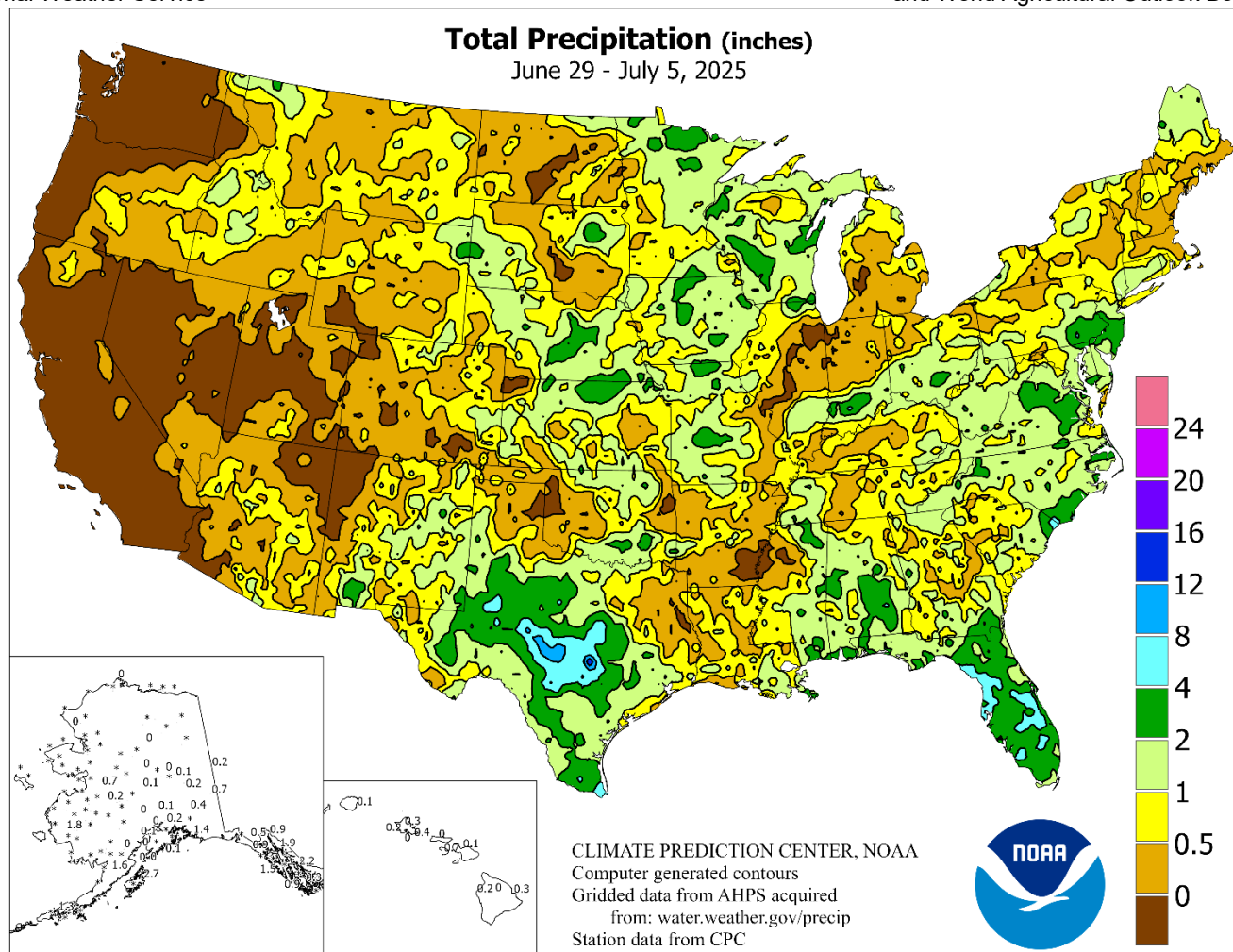


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

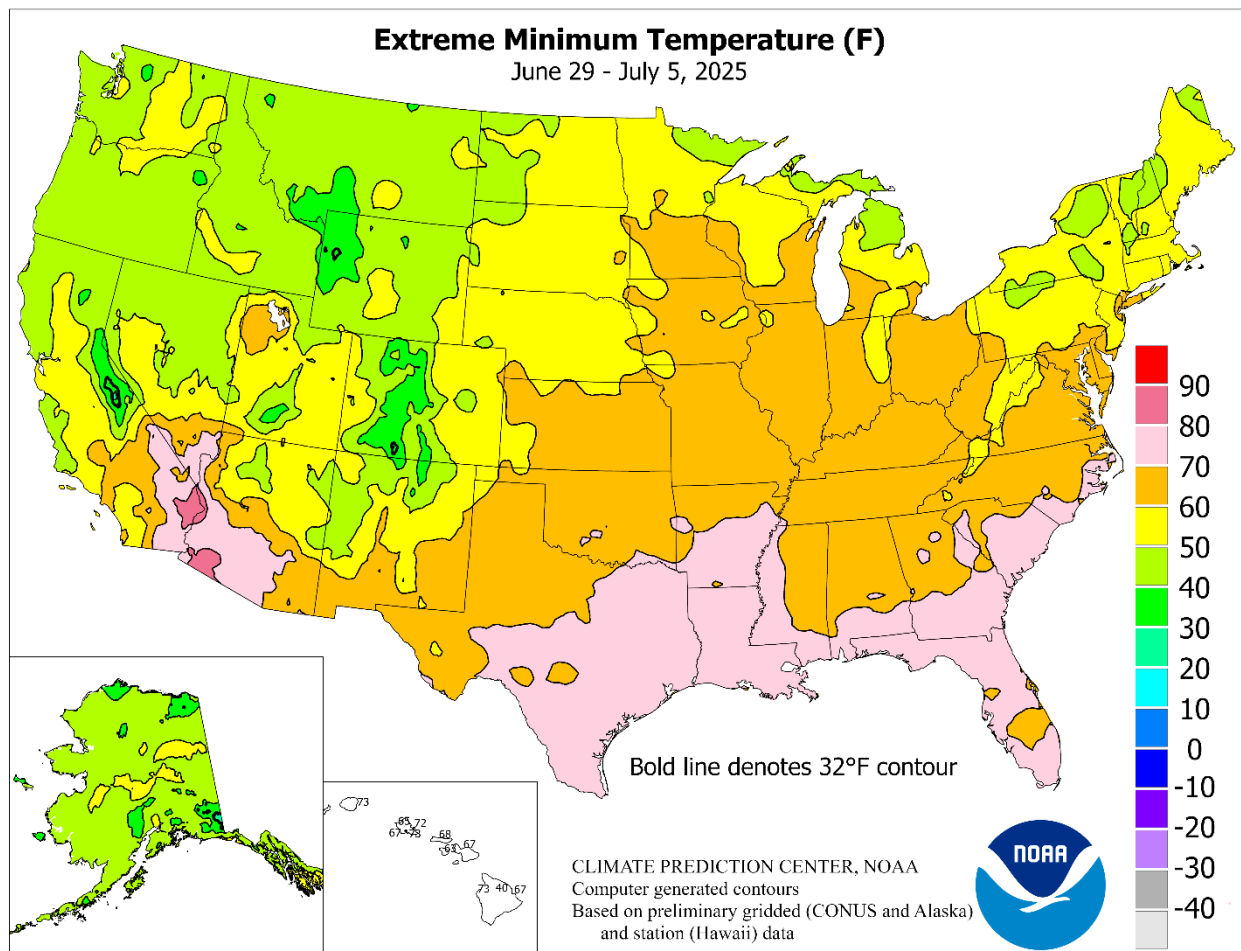
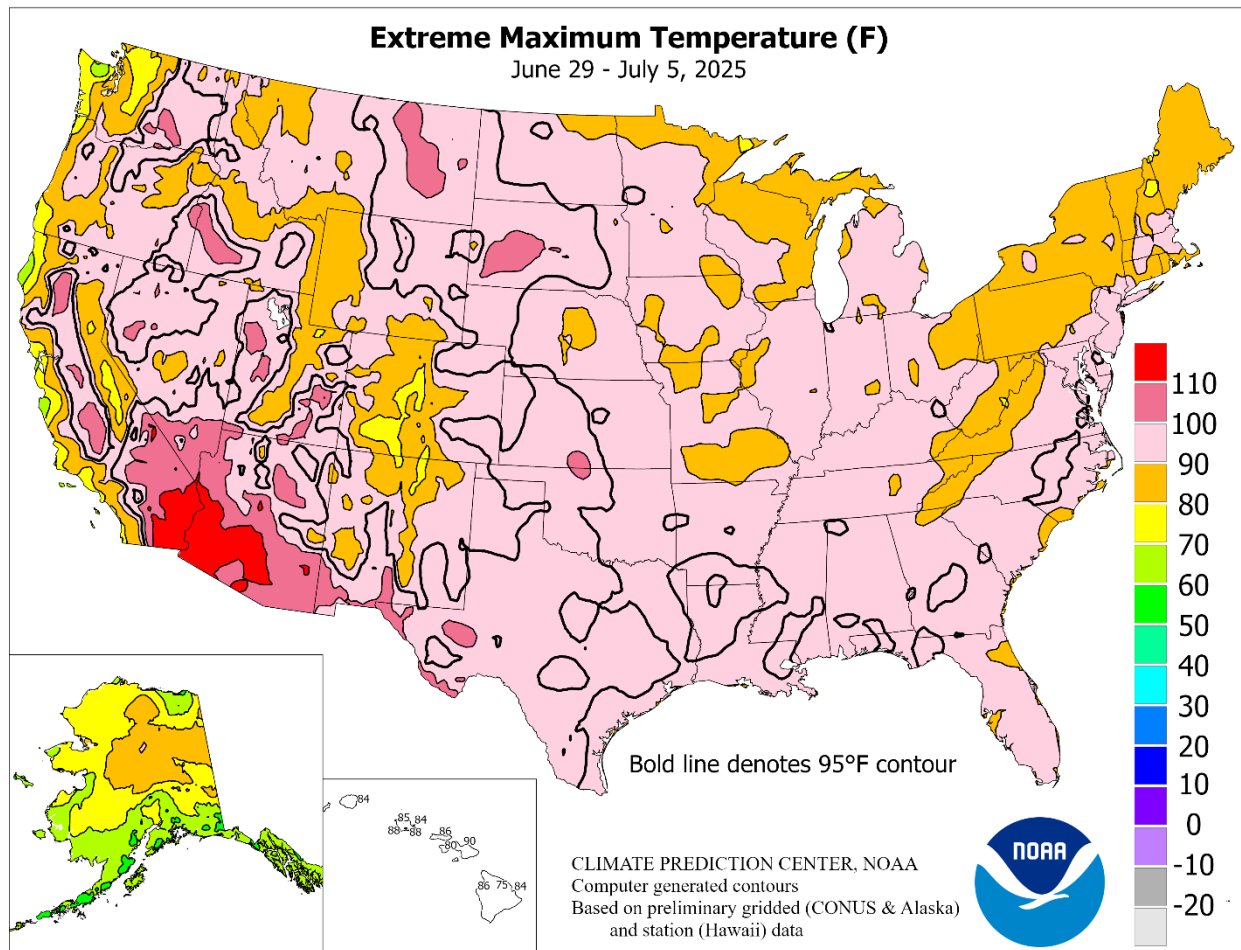
June 29 – July 5, 2025

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Horrific flooding struck **Texas Hill Country** on the night of July 3-4, with historically rapid river rises leading to more than 100 fatalities. Hardest hit was **Kerr County, TX**, where the **Guadalupe River at Hunt** rose at least 27.52 feet above flood stage just after 6 am CDT on Independence Day, eclipsing the July 1932 high-water mark. More broadly, unsettled, showery weather persisted for much of the week from the **Rockies eastward**, with some of the heaviest rain outside of **Texas** falling in the **middle and southern Atlantic States** and the **upper** (Continued on page 3)

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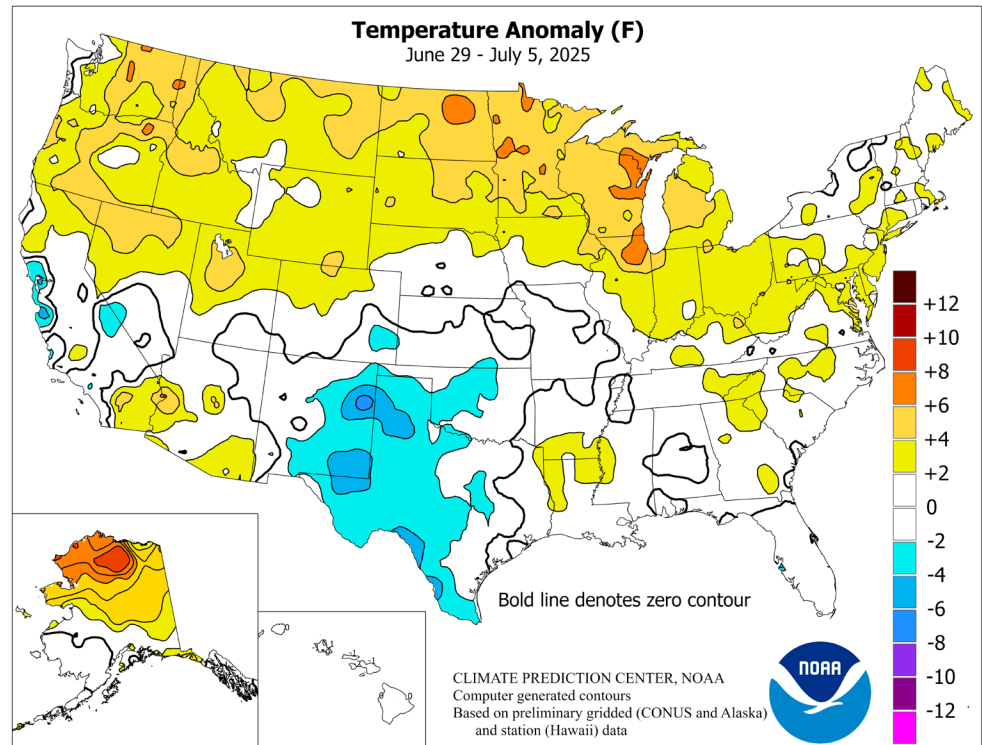


(Continued from front cover)

Midwest. The rain caused periodic fieldwork delays but maintained mostly favorable growing conditions for pastures and summer crops. However, much of the **Far West** remained dry, with little or no rain falling in the **Great Basin** and **Pacific Coast States**. **California's** largest wildfire of the year to date, the Madre Fire in **San Luis Obispo County**, was ignited on July 2 and within 5 days had scorched more than 80,000 acres of vegetation. Meanwhile, heat became focused across the **northern half of the U.S.**, while cloudiness and rainfall helped to suppress temperatures in the **south-central U.S.** Weekly temperatures averaged at least 5°F in many locations from the **interior Northwest into the Great Lakes States**. Above-normal temperatures also dominated the **Mississippi Delta** and parts of the **Desert Southwest**. In contrast, temperatures averaged as much as 5°F below normal in **southern sections of the Rockies and Plains**, extending southward into the **Rio Grande Valley**.

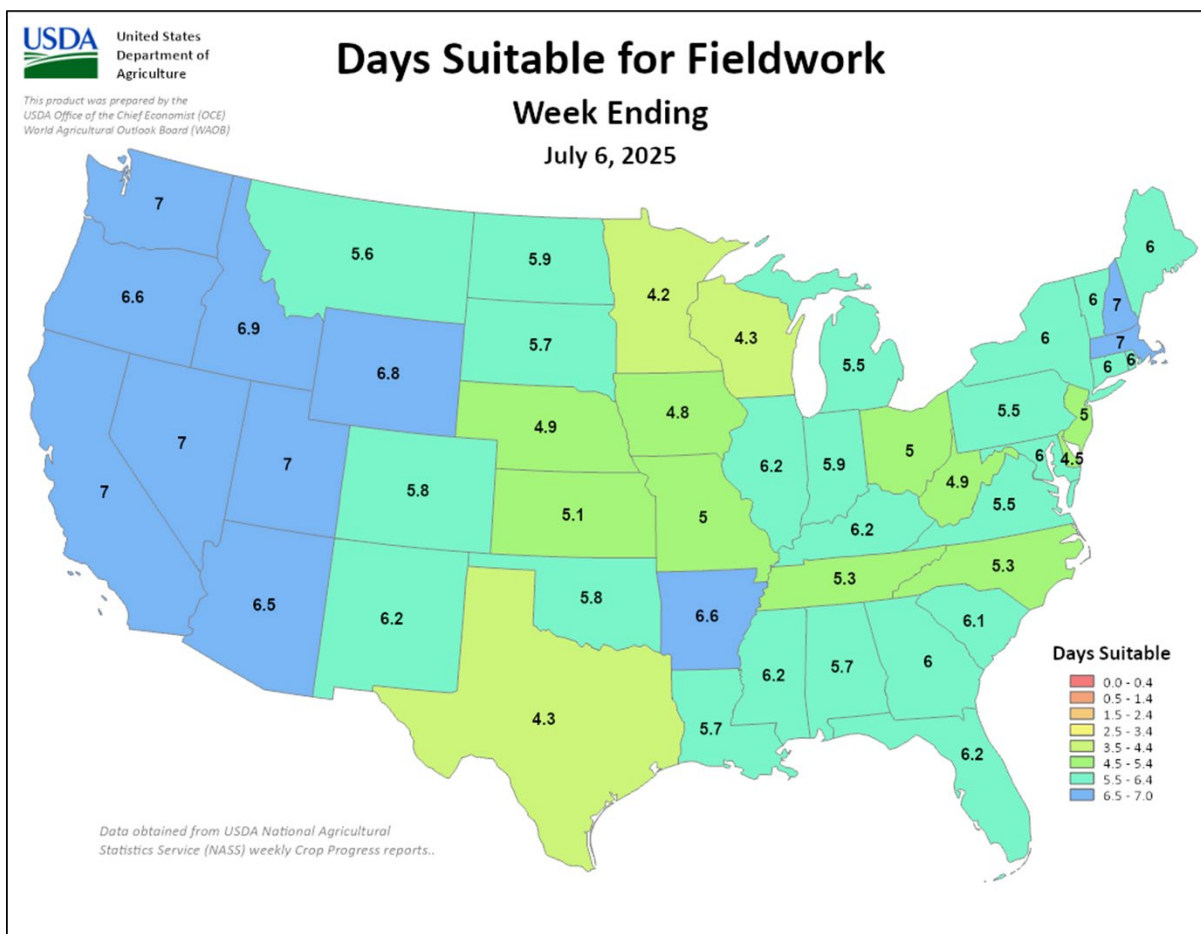
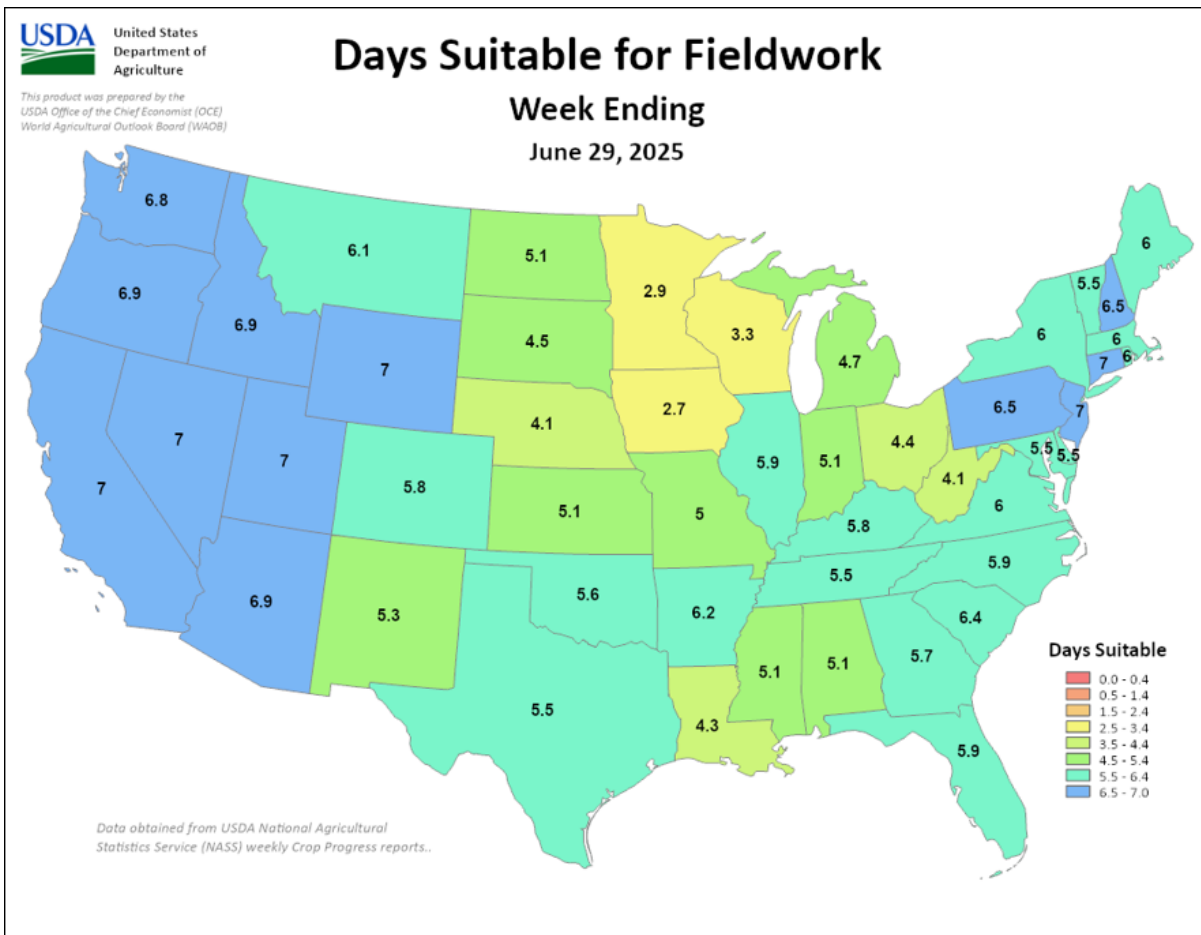
In **Phoenix, AZ**, temperatures topped the 110-degree mark each day from June 29 – July 1, peaking with a daily-record high of 116°F on the last day of June. Late-month heat extended as far north as the **Northwest**, where **Eugene, OR** (96°F), posted a daily record-tying high for June 30. A few days later, triple-digit readings across the **northern High Plains** and environs included a daily-record high (103°F on July 3) in **Rapid City, SD**. On July 4, as flooding ravaged parts of **south-central Texas**, **San Antonio** (high of 81°F) experienced its lowest Independence Day maximum temperature on record. Farther north, however, **Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN**, tied its Fourth of July record-high minimum temperature record, with a low of 81°F. The cloudy, rainy weather in **south-central Texas** lingered through the end of the week, with **Austin, TX** (high of 79°F), failing to reach the 80-degree mark on July 5 for the first time on record.

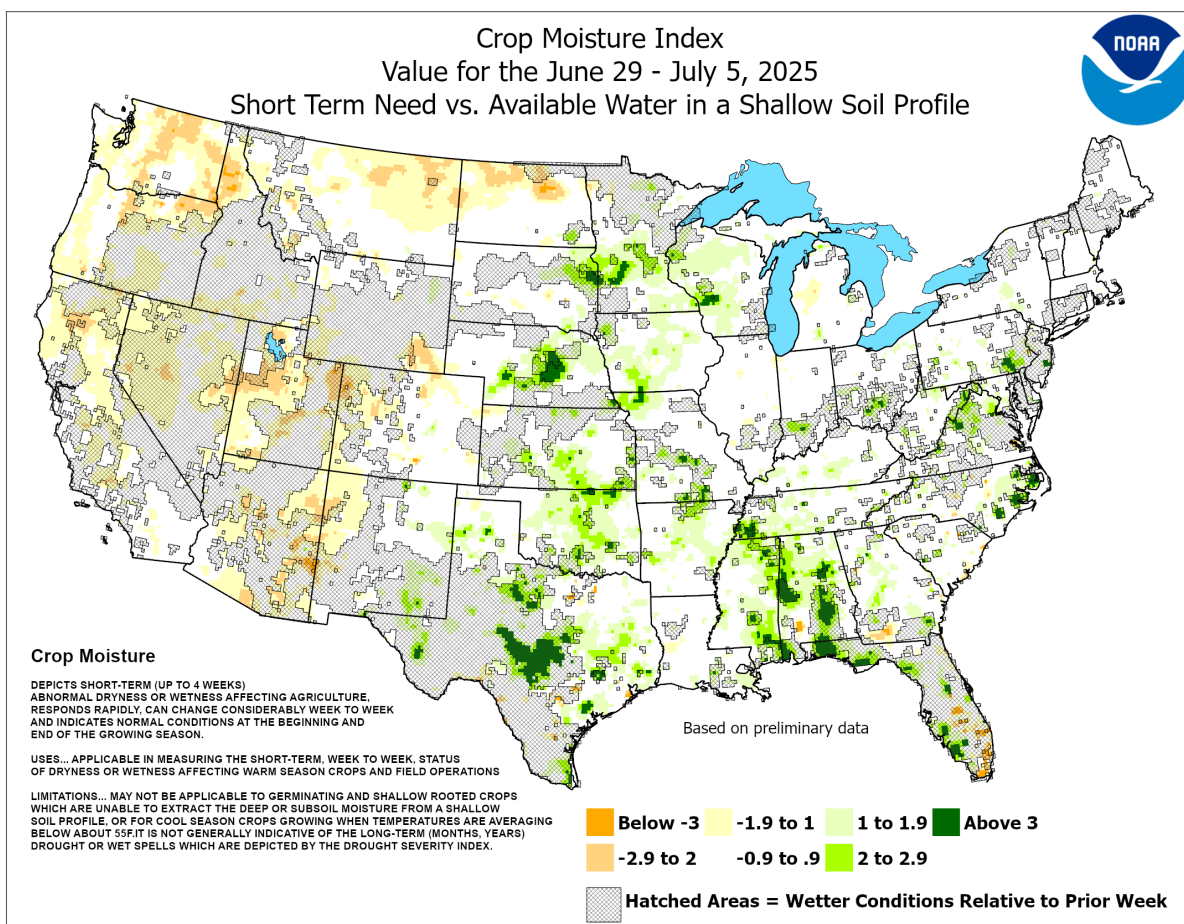
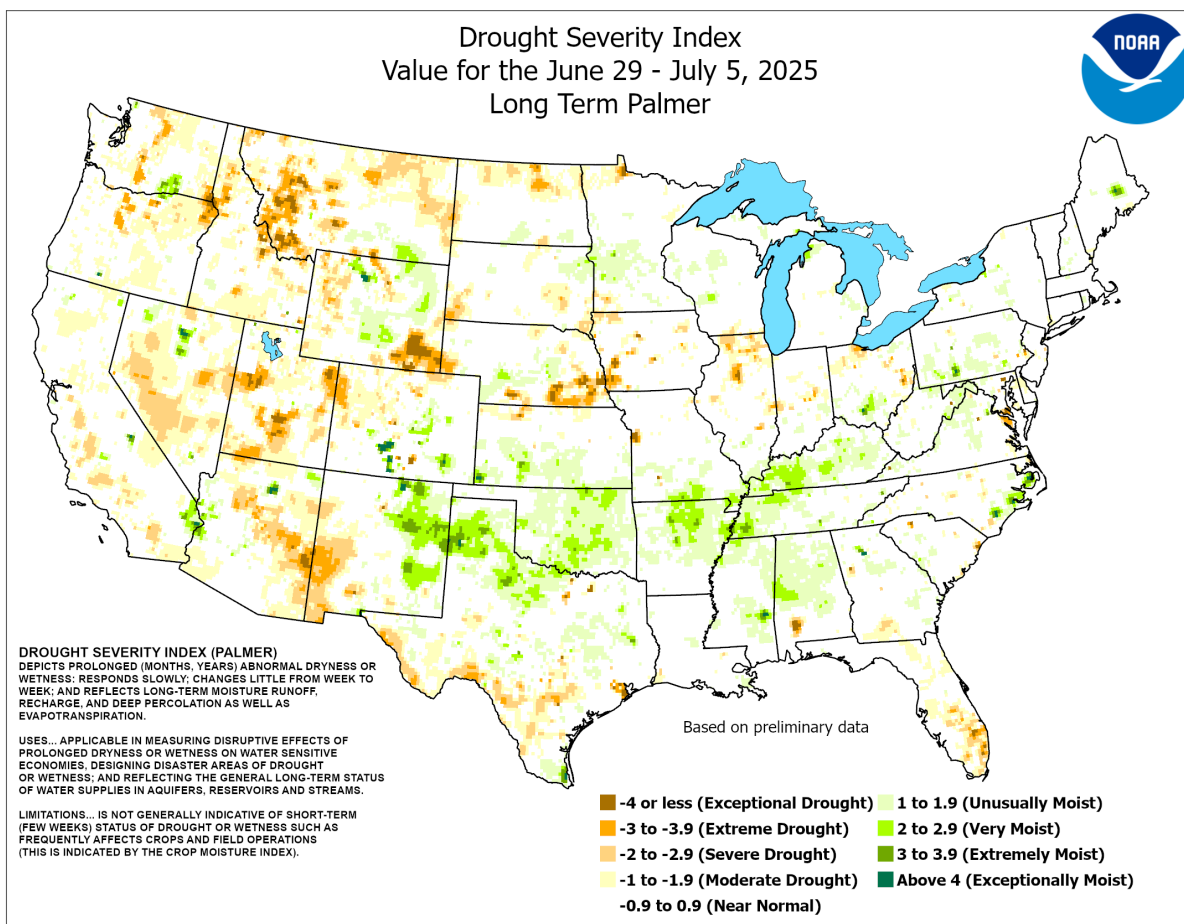
In late June, some of the heaviest showers were focused across the **South** and **East**. On June 29, **Baton Rouge, LA**, collected a record-setting rainfall of 2.48 inches. The last day of June featured daily-record totals in locations such as **Tallahassee, FL** (2.55 inches); **Wilmington, DE** (2.24 inches); and **Victoria, TX** (2.01 inches). **Apalachicola, FL**, reported consecutive daily-record amounts—1.90 and 2.82 inches, respectively—on June 30 and July 1. Elsewhere in the **East**, daily-record totals for July 1 included 1.41 inches in **Martinsburg, WV**, and 1.26 inches in **Islip, NY**. In **North Carolina**, daily-record totals for July 2 reached 1.93 inches in **New Bern** and 1.55 inches in **Elizabeth City**. Meanwhile, spotty showers in the **Far West** led to record-setting amounts for July 2 in **California** locations such as **Needles** (0.62 inch), **Mount Shasta City** (0.58 inch), and **Bishop** (0.16 inch). Normal July rainfall is 0.27 inch in **Needles** and 0.28 inch in **Mount Shasta City**. Parts of the **Southwest** also received unusually heavy showers, with **Douglas, AZ**, measuring 1.36 inches on July 3. By Independence

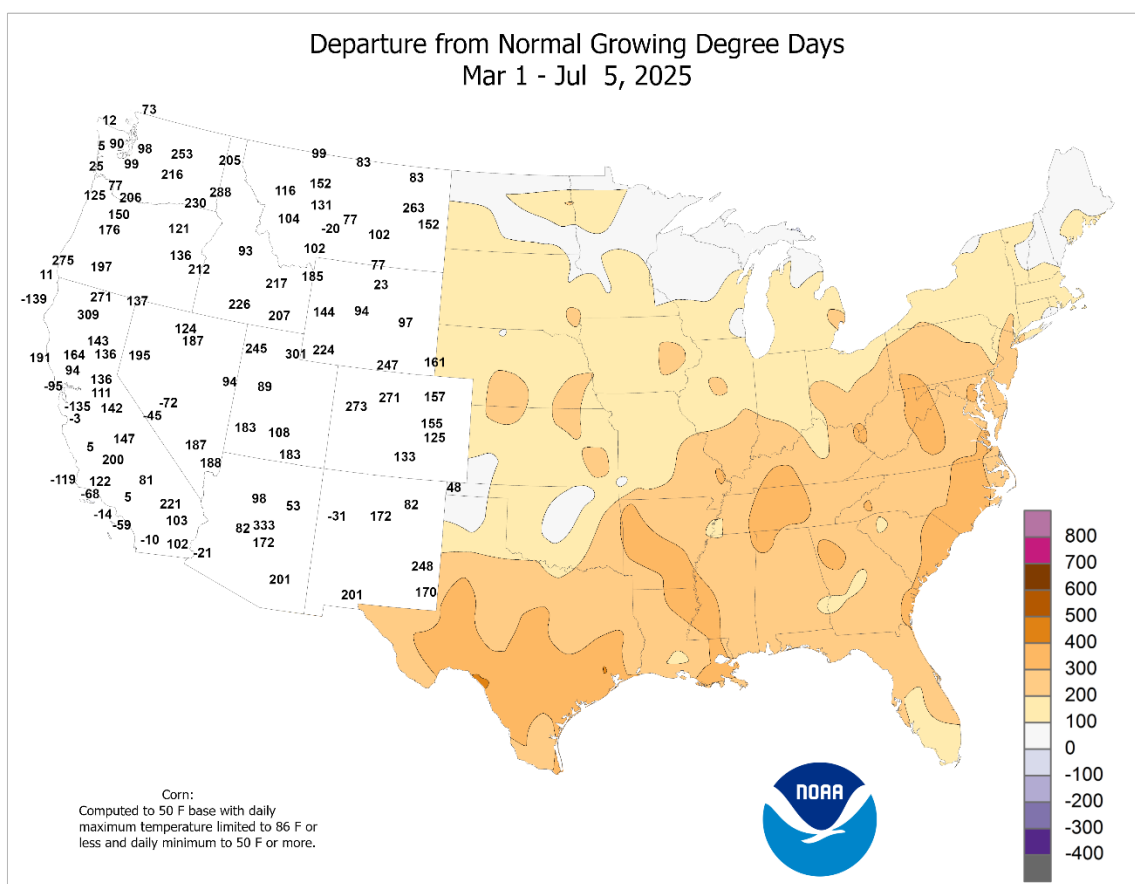
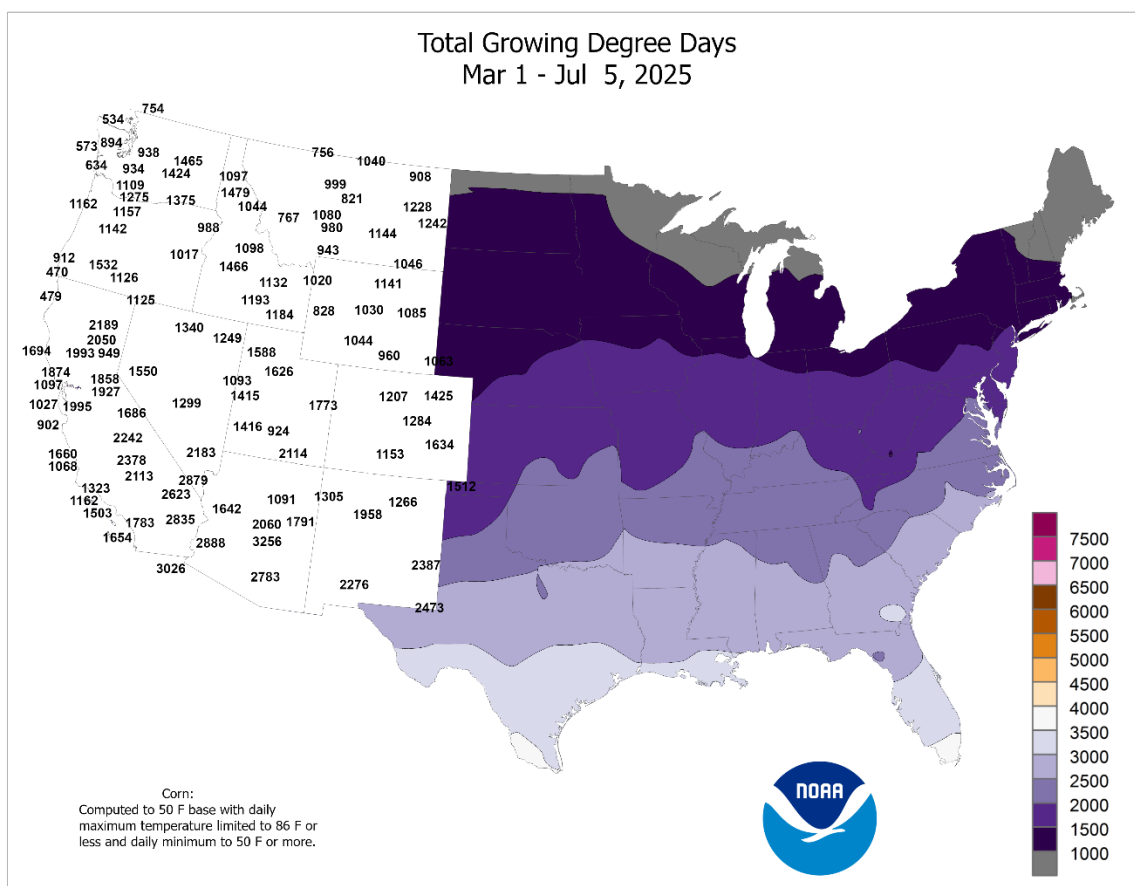


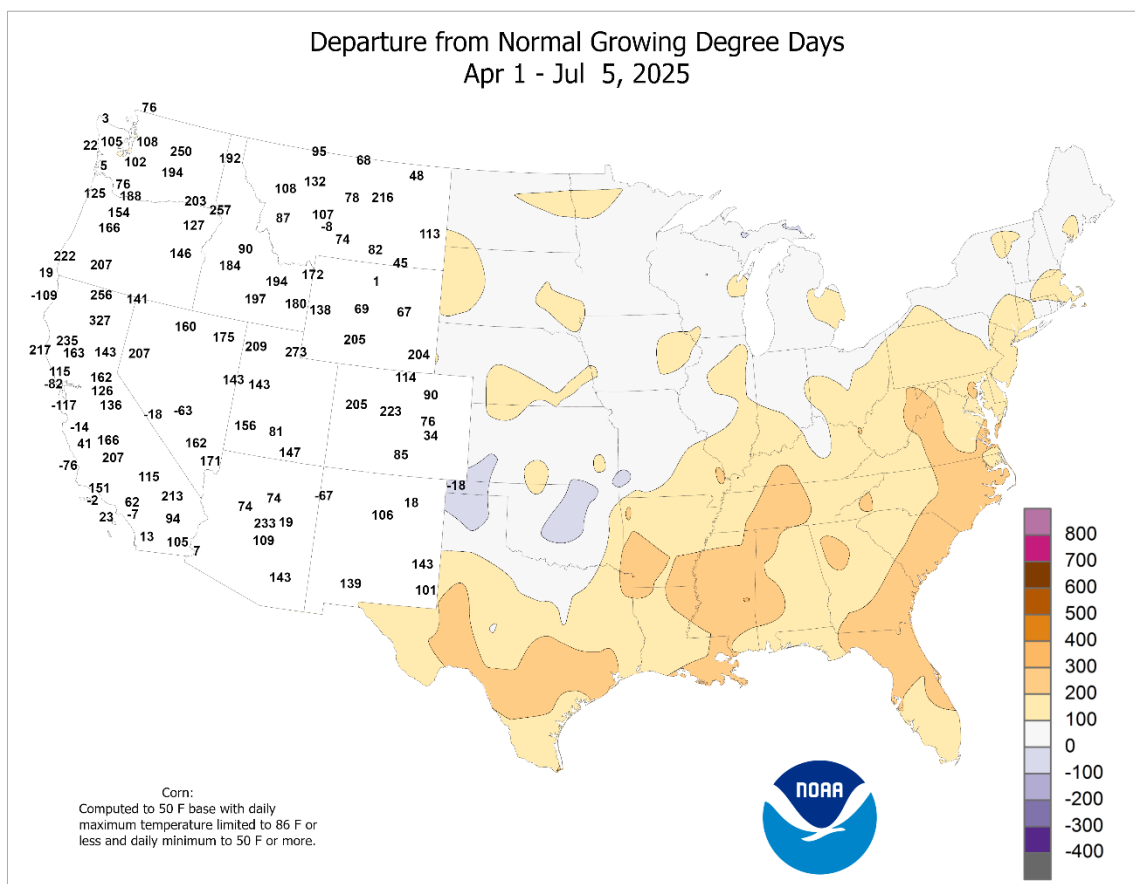
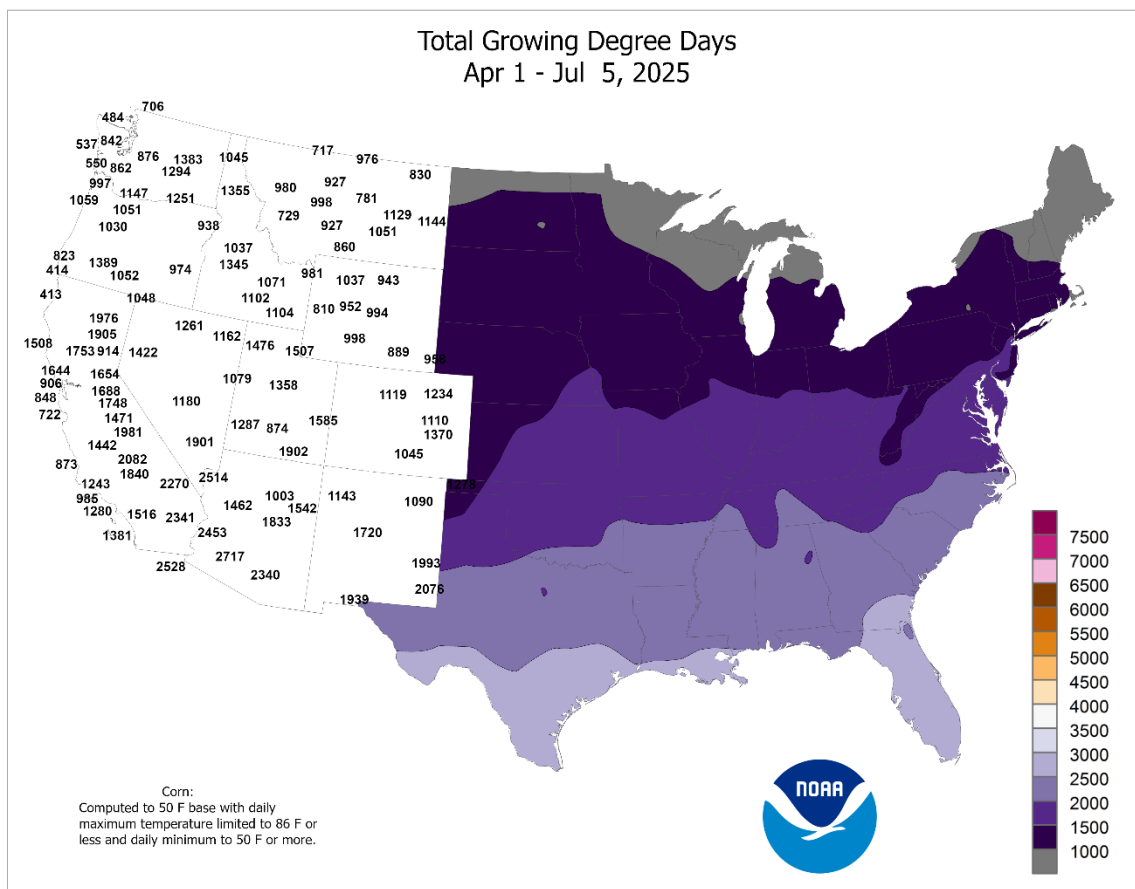
Day, historic flash flooding unfolded in parts of **south-central Texas**, while locally heavy showers swept across the **North**. It was the wettest Fourth of July on record in **Mobridge, SD** (1.66 inches); **Stanley, ID** (0.45 inch); and **Worland, WY** (0.41 inch). Farther south, July 3-7 rainfall topped 20 inches in **Texas** locations such as **Liberty Hill (Williamson County)** and **Bertram (Burnet County)**. In hard-hit **Kerr County**, totals locally topped a foot, with the bulk of the rain falling in a few hours on July 3-4. Downstream from **Hunt, TX**, the **Guadalupe River at Kerrville** crested at least 25.29 feet above flood stage on July 4, marking the third-highest level on record. Higher observed crests in **Kerrville** included an estimated 30 feet above flood stage on July 2, 1932, and 28.72 feet above flood stage during a similar flash-flood event on July 17, 1987.

In **Alaska**, spotty showers accompanied mostly near- or above-normal temperatures, although dozens of fires continued to burn. By the end of the week, more than six dozen **Alaskan** wildfires were actively burning, with 13 having scorched more than 10,000 acres of vegetation. The Bear Creek Fire, the most destructive (four dozen structures destroyed) and one of the largest current Alaskan incidents, had burned more than 30,000 acres near **Healy**. Meanwhile, daily-record rainfall totals were set in several locations, including **Sitka** (1.15 inches on June 29) and **King Salmon** (0.85 inch on July 2). Warmth was especially notable across **northern Alaska**, where weekly temperatures averaged at least 5 to 10°F above normal. In early July, warmth spread across much of **interior Alaska**, with Fairbanks posting high temperatures above 80°F on each of the first 5 days of the month. Farther south, generally dry but increasingly breezy weather prevailed in much of **Hawaii**. During the first 5 days of July, rainfall at the state's major airport observation sites ranged from 0.01 inch (13 percent of normal) in **Honolulu, Oahu**, to 0.36 inch (27 percent) in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**. **Kahului, Maui**, clocked a peak wind gust ranging from 42 to 47 mph each day from July 3-7.









National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 5, 2025
 Accessible Data Available from the Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION								RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		
																	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
AK	ANCHORAGE	68	53	70	49	60	2	0.06	-0.26	0.05	1.07	85	7.49	161	82	51	0	0	2	0	
	BARROW	60	40	68	34	50	0	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.33	60	0.50	32	85	56	0	0	0	0	
	FAIRBANKS	81	57	85	53	69	5	0.00	-0.46	0.00	0.81	44	5.01	118	78	29	0	0	0	0	
	JUNEAU	61	51	69	49	56	0	1.94	0.91	1.20	8.02	176	36.64	143	95	70	0	0	4	2	
	KODIAK	56	49	68	45	53	-2	2.67	1.69	1.53	9.38	160	50.28	134	99	83	0	0	5	2	
AL	NOME	64	51	81	44	58	5	0.14	-0.21	0.14	2.85	226	8.89	160	88	59	0	0	1	0	
	BIRMINGHAM	89	71	92	67	80	-1	0.22	-1.02	0.17	8.22	145	39.06	124	94	50	3	0	3	0	
	HUNTSVILLE	91	71	95	68	81	0	0.49	-0.66	0.49	6.09	124	37.61	125	93	21	5	0	1	0	
	MOBILE	89	72	94	71	81	-1	2.54	0.88	2.27	12.90	166	43.88	127	96	58	5	0	4	1	
	MONTGOMERY	91	71	93	69	81	-1	3.82	2.66	2.47	9.03	183	33.09	120	98	55	5	0	4	3	
AR	FORT SMITH	92	73	96	71	83	1	0.25	-0.72	0.25	5.75	109	30.75	121	94	46	6	0	1	0	
	LITTLE ROCK	92	75	95	73	84	3	0.92	0.12	0.92	4.66	112	31.81	116	95	48	7	0	1	1	
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	82	51	90	46	66	1	0.17	-0.07	0.09	0.55	107	6.55	79	71	21	1	0	4	0	
	PHOENIX	109	85	116	78	97	2	0.22	0.14	0.22	0.70	688	2.03	67	46	15	7	0	1	0	
CA	PRESCOTT	89	63	96	59	76	0	0.66	0.42	0.49	2.33	434	6.96	141	61	21	4	0	2	0	
	TUCSON	102	78	111	74	90	2	0.55	0.28	0.53	0.89	192	1.48	47	52	20	7	0	2	1	
	BAKERSFIELD	99	72	102	66	86	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	25	2.96	67	36	14	7	0	0	0	
	EUREKA	59	52	61	51	55	-2	0.02	-0.04	0.01	0.06	8	22.30	92	99	81	0	0	2	0	
	FRESNO	98	69	100	61	83	2	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	6.29	81	52	16	7	0	0	0	
CO	LOS ANGELES	71	62	73	60	66	-2	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.01	15	5.31	62	90	63	0	0	0	0	
	REDDING	99	70	106	61	84	2	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	18.20	86	52	16	6	0	0	0	
	SACRAMENTO	91	59	96	54	75	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	7.05	58	53	37	4	0	0	0	
	SAN DIEGO	72	64	74	62	68	-1	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.01	21	4.74	71	85	64	0	0	0	0	
	SAN FRANCISCO	66	54	69	52	60	-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	7.74	61	90	60	0	0	0	0	
CT	STOCKTON	96	58	101	52	77	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	6.74	76	73	17	6	0	0	0	
	ALAMOSA	84	46	87	43	65	1	0.09	-0.07	0.09	0.75	135	5.05	178	85	18	0	0	1	0	
	CO SPRINGS	85	57	89	53	71	0	0.00	-0.55	0.00	5.40	202	13.17	175	76	23	0	0	0	0	
	DENVER INTL	89	59	93	56	74	1	0.52	0.11	0.36	2.94	131	10.22	132	71	21	4	0	2	0	
	GRAND JUNCTION	93	64	97	59	78	1	0.11	0.01	0.11	1.00	205	2.80	66	52	13	5	0	1	0	
DC	PUEBLO	91	59	97	54	75	-1	0.74	0.40	0.74	2.11	138	6.30	103	85	19	4	0	1	1	
	BRIDGEPORT	86	67	90	61	77	2	0.52	-0.15	0.30	1.64	38	16.85	75	90	45	3	0	3	0	
DE	HARTFORD	87	63	92	57	75	1	1.59	0.74	1.24	4.13	84	25.46	111	94	40	2	0	2	1	
	WASHINGTON	90	73	92	69	81	1	0.40	-0.65	0.31	6.41	129	27.00	128	87	50	4	0	2	0	
FL	WILMINGTON	89	69	94	61	79	2	2.73	1.76	2.24	4.81	89	25.21	112	94	51	3	0	4	1	
	DAYTONA BEACH	88	72	91	70	80	-1	0.97	-0.57	0.63	5.47	68	18.04	79	96	61	2	0	2	1	
	JACKSONVILLE	91	73	92	71	82	0	2.45	0.78	1.01	6.06	69	24.53	100	95	58	5	0	5	2	
	KEY WEST	88	80	89	78	84	-1	0.72	-0.12	0.51	5.29	110	16.31	109	88	69	0	0	3	1	
	MIAMI	89	75	91	74	82	-2	2.82	0.76	1.18	13.27	111	25.39	90	90	64	2	0	5	3	
GA	ORLANDO	88	73	91	71	80	-2	4.02	2.31	1.87	8.87	96	25.51	109	100	63	2	0	7	3	
	PENSACOLA	90	74	94	74	82	-1	1.57	-0.16	0.79	5.98	69	32.33	97	91	57	4	0	3	2	
	TALLAHASSEE	92	73	96	71	82	0	2.68	1.03	2.56	12.85	144	34.26	115	98	50	5	0	2	1	
	TAMPA	89	75	91	73	82	-2	4.17	2.26	2.25	11.43	131	23.67	109	92	66	3	0	6	3	
	WEST PALM BEACH	89	74	91	73	82	-1	2.70	1.15	1.39	7.38	77	19.08	69	92	59	3	0	3	3	
HI	ATHENS	93	71	94	69	82	2	2.21	1.14	2.13	5.19	92	27.47	107	95	46	7	0	3	1	
	ATLANTA	91	73	93	71	82	2	0.68	-0.51	0.43	5.89	109	29.95	112	85	45	4	0	2	0	
	AUGUSTA	94	71	96	69	82	0	0.30	-0.69	0.25	3.91	71	23.70	102	98	43	7	0	3	0	
	COLUMBUS	92	73	95	71	82	-1	1.80	0.85	1.40	5.74	121	33.43	130	89	46	6	0	3	1	
	MACON	92	70	94	69	81	-1	0.90	-0.28	0.90	8.99	170	29.74	122	99	53	6	0	1	1	
IA	SAVANNAH	91	74	93	73	83	0	0.49	-0.87	0.26	4.70	61	22.71	93	94	58	6	0	2	0	
	HILO	83	70	84	67	76	0	0.33	-1.52	0.09	6.19	71	31.21	56	89	57	0	0	7	0	
	HONOLULU	87	76	88	73	82	0	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.24	42	9.52	114	75	46	0	0	1	0	
	KAHULUI	87	71	90	67	79	-1	0.15	0.07	0.14	0.15	64	6.39	68	81	44	1	0	2	0	
	LIHUE	84	74	84	73	79	0	0.15	-0.25	0.07	1.95	94	11.51	63	83	61	0	0	2	0	
ID	BURLINGTON	88	67	91	63	77	2	0.63	-0.44	0.51	2.78	49	12.49	65	99	57	3	0	2	1	
	CEDAR RAPIDS	88	66	91	58	77	4	0.00	-1.17	0.00	2.34	36	11.37	62	96	55	2	0	0	0	
	DES MOINES	87	69	93	65	78	3	0.55	-0.44	0.55	5.84	98	19.33	97	89	50	2	0	1	1	
	DUBUQUE	87	65	91	61	76	5	1.15	0.09	0.91	4.54	76	14.37	74	97	53	2	0	2	1	
	SIOUX CITY	87	66	93	57	77	3	0.76	-0.11	0.35	5.09	102	12.25	80	97	51	1	0	3	0	
IL	WATERLOO	86	66	92	63	76	2	1.67	0.47	1.11	8.81	134	20.09	103	98	53	2	0	3	1	
	BOISE	92	62	102	54	77	4	0.27	0.20	0.27	0.66	83	7.03	97	59	16	5	0	1	0	
	LEWISTON	91	63	100	56	77	6	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.12	8	5.93	74	55	20	4	0	0	0	
	POCATELLO	88	55	97	46	71	4	0.33	0.21	0.33	0.57	56	7.28	105	72	21	3	0	1	0	
	CHICAGO/O_HARE	92	73	95	70	82	8	0.18	-0.60	0.14	3.66	78	14.22	73	80	39	6	0	2	0	
IN	MOLINE	89	67	91	62	78	3	0.59	-0.52	0.59	4.20	72	17.38	85	95	49	3	0	1	1	
	PEORIA	90	70	93	66	80	4	0.16	-0.68	0.15	4.35	100	16.88	85	93	48	3	0	2	0	
	ROCKFORD	91	67	93	64	79	6	0.98	0.06	0.67	4.46	76	13.38	68	88	40	6	0	3	1	
	SPRINGFIELD	88	67	91	62	77	1	0.16	-0.78	0.16	4.29	81	15.45	75	98	53	3	0	1	0	
	EVANSVILLE	92	71	95	68	82	3	1.04	-0.06	0.54	7.56	144	33.75	126	91	44	7	0	3	1	
KS																					

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 5, 2025

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		
																	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
KY	WICHITA	88	68	93	64	78	-2	0.70	-0.26	0.56	10.80	192	24.72	135	93	51	2	0	3	1	
	LEXINGTON	88	67	92	62	78	1	0.39	-0.72	0.28	5.34	93	38.12	140	95	49	2	0	2	0	
	LOUISVILLE	91	73	95	71	82	3	0.04	-0.91	0.02	3.83	77	33.88	128	81	44	4	0	2	0	
LA	PADUCAH	89	69	91	65	79	-1	0.42	-0.62	0.30	8.41	160	36.57	131	98	52	3	0	2	0	
	BATON ROUGE	92	75	95	73	83	1	3.43	2.01	2.68	8.61	116	37.60	114	97	56	6	0	3	2	
	LAKE CHARLES	93	76	94	75	84	1	0.00	-1.43	0.00	4.07	54	27.95	92	95	49	7	0	0	0	
MA	NEW ORLEANS	93	78	97	77	85	2	1.15	-0.55	0.64	11.68	132	40.34	121	96	56	7	0	4	1	
	SHREVEPORT	94	76	97	73	85	2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	87	47	7	0	***	***	
	BOSTON	85	67	93	62	76	4	0.33	-0.40	0.33	2.51	57	23.91	108	87	45	2	0	1	0	
MD	WORCESTER	81	67	88	58	74	5	0.05	-0.81	0.05	1.28	26	25.88	110	86	44	0	0	1	0	
	BALTIMORE	90	69	94	63	80	2	1.03	0.11	1.01	4.34	93	21.83	99	94	46	4	0	2	1	
	CARIBOU	77	57	84	51	67	1	0.72	-0.32	0.35	3.44	74	22.35	116	100	57	0	0	3	0	
MI	PORTLAND	80	60	87	54	70	1	0.22	-0.59	0.14	2.18	46	23.63	98	95	56	0	0	2	0	
	ALPENA	83	57	92	46	70	3	0.76	0.09	0.72	2.71	84	15.15	109	94	46	1	0	2	1	
	GRAND RAPIDS	88	66	93	62	77	5	0.12	-0.73	0.12	2.76	60	16.67	85	91	43	1	0	1	0	
MN	HOUGHTON LAKE	84	58	90	47	71	4	0.01	-0.60	0.01	3.49	95	23.61	159	95	45	1	0	1	0	
	LANSING	87	65	92	61	76	4	0.61	-0.13	0.39	3.96	93	15.78	92	89	47	1	0	3	0	
	MUSKEGON	85	67	93	62	76	5	0.05	-0.57	0.04	2.63	75	15.49	89	94	52	1	0	2	0	
MO	TRAVERSE CITY	85	62	92	54	74	4	0.33	-0.21	0.28	4.81	162	17.40	135	91	44	1	0	2	0	
	DULUTH	81	59	86	55	70	5	0.96	-0.16	0.72	3.89	75	11.81	81	92	48	0	0	5	1	
	INT_L FALLS	82	54	87	44	68	4	1.92	0.87	1.90	5.83	128	19.80	168	98	43	0	0	2	1	
MS	MINNEAPOLIS	88	70	93	64	79	5	0.97	-0.09	0.66	6.33	119	15.52	99	83	45	3	0	3	1	
	ROCHESTER	83	65	87	60	74	3	0.92	-0.09	0.78	7.12	117	17.33	96	97	58	0	0	4	1	
	ST. CLOUD	87	65	92	60	76	6	2.05	1.16	1.06	9.69	220	18.35	134	94	44	2	0	2	2	
MT	COLUMBIA	85	68	90	65	76	-1	0.81	-0.19	0.65	8.24	166	20.29	93	94	58	1	0	2	1	
	KANSAS CITY	86	68	90	64	77	0	2.56	1.38	1.39	8.02	131	20.10	98	96	58	2	0	2	2	
	SAINT LOUIS	89	71	93	67	80	1	0.15	-0.78	0.15	3.63	70	26.19	113	88	47	3	0	1	0	
NC	SPRINGFIELD	87	67	89	63	77	-1	1.24	0.30	1.02	7.62	148	31.74	133	94	49	0	0	2	1	
	JACKSON	93	73	95	70	83	1	0.49	-0.60	0.31	7.63	146	41.79	132	98	51	7	0	2	0	
	MERIDIAN	93	71	96	69	82	0	0.20	-0.98	0.13	8.46	153	34.26	107	96	51	7	0	2	0	
ND	TUPELO	91	72	94	70	82	0	1.56	0.41	0.79	10.72	184	43.26	135	95	53	7	0	4	2	
	BILLINGS	86	59	97	54	73	3	0.37	0.01	0.36	2.64	106	13.61	158	72	23	2	0	2	0	
	BUTTE	81	45	89	41	63	3	0.48	0.16	0.31	1.73	64	8.52	113	83	21	0	0	2	0	
NE	CUT BANK	75	50	86	47	62	0	0.49	0.33	0.35	2.70	100	5.25	85	90	36	0	0	2	0	
	GREAT FALLS	86	51	95	46	69	5	0.33	-0.06	0.33	1.82	61	9.59	107	77	21	3	0	1	0	
	HAVRE	78	49	96	44	69	3	0.00	-0.48	0.00	2.25	79	6.96	99	92	54	2	0	0	0	
NV	MISSOULA	84	52	95	45	68	3	0.33	0.04	0.23	1.30	55	7.52	91	80	23	3	0	2	0	
	ASHEVILLE	87	65	88	63	76	1	0.41	-0.73	0.41	4.88	87	24.13	95	95	45	0	0	1	0	
	CHARLOTTE	92	73	96	71	83	3	0.17	-0.58	0.14	4.19	92	21.78	97	87	42	7	0	2	0	
OH	GREENSBORO	89	71	90	69	80	1	1.07	0.22	0.77	5.82	124	25.47	116	92	49	2	0	3	1	
	HATTERAS	86	75	88	73	81	0	3.43	2.40	2.07	7.33	142	29.93	110	95	71	0	0	3	2	
	RALEIGH	93	73	97	70	83	3	1.65	0.72	1.44	5.52	120	22.75	104	87	44	6	0	2	1	
OR	WILMINGTON	88	74	90	73	81	0	3.12	1.66	1.44	7.76	115	22.72	88	96	62	3	0	3	2	
	BISMARCK	87	60	95	52	74	5	0.00	-0.75	0.00	2.10	53	10.78	112	86	32	2	0	0	0	
	DICKINSON	81	56	89	51	69	2	0.64	-0.02	0.49	4.76	134	13.06	152	88	41	0	0	2	0	
PA	FARGO	87	63	95	58	75	5	0.44	-0.49	0.44	5.17	104	11.83	96	91	43	1	0	1	0	
	GRAND FORKS	87	63	96	55	75	7	0.89	-0.04	0.74	3.80	85	9.23	89	84	41	2	0	3	1	
	JAMESTOWN	85	61	91	58	73	5	0.36	-0.49	0.36	2.85	71	5.37	54	91	44	2	0	1	0	
RI	GRAND ISLAND	88	67	92	60	77	1	0.37	-0.43	0.15	11.66	253	17.80	122	93	47	2	0	4	0	
	LINCOLN	89	66	94	58	78	1	1.87	1.00	0.70	6.24	122	13.07	82	93	45	4	0	4	3	
	NORFOLK	87	66	91	59	76	3	0.61	-0.26	0.59	6.47	130	13.80	94	91	48	1	0	2	1	
SC	NORTH PLATTE	86	61	92	54	74	-1	0.94	0.28	0.67	5.07	126	12.40	109	95	46	2	0	3	1	
	OMAHA	88	68	92	62	78	1	1.54	0.67	1.06	5.04	99	13.79	84	95	50	3	0	3	1	
	SCOTTSBLUFF	91	60	98	55	76	2	0.25	-0.20	0.25	3.50	122	11.55	121	83	22	5	0	1	0	
SD	VALENTINE	88	63	94	50	75	2	0.32	-0.46	0.22	5.19	114	13.86	116	93	42	3	0	3	0	
	CONCORD	85	57	92	49	71	1	0.22	-0.55	0.19	3.33	77	24.07	120	95	42	1	0	2	0	
	ATLANTIC_CITY	89	69	96	59	79	3	2.44	1.52	1.14	3.06	72	23.83	108	91	47	3	0	5	2	
TN	NEWARK	92	70	95	65	81	4	1.51	0.59	1.09	4.37	87	21.04	90	82	35	6	0	3	1	
	ALBUQUERQUE	88	66	97	63	77	-2	0.00	-0.24	0.00	1.31	174	3.08	104	63	22	3	0	0	0	
	ELY	86	49	91	45	68	1	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.02	3	3.78	71	42	10	3	0	0	0	
UT	LAS VEGAS	100	80	108	77	90	-2	0.03	-0.02	0.03	0.03	31	2.09	97	29	12	7	0	1	0	
	RENO	91	62	98	53	77	2	0.25	0.21	0.25	0.85	195	5.01	110	44	10	4	0	1	0	
	WINNEMUCCA	93	57	100	46	75	4	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	2.73	52	50	9	5	0	0	0	
VT	ALBANY	85	61	90	55	73	1	0.13	-0.81	0.08	5.36	112	24.42	127	92	44	1	0	2	0	
	BINGHAMTON	80	59	84	52	69	1	1.40	0.49	0.74	5.79	109	25.24	121	92	50	0	0	3	2	
	BUFFALO	82	62	87	55	72	1	0.32	-0.37	0.25	3.05	79	18.46	95	91	50	0	0	2	0	
WA	ROCHESTER	83	59	90	54	71	0	0.71	-0.07	0.69	7.00	178	24.85	146	94	46	1	0	2	1	
	SYRACUSE	83	60	90	54	71	1	0.64	-0.23	0.48											

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 5, 2025

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION								RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		
																	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
OK	YOUNGSTOWN	85	63	90	56	74	3	0.45	-0.47	0.45	7.62	167	27.33	131	97	49	1	0	1	0	
	OKLAHOMA CITY	87	71	93	67	79	-1	0.57	-0.33	0.33	8.46	164	31.70	163	95	57	2	0	2	0	
	TULSA	90	71	95	68	80	-2	1.74	0.76	1.44	13.11	245	39.07	179	93	51	3	0	2	1	
OR	ASTORIA	65	52	72	50	59	-1	0.00	-0.28	0.00	1.33	53	27.11	72	93	66	0	0	0	0	
	BURNS	85	47	94	36	66	1	0.25	0.16	0.25	0.48	61	7.00	115	75	19	3	0	1	0	
	EUGENE	86	53	95	42	69	4	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.55	41	20.35	90	90	28	3	0	0	0	
PA	MEDFORD	92	61	100	54	77	5	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.51	69	11.54	114	66	21	4	0	0	0	
	PENDLETON	88	58	99	50	73	4	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.01	1	5.83	74	59	16	3	0	0	0	
	PORTLAND	82	58	94	54	70	2	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.78	101	19.11	96	77	35	1	0	0	0	
	SALEM	85	56	96	49	71	4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.85	64	19.61	90	78	27	3	0	0	0	
	ALLENTOWN	87	64	90	56	75	1	2.75	1.67	1.24	6.83	132	28.03	126	98	45	2	0	3	2	
	ERIE	82	64	88	57	73	1	1.14	0.35	0.90	5.52	130	22.79	112	90	52	0	0	3	1	
	MIDDLETOWN	89	69	91	63	79	2	2.64	1.69	1.52	6.85	147	27.60	129	90	47	2	0	2	2	
	PHILADELPHIA	90	71	94	66	81	3	1.90	1.02	0.89	4.75	101	21.97	103	93	45	4	0	4	2	
	PITTSBURGH	85	67	89	64	76	3	0.86	-0.11	0.47	7.11	147	25.90	125	92	48	0	0	2	0	
	WILKES-BARRE	84	61	88	55	73	0	0.86	0.09	0.57	7.16	165	23.92	130	98	47	0	0	3	1	
RI	WILLIAMSPORT	87	63	89	56	75	2	0.75	-0.17	0.48	5.98	132	22.54	110	96	44	0	0	3	0	
	PROVIDENCE	87	64	91	59	76	3	0.94	0.30	0.55	2.56	60	24.34	100	98	44	3	0	3	1	
	CHARLESTON	91	75	95	74	83	1	1.29	-0.19	0.80	5.00	69	18.30	77	93	54	6	0	3	1	
SC	COLUMBIA	92	73	95	72	83	1	0.09	-0.98	0.07	4.98	86	25.44	113	92	47	7	0	3	0	
	FLORENCE	92	73	94	71	83	1	1.62	0.41	0.74	6.16	112	21.98	102	98	48	6	0	4	2	
	GREENVILLE	91	70	93	69	81	2	1.01	0.09	1.00	5.00	109	27.19	108	90	42	7	0	2	1	
SD	ABERDEEN	89	61	96	54	75	4	2.29	1.45	1.77	6.22	143	15.01	129	94	41	2	0	3	1	
	HURON	90	64	98	56	77	4	0.33	-0.36	0.14	4.18	96	11.33	90	91	37	3	0	3	0	
	RAPID CITY	91	60	103	54	75	6	0.75	0.22	0.38	2.48	76	13.43	127	78	28	3	0	3	0	
TN	SIoux FALLS	87	66	94	60	76	3	0.57	-0.22	0.50	4.88	102	12.18	83	91	47	1	0	2	0	
	BRISTOL	88	65	90	61	76	1	2.12	1.12	1.31	7.29	156	26.33	111	100	46	1	0	2	2	
	CHATTANOOGA	91	71	93	70	81	1	0.17	-0.98	0.17	6.68	133	38.49	131	92	46	6	0	1	0	
TX	KNOXVILLE	91	70	93	68	80	2	0.81	-0.41	0.80	3.74	72	31.45	110	92	41	5	0	2	1	
	MEMPHIS	91	73	92	72	82	0	1.66	0.66	0.86	1.95	41	25.02	82	90	48	7	0	3	2	
	NASHVILLE	92	71	95	69	82	1	0.72	-0.33	0.72	6.65	130	35.69	128	86	43	6	0	1	1	
	ABILENE	89	72	97	70	81	-3	1.62	1.07	1.32	4.63	121	14.92	114	93	46	3	0	3	1	
	AMARILLO	83	65	93	64	74	-4	0.17	-0.48	0.17	3.95	119	14.15	148	94	52	1	0	1	0	
	AUSTIN	89	74	98	73	82	-3	5.37	4.79	3.00	6.44	158	21.79	115	95	60	4	0	6	4	
	BEAUMONT	92	75	94	73	83	0	0.13	-1.51	0.13	9.62	122	32.26	113	96	53	7	0	1	0	
	BROWNSVILLE	89	77	93	73	83	-3	5.78	5.11	4.75	5.78	175	20.24	192	93	65	3	0	3	2	
	CORPUS CHRISTI	91	77	93	73	84	0	1.46	0.60	0.72	5.98	143	14.36	98	96	60	6	0	3	2	
	DEL RIO	89	75	98	71	82	-4	2.35	1.97	0.88	3.55	137	5.67	59	92	56	3	0	4	2	
UT	EL PASO	94	73	104	71	84	-1	0.04	-0.25	0.04	1.13	119	1.87	72	61	25	5	0	1	0	
	FORT WORTH	91	76	94	73	83	-1	0.31	-0.41	0.18	2.74	65	22.60	108	83	48	5	0	4	0	
	GALVESTON	92	82	93	80	87	2	0.00	-1.00	0.00	4.02	81	15.62	80	86	66	7	0	0	0	
	HOUSTON	94	76	97	74	85	1	2.25	1.08	1.32	7.86	115	27.30	105	92	48	7	0	3	2	
	LUBBOCK	86	70	98	68	78	-2	2.67	2.09	1.63	9.34	311	14.15	150	89	53	1	0	5	1	
	MIDLAND	89	72	98	69	80	-4	2.06	1.71	0.76	2.67	129	3.98	63	90	53	4	0	4	1	
	SAN ANGELO	87	72	96	71	79	-5	4.72	4.38	2.43	7.53	296	17.06	160	93	58	2	0	5	3	
	SAN ANTONIO	88	75	94	73	82	-2	1.46	0.66	0.45	9.14	236	22.15	132	93	60	3	0	5	0	
	VICTORIA	92	76	94	73	84	0	2.48	1.48	2.17	14.08	286	28.47	137	97	56	7	0	3	1	
	WACO	91	73	97	71	82	-2	3.31	2.75	1.48	9.15	244	25.43	126	93	56	4	0	3	3	
VA	WICHITA FALLS	90	72	96	69	81	-2	1.75	1.23	1.19	7.33	196	26.81	183	96	55	2	0	3	1	
	SALT LAKE CITY	94	70	99	63	82	4	0.30	0.20	0.28	0.46	45	5.76	60	50	17	6	0	2	0	
	LYNCHBURG	88	68	93	65	78	3	1.92	1.06	1.92	3.92	88	24.56	111	96	49	3	0	1	1	
VT	NORFOLK	89	74	95	70	82	1	0.41	-0.67	0.29	4.99	96	22.94	102	92	51	3	0	2	0	
	RICHMOND	89	70	95	65	80	1	2.00	0.98	1.57	4.29	80	28.07	125	96	50	4	0	3	1	
	ROANOKE	88	68	90	65	78	1	0.68	-0.30	0.64	2.35	43	22.10	97	94	47	1	0	2	1	
WV	WASH/DULLES	90	67	92	60	78	2	0.46	-0.52	0.44	7.34	147	22.13	99	97	47	4	0	2	0	
	BURLINGTON	82	61	89	56	72	0	1.39	0.40	0.76	3.41	68	21.11	117	91	44	0	0	2	2	
	OLYMPIA	79	49	90	45	64	2	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.46	29	17.96	68	94	37	1	0	0	0	
WY	QUILLAYUTE	67	49	79	47	58	0	0.00	-0.45	0.00	1.08	30	34.72	65	97	58	0	0	0	0	
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	78	56	87	53	67	2	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.58	36	15.20	74	79	35	0	0	0	0	
	SPOKANE	85	60	95	56	72	6	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.16	12	8.30	89	54	19	3	0	0	0	
WI	YAKIMA	91	57	101	52	74	4	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.02	4	4.90	109	65	21	3	0	0	0	
	EAU CLAIRE	86	65	92	61	75	5	2.51	1.57	1.03	7.15	130	18.26	110	94	48	2	0	5	2	
	GREEN BAY	87	65	89	61	76	6	1.91	1.02	1.58	5.27	111	15.24	97	94	50	0	0	3	1	
WV	LA CROSSE	89	68	93	62	78	4	1.06	0.02	0.46	6.94	119	19.22	104	95	47	2	0	3	0	
	MADISON	87	66	90	62	77	5	0.74	-0.36	0.46	6.63	109	18.58	96	94	49	1	0	3	0	
	MILWAUKEE	87	69	91	66	78	6	0.92	0.04	0.36	4.00	80	17.08	94	91	48	1	0	4	0	
WY	BECKLEY	84	63	86	60	74	2	0.59	-0.45	0.59	3.30	65	28.50	120	91	47	0	0	1	1	
	CHARLESTON	89	67	92	64	78	3	1.80	0.68	1.76	8.47	153	34.98	141	95	48	4				

June Weather Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Most areas east of the Rockies received abundant June rainfall, slowing fieldwork at times but maintaining mostly favorable conditions for rangeland, pastures and summer crops. By June 29, nearly three-quarters (73 percent) of the U.S. corn and 66 percent of the soybeans were rated in good to excellent condition, with both crops just starting to enter the temperature- and moisture-sensitive reproductive stage of development. Generally favorable late-June crop conditions extended to Southern crops such as rice (80 percent good to excellent) and peanuts (72 percent). However, some drought-related impacts persisted or developed across the northern High Plains and the Northwest, with 14 percent of the nation's spring wheat rated in very poor to poor condition on June 29. On that date, Montana led the U.S. with 41 percent of its spring wheat rated very poor to poor—and led the Plains with 47 percent of its rangeland and pastures in those two categories.

According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, drought coverage across the Lower 48 States increased from 29.58 to 32.39 percent during the 4-week period ending July 1. However, the increase was driven by Northwestern drought development, as all regions east of the Rockies noted a decline in drought coverage. At the beginning of July, 64.50 percent of the 11-state Western region was experiencing drought, up from 51.20 percent just 4 weeks earlier. On July 1, extreme to exceptional drought (D3 to D4) was reported in parts of seven Western States, led by Arizona (47 percent coverage) and New Mexico (33 percent). East of the Rockies, significant coverage of D3 to D4 was limited to 13 percent of Texas.

June wetness across the central and eastern U.S. was particularly notable during the first two-thirds of the month. During the last 10 days of June, a strong ridge of high pressure traversed the nation's mid-section before parking over the middle Atlantic States. Hot weather and high humidity levels prevailed beneath the core of the ridge, although "ring of fire" convection wrapping around the ridge—and coinciding with the seasonal development of the North American monsoon circulation—led to heavy showers and locally severe thunderstorms from the southern Rockies into upper Midwest, eventually extending eastward toward the Atlantic Coast. Late-month downpours also developed in the eastern Gulf Coast region.

Monthly temperatures broadly averaged 1 to 3°F above normal in the central and eastern U.S., with slightly cooler conditions noted from parts of the Dakotas into the upper Great Lakes region. The most intense heat east of the Rockies generally occurred outside the Corn Belt and before key summer crops entered reproduction. By June 29, only 8 percent of the U.S. corn was silking, while 17 percent of the soybeans were blooming. Those numbers were close to the respective 5-year averages of 6 and 16 percent. Meanwhile, Western heat was more persistent, helping to elevate monthly temperatures as much as 5°F above normal.

Northwestern heat, combined with mostly dry weather, led to a boost in irrigation demands, as well as increased stress on rangeland, pastures, and rain-fed summer crops. By June 29, topsoil moisture was rated 64 percent very short to short in Montana, along with 60 percent in Oregon and Washington. Additionally, topsoil moisture was rated at least 30 percent very short to short on that date in all Western States, except California, as well as Texas (38 percent very short to short) and Nebraska (32 percent). Conversely, topsoil moisture was rated more than 20 percent surplus near the end of June in four Midwestern States, four Southern States, and a half-dozen states from West Virginia to Maine. In some areas, wetness was an impediment to final summer crop planting efforts, as well as winter wheat harvesting. Despite a late-month acceleration in progress, only 37 percent of the U.S. winter wheat had been harvested by June 29, versus 52 percent a year ago and the 5-year average of 42 percent.

Thunderstorms east of the Rockies spawned more than 250 June tornadoes, based on preliminary information, along with approximately 4,000 reports of damaging winds. Much of the tornadic activity was focused on the Plains and Midwest. One of the month's most dramatic severe-weather events was the derecho that traversed the north-central U.S. on the night of June 20-21, starting in southeastern Montana before tearing across the entire length of North Dakota with winds as high as 100 mph and ending in the upper Great Lakes region. Additionally, locally catastrophic flash flooding occurred in several areas, including the San Antonio area of Texas (13 fatalities) on June 12 and the northern panhandle of West Virginia (nine fatalities) on June 14-15.

Historical Perspective: Preliminary information from the National Centers for Environmental Information will be released on July 9 and thus will appear next week.

Summary: Showery weather dominated the central and eastern U.S. in early June, with some of the heaviest rain (locally 2 to 4 inches or more) falling from Oklahoma and portions of neighboring states into the lower Midwest. Heavy rain also fell in southern Florida. Notably, rain slowed or halted fieldwork, including Southern winter wheat harvesting and final summer crop planting efforts. June also opened with uncharacteristically heavy showers in parts of the Desert Southwest, where summer rainfall prior to the development of the monsoon circulation is rare. In Arizona, record-setting rainfall totals for June 2 included 0.24 inch in Phoenix and 0.10 inch in Yuma. The Southwestern rainfall was generated by an upper-level disturbance interacting with moisture loosely associated with the remnants of eastern Pacific Tropical Storm Alvin, which had dissipated on May 31. Locally heavy showers in the Desert Southwest lingered through June 4, when Prescott, AZ, was pelted by rainfall totaling 0.74 inch. During the first 4 days of June, Prescott received 1.03 inches. A day earlier, on the 3rd, Needles, CA (1.20 inches), had noted its wettest June day on record. The previous June daily record in Needles, 0.48 inch, had been set on June 23, 2000. Later, some of the same tropical-origin moisture became entangled in a cold front, helping to enhance rainfall totals across the nation's mid-section. Record-setting rainfall amounts for June 3 reached 2.53 inches in Kansas City, MO, and 2.05 inches in Burlington, IA. Eventually, heavy showers and locally severe thunderstorms affected other parts of the country, with precipitation lingering in the central and southern Rockies and environs through June 5. Record-setting rainfall for the 5th reached 0.51 inch in Cedar City, UT, and 0.49 inch in Grand Junction, CO. Elsewhere on June 5, daily-record amounts included 1.16 inches in both Scottsbluff, NE, and Zanesville, OH. Downpours also peppered the South and East, resulting in daily-record totals topping 2 inches in locations such as Wallops Island, VA (3.49 inches on June 6), and Frankfort, KY (2.97 inches on June 7).

As June began, warmth across much of the western half of the U.S. contrasted with a lingering chill in the Midwest and Northeast. Daily-record highs for June 1 topped the 90-degree mark in locations such as Tooele, UT (94°F); Rapid City, SD (94°F); and Casper, WY (92°F). Farther east, however, Muskegon, MI (34°F on the 1st), experienced its fourth-lowest June temperature on record, only 3°F above the monthly standard of 31°F set on June 11, 1972. Elsewhere on June 1, daily-record lows dipped to 40°F in Cleveland, OH, and Parkersburg, WV. By June 2, warmth spread as far east as the upper Great Lakes States, where Hibbing, MN, posted a daily-record high of 86°F. Soon, the Northeast experienced sudden warmth, with daily-record highs for June

4 being reported in Watertown, NY (88°F), and Montpelier, VT (87°F). Northeastern heat persisted through June 5, when daily-record highs surged to 93°F in Poughkeepsie, NY, and 92°F in Augusta, ME. However, cool air replaced previously warm conditions on the Plains, where Valentine, NE, logged a daily record-tying low of 38°F on June 4. Later, intensifying heat in the Northwest led to the first of three consecutive daily-record highs (97, 100, and 101°F from June 7-9) in Roseburg, OR. Meanwhile, lingering Eastern heat was confined to the southern Atlantic States, where Charleston, SC, collected a daily record-tying high of 96°F on June 7. In southern Texas, McAllen reported highs of 99°F or greater on each of the first 10 days of June, with the temperature peaking at 102°F (not a record for the date) on the 5th.

During the second week of June, active weather led to additional fieldwork delays, especially across the South. Enough rain fell in eastern Texas to trigger lowland flooding, with the Trinity River near Oakwood cresting 11.11 feet above flood stage on June 15 to reach its highest level in that location since March 2016. Farther east, daily-record totals reached 3.34 inches (on the 9th) in Gulfport, MS; 1.90 inches (on the 8th) in Tuscaloosa, AL; 1.75 inches (on the 9th) in Augusta, GA; and 1.68 inches (on the 9th) in Pine Bluff, AR. Storms also peppered the Northeast, where Watertown, NY (1.58 inches), measured a daily-record total for June 9. With local downpours persisting across the South, daily-record totals ranged from 3 to 5 inches in locations such as Victoria, TX (4.93 inches on June 12); New Iberia, LA (4.74 inches on June 13); Tupelo, MS (3.43 inches on June 14); and Shreveport, LA (3.01 inches on June 11). Heavier rain fell in parts of southern and eastern Texas, where San Antonio (6.11 inches on the 12th) endured its second-wettest June day, behind only 6.18 inches on June 3, 1951. San Antonio also set a one-hour station rainfall record for any time of year, with 3.98 inches falling from 3 to 4 am CDT. Locally heavy showers extended into parts of the Midwest, where daily-record amounts reached 3.93 inches (on June 13) in Evansville, IN, and 1.46 inches (on June 12) in Watertown, SD. Despite all the rain, severe weather was mostly isolated, aside from a concentrated area of wind- and hail-related damage on the southern Plains on June 8.

Meanwhile, heat was prominent in the Northwest, where Roseburg, OR, tallied a trio of daily-record highs (97, 100, and 101°F) from June 7-9. Additionally, there were consecutive daily-record highs on June 8-9 in Oregon locations such as Eugene (94 and 96°F) and Hillsboro (96 and 95°F). On June 9, triple-digit, daily-record Northwestern highs included 104°F in Hermiston, OR, and 102°F in

Yakima, WA. Hermiston logged another record, 101°F, on June 10. With a high of 104°F on June 9, Medford, OR, noted its highest June reading since the great heat wave of 2021, when the temperature soared to 115°F on the 28th. Heat spilled into Montana by June 9, when daily-record highs rose to 98°F in Havre and 94°F in Missoula. In Idaho, Stanley collected three consecutive daily-record highs (85, 86, and 84°F) from June 7-9. Record-setting highs in Utah for June 11 included 100°F in Tooele and 98°F in Salt Lake City. Heat also briefly expanded into the Midwest, where Waterloo, IA, witnessed a daily-record high (96°F) for June 11. Later, cool air overspread the North, where scattered daily-record lows for June 14 dipped to 33°F in Hibbing, MN, and 39°F in Quillayute, WA.

As the second half of June began, a strong ridge of high pressure expanding eastward from the western U.S. delivered increasingly hot weather to parts of the Plains and Midwest, while gradually cutting off a previously wet pattern east of the Rockies. Around the northern periphery of the ridge, significant severe weather occurred across the north-central U.S. on the night of June 20-21, when straight-line winds as high as 80 to 100 mph tore across the entire width of North Dakota. Mid-month heat was focused across the Southwest before the ridge shifted eastward, with record-setting highs for June 15 soaring to 115°F in Imperial, CA, and 111°F in Safford, AZ. Imperial achieved another daily-record high of 115°F on June 16, while El Paso, TX, posted a pair of daily-record highs (109 and 108°F, respectively, on June 15 and 16). With a daily-record high of 101°F on June 16, Albuquerque, NM, reported its first triple-digit reading since June 26, 2024. In contrast, lingering cloudiness and showers in the middle Atlantic States held June 15 high temperatures below the 70-degree mark in Delaware locations such as Wilmington (65°F) and Georgetown (68°F). Concurrently, record-setting heat shifted northeastward. By June 19, triple-digit, daily-record highs included 104°F in Salt Lake City, UT, and 102°F in Grand Junction, CO. Heat emerged across the Plains on June 20, when daily-record highs in Nebraska rose to 106°F in Imperial, 105°F in McCook, and 103°F in Chadron. Elsewhere, triple-digit, daily-record highs for June 20 included 106°F in Rapid City, SD, and 103°F in Pueblo, CO. Imperial noted 106°F again on June 21, tying a daily record that had been set in 1936. As heat overspread the western Corn Belt, daily-record highs for the 21st reached 104°F in Mitchell, SD, and 96°F in Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN. With a June 21 low of 80°F, Minneapolis-St. Paul also noted its earliest-ever minimum temperature of 80°F or higher. Meanwhile in Iowa, low temperatures of 77°F on June 21 in Mason City and Waterloo set or tied records for the month of June.

Mid-June showers and thunderstorms peppered the central and eastern U.S. For example, June 15 featured daily-record totals in Mount Ida, AR (2.61 inches); Wichita Falls, TX (2.44 inches); and Miles City, MT (1.32 inches). A day later, record-setting totals for June 16 included 3.22 inches in Elizabeth City, NC, and 2.36 inches in Hibbing, MN. Early June 17, powerful thunderstorms sweeping across the central Plains dumped 4.19 inches of rain on Wichita, KS, and produced a peak northerly wind gust to 101 mph. That marked the wettest June day in Wichita since 1965, when 4.65 inches fell on the 4th. Elsewhere in Kansas, a gust to 89 mph was clocked on June 17 in Hutchinson. Hit-or-miss thunderstorms continued for several days, with daily-record amounts for June 18 reaching 3.15 inches in Rochester, NY, and 1.86 inches in Chicago, IL. In Florida, Saint Petersburg collected a record-setting sum (3.91 inches) for June 19 and measured 6.70 inches during the 7-day period ending the 20th. Meanwhile, showers and thunderstorms raced eastward across the northern U.S. The June 20-21 high-wind event produced peak gusts of 84 mph in Buffalo, SD, and 73 mph in Fargo, ND. Reports from North Dakota's Agricultural Weather Network (NDAWN) indicated gusts above 90 mph in parts of Grant, Emmons, Burleigh, Kidder, Stutsman, Barnes, and Cass Counties. One NDAWN site, near Linton, in Emmons County, measured 101 mph, while the airport site in Bemidji, MN, recorded 106 mph. Farther west, beneficial Northwestern showers resulted in a daily-record sum (0.89 inch on June 21) in Portland, OR.

Late in the month, active weather prevailed in the southern Rockies and many areas from the Plains to the Atlantic Seaboard, although highly variable rainfall totals led to flash flooding in a few spots and mostly dry conditions in others. Some of the heaviest rain fell in a partial "ring of fire" configuration from the southern Rockies into the upper Midwest, as monsoon-related moisture wrapped around western and northern periphery of a ridge of high pressure parked for several days over the middle Atlantic States. Closer to the center of the stubborn ridge, showers were less widespread—and heat was more intense. At the height of the Eastern hot spell, numerous June temperature records were tied or broken. Plattsburgh, NY, tied an all-time station record on June 23 with a high of 101°F. On the 24th, June records were achieved in locations such as Newark, NJ (103°F); Boston, MA (102°F); and New York's JFK Airport (102°F). JFK Airport had never attained a triple-digit reading during June, with a previous peak of 99°F on June 30, 1964, and several earlier dates. Augusta, ME, also collected its first 100-degree reading in June, peaking at 100°F on the 24th. The only other instance of a reading of 100°F in Augusta was August 5, 1955. With a high of 101°F

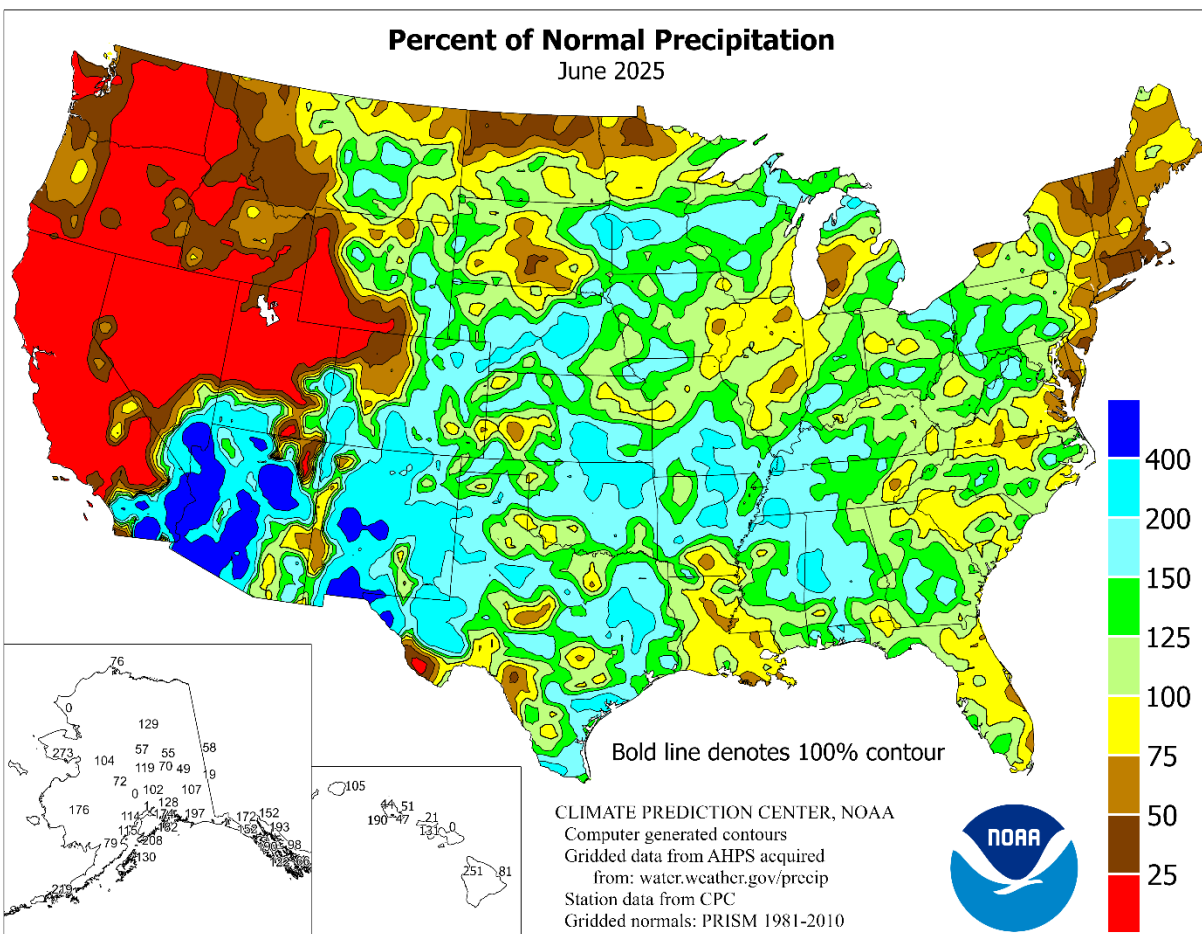
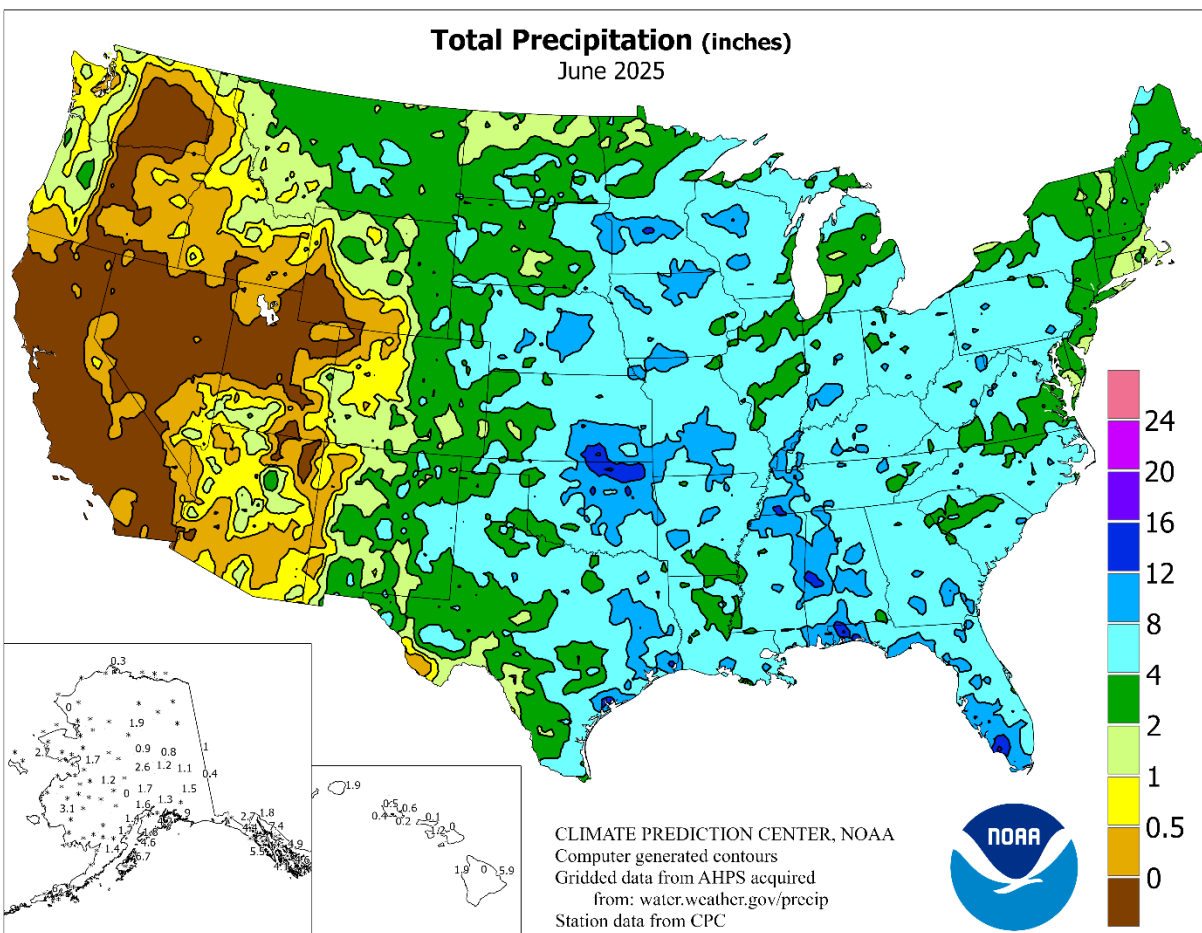
on June 24, Philadelphia, PA, noted its first triple-digit heat since July 18, 2012, and experienced its first 100-degree reading in June since 1994. Georgetown, DE (101°F on June 25), logged its earliest-ever temperature above the 100-degree mark, previously set with a high of 101°F on June 29, 2012. Uncomfortable heat also persisted through the overnight hours, with Grand Rapids, MI, failing to fall below 80°F on a June day for the first time on record. Grand Rapids' minimum temperature of 80°F, which occurred on June 22, supplanted the station's June record of 79°F, set on June 20, 1953. In Wisconsin, the 22nd featured the highest-ever June minimum temperatures in locations such as La Crosse (80°F) and Green Bay (79°F). On June 23, lows of 79°F set or tied monthly records in Alpena, MI, and Wallops Island, VA. In contrast, chilly air briefly settled across the West. In Nevada, freezes and daily-record lows were observed on June 22 in locations such as Eureka (24°F), Ely (25°F), and Winnemucca (29°F). On June 23, record-setting lows dipped to 32°F in Casper, WY, and Pocatello, ID. From June 22-26, Lake Yellowstone, WY, reported five consecutive freezes, including a low of 26°F on the 24th. Farther south and a few days later, temperatures in Phoenix, AZ, topped the 110-degree mark each day from June 29 – July 1, peaking with a daily-record high of 116°F on the last day of June. Late-month heat extended as far north as the Northwest, where Eugene, OR (96°F), posted a daily record-tying high for June 30.

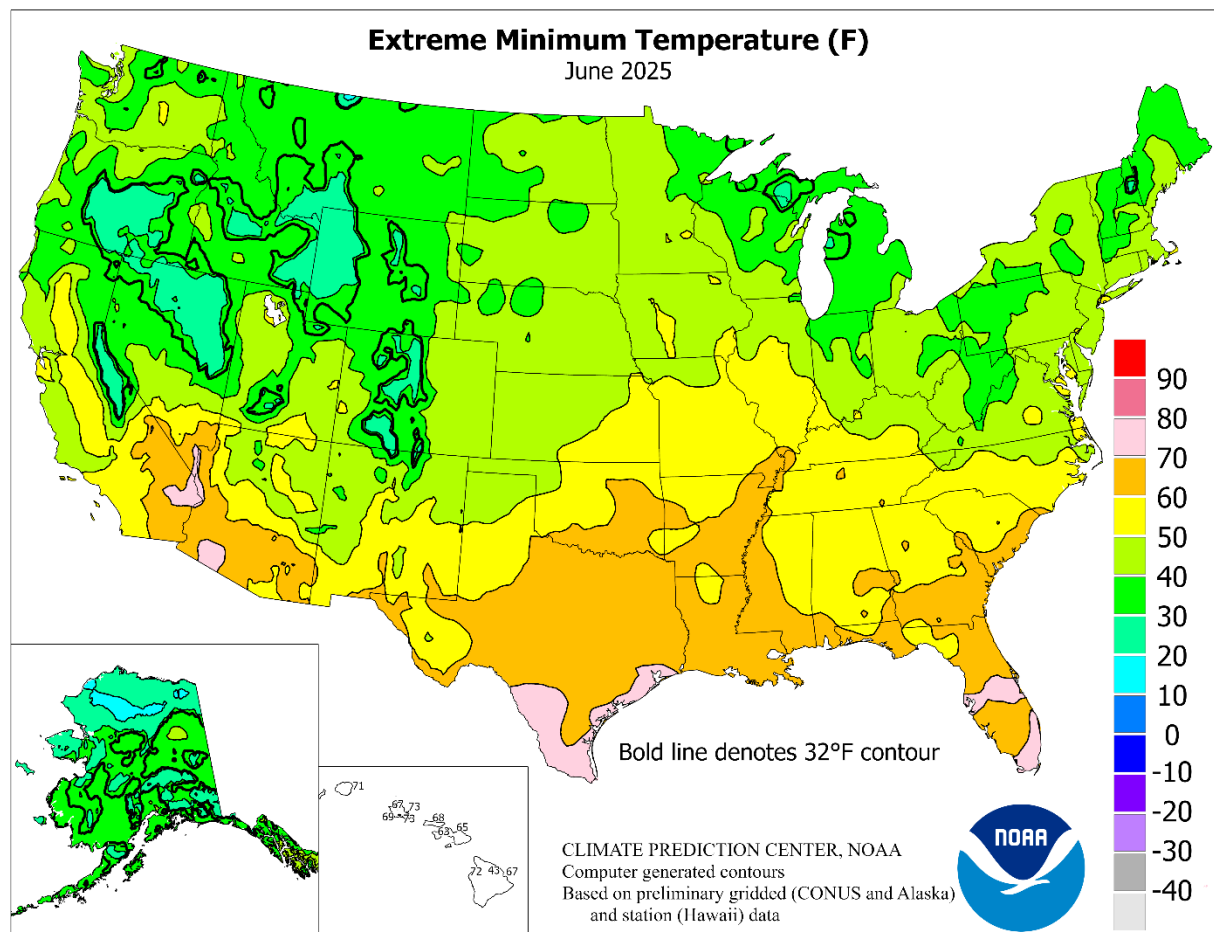
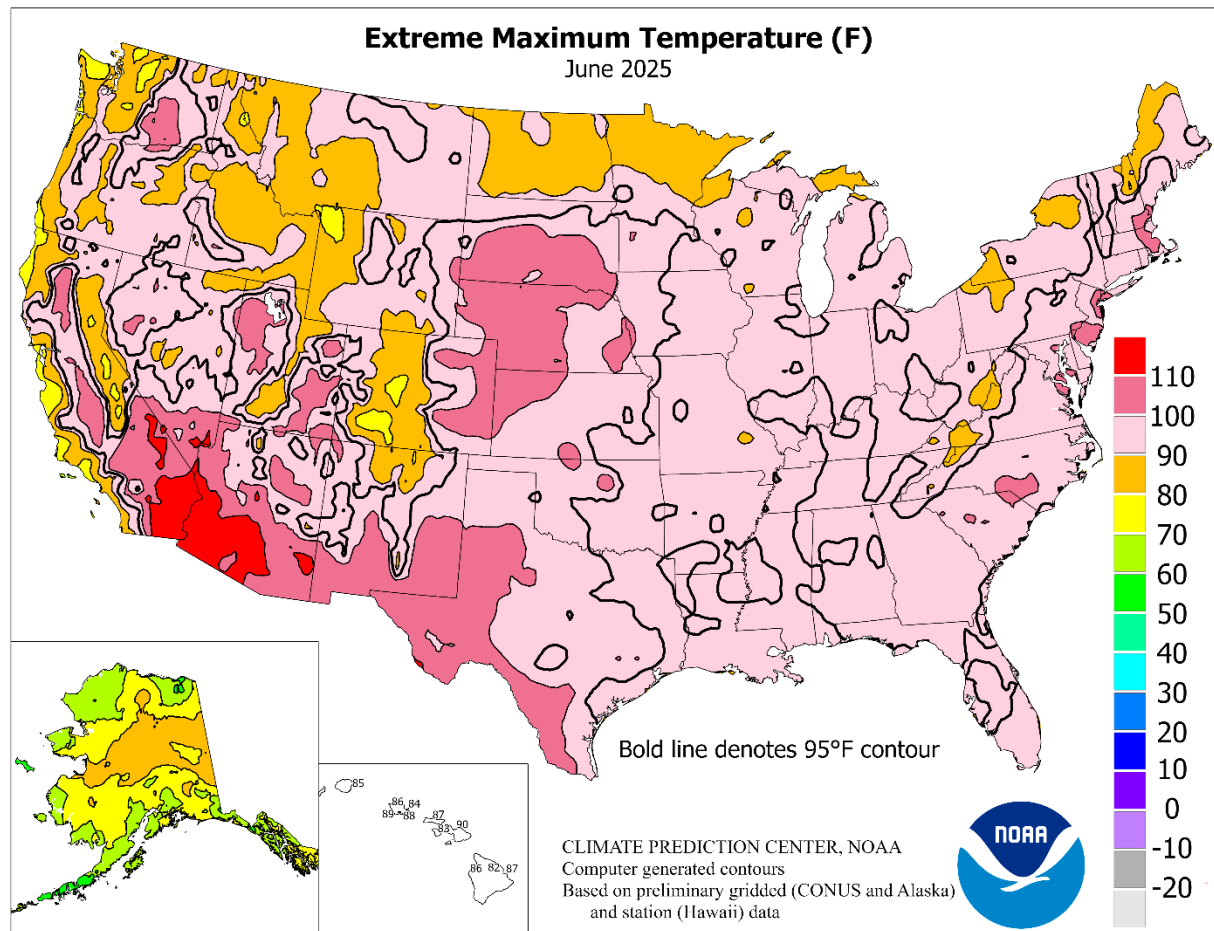
Late in the month, variable rain fell nearly everywhere from the Rockies eastward. During the last 9 days of the month, rainfall totaled 3.06 inches in Roswell, NM, with most (3.08 inches) falling from June 22-25. Similarly, 3.14 inches fell in Clayton, NM, from June 23-26, aided by a daily-record sum (2.14 inches) on the first day of the wet spell. Meanwhile, heavy rain also soaked the upper Midwest, where Madison, WI, collected a record-setting sum of 2.48 inches on June 23. Elsewhere in Wisconsin, La Crosse received 4.44 inches of rain from June 23-26. Thunderstorms also peppered the Plains, where daily-record amounts for June 24 reached 3.80 inches in Imperial, NE, and 1.55 inches in Dalhart, TX. On the 25th, Grand Island, NE, was inundated with 6.41 inches of rain, marking the wettest June day on record in that location (previously, 4.18 inches on June 15, 1990). In fact, the only wetter day in Grand Island was May 11, 2005, when 6.50 inches fell. Heavy rain also continued to pound the upper Midwest on June 25, when daily-record totals climbed to 2.31 inches in Wausau, WI, and 1.62 inches in Mitchell, SD. Eventually, heavier showers shifted eastward, with daily-record totals being set in locations such as Battle Creek, MI (1.46 inches on June 27), and Martinsburg, WV (1.73 inches on June 28). As June ended, some of the heaviest

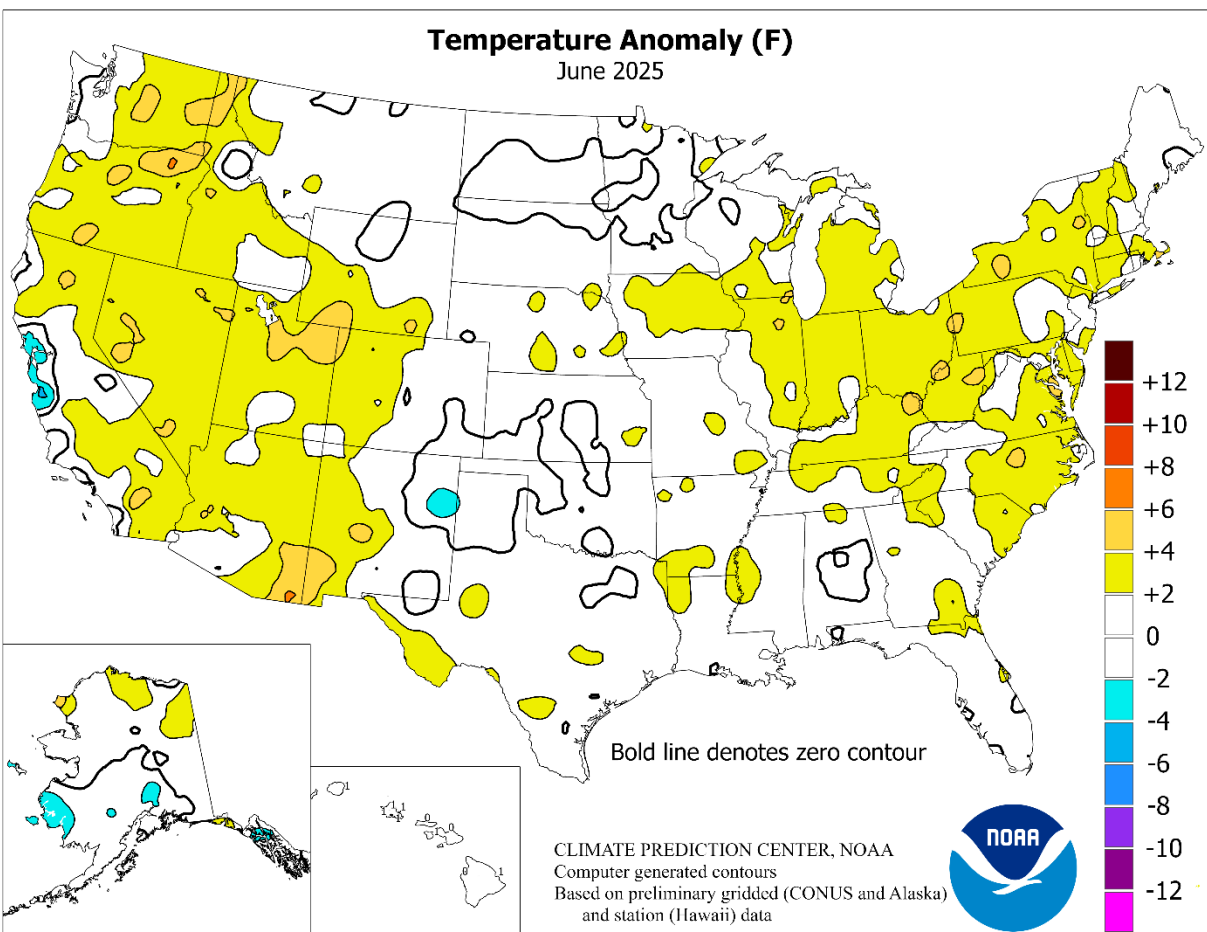
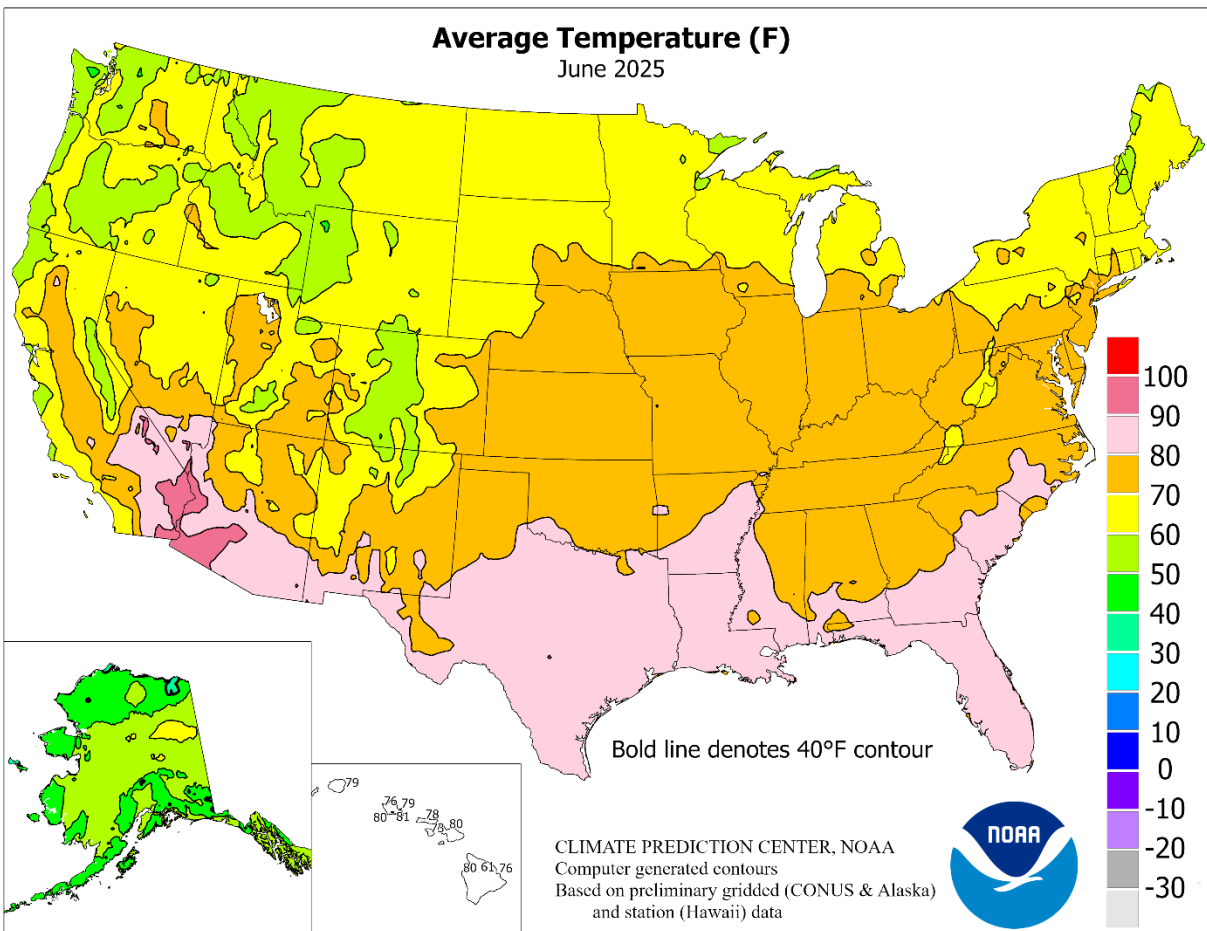
showers were focused on the South and East. On June 29, Baton Rouge, LA, collected a record-setting rainfall of 2.48 inches. The last day of June featured daily-record totals in locations such as Tallahassee, FL (2.55 inches); Wilmington, DE (2.24 inches); and Victoria, TX (2.01 inches). Apalachicola, FL, reported consecutive daily-record amounts—1.90 and 2.82 inches, respectively—on June 30 and July 1.

Cool, damp weather dominated Alaska in early June, followed by a mid-month warming and drying trend. Consequently, most of Alaska reported monthly temperatures within 3°F of normal, along with pockets of above-normal precipitation. Higher totals were generally scattered across southern and western Alaska, with Sitka receiving 5.17 inches (177 percent of normal) and Nome netting 2.68 inches (271 percent). Across the Alaskan interior, however, June rainfall totaled less than an inch in Delta Junction (0.83 inch, or 38 percent of normal) and Fairbanks (0.58 inch, or 39 percent). In drier areas, dozens of wildfires flared, often ignited by lightning. By the end of June, at least ten active Alaskan fires had burned more than 10,000 acres of vegetation apiece, according to the National Interagency Fire Center. One of the more destructive incidents, the Bear Creek Fire near Healy, Alaska, burned more than 28,000 acres by early July and destroyed at least 21 structures. Much earlier, freezes were common across interior and northern Alaska early in the month, with Bettles recording 29°F on June 1 and snowfall totaling 0.4 inch on June 6. Soon, Fairbanks saw maximum temperatures rise each day for a week, starting with a high of 56°F on June 8 and ending with 84°F on June 14. Eventually, Fairbanks topped the 80-degree mark each day from June 14-20, peaking at 85°F on the last 2 days of the streak. In contrast, chilly weather lingered across parts of southern Alaska, where daily-record lows included 33°F (on June 19) in King Salmon; 37°F (on June 18) in Kodiak; and 38°F (on June 17) in Juneau.

Variable June rainfall occurred in Hawaii, with statewide drought coverage falling from 82 to 54 percent during the 4-week period ending July 1, according to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*. Trade winds were strong at times, with Kahului, Maui, clocking a peak gust to 47 mph on June 15 and noting gusts to 40 mph or higher on 12 other days during the month. June rainfall at Hawaii's major airport observation sites ranged from a trace in Kahului to 5.38 inches (74 percent of normal) in Hilo, on the Big Island. However, parts of the state received significant, late-month rainfall. On Kauai, Lihue netted 0.99 inch from June 23-26 and a monthly total of 1.55 inches (87 percent of normal).







National Weather Data for Selected Cities

June 2025

Accessible Data Available from the Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS		TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS		TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE			AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE			AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	78	0	8.18	3.40	WICHITA		76	-1	10.73	5.81	TOLEDO		73	1	4.56	1.10
	HUNTSVILLE	79	1	6.09	2.04	KY	LEXINGTON	75	1	5.23	0.27	YOUNGSTOWN		71	4	7.62	3.72
	MOBILE	80	0	12.75	6.20		LOUISVILLE	79	2	3.81	-0.46	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	78	1	7.89	3.39
	MONTGOMERY	80	-1	7.95	3.87		PADUCAH	78	1	8.29	3.78		TULSA	79	0	13.11	8.46
AK	ANCHORAGE	54	-2	1.06	0.04	LA	BATON ROUGE	82	1	7.86	1.41	OR	ASTORIA	57	0	1.33	-0.97
	BARROW	38	0	0.33	-0.10		LAKE CHARLES	82	0	4.07	-2.47		BURNS	61	2	0.23	-0.50
	FAIRBANKS	61	0	0.81	-0.67		NEW ORLEANS	84	2	10.91	3.30		EUGENE	64	3	0.55	-0.68
	JUNEAU	53	-1	7.36	3.54		SHREVEPORT	83	3	***	***		MEDFORD	71	4	0.51	-0.18
	KODIAK	51	0	6.71	1.54	ME	CARIBOU	61	0	2.92	-0.97		PENDLETON	69	5	0.01	-1.04
	NOME	49	1	2.71	1.72		PORTLAND	64	0	2.10	-2.04		PORTLAND	66	2	1.78	0.15
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	64	3	0.38	0.07	MD	BALTIMORE	76	2	3.31	-0.66		SALEM	65	2	0.85	-0.40
	PHOENIX	94	2	0.48	0.46	MA	BOSTON	69	2	2.18	-1.71	PA	ALLENTOWN	71	0	4.39	0.00
	PRESOTT	73	2	1.67	1.32		WORCESTER	68	3	1.22	-2.99		ERIE	70	2	5.28	1.59
	TUCSON	88	2	0.35	0.11	MI	ALPENA	65	1	2.71	-0.03		MIDDLETOWN	74	1	5.73	1.76
AR	FORT SMITH	81	2	5.75	1.19		GRAND RAPIDS	71	2	2.76	-1.17		PHILADELPHIA	75	2	3.73	-0.31
	LITTLE ROCK	81	3	4.66	1.11		HOUGHTON LAKE	66	2	3.49	0.28		PITTSBURGH	73	4	6.64	2.51
CA	BAKERSFIELD	81	3	0.01	-0.04		LANSING	71	3	3.57	-0.19		WILKES-BARRE	70	1	6.43	2.62
	EUREKA	54	-2	0.05	-0.65		MUSKEGON	69	2	2.57	-0.48		WILLIAMSPORT	71	2	5.72	1.87
	FRESNO	80	2	0.00	-0.24		TRAVERSE CITY	67	2	4.81	2.24	RI	PROVIDENCE	70	2	1.61	-2.20
	LOS ANGELES	66	0	0.01	-0.06	MN	DULUTH	61	-1	3.05	-1.34	SC	CHARLESTON	82	3	3.71	-2.50
	REDDING	82	5	0.00	-0.74		INT. L FALLS	60	0	3.91	0.13		COLUMBIA	81	2	4.96	-0.01
	SACRAMENTO	72	0	0.00	-0.23		MINNEAPOLIS	70	0	6.15	1.57		FLORENCE	81	2	4.56	-0.05
	SAN DIEGO	66	-1	0.01	-0.04		ROCHESTER	70	2	6.22	0.88		GREENVILLE	78	1	4.00	0.09
	SAN FRANCISCO	60	-3	0.00	-0.14		ST. CLOUD	66	0	8.63	4.87	SD	ABERDEEN	67	-1	4.07	0.31
	STOCKTON	74	0	0.00	-0.10	MS	JACKSON	82	2	7.31	2.88		HURON	70	2	3.99	0.10
CO	ALAMOSA	62	2	0.75	0.32		MERIDIAN	80	0	8.39	3.75		RAPID CITY	68	3	2.06	-0.81
	CO SPRINGS	66	-1	5.40	3.13		TUPELO	80	1	10.53	5.52		SIOUX FALLS	71	1	4.39	0.15
	DENVER INTL	69	1	2.42	0.48	MO	COLUMBIA	74	0	8.07	3.84	TN	BRISTOL	74	2	6.49	2.57
	GRAND JUNCTION	76	3	0.89	0.48		KANSAS CITY	74	0	6.85	1.59		CHATTANOOGA	79	1	6.88	2.50
	PUEBLO	72	0	2.11	0.84		SAINT LOUIS	78	2	3.63	-0.85		KNOXVILLE	78	2	2.93	-1.31
CT	BRIDGEPORT	71	1	1.12	-2.65		SPRINGFIELD	75	0	7.62	3.15		MEMPHIS	80	1	1.16	-2.83
	HARTFORD	71	2	2.54	-1.74	MT	BILLINGS	65	0	2.27	0.05		NASHVILLE	80	3	5.93	1.57
DC	WASHINGTON	77	0	6.01	1.81		BUTTE	56	1	1.24	-1.21	TX	ABILENE	82	1	3.01	-0.44
DE	WILMINGTON	75	2	4.31	-0.36		CUT BANK	58	1	2.21	-0.31		AMARILLO	75	-1	3.78	0.93
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	81	1	5.47	-1.47		GLASGOW	64	0	2.47	0.04		AUSTIN	85	2	1.12	-2.56
	JACKSONVILLE	82	2	4.34	-3.27		GREAT FALLS	61	2	1.50	-1.22		BEAUMONT	82	0	9.62	2.93
	KEY WEST	84	0	4.57	0.33		HAVRE	63	0	2.25	-0.24		BROWNSVILLE	86	1	1.02	-1.83
	MIAMI	83	0	10.45	-0.06		MISSOULA	63	3	0.96	-1.17		CORPUS CHRISTI	85	1	5.44	1.88
	ORLANDO	83	2	5.62	-2.43	NE	GRAND ISLAND	74	1	11.43	7.42		DEL RIO	87	2	1.63	-0.69
	PENSACOLA	81	0	5.91	-1.41		LINCOLN	75	2	5.01	0.52		EL PASO	86	2	1.09	0.35
	TALLAHASSEE	82	1	12.85	5.09		NORFOLK	73	2	6.45	2.08		FORT WORTH	82	1	2.53	-1.18
	TAMPA	83	0	8.10	0.74		NORTH PLATTE	70	0	4.88	1.33		GALVESTON	85	1	4.02	-0.21
	WEST PALM BEACH	83	2	5.39	-3.09		OMAHA	75	2	3.77	-0.67		HOUSTON	85	2	6.54	0.54
GA	ATHENS	79	1	3.02	-1.86		SCOTTSBLUFF	69	0	3.50	0.96		LUBBOCK	80	2	7.07	4.49
	ATLANTA	80	2	5.64	1.10		VALENTINE	70	1	4.93	0.97		MIDLAND	85	2	1.10	-0.70
	AUGUSTA	80	0	3.66	-1.09	NV	ELY	64	2	0.02	-0.54		SAN ANGELO	82	0	3.60	1.28
	COLUMBUS	80	0	5.72	1.69		LAS VEGAS	90	2	0.00	-0.04		SAN ANTONIO	84	1	7.96	4.68
	MACON	79	-1	8.99	4.55		RENO	73	3	0.60	0.19		VICTORIA	83	0	13.98	9.78
	SAVANNAH	81	1	4.21	-2.44		WINNEMUCCA	68	2	0.00	-0.50		WACO	82	1	5.84	2.49
HI	HILO	76	1	5.92	-1.38	NH	CONCORD	67	2	3.11	-0.66		WICHITA FALLS	81	1	6.77	3.41
	HONOLULU	81	1	0.23	-0.26	NJ	ATLANTIC_CITY	74	3	1.96	-1.62	UT	SALT LAKE CITY	75	4	0.16	-0.79
	KAHULUI	80	0	0.00	-0.17		NEWARK	75	3	3.95	-0.39	VT	BURLINGTON	70	3	2.02	-2.24
	LIHUE	79	0	1.87	0.08	NM	ALBUQUERQUE	78	2	1.31	0.74	VA	LYNCHBURG	75	3	2.00	-1.82
ID	BOISE	71	3	0.39	-0.36	NY	ALBANY	69	1	5.23	1.17		NORFOLK	79	2	4.70	0.28
	LEWISTON	71	5	0.12	-1.13		BINGHAMTON	67	2	5.03	0.34		RICHMOND	78	3	2.43	-2.21
	POCATELLO	64	2	0.25	-0.69		BUFFALO	69	2	2.98	-0.39		ROANOKE	76	2	1.71	-2.95
IL	CHICAGO/O_HARE	74	4	3.52	-0.59		ROCHESTER	70	2	6.98	3.61		WASH/DULLES	75	2	6.88	2.58
	MOLINE	74	2	3.61	-1.39		SYRACUSE	70	3	3.31	-0.26	WA	OLYMPIA	60	1	0.46	-0.99
	PEORIA	75	2	4.33	0.61	NC	ASHEVILLE	74	2	4.47	-0.31		QUILLAYUTE	55	0	1.08	-2.22
	ROCKFORD	73	3	3.67	-1.56		CHARLOTTE	80	3	4.02	0.03		SEATTLE-TACOMA	63	1	0.58	-0.87
	SPRINGFIELD	75	1	4.29	-0.33		GREENSBORO	77	2	4.93	0.84		SPOKANE	66	4	0.16	-1.01
IN	EVANSVILLE	78	3	7.44	3.00		HATTERAS	79	1	3.91	-0.50		YAKIMA	69	4	0.02	-0.48
	FORT WAYNE	73	2	4.41	-0.07		RALEIGH	81	5	3.87	-0.02	WV	BECKLEY	71	3	2.72	-1.58
	INDIANAPOLIS	75	3	5.45	0.50		WILMINGTON	81	2	5.11	-0.56		CHARLESTON	75	3	6.71	1.99
	SOUTH BEND	72	4	5.60	1.56	ND	BISMARCK	65	0	2.10	-1.27		ELKINS	71	4	6.42	1.94
IA	BURLINGTON	74	1	2.27	-2.60		DICKINSON	62	0	4.12	1.07		HUNTINGTON	77	4	3.39	-0.81
	CEDAR RAPIDS	73	4	2.34	-3.21		FARGO	66	-1	4.73	0.44	WI	EAU CLAIRE	68	1	5.24	0.41
	DES MOINES	75	2	5.29	0.03		GRAND FORKS	66	1	3.06	-0.71		GREEN BAY	69	2	3.67	-0.43
	DUBUQUE	72	3	3.63	-1.56		JAMESTOWN	64	-1	2.49	-0.88		LA CROSSE	71	0	6.35	1.26
	SIOUX CITY	73	2	4.69	0.34	OH	AKRON-CANTON	72	2	4.21	-0.21		MADISON	71	3	5.98	0.70
	WATERLOO	73	1	7.29	1.57		CINCINNATI	75	2	4.50	-0.24		MILWAUKEE	69	1	3.33	-1.04
KS	CONCORDIA	76	1	3.60	-0.23		CLEVELAND	72	1	5.92	2.09	WY	CASPER	64	2	0.83	-0.51
	DODGE CITY	75	-1	4.40	1.11		COLUMBUS	75	3	6.98	2.65		CHEYENNE	64	1	4.29	2.13
	GOODLAND	72	1	3.33	0.37		DAYTON	75	3	6.89	2.76		LANDER	65	2	0.98	-0.06
	TOPEKA	76	0	5.03	0.10		MANSFIELD	72	3	7.66	2.87		SHERIDAN	62	0	0.79	-1.19

Based on 1991-2020 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

June 30 – July 6, 2025

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Weather conditions were mixed across key agricultural regions in the United States. Temperatures were elevated for much of the North, with some areas recording anomalies of 4 to 6°F above normal. Most other regions experienced near-normal temperatures, except parts of New Mexico and Texas, where temperatures ranged from

2°F to 6°F below normal. Rainfall was scattered across portions of the Great Plains, western Great Lakes, Southeast, and the middle Atlantic States, helping to improve soil moisture conditions in some areas. Parts of west and central Texas recorded more than four times the normal weekly precipitation, along with locally severe flooding.

Corn: Eighteen percent of the nation's corn had reached the silking stage by July 6, four percentage points behind last year but 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Three percent of the corn was at the dough stage by week's end, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of average. On July 6, seventy-four percent of the nation's corn was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, 86 percent of the corn was rated in good to excellent condition.

Soybeans: Nationally, 96 percent of the soybeans had emerged by July 6, two percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Thirty-two percent of the nation's soybean crop had reached the blooming stage by the week's end, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of average. Nationally, 8 percent of the soybean crop had begun setting pods, equal to last year but 2 percentage points ahead of average. On July 6, sixty-six percent of the nation's soybean crop was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week.

Winter Wheat: Fifty-three percent of the nation's winter wheat acreage had been harvested by July 6, nine percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. On July 6, forty-eight percent of the 2025 winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week. In Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing state, 48 percent of the winter wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Cotton: By July 6, forty-eight percent of the nation's cotton had reached the squaring stage, 3 percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. By July 6, fourteen percent of the cotton was setting bolls, 4 percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind average. On July 6, fifty-two percent of the 2025 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above last week.

Sorghum: Nationally, 96 percent of the sorghum was planted by July 6, two percent points behind last year and 1

point behind the 5-year average. Twenty-two percent of the nation's sorghum had reached the headed stage by week's end, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind average. Thirteen percent of the sorghum acreage had reached the coloring stage by July 6, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind average. On July 6, sixty-seven percent of the nation's sorghum was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points above last week.

Rice: Twenty-five percent of the nation's rice had reached the headed stage by July 6, four percentage points behind last year but 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-four percent of the rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition on July 6, six percentage points below the previous week.

Other Small Grains: Nationally, eighty-five percent of the nation's oat crop had headed by July 6, three percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. On July 6, sixty percent of the oat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week.

By July 6, fifty-four percent of the nation's barley crop had headed, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. On July 6, forty-two percent of the barley acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below last week.

Sixty-one percent of the nation's spring wheat crop was headed by July 9, five percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. On July 6, fifty percent of the spring wheat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points below the previous week.

Other Crops: Fifty-five percent of the nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage by July 6, one percentage point behind last year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. On July 6, seventy-five percent of the peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points above last week.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 6, 2025

Accessible Data Available from USDA/NASS

Corn Percent Silking				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 6 2025	5-Yr Avg
CO	3	0	1	3
IL	36	9	21	20
IN	18	2	13	12
IA	15	3	15	10
KS	45	22	39	30
KY	44	25	40	37
MI	8	0	8	2
MN	4	1	6	6
MO	56	19	46	33
NE	18	2	10	10
NC	77	67	82	70
ND	3	1	4	3
OH	13	2	8	6
PA	4	0	2	1
SD	3	1	3	3
TN	66	45	64	55
TX	74	72	76	72
WI	3	0	1	2
18 Sts	22	8	18	15
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Dough				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 6 2025	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	NA	0	0
IL	1	NA	1	1
IN	0	NA	0	0
IA	1	1	3	0
KS	3	NA	2	2
KY	0	NA	4	1
MI	0	NA	0	0
MN	0	NA	0	0
MO	8	1	9	2
NE	1	NA	1	0
NC	24	18	37	18
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	0	NA	0	0
PA	0	NA	0	0
SD	0	NA	0	0
TN	11	2	14	9
TX	58	46	58	54
WI	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	3	NA	3	2
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	0	1	9	73	17
IL	4	6	22	55	13
IN	3	8	26	53	10
IA	0	2	12	62	24
KS	2	4	22	54	18
KY	1	3	26	62	8
MI	1	8	35	49	7
MN	1	5	20	55	19
MO	1	5	20	62	12
NE	1	3	21	55	20
NC	1	3	18	52	26
ND	1	6	31	57	5
OH	1	5	37	51	6
PA	1	1	20	55	23
SD	1	3	24	52	20
TN	3	6	23	48	20
TX	3	8	21	47	21
WI	1	3	19	58	19
18 Sts	1	4	21	57	17
Prev Wk	1	4	22	58	15
Prev Yr	3	6	23	52	16

Cotton Percent Squaring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 6 2025	5-Yr Avg
AL	72	48	63	67
AZ	95	81	92	89
AR	80	48	67	80
CA	58	55	65	59
GA	68	54	69	68
KS	61	12	30	53
LA	75	65	76	80
MS	64	36	49	56
MO	58	52	64	62
NC	67	49	69	50
OK	29	15	24	27
SC	62	35	53	49
TN	68	37	57	59
TX	41	37	40	41
VA	63	41	53	55
15 Sts	51	40	48	49
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 6 2025	5-Yr Avg
AL	25	13	21	17
AZ	68	31	37	45
AR	32	4	15	22
CA	9	15	20	11
GA	24	11	20	19
KS	6	1	4	3
LA	15	3	10	25
MS	17	3	10	12
MO	4	0	2	9
NC	4	1	15	3
OK	0	0	0	0
SC	20	2	7	12
TN	15	1	7	14
TX	18	12	15	16
VA	14	3	10	13
15 Sts	18	9	14	15
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	9	14	67	9
AZ	0	0	9	77	14
AR	0	3	39	41	17
CA	0	0	0	5	95
GA	0	4	25	60	11
KS	1	24	38	32	5
LA	0	0	11	88	1
MS	2	8	40	44	6
MO	0	16	31	53	0
NC	0	1	18	63	18
OK	1	4	35	58	2
SC	2	5	20	64	9
TN	4	8	30	51	7
TX	10	15	33	36	6
VA	0	0	18	82	0
15 Sts	6	11	31	45	7
Prev Wk	5	12	32	44	7
Prev Yr	10	13	32	37	8

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 6, 2025

Soybeans Percent Emerged					
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 6 2025	5-Yr Avg	
AR	98	95	97	97	
IL	95	94	96	96	
IN	100	94	97	100	
IA	99	98	99	99	
KS	94	82	87	94	
KY	89	76	83	92	
LA	99	100	100	100	
MI	99	95	97	99	
MN	100	99	100	100	
MS	100	95	97	99	
MO	94	87	92	94	
NE	99	100	100	100	
NC	89	87	96	90	
ND	99	93	95	99	
OH	100	93	96	99	
SD	100	99	100	100	
TN	93	79	86	93	
WI	98	97	99	99	
18 Sts	98	94	96	98	
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.					

Soybeans Percent Blooming					
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 6 2025	5-Yr Avg	
AR	82	70	76	71	
IL	40	21	38	29	
IN	28	8	21	24	
IA	30	22	36	35	
KS	16	13	28	22	
KY	26	11	23	23	
LA	75	87	94	82	
MI	21	13	25	19	
MN	30	12	29	35	
MS	81	67	76	73	
MO	28	14	29	21	
NE	47	4	15	41	
NC	30	18	34	25	
ND	8	5	24	16	
OH	22	5	16	21	
SD	12	5	22	21	
TN	51	24	41	34	
WI	20	10	29	27	
18 Sts	32	17	32	31	
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.					

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods					
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 6 2025	5-Yr Avg	
AR	56	41	50	36	
IL	8	0	5	4	
IN	8	0	2	3	
IA	4	4	9	4	
KS	1	0	1	2	
KY	5	3	8	3	
LA	43	40	64	51	
MI	3	0	2	2	
MN	2	0	5	3	
MS	52	20	45	36	
MO	6	1	6	3	
NE	7	0	0	4	
NC	8	1	12	4	
ND	0	0	0	1	
OH	8	0	0	3	
SD	0	0	0	0	
TN	18	3	12	9	
WI	2	0	1	2	
18 Sts	8	3	8	6	
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.					

Soybean Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	5	33	41	20
IL	5	8	33	45	9
IN	3	7	28	54	8
IA	1	2	18	60	19
KS	0	4	23	64	9
KY	0	2	26	65	7
LA	0	0	13	85	2
MI	1	8	43	43	5
MN	1	5	21	59	14
MS	0	2	27	51	20
MO	0	3	24	68	5
NE	1	3	25	55	16
NC	1	1	18	70	10
ND	2	8	34	52	4
OH	1	5	40	49	5
SD	1	5	26	51	17
TN	2	6	22	54	16
WI	1	3	21	57	18
18 Sts	2	5	27	54	12
Prev Wk	2	5	27	55	11
Prev Yr	2	6	24	55	13

Sorghum Percent Planted					
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 6 2025	5-Yr Avg	
CO	98	86	96	96	
KS	96	89	94	96	
NE	100	96	100	100	
OK	98	77	92	95	
SD	100	100	100	99	
TX	100	100	100	100	
6 Sts	98	92	96	97	
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.					

Sorghum Percent Headed					
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 6 2025	5-Yr Avg	
CO	10	0	3	2	
KS	4	1	4	5	
NE	6	1	5	5	
OK	11	4	7	7	
SD	10	3	6	13	
TX	70	64	70	69	
6 Sts	22	18	22	23	
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.					

Sorghum Percent Coloring					
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 6 2025	5-Yr Avg	
CO	0	NA	0	0	
KS	0	NA	0	0	
NE	0	NA	0	0	
OK	0	NA	0	0	
SD	0	NA	0	0	
TX	49	40	48	48	
6 Sts	13	NA	13	14	
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.					

Sorghum Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	0	0	32	60	8
KS	2	4	28	52	14
NE	0	1	22	69	8
OK	1	5	18	74	2
SD	1	2	39	54	4
TX	2	6	26	45	21
6 Sts	2	4	27	53	14
Prev Wk	2	5	29	53	11
Prev Yr	3	7	31	46	13

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 6, 2025

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 6 2025	5-Yr Avg
AR	98	90	98	96
CA	58	55	65	66
CO	47	3	25	23
ID	1	0	2	1
IL	92	69	87	88
IN	81	23	59	62
KS	90	53	82	77
MI	27	4	9	8
MO	95	65	90	88
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	26	4	22	19
NC	94	80	91	89
OH	82	14	48	52
OK	100	71	83	96
OR	3	1	6	3
SD	8	0	1	5
TX	91	80	83	92
WA	2	0	3	1
18 Sts	62	37	53	54
These 18 States harvested 91% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	4	58	33	3
CA	0	0	5	25	70
CO	2	8	21	60	9
ID	0	13	26	59	2
IL	10	6	17	53	14
IN	2	4	25	55	14
KS	11	13	28	40	8
MI	0	1	30	59	10
MO	0	4	28	53	15
MT	5	13	53	25	4
NE	2	7	31	56	4
NC	3	8	42	43	4
OH	0	3	34	48	15
OK	3	10	35	49	3
OR	7	14	34	39	6
SD	1	17	41	36	5
TX	9	18	42	26	5
WA	4	9	33	46	8
18 Sts	6	12	34	41	7
Prev Wk	6	14	32	41	7
Prev Yr	5	10	34	41	10

Spring Wheat Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 6 2025	5-Yr Avg
ID	69	58	83	69
MN	74	38	59	71
MT	54	26	43	48
ND	46	32	60	52
SD	80	87	96	84
WA	82	83	95	85
6 Sts	56	38	61	58
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	10	29	56	4
MN	2	3	15	74	6
MT	5	32	61	2	0
ND	2	5	25	61	7
SD	0	2	43	44	11
WA	3	14	38	40	5
6 Sts	3	12	35	45	5
Prev Wk	1	13	33	48	5
Prev Yr	1	3	21	65	10

Oats Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 6 2025	5-Yr Avg
IA	95	90	94	95
MN	75	41	60	77
NE	94	88	93	95
ND	46	38	65	47
OH	82	88	94	90
PA	72	70	95	75
SD	88	85	90	90
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	83	63	80	82
9 Sts	82	74	85	82
These 9 States planted 75% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	1	11	71	17
MN	1	2	11	76	10
NE	2	3	48	43	4
ND	1	5	26	63	5
OH	0	0	17	80	3
PA	0	0	13	80	7
SD	1	5	29	51	14
TX	23	26	31	15	5
WI	1	2	16	62	19
9 Sts	6	9	25	51	9
Prev Wk	6	9	24	54	7
Prev Yr	6	5	22	56	11

Rice Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 6 2025	5-Yr Avg
AR	20	4	7	8
CA	14	10	15	16
LA	58	66	71	57
MS	36	12	30	28
MO	3	4	8	5
TX	76	54	69	63
6 Sts	29	19	25	22
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Barley Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 6 2025	5-Yr Avg
ID	67	62	83	68
MN	68	32	50	71
MT	45	18	31	48
ND	52	33	61	55
WA	81	88	97	87
5 Sts	53	35	54	57
These 5 States planted 81% of last year's barley acreage.				

Barley Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	4	20	73	2
MN	0	1	10	85	4
MT	1	27	70	2	0
ND	1	3	23	67	6
WA	1	11	42	44	2
5 Sts	1	14	43	40	2
Prev Wk	1	11	45	41	2
Prev Yr	0	3	27	64	6

Rice Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	3	30	44	23
CA	0	0	10	50	40
LA	3	3	9	73	12
MS	0	0	39	46	15
MO	0	4	22	66	8
TX	0	0	25	62	13
6 Sts	1	2	23	52	22
Prev Wk	0	2	18	56	24
Prev Yr	1	2	16	64	17

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 6, 2025

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent Week Ending Jul 6, 2025												
	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	2	13	62	23		NH	0	0	0	100	0
AZ	65	21	12	2	0		NJ	1	5	19	70	5
AR	0	4	32	47	17		NM	6	20	20	9	45
CA	0	0	65	25	10		NY	1	2	16	72	9
CO	4	10	21	53	12		NC	0	2	12	73	13
CT	0	0	100	0	0		ND	1	6	30	58	5
DE	1	6	40	51	2		OH	0	1	17	77	5
FL	0	4	27	45	24		OK	1	5	24	58	12
GA	1	7	27	56	9		OR	16	24	24	25	11
ID	2	8	27	45	18		PA	1	5	15	74	5
IL	2	6	34	41	17		RI	0	0	17	75	8
IN	2	5	33	51	9		SC	1	8	30	55	6
IA	1	3	25	59	12		SD	1	17	38	38	6
KS	3	7	27	51	12		TN	1	5	22	56	16
KY	1	5	19	64	11		TX	8	10	22	40	20
LA	1	2	29	60	8		UT	6	26	30	38	0
ME	0	0	8	59	33		VT	0	5	8	70	17
MD	7	11	30	35	17		VA	1	5	31	54	9
MA	0	0	60	40	0		WA	9	13	47	29	2
MI	0	5	28	53	14		WV	3	10	44	43	0
MN	1	6	26	54	13		WI	1	7	23	52	17
MS	2	5	28	49	16		WY	9	22	42	23	4
MO	0	1	11	77	11		48 Sts	11	16	28	32	13
MT	23	36	32	8	1							
NE	7	22	41	27	3		Prev Wk	12	17	28	31	12
NV	35	55	10	0	0		Prev Yr	9	16	31	36	8

Peanuts Percent Pegging				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 6 2025	5-Yr Avg
AL	57	28	41	46
FL	60	49	66	60
GA	65	54	68	66
NC	52	30	48	42
OK	24	0	10	19
SC	66	34	50	61
TX	15	11	18	12
VA	51	14	33	40
8 Sts	56	41	55	53
These 8 States planted 95% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Peanut Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	1	7	77	15
FL	0	0	33	66	1
GA	0	4	21	63	12
NC	1	1	8	62	28
OK	1	7	21	70	1
SC	1	4	23	64	8
TX	0	3	40	53	4
VA	0	0	16	80	4
8 Sts	0	3	22	64	11
Prev Wk	0	3	25	62	10
Prev Yr	1	7	34	52	6

VP - Very Poor;

P - Poor;

F - Fair;

G - Good;

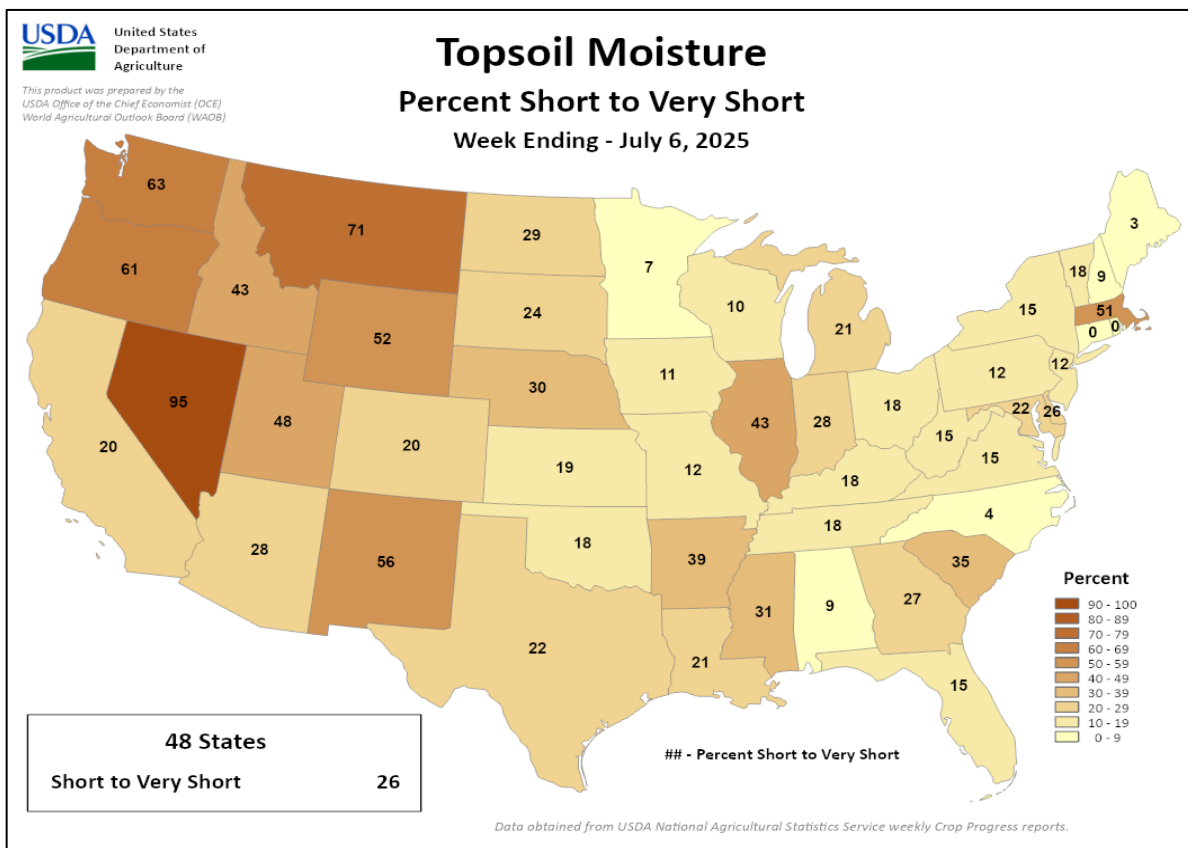
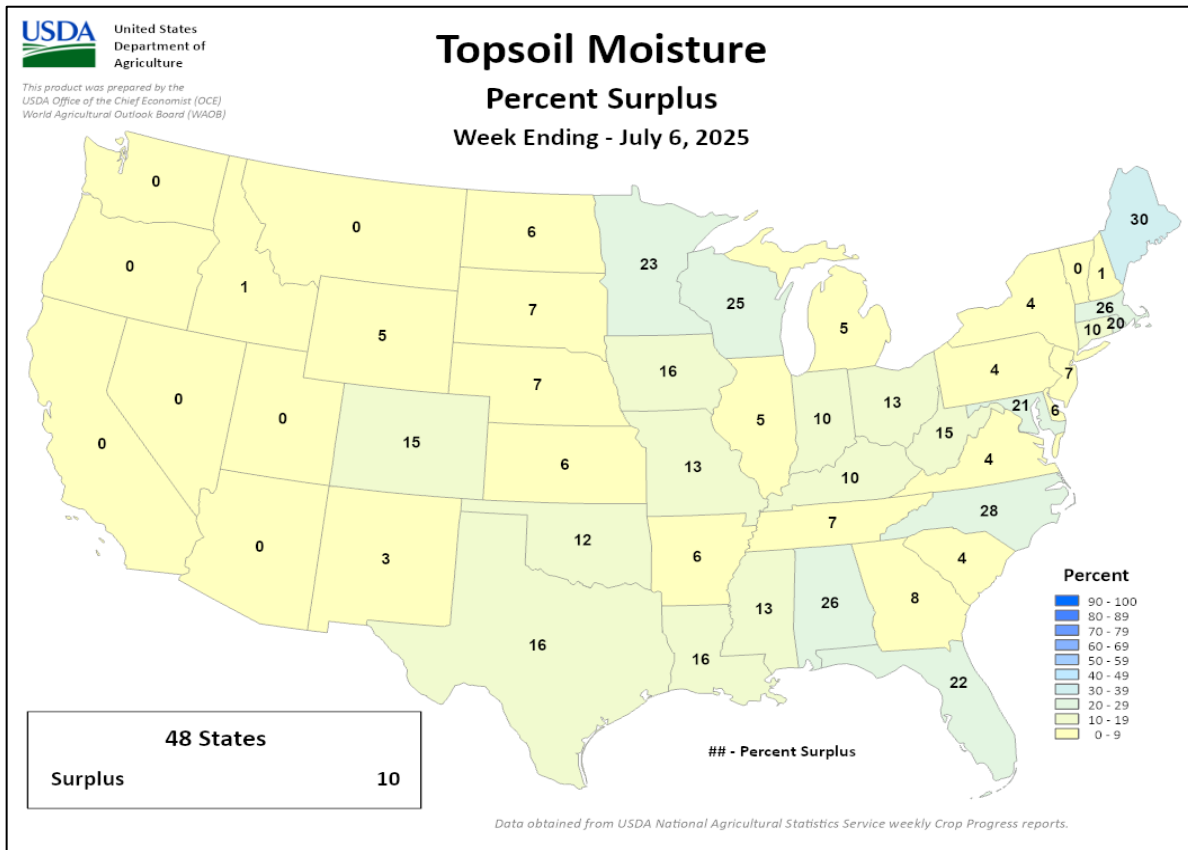
EX - Excellent

NA - Not Available;

*Revised

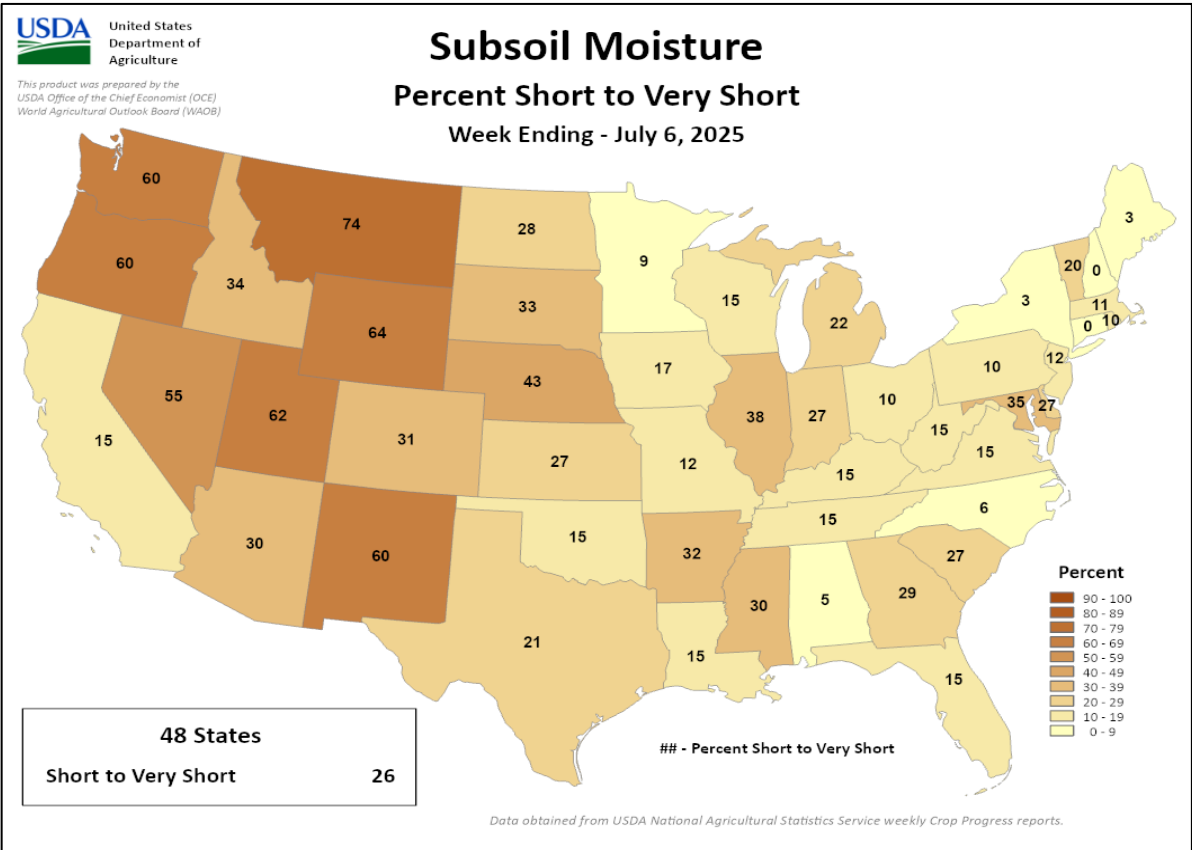
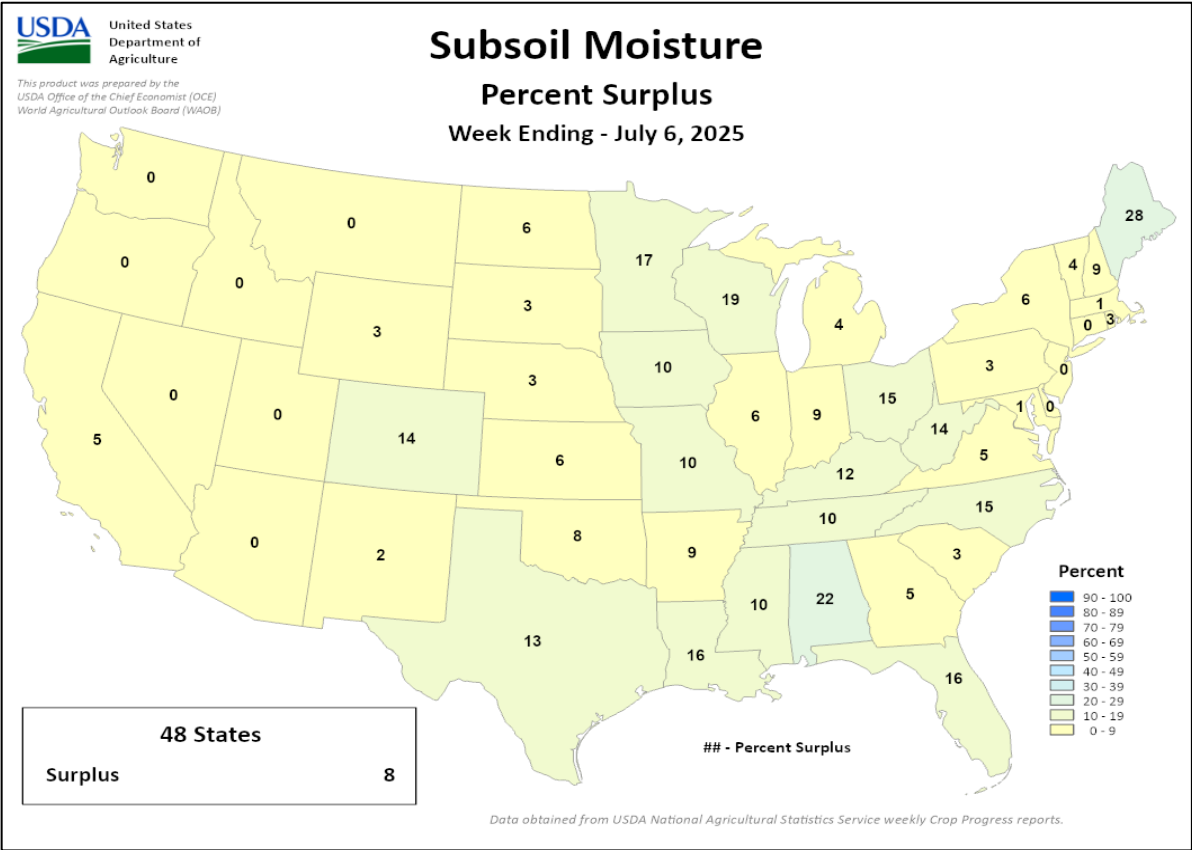
Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 6, 2025



Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 6, 2025



International Weather and Crop Summary

June 29 – July 5, 2025

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: A blistering heat wave over western Europe gave way to cooler conditions by week's end, while increasingly hot weather developed over the eastern third of the continent.

WESTERN FSU: Mostly cool and showery weather continued, though dry and warmer conditions developed in southwestern portions of the region.

EASTERN FSU: Widespread showers but warmer temperatures across northern Kazakhstan and central Russia favored vegetative to reproductive spring grains, while seasonably sunny and hot conditions maintained high irrigation requirements for flowering cotton farther south.

MIDDLE EAST: Mostly dry but cooler weather in Turkey promoted winter grain harvesting and favored the development of reproductive summer crops.

SOUTH ASIA: The Southwest Monsoon circulation reached its fullest extent, producing widespread showers throughout much of the region.

EAST ASIA: Precipitation on the North China Plain helped to lessen drought severity, whereas warmer and drier weather in southeast China may have negatively impacted rice production.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: While monsoon showers provided sufficient moisture for Thailand and neighboring regions, central and southern Cambodia continued to experience dry conditions.

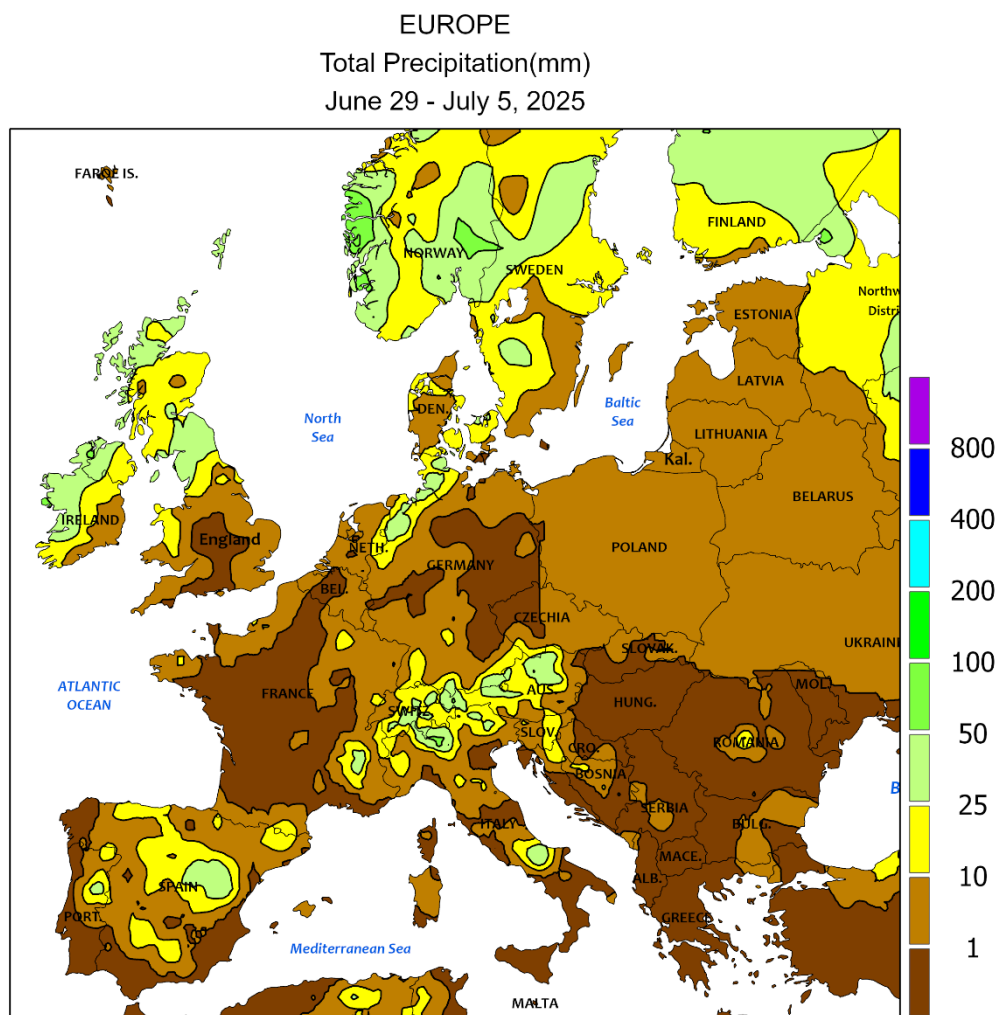
AUSTRALIA: Showers in southwestern Australia eased dryness and improved soil moisture for vegetative winter crops, while mostly dry weather over eastern croplands juxtaposed with heavy to excessive rain along the southeastern coast.

MEXICO: Widespread showers maintained mostly favorable growing conditions for summer crops on the southern plateau corn belt, although residual tropical moisture in the wake of Tropical Storm Barry's passage led to localized flooding in the Gulf Coast States.

CANADIAN PRARIES: Warm, mostly dry weather reduced soil moisture for a variety of spring-sown grains and oilseeds, especially in drought-affected areas.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Warm weather and occasional showers continued to promote a rapid pace of pasture growth and summer crop development.





EUROPE

Blistering heat in western and central Europe subsided by week's end, while increasingly hot conditions developed over the eastern third of the continent. Temperatures during the monitoring period averaged 4 to 9°C above normal from Spain, France, and England eastward into Germany and the western Balkans. Notable peak daytime highs included: 43.4°C in southern Spain; 39.9°C in northwestern Spain; 38.9°C in western France; 37.6°C in eastern Germany; and 38.6°C in northern Italy. Most summer crops were still in the latter vegetative stages of development, though tasseling to silking corn in northern Italy has been subjected to 11 days of highs at or above 35°C. However, a strong cold front brought an abrupt end to the heat wave at the end of the week, accompanied by scattered albeit locally severe showers and thunderstorms. The bulk of the severe weather reports from the European Severe Weather Database were

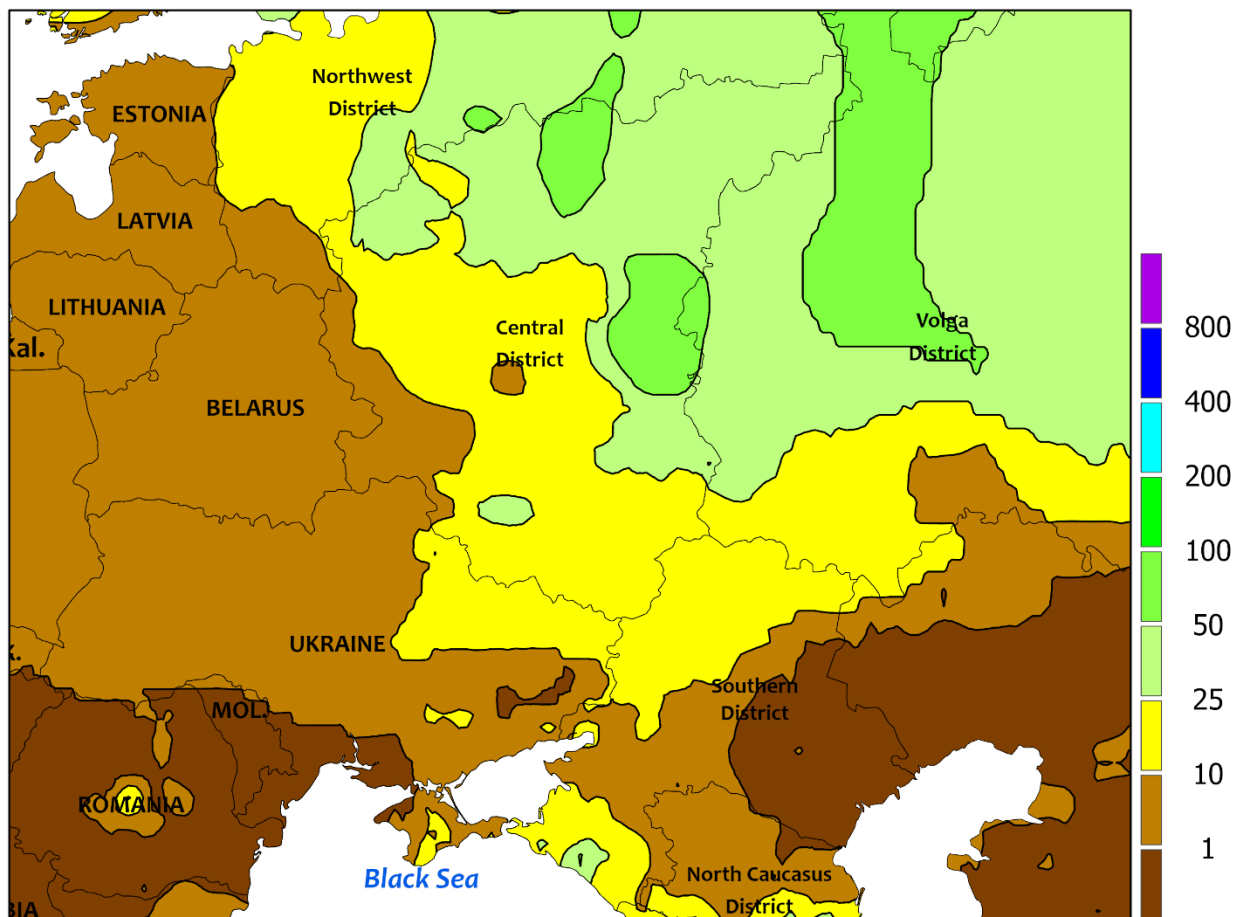
noted in northern Germany (mostly strong winds) and from southeastern France into Italy (heavy rain and large hail). Meanwhile, dry and increasingly hot weather settled over the eastern third of the continent, with daytime highs approaching or topping 38°C by week's end over Hungary and the Balkans. Summer crops were still vegetative and have largely avoided deleterious impacts to yields to date but were rapidly approaching reproduction. Most of Europe was dry, though the aforementioned, locally severe showers and thunderstorms moistened soils in northern Germany (10-40 mm) and from southeastern France* into Italy (10-30 mm), Austria (10-70 mm) and Croatia (2-35 mm).

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

WESTERN FSU

Total Precipitation(mm)

June 29 - July 5, 2025



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

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

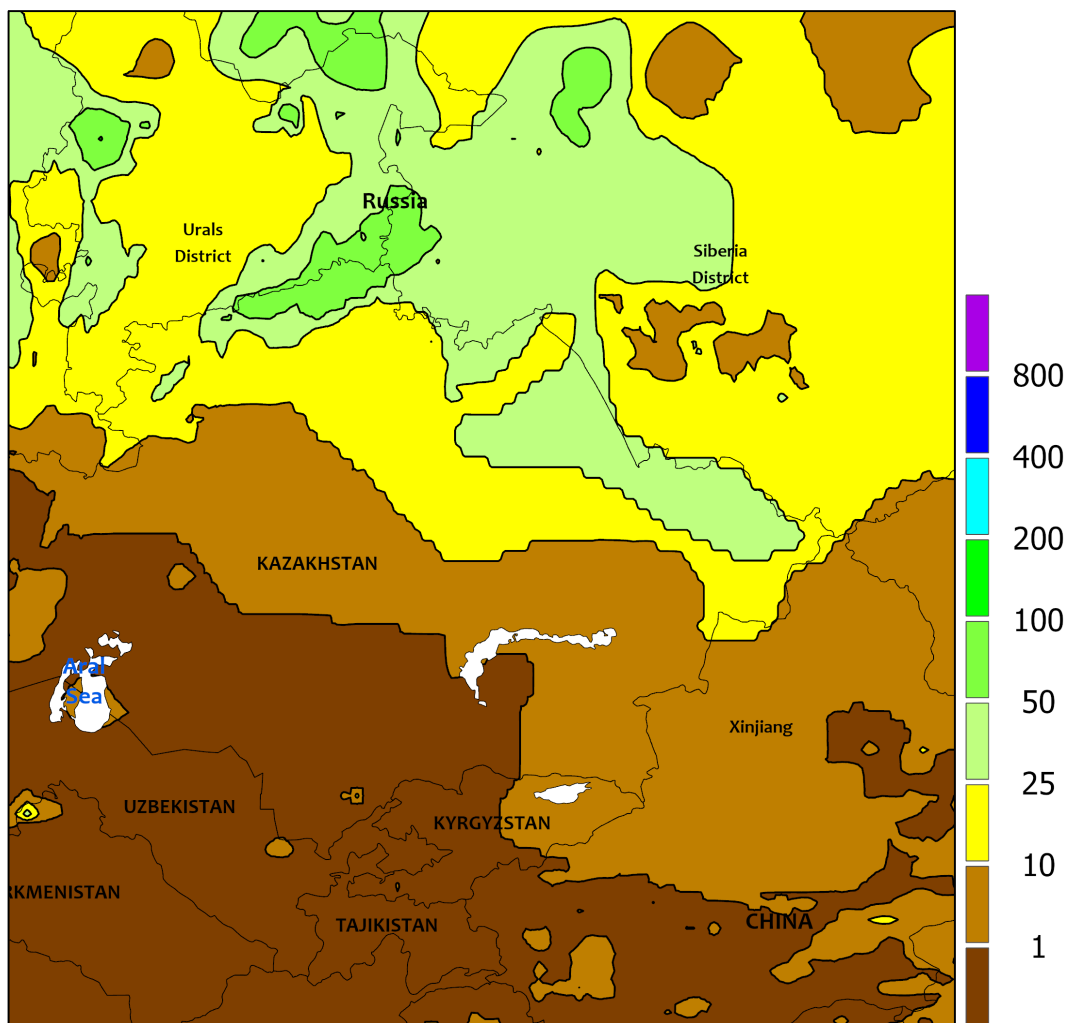


WESTERN FSU

A stagnant weather pattern continued, with chilly and unsettled conditions in western Russia contrasting with increasing dryness and warmth along the western Black Sea Coast. A slow-moving, upper-air low was accompanied by below-normal temperatures (2-4°C below normal) and moderate to heavy showers and thunderstorms (10-50 mm) over much of western Russia and adjacent portions of eastern Ukraine, maintaining favorable conditions

for vegetative summer crops but slowing winter wheat drydown and harvesting. However, some locales in Russia's Southern and North Caucasus Districts were drier (5 mm or less), promoting fieldwork and winter wheat drydown. Meanwhile, sunny skies and increasingly warm daytime temperatures (34-37°C) from Moldova into southern Ukraine further reduced soil moisture for vegetative summer crops but facilitated winter crop harvesting.

EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation(mm)
June 29 - July 5, 2025



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

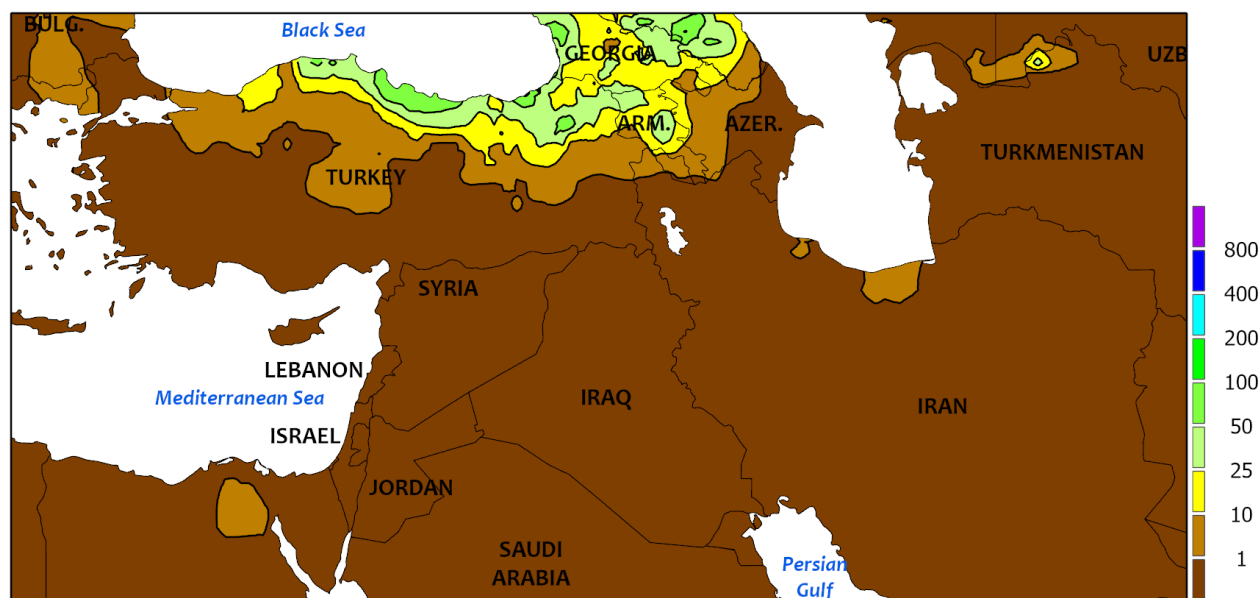


EASTERN FSU

Continued wet but warmer weather in the north contrasted with seasonal heat and dryness in the south. Temperatures rebounded from the previous week's cool snap across the spring grain belt, averaging 1 to 4°C above normal save for cooler readings in western-most growing areas (up to 3°C below normal). However, the recent spate of wet weather continued, with 10 to 60 mm of rainfall reported across northern Kazakhstan and neighboring portions of central Russia. However, hot conditions in East Kazakhstan (up to 38°C) sustained a faster-than-normal pace of sunflower development. Spring barley was heading to flowering while wheat was

mostly still in the jointing stage of development; the latest satellite-derived Vegetation Health Index continued to depict good to excellent crop vigor over central Russia and northern Kazakhstan. Farther south across the Commonwealth of Independent States, seasonably sunny skies and above-normal temperatures (up to 4°C above normal) accelerated the development of flowering cotton. Daytime highs approaching 46°C likely stressed flowering cotton and maintained high irrigation demands in central Uzbekistan and northeastern Turkmenistan. Cotton was developing nearly a week ahead of normal due to recent extreme heat.

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation(mm)
June 29 - July 5, 2025



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Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



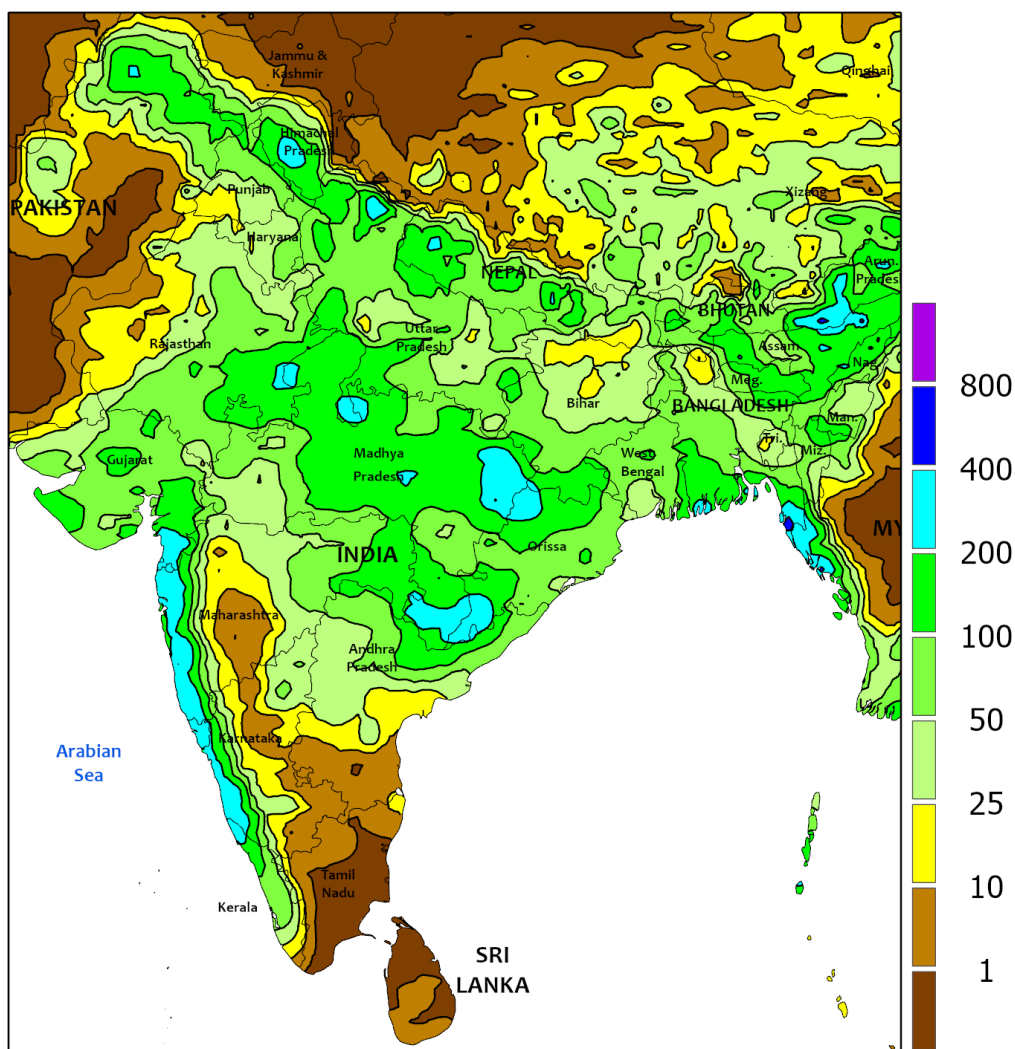
MIDDLE EAST

Dry but somewhat cooler weather prevailed across Turkey. Following the preceding week's abnormal heat, temperatures averaged 2 to 5°C below normal over much of central and eastern Turkey. The cooler air reduced stress on reproductive summer crops and lowered irrigation demands. However, moderate to heavy showers were noted in northern-most Turkey, with the heaviest rain (50-160 mm) falling along the central and

eastern Black Sea Coast. After the monitoring period ended, extreme heat (approaching 40°C) returned to the Aegean Region and was advancing eastward across the Anatolian Plateau and Mediterranean Coast.

**Surface-based weather station data from Syria, Iraq, and Iran were not available; satellite data were used to augment the analysis.*

SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
June 29 - July 5, 2025



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

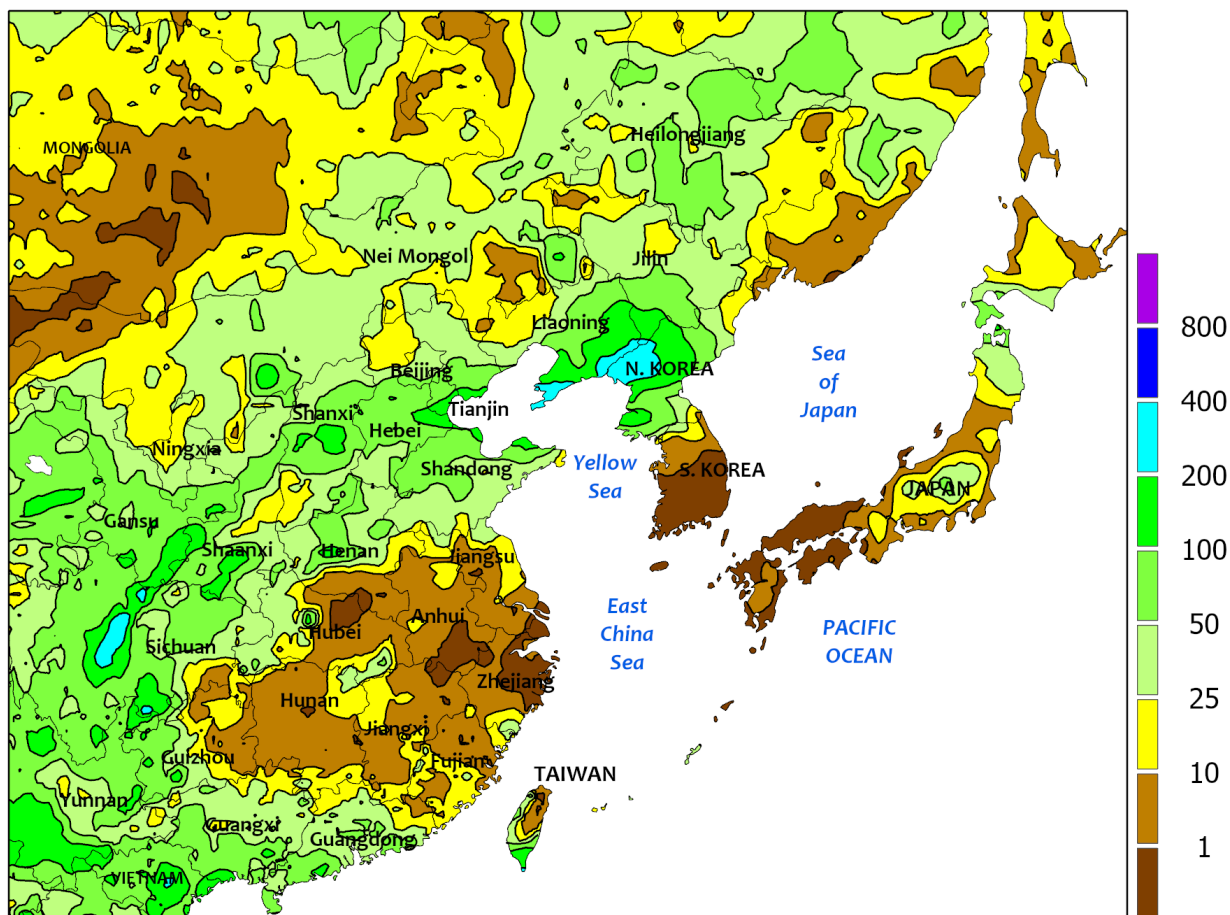


SOUTH ASIA

The Southwest Monsoon circulation reached its peak extent on June 29, covering all of India and extending into Pakistan, bringing widespread and often heavy showers (up to 400 mm) to key kharif crop areas. This rainfall, especially in northern India and nearby Pakistan (25-100 mm or more), boosted irrigation supplies for cotton and rice and provided relief from intense heat. This early

monsoon coverage, which was nine days ahead of schedule, accelerated the planting of summer-sown crops such as rice, corn, and cotton. However, southeastern India continued to receive little to no rain, leading to drier conditions. The widespread rainfall also contributed to cooler temperatures across the region, with daytime highs in the lower to upper 30s (degrees C).

EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
June 29 - July 5, 2025



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

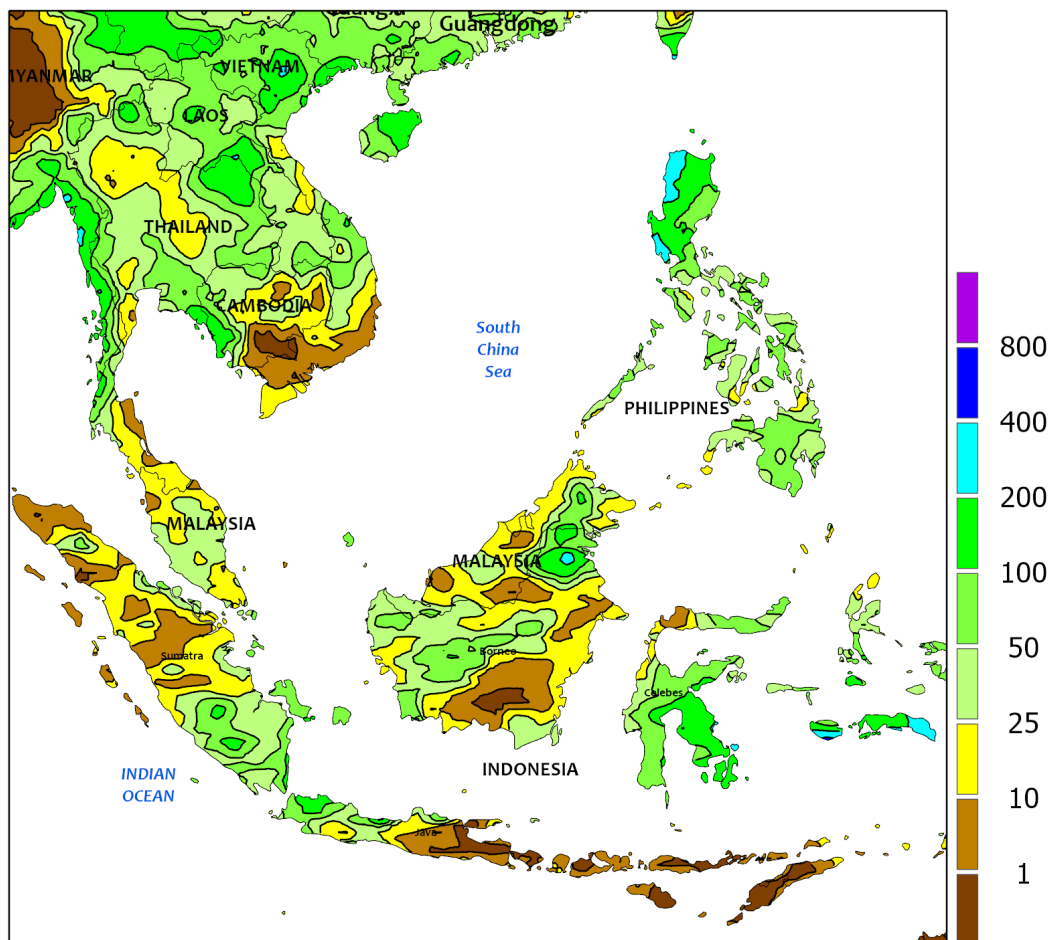


EASTERN ASIA

Weather patterns shifted, bringing increased rainfall (10-100 mm, exceeding 100 mm in some spots) to portions of northeastern China and the North China Plain, easing dry conditions and greatly improving moisture for corn and soybeans nearing reproduction. Conversely, southeastern China experienced unusually dry and hot conditions (upper 30s degrees C), causing stress to rice crops.

Temperatures throughout the eastern and northern parts of the region ranged anywhere from 1 to 8°C above normal. Western China's irrigated cotton, however, remained in optimal growing conditions. In other parts of the region, heavy to extremely heavy rainfall (25-200 mm or more) impacted North Korea, while central and northern Japan received moderate to heavy rainfall (10-100 mm).

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
June 29 - July 5, 2025



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



SOUTHEAST ASIA

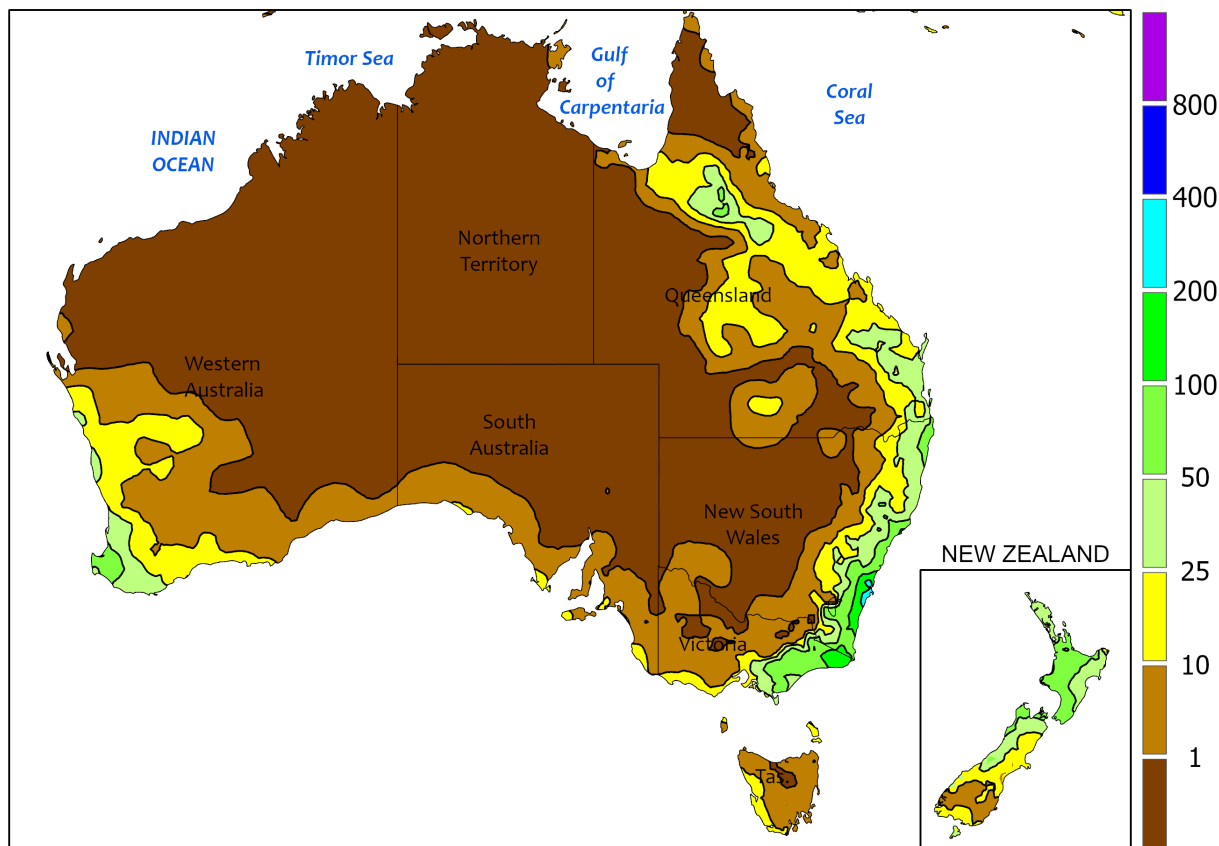
Across Thailand and neighboring regions, widespread monsoon showers brought beneficial rainfall, averaging 10 to 100 mm and reaching up to 300 mm in some locations. However, central and southern Cambodia continued to face areas with minimal or no precipitation. Elsewhere in Southeast Asia, rainfall (25-100 mm or more) in the Philippines, particularly

in the Luzon region, continued to improve moisture conditions for rice and corn, while oil palm in Malaysia and Indonesia benefited from occasional showers (10-100 mm). Near-normal temperatures prevailed across the region, with daytime highs in the middle to upper 30s (degrees C) and nighttime lows in the lower to middle 20s.

AUSTRALIA

Total Precipitation(mm)

June 29 - July 5, 2025



Gridded data from the Australian Bureau of Meteorology: www.bom.gov.au/
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CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
 Computer generated contours
 Based on preliminary data



AUSTRALIA

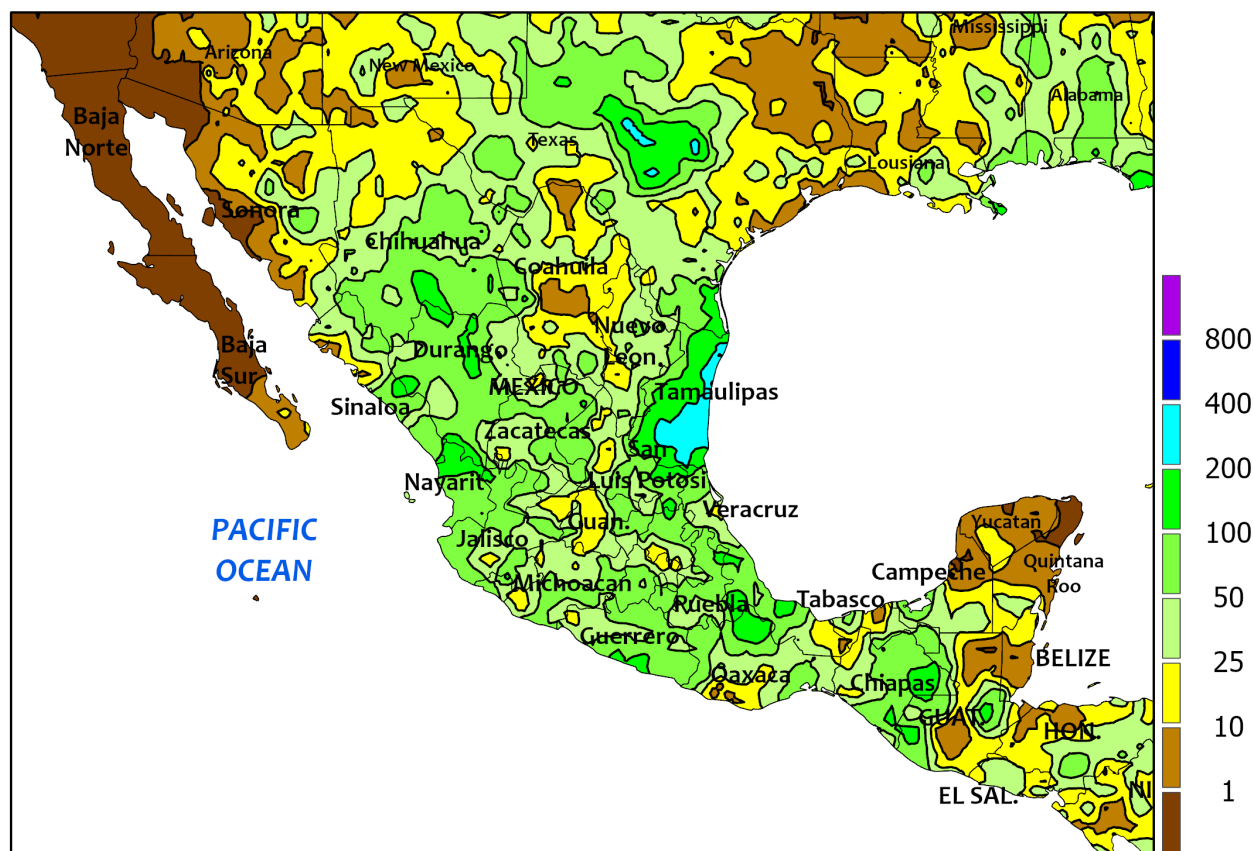
Showers across southwestern Australia contrasted with mostly dry weather in eastern portions of the country, though very heavy rain fell along the southeastern coast. A pair of cold fronts brought widespread light to moderate showers (5-25 mm) to southwestern Western Australia, with heavy rain (50-125 mm) falling west of the Darling Scarp. Consequently, prospects continued to improve for vegetative wheat, barley, and rapeseed, though more rain is needed to fully eradicate the

significant long-term deficits that have developed in the state's northern croplands. Dry weather favored fieldwork and winter crop development from South Australia eastward, though drought persisted across much of southern and southeastern Australia. However, a slow-moving coastal low brought heavy to excessive rainfall to the New South Wales coast to the east of primary winter crop areas, with numerous event totals tallying from 240 to 340 mm south of Sydney.

MEXICO

Total Precipitation(mm)

June 29 - July 5, 2025



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



MEXICO

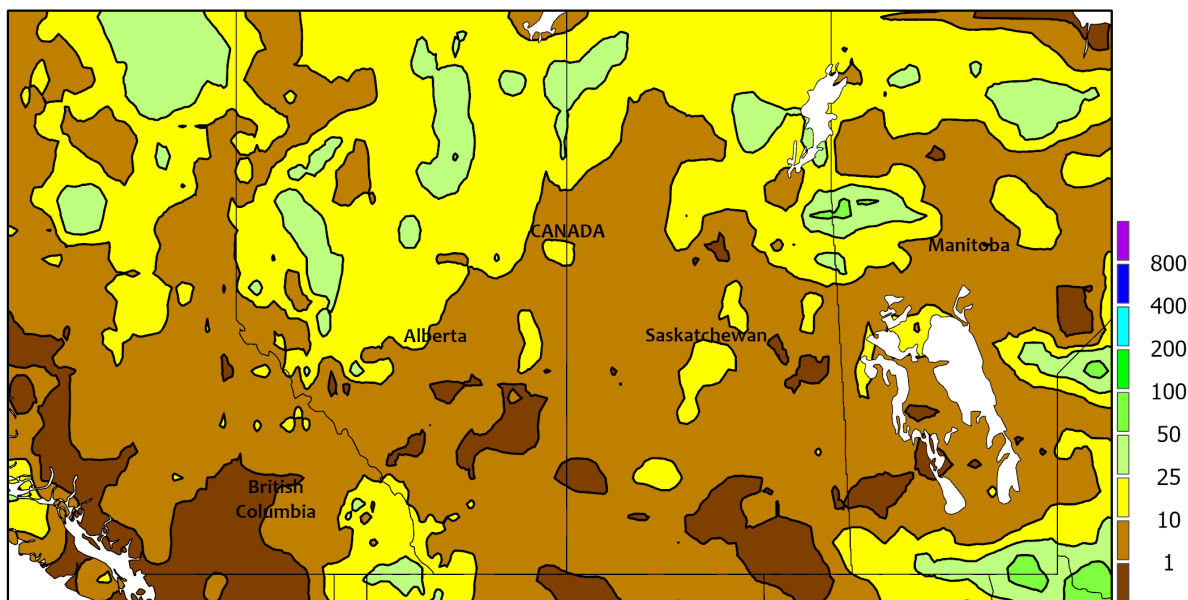
Abundant tropical moisture originating in the Pacific and Atlantic Basins contributed to widespread, locally heavy showers nearly nationwide. On June 29, poorly organized Tropical Depression Barry, formerly a tropical storm, made landfall in northern Veracruz, south of Tampico, Mexico. Meanwhile, eastern Pacific Hurricane Flossie grazed southern Mexico with showers and gusty winds. Finally, an active North American monsoon circulation helped to draw tropical moisture northward. Some of the heaviest rain, locally 200 to

400 mm or more, fell in Tamaulipas, leading to flash flooding. Local totals of 50 to 100 mm or more resulted in spotty flooding in drought-affected sections of northern Mexico, despite ongoing concerns regarding limited irrigation supplies. Across the southern plateau corn belt, totals of 25 to 100 mm or greater were common, keeping summer crops well-watered. The widespread rain also helped to suppress temperatures, which averaged near normal on the southern plateau and as much as 2 to 4°C below normal in northern Mexico.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Total Precipitation(mm)

June 29 - July 5, 2025



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



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

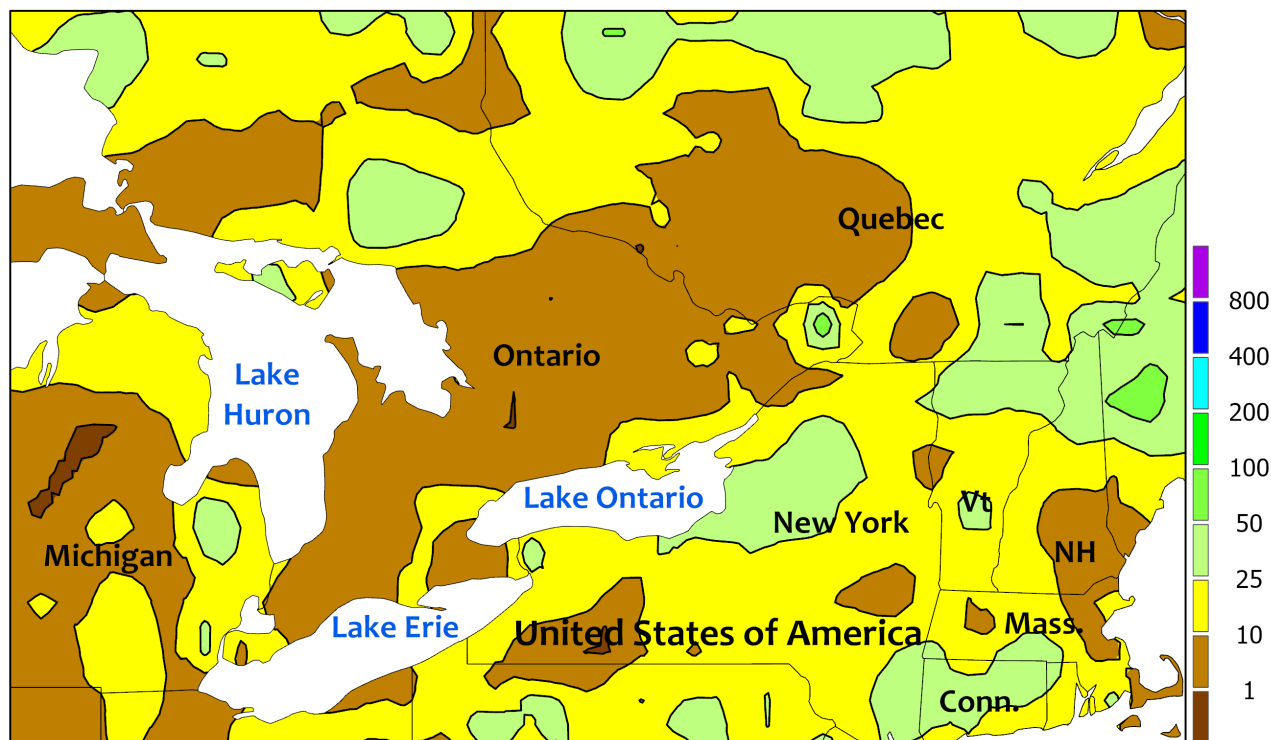
Warm, mostly dry weather reduced soil moisture for spring-sown grains and oilseeds, leading to increasing stress on crops in drought-affected areas. According to a Saskatchewan provincial report, cropland soil moisture was rated 32 percent very short to short by late June. Weekly temperatures averaged mostly 1 to 3°C above

normal, with maxima reaching 30°C or higher throughout the southern Prairies. Several readings near 35°C were reported in southern Saskatchewan. Meanwhile, rainfall totaled less than 10 mm in most key Prairie crop production areas, except 10 to 25 mm in much of the Peace River Valley and scattered locations across southern Manitoba.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Total Precipitation(mm)

June 29 - July 5, 2025



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



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Warm weather and occasional showers promoted pasture growth and maintained mostly favorable growing conditions for summer crops. Following the previous week's hot spell, temperatures averaged mostly 1 to 2°C above normal, with readings peaking from 28 to 33°C.

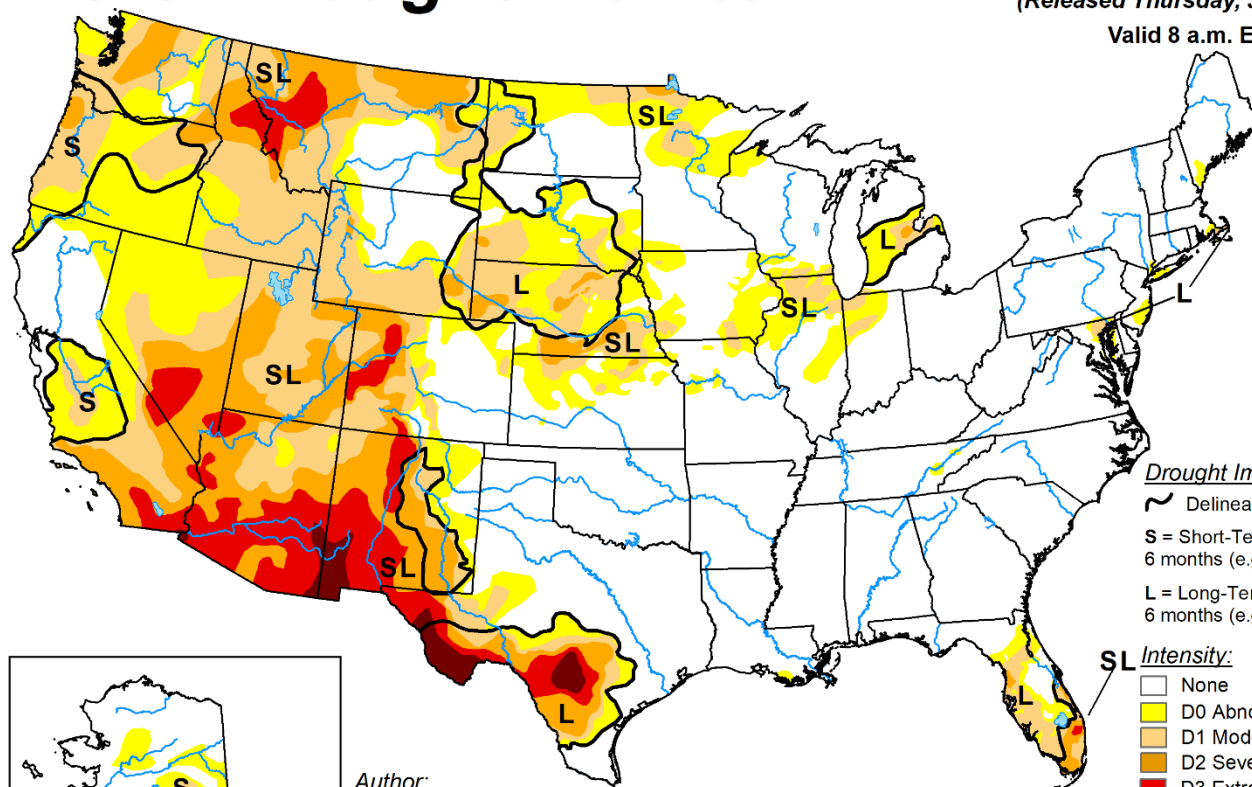
Meanwhile, rainfall totaled 10 mm or less across much of Ontario, except for scattered higher amounts in eastern Ontario and southern Quebec. Still, the entirety of southeastern Canada remained free of drought, with mostly abundant soil moisture reserves.

U.S. Drought Monitor

July 1, 2025

(Released Thursday, Jul. 3, 2025)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Drought Impact Types:

- ~ Delineates dominant impacts
- S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
- L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

SL Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

Author:

Curtis Riganti
National Drought Mitigation Center

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>



droughtmonitor.unl.edu

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

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