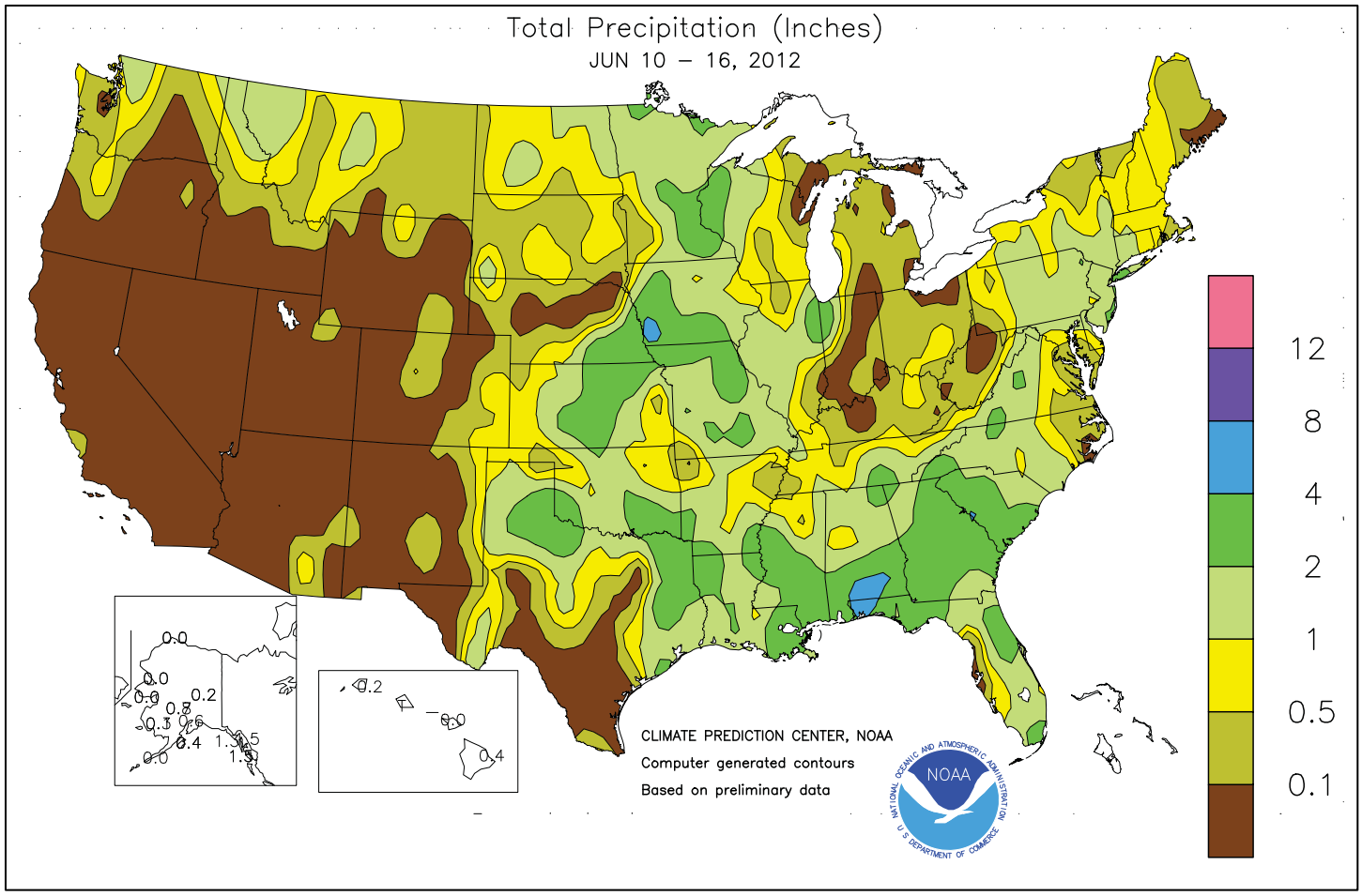
Volume 99, No. 25 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather June 19, 2012

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 10 - 16, 2012

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Much-needed rain dampened several key drought areas, including the **central and southern Plains** and parts of the **Midwest**. Some of the heaviest rain, as much as 2 to 4 inches, fell from **northern Texas into the upper Mississippi Valley**. Rain eased drought stress across the **central Plains** and **western Corn Belt**, but was insufficient to arrest the recent decline in crop conditions in the **eastern Corn Belt**. Meanwhile, significant rain also soaked much of the **South**. Weekly totals of at least 2 to 4 inches were common from **eastern Texas to the southern**

(Continued on page 5)

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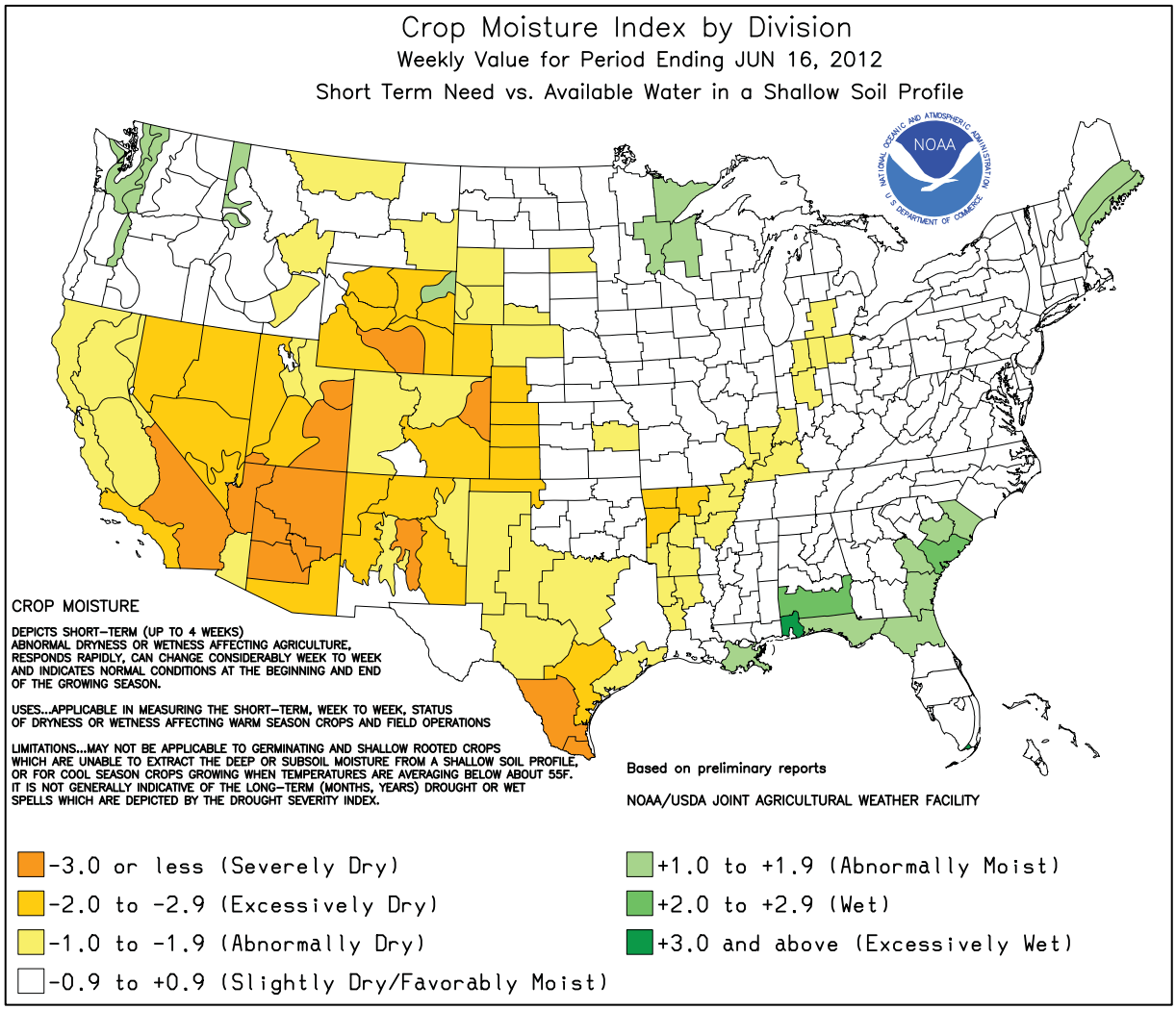
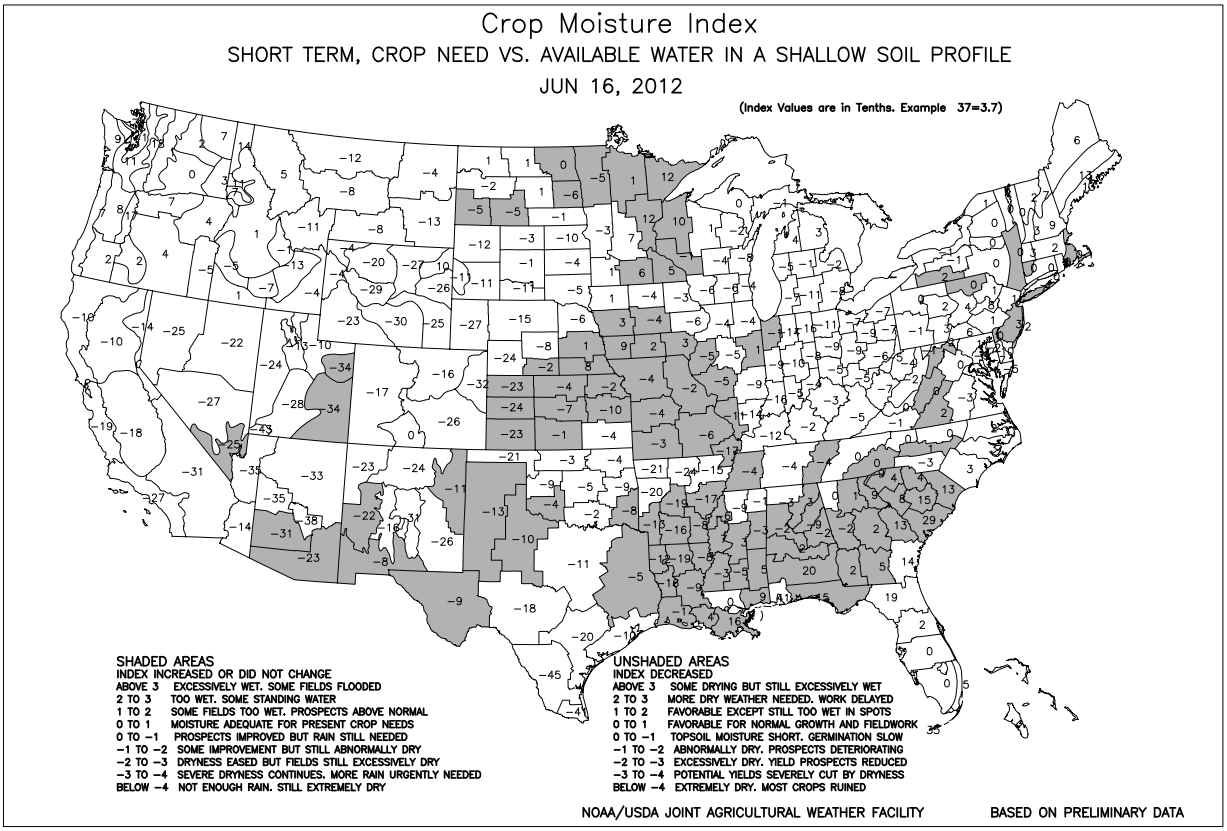
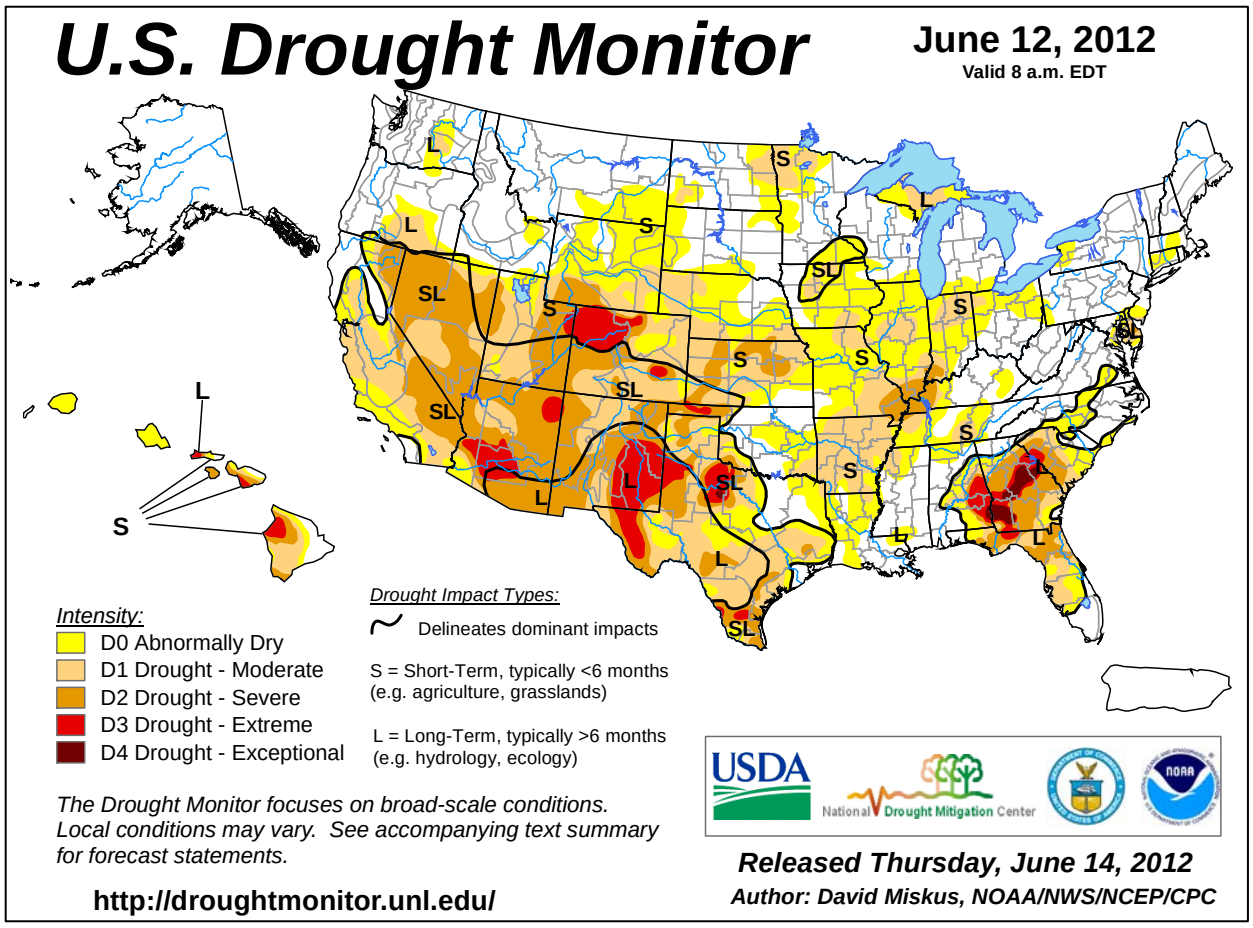
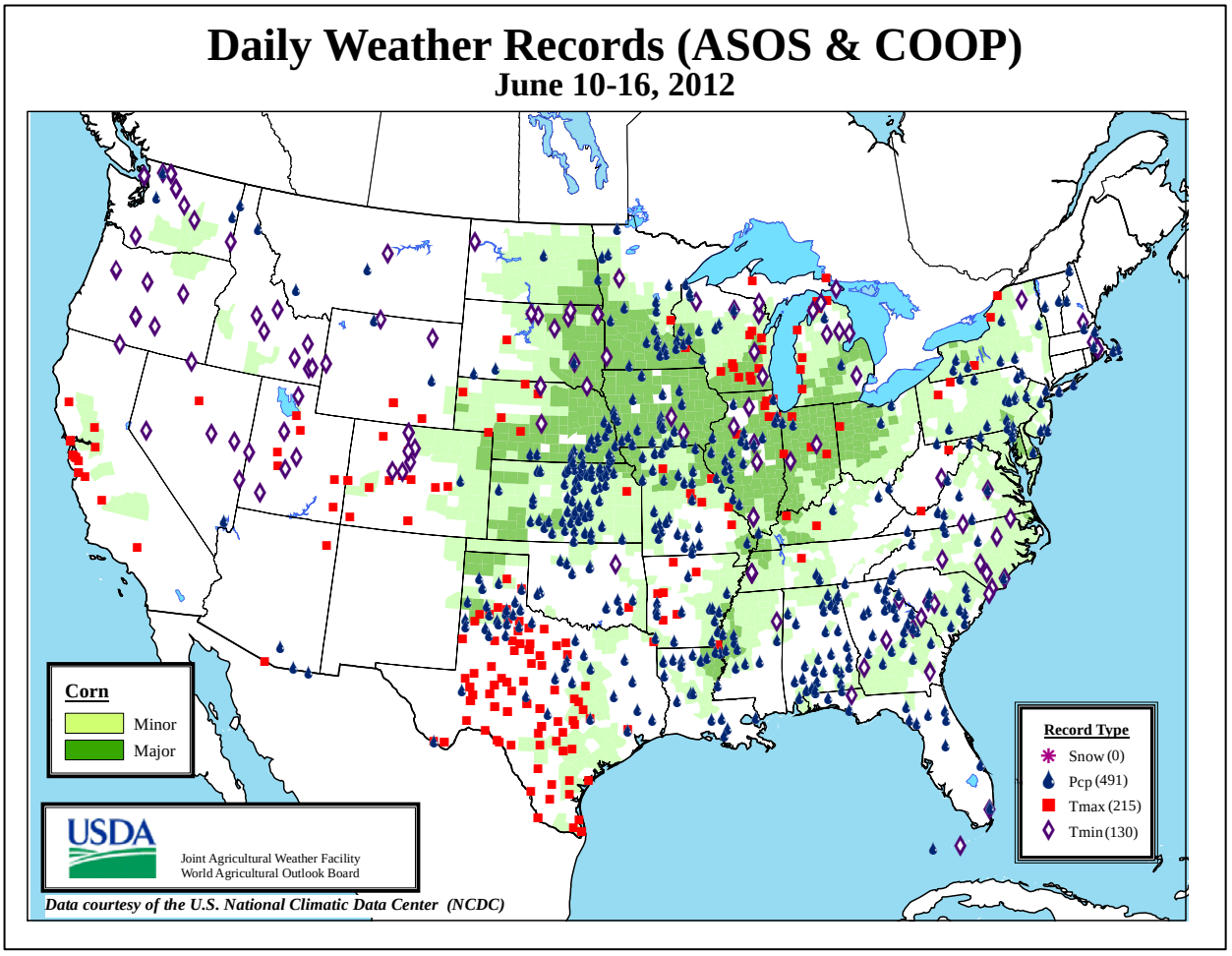
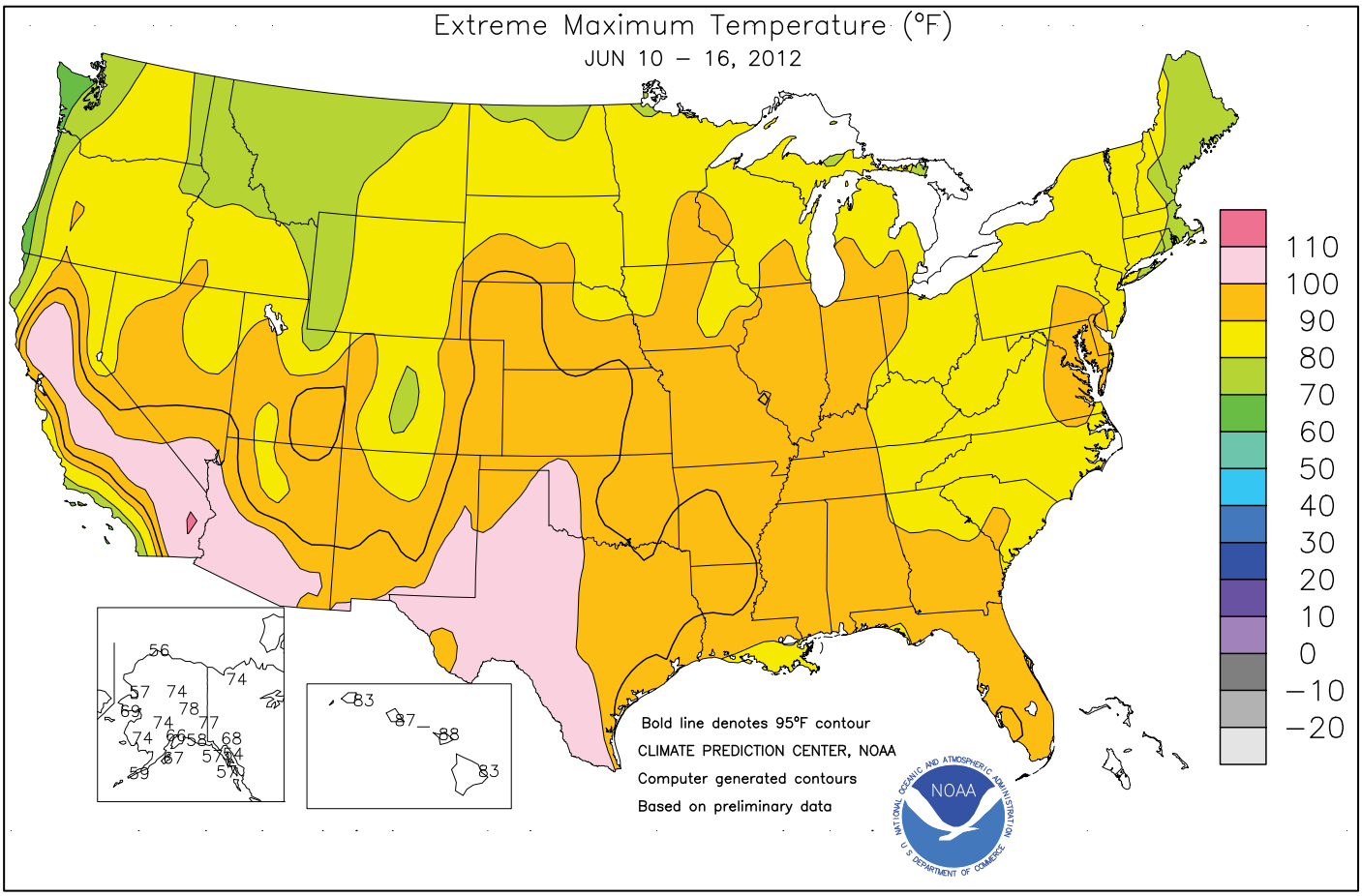
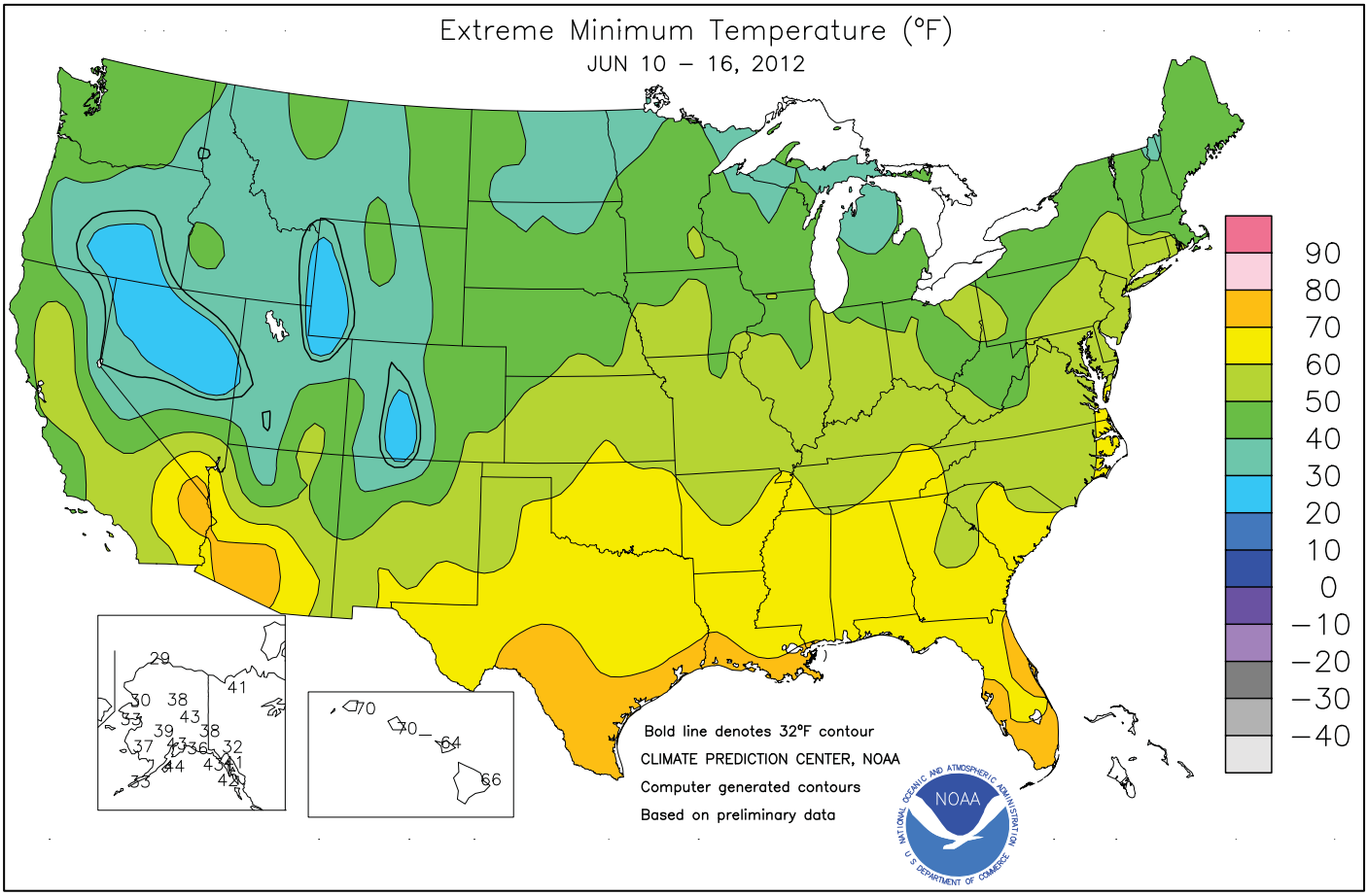

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending JUN 16, 2012
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND 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)

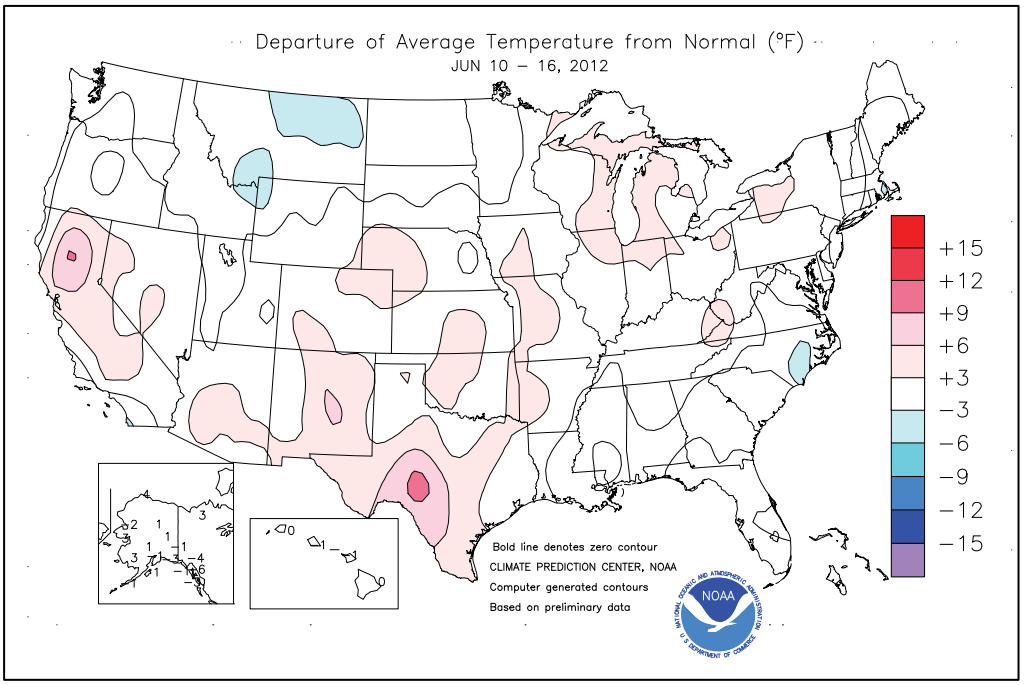

Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE
JUN 16, 2012
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. 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


U.S. Drought Monitor
June 12, 2012
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Drought - Moderate
D2 Drought - Severe
D3 Drought - Extreme
D4 Drought - Exceptional
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically <6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically >6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.
http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/
USDA
National Drought Mitigation Center
Released Thursday, June 14, 2012
Author: David Miskus, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC


Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)
June 10-16, 2012
Corn
Minor
Major
Record Type
Snow (0)
Pcp (491)
Tmax (215)
Tmin (130)
USDA
Joint Agricultural Weather Facility
World Agricultural Outlook Board
Data courtesy of the U.S. National Climatic Data Center (NCDC)


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
JUN 10 – 16, 2012
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
JUN 10 – 16, 2012
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
−30
−40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA



(Continued from front cover)
Atlantic States. However, only light rain fell in parts of the **interior South**, including the **northern Mississippi Delta**, where heavy irrigation demands persisted. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather and fluctuating temperatures affected the **West**. Light precipitation was confined to the northern tier of the region, from the **Pacific Northwest to the northern Rockies**. Breezy conditions hampered wildfire containment efforts, especially in the **Four Corners States**, while late-week heat promoted crop development in **California**.

Early in the week, cool air settled across the **West**. In **Nevada**, daily-record lows for June 10 included 19°F in **Ely** and 24°F in **Winnemucca**. The following day, record-setting lows for June 11 dipped to 30°F in **Cedar City, UT**, and 31°F in **Challis, ID.** Meanwhile, intense heat gripped parts of **Texas**, where **San Angelo** (108 and 109°F) and **Abilene** (102 and 105°F) opened the week with consecutive daily-record highs on June 10-11. **Childress, TX** (110°F), also collected a record-setting high for June 10. By mid-week, a pattern change brought cool air to the **Midwest** and warming conditions to the **West**. In **South Dakota**, daily-record lows for June 12 were established in locations such as **Aberdeen** (37°F) and **Sisseton** (40°F). Scattered frost affected the **Great Lakes region** on June 13, when lows fell to daily-record levels in **Pellston, MI** (32°F), and **Rhinelander, WI** (34°F). Two days later, however, daily-record highs for June 15 were set or tied in **Wisconsin** communities such as **Green Bay** (93°F) and **Oshkosh** (92°F). At week's end, heat intensified across the **West**, where **San Jose, CA** (98°F on June 16), logged a daily-record high. Elsewhere in **California** on the 16th, temperatures topped 100°F throughout the **Central Valley**—and reached triple digits for the first time this year in **Sacramento** (105°F). Elsewhere in the **West**, several destructive wildfires were in various stages of containment. **New Mexico's** largest wildfire in state history, the Whitewater-Baldy complex east of **Glenwood**, had charred more than 295,000 acres of vegetation by mid-June. The complex had been sparked by a pair of lightning strikes, on May 9 and 16, respectively. Meanwhile, the High Park fire west of **Fort Collins, CO**, had burned more than 55,000 acres and at least 180 structures, while the Little Bear fire near **Ruidoso, NM**, had torched nearly 40,000 acres and more than 250 structures.

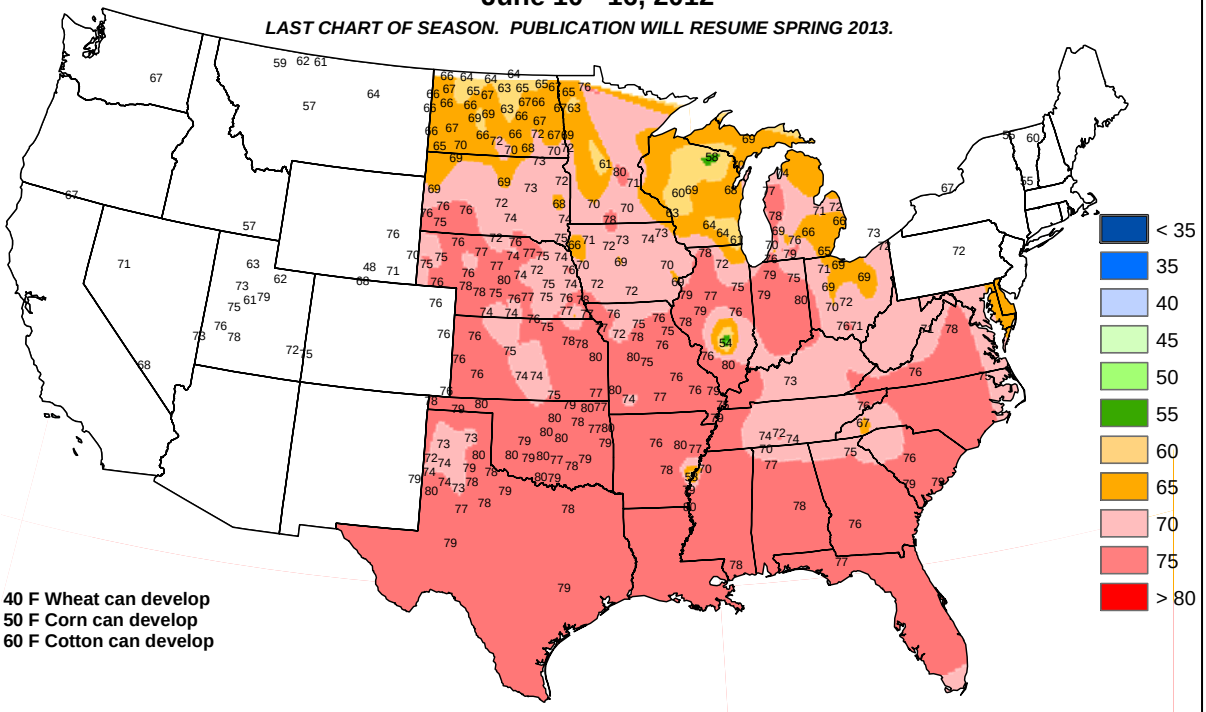
Torrential showers lingered early in the week along the **eastern Gulf Coast**, where June 6-10 rainfall totals reached 10.45 inches in **Mobile, AL**, and 15.33 inches in **Pensacola, FL**. Showers continued for several more days across the **South** and **East**. Selected daily-record amounts reached 3.05 inches (on June 12) in **Houston, TX**; 2.53 inches (on June 12) in **Atlantic City, NJ**; 1.94 inches (on June 12) in **Greenville, MS**; and 1.51 inches (on June 11) in **Chattanooga, TN.** Thunderstorms also dotted the **southern Plains**, where daily-record totals included 2.33 inches (on June 13) in **Childress, TX**, and 1.38 inches (on June 12) in **McAlester, OK.** Later, highly beneficial showers overspread parts of the **central Plains**, **Mid-South**, and **Midwest**. **Concordia, KS** (2.88 inches), netted a record-setting total for June 14, followed the next day by a record-high amount (2.01 inches) in **Hot Springs, AR.** On June 14-15, isolated 24-hour totals of 6 to 8 inches or more were noted in parts of **Minnesota's Goodhue and Rice Counties**—with 8.83 inches reported near **Cannon Falls**. Similarly, some 4- to 8-inch totals were observed in a 24-hour period on June 16-17 in **Kankakee County, IL.** Elsewhere in **Illinois**, both **Chicago** (0.01 inch) and **Rockford** (0.02 inch) completed their driest first half of June since 1988, when no rain fell. However, June 16-17 rainfall reached 0.42 inch in **Chicago** and 0.51 inch in **Rockford**. In **Wisconsin**, **Green Bay** received rainfall totaling 0.05 inch on June 16, after completing its first June 1-15 period on record without measurable precipitation. Relentlessly dry conditions persisted in several **Midwestern** locations, including **Fort Wayne, IN**, where the 5-week (May 13 - June 16) rainfall total stood at 0.31 inch (6 percent of normal).

Weekly temperatures were close to normal in **Alaska**, although some cooler conditions appeared around mid-week. **King Salmon** (33°F) posted a daily-record low on June 14. Meanwhile, widespread showers were noted across **southern Alaska**. **Juneau** received measurable rain on every day during the week, totaling 1.52 inches. On **Annette Island**, rainfall topped an inch on June 10, 15, and 16, boosting its weekly sum to 3.89 inches. Farther south, most of **Hawaii** continued to experience a rather tranquil dry season. June 1-16 rainfall totals included 1.99 inches (56 percent of normal) in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**, and 0.11 inch (13 percent) in **Lihue, Kauai**.

Average Soil Temperature (° F, 4" Bare)

June 10 - 16, 2012

LAST CHART OF SEASON. PUBLICATION WILL RESUME SPRING 2013.



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

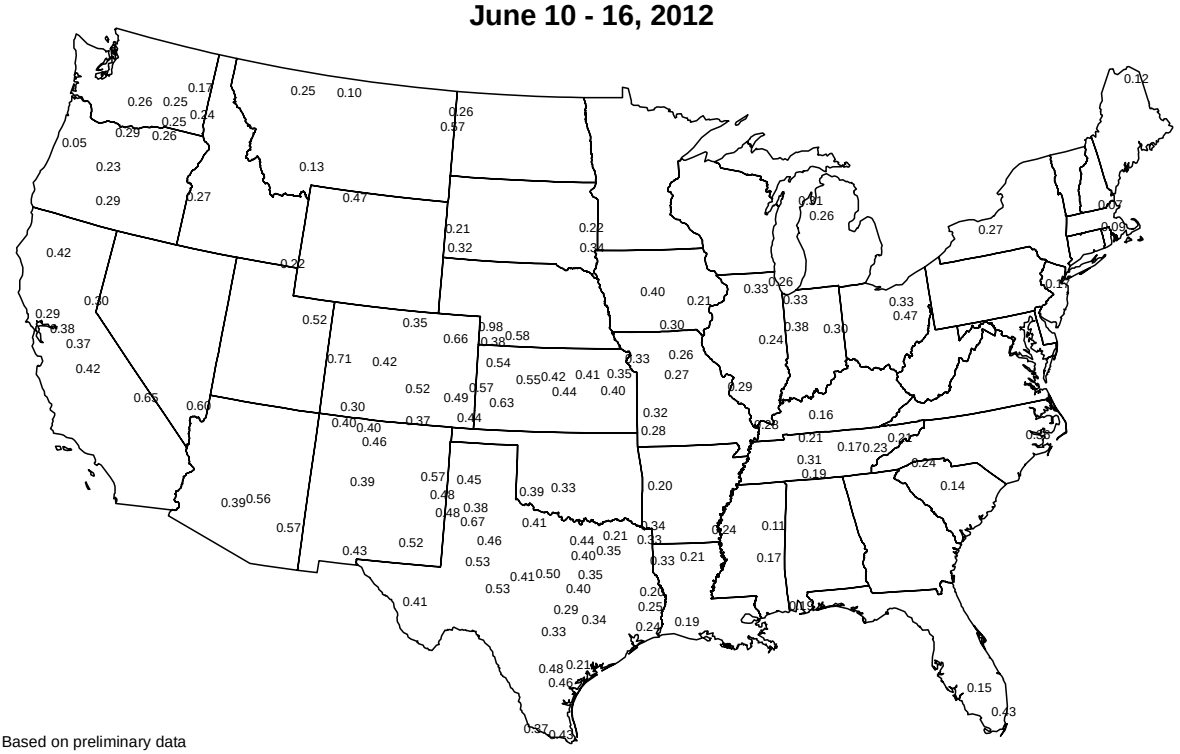
Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

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.

Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

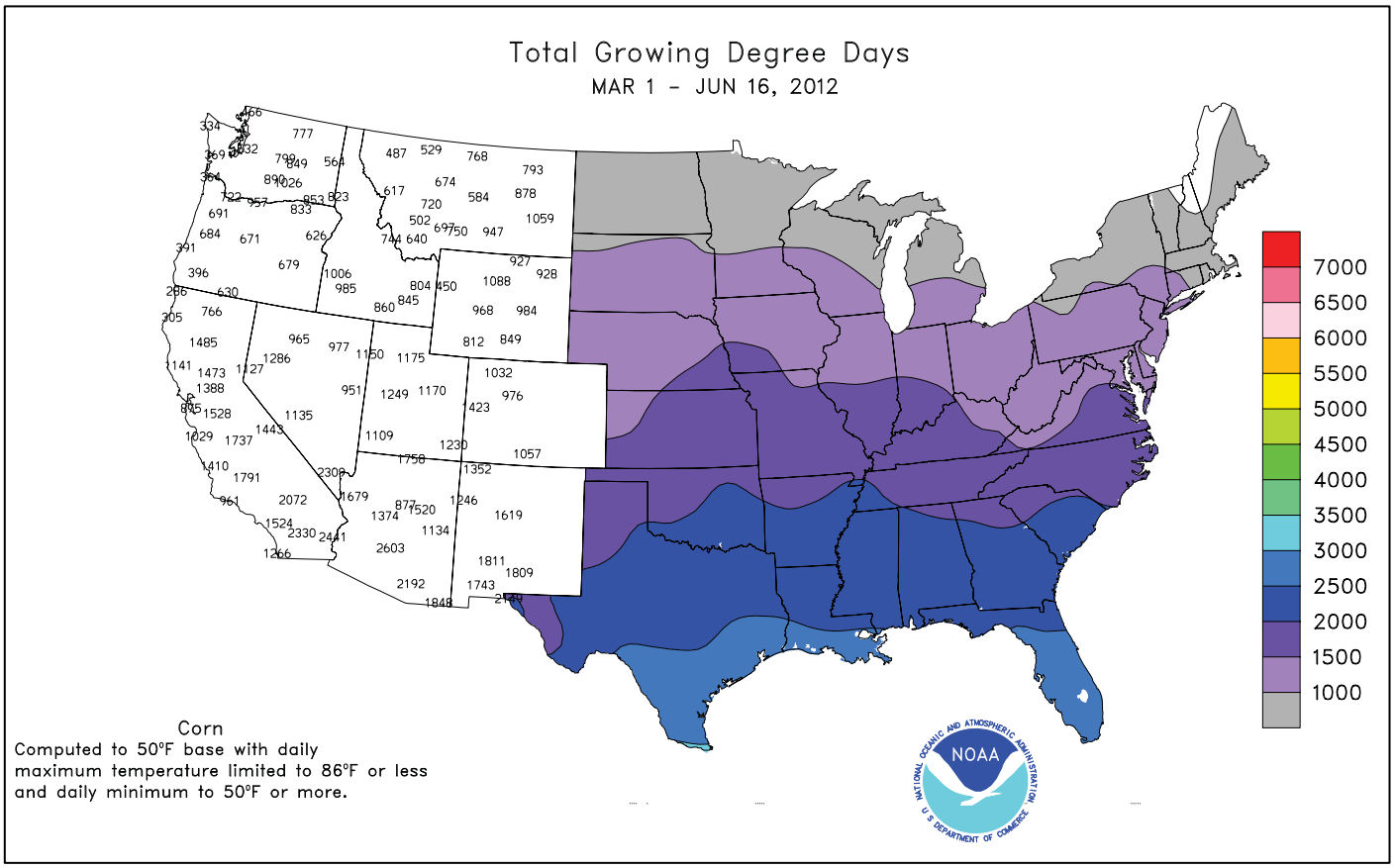
June 10 - 16, 2012



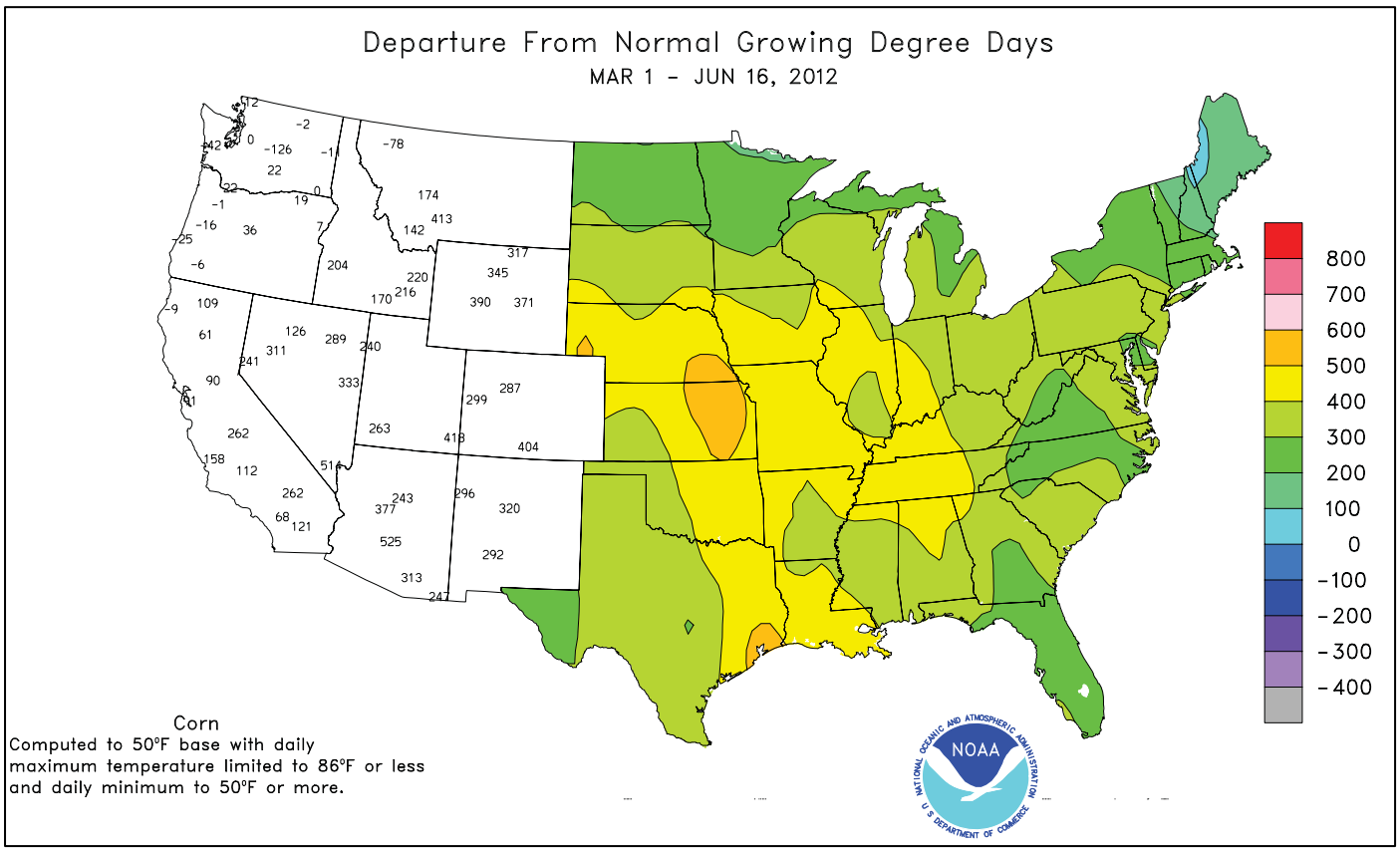
Based on preliminary data

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments

Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.



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



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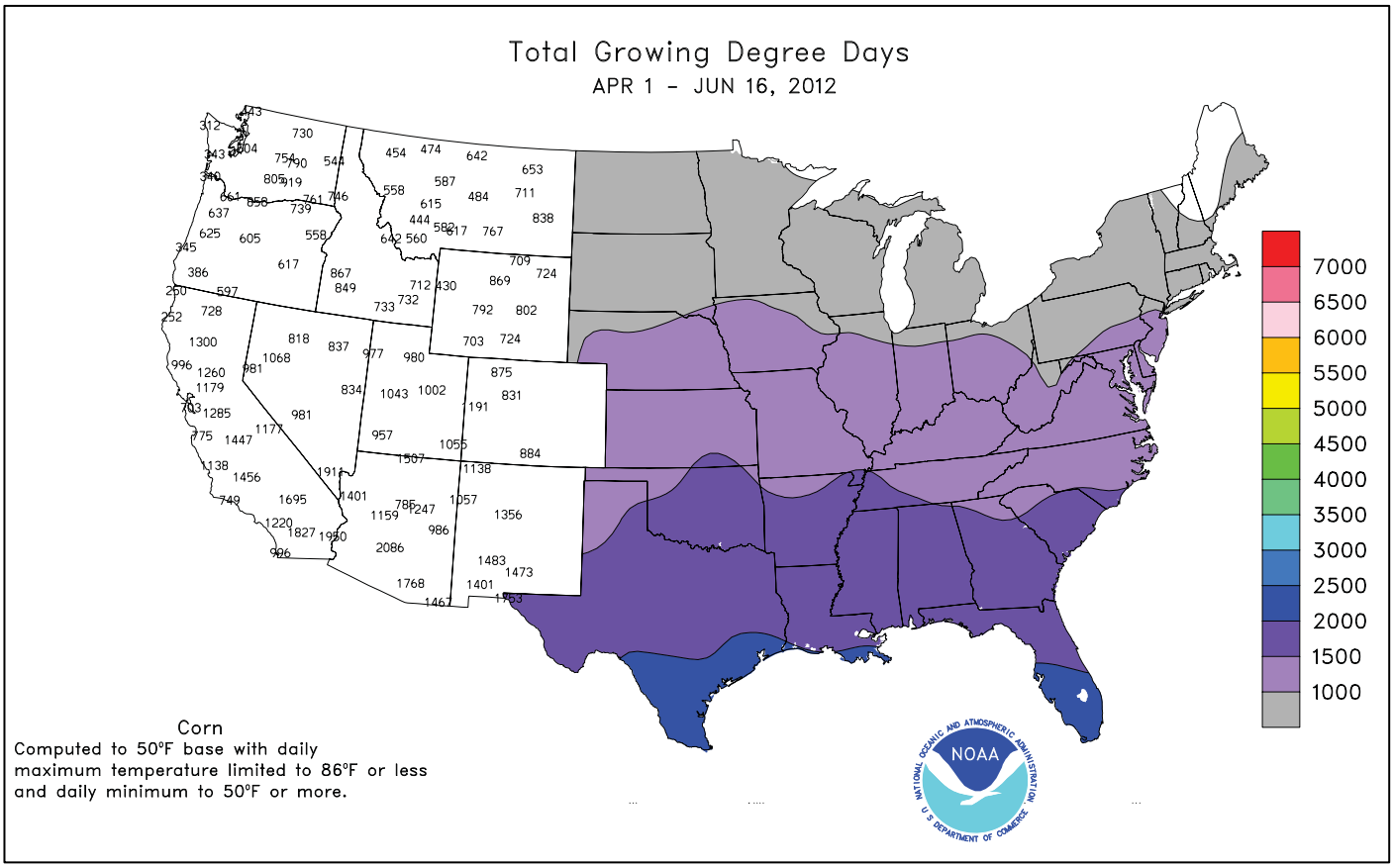

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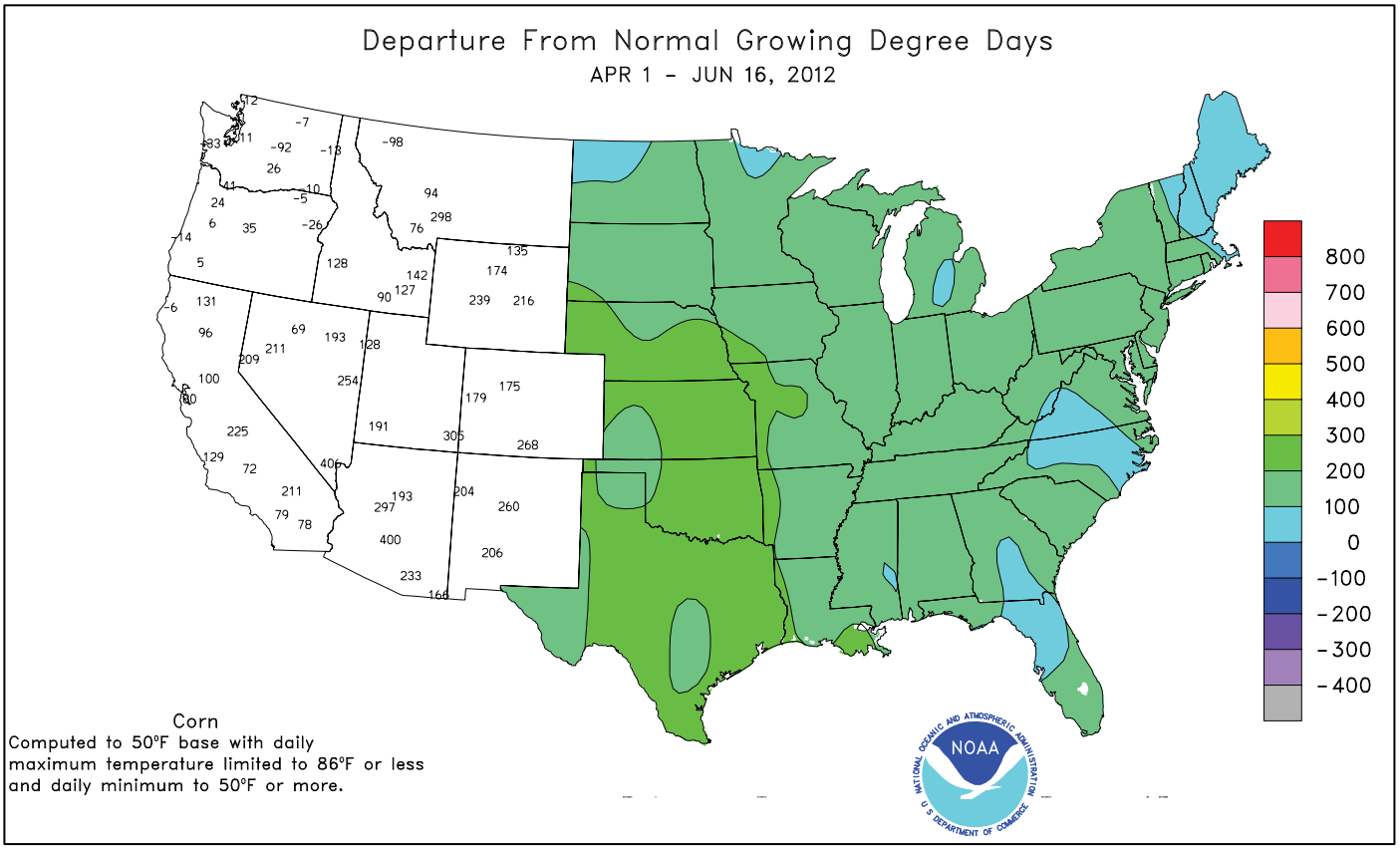

Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 16, 2012

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center (301-763-8000, Ext. 7503)

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 JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	86	69	93	66	78	2	1.57	0.77	1.37	1.76	92	21.53	79	89	53	1	0	2	1
	HUNTSVILLE	87	67	93	62	77	2	0.42	-0.53	0.29	1.43	62	22.07	76	85	56	3	0	2	0
	MOBILE	86	69	92	67	77	-2	5.07	3.97	2.79	13.14	496	39.65	124	91	63	1	0	5	2
	MONTGOMERY	87	69	94	67	78	0	2.45	1.58	1.21	2.86	147	22.55	82	92	58	1	0	3	2
AK	ANCHORAGE	59	47	66	43	53	-1	0.63	0.41	0.32	0.90	188	5.55	148	79	58	0	0	3	0
	BARROW	44	32	56	29	38	4	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.01	13	1.10	172	96	74	0	4	0	0
	FAIRBANKS	70	49	78	43	60	1	0.20	-0.11	0.09	0.84	131	3.49	132	82	53	0	0	4	0
	JUNEAU	52	44	54	41	48	-5	1.48	0.72	0.60	2.94	168	22.70	111	96	87	0	0	7	1
	KODIAK	54	45	67	44	50	1	0.41	-0.87	0.18	0.50	17	25.87	76	89	80	0	0	7	0
	NOME	58	40	69	33	49	2	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.00	0	2.80	67	91	76	0	0	0	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	80	42	83	37	61	2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	4.46	47	42	9	0	0	0	0
	PHOENIX	105	78	107	76	92	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.36	12	20	10	7	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	89	55	92	52	72	5	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	3.34	49	33	7	3	0	0	0
	TUCSON	101	70	104	68	86	3	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	2900	0.97	30	22	11	7	0	1	0
AR	FORT SMITH	93	70	96	66	81	4	0.29	-0.73	0.17	1.48	60	20.28	99	81	41	6	0	2	0
	LITTLE ROCK	90	68	93	63	79	1	0.06	-0.86	0.03	0.06	3	18.77	77	90	45	4	0	2	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	96	66	102	60	81	4	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	3.62	79	41	26	7	0	0	0
	FRESNO	98	66	105	59	82	7	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0	6.58	85	52	31	7	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	69	61	71	61	65	-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	4.61	49	82	72	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	97	70	104	60	84	10	0.00	-0.18	0.00	***	***	16.47	76	31	21	7	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	97	59	105	55	78	7	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	9.83	83	68	15	7	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	66	61	68	59	64	-3	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	3.46	46	78	74	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	76	53	87	50	65	4	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.09	150	10.46	78	77	57	0	0	1	0
	STOCKTON	95	57	104	54	76	4	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	6.39	71	64	32	7	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	84	41	87	31	63	4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.01	4	1.53	63	49	14	0	1	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	82	53	90	49	68	4	0.00	-0.54	0.00	0.55	43	2.55	37	61	17	1	0	0	0
	DENVER INTL	83	52	92	43	68	3	0.00	-0.37	0.00	1.22	123	4.81	79	56	16	1	0	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	90	55	96	48	73	3	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	1.38	33	22	10	5	0	0	0
	PUEBLO	89	55	95	50	72	3	0.06	-0.23	0.06	0.06	9	2.52	51	64	28	4	0	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	74	61	79	58	68	1	1.49	0.67	0.92	3.17	166	16.31	79	90	67	0	0	2	2
	HARTFORD	78	57	84	52	68	0	1.02	0.12	0.81	3.09	146	15.33	73	85	51	0	0	2	1
DC	WASHINGTON	84	68	92	63	76	2	0.26	-0.44	0.26	1.51	89	12.25	69	81	43	2	0	1	0
DE	WILMINGTON	83	63	93	55	73	2	1.61	0.81	1.48	2.48	142	12.84	66	92	47	1	0	5	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	87	72	92	70	80	1	2.03	0.69	1.28	4.60	160	12.89	70	96	59	2	0	6	1
	JACKSONVILLE	88	71	93	67	79	0	0.78	-0.42	0.66	2.62	102	17.54	88	93	59	2	0	3	1
	KEY WEST	88	79	89	74	84	1	0.48	-0.65	0.48	1.57	61	18.67	136	78	62	0	0	1	0
	MIAMI	90	75	94	71	82	0	2.87	0.76	2.08	7.03	151	38.10	190	82	51	4	0	2	2
	ORLANDO	92	71	96	70	81	0	2.80	1.12	1.65	5.64	159	15.01	83	95	55	5	0	4	2
	PENSACOLA	86	72	90	71	79	-1	4.12	2.71	1.93	17.92	586	36.12	130	90	62	1	0	5	2
	TALLAHASSEE	92	71	96	68	81	1	2.11	0.54	1.72	4.30	124	21.24	75	87	50	4	0	2	1
	TAMPA	91	75	92	72	83	2	0.33	-0.91	0.33	7.92	303	16.75	111	83	53	6	0	1	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	87	74	90	71	81	0	0.54	-1.26	0.34	4.19	106	25.32	111	84	62	1	0	3	0
GA	ATHENS	83	65	89	59	74	-2	2.22	1.34	1.36	2.96	144	14.98	64	89	62	0	0	2	2
	ATLANTA	83	68	89	63	76	0	1.84	1.08	0.91	2.16	124	18.69	77	85	66	0	0	3	2
	AUGUSTA	85	65	91	57	75	-2	2.20	1.22	1.57	2.47	113	13.28	62	93	63	1	0	3	2
	COLUMBUS	87	69	91	65	78	-1	2.11	1.37	1.39	2.13	126	18.94	78	89	51	3	0	3	2
	MACON	86	67	94	58	77	-1	2.59	1.81	1.62	3.04	177	13.73	62	95	55	2	0	3	2
	SAVANNAH	87	70	91	65	78	0	1.66	0.39	1.34	2.91	105	19.52	97	91	59	1	0	3	1
HI	HILO	82	67	83	66	74	-1	0.44	-1.11	0.23	2.12	62	46.51	82	84	72	0	0	6	0
	HONOLULU	85	72	87	70	78	-1	0.03	-0.06	0.03	0.03	13	7.52	83	80	67	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	87	66	88	64	77	0	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.27	338	3.92	36	76	64	0	0	0	0
	LIHUE	83	72	83	70	78	0	0.20	-0.20	0.04	0.32	32	33.11	181	81	72	0	0	7	0
ID	BOISE	81	51	89	46	66	0	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.20	47	8.66	125	56	29	0	0	0	0
	LEWISTON	78	53	85	48	66	1	0.04	-0.24	0.04	1.25	184	9.84	146	69	43	0	0	1	0
	POCATELLO	77	43	83	33	60	-1	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.17	31	5.50	81	56	33	0	0	0	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	87	62	94	54	74	7	0.30	-0.55	0.30	0.31	16	12.52	83	65	39	4	0	1	0
	MOLINE	84	60	90	48	72	1	0.76	-0.34	0.61	0.99	40	14.15	85	82	47	1	0	2	1
	PEORIA	85	62	93	55	74	4	1.64	0.79	1.64	2.05	104	11.46	73	74	38	2	0	1	1
	ROCKFORD	86	60	94	48	73	5	0.53	-0.60	0.51	0.61	24	10.98	72	70	42	3	0	2	1
	SPRINGFIELD	84	61	91	52	73	1	0.63	-0.26	0.38	0.65	31	14.16	88	83	43	1	0	2	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	89	62	94	56	76	2	0.11	-0.84	0.11	0.11	5	11.50	52	79	41	2	0	1	0
	FORT WAYNE	87	58	95	50	73	4	0.02	-0.92	0.02	0.05	2	10.40	64	80	27	3	0	1	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	87	63	93	55	75	4	0.00	-0.94	0.00	0.05	2	15.11	82	72	33	3	0	0	0
	SOUTH BEND	86	58	93	47	72	4	0.11	-0.87	0.11	0.19	9	11.49	70	66	39	3	0	1	0
IA	BURLINGTON	84	61	90	52	72	1	1.90	0.88	1.53	1.91	82	12.30	76	87	41	1	0	3	1
	CEDAR RAPIDS	83	59	89	48	71	1	0.34	-0.71	0.23	0.34	15	9.77	71	85	37	0	0	3	0
	DES MOINES	85	64	93	55	75	4	1.17	0.10	0.72	1.21	50	14.17	96	75	43	2	0	4	1
	DUBUQUE	81	60	87	49	70	2	0.59	-0.37	0.50	0.59	26	11.46	76	78	57	0	0	2	1
	SIOUX CITY	81	58	87	49	69	-1	1.07	0.23	0.64	1.08	55	15.56	133	76	58	0	0	5	1
	WATERLOO	82	61	91	49	72	3	1.58	0.45	1.38	1.58	62	12.27	88	83	53	1	0	2	1
KS	CONCORDIA	90	61	97	51	75	3	3.02	2.12	2.87	3.05	143	12.02	96	84	47	3	0	3	1
	DODGE CITY	90	60	99	55	75	2	1.63	0.91	1.08	1.78	106	9.53	95	80	28	2	0	2	2
	GOODLAND	88	55	98	49	72	3	0.61	-0.15	0.61	0.90	50	5.32	60	72	41	2	0	1	1
	TOPEKA	89	65	94	55	77	4	0.35	-0.82	0.18	0.36	13	11.61	75	84	54	4	0	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 16, 2012

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	91	67	97	64	79	4	1.67	0.65	0.93	2.02	85	17.01	124	78	43	5	0	3	1
KY	JACKSON	84	63	86	58	74	3	0.97	-0.12	0.88	1.28	50	20.97	91	81	48	0	0	2	1
	LEXINGTON	84	61	88	54	72	1	0.68	-0.37	0.68	0.82	34	16.66	76	84	56	0	0	1	1
	LOUISVILLE	86	66	91	60	76	3	0.02	-0.83	0.02	0.22	11	23.54	108	74	43	2	0	1	0
	PADUCAH	89	61	94	54	75	1	0.14	-0.87	0.14	0.88	39	11.57	49	91	38	3	0	1	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	88	71	92	68	79	0	0.05	-1.15	0.04	1.84	68	27.62	92	96	58	3	0	2	0
	LAKE CHARLES	89	73	91	72	81	1	0.34	-1.09	0.21	2.08	62	33.95	134	94	61	4	0	5	0
	NEW ORLEANS	88	74	90	71	81	1	1.90	0.33	1.37	2.26	67	26.09	88	88	63	2	0	3	2
	SHREVEPORT	91	71	98	69	81	2	4.27	3.08	2.25	4.29	157	23.48	92	95	52	4	0	3	2
ME	CARIBOU	73	49	78	45	61	1	0.61	-0.13	0.61	1.20	69	17.18	113	89	50	0	0	1	1
	PORTLAND	70	53	76	48	62	0	0.53	-0.21	0.53	7.89	456	26.45	125	93	60	0	0	1	1
MD	BALTIMORE	83	63	94	55	73	2	0.33	-0.45	0.33	1.98	107	12.68	66	77	46	1	0	1	0
MA	BOSTON	70	59	76	54	64	-3	0.71	-0.03	0.68	2.45	144	13.85	71	85	59	0	0	2	1
	WORCESTER	73	56	79	51	64	0	0.62	-0.31	0.44	3.77	175	17.00	78	89	52	0	0	2	0
MI	ALPENA	79	50	90	36	65	5	0.01	-0.57	0.01	2.25	170	11.11	97	83	44	1	0	1	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	84	57	92	47	71	5	0.01	-0.82	0.01	0.60	33	14.75	100	78	35	3	0	1	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	80	51	88	35	66	5	0.16	-0.53	0.16	2.35	151	16.39	145	76	40	0	0	1	0
	LANSING	83	57	90	44	70	4	0.00	-0.85	0.00	1.26	68	12.48	96	67	42	1	0	0	0
	MUSKEGON	83	59	92	45	71	7	1.07	0.45	1.07	1.59	110	14.47	107	66	39	1	0	1	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	83	56	91	39	70	7	0.20	-0.56	0.20	1.80	113	14.26	107	78	33	3	0	1	0
MN	DULUTH	73	51	88	43	62	3	1.42	0.45	0.86	1.47	70	15.18	141	88	66	0	0	4	1
	INT'L FALLS	74	51	83	39	62	1	1.55	0.62	0.59	1.56	77	10.15	121	90	50	0	0	5	2
	MINNEAPOLIS	78	59	93	51	69	1	1.54	0.52	0.86	1.57	69	17.42	151	79	52	1	0	3	1
	ROCHESTER	80	59	91	50	69	4	1.20	0.30	0.48	1.28	64	12.23	101	76	56	1	0	5	0
	ST. CLOUD	77	54	91	46	66	2	1.28	0.19	0.66	1.28	54	15.60	151	94	42	1	0	3	2
MS	JACKSON	87	69	93	68	78	0	3.39	2.56	2.46	5.34	278	35.96	125	92	57	1	0	4	2
	MERIDIAN	87	67	91	64	77	-1	1.68	0.85	0.91	2.28	118	30.82	101	93	59	2	0	3	2
	TUPELO	88	66	91	61	77	1	0.60	-0.55	0.26	1.40	51	22.49	76	89	57	4	0	3	0
MO	COLUMBIA	88	63	94	55	75	3	1.68	0.74	1.17	1.78	81	18.76	102	81	38	3	0	5	1
	KANSAS CITY	87	65	94	55	76	3	1.37	0.36	1.37	1.37	57	12.05	75	78	42	2	0	1	1
	SAINT LOUIS	87	66	96	58	77	2	1.93	1.08	1.06	1.93	98	18.60	105	73	44	2	0	2	2
	SPRINGFIELD	85	63	91	58	74	1	0.91	-0.27	0.91	1.10	42	15.00	76	80	55	1	0	1	1
MT	BILLINGS	77	50	85	42	64	0	0.00	-0.44	0.00	0.21	19	4.36	56	63	22	0	0	0	0
	BUTTE	66	37	75	33	52	-3	0.30	-0.19	0.26	1.05	90	4.95	82	84	25	0	0	3	0
	CUT BANK	68	45	75	41	57	1	0.04	-0.57	0.03	0.92	65	3.98	69	83	35	0	0	2	0
	GLASGOW	72	48	80	43	60	-4	0.12	-0.40	0.09	0.96	83	6.67	142	84	56	0	0	3	0
	GREAT FALLS	71	46	79	42	58	-1	0.56	0.01	0.56	0.98	74	7.32	98	78	29	0	0	1	1
	HAVRE	71	47	79	37	59	-3	0.86	0.42	0.66	1.02	98	7.83	148	89	54	0	0	4	1
	MISSOULA	70	44	80	40	57	-2	0.53	0.11	0.24	1.25	124	7.77	114	80	53	0	0	3	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	85	60	93	50	72	2	0.67	-0.21	0.44	0.74	35	6.47	54	79	50	2	0	3	0
	LINCOLN	85	59	95	49	72	0	2.73	1.92	2.02	2.73	139	12.36	98	86	56	1	0	3	2
	NORFOLK	82	56	88	46	69	0	0.32	-0.67	0.28	0.34	15	10.30	85	76	54	0	0	4	0
	NORTH PLATTE	87	55	96	43	71	4	0.07	-0.66	0.07	0.19	11	6.78	74	77	29	2	0	1	0
	OMAHA	83	63	92	55	73	2	2.44	1.53	1.06	2.48	115	13.23	100	81	55	2	0	4	2
	SCOTTSBLUFF	86	54	96	47	70	4	0.15	-0.46	0.15	1.27	89	3.62	44	65	29	2	0	1	0
	VALENTINE	85	54	97	41	69	2	0.50	-0.16	0.49	0.58	37	7.03	82	83	43	2	0	2	0
NV	ELY	84	36	89	19	60	1	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.04	9	3.88	75	39	14	0	2	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	100	74	104	69	87	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.25	11	11	8	7	0	0	0
	RENO	87	53	93	40	70	6	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	2.62	62	39	16	2	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	85	46	90	24	66	3	0.01	-0.16	0.01	0.16	37	3.24	70	40	19	2	1	1	0
NH	CONCORD	77	51	82	45	64	0	0.96	0.26	0.79	3.69	228	17.02	104	96	46	0	0	2	1
NJ	NEWARK	78	64	87	60	71	0	1.59	0.86	1.42	3.41	194	16.44	77	79	51	0	0	3	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	92	63	95	59	78	4	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	1.86	63	29	9	6	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	79	58	84	51	68	3	1.00	0.12	0.99	2.00	99	15.80	94	87	48	0	0	2	1
	BINGHAMTON	76	56	85	50	66	3	0.69	-0.18	0.69	2.87	147	15.68	92	85	61	0	0	1	1
	BUFFALO	81	58	89	51	70	5	0.55	-0.36	0.43	2.65	130	14.59	86	81	40	0	0	2	0
	ROCHESTER	81	56	90	50	68	3	1.08	0.29	0.88	3.63	207	14.79	104	87	53	1	0	5	1
	SYRACUSE	81	57	90	50	69	4	0.50	-0.32	0.48	1.37	76	14.01	86	94	49	1	0	2	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	78	61	84	54	70	1	0.19	-0.85	0.15	0.38	16	19.03	83	87	61	0	0	3	0
	CHARLOTTE	83	65	88	62	74	-2	0.30	-0.48	0.18	0.94	51	16.00	78	88	49	0	0	3	0
	GREENSBORO	82	64	86	58	73	0	0.56	-0.21	0.37	1.25	70	14.73	75	90	51	0	0	2	0
	HATTERAS	80	71	84	69	76	2	0.84	-0.04	0.66	1.85	89	24.63	102	84	62	0	0	2	1
	RALEIGH	83	62	89	53	72	-2	1.77	1.02	1.06	3.00	169	18.86	95	85	63	0	0	2	2
	WILMINGTON	82	66	87	58	74	-2	1.65	0.50	1.52	1.77	69	18.02	81	90	58	0	0	3	1
ND	BISMARCK	76	49	81	38	63	-1	1.06	0.47	0.37	1.56	118	6.55	96	87	45	0	0	5	0
	DICKINSON	74	46	82	40	60	-3	0.92	0.13	0.73	2.19	129	5.96	82	92	36	0	0	5	1
	FARGO	77	55	86	41	66	1	1.27	0.44	0.89	1.29	69	7.73	92	78	44	0	0	3	1
	GRAND FORKS	75	52	83	38	64	-1	1.06	0.36	0.35	1.54	100	7.39	104	91	51	0	0	4	0
	JAMESTOWN	74	52	82	40	63	-2	0.97	0.28	0.45	1.13	75	6.51	92	88	41	0	0	3	0
	WILLISTON	74	47	83	43	61	-2	0.62	0.09	0.48	1.87	158	6.03	104	88	51	0	0	3	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	84	60	90	50	72	5	0.09	-0.71	0.08	0.39	21	12.71	74	72	40	1	0	2	0
	CINCINNATI	85	62	89	57	74	3	0.31	-0.75	0.31	1.13	46	18.02	88	77	52	0	0	1	0
	CLEVELAND	82	62	90	56	72	5	0.00	-0.90	0.00	0.84	42	13.60	82	75	41	1	0	0	0
	COLUMBUS	85	62	90	53	74	3	0.30	-0.61	0.30	0.61	30	17.14	102	75	43	2	0	1	0
	DAYTON	84	60	89	52	72	3	0.36	-0.63	0.36	0.90	40	13.77	74	75	39	0	0	1	0
	MANSFIELD	82	57	87	47	69	3	0.15	-0.90	0.15	0.79	33	15.78	82	89	36	0	0	1	0

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Weather Data for the Week Ending June 16, 2012

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	83	58	91	50	70	2	0.30	-0.61	0.30	0.55	28	11.83	80	79	46	2	0	1	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	81	57	88	49	69	4	0.34	-0.53	0.21	1.91	100	17.13	106	81	49	0	0	2	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	88	69	91	65	78	2	0.01	-1.12	0.01	1.59	58	19.22	114	87	55	2	0	1	0
	TULSA	89	70	93	66	80	3	0.18	-0.97	0.18	3.88	138	17.13	86	78	55	3	0	1	0
OR	ASTORIA	63	48	67	43	56	0	0.26	-0.36	0.19	2.51	172	46.58	135	96	75	0	0	3	0
	BURNS	78	38	83	29	58	1	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.40	98	6.34	109	78	32	0	1	0	0
	EUGENE	75	45	85	36	60	1	0.10	-0.27	0.07	1.02	107	29.42	109	89	66	0	0	2	0
	MEDFORD	84	50	92	40	67	2	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.40	98	12.09	129	76	28	1	0	0	0
	PENDLETON	79	48	87	42	64	0	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.22	260	9.25	137	75	39	0	0	0	0
	PORTLAND	73	52	85	47	62	0	0.26	-0.13	0.25	2.25	234	26.41	139	81	56	0	0	2	0
	SALEM	75	49	86	38	62	2	0.14	-0.21	0.14	1.15	135	30.97	149	87	60	0	0	1	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	81	60	90	56	71	3	1.17	0.26	1.17	3.85	179	17.47	88	80	58	1	0	1	1
	ERIE	79	60	85	49	69	2	0.24	-0.78	0.20	1.43	64	14.97	89	76	56	0	0	2	0
	MIDDLETOWN	81	62	90	57	71	1	1.41	0.52	1.41	2.91	140	17.35	93	87	47	1	0	1	1
	PHILADELPHIA	82	64	94	60	73	2	0.99	0.27	0.99	2.10	126	13.22	69	85	49	1	0	1	1
	PITTSBURGH	81	60	87	56	71	3	0.41	-0.53	0.24	1.05	49	16.43	96	79	42	0	0	2	0
	WILKES-BARRE	79	58	87	51	68	1	0.35	-0.55	0.33	1.79	89	15.27	94	88	51	0	0	3	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	79	59	91	52	69	2	0.42	-0.60	0.42	3.01	134	14.85	82	87	61	1	0	1	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	72	56	79	52	64	-3	0.47	-0.33	0.39	2.76	152	16.69	76	87	59	0	0	2	0
SC	BEAUFORT	85	69	87	67	77	-1	2.07	0.71	1.15	2.68	93	20.12	102	90	55	0	0	3	2
	CHARLESTON	84	67	87	63	76	-2	5.02	3.65	2.13	7.55	254	20.35	99	93	63	0	0	4	3
	COLUMBIA	85	68	91	61	77	-1	2.60	1.47	1.25	4.19	171	17.61	81	85	62	1	0	3	2
	GREENVILLE	82	66	88	61	74	0	0.39	-0.50	0.31	1.00	47	15.99	66	89	55	0	0	3	0
SD	ABERDEEN	80	51	87	37	65	-1	0.17	-0.66	0.16	0.46	25	7.17	83	81	44	0	0	2	0
	HURON	80	54	87	41	67	0	0.74	-0.03	0.71	0.82	47	11.96	123	87	35	0	0	3	1
	RAPID CITY	81	49	90	43	65	1	0.47	-0.21	0.35	1.37	86	7.30	88	81	28	2	0	2	0
	SIOUX FALLS	80	55	86	43	67	0	0.32	-0.51	0.31	0.35	19	11.30	105	73	52	0	0	2	0
TN	BRISTOL	85	60	87	56	73	3	0.22	-0.65	0.18	1.04	51	17.83	87	95	40	0	0	2	0
	CHATTANOOGA	85	67	89	64	76	1	1.85	0.98	1.50	2.41	120	20.35	75	85	65	0	0	2	1
	KNOXVILLE	85	67	90	65	76	3	0.75	-0.13	0.53	1.73	83	24.80	101	89	52	1	0	4	1
	MEMPHIS	88	69	92	65	79	1	0.48	-0.48	0.39	1.39	63	14.71	54	81	50	4	0	2	0
	NASHVILLE	87	65	93	58	76	2	0.18	-0.77	0.11	0.26	11	18.18	76	87	46	2	0	4	0
TX	ABILENE	96	70	105	66	83	4	0.68	-0.09	0.46	2.11	117	10.97	112	75	52	6	0	2	0
	AMARILLO	90	62	100	58	76	2	1.27	0.47	0.83	1.73	97	7.09	89	81	30	3	0	4	1
	AUSTIN	96	72	99	67	84	4	0.18	-0.79	0.18	0.22	9	21.87	137	85	50	7	0	1	0
	BEAUMONT	91	73	92	72	82	1	1.76	0.20	1.38	2.84	80	31.27	120	95	56	6	0	5	1
	BROWNSVILLE	97	80	99	78	88	5	0.06	-0.64	0.05	0.44	28	6.92	73	89	50	7	0	2	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	94	78	95	76	86	4	0.05	-0.83	0.05	0.06	3	11.48	90	87	57	7	0	1	0
	DEL RIO	102	78	107	75	90	7	0.01	-0.52	0.01	0.01	1	8.70	113	73	44	7	0	1	0
	EL PASO	99	72	102	66	85	3	0.01	-0.16	0.01	0.01	3	1.38	68	24	11	7	0	1	0
	FORT WORTH	93	73	98	69	83	3	1.03	0.22	0.70	2.70	129	22.39	126	83	45	7	0	2	1
	GALVESTON	89	80	90	78	85	3	0.27	-0.67	0.23	2.66	124	24.15	135	86	67	1	0	2	0
	HOUSTON	93	74	97	69	83	2	3.05	1.72	3.05	3.58	116	25.82	118	89	54	6	0	1	1
	LUBBOCK	93	64	103	59	79	2	1.12	0.40	0.73	1.54	97	5.19	72	78	42	5	0	5	1
	MIDLAND	99	70	107	66	85	6	0.43	0.04	0.43	0.43	48	4.66	94	69	40	7	0	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	102	74	109	69	88	9	0.53	-0.11	0.44	0.53	34	13.09	142	71	40	7	0	2	0
	SAN ANTONIO	97	76	100	74	87	6	0.00	-1.09	0.00	0.00	0	22.74	149	87	41	7	0	0	0
	VICTORIA	92	75	95	72	84	2	0.03	-1.18	0.03	0.83	29	12.65	72	93	52	6	0	1	0
	WACO	95	74	100	67	85	4	0.08	-0.66	0.08	1.05	57	20.87	130	86	50	6	0	1	0
	WICHITA FALLS	94	70	103	66	82	3	1.44	0.50	0.72	2.47	111	12.24	89	88	62	5	0	6	1
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	83	54	87	43	68	0	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	6.51	70	46	18	0	0	0	0
VT	BURLINGTON	80	55	85	50	68	3	0.33	-0.44	0.21	1.26	73	12.34	87	86	41	0	0	2	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	80	57	87	51	69	-1	0.76	-0.07	0.68	1.16	60	16.56	83	91	53	0	0	2	1
	NORFOLK	80	68	90	64	74	0	0.20	-0.63	0.17	1.95	103	18.41	90	83	54	1	0	2	0
	RICHMOND	83	62	92	56	73	0	0.56	-0.22	0.56	1.47	80	13.78	70	87	51	1	0	1	1
	ROANOKE	81	61	88	54	71	0	1.45	0.62	1.06	2.36	120	16.85	84	85	57	0	0	2	1
	WASH/DULLES	82	61	90	53	72	2	0.63	-0.33	0.59	1.24	55	14.05	74	80	50	1	0	3	1
WA	OLYMPIA	69	48	80	41	58	0	0.09	-0.34	0.06	1.57	159	30.95	120	89	63	0	0	3	0
	QUILLAYUTE	60	48	67	42	54	0	1.15	0.30	1.01	3.40	162	65.94	127	90	80	0	0	4	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	67	52	74	49	60	0	0.03	-0.33	0.03	1.69	206	24.08	132	79	61	0	0	1	0
	SPOKANE	71	48	77	43	60	-1	0.41	0.13	0.41	1.62	235	11.75	139	80	41	0	0	1	0
	YAKIMA	82	49	88	39	66	4	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.56	187	4.92	123	61	29	0	0	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	78	58	83	50	68	2	0.30	-0.55	0.30	1.44	72	20.27	103	82	59	0	0	1	0
	CHARLESTON	86	59	89	50	73	4	0.41	-0.50	0.41	1.43	68	17.28	86	89	40	0	0	1	0
	ELKINS	80	49	86	40	65	0	0.19	-0.86	0.16	0.50	20	18.18	85	97	39	0	0	2	0
	HUNTINGTON	86	60	89	51	73	2	0.04	-0.85	0.04	0.37	18	14.03	70	89	43	0	0	1	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	79	56	92	44	68	2	0.85	-0.16	0.77	0.89	39	12.66	101	90	43	1	0	3	1
	GREEN BAY	84	59	93	49	71	6	0.05	-0.74	0.05	0.05	3	10.60	94	73	33	2	0	1	0
	LA CROSSE	83	60	92	49	72	3	1.94	1.03	1.01	2.00	101	13.54	105	89	42	1	0	4	2
	MADISON	83	58	91	44	70	4	0.12	-0.82	0.10	0.16	8	11.24	83	71	42	1	0	2	0
	MILWAUKEE	81	60	89	51	70	5	0.78	-0.03	0.78	0.79	45	13.43	91	74	50	0	0	1	1
WY	CASPER	81	43	89	39	62	0	0.23	-0.09	0.14	0.25	30	4.90	72	66	24	0	0	2	0
	CHEYENNE	76	49	86	44	63	2	0.00	-0.48	0.00	2.32	205	4.05	57	57	28	0	0	0	0
	LANDER	79	47	85	37	63	0	0.00	-0.27	0.00	0.02	3	4.55	61	52	15	0	0	0	0
	SHERIDAN	77	43	83	37	60	-1	0.00	-0.48	0.00	0.33	29	5.89	77	81	36	0	0	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

June 11 – 17, 2012

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures across the nation's northern tier and throughout much of the Southeast were slightly below normal during the week, with readings in portions of Virginia and the Carolinas as much as 4°F below average. Elsewhere, hot weather maintained a rapid dry down pace for winter wheat. Beneficial rain fell in many locations east of the Great Plains during the week, aiding row crop development but slowing the winter wheat harvest. Most notably, an isolated area in Minnesota received more than 8 inches of rain during the week, while rainfall totaled 4 inches or more at a few locations along the Gulf Coast.

Corn: By June 17, corn silking had advanced to 5 percent complete, 3 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Overall, 63 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 3 percentage points from last week and 7 points below the same time last year. Less-than-adequate soil moisture levels coupled with above-average temperatures led to crop condition declines of 4 percentage points or more in four of the six largest corn-producing states during the week.

Soybeans: Nationally, 95 percent of the soybean crop was emerged by week's end, 18 percentage points ahead of last year and 14 points ahead of the 5-year average. Warm weather throughout much of the growing season has promoted rapid phenological development. By June 17, five percent of this year's crop was blooming, 3 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Blooming was most advanced in the Delta, although progress in Louisiana was behind normal. Overall, 56 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 4 percentage points from last week and 12 points below the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: By week's end, 94 percent of the winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Under mostly sunny skies, producers harvested 13 percent of the nation's crop during the week. Harvest progress, at 48 percent complete, was 23 percentage points ahead of last year and 32 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 54 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week and 18 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Cotton: With double-digit progress spurred by favorable weather conditions in nine of the 15 estimating states, cotton squaring advanced to 27 percent complete by June 17. This was 8 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. With activity limited to Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas, 5 percent of this year's crop was setting bolls by week's end, 2 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, cotton in the Plains regions was damaged by wind and hail during the week. Overall, 53 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 2 percentage points from last week and 27 points better than the same time last year. An increase in rainfall in portions of the Southeast benefited developing cotton.

Sorghum: With planting winding down in most sorghum-producing states, 90 percent of the nation's crop was in the ground by week's end. This was 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. Despite much-needed rainfall delaying fieldwork in some Kansas fields, producers planted 8 percent of their crop during the week. Nationally, heading inched forward to 19 percent complete by June 17, two percentage points behind last year but 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Head development was limited to Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. Overall, 47 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last week but 8 points better than the same time last year.

Rice: By June 17, twelve percent of this year's rice crop was heading, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. Head development was limited to the Delta and Texas, where warm weather during the growing season has promoted rapid crop development. Overall, 68 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week but 11 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Small Grains: Heading of this year's oat crop was rapid during the week, as above-average temperatures boosted crop growth in many states. By week's end, 79 percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 33 percentage points ahead of last year and 25 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall progress was 20 percentage points or more ahead of normal in all estimating states except Texas, where heading was complete and harvest was nearing completion. Overall, 67 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, with declines evident in all major growing states except Minnesota and Texas.

Nineteen percent of the barley crop was at or beyond the heading stage by week's end, 18 percentage points ahead of last year and 13 points ahead of the 5-year average. Progress was most rapid in Minnesota, where 45 percent of the crop began heading during the week. Overall, 67 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 3 percentage points from last week but down 7 points from the same time last year.

One-third of the nation's spring wheat crop was headed by June 17, thirty-two percentage points ahead of last year and 26 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Washington, head development was behind normal, as cool weather and wet fields delayed crop growth. Overall, 76 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week and 4 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Other Crops: By week's end, 15 percent of the peanut crop was pegging, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Georgia, producers applied gypsum to fields in most areas, while recent rainfall delayed herbicide applications in some locations. Overall, 75 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 6 percentage points from last week and 45 points better than the same time last year.

Sunflower producers had planted 88 percent of this year's crop by week's end, 20 percentage points ahead of last year and 13 points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting was complete in North Dakota, with 91 percent of the crop emerged.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 17, 2012

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

Corn Percent Silking

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 17 2012	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	NA	0	0
IL	0	NA	5	0
IN	0	NA	2	0
IA	0	NA	0	0
KS	1	NA	10	1
KY	0	NA	12	1
MI	0	NA	0	0
MN	0	NA	0	0
MO	0	NA	15	2
NE	0	NA	0	0
NC	31	NA	30	26
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	0	NA	1	0
PA	0	NA	0	0
SD	0	NA	0	0
TN	5	NA	47	9
TX	56	NA	60	53
WI	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	2	NA	5	2

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

Soybeans Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 17 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	71	91	95	74
IL	87	96	97	77
IN	69	94	97	78
IA	94	94	98	91
KS	76	79	86	71
KY	56	78	86	67
LA	92	93	95	93
MI	68	93	96	85
MN	83	95	100	93
MS	95	96	99	96
MO	71	75	85	63
NE	93	97	99	91
NC	65	44	58	63
ND	56	93	99	80
OH	55	95	100	82
SD	59	89	97	73
TN	58	70	78	63
WI	78	83	94	86
18 Sts	77	90	95	81

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

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	11	31	46	11
IL	4	10	39	43	4
IN	8	18	42	28	4
IA	2	9	28	50	11
KS	3	12	43	38	4
KY	3	11	36	39	11
LA	0	6	34	51	9
MI	4	10	27	53	6
MN	1	2	24	62	11
MS	0	2	14	52	32
MO	6	23	42	26	3
NE	0	8	31	55	6
NC	0	1	22	69	8
ND	0	2	11	76	11
OH	4	11	45	34	6
SD	0	1	23	64	12
TN	1	9	24	58	8
WI	3	8	27	53	9
18 Sts	3	9	32	48	8
Prev Wk	2	8	30	51	9
Prev Yr	2	4	26	57	11

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	3	7	25	62	3
IL	4	9	35	45	7
IN	7	17	39	32	5
IA	2	6	25	51	16
KS	3	11	41	41	4
KY	4	12	34	40	10
MI	3	9	24	50	14
MN	0	2	16	62	20
MO	6	15	39	36	4
NE	0	7	31	55	7
NC	0	1	22	59	18
ND	0	2	13	75	10
OH	2	9	36	42	11
PA	0	3	11	51	35
SD	0	4	20	59	17
TN	3	9	25	51	12
TX	1	3	26	54	16
WI	1	5	25	58	11
18 Sts	2	7	28	52	11
Prev Wk	2	6	26	54	12
Prev Yr	2	5	23	56	14

Soybeans Percent Blooming

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 17 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	5	NA	32	8
IL	1	NA	3	0
IN	0	NA	4	0
IA	0	NA	1	0
KS	0	NA	3	0
KY	0	NA	6	0
LA	41	NA	26	30
MI	0	NA	0	0
MN	0	NA	0	0
MS	25	NA	41	36
MO	0	NA	1	0
NE	0	NA	4	0
NC	0	NA	0	0
ND	0	NA	1	0
OH	0	NA	2	0
SD	0	NA	3	0
TN	0	NA	6	1
WI	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	2	NA	5	2

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

Winter Wheat Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 17 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	100	100	100	100
CO	97	99	99	98
ID	29	27	44	42
IL	100	100	100	99
IN	98	100	100	99
KS	100	100	100	100
MI	97	100	100	96
MO	100	100	100	100
MT	10	30	54	27
NE	90	100	100	94
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	100	100	100	100
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	87	89	92	93
SD	59	96	99	76
TX	100	100	100	100
WA	62	65	77	78
18 Sts	88	92	94	91

These 18 States planted 88% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 17, 2012

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

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 17 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	84	99	100	76
CA	22	25	40	43
CO	0	0	8	0
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	3	53	70	12
IN	3	24	45	7
KS	22	53	80	7
MI	0	0	0	0
MO	20	65	88	18
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	0	3	11	0
NC	82	51	78	60
OH	0	1	2	0
OK	89	90	96	56
OR	0	0	0	0
SD	0	0	0	3
TX	64	50	74	46
WA	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	25	35	48	16

These 18 States harvested 88% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	5	40	41	14
CA	0	0	5	50	45
CO	7	24	36	29	4
ID	1	1	7	71	20
IL	1	4	20	58	17
IN	3	9	32	45	11
KS	8	16	36	32	8
MI	2	8	31	49	10
MO	1	8	24	51	16
MT	1	12	34	39	14
NE	4	16	42	36	2
NC	1	3	21	61	14
OH	2	12	38	40	8
OK	1	6	21	52	20
OR	0	7	15	56	22
SD	2	7	36	43	12
TX	14	19	31	25	11
WA	1	1	11	71	16
18 Sts	5	12	29	41	13
Prev Wk	5	12	30	40	13
Prev Yr	22	19	23	28	8

Cotton Percent Squaring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 17 2012	5-Yr Avg
AL	13	24	57	16
AZ	47	32	50	41
AR	15	73	85	38
CA	15	25	30	24
GA	17	21	44	18
KS	2	1	4	1
LA	63	40	56	52
MS	31	27	52	34
MO	6	25	36	18
NC	30	3	9	29
OK	2	3	7	2
SC	8	9	17	11
TN	15	9	31	19
TX	17	14	15	15
VA	29	23	35	8
15 Sts	19	19	27	19

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

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 17 2012	5-Yr Avg
AL	0	NA	1	0
AZ	12	NA	0	6
AR	2	NA	5	0
CA	0	NA	0	0
GA	0	NA	4	0
KS	0	NA	0	0
LA	4	NA	2	2
MS	0	NA	0	0
MO	0	NA	0	1
NC	0	NA	0	0
OK	0	NA	0	0
SC	0	NA	0	0
TN	0	NA	0	0
TX	12	NA	9	8
VA	0	NA	0	0
15 Sts	7	NA	5	4

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

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	5	22	66	7
AZ	1	2	39	37	21
AR	2	8	24	42	24
CA	0	0	5	45	50
GA	0	2	28	55	15
KS	0	2	48	46	4
LA	0	2	26	62	10
MS	0	3	19	56	22
MO	6	25	46	21	2
NC	1	2	37	56	4
OK	0	3	31	43	23
SC	0	2	19	69	10
TN	1	6	21	56	16
TX	10	14	37	34	5
VA	0	0	15	83	2
15 Sts	6	9	32	43	10
Prev Wk	3	10	36	39	12
Prev Yr	22	17	35	24	2

Sorghum Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 17 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	62	77	88	72
IL	76	82	97	65
KS	81	80	88	75
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	79	94	97	76
NE	96	94	100	93
NM	68	48	65	73
OK	79	84	85	64
SD	87	89	94	85
TX	87	92	93	90
11 Sts	83	85	90	80

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 17, 2012

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

Sorghum Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 17 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	3	14	28	2
CO	0	0	0	0
IL	0	0	0	0
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	62	40	52	32
MO	0	0	0	1
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	0	1	1	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	67	59	60	48
11 Sts	21	18	19	15

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

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	6	36	48	8
CO	3	10	52	35	0
IL	7	19	58	15	1
KS	3	11	47	37	2
LA	0	1	49	45	5
MO	4	15	47	33	1
NE	1	5	34	59	1
NM	20	26	53	1	0
OK	0	1	34	55	10
SD	0	4	39	53	4
TX	4	10	26	49	11
11 Sts	3	10	40	42	5
Prev Wk	3	9	39	44	5
Prev Yr	8	11	42	36	3

Oats Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 17 2012	5-Yr Avg
IA	47	86	95	50
MN	9	34	67	21
NE	58	79	87	62
ND	0	6	21	1
OH	11	71	85	52
PA	10	41	76	41
SD	12	46	72	22
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	13	41	72	28
9 Sts	46	64	79	54

These 9 States planted 62% of last year's oat acreage.

Oat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	2	6	31	53	8
MN	1	2	18	69	10
NE	1	5	32	58	4
ND	0	0	16	75	9
OH	3	4	29	54	10
PA	0	1	21	56	22
SD	7	4	21	51	17
TX	4	7	28	35	26
WI	3	8	26	51	12
9 Sts	3	5	25	50	17
Prev Wk	1	4	22	54	19
Prev Yr	14	7	20	49	10

Peanuts Percent Pegging

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 17 2012	5-Yr Avg
AL	8	NA	30	3
FL	2	NA	20	9
GA	7	NA	13	5
NC	10	NA	14	7
OK	0	NA	2	8
SC	2	NA	4	6
TX	0	NA	0	1
VA	11	NA	20	4
8 Sts	6	NA	15	5

These 8 States planted 98% of last year's peanut acreage.

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	0	17	83	0
FL	1	3	20	66	10
GA	0	1	23	59	17
NC	0	1	32	62	5
OK	0	0	12	75	13
SC	0	1	20	73	6
TX	0	0	45	43	12
VA	0	0	20	75	5
8 Sts	0	1	24	64	11
Prev Wk	0	1	30	60	9
Prev Yr	9	20	41	28	2

Rice Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 17 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	0	2	9	0
CA	0	0	0	0
LA	17	13	37	8
MS	0	4	7	0
MO	0	0	0	0
TX	9	5	19	7
6 Sts	3	4	12	2

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	7	30	48	12
CA	0	0	30	30	40
LA	0	0	20	55	25
MS	1	4	16	55	24
MO	0	4	22	60	14
TX	2	2	17	71	8
6 Sts	2	4	26	47	21
Prev Wk	1	3	27	48	21
Prev Yr	4	7	32	35	22

Spring Wheat Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 17 2012	5-Yr Avg
ID	0	8	18	5
MN	1	31	71	11
MT	0	0	4	4
ND	0	10	28	2
SD	5	55	80	21
WA	10	15	19	28
6 Sts	1	15	33	7

These 6 States planted 98% of last year's spring wheat acreage.

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	1	38	53	8
MN	2	4	23	61	10
MT	1	5	24	57	13
ND	0	1	12	70	17
SD	1	2	38	45	14
WA	0	2	27	66	5
6 Sts	1	2	21	62	14
Prev Wk	1	3	21	59	16
Prev Yr	0	2	26	60	12

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 17, 2012

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

Barley Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 17 2012	5-Yr Avg
ID	0	10	21	7
MN	3	26	71	14
MT	0	0	10	3
ND	0	7	26	2
WA	7	0	5	28
5 Sts	1	5	19	6

These 5 States planted 71% of last year's barley acreage.

Barley Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	1	37	49	13
MN	1	3	24	64	8
MT	1	6	38	41	14
ND	0	0	9	72	19
WA	0	1	29	68	2
5 Sts	0	3	30	53	14
Prev Wk	0	4	32	51	13
Prev Yr	0	3	23	63	11

Sunflowers Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 17 2012	5-Yr Avg
CO	64	60	74	74
KS	51	64	79	58
ND	74	96	100	89
SD	66	71	79	63
4 Sts	68	80	88	75

These 4 States planted 86% of last year's sunflower acreage.

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending Jun 17, 2012

	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	3	7	29	54	7		NH	1	1	4	49	45
AZ	42	25	24	8	1		NJ	0	0	30	35	35
AR	21	35	32	11	1		NM	49	36	12	3	0
CA	20	40	20	20	0		NY	0	4	13	63	20
CO	18	40	30	12	0		NC	0	2	32	59	7
CT	0	0	30	70	0		ND	1	7	24	60	8
DE	4	29	43	24	0		OH	5	14	37	35	9
FL	1	9	25	55	10		OK	4	12	40	41	3
GA	2	11	40	39	8		OR	1	3	26	55	15
ID	1	6	19	64	10		PA	4	7	36	34	19
IL	7	26	37	27	3		RI	0	0	25	75	0
IN	13	28	39	19	1		SC	0	5	30	62	3
IA	6	16	38	36	4		SD	1	10	33	48	8
KS	18	30	38	13	1		TN	4	19	33	42	2
KY	4	13	36	42	5		TX	12	25	37	24	2
LA	3	8	35	49	5		UT	6	29	33	31	1
ME	0	0	17	39	44		VT	0	5	14	49	32
MD	4	8	22	58	8		VA	1	5	29	58	7
MA	0	0	33	62	5		WA	0	3	28	53	16
MI	9	16	38	34	3		WV	0	6	49	43	2
MN	0	5	20	58	17		WI	4	16	27	48	5
MS	0	2	32	51	15		WY	22	37	32	9	0
MO	20	27	34	18	1		48 Sts	9	19	32	35	5
MT	5	19	38	32	6							
NE	7	23	39	31	0		Prev Wk	9	18	32	36	5
NV	20	35	30	12	3		Prev Yr	13	12	22	42	11

VP - Very Poor; P - Poor; F - Fair; G - Good; EX - Excellent
NA - Not Available; *Revised

State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.3. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 23% short, 71% adequate, and 2% surplus. Corn silked 61%, 46% last week, 33% 2011, and 41% five-year average; dough 23%, 14% last week, 7% 2011, and 4% five-year average; condition 4% very poor, 5% poor, 22% fair, 59% good, and 10% excellent. Soybeans planted 91%, 80% last week, 76% 2011, and 81% five-year average; emerged 77%, 61% last week, 56% 2011, and 65% five-year average; blooming 6%, 2% last week, 0% 2011, and 3% five-year average; condition 7% poor, 19% fair, 73% good, and 1% excellent. Winter wheat harvested 94%, 79% last week, 78% 2011, and 44% five-year average. Livestock condition 3% poor, 18% fair, 66% good, and 13% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 75 F in Rock Mills, to 78.6 F in Montgomery; total precipitation ranged from 0.28 inches in Huntsville, to 2.28 inches in Mobile. Crops, pastures, and hayfields have been stimulated by recent rains. However, extremely hot temperatures in April proved detrimental to the first cutting of hay in Madison County indicating a 50% loss of expected production. Reports indicate wheat was affected by wild hogs and high winds in some areas of Morgan and Shelby County, respectively. Corn and soybeans have improved and range from fair to good condition due to recent scattered showers.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 95% adequate. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 95% adequate. Barley 100% emerged. Oats 100% emerged. Potatoes 15% emerged. Crop growth 10% slow, 65% moderate, 25% rapid. Condition of barley 20% fair, 55% good, 25% excellent. Condition of oats 20% fair, 50% good, 30% excellent. Condition of all hay 10% poor, 35% fair, 45% good, 10% excellent. Farm activities included spraying weeds, fertilizing fields, cultivating fallow ground, preparing for hay harvest.

ARIZONA: Temperatures continued mostly above normal across the State for the week ending June 17th, ranging from 5 degrees below normal at Parker to 6 degrees above normal at Prescott. The highest temperature of the week was 110 degrees at Roll. The lowest reading was 30 degrees at the Grand Canyon. Precipitation was recorded at 2 of the 21 weather stations. Willcox received 0.06 inches and Tucson received 0.29 inches. All weather stations continue to be below 75 percent of normal precipitation for the year. Alfalfa conditions are mostly fair to excellent, depending on location. Alfalfa harvesting activities are active on close to 75 percent of the growing area across the State. The durum wheat harvest is nearly two-thirds complete. Arizona growers shipped cantaloupes, honeydews, mixed and miscellaneous melons, watermelons, onions, and potatoes. Rangeland and pasture are drying out rapidly with the lack of moisture and remain mostly in very poor to fair condition. Stock tanks are also drying out. Wildfire concerns remain in many areas across the State.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 25% very short, 46% short, 28% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 28% very short, 44% short, 27% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 94% silked, 48% 2011, 44% avg.; 20% dough, 5% 2011, 3% avg.; 2% dent, n/a 2011, n/a avg.; condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 27% fair, 50% good, 14% excellent. Soybeans 98% planted, 88% 2011, 87% avg.; 7% setting pods, 0% 2011, n/a avg. Irrigated crops remained in fair to good condition, but hay conditions continued to decline. Major farming activities for the week included irrigation of crops and applications of nitrogen and herbicides. Livestock were in fair to good condition. Pasture and range conditions were mostly fair to poor. Forage and hay availability continued to be a major concern for livestock producers.

CALIFORNIA: Crops thrived in the hot temperatures at all developmental stages throughout the week. Over a third of the wheat crop was harvested by week's end. Alfalfa continued to be cut, raked and baled. Virtually all the cotton crop has been planted and nearly a third of the crop was squaring. Cotton was progressing well in the heat and many producers had finished their first irrigation cycle. The crop was being monitored for pests since gusty winds have aided in the movement across fields. Over three quarters of rice fields were emerged. Cotton and wheat crops were rated mostly good to excellent; while rice crop conditions were spread between fair, good, and excellent. Plum, prune, peach, apricot, and nectarine fruit continued to progress and develop. Harvest continued for plums, plumcots, peaches, apricots, and nectarines in the San Joaquin Valley. In the Sacramento Valley, prunes were sizing nicely and cling peaches were thinned. Cherry harvest was winding down in the San Joaquin Valley. Apple fruits were developing. Kiwis were flowering. Figs were leafing out and setting fruit. Jujubes were in bloom. Grapes ranged from in bloom to developing fruit, depending on the variety and region. Grapes in the San Joaquin Valley continued to be sprayed for powdery mildew; some growers were getting ready for sizing sprays. European Grapevine Moth counts were remaining low; growers were preparing for another pesticide application for the second generation. Pomegranates were blooming and fruit was beginning to develop. Olive bloom was complete. Blueberries and strawberries were being picked and packed. The harvest of Valencia oranges and lemons continued. The late navel orange harvest was wrapping up. The almond crop was progressing well; limbs continued to bow under the heavy crop. Walnut coddling moth sprays were complete for the first generation; growers were waiting for second flight to start. Pistachio shells were hardening. Kern County reported carrots, organic vegetables and watermelon were being harvested. In Tulare County summer vegetables such as tomatoes, cucumbers and eggplants were progressing well, while squash and other vegetables continued to be harvested. Fresno County reported onions and garlic were treated with herbicides and continued to grow well. Transplanting of processing and fresh tomatoes continued. Sweet corn had emerged and developed tassels. Winter vegetables such as broccoli, cauliflower and cabbage harvest were ending. Artichoke and asparagus harvests were complete. Carrot fields had emerged. Bell peppers were growing well. Harvests of cucumbers, eggplants, beans, beets, choys, chards, kales, daikon, herbs, spinach, peas, squash, turnips, zucchini and hot housed tomatoes continued. Watermelon, cantaloupe and honeydew crops were planted as some fields were flowering. Potatoes, strawberries, and corn were growing well as blueberries and onions were harvested in San Joaquin County. In Merced County, tomato planting was winding down and bean planting was complete. Radicchio harvest continued. Stanislaus County reported corn was growing well in the heat. Rangeland conditions continued to deteriorate and ranged from poor to good. The foothill and higher elevation range were in good to fair condition. Supplemental feeding increased as range quality declined. Fire season continued with over 5,500 acres burned as the result of twelve fires started during the week. Cattle and sheep grazed idle fields, dry land grain and alfalfa fields. Bees continued to work kiwi, pomegranate, and seed onions for pollination and citrus for honey production.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.6 days. Topsoil moisture 37% very short, 42% short, 21% adequate. Subsoil moisture 38% very short, 41% short, 21% adequate. Alfalfa 1st cutting 81%, 59% 2011, 61% avg, condition 7% very poor, 13% poor, 33% fair, 38% good, 9% excellent. Barley 40% headed, 22% 2011, 21% avg; condition 2% poor, 32% fair, 51% good, 15% excellent. Spring wheat 37% headed, 11 2011, 15% avg; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 39% fair, 48% good, 9% excellent. Winter wheat 96% turning color, 31% 2011, 40% avg, 40% ripe, 2% 2011, 8% avg. Fall potatoes 92% emerged, 59% 2011, 64% avg; condition 34% fair, 54% good 12% excellent. Summer potatoes condition 5% very poor, 13% poor, 40%

fair, 36% good, 6% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 8% poor, 25% fair, 57% good, 10% excellent. Dry onions condition 1% very poor, 18% poor, 22% fair, 49% good, 10% excellent. Dry beans 76% planted, 91% 2011, 78% avg, 42% emerged, 34% 2011, 34% avg. There were a few scattered showers last week but the majority of the State experienced below average precipitation with above average temperatures. Reports of grasshopper and fly infestations have increased. Wheat harvest was in full swing. Range conditions continue to deteriorate due to limited moisture.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 42% short, 51% adequate. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 43% short, 54% adequate. Hay supplies 2% short, 95% adequate, 3% surplus. Other Hay Second Cutting 50%, 5% 2011, 12% avg. Alfalfa Hay Second Cutting 52%, 9% 2011, 18% avg. Corn condition 5% poor, 17% fair, 53% good, 25% excellent. Soybeans condition 1% poor, 25% fair, 48% good, 26% excellent. Winter Wheat condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 22% fair, 52% good, 20% excellent. Apples condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 11% fair, 72% good, 12% excellent. Peaches condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 12% fair, 71% good, 11% excellent. Corn silked 1%, 1% 2011, 0% avg. Soybeans planted 85%, 79% 2011, 72% avg; emerged 71%, 56% 2011, 51% avg; blooming 0%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Barley harvested 87%, 46% 2011, 46% avg. Winter Wheat turned 100%, 96% 2011, 91% avg; harvested 33%, 26% 2011, 10% avg. Cantaloupes planted 90%, 90% 2011, 87% avg. Cucumbers planted 85%, 65% 2011, 65% avg; harvested 7%, 5% 2011, 2% avg. Green Peas harvested 88%, 89% 2011, 63% avg. Lima Beans (Processed) planted 77%, 47% 2011, 52% avg. Snap Beans planted 86%, 76% 2011, 76% avg; harvested 5%, 0% 2011, 0% avg.; Sweet Corn planted 92%, 93% 2011, 83% avg; harvested 5%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Tomatoes planted 98%, 93% 2011, 92% avg. Watermelons planted 99%, 96% 2011, 91% avg. Strawberries harvested 99%, 99% 2011, 96% avg. Farmers have started to irrigate and are busy checking crops for insect problems. Full season soybean planting is nearly complete, with double crop soybeans being planted after small grain harvest. Barley harvest is nearly complete and winter wheat harvest is underway.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 30% short, 60% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 31% short, 57% adequate, 5% surplus. North; early planted corn fields damaged due to dry weather. Some cotton fields replanted due to drought. Vegetable activities less prominent. AMS market movement; avocadoes. Late orange harvesting drawing to a close; young tree care and grove maintenance were primary grove activities. Cattle Condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 35% fair, 55% good, 5% excellent. Statewide; pasture condition very poor to excellent, most good. Pasture benefited from warm temperatures, rain. Drought limited pasture growth. Cattle condition very poor to excellent, most good. Panhandle; pasture condition very poor to excellent, most fair to good. Low lying pasture had standing water. Cattle condition poor to excellent, most good. North; most pasture improved to good condition, most cattle in good condition. Central; pasture, cattle in very poor to excellent condition, most good. Rains last two weeks led to good forage growth. Southwest; pasture condition very poor to excellent, most good. Water levels mostly low in ponds. Pasture condition improved. Cattle condition poor to good, most good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 19% short, 67% adequate, 12% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 31% short, 59% adequate, 5% surplus. Blueberries Harvested 77%, 80% 2011, N/A Avg. Corn 2% poor, 19% fair, 56% good, 23% excellent. Hay First Cutting 94%, 91% 2011, N/A avg. Oats 1% very poor, 5% poor, 40% fair, 47% good, 7% excellent. Peaches Harvested 60%, 50% 2011, 32% Avg. Peanuts Blooming 46%, 29% 2011, 25% avg. Rye Harvested 96%, 99% 2011, N/A Avg. Sorghum 2% poor, 43% fair, 52% good, 3% excellent. Sorghum Planted 68%, 61% 2011, 65% avg. Soybeans 3% poor, 30% fair, 61% good, 6% excellent. Soybeans Planted 81%, 67% 2011, 75% avg. Tobacco 2% very poor, 8% poor, 24% fair, 53% good, 13% excellent. Tobacco Harvested 1%, N/A% 2011, N/A% Avg. Watermelons 1% very poor, 2% poor, 35% fair, 51% good, 11% excellent. Watermelons Harvested 34%, 39% 2011, 18% Avg. Winter Wheat Harvested 91%, 99% 2011, 85% Avg. Precipitation estimates for the State ranged from no rain up to 2.7 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the mid 70's to the high 80's. Average low temperatures ranged from the high 50's to the low 70's.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 25% very short, 54% short, 21% adequate. Weather during the week was clear and sunny with intermittent cloud cover. This transitioned into more overcast conditions over the weekend. Daytime high temperatures were in the mid eighties. The average rainfall across the state was 0.32 inch. Continuous dry weather has put approximately 79 percent of the state into some stage of drought. Conditions of pasture and range continued to deteriorate due to high temperatures and lack of precipitation. Some ranchers have begun supplemental feeding programs to maintain livestock condition. Despite dry conditions, state irrigation reservoirs have remained sufficiently full.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6 days. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 15% short, 77% adequate, 7% surplus. Potatoes emerged 99%, 72% 2011, 81% avg. Potatoes 12 inches high 20%, 6% 2011, 12% avg. Oats emerged 97%, 77% 2011, 91% avg. Dry peas planted 96%, 94% 2011, 99% avg. Dry peas emerged 78%, 78% 2011, 95% avg. Lentils planted 90%, 91% 2011, 98% avg. Lentils emerged 44%, 73% 2011, 90% avg. Dry beans planted 79%, 81% 2011, 89% avg. Dry beans emerged 54%, 46% 2011, 63% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 59%, 31% 2011, 46% avg. Hay and roughage supply 1% very short, 22% short, 72% adequate, 5% surplus. Irrigation water supply 12% fair, 73% good, 15% excellent. Potato condition 1% poor, 18% fair, 64% good, 17% excellent. The Caribou county extension educator reports winter wheat and barley have started to head. The Caribou county extension educator also reports dryland crops look good but could use some rain. Potatoes are 99 percent emerged. This is 18 percentage points above the five year average.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 24% very short, 46% short, 29% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 24% very short, 50% short, 25% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn height 42 in., 21 in. 2011, 25 in. avg. Soybeans 99% planted, 95% 2011, 87% avg. Winter wheat 85% ripe, 32% 2011, 37% avg. Oats 91% headed, 80% 2011, 73% avg.; 48% filled, 28% 2011, 36% avg.; 20% turning yellow, 9% 2011, 9% avg.; 7% ripe, 1% 2011, 1% avg.; 2% harvested; condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 30% fair, 53% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa 49% second cut, 3% 2011, 6% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 34% fair, 48% good, 10% excellent. Red clover 98% cut, 76% 2011, 67% avg. Statewide temperatures averaged 72.7 degrees, 0.6 degrees above normal. Precipitation averaged 0.94 inches, 0.06 inches below the average for this time period. Much of the state finally saw some rain this week, but not enough to significantly alter crop conditions. Temperatures and precipitation were very close to normal across the state. Even with the rain, many counties are reporting signs of stress in both corn and soybeans. Many farmers are waiting on more moisture before they finish planting. Main farm activities include harvesting wheat and oats, spraying corn and soybeans, cutting hay, and mowing roadsides.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 42% very short, 43% short, 15% adequate. Subsoil moisture 35% very short, 44% short, 21% adequate. Alfalfa second cutting 54%, 0% 2011, 2% avg. Temperatures ranged from 3o below normal to 5o above normal with a low of 45o and a high of 96o. Precipitation ranged from 0.0 to 1.78 inches. Hot, dry conditions persisted most of the week until scattered rain showers arrived over the weekend. Enough rain fell in some areas to temporarily relieve drought stress to crops while other areas received none at all. Most farmers have completed nitrogen applications to their corn acreage at this time. Spider mites are beginning to appear in drought stressed soybean fields. The dry weather has reduced yields in second hay cuttings and pasture condition is rapidly declining. Some livestock operations are feeding hay to help supplement the lack of adequate pasture. Some operations were planting double crop soybeans after their wheat was harvested while others are waiting for rain before they begin.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4, compared with 6.7 days the previous week. Southwest Iowa was the only area with less than 4

days suitable for fieldwork. Topsoil moisture levels improved to 14 percent very short, 40 percent short, 45 percent adequate, and 1 percent surplus. Subsoil moisture declined slightly and is now rated 18 percent very short, 43 percent short, 38 percent adequate, and 1 percent surplus. Rainfall amounts varied widely across the State this week, with most of the week's heaviest precipitation occurring in the southern half of the State. Corn conditions improved slightly for the week. Conditions for all other crops declined during the week, with the largest decreases in the northern third of the State.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 23% very short, 39% short, 37% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 25% very short, 47% short, 28% adequate. Winter wheat mature 98%, 51% 2011, 33% avg. Sorghum emerged 68%, 49% 2011, 49% avg. Soybeans planted 95%, 90% 2011, 83% avg. Sunflowers emerged 56%, 25% 2011, 30% avg.; condition 4% very poor, 5% poor, 53% fair, 35% good, 3% excellent. Alfalfa second cutting 74%, 9% 2011, 11% avg. Feed grain supplies 7% very short, 21% short, 70% adequate, 2% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 14% very short, 24% short, 60% adequate, 2% surplus. Stock water supplies 11% very short, 26% short, 63% adequate. Kansas producers received no break from the heat last week though most of the State did receive some much needed rain. All stations, except Liberal, received precipitation last week, and 32 of the 53 stations received more than average. The stations receiving the most rainfall were Baileyville at 3.56 inches, Belleville at 3.25 inches, and Concordia at 3.02 inches. Twenty-five stations received less than an inch of rain and thirteen of those received less than one-half inch. Weekly high temperatures reached 100 degrees at four stations in the Northwest and West Central Districts, and all but six stations reported above normal temperatures last week. Because the central third of the State received the most rainfall in Kansas, those districts are the only ones rated with topsoil moisture supplies greater than 50 percent adequate to surplus. Kansas subsoil moisture supplies were relatively unchanged. The rains delayed wheat harvest in a few areas but was widely welcomed last week as many row crops were showing signs of stress due to lack of moisture. Wheat harvest continued to be in full swing with only 20 percent of the crop yet to be harvested, mostly in western Kansas. The Northwest district had harvested only a quarter of the wheat acreage by Father's Day, but most districts are over 90 percent complete. Corn continued to progress over a week ahead of normal. No corn had reached the silking stage in the Northwest and West Central Districts while the South Central and Southeast Districts each had 37 percent of their corn silking. Only the Southeast District soybean acreage was below 80 percent emerged. Planting of the sorghum crop was somewhat delayed by rainfall. There were even reports of some alfalfa producers cutting alfalfa for the third time. Cattle producers continued to haul water and feed hay to their herds as some were moving their cattle off pastureland because of grass turning brown in parts of the State.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil 23% very short, 39% short, 37% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 18% very short, 38% short, 44% adequate. Rainfall averaged 0.58 inches statewide, 0.43 in. below normal. Temperatures averaged 73 degrees, near normal for this time. Corn tasseled 25%. Soybean height is at 9 inches. Dark tobacco set 88%. Burley tobacco set 89%. Condition of set tobacco 1% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 59% good, 11% excellent. Tobacco height under 12 inches 64%, 12-24 inches 29%, and over 24 inches 7%. Winter wheat harvested 85%.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.1. Soil moisture 8% very short, 19% short, 60% adequate, 13% surplus. Corn silked 97% this week, 91% last week, 98% last year, 97% average; dough 39% this week, 30% last week, 34% last year, 27% average; condition 4% poor, 27% fair, 62% good, 7% excellent. Sweet Potatoes planted 93% this week, 87% last week, 74% last year, 76% average. Hay first cutting 99% this week, 97% last week, 94% last year, 88% average; second cutting 17% this week, 11% last week, 11% last year, 4% average. Peaches harvested 41% this week, 32% last week, 25% last year, 20% average. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 31% fair, 56% good, 8% excellent. Vegetables condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 34% fair, 52% good, 3% excellent. Sugarcane condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 25% fair, 37% good, 31% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 23% short, 69% adequate. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 17% short, 74% adequate. Hay supplies 2% very short, 5% short, 90% adequate, 3% surplus. Other Hay Second Cutting 43%, 22% 2011, 13% avg. Alfalfa Hay Second Cutting 50%, 34% 2011, 27% avg. Corn condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 12% fair, 62% good, 21% excellent. Soybean condition 3% poor, 15% fair, 65% good, 17% excellent. Winter wheat condition 2% poor, 11% fair, 66% good, 21% excellent. Apples condition 14% fair, 81% good, 5% excellent. Peaches condition 4% poor, 36% fair, 53% good, 7% excellent. Corn silked 1%, 1% 2011, 0% avg. Soybeans planted 83%, 75% 2011, 70% avg; emerged 67%, 64% 2011, 58% avg; blooming 0%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Barley harvested 82%, 57% 2011, 49% avg. Winter Wheat turned 100%, 93% 2011, 81% avg; harvested 28%, 15% 2011, 8% avg. Cantaloupes planted 94%, 81% 2011, 84% avg. Cucumbers planted 87%, 81% 2011, 63% avg; harvested 6%, 12% 2011, 6% avg. Green Peas harvested 87%, 76% 2011, 65% avg. Lima Beans (Processed) planted 92%, 63% 2011, 61% avg. Snap Beans planted 83%, 64% 2011, 72% avg; harvested 1%, 0% 2011, 1% avg. Sweet corn planted 92%, 80% 2011, 84% avg; harvested 1%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Tomatoes planted 94%, 94% 2011, 91% avg. Watermelons planted 92%, 89% 2011, 89% avg. Strawberries harvested 100%, 94% 2011, 89 % avg. Farmers have started to irrigate and are busy checking crops for insect problems. Full season soybean planting is nearly complete, with double crop soybeans being planted after small grain harvest. Barley harvest is nearly complete and winter wheat harvest is underway.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Topsoil 26% very short, 39% short, 35% adequate. Subsoil 16% very short, 39% short, 45% adequate. Winter Wheat turning 64%, 7% 2011, 17% avg. Oats 2% very poor, 6% poor, 37% fair, 48% good, 7% excellent. Oats headed 72%, 22% 2011, 39% avg. Oats turning 4%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. All hay 7% very poor, 17% poor, 34% fair, 35% good, 7% excellent. First cutting hay 81%, 59% 2011, 60% avg. Second cutting hay 11%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Dry beans 1% very poor, 7% poor, 20% fair, 51% good, 21% excellent. Dry beans planted 92%, 77% 2011, 66% avg. Dry beans emerged 64%, 24% 2011, 26% avg. Seven days suitable for field work last week. Little rain and warmer than normal temperatures began to stress crops southern Michigan. Showers more prevalent northern Michigan and provided needed moisture there. Growers applying nitrogen and herbicides to corn. Army worm above threshold levels for insecticide applications some wheat and oat fields. Growers spraying as needed. Wheat harvest is anticipated to begin last week of June southern Michigan. Some late planted soybeans southern Michigan have not yet emerged due to lack of moisture. Dry bean planting continued. Early planted potatoes southwest Michigan have 1 to 2 inch tubers. Colorado potato beetle observed. Dry weather last week conducive to high quality baled hay. Though most growers noted yields shorter than hoped for. Rain needed for regrowth. Fruit development about two weeks ahead of normal. Apples ranged from 25 mm northwest to 1.50 inches southwest. McIntosh harvest Grand Rapids area predicted to begin August 20. Oblique banded leafroller flight continued. Tart cherry harvest began southwest. Sweet cherries 15 to 19 mm northwest; harvest underway southeast. Grape bloom continued. Peaches 1.5 to 2 inches diameter southwest. Strawberry harvest continued. Summer variety raspberry harvest began. Blueberries began coloring. Some cane collapse from phomopsis appeared. Bartlett pears 21 mm northwest; Harrow Sweet fruit 1 inch diameter southwest. Asparagus harvest is expected to wrap up early this week west central region. Aster leafhoppers collected carrot fields but insecticides keeping their numbers down. West central region, processing zucchini crops ahead of normal and flowering will begin soon. Peas forming pods west central. Harvest of fresh market summer squash and zucchini continued. Southwest region, harvest of tunnel-grown cucumbers began. Pepper transplanting continued. Staking of pepper fields continued southwest region. Tomato planting continued southwest. Staking, pruning and tying continued. Sweet corn responding well to increased temperatures southwest. Subsequent planting will continue. Central region, pickle planting progressing. Thrips found onion and cabbage crops southeast region. Southwest, watermelon and cantaloupe transplants off to a good start, while southeast watermelon and cantaloupe vines up and growing. Dry weather prevalent across State.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil moisture 1% Very Short, 7% Short, 75% Adequate, 17% Surplus. Corn Height 23 inches, 9 inches 2011, 13 inches avg. Soybeans Height 6 inches, 2 inches 2011, 4 inches avg. Spring Wheat 98% Jointed, 30% 2011, 49% avg.; 0% Ripening, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Barley 98% Jointed, 27% 2011, 47% avg.; 0% Ripening, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Oats 96% Jointed, 58% 2011, 66% avg.; 4% Ripening, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Potatoes condition 2% Poor, 10% Fair, 64% Good, 24% Excellent. Canola condition 74% Fair, 24% Good, 2% Excellent. Dry Beans 98% Emerged, 56% 2011, NA% avg.; 0% Blooming, 0% 2011, NA% avg.; condition 1% Very Poor, 7% Poor, 27% Fair, 57% Good, 8% Excellent. Sweet Corn 77% Planted, 72% 2011, 84% avg. Green Peas condition 8% Poor, 32% Fair, 58% Good, 2% Excellent. Sugarbeets condition 1% Very Poor, 2% Poor, 21% Fair, 67% Good, 9% Excellent. Sunflower condition 1% Poor, 44% Fair, 50% Good, 5% Excellent. Alfalfa 87% First Cutting, 70% 2011, 68% avg.; condition 1% Very Poor, 7% Poor, 25% Fair, 58% Good, 9% Excellent. Topsoil moisture supplies improved over the previous week as widespread rains moved across the State. Although the storm systems were strong with localized heavy rain that totaled over nine inches at one reporting station, statewide crop conditions remained relatively unchanged from the previous week.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Soil moisture 21% short, 78% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn silked 91%, 75% 2011, 72% avg. Corn dough 30%, 13% 2011, 12% avg. Corn 2% poor, 9% fair, 50% good, 39% excellent. Cotton planted 100%, 100% 2011, 100% avg. Cotton emerged 100%, 98% 2011, 98% avg. Hay - cool season hay harvested 100%, 100% 2011, 99% avg. Hay-warm season hay harvested 42%, 40% 2011, 35% avg. Hay - warm season 41% fair, 56% good, 3% excellent. Peanuts planted 100%, 100% 2011, 99% avg. Rice emerged 100%, 100% 2011, 99% avg. Sorghum emerged 100%, 90% 2011, 95% avg. Sorghum heading 8%, 0% 2011, 4% avg. Sorghum 5% poor, 25% fair, 45% good, 25% excellent. Soybeans planted 100%, 98% 2011, 99% avg. Sweet potatoes planted 92%, 73% 2011, 66% avg. Sweet potatoes 25% fair, 65% good, 10% excellent. Watermelons harvested 37%, 10% 2011, 8% avg. Watermelons 2% fair, 94% good, 4% excellent. Winter wheat harvested 100%, 97% 2011, 91% avg. Blueberries condition 4% fair, 23% good, 73% excellent. Livestock condition 5% poor, 25% fair, 57% good, 13% excellent. Rain is still needed throughout most of the State; however, scattered showers have helped improve some of the soil moisture issues that many farmers were experiencing. The remainder of soybeans and peanuts are close to being planted. Overall, the crop conditions look promising.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Precipitation 1.31 inches. Temperatures were 1 to 2 degrees above average around the State except the southeast district was average to 1 degree below average. Topsoil moisture 39% very short, 43% short, 17% adequate, and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture supply 35% short, 41% short, 24% adequate. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting 55%. Other hay cut 85%. Supply of hay and other roughages 11% very short, 28% short, 58% adequate, 3% surplus. Stock water supplies 10% very short, 26% short, 61% adequate, 3% surplus. Scattered rainfall swept the State. Extended rainfall was needed to help pastures.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 5.8, 2.7 last year. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 0% last year; 23% short, 0% last year; 61% adequate, 40% last year; 8% surplus, 60% last year. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 0% last year; 22% short, 0% last year; 59% adequate, 50% last year; 8% surplus, 50% last year. Camelina emerged 95%, 66% last year. Camelina blooming 8%. Corn emerged 99%, 72% last year. Corn condition 1% very poor, 0% last year; 6% poor, 2% last year; 44% fair, 42% last year; 30% good, 50% last year; 19% excellent, 6% last year. Dry peas blooming 32%, 3% last year. Lentils blooming 22%. Oats boot stage 51%, 1% last year. Oat headed 19%. Oats condition 1% very poor, 1% last year; 9% poor, 7% last year; 27% fair, last year 36%; 52% good, 51% last year; 11% excellent, 5% last year. Durum Wheat emerged 98%, 78% last year. Durum wheat boot stage 23%. Durum wheat condition 3% very poor, 0% last year; 4% poor, 1% last year; 19% fair, 22% last year; 69% good, 72% last year; 5% excellent, 5% last year. Alfalfa Hay Harvested First Cutting 15%. Other Hay Harvested First Cutting 14%. Livestock moved to summer ranges – cattle and calves 94%, 89% last year. Livestock moved to summer ranges – sheep and lambs 93%, 85% last year. Most of Montana continued to see warm days with limited precipitation over the course of last week. Lewistown received the highest amount of precipitation for the week with 1.39 inches of moisture and most other stations saw between 0.01 of an inch to 1.17 inches. High temperatures ranged from the mid 70s to the upper 80s with the state-wide high temperature of 88 degrees recorded at Huntley. A majority of stations reported lows in the upper 20s to lower 40s. The coldest reported low of 26 degrees was recorded in West Yellowstone followed by Cooke City and Wisdom with 28 degrees.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 46% short, 36% adequate and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 17% very short, 48% short, 35% adequate. Winter wheat turning color 93%, 23% 2011, 32% avg. Winter wheat ripe 38%. Sorghum emerged 92%, 78% 2011, 74% avg. Dry beans planted 91%, 81% 2011, 82% avg. Dry beans emerged 61%, 32% 2011, 47% avg. Proso millet planted 91%, 52% 2011, 43% avg. Alfalfa 1st cutting 96%, 76% 2011, 71% avg. Alfalfa 2nd cutting 36%, 1% avg. Alfalfa conditions rated 4% very poor, 16% poor, 41% fair, 36% good, 3% excellent. Wild hay harvested 29%. Wild hay conditions rated 3% very poor, 13% poor, 28% fair, 56% good. Above normal temperatures coupled with little or no precipitation across northern and western areas continued to stress crops and pastures. However, rain across the southeastern quarter of the State brought some relief to that area. Wheat harvest continues in southeastern counties and has spread westward across the southern tier of counties. Irrigation was active. Crop development is ahead of normal, requiring more water to be applied at this time of year. Alfalfa and pastures were showing little growth in many areas. Temperatures averaged 2 degrees below normal in the Northeast and East Central Districts while other areas averaged 2 degrees above normal. Highs reached triple digits in portions of the west and mainly 90's elsewhere. Lows were in the mid to upper 40's. Significant amounts of rain fell in the South Central, East Central, and Southeast Districts with many areas receiving 1-3 inches. Little to no precipitation was recorded across the remaining areas of the State.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. The week's weather was hot and dry. No precipitation was recorded. Weekly average temperatures ranged from three to seven degrees above normal. Ely and Eureka continued to record freezing night time lows. Las Vegas temperature hit 107 degrees. Reno and Winnemucca also het 100 degrees. Ely recorded a low temperature of 29 degrees. High winds limited some fieldwork. Hot and dry weather continues to deteriorate range conditions. Pasture and range conditions remained in very poor to fair condition. Irrigated crops were in generally good condition. First cutting of alfalfa was well underway in the North. Fall seeded grains showed good growth. Irrigation was underway and ditches were being cleaned. Cattle were being moved to summer ranges. Moderate to severe drought conditions are prevalent throughout Nevada. Main farm and ranch activities included haying, irrigating, fertilizing, weed control, working livestock.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 18% short, 74% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 79% adequate, 18% surplus. Pasture condition 2% poor, 19% fair, 51% good, 28% excellent. Maine Potatoes 90% emerged, 45% 2011, 70% avg, condition 20% good, 80% excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes condition 100% good. Rhode Island Potatoes condition 50% good, 50% excellent. Maine Oats condition 5% good, 95% excellent. Maine Barley condition 3% good, 97% excellent. Field Corn 90% planted, 85% 2011, 95% avg, 80% emerged, 65% 2011, 85% avg, condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 15% fair, 58% good, 15% excellent. Sweet Corn 85% planted, 85% 2011, 85% avg, 55% emerged, 65% 2011, 70% avg, condition 6% poor, 8% fair, 77% good, 9% excellent. Broadleaf Tobacco 80% planted, 75% 2011, 75% avg, condition 40% fair, 60% good. Shade Tobacco 95% planted, 100% 2011, 100% avg, condition 100% good. First Crop Hay 65% harvested, 50% 2011, 55% avg, condition 7% poor, 17% fair, 56% good, 20% excellent. Second Crop Hay 10% harvested, 0% 2011, <5% avg, condition 7% fair, 60% good, 33% excellent, Apples set 21% below average, 77% average,

2% above average, size 4% below average, 74% average, 22% above average, condition 6% poor, 35% fair, 53% good, 6% excellent. Peaches set 13% below average, 87% average, size 96% average, 4% above average, condition 1% poor, 29% fair, 70% good. Pears set 9% below average, 91% average, size 98% average, 2% above average, condition 24% fair, 76% good. Strawberries 25% harvested, 25% 2011, 20% avg, set 7% below average, 87% average, 6% above average, size 8% below average, 87% average, 5% above average, condition 2% poor, 14% fair, 61% good, 23% excellent. Massachusetts Cranberries 30% early bloom, 60% full bloom, 10% petal fall, condition 10% fair, 80% good, 10% excellent. Highbush Blueberries set 4% below average, 72% average, 24% above average, size 6% below average, 81% average, 13% above average, condition 12% fair, 66% good, 22% excellent. Maine Wild Blueberries, set 45% average, 55% above average, size N/A, condition 20% good, 80% excellent. The week began mostly cloudy, with variable daytime temperatures ranging from the mid-60s to mid-80s. Moderate precipitation ranging from 0.2 to 1.5 inches fell on Tuesday and Wednesday. Generally average temperatures and sunny skies prevailed for the rest of the week, drying out wet fields across New England. These conditions were highly favorable for crop development and fieldwork. General activities included applying protective sprays, weeding and fertilizing fields, mowing orchard floors, baling dry hay and chopping haylage, planting field corn and vegetables, and harvesting strawberries and a variety of early vegetables.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil moisture 10% short, 80% adequate, and 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% short, 85% adequate, and 5% surplus. Temperatures reached highs in the mid 70s to the mid 80s and lows in the low 50s to the mid 50s across the Garden State. Sixty percent of New Jersey's winter wheat has been harvested. The condition of the winter wheat crop was 10% fair, 75% good, and 15% excellent. Corn crops looked good. Producers were still planting soybeans. Barley harvesting has begun. The blueberry harvest continues. Other faming activities included irrigating fields, harvesting vegetables, and hay work. Producers are reporting increased insect damage. Army worm and flea beetle damage has been reported. Loopers were on the rise as well as the Colorado potato beetle. Livestock condition was good. Milk production was average.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 63% very short, 32% short and 5% adequate. Wind damage 14% light, 15% moderate and 9% severe; 55% cotton damaged and 10% sorghum. Alfalfa 3% very poor, 8% poor, 32% fair, 42% good and 15% excellent; 70% second cutting complete. Cotton 6% very poor, 19% poor, 36% fair, 25% good and 14% excellent; 25% squared. Corn 1% very poor, 2% poor, 55% fair, 20% good and 22% excellent; 80% emerged. Irrigated Sorghum 1% poor, 97% fair and 2% good; 93% planted. Dryland Sorghum 30% very poor, 39% poor and 31% fair; 50% planted. Irrigated winter wheat 1% very poor, 9% poor, 71% fair ,4% good and 15% excellent; 40% harvested for grain. Dry winter wheat 93% very poor and 7% poor; 40% harvested for grain. Total winter wheat 61% very poor, 8% poor, 25% fair, 1% good and 5% excellent; 40% harvested for grain. Peanut 8% very poor, 38% poor ,22% fair and 32% good; 95% planted. Chile 3% very poor, 9% poor, 61% fair, 12% good and 15% excellent. Onions 57% fair, 33% good and 10% excellent; 48% harvested. Apples 75% poor and 25% good. Pecans 1% poor, 3% fair, 70% good and 26% excellent. 100% average drop. Cattle condition 14% very poor, 29% poor, 45% fair, 6% good and 6% excellent. Sheep condition 12% very poor, 37% poor, 41% fair and 10% good. The temperatures during the past week were a little below normal in some areas but mostly above for this time of the year. Strong to severe thunderstorms developed across northeast and the eastern plains during the middle part of the work week, which continued into the weekend where hail was observed. Some rainfall fell in the following areas; 1.12 inches in Roy, 0.63 inches in Clovis and 0.19 inches in Las Vegas.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Soil moisture 11% short, 79% adequate, 10% surplus. Oats 2% poor, 11% fair, 69% good, 18% excellent. Wheat 6% poor, 14% fair, 68% good, 12% excellent. Corn 97% planted, 88% last year, 96% avg. Potatoes 96% planted, 91% last year, 98% avg. Soybeans 93% planted, 69% last year, 88% avg. Apples 67% poor, 17% fair, 14% good, 2% excellent. Peaches 53% poor, 11% fair, 35% good, 1% excellent. Pears 53% poor, 18% fair, 26% good, 3% excellent. Sweet cherries 69% poor, 15% fair, 14% good, 2% excellent. Tart cherries 88% poor, 9% fair, 3% good. Grapes 34% poor, 9% fair, 39% good, 18% excellent. Strawberries 20% poor, 29% fair, 48% good, 3% excellent. Sweet corn 79% planted, 77% last year, 80% avg. Sweet corn 3% poor, 13% fair, 76% good, 8% excellent. Onions 2% poor, 1% fair, 97% good. Snap beans 64% planted, 36% last year, 52% avg. Cabbage 89% planted, 63% last year, 77% avg. Tomatoes 85% planted, 81% last year, 76% avg. Lettuce 88% planted, 84% last year, 68% avg. The average rainfall for the State was above normal. Temperatures ranged from 92 to 41 degrees. The average temperature was a few degrees above normal.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0, compared to 5.6 the previous week. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 1% very short, 14% short, 79% adequate and 6% surplus. The State received below normal precipitation and temperatures the week ending June 17, 2012. Limited rains for the second week in a row allowed farmers to continue harvesting small grains.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil moisture supplies 2% very short, 13% short, 76% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies 1% very short, 17% short, 73% adequate, 9% surplus. Durum wheat jointed 85% this week, 62% last week, 2% last year, 23% average; boot 42% this week, 26% last week, 0% last year, 4% average; headed 11% this week, 0% last week, 0% last year, 0% average; condition 1% poor, 8% fair, 81% good, 10% excellent. Canola rosette 69% this week, 60% last week, 8% last year, 37% average; blooming 14% this week, 14% last week, 0% last year, 3% average; condition 4% poor, 9% fair, 61% good, 26% excellent. Dry edible beans emerged 98% this week, 91% last week, 54% last year, 71% average; condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 16% fair, 67% good, 12% excellent. Dry edible peas flowering 38% this week, 8% last week, 0% last year, 11% average; condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 75% good, 10% excellent. Flaxseed emerged 91% this week, 85% last week, 45% last year, 80% average; condition 11% fair, 82% good, 7% excellent. Potatoes emerged 94% this week, 86% last week, 46% last year, 69% average; blooming 1% this week, 0% last week, 0% last year, 1% average; condition 4% fair, 67% good, 29% excellent. Broadleaf and wild oats spraying 81% and 84% complete, respectively. Sugarbeet condition 1% poor, 15% fair, 64% good, 20% excellent. Sunflower condition 1% poor, 12% fair, 79% good, 8% excellent. Stockwater supplies 1% very short, 8% short, 84% adequate, 7% surplus. Pasture and range conditions 1% very poor, 7% poor, 24% fair, 60% good, 8% excellent. Hay condition 9% very poor, 17% poor, 30% fair, 40% good, 4% excellent. First cutting of alfalfa hay and other hay complete 30% and 14%, respectively. Crops development continued to be ahead of average as precipitation was received across most of the State. Producers remained concerned about various insects harming their crops, according to reporters. Spraying was slowed in some areas because of wind and rain. Isolated hail damage was reported in some parts of the State.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work, 6.6. Topsoil moisture 31% very short, 46% short, 22% adequate, 1% surplus. Apples condition 24% very poor, 13% poor, 22% fair, 36% good, 5% excellent. Peaches condition 28% very poor, 19% poor, 20% fair, 31% good, 2% excellent. Hay condition 3% very poor, 10% poor, 36% fair, 43% good, 8% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 23% fair, 58% good, 17% excellent. Winter wheat turning color 99%, 53% 2011, 61% avg. Winter wheat ripe 12%, 0% 2011, 2% avg. Oats ripe 11%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting 23%, 2% 2011, 6% avg. Other hay 2nd cutting 23%, 0% 2011, 1% avg. Strawberries harvested 96%, 69% 2011, 70% avg. Processing tomatoes planted 99%, 90% 2011, 91% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 14% very short, 31% short, 54% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 24% very short, 41% short, 34% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat plowed 28% this week, 14% last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Rye harvested 89% this week, 71% last week, 84% last

year, 50% average; plowed 20% this week, 7% last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Oats harvested 84% this week, 50% last week, 62% last year, 47% average; plowed 24% this week, 11% last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Corn condition 1% poor, 21% fair, 71% good, 7% excellent; silking 33% this week, 32% last week, 11% last year, n/a average. Sorghum emerged 62% this week, 61% last week, 44% last year, 44% average. Soybeans condition 2% poor, 41% fair, 52% good, 5% excellent; planted 87% this week, 79% last week, 74% last year, 65% average; emerged 73% this week, 69% last week, 55% last year, 52% average. Peanuts emerged 97% this week, 83% last week, 89% last year, 96% average. Cotton planted 85% this week, 81% last week, 90% last year, 93% average; emerged 78% this week, 71% last week, 44% last year, 74% average. Alfalfa condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 31% fair, 56% good, 8% excellent; 2nd cutting 75% this week, 73% last week, 54% last year, 57% average; 3rd cutting 6% this week, n/a last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Other hay condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 36% fair, 47% good, 9% excellent; 1st cutting 83% this week, 77% last week, 50% last year, 57% average; 2nd cutting 8% this week, 6% last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Watermelons running 90% this week, 83% last week, 95% last year, 81% average; setting fruit 20% this week, 17% last week, 57% last year, n/a average. Livestock condition 4% poor, 27% fair, 58% good, 11% excellent. Several storms brought rainfall throughout the State. The southern third of the State received the most rainfall, with a high of 3.71 inches at Wilburton. Parts of west central and northeastern Oklahoma received only a sprinkling. The early harvest was winding down for small grains. Livestock conditions continued to be rated mostly good. Problems with flies were reported.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 19% short, 75% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 14% short, 77% adequate, 3% surplus. Alfalfa Hay, First Cutting 80%, 63% 2011, 69% average. Spring Wheat Condition 6% poor, 37% fair, 54% good, 32% excellent. Barley Condition 3% poor, 22% fair, 57% good, 18% excellent. Corn Condition 5% fair, 95% good, 0% excellent. Temperatures regressed back towards their averages from the previous week, with most being right around the normal. Average temperature for the state was 61.3 degrees, about the average for this time of year. Highs varied from 96 in Ontario to 62 in Crescent City. Only one station reported having a low below freezing last week, with Christmas Valley coming in at 29 degrees. The entire State, except McMinnville, reported precipitation below normal last week, with Tillamook experiencing the greatest difference from their average rainfall. The drier weather last week allowed for crops to mature. Compared to most of the season, the past week seemed warm & dry & to help crop development. Historically, temperatures were very near normal. Wheat progressed nicely in the north central region. In Umatilla County, crops looked good. The potato harvest was scheduled to start shortly. Most alfalfa first cut made it in before rain. Some did get in before the rain & suffered accordingly. Some first hay cuttings were reported light from various areas across the State. In the Willamette Valley, most varieties of winter wheat have emerged heads & were pollinating. Stripe rust levels were moderate to low. Septoria Nodorum Blotch has showed up this year. Many fields will be treated with late fungicide sprays due to the arrival of this disease. Most red clover fields have been flailed or cut for silage. Crimson clover bloom was ending & seed fill period will begin soon. Tall Fescue & Perennial Ryegrass crops were headed out & will begin pollinating soon. Potatoes were up. Most spring cereals (oats, wheat) have been planted & were emerging. Spring oat fields will soon be treated for cereal leaf beetle infections. Red clover was growing rapidly, crimson clover was setting seed. Grass for seed pollen was heavy in air. Grass hay was in barn. Cherry harvest started this weekend in The Dalles. Both Chelan, for the fresh market, & Royal Ann, for processing were being harvested. The quality appeared to be excellent. Hand thinning of pears continued in Hood River County. Orchardists in Jackson County have been on alert for fire blight, & cases of pear scab have been reported. Strawberries have looked good around the State, with many road side stands selling out daily. Raspberries, as well as blackberries, have been forming well. In Lane County, blueberries looked very good. Peaches were down in yield. Gravenstein apples need to be thinned, but the crop was looking very good. Hand thinning of pears continued in Hood River County. Sweet corn was growing well. Potatoes were up. Many fresh vegetables were at farmers markets. Asparagus & carrots were showing. Cannery crops were planted as scheduled. Plating of new shrubs continued. Nurseries were weeding in ornamental trees, & irrigating plantings. Warmer weather should help range growth. Lake County livestock producers moved cattle off of government allotments to spring & summer pastures. In Washington County, cattle, buffalo, & calves were doing well.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Soil moisture 2% very short, 21% short, 74% adequate, and 3% surplus. Corn emerged 95% this week, 77% last week, 74% last year, and 86% average. Corn height 22” this week, 16” last week, 14” last year, and 17” average. Barley ripe 98% this week, 73% last week, 62% last year, and 50% average; harvested 72% this week, 34% last week, 30% last year, and 17% average. Winter Wheat yellow 85% this week, 75% last week, 68% last year, and 56% average; ripe 12% this week, 0% last week, 9% last year, and 7% average. Soybeans planted 93% this week, 84% last week, 86% last year, and 88% average; emerged 78% this week, 69% last week, 59% last year, and 70% average. Alfalfa first cutting 94% this week, 84% last week, 89% last year, and 86% average; second cutting 19% this week, 0% last week, 13% last year, and 12% average. Timothy clover first cutting 80% this week, 61% last week, 71% last year, and 64% average. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 7% fair, 53% good, 39% excellent. Soybeans condition 1% poor, 17% fair, 50% fair, and 32% excellent. Alfalfa stand condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 31% fair, 45% good, 20% excellent. Timothy clover stand condition 2% poor, 33% fair, 60% good, 5% excellent. Quality of hay made 2% poor, 23% fair, 39% good, 36% excellent. Peaches condition 2% very poor, 1% poor, 32% fair, 37% good, 28% excellent. Apples condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 45% good, 38% excellent. Field activities for the week included planting, harvesting, baling hay and spraying for insects.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Soil moisture 2% very short, 15% short, 76% adequate, 7% surplus. Corn 2% poor, 22% fair, 59% good, 17% excellent. Soybeans 2% poor, 13% fair, 80% good, 5% excellent. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 3% poor, 35% fair, 55% good, 6% excellent. Oats 1% very poor, 3% poor, 35% fair, 57% good, 4% excellent. Tobacco 0% very poor, 1% poor, 18% fair, 75% good, 6% excellent. Peaches 1% poor, 29% fair, 65% good, 5% excellent. Snap beans, fresh 35% fair, 52% good, 13% excellent. Watermelons 2% poor, 34% fair, 47% good, 17% excellent. Tomatoes, fresh 17% fair, 78% good, 5% excellent. Cantaloupes 1% poor, 27% fair, 71% good, 1% excellent. Livestock condition 1% poor, 19% fair, 79% good, 1% excellent. Corn silked (tasseled 80%, 66% 2011, 57% avg. Corn doughed 20%, 9% 2011, 7% avg. Soybeans planted 84%, 84% 2011, 80% avg. Soybeans emerged 66%, 70% 2011, 65% avg. Soybeans bloomed 0%. Cotton planted 98%, 97% 2011, 99% avg. Peanuts planted 99%, 99% 2011, 99% avg. Winter wheat headed 100%, 100% 2011, 100% avg. Winter wheat ripe 100%, 100% 2011, 99% avg. Winter wheat harvested 82%, 73% 2011, 63% avg. Oats headed 100%, 100% 2011, 100% avg. Oats harvested 90%, 81% 2011, 75% avg. Tobacco topped 35%, 28% 2011, 20% avg. Hay grain hay 99%, 99% 2011, 99% avg. Peaches harvested 40%, 34% 2011, 21% avg. Snap beans, fresh harvested 45%, 44% 2011, 47% avg. Cucumbers, fresh harvested 67%, 62% 2011, 62% avg. Watermelons harvested 23%, 24% 2011, 13% avg. Tomatoes, fresh harvested 45%, 34% 2011, 27% avg. Cantaloupes harvested 22%, 28% 2011, 16% avg. Wet weather and cooler temperatures continued during the week ending June 17, 2012. Multiple inches of rain held up field work in many parts of the State at the beginning of the week. Strong storms gave way to cooler temperatures for the weekend. Columbia averaged the coolest first two weeks in June in the past twenty years. Field crops and small grains continued to be in mostly good condition due to the cooler weather and increased rainfall. Soil moisture conditions remained consistent at 2% very short, 15% short, 76% adequate and 7% surplus. The State average rainfall for the period was 1.3 inches. The State average temperature for the period was three degrees below normal with 5.3 days suitable for fieldwork.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 44% short, 49% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 38% short, 51% adequate, 2%

surplus. Winter wheat turning color 59%, 0% 2011, 6% avg. Spring wheat boot 96%, 28% 2011, 62% avg. Spring wheat turning color 5%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Barley condition 1% poor, 18% fair, 49% good, 32% excellent. Barley boot 93%, 6% 2011, 48% avg. Barley headed 25%, 2% 2011. 15% avg. Oats boot 96%, 32% 2011, 61% avg. Oats turning color 13%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Alfalfa hay condition 7% very poor, 17% poor, 40% fair, 34% good, 2% excellent. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 74%, 40% 2011, 41% avg. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting 10%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Other hay 1st cutting 31%, 17% 2011, 15% avg. Corn avg. height 18 in., 7 in. 2011, 10 in. avg. Corn cultivated or sprayed once 94%, 53% 2011, 63% avg. Corn cultivated or sprayed twice 34%, 6% 2011, 9% avg. Sorghum emerged 74%, 47% 2011, 52% avg. Sunflower condition 2% poor, 69% fair, 28% good, and 1% excellent. Cattle condition 5% fair, 76% good, 19% excellent. Sheep condition 2% fair, 72% good, 26% excellent. Feed supplies 1% very short, 8% short, 87% adequate, 4% surplus. Stock water supplies 2% very short, 16% short, 80% adequate, 2% surplus. With 6.0 days suitable for field work last week crop progress continues well ahead of average. Livestock conditions remain mostly in the good to excellent range despite declining range and pasture conditions. Major activities last week included planting, spraying for weeds and insects, caring for livestock, and cutting hay.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 13% very short, 33% short, 54% adequate. Subsoil moisture 14% very short, 36% short, 50% adequate. Winter Wheat 93% harvested, 64% 2011, 42% avg. Tobacco 91% transplanted, 84% 2011, 87% avg.; condition 2% poor, 16% fair, 69% good, 13% excellent. Scattered showers continued leaving 46 percent of farmland short of soil moisture. Wheat harvest, soybean planting and tobacco transplanting about finished. Hot dry spells continue. Pastures have started to decline. Additional farm activities included insecticide applications and hay cutting.

TEXAS: Most areas of the State received rainfall last week. Portions of East Texas received up to five inches for the week while other areas observed scattered showers. Parts of South Texas and the Edwards Plateau received little or no precipitation. Through most of the High Plains, wheat harvest slowed due to the wet weather received last week. Farmers in most other areas were beginning to wrap up wheat and oat harvest. Some harvested wheat fields in the South Central region of Texas were already being plowed. Timely rains provided much-needed soil moisture and improved the condition of row crops across most of the State. In Central Texas, corn and sorghum made good progress. In the Plains, peanuts were making progress without much disease pressure, while a significant amount of cotton was damaged by wind and hail. Dry land crops around South Texas and the Edwards Plateau were moisture stressed due to hot, dry conditions. Irrigation was active in these areas. Peaches, watermelons and vegetables progressed well in East Texas despite some reports of blossom end rot on tomatoes and peppers. Many producers were also contending with high populations of grasshoppers. In South Texas and the Edwards Plateau, pecan development continued to move forward. Range and pastureland continued to slowly improve in areas that have received periodic rainfall over the past few weeks. Warm season grasses responded well to increased soil moisture and weed control was active. Many producers were preparing for a second cutting of hay. Stock tank levels improved in many areas. Livestock were generally in good condition, though insects and flies continued to be an issue. In West Texas, preparations for lamb shipping were underway.

UTAH: Days Suitable For Field Work 7. Subsoil Moisture 7% very short, 44% short, 49% adequate. Irrigation Water Supplies 13% very short, 24% short, 63% adequate. Winter Wheat headed 92%, 65% 2011, 76% avg. Winter Wheat Condition 5% very poor, 20% poor, 26% fair, 37% good, 12% excellent. Spring Wheat headed 59%, 7% 2011, 29% avg. Spring Wheat 9% poor, 30% fair, 46% good, 15% excellent. Barley headed 81%, 22% 2011, 49% avg. Barley Condition 1% poor, 18% fair, 56% good, 25% excellent. Oats headed 45%, 1% 2011, 25% avg. Corn condition 6% poor, 25% fair, 53% good, 16% excellent. Corn height 14 inches, 7 inches 2011, 8 inches avg. Alfalfa Hay 1st Cutting 84%, 46% 2011, 57% avg. Other Hay Cut 53%, 27% 2011, 27% avg. Cattle and calves moved To Summer Range 87%, 76% 2011, 81% avg. Cattle and calves condition 18% fair, 60% good, 22% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved To Summer Range 96%, 60% 2011, 78% avg. Sheep Condition 15% fair, 55% good, 30% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 10% very short, 21% short, 69% adequate. Apricots harvested 12%. Sweet Cherries harvested 27%. Warm temperatures were consistent through the state except in Weber, Cache and Box Elder counties had cold temperatures and frost early in the week. Dryland crops and pastures are continuing to struggle from lack of moisture and producers are beginning to use dryland hay as pasture. In Box Elder County farmers continued to cultivate and prepare for the first irrigation of corn fields. Frost damage that occurred last Sunday morning was showing up in fields. Fields in the Penrose area were damaged more severely and some producers are concerned that the crops won't recover. Frost may have caused moderate damage on wheat fields but the damage is less apparent. Producers in the west part of the county, without wells or reservoir storage, report that they are mostly out of irrigation water. Farmers with irrigation water continue to water alfalfa and other crops. First cutting of alfalfa and other hay is complete and second crop is coming along. Some producers have reported weevil to be a problem in their hay. Cache County growers are also concerned about frost damage in small grains from two cold nights. Alfalfa weevil are a problem where not treated as well as grasshoppers. Dry weather has allowed for farmers to harvest a lot of hay. Irrigated corn is doing well and most irrigation companies have adequate water, though there are concerns of running short within a few weeks. Weber County has some corn with frost damage. In Sevier County water supplies are becoming depleted in many small drainages and irrigation systems while those with access to water from reservoirs still have good flow. The drought continues to impact pasture in Box Elder County. Most of the non irrigated pasture is burned up in the county and livestock producers are worried about feed prospects this fall. Cache County's feed supply on rangelands and on non-irrigated pastures is dwindling quickly, where feed is available, cattle and sheep are doing fine. In Duchesne County, more pastures and rangelands continue to decline in edible feed while some grass hay fields may not have sufficient stands for cutting and baling and may only be suitable for grazing.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 42% short, 55% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 27% short, 69% adequate, 1% surplus. Livestock 2% poor, 19% fair, 57% good, 22% excellent. Other Hay 2% very poor, 4% poor, 29% fair, 50% good, 15% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 4% poor, 23% fair, 51% good, 22% excellent. Corn 2% very poor, 2% poor, 12% fair, 57% good, 27% excellent. Corn emerged 97%, 100% 2011, 99% 5-yr avg. Corn silked 2%, 19% 2011, 7% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 1% poor, 19% fair, 63% good, 17% excellent. Soybeans planted 78%, 65% 2011, 62% 5-yr avg. Soybeans emerged 60%, 51% 2011, 50% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat 2% poor, 19% fair, 70% good, 9% excellent. Winter Wheat harvested 58%, 44% 2011, 25% 5-yr avg. Barley harvested 95%, 68% 2011, 57% 5-yr avg. Flue Cured Tobacco 37% fair, 43% good, 20% excellent. Flue Cured Tobacco transplanted 100%, 100% 2011, 100% 5-yr avg. Burley Tobacco 28% fair, 56% good, 16% excellent. Burley Tobacco transplanted 98%, 93% 2011, 97% 5-yr avg. Fire-Cured tobacco 65% fair, 30% good, 5% excellent. Fire Cured Tobacco transplanted 100%, 100% 2011, 100% 5-yr avg. Peanuts planted 100%, 100% 2011, 100% 5-yr avg. Cotton planted 100%, 100% 2011, 100% 5-yr avg. Potatoes 7% fair, 93% good. Potatoes Harvested 20%, 0% 2011, 1% 5-yr avg. All Apples 22% very poor, 15% fair, 48% good, 15% excellent. Peaches 2%, very poor, 1% poor, 28% fair, 53% good, 16% excellent. Grapes 6% fair, 81% good, 13% excellent. Oats 2% poor, 17% fair, 65% good, 16% excellent. Throughout the State, limited or no rainfall is depleting soil moisture and quickly leading into dry conditions. A few areas received a small amount of rain early in the week, which delayed field activities, like haymaking. Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.8. On the upside, they dry weather has allowed producers to make good progress on wheat harvest and soybean planting, with some late season beans going in earlier than usual. Producers have also been applying post-emergence herbicides to full season soybeans. A lot of hay was made in the last two weeks and yields are good in most areas. Other activities included applying herbicides to cotton, side dressing cotton with nitrogen, and applying gypsum to peanuts.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 9% short, 76% adequate, 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 17% short, 72% adequate, 5% surplus. Irrigation water supply 79% adequate and 21% surplus. Hay and Roughage 4% very short,

14% short, 78% adequate and 4% surplus. Spring Wheat Emerged 100% emerged, 99% last week, 98% last year, 99% five-year average. Barley Emerged 100% emerged, 99% last week, 98% last year, 99% five-year average. Potatoes 1% poor, 38% fair, 40% good, 21% excellent. Potatoes Planted 100% this week, 99% last week, 98% last year, 99% five-year average. Potatoes Emerged 93% emerged, 91% last week, 77% last year, 92% five-year average. Field Corn 1% poor, 45% fair, 42% good, 12% excellent. Field Corn Planted 96% planted, 95% last week, 88% last year, 94% five-year average. Field Corn Emerged 84% emerged, 81% last week, 72% last year, 85% five-year average. Dry Edible Beans Planted 97% planted, 96% last week, 100% last year, 100% five-year average. Alfalfa Hay First Cutting 67% cut, 61% last week, 53% last year, 71% five-year average. Wheat rust was a concern, with some growers in Whitman, Walla Walla, Grant, and several other Counties; so growers decided to spray. A few hay producers in Stevens County swathed alfalfa but were unsuccessful in getting the crop dry due to rain showers and extremely wet ground. Growers outside of western and northeastern Washington found it an excellent week for cutting alfalfa hay. The last of the silage corn was planted in Snohomish County. In the Yakima Valley, sweet cherry harvest started over the weekend with crews working the early maturing varieties like Chelan cherries. Cherry quality was good with minimal rain cracking. Apple fruit thinning activities continued, and apricots were coloring and sizing up nicely. Strawberry harvest was in full swing in Snohomish and Clark Counties. Hail damage to cherry and apple orchards occurred in Grant County. Heavy rainfall occurred a few times, which created bad conditions for small fruit growers and halted some potato planting in Whatcom County. In Garfield County and most other counties pastures were in good to excellent condition at most elevations. Cows in Klickitat County were moved to summer pastures. Late spring and early summer rains generated excellent range conditions for the third year in a row in Kittitas County.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work was 6. Topsoil moisture was 1% very short, 45% short, 51% adequate and 3% surplus compared to 8% short, 89% adequate and 3% surplus last year. Hay and roughage supplies were 1% short, 82% adequate and 17% surplus compared to 3% short, 93% adequate and 4% surplus last year. Feed grain supplies were 4% short and 96% adequate compared to 3% short and 97% adequate last year. Corn conditions were 3% poor, 26% fair, 67% good and 4% excellent. Corn was 92% emerged, 74% in 2011, and 89% 5-year avg. Soybean conditions were 2% poor, 29% fair, 67% good and 2% excellent. Soybeans were 85% planted, 90% in 2011 and 88% 5-year avg. Soybeans were 70% emerged, 70% in 2011, and 78% 5-year avg. Winter wheat conditions were 6% poor, 38% fair, 55% good and 1% excellent. Wheat harvested for grain was 20%, 4% in 2011, 5-year average not available. Hay conditions were 5% poor, 31% fair, 62% good and 2% excellent. Hay first cutting was 72%, 66% in 2011, and 57% 5-year avg. Apple conditions were 1% very poor, 7% poor, 45% fair, 45% good and 2% excellent. Peaches were 3% very poor, 6% poor, 38% fair, 50% good and 3% excellent. Cattle and calves were 1% poor, 21% fair, 74% good and 4% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 2% poor, 28% fair, 68% good and 2% excellent. Dryer conditions have stunted pasture growth and depleted water sources in some areas. Farming activities included hauling water for livestock, scouting for insects, shearing sheep and fence work.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 19% very short, 38% short, 41% adequate, and 2% surplus. Corn average height 18 in. this week, 11 in. last week, 10 in. last year, and 13 in. average. First cutting hay 97% complete this week, 92% last week, 76% last year, 70% average; Second cutting hay 24% complete this week, n/a last week, 0% last year, 0% average. Maximum daytime highs topped 90 degrees for a fifth consecutive week this week. Northwestern Wisconsin received significant and sometimes heavy rainfall, with storm damage reported in Barron, Burnett, Ashland and Taylor Counties. Scattered, spotty rain brought little relief to the south and east of the State, where conditions remained very dry. Topsoil moisture was over 70 percent short to very short in five of the nine reporting districts. Crops were stressed and development has reportedly halted in some areas due to the lack of moisture. There were scattered reports of insect damage to corn, oats, hay and soybeans. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures this week were 2 to 6 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 79 to 84 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 56 to 60 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.05 inches in Green Bay to 1.94 inches in La Crosse.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 6.8. Topsoil moisture 26% very short, 45% short, 28% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 21% very short, 53% short, 26% adequate. Barley jointed 90%, 36% 2011, 55% avg.; boot 71%, 9% 2011, 26% avg; headed 48%, 7% 2011, 15% avg; condition 4% poor, 43% fair, 51% good, 2% excellent. Oats jointed 71%, 27% 2011, 47% avg.; boot 49%, 10% 2011; 23% avg.; headed 11%, 3% 2010, 9% avg; condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 61% fair, 30% good. Spring wheat jointed 91%, 23% 2011, 52% avg.; boot 54%, 1% 2011, 19% avg.; headed 3%, 0% 2010, 4% avg; condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 50% fair, 41% good. Winter wheat boot 92%, 90% 2011, 92% avg.; headed 83%, 45% 2011, 67% avg.; turning color 48%, 0% 2010, 3% avg; condition 1% very poor, 19% poor, 60% fair, 20% good. Corn emerged 98%, 74% 2011, 88% avg.; condition 12% poor, 59% fair, 28% good, 1% excellent. Corn average height 7 inches. Dry beans emerged 75%, 19% 2011, 45% avg. Sugarbeets condition 45% fair, 49% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa harvested 35%, 10% 2011, 14% avg.; condition 7% very poor, 18% poor, 38% fair, 36% good, 1% excellent. Other hay harvested 9%, 2% 2011, 3% avg; condition 6% very poor, 24% poor, 47% fair, 22% good, 1% excellent. Crop insect infestation 24% light, 5% moderate, 2% severe. Range flock ewes lambed 93%. Lamb losses 37% light, 63% normal. Sheep moved to summer pastures 86%. Range and pasture condition 22% very poor, 37% poor, 32% fair, 9% good. Stock water supplies 17% very short, 29% short, 54% adequate. Farm activities included harvesting hay, spraying crops, tending to cattle and sheep, hauling water to livestock and moving cattle to markets. High temperatures ranged from 68 degrees in Yellowstone to 96 degrees in Torrington. Low temperatures ranged from 26 degrees in Big Piney to 48 degrees in Greybull and Newcastle. Average temperatures ranged from 44 to 69 degrees. Temperatures ranged from 5 degrees below normal in Jackson Hole to 11 degrees above normal in Buford. Only 4 stations received more than a tenth inch of rain; Laramie received 0.16 inch, Sundance at 0.25 inch, Newcastle at 0.34 inch and Powell at 0.83 inch. The Powell reporting station is the only station that received above normal precipitation for the week. There are only two stations remaining that have recorded above normal precipitation for the year, Powell and Yellowstone. Fremont County reported an infestation of grasshoppers. Sheridan County reported poor dryland hay conditions due to heat and drought. Weston County conditions continue to decline due to lack of moisture, high temperatures and excessive winds. Producers are reducing cattle numbers and filing notices of loss on hay and rangeland. The County has also experienced multiple lightening caused fires, one of which reached 1,730 acres. Fire danger remains in the very high category with open burning restrictions in place. Uinta County reported that drought conditions continue in severity on the rangeland acres. Irrigated hay meadows are slow to grow due to the colder temperatures and the hot dry winds. Livestock on the rangeland acres are hanging by water holes or looking for feed. County wide the rangeland acres are in severely dry condition. Cattle producers are beginning to downsize. Irrigated hay meadows are being grazed in several cases. The hay crop is very slow to grow even with limited irrigation water. Carbon County reported weather conditions as hot, dry and windy during the day and cooling off overnight. There is also limited irrigation water supply, below average hay crops and grass for grazing. Several producers are reporting that they are moving cattle from summer pastures to fall and winter pastures and are hauling water to livestock. Natrona County has many creeks that are dry and the rest are only trickles. Dams are drying up and some water wells are producing less than normal. Producers in Converse County are continuing deep culling and taking cattle out of State. Producers in both counties are already trying to buy hay. Laramie County reported wheat is 2 to 3 weeks ahead due to dry conditions. Platte County experienced a tornado on June 7, 2012. With damage to homes, pivots, sheds, and debris scattered everywhere. Total acreage affected by hail and high winds was approximately 20,000 acres. Drought continues to persist and cattle still being sold because the lack of grass.

International Weather and Crop Summary

June 10-16, 2012

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Stormy weather maintained abundant soil moisture for winter and summer crops across much of the continent.

WESTERN FSU: Favorably wet weather in western and northern areas contrasted with periods of stressful heat for filling wheat in the south and east.

EASTERN FSU: Much-needed rainfall improved prospects for spring wheat.

MIDDLE EAST: Sunny skies returned to Turkey, favoring winter wheat and barley maturation.

SOUTH ASIA: The monsoon progressed slowly northward, bringing increased rainfall to central India and prompting planting of cotton, groundnuts, and soybeans.

EAST ASIA: Monsoon rain was confined to southern China, benefiting rice, while hot, dry conditions on the North China Plain aided winter wheat harvesting but necessitated increased irrigation for cotton.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon rains diminished across Indochina, while Super Typhoon Guchol remained in open water but still brought heavy showers to much of the Philippines.

AUSTRALIA: Rain favored winter grain and oilseed development throughout much of the wheat belt.

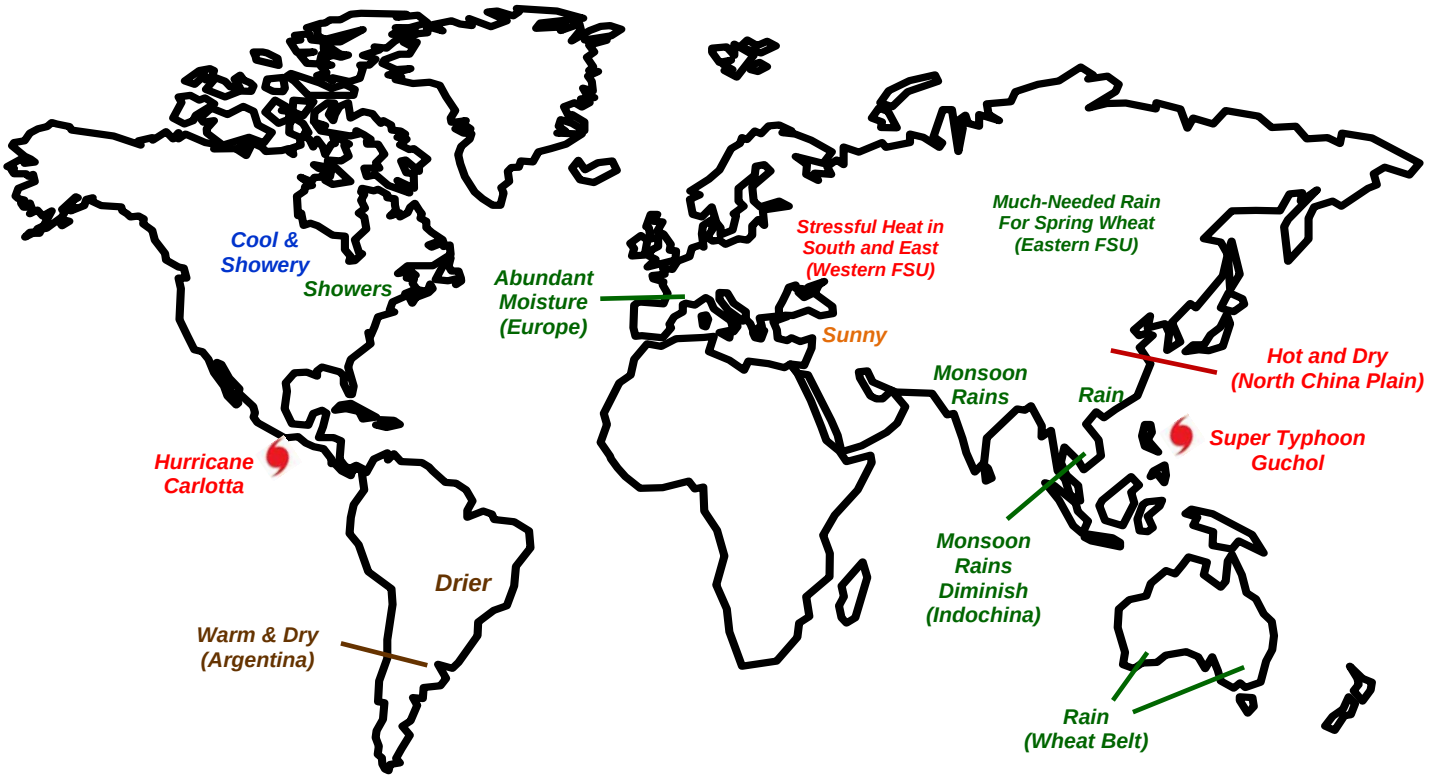
ARGENTINA: A warming trend accompanied continued dryness, helping to improve conditions for summer crop harvesting.

BRAZIL: Warmer, drier weather dominated much of the region, fostering winter grain development and helping sugarcane and coffee recover from excessive wetness.

MEXICO: Hurricane Carlotta grazed the southern Pacific Coast, generating welcomed rain inland.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Cool, showery weather slowed the final stages of spring planting.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Scattered showers brought some additional relief from dryness.



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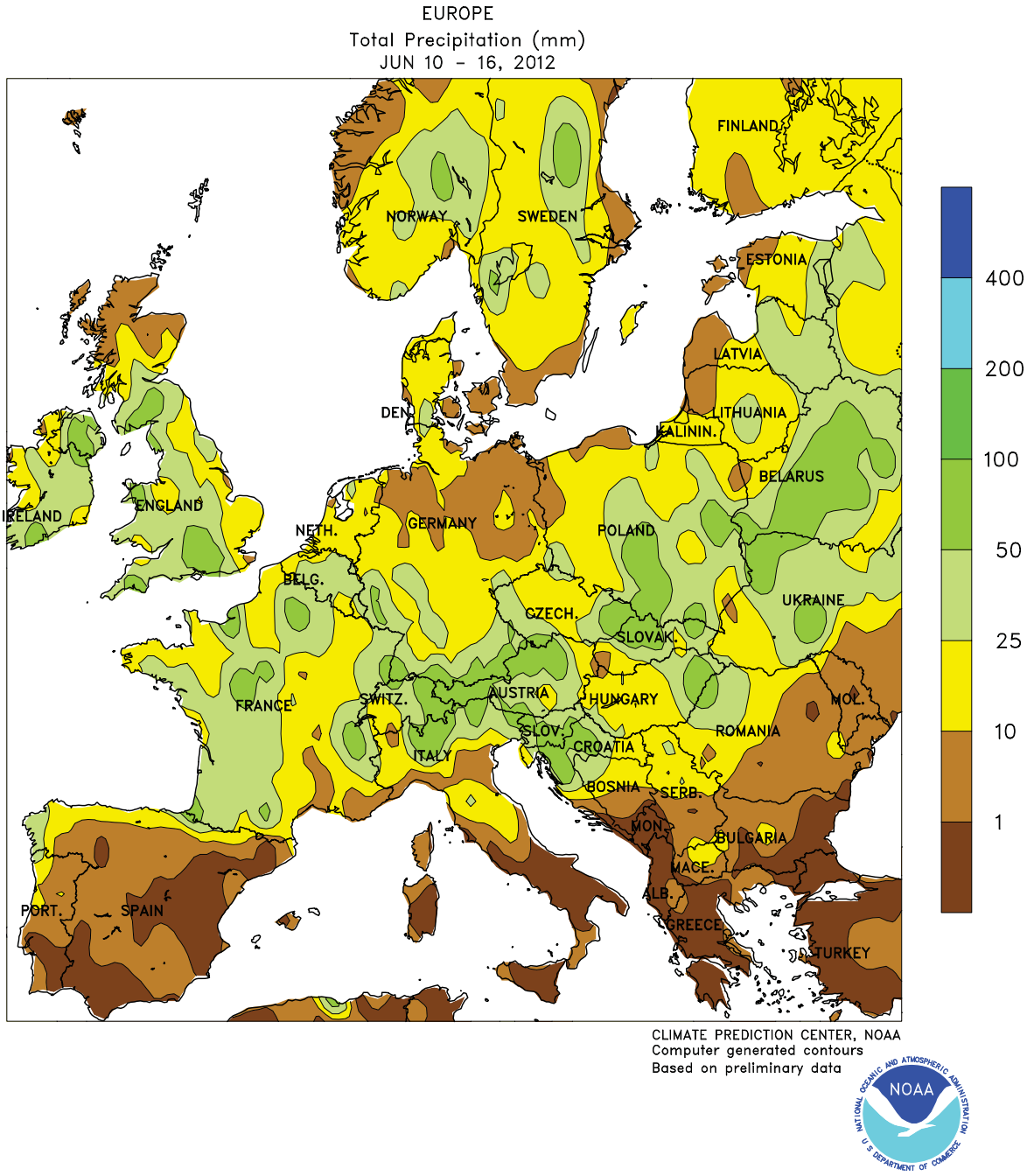

EUROPE

Widespread rain and seasonable temperatures persisted, maintaining or improving crop prospects over much of the continent. A barrage of Atlantic storm systems produced periods of moderate to heavy rain (10-60 mm) across England, France, southern Germany, and the Low Countries, boosting soil moisture for reproductive to filling winter crops as well as vegetative corn and sunflowers. Strong, gusty winds and heavy downpours accompanied a powerful late-week storm, which caused localized lodging to mature winter crops, especially in the United Kingdom and northern France. The rain intensified farther east, with 20 to 85 mm falling in Poland and the northern Balkans. The moisture was beneficial for reproductive to filling winter wheat and rapeseed and maintained favorable conditions for vegetative spring wheat and other summer crops. However, locally severe weather (strong winds and large hail) across southern Hungary and northwestern Romania caused localized damage to maturing wheat. Mostly dry weather in Spain and southern Italy favored winter wheat drydown and harvesting, while showers in northern Italy provided supplemental moisture for irrigated corn and soybeans.

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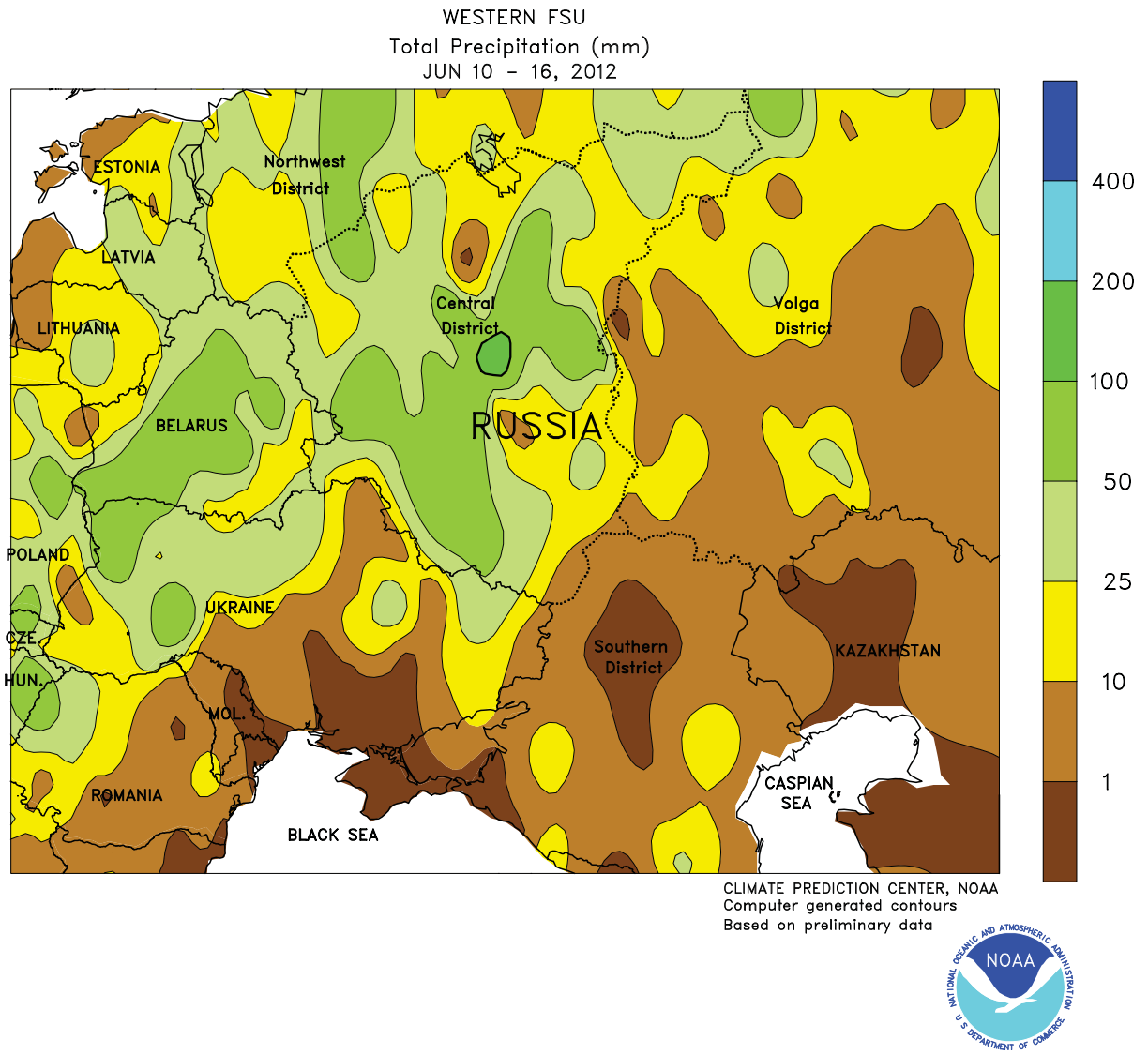

WESTERN FSU

Widespread rain in the north contrasted with a spell of hot weather in southern and eastern crop areas. A stalled frontal boundary produced additional moderate to heavy rainfall (20-75 mm) from Belarus and western Ukraine into western and northern Russia, boosting moisture reserves for reproductive to filling winter grains and oilseeds. Farther south, most of the week featured dry, hot (35-41°C) weather from eastern Ukraine into southern and central Russia, rapidly increasing stress on filling winter grains and depleting soil moisture for vegetative corn and sunflowers. A cold front provided much-needed showers (2-20 mm) and heat relief, although the rain bypassed south-central Ukraine. The southern heat wave was too early to irreversibly damage corn, sunflowers, and other summer crops, which were mostly in the early to middle vegetative stages of development.

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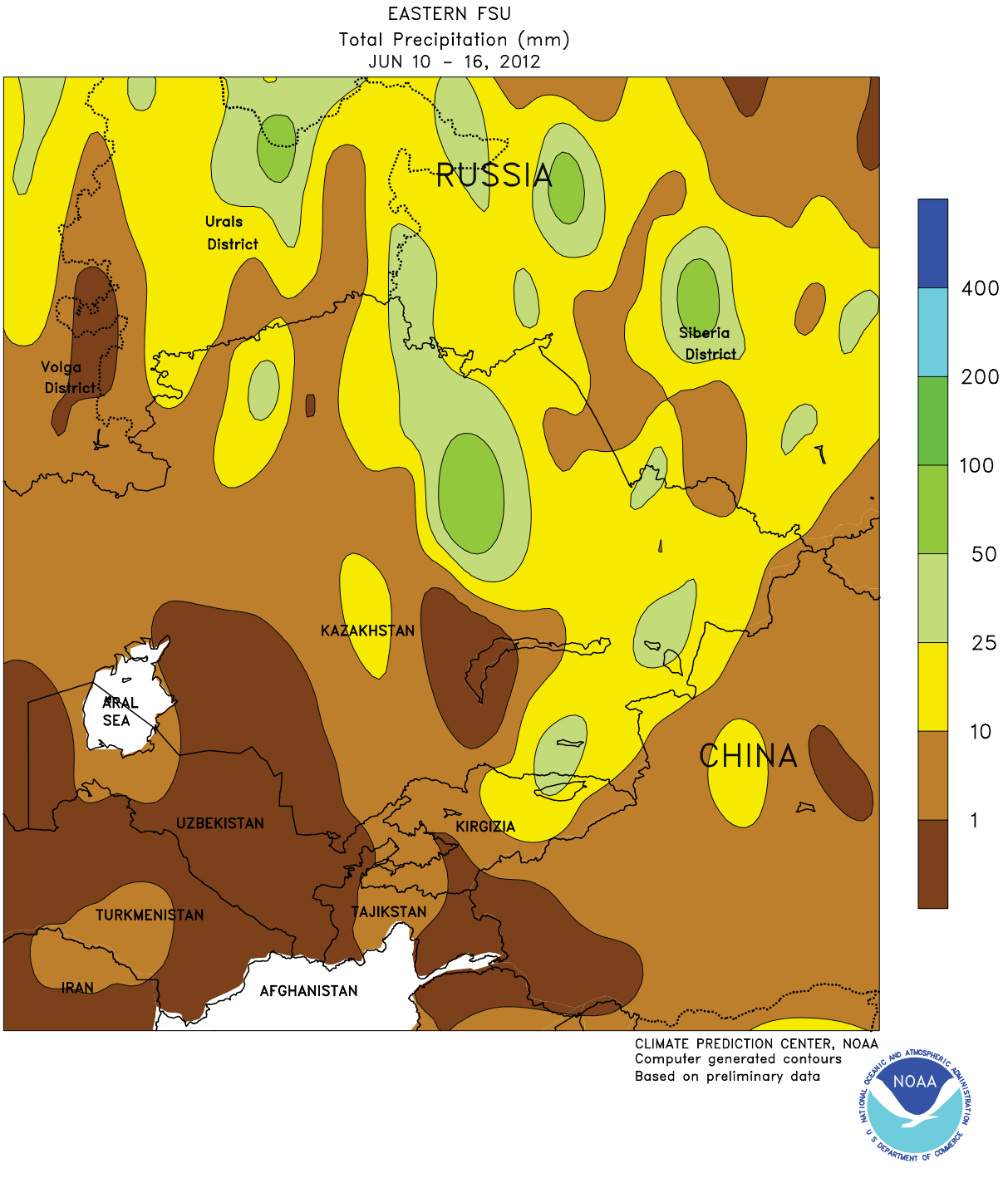
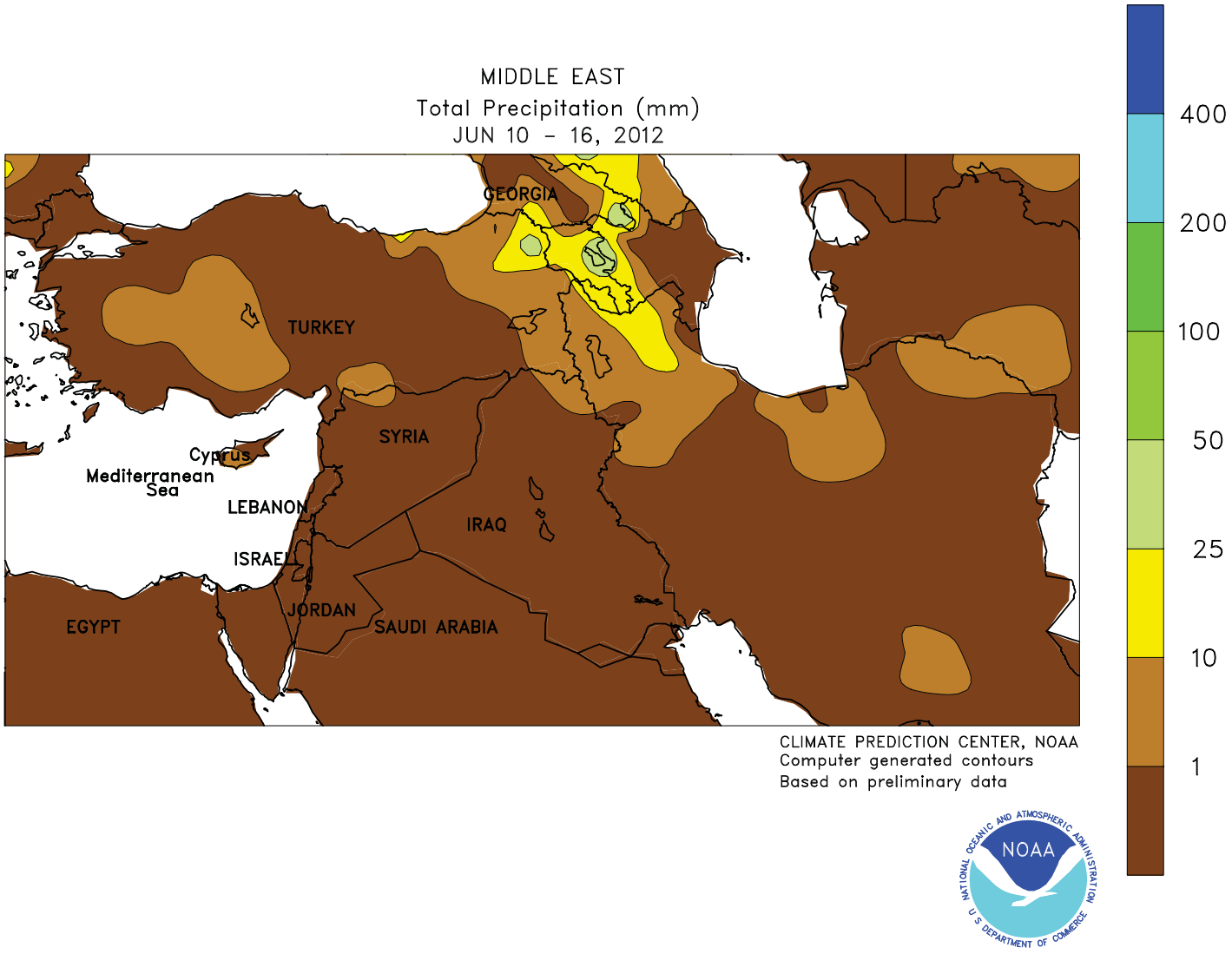


EASTERN FSU

A stalled upper-air disturbance centered over northern Kazakhstan generated much-needed rainfall across primary spring wheat areas. Showers and thunderstorms totaled 10 to more than 50 mm across northern Kazakhstan and adjacent portions of Russia, boosting soil moisture for vegetative spring wheat. Rain was slow to arrive in eastern-most crop districts, allowing temperatures to spike into the middle 30s (degrees C) before the clouds and showers arrived. Elsewhere, the cloudy, unsettled weather kept daytime highs in the upper 20s and lower 30s. Across southern portions of the region, dry weather and seasonable temperatures spurred cotton development.

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



MIDDLE EAST

After weeks of late-season rainfall, dry, warm weather returned to Turkey. For much of the week, sunny skies and above-normal temperatures (3-6°C above normal) accelerated winter grains on Turkey's Anatolian Plateau toward maturity and favored drydown and early harvesting efforts. The recent month-long wet spell improved wheat and barley prospects in Turkey, although the amount of recovery from a much colder-than-normal autumn and winter has yet to be determined. Despite the drier weather pattern, a few showers and thunderstorms (2-10 mm) dotted central and northern Turkey late in the week, but the rain did not cause substantial fieldwork delays. Elsewhere in the Middle East, dry, warm weather accelerated fieldwork but maintained high irrigation demands for corn and other summer crops.

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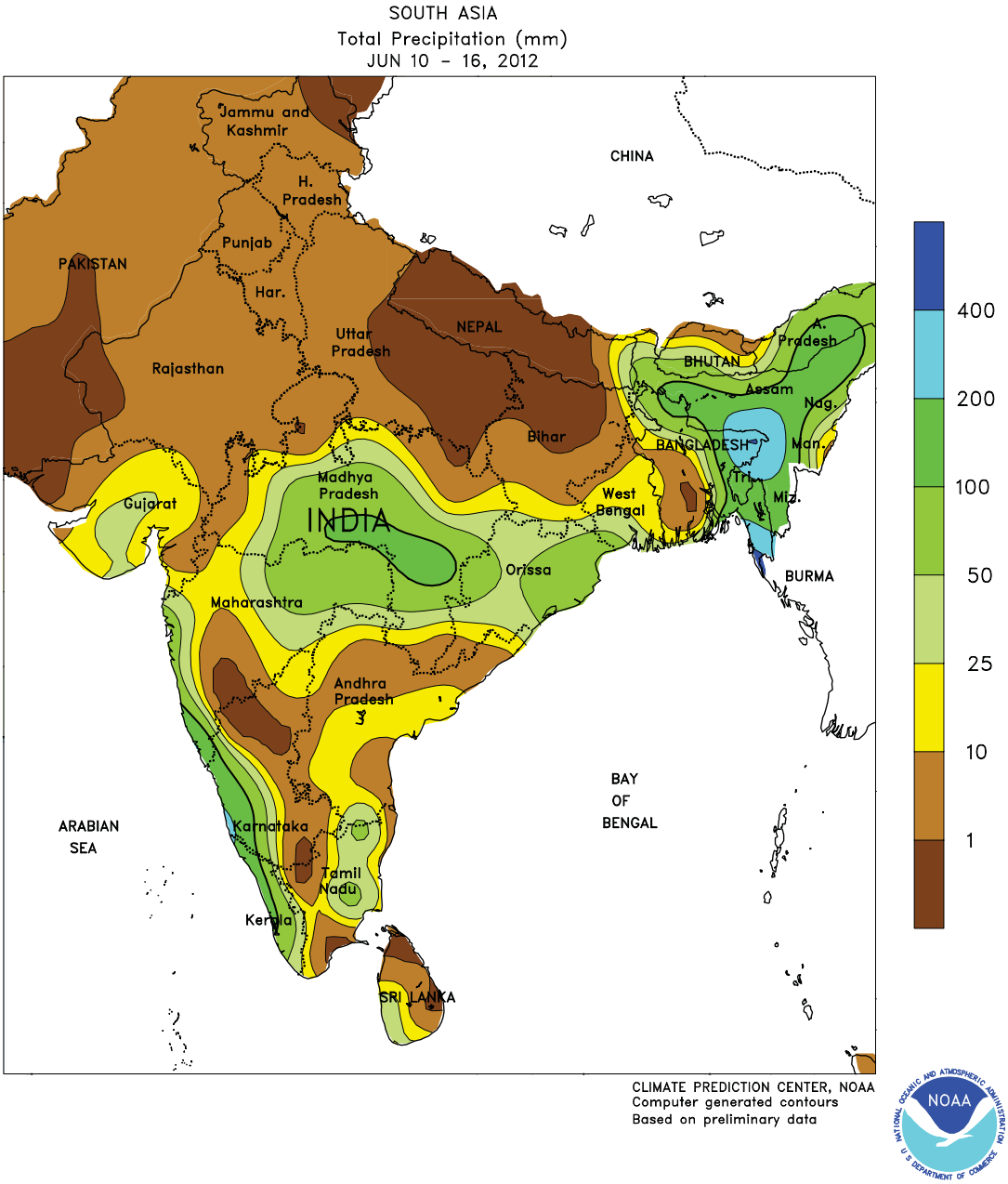

SOUTH ASIA

Rainfall increased in central India as the monsoon boundary made a slow progression northward. Rainfall totals over 50 mm were common across Madhya Pradesh and eastern Maharashtra as well as much of Orissa. The monsoon flow remained strong along the western coast of India, where rainfall amounts easily surpassed 100 mm from Kerala to coastal Maharashtra, with lesser amounts (25-35 mm) being reported in Gujarat. The wet weather spurred widespread planting of cotton, groundnuts, and soybeans. Heavy showers (25-100 mm or more) continued in Assam and neighboring areas of Bangladesh, favoring summer rice. In contrast, dry weather — typical for this time of year — prevailed in cotton areas of interior Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. The monsoon thus far has been average as compared to the previous 20 years, though some small areas in the south are drier than previous years. In Pakistan, hot, dry weather continued as growers await the monsoon's arrival later in the month. Meanwhile, cotton (irrigated) planting was underway within the Indus River watershed.

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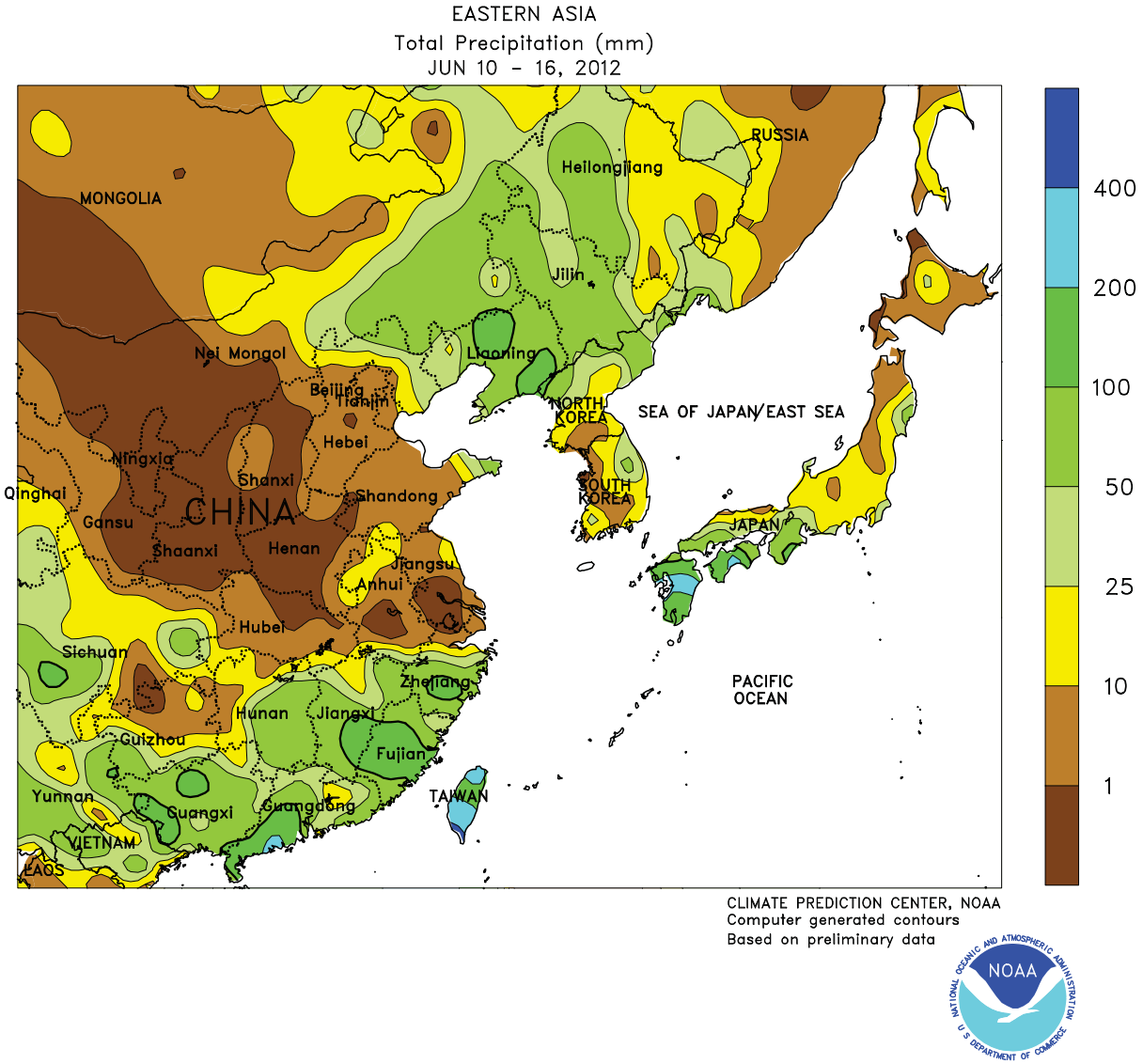

EASTERN ASIA

The monsoon boundary slid south during the period and was being influenced by Super Typhoon Guchol. As a result, rainfall was concentrated in the southern tier of China. Rainfall totals over 50 mm were common with localized amounts over 100 mm in key rice growing areas, maintaining high moisture levels for both single-season and late-season rice. Showers were also observed in Sichuan, albeit lighter, where 5 to 15 mm of rain favored vegetative corn and soybeans in a major southern growing area. Dry weather prevailed throughout the rest of the Yangtze Valley and onto the North China Plain and, along with daytime temperatures briefly flirting with 40°C, aided drydown and harvesting of winter wheat. The hot, dry weather, while favorable for wheat harvesting, increased the need for irrigation of cotton that was beginning to flower in these same areas. Rainfall since May 1 has been deficient across the North China Plain and thus far is the driest period since 2001, averaging only 2 days of rain. More rain will be needed as corn and soybean planting begins and to prevent limited irrigation supplies from being the exclusive source of water for the crops. In contrast, wet weather continued in northeastern China as rainfall amounts in excess of 50 mm further increased moisture throughout the soil profile, benefiting vegetative corn and soybeans. Elsewhere in the region, widespread rain (10-50 mm) prevailed across the Korean Peninsula with the exception of the western South Korean coast and southwestern North Korea, where little if any rainfall occurred. Meanwhile, the monsoon boundary positioned just off the southern coast of Japan brought heavy showers (100-250 mm or more) to southern Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu.

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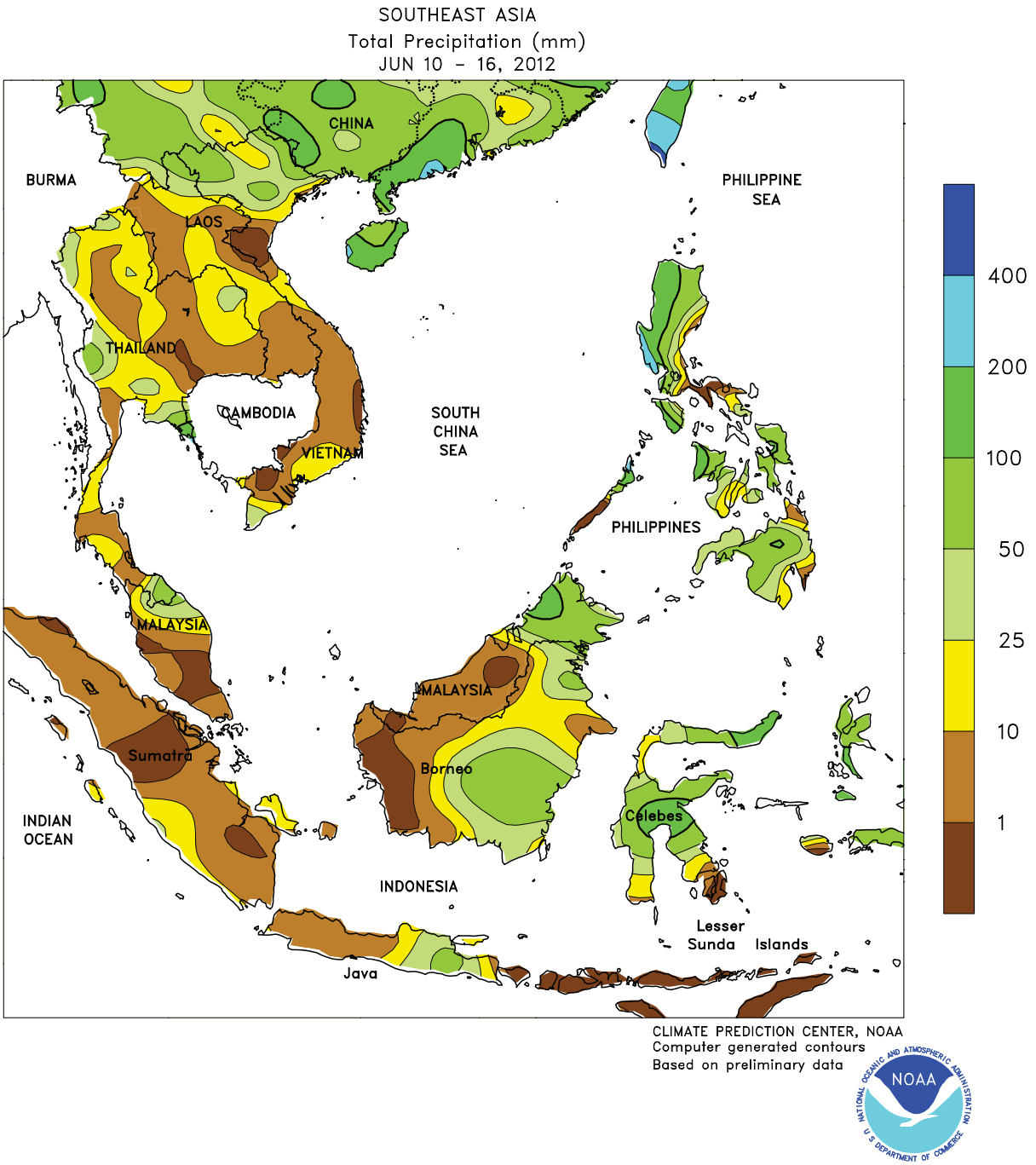

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Convection diminished during the period in the Bay of Bengal and as a result reduced rainfall across Indochina. After a strong start to the monsoon, rainfall totals struggled to top 25 mm during the week in Thailand, Laos, and Vietnam at what is typically a seasonal peak in rainfall. Moisture supplies remained favorable for rice, however, despite the lull in the monsoon. Tropical Cyclone Guchol reached typhoon strength late in the period as it approached the eastern Philippines. Guchol recurved northward by the end of the week, strengthening rapidly into a super typhoon — winds in excess of 130 knots — while remaining in open water. The influence of Guchol was experienced across much of the Philippines as rainfall totals over 100 mm were common at many locations. Since mid-May, the combination of a strong monsoon circulation and a pair of tropical cyclones off the coast has contributed to 30-day rainfall totals of nearly 1,000 mm at several locations on the western coast of Luzon. Elsewhere in the region, mostly dry weather aided oil palm harvesting in western portions of Malaysia and Indonesia (Sumatra).

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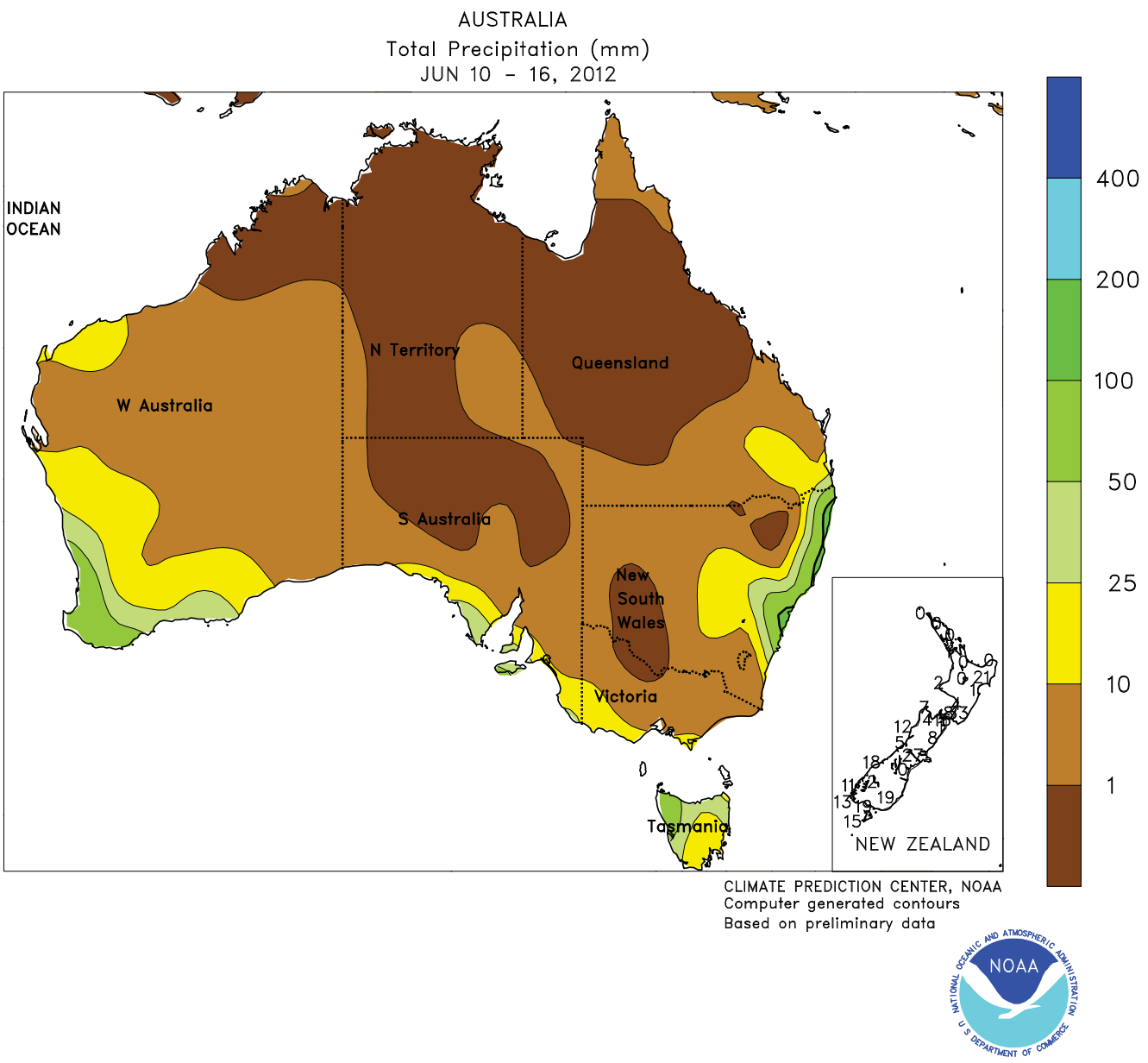

AUSTRALIA

In Western Australia, a second consecutive week of soaking rains (20-40 mm) provided near ideal conditions for early wheat, barley, and canola development. In southern and eastern Australia, scattered showers (3-15 mm or more) benefited vegetative winter grains and oilseeds locally, while pockets of drier weather enabled additional winter crop planting. Temperatures in Western Australia were generally seasonable, while in eastern Australia, temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal.

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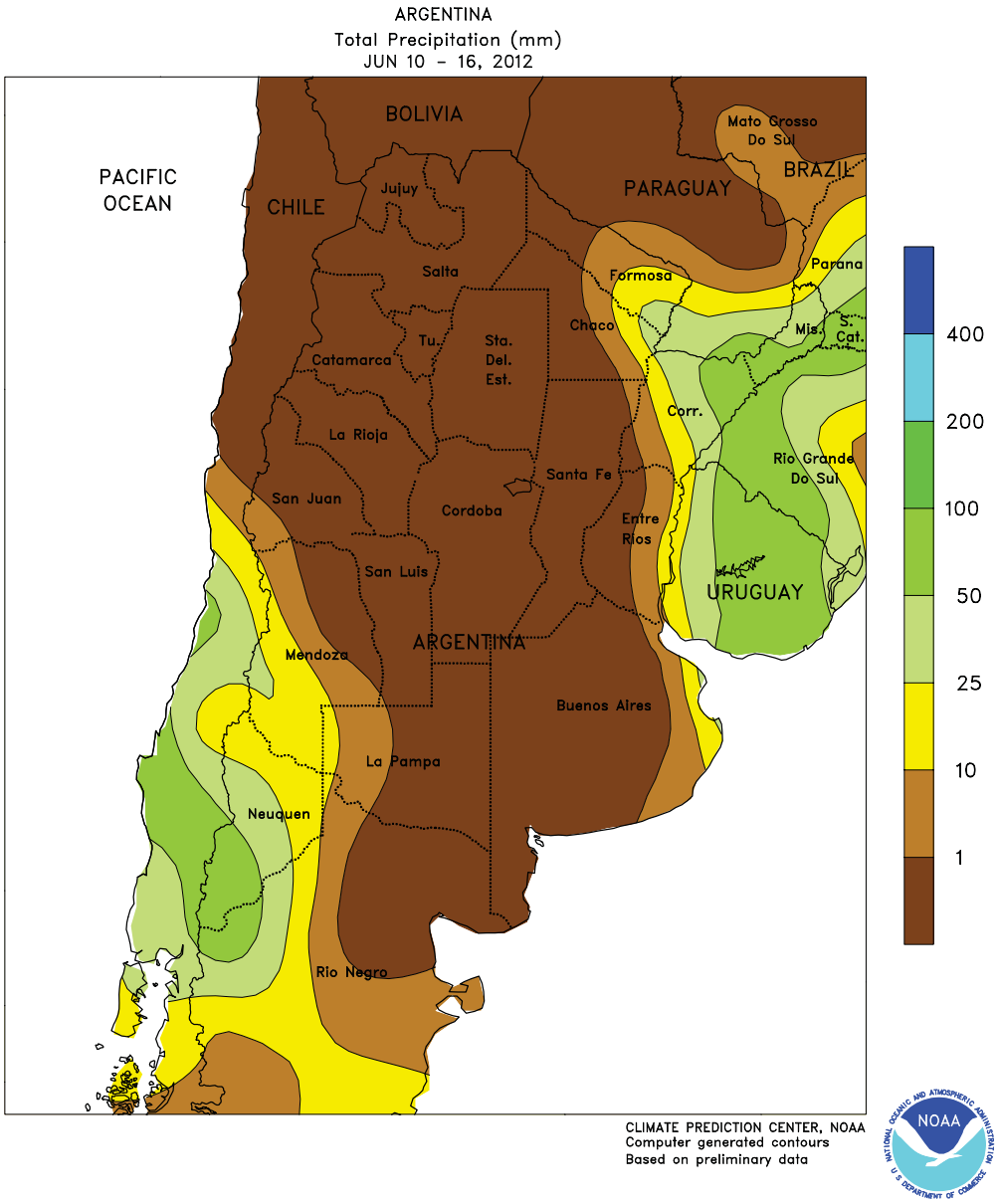

ARGENTINA

Dry, temporarily warmer weather helped to drydown mature summer crops. Virtually no rain fell in the main farming areas of central and northern Argentina, as significant rain (10-25 mm or more) was generally confined to a few isolated locations in the northeast. After a cool start to the week, warmer weather enveloped the region, with highs reaching the lower 30s (degrees C) in the northern cotton belt on several days. Another round of cold weather at week's end dropped highs into the upper single digits in La Pampa and Buenos Aires and upper teens in the far north. In spite of the periodic cold, however, weekly average temperatures were 1 to 2°C above normal in the main production areas of central Argentina and more than 4°C above normal in the northeast, aiding drydown of maturing summer crops and spurring germination of newly sown winter grains. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn was 69 percent harvested as of June 14, lagging last season's pace by 15 percentage points due to the effects of lingering wetness. Soybean harvesting was nearing completion at 97 percent harvested. Additionally, winter wheat planting was estimated to be 25 percent complete.

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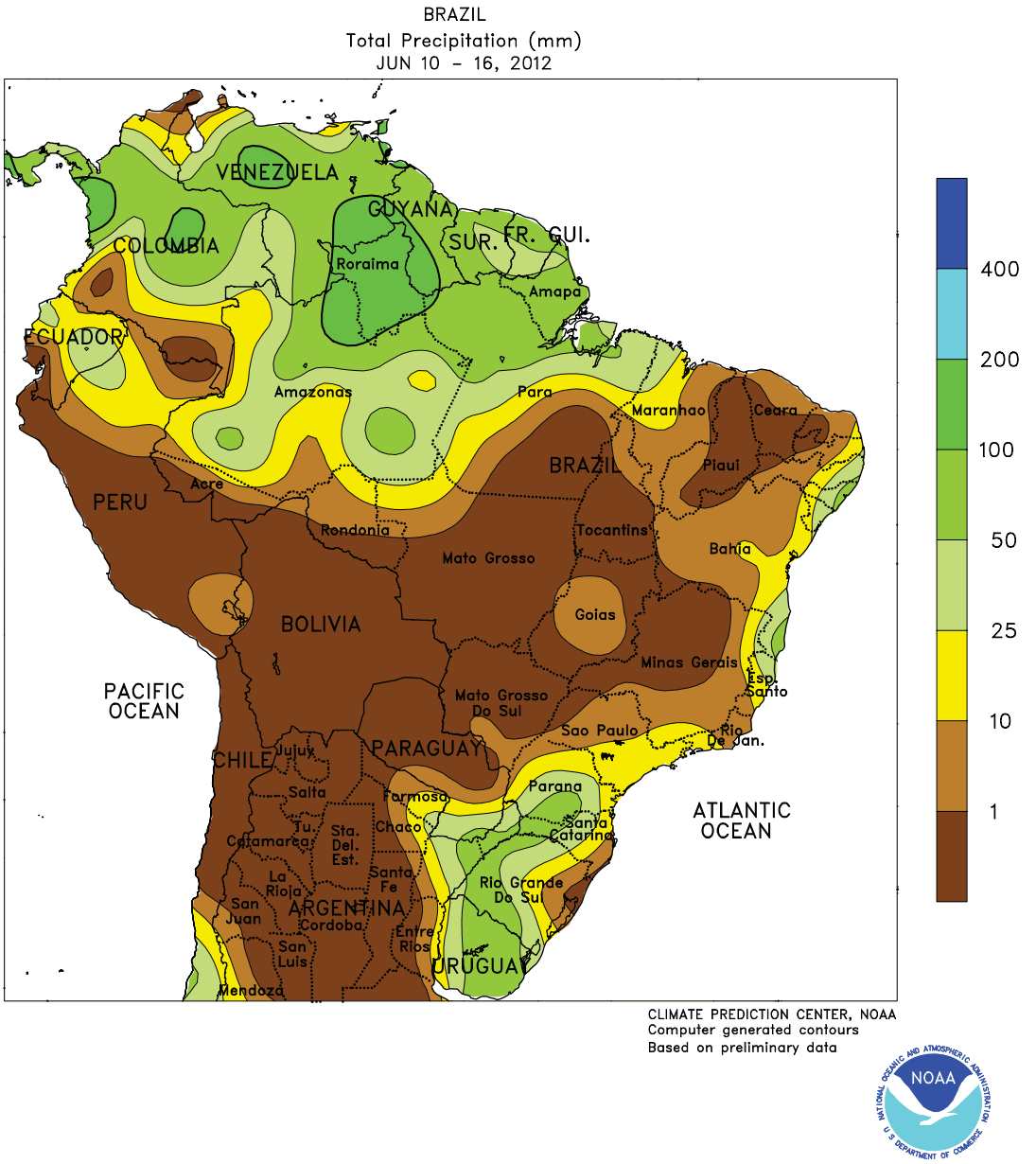

BRAZIL

Warmer, drier conditions prevailed across central and southeastern Brazil, fostering winter grain growth and bringing some relief from excessive wetness to sugarcane and coffee. In fact, little to no rain was recorded over a large area extending from the Amazon Valley to Parana, with weekly temperatures averaging more than 3°C above normal in spots. In the Center-West Region (Mato Grosso, Goias, and Mato Grosso do Sul), the change from cool, showery conditions aided development of secondary (safrinha) corn, winter wheat, and cotton following an extended period of unseasonable, yet overall favorable wetness. The warmth and dryness was particularly welcome in Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais, where conditions had been too wet for the sugarcane harvest and maturing coffee beans. In contrast, locally heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) continued over southern Parana and Rio Grande do Sul, maintaining adequate to abundant moisture for winter wheat. In addition, warmer-than-normal weather (weekly temperatures averaging 3-4°C above normal, with daytime highs in the upper 20s and lower 30s degrees C) benefited corn and wheat after last week's cold snap. Light showers (10-25 mm or more) boosted moisture levels for sugarcane, cocoa, and coffee along the eastern coast, although amounts were generally below normal.

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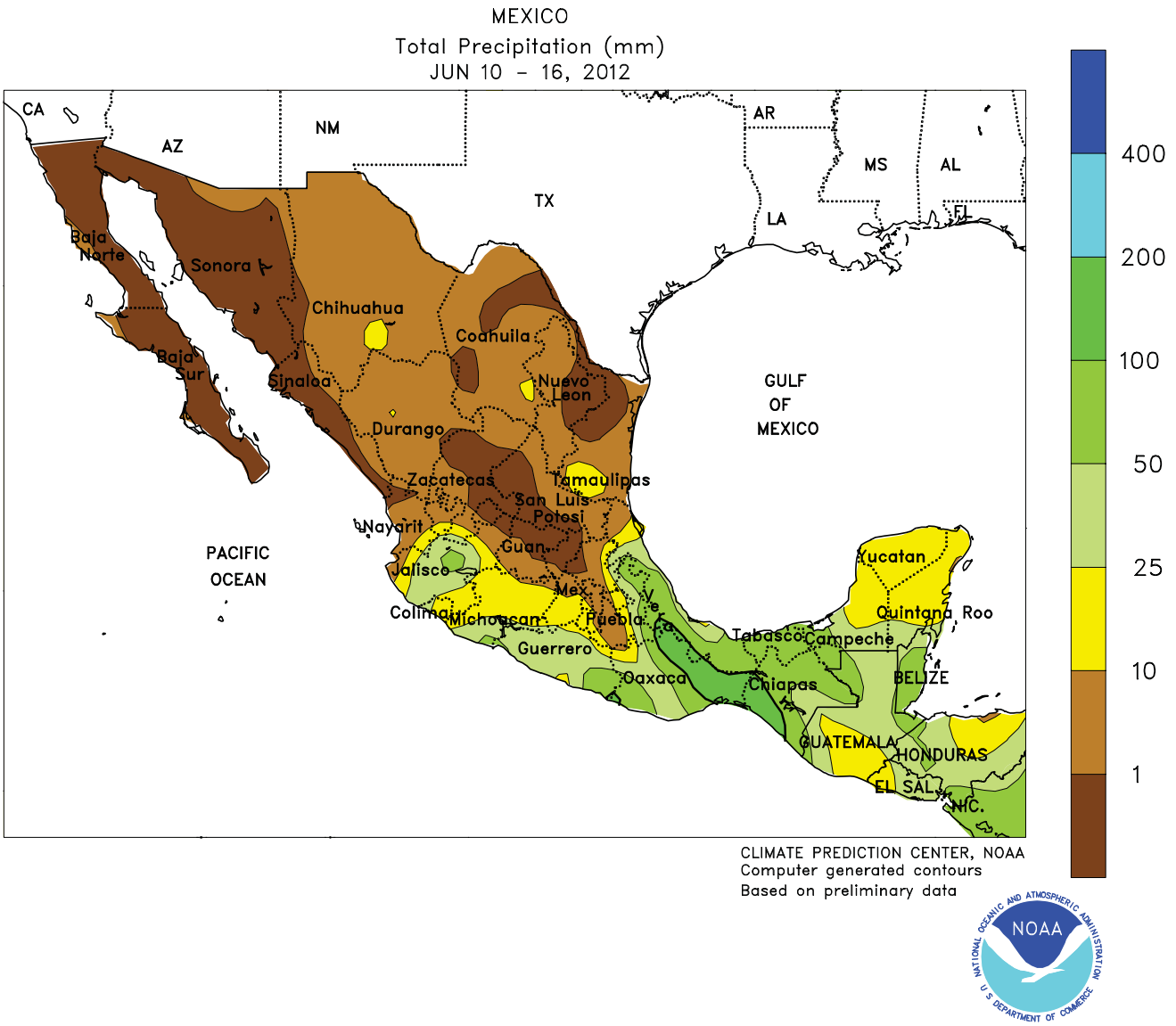

MEXICO

On June 16, Hurricane Carlotta made landfall along Mexico's southern Pacific Coast, with sustained winds of about 80 knots making it a strong category 1 storm. Tropical moisture associated with the approach of Carlotta produced heavy showers (50-100 mm or more) in Oaxaca and Guerrero, with lighter amounts (10-25 mm or more) extending westward into Jalisco. Scattered showers (5-25 mm or more) also pushed northward into eastern sections of the southern plateau, but drier conditions prevailed in central areas. While the moisture from Carlotta was favorable for corn and other rain-fed summer crops throughout the affected area, follow-up rain will be needed to ensure uniform germination of late-planted crops. Elsewhere, heavy rain (50-100 mm or more) increased moisture for coffee, sugarcane, and other regionally important crops from Chiapas to southern Veracruz. Farther north, however, dry, unseasonably warm weather (weekly temperatures averaging more than 3°C above normal, with daytime highs in excess of 40°C) maintained high moisture requirements for livestock and irrigated summer crops. Warm, seasonably dry weather continued throughout the northwest but scattered showers (locally in excess of 10 mm) boosted local reservoir levels throughout the north-central interior.

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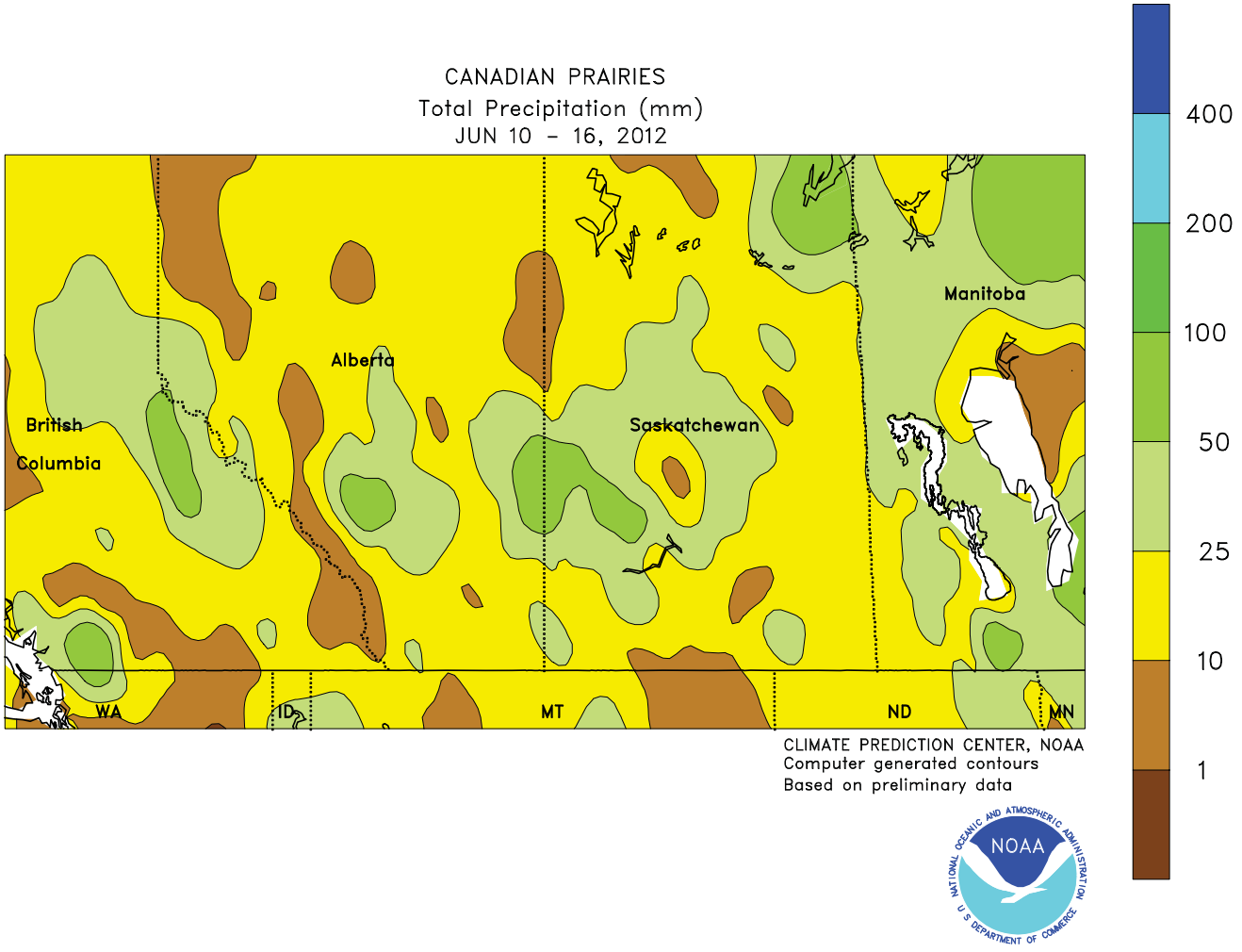

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Cool, showery weather slowed the final stages of spring grain and oilseed harvesting. Except for Alberta's Peace River Valley, where mostly dry weather accompanied near-seasonable temperatures, nearly all Prairie agricultural districts received rainfall totaling 10 to 25 mm or more and weekly temperatures averaging up to 2°C below normal. In spite of the widespread damp conditions, however, high temperatures reached the lower and middle 20s (degrees C) on several days. A few locations recorded low temperatures near freezing (-2 to 1°C) but no widespread freeze was recorded; a freeze at this point of the growing season would be considered late for most areas and would likely cause some degree of damage. According to recent reports emanating from Canada, spring grain and oilseed plantings were advancing ahead of the average pace and nearing completion in most areas.

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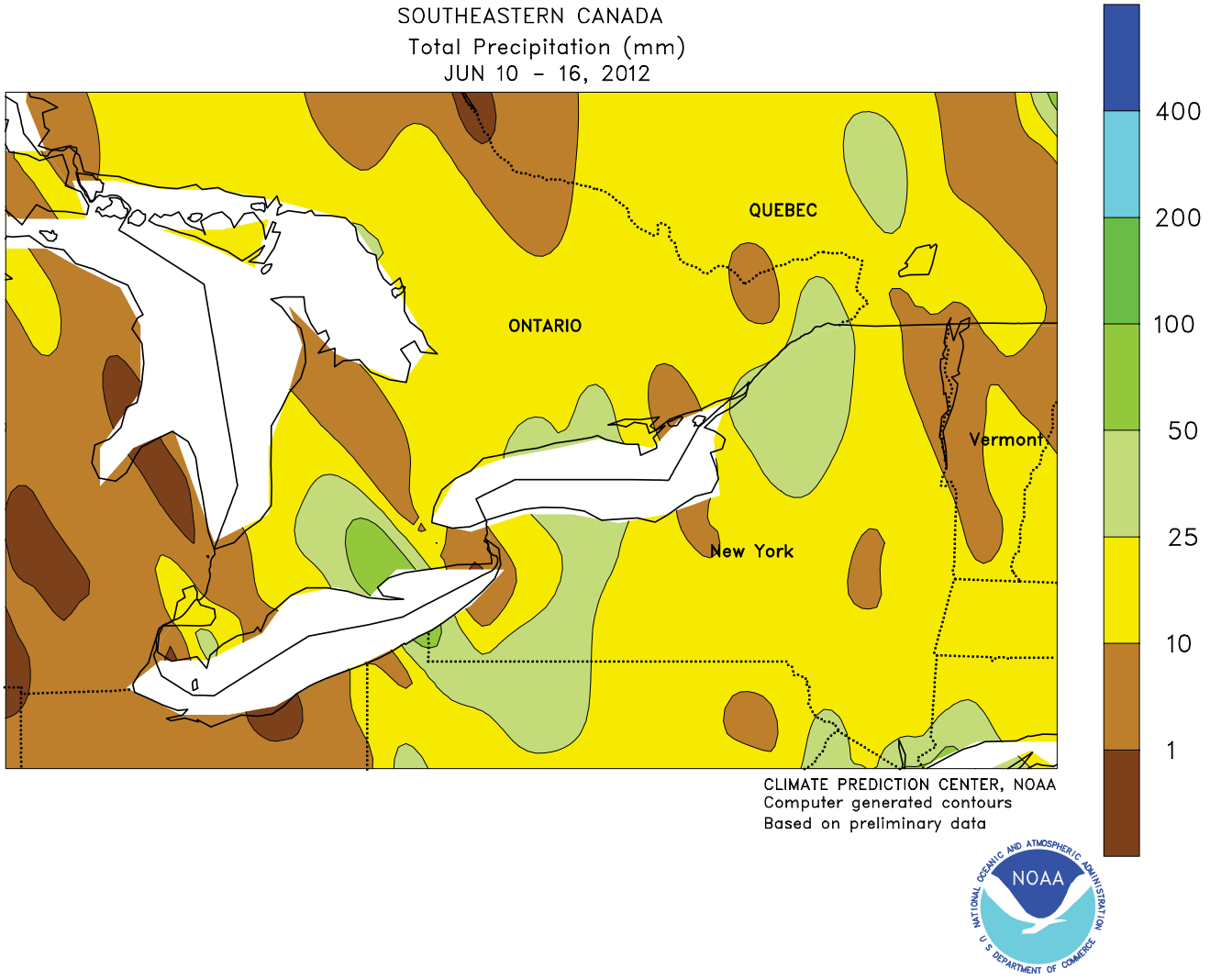
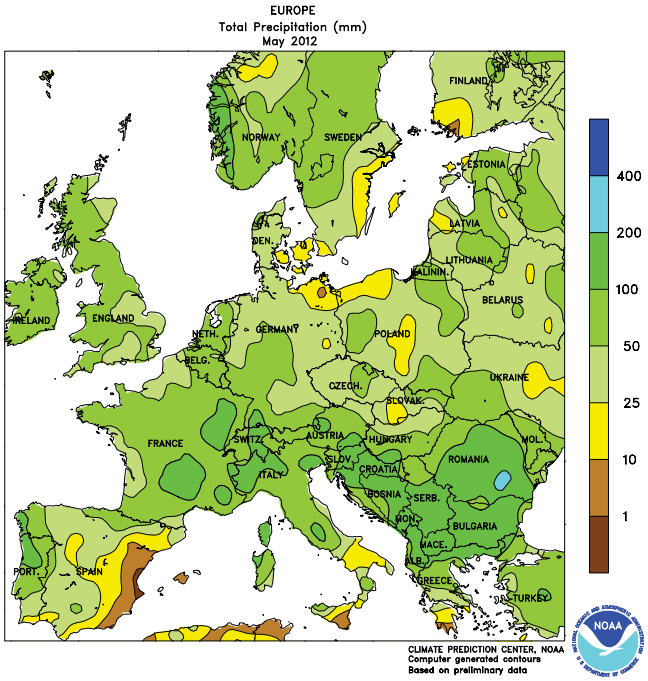


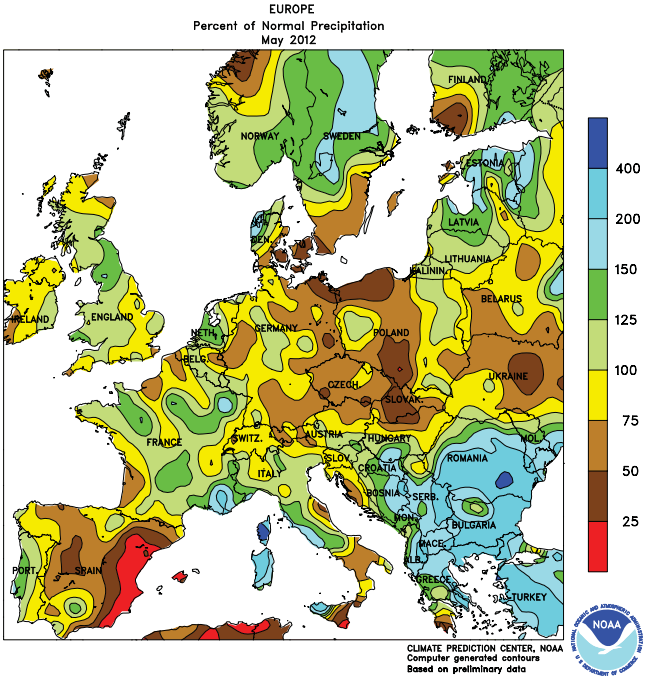
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

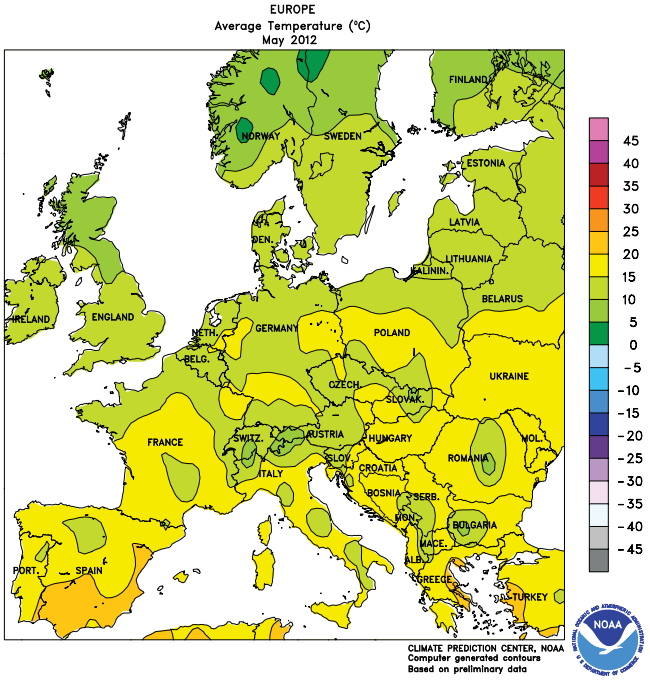
Warm, showery weather continued, further improving conditions for summer crops, winter grains, and pastures. Rainfall totaled 5 to 25 mm or more throughout Ontario and Quebec, with several days of dryness allowing for fieldwork, including treatments of pest and disease. Weekly average temperatures ranged from 1 to 2°C above normal in most areas, with daytime highs reaching the upper 20s and lower 30s (degrees C). While maintaining a rapid pace of crop development, the unseasonable warmth maintained higher-than-usual rates of evapotranspiration, and a return to a wetter pattern would be welcome as early planted corn and soybeans approach reproductive stages of development.

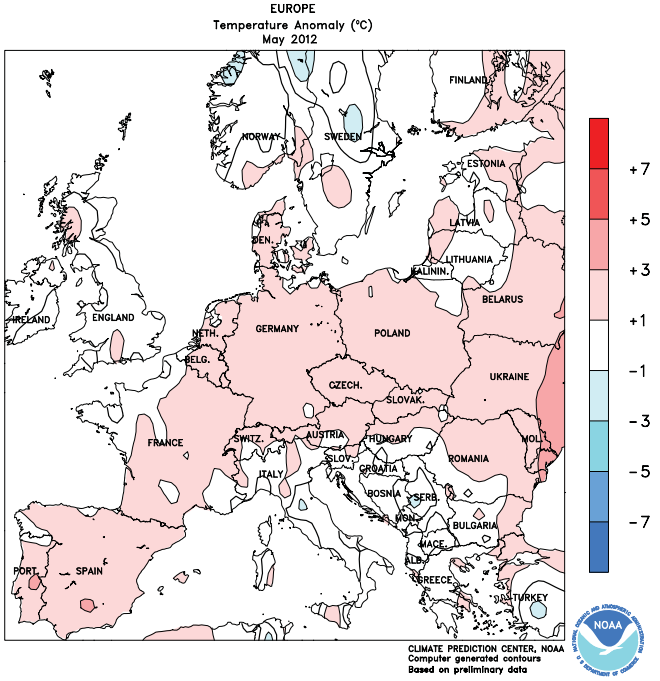
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov

May International Temperature and Precipitation Maps



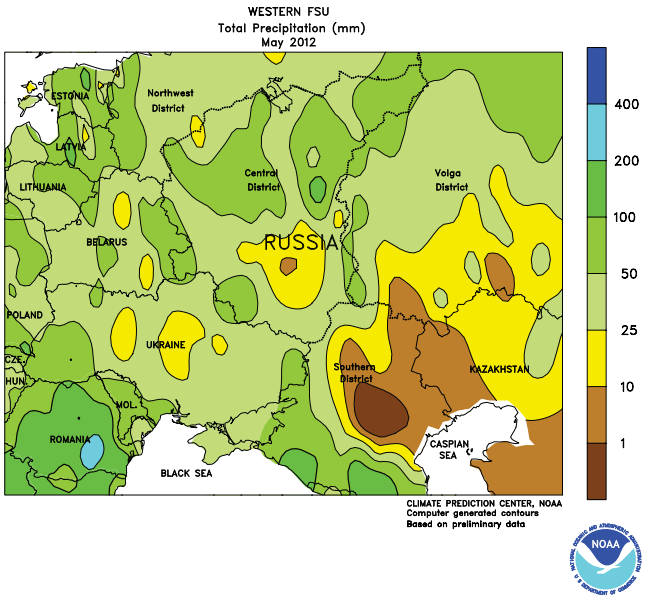


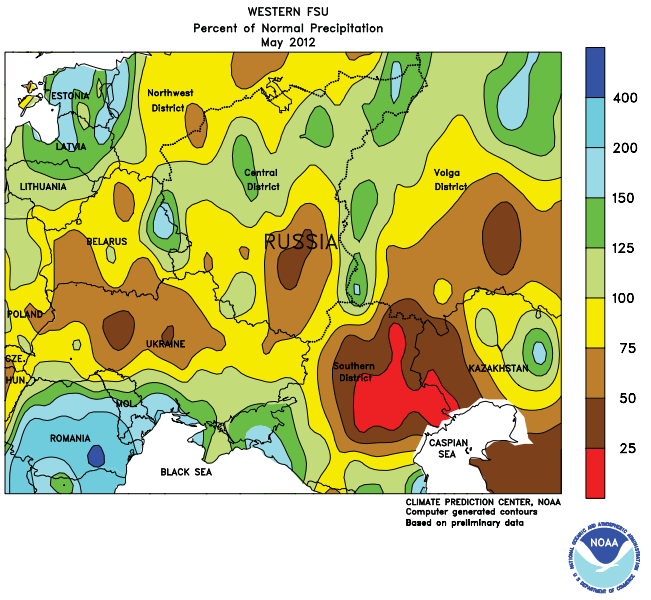


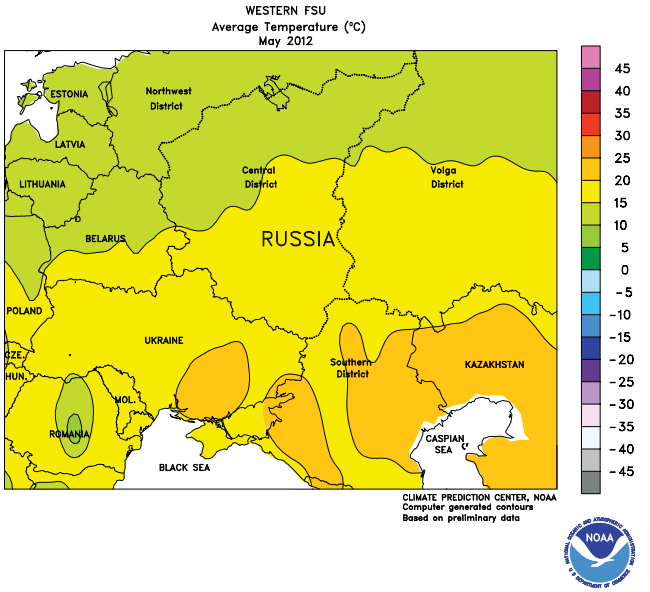


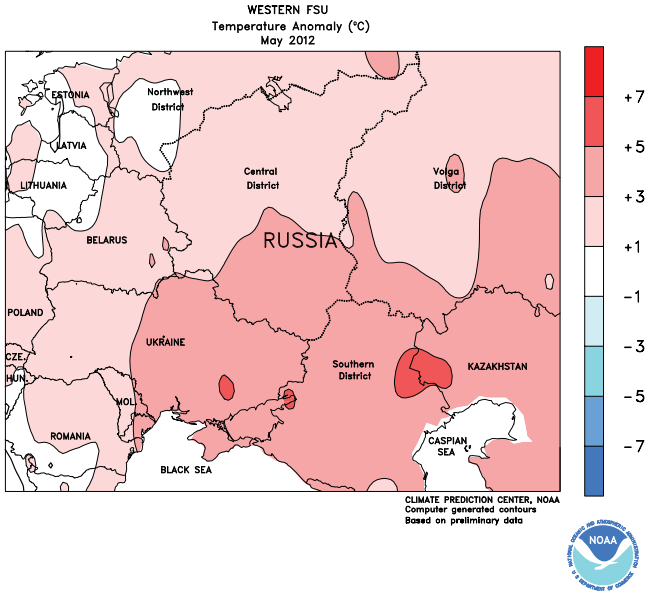
EUROPE

During May, abundant rain across western and southern Europe contrasted with drier-than-normal weather in central and northeastern crop areas. In particular, warmer- and drier-than-normal weather (locally less than 50 percent of normal) reduced soil moisture for reproductive to filling wheat and rapeseed in northeastern Europe. In addition, a mid-month cold snap also caused localized pockets of freeze damage. However, much-needed rain arrived by month's end in eastern Germany and Poland. Abundant rainfall boosted summer crop prospects in the Balkans (more than 200 percent of normal), while persistent, timely showers favored winter grains and oilseeds in France and England. Showers (70-140 mm) benefited filling wheat in Italy, while Spain's winter crop harvesting proceeded without delay.





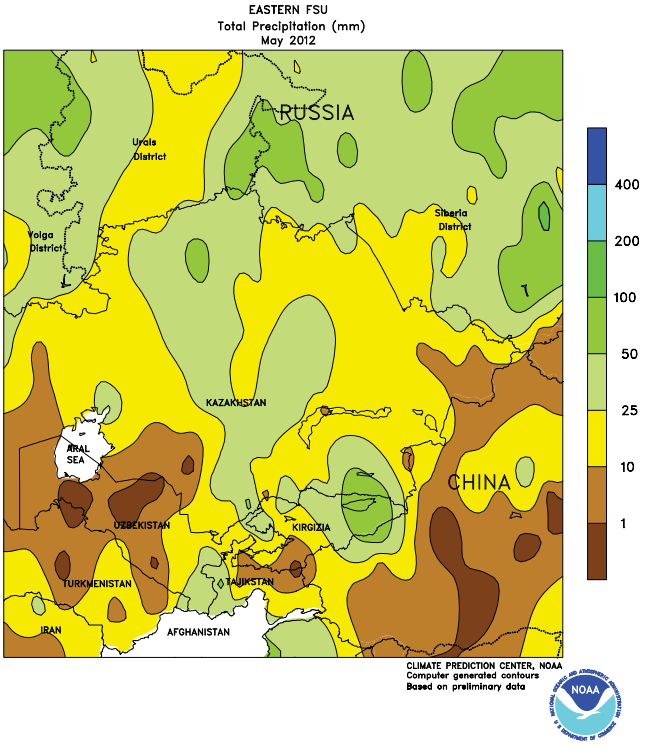


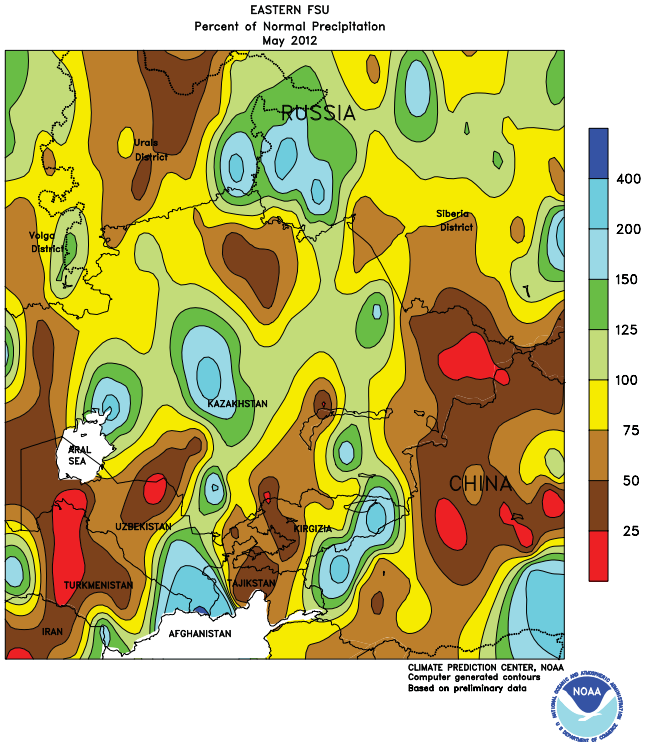


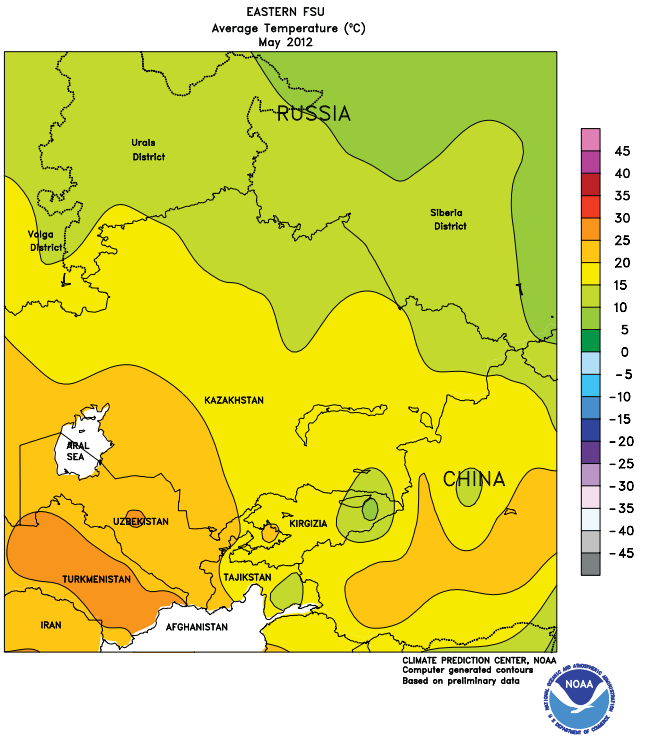
WESTERN FSU

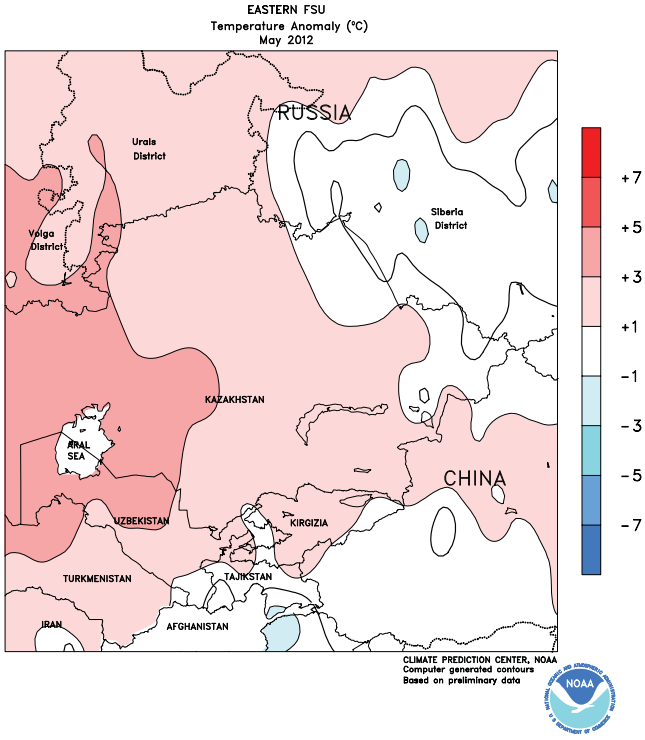
Much-needed rainfall stabilized winter wheat prospects in the south, although pockets of dryness persisted during May in east-central crop areas. In southern portions of Ukraine and Russia's Southern District, increasing rainfall (30-90 mm) stabilized prospected for reproductive to early filling wheat. The rain also boosted soil moisture reserves for corn and sunflower planting and establishment. Showers maintained favorable soil moisture for winter grains and oilseeds in Belarus and northern Russia. In contrast, drier- and warmer-than-normal conditions (locally less than 25 percent of normal) increased stress on reproductive winter crops across central and eastern portions of the winter wheat belt.

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



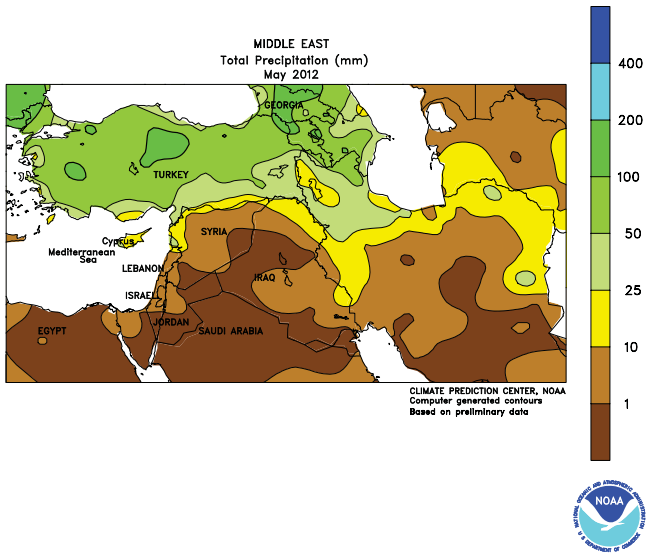


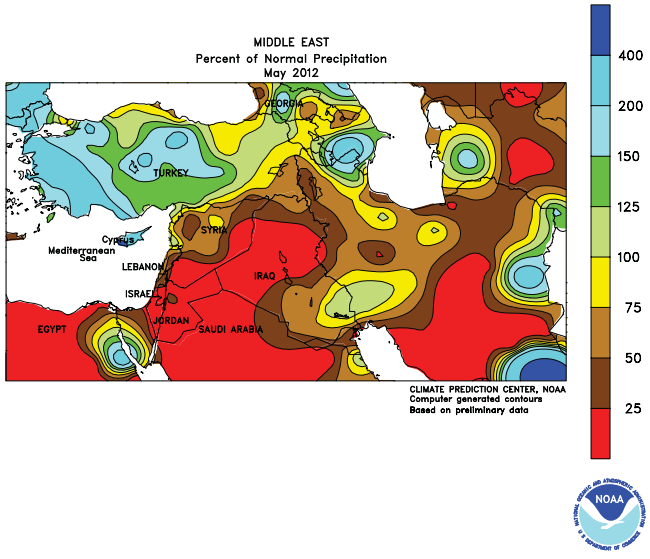


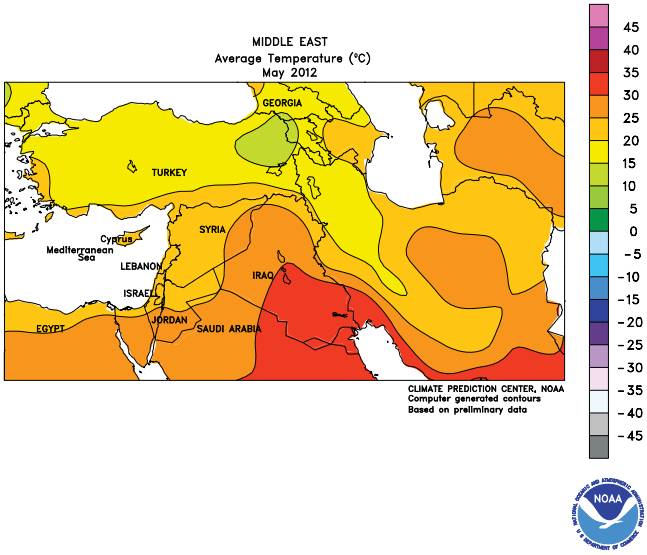


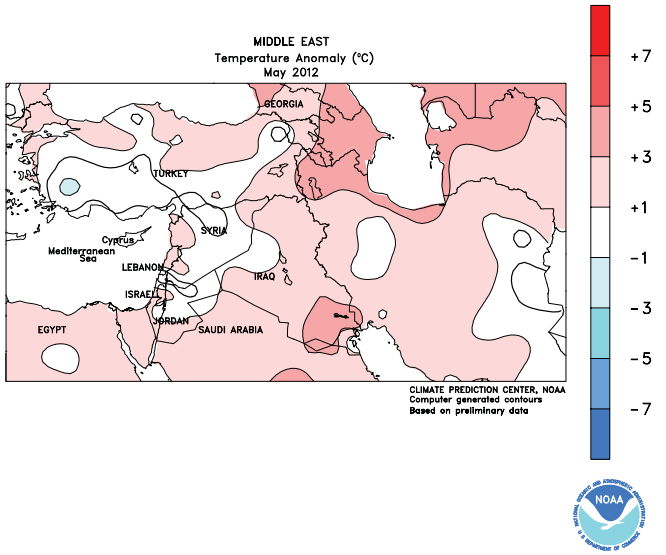
EASTERN FSU

In May, rain maintained favorable soil moisture for spring wheat establishment in northern Kazakhstan and western portions of Russia's Siberia District. In contrast, dryness (40-70 percent of normal) maintained drought concerns in southern portions of the Siberia District. May was also drier-than-normal in the Urals District, with above-normal temperatures (2-3°C above normal) increasing evaporative losses and crop-water demands. Farther south, showers and thunderstorms (locally more than 50 mm) boosted moisture for cotton establishment but hampered late planting.



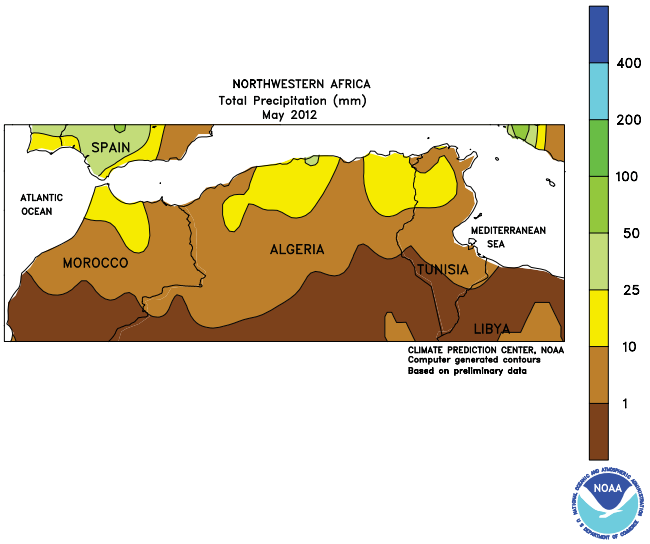


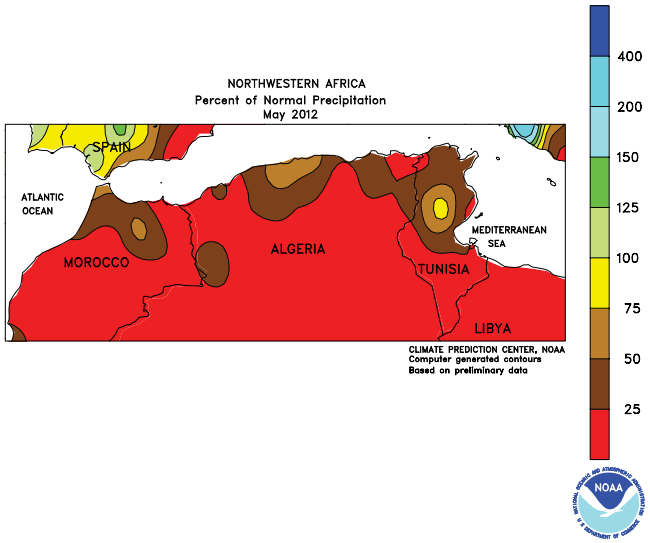


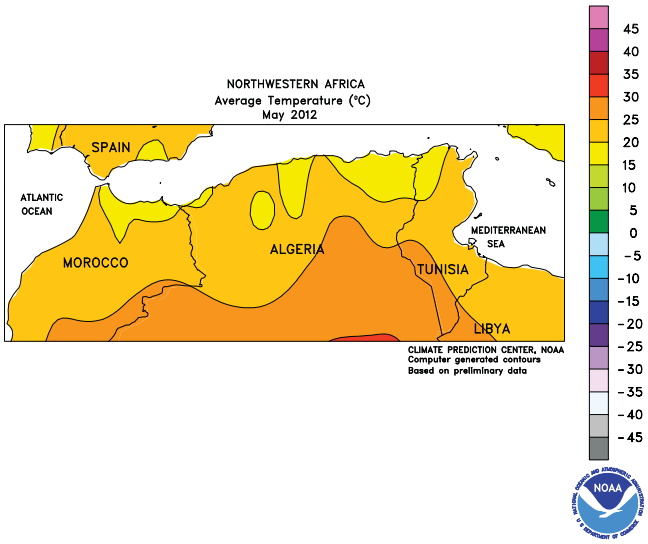


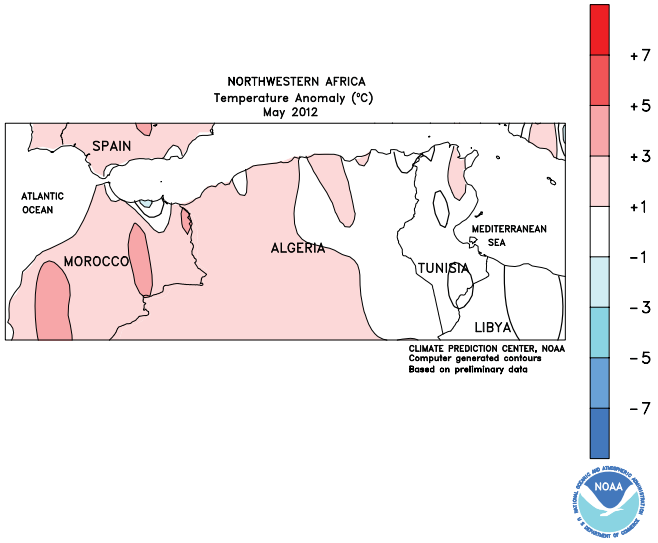
MIDDLE EAST

During May, above-normal rainfall in the north contrasted with dry, increasingly hot conditions in the south. Persistent showers (50-120 mm) improved prospects for wheat and barley across much of Turkey. However, locally heavy downpours hampered late cotton planting, particularly in western Turkey, where precipitation totaled more than 200 percent of normal. In contrast, an early end to the rainy season trimmed yield prospects for wheat in Syria. Dry, seasonably warm weather elsewhere promoted a rapid pace of drydown and harvesting.



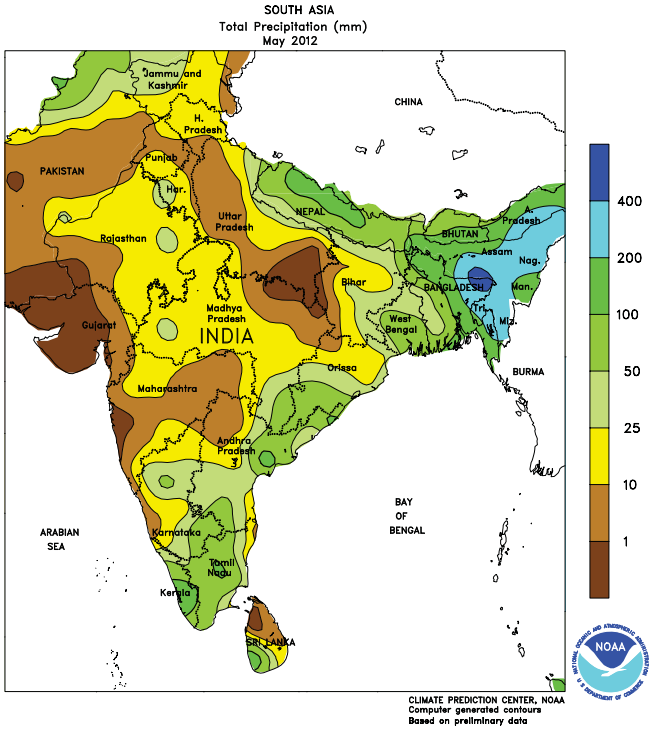


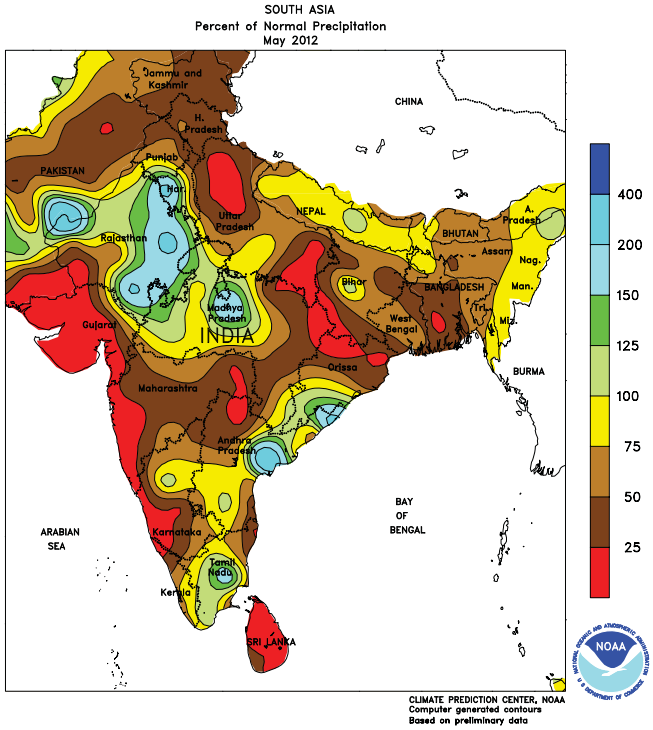


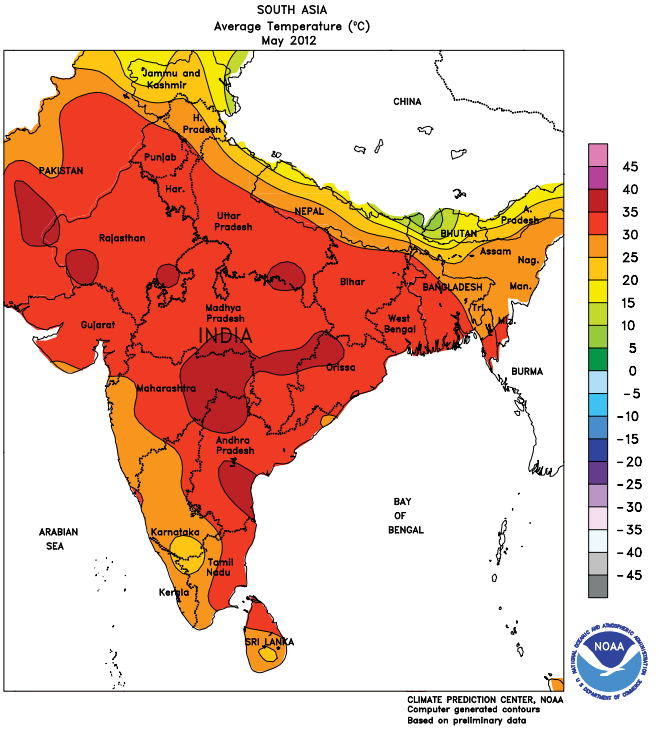


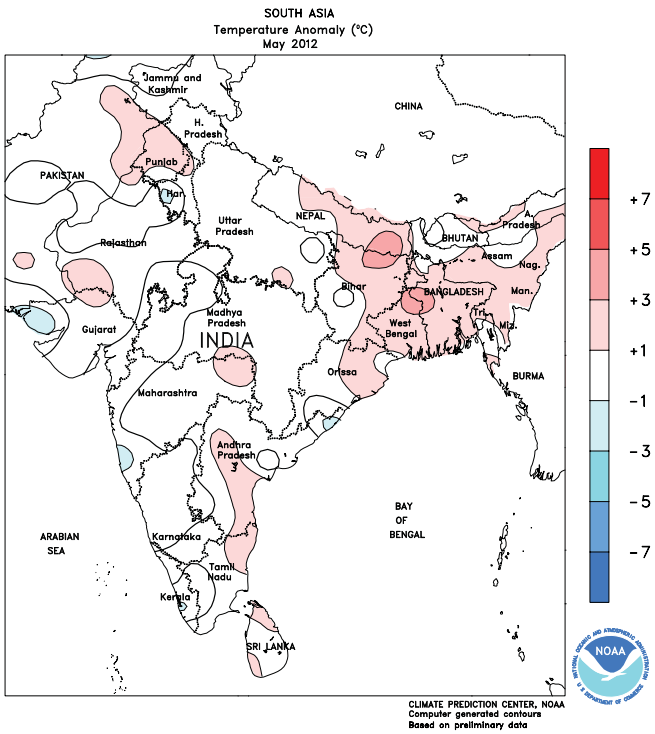
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

In May, drier- and mostly warmer-than-normal weather accelerated winter grain maturation and harvesting. Rain totaled less than 15 mm in most primary winter wheat and barley areas, accompanied by temperatures that averaged 1 to 3°C above normal. Despite the early end to the rainy season, soil and subsoil moisture was more than adequate in Algeria and Tunisia for late-filling grains due to a favorably wet spring. Morocco's winter grains suffered from winter dryness, although some improvement was noted in late spring as rains returned.









SOUTH ASIA

Rainfall was generally sparse during May across India, as growers awaited the onset of the monsoon. The precipitation that did occur was confined to far southern India and parts of the eastern coast. The majority of rain fell in Assam and neighboring Bangladesh, benefiting rice. Otherwise, hot weather dominated the region, with daytime temperatures near 50°C in interior India.

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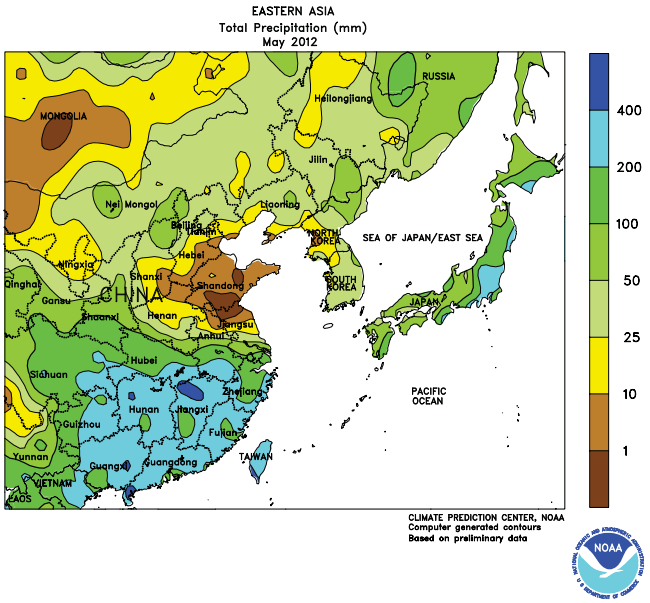
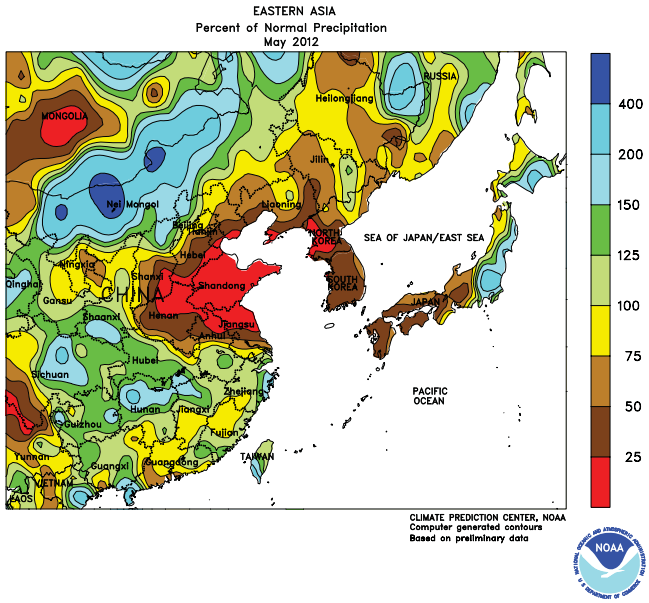
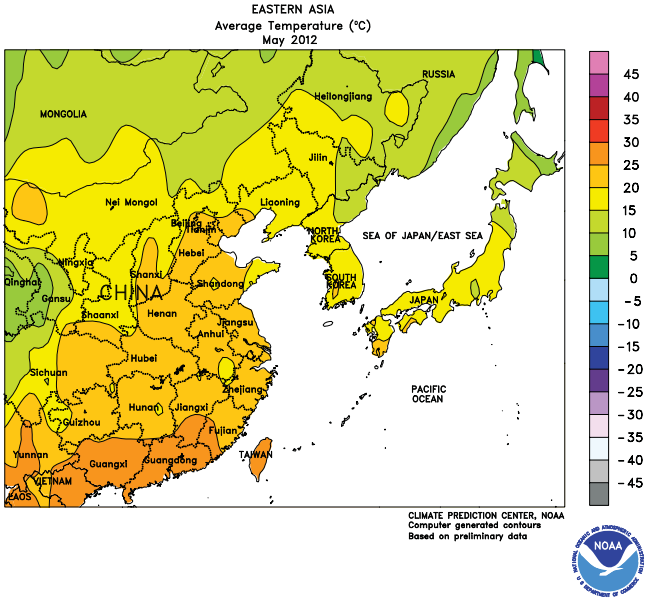
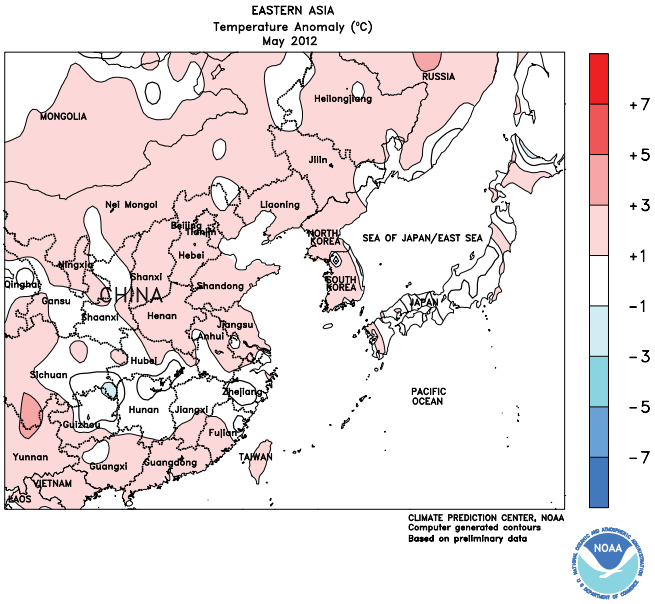




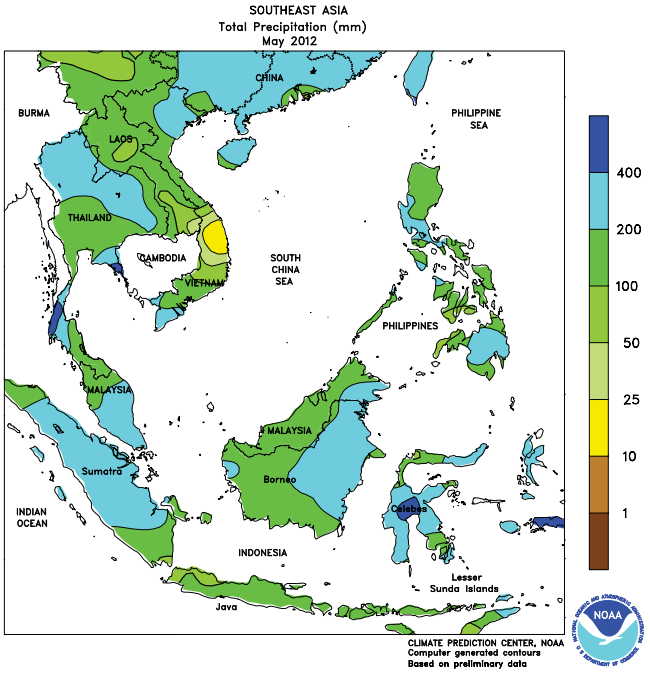


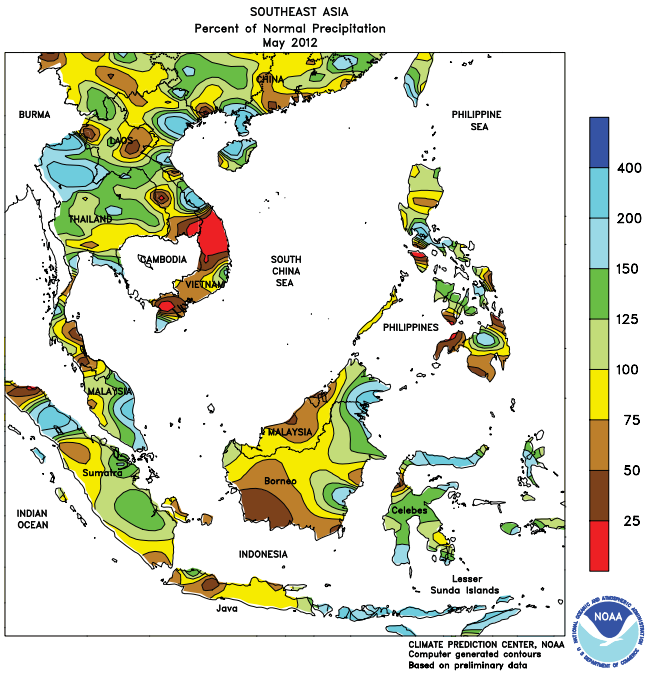


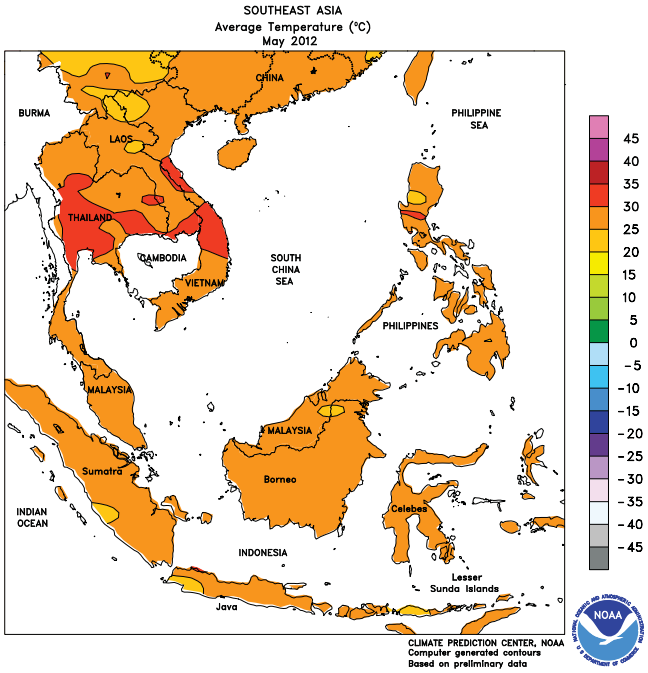
EASTERN ASIA

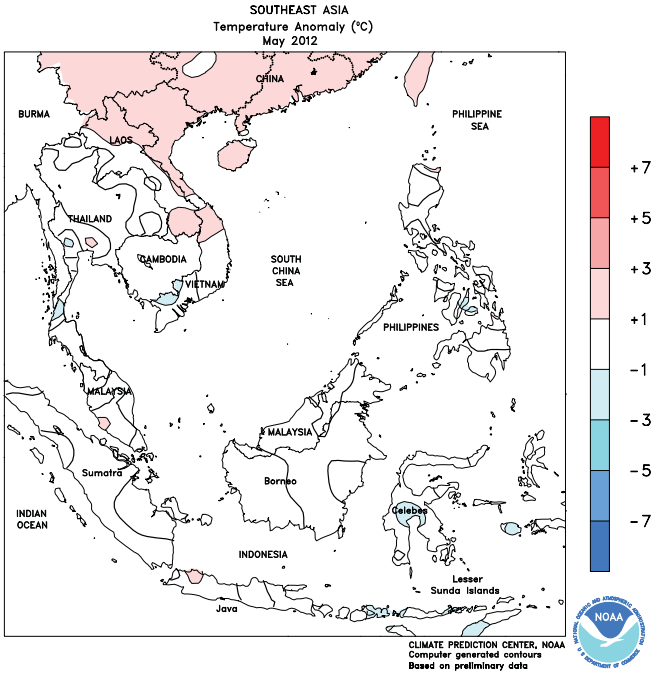
In May, rainfall was above normal across much of southern China and the Yangtze Valley, benefiting vegetative summer crops. Winter rapeseed harvesting was underway by the latter half of the month, slowed by the above-normal precipitation. Warm, dry conditions on the North China Plain favored winter wheat maturation and harvesting, which began late in the month. Meanwhile, rainfall was below normal in northeastern China, although soil moisture conditions were sufficient for germination of corn and soybeans. By the end of the month, however, an increase in precipitation improved moisture conditions for emerging crops.

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









SOUTHEAST ASIA

A favorable start to the monsoon brought above-normal rainfall to Indochina and the Philippines, increasing moisture supplies for rice and corn. With the arrival of the rainy season, rice transplanting began across Thailand, Laos, and Cambodia. Summer rice transplanting was also underway in southern Vietnam, while an increase in showers improved moisture conditions for spring rice in northern Vietnam.

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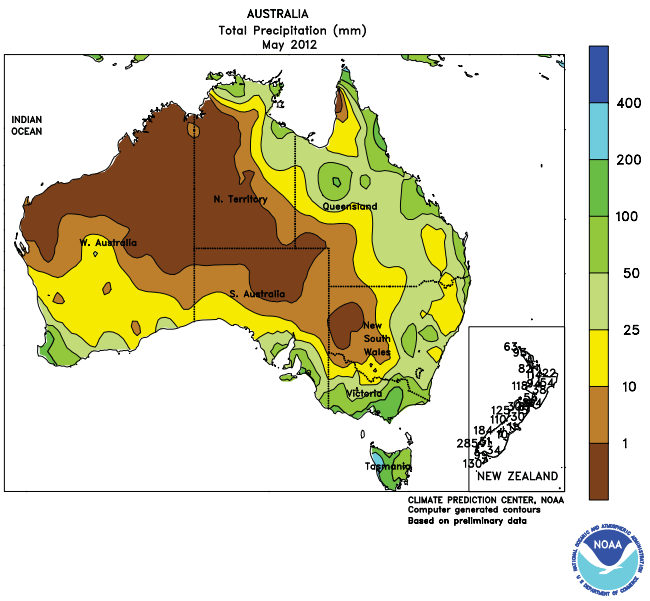
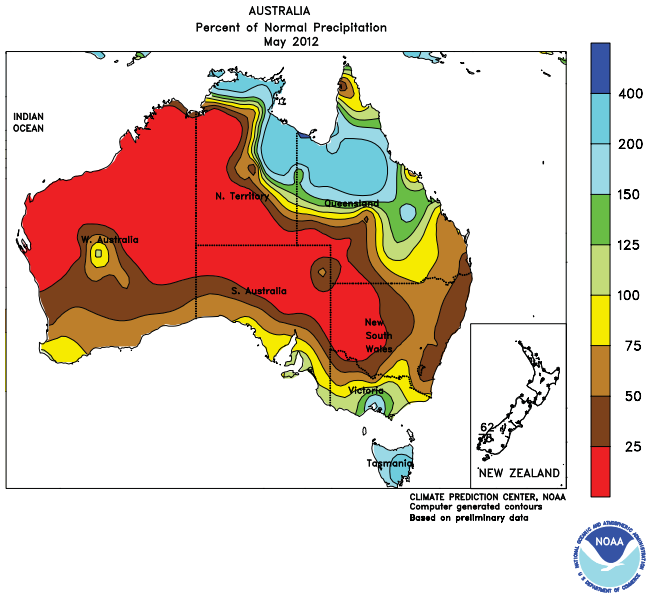
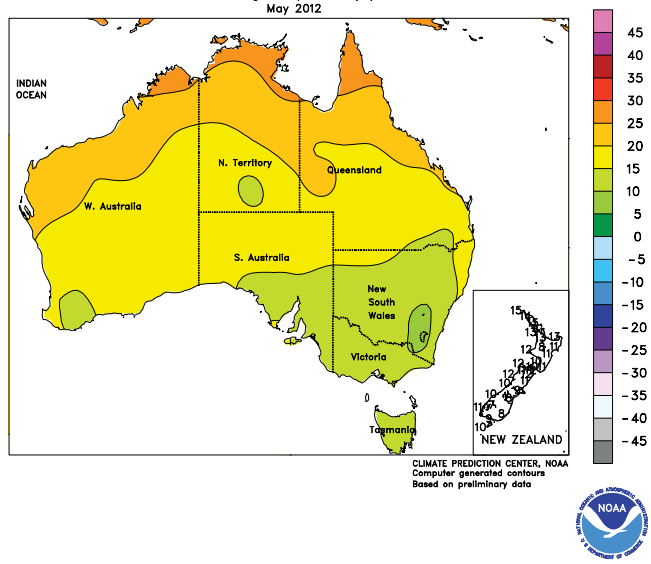
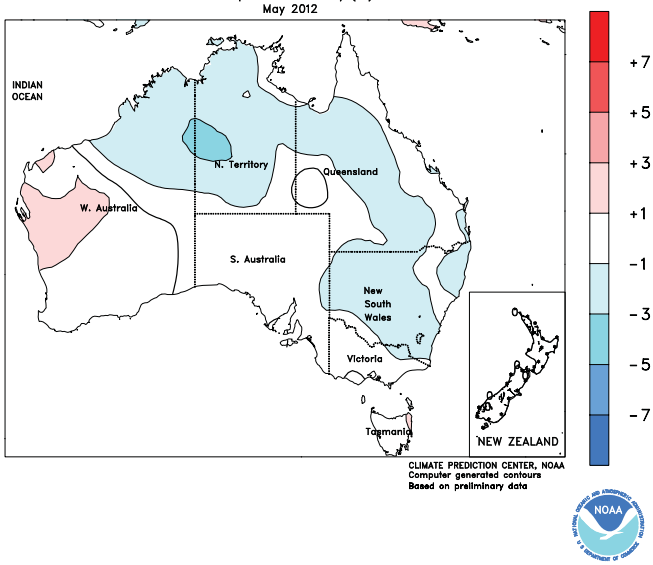


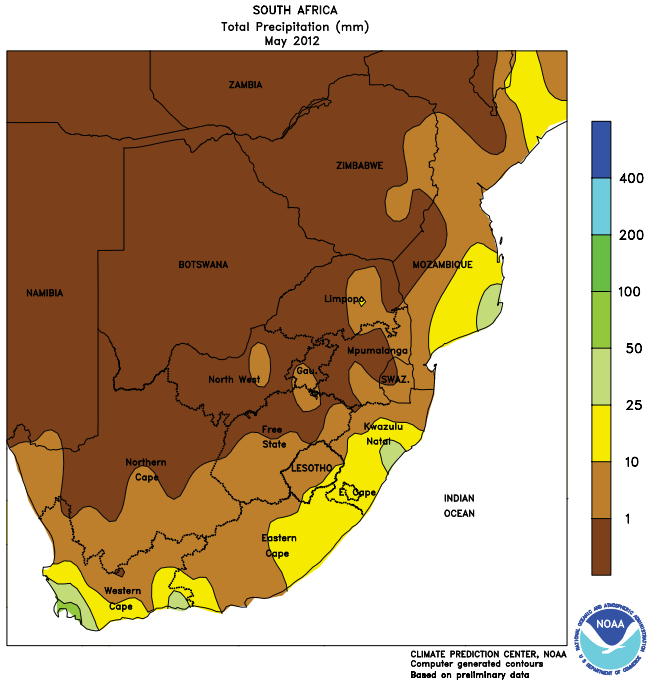


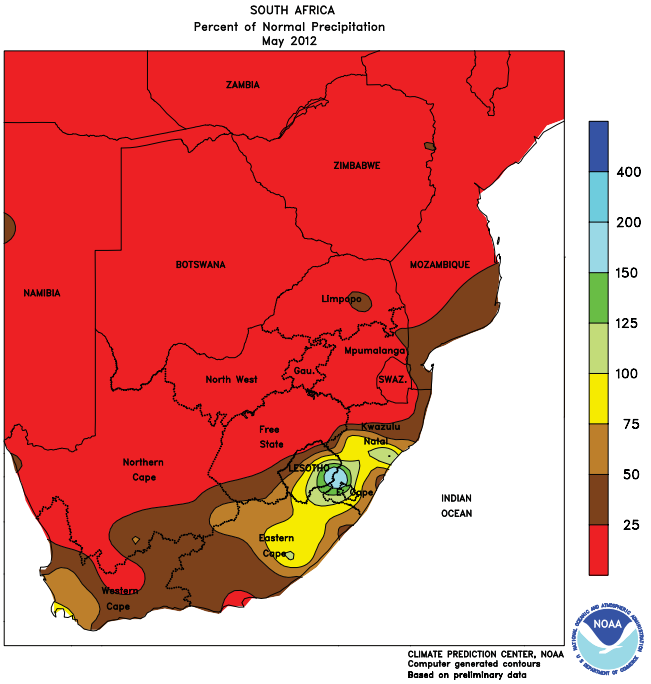


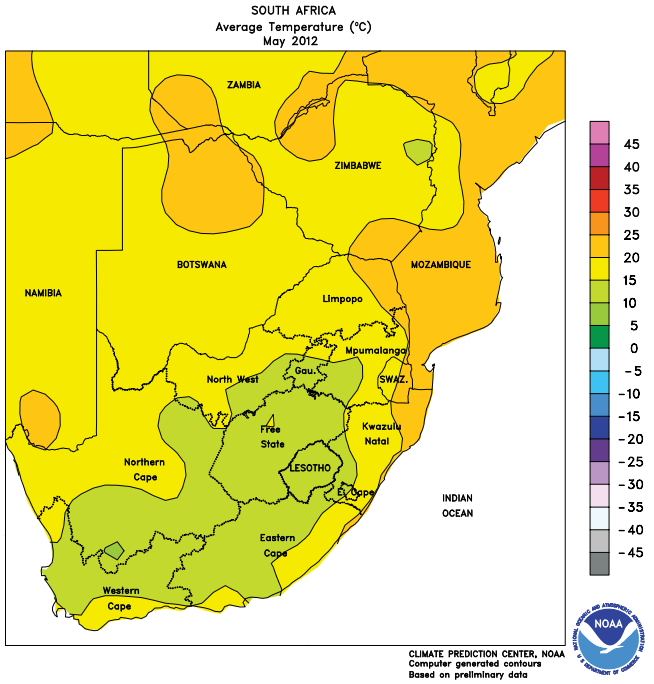


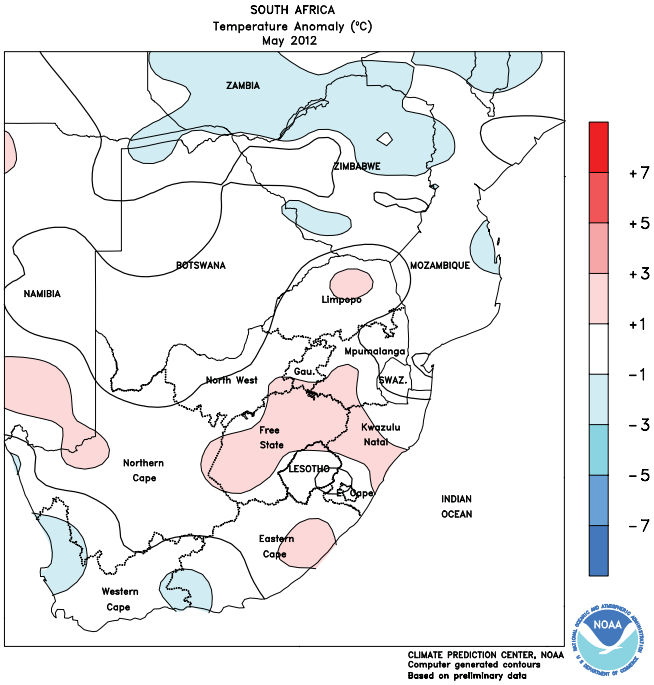
AUSTRALIA

In early May, widespread rain in Western Australia spurred winter crop planting and development, but dry weather during the remainder of the month reduced soil moisture. In the southeast, below-normal rainfall throughout most of May delayed winter crop planting, until soaking rain toward month's end encouraged widespread sowing. Elsewhere in eastern Australia, intermittent rain and sun favored cotton and sorghum harvesting and winter wheat planting and early development.



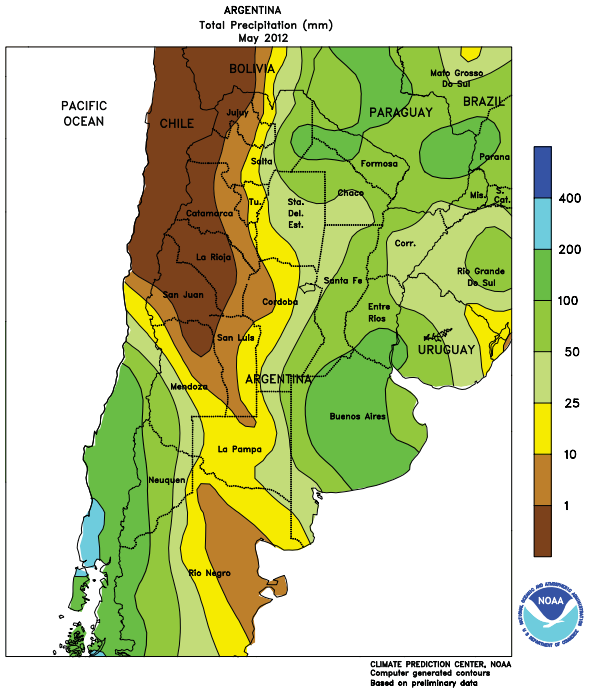


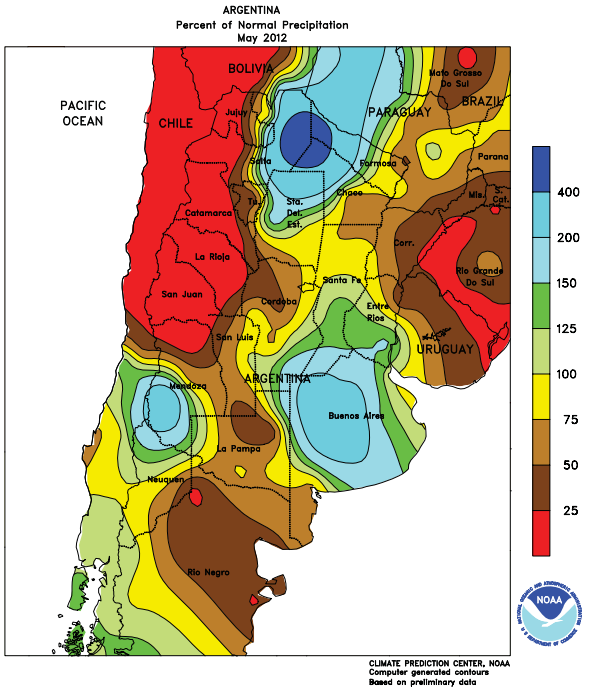


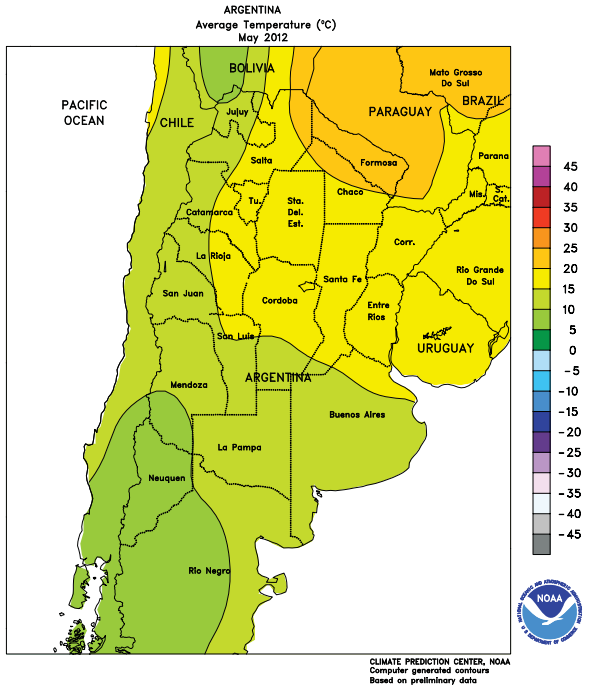


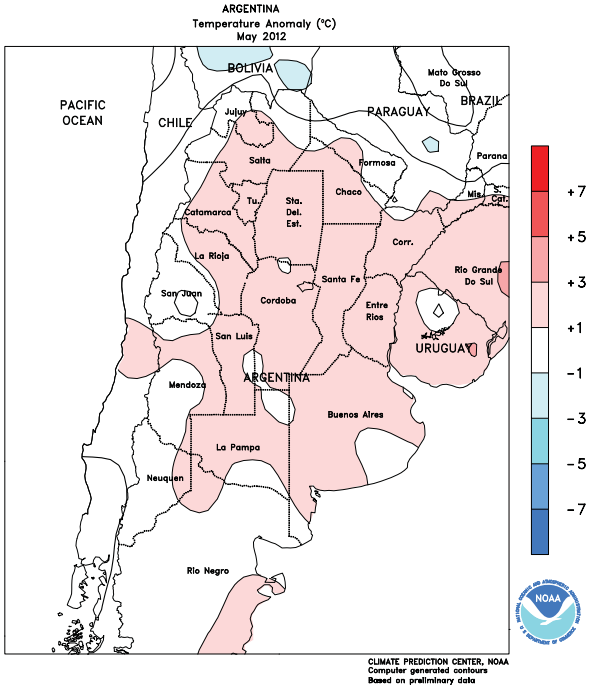
SOUTH AFRICA

In May, warmer- and drier-than-normal conditions prevailed across much of the country, aiding drydown and harvesting of summer crops but reducing moisture for germination and establishment of winter grains. Virtually no rain fell in the winter grain areas of the central interior (North West and Free State through Mpumalanga), where monthly average temperatures were 1 to 2°C above normal. In Western Cape, monthly accumulations ranged from about 5 mm in northern sections of the western wheat belt to more than 10 mm closer to the coast, with locally heavy showers (25-50 mm or more) in the vicinity of Cape Town. Scattered, generally light rain (totaling 5-25 mm or more over the entire month) fell on several occasions along the southeastern coast, likely causing only temporary delays in the sugarcane harvest.



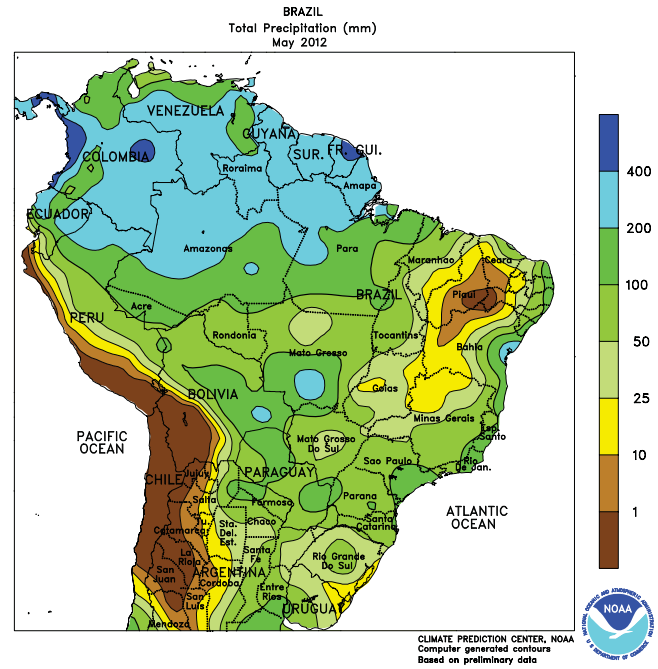


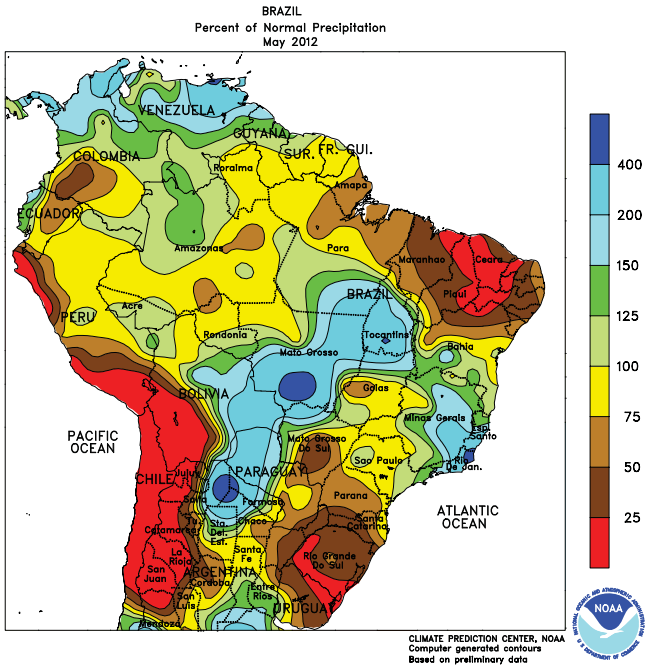


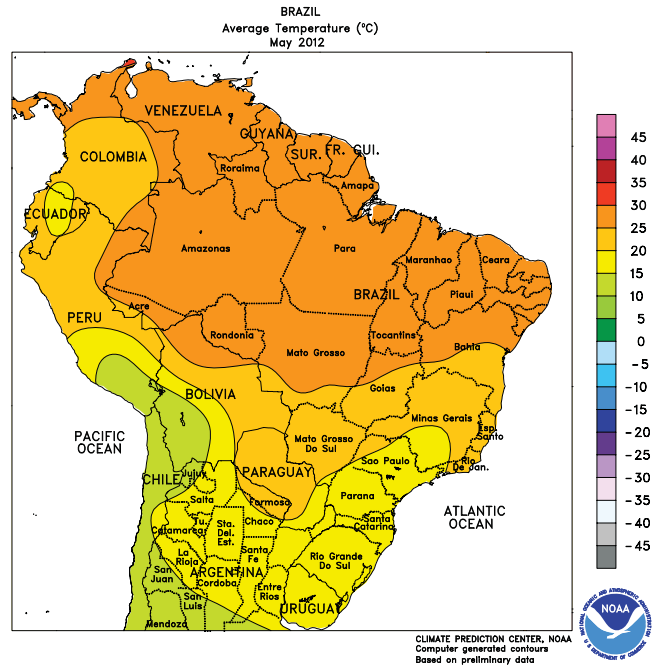


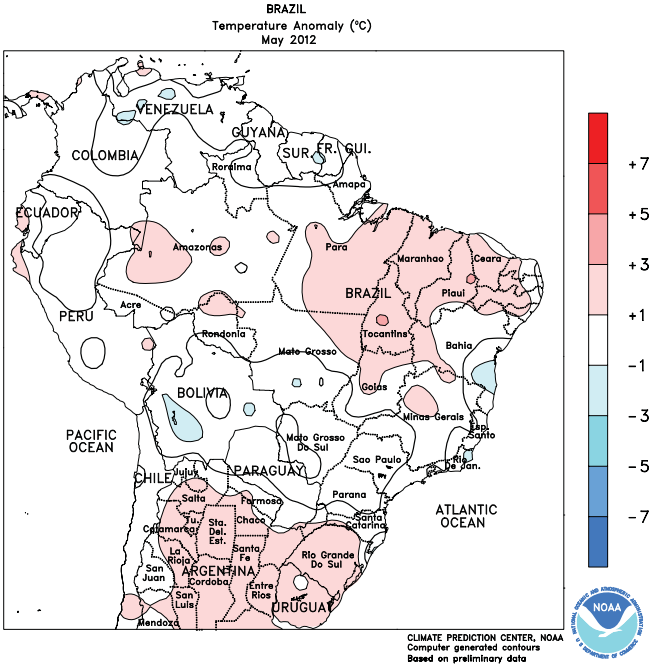
ARGENTINA

In May, periods of heavy rain disrupted harvesting of summer grains and oilseeds in key production areas of central Argentina. The heaviest rainfall (monthly accumulations in excess of 100 mm) was concentrated over Buenos Aires and southern Entre Rios and was spread out over several weeks. Farther north, a brief period of unseasonably heavy showers (weekly accumulations over 25 mm) during the latter half of the month was untimely for maturing cotton in parts of Chaco, Formosa, and Santa Fe. May temperatures were 1 to 2°C above normal throughout the region, promoting late-season crop development. Freezes were infrequent and generally confined to La Pampa and southern production areas of Buenos Aires, where crops had either already experienced a season-ending freeze or were too advanced in development to be significantly affected.





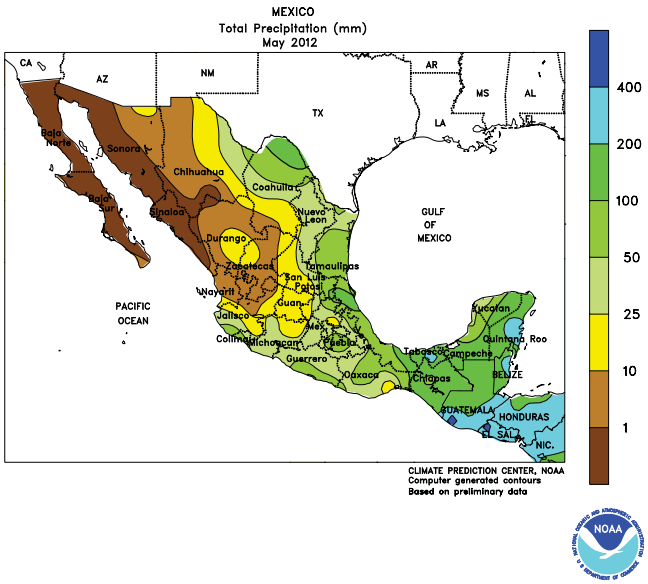


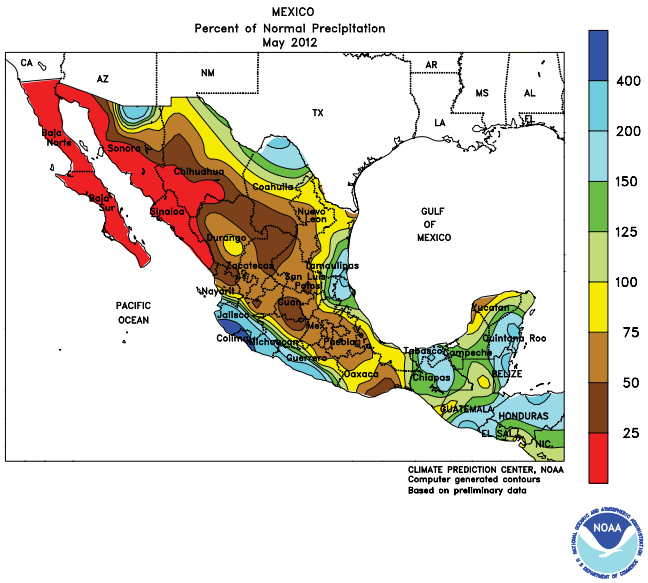


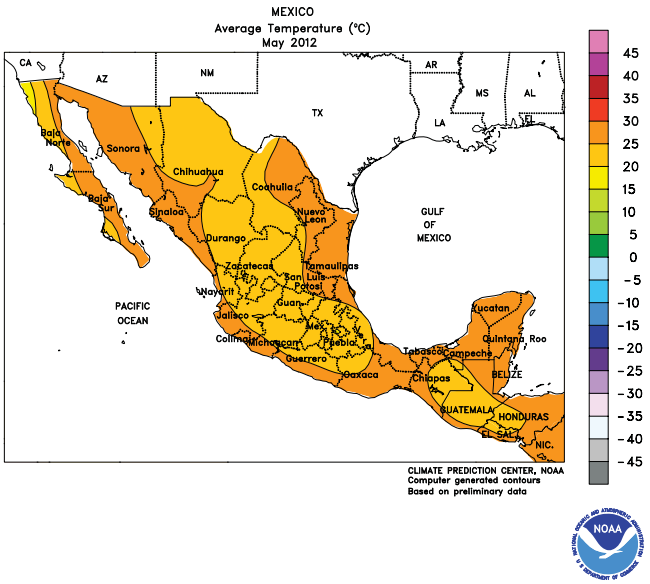
BRAZIL

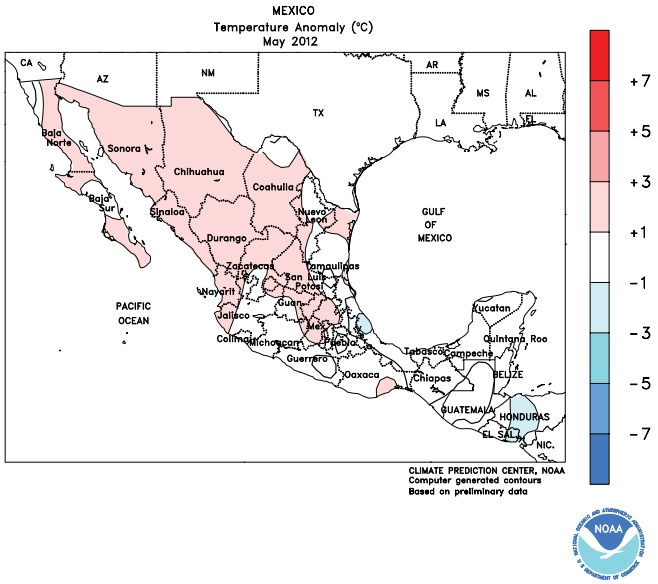
During May, periods of unseasonably heavy rain improved prospects of secondary (safrinha) corn, though the moisture was overall unfavorable for other crops. In Mato Grosso, an unusual burst of tropical showers produced upwards of 100 mm after the rainy season seemingly ended early in the month. In addition, timely showers maintained favorable conditions for safrinha corn in Parana and Mato Grosso do Sul, although monthly totals were below normal. In Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais, however, the moisture disrupted sugarcane harvesting and was untimely for maturating coffee. The rain may have also affected maturing first-crop cotton in the Center-West and northeastern interior regions (notably Mato Grosso and Tocantins), though the late season moisture would have benefited second plantings. In contrast, dry conditions continued in Rio Grande do Sul, keeping fields unfavorably dry for winter wheat establishment. Meanwhile, an increase in seasonal showers boosted moisture reserves for sugarcane and cocoa. Following an early month cool spell, May average temperatures were near to above normal in southern and central Brazil; temperatures averaged up to 3°C above normal in the northeastern interior, fostering rapid cotton maturation.

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



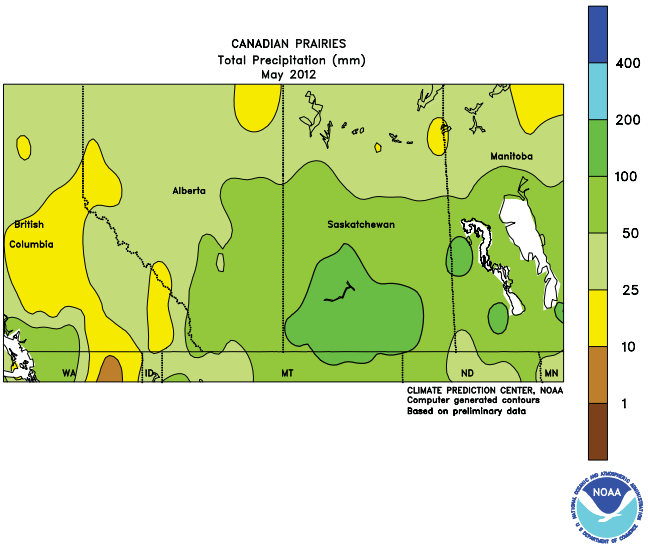


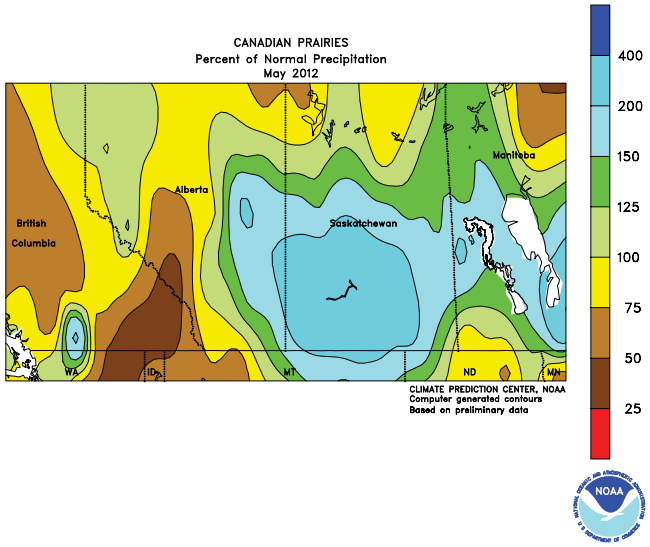


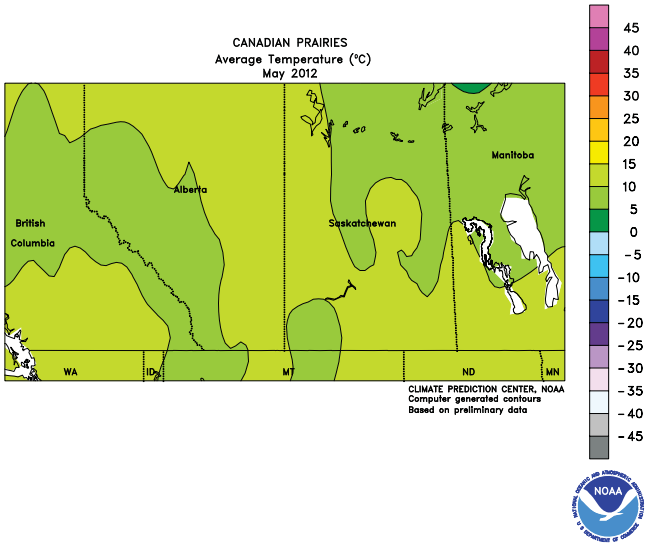


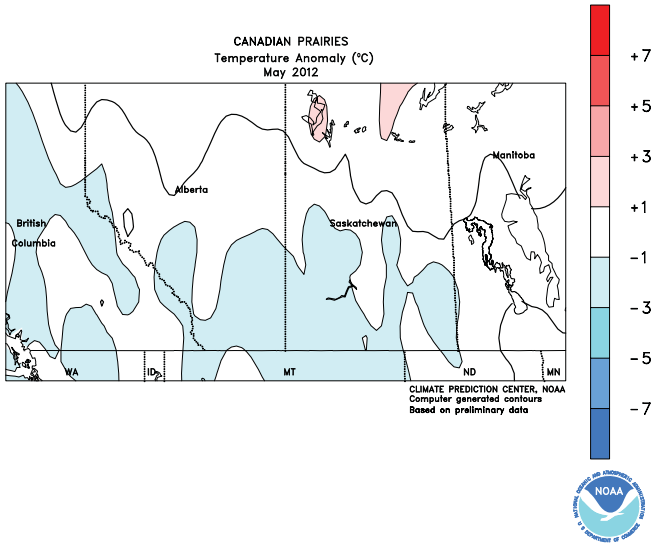
MEXICO

During May, an erratic start to the summer rainy season resulted in warmer- and drier-than-normal conditions across the southern plateau, limiting early planting of corn and other rain-fed summer crops. Dry weather also prevailed for much of the month along the southern Pacific coast, although tropical storm Bud brought locally heavy showers to Colima and southwestern sections of Jalisco and Michoacan during the latter part of May. Meanwhile, seasonal rains gradually intensified in the southeast from southern Veracruz through the Yucatan Peninsula, resulting in near to slightly above normal monthly accumulations. Major eastern sugarcane areas (northern Veracruz and neighboring locations in Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi) experienced a short-lived surge in seasonal rainfall early in the month, with drier weather returning after just a few weeks. Showers also extended north and westward into the lower Rio Grande Valley (Coahuila to northern Tamaulipas), giving an early boost in moisture reserves for livestock and summer crops. Warm, mostly dry weather continued throughout the northwest, fostering winter wheat harvesting and other seasonal fieldwork. According to the government of Mexico, total national reservoir capacity was at 34.5 percent as of May 30, compared with 53.5 percent last year and 57.9 percent in 2010.



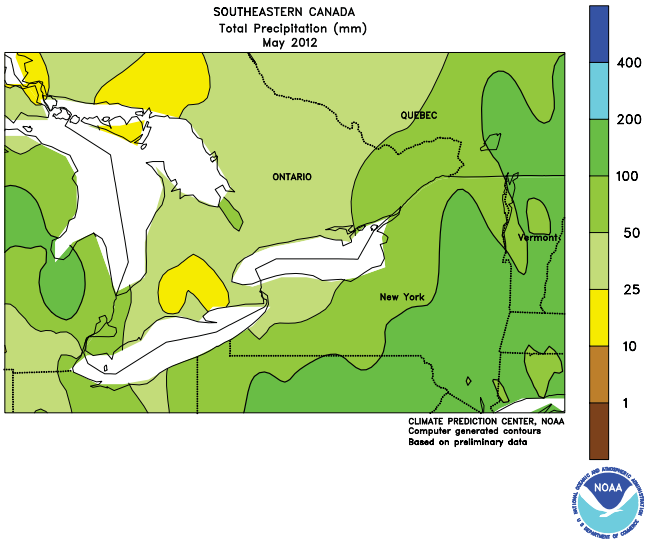


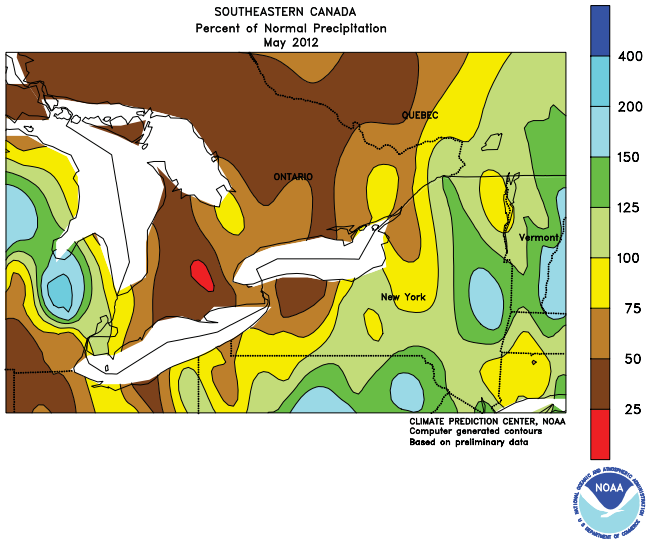


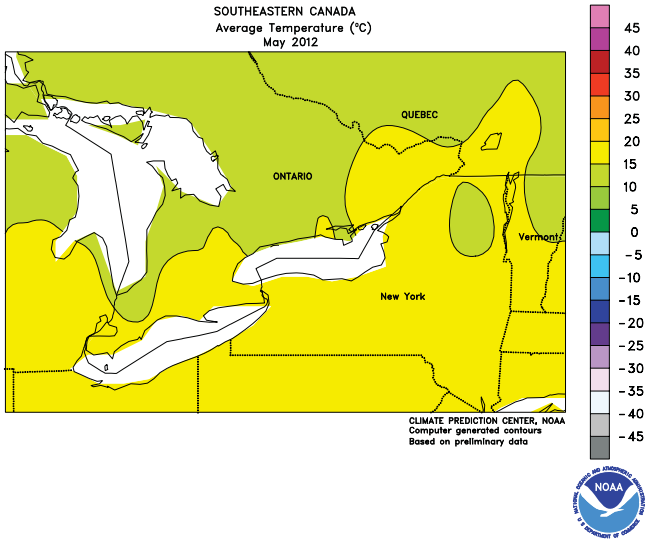


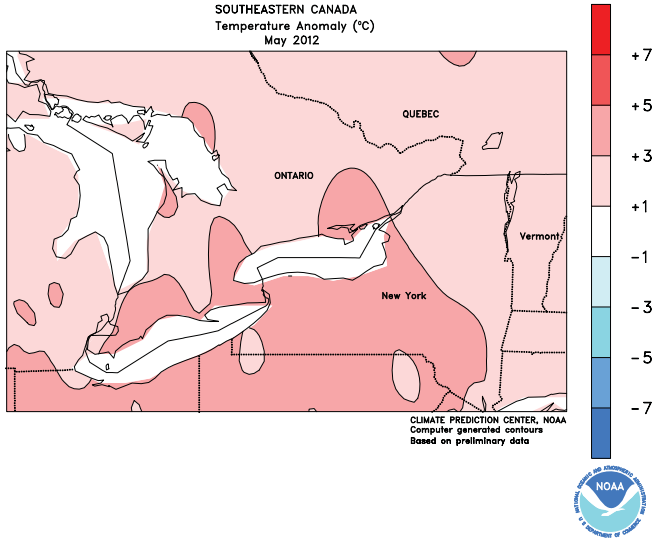
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

In May, nearly all major farming areas received near to above-normal rainfall, providing ample moisture for greening winter wheat and pastures, as well as for germination and establishment of spring grains and oilseeds. However, periods of dryness early in the month supported a rapid pace of planting, and by the time wetter conditions developed at month's end, fieldwork had reached higher-than-average levels in most areas. Monthly average temperatures were near to below normal, averaging up to 2°C below normal in southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan. Temperatures dropped below freezing throughout the region on several occasions, limiting development of crops and pastures but likely having little, if any, lasting negative impacts.



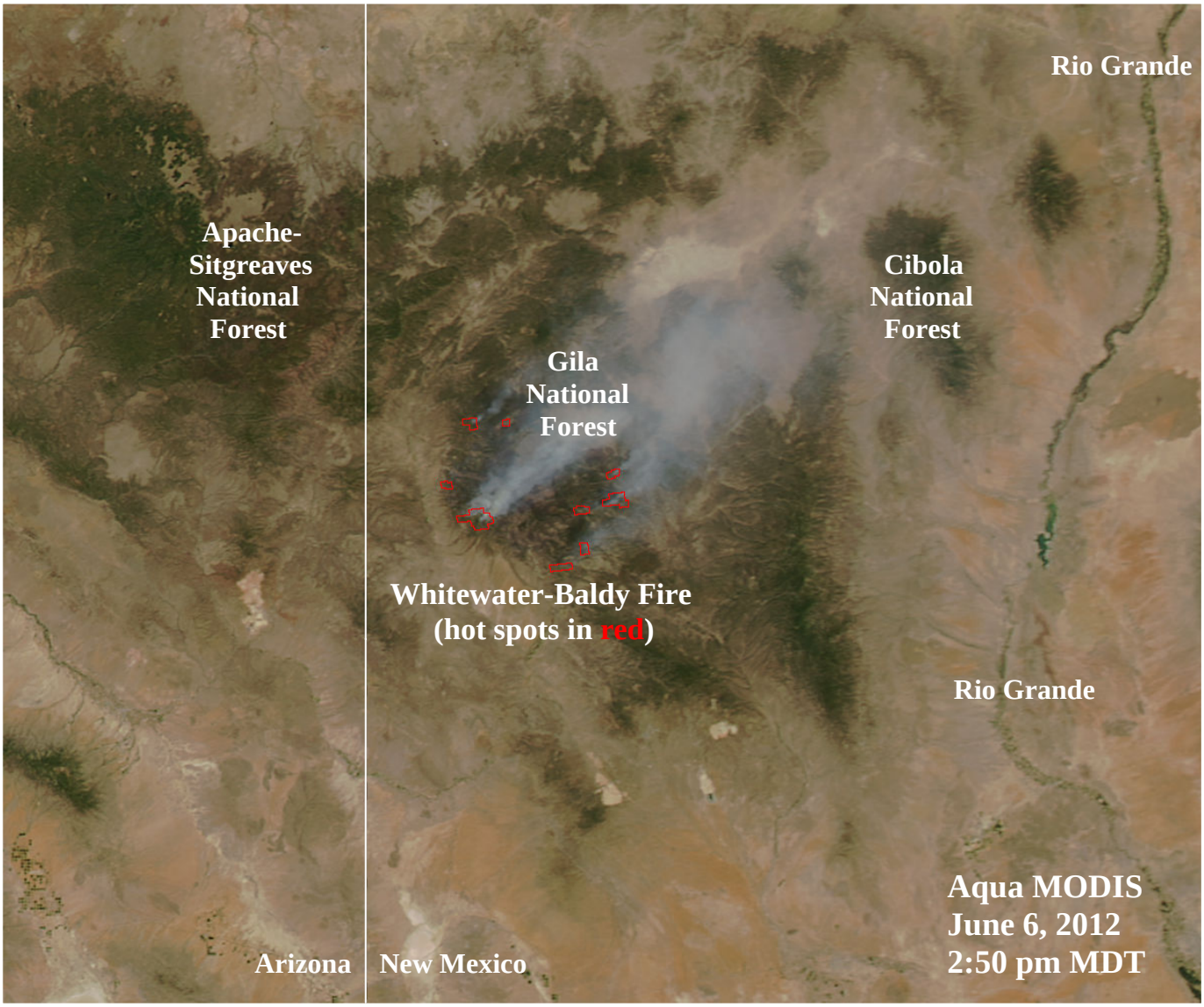






SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

After a brief period of timely rain, warmer- and drier-than-normal conditions prevailed across Ontario throughout much of May. For many farming districts, it was the fourth consecutive month of below-normal precipitation, and moisture had become limited for germination and establishment of summer crops as seasonal warming advanced. In contrast, much of Quebec received weekly rainfall, resulting in near- to above-normal monthly accumulations, with warmer-than-normal conditions promoting development of crops and pastures. Many locations across the region recorded temperatures below 0°C through the middle part of May, limiting development of winter grains and pastures but likely having limited impact on emerging corn.



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