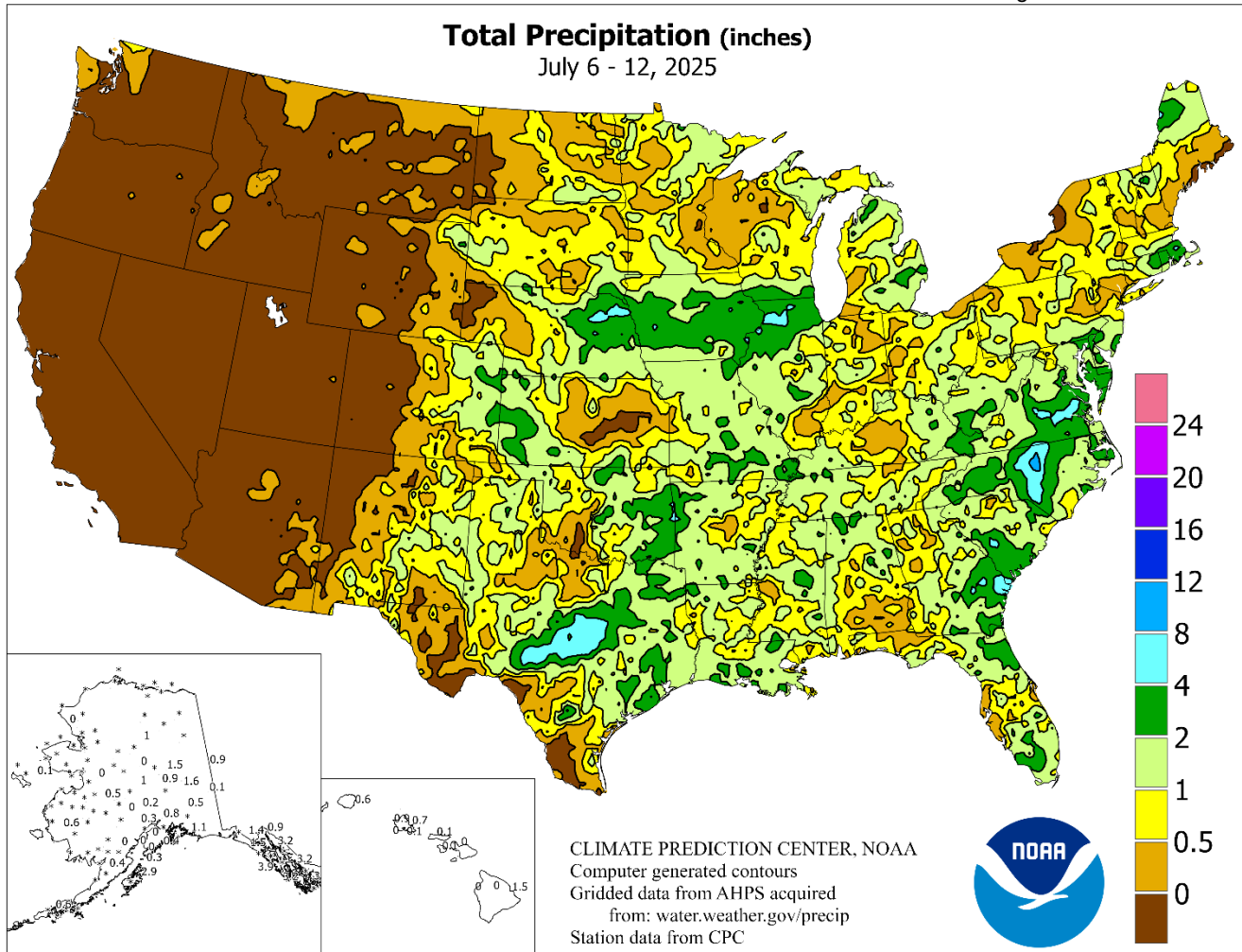


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

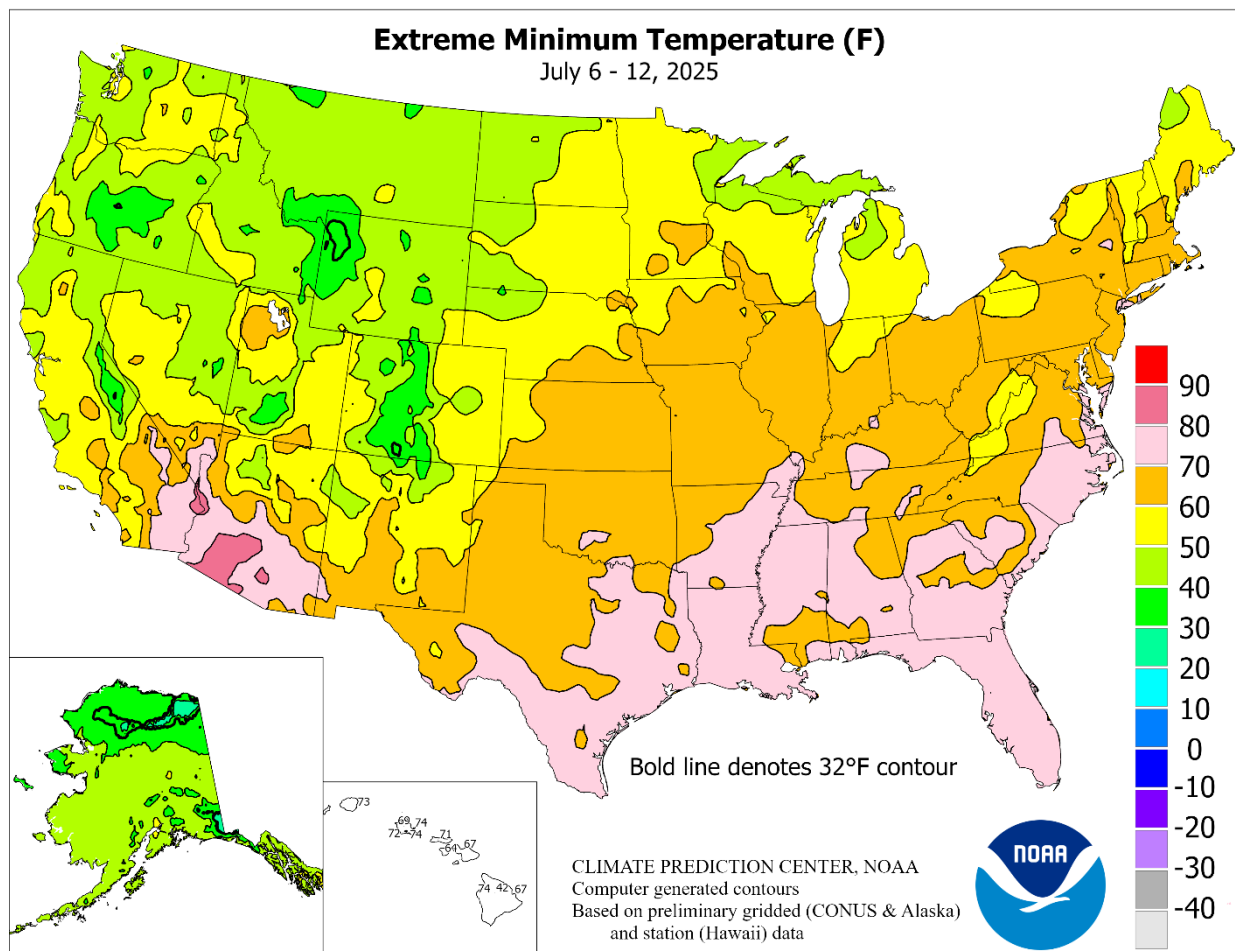
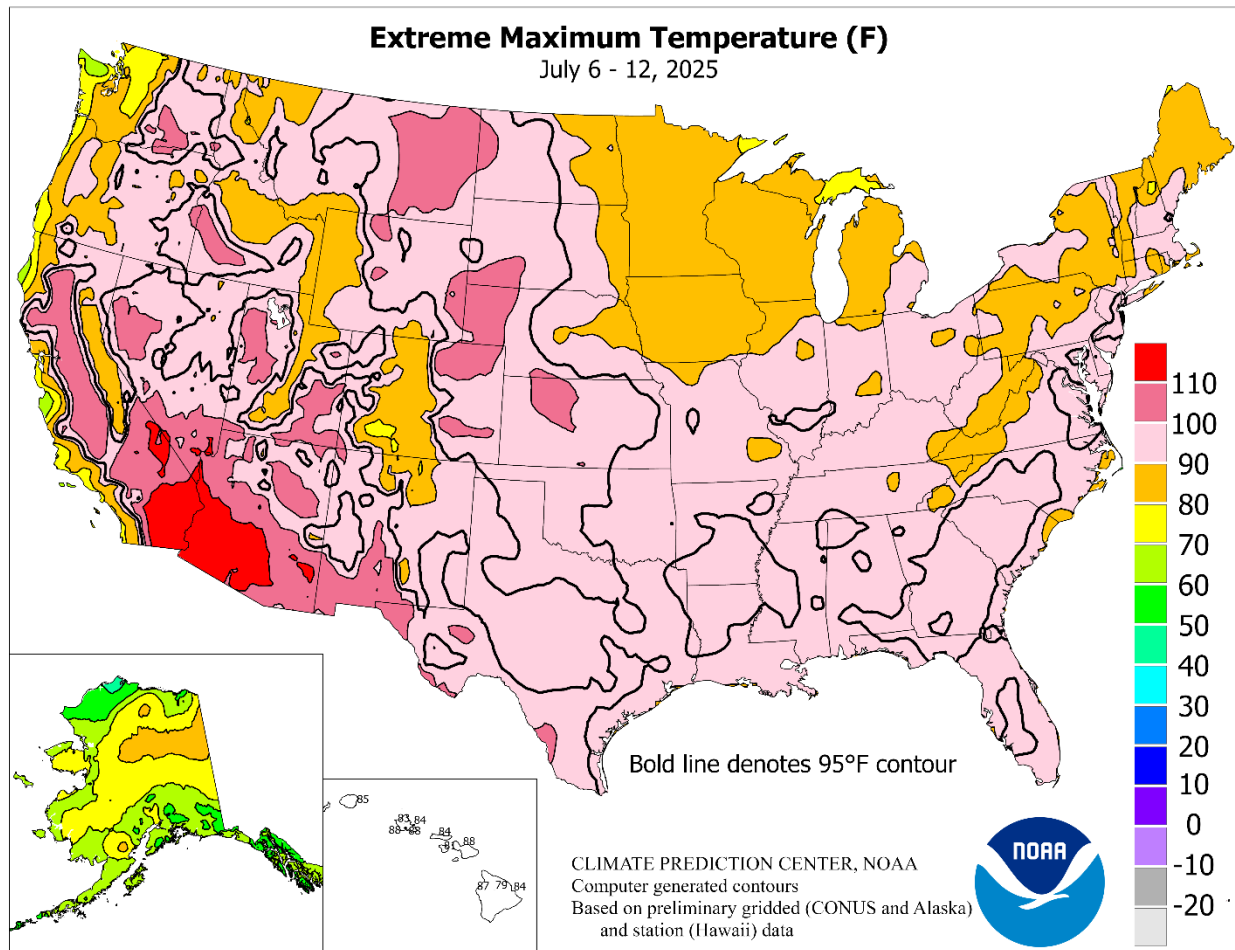
July 6 – 12, 2025

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Local downpours lingered in **Texas**, following the deadly and destructive downpours of early July in **Kerr County** and environs. A few areas in **central Texas** received additional rainfall totaling 4 inches or more. In fact, showery weather persisted across much of the **central and eastern U.S.**, maintaining mostly adequate to abundant moisture reserves for summer crops, some of which entered or moved through the temperature- and moisture-sensitive reproductive stage of development. Outside of **Texas**, weekly rainfall totals of 2 to 4 inches or more were common
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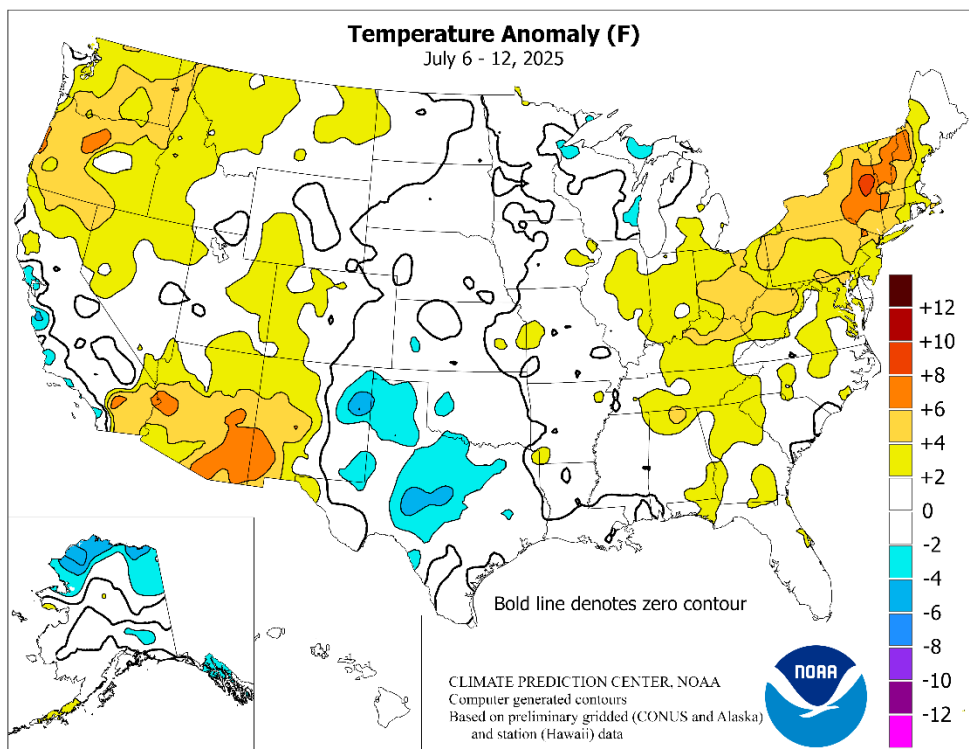
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(Continued from front cover)

in the **middle and southern Atlantic States** and from **eastern Nebraska into northern Illinois**. Tropical Storm Chantal, which made landfall on July 6 across **northeastern South Carolina**, contributed to the heavy rainfall in the **Carolinas** and **southern Virginia**. Meanwhile, mostly dry weather prevailed along and west of a line from **western New Mexico to western North Dakota**. The dry weather, accompanied by mostly above-normal temperatures, favored fieldwork but led to heavy irrigation demands, a broadly elevated wildfire threat, and increasing stress on rangeland, pastures, and rain-fed summer crops. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 5°F above normal in parts of the **Southwest** and **Northwest**, as well as an area stretching from the **Ohio Valley into the Northeast**. In contrast, readings averaged as much as 5°F below normal in portions of the **south-central U.S.**, including **central Texas**.

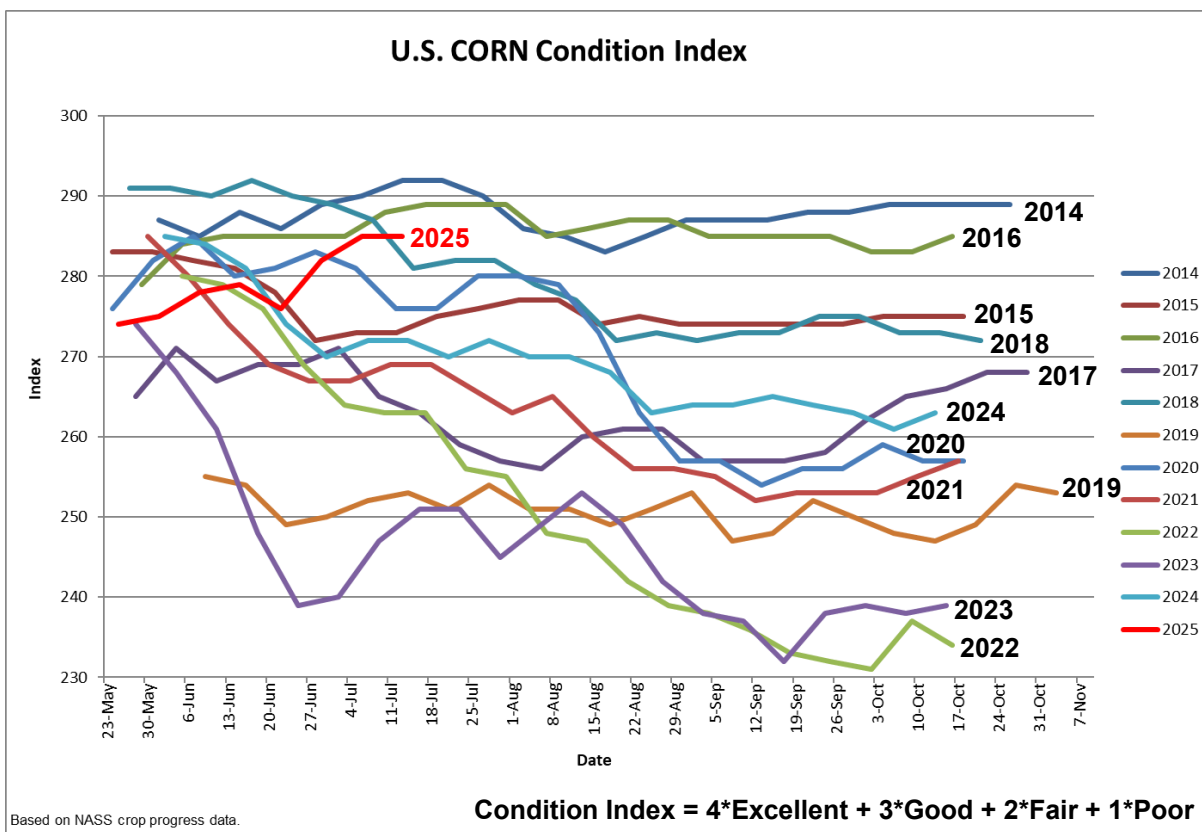
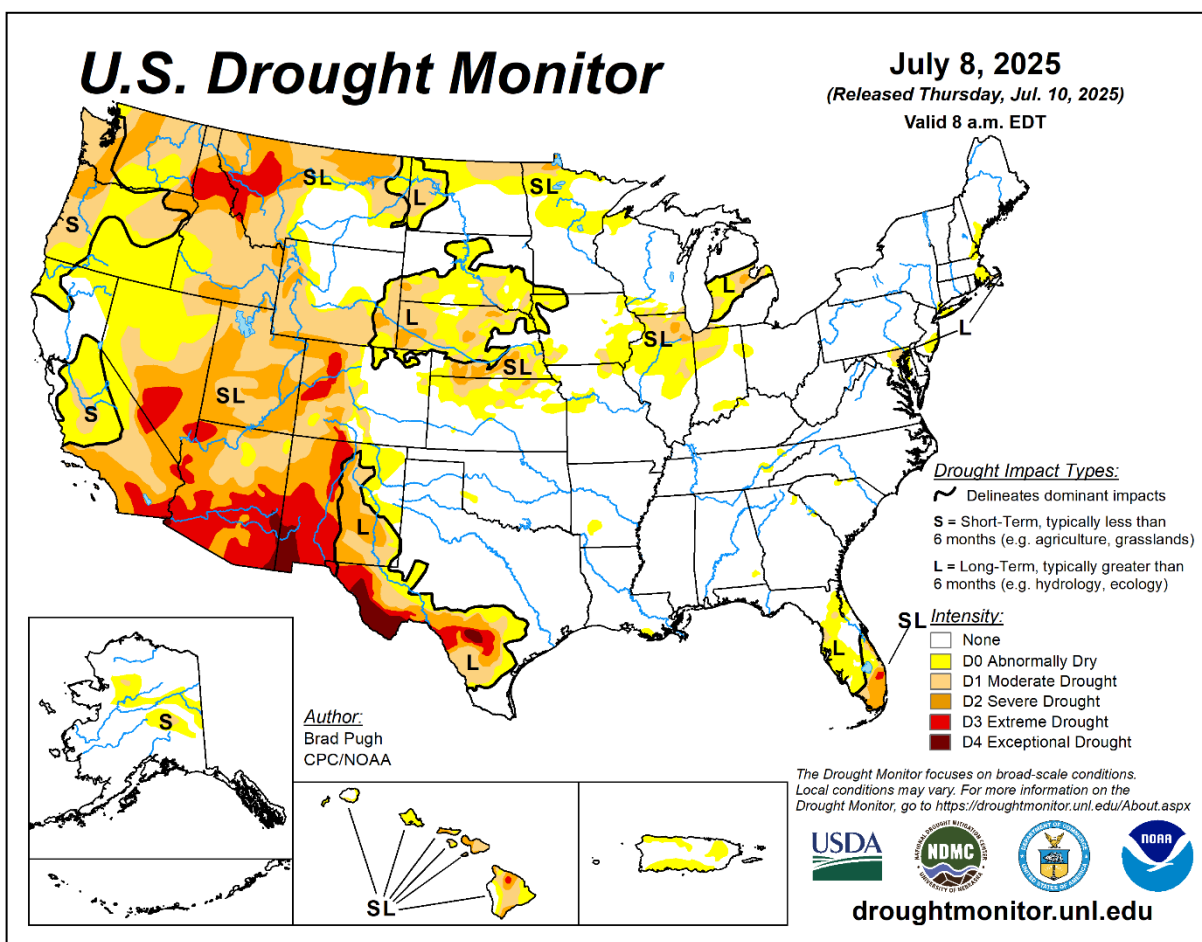


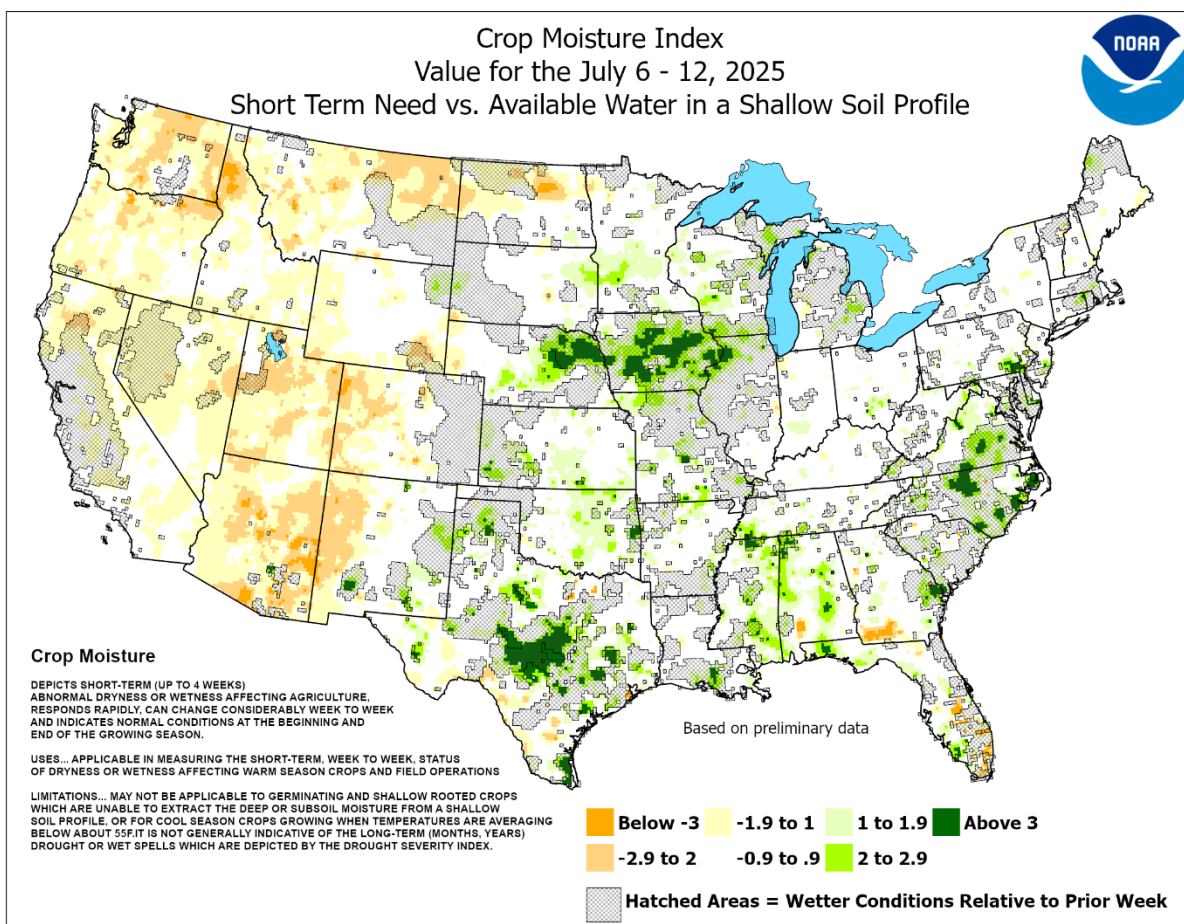
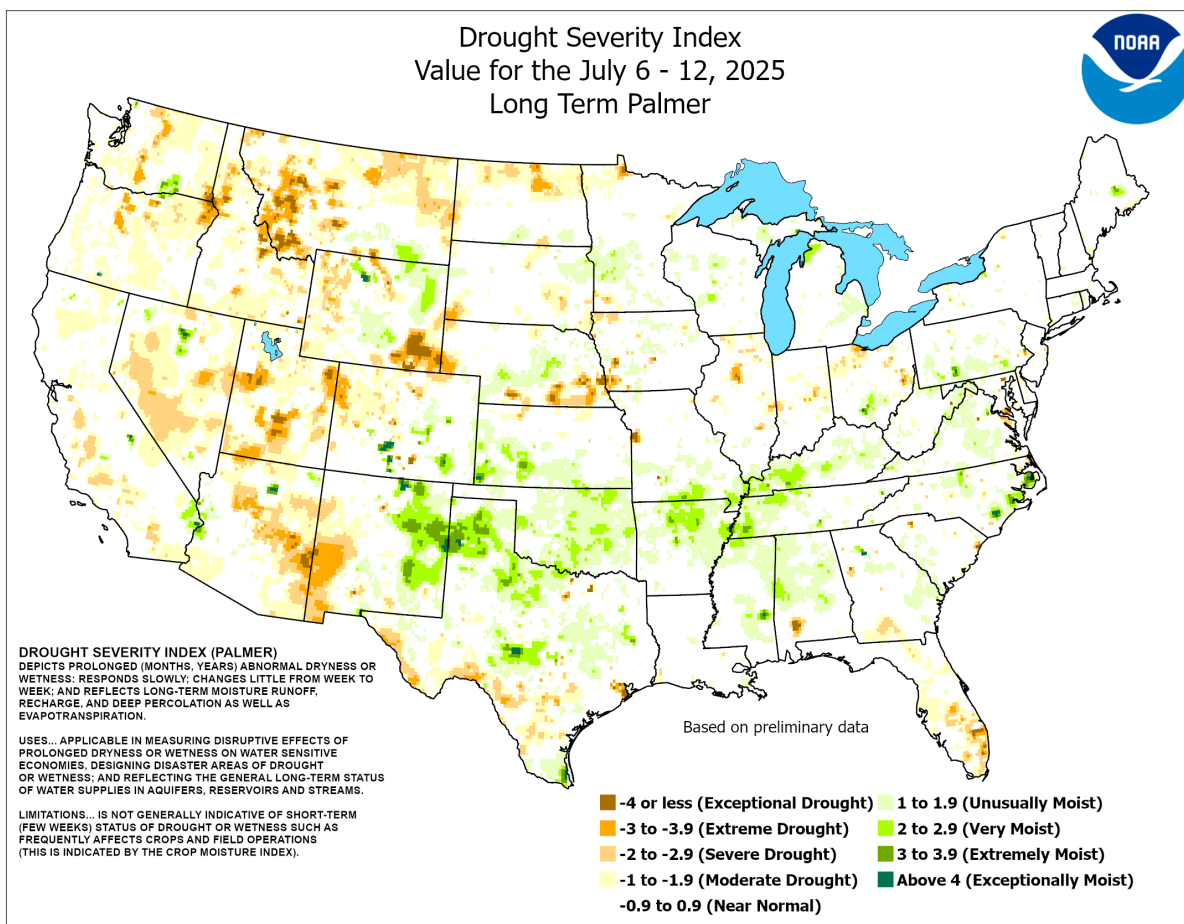
Much of the **West** experienced an early-week warming trend, with the temperature at **Lake Yellowstone, MT**, rising from 31°F on July 6 to 81°F on July 8 and 9. Elsewhere on the 8th, **Boise, ID**, notched a daily-record high of 104°F. By July 9, soaring **Southwestern** temperatures resulted in daily-record highs in locations such as **Thermal, CA** (120°F); **Phoenix, AZ** (118°F); and **Pueblo, CO** (103°F). The temperature in **Death Valley, CA**, reached 120°F or higher on at least 6 consecutive days, starting July 9. Meanwhile, hot weather and high humidity levels gripped the **Southeast**, where **Punta Gorda, FL**, posted a daily-record high of 97°F on July 9. The **Southeastern** heat continued through the end of the week, when **Fort Myers, FL**, logged a daily-record high of 97°F on July 12. In contrast, cooler air across the **nation's mid-section** led to a daily-record low (43°F on July 12) in **Chadron, NE**, down from a high of 106°F (not a record for the date) on July 9. During the **northern Plains'** brief heat wave, triple-digit temperatures occurred as far north as **eastern Montana**, where **Miles City** registered 103°F on July 9.

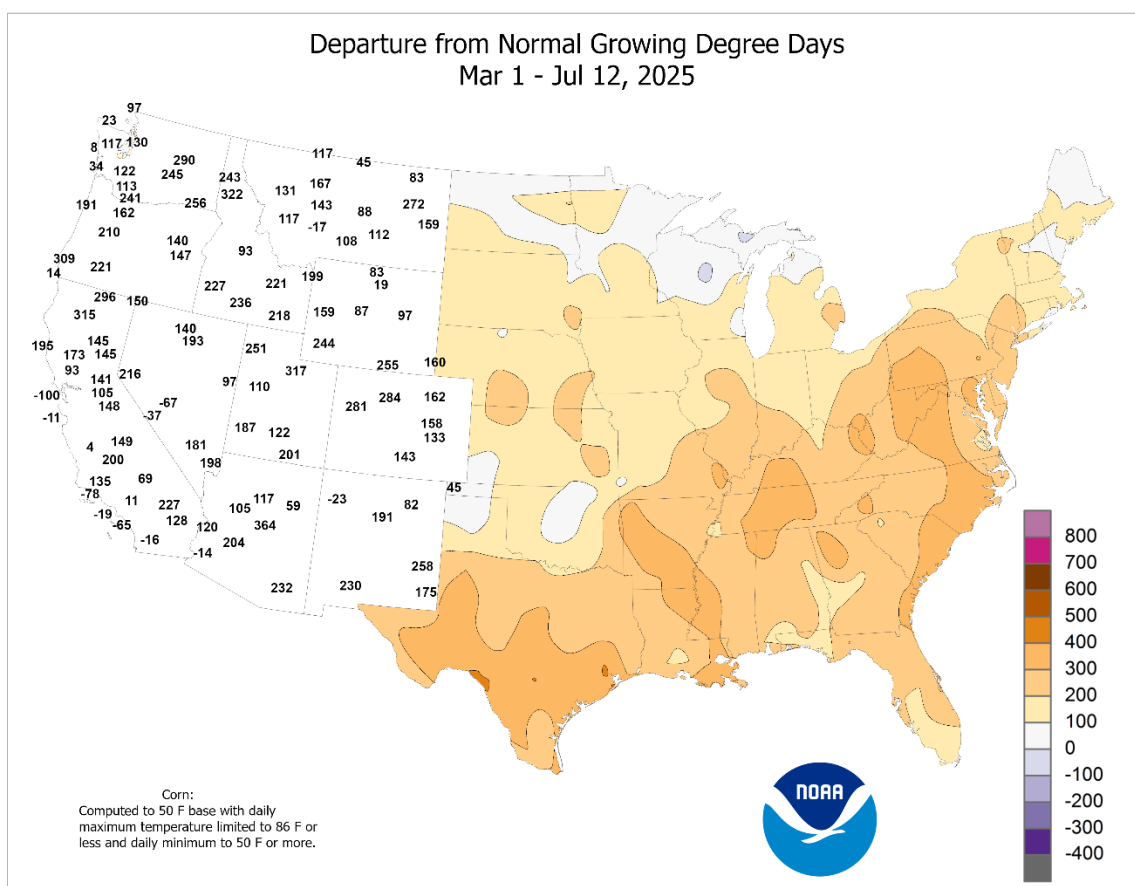
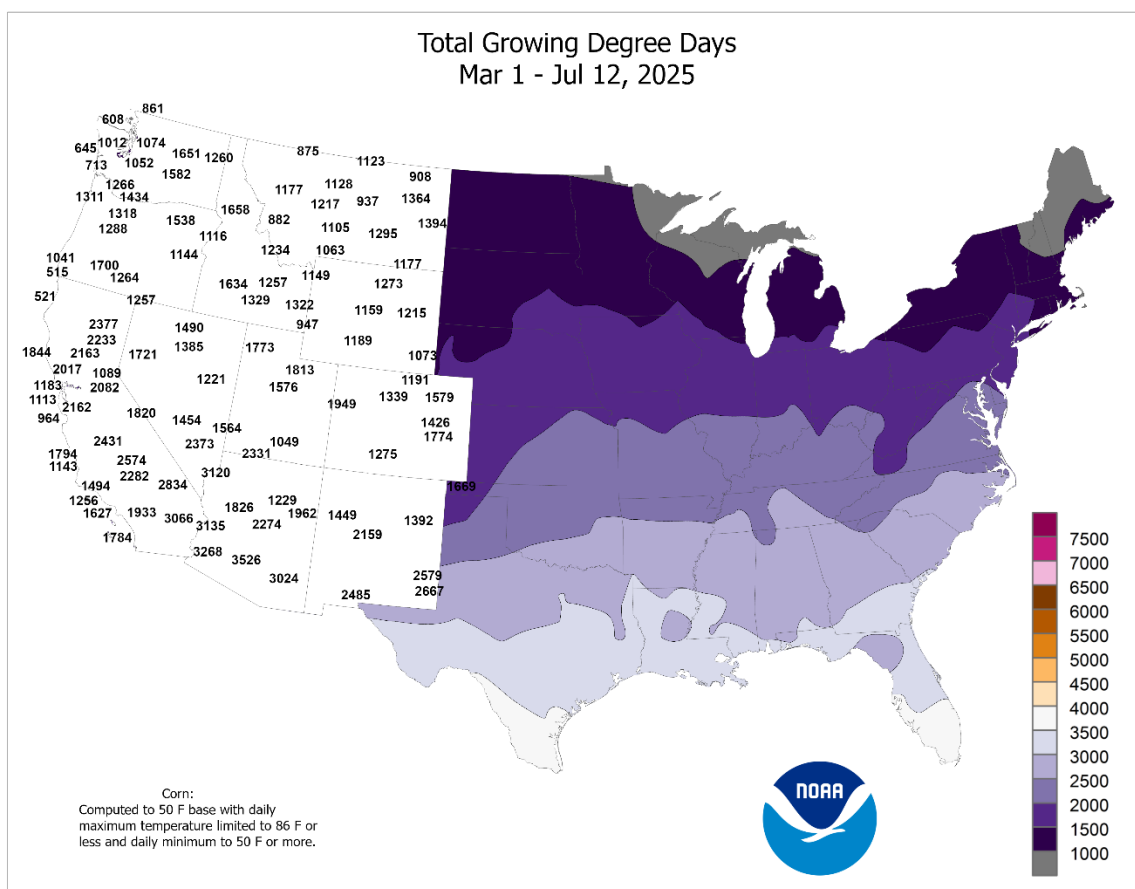
As the week began, some of the heaviest rain (locally 6 inches or more) fell in the **middle and southern Atlantic States**, associated with Tropical Storm Chantal. The short-lived tropical storm, which made landfall early Sunday, July 6, near **Litchfield Beach, SC**, caused significant flooding a day later over **north-central North Carolina**. On July 7, the **Haw River** near **Bynum, NC**, achieved a record crest, 11.49 feet above flood stage (previously, 10.76 feet above flood stage with Hurricane Fran on September 6, 1996). Official, record-setting rainfall totals for July 6 included 4.68 inches in **Lumberton, NC**, and 2.38 inches in **North Myrtle Beach, SC**. Chantal soon dissipated, but spotty showers persisted all week in parts of the **central and eastern U.S.** On July 7, **Muscle Shoals, AL**, measured a daily-record sum of 2.45 inches. Daily-record amounts for July 8 reached 2.72 inches in **Fort Smith, AR**, and 1.70 inches in **Birmingham, AL**. Parts of **Texas** received heavy rain on July 9, just 5 days after the Independence Day flash-flood disaster in the **Guadalupe River Basin**. Record-

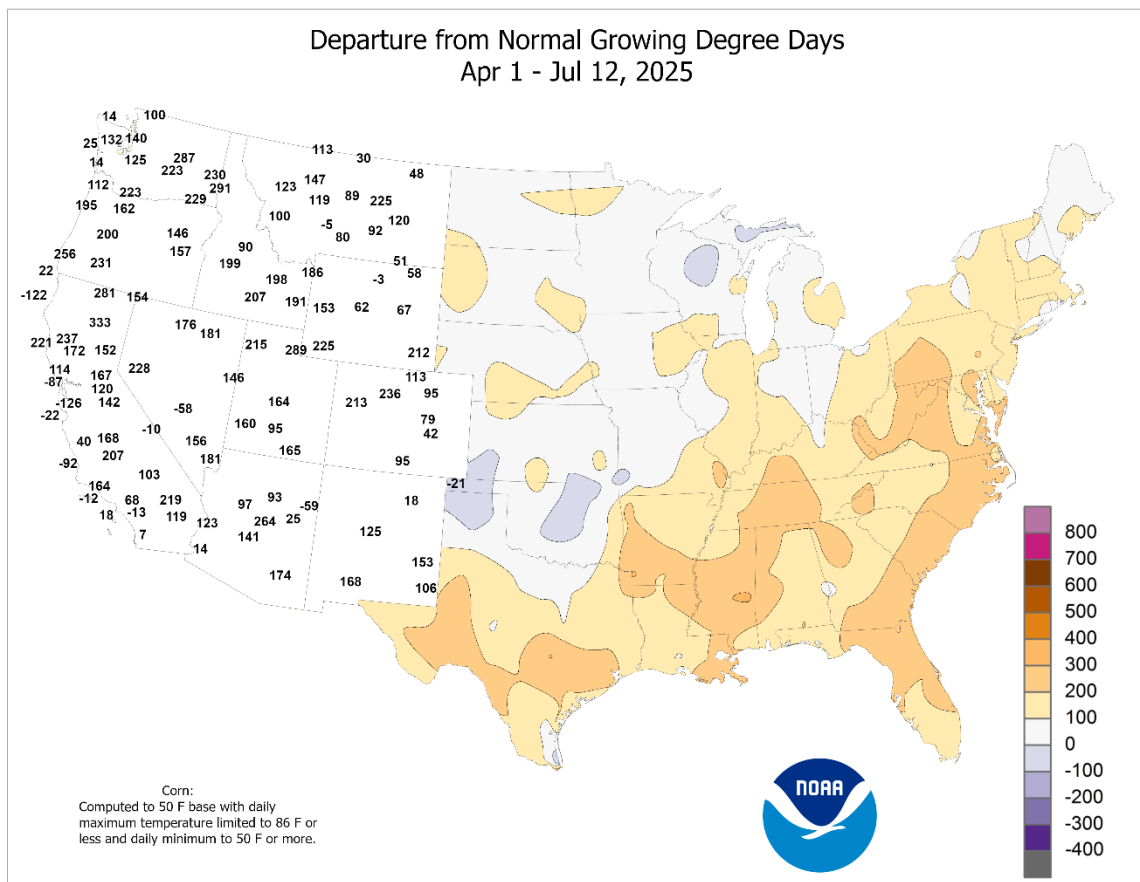
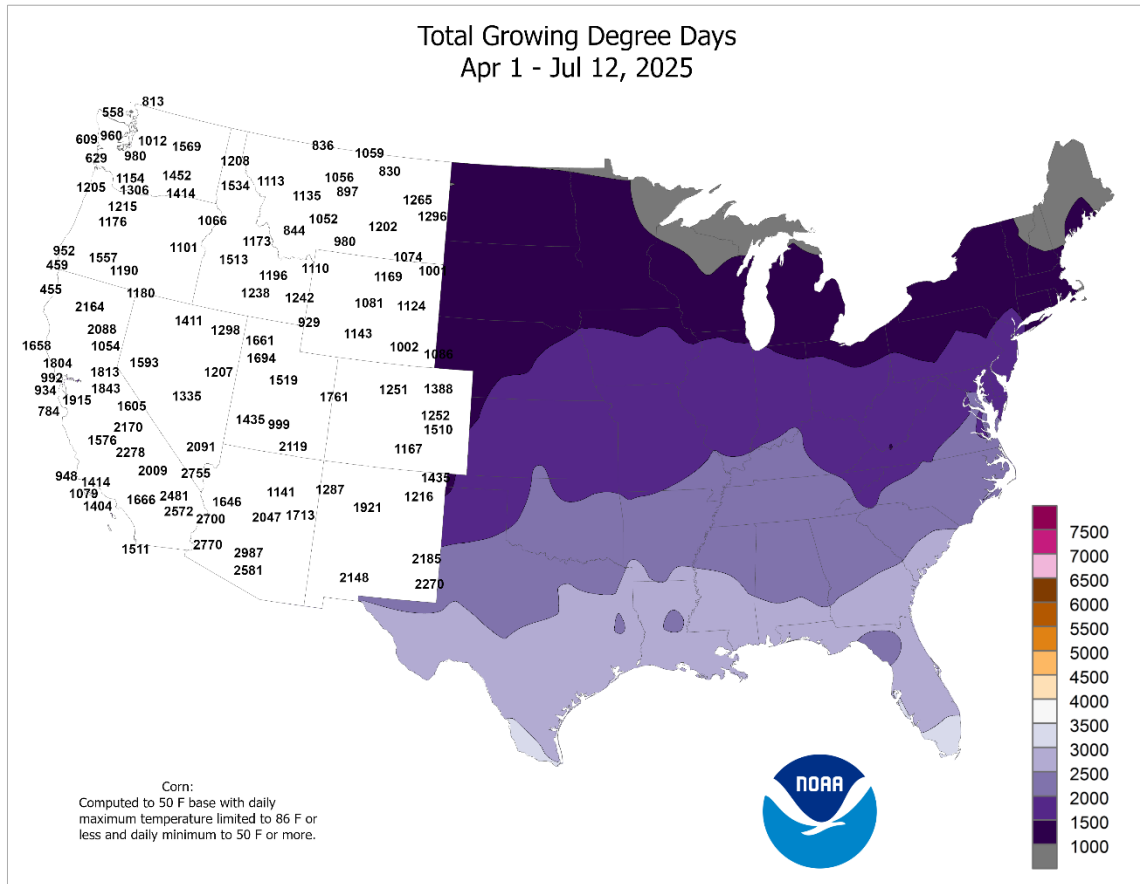
breaking totals in **Texas** on the 9th included 1.80 inches in **Waco**, 1.18 inches in **San Angelo**, and 1.08 inches in **Lufkin**. During the first half of July, parts of **Kerr and Burnet Counties in Texas** received more than 15 inches of rain, with similar totals extending into portions of neighboring counties. Parts of **North Carolina** also received another round of heavy rain, with **Greensboro** collecting a daily-record sum of 3.32 inches on July 9. During the second half of the week, shower activity expanded across parts of the **Midwest**. By July 10, daily-record totals topped the 2-inch mark in **Norfolk, NE** (2.28 inches), and **Madison, WI** (2.01 inches). Similar amounts were observed on July 11 in **Iowa** locations such as **Waterloo** (2.52 inches) and **Des Moines** (2.07 inches), along with **Moline, IL** (2.02 inches). As the week ended, heavy rain began to push back into the **south-central U.S.**, where **Tulsa, OK**, tallied a daily-record sum of 3.29 inches.

Numerous wildfires remained active across the **Alaskan interior**, despite some areas receiving significant precipitation. By mid-July, a dozen wildfires apiece had charred at least 25,000 acres of vegetation, with the Bear Creek Fire northwest of **Healy** having destroyed more than five dozen structures. Meanwhile, some of the heaviest precipitation fell across **southern Alaska**, where **Kodiak's** daily-record sum of 2.11 inches on the 10th helped to boost the July 1-12 total to 5.56 inches (320 percent of normal). **Fairbanks** also received significant rain, with a daily-record total of 1.08 inches being observed on July 9. In **southeastern Alaska**, **Sitka** was uncharacteristically wet for this time of year, with a July 1-12 total of 4.17 inches (266 percent of normal). Meanwhile, **Alaskan** temperatures were mostly near or below normal, with the coolest weather noted across the **state's northern tier**. Farther south, **Hawaiian** showers were mostly light and scattered, amid gusty trade winds. In **Kahului, Maui**, peak gusts to 47 mph were noted on July 6 and 8. July 1-12 rainfall at the state's major airport observation sites ranged from 0.03 inch (15 percent of normal) in **Honolulu, Oahu**, to 1.57 inches (48 percent) in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**.









June Agricultural Summary

Fieldwork

Weather summary provided by USDA/NASS

Highlights: June brought warmer-than-normal weather across key U.S. agricultural regions. In parts of the Pacific Northwest and Southwest, temperatures were 2 to 6°F above average. Much of the Ohio Valley also experienced above-normal June temperatures. Meanwhile, the Pacific Northwest remained mostly dry, while precipitation was near or above average across much of the remainder of the country. The central and southern Great Plains recorded mostly above-normal precipitation, with some areas receiving up to 6 inches more than average. The lower Mississippi Valley and Tennessee Valley also saw above-normal precipitation in June. In contrast, northern and much of eastern Florida experienced unusually dry conditions.

Summary: By June 1, producers had planted 93 percent of the nation's corn, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Seventy-eight percent of the nation's corn acreage had emerged by June 1, six percentage points ahead of the previous year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. By June 15, ninety-four percent of the 2025 corn crop had emerged, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. By June 29, eight percent of the nation's corn crop had reached the silking stage, 2 percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. On June 29, seventy-three percent of the nation's corn was rated in good to excellent condition, 6 percentage points above the same time last year.

Eighty-four percent of the nation's soybean acreage was planted by June 1, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 1, sixty-three percent of the soybeans had emerged, 10 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-three percent of the soybeans were planted by June 15, one percentage point ahead of last year but 1 point behind the 5-year average. Eighty-four percent of the soybean crop had emerged by June 15, four percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. By June 29, ninety-four percent of the soybean crop had emerged, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Seventeen percent of the soybean crop was blooming by June 29, one percentage point behind last year but 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. By June 29, three percent of the nation's soybean crop had begun setting pods, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. On June 29, sixty-six percent of the nation's soybean crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the same time last year.

Nationwide, 83 percent of the winter wheat was headed by June 1, one percentage point ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Three percent of the winter wheat had been harvested by June 1, two percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. By June 15, ninety-three percent of the winter wheat crop was headed, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Ten percent of the 2025 winter wheat acreage had been harvested by June 15, fifteen percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. By June 29, thirty-seven percent of 2025 winter wheat acreage had been harvested, 15 percent points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. On June 29, forty-eight percent of the 2025 winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points below the same time last year.

Sixty-six percent of the nation's cotton was planted by June 1, two percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Eight percent of the cotton had reached the squaring stage by June 1, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. By June 15, producers had planted 85 percent of the cotton, 4 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind average. Nineteen percent of the nation's cotton had reached the squaring stage by June 15, two percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of average. By June 15, three percent of the nation's cotton had begun setting bolls, 2 percentage points behind last year but equal to the average. By June 29, producers had planted 95 percent of the nation's cotton acreage, 2 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Forty percent of the nation's cotton crop had reached the squaring stage by June 29, one percentage point behind last year but 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 29, nine percent of the nation's cotton had begun setting bolls, 2 percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. On June 29, fifty-one percent of the 2025 cotton crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the same time last year.

Forty-six percent of the nation's sorghum crop was planted by June 1, four percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 69 percent of the sorghum acreage was planted by June 15, nine percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind average. By June 29, ninety-two percent of the sorghum acreage was planted, 3 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind average. Eighteen percent of the sorghum had reached the headed stage by June 29, one percentage point behind last year and 2 points behind average. On June 29, sixty-four percent of the sorghum was rated in good to excellent condition, 6 percentage points above the same time last year.

By June 1, ninety-seven percent of the nation's rice acreage had been planted, 2 percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Eighty-eight percent of the rice had emerged by June 1, one percentage point ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of average. By June 15, ninety-seven percent of the rice had emerged, 1 percentage point ahead of both last year and the average. Six percent of the rice had reached the heading stage by June 15, one percentage point ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of average. By June 29, nineteen percent of the rice had reached the headed stage, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average. On June 29, eighty percent of the nation's rice was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the same time last year.

Nationally, oat producers had seeded 97 percent of the 2025 acreage by June 1, one percentage point ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 1, eighty-six percent of the oats had emerged, equal to last year but 2 percentage points ahead of average. Thirty-three percent of the oats had headed by June 1, one percentage point ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average. By June 15, ninety-five percent of the oats had emerged, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. Forty-nine percent of the oat crop had headed by June 15, equal to last year but 2 percentage points ahead of average. By June 29, seventy-four percent of the oats had headed, 2 percentage points ahead of both last year and the average. On June 29, sixty-one percent of the oat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 6 percentage points below the same time last year.

Ninety percent of the nation's barley acreage was planted by June 1, three percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Seventy-one percent of the barley had emerged by June 1, one percentage point behind both last year and the average. By June 15, eighty-nine percent of the barley had emerged, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but 3 points behind average. Five percent of the barley had reached the headed stage by June 15, one percentage point ahead of last year but 2 points behind average. By June 29, ninety-six percent of the barley had emerged, 3 percentage points behind both last year and the average. Thirty-five percent of the barley had reached the headed stage by June 29, one percentage point ahead of last year but 2 points behind average. On June 29, forty-three percent of the barley acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 21 percentage points below the same time last year.

By June 1, ninety-five percent of the spring wheat was seeded, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-three percent of the spring wheat had emerged by June 1, three percentage points behind last year but 4 points ahead of average. By June 15, eighty-nine percent of the spring wheat had emerged, 5

percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind average. Four percent of the spring wheat had reached the headed stage by June 15, equal to last year but 2 percentage points behind average. By June 29, ninety-six percent of the spring wheat had emerged, 4 percentage points behind both last year and the average. Thirty-eight percent of the spring wheat had reached the headed stage by June 29, three percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of average. On June 29, fifty-three percent of the spring wheat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 19 percentage points below the same time last year.

Nationally, peanut producers had planted 81 percent of the 2025 acreage by June 1, one percentage point ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By June 15, producers had planted 95 percent of the peanut acreage, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. Thirteen percent of the peanut crop had reached the pegging stage by June 15, equal to last year but 2 percentage points ahead of average. By June 29, forty-one percent of the peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, one percentage point behind last year but 2 points ahead of average. On June 29, seventy-two percent of the peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 19 percentage points above the same time last year.

By June 1, producers had planted 41 percent of the 2025 sunflower acreage, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 15, producers had planted 78 percent of the sunflowers, 2 percentage points behind last year but equal to the average. Ninety-seven percent of the sunflower acreage was planted by June 29, one percentage point ahead of both last year and the average.

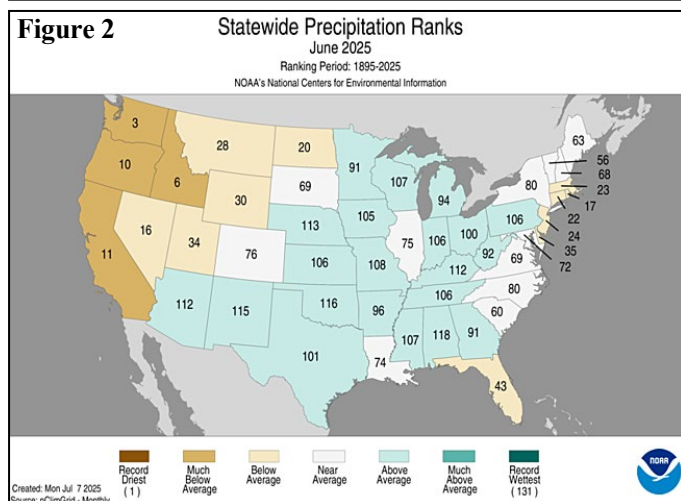
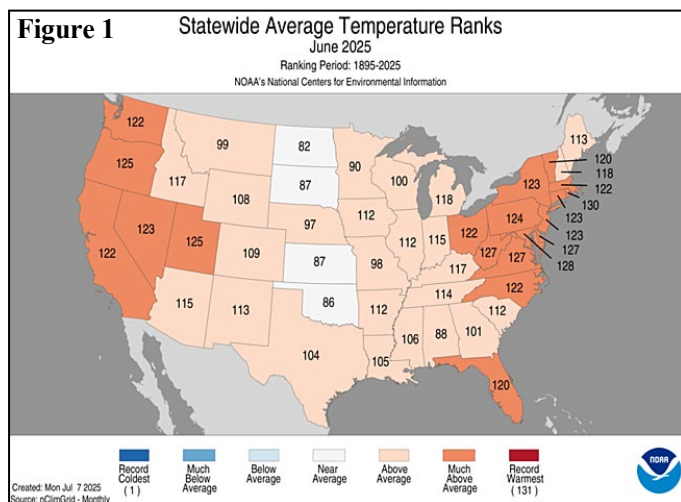
Historical Perspective

Historical perspective provided by NOAA/NCEI

According to preliminary information provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous U.S. experienced its seventh-warmest, 33rd-wettest June during the 131-year period of record. The national average temperature of 71.22°F was 2.75°F above the 1901-2000 mean. However, a higher June average temperature has occurred in five recent years, starting in 2015, along with 2016, 2018, 2021, and 2024. Meanwhile, June precipitation across the Lower 48 States averaged 3.22 inches (0.30 inch above the 20th century mean), becoming the nation's wettest June since 2019.

During June, all states ranked in the upper (warm) half of the historical distribution. North Dakota, with its 50th-warmest June, was the "coolest" state. Top-ten rankings for June warmth were observed in all Atlantic Coast States from North Carolina to Massachusetts, along with Ohio, West

Virginia, and five Western States (figure 1). Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the third-driest June in Washington to the 14th-wettest June in Alabama (figure 2). Joining Washington on the top-ten list for June dryness were Idaho and Oregon.



U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on July 11, 2025. Forecasts refer to July 1.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.35 billion bushels, down 3 percent from the June 1 forecast and down less than 1 percent from 2024. The U.S. yield is forecast at 54.2 bushels per acre, up 0.5 bushel from last month and up 2.5 bushels from last year's average yield of 51.7 bushels per acre. If realized, the U.S. yield would be the second highest behind 2016.

Hard Red Winter production, at 755 million bushels, is down 4 percent from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 337 million

bushels, is down 2 percent from the June forecast. White Winter, at 254 million bushels, is down slightly from last month. Of the White Winter production, 20.1 million bushels are Hard White and 234 million bushels are Soft White.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 79.7 million bushels, down less than 1 percent from 2024. U.S. yields are expected to average 38.7 bushels per harvested acre, down 0.6 bushel from 2024. Area harvested for grain or seed is expected to total 2.06 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2025, but up 1 percent from 2024.

Other spring wheat production for grain is forecast at 504 million bushels, down 7 percent from last year. U.S. yields are expected to average 51.7 bushels per harvested acre, down 0.8 bushel from 2024. If realized, the U.S. yield would be the second highest on record, behind only last year. Area harvested for grain or seed is expected to total 9.75 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2025, but 6 percent below 2024. Of the total production, 469 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, down 7 percent from 2024.

The **U.S. all orange** forecast for the 2024-2025 season is 2.54 million tons, up 3 percent from the previous forecast but down 5 percent from the 2023-2024 utilization.

The Florida all orange forecast, at 12.2 million boxes (547,000 tons), is up 1 percent from the previous forecast but down 33 percent from last season's utilization. In Florida, early, midseason, and Navel varieties are forecast at 4.60 million boxes (207,000 tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but down 32 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 7.55 million boxes (340,000 tons), is up 2 percent from the previous forecast but down 33 percent from last season's utilization.

The California all orange forecast, at 49.0 million boxes (1.96 million tons), is up 3 percent from the previous forecast and up 8 percent from last season's revised utilization. The California Navel orange forecast is 41.0 million boxes (1.64 million tons), up 3 percent from the previous forecast and up 7 percent from last season's revised utilization. The California Valencia orange forecast is 8.00 million boxes (320,000 tons), up 7 percent from the previous forecast and up 13 percent from last season's revised utilization.

The Texas all orange forecast, at 850,000 boxes (37,000 tons), is down 3 percent from the previous forecast and down 28 percent from last season's final utilization.

National Agricultural Summary

July 7 – 13, 2025

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Weather conditions varied across key U.S. agricultural regions. Rainfall was observed in parts of the middle and lower Mississippi Valley, with some areas receiving amounts up to 1.5 inches above normal. Portions of the middle Atlantic States and the Great Plains received significant rain, with

some areas recording more than 200 percent of the weekly normal. Meanwhile, temperatures were above normal for much of the Pacific Northwest and Southwest. Parts of the Ohio Valley and northern Atlantic States experienced temperatures ranging from 2 to 6°F degrees above normal.

Corn: Thirty-four percent of the nation's corn crop had reached the silking stage by July 13, five percentage points behind last year but 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Seven percent of the corn was at the dough stage by week's end, equal to last year but 2 percentage points ahead of average. On July 13, seventy-four percent of the nation's corn was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, 85 percent of the corn was rated in good to excellent condition.

Soybeans: Nationally, 47 percent of the nation's soybeans had reached the blooming stage by July 13, two percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. By week's end, 15 percent of the soybeans had begun setting pods, 2 percentage points behind last year but 1 point ahead of average. On July 13, seventy percent of the nation's soybean crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points above last week.

Winter Wheat: Sixty-three percent of the nation's winter wheat acreage had been harvested by July 13, seven percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. Producers in Arkansas had completed harvesting the 2025 winter wheat acreage by the week's end. In contrast, harvest progress in Nebraska and Texas lagged 8 and 7 percentage points, respectively, behind the 5-year average pace.

Cotton: By July 13, sixty-one percent of the nation's cotton had reached the squaring stage, 1 percentage point behind both last year and the 5-year average. By July 13, twenty-three percent of the cotton crop was setting bolls, 3 percentage points behind last year but 1 point ahead of average. On July 13, fifty-four percent of the cotton crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points above last week.

Sorghum: Twenty-four percent of the nation's sorghum had reached the headed stage by July 13, four percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Fourteen percent of the nation's sorghum acreage had

reached the coloring stage by week's end, 2 percentage points behind both last year and the average. On July 13, sixty-nine percent of the nation's sorghum crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points above last week.

Rice: Thirty-three percent of the nation's rice had reached the headed stage by July 13, nine percentage points behind last year but 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-seven percent of the rice was rated in good to excellent condition by July 13, three percentage points above the previous week.

Other Small Grains: Nationally, ninety-two percent of the nation's oats had headed by July 13, two percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Twelve percent of the nation's oats had been harvested by July 13, three percentage points behind last year but equal to the average. On July 13, fifty-nine percent of the nation's oat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week.

By July 13, sixty-eight percent of the nation's barley crop had headed, 5 percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. On July 13, forty-four percent of the nation's barley crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points above last week.

Seventy-eight percent of the nation's spring wheat was headed by July 13, four percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. On July 13, fifty-four percent of the spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points above the previous week.

Other Crops: Seventy percent of the nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage by July 13, two percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. On July 13, seventy percent of the peanut crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 5 percentage points below last week.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 13, 2025

Accessible Data Available from USDA/NASS

Corn Percent Silking				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 13 2025	5-Yr Avg
CO	12	1	5	11
IL	59	21	46	49
IN	39	13	31	33
IA	40	15	36	33
KS	57	39	51	47
KY	62	40	58	56
MI	28	8	21	13
MN	14	6	19	22
MO	74	46	69	60
NE	45	10	27	32
NC	84	82	89	82
ND	4	4	6	10
OH	31	8	21	18
PA	20	2	11	8
SD	5	3	15	13
TN	79	64	78	73
TX	78	76	82	79
WI	15	1	13	10
18 Sts	39	18	34	33
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Dough				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 13 2025	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	0	0	1
IL	7	1	6	4
IN	3	0	1	2
IA	5	3	5	3
KS	14	2	11	9
KY	8	4	12	6
MI	0	0	0	0
MN	0	0	1	1
MO	29	9	20	12
NE	7	1	5	2
NC	41	37	50	33
ND	0	0	0	0
OH	1	0	0	0
PA	0	0	0	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TN	27	14	30	23
TX	62	58	69	60
WI	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	7	3	7	5
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	0	0	9	83	8
IL	3	6	23	54	14
IN	3	8	27	53	9
IA	1	2	12	58	27
KS	1	5	25	51	18
KY	1	4	26	58	11
MI	1	10	40	42	7
MN	1	5	20	53	21
MO	0	3	16	66	15
NE	1	3	19	56	21
NC	1	3	14	56	26
ND	0	5	27	66	2
OH	1	5	38	50	6
PA	1	2	12	55	30
SD	1	3	22	57	17
TN	3	5	23	50	19
TX	2	7	21	51	19
WI	1	3	18	59	19
18 Sts	1	4	21	57	17
Prev Wk	1	4	21	57	17
Prev Yr	3	6	23	52	16

Soybeans Percent Blooming				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 13 2025	5-Yr Avg
AR	89	76	84	81
IL	63	38	53	48
IN	48	21	38	42
IA	47	36	54	54
KS	36	28	38	37
KY	39	23	37	36
LA	88	94	96	90
MI	43	25	37	38
MN	44	29	43	54
MS	88	76	82	82
MO	45	29	42	36
NE	69	15	40	58
NC	39	34	48	37
ND	26	24	53	35
OH	38	16	34	38
SD	21	22	28	34
TN	60	41	51	47
WI	32	29	44	44
18 Sts	49	32	47	47
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 13 2025	5-Yr Avg
AR	67	50	63	49
IL	25	5	12	13
IN	19	2	11	11
IA	11	9	18	13
KS	7	1	6	7
KY	17	8	21	13
LA	57	64	82	66
MI	9	2	9	7
MN	6	5	13	12
MS	67	45	64	51
MO	16	6	14	10
NE	20	0	9	15
NC	18	12	22	15
ND	2	0	1	4
OH	15	0	5	8
SD	0	0	0	5
TN	29	12	21	19
WI	5	1	5	9
18 Sts	17	8	15	14
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybean Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	5	31	46	17
IL	3	7	30	47	13
IN	3	7	28	54	8
IA	1	2	18	59	20
KS	1	4	26	58	11
KY	1	2	24	64	9
LA	0	0	8	90	2
MI	2	10	42	42	4
MN	1	4	20	59	16
MS	0	2	29	50	19
MO	0	3	17	72	8
NE	1	3	25	56	15
NC	1	1	14	66	18
ND	2	5	31	61	1
OH	1	5	41	48	5
SD	1	6	23	57	13
TN	3	6	23	53	15
WI	2	4	20	57	17
18 Sts	1	4	25	58	12
Prev Wk	2	5	27	54	12
Prev Yr	2	6	24	56	12

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 13, 2025

Cotton Percent Squaring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 13 2025	5-Yr Avg
AL	82	63	73	78
AZ	98	92	98	96
AR	91	67	75	92
CA	69	65	75	70
GA	76	69	79	78
KS	72	30	45	68
LA	79	76	84	87
MS	83	49	57	74
MO	71	64	73	72
NC	80	69	86	65
OK	47	24	35	41
SC	80	53	69	67
TN	82	57	62	74
TX	51	40	55	54
VA	76	53	67	68
15 Sts	62	48	61	62
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 13 2025	5-Yr Avg
AL	42	21	38	31
AZ	79	37	49	62
AR	55	15	29	43
CA	19	20	25	19
GA	34	20	32	30
KS	33	4	6	13
LA	37	10	17	43
MS	33	10	20	25
MO	8	2	4	17
NC	28	15	29	15
OK	0	0	0	1
SC	36	7	23	23
TN	30	7	18	24
TX	22	15	23	19
VA	28	10	16	22
15 Sts	26	14	23	22
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	10	16	63	11
AZ	1	1	7	78	13
AR	0	3	30	43	24
CA	0	0	0	5	95
GA	0	6	31	55	8
KS	0	13	43	33	11
LA	0	0	20	79	1
MS	2	6	44	41	7
MO	0	14	27	59	0
NC	1	1	23	59	16
OK	0	2	36	60	2
SC	1	6	24	60	9
TN	17	9	30	41	3
TX	11	14	29	38	8
VA	0	0	25	74	1
15 Sts	7	10	29	45	9
Prev Wk	6	11	31	45	7
Prev Yr	11	12	32	37	8

Sorghum Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 13 2025	5-Yr Avg
CO	12	3	6	2
KS	12	4	5	10
NE	7	5	12	7
OK	12	7	10	12
SD	13	6	7	19
TX	73	70	74	74
6 Sts	28	22	24	28
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 13 2025	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	0	0	0
KS	3	0	0	1
NE	0	0	0	0
OK	0	0	1	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	53	48	53	53
6 Sts	16	13	14	16
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	0	0	23	66	11
KS	1	3	32	49	15
NE	1	2	19	53	25
OK	1	2	17	78	2
SD	1	2	39	55	3
TX	2	5	22	49	22
6 Sts	1	3	27	53	16
Prev Wk	2	4	27	53	14
Prev Yr	3	8	32	44	13

Oats Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 13 2025	5-Yr Avg
IA	97	94	96	98
MN	86	60	82	88
NE	98	93	95	99
ND	67	65	78	68
OH	88	94	97	94
PA	88	95	97	84
SD	94	90	98	95
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	91	80	88	90
9 Sts	90	85	92	90
These 9 States planted 75% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oats Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 13 2025	5-Yr Avg
IA	23	9	19	12
MN	5	0	1	3
NE	31	16	32	21
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	1	NA	11	13
PA	0	NA	0	0
SD	1	NA	1	5
TX	99	93	95	98
WI	3	1	2	2
9 Sts	15	0	12	12
These 9 States harvested 76% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	1	13	71	15
MN	1	2	16	70	11
NE	7	9	45	35	4
ND	1	4	24	66	5
OH	0	0	23	75	2
PA	1	1	20	72	6
SD	1	6	23	60	10
TX	23	26	31	15	5
WI	1	2	16	64	17
9 Sts	7	9	25	51	8
Prev Wk	6	9	25	51	9
Prev Yr	6	5	23	56	10

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 13, 2025

Spring Wheat Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 13 2025	5-Yr Avg
ID	80	83	95	86
MN	91	59	86	86
MT	70	43	57	68
ND	67	60	81	71
SD	91	96	100	93
WA	96	95	97	93
6 Sts	74	61	78	75
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	11	27	58	3
MN	0	0	13	81	6
MT	1	34	61	4	0
ND	1	4	24	64	7
SD	0	4	32	55	9
WA	5	16	41	34	4
6 Sts	1	12	33	49	5
Prev Wk	3	12	35	45	5
Prev Yr	0	3	20	67	10

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 13 2025	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	98	100	100
CA	69	65	80	77
CO	72	25	47	46
ID	3	2	4	4
IL	96	87	93	93
IN	93	59	81	85
KS	96	82	93	88
MI	47	9	30	26
MO	97	90	97	96
MT	0	0	0	2
NE	64	22	35	43
NC	97	91	95	95
OH	96	48	79	81
OK	100	83	94	99
OR	20	6	13	12
SD	14	1	10	15
TX	96	83	90	97
WA	5	3	5	6
18 Sts	70	53	63	64
These 18 States harvested 91% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Barley Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 13 2025	5-Yr Avg
ID	76	83	95	82
MN	79	50	75	83
MT	69	31	46	68
ND	74	61	78	74
WA	95	97	98	96
5 Sts	73	54	68	74
These 5 States planted 81% of last year's barley acreage.				

Barley Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	4	21	73	1
MN	0	1	7	88	4
MT	1	24	68	7	0
ND	1	2	22	66	9
WA	2	15	45	37	1
5 Sts	1	13	42	41	3
Prev Wk	1	14	43	40	2
Prev Yr	0	3	23	69	5

Peanuts Percent Pegging				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 13 2025	5-Yr Avg
AL	70	41	66	63
FL	71	66	83	76
GA	78	68	81	78
NC	64	48	67	60
OK	35	10	25	31
SC	81	50	74	76
TX	23	18	25	20
VA	68	33	49	58
8 Sts	68	55	70	67
These 8 States planted 95% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Peanut Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	4	12	68	16
FL	0	7	34	59	0
GA	0	5	27	57	11
NC	2	2	11	56	29
OK	1	7	22	70	0
SC	1	3	28	59	9
TX	0	7	30	54	9
VA	0	0	22	76	2
8 Sts	0	5	25	59	11
Prev Wk	0	3	22	64	11
Prev Yr	1	6	33	54	6

Rice Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 13 2025	5-Yr Avg
AR	40	7	17	15
CA	19	15	20	20
LA	63	71	76	68
MS	51	30	49	43
MO	11	8	16	12
TX	80	69	80	72
6 Sts	42	25	33	30
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	3	25	52	19
CA	0	0	10	50	40
LA	1	3	10	75	11
MS	0	0	37	45	18
MO	0	2	16	70	12
TX	0	0	24	70	6
6 Sts	1	2	20	58	19
Prev Wk	1	2	23	52	22
Prev Yr	0	2	18	63	17

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 13, 2025

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent Week Ending Jul 13, 2025												
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX	
AL	0	2	16	62	20		NH	0	0	1	97	2
AZ	56	24	17	2	1		NJ	1	3	36	53	7
AR	1	4	34	44	17		NM	10	29	18	7	36
CA	0	0	65	25	10		NY	0	3	12	72	13
CO	1	13	26	47	13		NC	0	2	12	80	6
CT	0	0	100	0	0		ND	1	8	30	56	5
DE	0	0	50	50	0		OH	0	2	19	73	6
FL	0	3	21	47	29		OK	2	7	28	53	10
GA	1	8	30	53	8		OR	17	21	25	27	10
ID	5	15	29	37	14		PA	1	2	6	83	8
IL	1	3	40	44	12		RI	0	0	42	50	8
IN	2	5	31	54	8		SC	0	10	37	46	7
IA	1	3	21	62	13		SD	3	11	39	41	6
KS	3	10	28	49	10		TN	1	5	21	59	14
KY	1	6	21	58	14		TX	8	13	19	39	21
LA	1	4	27	60	8		UT	5	21	36	38	0
ME	0	1	1	46	52		VT	0	0	0	50	50
MD	5	8	26	44	17		VA	1	2	26	57	14
MA	0	0	50	50	0		WA	10	16	49	24	1
MI	1	5	29	52	13		WV	2	10	40	46	2
MN	1	6	25	53	15		WI	1	5	24	53	17
MS	3	5	27	52	13		WY	7	21	35	27	10
MO	0	0	8	82	10		48 Sts	11	17	26	33	13
MT	32	33	23	8	4							
NE	10	27	39	22	2		Prev Wk	11	16	28	32	13
NV	35	55	10	0	0		Prev Yr	12	17	30	34	7

VP - Very Poor;

P - Poor;

F - Fair;

G - Good;

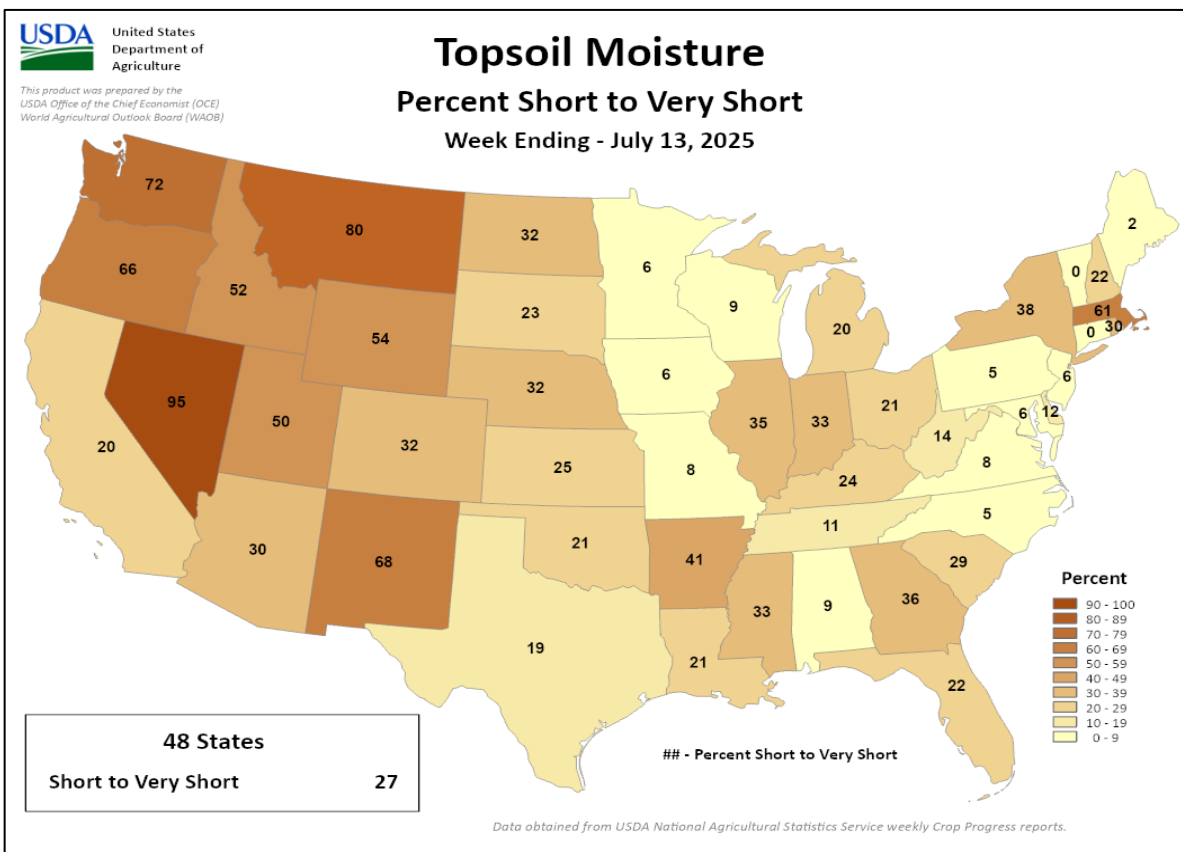
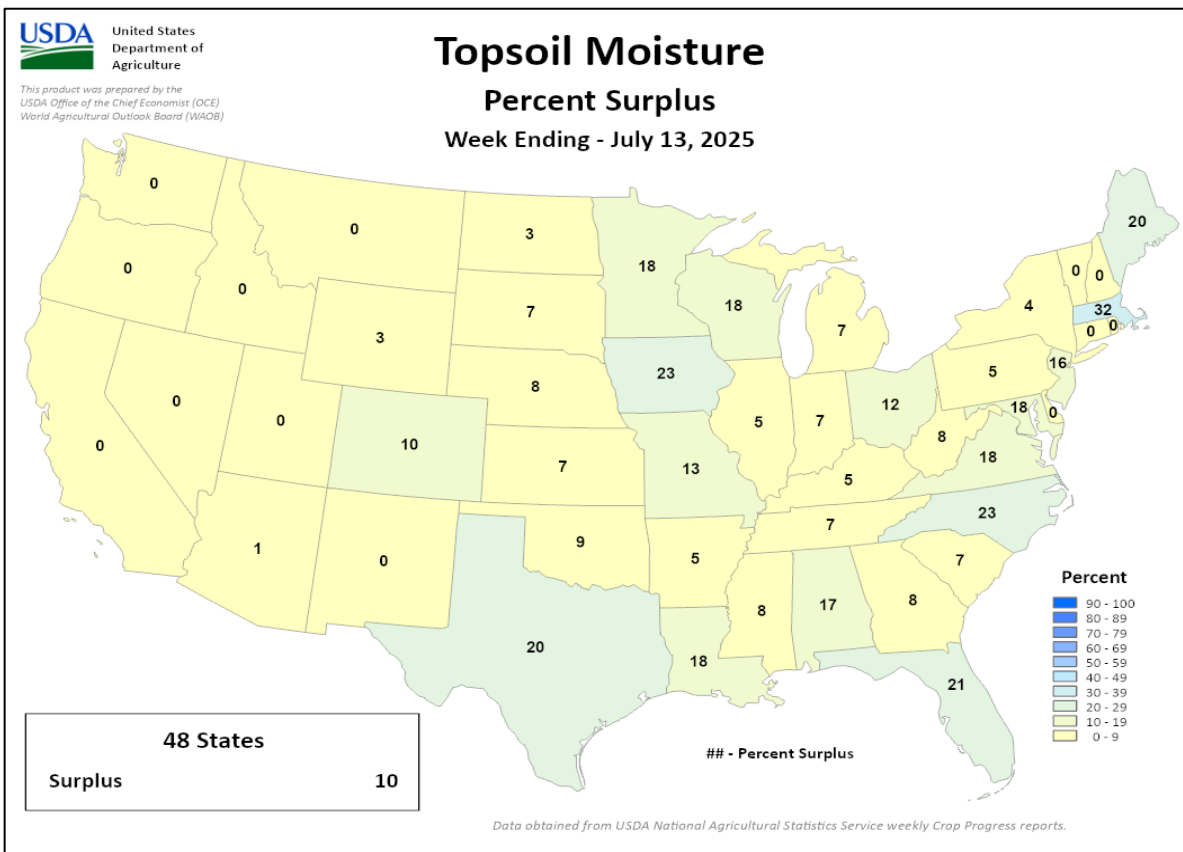
EX - Excellent

NA - Not Available;

*Revised

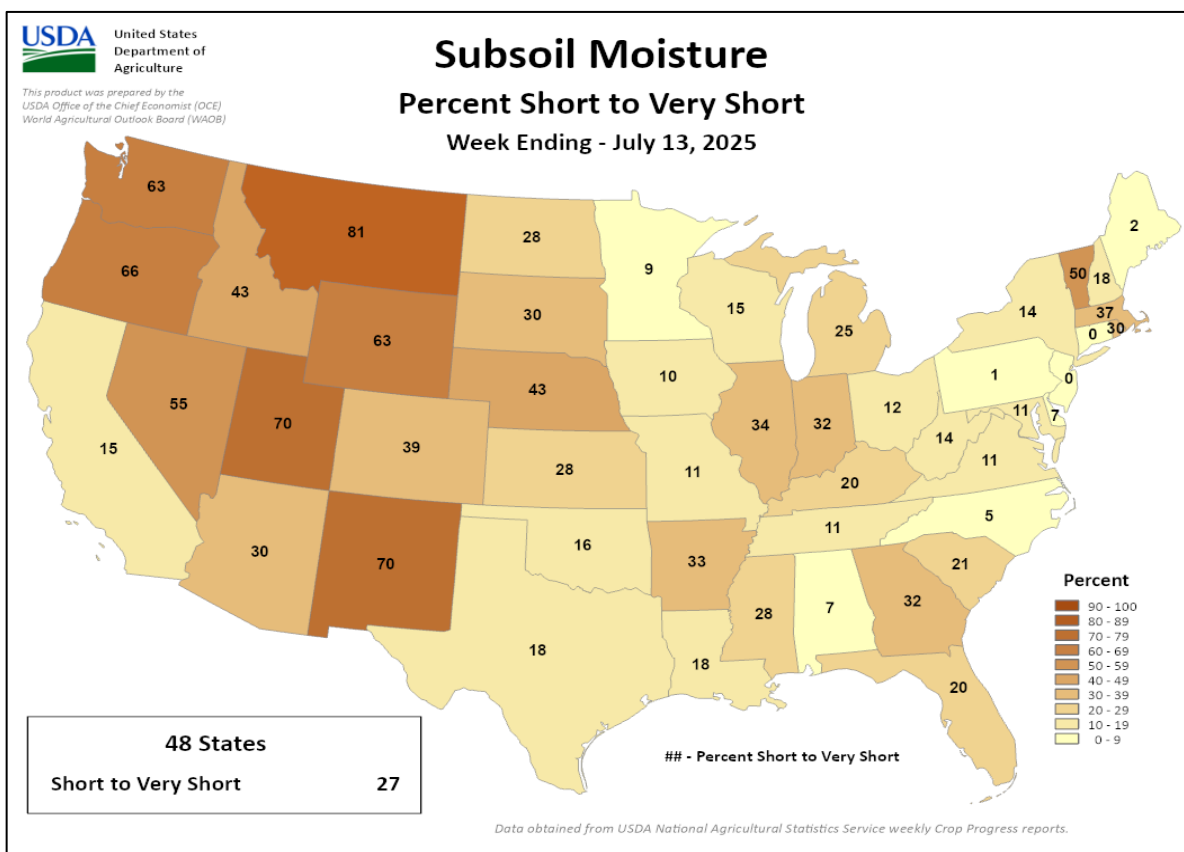
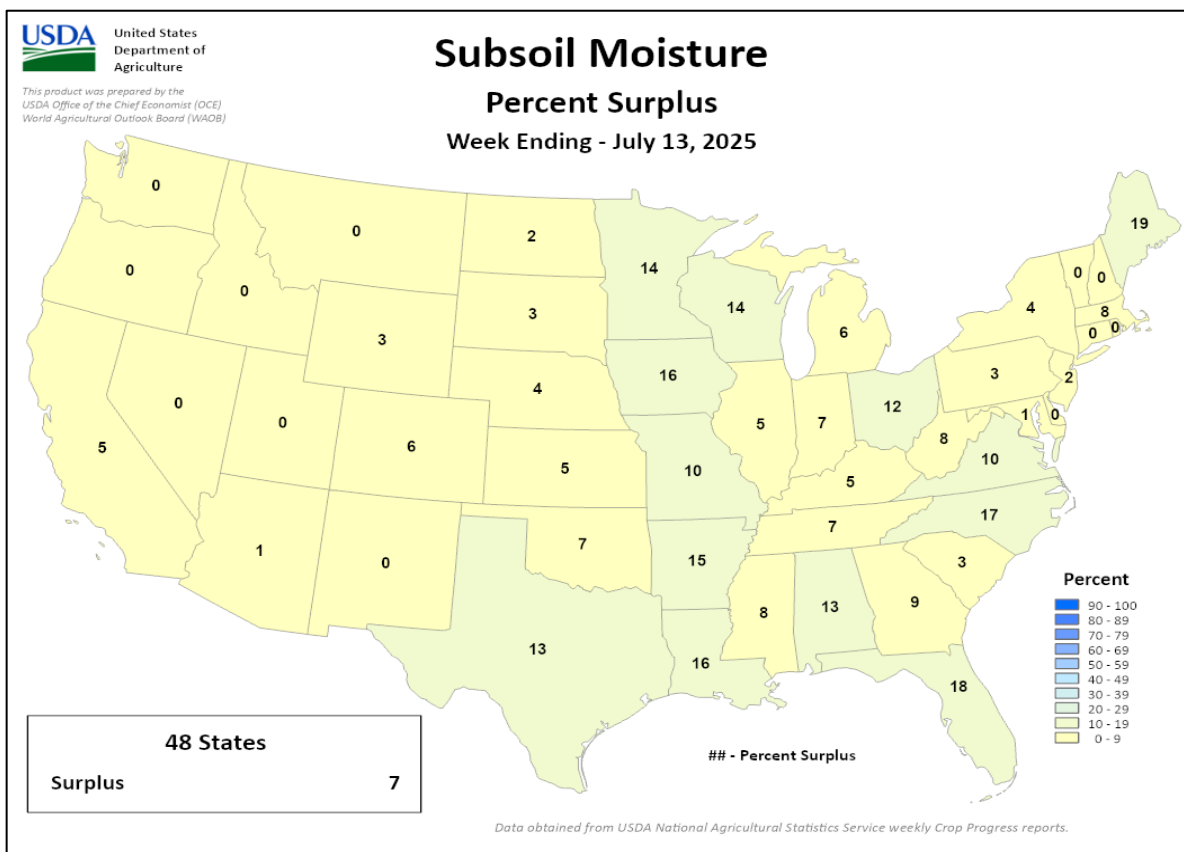
Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 13, 2025



Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 13, 2025



July 10 ENSO Diagnostic Discussion

SST Anomalies (°C)

02 JUL 2025

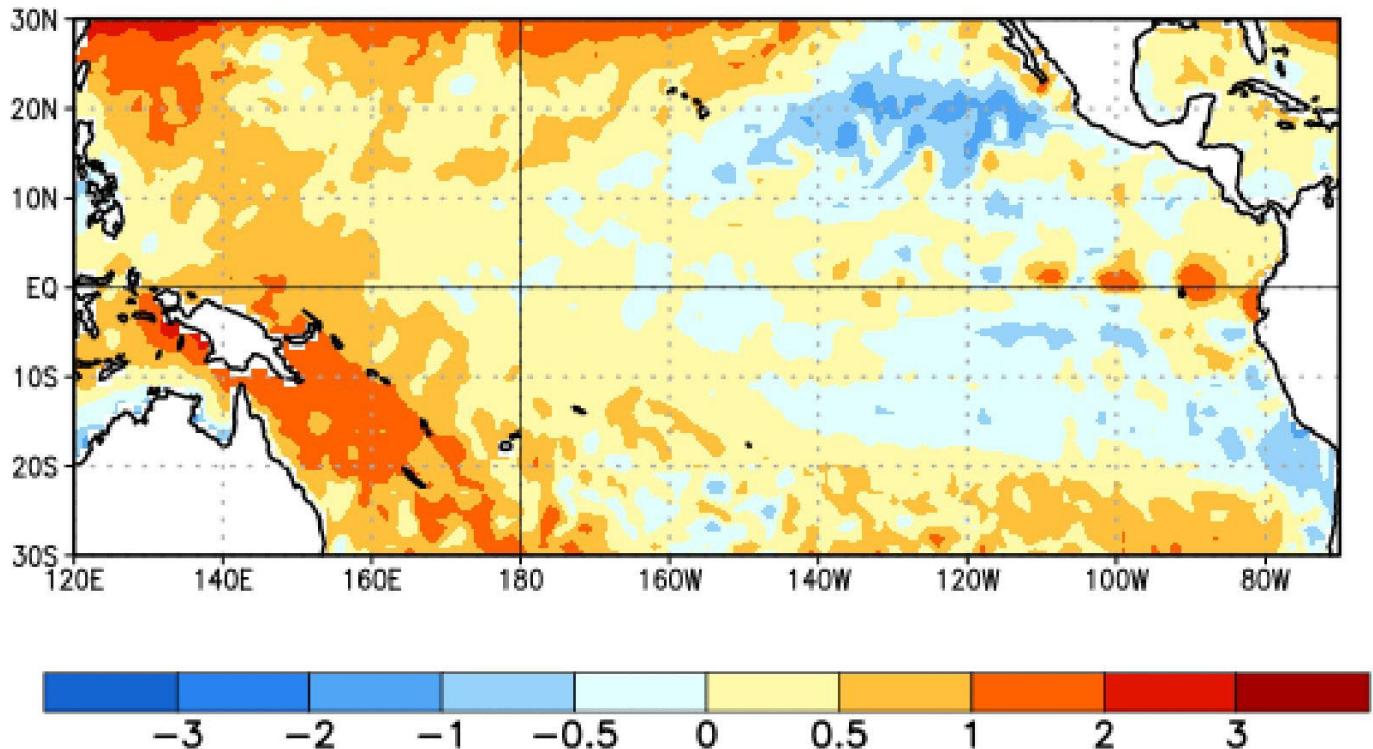


Figure 1: Average sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies (°C) for the week centered on 02 July 2025. Anomalies are computed with respect to the 1991-2020 base period weekly means.

ENSO Alert System Status: Not Active

Synopsis: ENSO-neutral conditions are the most likely outcome through the Northern Hemisphere warm season (56% chance in August-October). Thereafter, chances of La Niña conditions increase into the winter of 2025-26—but remain comparable to the chances of experiencing ENSO-neutral conditions.

During June 2025, ENSO-neutral conditions continued, with near-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) prevailing across most of the equatorial Pacific Ocean (figure 1). The latest weekly Niño SST index values ranged from 0.0°C to +0.4°C. Subsurface temperature anomalies were weakly positive and nearly unchanged from last month, with mostly above-average temperatures established along the thermocline. Over the east-central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean, low-level wind anomalies were easterly and upper-level wind anomalies were westerly. Convection remained enhanced over Indonesia. Collectively, the coupled ocean-atmosphere system in the tropical Pacific reflected ENSO-neutral conditions.

The IRI predictions indicate ENSO-neutral conditions are most likely through the Northern Hemisphere winter 2025-26. In contrast, the North American Multi-Model Ensemble

favors the onset of La Niña conditions during the Northern Hemisphere fall, though lasting a shorter duration than NOAA's requirement of five consecutive overlapping 3-month seasons. While temperatures in the subsurface equatorial Pacific remain mostly above average, easterly trade winds are predicted to strengthen in the coming month, which could portend cooler conditions. In summary, ENSO-neutral conditions are most likely through the end of the Northern Hemisphere summer 2025. Thereafter, chances of La Niña increase into the fall of 2025 and winter 2025-26—but remain nearly equal to the chances of ENSO-neutral.

The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for **14 August 2025**. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail to: ncep.list.ensu-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

July 6 – 12, 2025

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Much cooler weather accompanied by widespread rain ended the early-July heat wave and provided timely improvements to summer crop yield prospects.

WESTERN FSU: Blistering heat developed across Russia and eastern Ukraine, hastening corn and sunflowers toward or into reproduction while lowering summer crop yield prospects.

EASTERN FSU: Widespread showers and somewhat cooler temperatures across northern Kazakhstan and central Russia favored reproductive spring grains, while seasonably sunny albeit not as hot conditions favored flowering cotton farther south.

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

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon showers aided kharif crop establishment across India and eased dryness in Pakistan.

EAST ASIA: Typhoon Danas brought extremely heavy rain to Taiwan and southeastern China, causing localized flooding.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon rainfall continued to benefit main-season rice across northern portions of the region.

AUSTRALIA: Showers in southwestern and southern Australia eased dryness and improved soil moisture for vegetative winter crops, while mostly dry weather over southeastern croplands maintained drought concerns.

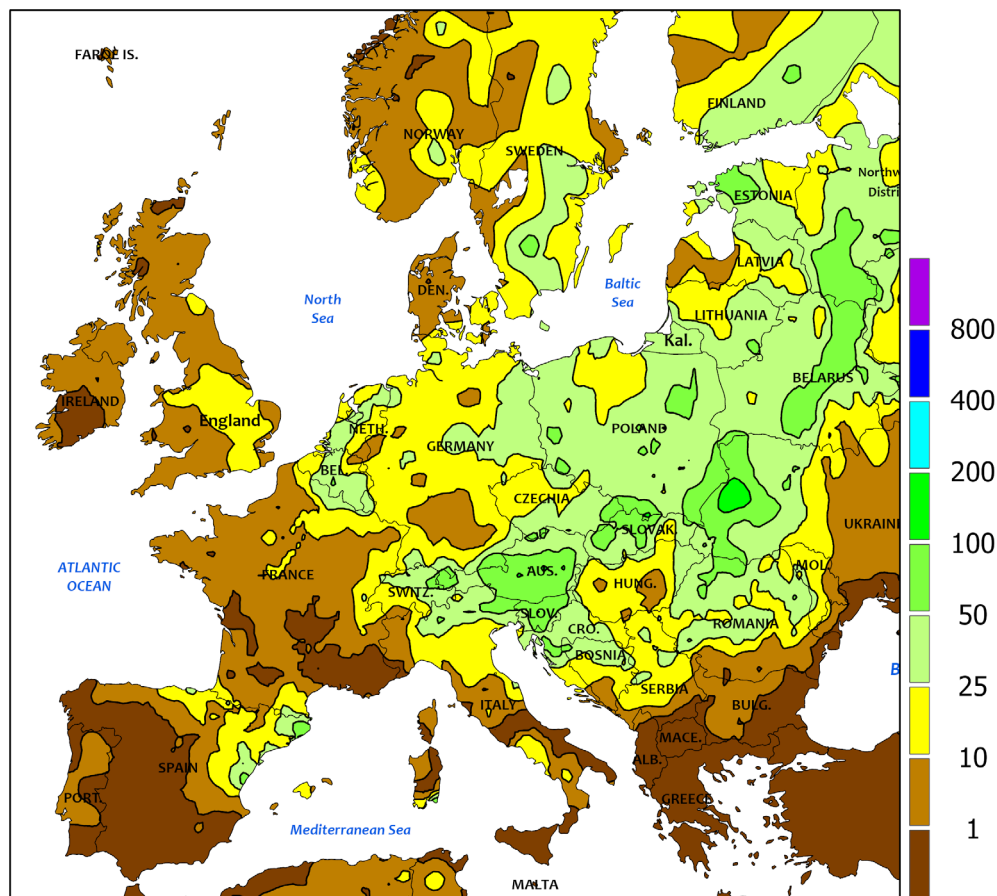
MEXICO: Widespread showers maintained favorable growing conditions for summer crops on the southern plateau corn belt.

CANADIAN PRARIES: Variable rainfall left some spring-sown crops in need of moisture, especially in southwestern Saskatchewan and environs.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Very warm weather favored winter wheat maturation and a rapid pace of summer crop development.



EUROPE
Total Precipitation(mm)
July 6 - 12, 2025



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

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



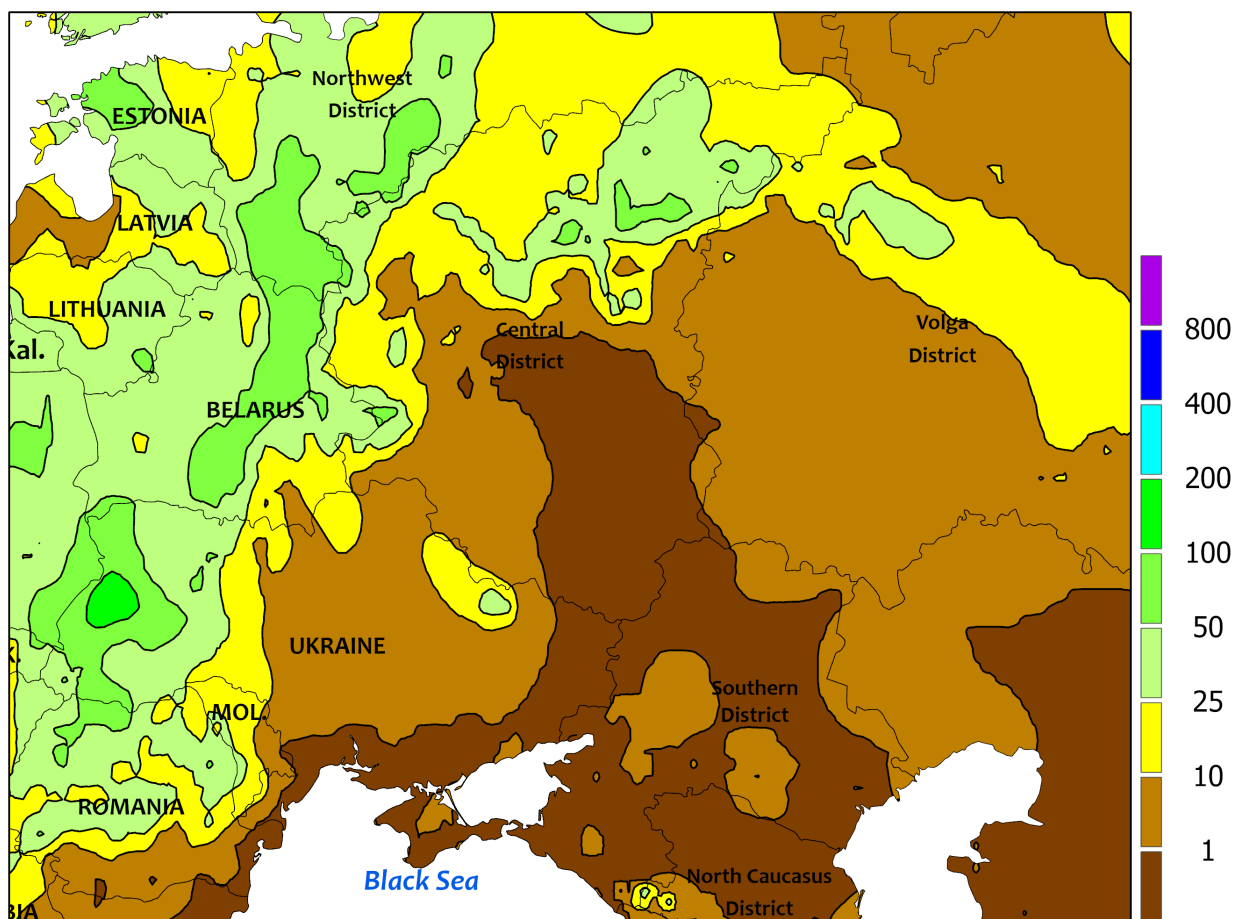
EUROPE

Much cooler weather and widespread rain brought an end to the early-July heat wave. Following the preceding week's blistering heat, a strong cold front brought near- to below-normal temperatures (locally up to 4°C below normal in central Europe) along with widespread showers and thunderstorms. Rainfall totaled 10 to 75 mm from England and northern France* eastward, with totals exceeding 100 mm from Austria into southwestern Poland. However, mostly dry and hot weather (35-40°C) lingered across the lower Danube River Valley and Greece. The wet and cool conditions were nearly ideal for summer crops approaching (north) or entering (south) reproduction and

improved yield prospects significantly. Nevertheless, corn in northern Italy likely suffered irreversible yield losses due to the crop's more advanced stage of development (tasseling and silking) when the early-month heat arrived. Despite the overall cooler weather pattern, extreme heat (approaching or topping 40°C) in central and southern Spain maintained very high irrigation demands for flowering to filling summer crops.

**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)
July 6 - 12, 2025



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

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

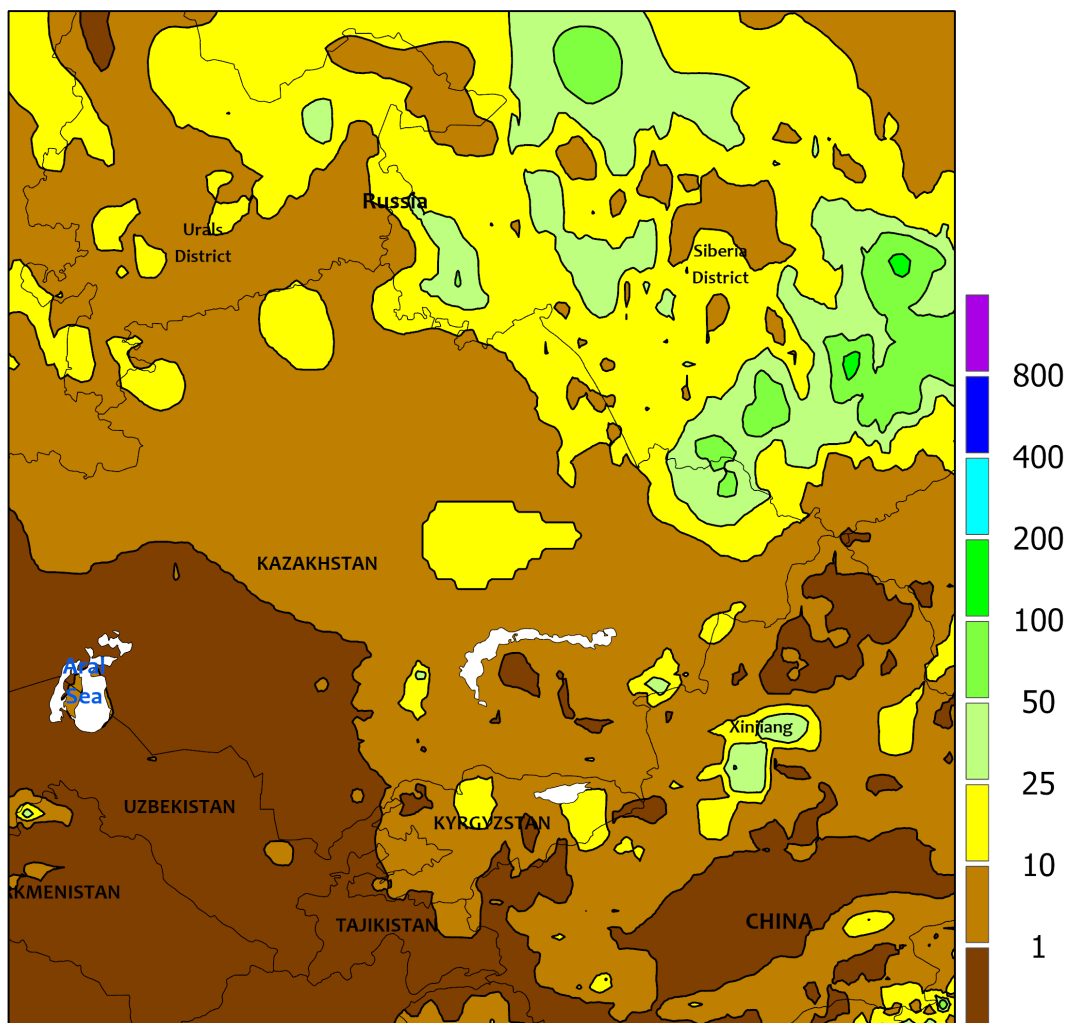


WESTERN FSU

A blistering heat wave overspread central and eastern croplands, while moderate to heavy rain continued across the western and northern thirds of the region. Sunny and very hot weather replaced recent cool and rainy conditions in western Russia and eastern Ukraine, with daytime highs approaching or topping 40°C on numerous consecutive days as the week drew to a close. The extreme heat hastened corn and sunflowers toward or into reproduction and rapidly lowered summer crop yield prospects, though the hot

and dry conditions favored winter wheat drydown and harvesting. Conversely, a stationary storm system — locked in place by a blocking high over western and northern Russia — produced moderate to heavy rain (20-80 mm, locally as much as 150 mm) from northern Moldova and western Ukraine northeastward across Belarus and northwestern Russia, maintaining good to excellent conditions for reproductive to filling spring grains as well as vegetative to reproductive summer crops.

EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation(mm)
July 6 - 12, 2025



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

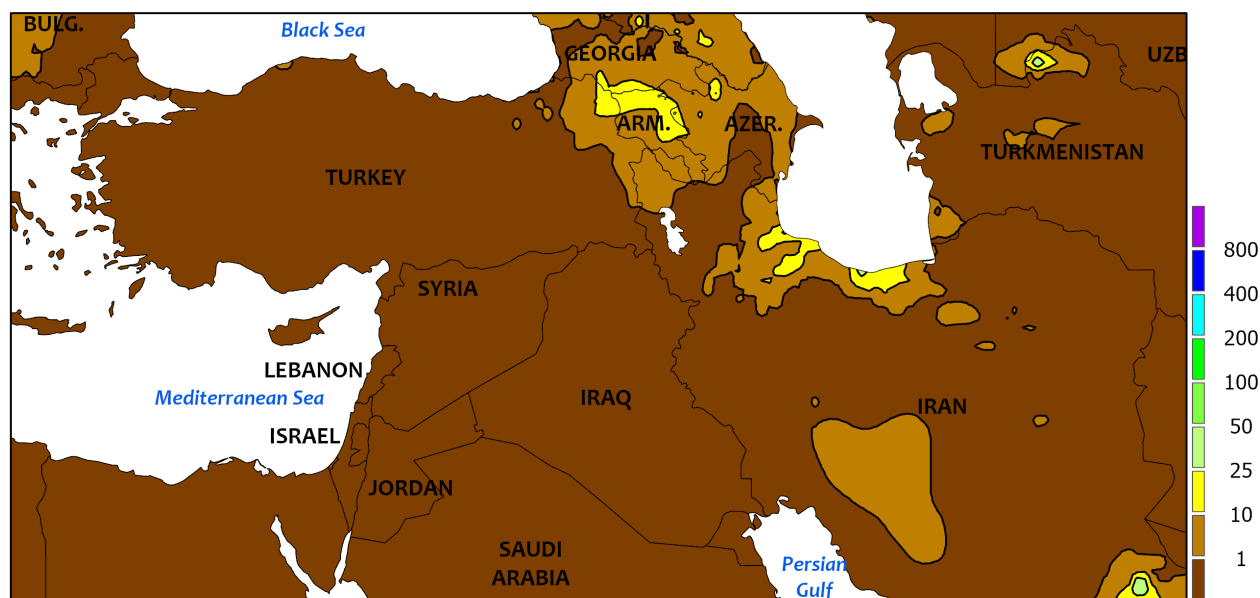


EASTERN FSU

Continued wet but somewhat cooler weather in the north contrasted with seasonal heat and dryness in the south. Temperatures returned to near-normal levels following the preceding week's cool readings, encouraging the development of vegetative to reproductive spring grains and summer crops. Rainfall tallied 10 to 80 mm (locally more) from northeastern Kazakhstan into Russia's Siberia District, while rainfall was lighter and highly variable (1-25 mm) in northern Kazakhstan and central Russia. Overall, conditions

remained good to excellent as spring wheat and barley approached or progressed through the key reproductive stages of development. Farther south across the Commonwealth of Independent States, seasonably sunny skies and near-normal temperatures favored the development of flowering cotton following the preceding week's extreme heat. However, widespread and unseasonably heavy showers and thunderstorms (10-35 mm) provided supplemental moisture and alleviated irrigation demands in Kyrgyzstan and environs.

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation(mm)
July 6 - 12, 2025



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

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



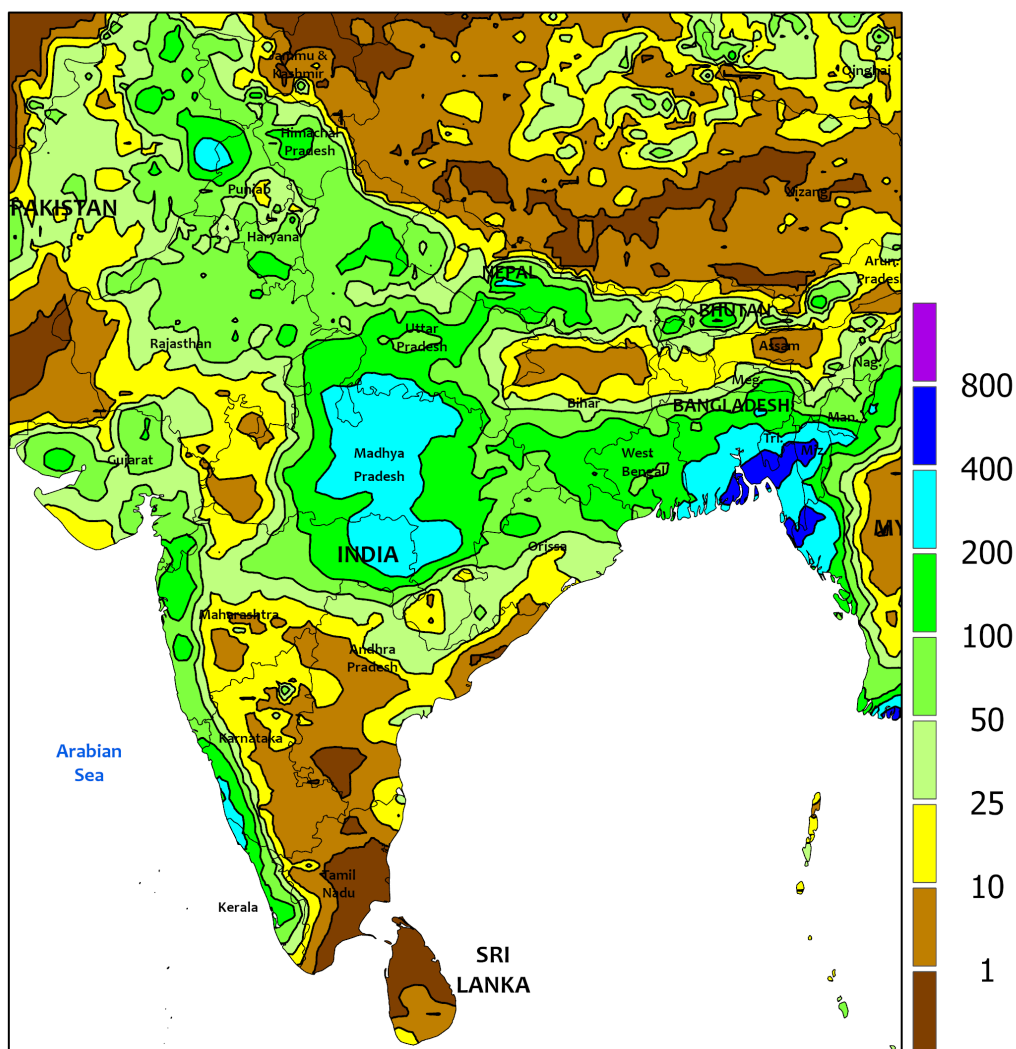
MIDDLE EAST

Following the preceding week's respite, blistering heat returned to Turkey. Under mostly sunny skies, temperatures during the monitoring period averaged 2 to 5°C above normal over most of Turkey, though readings adjacent to the country's coasts were close to normal. Daytime highs spiked into the lower 40s (degrees C) in western and southeastern growing areas and approached 38°C on the climatologically

cooler Anatolian Plateau. The heat heightened irrigation demands for reproductive summer crops and likely lowered yield prospects in areas where irrigation supplies were limited.

**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)
July 6 - 12, 2025



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

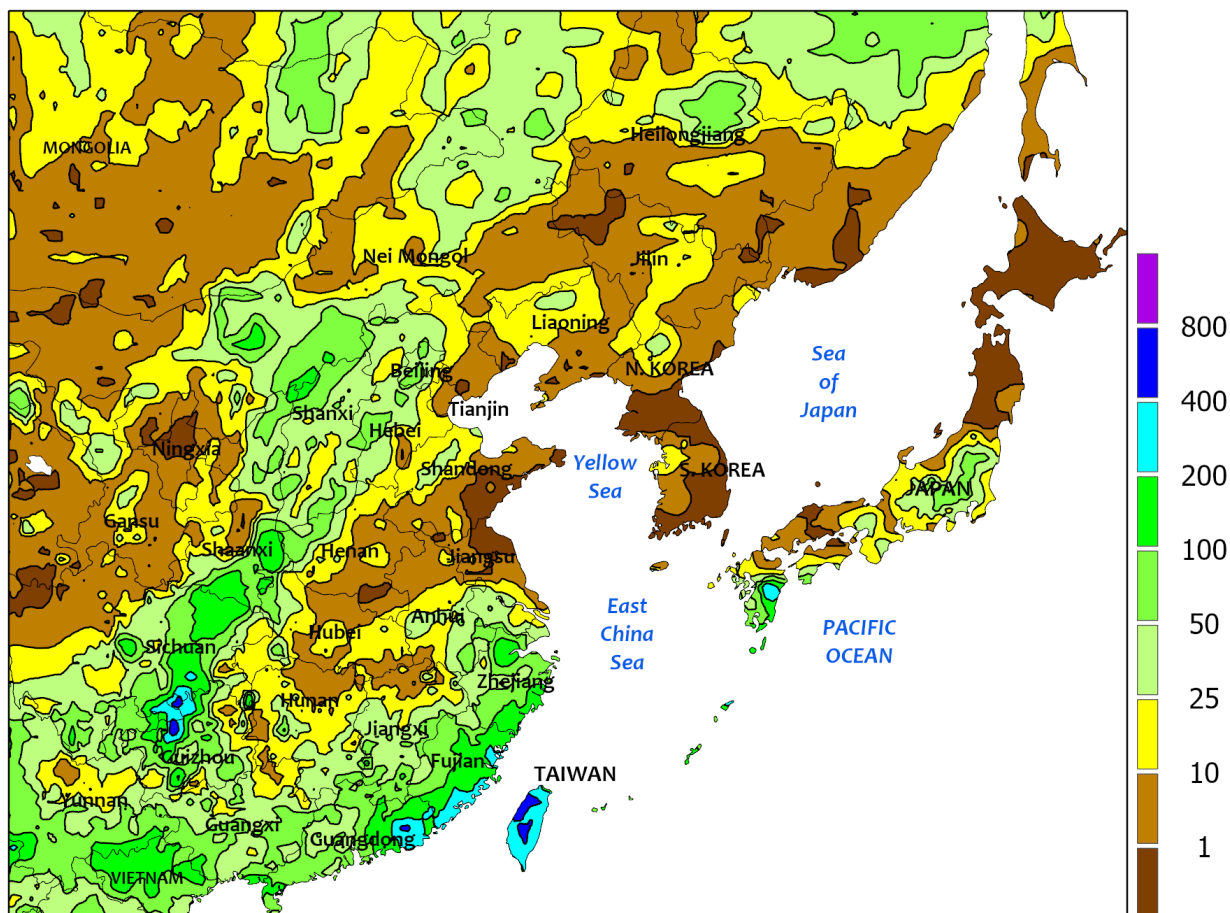


SOUTH ASIA

Beneficial monsoon showers persisted across much of India and Pakistan. Widespread precipitation, ranging from 25 to 200 mm, replenished soil moisture and bolstered irrigation supplies. This moisture proved especially favorable for cotton and rice cultivation in Pakistan. Certain areas, including parts of Pakistan and central India, recorded rainfall totals upwards of 400 mm,

while the coastal region of Bangladesh observed precipitation in excess of 600 mm. In contrast, southeastern India continued to experience arid conditions with little to no rainfall. While daytime highs for most of the region averaged in the lower to upper 30s (degrees C), temperatures in the central and northern parts of the region were 1 to 3°C below normal.

EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
July 6 - 12, 2025



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

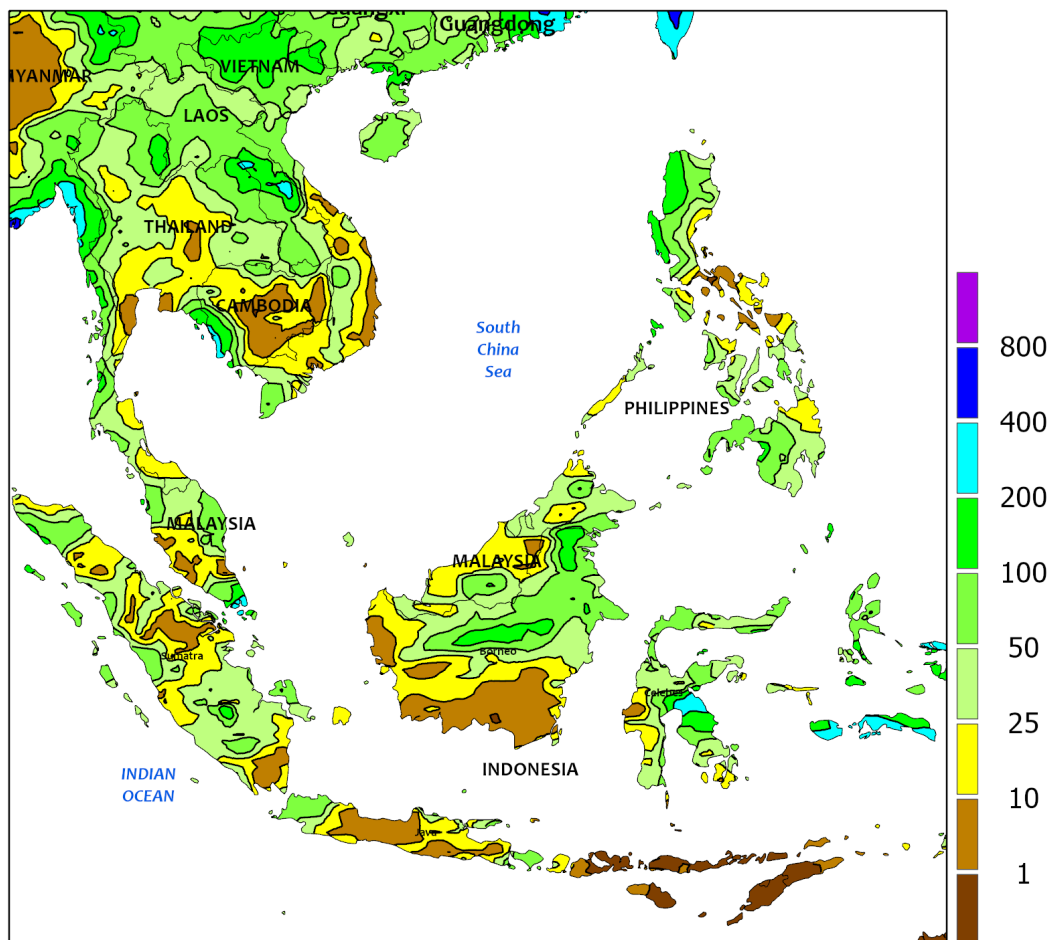


EASTERN ASIA

After making landfall in southwestern Taiwan, Typhoon Danas brought torrential rains (100-200 mm) and significant flooding to the island, as well as the southern coastal areas of China's Fujian province (100-320 mm). As the storm moved northward, it gradually weakened to a tropical storm, though it still produced substantial rainfall (100-200 mm) across the coastal regions of Fujian and Zhejiang provinces in China. In northeastern China and the North China Plain, scattered showers

prevailed (10-100 mm), improving moisture for crops in some locations. Elsewhere, a Tropical Depression Nari formed just south of Japan on July 11 and intensified to a Tropical Storm as it moved northward just off the eastern coast of Japan causing localized heavy rainfall (up to 200 mm). Temperatures throughout the eastern and northern parts of the region ranged anywhere from 1 to 6°C above normal, with daytime highs averaging in the middle to upper 30s (degrees C).

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
July 6 - 12, 2025



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

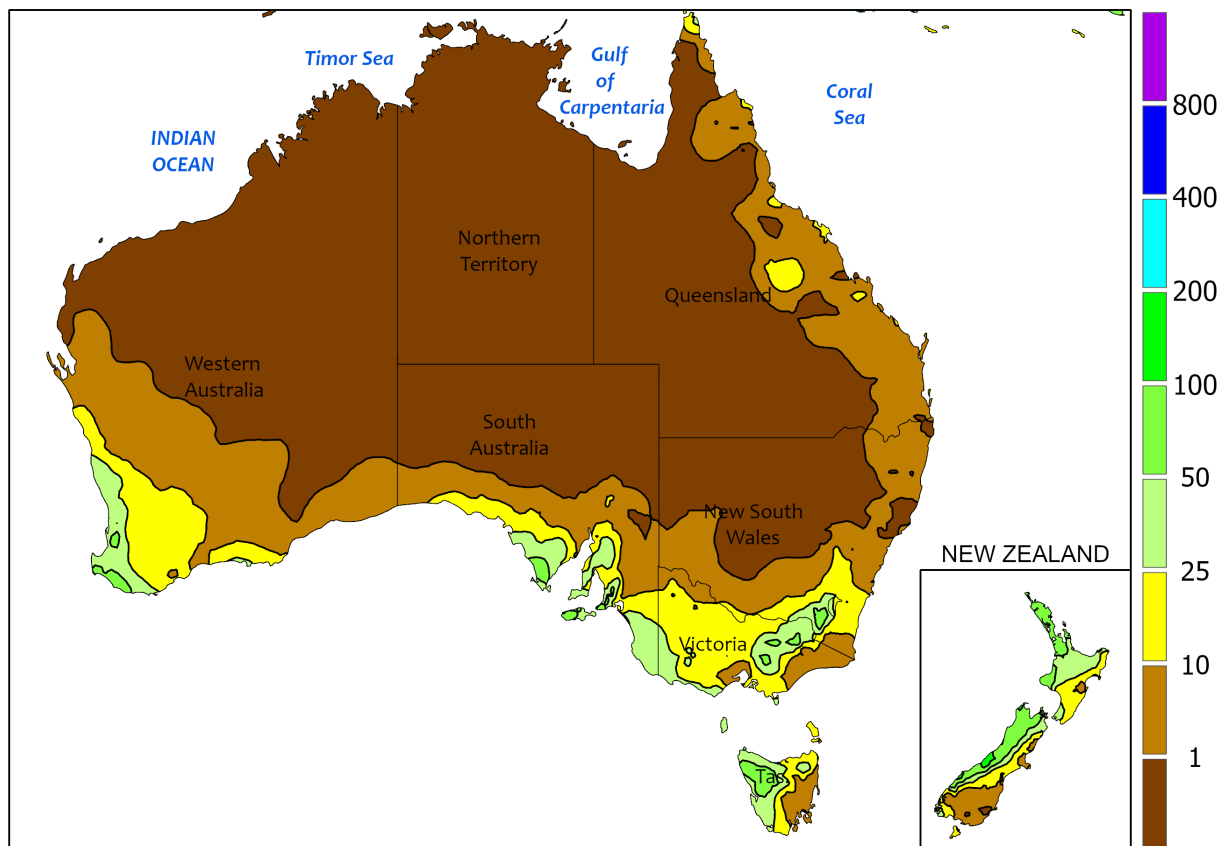


SOUTHEAST ASIA

Thailand and surrounding areas continued to experience seasonal monsoon showers. Rainfall totals averaged 10 to 100 mm across the region, with some locations receiving up to 300 mm. In the Philippines, the Southwest Monsoon, exacerbated by Typhoon Danas as it was forming northwest of Luzon, brought heavy to extremely heavy rainfall,

with some areas recording up to 200 mm. Meanwhile, Malaysia and Indonesia continued to receive beneficial seasonal rainfall (10-100 mm). Temperatures remained near normal throughout the area, with daytime highs in the middle to upper 30s (degrees C) and nighttime lows in the lower to middle 20s.

AUSTRALIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
July 6 - 12, 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

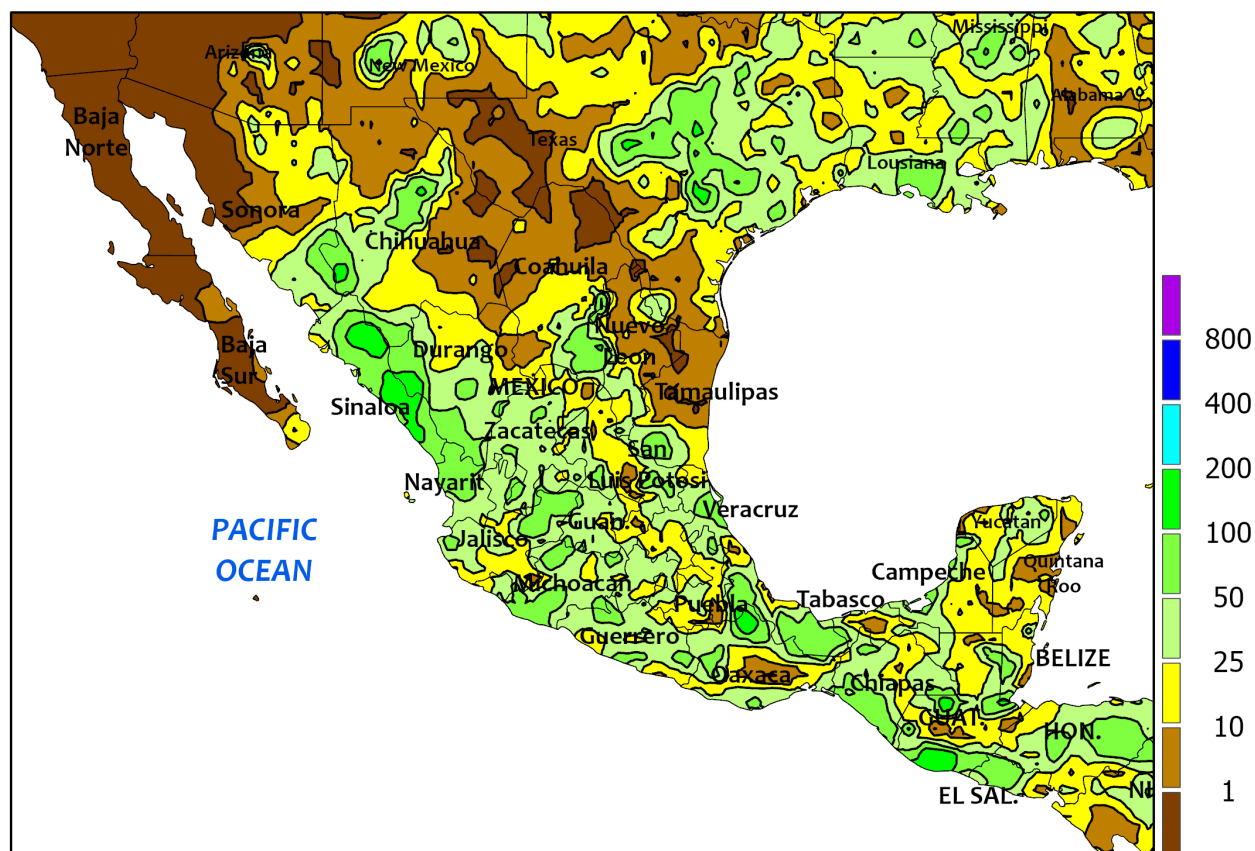


AUSTRALIA

Additional showers across southwestern and southern Australia contrasted with mostly dry weather in southeastern portions of the country. For the second consecutive week, a pair of cold fronts brought widespread moderate to heavy showers (5-50 mm, heaviest in the north) to Western Australia's growing areas. Consequently, prospects continued to improve for vegetative wheat, barley, and rapeseed. Similar

rainfall also improved soil moisture for winter crops across South Australia and Victoria. Conversely, mostly dry weather maintained drought concerns over southern New South Wales. Dry weather favored winter grain and oilseed development in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, where the latest satellite-derived Vegetation Health Index continued to depict good to excellent crop vigor.

MEXICO
Total Precipitation(mm)
July 6 - 12, 2025



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



MEXICO

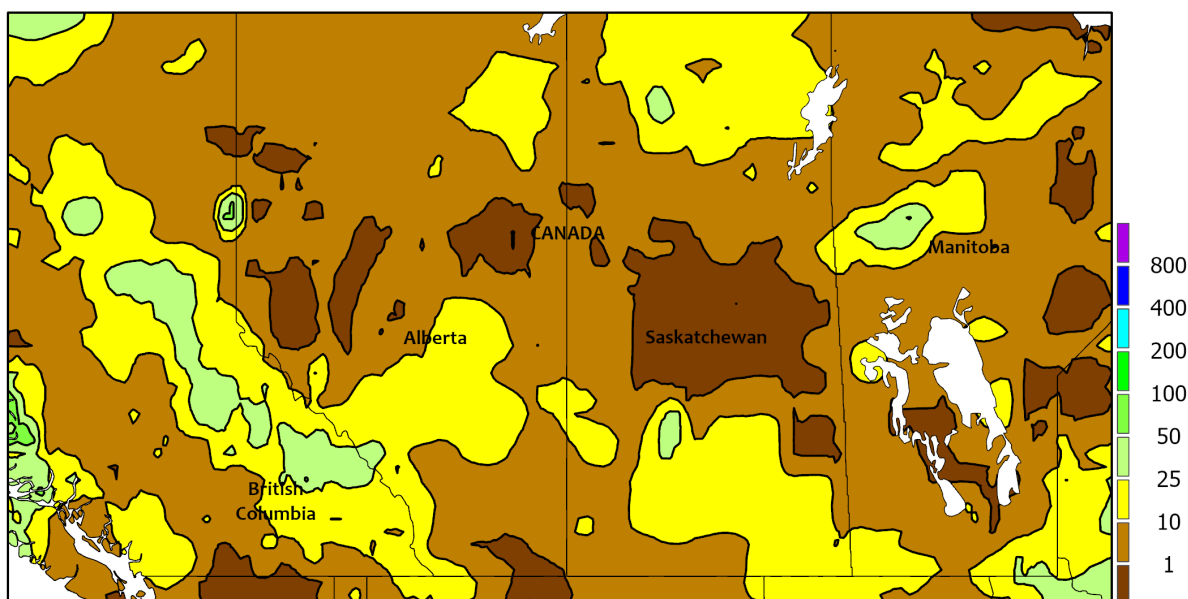
Widespread showers continued nearly nationwide, benefiting summer crops on the southern plateau corn belt and across southeastern Mexico. Primary corn-producing areas on the southern plateau generally received rainfall totaling 10 to 50 mm, with locally higher amounts. Locally heavy rain extended northward along and near the Pacific Coast into Sinaloa. Meanwhile, somewhat drier conditions were particularly favorable in parts of the Gulf

Coast States, such as Veracruz and Tamaulipas, that had experienced excessive rainfall and local flooding in recent weeks. Elsewhere, lingering drought-affected sections of northern Mexico received only spotty showers, as rainfall associated with the North American monsoon circulation became more erratic. Temperatures were close to normal for early July, except as much as 2°C above normal in northwestern Mexico.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Total Precipitation(mm)

July 6 - 12, 2025



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



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

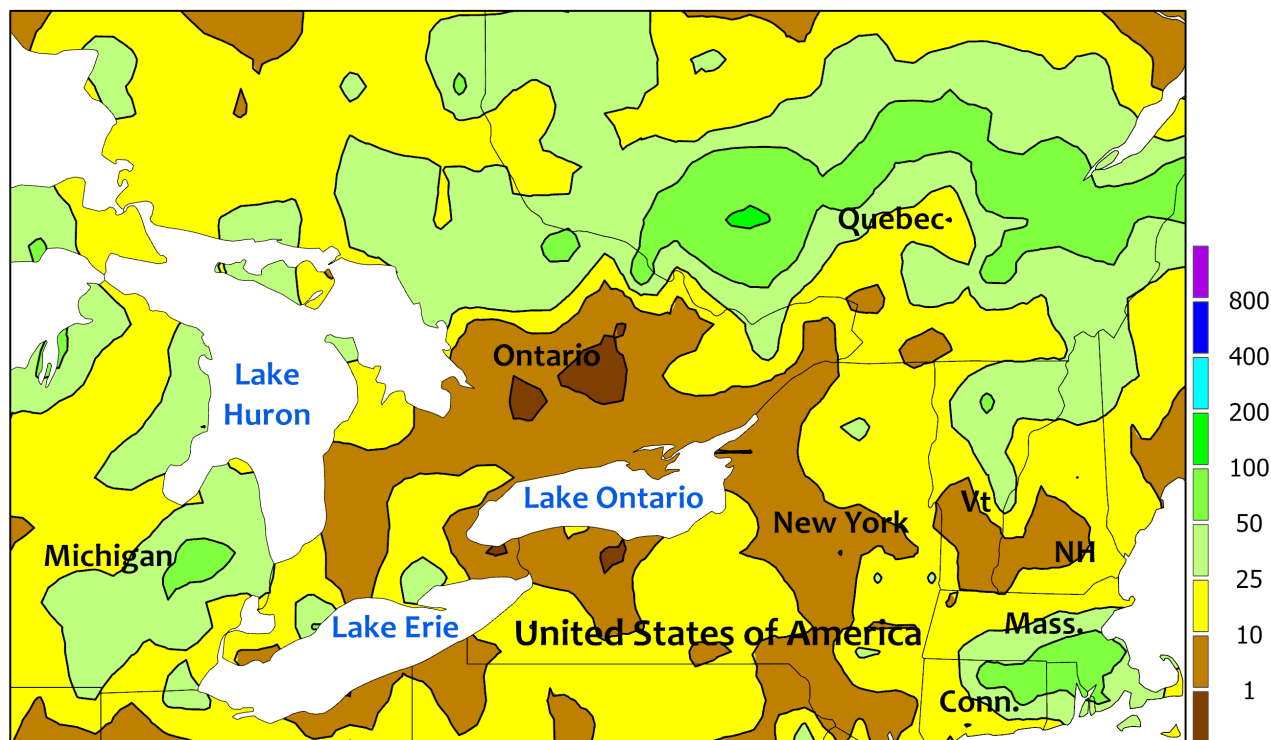
As the week began, cropland topsoil moisture in Saskatchewan was rated 45 percent very short to short, according to provincial reports. Meanwhile, 38 percent of Saskatchewan's pastures were rated in very poor to poor condition. As the week progressed, Prairie rainfall totaled 25 mm or less, with higher amounts confined to parts of Alberta and southern Saskatchewan. Weekly temperatures were within 2°C of normal, although maxima briefly spiked to 35°C or higher in portions of southern Saskatchewan. A few days earlier, the June 30 Canadian Drought Monitor

had indicated that one of the greatest areas of drought concern encompassed southwestern Saskatchewan and environs, where a pocket of Severe to Extreme Drought (D2 to D3) existed. Some of Saskatchewan's northern crop production areas, along with much of southern Manitoba and the Peace River Valley, were experiencing Moderate to Severe Drought (D1 to D2). In drought-affected areas of the Prairies, crop impacts included poor pasture growth and accelerated development of spring-sown crops, such as barley and spring wheat.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Total Precipitation(mm)

July 6 - 12, 2025



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



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Very warm weather promoted winter wheat maturation and early-season harvest efforts, as well as a rapid pace of summer crop growth. Meanwhile, significant rainfall was scarce across southeastern Canada's major crop production areas. Interestingly, a band of heavy rain (25 to 75 mm or more) fell just to the north,

clipping northern production areas in Ontario and Quebec. Within the area of mostly dry weather, encompassing most of southwestern Ontario except north of Lake Erie, temperatures averaged 2 to 4°C above normal, with maximum readings generally ranging from 30 to 34°C.



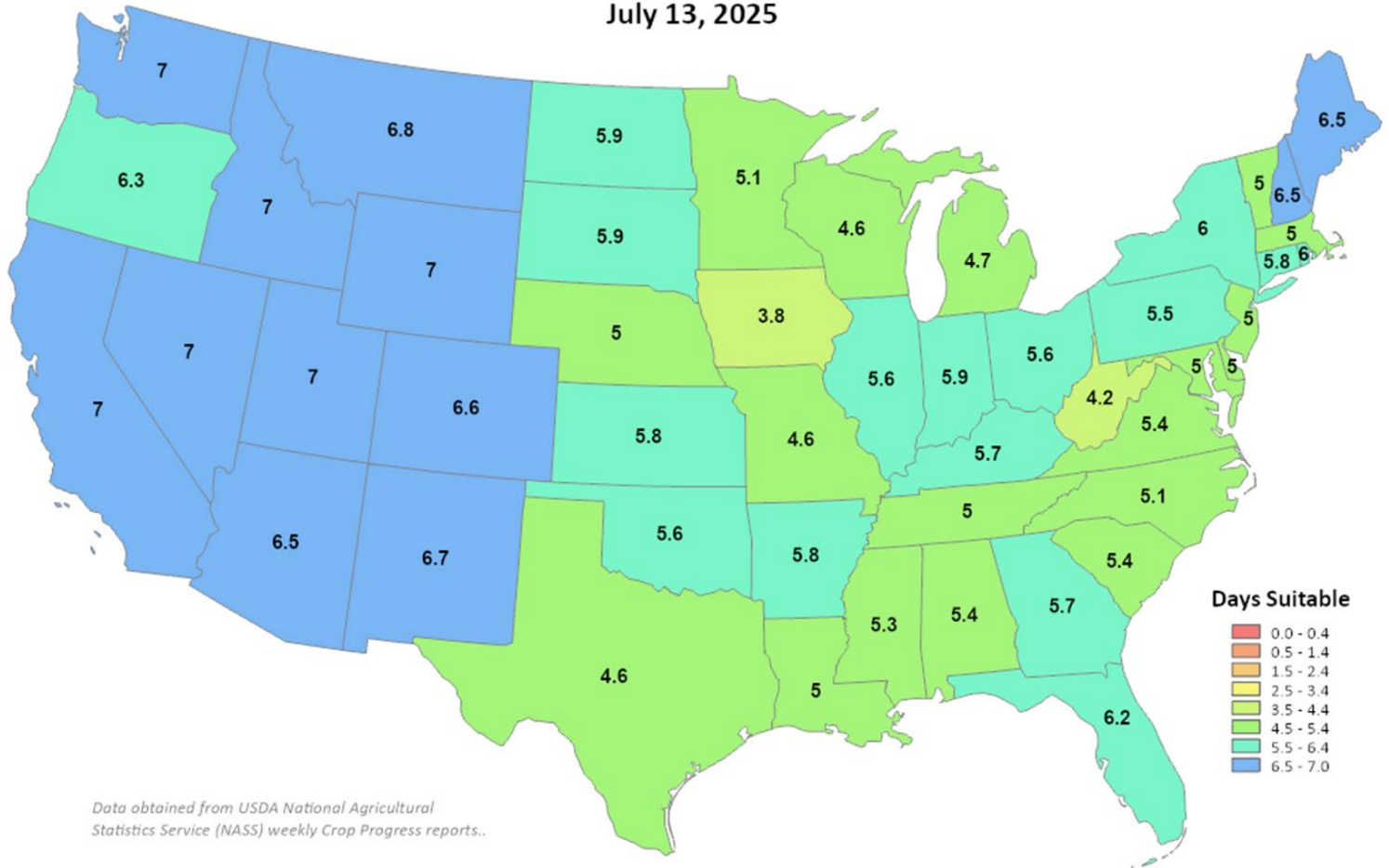
United States
Department of
Agriculture

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Days Suitable for Fieldwork

Week Ending

July 13, 2025



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