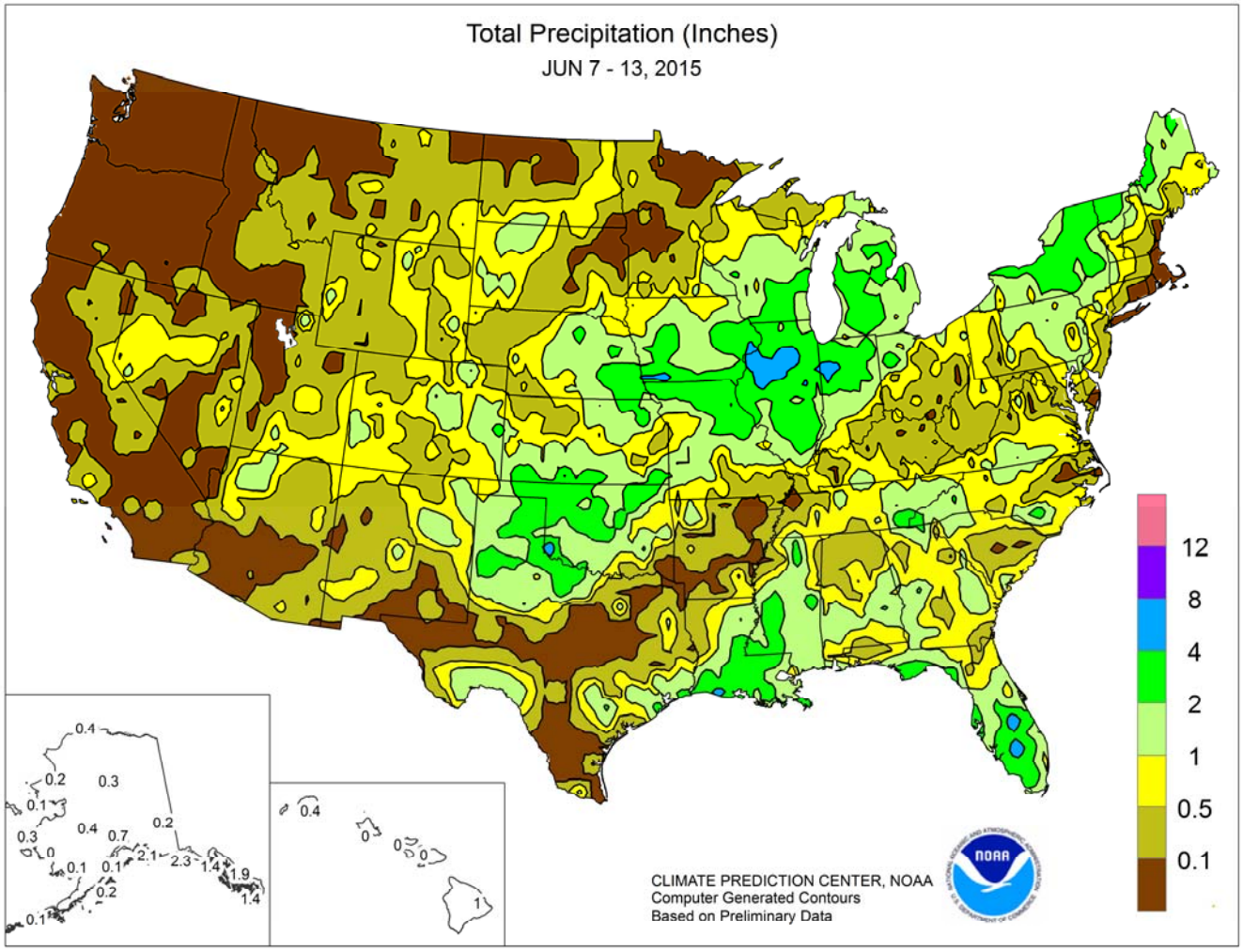
Volume 102, No. 24 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather June 16, 2015

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

June 7 – 13, 2015

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

The interaction between several disturbances and moisture associated with the remnants of eastern Pacific Hurricane Blanca contributed to a wet pattern in many areas of the country. In particular, out-of-season showers dotted the **Great Basin** and the **Southwest**. However, hot, dry weather persisted in the **Northwest**. In fact, record-setting heat boosted weekly temperatures as much as 10 to 15°F above normal in **northern California** and the **interior Northwest**. In contrast, near- to below-normal temperatures covered the **Four Corners States**. Farther

(Continued on page 5)

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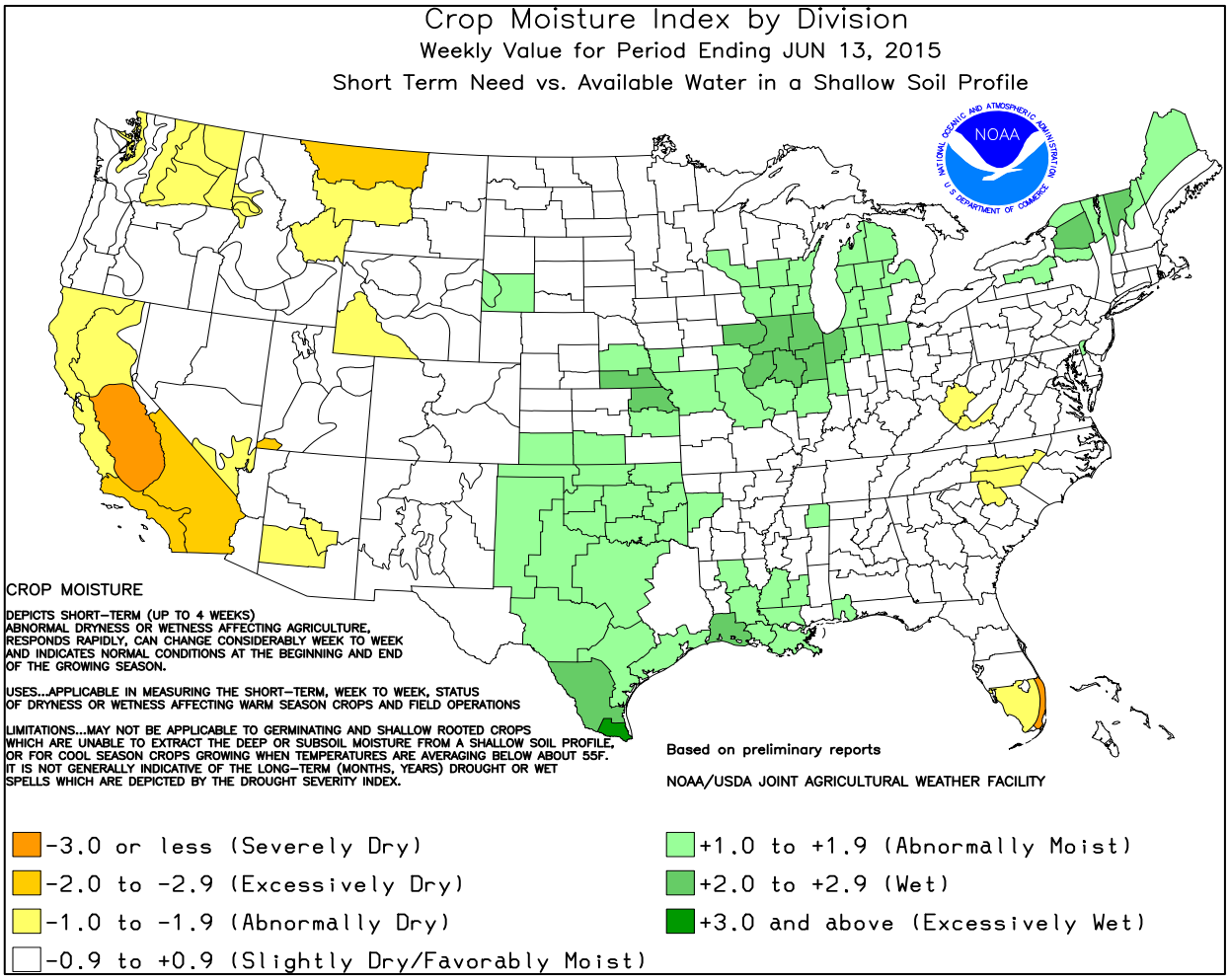
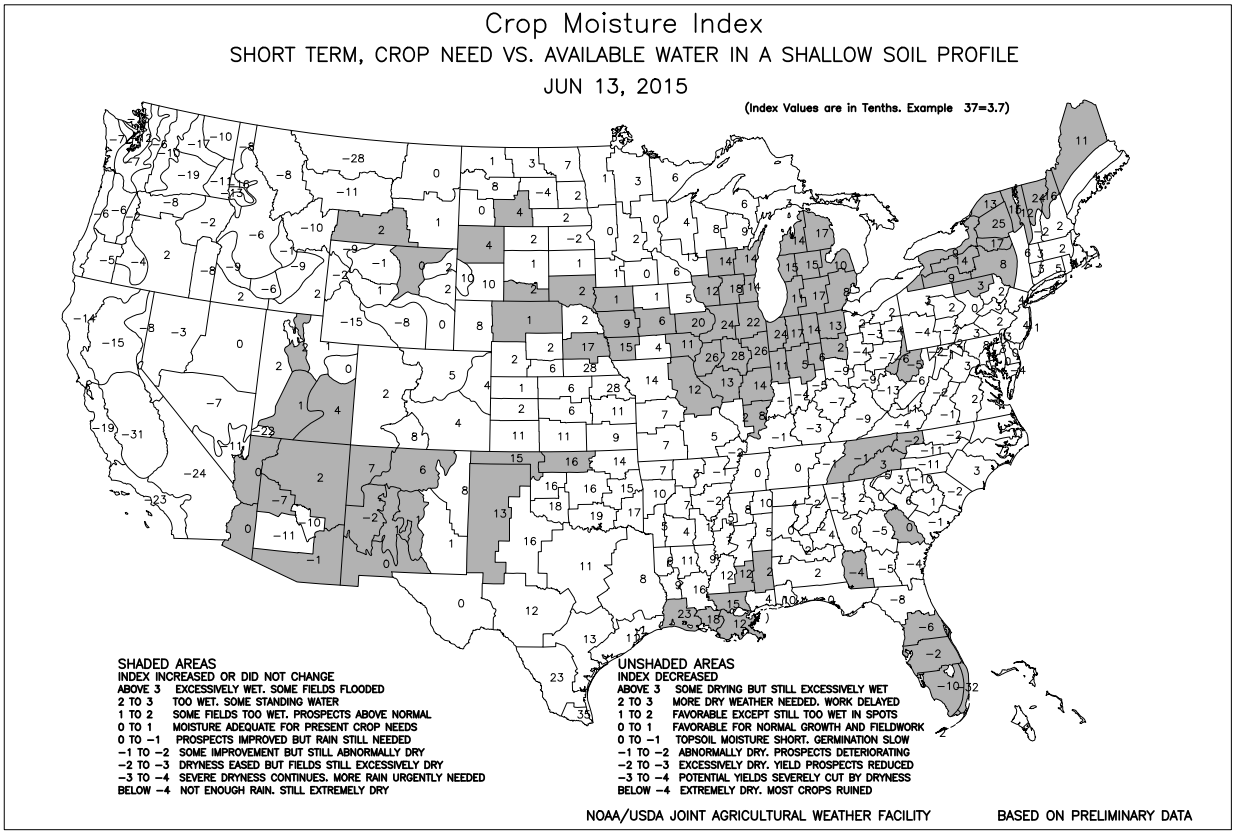
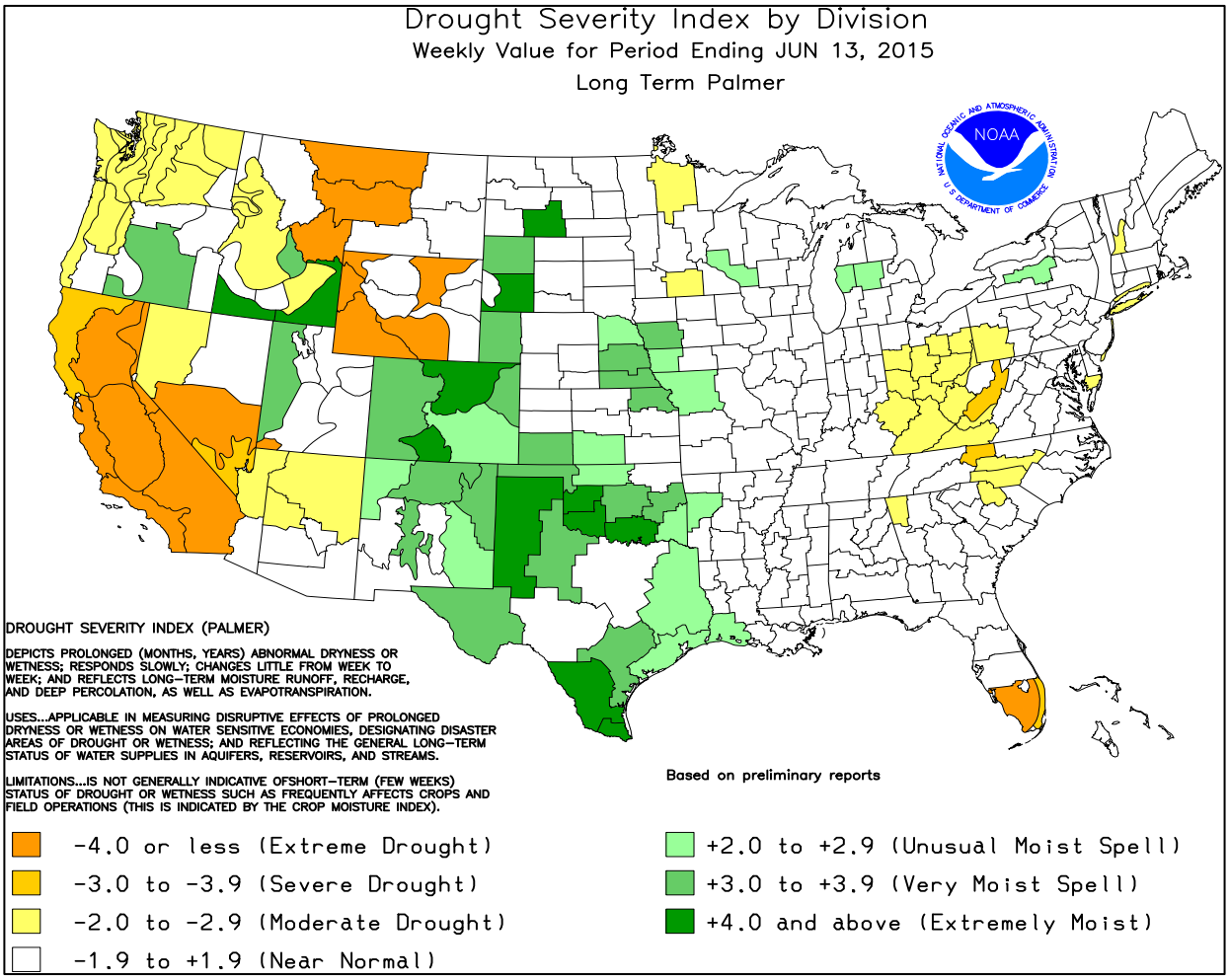
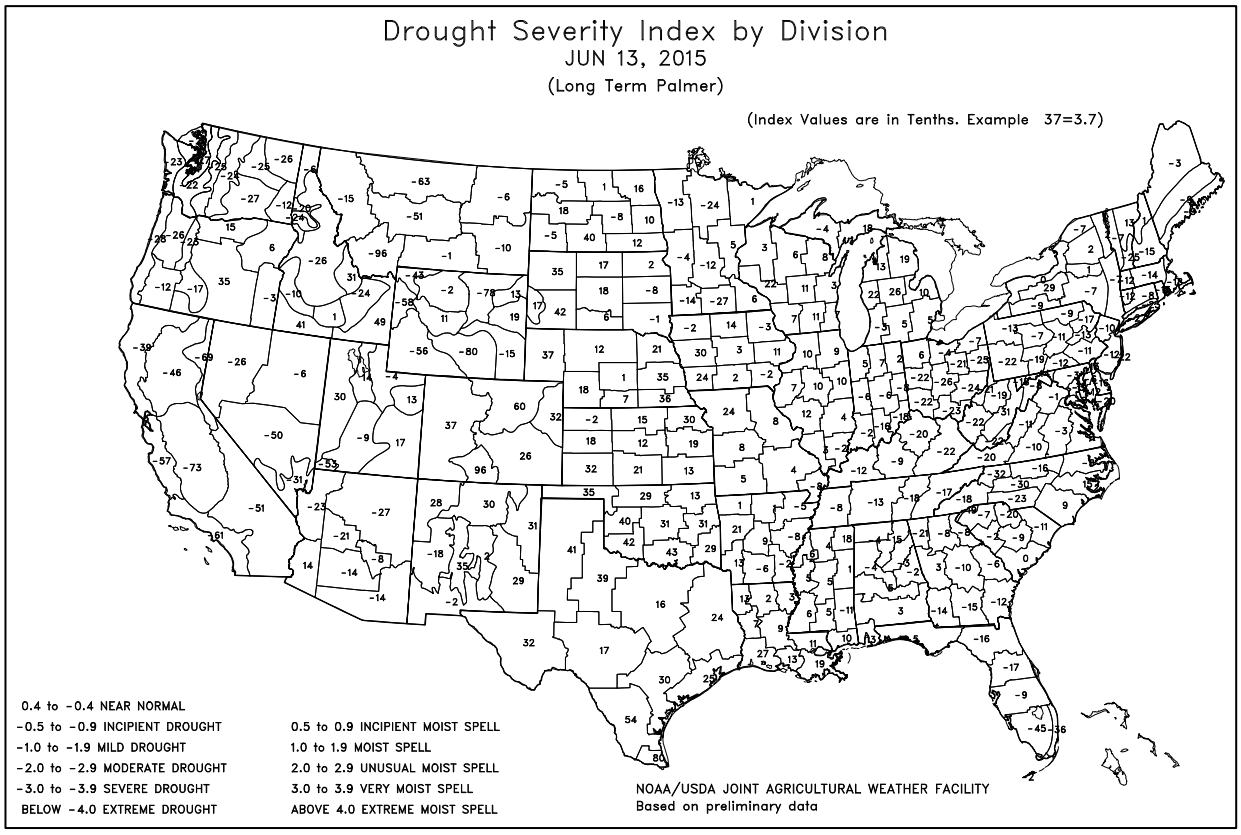
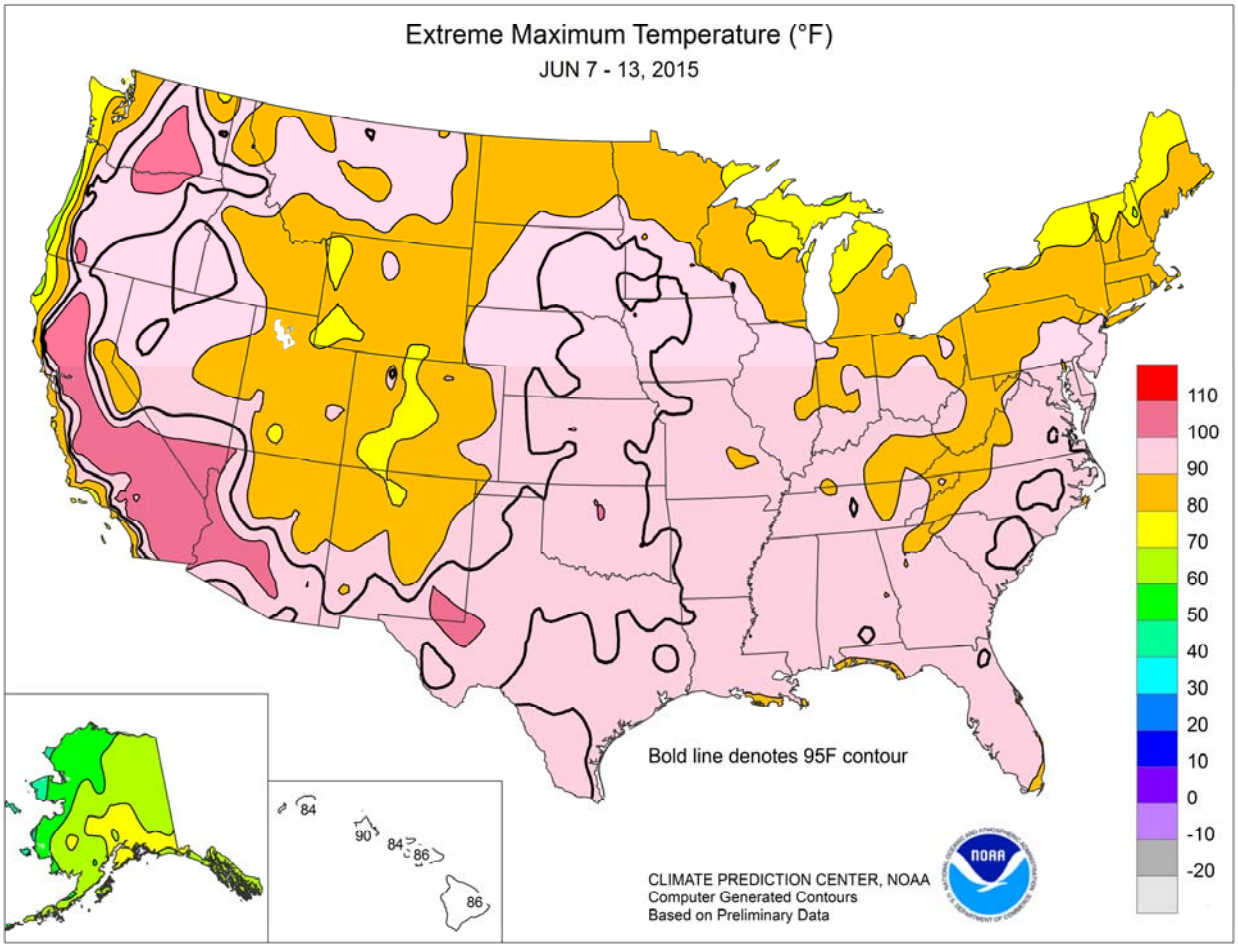
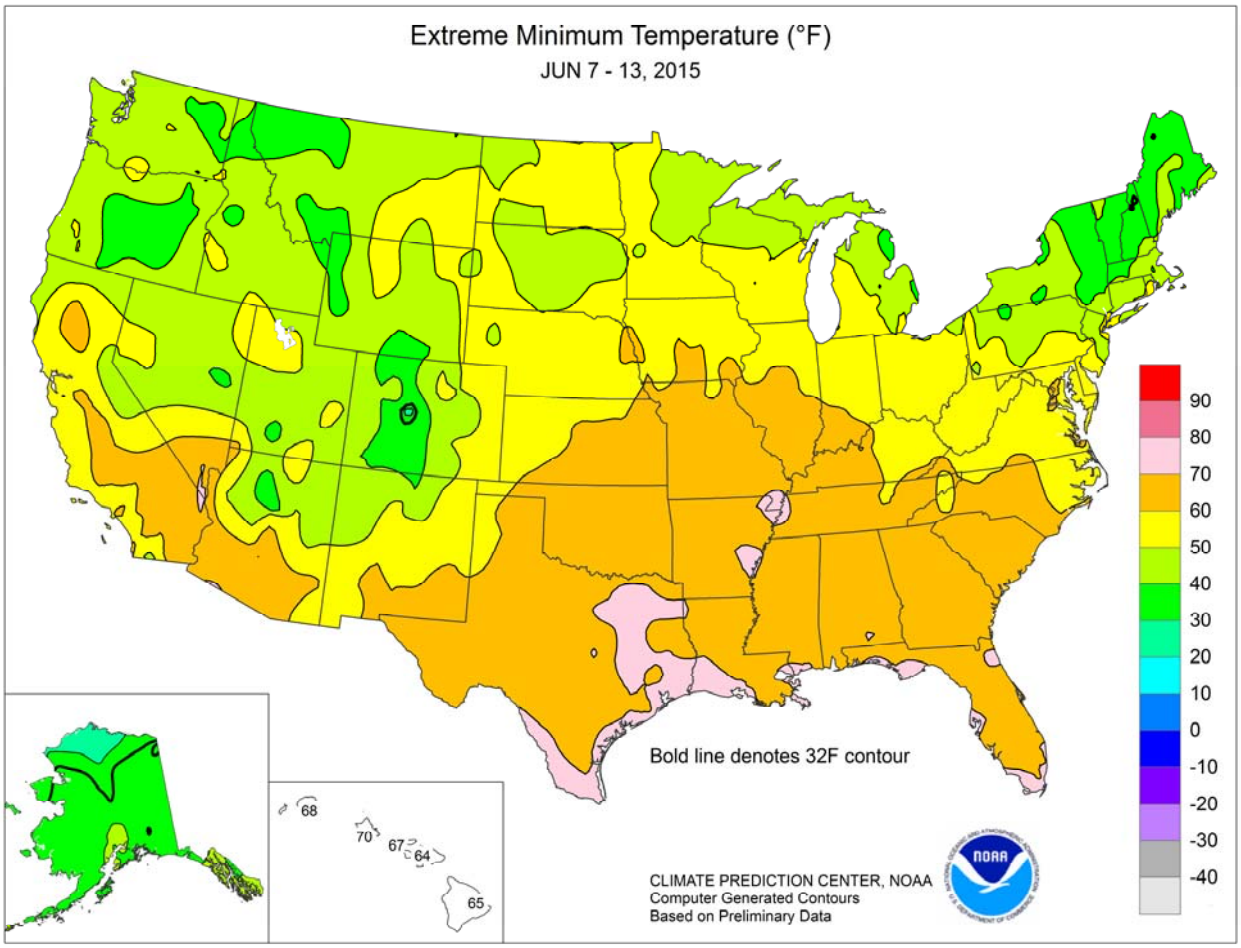

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending JUN 13, 2015
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
-3.0 or less (Severely Dry)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Excessively Dry)
-1.0 to -1.9 (Abnormally Dry)
-0.9 to +0.9 (Slightly Dry/Favorably Moist)
+1.0 to +1.9 (Abnormally Moist)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Wet)
+3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)


Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE
JUN 13, 2015
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
-2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES. MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. STILL EXTREMELY DRY
UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. MOST CROPS RUINED
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA

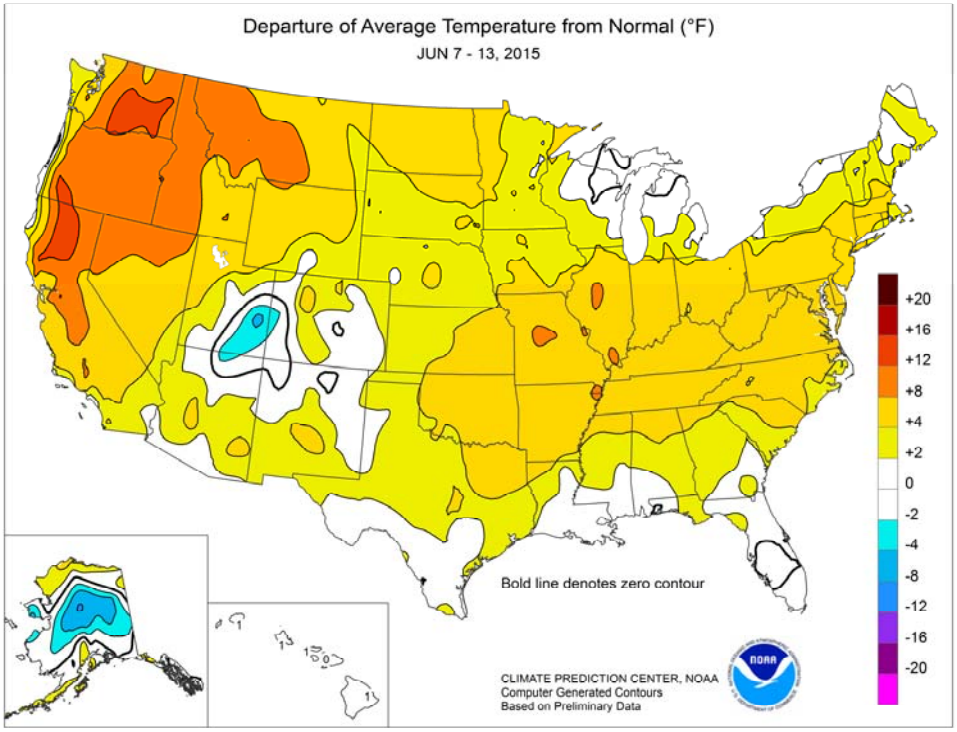

Drought Severity Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending JUN 13, 2015
Long Term Palmer
NOAA
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)
DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS; RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION, AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNATING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS, AND STREAMS.
LIMITATIONS...IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OFSHORT-TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).
Based on preliminary reports
-4.0 or less (Extreme Drought)
-3.0 to -3.9 (Severe Drought)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Moderate Drought)
-1.9 to +1.9 (Near Normal)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Unusual Moist Spell)
+3.0 to +3.9 (Very Moist Spell)
+4.0 and above (Extremely Moist)


Drought Severity Index by Division
JUN 13, 2015
(Long Term Palmer)
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
0.4 to -0.4 NEAR NORMAL
-0.5 to -0.9 INCIPIENT DROUGHT
-1.0 to -1.9 MILD DROUGHT
-2.0 to -2.9 MODERATE DROUGHT
-3.0 to -3.9 SEVERE DROUGHT
BELOW -4.0 EXTREME DROUGHT
0.5 to 0.9 INCIPIENT MOIST SPELL
1.0 to 1.9 MOIST SPELL
2.0 to 2.9 UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL
3.0 to 3.9 VERY MOIST SPELL
ABOVE 4.0 EXTREME MOIST SPELL
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
JUN 7 - 13, 2015
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95F contour
84
90
84
86
86
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
JUN 7 - 13, 2015
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32F contour
68
70
67
64
65
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data

(Continued from front cover)



east, showery weather returned to the **central and southern Plains**, following a brief interlude of favorably dry weather. Weekly totals in excess of 2 inches were noted in several locations, bringing renewed planting delays and winter wheat harvest disruptions. Showers also dotted the **northern Plains**, though amounts were mostly an inch or less. Meanwhile, showers intensified across parts of the **Corn Belt**, although rainfall largely bypassed the **upper Midwest** and the **Ohio Valley**. Weekly totals of 2 to 4 inches were common in a broad area centered on **Illinois**, resulting in pockets of lowland flooding. Some of the heavy rain extended into the **Northeast**. Elsewhere, precipitation was generally light and scattered across the **South**. However, a few heavier showers were noted in the **southern Appalachians** and the **central and eastern Gulf Coast States**. In areas where little rain fell, building heat led to a gradual increase in stress on pastures and summer crops.

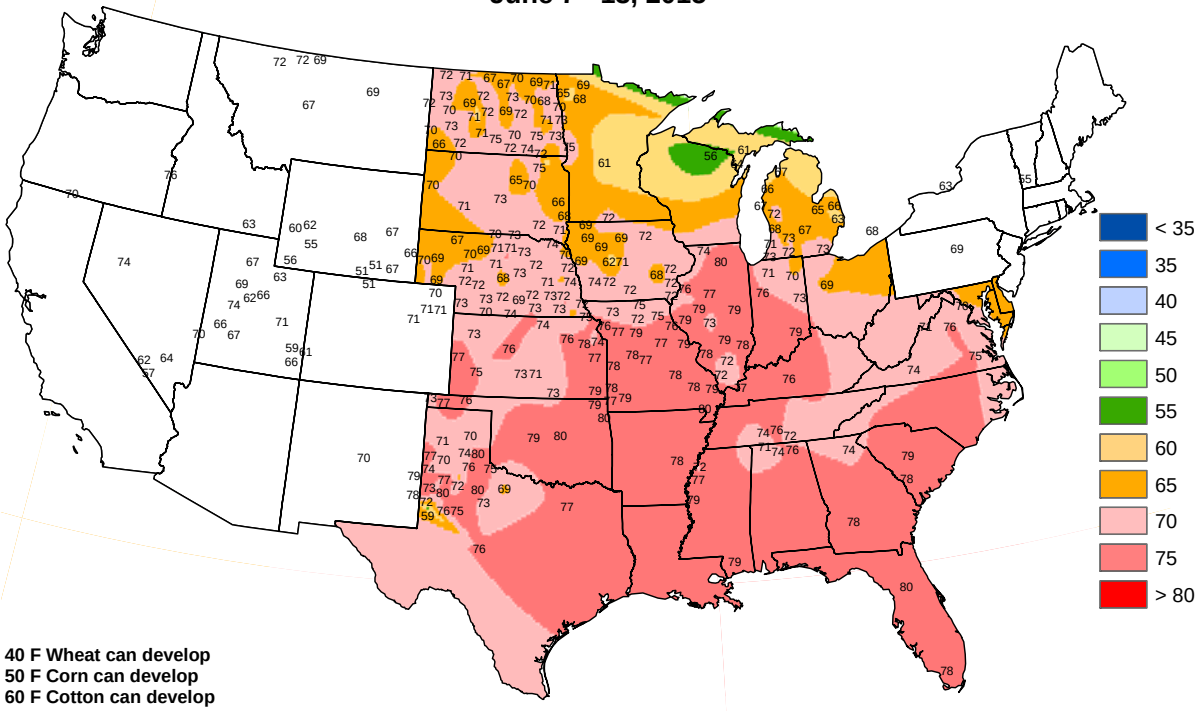
Early-week temperatures soared to record-setting levels in the **Northwest**. In **Washington**, for example, four consecutive daily-record highs were established from June 7-10 in locations such as **Wenatchee** (99, 103, 99, and 96°F); **Yakima** (101, 105, 101, and 98°F); and **Hanford** (102, 105, 101, and 99°F). **Pendleton, OR**, posted a trio of daily-record highs (96, 102, and 96°F) from June 7-9. At the height of the **Western** heat wave, on June 8, highs soared to triple-digit, daily-record levels in **Gilroy, CA** (109°F); **Riverside, CA** (105°F); **Medford, OR** (105°F); and **Lewiston, ID** (100°F). In **Redding, CA**, a string of four consecutive triple-digit days ended with a daily-record high of 108°F on June 9. **Redding** collected another daily-record high, 109°F on June 12, when **Western** heat shifted southward late in the week. Other record-setting highs in **California** on June 12 included 110°F in **Red Bluff** and 106°F in **Ukiah**. Late-week heat also spread from the **Ohio Valley into the Mid-Atlantic States**. On June 12, daily-record highs in **Pennsylvania** reached 95°F in **Philadelphia** and 93°F in **Reading**. In contrast, temporarily cooler conditions in the **Northwest** led to daily-record lows for June 13 in **Washington** locations such as **Pullman** (34°F) and **Whitman Mission** (37°F).

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

Cool weather persisted across much of **Alaska**, with weekly temperatures averaging more than 5°F below normal at many interior locations. Widespread showers accompanied the cool conditions. During the first 10 days of June, rainfall in **Yakutat** totaled 6.31 inches. **Annette Island** received a daily-record rainfall (1.10 inches) on June 7, following a record-dry May that featured just one-half inch of rain. Meanwhile, **Bettles** posted consecutive daily-record lows (34 and 32°F, respectively) on June 11-12. Toward week's end, however, warm, dry weather returned to **southern Alaska**, where record-setting highs for June 13 surged to 70°F in **Kodiak** and 66°F in **Cold Bay**. Farther south, mostly dry weather dominated **Hawaii**. On the **Big Island**, weekly rainfall totaled 1.03 inches in **Hilo**. **Honolulu, Oahu**, posted a daily record-tying high of 90°F on June 13—the first 90-degree reading in that location since October 17, 2014.

Average Soil Temperature (Deg. F, 4" Bare)

June 7 - 13, 2015



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

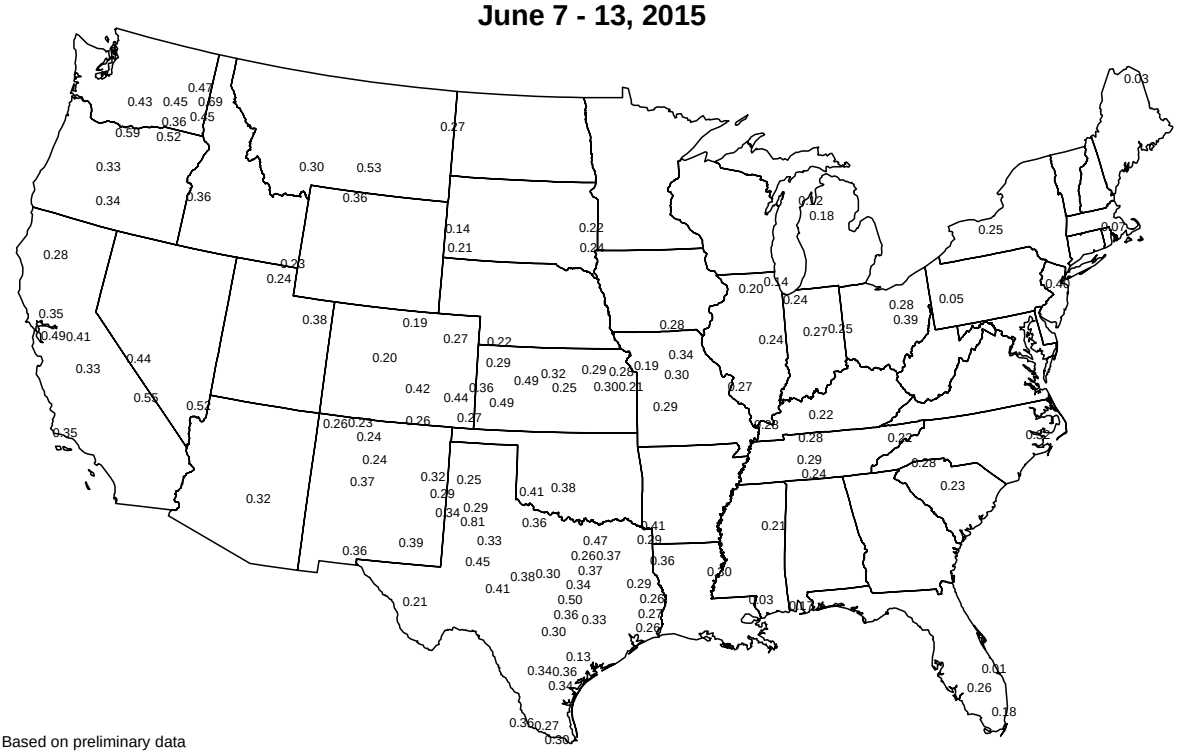
Based on preliminary data.

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)

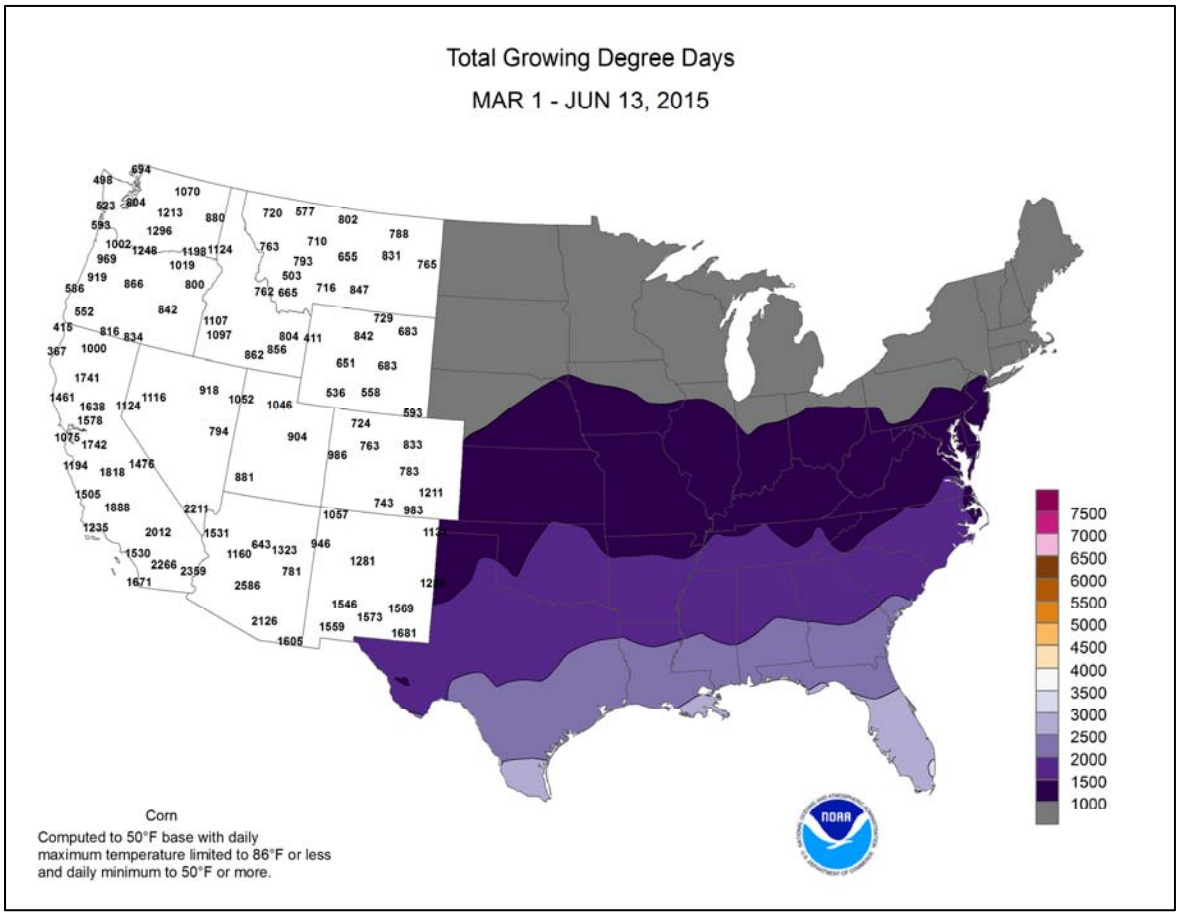
June 7 - 13, 2015

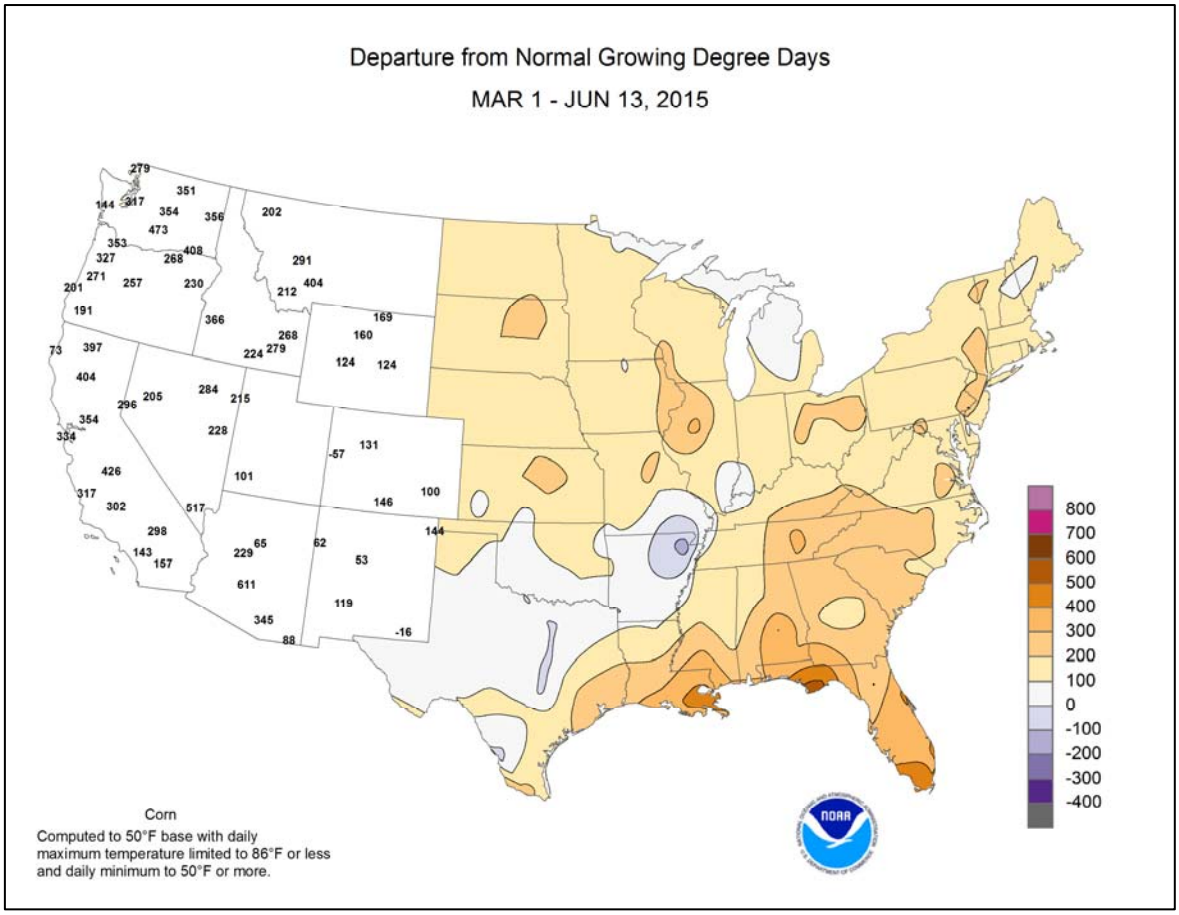


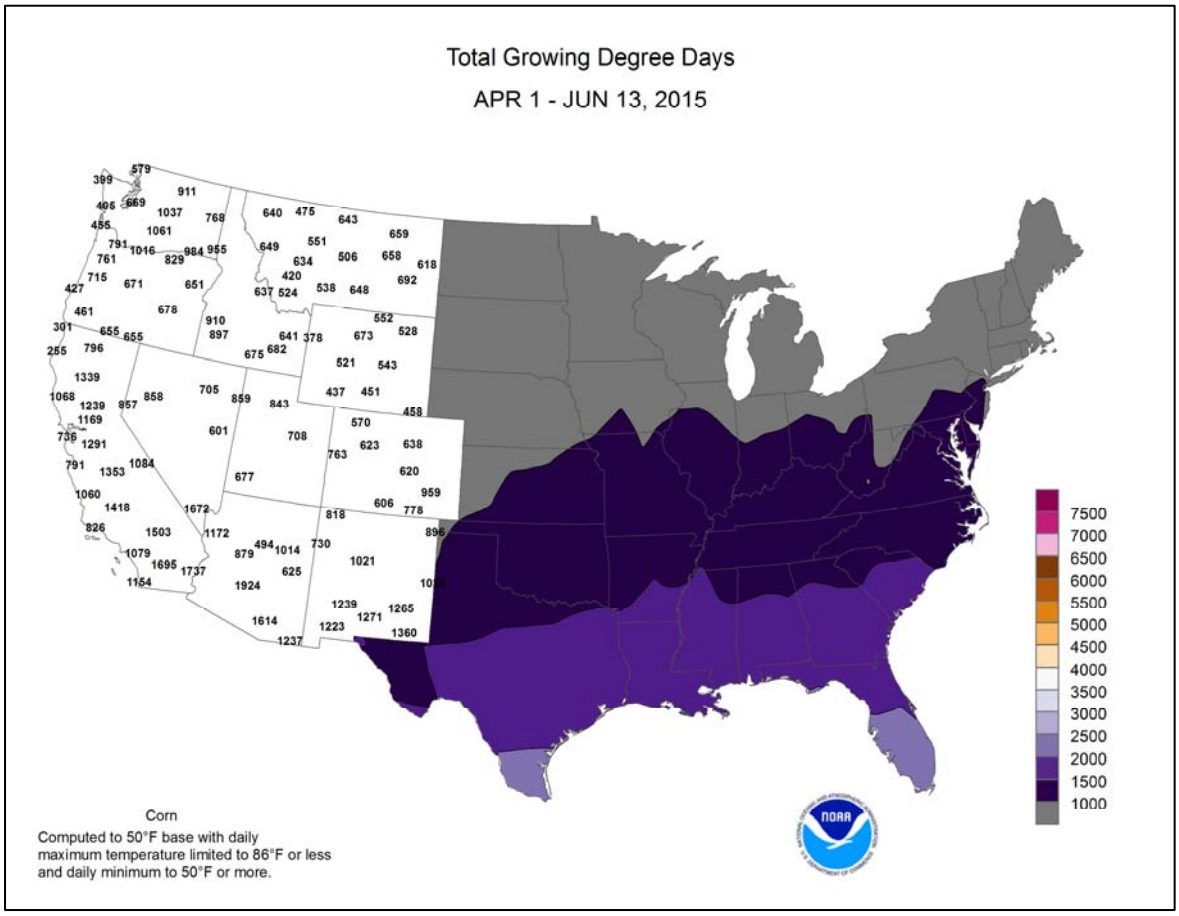
Based on preliminary data

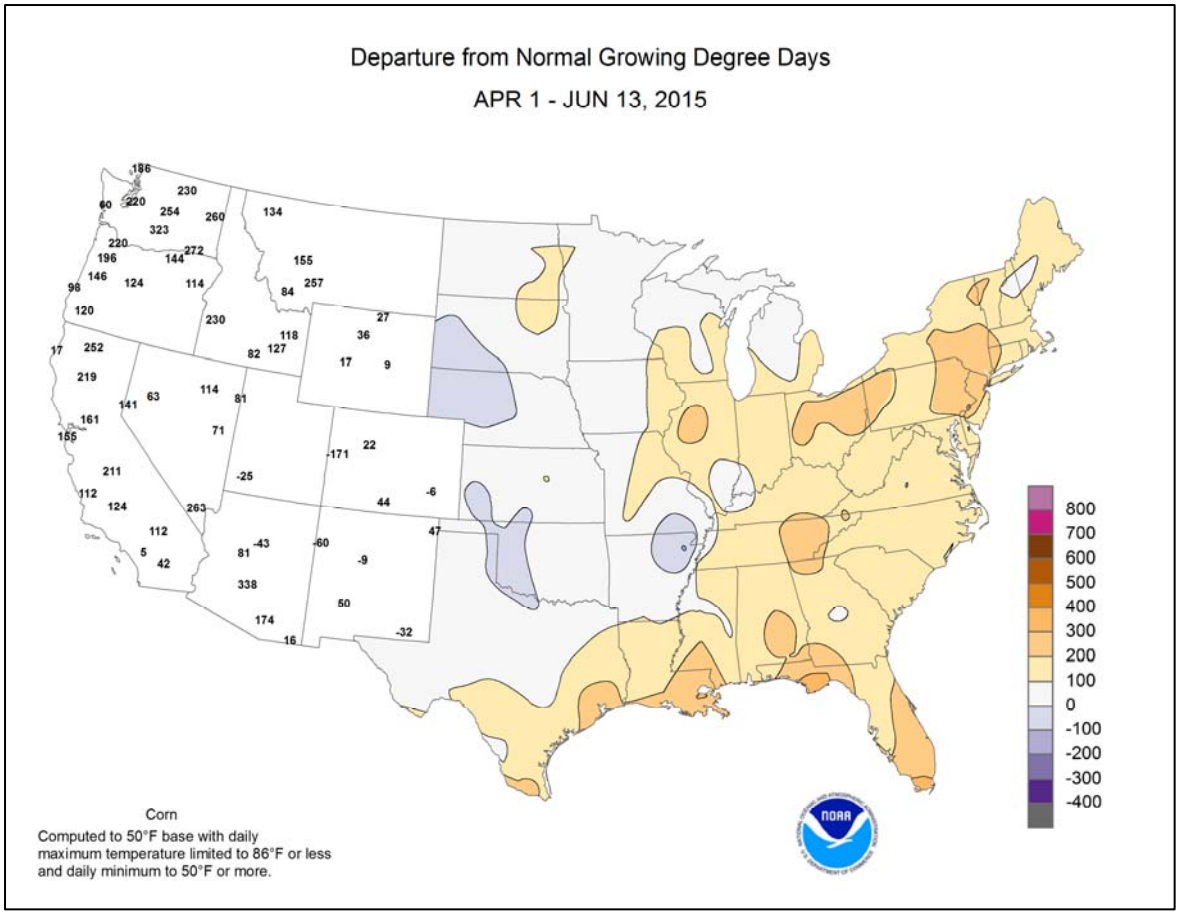
USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments

Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.


Total Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - JUN 13, 2015
7500
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - JUN 13, 2015
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Total Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - JUN 13, 2015
7500
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - JUN 13, 2015
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 13, 2015

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	88	70	91	67	79	4	1.19	0.37	0.98	1.19	75	26.92	100	93	53	3	0	3	1
	HUNTSVILLE	93	71	94	67	82	8	0.53	-0.46	0.42	1.44	75	26.82	93	85	47	7	0	3	0
	MOBILE	87	72	92	69	79	1	0.37	-0.77	0.22	2.12	96	34.08	108	93	66	1	0	2	0
	MONTGOMERY	90	71	94	69	81	3	2.30	1.46	1.70	2.45	157	22.95	85	91	54	5	0	3	1
AK	ANCHORAGE	62	48	72	46	55	2	0.21	-0.01	0.09	0.72	189	3.80	104	77	55	0	0	5	0
	BARROW	44	31	53	26	38	5	0.36	0.33	0.21	0.44	733	2.40	387	97	70	0	4	4	0
	FAIRBANKS	63	44	69	37	54	-4	0.11	-0.18	0.06	0.39	80	1.96	79	81	49	0	0	3	0
	JUNEAU	57	46	62	43	52	-1	1.39	0.63	0.51	2.85	199	30.67	152	92	80	0	0	4	1
	KODIAK	59	44	70	38	51	3	0.17	-1.14	0.08	0.76	31	39.89	120	90	68	0	0	4	0
	NOME	45	36	48	30	40	-6	0.15	-0.07	0.10	0.15	39	4.59	114	91	72	0	2	2	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	73	45	79	33	59	1	0.08	0.05	0.06	1.15	1438	12.07	127	91	32	0	0	2	0
	PHOENIX	101	79	105	71	90	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	1900	2.67	87	39	22	7	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	84	56	90	46	70	4	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	50	6.73	99	66	21	1	0	1	0
	TUCSON	97	71	101	68	84	2	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	2200	3.91	122	49	26	7	0	1	0
AR	FORT SMITH	93	72	96	66	82	6	0.35	-0.72	0.35	0.35	17	33.61	167	85	41	6	0	1	0
	LITTLE ROCK	93	73	94	70	83	6	0.20	-0.74	0.20	0.20	11	29.98	124	86	41	6	0	1	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	97	71	106	68	84	8	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	2.62	57	47	31	6	0	0	0
	FRESNO	97	72	106	66	85	11	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.01	8	3.23	42	61	34	7	0	1	0
	LOS ANGELES	71	60	81	59	66	1	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01	25	2.57	27	95	79	0	0	1	0
	REDDING	105	72	109	65	88	15	0.04	-0.19	0.04	0.57	116	6.77	31	60	24	7	0	1	0
	SACRAMENTO	95	64	105	58	79	9	0.07	0.02	0.07	0.07	58	5.05	43	76	28	6	0	1	0
	SAN DIEGO	72	64	82	63	68	2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	4.04	53	82	68	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	75	55	83	54	65	4	0.26	0.23	0.26	0.26	371	3.63	27	90	72	0	0	1	0
	STOCKTON	94	64	104	58	79	7	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.11	157	2.91	32	77	46	6	0	4	0
CO	ALAMOSA	78	44	84	35	61	3	0.56	0.44	0.52	0.61	254	4.57	190	82	37	0	0	2	1
	CO SPRINGS	77	53	83	48	65	3	1.69	1.13	1.05	1.88	177	14.12	209	87	35	0	0	5	1
	DENVER INTL	78	55	85	52	67	3	1.23	0.81	0.56	2.24	257	11.08	185	85	45	0	0	6	1
	GRAND JUNCTION	80	53	90	48	66	-3	0.80	0.70	0.71	1.15	523	6.23	150	86	50	1	0	3	1
	PUEBLO	83	55	89	50	69	1	0.86	0.56	0.64	0.88	154	9.82	202	85	45	0	0	4	1
CT	BRIDGEPORT	80	62	87	49	71	5	0.06	-0.77	0.05	0.98	68	15.27	75	82	59	0	0	2	0
	HARTFORD	84	59	89	46	71	4	0.36	-0.57	0.27	2.55	145	16.12	78	78	47	0	0	3	0
DC	WASHINGTON	88	71	94	65	80	7	0.67	-0.07	0.65	4.05	283	18.84	108	81	48	3	0	2	1
DE	WILMINGTON	85	66	91	58	75	6	1.49	0.68	1.49	6.33	411	25.00	130	91	50	2	0	1	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	89	71	90	69	80	1	0.92	-0.36	0.90	0.97	43	15.31	86	95	55	3	0	2	1
	JACKSONVILLE	90	69	93	66	79	1	0.92	-0.22	0.92	1.93	96	14.37	74	95	55	3	0	1	1
	KEY WEST	86	77	88	73	82	-1	1.49	0.36	1.29	2.54	123	14.97	113	82	72	0	0	4	1
	MIAMI	88	76	90	72	82	0	1.34	-0.73	0.76	1.88	51	13.38	70	84	58	1	0	4	1
	ORLANDO	91	71	93	69	81	0	0.95	-0.62	0.61	1.78	65	15.77	92	92	58	5	0	3	1
	PENSACOLA	85	73	88	70	79	-1	0.60	-0.75	0.45	1.98	82	29.87	110	87	67	0	0	2	0
	TALLAHASSEE	90	71	94	69	81	2	1.62	0.09	0.75	3.10	112	21.62	78	90	57	4	0	5	2
	TAMPA	90	74	93	72	82	1	2.97	1.81	2.45	3.35	166	24.24	168	84	52	3	0	5	1
	WEST PALM BEACH	88	75	90	71	81	0	0.60	-1.16	0.36	2.25	71	15.99	72	84	64	1	0	3	0
GA	ATHENS	89	68	93	66	78	3	0.83	-0.06	0.78	1.58	95	21.98	96	90	56	3	0	4	1
	ATLANTA	87	70	89	67	79	4	3.16	2.41	1.12	3.37	237	27.09	113	84	61	0	0	4	3
	AUGUSTA	89	67	93	64	78	2	1.08	0.12	0.62	2.90	167	18.51	88	95	57	4	0	4	1
	COLUMBUS	89	69	91	67	79	1	1.97	1.25	1.30	2.38	175	21.95	92	93	50	3	0	4	1
	MACON	91	68	94	64	80	3	0.78	0.02	0.55	0.95	69	17.45	80	92	55	4	0	4	1
	SAVANNAH	90	69	92	68	80	2	1.77	0.55	1.61	2.48	114	19.81	101	89	52	5	0	4	1
HI	HILO	83	67	86	65	75	0	1.03	-0.45	0.52	3.49	127	42.59	76	87	71	0	0	5	1
	HONOLULU	88	73	90	70	80	1	0.01	-0.09	0.01	0.10	50	3.11	34	73	62	1	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	85	68	86	64	77	0	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.04	57	19.18	175	78	65	0	0	0	0
	LIHUE	84	72	84	68	78	1	0.42	-0.01	0.17	0.42	49	6.31	35	78	70	0	0	3	0
ID	BOISE	91	63	99	52	77	12	0.01	-0.18	0.01	0.12	32	4.91	72	51	29	3	0	1	0
	LEWISTON	90	61	100	53	76	12	0.00	-0.30	0.00	1.22	214	6.08	92	62	33	5	0	0	0
	POCATELLO	84	52	88	47	68	8	0.02	-0.22	0.02	0.19	40	4.89	73	79	37	0	0	1	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	81	59	92	55	70	4	1.20	0.35	0.40	1.20	78	12.70	87	87	68	1	0	5	0
	MOLINE	84	64	93	58	74	5	5.70	4.60	2.34	5.70	282	14.64	91	90	68	2	0	5	3
	PEORIA	89	68	93	62	79	10	6.40	5.54	3.14	6.40	395	19.17	125	86	54	4	0	5	3
	ROCKFORD	81	61	91	55	71	4	1.43	0.33	0.57	1.43	72	12.63	85	86	66	1	0	4	1
	SPRINGFIELD	90	68	93	64	79	8	2.07	1.17	1.35	2.07	122	14.98	96	89	51	5	0	4	1
IN	EVANSVILLE	90	69	93	64	79	6	0.52	-0.46	0.47	0.54	29	22.98	106	82	59	5	0	2	0
	FORT WAYNE	84	62	89	53	73	5	3.70	2.76	2.07	3.70	215	17.83	112	91	61	0	0	5	3
	INDIANAPOLIS	87	65	90	58	76	6	2.14	1.19	1.73	2.14	120	15.27	85	84	52	2	0	3	1
	SOUTH BEND	83	63	90	55	73	6	1.00	0.06	0.59	1.04	61	14.13	89	88	67	1	0	4	1
IA	BURLINGTON	86	66	93	60	76	6	4.73	3.71	1.71	4.73	250	13.69	87	98	60	1	0	5	3
	CEDAR RAPIDS	80	63	91	58	72	3	5.83	4.80	4.47	5.83	310	15.02	113	96	58	1	0	4	2
	DES MOINES	84	66	95	62	75	5	1.53	0.46	1.02	1.61	82	10.96	77	83	60	2	0	4	1
	DUBUQUE	79	61	90	56	70	3	3.26	2.28	2.51	3.26	179	14.05	96	92	67	1	0	4	1
	SIOUX CITY	81	62	99	61	72	3	0.99	0.13	0.54	2.01	125	9.91	88	84	56	2	0	2	1
	WATERLOO	80	61	95	57	71	3	1.56	0.43	1.15	1.56	76	12.41	92	90	60	1	0	3	1
KS	CONCORDIA	86	63	95	58	75	4	2.43	1.50	1.88	5.28	298	13.34	110	86	58	2	0	3	1
	DODGE CITY	87	64	94	60	76	4	1.27	0.53	1.27	1.27	93	14.98	154	84	41	3	0	1	1
	GOODLAND	82	58	93	55	70	3	0.32	-0.46	0.15	2.09	140	13.87	163	93	61	2	0	3	0
	TOPEKA	89	68	96	62	78	6	0.55	-0.65	0.31	5.11	228	19.70	132	90	57	4	0	3	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 13, 2015

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	92	69	99	66	80	7	1.38	0.34	1.11	1.38	70	17.71	134	83	47	5	0	4	1
KY	JACKSON	85	64	89	59	75	5	0.82	-0.29	0.80	1.58	75	26.04	115	92	52	0	0	2	1
	LEXINGTON	87	64	90	59	76	6	0.37	-0.69	0.36	1.28	64	27.06	126	88	55	1	0	2	0
	LOUISVILLE	90	70	93	65	80	8	0.27	-0.61	0.27	0.44	26	24.57	115	83	44	5	0	1	0
	PADUCAH	91	70	93	65	81	8	0.06	-0.92	0.03	0.06	3	25.67	111	86	45	5	0	2	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	90	71	95	70	81	2	1.19	0.01	0.57	1.19	55	33.57	114	96	55	4	0	4	1
	LAKE CHARLES	90	72	93	71	81	1	4.05	2.60	1.55	4.05	148	38.48	155	94	60	4	0	4	3
	NEW ORLEANS	89	74	96	69	82	2	1.45	-0.03	1.15	1.85	71	37.04	128	83	60	5	0	3	1
	SHREVEPORT	93	73	96	71	83	4	0.13	-1.07	0.11	0.13	6	36.31	146	88	51	6	0	2	0
ME	CARIBOU	69	53	76	38	61	2	2.12	1.37	0.90	2.65	188	13.51	91	92	56	0	0	6	2
	PORTLAND	76	56	86	43	66	5	0.19	-0.57	0.18	2.10	148	18.72	90	88	49	0	0	2	0
MD	BALTIMORE	87	66	94	60	76	6	1.31	0.51	1.30	4.67	305	21.86	116	84	50	2	0	2	1
MA	BOSTON	79	61	88	53	70	4	0.00	-0.74	0.00	1.23	89	14.74	76	79	47	0	0	0	0
	WORCESTER	78	59	84	52	68	5	0.68	-0.26	0.67	2.56	144	16.86	79	84	45	0	0	2	1
MI	ALPENA	72	49	78	37	61	2	1.33	0.75	0.71	1.35	126	9.89	88	94	59	0	0	5	1
	GRAND RAPIDS	76	58	82	55	67	2	1.30	0.49	1.14	1.30	89	12.93	90	92	61	0	0	5	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	72	50	78	45	61	0	1.86	1.17	1.23	1.86	148	10.49	95	94	67	0	0	5	1
	LANSING	77	57	85	53	67	3	1.42	0.60	1.04	1.42	97	9.48	75	89	68	0	0	5	1
	MUSKEGON	75	58	81	51	66	3	1.56	0.93	1.29	1.56	130	13.99	106	88	67	0	0	4	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	72	52	78	48	62	0	1.30	0.59	0.64	1.31	106	12.08	93	96	56	0	0	4	1
MN	DULUTH	75	51	84	47	63	5	0.29	-0.64	0.29	0.76	46	7.17	69	85	49	0	0	1	0
	INT'L FALLS	77	47	82	43	62	2	0.01	-0.89	0.01	1.68	106	9.87	124	93	44	0	0	1	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	79	60	92	53	70	3	0.46	-0.54	0.30	1.88	104	9.21	83	79	59	1	0	3	0
	ROCHESTER	77	59	93	56	68	4	2.39	1.52	1.32	2.58	162	15.20	130	87	64	1	0	5	2
	ST. CLOUD	79	54	90	47	67	4	0.05	-1.01	0.05	2.36	124	11.04	112	93	44	1	0	1	0
MS	JACKSON	91	71	93	70	81	4	2.42	1.59	1.62	2.42	154	30.68	108	92	60	5	0	3	2
	MERIDIAN	89	67	92	65	78	1	1.62	0.79	1.42	1.90	121	24.96	82	93	67	2	0	4	1
	TUPELO	91	69	92	68	80	5	1.83	0.63	0.85	1.83	80	34.23	117	88	60	5	0	4	1
MO	COLUMBIA	89	68	91	67	79	8	2.51	1.55	1.18	2.92	160	16.19	90	90	53	4	0	4	2
	KANSAS CITY	86	68	93	63	77	5	0.35	-0.70	0.15	3.90	193	20.51	131	91	58	3	0	3	0
	SAINT LOUIS	92	72	95	68	82	8	1.47	0.62	1.38	3.47	217	18.49	106	73	51	6	0	3	1
	SPRINGFIELD	88	68	90	62	78	6	0.26	-0.91	0.16	0.75	35	16.17	84	84	56	3	0	2	0
MT	BILLINGS	85	60	91	54	72	9	0.04	-0.43	0.04	0.64	70	6.30	83	69	29	2	0	1	0
	BUTTE	80	46	88	38	63	9	0.22	-0.29	0.22	0.43	45	3.78	65	81	20	0	0	1	0
	CUT BANK	80	48	87	37	64	9	0.01	-0.62	0.01	1.12	96	3.85	70	86	25	0	0	1	0
	GLASGOW	81	56	91	48	68	5	0.41	-0.10	0.41	1.98	213	6.31	141	78	43	1	0	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	83	50	91	37	67	9	0.01	-0.57	0.01	0.40	36	6.21	86	83	24	2	0	1	0
	HAVRE	84	50	96	44	67	6	0.02	-0.44	0.02	0.35	41	4.39	86	85	43	1	0	1	0
	MISSOULA	86	52	94	42	69	11	0.00	-0.44	0.00	0.48	57	4.39	66	70	32	2	0	0	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	82	61	96	57	71	2	1.36	0.44	1.22	4.43	255	11.60	99	88	60	2	0	2	1
	LINCOLN	85	61	99	59	73	2	3.05	2.20	1.98	4.97	305	20.49	167	90	59	3	0	3	2
	NORFOLK	80	61	97	58	70	2	1.21	0.22	0.68	2.92	159	9.88	85	90	64	1	0	3	2
	NORTH PLATTE	82	56	95	53	69	3	1.06	0.32	0.88	1.95	139	10.06	114	94	49	2	0	3	1
	OMAHA	83	64	97	62	73	3	2.31	1.38	1.92	2.85	161	13.72	107	88	60	2	0	3	1
	SCOTTSBLUFF	80	55	93	53	68	3	0.94	0.32	0.75	1.00	86	13.20	166	91	55	1	0	4	1
	VALENTINE	81	55	95	50	68	2	0.22	-0.46	0.11	0.98	77	10.39	125	91	66	1	0	2	0
NV	ELY	80	45	87	37	63	6	0.22	0.03	0.16	0.45	115	3.76	73	83	36	0	0	2	0
	LAS VEGAS	98	76	105	70	87	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	2.19	96	31	19	7	0	0	0
	RENO	88	58	94	55	73	10	0.37	0.26	0.36	0.41	178	3.26	78	64	34	4	0	2	0
	WINNEMUCCA	90	50	95	47	70	8	0.09	-0.10	0.01	0.20	54	5.56	121	66	39	4	0	1	0
NH	CONCORD	81	55	88	38	68	5	0.50	-0.21	0.23	1.85	139	12.31	76	89	40	0	0	3	0
NJ	NEWARK	85	66	93	53	76	6	0.11	-0.65	0.10	2.48	168	20.17	96	75	48	1	0	2	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	86	63	90	59	75	2	0.33	0.19	0.29	0.33	127	3.97	137	69	26	2	0	3	0
NY	ALBANY	80	57	85	40	69	5	2.98	2.10	1.68	4.13	252	12.85	79	86	47	0	0	4	3
	BINGHAMTON	76	55	84	41	65	3	2.03	1.18	1.23	2.67	171	16.22	98	92	66	0	0	3	1
	BUFFALO	77	57	84	46	67	3	1.65	0.75	0.80	1.65	100	14.28	86	89	58	0	0	5	2
	ROCHESTER	78	57	83	43	67	3	2.80	2.03	1.58	3.53	252	15.24	109	86	70	0	0	5	2
	SYRACUSE	78	57	83	43	68	4	2.81	2.02	1.12	3.14	218	15.46	97	96	59	0	0	4	3
NC	ASHEVILLE	82	63	86	58	73	5	1.95	0.88	0.84	2.55	127	16.79	75	92	55	0	0	4	2
	CHARLOTTE	90	69	94	67	80	5	0.35	-0.46	0.18	1.13	74	16.11	80	88	44	4	0	2	0
	GREENSBORO	88	68	93	65	78	6	0.20	-0.57	0.15	1.17	80	14.13	73	92	46	1	0	2	0
	HATTERAS	83	71	87	59	77	4	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.41	24	20.04	85	92	63	0	0	0	0
	RALEIGH	90	68	95	62	79	6	0.64	-0.13	0.31	0.92	63	18.76	96	85	53	3	0	3	0
	WILMINGTON	88	69	95	63	78	3	2.10	0.99	2.10	3.14	154	23.71	109	93	57	2	0	1	1
ND	BISMARCK	80	55	89	50	67	4	0.48	-0.10	0.37	1.23	116	8.51	130	89	47	0	0	3	0
	DICKINSON	78	54	89	50	66	4	0.20	-0.55	0.13	0.72	54	4.45	65	87	42	0	0	2	0
	FARGO	83	57	92	55	70	5	0.04	-0.78	0.02	0.62	42	10.74	134	85	39	1	0	2	0
	GRAND FORKS	82	55	84	49	68	4	0.38	-0.30	0.23	1.53	125	7.83	115	91	40	0	0	2	0
	JAMESTOWN	81	56	85	53	69	5	0.99	0.33	0.89	1.49	126	11.66	172	89	35	0	0	2	1
	WILLISTON	81	54	88	48	67	5	0.03	-0.49	0.02	1.63	173	5.14	93	80	42	0	0	2	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	84	63	91	52	74	8	0.67	-0.13	0.27	0.67	44	17.06	102	84	59	2	0	3	0
	CINCINNATI	87	62	92	58	75	5	0.29	-0.78	0.19	0.48	24	17.74	88	90	52	3	0	2	0
	CLEVELAND	81	60	90	51	71	5	1.84	0.96	0.95	1.84	115	16.18	100	89	56	1	0	3	2
	COLUMBUS	87	63	93	56	75	5	0.33	-0.56	0.17	0.61	37	16.74	102	88	54	4	0	3	0
	DAYTON	87	64	91	57	76	8	0.59	-0.40	0.47	0.66	36	15.97	88	86	50	4	0	2	0
	MANSFIELD	84	62	90	52	73	8	0.88	-0.17	0.75	0.95	49	18.74	100	95	52	1	0	3	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 13, 2015

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	80	59	88	49	70	3	2.20	1.31	1.17	2.20	138	14.11	98	91	69	0	0	5	2
	YOUNGSTOWN	81	60	89	50	71	7	1.66	0.82	0.82	1.68	111	16.73	106	90	66	0	0	6	2
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	91	68	96	66	80	5	3.53	2.33	2.57	3.53	154	32.19	195	89	44	6	0	2	2
	TULSA	93	72	98	68	83	7	1.21	-0.02	1.19	1.21	51	26.31	135	81	47	6	0	2	1
OR	ASTORIA	66	52	72	48	59	3	0.00	-0.64	0.00	0.52	43	27.18	79	87	69	0	0	0	0
	BURNS	88	45	94	34	67	11	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.00	0	4.06	70	56	21	2	0	0	0
	EUGENE	84	49	93	41	67	8	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.38	46	12.53	47	87	44	3	0	0	0
	MEDFORD	95	59	105	52	77	14	0.05	-0.13	0.05	0.33	92	7.15	77	64	22	6	0	1	0
	PENDLETON	91	56	102	45	74	11	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.05	12	4.99	75	56	22	5	0	0	0
	PORTLAND	83	56	91	51	70	9	0.00	-0.42	0.00	0.40	49	14.47	77	72	50	3	0	0	0
	SALEM	86	52	96	46	69	9	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.67	94	15.25	74	78	40	3	0	0	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	85	61	92	50	73	6	1.49	0.56	0.58	2.79	158	14.41	74	83	53	1	0	4	1
	ERIE	79	60	90	50	69	3	1.43	0.44	0.59	1.43	80	15.61	95	81	62	1	0	6	1
	MIDDLETOWN	85	65	92	58	75	6	0.98	0.07	0.58	1.99	116	14.73	81	85	51	2	0	2	1
	PHILADELPHIA	87	68	95	58	78	8	0.90	0.18	0.90	3.35	245	20.52	109	77	47	2	0	1	1
	PITTSBURGH	85	63	90	53	74	7	0.66	-0.28	0.44	0.68	39	15.19	91	86	48	2	0	3	0
	WILKES-BARRE	82	59	90	47	71	5	2.30	1.42	1.85	2.56	159	12.13	77	87	51	1	0	3	1
	WILLIAMSPORT	83	60	90	46	72	6	1.18	0.20	0.71	1.51	85	13.90	78	89	56	1	0	3	1
RI	PROVIDENCE	80	60	86	50	70	4	0.00	-0.80	0.00	0.64	43	17.58	82	81	50	0	0	0	0
SC	BEAUFORT	90	70	93	69	80	3	1.88	0.59	1.44	2.78	124	17.97	94	95	54	5	0	2	1
	CHARLESTON	89	71	95	66	80	3	2.41	1.10	2.40	5.71	244	20.93	105	91	54	2	0	2	1
	COLUMBIA	91	70	94	68	81	4	0.25	-0.84	0.24	6.11	317	21.99	104	83	58	6	0	2	0
	GREENVILLE	87	68	92	65	77	4	1.34	0.42	0.46	2.35	132	20.93	88	95	58	1	0	5	0
SD	ABERDEEN	85	55	98	48	70	5	0.05	-0.76	0.05	0.25	17	8.49	103	83	36	1	0	1	0
	HURON	83	55	99	47	69	3	0.63	-0.13	0.62	0.87	63	6.83	73	89	42	1	0	2	1
	RAPID CITY	78	55	91	54	67	5	1.03	0.33	0.96	3.10	235	11.14	139	90	55	1	0	2	1
	SIOUX FALLS	78	61	95	57	70	5	0.64	-0.19	0.48	2.39	155	8.96	86	84	64	1	0	2	0
TN	BRISTOL	88	62	91	59	75	6	0.51	-0.38	0.45	1.05	63	15.96	80	97	42	2	0	2	0
	CHATTANOOGA	90	68	91	65	79	5	0.99	0.12	0.75	1.45	88	24.65	93	89	55	4	0	3	1
	KNOXVILLE	91	67	93	64	79	7	1.19	0.29	1.06	1.61	94	19.09	79	94	45	6	0	2	1
	MEMPHIS	92	73	93	70	82	5	0.32	-0.64	0.22	1.03	57	21.25	79	86	49	7	0	2	0
	NASHVILLE	89	67	91	60	78	5	1.17	0.17	1.14	1.91	99	22.91	98	92	52	5	0	2	1
TX	ABILENE	93	71	96	68	82	3	0.00	-0.80	0.00	0.01	1	12.63	133	76	47	7	0	0	0
	AMARILLO	85	63	93	60	74	2	2.59	1.79	1.46	2.62	182	17.17	227	88	51	1	0	4	2
	AUSTIN	92	68	94	64	80	0	0.02	-1.04	0.02	0.02	1	25.63	164	90	52	6	0	1	0
	BEAUMONT	91	74	94	71	82	2	2.57	1.01	1.77	2.57	89	36.55	144	95	56	6	0	5	1
	BROWNSVILLE	91	77	93	73	84	2	0.00	-0.69	0.00	0.00	0	20.50	224	91	61	7	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	92	74	93	73	83	2	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.05	3	30.31	244	92	57	7	0	0	0
	DEL RIO	93	72	94	69	82	0	1.53	1.01	1.18	1.53	158	16.62	222	87	56	7	0	2	1
	EL PASO	96	72	99	68	84	3	0.04	-0.11	0.04	0.08	32	2.63	134	47	18	7	0	1	0
	FORT WORTH	94	74	97	71	84	5	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.00	0	31.61	181	80	41	6	0	0	0
	GALVESTON	88	79	89	76	83	2	0.81	-0.13	0.81	0.83	48	23.02	132	86	64	0	0	1	1
	HOUSTON	92	73	94	72	83	3	0.34	-1.02	0.33	0.34	13	30.78	145	91	57	6	0	2	0
	LUBBOCK	90	67	98	62	78	2	1.61	0.91	0.98	1.61	126	17.55	256	80	52	4	0	3	2
	MIDLAND	94	69	100	67	81	3	0.53	0.14	0.53	0.53	73	9.53	199	75	45	7	0	1	1
	SAN ANGELO	94	68	95	64	81	3	0.00	-0.69	0.00	0.00	0	14.87	165	84	49	7	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	92	74	93	71	83	3	0.01	-1.14	0.01	0.01	0	23.27	157	85	47	6	0	1	0
	VICTORIA	92	72	94	69	82	1	0.12	-1.13	0.12	0.12	5	27.86	163	98	58	7	0	1	0
	WACO	95	72	97	68	83	3	0.00	-0.80	0.00	0.00	0	21.34	135	88	47	7	0	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	92	69	97	67	81	3	3.16	2.18	2.13	3.17	172	28.28	212	85	53	6	0	2	2
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	84	62	89	54	73	6	0.15	-0.07	0.15	0.52	108	8.91	97	67	31	0	0	1	0
VT	BURLINGTON	77	57	81	42	67	3	3.53	2.77	1.49	4.64	334	14.10	102	87	50	0	0	3	3
VA	LYNCHBURG	85	62	90	56	74	5	0.69	-0.15	0.37	2.54	161	15.92	81	96	58	1	0	4	0
	NORFOLK	88	70	94	60	79	7	0.24	-0.59	0.24	4.48	291	19.48	97	87	48	3	0	1	0
	RICHMOND	89	67	96	60	78	6	0.27	-0.53	0.19	2.58	170	20.57	107	86	49	3	0	2	0
	ROANOKE	86	65	91	59	75	5	0.70	-0.15	0.62	5.44	336	20.40	104	87	53	1	0	3	1
	WASH/DULLES	86	64	92	57	75	6	1.07	0.09	1.05	2.01	109	15.88	85	86	51	2	0	2	1
WA	OLYMPIA	81	52	91	50	67	10	0.00	-0.44	0.00	0.11	13	20.60	80	77	51	2	0	0	0
	QUILLAYUTE	68	47	75	41	57	3	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.08	4	41.49	80	96	68	0	0	0	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	79	55	88	49	67	8	0.00	-0.36	0.00	0.20	30	16.21	90	74	49	0	0	0	0
	SPOKANE	87	58	95	43	72	12	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.06	10	6.83	82	53	17	3	0	0	0
	YAKIMA	95	58	105	42	77	16	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	4.21	106	46	20	5	0	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	82	61	86	55	71	6	0.75	-0.12	0.44	2.06	125	22.03	114	85	52	0	0	4	0
	CHARLESTON	87	62	92	58	75	7	1.25	0.33	0.64	1.34	77	20.56	105	96	45	2	0	2	2
	ELKINS	83	56	88	50	70	6	1.06	-0.01	0.49	2.24	112	24.09	116	92	50	0	0	4	0
	HUNTINGTON	87	62	91	57	75	5	0.63	-0.28	0.62	0.71	41	21.14	108	95	48	2	0	2	1
WI	EAU CLAIRE	77	57	88	53	67	2	2.21	1.21	0.91	2.56	141	12.01	99	91	48	0	0	3	2
	GREEN BAY	75	57	83	54	66	2	1.45	0.69	0.50	1.46	106	8.42	77	92	61	0	0	5	1
	LA CROSSE	81	62	96	58	71	3	2.06	1.19	1.29	2.15	137	14.75	118	89	46	1	0	4	2
	MADISON	78	59	90	55	69	4	2.39	1.48	1.56	2.39	147	13.11	101	87	64	1	0	5	2
	MILWAUKEE	76	55	87	51	66	2	1.68	0.90	0.65	1.68	121	11.90	83	84	61	0	0	5	2
WY	CASPER	79	50	87	47	65	5	0.52	0.16	0.24	0.85	118	8.35	124	85	47	0	0	4	0
	CHEYENNE	74	52	84	48	63	4	0.36	-0.13	0.24	0.77	82	10.62	154	83	46	0	0	2	0
	LANDER	81	52	86	48	67	6	0.16	-0.14	0.15	0.23	37	10.77	146	76	28	0	0	2	0
	SHERIDAN	81	53	87	47	67	8	1.20	0.69	0.76	2.35	245	11.35	152	85	48	0	0	3	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Spring Weather Review

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: The sudden spring intensification of El Niño contributed to an unexpected deluge in the south-central U.S. The heavy rain nearly eradicated the southern Plains' 4½-year drought but led to widespread May flooding across the southeastern Plains, mid-South, and western Gulf Coast region. Significant, late-spring precipitation also fell across the northern Plains and upper Midwest, helping to boost soil moisture in the wake of a "snow drought" winter. In contrast, California's warmer- and drier-than-normal spring ensured a fourth consecutive year of drought and prematurely melted an already record-low snowpack. Problems with anemic snowpack extended through the Pacific Coast States and into the Great Basin and northern Rockies. However, late-spring precipitation was heavy enough to reduce or eliminate drought coverage in the central and southern Rockies and environs. Elsewhere, generally drier-than-normal spring weather prevailed in the Atlantic Coast States, with near-record dryness noted in parts of New England. In the Southeast, above-normal temperatures accompanied sub-par rainfall.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, spring 2015 featured the 11th-warmest, 11th-wettest March-May period during the last 121 years. The nation's average temperature of 53.2°F was 2.2°F above the 20th century mean, while the average precipitation of 9.33 inches was 118 percent of the long-term mean. Despite the general U.S. warmth, March-May temperatures were higher in several recent years, including 2000, 2004, 2006, 2007, and 2012. Meanwhile, it was the nation's wettest spring since 2011. In fact, the only wetter March-May periods during the last three decades were 1991, 1995, and 2011.

All 48 states reported spring temperatures in the warm half of the historical distribution. State temperature rankings ranged from the 57th-warmest spring in Texas to the warmest on record in Florida (figure 1). Top-ten rankings for March-May warmth were noted in Alabama, Georgia, Idaho, Montana, and the Pacific Coast States. Meanwhile, general spring dryness in the eastern and western U.S. contrasted with wet conditions in between. It was the ninth-driest spring in California and New York, and among the ten driest in all of the New England States except Maine. Elsewhere, Texas endured its wettest spring, while it was second-wettest spring in Oklahoma behind 1957. Top-ten values for spring wetness were observed in Arkansas, Colorado, and Louisiana.

March: Warm, dry weather dominated the western and central U.S., particularly from California to the central Plains and the upper Midwest. The March warmth and dryness ensured a fourth consecutive year of drought for California and the Great Basin and caused declines in winter wheat condition on the Great Plains. In addition, Western warmth triggered premature melting of already meager mountain snowpack, leaving the Sierra Nevada with just 5 percent of its average snow-water equivalency by April 1. Spring snowpack conditions were not much better in several other regions, including the Southwest and Pacific Northwest. Meanwhile, more than one-fifth of the winter wheat was rated in very poor to poor condition by April 5 in Nebraska (30 percent), South Dakota (27 percent), and Kansas (23 percent).

Farther east, dry conditions in the upper Midwest contrasted with saturated soils in parts of the lower Midwest, including the Ohio Valley. In fact, March rainfall and melting snow triggered widespread lowland flooding and curtailed fieldwork in a broad area stretching southwestward from the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys to the western Gulf Coast region, including the northern Delta. By April 5, planting in Texas was behind schedule for crops such as corn (37 percent planted vs. the 5-year average of 50 percent); sorghum (23 vs. 40 percent); rice (21 vs. 47 percent); and cotton (1 vs. 10 percent). In Arkansas, rice planting was 6 percent complete by April 5, compared to the 5-year average of 13 percent.

Figure 1 Statewide Average Temperature Ranks
March–May 2015
Period: 1895–2015

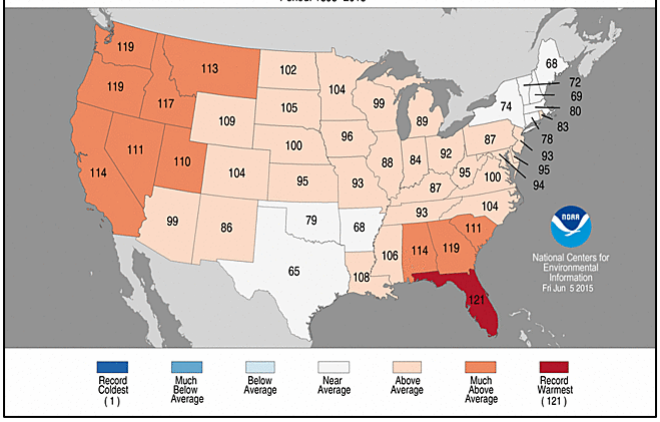
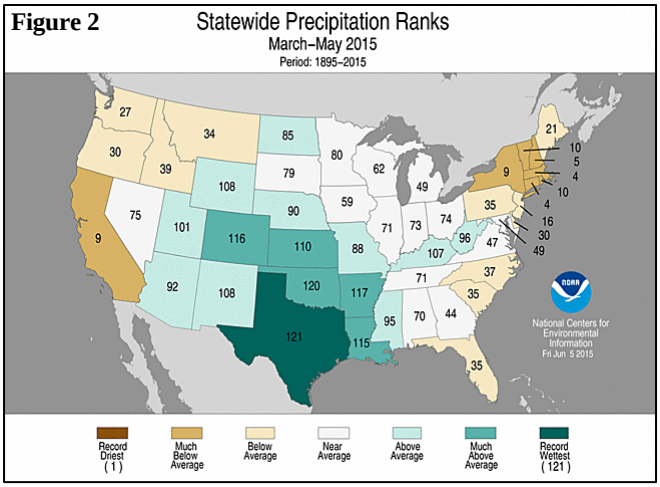


Figure 2 Statewide Precipitation Ranks
March–May 2015
Period: 1895–2015



Elsewhere, generally drier-than-normal conditions prevailed in the Northeast and Southeast, although frigid weather in the former region contrasted with consistent warmth farther south. By month's end, snow still covered parts of the Northeast, with a foot reported on the ground on March 31 in Caribou, ME. Meanwhile, a sudden, Southeastern cold snap threatened peaches,

blueberries, and other blooming fruit crops on March 29 as far south as central Georgia.

April: Soaking April rainfall maintained a slow fieldwork pace from the western and central Gulf Coast into the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys. Monthly precipitation totals more than twice normal were common in the wettest locations. Planting delays extended into the eastern Corn Belt, where Indiana and Ohio were the only Midwestern States trailing their respective 5-year averages for corn planted by May 3.

In stark contrast, very dry weather prevailed across the upper Midwest. With soils already dry and warm weather arriving late in the month, more than 40 percent of the intended corn acreage was planted in a single week (from April 27 – May 3) in Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, and North Dakota. Iowa planted more than half (54 percent) of its corn during that week, while Minnesota's overall progress (83 percent planted by May 3) led the nation's 18 major production states.

The April dryness also extended westward across the northern Plains and encompassed much of the West. As a result, three-quarters of the spring wheat was planted by May 3, compared to 25 percent last year and the 5-year average of 40 percent. In the West, however, a mostly dry April locked in a fourth consecutive year of drought in drought-ravaged California and the Great Basin, despite some mid-April rain and snow showers.

Meanwhile, showery weather stabilized winter wheat conditions on the central and southern Plains. Wheat condition sharply declined, however, in South Dakota, with the portion of the crop rated very poor to poor climbing from 27 to 39 percent during the 4-week period ending May 3. Overall, one-fifth of the U.S. winter wheat was rated in very poor to poor condition on May 3, compared to 16 percent on April 5.

Most of the nation experienced near-normal April temperatures, as periods of warm weather were interspersed with cool conditions. A notable exception was the lower Southeast, where consistently warm weather led to the warmest April on record in numerous Florida locations.

May: Rampant storminess reduced or eliminated drought's footprint, particularly across the nation's mid-section. Incessant showers led to the worst flooding in at least 25-years across portions of the southeastern Plains, mid-South, and western Gulf Coast region, where monthly rainfall topped 20 inches in several locations. In fact, May 2015 became the wettest month on record in Oklahoma and Texas, supplanting October 1941 and June 2004, respectively.

Across the central and southern Plains, the relentless rainfall curtailed fieldwork and threatened the quality of maturing winter wheat. By May 31, only 46 percent of the intended cotton acreage in Texas had been planted, compared to the 5-year average of 70 percent. In Kansas, end-of-May planting progress for sorghum, cotton, and soybeans reached 11, 11, and 21 percent, respectively, compared to the 5-year averages of 34, 55, and 63 percent. Oklahoma's winter wheat harvest had not begun by month's end, compared to the 5-year average of 18 percent.

Significant precipitation also extended across the northern Plains and upper Midwest, providing beneficial moisture for emerging summer crops in the wake of a mostly dry—and accelerated—planting season. For winter wheat, however, the rain arrived too late to reverse the impacts of a harsh winter, leaving roughly one-third of the crop in very poor to poor condition by month's end in South Dakota (37 percent), Nebraska (32 percent), and Kansas (29 percent).

In addition, unusually heavy precipitation fell in many parts of the West. In the hardest-hit drought areas, including California and the Great Basin, showery May weather aided rangeland and pastures, improved topsoil moisture, and temporarily eased irrigation demands, but provided little hydrological relief from the 4-year drought. Conditions were warmer and drier across the northern tier of the West, from the northern Pacific Coast to the northern Rockies.

Elsewhere, warmer- and drier-than-normal weather dominated the eastern U.S., leading to a gradual increase in stress on pastures and emerging crops. By May 31, less than half of the pastures in Florida (48 percent) and North Carolina (43 percent) were rated in good to excellent condition. The overall drying trend occurred despite an early tropical storm—Ana—which made landfall around daybreak on May 10 near Myrtle Beach, SC. The minimal tropical storm soaked eastern North Carolina and environs, but had few other impacts.

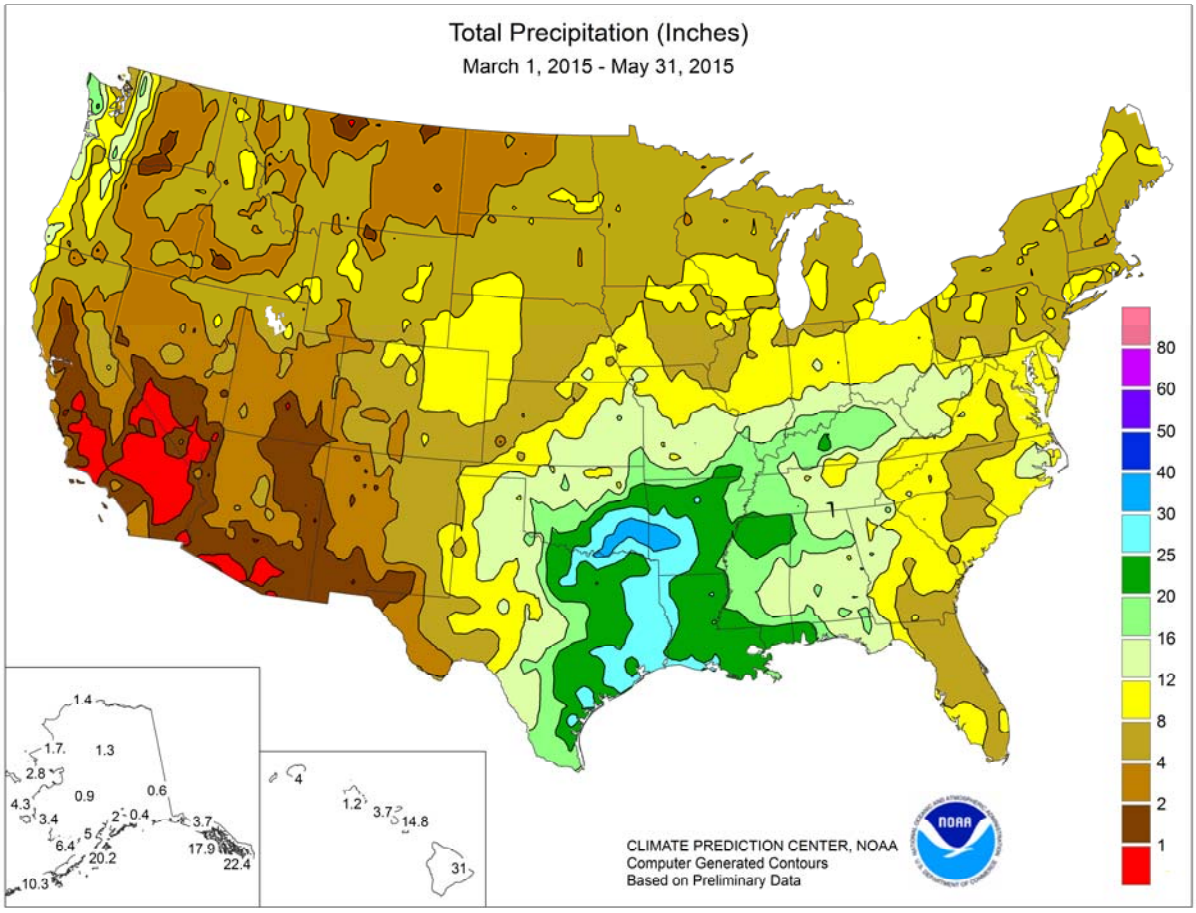
U.S. Crop Production Highlights

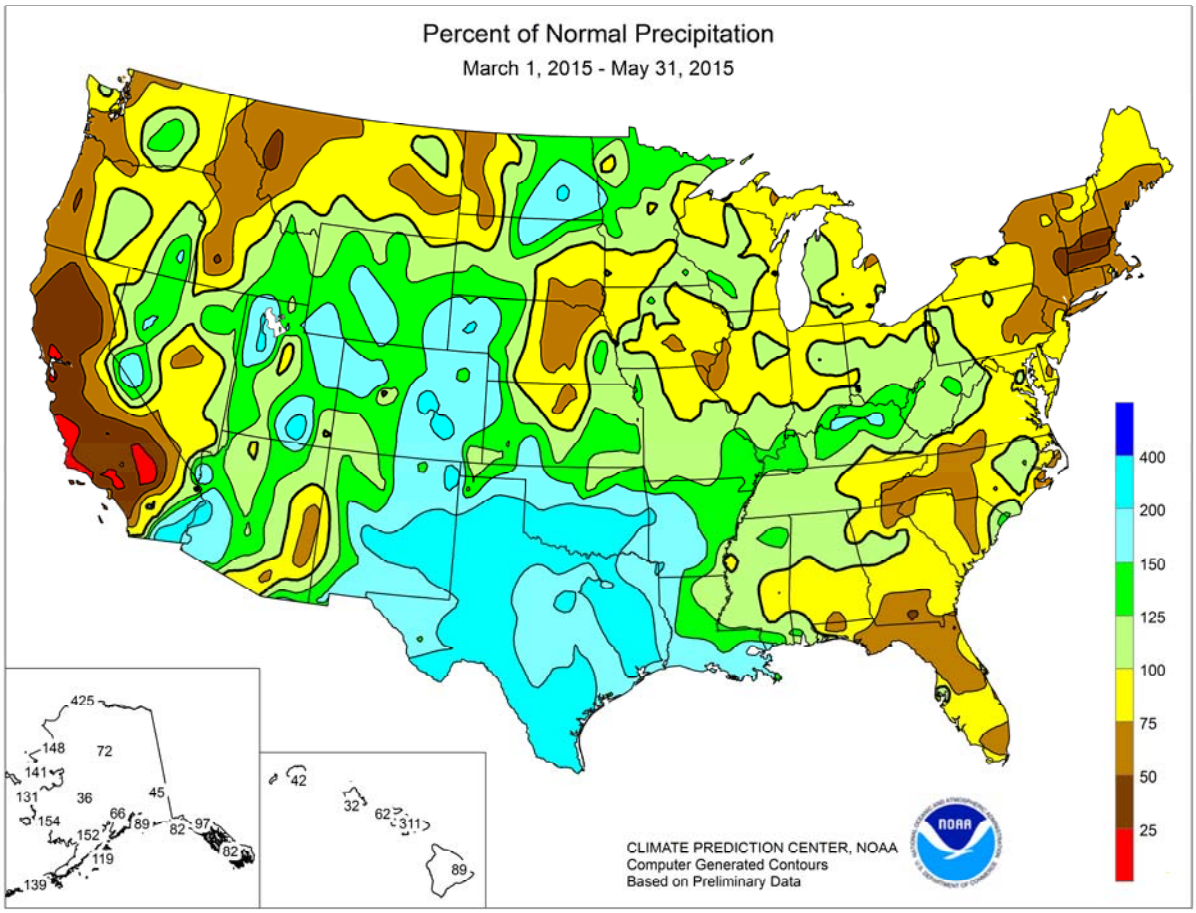
The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on June 10, 2015. Forecasts refer to June 1.

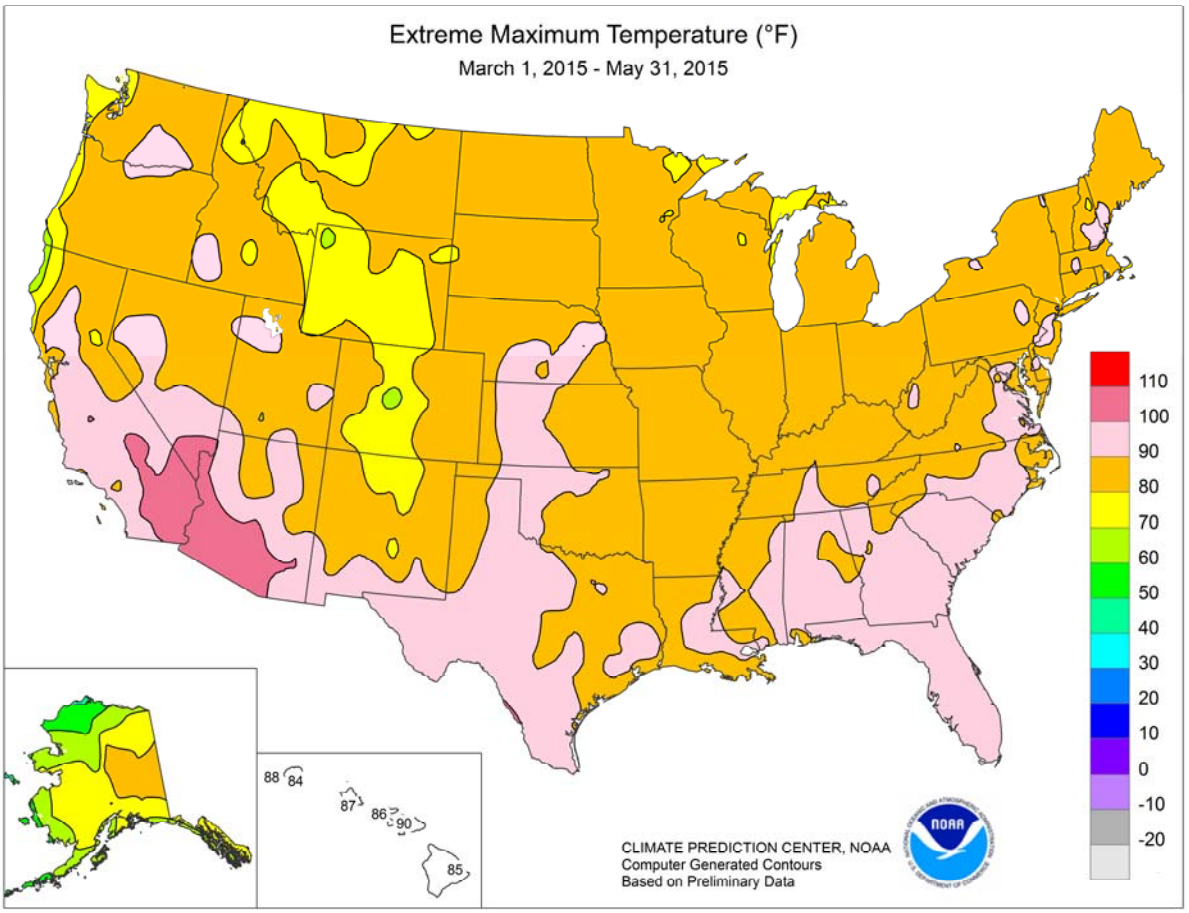
Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.51 billion bushels, up 2 percent from the May 1 forecast and up 9 percent from 2014. The U.S. yield is forecast at 44.5 bushels per acre, up 1.0 bushel from last month and 1.9 bushels from last year.

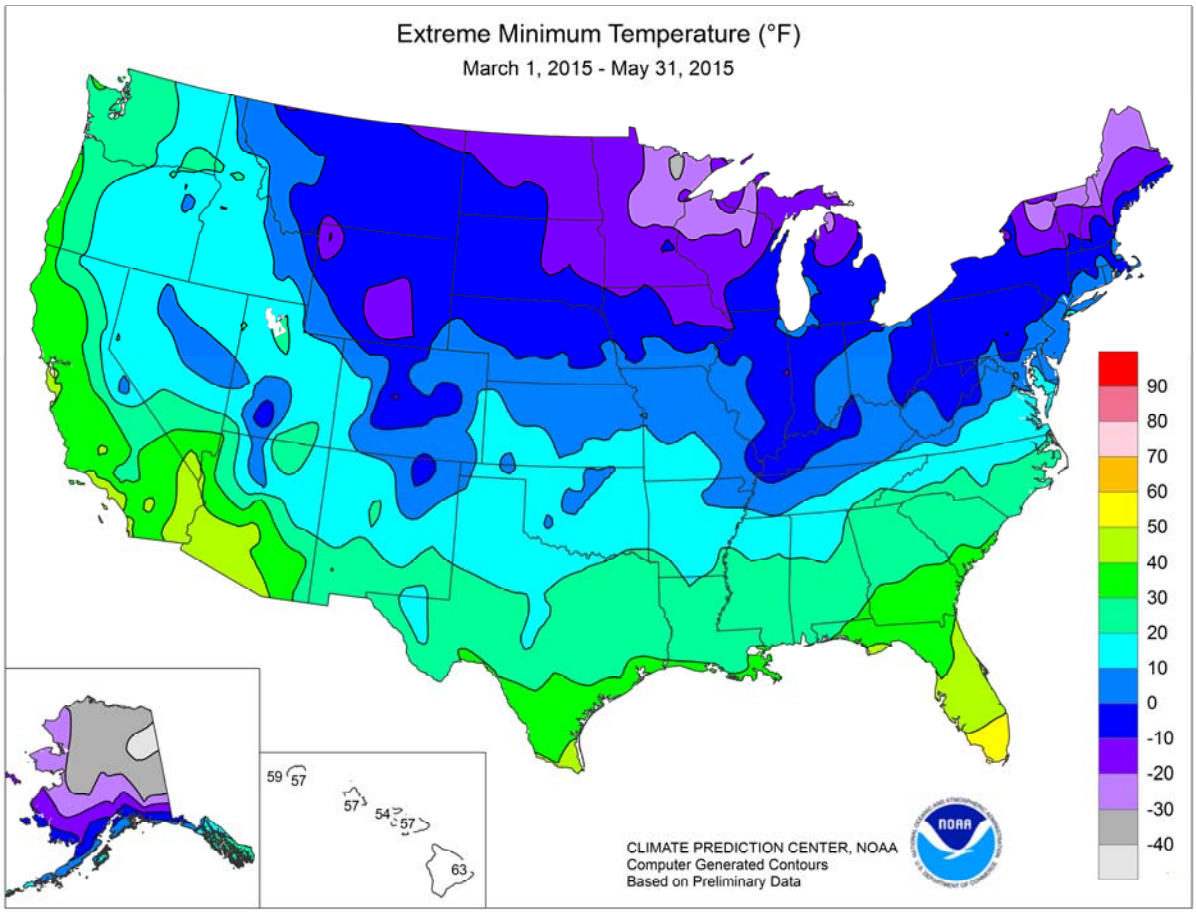
Hard Red Winter production, at 887 million bushels, is up 4 percent from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 414 million bushels, is down less than 1 percent from the May forecast. White Winter, at 204 million bushels, is up slightly from last month. Of the White Winter production, 12.4 million bushels are Hard White and 191 million bushels are Soft White.

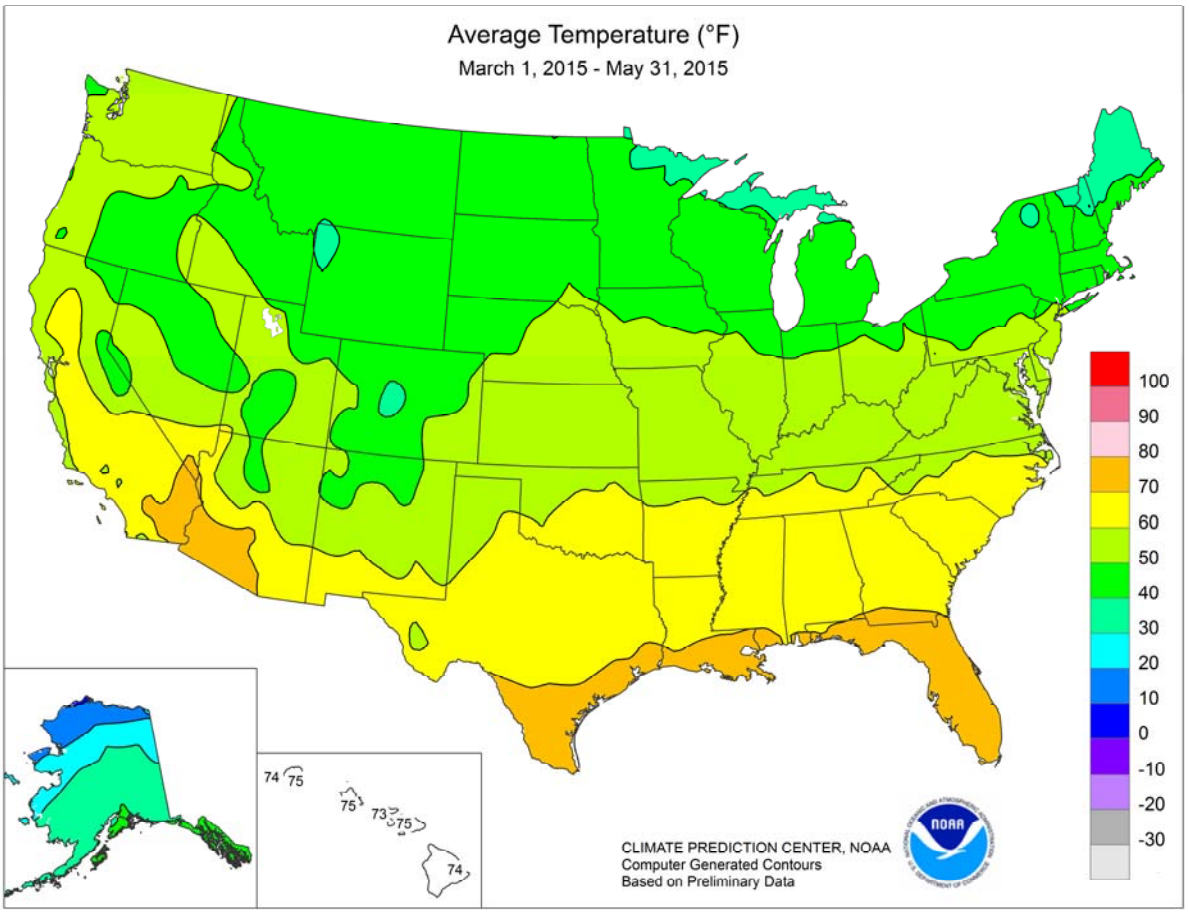
The U.S. **all orange** forecast for the 2014-2015 season is 6.43 million tons, unchanged from the previous forecast but down 5 percent from the 2013-2014 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 96.4 million boxes (4.34 million tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but down 8 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 47.4 million boxes (2.13 million tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but down 11 percent from last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 49.0 million boxes (2.21 million tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but down 5 percent from last season. California and Texas orange production estimates were carried forward from the May 1 forecast.

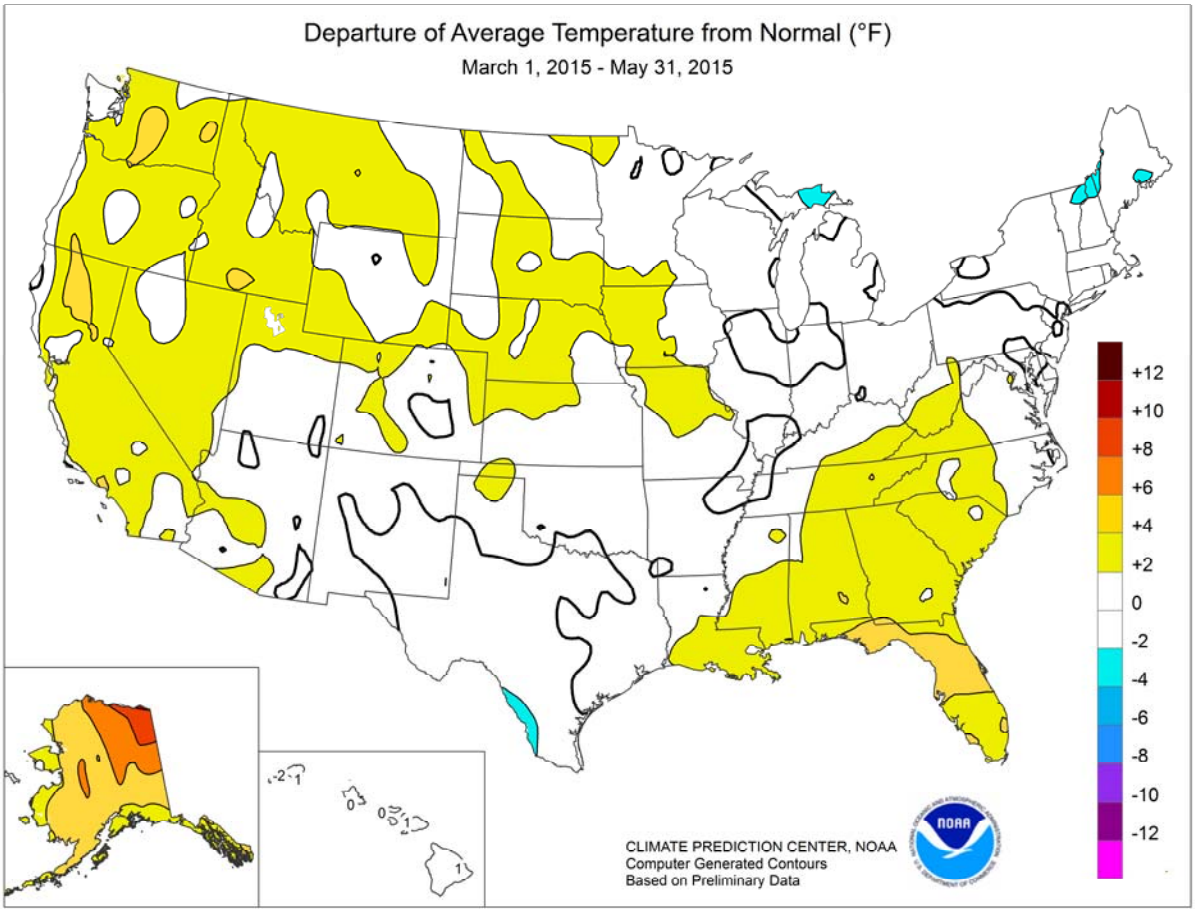

Total Precipitation (Inches)
March 1, 2015 - May 31, 2015
80
60
50
40
30
25
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
1.4
1.7.
1.3
2.8
0.9
0.6
4.3
3.4
2
0.4
3.7
5
6.4
20.2
17.9
22.4
10.3
4
1.2
3.7
14.8
31
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA


Percent of Normal Precipitation
March 1, 2015 - May 31, 2015
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
425
148
72
141
131
36
45
154
66
89
82
97
152
119
62
139
42
32
62
311
89
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
March 1, 2015 - May 31, 2015
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
88
84
87
86
90
85
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
March 1, 2015 - May 31, 2015
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
59
57
57
54
57
63
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Average Temperature (°F)
March 1, 2015 - May 31, 2015
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
74
75
75
73
75
74
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
March 1, 2015 - May 31, 2015
+12
+10
+8
+6
+4
+2
0
-2
-4
-6
-8
-10
-12
-2
-1
0
0
1
1
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Spring 2015

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	65	3	17.03	1.43
HUNTSVILLE	64	4	17.64	1.18
MOBILE	70	3	25.91	7.55
MONTGOMERY	69	4	12.84	-2.07
AK ANCHORAGE	40	4	1.98	0.12
BARROW	8	6	1.39	1.06
COLD BAY	37	3	10.34	2.91
FAIRBANKS	36	6	0.94	-0.15
JUNEAU	44	3	12.22	2.27
KING SALMON	38	5	6.45	3.37
KODIAK	41	3	20.20	3.19
NOME	23	1	2.80	0.81
AZ FLAGSTAFF	44	1	6.62	1.91
PHOENIX	75	4	1.67	0.19
TUCSON	69	2	0.75	-0.58
AR FORT SMITH	62	1	28.64	15.50
LITTLE ROCK	63	1	22.98	7.58
CA BAKERSFIELD	67	3	1.03	-1.07
EUREKA	50	-1	5.85	-4.23
FRESNO	66	4	1.88	-1.47
LOS ANGELES	63	2	1.03	-2.24
REDDING	65	6	2.56	-6.65
SACRAMENTO	63	3	2.14	-2.21
SAN DIEGO	65	3	3.34	0.13
SAN FRANCISCO	59	3	1.36	-3.45
STOCKTON	63	2	1.32	-2.42
CO ALAMOSA	44	3	2.60	0.90
CO SPRINGS	48	2	9.91	4.84
DENVER	49	3	7.20	2.54
GRAND JUNCTION	52	0	4.23	1.39
PUEBLO	51	1	7.54	3.83
CT BRIDGEPORT	49	0	7.94	-4.23
HARTFORD	49	0	7.39	-4.74
DC WASHINGTON	59	3	9.37	-0.82
DE WILMINGTON	53	1	12.07	0.56
FL DAYTONA BEACH	74	4	8.91	-0.73
FT LAUDERDALE	78	4	6.70	-6.34
FT MYERS	78	4	5.66	-2.17
JACKSONVILLE	71	4	6.04	-4.51
KEY WEST	79	2	9.20	1.80
MELBOURNE	75	4	6.74	-2.20
MIAMI	79	3	7.74	-3.70
ORLANDO	76	4	5.89	-3.81
PENSACOLA	71	3	17.48	2.79
ST PETERSBURG	76	3	8.66	0.65
TALLAHASSEE	73	6	9.34	-5.67
TAMPA	77	5	12.59	5.10
WEST PALM BEACH	78	4	10.65	-1.99
GA ATHENS	65	4	13.43	1.23
ATLANTA	65	3	15.21	2.26
AUGUSTA	65	2	8.83	-1.79
COLUMBUS	67	2	12.11	-1.10
MACON	66	3	9.70	-1.31
SAVANNAH	69	3	9.77	-0.80
HI HILO	73	0	30.98	-3.98
HONOLULU	75	-1	1.20	-2.58
KAHULUI	75	1	14.83	10.07
LIHUE	75	1	3.98	-5.47
ID BOISE	54	3	2.61	-1.34
LEWISTON	55	4	2.57	-1.41
POCATELLO	49	3	3.60	-0.47
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	48	0	8.63	-1.08
MOLINE	51	1	6.01	-4.98
PEORIA	54	3	9.05	-1.51
ROCKFORD	49	1	9.27	-0.76
SPRINGFIELD	55	2	9.62	-0.95
IN EVANSVILLE	57	1	16.91	3.13
FORT WAYNE	49	0	10.36	0.21
INDIANAPOLIS	53	1	9.98	-1.42
SOUTH BEND	49	0	9.19	-0.82
IA BURLINGTON	53	1	6.54	-4.43
CEDAR RAPIDS	49	0	7.87	-1.43
DES MOINES	54	4	7.33	-2.71
DUBUQUE	48	1	8.48	-1.70
SIOUX CITY	52	3	6.94	-1.56
WATERLOO	49	1	8.83	-0.68
KS CONCORDIA	55	2	6.55	-2.45
DODGE CITY	56	2	12.42	5.33
GOODLAND	52	3	10.71	4.54
HILL CITY	54	3	7.11	-0.06
TOPEKA	56	2	12.60	2.04
WICHITA	58	3	14.67	5.23
KY JACKSON	58	2	18.29	4.96
LEXINGTON	56	1	20.94	8.08
LONDON-CORBIN	58	2	12.45	-0.86
LOUISVILLE	59	3	21.02	7.82
PADUCAH	58	1	18.32	4.35
LA BATON ROUGE	71	4	22.63	6.66
LAKE CHARLES	70	2	25.95	12.71
NEW ORLEANS	73	4	27.47	12.59
SHREVEPORT	67	1	24.44	10.59
ME BANGOR	40	-3	6.16	-4.00
CARIBOU	37	-1	6.74	-1.74
PORTLAND	45	1	9.13	-3.09
MD BALTIMORE	54	1	11.06	0.24
MA BOSTON	48	-1	6.55	-4.14
WORCESTER	46	1	5.99	-6.51
MI ALPENA	41	1	6.76	-0.29
DETROIT	49	1	8.94	0.32
FLINT	48	3	5.95	-2.14
GRAND RAPIDS	47	1	8.58	-0.84
HOUGHTON LAKE	42	0	6.81	-0.10
LANSING	47	1	5.80	-2.33
MUSKEGON	46	1	9.13	0.91
TRAVERSE CITY	43	0	7.35	0.35
MN DULUTH	41	2	5.55	-1.18
INT'L FALLS	39	0	6.15	1.26
MINNEAPOLIS	48	2	6.64	-0.77
ROCHESTER	46	2	11.24	2.81
ST. CLOUD	44	1	8.08	1.48
MS JACKSON	67	3	18.08	1.50
MERIDIAN	66	2	12.22	-5.20
TUPELO	63	2	23.25	6.21
MO COLUMBIA	56	2	10.51	-1.73
JOPLIN	58	1	16.19	3.18
KANSAS CITY	56	2	14.43	3.22
SPRINGFIELD	57	1	12.80	0.10
ST JOSEPH	55	1	13.94	3.40
ST LOUIS	59	3	12.04	0.64
MT BILLINGS	49	3	4.37	-0.97
BUTTE	41	2	3.05	-0.82
GLASGOW	47	3	3.26	0.32
GREAT FALLS	46	3	4.40	-0.54
HELENA	48	4	3.02	-0.30
KALISPELL	46	3	2.23	-2.14
MILES CITY	***	***	2.37	-1.80
MISSOULA	47	2	1.71	-2.29
NE GRAND ISLAND	52	2	5.99	-2.73
HASTINGS	52	2	7.61	-1.93
LINCOLN	53	2	13.66	4.32
MCCOOK	53	3	5.82	-1.07
NORFOLK	***	***	6.08	-2.40
NORTH PLATTE	49	1	7.36	0.81
OMAHA/EPPLEY	53	2	9.55	0.04
SCOTTSBLUFF	49	2	11.36	5.71
VALENTINE	49	3	8.77	2.49
NV ELKO	49	4	4.38	1.51
ELY	46	3	2.81	-0.43
LAS VEGAS	70	3	0.78	-0.20
RENO	55	6	1.37	-0.46
WINNEMUCCA	***	***	4.17	1.40
NH CONCORD	44	-1	4.39	-5.05
NJ ATLANTIC CITY	52	1	9.90	-0.99
NEWARK	53	1	11.22	-1.37
NM ALBUQUERQUE	57	1	2.33	0.62
NY ALBANY	47	0	4.38	-5.68
BINGHAMTON	44	0	9.61	-0.40
BUFFALO	46	0	7.64	-1.74
ROCHESTER	47	2	7.45	-0.70
SYRACUSE	46	1	8.24	-1.56
NC ASHEVILLE	59	5	8.40	-4.10
CHARLOTTE	62	1	9.16	-1.84
GREENSBORO	60	2	8.28	-2.95
HATTERAS	60	0	7.68	-4.48
RALEIGH	61	2	11.58	0.96
WILMINGTON	63	0	11.25	-0.31
ND BISMARCK	45	2	6.13	1.60
DICKINSON	44	1	3.16	-1.57
FARGO	45	2	9.13	3.98
GRAND FORKS	43	1	5.48	1.15
JAMESTOWN	44	1	9.74	5.28
MINOT	44	2	3.65	-1.26
WILLISTON	45	3	2.56	-1.11
OH AKRON-CANTON	51	3	10.93	0.43
CINCINNATI	55	1	13.11	0.66
CLEVELAND	49	1	8.83	-0.98
COLUMBUS	52	0	11.57	1.55
DAYTON	53	2	10.96	-0.53
MANSFIELD	49	2	12.63	0.68
TOLEDO	48	0	8.28	-0.72
YOUNGSTOWN	49	2	9.80	-0.03
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	61	1	26.45	15.11
TULSA	61	0	22.58	8.95
OR ASTORIA	51	2	11.18	-4.40
BURNS	47	3	2.91	-0.23
EUGENE	53	3	5.59	-6.53
MEDFORD	57	5	2.38	-1.99
PENDLETON	53	2	3.39	-0.22
PORTLAND	55	3	7.04	-1.69
SALEM	54	3	7.04	-2.02
PA ALLENTOWN	50	1	7.05	-4.47
ERIE	47	0	8.43	-1.42
MIDDLETOWN	53	1	9.15	-1.63
PHILADELPHIA	55	2	10.29	-0.89
PITTSBURGH	51	1	10.68	0.70
WILKES-BARRE	49	0	6.56	-3.10
WILLIAMSPORT	49	0	9.62	-0.87
PR SAN JUAN	81	2	5.16	-5.98
RI PROVIDENCE	48	-1	10.60	-1.65
SC CHARLESTON	67	2	7.29	-3.15
COLUMBIA	66	3	8.52	-2.22
FLORENCE	65	2	8.09	-2.01
GREENVILLE	63	4	11.26	-2.17
MYRTLE BEACH	65	3	11.95	3.05
SD ABERDEEN	46	1	7.17	1.31
HURON	47	1	5.33	-1.63
RAPID CITY	47	2	7.62	1.77
SIOUX FALLS	49	4	5.33	-2.52
TN BRISTOL	58	3	9.58	-1.88
CHATTANOOGA	63	3	16.21	1.51
JACKSON	60	0	15.77	-0.11
KNOXVILLE	61	3	10.34	-3.50
MEMPHIS	64	2	14.57	-1.95
NASHVILLE	61	2	14.18	0.31
TX ABILENE	65	0	9.12	3.21
AMARILLO	57	1	12.47	7.51
AUSTIN	67	-1	19.82	10.13
BEAUMONT	71	2	27.00	13.58
BROWNSVILLE	75	1	16.16	10.79
COLLEGE STATION	69	1	20.35	9.26
CORPUS CHRISTI	72	0	26.81	19.55
DALLAS/FT WORTH	64	-1	25.04	13.63
DEL RIO	70	-1	14.09	9.11
EL PASO	66	1	1.66	0.79
GALVESTON	71	1	16.04	7.02
HOUSTON	71	2	26.61	14.50
LUBBOCK	60	0	13.66	9.30
MIDLAND	64	0	6.30	3.36
SAN ANGELO	66	1	12.61	6.93
SAN ANTONIO	70	1	19.08	9.87
VICTORIA	71	1	23.68	13.35
WACO	65	-1	16.60	6.67
WICHITA FALLS	62	-1	22.51	13.70
UT SALT LAKE CITY	54	3	7.22	1.20
VT BURLINGTON	45	1	6.46	-2.06
VA LYNCHBURG	56	1	9.00	-2.40
NORFOLK	59	1	8.82	-2.38
RICHMOND	59	2	10.72	-0.50
ROANOKE	58	2	11.05	-0.64
WASH/DULLES	54	1	8.84	-2.15
WA OLYMPIA	51	3	8.53	-2.61
QUILLAYUTE	49	2	21.57	-2.36
SEATTLE-TACOMA	54	3	7.07	-1.04
SPOKANE	51	4	3.80	-0.61
YAKIMA	56	7	2.53	0.79
WV BECKLEY	54	3	13.29	1.85
CHARLESTON	56	2	14.00	2.55
ELKINS	51	2	16.13	3.91
HUNTINGTON	56	1	14.99	3.42
WI EAU CLAIRE	46	1	8.86	0.40
GREEN BAY	46	2	5.97	-1.40
LA CROSSE	50	2	11.38	2.62
MADISON	48	2	9.31	0.43
MILWAUKEE	46	1	8.48	-0.95
WAUSAU	45	1	9.98	1.68
WY CASPER	44	1	6.19	1.39
CHEYENNE	45	3	9.04	3.96
LANDER	45	1	8.96	3.27
SHERIDAN	46	2	7.25	2.07

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

June 8 – 14, 2015

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures were above normal across most of the U.S., with most of the Pacific Northwest more than 9°F above normal during the week. Much of the Corn Belt saw warm weather, with areas from northern Texas to the Northeast more than 6°F above normal. With numerous locations in Illinois and Indiana reporting more than 4 inches of precipitation for the week, flooding was reported in several parts of the region. Parts of Florida also experienced heavy rainfall, with standing water evident in the southwestern portion of the state.

Corn: By June 14, corn emerged had advanced to 97 percent complete, slightly ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. More than 90 percent of the crop was emerged in all estimating states except Colorado, Kansas, and Missouri. Overall, 73 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week and 3 percentage points below the same time last year. Wet conditions led to condition declines of 2 percentage points in the good to excellent categories in Illinois and Indiana, but more favorable conditions in the western Corn Belt led to condition increases of 2 percentage points in Iowa and Nebraska, and 4 points in Minnesota.

Soybeans: Planting progress advanced to 87 percent complete for the 2015 soybean crop, 4 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 75 percent of the soybean crop was emerged by week's end, 6 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Kansas soybean emergence was 40 percentage points, or about 17 days, behind the 5-year average by week's end. Overall, 67 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last week and 6 points below the same time last year. Soybeans in the good to excellent categories dropped 4 percentage points in Illinois and 2 points in Indiana.

Winter Wheat: By week's end, 96 percent of the winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest progress, at 11 percent complete, was 4 percentage points behind last year and 9 points behind the 5-year average. At least 20 percent of the winter wheat crop was harvested during the week in Arkansas, California, Oklahoma, and Texas. Overall, 43 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 13 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Cotton: By June 14, ninety-one percent of the nation's cotton was planted, 3 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. Cotton squaring advanced to 13 percent complete by June 14, equal to last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Squaring progress remained behind historical trends in the middle Mississippi Valley, 26 percentage points behind the 5-year average in Arkansas and 16 points behind in Missouri. Overall, 55 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 5 percentage points from last week and 4 points better than the same time last year. Rainfall benefited the cotton crop in Texas, improving condition ratings in the good to excellent categories to 49 percent by June 14.

Sorghum: Seventy-one percent of the nation's sorghum crop was planted by week's end, 3 percentage points behind last year and 9 points behind the 5-year average. Kansas producers planted 28 percent of their crop during the week. This bought planting in Kansas to 58 percent complete by week's end, 13 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 67 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 14 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Rice: Heading of the 2015 rice crop was mostly limited to Louisiana. Twelve percent of Louisiana's rice was headed by week's end, 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide, 69 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week but equal to the same time last year.

Small Grains: By week's end, 51 percent of the oat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading progress advanced 20 percentage points or more during the week in Iowa, Ohio, and South Dakota. Overall, 67 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week and 3 percentage points better than the same time last year.

By June 14, barley was 45 percent headed in Washington and 22 percent headed in Idaho. Overall, 75 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week but up 10 percentage points from the same time last year.

Nationwide, 70 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week but 2 percentage points lower than the same time last year. Seventy-eight percent of the spring wheat crop was rated in the good to excellent categories in North Dakota, 2 percentage points better than the previous week.

Other Crops: By June 14, ninety-six percent of the peanuts were planted, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. By week's end, 2 percent of the peanut crop was pegging, 6 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 73 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 3 percentage points from last week and 2 points better than the same time last year.

Sunflower producers had planted 86 percent of this year's crop by week's end, 18 percentage points ahead of last year and 20 points ahead of the 5-year average. In North Dakota, 92 percent of the sunflowers were planted and 63 percent of the crop was emerged.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 14, 2015

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

Soybeans Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	76	70	86	85
IL	94	88	90	92
IN	91	89	93	90
IA	99	88	93	93
KS	85	31	57	85
KY	69	61	72	74
LA	97	93	96	96
MI	96	94	97	94
MN	92	97	99	93
MS	90	88	93	96
MO	85	30	42	79
NE	100	83	91	98
NC	70	61	70	68
ND	94	87	97	91
OH	90	92	95	91
SD	97	88	96	93
TN	69	60	72	76
WI	91	95	97	90
18 Sts	91	79	87	90

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

Soybeans Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	72	60	72	75
IL	88	77	84	81
IN	84	70	83	80
IA	94	71	83	85
KS	75	19	30	70
KY	56	42	55	60
LA	91	86	91	91
MI	79	84	92	79
MN	80	88	94	81
MS	85	79	87	91
MO	78	20	28	65
NE	96	59	78	90
NC	62	45	56	56
ND	73	59	80	67
OH	75	78	87	75
SD	86	68	83	71
TN	51	45	55	56
WI	73	77	89	72
18 Sts	81	64	75	77

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

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	5	7	33	45	10
IL	2	3	25	58	12
IN	1	4	24	58	13
IA	0	2	18	66	14
KS	2	10	45	40	3
KY	1	3	15	69	12
LA	3	12	35	40	10
MI	1	2	26	58	13
MN	0	2	24	66	8
MS	3	7	24	44	22
MO	2	13	51	32	2
NE	1	6	25	58	10
NC	1	4	26	63	6
ND	1	2	14	75	8
OH	1	5	25	56	13
SD	0	2	30	54	14
TN	1	5	26	56	12
WI	0	1	13	63	23
18 Sts	1	5	27	56	11
Prev Wk	1	4	26	58	11
Prev Yr	1	3	23	60	13

Corn Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2015	5-Yr Avg
CO	99	72	89	95
IL	100	96	100	98
IN	95	93	97	94
IA	99	96	98	97
KS	98	79	89	98
KY	95	90	96	95
MI	93	91	97	94
MN	93	98	99	94
MO	100	86	89	96
NE	99	89	97	99
NC	100	95	100	100
ND	86	72	93	87
OH	92	91	97	91
PA	80	90	97	85
SD	96	87	95	95
TN	99	97	98	98
TX	100	88	94	98
WI	86	94	97	88
18 Sts	96	91	97	95

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

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	0	2	33	61	4
IL	1	3	20	57	19
IN	1	4	22	57	16
IA	0	1	15	65	19
KS	3	11	36	43	7
KY	1	3	17	64	15
MI	1	2	22	59	16
MN	0	1	22	66	11
MO	3	12	33	47	5
NE	1	5	27	58	9
NC	1	7	26	49	17
ND	1	4	20	70	5
OH	0	2	18	60	20
PA	0	1	12	72	15
SD	0	4	26	60	10
TN	1	4	17	58	20
TX	2	5	25	47	21
WI	0	2	14	62	22
18 Sts	1	4	22	59	14
Prev Wk	1	3	22	61	13
Prev Yr	1	3	20	59	17

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	6	26	50	15
CA	0	0	15	35	50
LA	0	5	27	52	16
MS	0	2	23	51	24
MO	0	5	42	41	12
TX	1	4	43	45	7
6 Sts	1	4	26	47	22
Prev Wk	1	5	26	48	20
Prev Yr	0	6	25	54	15

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	1	17	66	16
MN	0	3	24	64	9
MT	3	4	33	51	9
ND	1	2	19	66	12
SD	0	8	39	44	9
WA	1	10	36	46	7
6 Sts	1	3	26	59	11
Prev Wk	1	4	26	59	10
Prev Yr	1	3	24	62	10

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 14, 2015

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

Winter Wheat Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	100	100	100	100
CO	95	94	98	92
ID	72	69	92	40
IL	97	98	100	99
IN	96	92	96	98
KS	100	98	99	100
MI	92	76	92	96
MO	100	99	99	100
MT	21	38	63	18
NE	92	85	95	89
NC	100	99	100	100
OH	97	87	94	99
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	95	97	100	88
SD	53	66	79	62
TX	100	100	100	100
WA	90	83	94	73
18 Sts	91	91	96	89

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

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	15	10	39	56
CA	43	40	60	37
CO	0	0	0	1
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	0	0	1	15
IN	0	1	3	8
KS	2	0	2	18
MI	0	0	0	0
MO	0	0	4	22
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	2
NC	30	4	21	46
OH	0	0	1	0
OK	44	13	38	57
OR	0	0	0	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	39	20	47	46
WA	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	15	4	11	20

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

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	6	12	27	44	11
CA	0	0	10	30	60
CO	2	15	31	39	13
ID	0	9	28	51	12
IL	2	8	35	48	7
IN	1	5	27	54	13
KS	10	19	41	28	2
MI	4	3	25	50	18
MO	1	8	50	38	3
MT	2	7	34	37	20
NE	14	20	31	33	2
NC	2	11	32	46	9
OH	1	5	26	53	15
OK	8	18	39	32	3
OR	10	15	42	28	5
SD	12	25	36	25	2
TX	6	14	32	37	11
WA	2	10	45	39	4
18 Sts	7	15	35	35	8
Prev Wk	6	14	37	35	8
Prev Yr	22	22	26	25	5

Cotton Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	91	91	95	96
AZ	100	100	100	100
AR	100	96	99	100
CA	100	97	100	100
GA	95	90	96	95
KS	91	63	76	86
LA	100	97	100	100
MS	98	92	98	99
MO	100	96	100	99
NC	100	92	94	100
OK	84	41	78	83
SC	99	85	92	96
TN	97	93	99	98
TX	92	75	88	94
VA	99	99	100	100
15 Sts	94	81	91	96

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

Cotton Percent Squaring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	14	5	28	18
AZ	36	25	35	38
AR	27	2	9	35
CA	18	30	75	21
GA	16	7	12	17
KS	0	0	0	1
LA	32	21	41	39
MS	11	1	15	22
MO	18	0	0	16
NC	10	3	9	12
OK	14	0	1	4
SC	14	2	11	8
TN	20	3	9	12
TX	10	8	11	13
VA	4	0	17	12
15 Sts	13	7	13	16

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

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	4	15	75	6
AZ	0	0	27	63	10
AR	5	5	25	45	20
CA	0	0	15	25	60
GA	0	4	35	51	10
KS	0	10	30	53	7
LA	1	4	43	40	12
MS	1	8	29	52	10
MO	1	13	55	30	1
NC	1	3	22	62	12
OK	0	0	27	69	4
SC	0	2	62	35	1
TN	3	11	38	42	6
TX	0	8	43	42	7
VA	0	0	12	85	3
15 Sts	0	7	38	47	8
Prev Wk	0	7	43	44	6
Prev Yr	3	9	37	38	13

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 14, 2015

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

Peanuts Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	85	87	94	89
FL	96	94	98	95
GA	98	94	98	97
NC	100	91	96	100
OK	91	86	89	95
SC	100	91	94	98
TX	92	87	94	95
VA	99	96	98	100
8 Sts	96	92	96	96

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

Peanuts Percent Pegging

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	17	NA	1	9
FL	8	NA	3	4
GA	3	NA	2	4
NC	20	NA	0	8
OK	3	NA	0	1
SC	22	NA	4	6
TX	0	NA	0	0
VA	9	NA	0	5
8 Sts	8	NA	2	5

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

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	7	11	60	22
FL	0	1	21	64	14
GA	0	3	25	58	14
NC	0	1	17	69	13
OK	0	3	14	79	4
SC	0	0	41	59	0
TX	0	8	41	50	1
VA	0	0	10	90	0
8 Sts	0	3	24	61	12
Prev Wk	0	4	26	59	11
Prev Yr	0	3	26	62	9

Sorghum Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	99	96	99	100
CO	51	45	62	67
IL	78	68	73	79
KS	59	30	58	71
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	83	46	55	80
NE	97	59	80	93
NM	39	65	80	52
OK	64	61	68	69
SD	76	40	60	82
TX	93	82	83	91
11 Sts	74	56	71	80

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

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	3	25	56	14
CO	0	0	13	83	4
IL	0	7	40	48	5
KS	0	1	28	68	3
LA	6	14	37	41	2
MO	1	6	50	40	3
NE	0	1	38	58	3
NM	0	0	2	96	2
OK	0	1	49	46	4
SD	0	0	37	59	4
TX	6	6	26	39	23
11 Sts	2	3	28	56	11
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	1	4	42	46	7

Barley Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	0	8	65	27
MN	0	2	36	55	7
MT	1	4	33	43	19
ND	0	2	13	75	10
WA	0	6	41	52	1
5 Sts	0	3	22	59	16
Prev Wk	0	2	22	62	14
Prev Yr	1	3	31	55	10

Sunflowers Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2015	5-Yr Avg
CO	49	11	26	57
KS	51	22	44	53
ND	76	76	92	77
SD	65	27	50	58
4 Sts	68	69	86	66

These 4 States planted 84% of last year's sunflower acreage.

Oats Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2015	5-Yr Avg
IA	44	24	49	52
MN	3	18	31	20
NE	50	39	54	56
ND	0	2	7	3
OH	28	13	33	44
PA	32	11	27	38
SD	30	21	49	26
TX	100	100	100	99
WI	13	9	28	26
9 Sts	44	38	51	49

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

Oat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	0	19	65	16
MN	0	0	19	67	14
NE	2	7	26	61	4
ND	2	5	17	68	8
OH	0	2	22	64	12
PA	2	1	12	67	18
SD	0	3	31	57	9
TX	15	18	30	32	5
WI	0	1	14	64	21
9 Sts	4	6	23	56	11
Prev Wk	4	7	23	55	11
Prev Yr	3	8	25	55	9

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 14, 2015

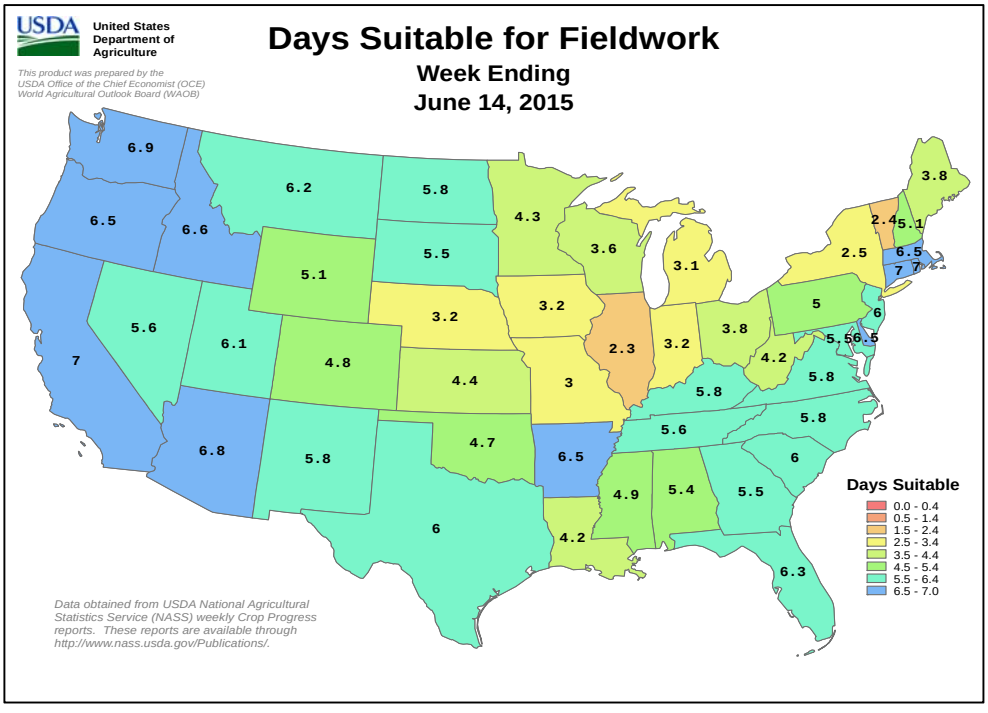
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending Jun 14, 2015

	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	5	29	61	5	NH	0	1	34	63	2
AZ	6	8	49	36	1	NJ	3	8	22	35	32
AR	3	11	39	39	8	NM	7	8	34	41	10
CA	15	20	30	25	10	NY	0	9	30	52	9
CO	2	14	23	45	16	NC	3	21	40	33	3
CT	0	8	57	35	0	ND	1	5	17	60	17
DE	4	11	49	30	6	OH	1	3	26	57	13
FL	2	11	30	49	8	OK	2	8	23	53	14
GA	0	7	28	55	10	OR	2	19	45	30	4
ID	0	5	20	53	22	PA	5	3	28	47	17
IL	0	2	12	61	25	RI	0	0	50	50	0
IN	1	4	22	60	13	SC	2	7	40	48	3
IA	0	1	17	58	24	SD	2	9	31	41	17
KS	2	5	27	53	13	TN	1	7	26	56	10
KY	2	6	24	59	9	TX	1	3	20	50	26
LA	3	9	31	47	10	UT	0	4	28	54	14
ME	0	3	18	44	35	VT	2	6	21	56	15
MD	0	3	16	56	25	VA	2	11	32	49	6
MA	4	15	50	31	0	WA	1	14	41	41	3
MI	2	3	26	49	20	WV	1	8	33	50	8
MN	0	2	23	63	12	WI	1	5	15	56	23
MS	1	6	21	60	12	WY	0	2	14	61	23
MO	0	2	26	57	15	48 Sts	2	7	26	51	14
MT	4	16	41	32	7						
NE	1	4	24	59	12	Prev Wk	2	8	27	48	15
NV	5	20	25	45	5	Prev Yr	5	12	29	45	9

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

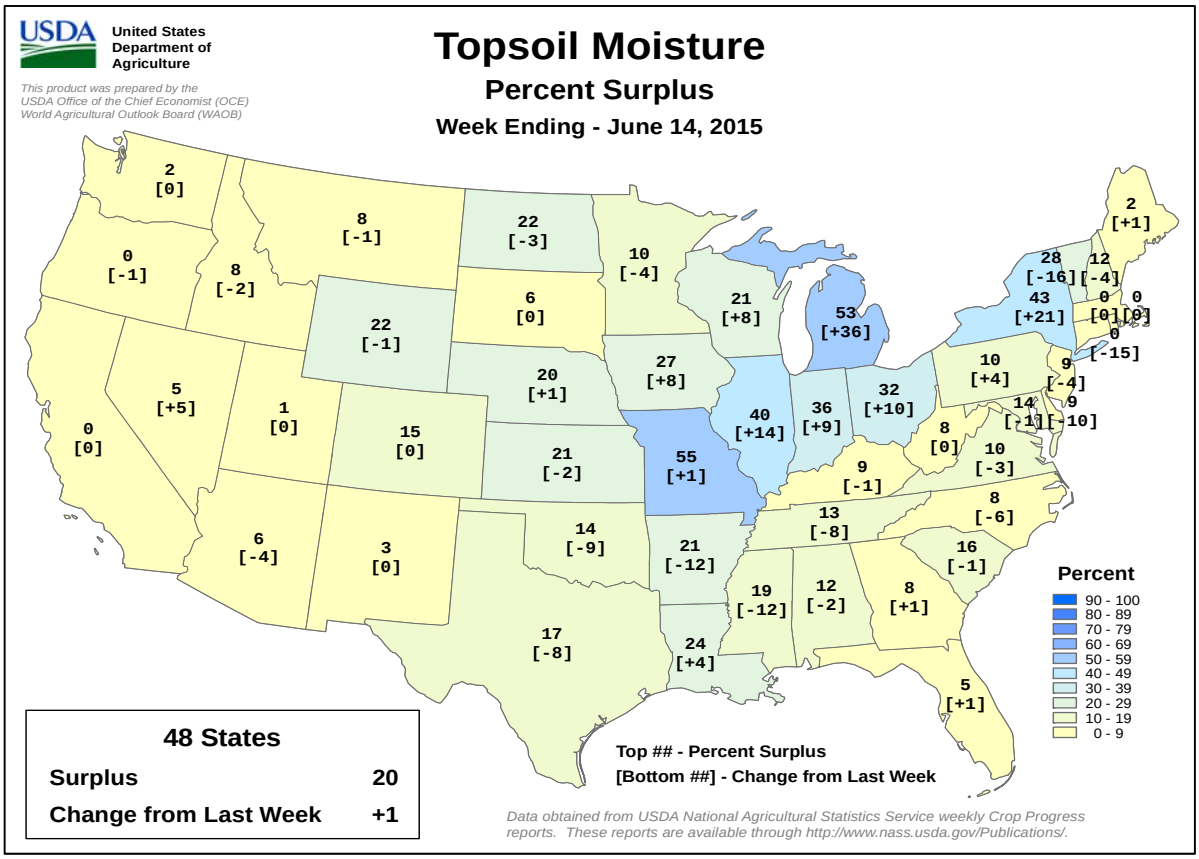
NA - Not Available
*** Revised**

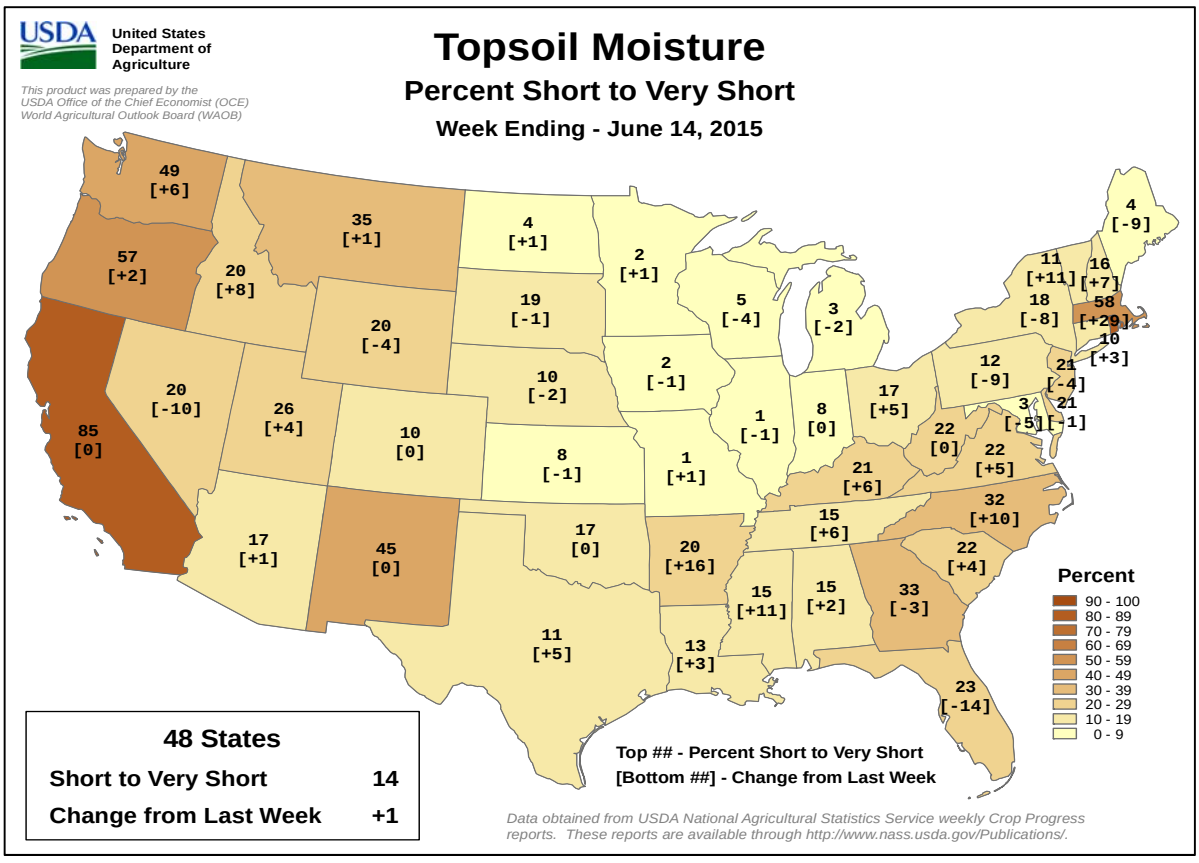


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 14, 2015

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

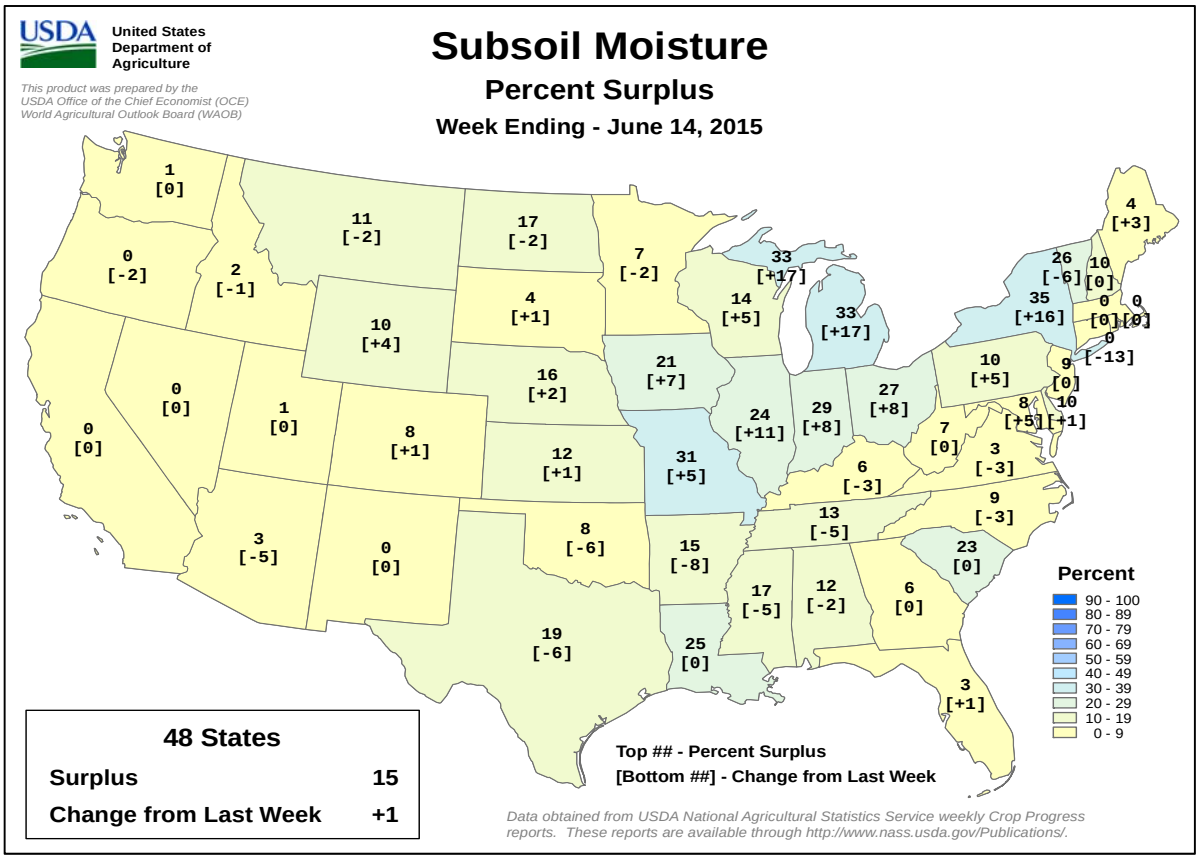


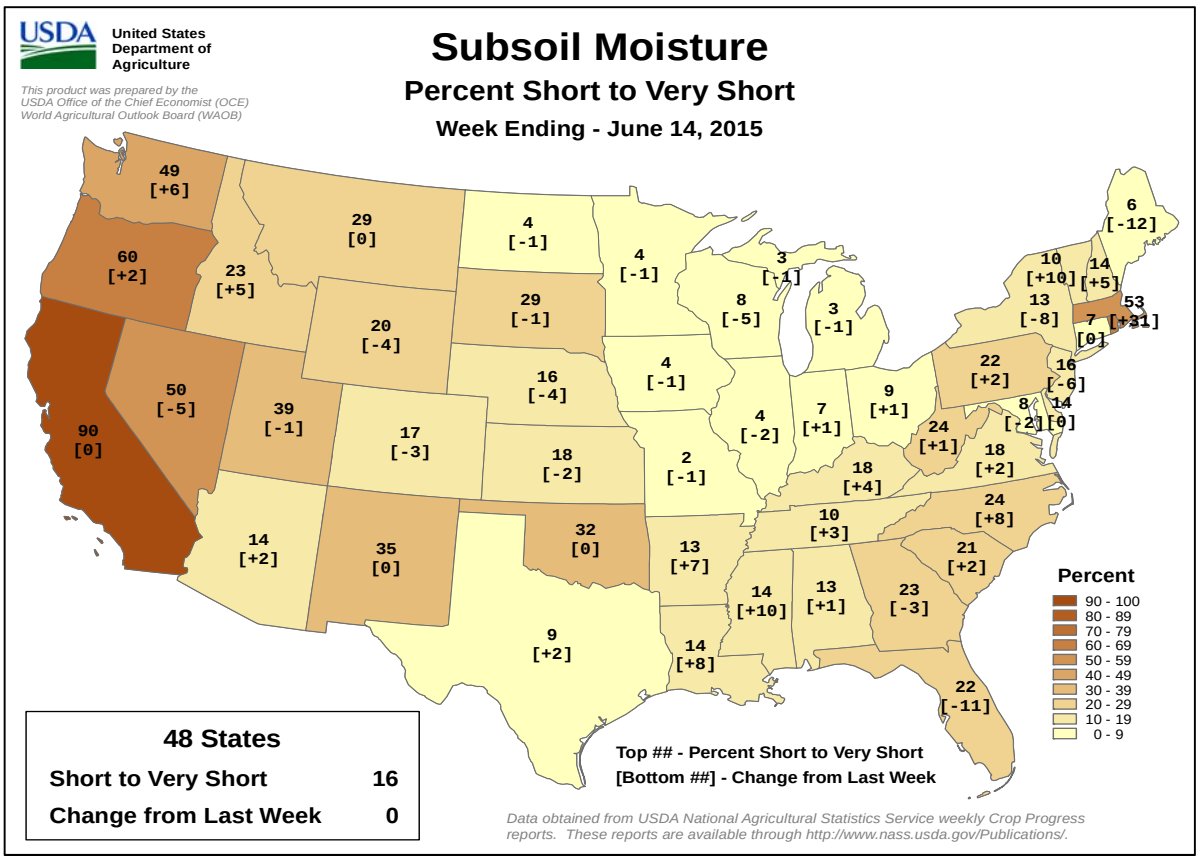


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 14, 2015

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





June 11 ENSO Update

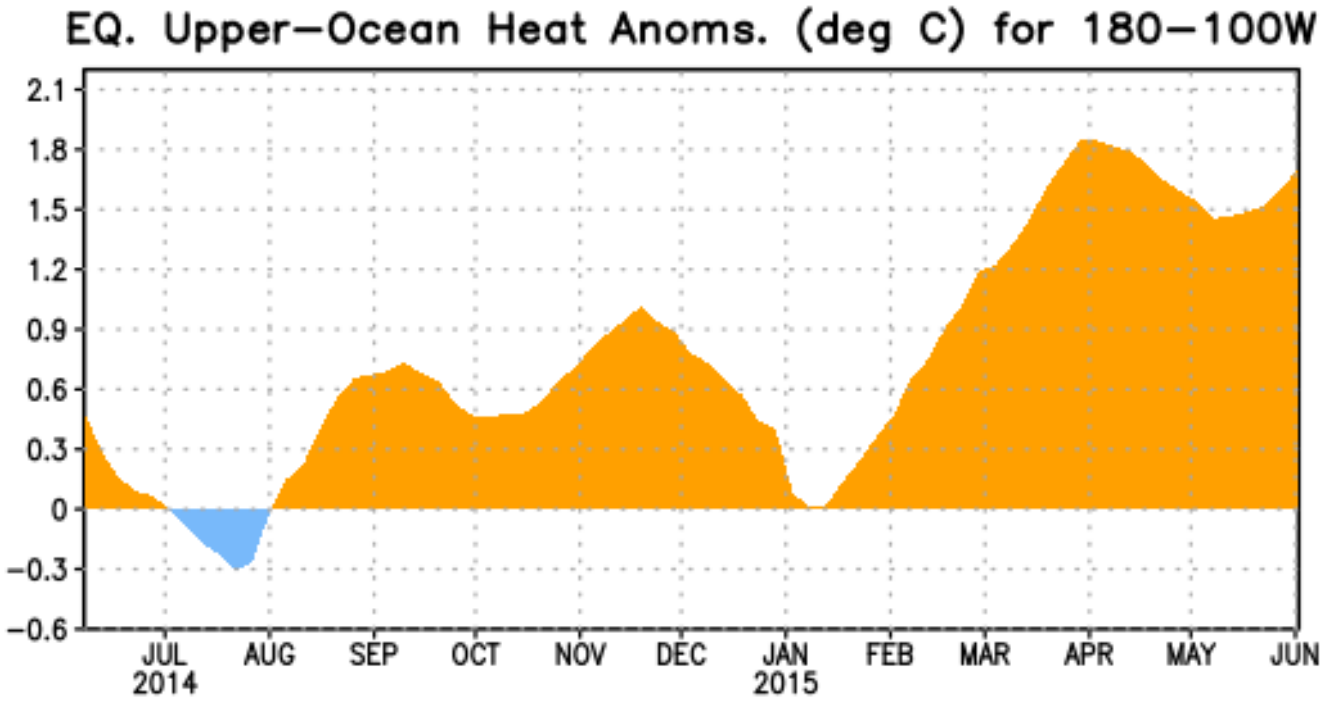


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180º-100ºW). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1981-2010 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: El Niño Advisory

Synopsis: There is a greater than 90% chance that El Niño will continue through Northern Hemisphere fall 2015, and around an 85% chance it will last through the 2015-16 winter.

During May, sea surface temperatures (SST) anomalies increased across the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean. All of the Niño indices were in excess of +1.0°C, with the largest anomalies in the eastern Pacific, indicated by recent weekly values of +1.4°C in Niño-3 and +1.9°C in Niño-1+2. After a slight decline in April, positive subsurface temperature anomalies strengthened during May (Fig. 1) in association with the progress of a downwelling oceanic Kelvin wave. In addition, anomalous low-level westerly winds remained over most of the equatorial Pacific, and were accompanied by anomalous upper-level easterly winds. The traditional and equatorial Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) were both negative, consistent with enhanced convection over the central and eastern equatorial Pacific and suppressed convection over Indonesia. Collectively, these atmospheric and oceanic features reflect an ongoing and strengthening El Niño.

Nearly all models predict El Niño to continue throughout 2015, with many predicting SST anomalies to increase into the late fall 2015. For the fall and early winter, the consensus of forecasters slightly favors a strong event (3-month values of the Niño-3.4 index +1.5°C or greater), relative to a weaker event. However, this prediction may vary in the months ahead as strength forecasts are the most challenging aspect of ENSO prediction. A moderate, weak, or even no El Niño remains possible, though at increasingly lesser odds. There is a greater than 90% chance that El Niño will continue through Northern Hemisphere fall 2015, and around an 85% chance it will last through the 2015-16 winter (click CPC/IRI consensus forecast for the chance of each outcome for each 3-month period).

Across the contiguous United States, temperature and precipitation impacts associated with El Niño are expected to remain minimal during the Northern Hemisphere summer and increase into the late fall and winter (the 3-month seasonal outlook will be updated on Thursday June 18). El Niño will likely be a contributor to a below normal Atlantic hurricane season, and above-normal hurricane seasons in both the central and eastern Pacific hurricane basins (click Hurricane season outlook for more).

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts are also updated monthly in the Forecast Forum of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. Additional perspectives and analysis are also available in an ENSO blog. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for **9 July 2015**. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

June 7-13, 2015

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Locally heavy rain alleviated late-spring dryness in western and southern growing areas, while increasingly dry conditions stressed reproductive to filling winter crops in northern Europe.

WESTERN FSU: Sunny, warm weather advanced winter wheat toward maturity following recent beneficial rainfall.

EASTERN FSU: Despite lingering showers, there were enough days suitable for fieldwork to allow spring wheat planting to near completion in northern growing areas.

MIDDLE EAST: Locally heavy late-season showers benefited filling winter wheat in Turkey but continued to hamper maturation and harvesting.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Dry, hot weather allowed wheat drydown and harvesting to proceed at a rapid pace.

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon rainfall moved into central India, encouraging cotton and oilseed planting.

EAST ASIA: Showers in northeastern and southern China maintained favorable moisture levels for summer crops.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon showers overspread Thailand, but the rainfall remained uncharacteristically light.

AUSTRALIA: Unseasonably warm, mostly dry weather increased evaporative losses, reducing topsoil moisture which is needed for early winter crop development.

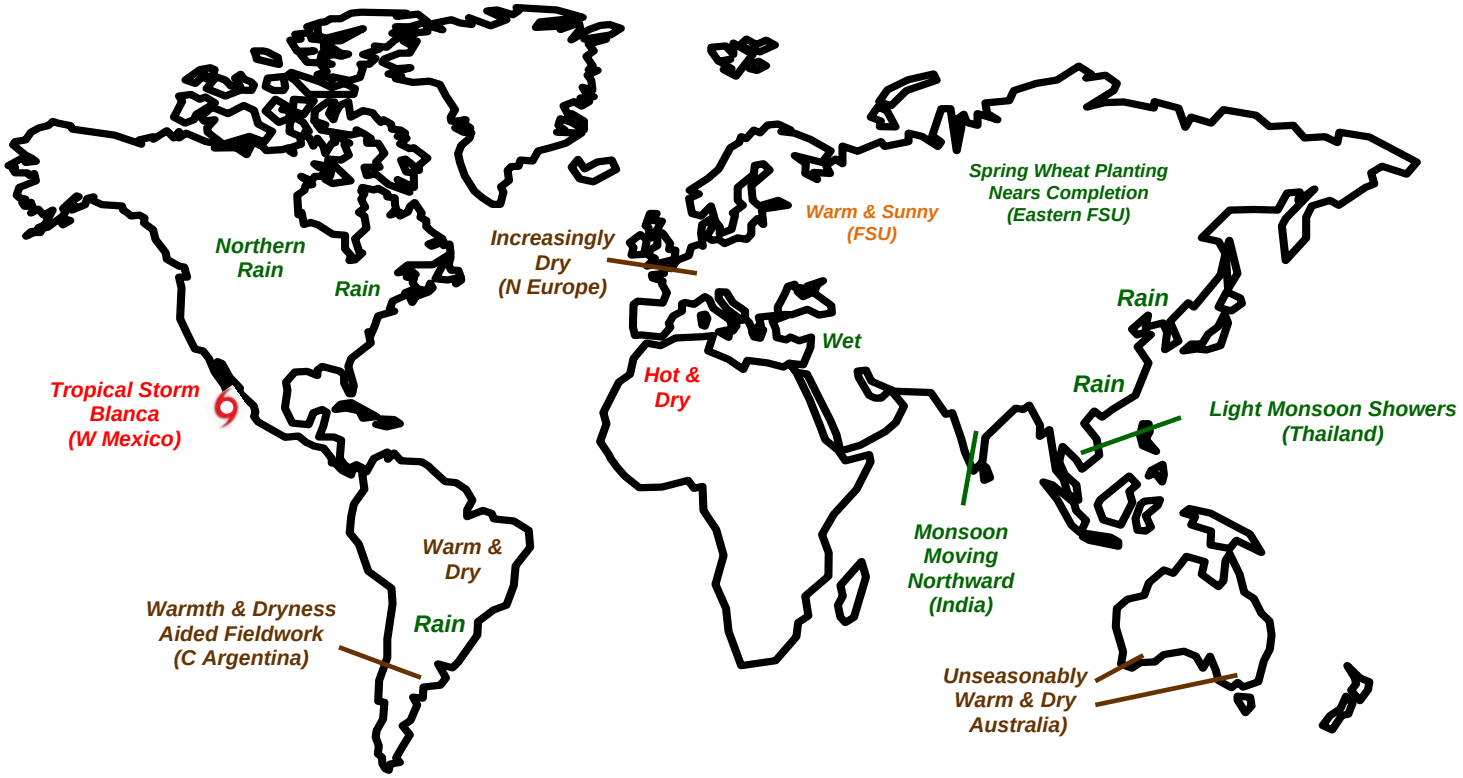
ARGENTINA: Mild, dry weather favored corn and soybean harvesting, but rain returned to the northeastern cotton belt.

BRAZIL: Warmth and dryness fostered rapid development of corn and cotton in central Brazil and spurred sugarcane and coffee harvesting in the southeast.

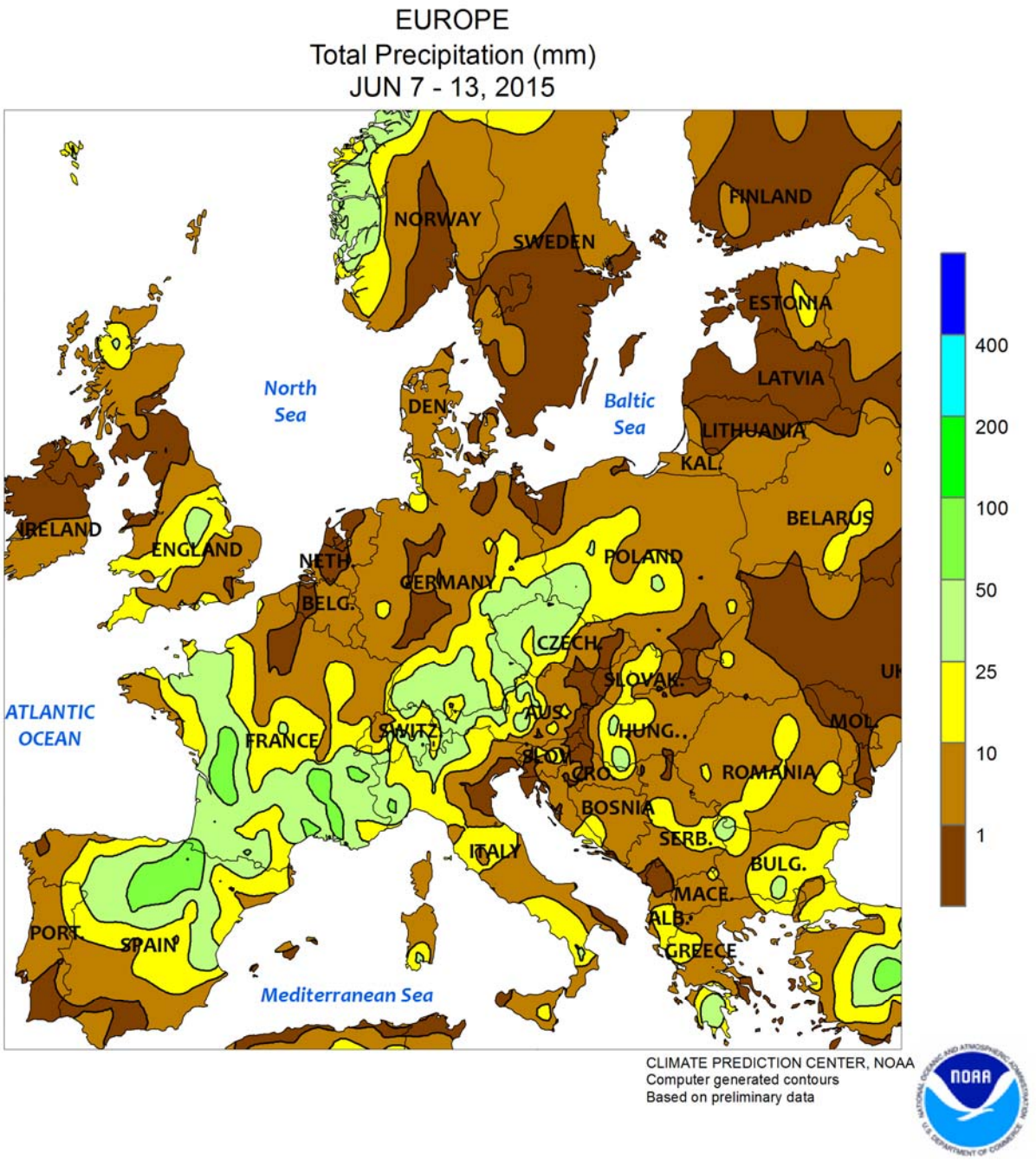
MEXICO: Tropical Storm Blanca brought locally heavy showers to some western watersheds.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Beneficial rain overspread northern agricultural districts, but pockets of dryness persisted.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Much-needed rain benefited winter wheat, pastures, and emerging summer crops.



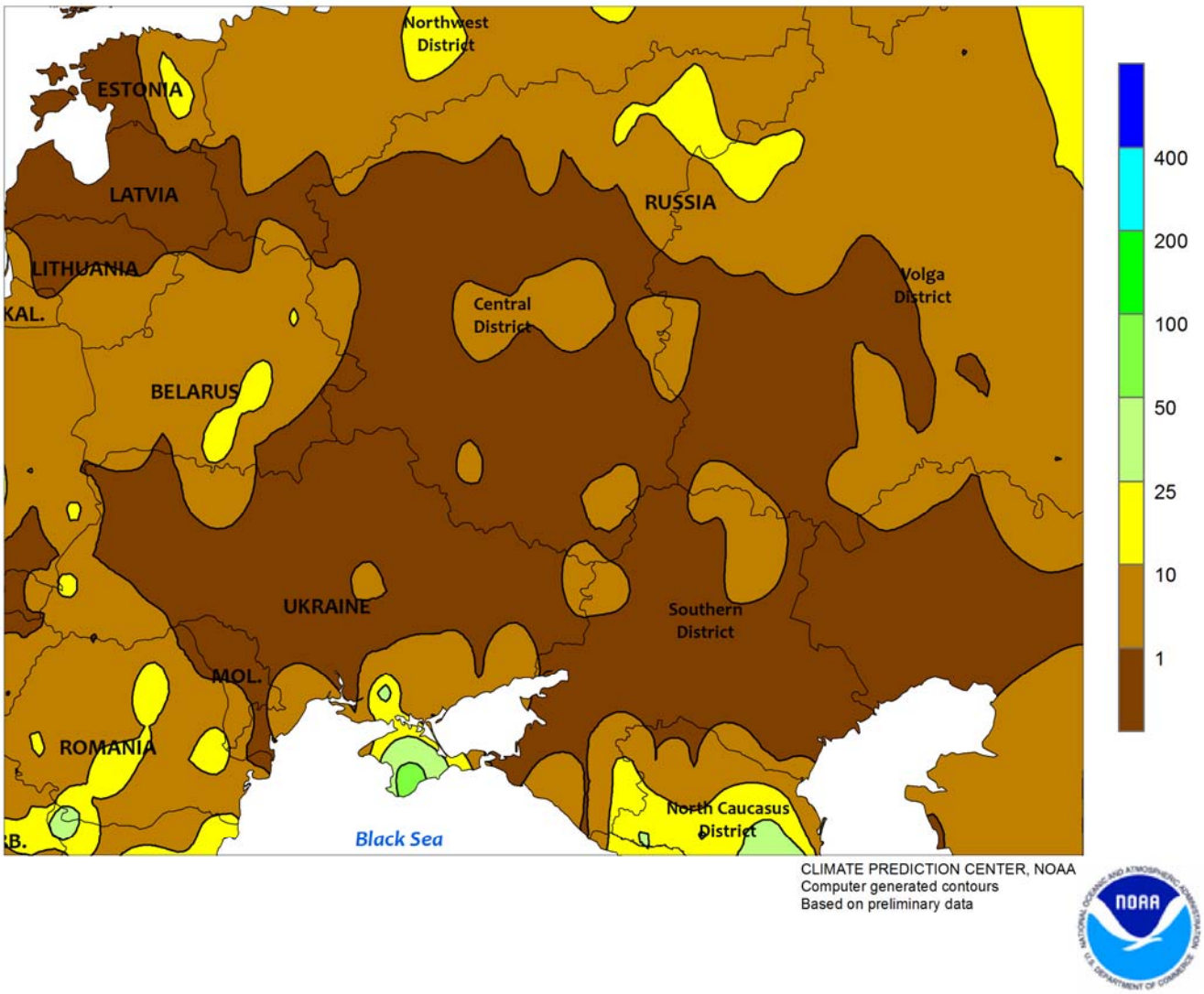
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



EUROPE

The return of locally heavy rain alleviated dryness in western and southern Europe, while drier-than-normal conditions persisted in northern growing areas. After a month-long dry spell, moderate to heavy showers and thunderstorms (10-70 mm, locally more) overspread crop areas from central Spain and western France into southern Germany and southwestern Poland. The moisture was timely and well placed for vegetative to reproductive corn, soybeans, and sunflowers, though the rain was generally too late to benefit filling winter wheat and rapeseed. Showers (5-50 mm) were also beneficial for summer crops in Italy and the Balkans, though rainfall coverage was more sporadic. Meanwhile, late-spring dryness persisted from northeastern France and the Low Countries into northern Poland and the Baltic States, reducing moisture supplies for reproductive to filling winter wheat and rapeseed. While the dryness has likely lowered yield prospects, a lack of extreme heat (temperatures averaged within 1°C of normal for the week) has helped mitigate the dryness impacts somewhat. Despite the generally dry weather pattern over northern Europe, light to moderate showers (2-25 mm) sustained favorable conditions for winter wheat and rapeseed in the United Kingdom.

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



WESTERN FSU

Dry, warm weather promoted fieldwork and crop development in the wake of recent beneficial rainfall. Under mostly sunny skies and above-normal temperatures (1-4°C above normal), winter wheat advanced toward maturity from central Ukraine into southern Russia. However, daytime highs (30-33°C) remained below the threshold for heat damage, and rain from the preceding week enabled crops to withstand the warmth without any detrimental impacts. Farther north, winter wheat progressed through the reproductive phases of development in southern portions of the Central and Volga Districts under sunny skies and near-normal temperatures. The region's corn and sunflowers likewise developed favorably with sufficient soil moisture from recent rain, and more showers and thunderstorms were sweeping over southern growing areas as of June 15.

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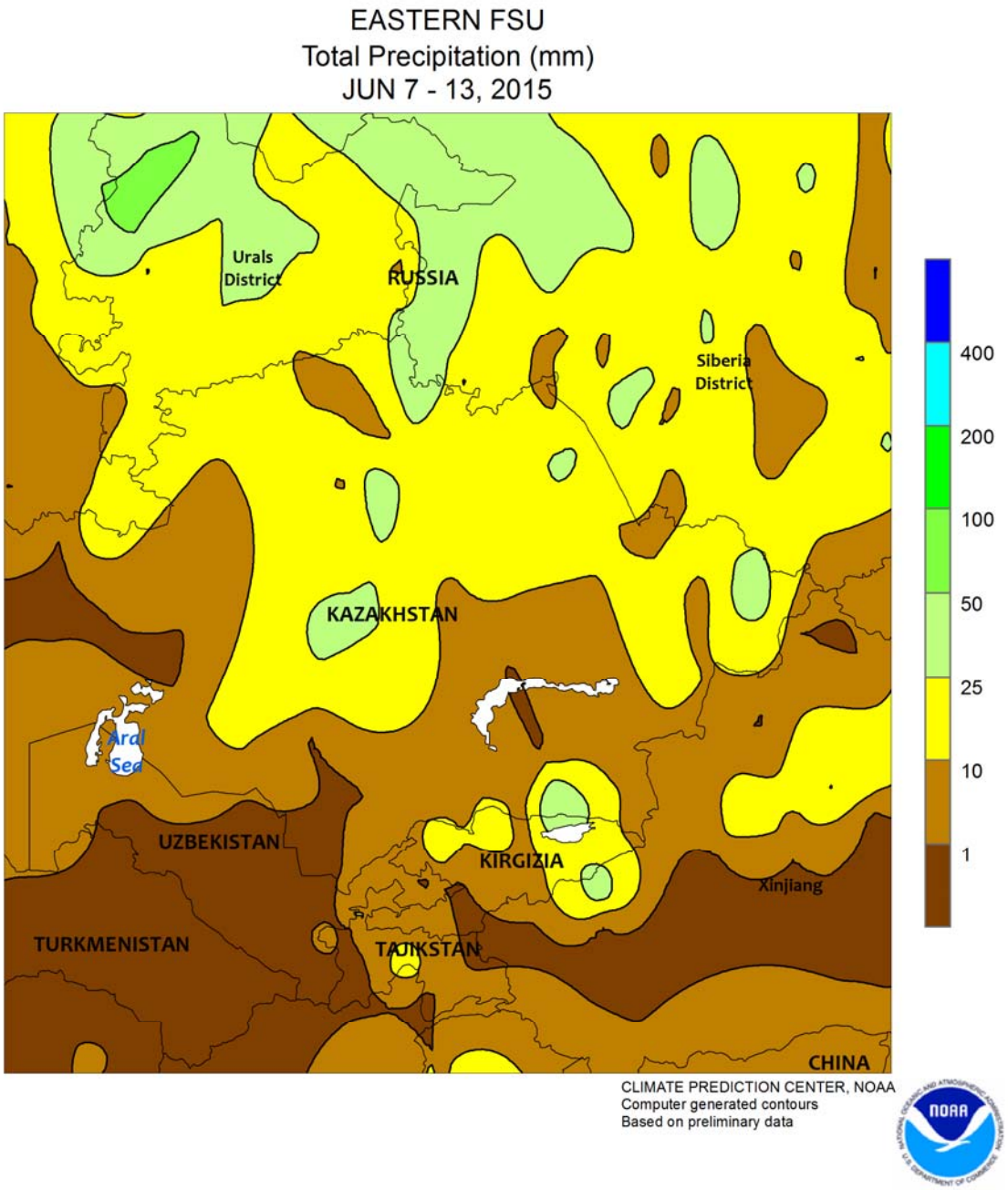

EASTERN FSU

Unsettled weather lingered in the north, though there were enough days suitable for fieldwork to allow spring wheat planting to near completion. Light to moderate showers (10-25 mm, locally more in the western Siberia and northern Urals Districts) sustained adequate to abundant soil moisture for spring wheat growth. Despite the lingering showers, producers were able to nearly complete spring wheat planting in the previously-delayed western growing areas. In the region's southern tier, seasonably dry, hot weather promoted the development of recently-planted cotton across Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, while scattered showers (10-40 mm) provided supplemental moisture to irrigated summer crops in Kyrgyzstan.

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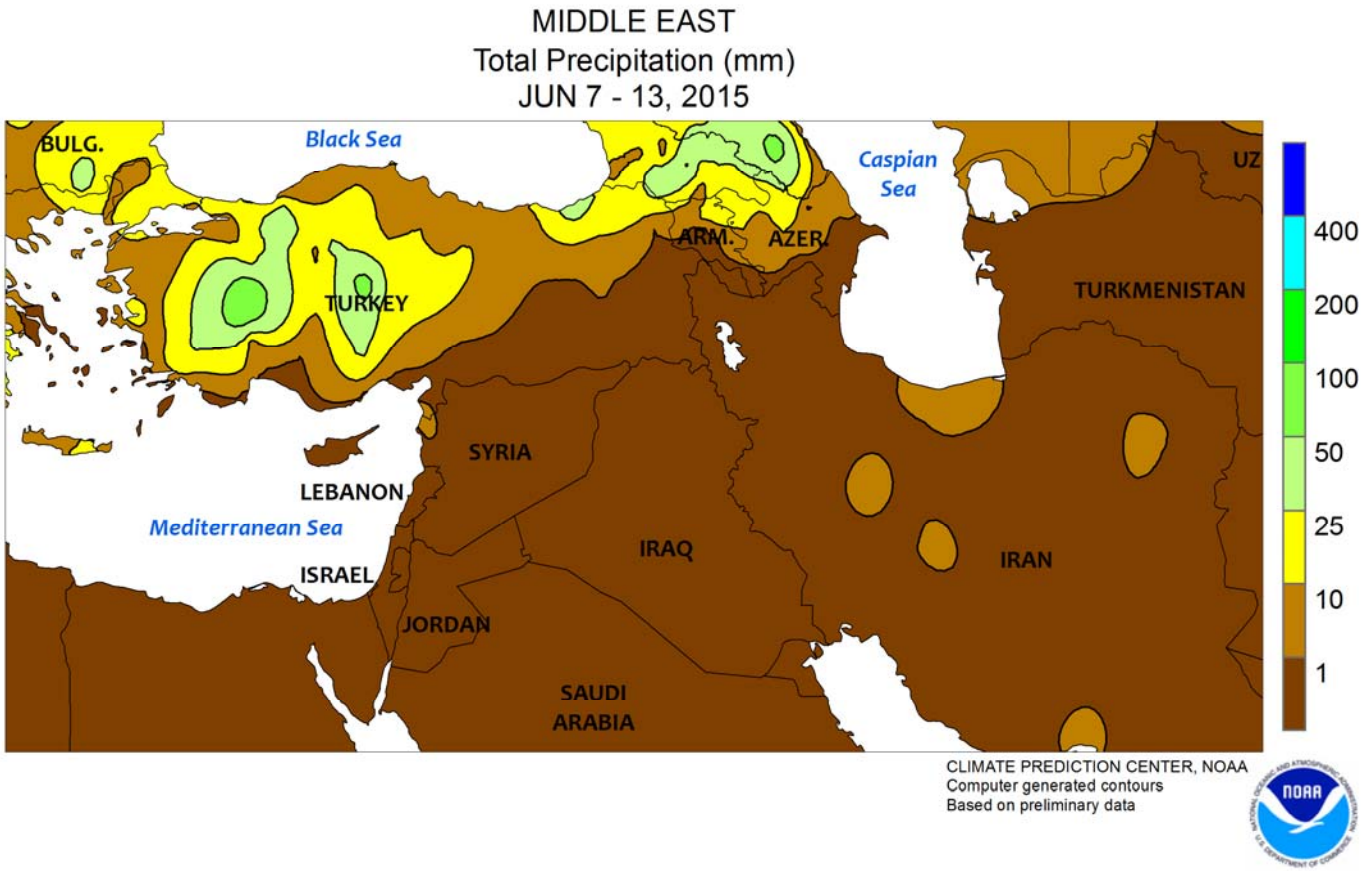
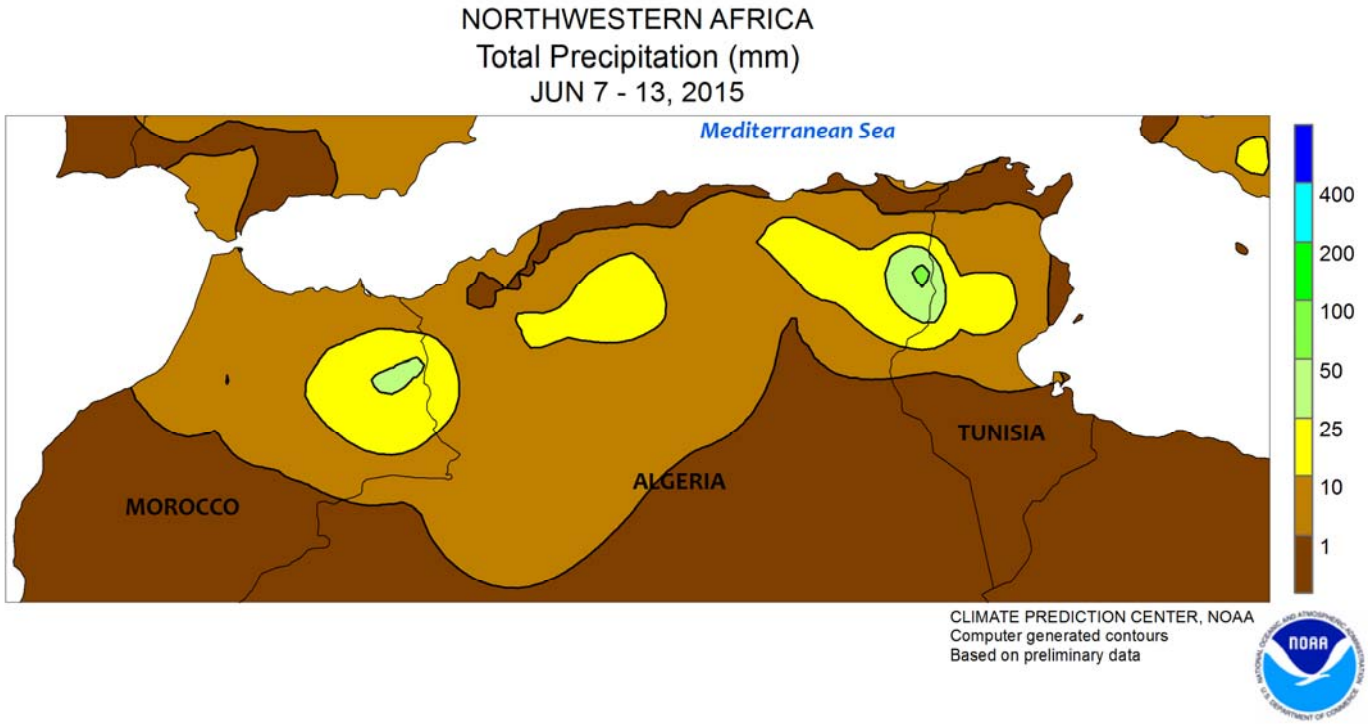


MIDDLE EAST

Additional late-season showers in the north contrasted with seasonably hot, dry conditions in southern and eastern growing areas. A lingering upper-air disturbance triggered moderate to heavy showers and thunderstorms (10-90 mm) over much of central and northwestern Turkey, maintaining excellent prospects for filling winter crops but hampering winter wheat drydown and early harvesting. The rain also benefited vegetative sunflowers, which are grown in the northwestern parts of the country. Elsewhere, sunny skies and excessive heat (35-45°C, as high as 48°C in central and southern Iraq and neighboring portions of southwestern Iran) promoted rapid winter wheat drydown and harvesting but heightened irrigation requirements for specialty crops and orchards.

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

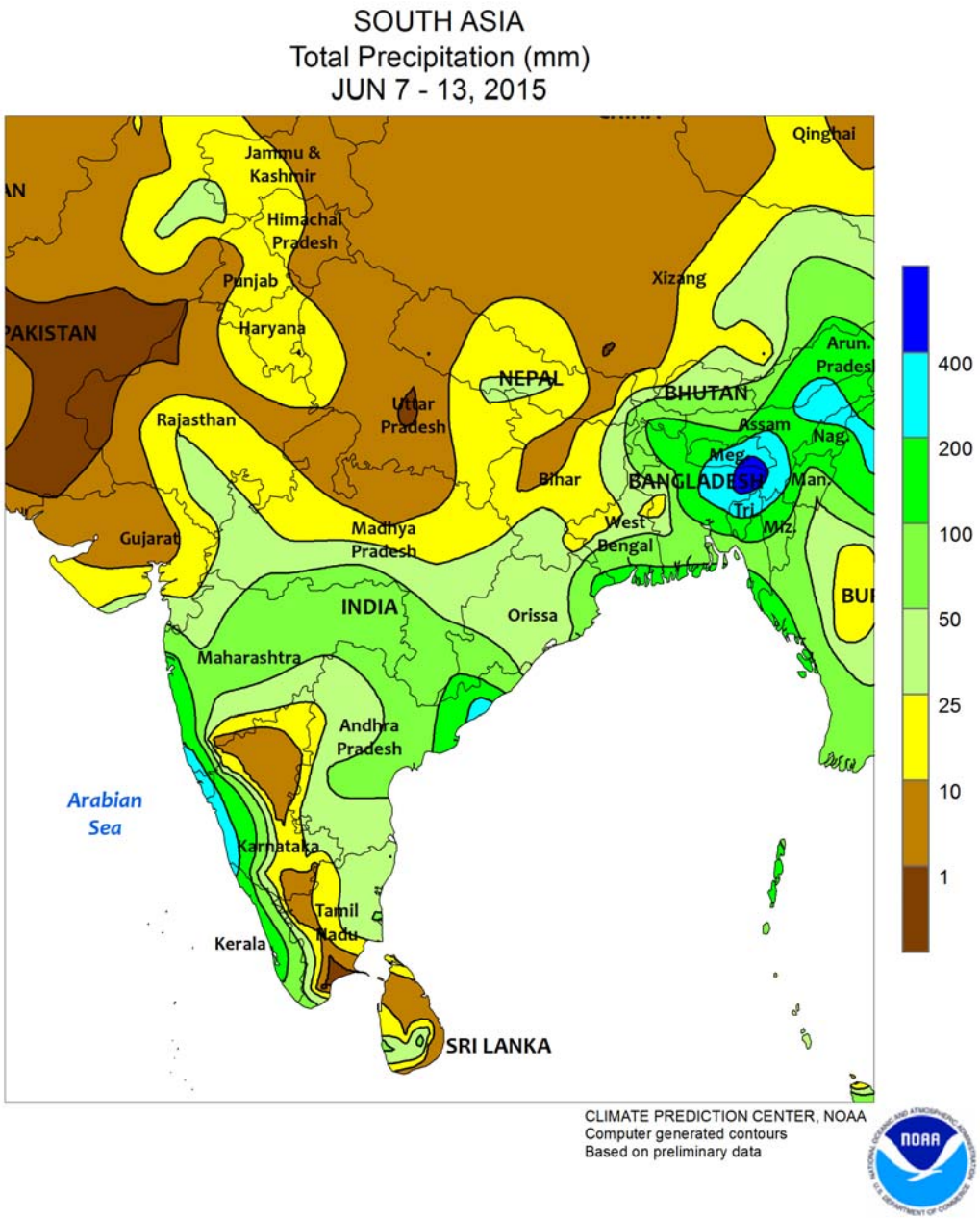


NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Seasonably dry, hot weather promoted winter grain drydown and harvesting. Despite the continuation of an unsettled weather pattern, most of this week's shower activity was outside the major growing areas. However, light to moderate rain (up to 10 mm) may have caused localized fieldwork delays from northern Morocco into northwestern Algeria.

This will be the last weekly summary for Northwest Africa. Coverage will resume in November 2015 to coincide with winter grain planting.

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



SOUTH ASIA

Monsoon rainfall made rapid advancements northward and reached a relatively seasonal position according to the India Meteorological Department. Heavy showers (over 300 mm) thrashed the coastal area of Karnataka, with 25 to nearly 100 mm of rain was reported in Maharashtra and southern Madhya Pradesh as well as Orissa to the east. The onset of rain encouraged planting of cotton and oilseeds in the western states and rice in the eastern ones. Despite the somewhat delayed onset of the monsoon, rainfall thus far has been good in major crop producing states. In addition, temperatures decreased in areas receiving rainfall (highs dipping below 35°C), while heat continued in the northern half of the country where rainfall had yet to become established. Elsewhere in the region, Bangladesh received in excess of 100 mm of rain across a large portion of the main rice areas, whereas Sri Lanka experienced rainfall that was generally less than 10 mm for the week. While seasonal rainfall (since April 1) remained on par with the long-term average for the yala rice crop (transplanted in April), the recent dryness raised concerns over maintaining sufficient water levels. In Pakistan, passing showers in the north (10-35 mm) increased downstream water storage, while dry, hot conditions prevailed as cotton and rice planting continued in Punjab and Sindh.

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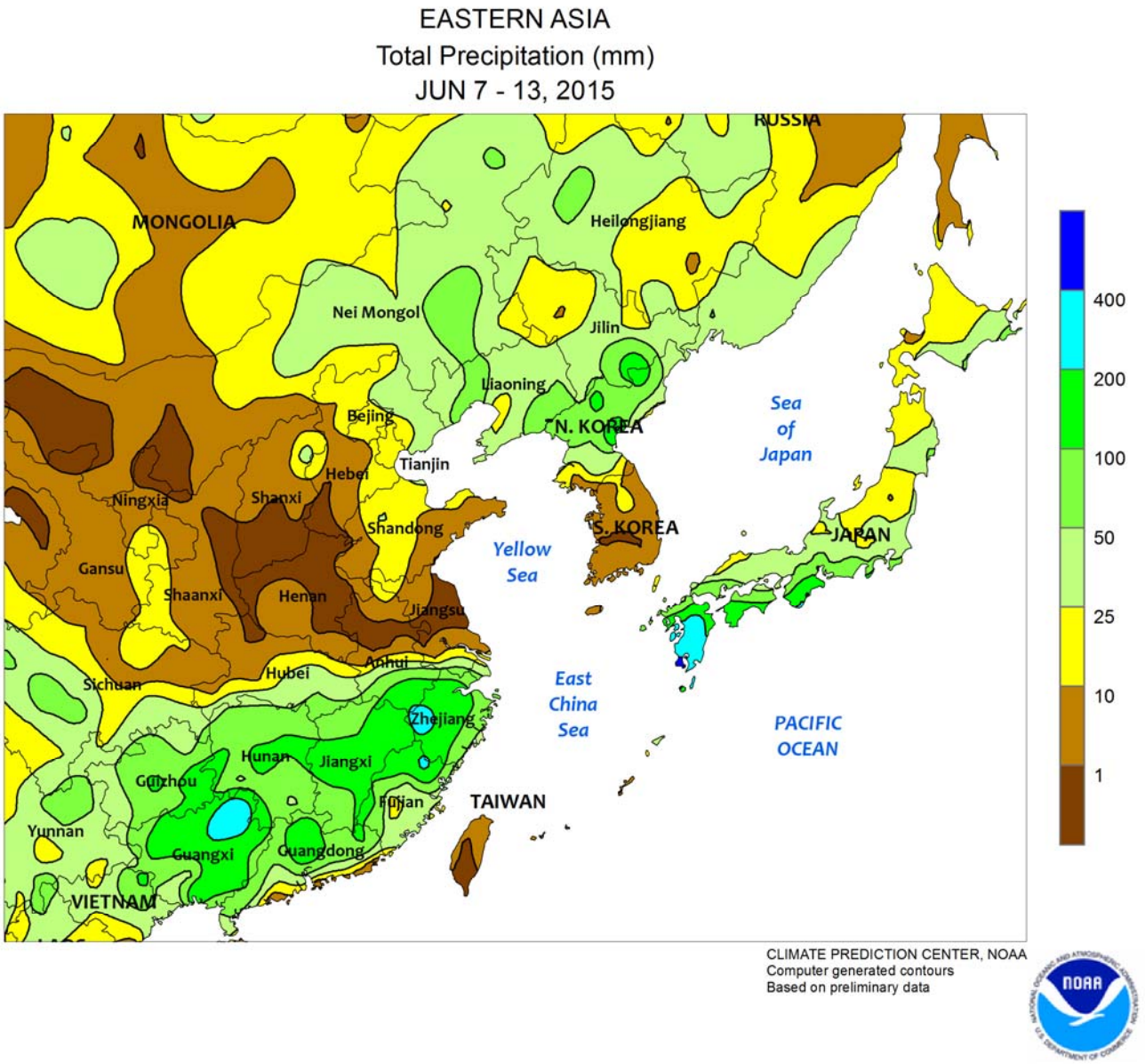
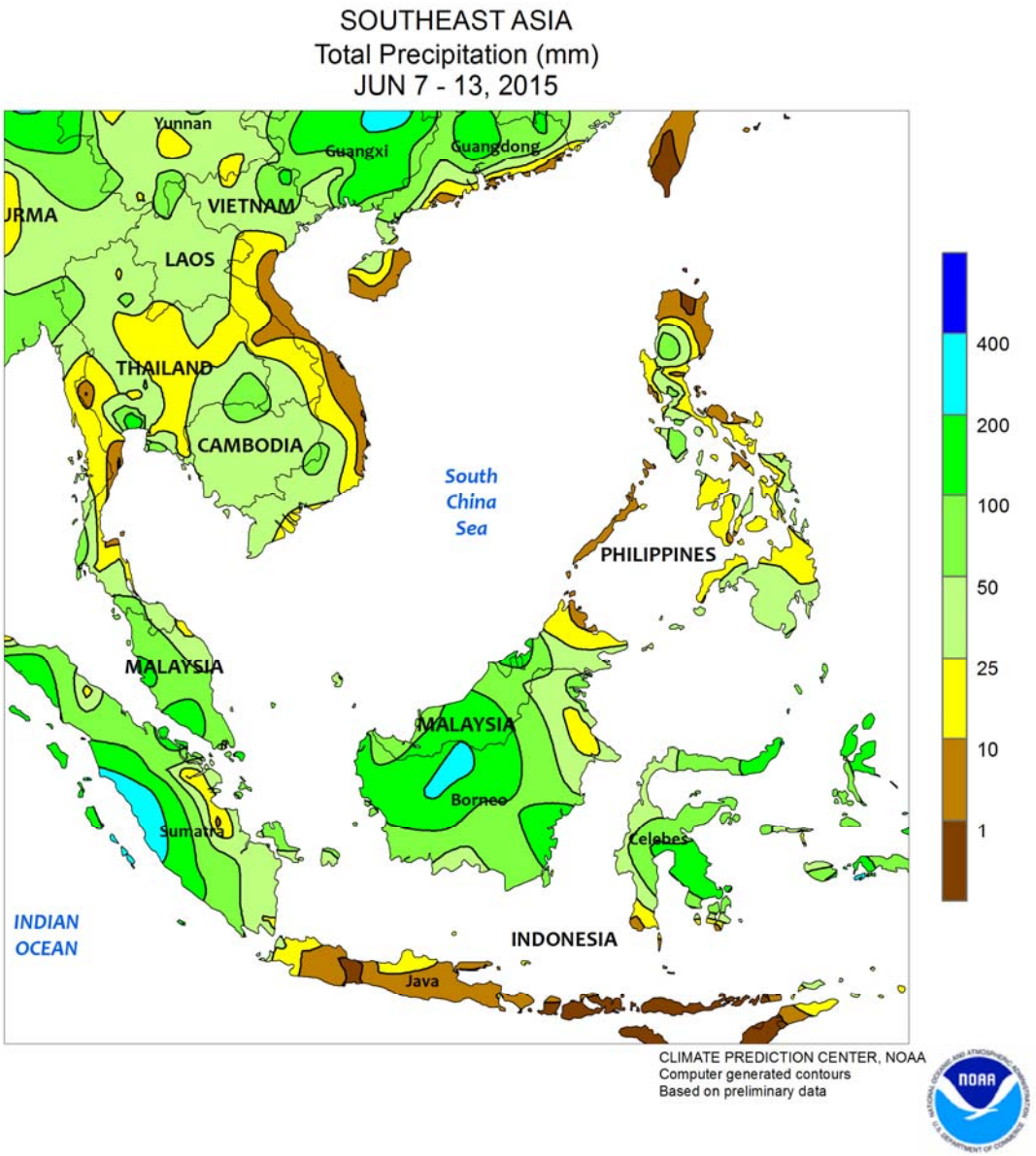


EASTERN ASIA

Showers throughout summer crop areas of eastern China boosted moisture supplies, maintaining favorable prospects. In northeastern China, 10 to over 60 mm of rain boosted soil moisture for vegetative corn and soybeans while maintaining seasonal rainfall (since May 1) that was nearly twice the normal amount in many areas. Similarly, heavy showers in southern China (25-150 mm, nearly 400 mm in Guangxi) maintained high water levels in rice paddies and kept irrigation sources filled. However, the abundant rainfall likely slowed harvesting of early-crop rice and the subsequent transplanting of late-crop rice in many southern provinces. Rainfall amounts decreased rapidly into the Yangtze Valley, with northern sections receiving little if any rainfall, although moisture conditions remained generally favorable for corn, cotton, rice, and soybeans. Meanwhile on the North China Plain, hot, dry weather facilitated winter wheat drydown as harvesting reached its peak and corn, cotton, and groundnut planting accelerated. Once winter wheat harvesting is completed in the next couple of weeks, more rain would be welcomed to ensure good establishment and growth of summer crops. In other parts of the region, showers overspread North Korea during the latter half of the week, with over 50 mm of rain more than doubling all of May's paltry rainfall. South Korea, however, remained dry, as seasonal rainfall deficits continued to mount. In Japan, flooding rainfall (200-400 mm, or more) occurred in the far south, while more seasonable amounts (25-50 mm) maintained good paddy water levels for rice in central and southern Honshu. Temperatures throughout the region were near to above normal, with daytime highs approaching 40°C on the North China Plain.

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



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Monsoon showers were more widespread in northern portions of the region but still unseasonably light. In Thailand, 10 to 25 mm of rain was reported, with localized amounts of 25 to over 70 mm. All of Thailand should be receiving upwards of 50 mm per week at this time of year, and thus far, seasonal (since May 1) rainfall totals have been less than half of normal in many areas. Similar conditions have been experienced in Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam, as well. In addition, the Philippines have also had lackluster rainfall, with improving moisture conditions in Luzon but comparably limited moisture in the Visayan Islands and much of Mindanao. Much of the region's rainfall continued to be unusually far south, as above-normal rain in Malaysia and Indonesia slowed oil palm harvesting.

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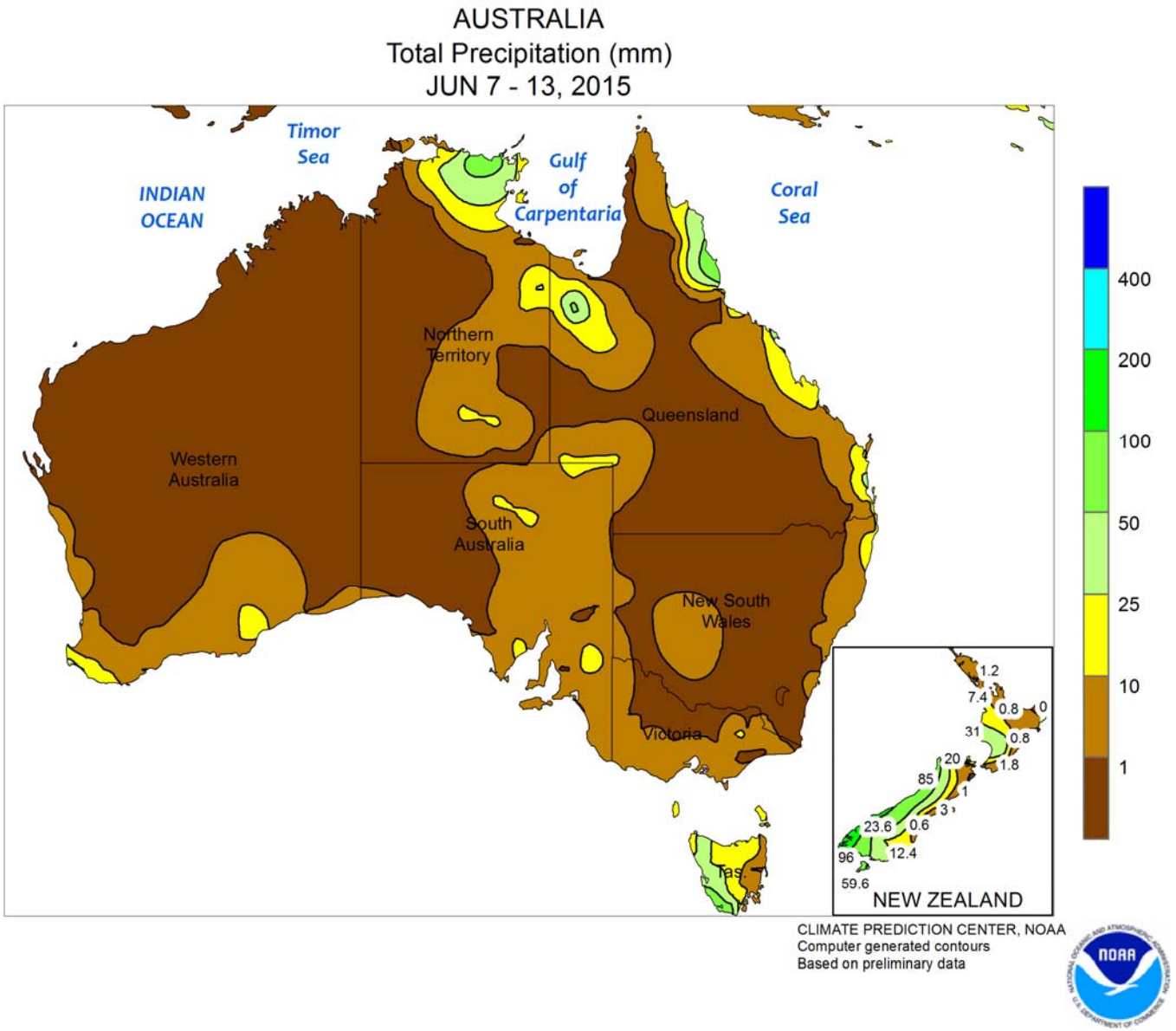

AUSTRALIA

In South Australia, scattered, mostly light showers (1-10 mm) maintained local moisture supplies for vegetative wheat, barley, and canola, aiding establishment. In contrast, unseasonably warm, mostly dry weather dominated the remainder of the wheat belt, favoring fieldwork but reducing topsoil moisture, which is needed to help early winter grain and oilseed development. After a generally good start to the growing season, short-term dryness in Western Australia, New South Wales, and southern Queensland has likely begun to slow wheat, barley, and canola development. More rain is needed soon in these areas to help recharge topsoil moisture and to spur additional growth. Temperatures averaged about 1 to 3°C above normal, with maximum temperatures mostly in the upper 10s and lower 20s degrees C.

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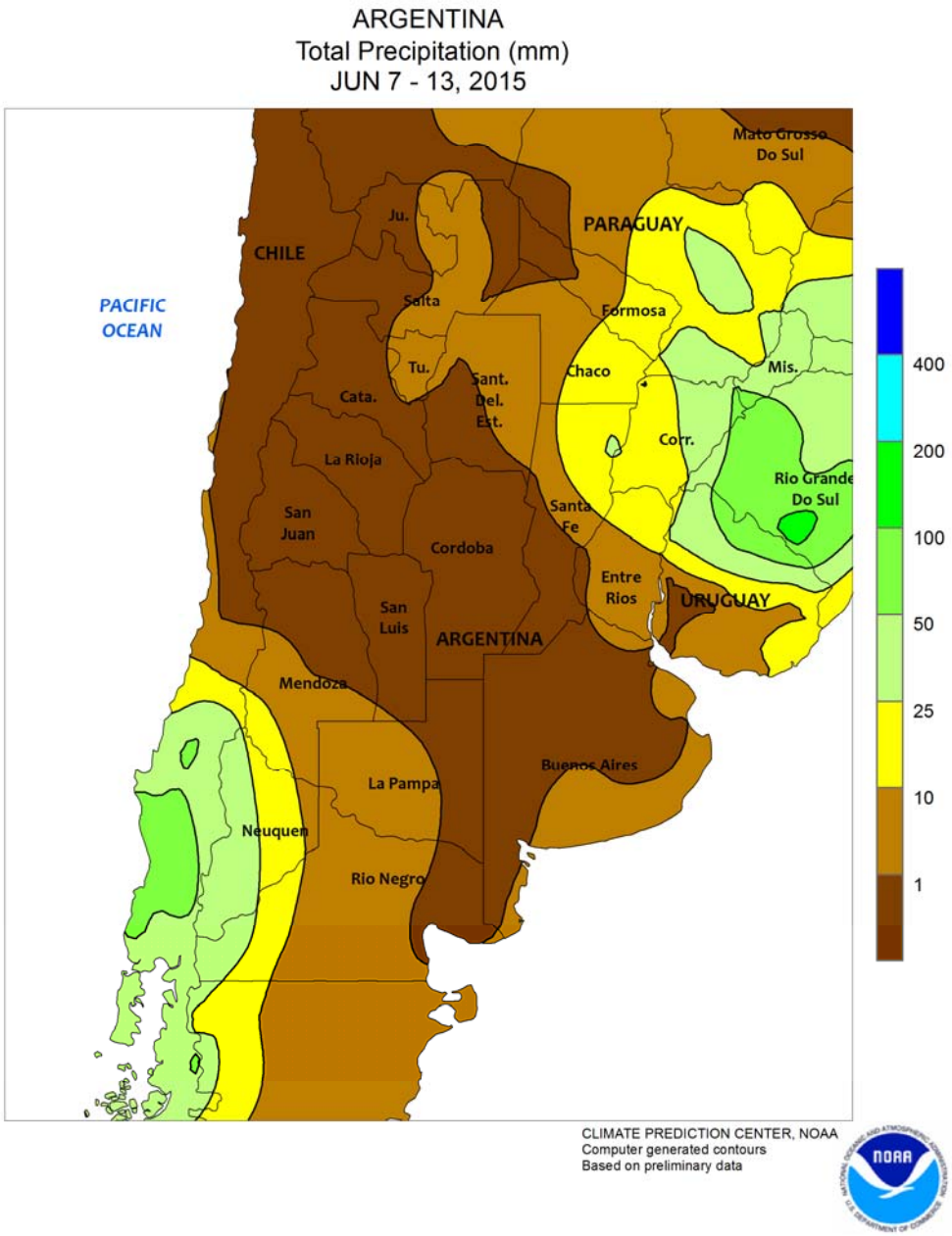
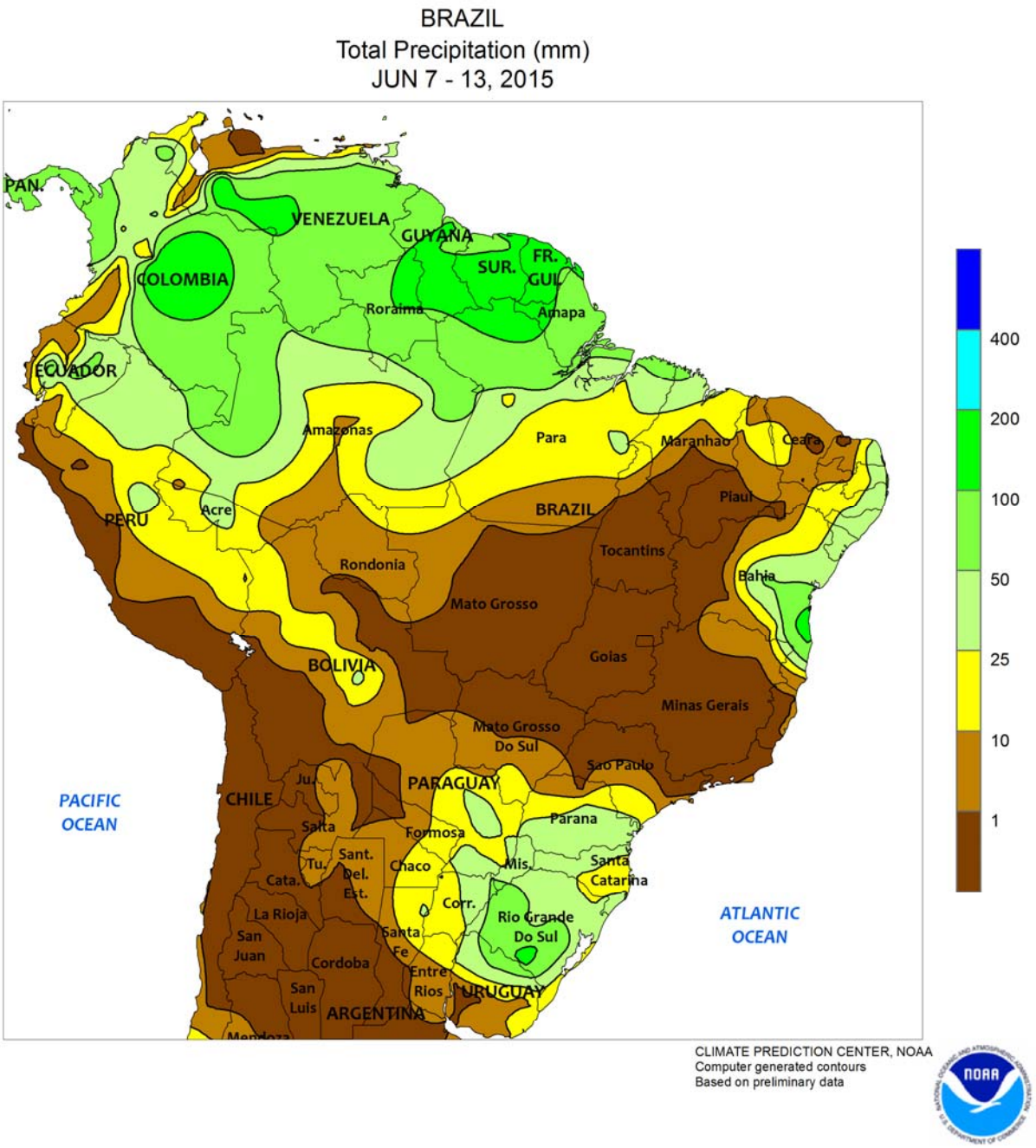


ARGENTINA

Mild, dry weather maintained overall favorable conditions for corn and soybean harvesting, though showers returned to the northeastern cotton belt. Little to no rain fell from La Pampa and Buenos Aires through northwestern Argentina (notably Santiago del Estero, Salta, and western sections of Chaco and Formosa). In contrast, unseasonably heavy rain (10-50 mm) returned to the northeast, with amounts approaching 25 mm from northern Santa Fe to eastern Formosa, likely renewing disruptions in the cotton harvest. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal in central Argentina and up to 5°C above normal across the north, where daytime highs reached the lower 30s (degrees C) before the arrival of the late-week showers. At week's end, freezing weather crept as far north as southeastern Cordoba, though the cold came too late in the season to impact agriculture. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn and soybeans were 55 and 98 percent harvested, respectively, as of June 11, still at least 10 percentage points ahead of last year for both crops.

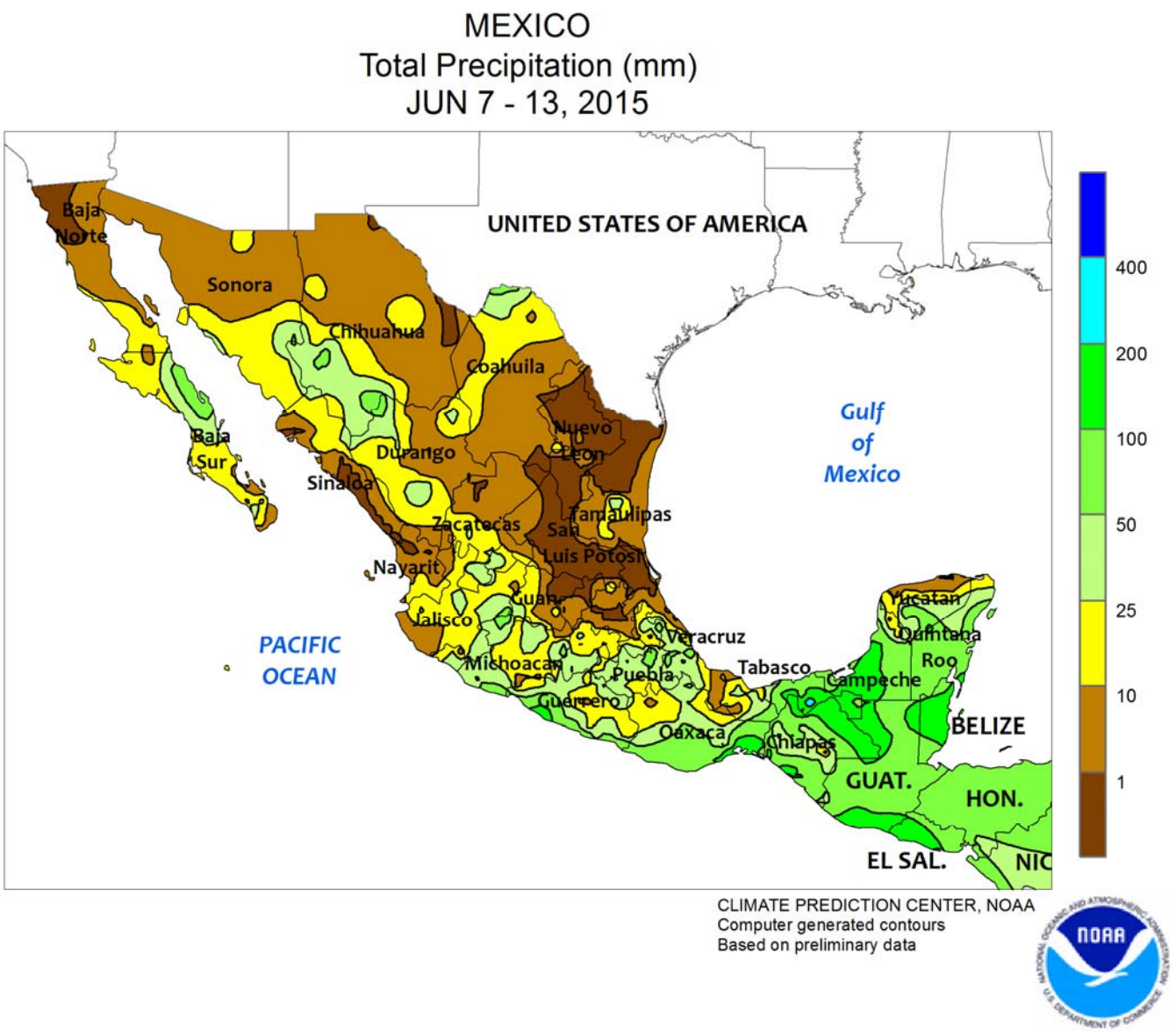
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



BRAZIL

Warmth and dryness fostered rapid development of corn and cotton in central Brazil, while in the southeast, conditions improved for sugarcane and coffee harvesting. Little to no rain fell from Mato Grosso eastward, with seasonal rain (10-100 mm) confined to northeastern coastal areas. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3°C above normal in the dry areas, with daytime highs reaching the upper 30s (degrees C) from northern Mato Grosso to Piaui. In contrast, rain intensified from southern Parana to Rio Grande do Sul, with amounts ranging from 10 to 100 mm. The southern moisture was favorable for wheat and corn; similarly, the rain along the northeastern coast boosted moisture for sugarcane and cocoa.

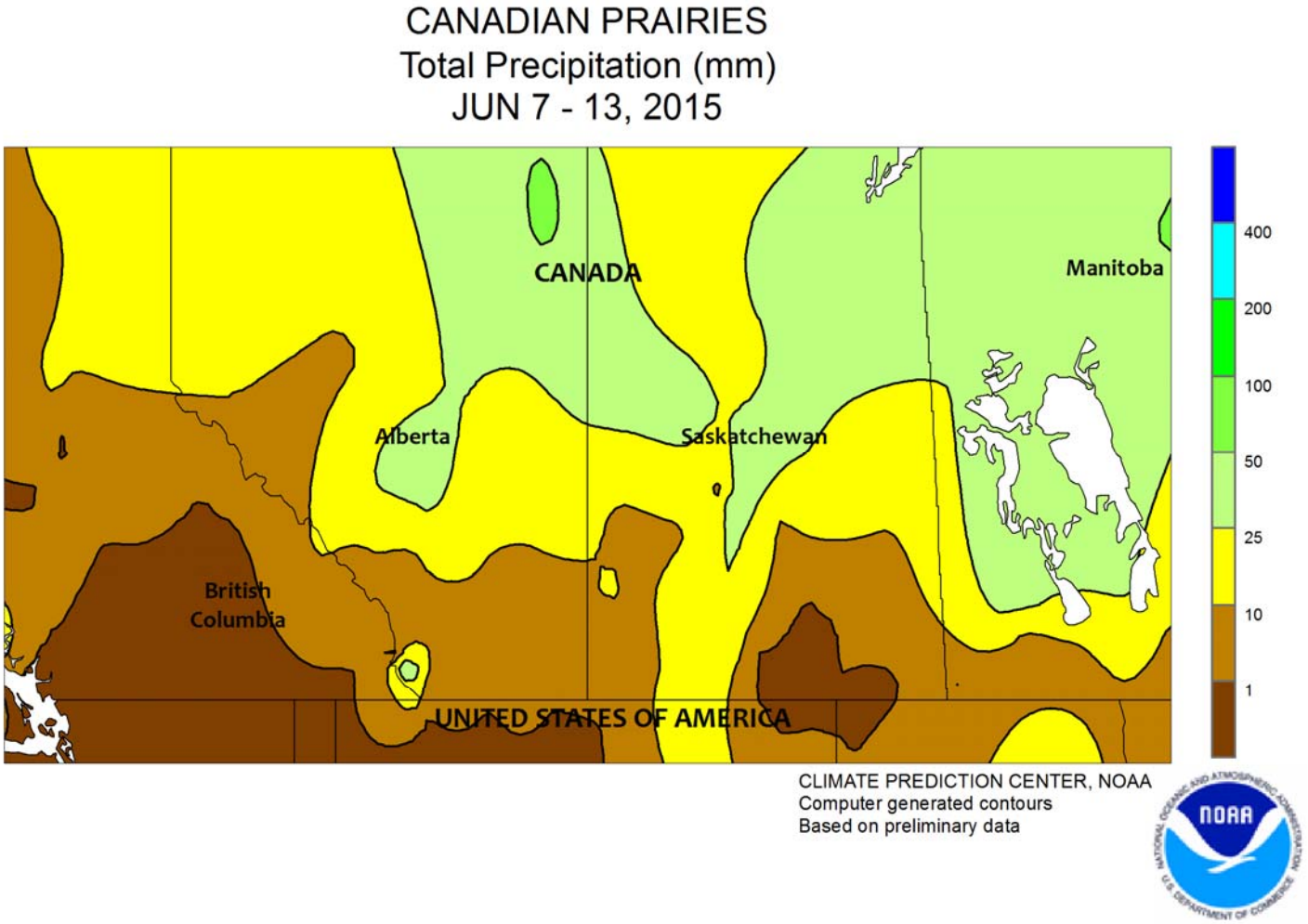
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



MEXICO

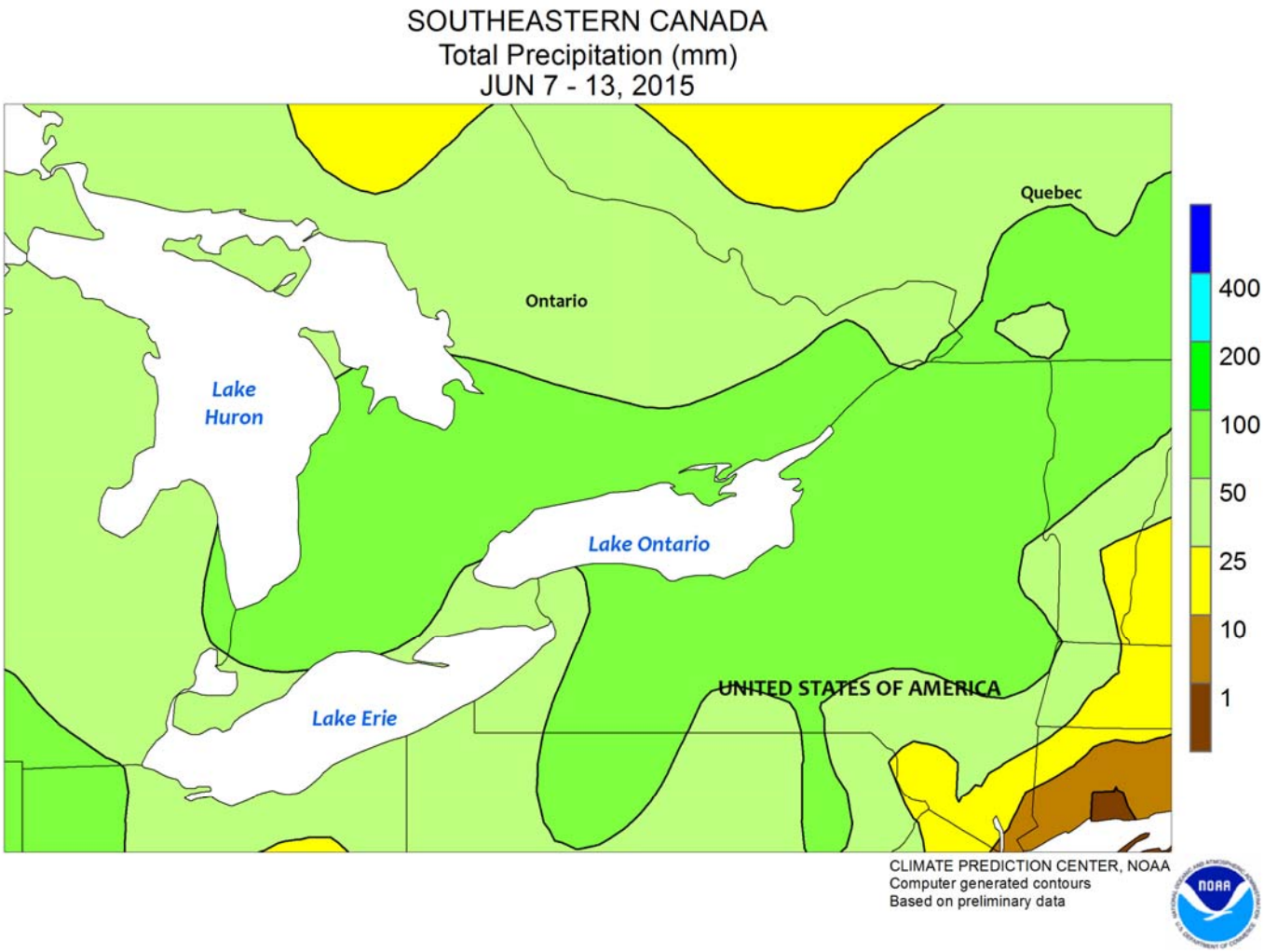
Tropical showers increased moisture for crops in the west and south. On June 8, Tropical Storm Blanca made landfall on the southern Baja coast with sustained winds of about 45 knots. Rain from Blanca reached northwestern watersheds, with local amounts in excess of 50 mm recorded in the vicinity of southern Chihuahua. While increasing moisture for vegetables and other irrigated summer crops, the wetness may have delayed harvesting of winter wheat and corn. Elsewhere, beneficial showers (10-50 mm) continued across much of the southern plateau corn belt, while somewhat heavier rain (locally exceeding 100 mm) continued along the southern Pacific Coast and in the Yucatan Peninsula. Some of the southern moisture was the product of Hurricane Carlos, which was approaching the southwestern coast at week's end (additional information will be provided in next week's *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*). Meanwhile, warm, mostly dry weather (daytime highs reaching the upper 30s degrees C) favored maturation and harvesting of winter sorghum in the northeast (Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon). The warmth and dryness extended southward into northern Veracruz and San Luis Potosi, spurring sugarcane growth.

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



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Beneficial rain overspread northern agricultural districts, though pockets of dryness lingered. Rainfall totaled more than 10 mm in agricultural areas stretching from Alberta's Peace River Valley to the Interlake Region of Manitoba. Drier weather prevailed elsewhere, however, and sections of Alberta and Saskatchewan are in critical need of rain to ensure uniform germination and proper establishment of spring crops and pastures. In Manitoba, the dryness allowed replanting of canola and other crops damaged by the recent hard freeze. Weekly temperatures averaging 2 to 4°C above normal (daytime highs reaching the lower and middle 30s degrees C) exacerbated the impact of the dryness on soils, emerged spring crops, and pastures. In addition, nighttime lows stayed well above freezing, eliminating the threat of additional freeze damage.

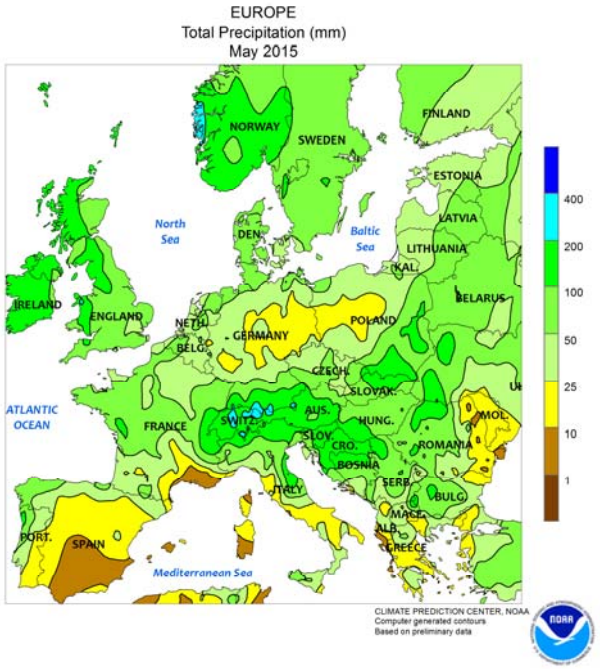


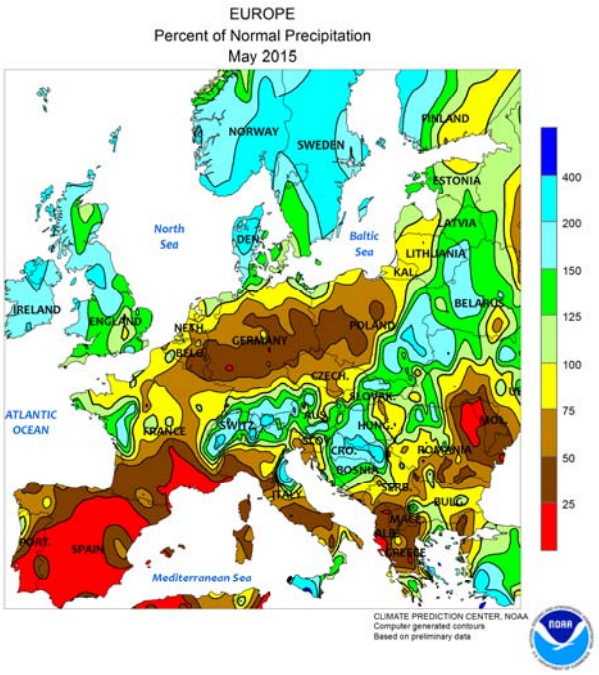
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

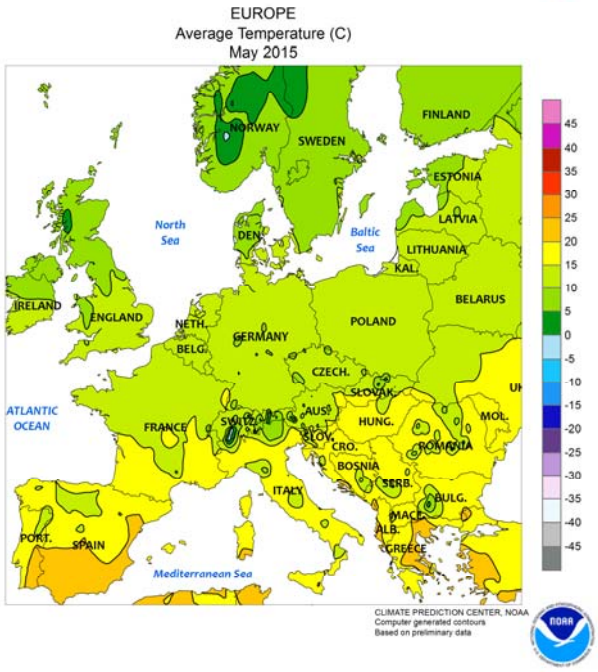
Locally heavy rain swept across the region, providing a needed boost in moisture for winter wheat, pastures, and emerging summer crops. Most agricultural districts of Ontario and Quebec recorded more than 25 mm, with large areas of more than 50 mm. It was the first soaking rain of the season for most areas. Weekly average temperatures were near to slightly above normal, with daytime highs reaching the upper 20s in southwestern Ontario. Nighttime lows fell below 5°C in eastern Ontario and neighboring sections of Quebec but no freezes were reported.

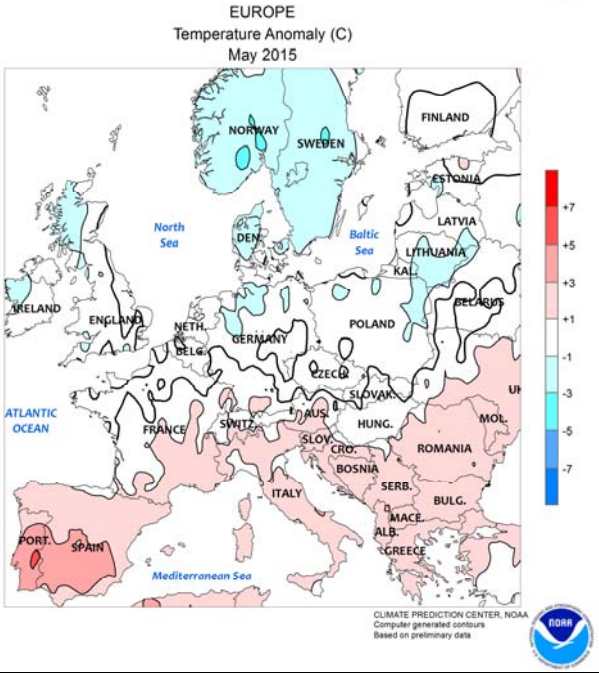
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov

May International Temperature and Precipitation Maps



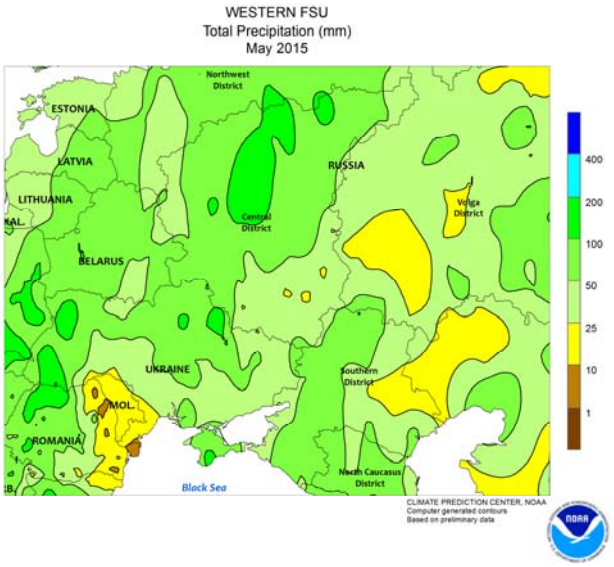


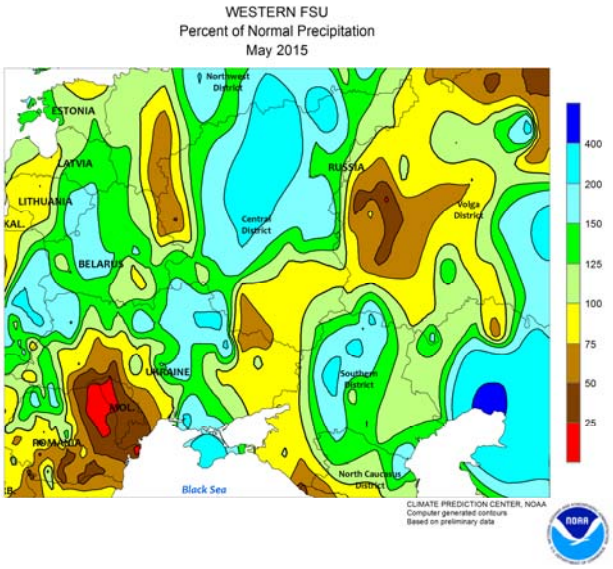


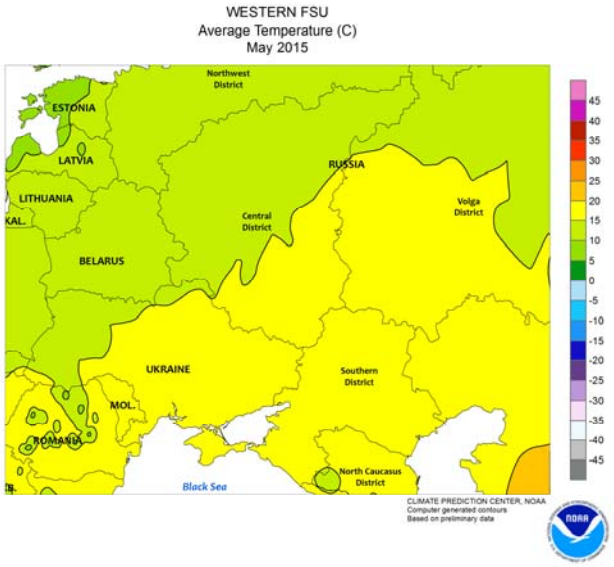


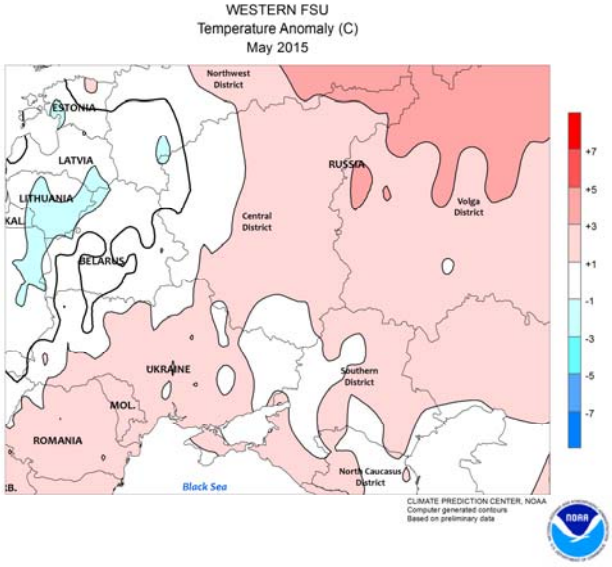
EUROPE

Drier-than-normal weather across northern Europe during May reduced soil moisture for flowering to filling winter wheat and rapeseed, though overall crop prospects remained good due to favorable weather during the winter and early spring. Dryness was most pronounced (less than 25 percent of normal) from northeastern France into central Poland, impacting key winter rapeseed areas. In contrast, locally heavy rain caused additional fieldwork delays across the northwestern Balkans. Meanwhile, dry, hot weather on the Iberian Peninsula signaled an early end to the region's wet season, lowering prospects for Spain's winter wheat and barley following a wet autumn and winter.



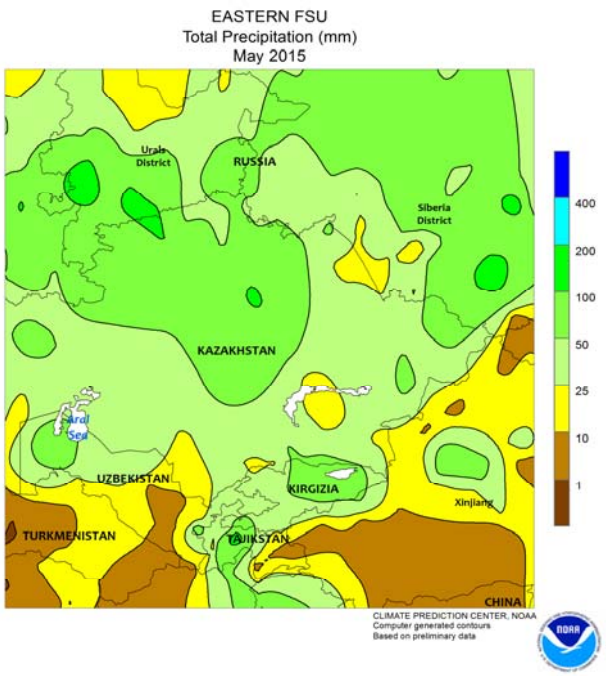


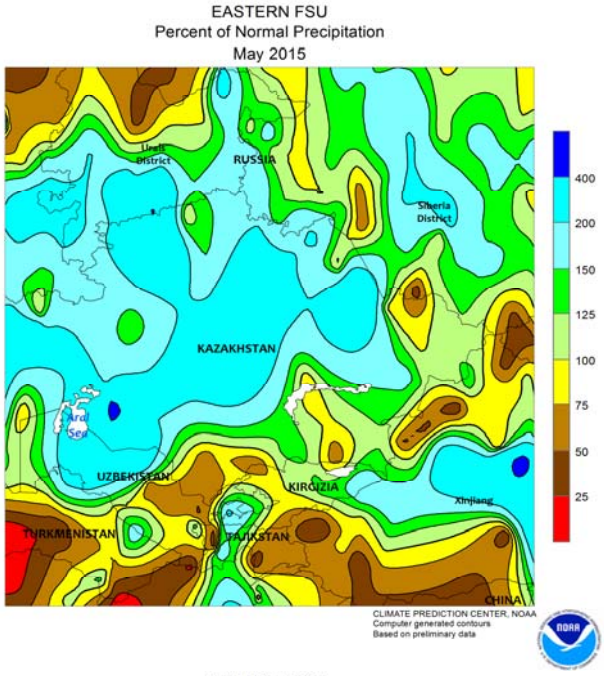


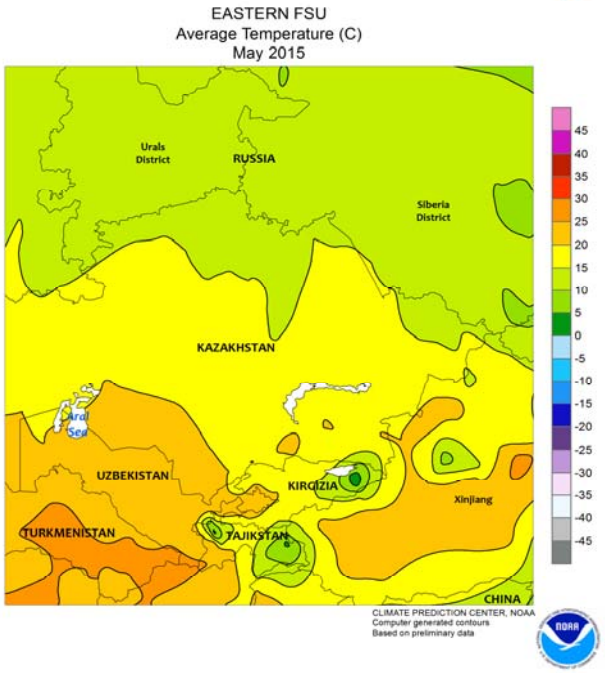


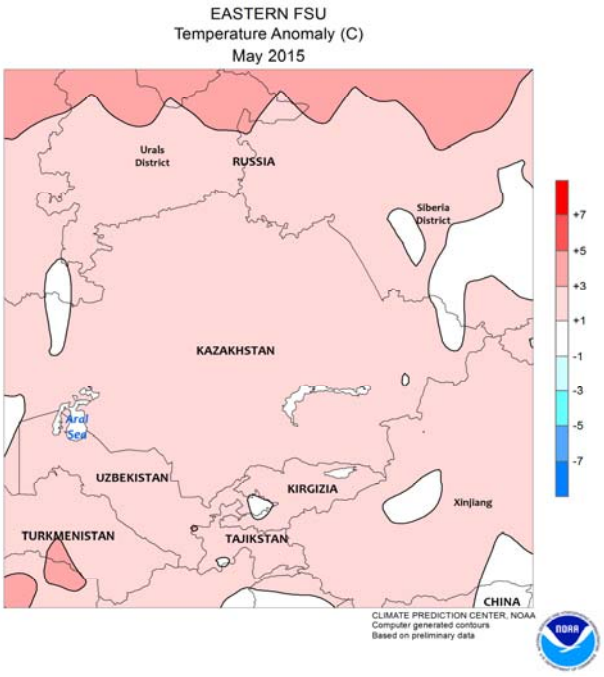
WESTERN FSU

During May, warm, wet weather accelerated winter crops through reproduction and into the filling stages of development. Overall, yield prospects remained good to excellent for winter grains in Russia and Ukraine due to the timely May rains, particularly in southern growing areas where totals topped 70 mm. However, northern winter wheat failed to fully recover from autumn drought which adversely impacted crop establishment. Despite occasionally heavy May rainfall, producers were able to sow corn and sunflowers in order to take advantage of the locally abundant soil moisture for summer crop establishment.



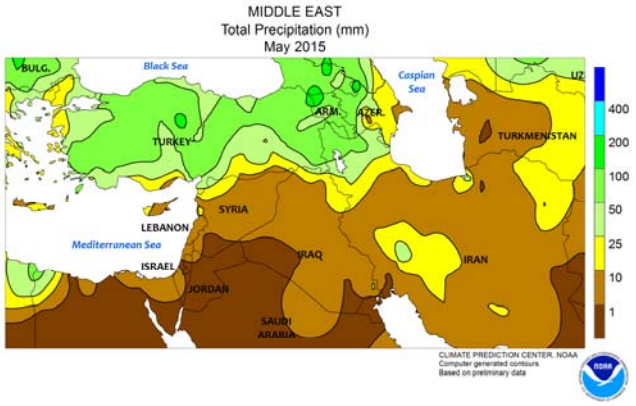


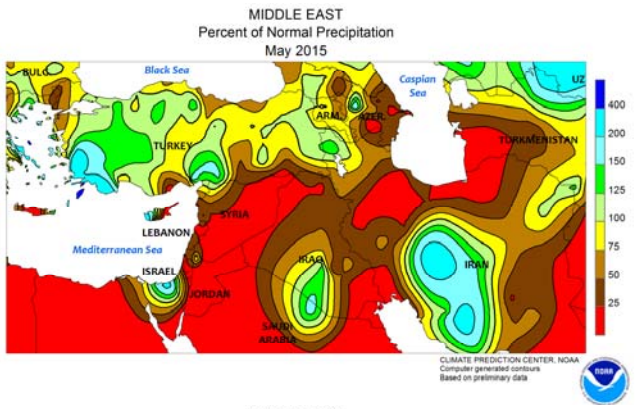


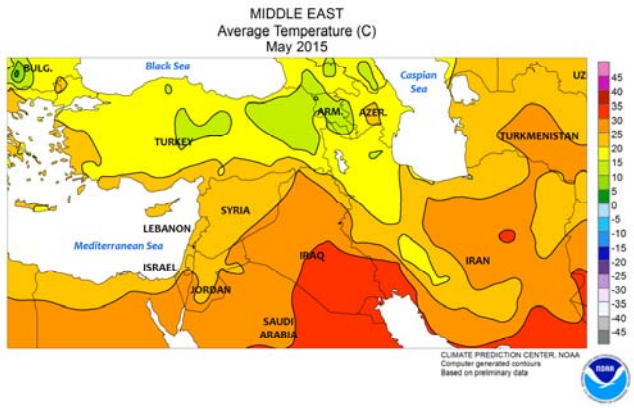


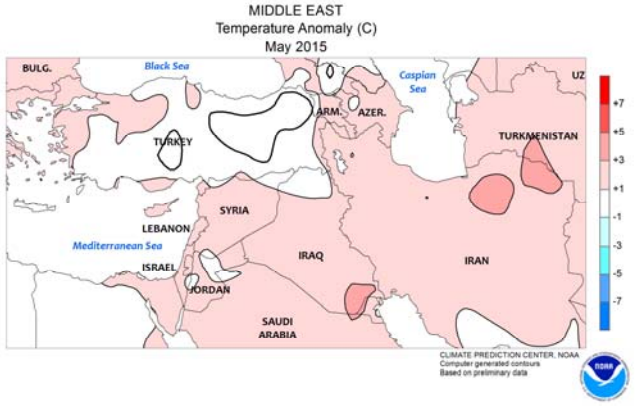
EASTERN FSU

In May, unseasonably wet weather hampered spring wheat planting in western growing areas. May 2015 was the sixth wettest May since 1980 in the southern Urals District (regional average), and the second wettest in northwestern Kazakhstan. In contrast, producers were able to sow spring wheat with minimal delay in eastern crop areas. Farther south, occasional showers and thunderstorms boosted moisture for cotton establishment.





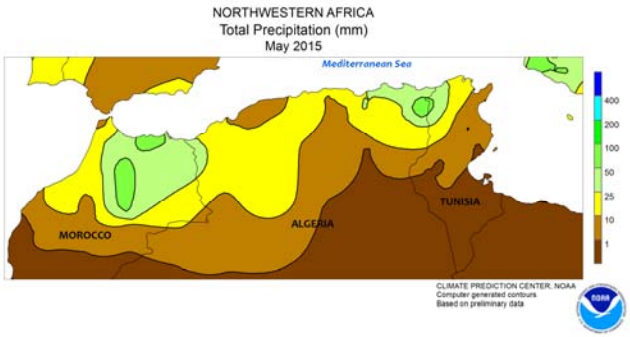


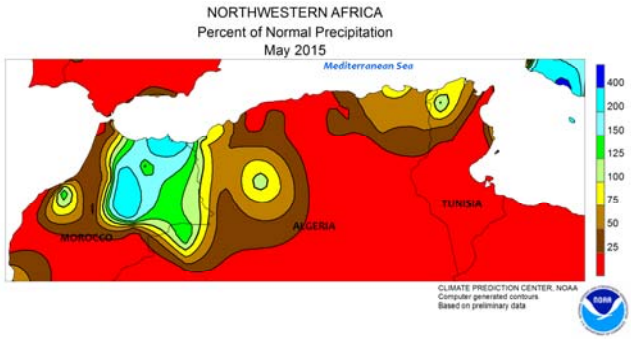


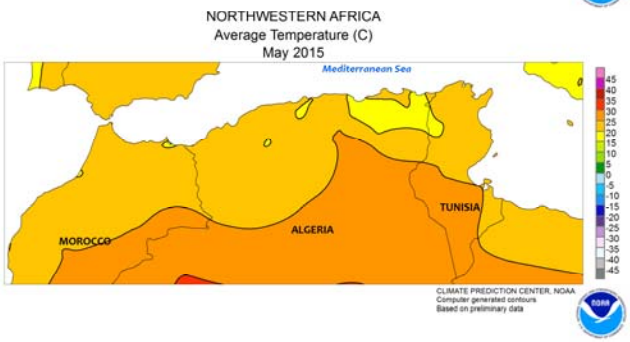
MIDDLE EAST

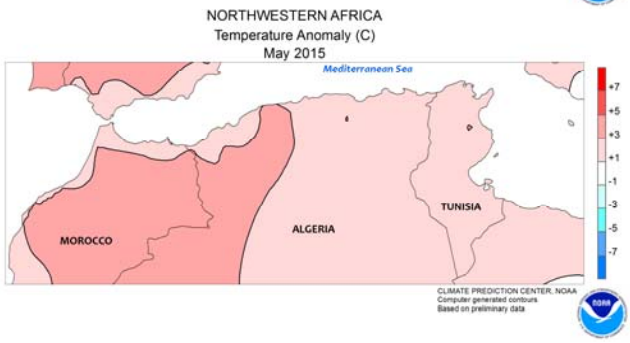
During May, late-season rain in Turkey and western Iran maintained good to excellent prospects for reproductive to filling winter grains. In addition, irrigated summer crops benefited from the supplemental soil moisture. In contrast, seasonably dry, hot weather from Syria into southern Iraq facilitated winter wheat drydown and harvesting.

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



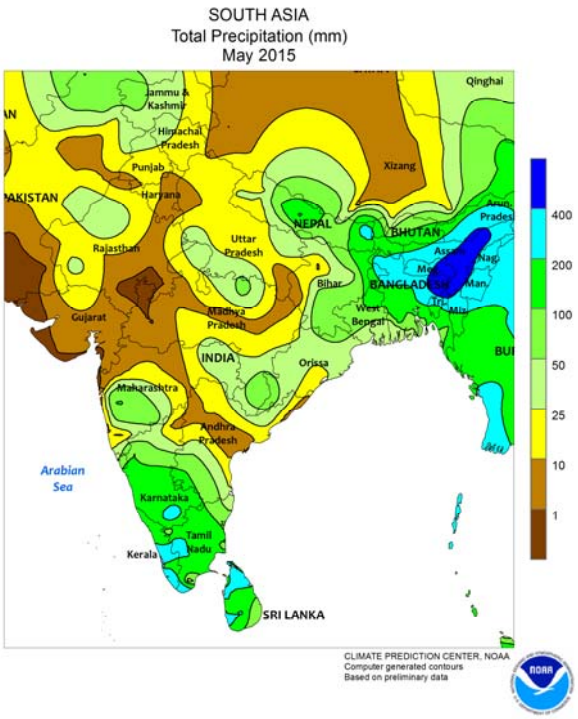


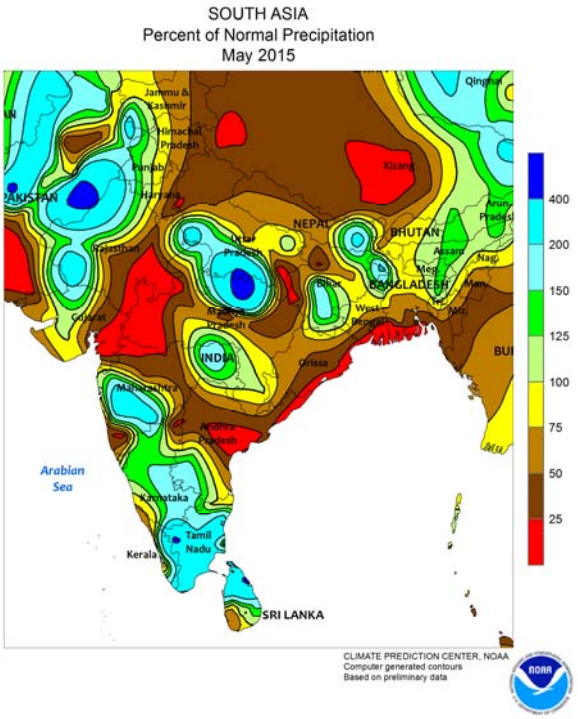


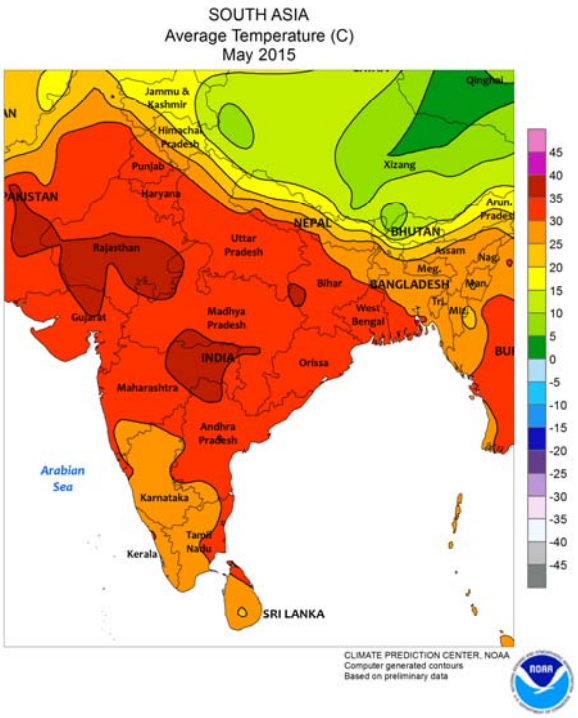


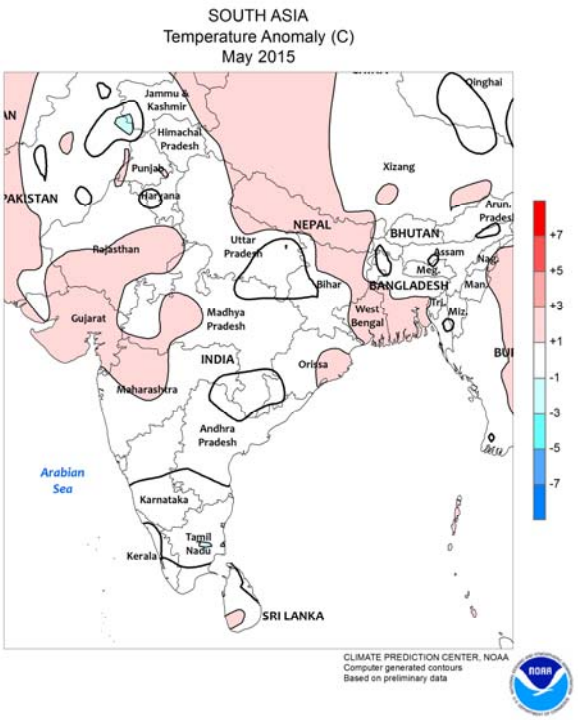
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

During May, dry, hot conditions in central and eastern growing areas contrasted with unseasonable showers in Morocco. The western rain, which totaled more than 30 mm over some of Morocco's key winter wheat areas, hampered drydown and harvesting. Overall, however, the 2014-15 winter wheat growing campaign was a favorable one in Morocco. Farther east, where wheat matures later, excessive heat at the beginning of May (temperatures as high as 44°C) reduced yield prospects for late-reproductive to filling winter wheat, particularly in Algeria. Showers during the latter half of the month arrived too late to benefit crops that matured rapidly under early May's sunny skies and temperatures in the lower to middle 40s.





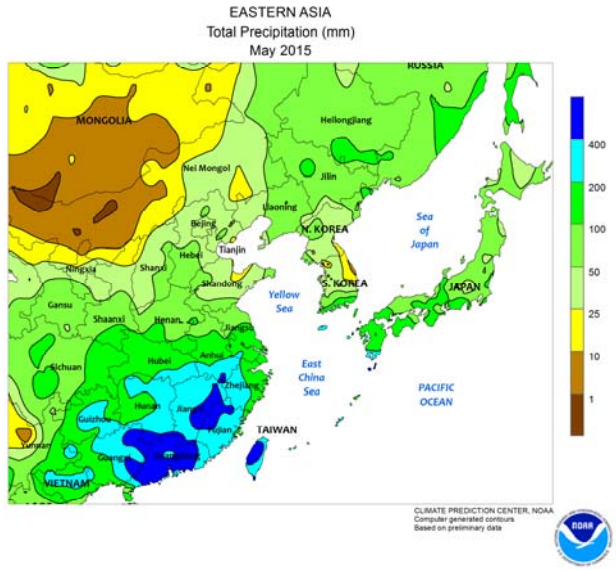


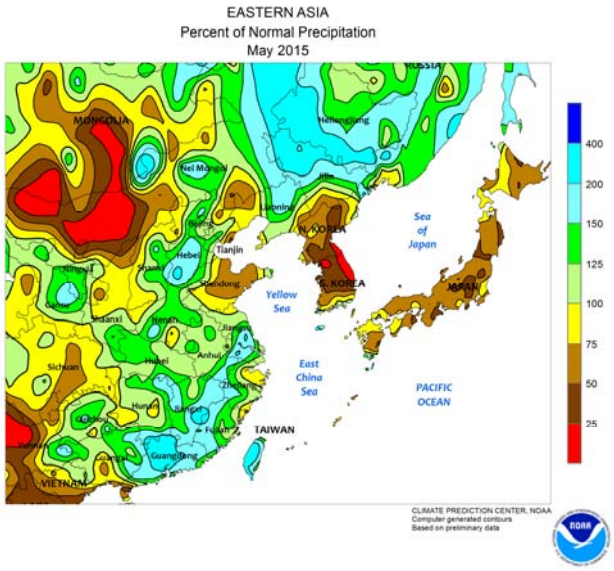


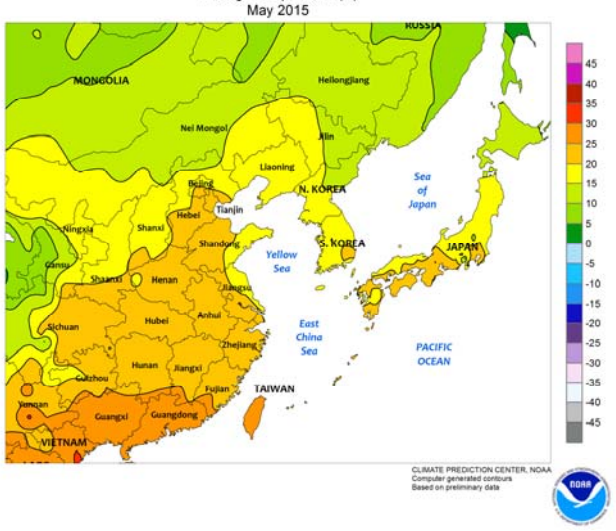
SOUTH ASIA

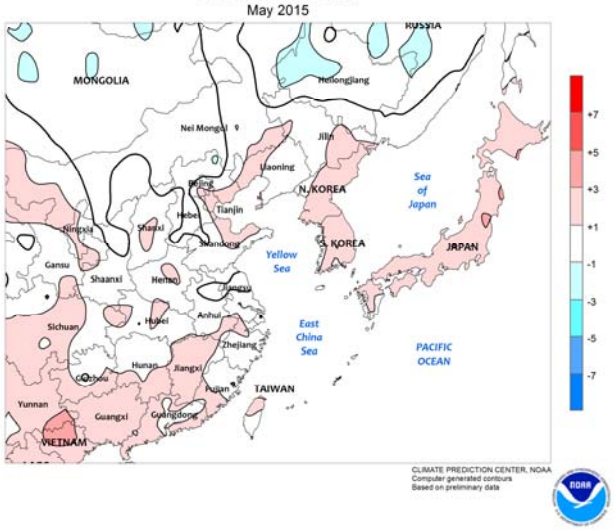
During May, pre-monsoon showers provided early-season moisture to parts of southern India, encouraging fieldwork and some planting. Growers will await the onset of the monsoon, and more consistent rainfall, before beginning widespread planting. The remainder of India was seasonably dry, with exceptionally hot weather (maximum temperatures routinely over 45°C during the month) limiting field preparations and early sowing. In other parts of the region, early fieldwork was underway in Bangladesh for the aman rice crop, transplanted with the onset of the monsoon. Similarly, fieldwork and planting of cotton and rice were underway in Pakistan under dry but hot conditions. In Sri Lanka, water levels for the yala rice crop (transplanted in April) continued to be favorable, although drier weather overspread the country by month's end.

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



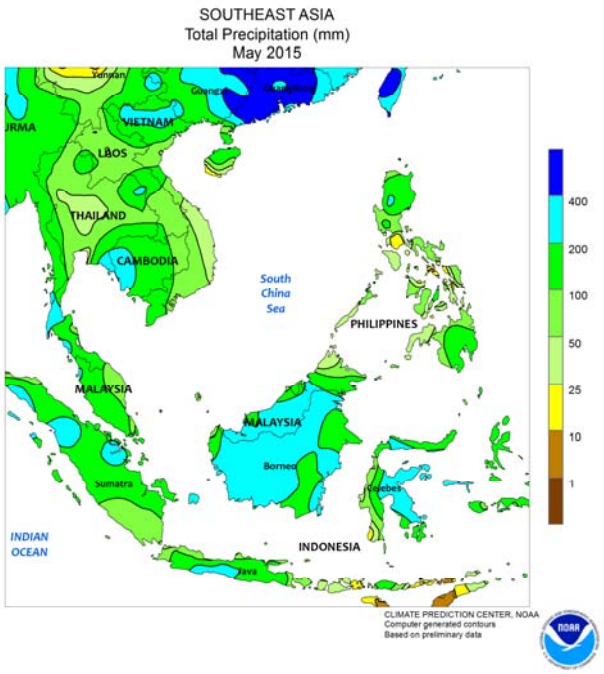


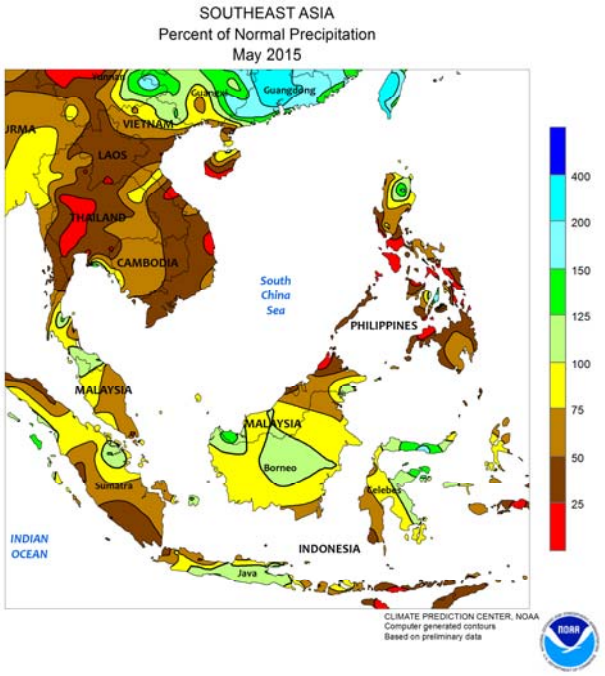


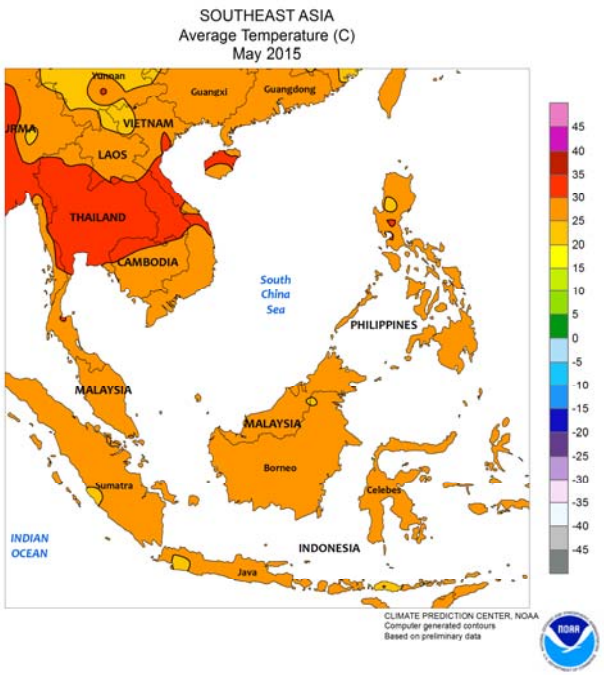


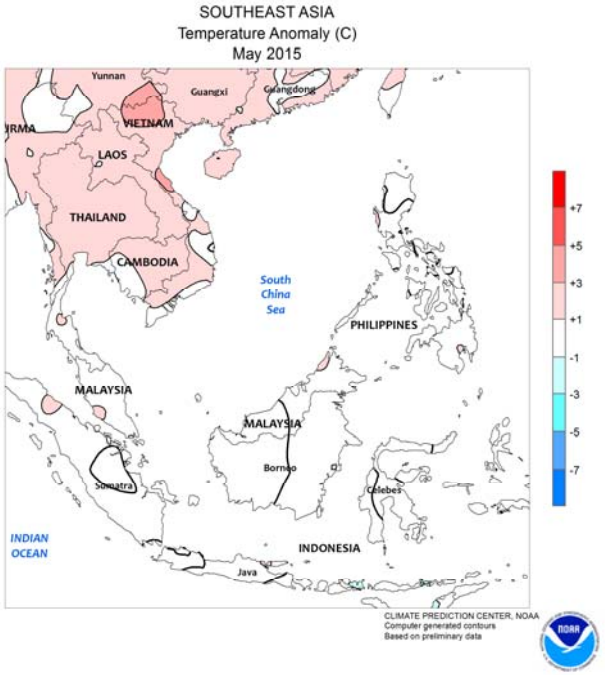
EASTERN ASIA

Above-normal rainfall during May boosted soil moisture for crops throughout eastern China. In northeastern China, the majority of the rain occurred around mid-month, as corn and soybean planting was well underway and nearly complete by month's end. Showers were more consistent in the Yangtze Valley and across the southern provinces, with monthly totals in excess of 100 mm, and were particularly heavy (over 600 mm) in Guangdong and Guangxi where flooding was reported. The abundant rainfall bolstered water supplies for vegetative single-season rice but slowed ripening of early-crop rice as well as harvesting of winter rapeseed. Meanwhile on the North China Plain, early-month wetness slowed winter wheat maturation, but drier, hotter weather later in the month aided drydown ahead of June harvesting. Elsewhere in the region, unseasonably dry weather prevailed on the Korean Peninsula and in Japan, with rainfall primarily occurring around mid-month. The lack of appreciable rainfall in May has raised concerns over rice prospects for both North and South Korea.





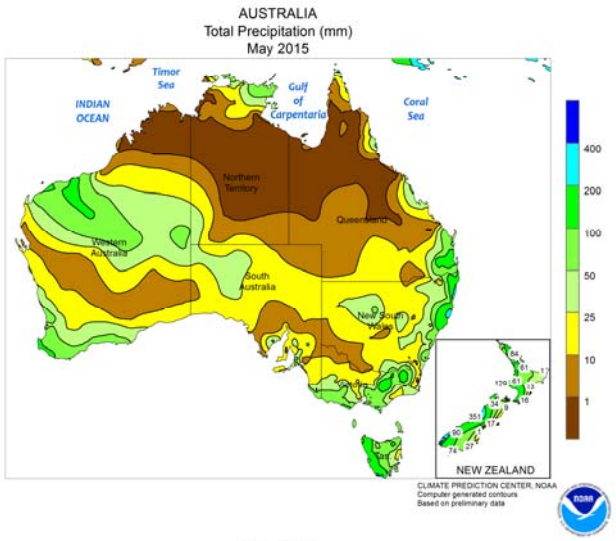


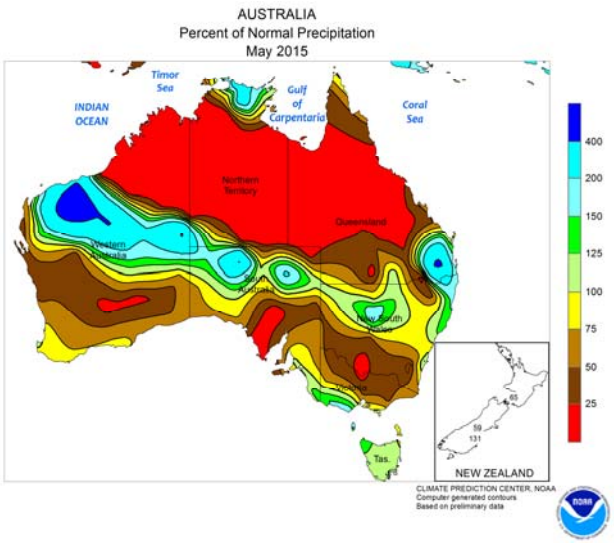


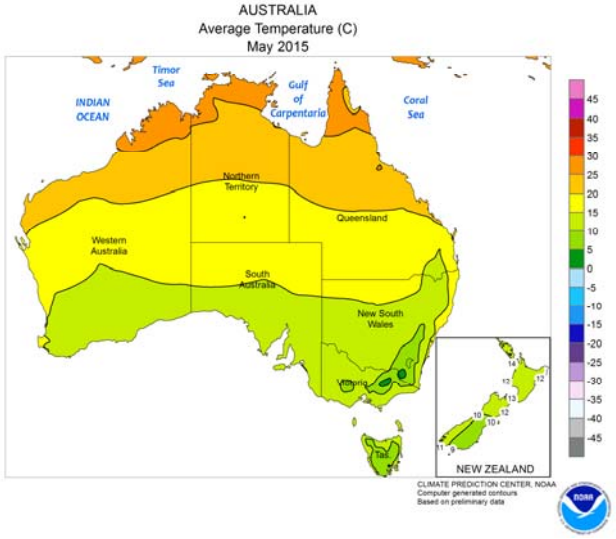
SOUTHEAST ASIA

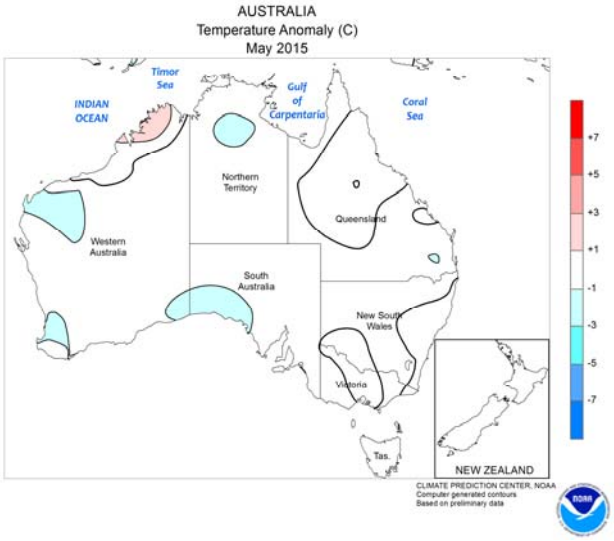
The monsoon was off to a poor start in May across Indochina and the Philippines. Rainfall in Thailand was less than half of the long-term average, reducing paddy water levels for rice transplanting as well as limiting reservoir recharge along the Chao Phraya River basin. Similar unseasonable dryness plagued rice establishment in Laos, Cambodia, and southern Vietnam. Meanwhile, spring dryness in the Philippines, that had already lowered rice expectations, lingered into May, with all but the Cagayan Valley experiencing rainfall that was well below normal. Typically, monsoon rainfall begins in May as tropical showers from Indonesia move northward. However, rainfall has lingered in Indonesia (and parts of Malaysia, as well), limiting the rainfall farther north. The wet season in the northern portions of the region can extend into November, leaving time to improve moisture conditions for rice.

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



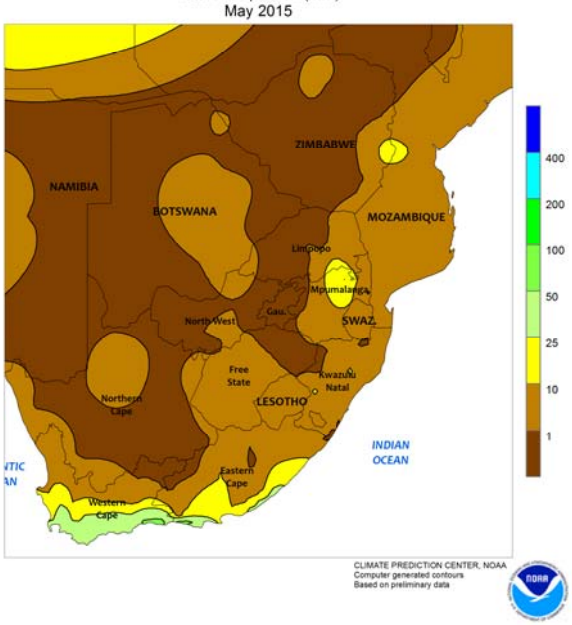


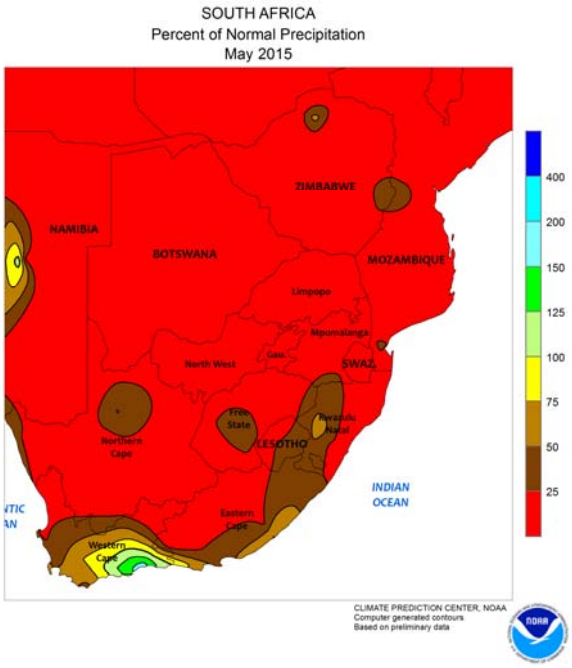


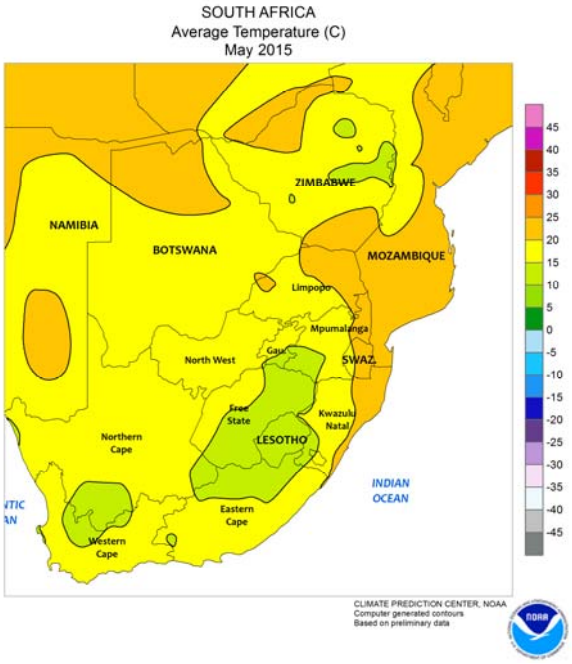


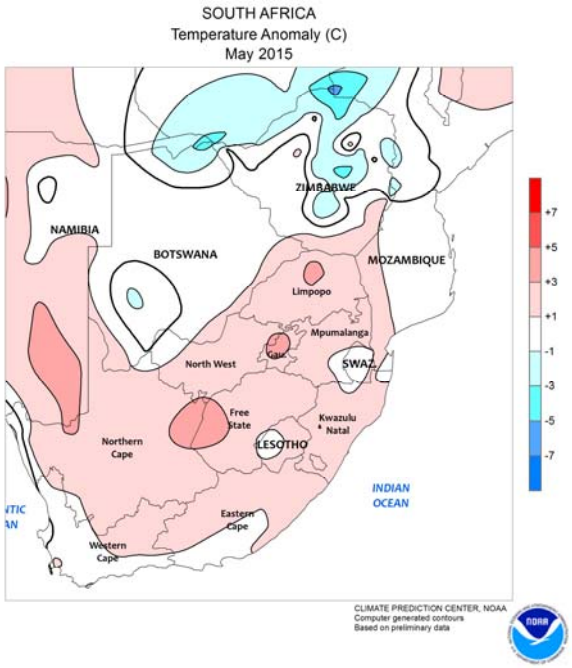
AUSTRALIA

In May, occasional showers in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales helped maintain local moisture supplies for winter wheat development but caused brief delays in final cotton and sorghum harvesting. Most of the rain in western and southeastern Australia was confined to the southern and western fringes of the wheat belt. The drier-than-normal weather favored winter crop sowing, but more widespread and consistent rainfall would be welcome to help maintain early-season yield prospects for germinating to emerging wheat, barley, and canola.









SOUTH AFRICA

During May, mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather dominated the corn belt, promoting drydown of corn and other unharvested summer crops. Similarly, conditions remained favorable for sugarcane harvesting throughout the main production areas of KwaZulu-Natal and eastern Mpumalanga. The warm weather also promoted rapid germination of winter crops, although additional moisture would have been welcomed in both central production areas (in and around North West and Free State) and in Western Cape. Several storm systems brought showers to South Africa's southern coast, but moisture was limited in key northwestern wheat areas of Western Cape.

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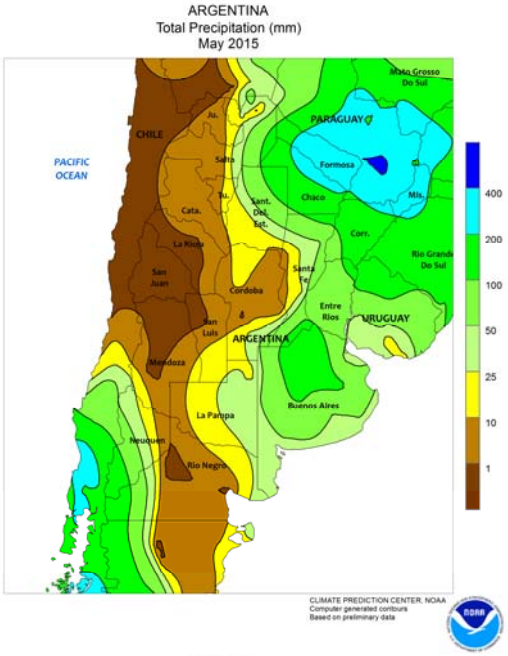
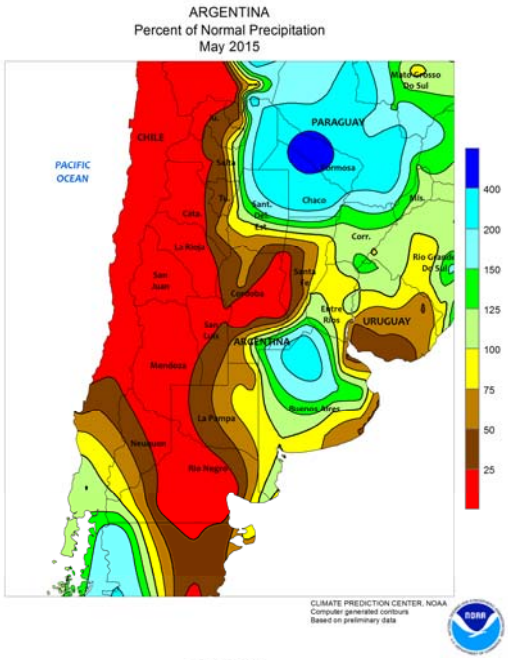
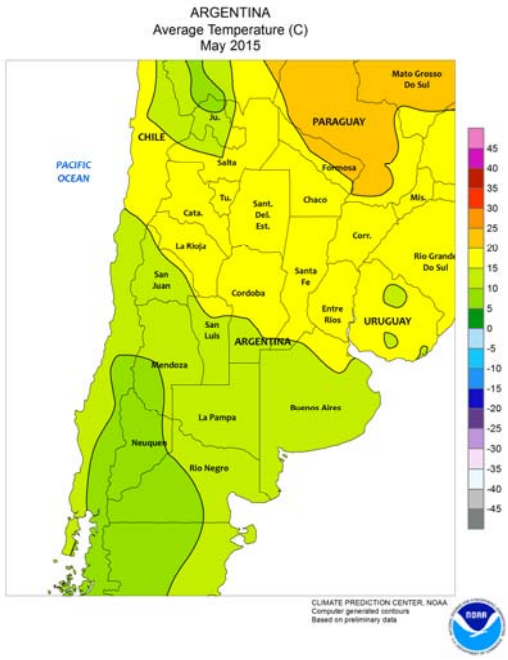
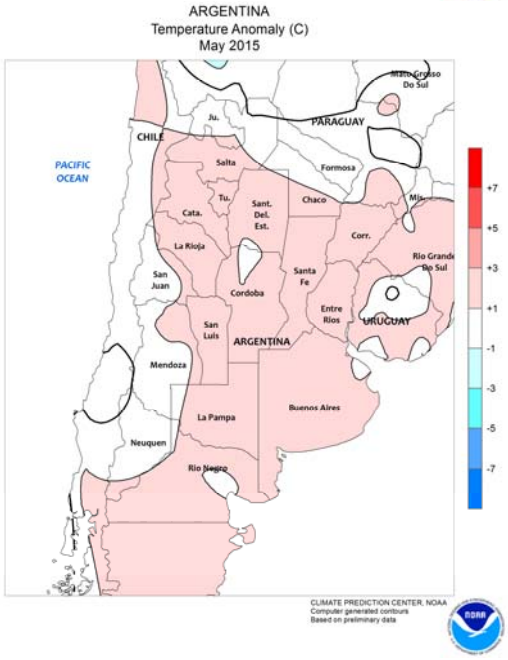


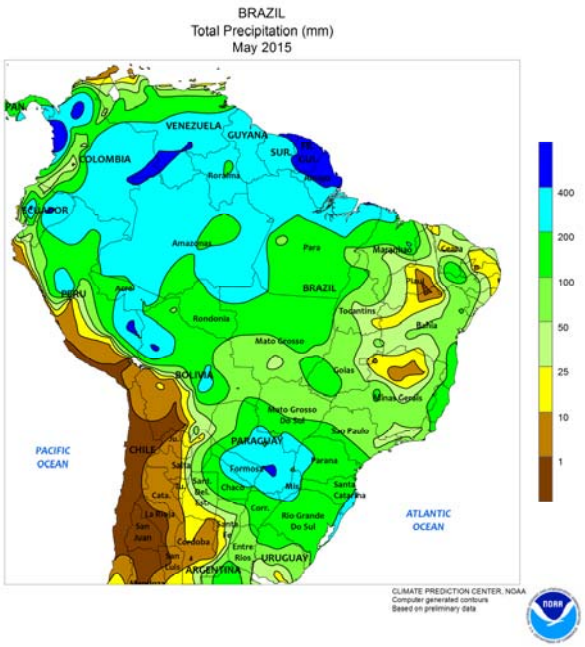


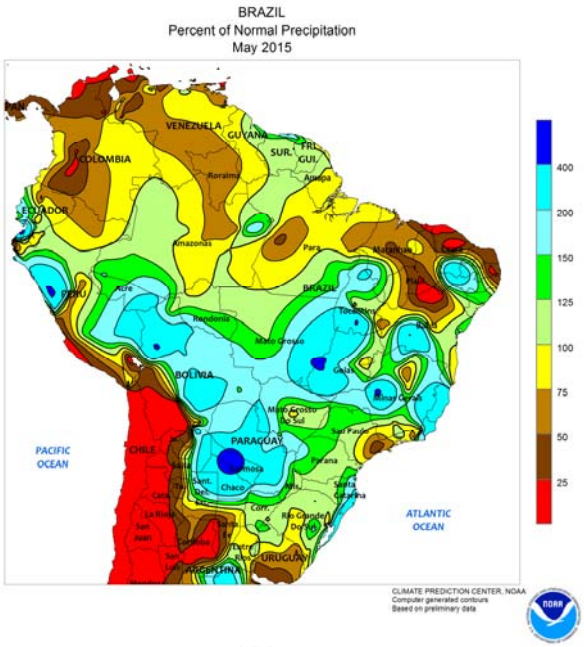


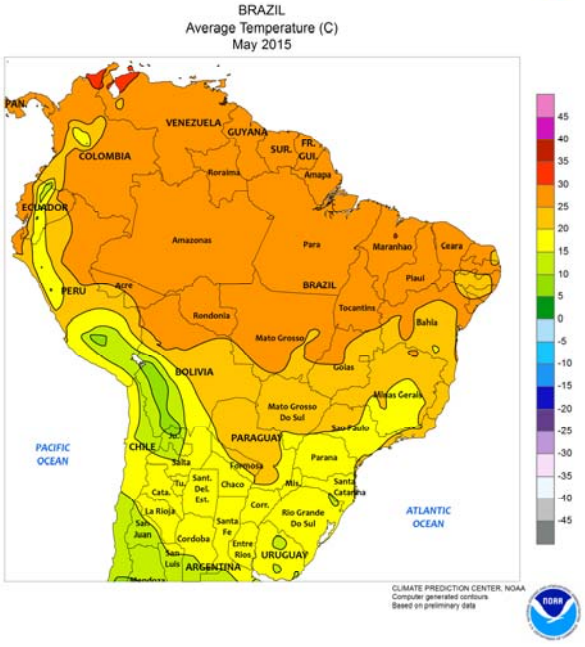


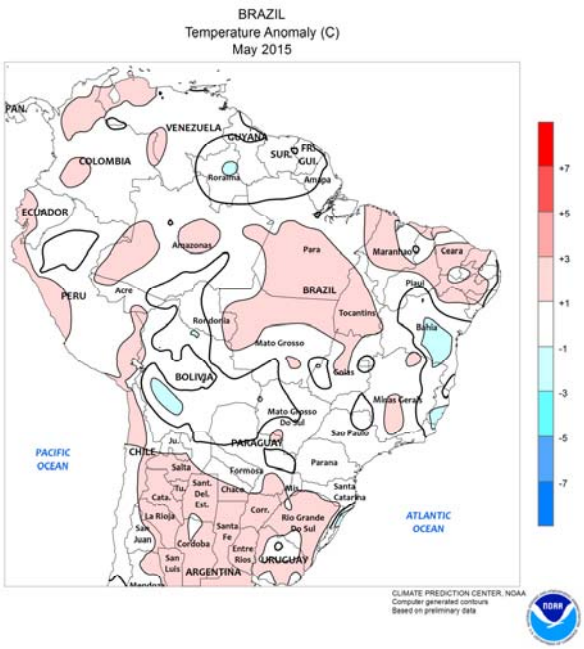
ARGENTINA

In May, extended periods of dryness spurred rapid rates of corn and soybean harvesting in central Argentina, particularly during the first half of the month. Showers eventually returned to eastern farming areas, boosting moisture for germination and establishment of winter grains. Rain fell throughout the month in the northeast, resulting in lingering delays in cotton harvesting. May temperatures averaged several degrees C above normal, spurring rapid maturation of late-planted summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton. In addition, freezing temperatures were confined to traditionally cooler southern agricultural areas.









BRAZIL

Seasonal showers lasted well into May in key agricultural areas of Central Brazil, sustaining high yields of second-crop (safrinha) corn. However, the eventual end of the rainy season was timely for maturing cotton in and around western Bahia, after weeks of excessive rain beginning in April. Similarly, favorably drier conditions allowed a resumption in sugarcane and coffee harvesting in the southeast (notably Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais) after a wet start to the month. Farther south, rain interspersed with extended periods of dryness supported planting and germination of winter wheat while maintaining favorable prospects for second-crop corn.

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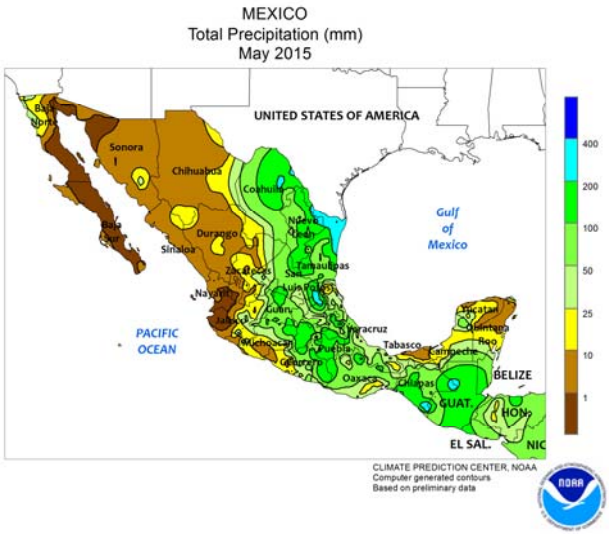
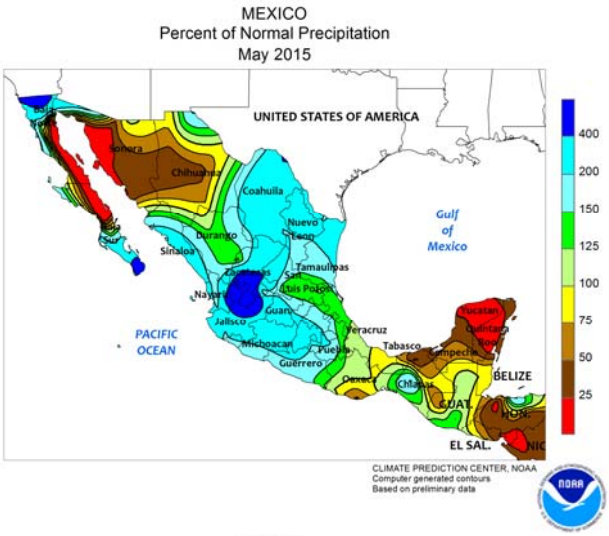
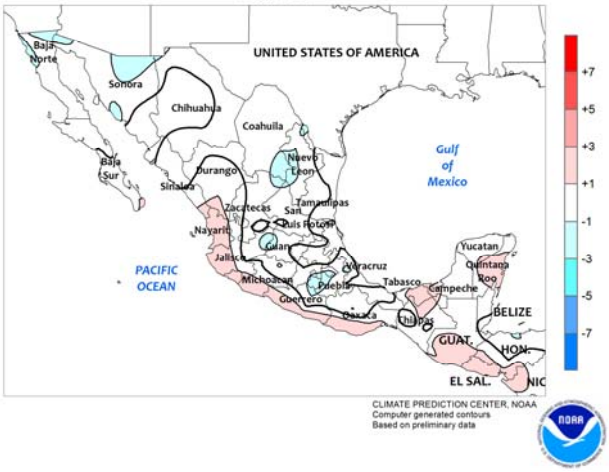
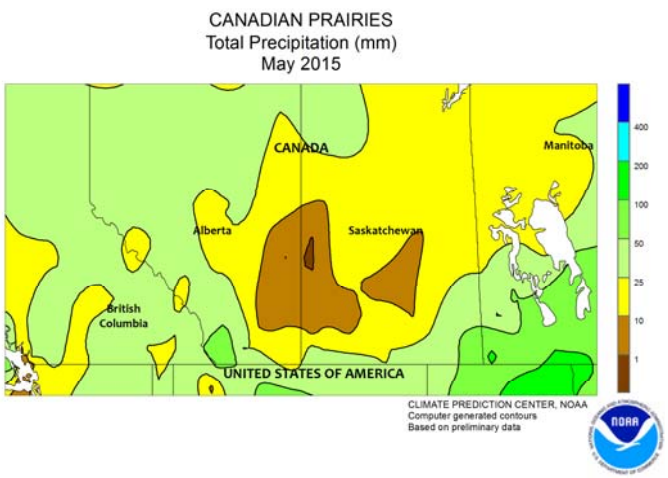


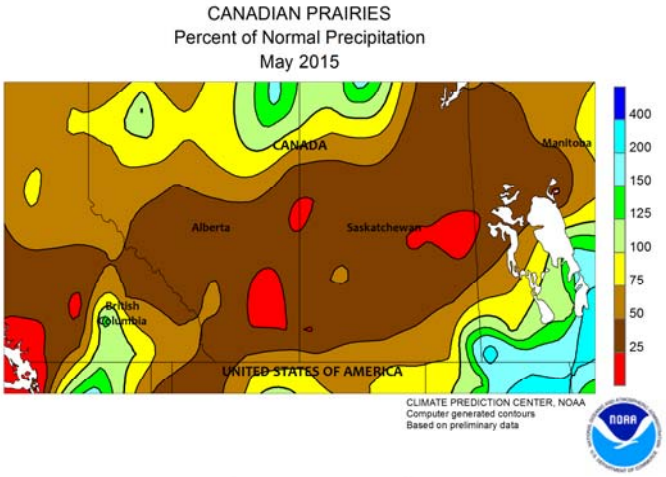


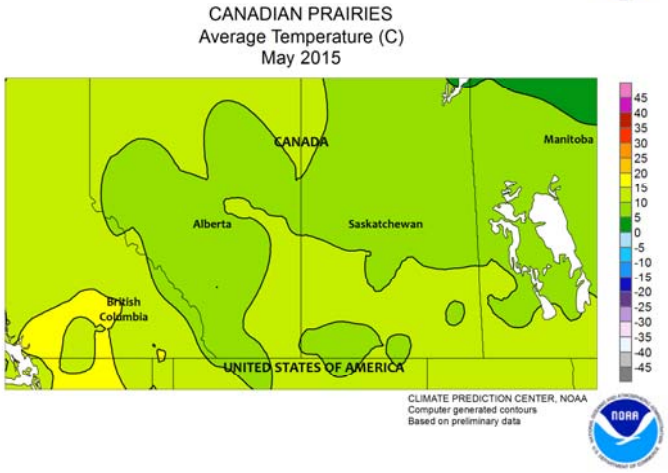


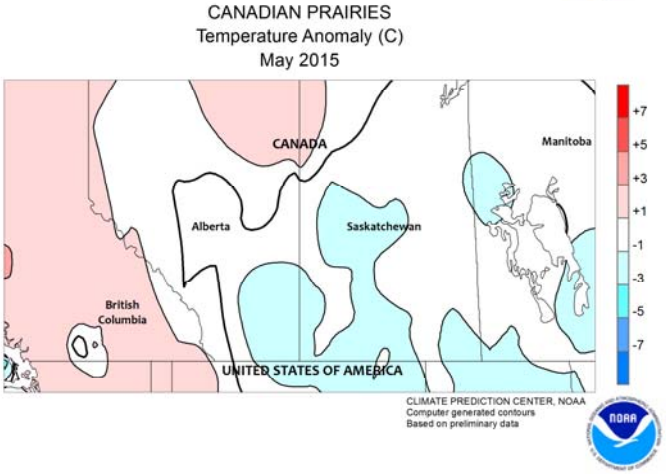
MEXICO

Above-normal May rainfall maintained abundant moisture for crops in eastern parts of the country. On the southern plateau, the moisture was timely for germination of corn and other rain-fed summer crops; at month's end, seasonal rain had developed in western summer corn areas (notably Jalisco). Near- to above-normal rainfall also benefited crops along the southern Pacific Coast, including corn and other emerging summer crops and coffee in southern Chiapas. Rain maintained mostly favorable conditions for sugarcane and other crops in Veracruz, but pockets of dryness lingered from Tabasco to the Yucatan Peninsula. In the north, wet weather favored the latter stages of winter sorghum development in and around Tamaulipas. In contrast, mostly dry, seasonably warm weather favored drydown and harvesting of winter wheat and corn in northwestern Mexico.



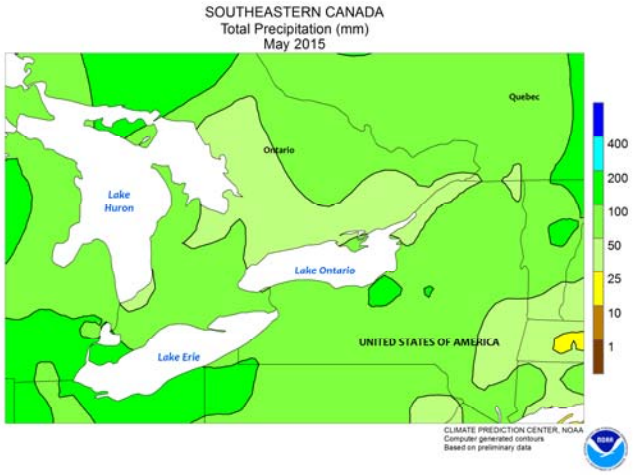


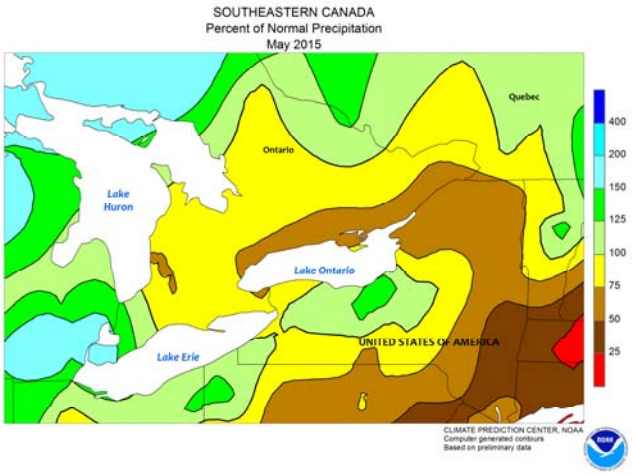


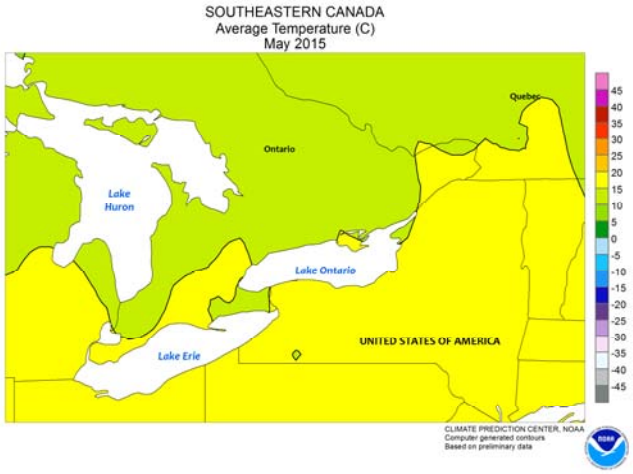


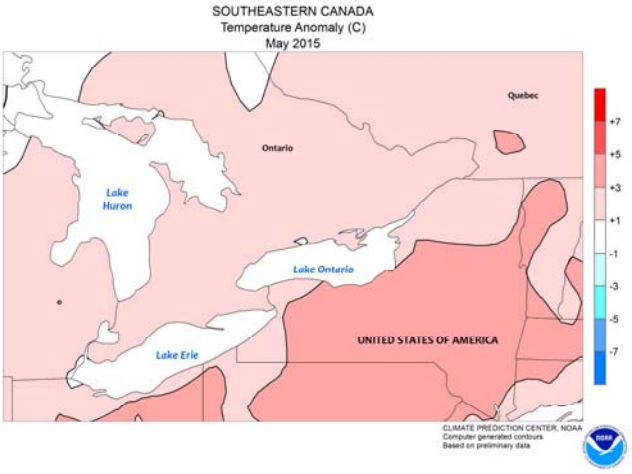
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

During May, drier-than-normal weather fostered a rapid rate of spring grain and oilseed planting across much of the region. An exception was Manitoba, where periods of heavy rain were interspersed with the dryness, providing beneficial moisture for germination but causing some delays in fieldwork. Monthly temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal, with temperatures often falling below freezing. On May 30, a significant freeze (nighttime temperatures as low as -7°C) was recorded in northeastern Saskatchewan and large sections of Manitoba following more than a week of warm weather (daytime highs approaching 30°C) that hastened spring crop emergence. As a result, damage to emerged, unhardened canola seedlings reportedly necessitated varying degrees of replanting.









SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Warmer- and drier-than-normal weather spurred winter wheat and pasture development during the first half of May. However, nighttime lows often fell below freezing in southwestern Ontario, limiting planting opportunities for corn and soybeans. Wetter conditions gradually developed in Quebec, resulting in near- to above-normal May rainfall. In contrast, rain was patchy in Ontario, although wetter weather toward the end of the month brought localized relief from dryness.

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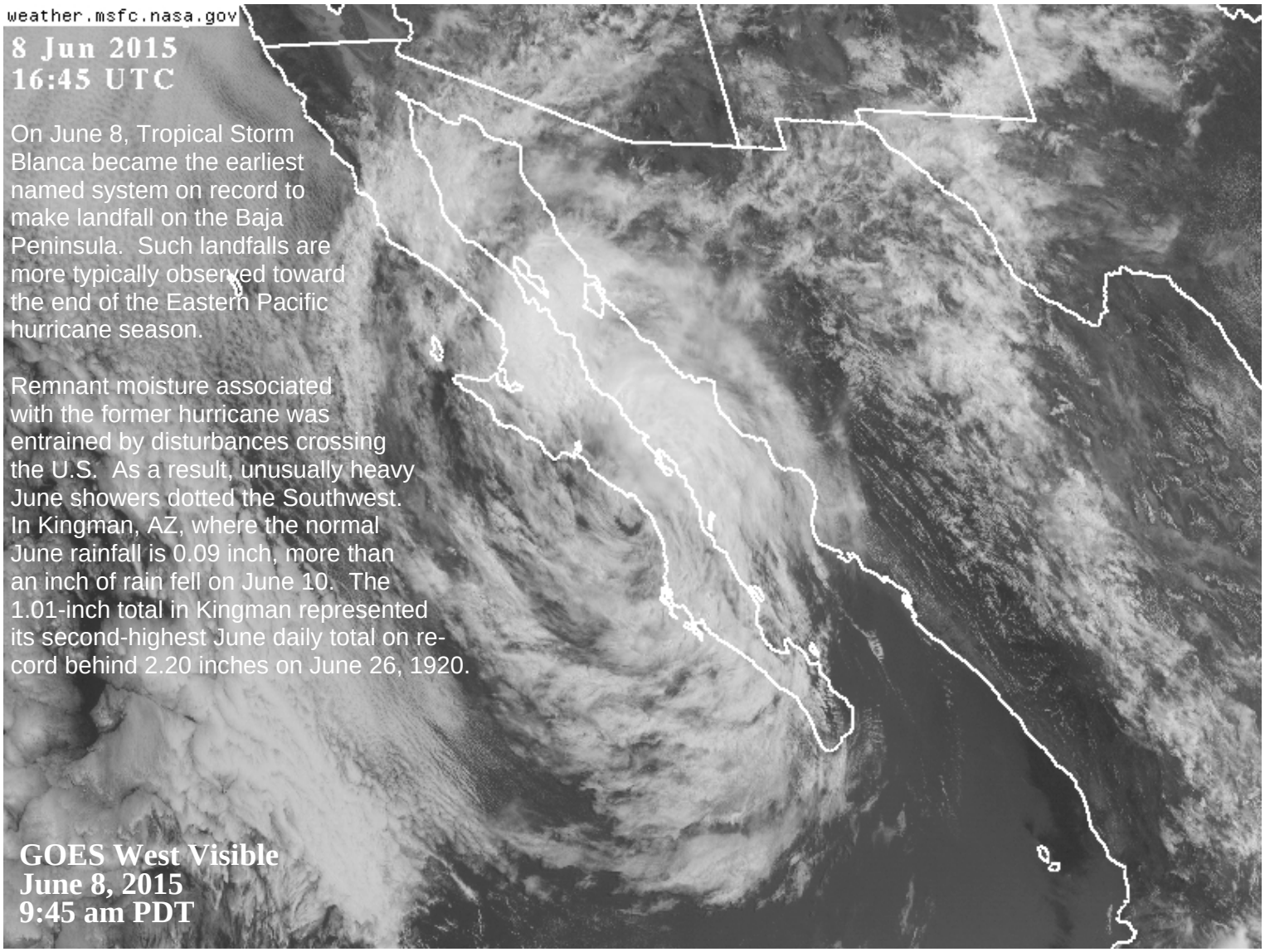

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