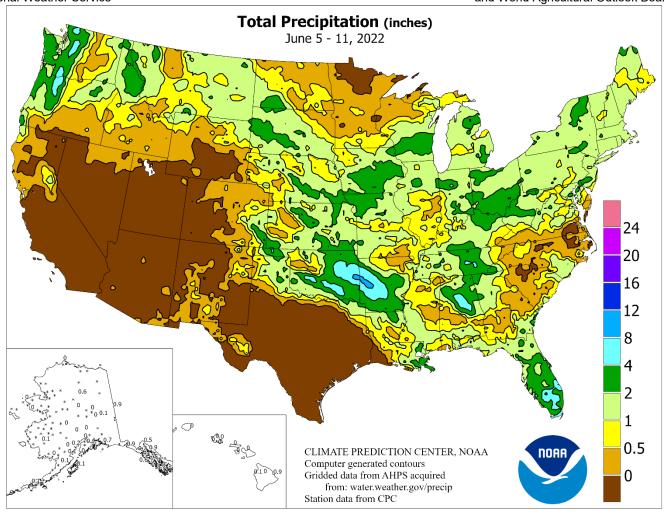
WEEKLY MATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

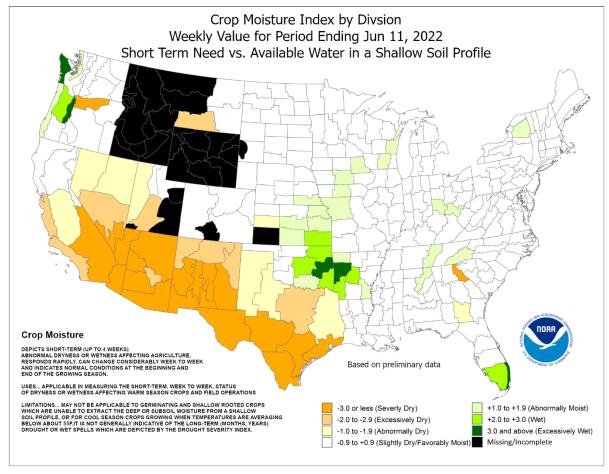


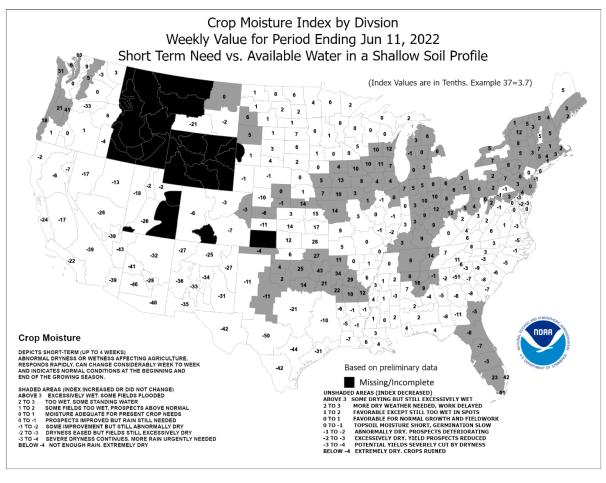
HIGHLIGHTS June 5 – 11, 2022 Highlights provided by USDAWAOB

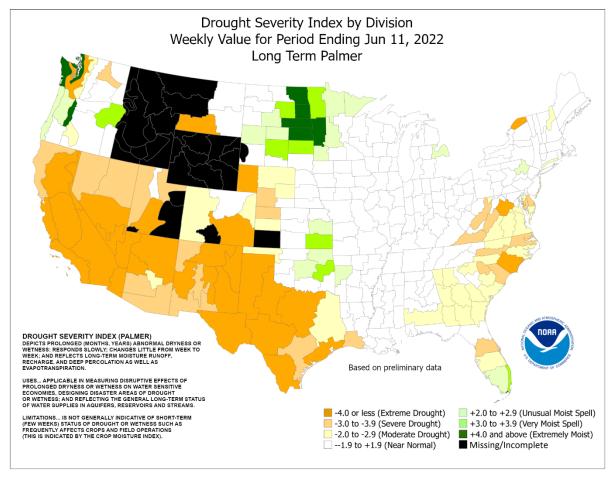
rom California to Texas, hot, dry weather compounded the effects of a punishing drought. Drought-related complications included dwindling surface water supplies; severe stress on rangeland, pastures, and rainfed summer crops; and record-setting wildfires. Most of the remainder of the country experienced scattered to widespread showers and thunderstorms. Some of the heaviest rain, locally 2 to 4 inches or more, fell in southern Florida and the Pacific Northwest, as well as portions of the southeastern Plains and mid-South. Heavy showers also

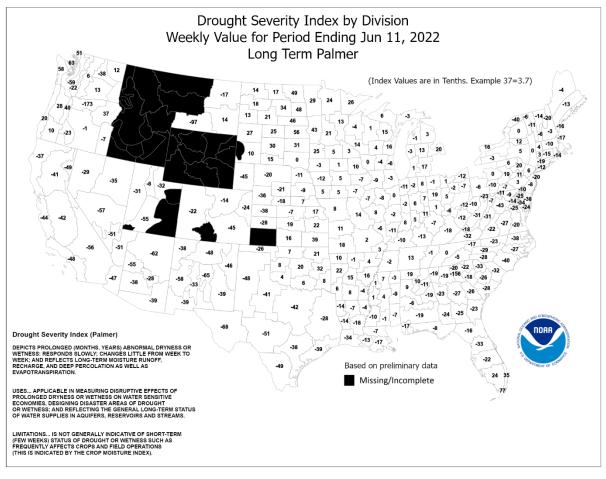
Contents Crop Moisture Maps..... Palmer Drought Maps Extreme Maximum & Minimum Temperature Maps..... Temperature Departure Map..... June 7 Drought Monitor & Days Suitable for Fieldwork Soil Temperature & Pan Evaporation Maps..... Growing Degree Day Maps National Weather Data for Selected Cities May Weather and Crop Summary 13
May Precipitation & Temperature Maps 19 May Weather Data for Selected Cities22 National Agricultural Summary Crop Progress and Condition Tables..... June 9 ENSO Update..... **Bulletin Information &** U.S. Crop Production Highlights.....

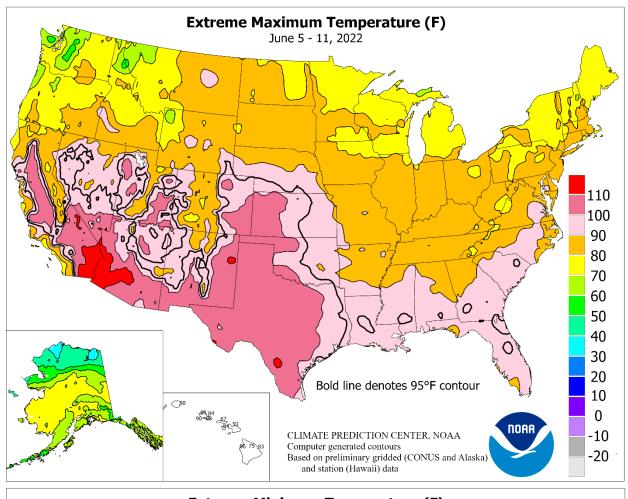
(Continued on page 5)

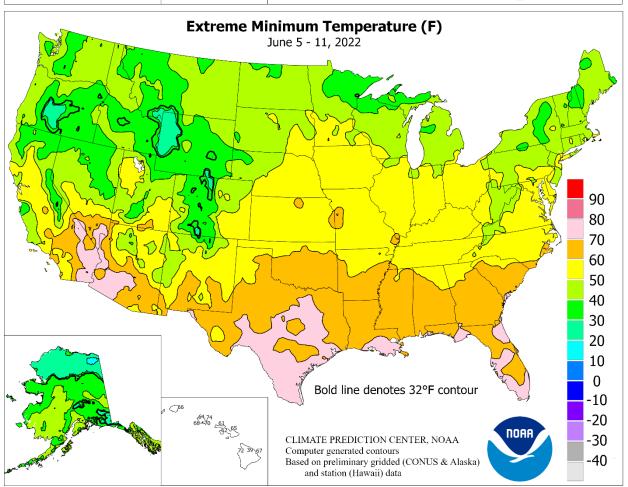












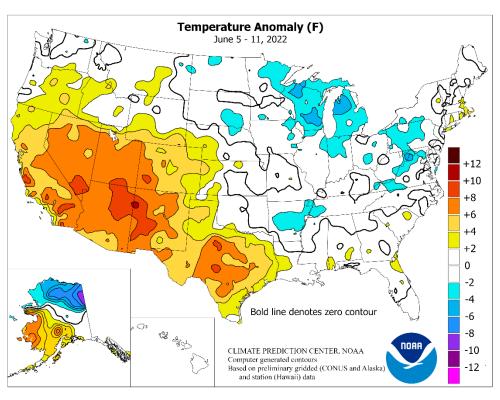
(Continued from front cover)

dotted the Midwest, although previously drenched areas in the Red River Valley and environs finally experienced a mostly dry week. Another area that missed most of the early-June rainfall stretched from parts of Georgia into southern Virginia. The patchy Southeastern dryness, combined with rising temperatures, led to an increase in stress on pastures and reproductive corn. Farther west, weekly temperatures averaged at least 5 to 10°F above normal in most areas from central and southern California to central Texas. In contrast, readings averaged more than 5°F below normal at several locations in the Great Lakes region.

In **New Mexico**, the two largest wildfires in modern state history continued to burn, albeit somewhat less aggressively. By mid-June, the Calf Canyon/Hermits Peak Fire in **northeastern New Mexico** had scorched more than 325,000 acres of vegetation (with 70 percent containment) and had destroyed nearly 900 structures,

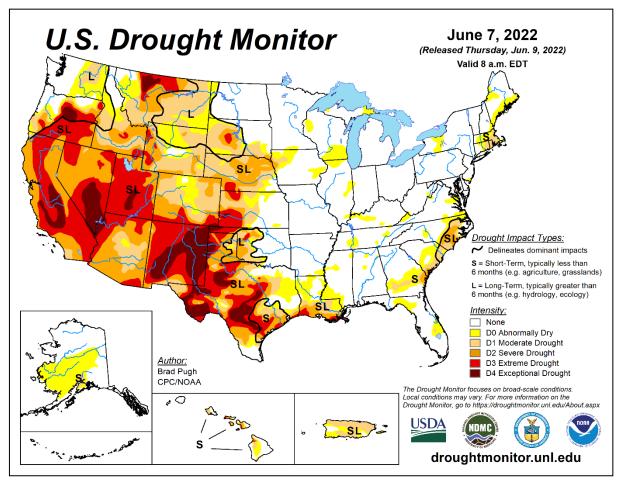
while the Black Fire in southwestern New Mexico had charred more than 312,500 acres but was less than 50 percent contained. Meanwhile, chilly weather prevailed at times across the North. On June 5, for example, daily-record lows included 32°F in Hibbing, MN, and 35°F in Glens Falls, NY. In Texas, however, chronically hot conditions persisted. Victoria, TX, shortly after completing its hottest May on record (82.7°F, or 5.4°F above normal), tallied a trio of daily-record highs (98, 99, and 102°F) from June 8-10. San Angelo, TX, reported high temperatures during the week ranging from 99 to 107°F, failing to reach the 100-degee mark only on June 8. San Angelo logged daily-record highs of 106°F on June 5 and 6. A streak of high temperatures of 100°F or greater in **Del Rio**, **TX**, began on the 4th, with a peak of 110°F occurring on June 6. As the week continued, heat intensified in the Southwest. By June 10, readings above 110°F were common in the Desert Southwest. Death Valley, CA, closed the week with consecutive daily-record highs (123 and 122°F, respectively) on June 10-11. Phoenix, AZ, registered three daily-record highs in a row (113, 114, and 113°F) from June 10-12. Other daily-record highs above the 110-degree mark on June 11 included 114°F in Palm Springs, CA; 111°F in Childress, TX; and 111°F in Roswell, NM. Elsewhere in New Mexico, Tucumcari set an all-time-record high temperature on June 11 with a reading of 112°F (previously 110°F on July 13, 2020). As heat surged northward across the High Plains, Denver, CO (100°F), tied a record for its earliest-ever triple-digit reading, which previously had occurred with a high of 100°F on June 11, 2013.

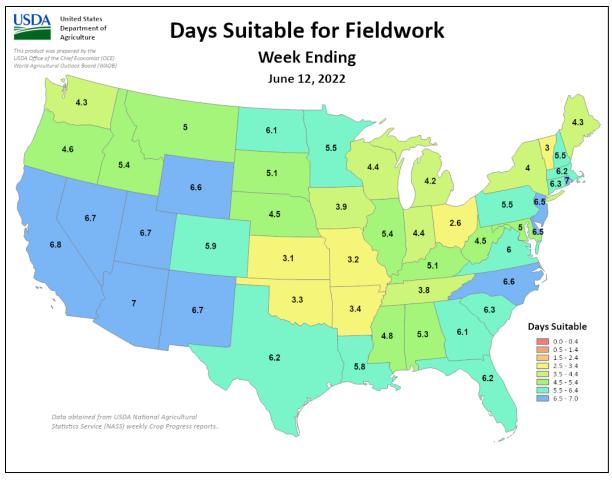
As the week began, showers continued in the **Northwest**, where **Bellingham**, **WA**, netted a record-setting total (0.58 inch) for June 5. **Lake Yellowstone**, **WY**, received precipitation totaling 1.31 inches from June 4-7, aided by a daily-record sum (0.72 inch) on the 6th. About a week later, another **Northwestern** precipitation event led to record flooding in **Yellowstone National Park** and neighboring areas, with record crests established on June 13 along the **Yellowstone River at Corwin**

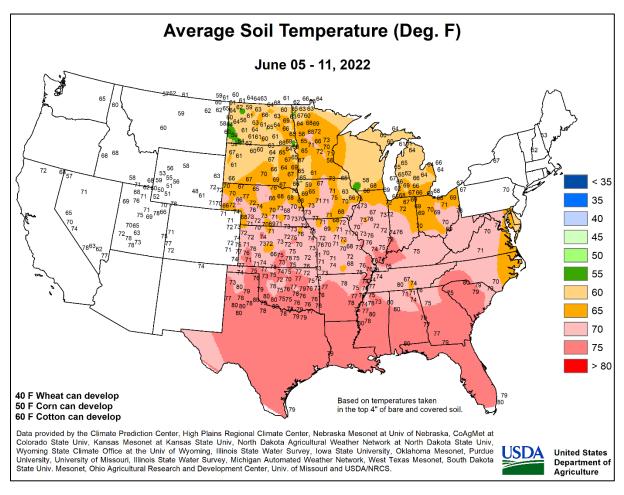


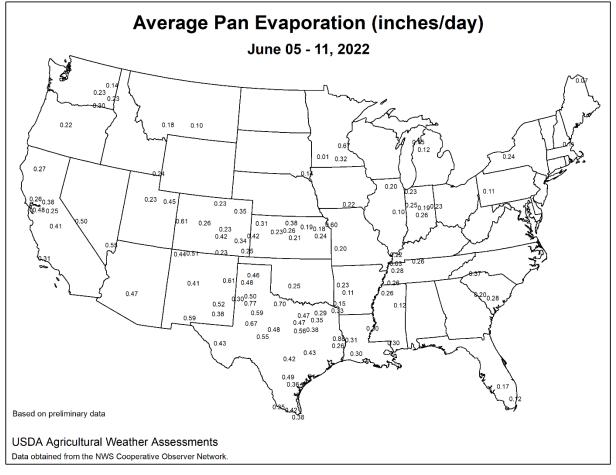
Springs and Livingston, MT. The high-water mark at Corwin Springs, originally set on June 14, 1918, was broken by 2.38 feet. Farther east, scattered daily-record rainfall totals included 3.39 inches (on June 6) in **Bowling Green, KY**; 4.58 inches (on June 7) in Fort Smith, AR; and 6.97 inches (on June 8) in Birmingham, AL. Fort Smith received 8.25 inches of rain from June 6-8, followed an additional 2.70 inches on June 10. Birmingham set a record for its wettest June day on record, easily surpassing 4.36 inches on June 19, 2021. Prior to last year, Birmingham's wettest June day had occurred on June 23, 1900, when 4.11 inches fell. During the second half of the week, unusually heavy precipitation returned across the Northwest. In Washington, the 9th was the fourth-wettest June day on record in Hoquiam (1.61 inches) and Olympia (1.16 inches). The following day, as heavy rain shifted into Oregon, record-setting amounts for June 10 included 1.42 inches in **Portland** and 1.39 inches in **McMinnville**.

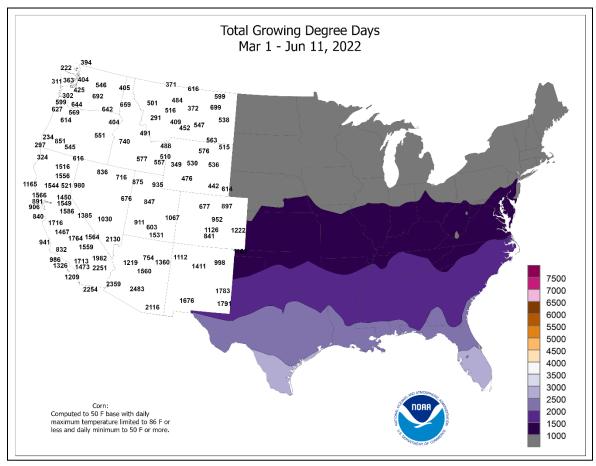
Chilly conditions in northern Alaska contrasted with ongoing warmth in south-central and southwestern sections of the state. From May 27 – June 5, **Anchorage** reported its earliest-ever streak with 10 consecutive days having high temperatures of 70°F or greater. Anchorage capped the streak with a daily-record high of 75°F on June 5. Even after the warm-spell streak had been snapped, Anchorage notched another daily-record high (71°F) on June 8. Mostly dry weather accompanied the warmth; June 1-11 rainfall totaled less than 0.10 inch in locations such as Anchorage, Bethel, Fairbanks, King Salmon, Kodiak, and McGrath. Dozens of wildfires—including the lightning-sparked, 154,000-acre East Fork Fire—burned in early June across southwestern Alaska. Farther south, Hawaii's dry spell persisted, especially on leeward slopes. At the state's major airport observation sites, June 1-11 rainfall ranged from a trace in Honolulu, Oahu, and Kahului, Maui, to 1.82 inches (75 percent of normal) in Hilo, on the Big Island. With mostly dry weather in place, Hawaiian temperatures exhibited considerable variation, ranging from a daily-record low (66°F on June 6) in Lihue, Kauai, to a daily-record high (91°F on June 8) in Kahului.

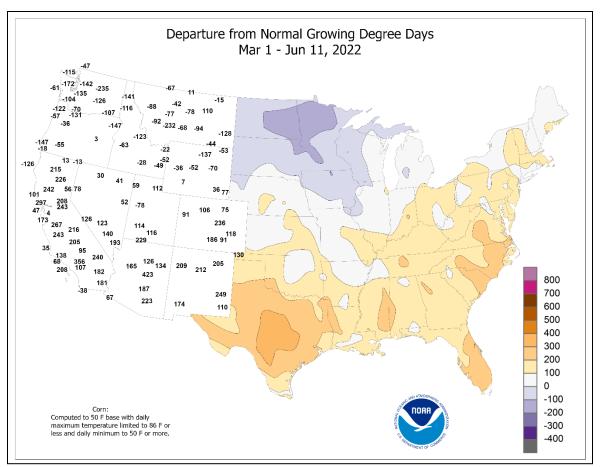


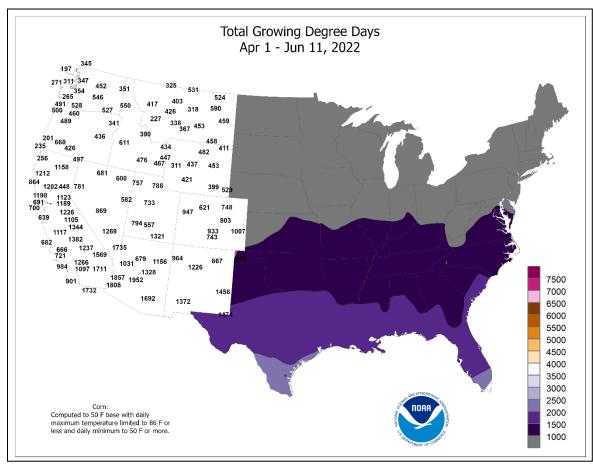


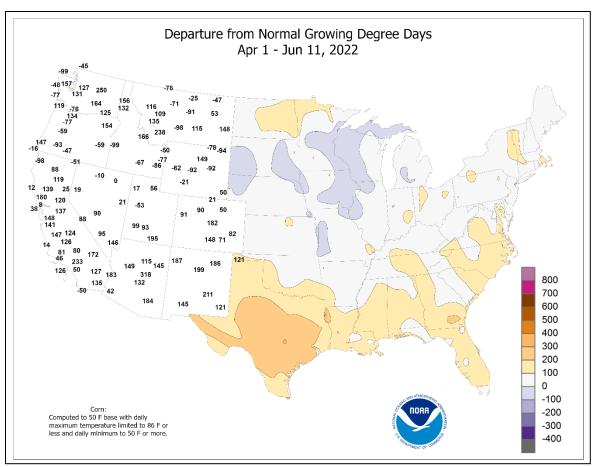












Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 11, 2022
Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

		Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center RELATIVE															AYS			
		1	ГЕМЕ	PERA	TUR	E °	F			PREC	CIPITA	ATION	l			IDITY		IP. °F		CIP
	STATES														PER	CENT	I EIV	IP. F	PK	CIP
	AND						Ξ		π AL	N. N.	1	1	1	47			Æ	W		
	STATIONS	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	4GE	TURE DRM.	£ Υ Ν.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	EST 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	AND ABOVE	AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
3	SIATIONS	VER	VER	XTR	XTRI LOI	AVERAGE	PAR M NC	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN	PAR M NG	GREATEST I 24-HOUR, IN	OTAL ICE,	. NC	OTAL VCE ,	. NC	VER	VER	ND,	ND E	O1 IN	50 IN R MC
		₹ ≥	∢ <	W	E	٨	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	7 5	DE	GR 24-	S AS	PC NS	SI SI	5 8	₹ ≥	₹ ≥	90 A	32 A	. 0	. 0
AK	ANCHORAGE	67	54	75	51	60	6	0.03	-0.19	0.03	0.03	9	5.07	139	74	45	0	0	1	0
	BARROW	32	27	36	24	29	-4	0.02	-0.04	0.01	0.02	25	6.19	672	91	78	0	7	2	0
	FAIRBANKS JUNEAU	69 63	49 47	78 70	43 42	59 55	1 1	0.00 0.93	-0.26 0.17	0.00 0.64	0.00 0.99	0 83	2.15 35.07	80 169	57 90	27 53	0	0	0 6	0 1
	KODIAK	60	49	64	43	55	6	0.06	-1.41	0.03	0.06	2	34.19	101	83	59	0	0	3	0
	NOME	69	48	73	36	58	13	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.00	0	2.70	58	62	31	0	0	0	0
AL	BIRMINGHAM HUNTSVILLE	88 86	68 65	91 90	63 61	78 76	2 0	2.69 1.65	1.68 0.66	2.24 1.18	3.13 1.70	198 108	27.80 33.04	108 127	88 94	51 50	1	0	2	1
	MOBILE	92	72	94	68	82	3	0.01	-1.30	0.01	0.03	1	23.74	82	90	46	7	0	1	0
	MONTGOMERY	91	71	93	68	81	3	0.09	-0.73	0.09	0.09	7	24.96	101	90	47	7	0	1	0
AR	FORT SMITH LITTLE ROCK	84 84	67 66	92 88	64 63	75 75	-1 -2	9.17 2.59	8.10 1.70	4.57 1.50	9.25 4.15	542 289	31.52 30.07	151 128	95 90	63 60	1	0	4	4 2
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	84	49	87	42	66	9	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	3.02	36	52	16	0	0	0	0
	PHOENIX	109	84	114	78	96	7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.56	16	27	9	7	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT TUCSON	91 105	60 76	96 109	55 66	75 91	7 8	0.00	-0.06 -0.02	0.00	0.00	0	1.45 0.67	30 20	49 31	14 9	5 7	0	0	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	94	69	100	64	81	6	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	1.84	41	56	22	6	0	0	0
	EUREKA	65	52	73	46	58	3	1.24	0.99	0.98	1.95	463	12.85	56	97	82	0	0	5	1
	FRESNO LOS ANGELES	96 72	68 63	102 73	63 61	82 67	6 3	0.00	-0.08 -0.04	0.00	0.00	0	1.04 1.46	13 16	58 87	18 66	6 0	0	0	0
1	REDDING	93	64	101	56	78	5	0.52	0.27	0.52	0.59	141	4.65	22	71	23	5	0	1	1
	SACRAMENTO	92	61	101	56	77	6	0.09	0.01	0.09	0.09	62	2.19	18	83	24	6	0	1	0
1	SAN DIEGO SAN FRANCISCO	69 75	61 57	71 90	60 54	65 66	0 5	0.00	-0.02 -0.02	0.00	0.00	0 38	2.48 1.80	35 13	94 84	71 47	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	94	61	104	56	78	7	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.06	83	1.60	17	71	23	5	0	1	0
CO	ALAMOSA	86	42	92	38	64	6	0.07	-0.04	0.07	0.07	41	2.79	111	78	13	2	0	1	0
	CO SPRINGS DENVER INTL	83 87	55 55	96 100	53 50	69 71	6 6	0.08	-0.54 -0.52	0.07	0.17 0.57	16 70	3.64 5.78	58 90	76 77	24 20	1 3	0	2	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	95	60	100	50	78	8	0.00	-0.32	0.00	0.00	0	1.80	43	33	8	6	0	0	0
	PUEBLO	91	56	102	54	74	6	0.00	-0.33	0.00	0.28	53	5.58	108	75	21	3	0	0	0
СТ	BRIDGEPORT HARTFORD	79 81	60 56	85 85	52 51	69 68	3 2	0.39 1.39	-0.60 0.23	0.28 1.08	0.39 1.52	24 81	14.14 19.01	72 97	86 88	37 34	0	0	2	0
DC	WASHINGTON	81	64	88	61	73	-1	0.34	-0.54	0.20	0.80	58	18.22	105	80	43	0	0	4	0
DE	WILMINGTON	80	60	87	54	70	0	1.83	0.91	1.46	2.89	202	19.26	104	87	45	0	0	3	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH JACKSONVILLE	91 90	73 71	96 94	71 68	82 80	3 1	0.50 0.76	-0.81 -0.57	0.32 0.39	0.51 0.76	25 38	13.28 21.89	77 125	95 99	52 56	5 4	0	3 4	0
	KEY WEST	86	77	89	74	82	-1	1.09	0.10	0.59	4.52	290	12.27	100	93	72	0	0	2	1
	MIAMI	88	74	91	73	81	-1	0.52	-1.66	0.25	11.74	355	30.23	162	97	67	1	0	6	0
	ORLANDO PENSACOLA	93 91	73 74	96 95	71 72	83 83	2	1.60 1.78	-0.14 0.41	0.75 0.91	1.91 2.46	71 118	16.62 24.09	96 92	95 91	48 56	7 5	0	4 2	1 2
	TALLAHASSEE	92	71	95	70	81	2	2.25	0.58	1.10	2.25	88	22.02	91	96	49	6	0	4	2
	TAMPA	91	78	92	75	84	2	3.01	1.77	2.74	4.90	273	17.91	128	83	56	6	0	4	1
GA	WEST PALM BEACH ATHENS	89 87	73 65	92 90	72 61	81 76	0	1.72 1.34	-0.22 0.44	0.69 1.31	8.14 1.74	272 126	23.28 19.41	107 94	93 89	58 46	4	0	5 3	2
OA.	ATLANTA	85	68	88	64	77	1	2.32	1.51	1.19	2.32	185	23.64	107	84	48	0	0	3	2
	AUGUSTA	90	65	92	61	78	0	0.04	-1.06	0.03	0.24	14	17.79	92	96	39	3	0	2	0
	COLUMBUS MACON	87 90	71 67	91 94	67 64	79 78	0 1	0.52 0.06	-0.28 -0.81	0.31 0.04	0.62 0.06	49 4	24.46 17.65	112 87	90 95	53 45	2	0	3	0
	SAVANNAH	89	71	91	68	80	1	0.65	-0.67	0.52	1.31	65	9.91	54	95	53	4	0	5	1
HI	HILO	82	67	83	67	74	-1	0.90	-0.65	0.68	1.69	71	41.74	76	92	60	0	0	4	1
	HONOLULU KAHULUI	87 89	73 69	88 91	70 65	80 79	0 1	0.00	-0.08 -0.05	0.00	0.00	0	8.76 0.65	114 6	75 75	45 46	0 2	0	0	0
	LIHUE	79	71	80	66	75	-3	0.01	-0.35	0.01	0.08	14	15.75	96	92	69	0	0	1	0
IA	BURLINGTON CEDAR RABIDS	79 76	60 56	83	54 51	69 66	-2 -2	0.85 1.95	-0.22	0.30	0.87	52 124	11.45	71 77	92 99	53 55	0	0	4	0
1	CEDAR RAPIDS DES MOINES	76 79	56 60	83 84	51 56	66 70	-2 0	1.95 1.90	0.86 0.76	1.50 1.18	2.13 1.96	124 107	10.17 14.56	96	99 96	55 50	0	0	4 7	1
1	DUBUQUE	75	57	79	54	66	-1	1.10	0.04	0.58	1.20	72	11.43	78	97	58	0	0	4	1
1	SIOUX CITY	80 77	57 58	92	54 55	69 67	0 -1	0.61	-0.34	0.22	0.69	46 137	6.27	54 105	95 92	50 51	1	0	5 6	0
ID	WATERLOO BOISE	80	58 55	82 91	55 47	67 67	-1 2	2.44 0.14	1.29 -0.07	1.72 0.13	2.46 0.21	137 60	14.70 5.03	105 76	80	29	1	0	2	1
	LEWISTON	75	57	82	51	66	2	1.26	0.91	0.45	1.89	338	8.08	123	87	45	0	0	4	0
IL	POCATELLO	78 75	47 56	87 78	37 53	63 66	3 -1	0.11 1.02	-0.17 0.18	0.08 0.67	0.11 1.22	23 92	5.96 16.85	93 117	79 87	27 46	0	0	3 5	0
ı.	CHICAGO/O_HARE MOLINE	80	58	78 86	53	69	-1 0	1.02	0.18	0.67	1.72	105	13.87	89	92	46	0	0	5	2
1	PEORIA	79	60	85	54	69	0	0.36	-0.45	0.22	0.46	35	12.77	81	86	47	0	0	4	0
1	ROCKFORD	77 80	54 60	85 85	49 55	66 70	-2 0	0.94 0.59	-0.20	0.58 0.59	0.98	54 43	12.31	86 71	92	51 50	0	0	4	1
IN	SPRINGFIELD EVANSVILLE	80	60 63	85 87	55 59	70 73	0	0.59	-0.48 -0.72	0.59	0.73 0.65	43 40	11.26 23.82	71 109	89 94	50 49	0	0	1 2	1
1	FORT WAYNE	79	56	88	50	68	0	0.93	-0.13	0.59	0.96	56	13.08	79	90	38	0	0	3	1
	INDIANAPOLIS SOUTH BEND	79 76	59 55	84 85	56 50	69 65	-1 -2	0.44	-0.57 0.79	0.17 1.09	0.57 1.74	35 119	18.72 15.36	98 101	88 90	45 45	0	0	4	0 2
KS	CONCORDIA	87	64	100	50 62	75	-2 4	1.71 1.17	0.79	0.63	1.74	119	10.96	95	90	45 44	1	0	3	2
	DODGE CITY	89	62	102	57	75	4	0.37	-0.44	0.35	0.87	69	3.93	44	94	41	3	0	2	0
	GOODLAND TOPEKA	87 85	58 63	100 94	54 58	73 74	5 2	0.96 0.72	0.18 -0.59	0.78 0.39	1.00 0.98	81 49	5.57 17.46	71 115	96 94	31 50	1	0	4 5	1 0
	IOFLINA	ວວ	บง	94	50	14		0.12	-0.59	0.39	บ.ชิชี	49	17.40	110	94	υU		U	J	U

Based on 1981-2010 normals

Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin
Weather Data for the Week Ending June 11, 2022

			Weather Data 1											ļ.	RELATIVE		NUN	/BER	OF D	AYS
		7	ГЕМБ	PERA	TUR	E °	F			PREC	CIPITA	ATION	l		HUM	IDITY		IP. °F	PRE	
	STATES														PER	CENT				\vdash
S	AND STATIONS	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
KY	WICHITA LEXINGTON	86 83	63 62	93 87	56 55	74 72	1 1	1.10 1.76	-0.17 0.64	0.39 0.98	1.22 1.77	61 98	19.84 26.12	143 124	94 92	50 50	2	0	5 5	0
	LOUISVILLE	83	65	89	62	74	1	0.80	-0.16	0.70	1.57	101	20.82	97	90	47	0	0	3	1
LA	PADUCAH BATON ROUGE	85 93	65 72	88 94	57 69	75 82	1 3	0.80 0.25	-0.13 -0.85	0.77 0.25	0.96 0.31	64 18	28.41 15.15	125 64	91 95	41 52	0 7	0	2	1 0
	LAKE CHARLES	90	74	92	67	82	2	0.00	-1.42	0.00	1.83	82	11.04	47	95	56	5	0	0	0
	NEW ORLEANS	90	74	93	72	82 82	2 4	1.93	0.17	1.00	1.94	71	23.60	87	94	59	6 6	0	4	2
MA	SHREVEPORT BOSTON	92 80	72 60	94 84	69 56	70	4	0.78 0.69	-0.45 -0.30	0.75 0.46	0.78 0.89	41 56	19.87 13.88	82 70	88 80	54 33	0	0	2	0
	WORCESTER	75	56	79	49	65	3	1.99	0.92	1.47	2.00	117	20.28	97	85	37	0	0	3	1
MD ME	BALTIMORE CARIBOU	82 67	59 51	90 76	53 44	70 59	0	1.96 1.81	1.11 1.04	1.34 1.17	2.00 2.51	149 211	20.56 18.65	112 128	88 94	40 58	1 0	0	4	2
IVI	PORTLAND	74	52	78	45	63	1	1.07	0.09	0.69	1.45	93	16.74	80	95	47	0	0	3	1
MI	ALPENA	71	48	75	43	59	-1	1.73	1.14	1.30	1.73	184	14.84	137	97	51	0	0	3	1
	GRAND RAPIDS HOUGHTON LAKE	73 69	53 45	77 75	49 40	63 57	-3 -4	0.44 1.14	-0.46 0.40	0.32 0.64	0.44 1.14	31 98	17.49 13.16	117 119	94 94	50 51	0	0	4	0
	LANSING	76	55	81	50	66	0	0.50	-0.31	0.29	0.53	41	17.80	139	85	44	0	0	4	0
	MUSKEGON TRAVERSE CITY	71 71	52 49	75 79	47 46	62 60	-3 -2	0.52 1.57	-0.11 0.89	0.37 0.99	0.54 1.57	54 151	13.81 10.74	104 85	92 93	55 49	0	0	4	0
MN	DULUTH	71	49	79 76	46 19	56	-2 -2	0.26	-0.66	0.99	0.26	18	10.74	116	93 87	38	0	1	1	0
	INT_L FALLS	72	41	77	36	56	-2	0.00	-0.80	0.00	0.03	2	16.80	215	92	32	0	0	0	0
	MINNEAPOLIS ROCHESTER	77 74	59 57	81 80	55 52	68 66	2	0.28 0.37	-0.67 -0.72	0.14 0.22	0.28 0.45	19 26	11.64 14.84	105 122	78 85	35 44	0	0	3 4	0
	ST. CLOUD	77	53	81	46	65	2	0.09	-0.85	0.09	0.09	6	9.44	96	94	33	0	0	1	0
МО	COLUMBIA	83	64	89	59	73	3	0.73	-0.31	0.59	2.06	125	18.53	102	92	52	0	0	2	1
	KANSAS CITY SAINT LOUIS	83 84	63 66	89 90	57 61	73 75	2 1	1.46 0.52	0.20 -0.55	1.13 0.42	1.68 0.68	85 40	18.84 19.89	119 110	93 84	54 45	0	0	3	1 0
	SPRINGFIELD	82	63	88	56	73	1	0.92	-0.22	0.69	1.86	104	24.60	124	96	56	0	0	4	1
MS	JACKSON	88	68	91	63	78	0	1.07	0.16	1.07	3.14	218	29.54	115	97	54	2	0	1	1
	MERIDIAN TUPELO	92 89	69 69	95 93	64 65	80 79	4 2	0.36 0.47	-0.63 -0.58	0.30 0.23	0.49 0.52	31 30	24.68 27.14	92 103	92 87	45 50	6 5	0	2	0
MT	BILLINGS	77	53	83	46	65	3	0.34	-0.20	0.25	0.85	100	7.10	104	90	36	0	0	4	0
	BUTTE CUT BANK	65 69	44 47	77 76	35 37	54 58	1 2	0.61 0.27	0.00 -0.39	0.24 0.27	1.31 0.38	133 36	4.12 1.44	69 30	93 81	39 38	0	0	5 1	0
	GLASGOW	73	52	87	44	63	1	0.27	0.17	0.27	0.36	80	3.93	80	90	45	0	0	3	0
	GREAT FALLS	72	46	81	39	59	2	0.11	-0.59	0.09	0.30	26	5.47	79	81	33	0	0	2	0
	HAVRE MISSOULA	73 69	51 49	84 80	44 43	62 59	1 0	1.68 0.91	1.15 0.35	0.70 0.40	1.95 1.31	236 145	3.35 5.51	71 81	89 87	46 47	0	0	3 4	2
NC	ASHEVILLE	78	59	82	52	69	0	0.31	-0.74	0.30	0.89	54	25.04	126	95	50	0	0	2	0
	CHARLOTTE	87	64	92	59	76	2	0.01	-0.91	0.01	0.27	18	18.50	101	83	36	2	0	1	0
	GREENSBORO HATTERAS	83 84	62 72	87 87	57 67	73 78	-1 5	0.00	-0.86 -0.90	0.00	0.09 0.42	6 31	18.74 20.69	104 91	85 82	41 60	0	0	0	0
	RALEIGH	87	64	92	57	76	1	0.13	-0.68	0.13	0.13	9	19.18	105	91	40	2	0	1	0
NID	WILMINGTON BISMARCK	87 76	66 51	92 88	59 43	77 63	0 1	0.66 0.02	-0.55 -0.70	0.62 0.02	4.15 0.02	224 1	15.64 16.86	75 253	92 88	48 35	2	0	3 1	1 0
ND	DICKINSON	68	50	82	44	59	-1	1.14	0.40	0.55	1.14	100	6.27	98	94	55	0	0	3	1
	FARGO	77	51	81	46	64	0	0.27	-0.64	0.20	0.27	19	9.98	122	74	27	0	0	2	0
	GRAND FORKS JAMESTOWN	77 74	47 51	82 78	40 46	62 63	0	0.04 0.38	-0.72 -0.34	0.04 0.33	0.04 0.38	3 33	11.83 9.17	169 135	84 83	30 41	0	0	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	83	60	95	57	71	2	1.56	0.48	1.37	1.60	93	6.41	54	90	45	1	0	3	1
	LINCOLN	84	59 56	91	53	72 68	1	1.02	0.01	0.66	1.20	75 97	10.85	90 61	94	48 50	1	0	4 2	1
	NORFOLK NORTH PLATTE	80 85	56 55	93 93	52 50	68 70	0 5	0.55 0.38	-0.47 -0.49	0.32 0.28	1.42 0.39	87 28	6.91 5.87	61 65	94 92	50 35	1	0	4	0
	ОМАНА	82	60	88	56	71	1	1.07	0.04	0.58	1.08	64	10.76	82	95	51	0	0	4	1
	SCOTTSBLUFF VALENTINE	85 78	52 54	94 88	45 46	69 66	4 1	0.03 1.09	-0.72 0.25	0.02 0.83	0.03 1.29	2 96	5.23 6.17	69 72	87 95	28 47	2	0	2	0
NH	CONCORD	76	49	81	43	63	0	1.35	0.40	1.04	1.92	130	17.59	103	96	37	0	0	3	1
NJ	ATLANTIC_CITY	81	57	89	47	69	1	0.23	-0.54	0.20	0.70	57	22.96	124	91	40	0	0	3	0
NM	NEWARK ALBUQUERQUE	84 95	63 64	87 101	58 60	73 80	3 7	0.83	-0.19 -0.11	0.65 0.00	1.52 0.00	95 0	19.65 0.89	96 32	72 32	31 10	0 7	0	3	1 0
NV	ELY	85	43	92	35	64	7	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.00	0	1.63	33	49	10	2	0	0	0
	LAS VEGAS RENO	104	82 57	108 96	74 40	93	9 7	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	0.16	7 17	25 52	9 15	7 3	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	88 87	57 49	96 96	49 40	72 68	7	0.00 0.17	-0.14 0.00	0.00	0.00 0.18	63	0.71 2.24	17 46	52 69	15 16	4	0	0 1	0
NY	ALBANY	78	55	81	47	66	1	1.09	0.18	0.75	1.48	103	24.17	149	87	39	0	0	3	1
	BINGHAMTON BUFFALO	69 72	52 54	75 82	46	60 63	-2 -1	1.42 1.93	0.41 1.06	1.11 1.01	2.87 2.55	183 187	18.78 17.07	115 104	87 90	49 50	0	0	3 4	1
	ROCHESTER	72 74	53	82 81	48 47	63	-1 -1	0.94	0.20	0.50	1.31	115	17.07	104	90	44	0	0	5	1
	SYRACUSE	73	53	80	44	63	-2	0.67	-0.11	0.39	1.72	143	14.28	94	89	43	0	0	2	0
ОН	AKRON-CANTON CINCINNATI	78 79	56 61	81 83	53 57	67 70	1 0	1.21 1.46	0.33 0.43	0.93 0.66	1.70 1.99	121 121	21.86 24.96	128 123	82 96	45 58	0	0	3 4	1 2
	CLEVELAND	77	58	82	52	67	0	1.10	0.43	0.35	1.51	118	17.64	108	84	47	0	0	5	0
Ī	COLUMBUS	78 79	59 50	82	53	68	-1 0	1.36	0.39	0.51	1.51	97	24.03	140	95	50	0	0	4	2
	DAYTON MANSFIELD	78 76	59 56	83 80	56 52	69 66	0	1.51 1.32	0.53 0.18	0.59 0.75	2.26 2.00	144 110	21.93 21.89	118 114	88 89	49 48	0	0	5 3	2 2
	Bood on 1001 2010																			lacksquare

Based on 1981-2010 normals

*** Not Available

Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin
Weather Data for the Week Ending June 11, 2022

									for the Week Ending June 11, 2022						RELA	ATIVE	NUN	/BER	OF D	AYS
	STATES	1	ГЕМБ	PERA	TUR	E°	F			PREC	CIPITA	ATION	l			IDITY CENT	TEM	P. °F	PRE	ECIP
	AND						7k		74	≥		7		7			Ü	ž		
5	STATIONS	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE	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	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	80	57	87	52	69	1	1.38	0.51	0.92	1.38	102	22.13	151	83	36	0	0	3	1
ок	YOUNGSTOWN OKLAHOMA CITY	75 85	52 67	81 94	48 65	64 76	-1 0	1.48 1.88	0.60 0.59	1.15 1.42	2.04 3.28	144 161	26.50 14.30	164 90	88 96	49 60	0	0	3	1
	TULSA	86	65	92	57	76	0	3.10	1.85	1.21	3.18	159	20.75	112	98	58	1	0	4	3
OR	ASTORIA	63	51 47	71 83	44	57 61	1 5	1.96 0.36	1.26 0.13	1.21 0.25	3.09 0.61	278 163	40.41 3.83	117	96 89	70	0	0	4 2	1 0
	BURNS EUGENE	76 72	54 54	81	35 45	63	4	0.36	0.13	0.25	1.61	214	17.68	65 73	93	31 55	0	0	5	1
	MEDFORD	80	56	87	48	68	3	0.08	-0.11	0.08	0.46	143	5.61	61	83	33	0	0	1	0
	PENDLETON	76	57	85	46	66	3	0.92	0.63	0.32	1.72	356	10.29	149	82	44	0	0	3	0
	PORTLAND SALEM	71 71	57 55	78 77	50 46	64 63	2	2.22 1.85	1.73 1.42	1.24 0.84	2.69 2.30	336 315	22.34 23.57	122 116	86 90	48 54	0	0	5 5	1
PA	ALLENTOWN	78	54	81	48	66	-1	0.76	-0.27	0.37	1.29	81	22.48	122	89	39	0	0	3	0
	ERIE	74	55	84	52	65	0	0.99	0.11	0.34	1.10	81	18.27	111	86	47	0	0	4	0
	MIDDLETOWN PHILADELPHIA	79 81	59 64	83 86	54 58	69 73	-1 1	0.28 2.04	-0.56 1.20	0.19 1.06	0.54 3.08	41 234	18.74 17.88	112 99	79 80	37 37	0	0	4 3	0 2
	PITTSBURGH	76	55	82	52	65	-2	1.18	0.18	0.63	2.14	135	19.14	115	85	44	0	0	2	2
	WILKES-BARRE	76	55	81	47	65	0	1.14	0.15	0.62	1.75	113	19.72	129	84	40	0	0	3	1
RI	WILLIAMSPORT PROVIDENCE	77 80	54 58	82 84	48 53	65 69	-2 3	1.19 1.77	0.27 0.77	0.48 1.02	1.61 2.32	114 147	17.61 19.50	108 90	89 86	35 36	0	0	3	0 2
SC	CHARLESTON	87	71	92	66	79	1	1.77	0.77	0.99	1.74	96	12.12	90 67	95	57	1	0	3	1
	COLUMBIA	91	68	94	62	79	1	0.08	-0.95	0.04	0.08	5	16.51	91	88	39	5	0	2	0
	FLORENCE GREENVILLE	92	69	96	63	80	4 -1	0.11	-1.02	0.08	0.48	27	15.87	93	86	36	5 0	0	2	0
SD	ABERDEEN	85 77	62 55	89 88	57 50	74 66	3	0.01 0.06	-0.87 -0.77	0.01 0.04	1.13 0.06	81 4	25.24 10.75	121 127	85 92	42 42	0	0	2	0
	HURON	75	55	87	51	65	0	0.39	-0.61	0.23	0.43	27	8.99	94	93	53	0	0	5	0
	RAPID CITY	74	51	84	43	62	1	1.50	0.80	0.64	1.51	132	6.39	80	96	55	0	0	5	1
TN	SIOUX FALLS BRISTOL	76 83	56 58	86 87	50 52	66 71	1 1	0.44 0.07	-0.51 -0.80	0.28 0.07	0.72 0.28	49 20	8.37 22.32	77 119	91 91	52 40	0	0	5 1	0
IIN	CHATTANOOGA	85	64	88	59	74	-1	1.24	0.34	0.55	1.25	89	27.66	113	89	50	0	0	4	1
	KNOXVILLE	83	62	86	56	73	-1	0.71	-0.14	0.39	1.07	79	27.09	118	92	48	0	0	3	0
	MEMPHIS	87	69 64	91 91	66	78 76	0	0.75 0.62	-0.13	0.50	0.81	55	27.10	105	87	52	2	0	3	1 0
TX	NASHVILLE ABILENE	87 101	75	108	58 70	76 88	2 10	0.62	-0.39 -0.98	0.43 0.00	0.62 0.68	38 43	27.82 4.41	121 42	82 69	40 23	1 7	0	3	0
.,,	AMARILLO	93	64	106	58	78	6	1.38	0.56	1.30	1.87	147	5.24	68	94	31	5	0	2	1
	AUSTIN	102	76	104	71	89	8	0.00	-1.16	0.00	0.59	32	9.04	58	87	30	7	0	0	0
	BEAUMONT BROWNSVILLE	92 94	74 79	94 97	68 74	83 87	2	0.00	-1.46 -0.54	0.00	2.09 0.00	94 0	11.17 12.65	48 146	97 88	58 53	6 7	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	94	75	97	72	84	3	0.00	-0.76	0.00	0.01	1	6.13	53	97	58	7	0	0	0
	DEL RIO	105	78	110	75	91	8	0.00	-0.61	0.00	0.04	4	2.73	33	77	22	7	0	0	0
	EL PASO FORT WORTH	103 95	75 75	107 103	72 73	89 85	8 5	0.00	-0.15 -0.99	0.00	0.12 2.65	51 166	1.44 15.52	65 87	28 79	9 42	7 6	0	0	0
	GALVESTON	92	83	93	81	87	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.59	0	9.57	0	77	60	7	0	0	0
	HOUSTON	96	77	99	72	87	5	0.00	-1.32	0.00	0.01	0	19.74	97	87	41	7	0	0	0
	LUBBOCK	95	68	106	64 70	82 86	6 7	0.00	-0.78	0.00	0.80	65	4.02	53	75 61	27	5 7	0	0	0
	MIDLAND SAN ANGELO	100 104	72 74	105 107	68	89	9	0.00	-0.44 -0.74	0.00	1.65 0.71	231 61	2.14 3.26	42 35	73	16 18	7	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	102	76	104	74	89	8	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.09	5	4.41	32	82	26	7	0	0	0
	VICTORIA	97	75 76	102	70	86	5	0.00	-1.11	0.00	0.35	20	6.07	35	95	46	7	0	0	0
	WACO WICHITA FALLS	99 94	76 70	104 103	72 66	87 82	8 4	0.00 0.54	-0.97 -0.62	0.00 0.39	0.60 2.52	38 135	8.50 9.39	51 70	83 94	37 46	7 6	0	0 2	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	88	62	97	55	75	8	0.01	-0.29	0.01	0.01	2	4.45	50	56	17	4	0	1	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	84	60	88	54	72	2	0.09	-0.76	0.08	0.32	23	19.16	106	91	42	0	0	2	0
	NORFOLK RICHMOND	82 86	66 62	89 93	63 55	74 74	1 0	0.84 0.00	-0.17 -0.93	0.84 0.00	0.87 0.24	55 16	17.42 15.78	94 86	91 89	44 38	0	0	1 0	1 0
	ROANOKE	81	59	85	54	70	-1	0.48	-0.44	0.41	0.69	45	19.53	107	87	46	0	0	2	0
	WASH/DULLES	80	57	88	52	69	-2	0.56	-0.41	0.31	0.97	63	17.91	98	93	46	0	0	5	0
VT WA	BURLINGTON OLYMPIA	76 66	55 50	83 72	51 41	66 58	2 0	1.09 2.35	0.25 1.85	0.78 1.15	1.94 2.69	146 342	14.52 31.35	106 125	88 96	40 60	0	0	3 4	1 3
***	QUILLAYUTE	60	49	66	42	54	0	2.03	1.07	1.13	3.76	244	56.94	113	100	77	0	0	7	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	66	54	71	51	60	0	1.88	1.46	1.09	2.21	323	24.11	133	89	56	0	0	4	2
	SPOKANE YAKIMA	69 76	53 53	73 80	47 41	61 64	1 2	0.52 0.56	0.19 0.39	0.21 0.51	1.19 0.61	211 232	7.91 3.80	96 95	87 86	41 33	0	0	6 3	0 1
WI	EAU CLAIRE	76 75	53 52	80 81	41	64	-1	0.56	-0.13	0.51	0.61	232 57	7.11	95 63	91	33 45	0	0	4	0
	GREEN BAY	72	54	83	50	63	0	1.09	0.15	0.73	1.09	75	11.97	108	87	52	0	0	5	1
	LA CROSSE	77	57	83	51	67	0	1.64	0.64	1.04	1.74	112	11.88	94	93	45	0	0	4	1
	MADISON MILWAUKEE	72 72	53 54	77 80	49 49	63 63	-2 -1	1.79 1.00	0.74 0.08	0.84 0.64	1.84 1.04	112 74	13.24 13.30	98 95	95 91	55 57	0	0	5 4	1
wv	BECKLEY	75	56	82	50	66	0	0.24	-0.70	0.17	0.81	54	19.55	105	90	50	0	0	3	0
	CHARLESTON	80	58	87	52	69	-1	1.43	0.40	1.13	1.68	100	23.65	119	100	49	0	0	4	1
	ELKINS HUNTINGTON	76 81	53 60	83 86	45 53	64 70	0	1.09 0.93	0.11 -0.06	0.73 0.31	1.94 0.96	124 60	23.24 22.06	112 112	95 93	47 50	0	0	4 5	1 0
WY	CASPER	78	44	91	34	61	1	0.93	-0.39	0.01	0.20	30	7.97	135	93	26	1	0	1	0
	CHEYENNE	83	50	95	40	67	7	0.00	-0.62	0.00	0.20	20	3.95	55	75	17	1	0	0	0
	LANDER SHERIDAN	79 75	48 48	90 84	41 40	64 62	3	0.00 0.65	-0.38 0.10	0.00 0.27	0.00 0.65	0 71	8.83 11.71	127 168	75 91	21 43	1 0	0	0 3	0
	SHERIDAN	7.5	70	ᅜ	7∪	υZ	J	0.00	J. 1U	V.21	0.00	- ' '	11.71	100	91	70	Ŭ	Ŭ		Ü

Based on 1981-2010 normals

*** Not Available

May Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: In late May, national drought coverage fell below 50 percent for the first time since November 2021, but serious drought concerns persisted from the Pacific Coast to the High Plains—except from the Pacific Northwest to the northernmost Rockies. According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, drought coverage across the Lower 48 States stood at 49.3 percent at the end of May, down from 53.4 percent just 4 weeks earlier and an early-March peak of 61.1 percent. Much of the reduction in drought coverage occurred across the northern U.S. and eastern sections of the Plains.

In fact, many Midwestern producers contended with too much rain and soggy field conditions, leading to extensive planting delays. For example, only 22 percent of the nation's intended corn acreage had been seeded by May 8. Although planting conditions eventually improved across the heart of the Midwest, with an additional 64 percent of the U.S. corn acreage planted during the 3 weeks ending May 29, major delays persisted in Minnesota and North Dakota. Those planting delays extended to other Northern crops, including spring wheat (73 percent planted, nationally, by May 29) and sugarbeets (75 percent, a record-slow pace for that date). Among 21st century years, only 2011 featured a slower spring wheat planting pace by May 29.

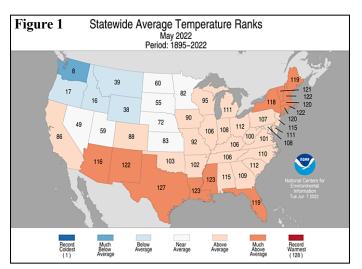
In contrast, drought ravaged much of the Plains' winter wheat, with the crop maturing in southern production areas amid periods of extreme heat. By May 29, more than one-quarter of the winter wheat was rated in very poor to poor condition in each of the Plains' major production states, ranging from 26 percent in Montana and South Dakota to 80 percent in Texas. Nationally, 40 percent of the winter wheat was rated very poor to poor on May 29, with harvest already underway in the South—and 22 percent complete in Texas.

Despite the drought, May thunderstorms—featuring high winds and large hail—peppered the Plains. Storms extended into other regions, including the Midwest, South, and East. One of the most prolific severe-weather outbreaks occurred on May 12, when a derecho spanned hundreds of miles from eastern Nebraska into central Minnesota, spawning dozens of tornadoes and resulting in localized wind gusts above 100 mph. Due to late planting and emergence, the primarily agricultural impact from the May 12 high-wind event was damage to farm buildings and equipment. Another outbreak on May 30 struck a similar area, from Nebraska to Minnesota. Despite the almost-daily frequency of severe weather in May 2022, preliminary reports indicated that only slightly more than 200 U.S. tornadoes occurred—well below the final counts of May 2003, 2004, and 2019, all of which featured more than 500 twisters.

Meanwhile, the Southwest endured a difficult May, with a backdrop of worsening drought and periods of extreme heat. In addition, several high-wind events fanned early-season wildfires, which included New Mexico's largest blaze in modern history. The Hermits Peak Fire, an escaped April 6 prescribed burn near Las Vegas, NM, joined with the Calf Canyon Fire—a holdover (or sleeper) fire that reemerged on April 19, following about 3 months of dormancy—growing to about 318,000 acres by early June and surpassing the 297,845-acre Whitewater-Baldy Complex of May-July 2012. Another active blaze, the 287,000-acre Black Fire in southwestern New Mexico, was ignited on May 14, with containment near 50 percent by early June.

Cooler-than-normal conditions were prevalent from the Pacific Northwest to the northern Intermountain West and northern sections of the Rockies and Plains, while near- or above-normal temperatures covered the remainder of the country. In portions of central Texas, early-season heat boosted May temperatures at least 6°F above normal. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4°F above normal in parts of the Northeast. Conversely, Northwestern readings generally averaged at least 2 to 4°F below normal. On May 21-22, a late-season freeze extending as far south and east as Nebraska resulted in some damage to winter grains and spring-sown crops, although concerns for the latter were limited by late planting and slow emergence.

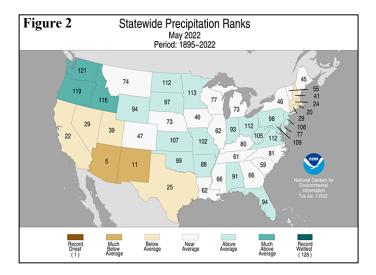
Historical Perspective: According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, it was the 22nd-warmest, 39th-wettest May during the 128-year period of record across the Lower 48 States. The nation's monthly average temperature of 61.9°F was 1.7°F above the 1901-2000 mean, while precipitation averaged 3.17 inches (109 percent of normal).



Statewide monthly temperature rankings ranged from the eighth-coolest May in Washington State to the second-hottest

May in Texas (figure 1). Top-ten rankings for May warmth were also observed in all six New England States, as well as Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and New Mexico.

Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the fifth-driest May in Arizona to the eighth-wettest May in Washington State (figure 2). Oregon also cracked the top-ten list for wetness, experiencing its tenth-wettest May.



Summary: As the month began, a secondary crest coursed northward through the Red River Valley, along the Minnesota-North Dakota border. Red Lake River at Crookston, MN, had crested 12.07 feet above flood stage on April 24, the third-highest level on record behind 13.40 feet on April 17, 1997, and 12.33 feet on April 12, 1969. The river crested again (9.70 feet above flood stage) in Crookston on the night of May 1-2. Meanwhile, the Red River at Oslo, MN, had achieved a top-ten crest by rising 11.58 feet above flood stage on April 27, followed by a similar peak in early May. Among the nine highest crests on record in Oslo, only two-April 12, 1978, and April 23, 1997-occurred before the beginning of the 21st century. In stark contrast, periodic high winds in the Southwest continued to fan several large blazes, including the Calf Canyon Fire, which joined with an escaped prescribed burn (Hermits Peak Fire) to become the largest wildfire in modern New Mexico history. prescribed burn initially spread beyond intended boundaries on April 6, followed nearly 2 weeks later (on the 19th) by the ignition of the Calf Canyon Fire. New Mexico's previous largest fire, the Whitewater-Baldy Complex, charred 297,845 acres of vegetation in Gila National Forest in May-July 2012. In the Northwest, however, widespread, early-May showers In Washington, record-setting followed a wet April. precipitation totals for May 2 included 0.58 inch in Wenatchee and 0.45 inch in Ellensburg. On the same date in Nebraska, daily-record precipitation amounts—a mix of rain and snow—reached 1.45 inches in Imperial, 1.31 inches in Grand Island, and 1.10 inches in Scottsbluff. Significant precipitation persisted in the Northwest through May 3, when daily-record totals included 0.97 inch in Challis, ID, and 0.85

inch at the airport in Bozeman, MT. Later, showers lingered in the Northwest and intensified in parts of the central and eastern U.S. In Washington, daily-record amounts for May 5 totaled 0.94 inch in Hoquiam and 0.62 inch in Bellingham. Farther east, May 5 daily records topped the 2-inch mark in Harrison, AR (2.30 inches), and Springfield, MO (2.18 inches). During the first 5 days of May, rainfall reached 10.36 inches in Muskogee, OK; 4.49 inches in Fort Smith, AR; and 4.37 inches in Tulsa, OK. Between Watts and Tahlequa, OK, the Illinois River achieved its fourth-highest level on record, cresting on May 5 or 6 between 14.50 and 16.85 feet above flood stage. Baron Fork at Eldon, OK, achieved its highest crest-9.89 feet above flood stage on May 5—since April 25, 2011. By May 6, as rain shifted into the East, daily-record amounts also topped 2 inches in Jackson, KY (2.75 inches), and Harrisburg, PA (2.17 inches). Elsewhere on the 6th, daily-record totals included 1.94 inches in Huntington, WV, and 1.91 inches in Columbus,

Cool, cloudy weather prevailed early in the month as a pair of storm systems crossed the central Plains and lower On May 2 in Nebraska, Omaha reported a maximum temperature of 45°F, while Grand Island received 1.2 inches of snow. The only later spring accumulations in Grand Island occurred on May 28, 1947, when 4.5 inches fell, and May 3, 1967, with 4.3 inches. Chilly air also settled across parts of the West, where daily-record lows included 27°F (on May 3) in Montague, CA, and 15°F (on May 5) in Alamosa, CO. A few days later, heat began to build across the South, where Greenwood, MS, notched a daily-record high (90°F) on May 4. The following day in Florida, recordtying highs for May 5 rose to 96°F in Orlando and 91°F in Miami. Daily records were also tied in Miami on May 6 and 7, with the high reaching 93°F both days. Elsewhere in Florida, Fort Lauderdale collected consecutive daily-record highs (91 and 93°F, respectively, on May 6 and 7), while record-setting highs for May 6 soared to 95°F in Fort Pierce and Vero Beach. Farther west, early-season heat pushed temperatures to 100°F or higher in parts of the south-central U.S. In Abilene, TX, a 5-day string of triple-digit days began on May 6 and included a trio of daily-record highs (107, 107, and 103°F) from May 7-9. San Angelo, TX, also registered a daily-record high of 107°F on May 7. In other parts of Texas, record-setting highs for May 7 included 106°F in Childress, 103°F in Midland, and 102°F in Lubbock and Borger. Farther west, however, freezes were common in the Far West, where Mount Shasta City, CA, logged a pair of daily-record lows (27 and 22°F, respectively) on May 8-9. On the same dates, Alturas, CA (19 and 14°F, respectively) also scored two daily-record lows. In California's Central Valley, Stockton (37°F) and Sacramento (39°F) notched record-setting lows for May 10. Sacramento noted another daily-record low (38°F) on May 11. With a low of 8°F on the 10th, West Yellowstone, MT, also registered a dailyrecord low. By May 11-12, another surge of cool air delivered consecutive daily-record lows (17 and 18°F,

respectively) in Ely, NV. Other Western locations reporting freezes and daily-record lows included Klamath Falls, OR (21°F on May 11); Winslow, AZ (29°F on May 12); and Hillsboro, OR (32°F on May 13). In stark contrast, earlyseason heat spread northeastward from southern sections of the Rockies and Plains. In New Mexico, Roswell posted five consecutive triple-digit readings from May 7-11. As heat shifted, Madison, WI, reported four consecutive highs of 90°F or greater (from May 10-13) before June 1 for only the second time on record, along with May 26-29, 2018. On the 12th, La Crosse, WI, recorded a high of 96°F and a low of 75°F, marking its second-highest average temperature on any May day behind only May 31, 1934 (high of 107°F and low of 69°F). Traverse City, MI, set a monthly record with a high of 96°F on May 12 (previously, 95°F on May 29, 2018, and several earlier dates). Elsewhere in Michigan, Muskegon tallied a trio of daily-record highs (87, 91, and 89°F) from May 11-13. With a high of 97°F on the 13th, Little Rock, AR, experienced its warmest day in May since 2012, when it was 97°F on May 29. The only hotter days during May in Little Rock occurred on May 26, 1964, and May 31, 1998, when highs reached 98°F. Heat also spread into New England, where Caribou, ME (90°F on May 13) noted its second-earliest day with 90-degree heat, behind only May 9, 1979.

Meanwhile, several Southwestern wildfires remained active, fanned by periodic high winds. In New Mexico, peak wind gusts included 66 mph (on May 8) in Gallup; 65 mph (on May 9) in Las Vegas; and 64 mph (on May 10) in Raton. In contrast, early-May snow fell as far south as the Wasatch Range. In Brighton, UT, near Silver Lake, 9.8 inches of snow accumulated in a 24-hour period ending on the morning of May 9. During the same 24-hour period on May 8-9, snowfall in Montana totaled 6.9 inches in Bozeman (Montana State University) and 2.6 inches in Ennis. Boise, ID, collected snowfall totaling 0.5 inch on May 9—the first May accumulation in that location since 1983, when 0.8 inch fell on May 8. Farther east, two rounds of significant rainfall occurred in the north-central U.S. On May 9, Sisseton, SD, netted a daily-record rainfall of 1.44 inches. Three days later, Jamestown, ND, measured a record-setting total (1.22 inches) for May 12. From eastern Nebraska into central Minnesota, a derecho-featuring high winds, large hail, and isolated tornadoes—accompanied the May 12 rainfall, resulting in blowing dust and extensive damage. Winds topped 90 mph in a few places; a gust to 107 mph was reported at an observation site near Tripp in Hutchinson County, SD. Elsewhere in South Dakota, peak gusts included 97 mph in Madison (Lake County) and 90 mph in Huron (Beadle County). In Lac qui Parle County, MN, a gust to 94 mph was recorded in Madison. Later, showers and thunderstorms spread to other areas, resulting in scattered daily-record rainfall totals for May 13 in locations such as Gainesville, FL (1.92 inches); Jackson, MS (1.51 inches); and Topeka, KS (1.25 inches). Atlantic City, NJ, measured a daily-record sum (1.43 inches) for May 14.

As the second half of May began, spring wheat planting—49 percent complete by the 22nd—was progressing at the slowest pace of the 21st century, breaking the 2011 record of 54 percent. At the same time, corn and soybean planting operations were advancing at the lowest pace since 2019, with that year being the only slower year for corn seeding so far in the 21st century. In late May, however, there were more opportunities for fieldwork, allowing planting activities to near completion in most areas. In the Southwest, however, gusty winds continued to hamper wildfire containment efforts. In New Mexico, May 16 gusts were clocked to 60 mph in Raton and 59 mph in Clayton. A few days later, spotty severe weather erupted across the Plains and Midwest. On May 20, an EF-3 tornado ripped through Gaylord, MI, resulting in two fatalities, a day after a rash of weaker tornadoes struck parts of Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri. Meanwhile, late-season snow developed in parts of the West, where Ennis, MT, received 1.0 inch on May 19. In Colorado, May 20-21 snowfall totaled 10.3 inches in Colorado Springs, 3.2 inches in Pueblo, and 2.3 inches in Denver. Pueblo, which received 2.8 inches on May 21, tied for its latest measurable snowfall on record (0.2 inch on May 21, 2001). Elsewhere, rainfall was heaviest from the lower Midwest into the Southeast; daily-record totals included 5.65 inches (on May 20) in Leesburg, FL, and 2.44 inches (on May 21) in Paducah, KY. For Leesburg, it was also the wettest May day on record (previously, 4.34 inches on May 9, 1973).

In advance of a mid-month storm system, Southwestern temperatures soared. On May 15, triple-digit, daily-record highs included 107°F in Imperial, CA, and 105°F in Tucson, AZ. Meanwhile, persistently hot weather gripped the southcentral U.S., where highs of 99°F or greater were reported in Abilene, TX, each day from May 6-20. During that 15-day period, Abilene noted 12 days with triple-digit heat (highs ranging from 100 to 107°F). Elsewhere in Texas, Midland tallied highs ranging from 100 to 103°F each day from May 14-19, while San Angelo registered highs ranging from 100 to 107°F on 8 consecutive days from May 13-20. Heat on the southern High Plains generally peaked on May 17 or 19, with highs on the former date reaching 105°F in Guymon, OK, and 101°F in Amarillo, TX. By May 19, highs soared to 107°F in Childress, TX, and 104°F in Hobart, OK. That marked the highest May temperature in Childress since May 8, 2011, when it was also 107°F. Farther north, a dailyrecord high (96°F on May 19) in Grand Island, NE, occurred less than 48 hours before a hard freeze struck western Nebraska. May 21-22 featured consecutive daily-record lows (28 and 24°F, respectively) in Sidney, NE. Elsewhere in Nebraska, record-setting lows for May 22 plunged to 19°F in Alliance, 23°F in Chadron, and 27°F in North Platte. Freezes (and daily-record lows) were also observed during the cool spell in locations such as Pocatello, ID (26°F on May 21); Grand Junction, CO (29°F on May 21); and Sioux City, IA (30°F on May 22). Western daily-record lows also included 21°F (on May 20) in Burns, OR; 18°F (on May 21) in Rawlins, WY; and 17°F (on May 22) in Ely, NV. In Montana, consecutive daily-record lows were set on May 21-22 in Chinook (29 and 25°F) and Havre (27 and 22°F). Cool weather lingered for several days in the Northwest, where Laramie, WY, measured consecutive daily-record lows (26°F both days) on May 24-25. In contrast, summer-like heat surged into the East, where record-setting highs for May 20 rose to 99°F in Fayetteville, NC, and 97°F in Richmond, VA. Richmond collected another daily-record high (95°F) on May 21. Northeastern daily-record highs for the 21st included 95°F in Philadelphia, PA, and 90°F in Montpelier, VT. In Texas, Galveston logged four consecutive daily-record highs (90, 90, 91, and 92°F) from May 18-21—and experienced its highest minimum temperature on record in May, with a low of 82°F on the 21st. Meanwhile on the central and southern Plains, cloudy, rainy weather helped to suppress daytime temperatures. Oklahoma City, OK, reported maxima below the 60-degree mark on May 23 and 25, along with 3-day (May 23-25) rainfall totaling 3.65 inches. On May 24-25, Russell, KS, reported consecutive highs of 52°F. On the 25th, a high of 53°F in Lincoln, NE, was the lowest so late in the spring since May 27, 1997, when the temperature peaked at 52°F. Scattered frost returned across the northern Plains by May 26, when Alliance, NE, notched a daily-record low of 32°F. Later, triple-digit high temperatures (100°F or greater) developed in California's Central Valley, where Sacramento reported consecutive daily-record highs (100 and 102°F, respectively) on May 24-25. By the 26th, heat briefly overspread the Intermountain West, where daily-record highs included 94°F in Salt Lake City, UT, and 90°F in Pocatello, ID. Late in the month, heat returned across the south-central U.S. In coastal Texas, daily-record highs surged to 98°F (on May 26) in Victoria and 93°F (on May 27) in Galveston. Triple-digit heat arrived in much of the western half of Texas on May 28, when daily-record highs soared to 108°F in Childress, 105°F in Borger, and 104°F in Amarillo. In New Mexico, Roswell (106°F) and Tucumcari (103°F) also logged triple-digit, daily-record highs for May 28. Abilene and San Angelo, TX, each experienced 14 days of 100-degree heat during May, breaking records (7 and 12 days, respectively) originally set in 1927. The late-month heat surge briefly spread as far north as Nebraska, where Scottsbluff's dailyrecord high (96°F on May 27) occurred less than 31 hours after the temperature fell to 36°F on the morning of the 26th. As the month ended, cool air across the Intermountain West continued to deliver spotty freezes. Sub-freezing, dailyrecord lows were reported in several locations, including Ely, NV (22°F on May 30); Cedar City, UT (29°F on May 30); and Alturas, CA (26°F on May 31). In contrast, Texas remained a focus for extreme heat. On May 29, daily-record highs in Texas rose to 104°F in Childress and 103°F in Abilene. By Memorial Day (May 30), heat surged into the Great Lakes region, where Michigan locations such as Pellston and Traverse City notched daily-record highs of 92°F. A day later, May 31 featured Northeastern dailyrecord highs of 98°F in Newark, NJ, and 94°F in Reading, PA.

Late-month downpours were initially focused across the Southeast, following the arrival of a weak but moisture-laden disturbance. Huntsville, AL, netted a record-setting rainfall (2.13 inches) for May 22, followed the next day by dailyrecords in Bluefield, WV (2.20 inches), and Raleigh-Durham, NC (1.29 inches). Later, torrential rain erupted across Deep South Texas, where record-setting rainfall totals included 4.61 inches in Brownsville and 4.46 inches in Harlingen. By May 25, heavy showers dotted the southcentral and southeastern U.S., resulting in daily-record amounts in Pensacola, FL (2.90 inches); New Orleans, LA (2.46 inches); and Chanute, KS (1.98 inches). Pensacola collected another daily record (4.18 inches) on May 26. Showers also overspread the Midwest, where Grand Rapids, MI, measured a daily-record sum (1.32 inches) for May 26. Soon, rain spread into the East and Northwest. Eastern dailyrecord totals for the 27th reached 1.49 inches in Bristol, TN, and 1.18 inches in Georgetown, DE. Meanwhile in the Northwest, May 28 featured daily-record totals in locations such as Hoquiam, WA (1.01 inches), and Hermiston, OR (0.51 inch). On the same date in New Mexico, peak wind gusts were clocked to 60 mph in Las Vegas and 59 mph in Tucumcari. Elsewhere, late-May downpours in the northcentral U.S., including the Red River Valley, resulted in another setback for farmers still attempting to seed crops such as corn, soybeans, sugarbeets, and spring wheat. On May 29, as heavy rain (and high-elevation snow) spread toward the northern Plains, daily-record precipitation totals included 0.93 inch at Lake Yellowstone, WY; 0.81 inch in Butte, MT; 0.49 inch in Walla Walla, WA; and 0.48 inch in Hermiston, OR. By Memorial Day (May 30), daily-record totals ranged from 2 to 4 inches in locations such as Aberdeen, SD (3.45 inches); Hibbing, MN (3.29 inches); and 2.39 inches in Sheridan, WY. For Aberdeen, it was the wettest day since May 5, 2007, when rainfall totaled 7.62 inches. For Hibbing, it was the wettest day during May on record, surpassing 2.57 inches on May 31, 2014. Sheridan, it was the seventh-wettest day on record—and the wettest day since May 7, 2005, when 2.45 inches fell. Gusty winds accompanied and trailed the Northern rain, with May 30 peak gusts in North Dakota clocked to 55 mph in Fargo and 54 mph in Langdon. At the same time, Southeastern thunderstorms produced wind gusts to 59 mph (on May 29) in Gainesville, FL, and 55 mph (on May 30) in Alma, GA. Alma's gust achieved a monthly record for that location, previously set with a gust to 54 mph on May 29, 2009.

Widespread cool conditions in Alaska during the first half of May suddenly yielded to much warmer weather. In Fairbanks, for example, the month began with 18 consecutive days of below-normal daily average temperatures, followed by 11 of 13 days—all but May 23 and 24—with above-normal temperatures. Fairbanks also ended the month with 7 consecutive highs of 70°F or greater. Despite the early-month chill, Fairbanks finally observed less than an inch of snow on the ground on May 4 for the first time since

November 1, 2021. Meanwhile, significant precipitation fell in early May in parts of southeastern Alaska. During the first 7 days of May, for example, rainfall totaled 5.36 inches in Yakutat and 4.05 inches in Ketchikan. However, drier-thannormal weather covered much of southwestern Alaska, where dozens of wildfires flared by early June. As Alaska warmed, daily-record highs included 67°F (on May 21) in Nome and 72°F (on May 23) in Bethel. By May 28, daily-record highs rose to 74°F in Anchorage and Kodiak. For Kodiak, it was the warmest day since July 17, 2021. From May 27 – June 5, Anchorage reported 10 consecutive days with a high of 70°F or greater—a record-setting streak so early in the year. Previously, the longest stretch of early-season warmth in Anchorage occurred in 2006, when there were 6 days in row (May 23-28) with highs reaching 70°F or higher. Anchorage posted a daily-record high on May 31, with a high of 76°F, and four more from June 2-5, with maxima of 75, 78, 77, and 74°F. In southeastern Alaska, Juneau collected daily-record highs each day from May 31 to June 3, registering highs of 78, 80, 83, and 82°F.

In Hawaii, short-term drought persisted during May on some leeward slopes, while early- to mid-month rainfall provided some relief in many locations. On the Big Island, Hilo netted 9.77 inches of rain from May 1-7, aided by a 4.84-inch total on the 3rd. Later, May 16-20 rainfall totaled 2.04 inches in Lihue, Kauai. On Oahu, Honolulu collected a daily-record sum of 0.98 inch on May 20. After the rain ended, however, Honolulu notched a daily record-tying high of 89°F on May Meanwhile in Hilo, May 18 was the last of 52 consecutive days with measurable rainfall. At the state's major airport observation sites, only Kahului, Maui, reported below-normal May rainfall (0.18 inch, or 25 percent of normal). Elsewhere, May totals ranged from 1.40 inches (170 percent of normal) in Honolulu to 12.65 inches (181 percent) in Hilo. Notably, Hilo received rainfall totaling just 0.70 inch during the last 14 days of May.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

May was warmer than average for much of the country with parts of Texas recording temperatures 6°F or more above normal. In contrast, most of the Pacific Northwest, Rockies, and northern Plains noted below-normal monthly temperatures. Large sections of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington recorded temperatures 4°F or more below normal. Meanwhile, most of the Southwest remained dry; however, at least twice the normal amount of May rainfall was recorded in parts of the mid-Atlantic, Southeast, Plains, Midwest, Mississippi Valley, Pacific Northwest, and northern Rockies.

By May 1, producers had planted 14 percent of the nation's corn, 28 percentage points behind last year and 19 points behind the 5-year average. Three percent of the corn

acreage had emerged by May 1, four percentage points behind the previous year and 3 points behind average. By May 15, producers had planted 49 percent of the nation's corn, 29 percentage points behind last year and 18 points behind average. Fourteen percent of the nation's corn had emerged by May 15, twenty-four percentage points behind the previous year and 18 points behind average. By May 29, producers had planted 86 percent of the corn, 8 percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind average. At that time, 94 percent of Iowa's intended corn acreage was planted, 5 percentage points behind last year but equal to the average. Sixty-one percent of the nation's corn had emerged by May 29, eighteen percentage points behind the previous year and 7 points behind average.

Eight percent of the nation's soybean acreage was planted by May 1, fourteen percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. Thirty percent of the soybeans were planted by May 15, twenty-eight percentage points behind last year and 9 points behind average. Nine percent of the nation's soybean acreage had emerged by May 15, ten percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind average. Sixty-six percent of the soybean acreage was planted by May 29, seventeen percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind average. Thirty-nine percent of the nation's soybean acreage had emerged by May 29, twenty percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind average.

By May 1, twenty-three percent of the nation's winter wheat crop was headed, 3 percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. By May 15, forty-eight percent of the winter wheat was headed, 3 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind average. By May 29, seventy-two percent of the winter wheat crop was headed, 5 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind average. On May 29, twenty-nine percent of the winter wheat was reported in good to excellent condition, 19 percentage points below the same time last year.

Nationwide, 16 percent of the cotton crop was planted by May 1, one percentage point ahead of both the previous year and the 5-year average. Nationwide, 37 percent of the cotton crop was planted by May 15, one percentage point ahead of the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. Nationwide, 68 percent of the cotton crop was planted by May 29, six percentage points ahead of the previous year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Seven percent of the Nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by May 29, one percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. On May 29, forty four percent of the 2022 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above last year.

Twenty percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was planted by May 1, equal to the previous year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Twenty-six

percent of the sorghum acreage was planted by May 15, equal to the previous year but 4 percentage points behind the average. Forty percent of the nation's sorghum was planted by May 29, equal to the previous year but 3 percentage points behind average.

By May 1, producers had seeded 45 percent of the 2022 rice acreage, 17 percentage points behind the previous year and 11 points behind the 5-year average. By May 1, twentyfour percent of the nation's rice had emerged, 12 percentage points behind last year and 14 points behind average. By May 15, producers had seeded 80 percent of the 2022 rice acreage, 5 percentage points behind the previous year but 1 point ahead of average. By May 15, fifty-three percent of the rice acreage had emerged, 8 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind average. By May 29, producers had seeded 95 percent of the 2022 rice acreage, 2 percentage points behind the previous year but 1 point ahead of average. By May 29, seventy-nine percent of the nation's rice acreage had emerged, 6 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind average. On May 29, seventy-one percent of the nation's rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points below the same time last year.

Nationally, oat producers had seeded 45 percent of this year's acreage by May 1, twenty-five percentage points behind the previous year and 13 points behind the 5-year average. Thirty-one percent of the nation's oat acreage was emerged by May 1, fifteen percentage points behind the previous year and 9 points behind average. Nationally, oat producers had seeded 67 percent of this year's acreage by May 15, twenty-four percentage points behind the previous year and 15 percentage points behind average. Forty-five percent of the nation's oat acreage was emerged by May 15, twenty-six percentage points behind the previous year and 17points behind average. Nationally, oat producers had seeded 88 percent of this year's acreage by May 29, ten percentage points behind the previous year and 7 points behind average. At that time, oat planting progress was behind the 5-year average in six of the nine estimating states. Seventy-one percent of the nation's oat acreage was emerged by May 29, nineteen percentage points behind the previous year and 13 points behind average. On May 29, fifty-one percent of the oat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points below the same time last year.

Thirty-six percent of the nation's barley was planted by May 1, fourteen percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. Ten percent of the barley had emerged by May 1, six percentage points behind the previous year and 2 points behind average. Sixty-one percent of the nation's barley was planted by May 15, twenty percentage points behind last year and 12 points behind average. Thirty-two percent of the barley crop had emerged by May 15, fifteen percentage points behind the

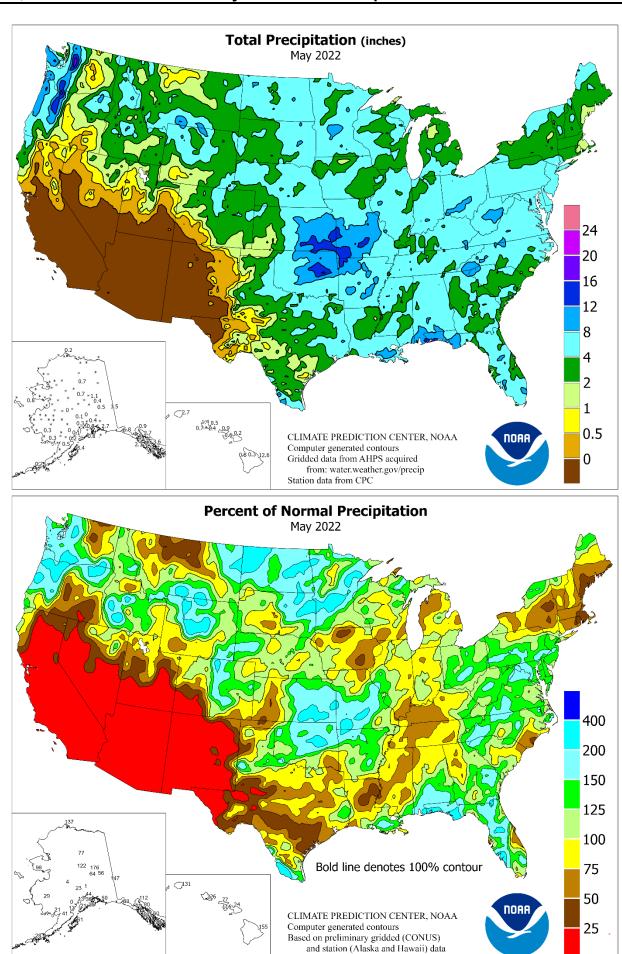
previous year and six points behind average. Eighty-five percent of the nation's barley was planted by May 29, nine percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind average. At that time, planting progress in Minnesota and North Dakota remained far behind the average pace. Sixty-two percent of the nation's barley had emerged by May 29, fifteen percentage points behind the previous year and 10 points behind average. On May 29, forty-six percent of the nation's barley was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the same time last year.

By May 1, nineteen percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded, 27 percentage points behind last year and 9 points behind the 5-year average. By May 1, five percent of the nation's spring wheat had emerged, 8 percentage points behind the previous year and 2 points behind average. By May 15, thirty-nine percent of the spring wheat was seeded, 44 percentage points behind last year and 28 points behind average. By May 15, sixteen percent of the nation's spring wheat had emerged, 28 percentage points behind the previous year and 14 points behind average. By May 29, seventy-three percent of the spring wheat was seeded, 24 percentage points behind last year and 19 points behind the average. At that time, planting progress in Minnesota and North Dakota remained far behind the average pace. By May 29, forty-two percent of the nation's spring wheat crop had emerged, 36 percentage points behind the previous year and 27 points behind average.

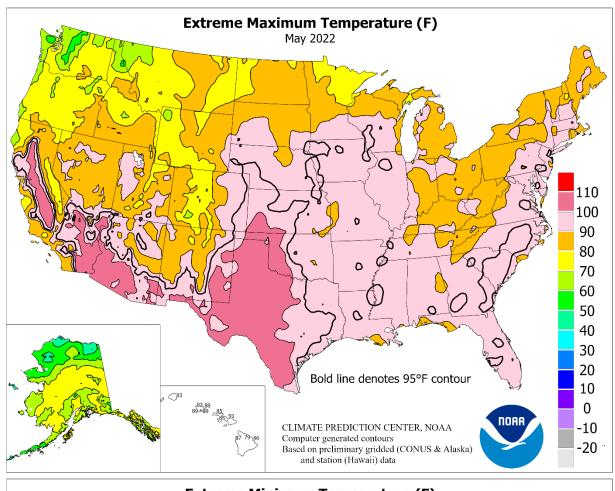
Nationally, producers had planted 10 percent of the 2022 peanut acreage by May 1, equal to the previous year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, peanut producers had planted 47 percent of the 2022 acreage by May 15, nine percentage points ahead of the previous year and 2 points ahead of average. Producers had planted 79 percent of the peanut acreage by May 29, four percentage points ahead of the previous year and 2 points ahead of average. On May 29, seventy-three percent of the nation's peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 8 percentage points above the same time last year.

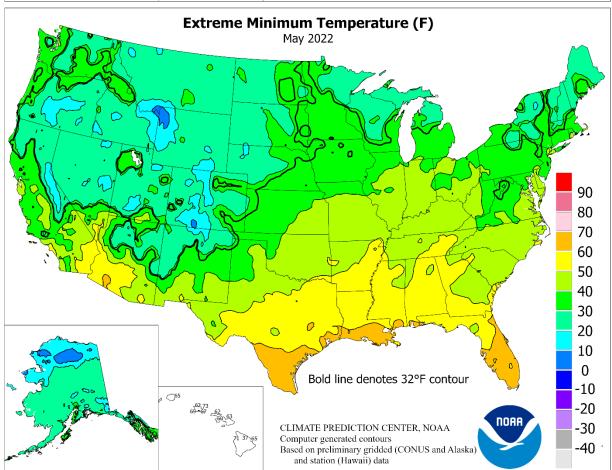
By May 1, eighteen percent of the sugarbeet crop was planted, 58 percentage points behind last year and 29 points behind the 5-year average. By May 15, thirty-seven percent of the sugarbeet crop was planted, 61 percentage points behind last year and 49 points behind average. By May 29, seventy-five percent of the sugarbeet crop was planted, 25 percentage points behind last year and 23 points behind average. At that time, planting progress in Minnesota and North Dakota remained far behind the average pace.

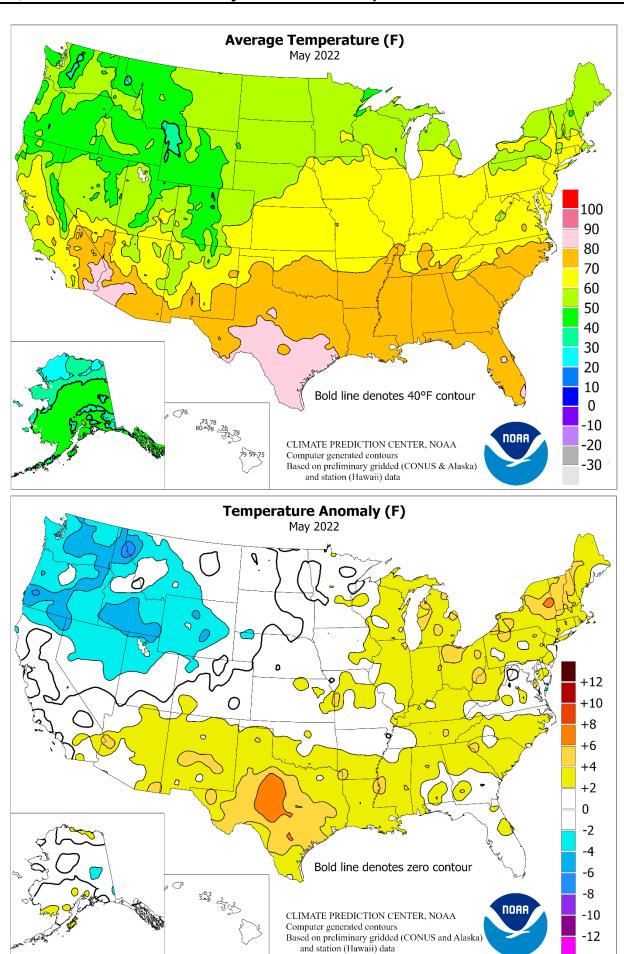
One percent of the nation's intended 2022 sunflower acreage was planted by May 15, four percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Twenty-one percent of the 2022 sunflower acreage was planted by May 29, eighteen percentage points behind last year and 11 points behind average.



CPC gridded precipitation data supplemented with AHPS (water.weather.gov/precip/) for quality control purposes







National Weather Data for Selected Cities

May 2022

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

		TEM	IP, °F	PR	ECIP.		TEM	P, °F	PR	ECIP.		TEM	1P, °F	PR	ECIP.
	STATES	E	RE		RE	STATES	E	₹E		RE	STATES	E	RE		RE
	AND	3AG	TUF.	TOTAL	TUF.	AND	3AG	TUF	TOTAL	אטדי	AND	SAG.	TUF.	TOTAL	IUF.
	STATIONS	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	707	DEPARTURE	STATIONS	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	707	DEPARTURE	STATIONS	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	707	DEPARTURE
		Ā	DEI		DEI		Ā	DEI		DEI		A	DEI		DEI
AK	ANCHORAGE	51	3	0.26	-0.47	WICHITA	68	2	12.91	8.32	TOLEDO	66	6	3.78	0.23
	BARROW	24	3	0.25	0.04	KY LEXINGTON	68	4	3.81	-1.45	YOUNGSTOWN	62	4	4.22	0.46
	FAIRBANKS JUNEAU	49 49	0	1.05 2.70	0.44 -0.68	LOUISVILLE PADUCAH	71 70	4	3.21 5.64	-2.08 0.68	OK OKLAHOMA CITY TULSA	70 71	0	6.20 9.38	1.52 3.46
	KODIAK	48	3	3.41	-0.66	LA BATON ROUGE	78	2	3.94	1.14	OR ASTORIA	51	-2	6.12	2.83
	NOME	39	2	0.84	-0.05	LAKE CHARLES	78	2	2.24	-2.96	BURNS	49	-3	0.65	-0.58
AL	BIRMINGHAM	75	5	2.55	-2.46	NEW ORLEANS	80	3	9.20	4.56	EUGENE	54	-1	3.55	0.80
	HUNTSVILLE	73	2	4.35	-0.76	SHREVEPORT	78	5	3.67	-1.27	MEDFORD	57	-2	0.83	-0.48
	MOBILE	78	4	7.20	2.05	MA BOSTON	60	2	1.22	-2.24	PENDLETON	55	-3	3.09	1.74
	MONTGOMERY	76	3	4.55	1.03	WORCESTER	60	4	2.42	-1.76	PORTLAND	57	-1	3.77	1.32
AR	FORT SMITH LITTLE ROCK	72 74	2	4.22 4.92	-1.26 0.03	MD BALTIMORE ME CARIBOU	66 54	3 2	5.33 3.33	1.33 0.03	SALEM PA ALLENTOWN	56 63	-1 3	4.05 5.20	1.81 1.05
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	54	2	0.00	-0.63	PORTLAND	55	2	1.10	-2.90	ERIE	61	3	4.49	1.07
	PHOENIX	84	2	0.00	-0.13	MI ALPENA	56	4	3.53	0.87	MIDDLETOWN	65	3	6.67	2.91
	PRESCOTT	64	2	0.00	-0.48	GRAND RAPIDS	61	3	3.91	-0.06	PHILADELPHIA	67	3	4.12	0.44
	TUCSON	79	3	0.00	-0.27	HOUGHTON LAKE	58	4	3.73	0.93	PITTSBURGH	63	3	4.76	0.81
CA	BAKERSFIELD	72	1	0.00	-0.21	LANSING	63	5	4.72	1.38	WILKES-BARRE	64	5	3.93	0.44
	EUREKA	51	-3	2.39	0.60 -0.46	MUSKEGON TRAVERSE OFFIC	62	5	1.80	-1.43	WILLIAMSPORT RI PROVIDENCE	63 61	3	3.84 1.46	0.22
1	FRESNO LOS ANGELES	71 63	1	0.00	-0.46 -0.26	TRAVERSE CITY MN DULUTH	59 52	5 1	1.08 4.70	-1.49 1.49	RI PROVIDENCE SC CHARLESTON	75	3	1.46 2.26	-2.07 -0.75
1	REDDING	69	1	0.00	-1.72	INT_L FALLS	52	0	5.68	2.83	COLUMBIA	74	3	2.20	-0.75
1	SACRAMENTO	67	2	0.01	-0.68	MINNEAPOLIS	61	2	3.32	-0.04	FLORENCE	76	5	2.15	-1.10
	SAN DIEGO	62	-2	0.02	-0.12	ROCHESTER	59	0	4.17	0.56	GREENVILLE	71	2	5.76	2.04
1	SAN FRANCISCO	60	0	0.00	-0.50	ST. CLOUD	59	2	3.01	0.07	SD ABERDEEN	57	1	5.56	2.48
	STOCKTON	68	2	0.00	-0.55	MO COLUMBIA	67	3	4.59	-0.39	HURON	58	0	5.43	2.34
СО	ALAMOSA CO SPRINGS	53 59	2	0.89 1.93	0.31 -0.10	KANSAS CITY SAINT LOUIS	66 69	2	8.39 6.20	3.17 1.47	RAPID CITY SIOUX FALLS	53 60	-2 2	2.56 4.24	-0.65 0.86
	DENVER INTL	57	0	2.41	0.28	SPRINGFIELD	66	2	9.46	4.33	TN BRISTOL	67	4	6.12	2.35
	GRAND JUNCTION	62	0	0.33	-0.58	MS JACKSON	76	3	5.55	1.13	CHATTANOOGA	73	4	3.09	-1.02
	PUEBLO	61	1	2.37	0.83	MERIDIAN	77	6	1.64	-2.73	KNOXVILLE	71	4	4.71	0.19
CT	BRIDGEPORT	61	2	2.13	-1.66	TUPELO	74	4	6.10	0.53	MEMPHIS	74	3	3.82	-1.43
l	HARTFORD	64	4	2.82	-1.53	MT BILLINGS	53	-2	2.03	-0.15	NASHVILLE	72	5	3.39	-2.12
DC DE	WASHINGTON WILMINGTON	68 66	2	5.28 2.09	1.29 -1.86	BUTTE CUT BANK	44 48	-3 -2	1.62 0.39	-0.46 -1.56	TX ABILENE AMARILLO	81 70	8	0.75 1.38	-2.41 -0.91
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	78	3	2.09	-0.26	GLASGOW	55	0	1.85	-0.07	AUSTIN	82	6	1.99	-0.91
	JACKSONVILLE	75	1	4.41	1.93	GREAT FALLS	50	-2	1.22	-1.20	BEAUMONT	80	4	1.98	-3.26
	KEY WEST	81	1	1.67	-1.33	HAVRE	54	0	0.41	-1.34	BROWNSVILLE	84	4	5.15	2.51
	MIAMI	81	1	4.36	-0.99	MISSOULA	52	-2	1.07	-0.94	CORPUS CHRISTI	82	3	2.65	-0.41
	ORLANDO	80	2	2.12	-1.32	NC ASHEVILLE	66	3	7.25	3.62	DEL RIO	84	5	1.89	-0.89
	PENSACOLA TALLAHASSEE	79 76	4 2	7.73 3.30	3.54 -0.16	CHARLOTTE GREENSBORO	72 69	4 2	2.82 4.58	-0.32 1.22	EL PASO FORT WORTH	79 78	5 4	0.00 2.96	-0.49 -1.96
	TAMPA	81	3	2.72	0.62	HATTERAS	71	4	4.95	1.41	GALVESTON	83	5	2.90	0.00
	WEST PALM BEACH	80	2	1.87	-2.64	RALEIGH	71	3	5.22	1.98	HOUSTON	81	4	4.30	-0.80
GA	ATHENS	73	3	2.14	-0.84	WILMINGTON	75	4	1.11	-3.38	LUBBOCK	75	5	2.85	0.56
	ATLANTA	74	4	2.42	-1.23	ND BISMARCK	55	-1	1.93	-0.46	MIDLAND	80	6	0.11	-1.64
	AUGUSTA	73	2	3.77	1.13	DICKINSON	52	-1	2.36	0.04	SAN ANGELO	82	7	1.47	-1.35
	COLUMBUS MACON	75 74	2	3.67 2.84	0.51 0.15	FARGO GRAND FORKS	55 55	-2 0	3.16 5.10	0.37	SAN ANTONIO VICTORIA	83 83	6	0.83 1.09	-3.17 -4.10
	SAVANNAH	76	2	1.76	-1 20	JAMESTOWN	55 55	ů ů	4.02	2.42 1.36	WACO	79	5	2.82	-4.10 -1.50
н	HILO	75	1	12.61	4.50	NE GRAND ISLAND	63	2	2.42	-2.00	WICHITA FALLS	76	4	2.56	-1.22
1	HONOLULU	78	0	1.40	0.77	LINCOLN	64	2	4.50	0.19	UT SALT LAKE CITY	59	0	1.59	-0.35
1	KAHULUI	78	2	0.18	-0.59	NORFOLK	62	2	3.87	-0.05	VA LYNCHBURG	67	4	5.72	2.01
1	LIHUE	76	0	2.71	0.64	NORTH PLATTE	59	1	2.96	-0.30	NORFOLK	68	1	4.44	1.06
IA	BURLINGTON CEDAR BARIDS	65	1	3.56	-1.31	OMAHA	65 56	2	5.22	0.44	RICHMOND	68	2	3.85	0.08
1	CEDAR RAPIDS DES MOINES	62 64	2	2.14 2.93	-2.03 -1.82	SCOTTSBLUFF VALENTINE	56 59	-1 1	2.90 2.52	0.43 -0.59	ROANOKE WASH/DULLES	67 66	3 2	6.96 6.77	2.91 2.21
1	DUBUQUE	62	3	2.93	-1.51	NH CONCORD	59	4	2.72	-0.92	VT BURLINGTON	62	6	2.91	-0.51
1	SIOUX CITY	61	0	2.13	-1.57	NJ ATLANTIC_CITY	63	2	4.55	1.22	WA OLYMPIA	51	-3	4.28	1.95
1	WATERLOO	62	2	4.03	-0.52	NEWARK	66	3	5.20	1.11	QUILLAYUTE	49	-2	8.91	3.79
ID	BOISE	56	-3	2.09	0.70	NM ALBUQUERQUE	69	4	0.00	-0.52	SEATTLE-TACOMA	53	-4	3.76	1.83
1	LEWISTON	56	-3	1.92	0.30	NV ELY	49	-2	0.13	-0.98	SPOKANE	51	-4	1.47	-0.15
	POCATELLO CHICAGO/O_HARE	51 64	-3 4	2.82 3.40	1.34 -0.24	LAS VEGAS RENO	78 59	0 -1	0.00	-0.14 -0.50	YAKIMA WI EAU CLAIRE	54 59	-3 1	0.84 4.86	0.26 1.42
IL	MOLINE	65	4	2.57	-0.2 4 -1.77	WINNEMUCCA	53	-1 -2	0.01	-0.50	GREEN BAY	61	6	1.94	-0.97
1	PEORIA	66	3	3.44	-0.91	NY ALBANY	63	5	1.74	-1.85	LA CROSSE	62	3	4.20	0.70
1	ROCKFORD	63	3	2.50	-1.52	BINGHAMTON	59	3	3.01	-0.55	MADISON	62	5	2.50	-1.04
	SPRINGFIELD	67	3	3.31	-0.96	BUFFALO	61	4	2.86	-0.56	MILWAUKEE	60	4	2.93	-0.44
IN	EVANSVILLE	69	3	3.66	-1.70	ROCHESTER	60	3	2.41	-0.46	WV BECKLEY	64	4	4.70	0.02
	FORT WAYNE	64	4	2.94	-1.34 1.60	SYRACUSE OH AKRONI CANTON	61 65	4	1.84	-1.35 0.13	CHARLESTON	67	3	5.20	0.39
1	INDIANAPOLIS SOUTH BEND	66 63	3	3.47 3.06	-1.60 -0.75	OH AKRON-CANTON CINCINNATI	65 67	6	4.43 9.01	0.13 4.06	ELKINS HUNTINGTON	62 67	4	6.95 4.56	1.82 -0.15
KS	CONCORDIA	66	3	5.89	1.71	CLEVELAND	64	4	4.28	0.65	WY CASPER	48	-4	2.59	0.13
	DODGE CITY	65	1	1.26	-1.57	COLUMBUS	66	3	8.63	4.46	CHEYENNE	52	0	1.69	-0.66
1	GOODLAND	60	1	2.91	-0.02	DAYTON	66	5	5.01	0.35	LANDER	50	-3	4.14	1.93
<u> </u>	TOPEKA	68	3	10.82	5.89	MANSFIELD	64	5	6.33	1.77	SHERIDAN	51	-2	3.11	0.78

Based on 1981-2010 normals *** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

June 6 - 12, 2022

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Parts of southern Florida, the Great Lakes, Mississippi Valley, Northeast, Plains, northern Rockies, and much of the Pacific Northwest received at least twice the normal amount of weekly precipitation. Some locations in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Oklahoma, and Tennessee recorded at least 5 inches of rain. Meanwhile, most of the western half

of the nation recorded above-normal temperatures. Much of the Great Basin, central Rockies, Southwest, and Texas recorded temperatures 5°F or more above normal. In contrast, cooler-than-normal prevailed across the eastern half of the nation, except in the lower Mississippi Valley and Gulf and Atlantic coastal plain.

Corn: By June 12, producers had planted 97 percent of the nation's corn, 3 percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Eighty-eight percent of the nation's corn acreage had emerged by June 12, seven percentage points behind the previous year and 1 point behind average. On June 12, seventy-two percent of the nation's corn was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week but 4 points above the same time last year.

Soybean: Eighty-eight percent of the nation's soybean acreage was planted by June 12, five percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Soybean planting progress was ahead of average in 13 of the 18 estimating states at the end of the week. Seventy percent of the nation's soybean acreage had emerged by June 12, fifteen percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind average. On June 12, seventy percent of the nation's soybean acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 8 percentage points above the previous year.

Winter Wheat: By June 12, eighty-six percent of the nation's winter wheat crop was headed, 5 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Ten percent of the 2022 winter wheat acreage had been harvested by June 12, six percentage points ahead of last year but 2 points behind average. On June 12, thirty-one percent of the 2022 winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week but 17 points below last year. In Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing state, 26 percent of the winter wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Cotton: Nationwide, 90 percent of the cotton crop was planted by June 12, three percentage points ahead of the previous year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, 89 percent of the 2022 cotton acreage was planted by June 12, five percentage points ahead of both last year and average. Fourteen percent of the nation's cotton had reached the squaring stage by June 12, two percentage points ahead of last year but 1 point behind average. On June 12, forty-six percent of the 2022 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the previous week but 1 point above the same time last year.

Sorghum: Sixty-six percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was planted by June 12, three percentage points behind the previous year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. Texas had planted 90 percent of its sorghum acreage by June 12, four percentage points behind both the previous year and the average. By June 12, thirteen percent of the nation's sorghum had reached the headed stage, equal to last year but 2 percentage points behind average. Forty-seven percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was rated in good to excellent condition on June 12, one percentage point above the previous week but 27 points below the same time last year.

Rice: By June 12, ninety-five percent of the nation's rice acreage had emerged, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year

average. On June 12, seventy-three percent of the nation's rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above both the previous week and the same time last year.

Small Grains: Nationally, oat producers had seeded 97 percent of this year's acreage by June 12, three percentage points behind the previous year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Eighty-eight percent of the nation's oat acreage was emerged by June 12, ten percentage points behind the previous year and 8 percentage points behind average. Thirty-two percent of the nation's oat acreage had headed by June 12, sixteen percentage points behind last year and 9 points behind average. On June 12, fifty-eight percent of the nation's oat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points above the previous week and 16 points above the same time last year.

Ninety-seven percent of the nation's barley was planted by June 12, three percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Eighty-seven percent of the nation's barley had emerged by June 12, eight percentage points behind the previous year and 5 points behind the average. On June 12, forty-nine percent of the nation's barley acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points above the previous week and 4 points above the same time last year.

By June 12, ninety-four percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded, 6 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. By June 12, seventy-two percent of the nation's spring wheat crop had emerged, 23 percentage points behind the previous year and 21 points behind average. On June 12, fifty-four percent of the nation's spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 17 percentage points above the same time last year.

Other Crops: Nationally, peanut producers had planted 94 percent of the 2022 peanut acreage by June 12, three percentage points ahead of the previous year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Producers in Georgia, the largest peanut-producing state, had planted 97 percent of the 2022 intended acreage by week's end, 1 percentage point ahead of the previous year and 2 points ahead of average. By June 12, three percent of the nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, three percentage points behind both the previous year and the average. On June 12, seventy-one percent of the nation's peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the previous week but 6 points above the same time last year.

By June 12, ninety-nine percent of the sugarbeet crop was planted, 1 percentage point behind both last year and the 5-year average.

Sixty-one percent of the nation's intended 2022 sunflower acreage was planted by June 12, fifteen percentage points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average.

Week Ending June 12, 2022

	Prev	Prev	Jun 12	5-Yr					
	Year	Week	2022	Avg					
СО	98	95	99	96					
IL	95	95	98	94					
IN	99	92	97	94					
IA	100	98	99	99					
KS	95	93	96	96					
KY	98	95	98	97					
MI	99	93	97	90					
MN	100	93	98	99					
MO	97	95	96	95					
NE	100	98	100	99					
NC	100	100	100	100					
ND	100	81	90	97					
ОН	99	85	93	90					
PA	94	79	89	92					
SD	100	93	97	94					
TN	100	98	99	99					
TX	100	97	98	100					
WI	100	89	94	94					
18 Sts	100	94	97	97					
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.									

Soybeans Percent Planted											
	Prev	Prev	Jun 12	5-Yr							
	Year	Week	2022	Avg							
AR	87	86	91	86							
IL	95	88	94	87							
IN	95	84	92	85							
IA	99	94	97	94							
KS	80	64	68	79							
KY	81	73	80	75							
LA	91	100	100	96							
MI	99	84	90	82							
MN	100	72	88	96							
MS	95	95	98	94							
МО	82	61	71	76							
NE	100	96	99	96							
NC	76	78	81	72							
ND	97	41	75	94							
ОН	94	71	80	81							
SD	97	77	93	89							
TN	75	73	81	77							
WI	99	86	93	89							
18 Sts	93	78	88	88							
These 18 S	tates plante	ed 96%									
of last yea	of last year's soybean acreage.										

Corn Percent Emerged										
	Prev	Prev	Jun 12	5-Yr						
	Year	Week	2022	Avg						
СО	84	70	84	88						
IL	97	89	96	89						
IN	95	76	89	83						
IA	99	87	95	94						
KS	84	77	83	88						
KY	93	79	86	91						
MI	96	74	86	76						
MN	98	66	85	94						
MO	96	86	89	92						
NE	98	88	92	95						
NC	100	98	100	99						
ND	88	22	50	83						
ОН	92	65	80	79						
PA	79	51	63	78						
SD	96	68	85	86						
TN	98	92	97	96						
TX	93	94	95	94						
WI	95	73	84	83						
18 Sts	95	78	88	89						
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.										

Soybeans Percent Emerged											
	Prev	Prev	Jun 12	5-Yr							
	Year	Week	2022	Avg							
AR	81	77	84	77							
IL	90	75	88	75							
IN	87	63	80	71							
IA	92	69	84	82							
KS	61	46	55	61							
KY	63	56	65	57							
LA	84	98	99	92							
МІ	94	62	74	68							
MN	96	39	62	85							
MS	91	90	94	88							
MO	63	44	56	59							
NE	90	75	89	85							
NC	66	71	74	60							
ND	80	4	24	70							
ОН	84	47	63	66							
SD	93	35	55	74							
TN	67	55	70	62							
WI	91	58	76	71							
18 Sts	18 Sts 85 56 70 74										
These 18 State	s plante	ed 96%									
of last year's	of last year's soybean acreage.										

Corn Condition by									
		Perc	ent						
	VP	Р	F	G	EX				
СО	2	9	40	40	9				
IL	0	2	21	62	15				
IN	1	4	21	61	13				
IA	0	1	13	68	18				
KS	2	7	33	48	10				
KY	0	1	14	70	15				
MI	0	4	16	60	20				
MN	1	3	38	49	9				
МО	0	5	19	67	9				
NE	3	9	23	52	13				
NC	1	2	28	63	6				
ND	0	1	28	63	8				
ОН	2	7	25	50	16				
PA	0	0	7	75	18				
SD	0	2	22	68	8				
TN	1	5	15	65	14				
TX	11	19	45	21	4				
WI	0	1	14	71	14				
18 Sts	1	4	23	59	13				
Prev Wk	1	3	23	61	12				
Prev Yr	1	4	27	56	12				

Soybean Condition by											
	Percent										
	VP	Р	F	G	EX						
AR	0	2	15	60	23						
IL	0	3	21	63	13						
IN	2	4	21	63	10						
IA	0	3	15	66	16						
KS	1	6	31	54	8						
KY	0	1	12	76	11						
LA	1	1	11	80	7						
MI	0	3	19	69	9						
MN	1	2	36	54	7						
MS	0	5	25	55	15						
МО	0	3	35	57	5						
NE	3	7	21	57	12						
NC	0	3	32	60	5						
ND	0	3	39	52	6						
ОН	2	7	32	49	10						
SD	0	3	33	58	6						
TN	3	4	17	65	11						
WI	0	2	15	69	14						
18 Sts	1	4	25	59	11						
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA						
Prev Yr	2	6	30	53	9						

Week Ending June 12, 2022

Cotton Percent Planted									
	Prev	Prev	Jun 12	5-Yr					
	Year	Week	2022	Avg					
AL	98	91	95	96					
AZ	100	99	100	100					
AR	100	97	100	99					
CA	100	100	100	100					
GA	93	86	92	92					
KS	95	92	96	90					
LA	89	100	100	97					
MS	93	96	98	94					
МО	99	96	97	92					
NC	96	88	92	93					
ок	58	53	62	67					
SC	94	92	96	94					
TN	97	94	97	97					
TX	84	82	89	84					
VA	95	87	95	95					
15 Sts	87	84	90	88					
These 15 St	ates plante	ed 99%							
of last year's cotton acreage.									

Cotton Percent Squaring										
	Prev	Prev	Jun 12	5-Yr						
	Year	Week	2022	Avg						
AL	4	4	7	11						
ΑZ	46	31	38	39						
AR	3	3	10	24						
CA	14	5	10	16						
GA	18	8	15	20						
KS	10	0	9	3						
LA	19	12	38	27						
MS	2	4	7	8						
МО	15	2	4	10						
NC	4	2	7	10						
OK	0	0	0	4						
sc	9	1	3	11						
TN	17	12	14	17						
TX	14	15	17	15						
VA	12	8	18	14						
15 Sts 12 11 14 15										
These 15 States planted 99%										
of las	t year's cotton a	creage.								

Cotton Condition by					
	Percent				
	VP	Р	F	G	EX
AL	0	2	8	65	25
AZ	0	0	20	56	24
AR	1	1	16	48	34
CA	0	0	15	80	5
GA	1	4	21	66	8
KS	7	11	51	30	1
LA	0	2	18	78	2
MS	0	9	27	51	13
МО	0	6	29	65	0
NC	0	0	25	70	5
ок	0	0	14	86	0
SC	0	4	40	49	7
TN	10	11	27	47	5
TX	4	25	46	24	1
VA	0	0	8	89	3
15 Sts	3	16	35	41	5
Prev Wk	2	13	37	43	5
Prev Yr	1	8	46	37	8

Peanuts Percent Planted					
	Prev	Prev	Jun 12	5-Yr	
	Year	Week	2022	Avg	
AL	95	83	90	92	
FL	98	95	98	96	
GA	96	92	97	95	
NC	95	89	95	92	
ок	74	45	60	79	
sc	96	92	96	95	
TX	64	68	84	83	
VA	93	98	99	95	
8 Sts	91	88	94	93	
These 8 States planted 96%					
of last year's peanut acreage.					

Peanuts Percent Pegging					
	Prev	Prev	Jun 12	5-Yr	
	Year	Week	2022	Avg	
AL	1	NA	4	4	
FL	5	NA	3	6	
GA	10	NA	5	11	
NC	0	NA	0	0	
ок	1	NA	0	1	
sc	7	NA	1	7	
TX	0	NA	0	0	
VA	0	NA	6	1	
8 Sts	6	NA	3	6	
These 8 States planted 96%					
of last year's peanut acreage.					

Peanut Condition by						
	Percent					
	VP	Р	F	G	EX	
AL	0	1	3	95	1	
FL	0	0	14	68	18	
GA	1	4	19	65	11	
NC	0	10	30	60	0	
ок	0	0	13	84	3	
sc	0	0	19	71	10	
TX	1	35	51	12	1	
VA	0	0	5	92	3	
8 Sts	1	7	21	63	8	
Prev Wk	1	6	20	64	9	
Prev Yr	0	5	30	56	9	

Sorghum Percent Planted						
Sorg	num Pe	rcent F	'ianted			
	Prev	Prev	Jun 12	5-Yr		
	Year	Week	2022	Avg		
СО	65	31	53	63		
KS	56	42	54	58		
NE	85	77	90	86		
OK	39	33	45	52		
SD	92	51	74	80		
TX	94	86	90	94		
6 Sts	69	56	66	71		
These 6 States planted 100%						
of last year's sorghum acreage.						

Sorghum Percent Headed						
	Prev	5-Yr				
	Year	Week	2022	Avg		
СО	0	NA	0	0		
KS	0	NA	0	1		
NE	1	NA	0	0		
ОК	0	NA	0	0		
SD	3	NA	1	1		
TX	44	39	42	48		
6 Sts	13	NA	13	15		
These 6 States planted 100%						
of last year's sorghum acreage.						

Sorghum Condition by					
		Perc	ent		
	VP	Р	F	G	EX
СО	0	1	40	59	0
KS	1	5	39	52	3
NE	1	11	30	55	3
ок	0	1	11	83	5
SD	2	5	37	56	0
TX	18	17	47	17	1
6 Sts	6	8	39	45	2
Prev Wk	5	11	38	43	3
Prev Yr	0	2	24	64	10

Week Ending June 12, 2022

Winter Wheat Percent Headed					
	Prev	Prev	Jun 12	5-Yr	
	Year	Week	2022	Avg	
AR	100	100	100	100	
CA	100	100	100	100	
СО	89	78	90	91	
ID	51	22	32	54	
IL	99	97	98	98	
IN	96	86	96	96	
KS	98	98	99	98	
МІ	92	52	86	72	
МО	99	96	99	99	
MT	19	8	14	24	
NE	91	74	87	87	
NC	100	100	100	100	
ОН	96	86	94	95	
ок	100	100	100	100	
OR	99	45	74	95	
SD	85	33	55	73	
TX	100	100	100	100	
WA	90	16	50	84	
18 Sts	91	79	86	90	
These 18 State	These 18 States planted 89%				
of last year's w	inter w	heat acr	eage.		

Spring Wheat Percent Planted					
	Prev	Prev Prev Jun 12		5-Yr	
	Year	Week	2022	Avg	
ID	100	98	100	98	
MN	100	65	92	100	
MT	99	97	99	98	
ND	100	74	91	99	
SD	100	98	100	99	
WA	100	100	100	100	
6 Sts	100	82	94	99	
These 6 States planted 100%					
of last year's spring wheat acreage.					

Barley Percent Planted					
	Prev	Prev	Jun 12	5-Yr	
	Year	Week	2022	Avg	
ID	100	97	99	100	
MN	100	60	89	100	
MT	99	99	100	98	
ND	100	75	90	99	
WA	100	100	100	100	
5 Sts	100	91	97	99	
These 5 States planted 82%					
of last year's barley acreage.					

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested						
	Prev	Prev	Jun 12	5-Yr		
	Year	Week	2022	Avg		
AR	26	15	29	47		
CA	22	5	20	20		
СО	0	0	0	0		
ID	0	0	0	0		
IL	0	0	3	9		
IN	1	0	0	4		
KS	0	0	2	4		
МІ	0	0	0	0		
МО	2	1	2	12		
MT	0	0	0	0		
NE	0	0	0	0		
NC	22	17	27	33		
ОН	0	0	0	0		
ок	9	15	32	33		
OR	0	0	0	0		
SD	0	0	0	0		
TX	29	36	53	52		
WA	0	0	0	0		
18 Sts	18 Sts 4 5 10 12					
These 18 States harvested 91%						
of last year's	of last year's winter wheat acreage.					

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged					
	Prev	Prev	Jun 12	5-Yr	
	Year	Week	2022	Avg	
ID	100	83	92	94	
MN	100	33	65	97	
МТ	95	85	95	89	
ND	93	34	56	93	
SD	99	91	96	98	
WA	99	89	94	96	
6 Sts	95	55	72	93	
These 6 States planted 100%					
of last year's spring wheat acreage.					

Barley Percent Emerged						
	Prev	Prev	Jun 12	5-Yr		
	Year	Week	2022	Avg		
ID	98	92	95	97		
MN	95	35	58	96		
MT	93	90	97	89		
ND	94	29	64	91		
WA	99	90	96	91		
5 Sts	95	73	87	92		
These 5 States planted 82%						
of last year's barley acreage.						

Winter Wheat Condition by						
Percent						
	VP	Р	F	G	EX	
AR	0	3	16	43	38	
CA	0	0	15	85	0	
СО	28	22	29	20	1	
ID	0	5	21	60	14	
IL	1	7	22	50	20	
IN	3	6	22	51	18	
KS	17	24	33	24	2	
MI	2	9	27	54	8	
МО	1	7	29	54	9	
MT	14	28	42	16	0	
NE	19	18	34	25	4	
NC	0	0	21	74	5	
ОН	4	6	25	47	18	
ок	35	16	32	15	2	
OR	2	6	25	37	30	
SD	2	22	37	31	8	
TX	60	23	12	4	1	
WA	1	3	20	66	10	
18 Sts	24	18	27	26	5	
Prev Wk	23	17	30	26	4	
Prev Yr	6	14	32	40	8	

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	Р	F	G	EX
ID	0	0	21	67	12
MN	0	1	44	48	7
MT	9	21	55	15	0
ND	0	2	31	61	6
SD	0	15	28	56	1
WA	0	3	16	75	6
6 Sts	2	7	37	49	5
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	9	18	36	34	3

Barley Condition by Percent						
	VP	Р	F	G	EX	
ID	0	0	14	66	20	
MN	0	1	47	49	3	
MT	14	34	40	12	0	
ND	0	1	26	67	6	
WA	0	2	20	73	5	
5 Sts	6	15	30	42	7	
Prev Wk	3	16	35	38	8	
Prev Yr	5	14	36	38	7	

Week Ending June 12, 2022

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

Oats Percent Planted						
	Prev	Prev	Jun 12	5-Yr		
	Year	Week	2022	Avg		
IA	100	99	99	100		
MN	100	86	94	100		
NE	100	100	100	100		
ND	100	84	95	98		
ОН	100	99	100	98		
PA	95	96	98	98		
SD	100	95	97	99		
TX	100	100	100	100		
WI	100	92	96	98		
9 Sts	100	94	97	99		
These 9 States planted 69%						

These 9 States planted 69% of last year's oat acreage.

Oat Condition by							
	Percent						
	VP	Р	F	G	EX		
IA	0	1	17	66	16		
MN	1	1	34	54	10		
NE	11	14	20	45	10		
ND	0	1	19	76	4		
ОН	0	1	29	60	10		
PA	0	0	19	81	0		
SD	0	9	35	52	4		
TX	48	30	13	8	1		
WI	0	0	15	71	14		
9 Sts	12	9	21	51	7		
Prev Wk	12	10	23	47	8		
Prev Yr	5	15	38	36	6		

Oats Percent Emerged						
	Prev	Prev	Jun 12	5-Yr		
	Year	Week	2022	Avg		
IA	100	96	98	99		
MN	100	68	82	98		
NE	99	95	98	97		
ND	94	40	67	87		
ОН	99	93	95	95		
PA	92	80	90	96		
SD	99	88	93	96		
TX	100	100	100	100		
WI	96	81	86	91		
9 Sts	98	80	88	96		
These 9 States planted 69%						
of last year's oat acreage.						

Rice Percent Emerged						
	Prev	Prev	Jun 12	5-Yr		
	Year	Week	2022	Avg		
AR	98	92	97	95		
CA	88	70	85	86		
LA	97	98	99	99		
MS	96	97	100	96		
МО	98	81	95	92		
TX	93	93	95	96		
6 Sts	95	89	95	94		
These 6 States planted 100%						
of last year's rice acreage						

Sugarbeets Percent Planted						
	Prev	Prev Prev		5-Yr		
	Year	Week	2022	Avg		
ID	100	100	100	100		
MI	100	100	100	100		
MN	100	90	98	100		
ND	100	92	98	100		
4 Sts	100	94	99	100		

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

Oa	Oats Percent Headed						
	Prev	Prev	Jun 12	5-Yr			
	Year	Week	2022	Avg			
IA	53	22	38	42			
MN	24	0	1	16			
NE	68	14	40	60			
ND	2	0	0	3			
ОН	43	2	22	34			
PA	6	0	1	16			
SD	50	4	16	30			
TX	100	100	100	100			
WI	38	1	4	18			
9 Sts	48	26	32	41			
These 9 Stat	es planted	d 69%					
of last year's oat acreage.							

	Rice Condition by					
		Perc	ent			
	VP	Р	F	G	EX	
AR	0	2	19	55	24	
CA	0	0	35	50	15	
LA	0	1	18	81	0	
MS	0	5	29	58	8	
МО	0	0	35	56	9	
TX	0	1	64	27	8	
6 Sts	0	1	26	57	16	
Prev Wk	0	2	26	57	15	
Prev Yr	1	3	24	59	13	

	Sunflowers Percent Planted						
		Prev	Prev	Jun 12	5-Yr		
		Year	Week	2022	Avg		
СО		61	25	47	51		
KS		54	32	40	52		
ND		82	33	70	83		
SD		75	35	56	63		
4 St	s	76	33	61	71		

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

Week Ending June 12, 2022

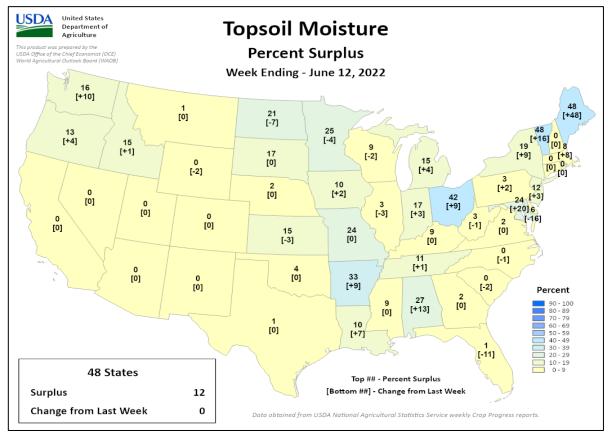
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS

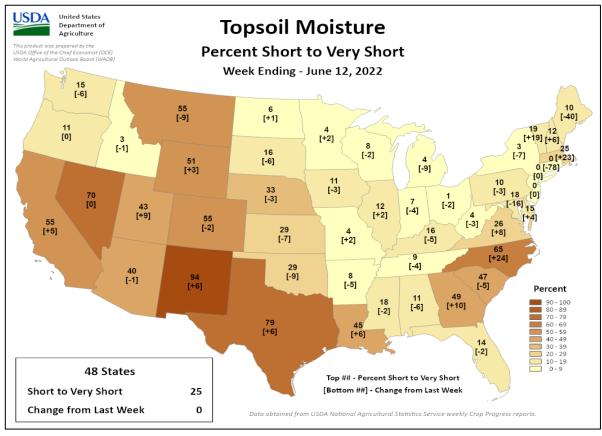
	Pasture and Range Condition by Percent										
	Week Ending Jun 12, 2022										
	VP	Р	F	G	EX		VP	Р	F	G	EX
AL	1	5	11	68	15	NH	0	0	40	46	14
ΑZ	49	32	13	6	0	NJ	0	0	2	92	6
AR	1	6	30	48	15	NM	18	43	36	3	0
CA	10	20	30	40	0	NY	1	2	10	66	21
СО	23	24	21	30	2	NC	0	15	49	36	0
CT	0	2	13	85	0	ND	1	4	25	55	15
DE	0	1	43	51	5	ОН	1	3	13	70	13
FL	1	8	38	44	9	ок	8	10	30	48	4
GA	3	10	35	45	7	OR	2	14	42	30	12
ID	0	4	17	63	16	PA	0	7	22	64	7
IL	1	2	21	57	19	RI	0	0	0	100	0
IN	1	3	19	57	20	sc	3	23	46	27	1
IA	0	5	30	51	14	SD	6	22	37	29	6
KS	11	16	32	36	5	TN	1	5	30	54	10
KY	1	2	26	62	9	TX	34	36	19	9	2
LA	0	6	24	66	4	UT	4	28	41	26	1
ME	0	0	46	54	0	VT	0	0	18	54	28
MD	7	12	15	60	6	VA	1	10	32	53	4
MA	0	0	1	61	38	WA	2	2	39	47	10
MI	1	8	18	58	15	wv	0	3	13	83	1
MN	2	6	28	54	10	WI	1	2	19	61	17
MS	0	7	33	50	10	WY	6	19	24	48	3
МО	0	1	17	70	12	48 Sts	18	24	27	27	4
MT	24	28	25	20	3						
NE	10	15	31	39	5	Prev Wk	19	24	29	25	3
NV	0	15	60	25	0	Prev Yr	16	20	29	28	7

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

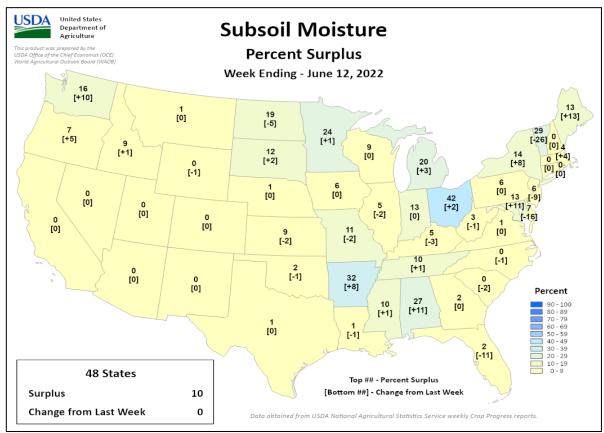
> NA - Not Available * Revised

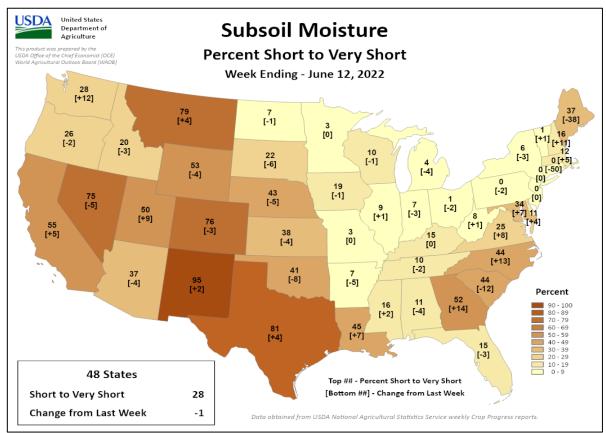
Week Ending June 12, 2022





Week Ending June 12, 2022





June 9 ENSO Diagnostic Discussion

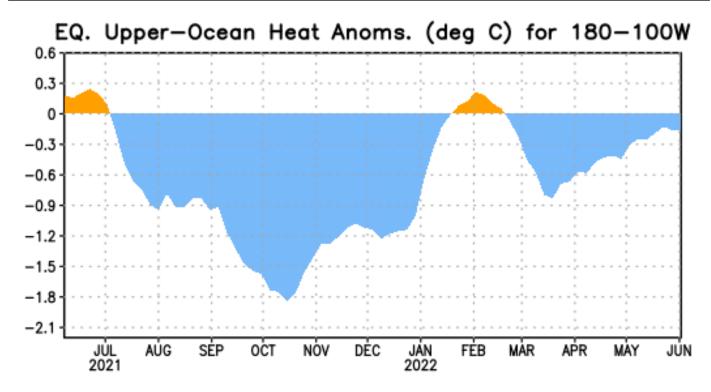


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180°-100°W). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1991-2020 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: La Niña Advisory

Synopsis: Though La Niña is favored to continue through the end of the year, the odds for La Niña decrease into the Northern Hemisphere late summer (52% chance in July-September 2022) before slightly increasing through the Northern Hemisphere fall and early winter 2022 (58-59% chance).

During May, below-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) continued across most of the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean. However, negative SST anomalies weakened during the past month, as reflected by the Niño indices, which ranged from -0.6°C to -0.9°C during the past week. Subsurface temperatures anomalies (averaged between 180°-100°W and 0-300m depth) also weakened with values returning to near zero (Fig. 1). Belowaverage subsurface temperatures persisted near the surface to at least ~75m depth from the central to the eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean, with above-average temperatures continuing at depth (~100 to 200m) in the western and central Pacific Ocean. Low-level easterly wind anomalies prevailed in the east-central equatorial Pacific, while upper-level westerly wind anomalies continued over most of the equatorial Pacific. Convection was suppressed over the western and central Pacific and was weakly enhanced over parts of Indonesia. Overall, the coupled ocean-atmosphere system continues to reflect La Niña.

The most recent IRI/CPC plume average for the Niño-3.4 SST index forecasts La Niña to persist into the Northern Hemisphere winter 2022-23. This is now in greater agreement with the forecast consensus this month, which also predicts La Niña to continue into the winter. However, it is clear that recent observed oceanic and atmospheric anomalies have weakened and this is anticipated to

continue through the summer. Uncertainty remains over whether La Niña may transition to ENSO-neutral during the summer, with forecasters predicting a 52% chance of La Niña and a 46% chance of ENSO-neutral during July-September 2022. After this season, the forecast is for renewed cooling, with La Niña favored during the fall and early winter. In summary, though La Niña is favored to continue through the end of the year, the odds for La Niña decrease into the Northern Hemisphere late summer (52% chance in July-September 2022) before slightly increasing through the Northern Hemisphere fall and early winter 2022 (58-59% chance; click CPC/IRI consensus forecast for the chances in each 3-month period).

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Additional perspectives and analysis are also available in an ENSO blog. A probabilistic strength forecast is available here. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 14 July 2022. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

June 5-11, 2022 International Weather and Crop Highlights and Summaries provided by USDA/WAOB

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Widespread, locally heavy showers and thunderstorms favored later-developing winter crops, though heat and dryness persisted in southwestern growing areas.

WESTERN FSU: Warm, dry weather persisted in southwestern Russia, while showers continued in the region's western- and eastern-most growing areas.

EASTERN FSU: Showers further eased dryness concerns in the eastern spring grain belt, while seasonably sunny and hot weather promoted cotton development in the south.

MIDDLE EAST: Widespread moderate to heavy showers in Turkey provided a boost to later-developing winter grains.

SOUTH ASIA: Showers remained unseasonably light across portions of India where monsoon onset has occurred.

EAST ASIA: Wet weather in southern China and the northeast favored summer crops, while hot, dry weather in mid-sections of the east promoted wheat harvesting.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Rainfall continued across the region, although showers were lighter in Thailand and environs.

AUSTRALIA: Rain in the south and west maintained good to excellent winter crop conditions.

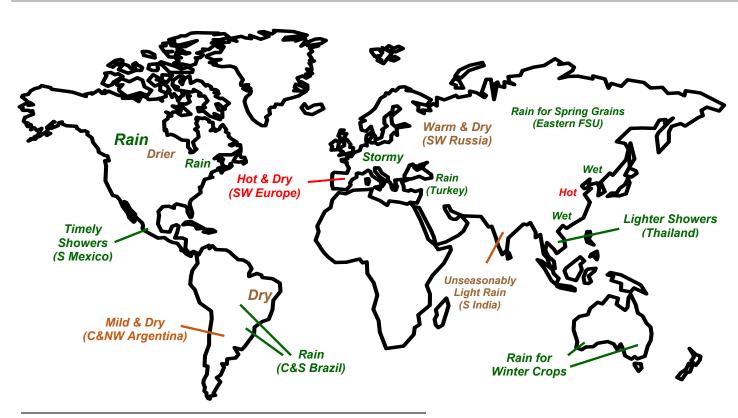
ARGENTINA: Conditions remained overall favorable for autumn fieldwork, although wet weather returned to the northeastern cotton belt.

BRAZIL: Showers benefited late developing corn and cotton.

MEXICO: Showers provided timely moisture for emerging summer crops on the southern plateau.

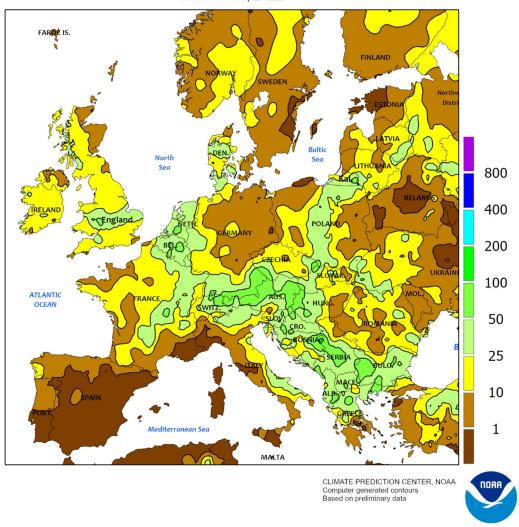
CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Rain benefited emerging spring crops in drought-stricken western production areas.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Mild, showery weather overspread the region, increasing moisture for crops and pastures while hampering fieldwork.



For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov

EUROPE
Total Precipitation(mm)
June 5 - 11, 2022

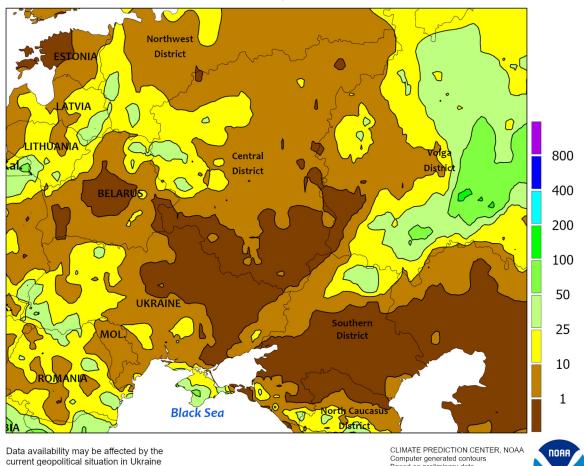


EUROPE

Widespread moderate to heavy showers over much of northern, central, and eastern Europe contrasted with increasingly hot, dry conditions on the Iberian Peninsula. In France, a third consecutive week of drought-easing showers (10-50 mm) improved soil moisture for later-filling winter grains and oilseeds as well as vegetative summer crops, although spring's acute dryness likely had irreversible adverse yield impacts on many winter crops. Similar rainfall totals were noted from England and the Low Countries eastward into Scandinavia, Poland, and the Baltic States, further improving prospects for flowering to filling winter wheat and rapeseed. Southeastern Europe was hit with widespread heavy showers and thunderstorms — many of which were severe — netting most croplands 25 to 150 mm

of rainfall. Consequently, winter crop drydown and harvesting was delayed, though soil moisture supplies remained good to excellent for vegetative corn, soybeans, and sunflowers. Despite the overall wet weather pattern, rain generally bypassed southeastern Hungary and environs (5 mm or less). In Spain and Portugal, sunny skies and early summer heat (38-41°C in the south, 30-35°C in the north) persisted, hastening winter grain drydown while maintaining very high irrigation demands for vegetative summer crops. Spain — which has a distinct rainy season that runs from October through May — has been dealing with long-term drought since February 2021, and reservoirs and ground water supplies remained unfavorably low as the subpar 2021-22 Water Year draws to a close.

WESTERN FSU Total Precipitation(mm) June 5 - 11, 2022



current geopolitical situation in Ukraine

Computer generated contours Based on preliminary data



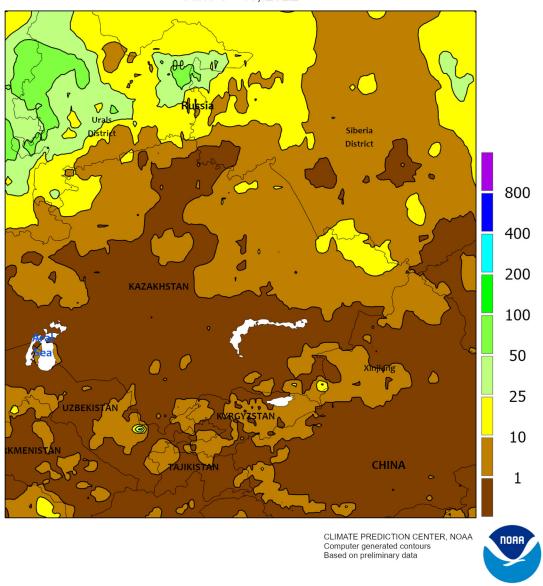
WESTERN FSU

Dry, warm weather in southwestern Russia contrasted with widespread showers in the region's western and eastern growing areas. While heat was not as intense as preceding weeks, temperatures across Russia's southern winter wheat areas (Southern and North Caucasus Districts) nevertheless averaged 2 to 4°C above normal under mostly sunny skies. Daytime highs into the lower 30s (degrees C) accelerated wheat into the reproductive (north) and filling (south) stages of However, the satellite-derived Vegetation Health Index (VHI) as of June 12 continued to indicate good to excellent crop prospects over much of Russia, suggesting the moderate to heavy rain in late April and early May enabled winter wheat to withstand the recent high temperatures and

short-term dryness. Conversely, a swath of moderate to heavy rainfall (10-80 mm) across the southern and eastern Volga District favored vegetative spring barley and wheat. Likewise, moderate to heavy showers and thunderstorms (10-50 mm) from Moldova into southern and western Ukraine maintained good soil moisture for reproductive to filling winter grains and oilseeds. Northern Ukraine was dry following beneficial showers in late May, though the VHI continued to depict a poor crop signal in these primary corn and soybean areas.

The WWCB focuses entirely on weather and resultant crop conditions; conflict and unrest are beyond the scope of this publication.

EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation(mm)
June 5 - 11, 2022

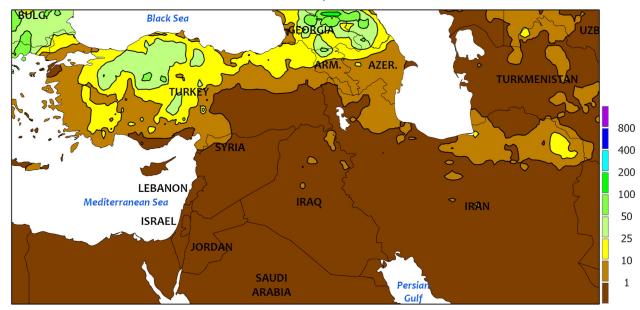


EASTERN FSU

Additional showers eased drought in the eastern spring grain areas and further boosted soil moisture supplies farther west. From northeastern Kazakhstan into Russia's Siberia District, a second consecutive week with beneficial rain (3-22 mm) provided additional soil moisture improvements following spring dryness and drought. Somewhat heavier showers (10-30 mm)

continued over the western third of the spring grain belt, maintaining favorable moisture supplies for vegetative spring grains. Farther south, sunny skies and abovenormal temperatures (up to 4°C above normal) over Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and southern Kazakhstan facilitated the development of cotton approaching or entering the squaring stage.

MIDDLE EAST Total Precipitation(mm) June 5 - 11, 2022



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

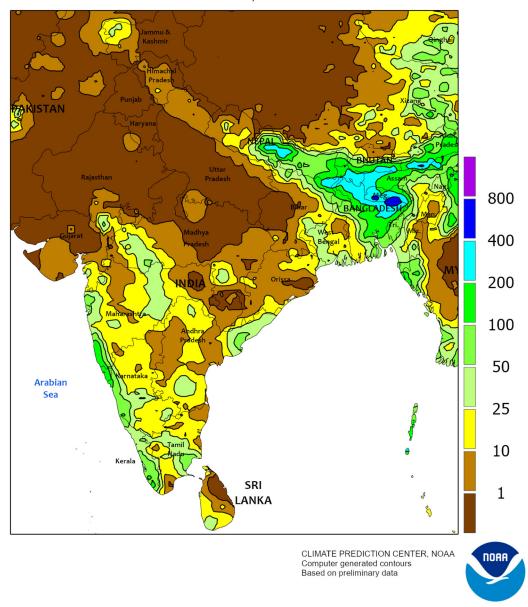


MIDDLE EAST

Showers intensified and expanded across Turkey, while seasonably dry and hot weather prevailed elsewhere. Widespread moderate to heavy showers and thunderstorms — some severe — netted much of central and northern Turkey 5 to 70 mm (locally more). The supplemental soil moisture was beneficial for later-developing winter grains on central Turkey's Anatolian Plateau as well as vegetative summer crops in western and northern portions of the

country. Conversely, dry weather from Adana into the GAP Region facilitated wheat drydown and harvesting. Across the rest of the region, seasonably dry and hot weather (up to 4°C above normal) favored winter grain maturation and harvesting from the eastern Mediterranean Coast into Iran, though pockets of locally heavy rain (up to 35 mm) in northeastern Iran's Khorasan Province interrupted winter grain harvesting.

SOUTH ASIA Total Precipitation(mm) June 5 - 11, 2022

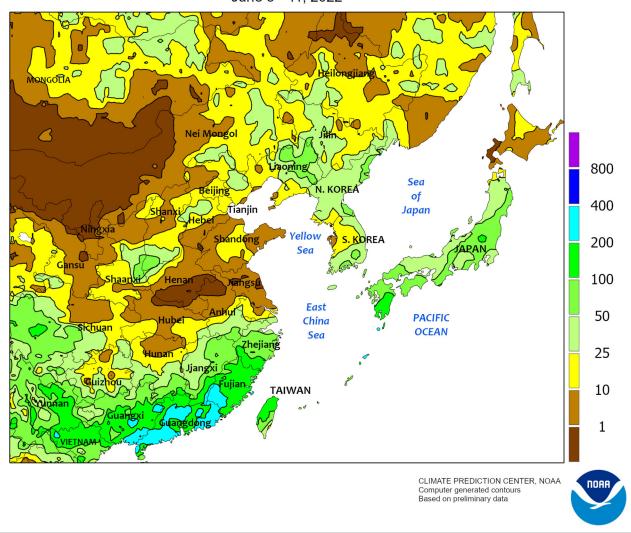


SOUTH ASIA

The onset of the southwest monsoon advanced quickly in western portions of India but stalled in the east. In addition, showers remained unseasonably light (coastal areas receiving less than 100 mm, inland areas receiving less than 25 mm) in onset areas, limiting moisture recharge for kharif crop sowing. Thus far, rainfall totals since June 1 are the

second lowest in the last 30 years in some locales. Furthermore, without the usual wetness, temperatures continued to soar in interior India, reaching into the mid-40s (degrees C). Planting does not typically begin in earnest until early July, but the drier-than-normal conditions are discouraging early planting.

EASTERN ASIA Total Precipitation(mm) June 5 - 11, 2022

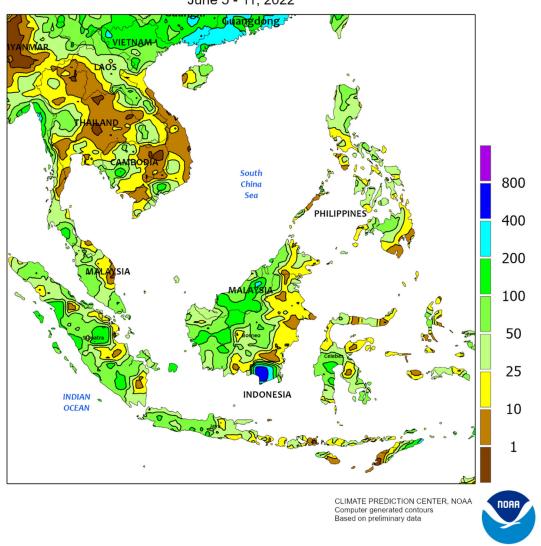


EASTERN ASIA

Downpours (over 200 mm) in southern-most sections of China caused localized flooding and were unfavorable for maturing early-crop rice, though lesser amounts in the surrounding areas maintained adequate to ample moisture supplies for vegetative single-crop rice. Meanwhile, showers (10-50 mm, locally more) in the northeast continued to benefit vegetative corn and soybeans; 30-day rainfall totals continued to be near to above normal. In contrast to the wet weather elsewhere, dry, hot (temperatures into the upper 30s degrees C) weather prevailed from the North China Plain into the Yangtze Valley. While

the conditions supported wheat harvesting, they reduced soil moisture for summer crops. In fact, rainfall totals (May 1 to date) on the North China Plain have averaged a paltry 14 mm (20 percent of normal). In western China, seasonably warm weather and no early season heat have produced near-ideal growing conditions for irrigated cotton. Elsewhere in the region, a brief period of rainfall (averaging nearly 75 mm) on the Korean peninsula provided modest relief to early season drought, while widespread showers in Japan bolstered moisture supplies for rice and other crops.

SOUTHEAST ASIA Total Precipitation(mm) June 5 - 11, 2022

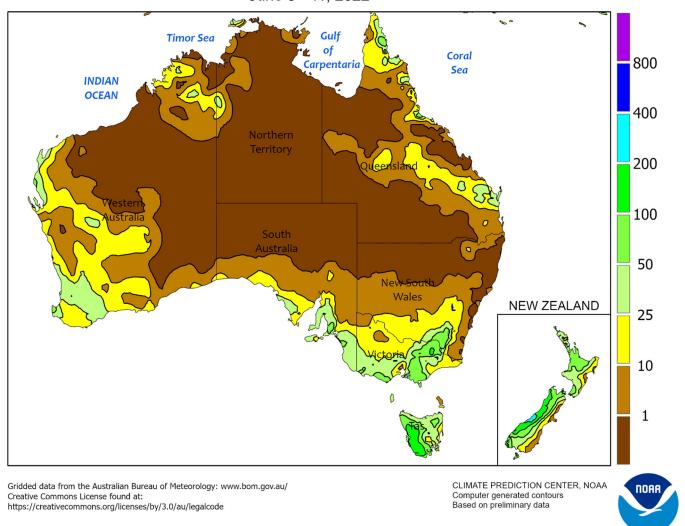


SOUTHEAST ASIA

Monsoon showers remained widespread in the region, including the typically drier southern sections. Although, rainfall amounts in the wetter north were less than in the last few weeks. Most of Thailand and the surrounding areas recorded less than 25 mm of rain, with higher totals tending to be spotty. Nevertheless, portions of Thailand continued to have above-average rainfall totals over the last 30 days.

Meanwhile, 30-day rainfall totals in the Philippines also were above average. Overall, moisture conditions throughout northern sections of the region were favorable for main-season rice thus far. Elsewhere, the continued unusually wet weather in Malaysia and Indonesia benefited oil palm and off-season rice; the last 60-day period in Java, Indonesia, is the second wettest in the last 30 years.

AUSTRALIA Total Precipitation(mm) June 5 - 11, 2022

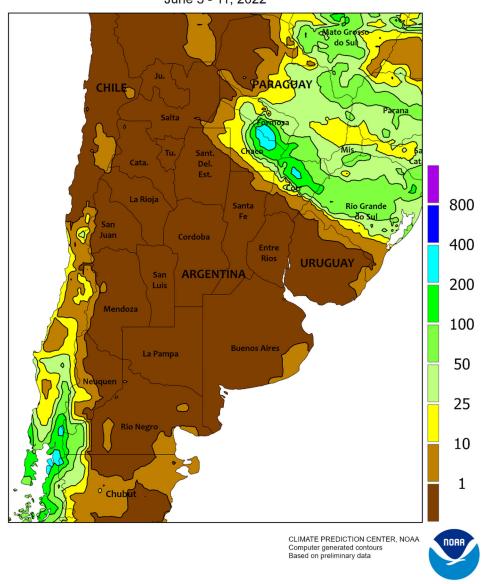


AUSTRALIA

Widespread, soaking rain (20-50 mm) fell throughout most of the Western Australia wheat belt, providing a generous boost in soil moisture for recently sown wheat, barley, and canola. Similarly, widespread showers (10-30 mm) in South Australia, Victoria, and southern New South Wales further increased moisture supplies for winter grains and oilseeds, maintaining good early season crop conditions and prospects. In contrast, isolated showers (mostly less than 10 mm) in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland offered little additional

moisture to vegetative wheat and other winter crops. Despite the relative dryness, moisture supplies remained abundant throughout this region, and sunny albeit cooler-than-normal weather promoted winter crop growth and late-season summer crop harvesting. Temperatures averaged 3 to 5°C below normal in this area, 1 to 2°C below normal in southeastern Australia, and near normal in the west. Maximum temperatures were generally in the middle 10s (degrees C) in the south and east and upper 10s in the west.

ARGENTINA
Total Precipitation(mm)
June 5 - 11, 2022

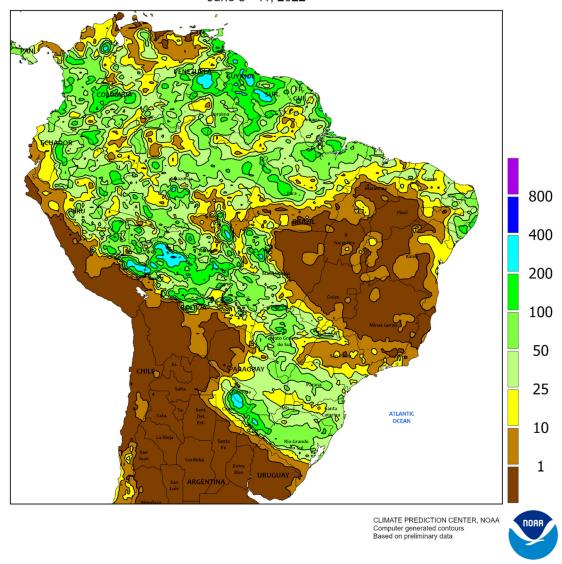


ARGENTINA

Dry weather supported seasonal fieldwork throughout central and northwestern Argentina, but rain returned to the northeast. Rainfall totaled 25 to 100 mm (locally exceeding 200 mm) in Chaco, Formosa, and neighboring locations in Santa Fe and Corrientes, with near complete dryness in other major agricultural areas. Weekly temperatures averaged near to below normal throughout the

aforementioned region, with nighttime lows dropping below -5°C in traditionally cooler locations in and around Buenos Aires. According to the government of Argentina, corn and soybeans were 56 and 98 percent harvested, respectively, as of June 9, while cotton was 56 percent harvested. Additionally, wheat and barley were 31 and 21 percent planted, respectively.

BRAZIL
Total Precipitation(mm)
June 5 - 11, 2022

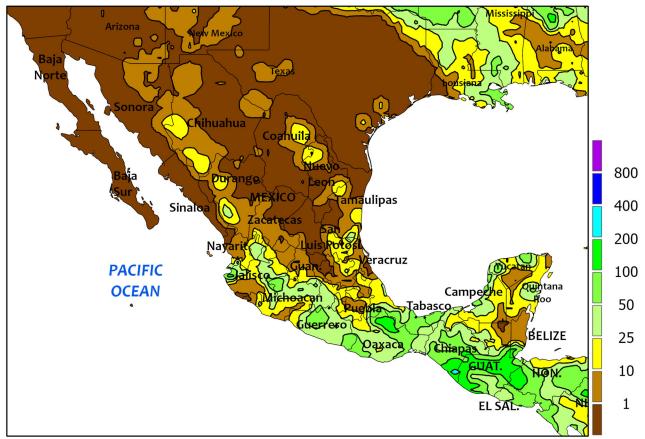


BRAZIL

Unseasonably heavy rain gave a late-season boost to immature corn and cotton in major production areas of central and southern Brazil. Rainfall totaled 25 to 50 mm – locally approaching 100 mm – from central and western Mato Grosso southward into Rio Grande do Sul, reaching as far west as Paraguay. Seasonably drier weather dominated more easterly growing areas, including Goiás, Bahia, and Minas Gerais. In Mato Grosso and northern sections of Mato Grosso do Sul, the rainfall was especially timely for later-planted crops, as it fell more than a month after the usual end of the rainy season. According to the government of Mato Grosso, corn was 16

percent harvested as of June 10, compared to 2 percent last year, although some crops could likely still benefit from the moisture. In southern farming areas, the rain came too late for most second-crop corn; however, the moisture, combined with seasonably mild weather (daytime highs reaching the middle and upper 20s degrees C), benefited emerging wheat. According to the government of Paraná, 26 percent of second-crop corn was mature as of June 6, but no harvesting had been reported; meanwhile, wheat was 65 percent planted. In Rio Grande do Sul, corn and soybeans were 95 and 99 percent harvested, respectively, as of June 9.

MEXICO Total Precipitation(mm) June 5 - 11, 2022



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



MEXICO

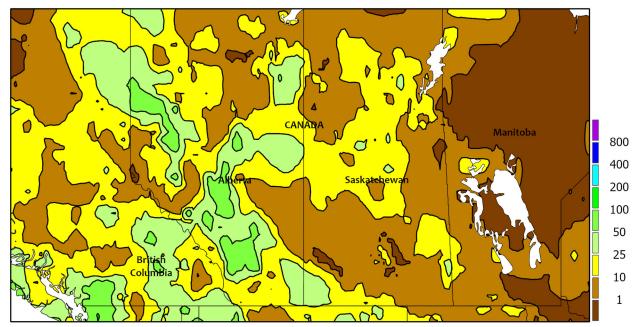
Showers provided much-needed moisture for germination and establishment of corn and other rain-fed summer crops in key southern production areas. Rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm – locally approaching 100 mm – from Jalisco and Michoacán eastward, including coastal areas from Guerrero to Chiapas. Pockets of dryness persisted, however, in Puebla and parts of Veracruz. Elsewhere, showers were widely scattered and

generally light, with just a few locations recording more than 25 mm in northeastern Mexico and watersheds in the northwest. Despite the wetter conditions, temperatures continued to average well above normal from the southern plateau (Puebla to Michoacán) northward, with daytime highs locally in excess of 40°C maintaining high moisture requirements of livestock and irrigated crops, including cotton.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Total Precipitation(mm)

June 5 - 11, 2022



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



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Beneficial showers developed over drought-stricken western farming areas, while favorably drier conditions developed over flooded locations farther east. Rainfall totaling 10 to 50 mm covered a large portion of southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan, providing timely moisture for spring crop germination. Lighter rain (5-25 mm) fell elsewhere, including excessively wet locations in Manitoba, which benefited from the break in heavy rainfall. According to the government of Manitoba, planting was 65 percent complete as of June 7, up 25 points from the previous week but well behind the 5-year

average of 96 percent. In Saskatchewan, crops were 91 percent planted on June 6 (province wide) versus 97 percent on average. Producers in chronically wet sections of both provinces may be unable to plant crops before their respective cutoff dates to qualify for insurance. In contrast, crops in Alberta were 99 percent planted as of June 7, and crop emergence was reportedly making good progress. Weekly average temperatures ranged from up to 2°C above normal in western farming areas and near to slightly below normal in and around Manitoba, where nighttime lows locally reached freezing.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Total Precipitation(mm)
June 5 - 11, 2022



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



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Widespread, locally heavy showers maintained adequate to locally excessive levels of moisture for crops and pastures. Rainfall totaled 25 to 75 mm in most agricultural districts, with highest amounts mainly concentrated to the east of Lake Huron. Weekly temperatures averaged up to 2°C below normal;

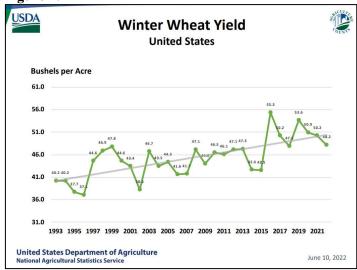
nighttime lows dropped below 5°C in interior farming areas but no freeze was reported. Highest daytime temperatures reached the middle 20s (degrees C) across the region. According to reports emanating from Ontario, planting of some crops remains delayed due to lingering wetness as of June 7.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on June 10, 2022. Forecasts refer to June 1.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.18 billion bushels, up 1 percent from the May 1 forecast but down 7 percent from 2021. The U.S. yield is forecast at 48.2 bushels per acre (figure 1), up 0.3 bushel from last month but down 2.0 bushels from last year's average yield of 50.2 bushels per acre.

Figure 1.



Hard Red Winter production, at 582 million bushels, is down 1 percent from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 358 million bushels, is up 1 percent from the May forecast. White Winter, at 242 million bushels, is up 5 percent from last month. Of the White Winter production, 15.6 million bushels are Hard White and 226 million bushels are Soft White.

The **U.S. all orange** forecast for the 2021-2022 season is 3.90 million tons, up 1 percent from the previous forecast but down 11 percent from the 2020-2021 final utilization.

The Florida all orange forecast, at 40.7 million boxes (1.83 million tons), is up 1 percent from the previous forecast but down 23 percent from last season's final utilization. In Florida, early, midseason, and Navel varieties are forecast at 18.2 million boxes (819,000 tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but down 20 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 22.5 million boxes (1.01 million tons), is up 2 percent from the previous forecast but down 26 percent from last season's final utilization.

California and Texas orange production forecasts were carried forward from the previous forecast.

The Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin (ISSN 0043-1974) is jointly prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Publication began in 1872 as the Weekly Weather Chronicle. It is issued under general authority of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44-USC 213), 53rd Congress, 3rd Session. The contents may be redistributed freely with proper credit.

Correspondence to the meteorologists should be directed to: Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, NOAA/USDA, Joint Agricultural Weather Facility, USDA South Building, Room 4443B, Washington, DC 20250.

Internet URL: www.usda.gov/oce/weather-drought-monitor
E-mail address: brad.rippey@usda.gov

An archive of past Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletins can be found at https://usda.library.cornell.edu/, keyword search "Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin".

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE World Agricultural Outlook Board

Managing Editor	Brad Rippey (202) 720-2397
Production Editor	Brian Morris (202) 720-3062
International Editor	Mark Brusberg (202) 720-2012
Agricultural Weather Analysts	Harlan Shannon
	and Eric Luebehusen

National Agricultural Statistics Service

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer. To file a complaint of discrimination, write: USDA, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, Office of Adjudication, 1400 Independence Ave., SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call (866) 632-9992 (Toll-Free Customer Service), (800) 877-8339 (Local or Federal relay), (866) 377-8642 (Relay voice users).