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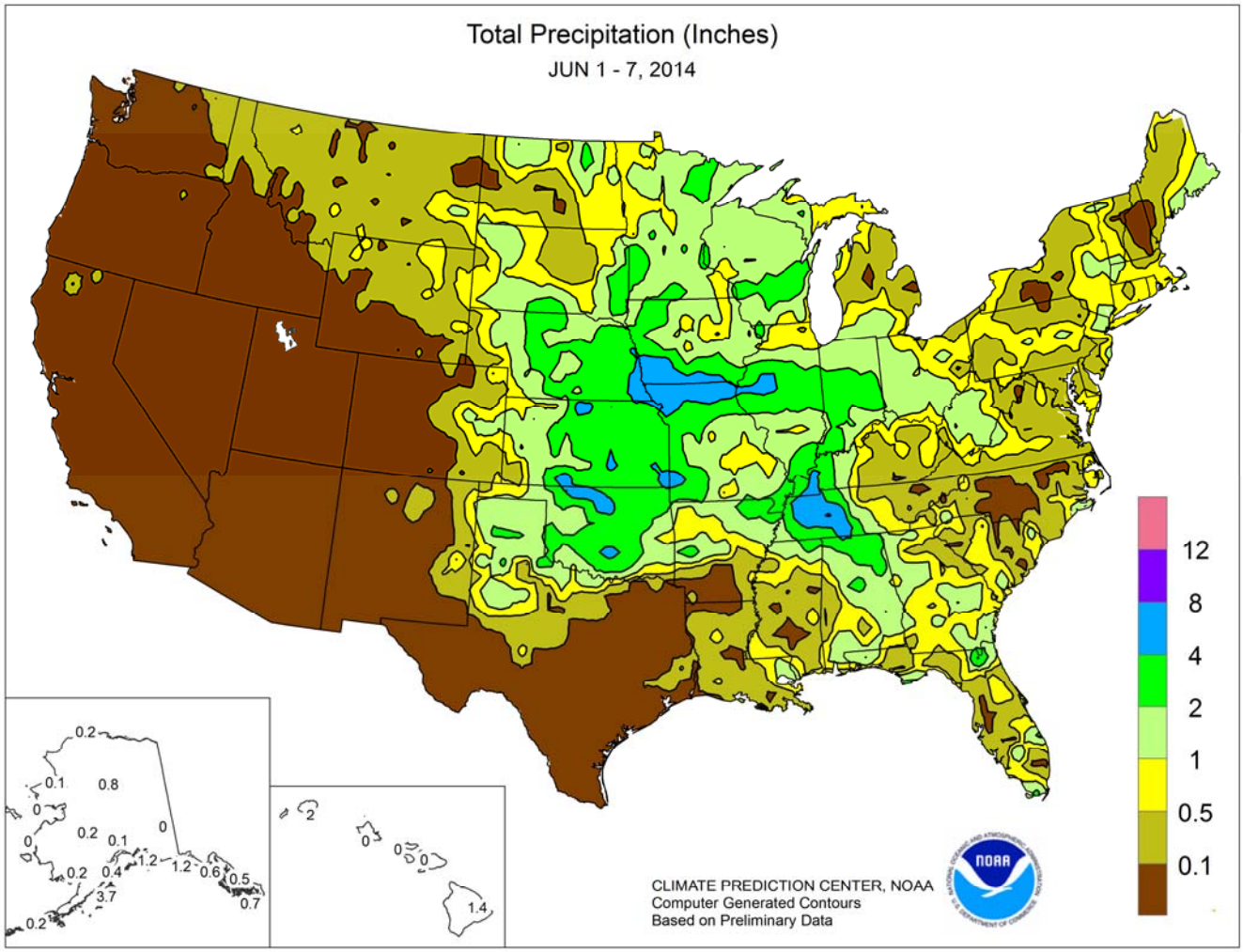
WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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 1 – 7, 2014

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

For the second time in less than a month, a significant, multi-day storm event unfolded across the **southern Plains**. The rain improved prospects for summer crops and continued to revive rangeland and pastures. Prior to the arrival of heavy rain across the **southern Plains**, multiple rounds of heavy showers and locally severe thunderstorms crossed the **central Plains**, **Mid-South**, and **Midwest**. Weekly rainfall totaled 4 inches or more in numerous locations across the **central and southern Plains**, **Tennessee Valley**, and **southwestern Corn Belt**.

(Continued on page 5)

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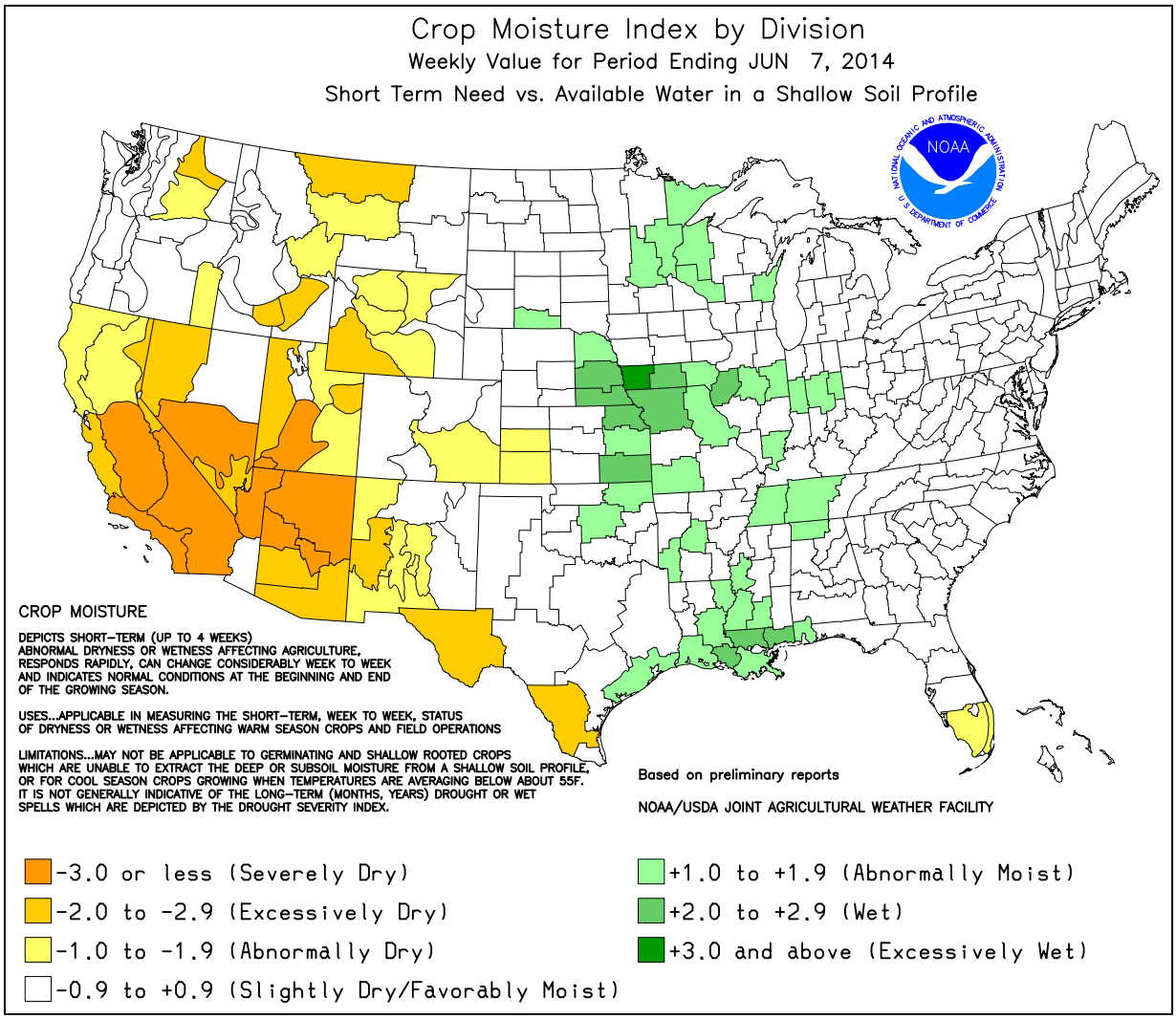
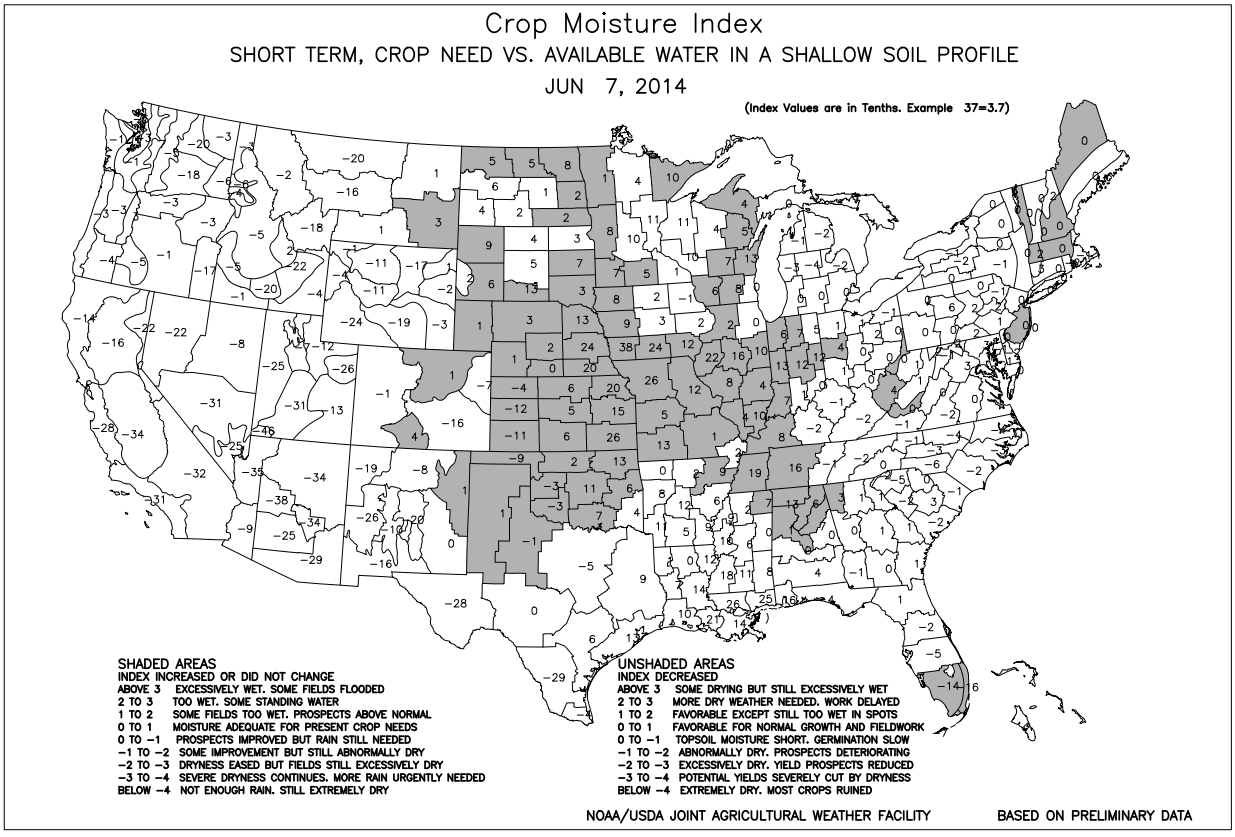
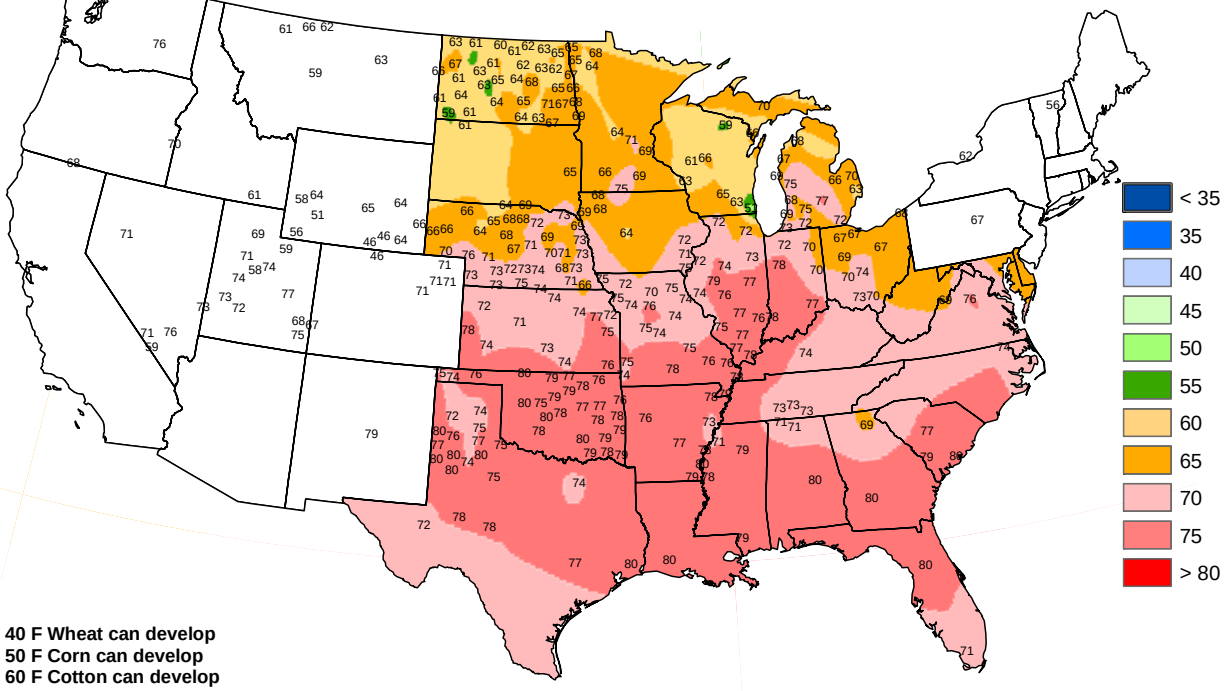

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending JUN 7, 2014
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
-3.0 or less (Severely Dry)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Excessively Dry)
-1.0 to -1.9 (Abnormally Dry)
-0.9 to +0.9 (Slightly Dry/Favorably Moist)
+1.0 to +1.9 (Abnormally Moist)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Wet)
+3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)


Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE
JUN 7, 2014
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
-2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES. MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. STILL EXTREMELY DRY
UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. MOST CROPS RUINED
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA

Average Soil Temperature (° F, 4" Bare)

June 1 - 7, 2014



40 F Wheat can develop
50 F Corn can develop
60 F Cotton can develop

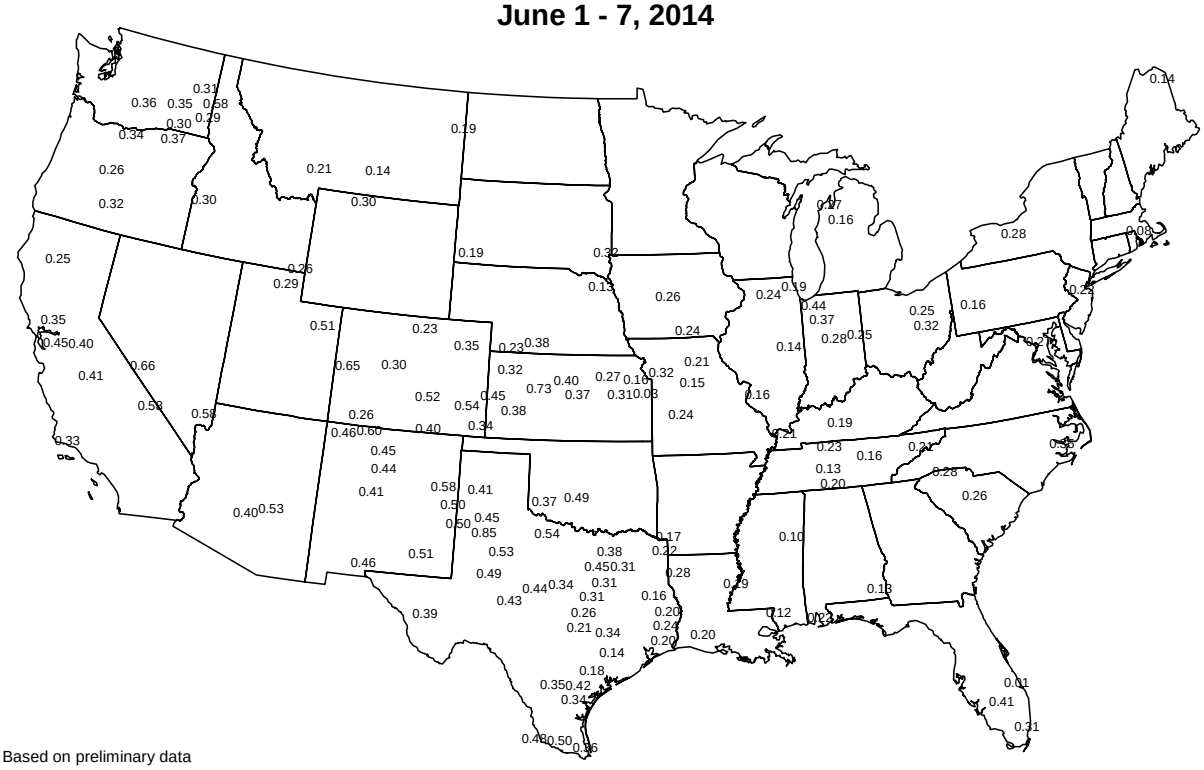
Based on preliminary data.

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

USDA United States Department of Agriculture

Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

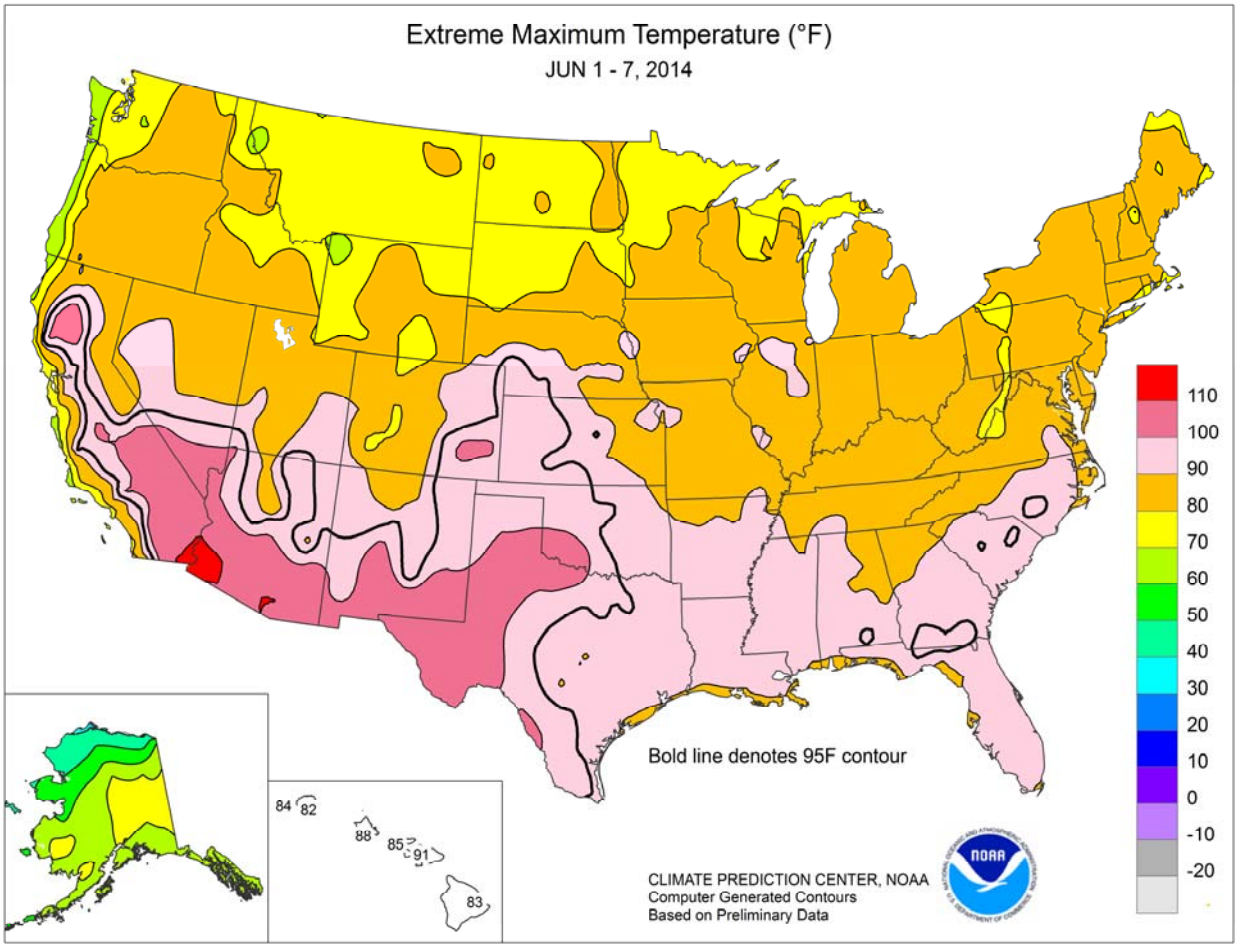
June 1 - 7, 2014

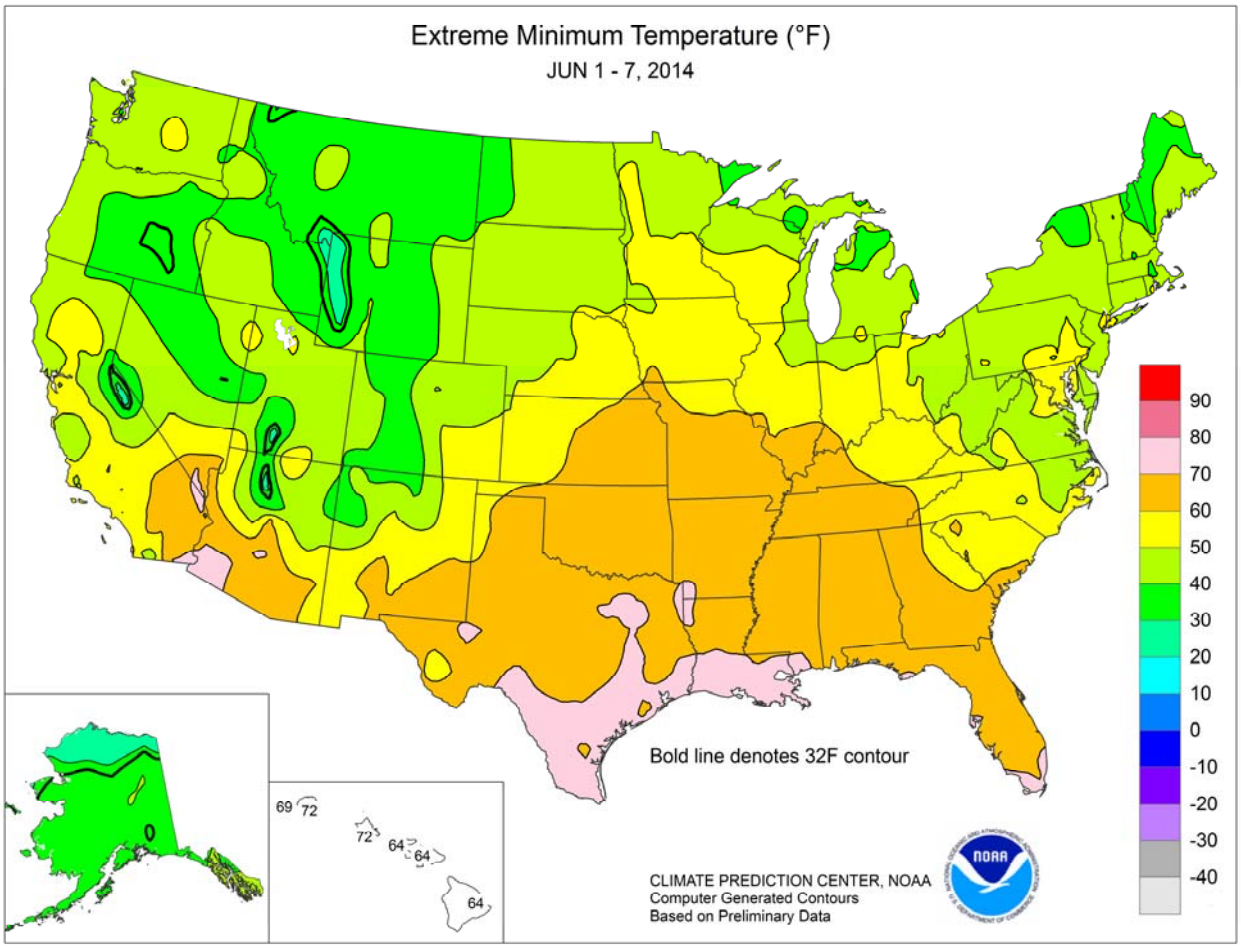


Based on preliminary data

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments

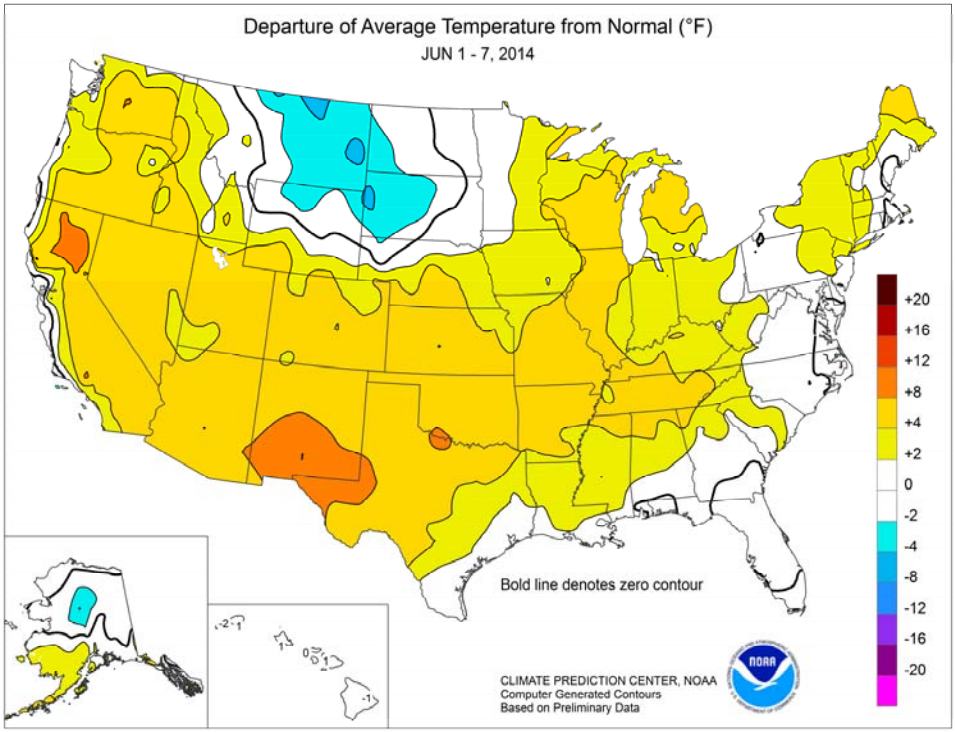
Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
JUN 1 - 7, 2014
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
84
82
88
85
91
83
Bold line denotes 95F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
JUN 1 - 7, 2014
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
69
72
72
64
64
64
Bold line denotes 32F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data

(Continued from front cover)

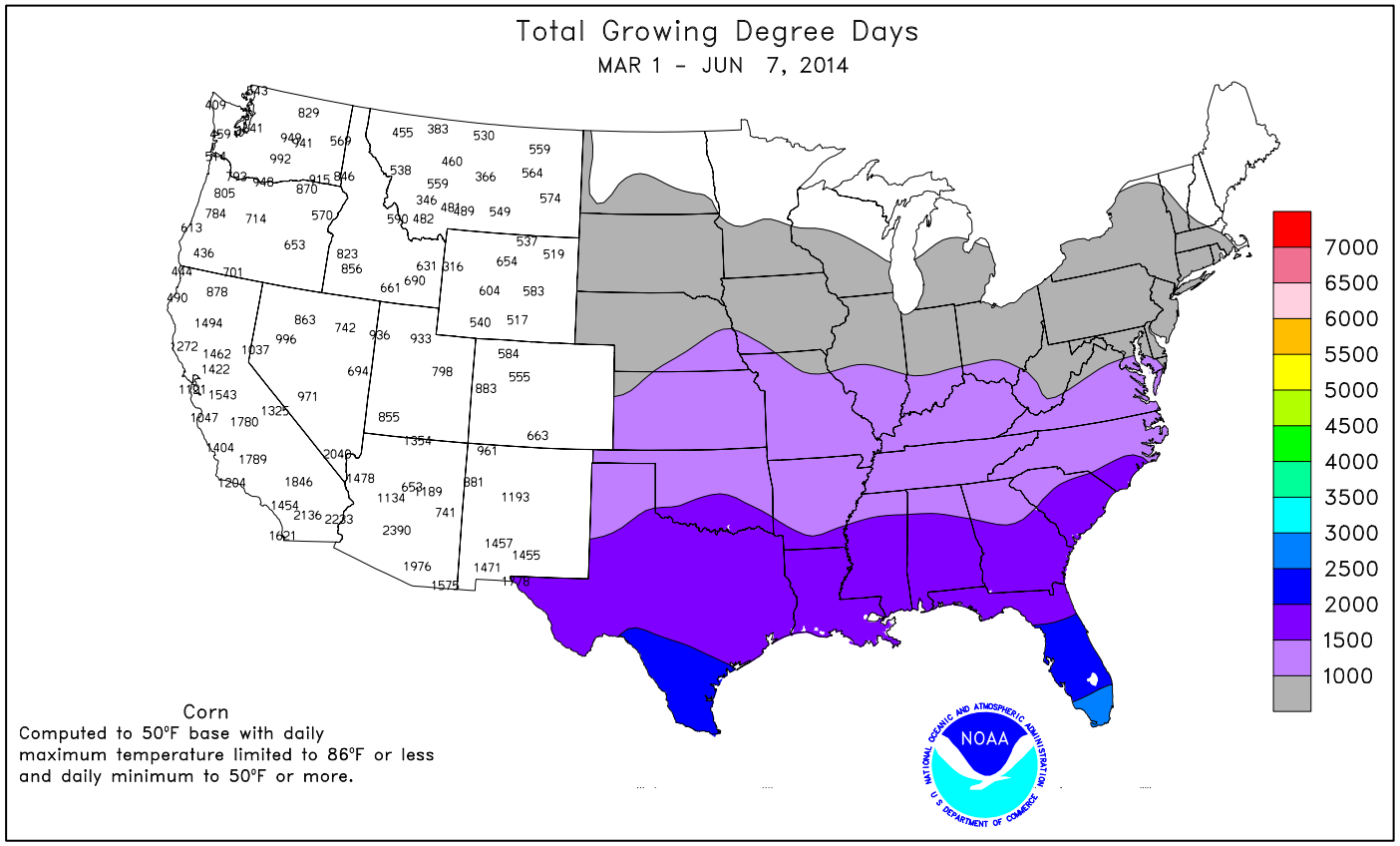
In contrast, little or no rain fell in **Gulf and Atlantic Coast regions**, favoring fieldwork but reducing topsoil moisture. Mostly dry weather also persisted on the **northern High Plains**, continuing a trend that had developed during May. Elsewhere, hot, dry weather dominated the **West**. The heat promoted fieldwork and crop growth, but also boosted irrigation demands and—in drought-affected areas—stressed rangeland, pastures, immature winter wheat, and rain-fed summer crops. In fact, most of the country continued to experience warm weather. Weekly temperatures averaged as much as 10°F above normal in **northern California** and were more than 10°F above normal across portions of the **southern Rockies**. However, cool conditions returned to the **northern Plains**, where temperatures averaged as much as 5°F below normal.

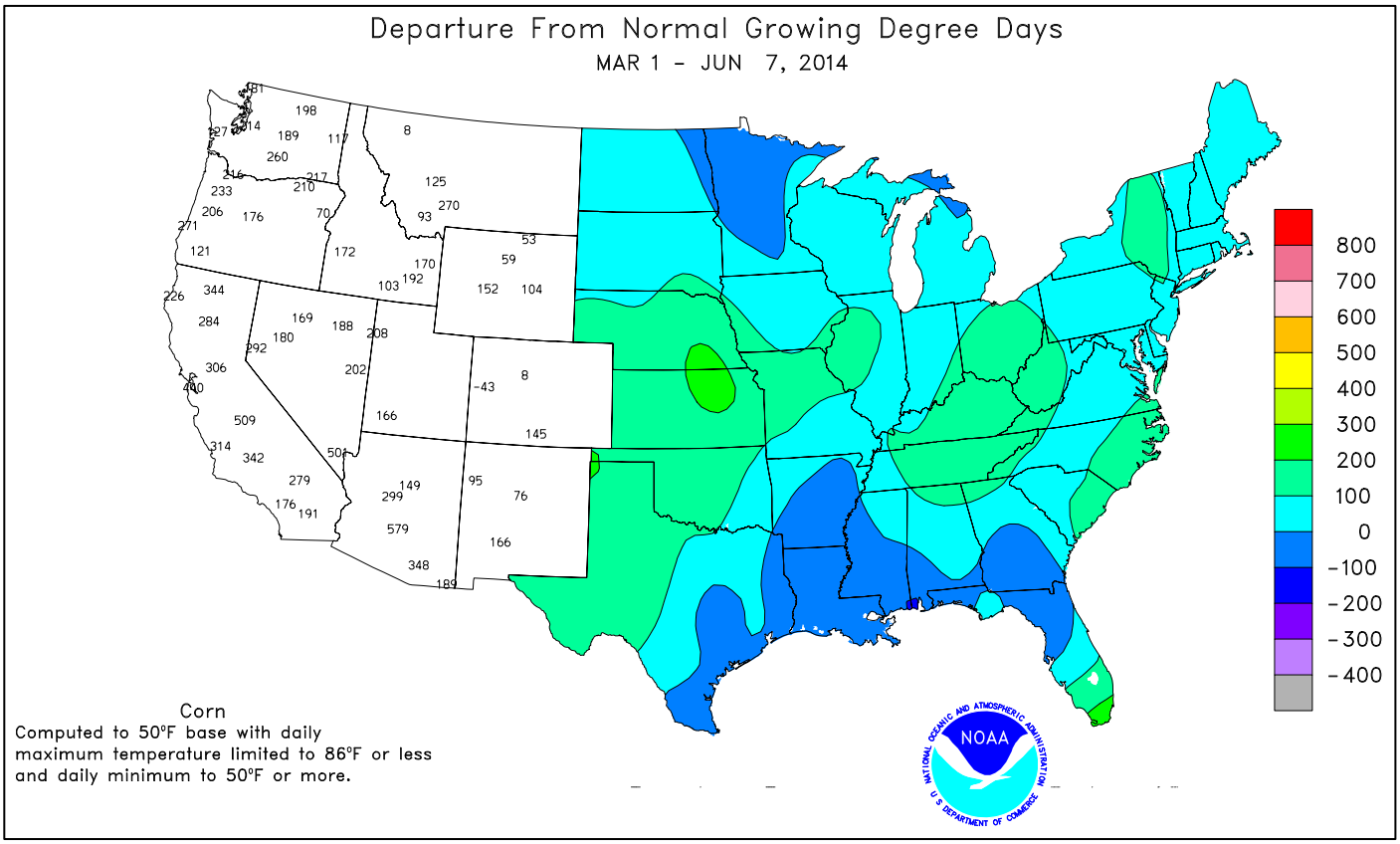


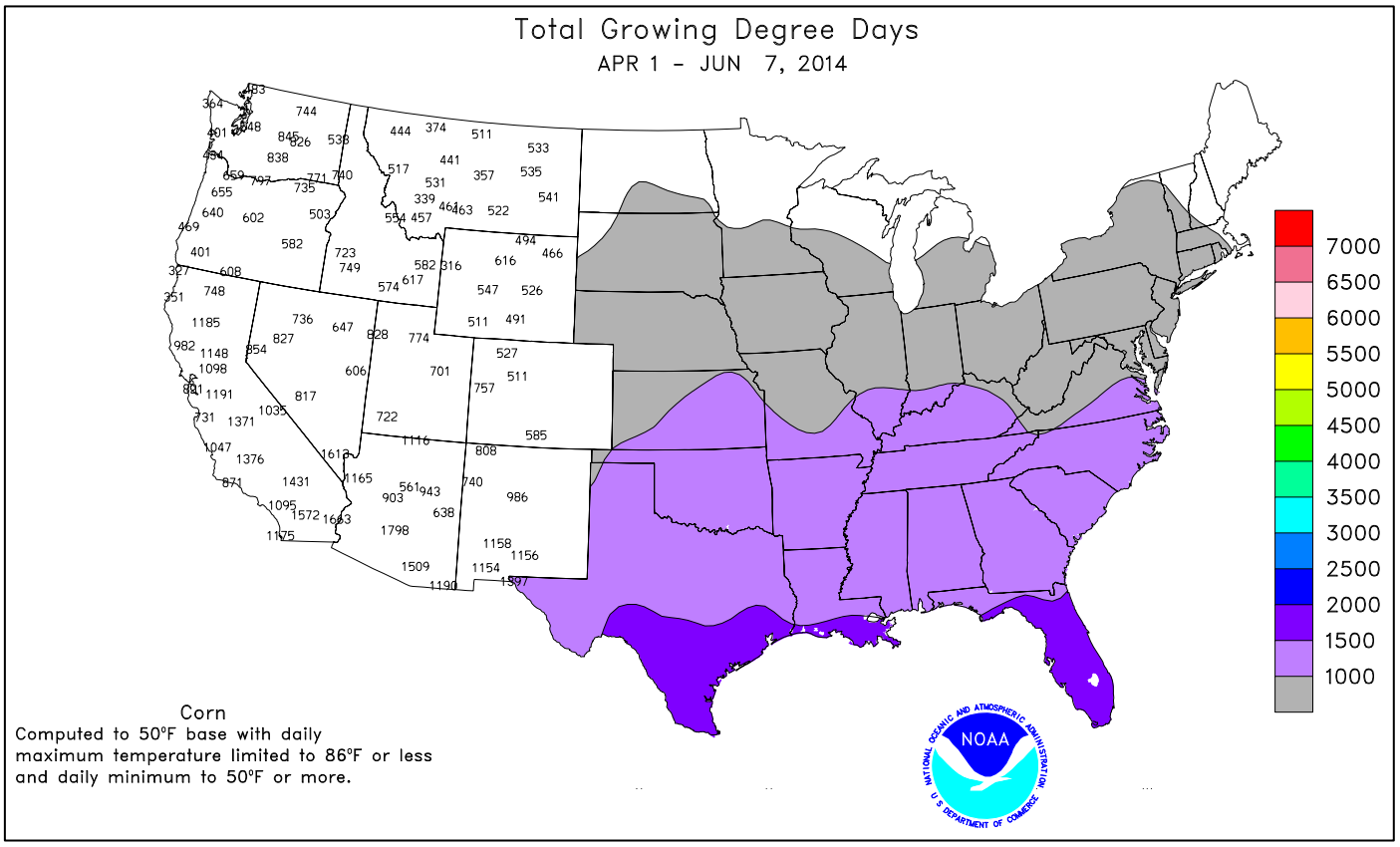
Early in the week, warmth continued across the **Great Lakes region**, where daily-record highs in **Michigan** for June 1 included 89°F in **Pellston** and 88°F in **Muskegon**. Meanwhile, heat overspread the **Southwest**. **El Paso, TX**, reported four consecutive daily-record highs (104, 109, 107, and 107°F) from June 2-5. In **Arizona**, **Phoenix** attained a daily-record high (110°F) on June 2. Elsewhere in **Arizona**, consecutive daily-record highs were established on June 2-3 in locations such as **Tucson** (108 and 107°F, respectively) and **Douglas** (104°F on both days). **Albuquerque, NM**, notched consecutive daily-record highs (97 and 96°F, respectively) on June 3-4. Heat also reached the **High Plains**, where daily-record highs included 106°F (on June 4) in **Wichita Falls, TX**; 101°F (on June 4) in **Portales, NM**; and 99°F (on June 3) in **Garden City, KS**. Heat shifted into the **Southeast** at week's end, while cool air arrived across the **northern Plains** and **Northwest**. **Melbourne, FL**, registered a daily-record high (95°F) on June 7, while freezes—and daily-record lows—were reported on **Montana's High Plains** at **Simpson** (29°F) and **Valentine** (31°F). In **Maine**, **Bangor's** first 80-degree reading of the year (82°F on June 7) was noted nearly 3 weeks later than the average date of May 19—and marked the latest such occurrence since 1993.

Early-week showers were heaviest across the **upper Midwest**, where record-setting rainfall totals for June 1 included 2.47 inches in **Sioux Falls, SD**, and 2.37 inches in **Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN**. On the **northern Plains**, daily-record amounts reached 1.52 inches (on June 2) in **Grand Forks, ND**, and 0.99 inch (on June 1) in **Miles City, MT**. Later, the focus for heavy rainfall shifted southward. Extremely heavy rainfall, along with localized high winds, large hail, and flash flooding, battered parts of the **southwestern Corn Belt** on June 3. In **Nebraska**, **Omaha** (5.30 inches on June 3) experienced its wettest June day on record, surpassing the 5.02-inch total of June 17, 1875. **Lamoni, IA**, also received a 5-inch rainfall on June 3, netting 5.27 inches. **Valentine, NE**, reported 4.76 inches of rain during the first 7 days of the month, aided by a daily-record total of 2.53 inches on June 6. Other daily-record totals included 2.78 inches (on June 5) in **Chanute, KS**; 2.75 inches (on June 4) in **Paducah, KY**; and 1.98 inches (on June 6) in **Amarillo, TX**. In **New Mexico**, thunderstorm wind gusts on June 6 were clocked to 79 mph in **Clovis** and 63 mph in **Tucumcari**.

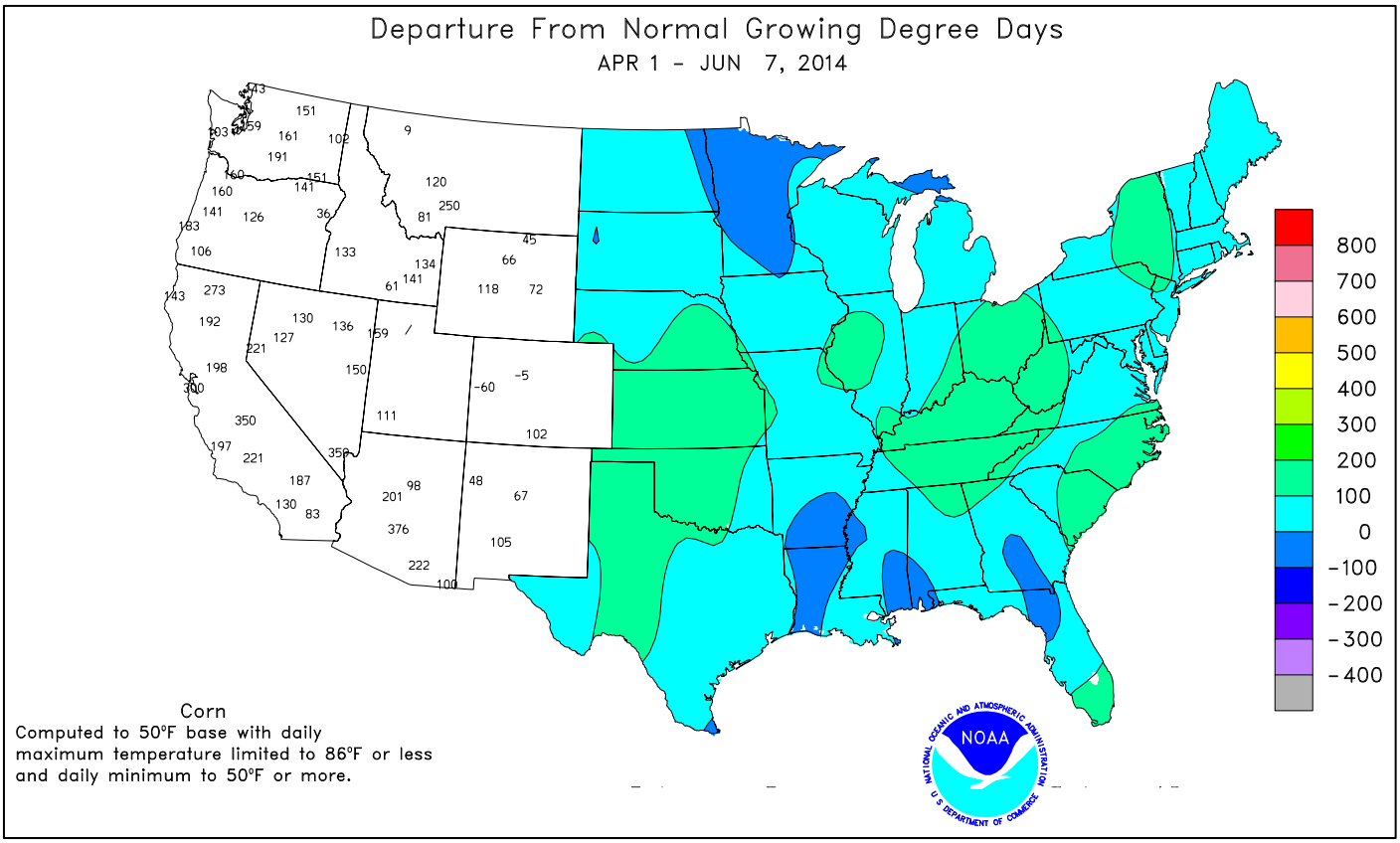
Heavy precipitation developed across parts of **southern Alaska**, while statewide temperatures averaged mostly near normal. Warmth lingered, however, in the **Aleutians**, where **Cold Bay** posted consecutive daily-record highs (60 and 61°F, respectively) on June 2-3. Meanwhile, daily-record lows were set in locations such as **Bettles** (30°F on June 2) and **King Salmon** (28°F on June 3). Later, **Kodiak** netted a daily-record precipitation total of 2.98 inches on June 6. A day later, **Port Alexander** received a record-setting rainfall (2.40 inches) for June 7. Farther south, warm weather in **Hawaii** was accompanied by showers in windward locations. Showers were heaviest early in the week on **Kauai**, where **Lihue** received a daily-record rainfall (1.78 inches) on June 2. On the same date, **Kahului, Maui**, collected a daily-record high of 91°F.


Total Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - JUN 7, 2014
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.
NOAA


Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - JUN 7, 2014
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.
NOAA



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



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

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 7, 2014

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	86	69	91	66	78	4	1.07	0.17	0.87	***	***	23.92	91	90	54	1	0	3	1
	HUNTSVILLE	86	68	89	66	77	4	3.72	2.64	1.38	***	***	27.19	97	90	64	0	0	5	3
	MOBILE	85	68	91	66	77	0	1.24	0.00	0.92	***	***	42.73	140	100	80	1	0	3	1
	MONTGOMERY	87	70	92	68	78	2	0.79	0.07	0.41	***	***	29.67	114	90	60	1	0	3	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	62	45	70	40	54	2	0.22	0.03	0.20	***	***	3.45	99	72	46	0	0	2	0
	BARROW	33	29	38	22	31	1	0.22	0.19	0.16	***	***	2.46	417	96	85	0	6	3	0
	FAIRBANKS	67	47	77	42	57	1	0.27	0.03	0.14	***	***	1.36	61	78	50	0	0	5	0
	JUNEAU	59	44	68	39	52	1	0.63	-0.14	0.26	***	***	20.55	105	94	64	0	0	3	0
	KODIAK	54	44	61	39	49	2	3.68	2.32	3.07	***	***	37.21	115	83	68	0	0	3	1
	NOME	47	37	60	33	42	-2	0.04	-0.15	0.02	***	***	4.50	117	95	80	0	0	2	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	82	40	83	33	61	5	0.00	-0.06	0.00	***	***	3.21	34	27	5	0	0	0	0
	PHOENIX	107	77	110	75	92	7	0.00	0.00	0.00	***	***	0.99	32	17	10	7	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	90	52	93	47	71	8	0.00	-0.02	0.00	***	***	1.06	16	24	3	4	0	0	0
	TUCSON	106	69	111	67	88	8	0.00	0.00	0.00	***	***	0.61	19	15	10	7	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	89	71	94	70	80	6	0.71	-0.43	0.63	***	***	15.45	80	89	57	3	0	3	1
	LITTLE ROCK	89	71	93	68	80	5	1.01	0.03	0.66	***	***	23.42	100	92	54	4	0	2	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	96	66	99	62	81	7	0.00	-0.05	0.00	***	***	1.33	29	32	19	7	0	0	0
	FRESNO	97	64	101	58	80	7	0.00	-0.08	0.00	***	***	4.07	53	52	25	7	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	71	60	73	59	66	1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	***	***	3.41	36	83	66	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	98	59	103	55	79	8	0.00	-0.30	0.00	***	***	14.27	66	53	21	7	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	89	55	94	52	72	3	0.00	-0.07	0.00	***	***	7.89	67	84	24	5	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	73	63	76	62	68	2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	***	***	2.81	37	78	60	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	69	53	72	52	61	1	0.00	-0.04	0.00	***	***	7.31	55	88	68	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	91	55	95	50	73	3	0.01	-0.04	0.01	***	***	5.80	65	76	39	5	0	1	0
CO	ALAMOSA	83	41	84	34	62	6	0.00	-0.14	0.00	***	***	1.80	78	64	17	0	0	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	80	53	90	50	67	7	0.16	-0.42	0.07	***	***	4.95	79	80	23	1	0	3	0
	DENVER INTL	82	51	92	46	66	5	0.06	-0.46	0.05	***	***	6.77	120	86	28	1	0	2	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	89	54	90	49	71	4	0.00	-0.14	0.00	***	***	3.78	93	31	11	1	0	0	0
	PUEBLO	88	58	97	54	73	7	0.01	-0.30	0.01	***	***	4.21	91	72	48	3	0	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	76	58	80	50	67	3	0.76	-0.10	0.72	***	***	22.41	114	77	55	0	0	2	1
	HARTFORD	80	55	89	44	67	2	0.36	-0.60	0.26	***	***	22.36	112	81	47	0	0	2	0
DC	WASHINGTON	83	64	90	58	74	3	0.44	-0.36	0.43	***	***	22.73	135	77	39	1	0	2	0
DE	WILMINGTON	82	57	88	50	70	2	0.60	-0.25	0.53	***	***	22.93	123	87	41	0	0	2	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	86	70	93	66	78	0	0.19	-0.96	0.19	***	***	19.93	120	89	52	2	0	1	0
	JACKSONVILLE	86	67	94	62	76	-1	2.46	1.43	1.34	***	***	28.29	154	94	53	2	0	3	2
	KEY WEST	85	78	88	75	82	-1	0.88	-0.21	0.81	***	***	13.73	112	84	70	0	0	3	1
	MIAMI	86	74	92	72	80	-1	0.88	-1.03	0.61	***	***	11.02	64	85	59	2	0	4	1
	ORLANDO	89	70	95	68	80	0	0.16	-1.23	0.16	***	***	17.49	110	82	54	3	0	1	0
	PENSACOLA	86	73	89	71	79	0	0.13	-1.13	0.12	***	***	56.61	218	88	66	0	0	2	0
	TALLAHASSEE	90	69	96	65	80	2	0.13	-1.33	0.12	***	***	32.21	122	84	47	3	0	2	0
	TAMPA	87	73	88	72	80	0	0.01	-1.01	0.01	***	***	19.33	144	81	52	0	0	1	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	88	74	93	70	81	1	0.64	-1.01	0.64	***	***	18.35	89	77	54	2	0	1	1
GA	ATHENS	87	65	92	58	76	3	0.30	-0.61	0.30	***	***	19.93	90	88	49	3	0	1	0
	ATLANTA	85	68	88	65	76	2	0.85	0.07	0.79	***	***	19.32	82	88	57	0	0	3	1
	AUGUSTA	88	64	92	53	76	1	0.08	-0.83	0.06	***	***	18.94	94	89	52	3	0	2	0
	COLUMBUS	87	69	95	67	78	1	0.63	-0.11	0.43	***	***	26.42	114	91	53	3	0	2	0
	MACON	87	65	94	63	76	1	0.46	-0.26	0.41	***	***	22.65	106	95	52	3	0	3	0
	SAVANNAH	88	68	95	65	78	1	1.10	-0.02	1.09	***	***	16.89	91	84	51	3	0	2	1
HI	HILO	81	66	83	64	74	0	1.45	-0.01	0.54	***	***	49.17	89	94	83	0	0	6	2
	HONOLULU	86	74	88	72	80	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	***	***	9.99	111	71	63	0	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	88	68	91	64	78	1	0.02	-0.03	0.01	***	***	13.97	128	77	63	1	0	2	0
	LIHUE	81	73	82	72	77	0	2.03	1.53	1.45	***	***	17.83	100	86	75	0	0	7	1
ID	BOISE	83	53	89	46	68	5	0.00	-0.21	0.00	***	***	8.11	121	53	25	0	0	0	0
	LEWISTON	84	53	89	47	69	7	0.15	-0.17	0.15	***	***	5.43	85	54	27	0	0	1	0
	POCATELLO	81	45	85	37	63	5	0.00	-0.28	0.00	***	***	5.71	88	53	27	0	0	0	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	81	59	90	49	70	6	0.40	-0.41	0.19	***	***	15.23	110	65	41	1	0	3	0
	MOLINE	81	61	89	52	71	3	0.77	-0.30	0.39	***	***	12.32	81	81	54	0	0	3	0
	PEORIA	83	64	89	56	74	7	4.50	3.62	3.00	***	***	16.47	113	83	47	0	0	4	2
	ROCKFORD	81	59	89	51	70	5	0.84	-0.21	0.47	***	***	10.81	78	72	48	0	0	4	0
	SPRINGFIELD	84	66	90	59	75	6	3.20	2.27	2.28	***	***	17.49	117	87	50	2	0	2	2
IN	EVANSVILLE	82	67	89	62	75	4	1.87	0.84	0.67	***	***	23.36	112	88	63	0	0	4	2
	FORT WAYNE	80	56	88	49	68	2	0.87	-0.04	0.76	***	***	17.41	116	89	41	0	0	2	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	80	61	87	56	70	2	2.54	1.58	1.43	***	***	19.96	116	90	51	0	0	3	2
	SOUTH BEND	79	58	88	48	68	3	1.46	0.57	0.93	***	***	16.52	109	75	46	0	0	2	2
IA	BURLINGTON	81	64	88	58	73	5	3.15	2.13	1.50	***	***	14.61	98	94	54	0	0	5	3
	CEDAR RAPIDS	79	60	88	54	69	2	1.72	0.73	0.62	***	***	12.96	104	93	52	0	0	5	2
	DES MOINES	82	63	89	61	73	5	2.35	1.30	1.07	***	***	13.50	101	87	63	0	0	5	2
	DUBUQUE	78	59	84	52	68	3	1.58	0.60	0.96	***	***	14.01	101	88	60	0	0	3	2
	SIOUX CITY	80	59	91	53	69	2	1.85	0.97	0.82	***	***	7.10	67	93	63	1	0	5	2
	WATERLOO	80	58	88	50	69	3	1.05	-0.03	0.79	***	***	15.09	121	93	63	0	0	5	1
KS	CONCORDIA	83	64	89	60	73	4	3.68	2.70	1.73	***	***	9.51	84	98	65	0	0	4	3
	DODGE CITY	86	62	94	57	74	4	1.62	0.88	0.83	***	***	5.14	56	91	46	2	0	4	2
	GOODLAND	81	56	95	50	69	4	1.52	0.70	0.95	***	***	5.06	64	94	58	1	0	4	2
	TOPEKA	85	66	91	63	75	5	2.45	1.24	1.30	***	***	9.92	71	92	63	1	0	4	3

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 7, 2014

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	86	67	93	64	77	6	3.07	2.00	1.64	***	***	9.13	74	91	61	2	0	3	3
KY	JACKSON	82	62	85	57	72	4	0.81	-0.34	0.67	***	***	21.66	100	84	53	0	0	3	1
	LEXINGTON	83	63	86	56	73	4	1.92	0.83	1.88	***	***	23.27	113	78	56	0	0	2	1
	LOUISVILLE	84	67	88	61	76	5	0.06	-0.90	0.05	***	***	19.57	95	80	53	0	0	2	0
	PADUCAH	85	70	90	67	78	7	3.11	2.15	2.19	***	***	23.30	104	91	61	1	0	5	2
LA	BATON ROUGE	88	72	92	70	80	2	1.28	0.12	1.20	***	***	25.61	90	97	59	3	0	3	1
	LAKE CHARLES	87	73	90	72	80	2	0.55	-0.93	0.33	***	***	15.72	67	96	61	1	0	4	0
	NEW ORLEANS	87	74	92	73	81	2	0.84	-0.48	0.84	***	***	25.78	94	90	70	2	0	1	1
	SHREVEPORT	90	72	93	71	81	4	0.16	-1.05	0.15	***	***	18.23	76	93	56	4	0	2	0
ME	CARIBOU	72	53	79	45	63	6	0.56	-0.21	0.51	***	***	17.76	124	85	55	0	0	3	1
	PORTLAND	70	50	83	45	60	1	0.29	-0.48	0.18	***	***	19.51	96	92	60	0	0	2	0
MD	BALTIMORE	82	58	87	50	70	2	0.54	-0.31	0.33	***	***	24.16	133	84	43	0	0	3	0
MA	BOSTON	71	56	83	51	64	0	0.92	0.18	0.78	***	***	18.87	101	81	56	0	0	2	1
	WORCESTER	73	53	80	48	63	2	0.50	-0.47	0.35	***	***	21.70	105	87	50	0	0	3	0
MI	ALPENA	78	49	89	39	64	6	0.35	-0.23	0.32	***	***	11.84	110	85	35	0	0	2	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	79	56	88	49	68	4	0.59	-0.18	0.25	***	***	13.81	100	78	43	0	0	3	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	79	50	86	39	65	6	0.13	-0.54	0.13	***	***	12.81	123	82	43	0	0	1	0
	LANSING	78	56	86	47	67	4	0.84	0.09	0.65	***	***	12.04	101	77	54	0	0	2	1
	MUSKEGON	78	52	88	44	65	4	0.36	-0.30	0.31	***	***	13.66	108	76	45	0	0	2	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	79	53	90	43	66	6	0.42	-0.21	0.28	***	***	13.62	110	87	34	1	0	2	0
MN	DULUTH	72	51	80	49	62	5	1.76	0.90	0.70	***	***	14.18	149	89	64	0	0	4	1
	INT'L FALLS	71	51	78	41	61	2	1.55	0.73	1.13	***	***	10.39	145	95	50	0	0	4	1
	MINNEAPOLIS	77	59	84	52	68	3	3.31	2.37	2.37	***	***	17.78	175	89	59	0	0	4	2
	ROCHESTER	79	59	85	54	69	7	0.91	0.07	0.87	***	***	12.24	112	85	53	0	0	2	1
	ST. CLOUD	77	57	83	50	67	5	1.13	0.15	0.43	***	***	17.47	196	91	48	0	0	4	0
MS	JACKSON	89	71	93	69	80	4	0.24	-0.62	0.22	***	***	31.84	115	94	56	2	0	2	0
	MERIDIAN	88	69	92	68	79	3	1.27	0.40	1.25	***	***	32.99	112	95	58	2	0	2	1
	TUPELO	87	70	90	68	79	5	1.98	0.71	0.90	***	***	22.16	79	90	66	1	0	3	2
MO	COLUMBIA	81	66	88	63	73	4	1.61	0.60	1.07	***	***	16.43	96	94	69	0	0	3	1
	KANSAS CITY	82	64	89	62	73	3	2.66	1.54	1.24	***	***	11.28	76	93	60	0	0	5	3
	SAINT LOUIS	84	69	92	64	77	5	1.53	0.66	0.87	***	***	18.59	111	81	63	2	0	2	2
	SPRINGFIELD	83	67	88	64	75	5	3.41	2.28	1.38	***	***	14.89	82	92	69	0	0	5	3
MT	BILLINGS	70	48	76	41	59	-2	0.55	0.04	0.35	***	***	8.37	116	81	45	0	0	3	0
	BUTTE	68	37	72	34	52	0	0.34	-0.18	0.34	***	***	4.62	86	86	23	0	0	1	0
	CUT BANK	66	41	71	39	54	0	0.15	-0.48	0.11	***	***	4.20	85	87	35	0	0	2	0
	GLASGOW	73	46	82	38	59	-2	0.17	-0.32	0.16	***	***	3.56	88	88	46	0	0	2	0
	GREAT FALLS	69	44	76	41	56	0	0.45	-0.17	0.43	***	***	7.55	112	85	35	0	0	2	0
	HAVRE	71	44	78	36	57	-2	0.15	-0.32	0.10	***	***	3.84	82	85	49	0	0	3	0
	MISSOULA	76	44	80	38	60	3	0.03	-0.44	0.02	***	***	6.88	109	79	35	0	0	2	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	83	60	92	55	72	5	3.39	2.43	1.93	***	***	7.88	72	90	54	2	0	4	2
	LINCOLN	85	61	91	58	73	5	2.69	1.78	1.35	***	***	12.44	107	89	55	2	0	4	2
	NORFOLK	81	58	89	54	69	3	3.71	2.72	2.45	***	***	9.21	85	92	56	0	0	4	3
	NORTH PLATTE	80	53	93	48	66	2	2.54	1.78	1.64	***	***	6.83	83	90	51	1	0	4	2
	OMAHA	84	63	89	58	73	5	7.04	6.06	5.29	***	***	13.86	115	88	67	0	0	5	2
	SCOTTSBLUFF	78	51	89	47	65	2	0.43	-0.20	0.31	***	***	7.58	102	93	55	0	0	3	0
	VALENTINE	75	52	82	46	64	0	4.76	4.06	2.53	***	***	11.97	154	94	73	0	0	5	3
NV	ELY	82	36	84	31	59	4	0.00	-0.23	0.00	***	***	4.17	84	42	13	0	1	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	101	74	104	72	88	7	0.00	-0.02	0.00	***	***	0.30	13	11	9	7	0	0	0
	RENO	89	55	92	49	72	11	0.00	-0.14	0.00	***	***	2.00	49	38	14	3	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	86	42	90	34	64	4	0.00	-0.21	0.00	***	***	3.92	88	46	15	1	0	0	0
NH	CONCORD	76	48	85	41	62	1	0.11	-0.61	0.07	***	***	17.92	116	97	47	0	0	3	0
NJ	NEWARK	82	60	88	53	71	3	1.30	0.47	0.72	***	***	24.65	121	73	44	0	0	2	2
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	95	62	97	59	79	8	0.00	-0.14	0.00	***	***	1.01	36	33	10	7	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	80	56	89	46	68	5	1.31	0.43	1.31	***	***	14.87	95	83	41	0	0	1	1
	BINGHAMTON	75	52	82	47	64	3	0.05	-0.77	0.05	***	***	15.40	97	78	55	0	0	1	0
	BUFFALO	75	54	83	48	64	2	1.09	0.22	1.09	***	***	18.62	118	84	49	0	0	1	1
	ROCHESTER	78	52	87	48	65	3	0.38	-0.35	0.38	***	***	13.37	101	80	47	0	0	1	0
	SYRACUSE	79	54	90	48	67	5	0.14	-0.62	0.10	***	***	17.52	115	84	43	1	0	2	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	79	60	84	55	70	4	0.85	-0.24	0.77	***	***	17.36	81	91	56	0	0	3	1
	CHARLOTTE	85	63	91	52	74	1	0.00	-0.84	0.00	***	***	22.79	118	81	43	1	0	0	0
	GREENSBORO	84	61	89	55	72	2	0.08	-0.72	0.08	***	***	17.57	94	81	46	0	0	1	0
	HATTERAS	78	63	81	56	71	-1	0.01	-0.94	0.01	***	***	22.80	100	86	53	0	0	1	0
	RALEIGH	86	61	92	52	73	2	0.07	-0.74	0.05	***	***	19.34	102	81	44	2	0	2	0
	WILMINGTON	85	64	94	54	75	1	0.00	-1.08	0.00	***	***	19.25	92	90	47	2	0	0	0
ND	BISMARCK	72	51	81	42	61	0	0.48	-0.08	0.28	***	***	4.67	77	90	59	0	0	3	0
	DICKINSON	68	46	78	37	57	-3	0.37	-0.31	0.20	***	***	8.41	135	94	52	0	0	2	0
	FARGO	75	54	83	49	64	1	0.63	-0.15	0.61	***	***	7.66	105	90	48	0	0	3	1
	GRAND FORKS	74	54	81	49	64	2	2.27	1.63	1.52	***	***	9.64	155	90	46	0	0	2	2
	JAMESTOWN	72	55	79	50	64	2	1.20	0.59	1.17	***	***	9.64	155	90	46	0	0	3	1
	WILLISTON	72	47	81	37	59	-1	0.49	-0.01	0.48	***	***	4.58	90	89	55	0	0	2	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	78	55	85	47	67	3	1.47	0.64	1.16	***	***	18.10	112	82	51	0	0	2	1
	CINCINNATI	82	61	88	54	72	3	2.56	1.46	1.18	***	***	20.03	104	78	52	0	0	4	2
	CLEVELAND	78	55	86	46	67	3	0.37	-0.47	0.30	***	***	16.77	109	86	43	0	0	3	0
	COLUMBUS	82	61	88	52	72	4	1.38	0.50	0.87	***	***	18.23	117	71	47	0	0	3	1
	DAYTON	81	61	87	55	71	4	1.09	0.13	0.78	***	***	19.16	110	85	44	0	0	2	1
	MANSFIELD	78	55	84	47	66	3	1.15	0.11	1.02	***	***	17.48	98	93	44	0	0	3	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 7, 2014

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	81	54	87	47	67	2	0.42	-0.41	0.39	***	***	14.27	105	82	48	0	0	2	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	78	50	84	43	64	1	0.70	-0.10	0.52	***	***	15.79	105	83	51	0	0	2	1
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	89	69	95	65	79	6	1.27	0.00	0.78	***	***	8.40	54	87	52	4	0	3	1
	TULSA	88	70	92	66	79	5	2.00	0.67	1.54	***	***	10.44	56	92	70	2	0	4	1
OR	ASTORIA	63	52	65	50	58	3	0.00	-0.66	0.00	***	***	38.68	115	84	70	0	0	0	0
	BURNS	81	39	85	31	60	5	0.00	-0.20	0.00	***	***	4.96	88	68	23	0	1	0	0
	EUGENE	75	44	79	41	60	3	0.00	-0.47	0.00	***	***	20.71	78	87	61	0	0	0	0
	MEDFORD	87	49	91	47	68	6	0.00	-0.21	0.00	***	***	10.12	111	68	23	2	0	0	0
	PENDLETON	83	51	88	45	67	5	0.00	-0.23	0.00	***	***	6.47	99	59	28	0	0	0	0
	PORTLAND	75	51	79	49	63	3	0.00	-0.46	0.00	***	***	20.76	113	81	61	0	0	0	0
	SALEM	77	48	82	43	62	3	0.00	-0.40	0.00	***	***	20.99	103	82	57	0	0	0	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	81	55	88	50	68	3	1.10	0.12	0.82	***	***	23.39	125	83	43	0	0	2	1
	ERIE	76	55	84	47	66	2	0.39	-0.54	0.22	***	***	16.62	107	77	52	0	0	3	0
	MIDDLETOWN	80	60	85	54	70	3	0.61	-0.33	0.24	***	***	22.26	127	86	43	0	0	3	0
	PHILADELPHIA	82	61	89	54	71	2	0.46	-0.30	0.45	***	***	22.96	126	68	39	0	0	2	0
	PITTSBURGH	78	56	83	48	67	2	0.42	-0.51	0.36	***	***	15.50	97	85	47	0	0	2	0
	WILKES-BARRE	79	55	85	50	67	3	0.29	-0.56	0.24	***	***	12.99	86	87	41	0	0	2	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	80	54	86	46	67	2	0.97	0.04	0.50	***	***	15.72	93	85	47	0	0	3	1
RI	PROVIDENCE	75	52	82	44	64	0	0.54	-0.26	0.54	***	***	23.09	111	83	55	0	0	1	1
SC	BEAUFORT	87	69	93	66	78	1	0.98	-0.15	0.80	***	***	15.75	87	89	49	3	0	3	1
	CHARLESTON	88	68	95	61	78	2	0.48	-0.72	0.46	***	***	17.72	94	86	50	2	0	2	0
	COLUMBIA	89	68	96	57	79	3	0.12	-0.87	0.12	***	***	19.08	94	78	46	3	0	1	0
	GREENVILLE	85	65	91	61	75	3	0.03	-0.96	0.03	***	***	19.83	86	90	49	2	0	1	0
SD	ABERDEEN	72	51	80	42	62	-1	0.66	-0.11	0.29	***	***	6.09	80	97	60	0	0	3	0
	HURON	75	53	82	47	64	0	0.39	-0.35	0.20	***	***	4.89	56	93	52	0	0	2	0
	RAPID CITY	68	47	76	44	57	-3	0.92	0.20	0.37	***	***	6.29	85	93	63	0	0	5	0
	SIOUX FALLS	76	56	84	48	66	3	4.58	3.75	2.48	***	***	9.54	98	93	66	0	0	4	2
TN	BRISTOL	83	59	88	55	71	3	0.21	-0.71	0.14	***	***	12.21	63	90	42	0	0	2	0
	CHATTANOOGA	86	68	90	65	77	5	0.57	-0.33	0.32	***	***	17.86	69	84	51	2	0	4	0
	KNOXVILLE	85	66	88	61	75	4	0.33	-0.62	0.17	***	***	16.35	70	87	52	0	0	2	0
	MEMPHIS	88	71	91	69	80	5	0.62	-0.36	0.30	***	***	26.58	102	89	60	1	0	4	0
	NASHVILLE	86	69	89	63	77	5	2.56	1.49	1.57	***	***	24.38	108	89	59	0	0	4	1
TX	ABILENE	94	72	98	69	83	6	0.00	-0.79	0.00	***	***	3.99	45	82	46	7	0	0	0
	AMARILLO	91	66	100	61	78	7	2.41	1.65	1.98	***	***	7.12	103	80	38	4	0	2	1
	AUSTIN	91	72	92	68	82	3	0.00	-1.16	0.00	***	***	11.82	80	86	59	6	0	0	0
	BEAUMONT	90	73	92	71	81	2	0.20	-1.34	0.19	***	***	12.65	53	94	56	3	0	2	0
	BROWNSVILLE	91	75	92	72	83	1	0.00	-0.65	0.00	***	***	5.33	62	96	61	6	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	92	73	94	71	82	2	0.02	-0.89	0.02	***	***	7.12	61	91	56	6	0	1	0
	DEL RIO	97	75	98	74	86	5	0.00	-0.52	0.00	***	***	0.90	13	73	47	7	0	0	0
	EL PASO	105	72	109	69	89	10	0.00	-0.12	0.00	***	***	0.64	35	17	9	7	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	93	75	96	71	84	6	0.00	-1.04	0.00	***	***	7.33	44	85	47	7	0	0	0
	GALVESTON	86	79	87	77	82	2	0.00	-0.80	0.00	***	***	8.69	53	88	73	0	0	0	0
	HOUSTON	90	73	93	71	81	2	0.01	-1.35	0.01	***	***	19.08	95	95	59	4	0	1	0
	LUBBOCK	95	67	103	62	81	7	0.63	-0.04	0.42	***	***	6.76	108	77	40	6	0	2	0
	MIDLAND	99	72	103	70	85	8	0.00	-0.40	0.00	***	***	3.16	71	72	37	7	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	94	73	96	70	84	7	0.00	-0.73	0.00	***	***	8.27	98	79	47	7	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	92	74	94	71	83	4	0.00	-1.20	0.00	***	***	7.34	53	88	49	7	0	0	0
	VICTORIA	90	74	92	73	82	2	0.04	-1.23	0.03	***	***	11.32	70	95	63	7	0	2	0
	WACO	91	72	93	69	82	3	0.00	-0.89	0.00	***	***	11.14	74	90	58	5	0	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	99	72	113	66	86	10	0.00	-1.00	0.00	***	***	5.10	41	81	42	7	0	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	84	56	90	53	70	6	0.00	-0.30	0.00	***	***	6.47	72	48	12	1	0	0	0
VT	BURLINGTON	80	56	89	47	68	6	0.40	-0.34	0.32	***	***	14.16	108	83	40	0	0	3	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	80	59	84	50	70	2	0.43	-0.44	0.42	***	***	21.45	113	89	53	0	0	2	0
	NORFOLK	81	61	87	51	71	0	0.19	-0.64	0.19	***	***	19.82	103	86	44	0	0	1	0
	RICHMOND	85	59	91	50	72	2	0.29	-0.55	0.28	***	***	16.33	88	78	39	2	0	2	0
	ROANOKE	82	60	85	53	71	3	0.74	-0.15	0.69	***	***	16.32	86	81	53	0	0	2	1
	WASH/DULLES	80	56	86	50	68	1	0.85	-0.16	0.72	***	***	25.20	141	87	49	0	0	2	1
WA	OLYMPIA	74	44	78	40	59	3	0.00	-0.44	0.00	***	***	29.81	118	93	71	0	0	0	0
	QUILLAYUTE	62	48	64	41	55	2	0.02	-0.98	0.02	***	***	52.20	102	96	79	0	0	1	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	72	52	77	50	62	4	0.00	-0.36	0.00	***	***	26.56	149	86	65	0	0	0	0
	SPOKANE	77	52	81	48	64	6	0.14	-0.19	0.12	***	***	7.55	94	60	22	0	0	2	0
	YAKIMA	86	55	88	49	70	10	0.00	-0.14	0.00	***	***	2.92	76	53	25	0	0	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	76	56	81	48	66	2	0.58	-0.33	0.27	***	***	17.50	94	84	59	0	0	3	0
	CHARLESTON	82	59	85	51	70	3	2.92	1.97	2.02	***	***	19.03	101	99	48	0	0	3	2
	ELKINS	77	52	81	46	65	2	0.99	-0.10	0.45	***	***	16.33	82	93	43	0	0	3	0
	HUNTINGTON	81	58	84	50	70	2	1.31	0.35	1.26	***	***	20.85	111	96	53	0	0	3	1
WI	EAU CLAIRE	78	57	83	51	67	4	1.73	0.77	0.84	***	***	15.82	140	96	52	0	0	5	1
	GREEN BAY	79	59	86	51	69	7	1.42	0.70	0.75	***	***	12.08	117	90	48	0	0	3	2
	LA CROSSE	80	62	83	59	71	5	1.55	0.73	0.88	***	***	14.72	125	88	50	0	0	4	1
	MADISON	80	60	88	50	70	7	2.91	2.07	1.87	***	***	14.66	120	78	54	0	0	4	2
	MILWAUKEE	77	57	84	49	67	5	0.55	-0.17	0.24	***	***	11.50	84	75	51	0	0	3	0
WY	CASPER	74	42	81	36	58	0	0.27	-0.15	0.20	***	***	5.03	78	94	43	0	0	2	0
	CHEYENNE	73	47	85	44	60	3	0.60	0.08	0.52	***	***	7.56	116	92	51	0	0	4	1
	LANDER	78	46	83	41	62	3	0.08	-0.29	0.08	***	***	4.26	60	72	21	0	0	1	0
	SHERIDAN	69	42	80	37	55	-3	0.38	-0.14	0.25	***	***	7.19	102	88	63	0	0	5	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

May Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Heavy rain drenched the drought-ravaged southern High Plains from May 21-26, providing much-needed moisture for rangeland, pastures, and summer crops. However, the rain arrived too late to benefit the southern Plains' winter wheat, irreversibly harmed by drought, winter weather extremes, and spring freezes.

Meanwhile, planting delays persisted during the first half of the month across northern portions of the Plains and Corn Belt, mainly due to cool, wet weather and low soil temperatures. During the second half of the month, sudden warmth favored a rapid planting pace—along with corn, soybean, and spring wheat emergence and development—despite occasional showers.

Fieldwork also quickly advanced across the remainder of the Midwest, leaving corn planting nearly finished (95 percent complete) by June 1. In fact, a substantial portion of the U.S. corn and soybeans—66 and 73 percent, respectively—were planted during the 4-week period ending June 1. Similarly, warm weather and periodic showers across the South promoted fieldwork with only minor delays, as well as pasture growth, winter wheat maturation, and summer crop development.

Elsewhere, warm, mostly dry weather dominated areas west of the Rockies. California, completing a third consecutive drought year, faced a growing strain on limited water supplies—in part due to increased irrigation demands. Low reservoir levels also remained a concern in several other states, stretching from Oregon and Nevada into the Southwest. In addition, drought concerns spread into portions of the interior Northwest.

Summary: The month opened in the midst of a Western heat wave. San Diego, CA, notched three consecutive daily-record highs (91, 94, and 95°F) from April 29 – May 1. Elsewhere in southern California, Santa Maria's string of daily-record highs (94, 98, 96, and 98°F) lasted 4 days, from April 29 – May 2. In the Pacific Northwest, daily-record highs for May 1 included 89°F in Portland, OR, and 88°F in Olympia, WA. In contrast, cool air settled across the nation's mid-section in early May. With a low of 35°F on May 1, Wichita Falls, TX, broke a monthly record previously set with lows of 36°F on May 3, 1954; May 12, 1979; and May 3, 2013. Elsewhere, daily-record lows for May 1 dipped to 35°F in Waco, TX, and McAlester, OK. The following day, record-breaking lows for May 2 in Kansas included 28°F in Russell and 32°F in Medicine Lodge. However, heat quickly returned to the Plains by May 3, leading to a daily record-tying high of 91°F in Dodge City, KS—a day after the low plunged to 30°F.

Within days, temperatures rocketed to triple-digit levels across portions of the central and southern Plains. On May 4 in Kansas, Wichita's high of 102°F marked its earliest triple-digit heat on record (previously, 100°F on May 9, 2011). Incredibly, Wichita also achieved a monthly record high, as temperatures during May had previously never topped 100°F. Wichita's earliest reading above 100°F had occurred on June 4, 1933, when the high reached 102°F. Elsewhere in Kansas, Medicine Lodge posted daily-record highs on May 4 and 6, reaching 103°F on both dates. Meanwhile, Oklahoma City, OK, notched a trio of daily-record highs (97, 97, and 92°F) from May 4-6. Wichita Falls, TX, also collected three consecutive daily-record highs (99, 102, and 97°F) from May 4-6. On May 4, triple-digit, daily-record highs occurred in Oklahoma locations such as Gage (101°F) and Ponca City (100°F). The following day, record-setting highs for May 5 in Texas soared to 105°F in Childress, 104°F in Abilene, and 103°F in San Angelo. Record-breaking warmth also overspread the Southeast, where daily-record highs for May 5 attained the 95-degree mark in Charleston and Columbia, SC. In West Virginia, Bluefield logged four consecutive daily-record highs (82, 84, 86, and 84°F) from May 5-8. Warmth also arrived in much of the Midwest, starting in the western Corn Belt. On May 7, daily-record highs climbed to 98°F in Lincoln, NE, and 94°F in Sioux City, IA. The next day, South Bend, IN (91°F), and Wilmington, NC (92°F), tallied daily-record highs for May 8. Elsewhere in North Carolina, New Bern (93°F) registered a daily-record high for May 9. With a high of 91°F on May 9, Valparaiso, IN, experienced its earliest day of 90-degree heat since May 8, 1934. In contrast, chilly conditions gripped northern portions of the Rockies and Plains. In Montana, for example, daily-record lows included 19°F (on May 8) in Ennis and 22°F (on May 7) in Dunkirk.

Heavy rain lingered into early May across Florida's peninsula, where record-setting totals for May 2 included 3.38 inches in Sarasota-Bradenton and 3.11 inches in Tampa. Meanwhile, precipitation associated with a new storm arrived in the Pacific Northwest, resulting in daily-record totals for May 3 in Washington locations such as Seattle (1.31 inches) and Hoquiam (1.21 inches). Showers soon swept across much of the remainder of the West, with daily-record amounts reported on May 6 in locations such as Burley, ID (1.03 inches), and Ely, NV (0.76 inch). Ely also received 1.6 inches of snow on May 6-7. Similarly, Lander, WY, netted 1.3 inches of snow on May 7-8. A new round of Pacific moisture reached the Northwest on May 8, when daily-record totals included 1.31 inches in Astoria, OR, and 1.16 inches in Hoquiam, WA. Farther east, thunderstorms produced local wind damage, large hail, and isolated tornadoes across the Plains, South, and Midwest. On May 9, daily-record rainfall totals climbed to 2.87 inches in Monroe, LA, and 2.45 inches in Hattiesburg, MS. A day later, Columbus, OH, registered a daily-record sum (1.03 inches) for May 10. Outside of the contiguous U.S., a tropical wave contributed to unusually heavy rainfall in parts of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. May 1-10 rainfall totaled 6.75 inches (353 percent of normal) in San Juan, PR, and 6.18 inches (567 percent) at King Airport on St. Thomas.

In mid-May, record-setting warmth prevailed in the East and developed along the Pacific Coast. Hartford, CT (90°F on May 12), tallied its first 90-degree reading since September 11, 2013. A day later, record-setting highs for May 13 included 94°F in Naples, FL, and Richmond, VA. Warmth lingered in the Northeast through May 15, when Massena, NY, logged a daily-record high of 92°F. Farther west, a week-long hot spell led to dozens of daily and several monthly records. From May 12-16,

San Diego, CA, ran off a string of five consecutive daily-record highs (88, 94, 93, 97, and 92°F). On May 14, Camarillo and Oxnard, CA, reached 102°F and set monthly records (previously, 98°F on multiple dates in both locations). It was the highest temperature in both Camarillo and Oxnard since June 17, 1981. Downtown Los Angeles, CA, attained 102°F on May 15—the highest May reading in that location since May 16, 1967. Meanwhile, LAX Airport (97°F on May 15) tied a monthly record previously achieved on May 16, 1956, and May 13, 1979. Elsewhere, Santa Maria, CA, shattered its monthly record with a high of 105°F on May 15 (previously, 101°F on May 13, 1927). In stark contrast, cold air settled across the Plains, Midwest, and Intermountain West. On May 13, daily-record lows in Idaho included 23°F in Pocatello and 25°F in Idaho Falls. On the same date, record-setting lows in Wyoming dipped to 10°F in Laramie and 17°F in Rawlins. In Nebraska, Alliance posted consecutive daily-record lows (25 and 22°F, respectively) on May 14-15. Other record-breaking lows on May 15 included 23°F in Aberdeen, SD, and 24°F in Bismarck, ND. Norfolk, NE (29, 28, and 31°F), and Sioux City, IA (32, 28, and 30°F), endured three consecutive freezes from May 15-17. In South Dakota, Sioux Falls' latest reading below 24°F had occurred on May 12, 1946; that record was broken with a low of 23°F on May 16. On May 17 in Nebraska, Hastings (32°F) experienced its latest freeze since May 29, 1947, while Grand Island (32°F) observed its latest freeze since May 22, 1963. Frosty conditions were noted much farther south and east; daily-record lows were set on May 17 in locations such as Concordia, KS (33°F), and Quincy, IL (35°F).

Heavy precipitation preceded and accompanied the surge of cold air. Cheyenne, WY, received a foot of snow on May 11-12. Most of Cheyenne's snow, 10.5 inches, fell on May 11. Elsewhere on May 11, daily-record snowfall amounts included 5.0 inches in Scottsbluff, NE, and 3.6 inches in Great Falls, MT. On the same date, record-setting precipitation amounts for May 11 climbed to 2.96 inches in Lincoln, NE; 2.42 inches in Jacksonville, FL; 1.54 inches in Moab, UT; 1.47 inches in Scottsbluff; 1.45 inches in Dodge City, KS; and 1.22 inches in Cheyenne. The following day, record-setting rainfall amounts for May 12 totaled 4.10 inches in Lufkin, TX; 1.53 inches in Ottumwa, IA; and 1.19 inches in Flint, MI. Flint's 4-day (May 12-15) rainfall reached 3.32 inches. As time progressed, heavy rain continued but shifted eastward. On May 13, Houston, TX (3.44 inches), and El Dorado, AR (2.19 inches), collected daily-record totals. May 14 featured record-setting amounts in locations such as Lexington, KY (2.09 inches), and Fort Wayne, IN (1.41 inches). Rain intensified across the East on May 15-16. Daily-record totals topped 3 inches in several locations, including Lynchburg, VA (3.12 inches on May 15); Mt. Pocono, PA (3.09 inches on May 16); and Norfolk, VA (3.01 inches on May 16). Marquette, MI, received 3.6 inches of snow on May 15-16, while Rockford, IL (a trace on May 16), observed its second-latest snowflakes behind May 24, 1925.

From May 22-26, a slow-moving storm accounted for at least 50 to 90 percent of the year-to-date precipitation totals at numerous locations on the southern High Plains. In Texas, for example, Lubbock's 5-day total of 5.23 inches accounted for 85 percent of the January 1 – May 26 sum. Lubbock also received more precipitation from May 22-26 than during the preceding 300 days—only 5.05 inches fell from July 26, 2013 – May 21, 2014. Five-day rainfall reached 4.45 inches in Roswell, NM; 3.82 inches in Childress, TX; and 1.78 inches in Guymon, OK, accounting for 92, 61, and 62 percent of the respective year-to-date totals. Rain began a day earlier, on May 21, in parts of northern Texas, where Amarillo's May 21-26 sum of 3.55 inches represented 75 percent of the year-to-date total. Most (4.44 inches) of Roswell's rain fell on May 24, resulting in the wettest day on record in that location (previously, 4.34 inches on July 13, 1991). Back in Texas, San Angelo's storm-total rainfall of 7.42 inches was compressed into 4 days, from May 23-26. Nearly 90 percent of San Angelo's year-to-date precipitation (7.42 of 8.27 inches) fell during that 4-day span. Earlier, locally heavy showers had dotted the Pacific Northwest and the eastern Corn Belt. In Oregon, Portland (1.06 inches) received a daily-record amount for May 18. Three days later, record-setting totals for May 21 reached 1.75 inches in Dayton, OH, and 1.37 inches in Flint, MI. As the southern Plains' drought-easing storm began to evolve, Palmdale, CA, collected a daily-record sum (0.96 inch) on May 22—the highest daily amount in that location since February 28. Later, heavy showers also affected the northern and central Plains. Daily-record amounts on May 23 such as 2.96 inches in Jamestown, ND, and 2.90 inches in Salina, KS, were followed by record-setting totals for May 24 in Dickinson, ND (2.67 inches), and Chanute, KS (2.39 inches).

Temperatures soared in advance of a developing storm. On May 19 in Kansas, daily-record highs included 102°F in Russell and 100°F in Garden City. Elsewhere in Kansas, Medicine Lodge posted a daily-record high of 100°F on May 20. In Texas, record-setting highs reached 103°F (on May 20) in Childress and 101°F (on May 19) in Borger. A few days later, heat spread into the Southeast. On May 23, highs climbed to daily-record levels in Charleston, SC (97°F), and Apalachicola, FL (94°F). Elsewhere in Florida, Ft. Myers logged a daily-record high of 95°F on May 24. Warmth also arrived across the northern Plains, where Fargo, ND, attained a daily-record high of 90°F on May 24. Above-normal temperatures lingered for several days across the North and East, resulting in record-setting highs in locations such as Duluth, MN (85°F on May 26), and New Bern, NC (93°F on May 28). Meanwhile, hot conditions redeveloped in parts the West. In Wyoming, daily-record highs on May 28 reached 96°F in Greybull and 94°F in Worland. By month's end, heat returned to the Desert Southwest, where El Paso, TX, posted a daily-record high of 102°F on May 31. In contrast, cool air settled into the Northwest, resulting in consecutive daily-record lows (23 and 26°F, respectively) in Burns, OR. In Montana, Livingston noted a daily-record low of 32°F on May 30.

By May 26, heavy rain arrived in the western Gulf Coast region, where Houston, TX, measured a daily-record total of 2.91 inches. During the last 6 days of May, Houston's rainfall reached 7.46 inches. Other daily-record amounts in Texas included 2.84 inches (on May 27) in College Station and 2.11 inches (on May 28) in Galveston. For Galveston, that represented the wettest day since October 31, 2013, when 2.97 inches fell. On May 28, torrential rainfall developed in the central Gulf Coast region, where record-breaking amounts in Louisiana for May 28 reached 6.87 inches in Lafayette, 4.68 inches in Lake Charles, and 3.34 inches in Baton Rouge. During the last 5 days of the month, 9.21 inches soaked Lafayette. Meanwhile, locally heavy showers also arrived in the East and Midwest. Daily-record totals were set in locations such as Greenville-Spartanburg, SC (1.74 inches on May 30); Tampa, FL (1.60 inches on May 28); Madison, WI (1.46 inches on May 27); and Charlotte, NC (1.18 inches on May 29). At month's end, heavy showers developed across the northern Plains and upper Midwest. Pierre, SD, netted a daily-record rainfall (1.53 inches)

on May 30, followed in St. Cloud, MN, by a record-setting amount (1.68 inches) on May 31. However, almost all of the rain bypassed Montana's High Plains, where Helena—with 0.28 inch—experienced its driest May since 1928.

Near- to above-normal temperatures dominated Alaska during May. On May 2, temperatures topped the 70-degree mark for the first time this year in Fairbanks (73°F) and McGrath (71°F). From May 1-3, McGrath opened the month with three consecutive daily-record highs (67, 71, and 69°F). The warmth also extended to southern Alaska, where daily-record highs for May 2 reached 73°F in Yakutat, 72°F in Cordova, and 66°F in Kodiak. Anchorage posted three consecutive daily-record highs (70, 68, and 66°F) from May 2-4, followed by another record (68°F) on May 10. Other record-setting highs for May 10 included 67°F in King Salmon and 66°F in Kodiak. Later, King Salmon posted seven consecutive daily-record highs from May 10-16. During the record-setting spell, King Salmon's highs ranged from 67 to 78°F, with the warmest weather occurring on May 16. Mid-month, daily-record highs were established in many other locations, including McGrath (73°F on May 15), Anchorage (73°F on May 17), and Kodiak (77°F on May 17). Meanwhile, precipitation was rather heavy across northwestern Alaska, but precipitation was sparse in many other areas of the state. In southeastern Alaska, the driest May on record occurred in locations such as Sitka (0.72 inch) and Hoonah (0.92 inch). In south-central Alaska, the Funny River fire—largest on the Kenai Peninsula since 1947—charred more than 190,000 acres of vegetation near Soldotna in late May but was almost 60 percent contained by early June. Farther inland, Fairbanks (0.06 inch) reported its fifth-driest May in the last century. However, beneficial, late-month showers developed in parts of southern and western Alaska. On May 29, daily-record precipitation totals were noted in locations such as King Salmon (0.83 inch) and McGrath (0.44 inch).

In Hawaii, the month opened with locally heavy showers. On the Big Island, Hilo netted a daily-record total of 3.70 inches on May 1. Later on Maui, Kahului received rainfall totaling 0.81 inch on May 13-14. On May 16, Honolulu, Oahu, posted a daily-record high of 89°F—the highest reading in that location since October 31, 2013. Later, rainfall intensified across Hawaii's western islands. Honolulu, Oahu, collected consecutive daily-record amounts, totaling 3.04 inches, on May 24-25. Totals reached daily-record levels on May 24 in Lihue, Kauai (0.83 inch), and Honolulu (1.10 inches). Toward month's end, widespread showers developed across Hawaii's windward locations. During the last 6 days of May, Hilo's rainfall totaled 2.64 inches.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Above-average temperatures and below-average precipitation throughout most of the United States in May allowed producers to catch up in planting progress, following an April marked by cool, wet field conditions. Parts of the northern Great Plains, Mississippi Valley, southern Rocky Mountains, and Texas recorded slightly below-average temperatures. The remainder of the nation recorded above-average temperatures, with the Pacific Coast States and portions of the Mid-Atlantic Coast noting monthly temperatures more than 2°F above normal. Somewhat wetter conditions in the Gulf Coast States led to monthly rainfall departures in excess of 4 inches.

As May began, many states in the Corn Belt continued to be hampered by cool, wet soil conditions. By May 4, producers had planted 29 percent of this year's corn crop, 18 percentage points ahead of last year but 13 points behind the 5-year average. Aided by improved weather and field conditions, producers planted 30 percent of the nation's corn crop during the week ending May 11, bringing the overall total to 59 percent complete. This was 33 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. As the month proceeded, planting progress was ahead of normal in the southern regions of the Corn Belt but continued to lag respective 5-year averages in Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Warm, dry conditions aided in the completion of planting and crop development towards the end of the month. By June 1, ninety-five percent of this year's corn crop was planted, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 80 percent of the corn crop had emerged by June 1, nine percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Overall, 76 percent of the corn was reported in good to excellent condition on June 1, compared with 63 percent at the same time last year.

By May 4, twenty-eight percent of the sorghum crop was planted, equal to last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Planting had begun in all major sorghum producing states, but major progress was limited to Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. National planting progress remained within three percentage points of the 5-year average throughout May. However, planting in Kansas—the largest sorghum-producing state—remained behind the 5-year average throughout the month. On June 1, thirty-three percent of the sorghum was planted in Kansas, 7 percentage points ahead of last year but 4 points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, producers had planted 56 percent of this year's sorghum by June 1, five percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average.

Forty percent of this year's oat crop was seeded by May 4, sixteen percentage points behind last year and 31 points behind the 5-year average. Planting progress was furthest behind in the upper Midwest, 45 percentage points behind the 5-year average in Minnesota and 41 points behind in Wisconsin. As the month progressed, improved field conditions allowed producers to steadily push the overall seeding pace closer to the 5-year average. Progress in the growth stages exhibited similar trends, well behind average at the beginning of the month but near normal levels by the end of May. By June 1, oat producers had sown 95 percent of this year's crop, slightly ahead of last year but 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationwide, 86 percent of the oat crop had emerged by June 1, slightly ahead of last year but 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Thirty-two percent of the nation's oat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 1, two percentage points ahead of last year but 2 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 62 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 1, six percentage points above the same time last year.

Barley seeding advanced ahead of the normal pace in Montana and the Pacific Northwest in April, but producers in Minnesota and North Dakota battled lingering unfavorable field conditions as they began planting their fields in early May. Forty-six percent of this year's barley crop was seeded by May 4, four percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 18, thirty-seven percent of the barley had emerged, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but 3 points behind the 5-year

average. Nationwide, 93 percent of the barley crop was seeded by June 1, eleven percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-six percent of the barley crop had emerged by June 1, sixteen percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Emergence remained well behind normal in Minnesota and North Dakota at the end of May due to delayed planting. Overall, 67 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 1, slightly above the same time last year.

By May 4, twenty-nine percent of the winter wheat was at or beyond the heading stage, ten percentage points ahead of last year but 6 points behind the 5-year average. At the beginning of the month, the heading pace was at or behind the 5-year average in all states except Oklahoma and Oregon. Severe drought conditions on the southern Plains had a dramatic impact on the winter wheat crop, with poor fields in Oklahoma and Texas being baled for hay or otherwise abandoned. Late-month precipitation was beneficial to this area but likely too late to revive drought-stricken wheat. Heading of this year's winter wheat crop advanced to 79 percent by June 1, eight percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 30 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 1, slightly below the May 4 rating and 2 percentage points below the same time last year.

By May 4, producers had sown 26 percent of the spring wheat crop, 5 percentage points ahead of last year but 15 points behind the 5-year average. Following the trend of other small grains, planting progress started the month well behind normal but caught up to the 5-year average by the end of the month in most estimating states. Delays in planting progress were most evident in Minnesota and North Dakota, where producers were not able to make significant planting progress until mid-month. Nationally, producers had planted 88 percent of the spring wheat crop by June 1, eight percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Sixty-seven percent of the spring wheat crop had emerged by June 1, nine percentage points ahead of last year but 5 points behind the 5-year average. Emergence of spring wheat was nearly complete by the end of the month in the Pacific Northwest but remained well behind normal in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

Producers had planted 57 percent of this year's rice crop by May 4, four percentage points ahead of last year but 8 points behind the 5-year average. Planting progress advanced 18 percentage points nationwide during the week ending May 11, bringing the overall total to 75 percent complete. This was 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 25, seeding was nearly complete in all estimating states except California and Mississippi, reaching 95 percent at the national level. By June 1, emergence of the rice crop reached 89 percent, 3 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Overall, 69 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 1, eight percentage points above the same time last year.

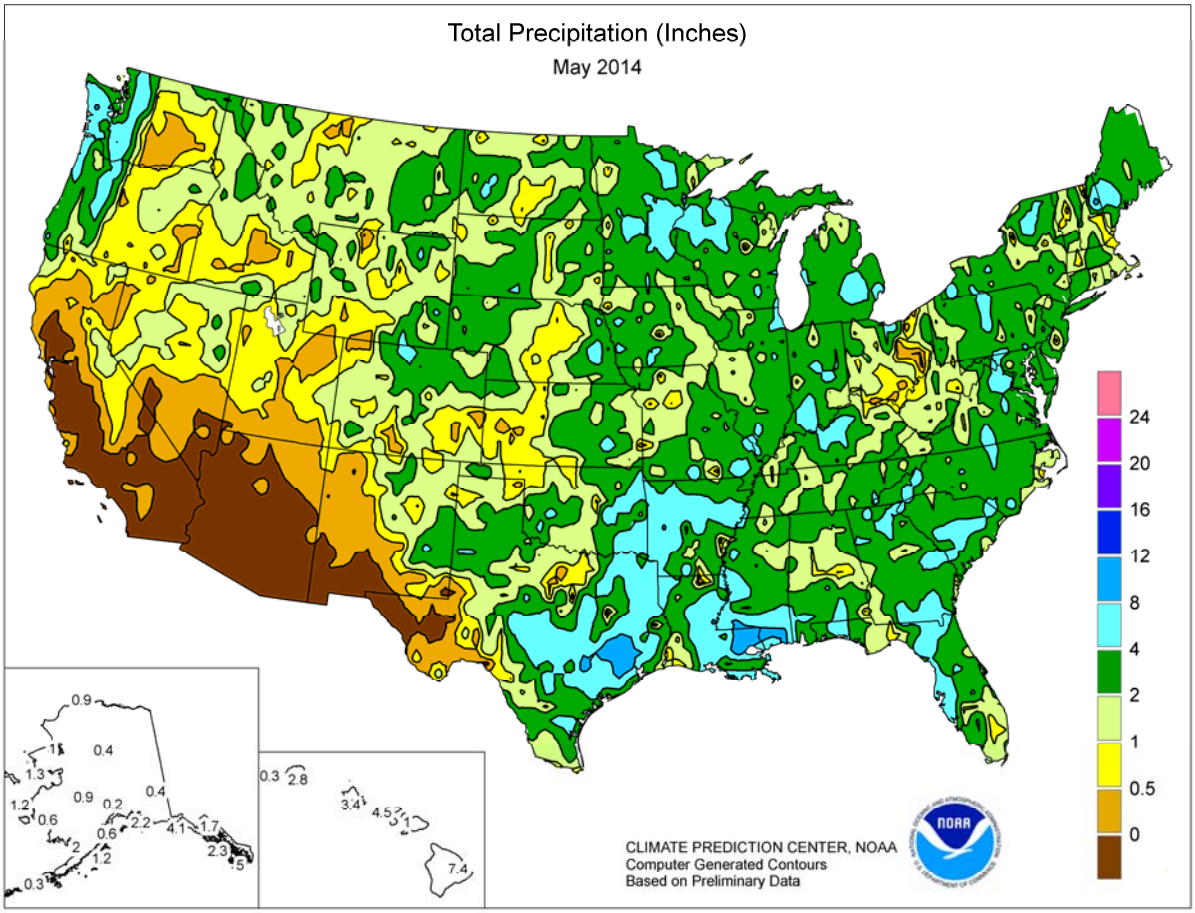
As May began, soybean producers were just beginning to plant this year's crop. Progress was most advanced in the lower Mississippi Valley, but was well behind normal across the rest of the nation due to unfavorable planting conditions earlier in the spring. By May 11, twenty percent of this year's soybean crop was planted. This was 15 percentage points ahead of the previous year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Many producers in the central Great Plains, middle Mississippi Valley, and Ohio Valley were able to make significant planting gains during the first half of the month, but all states were able to see significant gains towards the end of the month—when producers had ample time for fieldwork and were able to switch their focus from planting corn to planting soybeans. Producers had planted 78 percent of the nation's soybean crop by June 1, twenty-three percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Above-average temperatures helped soybean emergence advance 25 percentage points during the final week of the month, bringing the overall total to 50 percent. This was 21 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average.

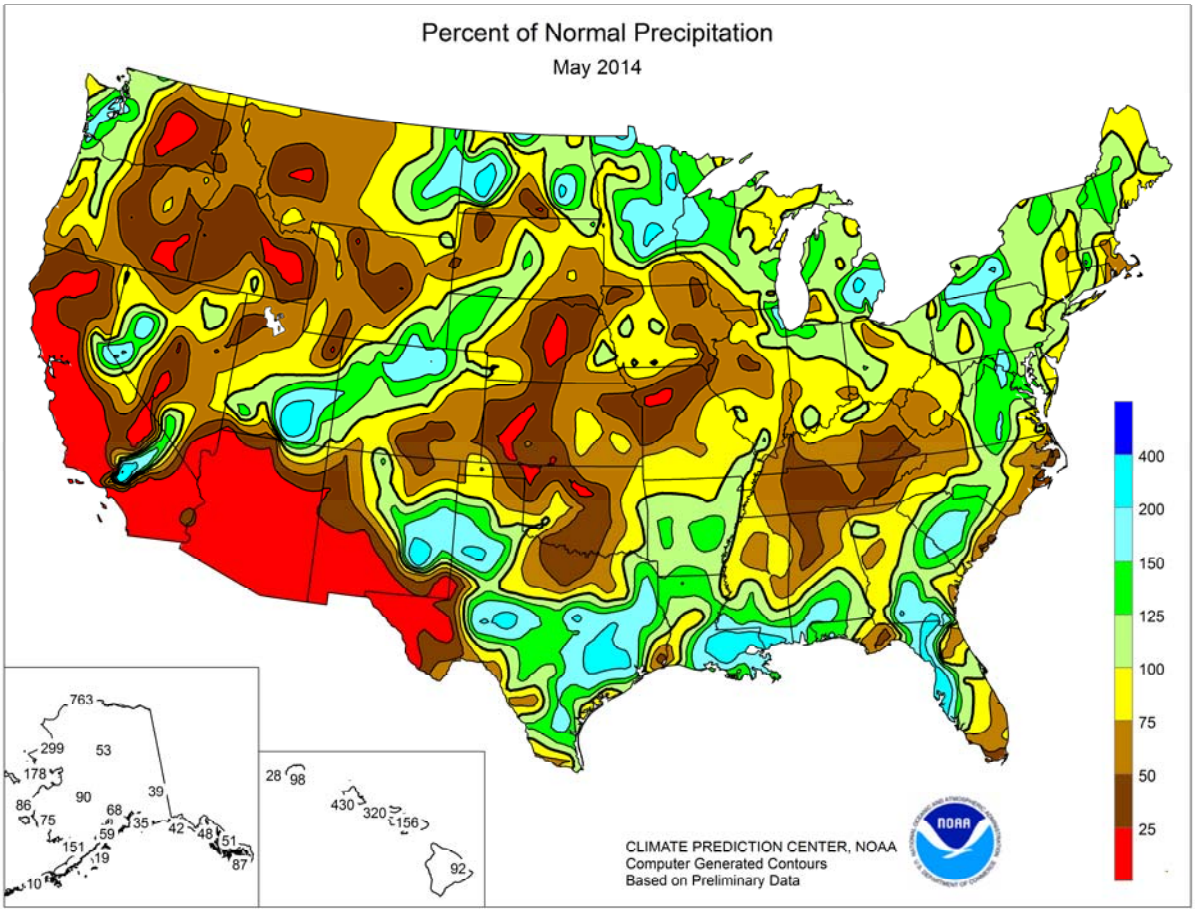
Peanut producers had planted 14 percent of this year's peanut crop by May 4, four percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Favorable field conditions allowed peanut producers to maintain a planting pace close to the 5-year average for the entire month. Peanut producers had planted 84 percent of this year's crop by June 1, two percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Peanut planting was nearly finished in South Carolina, with 97 percent of the acreage planted by June 1, twelve percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

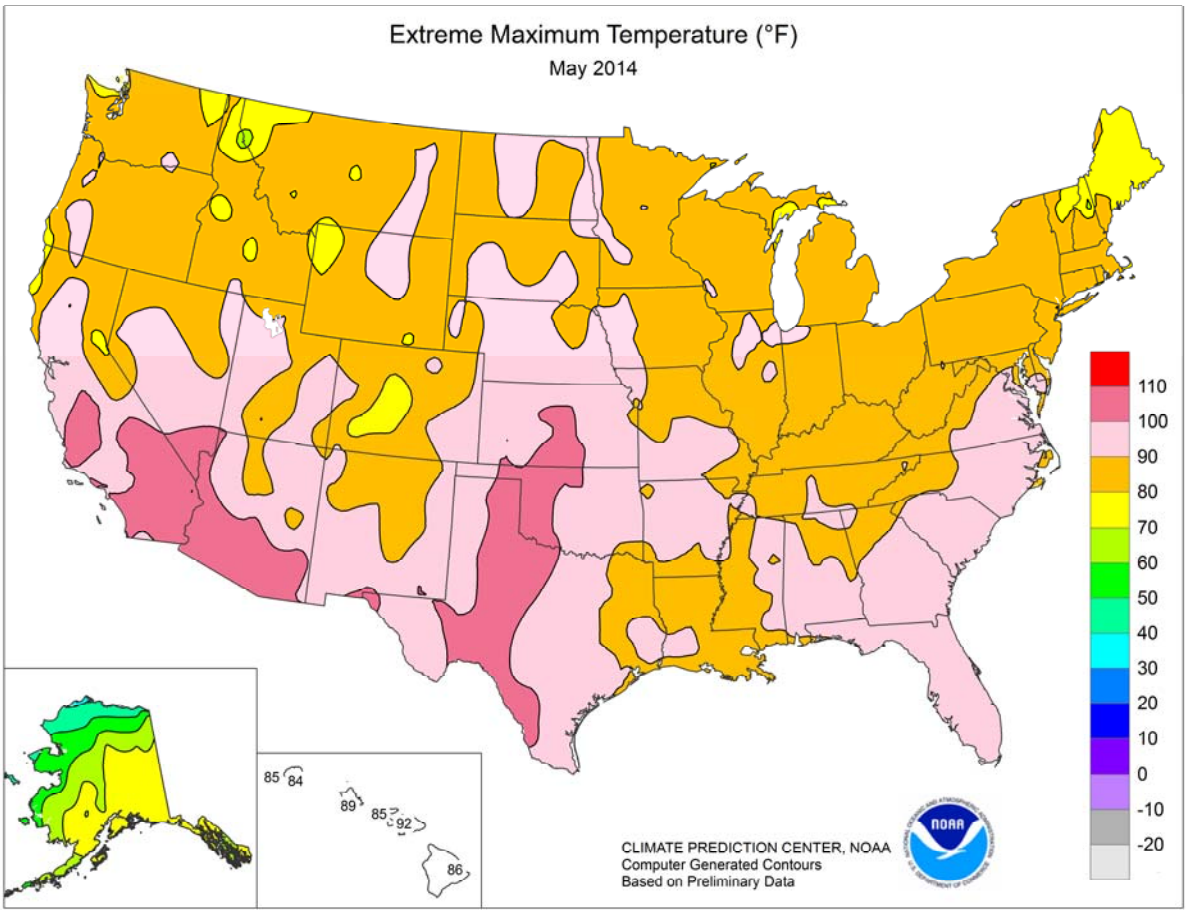
Sunflower producers had planted 1 percent of the crop by May 18, slightly behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Twenty-six percent of the sunflower crop was planted by June 1, twelve percentage points ahead of last year but 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Significant planting delays were evident in Colorado and North Dakota, while planting progress in Kansas and South Dakota was very close to the 5-year average.

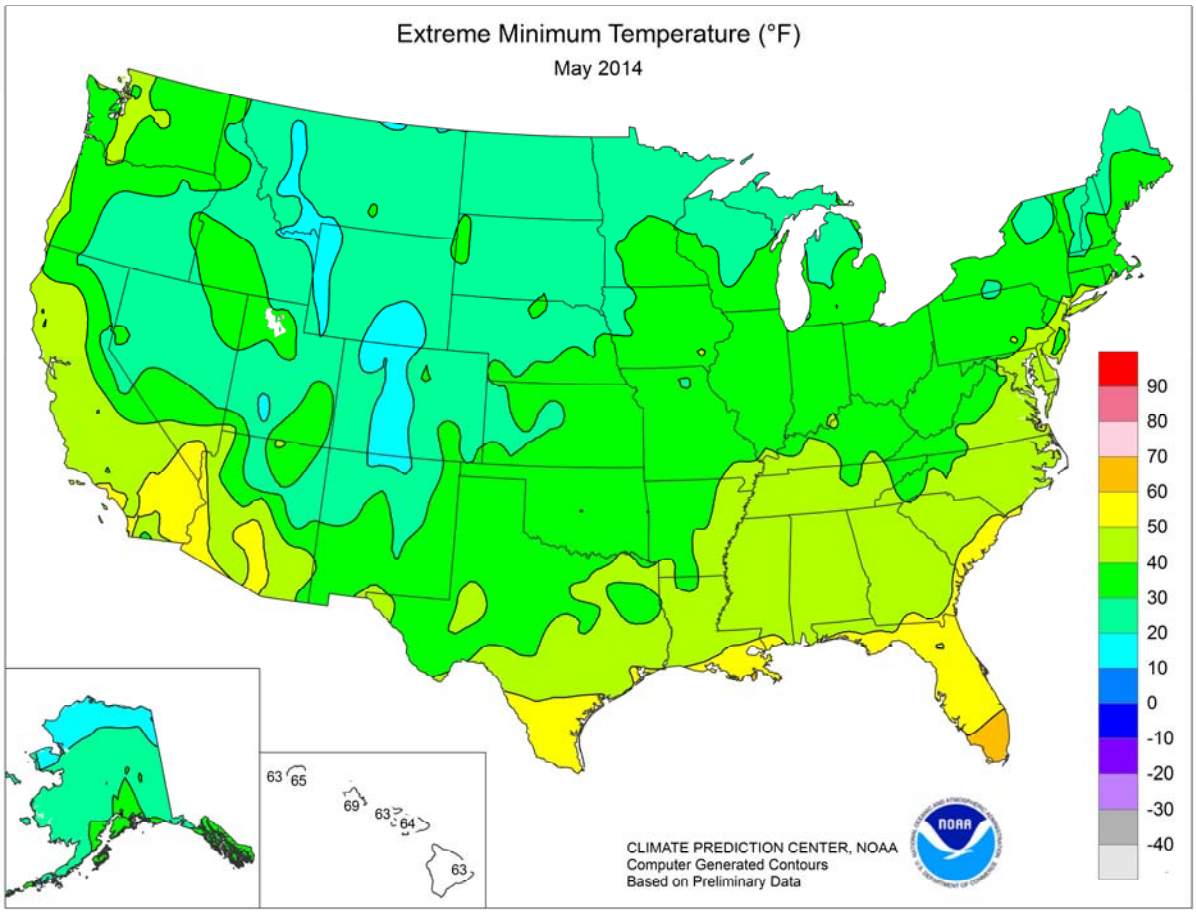
Nationally, 16 percent of this year's cotton crop was planted by May 4, slightly behind last year and 9 percentage points behind the 5-year average. The lack of sufficient subsoil moisture delayed cotton planting in parts of Texas. In Georgia, producers planted 7 percent of their crop by May 4, eleven percentage points behind the 5-year average. Cotton planting was virtually complete in California by mid-month. For the week ending May 25, double-digit planting progress was recorded in all major producing states except Arizona, California, and Louisiana, where planting was nearly complete. By June 1, seventy-four percent of the cotton was planted, 5 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 5 percent of the cotton crop was squaring by June 1, slightly ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average.

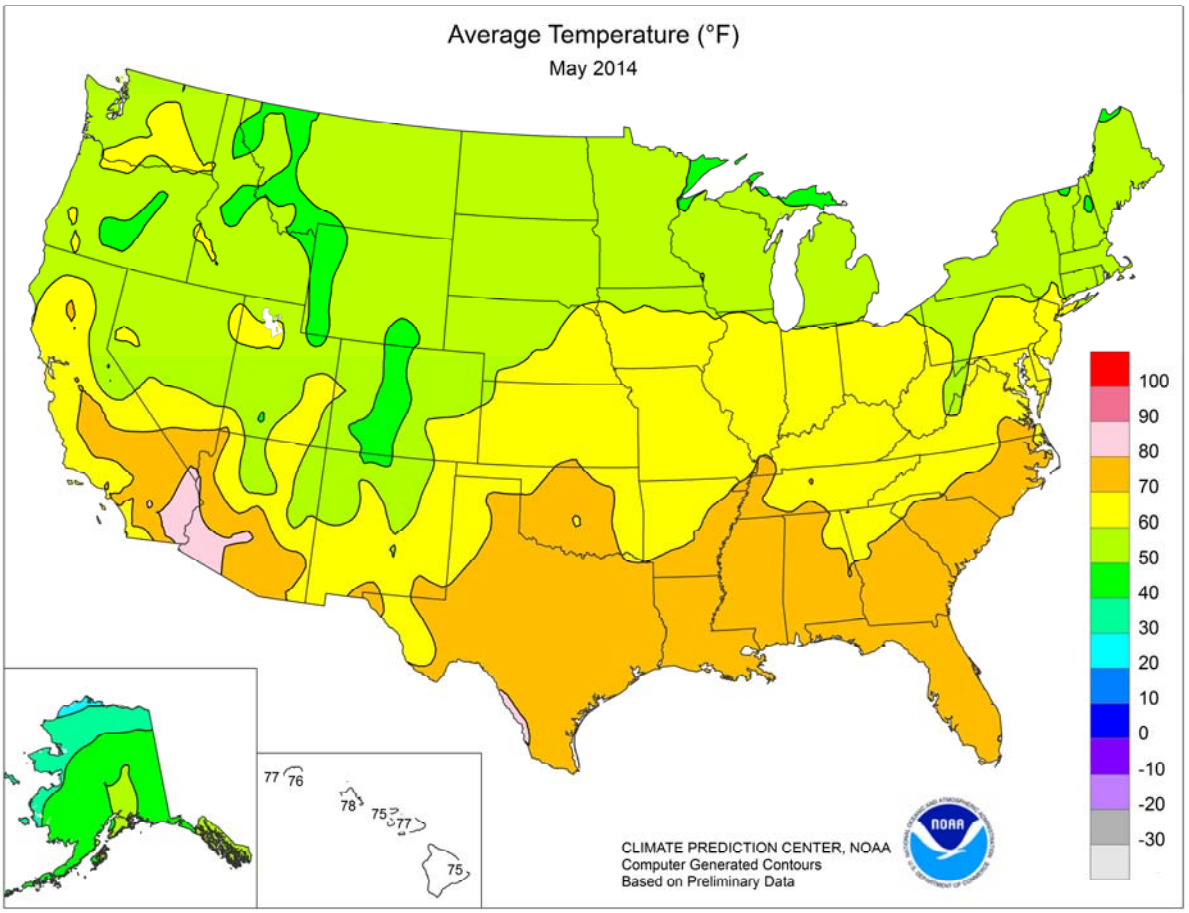
By May 4, sugarbeet producers had planted 23 percent of the nation's crop, equal to last year but 33 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Unfavorable spring planting conditions in the Great Lakes region caused planting progress in those states to be well behind schedule. Planting was virtually complete by May 11 in Idaho, but all other estimating states remained well behind their respective 5-year averages until the end of the month. By June 1, ninety-nine percent of the nation's sugarbeet crop was planted, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average.

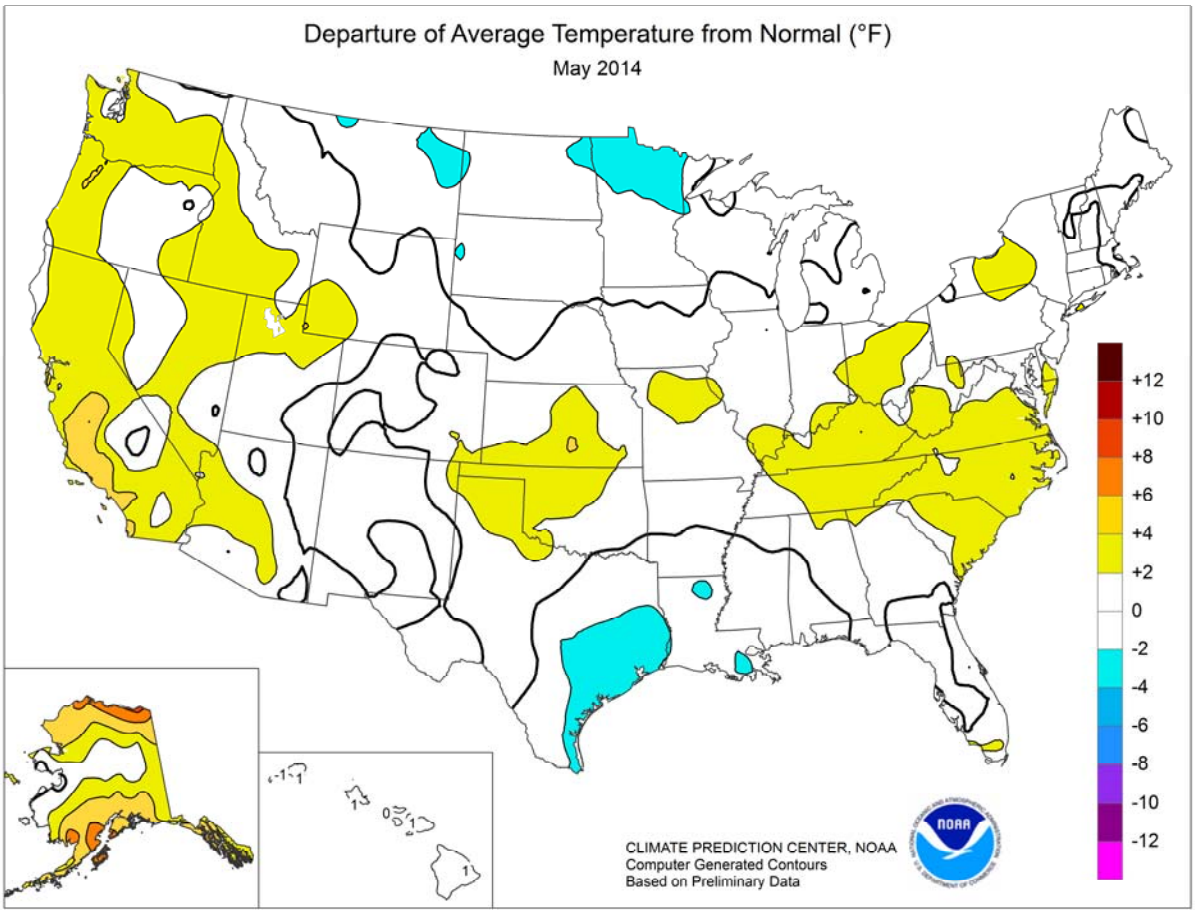

Total Precipitation (Inches)
May 2014
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
0.5
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA


Percent of Normal Precipitation
May 2014
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
May 2014
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
85
84
89
85
92
86
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
May 2014
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
63
65
69
63
64
63
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Average Temperature (°F)
May 2014
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
77
76
78
75
77
75
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
May 2014
+12
+10
+8
+6
+4
+2
0
-2
-4
-6
-8
-10
-12
-1
1
1
0
1
1
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

May 2014

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	71	2	2.32	-2.51	LEXINGTON	67	3	5.43	0.65	COLUMBUS	66	3	4.00	0.12
HUNTSVILLE	71	2	2.80	-2.44	LONDON-CORBIN	67	3	2.23	-2.46	DAYTON	64	3	4.67	0.50
MOBILE	72	-2	9.79	3.69	LOUISVILLE	69	3	4.04	-0.84	MANSFIELD	61	3	3.00	-1.42
MONTGOMERY	73	1	5.55	1.41	PADUCAH	71	5	2.89	-1.86	TOLEDO	60	0	1.97	-1.17
AK ANCHORAGE	53	6	0.47	-0.22	LA BATON ROUGE	74	0	8.32	2.98	YOUNGSTOWN	60	2	3.55	0.10
BARROW	27	7	0.90	0.78	LAKE CHARLES	73	-2	5.46	-0.60	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	71	3	4.44	-1.00
COLD BAY	45	5	0.27	-2.38	NEW ORLEANS	75	-1	8.35	3.73	TULSA	71	2	3.51	-2.60
FAIRBANKS	52	3	0.06	-0.54	SHREVEPORT	72	-1	6.52	1.27	OR ASTORIA	57	4	5.98	2.70
JUNEAU	53	5	1.67	-1.81	ME BANGOR	54	-1	3.31	-0.09	BURNS	52	1	0.41	-0.64
KING SALMON	49	5	2.04	0.69	CARIBOU	52	0	3.17	-0.10	EUGENE	58	3	1.64	-1.02
KODIAK	51	7	1.19	-5.12	PORTLAND	55	1	3.87	0.05	MEDFORD	63	5	0.47	-0.74
NOME	35	-2	1.32	0.58	MD BALTIMORE	65	2	3.35	-0.54	PENDLETON	60	2	0.83	-0.39
AZ FLAGSTAFF	51	0	0.12	-0.68	MA BOSTON	59	1	2.86	-0.38	PORTLAND	61	4	2.39	0.01
PHOENIX	83	4	0.00	-0.16	WORCESTER	56	0	4.16	-0.19	SALEM	60	4	2.07	-0.06
TUCSON	77	3	0.00	-0.24	MI ALPENA	53	1	2.31	-0.30	PA ALLENTOWN	61	1	4.27	-0.20
AR FORT SMITH	70	1	6.18	0.89	DETROIT	61	1	4.87	1.82	ERIE	58	0	3.25	-0.09
LITTLE ROCK	70	0	6.62	1.57	FLINT	60	3	7.25	4.51	MIDDLETOWN	63	1	5.14	0.88
CA BAKERSFIELD	74	4	0.04	-0.20	GRAND RAPIDS	59	1	3.31	-0.04	PHILADELPHIA	65	1	2.91	-0.97
EUREKA	55	1	0.58	-1.04	HOUGHTON LAKE	55	1	2.87	0.30	PITTSBURGH	62	2	4.32	0.52
FRESNO	74	5	0.04	-0.35	LANSING	58	1	4.23	1.52	WILKES-BARRE	61	1	2.75	-0.94
LOS ANGELES	69	6	0.00	-0.24	MUSKEGON	57	1	3.72	0.77	WILLIAMSPORT	61	1	5.19	1.40
REDDING	70	4	0.15	-1.51	TRAVERSE CITY	54	-1	3.18	0.88	PR SAN JUAN	81	0	8.71	3.42
SACRAMENTO	69	4	0.00	-0.53	MN DULUTH	52	0	4.37	1.42	RI PROVIDENCE	59	0	2.25	-1.41
SAN DIEGO	69	4	0.00	-0.20	INT'L FALLS	51	-2	4.08	1.53	SC CHARLESTON	76	4	1.49	-2.18
SAN FRANCISCO	64	5	0.00	-0.38	MINNEAPOLIS	59	0	4.55	1.31	COLUMBIA	74	2	5.72	2.55
STOCKTON	69	2	0.00	-0.50	ROCHESTER	58	1	1.78	-1.75	FLORENCE	74	3	2.60	-0.71
CO ALAMOSA	51	1	0.23	-0.47	ST. CLOUD	58	1	6.74	3.77	GREENVILLE	70	3	4.42	-0.17
CO SPRINGS	57	2	2.56	0.17	MS JACKSON	72	1	6.38	1.52	MYRTLE BEACH	73	3	1.81	-1.18
DENVER	58	3	3.51	0.79	MERIDIAN	71	-1	2.60	-2.27	SD ABERDEEN	55	-3	2.18	-0.51
GRAND JUNCTION	60	0	1.49	0.51	TUPELO	71	2	4.40	-1.40	HURON	58	0	2.05	-0.95
PUEBLO	61	1	0.65	-0.84	MO COLUMBIA	66	2	3.05	-1.82	RAPID CITY	55	0	1.54	-1.42
CT BRIDGEPORT	61	2	4.00	-0.03	JOPLIN	68	2	4.77	-0.30	SIOUX FALLS	58	0	2.10	-1.29
HARTFORD	61	1	4.46	0.07	KANSAS CITY	66	2	1.33	-4.06	TN BRISTOL	66	3	2.20	-2.12
DC WASHINGTON	68	2	4.96	1.14	SPRINGFIELD	67	2	5.28	0.71	CHATTANOOGA	70	2	1.85	-2.43
DE WILMINGTON	64	2	3.09	-1.06	ST JOSEPH	66	1	2.56	-2.39	JACKSON	70	1	3.82	-1.82
FL DAYTONA BEACH	75	0	4.11	0.85	ST LOUIS	69	2	3.98	-0.13	KNOXVILLE	68	2	1.22	-3.46
FT LAUDERDALE	80	2	8.21	1.88	MT BILLINGS	56	0	2.25	-0.23	MEMPHIS	71	0	4.32	-0.83
FT MYERS	80	1	3.78	0.36	BUTTE	48	0	0.82	-1.20	NASHVILLE	70	3	2.47	-2.60
JACKSONVILLE	74	1	5.48	2.00	GLASGOW	55	-1	1.40	-0.32	TX ABILENE	74	1	2.22	-0.61
KEY WEST	82	1	0.91	-2.57	GREAT FALLS	52	1	1.62	-0.91	AMARILLO	68	3	3.55	1.05
MELBOURNE	77	1	3.57	-0.37	HELENA	55	2	0.28	-1.50	AUSTIN	73	-2	7.89	2.86
MIAMI	81	1	3.29	-2.23	KALISPELL	52	1	1.20	-0.84	BEAUMONT	74	-1	1.42	-4.41
ORLANDO	78	1	3.59	-0.15	MILES CITY	56	-1	3.50	1.31	BROWNSVILLE	77	-2	2.83	0.35
PENSACOLA	74	-1	5.84	1.44	MISSOULA	55	2	1.00	-0.95	COLLEGE STATION	74	-1	9.01	3.96
ST PETERSBURG	79	1	3.32	0.52	NE GRAND ISLAND	63	2	0.74	-3.33	CORPUS CHRISTI	76	-2	4.04	0.56
TALLAHASSEE	75	1	1.35	-3.60	HASTINGS	63	1	2.15	-2.44	DALLAS/FT WORTH	74	1	3.40	-1.75
TAMPA	78	0	8.54	5.69	LINCOLN	65	3	5.26	1.03	DEL RIO	79	1	0.28	-2.03
WEST PALM BEACH	80	2	2.80	-2.59	MCCOOK	61	1	3.10	-0.16	EL PASO	74	0	0.01	-0.37
GA ATHENS	71	2	3.46	-0.40	NORFOLK	61	1	1.25	-2.67	GALVESTON	75	-2	3.72	0.02
ATLANTA	71	1	2.29	-1.66	NORTH PLATTE	58	0	1.81	-1.53	HOUSTON	74	-2	11.71	6.56
AUGUSTA	72	1	5.50	2.43	OMAHA/EPPLEY	64	2	3.13	-1.31	LUBBOCK	70	1	5.23	2.92
COLUMBUS	73	1	2.77	-0.85	SCOTTSBLUFF	57	0	4.08	1.38	MIDLAND	74	1	2.26	0.47
MACON	71	0	2.97	-0.01	VALENTINE	58	0	3.01	-0.19	SAN ANGELO	75	2	7.75	4.66
SAVANNAH	75	2	3.48	-0.13	NV ELKO	55	2	1.08	0.00	SAN ANTONIO	76	0	4.96	0.24
HI HILO	75	1	7.41	-0.66	ELY	52	2	0.96	-0.33	VICTORIA	76	-1	7.62	2.50
HONOLULU	78	1	3.35	2.57	LAS VEGAS	79	4	0.00	-0.24	WACO	73	-1	7.75	3.29
KAHULUI	77	1	1.03	0.37	RENO	62	6	0.54	-0.08	WICHITA FALLS	73	2	1.08	-2.84
LIHUE	76	1	2.81	-0.06	WINNEMUCCA	56	1	0.74	-0.32	UT SALT LAKE CITY	62	3	1.04	-1.05
ID BOISE	61	2	0.60	-0.67	NH CONCORD	56	0	3.57	0.24	VT BURLINGTON	59	3	3.94	0.62
LEWISTON	62	4	0.52	-1.04	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	62	2	2.26	-1.12	VA LYNCHBURG	65	2	5.39	1.28
POCATELLO	56	3	0.34	-1.17	NEWARK	64	1	4.03	-0.43	NORFOLK	69	3	4.64	0.90
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	60	1	4.98	1.60	NM ALBUQUERQUE	65	0	0.60	0.00	RICHMOND	70	5	2.44	-1.51
MOLINE	63	1	2.86	-1.39	NY ALBANY	60	2	2.61	-1.04	ROANOKE	67	3	2.38	-1.86
PEORIA	66	4	1.45	-2.72	BINGHAMTON	58	2	4.21	0.66	WASH/DULLES	64	2	6.34	2.12
ROCKFORD	61	1	2.33	-1.69	BUFFALO	58	1	3.12	-0.23	WA OLYMPIA	56	3	3.34	1.07
SPRINGFIELD	66	2	2.76	-1.30	ROCHESTER	60	3	3.17	0.35	QUILLAYUTE	55	4	3.91	-1.60
IN EVANSVILLE	68	2	3.72	-1.29	SYRACUSE	60	3	3.71	0.32	SEATTLE-TACOMA	59	3	3.15	1.38
FORT WAYNE	62	2	4.57	0.82	NC ASHEVILLE	64	2	3.77	-0.64	SPOKANE	58	4	0.56	-1.04
INDIANAPOLIS	63	0	4.87	0.52	CHARLOTTE	69	0	4.05	0.39	YAKIMA	61	5	0.13	-0.38
SOUTH BEND	60	0	5.10	1.60	GREENSBORO	69	3	2.61	-1.34	WV BECKLEY	63	3	3.87	-0.52
IA BURLINGTON	64	1	1.81	-2.59	HATTERAS	71	3	1.42	-2.50	CHARLESTON	65	3	2.36	-1.94
CEDAR RAPIDS	61	0	2.23	-1.62	RALEIGH	70	3	4.02	0.23	ELKINS	60	2	3.95	-0.82
DES MOINES	64	2	3.40	-0.85	WILMINGTON	74	4	2.49	-1.91	HUNTINGTON	65	1	2.56	-1.85
DUBUQUE	59	0	2.77	-1.35	ND BISMARCK	56	0	0.85	-1.37	WI EAU CLAIRE	58	0	4.08	0.39
SIOUX CITY	63	2	2.03	-1.72	DICKINSON	53	-2	6.18	3.90	GREEN BAY	57	1	2.95	0.20
WATERLOO	60	0	2.66	-1.49	FARGO	57	0	1.99	-0.62	LA CROSSE	60	-1	2.46	-0.92
KS CONCORDIA	65	2	3.12	-1.08	GRAND FORKS	55	-2	2.56	0.35	MADISON	60	2	3.47	0.22
DODGE CITY	66	2	1.67	-1.33	JAMESTOWN	55	-2	5.38	3.17	MILWAUKEE	56	0	2.83	-0.23
GOODLAND	60	1	1.75	-1.71	MINOT	54	-2	1.60	-0.71	WAUSAU	56	-1	3.48	-0.06
HILL CITY	64	2	0.91	-2.79	WILLISTON	54	-1	1.62	-0.26	WY CASPER	53	1	0.49	-1.89
TOPEKA	68	4	1.63	-3.23	OH AKRON-CANTON	62	3	4.30	0.34	CHEYENNE	52	1	2.99	0.51
WICHITA	70	5	4.06	-0.10	CINCINNATI	65	1	2.86	-1.73	LANDER	55	2	1.51	-0.87
KY JACKSON	67	3	2.30	-2.86	CLEVELAND	61	3	4.21	0.71	SHERIDAN	54	1	1.73	-0.68

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

June 2 - 8, 2014

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Warmer weather across most of the United States aided in the completion of planting and the development of recently planted crops. Temperatures were above normal across most of the Nation except for areas in the upper Missouri River Valley and the southern Atlantic coast. Precipitation was above normal for the week in the central United States; however, there was little to no rainfall west of the Rocky Mountains. Storms on Thursday brought up to 8 inches of rainfall as well as high winds, minor hail damage, and flooding to portions of Tennessee.

Corn: Nationally, 92 percent of the corn crop had emerged by June 8, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the five-year average. Above-average temperatures throughout the Corn Belt aided crop development but untimely rains in some areas have prevented post-planting fieldwork. Producers in Indiana reported that corn in flood-prone areas has had to be replanted as much as two times now, especially in the southern of the State where heavy rains have persisted for several weeks. Corn continued to tassel in areas of the Blacklands of Texas. Overall, 75 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, slightly below last week but 12 percentage points above the same time last year.

Soybeans: By week's end, 87 percent of the Nation's soybean crop was planted, 18 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 percentage points ahead of the five-year average. Favorable conditions across the major soybean producing region have allowed for continual gains in planting progress. As of June 8, Missouri and Illinois are 15 and 14 percentage points ahead of their five-year averages for planting progress, respectively. Nationwide, 71 percent of the soybean crop had emerged by week's end, 25 percentage points ahead of last year and 9 percentage points ahead of the five-year average. Seventy-four percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition as of June 8.

Winter Wheat: Eighty-six percent of the winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 8, five percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the five-year average. With activity limited to Arkansas, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Texas, 9 percent of this year's winter wheat crop was harvested by week's end. This was 4 percentage points ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the five-year average. Oklahoma producers reported that recent wet weather delayed the harvest of winter wheat. Overall, 30 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, the same as last week but slightly below the same time last year.

Cotton: By June 8, producers had planted 89 percent of the cotton crop, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but 2 percentage points behind the five-year average. Emerging cotton was damaged in areas of the Southern High Plains of Texas due to a recent hail storm. Nationally, 8 percent of the cotton crop was squaring, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but 2 percentage points behind the five-year average. Overall, 50 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 42 percent at the same time last year.

Sorghum: By week's end, 67 percent of the sorghum crop was planted, equal to last year but 4 percentage points behind the five-year average. In Kansas, producers maximized approximately 4 days suitable for fieldwork to plant 17 percent of their crop during the week, bringing the overall total to 50 percent complete, 9 percentage points behind the five-year average.

Rice: Ninety-three percent of this year's rice crop had emerged by June 8, equal to last year but slightly ahead of the five-year average. Heading was underway in Louisiana, where most acres are being top dressed. Overall, 69 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, equal to last week but 7 percentage points above the same time last year.

Other Small Grains: By June 8, emergence of the oat crop had advanced to 92 percent, slightly ahead of last year but 2 percentage points behind the five-year average. Oat emergence progressed most rapidly in the upper Midwest, advancing 18 percentage points in North Dakota, 15 percentage points in Wisconsin and 10 percentage points in Minnesota. Nationally, heading was 37 percent complete, 4 percentage points ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the five-year average. Overall, 63 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week but 7 percentage points above the same time last year.

With planting complete in the Pacific Northwest, 97 percent of the Nation's barley crop was seeded by week's end, 10 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead the five-year average. Nationwide, 86 percent of the barley crop had emerged by June 8, ten percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the five-year average. Overall, 64 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 3 percentage points from last week but slightly above the same time last year.

By June 8, producers had sown 95 percent of this year's spring wheat crop, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the five-year average. Nationally, 80 percent of the spring wheat crop had emerged by week's end, 10 percentage points ahead of last year but 2 percentage points behind the five-year average. Overall, 71 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 9 percentage points above the same time last year. In Washington, crop conditions were negatively impacted by ongoing dry weather.

Other Crops: Peanut producers had planted 93 percent of the crop by June 8, three percentage points ahead of both last year and the five-year average. Planting advanced 13 percentage points in Florida and 10 percentage points in Georgia due to favorable planting conditions.

By week's end, 52 percent of this year's sunflower acreage had been planted, 25 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the five-year average. Progress advanced most rapidly in the Dakotas with 59 percent planted in North Dakota, 30 percentage points higher than last week, and 51 percent planted in South Dakota, 25 percentage points higher than last week.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 8, 2014

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

Soybeans Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 8 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	66	71	75	75
IL	60	85	92	78
IN	85	81	88	80
IA	58	94	98	89
KS	64	74	82	76
KY	45	52	61	62
LA	87	92	95	92
MI	88	61	89	84
MN	70	75	86	89
MS	86	86	89	94
MO	46	76	81	66
NE	92	96	99	96
NC	45	57	66	58
ND	66	63	84	80
OH	93	66	85	83
SD	79	81	93	83
TN	45	54	63	61
WI	53	69	82	83
18 Sts	69	78	87	81

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

Soybeans Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 8 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	55	61	69	63
IL	41	59	80	60
IN	67	55	76	63
IA	37	63	87	76
KS	40	48	66	55
KY	28	32	43	46
LA	80	84	88	85
MI	71	25	58	64
MN	35	38	65	68
MS	67	77	82	85
MO	30	56	71	46
NE	68	72	92	81
NC	34	44	56	45
ND	23	19	40	47
OH	73	31	59	64
SD	44	48	75	51
TN	27	32	43	42
WI	26	28	57	57
18 Sts	46	50	71	62

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

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	4	31	49	16
IL	0	2	22	60	16
IN	1	4	27	55	13
IA	1	2	16	64	17
KS	1	2	45	47	5
KY	1	2	15	70	12
LA	2	7	29	43	19
MI	0	2	18	68	12
MN	0	2	21	68	9
MS	0	3	27	55	15
MO	0	5	29	58	8
NE	2	4	25	61	8
NC	0	2	21	69	8
ND	1	1	11	73	14
OH	1	3	20	65	11
SD	0	2	10	80	8
TN	1	4	16	68	11
WI	0	1	18	61	20
18 Sts	1	3	22	62	12
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Corn Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 8 2014	5-Yr Avg
CO	78	84	95	85
IL	88	91	97	91
IN	88	83	93	85
IA	80	89	98	94
KS	89	86	95	95
KY	82	81	87	90
MI	89	48	83	87
MN	76	69	89	91
MO	81	95	98	90
NE	90	90	98	96
NC	100	95	100	100
ND	65	47	74	76
OH	91	62	81	81
PA	75	54	71	74
SD	89	81	91	86
TN	93	94	98	95
TX	95	100	100	95
WI	58	52	75	81
18 Sts	83	80	92	90

These 18 States planted 91% of last year's corn acreage.

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	0	0	23	54	23
IL	1	2	23	53	21
IN	1	5	22	55	17
IA	1	2	15	64	18
KS	2	6	45	42	5
KY	1	3	17	63	16
MI	0	2	17	68	13
MN	0	2	18	65	15
MO	0	6	27	56	11
NE	2	4	24	59	11
NC	1	4	20	66	9
ND	1	2	8	81	8
OH	1	2	20	60	17
PA	0	1	14	77	8
SD	0	1	14	77	8
TN	2	5	19	56	18
TX	0	5	45	37	13
WI	0	2	17	67	14
18 Sts	1	3	21	60	15
Prev Wk	0	2	22	63	13
Prev Yr	2	6	29	53	10

Sorghum Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 8 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	96	98	99
CO	53	27	38	55
IL	58	61	75	53
KS	50	33	50	59
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	49	71	79	66
NE	81	78	91	82
NM	23	25	30	45
OK	36	48	55	60
SD	71	43	60	72
TX	86	85	90	86
11 Sts	67	56	67	71

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 8, 2014

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

Winter Wheat Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 8 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	99	100	100
CA	100	100	100	100
CO	60	63	85	87
ID	35	23	42	23
IL	97	88	93	98
IN	94	84	93	97
KS	97	96	99	99
MI	80	20	73	82
MO	98	96	99	98
MT	3	0	0	6
NE	56	60	83	77
NC	100	97	100	100
OH	97	76	94	98
OK	97	100	100	99
OR	83	79	86	80
SD	7	11	23	42
TX	94	98	99	99
WA	75	54	78	57
18 Sts	81	79	86	85

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

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 8 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	2	2	11	42
CA	39	NA	0	26
CO	0	NA	0	0
ID	0	NA	0	0
IL	0	NA	0	9
IN	0	NA	0	4
KS	0	NA	0	10
MI	0	NA	0	0
MO	0	NA	0	13
MT	0	NA	0	0
NE	0	NA	0	0
NC	4	NA	11	24
OH	0	NA	0	0
OK	7	6	26	37
OR	0	NA	0	0
SD	0	NA	0	0
TX	29	16	30	32
WA	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	5	NA	9	12

These 18 States harvested 86% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	6	28	48	18
CA	0	5	10	35	50
CO	24	14	28	28	6
ID	0	1	15	72	12
IL	2	5	27	48	18
IN	1	5	24	54	16
KS	28	35	26	10	1
MI	4	14	31	42	9
MO	2	8	37	46	7
MT	2	6	30	52	10
NE	8	16	34	39	3
NC	1	4	26	58	11
OH	1	5	28	53	13
OK	48	28	19	5	0
OR	8	11	35	38	8
SD	0	5	30	60	5
TX	32	31	23	12	2
WA	5	21	43	29	2
18 Sts	22	22	26	25	5
Prev Wk	22	22	26	25	5
Prev Yr	23	19	27	26	5

Cotton Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 8 2014	5-Yr Avg
AL	98	78	88	94
AZ	100	95	100	100
AR	98	99	99	99
CA	100	99	100	99
GA	88	81	91	88
KS	55	66	82	75
LA	98	96	99	99
MS	92	88	96	97
MO	95	97	100	99
NC	96	96	100	98
OK	58	41	70	71
SC	87	95	98	94
TN	86	91	96	94
TX	84	62	85	88
VA	100	89	92	100
15 Sts	87	74	89	91

These 15 States planted 98% of last year's cotton acreage.

Cotton Percent Squaring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 8 2014	5-Yr Avg
AL	1	6	9	6
AZ	18	8	15	22
AR	1	3	5	19
CA	22	5	6	12
GA	4	0	7	8
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	3	1	11	26
MS	0	1	4	11
MO	0	0	11	6
NC	2	2	5	5
OK	0	4	11	0
SC	1	0	5	3
TN	0	1	8	2
TX	7	7	8	11
VA	0	0	0	5
15 Sts	6	5	8	10

These 15 States planted 98% of last year's cotton acreage.

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	0	35	62	3
AZ	0	0	29	36	35
AR	0	4	19	52	25
CA	0	0	20	15	65
GA	0	4	35	49	12
KS	1	3	39	51	6
LA	0	1	24	67	8
MS	0	1	31	57	11
MO	2	5	35	51	7
NC	0	2	26	67	5
OK	0	1	56	42	1
SC	0	4	26	64	6
TN	1	3	22	61	13
TX	6	16	43	22	13
VA	0	0	2	97	1
15 Sts	3	10	37	37	13
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	6	15	37	34	8

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 8, 2014

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

Oats Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 8 2014	5-Yr Avg
IA	100	97	99	100
MN	79	79	89	92
NE	99	100	100	99
ND	69	56	74	77
OH	96	89	96	91
PA	99	92	96	96
SD	99	85	90	97
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	86	71	86	95
9 Sts	91	86	92	94

These 9 States planted 65% of last year's oat acreage.

Oats Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 8 2014	5-Yr Avg
IA	14	12	24	31
MN	0	0	0	9
NE	18	16	27	37
ND	0	0	0	1
OH	19	7	13	29
PA	27	3	11	23
SD	6	2	20	12
TX	93	100	100	99
WI	1	0	4	12
9 Sts	33	32	37	40

These 9 States planted 65% of last year's oat acreage.

Oat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	1	32	55	12
MN	1	3	21	69	6
NE	3	19	36	41	1
ND	1	1	10	84	4
OH	0	7	23	63	7
PA	0	0	19	69	12
SD	0	0	19	75	6
TX	11	20	37	26	6
WI	0	1	16	67	16
9 Sts	4	8	25	55	8
Prev Wk	4	8	26	55	7
Prev Yr	4	9	31	46	10

Spring Wheat Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 8 2014	5-Yr Avg
ID	100	100	100	100
MN	95	84	94	97
MT	94	94	97	93
ND	75	83	93	88
SD	100	95	100	100
WA	100	100	100	100
6 Sts	86	88	95	93

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

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 8 2014	5-Yr Avg
ID	98	98	100	96
MN	83	60	79	90
MT	69	82	90	81
ND	56	51	70	74
SD	99	82	87	98
WA	100	100	100	98
6 Sts	70	67	80	82

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

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	0	22	64	14
MN	0	1	25	62	12
MT	1	3	45	45	6
ND	2	2	14	72	10
SD	0	0	22	66	12
WA	4	19	46	30	1
6 Sts	1	3	25	62	9
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	2	5	31	52	10

Barley Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 8 2014	5-Yr Avg
ID	100	100	100	100
MN	89	78	93	96
MT	100	98	99	97
ND	67	82	92	85
WA	100	100	100	99
5 Sts	87	93	97	93

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

Barley Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 8 2014	5-Yr Avg
ID	99	95	100	92
MN	77	57	72	90
MT	92	88	89	86
ND	45	45	69	71
WA	100	100	100	97
5 Sts	76	76	86	82

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

Barley Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	0	15	69	16
MN	1	1	36	52	10
MT	0	4	47	40	9
ND	1	6	21	64	8
WA	3	8	48	40	1
5 Sts	1	4	31	54	10
Prev Wk	0	1	32	58	9
Prev Yr	2	3	32	53	10

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 8, 2014

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

Peanuts Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 8 2014	5-Yr Avg
AL	88	76	81	84
FL	78	80	93	89
GA	91	85	95	90
NC	99	93	100	99
OK	88	80	84	92
SC	95	97	100	95
TX	92	83	90	93
VA	100	88	91	99
8 Sts	90	84	93	90

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

Sunflowers Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 8 2014	5-Yr Avg
CO	35	13	34	47
KS	37	21	36	37
ND	31	29	59	61
SD	18	26	51	42
4 Sts	27	26	52	51

These 4 States planted 83% of last year's sunflower acreage.

Rice Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 8 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	94	94	98	95
CA	87	70	75	73
LA	99	98	99	99
MS	87	86	91	96
MO	98	88	97	96
TX	97	99	100	95
6 Sts	93	89	93	92

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	5	32	50	13
CA	0	5	20	60	15
LA	0	2	18	63	17
MS	0	1	19	68	12
MO	1	7	35	46	11
TX	1	4	42	47	6
6 Sts	0	4	27	56	13
Prev Wk	0	4	27	56	13
Prev Yr	1	6	31	39	23

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending Jun 8, 2014

	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	2	24	59	14		NH	1	4	29	43	23
AZ	25	30	29	15	1		NJ	4	5	17	44	30
AR	1	4	27	54	14		NM	25	40	25	10	0
CA	25	50	20	5	0		NY	5	7	34	42	12
CO	12	22	29	34	3		NC	2	7	31	53	7
CT	0	0	22	74	4		ND	1	2	16	65	16
DE	1	3	28	46	22		OH	2	5	23	60	10
FL	0	6	30	60	4		OK	14	24	33	26	3
GA	0	4	35	51	10		OR	3	22	33	39	3
ID	0	1	29	61	9		PA	4	7	22	44	23
IL	1	4	28	47	20		RI	0	0	0	100	0
IN	1	5	23	54	17		SC	0	6	44	49	1
IA	1	6	29	48	16		SD	0	2	20	67	11
KS	15	23	40	21	1		TN	1	8	27	57	7
KY	2	6	21	56	15		TX	10	17	34	31	8
LA	0	11	34	48	7		UT	1	12	40	44	3
ME	0	2	39	50	9		VT	0	0	12	54	34
MD	0	1	10	66	23		VA	2	9	30	53	6
MA	0	3	31	56	10		WA	2	9	48	32	9
MI	4	9	28	46	13		WV	1	2	27	69	1
MN	0	3	19	64	14		WI	1	1	14	63	21
MS	0	6	23	57	14		WY	1	4	13	62	20
MO	1	12	43	41	3		48 Sts	6	13	30	43	8
MT	3	12	35	40	10							
NE	10	15	36	36	3		Prev Wk	6	13	31	42	8
NV	15	15	40	20	10		Prev Yr	9	15	27	39	10

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

NA - Not Available
* Revised

State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork was 4.7. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 65% adequate, 24% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 73% adequate, 22% surplus. Corn emerged 98%, 97% last week, 98% 2013, 99% avg. Corn silking 7%, 4% last week, 8% 2013, 20% avg. Corn condition 1% poor, 17% fair, 65% good, 17% excellent. Soybeans planted 67%, 60% last week, 52% 2013, 66% avg. Soybeans emerged 54%, 48% last week, 38% 2013, 50% avg. Winter wheat harvested 24%, 14% last week, 29% 2013, 37% avg. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 19% fair, 59% good, 19% excellent. Hay harvested first cutting 83%, 75% last week, 81% 2013, and 79% avg. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 23% fair, 61% good, 13% excellent. Pasture and range condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 24% fair, 59% good, 14% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 75.2 F in Haleyville to 78.3 F in Montgomery; total precipitation ranged from 0.80 inches in Bessemer to 3.55 inches in Huntsville. Temperatures were slightly below normal last week, but still warm. A few isolated showers occurred early in the week with rain showers moving into the state at the end of the week. The largest overall accumulations were in the northern through central areas of Alabama. Planting of cotton, peanuts, and soybeans continued to move ahead interrupted periodically by showers. Planting progress for cotton and soybeans remained behind last year and the 5-year average. Crops were in good condition overall. Wheat harvesting and hay cutting pushed ahead with some periodic delays around showers. Livestock remained in mostly good condition.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 25% very short, 50% short, 25% adequate. Subsoil moisture 15% very short, 50% short, 35% adequate. Barley planted 100%; emerged 99%. Oats planted 98%; emerged 80%. Potatoes planted 100%. All hay condition 10% very poor, 20% poor, 30% fair, 40% good. Rate of crop growth 50% slow, 50% moderate. Conditions remain dry as most major growing areas received less than an inch of rain. The main farm activities for the week were planting potatoes and vegetables, finishing up seeding of forage crops and small grains, irrigating, weed control, farm maintenance.

ARIZONA: Days suitable for field work 7.0 days. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 36% short, 62% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 34% short, 57% adequate, 0% surplus. Cotton squaring is 15 percent complete compared to 18 percent last year, with conditions rated excellent to fair. Conditions for cotton were 29% fair, 36% good, and 35% excellent. Arizona's alfalfa condition was rated in fair to excellent condition, depending on location. Harvesting occurred on over three-quarters of the alfalfa acreage across the State. Barley conditions are mostly good to fair, with 39 percent harvested, 30 percentage points behind last year, but 9 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Durum Wheat conditions are excellent to fair, with 33 percent harvested, same as last year and 11 percentage points ahead the 5-year average. Winter Wheat conditions are mostly good to excellent, depending on location, with 20 percent harvested, 13 and 14 percentage points ahead of last year and the 5-year average. This week there were 7 days suitable for field work. Watermelons, cantaloupes, honeydews, onions and potatoes show movement this week. Drought conditions exist throughout the State, with temperatures rising and no precipitation to overcome dry conditions. Range and Pastures were rated in very poor to good condition, depending on location. Conditions were 25% very poor, 30% poor, 29% fair, 16% good and 0% excellent.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.9. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 44% adequate, 54% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 7% short, 54% adequate, 39% surplus. Corn reached 100% planted, 99% last week, 100% last year, 100% 5-year average; 100% emerged, 99% last week, 99% last year, 100% 5-year average. Corn condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 23% fair, 54% good, and 22% excellent. Winter wheat reached 100% headed, 99% last week, 100% last year, 100% 5-year average; 11% harvested, 2% last week, 2% last year, 42% 5-year average. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 6% poor, 28% fair, 48% good, and 18% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 27% fair, 54% good, 14% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 63% good, and 13% excellent. Most of the state received significant rainfall during last week. High temperatures reached the 90's in many parts of the state for the first time this season. Producers continued to plant crops as weather permitted.

CALIFORNIA: Days suitable for field work was 7 days. Topsoil moisture 45% very short, 35% short, 20% adequate, and 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 30% very short, 60% short, 10% adequate and 0% surplus. The week of June 2-8, 2014, for the Golden State was dominated by sunny skies and no precipitation. A weak ridge, with a few minor impulses of instability dominated the weather. Those impulses allowed for the development, during most afternoons, of some non-severe thunderstorms over the mountain crests, mainly south of Lake Tahoe. The first significant heat of the season arrived mid-week and intensified through the weekend. Week end maximum temperatures were running as much as 15-20 degrees above normal in some locations. The only maximum temperatures records broken were in the southern areas of the State and those were only broken by a degree. Wednesday (6/4) Record, Chula Vista 80, old record was 79 set in 1985. Sunday 6/8 records, Sandberg 98, old record 97 degrees set in 2013, Palomar 90, old 89 set in 1978, Paso Robles 106, old record 105 degrees set in 1973, Sandberg new 98, old 97 set in 2013. Several locations tied previous records, Gilroy – tie 102 set last in 1973 and Lake Cuyamaca tie 91 degree record set in 2013. The heat and breezy wind conditions continued to dry out the fuels, increasing the fire danger for the entire State. Cotton progressed ahead of schedule due to dry conditions in the Central Valley. There has been some aphid pressure, but the crop was rated 80 percent good-to-excellent by week's end. The second cutting of alfalfa fields was underway and growers reported some aphid and weevil pressure. Rice was completely planted and three-quarters of the crop was emerged by week's end. In Siskiyou County, grain crops were showing ill effects from last month's frost. The first cutting of hay was either underway or finished by week's end. In the Central Valley, winter wheat was rated 85 percent good-to-excellent. Corn was planted and progressed on schedule. Apple growers sprayed for coddling moths. Grape growers continued to thin and tip bunches, train vines, and thin leaves to allow sunlight and airflow. Asian pear fruit increased in size and began to color. Olive and pomegranate fruit was increasing in size. Cherry harvest was slowing. Apricots, nectarines, peaches, and plums were harvested. Reflective foil remained in stone fruit orchards to enhance fruit color. Prune fruit continued to develop. Strawberry and blueberry harvests remained active. Valencia orange harvest remained active. Some citrus groves were pulled out due to lack of water. Almond growers were preparing to apply hull split sprays. Hull split is expected to begin earlier than normal. Walnut growers set out husk fly traps and monitored for coddling moths. Pistachio nuts continued to develop. In Fresno and Merced Counties, tomatoes for processing are progressing rapidly with a good crop reported. An early start to the processing tomato harvest is anticipated. There have been a few sightings of armyworms but not enough to treat just for worms. In Sutter and Stanislaus Counties, the harvest continued for radishes, broccoli, onions, garlic and other vegetables to be sold at farmer's markets. In Stanislaus County, the early planting of honeydew and cantaloupe has progressed with fruit growing well. In Fresno County, the harvest has begun for onions and garlic. In Tulare County, Italian squash harvest is continuing. Melons, eggplant, and tomatoes are growing well. In Imperial County the harvest continues for sweet corn, melons, and watermelon. Supplemental feeding of cattle continues. Ranchers continue to move their cattle to higher elevations due to declining forage and water availability at lower elevations throughout most of the State. The movement of cattle out of the State remains active.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 5.0 days. Topsoil moisture 14% very short, 31% short, 51% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 24% very short, 26% short, 49% adequate, 1% surplus. Spring barley headed 4% this week, 1% last week, 1% last year, 12% average; condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 17% fair, 53% good, 25% excellent. Spring wheat

emerged 95% this week, 94% last week, 99% last year, 97% average; headed 3% this week, 1% last week, 21% last year, 12% average; condition 1% poor, 36% fair, 62% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat headed 85% this week, 63% last week, 60% last year, 87% average; coloring 13% this week, none last week, 3% last year, 21% average; condition 24% very poor, 14% poor, 28% fair, 28% good, 6% excellent. Corn emerged 95% this week, 84% last week, 78% last year, 85% average; condition 23% fair, 54% good, 23% excellent. Dry beans planted 41% this week, 21% last week, 52% last year, 55% average, emerged 13% this week, 2% last week, 11% last year, 17% average. Onion condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 13% fair, 75% good, 9% excellent. Potatoes fall inside SLV emerged 55% this week, 24% last week, 33% last year, 38% average. Potatoes fall outside SLV emerged 88% this week, 84% last week, 69% last year, 66% average; condition 2% poor, 26% fair, 60% good, 12% excellent. Sorghum planted 38% this week, 27% last week, 53% last year, 55% average; emerged 19% this week, 9% last week, 10% last year, 10% average. Sugarbeets emerged 97% this week, 94% last week, 77% last year, 92% average; condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 23% fair, 59% good, 13% excellent. Sunflowers planted 34% this week, 13% last week, 35% last year, 47% average. Alfalfa progress 1st cutting 38% this week, 16% last week, 39% last year, 43% average; condition 3% very poor, 6% poor, 25% fair, 52% good, 14% excellent. Livestock condition 3% poor, 25% fair, 64% good, 8% excellent. Pasture and range conditions 12% very poor, 22% poor, 29% fair, 34% good, 3% excellent. Statewide, mountain snowpack is 210% of average as of June 4. Last week, precipitation received in eastern Colorado replenished soil moisture supplies. Fieldwork was limited in some localities by the precipitation while hail storms were noted in the eastern and southeastern districts, with hail damage reported to have occurred in some localities. Cool conditions later in the week throughout northeastern Colorado resulted in slowed crop growth. Warm, dry conditions and localized storms were experienced early last week across the San Luis Valley, spurring potato development until cool temperatures prevailed during the latter half of the week. Conditions remain excessively dry elsewhere with drought conditions noted in some localities.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6.5. Topsoil moisture; 3% very short, 9% short, 88% adequate and 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 1% very short, 4% short, 89% adequate and 6% surplus. Alfalfa condition; 0% very poor, 3% poor, 12% fair, 79% good, 6% excellent. Apples condition; 2% very poor, 3% poor, 26% fair, 63% good, 6% excellent. Barley condition; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 16% fair, 74% good, 7% excellent. Cherry condition; 9% very poor, 16% poor, 29% fair, 39% good, 7% excellent. Corn condition; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 11% fair, 77% good, 9% excellent. Other hay condition; 0% very poor, 3% poor, 16% fair, 74% good, 7% excellent. Pasture and Range Condition; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 28% fair, 46% good, and 22% excellent. Peaches condition; 5% very poor, 7% poor, 21% fair, 59% good, 8% excellent. Soybean condition; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 3% fair, 70% good, 27% excellent. Wheat conditions; 1% very poor, 6% poor, 22% fair, 64% good, 7% excellent. Alfalfa 1st cutting; 85% this year, 100% last year, 95% five year average. Apples Bloomed; 97% this year, 100% last year, 100% five year average. Barley Coloring; 43% this year, 84% last year, 90% five year average. Cantaloupe Planted; 87% this year, 83% last year, 84% five year average. Corn Emerged; 90% this year, 91% last year, 94% five year average. Cucumbers Planted; 58% this year, 61% last year, 63% five year average. Green Peas Harvest; 23% this year, 32% last year, 31% five year average. Lima Beans planted; 45% this year, 47% last year, 52% five year average. Other hay 1st cutting; 83% this year, 100% last year, 95% five year average. Snap Beans planted; 51% this year, 64% last year, 69% five year average. Soybean planted; 57% this year, 69% last year, 70% five year average. Soybean emerged; 35% this year, 53% last year, 50% five year average. Strawberries Harvested; 52% this year, 77% last year, 88% five year average. Sweet Corn Planted; 86% this year, 93% last year, 86% five year average. Tomatoes Planted; 80% this year, 90% last year, 86% five year average. Watermelon Planted; 92% this year, 88% last year, 89% five year average. Winter Wheat Headed; 95% this year, 100% last year, 100% five year average. Winter Wheat Coloring; 39% this year, 66% last year, 62% five year average. Hay and Roughage Supplies; 0% very short, 16% short, 77% adequate and 7% surplus. Field activities for the week include cutting hay, planting, and applying fertilizer.

FLORIDA: Days suitable for field work; 6.5. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 27% short, 66% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 22% short, 71% adequate, 4% surplus. Planting cotton, peanuts, corn continued in Panhandle, north Florida, weather permitting. Jackson County hay cut, wheat harvested. Hay cut in Flagler, Putnam, Pasco counties. Peanut planting 93 percent complete, ahead of last year's 78 percent, ahead of the 5-year average of 89 percent. Watermelon harvest continued in Dixie, Bradford, Gilchrist counties. Potato harvest in Flagler, Putnam counties winding down. Southwest Florida received widely scattered showers, many locations remain dry for this time of year. Sweet corn harvest complete in the Everglades. Rice planting almost complete. Crops being planted, harvested Miami-Dade County, boniato, malanga, okra, Asian bitter melon. Vegetables and fruits coming to market, cabbage, cantaloupe, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, peppers, radishes, squash, tomatoes, watermelons. Pasture condition 6% poor, 30% fair, 60% good, 4% excellent. Cattle condition 2% poor, 22% fair,71% good, 5% excellent. Pastures in Panhandle looking good, while pasture condition in south Florida dependent on scattered showers. Cattle and pasture condition primarily good. Rainfall in the citrus producing area scattered, heavy in places. Joshua (DeSoto County) received most rain with 3.41 inches, followed by St. Lucie West (St. Lucie County) with 2.66 inches. Abnormally dry conditions expanded northward, affecting southernmost of active citrus groves. Next season's crop progressing well; early oranges and grapefruit golf ball size. Nutritional, post bloom sprays being applied, fertilizing, irrigating, mowing, resetting trees continued. Processing plants primarily running Valencia oranges. Packinghouses finished for season, some taking late oranges.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 19% short, 67% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 12% short, 77% adequate, 10% surplus. Range and pasture condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 35% fair, 51% good, 10% excellent. Blueberries harvested 65%, 61% 2013. Corn condition 0% very poor, 6% poor, 28% fair, 56% good, 10% excellent. Hay 1st Cutting 87%, 79% 2013. Oat condition 0% very poor, 6% poor, 47% fair, 44% good, 3% excellent. Oats harvested 59%, 61% 2013. Peach condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 10% fair, 85% good, 2% excellent. Peaches harvested 27%, 43% 2013. Rye condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 43% fair, 48% good, 4% excellent. Rye Harvested 60%, 57% 2013. Sorghum condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 38% fair, 57% good, 4% excellent. Sorghum planted 72%, 48% 2013. Soybean condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 20% fair, 76% good, 4% excellent. Soybeans planted 62%, 44% 2013. Tobacco condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 32% fair, 47% good, 17% excellent. Watermelon condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 31% fair, 55% good, 9% excellent. Watermelon harvested 1%, 1% 2013. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 34% fair, 51% good, 6% excellent. Winter wheat harvested 49%, 41% 2013. Precipitation estimates for the state ranged from 0.1 inches rain up to 2.4 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the mid 80s to the low 90s. Average low temperatures ranged from the mid 60s to the low 70s.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 50% short, 50% adequate, 0% surplus. On May 27, the U.S. Drought Monitor reported that 50.23 percent of the State was abnormally dry or drier, up 1.03 percentage points from the previous week. Day time temperatures remained similar to last week's with highs in the mid-80s and lows in the mid-60s. Precipitation brought by the trade winds was steady over the course of the week in the windward sites and mauka areas. Pastures around Kau are still mostly green due to periodic scattered showers. The high temperatures and windy conditions in Kau have been drying out soil moisture and previously green forage. A brush fire was reported early in the week in South Point; over the week about 1000 acres of pastureland were blackened by the fire. Several crops were observed to be growing well around the island including coffee, corn, citrus and macadamia nut orchards. Maui continued to receive mostly sunny and fair weather this week with winds from the northeast. Winds were light early in the week but the trade winds were brisk with occasional gusts in some areas by the weekend. Rainfall along the east side of the island and in the watershed area continued to provide sufficient amounts of irrigation water for the Upcountry and central section of the island. The relatively stable weather conditions received during the past several weeks allowed for steady growth and development of most crops. Active planting and harvesting was observed this week.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.8 days. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 28% short, 67% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 16% short, 81% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 15% fair, 72% good, 12% excellent. Winter wheat headed 42%, 35% 2013, 23% avg. Barley headed 14%, 3% 2013, 2% avg. Barley condition

15% fair, 69% good, 16% excellent. Corn planted 97%, 93% 2013, 92% avg. Corn emerged 88%, 76% 2013, 73% avg. Corn condition 89% good, 11% excellent. Dry beans planted 92%, 89% 2013, 71% avg. Dry beans emerged 73%, 74% 2013, 44% avg. Dry beans condition 19% good, 72% excellent. Hay alfalfa first cutting 52%, 43% 2013, 27% avg. Potatoes emerged 63%, 70% 2013, 60% avg. Spring wheat headed 6%, 3% 2013, 2% avg. Spring wheat condition 22% fair, 64% good, 14% excellent. Irrigation water supply conditions 2% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 60% good, 9% excellent. Pasture and range conditions 1% poor, 29% fair, 61% good, 9% excellent. Temperatures across the state ranged from 1 degree below normal to 6 degrees above normal for the week ending on June 8. Jerome county extension agent reports that weather has been excellent warm days and no freezing temperatures for the county. Respondent also reports that low elevation dryland range and pastures were with drying out and forage quality is projected to decline for Twin Falls County. Jefferson county reporter mention that top and subsoil moisture are all dependent on irrigation, while irrigation conditions in this area were between fair and good. Dry beans continued to be planted in the southern portion of the state. The first cutting of hay continues to be ahead of the five year average. Warm weather conditions aided with good to excellent crop conditions during the week. Major agricultural activities included planting of beans, corn, and first cutting of hay.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 81% adequate, 12% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 16% short, 76% adequate, 5% surplus. Oats planted 93%, 100% 2013, 100% avg. Temperatures averaged 70.8 degrees, 1.8 degrees above normal. Statewide precipitation averaged 2.08 inches, 1.15 inches above normal. Most of the state experienced warm and wet conditions last week with the central and western districts receiving over 3 inches of rainfall. Activities included spraying herbicides and cutting hay. With soybean planting nearing completion, many operators began to prepare for wheat harvest.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 3.6. Topsoil moisture 6% short, 68% adequate, 26% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 80% adequate, 15% surplus. Winter wheat coloring 26%, 2013 NA, 5ya NA. Alfalfa first cutting 67%, 2013 63%, 5ya 71%. Other hay first cutting 62%, 2013 NA, 5ya NA. North and Central regions were tied this week for corn emergence at 95%, with South running behind at 86%. The North led with soybeans planted 94%, followed by Central at 92% and South at 73%. For winter wheat coloring, South held the lead at 45%, followed distantly by Central at 20% and North at 11%. Temperatures ranged from 48º to 91º F for the week. Daily averages ranged from 65º to 75º, deviating from 2º below to 7º above normal. Precipitation totals for the week ranged anywhere between 0.39 and 4.65 inches, leaving some areas in the south of the state with as much as a 9.60 inch surplus for the growing season. Plans to spray crops and sidedress corn this week were foiled by pervasive rains starting Monday and lasting the majority of the week. Some hay was able to be cut and baled in the latter half of the week but conditions were not ideal for drying in most parts of the state. Corn, soybeans, winter wheat and pasture in elevated and well-drained soil are all benefitting from the precipitation and warm temperatures. Some corn and soybeans in flood-prone areas have had to be replanted as much as two times now, especially in the south of the state where heavy rains have persisted for several weeks. Farmers are also hauling grain and mowing roadsides as conditions permit.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 79% adequate, and 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 22% short, 68% adequate, and 5% surplus. Alfalfa 1st cutting 42%, 9% 2013, 51% average. All hay condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 26% fair, 53% good, 18% excellent. In spite of rain during the week, corn and soybean progress remained ahead of normal. Farmers in southwest Iowa were concerned about damage from the June 3rd storm. Other activities for the week included spraying, herbicide application, and field side dressing. Livestock conditions were reported as average.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Topsoil moisture supplies rated 17% very short, 25% short, 52% adequate, and 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 29% very short, 37% short, 34% adequate, and 0% surplus. Winter wheat coloring 64%, 19% 2013, 59% avg. Winter wheat mature 13%, 0% 2013, 23% avg. Sorghum emerged 17%, 22% 2013, 30% avg. Sunflowers emerged 12%, 10% 2013, 14% avg. Hay alfalfa conditions 9% very poor, 23% poor, 43% fair, 23% good, 2% excellent. Hay alfalfa first cutting 84%, 63% 2013, 84% avg. Hay alfalfa second cutting 1%, 0% 2013, 10 avg. Stock water supplies were rated 16% very short, 28% short, 55% adequate, and 1% surplus. Rain totals of an inch or more were common and improved soil moisture across Kansas. The rain aided spring planted crops and pastures.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 4.1. Topsoil 2% very short, 12% short, 68% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 11% short, 74% adequate, 14% surplus. Precipitation averaged 1.23 inches, 0.14 inches above normal. Temperatures averaged 72 degrees, 2 degrees above normal. Corn planted 97%, 95% 2013, 97% average. Corn average height 17 inches. Winter wheat turning color 69%. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 21% fair, 54% good, 18% excellent. Tobacco set 70%, 63% 2013, 72% average. Tobacco average height 7 inches. Tobacco set condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 67% good, 13% excellent. All hay condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 29% fair, 48% good, 14% excellent. Primary activities this week included planting soybeans and tobacco, hay cutting, fungicide applications, and side dressing corn.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 4.5. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 7% short, 70% adequate, 23% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 5% short, 77% adequate, 17% surplus. Corn silked 60% this week, 14% last week, 70% last year, 83% average. Corn condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 31% fair, 54% good, 13% excellent. . Winter wheat coloring 99% this week, 96% last week, 100% last year, 100% average. Winter wheat harvested 53% this week, 31% last week, 50% last year, 85% average. Winter Wheat condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 41% fair, 47% good, 8% excellent. Sweet potatoes planted 53% this week, 24% last week, 74% last year, 61% average. Peaches harvested 13% this week, 5% last week, 10% last year, 12% average. Hay first cutting 79% this week, 70% last week, 75% last year, 82% average. Sugarcane condition 3% very poor, 15% poor, 35% fair, 36% good, 11% excellent. Vegetables condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 40% fair, 45% good, 5% excellent. Pasture condition 0% very poor, 11% poor, 34% fair, 48% good, 7% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 31% fair, 52% good, 8% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6. Topsoil moisture; 0% very short, 2% short, 91% adequate and 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 0% very short, 2% short, 96% adequate and 2% surplus. Alfalfa condition; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 20% fair, 68% good, 9% excellent. Apple condition; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 7% fair, 86% good, 6% excellent. Barley condition; 2% very poor, 8% poor, 24% fair, 57% good, 9% excellent. Cherry condition; 0% very poor, 9% poor, 10% fair, 80% good, 1% excellent. Corn condition; 1% very poor, 1% poor, 21% fair, 62% good, 15% excellent. Other hay condition; 2% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 69% good, 6% excellent. Pasture and Range Condition; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 66% good, and 23% excellent. Peach condition; 0% very poor, 3% poor, 13% fair, 76% good, 8% excellent. Soybean condition; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 23% fair, 61% good, 15% excellent. Wheat conditions; 1% very poor, 7% poor, 16% fair, 63% good, 13% excellent. Alfalfa 1st cutting; 78% this year, 99% last year, 91% five year average. Alfalfa 2nd cutting; 7% this year, 9% last year, 13% five year average. Barley Headed; 97% this year, 100% last year, 100% five year average. Barley Coloring; 68% this year, 83% last year, 87% five year average. Cantaloupe Planted; 77% this year, 78% last year, 80% five year average. Corn Planted; 94% this year, 93% last year, 96% five year average. Corn Emerged; 89% this year, 94% last year, 92% five year average. Cucumbers Planted; 84% this year, 88% last year, 73% five year average. Green Peas Harvested; 35% this year, 22% last year, 26% five year average. Lima Beans planted; 42% this year, 87% last year, 62% five year average. Other hay 1st cutting; 64% this year, 84% last year, 84% five year average. Snap Beans planted; 72% this year, 82% last year, 73% five year average. Soybean planted; 55% this year, 63% last year, 60% five year average. Soybean emerged; 32% this year, 39% last year, 43% five year average. Strawberries Harvested; 59% this year, 52% last year, 73% five year average. Sweet Corn Planted; 81% this year, 69% last year, 76% five year average. Tomatoes Planted; 74% this year, 78% last year, 82% five year average. Watermelon Planted; 81% this year, 86% last year, 81% five year average. Winter Wheat Headed; 95% this year, 100% last year, 99% five year average. Winter Wheat Coloring; 26% this year, 53% last year, 63% five year average. Hay and Roughage Supplies; 0% very short, 19% short, 80% adequate and 1% surplus. Field activities for the week include cutting hay, planting, and applying fertilizer.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 16% short, 66% adequate, 16% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 8% short, 74% adequate, 17% surplus. Winter wheat jointed 96%. Oats planted 95%, 96% last year, and 98% five-year average. Oats emerged 86%, 87% last year, and 92% five-year average. Oats headed 12%, 3% last year, and 19% five-year average. Oats condition 1% poor, 32% fair, 51% good, 16% excellent. Barley planted 81%, barley emerged 68%. Barley condition 2% very poor, 22% fair, 65% good, 11% excellent. Range and pasture condition 4% very poor, 9% poor, 28% fair, 46% good, 13% excellent. Alfalfa hay first cutting 35%, other hay first cutting 32%. Dry conditions reduced soil moisture surpluses in some areas, but conditions are getting too dry in others. Precipitation for the week ending June 8 ranged between 0.27 inch and 1.75 inches in the Upper Peninsula and between 0.00 inch and 1.06 inches in the Lower Peninsula. Temperatures ranged from 36 degrees to 87 degrees, with a state average of 63.2 degrees Fahrenheit, 2 degrees above normal. Relatively dry and warm week allowed for progress across the state. Corn, sugarbeet, and oat planting neared completion. Soybean, barley, and dry bean planting continued. Field activities for the week included baling hay, orchard spraying, side dressing, and spraying emerged crops. Strawberry harvest has begun. Most of the last of the 2013 corn left standing was finally harvested. Winter injury in tree fruit is becoming much more apparent as the season progresses. In the southeast, some apple trees which had some sort of stress in 2013 followed by winter injury have collapsed, while extensive winter damage to peach trees in the southeast was expected to significantly reduce crop potential. Across the rest of the State, crop load potential for apples appears generally good with some orchards light due to biennial bearing, resulting from large crops in 2013. Pears were at 10 to 13 millimeters in the southeast and at 16 millimeters in the southwest. Pear psylla, pear scab, and fire blight are ongoing concerns. Peaches were at 14 to 16 millimeters in the southwest with some fruit drop. Sweet cherries were at 10 to 14 millimeters in the south with some fruit drop and lighter than expected fruit set. Tart cherries were at 9 to 12 millimeters. In the northwest, some growers reported a lighter return bloom in tart cherries where blocks had a heavy crop in 2013. In plums, Japanese plums were at 12 to 16 millimeters in diameter while European plums were at 9 to 15 millimeters. In the southwest, apricots are about 20 millimeters in diameter with generally good foliage. Strawberry bloom was winding down and the most advanced fruit are thimble sized; strawberry harvest was expected to be later than normal. Blueberries were at late full bloom to petal fall for most varieties; small twigs continue to die in many blueberry varieties due to winter injury. Bramble bloom continued with blackberries and summer red and black raspberries continuing to show signs of winter injury. Grape shoots were at 8 to 16 inches with flower clusters elongating and separating. Asparagus harvest was nearly complete in the southwest region. Transplanted summer squash and zucchini in low tunnels are at early harvest in the southwest, while watermelon, cantaloupe, tomato, pepper, and eggplant transplanting continued. Sweet corn was at various stages throughout the State; further planting continued in some regions. Cabbage and broccoli were starting to form heads and curds in the southeast region. Lettuce transplanting was nearly complete in the Bay area, while cabbage, carrot, melon, onion, pepper, summer squash, and tomato transplanting was at various stages of completion in the area. Yellow squash and zucchini plants were bearing 4 inch fruit; harvest will begin soon in the southeast region.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.0. Topsoil moisture rated 0% very short, 0% short, 75% adequate, and 25% surplus. Subsoil moisture rated 0% very short, 3% short, 81% adequate, and 16% surplus. Wet conditions continued to delay final planting efforts for Minnesota farmers. Other field activities for the week included spraying for weed control, and side dressing nitrogen in corn fields.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for field work 3.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 6% short, 50% adequate, 44% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 62% adequate, 31% surplus. Winter wheat 100% headed this week, 99% last week, 100% 2013, 100% Avg. Winter wheat 13% harvested, 3% last week, 10% 2013, 55% Avg. Winter wheat condition was 0% very poor, 2% poor, 31% fair, 54% good, 13% excellent. Corn 99% emerged this week, 98% last week, 98% 2013, 100% Avg. Corn 18% silking this week, 2% last week, 0% 2013, 40% Avg. Corn condition was 0% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 52% good, 19% excellent. Hay, first cutting, 65% cut this week, 61% last week, 81% 2013, 93% Avg. Peanuts 77% planted this week, 64% last week, 83% 2013, 93% Avg. Peanuts 62% emerged this week, 51% last week, 64% 2013, 69% Avg. Peanuts condition was 0% very poor, 4% poor, 37% fair, 52% good, 7% excellent. Sorghum 85% planted this week, 80% last week, 84% 2013, 93% Avg. Sorghum 77% emerged this week, 71% last week, 59% 2013, 84% Avg. Sorghum condition was 0% very poor, 1% poor, 18% fair, 69% good, 12% excellent. Sweet potatoes 28% planted this week, 20% last week, 56% 2013, 50% Avg. Watermelon 87% planted this week, 82% last week, 88% 2013, 98% Avg. Watermelon condition was 0% very poor, 3% poor, 40% fair, 48% good, 9% excellent. Livestock condition was 0% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 57% good, 16% excellent. Pasture and range condition was 0% very poor, 6% poor, 23% fair, 57% good, 14% excellent. Blueberries condition was 0% very poor, 1% poor, 29% fair, 64% good, 6% excellent. Rain has been a significant issue in the northern and central part of the state, with the northern part experiencing flash flooding, while the southern part of the state has been dry and is starting to run low on moisture.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.3. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 14% short, 71% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 23% short, 63% adequate, 7% surplus. Hay and roughage supplies 1% very short, 10% short, 82% adequate, 7% surplus. Stock water supplies 9% short, 86% adequate, 5% surplus. Temperatures averaged 2.5 degrees above normal. Rain averaged 2.48 inches statewide.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 6.2, 3.4 last year. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 3% last year; 23% short, 7% last year; 59% adequate, 74% last year; 13% surplus, 16% last year. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 6% last year; 21% short, 23% last year; 67% adequate, 62% last year; 8% surplus, 9% last year. Canola 93% planted, 100% last year. Canola 77% emerged, 92% last year. Canola 1% blooming, 0% last year. Corn 95% planted, 90% last year. Corn 79% emerged, 72% last year. Dry beans 84% planted, 87% last year. Dry beans 69% emerged, 29% last year. Dry peas 92% emerged, 86% last year. Dry peas 23% blooming, 0% last year. Dry peas condition 1% very poor, 2% last year; 2% poor, 3% last year; 37% fair, 28% last year; 52% good, 64% last year; 8% excellent, 3% last year. Flaxseed 93% planted, 94% last year. Flaxseed 71% emerged, 56% last year. Flaxseed 2% blooming, 0% last year. Lentils 86% emerged, 86% last year. Lentils 15% blooming, 0% last year. Oats 90% planted, 94% last year. Oats 80% emerged, 68% last year. Oats 2% boot stage, 3% last year. Potatoes 76% planted, 85% last year. Potatoes 37% emerged, 53% last year. Durum wheat 97% planted, 90% last year. Durum wheat 65% emerged, 33% last year. Sugarbeets 99% emerged, 93% last year. Livestock grazing 77% open, 93% last year; 9% difficult, 4% last year; 14% closed, 3% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – cattle & calves 8%, 0% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – sheep & lambs 6%, 0% last year. Livestock birthing – lambing completed 95%, 99% last year. Livestock moved to summer ranges – cattle and calves 86%, 85% last year. Livestock moved to summer ranges – sheep and lambs 87%, 79% last year. The week ending June 8 was largely warm and scattered storms across the state of Montana, prompting the first real concerns of wildfire for this season. Most reporting stations reported receiving precipitation this week and Forsyth received the highest amount of precipitation at 1.54 inches of moisture. The high temperatures for Montana ranged from the lower 70s to lower 80s. Low temperatures ranged from the mid 20s to the mid 40s.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.5. Topsoil moisture supplies rated 5% percent very short, 19% short, 69% adequate, and 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 14% very short, 25% short, 59% adequate, and 2% surplus. Hay alfalfa condition rated 2% very poor, 9% poor, 39% fair, 44% good and 6% excellent. Hay alfalfa 1st cutting, 50%, 2013 27%, 56% five year average. Dry Beans planted, 63%, 2013 57%, 59% five year average. Dry Beans emerged, 18% 2013 11%, 17% five year average. Proso millet planted, 15%, 2013 36%, 29% five year average. Stock water supplies rated 4% very short, 10% short, 84% adequate, and 1% surplus. Rainfall occurred statewide with 2 to 3 inches common in central and eastern counties, improving soil moisture supplies. High winds and hail damaged growing crops and irrigation equipment. Producers were in the process of evaluating affected crops to determine if replanting was necessary. Alfalfa harvest advanced but was difficult due to the wet conditions. Dry bean planting continued in western counties and millet planting was underway. Pastures were showing improvement with the recent rains.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Topsoil Moisture 15% Very Short, 25% Short, 60% Adequate. Subsoil moisture 30% Very Short, 35%

Short, 35% Adequate. Temperatures were above normal for the entire State with temperatures in Reno and Tonopah greater than 5 degrees above average. Las Vegas had a high of 104 degrees and Ely had a low of 33 degrees. The Reno weather station reported the largest departure from normal with average temperature 8 degrees above normal. Reno was also the only station to report at least trace amounts of rainfall. Temperatures peaked over the weekend for western stations like Reno, Winnemucca and Tonopah but were highest for the central and eastern stations during the early part of the week. Subsoil and topsoil moisture both improved and stock water supply remained constant. Range conditions improved slightly as forage responded to the warmer weather. Farmers in the West continued their first hay cutting and farmers in the Northwest began their second. Potatoes continued to emerge and corn responded well to the high temperatures. Main farm and ranch activities included irrigation, alfalfa harvest, weeding of vegetable fields and working livestock.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5.5. Topsoil moisture; 0% very short, 4% short, 53% adequate and 43% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 0% very short, 3% short, 60% adequate, 37% surplus. Blueberries, wild progress (ME); 98% green tip, 87% pink, 29% full bloom. Blueberries, tame progress; 95% full bloom, 65% petal fall. Cranberries progress (MA); 90% pink. Strawberries condition; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 18% fair, 68% good, 13% excellent. Strawberries progress; 78% full bloom, 56% petal fall, 27% fruit set. Corn all progress; 84% planted, 57% emerged. Potatoes all progress; 91% planted, 21% emerged. Apples all progress; 99% full bloom, 95% petal fall, 41% fruit set. Peaches all progress; 94% petal fall, 63% fruit set. Pears all progress; 93% green tip, 93% pink, 71% full bloom, 59% petal fall. Pasture and range; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 25% fair, 58% good, 16% excellent. Sweet corn all progress; 75% planted. CT Valley binder tobacco; 38% planted. CT Valley shade tobacco 100%.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6.5. Topsoil moisture; 1% very short, 8% short, 80% adequate and 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 0% very short, 4% short, 87% adequate and 9% surplus. Apples all progress; 92% pink, 85% full bloom. Corn all planted; 90% planted, 76% emerged. Hay Alfalfa all progress; 68% first cutting. Other Hay all progress; 60% first cutting. Peaches all progress; 95% pink, 90% full bloom. Soybeans all process; 74% planted, 46% emerged. Winter Wheat all progress; 99% headed. Apples all condition; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 52% fair, 48% good, 0% excellent. Corn all conditions; 0% very poor, 4% poor, 23% fair, 71% good, 2% excellent. Hay Alfalfa conditions; 1% very poor, 8% poor, 39% fair, 42% good, 10% excellent. Other Hay conditions; 0% very poor, 5% poor, 36% fair, 44% good, 15% excellent. Pasture and range conditions are; 4% very poor, 5% poor, 17% fair, 44% good, and 30% excellent. Peaches all condition; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 26% fair, 74% good, 0% excellent. Soybeans all conditions; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 22% fair, 68% good, 19% excellent. Winter Wheat conditions; 2% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 62% good, 6% excellent. The following crops are being harvested asparagus, arugula, beets, cilantro, collards, cucumbers, dandelion, dill, escarole, endive, greens, green onion, kale, kohlrabi, leaf& head lettuce, leeks, mint, parsley, radishes, spinach, sugar snap peas, summer squash, strawberries, Swiss chard, turnips.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Topsoil moisture 40% very short, 26% short and 34% adequate. Subsoil moisture 43% very short, 23% short and 34% adequate. Alfalfa first cutting 85% complete, 88% 2013, 94% avg; second cutting 19% complete, 21% 2013, 44% avg; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 36% fair, 46% good and 14% excellent. Corn 84% planted, 77% 2013, 93% avg; emerged 55%, 30% 2013, 60% avg; 6% very poor, 9% poor, 33% fair, 26% good and 26% excellent. Sorghum 30% planted, 23% 2013, 45% avg. Winter wheat 95% headed, 91% 2013, 97% avg; harvested 5% complete, 0% 2013, 12% avg; 43% very poor, 21% poor, 14% fair, 9% good and 13% excellent. Cotton 95% planted, 97% 2013, 97% avg; 5% squaring, 3% 2013, 4% avg; 12% poor, 31% fair, 19% good and 38% excellent. Peanuts 60% planted, 62% 2013, 81% avg; 4% very poor, 32% poor, 60% fair and 4% good. Lettuce 100% harvested, 90% 2013, 96% avg; 20% fair, 40% good and 40% excellent. Onions 15% harvested, 20% 2013, 27% avg; 10% fair, 41% good and 49% excellent. Pecans 24% fair, 39% good and 37% excellent. Cattle 3% very poor, 20% poor, 50% fair, 26% good and 1% excellent. Sheep 19% very poor, 25% poor, 46% fair and 10% good. Range and pasture 25% very poor, 40% poor, 25% fair and 10% good. Record high temperatures during the week gave way to multiple rounds of severe thunderstorms across the eastern plains. The most significant rainfall accumulations recorded from these storms included 1.72 inches in Tucumcari, 1.31 inches in Clayton and 0.62 inches in Clovis.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6.0. Topsoil moisture, 0% very short, 6% short, 68% adequate, and 26% surplus. Subsoil moisture, 0% very short, 3% short, 77% adequate, 20% surplus. Spring tillage complete, 89% this week and 80% the previous week. Barley planted, 83% this week and 72% previous week. Barley emerged, 57% this week and 43% last week. Cabbage planted, 50% this week and 33% previous week. Corn planted, 79% this week, 58% previous week, 91% last year and 88% average. Corn emerged, 44% this week and 31% last week. Hay alfalfa first cutting, 40% this week, 25% last week, 60% the previous year and 59% average. Hay other than alfalfa first cutting, 42% this week and 31% the previous week. Oats planted, 93% this week, 86% previous week, 100% last year and 95% average. Oats emerged, 78% this week and 54% previous week. Onions planted, 63% this week, 60% previous week, 100% last year and 100% average. Potatoes planted, 87% this week, 46% previous week, 85% last year and 87% average. Snap beans planted, 52% this week, 38% previous week, 34% last year and 33% average. Soybeans planted, 46% this week, 31% previous week, 63% last year and 68% average. Soybeans emerged, 18% this week. Sweet corn planted, 69% this week, 60% previous week, 69% last year and 66% average. Winter wheat jointed, 91% this week and 77% previous week. Winter wheat booted, 75% this week and 26% last week. Winter wheat headed, 63% this week. Apples pink, 95% this week, 84% previous week, 100% last year and 100% average. Apples full bloom, 80% this week, 37% previous week, 100% last year and 100% average. Peaches pink, 96% this week, 80% previous week, 100% last year and 100% average. Peaches full bloom, 48% previous week, 21% last week, 100% last year and 100% average. Pears pink, 92% this week, 90% previous week, 100% last year and 100% average. Pears full bloom, 45% this week, 38% previous week, 100% last year and 100% average. Sweet cherries half inch green to pink, 97% this week, 78% previous week, 100% last year, and 100% average. Sweet cherries full bloom, 75% this week, 42% previous week, 100% last year, and 100% average. Tart cherries green tip, 97% this week, 93% previous week, 100% last year and 100% average. Tart cherries half inch green to pink, 95% this week, 83% last week, 100% last year and 100% average. Tart cherries full bloom, 78% this week, 21% previous week, 100% last year and 100% average. Barley condition, 0% very poor, 0% poor, 2% fair, 65% good, 33% excellent. Corn condition, 0% very poor, 2% poor, 45% fair, 30% good, 23% excellent. Grapes condition, 7% very poor, 16% poor, 44% fair, 27% good, 6% excellent. Hay alfalfa condition, 2% very poor, 4% poor, 32% fair, 52% good, 10% excellent. Hay other than alfalfa condition, 2% very poor, 6% poor, 33% fair, 51% good, 8% excellent. Oat condition, 0% very poor, 2% poor, 25% fair, 47% good, 26% excellent. Pasture and range condition, 5% very poor, 7% poor, 34% fair, 42% good, 12% excellent. Soybean condition, 1% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 65% good, 18% excellent. Winter wheat condition, 1% very poor, 8% poor, 28% fair, 48% good, 15% excellent. Field activities for the week include hauling and spreading manure, applying fertilizer, plowing and planting of fields, spraying of trees, and fixing machinery.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.2. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 35% short, 53% adequate and 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 24% short, 66% adequate and 7% surplus. Flue-cured tobacco was rated 98% planted, burley rated at 83% planted, cotton rated at 96%, peanuts at 100%, soybeans at 66% and sweet potatoes at 51% planted. Corn emerged is rated at 95% and soybean emerged is rated at 56%. The first cutting of hay is 88% complete. Overall crop conditions fall within the fair to good ratings as of this week. Most of the state experienced above normal temperatures with some areas reaching into the 90s. Areas in the western and eastern part of the state received rainfall this week.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 5% short, 68% adequate, 27% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 77% adequate, 22% surplus. Winter wheat conditions 5% very poor, 15% poor, 38% fair, 40% good, 2% excellent. Winter wheat jointed 64%. Durum wheat planted 73%, 75% 2013, 79% average. Durum wheat emerged 51%, 51% 2013, 64% average. Canola planted 94%, 56% 2013, 80% average. Canola emerged 66%, 29% 2013, 59% average. Flaxseed planted 73%, 40% 2013, 71% average. Flaxseed emerged 40%, 17% 2013, 47% average. Dry edible peas planted 91%, 88% 2013, 87% average. Dry edible peas emerged 76%, 66% 2013, 78% average. Dry beans planted 79%, 37% 2013, 69% average. Dry beans emerged 37%,

5% 2013, 33% average. Potatoes planted 78%, 60% 2013, 82% average. Potatoes emerged 23%, 14% 2013, 40% average. Stock water supplies 0% very short, 1% short, 79% adequate, and 20% surplus. Producers continued planting, spraying, and other fieldwork in between scattered rain showers. The additional precipitation slowed fieldwork, especially in the northeast and southwest. The wetter than normal conditions have created favorable growing conditions for pasture and rangelands across the state.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.1. Topsoil moisture 4% short, 67% adequate, 29% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 70% adequate, 27% surplus. Winter wheat coloring 8%, NA 2013, NA avg. Alfalfa hay first cutting 56%, NA 2013, NA avg. Other hay first cutting 43%, NA 2013, NA avg. Corn planting is nearing completion in the State, while soybean planting progress is right on schedule compared to the previous five years. Precipitation in areas around the state for the week ranged between 0.24 inches and 2.71 inches, with a state average of 1.24 inches. Average temperatures in areas around the State ranged from 64 degrees (4 below the average) to 72 degrees (6 above normal), with a state average of 68.1 degrees Fahrenheit. The State low was 42 degrees and the state high was 89 degrees. Growers continued to plant crops at a rapid pace, as oat planting is finished and corn and soybean planting are both ahead of the 5 year average. Early planted corn fields that drowned out are being replanted, and those that survived are being side dressed with nitrogen. Planted fields are emerging on pace with the 5 year average as conditions are up slightly from last week for all crops. Hay baling continues, though rain later in the week prevented further progress.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 28% short, 50% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 33% very short, 38% short, 28% adequate, 1% surplus Rye condition 23% very poor, 20% poor, 48% fair, 9% good; jointing 69% this week, 68% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; headed 69% this week, 68 % last week, 100% last year, 100% average. Canola condition 57% very poor, 26% poor, 12% fair, 5% good; blooming 100% this week, 99% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; coloring 95% this week, 90% last week, 100% last year, N/A% average; harvested 50% this week, N/A% last week, 8% last year, N/A% average. Sorghum seedbed prepared 96% this week, 95% last week 82% last year, 90% average. Soybean seedbed prepared 90% this week, 89% last week, 72% last year, 86% average. Peanut condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 56% fair, 42% good, 2% excellent; seedbed prepared 89% this week, 88% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; planted 84% this week, 80% last week, 88 last year, 92% average; emerged 66% this week, 59% last week, 77% last year, 77% average. Cotton seedbed prepared 98% this week, 97% last week, 94% last year, 98% average. Alfalfa condition 14% very poor, 24% poor, 33% fair, 25% good, 4% excellent; first cutting 76% this week, 67% last week, 81% last year, 93% average. Other Hay 24% very poor, 21% poor, 37% fair, 17% good, 1% excellent; first cutting 43% this week, 39% last week, 33% last year, 49% average. Watermelons planted 61% this week, 58% last week, 92% last year, 96% average. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 39% fair, 47% good, 6% excellent. Pasture and range condition 14% very poor, 24% poor, 33% fair, 26% good, 3% excellent. The week began with a storm front that moved through Northern and Central Oklahoma early Monday, June 2nd, bringing heavy rains and high winds. According to the Mesonet ticker dated June 2nd, Lake Carl Blackwell received more than 4.00 inches of rain. Ponds in Central Oklahoma were filling up quickly. As the week progressed, other parts of the state received rain as well but not as measurable as precipitation received by Central Oklahoma earlier in the week. Average precipitation for the week ranged from 1.55 inches in the Panhandle to 3.72 inches in the Central District. The wet weather delayed the harvest of winter wheat and canola. Several wheat fields were reported as being baled for hay; however some wheat fields were salvaged and actually harvested for grain. Temperatures ranged from 49 degrees at Boise City on Sunday, June 8th, to 107 degrees at Grandfield on Wednesday, June 4th. There were 4.2 days suitable for field work.

OREGON: Days suitable for field work 6.8 days. Range and Pasture 3% Very Poor, 22% Poor, 33% Fair, 39% Good, 3% Excellent. Subsoil Moisture 8% Very Short, 41% Short, 50% Adequate, 1% Surplus. Topsoil Moisture 8% Very Short, 36% Short, 52% Adequate, 4% Surplus. Winter Wheat Condition 8% Very Poor, 11% Poor, 35% Fair, 38% Good, 8% Excellent. Spring Wheat Condition 3% Very Poor, 5% Poor, 34% Fair, 56% Good, 2% Excellent. Barley Condition 3% Very Poor, 3% Poor, 46% Fair, 46% Good, 2% Excellent. Winter Wheat Headed 86%, 83% 2013, 80% avg. Winter Wheat Harvested 0%, 0% 2013, 0% avg. Hay 1st cutting 55%, 68% 2013, 54% avg. Barley Headed 25%, - 2013, - avg. Spring Wheat Headed 35%, - 2013, - avg. Hot and Dry Weather in Eastern Oregon. Days suitable for fieldwork were 6.8. Pasture and range conditions were reported to be 3% very poor, 22% poor, 33% fair, 39% good, and 3% excellent. In western Oregon grass seed crops appeared good. Septoria hit some wheat fields hard, damaging flag leaves. There was lots of hay being harvested. Red clover was finished and ready to make red clover seed. Alfalfa and field corn was being irrigated. Another dry week allowed good progress for hay cutting and baling. Pest pressure was very light with Spotted Wing Drosophila trap catches having been below the last two years. Hazelnuts looked good. Strawberries were in full harvest and going to processors and farmers' markets. Blackberries were forming well. Gooseberries were forming and walnuts were fully leafed. Sweet corn was growing well. All vegetables and tomatoes were growing well in favorable weather with irrigation water applied where needed. Livestock and calves were doing well in good pastures and warmer weather. There was some quality pasture but, it was declining. In eastern Oregon the first cutting of hay was being cut. Irrigation continued. Potato crops were emerging. Grain was starting to turn losing the bright green color.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5.5. Topsoil moisture, 0% very short, 2% short, 80% adequate, and 18% surplus. Subsoil moisture, 0% very short, 2% short, 84% adequate, 14% surplus. Spring tillage, 85% this week, 76% last week, n/a% last year, n/a% average. Corn planted, 89% this week, 80% last week, 96% last year, 92% average. Corn emerged, 71% this week, 54% last week, 75% last year, 74% average. Barley headed, 94% this week, 93% last week, 96% last year, 98% average. Barley coloring, 67% this week, 56% last week, 72% last year, 80% average. Oats emerged, 96% this week, 92% last week, 99% last year, 96% average. Oats headed, 11% this week, 3% last week, 27% last year, 23% average. Potatoes planted, 70% this week, 67% last week, 100% last year, 100% average. Soybeans planted, 74% this week, 61% last week, 85% last year, 77% average. Soybeans emerged, 49% this week, 27% last week, 61% last year, 54% average. Tobacco beds having plants up, 99% this week, 93% last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Tobacco transplanted or set, 71% this week, 20% last week, 82% last year, 82% average. Winter wheat headed, 82% this week, 71% last week, 98% last year, 98% average. Winter wheat coloring, 19% this week, 2% last week, 12% last year, 25% average. Hay alfalfa first cutting, 59% this week, 44% last week, 77% last year, 73% average. Hay other than alfalfa first cutting, 36% this week, 20% last week, 50% last year, 50% average. Corn condition, 0% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 77% good, 8% excellent. Hay Alfalfa condition, 0% very poor, 1% poor, 27% fair, 57% good, 15% excellent. Hay Other condition, 0% very poor, 3% poor, 27% fair, 58% good, 12% excellent. Oats condition, 0% very poor, 0% poor, 19% fair, 69% good, 12% excellent. Soybeans condition, 0% very poor, 2% poor, 20% fair, 61% good, 17% excellent. Quality of Hay Made, 0% very poor, 1% poor, 6% fair, 46% good, 47% excellent. Pasture condition, 4% very poor, 7% poor, 22% fair, 44% good, 23% excellent. Winter Wheat condition, 0% very poor, 6% poor, 23% fair, 56% good, 15% excellent. Apples condition, 36% very poor, 2% poor, 25% fair, 27% good, 10% excellent. Peaches condition, 7% very poor, 3% poor, 14% fair, 40% good, 36% excellent. Cherries condition, 58% very poor, 40% poor, 0% fair, 2% good, 2% excellent. Field activities for the week included plowing fields, planting crops, repairing equipment, spreading fertilizes, spraying fruit trees and cutting forage crops.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil Moisture 5% very short, 26% short, 63% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil Moisture 1% very short, 28% short, 67% adequate, 4% surplus. Winter Wheat condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 64% good, 12% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 0% very poor, 6% poor, 44% fair, 49% good, 1% excellent. Rye condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 24% fair, 75% good, 0% excellent. Oats condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 17% fair, 73% good, 10% excellent. Peaches condition 7% very poor, 8% poor, 51% fair, 30% good, 4% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 19% fair, 75% good, 6% excellent. Cucumbers conditions 0% very poor, 0% poor, 25% fair, 75% good, 0% excellent. Tomatoes condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 30% fair, 58% good, 12% excellent. Watermelons conditions 0% very poor, 6% poor, 28% fair, 66% good, 0% excellent. Cantaloupes conditions 0% very poor, 4% poor, 44% fair, 52% good, 0% excellent. Snap beans conditions 0% very poor, 0% poor, 25% fair, 75% good, 0% excellent. Tobacco condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 32% fair, 60% good, 8% excellent. Corn condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 23% fair, 69% good, 7%

excellent. Corn planted 100%, 100% 2013. Corn Emerged 100%, 100% 2013. Corn Silked 16%, 21% 2013. Cotton planted 98%, 87% 2013. Winter Wheat headed, 100%, 100% 2013. Winter Wheat coloring 100%, 99% 2013. Winter wheat mature 95%, 66% 2013. Winter Wheat harvested 30%, 9% 2013 Rye headed 100%, 100% 2013. Rye coloring 97%, 95% 2013. Rye mature 84%, 59% 2013. Rye harvested 39%, 21% 2013. Oats headed 100%, 100% 2013. Oats coloring 98%, 100% 2013. Oats mature 92%, 78% 2013. Oats harvested 36%, 33% 2013. Peaches Harvested 14%, 14% 2013. Cantaloupes planted 94%, 100% 2013. Cucumbers planted 93%, 97% 2013. Cucumbers Harvested 26%, 5% 2013. Snap beans planted 68%, 98% 2013. Watermelons planted 97%, 100% 2013. Tomatoes planted 95%, 100% 2013. Peanuts planted 100%, 95% 2013. Soybeans planted 67%, 62% 2013. Soybeans emerged 53%, 41% 2013. Tobacco transplanted 80%, 100% 2013. Tobacco Topped 4%, 9% 2013. The state average temperature for the seven-day period was three degrees above the long-term average. The state average rainfall for the seven-day period was 0.3 inches.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 5% short, 85% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 9% short, 85% adequate, 6% surplus. Winter wheat conditions 0% very poor, 5% poor, 30% fair, 60% good, 5% excellent. Winter wheat 53% jointed. Winter wheat 23% headed. Spring wheat other than Durum conditions 0% very poor, 0% poor, 22% fair, 66% good, 12% excellent. Spring wheat jointed 15%, headed 5%. Sorghum emerged 16%, 16% 2013 and 30% average. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 5% short, 87% adequate, 7% surplus. Wet cool conditions dominated the weather pattern across most area of the state last week, according to the USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Activities included finishing planting, caring for livestock and spraying for weeds.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable 3.2. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 15% short, 55% adequate, 28% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 11% short, 69% adequate, 18% surplus. Winter wheat headed 99%, 100% 2013, 100% avg. Winter wheat turning color 81%, 88% 2013, 95% avg. Winter wheat mature 29%, 9% 2013, 43% avg. Winter wheat harvested 1%, 21% avg. Winter wheat condition 2% poor, 17% fair, 60% good, 21% excellent. Hay first cutting 57%, 74% 2013, 80% avg. Tobacco transplanted 56%, 56% 2013, 71% avg. Cattle condition 3% poor, 18% fair, 66% good, 13% excellent. Heavy rainfall across the state caused delays in cotton and soybean planting. There were some reports of corn blown down by high winds. Other farm activities included crop spraying, cutting hay, and setting tobacco. Pastures were in mostly good condition.

TEXAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 21% very short, 32% short, 41% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 24% very short, 35% short, 37% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn silked 39%, 53% 2013, 49% avg. Cotton setting bolls 1%, 2% 2013, 4% avg. Rice planted 100%, 100% 2013, 100% avg.; Rice headed 0%, 1% 2013, 1% avg. Sorghum headed 37%, 36% 2013, 44% avg.; Sorghum coloring 6%, 17% 2013, 16% avg. Soybeans blooming 8%, 5% 2013, 18% avg. Sunflowers planted 93%, 76% 2013, 66% avg. Oats harvested 51%, 47% 2013, 66% avg. Range and pasture condition 10% very poor, 17% poor, 34% fair, 31% good and 8% excellent. Many areas of the state received rainfall last week. Parts of the Plains and the Cross Timbers received two inches or more for the week, while areas of Central and East Texas received little to no rainfall. The rest of the state received scattered showers. Wheat and oat harvest continued across most of the state. Precipitation slowed wheat harvest in South East Texas. Small grain harvest was in full swing in areas of the Cross Timbers. In the Northern High Plains, haying and silage harvest of small grains neared completion. Emerging cotton was damaged in areas of the Southern High Plains due to a recent hail storm. Some producers were using ground rigs to spray cotton for flea hoppers and broadleaf weeds in the Blacklands, while others opted for aerial application of pesticides. Cotton and grain sorghum planting continued in the Southern Low Plains, while sorghum in the Lower Valley began coloring. Corn continued to tassel in areas of the Blacklands. Peanut planting continued in areas of South Texas. Rainfall slowed plantings of rice in the Upper Coast. Soybeans made good progress in areas of the Blacklands. Sunflower planting continued in the Southern Low Plains, while Blacklands producers continued spraying sunflowers for weeds. Pecans continued to progress in areas of the Cross Timbers. In North East Texas, blueberries, blackberries, and other fruits and vegetables were being harvested. Harvest of fall-planted onion and cabbage continued in areas of the Trans- Pecos and South Texas. Cantaloupe and honey dew harvest progressed in the Lower Valley. Range and pastureland improved in areas that received significant rainfall, although growth of weeds increased as well. In many areas of Texas, forage remained in good to excellent condition, though in some areas, rangeland began deteriorating from hot and windy conditions. Continued rainfall increased the number of horn flies seen throughout the state's pasturelands.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 7.0. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 50% short, 43% adequate. Subsoil Moisture 6% very short, 47% short, 46% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn emerged 95%, 90% 2013, 81% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat headed 68%, 63% 2013, 53% 5-yr avg; condition 10% poor, 28% fair, 48% good, 14% excellent. Barley headed 57%, 32% 2013, 26% 5-yr avg; condition 10% fair, 69% good, 21% excellent. Oats emerged 97%, 94% 2013, 89% 5-yr avg; headed 28%, 8% 2013, 9% 5-yr avg; condition 17% fair, 70% good, 13% excellent. Spring wheat headed 32%, 13% 2013, 16% 5-yr avg; condition 17% fair, 64% good, 19% excellent. Alfalfa hay first cutting 50%, 43% 2013, 35% 5-yr avg. Other hay first cutting 36%, 24% 2013, 17% 5-yr avg. Apples full bloom 95%, 100% 2013, 96 5-yr avg. Cattle and calves condition 2% poor, 20% fair, 66% good, 12% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved to pasture 95%, 81% 2013, 52% 5-yr avg. Sheep and lamb condition 16% fair, 77% good, 7% excellent. Stock water supplies 3% very short, 26% short, 70% adequate, 1% surplus. Crops look good in Beaver County. Grasshoppers are causing problems in some of the alfalfa fields. Livestock look good and are getting moved out to the summer ranges. Box Elder County experienced clear weather this week with no rain and very few clouds. Temperatures were moderate. Much of the activity in the County this week focused on alfalfa hay. The Corn crop has made good progress this week. Some fields are getting dry and a good rain would help those fields out. Most producers are not ready to irrigate corn at this time as they are finishing fall wheat fields with their irrigation water. Winter wheat continues to look good to excellent. Most fields are now in head and in the blossom stage. They should start to ripen in the next few weeks. Some producers anticipate harvest about two weeks earlier than normal this year. Range conditions look fair to good. Cache County growers have enjoyed perfect weather for harvesting alfalfa hay. Yields are respectable, and in most cases quality is superb. Wheat, barley, oats and safflower are all doing quite well. Irrigation systems are flowing in all parts of the County. Livestock are doing well on grazing lands. In Garfield County conditions are very dry. More moisture is needed to maintain irrigation supplies and range and pasture land. Dry winds have made conditions tough on ranges in Rich County and producers are struggling to keep up with irrigation. Calves on ranges are growing and cattle look good. Farmers continue to irrigate crops in Summit County. Cattle and sheep are starting to be moved to summer ranges. In Uintah County several reports of severe infestations of alfalfa weevil have been reported. First cutting alfalfa was put up with no rain damage in Weber County. Corn is growing rapidly and is about 6 inches tall.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 23% short, 65% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 17% short, 75% adequate, 6% surplus. Cotton 2% fair, 97% good, 1% excellent. Cotton planted 92%, 100% 2013, 100% 5-yr avg. Peanuts 1% fair, 91% good, 8% excellent. Peanuts planted 91%, 100% 2013, 99% 5-yr avg. Corn 4% poor, 25% fair, 61% good, 10% excellent. Corn planted 95%, 99% 2013, 98% 5-yr avg. Corn emerged 89%, 91% 2013, 93% 5-yr avg. Soybeans planted 51%, 53% 2013, 54% 5-yr avg. Soybeans emerged 36%, 37% 2013, 40% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat 2% fair, 17% fair, 71% good, 10% excellent. Winter wheat headed 97%, 100% 2013, 100% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat harvested 26%, 6% 2013, 11% 5-yr avg. Barley 1% very poor, 3% poor, 30% fair, 63% good, 3% excellent. Barley harvested 40%. Oats 1% very poor, 3% poor, 34% fair, 55% good, 7% excellent. Oats harvested 25%, 18% 2013. Summer potatoes 100% good. Greenhouse tobacco 1% very poor, 1% poor, 30% fair, 58% good, 10% excellent. Tobacco plantbeds 30% fair, 69% good, 1% excellent. Flue-cured tobacco 1% very poor, 1% poor, 35% fair, 39% good, 24% excellent. Flue-cured tobacco transplanted 97%, 96% 2013, 98% 5-yr avg. Fire cured tobacco 3% poor, 9% fair, 81% good, 7% excellent. Fire-cured tobacco transplanted 97%, 92% 2013, 96% 5-yr avg. Burley tobacco 1% very poor, 1% poor, 58% fair, 38% good, 2% excellent. Burley tobacco transplanted 81%, 63% 2013, 79% 5-yr avg. Livestock 1% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 67% good, 9% excellent. Pasture 2% very poor, 9% poor, 30% fair, 53% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa hay 4% poor, 38% fair, 54% good, 4% excellent. Other hay 1% very poor, 7% poor, 37% fair, 51% good, 4% excellent. All apples

1% very poor, 1% poor, 43% fair, 55% good. Grapes 9% poor, 29% fair, 56% good, 6% excellent. Dry weather and hotter than normal temperatures prevailed this week for the Commonwealth. The highs for the week ranged in the upper 80s to low 90s. Rainfall was light and scattered. Days suitable for fieldwork were 6.0. The dry weather contributed favorably to the hay harvest; however, hay quality was noticeably depreciating as time passed. Growers were busy planting corn and soybeans; in some places, planting was delayed until rain showers could improve soil moisture and germination. Other farming activities for the week included planting cotton and peanuts, harvesting small grains, side-dressing corn with nitrogen, and applying herbicides. 1% very short, 14% short, 68% adequate, 17% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 11% short, 73% adequate, 15% surplus. Cotton 99% good, 1% excellent. Cotton planted 89%, 97% 2013, 98% 5 yr-avg. Peanuts 89% good, 11% excellent. Peanuts planted 88%, 95% 2013, 93% 5-yr avg. Corn 2% poor, 29% fair, 55% good, 14% excellent. Corn planted 92%, 95% 2013, 95% 5-yr avg. Corn emerged 85%, 85% 2013, 86% 5-yr avg. Soybeans planted 39%, 47% 2013, 44% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat 2% poor, 15% fair, 73% good, 10% excellent. Winter wheat headed 97%, 99% 2013, 100% 5-yr avg. Barley 4% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 63% good, 4% excellent. Barley harvested 31%. Oats 1% very poor, 2% poor, 32% fair, 58% good, 7% excellent. Oats harvested 14%, 12% 2013. Summer potatoes 98% good, 2% excellent. Greenhouse tobacco 1% very poor, 1% poor, 30% fair, 57% good, 11% excellent. Tobacco plantbeds 30% fair, 69% good, 1% excellent. Flue-cured tobacco 43% fair, 34% good, 23% excellent. Flue-cured tobacco transplanted 92%, 92% 2013, 95% 5-yr avg. Fire-cured tobacco 1% poor, 4% fair, 89% good, 6% excellent. Fire-cured transplanted 81%, 82% 2013, 86% 5-yr avg. Burley tobacco 67% fair, 31% good, 2% excellent. Burley tobacco transplanted 68%, 37% 2013, 62% 5-yr avg. Livestock 1% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 63% good, 8% excellent. Pasture 2% very poor, 8% poor, 36% fair, 48% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa hay 4% poor, 46% fair, 45% good, 5% excellent. Other hay 1% very poor, 7% poor, 41% fair, 48% good, 3 excellent. All apples 1% very poor, 1% poor, 46% fair, 52% good. Grapes 9% poor, 31% fair, 54% good, 6% excellent. It was a good week for fieldwork in the Old Dominion. Overall, temperatures were about 2 to 5 degrees warmer than normal for this time of year; however, there were a few days where temperatures were unseasonably cool. Rainfall varied by location, most of Virginia experienced 0.17 of an inch to over 1.5 inches of precipitation. A few places experienced flooding with some minor damage to low lying crops. Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.0. The hay harvest was well underway. The majority of hay was in fair to good condition; a cold and wet spring contributed to the poorer quality. Corn plantings neared completion. Due to the cold and wet spring, corn was replanted throughout parts of the State. Most of Virginia's full season soybeans were planted. Growers were planting late season beans behind the harvested small grains. Other farming activities for the week included applying fertilizer, spraying herbicides, transplanting tobacco, managing U-Pick strawberry operations, and preparing for Farmers Markets.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil Moisture 13% Very Short, 51% Short, 35% Adequate and 1% Surplus. Subsoil Moisture 14% Very Short, 40% Short, 45% Adequate and 1% Surplus. Range and Pasture Conditions were 2% very poor, 9% poor, 48% fair, 32% good, and 9% excellent. Winter Wheat Condition 5% Very Poor, 21% Poor, 43% Fair, 29% Good, 2% Excellent. Winter Wheat Headed 78%, 54% PW, 75% PY, 57% 5YA. Spring Wheat Condition 4% Very Poor, 19% Poor, 46% Fair, 30% Good, and 1% Excellent. Spring Wheat Headed 25%, 8% PW, and 15% PY, and 19% 5YA. Barley Condition 3% Very Poor, 8% Poor, 48% Fair, 1% Good, and 4% Excellent. Barley Headed 16%, 7% PW, 5% PY, and 5% 5YA. Corn Condition 0% Very Poor, and 0% Poor, 62% Fair, 21% good, 17% Excellent. Corn Planted 97%, 93% PW, 99% PY, and 92% 5YA. Corn Emerged 79%, 75% PW, 89% PY, and 77% 5YA. Potato Condition 0% Very Poor, 2% Poor, 27% Fair, 69% Good, and 2% Excellent. Potatoes Emerged 98%, 95% PW, 99% PY, and 88% 5YA. Dry beans Condition 0% very Poor, 8& poor, 39% fair, 51% Good, and 2% Excellent. Dry Beans Emerged 88%, 86% PW, 59% PY 25% 5YA. Alfalfa first cutting of hay 63%, 55% PW, 65% PY, and 57% 5YA.Central Washington Experienced a Great Week of Fruit Production. The Yakima Valley received favorable weather for all farm activities this week. It was another warm, dry and breezy week with temperatures in the high 70's and low 80s. Cherry producers were busy mowing and moving harvest bins into orchards in anticipation for harvest in the next couple weeks. Some early variety cherries Early Robin and Chelan cherries were coming into the packing houses. Apple thinning activities in orchards were in full swing. In Klickitat County, strawberry harvest continued and raspberries were sizing up nicely. Reports of very good tonnage and high quality of first cuttings of hay were due to a mild spring, early start of the growing season and having ideal conditions during harvest. Asparagus harvest peaked, but was still available at vegetable stands. Lettuce, radishes, and green onions were being harvested. In Whitman and Lincoln Counties, some winter wheat crop was beginning to turn blue, and spring wheat was extremely short. All areas were showing obvious signs of drought.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil moisture was 5% short, 93% adequate, and 2% surplus compared to 3% very short, 37% short, and 60% adequate last year. Subsoil moisture was 1% very short, 5% short, 93% adequate, and 1% surplus, comparison data not available. Hay and roughage supplies were 1% very short, 5% short, 92% adequate, and 2% surplus compared to 6% very short, 13% short, 75% adequate, and 6% surplus last year. Feed grain supplies were 2% very short, 9% short, 87% adequate, and 2% surplus compared to 5% short, 93% adequate, and 2% surplus last year. Corn was 79% planted, 74% in 2013, and 83% 5-year avg. Corn was 56% emerged, 54% in 2013, and 57% 5-year avg. Soybeans were 65% planted, 65% in 2013, and 67% 5-year avg. Soybeans were 43% emerged, 39% in 2013, and 42% 5-year avg. Winter wheat conditions were 2% poor, 36% fair, and 62% good. Winter wheat was 72% headed, 100% in 2013, and 91% 5-year avg. Hay conditions were 2% very poor, 4% poor, 43% fair, 48% good, and 3% excellent. Hay first cutting was 31%, 21% in 2013, and 28% 5-year avg. Apple conditions were 5% poor, 16% fair, 72% good, and 7% excellent. Peach conditions were 1% very poor, 7% poor, 19% fair, 68% good, and 5% excellent. Cattle and calves were 1% poor, 19% fair, 75% good, and 5% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 1% poor, 18% fair, 78% good, and 3% excellent. Farming activities included planting crops and making hay. A tornado hit down near the city of Ona, Cabell County on Wednesday night causing trees to uproot.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.7. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 74% adequate, and 21% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% short, 79% adequate, and 15% surplus. Spring tillage complete, 94%, 84% 2013, 96% avg. Winter wheat headed 37%, n.a. 2013, n.a. avg. condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 25% fair, 50% good, 18% excellent. Hay, alfalfa, first cutting 49%, 16% 2013, 55% avg. Hay, all types, condition 1% poor, 11% fair, 59% good, 29% excellent. Potatoes planted, 95%, n.a. 2013, n.a. avg. Much of the state received heavy rain early in the week, interrupting fieldwork and damaging fields. Reporters across the north of the state noted erosion and soil crusting in recently tilled fields, hampering crop emergence. However, sunny days with above average temperatures allowed planting and haying to progress well through the rest of the week. The excessive moisture has boosted crop condition but prevented farmers from making dry hay. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures last week were 4 to 7 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 77 to 80 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 57 to 62 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.55 inches in Milwaukee to 2.91 inches in Madison.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 15% short, 74% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 17% short, 82% adequate, 1% surplus. Barley emerged 95%, 89% 2013, 88% 5-yr avg; jointing 32%, 34% 2013, 39% 5-yr avg; condition 3% fair, 85% good, 12% excellent. Oats planted 100%, 90% 2013, 92% 5-yr avg; emerged 81%, 76% 2013, 73% 5-yr avg; jointed 25%, 12% 2013, 27% 5-yr avg; condition 3% fair, 90% good, 7% excellent. Spring wheat planted 97%, 78% 2013, 85% 5-yr avg; emerged 78%, 64% 2013, 68% 5-yr avg; jointed 13%, 2% 2013, 28% 5-yr avg; condition 2% fair, 98% good. Sugarbeets emerged 85%, 61% 2013, 69% 5-yr avg; condition 86% good, 14% excellent. Winter wheat jointed 95%, 93% 2013, 91% 5-yr avg; booted 28%, 30% 2013, 59% 5-yr avg; condition 2% poor, 42% fair, 54% good, 2% excellent. Corn planted 94%, 93% 2013, 93% 5-yr avg; emerged 56%, 82% 2013, 71% 5-yr avg; condition 1% fair, 90% good, 9% excellent. Dry beans planted 81%, 59% 2013, 69% 5-yr avg; emerged 12%, 25% 2013, 22% 5-yr avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 9%, 3% 2013, 6% 5-yr avg; condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 9% fair, 65% good, 21% excellent. Other hay harvested 1%, 0% 2013, 1% 5-yr avg; condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 9% fair, 75% good, 13% excellent. Livestock condition 2% poor, 16% fair, 71% good, 11% excellent. Crop insect infestation 37% light, 63% none. Irrigation water supplies 2% poor, 3% fair, 74% good, 21% excellent.

June 5 ENSO Update

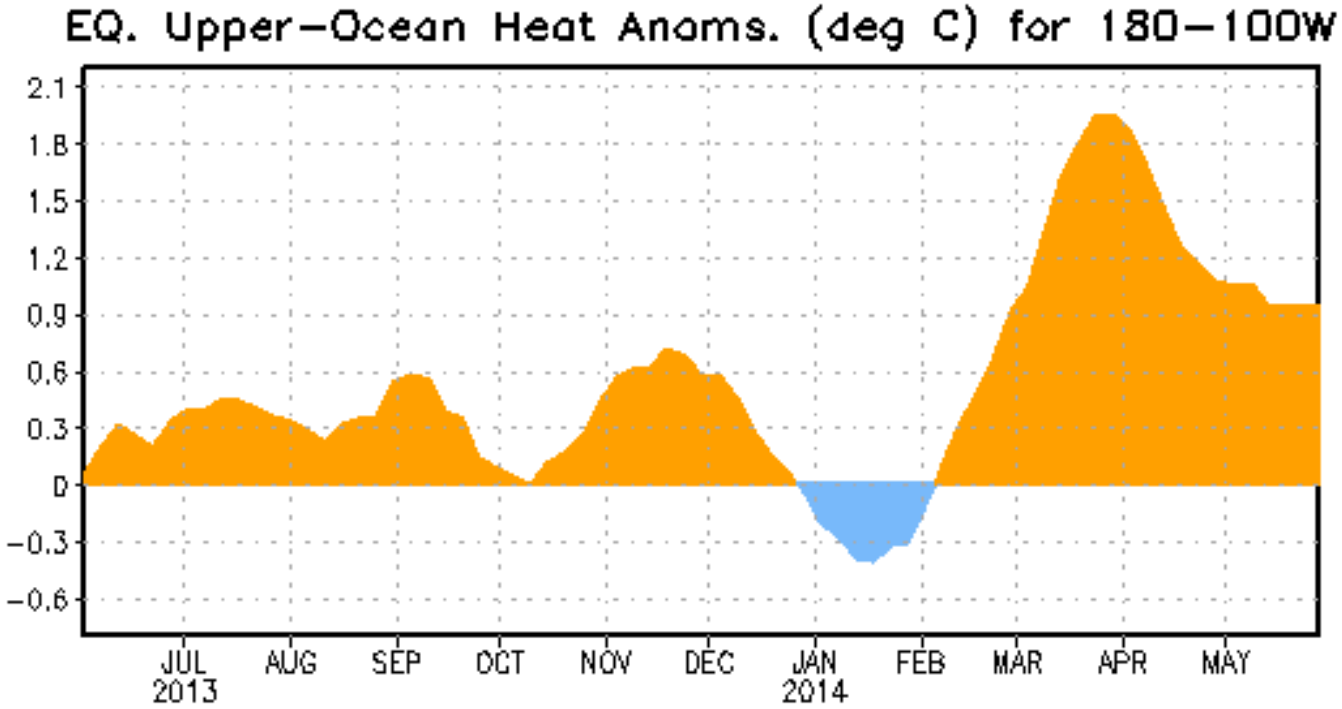


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180º-100ºW). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1981-2010 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: El Niño Watch

Synopsis: The chance of El Niño is 70% during the Northern Hemisphere summer and reaches 80% during the fall and winter.

Above-average sea surface temperatures (SST) expanded over the equatorial Pacific Ocean during May 2014, though the collective atmospheric and oceanic state continued to reflect ENSO-neutral. All of the Niño indices increased during the month, with the latest weekly values between 0.6°C and 1.6°C. In contrast, subsurface temperature anomalies decreased over the last two months (Fig. 1), but still reflect a large pool of above-average temperatures at depth. The low-level winds over the tropical Pacific remain near average, except for westerly anomalies over the eastern Pacific. At upper-levels, anomalous easterly winds have predominated over most of the equatorial Pacific. Unlike the previous month, convection was near average across most of the tropics. The lack of a clear atmospheric response to the positive SSTs indicates ENSO-neutral, though the tropical Pacific continues to evolve toward El Niño.

Over the last month, the chance of El Niño and its ultimate strength weakened slightly in the models. Regardless, the forecasters remain just as confident that El Niño is likely to emerge. If El Niño forms, the forecasters and most dynamical models, such as NCEP CFSv2, slightly favor a moderate-strength event during the Northern Hemisphere fall or winter (3-month values of the Niño-3.4 index between 1.0°C and 1.4°C). However, significant uncertainty accompanies this prediction, which remains inclusive of a weaker or stronger event due to the spread of the models and their skill at these lead times. Overall, the chance of El Niño is 70% during the Northern Hemisphere summer and reaches 80% during the fall and winter (click CPC/IRI consensus forecast for the chance of each outcome).

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts are also updated monthly in the Forecast Forum of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. Additional perspectives and analysis are also available in an ENSO blog. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 10 July 2014. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

June 1-7, 2014

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Widespread showers maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for reproductive winter crops across much of the continent.

WESTERN FSU: Showers eased heat impacts on reproductive winter wheat in Russia, while additional heavy rain in western crop areas slowed fieldwork but were overall favorable for summer crops.

EASTERN FSU: Cool, sunny weather provided favorable conditions for spring wheat development, while scattered, unseasonably heavy showers in the south provided supplemental moisture for irrigated cotton.

MIDDLE EAST: Locally heavy rain in Turkey hampered wheat harvesting but further increased supplemental moisture for irrigated corn and cotton.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Early-week showers slowed wheat maturation and harvesting in Algeria and southern Tunisia.

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon showers moved into southern India near the end of the period, but were generally lighter than usual.

EAST ASIA: Rainfall boosted soil moisture for corn in most parts of northeastern China, while dry weather aided winter wheat harvesting on the North China Plain.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Unseasonably light monsoon showers did little to ease early-season moisture deficits for rice in Thailand.

AUSTRALIA: Sunny skies and adequate moisture supplies favored wheat, barley, and canola development in the west, while showers benefited wheat and other winter crops in the east.

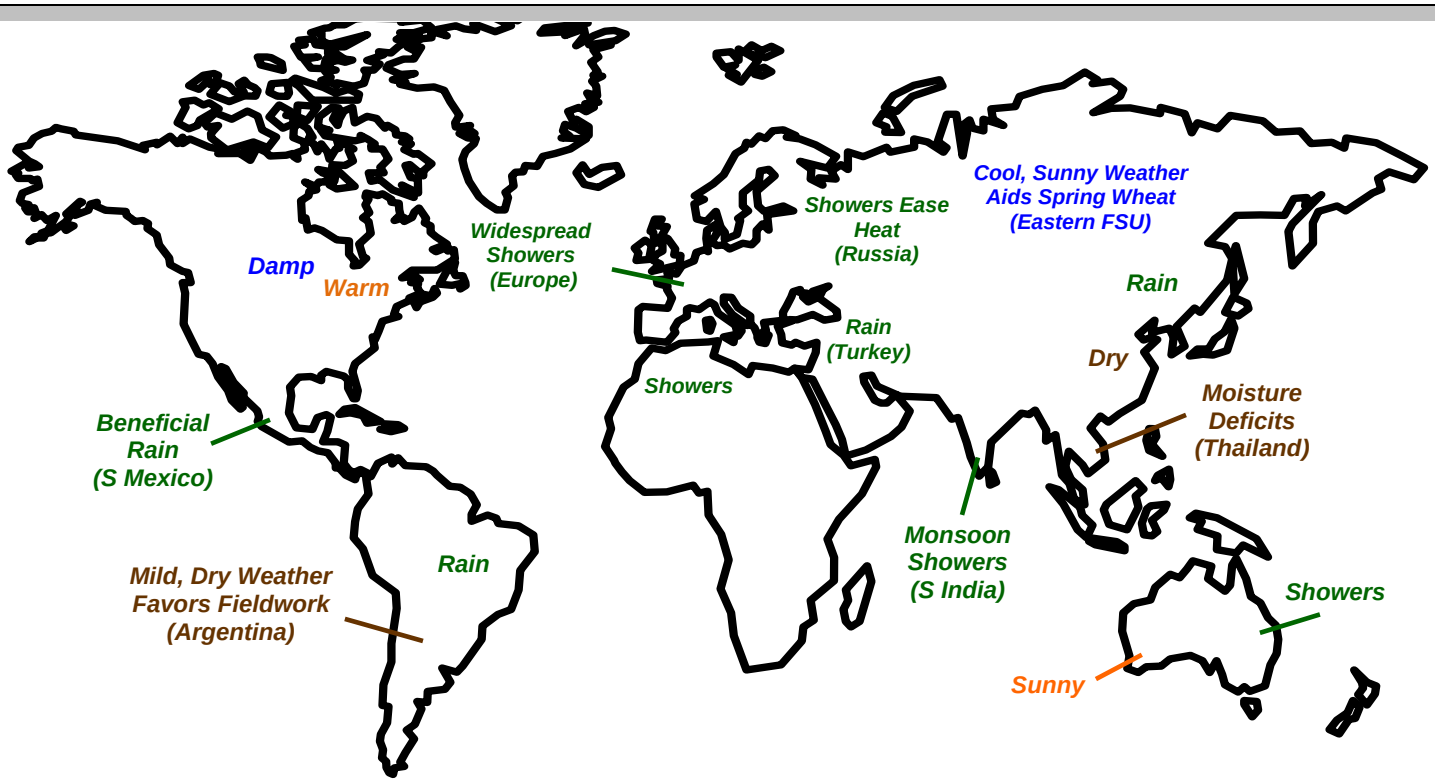
ARGENTINA: Dry, seasonably mild weather improved conditions for summer crop harvesting.

BRAZIL: Unseasonable rain gave a late-season boost in moisture to second-crop corn and cotton in Mato Grosso.

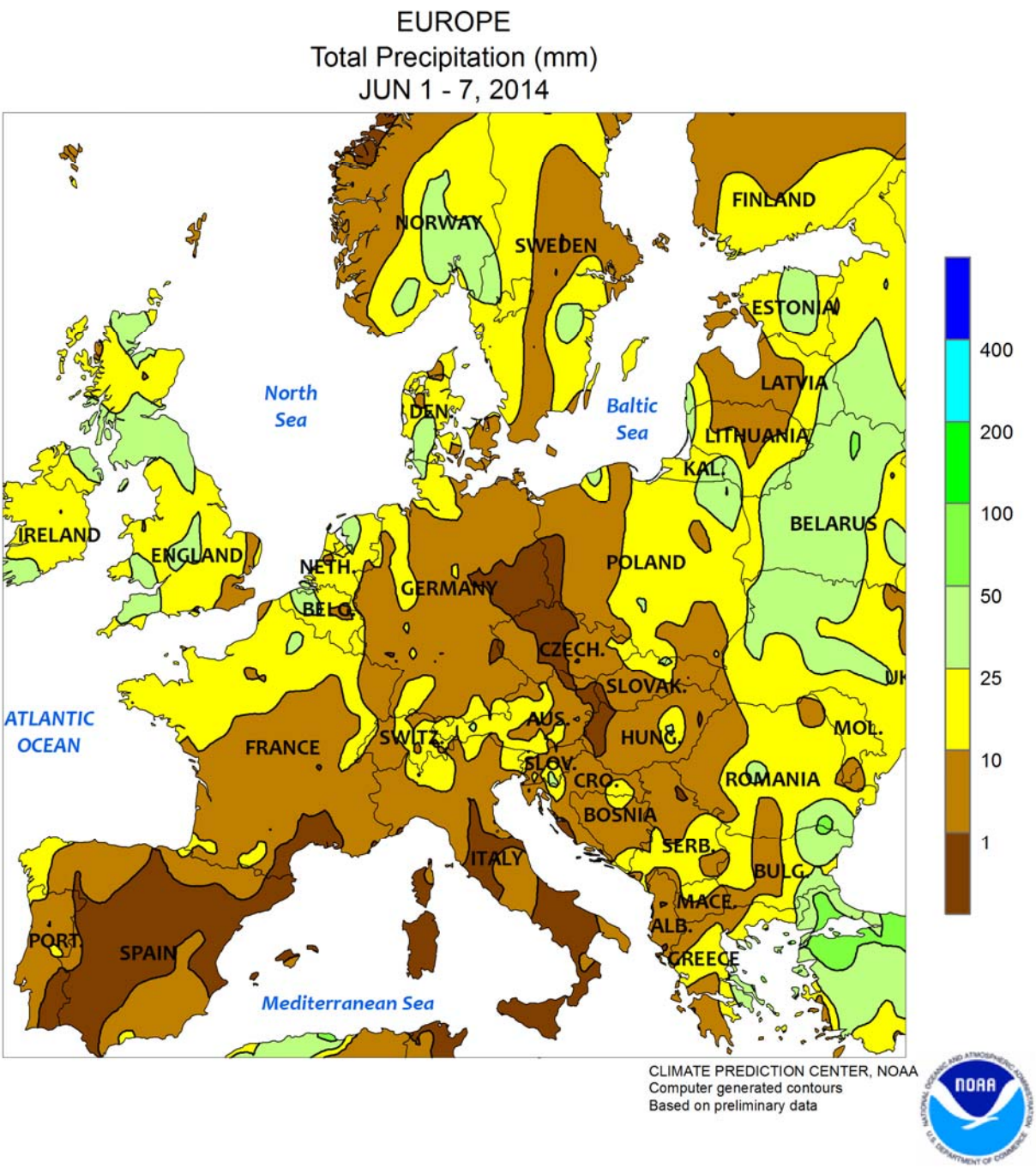
MEXICO: Beneficial rain maintained generally favorable conditions for corn and other rain-fed summer crops in the south.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Cool, showery weather hampered planting and emergence of spring grains and oilseeds.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Warmer-than-normal weather spurred growth of winter wheat, pastures, and emerging summer crops.



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



EUROPE

Widespread showers benefited reproductive to filling winter crops across most of Europe, though drier conditions in the south were favorable for fieldwork. Storm systems continued to drift over the continent, maintaining periods of showers and thunderstorms (10-50 mm) from France and the United Kingdom into Poland and the Baltic States. The additional moisture further boosted yield prospects for reproductive to filling winter grains and oilseeds, although fieldwork was hampered by the wet weather. The heavier showers more or less bypassed Germany, though light rain (2-10 mm) maintained favorable soil moisture for wheat and rapeseed. In the Balkans, light to moderate rain (2-15 mm) in the north contrasted with locally heavy downpours (25-60 mm) in eastern portions of Romania and Bulgaria; winter crop prospects in the Danube River Valley remained excellent outside of the flood-damaged regions of northern Serbia. Meanwhile, sunny skies promoted wheat harvesting and other seasonal fieldwork from Spain into southern portions of Italy and Greece. Temperatures during the week averaged within 1 to 2°C of normal, with no damaging heat or untimely freezes reported across the continent.

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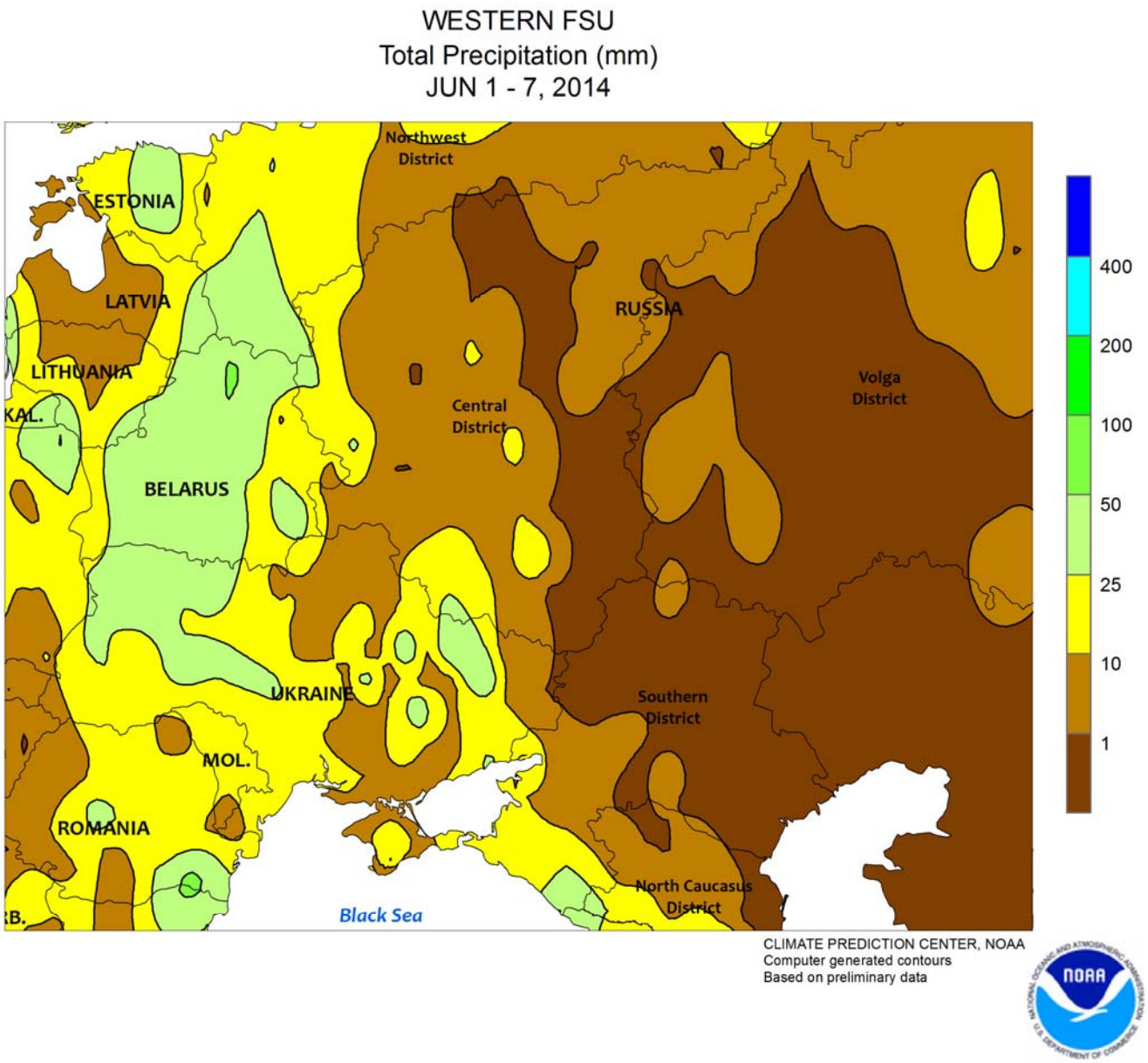
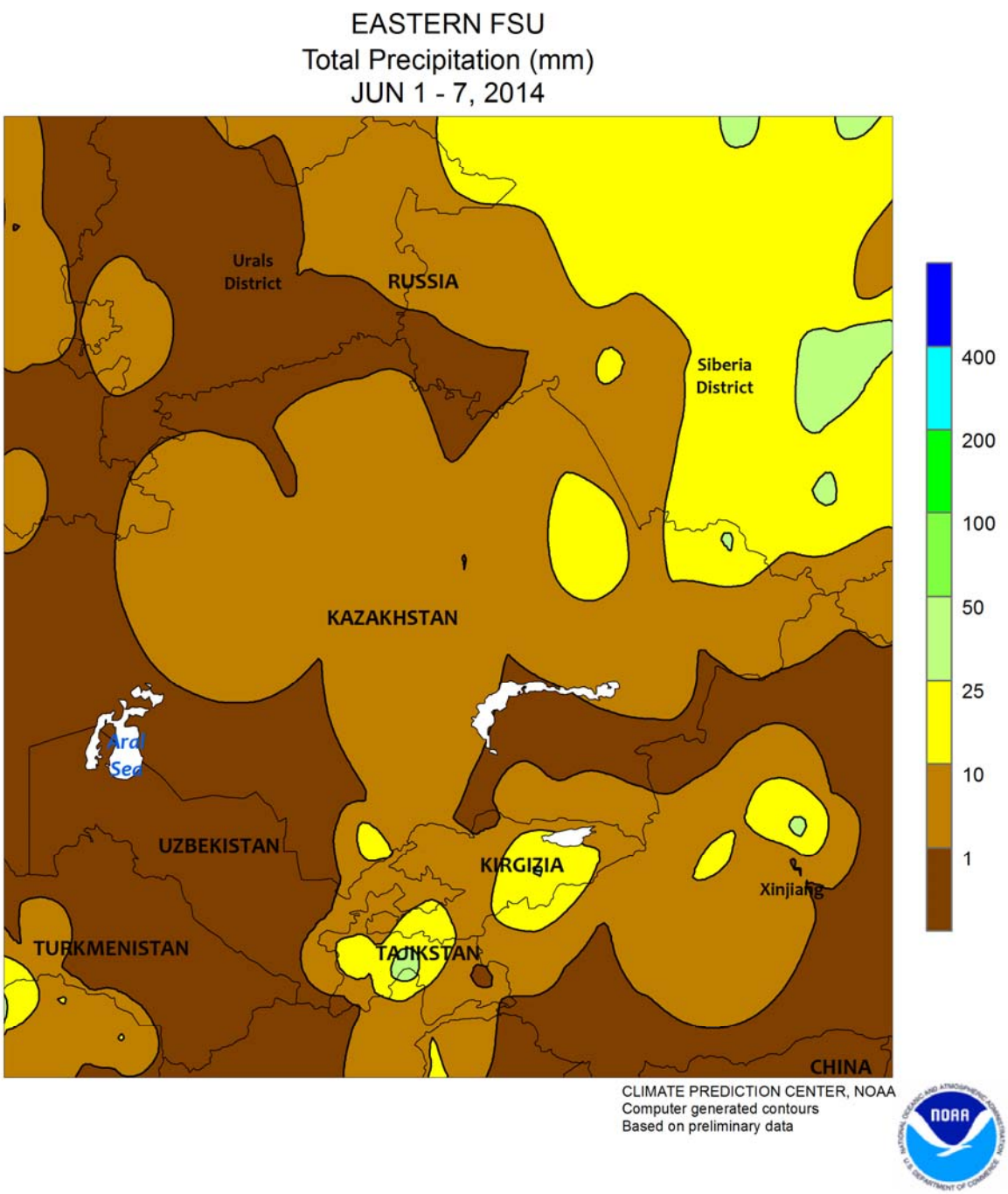


WESTERN FSU

Showers eased heat impacts in central and southern Russia, while locally heavy downpours continued in western crop districts. Increasingly hot weather developed from eastern Ukraine into southern and central Russia, with daytime highs reaching the middle 30s (degrees C). However, showers and thunderstorms (10-25 mm, locally more), particularly in key wheat areas of southern Russia and eastern Ukraine, helped mitigate potential yield losses as crops progressed through the flowering and filling stages of development. Farther north, however, dry and hot conditions likely caused some stress to reproductive to filling winter crops across southern portions of the Central and Volga Districts and adjacent portions of the Southern District. Meanwhile, additional moderate to heavy showers and thunderstorms (10-60 mm) from central and western Ukraine into Belarus and northwestern Russia further increased soil moisture for corn and small grains but hampered fieldwork, including late summer crop planting.

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



EASTERN FSU

Cool, sunny conditions settled over spring wheat districts, while unseasonably heavy showers lingered across southern cotton areas. Northwesterly flow ushered cool chilly weather (up to 5°C below normal) into crop areas of northeastern Kazakhstan and Russia's Siberia District, promoting spring wheat development. Nighttime freezes (-3 to 0°C) were noted in the Siberia District, but temperatures were not low enough to raise concerns over potential freeze damage. Meanwhile, dry but mild weather (25-30°C) prevailed in the southern Urals District, where soil moisture has become limited for spring wheat development. Farther south, scattered — albeit locally heavy — showers (10-60 mm) provided supplemental moisture for irrigated cotton.

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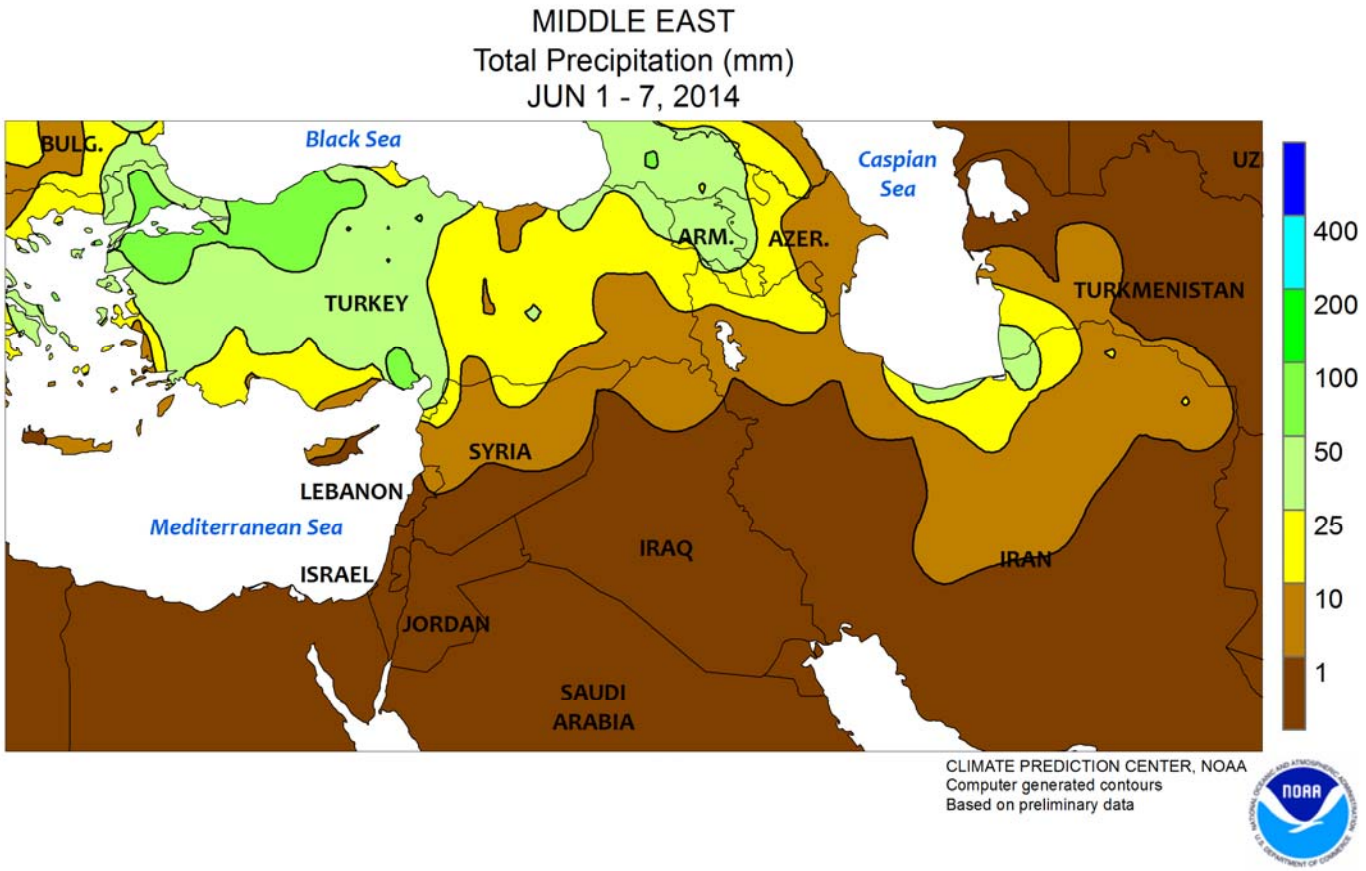

MIDDLE EAST

Locally heavy rain in the north contrasted with seasonably sunny, hot weather elsewhere. A slow-moving storm system triggered widespread, locally heavy showers and thunderstorms (20-90 mm) in Turkey. The unusual, late-season rain hampered wheat harvest efforts but was a boon for irrigated corn and cotton. Much of central and eastern Turkey just completed one of the driest water years (October-May) on record, and the out-of-season rainfall recharged reservoirs and other water reserves that were well below normal heading into the summer dry season. Showers also spilled into Iran, with 10 to 50 mm of rainfall in northeastern portions of the country providing much-needed, late-season moisture following a pronounced fall-winter drought. From the eastern Mediterranean Coast into central and southern Iran, sunny, seasonably hot weather promoted a rapid pace of winter grain harvesting and accelerated summer crop development.

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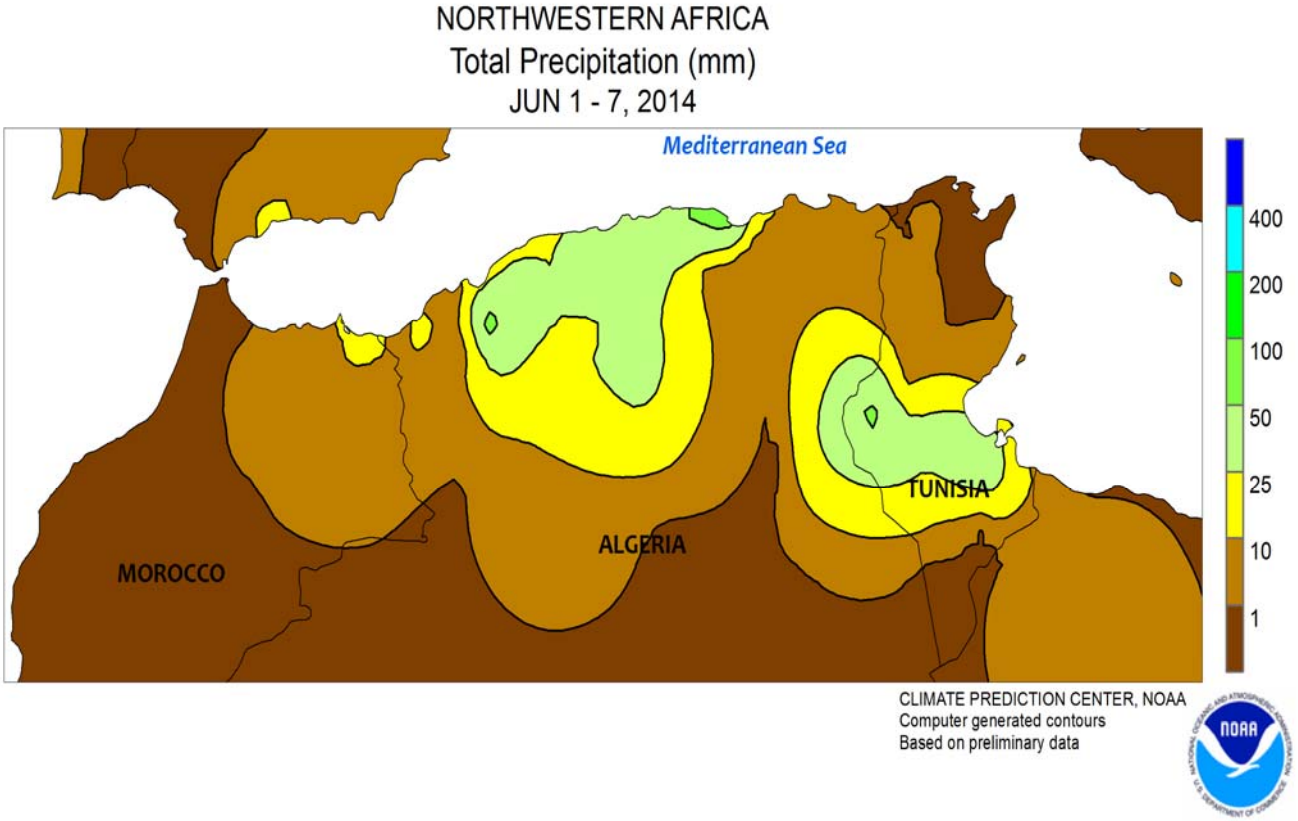

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Early-week showers hampered wheat maturation and harvesting in central and southeastern crop areas, while seasonably dry weather facilitated fieldwork across western- and eastern-most crop districts. A slow-moving storm system over north-central Africa generated moderate to heavy showers (10-60 mm) from north-central Algeria into southern Tunisia, hampering wheat drydown and harvesting but boosting water reserves for irrigated summer crops. By week's end, however, sunny skies returned to these areas, allowing wheat drydown and harvesting to resume. In contrast, dry, sunny conditions in Morocco and northern Tunisia facilitated wheat drydown and harvesting. Overall, the 2013-14 growing campaign was successful, although an early end to the wet season along with late-season heat curbed yield expectations somewhat, especially in Morocco and western Algeria.

This will be the last weekly summary of the season. Weekly coverage will resume in the autumn of 2014.

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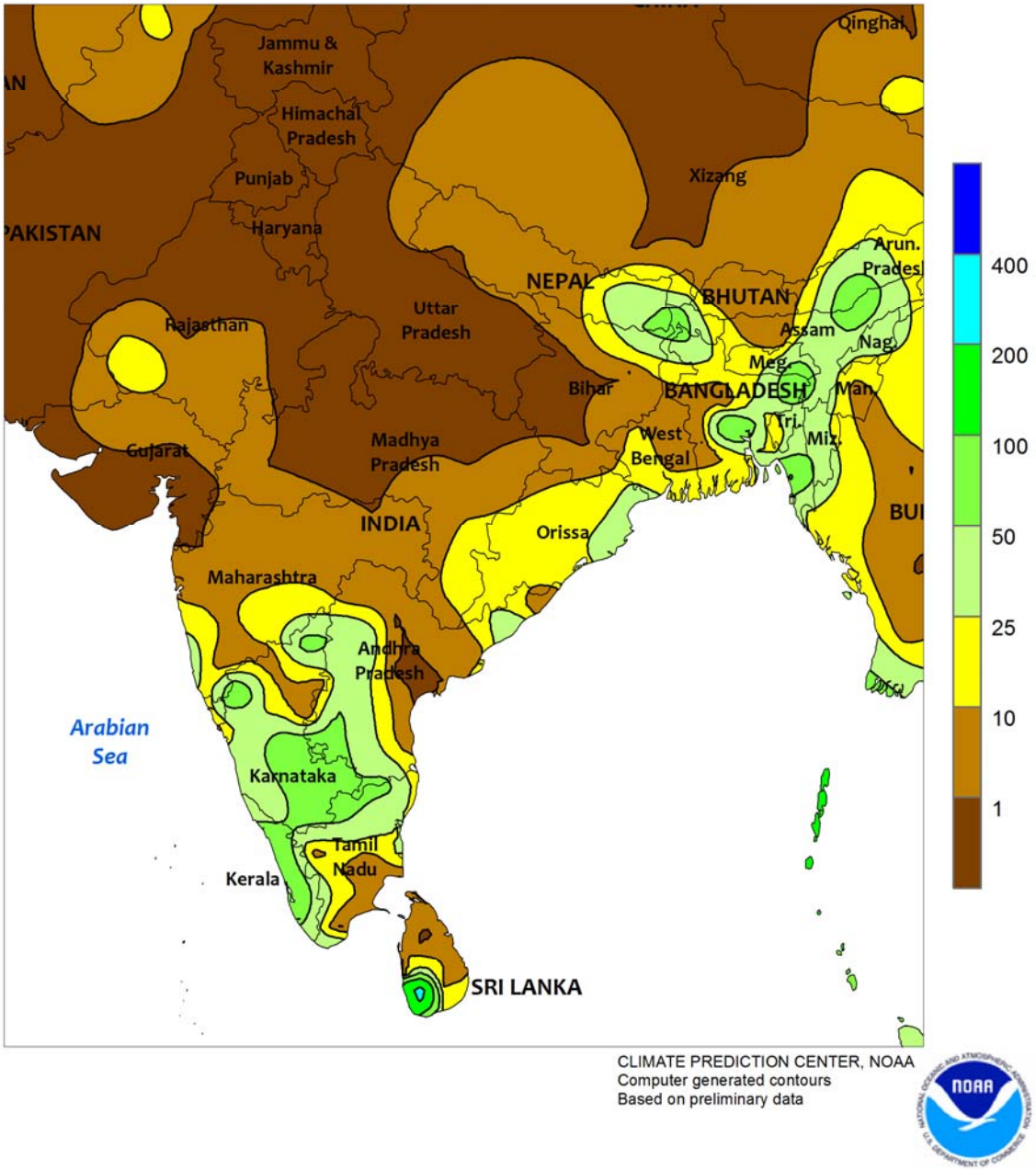
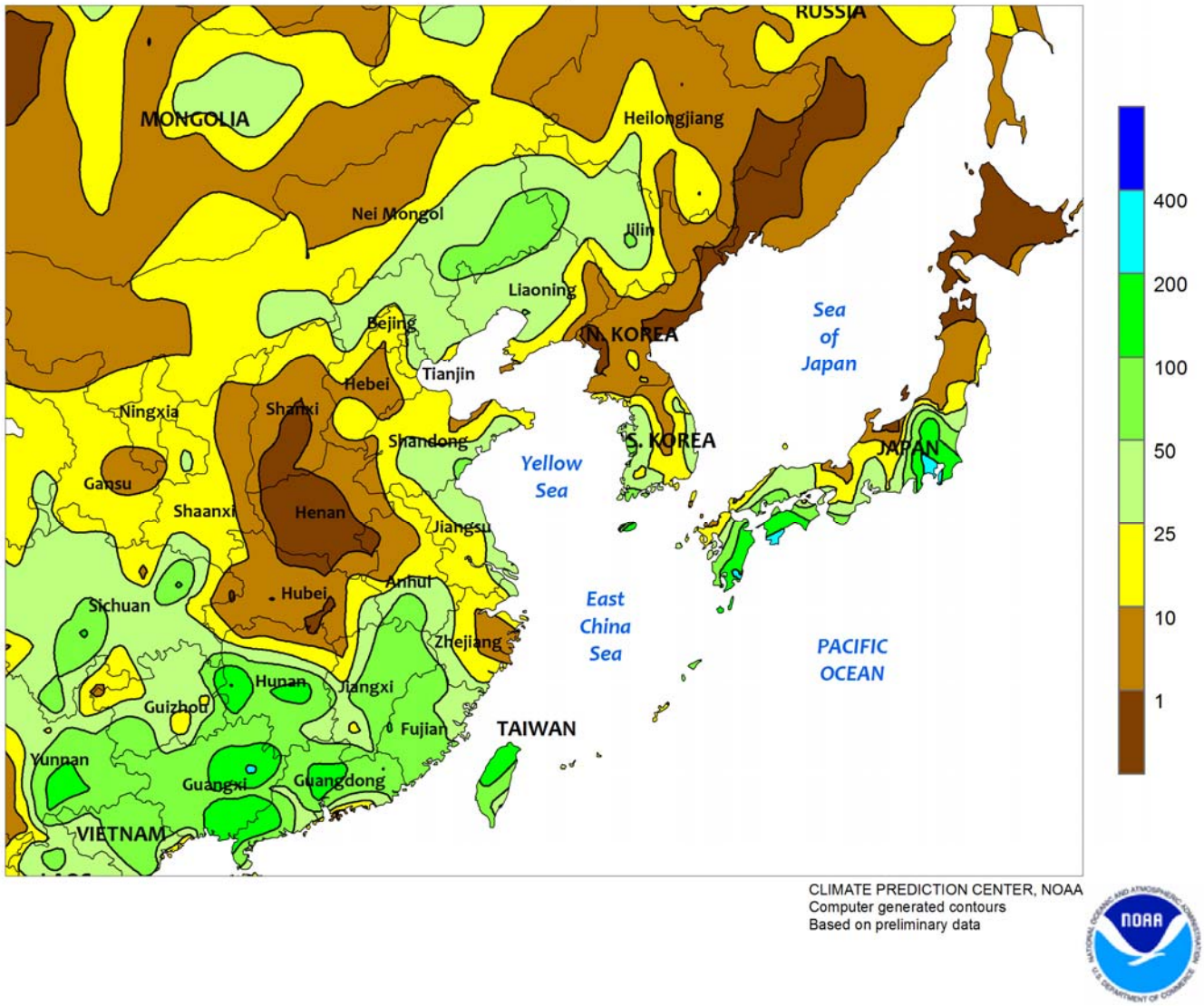


SOUTH ASIA

Monsoon showers arrived in southern India by the end of the week (according to the Indian Meteorological Department), approximately 5 days later than usual. As with other parts of the region, the beginning of the rainy season was lackluster, with rainfall amounts in Kerala averaging less than 75 mm for the week (about half of normal for this time of year). However, showers were generally more widespread than usual, as over 50 mm of rain was reported in Karnataka and western Andhra Pradesh. With the onset of the monsoon, farmers likely began planting in central and western parts of India in anticipation of rainfall soon arriving to these areas. In the meantime, mostly dry weather prevailed across the majority of India and maximum temperatures for the week were in the upper 40s degrees C. In other parts of the region, monsoon rain was making slow headway into Bangladesh, where amounts varied between 25 and 100 mm (mainly in the south). In Sri Lanka, heavy showers (upwards of 300 mm) prevailed across yala rice areas in the southeastern portions of the country. In contrast, hot, dry weather occurred in Pakistan as cotton planting and rice transplanting continued.

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



EASTERN ASIA

In northeastern China, showers were lighter than in recent weeks across Heilongjiang, and little if any rainfall was reported in eastern soybean areas. In other provinces of the northeast, weekly rainfall averaging 35 mm in Jilin and Liaoning and 90 mm in neighboring portions of Inner Mongolia significantly boosted soil moisture for vegetative corn; seasonal (since May 1) rainfall totals in these areas were twice the long-term average after the recent rain. On the North China Plain, mostly dry weather facilitated winter wheat harvesting, although minor delays were likely in Hebei and Shandong where 10 to 15 mm of rain occurred. A brief period of showers in the Yangtze Valley (averaging 35 mm in the east, 45 mm in the west) boosted moisture supplies for summer rice, but unseasonably dry weather continued in Hubei. In general, the periods of dryness have benefited fieldwork such as the start of early-rice harvesting and summer (middle- and late-season) rice transplanting. However since May 1, moisture deficits have accrued across the Yangtze Valley. In contrast, rainfall has been abundant in provinces south of the Yangtze River, with weekly totals averaging 60 mm throughout the south and localized amounts in excess of 200 mm. Elsewhere in the region, dry weather continued in North Korea, increasing seasonal (since May 1) moisture deficits for rice, while improved rainfall in South Korea cut deficits accrued since May 1 in half (particularly in the western growing areas). In Japan, light showers (10 mm) slightly improved moisture conditions in northern Honshu, with higher rainfall amounts (25-100 mm) providing more dramatic improvements across central and southern areas. Temperatures across the region remained above to well above normal, with temperatures briefly over 35°C in many areas.

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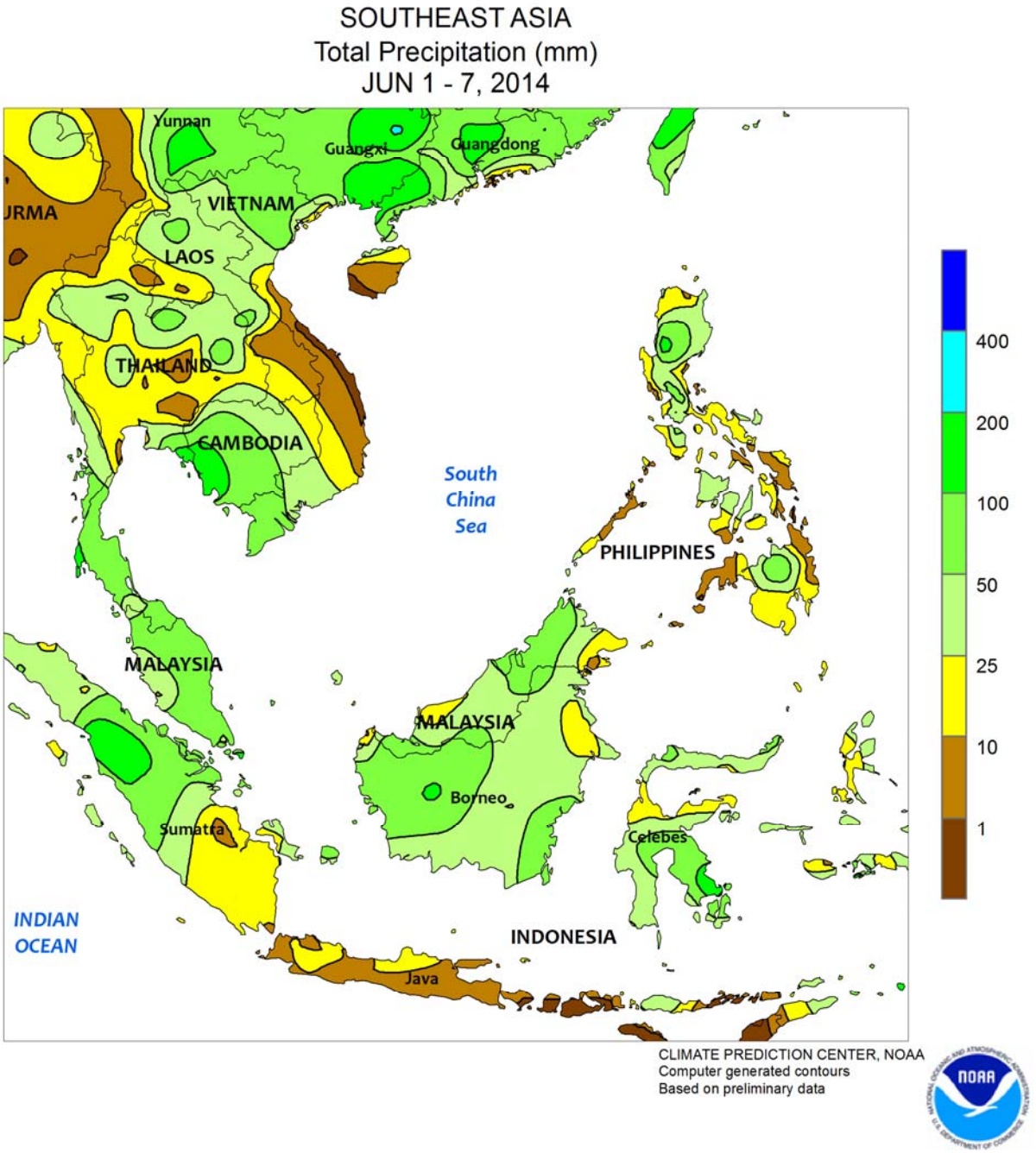

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Widespread monsoon showers occurred in Thailand but amounts were lower than is typical. The majority of the country received less than 50 mm of rain for the week (the normal weekly amount for this time of year). Most rainfall remained well north of the areas that usually see heavy showers. As a result of the subdued monsoon, rainfall totals since May 1 have been well below normal. Rice prospects remained good overall despite the poor start to the monsoon, mainly given the length of the growing season and the possibility of improved rainfall later. Meanwhile in the Philippines, rainfall was widely scattered and generally light (less than 25 mm), although some locales reported over 100 mm. As with much of Thailand, monsoon rain in the Philippines has had a poor start, with much of the country experiencing a rainfall deficit since May 1. Elsewhere in the region, oil palm areas of Indonesia and Malaysia received an average of 50 mm for the week, maintaining moisture levels which have been slightly below normal for the current growing season.

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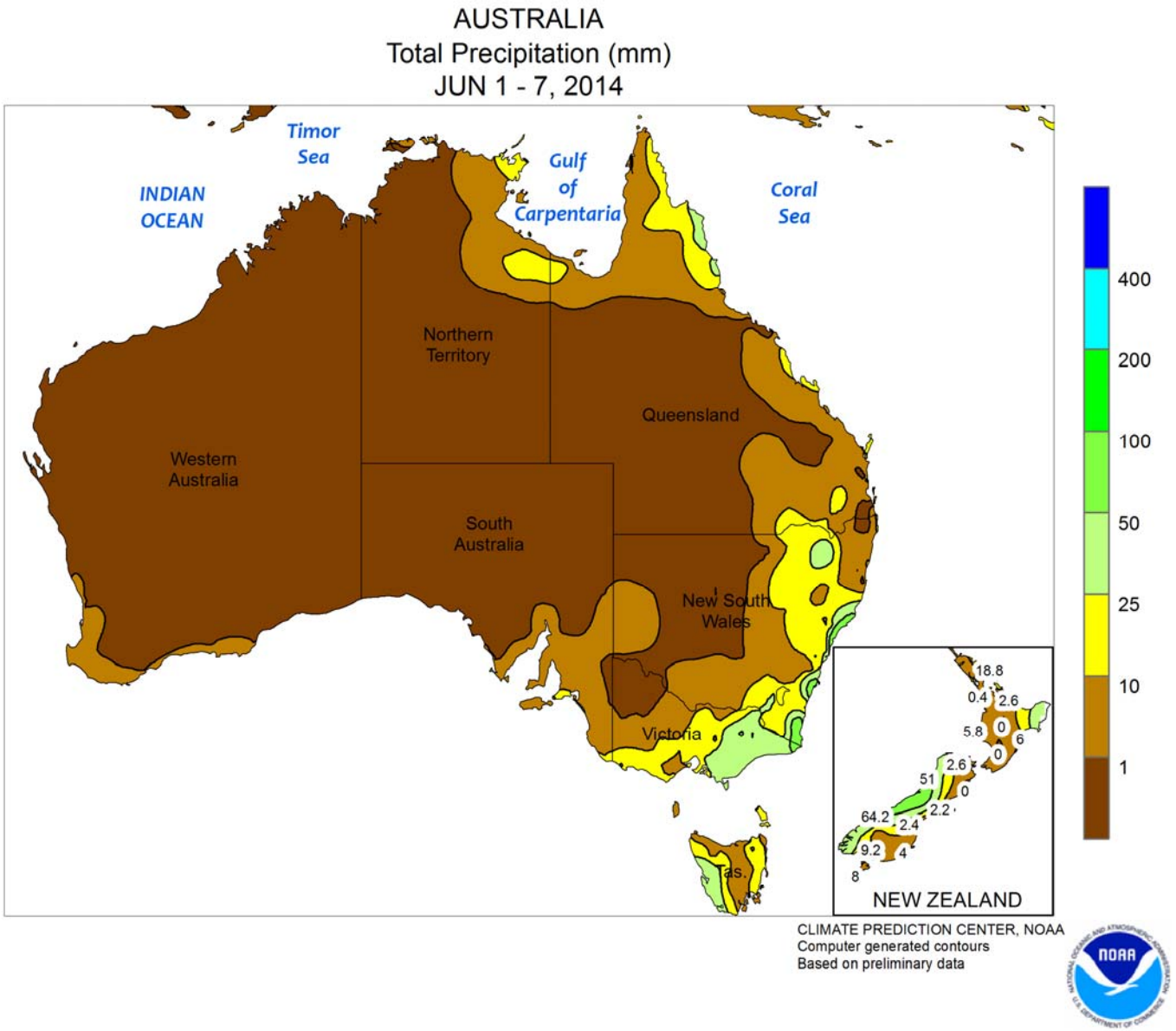

AUSTRALIA

In Western Australia, sunny skies and adequate moisture supplies continued to favor wheat, barley, and canola emergence and establishment. The warm, sunny weather aided fieldwork as well, including winter grain and oilseed planting. In South Australia and northern Victoria, scattered, light showers (generally less than 5 mm) maintained local moisture supplies for germinating to emerging winter grains and oilseeds. More widespread showers (5-25 mm, locally more) fell across eastern New South Wales and southern Queensland, increasing topsoil moisture for wheat and other winter crops. Temperatures throughout the wheat belt averaged above normal, with the largest temperature anomalies located over New South Wales and southern Queensland (2-3°C above normal). The warmer-than-normal weather hastened winter crop development while helping establishment.

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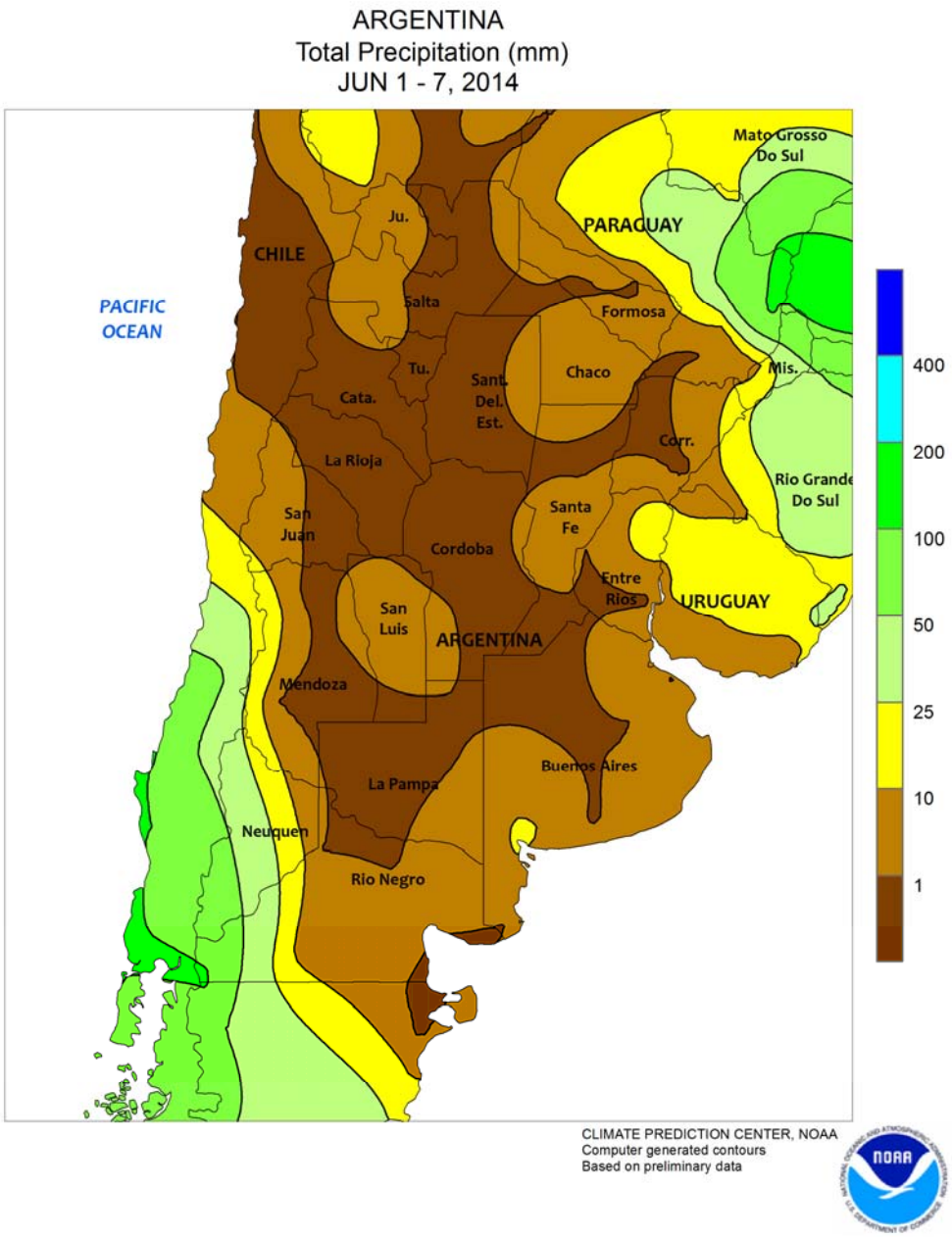
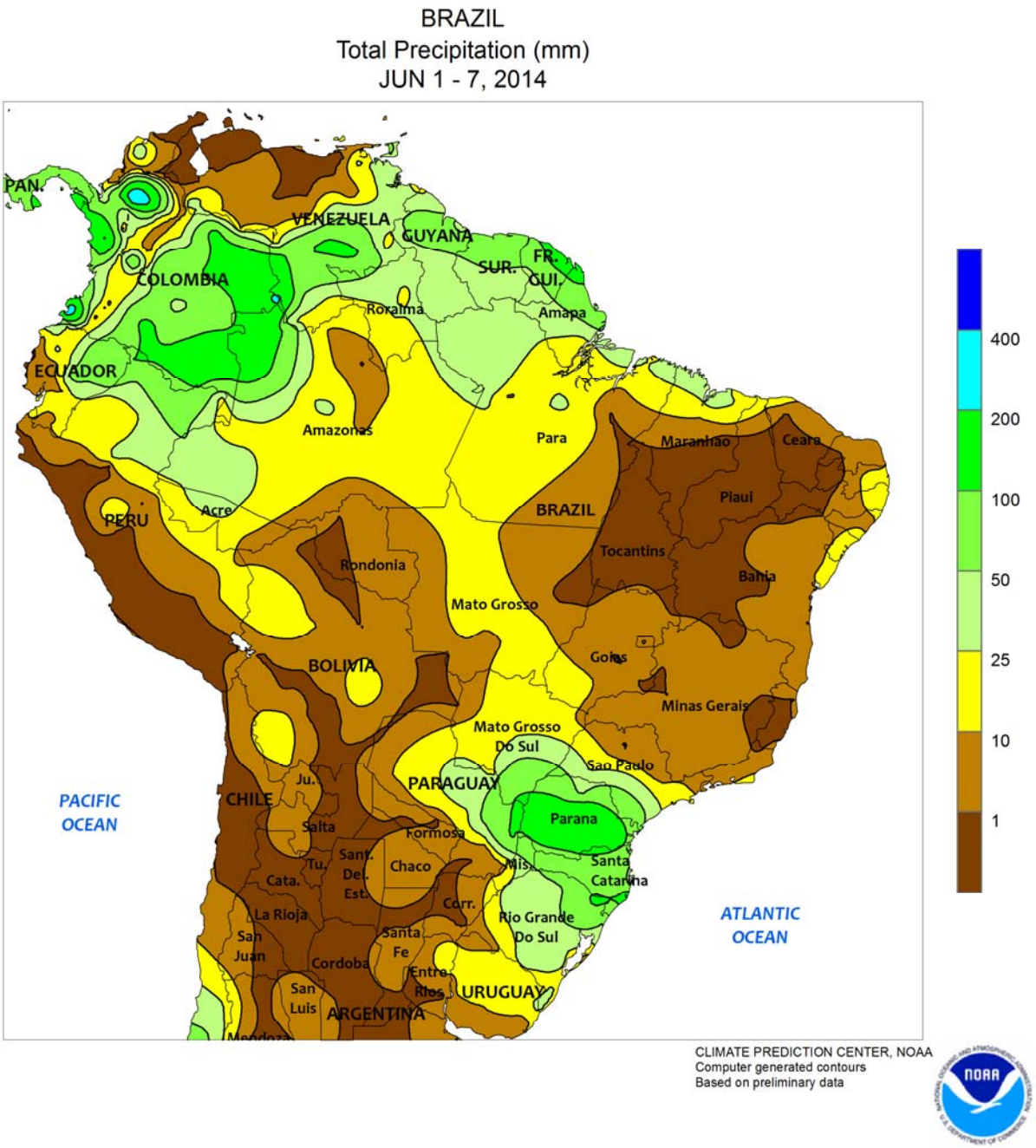


ARGENTINA

Dry, seasonably mild weather dominated the region, improving conditions for summer crop harvesting and planting of winter grains. Most agricultural districts of northern and central Argentina recorded little to no rain, with only a few isolated spots recording 10 mm or more. It was the second week of favorably dry weather for most areas, and the dryness was welcomed after an extended period of excessive wetness. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal, with daytime highs in the mid-teens and low 20s (degrees C) in the main central production areas (La Pampa, Buenos Aires, and southern sections of Cordoba, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios). These areas also experienced several days with sub-freezing nighttime lows, though no impact on agriculture was likely. Farther north, weekly temperatures averaged closer to normal, with daytime highs reaching the middle and upper 20s on several days, aiding the drying process. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn was 41 percent harvested as of June 5 — up 5 points from the previous week — versus 72 percent last year. Soybeans were 84 percent harvested, compared with 97 percent last season. Wheat planting was reportedly still progressing slowly due to problems with lingering wetness.



BRAZIL

A brief period of showery weather gave a late-season boost in moisture to second-crop (safrinha) corn and cotton in key production areas of the Center-West Region. Rainfall totaled more than 10 mm in Mato Grosso and nearby locations in Goias; though coming too late in the season to help most crops, exceptionally late-planted crops would have benefited. However, above-normal temperatures (daytime highs reaching the lower and middle 30s degrees C on the days following the rain) maintained high evaporative losses and fostered rapid development of summer crops toward maturity. Seasonably drier weather prevailed elsewhere in central Brazil — as well as in the northeastern interior — favoring maturation and drydown of safrinha crops. Drier conditions (rainfall totaling less than 10 mm) also favored the early stages of sugarcane and coffee harvesting in Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais. Elsewhere, seasonal rainfall declined along the northeastern coast, with just a few locations recording more than 10 mm. In contrast, unseasonable wetness maintained abundant moisture for winter-grown corn and wheat in the south, with rainfall totaling 25 to 150 mm from Rio Grande do Sul to southern sections of Mato Grosso do Sul and Sao Paulo. Average weekly temperatures were closer to normal in these wetter southern locations, with daytime highs reaching the lower 20s on several days in the far south and the middle and upper 30s in Mato Grosso do Sul and Sao Paulo.

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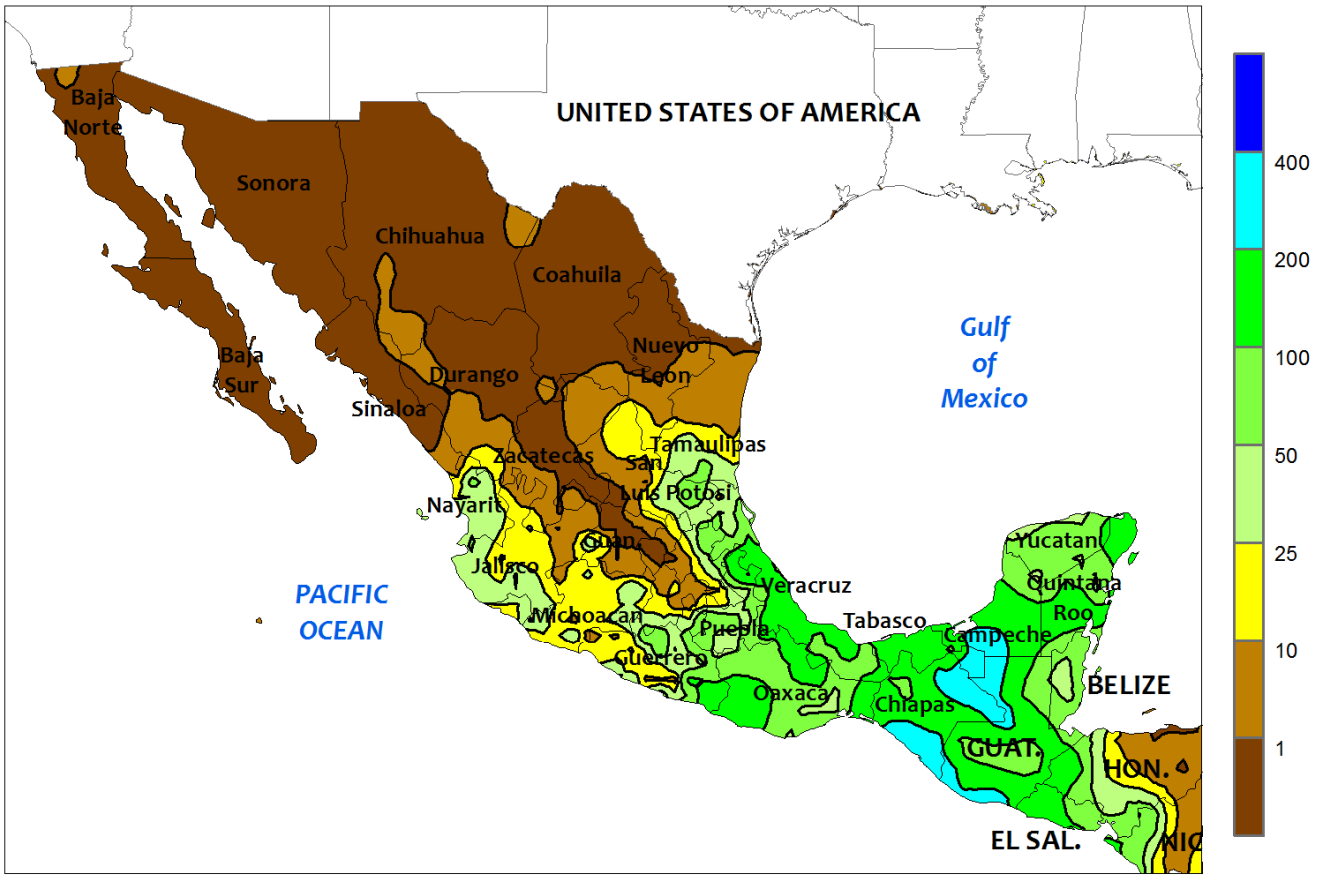
MEXICO
Total Precipitation (mm)
JUN 1 - 7, 2014



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

MEXICO

Beneficial rain continued throughout much of the south, maintaining overall favorable planting prospects for corn and other rain-fed summer crops. The heaviest rain (locally greater than 100 mm) fell in the southeast as Tropical Storm Boris made landfall near the Chiapas — Oaxaca border and dissipated over the region. Some locations likely experienced flooding from the heavy downpours, including coffee areas of Chiapas and southern sugarcane areas of Veracruz. The rain spread westward onto the southern plateau, with more than 50 mm recorded in Puebla. However, rainfall was generally lighter than the previous week in central and western production areas, with little to no rain in and around Guanajuato. Rainfall also tapered off in the northeast, with moderate showers (greater than 25 mm) generally confined to southernmost Tamaulipas, and virtually no rain in the Rio Grande Valley. Meanwhile, dry, unseasonably warm weather (weekly temperatures averaging up to 5°C above normal, with daytime highs exceeding 40°C) dominated northwestern agricultural areas, hastening drydown of winter wheat and corn but maintaining high moisture demands on livestock.

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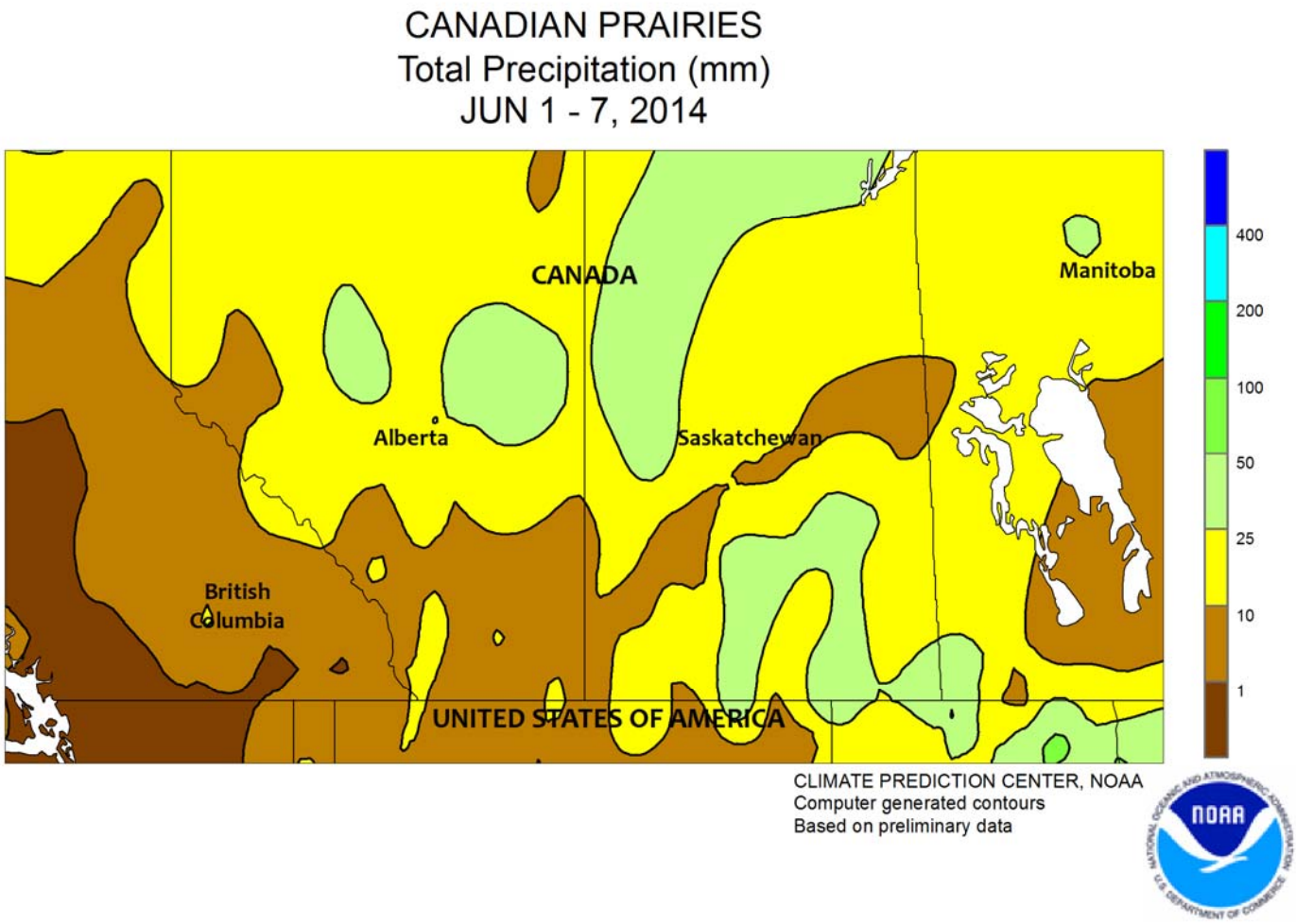

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Cool, showery weather slowed spring grain and oilseed emergence, as well as the final stages of planting. Rainfall totaled 5 to 35 mm in most agricultural districts of Saskatchewan and Manitoba; rainfall was generally lighter in Alberta, although a few isolated locations recorded more than 25 mm. Reports emanating from Canada indicated fieldwork was progressing near the average pace as a whole, though each Province depicted localized problems with delays caused by excessive wetness. Colder weather followed the rain, with frost returning to sections of Alberta and western Saskatchewan after several weeks of unseasonable warmth. The cold snap — which came somewhat later than usual in some spots — may have burned back tender vegetation but likely had no long-term impacts on emerging spring crops or vegetative winter wheat. Weekly temperatures averaged closer to normal in eastern Saskatchewan and Manitoba, with most areas staying frost free. Daytime highs reached the upper 20s (degrees C) in southeastern Manitoba, including the Red River Valley, but highs were mostly capped in the lower and middle 20s elsewhere on the Prairies, with highs failing to reach the 20s on some of the cooler days.

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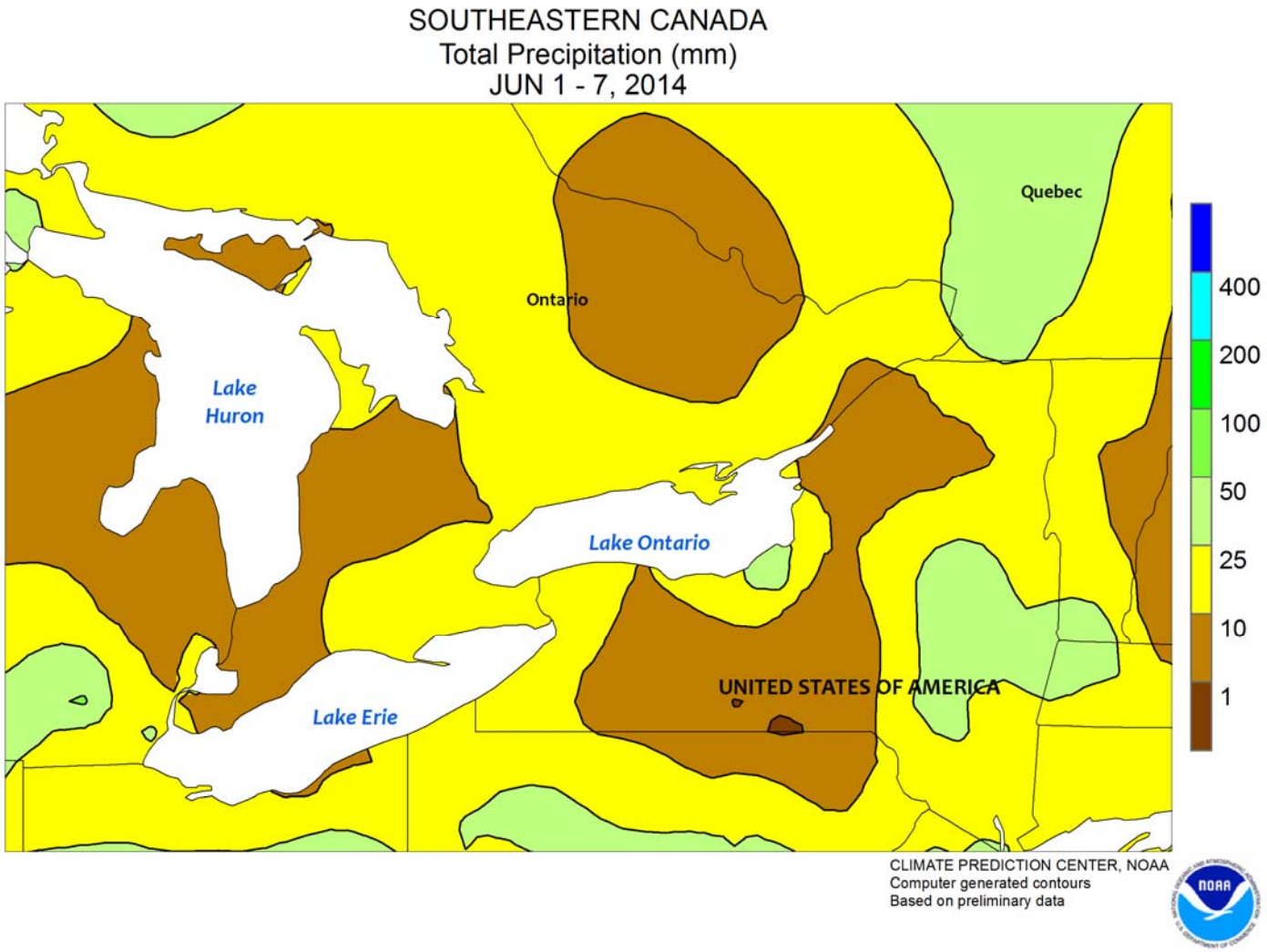


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Near- to above-normal temperatures promoted rapid development of winter wheat, pastures, and emerging summer crops. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal, with daytime highs reaching the lower 30s (degrees C) at some locations. Additionally, nighttime lows stayed well above freezing across the region. Rainfall was variable, with moderate amounts (locally greater than 25 mm) over Quebec and portions of southwestern Ontario. Some sections of Ontario experienced a third week of drier-than-normal weather (rainfall totaling below 10 mm, with some areas staying completely dry), allowing the final stages of corn and soybean harvesting and allowing treatments for pests and disease on winter wheat. According to Ontario's Ministry of Agriculture and Food, however, soybean planting was hampered in some locations that dried too quickly and additional moisture was needed to condition fields for planting.

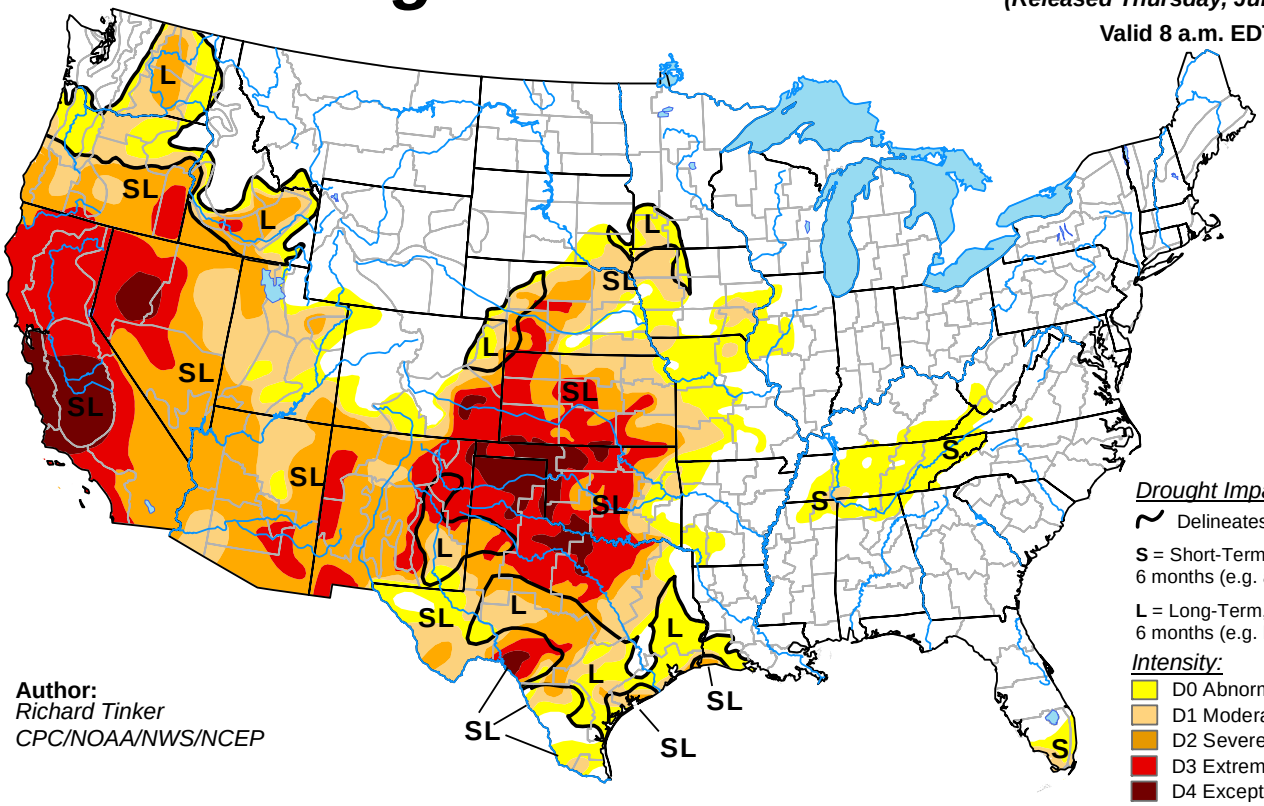
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov

U.S. Drought Monitor

June 3, 2014

(Released Thursday, Jun. 5, 2014)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Author:
Richard Tinker
CPC/NOAA/NWS/NCEP

Drought Impact Types:

~ Delineates dominant impacts

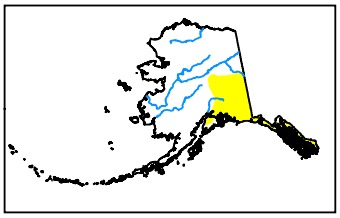
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)

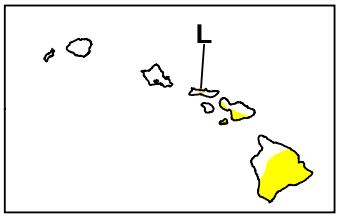
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

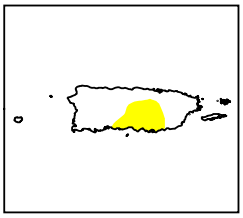
Intensity:

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

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







http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

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Correspondence to the meteorologists should be directed to:
***Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*, NOAA/USDA, Joint Agricultural Weather Facility, USDA South Building, Room 4443B, Washington, DC 20250.**
Internet URL: **http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather**
E-mail address: ***brippey@oce.usda.gov***

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