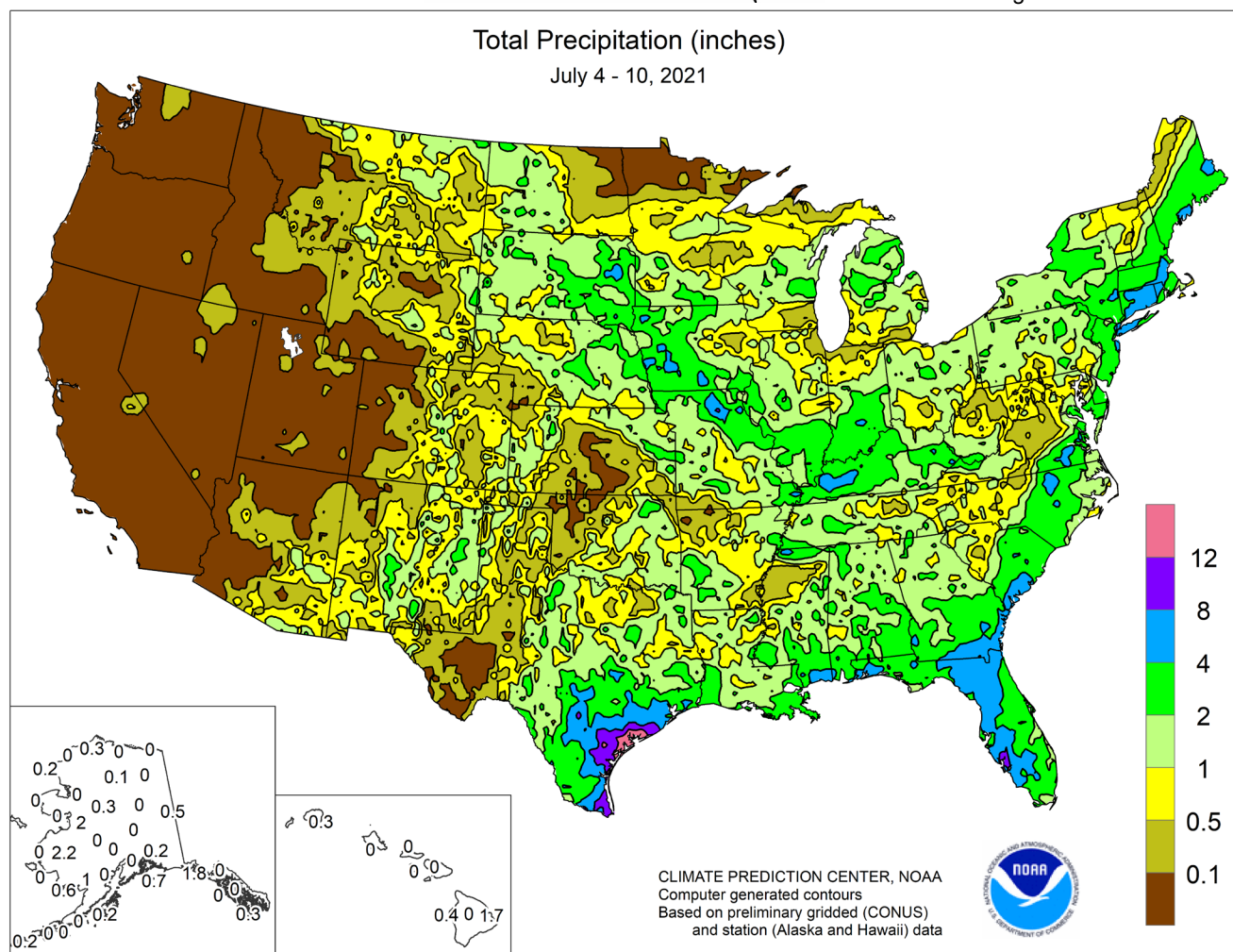


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

July 4 – 10, 2021

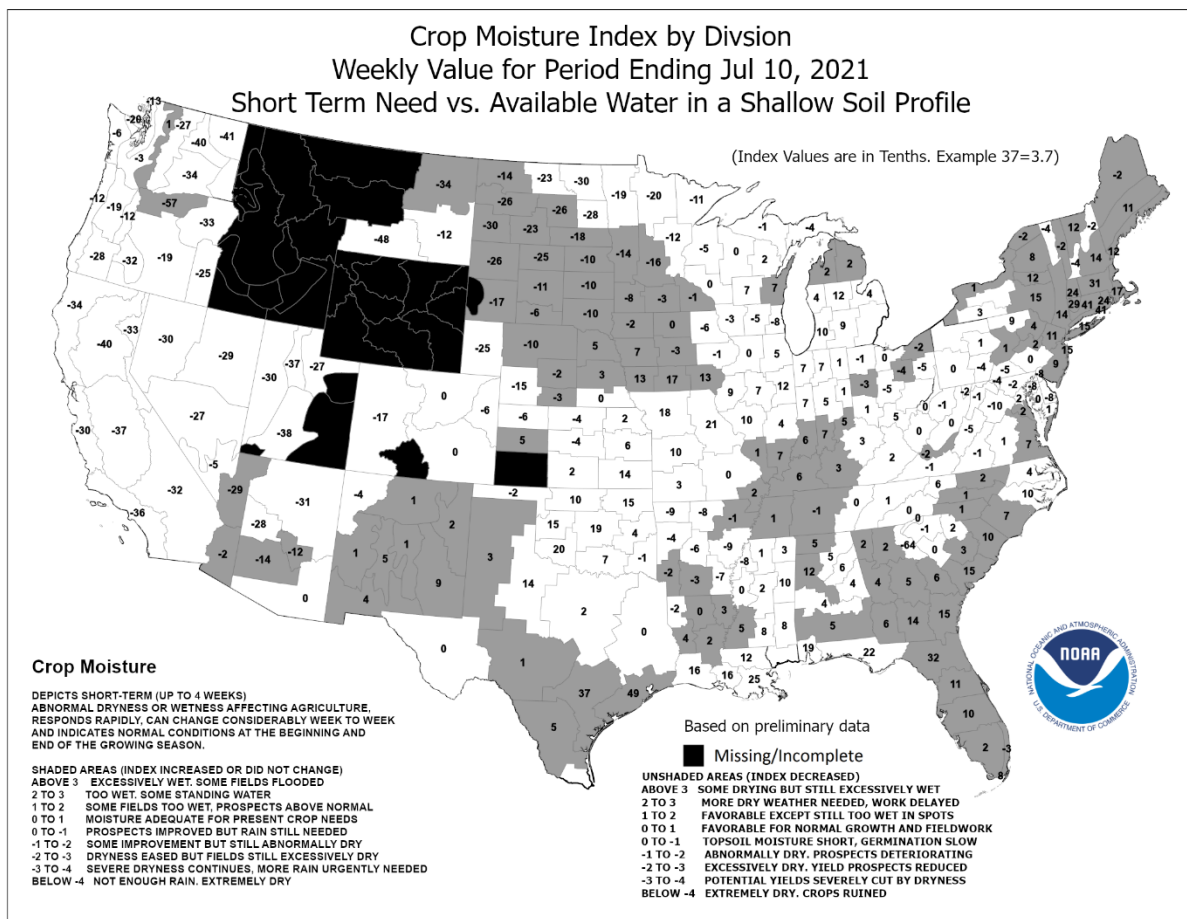
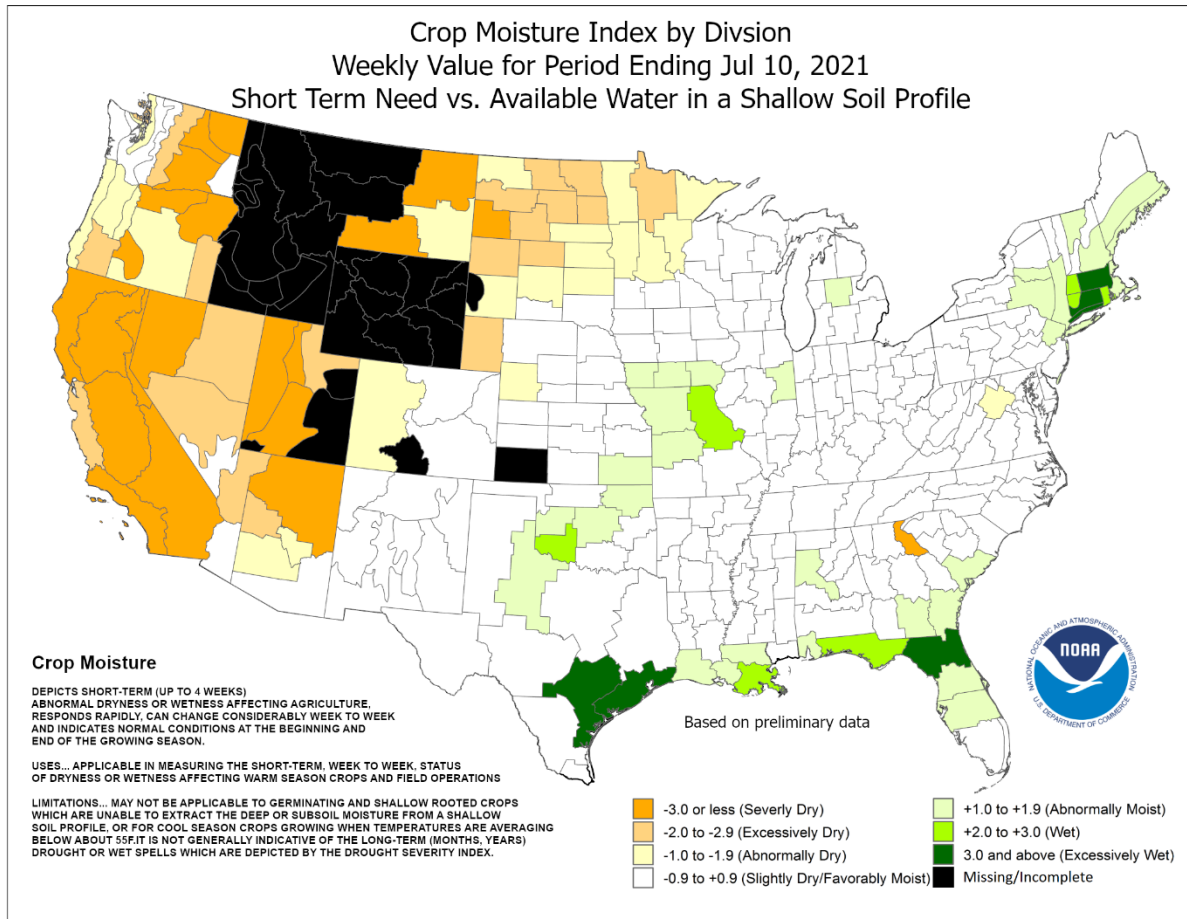
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Elsa, the earliest fifth named tropical cyclone in **Atlantic Basin** history, produced heavy rain and gusty winds in parts of **Florida** before soaking the **Atlantic Seaboard**. Briefly a hurricane twice during its life cycle, Elsa crossed **Cuba** on July 5 and passed west of the **Florida Keys** on July 6. As a tropical storm, Elsa made landfall on the **Gulf Coast** in **Taylor County, FL**, on July 7, later moving roughly parallel to the **Atlantic Coast**. Elsa made the transition to a post-tropical cyclone on July 9 along the **northern Atlantic Coast**. Meanwhile, showers and

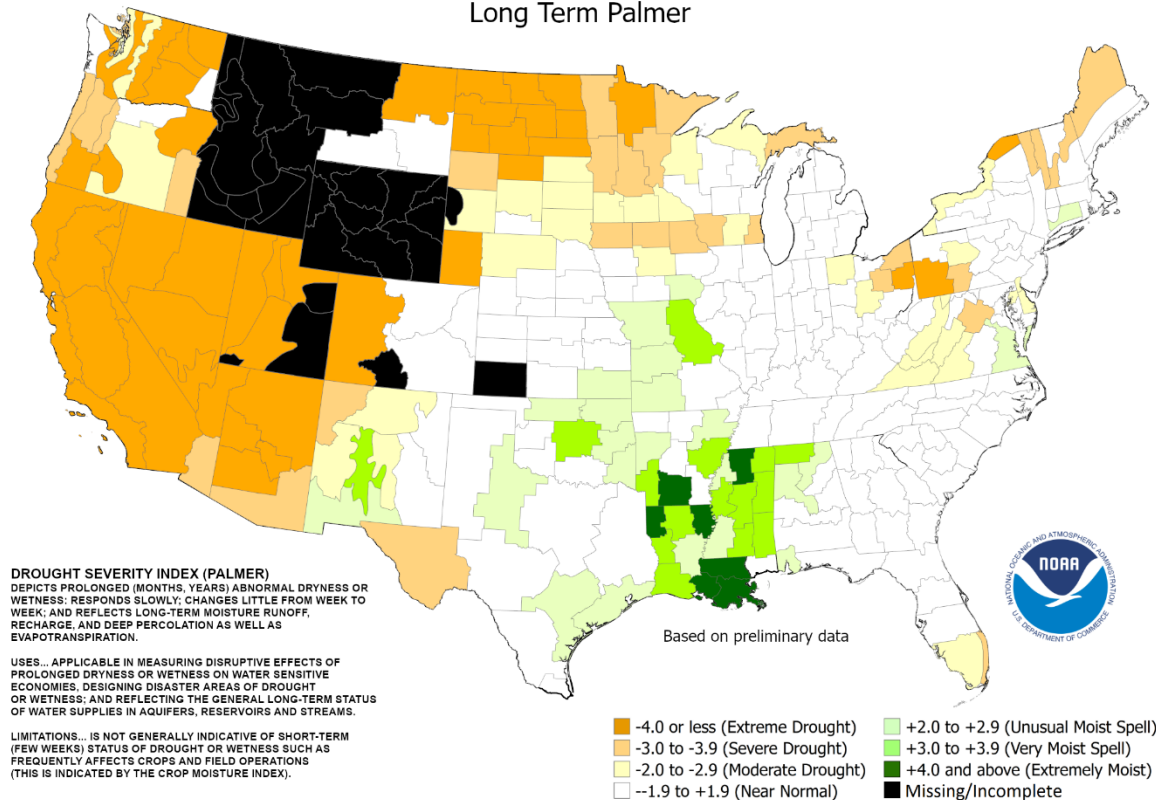
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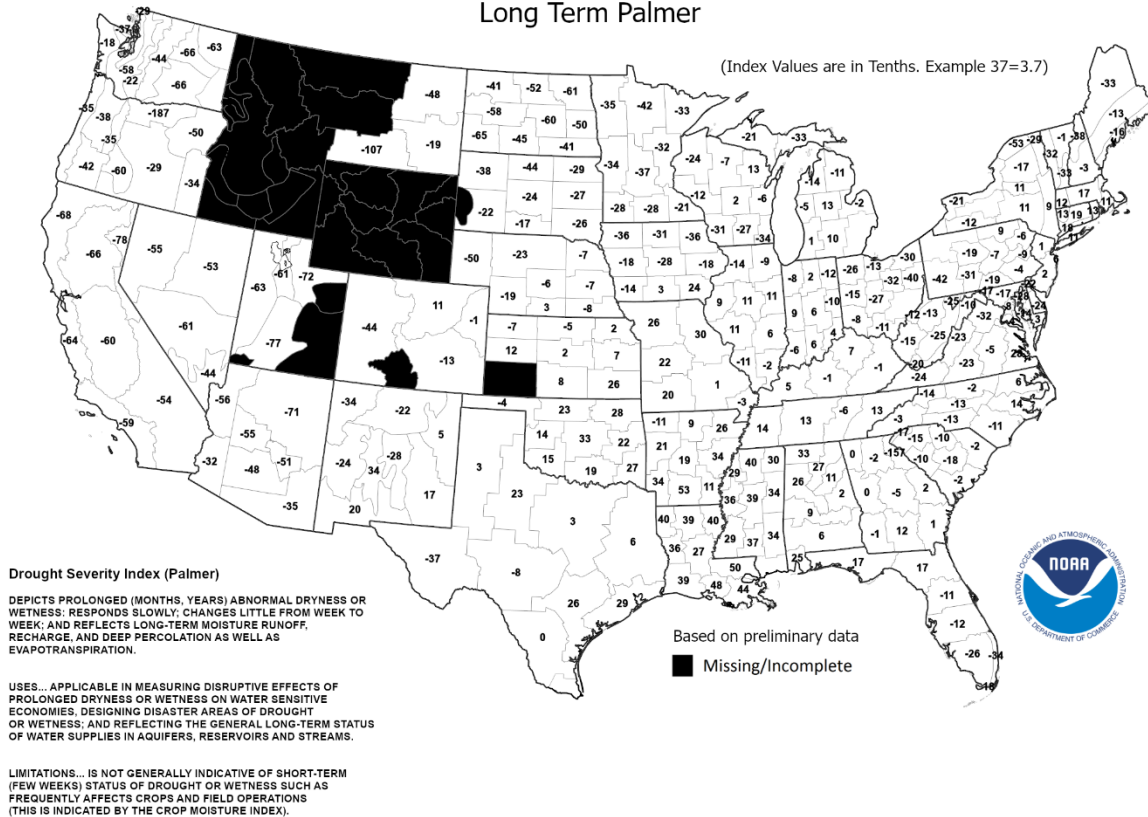
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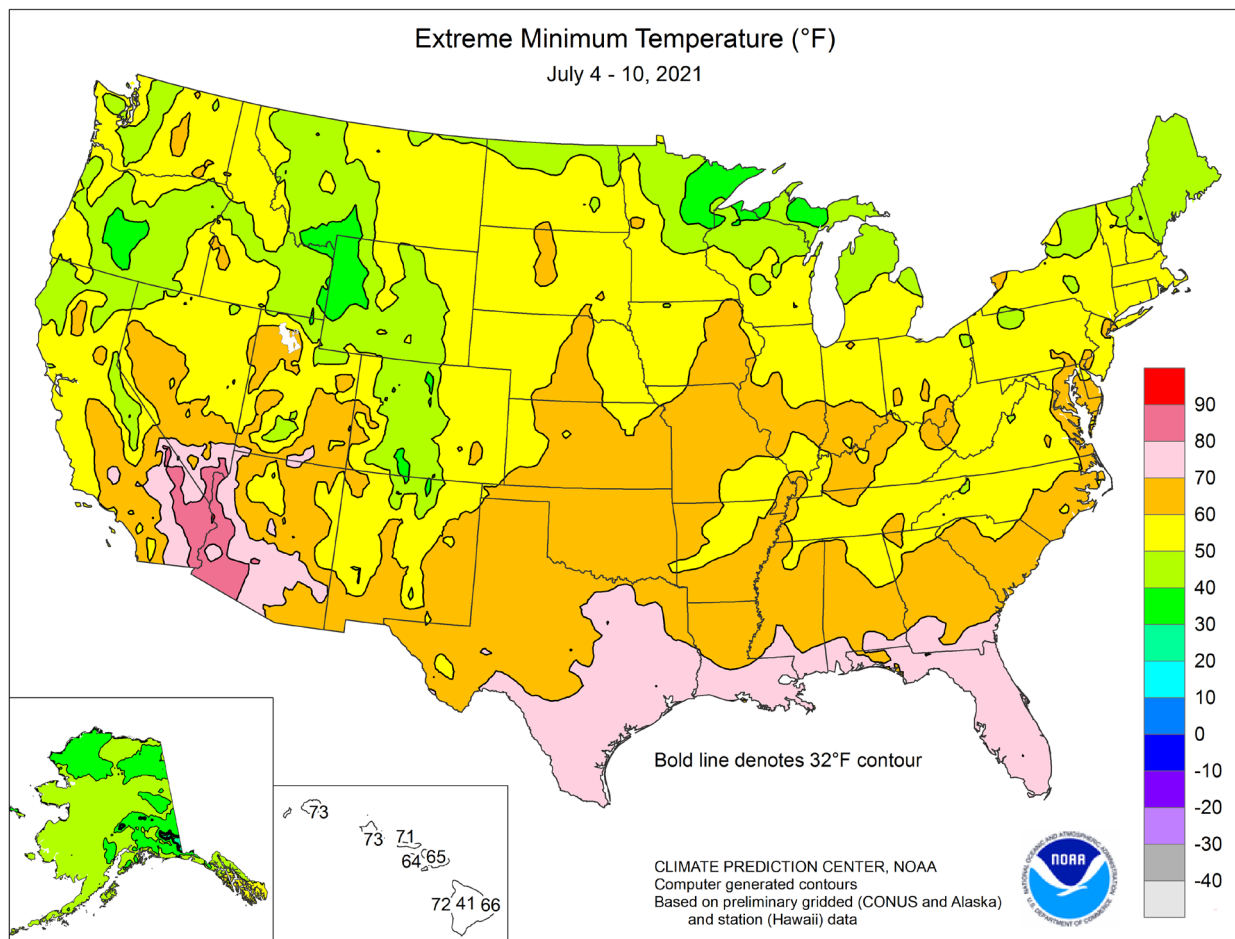
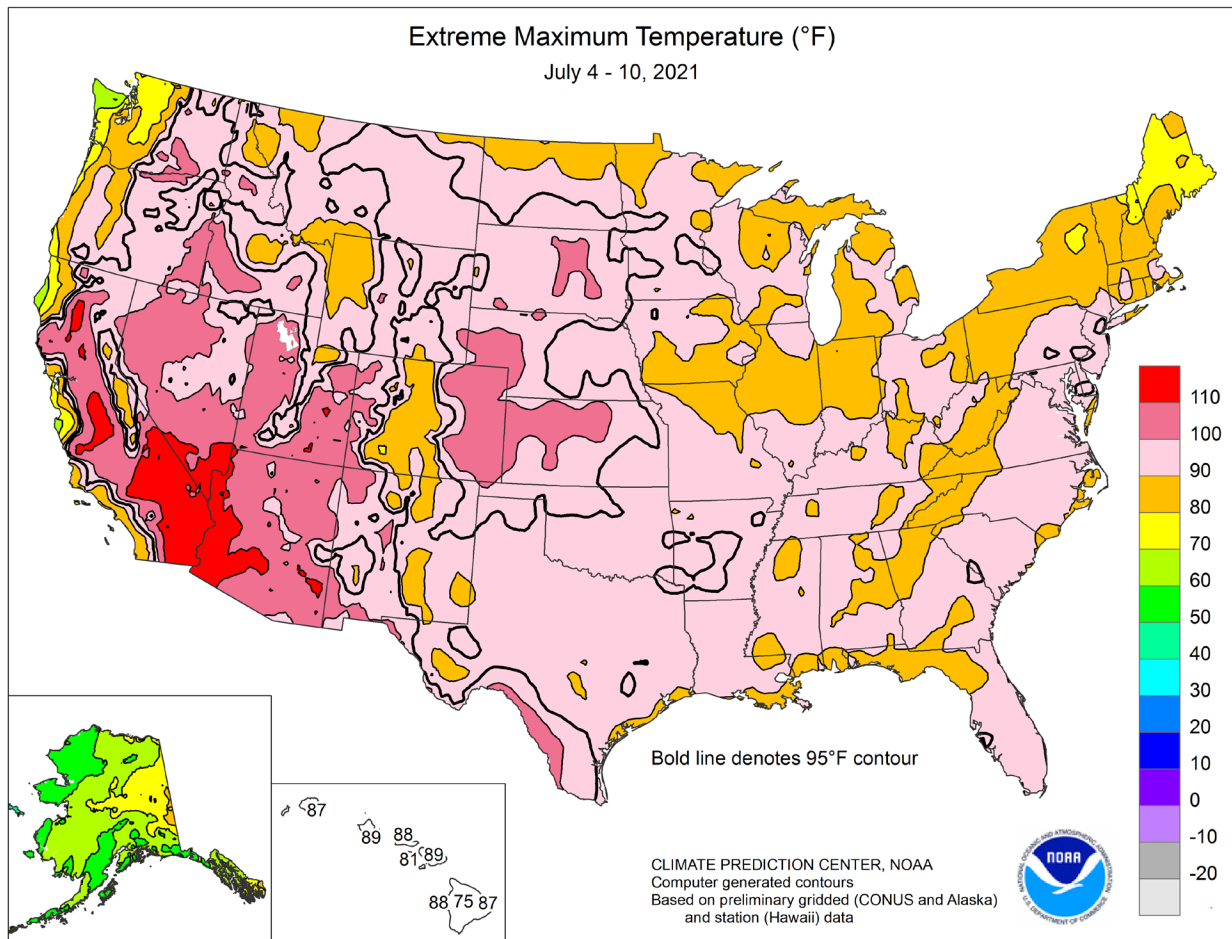


Drought Severity Index by Division Weekly Value for Period Ending Jul 10, 2021 Long Term Palmer



Drought Severity Index by Division Weekly Value for Period Ending Jul 10, 2021 Long Term Palmer

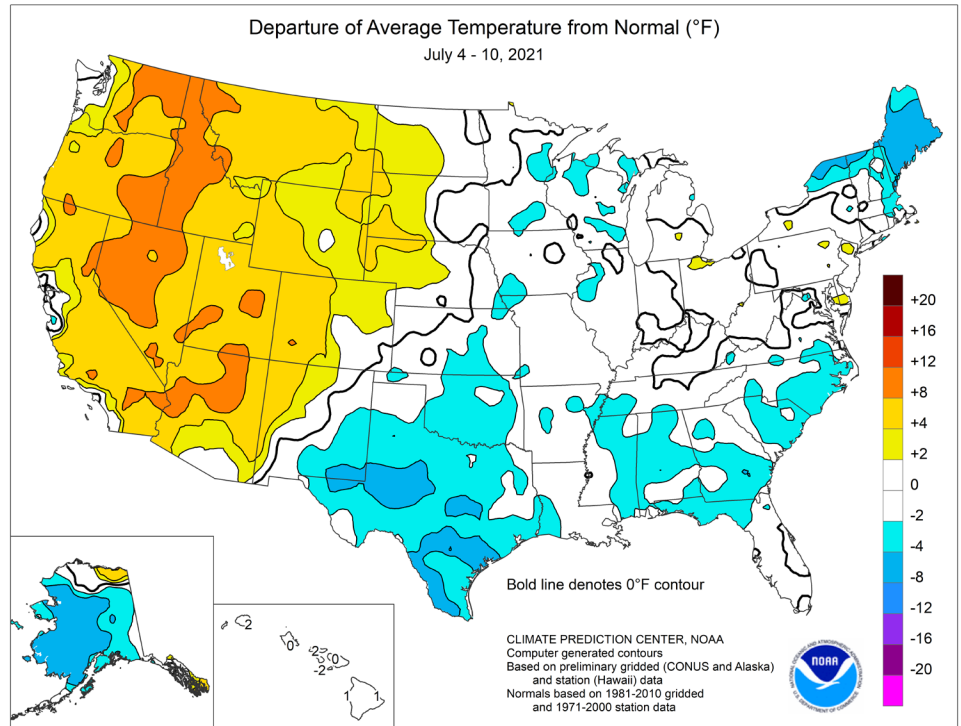




(Continued from front cover)

thunderstorms—related to the monsoon circulation and a slow-moving storm system, respectively—dotted the **Southwest** and **Midwest**. Although not all drought-affected areas received rain, totals topped 2 inches in a few **upper Midwestern** locations. Parts of the **Southwest**, including **southeastern Arizona**, also received much-needed rain. In contrast, hot, dry weather continued to dominate the **Pacific Coast States**, **Great Basin**, **Intermountain West**, and **northern Rockies**. Weekly temperatures again averaged more than 10°F above normal in several **Western** locations, with extreme heat shifting southward into the **Great Basin** and **Desert Southwest**. Meanwhile, near- or below-normal temperatures prevailed in most areas along and east of a line from the **southern High Plains** into the **upper Midwest**. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 5°F below normal in parts of **Maine** and **Texas**. Hotter-than-normal weather prevailed, however, in portions of the **lower Great Lakes region** and **middle Atlantic States**. Elsewhere, torrential rain struck portions of the **western Gulf Coast region**, while scattered showers caused only minor winter wheat harvest delays on the **central and southern Plains**.

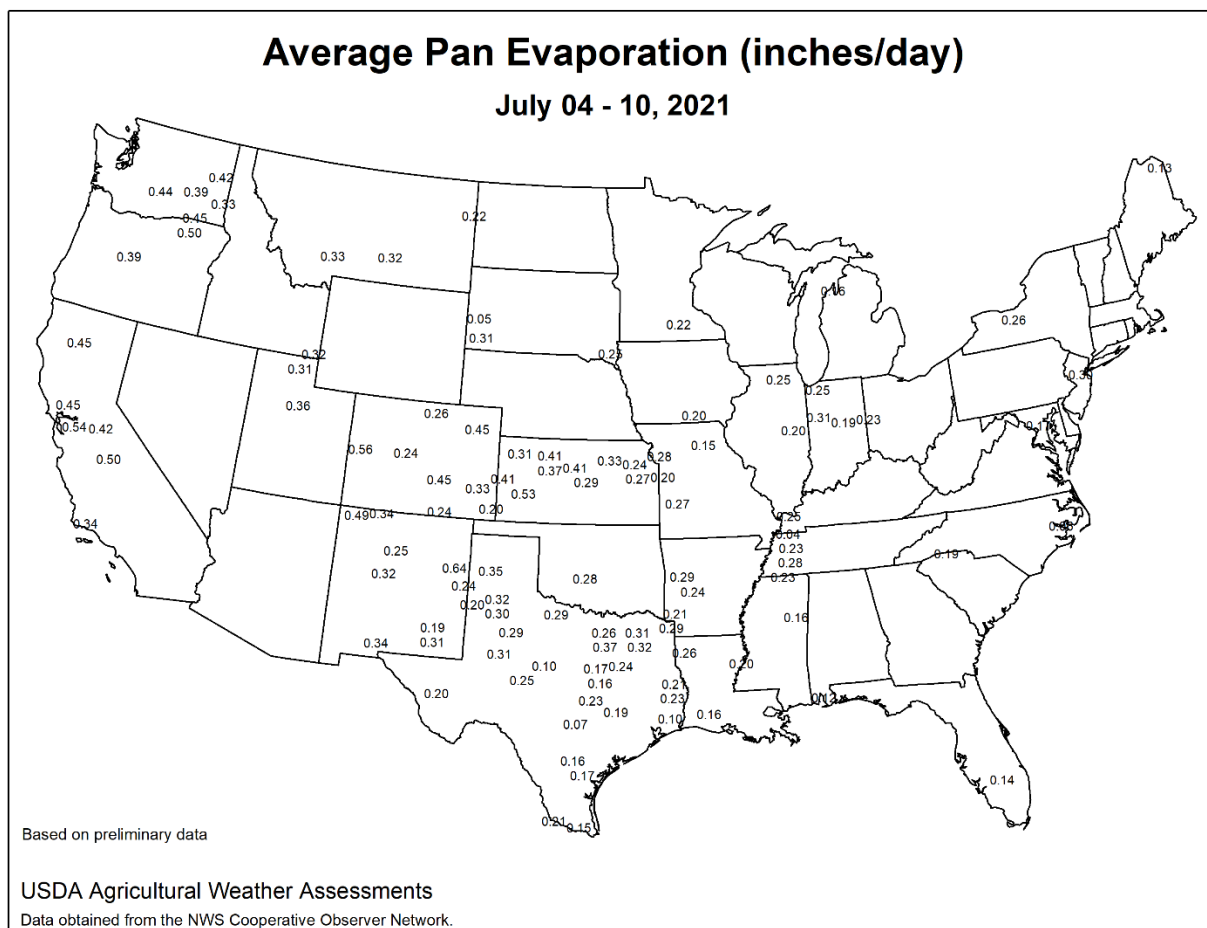
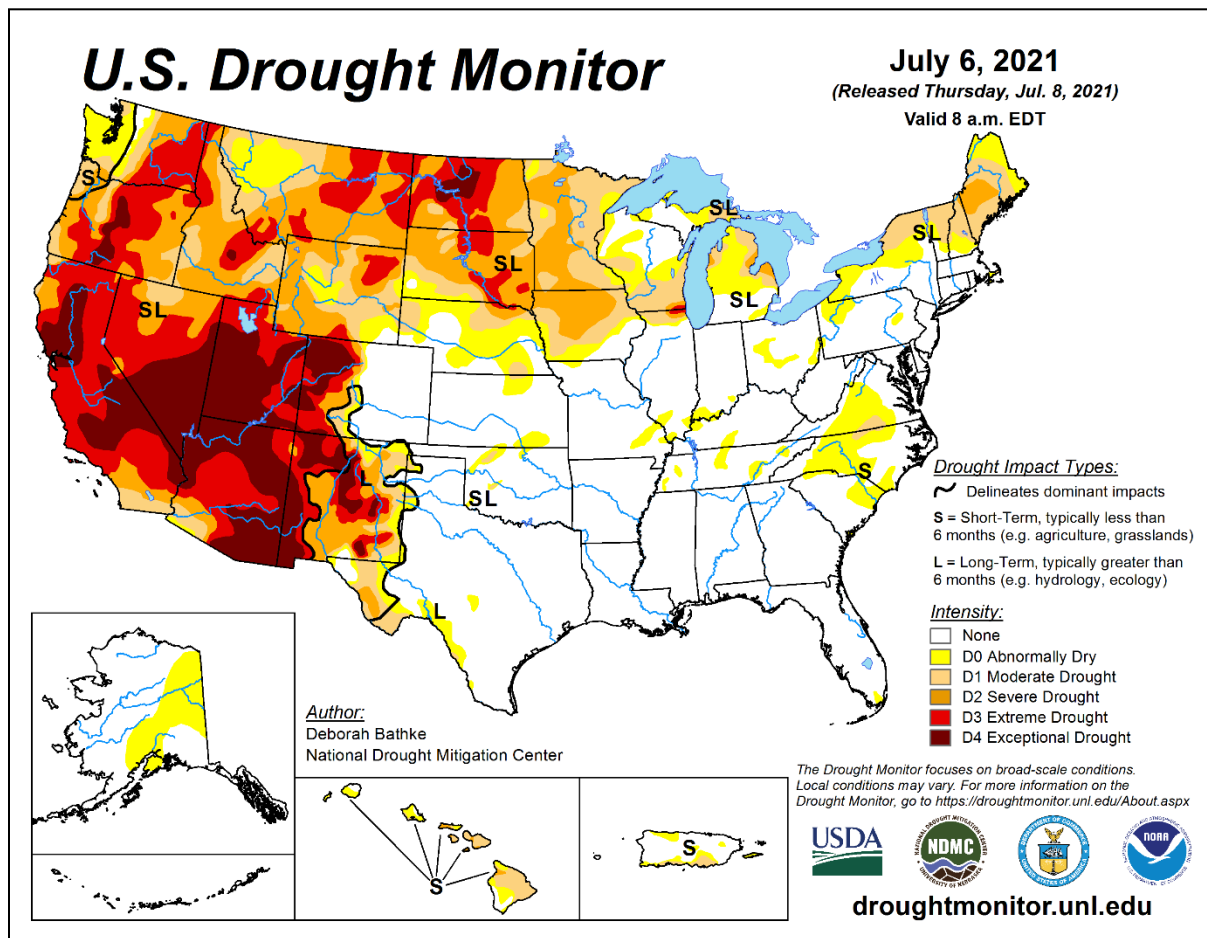
In **Maine**, it was the wettest Independence Day on record in locations such as **Bangor** (2.00 inches) and **Augusta** (1.18 inches). **Dalhart, TX**, also experienced its wettest July 4 on record, with 1.85 inches. Meanwhile, hail was reported on July 4 in **Colorado Springs, CO**. Later, some beneficial showers developed across the **North**. On July 5, record-setting totals included 0.69 inch in **Rapid City, SD**, and 0.62 inch in **Casper, WY**. However, some of the **Northern** showers were accompanied by severe weather; in **Lewistown, MT**, a July-record thunderstorm wind gust to 73 mph was clocked on the 7th. **Lewistown's** previous monthly record had been 72 mph on July 14, 2002. Meanwhile, heavy rain developed along the rim of the **Gulf Coast**, as well as the **southern Atlantic States**. The latter region's rain was related to the arrival of Tropical Storm Elsa on the 6th. In fact, July 6 featured daily-record totals in **Key West, FL** (3.67 inches), and **Galveston, TX** (2.24 inches). The following day, record-setting rainfall totals for July 7 included 4.67 inches in **Gainesville, FL**; 4.63 inches in **McAllen, TX**; and 4.43 inches on **St. Simons Island, GA**. In **Texas**, July 1-10 rainfall included 9.10 inches in **Victoria** and 8.48 inches in **Corpus Christi**. Unofficially, 19.60 inches fell from July 5-9 in **Rockport, TX**. Near **Refugio, TX**, **Copano Creek** crested on July 9 at 7.17 feet above flood stage, second only to the high-water mark (9.00 feet above flood stage) of September 12, 1971. The **Mission River in Refugio** (8.24 feet above flood stage on July 11) achieved its highest crest since July 1990. Back in **Florida**, the core of Elsa passed close enough to the **Florida Keys** on July 6 to generate a wind gust to 70 mph in **Key West**. Two days later, the remnants of Elsa resulted in daily-record amounts for July 8 in **Raleigh-Durham, NC** (2.52 inches); **Georgetown, DE** (2.45 inches); **Florence, SC** (2.30 inches); and **New York's Central Park** (2.27 inches). On July 9, **Central Park** reported another daily-record sum (2.06 inches). Other daily-record totals exceeding 2 inches on the 9th included 4.15 inches in **Bridgeport, CT**; 3.48 inches in **Bangor, ME**; and 2.47 inches in **Worcester, MA**. Late in the week, heavy showers developed across the **mid-South** and **Midwest**. **Batesville, AR** (2.42 inches), collected

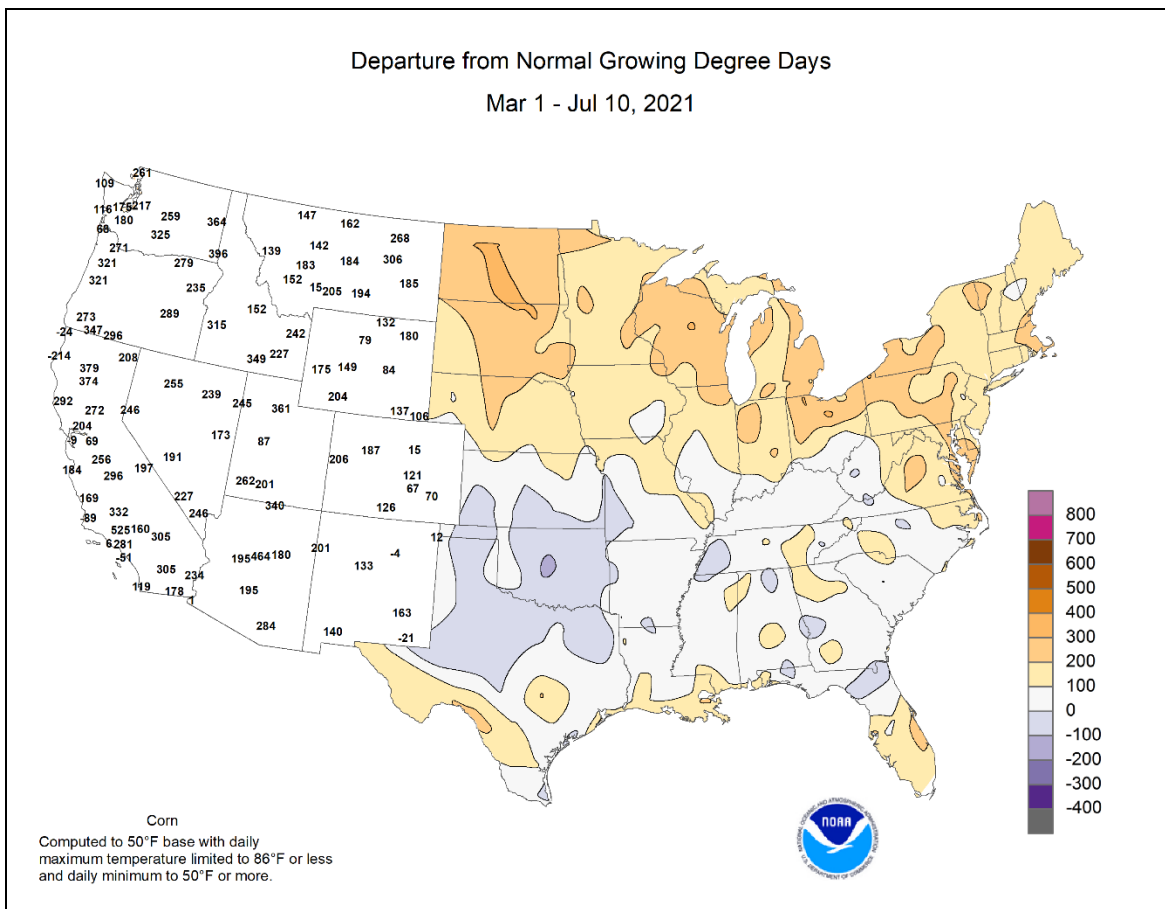
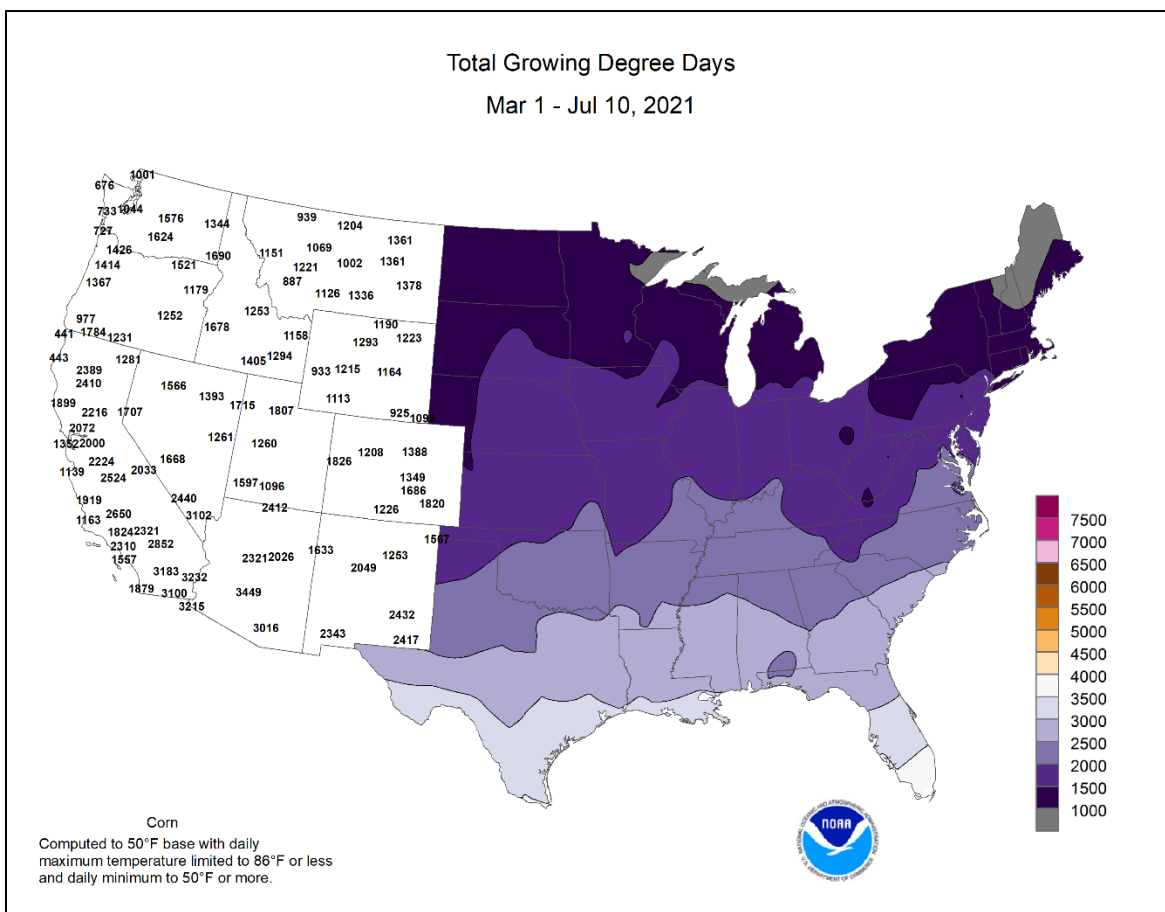


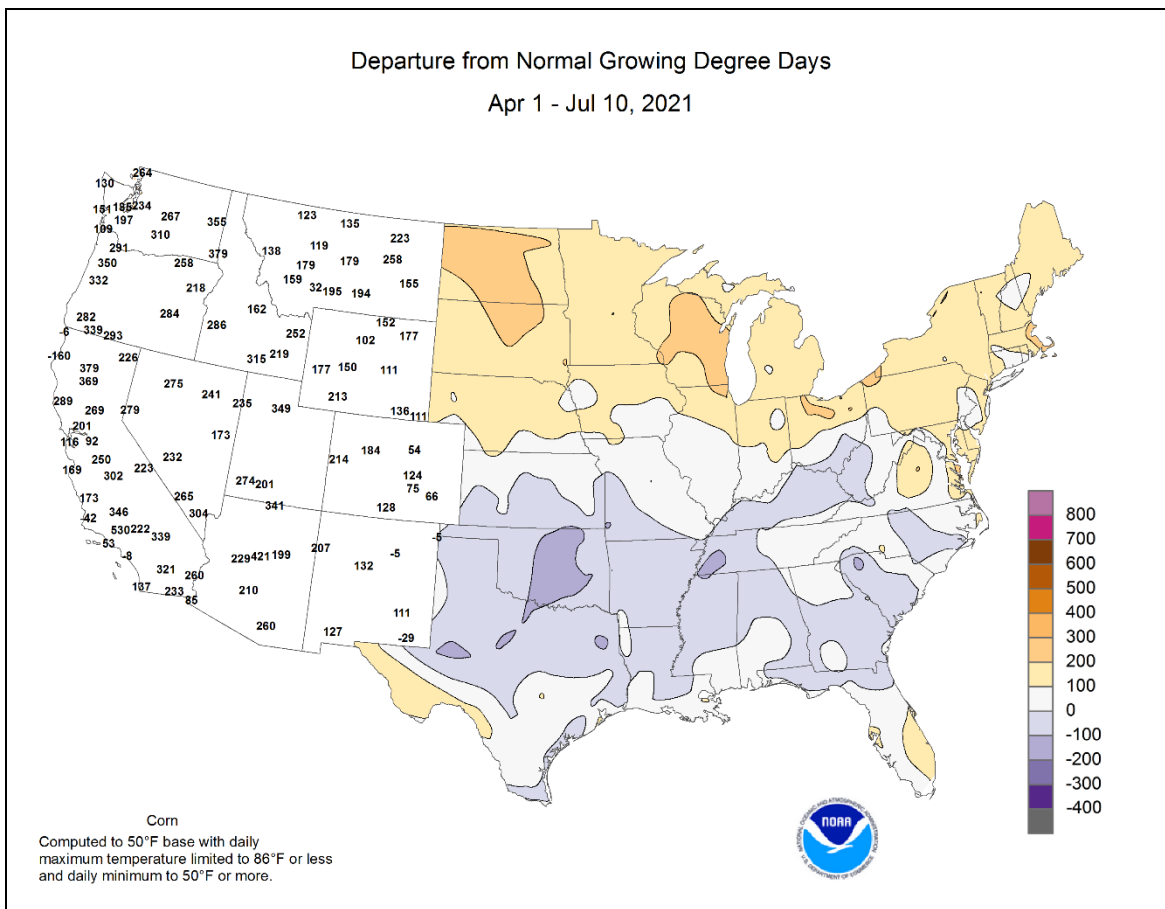
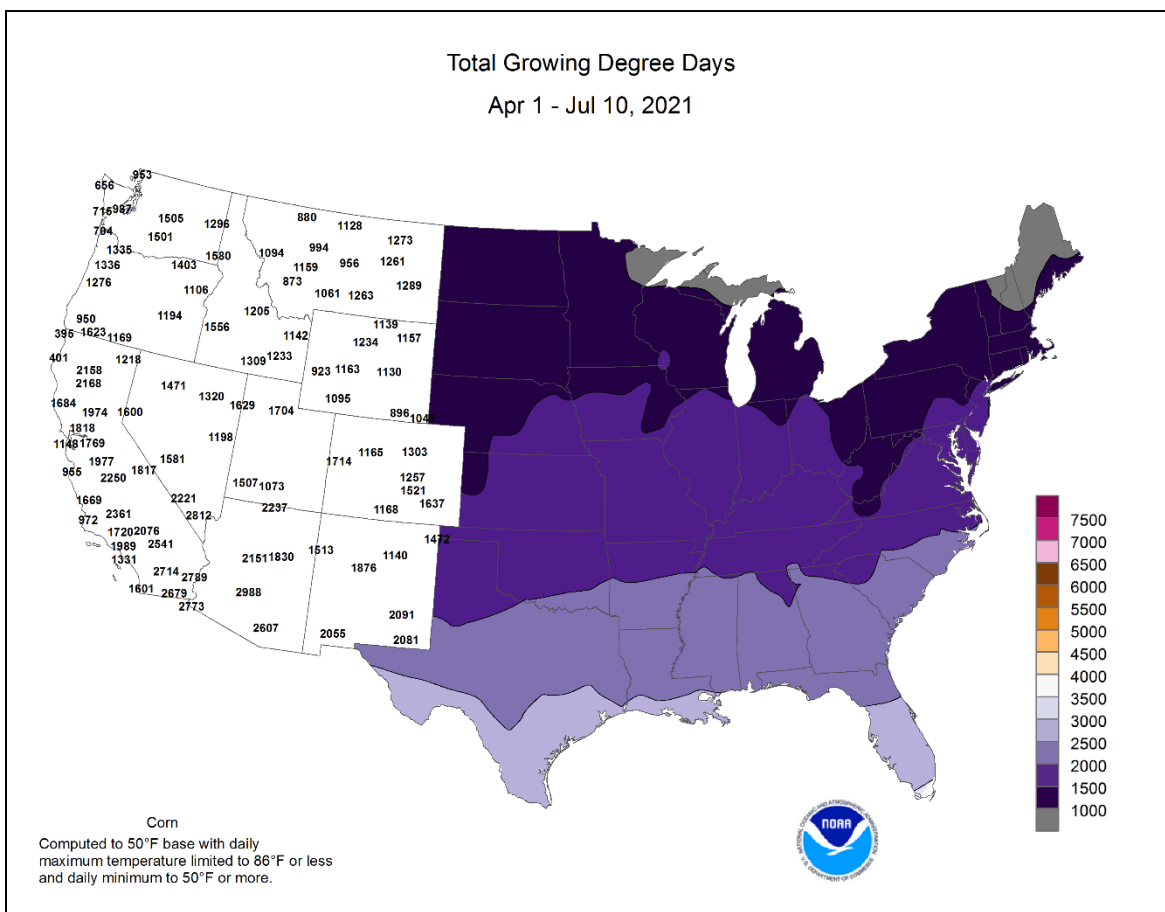
a record-setting total for July 9, followed the next day by a 3.76-inch deluge in **Lamoni, IA**.

By mid-week, record-setting heat returned across the **Great Basin** and the **Southwest**. From July 7-10, **Tonopah, NV**, logged four consecutive daily-record highs (102, 102, 104, and 104°F). **Ely, NV**, achieved the same feat, registering highs of 98°F on each of the 4 days. Record-setting temperatures briefly extended across the **interior Northwest**, where **Boise, ID**, tallied a daily-record high of 107°F on July 6. Late in the week, **Western** heat greatly intensified, with **Death Valley, CA**, reporting a high of 130°F on July 9. Besides a high temperature of 130°F on August 16, 2020, the only other occurrences of readings of 130°F or higher in **Death Valley** were three controversial readings in 1913 (on July 10, 12, and 13). On July 10, all-time high temperature records were tied with readings of 118°F in **Barstow-Daggett, CA**, and 117°F in **Las Vegas, NV**. On the same date in **Utah**, **St. George** (117°F) tied its own state record, based on preliminary reporting. All-time records were broken on July 10 in **Bishop, CA** (111°F; previously, 110°F on July 10, 2002), and **Winslow, AZ** (110°F; previously, 109°F on July 13, 1971). In contrast, cool air settled across the **Midwest**. In fact, consecutive daily-record lows were established on July 8-9 in **Hibbing, MN** (34 and 36°F, respectively), and **Ashland, WI** (36 and 37°F).

Alaskan temperatures fell sharply, with weekly temperatures averaging more than 5°F below normal in some interior and southwestern locations. Warmth lingered, however, in **southeastern Alaska**. Meanwhile, precipitation was notably heavy in parts of **western Alaska**; **Kotzebue**, with 1.52 inches on July 6, experienced its wettest day since September 24, 1978, when 1.64 inches fell. During the first 9 days of July, **Bethel** received rainfall totaling 1.88 inches. Farther south, warm weather accompanied generally light showers in **Hawaii**. **Lihue, Kauai**, notched daily-record highs of 87°F on July 5 and 10. Through July 10, month-to-date rainfall at the state's major airport observation sites ranged from a trace in **Kahului, Maui**, to 2.23 inches (82 percent of normal) in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**. Measurable rain last fell in **Kahului** on May 20.







National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 10, 2021

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
		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	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
																	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AK	ANCHORAGE	61	51	64	48	56	-3	0.37	0.04	0.33	0.80	54	4.64	97	82	54	0	0	3	0
	BARROW	50	36	55	32	43	2	0.08	-0.13	0.06	0.46	72	1.39	94	90	75	0	1	2	0
	FAIRBANKS	70	51	76	47	60	-3	0.18	-0.27	0.11	1.24	61	5.20	121	83	38	0	0	2	0
	JUNEAU	65	52	74	48	59	2	0.19	-0.74	0.11	6.51	143	34.70	144	86	58	0	0	3	0
	KODIAK	57	47	62	43	52	-1	0.67	-0.50	0.38	8.01	106	41.06	105	87	69	0	0	4	0
AL	NOME	54	47	60	44	51	-2	0.73	0.35	0.30	2.43	161	6.83	118	89	70	0	0	6	0
	BIRMINGHAM	88	70	91	61	79	-2	0.80	-0.30	0.55	9.50	158	37.30	124	87	52	3	0	3	1
	HUNTSVILLE	86	68	91	59	77	-3	1.02	0.02	0.39	6.95	120	33.11	109	92	56	1	0	4	0
	MOBILE	85	73	89	72	79	-3	1.57	-0.07	0.60	15.96	189	44.78	127	99	71	0	0	6	2
	MONTGOMERY	90	70	92	66	80	-1	1.20	-0.04	0.90	8.76	150	28.29	96	92	56	4	0	5	1
AR	FORT SMITH	92	70	96	66	81	-1	0.65	-0.14	0.63	3.85	70	23.93	97	90	44	5	0	2	1
	LITTLE ROCK	92	69	97	60	81	-2	0.55	-0.24	0.55	8.20	172	27.01	101	91	45	5	0	1	1
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	88	57	96	54	73	7	0.52	0.12	0.52	1.12	122	8.98	99	75	19	3	0	1	1
	PHOENIX	110	88	112	79	99	4	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.43	183	1.26	35	44	17	7	0	0	0
CA	PRESCOTT	97	70	102	66	83	8	0.30	-0.04	0.30	1.02	117	3.69	67	53	17	6	0	1	0
	TUCSON	105	77	109	73	91	3	0.68	0.32	0.51	1.23	177	2.25	57	75	20	7	0	3	1
	BAKERSFIELD	103	77	110	73	90	7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1.97	44	38	13	7	0	0	0
	EUREKA	60	52	62	49	56	-2	0.00	-0.07	0.00	1.53	177	13.69	58	97	88	0	0	0	0
	FRESNO	104	74	111	68	89	6	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	5.11	64	48	14	7	0	0	0
CO	LOS ANGELES	72	63	76	60	67	-1	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	3.20	36	91	66	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	107	71	113	68	89	7	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	9.18	44	51	11	7	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	97	60	108	56	79	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	4.49	37	80	22	7	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	75	67	81	66	71	2	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.01	12	3.51	49	79	60	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	72	59	77	57	65	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	5.43	41	80	52	0	0	0	0
CT	STOCKTON	97	60	107	54	78	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	5.91	65	80	21	7	0	0	0
	ALAMOSA	89	49	94	46	69	5	0.50	0.29	0.30	1.45	185	4.20	134	93	18	4	0	2	0
	CO SPRINGS	87	60	96	56	74	3	0.88	0.35	0.87	3.65	112	11.21	132	76	29	2	0	2	1
	DENVER INTL	92	62	102	57	77	4	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.94	37	10.30	126	74	24	5	0	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	102	69	107	66	86	8	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.12	18	2.15	47	35	8	7	0	0	0
DC	PUEBLO	94	62	103	59	78	2	0.92	0.52	0.90	2.52	130	9.69	147	83	24	5	0	2	1
	BRIDGEPORT	82	68	92	58	75	1	5.51	4.83	4.13	9.13	201	25.13	112	93	62	1	0	3	2
	HARTFORD	82	64	93	56	73	0	4.03	3.18	1.17	9.52	172	26.09	112	94	59	2	0	5	4
	WASHINGTON	88	71	93	64	80	0	1.39	0.55	1.10	8.20	164	24.08	115	83	49	3	0	2	1
	WILMINGTON	89	68	95	60	79	2	0.43	-0.59	0.43	2.22	41	18.74	83	91	49	3	0	1	0
DE	DAYTONA BEACH	88	74	92	73	81	-1	2.05	0.72	1.30	7.63	98	17.87	78	93	64	2	0	5	2
	JACKSONVILLE	88	73	91	70	80	-2	3.41	1.94	2.65	12.74	149	28.28	117	98	65	3	0	4	2
	KEY WEST	88	78	91	74	83	-1	4.57	3.76	3.67	7.14	134	12.77	80	91	70	1	0	4	2
	MIAMI	90	78	92	75	84	0	1.51	-0.14	1.05	11.46	94	22.07	80	93	65	5	0	3	1
	ORLANDO	91	73	95	73	82	0	1.15	-0.49	0.69	8.40	84	19.73	80	96	56	5	0	5	1
FL	PENSACOLA	88	75	92	74	82	-1	3.26	1.60	1.57	16.16	180	45.03	136	95	68	1	0	6	3
	TALLAHASSEE	87	73	90	70	80	-2	2.35	0.72	0.73	8.25	82	25.24	79	96	62	1	0	7	2
	TAMPA	91	78	95	75	84	1	1.69	-0.05	0.80	17.29	188	26.29	123	88	58	4	0	4	2
	WEST PALM BEACH	89	76	91	74	83	1	1.07	-0.35	0.85	8.02	77	14.68	50	89	64	4	0	3	1
	ATHENS	91	68	93	63	80	-1	2.06	1.05	1.10	6.07	107	24.58	99	89	47	6	0	3	2
GA	ATLANTA	87	70	89	65	78	-2	1.43	0.18	0.90	8.51	148	28.29	107	89	52	0	0	5	1
	AUGUSTA	92	67	96	58	79	-2	0.78	-0.17	0.56	9.16	150	29.12	123	95	45	6	0	2	1
	COLUMBUS	89	70	90	65	79	-3	1.75	0.61	0.88	6.09	114	26.56	103	91	51	4	0	3	2
	MACON	91	68	93	62	79	-2	2.96	1.82	1.61	7.73	136	24.56	100	96	52	6	0	4	3
	SAVANNAH	89	71	93	68	80	-2	3.20	2.00	2.76	10.27	134	25.13	105	98	57	3	0	3	1
HI	HILO	84	69	87	66	76	1	1.68	-0.62	0.87	4.03	38	73.06	117	92	58	0	0	7	1
	HONOLULU	87	75	89	73	81	0	0.05	-0.05	0.03	0.11	25	9.28	116	76	45	0	0	2	0
	KAHULUI	87	70	89	65	79	0	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	13.17	133	83	49	0	0	0	0
	LIHUE	86	75	87	73	81	2	0.34	-0.04	0.13	1.45	67	20.42	113	84	60	0	0	5	0
	BURLINGTON	82	65	88	62	74	-3	2.94	1.94	1.43	8.09	137	23.11	114	98	62	0	0	4	3
IA	CEDAR RAPIDS	81	64	89	60	72	-1	0.37	-0.72	0.27	2.78	42	9.59	53	94	60	0	0	2	0
	DES MOINES	84	66	91	59	75	-1	2.38	1.28	1.55	4.43	68	12.44	63	90	55	2	0	3	2
	DUBUQUE	80	63	89	59	72	-1	0.26	-0.73	0.20	4.50	77	12.73	68	94	61	0	0	3	0
	SIOUX CITY	83	63	92	52	73	-1	0.71	-0.09	0.33	2.00	39	11.55	77	90	59	1	0	5	0
	WATERLOO	85	67	95	63	76	2	0.14	-1.04	0.11	1.02	15	8.96	47	88	51	3	0	2	0
ID	BOISE	101	71	107	64	86	12	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.75	88	6.39	90	37	9	7	0	0	0
	LEWISTON	98	67	103	63	82	10	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.41	26	3.20	42	34	10	7	0	0	0
	POCATELLO	95	55	102	48	75	6	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.01	1	4.92	69	66	14	7	0	0	0
	CHICAGO/O_HARE	83	67	91	59	75	1	0.11	-0.65	0.11	6.71	149	12.74	72	86	49	2	0	1	0
	MOLINE	84	66	91	60	75	-1	0.37	-0.69	0.20	4.27	70	20.23	101	88	59	2	0	3	0
IL	PEORIA	83	67	88	61	75	-1	1.74	0.84	1.53	6.91	145	25.14	132	89	58	0	0	4	1
	ROCKFORD	84	65	94	56	75	1	0.19	-0.69	0.10	1.43	24	9.55	51	86	47	3	0	4	0
	SPRINGFIELD	84	65	89	61	74	-1	1.62	0.71	1.00	7.03	121	25.09	126	94	58	0	0	3	1
	EVANSVILLE	89	68	93	61	79	1	2.35	1.41	1.77	5.20	102	23.23	91	95	50	4	0	2	2
	FORT WAYNE	84	65	89	59	75	1	0.07	-0.91	0.03	5.94	107	19.26	94	94	56	0	0	3	0

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 10, 2021

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
		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	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
																	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
KY	WICHITA	89	67	94	63	78	-3	0.00	-0.84	0.00	6.50	101	19.00	103	90	47	3	0	0	0
	LEXINGTON	85	66	88	61	76	-1	1.07	0.02	0.84	10.15	171	31.57	125	95	60	0	0	3	1
	LOUISVILLE	89	72	92	67	80	1	0.90	-0.04	0.79	7.90	155	28.83	115	86	51	3	0	3	1
LA	PADUCAH	89	68	92	60	79	0	1.88	0.84	1.31	6.33	113	29.26	109	91	49	5	0	2	2
	BATON ROUGE	89	74	92	72	82	-1	0.76	-0.85	0.72	11.70	143	47.47	159	98	63	3	0	4	1
	LAKE CHARLES	87	74	91	71	81	-2	2.57	1.18	1.71	10.57	118	45.40	152	100	66	2	0	6	1
	NEW ORLEANS	89	77	92	76	83	0	3.39	1.91	1.82	13.35	130	54.60	158	89	62	2	0	7	3
	SHREVEPORT	92	72	95	66	82	0	0.20	-0.74	0.20	5.01	74	30.53	105	86	45	7	0	1	0
MA	BOSTON	79	64	92	57	71	-2	2.77	2.10	1.99	9.97	215	26.04	114	89	62	2	0	6	1
	WORCESTER	75	60	86	53	68	-2	3.62	2.73	2.47	7.93	146	24.49	99	93	66	0	0	6	2
MD	BALTIMORE	91	69	96	61	80	3	0.42	-0.43	0.36	4.59	98	20.92	96	85	46	5	0	2	0
ME	CARIBOU	75	51	83	46	63	-2	1.16	0.19	1.08	4.49	92	17.17	94	87	45	0	0	2	1
	PORTLAND	73	57	87	49	65	-3	3.06	2.26	2.32	5.50	111	18.57	77	100	65	0	0	4	1
MI	ALPENA	77	55	89	47	66	-1	1.63	0.93	1.09	3.74	103	11.47	85	97	55	0	0	4	1
	GRAND RAPIDS	83	64	89	54	74	1	0.69	-0.13	0.51	9.17	186	16.94	91	96	54	0	0	4	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	82	60	90	46	71	4	0.38	-0.11	0.22	5.15	135	12.01	88	92	55	1	0	2	0
	LANSING	85	64	91	53	74	3	0.29	-0.35	0.27	8.35	192	15.73	99	93	53	3	0	2	0
	MUSKEGON	80	62	86	49	71	1	0.38	-0.13	0.16	7.30	223	14.61	94	89	55	0	0	4	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	79	59	92	49	69	0	1.67	1.01	1.01	4.20	103	10.00	64	92	54	2	0	4	2
MN	DULUTH	78	52	92	40	65	-1	0.29	-0.69	0.29	2.05	36	10.39	71	88	40	2	0	1	0
	INT. L FALLS	80	51	93	43	66	1	0.08	-0.91	0.08	1.79	33	6.74	56	92	40	1	0	1	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	82	63	96	54	72	-1	0.41	-0.48	0.41	2.47	44	12.36	81	87	50	2	0	1	0
	ROCHESTER	79	62	91	57	70	0	2.00	0.97	1.33	3.47	56	11.94	71	97	64	1	0	3	2
	ST. CLOUD	81	57	95	45	69	-1	0.40	-0.37	0.38	3.04	57	12.08	88	92	46	2	0	2	0
MO	COLUMBIA	87	67	89	64	77	0	1.76	0.70	1.07	14.45	240	34.43	152	92	54	0	0	2	2
	KANSAS CITY	88	67	93	65	77	-1	0.90	-0.20	0.46	7.99	117	24.49	118	90	53	1	0	2	0
	SAINT LOUIS	89	71	93	67	80	0	1.96	0.99	1.94	7.89	140	24.91	113	79	48	4	0	2	1
	SPRINGFIELD	86	67	92	62	77	-1	0.67	-0.25	0.67	4.24	68	31.19	128	94	53	1	0	1	1
MS	JACKSON	90	72	92	70	81	-1	1.87	0.78	1.00	8.55	150	33.02	110	85	53	5	0	3	2
	MERIDIAN	88	70	92	67	79	-1	1.05	-0.10	0.55	9.76	160	40.38	128	92	59	2	0	6	1
	TUPELO	89	71	92	63	80	-1	0.98	0.04	0.83	15.81	268	44.71	146	92	54	5	0	2	1
MT	BILLINGS	91	60	98	56	76	4	0.10	-0.22	0.07	0.41	15	4.81	56	74	19	5	0	3	0
	BUTTE	87	49	90	42	68	6	0.28	-0.06	0.20	0.71	26	3.62	47	77	15	3	0	3	0
	CUT BANK	85	51	93	48	68	5	0.00	-0.34	0.00	0.67	21	2.92	43	87	26	1	0	0	0
	GLASGOW	89	59	95	54	74	5	0.19	-0.26	0.16	0.52	17	2.48	36	78	30	3	0	3	0
	GREAT FALLS	89	53	98	48	71	6	0.00	-0.40	0.00	0.46	14	7.19	81	74	20	3	0	0	0
	HAVRE	89	58	100	51	73	6	0.47	0.02	0.47	0.59	20	4.65	69	87	28	2	0	1	0
NC	MISSOULA	94	53	98	51	74	7	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.90	36	5.83	70	59	13	7	0	0	0
	ASHEVILLE	84	61	86	53	73	-1	0.93	-0.08	0.51	7.37	120	29.22	120	97	48	0	0	3	1
	CHARLOTTE	91	67	93	58	79	0	0.56	-0.19	0.31	4.51	94	21.18	97	92	43	4	0	3	0
	GREENSBORO	87	67	90	57	77	-1	0.41	-0.52	0.39	5.66	113	24.01	111	87	48	3	0	2	0
	HATTERAS	86	73	89	68	80	1	0.28	-0.72	0.27	7.52	137	29.50	110	89	64	0	0	2	0
	RALEIGH	88	68	92	60	78	-2	3.04	2.06	2.52	11.86	244	26.94	123	97	54	5	0	2	2
	WILMINGTON	89	70	94	64	80	-2	1.25	-0.22	0.73	14.60	200	29.11	111	94	56	3	0	2	2
ND	BISMARCK	85	63	98	58	74	4	1.48	0.80	0.91	3.13	75	5.56	57	87	45	2	0	3	1
	DICKINSON	82	59	95	56	71	3	1.44	0.80	0.82	3.28	79	7.63	81	95	50	2	0	4	1
	FARGO	81	61	93	56	71	1	0.31	-0.40	0.31	3.81	76	6.51	55	82	45	2	0	1	0
	GRAND FORKS	81	56	91	52	68	0	0.03	-0.77	0.03	2.53	54	6.39	61	87	41	2	0	1	0
	JAMESTOWN	83	58	95	50	71	1	0.16	-0.68	0.16	2.64	60	5.19	51	87	42	1	0	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	90	65	97	61	78	2	2.15	1.37	1.32	3.98	73	17.37	112	87	46	5	0	3	2
	LINCOLN	88	64	97	58	76	-1	0.40	-0.41	0.19	4.84	87	15.89	99	88	49	4	0	3	0
	NORFOLK	85	64	93	58	75	0	2.14	1.36	1.69	5.53	102	15.89	105	86	54	3	0	5	1
	NORTH PLATTE	90	64	98	58	77	3	0.78	0.13	0.43	2.35	54	13.84	116	87	40	4	0	3	0
	OMAHA	86	66	92	60	76	0	1.67	0.81	0.70	5.43	100	16.72	100	91	51	4	0	3	2
	SCOTTSBLUFF	95	62	102	58	78	5	0.06	-0.34	0.02	0.90	26	5.89	60	81	24	5	0	4	0
	VALENTINE	93	65	101	58	79	5	0.24	-0.50	0.13	2.21	48	11.39	96	87	36	4	0	3	0
NH	CONCORD	78	60	88	54	69	-1	2.44	1.65	1.44	6.57	136	17.98	88	96	59	0	0	4	2
NJ	ATLANTIC_CITY	88	68	94	56	78	2	3.17	2.38	2.52	9.76	231	28.46	132	97	52	2	0	2	2
	NEWARK	90	71	97	64	81	3	2.22	1.25	1.57	8.07	150	25.04	103	89	45	3	0	3	2
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	94	68	101	65	81	3	0.22	-0.07	0.12	1.15	106	2.70	73	75	21	6	0	3	0
NV	ELY	93	55	97	51	74	7	0.01	-0.09	0.01	0.18	21	3.31	61	54	12	5	0	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	112	91	117	86	101	9	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.02	13	0.73	32	20	9	7	0	0	0
	RENO	100	67	105	64	84	10	0.01	-0.04	0.01	0.15	26	1.74	39	42	11	7	0	1	0
NY	WINNEMUCA	102	59	105	53	81	9	0.05	-0.02	0.03	0.34	50	4.49	88	41	9	7	0	2	0
	ALBANY	78	58	87	53	68	-3	1.53	0.59	0.62	4.90	96	17.28	87	100	67	0	0	5	1
	BINGHAMTON	79	60	85	53	70	1	2.09	1.23	1.10	6.47	116	22.93	113	99	58	0	0	4	2
	BUFFALO	80	64	86	62	72	1	1.14	0.46	0.79	3.30	71	10.81	55	90	61	0	0	4	1
	ROCHESTER	78	62	90	56	70	-1	1.03	0.30	0.36	3.71	84	12.70	75	97	61	1	0	5	0
	SYRACUSE	84	63	90	55	74	3	1.38	0.54	0.42	8.89	197	19.59	106	89	51	1	0	5	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	84	65	90	55	74	2	1.08	0.17	0.53	6.92	135	19.42	93	89	53	2	0	3	1
	CINCINNATI	85	67	90	61	76	0	0.67	-0.19	0.67	9.75	186	27.54	115	88	55	2	0	1	1
	CLEVELAND	84	65	91	55	75	1	2.39	1.64	1.59	5.97	132	16.60	85	85	50	3	0	2	2

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 10, 2021

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
		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	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
																	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
OK	TOLEDO	87	67	93	58	77	3	0.31	-0.36	0.28	5.33	117	17.28	97	86	48	4	0	3	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	82	61	89	48	71	1	0.49	-0.48	0.38	6.50	123	18.15	90	94	56	0	0	3	0
	OKLAHOMA CITY	89	68	92	64	79	-4	0.57	-0.13	0.55	9.34	156	19.99	101	92	49	3	0	2	1
	TULSA	91	70	94	66	81	-2	2.04	1.21	2.04	11.65	196	26.86	119	91	47	5	0	1	1
OR	ASTORIA	65	56	69	54	61	1	0.11	-0.19	0.11	2.03	68	37.65	103	92	70	0	0	1	0
	BURNS	96	54	100	46	75	10	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.11	12	5.20	80	46	9	7	0	0	0
	EUGENE	89	54	94	50	72	6	0.01	-0.15	0.01	1.60	91	14.40	57	89	25	5	0	1	0
	MEDFORD	99	64	102	60	82	9	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.87	114	6.33	65	54	14	7	0	0	0
PA	PENDLETON	96	60	101	57	78	7	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.30	26	4.21	55	41	8	7	0	0	0
	PORTLAND	85	59	90	57	72	4	0.00	-0.20	0.00	1.22	61	14.58	75	80	37	1	0	0	0
	SALEM	89	58	95	54	73	7	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.70	96	19.01	89	76	26	5	0	0	0
	ALLENTOWN	87	64	93	58	75	2	0.99	-0.09	0.68	4.37	74	18.44	81	95	50	2	0	3	1
RI	ERIE	80	67	88	61	74	2	0.38	-0.36	0.16	4.70	97	16.49	83	83	59	0	0	3	0
	MIDDLETOWN	89	69	96	64	79	3	2.27	1.24	1.30	5.54	110	19.48	95	83	44	3	0	2	2
	PHILADELPHIA	89	70	96	62	80	2	0.87	-0.08	0.41	5.87	123	22.22	104	93	48	3	0	3	0
	PITTSBURGH	83	63	89	54	73	0	0.98	0.10	0.72	5.44	97	18.47	89	93	55	0	0	3	1
SC	WILKES-BARRE	86	64	93	54	75	3	0.46	-0.34	0.31	3.97	76	17.40	91	92	50	2	0	4	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	86	65	94	59	75	3	1.91	1.01	1.46	5.60	107	18.58	92	93	48	3	0	3	1
	PROVIDENCE	80	64	92	56	72	-1	2.48	1.83	2.03	7.15	156	24.03	97	95	63	2	0	4	1
	CHARLESTON	89	70	92	63	79	-3	4.19	2.74	3.66	11.30	146	27.37	114	94	55	2	0	3	1
SD	COLUMBIA	90	68	92	61	79	-3	1.40	0.25	1.29	6.05	95	24.46	107	93	46	4	0	3	1
	FLORENCE	91	69	93	62	80	-1	2.35	1.27	2.28	8.55	139	25.22	117	88	45	5	0	2	1
	GREENVILLE	89	69	90	65	79	-1	0.38	-0.49	0.22	4.59	92	24.97	102	86	45	3	0	4	0
	ABERDEEN	81	62	100	57	72	1	0.87	0.11	0.50	1.62	34	7.03	59	87	50	1	0	5	1
TN	HURON	83	62	100	58	72	-1	0.83	0.22	0.63	1.96	40	6.48	50	93	55	2	0	4	1
	RAPID CITY	89	62	99	57	75	4	0.84	0.46	0.69	3.39	110	7.75	78	88	30	3	0	4	1
	SIOUX FALLS	84	65	97	57	74	1	2.17	1.45	1.07	2.94	59	10.72	75	88	54	2	0	6	1
	BRISTOL	87	64	92	55	76	1	0.08	-0.96	0.08	5.33	99	24.10	106	94	47	2	0	1	0
TX	CHATTANOOGA	89	69	92	63	79	-1	1.00	-0.09	0.91	6.57	116	31.32	109	89	49	3	0	3	1
	KNOXVILLE	86	67	91	59	77	-2	0.21	-0.95	0.16	3.57	65	24.27	90	95	54	2	0	3	0
	MEMPHIS	89	72	92	65	80	-2	1.89	0.89	1.89	7.15	142	33.60	114	88	54	4	0	1	1
	NASHVILLE	91	70	95	61	81	1	0.60	-0.25	0.60	3.11	57	29.43	110	87	44	6	0	1	1
UT	ABILENE	89	71	92	68	80	-3	0.36	-0.09	0.35	3.51	83	15.78	119	92	53	3	0	2	0
	AMARILLO	87	66	94	65	77	-1	0.24	-0.35	0.24	3.04	76	11.53	110	93	46	2	0	1	0
	AUSTIN	86	74	94	73	80	-4	2.76	2.25	1.30	6.34	125	21.21	114	92	65	1	0	5	3
	BEAUMONT	87	74	90	71	80	-2	0.92	-0.59	0.92	12.50	134	36.95	123	100	73	1	0	1	1
VA	BROWNSVILLE	89	76	94	74	83	-2	7.83	7.29	3.16	9.85	296	16.59	149	90	63	3	0	5	4
	CORPUS CHRISTI	88	75	93	74	82	-2	7.48	6.68	5.64	12.41	275	27.77	187	100	71	4	0	5	3
	DEL RIO	96	77	102	75	86	1	1.52	1.10	0.79	3.50	119	9.44	95	85	46	7	0	3	1
	EL PASO	95	72	101	70	83	0	0.59	0.29	0.59	4.69	344	5.82	174	68	24	6	0	1	1
WA	FORT WORTH	92	74	94	73	83	-1	0.31	-0.30	0.31	2.65	56	20.30	97	88	46	5	0	1	0
	GALVESTON	86	78	90	74	82	-2	3.78	0.00	2.41	11.31	0	22.83	0	88	67	1	0	6	1
	HOUSTON	87	74	93	70	80	-4	2.08	1.04	1.24	11.46	153	30.65	119	94	68	3	0	6	2
	LUBBOCK	90	68	93	65	79	-1	0.02	-0.45	0.02	2.48	66	11.94	119	88	38	5	0	1	0
WI	MIDLAND	87	68	90	67	78	-5	0.06	-0.35	0.04	6.48	272	11.89	177	97	50	1	0	2	0
	SAN ANGELO	89	70	93	67	80	-3	0.38	0.07	0.16	5.87	192	11.08	99	95	52	4	0	3	0
	SAN ANTONIO	86	74	92	73	80	-4	2.40	1.59	1.15	5.02	93	19.65	113	96	68	2	0	7	2
	VICTORIA	85	74	91	72	79	-4	9.02	7.96	3.76	15.69	261	42.64	199	95	74	2	0	7	5
WV	WACO	90	73	94	71	81	-3	1.25	0.82	1.17	5.21	128	18.42	97	93	56	5	0	4	1
	WICHITA FALLS	91	70	94	68	80	-3	0.01	-0.39	0.01	3.92	82	15.78	97	99	51	5	0	1	0
	SALT LAKE CITY	100	72	104	67	86	9	0.01	-0.09	0.01	0.11	9	6.49	69	45	11	7	0	1	0
	LYNCHBURG	89	65	93	55	77	2	0.65	-0.30	0.39	6.68	136	22.25	103	91	47	5	0	3	0
WY	NORFOLK	90	72	94	66	81	1	0.56	-0.47	0.56	6.11	106	22.91	101	83	46	4	0	1	1
	RICHMOND	89	68	94	61	79	-1	1.94	1.00	1.94	7.93	150	23.99	108	93	49	3	0	1	1
	ROANOKE	89	67	93	61	78	1	1.18	0.28	0.65	6.24	122	21.40	98	87	44	3	0	3	2
	WASH/DULLES	89	67	95	58	78	1	1.45	0.64	0.80	5.87	113	19.29	88	91	49	3	0	4	2
WY	BURLINGTON	78	59	89	55	68	-2	0.58	-0.37	0.39	3.14	63	12.71	73	95	54	0	0	3	0
	OLYMPIA	79	51	84	49	65	2	0.00	-0.20	0.00	3.24	157	28.08	106	96	48	0	0	0	0
	QUILLAYUTE	64	53	68	52	58	0	0.02	-0.50	0.02	2.61	61	42.88	80	100	73	0	0	1	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	77	56	82	53	66	2	0.00	-0.21	0.00	1.90	101	19.70	102	92	48	0	0	0	0
WY	SPOKANE	92	64	95	59	78	10	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.43	28	4.65	50	45	14	6	0	0	0
	YAKIMA	97	62	101	57	79	10	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.18	24	2.71	60	57	14	7	0	0	0
	EAU CLAIRE	81	60	94	51	70	-1	1.40	0.52	1.09	6.74	124	13.17	87	93	53	2	0	3	1
	GREEN BAY	80	58	91	52	69	0	1.38	0.57	0.57	6.09	120	12.53	85	93	53	1	0	3	2
WY	LA CROSSE	84	67	95	59	75	2	0.57	-0.41	0.32	5.87	102	15.07	89	89	52	3	0	3	0
	MADISON	80	63	90	54	71	0	0.25	-0.75	0.25	4.82	81	11.80	66	88	56	1	0	1	0
	MILWAUKEE	81	63	95	54	72	1	0.08	-0.77	0.05	1.59	31	8.92	50	86	53	3	0	2	0
	BECKLEY	82	61	86	54	71	1	0.80	-0.26	0.47	6.04	109	23.41	103	99	58	0	0	4	0
WY	CHARLESTON	87	65																	

June Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Heat gripped the northern Plains and upper Midwest during the first half of June, followed by a late-month cooling trend. However, the westward-shifting heat core resulted in the worst-ever Northwestern heat wave, which climaxed from June 26-29 with widespread temperatures above 110°F—even in normally temperate near-coastal locations. The remainder of the western U.S. also experienced a hot month, with pre-monsoon temperatures in the Southwest and Intermountain West peaking in mid-June. Late-month, monsoon-related showers were mostly limited to a few Southwestern locations.

The Western heat, which boosted monthly temperatures as much as 5 to 10°F above normal, contributed to soil moisture depletion and maintained severe stress on rangeland, pastures, immature winter wheat, and many spring-sown crops. By July 4, at least two-thirds of the rangeland and pastures were rated in very poor to poor condition in Washington (84 percent), Arizona (83 percent), Montana (77 percent), North Dakota (77 percent), South Dakota (74 percent), Oregon (71 percent), Utah (69 percent), and New Mexico (67 percent). On the same date, topsoil moisture was rated more than three-quarters very short to short in six of those states (Washington, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oregon, and Utah), along with Minnesota, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

On July 4, one-quarter to one-half of the spring wheat (50 percent), rangeland and pastures (42 percent), barley (39 percent), oats (30 percent) were rated in very poor to poor condition. In contrast, good to excellent crop ratings were observed on the same date for more than two-thirds of predominantly Southern crops such as rice (73 percent), sorghum (72 percent), and peanuts (69 percent). Meanwhile, drier June weather favored winter wheat maturation and harvesting on the central Plains, although some rain-related harvest delays persisted across the southern Plains. The majority of Midwestern crops—64 percent of the corn and 59 percent of the soybeans—were rated in good to excellent condition by early July, though some drought-related crop stress was noted in the northwestern Corn Belt.

Farther east, pockets of excessive wetness plagued parts of the South and lower Midwest, disrupting fieldwork and resulting in some lowland flooding. June rainfall totaled 10 inches or more in scattered locations from northern Missouri to southern Michigan. Similar rainfall amounts occurred in parts of the eastern Gulf Coast region, including Florida, as well as the coastal Carolinas and portions of Alabama, Mississippi, and southeastern Arkansas. Near-normal

temperatures, extending from the southern Plains to the middle and southern Atlantic States, accompanied the Southern wetness.

With the mix of wetness and dryness, national drought coverage increased slightly from 44 to 47 percent during the 4-week period ending June 29, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor. During the same 4 weeks, drought coverage in the 11-state Western region increased from 82 to 88 percent, while coverage of extreme to exceptional drought (D3 to D4) jumped from 47 to 53 percent. Western wildfire and water-supply concerns continued to mount, fueled by depleted soil moisture, prematurely melted mountain snow, low reservoir levels, and ample cured vegetation. In Arizona, the Telegraph Fire started on June 4 and soon became the sixth-largest wildfire in modern state history, charring more than 180,000 acres.

Figure 1 Statewide Average Temperature Ranks
June 2021
Period: 1895–2021

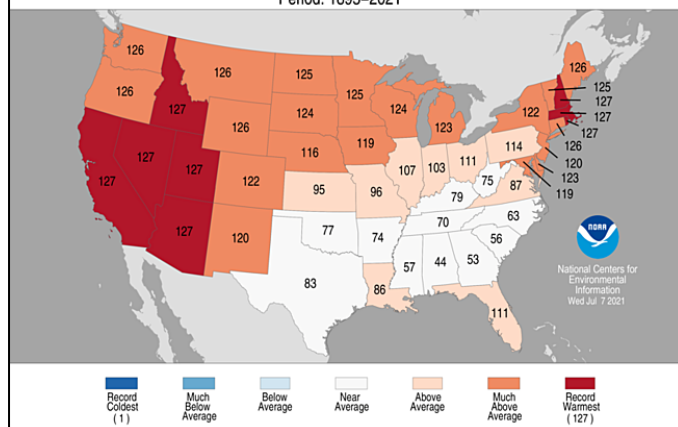
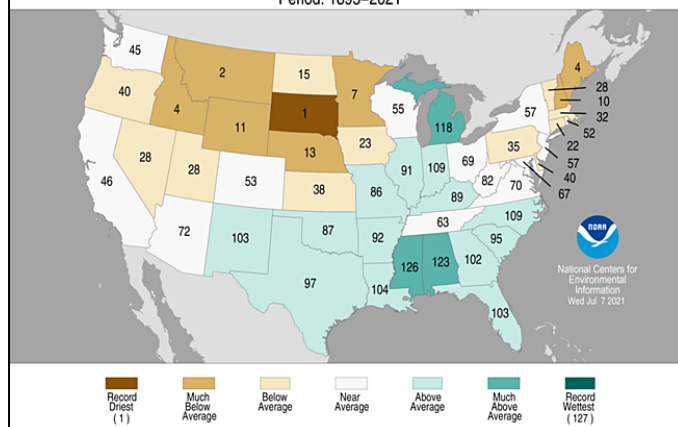


Figure 2 Statewide Precipitation Ranks
June 2021
Period: 1895–2021



Historical Perspective: According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous U.S. experienced its hottest June

during the 1895-2021 period of record, with a monthly average temperature of 72.6°F (4.2°F above the 20th century mean). The previous record of 71.8°F was set in 2016. Prior to 2016, the nation's hottest June had occurred in 1933, with a monthly average temperature of 71.6°F. Meanwhile, June precipitation across the Lower 48 States averaged 2.93 inches, equal to the 1901-2000 mean. It was the nation's 59th-driest June in the last 127 years.

State temperature rankings ranged from the 44th-coolest June in Alabama to the hottest on record in five Western States (Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, and Utah) and three northern Atlantic States (Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island). Top-ten rankings for June heat were noted in nineteen additional states (figure 1)—six in the West, six across the northern Plains and Midwest, and seven from the mid-Atlantic into New England. Elsewhere, state precipitation rankings ranged from the driest June on record in South Dakota to the second-wettest June in Mississippi (figure 2). Also ranking in the top ten for June dryness were Idaho, Minnesota, and Montana, while top-ten values for wetness were observed in Alabama and Michigan.

Summary: Two Arizona wildfires—the Mescal and Telegraph Fires, both east of Phoenix—started in early June and within days had collectively scorched more than 250,000 acres of vegetation. Those fires, along with dozens of additional early-season Western blazes, were emblematic of heat complicating an already serious drought situation. The Western drought has been characterized by two years of sub-par snowfall, as well as poor reservoir recharge due to enhanced evaporation rates and parched soils absorbing limited runoff. By July 1, the surface elevation of Lake Mead—which lies behind Hoover Dam along the Colorado River—fell to 1068.66 feet above sea level, the lowest level since the spring of 1937, when the lake was still filling. (If full, with the water level reaching the raised crest of the drum gates on the Hoover Dam spillway, Lake Mead's surface elevation would be 1221.4 feet and the lake behind the dam would contain approximately 31.1 million acre-feet of water.) On July 1, Lake Mead's estimated volume stood at just 9.1 million acre-feet.

Early-season heat, already impressive as the month began, soon grew much worse. On June 1, triple-digit, daily-record highs were reported in locations such as Medford, OR, and Montague, CA—both reached 102°F. Montague topped that mark with another daily-record high (103°F) on June 2. In the Northwest, June 2 highs soared to daily-record levels in dozens of locations, including Pasco, WA (104°F); Lewiston, ID (101°F); and Pendleton, OR (100°F). With a high of 98°F on June 3, Billings, MT, achieved its earliest reading of 98°F or greater (previously, June 4, 1988). Elsewhere on the 3rd, daily-record highs climbed to 120°F in Death Valley, CA; 103°F in Boise, ID; 101°F in Winnemucca, NV; and 100°F in Glasgow, MT. On June 4, Salt Lake City, UT (100°F), experienced its earliest triple-digit heat, clipping the record set last year on June 5, 2020. Torrid weather also overspread the northern Plains and upper Midwest, replacing previously cool conditions. On June 4-5, temperatures topped 100°F in parts of the Dakotas and Minnesota, resulting in some of the highest June temperatures on record. With a high of 105°F on June 4, Minot, ND, achieved a monthly record high (previously, 102°F on June 20, 1988). The following day in South Dakota, maxima of 104°F in Aberdeen and 101°F in Huron and Sioux Falls were the highest June readings since June 29, 2002. Aberdeen and Huron had not been as hot at any time of year since July 17, 2017; in Sioux Falls, it was the hottest day since August 30, 2012. On June 4, Bismarck, ND, reported 106°F—the highest temperature in that location since July 23, 2007, and the highest June reading since June 29, 2002. Brainerd, MN (100°F on June 4), tied a monthly record originally set on June 19, 1988. Grand Forks, ND, which progressed from

consecutive freezes on May 27-28 to a pair of triple-digit readings on June 4-5, weathered its first consecutive readings of 100°F or greater since August 7-8, 1949. Prior to this year, the last occurrence of triple-digit heat in Grand Forks had been June 17, 1995. Heat quickly shifted across the Midwest and into East; record-setting highs for June 5 included 99°F in Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN; 95°F in Green Bay, WI; and 94°F in Newark, NJ. From June 4-8, Green Bay reported five consecutive days with highs of 90°F or greater, a record for so early in the year (previously, June 11-15, 1894). In the Northeast, consecutive daily-record highs were reported on June 6-7 in Burlington, VT (95 and 96°F, respectively), and Syracuse, NY (93 and 94°F). Across Maine, a pair of daily-record highs were established on June 7-8 in locations such as Houlton (93 and 92°F, respectively), and Caribou (92°F both days).

Continuing a trend from the previous month, showers remained heavy across the South. For example, McAllen, TX, collected a daily-record total (2.37 inches) for June 1. Another deluge occurred in McAllen on June 3, when 4.37 inches fell. As heavy showers shifted eastward, daily-record amounts for June 2 in Alabama reached 2.38 inches in Muscle Shoals and 1.46 inches in Huntsville. Fort Myers, FL, also collected a daily-record amount for June 2—a total of 4.77 inches—with most of the rain (4.63 inches) falling in a 90-minute period. In eastern North Carolina, June 2-4 rainfall totaled 4.20 inches in Elizabeth City and 3.88 inches in Raleigh-Durham. About a week later, the north-central U.S. received beneficial rainfall—but also experienced localized damage due to high winds, large hail, and isolated tornadoes. The bulk of the severe weather occurred on June 8 and 10. On the 8th, hail up to 4 inches in diameter was observed in eastern Montana, while wind gusts in South Dakota were clocked to 66 mph in Buffalo and 65 mph in Faith. Two days later, on the 10th, numerous reports of 2- to 3-inch hail were received from eastern Montana and western North Dakota. Shortly before midnight on June 10, a gust to 94 mph was clocked in Williston, ND. In South Dakota, June 10 wind gusts included 78 mph in Bison, 70 mph at Ellsworth Air Force Base, and 66 mph in Philip. Hit-or-miss downpours accompanied the storms, with Rapid City, SD, collecting a daily-record total (1.91 inches) on June 8. Also, on the 8th, Cheyenne, WY, received 2.37 inches—the wettest day in that location since July 12, 2011, when 2.43 inches fell. In Montana, record-setting rainfall amounts for June 10 reached 0.90 inch in Missoula and 0.89 inch in Kalispell. Farther east, Rhinelander, WI, netted a record-setting rainfall total (3.29 inches) for June 10. Over a period of several days, heavy showers dotted the Southeast and mid-Atlantic. Daily-record totals topped 2 inches in several locations, including Tupelo, MS (3.89 inches on June 9); Monticello, AR (3.53 inches on June 6); Lynchburg, VA (2.61 inches on June 11); Anniston, AL (2.26 inches on June 9); Newark, NJ (2.19 inches on June 8); and Georgetown, DE (2.09 inches on June 9). Augusta, GA, received 4.89 inches on the 7th—not only the wettest June day on record (previously, 3.74 inches on June 15, 1906), but also the wettest day at any time of year since September 3, 1998, when 7.30 inches fell.

As the month progressed, periodic triple-digit heat persisted across the northern Plains. In South Dakota, Pierre (102°F) and Mobridge (101°F) posted daily-record highs for June 7. Upper Midwestern heat also lingered, resulting in consecutive daily-record highs on June 9-10 in La Crosse, WI (97 and 99°F, respectively). La Crosse eventually achieved its hottest June on record, with an average temperature of 76.6°F, or 5.6°F above normal (previously, 76.5°F in 1933). In South Dakota, another round of triple-digit, daily-record readings on June 10 affected communities such as Aberdeen and Mobridge—both 101°F. Farther south, heat also developed across the southern High Plains, where record-setting highs for June 10 soared to 111°F in Roswell, NM, and 105°F in Dalhart, TX. Elsewhere in Texas, Lubbock logged a daily-record high of 108°F

on June 11. In contrast, cool conditions briefly prevailed in the Far West. In California, consecutive daily-record lows occurred on June 10-11 in Ramona (38 and 42°F, respectively) and Stockton (46 and 48°F). Elsewhere on June 11, Idaho locations such as Stanley (20°F) and Idaho Falls (33°F) reported daily-record lows. Just 2 days later, however, Idaho Falls collected a daily-record high of 95°F on June 13. Later, intense heat developed over the Southwest, while warmth broadly covered much of the western and central U.S. On June 11-12, El Paso, TX, posted a pair of daily-record highs (106 and 109°F). On the same dates, Rockford, IL, also registered consecutive daily records (highs of 99 and 95°F, respectively).

At mid-month, historic heat elevated temperatures as much as 10 to 20°F above normal, primarily from the Great Basin and Desert Southwest to portions of the northern and central High Plains. Above-normal temperatures extended into the Midwest, reaching as far east as the middle and upper Mississippi Valley. The scorching heat across California, the Great Basin, and the Southwest broke numerous June temperature records and set or tied several all-time records. Among the communities experiencing their hottest weather on record were Palm Springs, CA (123°F on June 17), and Salt Lake City, UT (107°F on June 15). Palm Springs had previously attained 123°F on August 1, 1993, and June 28 and 29, 1995; Salt Lake City had reached 107°F on July 26, 1960, and July 13, 2002. In Wyoming, all-time-record highs were tied on June 15 in Sheridan (107°F) and Laramie (94°F). Sheridan's previous occurrences of 107°F had been July 14, 2002, and July 13, 2005. Laramie had reached 94°F on several occasions, most recently on July 22, 1982. On June 16, cities such as Las Vegas, NV (116°F), and Grand Junction, CO (105°F), were just 1°F of all-time high temperature records. In Utah, monthly records were tied or broken in Provo (105°F on June 15), Tooele (104°F on June 15), and Cedar City (102°F on June 16). With a high of 128°F on June 17, Death Valley, CA, tied a monthly record previously set on June 30, 1994, and June 30, 2013. Colorado Springs, CO, experienced its earliest triple-digit heat (previously, 101°F on June 21, 2016), posting a high of 100°F on June 16. Similarly, Tucson, AZ, noted its earliest 115-degree reading on record, with a high of 115°F on June 15 (previously, 115°F on June 19, 2016 and 2017). Extreme heat extended into California's Central Valley, where Redding tallied a trio of highs of 110°F (from June 17-19). Fresno, California, collected consecutive readings of 111°F—both records for the date—on June 18-19. Farther east, heat inching into the Midwest resulted in a handful of daily-record highs, including 106°F in Mitchell, SD (on June 16); 105°F (on June 17) in Omaha, NE; 102°F (on June 17) in Mason City, IA; and 99°F (on June 18) in Springfield, IL. The central Plains endured a brief period of extreme heat; on June 17, daily-record highs soared to 108°F in Hill City, KS, and McCook, NE.

On June 19, a low-pressure system crossing the Gulf of Mexico became Tropical Storm Claudette while arriving in southeastern Louisiana. Claudette delivered gusty winds and pockets of heavy rain—but resulted in mostly minor flooding. In fact, rainfall associated with Claudette improved soil moisture in some formerly dry Southeastern locations. Heavy rain (locally 4 to 12 inches) and a few severe thunderstorms occurred along and south of Claudette's track across the Southeast. On June 19, daily-record totals topped 4 inches in Birmingham, AL (4.36 inches); Mobile, AL (4.22 inches); and Hattiesburg, MS (4.17 inches). The most significant tornado associated with Claudette—an EF2 with estimated winds approaching 130 mph—cut a 22-mile path across Escambia and Conecuh Counties, AL, on the morning of June 19, injuring at least 20 people. On the same date, a thunderstorm wind gust to 81 mph was clocked in Pensacola, Florida, accompanied by 3.99 inches of rain. Claudette, which had weakened while traversing the Southeast, became a tropical storm once more shortly before exiting

the middle Atlantic Coast on the morning of June 21. The tropical storm passed near Duck, NC, about 30 miles south of Norfolk, VA, producing a wind gust to 46 mph on Cape Hatteras, NC. Separately, a cold front crossing the Ohio Valley contributed to a June 18-19 rainfall total of 3.72 inches in Cincinnati, OH—the third-highest, 2-day total on record during June in that location. That front spawned a few tornadoes, while a subsequent system resulted in an impressive Midwestern severe-weather outbreak on June 20. Among more than a half-dozen tornadoes on June 20 was an EF3 twister that struck Naperville, IL, and several other communities in the Chicago metropolitan area. The Naperville tornado had estimated peak winds near 140 mph and damaged well over 200 homes along a 16-mile path, with nearly a dozen people sustaining injuries. Elsewhere, beneficial, mid-month showers developed in parts of the West, although amounts were generally light. Some of the most meaningful rain dampened the Pacific Northwest. Daily-record totals for June 13 reached 1.94 inches in Crescent City, CA; 0.95 inch in Olympia, WA; and 0.78 inch in Hillsboro, OR. Elsewhere in Oregon, North Bend received a daily-record sum (1.29 inches) for June 14. A few showers and thunderstorms also developed over the Southwest. In southern California, downtown Los Angeles received rainfall totaling 0.02 inch on June 17—tying a record for the date. About a week later, on June 23, California totals of 0.03 inch in Palm Springs, 0.02 inch in Riverside, and 0.01 inch in San Diego were records for the date. Needles, CA, netted a daily-record rainfall of 0.16 inch on June 24, surpassing its total during the preceding 438 days—as only 0.14 inch had fallen in that location from April 12, 2020, to June 23, 2021.

As the last one-third of June began, torrential rain fell from the southern Plains into the lower Great Lakes region. Many locations along the axis of heaviest rain received at least 4 inches; a few, mainly in northern Missouri and environs, reported more than 10 inches, leading to flash flooding and lowland submersion. Showers were initially heaviest in parts of the South and East; daily-record totals for June 21 included 3.98 inches in Mobile, AL, and 2.31 inches in Morgantown, WV. Mobile's 5-day (June 18-22) rainfall climbed to 10.28 inches. Similarly, Panama City, FL, received 9.98 inches in an eight-day period from June 19-26. Heavy rain later soaked portions of the central and southern Plains and Midwest. Ottumwa, IA, was pelted by 2.94 inches of rain on June 24, a record for the date. On June 25, rainfall topped 5 inches in several communities, including Chanute, KS (5.87 inches), and Columbia, MO (5.26 inches). For Chanute, it was the wettest June day on record, surpassing 5.40 inches on June 30, 2007—and the wettest day at any time of year since July 29, 2013, when 6.97 inches fell. For Columbia, it was also the wettest June day (previously, 4.79 inches on June 19, 1928)—and the wettest day since July 30, 1989, when 5.94 inches fell. Hinkson Creek in Columbia rose 8.29 feet above flood stage on June 25, exceeding the April 2009 high-water mark by 0.89 foot. The Platte River at Sharps Station, MO, achieved its sixth-highest level on record, cresting 7.63 feet above flood stage on June 28—just 2.80 feet below the July 1993 high-water mark. Eventually, showers expanded across southern Plains and other parts of the Midwest. In Iowa, daily-record totals reached 2.72 inches (on June 26) in Mason City and 2.14 inches (on June 25) in Dubuque. June 26 featured daily-record amounts in locations such as South Bend, IN (4.30 inches); Joplin, MO (3.30 inches); Oklahoma City, OK (2.94 inches); and Grand Rapids, MI (2.81 inches). Elsewhere in Michigan, Lansing received consecutive daily-record totals (2.16 and 2.93 inches, respectively) on June 25-26.

By June 21, building Northwestern heat led to highs of 97°F in Portland, OR, and 89°F in Seattle, WA—both records for the date. (Just seven days later, on June 28, Portland would soar to 116°F and

Seattle would attain 108°F, shattering all-time station records.) Hot weather withdrew from the nation's mid-section, but not until after temperatures topped 100°F throughout the southern half of the High Plains and briefly reached triple-digit values as far north as South Dakota. East of the Mississippi River, however, Midwestern temperatures dipped to daily-record levels on June 22 in Iowa locations such as Cedar Rapids (43°F) and Dubuque (44°F). The following day, record-setting lows for June 23 dipped to 41°F in Dubois, PA, and 45°F in West Virginia locations such as Bluefield and Martinsburg. Elsewhere on the 23rd, high temperatures of 108°F in Borger, TX, and Valentine, NE, were records for the date. By June 26, the highest temperatures ever recorded occurred in Portland, OR, and Vancouver, WA—both reached 108°F. Portland's previous all-time-record high of 107°F had been set on July 30, 1965, and August 8 and 10, 1981. Elsewhere on the 26th, daily-record highs included 115°F in Red Bluff, CA, and 110°F in Pasco, WA. The stunningly hot weather in the Northwest elevated late-month temperatures some 10 to 25°F above normal and set many individual station records for any time of year. On June 28, all-time temperature records were broken by 6 to 9°F in Oregon locations such as Salem (117°F) and Portland (116°F), as well as Washington communities such as Vancouver (115°F) and Olympia (110°F). Farther inland, Northwestern heat generally peaked on June 29, when all-time-record highs soared to 117°F in Pendleton, OR, and Omak, WA. Late-month heat extended eastward across the northern High Plains, while a separate area of unusual heat affected the Northeast. In the latter region, Portland, ME, closed the month (from June 28-30) with a first-ever June occurrence of three consecutive highs of 95°F or greater. Portland's temperature topped out at 97°F on the 28th. Boston, MA, tied its monthly record with a high of 100°F on June 30; identical readings were observed on June 6, 1925, and June 26, 1952. Newark, NJ (103°F on the 30th), eclipsed by 1°F a June record set the previous day—also achieved in 1943, 1952, 1993, 1994, and 2011. New York's LaGuardia Airport (100°F on June 30) attained a triple-digit temperature in June for only the fourth time on record—and narrowly missed its monthly standard of 101°F set on June 26, 1952, and June 13, 2017. Meanwhile in the Northwest, the extraordinary hot spell peaked on June 28-29. Quillayute, WA (110°F on June 28), normally a temperate, rainforest location, demolished its all-time-record high temperature by 11°F. Based on preliminary data, a state record was tied in Washington, where The Dalles Municipal Airport—across the Columbia River from The Dalles, OR—recorded 118°F on June 28. The following day in Oregon, a high of 118°F in Hermiston missed the state record, which has stood since 1898, by 1°F. On the 28th or 29th, all-time temperature records were smashed by at least 5°F in several locations, including Olympia, Vancouver, and Wenatchee, Washington, as well as Oregon communities such as Hermiston, Hillsboro, Portland, Roseburg, Salem, and Troutdale. The late-month heat propelled many Northern locations—including Portland, OR (70.7°F; previously, 70.3°F in 2015); Pocatello, ID (69.9°F; previously, 69.6°F in 1988); and Caribou, ME (64.9°F; previously, 64.4°F in 2020)—to their hottest June on record.

Late-June and early-July showers and thunderstorms peppered the south-central U.S. From June 27 – July 3, Midland, TX, received rainfall totaling exactly 6 inches, aided by daily-record amounts (2.67 and 1.29 inches, respectively) on June 27 and 28. Elsewhere in Texas, daily-record totals included 2.17 inches (on June 28) at Houston's Hobby Airport and 1.47 inches (on June 27) in El Paso. In fact, El Paso received measurable rain each day from June 27 to July 3, totaling 4.08 inches. For the year to date though June 26, El Paso's precipitation had totaled just 1.02 inches (46 percent of normal). Meanwhile in New Mexico, more than an inch of rain fell in Ruidoso each day from June 28-30, totaling 4.01 inches. Heavy, late-month showers were also common in the Gulf Coast States, including Florida, where Miami received a daily-record amount

(3.86 inches) on June 29. Farther north, June rainfall exceeded 10 inches in Midwestern locations such as Columbia, MO (10.85 inches, or 257 percent of normal), and Kalamazoo, MI (10.66 inches, or 333 percent). For Columbia, it was the wettest June since 1928, when 14.86 inches fell. Kalamazoo topped a June rainfall record (8.32 inches) originally set in 1978. In contrast, it was the driest June on record in several Northern communities, including Havre, MT (0.12 inch; previously, 0.16 inch in 1985), and Pocatello, ID (0.01 inch; previously, 0.02 inch in 1974).

In Alaska, June temperatures rarely strayed far from normal. Unusually cool weather was scarce, although King Salmon reported a daily-record low of 31°F on June 16. Later, in southeastern Alaska, Ketchikan tallied a trio of daily-record highs (80, 82, and 79°F) from June 27-29. Meanwhile, plenty of June precipitation fell across much of the state, but pockets of dryness existed in east-central and northeastern Alaska. Juneau's monthly rainfall of 6.38 inches (167 percent of normal) was boosted by daily-record amounts (1.28 and 1.46 inches, respectively) on June 2 and 15.

June was a mostly uneventful month across Hawaii, with near-normal temperatures and generally light showers. The dry pattern led to a wide range of temperatures. On the Big Island, for example, Hilo reported a daily-record low of 64°F on June 11. Four days later, Hilo's minimum temperature of 63°F was the lowest June reading in that location since June 24, 2014. On Maui, however, Kahului posted several daily-record highs, including readings of 91 and 92°F, respectively, on June 16 and 26. Kahului also received only a trace of June precipitation, having last received measurable rain on May 20. Elsewhere, June rainfall at the state's major airport observation sites ranged from 0.06 inch (12 percent of normal) in Honolulu, Oahu, to 2.26 inches (31 percent) in Hilo. Honolulu also notched a daily-record high of 90°F on June 27.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

June was hotter than average for most of the nation. Large parts of California, Nevada, the Pacific Northwest, northern Plains, and northern Rockies recorded temperatures 6°F or more above normal. In contrast, moderately cooler-than-normal weather was noted in much of the lower Mississippi Valley, Southeast, and southern Plains. Meanwhile, much of California, Nevada, New England, the Pacific Northwest, central and northern Plains, and northern Rockies were drier than normal. However, parts of the Great Lakes, Mississippi Valley, southern Plains, Southeast, and Southwest received twice the normal amount of precipitation.

By May 30, producers had planted 95 percent of the nation's corn, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty-one percent of the corn had emerged by May 30, five percentage points ahead of the previous year and 11 points ahead of average. Ninety-six percent of the corn had emerged by June 13, two percentage points ahead of the previous year and 5 points ahead of average. By July 4, ten percent of the nation's corn had reached the silking stage, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but 4 points behind average. On July 4, sixty-four percent of the corn was rated in good to excellent condition, 7 percentage points below the same time last year.

Eighty-four percent of the nation's soybean acreage was planted by May 30, ten percentage points ahead of last year and 17 points ahead of the 5-year average. Sixty-two percent of the soybeans had emerged by May 30, twelve percentage points ahead of last year and 20 points ahead of average. Ninety-four percent of the soybean acreage was planted by June 13, two percentage points

ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of average. Eighty-six percent of the soybeans had emerged by June 13, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 12 points ahead of average. Ninety-six percent of the soybeans had emerged by June 27, two percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average. By July 4, twenty-nine percent of the soybean acreage had reached the blooming stage, equal to last year but 5 percentage points ahead of average. By July 4, three percent of the soybeans had begun setting pods, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. On July 4, fifty-nine percent of the nation's soybeans were rated in good to excellent condition, 12 percentage points below the same time last year.

By May 30, seventy-nine percent of the nation's winter wheat was headed, 3 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. By June 13, ninety-two percent of the winter wheat was headed, 2 percentage points ahead of the previous year but equal to the average. Four percent of the 2021 winter wheat acreage was harvested by June 13, ten percentage points behind last year and 11 points behind average. Forty-five percent of the 2021 winter wheat acreage had been harvested by July 4, nine percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind average. On July 4, forty-seven percent of the 2021 winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points below the same time last year.

Nationwide, 64 percent of the cotton was planted by May 30, equal to the previous year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Six percent of the cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by May 30, two percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind average. Nationwide, 90 percent of the cotton was planted by June 13, three percentage points ahead of the previous year and 1 point ahead of average. Thirteen percent of the nation's cotton had reached the squaring stage by June 13, three percentage points behind both last year and the average. Forty-two percent of the cotton had reached the squaring stage by July 4, three percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind average. By July 4, eleven percent of the cotton had begun setting bolls, 1 percentage point behind last year and 2 points behind average. On July 4, fifty-two percent of the 2021 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 9 percentage points above the same time last year.

Forty-one percent of the nation's sorghum was planted by May 30, seven percentage points behind the previous year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Seventy-two percent of the sorghum was planted by June 13, five percentage points behind the previous year and 3 points behind average. By June 13, thirteen percent of the sorghum had reached the headed stage, 3 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Ninety-five percent of the sorghum was planted by June 27, equal to both the previous year and the average. By July 4, twenty-two percent of the sorghum had reached the headed stage, 2 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind average. By July 4—with progress limited to Texas—coloring advanced to 14 percent, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the average. Seventy-two percent of the nation's sorghum was rated in good to excellent condition on July 4, twenty-four percentage points above the same time last year.

By May 30, eighty-six percent of the nation's rice had emerged, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 13, ninety-six percent of the rice had emerged, 4 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the average. By June 13, one percent of the rice had reached the headed stage, 3 percentage points behind the previous year and 2 points behind average. By July 4, fourteen percent of the rice had

reached the headed stage, 4 percentage points behind the previous year and 3 points behind average. On July 4, seventy-three percent of the rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the same time last year.

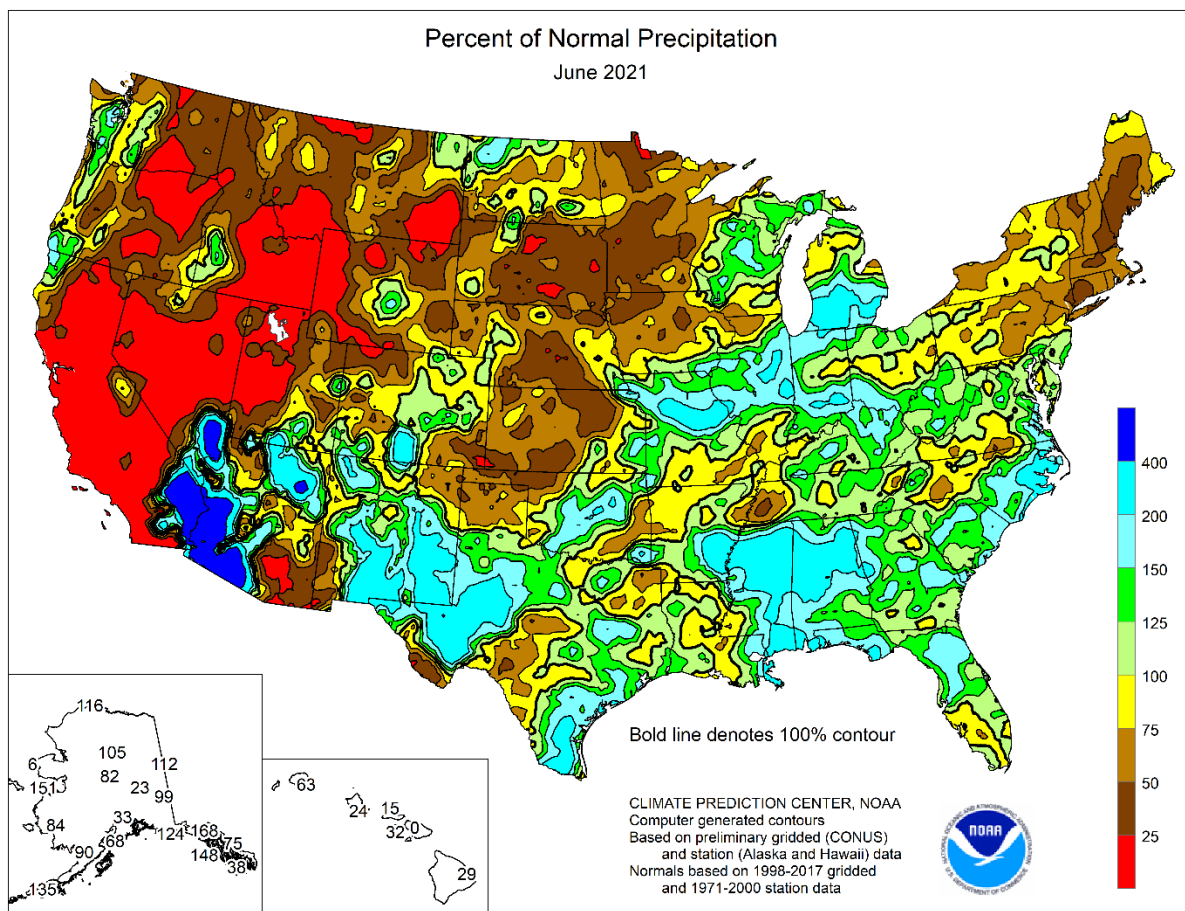
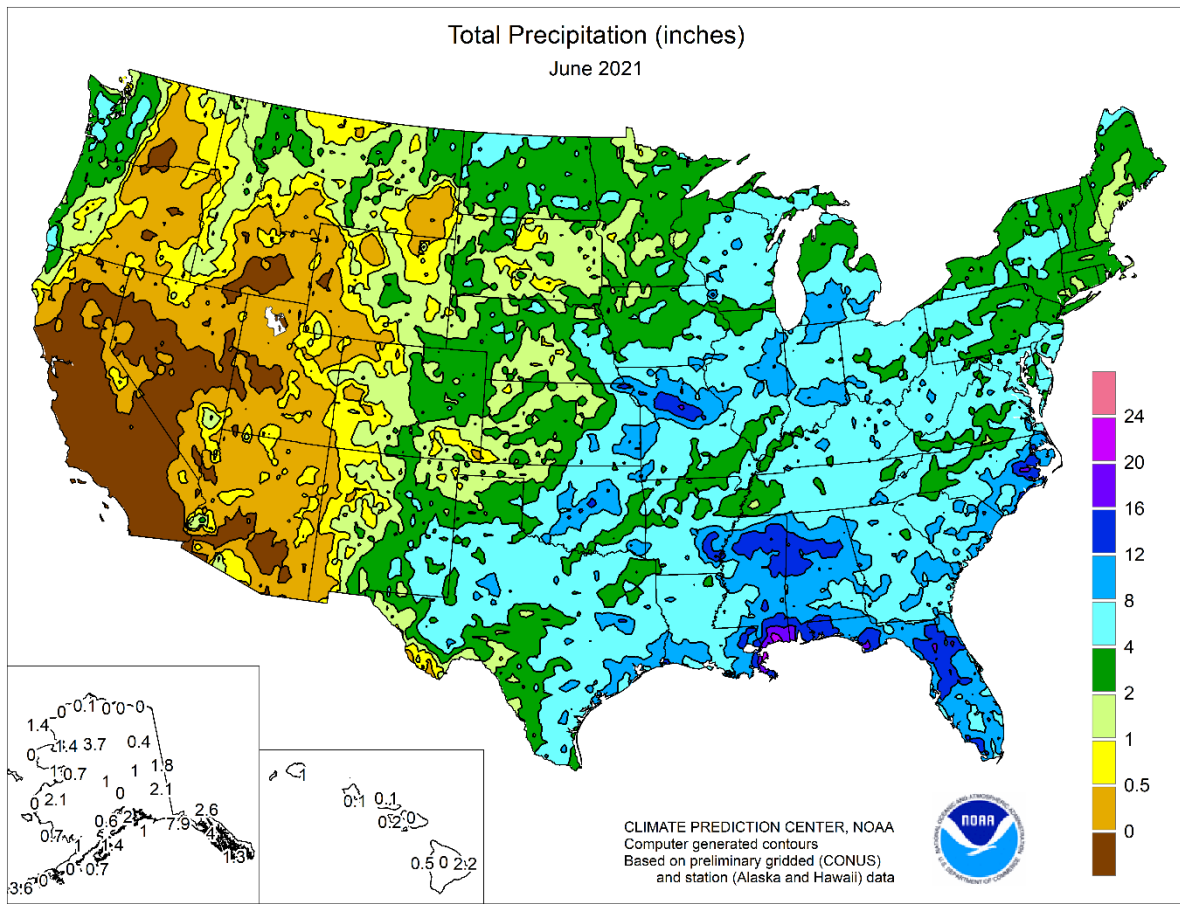
Ninety-one percent of the nation's oats had emerged by May 30, six percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Thirty-one percent of the oats had headed by May 30, four percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of average. Fifty percent of the nation's oats had headed by June 13, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of average. Eighty-eight percent of the oats had headed by July 4, five percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. On July 4, thirty-four percent of the nation's oats were rated in good to excellent condition, 28 percentage points below the same time last year.

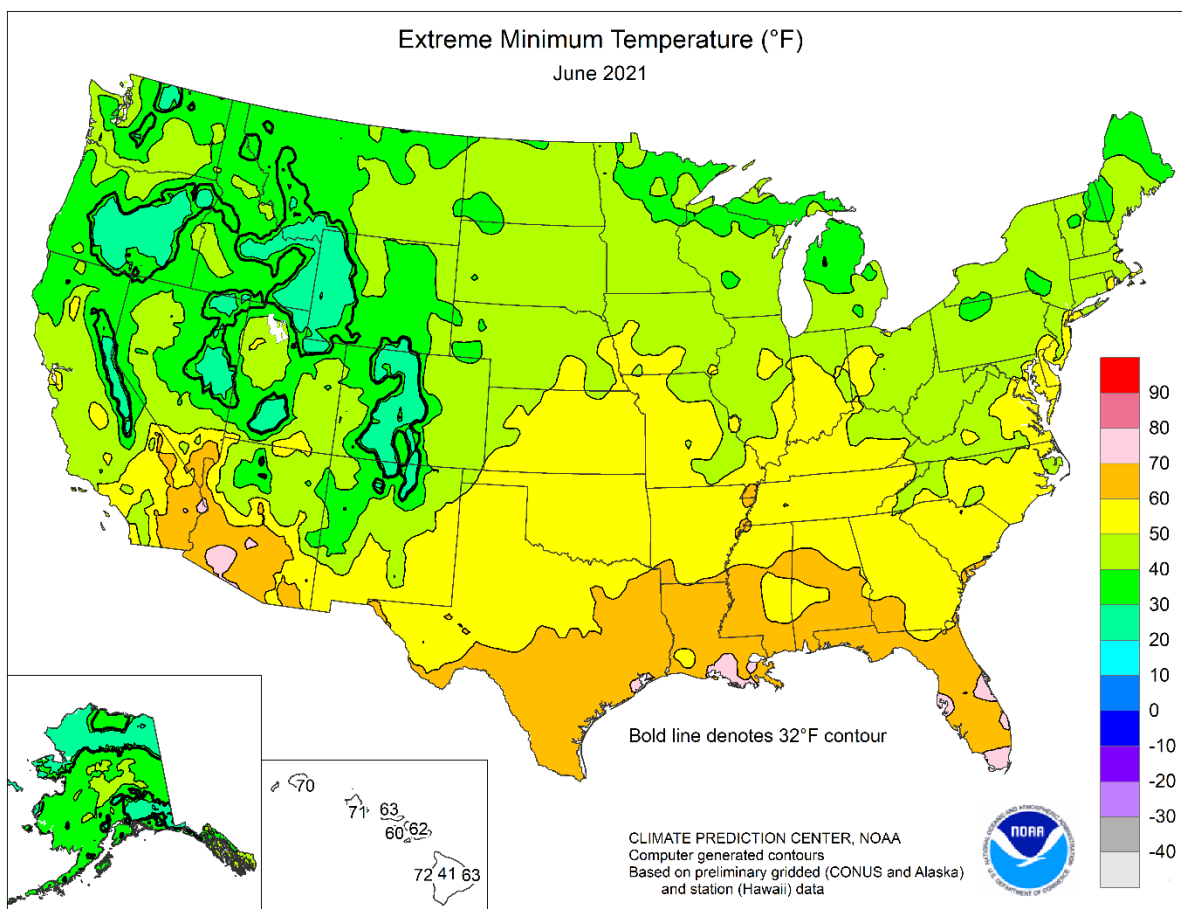
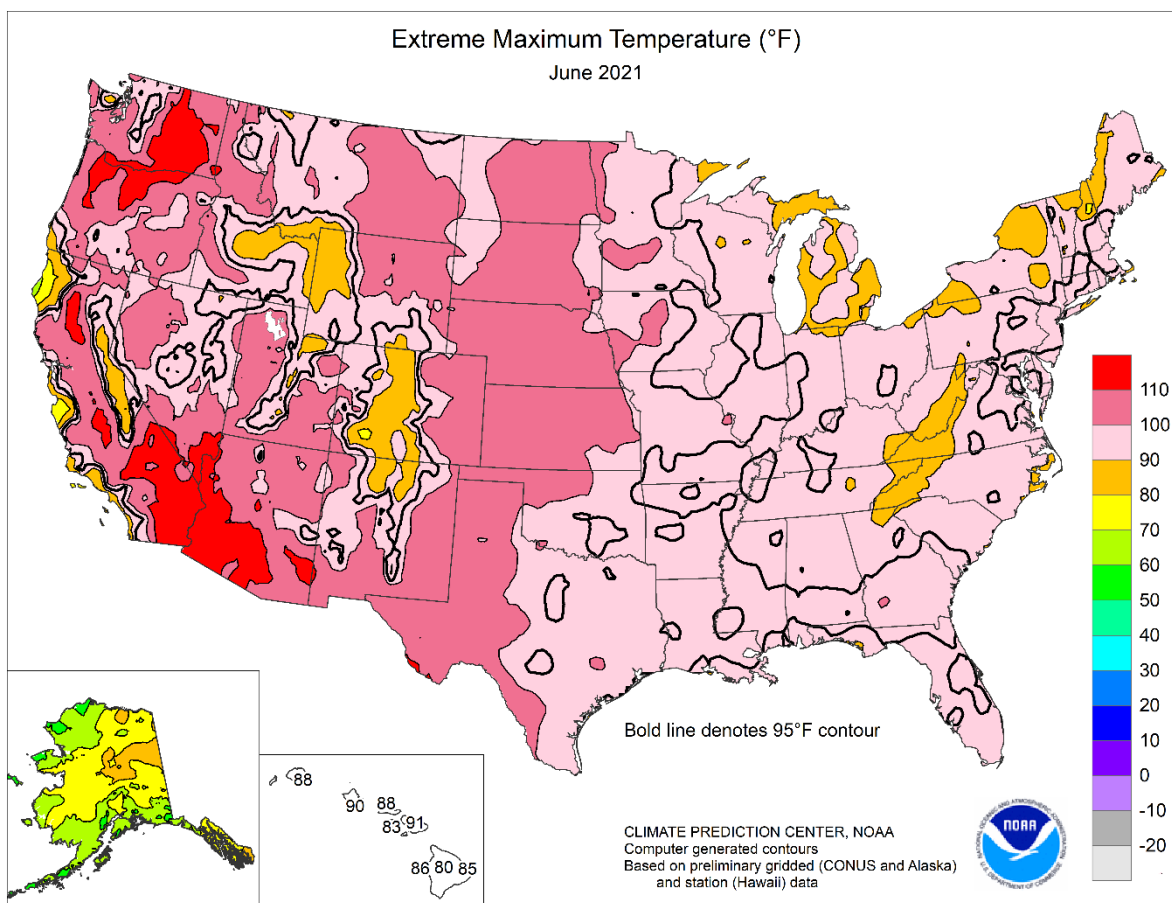
Ninety-five percent of the nation's barley was planted by May 30, three percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-nine percent of the barley had emerged by May 30, seven percentage points ahead of the previous year and 3 points ahead of the average. Ninety-six percent of the barley had emerged by June 13, three percentage points ahead of both the previous year and the average. Six percent of the barley acreage had reached the headed stage by June 13, four percentage points behind last year but 1 point ahead of average. Fifty-nine percent of the barley had reached the headed stage by July 4, two percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the average. On July 4, twenty-two percent of the barley was rated in good to excellent condition, 51 percentage points below the same time last year.

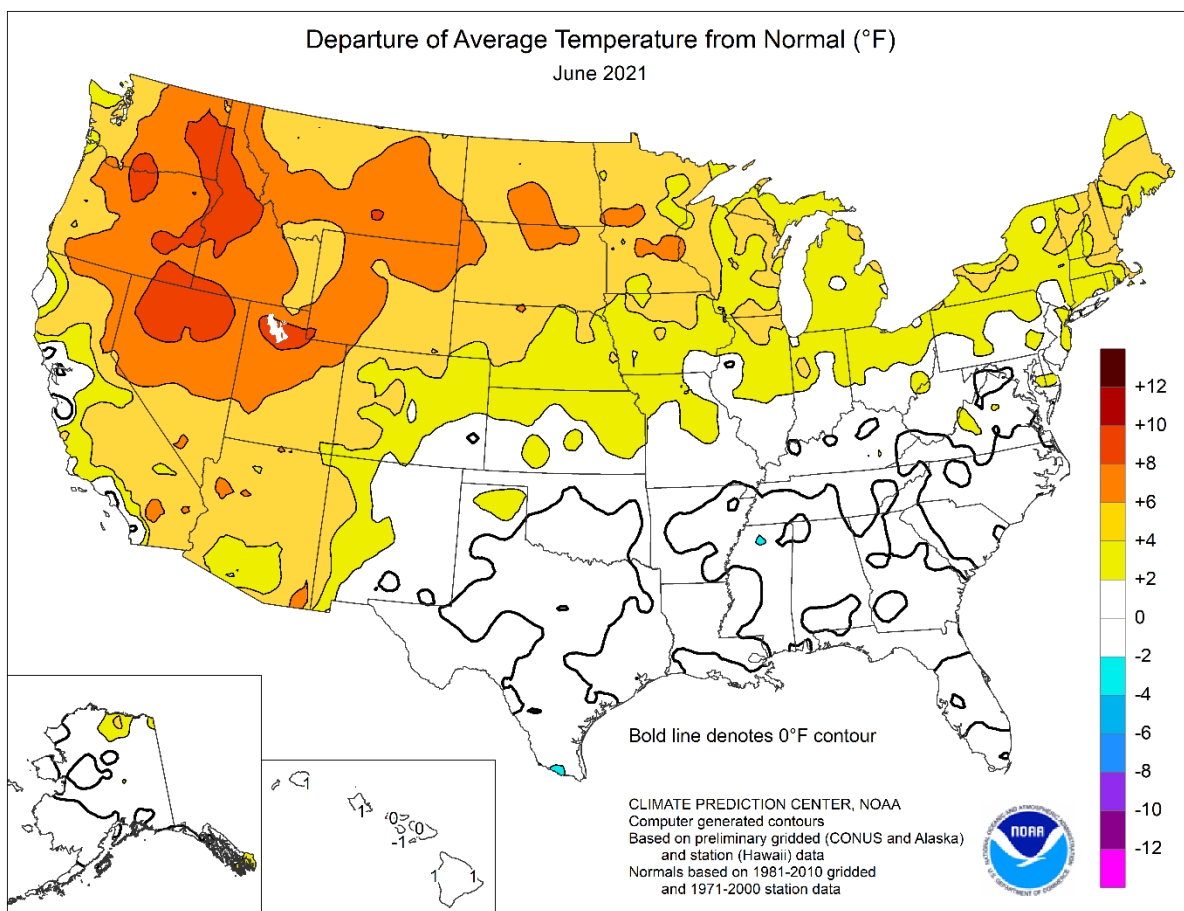
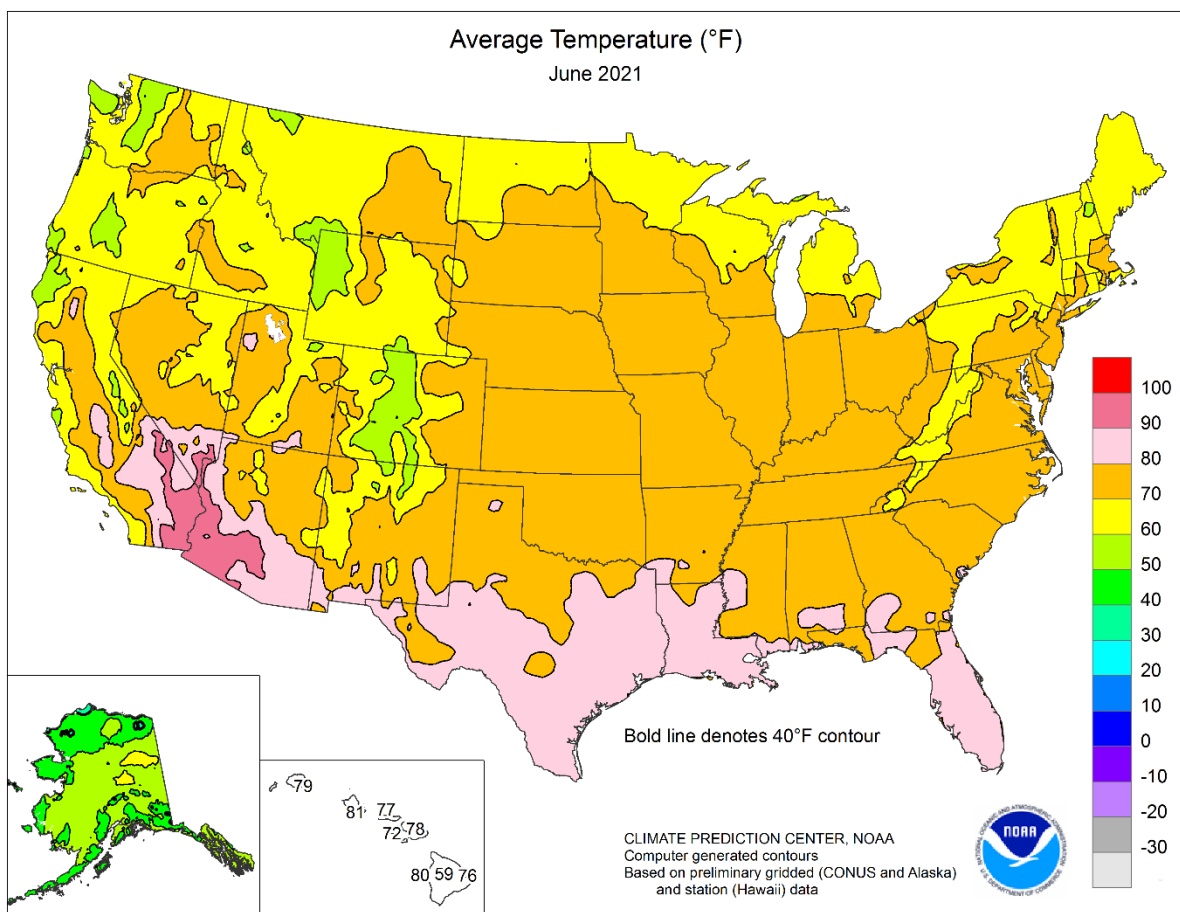
By May 30, ninety-seven percent of the nation's spring wheat had been seeded, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 30, eighty percent of the spring wheat had emerged, 15 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 7 points ahead of average. By June 13, ninety-six percent of the spring wheat had emerged, 3 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 1 point ahead of average. By June 13, eight percent of the spring wheat had reached the headed stage, 4 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 2 points ahead of average. By July 4, sixty-nine percent of the nation's spring wheat had reached the headed stage, 10 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 7 points ahead of average. On July 4, sixteen percent of the spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 54 percentage points below the same time last year.

Nationally, producers had planted 77 percent of the 2021 peanut acreage by May 30, one percentage point ahead of the previous year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. Producers had planted 92 percent of the peanuts by June 13, two percentage points behind the previous year and 3 points behind average. By June 13, seven percent of the peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, three percentage points behind the previous year but equal to the average. By July 4, forty-eight percent of the nation's peanuts had reached the pegging stage, 1 percentage point behind the previous year and 3 points behind average. On July 4, sixty-nine percent of the peanuts were rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the same time last year.

Forty-two percent of the nation's intended 2021 sunflower acreage was planted by May 30, thirteen percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-nine percent of the sunflowers were planted by June 13, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average. Ninety-five percent of the sunflowers were planted by June 27, one percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the average.







National Weather Data for Selected Cities

June 2021

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AK ANCHORAGE	57	1	0.31	-0.68	WICHITA	77	1	6.30	1.08	TOLEDO	74	5	5.02	1.48
BARROW	37	1	0.37	0.01	KY LEXINGTON	73	0	6.66	2.20	YOUNGSTOWN	70	4	5.67	1.80
FAIRBANKS	63	3	1.06	-0.32	LOUISVILLE	78	2	4.37	0.58	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	76	-2	7.36	2.43
JUNEAU	57	2	6.32	3.10	PADUCAH	77	2	3.54	-0.54	TULSA	79	2	7.12	2.39
KODIAK	51	2	6.47	0.57	LA BATON ROUGE	81	0	10.05	4.20	OR ASTORIA	60	3	1.90	-0.64
NOME	48	1	1.48	0.48	LAKE CHARLES	82	1	6.55	-0.32	BURNS	67	9	0.11	-0.67
AL BIRMINGHAM	77	0	8.38	3.98	NEW ORLEANS	83	1	7.38	-0.70	EUGENE	67	7	1.59	0.07
HUNTSVILLE	77	-1	5.62	1.30	SHREVEPORT	82	2	3.65	-1.74	MEDFORD	74	7	0.87	0.23
MOBILE	79	-1	13.43	7.33	MA BOSTON	74	7	2.44	-1.24	PENDLETON	72	8	0.30	-0.69
MONTGOMERY	80	1	7.32	3.27	WORCESTER	70	5	1.41	-2.78	PORTLAND	71	7	1.22	-0.48
AR FORT SMITH	79	1	2.98	-1.32	MD BALTIMORE	76	3	2.75	-0.69	SALEM	70	8	1.70	0.15
LITTLE ROCK	79	-1	7.11	3.48	ME CARIBOU	65	4	3.33	-0.13	PA ALLENTOWN	71	2	2.54	-1.80
AZ FLAGSTAFF	65	5	0.60	0.20	PORTLAND	69	5	0.95	-2.85	ERIE	73	6	2.90	-0.83
PHOENIX	95	5	0.17	0.15	MI ALPENA	67	5	2.11	-0.50	MIDDLETOWN	75	4	1.80	-1.77
PRESCOTT	76	5	0.68	0.26	GRAND RAPIDS	71	2	8.48	4.73	PHILADELPHIA	75	2	2.64	-0.77
TUCSON	90	5	0.17	-0.06	HOUGHTON LAKE	67	4	4.77	1.69	PITTSBURGH	71	2	4.21	-0.11
CA BAKERSFIELD	84	6	0.00	-0.09	LANSING	71	4	8.05	4.63	WILKES-BARRE	71	4	2.92	-1.13
EUREKA	55	-1	1.53	0.76	MUSKEGON	70	3	6.92	4.38	WILLIAMSPORT	71	3	3.17	-0.75
FRESNO	83	5	0.00	-0.24	TRAVERSE CITY	69	5	2.53	-0.60	RI PROVIDENCE	72	4	2.69	-0.96
LOS ANGELES	65	0	0.00	-0.09	MN DULUTH	66	6	1.76	-2.48	SC CHARLESTON	79	0	7.11	1.46
REDDING	82	6	0.00	-0.71	INT. L FALLS	65	5	1.71	-2.21	COLUMBIA	79	-1	3.69	-1.02
SACRAMENTO	74	2	0.00	-0.24	MINNEAPOLIS	77	8	2.06	-2.19	FLORENCE	78	0	5.60	0.97
SAN DIEGO	68	2	0.01	-0.07	ROCHESTER	73	0	1.46	-3.23	GREENVILLE	75	-2	3.71	0.06
SAN FRANCISCO	65	3	0.00	-0.13	ST. CLOUD	71	6	2.64	-1.54	SD ABERDEEN	73	8	0.75	-2.93
STOCKTON	73	1	0.00	-0.09	MO COLUMBIA	77	4	10.49	6.01	HURON	74	6	1.13	-2.82
CO ALAMOSA	63	3	0.89	0.38	KANSAS CITY	77	3	7.09	1.85	RAPID CITY	70	5	2.55	0.03
CO SPRINGS	70	4	2.06	-0.44	SAINT LOUIS	79	3	5.29	1.00	SIOUX FALLS	75	7	0.76	-3.16
DENVER INTL	72	4	0.86	-1.12	SPRINGFIELD	75	2	3.37	-1.50	TN BRISTOL	74	2	3.63	-0.28
GRAND JUNCTION	77	5	0.10	-0.38	MS JACKSON	80	1	4.27	0.14	CHATTANOOGA	78	1	5.28	1.22
PUEBLO	73	3	0.37	-1.00	MERIDIAN	78	0	8.22	3.78	KNOXVILLE	75	0	2.67	-1.11
CT BRIDGEPORT	71	3	1.56	-2.04	TUPELO	79	1	14.38	9.85	MEMPHIS	79	-1	4.70	1.09
HARTFORD	72	4	2.68	-1.66	MT BILLINGS	73	8	0.30	-1.81	NASHVILLE	78	2	2.16	-1.99
DC WASHINGTON	76	1	5.44	1.69	BUTTE	62	6	0.36	-1.89	TX ABILENE	80	1	2.66	-0.91
DE WILMINGTON	74	1	1.79	-2.08	CUT BANK	62	5	0.67	-1.87	AMARILLO	76	1	0.95	-2.19
FL DAYTONA BEACH	80	1	5.33	-0.49	GLASGOW	72	8	0.33	-1.99	AUSTIN	83	1	3.56	-0.77
JACKSONVILLE	79	-1	8.55	2.11	GREAT FALLS	65	5	0.46	-2.05	BEAUMONT	81	0	11.11	4.00
KEY WEST	83	-1	2.57	-1.57	HAVRE	68	5	0.12	-2.07	BROWNSVILLE	84	0	1.65	-0.90
MIAMI	83	0	9.33	-0.34	MISSOULA	67	6	0.70	-1.37	CORPUS CHRISTI	83	1	3.98	0.65
ORLANDO	82	0	6.46	-1.14	NC ASHEVILLE	71	1	5.83	1.17	DEL RIO	88	4	1.98	-0.35
PENSACOLA	81	1	11.81	5.20	CHARLOTTE	77	2	3.69	-0.05	EL PASO	84	3	2.36	1.42
TALLAHASSEE	81	0	5.80	-1.94	GREENSBORO	74	-1	3.82	0.12	FORT WORTH	82	1	2.17	-1.67
TAMPA	84	2	12.46	5.77	HATTERAS	78	3	6.21	2.17	GALVESTON	84	1	7.39	0.00
WEST PALM BEACH	83	1	6.78	-1.53	RALEIGH	76	-1	7.58	4.09	HOUSTON	84	1	9.26	3.34
GA ATHENS	79	1	3.94	-0.24	WILMINGTON	79	1	12.08	6.89	LUBBOCK	79	2	2.40	-0.62
ATLANTA	78	0	6.31	2.37	ND BISMARCK	73	8	1.61	-1.54	MIDLAND	80	0	4.70	2.91
AUGUSTA	79	0	8.27	3.55	DICKINSON	68	6	1.70	-1.48	SAN ANGELO	83	2	4.85	2.27
COLUMBUS	79	-1	4.01	0.30	FARGO	72	5	3.50	-0.41	SAN ANTONIO	82	0	2.44	-1.72
MACON	79	0	4.34	0.28	GRAND FORKS	69	5	2.46	-1.00	VICTORIA	83	1	6.67	2.19
SAVANNAH	79	-1	7.02	1.07	JAMESTOWN	71	7	2.48	-0.69	WACO	82	0	2.78	-0.65
HI HILO	76	0	2.16	-5.22	NE GRAND ISLAND	76	5	1.83	-2.49	WICHITA FALLS	79	0	3.20	-0.95
HONOLULU	81	1	0.06	-0.24	LINCOLN	76	4	4.44	0.08	UT SALT LAKE CITY	80	10	0.10	-0.90
KAHULUI	78	0	0.00	-0.24	NORFOLK	75	5	3.39	-0.89	VA LYNCHBURG	75	3	5.16	1.57
LIHUE	79	1	1.01	-0.61	NORTH PLATTE	73	5	1.58	-1.83	NORFOLK	78	3	4.26	-0.03
IA BURLINGTON	74	1	5.15	0.67	OMAHA	78	5	3.76	-0.43	RICHMOND	76	1	4.02	0.09
CEDAR RAPIDS	73	3	2.41	-2.53	SCOTTSBLUFF	74	7	0.80	-2.04	ROANOKE	75	2	4.34	0.52
DES MOINES	76	4	2.05	-2.91	VALENTINE	74	7	1.97	-1.55	WASH/DULLES	74	2	3.65	-0.34
DUBUQUE	73	5	4.24	-0.17	NH CONCORD	69	4	1.29	-2.39	VT BURLINGTON	72	6	2.17	-1.48
SIOUX CITY	74	3	1.29	-2.60	NJ ATLANTIC_CITY	73	2	3.66	0.56	WA OLYMPIA	64	5	3.24	1.47
WATERLOO	75	5	0.87	-4.12	NEWARK	76	4	4.16	0.13	QUILLAYUTE	60	4	2.59	-0.91
ID BOISE	76	9	0.75	0.04	NM ALBUQUERQUE	78	3	0.49	-0.19	SEATTLE-TACOMA	66	5	1.90	0.33
LEWISTON	76	10	0.41	-0.85	NV ELY	67	7	0.11	-0.58	SPOKANE	71	9	0.43	-0.83
POCATELLO	70	8	0.01	-0.98	LAS VEGAS	92	6	0.02	-0.06	YAKIMA	73	9	0.18	-0.45
IL CHICAGO/O_HARE	74	5	6.60	3.17	RENO	75	7	0.14	-0.38	WI EAU CLAIRE	73	6	5.34	1.18
MOLINE	75	4	3.90	-0.60	WINNEMUCCA	74	10	0.19	-0.40	GREEN BAY	71	6	4.71	0.84
PEORIA	75	3	5.18	1.69	NY ALBANY	68	1	2.68	-1.09	LA CROSSE	76	7	5.30	0.94
ROCKFORD	75	6	1.24	-3.43	BINGHAMTON	68	3	3.24	-1.09	MADISON	73	6	4.57	0.03
SPRINGFIELD	76	3	5.40	0.91	BUFFALO	71	5	1.77	-1.87	MILWAUKEE	72	6	1.51	-2.39
IN EVANSVILLE	76	1	2.33	-1.44	ROCHESTER	70	4	1.71	-1.61	WV BECKLEY	69	2	4.49	0.47
FORT WAYNE	73	3	5.87	1.70	SYRACUSE	72	6	6.44	3.13	CHARLESTON	72	0	3.07	-1.25
INDIANAPOLIS	74	2	7.89	3.61	OH AKRON-CANTON	73	5	5.42	1.61	ELKINS	68	2	4.28	-0.14
SOUTH BEND	73	4	9.64	5.86	CINCINNATI	74	2	8.58	4.55	HUNTINGTON	73	1	6.07	2.20
KS CONCORDIA	78	4	1.16	-2.92	CLEVELAND	72	3	3.58	0.17	WY CASPER	68	6	1.94	0.33
DODGE CITY	78	4	0.48	-2.74	COLUMBUS	74	2	2.56	-1.46	CHEYENNE	67	5	2.62	0.29
GOODLAND	73	3	0.81	-2.43	DAYTON	74	3	4.44	0.24	LANDER	70	7	0.87	-0.41
TOPEKA	78	3	4.63	-0.78	MANSFIELD	73	5	2.54	-2.23	SHERIDAN	69	8	0.31	-1.81

Based on 1981-2010 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

July 5 – 11, 2021

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Most of California, Nevada, the Pacific Northwest, and Utah remained drier than normal. In contrast, more than twice the normal amount of precipitation was recorded in large portions of the Great Lakes, Missouri Valley, New Mexico, Texas, and along most of the Atlantic Coast. Parts of the Texas Gulf Coast received weekly rainfall totaling 12 inches or more. Meanwhile, most of the western half

of the nation remained hotter than normal. Many areas west of the Rockies recorded temperatures 6°F or more above normal. However, most of the Great Lakes, Mississippi Valley Northeast, Great Plains, and Southeast were slightly cooler than normal. Large parts of Maine and Texas recorded weekly average temperatures 4°F or more below normal.

Corn: By July 11, twenty-six percent of the nation's corn had reached the silking stage, equal to last year but 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By July 11, three percent of the corn was at or beyond the dough stage, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. On July 11, sixty-five percent of the nation's corn was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week but 4 percentage points below the same time last year. In Iowa, 66 percent of the corn was rated in good to excellent condition.

Soybean: By July 11, forty-six percent of the nation's soybean acreage had reached the blooming stage, equal to last year but 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 10 percent of the soybeans had begun setting pods, equal to both last year and the average. On July 11, fifty-nine percent of the soybeans were rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week but 9 percentage points below the previous year.

Winter Wheat: Fifty-nine percent of the 2021 winter wheat acreage had been harvested by July 11, seven percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. In Kansas, 85 percent of the winter wheat acreage was harvested by July 11, eight percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind average.

Cotton: Fifty-five percent of the nation's cotton had reached the squaring stage by July 11, six percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. By July 11, sixteen percent of the cotton had begun setting bolls, 1 percentage point behind last year and 4 points behind average. On July 11, fifty-six percent of the 2021 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points above the previous week and 12 points above the same time last year.

Sorghum: By July 11, twenty-nine percent of the nation's sorghum had reached the headed stage, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. With progress limited to Texas, coloring advanced to 15 percent, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind average. Seventy percent of the nation's sorghum was rated in good to

excellent condition on July 11, two percentage points below the previous week but 24 points above the same time last year.

Rice: By July 11, twenty-one percent of the nation's rice had reached the headed stage, 2 percentage points behind the previous year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. On July 11, seventy-one percent of the rice was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the previous week and 3 points below the same time last year.

Small Grains: Ninety-four percent of the nation's oats had headed by July 11, two percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Eleven percent of the oats had been harvested by July 11, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind average. Fieldwork was nearly complete in Texas with 97 percent harvested, two percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the average. On July 11, thirty-five percent of the nation's oat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week but 26 percentage points below the same time last year.

Seventy-eight percent of the nation's barley had reached the headed stage by July 11, five percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. On July 11, twenty-four percent of the barley was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points above the previous week but 45 points below the same time last year.

By July 11, eighty-three percent of the nation's spring wheat had reached the headed stage, 5 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. On July 11, sixteen percent of the spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week and 52 percentage points below the same time last year.

Other Crops: By July 11, sixty-three percent of the nation's peanuts had reached the pegging stage, 1 percentage point behind both the previous year and the 5-year average. On July 11, seventy-three percent of the peanuts were rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points above the previous week but unchanged from the same time last year.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 11, 2021

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

Corn Percent Silking				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 11 2021	5-Yr Avg
CO	6	2	13	6
IL	32	14	50	45
IN	27	7	27	29
IA	31	4	21	27
KS	44	18	37	44
KY	49	31	53	60
MI	3	0	4	6
MN	18	5	16	14
MO	54	15	39	63
NE	17	2	19	25
NC	84	69	84	84
ND	1	0	8	9
OH	8	3	10	17
PA	2	0	2	13
SD	14	2	5	13
TN	61	43	64	77
TX	79	70	81	72
WI	9	0	5	7
18 Sts	26	10	26	30
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Dough				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 11 2021	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	NA	0	0
IL	1	NA	1	1
IN	0	NA	1	0
IA	1	NA	1	0
KS	8	NA	4	6
KY	3	NA	0	6
MI	0	NA	0	0
MN	0	NA	0	0
MO	3	NA	2	2
NE	1	NA	0	1
NC	26	10	22	35
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	0	NA	0	0
PA	0	NA	0	0
SD	0	NA	0	0
TN	17	6	19	22
TX	60	45	61	54
WI	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	3	NA	3	3
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	0	3	20	50	27
IL	2	6	32	45	15
IN	2	5	20	60	13
IA	2	5	27	56	10
KS	1	4	25	58	12
KY	1	2	13	69	15
MI	1	3	23	53	20
MN	5	11	42	38	4
MO	2	7	30	53	8
NE	1	3	19	53	24
NC	0	1	21	61	17
ND	7	20	40	31	2
OH	1	4	16	58	21
PA	0	0	14	69	17
SD	6	18	45	30	1
TN	0	3	17	56	24
TX	1	7	24	40	28
WI	1	4	18	51	26
18 Sts	2	6	27	51	14
Prev Wk	2	7	27	50	14
Prev Yr	2	6	23	52	17

Soybeans Percent Blooming				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 11 2021	5-Yr Avg
AR	72	61	70	74
IL	35	22	48	39
IN	41	22	38	37
IA	55	39	56	42
KS	41	26	38	31
KY	23	20	37	24
LA	90	77	85	87
MI	25	12	37	24
MN	64	38	60	40
MS	72	55	69	75
MO	32	14	20	30
NE	55	46	59	44
NC	30	13	22	26
ND	28	14	33	35
OH	45	24	43	33
SD	47	19	34	39
TN	32	18	30	39
WI	58	32	52	35
18 Sts	46	29	46	40
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 11 2021	5-Yr Avg
AR	28	21	37	42
IL	9	0	6	11
IN	8	1	7	9
IA	9	5	15	7
KS	5	0	5	4
KY	9	0	10	5
LA	65	43	58	65
MI	1	0	2	3
MN	9	2	11	5
MS	24	15	33	38
MO	9	1	4	6
NE	12	2	16	4
NC	9	1	9	6
ND	2	0	1	4
OH	3	0	5	4
SD	12	0	1	5
TN	9	3	12	11
WI	11	3	11	5
18 Sts	10	3	10	10
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybean Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	7	24	49	18
IL	3	7	34	42	14
IN	2	6	22	58	12
IA	1	5	29	55	10
KS	2	4	32	57	5
KY	1	3	15	70	11
LA	0	6	16	67	11
MI	1	5	30	51	13
MN	4	11	40	42	3
MS	2	1	16	74	7
MO	2	6	36	51	5
NE	1	3	17	57	22
NC	1	3	29	57	10
ND	11	26	42	20	1
OH	1	4	20	59	16
SD	6	22	44	27	1
TN	1	3	20	57	19
WI	1	4	22	55	18
18 Sts	3	8	30	49	10
Prev Wk	3	8	30	49	10
Prev Yr	2	5	25	54	14

Crop Progress and Condition**Week Ending July 11, 2021**

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

Cotton Percent Squaring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 11 2021	5-Yr Avg
AL	75	48	62	75
AZ	99	88	97	89
AR	94	58	88	94
CA	64	65	75	66
GA	77	67	77	76
KS	60	42	62	42
LA	93	75	84	90
MS	72	39	61	70
MO	30	87	94	57
NC	60	41	53	70
OK	29	19	46	39
SC	55	47	63	60
TN	67	46	58	73
TX	55	34	46	53
VA	53	38	45	66
15 Sts	61	42	55	61
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 11 2021	5-Yr Avg
AL	23	14	17	30
AZ	48	41	57	40
AR	18	10	36	55
CA	19	15	25	12
GA	32	10	23	31
KS	7	0	1	3
LA	36	20	31	50
MS	14	4	10	26
MO	0	14	23	14
NC	9	1	6	16
OK	1	0	1	5
SC	7	7	20	17
TN	19	3	8	18
TX	16	13	15	16
VA	8	9	12	7
15 Sts	17	11	16	20
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	4	14	58	24
AZ	1	5	16	59	19
AR	1	1	16	51	31
CA	0	5	20	75	0
GA	0	3	23	64	10
KS	1	4	30	61	4
LA	0	1	4	87	8
MS	4	3	21	60	12
MO	0	7	24	69	0
NC	4	6	26	60	4
OK	1	4	30	60	5
SC	0	1	24	69	6
TN	4	8	26	53	9
TX	1	11	45	31	12
VA	0	1	7	91	1
15 Sts	1	8	35	44	12
Prev Wk	1	9	38	44	8
Prev Yr	4	22	30	36	8

Sorghum Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 11 2021	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	0	0	1
KS	9	1	9	7
NE	11	2	3	9
OK	9	4	9	17
SD	19	10	17	9
TX	70	70	79	67
6 Sts	27	22	29	28
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 11 2021	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	0	0	0
KS	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0
OK	1	0	0	2
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	51	46	51	51
6 Sts	15	14	15	16
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	0	0	20	54	26
KS	0	2	25	66	7
NE	0	1	19	59	21
OK	0	0	10	79	11
SD	7	21	58	13	1
TX	1	7	25	44	23
6 Sts	1	4	25	57	13
Prev Wk	1	3	24	58	14
Prev Yr	3	13	38	39	7

Peanuts Percent Pegging				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 11 2021	5-Yr Avg
AL	70	39	53	64
FL	68	53	75	69
GA	80	62	75	78
NC	52	37	59	51
OK	35	22	30	42
SC	64	54	74	69
TX	18	8	16	23
VA	41	33	50	38
8 Sts	64	48	63	64
These 8 States planted 96% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Peanut Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	3	12	69	16
FL	1	5	27	66	1
GA	0	2	21	63	14
NC	1	5	18	65	11
OK	0	0	16	82	2
SC	1	2	11	81	5
TX	0	1	62	33	4
VA	0	0	5	94	1
8 Sts	0	2	25	63	10
Prev Wk	0	2	29	61	8
Prev Yr	1	6	20	65	8

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 11, 2021

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

Oats Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 11 2021	5-Yr Avg
IA	97	94	97	97
MN	96	90	95	93
NE	100	97	99	98
ND	71	55	78	78
OH	100	95	100	94
PA	79	84	88	85
SD	93	95	97	91
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	92	90	93	85
9 Sts	92	88	94	91
These 9 States planted 72% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oats Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 11 2021	5-Yr Avg
IA	3	2	10	8
MN	0	0	1	0
NE	30	NA	13	25
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	30	2	16	18
PA	0	NA	0	0
SD	3	NA	6	7
TX	95	93	97	97
WI	1	1	2	1
9 Sts	11	NA	11	12
These 9 States harvested 76% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	1	5	32	52	10
MN	11	18	43	28	0
NE	5	9	33	45	8
ND	24	30	29	16	1
OH	0	3	26	67	4
PA	0	3	42	45	10
SD	17	38	33	11	1
TX	10	30	40	17	3
WI	1	3	24	54	18
9 Sts	11	21	33	30	5
Prev Wk	9	21	36	29	5
Prev Yr	2	8	29	50	11

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 11 2021	5-Yr Avg
AR	99	93	100	100
CA	79	75	90	82
CO	65	8	19	47
ID	2	1	7	2
IL	88	87	95	91
IN	78	44	77	79
KS	93	62	85	89
MI	15	0	12	15
MO	94	66	88	95
MT	0	0	1	1
NE	45	7	23	40
NC	93	83	94	95
OH	80	30	69	74
OK	100	90	97	98
OR	5	2	16	8
SD	4	1	16	12
TX	100	85	94	96
WA	2	0	10	3
18 Sts	66	45	59	65
These 18 States harvested 91% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 11 2021	5-Yr Avg
ID	78	59	85	81
MN	93	97	100	93
MT	65	50	66	67
ND	76	68	84	82
SD	94	84	95	91
WA	88	98	100	93
6 Sts	78	69	83	81
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	5	25	54	14	2
MN	11	22	39	27	1
MT	21	42	21	13	3
ND	22	32	30	15	1
SD	31	40	26	3	0
WA	36	47	16	1	0
6 Sts	21	34	29	15	1
Prev Wk	18	32	34	14	2
Prev Yr	2	6	24	57	11

Barley Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 11 2021	5-Yr Avg
ID	70	59	79	80
MN	96	90	97	93
MT	70	49	70	69
ND	74	66	82	84
WA	98	96	100	90
5 Sts	73	59	78	78
These 5 States planted 81% of last year's barley acreage.				

Barley Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	3	18	44	32	3
MN	8	18	43	31	0
MT	20	28	26	18	8
ND	23	31	33	12	1
WA	19	44	35	2	0
5 Sts	16	27	33	20	4
Prev Wk	13	26	39	15	7
Prev Yr	1	4	26	46	23

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 11, 2021

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

Rice Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 11 2021	5-Yr Avg
AR	3	2	5	10
CA	20	15	25	15
LA	70	40	55	67
MS	32	13	30	34
MO	3	1	3	9
TX	83	56	66	72
6 Sts	23	14	21	25
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	5	25	46	22
CA	0	0	10	80	10
LA	0	4	31	61	4
MS	1	3	10	74	12
MO	0	3	28	51	18
TX	1	4	40	41	14
6 Sts	1	4	24	55	16
Prev Wk	1	3	23	57	16
Prev Yr	0	2	24	56	18

VP - Very Poor; P - Poor;
F - Fair;

G - Good; EX - Excellent

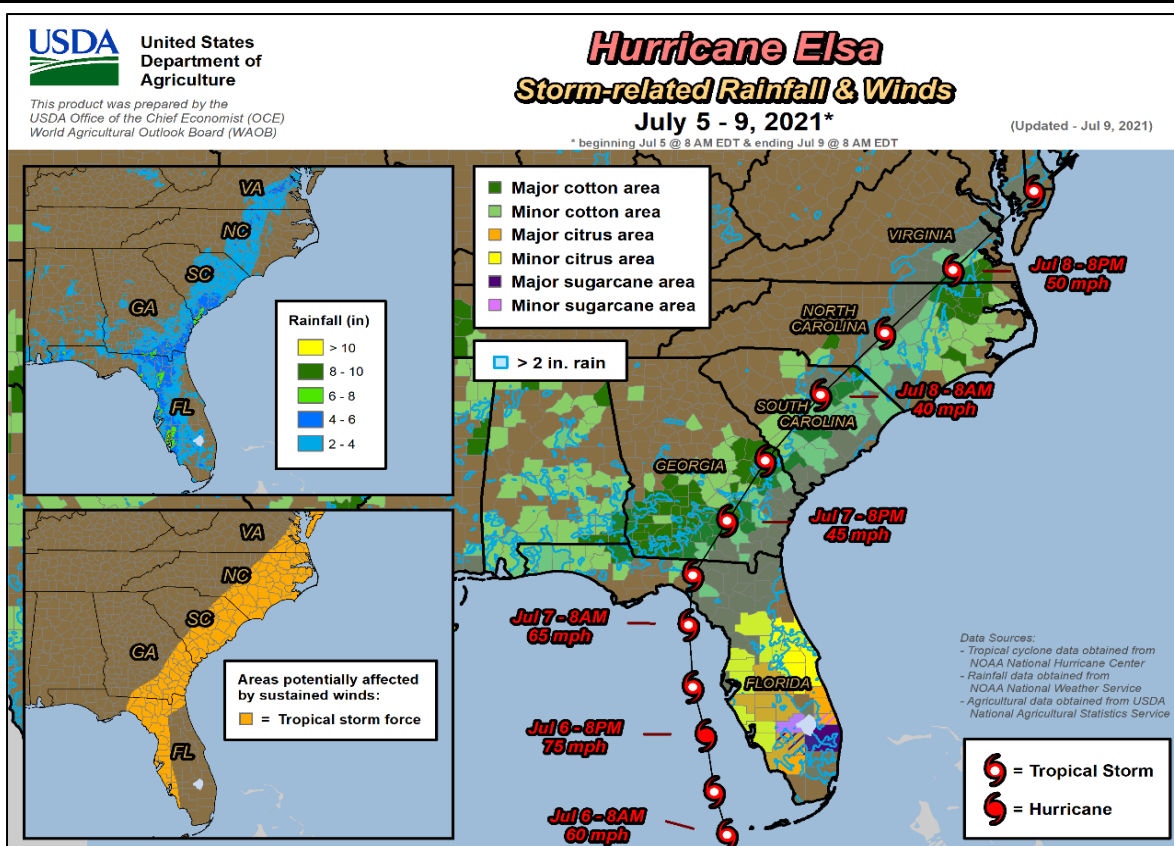
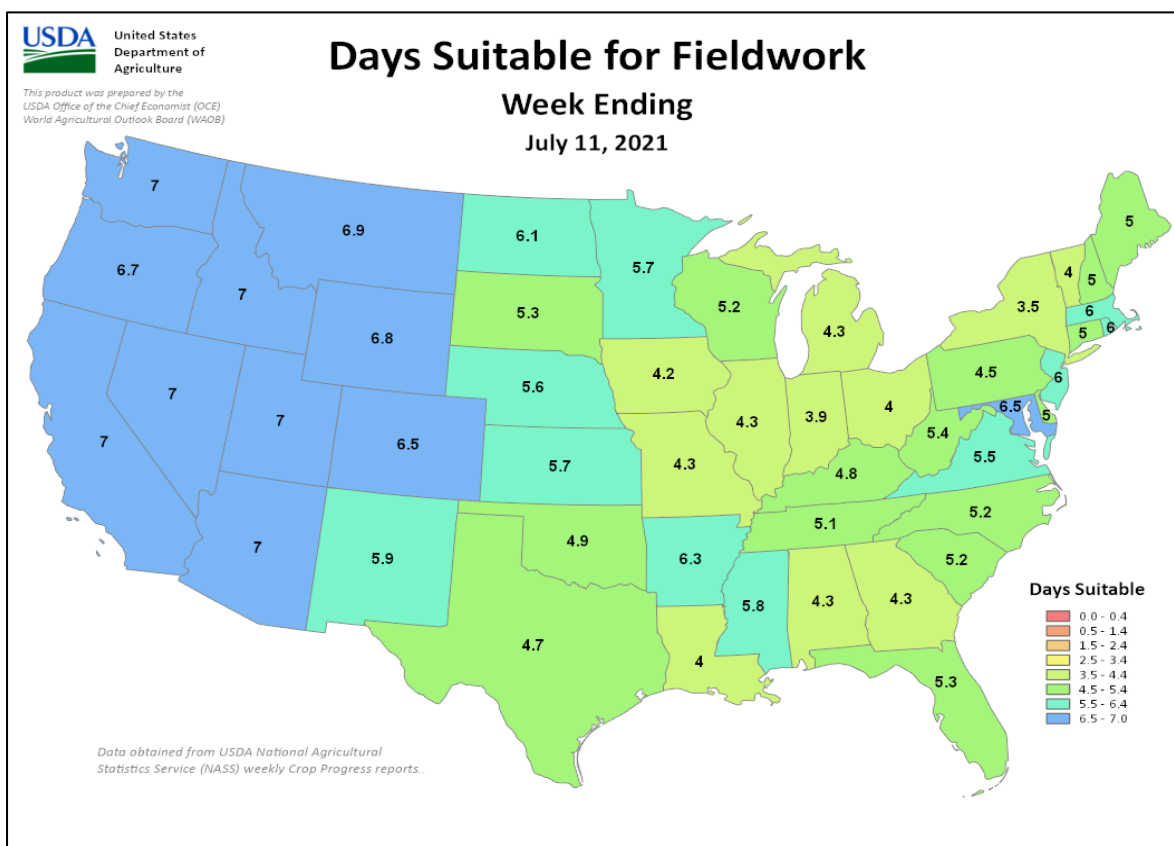
NA - Not Available
* Revised

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent Week Ending MMDD, YYYY												
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX	
AL	1	2	11	76	10		NH	0	30	70	0	0
AZ	71	7	16	6	0		NJ	0	0	10	90	0
AR	0	7	33	51	9		NM	23	30	24	13	10
CA	20	25	35	20	0		NY	0	2	22	38	38
CO	2	15	31	35	17		NC	7	26	37	26	4
CT	0	0	91	9	0		ND	41	30	23	6	0
DE	1	9	47	31	12		OH	0	1	17	76	6
FL	1	3	21	56	19		OK	1	3	27	60	9
GA	1	7	24	57	11		OR	49	22	19	9	1
ID	18	29	36	17	0		PA	1	11	23	53	12
IL	3	7	38	42	10		RI	0	0	0	90	10
IN	2	5	26	56	11		SC	0	4	26	56	14
IA	4	15	38	37	6		SD	25	41	28	6	0
KS	1	6	29	56	8		TN	2	7	30	54	7
KY	1	4	21	55	19		TX	3	11	27	41	18
LA	0	12	30	53	5		UT	31	43	24	2	0
ME	0	25	50	25	0		VT	0	0	41	59	0
MD	2	3	33	57	5		VA	3	16	39	41	1
MA	0	0	40	45	15		WA	63	22	11	4	0
MI	2	7	34	41	16		WV	1	15	40	37	7
MN	19	32	38	11	0		WI	3	9	23	48	17
MS	0	4	27	63	6		WY	17	31	37	14	1
MO	0	3	26	66	5		48 Sts	19	20	27	26	8
MT	42	38	18	2	0							
NE	4	9	59	25	3		Prev Wk	20	22	27	25	6
NV	35	25	40	0	0		Prev Yr	11	19	34	31	5

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 11, 2021

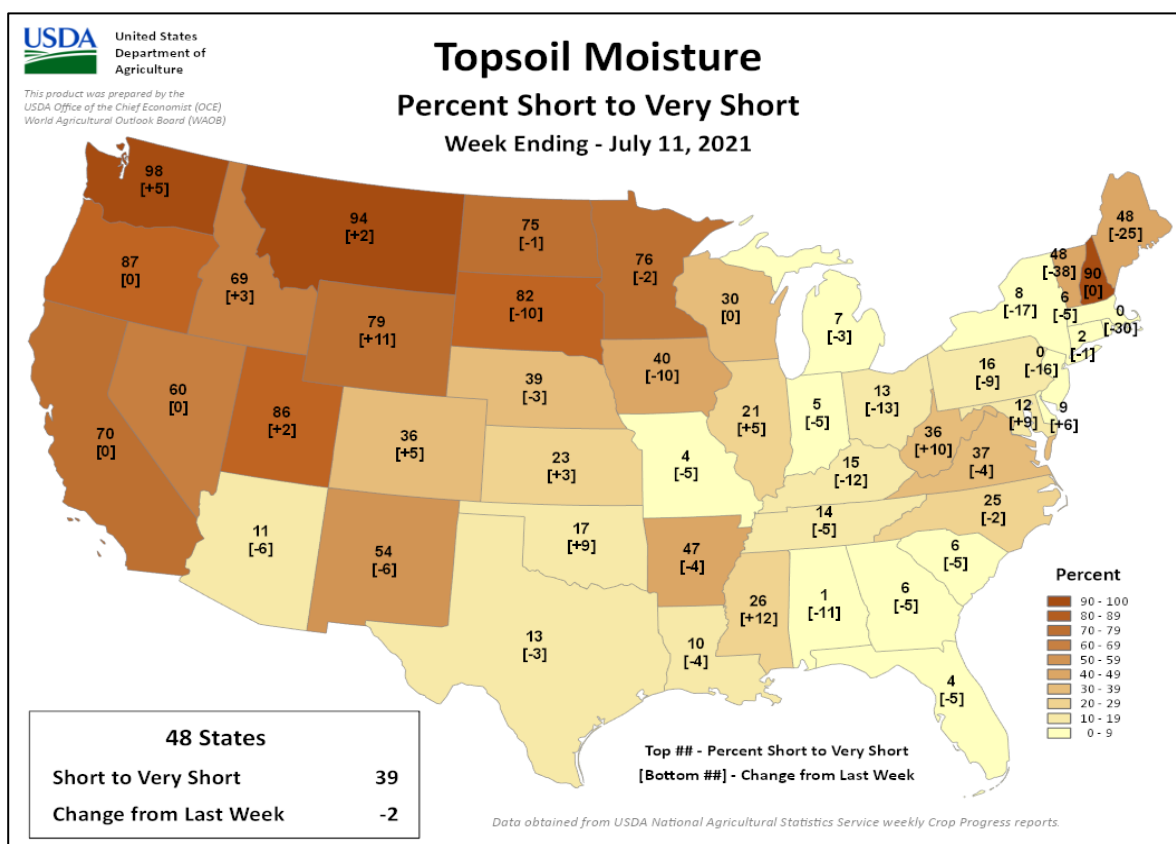
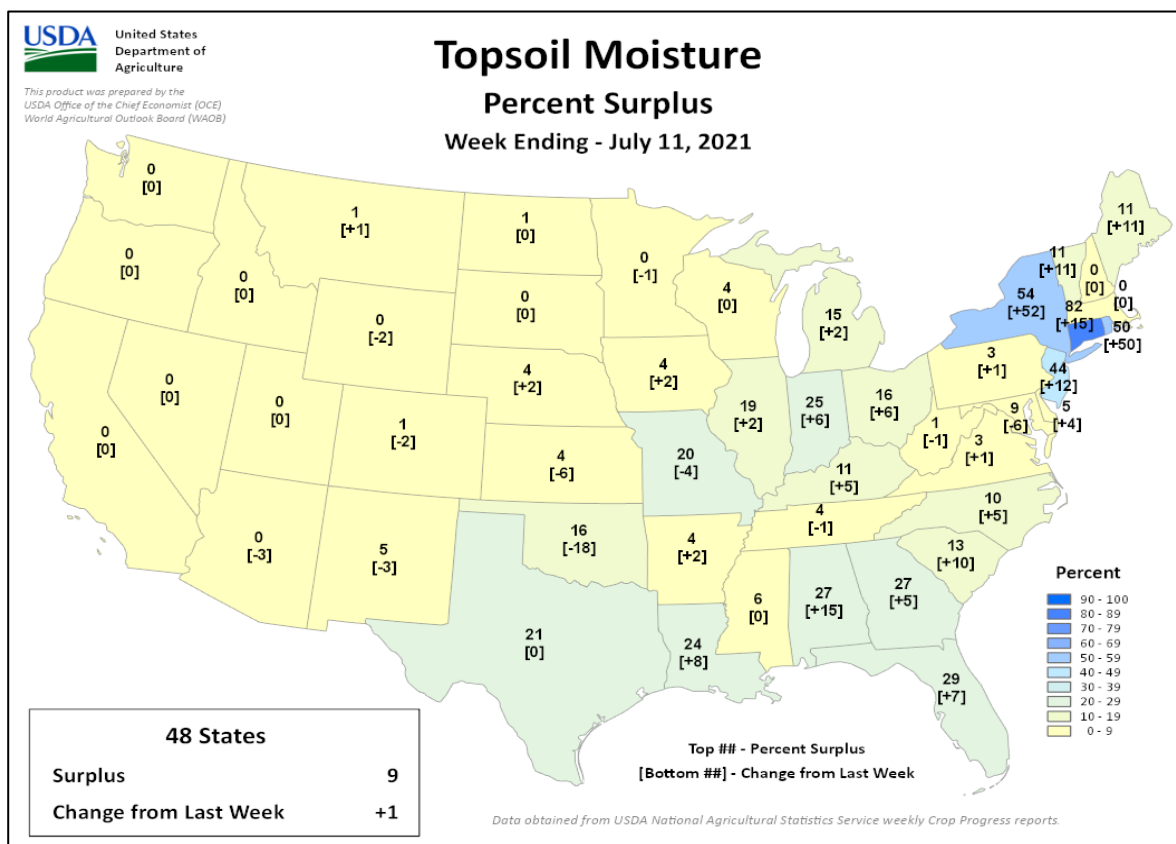
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS



Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 11, 2021

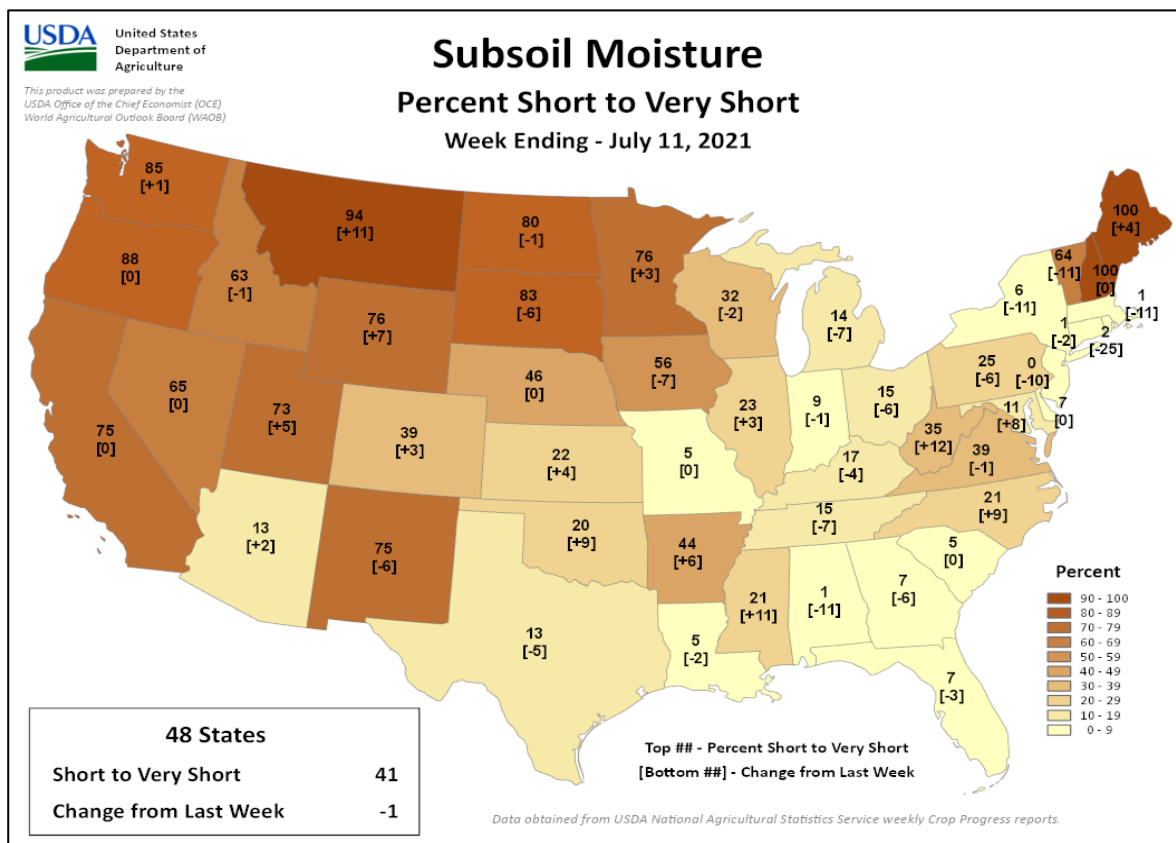
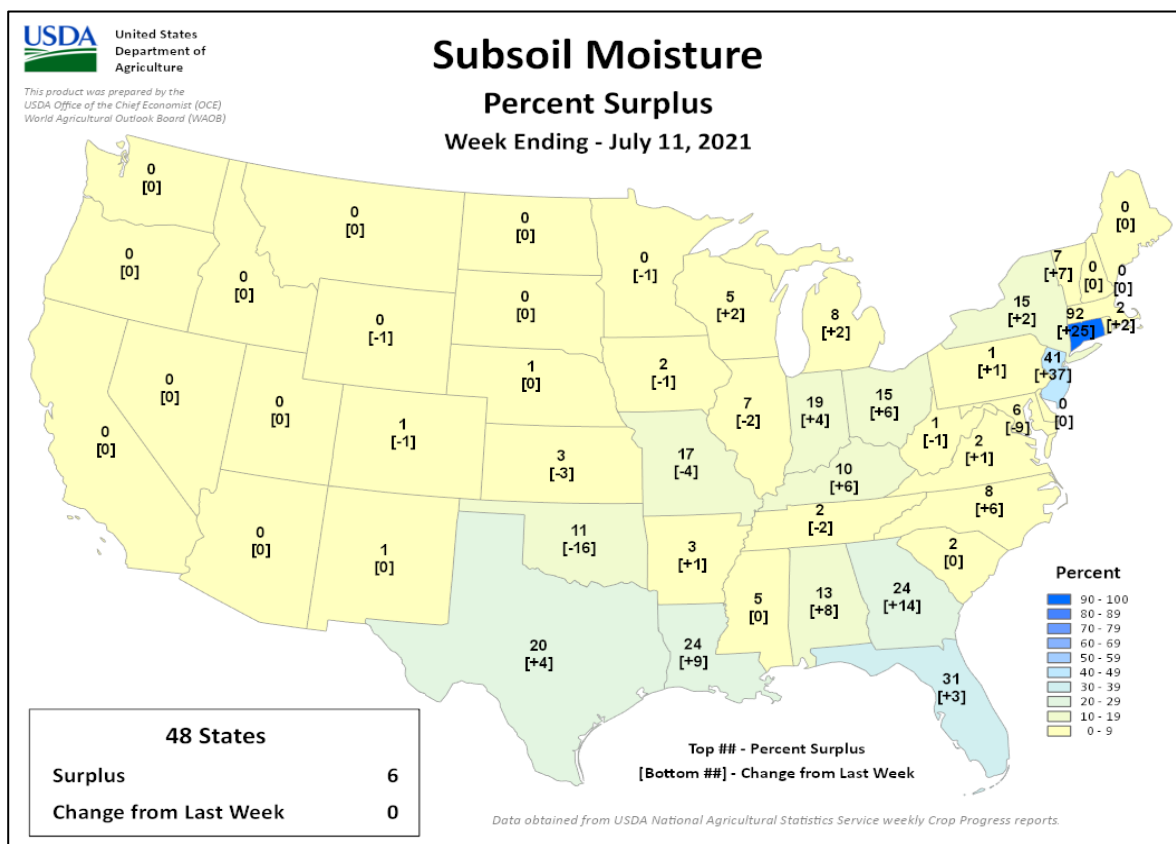
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS



Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 11, 2021

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



July 8 ENSO Diagnostic Discussion

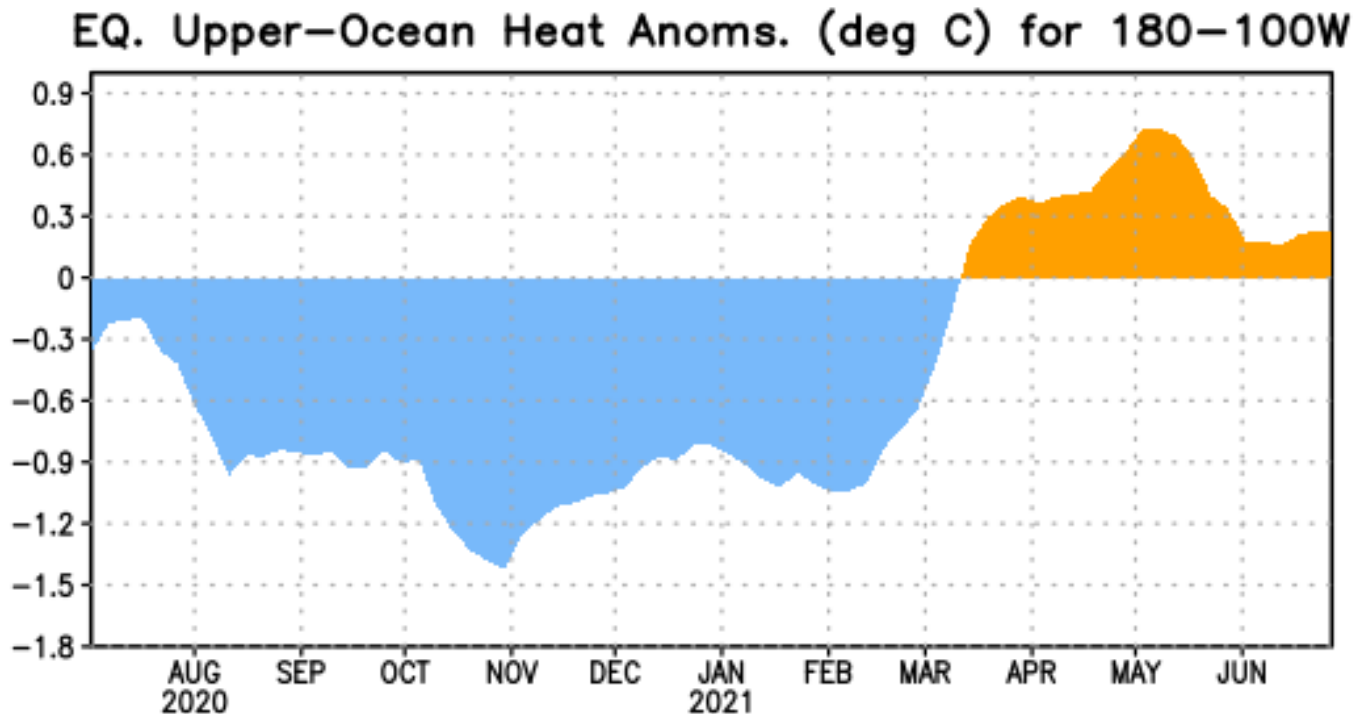


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N–5°S, 180°–100°W). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1991–2020 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: **La Niña Watch**

Synopsis: ENSO-neutral is favored through the Northern Hemisphere summer and into the fall (51% chance for the August–October season), with La Niña potentially emerging during the September–November season and lasting through the 2021–22 winter (66% chance during November–January).

Near-average sea surface temperatures, consistent with ENSO-neutral conditions, were observed across most of the equatorial Pacific Ocean during June. In the last week, most Niño indices were near zero except for the Niño-1+2 index, which was +0.3°C. Subsurface temperature anomalies were slightly positive (averaged from 180–100°W) and remained steady during the month (Fig. 1). However, in parts of the eastern Pacific, below-average subsurface temperature anomalies returned near the thermocline. For the month, the low-level and upper-level winds were near average across most of the equatorial Pacific Ocean. Tropical convection was suppressed near the Date Line, while remaining mostly near average elsewhere. Overall, the ocean and atmosphere system reflected ENSO-neutral conditions.

A majority of the models in the IRI/CPC plume predict ENSO-neutral to continue through the fall and winter 2021–22. However, the latest forecast model runs from the NCEP CFSv2, many of the models from the North American Multi-Model Ensemble, and some models from our international partners indicate the onset of La Niña during the Northern Hemisphere fall, continuing into winter 2021–22. The

forecaster consensus favors these model ensembles, while also noting the historical tendency for a second winter of La Niña to follow the first. In summary, ENSO-neutral is favored through the Northern Hemisphere summer and into the fall (51% chance for the August–October season), with La Niña potentially emerging during the September–November season and lasting through the 2021–22 winter (66% chance during November–January; click [CPC/IRI consensus forecast](#) for the chances in each 3-month period).

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site ([El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions](#)). Additional perspectives and analysis are also available in an [ENSO blog](#). A probabilistic strength forecast is [available here](#). The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for **12 August 2021**. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.ens0-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

July 4-10, 2021

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Wet weather persisted over much of the continent, though hot, dry conditions were untimely for reproductive summer crops from Italy into Hungary and the western Balkans.

WESTERN FSU: Very wet conditions in southern portions of the region contrasted with dry, warm conditions across more northerly growing areas.

EASTERN FSU: Severe drought persisted over central and western spring grain areas, while extreme heat returned to cotton areas in the south.

MIDDLE EAST: Showers in northern and western Turkey maintained good to excellent summer crop yield prospects, while severe long-term drought lingered in southern and eastern portions of the country.

SOUTH ASIA: Widespread showers in eastern India benefited rice, while unseasonable dryness hindered cotton and oilseed establishment in the west.

EASTERN ASIA: Moisture conditions in northeastern China remained favorable for corn and soybeans entering reproduction.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Resurgent monsoon showers in Thailand and environs greatly improved moisture supplies for rice and other crops.

AUSTRALIA: Showers maintained good early-season winter crop prospects.

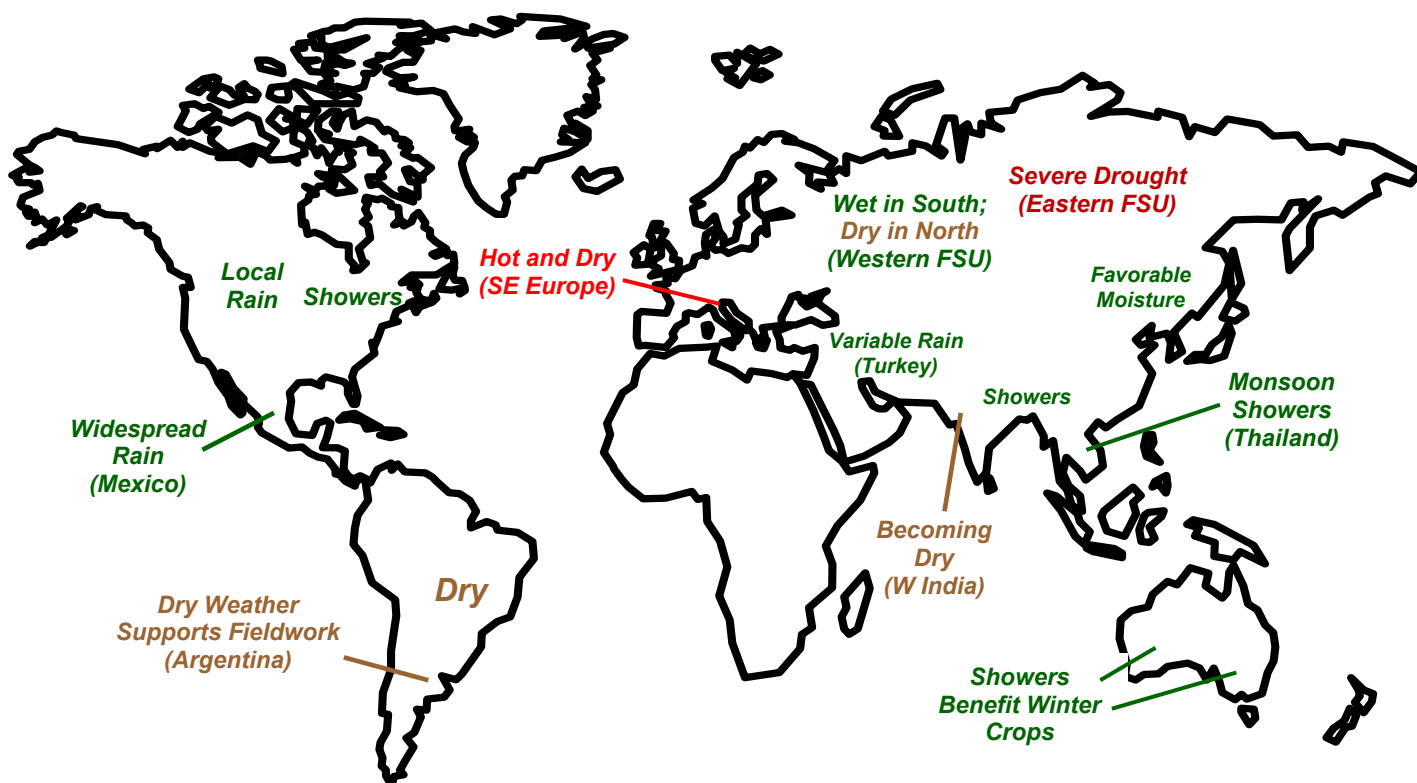
ARGENTINA: Dry weather favored seasonal fieldwork in nearly all major farming areas.

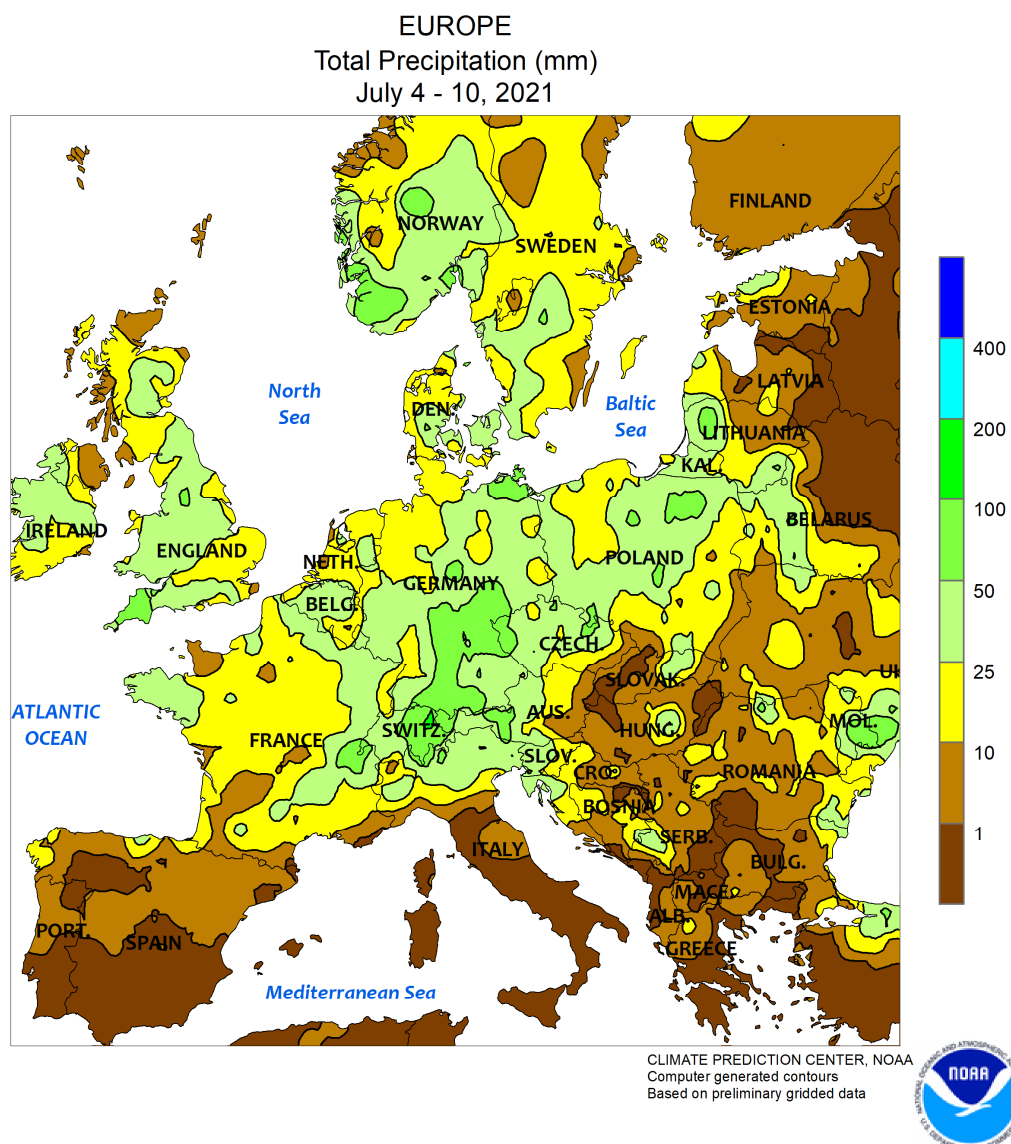
BRAZIL: Warmer, dry weather favored rapid maturation of corn, cotton, and other crops in southern and central Brazil.

MEXICO: Monsoon showers continued throughout northwestern watersheds.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Showers brought some relief from dryness to southwestern farmlands.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Mild, showery weather maintained overall favorable summer crop prospects.



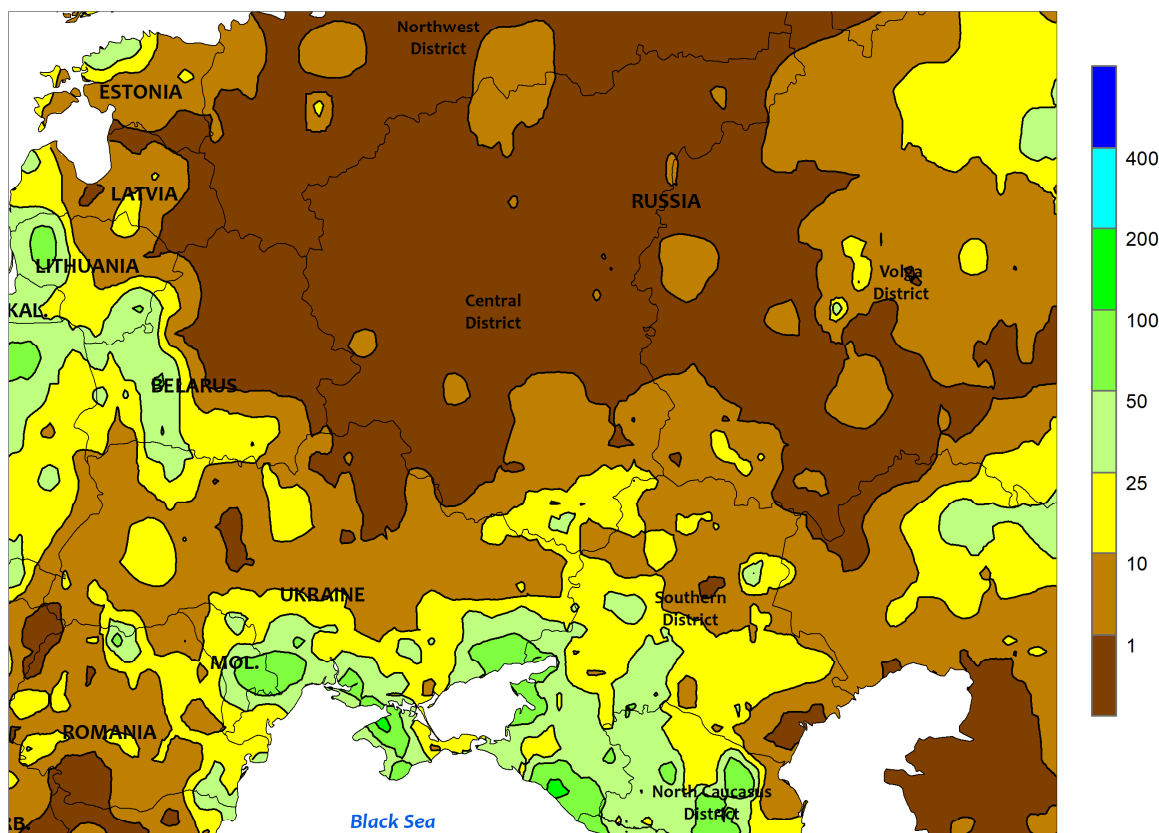


EUROPE

Wet weather continued over much of the continent, although dry, hot conditions lingered in parts of southern and southeastern Europe. A parade of disturbances produced another round of moderate to heavy showers and thunderstorms (10-80 mm) from France and England into Poland and the Baltic States. Moisture supplies remained favorable for vegetative to reproductive spring grains and summer crops, though the wet weather continued to hamper winter crop drydown and harvesting. In sharp contrast, acute short-term dryness (30-day rainfall locally less than 25 percent of normal) persisted from north-central Italy eastward into Hungary and the western Balkans, where soil moisture has become limited for reproductive corn, sunflowers, and soybeans. The southeastern dryness

was accompanied by heat (36-39°C), further heightening the need for moisture and trimming summer crop yield prospects somewhat. Dry conditions were also noted in Spain, though the impacts were variable. The dry weather in northern Spain was beneficial for winter grain drydown and harvesting, while the southern half of the country has entered their climatological dry summer season with sub-par moisture reserves for summer crop irrigation following an earlier-than-normal cessation of seasonal precipitation. Favorably cool weather (1-3°C below normal) prevailed over much of western Europe, while temperatures up to 6°C above normal were noted in southern Spain (Andalucía) and from central and southern Italy northeastward into the Baltic States.

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
July 4 - 10, 2021



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

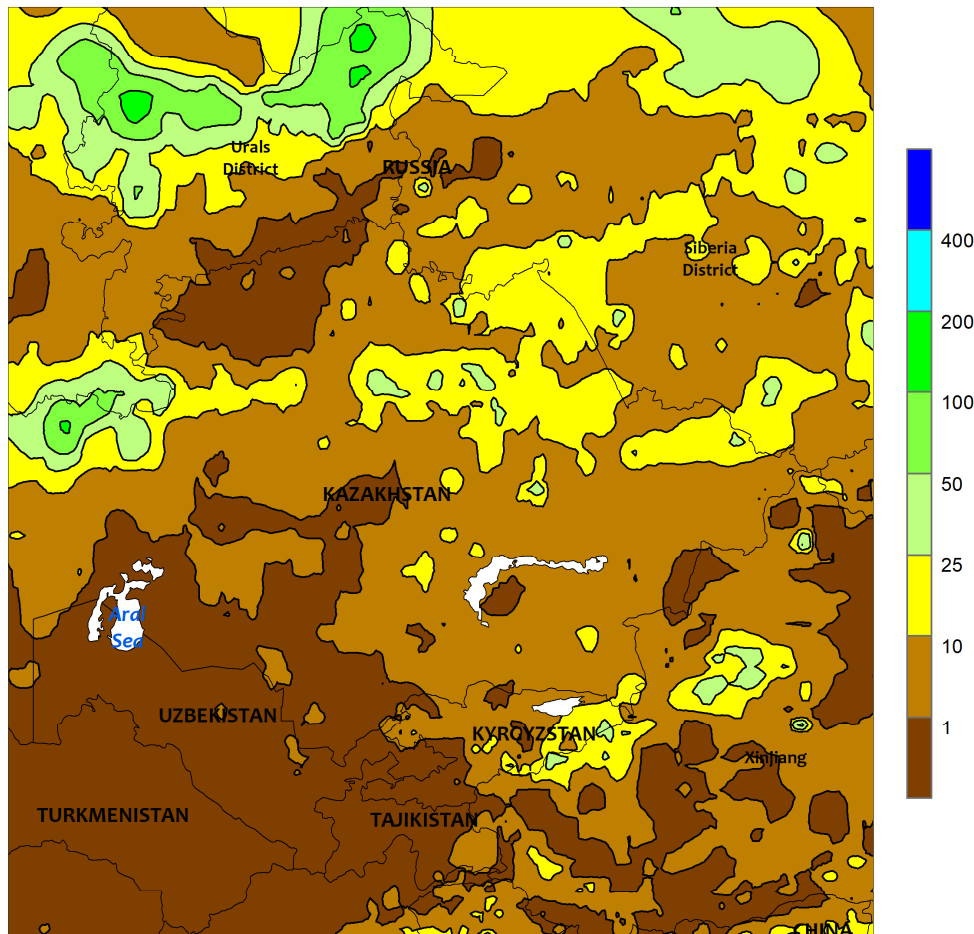


WESTERN FSU

Wet weather in the south contrasted with increasingly dry conditions farther north. A strong area of high pressure maintained sunny skies and above-normal temperatures (2-5°C above normal) from north-central Ukraine and eastern Belarus eastward into central and northern Russia. The sunny, warm weather favored winter crop drydown and harvesting as well as spring grain and summer crop development, though pockets of short-term dryness (30-day rainfall less than 50 percent of normal) have developed in these more northerly crop regions. The strong high also prevented a storm system over the Black

Sea Region from making much northward or eastward progress, resulting in moderate to very heavy rain (10-140 mm) in southern growing areas. The wetness hampered or halted winter crop drydown and harvesting but maintained abundant to locally excessive moisture supplies for reproductive corn, sunflowers, and soybeans. Meanwhile, the region's more easterly crop areas — primarily spring wheat and barley in the southern Volga District — saw pockets of relief from drought (2-22 mm), though crop conditions remained highly variable.

EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
July 4 - 10, 2021



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

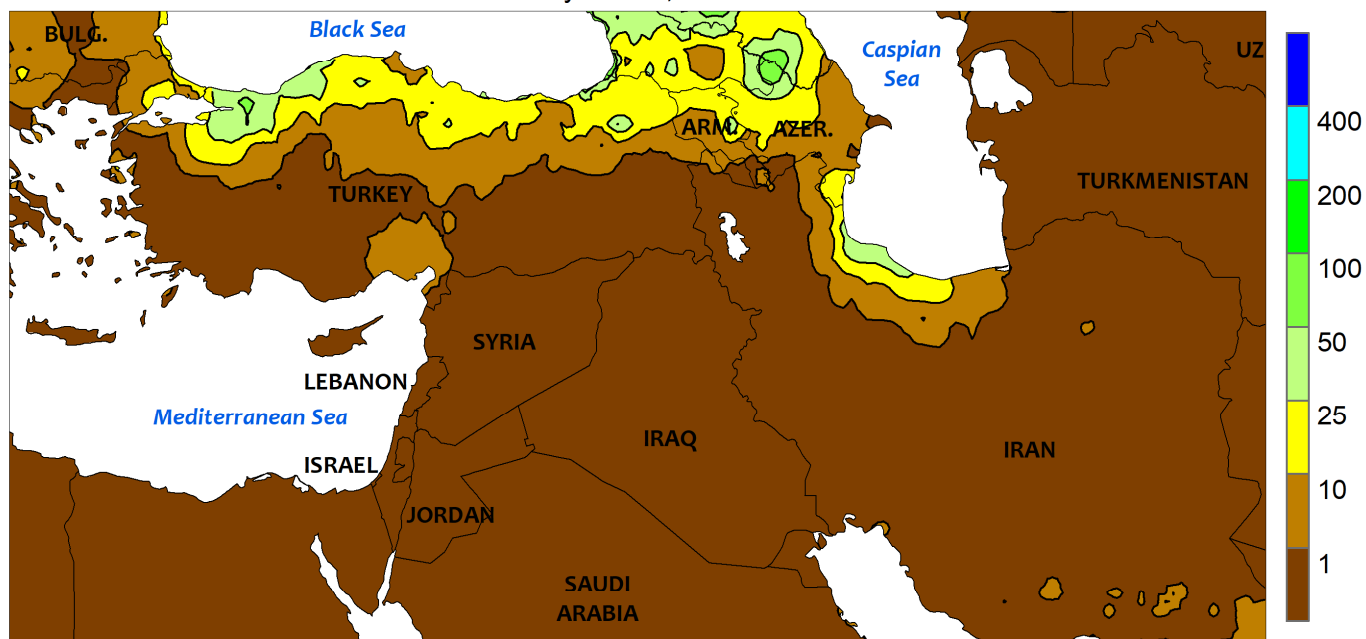


EASTERN FSU

Despite some additional showers, severe drought continued to afflict western and central spring grain areas. A cold front brought a welcome respite from last week's scorching heat, with temperatures during the monitoring period averaging within 1 to 2°C of normal over the region's spring grain belt. The front's passage was preceded and accompanied by highly variable showers and thunderstorms (2-50 mm, locally more in the far north and west), though the rain again bypassed wheat and barley areas of northern Kazakhstan and the southern Urals District. Since April 1, precipitation has been the lowest of the past 30 years in Russia's central Forest Region (southeastern Urals District into the western Siberia District) and the spring grain belt of northern Kazakhstan (Kostanay, North Kazakhstan, and Akmola), with rainfall averaging less than 50 percent of normal in both locales. Spring wheat and barley are approaching or progressing through reproduction in western and

central growing areas in very poor shape as depicted by the latest satellite-derived Vegetation Health Index (VHI). Conversely, spring wheat and summer crop prospects are much better in eastern growing areas, with 30-day rainfall locally more than twice the normal amount from Pavlodar (northeastern Kazakhstan) into Altai Krai in the southwestern Siberia District. In the south, temperatures up to 6°C above normal maintained very high irrigation demands for flowering cotton. Weekly average temperatures greater than 30°C are an indicator of potential stress to flowering cotton, and this past week's 7-day average temperatures ranged from 30 to 34°C in southern Kazakhstan to 35°C or greater from central Uzbekistan into eastern Turkmenistan. Furthermore, daytime highs topped 40°C across most of south-central Asia, with multiple locations notching a peak value of 48°C in southwestern Kazakhstan, central Uzbekistan, and central Turkmenistan.

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation (mm)
July 4 - 10, 2021



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

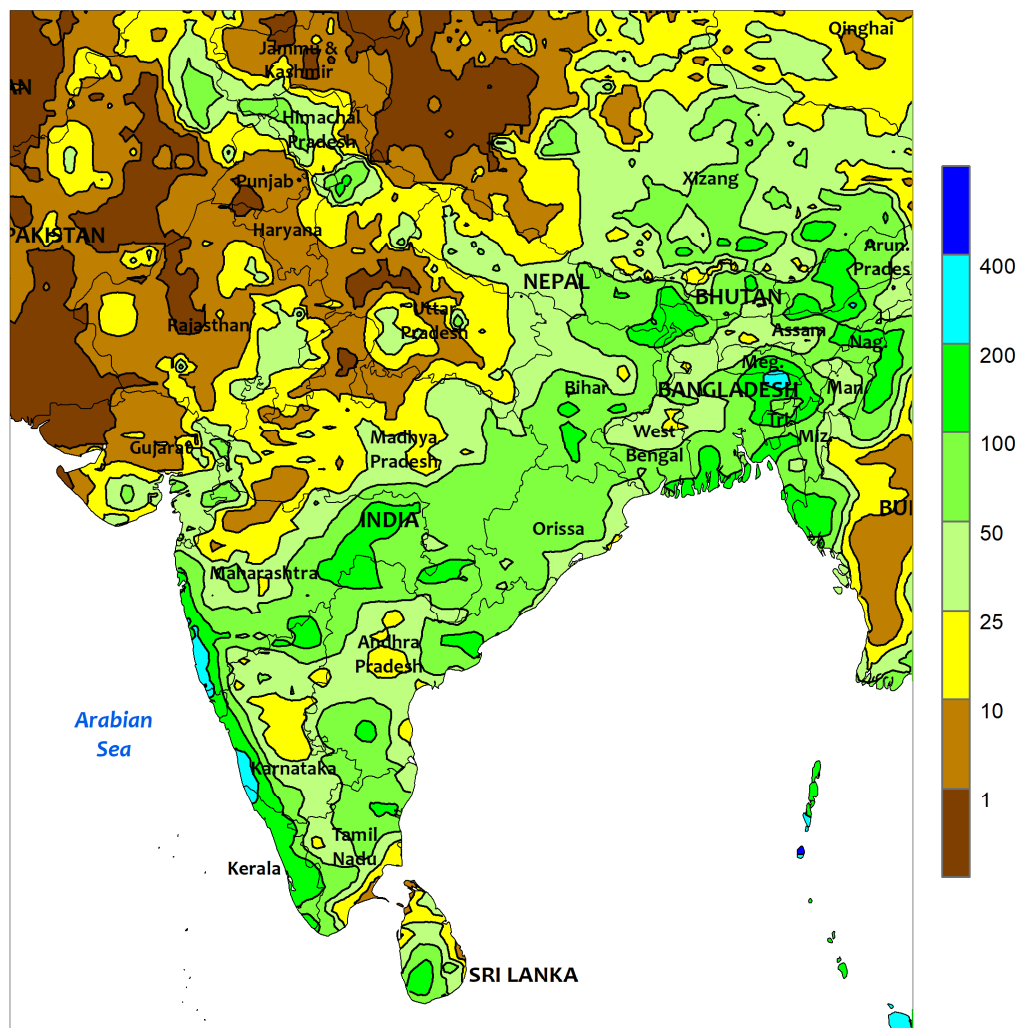


MIDDLE EAST

Additional showers in northern Turkey contrasted with severe drought in southern and eastern portions of the country. Moderate to heavy rain (10-100 mm) was reported from Thrace (northwestern Turkey) eastward along and adjacent to the Black Sea Coast, maintaining good to excellent soil moisture supplies for reproductive

corn and sunflowers. Conversely, sunny skies prevailed across central, southern, and eastern portions of Turkey, maintaining drought and high irrigation requirements for reproductive corn and cotton. Agricultural activity across the rest of the Middle East is minimal during the very hot and dry summer.

SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
July 4 - 10, 2021



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

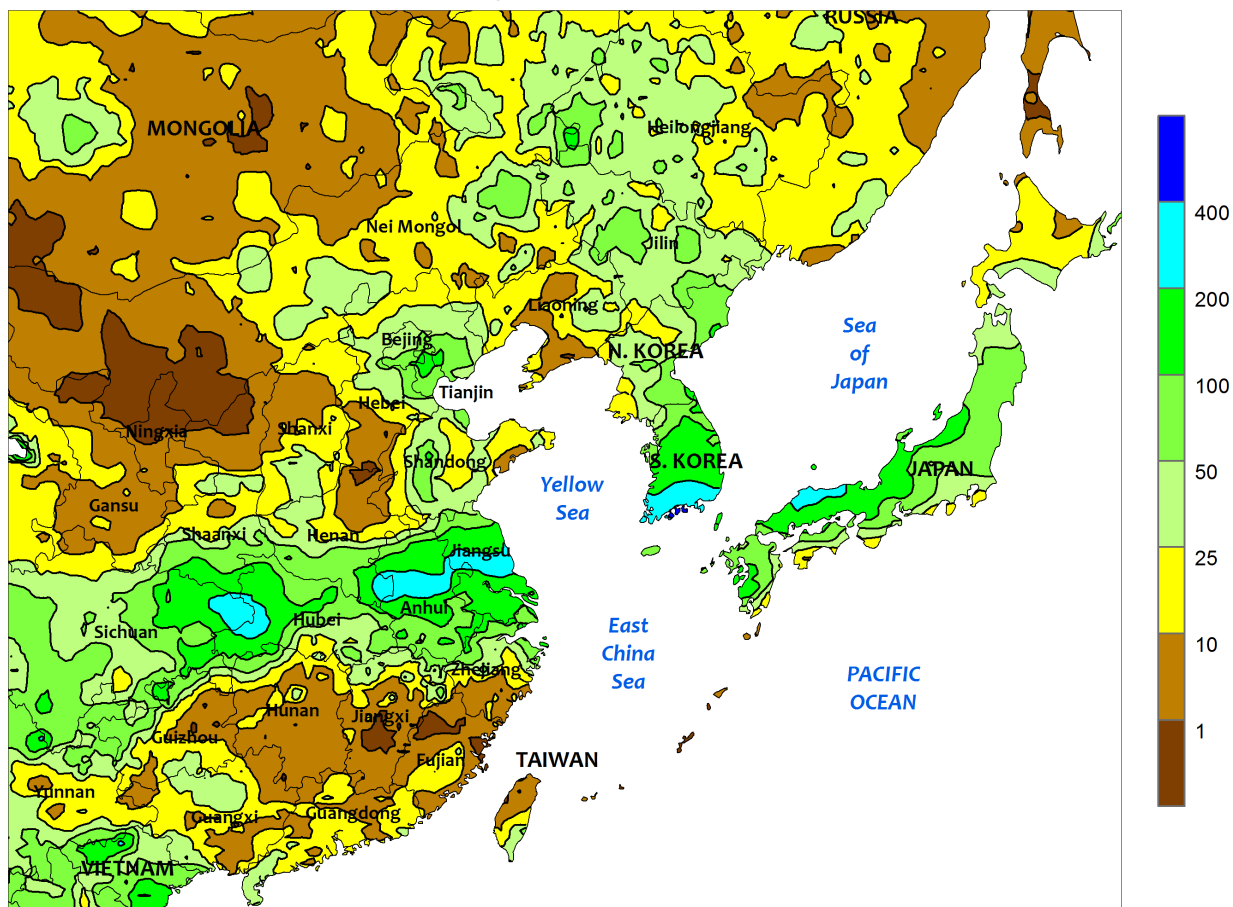


SOUTH ASIA

Showery weather across eastern India contrasted with unseasonable dryness in the west. After a rapid onset of the southwest monsoon in India was followed by inconsistent rain, widespread showers across the east and south improved moisture conditions for rice and other kharif crops. Most areas recorded 25 to 100 mm (locally more), including portions of interior India, aiding cotton establishment in

eastern Maharashtra. However, unseasonable dryness continued across the west and northwest, further limiting soil moisture for cotton and oilseeds in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and neighboring sections of Rajasthan. In other parts of the region, rice in Bangladesh continued to receive above-average rainfall, while hotter-than-normal weather stressed cotton and some rice in Pakistan.

EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
July 4 - 10, 2021



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

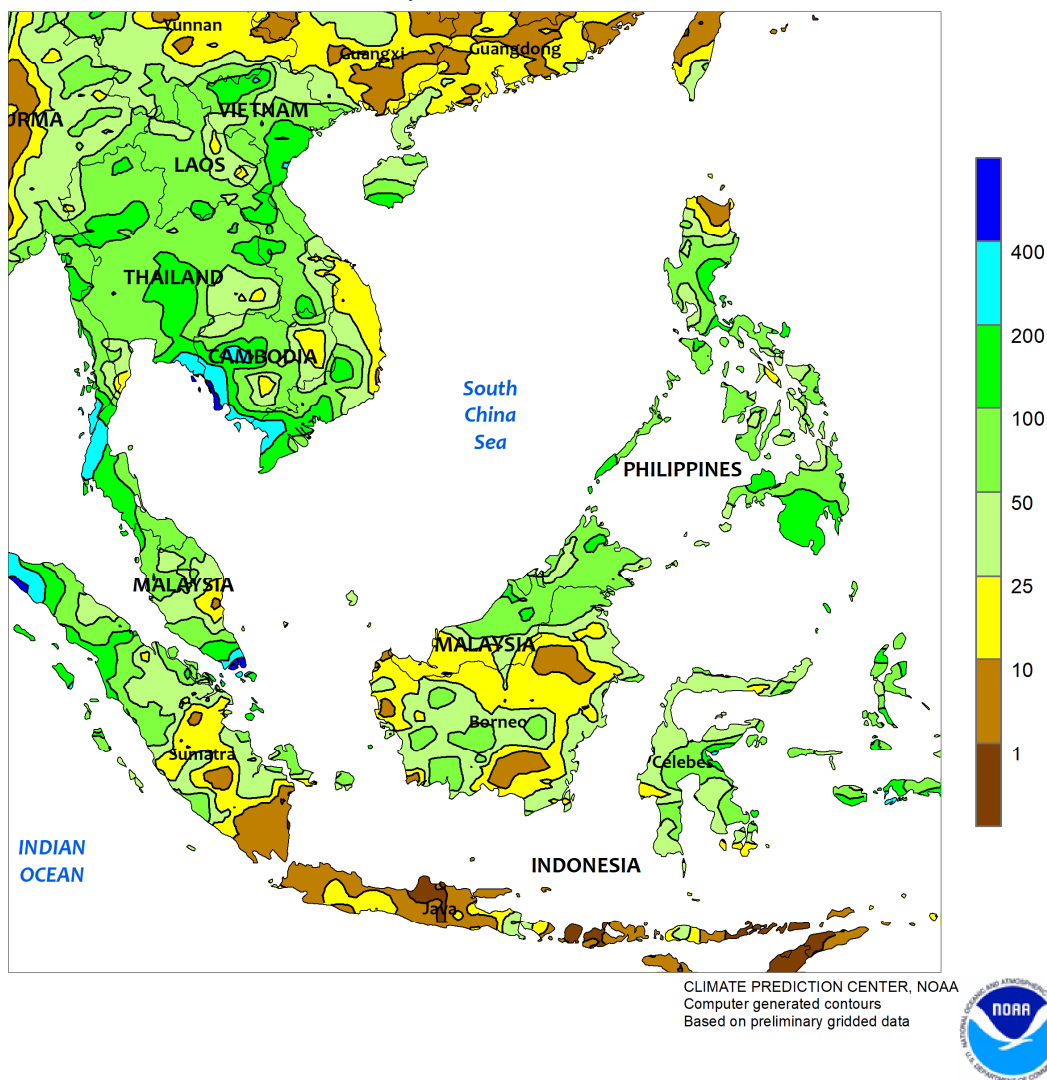


EASTERN ASIA

Near-daily showers in northeastern China produced 10 to 50 mm across most crop areas, with some locales recording almost 150 mm. Adequate to abundant soil moisture throughout much of the northeast continued to benefit corn and soybeans entering reproduction, including some previously dry areas in Inner Mongolia. Farther south, a steady stream of rainfall in the Yangtze Valley brought 50 to locally over 300 mm along a narrow corridor, causing localized flooding but keeping single-crop rice and other summer crops well watered. However, areas outside of the narrow band received little if any rainfall, particularly southern and

southeastern provinces where more consistent moisture is needed for late-crop rice. Meanwhile, another bout of stressful heat in parts of western China maintained stress on flowering cotton and threatened to lower yields. In other parts of the region, over 350 mm of rain in southern-most South Korea and southeastern Japan resulted in flooding, while more seasonable totals (25-100 mm) on the remainder of the Korean Peninsula and in Japan maintained favorable moisture supplies for rice and other summer crops; one notable exception was northern Japan (Hokkaido), where seasonal (since June 1) precipitation has been about half of normal.

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
July 4 - 10, 2021

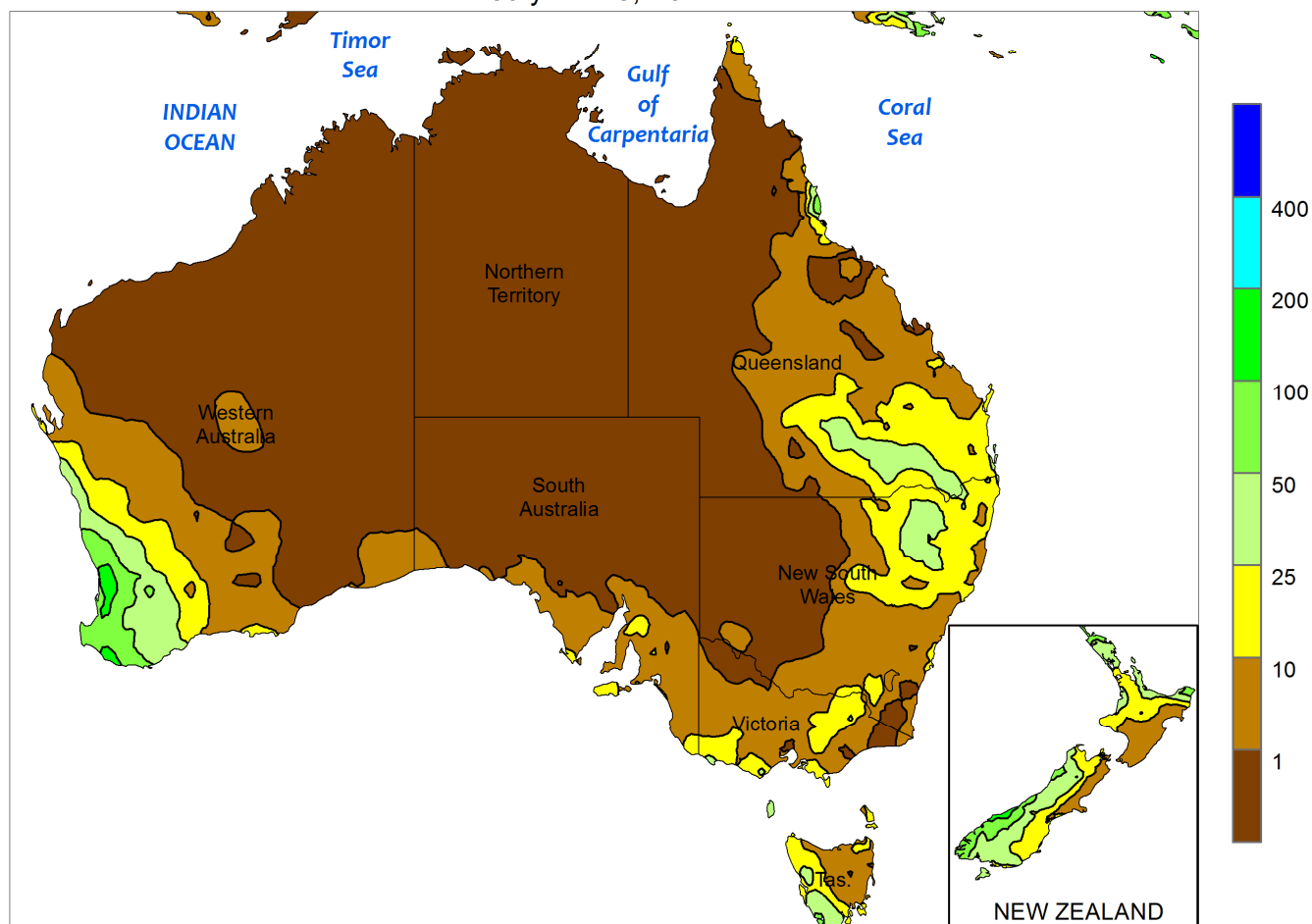


SOUTHEAST ASIA

Monsoon showers were resurgent across Thailand and the surrounding areas following a poor start to the wet season. Most locales recorded 50 to nearly 150 mm of rain (more along coastal areas), representing some of the highest and most widespread rainfall to date. Additionally, the recent wet weather pushed season-to-date rainfall totals above normal in almost all of Thailand, Burma, Laos, and Vietnam (interior Cambodia

continued to report below-normal rainfall for the season), greatly improving moisture supplies for rice. Similar downpours occurred in the Philippines, with all but the northern-most districts receiving 50 to 100 mm; season-to-date rainfall in the wetter northwestern Philippines was half of normal. Elsewhere, consistent showers (25-100 mm) in Malaysia and nearby portions of Indonesia sustained ample soil moisture for oil palm.

AUSTRALIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
July 4 - 10, 2021



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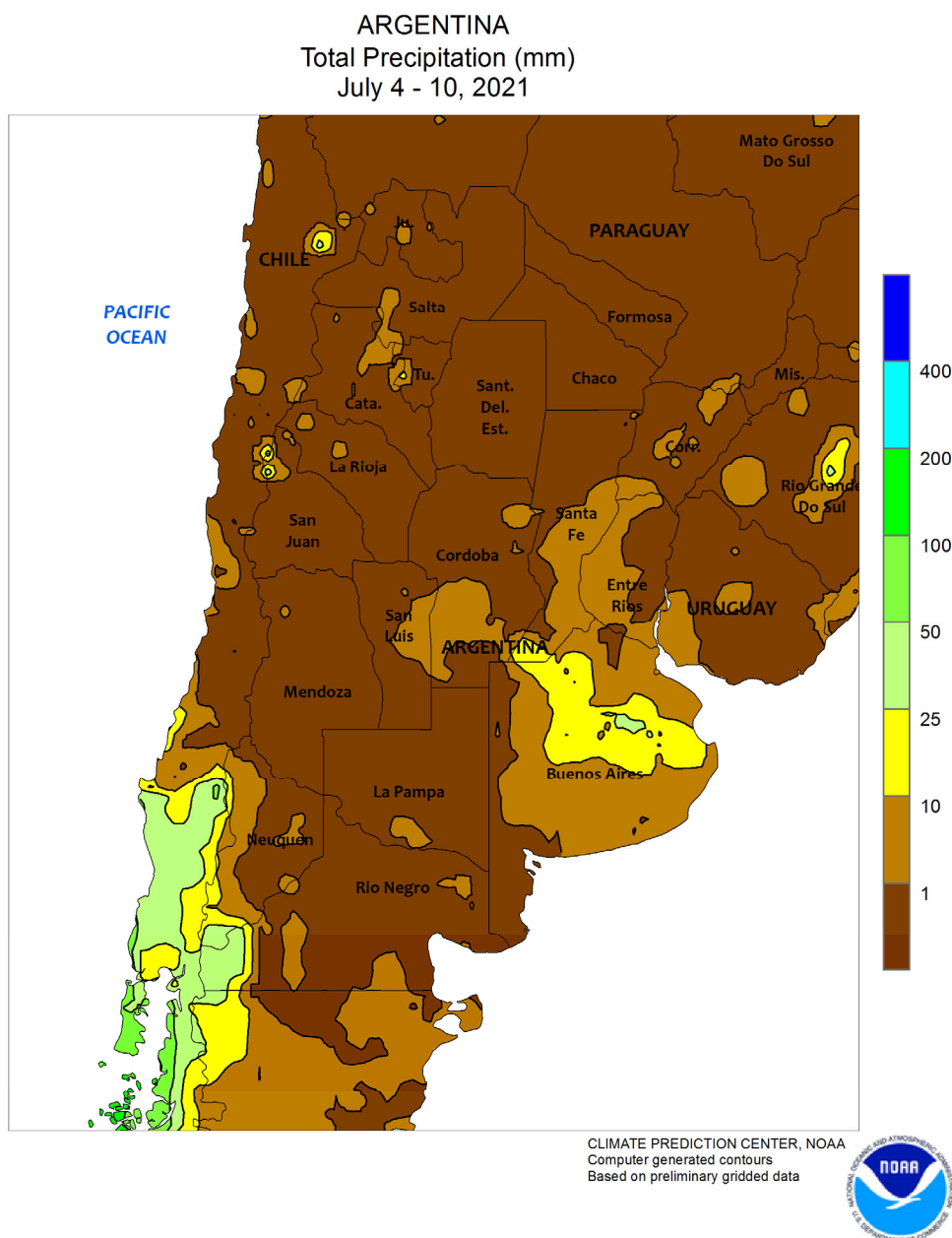
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data



AUSTRALIA

Soaking rain (15-50 mm) fell across a large portion of the Western Australia wheat belt, maintaining abundant soil moisture and very good early-season yield prospects for vegetative winter grains and oilseeds. Crop prospects remained favorable in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales too, where widespread showers (10-25 mm or more) further benefited wheat and other vegetative winter crops. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, showers (1-10 mm) were lighter and more widely scattered in southern

New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. Nevertheless, adequate soil moisture supported crop growth throughout most of the southeast, helping to maintain generally good early-season crop prospects in this area as well. Mild weather continued to favor crop development across the wheat belt, with maximum temperatures generally in the middle to upper 10s degrees C. Temperatures averaged near normal in the west and 1 to 2°C below normal in the south and east.

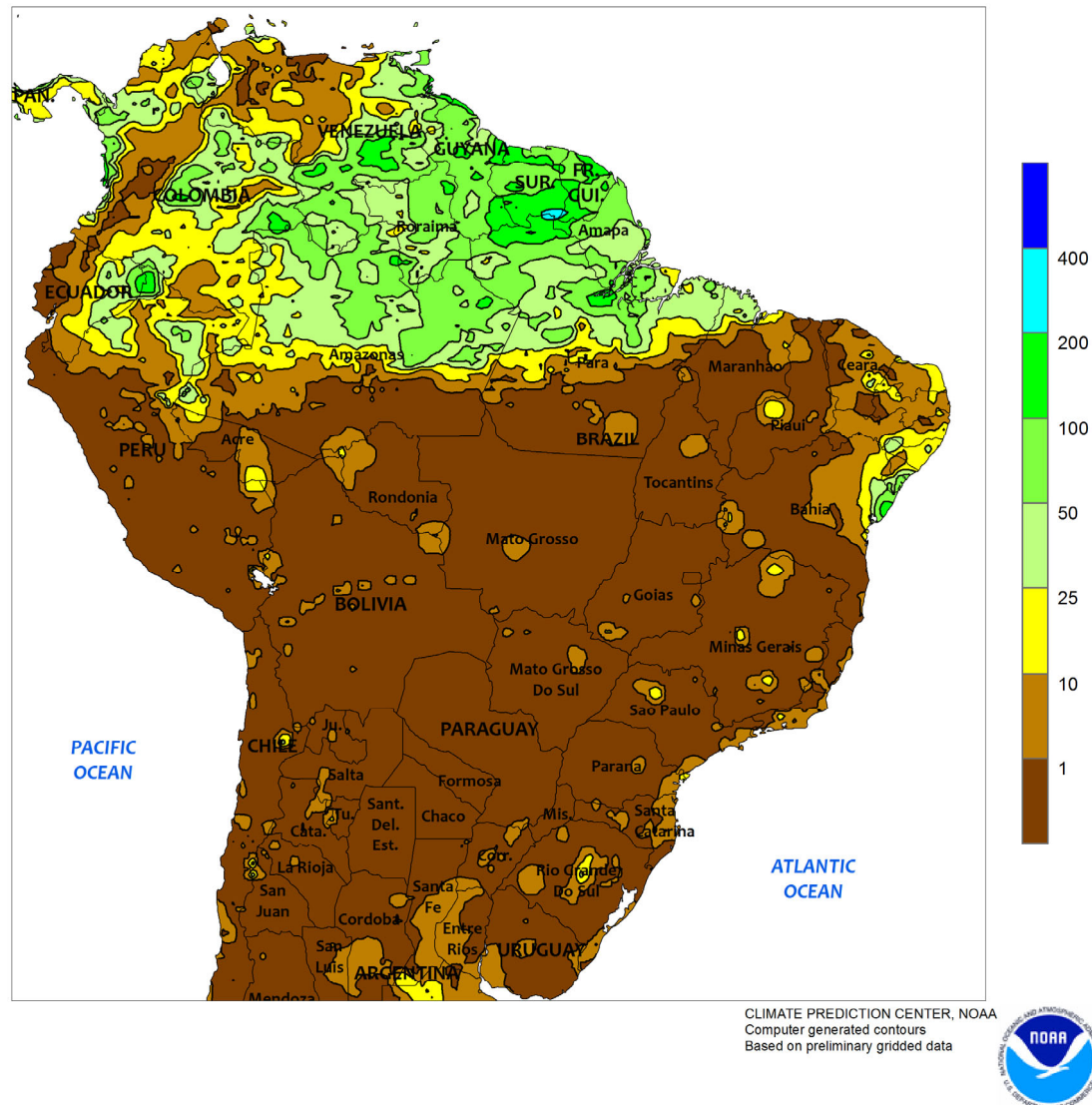


ARGENTINA

Dry weather dominated nearly all major agricultural areas, favoring seasonal fieldwork that included cotton harvesting and winter grain planting. Measurable rainfall (1-25 mm) was confined to Buenos Aires, with complete dryness elsewhere. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 4°C above normal, though freezes were common in southern and western farming areas. Daytime highs reached the lower

30s (degrees C) in the north (in and around Chaco), while failing to reach 20°C in far southern agricultural delegations. According to the government of Argentina, corn was 72 percent harvested as of July 8, lagging last year by 17 points, and cotton was 84 percent harvested (99 percent last year). Meanwhile, wheat and barley were 87 and 88 percent planted, respectively.

Total Precipitation (mm)
July 4 - 10, 2021

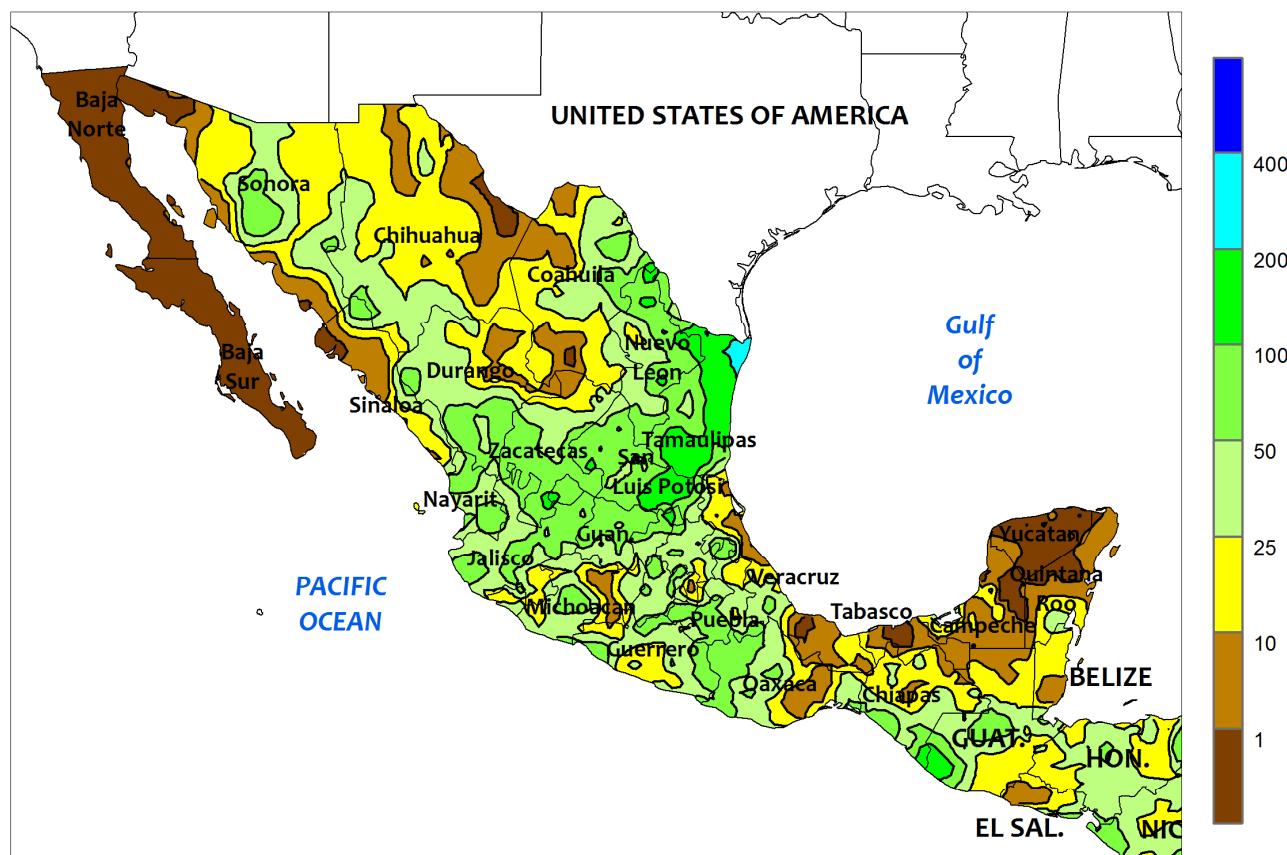


BRAZIL

Dry weather dominated agricultural regions throughout southern and central Brazil, aiding seasonal fieldwork but sustaining unfavorably low levels of moisture for immature southern corn. Farmlands from Rio Grande do Sul northward to Mato Grosso and the northeastern interior (western Bahia and environs) were completely dry, with seasonal rainfall (10-50 mm) confined to a few locales along the northeastern coast. Although weekly average temperatures were 1 to 3°C below normal throughout much of southeastern Brazil – including much of Parana – no freeze was recorded, allowing

producers in southern farming areas to further assess impacts from last week's freeze. According to the government of Parana, 3 percent of second-crop corn had been harvested as of July 5, with 33 percent of the remainder being mature; only 6 percent of the corn crop was reportedly flowering. Additionally, wheat planting was advancing in Parana and Rio Grande do Sul, and emerging plants will require moisture soon for uniform germination and establishment. Meanwhile, corn and cotton were 35 and 5 percent harvested, respectively, in Mato Grosso as of July 9.

MEXICO
Total Precipitation (mm)
July 4 - 10, 2021



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

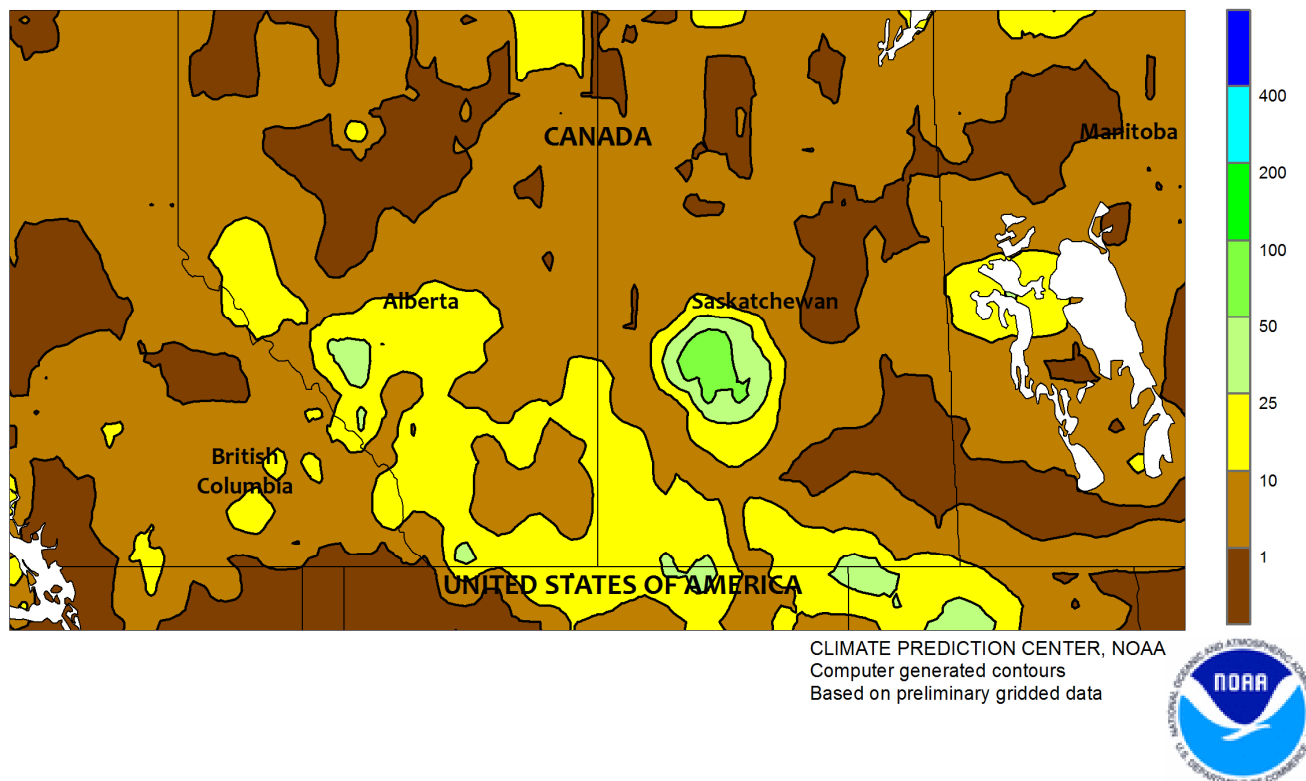


MEXICO

Rain continued throughout Mexico, benefiting summer crops and helping to replenish northern reservoirs. In the south, heavy showers (rainfall totaling more than 50 mm) were scattered across the southern plateau (Jalisco to Puebla) and along the southern Pacific Coast from Michoacán to southern Chiapas. In contrast, drier conditions prevailed along the southern Gulf Coast from Veracruz to Yucatan, with a few locations reporting more than 25 mm. Farther north, heavy

rain (50-100 mm, locally reaching 200 mm) fell from San Luis Potosí northward to the lower Rio Grande Valley (northern Coahuila to Tamaulipas), increasing moisture for soybeans, corn, and other summer crops and increasing reservoir levels. Similarly, monsoon showers (locally greater than 50 mm) continued from southern Durango northward, bringing some relief from summer heat (daytime highs reaching 40°C) while boosting long-term moisture reserves.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Total Precipitation (mm)
July 4 - 10, 2021

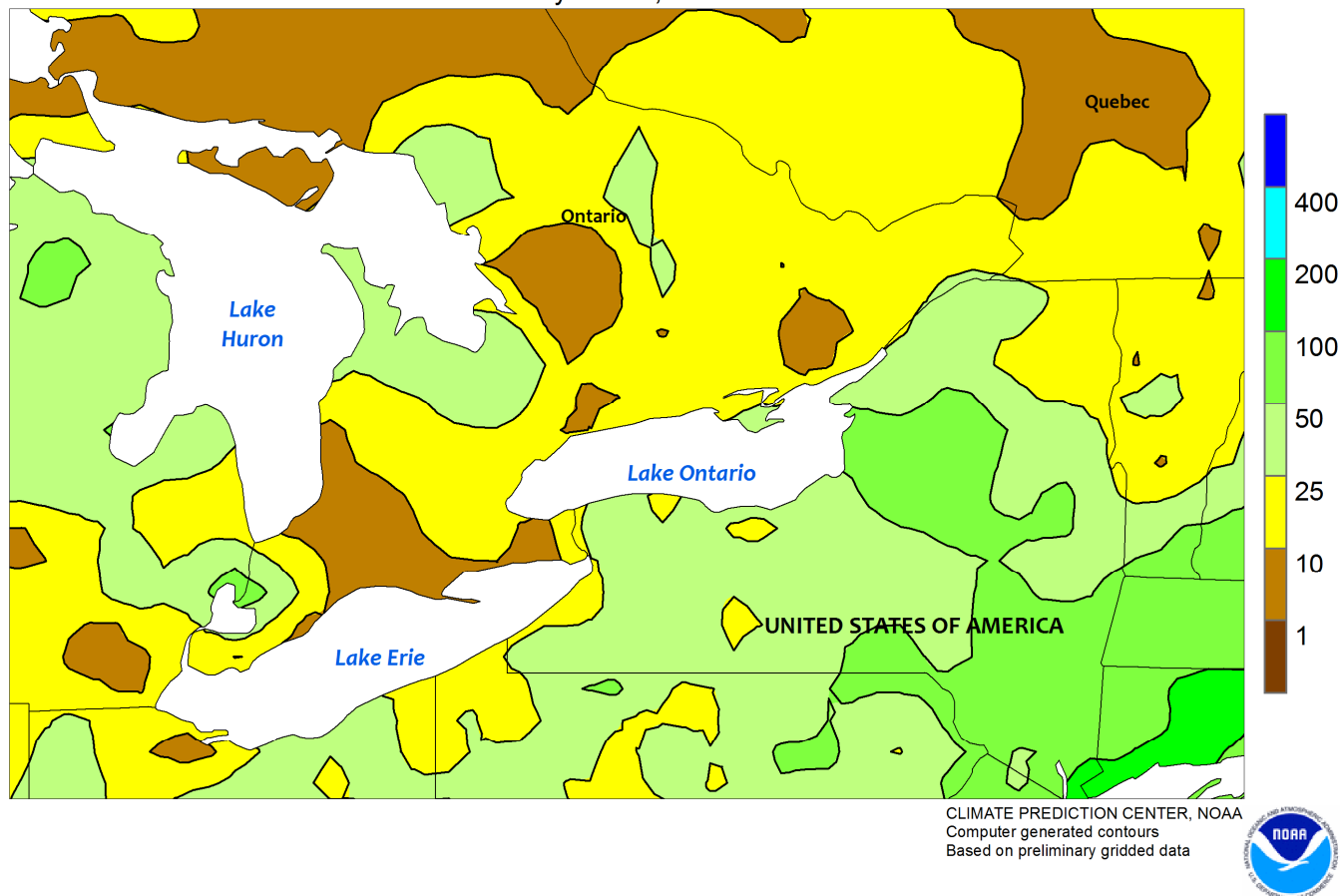


CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Showers benefited spring crops in the southwestern Prairies, although other farming areas reported little if any relief from drought and the recent heat wave. Rainfall totaled 10 to 25 mm – locally exceeding 50 mm – in southwestern Saskatchewan as well as Alberta’s southern agricultural districts. Light rain (mostly below 5 mm) fell elsewhere, with few locations reporting more than 10 mm. Weekly

temperatures averaged 2 to 3°C above normal from Alberta to central Saskatchewan, and 1 to 2°C above normal in eastern Saskatchewan and Manitoba, with daytime highs reaching the lower 30s (degrees C) regionwide. Provincial crop reports issued during the first week of July noted the visible impacts of last week’s heat and dryness, including advanced development and stunted growth of various spring and summer crops.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Total Precipitation (mm)
July 4 - 10, 2021



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Mild, showery weather maintained generally favorable conditions for summer crops and forage. Most agricultural districts in Ontario and Quebec received 10 to 35 mm, though locally higher amounts (locally greater than 50 mm) were concentrated between Lake Huron and Lake Ontario. Weekly temperatures averaged near to below normal, with daytime

highs reaching the upper 20s and lower 30s (degrees C) on several days prior to the arrival of the heaviest rain. According to the government of Ontario in a report issued on July 7, wheat lodging due to previous periods of wind and rain was considerable, which could pose challenges for harvesting and potential second-cropping of soybeans.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on July 12, 2021. Forecasts refer to July 1.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.36 billion bushels, up 4 percent from the June 1 forecast and up 16 percent from 2020. The U.S. yield is forecast at 53.6 bushels per acre, up 0.4 bushel from last month and up 2.7 bushels from last year's average yield of 50.9 bushels per acre. Area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 25.4 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2021, but up 11 percent from last year.

Hard Red Winter production, at 805 million bushels, is up 4 percent from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 362 million bushels, is up 8 percent from the June forecast. White Winter, at 198 million bushels, is down 2 percent from last month. Of the White Winter production, 16.4 million bushels are Hard White and 181 million bushels are Soft White.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 37.2 million bushels, down 46 percent from 2020. Yields are expected to average 25.8 bushels per harvested acre, down 15.6 bushels from 2020. Area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 1.44 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2021, but down 13 percent from 2020.

Other spring wheat production for grain is forecast at 345 million bushels, down 41 percent from last year. Yields are expected to average 30.7 bushels per harvested acre, down 17.9 bushels from 2020. If realized, this would be the lowest U.S. yield since 2002. Area harvested for grain or seed is expected to total 11.2 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report

released on June 30, 2021, but 7 percent below 2020. Of the total production, 305 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, down 42 percent from 2020.

The **U.S. all orange** forecast for the 2020-2021 season is 4.60 million tons, up 2 percent the previous forecast but down 12 percent from the 2019-2020 final utilization.

The Florida all orange forecast, at 52.8 million boxes (2.38 million tons), is up slightly from the previous forecast but down 22 percent from last season. In Florida, early, midseason, and Navel varieties are forecast at 22.7 million boxes (1.02 million tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but down 23 percent from last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 30.1 million boxes (1.35 million tons), is up slightly from the previous forecast but down 20 percent from last season.

The California all orange forecast is 54.5 million boxes (2.18 million tons), is up 5 percent from previous forecast and up 1 percent from last season's final utilization. The California Navel orange forecast is 45.0 million boxes (1.80 million tons), up 7 percent from the previous forecast and up 4 percent from last season. The California Valencia orange forecast is 9.50 million boxes (380,000 tons), is down 5 percent from the previous forecast and down 12 percent from last season.

The Texas all orange forecast, at 1.05 million boxes (45,000 tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast and down 22 percent from last season's final utilization.

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

Internet URL: www.usda.gov/oce/weather-drought-monitor

E-mail address: brad.rippey@usda.gov

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World Agricultural Outlook Board

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

National Agricultural Statistics Service

Agricultural Statistician and State Summaries Editor.....
Irwin Anolik (202) 720-7621

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