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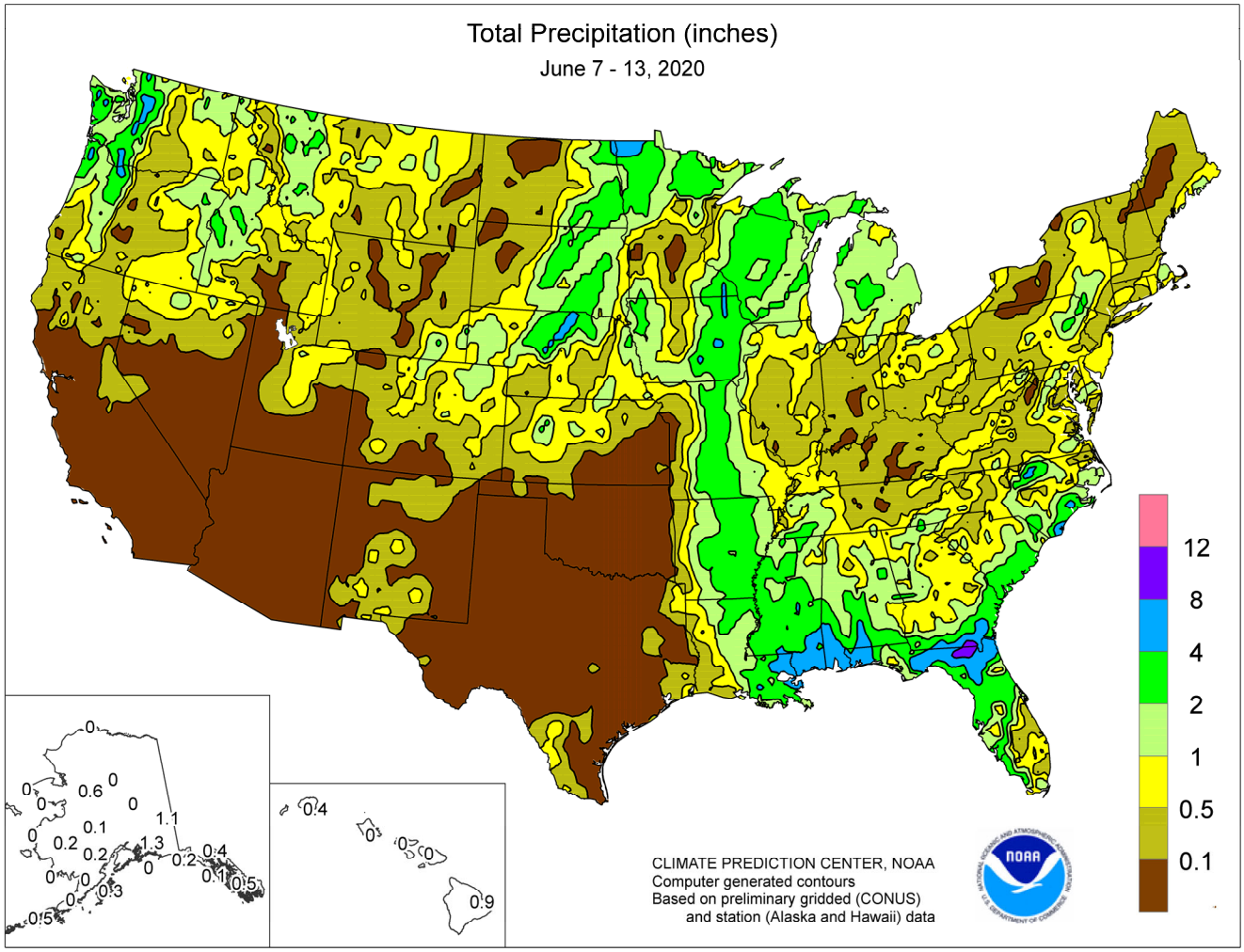
WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS
June 7 – 13, 2020

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Tropical Storm Cristobal made landfall on the afternoon of June 7 near the **mouth of the Mississippi River** and moved generally northward, crossing the **upper Great Lakes region** on June 10. The band of rainfall directly associated with Cristobal was relatively narrow, but the former tropical storm's interaction with a cold front led to a broader area of precipitation across the **northern Plains** and **upper Midwest**. Most of the rainfall across the **upper Midwest** was beneficial for corn, soybeans, and other spring-sown crops, but pockets of excessive wetness

(Continued on page 5)

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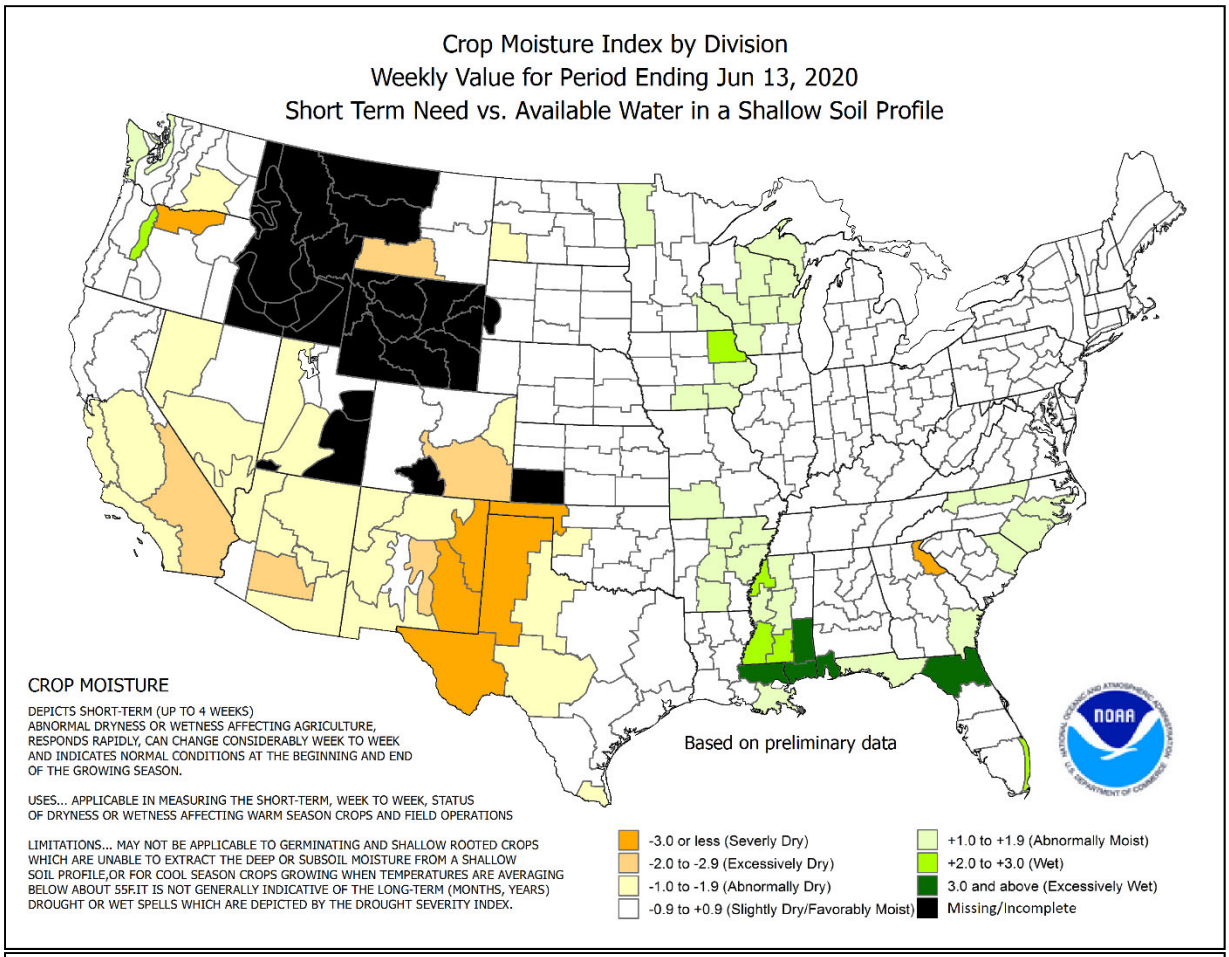
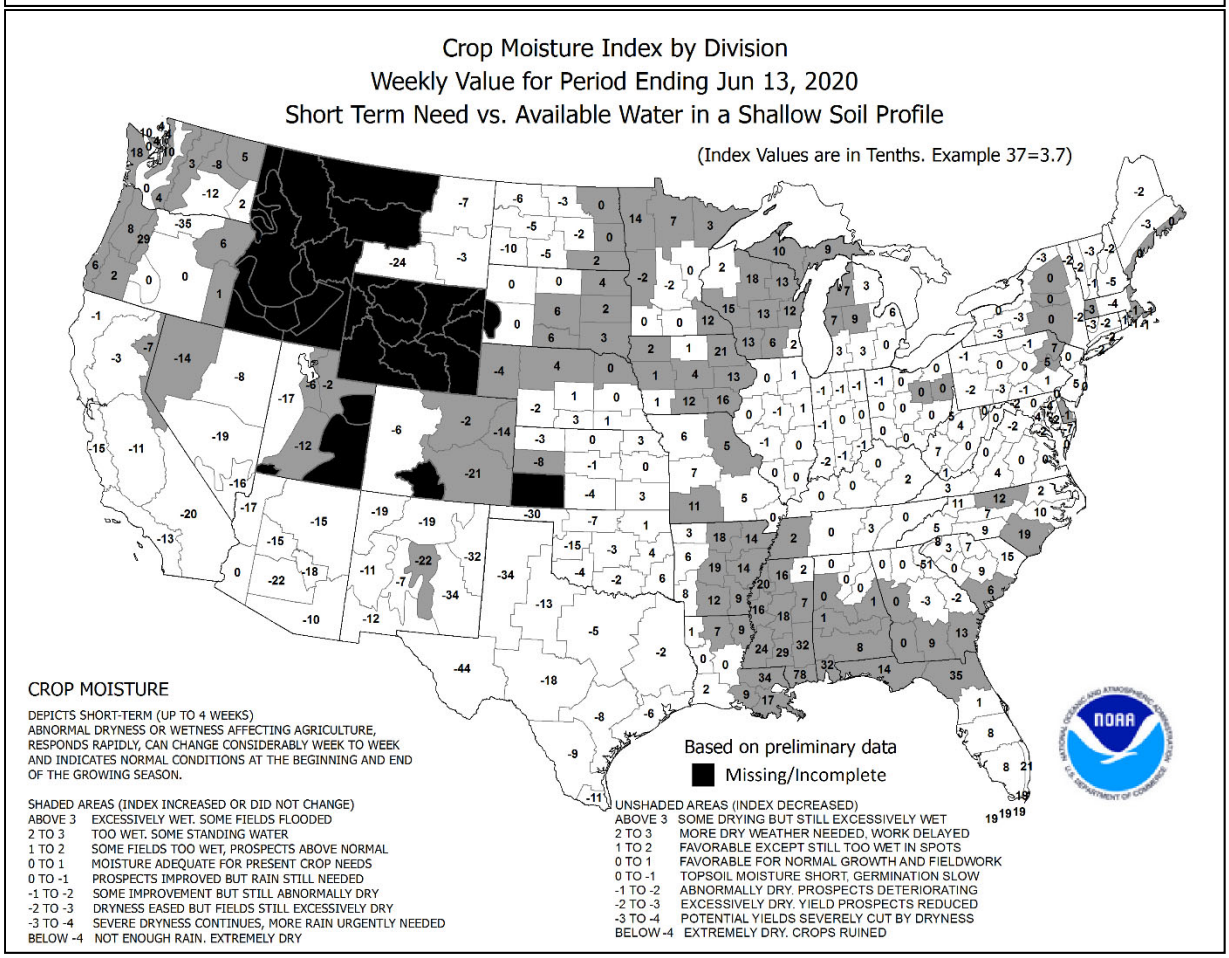
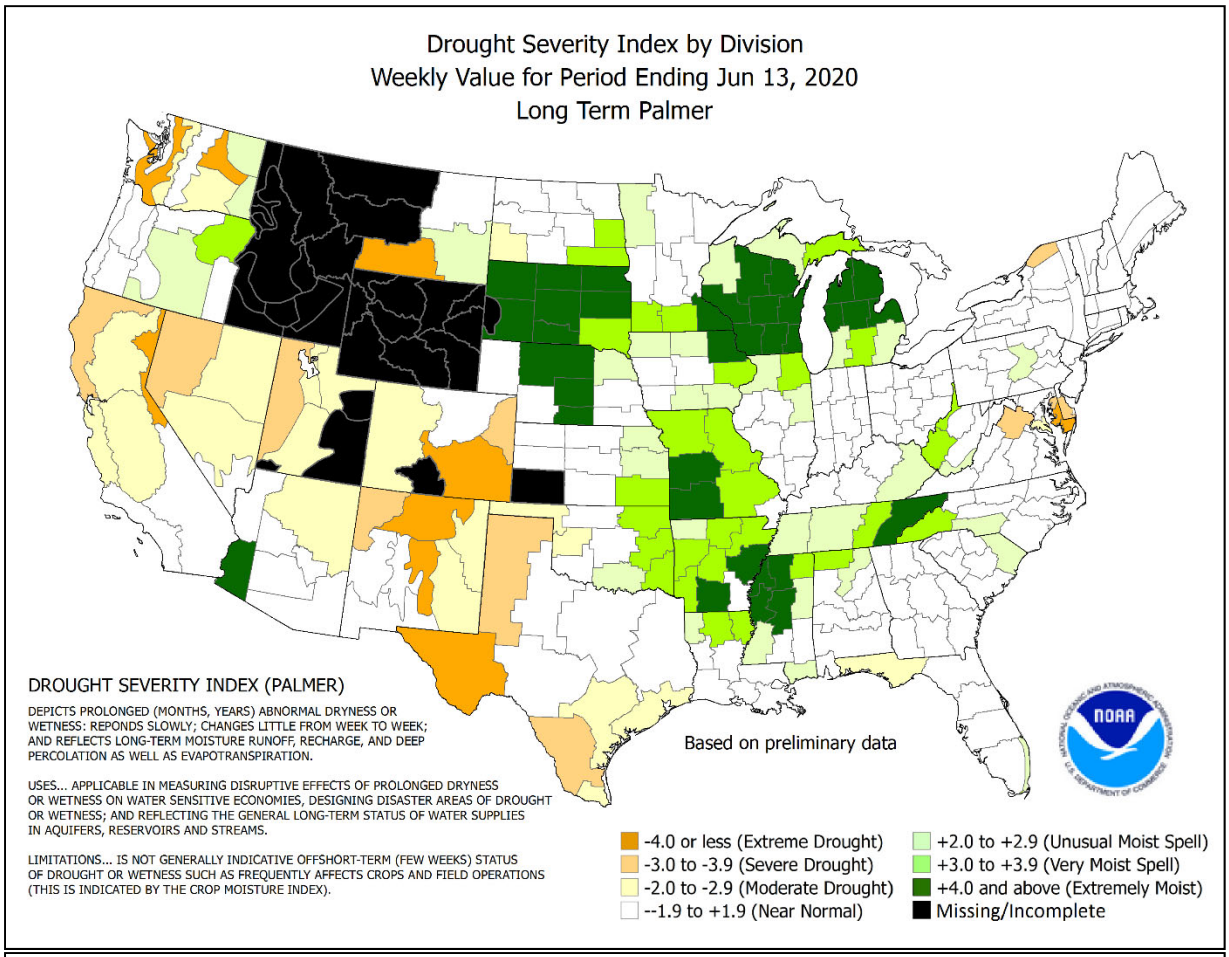
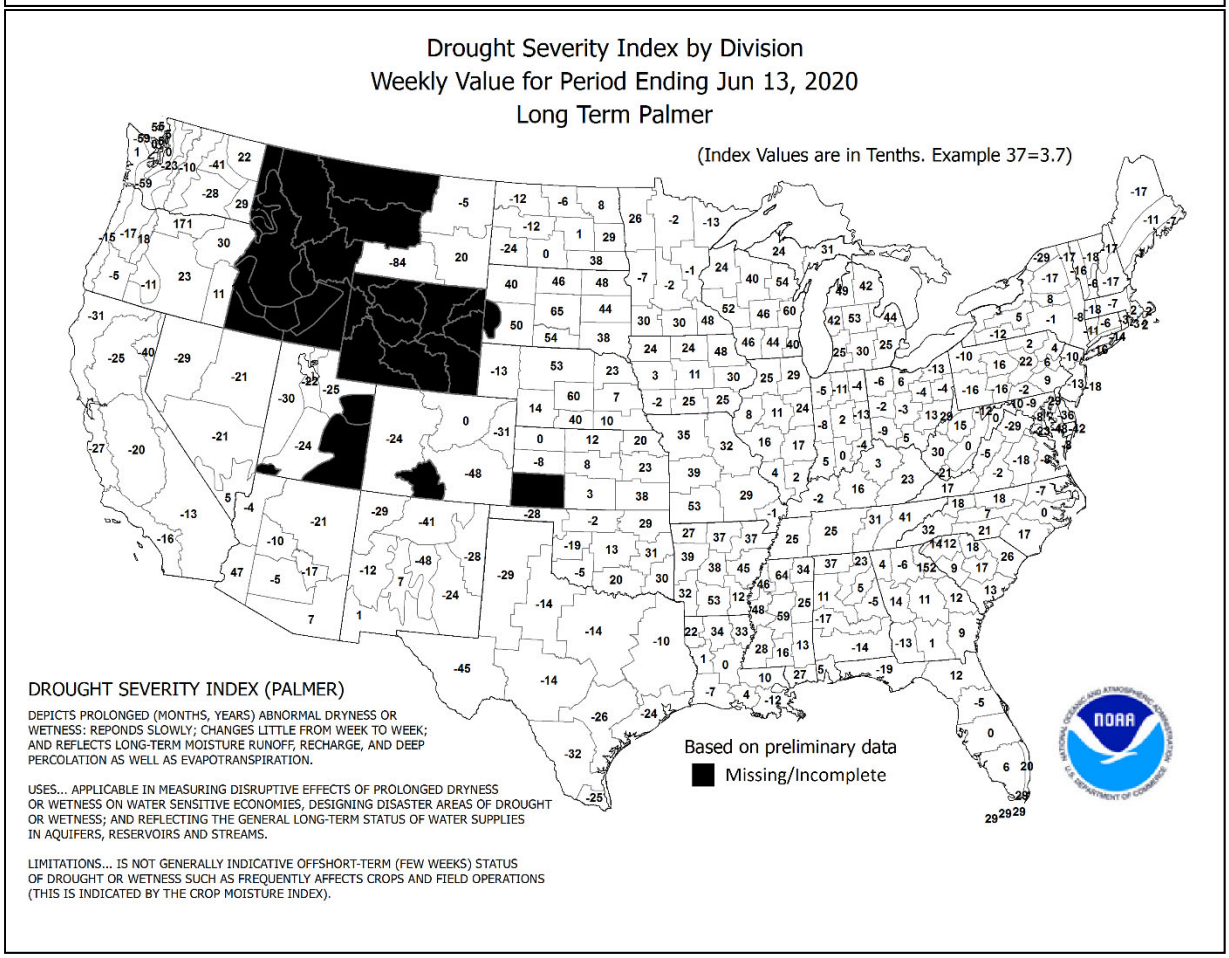

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending Jun 13, 2020
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES 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)
Missing/Incomplete
NOAA


Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending Jun 13, 2020
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
Missing/Incomplete
NOAA


Drought Severity Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending Jun 13, 2020
Long Term Palmer
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)
DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS: REPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.
USES... APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS AND STREAMS.
LIMITATIONS... IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OFFSHORT-TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).
Based on preliminary data
-4.0 or less (Extreme Drought)
-3.0 to -3.9 (Severe Drought)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Moderate Drought)
--1.9 to +1.9 (Near Normal)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Unusual Moist Spell)
+3.0 to +3.9 (Very Moist Spell)
+4.0 and above (Extremely Moist)
Missing/Incomplete
NOAA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Weekly Value for Period Ending Jun 13, 2020
Long Term Palmer
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
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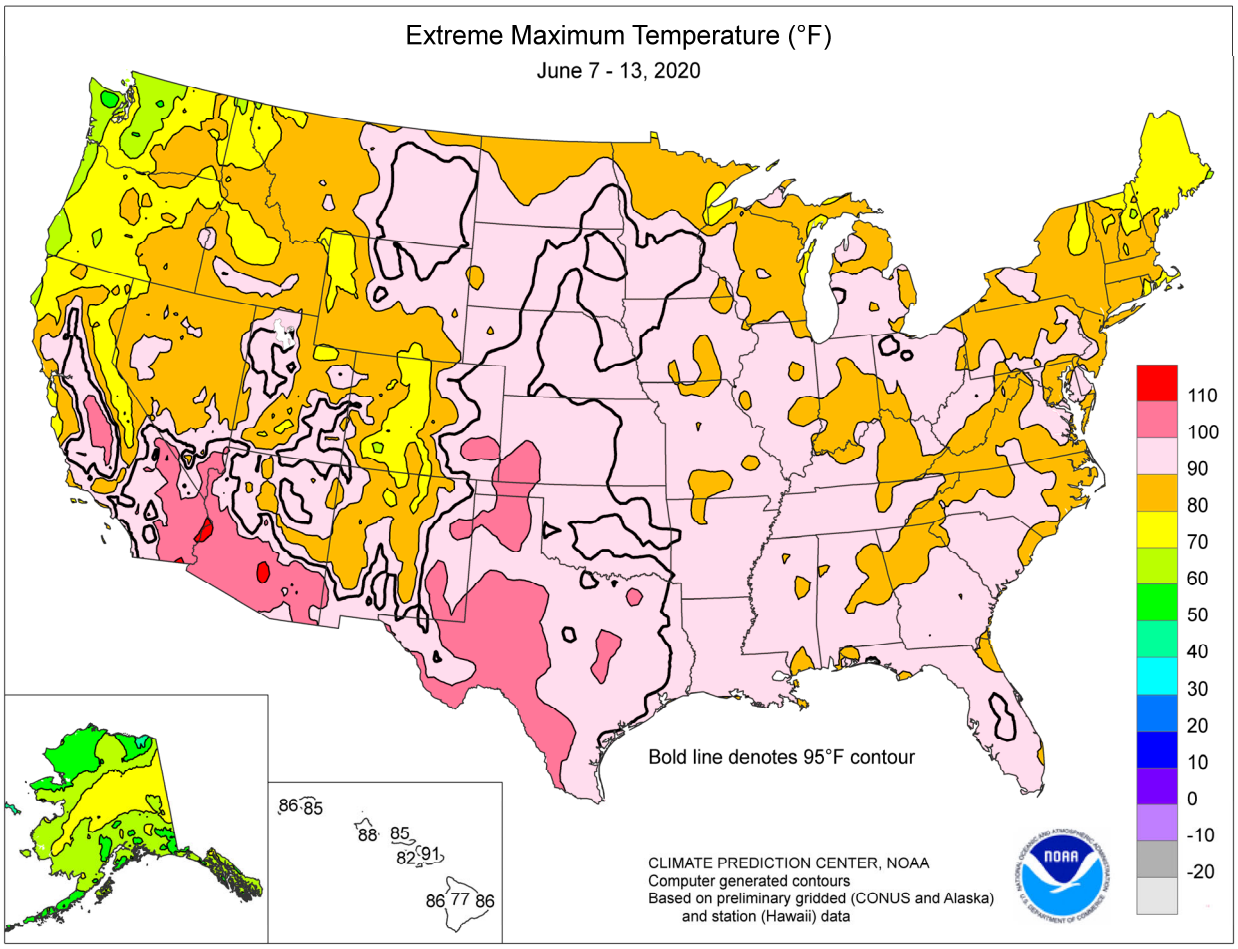
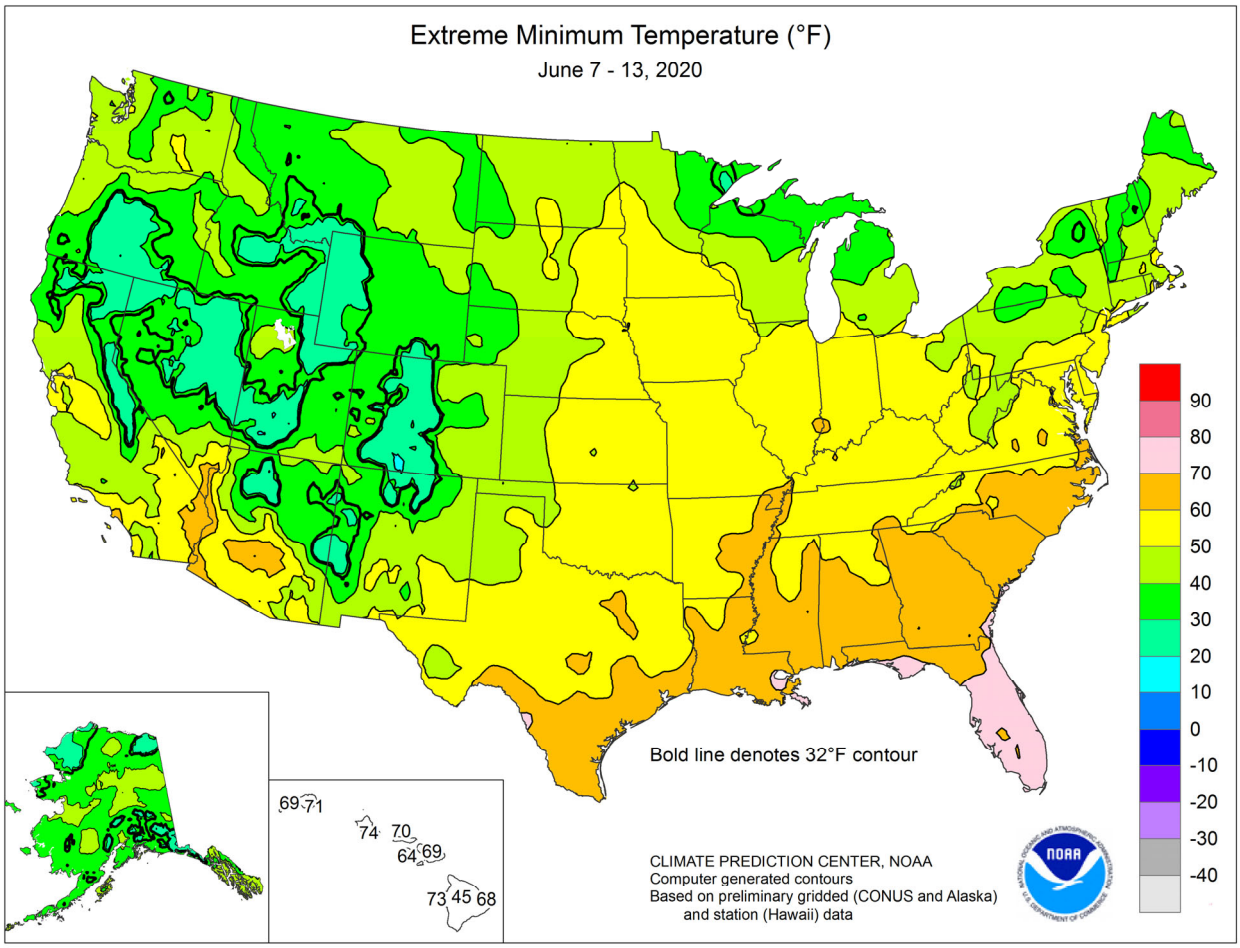
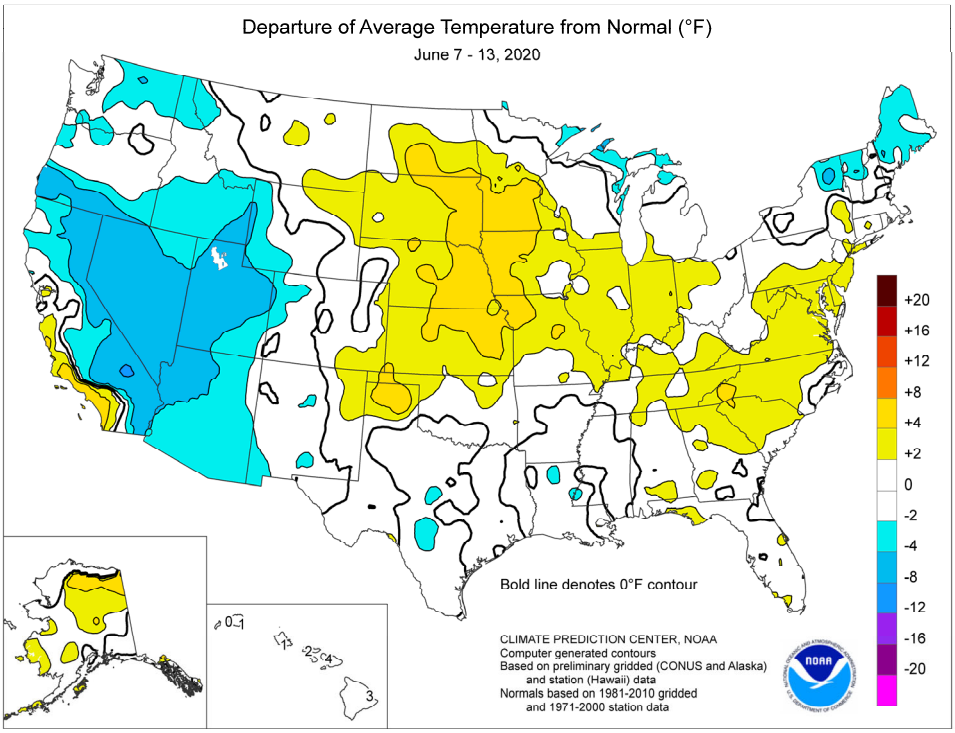
Based on preliminary data
Missing/Incomplete
NOAA


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
June 7 - 13, 2020
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
86 85
88 85
82 91
86 77 86
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
June 7 - 13, 2020
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
69 71
74 70
64 69
73 45 68
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data

(Continued from front cover)



persisted across the **lower half of the Mississippi Valley**. Wet conditions also extended eastward along the **Gulf Coast**, from **Louisiana to Florida**. Many other areas of the country, excluding the **Northwest**, experienced dry weather. In fact, little or no rain fell from **California to the southern Plains**, as well as a broad area centered on the **Ohio Valley**. In the latter region, moisture remained mostly adequate for summer crops, but drought continued to expand and intensify across much of the **nation's southwestern quadrant**. Hot weather across the **nation's mid-section** promoted a rapid pace of crop development but reduced topsoil moisture. Heat was generally beneficial across the **northern Plains**, which earlier had experienced some planting delays and subsequently slow emergence and growth. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 5°F above normal in the **upper Midwest** and were slightly above normal across many other areas of the **central and eastern U.S.** In contrast, cool conditions prevailed throughout the **West**, except in **coastal southern California**, and lingered across **northern New England**. Temperatures averaged more than 5°F below normal in parts of the **Great Basin** and environs.

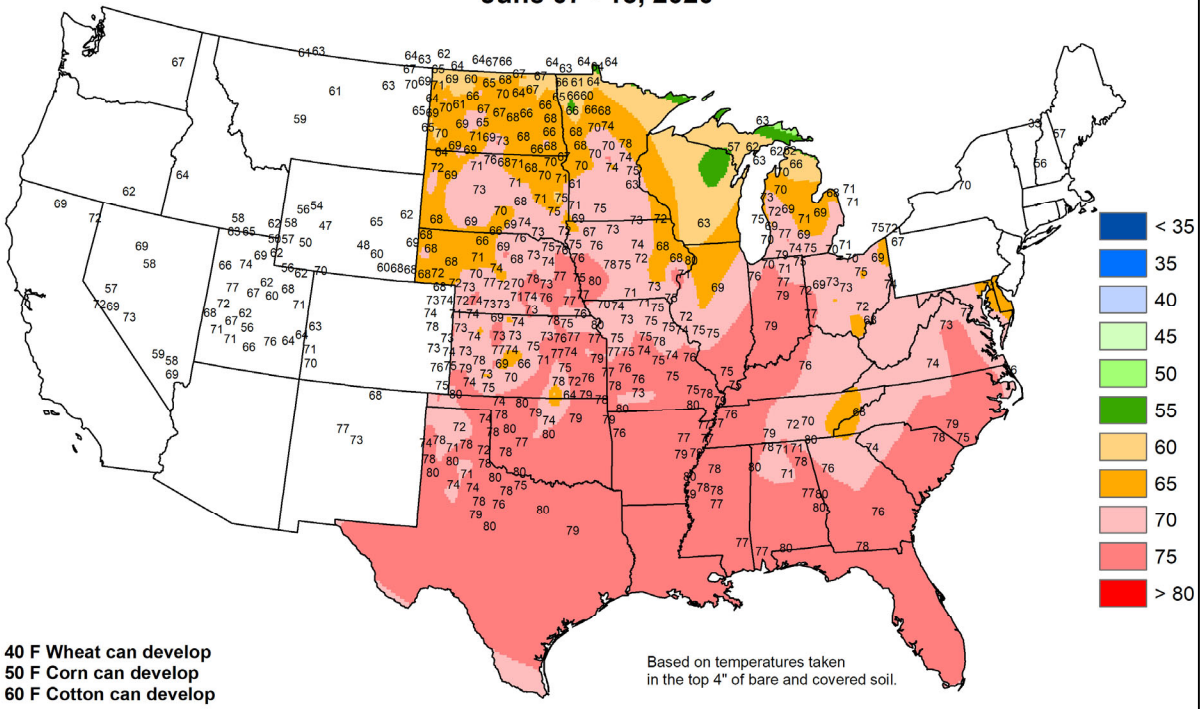
Early-week heat affected the **northern Plains**, where daily-record highs for June 7 soared to 99°F in **Sisseton, SD**, and **Fargo, ND**. The following day, lingering heat was focused across the **southern Plains**. In **Texas**, daily-record, triple-digit highs for June 8 included 107°F in **Del Rio**; 106°F in **Borger** and **San Angelo**; and 105°F in **Midland**. Hot weather also developed in **coastal southern California**, where consecutive daily-record highs (84 and 93°F, respectively) were established on June 8-9 at **Los Angeles (LAX Airport)**. **Anaheim, CA**, collected a daily-record high of 103°F on June 9. Meanwhile, heat shifted eastward across the **Great Lakes and Northeastern States**. June 8 featured daily-record highs in locations such as **Brainerd, MN** (96°F), and **Ashland, WI** (93°F). Record-setting highs for June 9 surged to 97°F in **Toledo, OH**, and **Muskegon, MI**. Meanwhile, cool air settled across much of the **West**. On June 9, daily-record lows dipped to 24°F in **Ely, NV**, and at **Utah's Bryce Canyon Airport**. Elsewhere in **Utah**, **Alta** reported daily-record lows of 22°F on June 9 and 10. Other daily-record lows for June 9 included 30°F in **Cedar City, UT**, and 37°F in **Grand Junction, CO**. **San Angelo, TX**, registered a daily-record low of 52°F on June 10, just 2 days after the previously mentioned high of 106°F. Toward week's end, heat returned across the **Northwest**, while cool air arrived in the **Great Lakes region**. On June 13, daily-record highs in **Wyoming** rose to 99°F in **Greybull** and 98°F in **Sheridan**, while **Pellston, MI**, posted a daily-record low of 32°F.

The brief **Western** cool spell was accompanied in some locations by late-season snow. In a 24-hour period on June 7-8, **Alta, UT**, received 12.5 inches of snow and reported a maximum temperature of 29°F. **Winnemucca, NV**, reported snowfall totaling 0.2 inch, a record for June 7. Precipitation also fell in the **Northwest**, where record-setting totals for June 7 included 1.13 inches in **McCall, ID**, and 1.18 inches in **Fort Benton, MT**. Meanwhile, Tropical Storm Cristobal arrived along the **central Gulf Coast**, contributing to daily-record amounts for June 7 in **Mobile, AL** (5.56 inches), and **Pensacola, FL** (2.78 inches). On June 8, Cristobal-related, daily-record totals topped the 2-inch mark at a broad array of stations, including **Monroe, LA** (3.26 inches); **Batesville, AR** (3.11 inches); **Jackson, MS** (2.74 inches); and **West Plains, MO** (2.25 inches). As Cristobal passed through **Arkansas** on the 8th, a June barometric low-pressure record of 29.36 inches was set in **Pine Bluff** (previously, 29.51 inches on June 14, 1998). Similarly, a June barometric record was broken early on the 10th in **Green Bay, WI** (29.12 inches; previously, 29.22 inches in 1917). On June 9, daily-record rainfall amounts reached 2.75 inches in **Columbia, MO**, and 2.31 inches in **Waterloo, IA**. Elsewhere in **Iowa**, **Fayette** received 4.50 inches in a 24-hour period on June 9-10. **Sault Sainte Marie, MI**, notched a daily-record sum of 1.53 inches on June 10. Farther west, locally significant rainfall continued from the **Pacific Northwest to the northern Plains**. Daily-record amounts for June 9 totaled 1.53 inches in **Valentine, NE**, and 0.80 inch in **Olympia, WA**. Several days later, on June 13, another round of **Northwestern** showers produced 1.21 inches in **Boise, ID**, and 0.74 inch in **Ontario, OR**—both records for the date. Elsewhere, heavy showers developed in the **southern Atlantic States**, where daily-record amounts included 3.59 inches (on June 12) in **Wilmington, NC**, and 3.19 inches (on June 13) in **Naples, FL**.

Near- or slightly above-normal temperatures covered **Alaska**, accompanied by spotty showers. **Juneau's** weekly rainfall reached 1.22 inches, aided by a daily-record sum of 0.75 inch on June 7. Nearly two-thirds (1.34 inches) of **Ketchikan's** 2.10-inch weekly total fell on June 9. Across **western and interior Alaska**, however, no measurable rain fell from June 7-13 in locations such as **Fairbanks** and **Nome**. Farther south, warm, dry weather persisted in **Hawaii's leeward locations**. On **Maui**, **Kahului's** streak without measurable rain stretched to 36 days (May 9 – June 13). **Kahului** also posted a daily record-tying high of 91°F on June 8. Meanwhile on the **Big Island**, **Hilo** also collected a daily record-tying high (87°F) on the 8th. Through June 13, **Hilo's** month-to-date rainfall totaled 1.86 inches (65 percent of normal).

Average Soil Temperature (Deg. F)

June 07 - 13, 2020



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

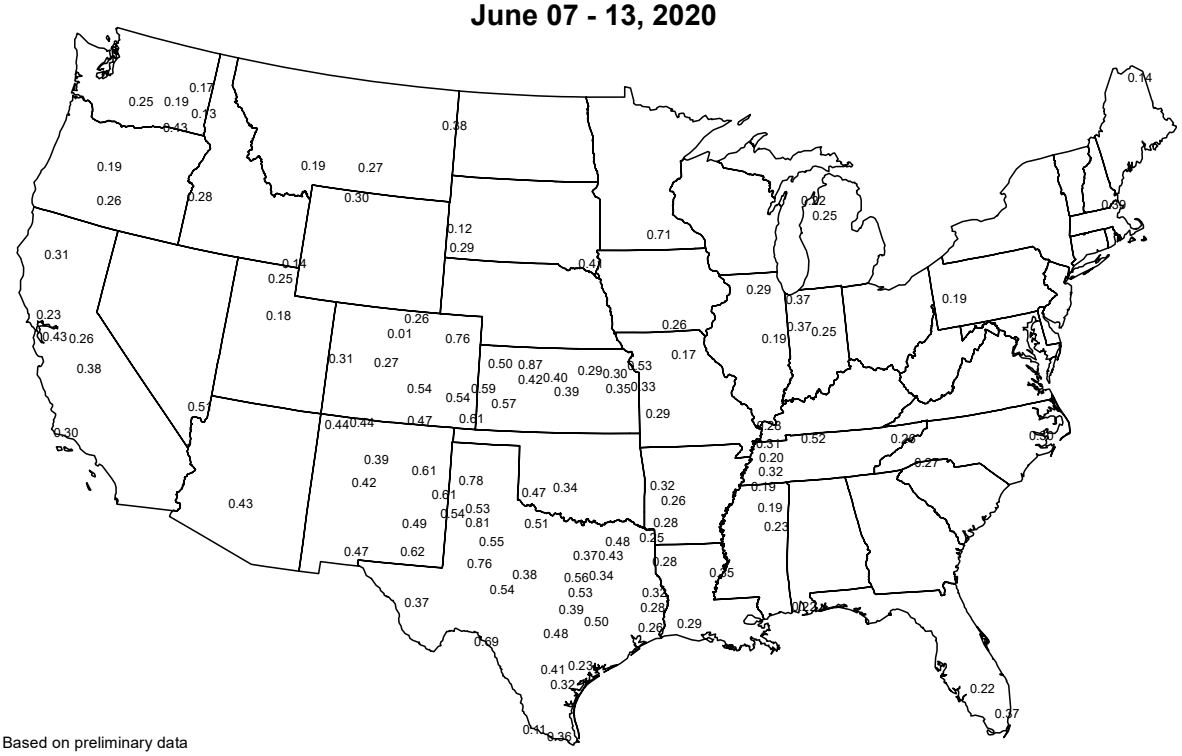
Based on temperatures taken in the top 4" of bare and covered soil.

Data provided by the Climate Prediction Center, High Plains Regional Climate Center, Nebraska Mesonet at Univ of Nebraska, CoAgMet at Colorado State Univ, Kansas Mesonet at Kansas State Univ, North Dakota Agricultural Weather Network at North Dakota State Univ, Wyoming State Climate Office at the Univ of Wyoming, Illinois State Water Survey, Iowa State University, Oklahoma Mesonet, Purdue University, University of Missouri, Illinois State Water Survey, Michigan Automated Weather Network, West Texas Mesonet, South Dakota State Univ. Mesonet, Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, Univ. of Missouri and USDA/NRCS.

USDA United States Department of Agriculture

Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

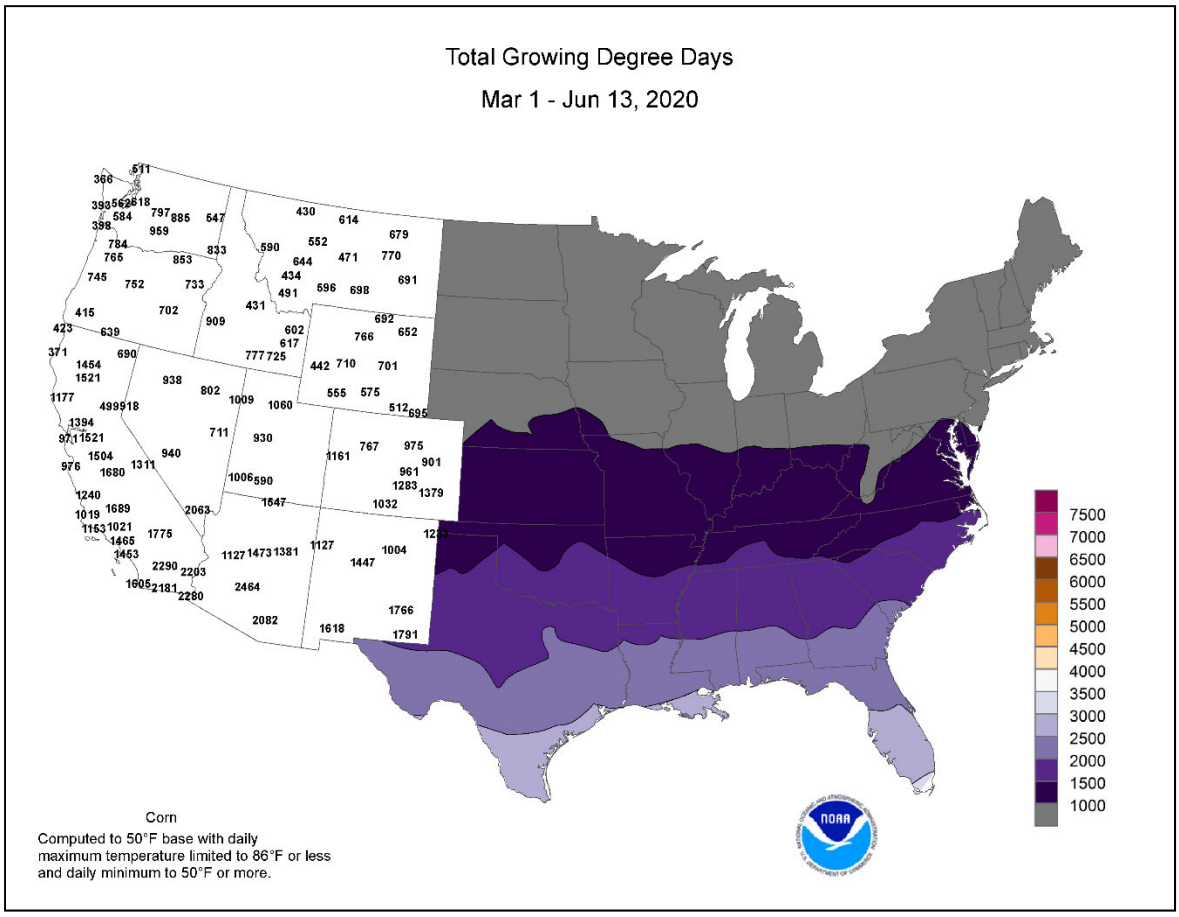
June 07 - 13, 2020

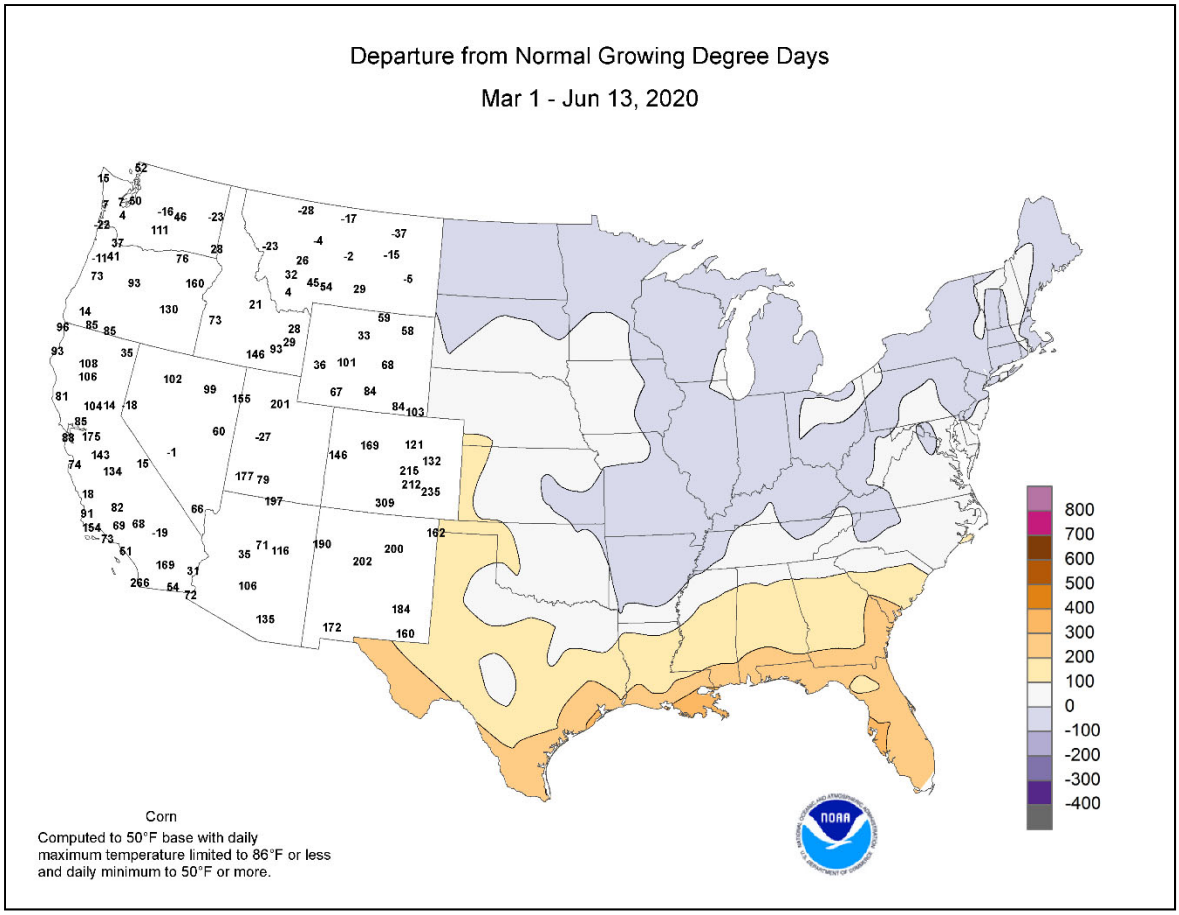


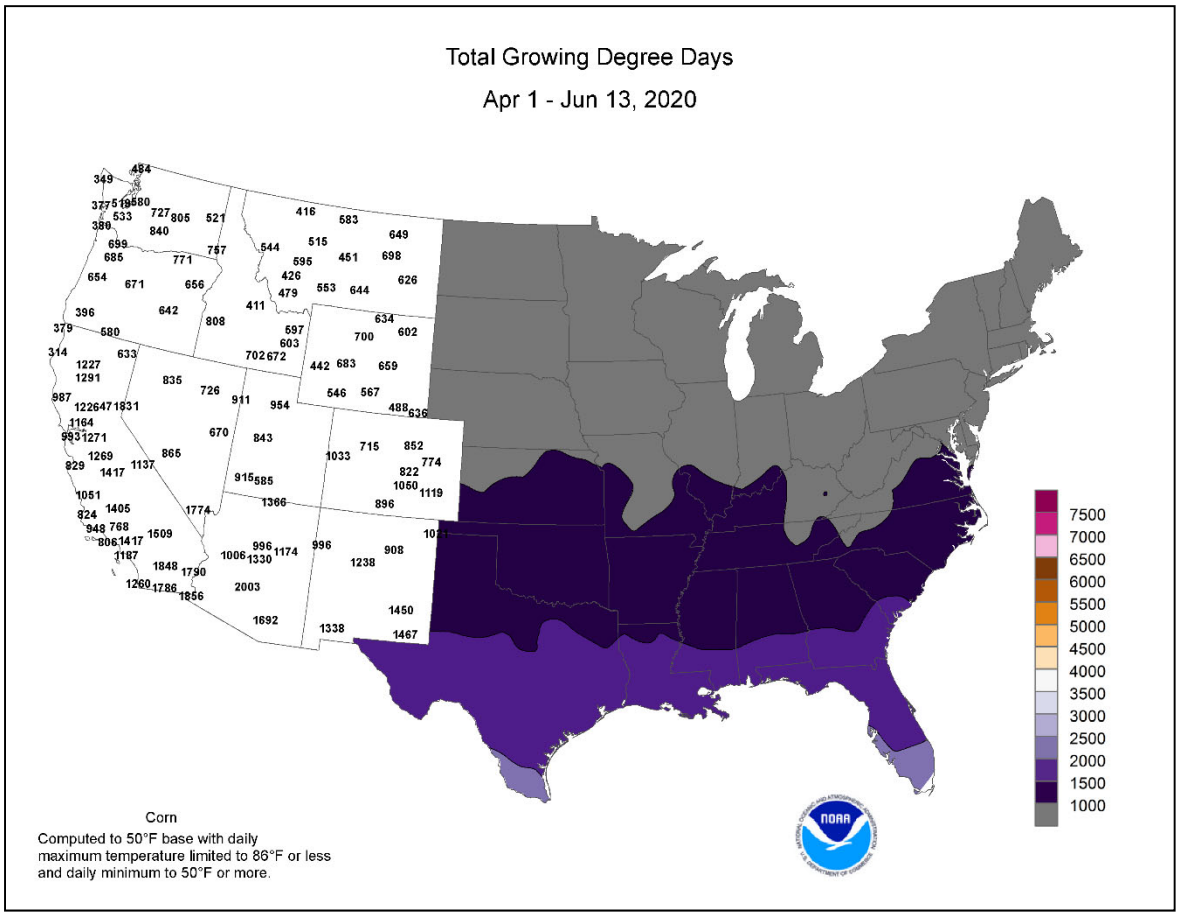
Based on preliminary data

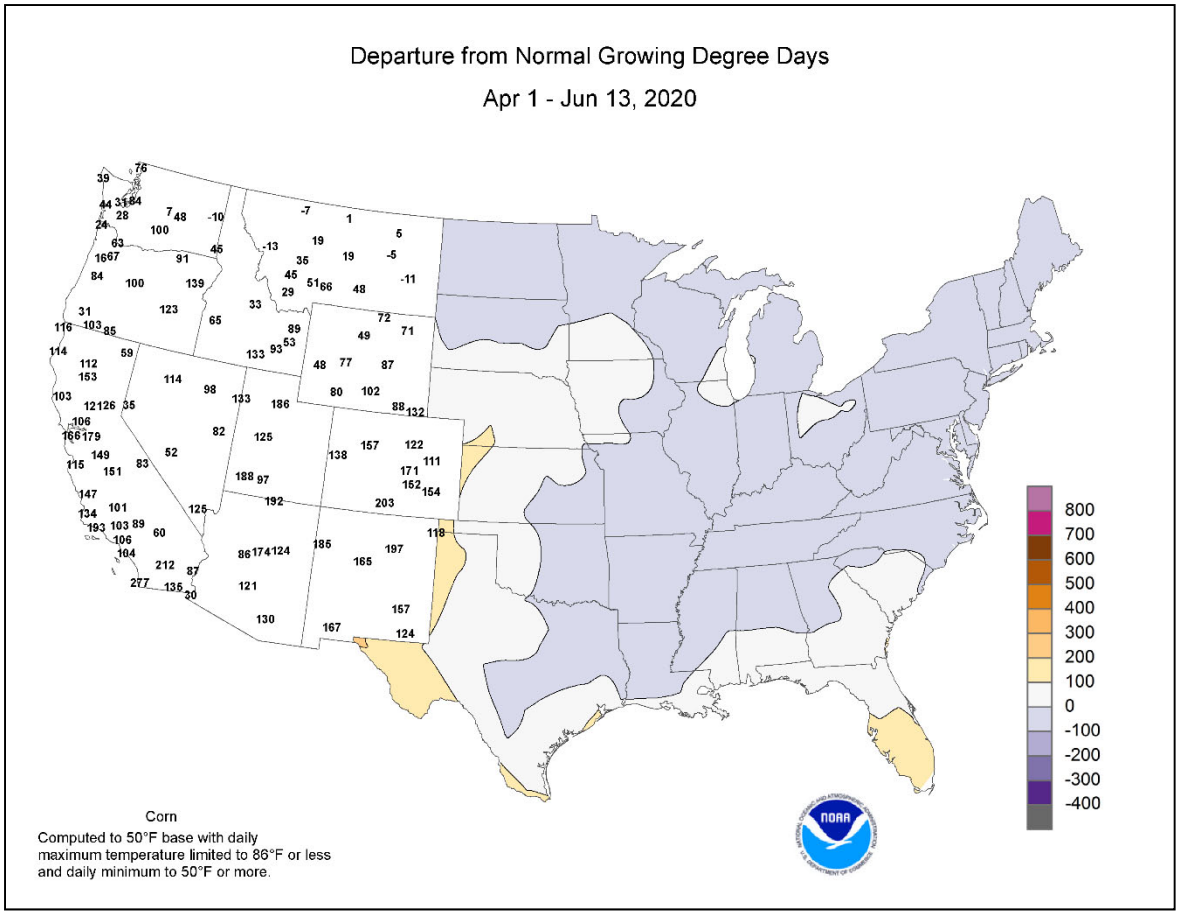
USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments

Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.


Total Growing Degree Days
Mar 1 - Jun 13, 2020
7500
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
NOAA
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days
Mar 1 - Jun 13, 2020
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
NOAA
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Total Growing Degree Days
Apr 1 - Jun 13, 2020
7500
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days
Apr 1 - Jun 13, 2020
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 13, 2020

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	87	68	91	59	77	1	0.29	-0.72	0.15	1.04	56	46.20	177	87	51	1	0	3	0
	HUNTSVILLE	88	67	92	58	77	1	0.56	-0.42	0.44	0.96	52	41.78	158	88	45	3	0	2	0
	MOBILE	86	70	90	65	78	-1	6.70	5.37	5.59	8.60	353	28.42	96	96	53	1	0	4	2
	MONTGOMERY	89	71	91	66	80	2	3.18	2.36	1.34	3.65	242	33.89	134	88	56	4	0	3	3
AK	ANCHORAGE	63	45	68	42	54	0	0.30	0.08	0.15	0.30	76	4.88	131	90	50	0	0	3	0
	BARROW	38	31	49	28	35	1	0.02	-0.05	0.02	0.02	16	2.05	215	93	75	0	5	1	0
	FAIRBANKS	75	50	80	45	63	4	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.24	49	2.00	71	80	29	0	0	0	0
	JUNEAU	64	47	72	42	56	1	1.25	0.50	0.77	2.85	205	25.98	123	92	50	0	0	5	1
	KODIAK	57	47	63	43	52	3	0.30	-1.15	0.29	1.58	58	13.92	40	85	63	0	0	2	0
	NOME	58	39	72	33	48	2	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.00	0	6.56	140	86	51	0	0	0	0
AZ	PHOENIX	101	76	110	72	89	-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	3.61	107	22	6	7	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	82	49	90	38	65	-4	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.00	0	5.17	108	37	7	1	0	0	0
	TUCSON	100	65	108	53	82	-1	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.05	86	2.20	66	22	6	7	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	91	65	96	56	78	2	0.18	-0.85	0.16	0.43	21	27.93	131	90	36	5	0	2	0
	LITTLE ROCK	87	66	93	59	77	-1	2.18	1.33	2.15	2.21	132	10.86	132	94	46	3	0	3	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	88	59	101	50	74	-2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.02	31	4.76	98	51	15	4	0	0	0
	FRESNO	88	61	103	55	74	-1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	4.66	58	57	16	3	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	79	62	91	59	71	6	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	7.37	82	67	29	1	0	0	0
	REDDING	84	56	95	48	70	-4	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.00	0	14.11	67	75	23	3	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	79	62	91	59	70	5	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.06	133	6.93	97	75	40	1	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	72	54	81	52	63	1	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0	4.24	29	83	42	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	87	57	97	53	72	1	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	4.14	42	66	21	3	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	79	38	84	28	58	0	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.17	84	0.98	38	62	11	0	2	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	82	48	91	39	65	2	0.09	-0.53	0.09	0.24	20	3.97	61	62	14	1	0	1	0
	DENVER INTL	83	49	92	41	66	0	0.51	0.02	0.48	0.56	59	5.14	76	71	17	3	0	2	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	83	50	98	37	67	-3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.40	177	2.84	68	49	10	2	0	0	0
	PUEBLO	89	52	98	46	71	2	0.30	-0.04	0.28	0.52	83	2.08	39	61	13	4	0	2	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	78	61	85	55	69	2	0.12	-0.84	0.12	0.65	35	16.45	83	81	43	0	0	1	0
	HARTFORD	80	55	88	46	68	1	0.22	-0.92	0.22	0.44	20	17.15	85	85	39	0	0	1	0
DC	WASHINGTON	85	69	89	64	77	3	0.39	-0.49	0.23	2.16	133	19.63	111	75	43	0	0	2	0
DE	WILMINGTON	82	61	88	54	72	1	1.06	0.14	1.06	2.26	133	19.27	102	80	43	0	0	1	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	87	72	91	71	80	0	1.11	-0.22	0.60	2.42	99	12.23	69	100	70	1	0	4	1
	JACKSONVILLE	87	72	91	68	80	0	7.55	6.11	3.56	9.07	369	22.92	126	96	65	2	0	5	4
	KEY WEST	89	81	91	75	85	2	1.72	0.72	1.72	5.23	284	12.24	97	85	66	1	0	1	1
	MIAMI	89	79	91	77	84	2	0.39	-1.87	0.21	3.82	96	30.61	158	86	58	3	0	4	0
	ORLANDO	91	74	96	72	82	1	1.25	-0.54	1.04	4.43	139	12.99	72	93	54	5	0	4	1
	PENSACOLA	88	75	91	71	82	2	3.10	1.67	2.78	3.63	145	20.08	75	90	60	2	0	3	1
	TALLAHASSEE	88	72	93	69	80	0	6.63	4.91	2.74	8.20	268	25.20	101	95	62	4	0	6	4
	TAMPA	91	77	94	74	84	2	0.89	-0.48	0.41	4.89	219	14.95	103	83	50	6	0	5	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	88	79	90	77	83	2	0.33	-1.63	0.24	3.25	91	20.06	89	88	61	2	0	4	0
GA	ATHENS	90	70	92	64	80	3	0.61	-0.31	0.52	0.67	40	32.36	154	89	50	4	0	3	1
	ATLANTA	86	71	88	66	78	2	1.04	0.22	0.71	1.42	95	37.31	166	84	54	0	0	3	1
	AUGUSTA	91	71	94	66	81	3	0.22	-0.91	0.12	0.28	13	29.43	149	96	50	5	0	3	0
	COLUMBUS	90	71	93	67	81	3	1.19	0.27	1.12	3.17	183	37.28	157	90	52	3	0	3	1
	MACON	92	69	95	64	80	2	0.36	-0.51	0.16	0.63	38	34.20	165	95	48	6	0	3	0
	SAVANNAH	89	73	95	68	81	2	1.96	0.61	1.25	1.98	81	24.65	132	97	59	3	0	4	2
HI	HILO	84	71	86	68	78	3	0.89	-0.71	0.40	1.97	69	32.97	59	85	54	0	0	7	0
	HONOLULU	87	76	88	74	82	1	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.00	0	9.04	116	72	45	0	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	90	74	91	69	82	4	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0	8.13	83	74	44	4	0	0	0
	LIHUE	84	74	85	71	79	1	0.43	0.06	0.15	0.52	78	13.60	82	89	67	0	0	5	0
ID	BOISE	75	51	90	41	63	-3	1.95	1.76	1.09	2.06	513	9.71	144	83	33	1	0	3	2
	LEWISTON	73	54	86	50	64	-1	0.46	0.14	0.30	0.65	102	9.20	137	80	40	0	0	5	0
	POCATELLO	73	42	92	33	58	-3	0.13	-0.15	0.08	0.35	64	6.70	103	80	25	1	0	2	0
IL	CHICAGO/O_HARE	81	60	91	52	70	3	0.57	-0.24	0.31	0.77	49	20.96	143	83	37	2	0	2	0
	MOLINE	83	60	92	54	72	2	1.38	0.35	0.76	2.87	148	15.64	98	84	37	1	0	2	2
	PEORIA	84	61	92	56	73	2	0.39	-0.41	0.38	0.48	31	19.13	120	78	34	2	0	2	0
	ROCKFORD	84	59	94	52	72	3	1.84	0.70	1.04	2.16	101	16.60	113	78	35	1	0	2	2
	SPRINGFIELD	88	62	94	56	75	4	0.11	-0.96	0.07	0.14	7	21.63	134	83	34	3	0	2	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	87	64	90	58	76	2	0.19	-0.74	0.19	0.89	48	27.46	123	82	39	3	0	1	0
	FORT WAYNE	84	58	94	54	71	2	0.48	-0.56	0.29	0.65	32	16.26	96	82	35	2	0	3	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	83	62	88	58	73	2	0.00	-0.99	0.00	1.09	58	24.07	124	76	38	0	0	0	0
	SOUTH BEND	83	58	92	53	71	3	6.56	5.64	3.32	6.77	395	23.99	155	83	36	1	0	3	2
IA	BURLINGTON	83	63	91	57	73	1	1.56	0.46	1.52	2.04	103	12.21	74	84	39	2	0	2	1
	CEDAR RAPIDS	81	59	92	53	70	1	2.53	1.42	2.35	2.78	136	10.49	77	86	39	1	0	2	1
	DES MOINES	84	63	91	55	73	3	2.10	0.97	1.39	2.87	134	15.74	102	83	41	2	0	2	2
	DUBUQUE	79	58	89	52	69	2	2.18	1.13	1.41	2.61	133	15.54	104	85	44	0	0	3	2
	SIOUX CITY	89	61	95	50	75	6	1.07	0.15	1.07	1.07	61	8.49	72	84	35	4	0	1	1
	WATERLOO	83	61	92	53	72	3	2.39	1.24	2.32	3.02	142	14.71	102	80	35	1	0	2	1
KS	CONCORDIA	91	63	96	57	77	5	0.57	-0.35	0.48	0.78	45	7.75	65	82	34	6	0	2	0
	DODGE CITY	92	61	100	50	76	4	0.48	-0.30	0.48	0.48	32	6.41	71	72	27	5	0	1	0
	GOODLAND	86	55	98	44	70	2	0.90	0.14	0.90	0.92	64	5.91	74	79	26	3	0	1	1
	TOPEKA	91	65	93	55	78	5	0.10	-1.21	0.10	0.81	34	16.26	104	84	34	6	0	1	0
	WICHITA	93	63	98	54	78	4	0.01	-1.25	0.01	0.01	0	14.77	103	77	27	6	0	1	0
KY	JACKSON	85	64	90	58	74	4	0.73	-0.41	0.73	2.66	124	32.24	149	86	45	2	0	1	1
	LEXINGTON	84	61	90	53	73	1	0.12	-0.98	0.12	0.49	23	24.34	113	82	43	1	0	1	0

Based on 1981-2010 normals ***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 13, 2020

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 SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 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
	LOUISVILLE	88	67	92	61	77	3	0.08	-0.84	0.08	2.22	124	24.74	113	76	38	1	0	1	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	88	71	93	65	80	-1	2.82	1.42	2.46	3.16	126	28.89	106	91	51	3	0	3	1
	LAKE CHARLES	89	70	92	62	80	-1	0.32	-1.19	0.24	2.67	98	23.55	99	95	47	2	0	3	0
	NEW ORLEANS	89	78	93	77	84	3	5.26	3.39	2.77	5.55	167	28.97	104	80	55	4	0	4	3
	SHREVEPORT	90	68	94	61	79	0	0.34	-0.96	0.24	0.34	14	34.77	140	86	43	5	0	3	0
ME	CARIBOU	69	47	78	43	58	-2	0.31	-0.48	0.16	0.63	44	14.08	94	80	41	0	0	3	0
	PORTLAND	72	53	79	50	63	1	0.22	-0.75	0.20	0.38	21	17.97	85	85	49	0	0	2	0
MD	BALTIMORE	86	64	91	57	75	4	0.98	0.17	0.87	3.78	242	20.64	110	81	40	2	0	2	1
MA	BOSTON	74	59	84	55	67	1	0.74	-0.25	0.74	1.07	58	16.04	79	85	46	0	0	1	1
	WORCESTER	74	56	81	50	65	2	0.26	-0.79	0.26	0.70	35	18.12	85	80	44	0	0	1	0
MI	ALPENA	74	46	90	40	60	0	0.76	0.17	0.70	1.08	97	12.57	113	95	42	1	0	2	1
	GRAND RAPIDS	79	55	93	46	67	0	1.35	0.45	0.65	1.64	98	17.61	115	91	42	1	0	3	2
	HOUGHTON LAKE	76	46	89	37	61	-1	0.80	0.07	0.60	0.80	68	13.03	128	89	39	0	0	3	1
	LANSING	78	54	90	45	66	0	1.00	0.19	0.92	1.05	69	18.02	137	83	40	1	0	2	1
	MUSKEGON	80	55	97	47	67	2	1.61	0.97	1.09	1.96	165	20.53	152	84	39	1	0	3	2
	TRAVERSE CITY	76	49	95	41	62	0	1.55	1.00	1.05	1.58	157	12.44	146	85	42	2	0	3	1
MN	DULUTH	69	46	81	38	57	-1	0.22	-0.73	0.17	0.28	16	6.13	57	88	47	0	0	4	0
	INT_L FALLS	70	47	83	39	58	-1	1.74	0.91	0.89	2.07	136	6.42	79	92	51	0	0	4	2
	MINNEAPOLIS	80	61	96	53	71	4	0.16	-0.82	0.16	1.69	96	12.12	106	78	42	1	0	1	0
	ROCHESTER	79	58	91	50	68	2	1.91	0.80	1.83	2.54	126	14.22	113	83	42	1	0	4	1
	ST. CLOUD	81	57	96	47	69	5	0.13	-0.87	0.11	0.88	51	6.50	64	83	38	1	0	2	0
MS	JACKSON	88	69	93	63	79	0	3.24	2.32	2.75	4.29	252	42.49	163	93	48	3	0	3	1
	MERIDIAN	88	68	92	59	78	1	3.14	2.15	1.91	3.57	192	41.10	149	94	53	3	0	4	3
	TUPELO	88	68	94	61	78	1	1.03	-0.02	0.92	2.32	117	38.79	144	87	45	2	0	3	1
MO	COLUMBIA	85	66	90	58	75	4	2.78	1.73	2.76	4.45	228	28.91	155	85	44	1	0	2	1
	KANSAS CITY	88	65	91	52	76	4	0.00	-1.25	0.00	0.64	27	15.09	93	82	42	4	0	0	0
	SAINT LOUIS	90	68	93	59	79	4	0.16	-0.89	0.16	0.35	17	24.24	131	74	36	4	0	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	85	62	90	54	74	2	2.64	1.50	1.89	3.13	149	36.00	178	92	45	1	0	2	2
MT	BILLINGS	79	51	96	43	65	2	0.49	-0.03	0.48	1.61	162	5.06	73	72	22	2	0	2	0
	BUTTE	68	40	86	30	54	0	1.08	0.38	0.71	1.33	89	4.48	69	87	32	0	1	3	1
	CUT BANK	70	46	86	39	58	1	0.61	-0.04	0.43	0.83	66	3.43	68	80	35	0	0	3	0
	GLASGOW	78	52	95	46	65	3	0.76	0.20	0.58	0.78	71	5.16	102	76	28	1	0	3	1
	GREAT FALLS	73	46	89	39	60	1	0.53	-0.12	0.31	1.05	81	6.57	92	78	31	0	0	2	0
	HAVRE	76	49	93	44	63	2	0.29	-0.24	0.21	0.50	51	3.61	74	83	33	2	0	2	0
	MISSOULA	73	44	90	35	58	-1	0.28	-0.26	0.20	0.40	38	7.10	102	87	36	1	0	5	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	88	63	95	53	76	6	0.14	-0.92	0.14	0.55	27	13.11	109	77	33	4	0	1	0
	LINCOLN	90	63	94	53	76	6	0.16	-0.88	0.16	0.96	50	9.57	77	79	33	5	0	1	0
	NORFOLK	87	59	95	50	73	5	0.08	-0.93	0.08	0.13	6	9.22	79	79	37	4	0	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	86	55	96	45	70	4	0.86	0.02	0.76	0.86	53	7.35	80	83	34	4	0	2	1
	OMAHA	90	65	96	57	77	7	1.31	0.28	1.15	1.32	66	8.66	64	83	35	5	0	2	1
	SCOTTSBLUFF	86	49	95	42	67	2	0.70	-0.02	0.70	0.73	52	5.95	76	85	20	3	0	1	1
	VALENTINE	85	55	100	46	70	4	2.06	1.23	1.55	2.09	133	7.07	82	81	32	3	0	2	2
NV	ELY	71	36	84	24	54	-4	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.01	2	3.98	80	55	14	0	2	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	91	68	102	60	80	-5	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	2.35	108	21	7	3	0	0	0
	RENO	75	46	88	35	61	-5	0.03	-0.11	0.03	0.04	16	1.49	36	63	14	0	0	1	0
	WINNEMUCCA	76	40	90	31	58	-5	0.69	0.53	0.46	0.76	232	4.03	83	69	18	2	1	3	0
NH	CONCORD	76	50	84	43	63	0	0.08	-0.85	0.08	0.13	7	12.72	73	92	39	0	0	1	0
NJ	NEWARK	84	64	91	57	74	3	0.08	-0.91	0.08	1.37	73	15.06	72	72	35	1	0	1	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	88	56	92	48	72	-2	0.08	-0.03	0.08	0.91	452	2.75	97	39	10	3	0	1	0
NY	ALBANY	81	54	88	45	67	1	0.50	-0.41	0.47	0.61	35	12.84	77	80	35	0	0	2	0
	BINGHAMTON	73	51	86	41	62	-1	0.80	-0.22	0.49	1.26	67	23.88	144	84	45	0	0	2	0
	BUFFALO	74	54	90	45	64	-1	0.76	-0.15	0.76	2.41	147	18.26	109	84	42	1	0	1	1
	ROCHESTER	75	54	94	44	64	0	0.10	-0.67	0.10	0.56	41	12.47	90	84	37	1	0	1	0
	SYRACUSE	77	53	90	44	65	-1	0.00	-0.77	0.00	0.31	22	16.19	105	81	40	1	0	0	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	83	64	91	56	74	4	0.65	-0.41	0.60	1.20	62	29.74	147	92	48	1	0	3	1
	CHARLOTTE	88	70	91	61	79	5	0.84	-0.08	0.35	0.84	49	28.92	154	89	46	3	0	3	0
	GREENSBORO	85	68	88	63	77	3	0.27	-0.58	0.23	0.29	17	28.71	157	91	51	0	0	2	0
	HATTERAS	83	71	88	64	77	2	1.97	1.04	1.16	2.03	125	31.87	139	87	59	0	0	3	2
	RALEIGH	88	70	92	62	79	3	0.18	-0.61	0.13	0.18	11	21.99	118	92	52	2	0	2	0
	WILMINGTON	81	72	90	64	76	0	4.09	2.89	3.59	4.36	199	29.11	137	95	69	1	0	5	1
ND	BISMARCK	83	56	93	51	70	6	0.13	-0.58	0.12	0.30	22	2.26	32	81	32	2	0	2	0
	DICKINSON	78	48	93	39	63	3	0.20	-0.54	0.18	0.42	31	2.39	36	84	33	1	0	2	0
	FARGO	81	57	99	53	69	4	1.57	0.65	0.65	1.59	96	5.73	67	88	43	1	0	3	2
	GRAND FORKS	79	53	95	46	66	3	0.99	0.22	0.59	1.06	76	4.28	59	90	43	1	0	4	1
	JAMESTOWN	78	54	94	49	66	3	0.53	-0.20	0.43	0.59	43	3.44	49	92	42	1	0	4	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	80	57	90	50	69	2	0.79	-0.09	0.63	1.53	92	20.52	117	83	40	1	0	2	1
	CINCINNATI	85	62	89	55	73	3	0.14	-0.85	0.13	0.26	13	23.40	113	77	35	0	0	2	0
	CLEVELAND	78	58	92	51	68	0	0.48	-0.33	0.37	0.56	37	22.24	133	85	40	2	0	2	0
	COLUMBUS	84	60	93	55	72	2	0.20	-0.75	0.12	0.94	52	26.94	154	80	37	2	0	2	0
	DAYTON	83	60	91	53	71	2	0.77	-0.19	0.40	0.82	44	22.07	116	79	40	1	0	3	0
	MANSFIELD	83	58	94	50	70	4	0.71	-0.43	0.39	1.41	66	20.05	103	86	38	2	0	4	0
	TOLEDO	83	57	97	52	70	2	0.57	-0.31	0.31	0.65	40	15.54	103	83	35	2	0	4	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	79	54	91	47	66	1	0.33	-0.56	0.33	0.83	50	18.78	114	85	38	1	0	1	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	89	61	92	54	75	-1	0.00	-1.26	0.00	0.00	0	14.54	89	85	33	4	0	0	0
	TULSA	92	67	96	58	80	3	0.00	-1.19	0.00	0.00	0	21.98	116	81	31	6	0	0	0

Based on 1981-2010 normals ***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 13, 2020

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 SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 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
OR	ASTORIA	61	51	66	45	56	0	1.00	0.31	0.52	1.15	89	37.51	107	95	68	0	0	5	1
	BURNS	71	42	85	34	56	0	0.30	0.08	0.30	0.39	90	5.31	88	79	24	0	0	1	0
	EUGENE	68	51	79	44	60	0	0.42	-0.01	0.16	0.77	88	16.64	68	93	57	0	0	6	0
	MEDFORD	71	51	82	44	61	-4	1.01	0.84	0.51	1.05	284	9.00	96	87	42	0	0	4	1
	PENDLETON	75	52	87	47	64	0	0.35	0.07	0.33	0.43	76	8.46	120	81	31	0	0	3	0
	PORTLAND	67	55	79	49	61	-2	1.24	0.77	0.56	2.67	287	17.77	96	89	58	0	0	6	1
	SALEM	66	52	76	46	59	-2	0.72	0.30	0.31	1.07	126	18.66	90	89	56	0	0	5	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	82	57	92	50	69	2	0.47	-0.55	0.39	1.26	67	17.27	92	82	38	1	0	2	0
	ERIE	76	58	91	49	67	1	0.52	-0.35	0.52	0.92	57	17.56	105	77	39	2	0	1	1
	MIDDLETOWN	83	61	91	54	72	2	0.45	-0.41	0.38	2.22	143	19.21	112	79	38	1	0	2	0
	PHILADELPHIA	83	65	91	59	74	2	0.62	-0.19	0.62	2.52	164	17.83	97	72	38	1	0	1	1
	PITTSBURGH	80	57	90	52	69	1	0.75	-0.24	0.73	1.32	71	18.51	108	84	37	1	0	2	1
	WILKES-BARRE	81	54	91	47	68	2	0.84	-0.17	0.59	1.19	65	15.30	97	84	37	2	0	2	1
	WILLIAMSPORT	82	54	89	47	67	0	1.35	0.43	0.80	1.88	113	20.11	121	87	36	0	0	2	2
RI	PROVIDENCE	77	59	80	52	68	2	0.82	-0.16	0.82	1.34	72	19.24	87	87	47	0	0	1	1
SC	BEAUFORT	88	74	94	70	81	2	1.56	0.41	1.48	2.37	121	13.27	80	92	65	3	0	3	1
	CHARLESTON	86	72	93	67	79	1	2.40	1.16	1.00	2.60	120	24.28	131	96	65	1	0	3	2
	COLUMBIA	89	72	92	70	81	2	1.64	0.57	1.06	1.79	93	27.98	151	91	49	3	0	2	2
	GREENVILLE	88	68	93	59	78	3	0.13	-0.74	0.13	0.80	49	41.04	194	89	45	3	0	1	0
SD	ABERDEEN	83	58	95	51	70	6	1.80	0.95	1.07	2.71	175	7.33	83	84	43	1	0	3	2
	HURON	81	59	95	52	70	4	2.43	1.44	1.20	2.56	139	7.17	72	87	46	1	0	3	2
	RAPID CITY	78	49	89	40	64	1	0.16	-0.50	0.08	1.72	130	5.82	71	77	31	0	0	2	0
	SIOUX FALLS	87	63	98	53	75	9	1.02	0.04	1.02	1.02	58	8.44	76	81	37	3	0	1	1
TN	BRISTOL	86	60	91	52	73	3	0.51	-0.33	0.30	0.88	54	31.16	163	92	43	2	0	3	0
	CHATTANOOGA	89	69	95	65	79	4	0.45	-0.46	0.43	0.86	52	36.76	148	86	44	2	0	2	0
	KNOXVILLE	88	66	92	57	77	3	0.07	-0.78	0.07	0.59	37	36.87	158	84	40	3	0	1	0
	MEMPHIS	88	68	95	61	78	-1	0.49	-0.36	0.44	1.13	66	30.89	118	85	44	3	0	2	0
	NASHVILLE	91	67	95	59	79	4	0.06	-0.92	0.06	0.69	36	26.61	114	80	37	5	0	1	0
TX	ABILENE	94	64	100	52	79	0	0.00	-0.96	0.00	0.38	21	11.21	103	65	21	7	0	0	0
	AMARILLO	92	59	100	45	76	3	0.00	-0.82	0.00	0.51	34	3.58	45	58	14	5	0	0	0
	AUSTIN	95	66	100	58	81	-1	0.00	-1.14	0.00	0.01	0	24.63	156	90	29	7	0	0	0
	BEAUMONT	90	70	91	63	80	-1	0.41	-1.15	0.28	0.60	22	21.28	90	92	47	6	0	3	0
	BROWNSVILLE	94	75	97	69	85	1	0.00	-0.54	0.00	1.20	120	4.73	53	88	47	7	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	92	70	96	65	81	-1	0.00	-0.77	0.00	2.75	198	10.55	89	98	48	6	0	0	0
	DEL RIO	101	72	107	67	87	3	0.00	-0.57	0.00	0.37	32	7.12	85	57	18	7	0	0	0
	EL PASO	95	67	100	57	81	0	0.25	0.09	0.24	0.25	90	3.63	159	41	12	6	0	2	0
	FORT WORTH	93	70	97	62	82	1	0.00	-0.95	0.00	0.00	0	25.19	139	72	29	6	0	0	0
	GALVESTON	91	79	94	74	85	2	0.27	-1.04	0.19	0.28	12	15.94	81	78	46	5	0	2	0
	HOUSTON	94	72	97	66	83	1	0.09	-1.30	0.09	1.23	50	18.83	90	80	37	7	0	1	0
	LUBBOCK	92	61	101	50	77	0	0.00	-0.76	0.00	0.71	49	5.55	72	60	15	5	0	0	0
	MIDLAND	96	64	105	55	80	0	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.00	0	5.51	107	49	13	7	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	99	61	106	52	80	0	0.00	-0.70	0.00	0.04	2	10.12	106	64	15	7	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	95	71	98	63	83	1	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.09	4	13.42	96	71	29	7	0	0	0
	VICTORIA	96	69	98	62	83	1	0.00	-1.09	0.00	0.55	27	11.57	66	86	35	7	0	0	0
	WACO	94	64	100	55	79	-1	0.00	-0.93	0.00	0.00	0	26.18	156	84	27	7	0	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	92	62	95	57	77	-1	0.00	-1.11	0.00	0.00	0	15.30	111	78	27	5	0	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	77	53	97	42	65	-3	0.44	0.16	0.27	0.94	164	6.30	71	62	24	2	0	2	0
VT	BURLINGTON	74	52	85	46	63	-1	0.18	-0.68	0.12	0.40	25	11.32	81	86	39	0	0	3	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	87	65	91	61	76	6	0.23	-0.61	0.12	0.49	30	23.69	129	86	44	1	0	3	0
	NORFOLK	84	68	91	63	76	2	0.48	-0.52	0.48	0.99	53	21.70	115	85	54	2	0	1	0
	RICHMOND	87	65	92	59	76	2	1.32	0.40	1.30	1.87	107	18.74	100	91	45	2	0	2	1
	ROANOKE	87	62	91	49	74	3	0.15	-0.75	0.08	0.49	28	28.69	155	86	43	2	0	4	0
	WASH/DULLES	85	62	90	57	74	3	1.50	0.55	1.50	3.38	187	20.35	109	82	42	2	0	1	1
WA	OLYMPIA	64	51	73	46	57	-1	1.31	0.83	0.85	1.53	168	27.93	110	94	61	0	0	6	1
	QUILLAYUTE	60	49	64	44	55	0	2.16	1.25	1.37	2.48	139	51.91	105	97	70	0	0	6	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	65	53	71	50	59	-1	1.06	0.64	0.51	1.07	134	22.89	125	92	61	0	0	6	1
	SPOKANE	67	49	81	43	58	-3	0.42	0.09	0.24	0.52	80	8.98	106	86	50	0	0	4	0
	YAKIMA	75	50	84	41	63	0	0.07	-0.09	0.04	0.07	24	2.63	64	74	30	0	0	3	0
WV	BECKLEY	80	56	86	50	68	2	0.87	-0.04	0.62	1.50	86	25.93	136	96	46	0	0	3	1
	CHARLESTON	85	59	93	53	72	1	0.02	-1.00	0.02	1.44	73	29.53	146	94	39	2	0	1	0
	ELKINS	81	52	92	46	67	1	0.41	-0.56	0.40	2.22	121	25.35	120	92	41	1	0	2	0
	HUNTINGTON	85	59	92	54	72	1	0.20	-0.76	0.20	1.11	60	24.52	122	93	44	2	0	1	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	80	56	92	49	68	2	1.91	0.91	1.86	2.70	151	11.98	103	86	39	1	0	2	1
	GREEN BAY	75	52	88	42	64	0	1.28	0.34	0.50	1.76	103	15.80	138	86	47	0	0	4	0
	LA CROSSE	82	61	91	54	71	4	2.02	1.00	1.91	3.38	182	13.13	101	80	38	1	0	3	1
	MADISON	81	55	89	46	68	3	1.86	0.80	1.23	2.55	130	16.48	119	88	41	0	0	2	2
	MILWAUKEE	74	56	83	49	65	1	0.48	-0.45	0.27	0.74	44	16.71	116	82	49	0	0	2	0
WY	CASPER	78	42	92	36	60	0	0.09	-0.31	0.09	0.26	34	4.26	70	72	17	1	0	1	0
	CHEYENNE	77	45	86	37	61	1	0.71	0.11	0.41	1.44	123	5.15	71	69	20	0	0	2	0
	LANDER	77	45	92	34	61	0	0.05	-0.31	0.05	0.24	33	4.57	64	59	17	1	0	1	0
	SHERIDAN	82	47	98	39	64	5	0.39	-0.15	0.38	0.39	37	4.74	66	73	20	2	0	2	0

Based on 1981-2010 normals

*** Not Available

May Crop Summary

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Weather Highlights: May was cooler than average for most of the eastern half of the nation and the Great Plains, with temperatures averaging 4°F or more below normal in parts of these regions. In contrast, most of the western half of the country experienced above-average May temperatures. Parts of the southern Rockies and Southwest saw temperatures 4°F or more above normal. Meanwhile, the western half of the nation was mostly dry during May, except in parts of Idaho, Montana, and the Pacific Northwest—all of which locally received in excess of 4 inches of precipitation. The highest rainfall amounts were noted across portions of the southern Great Plains, the lower Mississippi Valley, and the Southeast, where some areas received 10 inches or more in May.

Summary: By May 3, producers had planted 51 percent of the nation's corn acreage, 30 percentage points ahead of last year and 12 points ahead of the 5-year average. Eight percent of the nation's corn acreage had emerged by May 3, three percentage points ahead of last year but 2 points behind the 5-year average. By May 17, producers had planted 80 percent of the nation's corn acreage, 36 percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. Forty-three percent of the nation's corn acreage had emerged by May 17, twenty-seven percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 31, producers had planted 93 percent of the nation's corn acreage, 29 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-eight percent of the nation's corn acreage had emerged by May 31, thirty-six percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. On May 31, seventy-four percent of the nation's corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition.

Twenty-three percent of the nation's soybean acreage was planted by May 3, eighteen percentage points ahead of last year and 12 points ahead of the 5-year average. Fifty-three percent of the nation's soybean acreage was planted by May 17, thirty-seven percentage points ahead of last year and 15 points ahead of the 5-year average. Eighteen percent of the nation's soybean acreage had emerged by May 17, fourteen percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-five percent of the nation's soybean acreage was planted by May 31, thirty-nine percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Fifty-two percent of the nation's soybean acreage had emerged by May 31, thirty-five percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. On May 31, seventy percent of the nation's soybean acreage was rated in good to excellent condition.

By May 3, thirty-two percent of the nation's winter wheat crop was headed, 6 percentage points ahead of last year but 6 points behind the 5-year average. On May 3, fifty-five percent of the winter wheat was reported in good to excellent condition, 9 percentage points below the same time last year. By May 17, fifty-six percent of the winter wheat was headed, 5 percentage points ahead of last year but 6 points behind average. By May 31, seventy-seven percent of the winter wheat was headed, 4 percentage points ahead of last year but 4 points behind average. Three percent of the 2020 winter wheat acreage was harvested by May 31, two percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of average. As of May 31, fifty-one percent of the winter wheat acreage was reported in good to excellent condition, 13 percentage points below the same time last year.

Nationwide, 18 percent of the cotton had been planted by May 3, two percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide, 44 percent of the cotton was planted by May 17, five percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average. Nationwide, 66 percent of the cotton was planted by May 31, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the average. Eight percent of the nation's cotton had reached the squaring stage by May 31, one percentage point ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. On May 31, forty-four percent of the nation's 2020 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below last year.

Twenty-two percent of the nation's sorghum was planted by May 3, one percentage point ahead of the previous year but 4 points behind the 5-year average. Thirty-two percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was planted by May 17, seven percentage points ahead of the previous year but 2 points behind the 5-year average. Forty-nine percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was planted by May 31, sixteen percentage points ahead of the previous year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Sixty-four percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was rated in good to excellent condition on May 31.

By May 3, producers had seeded 49 percent of the 2020 rice crop, 4 percentage points ahead of the previous year but 15 points behind the 5-year average. By May 3, thirty-two percent of the nation's rice had emerged, 1 percentage point behind last year and 13 points behind the 5-year average. By May 17, producers had seeded 81 percent of the rice, 13 percentage points ahead of the previous year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. By May 17, fifty-seven percent of the rice had emerged, 8 percentage points ahead of last year but 11 points behind the 5-year average. On May 17, sixty-three percent of the rice was rated in good to excellent condition. By May 31, producers had seeded 93 percent of the nation's 2020 rice acreage, 4 percentage points ahead of the previous year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. By May 31, eighty-one percent of the nation's rice had emerged, 9 percentage points ahead of last year but 5 points behind the 5-year average. On May 31, sixty-nine percent of the nation's rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 8 percentage points above the same time last year.

Nationally, oat producers had seeded 67 percent of this year's crop by May 3, nineteen percentage points ahead of the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. Forty-four percent of the oats had emerged by May 3, nine percentage points ahead of the previous year but 3 points behind average. Nationally, oat producers had seeded 86 percent of this year's acreage by May 17, thirteen percentage points ahead of the previous year but 1 point behind average. Sixty-nine percent of the oats had emerged by May 17, nineteen percentage points ahead of the previous year but 1 point behind average. On May 17, seventy-five percent of the nation's oats were rated in good to excellent condition. Nationally, oat producers had seeded 96 percent of this year's acreage by May 31, seven percentage points ahead of the previous year but 1 point behind average. Eighty-six percent of the oats had emerged by May 31, twelve percentage points ahead of the previous year but 3 points behind average. Twenty-seven percent of the nation's oat acreage had headed by May 31, five percentage points ahead of last year but 2 points behind average. On May 31, seventy-one percent of the nation's oat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 13 percentage points above the same time last year.

Forty-one percent of the nation's barley was planted by May 3, seven percentage points ahead of last year but 9 points behind the 5-year average. Twelve percent of the nation's barley had emerged by May 3, two percentage points ahead of the previous year but 11 points behind average. Seventy-two percent of the nation's barley was planted by May 17, one percentage point ahead of last year but 10 points behind average. Forty-four percent of the nation's barley had emerged by May 17, nine percentage points ahead of the previous year but 8 points behind average. Ninety-three percent of the nation's barley was planted by May 31, one percentage point ahead of last year but 3 points behind average. Seventy-four percent of the nation's barley had emerged by May 31, six percentage points ahead of the previous year but 7 points behind average. On May 31, sixty-nine percent of the nation's barley acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 19 percentage points below the same time last year.

By May 3, twenty-nine percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded, 10 percentage points ahead of last year but 14 points behind the 5-year average. By May 3, six percent of the nation's spring wheat crop had emerged, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but 10 points behind average. As of May 17, sixty percent of the spring wheat acreage was seeded, 3 percentage points behind last year and 20 points behind average. As of May 17, thirty percent of the nation's spring wheat acreage had emerged, 9 percentage points ahead of last year but 16 points behind average. As of May 31, ninety-one percent of the nation's spring wheat acreage had been seeded, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but 5 points behind average. As of May 31, sixty-seven percent of the nation's spring wheat acreage had emerged, 4 percentage points ahead of last year but 13 points behind average. Eighty percent of the nation's spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 6 percentage points above the same time last year.

Nationally, peanut producers had planted 14 percent of the 2020 peanut acreage by May 3, four percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, peanut producers had planted 46 percent of the crop by May 17, ten percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind average. Nationally, peanut producers had planted 78 percent of the 2020 peanut acreage by May 31, six percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind average. On May 31, sixty-eight percent of the nation's peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 7 percentage points above the same time last year.

By May 3, forty-nine percent of the nation's sugarbeet crop had been planted, 20 percentage points ahead of last year but 14 points behind the 5-year average. By May 31, ninety-nine percent of the nation's sugarbeet acreage had been planted, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average.

Four percent of the nation's intended 2020 sunflower acreage was planted by May 17, two percentage points ahead of last year but 5 points behind the 5-year average. Thirty-two percent of the nation's intended 2020 sunflower acreage was planted by May 31, sixteen percentage points ahead of last year but 6 points behind the 5-year average.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on June 11, 2020. Forecasts refer to June 1.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.27 billion bushels, up 1 percent from the May 1 forecast but down 3 percent from 2019. The U.S. yield is forecast at 52.1 bushels per acre, up 0.4 bushel from last month but down 1.5 bushels from last year's average yield of 53.6 bushels per acre.

Hard Red Winter production, at 743 million bushels, is up 1 percent from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 297 million bushels, is down slightly from the May forecast. White Winter, at 225 million bushels, is up 1 percent from last month. Of the White Winter production, 16.6 million bushels are Hard White and 209 million bushels are Soft White.

The **U.S. all orange** forecast for 2019-2020 is 5.08 million tons, down 2 percent from the previous forecast and down 6 percent from the 2018-2019 final utilization.

The Florida all orange forecast, at 67.7 million boxes (3.04 million tons), is down 3 percent from the previous forecast and down 6 percent from last season's final utilization. In Florida, early, midseason, and Navel varieties are forecast at 29.7 million boxes (1.33 million tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but down 2 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 38.0 million boxes (1.71 million tons), is down 5 percent from the previous forecast and 8 percent below last season's final utilization. California and Texas orange production forecasts were carried forward from the previous forecast.

National Agricultural Summary

June 8 - 14, 2020

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Warmer-than-normal weather prevailed across the central, mid Atlantic, and Southeastern parts of the nation. Parts of the Great Plains and the middle Mississippi Valley experienced temperatures 5°F or more above normal. In contrast, much of the Mississippi Delta, the Great Lakes, New England, and Texas saw below-normal temperatures. Most of the western half of the country also experienced lower-than-normal temperatures. Portions of California, Nevada, and Utah noted temperatures 6°F or more below normal. While much of the nation remained relatively dry, higher-than-normal amounts of rain were received along the path of Tropical Storm Cristobal, which made landfall in Louisiana and moved northward through the Mississippi Valley and the Great Lakes region during the first half of the week. Parts of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin received rainfall totaling 3 inches or more. In addition, parts of the Gulf Coast and the southern Atlantic Coast also received at least 3 inches of rain.

Corn: Ninety-five percent of the nation's corn acreage had emerged by June 14, twenty-one percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. On June 14, seventy-one percent of the nation's corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points below the previous week but 12 points above the same time last year. In Iowa, 83 percent of the 2020 corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition on June 14.

Soybean: Ninety-three percent of the nation's soybean acreage was planted by June 14, twenty-one percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Soybean planting progress was ahead of average in 13 of the 18 estimating states at the end of the week. Eighty-one percent of the nation's soybean acreage had emerged by June 14, thirty-two percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of average. On June 14, seventy-two percent of the nation's soybean acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, equal to the previous week.

Winter Wheat: By June 14, ninety-one percent of the nation's winter wheat acreage was headed, 4 percentage points ahead of last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. Fifteen percent of the 2020 winter wheat acreage had been harvested by June 14, eight percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the average. As of June 14, fifty percent of the 2020 winter wheat acreage was reported in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week and 14 points below the same time last year. In Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing state, 45 percent of the winter wheat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition.

Cotton: Nationwide, 89 percent of the cotton acreage was planted by June 14, four percentage points ahead of last year but 2 points behind the 5-year average. In Texas, 87 percent of the 2020 cotton acreage was planted by June 14, six percentage points ahead of last year but 1 point behind average. Sixteen percent of the nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by June 14, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the average. On June 14, forty-three percent of the 2020 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, equal to the previous week but 6 percentage points below the same time last year.

Sorghum: Seventy-nine percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was planted by June 14, sixteen percentage points ahead of the previous year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Texas producers had planted 93 percent of the intended sorghum acreage by week's end, 1 percentage point ahead of both last year and the average. By June 14, sixteen percent of the nation's sorghum had reached the headed stage, 1 percentage point ahead of both last year and the average. Fifty percent of Texas' sorghum acreage had reached the headed stage by June 14, two percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average. Forty-eight percent of the nation's sorghum was rated in good to excellent condition on June 14, seven percentage points below the previous week.

Rice: By June 14, ninety-three percent of the nation's rice acreage had emerged, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but 4 points behind the 5-year average. By June 14, four percent of the nation's rice acreage had reached the headed stage, 2 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 1 point ahead of average. On June 14, seventy-one percent of the nation's rice was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week and 8 points above the same time last year.

Small Grains: Ninety-five percent of the nation's oat acreage had emerged by June 14, three percentage points ahead of the previous year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. Forty-two percent of the nation's oat acreage had headed by June 14, ten percentage points ahead of last year but 5 points behind average. On June 14, sixty-six percent of the nation's oat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 5 percentage points below the previous week but equal to the same time last year.

Ninety-four percent of the nation's barley acreage had emerged by June 14, four percentage points ahead of the previous year but 1 point behind the 5-year average. Eleven percent of the nation's barley acreage had reached the headed stage by June 14, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average. On June 14, seventy-seven percent of the nation's barley acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the previous week but 1 point above the same time last year.

As of June 14, ninety-five percent of the nation's spring wheat acreage had emerged, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but 2 points behind the 5-year average. By June 14, four percent of the nation's spring wheat crop had reached the headed stage, 2 percentage points ahead of the previous year but 4 points behind average. Eighty-one percent of the nation's spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week but 4 points above the same time last year.

Other Acreages: Nationally, peanut producers had planted 95 percent of the 2020 peanut acreage by June 14, two percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. By June 14, twelve percent of the nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, equal to the previous year but 5 percentage points ahead of average. On June 14, sixty-five percent of the nation's peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week but 1 point above the same time last year.

Seventy-five percent of the nation's intended 2020 sunflower acreage was planted by June 14, fourteen percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. By week's end, seventy-two percent of South Dakota's sunflower acreage had been planted, 27 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of average.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 14, 2020

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

Soybeans Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2020	5-Yr Avg
AR	75	76	86	89
IL	64	88	94	88
IN	58	88	94	87
IA	84	97	99	94
KS	67	79	89	76
KY	70	68	74	75
LA	97	94	98	98
MI	51	88	95	84
MN	90	99	99	97
MS	89	92	95	94
MO	51	63	78	72
NE	88	98	100	95
NC	72	68	77	72
ND	94	74	90	98
OH	42	83	93	83
SD	62	92	98	90
TN	83	63	75	79
WI	72	94	96	91
18 Sts	72	86	93	88

These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.

Soybeans Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2020	5-Yr Avg
AR	61	65	75	80
IL	43	67	84	77
IN	33	74	85	72
IA	55	87	93	82
KS	39	59	73	53
KY	53	50	62	56
LA	92	87	91	95
MI	31	68	84	70
MN	62	89	98	87
MS	78	81	91	88
MO	31	43	59	57
NE	68	85	94	84
NC	60	53	65	59
ND	65	32	59	81
OH	26	57	77	71
SD	29	67	86	75
TN	68	44	58	63
WI	41	75	87	75
18 Sts	49	67	81	75

These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	3	29	52	15
IL	3	5	28	51	13
IN	2	5	26	57	10
IA	0	1	17	68	14
KS	0	4	32	60	4
KY	1	2	16	72	9
LA	0	2	32	60	6
MI	1	5	27	53	14
MN	0	1	15	63	21
MS	0	6	34	48	12
MO	1	5	36	53	5
NE	1	2	19	62	16
NC	1	3	29	58	9
ND	0	1	25	68	6
OH	1	4	31	53	11
SD	1	1	20	66	12
TN	1	3	20	60	16
WI	1	2	12	54	31
18 Sts	1	3	24	60	12
Prev Wk	1	3	24	60	12
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Corn Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2020	5-Yr Avg
CO	81	95	97	91
IL	67	90	96	92
IN	54	85	94	86
IA	84	97	99	95
KS	80	86	95	91
KY	89	79	90	93
MI	44	72	85	81
MN	82	97	99	96
MO	76	90	94	93
NE	87	95	98	96
NC	99	98	100	99
ND	79	52	74	92
OH	45	73	86	84
PA	83	60	82	86
SD	50	90	98	87
TN	97	86	96	98
TX	89	97	99	94
WI	61	86	93	87
18 Sts	74	89	95	92

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

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	2	7	65	22	4
IL	3	7	27	48	15
IN	2	6	26	56	10
IA	0	2	15	68	15
KS	2	7	37	49	5
KY	1	2	14	73	10
MI	1	6	28	54	11
MN	1	2	13	61	23
MO	1	6	30	52	11
NE	1	2	26	54	17
NC	3	11	26	53	7
ND	0	1	27	64	8
OH	2	5	30	53	10
PA	0	0	9	66	25
SD	1	1	21	62	15
TN	1	3	23	55	18
TX	2	9	28	49	12
WI	1	2	15	52	30
18 Sts	1	4	24	56	15
Prev Wk	1	3	21	60	15
Prev Yr	2	8	31	52	7

Sunflowers Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2020	5-Yr Avg
CO	54	51	78	46
KS	52	49	66	53
ND	80	60	79	91
SD	45	45	72	64
4 Sts	61	52	75	75

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 14, 2020

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

Cotton Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2020	5-Yr Avg
AL	97	96	98	95
AZ	100	100	100	100
AR	99	96	100	100
CA	100	100	100	100
GA	94	88	96	94
KS	87	94	97	80
LA	99	98	100	100
MS	93	91	95	96
MO	84	67	82	97
NC	95	85	92	95
OK	58	28	60	79
SC	99	83	90	95
TN	98	86	93	99
TX	81	74	87	88
VA	98	87	93	96
15 Sts	85	78	89	91

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

Cotton Percent Squaring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2020	5-Yr Avg
AL	23	5	12	20
AZ	29	45	69	35
AR	36	1	11	37
CA	22	10	25	29
GA	25	18	24	21
KS	0	1	5	1
LA	10	13	26	34
MS	7	1	5	16
MO	6	0	0	15
NC	18	3	8	12
OK	0	0	1	5
SC	19	4	14	13
TN	24	5	12	19
TX	16	17	18	14
VA	13	5	16	19
15 Sts	17	13	16	16

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

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	6	21	67	6
AZ	0	1	13	66	20
AR	0	1	20	53	26
CA	0	0	35	30	35
GA	1	4	29	59	7
KS	1	5	44	46	4
LA	0	2	27	68	3
MS	0	2	31	55	12
MO	19	19	37	25	0
NC	2	8	25	54	11
OK	0	0	59	35	6
SC	14	11	20	47	8
TN	6	7	31	47	9
TX	4	21	45	24	6
VA	0	0	2	96	2
15 Sts	3	14	40	36	7
Prev Wk	2	11	44	36	7
Prev Yr	4	11	36	42	7

Sorghum Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2020	5-Yr Avg
CO	72	56	68	68
KS	46	51	73	63
NE	73	93	97	88
OK	50	38	52	64
SD	61	66	87	79
TX	92	88	93	92
6 Sts	63	64	79	75

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

Sorghum Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2020	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	NA	0	0
KS	0	0	3	1
NE	0	1	1	0
OK	0	NA	0	0
SD	0	NA	0	0
TX	48	48	50	45
6 Sts	15	NA	16	15

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

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	2	5	53	34	6
KS	1	5	47	44	3
NE	0	1	44	51	4
OK	0	0	37	63	0
SD	0	0	16	81	3
TX	5	16	39	31	9
6 Sts	2	8	42	43	5
Prev Wk	1	5	39	50	5
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Peanuts Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2020	5-Yr Avg
AL	95	90	96	93
FL	98	97	99	97
GA	97	93	98	97
NC	92	80	91	94
OK	74	49	71	89
SC	100	91	95	96
TX	77	81	86	92
VA	98	94	97	94
8 Sts	93	90	95	95

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

Peanuts Percent Pegging

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2020	5-Yr Avg
AL	21	0	3	7
FL	13	1	9	8
GA	16	8	20	12
NC	1	NA	1	1
OK	0	NA	4	1
SC	13	1	13	8
TX	0	0	0	1
VA	3	NA	1	1
8 Sts	12	NA	12	7

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

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	12	23	58	7
FL	0	3	23	73	1
GA	2	8	28	58	4
NC	3	6	20	62	9
OK	0	0	18	72	10
SC	3	4	11	70	12
TX	1	17	32	50	0
VA	0	0	0	100	0
8 Sts	1	9	25	61	4
Prev Wk	1	8	25	62	4
Prev Yr	1	6	29	59	5

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 14, 2020

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

Rice Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2020	5-Yr Avg
AR	91	87	92	98
CA	93	85	90	92
LA	99	97	100	100
MS	93	89	97	97
MO	83	78	87	94
TX	96	98	98	97
6 Sts	92	88	93	97

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

Rice Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2020	5-Yr Avg
AR	0	NA	0	0
CA	0	NA	0	0
LA	8	12	21	15
MS	1	0	0	2
MO	0	NA	0	0
TX	4	8	16	6
6 Sts	2	NA	4	3

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	3	33	48	16
CA	0	0	5	75	20
LA	1	2	16	73	8
MS	0	6	32	55	7
MO	1	7	38	40	14
TX	0	0	44	48	8
6 Sts	0	3	26	57	14
Prev Wk	0	2	28	56	14
Prev Yr	1	6	30	51	12

Winter Wheat Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2020	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	100	100	100	100
CO	89	86	92	95
ID	67	33	58	73
IL	96	93	97	99
IN	93	90	96	97
KS	97	98	99	99
MI	56	50	71	80
MO	99	95	100	100
MT	11	5	28	47
NE	79	67	85	92
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	89	95	100	96
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	95	92	96	97
SD	44	51	79	79
TX	99	100	100	100
WA	87	72	88	90
18 Sts	87	85	91	94

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

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2020	5-Yr Avg
AR	50	28	50	58
CA	30	15	35	37
CO	0	0	0	0
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	4	0	3	15
IN	3	0	3	6
KS	1	0	9	8
MI	0	0	0	0
MO	8	1	14	21
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0
NC	40	17	35	37
OH	0	0	0	0
OK	13	19	40	43
OR	0	0	0	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	38	53	68	52
WA	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	7	7	15	15

These 18 States harvested 92% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	8	48	35	8
CA	0	10	25	45	20
CO	16	22	31	29	2
ID	0	4	22	52	22
IL	5	9	26	50	10
IN	1	6	27	56	10
KS	6	15	34	40	5
MI	2	4	29	53	12
MO	2	9	50	37	2
MT	2	3	13	44	38
NE	3	9	45	38	5
NC	1	6	22	59	12
OH	1	4	24	61	10
OK	14	11	29	45	1
OR	3	13	34	32	18
SD	0	1	22	63	14
TX	7	21	38	31	3
WA	0	2	13	61	24
18 Sts	7	12	31	41	9
Prev Wk	7	12	30	42	9
Prev Yr	2	7	27	51	13

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2020	5-Yr Avg
ID	95	96	98	95
MN	96	96	97	99
MT	86	85	96	92
ND	93	72	93	98
SD	95	96	99	99
WA	96	95	97	98
6 Sts	92	81	95	97

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

Spring Wheat Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2020	5-Yr Avg
ID	4	11	20	11
MN	1	NA	2	8
MT	0	NA	1	1
ND	1	NA	1	4
SD	4	15	20	29
WA	9	9	29	33
6 Sts	2	NA	4	8

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

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	1	21	66	12
MN	1	1	10	67	21
MT	0	1	15	78	6
ND	0	3	19	73	5
SD	0	2	28	65	5
WA	0	5	9	65	21
6 Sts	0	2	17	73	8
Prev Wk	0	1	17	72	10
Prev Yr	1	1	21	69	8

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 14, 2020

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

Oats Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2020	5-Yr Avg
IA	98	99	100	99
MN	96	98	100	99
NE	93	96	98	98
ND	86	64	81	93
OH	84	93	96	96
PA	99	87	95	98
SD	89	96	98	98
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	77	90	94	94
9 Sts	92	91	95	98

These 9 States planted 71% of last year's oat acreage.

Oats Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2020	5-Yr Avg
IA	34	18	42	51
MN	8	19	32	19
NE	38	37	69	62
ND	1	0	0	8
OH	15	26	44	40
PA	34	4	11	37
SD	2	12	22	40
TX	90	100	100	98
WI	8	11	18	21
9 Sts	32	34	42	47

These 9 States planted 71% of last year's oat acreage.

Oat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	1	16	68	15
MN	1	2	23	55	19
NE	1	15	29	50	5
ND	0	6	26	63	5
OH	0	2	19	73	6
PA	0	2	28	55	15
SD	0	0	22	70	8
TX	5	17	40	35	3
WI	0	2	14	57	27
9 Sts	1	7	26	56	10
Prev Wk	0	4	25	59	12
Prev Yr	2	4	28	58	8

Barley Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2020	5-Yr Avg
ID	95	95	97	97
MN	96	97	99	98
MT	84	91	97	92
ND	94	71	85	97
WA	87	92	93	93
5 Sts	90	87	94	95

These 5 States planted 81% of last year's barley acreage.

Barley Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 14 2020	5-Yr Avg
ID	2	14	29	17
MN	1	4	12	8
MT	0	NA	1	2
ND	0	NA	0	4
WA	12	12	46	26
5 Sts	2	NA	11	7

These 5 States planted 81% of last year's barley acreage.

Barley Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	2	30	58	10
MN	0	2	13	66	19
MT	0	2	20	67	11
ND	0	1	18	75	6
WA	0	6	9	64	21
5 Sts	0	2	21	67	10
Prev Wk	0	2	19	65	14
Prev Yr	1	6	17	63	13

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent Week Ending Jun 14, 2020

	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	6	20	67	7	NH	3	6	35	55	1
AZ	4	14	48	34	0	NJ	0	0	8	84	8
AR	1	5	29	46	19	NM	17	31	39	13	0
CA	25	25	10	30	10	NY	0	2	13	60	25
CO	27	13	26	34	0	NC	1	4	23	67	5
CT	0	0	100	0	0	ND	2	8	31	52	7
DE	1	1	37	37	24	OH	1	4	22	62	11
FL	1	4	24	48	23	OK	12	11	35	39	3
GA	2	6	26	58	8	OR	3	32	37	27	1
ID	0	2	14	58	26	PA	1	6	20	59	14
IL	1	4	27	55	13	RI	0	0	0	100	0
IN	2	7	26	55	10	SC	1	1	19	70	9
IA	0	4	26	55	15	SD	0	3	34	50	13
KS	3	12	36	46	3	TN	1	4	24	58	13
KY	2	5	17	63	13	TX	11	17	41	26	5
LA	1	3	31	56	9	UT	4	7	33	54	2
ME	0	1	10	85	4	VT	0	0	0	37	63
MD	2	5	28	59	6	VA	0	3	28	52	17
MA	0	20	60	20	0	WA	10	13	24	47	6
MI	1	8	24	54	13	WV	0	17	40	34	9
MN	1	6	25	57	11	WI	1	3	17	51	28
MS	1	6	28	57	8	WY	2	9	37	51	1
MO	1	2	28	60	9	48 Sts	8	14	33	39	6
MT	4	11	24	51	10						
NE	4	6	24	59	7	Prev Wk	6	13	32	41	8
NV	5	10	40	40	5	Prev Yr	1	5	23	56	15

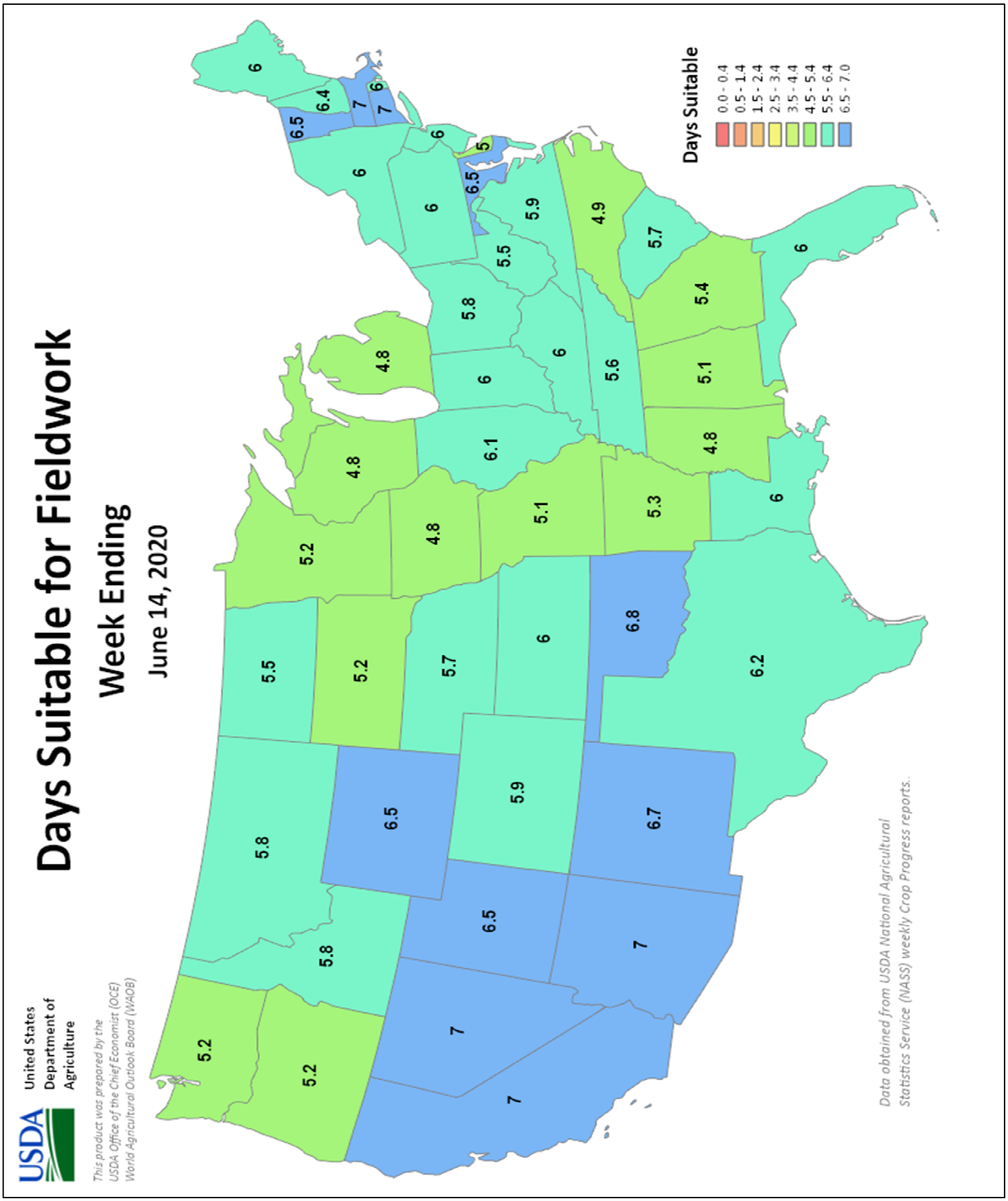
VP - Very Poor; P - Poor; F - Fair; G - Good; EX - Excellent

NA - Not Available; *Revised

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 14, 2020

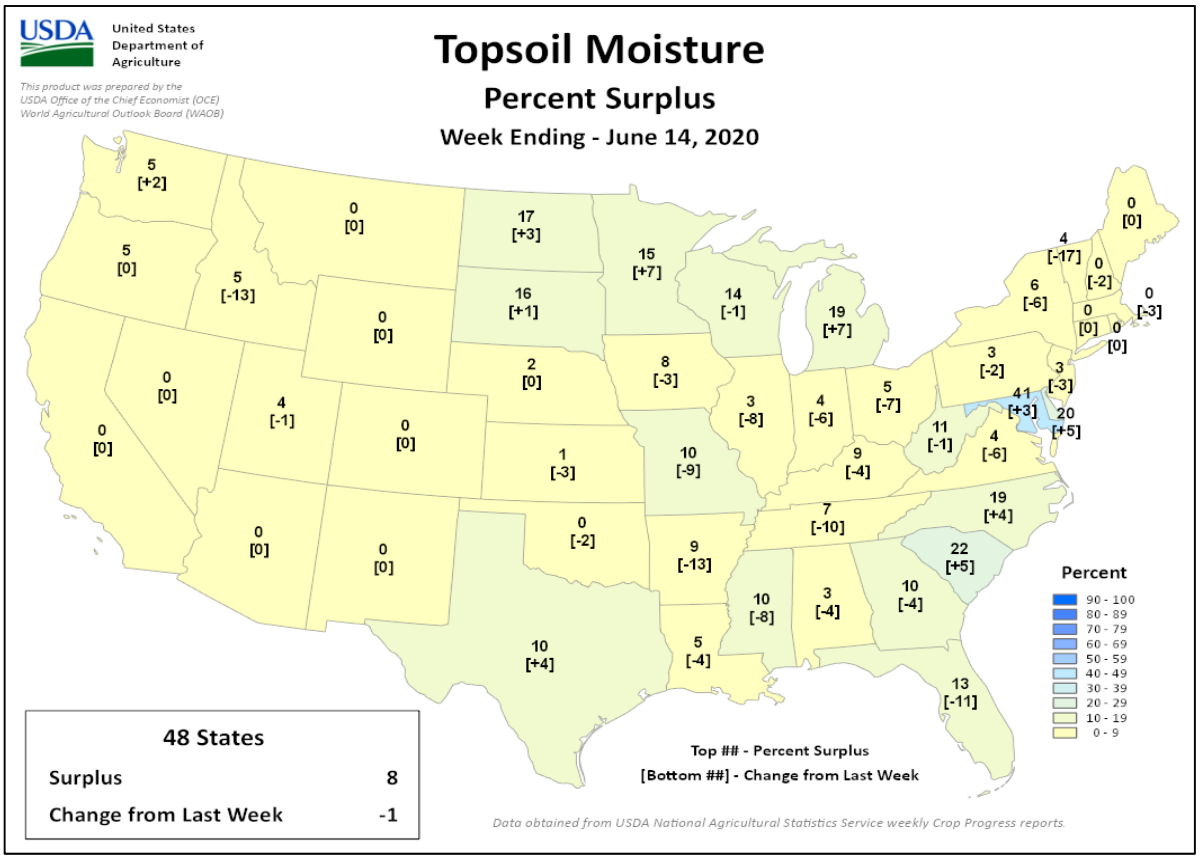
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS

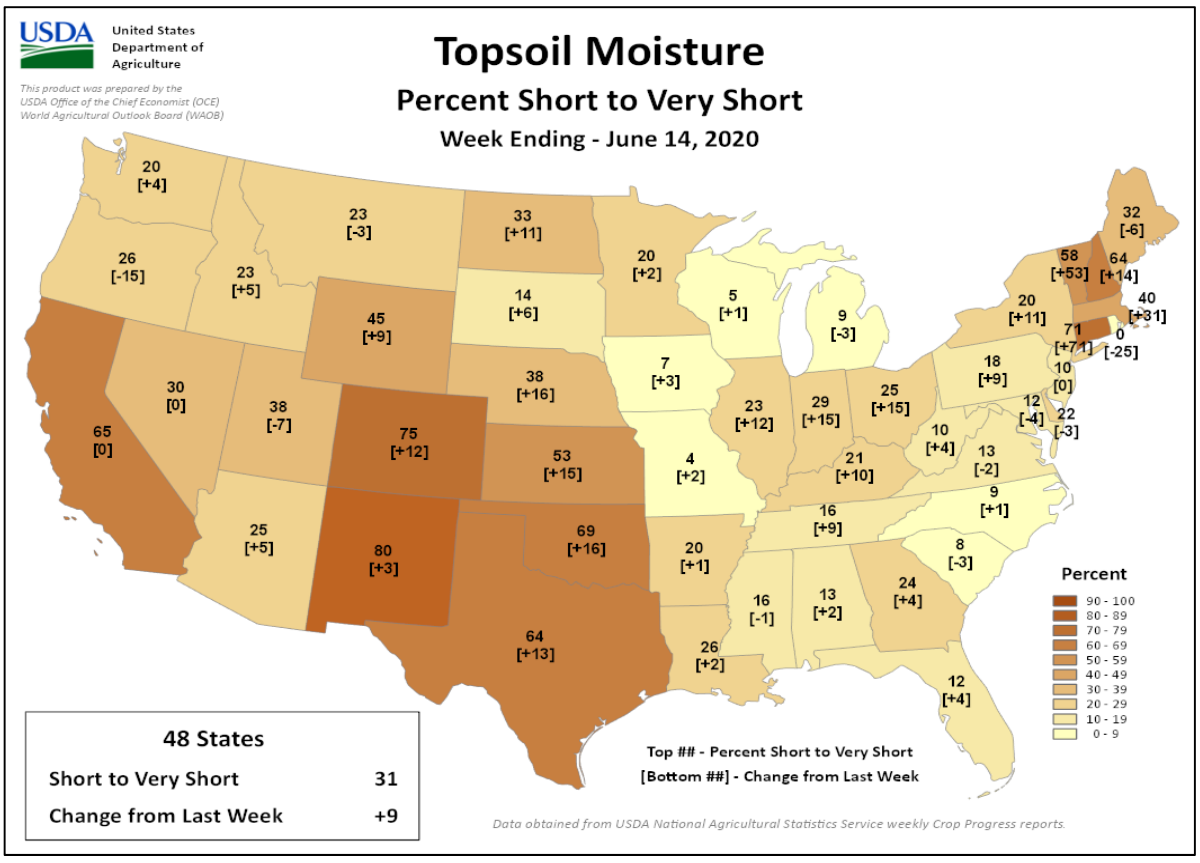


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 14, 2020

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

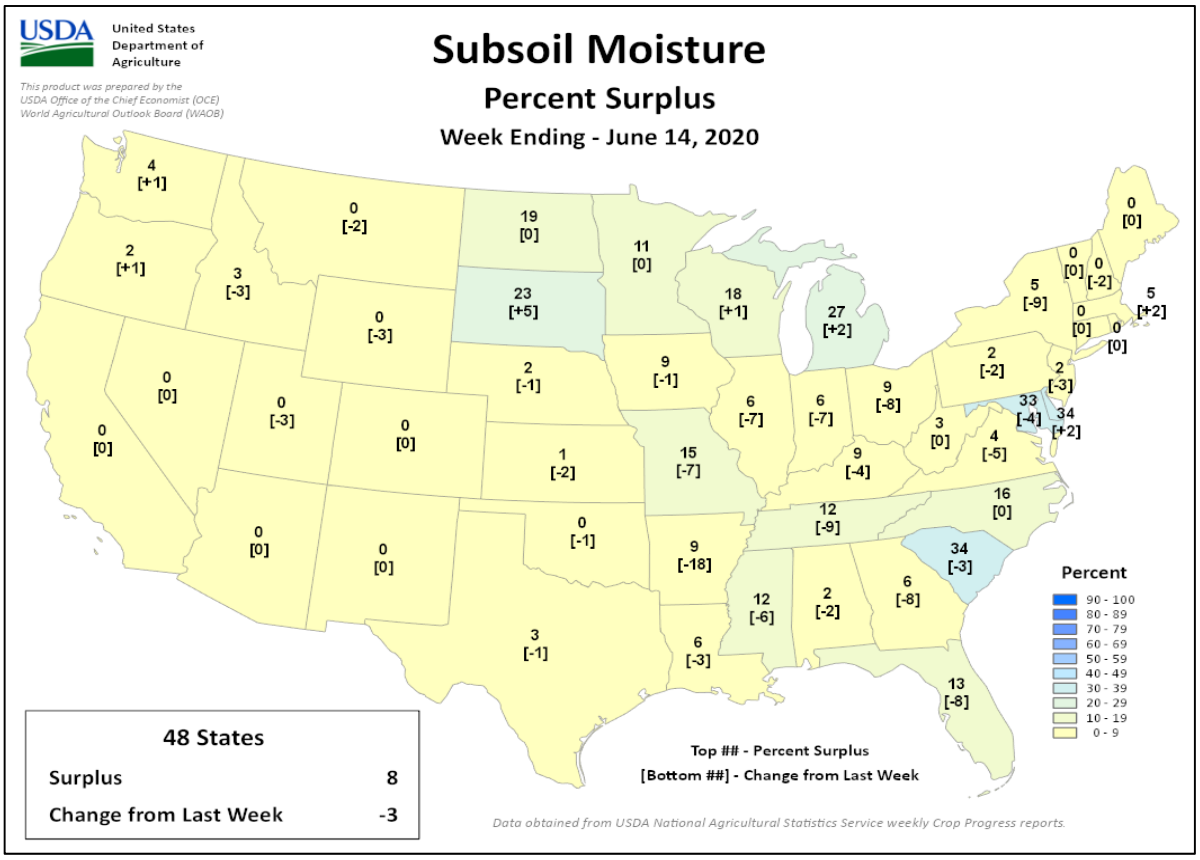


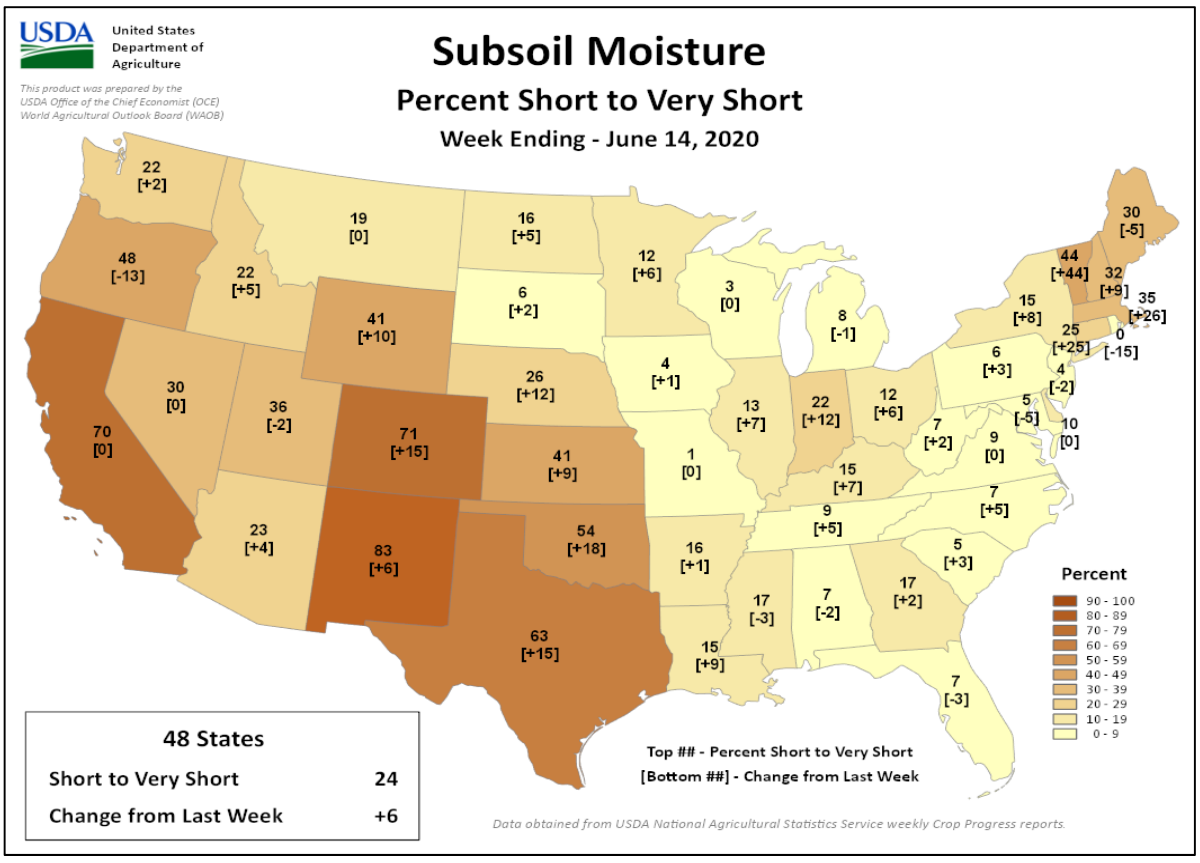


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 14, 2020

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





June 11 ENSO Diagnostic Discussion

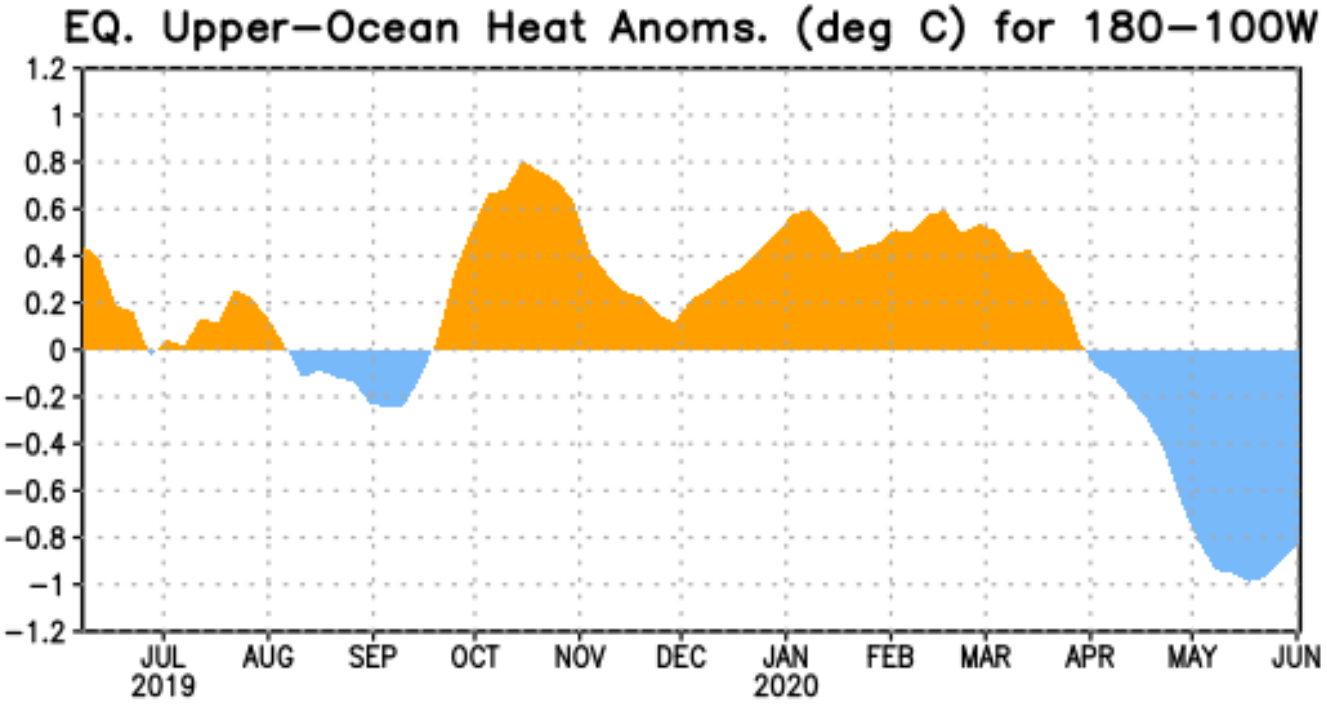


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180º-100ºW). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1981-2010 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: Not Active

Synopsis: There is a ~60% chance of ENSO-neutral during Northern Hemisphere summer 2020, with roughly equal chances (~40-50%) of La Niña or ENSO-neutral during the autumn and winter 2020-21.

During May 2020, sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies were near-to-below average across the east-central and eastern equatorial Pacific. All of the Niño indices decreased during the month, and the latest weekly Niño-3.4 index value was -0.4°C. Equatorial subsurface temperature anomalies (averaged across 180°-100°W) decreased further during the first half of the month but rebounded slightly toward the end of the month (Fig. 1). However, below-average subsurface temperatures prevailed east of the Date Line. Also during the month, low-level wind anomalies were easterly across the east-central Pacific, while upper-level wind anomalies were westerly over the central Pacific. Tropical convection departures were weak but were enhanced near Indonesia and suppressed over the Date Line and west-central Pacific. Overall, the combined oceanic and atmospheric system remained consistent with ENSO-neutral.

The majority of models in the IRI/CPC plume favor ENSO-neutral (Niño-3.4 index between -0.5°C and +0.5°C) through the Northern Hemisphere winter. The forecaster consensus also favors ENSO-neutral during the summer, but then chances become roughly split between La Niña and ENSO-neutral beginning with the August-October season. That consensus mostly reflects the dynamical model guidance, which leans toward La Niña, along with ocean conditions that are somewhat favorable for the development of La Niña. However, enough uncertainty remains that the chance of La Niña remains lower than 50%, and it is unclear whether oceanic and atmospheric anomalies will lock in and persist. In summary, there is a ~60% chance of ENSO-neutral during Northern Hemisphere summer 2020, with roughly equal chances of La Niña or ENSO-neutral (~40-50%) during the autumn and winter 2020-21 (click CPC/IRI consensus forecast for the chance of each outcome for each 3-month period).

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts are also updated monthly in the Forecast Forum of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. Additional perspectives and analysis are also available in an ENSO blog. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for **9 July 2020**. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

June 7-13, 2020

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Showers continued across most of the continent, maintaining or improving moisture supplies for reproductive to filling winter crops as well as vegetative spring grains and summer crops.

WESTERN FSU: Heat intensified across the region, though recent and ongoing shower activity coupled with the advanced crop stage mitigated the impacts on filling to maturing winter wheat.

EASTERN FSU: Warm, mostly dry weather favored spring grain establishment in well-watered western portions of the region but exacerbated short-term drought in some eastern growing areas.

MIDDLE EAST: Additional showers in central and northern Turkey favored vegetative summer crops, while warm, dry conditions elsewhere promoted winter grain harvesting and other seasonal fieldwork.

SOUTH ASIA: The summer monsoon progressed farther north, boosting soil moisture and encouraging cotton, oilseed, and rice sowing.

EASTERN ASIA: Widespread showers in eastern China benefited vegetative summer crops.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon showers remained spotty and unseasonably light across large swaths of Thailand and Indochina, while Tropical Cyclone Nuri produced heavy rainfall in the Philippines.

AUSTRALIA: Winter crop prospects were generally good, but more rain would be welcome.

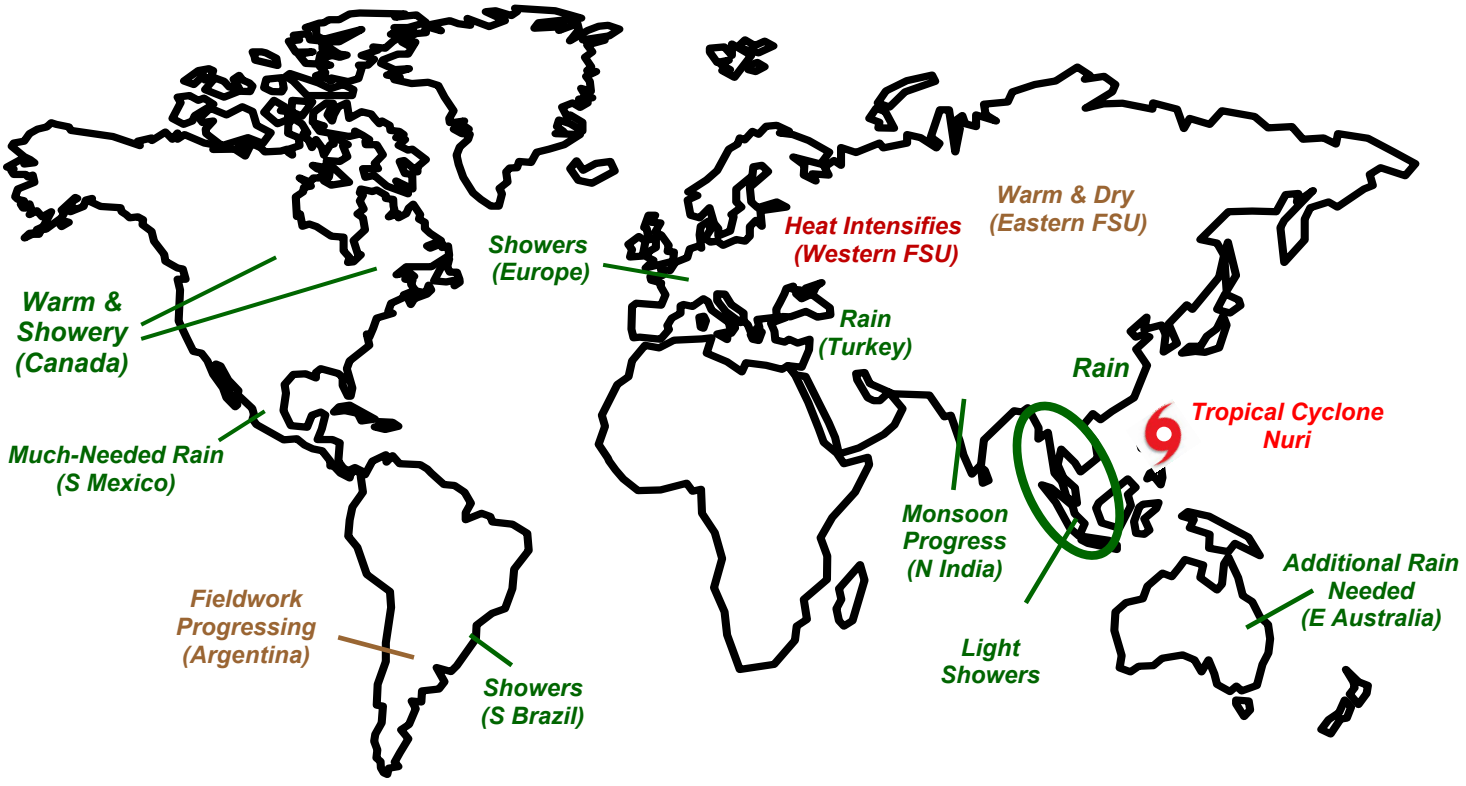
ARGENTINA: Warm, dry weather supported a rapid pace of autumn fieldwork.

BRAZIL: Showers lingered over southern corn and wheat areas.

MEXICO: Much-needed rain fell across the southern plateau corn belt.

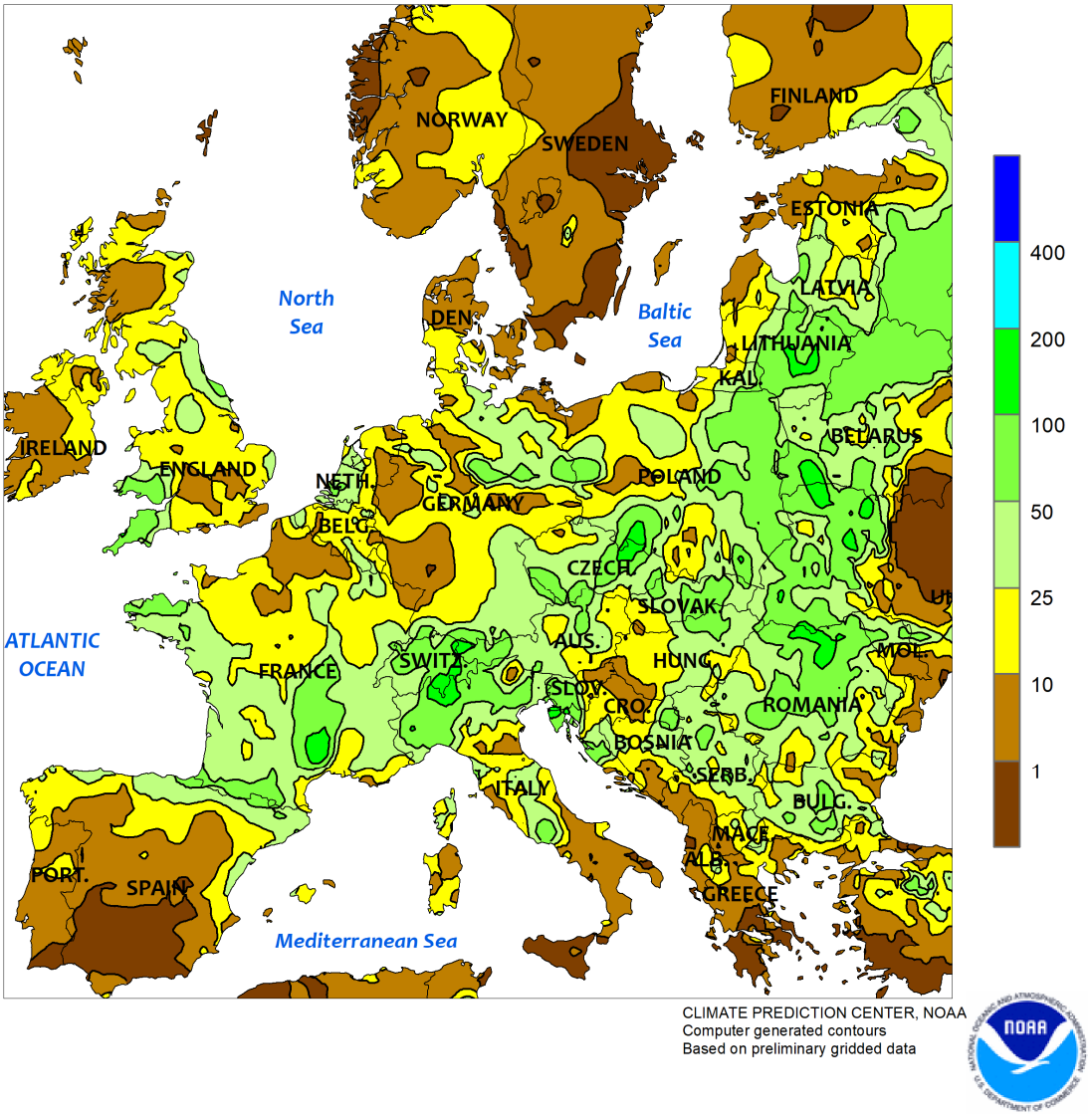
CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Warm, showery weather overspread the Prairies.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Showers and occasional warmth benefited emerged corn and soybeans.



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

EUROPE
Total Precipitation (mm)
June 7 - 13, 2020

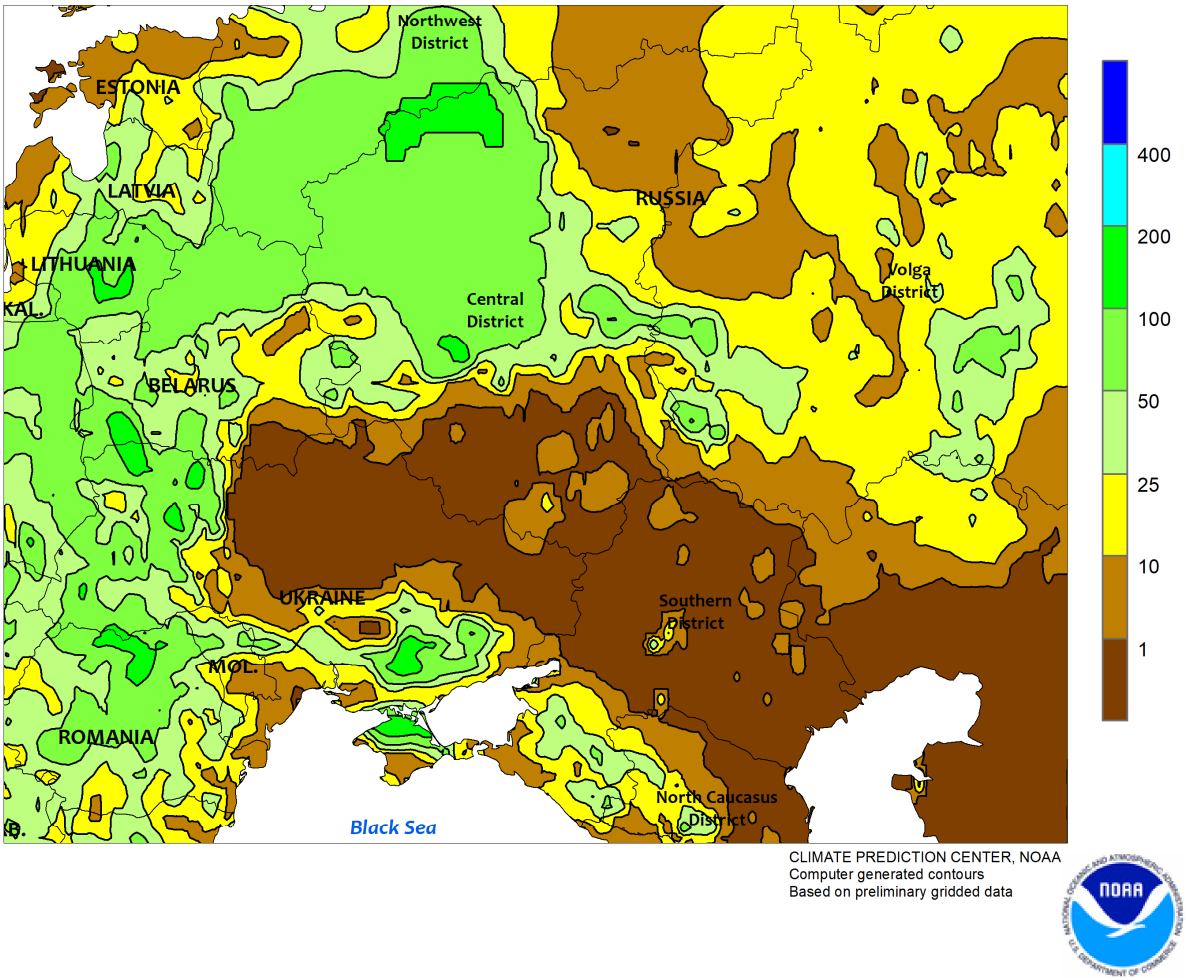


EUROPE

Widespread showers continued over most of the continent, with cooler-than-normal conditions in western growing areas contrasting with above-normal temperatures in the east. A stationary area of high pressure northeast of Europe prevented storms from exiting the region, netting most growing areas 5 to 80 mm of rain for the week. The moisture was beneficial for late-filling winter crops over western Europe and further boosted yield prospects for reproductive to filling winter grains and oilseeds in eastern growing areas. However, the rain in southern England (4-20 mm) was largely insufficient to put a dent into the country's severe drought; 90-day rainfall remained less than half of normal, and winter crops were filling to maturing and past the point of recovery. In contrast, Hungary — which was dealing with similar 90-day rainfall deficits prior to this week — received locally heavy downpours (as much as 55 mm), which benefited later-developing winter crops as well as vegetative corn and sunflowers. Temperatures averaged 2 to 5°C below normal over much of western and southern Europe, while readings up to 5°C above normal in eastern growing areas accelerated winter crop maturation and summer crop development following last week's cool spell.

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

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
June 7 - 13, 2020

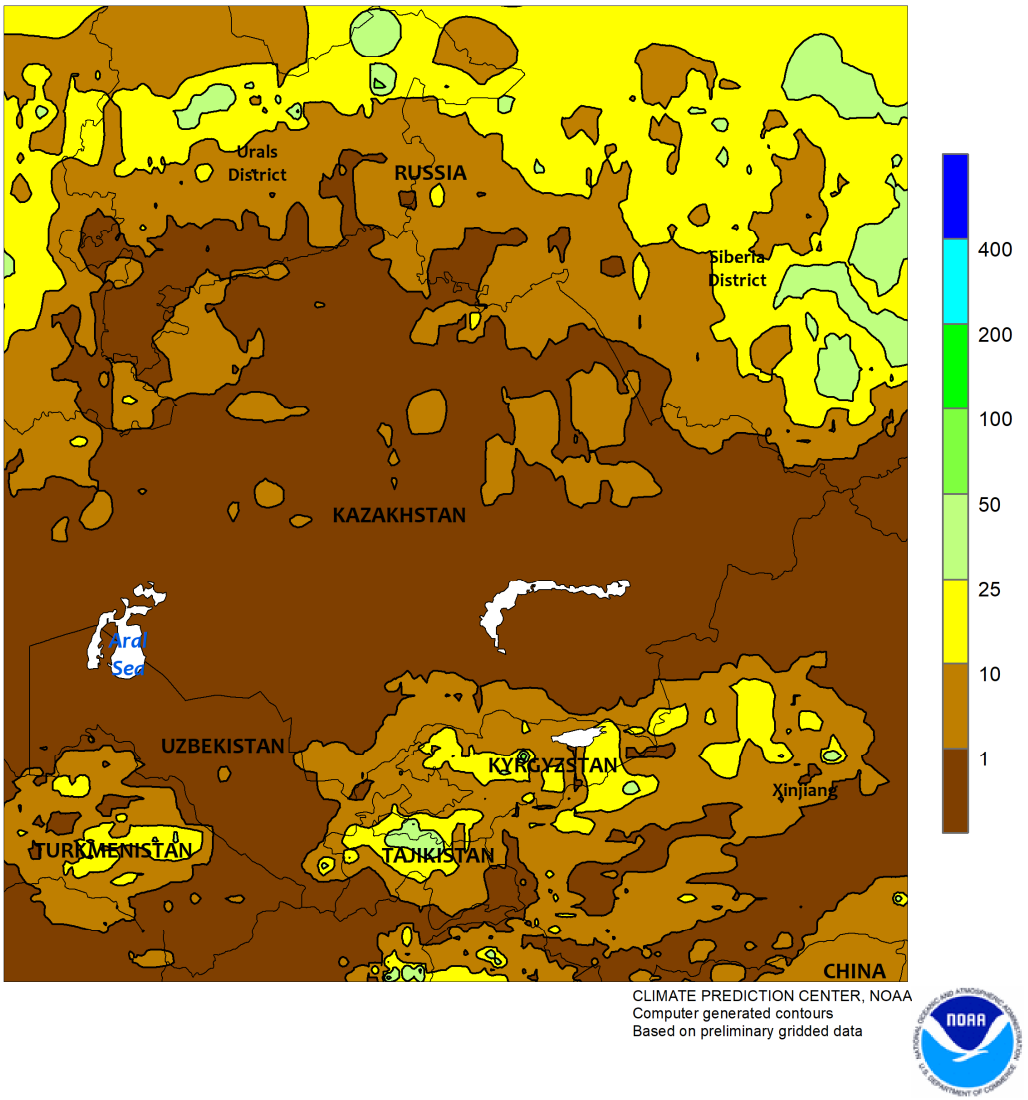


WESTERN FSU

Increasingly hot weather was accompanied by showers and thunderstorms, although favorably drier conditions returned to west-central Russia and northern Ukraine after weeks of rain. An area of high pressure settled over western Russia, bringing several days of moderate to extreme heat (32-38°C, up to 8°C above normal) to much of the region. However, winter wheat was largely past the temperature-sensitive reproductive and early filling stages of development, and many of these same croplands were the beneficiaries of 100 to 250 percent-of-normal rainfall over the preceding 30 days. In addition, light to moderate showers (2-17 mm) propagating northwestward from the Black Sea Coast further eased potential heat impacts from Russia's North Caucasus District into southeastern Ukraine. Cooler temperatures returned to the region as of June 12, with highs easing back into the upper 20s. Meanwhile, showers and thunderstorms traversed the northern periphery of the high, bringing 10 to 100 mm of rainfall (locally more) to vegetative spring grains and summer crops from western Ukraine and northern Belarus eastward into Russia's Central and Volga Districts. The moisture was especially welcome in central Russia, where localized but acute short-term dryness (60-day rainfall less than 60 percent of normal) had begun to impact spring grain development. Summer crops (corn, sunflowers, and soybeans) were vegetative and likewise largely unaffected by the heat.

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

EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
June 7 - 13, 2020



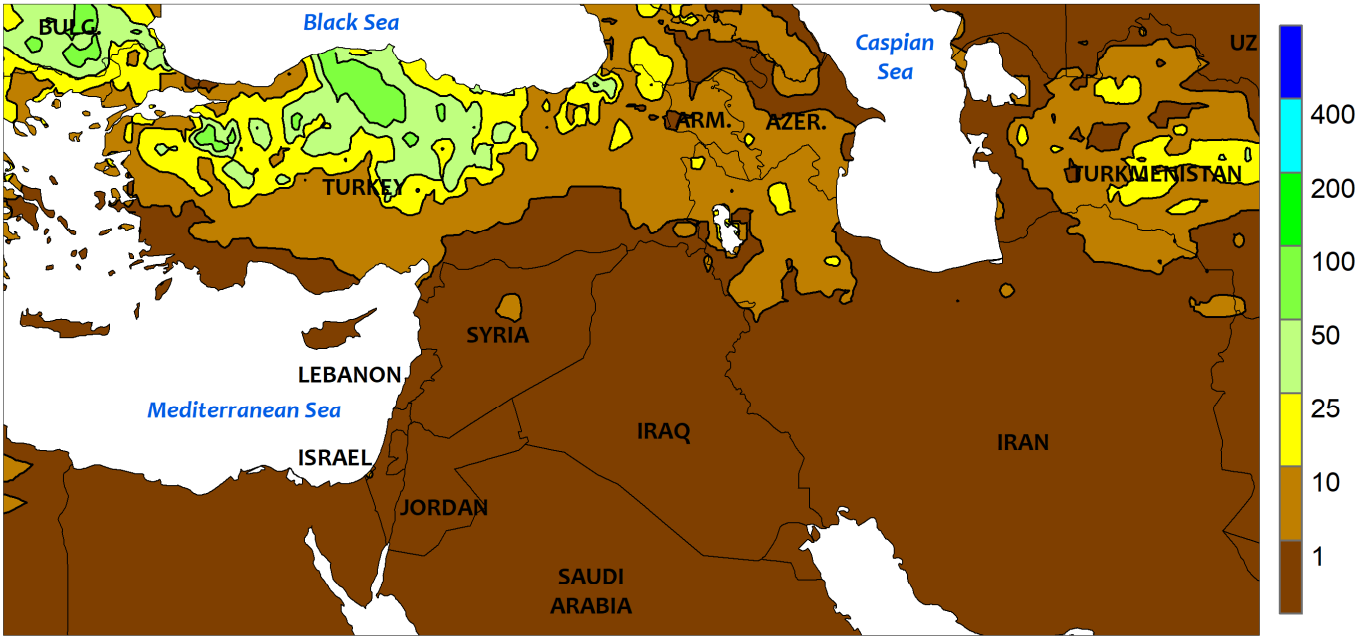
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data

EASTERN FSU

Heat lingered in the north but abated in southern croplands, while dryness and drought in eastern spring grain areas contrasted with favorable conditions in central and western portions of the region. Another round of excessive heat (32-36°C) returned briefly to northern Kazakhstan and neighboring portions of central Russia, resulting in weekly average temperatures up to 5°C above normal. Showers were generally light (5 mm or less), though heavier rain (10-60 mm) was reported in the eastern Siberia District of Russia. The dryness and summer-like warmth heightened soil moisture losses, particularly in the southern tier of the Siberia District (Alta Krai) where 90-day rainfall has tallied locally less than 50 percent of normal. Conversely, spring grain areas of northern Kazakhstan and neighboring portions of central Russia have reported near- to above-normal rainfall over the same timeframe (locally more than 150 percent of normal). Farther south, scattered showers and somewhat cooler temperatures (up to 2°C below normal) eased irrigation demands for vegetative cotton from central Uzbekistan eastward, while early season heat (2-3°C above normal) lingered in western cotton areas.

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

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation (mm)
June 7 - 13, 2020

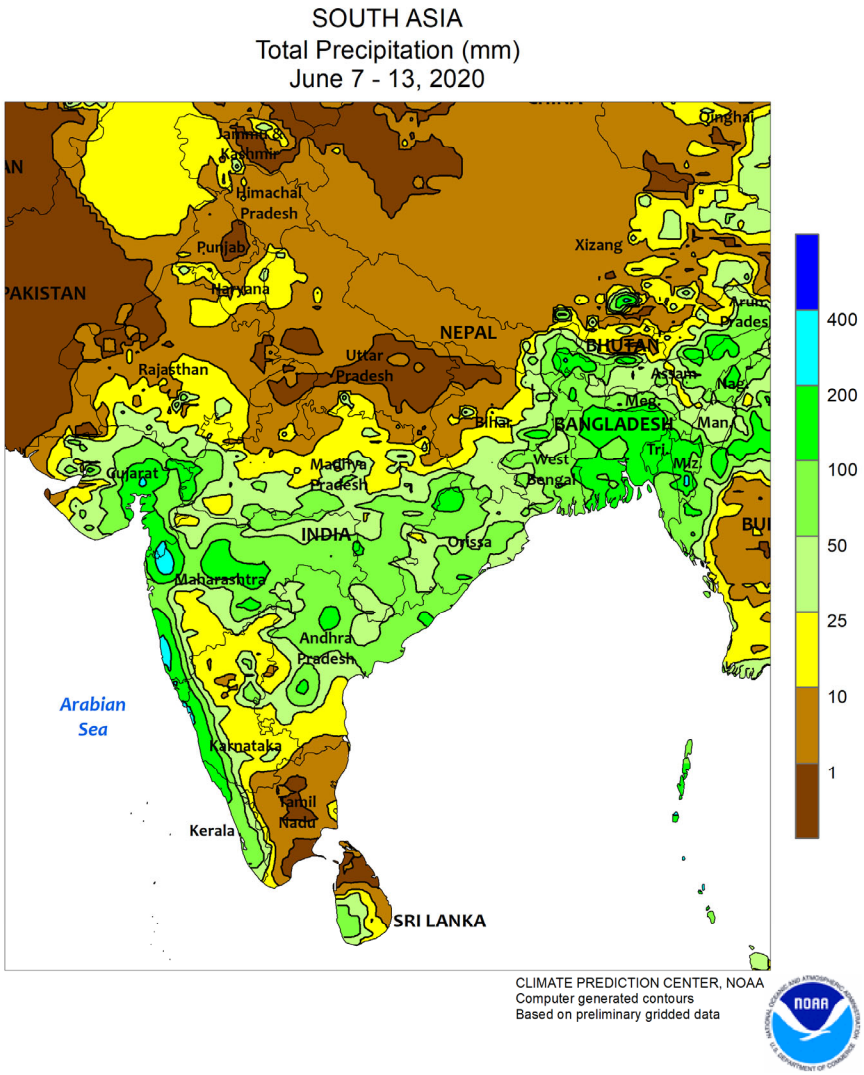


CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data

MIDDLE EAST

Warmer but unsettled weather over Turkey compared with seasonal dryness elsewhere. Another in a series of slow-moving disturbances produced widespread albeit highly variable showers and thunderstorms (3-70 mm) over central and northern Turkey, maintaining favorable moisture supplies for vegetative corn, cotton, and sunflowers. In contrast to last week's cool weather, however, temperatures over Turkey averaged 1 to 5°C above normal, though summer crops were not yet in the heat-sensitive stages of development. Mostly sunny skies and near- to above-normal temperatures across the rest of the region promoted winter grain harvesting and other seasonal fieldwork.

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

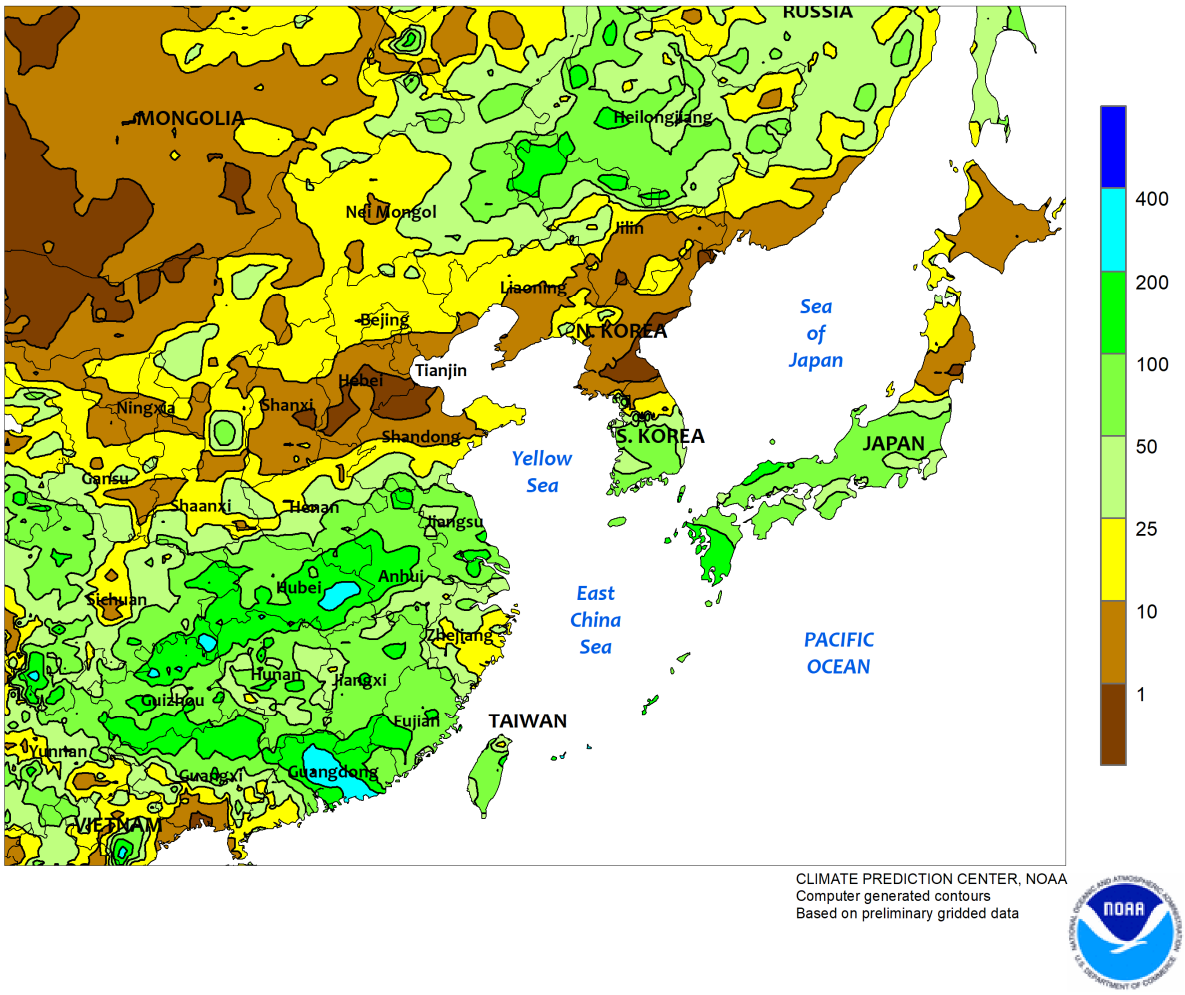


SOUTH ASIA

Monsoon showers progressed farther north during the period, bringing 25 to 100 mm into Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Jharkhand. The increased moisture encouraged cotton and oilseed sowing in the west and rice sowing in the east. The highest totals (100-200 mm or more) remained concentrated along the seasonally wetter western coast, benefiting sugarcane. The progression of the monsoon has thus far proceeded normally, although rainfall amounts have been below average in the traditionally wet southwest. Elsewhere, heavy showers (over 100 mm) in Bangladesh supported both reproductive spring (aus) and vegetative summer (aman) rice.

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

EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
June 7 - 13, 2020



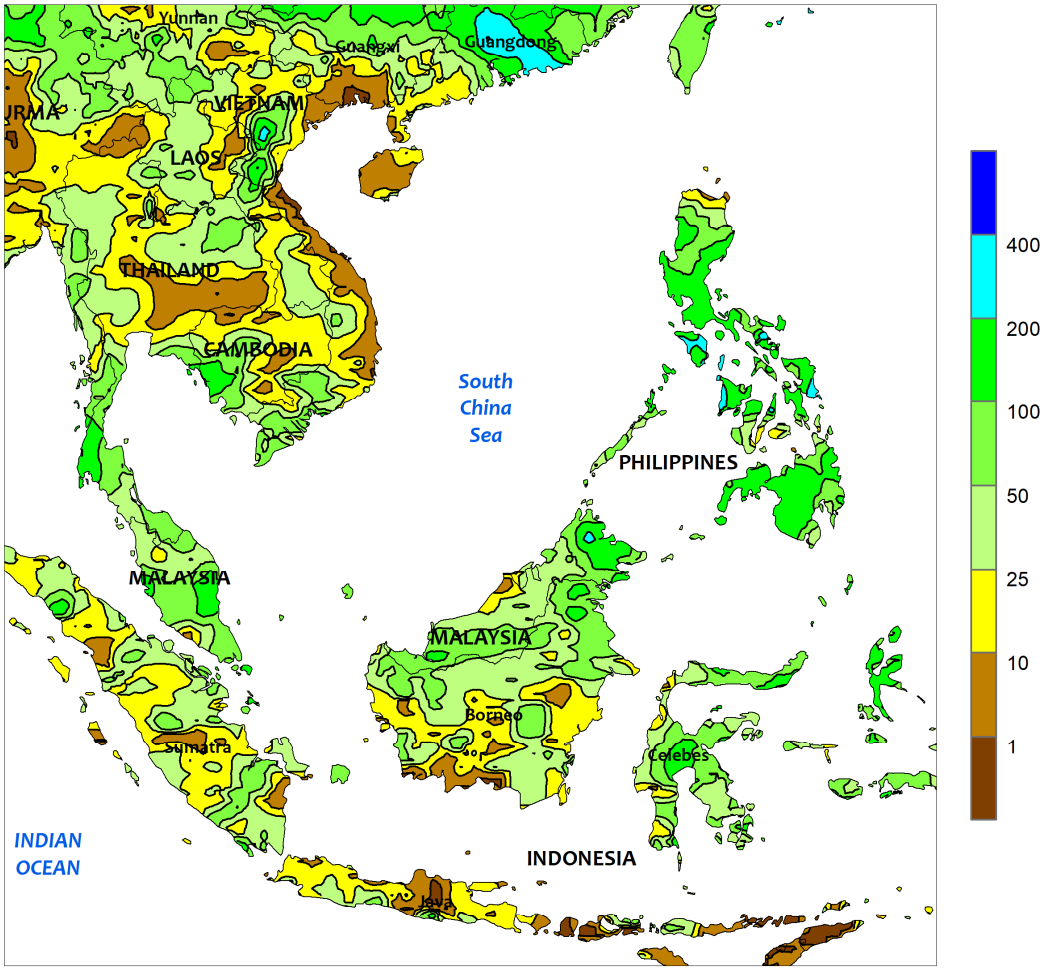
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data

EASTERN ASIA

Showers were widespread in eastern China, boosting moisture supplies for summer crops. In the northeast, rainfall amounts varied between 10 to locally over 50 mm throughout key corn and soybean areas. However, mostly dry weather was prevalent in eastern Jilin and the surrounding area, including North Korea. Additionally, the area of dryness extended onto northern sections of the North China Plain, benefiting wheat harvesting. Meanwhile, heavy showers (50-100 mm or more) were reported from southern portions of the North China Plain to the southern-most provinces. The wetness slowed lingering winter crop harvesting but maintained favorable moisture for summer crops. The highest rainfall totals occurred in Guangdong (over 200 mm) as Tropical Cyclone Nuri approached by week's end. In other areas, showers increased in South Korea and the southern half of Japan with over 50 mm of rain aiding rice establishment.

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

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
June 7 - 13, 2020



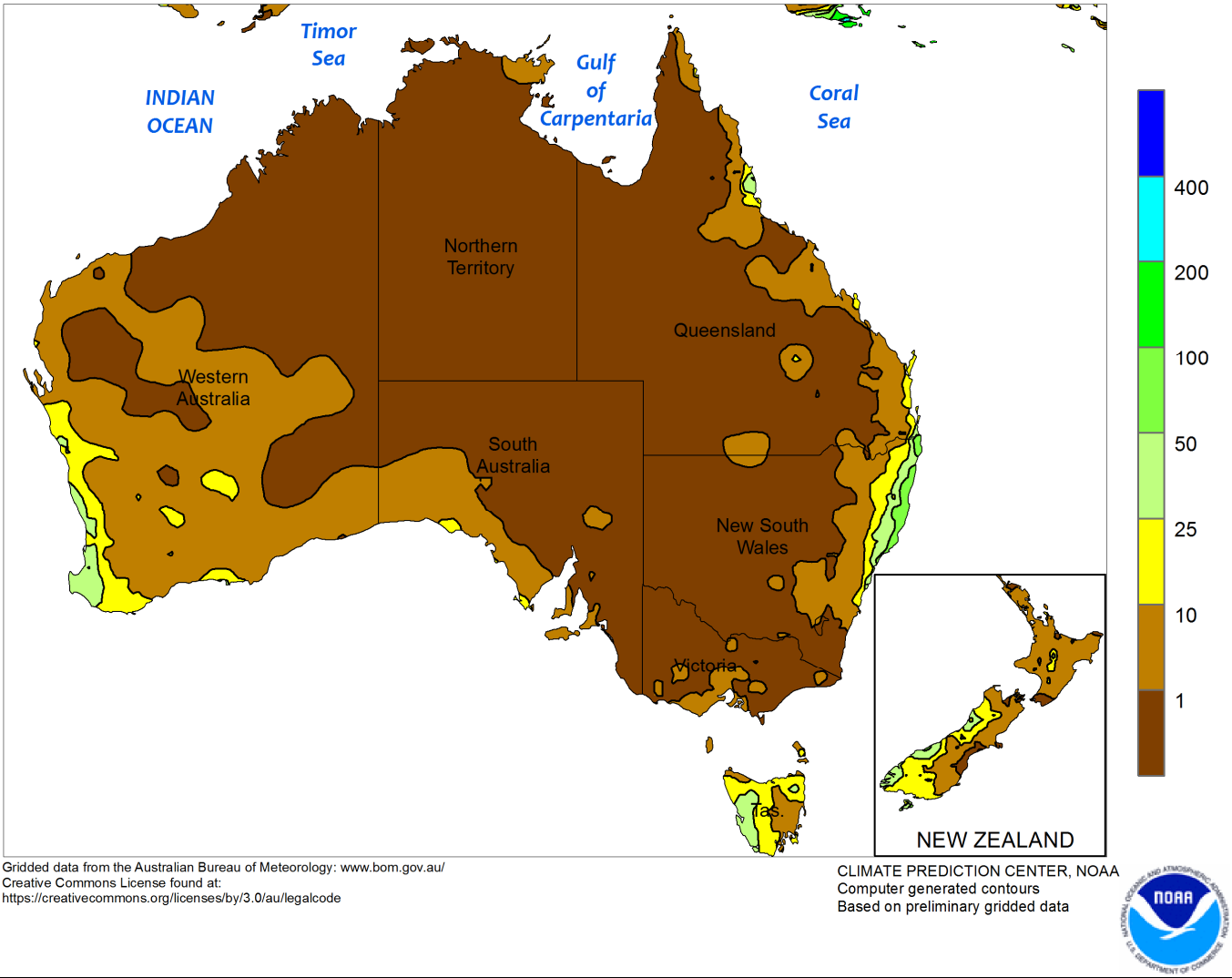
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Monsoon showers were spotty across the majority of Thailand and Indochina, with large areas receiving less than 25 mm and the heaviest rainfall (25-100 mm) confined to western Thailand and neighboring portions of Burma. The lack of significant rainfall discouraged rice sowing in the main rain-fed areas, although it is still early in the growing season. Meanwhile, Tropical Cyclone Nuri crossed the northern Philippines late in the week, producing heavy showers (25-100 mm) throughout the country and localized flooding (over 200 mm of rain) in southern Luzon and southwestern Mindanao. Elsewhere, showers (25-100 mm) continued to improve moisture conditions for oil palm in Malaysia, while portions of Indonesia were becoming seasonably drier.

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

AUSTRALIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
June 7 - 13, 2020



Gridded data from the Australian Bureau of Meteorology: www.bom.gov.au/
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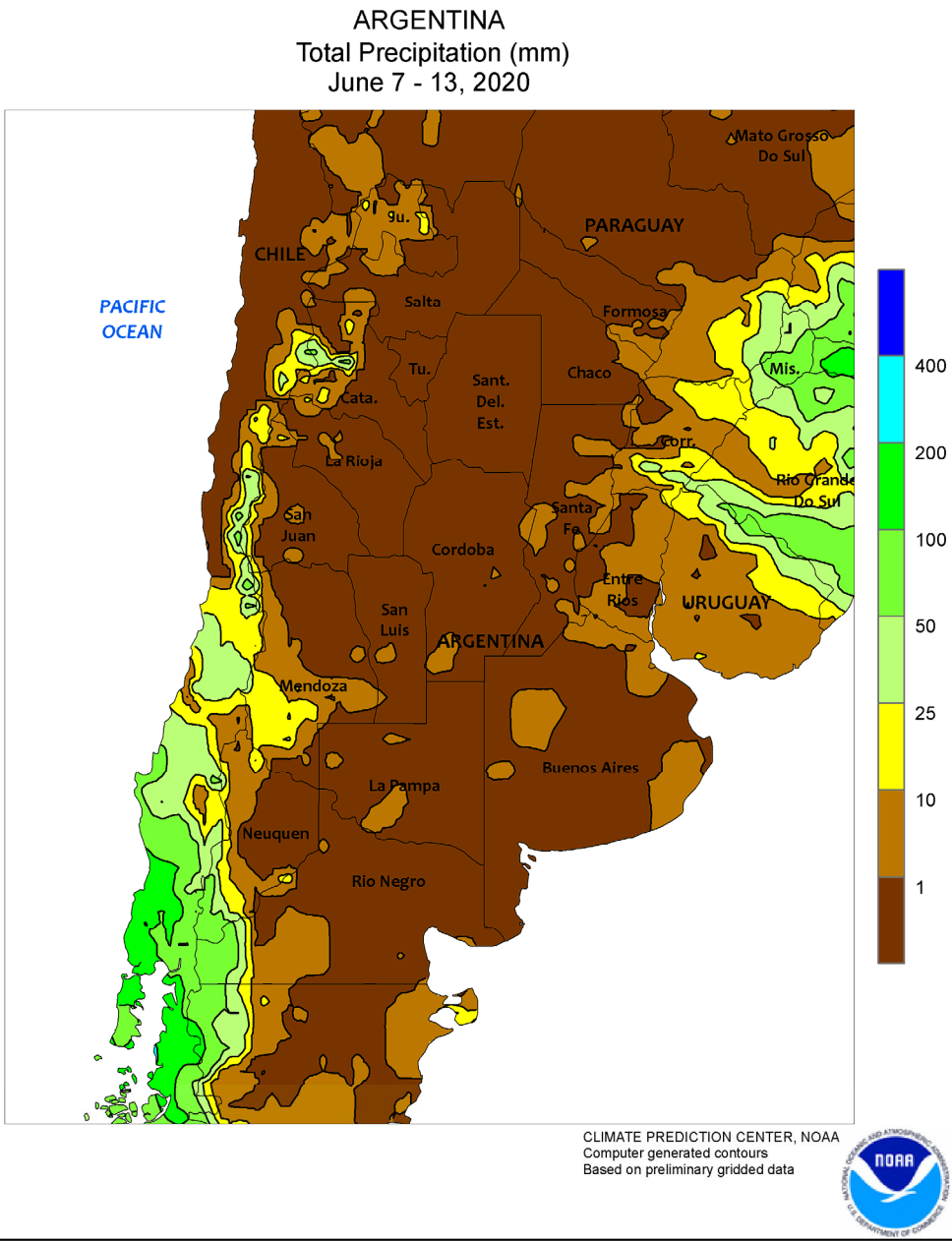
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data

AUSTRALIA

Scattered showers (generally 5-10 mm) in Western Australia aided early wheat, barley, and canola development. In contrast, mostly dry weather (generally less than 5 mm) covered the wheat belt in southern and eastern Australia, reducing the topsoil moisture available to recently emerged winter grains and oilseeds. Topsoil moisture was largely adequate and early season yield prospects remained good in most major crop producing areas. Nevertheless, consistent rainfall is necessary to maintain the good early season crop prospects as much of the wheat belt continues to recover from severe long-term drought. Temperatures averaged 2 to 3°C below normal in the southeast and 1 to 2°C above normal in the west and northeast.

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

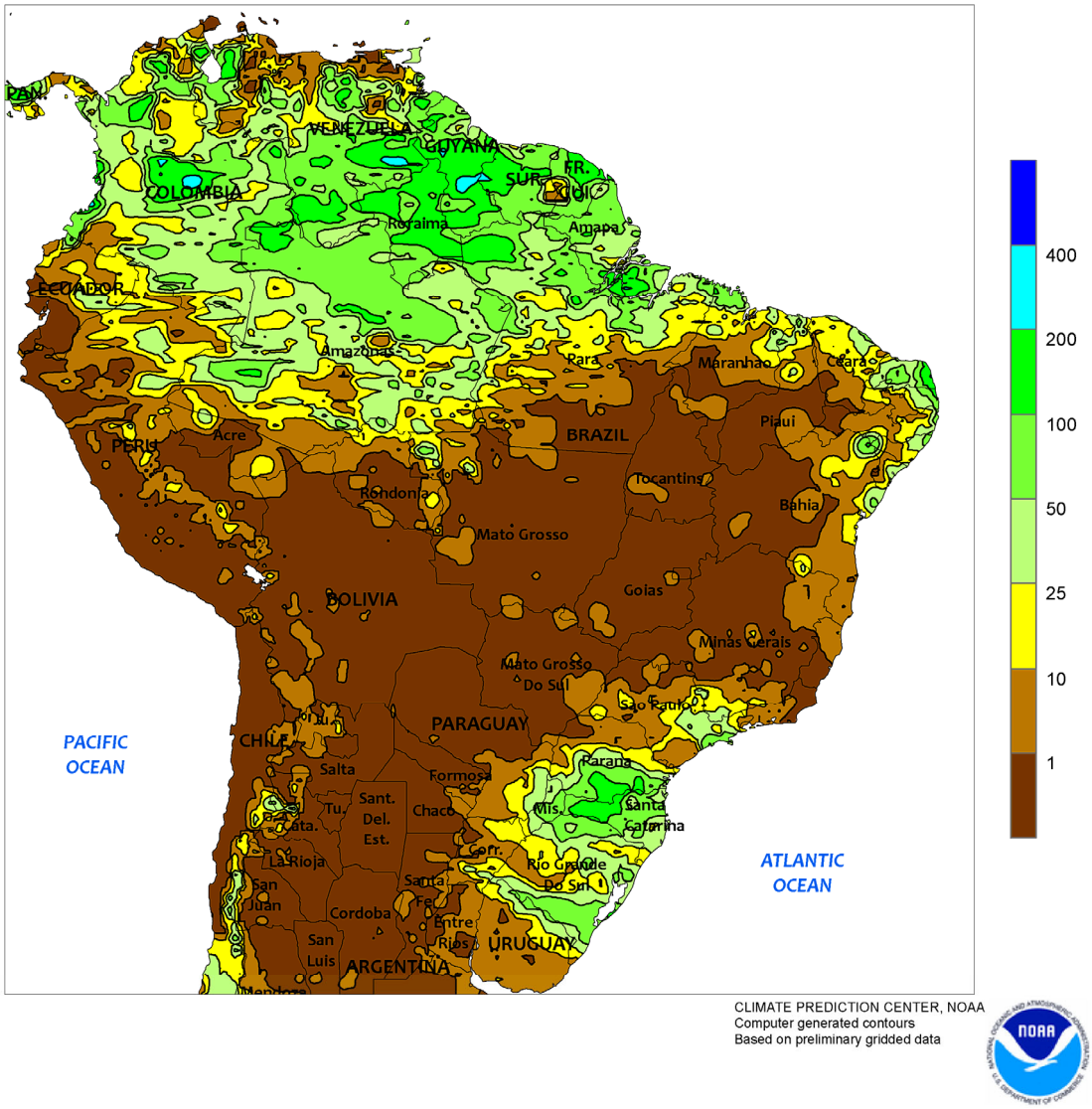


ARGENTINA

Dry weather supported the continued rapid pace of summer crop harvesting and winter grain planting in all major agricultural areas. Most locations between La Pampa and Buenos Aires northward to the borders with Bolivia and Paraguay were completely dry, with just a few isolated locations recording more than 5 mm of rain. Weekly temperatures averaged near normal over southern sections of La Pampa and Buenos Aires but up to 4°C below normal farther north; highest daytime temperatures failed to reach 20°C as far north as southern Corrientes. The cool weather slowed winter grain emergence and drying of unharvested cotton that received untimely rain last week. According to the government of Argentina, corn was 72 percent harvested as of June 11, ahead of last year's pace (60 percent) while soybean harvesting was nearly complete at 98 percent. Cotton was 89 percent harvested, over 25 points ahead of last year's pace (63). Similarly, wheat planting still was well ahead of last year's pace (43 percent planted versus 30 percent last year).

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

BRAZIL
Total Precipitation (mm)
June 7 - 13, 2020



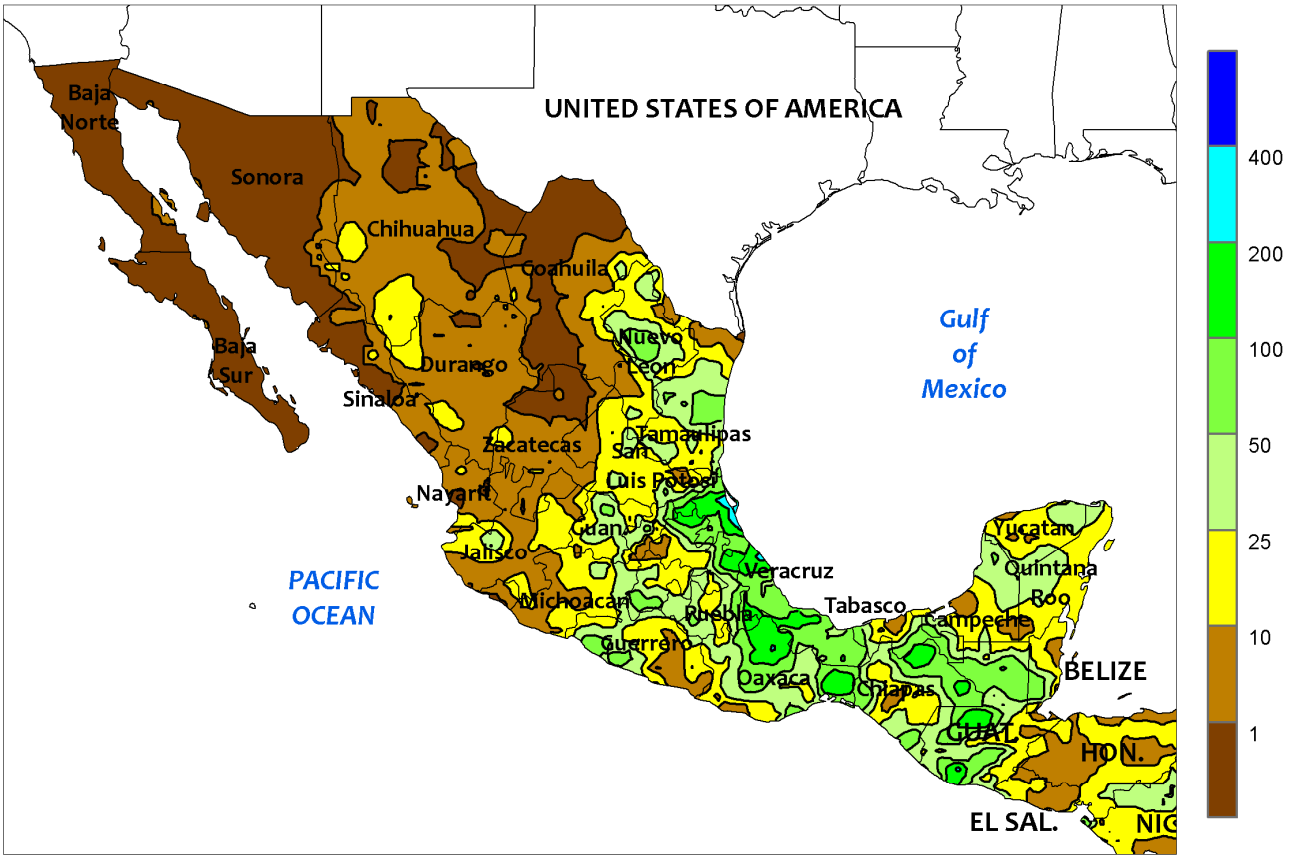
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data

BRAZIL

Lingering showers provided additional late-season moisture to Brazil's southern agricultural districts, as seasonably drier conditions prevailed farther north. Rainfall totaled 10 to locally more than 25 mm from central Parana southward to northern Uruguay and reached westward across the border into Paraguay. Near- to above-normal temperatures (daytime highs reaching the upper 20s degrees C and nighttime lows generally staying well above freezing) favored growth of immature corn and emerging wheat. According to the government of Parana, second-crop corn was 3 percent harvested as of June 8, with 77 percent of the remaining crop ranging from filling to mature in development; wheat was 79 percent planted. As of June 11, corn was 98 percent harvested in Rio Grande do Sul and wheat planting was underway, though no state-level statistics were provided. Elsewhere, aside from some isolated showers (locally greater than 25 mm) in eastern Sao Paulo and along the northeastern coast, seasonable dryness and warmth prevailed in Brazil's other major agricultural areas, promoting rapid development of second-crop corn and cotton. Second-crop corn was reportedly 8 percent harvested in Mato Grosso as of June 12, on par with the 5-year average pace but lagging that of last year (17 percent).

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

MEXICO
Total Precipitation (mm)
June 7 - 13, 2020



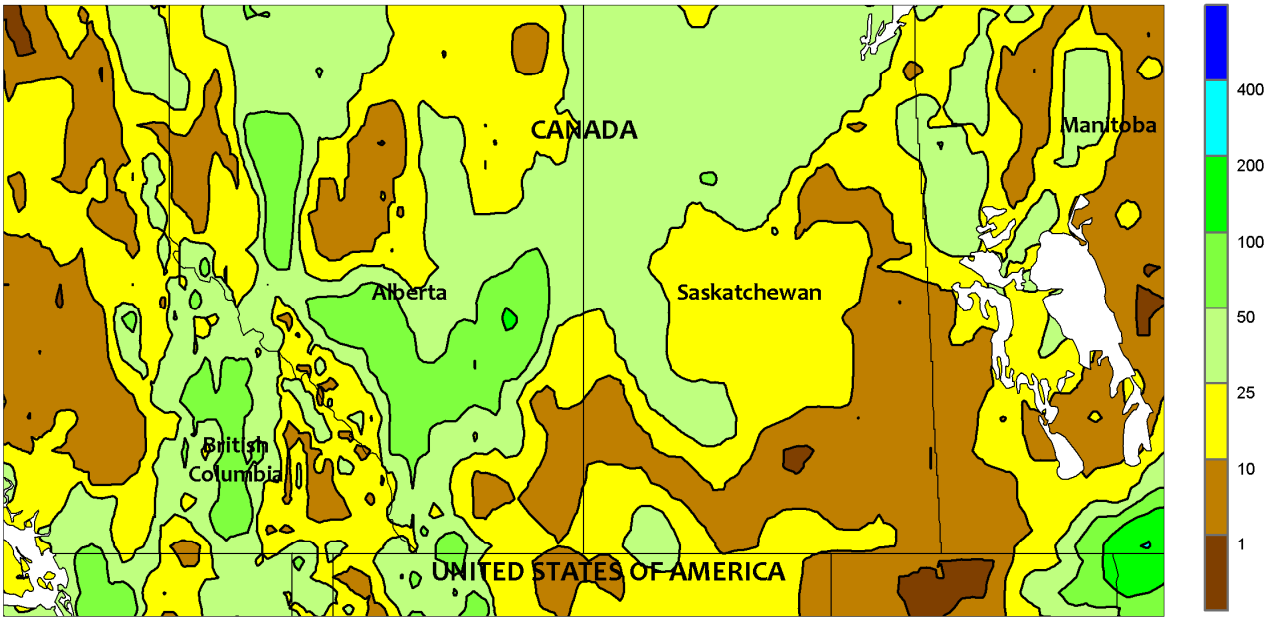
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data

MEXICO

Showers intensified across the southern plateau, providing much-needed topsoil moisture for germination of corn and other rain-fed summer crops. Rainfall totaling 10 to 25 mm – locally exceeding 50 mm – was recorded as far west as Jalisco, though pockets of dryness lingered in a few locations. Similarly, rainfall increased over corn areas along the southern Pacific Coast (Michoacan to Oaxaca), ending a spell of unseasonable dryness in those areas as well. However, summer warmth (daytime highs reaching the lower and middle 30s degrees C) maintained high evaporative losses in the aforementioned areas. Elsewhere, locally heavy showers (25-100 mm or more) continued from Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas southward through eastern Oaxaca, including most of Veracruz. In contrast, lighter showers (generally less than 25 mm) allowed producers on the Yucatan Peninsula to recover from the effects of Tropical Storm Cristobal and assess damage to crops. Meanwhile, scattered showers (locally greater than 10 mm) dotted north central Mexico as dryness and warmth (highs reaching the 40s degrees C) increased moisture requirements of livestock.

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

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Total Precipitation (mm)
June 7 - 13, 2020



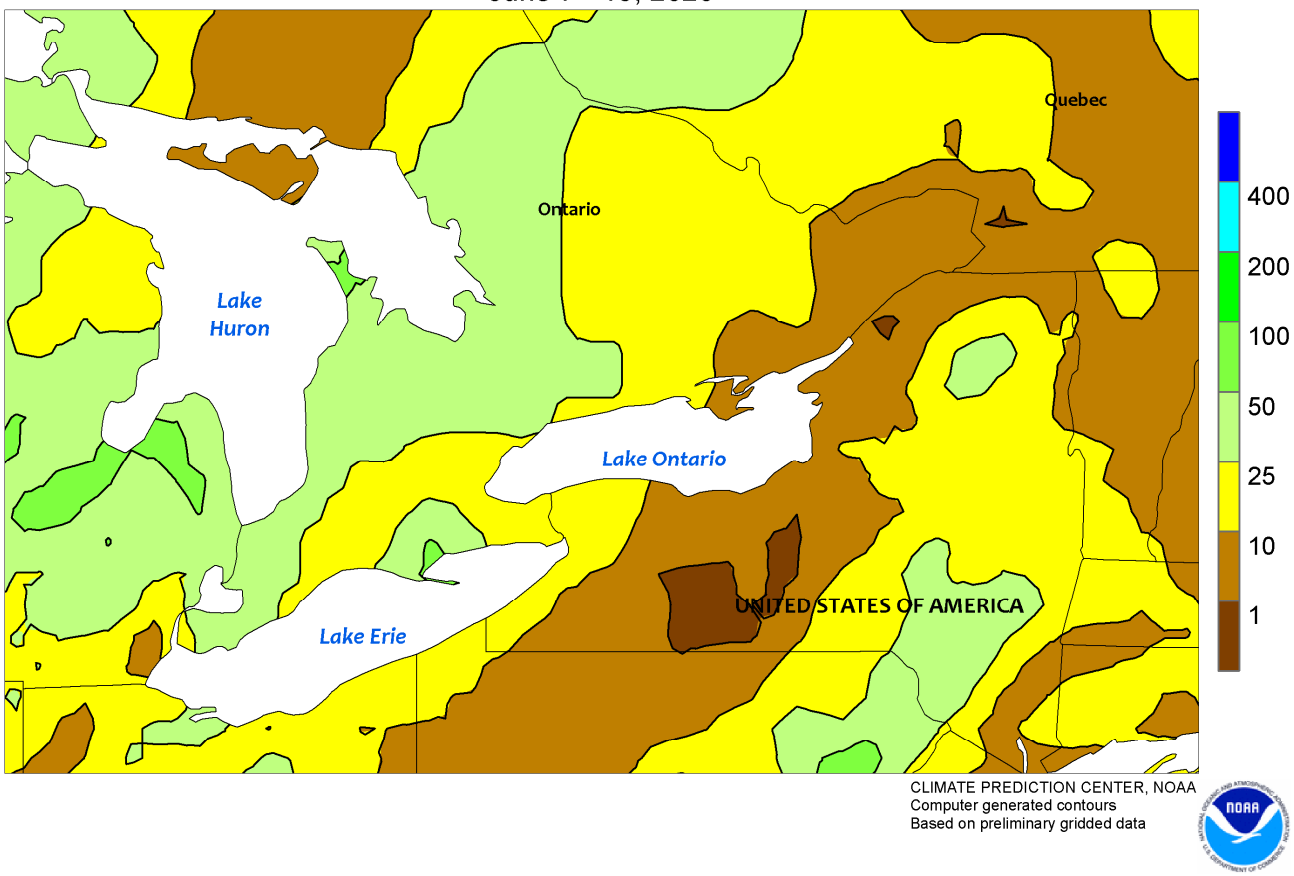
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Widespread, locally heavy showers continued over most Prairie farming areas, maintaining adequate to locally excessive moisture for emerging spring crops. For a second week, the heaviest rainfall (25-50 mm or more) was concentrated over Alberta and northwestern production areas of Saskatchewan and Manitoba; in contrast, drier conditions persisted in the southeastern Prairies. Weekly temperatures averaging near to above normal (daytime highs mostly ranging from the upper 20s to lower 30s degrees C and a limited potential for frost) aided spring crop growth, although some locations were reportedly in need of moisture; this was particularly true in parts of Manitoba, where dry, windy conditions reportedly resulted in blowing soil. Provincial reports issued during the first ten days of June indicated that planting was virtually complete across the region.

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

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Total Precipitation (mm)
June 7 - 13, 2020

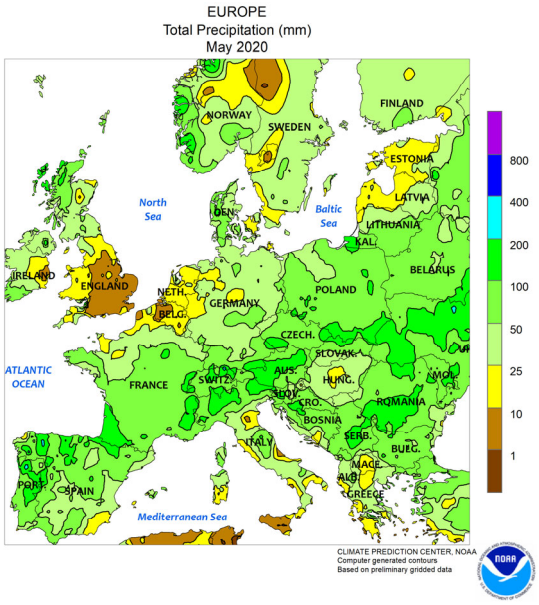


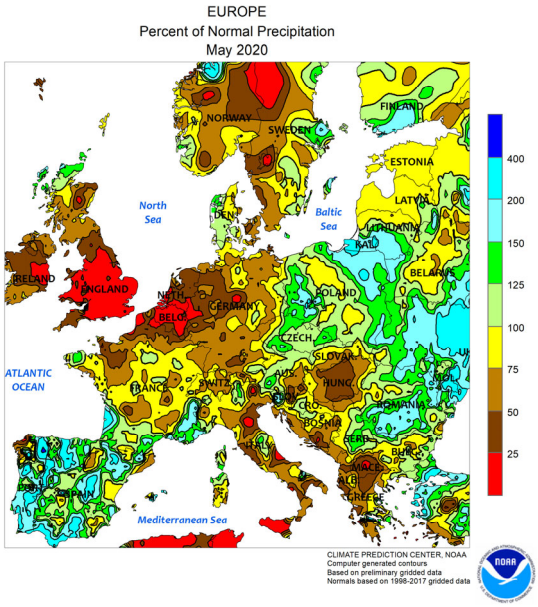
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

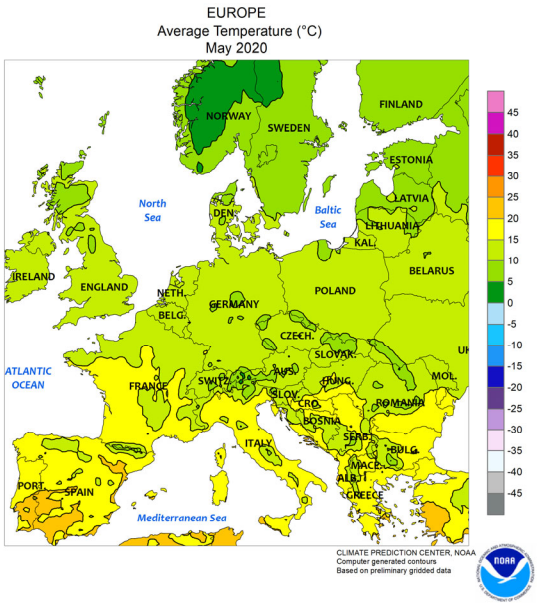
Showers increased moisture for summer crops in Ontario, but a drying trend continued in Quebec. Rainfall totaled 10 to 25 mm or more in Ontario's southwestern and central farming areas but continued to be unseasonably light (mostly less than 5 mm) elsewhere. Weekly average temperatures were generally within 1°C of normal across the region, with daytime highs ranging from the upper 20s (degrees C) in Quebec to the lower 30s in Ontario's inter-lake region. Nighttime lows dropped below 5°C in many areas but no widespread freeze was reported.

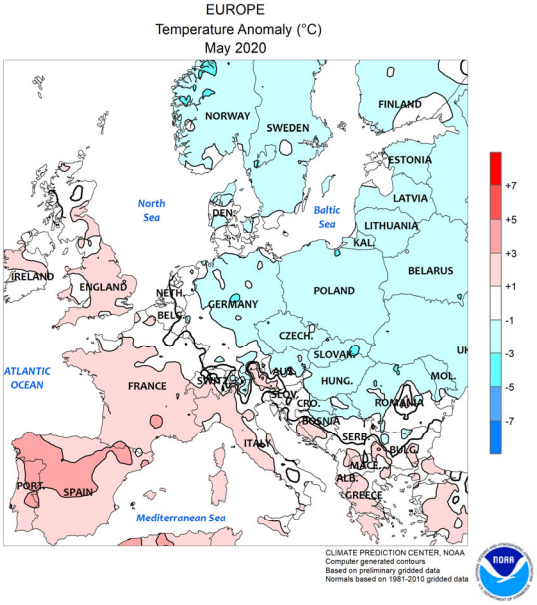
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov

May International Temperature and Precipitation Maps





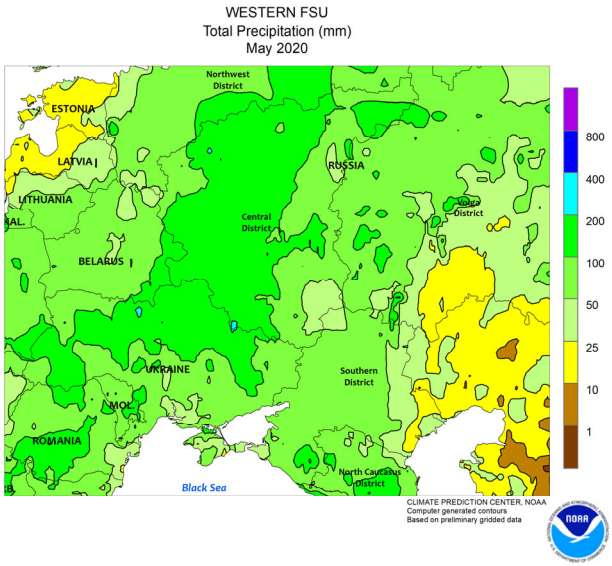


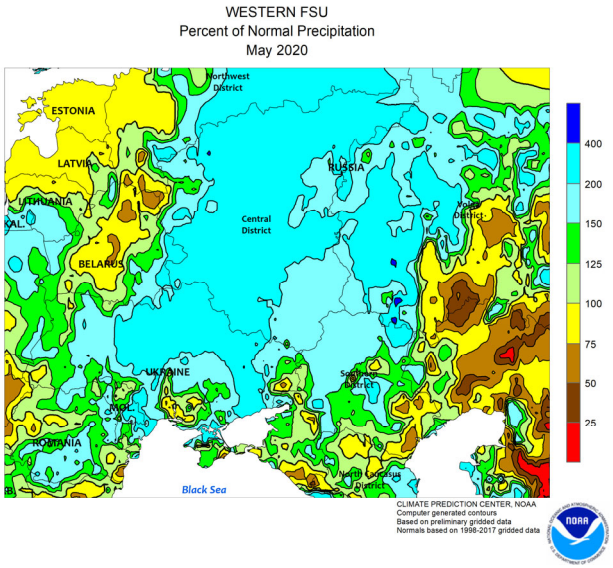


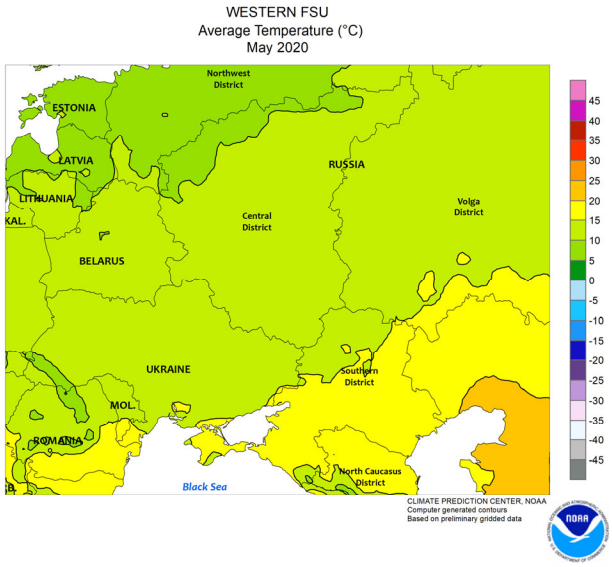
EUROPE

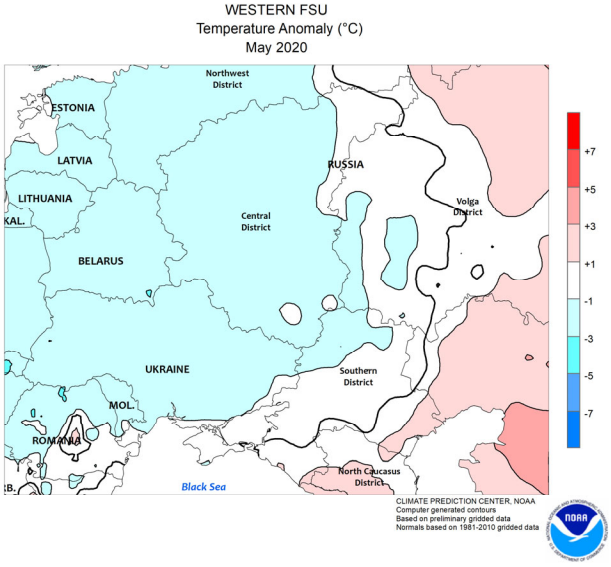
Near- to above-normal rainfall across much of southern and eastern Europe contrasted with varying degrees of dryness and drought over northern growing areas. Wet May weather (locally more than 200 percent of normal) from eastern Poland and the Baltic States southward into the lower Danube River Valley maintained or improved prospects for reproductive to filling winter crops. Showers (40-100 mm) also improved crop conditions over central and southern portions of France and Germany. However, dryness (50-75 percent of normal) lingered in Hungary and immediate environs, adversely impacting wheat and rapeseed locally. Meanwhile, drought continued to cut yield prospects for reproductive winter crops in England (2-10 percent of normal) as well as northern-most France and Germany (20-60 percent of normal). In contrast, additional late-spring rain (25-75 mm) on the Iberian Peninsula sustained high yield prospects for reproductive to filling winter wheat and barley. A very warm May (2-5°C above normal, but with no damaging heat) from Spain into southern and western France accelerated winter crops through reproduction up to two weeks ahead of average, while cool conditions (up to 2°C below normal) slowed winter crop development somewhat in eastern Europe.

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





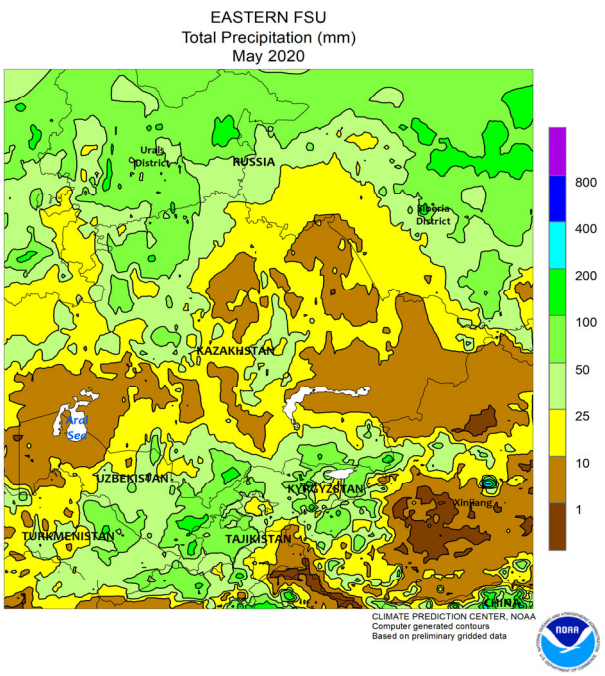


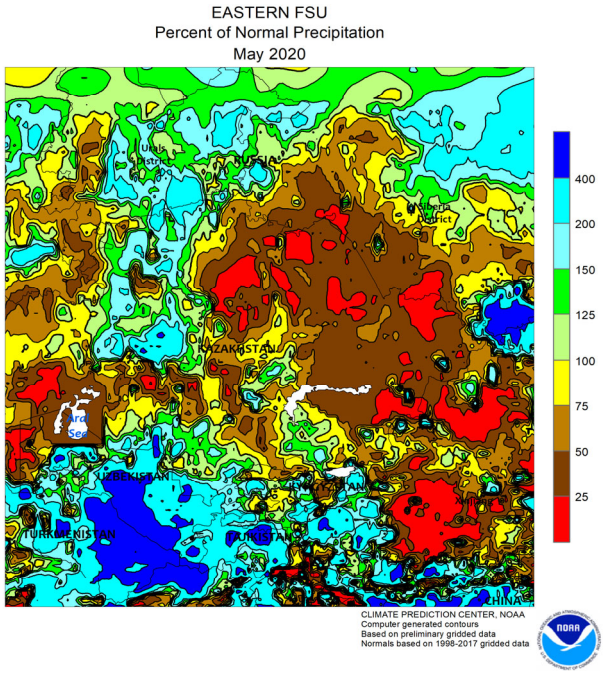


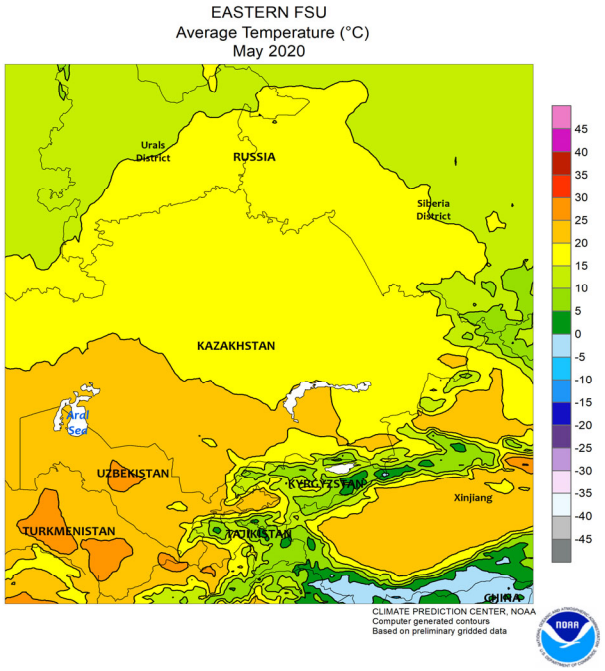
WESTERN FSU

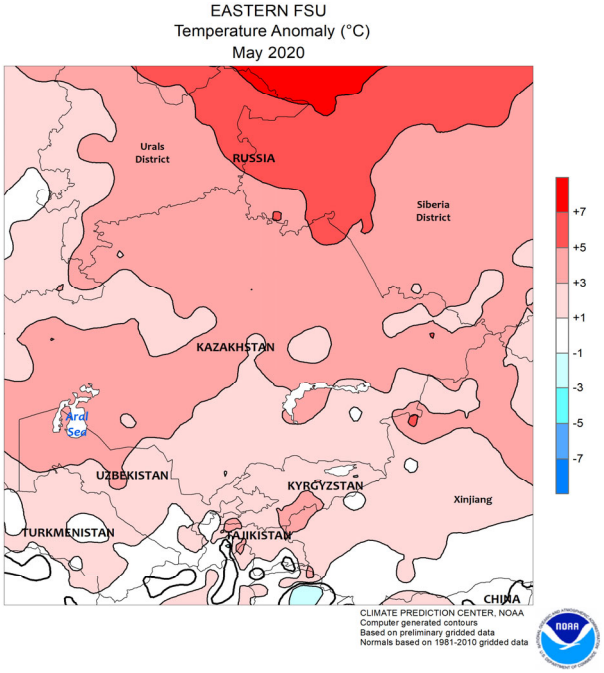
During May, above-normal rainfall eased or eliminated spring drought and boosted moisture supplies for reproductive to filling winter wheat, barley, and rapeseed across the Black Sea region. After April's acute dryness, a wet May (50-200 mm, more than 150 percent of normal) stabilized or improved yield prospects for winter grains and oilseeds. Likewise, temperatures during this critical period for winter crops were favorably cool; readings over the western half of the region were 2 to 3°C below normal, while temperatures in Russia's Volga, Southern, and North Caucasus Districts averaged near normal. The rain also benefited corn, soybean, and sunflower establishment.

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





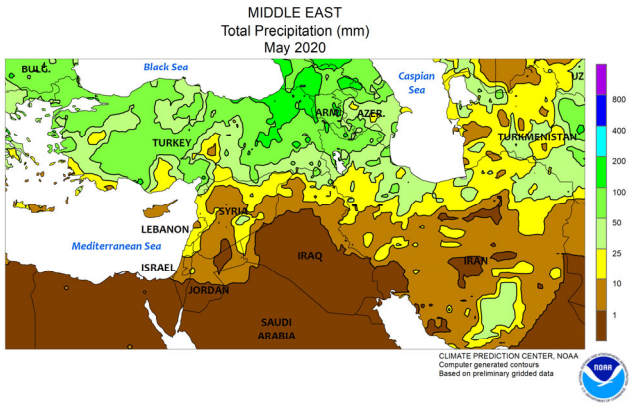


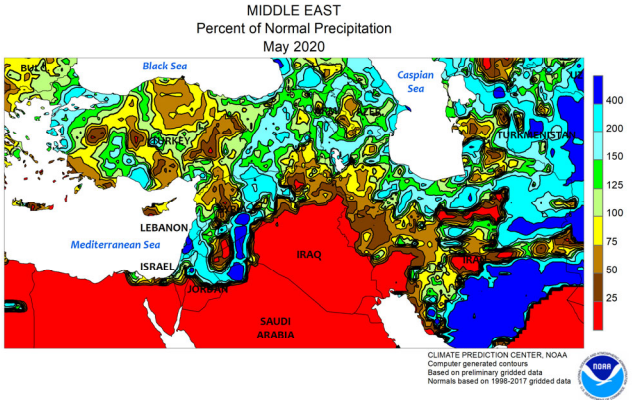


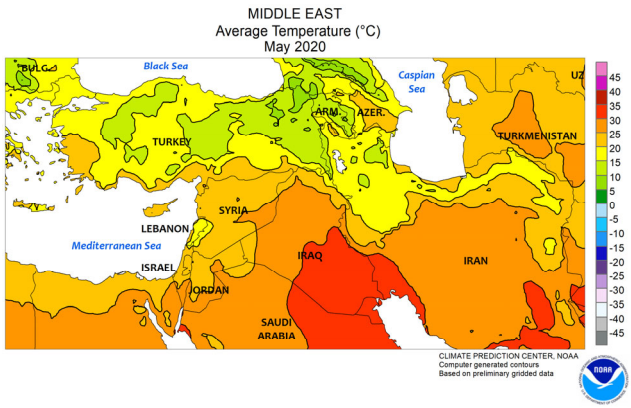
EASTERN FSU

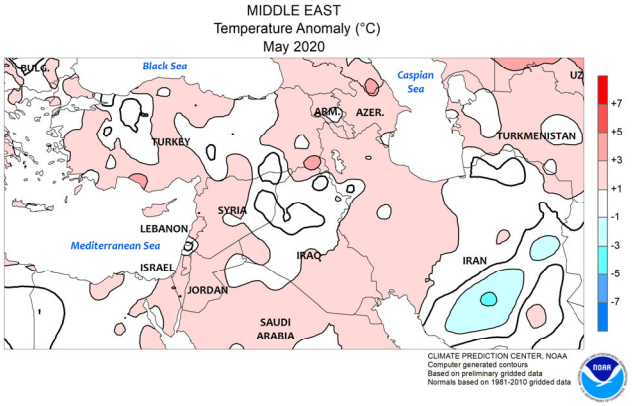
Dry, unseasonably hot conditions across eastern spring grain areas contrasted with favorable rainfall in the west. May rainfall totaled a meager 10 to 35 percent of normal in the western Siberia District and environs, exacerbating short-term drought and hindering wheat and barley establishment. Conversely, periods of rain in northern Kazakhstan and central Russia (100-240 percent of normal) maintained good early season prospects for spring grains. Farther south, showers and thunderstorms provided supplemental moisture for irrigated winter wheat progressing through the reproductive and filling stages of development in Uzbekistan. However, the final stages of cotton planting were able to proceed without significant delay.

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





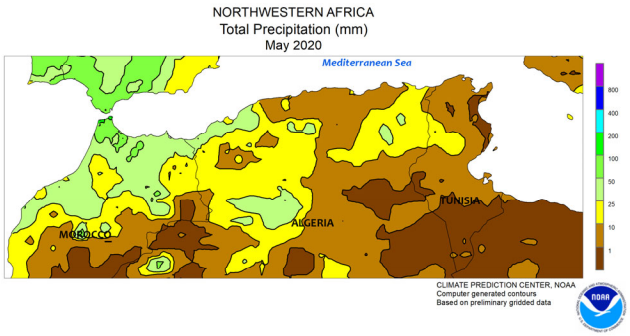


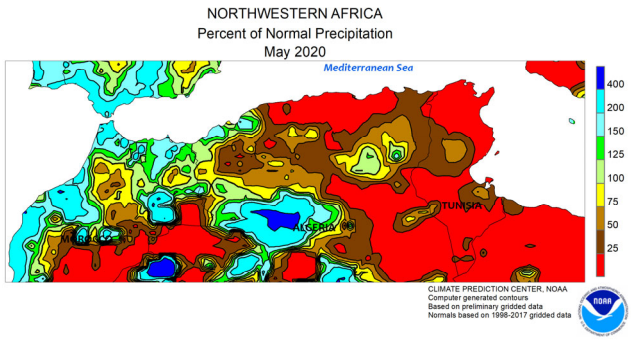


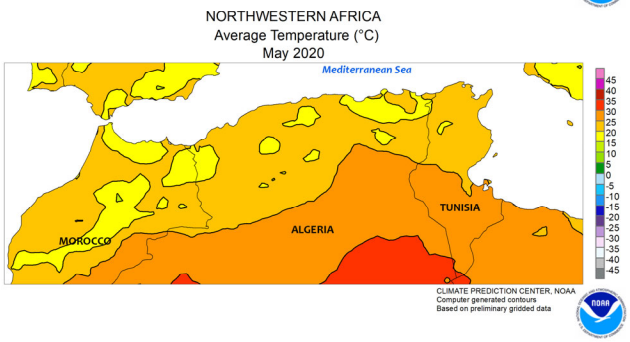
MIDDLE EAST

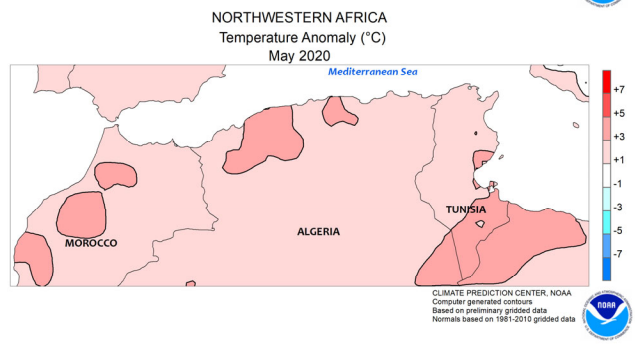
Additional late-spring showers brought the winter crop growing campaign to a favorable conclusion. Near- to above-normal May rainfall (80-200 percent of normal, locally more) from Turkey into Iran maintained good to excellent yield prospects for reproductive to filling wheat and barley. Nevertheless, there were enough days suitable for fieldwork to allow harvesting to proceed without significant delay, particularly in the climatologically warmer central and southern growing areas where winter crops mature first. Excessive heat during the latter half of the month hastened wheat and barley maturation and heightened irrigation demands for vegetative summer crops, but impacts were otherwise minimal.

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





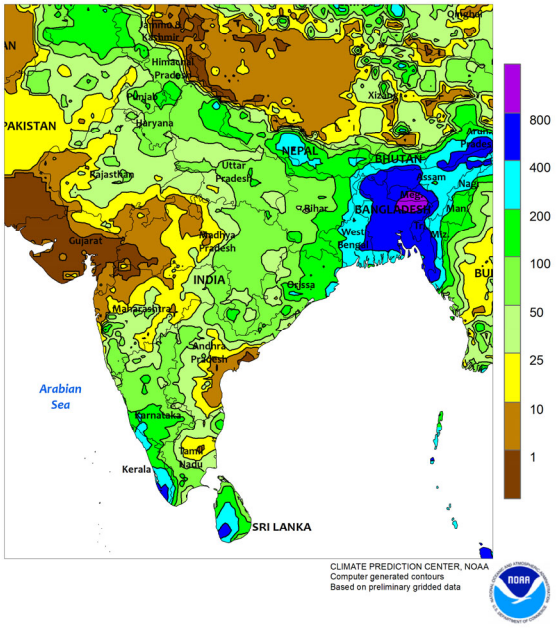




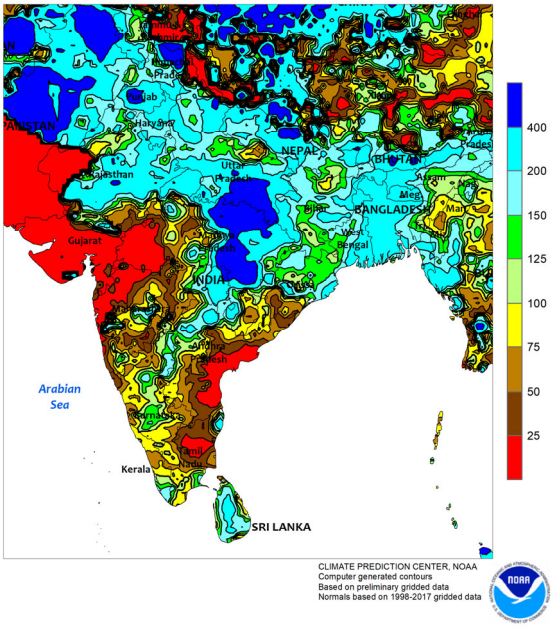
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

During May, wet weather in western growing areas contrasted with dry conditions over the eastern half of the region. In western and northern Morocco, monthly rainfall totaled 25 to 60 mm (locally more than 200 percent of normal), impeding winter grain harvesting and arriving much too late to reverse the impacts of this season's extreme drought. From central Algeria into northern Tunisia, mostly sunny skies and above-normal temperatures accelerated winter grains toward maturity following a favorably wet March and April.

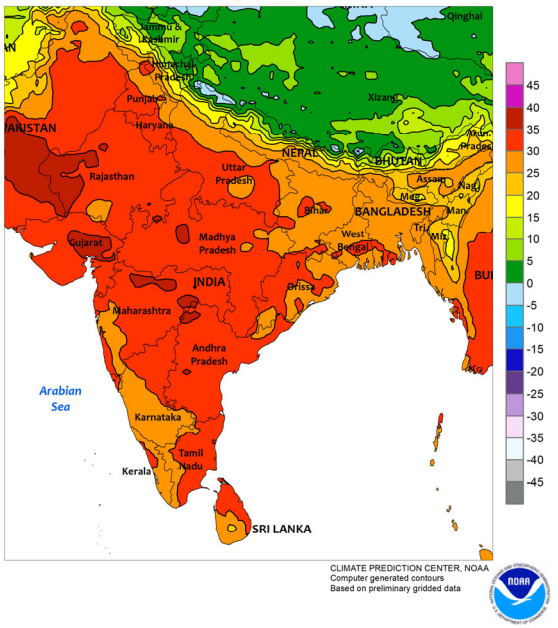
SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
May 2020



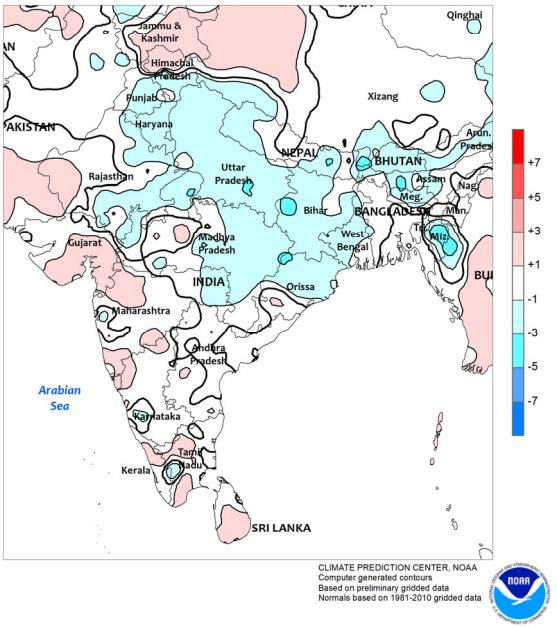
SOUTH ASIA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
May 2020



SOUTH ASIA
Average Temperature (°C)
May 2020

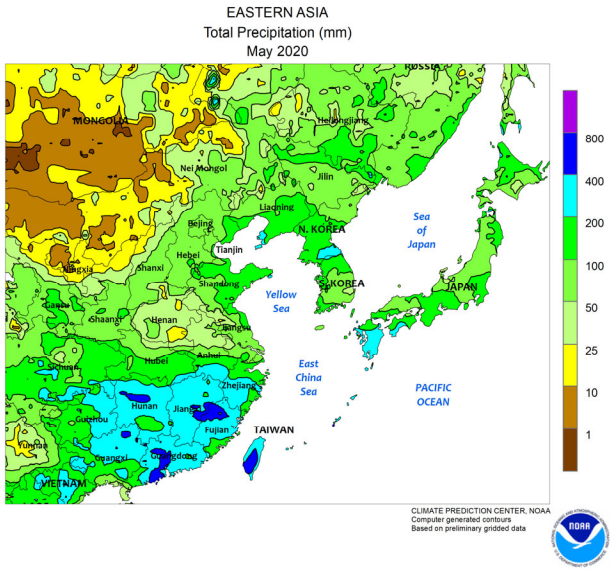


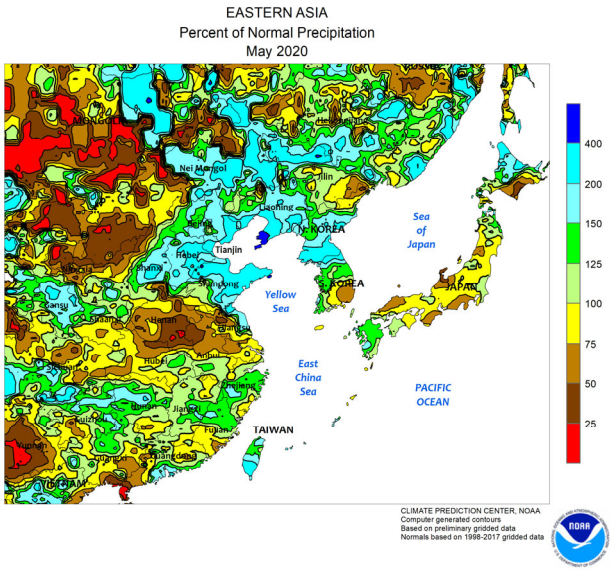
SOUTH ASIA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
May 2020

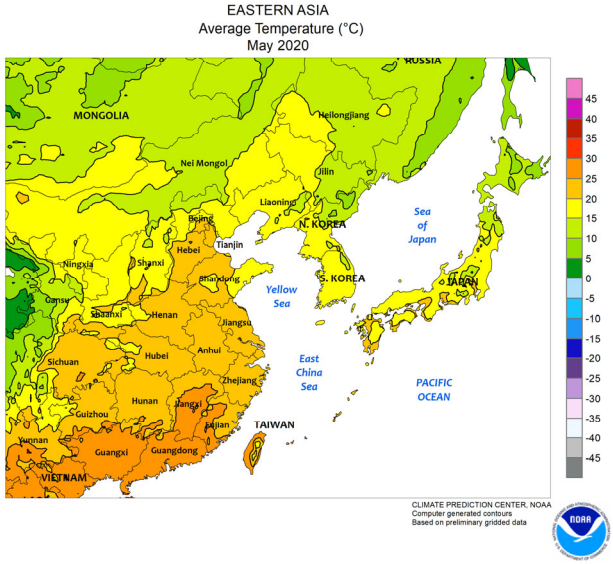


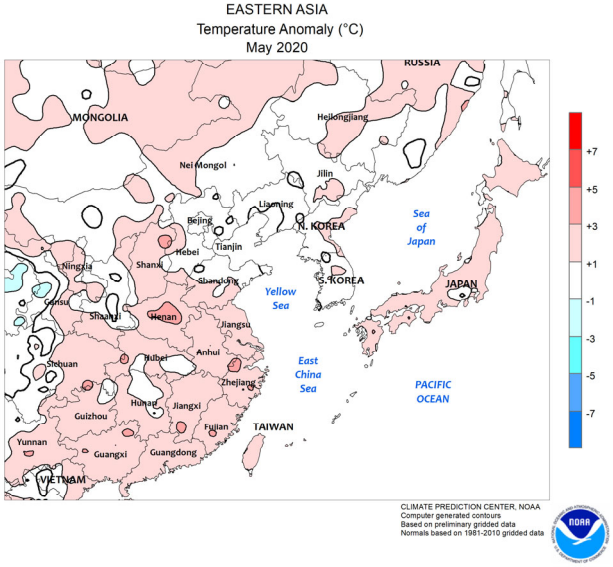
SOUTH ASIA

A severe tropical cyclone (Amphan) formed in the Bay of Bengal around mid-May. At peak intensity, maximum sustained wind speeds topped 145 knots, but the storm weakened rapidly prior to making landfall in northeastern India (West Bengal). Still, Amphan produced flooding rainfall that pushed monthly totals over 600 mm in some areas (including northern Bangladesh). Meanwhile, much of northern India into Pakistan experienced unseasonable wetness (over 200 percent of normal rainfall), boosting irrigation supplies for rice and cotton. The remainder of India reported occasional pre-monsoon showers (25-100 mm) and heat (over 40°C), as fieldwork continued.





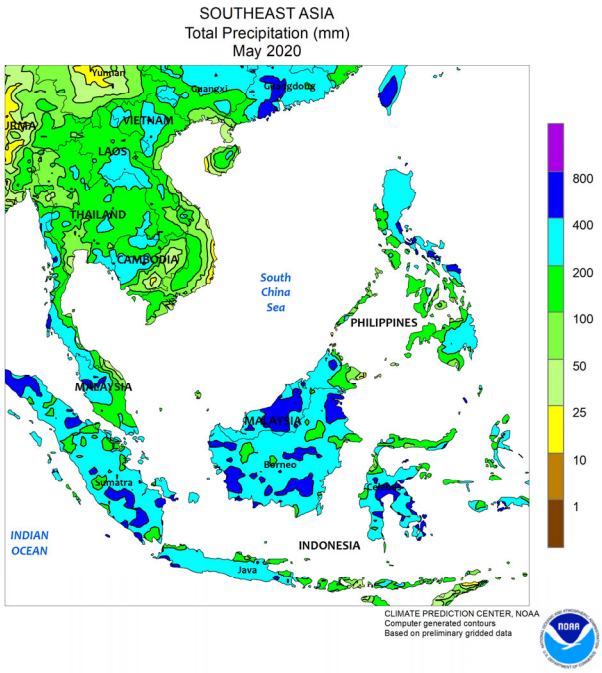


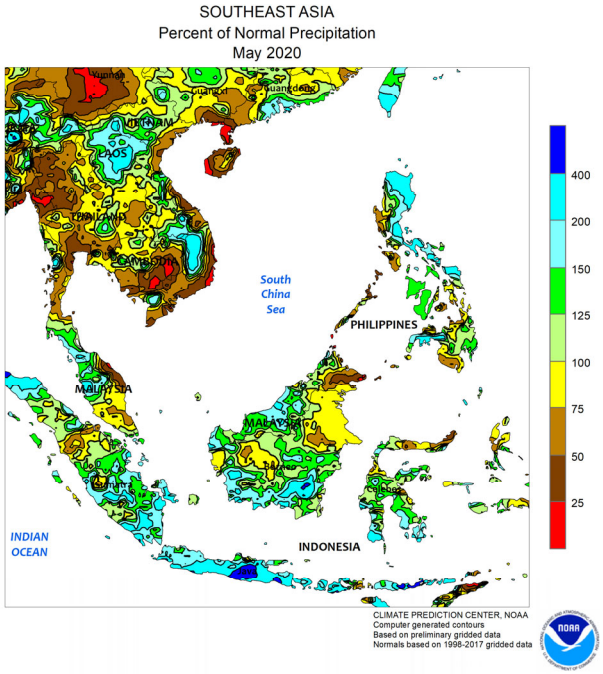


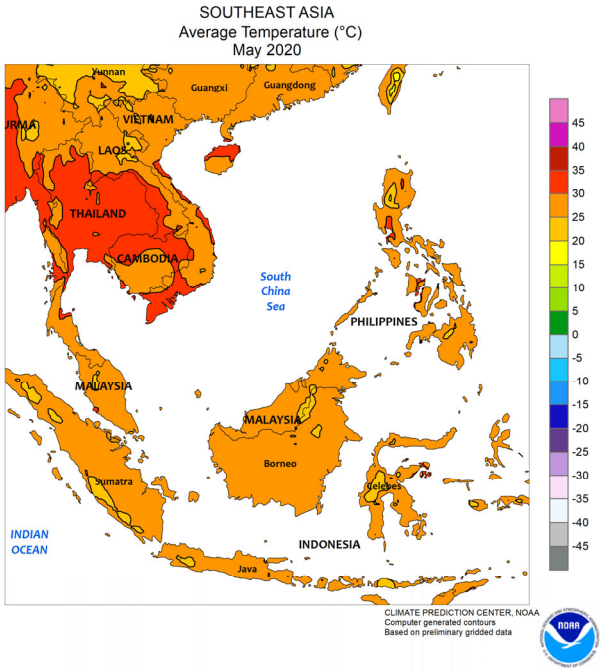
EASTERN ASIA

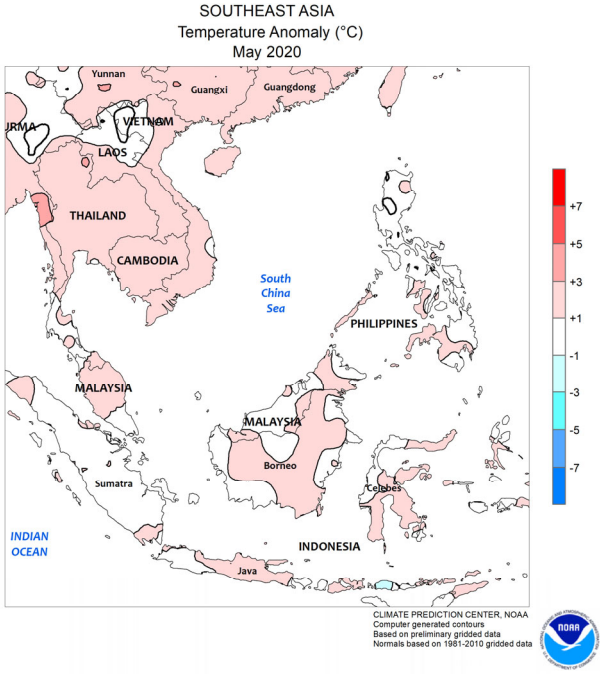
Most of eastern China experienced near- to above-average rainfall for May. The notable exception was a small pocket of drier-than-normal conditions just north of the Yangtze River; this area of dryness benefited maturing rapeseed and wheat. The wet weather in the remainder of the east supported summer crop establishment. Rice in the southern provinces benefited from rainfall totals in excess of 150 mm (100-150 percent of normal), while corn and soybeans in the northeast received 25 to 100 mm or more (100-200 percent of normal). In addition, the majority of China (including the far western cotton areas) experienced warmer-than-normal weather (temperatures 1-3°C above normal), promoting summer crop development in the absence of stressful heat. Elsewhere in the region, drier-than-normal weather prevailed in Japan, near-normal rainfall (25-100 mm) occurred in South Korea, and above-normal rainfall (over 100 mm) was reported in North Korea (a marked improvement over last year's early season drought).

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





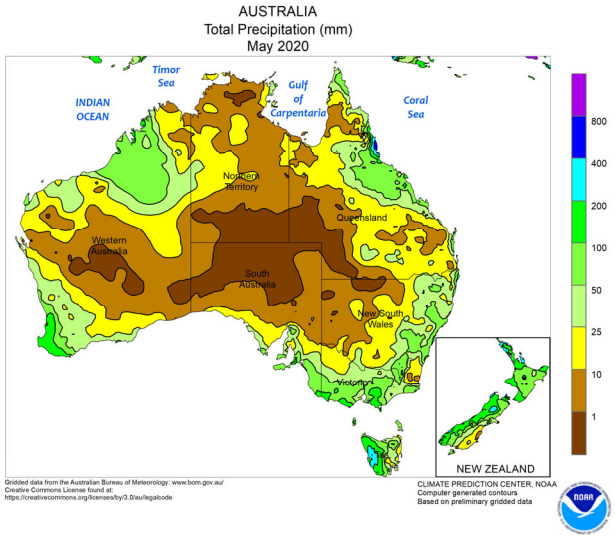


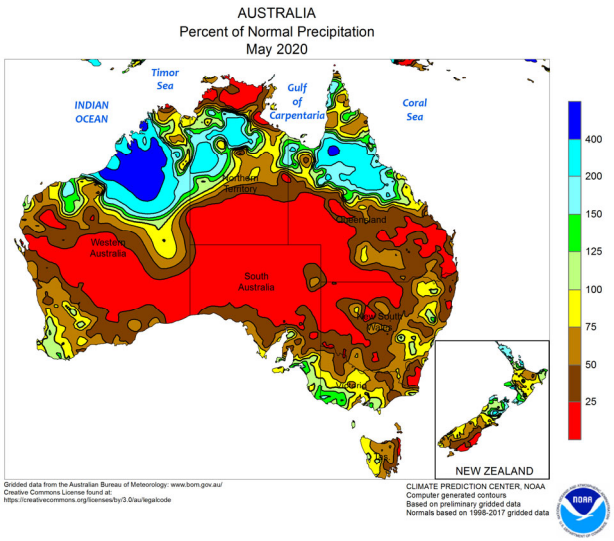


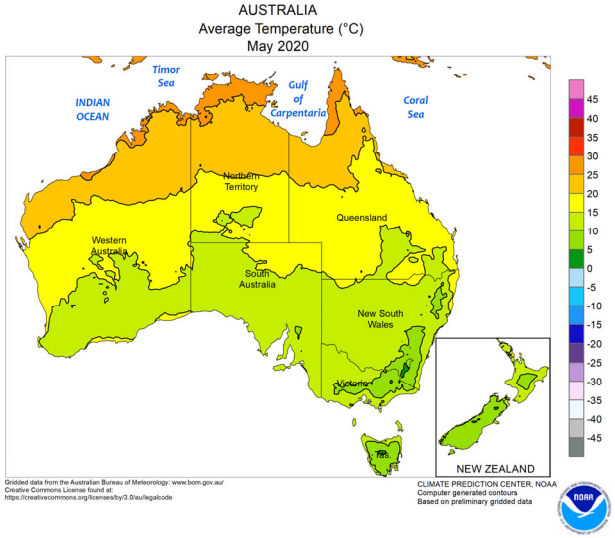
SOUTHEAST ASIA

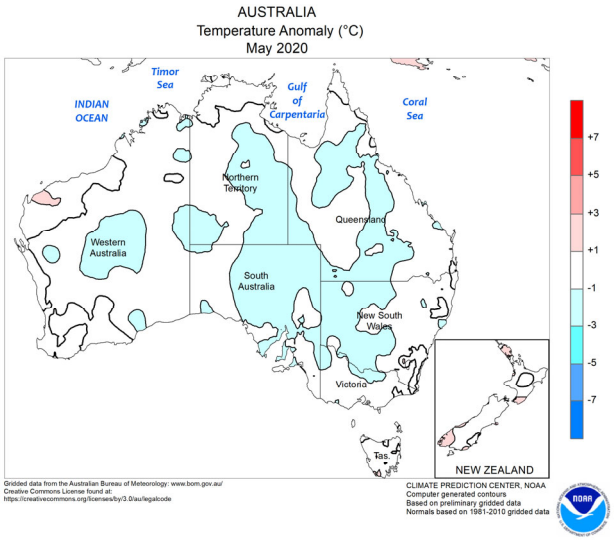
The summer monsoon season was off to a slow start across the northern sections of the region in May, with well-below-average rainfall in much of Thailand and environs as well as the southern and northwestern Philippines. The delayed onset of seasonal rain discouraged rice sowing in the affected areas. In contrast, eastern regions of the Philippines experienced near- to above-normal rainfall (over 150 mm; 100-150 percent of normal), mainly from showers associated with Typhoon Vongfong, which made landfall in the eastern Visayas mid-month. Similarly, southern portions of the region (Malaysia and Indonesia) reported wetter-than-normal weather (over 150 mm), easing long-term drought in key oil palm producing areas.

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



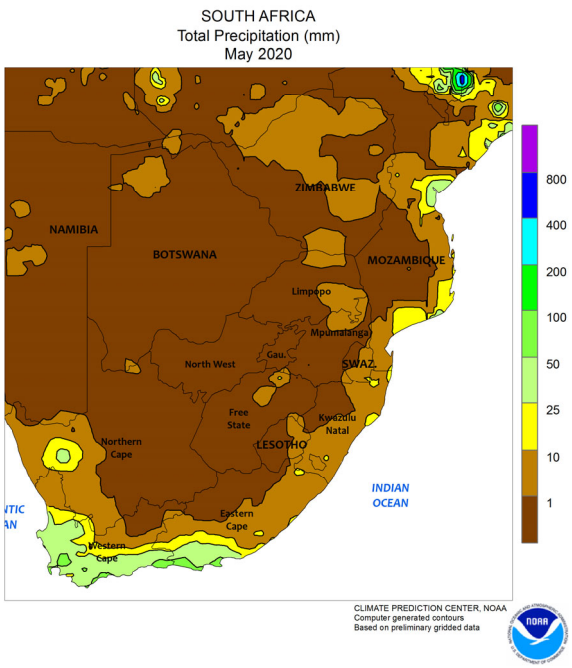


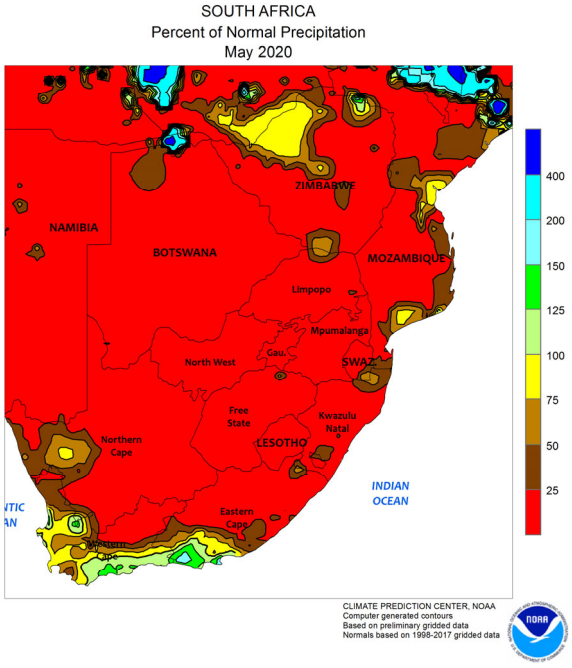


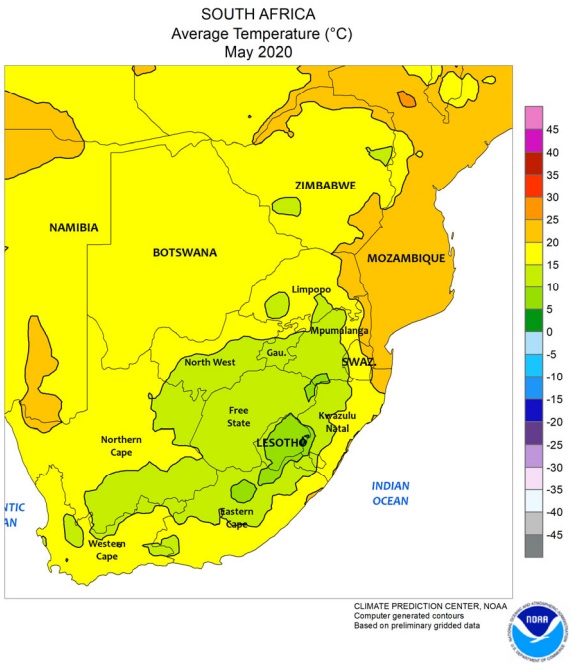


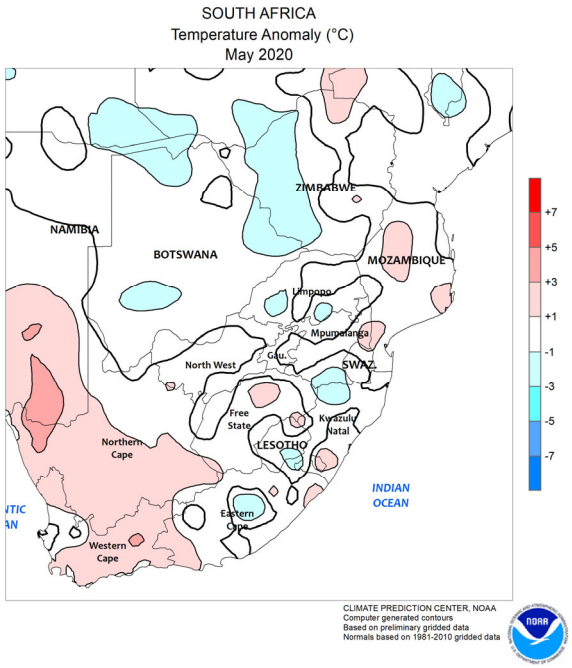
AUSTRALIA

After a relatively dry start to the growing season, rain arrived in the west during late May. The rain spurred germination and emergence of winter crops that had been dry sown and encouraged additional planting in its wake. In the southeast, May rainfall was less abundant than in April. Nevertheless, periodic showers maintained adequate moisture supplies for wheat, barley, and canola development, leading to good early season yield prospects. In contrast, more rain was needed in the northeast, where increasingly dry weather during May favored final summer crop harvests but hindered winter wheat establishment.





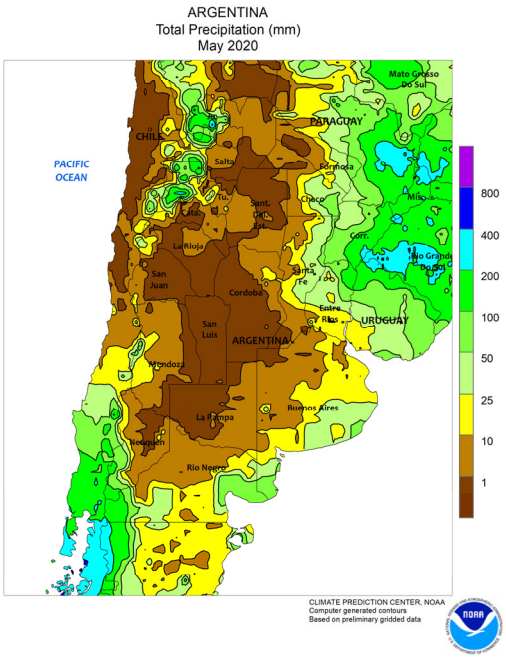


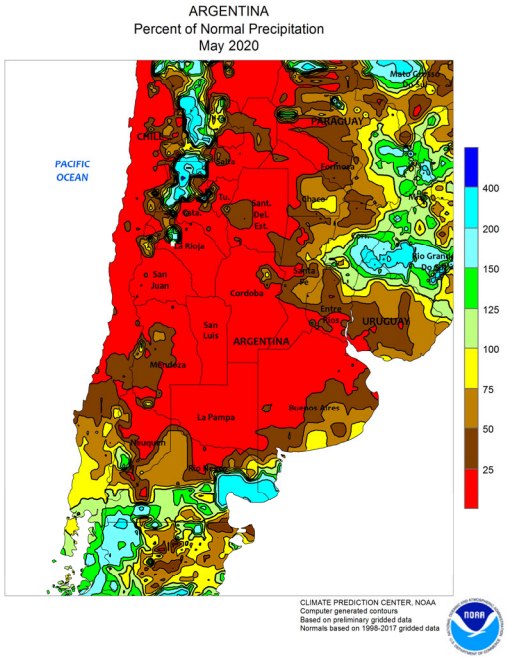


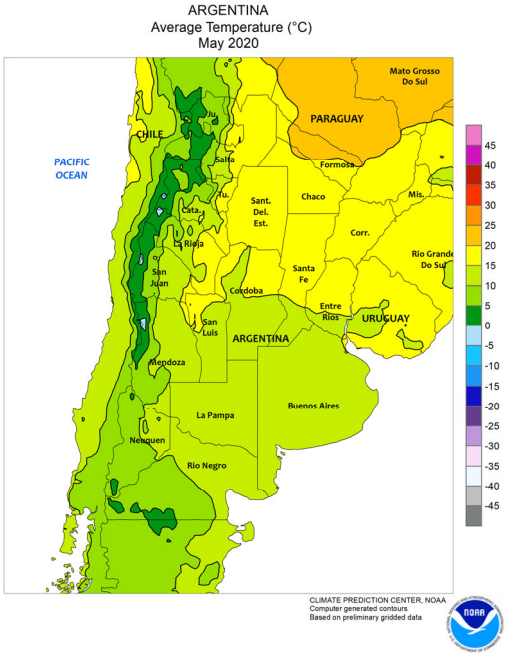
SOUTH AFRICA

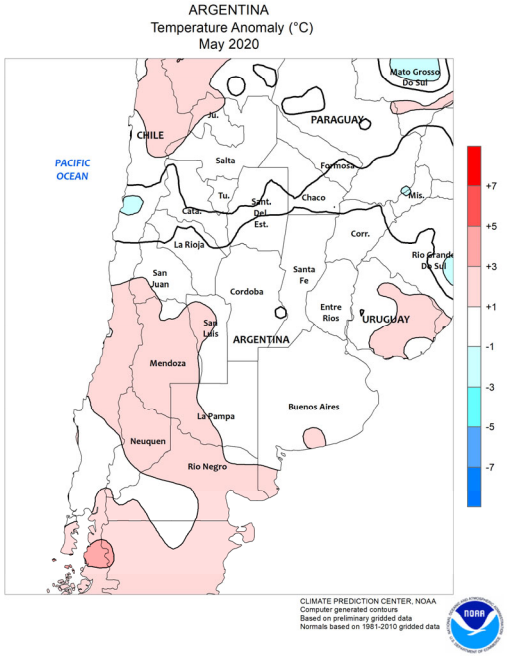
Showers during the latter part of May provided timely moisture for germination and establishment of winter wheat in major production areas of Western Cape. In addition, unseasonably warm weather (daytime highs reaching the 30s degrees C) elevated soil temperatures which encouraged rapid emergence, though evaporative losses remained high. Aside from some scattered, generally light showers elsewhere along the Indian Coast, dry weather dominated other major farming areas. In KwaZulu-Natal and eastern Mpumalanga, conditions favored sugarcane harvesting; in the corn belt (North West and Free State eastward to Limpopo and central Mpumalanga), the dryness – combined with widespread freezes in many locations – favored drydown and harvesting of corn and supported preparations for that region's winter wheat crop.

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



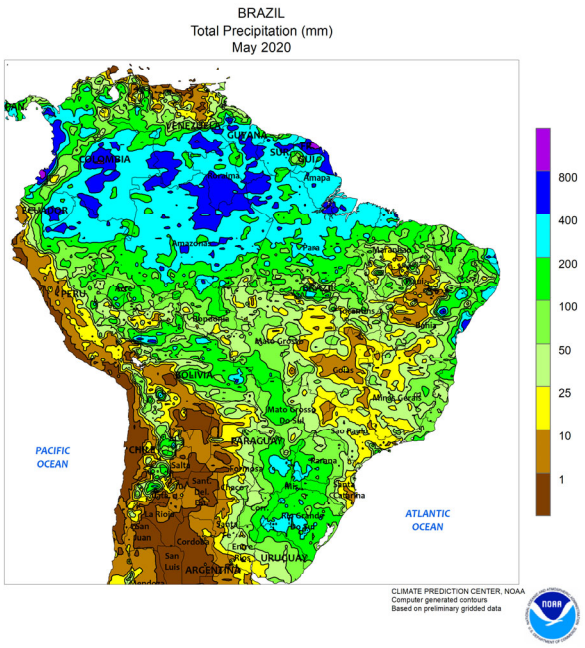


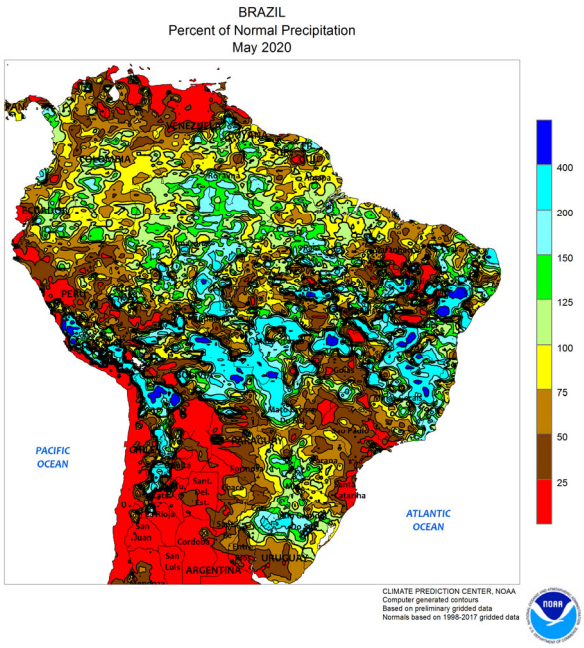


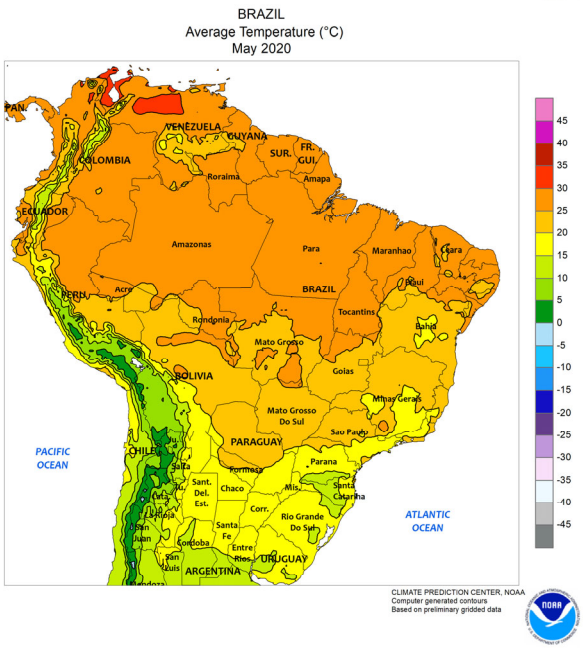


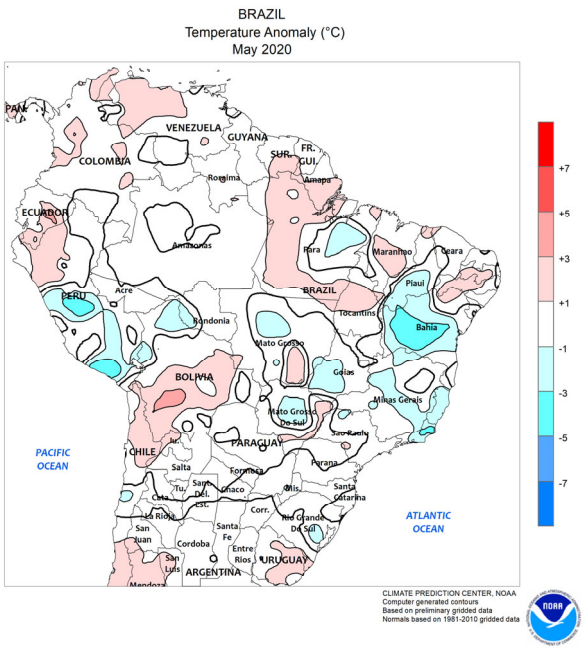
ARGENTINA

In May, drier-than-normal weather prevailed over most production areas, favoring a more rapid pace of summer crop harvesting and supporting the early stages of winter grain planting. In fact, large sections of both central and northwestern Argentina (northern La Pampa and northwestern Buenos Aires northward through Salta) recorded less than 10 mm of rain for the entire month. In contrast, periodic showers increased moisture for winter grain germination in traditionally higher-yielding production areas of southern Buenos Aires; meanwhile, periods of heavier rain (monthly accumulations locally exceeding 100 mm) provided moisture for winter grains but slowed the final stages of the cotton harvest in some eastern production areas (northeastern Santa Fe to eastern Formosa). May temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal throughout the country, though freezes were common as far north as Santiago del Estero. Also, despite seasonal cooling daytime highs reached the middle 30s (degrees C) in central Argentina into the middle part of the month.





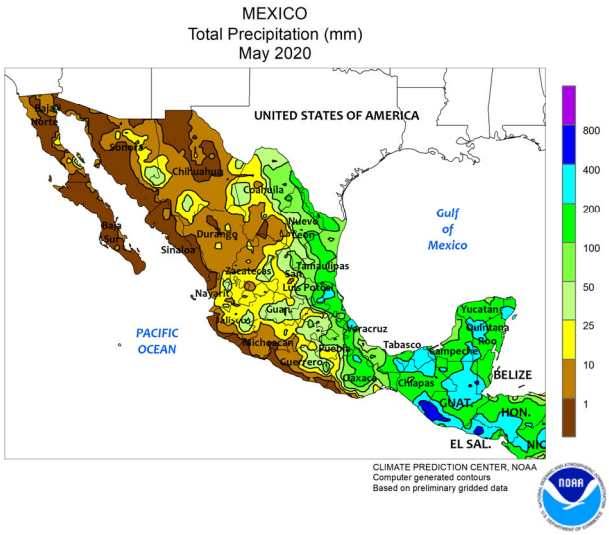


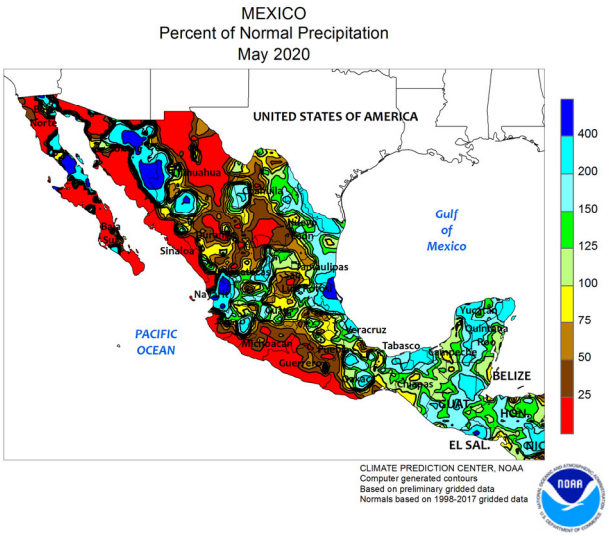


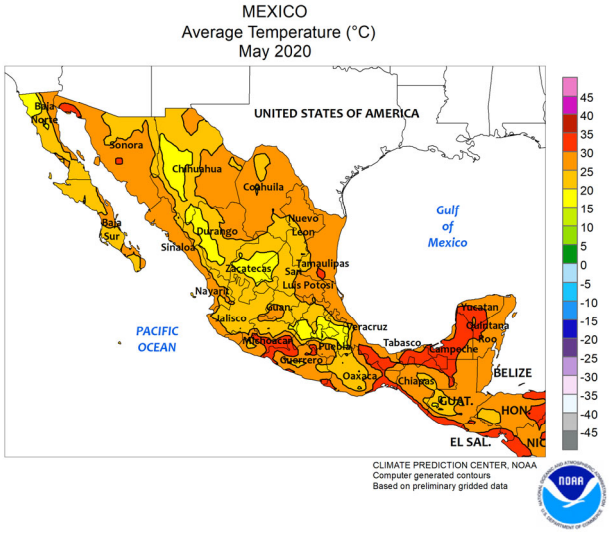
BRAZIL

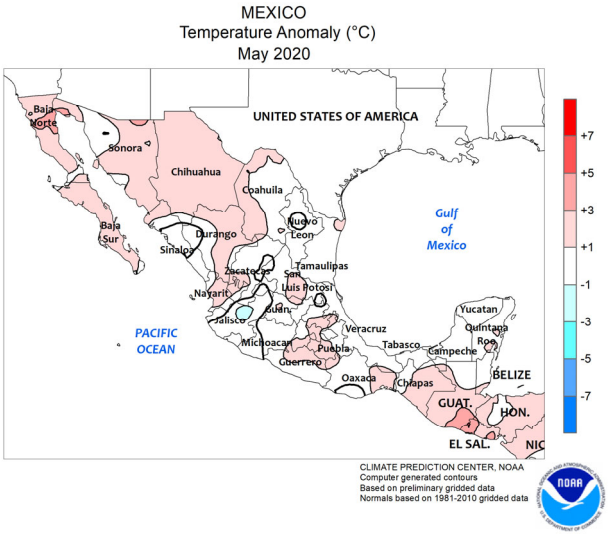
May showers maintained generally favorable conditions for corn and cotton in central Brazil. Although seasonal dryness finally developed during the latter half of the month, the rainfall – which was a continuation of the abundant rain recorded in April – helped to extend the growing season for secondary row crops traditionally grown after the soybean harvest. Meanwhile, showers returned to southern Brazil during the latter half of May, helping to stabilize the condition of drought-stressed corn and providing a needed boost in moisture for germination and establishment of wheat. According to the government of Parana, roughly 30 percent of second-crop corn entered reproduction during May, making the rainfall timely for that later-planted portion of the crop but too late to significantly improve conditions of the remainder, much of which had already matured and was starting to be harvested. By month's end, wheat planting was reportedly under way in Rio Grande do Sul. May temperatures averaged within 1°C of normal in most farming areas, with several cool nights (temperatures dropping into the single digits degrees C) in southeastern Brazil, but no freezes were evident in major corn or coffee areas.

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





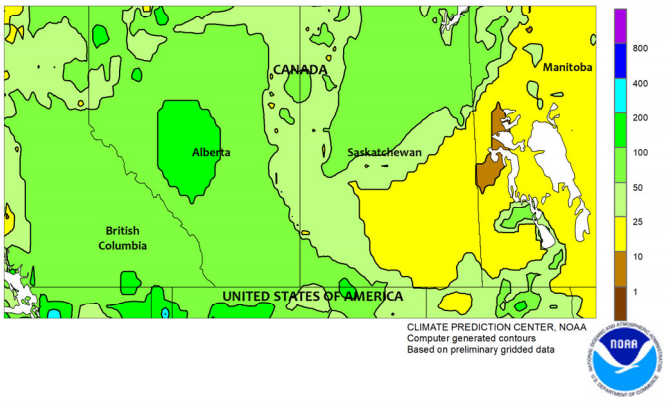




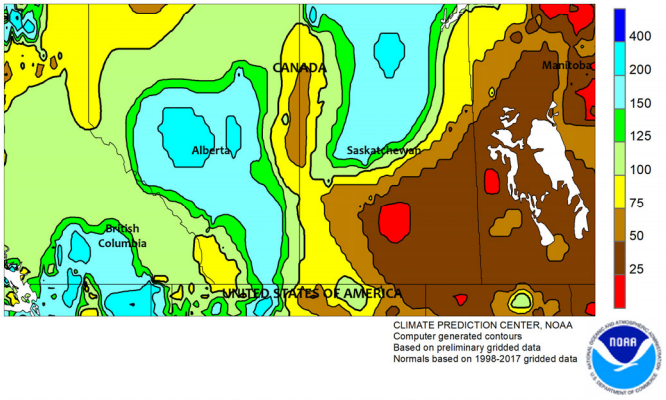
MEXICO

During May, rainfall was infrequent and sparse in interior farming areas of the southern plateau, limiting opportunities for planting corn and other rain-fed summer crops. Following a brief period of early month rain, drier conditions prevailed across the region; aside from the area in and around Puebla, the rainfall was generally patchy, with just a few locations in Jalisco, Guanajuato, and northern Michoacan recording total monthly accumulations of more than 25 mm. Dry weather also persisted along the southern Pacific Coast from Michoacan to southwestern Oaxaca. In contrast, showers expanded in coverage in farming areas along the Gulf Coast, helping to further reduce lingering long-term moisture deficits. Locally heavy rain (monthly accumulations exceeding 100 mm) fell from eastern Coahuila and Tamaulipas southward through Oaxaca, increasing reservoir levels and providing timely moisture for crops including sugarcane, corn, and soybeans. Heavier rain (locally greater than 200 mm) fell in the southeast, from Tabasco and Chiapas to Yucatan. Some of the moisture was generated by Tropical Storm Amanda, which made landfall at month's end in Guatemala before meandering northward.

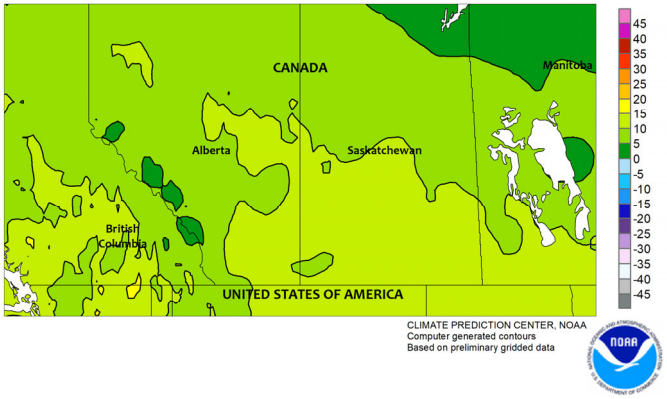
CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Total Precipitation (mm)
May 2020



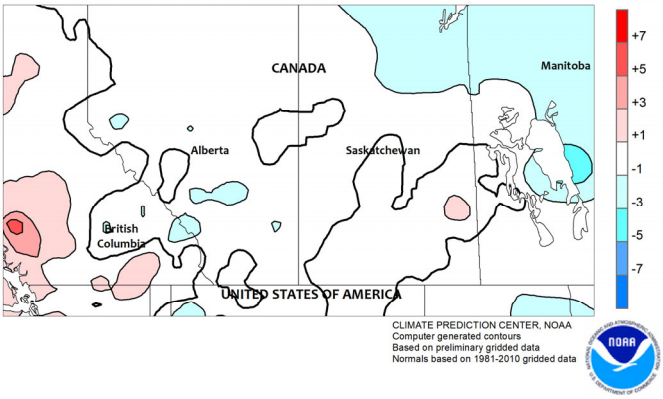
CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Percent of Normal Precipitation
May 2020



CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Average Temperature (°C)
May 2020

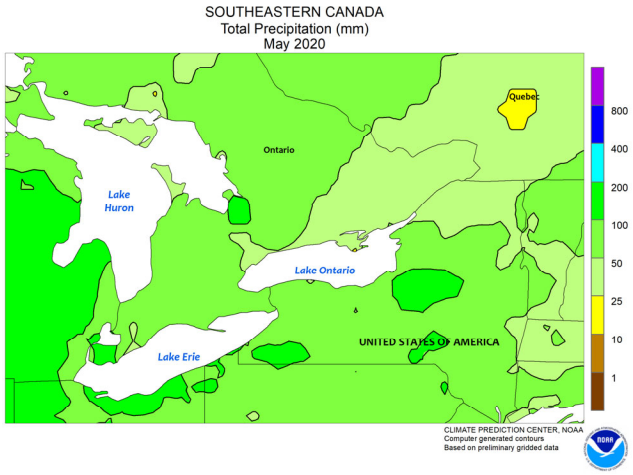


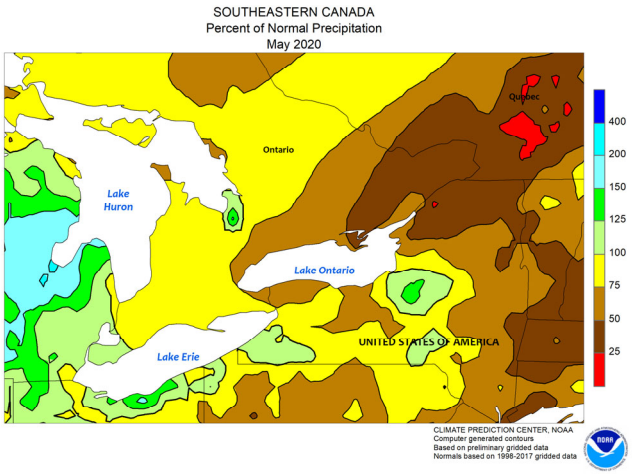
CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
May 2020

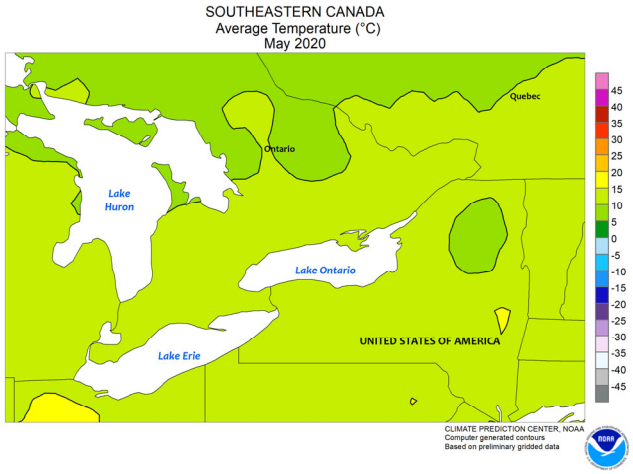


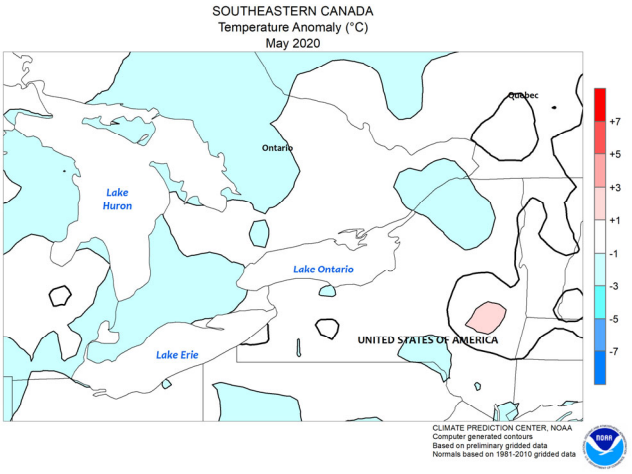
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Spring planting gained momentum during the month of May, though a few locations still struggled with excessive wetness and low soil temperatures. While monthly average temperatures were near to above normal, a cold snap during the first half of May brought temperatures well below normal for several days; nighttime lows dropped below -5°C over Manitoba, large sections of Saskatchewan, and isolated locations in Alberta, and planting delays were attributed to the cold. Following a rapid warm up, an untimely freeze (temperatures falling below -2°C) may have damaged emerged corn and soybeans in Manitoba at month's end. Dry, sunny weather prevailed for much of the month, improving opportunities for fieldwork, though heavy rain periodically stalled planting activities. In general, monthly precipitation – mostly in the form of rain – was near to above normal in Alberta and in southwestern and northern Saskatchewan, where accumulations totaled more than 50 mm. Patchy rain reportedly resulted in a few lingering delays from wetness in Manitoba.









SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

May temperatures were highly variable across the region, at times raising concern for possible impacts on summer crops and winter wheat. An early month cold snap raised concern for potential damage to jointing winter wheat in Ontario as temperatures locally fell to -4°C; however, damage was later reported to be less than expected. Following a period of warmer weather during the latter half of May (several days with temperatures rising above 30°C in both Ontario and Quebec), a late-month cold snap (nighttime lows at or below freezing in spots) may have resulted in an unseasonably late frost in Quebec and Ontario's eastern farming districts. May precipitation, mostly in the form of rain, was below normal in most areas but the dryness was welcome in many locations to prepare fields for the final stages of corn and soybean planting.

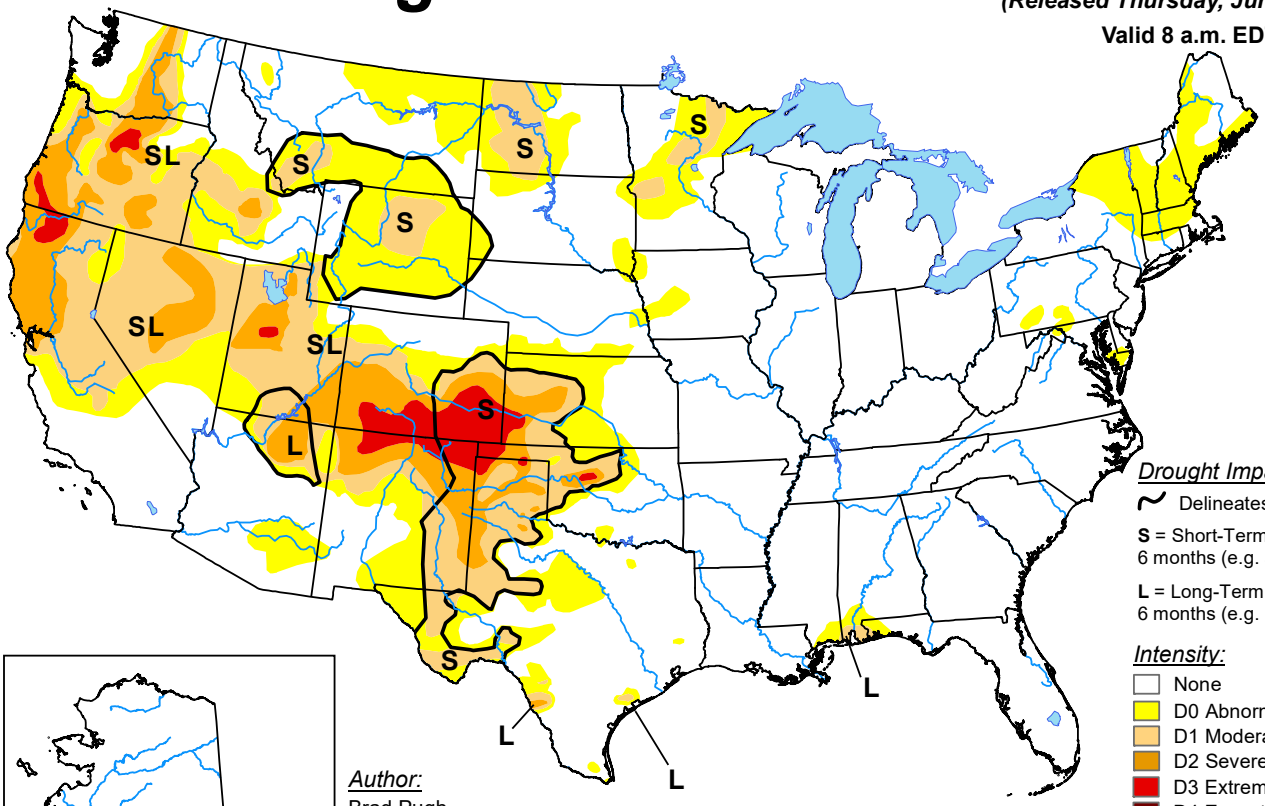
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov

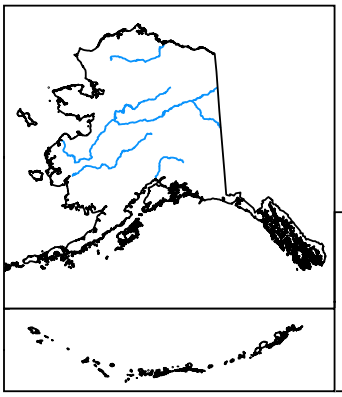
U.S. Drought Monitor

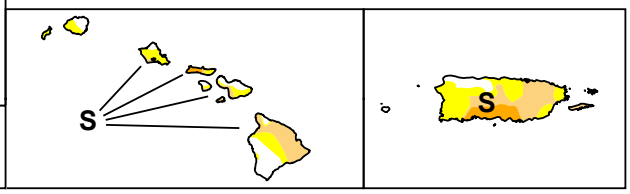
June 9, 2020

(Released Thursday, Jun. 11, 2020)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT







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:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

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The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx

droughtmonitor.unl.edu

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