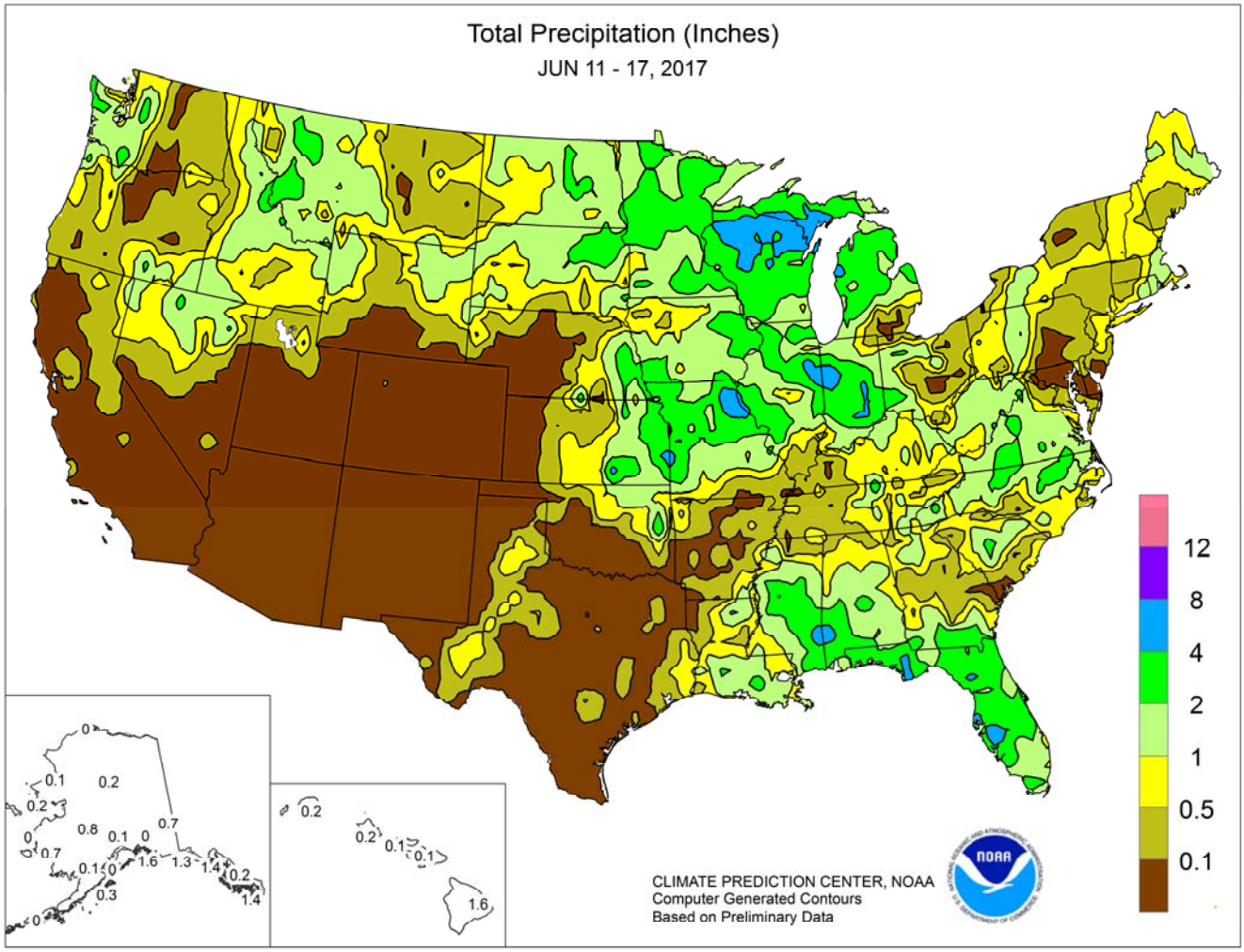
Volume 104, No. 25 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather June 20, 2017

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

June 11 – 17, 2017

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Mid-month showers and thunderstorms provided many **Midwestern** locations with enough rain to improve topsoil moisture and stabilize crop conditions, well in advance of reproduction. The rain occurred in spite of hot weather, which boosted weekly temperatures more than 10°F above normal across parts of the **central and eastern Corn Belt**. Farther west, beneficial showers also dotted the **northern Plains**, with variable rainfall providing drought relief in some areas—including the **eastern Dakotas**. However,

(Continued on page 5)

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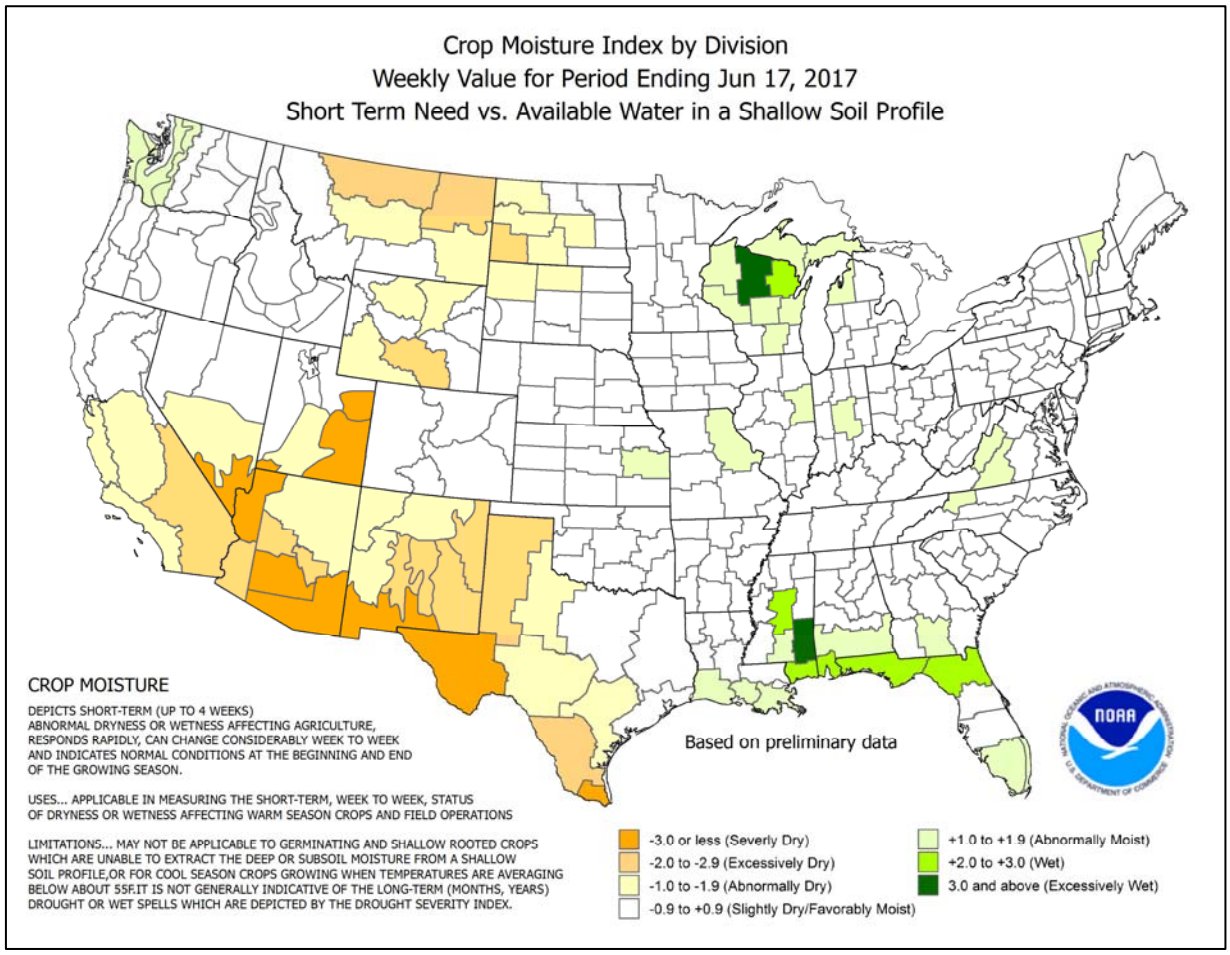
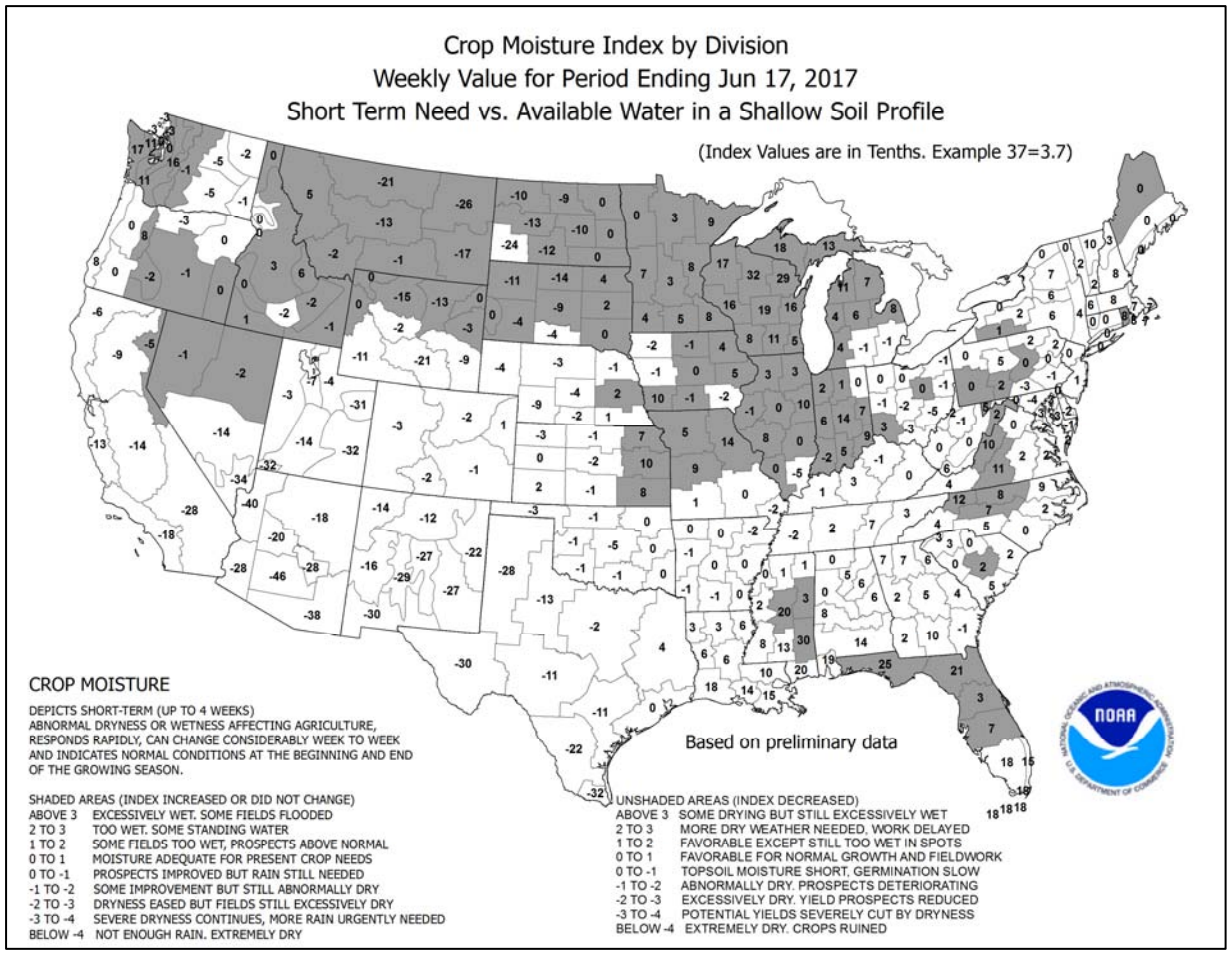
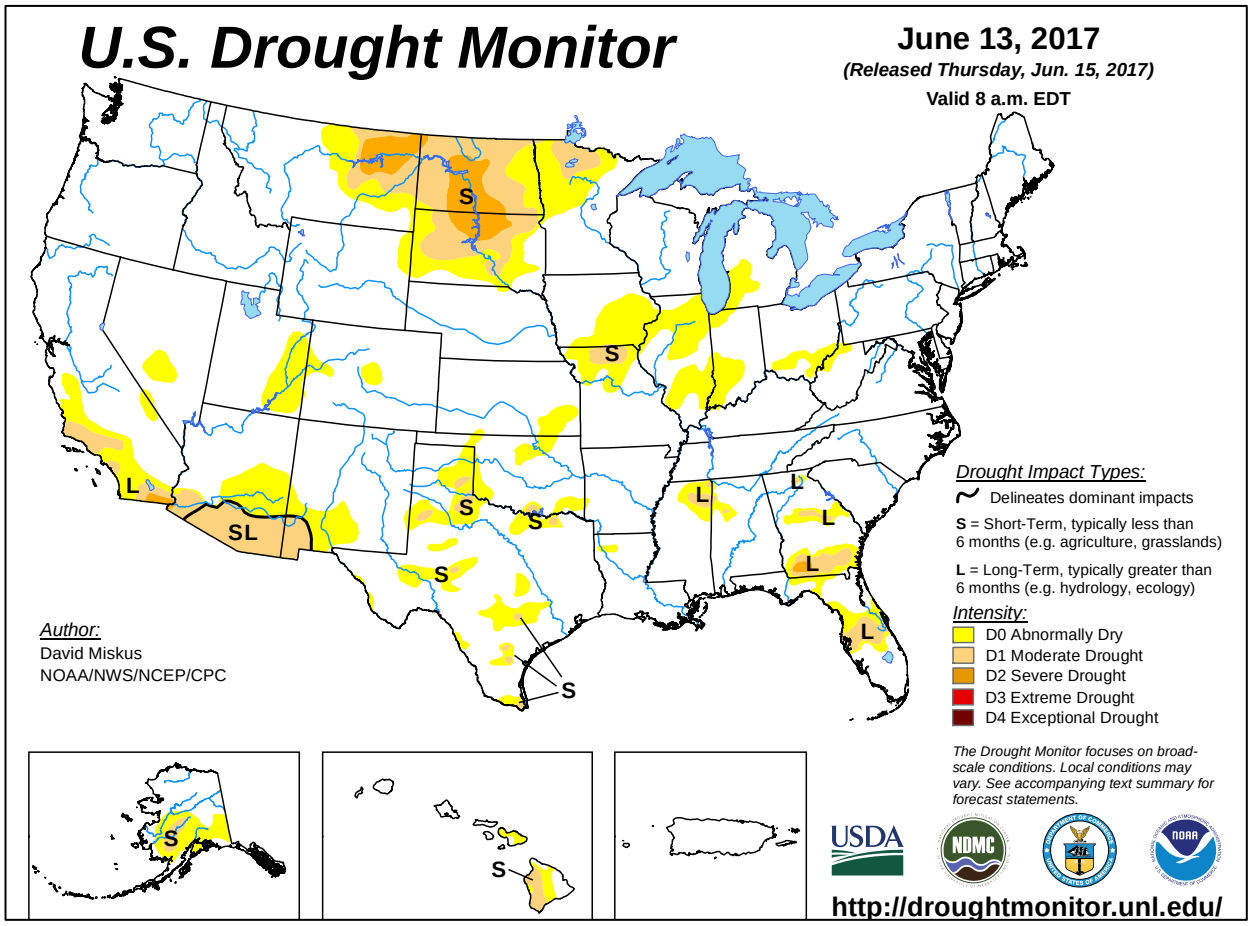
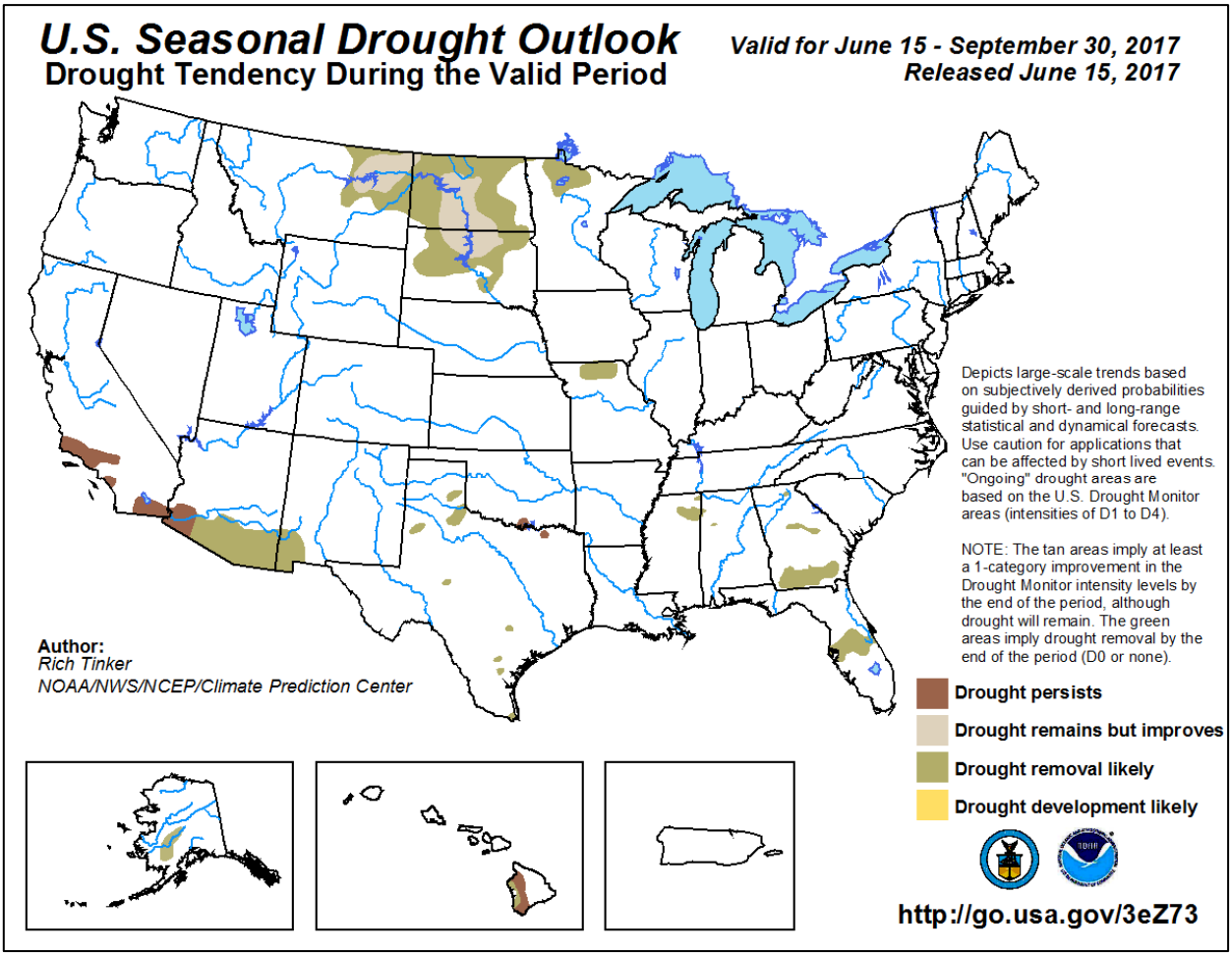
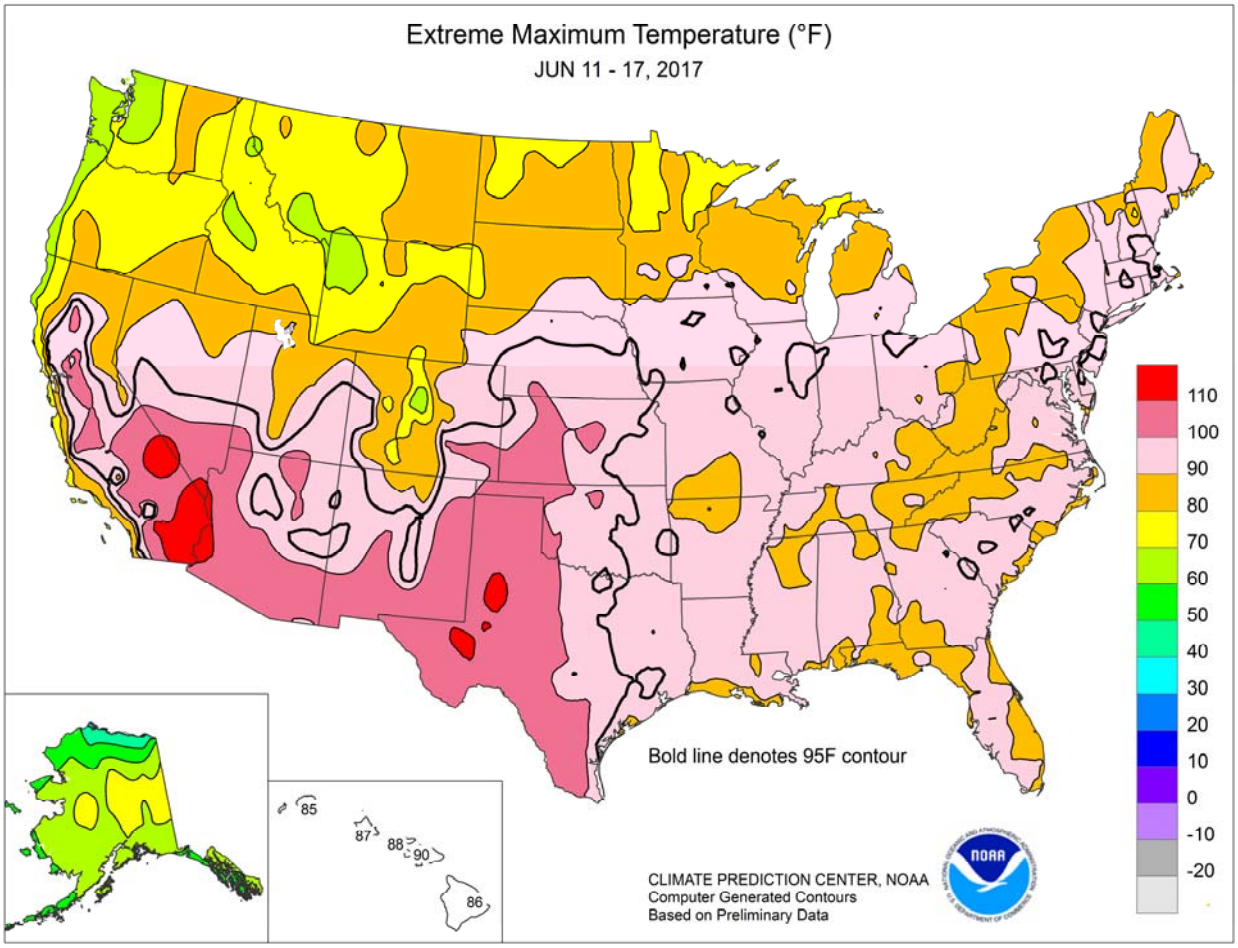
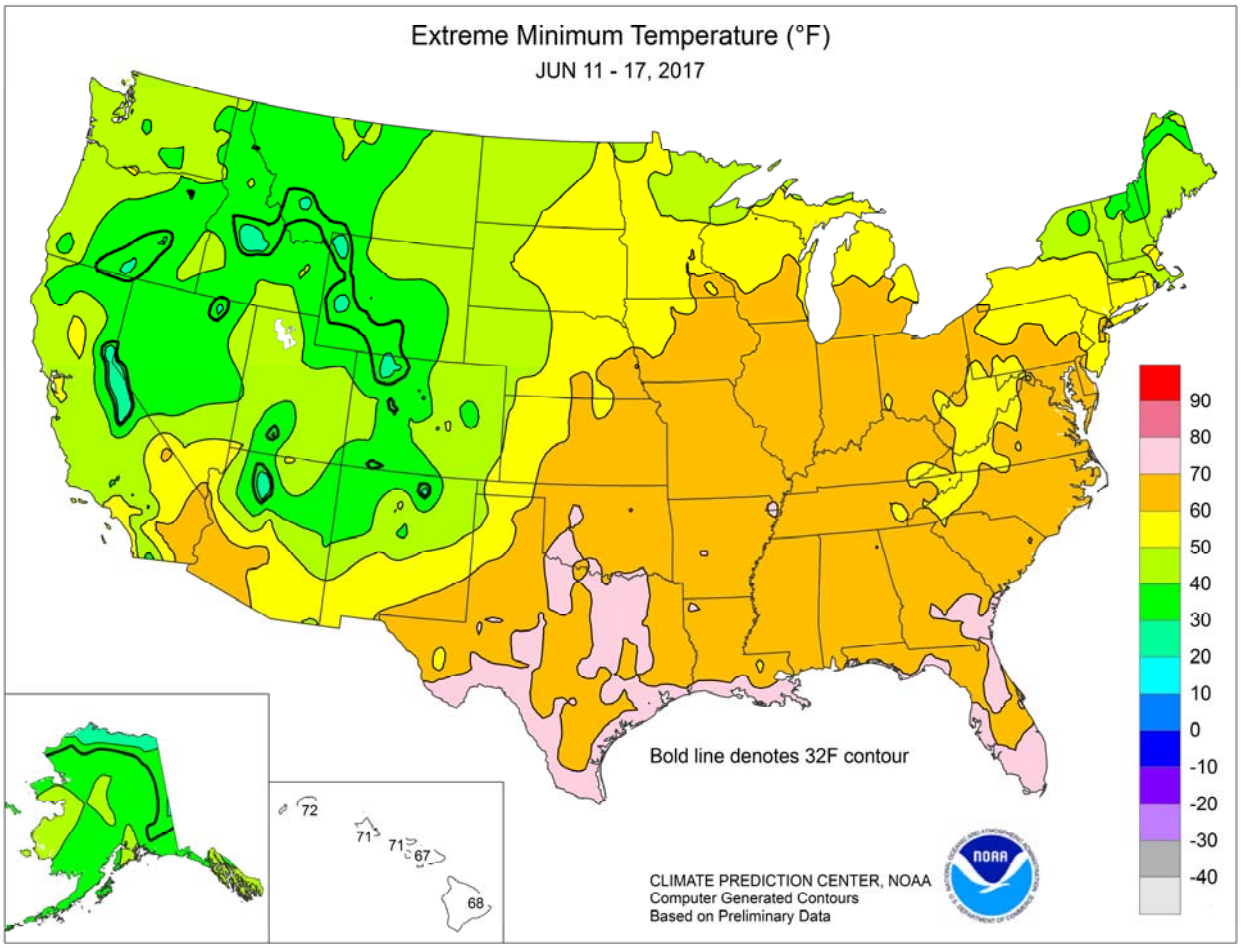

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending Jun 17, 2017
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES... APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS... MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE,OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F.IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary data
-3.0 or less (Severly Dry)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Excessively Dry)
-1.0 to -1.9 (Abnormally Dry)
-0.9 to +0.9 (Slightly Dry/Favorably Moist)
+1.0 to +1.9 (Abnormally Moist)
+2.0 to +3.0 (Wet)
3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)


Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending Jun 17, 2017
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
SHADED AREAS (INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE)
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET, PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
-2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES, MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. EXTREMELY DRY
UNSHADED AREAS (INDEX DECREASED)
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. CROPS RUINED
Based on preliminary data

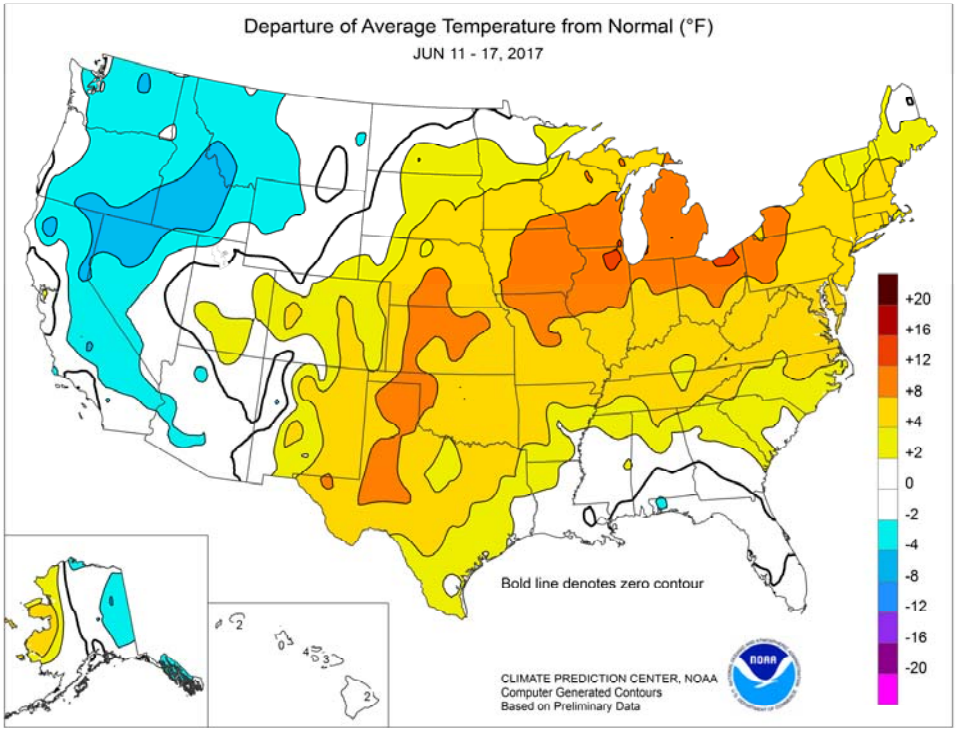

U.S. Drought Monitor
June 13, 2017
(Released Thursday, Jun. 15, 2017)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
Author:
David Miskus
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.
USDA
NDMC
NOAA
http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/


U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook
Drought Tendency During the Valid Period
Valid for June 15 - September 30, 2017
Released June 15, 2017
Author:
Rich Tinker
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center
Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Use caution for applications that can be affected by short lived events. "Ongoing" drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor areas (intensities of D1 to D4).
NOTE: The tan areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period, although drought will remain. The green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none).
Drought persists
Drought remains but improves
Drought removal likely
Drought development likely
http://go.usa.gov/3eZ73


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
JUN 11 - 17, 2017
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95F contour
85
87
88
90
86
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
JUN 11 - 17, 2017
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32F contour
72
71
71
67
68
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA

(Continued from front cover)
little rain fell across **eastern Montana** and portions of the **western Dakotas**, resulting in further declines in rangeland, pasture, and crop conditions. Meanwhile, mostly dry, increasingly hot weather covered large sections of the **central and southern Plains**, promoting a rapid pace of winter wheat maturation and harvesting, but boosting irrigation demands and increasing stress on rain-fed crops. Temperatures also averaged as much as 10°F above normal on the **central and southern Plains**. In contrast, near-normal temperatures and occasional showers caused some **Southeastern** fieldwork delays but maintained generally favorable crop conditions. Elsewhere, seasonably dry weather in the **Southwest** contrasted with cool, showery conditions in the **Northwest**. Below-normal temperatures covered much of the **West** until late in the week, when markedly hotter weather suddenly arrived.



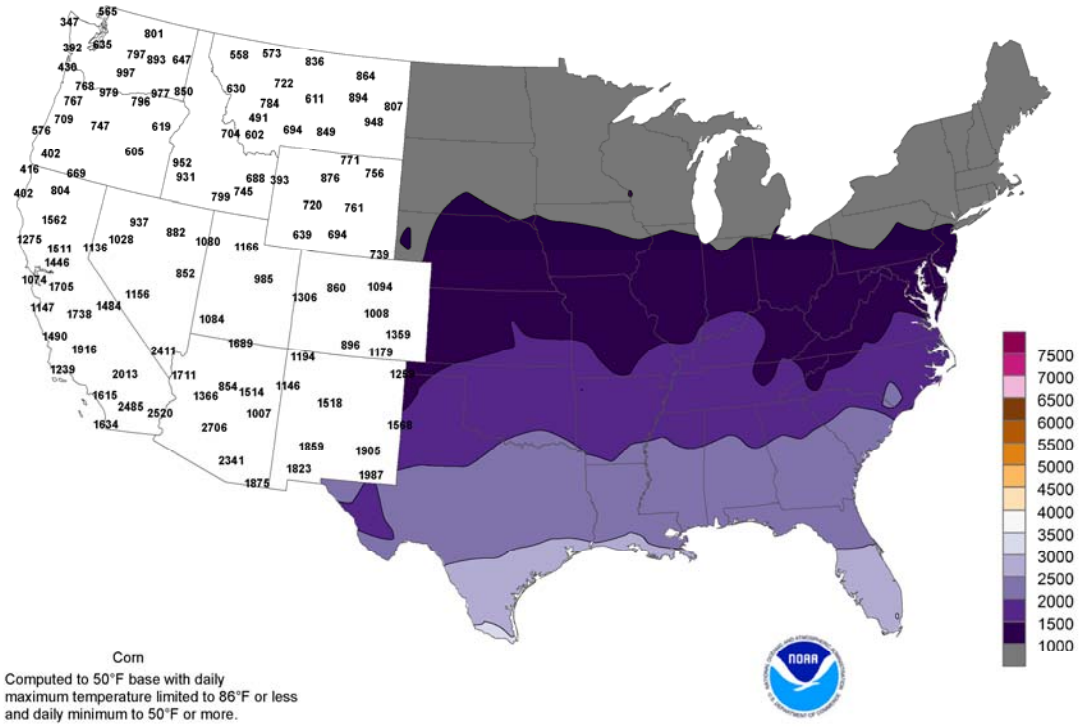
An early-week surge of heat through the **eastern U.S.** resulted in consecutive daily-record highs (95 and 94°F, respectively) in **Burlington, VT**, on June 11-12. Similarly, consecutive daily-record highs occurred on June 12-13 in locations such as **Cleveland, OH** (93°F both days); **Reading, PA** (93 and 96°F); **Providence, RI** (95°F both days); and **Newark, NJ** (97 and 99°F). Early-week heat also prevailed in the **Midwest**, where daily-record highs for June 11 soared to 96°F in **Rochester, MN**, and **La Crosse, WI**. In fact, the first half of June featured record-high average temperatures in **Rochester** (72.5°F; previously, 71.1°F in 1956) and **La Crosse** (75.3°F; previously, 73.3°F in 2005). And, for the first time, **La Crosse** reported highs of 80°F or greater on each of the first 17 days in June. **Rockford, IL**, reached or exceeded the 90-degree mark each day from June 10-15—the longest such streak occurring by mid-June in that location since June 9-14, 1956. However, cold fronts—accompanied by showers and locally severe thunderstorms—eventually began to chip away at the heat. On June 13 in **North Dakota**, wind gusts were clocked to 70 mph in **Grand Forks** and 64 mph in **Fargo**. Meanwhile, a spell of cool weather in the **West** led to daily-record lows in several locations, including **Tonopah, NV** (34°F), and **Heppner, OR** (36°F). Late in the week, however, intense heat developed across parts of the **West**. On June 17-18, consecutive daily-record highs were reported in locations such as **Cottonwood, AZ** (108 and 113°F), and **Stockton, CA** (105 and 108°F). Intense heat also briefly reached the **southern High Plains**, where daily-record highs for June 17 surged to 112°F in **Lubbock, TX**; 111°F in **Midland, TX**; and **Roswell, NM** (110°F). For **Lubbock** and **Midland**, the June 17 readings represented the highest respective temperatures in nearly 6 years, since late-June 2011.

The **Midwestern** increase in shower activity was gradual but eventually covered most areas. Selected daily-record totals included 3.72 inches (on June 12) in **Lincoln, NE**; 2.98 inches (on June 13) in **Aberdeen, SD**; and 2.68 inches (on June 14) in **Dayton, OH**. In the **Atlantic Coast States**, some of the heaviest showers occurred late in the week, when record-setting totals for June 16 reached 2.21 inches in **Providence, RI**; 2.17 inches in **Danville, VA**; and 1.93 inches in **Raleigh-Durham, NC**. In **Florida**, **Vero Beach's** daily-record sum of 1.31 inches on the 16th helped to boost its June 1-17 total to 6.12 inches (165 percent of normal). The **Northwest** also noted periods of rain, with **Washington** locations such as **Quillayute** (1.97 inches) and **Seattle** (1.05 inches) registering daily-record amounts for June 15.

Cooler, wetter weather covered much of **Alaska**, except for some lingering warmth in western areas. In **southeastern Alaska**, **Annette Island** tied a daily-record low (43°F) on June 17, following 1.40 inches of rain from June 12-15. **Sitka's** weekly rainfall reached 1.96 inches, aided by a daily-record sum of 1.24 inches on June 16. On the **Alaskan mainland**, **King Salmon** netted 1.78 inches of rain from June 11-14, capped by a daily-record total (1.03 inches) on the final day of the wet spell. Finally, **Fairbanks** reported its first measurable rain of the month on June 11, when 1.03 inches fell, and received more precipitation on that date than during the entire March-May period. **Fairbanks'** spring precipitation totaled just 0.85 inch (73 percent of normal). Farther south, **Hawaii** experienced warm weather and spotty showers. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo's** weekly rainfall totaled 1.54 inches, most of which fell on June 14-15. On **Maui**, **Kahului** reported a high of 90°F on June 16—the warmest day in that location since May 30 and just the second 90-degree day of the year.

Total Growing Degree Days

MAR 1 - JUN 17, 2017

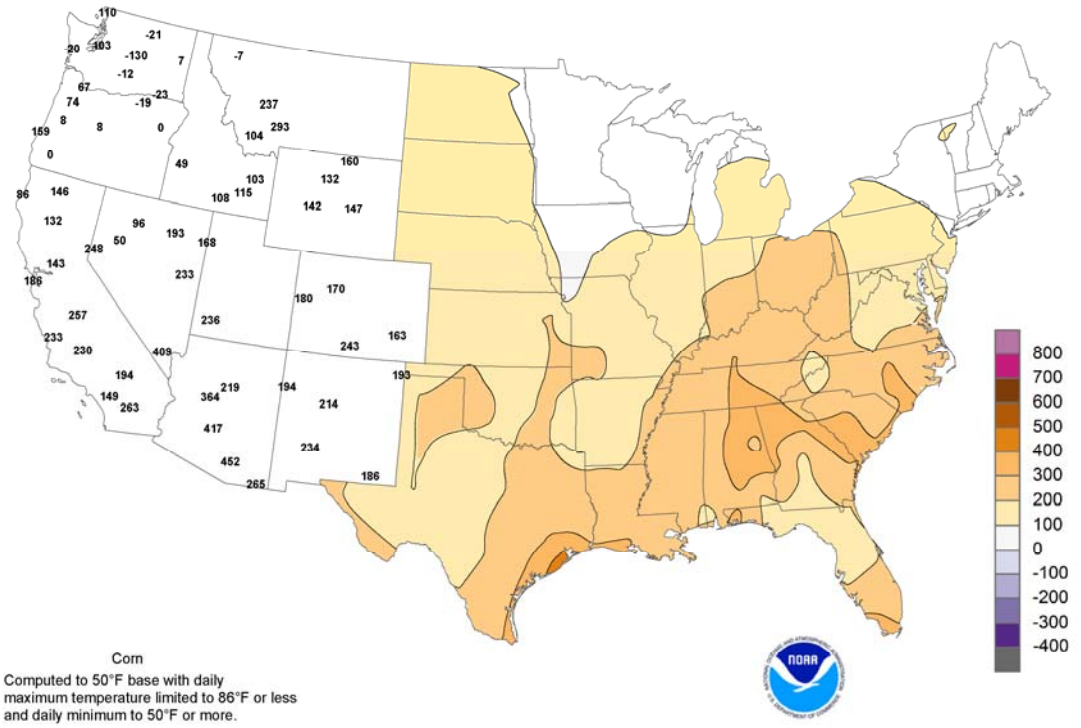


Corn

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

Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days

MAR 1 - JUN 17, 2017

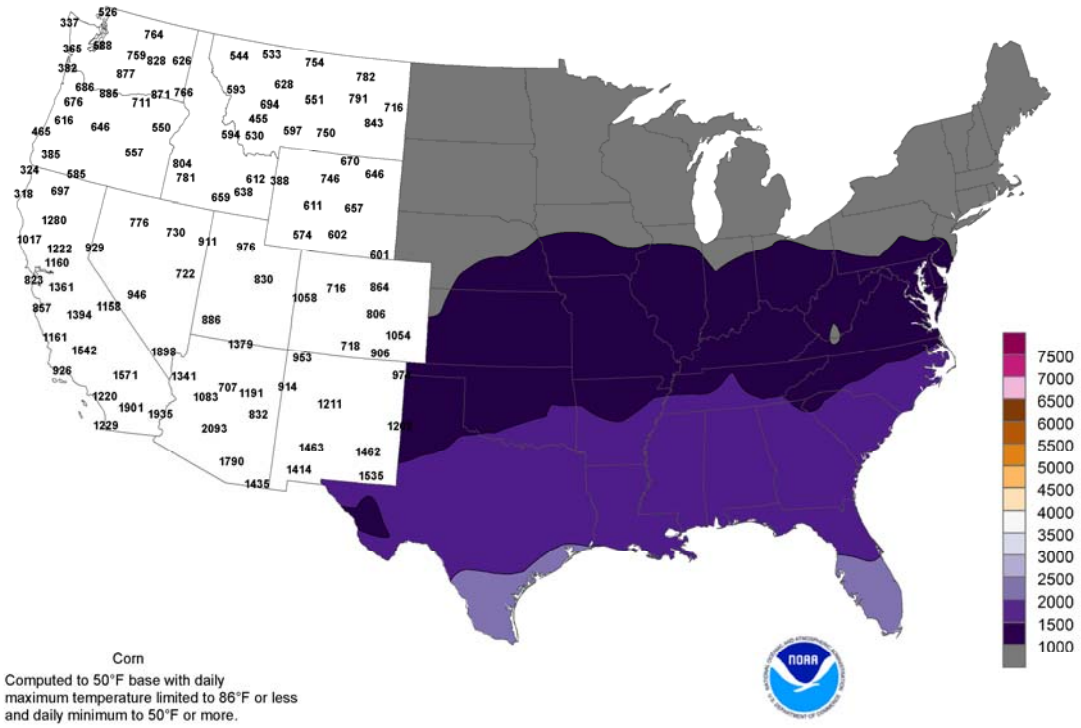


Corn

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

Total Growing Degree Days

APR 1 - JUN 17, 2017



Corn

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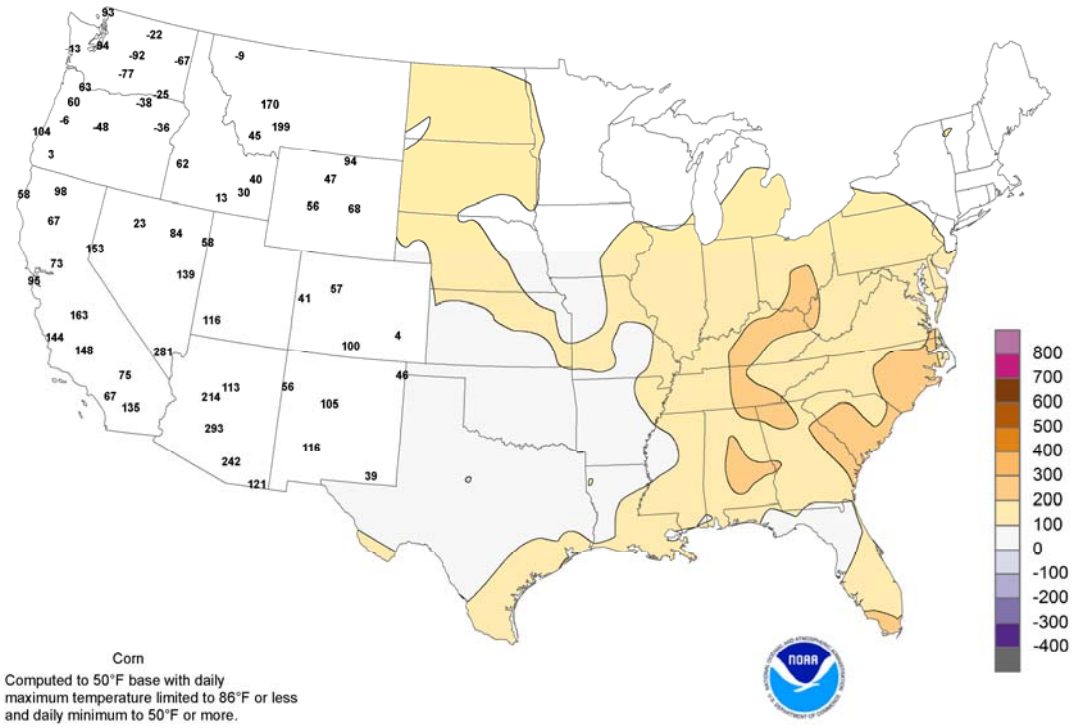
Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days

APR 1 - JUN 17, 2017



Corn

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

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 17, 2017

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	89	70	93	67	80	4	0.67	-0.13	0.67	3.05	149	30.71	112	92	48	3	0	1	1
	HUNTSVILLE	91	68	93	65	80	5	0.12	-0.83	0.12	1.17	48	23.90	81	93	54	6	0	1	0
	MOBILE	86	71	91	68	79	0	2.34	1.24	0.74	4.87	172	36.86	115	92	75	1	0	6	2
	MONTGOMERY	90	71	94	69	81	3	0.73	-0.14	0.49	3.70	179	37.62	137	85	52	4	0	5	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	61	48	66	42	54	0	0.05	-0.17	0.05	0.28	55	5.10	135	78	62	0	0	1	0
	BARROW	36	27	38	24	32	-2	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0	3.30	508	95	77	0	7	0	0
	FAIRBANKS	67	47	72	43	57	-2	1.43	1.12	0.94	1.43	213	4.47	167	81	56	0	0	4	1
	JUNEAU	54	45	63	41	49	-4	1.41	0.65	0.54	1.55	83	23.72	115	98	86	0	0	7	1
	KODIAK	57	41	63	36	49	0	0.27	-1.01	0.16	2.50	78	23.22	68	87	71	0	0	3	0
	NOME	61	47	66	43	54	7	0.20	-0.03	0.20	0.49	94	3.05	73	91	72	0	0	1	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	80	42	89	33	61	2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	9.64	101	37	8	0	0	0	0
	PHOENIX	103	74	110	69	88	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	2.41	78	20	12	7	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	88	52	97	41	70	3	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	4.90	72	37	6	4	0	0	0
	TUCSON	101	66	106	61	84	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1.60	50	17	10	7	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	91	72	96	67	82	5	0.03	-0.99	0.03	2.77	106	24.84	120	82	50	6	0	1	0
	LITTLE ROCK	89	70	92	66	79	1	0.26	-0.66	0.14	1.31	57	27.13	110	99	59	2	0	3	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	88	62	100	52	75	-2	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	4.79	105	50	34	4	0	0	0
	FRESNO	88	60	100	50	74	-1	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0	12.64	162	65	39	4	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	74	60	78	56	67	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	12.07	128	88	65	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	89	59	103	49	74	0	0.02	-0.16	0.02	0.59	102	28.30	130	68	36	4	0	1	0
	SACRAMENTO	88	56	101	47	72	1	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.10	77	23.64	199	85	28	4	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	76	61	83	59	68	1	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	40	7.75	102	87	65	0	0	1	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	71	54	77	52	63	2	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.05	71	21.97	165	82	55	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	91	57	105	47	74	2	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.03	43	15.62	174	72	41	4	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	82	38	89	32	60	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.15	50	4.40	179	72	13	0	1	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	88	57	93	53	72	8	0.00	-0.54	0.00	0.09	7	6.21	88	55	8	3	0	0	0
	DENVER INTL	87	53	95	42	71	6	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.02	2	6.33	102	60	16	2	0	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	91	56	99	44	73	3	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.03	11	2.86	68	30	12	4	0	0	0
	PUEBLO	94	54	102	44	74	5	0.00	-0.29	0.00	1.46	203	10.52	210	56	15	6	0	0	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	82	66	94	63	74	7	0.11	-0.71	0.08	0.37	18	20.20	97	80	53	3	0	2	0
	HARTFORD	85	61	96	52	73	5	0.15	-0.75	0.12	1.34	59	19.61	93	81	46	3	0	2	0
DC	WASHINGTON	90	73	95	70	82	8	0.36	-0.34	0.36	0.36	20	15.15	85	85	49	4	0	1	0
DE	WILMINGTON	87	68	95	63	77	6	2.08	1.28	1.28	2.58	129	19.76	100	93	52	3	0	2	2
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	88	72	90	71	80	1	1.21	-0.13	0.39	4.41	146	12.64	68	100	63	1	0	6	0
	JACKSONVILLE	87	72	91	70	80	1	3.16	1.96	1.22	6.50	240	22.35	111	100	66	1	0	6	2
	KEY WEST	87	79	88	77	83	0	0.47	-0.66	0.28	5.41	200	14.46	105	85	73	0	0	3	0
	MIAMI	90	78	91	76	84	2	0.77	-1.34	0.19	11.41	232	24.89	123	86	61	4	0	5	0
	ORLANDO	87	71	90	69	79	-2	1.53	-0.15	0.61	4.62	124	11.05	61	100	74	2	0	7	1
	PENSACOLA	83	76	89	73	80	0	1.65	0.24	1.06	3.11	96	31.59	113	86	70	0	0	6	1
	TALLAHASSEE	87	72	91	70	79	-1	0.87	-0.70	0.53	4.56	124	24.36	85	98	76	1	0	4	1
	TAMPA	89	75	92	74	82	1	2.87	1.63	1.56	5.84	213	11.81	78	92	61	2	0	4	2
	WEST PALM BEACH	87	76	88	73	81	0	1.02	-0.78	0.63	8.89	212	20.30	88	83	68	0	0	3	1
GA	ATHENS	89	67	92	62	78	2	1.04	0.16	0.65	2.06	94	27.17	116	96	60	4	0	2	1
	ATLANTA	88	69	90	67	79	3	0.88	0.12	0.34	3.18	171	26.26	107	90	61	1	0	4	0
	AUGUSTA	93	69	98	63	81	4	0.59	-0.39	0.59	1.07	46	21.01	98	92	49	6	0	1	1
	COLUMBUS	90	70	92	67	80	1	0.55	-0.19	0.29	0.89	50	26.46	109	92	49	6	0	3	0
	MACON	89	69	93	67	79	1	0.69	-0.09	0.44	3.00	165	26.73	119	94	56	3	0	3	0
	SAVANNAH	90	72	95	70	81	3	0.00	-1.27	0.00	1.12	38	24.87	122	84	49	3	0	0	0
HI	HILO	84	69	86	68	77	2	1.55	0.00	1.16	2.46	67	37.12	65	91	76	0	0	4	1
	HONOLULU	86	73	87	71	80	1	0.15	0.06	0.11	0.25	100	13.73	151	78	70	0	0	5	0
	KAHULUI	88	72	90	67	80	3	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.07	78	14.70	134	79	65	1	0	1	0
	LIHUE	84	75	85	72	80	2	0.23	-0.17	0.08	0.64	59	15.20	83	82	72	0	0	4	0
ID	BOISE	71	51	78	43	61	-5	1.17	1.00	0.71	1.20	261	10.99	158	76	47	0	0	3	1
	LEWISTON	73	53	78	44	63	-2	0.14	-0.14	0.14	0.62	86	10.37	153	75	43	0	0	1	0
	POCATELLO	71	45	80	40	58	-3	0.92	0.71	0.64	1.14	193	11.05	162	84	57	0	0	4	1
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	90	69	95	67	80	13	1.30	0.45	0.59	1.36	67	19.47	129	75	50	4	0	4	1
	MOLINE	92	71	95	65	82	11	1.55	0.45	1.44	1.55	58	16.31	97	75	49	6	0	3	1
	PEORIA	90	70	94	66	80	10	0.89	0.04	0.53	0.90	43	19.39	122	87	51	5	0	4	1
	ROCKFORD	91	69	94	65	80	12	1.50	0.37	0.64	2.39	91	21.24	138	79	52	5	0	5	1
	SPRINGFIELD	92	71	95	68	81	9	0.80	-0.09	0.37	0.80	36	17.72	110	87	50	5	0	4	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	91	69	94	64	80	6	1.18	0.23	1.18	1.24	52	21.56	97	84	49	5	0	1	1
	FORT WAYNE	89	68	95	65	79	10	1.12	0.18	0.74	1.54	68	25.99	158	83	47	3	0	4	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	87	68	90	65	77	6	1.78	0.84	0.88	1.80	78	26.07	140	89	56	2	0	4	2
	SOUTH BEND	88	68	92	66	78	10	0.93	-0.05	0.37	1.10	48	20.33	123	84	60	3	0	5	0
IA	BURLINGTON	90	70	93	66	80	9	0.51	-0.51	0.28	0.52	21	14.67	90	88	50	4	0	3	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	89	68	93	64	78	8	1.49	0.44	0.81	1.51	61	13.89	100	94	50	4	0	4	1
	DES MOINES	91	70	95	66	81	10	0.68	-0.39	0.43	0.68	26	15.65	105	84	49	4	0	3	0
	DUBUQUE	87	67	92	64	77	9	1.17	0.21	0.87	1.17	49	14.88	98	86	56	2	0	4	1
	SIOUX CITY	88	65	94	58	76	6	0.59	-0.25	0.30	0.59	28	11.06	94	84	58	2	0	4	0
	WATERLOO	90	67	95	63	78	9	2.70	1.57	1.31	2.72	101	15.74	112	86	58	4	0	5	2
KS	CONCORDIA	95	66	98	59	81	9	0.20	-0.70	0.17	0.68	30	19.06	150	84	50	7	0	2	0
	DODGE CITY	95	67	102	63	81	8	0.19	-0.53	0.19	2.46	138	21.19	209	87	34	7	0	1	0
	GOODLAND	90	58	94	51	74	5	0.00	-0.76	0.00	1.82	95	14.21	159	83	42	4	0	0	0
	TOPEKA	93	69	94	66	81	8	4.05	2.88	2.28	4.36	150	19.51	125	89	58	7	0	4	3

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 17, 2017

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	94	70	95	65	82	7	1.97	0.95	1.33	2.78	109	21.62	156	86	56	7	0	3	2
KY	JACKSON	86	66	90	64	76	5	1.74	0.65	1.65	3.09	114	26.51	114	95	58	1	0	3	1
	LEXINGTON	89	67	92	64	78	7	0.58	-0.47	0.40	1.30	50	20.74	94	86	52	3	0	3	0
	LOUISVILLE	90	71	94	67	81	8	0.47	-0.38	0.43	0.76	35	19.90	91	85	50	5	0	2	0
	PADUCAH	90	71	93	66	80	6	0.61	-0.40	0.61	1.85	77	24.19	102	82	56	3	0	1	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	90	72	92	69	81	2	1.25	0.05	0.89	4.37	152	36.02	120	98	57	5	0	4	1
	LAKE CHARLES	89	76	91	70	83	3	0.17	-1.26	0.16	3.61	102	29.74	116	93	66	3	0	2	0
	NEW ORLEANS	88	74	91	70	81	1	1.33	-0.24	0.95	5.74	163	31.64	106	94	72	2	0	5	1
	SHREVEPORT	91	74	92	68	82	3	0.23	-0.96	0.22	1.16	40	18.60	73	96	60	6	0	2	0
ME	CARIBOU	72	51	91	43	61	1	0.74	0.00	0.53	0.88	48	17.45	114	87	43	1	0	4	1
	PORTLAND	78	58	91	47	68	6	0.43	-0.31	0.42	1.48	80	25.52	120	82	48	2	0	2	0
MD	BALTIMORE	90	68	97	63	79	8	0.04	-0.74	0.04	0.18	9	17.31	90	84	49	3	0	1	0
MA	BOSTON	81	62	95	57	72	5	2.68	1.94	2.14	4.46	248	25.28	128	82	49	3	0	3	2
	WORCESTER	79	59	90	50	69	5	0.61	-0.32	0.59	2.29	100	23.29	106	82	44	1	0	3	1
MI	ALPENA	80	59	89	51	69	9	1.14	0.56	0.57	1.59	113	17.46	151	96	57	0	0	6	1
	GRAND RAPIDS	88	68	93	66	78	12	2.45	1.62	1.93	2.70	139	19.31	129	84	48	4	0	3	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	81	64	86	58	73	12	2.65	1.96	1.32	2.94	177	18.85	165	87	61	0	0	4	2
	LANSING	90	69	95	67	80	14	2.24	1.39	2.09	2.37	122	19.83	151	73	48	4	0	3	1
	MUSKEGON	84	67	90	64	76	12	0.96	0.34	0.79	1.38	89	15.86	117	80	57	1	0	3	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	84	64	87	59	74	11	1.71	0.95	1.13	2.28	135	16.28	121	89	47	0	0	4	2
MN	DULUTH	72	52	79	46	62	3	1.30	0.33	0.52	2.52	113	13.75	126	94	67	0	0	4	1
	INT'L FALLS	73	52	80	47	62	1	1.52	0.59	1.25	2.61	123	9.23	109	92	57	0	0	4	1
	MINNEAPOLIS	85	65	91	61	75	7	2.44	1.42	1.82	2.46	103	14.00	120	80	46	1	0	5	1
	ROCHESTER	85	63	96	59	74	9	1.84	0.94	1.41	1.90	90	17.66	145	92	65	1	0	5	1
	ST. CLOUD	81	57	85	52	69	5	0.93	-0.16	0.48	1.03	41	11.33	108	99	43	0	0	4	0
MS	JACKSON	89	69	92	64	79	1	1.73	0.90	0.96	4.57	223	36.06	125	95	61	3	0	4	2
	MERIDIAN	91	69	92	64	80	2	3.07	2.24	1.51	4.52	219	33.16	108	96	65	5	0	5	2
	TUPELO	90	69	91	65	79	3	0.32	-0.83	0.32	6.40	218	28.16	94	89	62	5	0	1	0
MO	COLUMBIA	89	69	91	64	79	7	1.89	0.95	1.05	2.75	117	22.95	124	90	57	4	0	3	2
	KANSAS CITY	91	69	93	64	80	7	2.81	1.80	1.62	2.84	110	19.11	118	89	57	5	0	4	2
	SAINT LOUIS	93	73	96	67	83	8	0.71	-0.14	0.29	0.96	46	23.85	133	73	52	7	0	3	0
	SPRINGFIELD	88	69	90	65	78	5	1.08	-0.10	0.79	1.41	50	30.11	151	89	59	1	0	2	1
MT	BILLINGS	74	52	82	44	63	-1	1.40	0.96	1.11	1.79	154	10.72	136	76	28	0	0	3	1
	BUTTE	64	39	67	28	51	-4	1.73	1.24	0.90	2.10	169	7.43	122	81	36	0	1	2	2
	CUT BANK	68	45	77	39	57	1	1.44	0.83	1.37	2.46	163	7.33	125	83	37	0	0	3	1
	GLASGOW	77	52	85	47	65	1	0.20	-0.32	0.19	0.21	17	2.82	59	67	39	0	0	2	0
	GREAT FALLS	70	46	77	38	58	-1	1.39	0.84	0.78	2.09	147	9.51	126	75	32	0	0	3	1
	HAVRE	76	49	84	41	63	1	0.32	-0.12	0.18	0.54	49	3.07	57	79	49	0	0	3	0
	MISSOULA	67	45	75	34	56	-3	0.85	0.43	0.51	1.59	149	9.66	140	91	53	0	0	4	1
NE	GRAND ISLAND	92	65	99	60	79	9	1.20	0.32	0.89	1.63	73	11.88	98	90	49	5	0	3	1
	LINCOLN	91	66	98	61	79	7	4.76	3.95	3.72	4.76	228	17.87	140	87	63	4	0	3	2
	NORFOLK	88	63	94	54	76	7	1.56	0.57	1.41	1.56	65	13.17	108	82	48	3	0	4	1
	NORTH PLATTE	90	58	97	47	74	7	0.00	-0.73	0.00	0.01	1	10.34	112	87	35	5	0	0	0
	OMAHA	91	69	96	62	80	9	1.89	0.98	1.14	1.90	83	13.41	100	82	56	4	0	5	1
	SCOTTSBLUFF	84	54	92	49	69	3	0.07	-0.54	0.04	0.07	5	8.85	107	68	37	1	0	2	0
	VALENTINE	87	58	91	48	73	6	0.08	-0.58	0.08	0.24	15	10.68	123	68	36	3	0	1	0
NV	ELY	79	41	90	34	60	1	0.02	-0.13	0.02	0.02	4	6.20	119	58	24	2	0	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	98	71	110	59	84	-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1.59	70	16	10	5	0	0	0
	RENO	80	50	96	40	65	1	0.11	0.00	0.06	0.12	41	11.27	266	64	35	2	0	2	0
	WINNEMUCCA	75	43	93	37	59	-4	1.23	1.06	0.95	1.23	267	6.47	138	81	48	1	1	2	1
NH	CONCORD	83	56	97	45	69	5	0.41	-0.29	0.41	3.02	176	22.37	136	92	43	3	0	1	0
NJ	NEWARK	84	67	99	64	76	5	1.41	0.68	1.24	1.64	87	24.17	113	78	55	3	0	2	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	93	59	100	54	76	2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	2.61	88	15	7	6	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	84	62	95	54	73	8	0.68	-0.20	0.66	2.52	118	21.43	127	82	42	3	0	3	1
	BINGHAMTON	78	60	85	53	69	6	0.34	-0.53	0.30	2.83	137	27.27	159	83	56	0	0	2	0
	BUFFALO	84	65	89	58	75	10	0.12	-0.79	0.12	0.40	18	22.67	132	80	44	0	0	1	0
	ROCHESTER	84	63	90	54	74	9	0.91	0.12	0.88	1.83	99	21.81	152	74	50	1	0	2	1
	SYRACUSE	83	60	90	52	71	6	0.36	-0.46	0.23	2.12	111	23.95	146	87	51	1	0	2	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	84	63	87	58	74	5	0.54	-0.50	0.27	1.07	41	24.09	105	89	48	0	0	3	0
	CHARLOTTE	90	67	93	65	79	3	0.02	-0.76	0.01	2.00	102	22.92	112	86	48	3	0	2	0
	GREENSBORO	87	67	89	65	77	4	4.84	4.07	2.16	6.08	320	27.10	137	96	56	0	0	4	3
	HATTERAS	85	74	87	72	79	5	0.06	-0.82	0.06	1.16	52	27.33	113	87	65	0	0	1	0
	RALEIGH	90	68	93	66	79	5	2.51	1.76	2.30	4.43	234	26.30	132	88	58	3	0	2	1
	WILMINGTON	88	69	92	64	79	3	0.75	-0.40	0.48	1.68	62	22.17	99	99	54	1	0	3	0
ND	BISMARCK	81	55	86	49	68	4	1.20	0.61	0.76	1.20	86	5.73	83	81	51	0	0	3	1
	DICKINSON	76	48	80	44	62	-1	0.35	-0.44	0.34	0.58	32	4.28	58	86	29	0	0	2	0
	FARGO	80	58	85	52	69	4	1.74	0.91	1.31	1.90	97	6.71	79	88	43	0	0	3	1
	GRAND FORKS	79	57	86	52	68	3	0.68	-0.02	0.61	1.14	70	5.69	79	93	45	0	0	2	1
	JAMESTOWN	79	56	85	52	67	2	1.60	0.91	1.35	1.86	118	5.97	83	90	38	0	0	4	1
	WILLISTON	76	53	85	47	65	2	0.79	0.26	0.54	1.07	86	4.54	78	83	53	0	0	4	1
OH	AKRON-CANTON	89	67	92	64	78	11	0.11	-0.69	0.07	0.64	32	26.75	155	79	54	4	0	2	0
	CINCINNATI	86	66	90	61	76	5	0.60	-0.46	0.32	0.66	25	24.06	116	89	60	1	0	3	0
	CLEVELAND	91	71	93	69	81	14	0.49	-0.41	0.49	0.66	31	24.11	144	78	42	5	0	1	0
	COLUMBUS	89	69	93	66	79	8	0.04	-0.87	0.04	1.03	47	21.71	128	84	52	4	0	1	0
	DAYTON	85	68	91	66	76	7	2.87	1.88	2.68	2.99	126	25.23	134	86	56	1	0	3	1
	MANSFIELD	88	66	91	63	77	11	3.35	2.30	3.33	3.91	154	25.06	130	91	46	1	0	2	1

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***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 17, 2017

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	89	66	96	62	78	10	0.43	-0.48	0.32	0.46	22	18.32	123	91	49	4	0	3	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	88	66	92	61	77	12	0.07	-0.80	0.07	0.27	13	21.57	133	81	49	1	0	1	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	93	72	96	66	82	6	0.00	-1.13	0.00	0.11	4	14.68	86	87	47	7	0	0	0
	TULSA	92	73	95	66	82	5	0.87	-0.28	0.87	0.92	30	24.84	123	87	58	7	0	1	1
OR	ASTORIA	61	51	63	47	56	0	1.35	0.73	1.21	2.34	150	49.47	143	86	73	0	0	5	1
	BURNS	69	40	78	29	54	-3	0.02	-0.13	0.02	0.04	9	8.27	141	78	41	0	1	1	0
	EUGENE	67	49	79	44	58	-1	0.14	-0.23	0.14	1.38	135	25.45	94	99	75	0	0	1	0
	MEDFORD	75	52	86	45	63	-2	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.37	84	12.94	138	80	41	0	0	0	0
	PENDLETON	71	50	77	39	61	-3	0.10	-0.09	0.10	1.05	206	10.19	150	76	54	0	0	1	0
	PORTLAND	65	54	71	50	60	-2	0.57	0.18	0.45	1.08	106	29.26	154	87	69	0	0	5	0
	SALEM	66	54	75	48	60	0	0.10	-0.25	0.08	0.70	77	33.26	159	84	70	0	0	2	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	86	65	95	60	76	8	0.54	-0.37	0.48	1.96	86	19.54	97	74	50	3	0	2	0
	ERIE	84	68	90	62	76	9	1.07	0.05	0.92	2.04	86	23.03	135	75	57	1	0	2	1
	MIDDLETOWN	89	67	96	63	78	8	0.02	-0.87	0.02	0.14	6	16.58	88	88	46	3	0	1	0
	PHILADELPHIA	88	68	96	62	78	7	0.09	-0.63	0.09	0.35	20	18.30	95	78	50	3	0	1	0
	PITTSBURGH	87	66	91	62	76	8	0.48	-0.46	0.40	0.91	40	20.92	121	93	53	1	0	3	0
	WILKES-BARRE	84	63	90	60	73	6	0.81	-0.09	0.51	2.21	104	20.84	128	89	48	2	0	3	1
	WILLIAMSPORT	87	63	95	60	75	8	0.67	-0.35	0.55	1.71	72	21.03	115	89	51	3	0	3	1
RI	PROVIDENCE	82	62	95	52	72	5	2.23	1.43	2.22	3.27	169	28.29	129	78	54	2	0	2	1
SC	BEAUFORT	89	72	92	68	80	2	0.00	-1.36	0.00	1.99	66	18.79	94	97	55	3	0	0	0
	CHARLESTON	88	69	92	65	78	0	0.63	-0.74	0.59	3.33	106	18.49	89	92	53	2	0	2	1
	COLUMBIA	91	70	97	66	81	3	3.32	2.19	3.27	3.58	138	27.86	128	85	47	5	0	2	1
	GREENVILLE	87	67	91	63	77	3	0.58	-0.31	0.29	1.42	62	26.79	110	91	53	2	0	4	0
SD	ABERDEEN	82	56	87	53	69	3	3.64	2.81	2.98	3.71	191	7.59	87	83	51	0	0	3	2
	HURON	83	58	89	55	71	4	2.08	1.31	1.16	2.13	116	7.82	79	89	43	0	0	5	2
	RAPID CITY	80	52	83	45	66	2	1.34	0.66	1.11	1.38	81	6.31	75	83	29	0	0	4	1
	SIOUX FALLS	85	63	90	58	74	7	1.57	0.74	0.98	1.57	78	10.40	96	86	61	1	0	3	1
TN	BRISTOL	87	63	89	58	75	5	0.00	-0.87	0.00	1.10	51	24.70	120	97	51	0	0	0	0
	CHATTANOOGA	90	68	93	64	79	4	0.27	-0.60	0.19	1.55	72	30.40	112	89	52	5	0	2	0
	KNOXVILLE	88	67	91	63	77	4	1.50	0.62	1.50	2.94	132	27.67	112	89	50	1	0	1	1
	MEMPHIS	90	71	92	67	81	3	0.51	-0.45	0.31	2.38	101	21.22	77	93	60	5	0	2	0
	NASHVILLE	91	69	94	64	80	6	0.94	-0.01	0.93	1.60	65	21.86	91	89	48	5	0	2	1
TX	ABILENE	95	72	102	69	83	4	0.17	-0.60	0.17	1.28	67	9.15	92	83	51	7	0	1	0
	AMARILLO	101	65	106	53	83	9	0.00	-0.80	0.00	0.35	18	8.50	106	81	14	7	0	0	0
	AUSTIN	97	75	100	70	86	6	0.02	-0.95	0.02	1.94	75	16.72	104	87	47	7	0	1	0
	BEAUMONT	90	74	92	69	82	1	0.63	-0.93	0.54	4.79	127	22.35	85	91	69	5	0	3	1
	BROWNSVILLE	94	77	96	73	85	2	0.00	-0.70	0.00	0.00	0	5.86	61	90	58	7	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	92	76	94	73	84	2	0.04	-0.84	0.04	0.90	41	14.16	110	94	62	7	0	1	0
	DEL RIO	97	75	104	72	86	3	0.00	-0.53	0.00	1.74	136	12.83	165	87	56	7	0	0	0
	EL PASO	101	71	105	65	86	4	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.16	46	1.53	74	14	8	7	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	94	78	96	74	86	6	0.00	-0.81	0.00	3.77	168	15.62	87	83	50	7	0	0	0
	GALVESTON	87	79	88	77	83	1	0.25	-0.69	0.18	3.70	162	14.58	81	93	74	0	0	3	0
	HOUSTON	93	76	96	69	84	3	0.11	-1.22	0.07	3.33	102	21.56	98	89	56	7	0	3	0
	LUBBOCK	102	71	112	68	86	9	0.23	-0.49	0.23	0.58	34	6.07	84	74	40	7	0	1	0
	MIDLAND	104	73	111	67	89	10	1.15	0.76	0.59	1.55	163	7.27	145	68	38	7	0	3	2
	SAN ANGELO	101	74	109	71	88	9	0.00	-0.64	0.00	0.21	13	6.69	72	71	38	7	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	95	75	99	71	85	4	0.00	-1.09	0.00	0.29	10	13.35	87	87	40	7	0	0	0
	VICTORIA	94	74	96	69	84	2	0.03	-1.18	0.03	0.33	11	19.91	112	93	52	7	0	1	0
	WACO	95	76	97	72	86	5	0.00	-0.74	0.00	1.09	55	20.40	126	90	51	7	0	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	93	72	96	68	82	3	0.00	-0.94	0.00	1.75	74	12.06	87	83	55	6	0	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	84	57	93	50	71	3	0.12	-0.05	0.12	0.25	44	11.25	121	64	24	2	0	1	0
VT	BURLINGTON	83	60	95	47	71	6	0.43	-0.34	0.43	1.70	93	18.38	129	78	45	2	0	1	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	87	65	91	60	76	6	1.03	0.20	0.40	1.29	63	20.38	101	96	55	2	0	4	0
	NORFOLK	88	71	94	70	80	6	1.45	0.62	0.98	2.36	125	24.18	119	84	60	4	0	2	1
	RICHMOND	89	68	94	66	79	6	1.37	0.59	0.87	1.46	74	19.99	101	91	57	4	0	3	1
	ROANOKE	87	67	91	63	77	6	2.94	2.11	1.58	4.05	194	25.07	125	87	59	2	0	5	2
	WASH/DULLES	88	68	95	64	78	8	0.06	-0.90	0.06	0.11	5	19.19	100	84	49	4	0	1	0
WA	OLYMPIA	65	47	72	43	56	-2	0.63	0.20	0.55	1.35	127	34.30	132	98	71	0	0	3	1
	QUILLAYUTE	59	47	63	41	53	-1	2.41	1.56	1.96	3.86	172	66.46	127	96	79	0	0	5	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	65	52	70	51	59	-1	1.10	0.74	1.03	1.56	179	28.42	155	88	68	0	0	3	1
	SPOKANE	71	49	79	44	60	-1	0.41	0.13	0.38	0.47	64	13.73	162	79	37	0	0	2	0
	YAKIMA	75	48	80	40	62	0	0.02	-0.12	0.02	0.19	58	7.61	188	72	40	0	0	1	0
WV	BECKLEY	82	61	85	58	71	5	2.95	2.10	1.69	6.07	285	26.53	134	88	64	0	0	2	2
	CHARLESTON	87	64	90	59	76	7	3.60	2.69	2.45	5.35	238	26.08	129	94	54	1	0	3	2
	ELKINS	85	60	88	51	72	7	0.73	-0.32	0.56	0.84	32	21.53	100	90	60	0	0	2	1
	HUNTINGTON	88	66	91	62	77	6	0.15	-0.74	0.08	0.62	28	20.63	103	94	54	2	0	2	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	82	61	86	57	72	6	3.07	2.06	1.38	3.56	148	18.04	142	99	48	0	0	6	3
	GREEN BAY	84	64	87	61	74	9	1.17	0.38	0.60	1.85	101	14.95	131	97	61	0	0	4	1
	LA CROSSE	89	67	96	64	78	9	2.20	1.29	1.24	2.23	107	19.91	153	93	47	3	0	4	2
	MADISON	87	67	91	65	77	11	3.16	2.22	1.57	3.17	146	19.83	146	82	57	2	0	5	2
	MILWAUKEE	87	67	94	59	77	12	0.95	0.14	0.83	1.53	82	19.32	131	83	58	3	0	4	1
WY	CASPER	76	46	83	33	61	-1	0.62	0.30	0.40	0.69	77	8.49	123	64	38	0	0	2	0
	CHEYENNE	77	51	84	46	64	3	0.25	-0.23	0.25	0.66	55	9.29	129	61	34	0	0	1	0
	LANDER	73	48	81	41	61	-2	0.23	-0.04	0.17	0.26	34	12.85	171	77	28	0	0	3	0
	SHERIDAN	73	49	79	44	61	0	0.92	0.44	0.70	1.01	82	13.58	175	82	35	0	0	5	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals ***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

June 12 – 18, 2017

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Weekly average temperatures were above normal across much of the nation. Much of the Corn Belt averaged more than 6°F above normal during the week. Elsewhere, temperatures were generally below normal west of the Rocky Mountains. Precipitation was scattered throughout much of the eastern U.S. during the week, with the highest totals evident in the upper Midwest and eastern Gulf Coast States. The Southwest continued to be drier than normal.

Corn: By June 18, corn emerged had advanced to 98 percent complete, slightly behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. More than 90 percent of the crop was emerged in all estimating states except Pennsylvania. Overall, 67 percent of the corn was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 8 percentage points below the same time last year. Forty-five percent of the corn acreage in Indiana was rated in good to excellent condition, 27 percentage points lower than at the same time last year.

Soybeans: Ninety-six percent of the nation's soybean crop was planted by June 18, slightly ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By week's end, 89 percent of the soybeans were emerged, slightly ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Favorable conditions allowed for double-digit emergence in 13 of the 18 estimating states. Overall, 67 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week but 6 percentage points below the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: By week's end, 97 percent of the winter wheat was at or beyond the heading stage, 2 percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest progress, at 28 percent complete, was 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. More than 20 percent of the winter wheat was harvested during the week in Arkansas, Illinois, Missouri, North Carolina, and Oklahoma. Overall, 49 percent of the winter wheat was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week and 12 percentage points lower than at the same time last year.

Cotton: Ninety-four percent of the cotton was planted by June 18, equal to last year but 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By week's end, 22 percent of the cotton was at or beyond the squaring stage, slightly ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Squaring progress was 20 percentage points behind the 5-year average in California by week's end. Overall, 61 percent of the cotton was reported in good to excellent condition, down 5 percentage points from last week but 7 points above the same time last year.

Sorghum: Producers had planted 86 percent of this year's sorghum by week's end, equal to last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Favorable weather in Colorado and Kansas spurred fieldwork, allowing planting progress to advance by 38 and 25 percentage points, respectively, during the week. Heading advanced to 17 percent complete by June 18, equal to last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Overall, 66 percent of the sorghum was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week and 4 percentage points lower than at the same time last year.

Rice: Ninety-eight percent of the rice had emerged by June 18, two percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Nationally, 5 percent of the rice was at or beyond the heading stage by June 18, two percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Heading progress was most advanced in Louisiana at 28 percent complete, 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 70 percent of the rice was reported in good to excellent condition, up 2 percentage points from last week but equal to the same time last year.

Small Grains: By June 18, sixty percent of the oat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 6 percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Favorable conditions promoted rapid crop development, with double-digit heading progress observed in all estimating states except Texas—where heading was already complete. Overall, 56 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week and 14 percentage points lower than at the same time last year.

Nationwide, 97 percent of the barley had emerged by June 18, slightly behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Ten percent of this year's barley was headed by week's end, 10 percentage points behind last year and 9 points behind the 5-year average. Heading progress was behind normal in all estimating states except Idaho. Overall, 64 percent of the barley was reported in good to excellent condition, down 8 percentage points from last week and 13 points lower than at the same time last year.

By week's end, 15 percent of the spring wheat was at or beyond the heading stage, 10 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 41 percent of the spring wheat was reported in good to excellent condition, down 4 percentage points from last week and 35 points lower than at the same time last year. With cool wet conditions, Idaho spring wheat in the good to excellent categories decreased by 11 percentage points from the previous week.

Other Crops: Thirteen percent of this year's peanut crop was pegging by June 18, five percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Pegging was 21 percent complete in Georgia, 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 78 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 2 percentage points from last week and 8 points better than at the same time last year.

Sunflower producers had planted 93 percent of this year's crop by week's end, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 16 points ahead of the 5-year average. Seeding was nearly complete in North Dakota, with 98 percent of the crop planted by June 18.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 18, 2017

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

Soybeans Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 18 2017	5-Yr Avg
AR	96	91	95	89
IL	95	93	97	94
IN	95	90	96	95
IA	100	98	99	95
KS	87	80	90	84
KY	78	73	87	79
LA	99	98	99	97
MI	99	88	96	99
MN	100	99	100	96
MS	98	95	97	96
MO	91	85	92	80
NE	99	97	99	98
NC	77	68	81	73
ND	100	98	100	97
OH	97	90	96	96
SD	97	99	100	97
TN	83	74	86	79
WI	99	89	96	93
18 Sts	95	92	96	93

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

Soybeans Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 18 2017	5-Yr Avg
AR	90	84	90	82
IL	87	78	92	87
IN	85	68	84	88
IA	96	85	92	88
KS	66	60	78	68
KY	56	51	70	64
LA	97	96	97	93
MI	91	68	86	92
MN	99	87	97	90
MS	94	92	94	92
MO	78	65	81	67
NE	94	86	96	93
NC	66	57	67	61
ND	95	84	95	85
OH	88	71	85	90
SD	89	89	97	88
TN	69	59	69	62
WI	96	63	84	84
18 Sts	88	77	89	84

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

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	5	23	56	15
IL	2	7	24	56	11
IN	2	9	37	45	7
IA	1	3	22	64	10
KS	1	2	30	63	4
KY	1	2	19	67	11
LA	0	4	16	66	14
MI	0	3	26	60	11
MN	1	2	20	64	13
MS	0	8	29	45	18
MO	1	5	31	55	8
NE	1	4	23	65	7
NC	0	2	18	75	5
ND	3	8	31	54	4
OH	1	4	37	47	11
SD	5	11	36	45	3
TN	1	1	12	62	24
WI	1	4	17	64	14
18 Sts	2	5	26	57	10
Prev Wk	1	5	28	57	9
Prev Yr	1	4	22	61	12

Corn Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 18 2017	5-Yr Avg
CO	99	89	96	97
IL	100	96	100	99
IN	96	86	92	98
IA	100	96	98	98
KS	99	88	95	98
KY	94	92	96	97
MI	95	83	94	98
MN	100	98	100	96
MO	100	98	100	96
NE	99	98	100	99
NC	100	99	100	100
ND	100	94	98	94
OH	95	88	96	98
PA	94	80	89	94
SD	97	98	100	98
TN	99	97	98	99
TX	94	96	98	97
WI	99	84	94	93
18 Sts	99	94	98	98

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

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	0	3	14	71	12
IL	2	8	31	46	13
IN	5	14	36	40	5
IA	1	3	18	64	14
KS	1	6	32	52	9
KY	1	2	12	68	17
MI	0	5	26	58	11
MN	0	2	17	67	14
MO	1	6	30	54	9
NE	1	3	18	66	12
NC	0	6	18	57	19
ND	2	8	29	56	5
OH	2	5	41	42	10
PA	0	1	17	69	13
SD	4	13	34	46	3
TN	1	1	12	52	34
TX	1	3	22	59	15
WI	1	5	23	54	17
18 Sts	2	6	25	55	12
Prev Wk	2	6	25	57	10
Prev Yr	1	3	21	60	15

Spring Wheat Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 18 2017	5-Yr Avg
ID	40	4	23	28
MN	43	2	22	27
MT	5	NA	0	3
ND	22	3	9	14
SD	48	37	65	40
WA	66	21	28	44
6 Sts	25	NA	15	17

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

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	3	6	29	46	16
MN	0	0	11	66	23
MT	13	24	44	13	6
ND	6	18	34	39	3
SD	28	36	23	11	2
WA	0	3	30	61	6
6 Sts	9	18	32	35	6
Prev Wk	7	13	35	38	7
Prev Yr	1	3	20	64	12

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 18, 2017

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

Cotton Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 18 2017	5-Yr Avg
AL	96	97	98	97
AZ	100	100	100	100
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	100	100	100	100
GA	96	94	97	97
KS	66	81	89	83
LA	100	100	100	100
MS	98	94	98	99
MO	100	100	100	100
NC	97	94	97	98
OK	89	86	96	83
SC	96	95	97	96
TN	99	98	99	99
TX	93	89	91	94
VA	93	92	98	99
15 Sts	94	92	94	96

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

Cotton Percent Squaring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 18 2017	5-Yr Avg
AL	35	9	17	36
AZ	49	35	54	45
AR	52	32	60	46
CA	19	10	20	40
GA	30	17	26	27
KS	7	0	1	3
LA	38	36	54	42
MS	32	12	25	28
MO	46	0	14	23
NC	11	11	26	15
OK	8	8	13	8
SC	10	11	23	14
TN	23	18	23	21
TX	14	14	17	14
VA	24	12	40	21
15 Sts	21	15	22	20

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

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	5	31	61	3
AZ	0	0	4	82	14
AR	1	6	13	57	23
CA	0	0	5	10	85
GA	1	5	25	55	14
KS	0	2	15	79	4
LA	0	2	31	63	4
MS	0	10	26	45	19
MO	1	14	36	43	6
NC	0	3	23	68	6
OK	0	1	4	95	0
SC	0	0	11	57	32
TN	2	3	9	63	23
TX	2	6	42	43	7
VA	0	0	10	90	0
15 Sts	1	5	33	51	10
Prev Wk	1	4	29	54	12
Prev Yr	1	7	38	45	9

Sorghum Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 18 2017	5-Yr Avg
AR	99	100	100	99
CO	85	47	85	78
IL	60	73	78	80
KS	82	52	77	78
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	93	80	90	83
NE	98	90	98	97
NM	70	40	64	65
OK	77	67	83	74
SD	95	87	95	87
TX	90	95	97	92
11 Sts	86	71	86	85

These 11 States planted 99% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Sorghum Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 18 2017	5-Yr Avg
AR	14	1	2	12
CO	0	0	0	0
IL	0	0	0	0
KS	4	0	0	1
LA	46	20	42	40
MO	4	0	0	2
NE	0	0	2	0
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	2	0	0	1
SD	4	0	0	1
TX	40	49	52	48
11 Sts	17	16	17	18

These 11 States planted 99% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	3	38	53	5
CO	0	1	14	79	6
IL	9	6	35	47	3
KS	0	2	24	71	3
LA	0	2	19	77	2
MO	0	4	34	61	1
NE	0	0	36	56	8
NM	0	9	60	31	0
OK	0	1	16	82	1
SD	14	20	52	14	0
TX	0	5	36	51	8
11 Sts	1	4	29	61	5
Prev Wk	0	2	31	62	5
Prev Yr	0	3	27	62	8

Barley Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 18 2017	5-Yr Avg
ID	95	97	100	99
MN	100	98	100	97
MT	98	86	95	98
ND	100	94	97	92
WA	99	86	87	100
5 Sts	98	91	97	96

These 5 States planted 83% of last year's barley acreage.

Barley Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 18 2017	5-Yr Avg
ID	25	16	30	29
MN	37	7	17	27
MT	11	NA	0	9
ND	23	4	8	13
WA	58	4	10	40
5 Sts	20	NA	10	19

These 5 States planted 83% of last year's barley acreage.

Barley Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	1	17	54	27
MN	0	1	10	67	22
MT	3	6	30	44	17
ND	7	13	29	47	4
WA	0	2	18	72	8
5 Sts	4	7	25	49	15
Prev Wk	3	4	21	60	12
Prev Yr	0	1	22	60	17

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 18, 2017

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

Winter Wheat Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 18 2017	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	100	100	100	100
CO	99	96	97	95
ID	91	28	66	76
IL	100	100	100	100
IN	100	99	100	98
KS	100	100	100	100
MI	92	77	89	96
MO	100	100	100	100
MT	87	39	79	58
NE	98	99	100	96
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	100	99	100	99
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	100	91	96	97
SD	96	94	98	79
TX	100	100	100	100
WA	100	73	84	93
18 Sts	99	92	97	95

These 18 States planted 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 18 2017	5-Yr Avg
AR	76	66	88	63
CA	71	1	5	61
CO	0	0	0	3
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	33	24	65	24
IN	12	9	23	15
KS	22	4	22	25
MI	0	0	0	0
MO	45	21	52	33
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	3
NC	57	38	64	51
OH	0	0	3	1
OK	52	52	77	59
OR	0	0	0	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	52	72	74	58
WA	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	23	17	28	25

These 18 States harvested 91% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	7	20	62	8
CA	0	0	0	80	20
CO	6	14	39	31	10
ID	0	6	25	46	23
IL	5	8	23	46	18
IN	2	5	24	52	17
KS	9	14	31	40	6
MI	1	6	19	59	15
MO	0	7	26	54	13
MT	4	9	44	31	12
NE	3	10	36	41	10
NC	3	10	27	45	15
OH	0	2	15	65	18
OK	2	6	45	44	3
OR	3	8	13	51	25
SD	22	28	32	18	0
TX	1	14	49	33	3
WA	1	2	15	64	18
18 Sts	5	11	35	41	8
Prev Wk	5	11	34	42	8
Prev Yr	2	7	30	49	12

Rice Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 18 2017	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	99
CA	96	65	90	94
LA	100	100	100	100
MS	100	98	100	99
MO	100	94	96	98
TX	100	100	100	99
6 Sts	100	94	98	100

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

Rice Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 18 2017	5-Yr Avg
AR	0	0	0	2
CA	1	NA	0	1
LA	32	18	28	20
MS	12	0	3	5
MO	0	NA	0	0
TX	18	1	10	10
6 Sts	7	NA	5	6

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	8	30	46	14
CA	0	0	10	80	10
LA	0	2	15	68	15
MS	0	0	37	50	13
MO	0	5	27	43	25
TX	0	0	19	65	16
6 Sts	1	5	24	56	14
Prev Wk	2	5	25	52	16
Prev Yr	2	5	23	54	16

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 18, 2017

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

Oats Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 18 2017	5-Yr Avg
IA	78	44	67	68
MN	48	11	31	35
NE	74	76	94	69
ND	24	8	18	13
OH	71	33	71	61
PA	79	20	49	60
SD	63	41	74	52
TX	100	100	100	99
WI	48	7	22	41
9 Sts	66	44	60	60

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

Oat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	1	22	62	15
MN	1	1	16	67	15
NE	1	2	31	59	7
ND	10	20	40	29	1
OH	0	2	29	60	9
PA	0	3	10	84	3
SD	14	22	31	30	3
TX	4	15	34	40	7
WI	0	3	16	60	21
9 Sts	5	11	28	47	9
Prev Wk	4	10	29	49	8
Prev Yr	1	4	25	60	10

Sunflowers Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 18 2017	5-Yr Avg
CO	64	29	67	59
KS	67	34	67	65
ND	97	96	98	89
SD	78	72	92	69
4 Sts	86	80	93	77

These 4 States planted 87% of last year's sunflower acreage.

Peanuts Percent Pegging

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 18 2017	5-Yr Avg
AL	19	0	6	19
FL	19	8	13	15
GA	25	5	21	11
NC	1	NA	2	9
OK	0	NA	1	3
SC	13	1	11	14
TX	6	NA	1	3
VA	0	NA	1	7
8 Sts	18	NA	13	12

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

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	2	22	75	1
FL	0	1	14	78	7
GA	1	4	21	57	17
NC	0	2	17	73	8
OK	0	0	7	88	5
SC	0	0	4	69	27
TX	0	1	32	60	7
VA	0	0	10	90	0
8 Sts	0	2	20	66	12
Prev Wk	0	3	21	64	12
Prev Yr	0	2	28	59	11

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent Week Ending Jun 18, 2017

	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	13	21	52	14		NH	0	0	4	58	38
AZ	10	21	28	31	10		NJ	0	1	22	75	2
AR	0	7	28	47	18		NM	4	29	40	23	4
CA	10	10	20	30	30		NY	0	5	21	57	17
CO	0	2	20	65	13		NC	1	3	19	71	6
CT	0	0	85	15	0		ND	24	30	28	17	1
DE	2	4	44	46	4		OH	0	3	20	65	12
FL	1	7	24	62	6		OK	1	2	27	60	10
GA	3	11	27	51	8		OR	1	2	21	41	35
ID	0	3	13	43	41		PA	0	5	21	53	21
IL	1	6	27	50	16		RI	0	0	5	60	35
IN	1	6	30	52	11		SC	0	3	25	66	6
IA	1	4	26	57	12		SD	23	26	27	22	2
KS	0	2	19	64	15		TN	1	6	31	49	13
KY	1	2	16	67	14		TX	2	11	34	43	10
LA	1	5	25	50	19		UT	0	2	28	57	13
ME	0	0	3	59	38		VT	6	6	20	62	6
MD	1	11	24	57	7		VA	1	7	19	63	10
MA	0	0	0	80	20		WA	0	0	9	61	30
MI	3	9	30	43	15		WV	1	3	13	69	14
MN	0	3	19	61	17		WI	0	3	17	52	28
MS	0	4	21	60	15		WY	2	10	18	60	10
MO	0	4	25	63	8		48 Sts	4	8	25	50	13
MT	14	12	25	30	19							
NE	1	3	22	66	8		Prev Wk	3	8	25	51	13
NV	0	0	25	25	50		Prev Yr	2	7	27	52	12

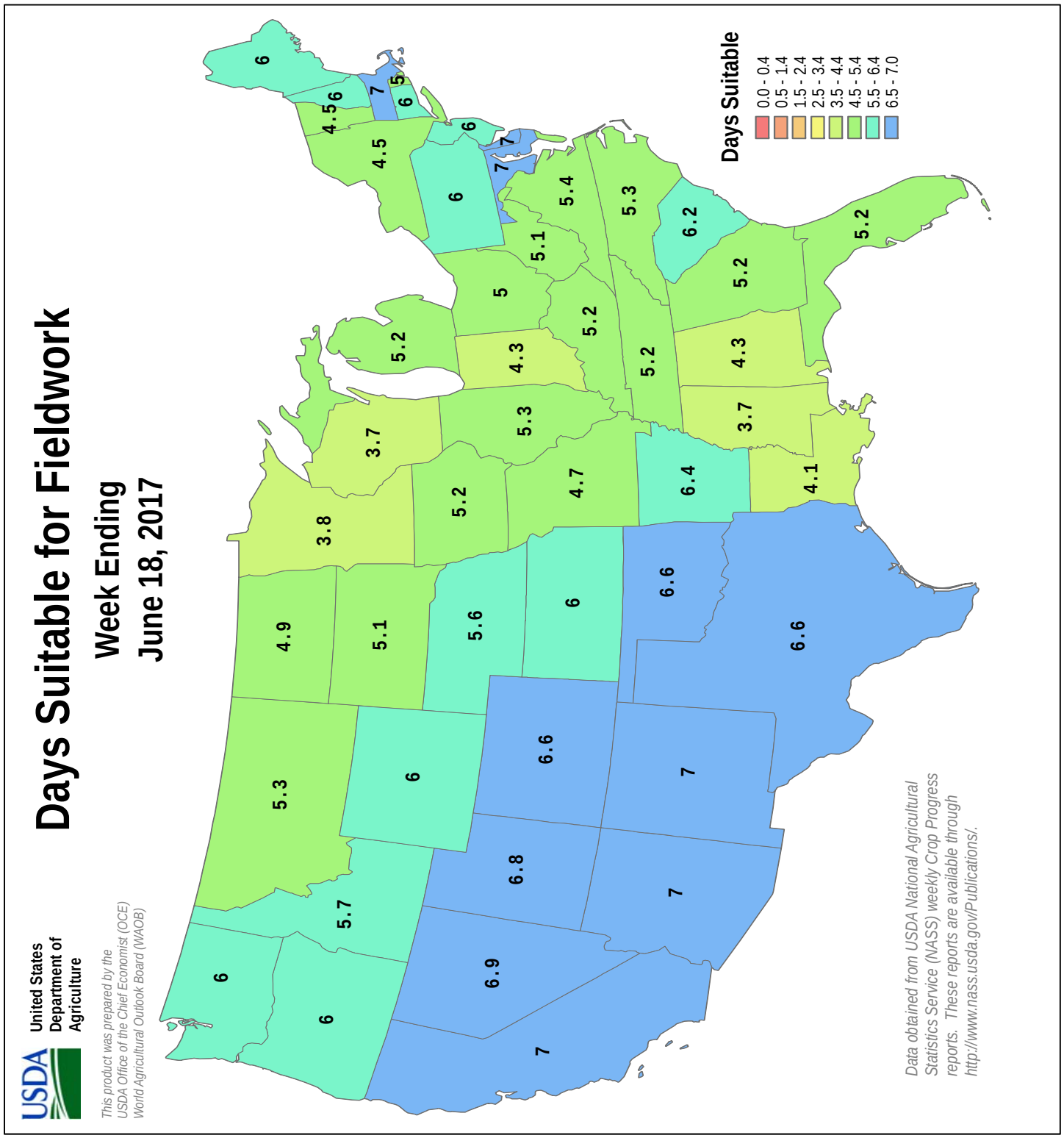
VP - Very Poor; P - Poor; F - Fair; G - Good; EX - Excellent

NA - Not Available; *Revised

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 18, 2017

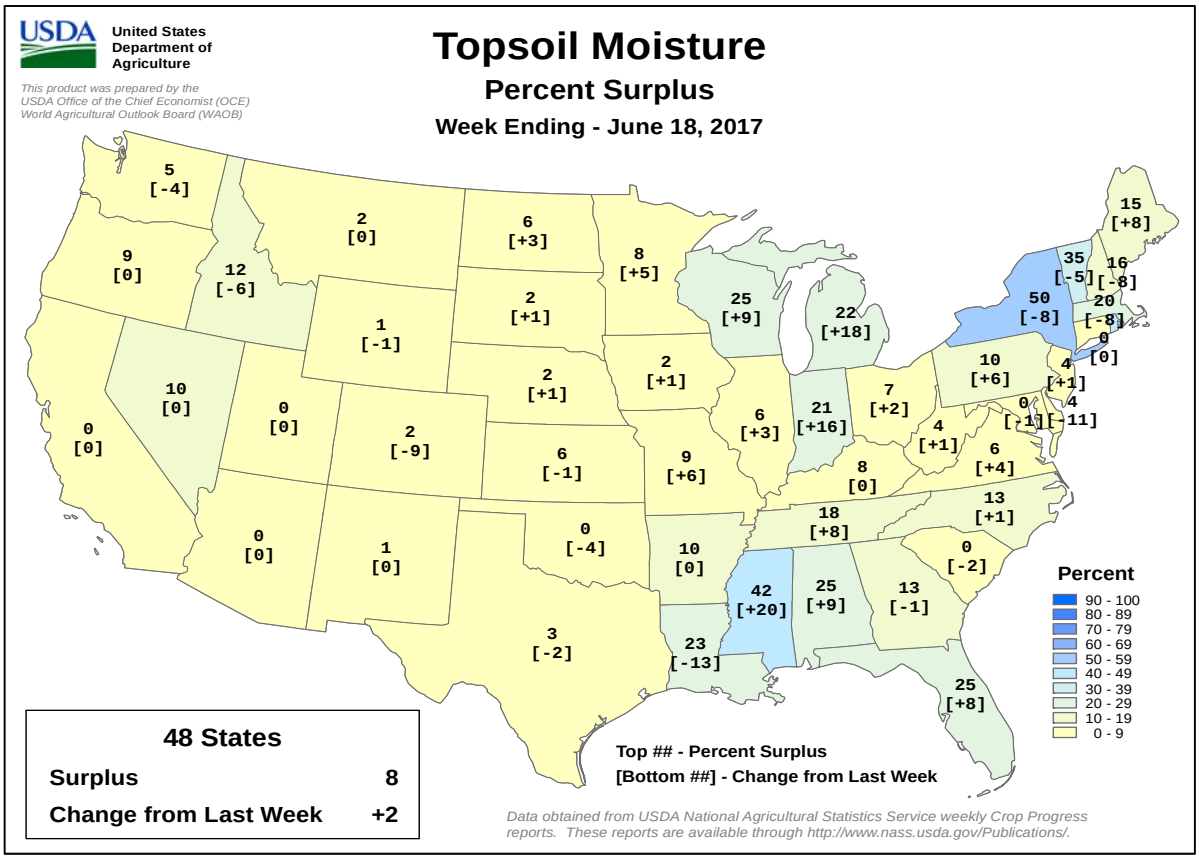
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS

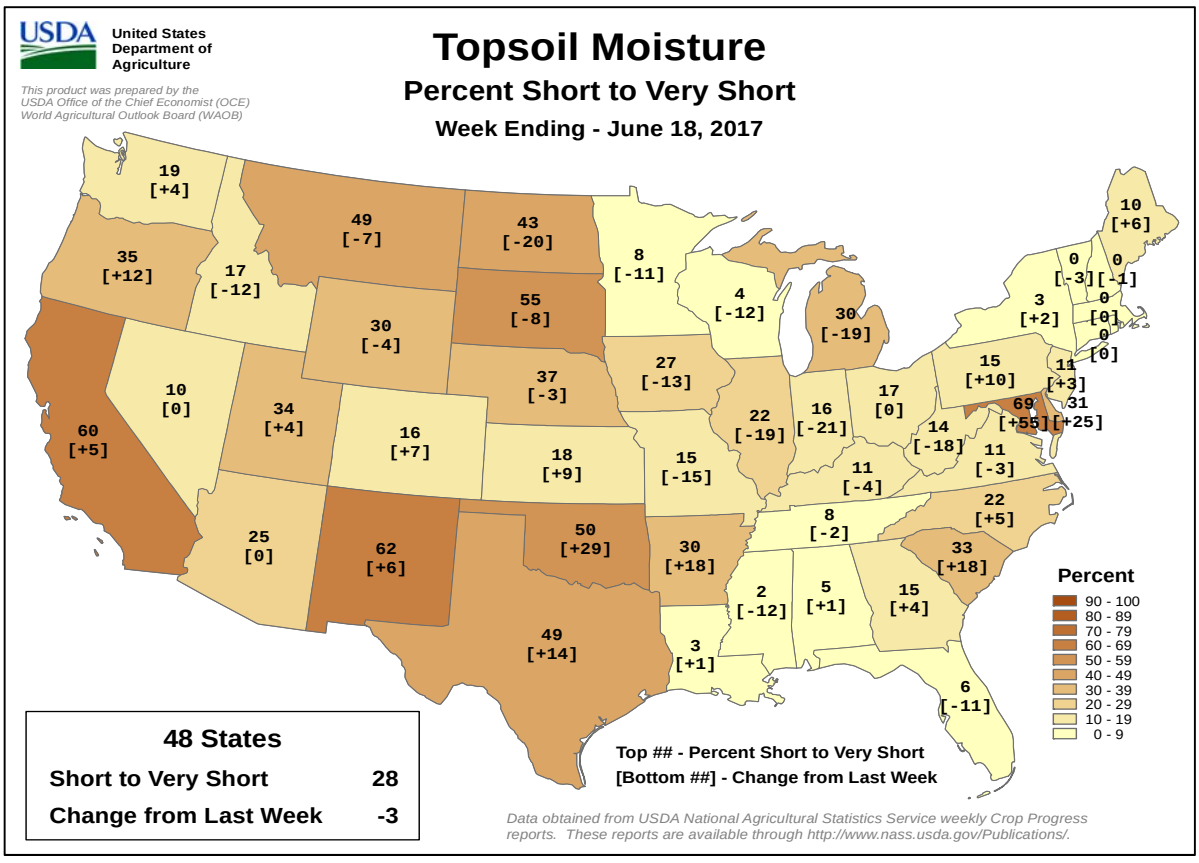


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 18, 2017

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

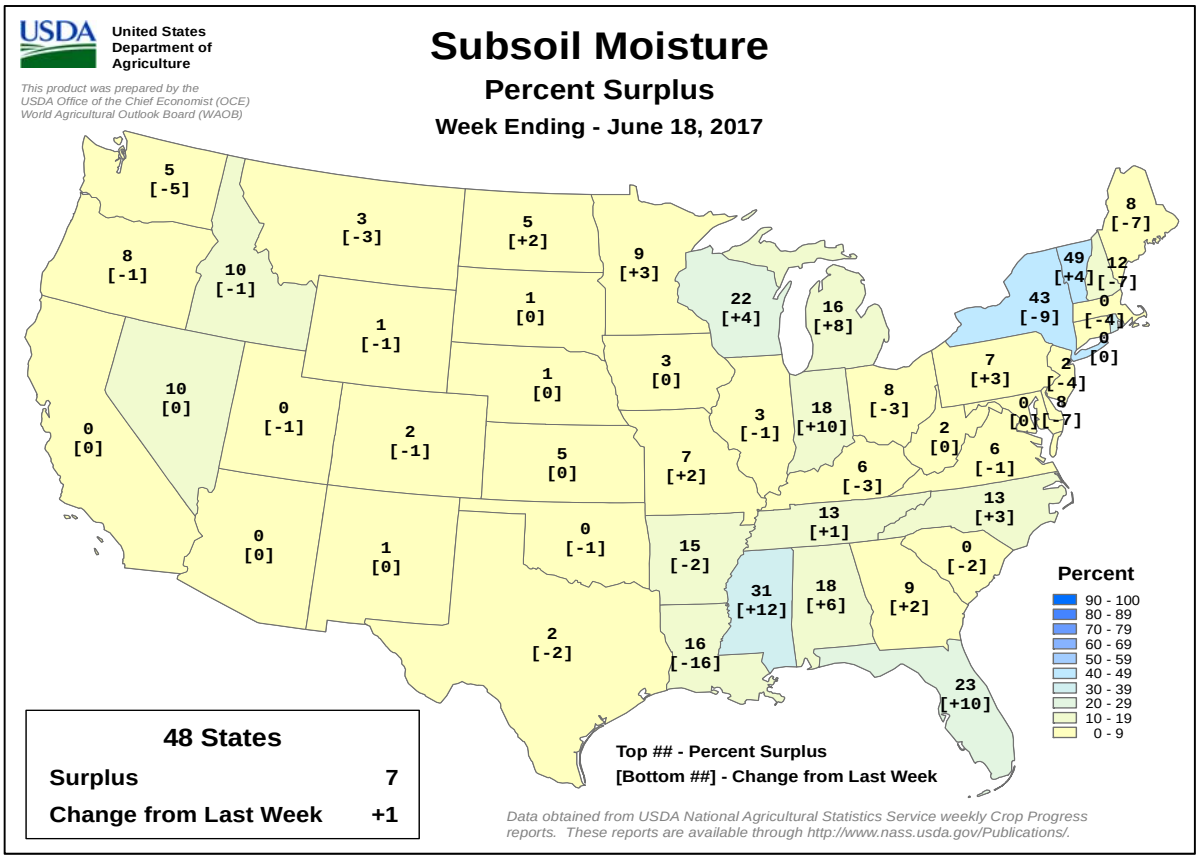


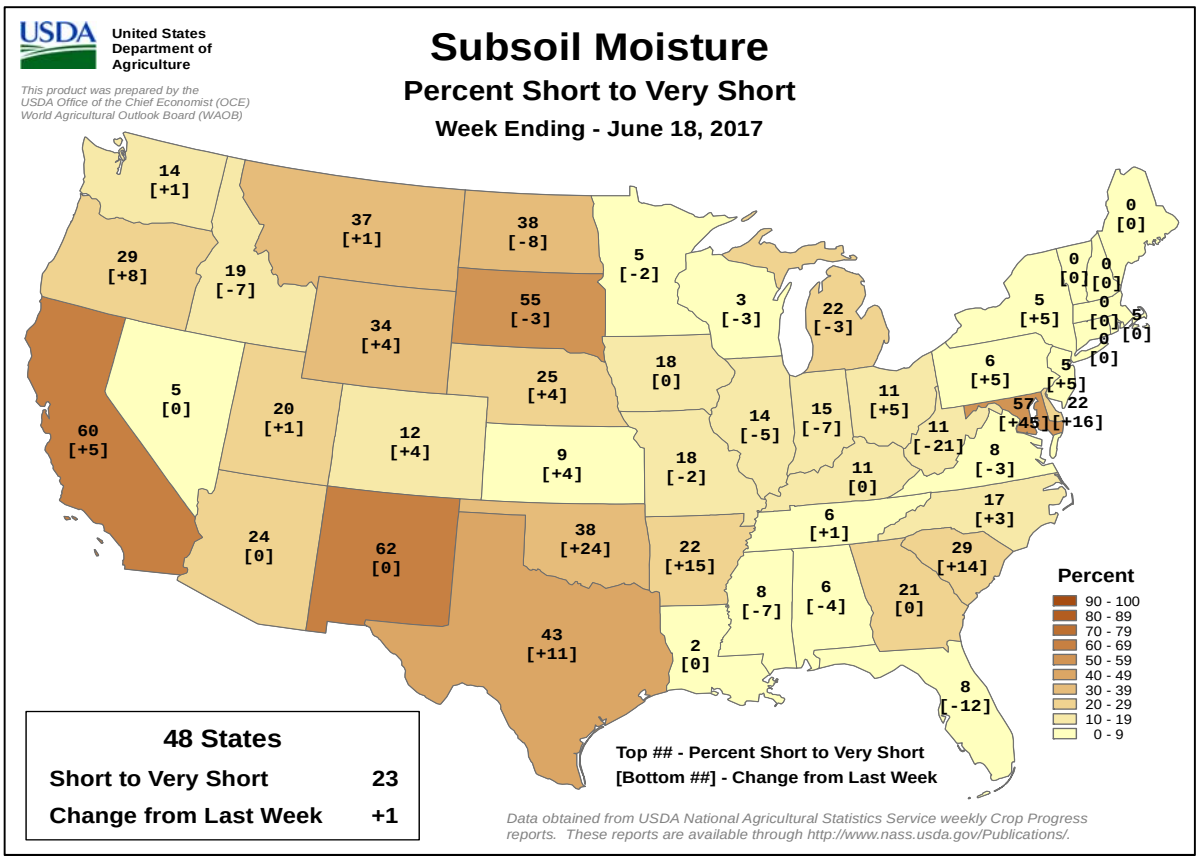


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 18, 2017

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





International Weather and Crop Summary

June 11-17, 2017

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Sunny, warm weather promoted winter crop maturation and drydown from England and France into the Balkans, while excessive heat stressed vegetative to reproductive summer crops in Spain.

WESTERN FSU: Additional beneficial rain over Russia contrasted with intensifying drought in north-central Ukraine.

EASTERN FSU: Mostly sunny skies promoted spring wheat emergence and establishment in the north and cotton development in southern portions of the region.

MIDDLE EAST: Sunny skies with intermittent showers in Turkey further improved conditions for filling winter grains and maintained supplemental moisture for irrigated summer crops.

SOUTH ASIA: The monsoon stalled across central and eastern India, bringing favorable rainfall to southern and eastern areas, but western cotton and soybean growers continued to wait for the onset of consistent rainfall before commencing sowing.

EAST ASIA: Heavy showers in southern China were contrasted by dry weather in eastern and northeastern crop areas.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Seasonal showers maintained good moisture conditions for rice and other crops.

AUSTRALIA: Showers were few and far between, limiting the overall benefit to recently planted winter grains and oilseeds.

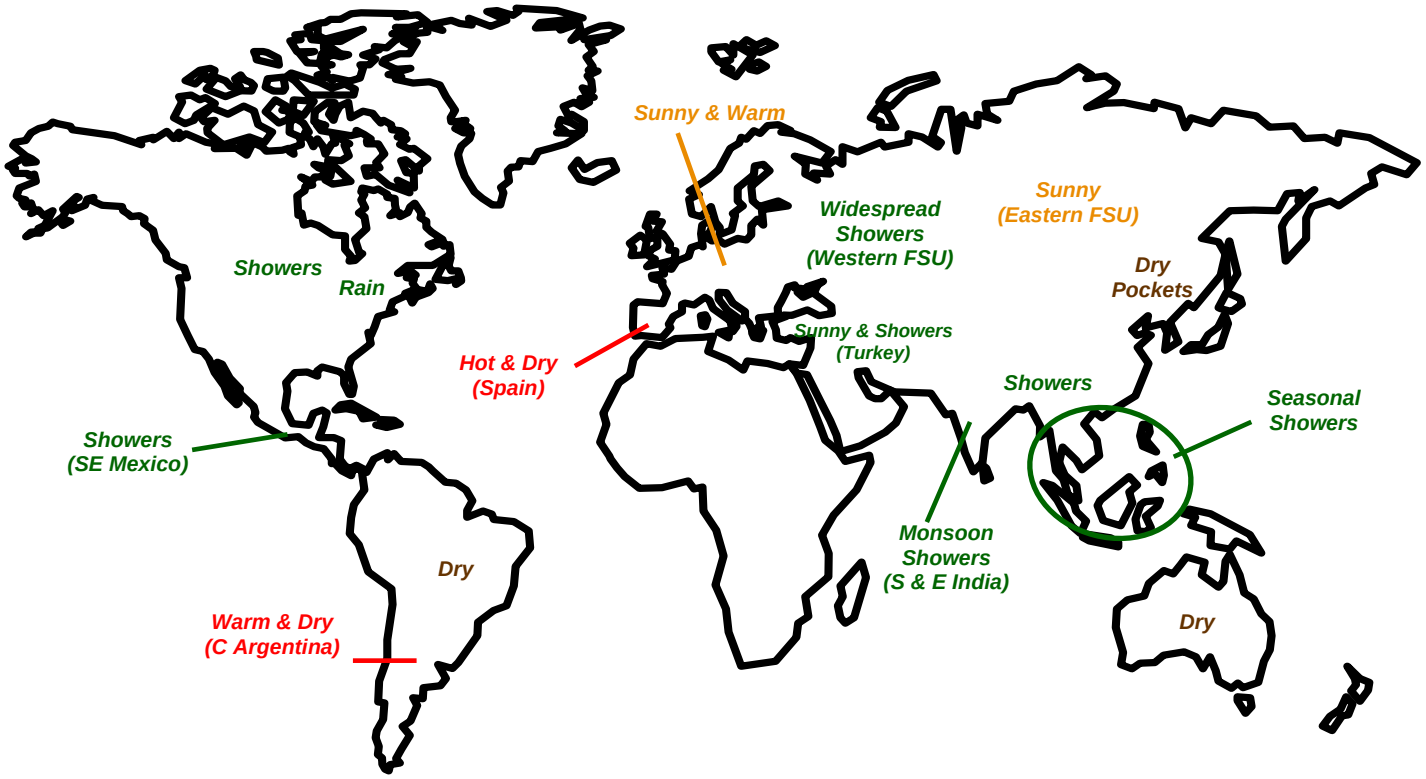
ARGENTINA: Warm, dry weather favored drydown and harvesting of summer crops.

BRAZIL: Warm, mostly dry weather improved conditions for wheat planting, while fostering rapid development of corn and cotton.

MEXICO: Tropical showers overspread much of the southeast, boosting moisture for reservoirs and rainfed summer crops.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Lingering showers slowed the final stages of spring crop planting.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Rain continued, but soybean planting was nearly complete in Ontario and Quebec.



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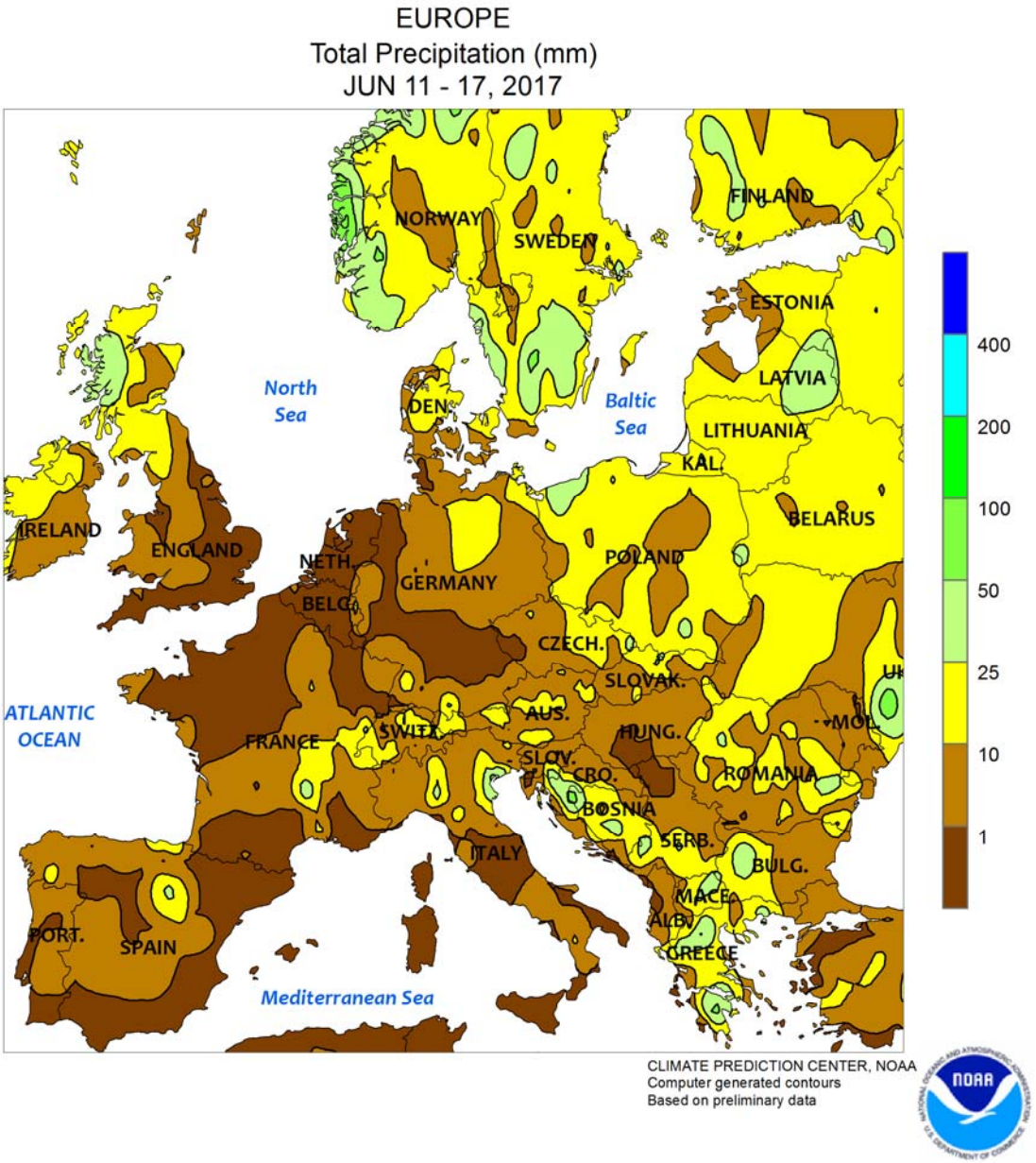

EUROPE

Sunny skies and near- to above-normal temperatures were beneficial for maturing winter crops, while excessive heat and dryness on the Iberian Peninsula caused rapidly-increasing stress to summer crops. From France and England southeastward into the northern Balkans, dry weather coupled with temperatures in the upper 20s to lower 30s (degrees C) promoted winter crop maturation, drydown, and harvesting. In contrast, light to moderate showers (5-25 mm) in northeastern Europe benefited reproductive to filling winter wheat and rapeseed. On the Iberian Peninsula, excessive heat (41-44°C) stressed vegetative summer crops and hastened corn and sunflowers toward or into reproduction up to three weeks ahead of normal. Furthermore, the heat and dryness exacerbated wildfires and made containment efforts difficult, particularly in central and northern Portugal. Farther east, dryness and heat (32-35°C) across much of northern Italy's Po River Valley increased irrigation requirements for vegetative corn, soybeans, and sunflowers, although localized showers and thunderstorms (10-50 mm) provided relief in central portions of the valley. In Greece, moderate to heavy rain (10-60 mm) provided supplemental moisture for irrigated summer crops but caused localized winter crop harvest delays.

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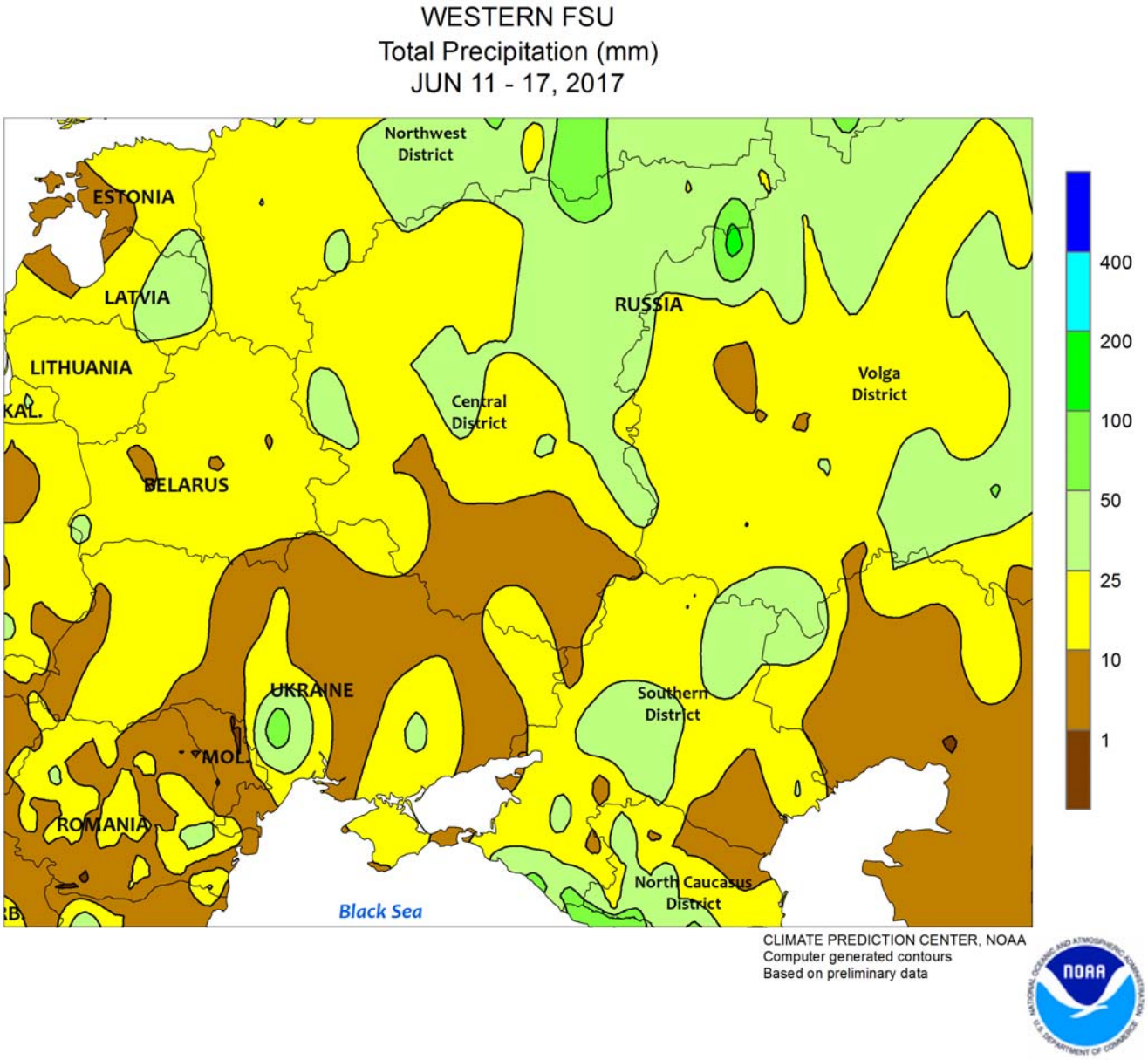

WESTERN FSU

Excellent growing conditions in Russia contrasted with intensifying drought in north-central Ukraine. Over western and southern Russia's primary growing areas, another week with widespread moderate to heavy showers (5-50 mm, locally more) maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for reproductive (north) to filling (south) winter wheat as well as vegetative small grains, corn, and sunflowers. However, producers would likely welcome drier weather over the upcoming weeks for crop maturation and drydown in key southern wheat areas. In Ukraine, showers and thunderstorms (5-30 mm) were reported in all but drought-afflicted north-central growing areas. As a result, crop areas bordering Russia, Belarus, and the immediate Black Sea Coast were experiencing good growing conditions for vegetative corn and soybeans (north and west) as well as sunflowers (east). However, dryness and drought continued to adversely impact filling winter wheat and vegetative summer crops from west-central Ukraine into primary corn and soybean areas in north-central portions of the country (centered on the Poltava Oblast). Latest satellite-derived vegetation health data depicted a sharp gradient between severe crop stress in north-central Ukraine and good to excellent vegetation health from the Black Sea Coast into eastern Ukraine.

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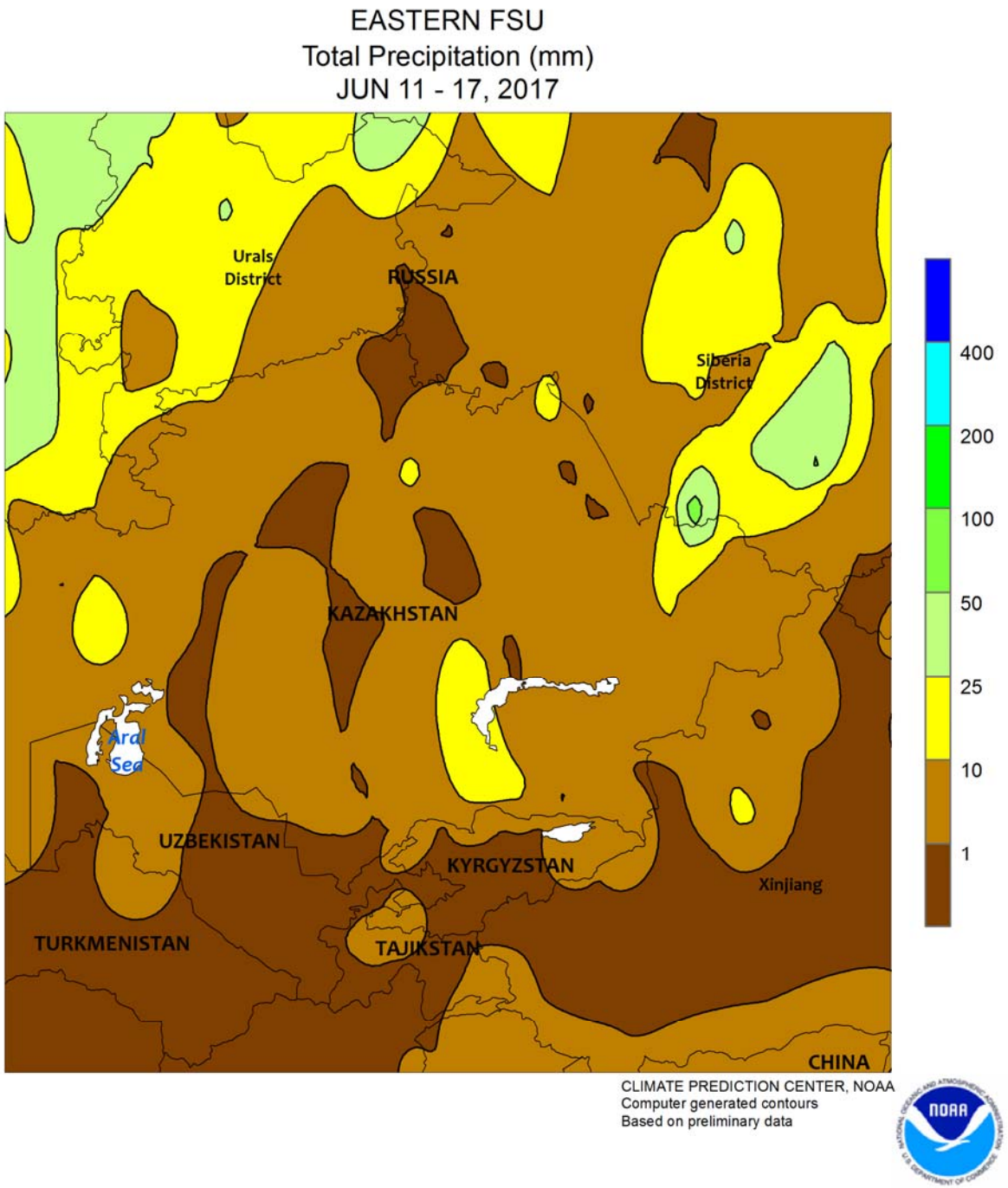

EASTERN FSU

Dry, warm weather over much of the region was beneficial for spring grain (north) and cotton (south) emergence and establishment. After several weeks of wet weather, sunny skies over northern Kazakhstan and neighboring portions of central Russia promoted spring wheat and barley development. However, showers (10-25 mm) approached from the west, maintaining excellent moisture supplies in the Urals and Volga Districts. Likewise, showers and thunderstorms (10-50 mm) in southern portions of the Siberia District alleviated short-term dryness and boosted prospects for spring grain establishment. Meanwhile, seasonably dry, hot weather (35-40°C) in Uzbekistan and southern Kazakhstan promoted the development of irrigated cotton and facilitated winter wheat harvesting.

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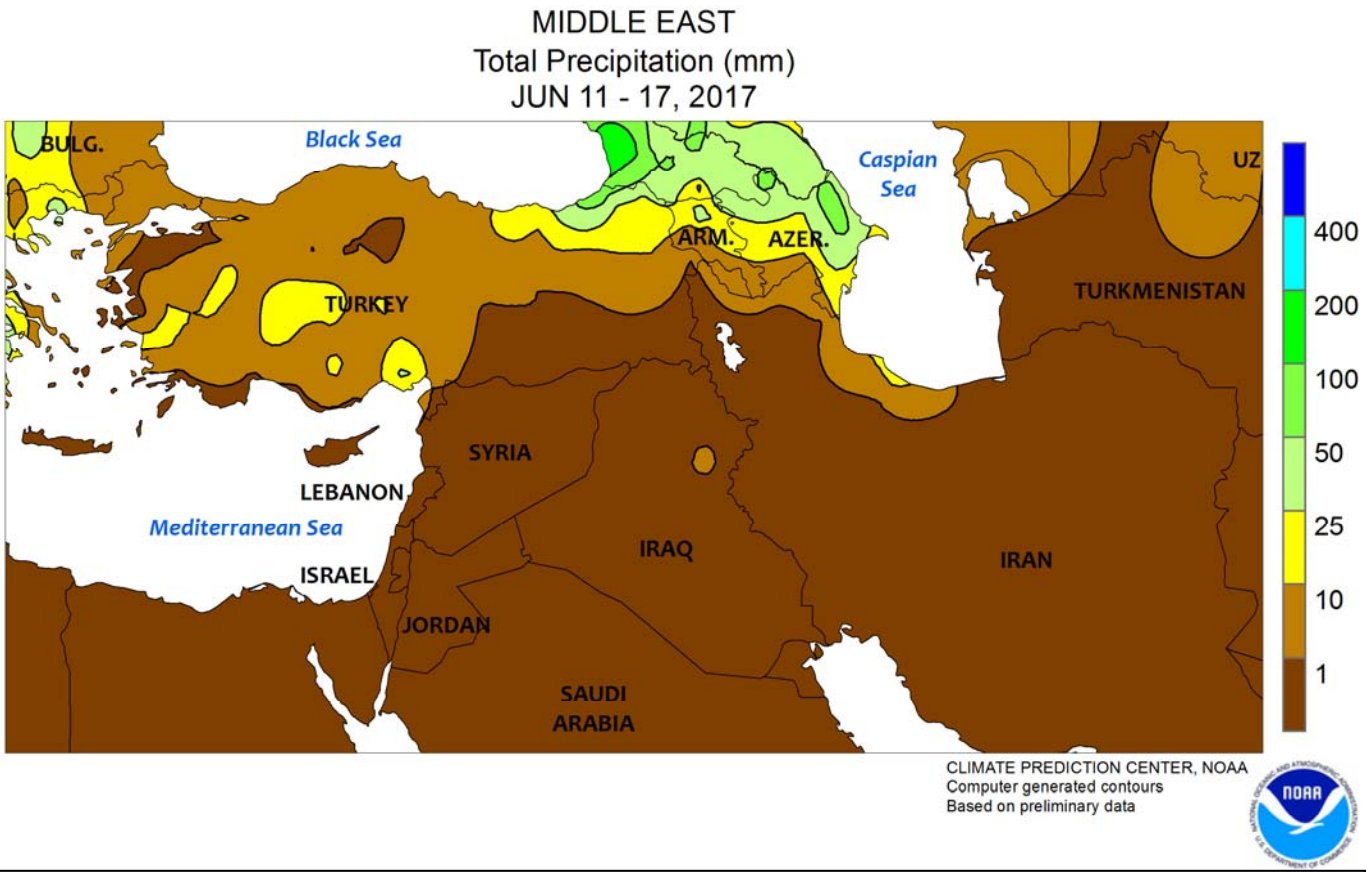

MIDDLE EAST

Periods of sun and intermittent showers further boosted prospects for winter grains in Turkey, while sunny, seasonably hot conditions prevailed elsewhere in the region. The return of sunny skies for much of the week in Turkey promoted winter grain maturation and drydown, though scattered light to moderate showers (1-23 mm) maintained good moisture supplies for late-filling wheat and barley as well as vegetative corn, cotton, and sunflowers. Elsewhere, sunny weather with seasonal heat and dryness favored winter wheat drydown and harvesting in Iran but maintained high irrigation demands for specialty crops near the Mediterranean Coast.

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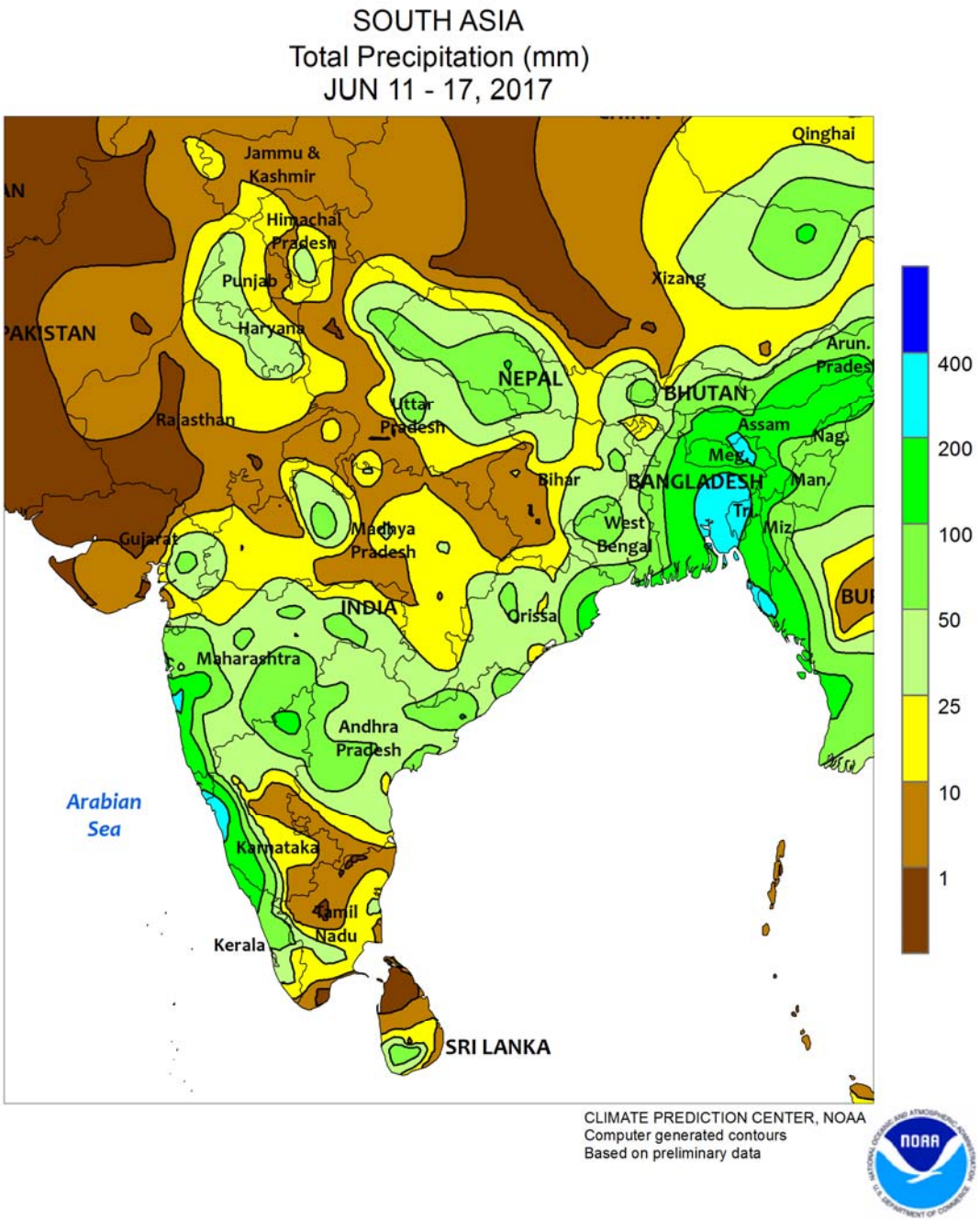

SOUTH ASIA

The summer monsoon stalled across central and eastern India and was three to four days behind the normal progression as indicated by the Indian Meteorological Department. Areas north of Maharashtra and west of West Bengal generally received less than 10 mm of rain, while most other areas within the monsoon circulation recorded 25 to as much as 200 mm of rain. The onset of seasonal rainfall spurred summer (kharif) crop planting, where consistent showers were occurring, but growers in portions of Gujarat and western Madhya Pradesh need more rain before sowing will begin. Elsewhere in the region, showers (10-40 mm) in southwestern Sri Lanka maintained near normal seasonal (since April 1) totals, as downpours (100-300 mm or more) in Bangladesh renewed flooding and concerns over reduced rice production. In Pakistan, irrigated rice and cotton sowing neared completion under seasonably hot, dry conditions.

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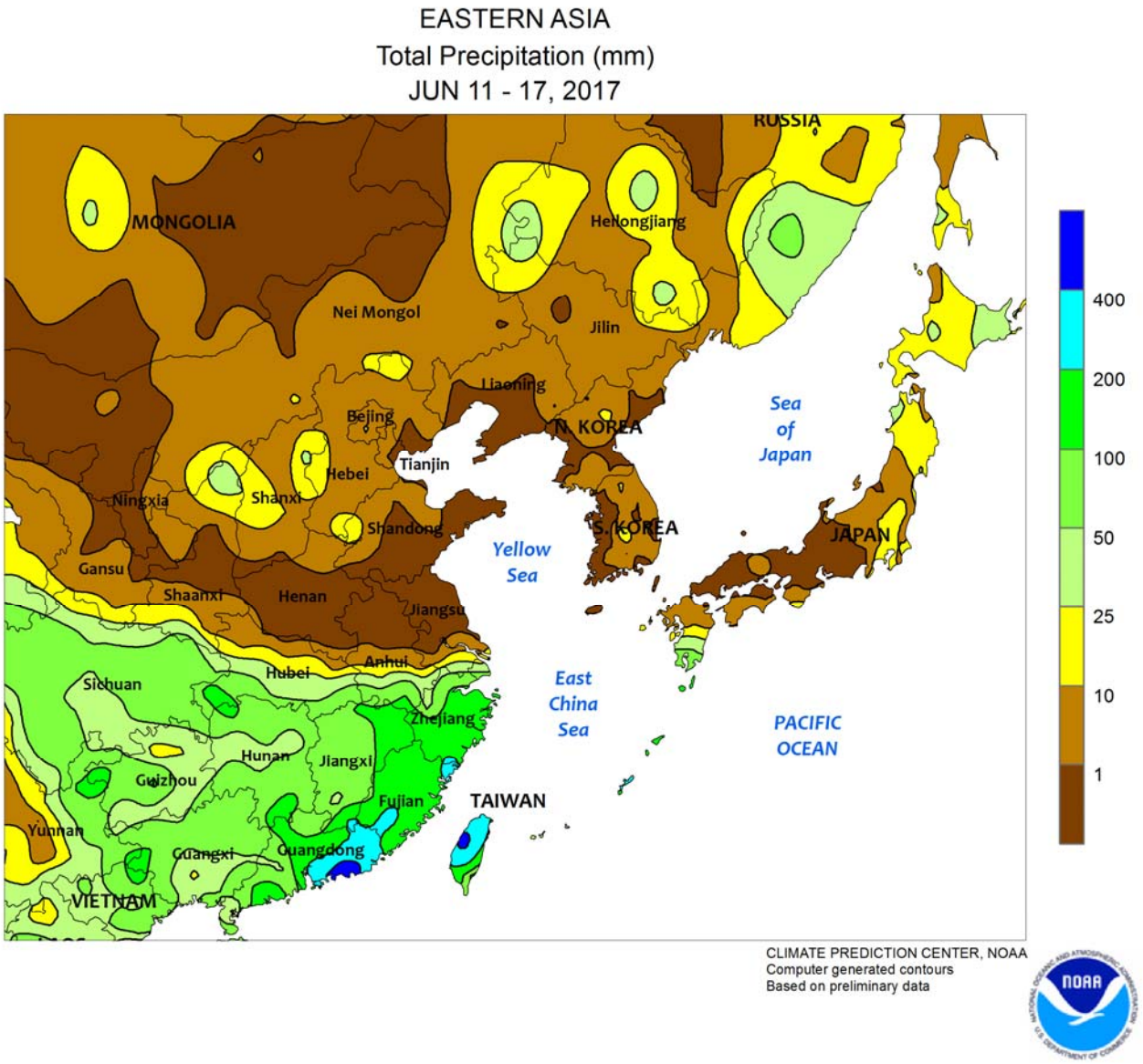

EASTERN ASIA

Heavy, widespread showers continued in southern China, maintaining favorable soil moisture and water supplies for rice and other summer crops. Rainfall amounts varied, with provinces south of the Yangtze River received at least 25 mm, and most provinces receiving 50 to over 100 mm (over 200 mm in some southeastern areas). In contrast, dry weather in eastern wheat areas aided harvesting (nearing completion) and eased lingering wetness. However, unfavorable dryness in the northeast reduced soil moisture for vegetative corn and soybeans. Most areas recorded less than 10 mm, with only localized higher amounts. In addition, some areas experienced temperatures 1 to 4°C above normal, with temperatures reaching 40°C at times. Rainfall totals since May 1 have been below to well below normal in northeastern crop areas. Unfavorably dry weather was also reported on the Korean Peninsula and in Japan, where irrigation remained adequate but more rain is needed to maintain water supplies.

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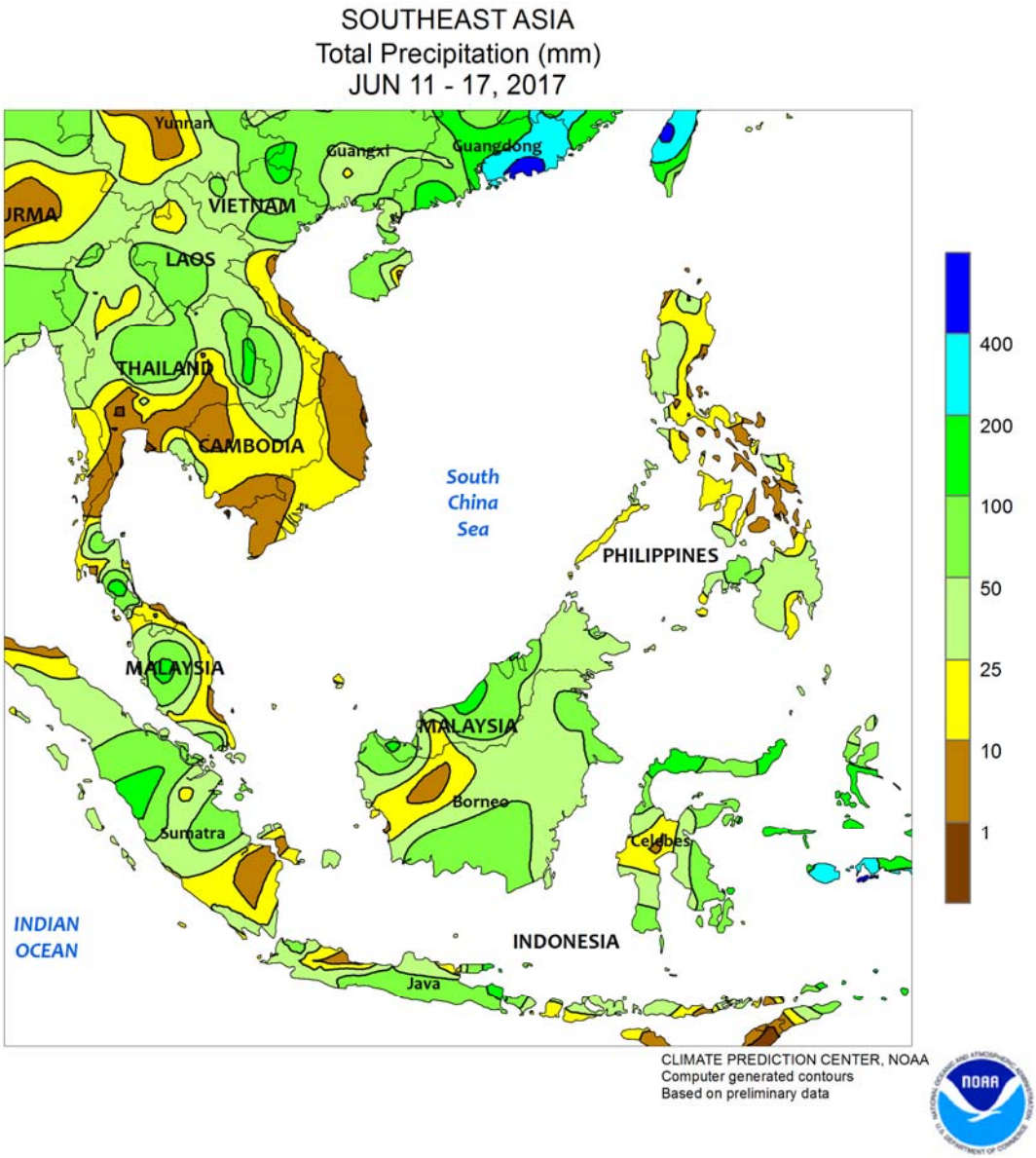

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Monsoon showers continued in Thailand and the rest of Indochina, with 25 to 50 mm of rain reported throughout; portions of Thailand's Central Plain Region and southern Cambodia received lesser amounts of rain. The rainfall kept seasonal totals (since May 1) above normal throughout much of the region and sustained favorable soil moisture and water supplies for rice. Meanwhile in the Philippines, somewhat drier conditions prevailed following heavy showers over the last few weeks. Most regions received 25 to 100 mm of rain, with the Visayas regions reporting less than 25 mm. Despite the lower rainfall totals for the week, seasonal totals remained above normal for rice and corn throughout the Philippines. Farther south, showers (25-50 mm, locally over 100 mm) across oil palm areas of Malaysia and Indonesia maintained good soil moisture for trees, although oil palm in western Malaysia would benefit from more rain.

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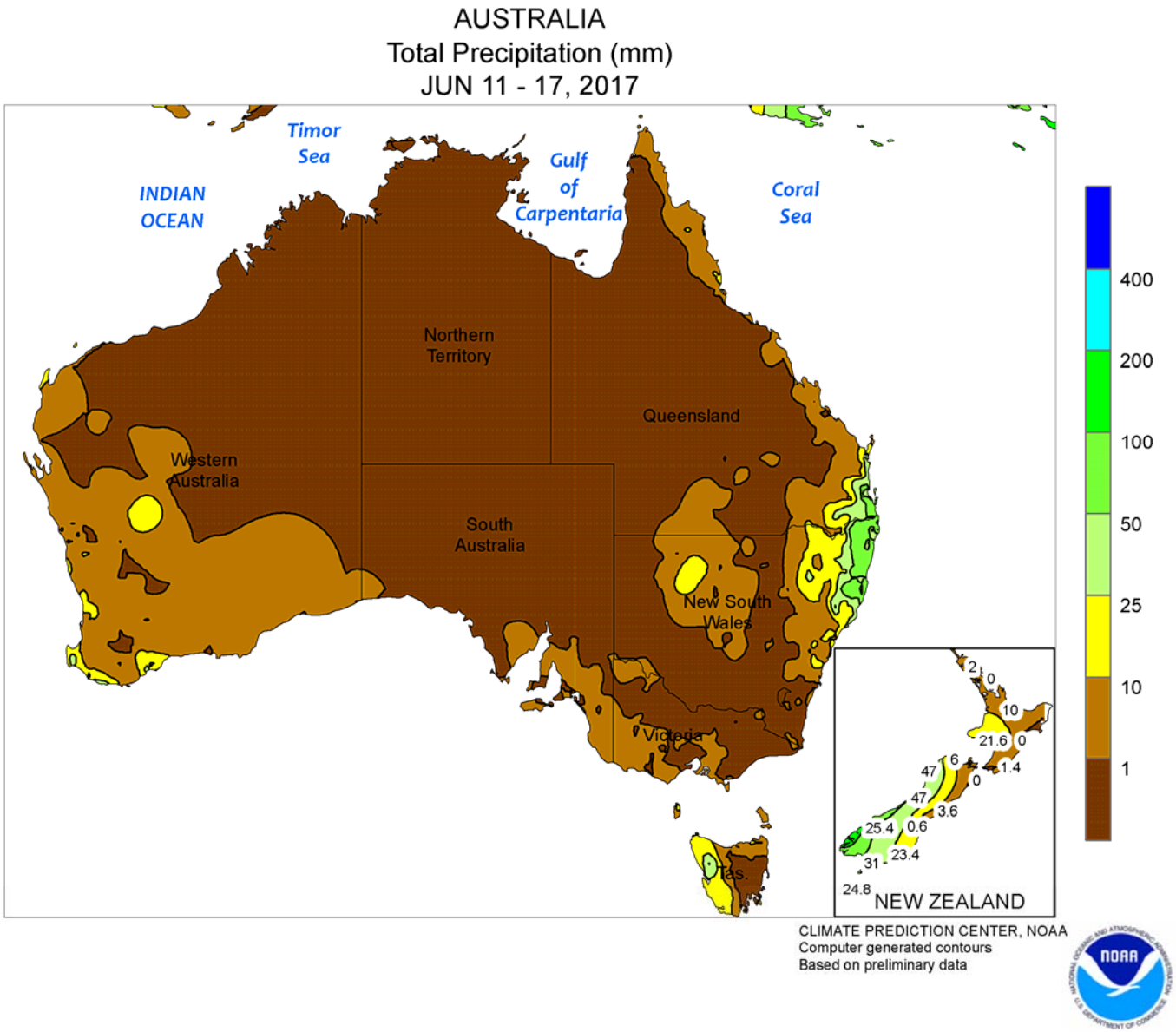
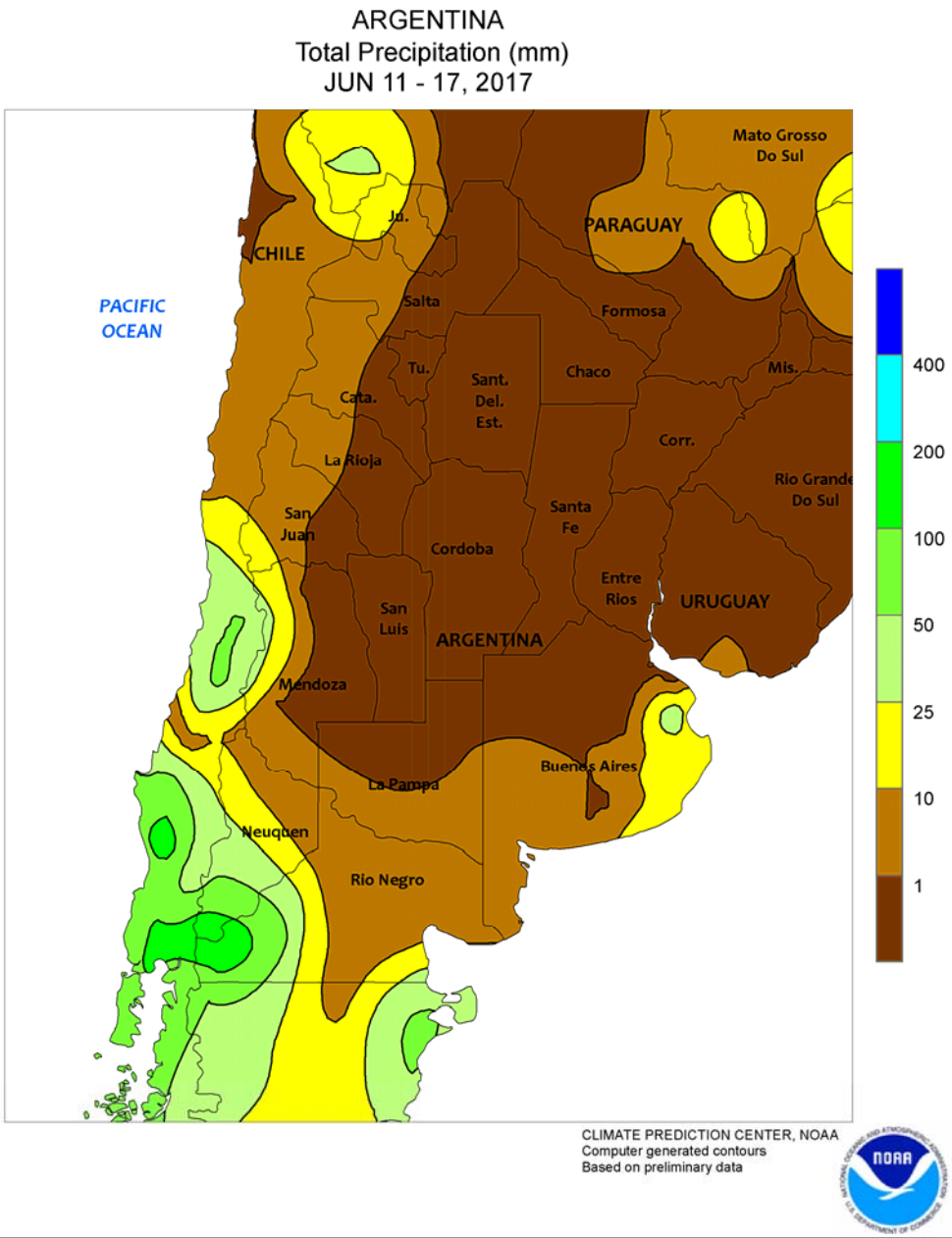


AUSTRALIA

In Western Australia, scattered showers (5-25 mm) increased local topsoil moisture for recently sown winter grains and oilseeds. More widespread, soaking rains are needed, however, to improve winter grain emergence and establishment because of well-below-normal rainfall since May 1. In southeastern Australia, mostly dry weather further reduced moisture supplies for vegetative wheat, barley, and canola. Similar to the west, more widespread, consistent rainfall is needed across the southeast to help maintain early-season crop prospects. Elsewhere, showers (5-25 mm) in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland increased local moisture supplies for winter crops. The rain was confined primarily to eastern portions of the wheat belt, limiting the overall benefit to wheat and other winter crops. Temperatures in Australia's wheat belt averaged near to above normal (up to 2ºC above normal), with maximum temperatures generally in the upper 10s to lower 20s degrees C.

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



ARGENTINA

Mostly dry, unseasonably warm weather favored drydown and harvesting of summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton throughout the region. Most major agricultural areas recorded no rainfall, the exception being southern farming areas in La Pampa and Buenos Aires, which recorded light to moderate rain (5-20 mm) at week's end. Weekly temperatures averaging 3 to 5°C above normal accompanied the dryness, aiding in the drying process; daytime highs reaching the upper 20s and lower 30s (degrees C) were particularly welcome in previously wet northeastern cotton areas. According to the government of Argentina, corn and soybeans were 54 and 95 percent harvested, respectively, as of June 15, ahead of last year's pace for both crops. In addition, wheat planting advanced to 35 percent complete, slightly ahead of last year's pace (32 percent).

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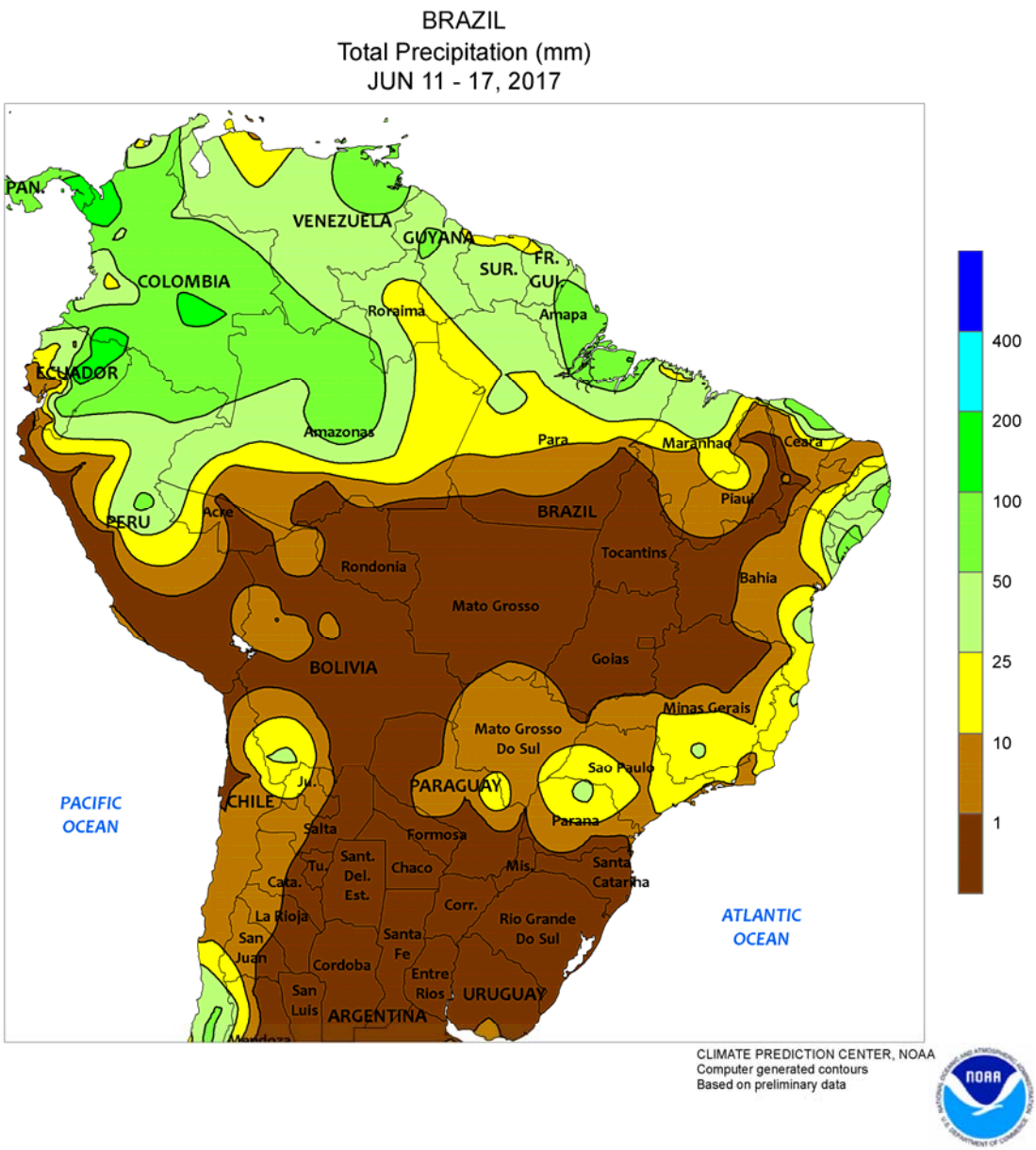

BRAZIL

Warm, mostly dry weather dominated much of the region, spurring rapid development of secondary summer crops and improving conditions for wheat planting. In central Brazil, virtually no rain fell from Mato Grosso to western Bahia, where daytime highs reaching the middle 30s (degrees C) fostered rapid development of second-crop corn and cotton. Farther south, dryness and warmth (daytime highs reaching the upper 20s) brought some relief from the chronic wetness that has delayed wheat planting in Rio Grande do Sul; according to government reports, wheat was 12 percent planted as of June 14, versus a 5-year average of over 50 percent. Elsewhere, light to moderate rain (5-25 mm) extended from northern Parana to Rio de Janeiro, slowing sugarcane and coffee harvesting. Meanwhile, seasonal rainfall (10-50 mm) boosted moisture for coffee, cocoa, and other crops along the northeastern coast (Bahia northward).

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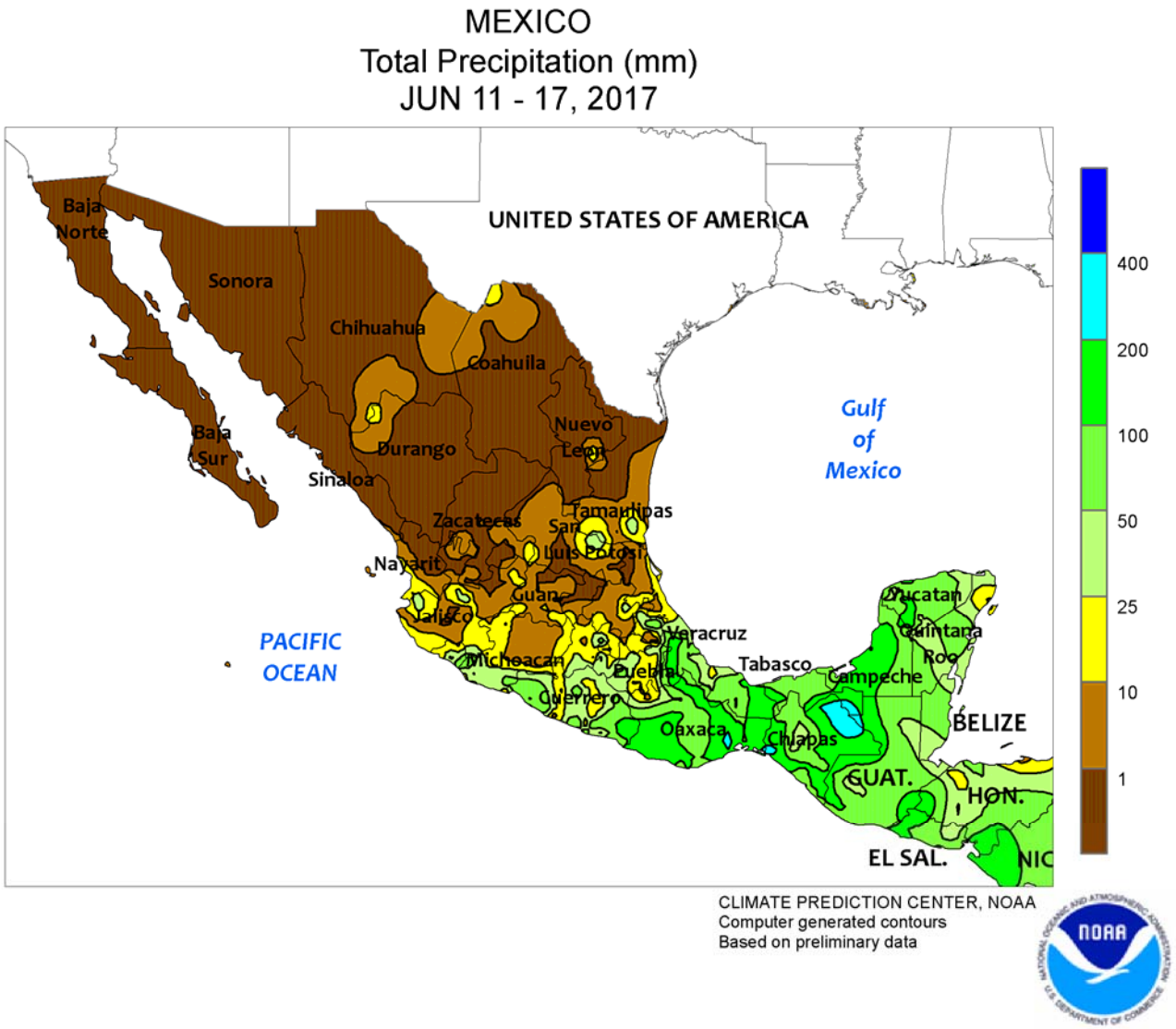

MEXICO

Tropical showers provided copious rainfall to southeastern agricultural districts, greatly increasing reservoir levels but resulting in localized flooding. Most of the rainfall was the result of a short-lived, weak tropical storm (Calvin) and its remnants, which eventually made landfall in Oaxaca. Rainfall totaled 50 to 100 mm — locally higher — over most agricultural areas from eastern Guerrero and Veracruz eastward through the Yucatan Peninsula. Lighter rain (5-50 mm) fell across the southern plateau corn belt, keeping topsoils moist for germination and establishment. Unlike last week, mostly dry weather prevailed across northern Mexico. In the northeast, the dryness extended southward into the sugarcane areas of northern Veracruz; unseasonable warmth (weekly temperatures averaging 2-4°C above normal, with daytime highs in excess of 40°C) maintained high moisture requirements of crops and livestock. Drier weather also returned to northwestern watersheds as summer warmth fostered rapid maturation and drydown of winter-grown wheat and corn.

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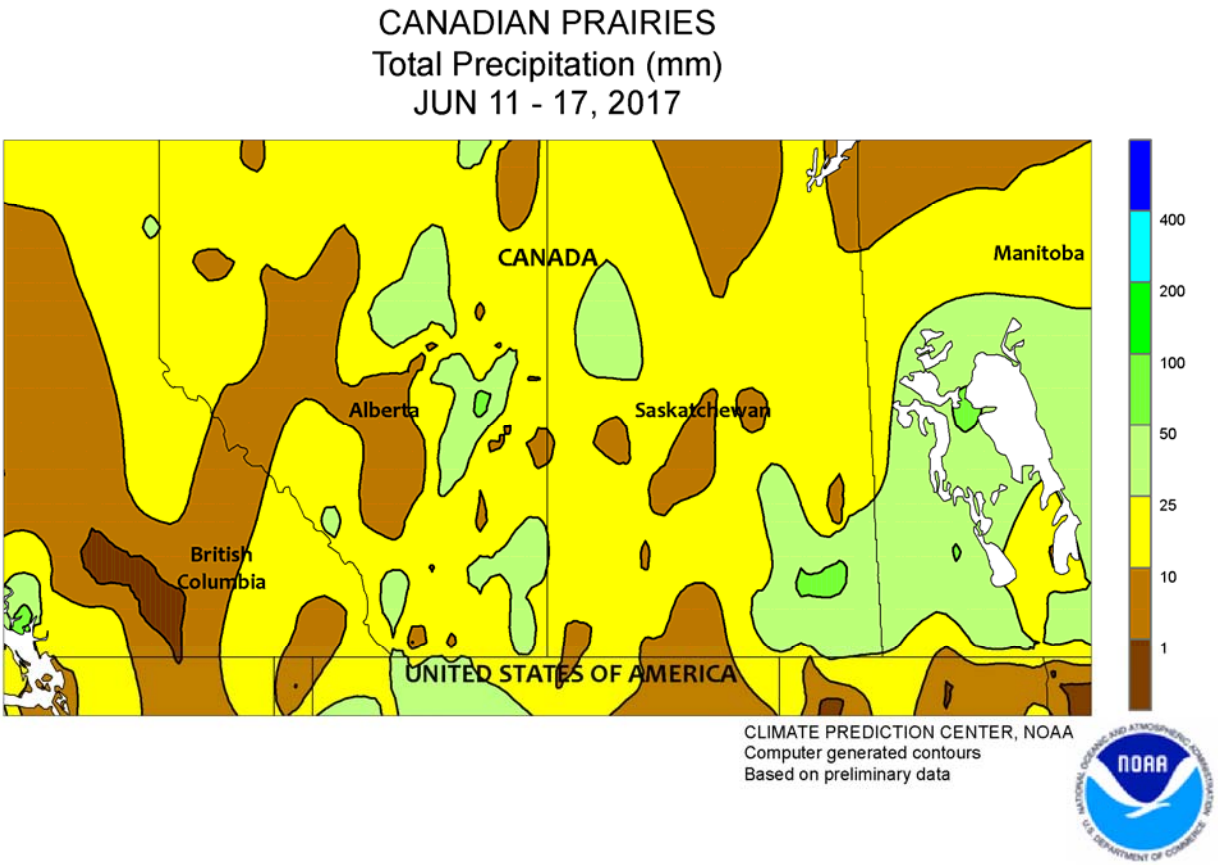
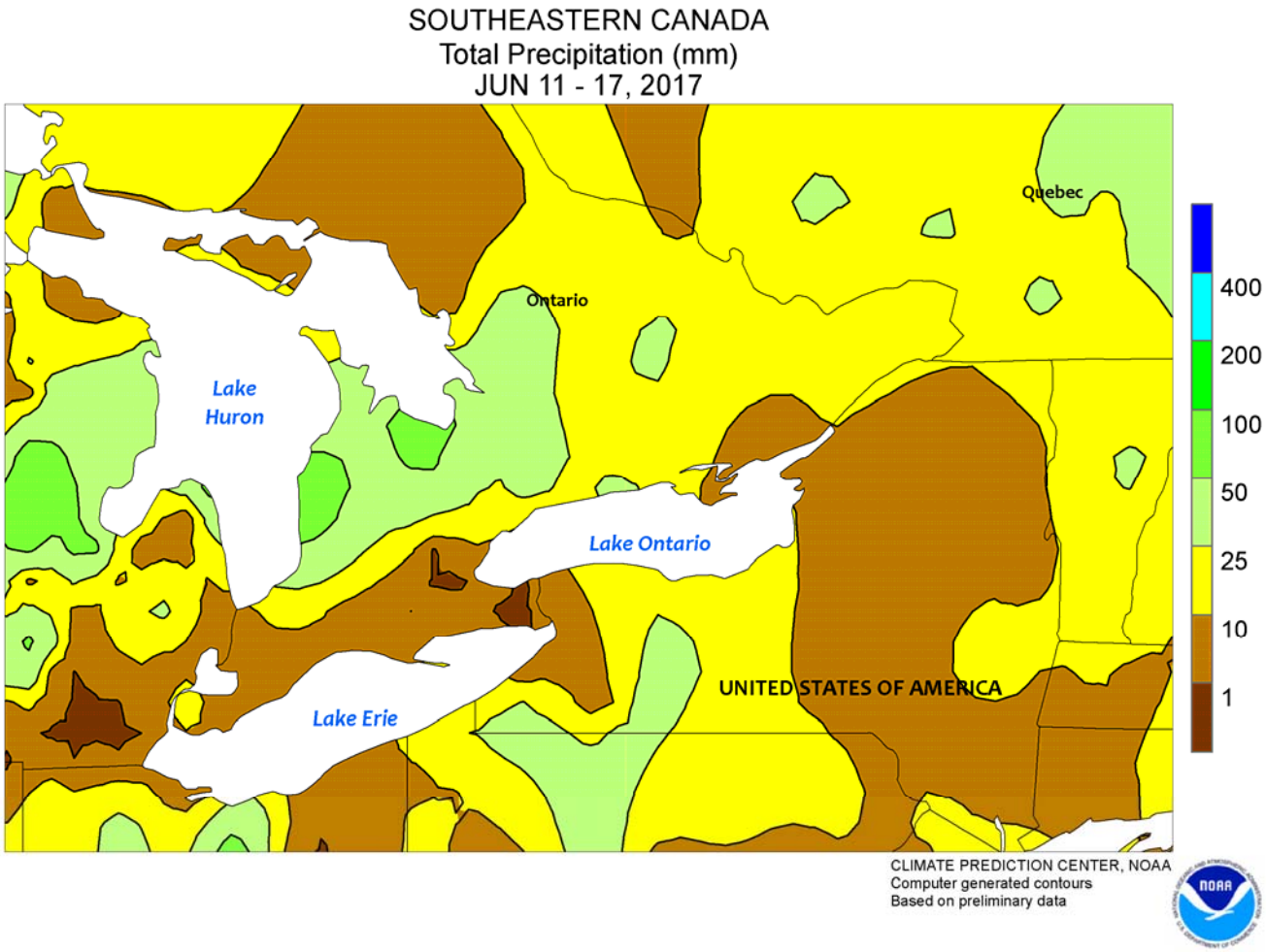


CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Lingering showers slowed the final stages of spring crop planting. Rainfall totaling 10 to 50 mm sustained significant local planting delays across the region, although most areas were reportedly finished. According to the government of Alberta, planting was 96 percent complete as of June 13, with most unplanted acreage in the North East Region (97 percent planted) and the Peace River Valley (78 percent). Similarly, planting was reportedly 95 to 100 percent complete in Manitoba, but only 15 percent of crops had been planted in the vicinity of The Pas as of June 12. Saskatchewan reported planting at 99 percent complete as of June 12, with the northwest region lagging at 97 percent complete. Weekly temperatures averaged near to above normal in Alberta and slightly cooler than normal in northeastern Saskatchewan and Manitoba, with daytime highs reaching the upper 20s (degrees C) in some southern farming districts. Nighttime lows fell below 5°C locally but no widespread freeze was reported.

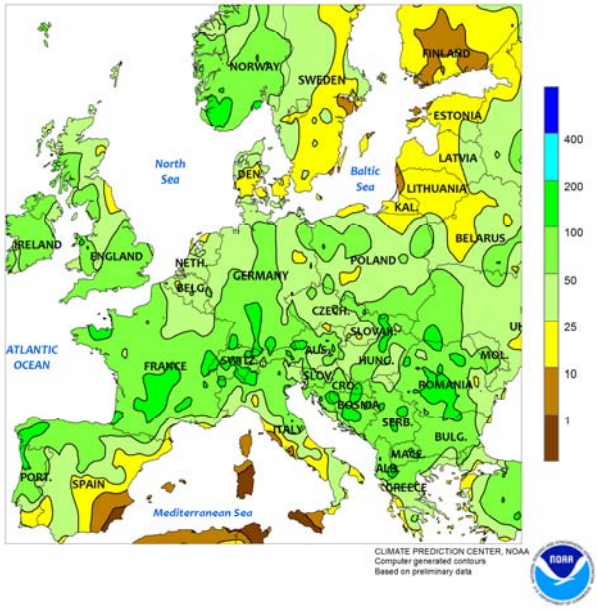


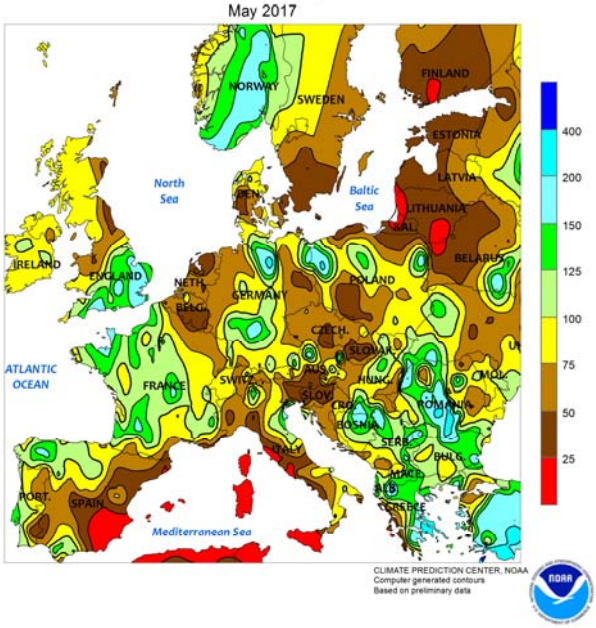
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

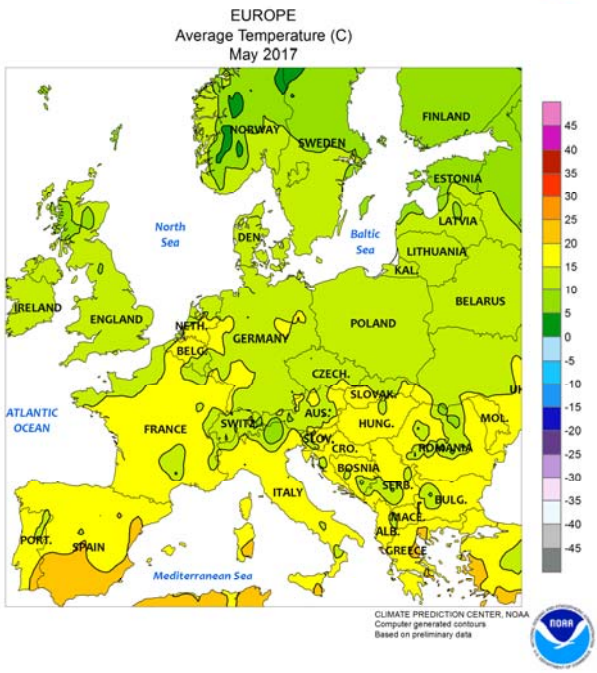
Rainy weather continued, extending the already delayed fieldwork in some localized areas. Rainfall totaled 5 to 30 mm across Ontario, with higher amounts around Lake Huron (30-70 mm). Rainfall provided above-normal, to well above-normal amounts of moisture for agriculture, which compounded on the already wet start to summer that continued to disrupt crop planting and treatments for diseases and pests. Above-normal temperatures (3-7 degrees C) were coupled with wet weather, as daytime highs reached the upper 20s (degrees C) for much of the week, with many places in Ontario and Quebec exceeding 30°C. Overnight lows continued to drop into the teens and single digits, with isolated areas in Quebec falling below 5°C. According to field reports, a majority of soybeans have been planted. Heavy rain has only delayed a few localized areas, but some replanting was required.

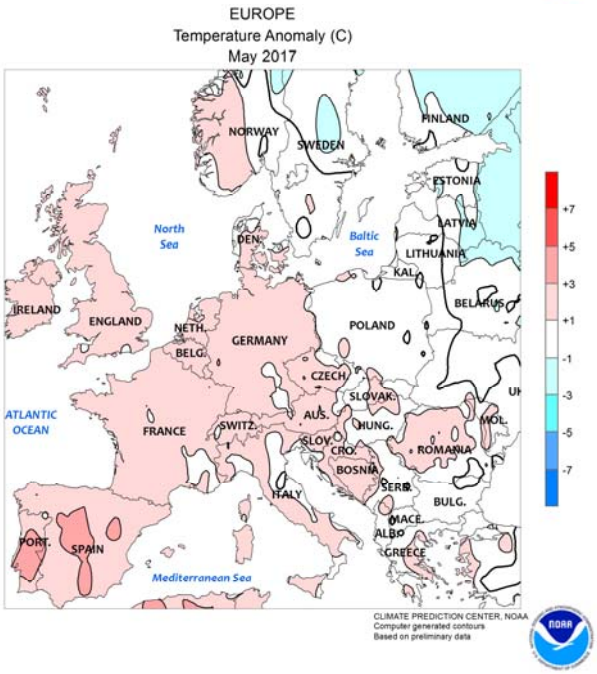
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov

May International Temperature and Precipitation Maps





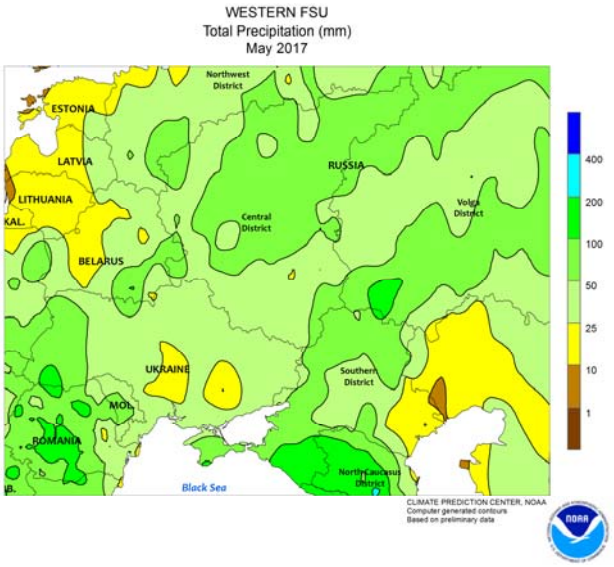


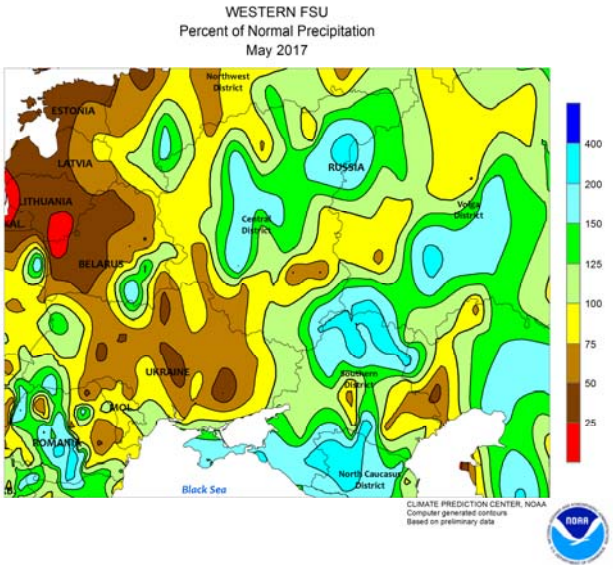


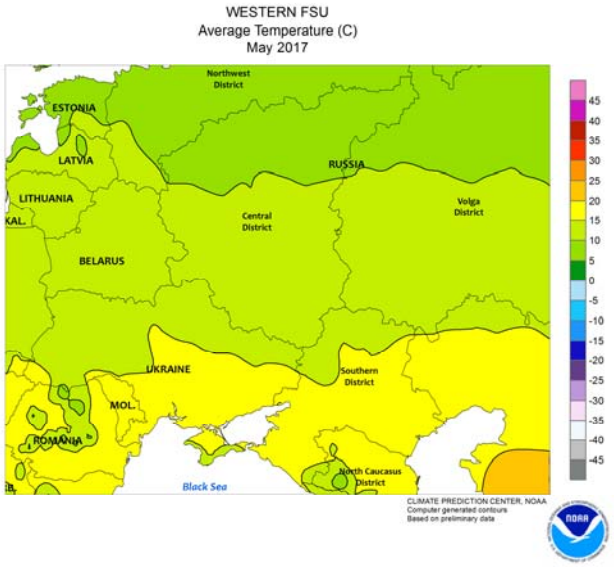
EUROPE

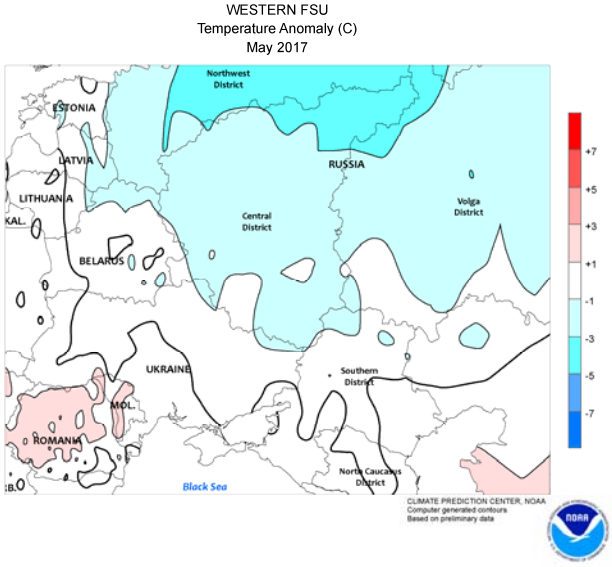
Wet May weather improved prospects for reproductive to filling winter crops across England, France, and Germany while maintaining excellent conditions for wheat and rapeseed in the Balkans. In particular, May rainfall totaled 75 to 200 percent of normal (locally more) in key winter crop areas of northern France, southeastern England, northeastern Germany, and northwestern Poland. Furthermore, occasional showers (50-125 mm) in southwestern France, and to a lesser extent northern Spain, were beneficial for vegetative summer crops, though drought concerns lingered for corn and sunflowers in central and southern Spain. In addition, building heat on the Iberian Peninsula (up to 4°C above normal, with daytime highs well into the 30s degrees C) heightened evapotranspiration rates and hastened crop development. Dryness also lingered over northern Italy as well as the Low Countries and immediate environs, with monthly rain tallying 30 to 70 percent of normal in these locales. In contrast, wet May weather (75-200 percent of normal) over the lower Balkans boosted prospects for reproductive to filling winter crops and maintained abundant moisture reserves for vegetative corn and sunflowers.

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



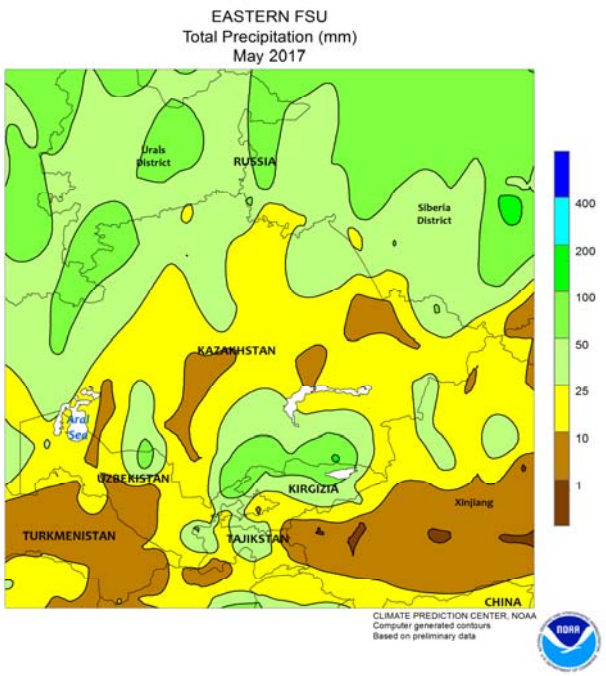


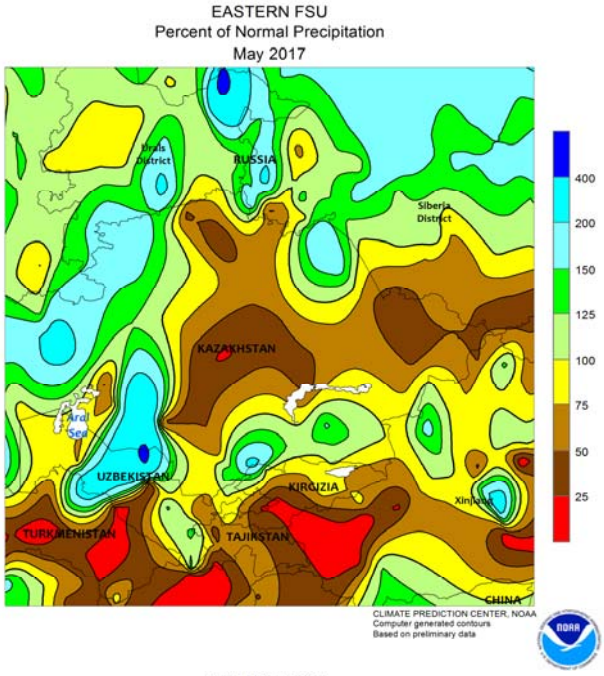


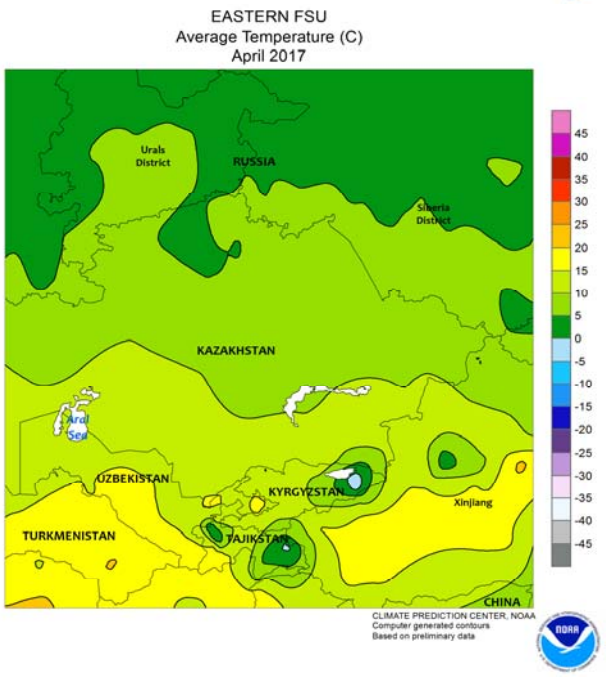


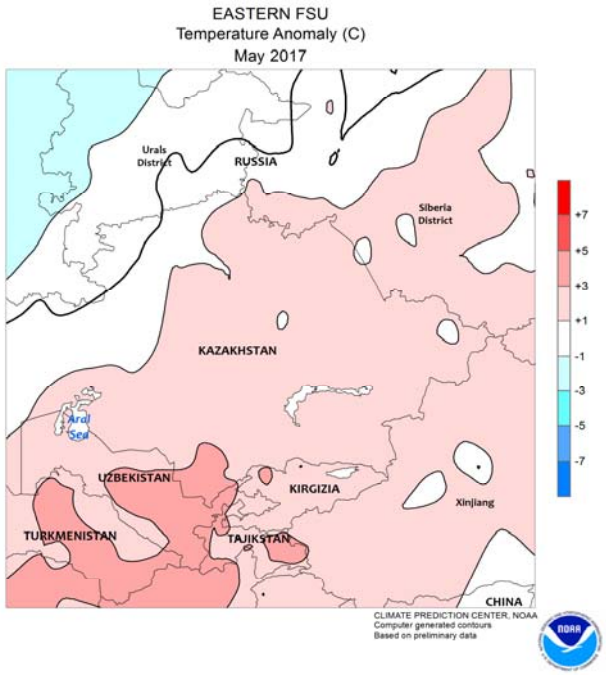
WESTERN FSU

During May, dryness intensified in central Ukraine while widespread moderate to heavy rain in Russia benefited reproductive to filling winter wheat. Monthly rainfall totaled less than 50 percent of normal in central Ukraine, stressing wheat during the key reproductive stages of development. Rain on the country's perimeter was generally more favorable, resulting in good to excellent prospects for heading to flowering wheat. Meanwhile, abundant rain (100-300 percent of normal) across Russia's Southern District boosted already-favorable prospects for reproductive to filling winter wheat. However, locally excessive downpours (150-200 mm) in southern-most portions of the country (North Caucasus District) may have lowered wheat quality.



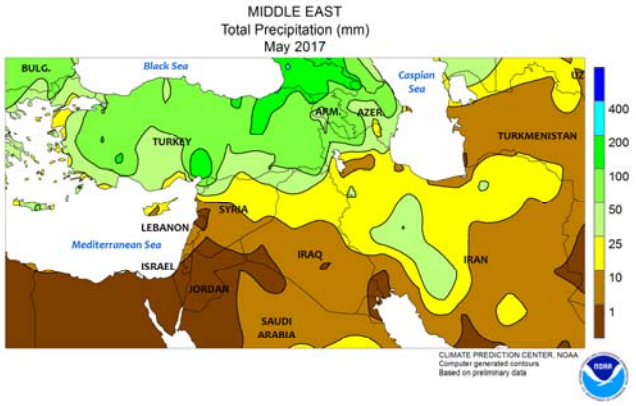


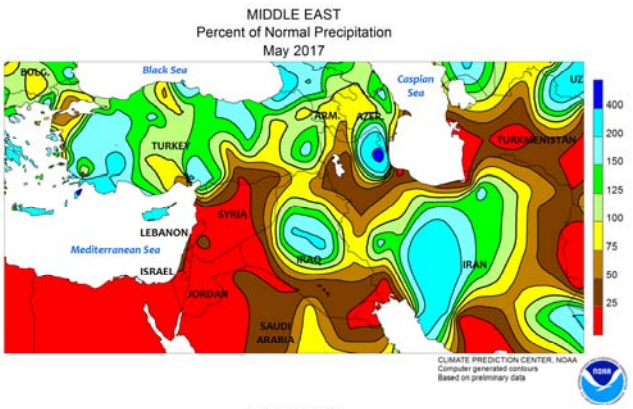


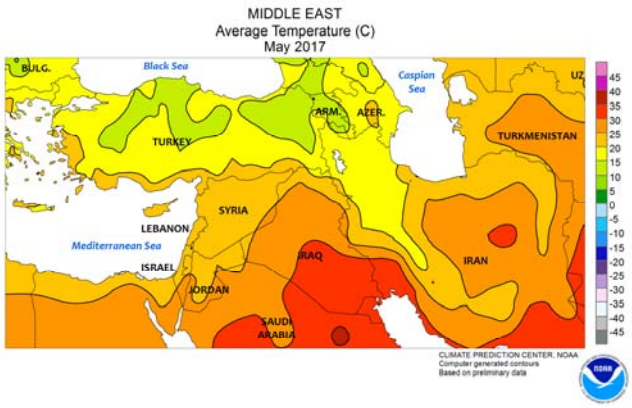


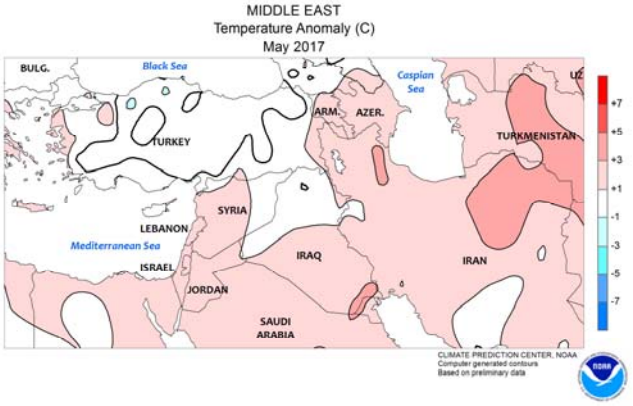
EASTERN FSU

During May, wetter-than-normal weather prevailed over the region's primary growing areas. In northern Kazakhstan and central Russia, near- to above-normal rainfall hampered the latter stages of spring grain sowing but sustained excellent moisture supplies for wheat and barley establishment. In Uzbekistan and southern Kazakhstan, showers and thunderstorms (15-60 mm, locally more) throughout the month maintained favorable moisture supplies for filling winter wheat as well as emerging cotton, though the wet weather may have slowed any lingering late cotton planting activities.



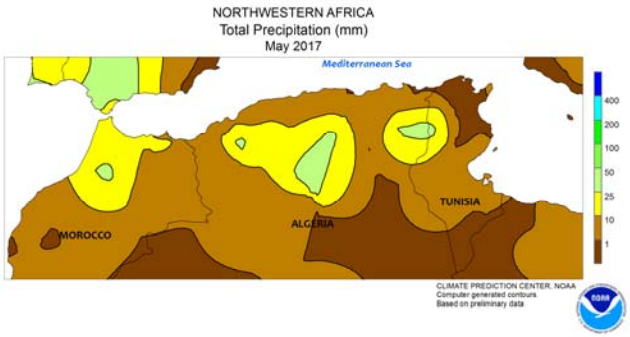


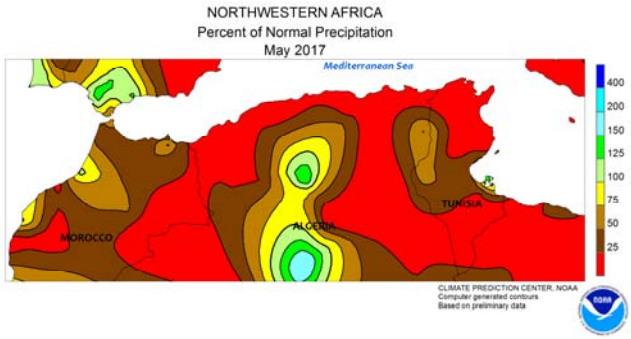


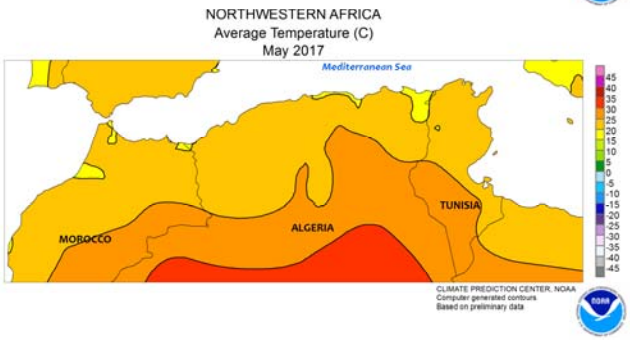


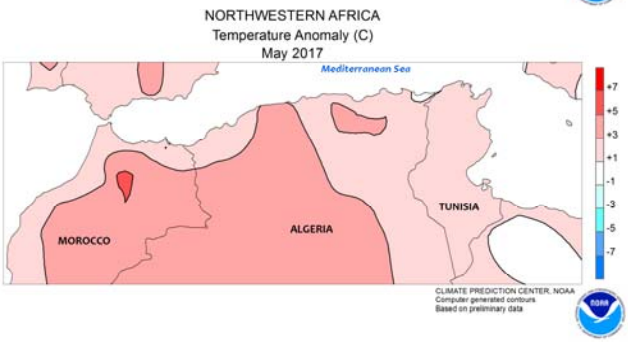
MIDDLE EAST

During May, additional late-season rain in Turkey further improved prospects for reproductive to filling winter grains. The rain (40-100 mm, locally more) was timely for wheat entering or progressing through the reproductive stages of development. In addition, irrigated summer crops benefited from the supplemental soil moisture. In contrast, seasonably dry, hot weather from Syria into southern Iraq facilitated winter wheat drydown and harvesting.



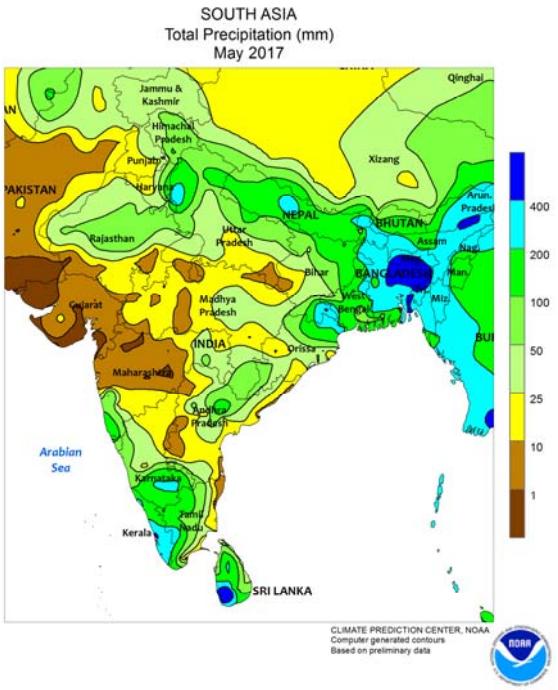


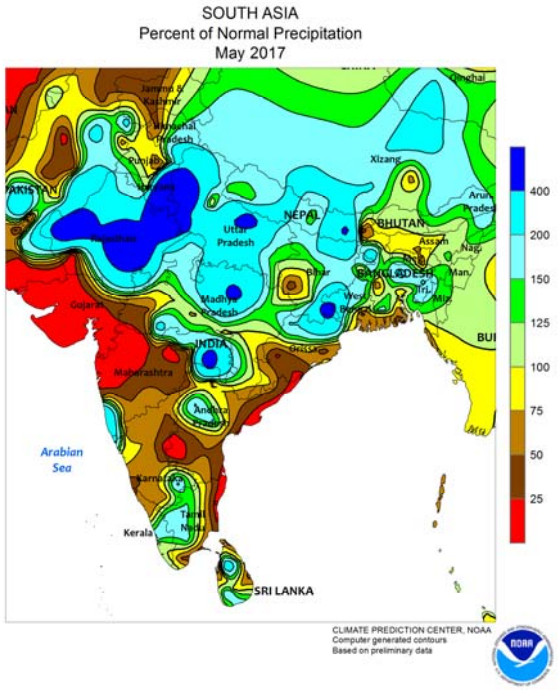


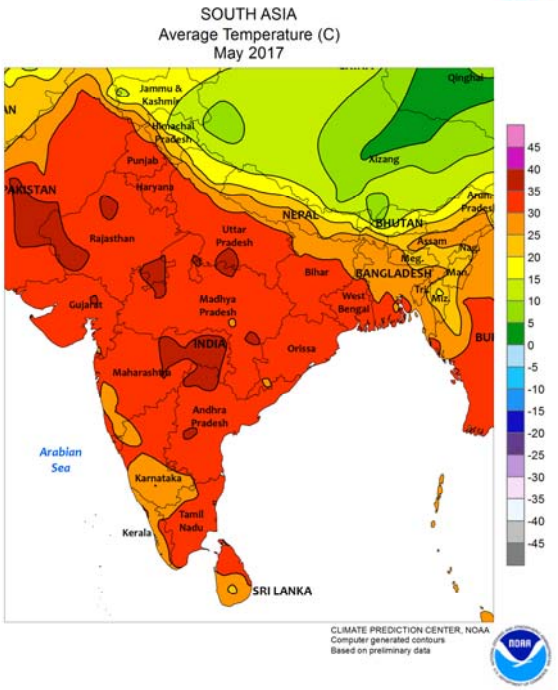


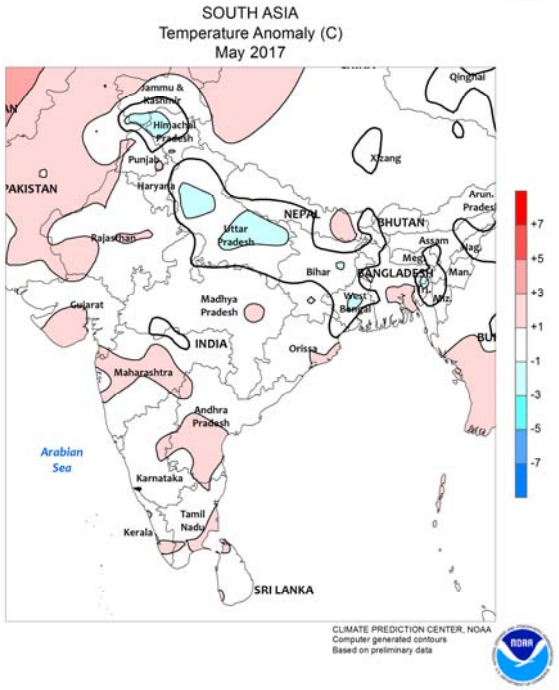
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Seasonably dry, hot weather during May accelerated winter grain drydown and harvesting. After a favorable start to the growing campaign during the fall, spring heat and dryness caused yield prospects for wheat and barley to decline rapidly in Morocco, and to a lesser extent in Algeria and Tunisia.





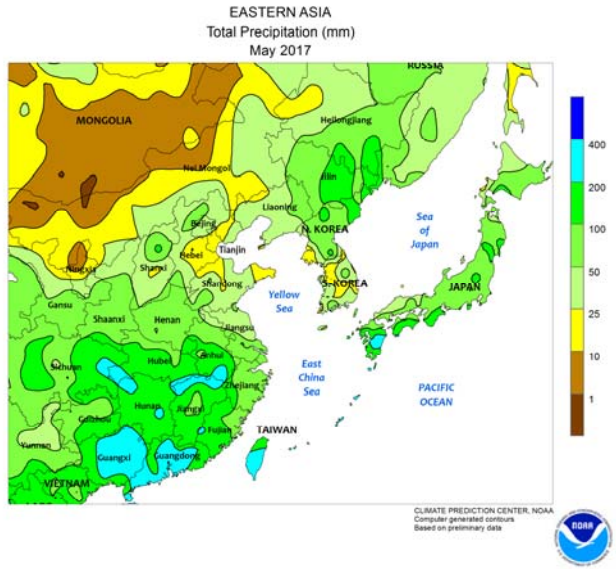


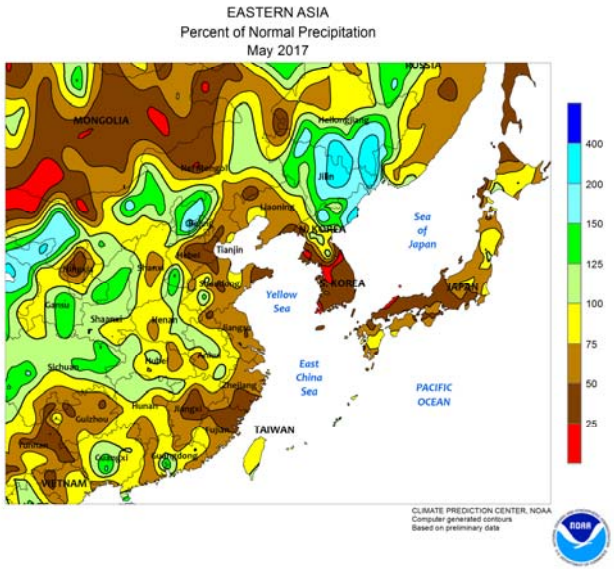


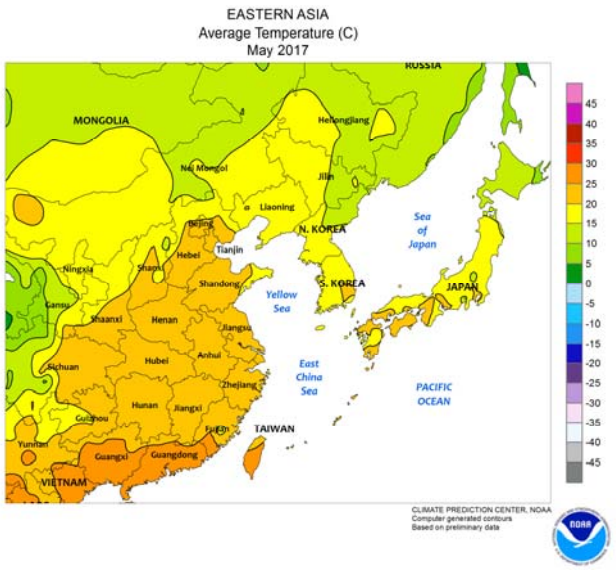
SOUTH ASIA

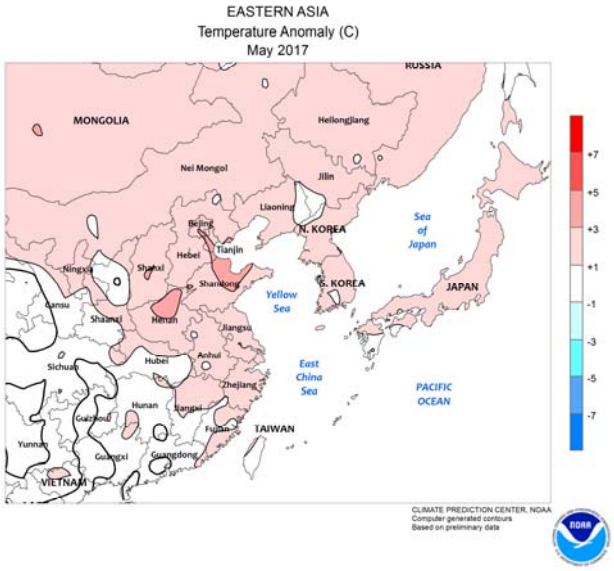
Much of India remained seasonably hot and dry during May, with showers confined to far northern areas (25-50 mm) and areas nearer the coast (50-100 mm or more). By the end of May the summer monsoon had begun, three days earlier than normal as reported by the Indian Meteorological Department. The start of the monsoon brought heavy showers (100-200 mm) to Kerala and into southern Karnataka, spurring sowing of rice and other summer (kharif) crops. Meanwhile, irrigated rice and cotton planting continued in the north; planting will begin in the remainder of India after monsoon showers encompass a broader area. Elsewhere, a tropical cyclone made landfall in Bangladesh, exacerbating already excessively wet conditions and threatening to lower rice yields. In Pakistan, cotton and rice planting picked up momentum after early delays. Meanwhile in Sri Lanka, seasonable rainfall (100-200 mm) increased soil moisture and water supplies for summer rice (yala) but flooding occurred in upland areas where high rainfall totals (over 400 mm) occurred.

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



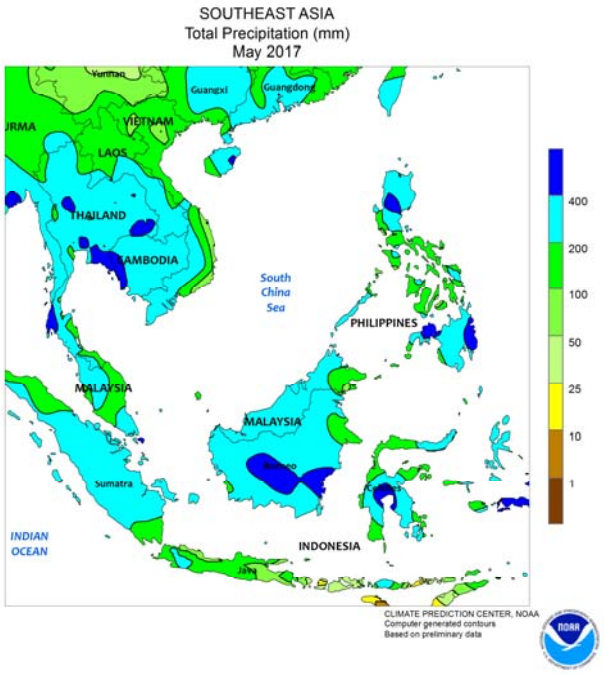


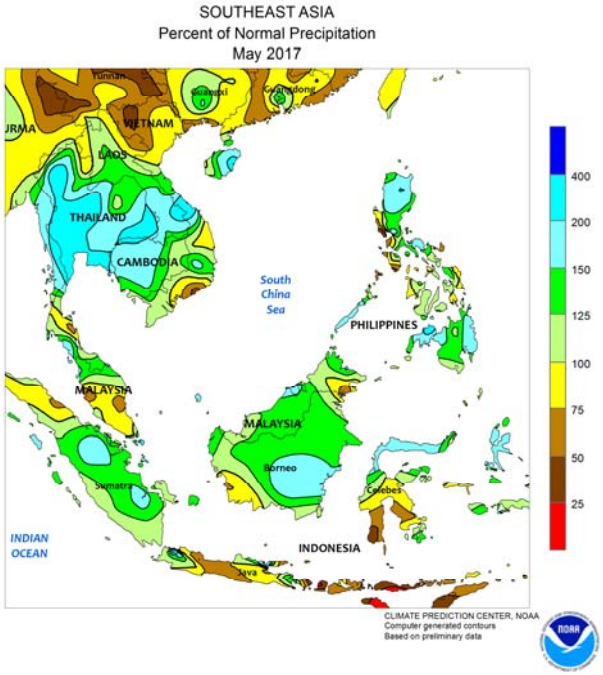


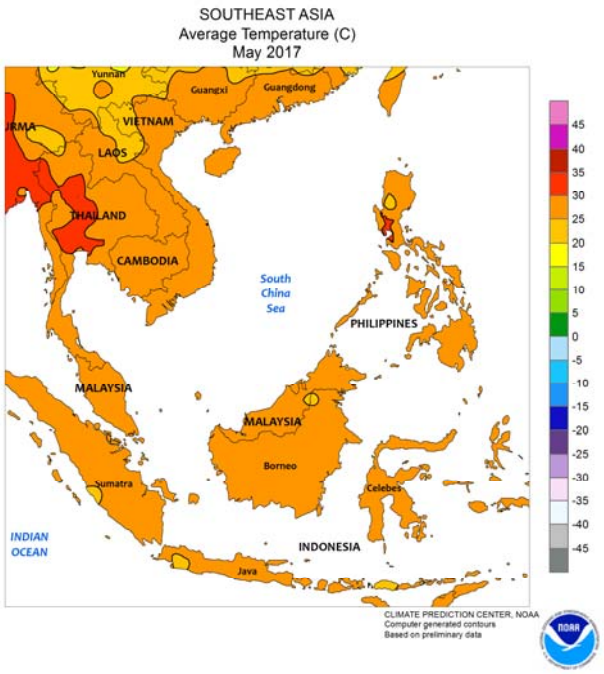


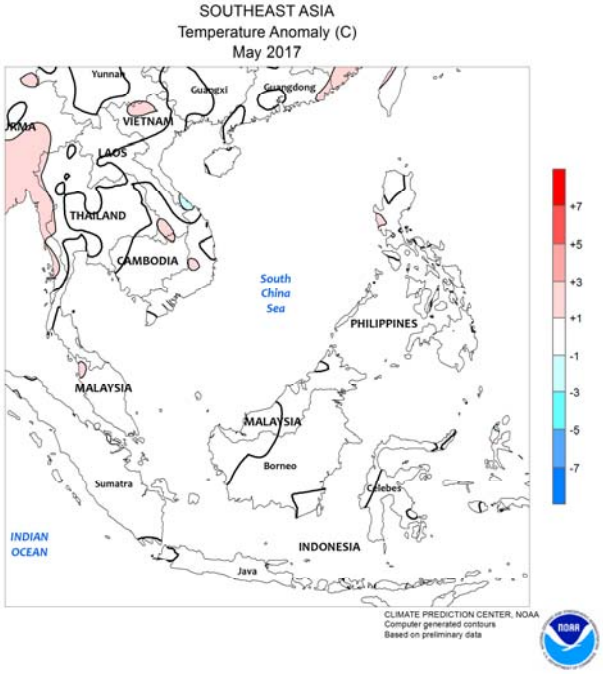
EASTERN ASIA

Many areas of China received near- to above-normal rainfall in May. Key wheat areas in eastern China benefited from early month showers, but heavier rain toward the end of the month in Henan raised quality concerns as the crop matured. In the Yangtze Valley, periods of dry weather aided the completion of rapeseed harvesting as well as sowing of rice and other summer crops. However, periods of dryness were more pronounced in southern China, where much of the rainfall (100-250 mm) occurred in the early half of the month, leaving most provinces with half the normal amounts. Despite the below-normal rainfall in major rice areas, 90-day totals remained near normal. Meanwhile in northeastern China, rainfall was unseasonably light (25-50 mm) in all but the eastern-most prefectures (50-100 mm in these areas). The mostly dry weather aided corn and soybean sowing but lowered soil moisture. Elsewhere in the region, rainfall amounts (25-50 mm) were well below normal on the Korean Peninsula and throughout most of Japan, increasing irrigation demands for establishment of newly sown rice. Temperatures in the region were near to above normal, with the North China Plain experiencing temperatures over 3°C above normal.





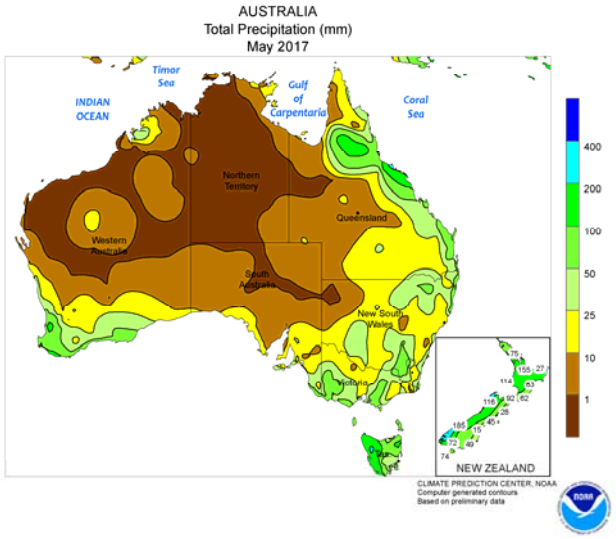


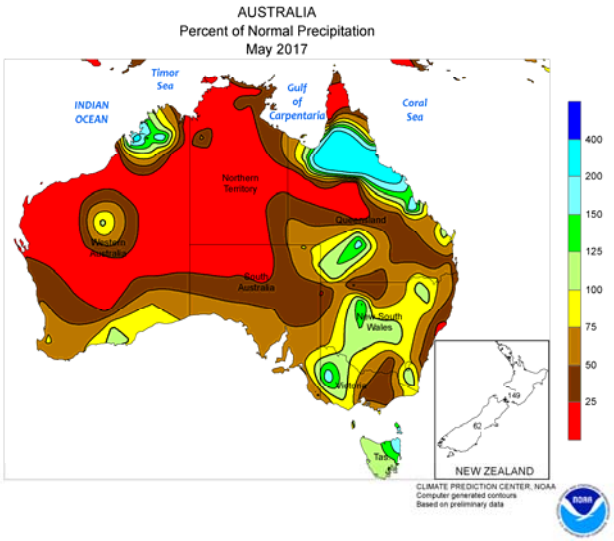


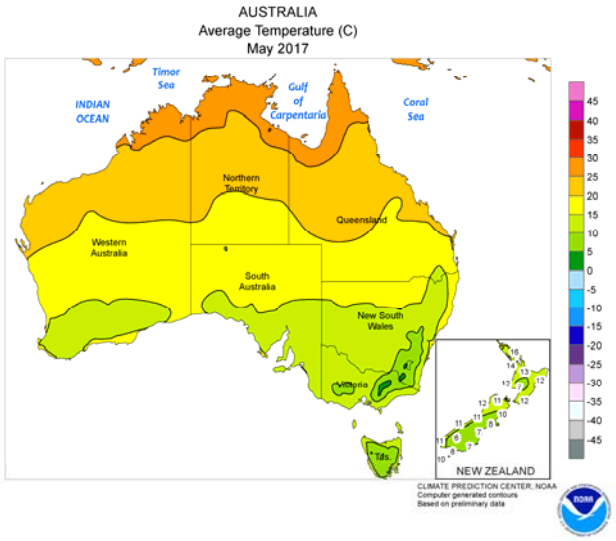
SOUTHEAST ASIA

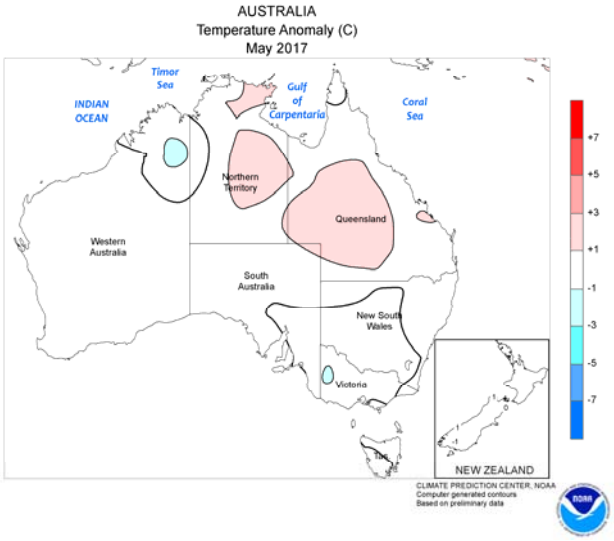
The summer monsoon overspread the northern half of the region in May, bringing widespread, above-normal rainfall to Indochina and the Philippines. In Thailand, rainfall totals well in excess of 200 mm boosted water supplies for rice sowing and marked one of the best starts to the wet season in 30 years. Widespread showers also benefited summer rice establishment in Cambodia, Laos, and southern Vietnam. Rainfall amounts also topped 200 mm (125-200 percent of normal) in the Philippines keeping recently sown rice and corn well watered. In southern sections of the region, above-normal rainfall maintained good soil moisture for oil palm throughout Indonesia and eastern Malaysia, but drier conditions prevailed in western Malaysia, where more rain would be welcome.

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



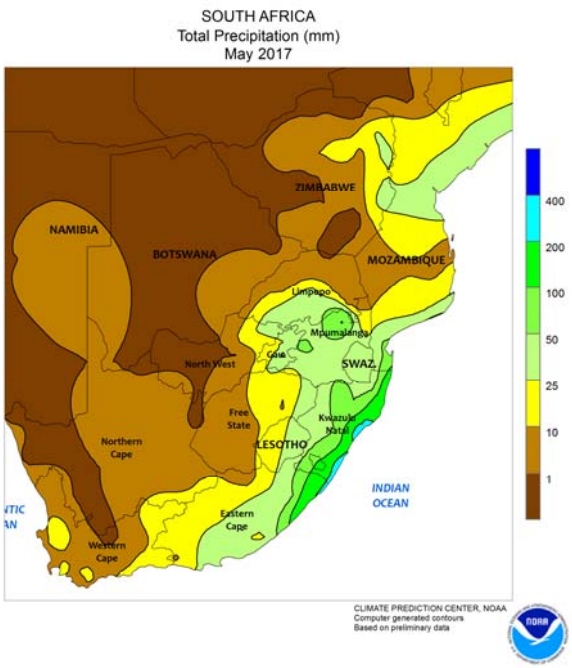


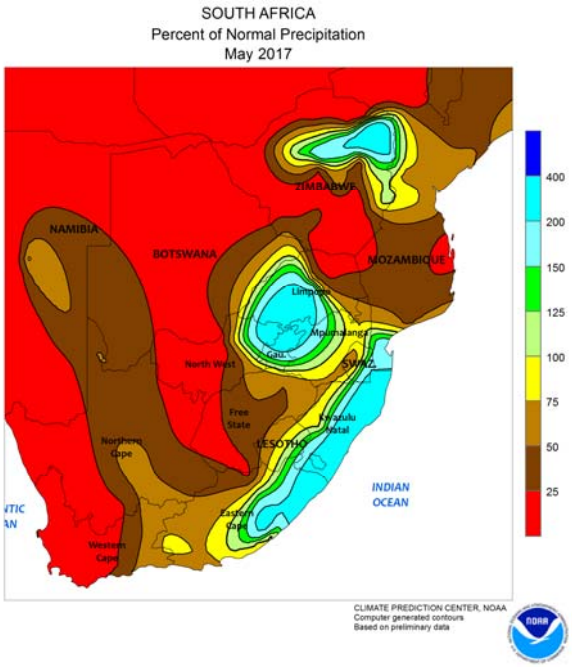


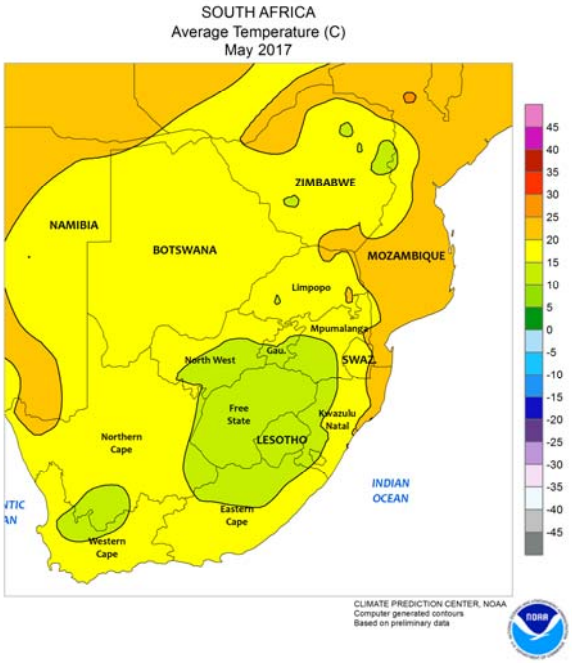


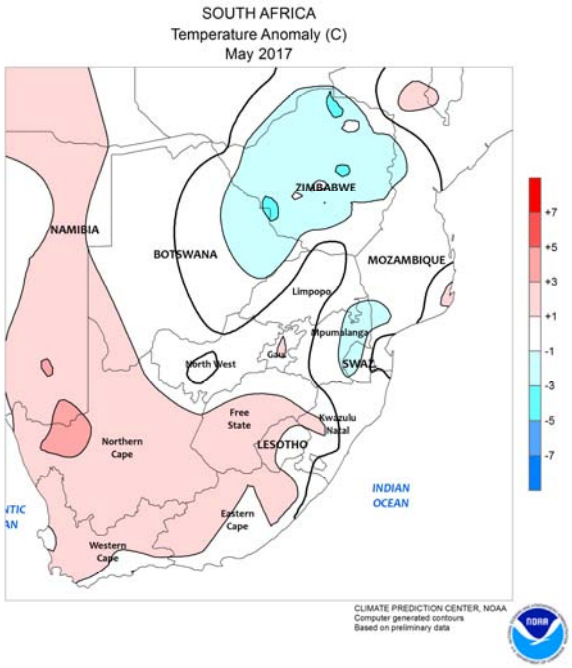
AUSTRALIA

During May, near- to below-normal rainfall favored fieldwork but limited, locally, the amount of moisture available to recently sown winter grains and oilseeds. A combination of dry weather and generally adequate topsoil moisture spurred wheat, barley, and canola planting in early May. Mid-month rain aided germination and emergence, but a return to drier weather later in the month was unfavorable for winter crops. More consistent, soaking rains are needed throughout large portions of the wheat belt to aid establishment. In the northeast, extended periods of dry weather benefited cotton and sorghum harvesting, but more rain is needed to help winter wheat development.





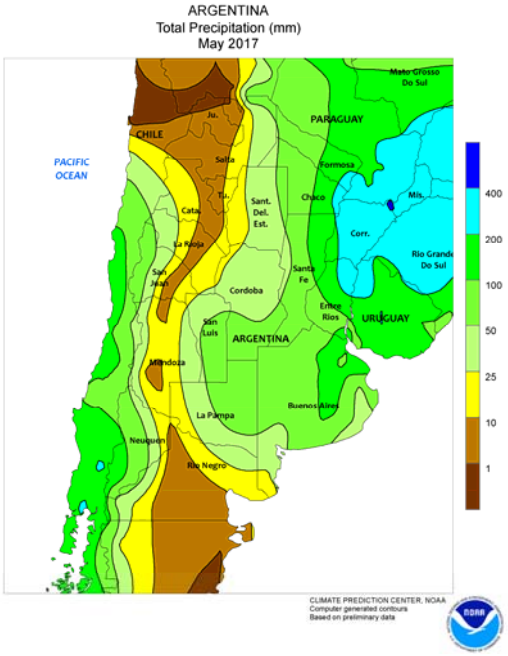


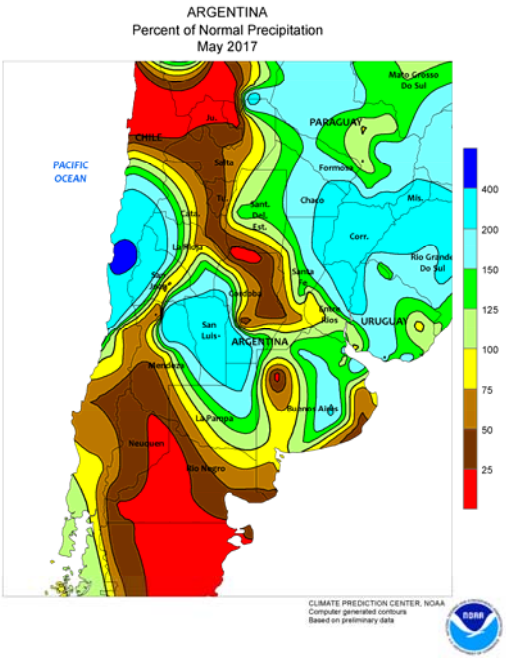


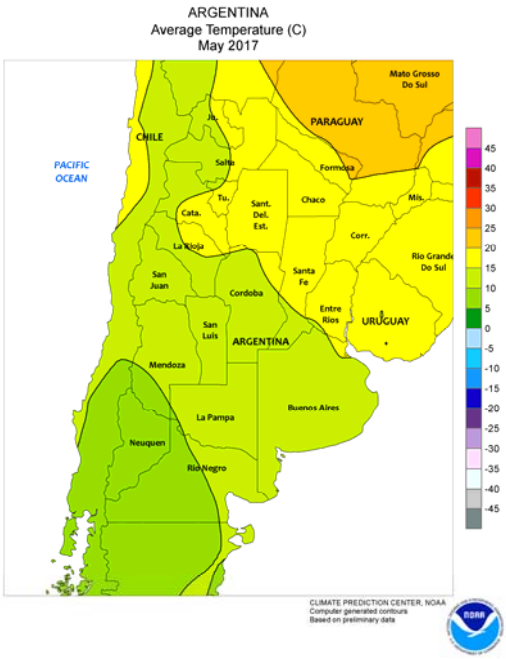
SOUTH AFRICA

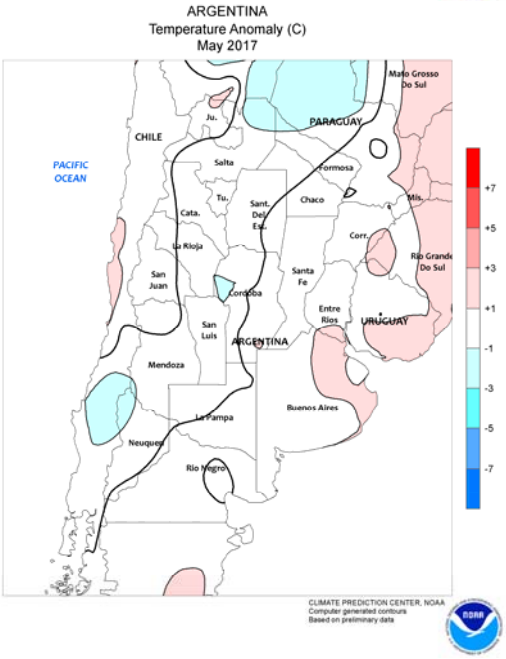
In May, unseasonably heavy rain increased long-term moisture reserves in eastern farming area. However, the rain fell over a relatively short period of time, causing some heavy flooding. This was particularly true along the eastern coast, where rainfall totaled more than 200 mm locally over a period of less than seven days. The region affected by the inundating rain included sugarcane farms in KwaZulu-Natal, impacting harvesting and possibly sugar production. Farther inland, rainfall totaling 10 to 50 mm — locally higher — greatly increased moisture reserves for pastures and wheat. Meanwhile, rainfall continued to be unseasonably light in farming areas of Western Cape; unseasonable warmth (daytime highs reaching the middle 30s degrees C) accompanied the dryness, exacerbating drought impacts on livestock and crops, including wheat.

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



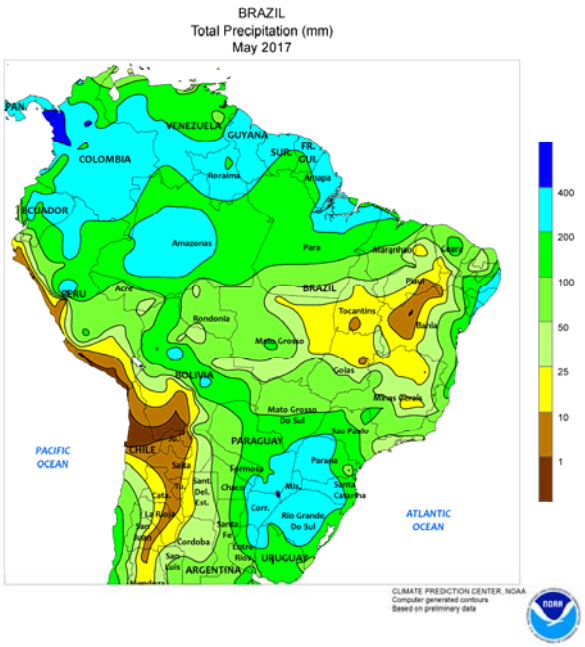


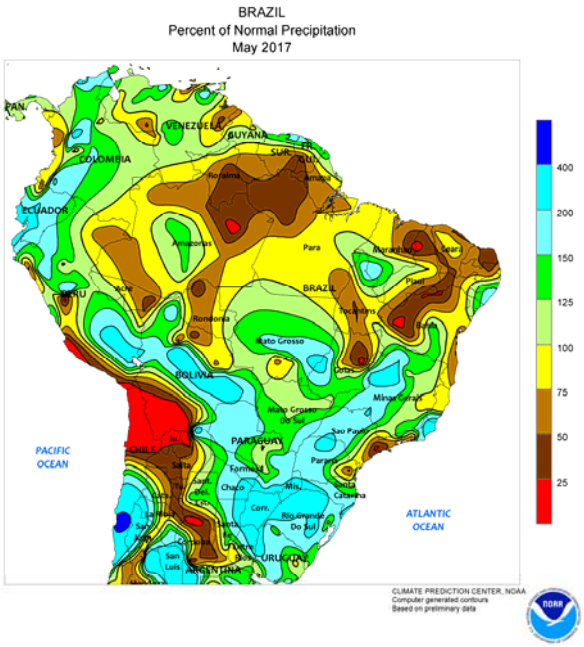


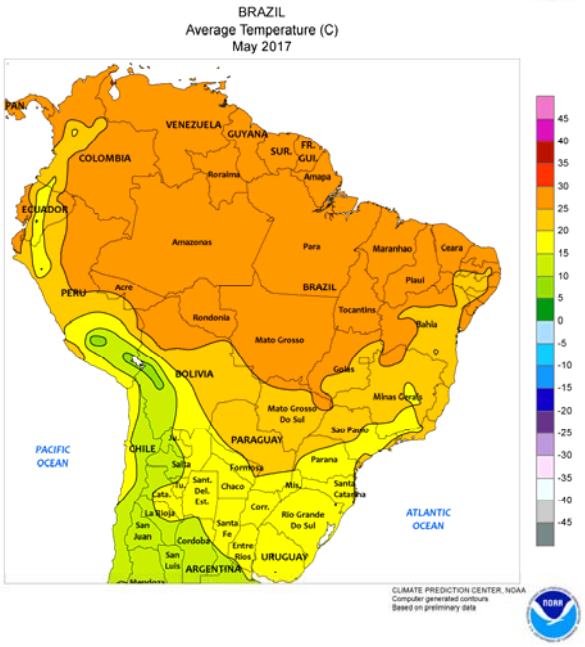


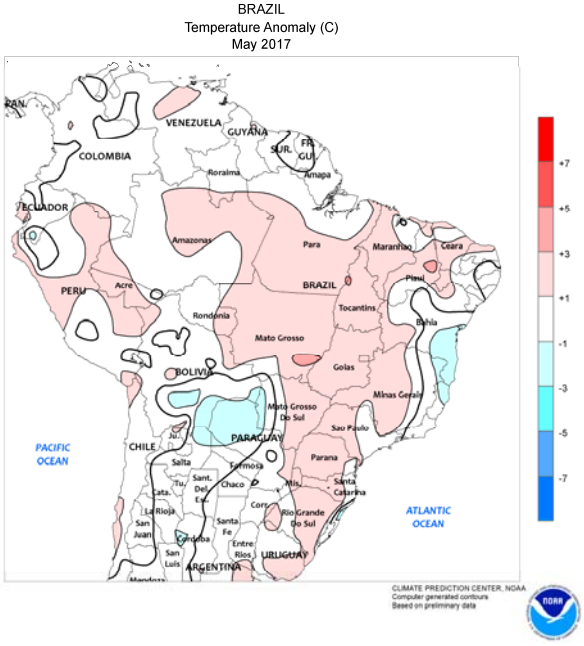
ARGENTINA

During May, periods of above-normal rainfall maintained a slow pace of summer crop harvesting in some locales. This was particularly true for cotton in northeastern production areas (northern Santa Fe to eastern Formosa), which recorded monthly totals well above 100 mm. Reports emanating from Argentina noted concerns for the cotton crop due to the unseasonable wetness. Rainfall was above normal in most other agriculture areas, though amounts were generally less extreme (mostly 25-100 mm). While slowing corn and soybean harvesting, the moisture provided an excellent start to winter grains. Exceptions to the wetness included the northwest (western Santiago del Estero northward) and portions of central Cordoba, which recorded monthly totals below 25 mm.



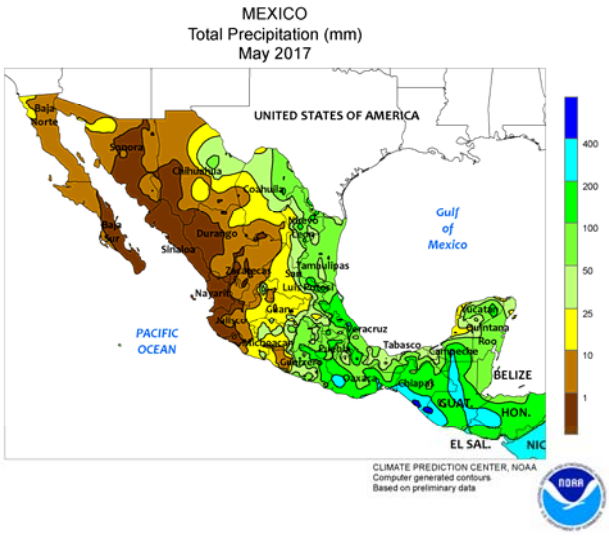


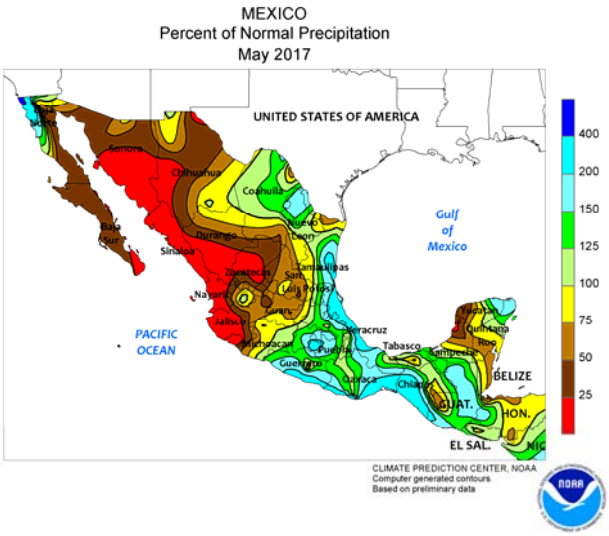


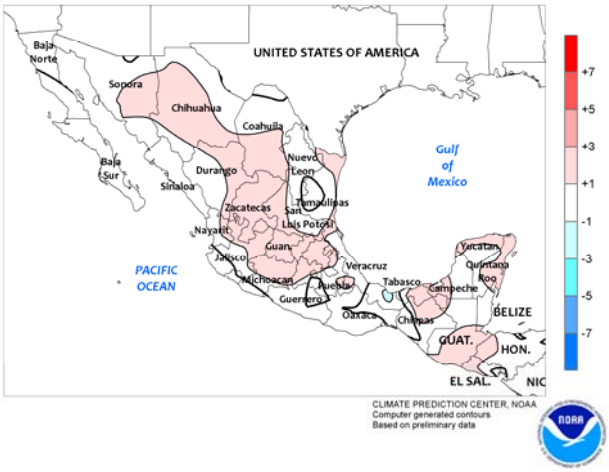


BRAZIL

During May, above-normal rainfall maintained overall favorable conditions for immature second-crop corn, while exceptional wetness disrupted seasonal fieldwork over large sections of the south. In Mato Grosso — Brazil's largest producer of second-crop corn — and nearby locations in Mato Grosso do Sul and Goias, the May rainfall was an extension of a favorable moisture pattern observed in April. Warm, sunny weather between the periods of rain also favored growth of reproductive to filling corn. Rainfall was less frequent in farming areas of the northeastern interior (notably Tocantins and western Bahia). Rainfall in southern Brazil was of varying degrees of benefit to agriculture: while favoring immature second-crop corn, the timing of the rainfall was unfavorable for seasonal fieldwork. The heaviest rainfall (monthly accumulations totaling more than 300 mm) was concentrated over Rio Grande do Sul, but amounts exceeded 100 mm as far north as Sao Paulo and Mato Grosso do Sul. In Rio Grande do Sul, it was the wettest May in more than 20 years and the wetness has been credited with delays in wheat planting. Farther north, the rainfall, while lighter, was untimely for sugarcane and coffee harvesting in the main production areas of Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais.

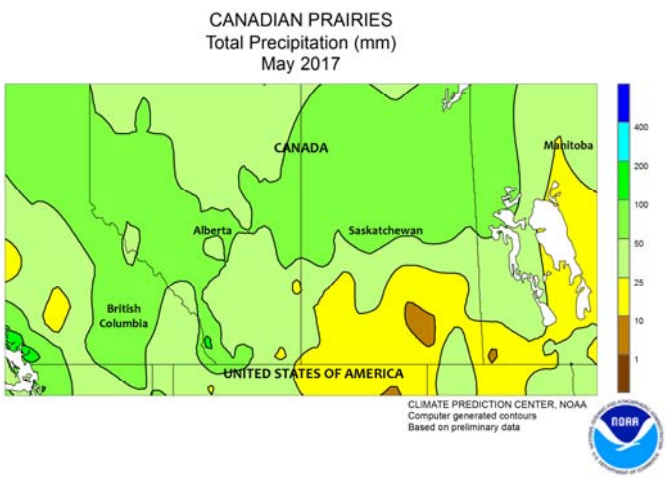


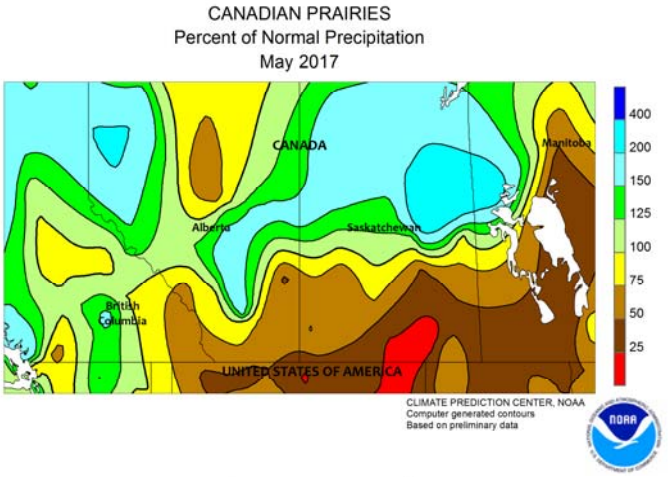


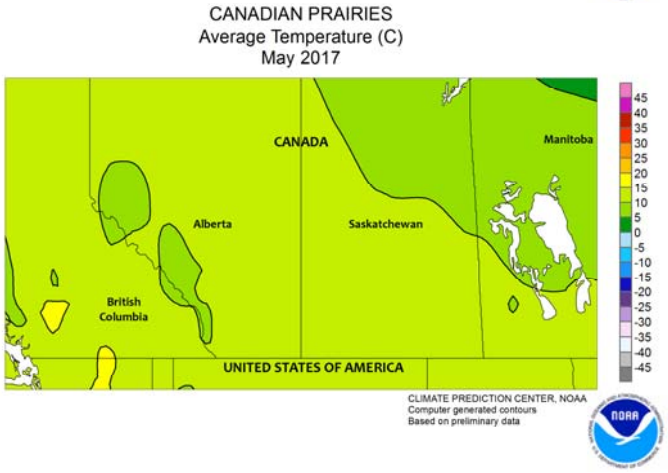


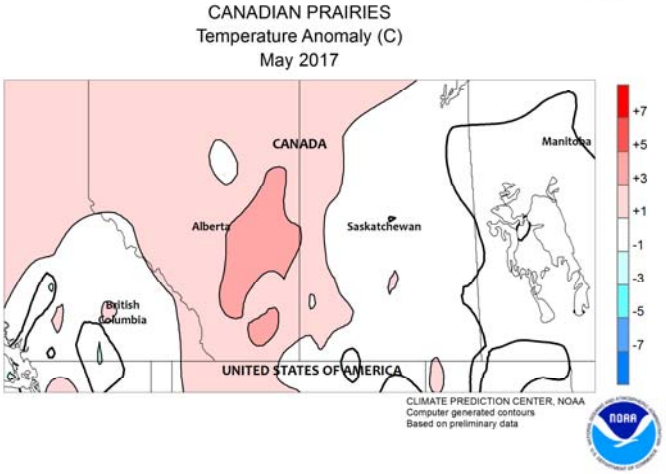
MEXICO

During May, a gradual increase in seasonal rainfall encouraged planting in eastern sections of the southern plateau corn belt. Similar to last season, monthly rainfall was near to above normal in the main summer corn areas, although the rainfall was a bit later to arrive in central production areas (notably Michoacan). Rain had not developed in far western production areas (Jalisco and environs) by the end of the month. Elsewhere in the southeast, moderate to heavy rain benefited early corn growth along the southern Pacific Coast (Guerrero and Oaxaca), and locally heavy showers boosted moisture supplies for sugarcane in Veracruz, but excessive rainfall may have caused flooding in southern Chiapas. Elsewhere, late-month showers boosted reservoir levels in the lower Rio Grande Valley as seasonable warmth and dryness favored drydown and harvesting of winter grains in the northwest.



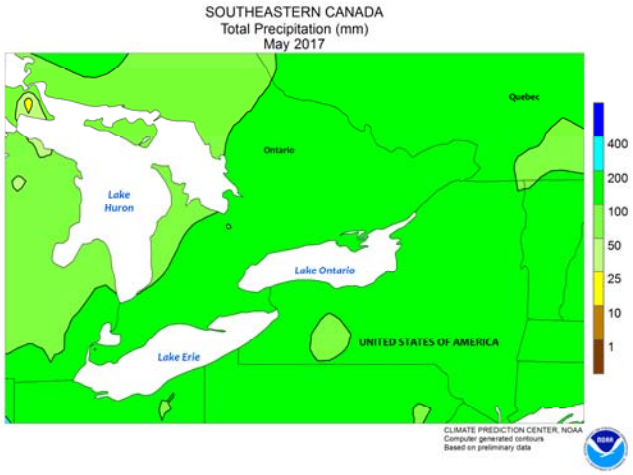


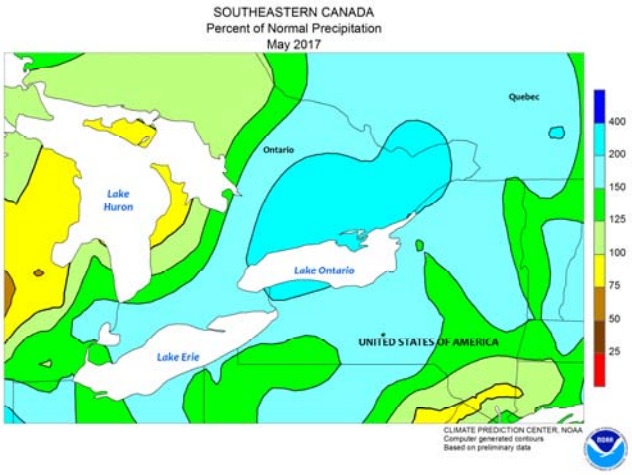


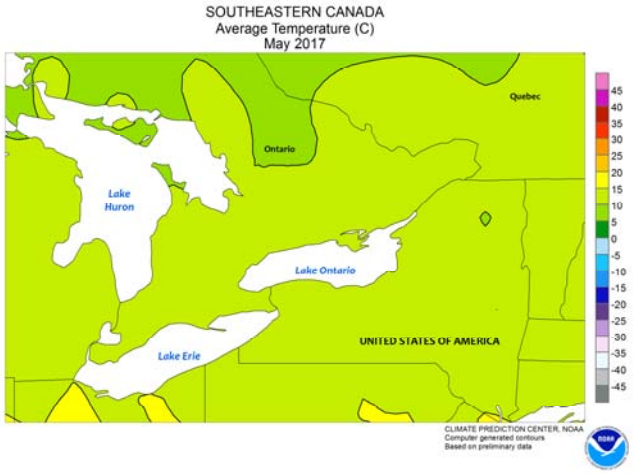


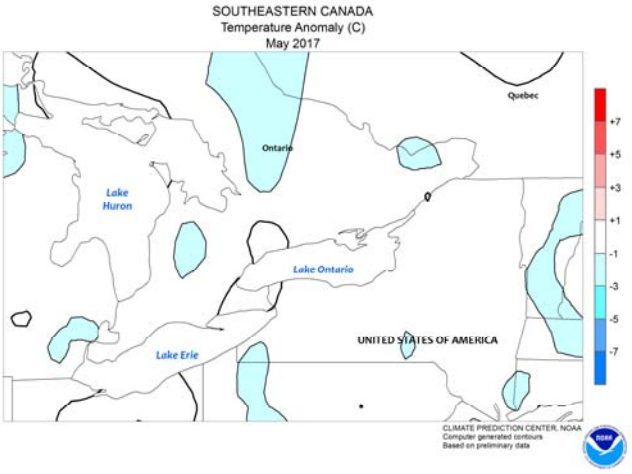
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

In May, drier-than-normal weather supported spring crop planting across the southern Prairies, but periods of wetness delayed fieldwork in some western and northern districts. Monthly precipitation totaled less than 25 mm over much of southern Saskatchewan and southwestern Manitoba. By month's end, however, some areas had become too dry for normal growth and rain was needed. Generally heavier rainfall (monthly totals of 25 to 75 mm) was recorded in Alberta and in Saskatchewan's northern-most farming areas, although periods of dryness allowed for some fieldwork to progress. Monthly temperatures averaged near normal in the east and up to 2°C above normal in Alberta and western Saskatchewan, prompting rapid germination once planting occurred.







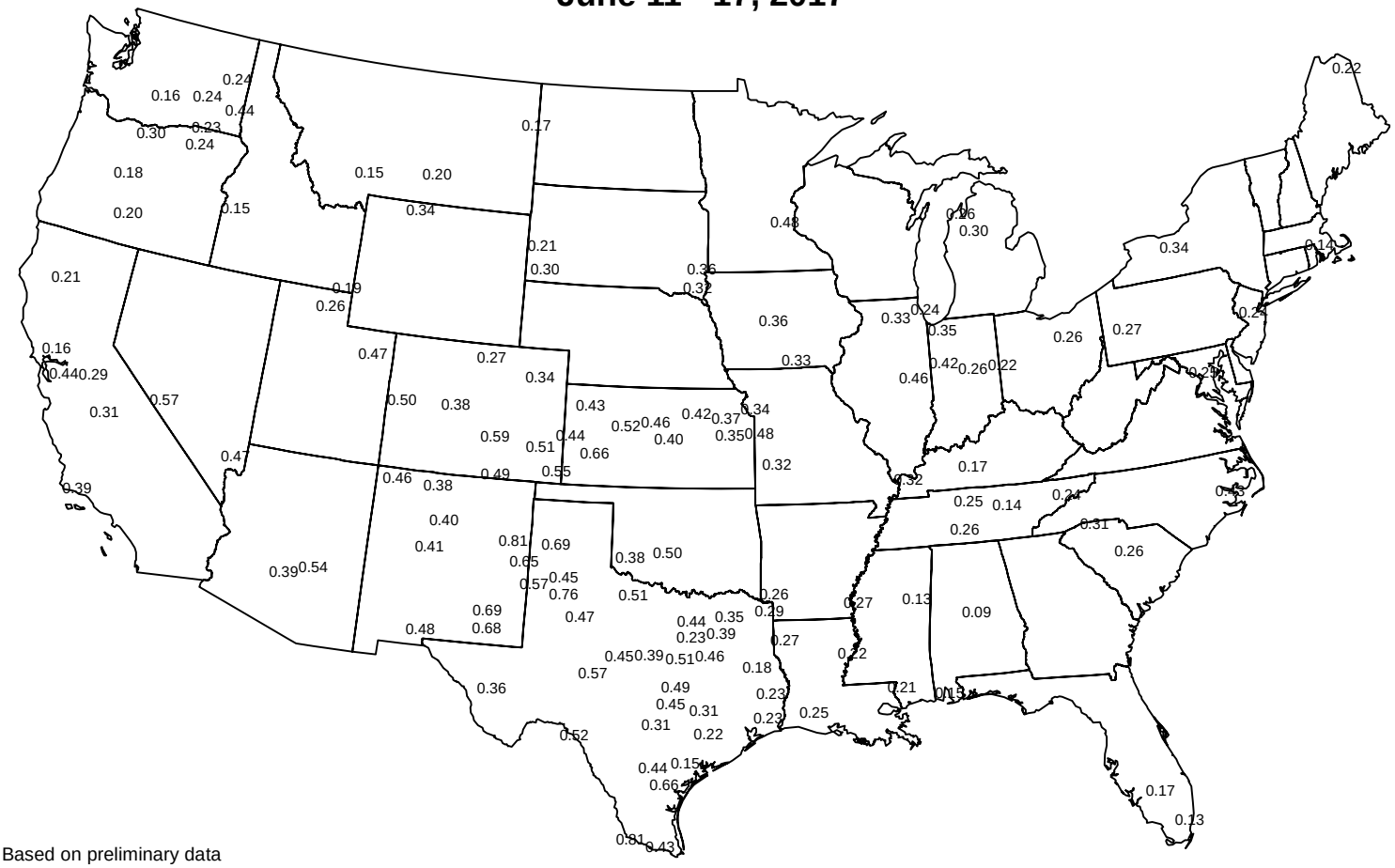


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

During May, early heavy rainfall delayed planting of corn and soybeans. Much of the rain fell in southern Ontario, with some locations exceeding 200 mm. However, the following two weeks were warm and dry, which allowed for planting and other fieldwork to restart. Additional rain at the end of the month halted the potential for fieldwork a second time. Generally normal temperatures persisted throughout the duration of May, but some freezes were recorded, primarily in Quebec and toward the early stages of the month.

Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

June 11 - 17, 2017



Based on preliminary data

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments

Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.

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