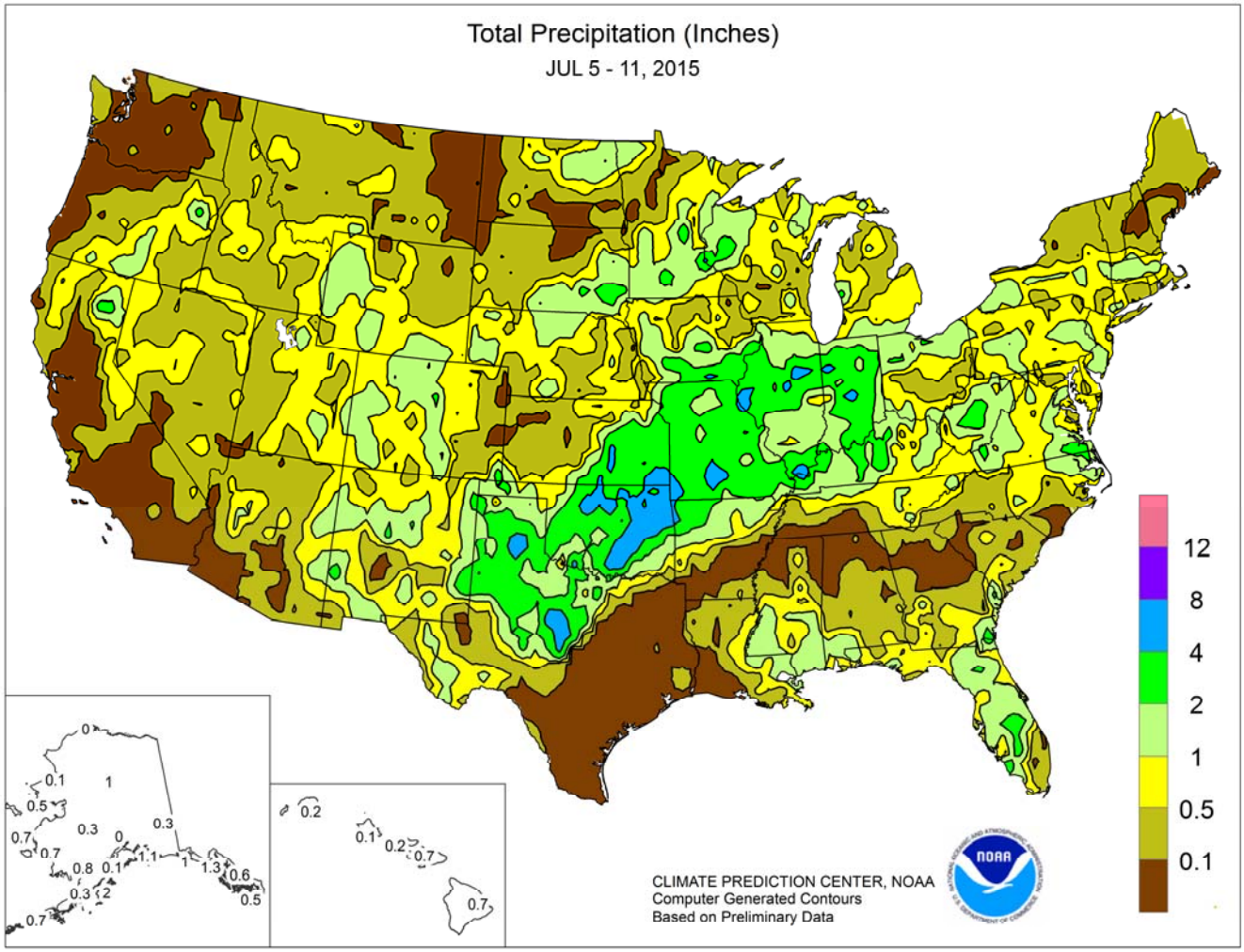
Volume 102, No. 28 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather July 14, 2015

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

July 5 – 11, 2015

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Heavy rain stretched from the **southern Plains to the southern Corn Belt**, maintaining adequate to excessive moisture for pastures and summer crops. In some of the wettest areas, the latest round of rain—accompanied by cool weather—led to additional lowland flooding, fieldwork delays, and further declines in crop conditions. Weekly rainfall totaled 2 to 4 inches or more in many locations from **northern Texas to Indiana**. On either side of the heavy rain, little or no rain fell across the **central High Plains** and the **Deep South**. The mostly dry

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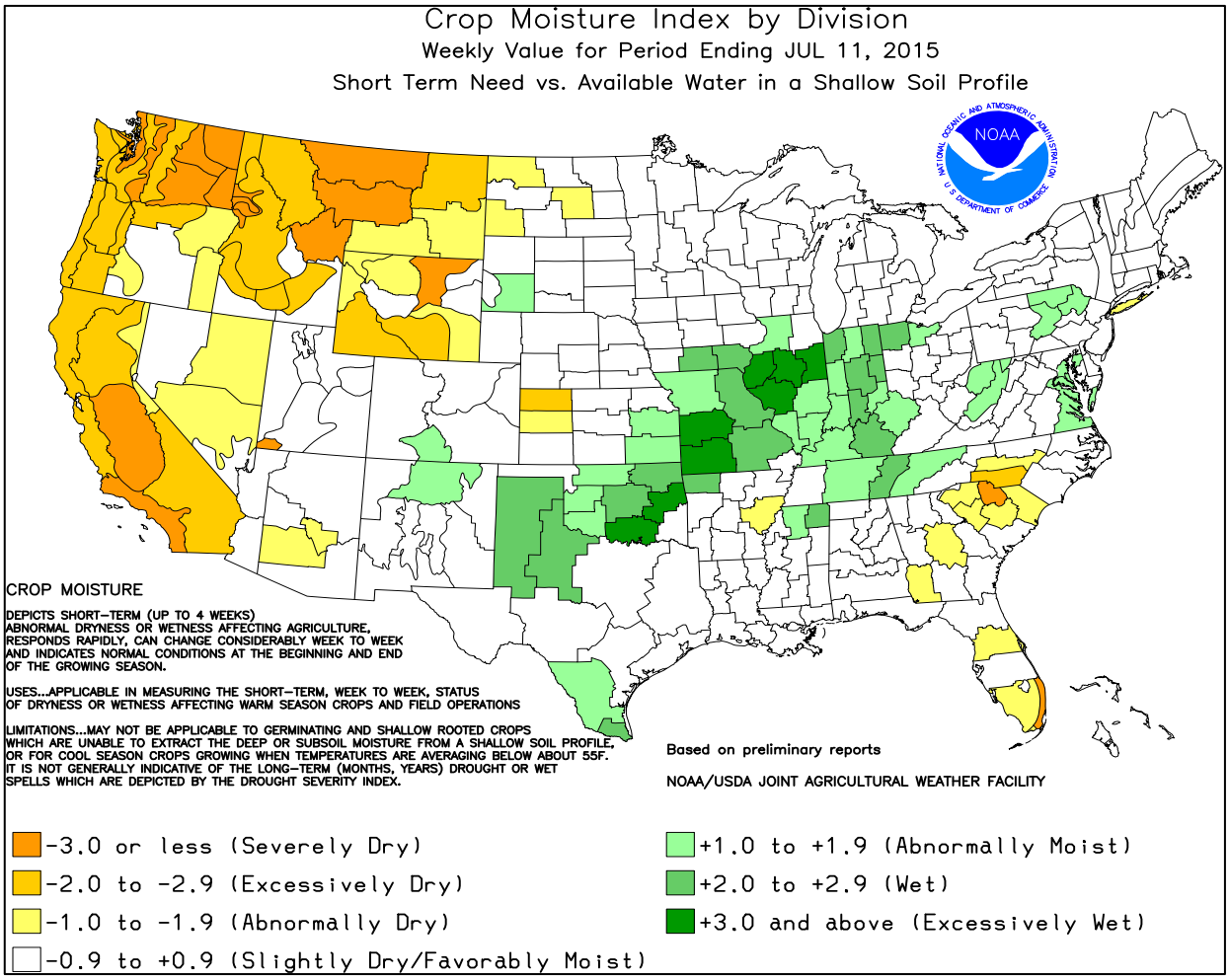
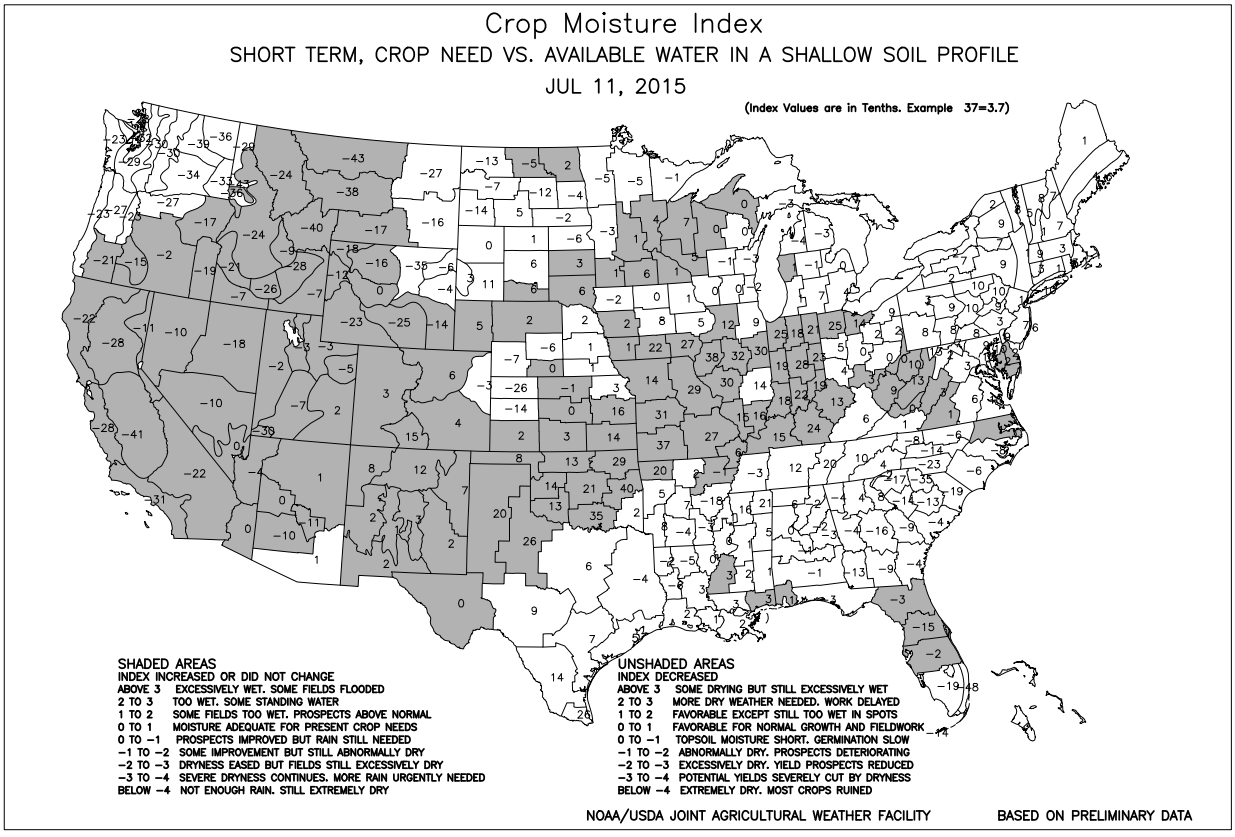
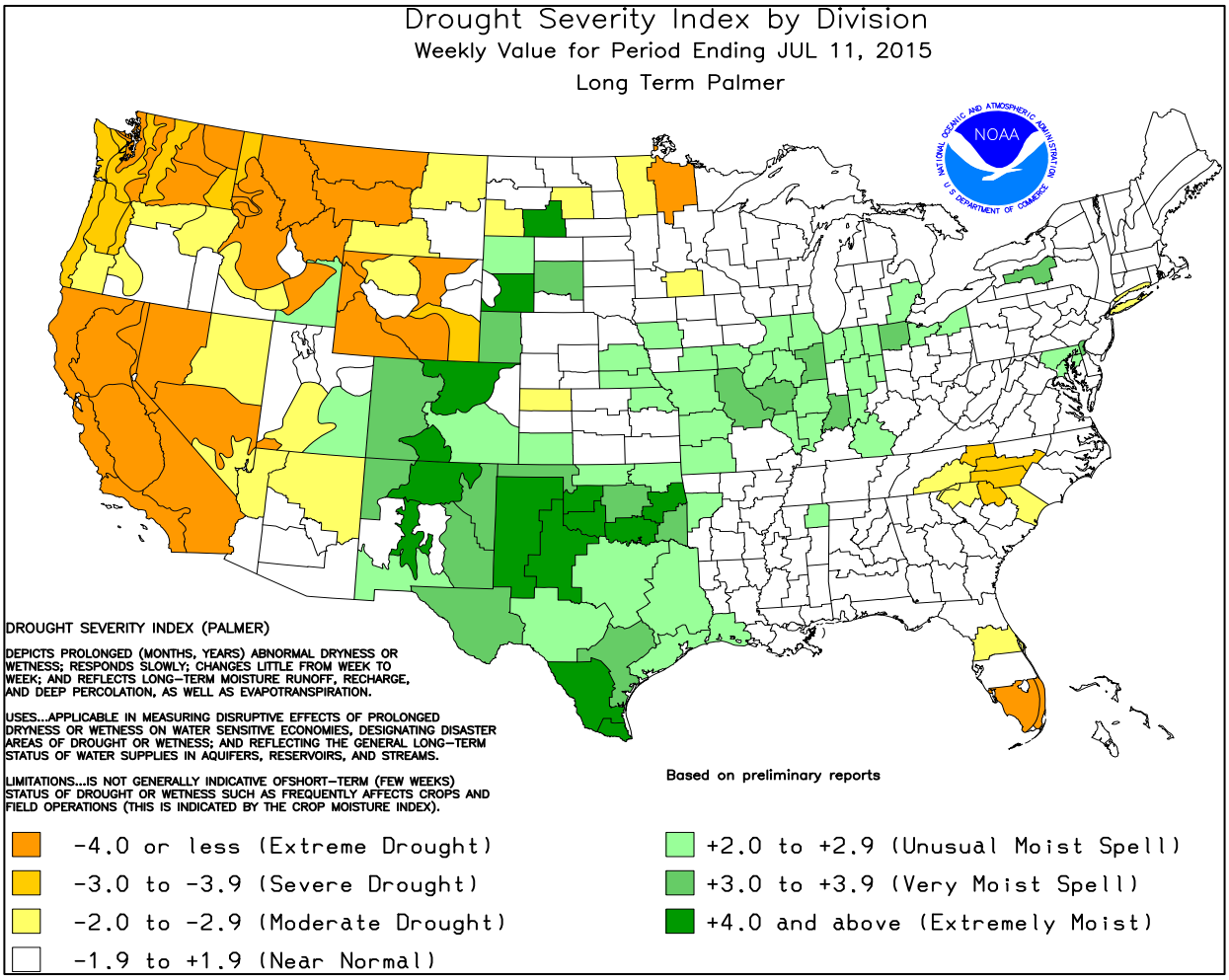
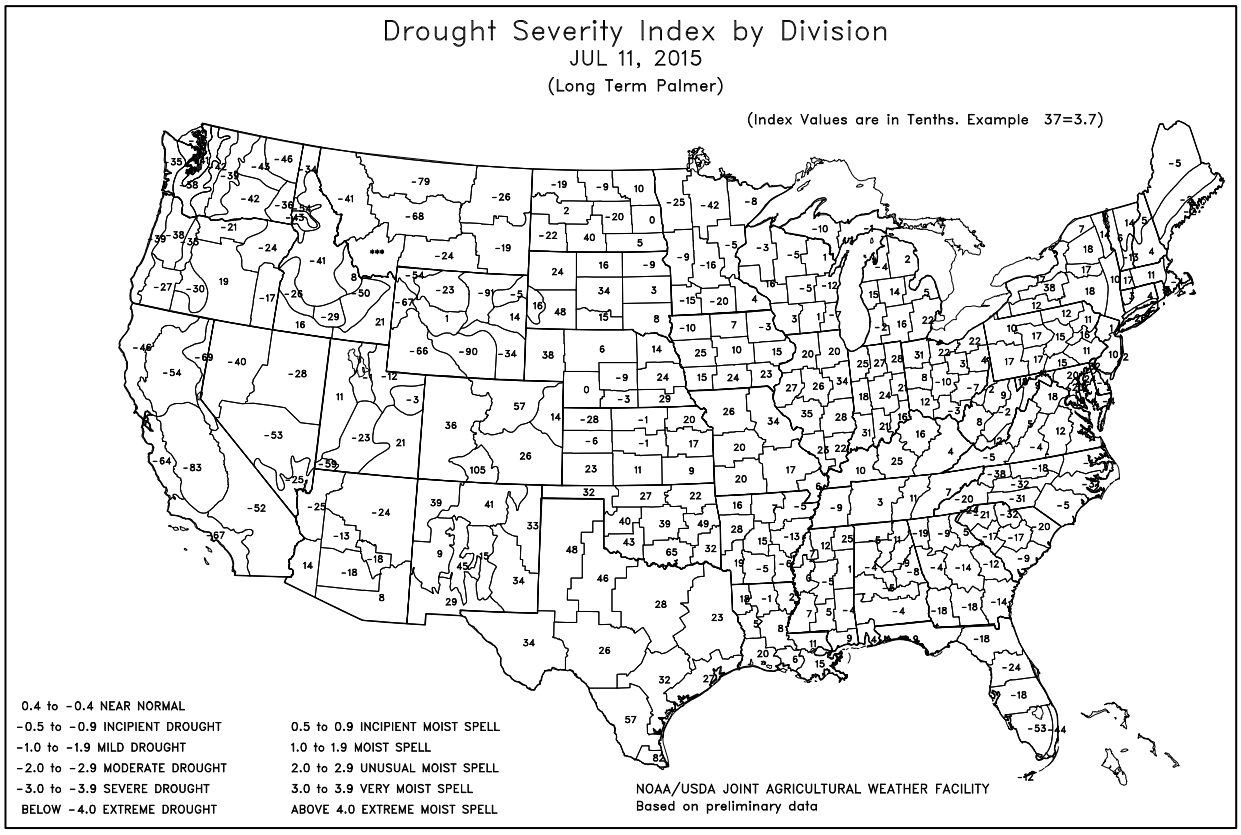
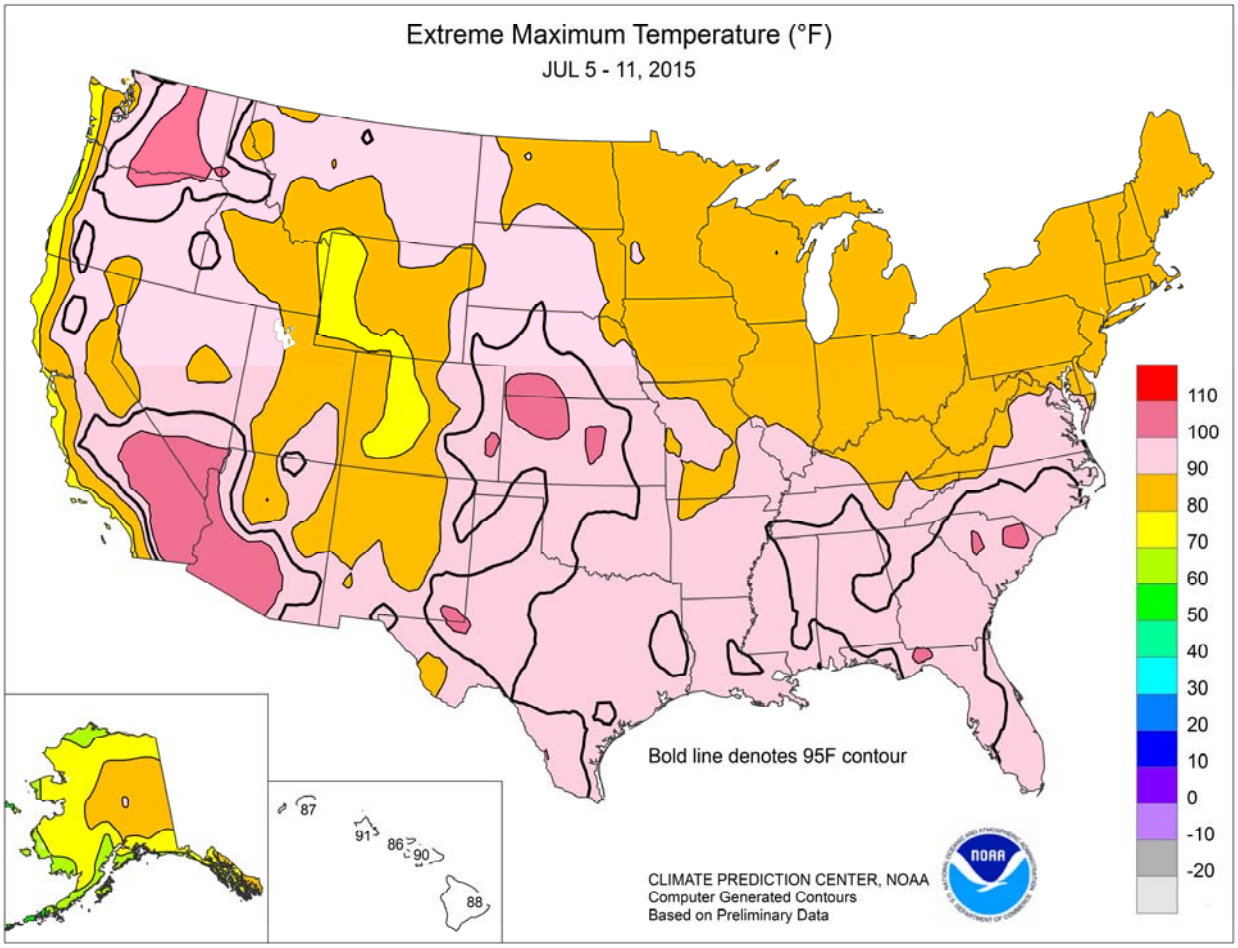
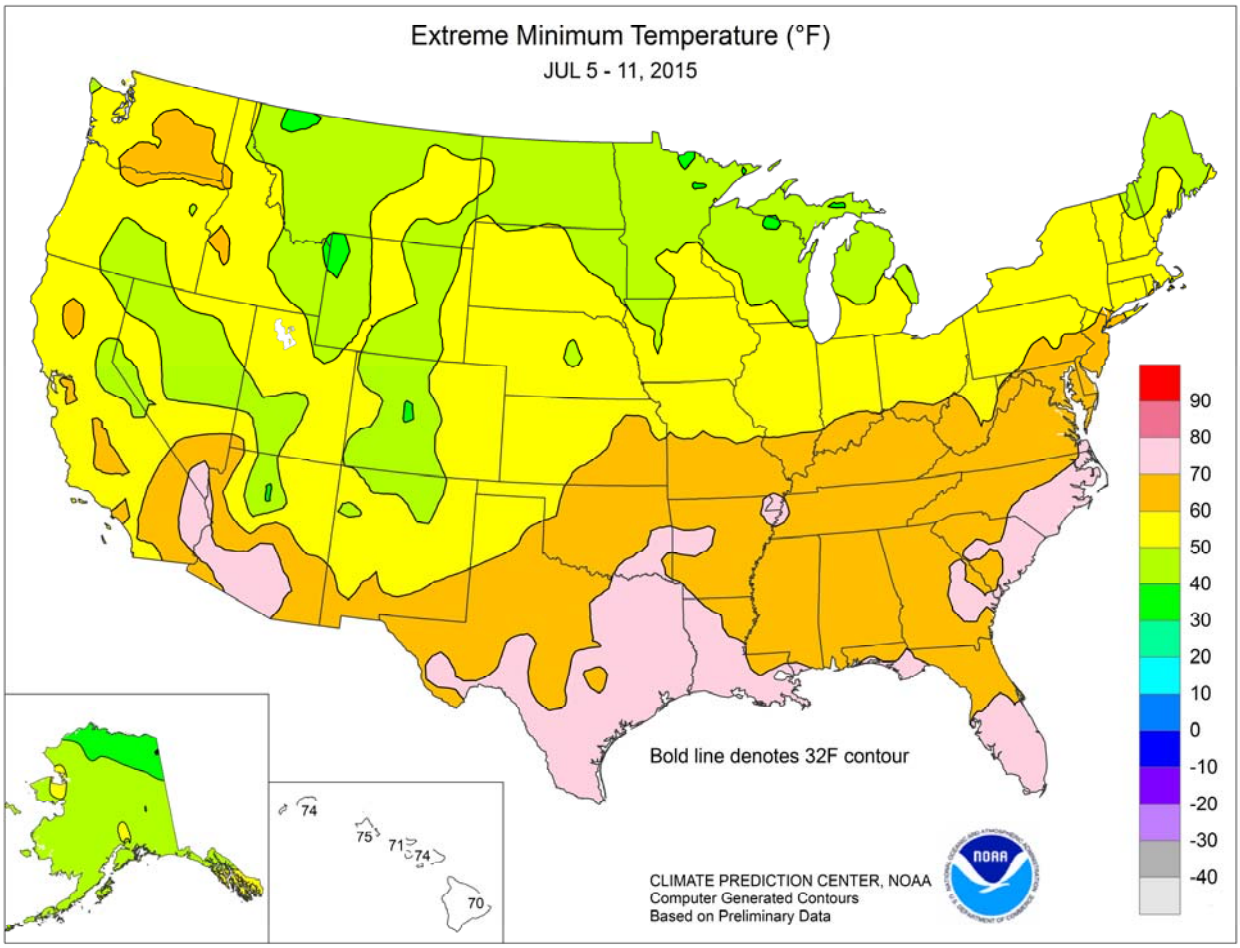

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending JUL 11, 2015
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND 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
JUL 11, 2015
(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

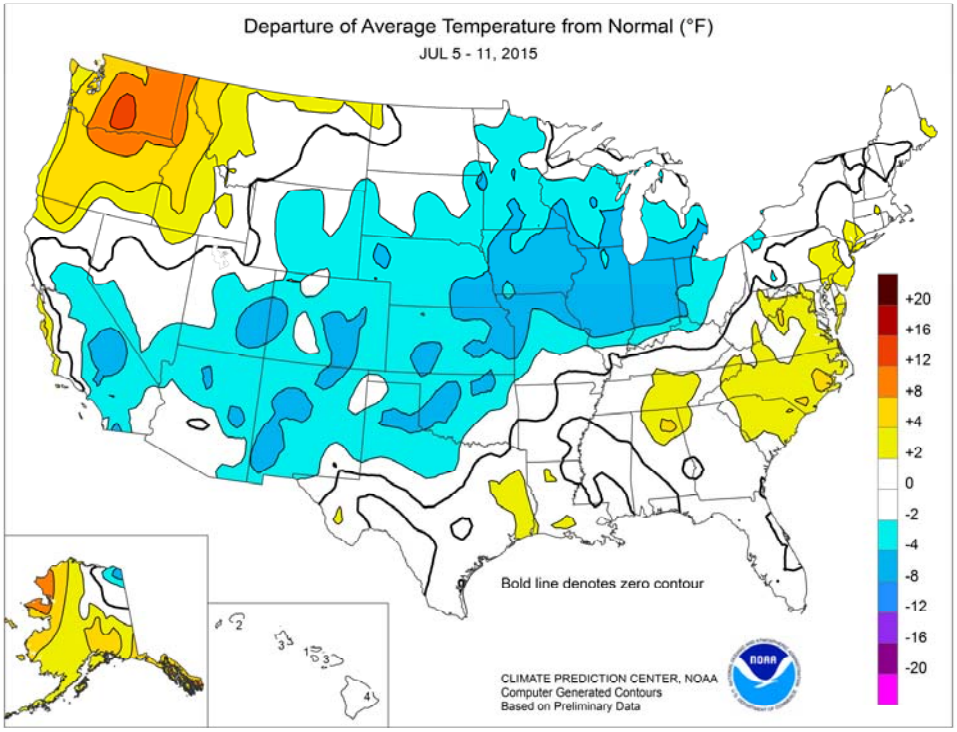

Drought Severity Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending JUL 11, 2015
Long Term Palmer
NOAA
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)
DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS; RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION, AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNATING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS, AND STREAMS.
LIMITATIONS...IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OFSHORT-TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).
Based on preliminary reports
-4.0 or less (Extreme Drought)
-3.0 to -3.9 (Severe Drought)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Moderate Drought)
-1.9 to +1.9 (Near Normal)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Unusual Moist Spell)
+3.0 to +3.9 (Very Moist Spell)
+4.0 and above (Extremely Moist)


Drought Severity Index by Division
JUL 11, 2015
(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)
JUL 5 - 11, 2015
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95F contour
87
91
86
90
88
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
JUL 5 - 11, 2015
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32F contour
74
75
71
74
70
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data

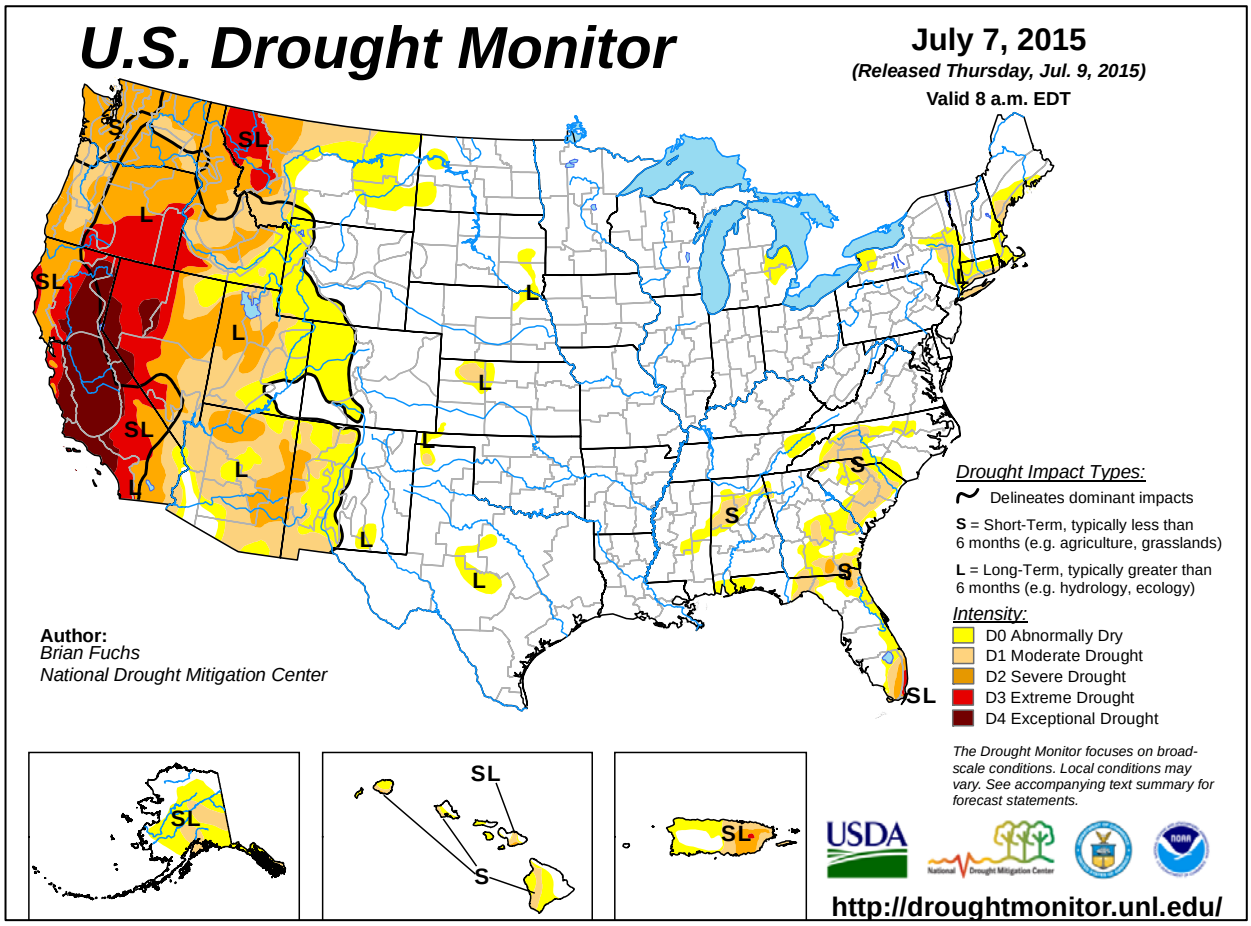
(Continued from front cover)
weather, combined with increasingly hot conditions, led to an increase in stress on rain-fed summer crops. Late-week temperatures generally ranged from 95 to 100°F in the **Southeast** and topped 100°F in parts of **Kansas** and environs. Meanwhile, weekly temperatures averaged more than 5°F below normal in parts of the **Corn Belt**, where readings above 90°F were confined to southernmost corn and soybean production areas. In contrast to the **lower Midwestern** wetness, **upper Midwestern** showers provided mostly favorable growing conditions for summer crops. Elsewhere, showers dotted the **West**, except along and near the **Pacific Coast**. Record-setting heat (temperatures as much as 5 to 15°F above normal) in the **Northwest** perpetuated severe stress on rangeland, pastures, and dryland summer crops. Near- to below-normal temperatures covered the remainder of the **West**, from **California to the central and southern Rockies**.

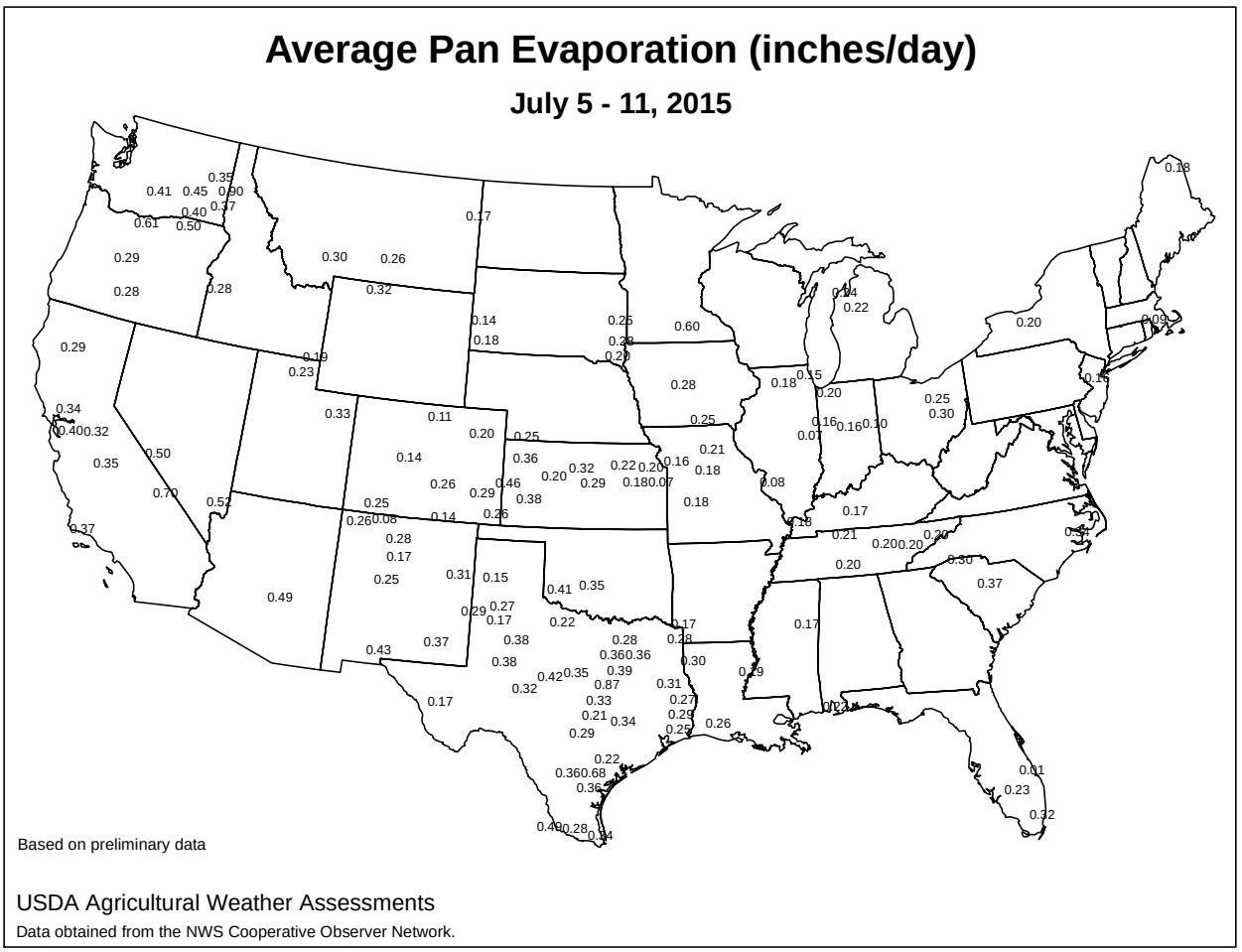


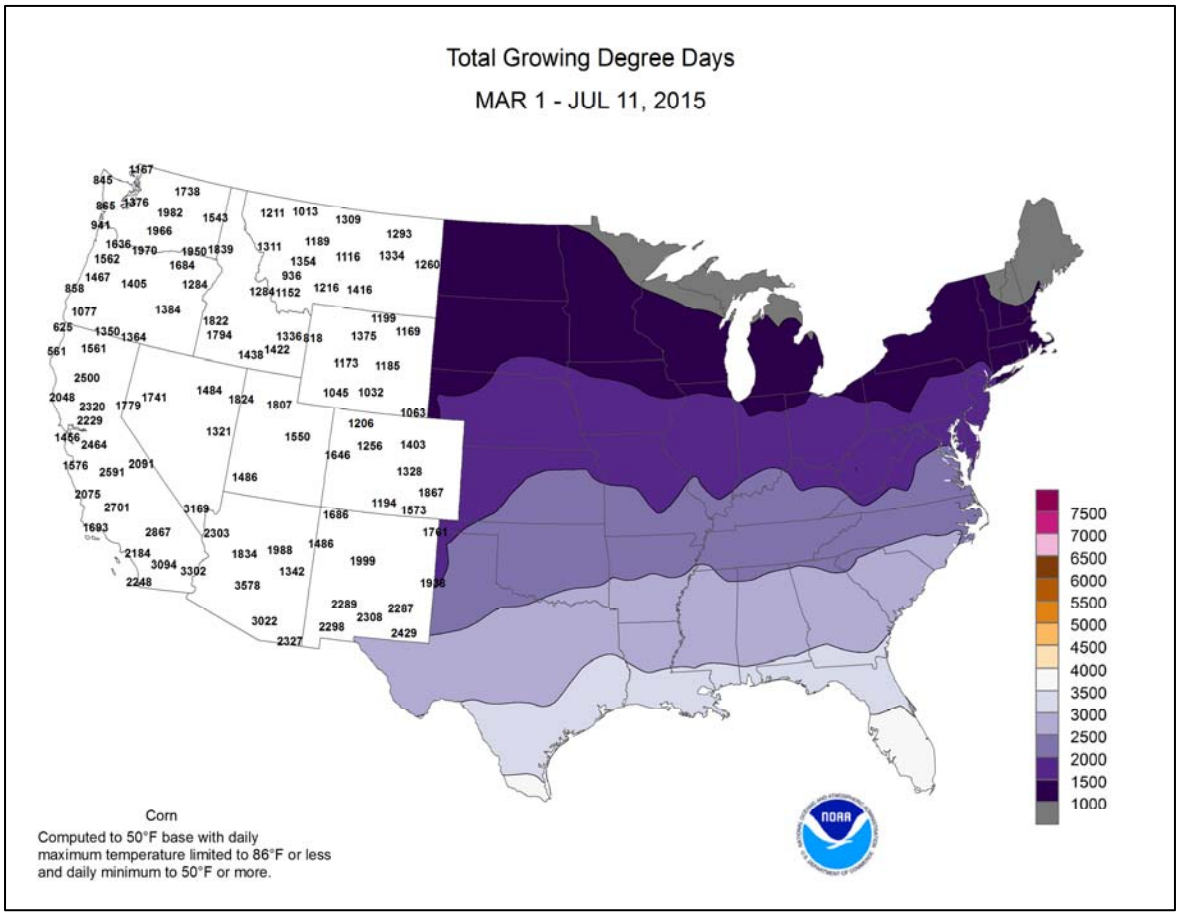
Heat finally began to abate by week's end in the **Northwest**, although many daily-record highs were set during the early-to mid-week period. Triple-digit, daily-record highs were set in **Washington** locations such as **La Crosse** (103°F on July 9) and **Yakima** (102°F on July 6). In contrast, cool air spread from the **northern Rockies into the Midwest**. On July 6, the low of 30°F at **Marias Pass, MT**, was the lowest July reading in that location since July 17, 1999. Later, **Midwestern** daily-record lows for July 8 dipped to 40°F in **Rhinelander, WI**, and 55°F in **Ottumwa, IA**. Also on July 8, **Peoria, IL**, reported a high of 62°F—tying the lowest maximum temperature on record in that location, previously set on July 5, 1909. Heat returned to the **South** late in the week, while cool air invaded the **West**. In **South Carolina**, **Greenville-Spartanburg** tied a daily record with a high of 100°F on July 10. Farther west, record-setting lows for July 10 included 37°F in **Flagstaff, AZ**, and 53°F in **Grand Junction, CO**.

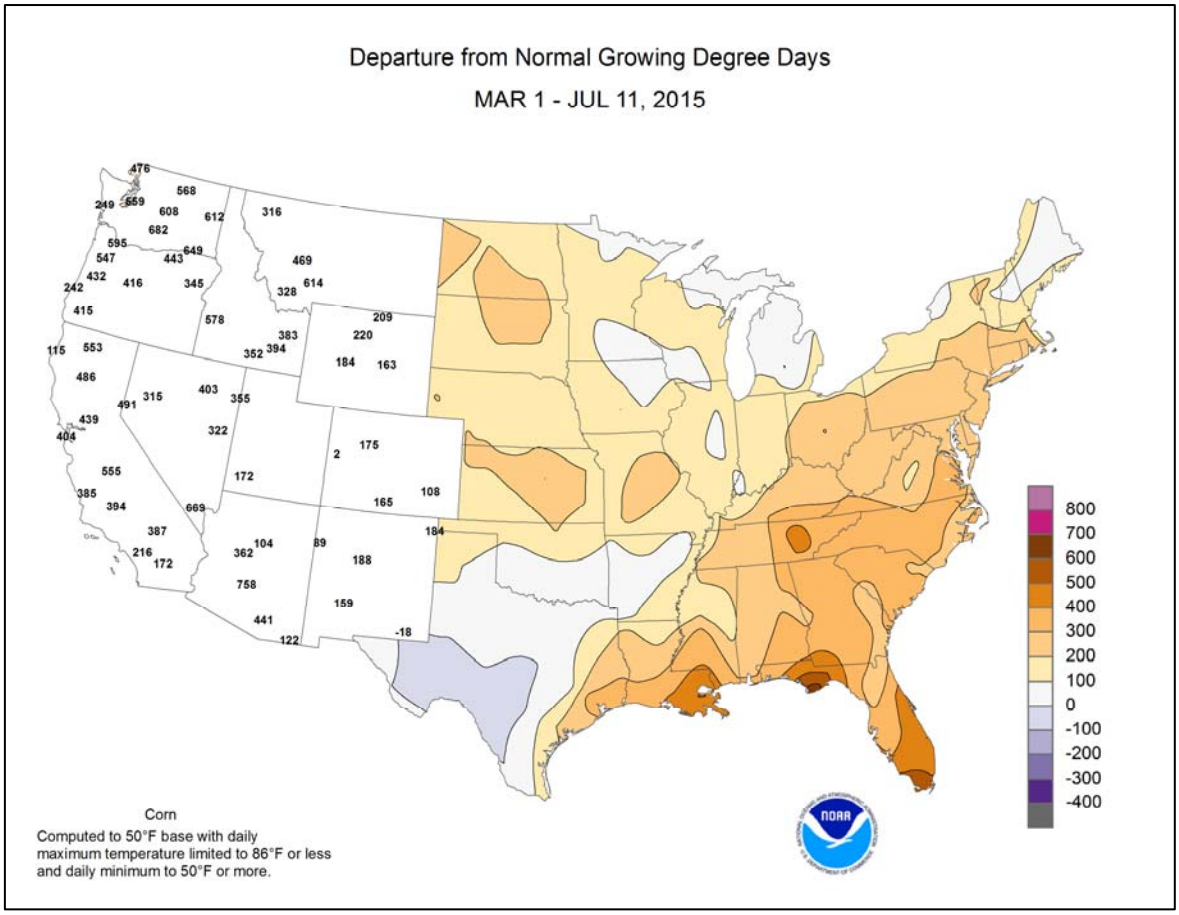
Early in the week, separate areas of storminess affected the **central and southeastern U.S.** Record-setting rainfall totals for July 5 included 2.65 inches in **Springfield, MO**; 1.83 inches in **Hattiesburg, MS**; and 1.69 inches in **Valentine, NE**. The following day, intensifying rainfall across the **nation's mid-section** resulted in record-setting totals for July 6 in **Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN** (2.83 inches); **Muskegon, MI** (2.74 inches); and **Lubbock, TX** (2.43 inches). On July 7, extremely heavy rain in **Abilene, TX**, led to an 8.26-inch daily total—the wettest day on record in that location (previously, 6.54 inches on May 11, 1928). Heavy rain also pounded the **Ohio Valley**, where daily-record amounts for July 7 reached 4.43 inches in **Indianapolis, IN**, and 3.42 inches in **Paducah, KY**. The rain lingered into July 8, when daily-record totals climbed to 3.14 inches in **Joplin, MO**, and 2.13 inches in **Springfield, IL**. From July 7-10, rainfall totaled 6.82 inches in **Muskogee, OK**, and 5.58 inches in **Cape Girardeau, MO**. At week's end, rain lingered across the **lower Midwestern and mid-Atlantic States**, resulting in record-breaking totals for July 11 in **Norfolk, VA** (2.33 inches), and 2.15 inches in **Peoria, IL**. Meanwhile, shower activity expanded in the **western U.S.** On July 10, **Baker City, OR**, experienced its second-wettest day on record (2.03 inches), behind only 2.29 inches on August 31, 1984. **Baker City's** wettest July day had been July 1, 1982, when 1.59 inches fell. Elsewhere in the **West**, selected daily-record totals included 1.92 inches (on July 9) in **Clayton, NM**; 0.97 inch (on July 8) in **McCall, ID**; 0.93 inch (on July 8) in **Salt Lake City, UT**; 0.90 inch (on July 6) in **Rock Springs, WY**; 0.81 inch (on July 11) in **Missoula, MT**; 0.50 inch (on July 10) in **Pullman, WA**; and 0.13 inch (on July 9) in **Ukiah, CA**.

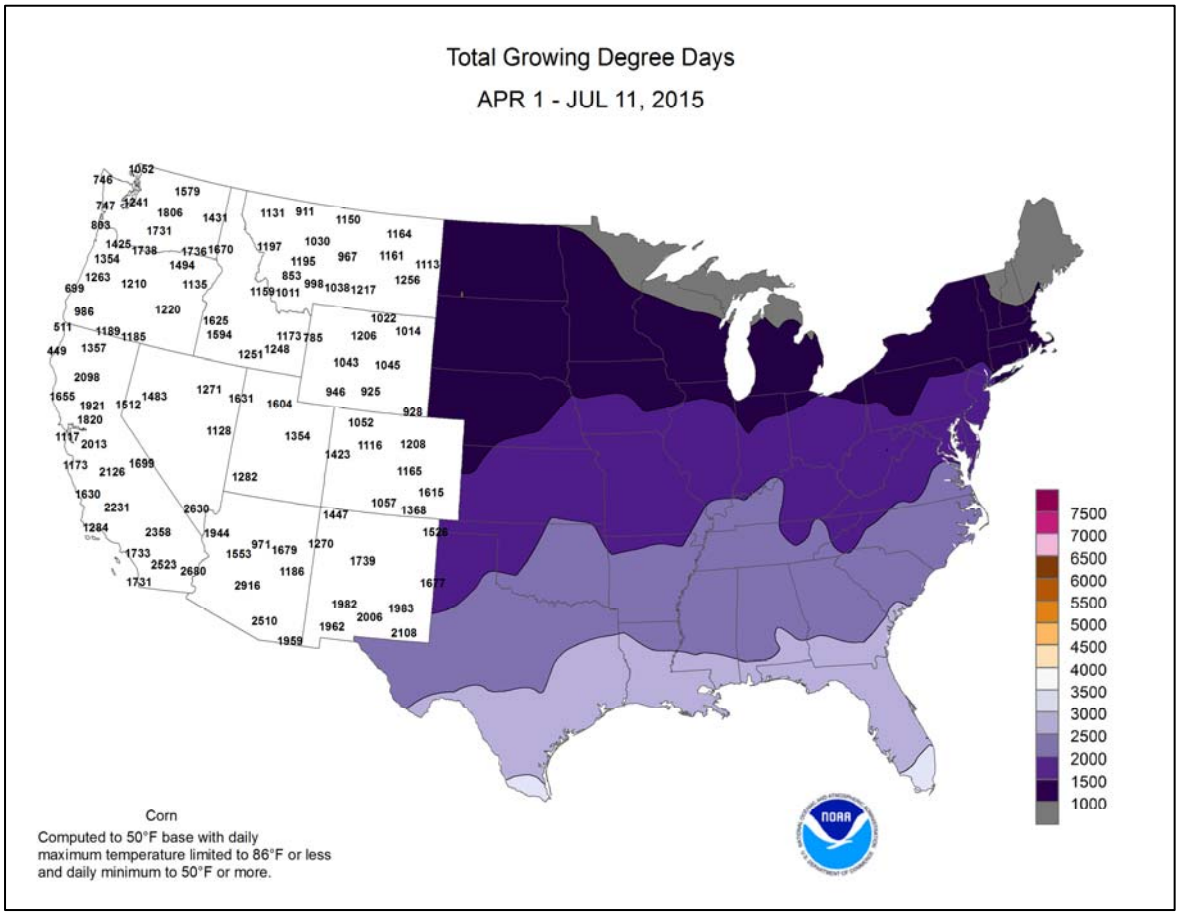
Alaska experienced an increase in precipitation, although temperatures remained mostly at near- or above-normal levels. In fact, weekly temperatures averaged at least 10°F above normal in parts of **northwestern Alaska**. **Annette Island**, in **southeastern Alaska**, opened the week with a trio of daily-record highs (85, 88, and 87°F) from July 5-7. On July 6, records were also set in **Delta Junction** (87°F), **Anchorage** (81°F), and **Kotzebue** (79°F). Later, **Bettles** noted consecutive daily-record precipitation totals (0.40 and 0.57 inch, respectively) on July 7-8. Farther south, very warm weather dominated **Hawaii**, accompanied by a few showers. **Kahului, Maui**, netted a daily-record rainfall of 0.58 inch on July 9—exceeding its monthly normal of one-half inch. On July 8, daily-record highs were tied in **Honolulu, Oahu** (91°F), and **Lihue, Kauai** (87°F). On the **Big Island**, **Hilo** noted four daily record-tying highs during the week, including 88°F on July 7.

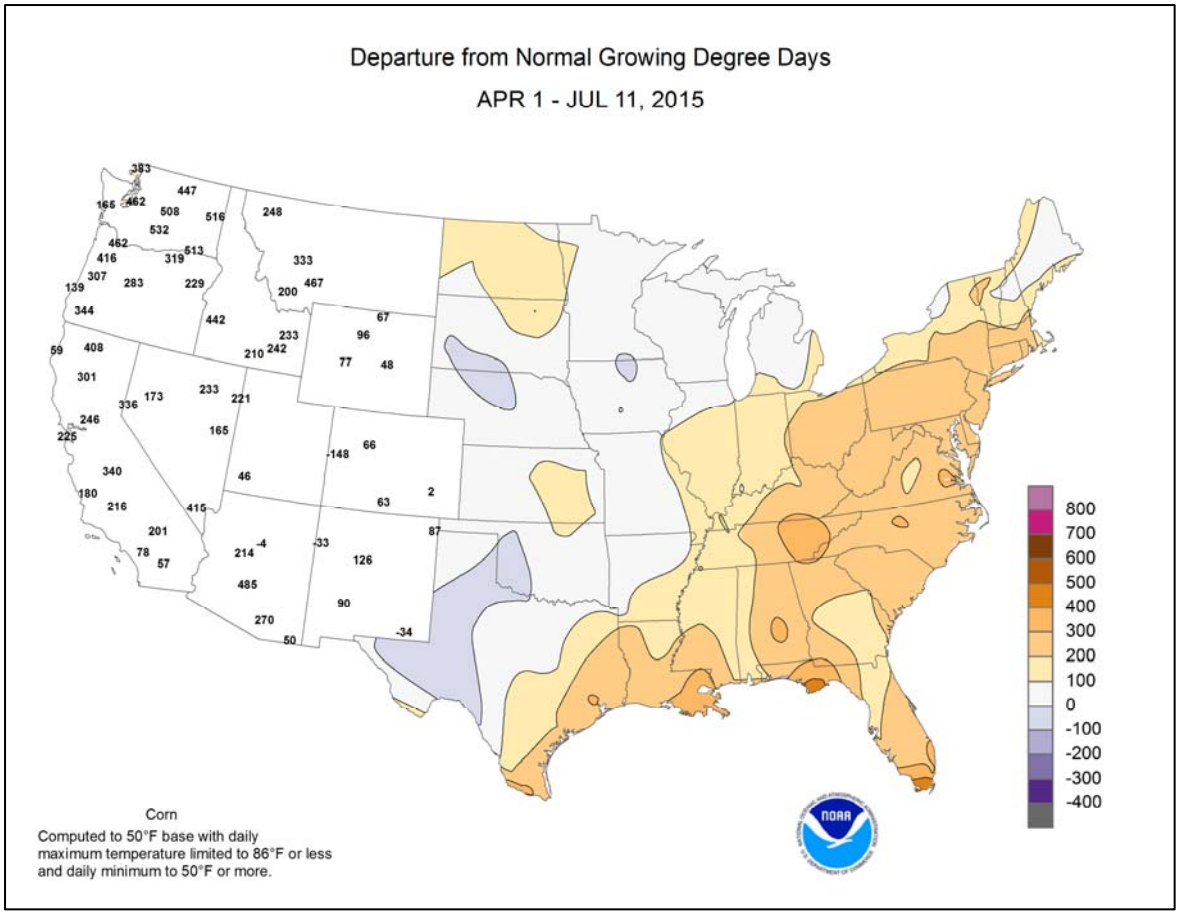

U.S. Drought Monitor
July 7, 2015
(Released Thursday, Jul. 9, 2015)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
Author:
Brian Fuchs
National Drought Mitigation Center
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.
http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/


Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)
July 5 - 11, 2015
Based on preliminary data
USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.


Total Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - JUL 11, 2015
7500
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.


Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - JUL 11, 2015
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.


Total Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - JUL 11, 2015
7500
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.


Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - JUL 11, 2015
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.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 11, 2015

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	91	73	95	70	82	2	0.87	-0.27	0.54	6.15	112	31.88	104	93	49	5	0	2	1
	HUNTSVILLE	93	73	97	70	83	4	0.11	-0.91	0.09	5.87	101	31.25	95	86	53	5	0	2	0
	MOBILE	90	71	94	67	80	-1	1.50	0.10	1.07	6.64	93	38.60	106	96	77	6	0	3	1
	MONTGOMERY	92	73	96	70	82	0	0.50	-0.75	0.30	6.18	102	26.67	85	90	53	5	0	2	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	71	55	81	51	63	5	0.36	0.07	0.24	1.31	87	4.39	92	81	59	0	0	3	0
	BARROW	50	38	64	33	44	4	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.92	174	2.88	264	97	70	0	0	0	0
	FAIRBANKS	77	55	89	49	66	3	0.02	-0.34	0.02	1.37	70	2.94	74	72	46	0	0	1	0
	JUNEAU	70	53	84	48	62	6	1.31	0.47	0.47	6.70	143	34.52	147	91	74	0	0	4	0
	KODIAK	60	51	66	48	56	3	1.99	0.96	1.44	5.54	79	44.66	118	96	84	0	0	4	1
	NOME	65	52	70	48	59	7	0.45	0.07	0.17	1.13	66	5.57	104	90	67	0	0	5	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	74	47	76	37	61	-4	0.86	0.49	0.53	3.40	358	14.32	138	95	34	0	0	4	1
	PHOENIX	105	83	109	78	94	2	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.33	114	2.82	84	39	19	7	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	83	58	85	49	71	-2	0.32	-0.12	0.28	2.51	246	9.23	119	75	26	0	0	3	0
	TUCSON	95	78	101	75	87	0	0.00	-0.31	0.00	0.56	84	4.24	110	57	38	5	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	90	72	94	71	81	0	2.31	1.51	0.88	7.14	128	40.40	171	90	54	4	0	3	3
	LITTLE ROCK	91	74	94	69	82	0	0.03	-0.78	0.03	5.57	106	35.35	128	86	52	6	0	1	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	92	69	100	64	81	-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	2.62	57	51	36	5	0	0	0
	FRESNO	91	66	98	62	79	-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	35	3.30	42	63	44	5	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	71	63	73	62	67	-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	13	2.57	27	86	74	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	93	71	103	67	82	1	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.61	88	6.82	31	63	45	5	0	1	0
	SACRAMENTO	85	60	92	59	73	-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	35	5.05	42	83	39	1	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	73	66	76	64	69	-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	56	4.08	54	75	65	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	72	60	77	59	66	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	236	3.63	27	82	66	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	86	62	92	60	74	-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	100	2.88	32	80	53	2	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	76	47	82	43	62	-1	0.42	0.26	0.38	1.72	207	5.68	190	91	47	0	0	3	0
	CO SPRINGS	76	56	88	54	66	-3	0.61	0.09	0.45	6.74	215	18.98	215	85	44	0	0	4	0
	DENVER INTL	80	57	91	53	68	-3	0.49	0.07	0.26	3.14	136	11.98	161	86	45	1	0	5	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	80	58	87	53	69	-7	0.67	0.58	0.14	1.98	367	7.06	158	93	57	0	0	6	0
	PUEBLO	87	60	98	56	73	-1	0.14	-0.22	0.07	1.64	87	10.58	171	79	41	3	0	3	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	83	69	88	63	76	3	0.17	-0.66	0.16	5.55	114	19.84	84	84	60	0	0	2	0
	HARTFORD	85	63	88	54	74	1	0.77	-0.04	0.35	8.28	161	21.86	91	88	59	0	0	3	0
DC	WASHINGTON	90	76	92	71	83	4	1.26	0.48	1.12	14.51	336	29.30	144	81	54	3	0	5	1
DE	WILMINGTON	86	71	88	64	78	2	0.41	-0.54	0.35	13.20	261	31.87	140	90	56	0	0	2	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	90	71	94	69	81	0	0.45	-0.79	0.18	6.16	80	20.50	88	96	56	4	0	3	0
	JACKSONVILLE	93	71	96	67	82	0	1.44	0.05	1.07	8.42	111	20.86	84	97	52	7	0	2	1
	KEY WEST	91	82	92	80	86	2	0.15	-0.59	0.15	2.79	48	15.22	90	79	63	7	0	1	0
	MIAMI	91	78	92	74	85	2	0.70	-0.73	0.48	4.61	42	16.11	61	78	53	7	0	3	0
	ORLANDO	94	73	97	72	84	2	1.60	-0.17	0.95	8.43	83	22.42	91	95	57	7	0	5	2
	PENSACOLA	89	73	96	69	81	-1	0.26	-1.54	0.26	4.51	49	32.40	96	90	62	4	0	1	0
	TALLAHASSEE	95	72	103	69	84	2	1.76	-0.04	0.88	9.09	94	27.61	80	91	60	7	0	3	2
	TAMPA	92	77	97	75	85	3	0.15	-1.28	0.07	7.80	101	28.69	142	80	54	6	0	4	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	90	77	92	73	83	1	0.01	-1.53	0.01	4.53	45	18.27	63	81	58	6	0	1	0
GA	ATHENS	92	70	97	68	81	1	0.01	-0.97	0.01	6.14	112	26.54	99	89	50	5	0	1	0
	ATLANTA	89	72	93	69	81	1	0.04	-1.11	0.04	9.66	180	33.38	119	85	54	5	0	1	0
	AUGUSTA	95	71	100	69	83	3	0.03	-0.88	0.03	5.16	92	20.77	84	91	48	6	0	1	0
	COLUMBUS	92	71	97	69	82	0	0.41	-0.68	0.35	5.61	108	25.18	91	94	47	5	0	3	0
	MACON	94	70	99	68	82	1	0.02	-0.94	0.02	4.11	82	20.61	81	94	48	5	0	1	0
	SAVANNAH	93	72	99	70	83	1	2.51	1.21	1.56	8.22	109	25.55	102	89	53	6	0	3	2
HI	HILO	87	72	88	70	80	4	0.71	-1.65	0.23	5.99	55	45.09	70	86	75	0	0	6	0
	HONOLULU	90	77	91	75	83	3	0.10	0.02	0.08	0.33	59	3.34	35	74	67	3	0	2	0
	KAHULUI	88	75	90	74	81	3	0.66	0.58	0.59	0.76	224	19.90	178	79	71	1	0	5	1
	LIHUE	86	76	87	74	81	2	0.23	-0.20	0.14	1.21	49	7.10	36	83	71	0	0	5	0
ID	BOISE	89	66	96	63	78	5	1.39	1.28	1.28	1.56	171	6.35	86	64	38	2	0	3	1
	LEWISTON	96	69	102	65	82	10	0.02	-0.15	0.02	1.24	86	6.10	81	50	30	6	0	1	0
	POCATELLO	83	59	90	47	71	3	0.37	0.23	0.19	0.58	51	5.28	72	79	53	1	0	4	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	78	59	85	54	68	-4	0.86	0.11	0.49	7.98	165	19.47	109	92	61	0	0	4	0
	MOLINE	78	61	83	56	69	-6	3.99	3.07	3.15	14.89	244	23.84	118	87	63	0	0	3	2
	PEORIA	79	63	90	58	71	-4	3.96	3.02	2.15	15.56	294	28.33	149	88	63	1	0	5	2
	ROCKFORD	78	59	83	53	69	-3	0.86	-0.13	0.46	5.50	86	16.71	87	87	62	0	0	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	80	64	89	57	72	-4	3.23	2.43	2.13	12.49	248	25.40	134	93	65	0	0	4	2
IN	EVANSVILLE	84	68	88	62	76	-2	2.52	1.64	1.47	10.92	199	33.36	132	94	76	0	0	4	2
	FORT WAYNE	77	60	85	56	68	-5	2.00	1.16	0.92	13.98	260	28.11	144	94	62	0	0	3	2
	INDIANAPOLIS	78	62	85	59	70	-5	4.93	3.94	4.43	13.37	236	26.50	121	89	61	0	0	4	1
	SOUTH BEND	78	56	86	53	67	-6	0.99	0.10	0.58	5.06	90	18.16	91	90	62	0	0	3	1
IA	BURLINGTON	79	63	87	57	71	-5	4.22	3.17	2.47	12.89	211	21.85	110	99	64	0	0	4	2
	CEDAR RAPIDS	77	59	83	53	68	-6	0.81	-0.14	0.51	9.66	162	18.85	108	99	64	0	0	2	1
	DES MOINES	80	63	89	58	72	-3	1.11	0.17	0.84	9.50	157	18.85	103	83	64	0	0	3	1
	DUBUQUE	76	57	81	53	66	-6	0.28	-0.53	0.17	8.62	160	19.41	106	91	66	0	0	2	0
	SIOUX CITY	82	59	89	51	71	-3	0.26	-0.50	0.24	5.01	104	12.91	89	86	63	0	0	2	0
	WATERLOO	78	58	85	51	68	-5	0.67	-0.32	0.67	6.14	96	16.99	95	90	66	0	0	1	1
KS	CONCORDIA	84	63	97	53	74	-4	0.73	-0.20	0.40	6.96	129	15.02	95	89	64	2	0	2	0
	DODGE CITY	84	62	95	49	73	-6	0.42	-0.27	0.31	2.50	59	16.21	129	86	45	2	0	2	0
	GOODLAND	84	59	100	52	72	-2	0.16	-0.60	0.10	2.63	59	14.41	125	89	52	3	0	3	0
	TOPEKA	82	65	92	61	74	-4	4.95	4.04	2.34	11.50	181	26.09	137	92	69	3	0	4	3

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 11, 2015

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	86	69	100	63	77	-3	4.70	3.90	3.01	7.07	128	23.40	139	89	63	3	0	4	3
KY	JACKSON	81	68	86	66	74	-1	2.09	1.04	0.67	10.69	169	35.15	131	96	69	0	0	7	2
	LEXINGTON	82	67	85	63	74	-2	1.38	0.29	0.68	8.78	140	34.57	134	94	76	0	0	4	2
	LOUISVILLE	84	70	88	67	77	-1	1.88	0.94	1.02	11.31	218	35.44	142	91	65	0	0	4	2
	PADUCAH	87	70	91	66	78	0	5.57	4.45	3.42	10.82	173	36.43	132	95	62	1	0	4	2
LA	BATON ROUGE	94	73	96	69	83	2	2.99	1.66	2.96	9.25	125	41.63	120	95	51	7	0	3	1
	LAKE CHARLES	91	77	93	76	84	2	0.13	-1.13	0.13	7.34	91	41.76	139	94	59	7	0	1	0
	NEW ORLEANS	92	75	94	72	84	2	2.08	0.51	1.17	6.42	69	41.61	117	85	57	7	0	4	2
	SHREVEPORT	93	75	94	72	84	1	0.13	-0.89	0.13	6.57	98	42.75	146	91	51	7	0	1	0
ME	CARIBOU	79	53	84	46	66	1	0.10	-0.71	0.09	4.87	107	15.73	87	90	45	0	0	2	0
	PORTLAND	81	59	87	55	70	2	0.04	-0.70	0.04	6.70	151	23.32	98	91	51	0	0	1	0
MD	BALTIMORE	86	70	89	64	78	2	0.74	-0.09	0.67	14.48	307	31.67	144	89	60	0	0	3	1
MA	BOSTON	81	65	88	60	73	0	1.29	0.60	0.90	6.84	158	20.35	92	87	55	0	0	3	1
	WORCESTER	82	63	85	57	72	3	1.61	0.69	0.88	8.41	154	22.71	90	84	46	0	0	3	2
MI	ALPENA	81	51	88	47	66	0	0.65	0.00	0.64	2.81	80	11.35	83	93	42	0	0	2	1
	GRAND RAPIDS	79	56	85	50	68	-3	0.48	-0.38	0.48	4.51	89	16.14	90	93	49	0	0	1	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	79	50	83	41	64	-2	0.26	-0.33	0.19	3.42	88	12.05	88	93	49	0	0	2	0
	LANSING	78	56	83	50	67	-3	0.83	0.15	0.81	9.90	210	17.96	113	88	60	0	0	2	1
	MUSKEGON	78	55	86	52	66	-3	2.75	2.28	2.74	6.05	181	18.47	120	87	52	0	0	2	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	81	54	87	47	68	-1	0.56	-0.20	0.53	2.58	57	13.35	82	89	44	0	0	2	1
MN	DULUTH	77	57	85	52	67	3	1.87	0.87	0.99	5.63	96	12.04	83	84	55	0	0	2	2
	INT'L FALLS	77	47	86	37	62	-3	0.05	-0.79	0.05	3.30	62	11.49	98	96	49	0	0	1	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	80	61	88	54	70	-2	2.89	1.96	2.87	7.29	125	14.63	97	81	61	0	0	2	1
	ROCHESTER	77	56	84	51	67	-3	0.50	-0.52	0.47	4.96	89	17.58	112	91	63	0	0	2	0
	ST. CLOUD	79	55	88	48	67	-2	1.72	0.91	1.40	6.38	109	15.06	109	96	52	0	0	3	1
MS	JACKSON	91	72	95	67	81	0	1.24	0.19	1.23	7.83	144	36.09	112	92	55	6	0	2	1
	MERIDIAN	89	70	95	66	80	-1	1.28	0.03	1.28	6.97	118	30.03	87	96	67	5	0	1	1
	TUPELO	91	72	96	68	81	1	0.10	-0.81	0.09	11.52	183	43.92	133	94	60	5	0	2	0
MO	COLUMBIA	80	66	90	59	73	-4	2.35	1.50	1.63	11.62	217	24.89	116	96	71	1	0	4	1
	KANSAS CITY	80	64	90	59	72	-6	2.82	1.78	1.43	10.99	181	27.60	140	94	72	1	0	4	2
	SAINT LOUIS	84	67	94	60	76	-4	1.98	1.07	1.01	16.02	309	31.04	148	85	69	2	0	4	2
	SPRINGFIELD	83	69	89	67	76	-1	4.09	3.11	1.66	11.71	177	27.13	114	93	78	0	0	5	3
MT	BILLINGS	83	57	90	54	70	0	0.41	0.09	0.19	2.01	83	7.67	84	76	32	1	0	4	0
	BUTTE	77	48	82	43	63	2	0.17	-0.18	0.10	1.10	42	4.45	59	82	27	0	0	3	0
	CUT BANK	78	48	93	39	63	1	0.60	0.21	0.59	1.89	61	4.62	62	88	32	2	0	2	1
	GLASGOW	84	57	94	53	71	2	0.23	-0.21	0.15	2.81	97	7.14	111	80	40	2	0	3	0
	GREAT FALLS	78	52	92	45	65	0	0.41	0.09	0.39	0.85	31	6.66	75	84	36	2	0	3	0
	HAVRE	85	52	97	47	68	1	0.19	-0.17	0.18	0.68	27	4.72	70	89	46	2	0	2	0
	MISSOULA	84	55	93	50	69	4	0.81	0.55	0.81	1.32	61	5.24	66	66	37	2	0	1	1
NE	GRAND ISLAND	82	60	96	50	71	-4	0.59	-0.13	0.59	6.73	138	13.90	94	92	59	1	0	1	1
	LINCOLN	84	61	93	52	73	-4	0.30	-0.47	0.29	8.90	189	24.42	159	90	63	2	0	2	0
	NORFOLK	82	60	90	49	71	-3	1.06	0.16	0.75	6.73	118	13.69	88	91	62	2	0	3	1
	NORTH PLATTE	82	60	97	49	71	-2	0.22	-0.50	0.15	3.07	71	11.18	95	91	47	2	0	4	0
	OMAHA	83	63	91	52	73	-3	0.71	-0.17	0.31	5.67	106	16.54	101	89	64	2	0	3	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	79	59	96	57	69	-3	0.69	0.15	0.42	3.07	87	15.27	148	88	56	2	0	4	0
	VALENTINE	82	59	96	51	70	-3	3.07	2.31	1.53	6.52	155	15.93	141	94	53	2	0	4	3
NV	ELY	81	49	89	40	65	-1	0.12	0.04	0.08	0.67	85	3.99	72	69	24	0	0	2	0
	LAS VEGAS	98	78	101	74	88	-3	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.18	120	2.37	98	33	20	7	0	1	0
	RENO	85	58	94	54	72	2	0.38	0.32	0.14	1.32	236	4.17	93	69	38	2	0	4	0
	WINNEMUCCA	85	54	94	48	70	0	0.44	0.38	0.17	0.58	73	5.94	118	83	40	2	0	6	0
NH	CONCORD	84	57	88	52	70	1	0.19	-0.55	0.09	6.80	160	17.26	91	94	44	0	0	4	0
NJ	NEWARK	86	71	91	67	78	2	0.52	-0.47	0.49	7.41	151	25.10	103	82	51	2	0	2	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	83	62	90	58	72	-6	2.63	2.43	1.82	3.26	343	6.90	192	83	40	1	0	5	2
NY	ALBANY	83	61	87	56	72	2	1.20	0.42	0.90	8.28	166	17.00	86	88	50	0	0	2	1
	BINGHAMTON	76	58	81	55	67	-1	0.40	-0.44	0.22	11.20	217	24.75	123	94	68	0	0	4	0
	BUFFALO	79	60	87	58	69	-1	1.18	0.44	0.43	6.30	125	18.94	95	89	53	0	0	3	0
	ROCHESTER	79	60	88	57	69	-1	0.46	-0.23	0.31	6.79	152	18.50	109	86	60	0	0	3	0
	SYRACUSE	80	60	88	57	70	0	0.76	-0.20	0.40	11.55	221	23.87	121	95	53	0	0	3	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	87	63	92	60	75	2	0.03	-0.84	0.03	6.79	118	21.03	80	87	49	2	0	1	0
	CHARLOTTE	95	70	99	67	82	2	0.06	-0.75	0.04	3.01	64	17.99	77	85	34	6	0	2	0
	GREENSBORO	91	71	95	69	81	4	0.46	-0.53	0.46	2.97	59	15.93	70	84	44	5	0	1	0
	HATTERAS	86	76	92	72	81	2	0.57	-0.36	0.57	6.45	123	26.08	96	95	71	2	0	1	1
	RALEIGH	91	71	94	69	81	2	0.79	-0.15	0.79	7.58	156	25.42	111	90	54	6	0	1	1
	WILMINGTON	94	76	99	74	85	4	0.00	-1.64	0.00	7.31	93	27.88	101	89	48	7	0	0	0
ND	BISMARCK	81	56	90	45	69	0	0.02	-0.57	0.02	5.56	158	12.84	142	92	56	1	0	1	0
	DICKINSON	80	53	90	49	67	-1	0.15	-0.46	0.10	3.10	72	6.83	69	92	45	1	0	2	0
	FARGO	79	57	87	42	68	-1	0.14	-0.56	0.14	2.89	62	13.01	117	86	50	0	0	1	0
	GRAND FORKS	78	54	87	43	66	-2	1.02	0.33	0.92	3.53	86	9.83	101	94	53	0	0	2	1
	JAMESTOWN	79	57	86	48	68	-1	0.14	-0.61	0.14	6.78	160	16.95	172	90	50	0	0	1	0
	WILLISTON	84	58	94	51	71	3	0.32	-0.23	0.32	2.58	80	6.09	78	84	46	3	0	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	81	60	86	55	71	0	1.50	0.61	1.07	9.81	199	26.20	130	84	60	0	0	4	1
	CINCINNATI	79	64	84	60	72	-4	0.82	-0.03	0.51	9.84	170	27.10	113	93	71	0	0	4	1
	CLEVELAND	78	59	85	55	69	-2	1.89	1.04	1.11	10.41	199	24.75	125	89	59	0	0	2	2
	COLUMBUS	79	64	84	60	71	-4	0.79	-0.26	0.55	7.51	132	23.64	116	91	66	0	0	4	1
	DAYTON	79	64	84	62	72	-2	0.95	0.07	0.53	8.94	159	24.25	110	93	66	0	0	4	1
	MANSFIELD	78	58	84	51	68	-3	0.47	-0.49	0.37	7.91	131	25.70	113	100	61	0	0	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 11, 2015

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	77	58	84	54	67	-6	2.87	2.17	1.87	10.09	204	22.00	124	93	65	0	0	3	2
	YOUNGSTOWN	80	59	84	52	69	-1	1.27	0.28	0.63	10.49	192	25.54	130	93	62	0	0	3	2
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	85	70	92	64	77	-4	1.19	0.44	0.69	10.86	186	39.52	197	96	67	3	0	3	1
	TULSA	86	71	95	67	79	-3	5.37	4.61	2.35	10.80	181	35.90	155	93	75	4	0	4	3
OR	ASTORIA	68	58	72	55	63	4	0.01	-0.36	0.01	0.74	23	27.40	76	92	76	0	0	1	0
	BURNS	85	53	93	50	69	5	0.16	0.08	0.08	0.16	20	4.22	68	75	46	1	0	3	0
	EUGENE	84	57	93	53	71	6	0.04	-0.14	0.04	0.27	15	12.41	44	79	52	3	0	1	0
	MEDFORD	90	66	101	63	78	7	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.38	48	7.20	74	73	36	3	0	1	0
	PENDLETON	96	67	100	61	82	11	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.06	6	5.00	69	45	27	6	0	0	0
	PORTLAND	87	62	96	59	75	8	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.40	21	14.47	73	76	58	3	0	0	0
	SALEM	87	59	96	56	73	7	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.67	38	15.25	70	76	51	3	0	0	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	85	66	87	59	75	2	1.87	0.93	0.94	9.94	182	21.56	93	86	57	0	0	3	2
	ERIE	77	61	88	57	69	-2	1.77	0.96	1.39	7.10	127	21.28	105	84	66	0	0	4	1
	MIDDLETOWN	84	69	87	63	77	2	0.46	-0.37	0.34	7.57	146	20.31	94	90	55	0	0	4	0
	PHILADELPHIA	87	73	91	67	80	3	0.76	-0.19	0.76	9.76	206	26.93	121	82	52	1	0	1	1
	PITTSBURGH	80	64	85	57	72	0	2.30	1.36	1.44	10.22	182	24.73	120	91	62	0	0	5	1
	WILKES-BARRE	84	63	85	57	74	3	0.92	-0.01	0.61	8.31	152	17.88	91	85	54	0	0	2	1
	WILLIAMSPORT	83	64	88	57	74	2	1.09	0.06	0.66	9.99	164	22.38	102	88	54	0	0	4	1
RI	PROVIDENCE	84	64	88	59	74	2	0.53	-0.16	0.36	6.58	147	23.52	96	84	57	0	0	3	0
SC	BEAUFORT	93	74	98	70	83	2	0.36	-0.90	0.31	8.51	110	23.70	96	92	54	6	0	2	0
	CHARLESTON	92	74	97	71	83	2	0.13	-1.26	0.13	9.72	120	24.94	97	90	54	5	0	1	0
	COLUMBIA	96	74	101	72	85	3	0.05	-1.19	0.05	10.13	146	26.01	99	82	43	7	0	1	0
	GREENVILLE	94	69	100	66	82	4	0.11	-0.87	0.07	5.19	96	23.77	86	87	41	6	0	2	0
SD	ABERDEEN	83	56	91	48	70	-1	1.68	0.97	1.59	5.06	109	13.30	116	88	52	2	0	2	1
	HURON	82	59	91	50	70	-2	0.86	0.16	0.53	5.90	134	11.86	96	95	50	2	0	3	1
	RAPID CITY	79	57	92	53	68	-2	0.22	-0.26	0.22	7.86	217	15.89	154	93	52	1	0	1	0
	SIOUX FALLS	80	59	90	50	70	-2	1.79	1.11	1.67	6.29	137	12.87	96	87	61	1	0	2	1
TN	BRISTOL	86	66	89	64	76	2	0.59	-0.39	0.49	4.89	90	19.80	83	98	51	0	0	4	0
	CHATTANOOGA	91	71	94	69	81	2	0.24	-0.86	0.14	7.34	129	30.54	100	88	53	5	0	2	0
	KNOXVILLE	87	70	91	67	79	2	1.14	0.05	0.70	8.32	145	25.81	92	89	57	2	0	3	1
	MEMPHIS	91	75	95	69	83	1	0.03	-1.01	0.03	7.94	134	28.16	91	87	56	5	0	1	0
	NASHVILLE	90	71	94	68	81	2	1.27	0.39	0.95	8.27	151	29.27	108	98	55	4	0	3	1
TX	ABILENE	89	71	95	67	80	-3	8.26	7.85	8.26	11.88	317	24.50	208	88	63	4	0	1	1
	AMARILLO	83	63	90	56	73	-5	3.49	2.89	1.34	7.67	180	22.22	214	90	56	2	0	5	3
	AUSTIN	92	72	93	65	82	-1	0.00	-0.46	0.00	3.22	70	28.83	159	87	59	7	0	0	0
	BEAUMONT	93	77	95	75	85	2	0.01	-1.32	0.01	6.94	80	40.92	131	96	55	7	0	1	0
	BROWNSVILLE	91	78	92	76	84	0	0.00	-0.49	0.00	3.52	94	24.03	206	88	62	7	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	93	78	94	74	85	2	0.00	-0.49	0.00	2.20	51	32.46	215	92	54	7	0	0	0
	DEL RIO	93	75	95	73	84	-1	0.04	-0.45	0.04	3.52	112	18.61	193	83	60	6	0	1	0
	EL PASO	94	70	97	66	82	-2	0.93	0.64	0.86	1.41	107	3.96	131	77	32	7	0	3	1
	FORT WORTH	92	77	94	73	84	0	0.92	0.48	0.92	4.87	124	36.48	186	83	48	6	0	1	1
	GALVESTON	90	82	91	81	86	2	0.03	-0.81	0.03	3.00	56	25.19	119	88	68	7	0	1	0
	HOUSTON	93	77	94	74	85	2	0.00	-0.81	0.00	11.77	175	42.21	166	92	55	7	0	0	0
	LUBBOCK	86	67	97	64	76	-4	3.96	3.42	2.40	6.11	159	22.05	234	89	65	2	0	5	2
	MIDLAND	92	72	97	68	82	1	0.25	-0.16	0.24	3.54	151	12.55	196	80	57	5	0	2	0
	SAN ANGELO	92	73	96	72	82	0	0.57	0.30	0.33	4.12	138	19.00	178	81	54	5	0	2	0
	SAN ANTONIO	92	76	93	74	84	0	0.00	-0.52	0.00	6.49	125	29.75	167	85	49	7	0	0	0
	VICTORIA	93	76	96	73	84	0	0.01	-0.78	0.01	9.55	152	37.29	177	99	56	7	0	1	0
	WACO	93	76	94	73	85	1	0.00	-0.52	0.00	5.97	152	27.31	150	88	51	7	0	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	89	72	95	67	80	-4	2.56	2.13	1.45	6.78	153	31.89	200	87	68	4	0	2	2
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	85	65	89	60	75	0	1.01	0.88	0.77	1.66	173	10.05	104	69	33	0	0	5	1
VT	BURLINGTON	82	60	88	56	71	1	0.12	-0.75	0.12	11.25	235	20.71	120	85	45	0	0	1	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	84	67	90	63	75	0	1.65	0.65	0.84	7.59	142	20.97	90	97	66	1	0	5	2
	NORFOLK	89	74	94	71	82	3	2.95	1.87	2.33	11.74	216	26.74	112	87	59	3	0	4	1
	RICHMOND	88	72	95	68	80	2	1.29	0.32	0.67	9.25	184	27.24	120	89	61	3	0	4	1
	ROANOKE	86	69	91	65	77	1	1.97	1.08	1.68	11.41	225	26.37	114	89	67	2	0	4	1
	WASH/DULLES	85	69	88	62	77	2	2.17	1.36	1.60	10.49	195	24.36	110	93	60	0	0	4	2
WA	OLYMPIA	80	57	94	53	68	6	0.02	-0.23	0.00	0.17	8	20.66	76	86	62	1	0	1	0
	QUILLAYUTE	68	56	77	49	62	4	0.27	-0.28	0.27	0.47	11	41.88	77	99	83	0	0	1	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	81	60	91	57	71	7	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.23	12	16.24	84	78	58	1	0	0	0
	SPOKANE	90	67	97	63	79	12	0.18	0.00	0.18	0.25	17	7.02	76	49	26	5	0	1	0
	YAKIMA	99	65	103	59	82	14	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.01	1	4.22	95	50	28	7	0	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	79	64	82	60	71	1	2.16	1.09	1.23	10.12	182	30.09	130	91	66	0	0	5	1
	CHARLESTON	83	67	88	64	75	1	3.72	2.65	1.45	10.71	187	29.93	127	96	68	0	0	6	2
	ELKINS	80	64	85	58	72	3	2.82	1.73	0.92	11.68	185	33.53	133	94	61	0	0	7	3
	HUNTINGTON	81	67	85	63	74	-1	2.72	1.77	1.04	8.16	153	28.59	123	100	71	0	0	5	3
WI	EAU CLAIRE	78	55	85	47	67	-4	2.08	1.19	2.08	6.91	121	16.36	102	93	50	0	0	1	1
	GREEN BAY	79	56	84	49	68	-1	0.04	-0.74	0.04	3.28	70	10.24	72	92	50	0	0	1	0
	LA CROSSE	79	59	85	54	69	-4	0.40	-0.57	0.40	4.10	74	16.70	101	93	52	0	0	1	0
	MADISON	78	57	83	51	67	-4	0.77	-0.13	0.77	3.92	72	14.64	87	87	57	0	0	1	1
	MILWAUKEE	76	58	85	51	67	-4	0.47	-0.35	0.42	2.96	61	13.17	74	83	57	0	0	2	0
WY	CASPER	80	53	88	50	66	-2	0.21	-0.07	0.17	1.77	95	9.27	117	81	49	0	0	2	0
	CHEYENNE	72	54	89	51	63	-4	0.92	0.42	0.39	2.82	98	12.67	143	94	62	0	0	5	0
	LANDER	76	53	86	50	65	-4	0.43	0.24	0.20	1.23	85	11.76	143	88	39	0	0	3	0
	SHERIDAN	78	52	91	47	65	-2	0.39	0.08	0.30	3.44	136	12.44	137	88	62	1	0	3	0

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

June Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Heavy rain shifted into the lower Midwest during June, disrupting the soft red winter wheat harvest and causing condition declines for corn and soybeans. The axis of heaviest precipitation stretched from Missouri to Ohio, leaving topsoil moisture roughly half surplus by July 5 in Ohio (51%), Indiana (50%), Missouri (48%), and Illinois (47%). On the same date, corn was rated 45% good to excellent in Ohio and 48% in Indiana, down from 80 and 73%, respectively, on June 14. For Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, it was the wettest June during the 121-year period of record. The June wetness also extended eastward into parts of the Mid-Atlantic region.

Meanwhile, heavy rain abated across the central and southern Plains, allowing the previously delayed hard red winter wheat harvest to advance and favoring late-season planting efforts. Across the remainder of the nation's mid-section, including the northern Plains and upper Midwest, conditions remained mostly favorable for winter wheat maturation and summer crop development. However, hot, dry conditions developed on Montana's High Plains, hastening winter wheat maturation but stressing spring-sown small grains.

Hot, dry conditions were even more persistent and intense in the Northwest, where statewide temperatures were the highest on record for June in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 5 to 10°F above normal across the interior Northwest, increasing stress on rangeland, pastures, and rain-fed summer crops. By July 5, topsoil moisture was rated 73% very short to short in Oregon. In Washington, where topsoil moisture was 59% very short to short, more than one-fifth (21%) of the spring wheat was rated very poor to poor by July 5.

Across the remainder of the West, occasional showers delivered local drought relief. Some of the most significant rain, relative to normal, fell in the Four Corners States, where the monsoon arrived a few days early in late June. In California, however, isolated showers provided inconsequential relief from the 4-year drought. In addition, the return of hot weather in California—which experienced its hottest June on record—boosted irrigation demands.

Elsewhere, cooler weather and scattered showers developed in the Southeast toward month's end, following an extended period of hot, mostly dry weather. The Southeastern heat wave reduced topsoil moisture and stressed reproductive summer crops, such as corn, which by July 5 was rated 32% very poor to poor in the minor production state of South Carolina.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary information provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous U.S. experienced its second-hottest, ninth-wettest June during the 1895-2015 period of record. The nation's average temperature of 71.4°F was 2.9°F above the 20th century mean, while precipitation averaged 3.53 inches—120% of normal. The only hotter June occurred in 1933, when the nation's average temperature was 71.6°F. Warm June conditions have been common in recent years, with the temperature averaging above 70°F—and ranking in the upper one-fifth of the historical distribution—in 2002, 2006, 2010, 2012, and 2013. Meanwhile, wet June weather has also been commonplace in recent years, including 2014, when U.S. precipitation averaged 3.69 inches (fifth-wettest June).

Cool June weather in New England and portions of the Great Lakes region was more than offset by heat in the West and Southeast. Statewide temperature rankings ranged from the 15th-coolest June in Maine to the warmest June on record in California, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, and Washington (figure 1). The previous hottest June in Washington had occurred in 1992; in the other states, the record had been originally set in 1918. Oregon tied its 1918 record in 1961. Top-ten rankings for June heat were noted in several Western (AZ, MT, NV, and WY) and Eastern States (DE, FL, NC, SC, and VA). Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the third-driest June in Washington to the wettest June on record—with rainfall averaging more than twice normal—in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio (figure 2). The previous wettest June in Illinois and Ohio had occurred in 1902. Elsewhere, the ninth-driest June in Oregon contrasted with top-ten values for June wetness in Arizona, Missouri, and nine Mid-Atlantic and Northeastern States.

Figure 1

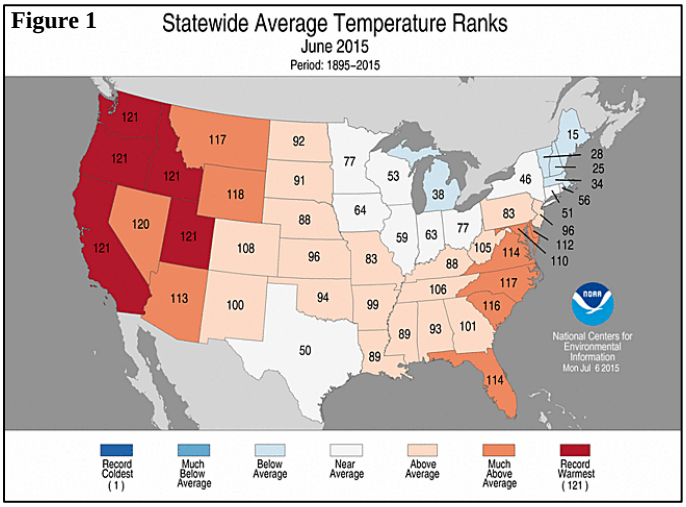
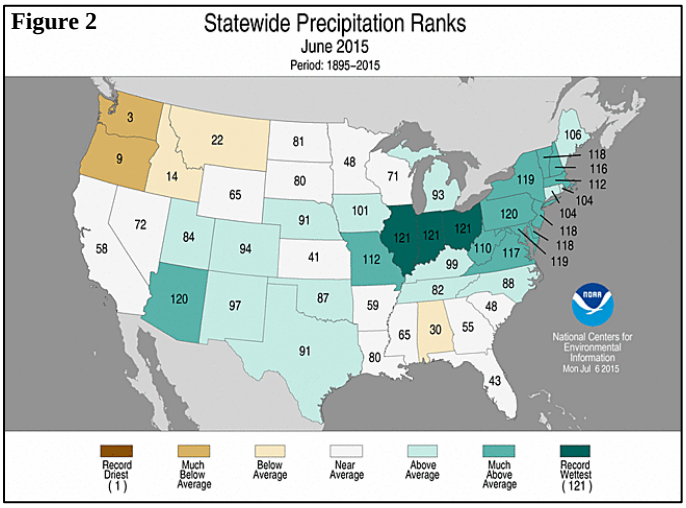


Figure 2



Summary: June opened on a cool note in the Northeast, while the remainder of the country experienced summer-like weather. In Massachusetts, Boston failed to reach the 50-degree mark on consecutive June days for the first time on record. Boston, which reported highs of 49°F on June 1 and 2, had only once before not reached the 50-degree mark in June: 49°F on June 5, 1945.

Elsewhere in Massachusetts, Worcester posted a high of 48°F on June 1. Farther west, however, a surge of warmth led to daily-record highs for June 1 in Greybull, WY (87°F), and Rapid City, SD (86°F). Soon after, temperatures soared to record-setting levels in the Northwest. In Washington, for example, four consecutive daily-record highs were established from June 7-10 in locations such as Wenatchee (99, 103, 99, and 96°F); Yakima (101, 105, 101, and 98°F); and Hanford (102, 105, 101, and 99°F). Pendleton, OR, posted a trio of daily-record highs (96, 102, and 96°F) from June 7-9. At the height of the early-month Western heat wave, on June 8, highs soared to triple-digit, daily-record levels in Gilroy, CA (109°F); Riverside, CA (105°F); Medford, OR (105°F); and Lewiston, ID (100°F). In Redding, CA, a daily-record high of 108°F on June 9 was the culmination of a string of four consecutive triple-digit days. Redding collected another daily-record high, 109°F on June 12. Other record-setting highs in California on the 12th included 110°F in Red Bluff and 106°F in Ukiah. Heat also spread from the Ohio Valley into the Mid-Atlantic States. On June 12, daily-record highs in Pennsylvania reached 95°F in Philadelphia and 93°F in Reading. In contrast, fleetingly cooler conditions in the Northwest led to daily-record lows for June 13 in Washington locations such as Pullman (34°F) and Whitman Mission (37°F).

As June began, the focus for heavy rainfall shifted northeastward, away from the southern Plains. The new month opened with record-setting totals for June 1 in locations such as Wilmington, DE (3.80 inches); Baltimore, MD (2.50 inches); and Atlantic City, NJ (2.22 inches). Record-high rainfall amounts for June 2 reached 3.11 inches in Roanoke, VA, and 2.42 inches in Columbia, SC. With a 1.81-inch total on June 3, Buffalo, NY, reported its second rainfall record in 4 days. Meanwhile, heavy rain erupted across the east-central Plains and southwestern Corn Belt. June 3 featured a daily-record rainfall in Kansas City, MO, where 2.25 inches fell. The 4th was the wettest June day on record in Hastings, NE, where rainfall totaled 4.74 inches. The only higher daily totals on record in Hastings were 6.09 inches on August 31, 1969, and 5.11 inches on August 3, 1990. Hastings' previous June daily record had been 4.20 inches on June 24, 1968. The east-central Plains' heavy rain lingered into June 5, when Salina, Kansas, reported a daily-record sum of 3.30 inches. Later, atypically heavy June showers developed in parts of the Southwest. In Arizona, record-setting amounts for June 6 included 1.00 inch in Flagstaff and 0.19 inch in Winslow.

For the next several days, several individual disturbances maintained showery conditions from the Southwest into the Midwest. On June 7, Peoria, IL, received a daily-record rainfall of 3.14 inches. A day later, record-setting Mid-Atlantic totals for June 8 included 1.85 inches in Scranton, PA, and 1.20 inches in Danville, VA. On June 9, Fayetteville, NC, observed a 4.06-inch deluge—a record for the date. Elsewhere in the eastern U.S., daily-record amounts for June 9 reached 2.40 inches in Charleston, SC; 1.70 inches in Montgomery, AL; and 1.52 inches in Burlington, VT. Significant rain fell in parts of Florida on June 10, when daily-record totals included 3.12 inches in Vero Beach and 2.45 inches in Tampa. Meanwhile, rare June showers struck the Desert Southwest. Record-setting amounts for June 9 totaled 0.31 inch in Yuma, AZ, and 0.30 inch in Santa Barbara, CA. For Santa Barbara, it was the third-wettest June day on record. On June 10, Kingman, AZ, reported its second-wettest June day, behind only 2.20 inches on June 26, 1920. Kingman's daily sum, 1.01 inches, was more than ten times its June normal rainfall of 0.09 inch. The Southwestern showers lingered into mid-month, when daily-record amounts for June 13 totaled 0.40 inch in Kingman and 0.19 inch in Needles, CA. Some of the Southwestern moisture migrated eastward, becoming entangled with several cold fronts. Daily-record totals were set in a variety of locations, including McAlester, OK (2.64 inches on June 13); Dubuque, IA (2.51 inches on June 11); and Joplin, MO (2.36 inches on June 12). During the week of June 7-13, rainfall totaled 6.40 inches in Peoria, IL; 5.83 inches in Cedar Rapids, IA; and 5.70 inches in Moline, IL.

Tropical Storm Bill made landfall on the Texas coast on June 16 before slowly arcing across the southeastern Plains, mid-South, and Ohio Valley. Bill finally crossed the Mid-Atlantic region on the night of June 20-21 before losing tropical characteristics. Although the storm produced gusty, tropical storm-force winds in the western Gulf Coast region, Bill's primary impact was heavy rain. Rainfall totals of 4 inches or more were common in the western Gulf Coast region and from northeastern Texas into the lower Ohio Valley. Amounts in excess of 8 inches triggered record flooding in south-central Oklahoma and adjacent areas in Texas. Even before Bill's arrival, widespread showers and thunderstorms arced along the periphery of a persistent high-pressure ridge, stretching from the central and southern Plains into the Northeast. Record-setting rainfall totals for June 14 included 3.04 inches in Lansing, MI; 2.74 inches in Binghamton, NY; and 2.66 inches in Borger, TX. Heavy showers also soaked the western Gulf Coast region, where Victoria, TX, netted a daily-record total (4.33 inches) for June 14. The following day, June 15, featured daily-record totals in excess of two inches in locations such as Colorado Springs, CO (3.16 inches); Fort Wayne, IN (2.73 inches); and Chicago, IL (2.56 inches). In Texas, Victoria's rainfall during the week of June 14-20—before, during, and after Bill's passage—totaled to 9.19 inches. On the day of Bill's landfall, wind gusts in Texas were clocked to 58 mph in Palacios and 46 mph in Galveston. For several days following landfall, Bill remained the focus for heavy rain. In Texas, record-breaking amounts for June 17 reached 2.74 inches in San Antonio; 2.59 inches in Lufkin; and 2.21 inches in Dallas-Ft. Worth. Lufkin reported 3.61 inches of rain on June 18, for a 2-day total of 6.20 inches. In south-central Oklahoma, where rainfall locally exceeded 8 inches, the Washita River near Dickson crested 21.70 feet above flood stage on June 19. The previous record in that location, 18.24 feet above flood stage, had been established on May 30, 1987. Elsewhere, daily-record totals associated with Bill's remnant circulation included 4.11 inches (on June 18) in Shreveport, LA; 3.65 inches (on June 19) in Evansville, IN; and 2.37 inches (on June 20) in Washington, DC. Unrelated to Bill, June 19 was the first day of a 3-day severe weather outbreak across the northern Plains. Although rainfall totals were not particularly high, Miles City, MT, received a daily-record total (0.69 inch) on June 19.

Starting at mid-month, triple-digit, daily-record highs were set in Southeastern locations such as Fayetteville, NC (101°F on June 15); Columbia, SC (101°F on June 16 and 17); Charlotte, NC (100°F on June 18); and Orlando, FL (100°F on June 19). On June 16, the day with the most widespread Southeastern heat, daily-record highs reached 100°F in locations such as New Bern, NC; Augusta, GA; and Wilmington and Raleigh-Durham, NC. Meanwhile, intensifying Southwestern heat also led to several records. For example, Phoenix, AZ, collected consecutive daily-record highs (114 and 115°F, respectively) on June 17-18. Other record-setting highs for June 18 soared to 119°F in Thermal, CA, and 116°F in Yuma, AZ. In California, Barstow-Daggett noted a pair of daily-record highs (111 and 114°F, respectively) on June 19-20. In contrast, scattered daily-record lows across the nation's norther tier included 28°F (on June 15) in Gold Butte, MT, and 36°F (on June 19) in Marquette, MI. However, cool conditions on the northern Plains were soon replaced by record-setting heat. Havre, MT, registered a daily-record low (38°F) on June 22, followed by a high of 100°F on June 27. Havre's highs continued to climb, reaching 103°F on June 28. Elsewhere, heat re-intensified in the Southeast, where triple-digit, daily-record highs included 101°F (on June 22) in Augusta, GA, and 100°F (on June 22 and 23) in Charlotte, NC. In South Carolina, Columbia's count of triple-digit days climbed to six (June 15-18, 24, and 26)—the most during June in that location since 1952.

However, an even more impressive heat wave gripped the Northwest. As the month drew to a close, Northwestern heat peaked. On June 27, locations such as Yakima, WA (108°F), and Helena, MT (103°F), set monthly record highs. Yakima's standard had been 105°F on June 23, 1992; and Helena's mark had been 102°F on June 21, 1900. Walla Walla, WA, followed its highest June temperature on record (109°F on June 27) with a record-high June reading for all of Washington (113°F on June 28). On the 27th, lows in Oregon of 71°F in Portland and Salem marked the first June day on record in both locations that the temperature failed to fall below 70°F. Similarly, the June 26 low of 91°F in Las Vegas, NV, represented the first time in June that the temperature in that location did not dip below the 90-degree mark. June 28 featured all-time, record-tying high temperatures in several Washington locations, including La Crosse (113°F) and Wenatchee (109°F). Both previous records had been established on August 4, 1961. A much larger set of Northwestern stations broke June heat records on the 28th; among them: Walla Walla (113°F; previously, 107°F on June 23, 1992); Boise, ID (110°F; previously, 109°F on June 19, 1940); and Pendleton, OR (109°F; previously, 108°F on June 30, 1924, and June 17, 1961). The severe Northwestern heat wave coincided with a rash of wildfires. In particular, the Sleepy Hollow fire—northwest of Wenatchee—flared on June 28 and quickly scorched 2,950 acres of vegetation and destroyed nearly three dozen homes and businesses. The Northwestern heat lingered, albeit not as intensely, for the remainder of the month. In Montana, Helena collected four consecutive daily-record highs (98, 103, 102, and 100°F) from June 26-29. Heat also expanded southward, resulting in triple-digit, daily-record highs in locations such as Idaho Falls, ID (101°F on June 29), and Escalante, UT (104°F on June 30). In California, Redding ended June with a daily-record high of 113°F. Farther south, Las Vegas, NV, tied an all-time record with 21 consecutive days (June 13 – July 3) of 105-degree heat. Previously, Las Vegas had also observed 21-day such streaks in July 1959, June-July 1973, and July-August 1977. Similarly, records for the number of consecutive triple-digit days were set in Pasco and Yakima, WA. Both communities reported 9 such days from June 26 – July 4, breaking records (8 days in both locations) set in July 1945 and July 2013, respectively.

In the Northwest, dozens of weather stations experienced record-high June average temperatures. Monthly temperatures averaged more than 10°F above normal in Washington locations such as Yakima and Walla Walla, breaking records set in 1948 and 1992, respectively. Helena, MT, 7.5°F above normal, broke a June average temperature record set in 1934. In Oregon, June average temperature records established in 1926 were shattered in Salem and Eugene. Portland, OR, reported a record-high 9 June days with highs of 90°F or greater, along with 21 days at or above 80°F. Previous respective records in Portland had been 6 days in 1970 and 2003, and 16 days in 1987. Farther south, records for the greatest number of triple-digit days in June were set in Bishop, CA (17 days; previously 15 days in 1961), and Kingman, AZ (15 days; tied 15 days in 1915, 1936, and 1981).

Late in the month, hit-or-miss showers affected many parts of the U.S. On June 23, Northeastern thunderstorms produced the fourth-highest wind gust (72 mph) on record in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and only the fourth known occurrence of 4-inch diameter hail in Maryland (in Baltimore County). Farther south, scattered showers resulted in daily-record totals in locations such as Vicksburg, MS (2.78 inches on June 24); Orlando, FL (2.54 inches on June 25); and Asheville, NC (1.82 inches on June 22). Later, torrential rain returned to the southern and eastern Corn Belt before moving into the East. During the week of June 21-27, Midwestern rainfall included 4.61 inches in Cleveland, OH, and 4.31 inches in Des Moines, IA. By month's end, record-high June rainfall totals reached 13.09 inches in Baltimore, MD; 11.98 inches in Ft. Wayne, IN; and 9.05 inches in Montpelier, VT. Ft. Wayne's total also exceeded its monthly record, previously set with 11.00 inches in July 1986. Meanwhile, the Southwestern monsoon, which typically expands from northwestern Mexico into the Four Corners States in early July, arrived a few days early in 2015. In Prescott, AZ, monsoon-related rainfall resulted in a daily-record sum of 1.93 inches on June 29. Showers even reached into parts of California, with San Diego (0.04 inch on June 30) among many communities reporting daily-record amounts. In addition, several late-month disturbances—some imbued with Southwestern monsoon moisture—affected various parts of the Plains, Midwest, South, and East. On June 30, selected daily-record amounts included 2.64 inches in Syracuse, NY; 2.40 inches in Meridian, MS; and 1.94 inches in Midland, TX. In stark contrast to the wet weather, record-low June rainfall totals were noted in Northwestern locations such as Great Falls, MT (0.44 inch; previously, 0.52 inch in 1960), and Quillayute, WA (0.20 inch; previously, 0.40 inch in 1967).

June warmth in western and southern Alaska contrasted with near-normal temperatures in many interior locations. The month began on a cool note, with daily-record lows for June 2 in Circle Hot Springs (24°F) and Denali National Park Headquarters (27°F). Later, Bettles posted consecutive daily-record lows (34 and 32°F, respectively) on June 11-12. At mid-month, a spell of warm, dry weather suddenly arrived across Alaska. Some of the most persistent warmth blanketed southwestern Alaska, where King Salmon posted four consecutive daily-record highs (82, 86, 86, and 85°F) from June 14-17. Anchorage notched consecutive daily-record highs (82 and 81°F, respectively) on June 15-16, and reported four days in a row (June 15-18) with maxima of 80°F or higher. On June 19, daily-record highs climbed to 87°F in McGrath; 68°F in Cold Bay; and 67°F in Barrow. For Barrow, it was the warmest day since July 23, 2012, when the high also reached 67°F. Meanwhile, drier-than-normal conditions dominated Alaska, except for some pockets of wetness in the southeastern part of the state. In Bethel, monthly rainfall totaled just 0.28 inch (16% of normal). Under the warm, dry regime, dozens of wildfires started or spread across Alaska. By July 5, Alaska's year-to-date wildfires had charred more than 2.4 million acres of vegetation—accounting for more than three-quarters of the U.S. sum of 3.1 million acres. Farther south, Yakutat's monthly rainfall totaled 8.65 inches (135% of normal), nearly three-quarters (6.31 inches) of which fell during the first 10 days of the month.

In keeping with El Niño development, Hawaii moved through its "dry season" with relatively tranquil conditions. Warmth accompanied the mostly drier-than-normal weather. On June 13, Honolulu, Oahu, posted a daily record-tying high of 90°F—the first 90-degree reading in that location since October 17, 2014. Despite the generally dry conditions, there were spotty episodes of heavy rain. For example, Kauai's famously wet Mt. Waialeale netted 7.83 inches in a 48-hour period from June 14-16. At the state's major airport observation sites, June rainfall ranged from 0.10 inch (50% of normal) in Kahului, Maui, to 5.23 inches (71%) in Hilo, on the Big Island.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Parts of the central and eastern Corn Belt recorded more than twice the normal precipitation during the month of June, causing delays in late-spring fieldwork and deterioration of crop ratings. Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio recorded the wettest June on record dating back to 1895. In contrast, dry conditions continued to stress dryland crops in the Pacific Coast State, with many parts of California,

Oregon, and Washington recording less than one-tenth of an inch of rain during the month. Monthly temperatures were generally above normal across the nation, with parts of the Pacific Northwest more than 10°F above normal. Major exceptions included southern Texas, the Great Lakes region, and New England where, monthly temperatures averaged as much as 4°F below normal.

Planting of the 2015 corn crop was 95 percent complete by May 31, slightly ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Eighty-four percent of this year's corn crop had emerged by May 31, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 14, corn emergence had advanced to 97 percent, slightly ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. More than 90 percent of the crop had emerged in all estimating states except Colorado, Kansas, and Missouri by June 14. By June 28, silking was estimated at 4 percent complete, equal to last year but 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. All estimating states except Michigan observed silking progress at or behind the 5-year average at the end of the month. Overall, 68 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 28, down 6 percentage points from May 31 and 7 points below the same time last year. Wet conditions in the eastern Corn Belt led to deterioration of corn condition ratings, which during June dropped 45 percentage points in the good to excellent categories in Ohio and 28 points in Indiana.

Producers had planted 43 percent of this year's sorghum crop by May 31, twelve percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Producers had planted 56 percent of this year's sorghum crop by June 7, nine percentage points behind last year and 12 points behind the 5-year average. After the first week of June, planting progress was more than 20 percentage points behind the 5-year average in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and South Dakota. Producers had planted 85 percent of this year's sorghum crop by June 21, slightly behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Heading advanced to 18 percent complete by June 21, slightly behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By June 28, ninety-three percent of the nation's sorghum was planted, slightly ahead of last year but 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By June 28, twenty-one percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the heading stage, equal to last year but 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By the end of June, major heading progress was limited to Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, but small a small amount of heading was reported in the more northern states of Illinois, Missouri, and Oklahoma. Overall, 68 percent of the sorghum was reported in good to excellent condition on June 28, up slightly from the first national sorghum crop rating on June 14 and 9 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Ninety-five percent of the oat crop was emerged by May 31, eleven percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 31, thirty percent of the oat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 2 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. By June 14, fifty-one percent of the oats were at or beyond the heading stage, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading of this year's oat crop advanced to 83 percent complete by June 28, sixteen percentage points ahead of last year and 12 points ahead of the 5-year average. By month's end, heading was at or ahead of the 5-year average in all estimating states except Pennsylvania. Overall, 67 percent of the oats were reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from May 31 but 3 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Ninety-five percent of the barley was emerged by May 31, twenty-two percentage points ahead of last year and 25 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 38 percent of this year's barley crop was headed by June 21, twenty-two percentage points ahead of last year and 24 points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading of the nation's barley crop advanced to 62 percent complete by June 28, thirty-three percentage points ahead of last year and 36 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 73 percent of the barley was reported in good to excellent condition on June 28, down slightly from the beginning of the month but 5 percentage points better than the same time last year. Hot, dry conditions in Montana and Washington dried out soils and lowered barley condition ratings in June.

Heading of this year's winter wheat crop advanced to 84 percent complete by May 31, six percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 14, ninety-six percent of the winter wheat was at or beyond the heading stage, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest progress, at 11 percent complete, was 4 percentage points behind last year and 9 points behind the 5-year average by June 14. At least 20 percent of the winter wheat crop was harvested during the second week of June in Arkansas, California, Oklahoma, and Texas. By June 28, producers had harvested 38 percent of the winter wheat crop, 4 percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. Drier conditions in the central and southern U.S. spurred harvest progress, allowing producers in Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, North Carolina, and Oklahoma to harvest at least 25 percent of their winter wheat during the final week of the month. Overall, 41 percent of the winter wheat was reported in good to excellent condition on June 28, compared to 44 percent on May 31 and 30 percent at the same time last year.

The nation's spring wheat crop was 91 percent emerged by May 31, twenty-seven percentage points ahead of last year and 22 points ahead of the 5-year average. At the beginning of June, emergence was more than 20 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average in Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota. By June 21, twenty-three percent of the spring wheat was at or beyond the heading stage, 14 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Hot weather in the Pacific Northwest accelerated heading, which by June 21 was 20 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average in Idaho and 24 points ahead in Washington. By June 28, forty-nine percent of the spring wheat was at or beyond the heading stage, 25 percentage points ahead of last year and 20 points ahead of the 5-year average. Half of the spring wheat acreage in Minnesota moved into the heading stage during the final week of the month to reach 76 percent headed by June 28. Overall, 72 percent of the spring wheat was reported in good to excellent condition by month's end, up slightly from the beginning of the month and 2 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Planting of the 2015 rice crop was 96 percent complete by May 31, three percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Ninety percent of the rice crop was emerged by May 31, two percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Six percent of the rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 21, three percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. On June 21, heading progress was most advanced in Louisiana—22 percent complete and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. By June 28, sixteen percent of the rice was at or beyond the heading stage, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Warmer weather promoted rice progress during the final week of June, with heading advancing 29 percentage points in Louisiana and 24 points in Texas. Overall, 68 percent of the rice was reported in good to excellent condition on June 28, unchanged from May 31 and slightly below the same time last year.

By May 31, seventy-one percent of the nation's soybeans were planted, 4 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Wet conditions slowed the planting pace in the central U.S., with planting progress by May 31 forty-two percentage points behind the 5-year average in Kansas and 34 points behind in Missouri. Planting progress advanced to 87 percent complete by June 14, four percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 75 percent of the soybean crop was emerged by June 14, six percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Kansas soybean emergence was 40 percentage points, or about 17 days, behind the 5-year average by June 14. Ninety-four percent of the nation's soybeans were planted by June 28, slightly behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Missouri continued to lag the rest of the nation in planting progress. By June 28, Missouri producers had planted 62 percent of their intended soybean acreage, 32 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 89 percent of the soybean crop was emerged by June 28, four percentage points behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By month's end, eight percent of the soybeans were blooming, slightly behind both last year and the 5-year average. Overall, 63 percent of the soybeans were reported in good to excellent condition on June 28, down 6 percentage points from June 7 and 9 points below the same time last year.

By May 31, producers had planted 83 percent of this year's peanuts, slightly ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Peanut planting advanced to 92 percent complete by June 7, equal to last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Sixteen percent of this year's peanut crop was pegging by June 21, slightly ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Thirty-two percent of the peanut crop was pegging by June 28, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 71 percent of the peanuts were reported in good to excellent condition by month's end, compared to 70 percent on June 7 and 72 percent at the same time last year.

By the end of May, sunflower producers had planted 32 percent of this year's crop, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 7, sunflower producers had planted 49 percent of this year's crop, slightly ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Sunflower planting progress was rapid in North Dakota during the first week of the month, advancing 21 percentage points to 76 percent complete. Sunflower producers had planted 80 percent of this year's crop by June 21, slightly behind both last year and the 5-year average. Seeding was nearly complete in North Dakota, with 97 percent of the crop planted by June 21. By June 28, eighty-nine percent of the sunflowers were planted, slightly behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

By May 31, sixty-one percent of the cotton was planted, 11 percentage points behind last year and 17 points behind the 5-year average. Wet conditions on the southern Great Plains had hindered planting progress. At the beginning of June, Kansas cotton planting was 44 percentage points, or nearly 3 weeks, behind the 5-year average pace. Oklahoma and Texas were 21 and 24 percentage points behind the respective 5-year state averages. Nationally, 3 percent of the cotton was squaring on May 31, two percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. By June 14, ninety-one percent of the nation's cotton was planted, 3 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. Cotton squaring advanced to 13 percent complete by June 14, equal to last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Squaring progress remained behind historical trends in the middle Mississippi Valley, 26 percentage points behind the 5-year average in Arkansas and 16 points behind in Missouri. Ninety-eight percent of the cotton was planted by June 28, two percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Nationally, 35 percent of the cotton was squaring by June 28, slightly ahead of last year but 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Late planting continued to affect squaring progress at the end of June in Missouri and Oklahoma, which were 26 and 21 percentage points behind their respective 5-year averages. Nationally, 5 percent of this year's cotton was setting bolls by June 28, slightly behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 56 percent of the cotton was reported in good to excellent condition on June 28, compared to 50 percent on June 7 and 53 percent at the same time last year.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on July 10, 2015. Forecasts refer to July 1.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.46 billion bushels, down 3 percent from the June 1 forecast but up 6 percent from 2014. The U.S. yield is forecast at 43.7 bushels per acre, down 0.8 bushel from last month but up 1.1 bushels from last year. The area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 33.3 million acres, unchanged from the Acreage report released on June 30, 2015, but up 3 percent from last year.

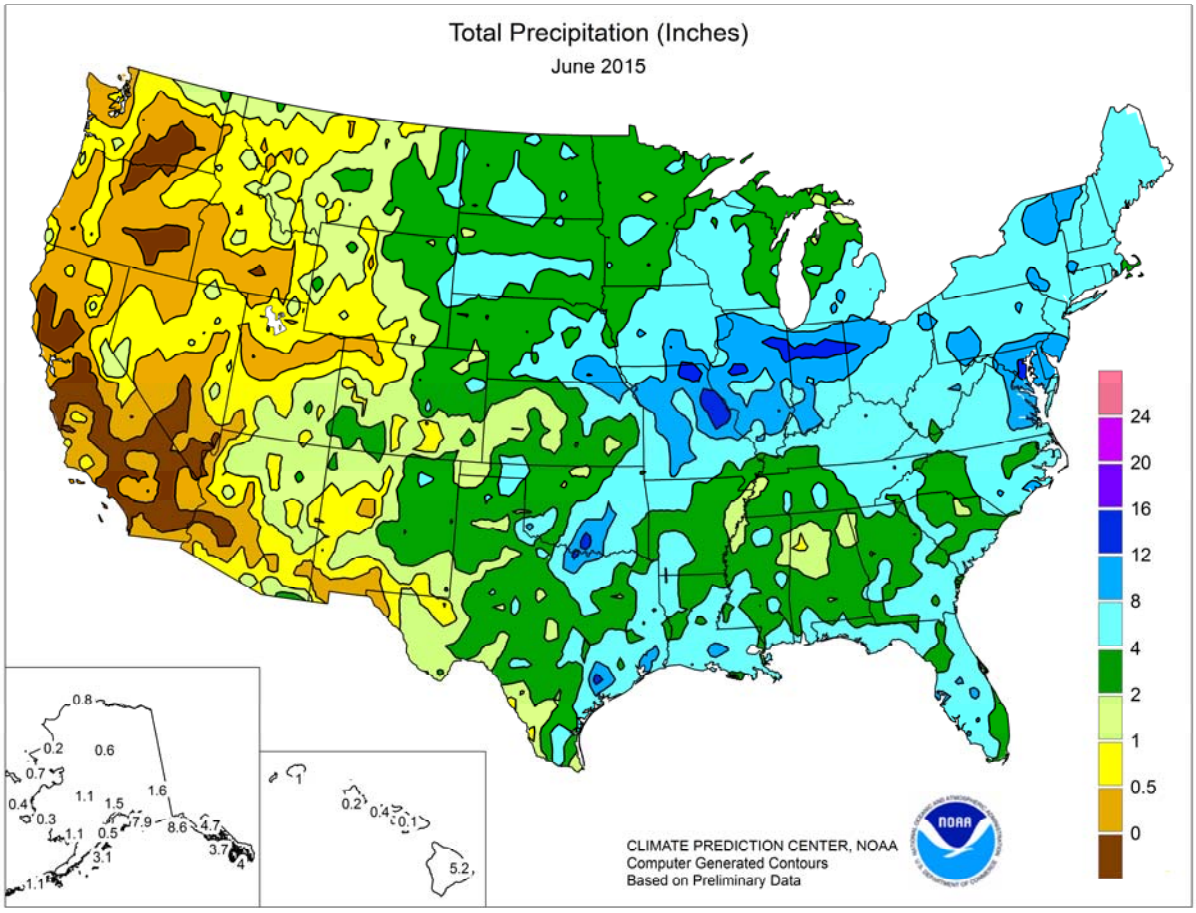
Hard Red Winter production, at 866 million bushels, is down 2 percent from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 393 million bushels, is down 5 percent from the June forecast. White Winter, at 196 million bushels, is down 4 percent from last month. Of the White Winter production, 12.7 million bushels are Hard White and 183 million bushels are Soft White.

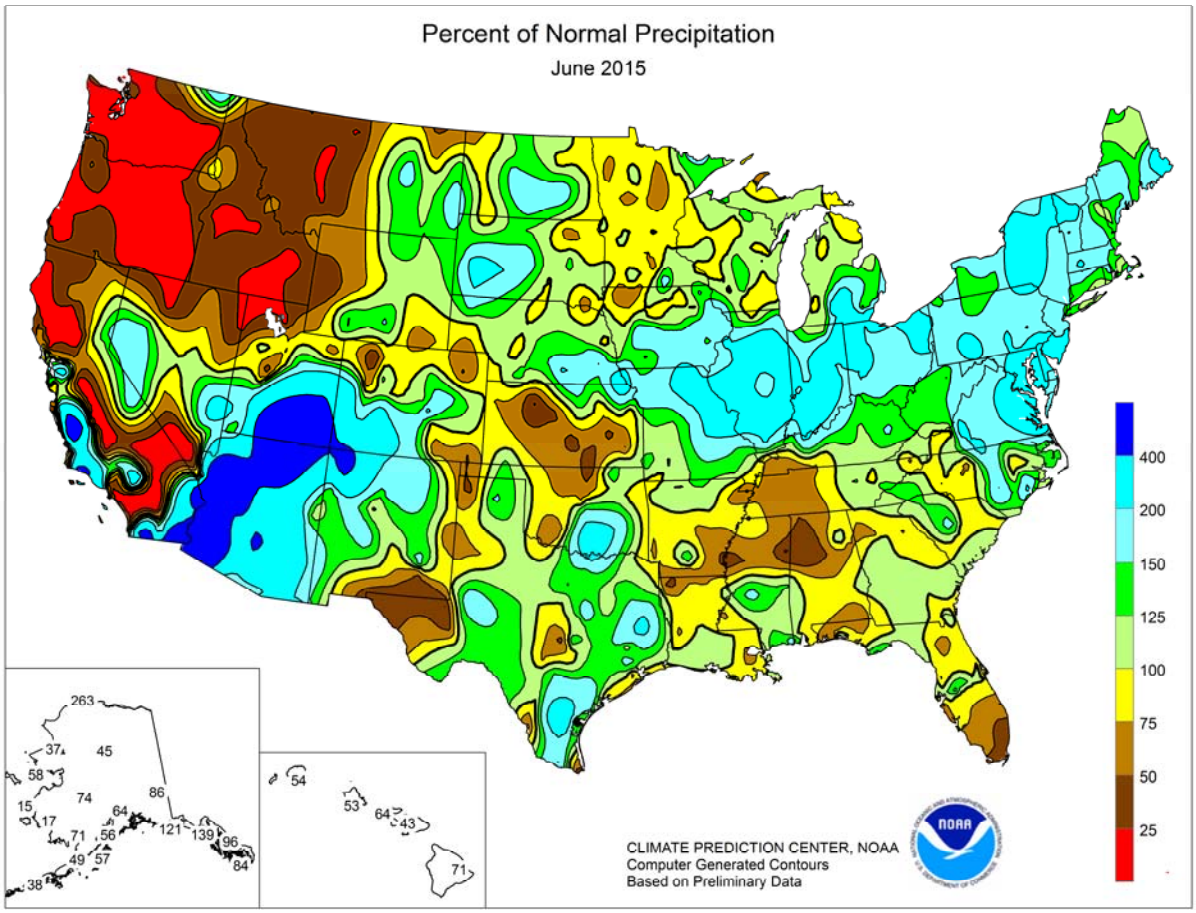
Durum wheat production is forecast at 75.5 million bushels, up 42 percent from 2014. The U.S. yield is forecast at 39.6 bushels per acre, down 0.1 bushel from last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 1.91 million acres, unchanged from the Acreage report released on June 30, 2015, but up 43 percent from last year.

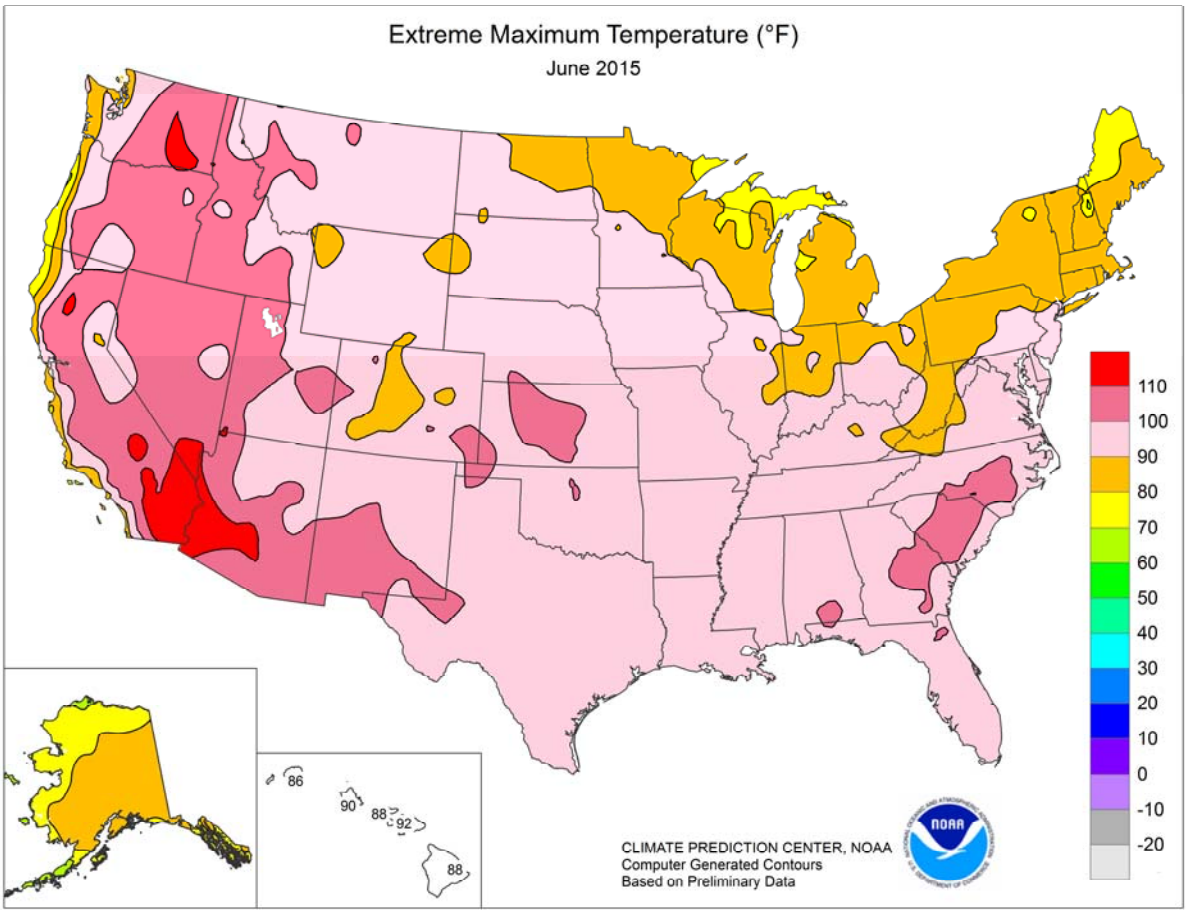
Other spring wheat production is forecast at 617 million bushels, up 4 percent from last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 13.2 million acres, unchanged from the Acreage report released on June 30, 2015, but up 4 percent from last year. The U.S yield is forecast at 46.7 bushels per acre, equal to the 2014 yield. Of the total production, 573 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, up 3 percent from last year.

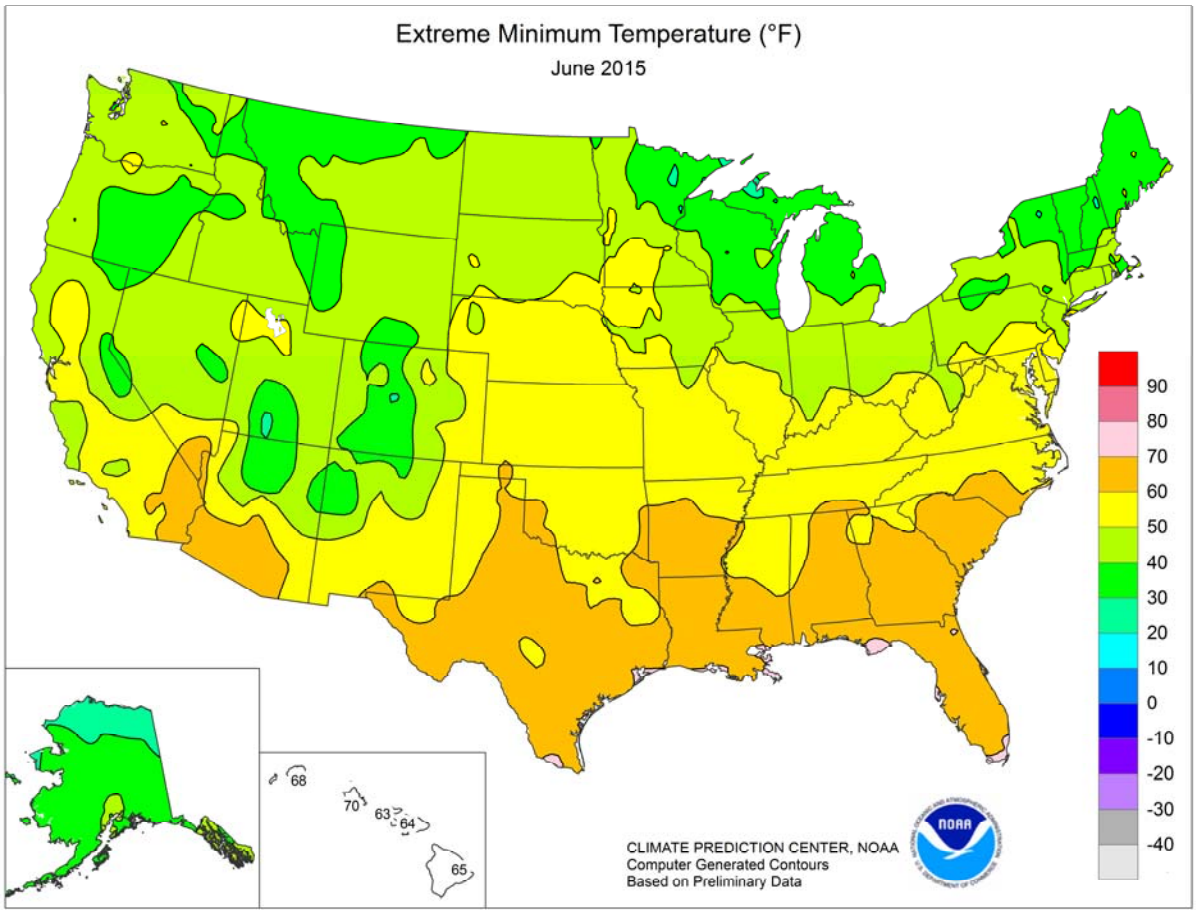
The U.S. **all orange** forecast for the 2014-2015 season is 6.38 million tons, down 1 percent from the previous forecast and down 6 percent from the 2013-2014 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 96.7 million boxes (4.35 million tons), is up slightly from the previous forecast but down 8 percent from last season. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 47.4 million boxes (2.13 million tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but down 11 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 49.3 million boxes (2.22 million tons), is up 1 percent from the previous forecast but down 4 percent from last season.

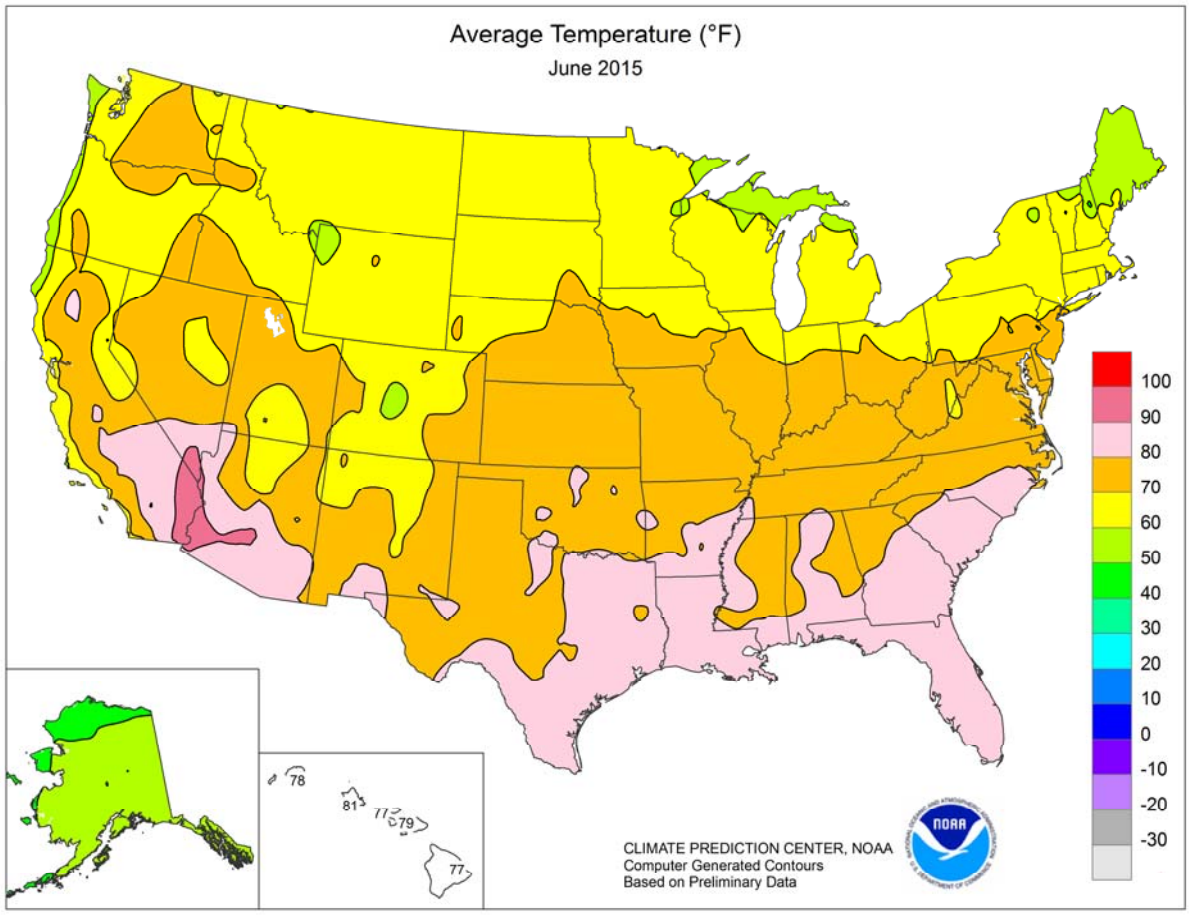
The California Valencia orange forecast is 9.50 million boxes (380,000 tons), down 5 percent from the previous forecast and down 11 percent from last season's final utilization. The California Navel orange forecast is 39.5 million boxes (1.58 million tons), down 1 percent from the previous forecast but up 2 percent from last season. The Texas all orange forecast, at 1.70 million boxes (72,000 tons), is down 22 percent from the previous forecast and down 5 percent from last season.

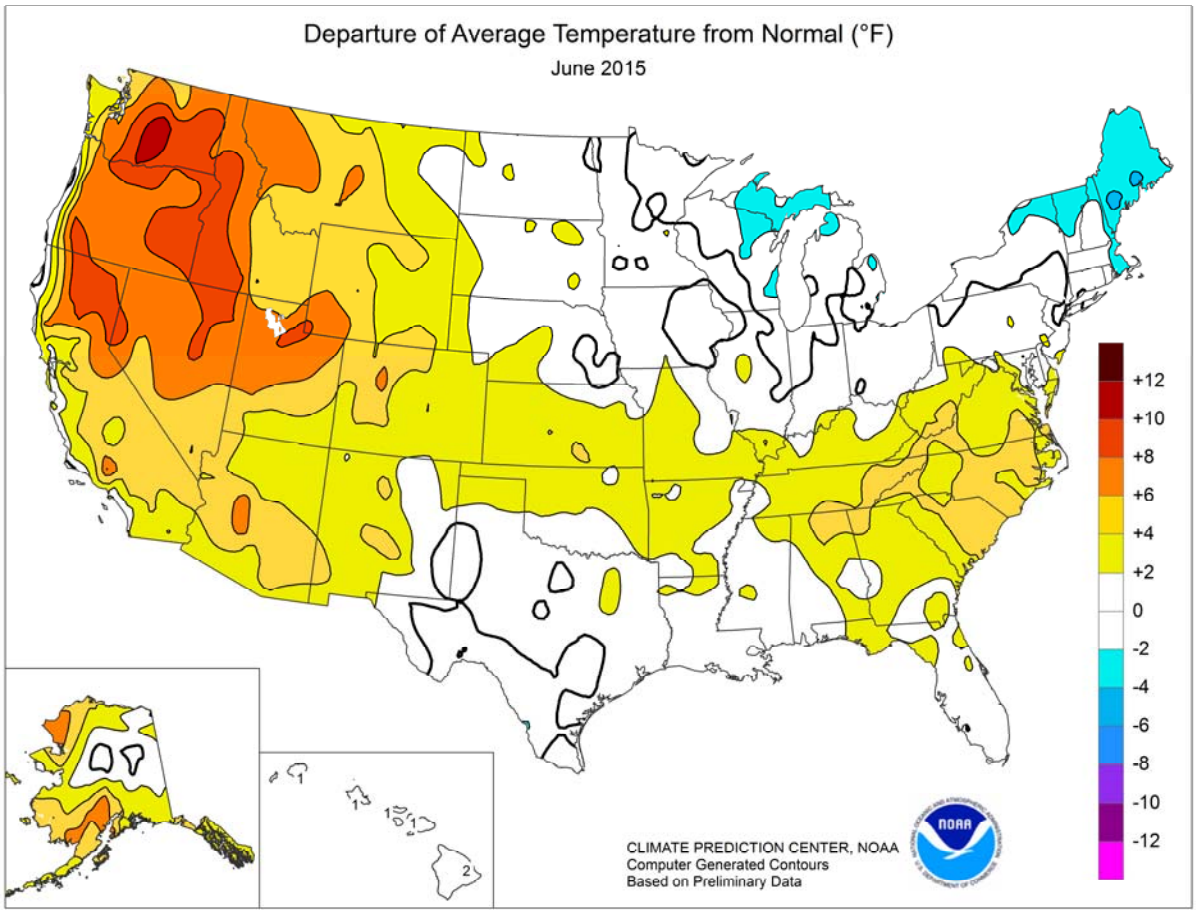

Total Precipitation (Inches)
June 2015
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
0.5
0
0.8
0.2
0.6
0.7
1.1
1.6
0.4
1.5
0.3
7.9
8.6
4.7
1.1
0.5
3.7
3.1
4
1.1
0.2
0.4
0.1
5.2
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA


Percent of Normal Precipitation
June 2015
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
263
37
45
58
74
86
15
17
64
71
56
121
139
96
49
57
84
38
54
53
64
43
71
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
June 2015
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
86
90
88
92
88
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
June 2015
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
68
70
63
64
65
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Average Temperature (°F)
June 2015
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
78
81
77
79
77
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
June 2015
+12
+10
+8
+6
+4
+2
0
-2
-4
-6
-8
-10
-12
1
1
1
1
2
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

June 2015

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	80	4	1.70	-2.08	LEXINGTON	74	2	5.64	1.06	COLUMBUS	71	0	6.72	2.65
HUNTSVILLE	81	5	2.38	-1.84	LONDON-CORBIN	75	3	4.96	0.72	DAYTON	73	3	7.88	3.67
MOBILE	81	2	5.06	0.05	LOUISVILLE	77	3	6.82	3.06	MANSFIELD	69	2	7.44	2.92
MONTGOMERY	81	2	3.99	-0.14	PADUCAH	78	4	2.44	-2.07	TOLEDO	68	-1	7.22	3.42
AK ANCHORAGE	60	5	0.93	-0.13	LA BATON ROUGE	81	1	5.98	0.65	YOUNGSTOWN	67	1	9.02	5.11
BARROW	40	5	0.84	0.52	LAKE CHARLES	82	2	7.08	1.01	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	79	2	5.77	1.14
COLD BAY	49	3	1.11	-1.78	NEW ORLEANS	83	2	3.75	-3.08	TULSA	81	3	4.77	0.05
FAIRBANKS	60	0	1.03	-0.37	SHREVEPORT	82	2	5.98	0.93	OR ASTORIA	60	3	0.73	-1.84
JUNEAU	57	3	4.66	1.30	ME BANGOR	59	-5	4.90	1.49	BURNS	67	9	0.00	-0.66
KING SALMON	56	5	0.84	-0.86	CARIBOU	58	-3	4.25	0.94	EUGENE	67	7	0.23	-1.30
KODIAK	55	6	3.08	-2.30	PORTLAND	61	-2	6.40	3.12	MEDFORD	75	9	0.31	-0.37
NOME	48	1	0.66	-0.48	MD BALTIMORE	74	2	13.09	9.66	PENDLETON	73	8	0.06	-0.72
AZ FLAGSTAFF	63	3	1.70	1.27	MA BOSTON	65	-3	5.01	1.79	PORTLAND	71	8	0.40	-1.19
PHOENIX	94	5	0.25	0.16	WORCESTER	64	-1	6.35	2.33	SALEM	69	8	0.67	-0.78
TUCSON	89	5	0.56	0.32	MI ALPENA	60	-1	2.16	-0.37	PA ALLENTOWN	71	2	7.59	3.60
AR FORT SMITH	81	3	3.13	-1.15	DETROIT	69	0	5.32	1.77	ERIE	67	0	5.28	1.00
LITTLE ROCK	81	3	2.76	-1.19	FLINT	68	2	5.46	2.39	MIDDLETOWN	73	2	6.84	2.99
CA BAKERSFIELD	83	5	0.00	-0.12	GRAND RAPIDS	67	0	4.03	0.36	PHILADELPHIA	75	3	8.88	5.59
EUREKA	55	-1	0.04	-0.61	HOUGHTON LAKE	61	-1	3.16	0.23	PITTSBURGH	70	2	7.34	3.22
FRESNO	82	6	0.01	-0.22	LANSING	66	0	9.07	5.47	WILKES-BARRE	69	2	6.52	2.55
LOS ANGELES	66	0	0.01	-0.07	MUSKEGON	66	1	3.30	0.72	WILLIAMSPORT	70	2	7.81	3.36
REDDING	85	10	0.57	-0.12	TRAVERSE CITY	63	-1	2.02	-1.30	PR SAN JUAN	84	2	1.99	-1.53
SACRAMENTO	76	5	0.07	-0.13	MN DULUTH	62	2	3.64	-0.61	RI PROVIDENCE	66	-2	5.35	1.97
SAN DIEGO	69	2	0.04	-0.05	INT'L FALLS	60	-2	3.20	-0.78	SC CHARLESTON	82	4	7.69	1.77
SAN FRANCISCO	63	2	0.26	0.15	MINNEAPOLIS	70	2	4.40	0.06	COLUMBIA	83	5	8.79	3.80
STOCKTON	76	3	0.08	-0.01	ROCHESTER	67	1	4.46	0.46	FLORENCE	83	5	3.50	-0.77
CO ALAMOSA	63	4	1.19	0.60	ST. CLOUD	66	1	4.66	0.15	GREENVILLE	79	4	5.02	1.10
CO SPRINGS	69	5	5.72	3.38	MS JACKSON	81	3	6.44	2.62	MYRTLE BEACH	82	5	3.40	-0.26
DENVER	69	3	2.53	0.85	MERIDIAN	79	1	4.96	0.97	SD ABERDEEN	69	2	2.09	-1.40
GRAND JUNCTION	74	3	1.19	0.78	TUPELO	79	2	3.38	-1.44	HURON	69	1	4.60	1.32
PUEBLO	73	3	1.22	-0.11	MO COLUMBIA	75	2	7.56	3.54	RAPID CITY	67	2	7.12	4.29
CT BRIDGEPORT	69	1	4.73	1.16	JOPLIN	78	3	7.67	2.25	SIOUX FALLS	69	2	4.29	0.80
HARTFORD	67	-2	6.68	2.83	KANSAS CITY	75	1	7.58	3.14	TN BRISTOL	75	4	2.45	-1.44
DC WASHINGTON	78	4	11.94	8.81	SPRINGFIELD	76	3	4.78	-0.24	CHATTANOOGA	79	4	4.11	0.12
DE WILMINGTON	73	2	12.52	8.93	ST JOSEPH	75	1	6.90	2.69	JACKSON	79	2	2.76	-2.43
FL DAYTONA BEACH	81	1	5.39	-0.30	ST LOUIS	78	2	13.14	9.38	KNOXVILLE	78	4	5.29	1.25
FT LAUDERDALE	83	2	1.09	-8.92	MT BILLINGS	70	5	1.60	-0.29	MEMPHIS	81	2	4.46	0.16
FT MYERS	83	1	8.60	-1.17	BUTTE	61	5	0.93	-1.14	NASHVILLE	78	3	3.38	-0.70
JACKSONVILLE	81	2	6.32	0.95	GLASGOW	67	3	2.58	0.38	TX ABILENE	80	0	3.62	0.56
KEY WEST	84	1	2.64	-1.93	GREAT FALLS	65	5	0.44	-1.80	AMARILLO	75	1	3.89	0.61
MELBOURNE	81	1	6.25	0.42	HELENA	70	9	0.50	-1.32	AUSTIN	79	-2	3.21	-0.60
MIAMI	84	2	3.60	-4.94	KALISPELL	65	7	0.60	-1.70	BEAUMONT	82	1	6.61	0.03
ORLANDO	83	2	6.79	-0.56	MILES CITY	69	2	2.68	0.26	BROWNSVILLE	84	1	1.16	-1.77
PENSACOLA	81	0	4.10	-2.29	MISSOULA	68	8	0.51	-1.22	COLLEGE STATION	82	0	5.21	1.42
ST PETERSBURG	83	1	7.68	1.59	NE GRAND ISLAND	71	0	5.67	1.95	CORPUS CHRISTI	83	1	1.63	-1.90
TALLAHASSEE	82	2	6.54	-0.38	HASTINGS	72	0	8.05	4.46	DALLAS/FT WORTH	82	1	3.95	0.72
TAMPA	83	1	6.23	0.73	LINCOLN	73	0	7.66	4.15	DEL RIO	82	-1	3.48	1.14
WEST PALM BEACH	83	2	4.02	-3.56	MCCOOK	74	3	4.52	1.30	EL PASO	84	2	0.18	-0.69
GA ATHENS	80	4	2.76	-1.18	NORFOLK	71	1	4.60	0.35	GALVESTON	83	1	2.75	-1.29
ATLANTA	80	3	6.91	3.28	NORTH PLATTE	71	3	2.73	-0.44	HOUSTON	82	1	11.39	6.04
AUGUSTA	81	3	3.50	-0.69	OMAHA/EPPLEY	73	1	4.61	0.66	LUBBOCK	77	0	2.15	-0.83
COLUMBUS	80	1	4.07	0.56	SCOTTSBLUFF	71	4	2.24	-0.41	MIDLAND	80	0	3.29	1.58
MACON	81	3	3.78	0.24	VALENTINE	69	1	3.42	0.41	SAN ANGELO	80	1	3.55	1.03
SAVANNAH	82	3	5.63	0.14	NV ELKO	70	8	0.47	-0.20	SAN ANTONIO	82	0	6.42	2.12
HI HILO	77	2	5.23	-2.13	ELY	67	7	0.46	-0.20	VICTORIA	81	-1	9.37	4.41
HONOLULU	81	1	0.23	-0.20	LAS VEGAS	92	6	0.00	-0.08	WACO	82	1	5.97	2.89
KAHULUI	79	1	0.10	-0.13	RENO	74	9	0.93	0.46	WICHITA FALLS	80	0	4.19	0.50
LIHUE	78	0	0.98	-0.84	WINNEMUCCA	71	7	0.12	-0.57	UT SALT LAKE CITY	78	9	0.65	-0.12
ID BOISE	76	9	0.17	-0.57	NH CONCORD	64	-1	5.30	2.20	VT BURLINGTON	65	-1	8.67	5.24
LEWISTON	75	9	1.22	0.06	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	72	2	8.35	5.69	VA LYNCHBURG	74	3	5.59	1.80
POCATELLO	68	6	0.21	-0.70	NEWARK	72	0	5.90	2.50	NORFOLK	79	5	8.34	4.57
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	67	-1	7.12	3.49	NM ALBUQUERQUE	78	3	0.56	-0.09	RICHMOND	78	4	6.05	2.51
MOLINE	71	0	10.90	6.27	NY ALBANY	67	1	6.70	2.94	ROANOKE	75	3	9.07	5.39
PEORIA	74	3	11.60	7.76	BINGHAMTON	64	0	9.74	5.94	WASH/DULLES	73	2	7.44	3.37
ROCKFORD	69	0	4.64	-0.16	BUFFALO	65	-1	5.03	1.21	WA OLYMPIA	66	8	0.14	-1.64
SPRINGFIELD	75	2	9.14	5.37	ROCHESTER	66	0	6.20	2.84	QUILLAYUTE	59	4	0.20	-3.30
IN EVANSVILLE	76	1	7.39	3.29	SYRACUSE	66	0	9.92	6.21	SEATTLE-TACOMA	68	7	0.23	-1.26
FORT WAYNE	70	0	11.98	7.94	NC ASHEVILLE	73	4	6.42	2.04	SPOKANE	72	10	0.07	-1.11
INDIANAPOLIS	73	1	8.35	4.22	CHARLOTTE	80	4	2.90	-0.52	YAKIMA	75	12	0.01	-0.61
SOUTH BEND	69	0	4.07	-0.12	GREENSBORO	79	5	2.06	-1.47	WV BECKLEY	71	4	5.37	1.45
IA BURLINGTON	72	0	8.67	4.22	HATTERAS	79	4	5.73	1.91	CHARLESTON	74	4	5.98	1.89
CEDAR RAPIDS	69	-2	8.85	4.38	RALEIGH	79	4	6.35	2.93	ELKINS	69	3	8.52	3.91
DES MOINES	73	2	8.39	3.82	WILMINGTON	81	4	7.11	1.75	HUNTINGTON	73	2	5.20	1.32
DUBUQUE	68	0	8.34	4.26	ND BISMARCK	66	1	4.98	2.39	WI EAU CLAIRE	67	0	4.83	0.56
SIOUX CITY	72	1	4.19	0.58	DICKINSON	65	2	2.93	-0.38	GREEN BAY	65	0	3.24	-0.19
WATERLOO	69	-1	5.47	0.65	FARGO	67	1	2.75	-0.76	LA CROSSE	70	0	3.70	-0.30
KS CONCORDIA	75	2	6.11	2.16	GRAND FORKS	65	0	2.51	-0.52	MADISON	67	0	3.15	-0.90
DODGE CITY	76	2	2.08	-1.07	JAMESTOWN	67	2	5.66	2.61	MILWAUKEE	64	-2	2.49	-1.07
GOODLAND	73	3	2.31	-0.99	MINOT	65	1	4.03	0.88	WAUSAU	64	-1	4.56	0.38
HILL CITY	76	3	0.78	-3.01	WILLISTON	66	2	1.90	-0.46	WY CASPER	67	4	1.50	0.07
TOPEKA	77	3	6.22	1.34	OH AKRON-CANTON	70	3	8.31	4.76	CHEYENNE	66	4	1.54	-0.58
WICHITA	80	4	2.20	-2.05	CINCINNATI	73	1	7.33	2.91	LANDER	67	3	0.80	-0.35
KY JACKSON	74	3	7.42	2.75	CLEVELAND	69	2	8.52	4.63	SHERIDAN	66	4	3.05	1.03

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

July 6 – 12, 2015

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Another wave of rainfall, stretching from the southern Great Plains to the middle Mississippi Valley and into the eastern Corn Belt, led to saturated soil moisture conditions—making fieldwork difficult and causing deteriorating crop conditions. The Corn Belt and most of the western U.S. recorded below-average weekly temperatures, averaging more than 6°F below normal in parts of Illinois and Indiana. Temperatures in the Pacific Northwest averaged more than 10°F above normal in some areas, while minimal rainfall contributed to increasingly severe drought conditions.

Corn: Corn silking advanced to 27 percent complete, 4 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. Despite below-average temperatures in most of the major corn-producing regions, silking progress advanced more than 20 percentage points in Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee. Overall, 69 percent of the corn was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 7 percentage points lower than the same time last year. Rain on already saturated soils further lowered corn condition ratings in the eastern Corn Belt, which dropped 5 percentage points in the good to excellent categories in Illinois and Pennsylvania and 4 points in Ohio.

Soybeans: Ninety-six percent of the nation's soybeans were emerged by week's end, 4 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. By July 12, thirty-eight percent of the nation's soybeans were at or beyond the blooming stage, slightly behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Blooming advanced at a rapid pace, with gains of at least 10 percentage points during the week in all of the 18 major estimating states except Arkansas, Missouri, and Louisiana. Nationally, 6 percent of this year's crop was setting pods, 2 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Overall, 62 percent of the soybeans were reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week and 10 percentage points below the same time last year. Additional rainfall in the eastern Corn Belt lowered soybeans rated in the good to excellent categories by 4 percentage points in Illinois and Indiana.

Winter Wheat: Sixty-five percent of the winter wheat crop was harvested by week's end, 2 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest progress was generally ahead of average in the Pacific Northwest, with Oregon 21 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Conversely, the winter wheat harvest was behind normal in the eastern Corn Belt, with Ohio and Michigan 32 and 31 percentage points, respectively, behind the 5-year state averages.

Cotton: By week's end, 61 percent of this year's cotton was at or beyond the squaring stage, 7 percentage points behind last year and 9 points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 18 percent of the cotton was setting bolls by week's end, 4 percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. Insect problems in some cotton fields were reported in the Northern Low Plains and the Coastal Bend of Texas. Overall, 57 percent of the cotton was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 4 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Sorghum: Nationally, 28 percent of the sorghum was at or beyond the heading stage by July 12, slightly behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Sorghum heading advanced at least 15 percentage points during the week in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and South Dakota. Nationally, coloring advanced to 17 percent, 3 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 67 percent of the sorghum was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 5 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Rice: Heading of the rice crop advanced to 30 percent complete by week's end, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Rice farmers in Arkansas and Louisiana began to drain fields and were scouting for stink bugs. Overall, 71 percent of the rice was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week and slightly above the same time last year.

Small Grains: Ninety-six percent of the nation's oat crop was headed by week's end, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 12, oat producers had harvested 10 percent of this year's crop, slightly behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Harvest progress was behind the 5-year average in all major estimating states except Texas, where the harvest was nearly complete. Overall, 68 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 4 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Ninety-five percent of the barley was at or beyond the heading stage by July 12, fifteen percentage points ahead of last year and 26 points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading progress was at least 13 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average in all five estimating states. Overall, 72 percent of the barley was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week but 8 percentage points above the same time last year.

Ninety-one percent of the spring wheat was at or beyond the heading stage by week's end, 25 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Sunny conditions facilitated rapid development in Montana, with heading advancing 27 percentage points during the week. Overall, 71 percent of the crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week and slightly above the same time last year.

Other Crops: By July 12, fifty-nine percent of the peanuts had advanced to the pegging stage, slightly ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Double-digit advances of the peanut crop in the pegging stage were observed in all major estimating states except South Carolina and Texas. Nationally, 73 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 4 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 12, 2015

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

Soybeans Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 12 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	93	93	96	96
IL	100	92	94	100
IN	100	95	97	99
IA	100	99	99	99
KS	96	83	92	99
KY	95	87	94	96
LA	100	99	100	99
MI	100	100	100	100
MN	100	99	100	100
MS	98	96	98	100
MO	99	60	70	97
NE	100	95	100	100
NC	94	89	95	91
ND	100	100	100	100
OH	100	97	100	100
SD	100	99	100	100
TN	87	84	93	93
WI	100	99	100	99
18 Sts	100	93	96	100

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

Soybeans Percent Blooming

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 12 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	56	56	65	52
IL	47	15	33	40
IN	51	15	32	40
IA	42	20	40	42
KS	26	5	17	25
KY	29	10	20	31
LA	84	79	85	78
MI	29	19	33	32
MN	25	33	63	34
MS	63	54	64	78
MO	28	5	11	22
NE	53	29	42	41
NC	31	14	25	18
ND	23	22	49	33
OH	20	11	32	29
SD	54	17	36	41
TN	28	12	24	35
WI	21	10	29	20
18 Sts	39	21	38	37

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

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 12 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	29	9	31	27
IL	10	NA	2	7
IN	16	NA	4	7
IA	5	NA	4	4
KS	3	NA	0	1
KY	5	NA	2	4
LA	54	53	64	54
MI	0	NA	2	3
MN	0	NA	6	3
MS	28	15	31	41
MO	0	NA	0	2
NE	15	NA	3	6
NC	11	NA	3	5
ND	0	NA	1	3
OH	0	NA	2	2
SD	7	NA	1	3
TN	5	NA	6	12
WI	1	NA	4	1
18 Sts	8	NA	6	7

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

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	5	7	27	47	14
IL	7	13	32	40	8
IN	8	18	32	35	7
IA	0	3	19	62	16
KS	1	8	43	45	3
KY	1	4	17	64	14
LA	2	8	19	59	12
MI	3	11	26	51	9
MN	0	2	20	64	14
MS	2	3	21	44	30
MO	5	15	48	29	3
NE	1	6	22	58	13
NC	3	7	27	53	10
ND	0	3	17	69	11
OH	6	16	36	35	7
SD	1	2	21	61	15
TN	1	3	18	59	19
WI	1	3	14	57	25
18 Sts	3	8	27	50	12
Prev Wk	2	7	28	52	11
Prev Yr	1	5	22	56	16

Corn Percent Silking

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 12 2015	5-Yr Avg
CO	7	0	11	8
IL	57	26	55	54
IN	38	8	27	40
IA	23	2	17	25
KS	53	28	47	48
KY	62	33	54	53
MI	8	2	4	16
MN	4	0	7	18
MO	74	28	53	59
NE	29	5	22	30
NC	87	80	90	94
ND	5	4	6	11
OH	13	4	20	27
PA	11	7	33	23
SD	8	1	4	10
TN	75	55	78	81
TX	81	60	74	78
WI	4	0	2	11
18 Sts	31	12	27	34

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

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	0	1	19	67	13
IL	5	11	28	45	11
IN	9	16	29	36	10
IA	0	3	15	61	21
KS	3	9	33	48	7
KY	1	3	12	64	20
MI	3	7	25	52	13
MN	0	2	13	65	20
MO	5	11	32	44	8
NE	1	5	21	58	15
NC	8	13	30	35	14
ND	0	4	19	67	10
OH	6	16	37	35	6
PA	0	3	17	45	35
SD	1	4	18	63	14
TN	1	3	13	56	27
TX	3	7	27	50	13
WI	1	4	14	55	26
18 Sts	2	7	22	54	15
Prev Wk	2	6	23	55	14
Prev Yr	1	4	19	54	22

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 12, 2015

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

Cotton Percent Squaring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 12 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	67	74	85	72
AZ	84	75	85	82
AR	99	95	98	98
CA	89	90	92	81
GA	85	67	77	77
KS	24	13	22	51
LA	91	82	90	95
MS	79	79	84	88
MO	64	39	57	72
NC	83	69	81	82
OK	62	3	10	45
SC	88	37	56	68
TN	72	50	63	73
TX	56	36	51	63
VA	75	66	80	76
15 Sts	68	48	61	70

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

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 12 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	26	12	25	25
AZ	43	28	40	41
AR	50	7	39	52
CA	46	20	50	37
GA	35	21	36	36
KS	1	0	0	4
LA	56	19	45	62
MS	36	15	31	41
MO	1	0	2	16
NC	14	11	25	24
OK	27	0	0	12
SC	46	8	19	24
TN	14	4	12	15
TX	14	7	11	16
VA	3	0	8	12
15 Sts	22	10	18	24

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

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	1	19	75	5
AZ	3	0	19	51	27
AR	5	2	20	42	31
CA	0	0	10	25	65
GA	1	4	30	52	13
KS	0	10	28	54	8
LA	1	4	32	47	16
MS	1	4	29	50	16
MO	1	10	58	30	1
NC	1	5	19	63	12
OK	0	0	20	77	3
SC	1	6	48	43	2
TN	0	4	32	53	11
TX	0	9	40	43	8
VA	0	0	8	89	3
15 Sts	1	7	35	47	10
Prev Wk	1	8	34	46	11
Prev Yr	4	10	33	41	12

Sorghum Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 12 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	60	53	69	67
CO	1	0	1	6
IL	15	8	13	14
KS	3	0	1	3
LA	92	85	91	91
MO	26	5	12	15
NE	9	0	2	3
NM	0	0	2	1
OK	23	8	23	21
SD	25	1	20	8
TX	63	56	60	63
11 Sts	29	24	28	28

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

Sorghum Percent Coloring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 12 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	9	1	7	11
CO	0	NA	0	0
IL	1	NA	0	1
KS	0	NA	0	0
LA	46	8	33	47
MO	0	NA	0	1
NE	1	NA	0	0
NM	0	NA	0	0
OK	0	NA	1	1
SD	0	NA	0	0
TX	55	41	45	55
11 Sts	20	NA	17	21

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

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	2	16	56	24
CO	0	0	23	73	4
IL	2	10	47	36	5
KS	1	3	30	63	3
LA	1	13	29	52	5
MO	2	9	50	35	4
NE	0	1	30	63	6
NM	0	0	17	81	2
OK	3	3	17	69	8
SD	0	1	25	69	5
TX	4	5	25	47	19
11 Sts	2	4	27	57	10
Prev Wk	3	3	27	56	11
Prev Yr	1	6	31	51	11

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 12, 2015

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

Oats Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 12 2015	5-Yr Avg
IA	97	96	98	98
MN	78	93	97	85
NE	96	96	99	98
ND	55	73	90	61
OH	96	88	93	95
PA	85	73	75	94
SD	95	96	100	91
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	88	91	96	90
9 Sts	89	92	96	90

These 9 States planted 66% of last year's oat acreage.

Oats Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 12 2015	5-Yr Avg
IA	7	1	13	18
MN	0	NA	0	3
NE	11	NA	6	28
ND	0	NA	0	1
OH	6	NA	2	9
PA	0	NA	0	5
SD	1	NA	2	7
TX	92	95	96	96
WI	3	NA	4	6
9 Sts	11	NA	10	15

These 9 States harvested 67% of last year's oat acreage.

Oat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	1	17	67	15
MN	0	1	16	66	17
NE	2	6	25	61	6
ND	1	4	14	70	11
OH	0	6	29	55	10
PA	2	3	23	59	13
SD	1	4	23	62	10
TX	15	18	30	32	5
WI	0	3	13	63	21
9 Sts	4	7	21	56	12
Prev Wk	4	7	21	56	12
Prev Yr	3	8	25	53	11

Peanuts Percent Pegging

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 12 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	45	64	74	44
FL	69	55	74	58
GA	60	42	59	56
NC	77	37	49	65
OK	57	5	20	56
SC	82	66	72	65
TX	27	22	31	47
VA	34	12	26	41
8 Sts	58	45	59	55

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

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	2	15	67	16
FL	0	0	21	62	17
GA	0	4	22	56	18
NC	0	1	20	67	12
OK	0	2	17	75	6
SC	0	1	46	51	2
TX	0	1	43	48	8
VA	0	0	8	85	7
8 Sts	0	2	25	58	15
Prev Wk	0	2	25	58	15
Prev Yr	0	3	28	58	11

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 12 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	99	94	99	100
CA	84	85	90	88
CO	43	16	39	52
ID	3	3	7	1
IL	89	69	83	91
IN	73	39	58	82
KS	87	79	93	94
MI	3	0	0	31
MO	93	68	79	97
MT	0	0	4	0
NE	28	18	27	38
NC	97	98	100	95
OH	55	13	38	70
OK	97	94	97	97
OR	5	5	25	4
SD	0	0	10	15
TX	97	87	95	96
WA	3	2	11	1
18 Sts	67	55	65	68

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

Rice Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 12 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	13	14	18	15
CA	8	16	17	2
LA	70	66	75	63
MS	24	25	32	31
MO	11	12	22	5
TX	46	43	54	52
6 Sts	23	25	30	22

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	5	23	51	18
CA	0	0	15	40	45
LA	0	5	24	55	16
MS	0	2	20	44	34
MO	0	5	36	46	13
TX	4	2	41	43	10
6 Sts	2	4	23	48	23
Prev Wk	2	4	24	47	23
Prev Yr	0	5	25	51	19

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 12, 2015

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

Spring Wheat Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 12 2015	5-Yr Avg
ID	93	84	91	73
MN	59	96	99	82
MT	65	65	92	54
ND	57	73	87	59
SD	87	86	93	91
WA	99	98	100	87
6 Sts	66	76	91	66

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

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	3	21	54	22
MN	0	2	14	63	21
MT	4	8	34	45	9
ND	0	3	15	64	18
SD	1	7	30	53	9
WA	4	22	45	27	2
6 Sts	1	5	23	56	15
Prev Wk	1	5	24	57	13
Prev Yr	2	4	24	57	13

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

NA - Not Available
*** Revised**

Barley Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 12 2015	5-Yr Avg
ID	95	81	95	76
MN	57	90	95	80
MT	85	92	97	67
ND	61	73	92	61
WA	98	95	100	87
5 Sts	80	84	95	69

These 5 States planted 77% of last year's barley acreage.

Barley Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	1	10	55	34
MN	0	2	33	53	12
MT	3	10	33	41	13
ND	0	2	11	71	16
WA	3	14	48	35	0
5 Sts	1	5	22	54	18
Prev Wk	1	5	21	57	16
Prev Yr	1	4	31	53	11

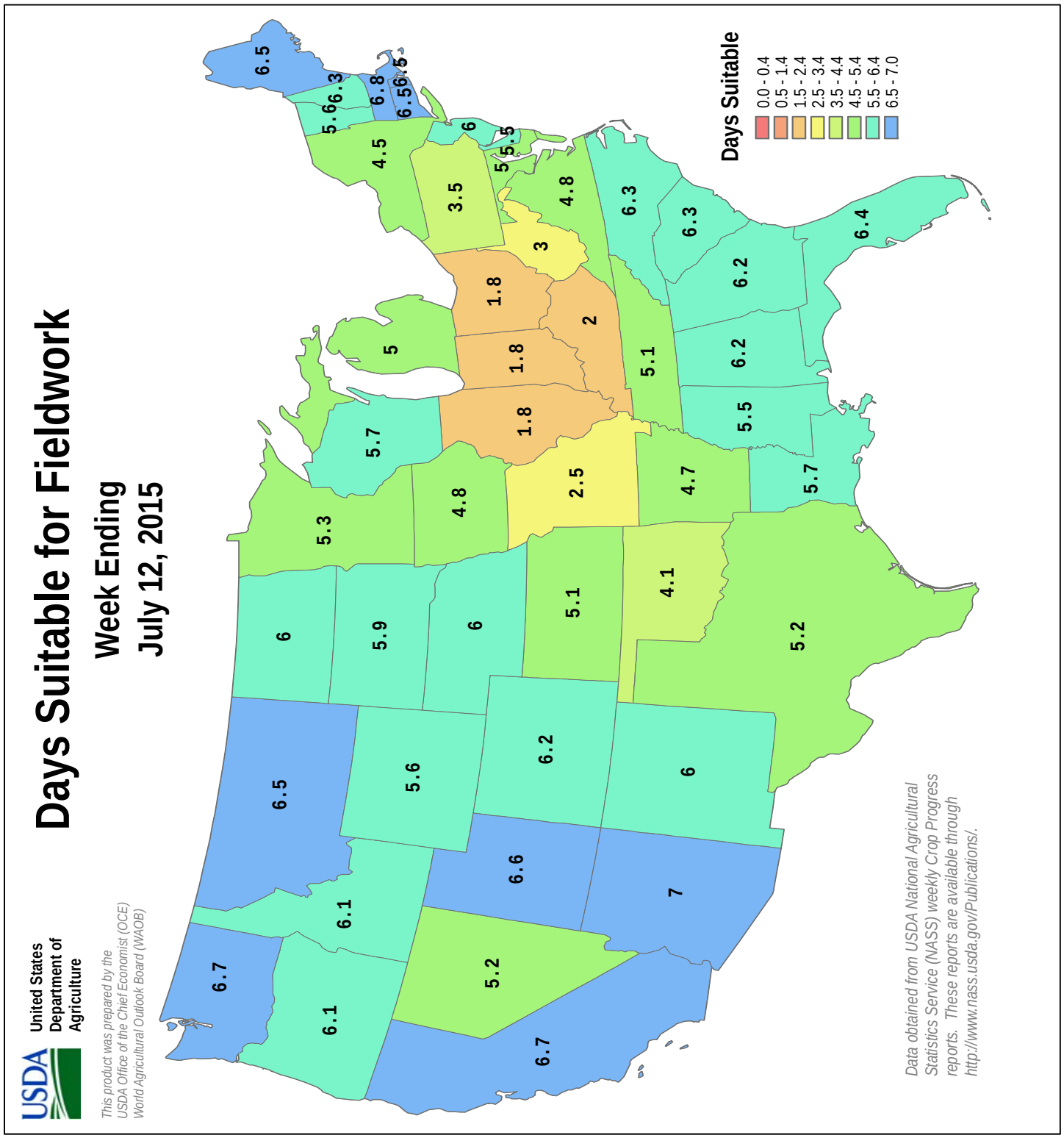
Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending Jul 12, 2015

	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	6	36	53	5		NH	0	3	27	68	2
AZ	7	11	43	37	2		NJ	3	4	24	30	39
AR	2	9	33	40	16		NM	4	7	32	45	12
CA	25	25	25	15	10		NY	0	5	30	52	13
CO	1	12	23	50	14		NC	13	22	35	26	4
CT	0	4	50	46	0		ND	1	3	16	60	20
DE	3	7	42	41	7		OH	1	4	35	47	13
FL	1	4	23	59	13		OK	2	7	23	54	14
GA	1	8	32	47	12		OR	5	34	44	16	1
ID	1	12	30	42	15		PA	4	5	30	36	25
IL	1	3	17	60	19		RI	0	0	25	75	0
IN	2	5	25	54	14		SC	1	12	46	39	2
IA	0	2	19	58	21		SD	2	7	27	51	13
KS	2	7	28	51	12		TN	1	9	25	56	9
KY	1	4	16	62	17		TX	1	3	21	50	25
LA	3	10	31	48	8		UT	0	8	31	50	11
ME	0	0	8	32	60		VT	1	5	25	54	15
MD	0	3	16	52	29		VA	1	9	29	48	13
MA	0	4	35	50	11		WA	3	25	45	27	0
MI	2	6	27	47	18		WV	0	3	20	66	11
MN	0	3	20	63	14		WI	0	3	16	57	24
MS	1	5	21	61	12		WY	0	3	9	69	19
MO	0	2	26	53	19		48 Sts	2	7	26	50	15
MT	6	20	42	28	4							
NE	2	4	19	62	13		Prev Wk	2	7	25	51	15
NV	10	15	35	35	5		Prev Yr	5	11	29	44	11

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 12, 2015

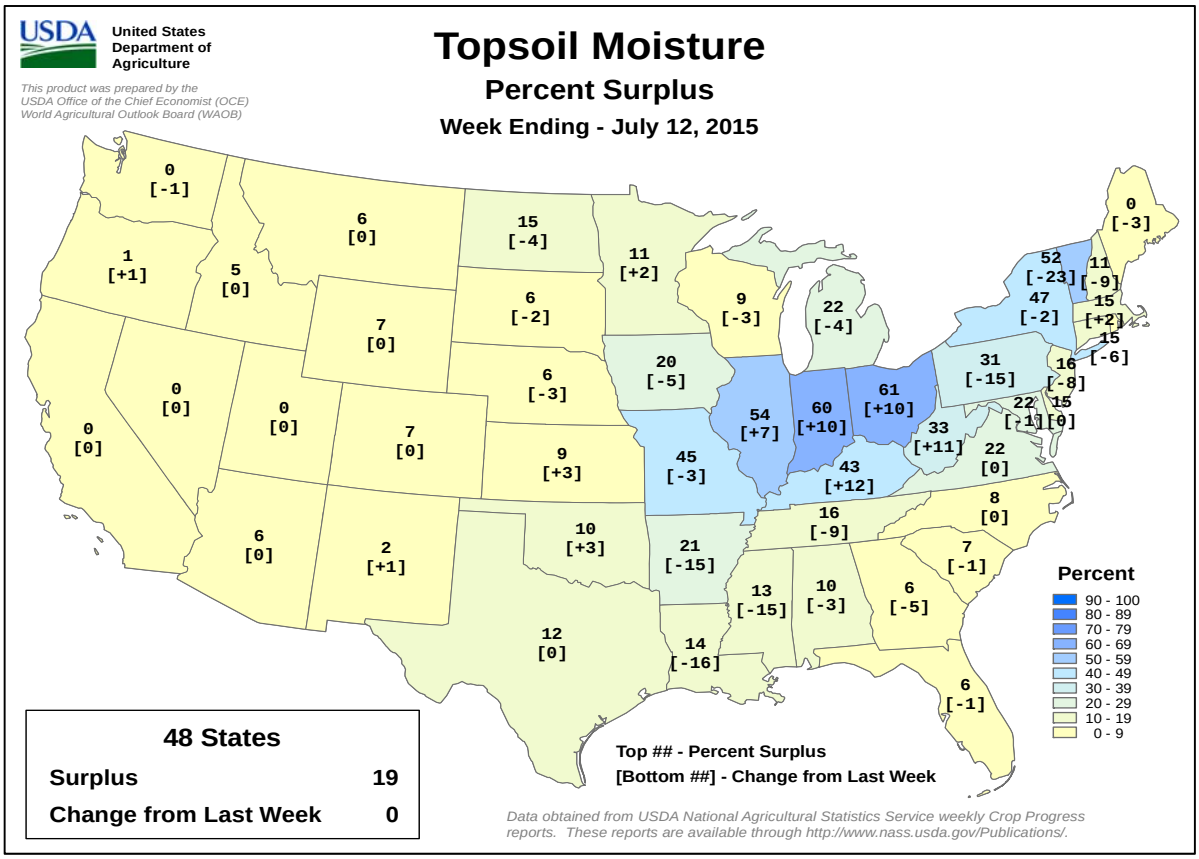
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS

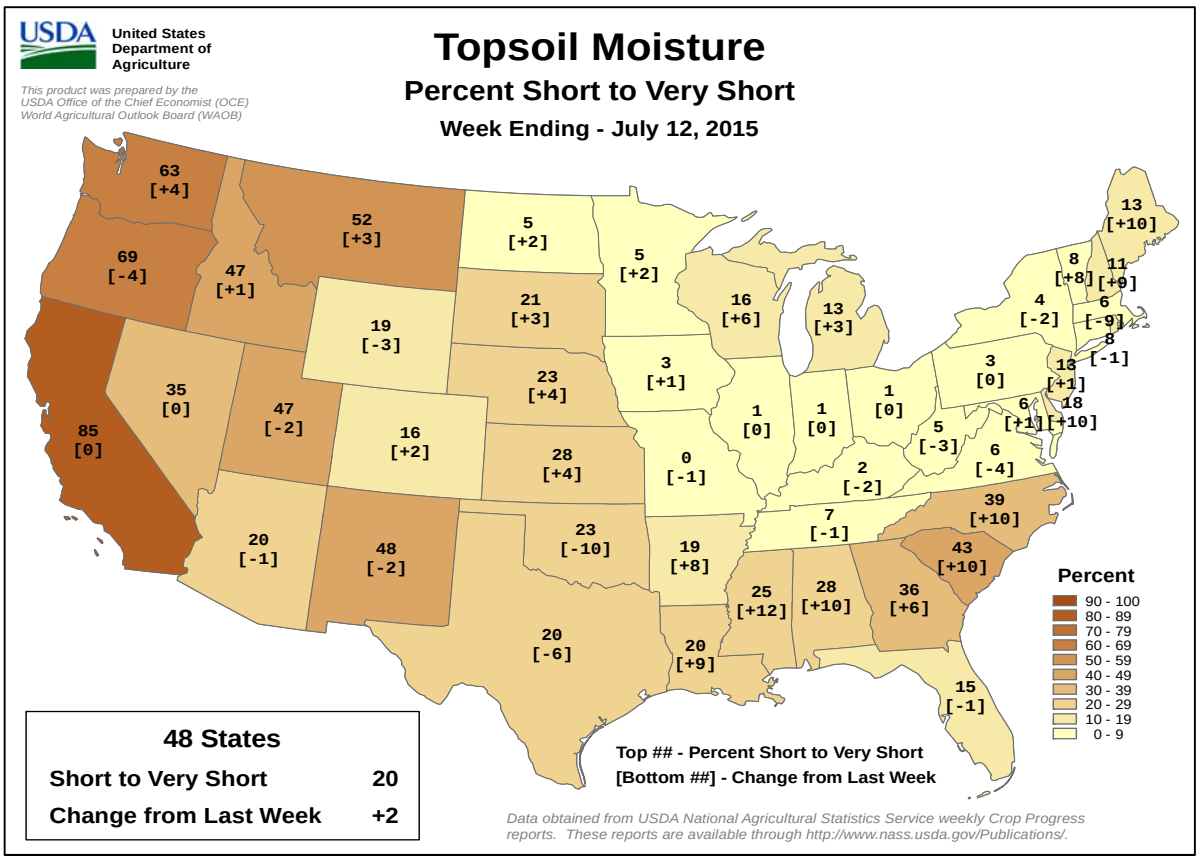


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 12, 2015

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

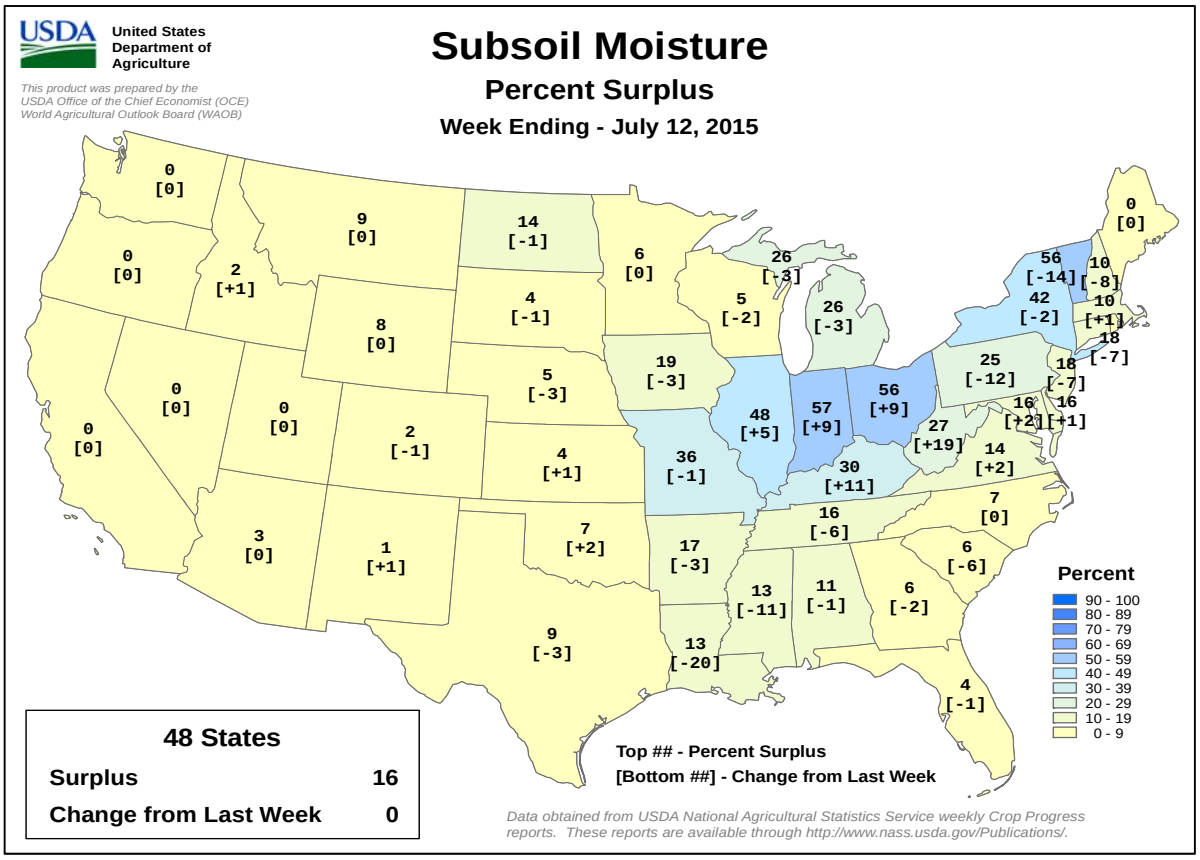


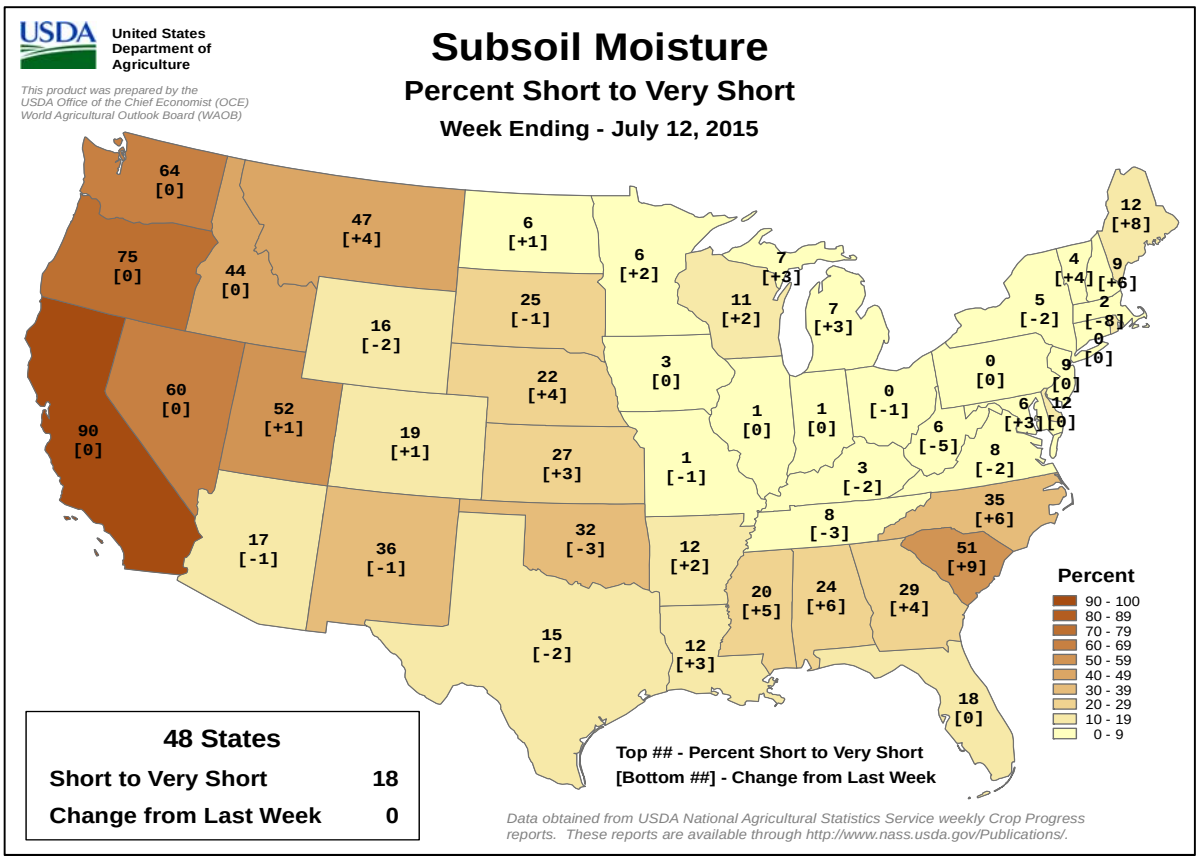


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 12, 2015

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





July 9 ENSO Update

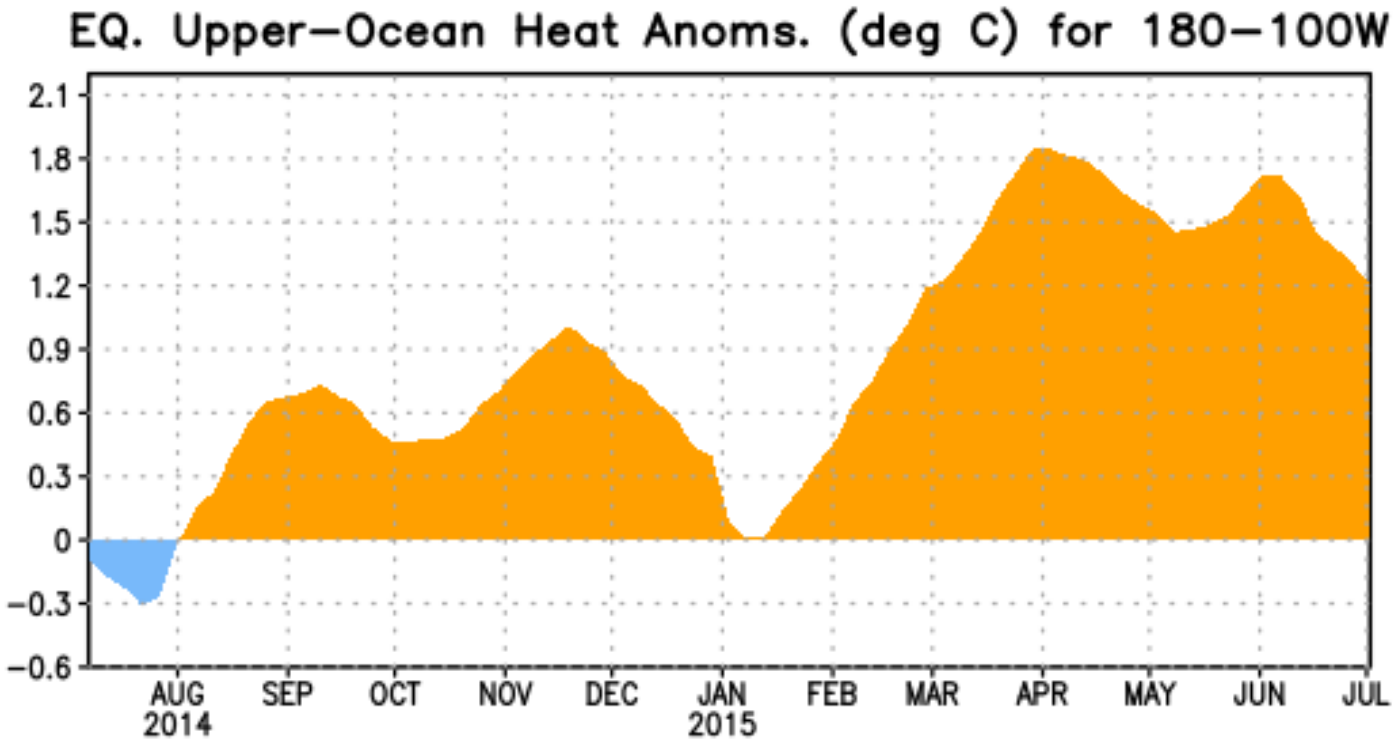


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180º-100ºW). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1981-2010 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: El Niño Advisory

Synopsis: There is a greater than 90% chance that El Niño will continue through Northern Hemisphere winter 2015-16, and around an 80% chance it will last into early spring 2016.

During June, sea surface temperatures (SST) anomalies exceeded +1.0°C across the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean. The largest SST anomaly increases occurred in the Niño-3 and Niño-3.4 regions, while the Niño-4 and Niño-1+2 indices remained more constant through the month. Positive subsurface temperature anomalies weakened (Fig. 1) due to the eastward shift of an upwelling oceanic Kelvin wave, which reduced above-average temperatures at depth in the central and east-central equatorial Pacific. In many respects, the atmospheric anomalies remained firmly coupled to the oceanic warming. Significant westerly winds were apparent in the western equatorial Pacific and anomalous upper-level easterly winds continued. The traditional and equatorial Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) were both negative, which are consistent with enhanced convection over the central and eastern equatorial Pacific and suppressed convection over Indonesia. Collectively, these atmospheric and oceanic features reflect an ongoing and strengthening El Niño.

Nearly all models predict El Niño to continue into the Northern Hemisphere winter 2015-16, with many multi-model averages predicting a strong event at its peak strength (3-month values of the Niño-3.4 index of +1.5°C or greater). At this time, the forecaster consensus is in favor of a significant El Niño in excess of +1.5°C in the Niño-3.4 region. Overall, there is a greater than 90% chance that El Niño will continue through Northern Hemisphere winter 2015-16, and around an 80% chance it will last into early spring 2016 (click CPC/IRI consensus forecast for the chance of each outcome for each 3-month period).

Across the contiguous United States, temperature and precipitation impacts associated with El Niño are expected to remain minimal during the Northern Hemisphere summer and increase into the late fall and winter (the 3-month seasonal outlook will be updated on Thursday July 16th). El Niño will likely contribute to a below normal Atlantic hurricane season, and to above-normal hurricane seasons in both the central and eastern Pacific hurricane basins (click Hurricane season outlook for more).

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 are also updated monthly in the Forecast Forum of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. Additional perspectives and analysis are also available in an ENSO blog. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for **13 August 2015**. 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

July 5-11, 2015

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Early-week heat further reduced yield prospects for reproductive summer crops, with unfavorable dryness persisting over southern Europe despite the arrival of cooler weather.

WESTERN FSU: Briefly hot weather was followed by showers and lower temperatures, minimizing crop stress and maintaining overall excellent prospects for corn and sunflowers.

EASTERN FSU: Additional showers benefited vegetative to reproductive spring wheat in the north, while seasonably dry but hot conditions promoted the development of irrigated cotton in the south.

MIDDLE EAST: Much-needed drier weather enabled winter wheat harvesting to resume in Turkey.

SOUTH ASIA: Heavy monsoon showers caused some localized flooding in northern India but maintained favorable water supplies for rice.

EAST ASIA: Two tropical cyclones brought locally heavy rainfall to eastern China.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Much-needed rainfall increased water supplies for rice in Thailand.

AUSTRALIA: Beneficial showers overspread southeastern Australia but bypassed a large portion of the Western Australia wheat belt.

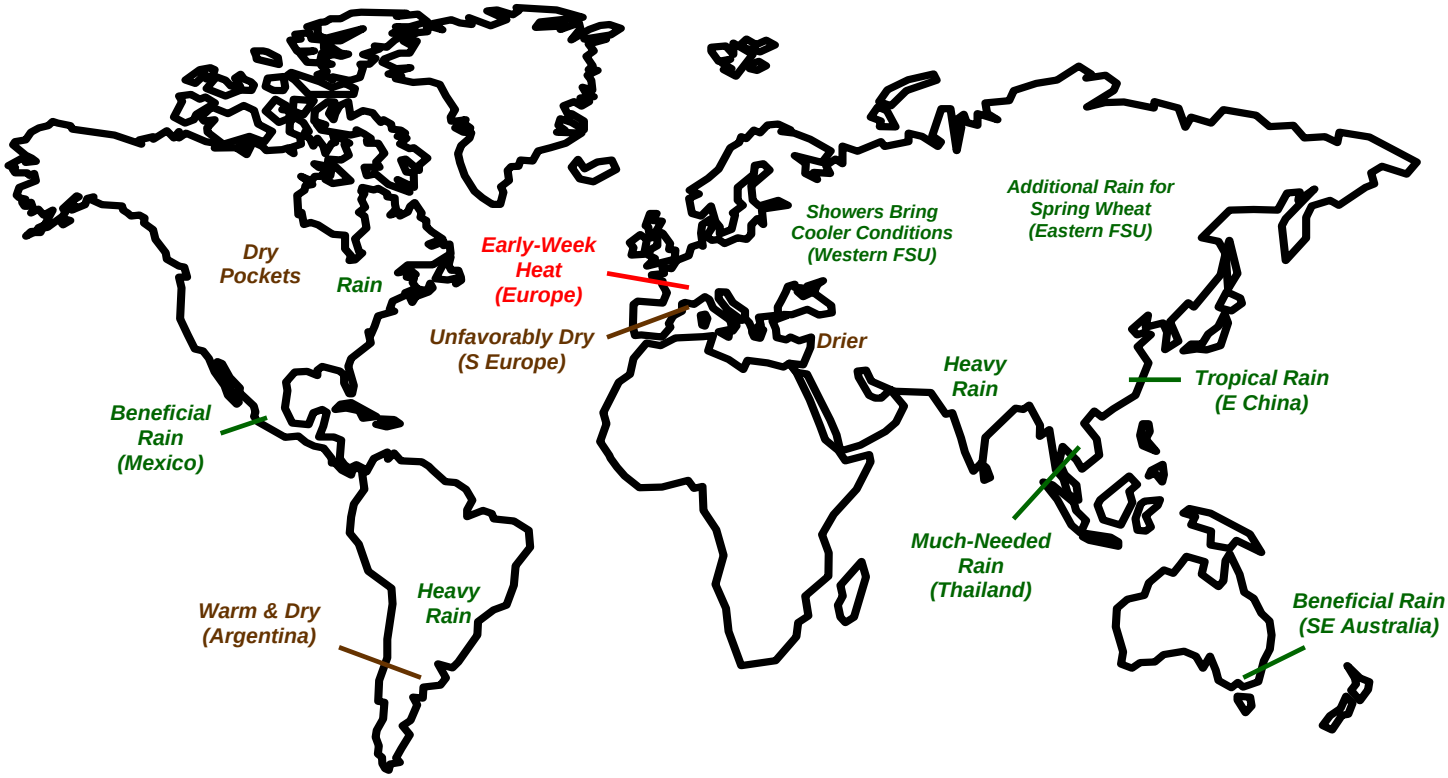
ARGENTINA: Warmth and dryness promoted wheat and barley planting.

BRAZIL: Locally heavy rain kept wheat and corn unseasonably wet in southern production areas, while hampering sugarcane and coffee harvesting.

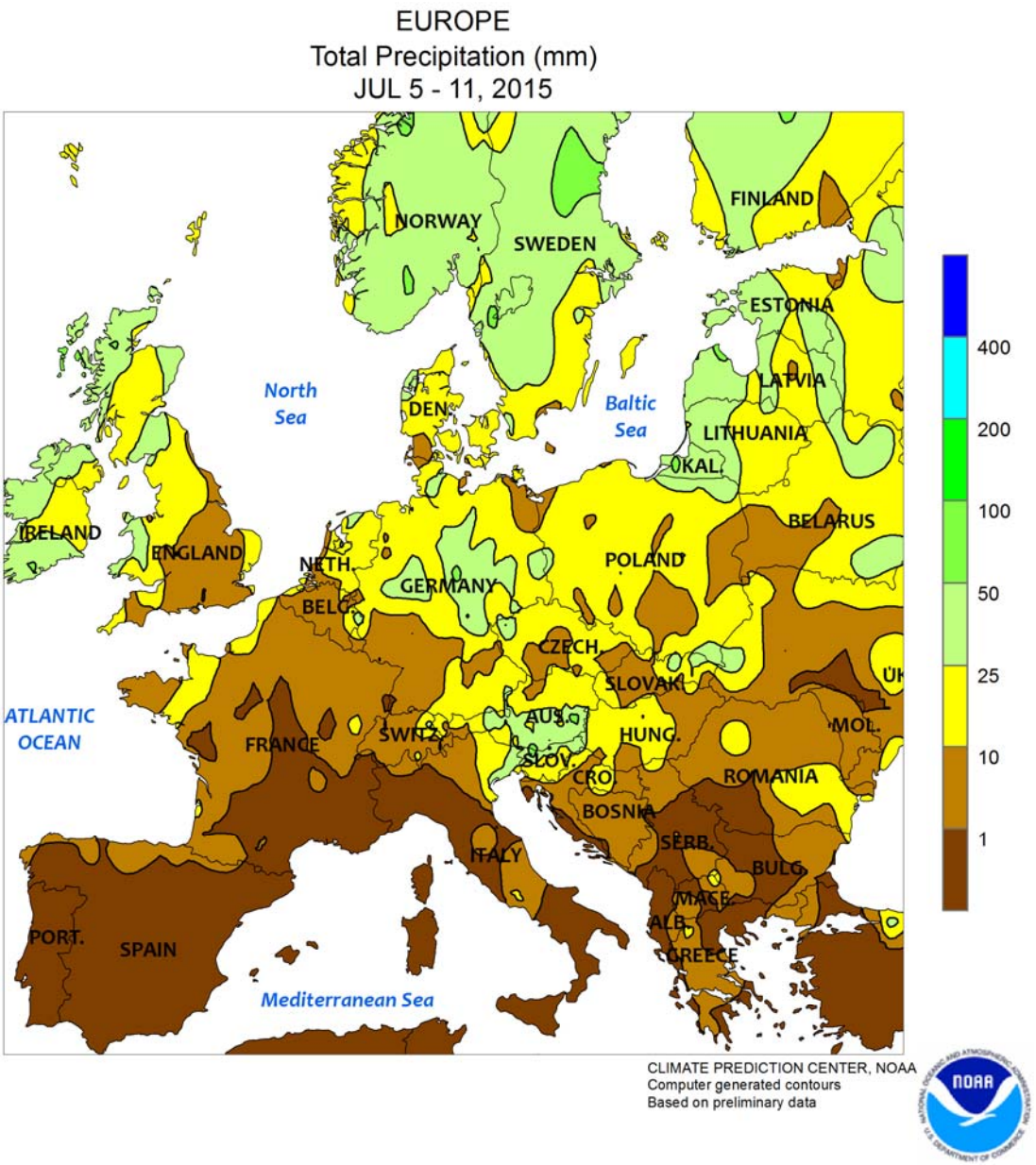
MEXICO: Monsoon showers expanded across western watersheds.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Pockets of unseasonable warmth and dryness persisted, limiting moisture for normal development of spring grains and oilseeds.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Generally mild, showery weather maintained overall favorable conditions for summer crops, winter wheat, and pastures.



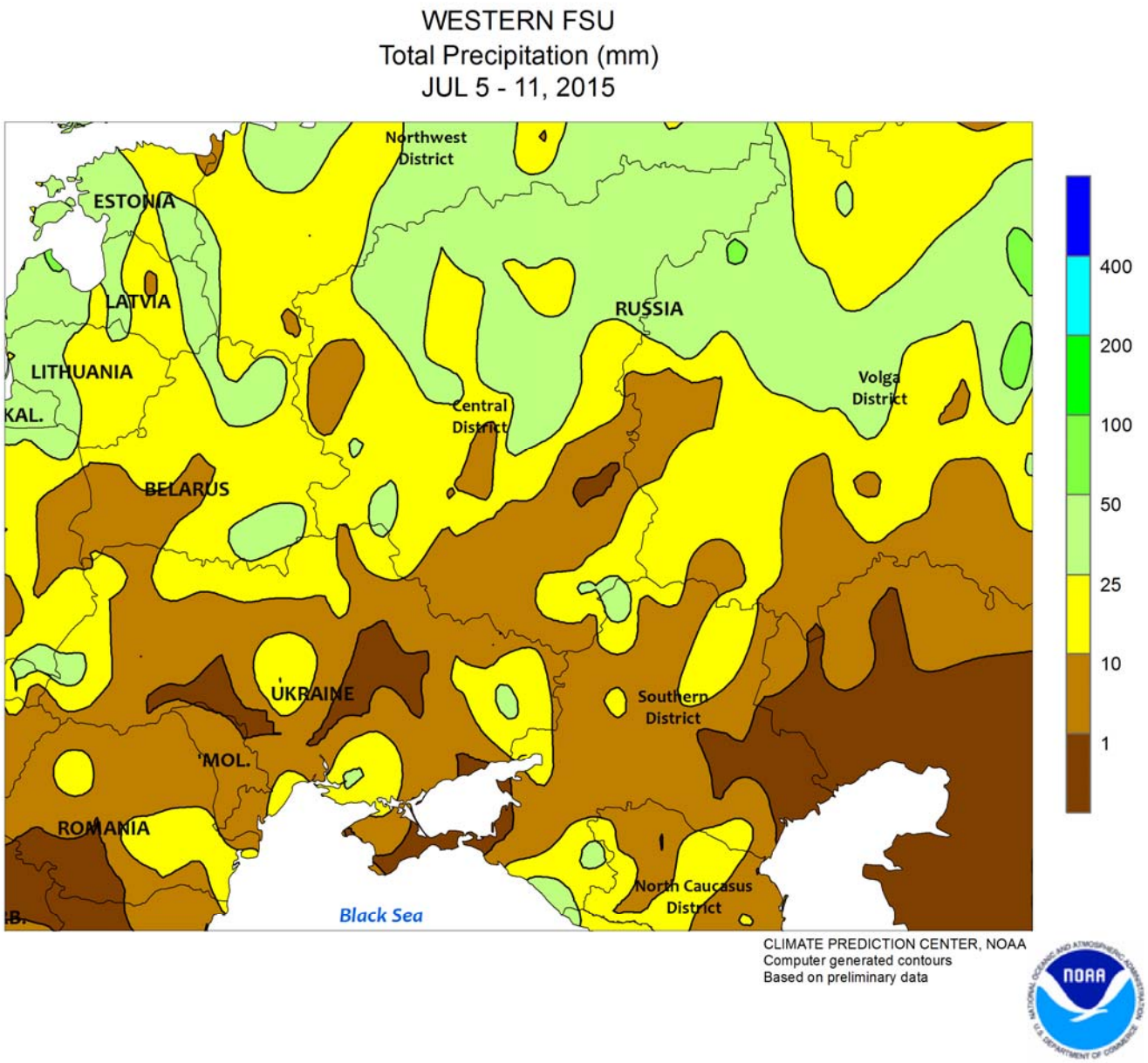
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



EUROPE

Early-week excessive heat further reduced yield prospects for reproductive summer crops, though the arrival of cooler air by week's end was accompanied by little — if any — much-needed rain. Intense heat (as high as 45°C) in southern Spain (Andalucía) caused additional detrimental impacts on reproductive to filling sunflowers. In Spain's more northerly growing areas (Castilla Y Leon), temperatures as high as 38°C coupled with a lack of rain caused considerable stress to reproductive corn. Lingering early-week heat (35-37°C) likewise adversely impacted vegetative to reproductive corn and sunflowers in southern France, with early-planted corn in the key temperature-sensitive tassel to silk stages of development. Similar heat (34-38°C) lingered over northern Italy, cutting yield prospects for reproductive corn already dealing with significant soil moisture shortages due to abnormally dry conditions over the past 90 days (locally less than 50 percent of normal). Daytime highs spiked into the middle and upper 30s in the Balkans through July 8, adversely impacting vegetative to reproductive corn over Hungary, western Romania, and northern Serbia; these areas have also been exceptionally dry (locally less than 25 percent of normal) during the past 30 days. A strong mid-week cold front signaled an end to the heat wave, sweeping across western and northern portions of the continent on July 7 before reaching eastern Europe and the Balkans on July 8. However, little — if any — rain accompanied the front's passage in key corn and sunflower areas of southern Europe, sustaining high levels of crop stress due to a lack of moisture on top of the recent heat. In addition, abnormally warm, dry conditions over the latter half of June into early July also trimmed yield prospects for later-developing winter wheat and rapeseed over much of northern Europe, though summer crops in these more northerly growing areas benefited from moderate to heavy showers (2-40 mm) during the past week as the cold front passed through.

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



WESTERN FSU

Briefly hot weather was followed by showers and lower temperatures, minimizing crop stress and maintaining overall excellent prospects for summer crops. For much of the week, sunny skies and gradually increasing temperatures promoted winter wheat drydown and harvesting over Russia and Ukraine. By mid-week, temperatures spiked into the middle and upper 30s (degrees C) over central and southern Russia as well as much of Ukraine, though a strong cold front brought much cooler weather into the region by July 9. Consequently, the number of days of potentially damaging heat (highs at or above 35°C) was kept to a minimum, with most locales reporting only one. With an abundance of subsoil moisture from heavy June rainfall, a lack of excessively hot weather, and additional scattered showers (2-30 mm, locally more) during the period, prospects for reproductive corn and sunflowers remained good to excellent from central and southwestern Russia into central and northern Ukraine.

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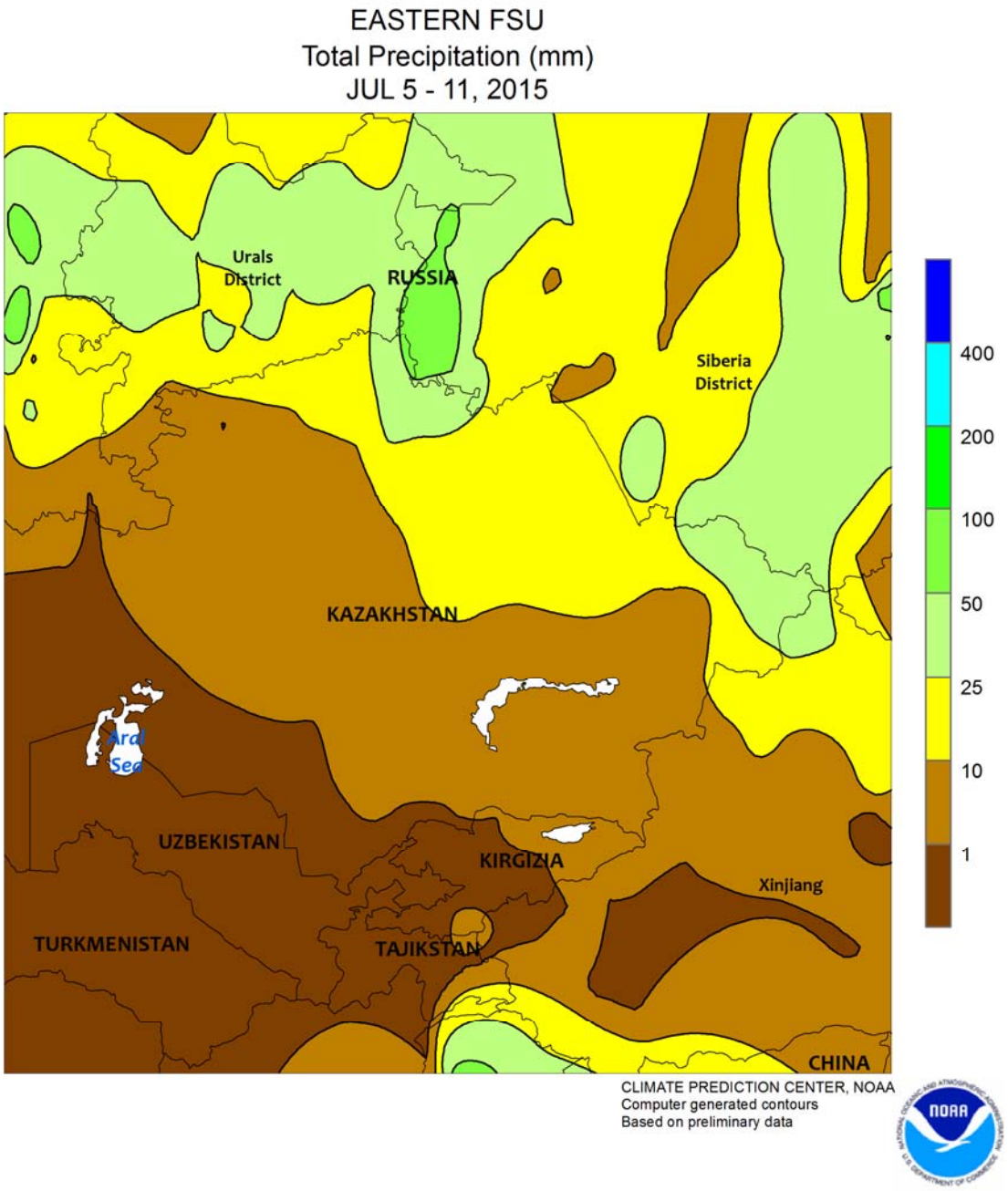
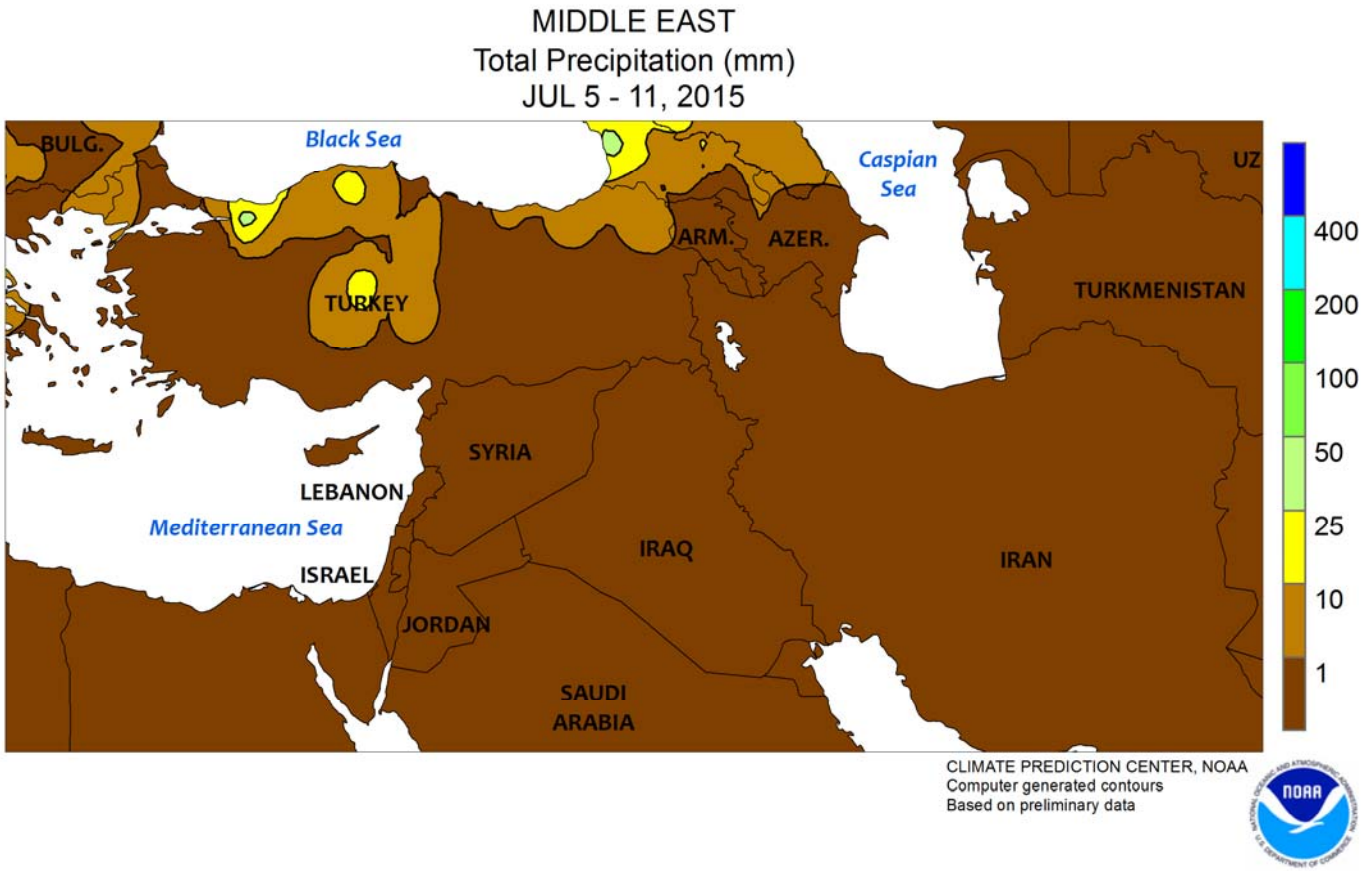


EASTERN FSU

Showers and below-normal temperatures maintained nearly ideal conditions for reproductive spring grains. A pair of strong cold fronts generated light to moderate showers (1-20 mm) in northern Kazakhstan and neighboring portions of central Russia, sustaining adequate soil moisture for heading spring wheat. Moderate to heavy showers (10-60 mm) also boosted soil moisture for spring grains in the Siberia District, with previously-dry western-most portions of the District reporting more than 60 mm. Across the southern tier, seasonably dry, hot weather promoted cotton development over Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan.

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



MIDDLE EAST

After an unseasonably wet end of spring and start to the summer, much-needed drier weather settled over Turkey. The welcomed sunny skies in Turkey allowed winter wheat drydown and harvesting to resume and promoted the development of irrigated corn, cotton, and sunflowers. Elsewhere, sunny skies and seasonal, locally excessive heat (35-45°C, upper 40s in southern Iraq and neighboring portions of southwestern) maintained high irrigation requirements for specialty crops and orchards.

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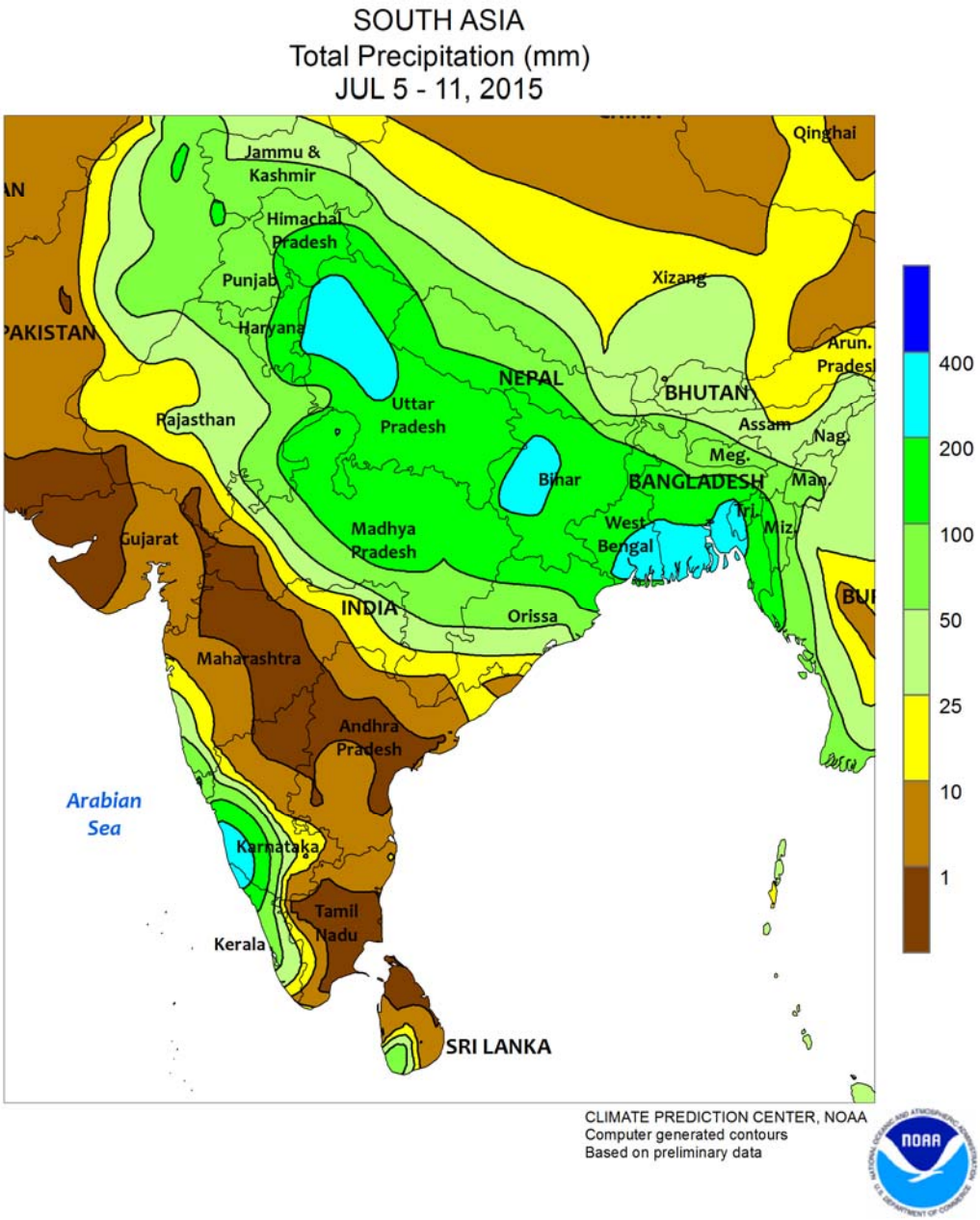
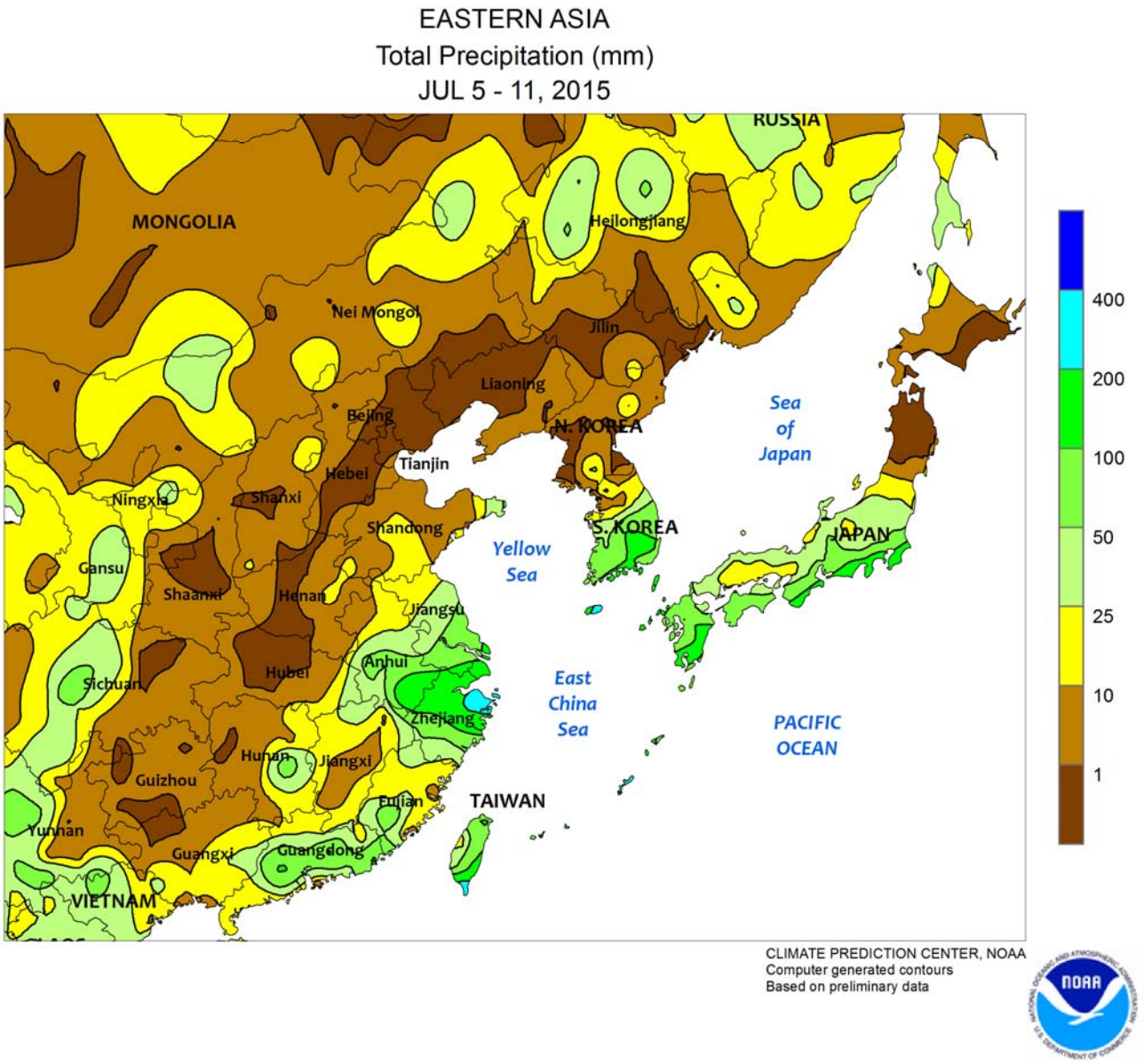


SOUTH ASIA

Well-established monsoon showers produced 100 to over 200 mm of rain across the Ganges River Basin in northern India, with somewhat lesser amounts (50-100 mm) in key soybean areas of Madhya Pradesh. Some flooding was likely in areas along the Ganges, with ponding in western soy fields, but the rainfall was generally well received in key rice areas. To date, most of the aforementioned areas have received normal to above-normal rainfall since the start of the rainy season. In contrast, dry conditions continued in western India. While the conditions promoted cotton and oilseed planting, short-term dryness was developing in Gujarat and Maharashtra, and a return of consistent rain would be welcomed. In other parts of the region, monsoon showers (50-100 mm) extended into northern Pakistan, maintaining ample irrigation for cotton and rice, with over 200 mm in southern Bangladesh submerging low-lying rice paddies. Rice in southwestern Sri Lanka benefited from over 50 mm of rain for the week, with seasonal totals for rice harvested in September continuing to be above normal.

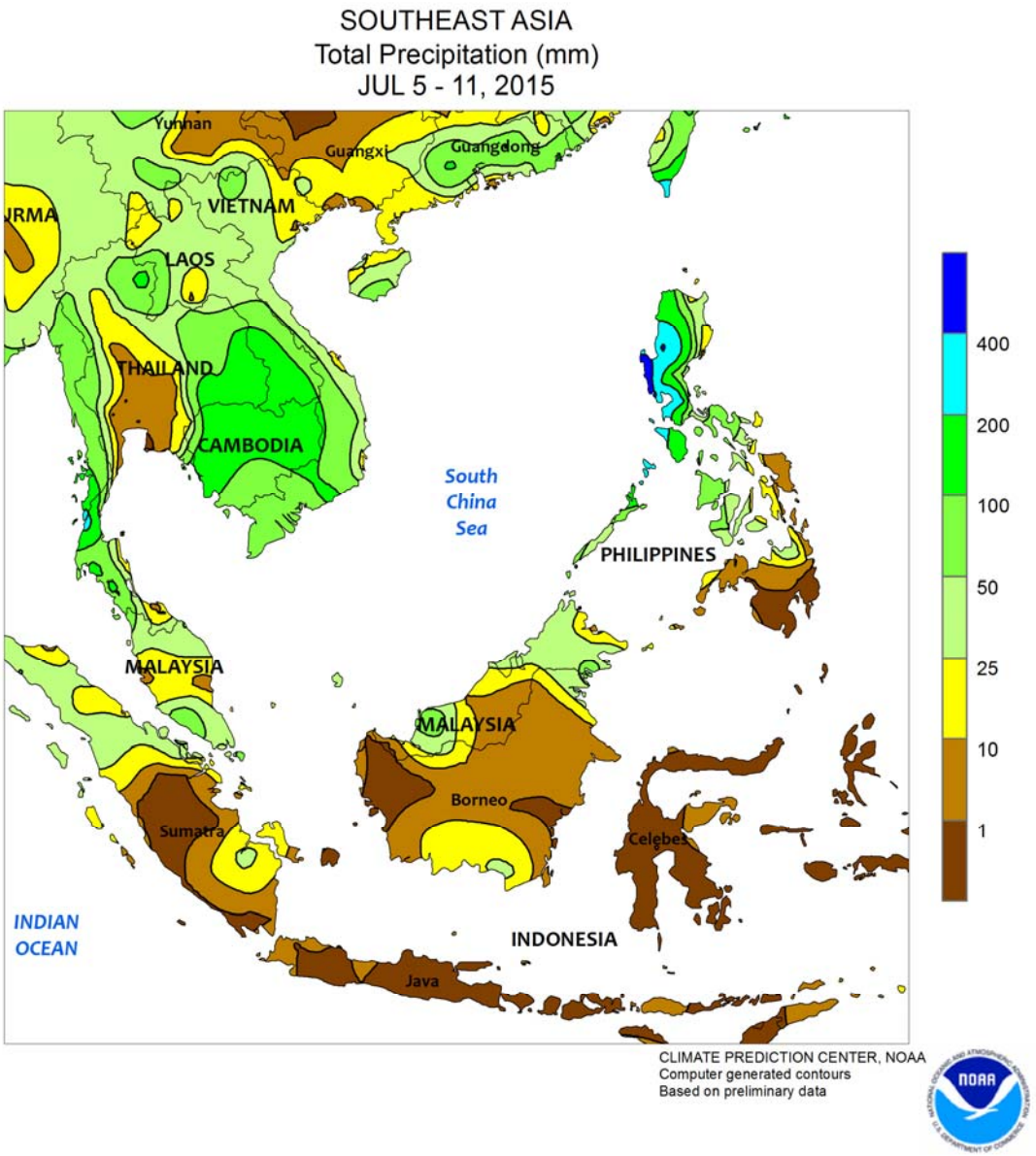
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



EASTERN ASIA

Drier weather overspread much of China as two tropical cyclones kept rainfall mainly confined to eastern coastal provinces. Little if any rainfall was reported in interior crop areas of China, including most of the northeast, North China Plain, and Yangtze Valley. However, summer crops in these areas had adequate soil moisture from consistent rainfall in the preceding weeks, including passing showers (10-50 mm) late in the recent period across western Heilongjiang. Most rainfall kept to the eastern coast of China as Typhoon Linfa made landfall in Guangdong and Typhoon Chan-Hom skimmed provinces near the mouth of the Yangtze River. Rainfall (25-100 mm or more) in Guangdong eased short-term dryness for late-crop rice, but rainfall deficits since June 1 continued to be significant. Showers were heavier (50-200 mm) in Zhejiang from Typhoon Chan-Hom, maintaining surplus rainfall for single-crop rice. Typhoon Chan-Hom moved toward the Korean Peninsula late in the period, bringing heavy showers (50-100 mm) to parts of South Korea and made landfall in North Korea on July 12 (more information on storm-related rainfall will be available in next week's *Bulletin*). Meanwhile in Japan, seasonal rainfall (25-50 mm, locally more) maintained favorable water supplies for rice. Temperatures averaged as much as 7°C below normal in most of southern China and 1 to 3°C above normal in northeastern China. Despite the warmer-than-average temperatures in northeastern corn and soy areas, there was no indication of stressful heat.

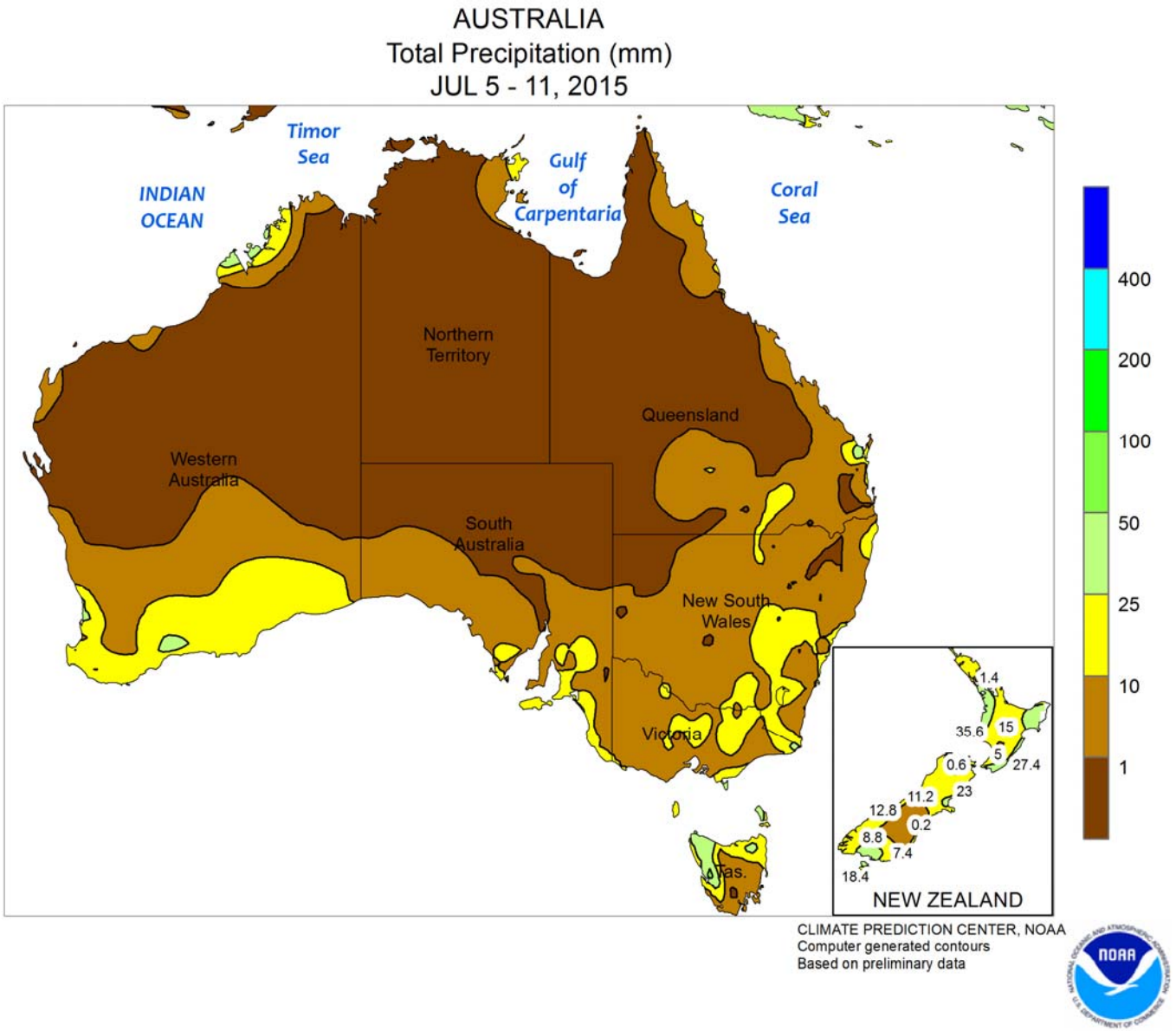
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Long-awaited and much-needed rainfall overspread much of Indochina, increasing water supplies for rice. In Thailand, most of the northeast received from 50 to over 200 mm of rain, cutting rainfall deficits since May 1. The North Region also received significant rainfall (15-25 mm in southern sections, over 50 mm to the north). However, the Central Plain Region continued to experience unseasonable dryness, and despite the rainfall in the other parts of Thailand, all areas continued to have seasonal (since May 1) totals that were half of the long-term average. More consistent showers will be needed in Thailand and other neighboring countries to prevent further declines in rice production. In contrast, consistent showers in southern Vietnam maintained favorable irrigation levels for summer rice, with over 50 mm of rain in the current period. Meanwhile in the Philippines, Typhoon Linfa crossed Luzon early in the period with winds in excess of 65 knots and producing over 400 mm of rain along the western coast. The resulting flooding impacted only a small portion of rice and corn, with crops in most areas receiving more favorable rainfall. Elsewhere in the region, drier conditions aided oil palm harvesting in Malaysia and Indonesia.

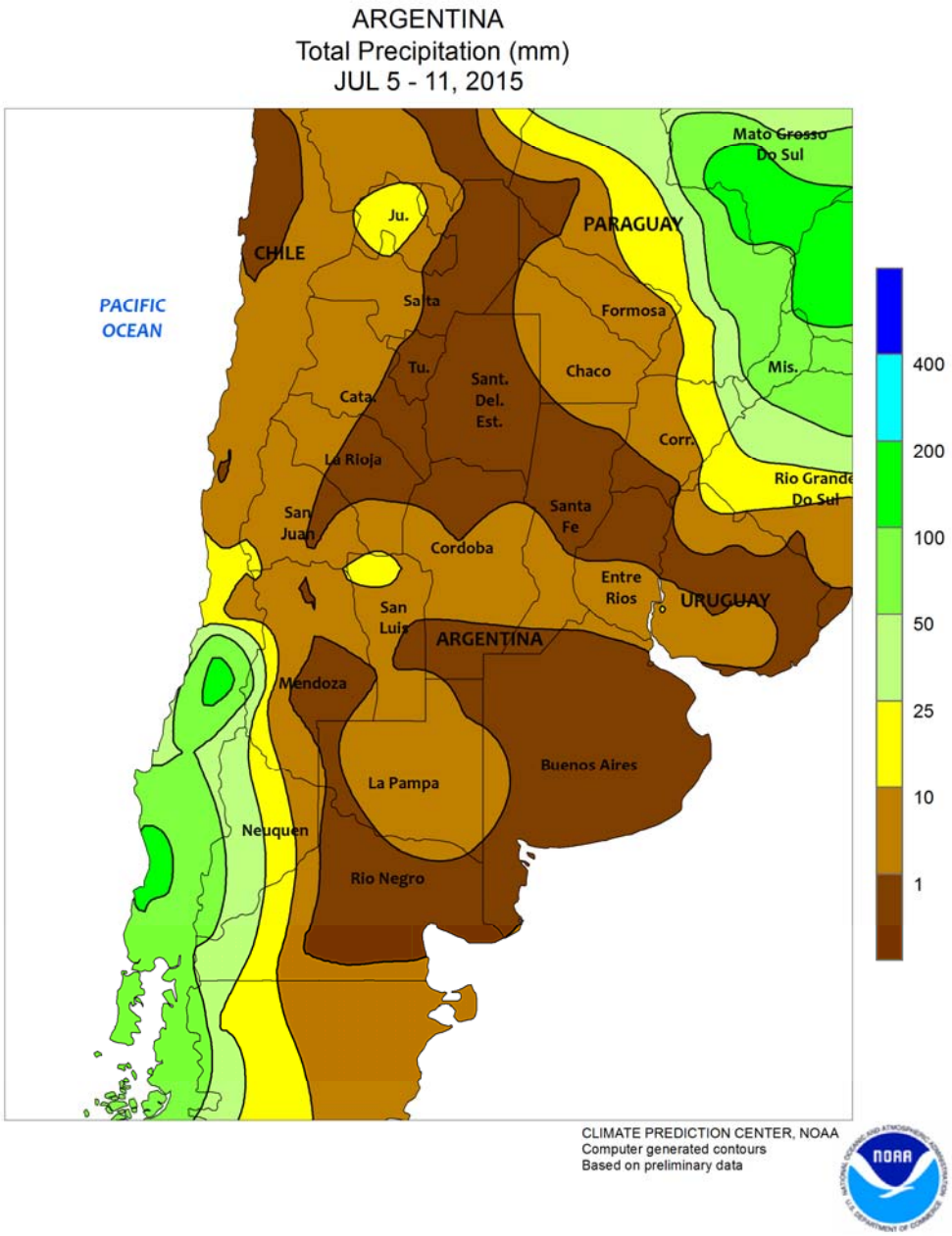
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



AUSTRALIA

Following an extended period of dry weather, showers (5-25 mm) returned to Western Australia. The bulk of the rain was confined to western and southern fringes of the wheat belt, which limited the overall benefit to winter grains and oilseeds. In contrast, widespread showers (5-25 mm) overspread southeastern Australia, providing a needed boost in topsoil moisture for vegetative wheat, barley, and canola. In recent weeks, rainfall had trended below normal in South Australia, northern Victoria, and southern New South Wales. This week's showers were beneficial, but significant follow-up rains will be needed to help maintain early-season crop prospects. Farther north, widely scattered showers (5-10 mm or more) in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland helped maintain local moisture supplies for vegetative wheat and other winter crops. Temperatures in southern and eastern Australia averaged up to 2°C above normal, accelerating winter crop development. In Western Australia, temperatures averaged near normal.

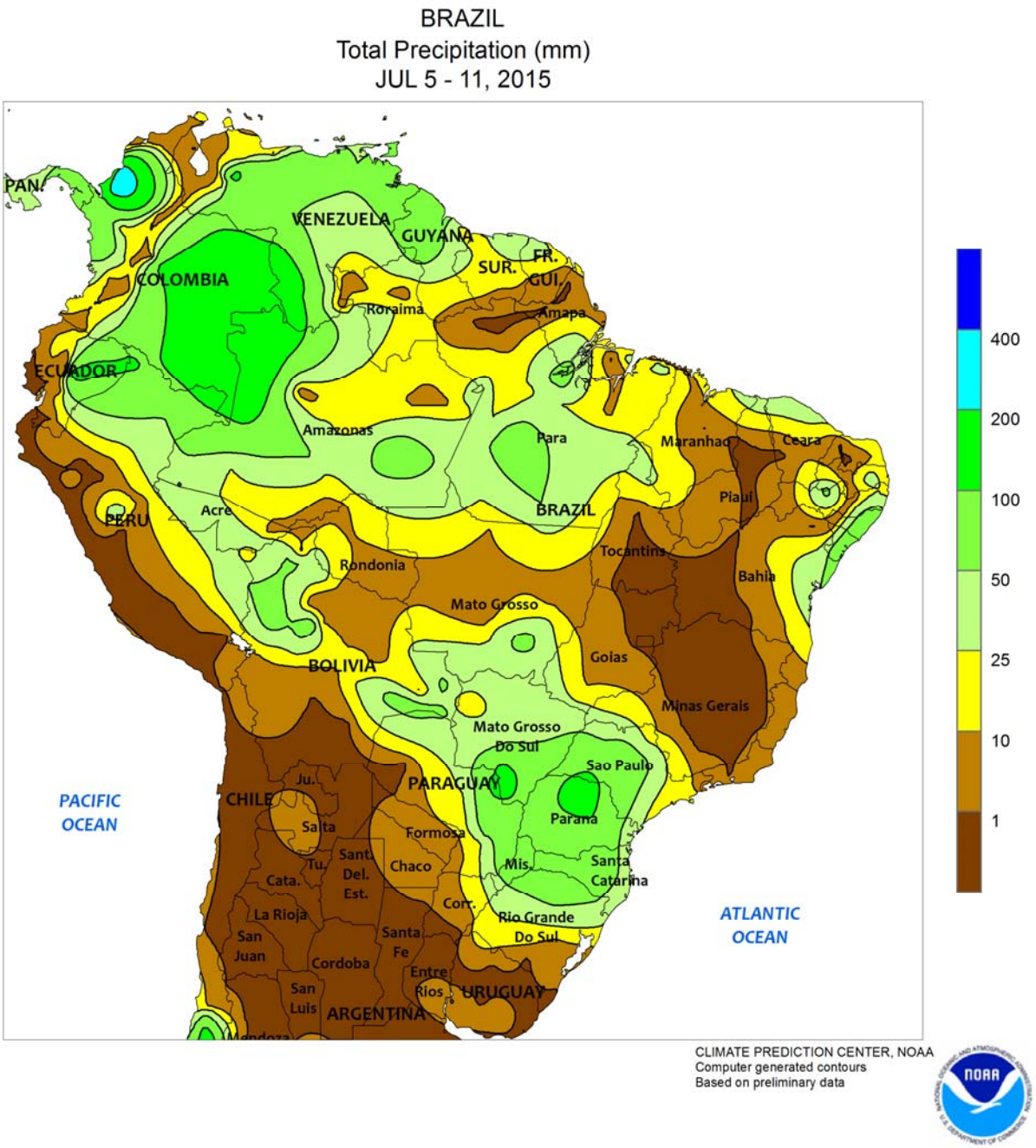
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



ARGENTINA

Dry, warmer-than-normal weather supported winter wheat and barley planting, though some areas lacked sufficient moisture for uniform germination. In particular, more rain was needed in La Pampa and neighboring locations in Buenos Aires and Cordoba that failed to receive beneficial rain over the past few weeks. Farther north, the drier conditions favored the final stages of the cotton harvest after last week's heavy rain in Chaco. Weekly temperatures averaged up to 2°C above normal in central Argentina and near to slightly above normal across the north. Nighttime lows dropped below freezing as far north as Santiago del Estero but freezes missed other northern production areas. Daytime highs reached the middle 20s (degrees C) in the north (including northern Cordoba) but failed to reach 20°C in Buenos Aires. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn was 71 percent harvested as of July 7, 8 points ahead of last year. Wheat was 71 percent planted, 2 points behind last year's pace.

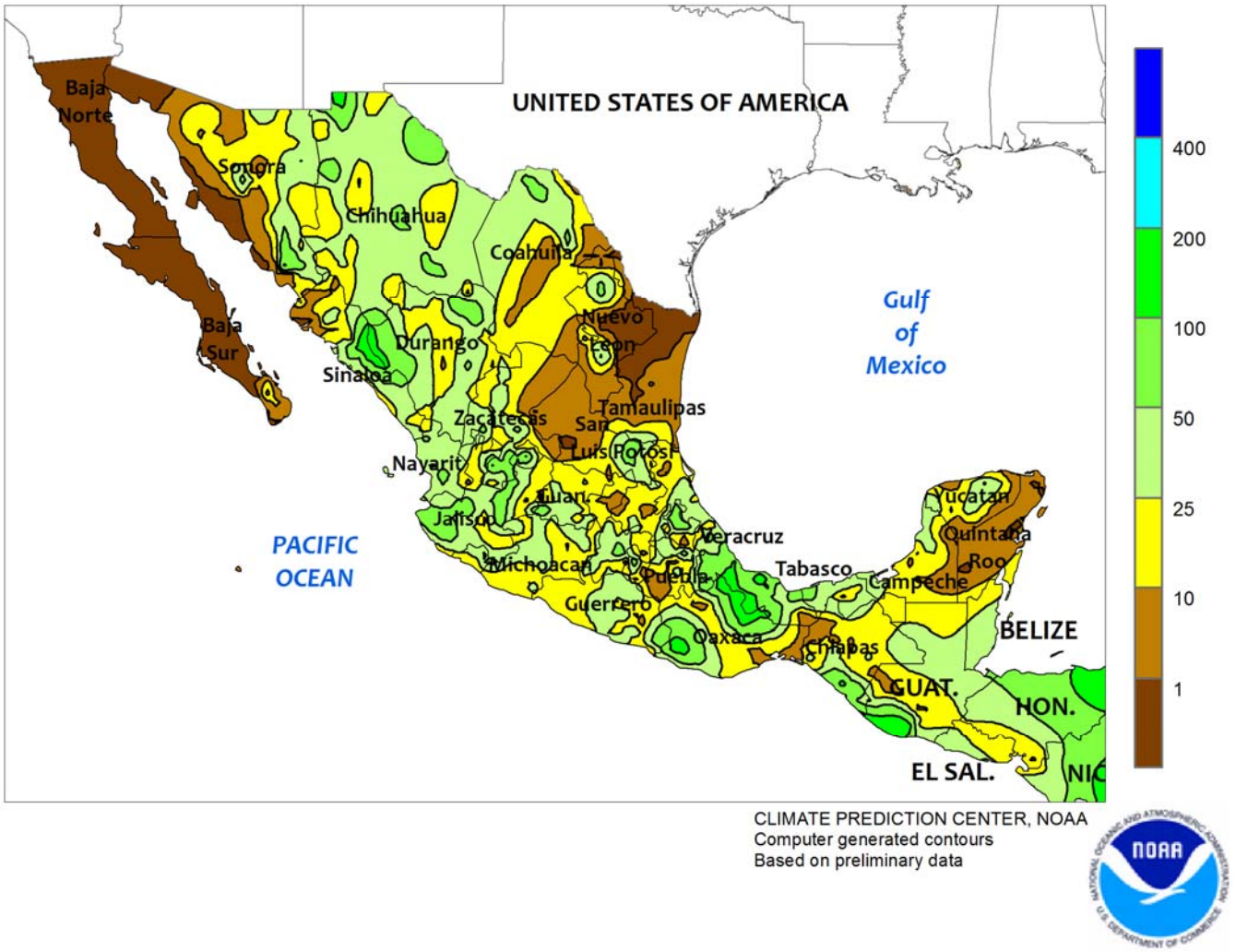
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



BRAZIL

Rain maintained abundant moisture for corn and wheat in key southern production areas but the moisture was untimely for coffee and sugarcane harvesting. Rainfall totaled more than 50 mm over a large area centered over Parana, with local amounts exceeding 100 mm, representing 2 to 6 times the normal weekly amount. According to the government of Parana, wheat was mostly vegetative to flowering as of July 6, making a return to drier conditions vital for normal crop development. Similar amounts hampered sugarcane harvesting in Sao Paulo. Elsewhere, as much as 25 mm fell as far south as Rio Grande do Sul and as far north as southern Mato Grosso, maintaining unseasonably high levels of moisture for maturing second-crop corn and cotton. Warm, seasonably dry weather dominated farming areas of the northeastern interior (in and around western Bahia), though showers (locally exceeding 10 mm) were scattered throughout the Center-West Region (Mato Grosso, Goias, and Mato Grosso do Sul). However, the rain in the Center-West generally came too late for development of corn and cotton, and may have affected harvesting.

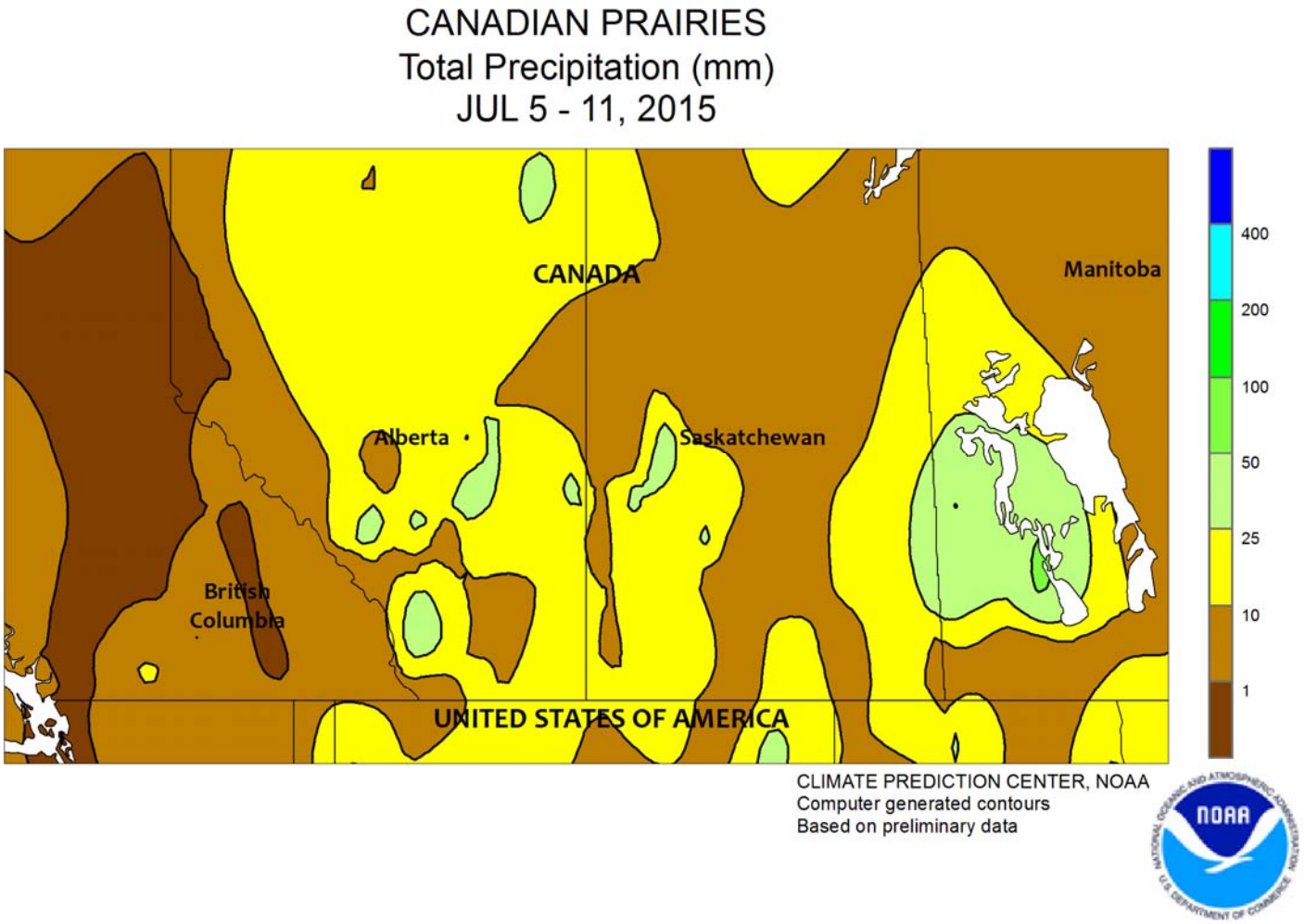
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



MEXICO

The monsoon circulation continued to strengthen over Mexico's western watersheds, providing a much-needed boost in irrigation reserves. Amounts in excess of 50 mm were recorded from Sinaloa and Durango northward, providing farms and rangelands in central and southern Chihuahua with some of the heaviest rain recorded thus far in the season. Showers (5-50 mm) were also scattered across the southern plateau (Jalisco to Puebla), although amounts were generally lower than last week. Beneficial rain also continued across the southern Pacific Coast (Michoacan to Chiapas), maintaining mostly favorable conditions for corn and other rain-fed crops in those production areas as well. At week's end, however, moisture from Tropical Storm Dolores was pushing into southwestern Mexico (additional information will appear in next week's *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*). Meanwhile, drier conditions prevailed over the northeast (notably Tamaulipas), favoring harvesting of winter sorghum.

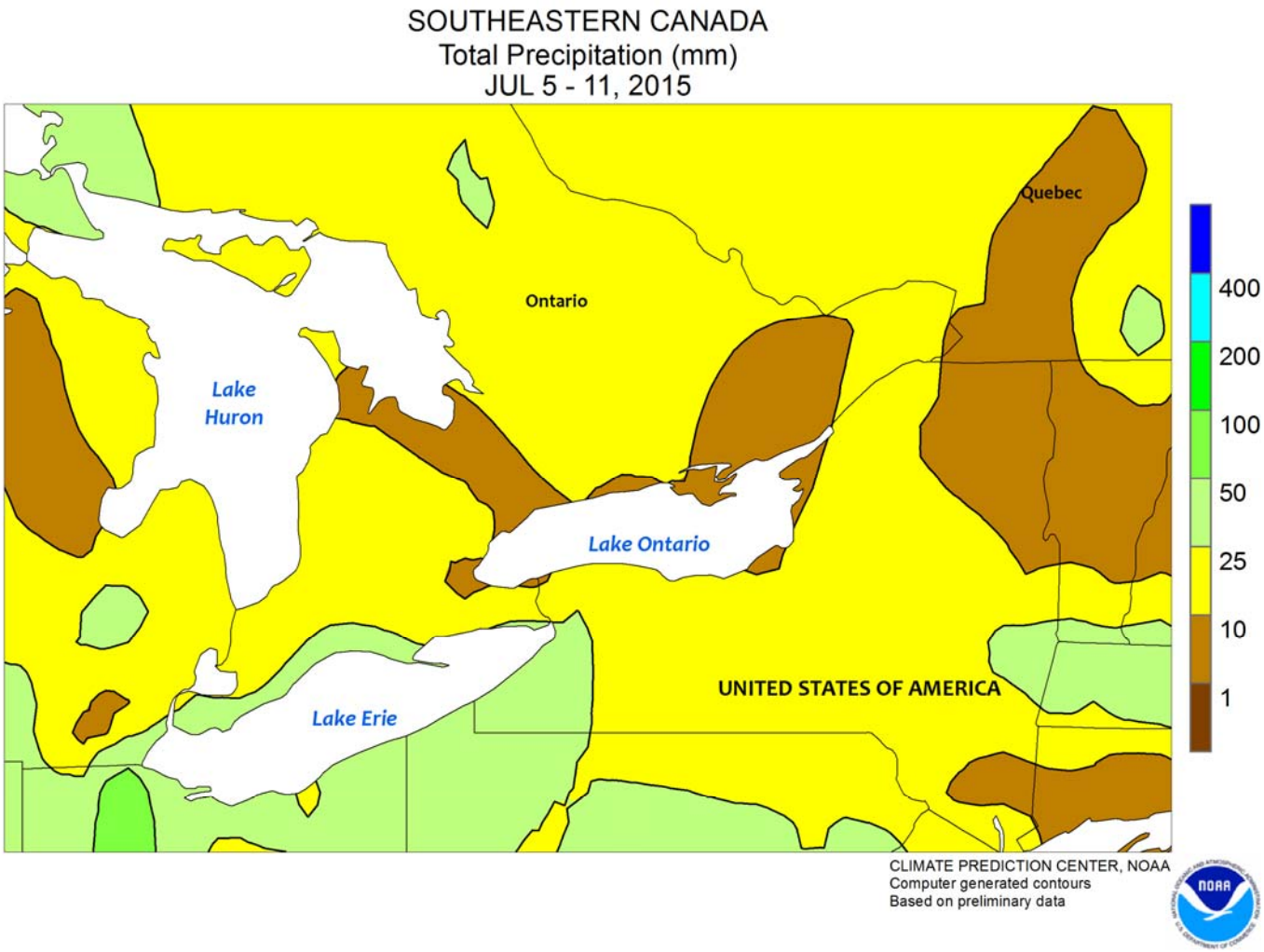
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Pockets of warmth and dryness persisted in several key agricultural districts. Rain was generally scattered and light, with just a few locations recording more than 10 mm. Some of the heaviest rain (approaching 25 mm) was concentrated over previously-dry locations in southern Alberta and parts of western Manitoba. However, drier conditions returned to other parts of Alberta, and little to no rain fell in Saskatchewan. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3°C above normal across most of the region, the exception being Manitoba's Red River Valley, where temperatures averaged closer to normal. Daytime highs reached the lower and middle 30s (degrees C) at most locations during the latter half of the week, reversing the trend of cooler conditions (highs from the middle 10s to middle 20s). Recent reports emanating from Canada noted the relatively high percentage of crops rated in poor condition in the driest areas, highlighting the need for moisture as spring grains and oilseeds advance through reproduction.

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



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Mild, showery weather continued across the region, maintaining overall favorable conditions for summer crops, winter grains, and pastures. Most areas recorded at least 10 mm of rainfall, representing near- to below-normal amounts. Weekly temperatures averaged near to below normal in Ontario, and somewhat warmer than normal in Quebec. Daytime highs reached the middle and upper 20s (degrees C) on most days, with highs briefly topping 30°C. In addition, nighttime lows stayed above 10°C, sustaining favorable rates of crop development.

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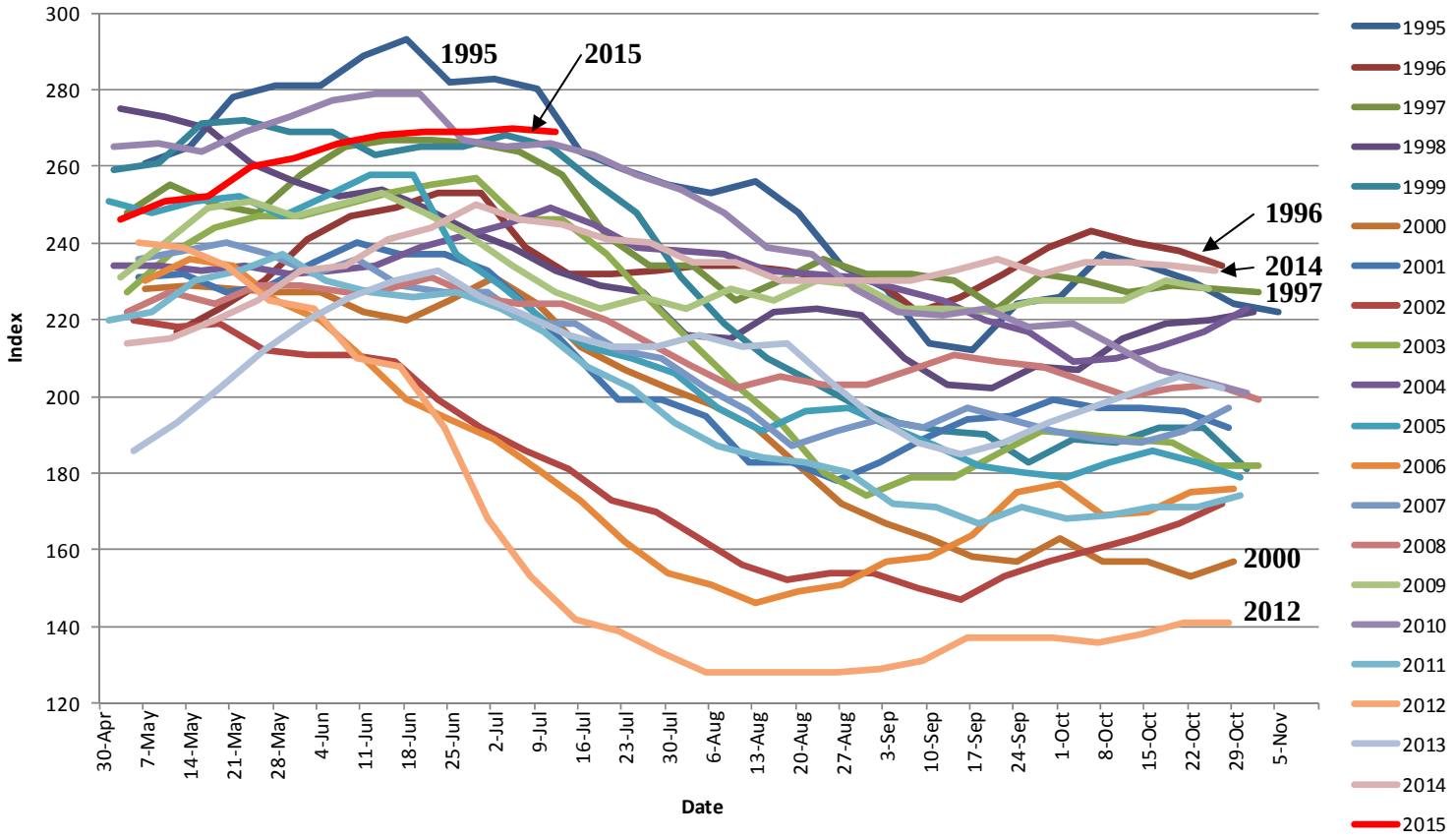
U.S. PASTURE AND RANGE Condition Index



Based on NASS crop progress data.

Index = (4*Excellent) + (3*Good) + (2*Fair) + (1*Poor) + (0*Very Poor)

After ending 2014 with U.S. rangeland and pastures in good shape—second only to 1996—mostly favorable conditions have continued into 2015. Currently, the condition index is the second highest on record for this time of year, behind only 1995. Conditions declined sharply in July and August 1995, leaving 2015 in a position to soon have the most highly rated U.S. rangeland and pastures in mid- to late summer during the 21-year period of record.

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