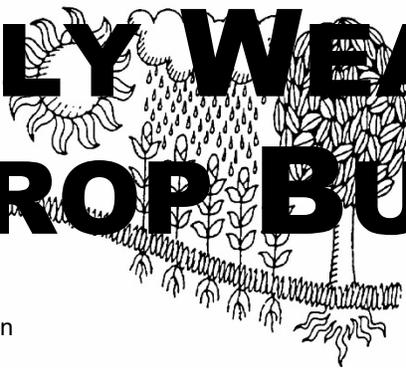
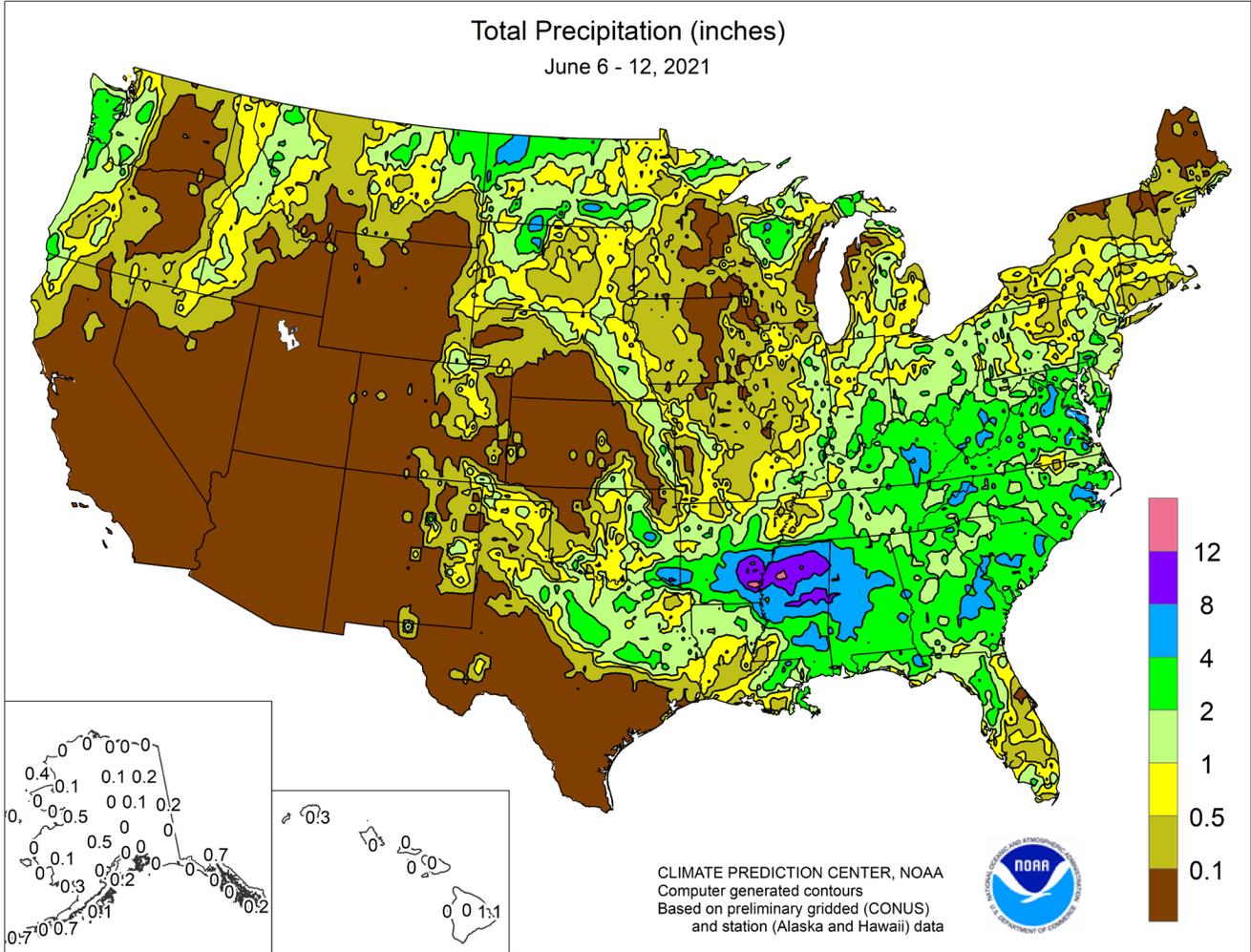


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

June 6 – 12, 2021

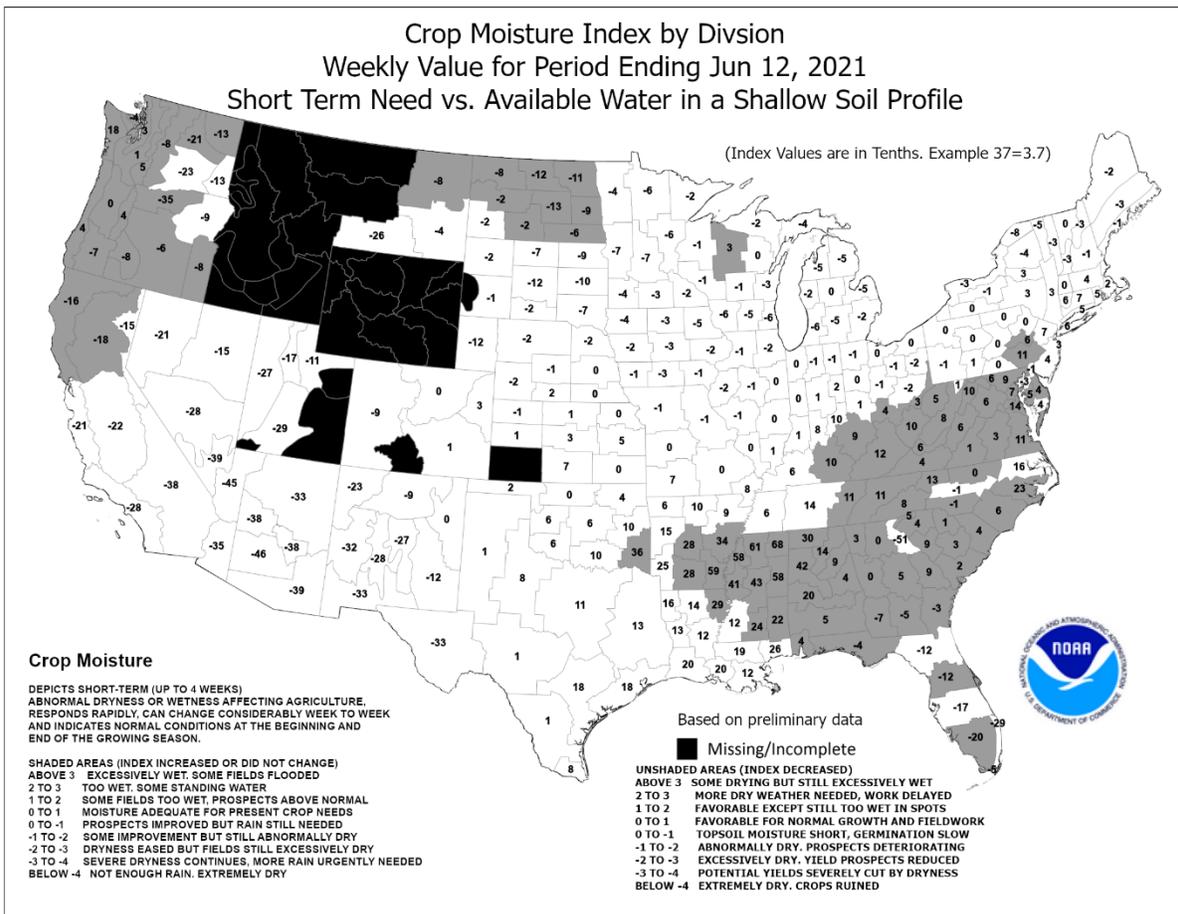
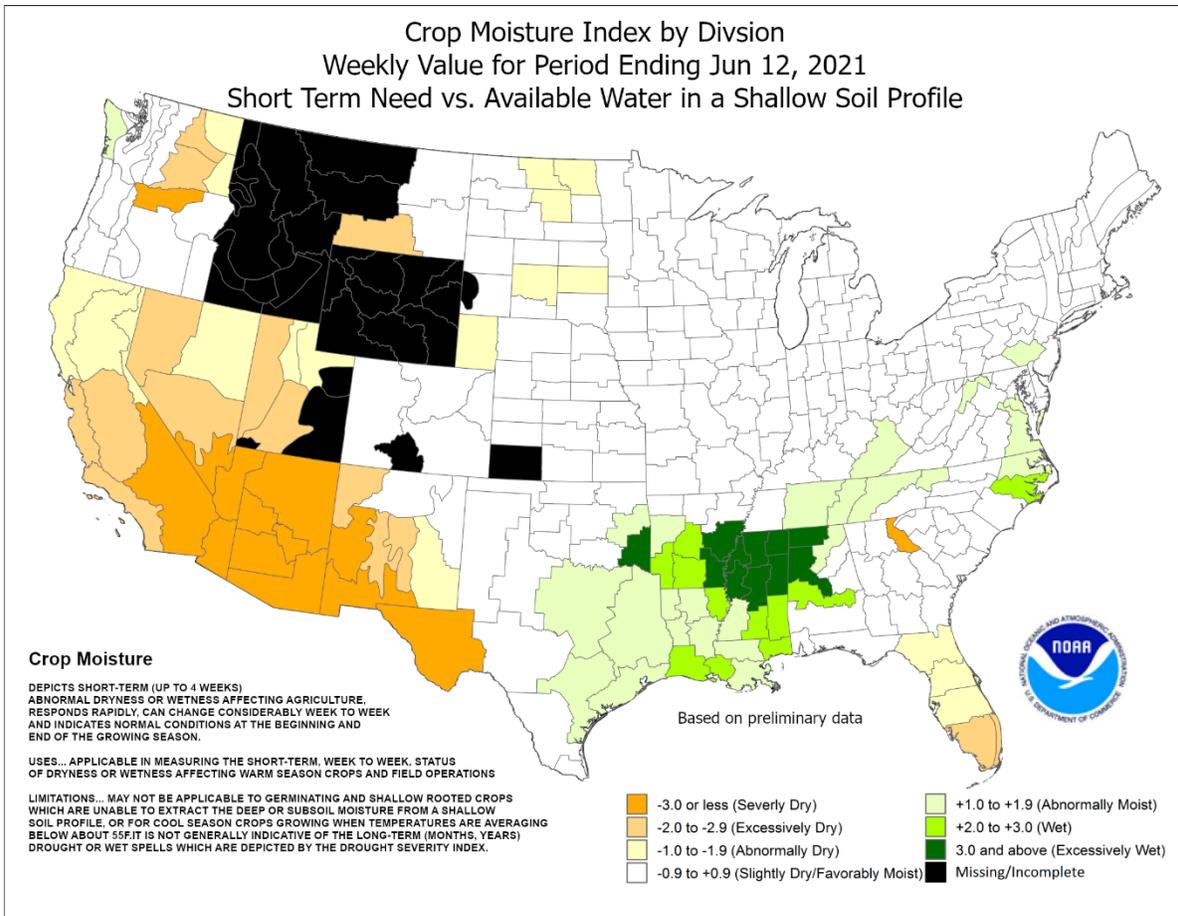
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

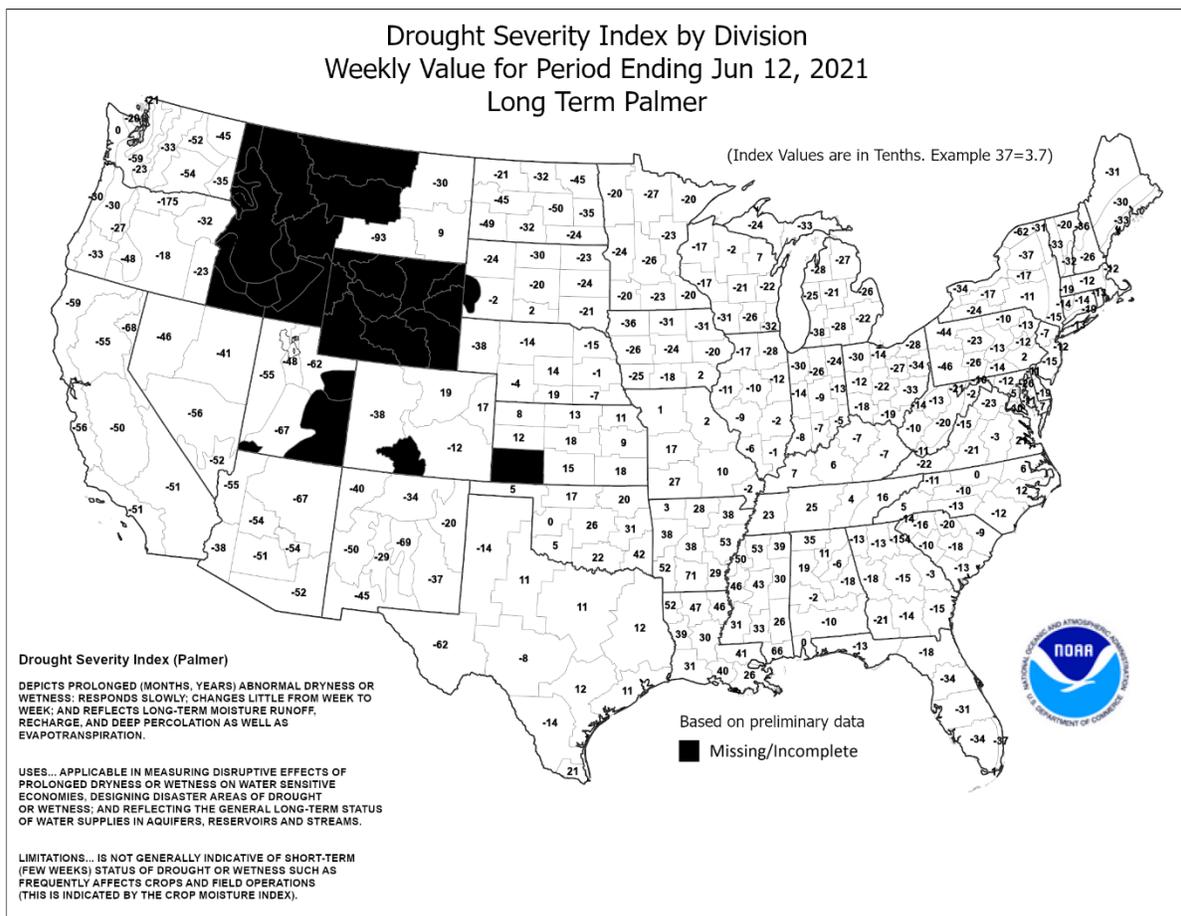
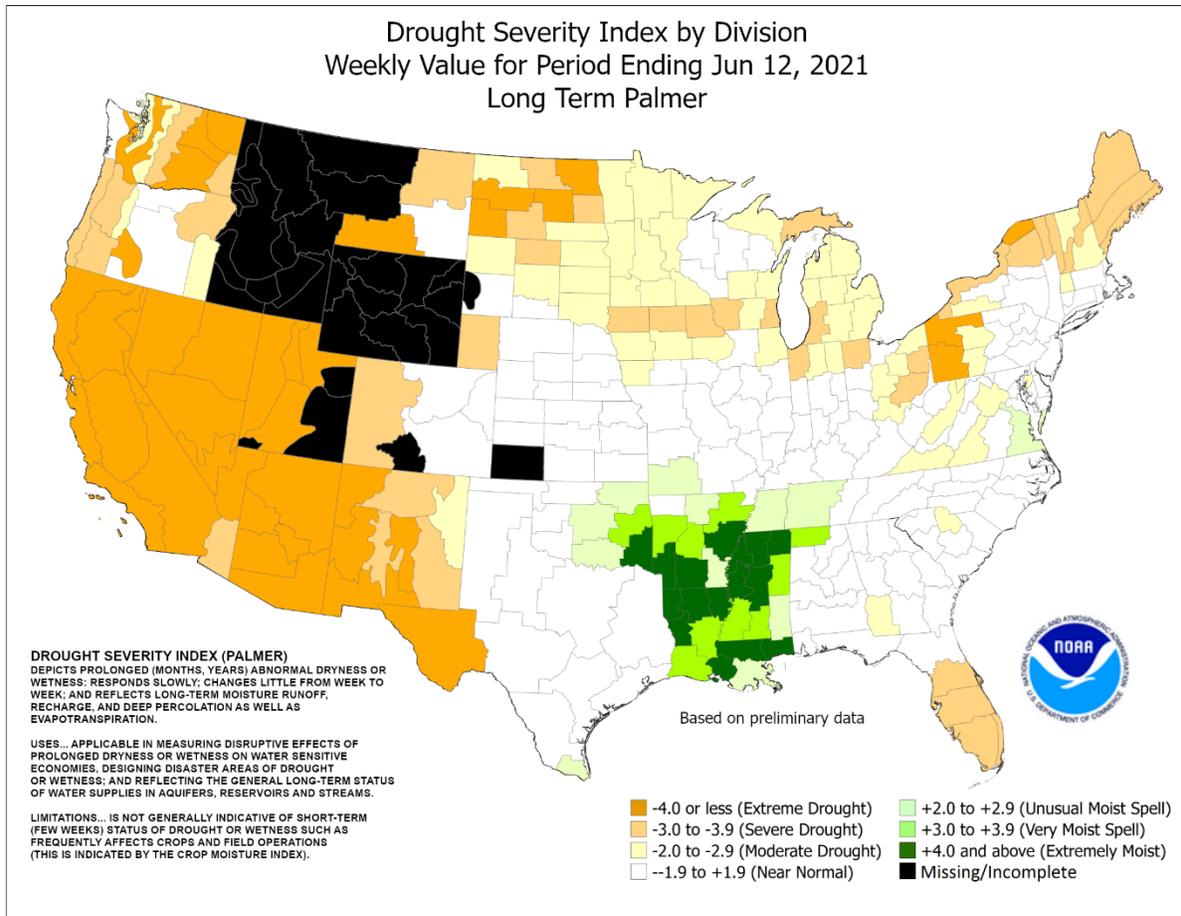
Showers and thunderstorms provided limited drought relief in the **north-central U.S.**—but also produced localized damage due to high winds, large hail, and isolated tornadoes. The bulk of the severe weather occurred on June 8 and 10. Scattered showers affected the **Northwest**, bypassing many key agricultural areas. Much of the **northern Corn Belt** also continued to experience short-term dryness. Meanwhile, breezy, seasonably dry weather prevailed from **California into the Southwest**, fueling an increase in wildfire activity. The two largest active

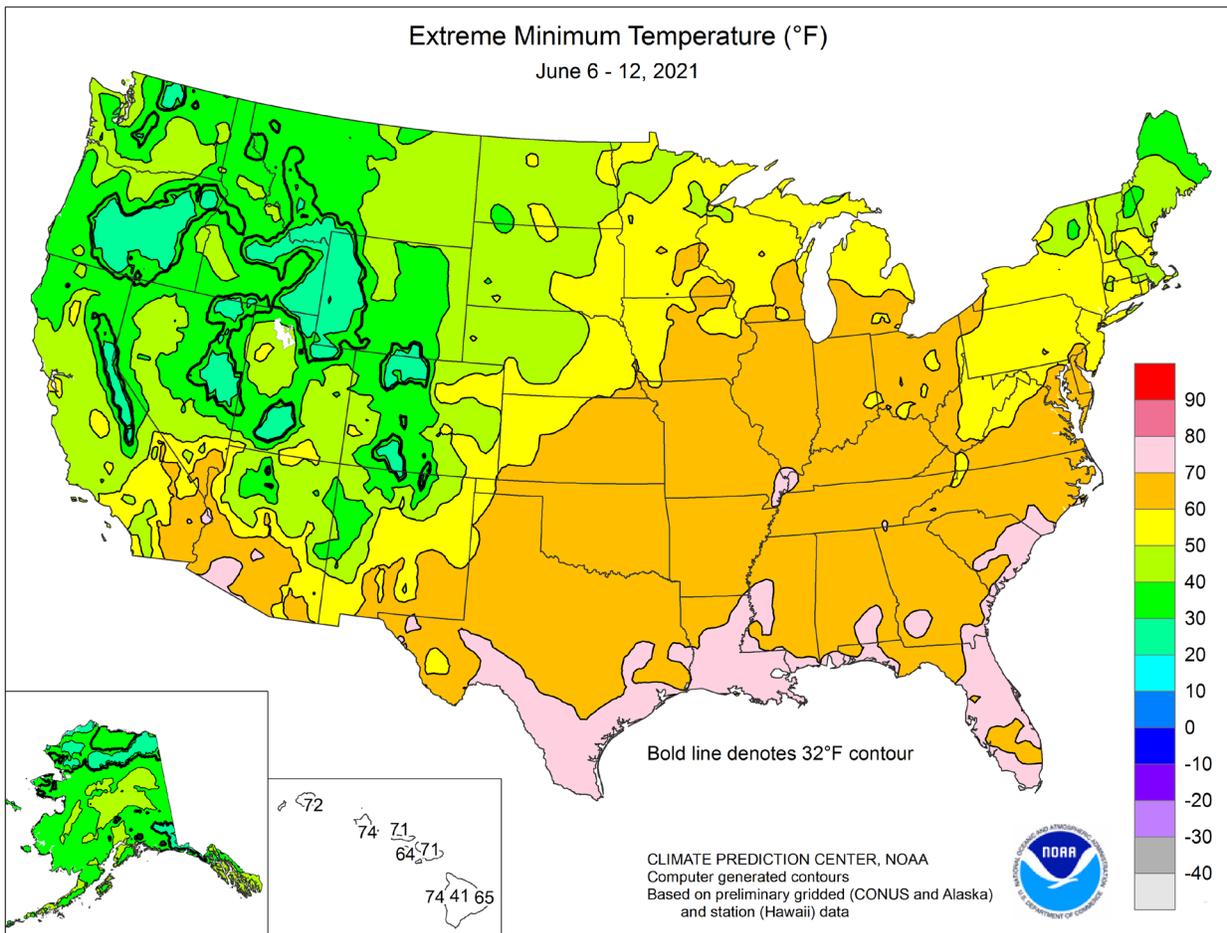
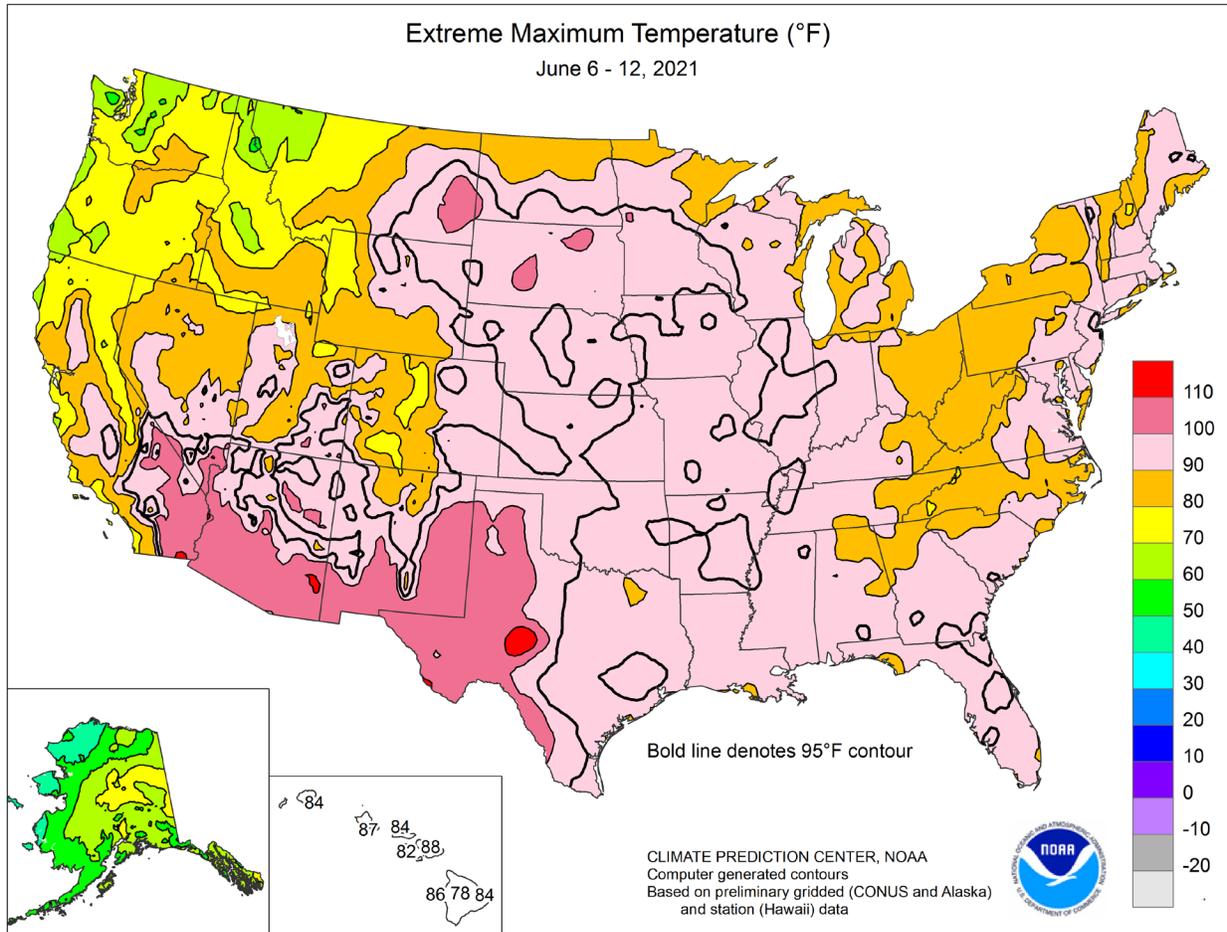
(Continued on page 5)

Contents

Crop Moisture Maps	2
Palmer Drought Maps.....	3
Extreme Maximum & Minimum Temperature Maps.....	4
Temperature Departure Map	5
Soil Temperature & Pan Evaporation Maps	6
Growing Degree Day Maps	7
National Weather Data for Selected Cities	9
National Agricultural Summary	12
Crop Progress and Condition Tables.....	13
June 10 ENSO Update.....	20
International Weather and Crop Summary	21
May International Temperature/Precipitation Maps.....	35
Bulletin Information & June 8 Drought Monitor	50





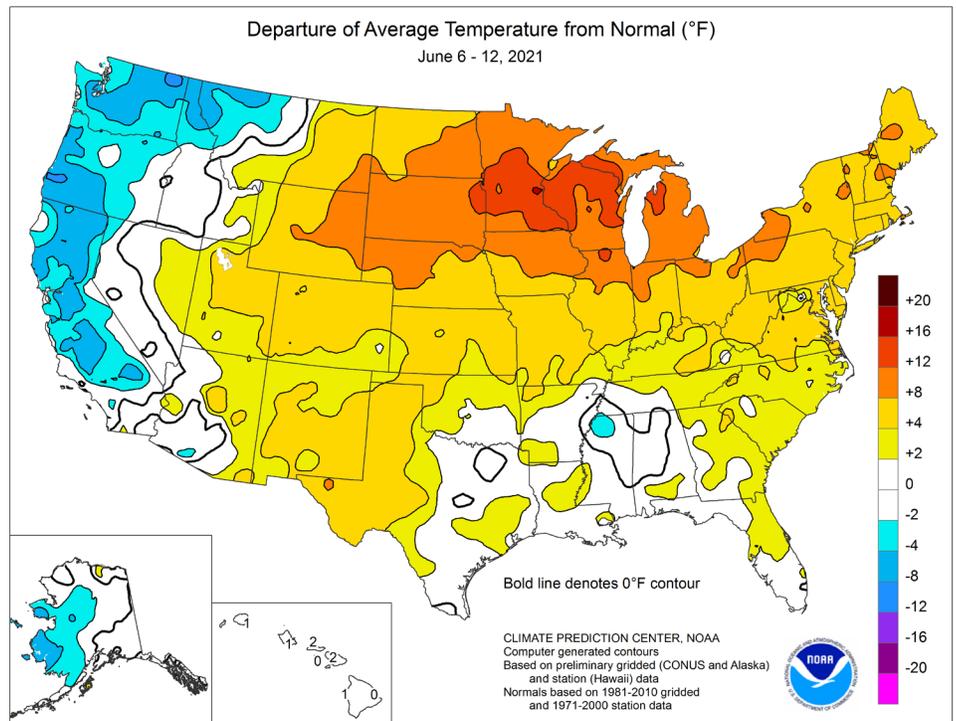


(Continued from front cover)

wildfires—the Telegraph and Mescal Fires, both east of **Phoenix, AZ**, were more than three-quarters contained by mid-June but had collectively charred more than 150,000 acres of vegetation. Farther east, subsiding shower activity and increasing heat across the **southern Plains** favored winter wheat maturation and harvesting, as well as late-season summer crop planting efforts. Unfavorable wetness persisted, however, in the **Mississippi Delta** and environs, where weekly rainfall locally exceeded 4 inches. Pockets of heavy rain extended eastward into the **mid-Atlantic**, easing dryness but sparking flash flooding. Generally hot weather across much of the **North** and **central and southern sections of the Rockies and High Plains** contrasted with near-normal temperatures in the **South** and cooler-than-normal conditions in the **Far West**. Weekly temperatures averaged more than 5°F below normal in portions of the **Pacific Coast States**, temporarily reducing irrigation demands. In addition, cloudiness and rainfall helped to suppress **Southern** temperatures. However, readings averaged at least 10°F above normal from **South Dakota** (and portions of neighboring states) to **Michigan**, reducing soil moisture reserves and increasing stress on some pastures and summer crops.

Early-week heat was particularly impressive in the **Great Lakes and Northeastern States**, leading to consecutive daily-record highs 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). From June 4-8, **Green Bay, WI**, reported 5 consecutive days with highs of 90°F or greater, a record for so early in the year (previously, June 11-15, 1894). Meanwhile, 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 intensified around mid-week, resulting in consecutive daily-record highs on June 9-10 in **La Crosse, WI** (97 and 99°F, respectively). 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 lingered for a few days 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. Late in the week, intense heat developed over the **Southwest**, while warmth broadly covered much of the **western and central U.S.** **El Paso, TX**, closed the week on June 11-12 with 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). On June 12 in **Arizona**, **Tucson** noted a high of 110°F, the first of at least three consecutive daily records.

Although the **northern Plains** received some rain, some locations

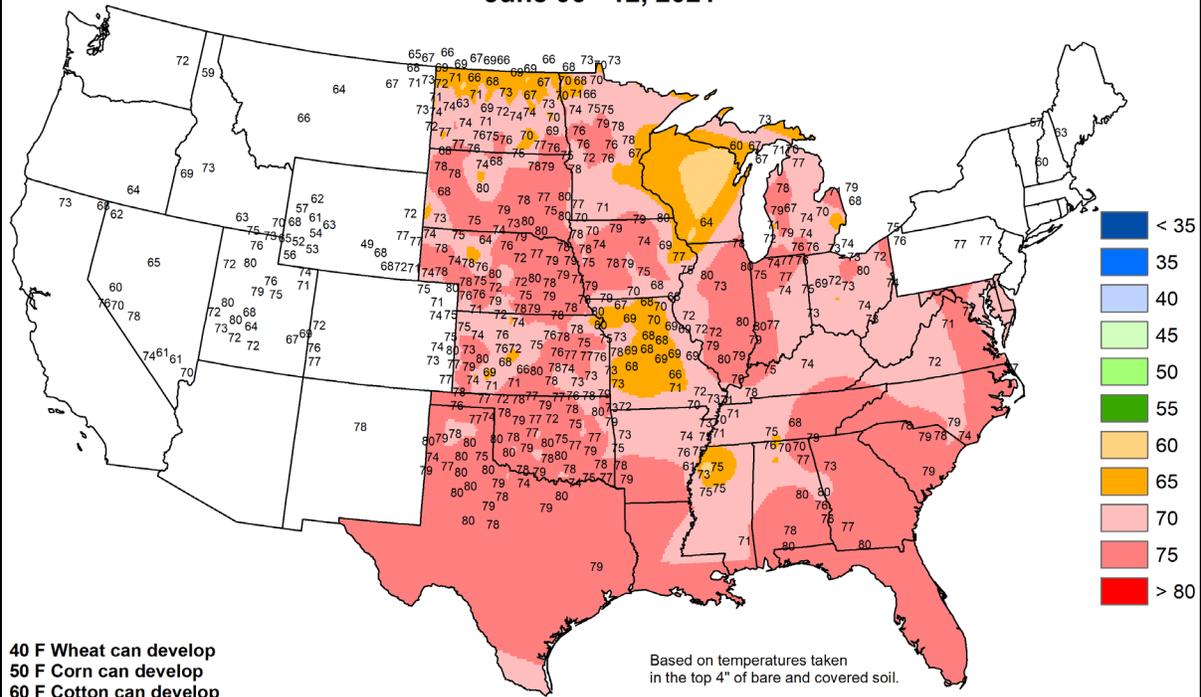


reported thunderstorm-related damage. On June 8, hail up to 4 inches in diameter was observed in **eastern Montana**, while wind gusts in **South Dakota** were clocked to 66 mph in **Buffalo** and 65 mph in **Faith**. Two days later, on the 10th, numerous reported of 2- to 3-inch hail were received from **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, **Rhineland, WI**, netted a record-setting rainfall total (3.29 inches) for June 10. Meanwhile, scattered showers lingered across the **southern Plains**, where **Dalhart, TX**, measured a daily-record sum (1.63 inches) for June 12. However, more consistent rain fell in 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.

Cooler-than-normal conditions in parts of **western Alaska** contrasted with near- or slightly above-normal temperatures across the remainder of the state. Meanwhile, most areas received some precipitation, albeit light. A few spots, including **Kodiak**, received more substantial precipitation; **Kodiak's** June 8-10 rainfall totaled 1.38 inches. Farther south, mostly dry weather prevailed in **Hawaii**, continuing a recent trend. On the **Big Island**, dry air allowed **Hilo's** low temperature for June 11 to fall to 64°F, a record for the date. At the state's major airport observation sites, June 1-12 rainfall ranged from a trace in **Kahului, Maui**, to 1.17 inches (43 percent of normal) in **Hilo**.

Average Soil Temperature (Deg. F)

June 06 - 12, 2021



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

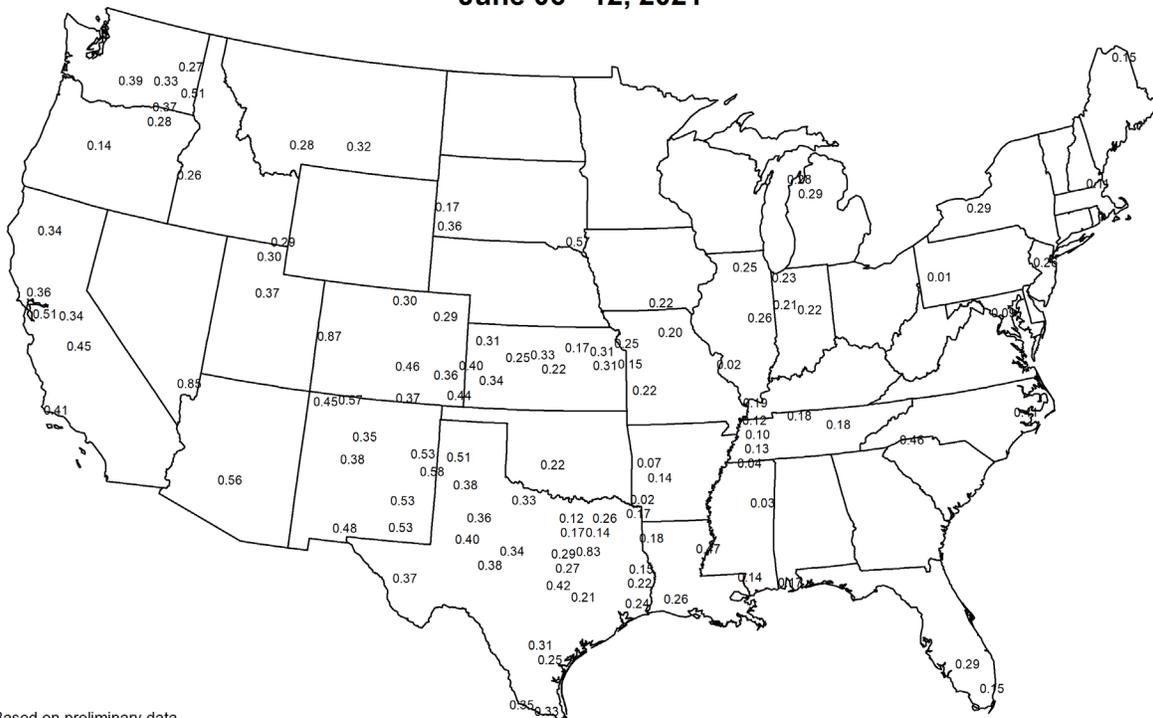
Based on temperatures taken in the top 4" of bare and covered soil.

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



Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

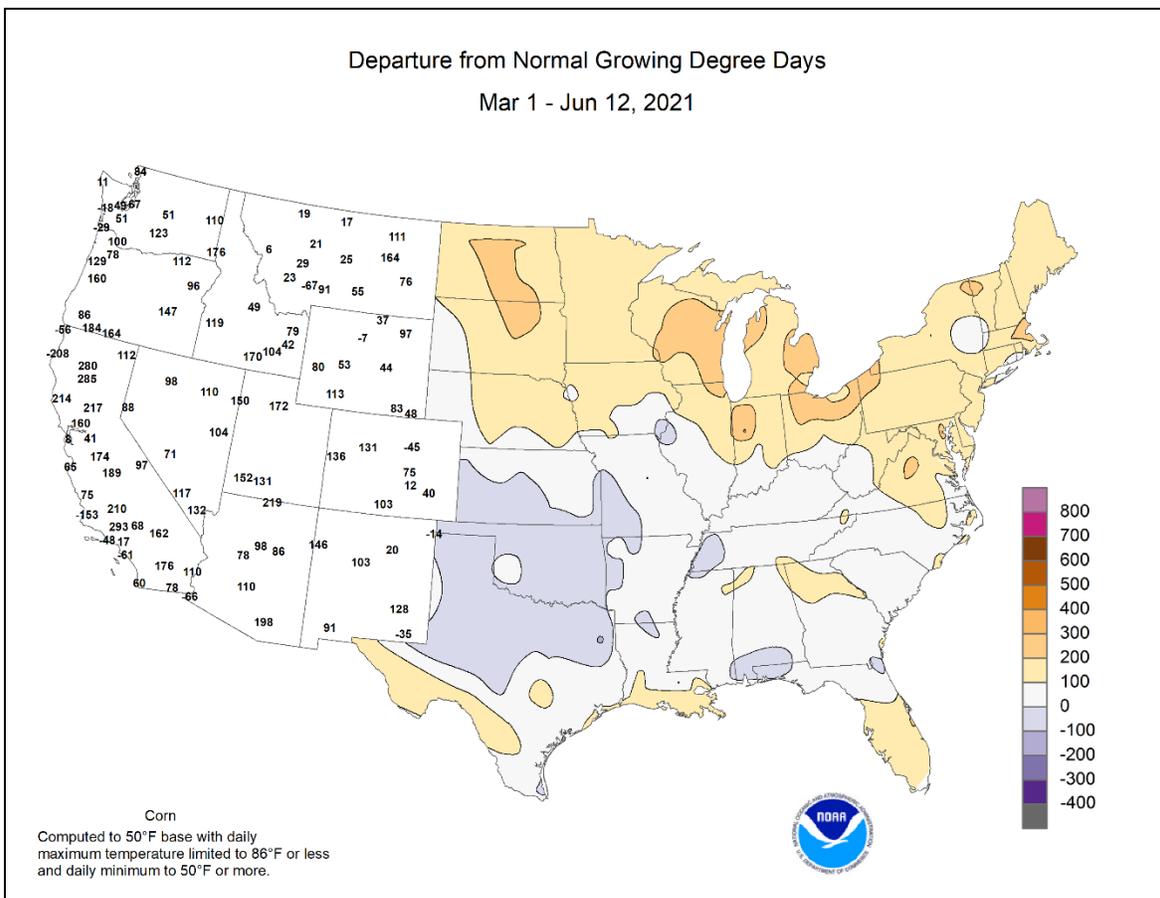
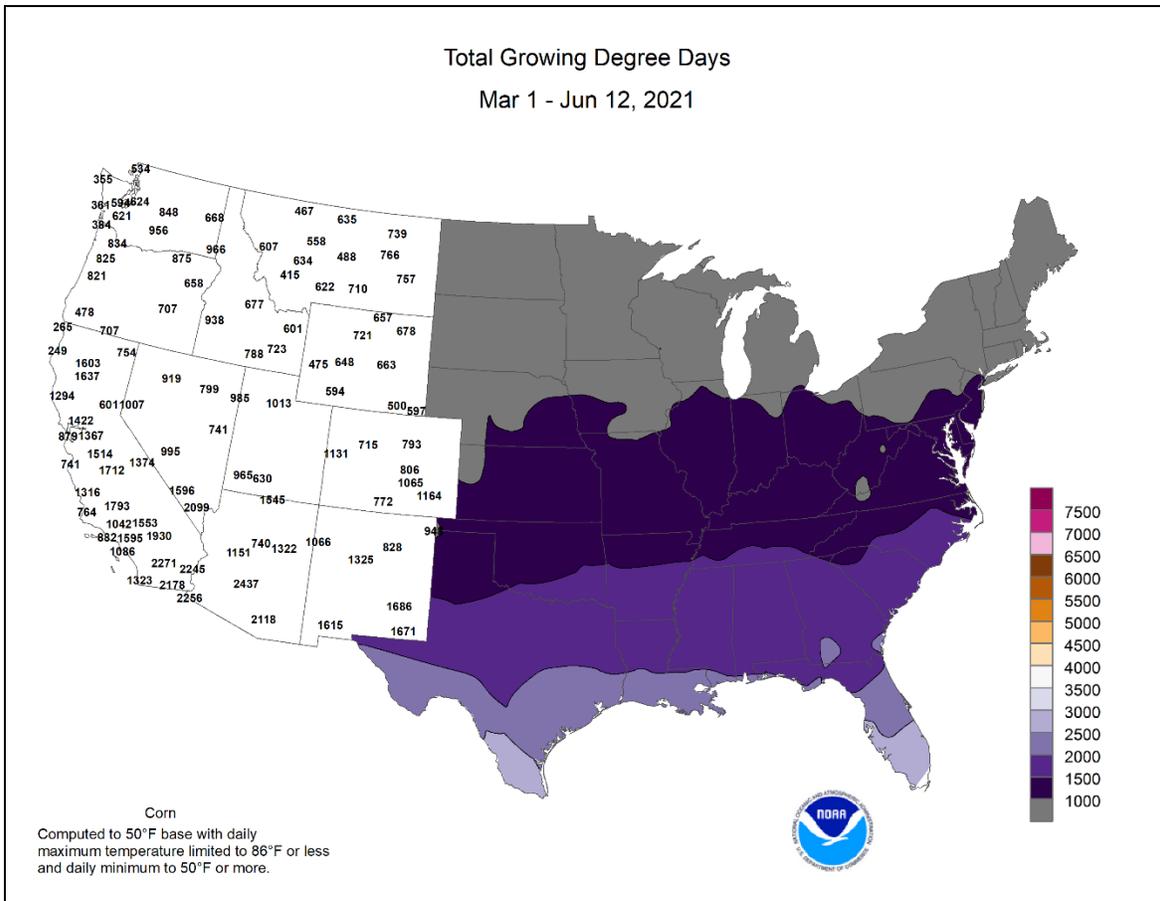
June 06 - 12, 2021

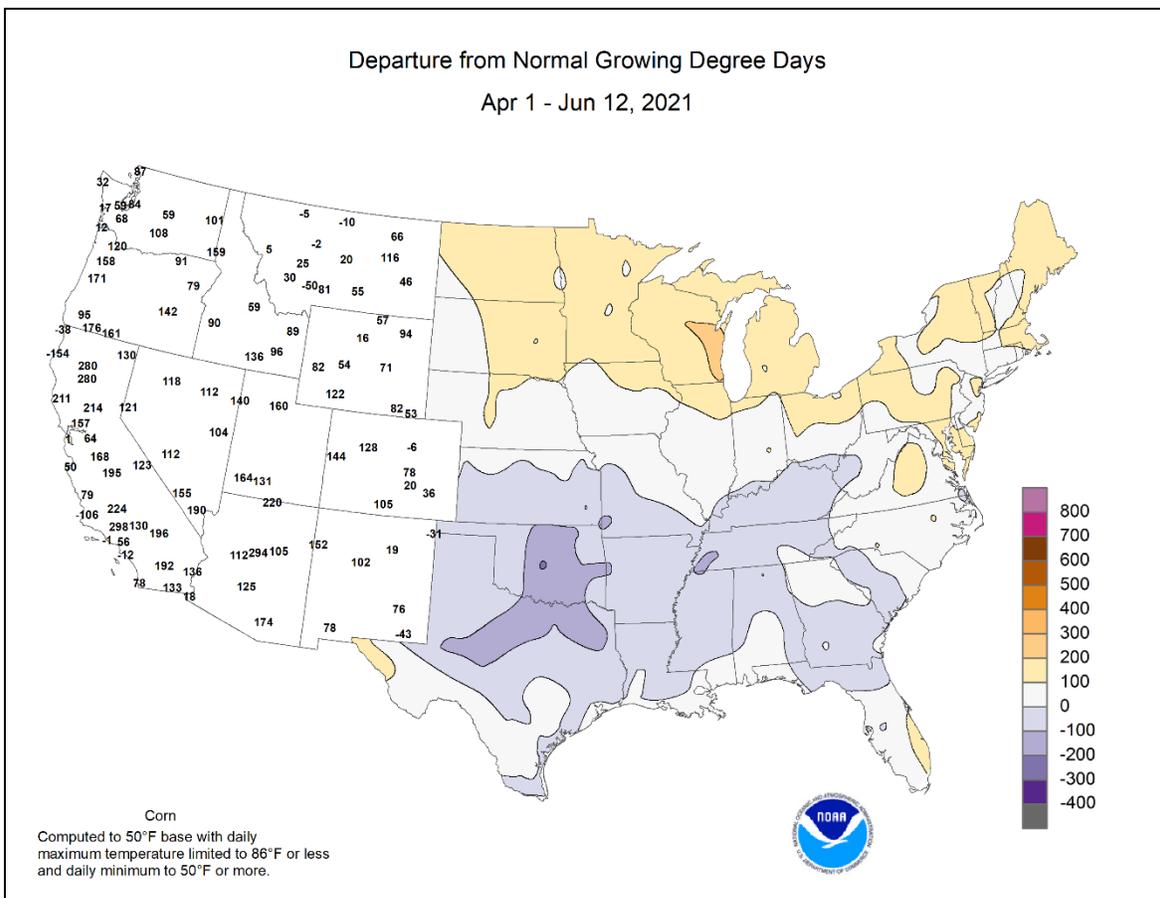
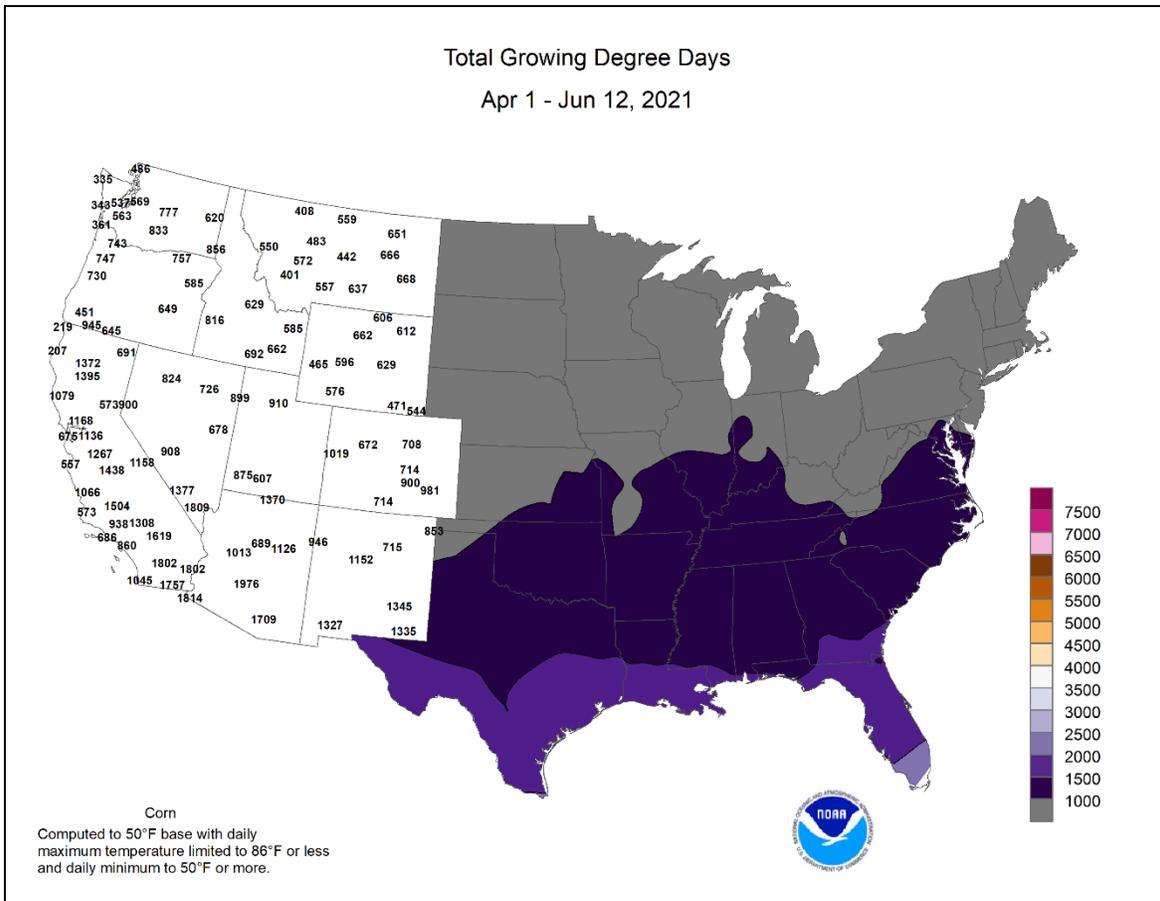


Based on preliminary data

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments

Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.





National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 12, 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	63	48	69	46	56	2	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.02	5	3.86	105	79	45	0	0	0	0
AK BARROW	35	29	39	27	32	-1	0.03	-0.03	0.03	0.06	59	0.99	106	92	82	0	7	1	0
AK FAIRBANKS	70	50	75	47	60	1	0.28	0.00	0.22	0.44	99	4.40	161	78	37	0	0	3	0
AK JUNEAU	63	47	70	39	55	1	0.36	-0.40	0.29	2.44	189	30.64	147	89	52	0	0	5	0
AK KODIAK	57	47	67	42	52	4	1.41	-0.05	0.69	1.69	67	34.74	102	79	59	0	0	4	1
AK NOME	43	37	50	33	40	-6	0.26	0.05	0.09	0.53	148	4.93	107	94	78	0	0	5	0
AL BIRMINGHAM	83	70	91	69	77	0	2.54	1.53	1.03	2.66	154	30.46	118	92	67	1	0	6	2
AL HUNTSVILLE	82	70	89	68	76	-1	2.44	1.46	0.65	4.17	243	30.33	116	100	76	0	0	6	3
AL MOBILE	87	72	92	69	80	1	1.83	0.52	1.27	2.77	124	31.58	108	99	64	1	0	6	1
AL MONTGOMERY	89	72	92	70	80	3	3.58	2.76	0.88	4.39	317	23.93	96	93	60	3	0	7	5
AR FORT SMITH	88	71	98	67	80	3	0.84	-0.20	0.49	1.86	101	21.94	104	94	63	4	0	2	0
AR LITTLE ROCK	86	71	96	67	78	1	5.19	4.33	2.56	7.11	458	25.93	110	96	67	3	0	5	3
AZ FLAGSTAFF	78	39	85	34	59	1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	7.86	95	37	9	0	0	0	0
AZ PHOENIX	104	75	110	74	90	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.82	24	18	5	7	0	0	0
AZ PRESCOTT	86	51	94	46	69	0	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.00	0	2.66	56	34	8	2	0	0	0
AZ TUCSON	103	68	110	66	85	2	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	1.02	31	16	4	7	0	0	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	83	59	95	52	71	-5	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	1.97	44	47	19	1	0	0	0
CA EUREKA	61	46	66	40	53	-3	0.25	0.00	0.21	0.25	54	12.41	54	94	68	0	0	2	0
CA FRESNO	84	59	94	53	72	-4	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	5.11	65	54	16	2	0	0	0
CA LOS ANGELES	70	59	73	56	64	0	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	3.20	36	84	49	0	0	0	0
CA REDDING	82	60	92	54	71	-3	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.00	0	9.18	45	53	16	2	0	0	0
CA SACRAMENTO	80	53	90	49	67	-4	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	4.49	38	80	25	1	0	0	0
CA SAN DIEGO	71	61	75	57	66	1	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	3.50	49	78	51	0	0	0	0
CA SAN FRANCISCO	69	56	78	55	63	1	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	5.43	41	76	43	0	0	0	0
CA STOCKTON	79	52	89	47	66	-5	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	5.91	65	82	24	0	0	0	0
CO ALAMOSA	86	40	89	37	63	5	0.02	-0.08	0.02	0.29	160	3.04	121	80	10	0	0	1	0
CO CO SPRINGS	87	57	93	53	72	9	0.11	-0.51	0.11	0.11	10	7.68	121	71	15	1	0	1	0
CO DENVER INTL	90	55	95	50	73	7	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.00	0	9.36	144	76	17	5	0	0	0
CO GRAND JUNCTION	93	59	96	49	76	6	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.00	0	2.03	49	25	4	6	0	0	0
CO PUEBLO	92	56	100	48	74	6	0.00	-0.33	0.00	0.00	0	7.17	137	75	16	6	0	0	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	81	64	93	58	73	6	0.11	-0.87	0.09	0.24	14	16.24	83	86	54	1	0	2	0
CT HARTFORD	87	63	95	55	75	8	0.62	-0.54	0.54	0.63	31	17.20	87	88	39	4	0	2	1
DC WASHINGTON	85	71	92	65	78	5	2.79	1.92	1.78	2.93	195	18.82	108	85	58	2	0	3	2
DE WILMINGTON	84	67	91	62	76	5	0.83	-0.09	0.53	1.00	63	17.51	94	92	58	3	0	4	1
FL DAYTONA BEACH	90	73	95	68	82	2	0.00	-1.32	0.00	0.96	42	11.19	64	91	52	3	0	0	0
FL JACKSONVILLE	92	72	94	71	82	3	0.06	-1.33	0.05	0.59	26	16.14	91	96	52	6	0	2	0
FL KEY WEST	87	79	88	76	83	0	0.51	-0.49	0.42	0.76	44	6.39	51	83	68	0	0	3	0
FL MIAMI	89	79	90	78	84	2	0.11	-2.12	0.09	1.52	41	12.14	64	81	58	2	0	2	0
FL ORLANDO	94	74	96	72	84	3	0.09	-1.68	0.09	0.39	13	11.72	67	93	40	7	0	1	0
FL PENSACOLA	89	75	96	72	82	2	1.76	0.35	0.86	1.83	80	30.70	116	94	65	2	0	5	1
FL TALLAHASSEE	93	71	95	68	82	3	0.75	-0.94	0.41	0.75	26	17.74	72	95	45	7	0	2	0
FL TAMPA	93	78	95	73	85	3	0.55	-0.76	0.31	2.15	106	11.15	78	83	48	7	0	3	0
FL WEST PALM BEACH	90	79	93	76	84	3	0.39	-1.54	0.31	2.33	71	8.99	41	80	56	3	0	3	0
GA ATHENS	91	71	93	69	81	4	1.51	0.60	0.46	1.58	104	20.09	97	91	51	6	0	7	0
GA ATLANTA	86	71	89	70	79	3	1.23	0.42	0.47	2.06	150	21.84	98	92	58	0	0	6	0
GA AUGUSTA	91	71	94	69	81	3	5.22	4.11	4.89	6.33	339	26.30	136	95	53	6	0	4	1
GA COLUMBUS	88	71	92	69	79	1	1.55	0.74	0.38	1.68	121	22.15	101	95	57	2	0	7	0
GA MACON	92	70	95	68	81	3	1.63	0.74	0.53	1.63	107	18.46	90	96	52	6	0	5	2
GA SAVANNAH	89	73	91	70	81	2	1.61	0.27	0.95	3.83	172	18.69	101	97	59	3	0	7	1
HI HILO	82	68	84	65	75	0	1.06	-0.52	0.38	1.09	41	70.12	128	93	52	0	0	7	0
HI HONOLULU	87	74	87	74	81	1	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.01	8	9.18	119	74	44	0	0	1	0
HI KAHULUI	86	73	88	71	80	2	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0	13.17	137	79	46	0	0	0	0
IA LIHUE	83	74	84	72	78	1	0.26	-0.10	0.20	0.59	97	19.57	119	88	60	0	0	4	0
IA BURLINGTON	89	67	93	64	78	7	0.02	-1.06	0.02	0.02	1	15.04	93	95	48	4	0	1	0
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	89	66	92	63	77	9	0.30	-0.81	0.25	0.30	16	7.11	53	90	43	4	0	3	0
IA DES MOINES	90	68	94	64	79	9	0.01	-1.12	0.01	0.01	0	8.02	52	84	40	4	0	1	0
IA DUBUQUE	89	66	94	61	78	11	0.00	-1.06	0.00	0.00	0	8.23	56	91	45	3	0	0	0
IA SIOUX CITY	89	64	93	53	76	7	0.51	-0.43	0.51	0.51	31	10.06	86	84	39	3	0	1	1
IA WATERLOO	92	67	97	58	80	11	0.00	-1.16	0.00	0.00	0	7.94	56	85	36	6	0	0	0
ID BOISE	77	52	83	45	65	-1	0.75	0.54	0.75	0.75	195	6.39	96	60	21	0	0	1	1
ID LEWISTON	73	52	81	43	63	-2	0.13	-0.20	0.08	0.17	28	2.96	44	70	25	0	0	3	0
ID POCATELLO	80	47	89	34	63	3	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.00	0	4.91	76	64	18	0	0	0	0
IL CHICAGO/O_HARE	89	70	93	66	80	13	1.51	0.68	1.50	1.51	105	7.54	52	86	47	4	0	2	1
IL MOLINE	91	69	95	65	80	10	0.17	-0.87	0.11	0.17	9	16.14	103	90	48	4	0	3	0
IL PEORIA	90	69	95	65	79	9	0.27	-0.54	0.26	0.27	19	18.50	117	90	50	3	0	2	0
IL ROCKFORD	93	69	99	67	81	13	0.00	-1.15	0.00	0.00	0	8.11	56	80	40	6	0	0	0
IL SPRINGFIELD	90	68	96	64	79	8	0.06	-1.02	0.06	0.06	3	18.13	114	97	52	3	0	1	0
IN EVANSVILLE	85	70	95	69	78	4	1.04	0.09	0.31	2.16	126	20.19	92	96	64	2	0	4	0
IN FORT WAYNE	85	66	92	62	76	8	1.52	0.48	1.27	2.05	112	15.37	92	94	56	1	0	3	1
IN INDIANAPOLIS	85	69	93	65	77	6	0.74	-0.26	0.33	1.92	111	16.89	88	93	59	2	0	6	0
IN SOUTH BEND	87	69	92	66	78	11	1.12	0.20	0.90	1.12	70	11.89	78	89	51	2	0	3	1
KS CONCORDIA	89	66	95	63	78	6	0.00	-0.92	0.00	0.00	0	10.24	88	88	47	2	0	0	0
KS DODGE CITY	89	67	93	63	78	6	0.02	-0.78	0.02	0.03	2	9.17	103	97	47	4	0	1	0
KS GOODLAND	87	59	93	52	73	5	0.01	-0.77	0.01	0.01	0	8.82	118	91	39	1	0	1	0
KS TOPEKA	89	68	94	65	78	6	0.77	-0.53	0.77	0.77	35	16.26	106	90	47	3	0	1	1

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	88	69	94	65	78	5	0.87	-0.41	0.87	0.91	41	13.40	95	94	54	3	0	1	1
KY LEXINGTON	82	66	88	64	74	3	2.48	1.37	1.40	3.73	191	25.15	118	97	67	0	0	7	1
LA LOUISVILLE	86	71	95	70	79	5	1.48	0.53	0.55	4.22	253	25.15	116	91	60	2	0	6	2
LA PADUCAH	86	71	96	70	78	4	2.06	1.13	0.84	3.30	202	26.24	114	92	59	2	0	6	2
LA BATON ROUGE	89	74	92	70	82	2	2.25	1.10	2.25	4.67	250	40.43	171	95	59	6	0	1	1
LA LAKE CHARLES	89	76	92	70	83	2	0.45	-1.02	0.43	3.49	141	38.32	164	97	63	2	0	2	0
LA NEW ORLEANS	91	77	95	75	84	3	0.43	-1.39	0.43	0.95	31	42.20	154	90	60	6	0	1	0
LA SHREVEPORT	91	73	95	67	82	3	0.39	-0.87	0.34	2.63	126	28.15	115	89	54	5	0	2	0
MA BOSTON	84	66	96	57	75	10	0.75	-0.24	0.54	0.87	50	16.94	85	79	40	4	0	4	1
MA WORCESTER	82	62	89	52	72	9	0.32	-0.75	0.21	0.33	17	16.90	80	86	39	0	0	3	0
MD BALTIMORE	87	69	96	64	78	8	1.14	0.30	1.04	1.17	80	17.50	95	89	53	4	0	3	1
ME CARIBOU	78	51	92	38	65	6	0.01	-0.76	0.01	0.15	11	12.82	87	78	29	2	0	1	0
ME PORTLAND	80	60	94	52	70	9	0.03	-0.95	0.03	0.11	6	13.18	63	92	42	2	0	1	0
MI ALPENA	81	61	94	52	71	11	0.37	-0.21	0.37	0.48	46	8.21	75	88	50	2	0	1	0
MI GRAND RAPIDS	88	66	90	63	77	10	0.46	-0.44	0.46	0.47	30	8.24	54	94	52	2	0	1	0
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	85	61	90	54	73	12	2.67	1.94	2.10	2.69	214	9.55	86	89	50	1	0	3	1
MI LANSING	88	67	94	63	78	12	0.27	-0.53	0.16	0.28	20	7.66	59	92	47	3	0	4	0
MI MUSKEGON	85	67	89	66	76	12	0.49	-0.14	0.34	0.49	44	7.80	58	88	52	0	0	3	0
MI TRAVERSE CITY	88	65	93	58	77	15	0.00	-0.68	0.00	0.04	3	5.84	46	85	48	2	0	0	0
MN DULUTH	81	57	89	50	69	10	0.25	-0.69	0.13	0.31	20	8.65	82	89	50	0	0	2	0
MN INT_L FALLS	84	55	91	47	69	10	0.98	0.17	0.69	1.01	72	5.97	75	94	43	2	0	3	1
MN MINNEAPOLIS	94	74	97	66	84	17	0.40	-0.56	0.40	0.40	25	10.29	91	67	32	6	0	1	0
MN ROCHESTER	90	68	95	63	79	0	0.00	-1.09	0.00	0.00	0	8.47	68	81	38	4	0	0	0
MN ST. CLOUD	91	65	96	54	78	15	0.26	-0.70	0.19	0.27	17	9.31	94	84	33	5	0	2	0
MO COLUMBIA	88	68	95	66	78	7	0.12	-0.93	0.12	0.12	6	20.09	109	94	52	3	0	1	0
MO KANSAS CITY	89	69	93	65	79	7	0.94	-0.31	0.79	0.94	43	17.44	109	87	47	3	0	2	1
MO SAINT LOUIS	89	73	96	70	81	7	0.10	-0.95	0.10	0.13	7	17.14	94	84	50	3	0	1	0
MO SPRINGFIELD	87	67	96	65	77	5	0.17	-0.97	0.13	1.23	63	28.18	141	97	59	3	0	2	0
MS JACKSON	87	72	94	70	80	1	1.91	0.99	1.38	3.39	216	27.87	108	86	59	5	0	5	1
MS MERIDIAN	87	69	93	64	78	2	4.22	3.23	2.70	4.50	262	35.13	129	94	63	4	0	5	2
MS TUPELO	83	71	96	70	77	0	9.20	8.15	3.88	10.87	592	39.77	150	93	73	2	0	5	4
MT BILLINGS	84	52	93	48	68	5	0.11	-0.41	0.08	0.15	16	4.56	66	61	18	2	0	2	0
MT BUTTE	72	38	82	29	55	1	0.27	-0.33	0.24	0.27	25	3.19	52	80	19	0	2	2	0
MT CUT BANK	65	39	69	36	52	-4	0.09	-0.56	0.04	0.09	8	2.35	47	81	34	0	0	3	0
MT GLASGOW	82	54	93	47	68	6	0.25	-0.31	0.13	0.27	26	2.24	45	74	24	1	0	2	0
MT GREAT FALLS	71	42	75	36	56	-2	0.08	-0.59	0.07	0.15	12	6.88	98	80	29	0	0	2	0
MT HAVRE	73	46	79	38	59	-1	0.11	-0.43	0.10	0.11	12	4.17	87	86	31	0	0	2	0
NC MISSOULA	67	45	74	34	56	-3	0.55	0.00	0.41	0.60	61	5.54	81	79	37	0	0	3	0
NC ASHEVILLE	82	66	83	64	74	5	4.35	3.31	1.92	4.52	255	26.37	132	97	62	0	0	7	2
NC CHARLOTTE	89	71	90	68	80	6	2.65	1.73	1.63	3.03	192	19.70	106	94	56	2	0	3	2
NC GREENSBORO	84	69	88	67	77	3	3.12	2.27	1.26	3.15	208	21.50	119	97	61	0	0	5	3
NC HATTERAS	84	74	85	72	79	5	0.89	-0.02	0.57	2.51	170	24.50	107	94	75	0	0	3	1
NC RALEIGH	87	71	90	68	79	4	1.14	0.34	0.69	5.02	354	20.10	109	98	62	1	0	3	1
NC WILMINGTON	89	73	93	69	81	5	3.63	2.42	2.82	7.11	351	21.62	103	95	58	1	0	5	1
ND BISMARCK	88	58	99	50	73	10	0.71	0.00	0.33	0.72	59	3.15	46	85	32	2	0	3	0
ND DICKINSON	82	55	91	46	68	8	0.74	-0.01	0.45	1.01	81	5.37	83	84	37	1	0	4	0
ND FARGO	90	61	94	48	75	11	2.17	1.26	1.18	2.17	143	4.87	58	80	36	4	0	3	2
ND GRAND FORKS	85	57	92	46	71	9	1.44	0.68	1.22	1.60	125	5.47	77	80	32	1	0	2	1
ND JAMESTOWN	85	59	94	47	72	9	1.40	0.66	0.99	1.40	112	3.95	77	81	36	2	0	3	1
NE GRAND ISLAND	91	64	98	54	77	8	0.00	-1.07	0.00	0.00	0	13.39	113	83	33	4	0	0	0
NE LINCOLN	90	65	96	57	78	7	1.99	0.96	1.99	1.99	113	13.04	107	87	41	4	0	1	1
NE NORFOLK	90	64	95	54	77	9	1.06	0.04	1.06	1.06	60	11.41	99	82	34	5	0	1	1
NE NORTH PLATTE	90	62	96	46	76	10	0.00	-0.85	0.00	0.00	0	11.48	127	84	39	4	0	0	0
NE OMAHA	90	68	97	61	79	9	0.74	-0.29	0.74	0.75	41	12.05	91	84	40	5	0	1	1
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	93	58	99	51	76	10	0.00	-0.74	0.00	0.00	0	4.99	65	75	21	6	0	0	0
NE VALENTINE	92	62	99	49	77	12	1.18	0.35	1.14	1.18	81	10.36	119	79	33	5	0	2	1
NH CONCORD	84	57	94	51	71	7	0.29	-0.66	0.15	0.36	22	11.76	68	94	35	3	0	2	0
NJ ATLANTIC_CITY	84	66	91	59	75	6	0.22	-0.54	0.22	2.19	167	20.89	112	96	59	2	0	1	0
NJ NEWARK	87	69	97	62	78	8	2.76	-1.74	2.19	3.17	182	20.13	97	83	42	4	0	3	2
NM ALBUQUERQUE	94	63	97	59	78	5	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.13	71	1.68	60	31	5	7	0	0	0
NV ELY	80	42	89	25	61	4	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.02	5	3.15	64	37	10	0	1	0	0
NV LAS VEGAS	96	73	102	65	84	-1	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	0.71	33	20	6	6	0	0	0
NV RENO	79	51	88	40	65	-1	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.09	38	1.68	41	42	11	0	0	0	0
NY WINNEMUCCA	81	46	90	42	64	2	0.05	-0.11	0.04	0.08	26	4.24	89	57	12	2	0	2	0
NY ALBANY	81	59	90	55	70	5	0.24	-0.67	0.13	1.04	66	13.43	82	98	47	1	0	2	0
NY BINGHAMTON	80	62	85	57	71	8	0.65	-0.36	0.65	1.67	97	18.12	110	87	50	0	0	1	1
NY BUFFALO	84	65	86	60	74	10	0.31	-0.58	0.31	0.81	54	8.33	50	85	48	0	0	1	0
NY ROCHESTER	83	62	90	55	73	8	0.24	-0.52	0.23	0.42	33	9.41	68	89	43	1	0	2	0
NY SYRACUSE	86	63	94	56	74	9	0.73	-0.04	0.69	0.91	69	11.61	76	83	42	2	0	4	1
OH AKRON-CANTON	85	68	88	65	76	10	0.39	-0.49	0.37	1.83	119	14.33	83	89	55	0	0	2	0
OH CINCINNATI	83	68	92	63	76	5	1.78	0.76	1.05	2.68	150	20.46	100	92	62	1	0	6	1
OH CLEVELAND	83	67	88	64	75	7	0.70	-0.11	0.37	1.22	87	11.85	72	91	58	0	0	3	0
OH COLUMBUS	85	68	91	63	76	6	0.98	0.02	0.59	1.48	88	15.29	88	96	58	1	0	5	1
OH DAYTON	85	68	92	66	76	7	0.81	-0.17	0.59	2.33	136	16.06	85	86	54	1	0	3	1
OH MANSFIELD	85	67	88	63	76	10	0.20	-0.94	0.11	0.74	37	15.39	79	90	54	0	0	4	0

Based on 1981-2010 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 12, 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	68	91	65	78	10	0.64	-0.25	0.27	1.40	94	13.35	90	89	51	1	0	4	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	84	65	87	60	75	10	0.49	-0.39	0.42	1.02	67	12.68	78	95	58	0	0	3	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	88	67	93	63	78	1	0.15	-1.13	0.14	0.28	12	10.93	68	95	59	4	0	2	0
OK TULSA	89	71	95	67	80	4	0.50	-0.73	0.49	0.69	32	15.90	85	94	60	4	0	2	0
OR ASTORIA	62	46	71	43	54	-2	1.11	0.42	0.59	1.32	109	36.94	106	92	60	0	0	5	1
OR BURNS	71	39	80	29	55	-1	0.07	-0.15	0.07	0.07	17	5.16	87	74	20	0	1	1	0
OR EUGENE	69	44	81	38	57	-2	0.53	0.09	0.38	0.53	65	13.33	55	92	40	0	0	4	0
OR MEDFORD	69	50	81	47	60	-6	0.68	0.49	0.42	0.68	193	6.13	66	79	34	0	0	4	0
OR PENDLETON	71	46	82	39	59	-4	0.13	-0.16	0.12	0.13	24	4.04	58	74	24	0	0	2	0
OR PORTLAND	68	53	79	50	61	-2	0.31	-0.18	0.16	0.32	37	13.68	75	79	41	0	0	5	0
OR SALEM	69	48	79	42	58	-2	0.72	0.29	0.49	0.72	92	18.03	88	85	42	0	0	4	0
PA ALLENTOWN	85	64	92	57	74	7	1.82	0.79	0.97	2.27	131	16.33	88	94	49	2	0	4	1
PA ERIE	83	69	86	66	76	11	0.13	-0.76	0.08	0.30	20	12.09	73	82	52	0	0	2	0
PA MIDDLETOWN	85	68	94	61	76	7	0.69	-0.16	0.43	0.70	49	14.65	87	84	49	3	0	3	0
PA PHILADELPHIA	85	68	94	63	76	5	0.59	-0.23	0.44	1.41	98	17.76	98	91	52	2	0	2	0
PA PITTSBURGH	84	65	88	60	74	7	0.86	-0.13	0.80	1.10	63	14.13	84	94	55	0	0	4	1
PA WILKES-BARRE	83	64	90	59	73	8	0.97	-0.04	0.72	1.11	66	14.54	94	92	50	2	0	3	1
PA WILLIAMSPORT	85	64	91	59	74	7	0.19	-0.73	0.16	0.89	58	13.87	84	91	47	1	0	2	0
RI PROVIDENCE	84	62	93	53	73	7	0.10	-0.90	0.10	0.75	43	17.63	81	86	45	3	0	1	0
SC CHARLESTON	88	73	92	71	80	3	3.19	1.97	1.91	4.03	204	20.10	110	96	64	2	0	5	2
SC COLUMBIA	89	71	93	69	80	2	1.69	0.63	0.63	1.88	107	20.30	111	95	55	5	0	6	2
SC FLORENCE	88	73	92	71	80	3	2.93	1.80	1.69	4.18	221	20.84	121	93	56	3	0	5	2
SC GREENVILLE	85	69	88	68	77	1	1.47	0.59	0.94	1.47	106	21.85	105	86	57	0	0	4	1
SD ABERDEEN	94	61	101	49	78	14	0.44	-0.40	0.43	0.44	31	5.85	68	73	25	5	0	2	0
SD HURON	93	61	97	49	77	11	0.14	-0.85	0.14	0.14	8	4.67	48	82	32	5	0	1	0
SD RAPID CITY	89	51	98	23	70	8	1.91	1.24	1.91	1.94	158	6.30	78	81	28	3	1	1	1
SD SIOUX FALLS	94	66	99	52	80	14	0.40	-0.57	0.40	0.40	25	8.19	75	74	29	5	0	1	0
TN BRISTOL	86	67	89	65	76	6	2.46	1.59	1.04	2.57	170	21.34	113	96	54	0	0	7	2
TN CHATTANOOGA	87	72	94	71	79	4	0.94	0.03	0.67	3.43	225	28.18	115	91	57	1	0	5	1
TN KNOXVILLE	83	69	88	67	76	3	1.11	0.26	0.31	1.76	120	22.45	97	98	65	0	0	7	0
TN MEMPHIS	83	71	94	68	77	-2	2.83	1.96	1.80	4.14	264	30.59	118	95	73	2	0	5	2
TN NASHVILLE	86	71	95	70	78	4	0.70	-0.28	0.33	1.98	113	28.30	122	89	59	1	0	4	0
TX ABILENE	93	72	98	66	83	4	0.47	-0.50	0.47	0.57	33	12.84	120	90	50	6	0	1	0
TX AMARILLO	92	65	100	62	79	6	0.00	-0.81	0.00	0.15	10	8.64	111	95	34	4	0	0	0
TX AUSTIN	93	76	95	69	85	3	0.04	-1.12	0.04	2.62	131	17.50	112	85	54	7	0	1	0
TX BEAUMONT	89	74	92	69	82	1	0.38	-1.13	0.36	5.42	221	29.87	128	99	68	2	0	2	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	92	78	94	75	85	2	0.02	-0.52	0.02	0.68	73	7.42	85	89	57	7	0	1	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	91	77	94	73	84	2	0.00	-0.77	0.00	2.08	163	17.44	151	98	66	7	0	0	0
TX DEL RIO	100	80	103	77	90	6	0.02	-0.57	0.02	0.02	1	5.96	74	84	44	7	0	1	0
TX EL PASO	103	74	109	67	88	7	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.01	4	1.15	51	19	7	7	0	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	90	73	94	67	82	1	0.81	-0.16	0.81	1.23	71	18.87	105	92	55	4	0	1	1
TX GALVESTON	89	81	90	77	85	3	0.06	0.00	0.06	1.83	0	13.34	0	83	68	2	0	1	0
TX HOUSTON	94	77	98	71	86	4	0.01	-1.35	0.01	5.29	236	24.48	119	89	51	7	0	1	0
TX LUBBOCK	99	71	108	64	85	9	0.00	-0.76	0.00	1.00	76	10.46	138	78	21	7	0	0	0
TX MIDLAND	98	72	103	68	85	6	0.00	-0.43	0.00	0.26	33	5.66	111	85	27	7	0	0	0
TX SAN ANGELO	102	73	122	70	88	8	0.00	-0.72	0.00	1.83	147	7.04	75	91	34	7	0	0	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	90	75	92	69	82	1	0.00	-1.00	0.00	1.61	94	16.25	118	92	60	6	0	0	0
TX VICTORIA	91	77	93	72	84	3	0.00	-1.09	0.00	5.01	272	31.96	186	93	59	6	0	0	0
TX WACO	91	73	93	67	82	2	0.99	-0.03	0.82	1.04	62	14.25	86	91	57	5	0	2	1
TX WICHITA FALLS	91	71	95	65	81	3	0.55	-0.58	0.54	0.63	31	12.49	92	97	56	5	0	2	1
UT SALT LAKE CITY	88	61	94	46	75	7	0.00	-0.29	0.00	0.00	0	6.38	72	40	10	5	0	0	0
VA LYNCHBURG	86	68	92	66	77	7	4.19	3.35	2.62	4.24	284	19.81	109	92	57	1	0	5	2
VA NORFOLK	87	73	91	69	80	7	0.72	-0.28	0.24	3.34	196	20.14	108	92	59	4	0	5	0
VA RICHMOND	87	70	94	66	78	5	2.89	1.96	1.36	3.36	207	19.43	105	98	60	4	0	4	2
VA ROANOKE	85	69	91	67	77	6	2.22	1.31	0.65	2.22	136	17.38	95	91	58	1	0	5	3
VA WASH/DULLES	85	68	93	62	77	6	1.65	0.69	1.10	1.68	100	15.10	82	90	58	4	0	2	2
VT BURLINGTON	84	63	96	54	74	10	0.29	-0.56	0.28	0.34	23	9.91	72	81	33	2	0	2	0
WA OLYMPIA	63	45	71	40	54	-4	1.22	0.73	0.48	1.26	148	26.10	103	96	55	0	0	5	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	60	45	65	41	53	-2	1.31	0.38	0.55	1.81	109	42.08	83	99	63	0	0	4	1
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	64	48	73	44	56	-4	0.94	0.52	0.34	0.94	127	18.75	103	92	47	0	0	5	0
WA SPOKANE	66	47	73	41	57	-4	0.07	-0.26	0.07	0.07	11	4.29	51	68	27	0	0	1	0
WA YAKIMA	71	47	81	41	59	-4	0.03	-0.13	0.02	0.03	11	2.56	63	65	25	0	0	2	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	92	68	96	57	80	15	0.53	-0.45	0.53	0.54	33	6.97	61	79	36	6	0	1	1
WI GREEN BAY	89	67	92	61	78	15	0.08	-0.85	0.08	0.21	13	6.65	59	87	44	4	0	1	0
WI LA CROSSE	95	71	99	62	83	16	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0	9.19	72	80	33	6	0	0	0
WI MADISON	90	67	94	60	78	13	0.09	-0.97	0.06	0.10	5	7.08	52	89	42	4	0	2	0
WI MILWAUKEE	85	67	90	64	76	12	0.04	-0.88	0.04	0.06	3	7.39	52	86	54	1	0	1	0
WV BECKLEY	80	63	83	59	72	6	2.84	1.92	0.80	2.91	179	20.27	108	100	64	0	0	7	3
WV CHARLESTON	84	66	89	61	75	5	0.67	-0.35	0.43	1.77	98	17.20	86	100	62	0	0	5	0
WV ELKINS	82	63	88	54	73	8	1.15	0.17	0.50	1.54	90	16.17	77	93	53	0	0	6	0
WV HUNTINGTON	83	68	87	63	76	5	2.53	1.57	1.19	3.35	196	20.29	102	100	68	0	0	4	2
WY CASPER	90	49	93	37	69	10	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.00	0	5.53	92	55	7	5	0	0	0
WY CHEYENNE	84	52	89	45	68	8	2.36	1.74	2.36	2.36	217	8.07	112	75	18	0	0	1	1
WY LANDER	86	52	90	38	69	8	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.00	0	7.60	109	43	11	2	0	0	0
WY SHERIDAN	86	48	97	40	67	8	0.00	-0.55	0.00	0.02	2	7.09	100	73	20	3	0	0	0

Based on 1981-2010 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

June 7 – 13, 2021

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Above-normal precipitation was recorded in much of the mid-Atlantic, Mississippi Valley, and Southeast. Parts of the northern and southern Plains, Pacific Northwest, and northern Rockies also saw above-normal rainfall. During the week, heavy rain totaled 8 inches or more in portions of northern Mississippi. In contrast, most of California, Florida, the Northeast, central Plains, Rockies, Southwest,

and South Texas were drier than normal. Meanwhile, most of the nation was warmer than normal. Large sections of the Great Lakes and northern Plains recorded temperature 9°F or more above normal. Elsewhere, below-normal temperatures were noted in much of the West. Parts of California, Oregon, and Washington reported temperatures 6°F or more below normal.

Corn: Ninety-six percent of the nation's corn acreage had emerged by June 13, two percentage points ahead of the previous year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. On June 13, sixty-eight percent of the nation's corn was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points below the previous week and 3 points below the same time last year.

Soybean: Ninety-four percent of the nation's soybean acreage was planted by June 13, two percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Soybean planting progress was ahead of average in 15 of the 18 estimating states at the end of the week. Eighty-six percent of the soybeans had emerged by June 13, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 12 points ahead of average. On June 13, sixty-two percent of the nation's soybeans were rated in good to excellent condition, 5 percentage points below the previous week and 10 points below the previous year.

Winter Wheat: By June 13, ninety-two percent of the nation's winter wheat was headed, 2 percentage points ahead of the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. Four percent of the 2021 winter wheat acreage had been harvested by June 13, ten percentage points behind last year and 11 points behind average. On June 13, forty-eight percent of the 2021 winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below both the previous week and the same time last year. In Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing state, 64 percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Cotton: Nationwide, 90 percent of the cotton crop was planted by June 13, three percentage points ahead of the previous year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, 88 percent of the 2021 cotton acreage was planted by June 13, three percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points 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 5-year average. On June 13, forty-five percent of the cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week but 2 points above the same time last year.

Sorghum: Seventy-two percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was planted by June 13, five percentage points behind the previous year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. By June 13, thirteen percent of the nation's sorghum had reached the headed stage, 3 percentage points behind both last year and the average. Seventy-four percent of the nation's sorghum was rated in good to excellent condition on June 13, equal to the previous week but 26 percentage points above the same time last year.

Rice: By June 13, ninety-six percent of the nation's rice acreage had emerged, 4 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year 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. On June 13, seventy-two percent of the nation's rice was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points below the previous week but 1 point above the same time last year.

Small Grains: Fifty percent of the nation's oat acreage had headed by June 13, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. On June 13, forty-two percent of the nation's oats were rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points below the previous week and 24 points below the same time last year.

Ninety-six percent of the nation's barley had emerged by June 13, three percentage points ahead of both the previous year and the 5-year average. Six percent of the nation's barley had reached the headed stage by June 13, four percentage points behind last year but 1 point ahead of average. On June 13, forty-five percent of the barley was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points above the previous week but 32 points below the same time last year.

By June 13, ninety-six percent of the nation's spring wheat had emerged, 3 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. By June 13, eight percent of the nation's spring wheat had reached the headed stage, 4 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 2 points ahead of average. On June 13, thirty-seven percent of the spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week and 44 points below the same time last year.

Other Crops: Nationally, producers had planted 92 percent of the 2021 peanut acreage by June 13, two percentage points behind the previous year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Producers in Georgia, the largest peanut-producing state, had planted 96 percent of the 2021 intended acreage by week's end, 1 percentage point behind the previous year but equal to the average. By June 13, seven percent of the nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, three percentage points behind the previous year but equal to the average. On June 13, sixty-five percent of the nation's peanuts were rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points above the previous week but equal to the same time last year.

Seventy-nine percent of the nation's intended 2021 sunflower acreage was planted by June 13, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. By week's end, seventy-nine percent of South Dakota's sunflower acreage had been planted, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 14 points ahead of average.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 13, 2021

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

Soybeans Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 13 2021	5-Yr Avg
AR	85	86	87	88
IL	93	93	95	87
IN	93	92	96	86
IA	99	98	99	95
KS	88	68	82	80
KY	73	74	82	74
LA	97	86	92	98
MI	94	97	99	82
MN	99	100	100	97
MS	95	94	95	94
MO	76	65	85	78
NE	100	98	100	96
NC	76	72	77	72
ND	88	95	97	95
OH	92	89	95	82
SD	97	97	97	89
TN	73	72	76	78
WI	96	97	99	90
18 Sts	92	90	94	88
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 13 2021	5-Yr Avg
AR	74	77	82	80
IL	82	84	91	75
IN	83	78	88	71
IA	92	86	93	83
KS	71	49	63	59
KY	60	57	64	55
LA	90	78	85	94
MI	82	87	95	66
MN	97	93	97	86
MS	90	83	92	88
MO	57	49	65	61
NE	93	84	91	85
NC	63	58	67	60
ND	55	65	83	75
OH	74	74	86	67
SD	83	86	94	73
TN	56	59	68	62
WI	85	83	92	72
18 Sts	79	76	86	74
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybean Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	7	29	49	14
IL	1	4	32	53	10
IN	1	4	22	63	10
IA	1	6	32	53	8
KS	5	3	27	62	3
KY	1	2	16	69	12
LA	0	2	14	76	8
MI	1	8	38	47	6
MN	1	6	32	49	12
MS	2	6	19	61	12
MO	0	4	38	53	5
NE	1	2	10	67	20
NC	0	3	27	64	6
ND	10	20	46	23	1
OH	0	3	26	60	11
SD	3	9	43	42	3
TN	1	2	17	64	16
WI	2	6	27	53	12
18 Sts	2	6	30	53	9
Prev Wk	1	5	27	57	10
Prev Yr	1	3	24	60	12

Corn Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 13 2021	5-Yr Avg
CO	97	68	87	92
IL	95	93	98	90
IN	93	88	96	84
IA	99	96	99	95
KS	94	74	86	91
KY	88	85	94	91
MI	83	92	97	77
MN	99	96	98	95
MO	93	91	97	93
NE	98	95	99	96
NC	100	100	100	99
ND	71	73	90	86
OH	84	83	94	80
PA	79	68	81	81
SD	97	93	96	87
TN	95	96	98	97
TX	99	90	94	94
WI	92	90	96	85
18 Sts	94	90	96	91
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	0	2	17	61	20
IL	1	3	28	57	11
IN	2	4	21	63	10
IA	1	4	32	54	9
KS	0	3	22	65	10
KY	1	1	13	70	15
MI	1	8	36	49	6
MN	2	6	34	48	10
MO	1	7	36	51	5
NE	1	2	13	62	22
NC	1	3	18	64	14
ND	6	13	39	40	2
OH	0	3	25	57	15
PA	0	4	20	62	14
SD	4	9	42	43	2
TN	1	3	17	58	21
TX	1	2	19	45	33
WI	2	5	22	57	14
18 Sts	1	4	27	56	12
Prev Wk	1	4	23	58	14
Prev Yr	1	4	24	56	15

Sunflowers Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 13 2021	5-Yr Avg
CO	74	28	67	52
KS	64	40	56	54
ND	76	72	84	87
SD	68	54	79	65
4 Sts	72	59	79	74
These 4 States planted 87% of last year's sunflower acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 13, 2021

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

Cotton Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 13 2021	5-Yr Avg
AL	98	95	98	95
AZ	100	99	100	100
AR	99	98	100	100
CA	100	100	100	100
GA	95	89	94	93
KS	97	89	96	83
LA	100	77	91	99
MS	94	91	93	95
MO	80	98	99	93
NC	91	93	97	94
OK	55	44	60	73
SC	89	90	95	94
TN	92	96	97	97
TX	85	60	88	86
VA	92	93	95	94
15 Sts	87	71	90	89
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Squaring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 13 2021	5-Yr Avg
AL	11	1	5	15
AZ	66	27	49	40
AR	10	0	3	34
CA	23	5	15	17
GA	23	8	20	22
KS	4	2	11	2
LA	24	2	22	29
MS	4	1	2	12
MO	0	0	17	13
NC	7	1	4	11
OK	1	0	0	5
SC	13	0	10	12
TN	11	8	19	18
TX	18	12	14	15
VA	14	2	14	17
15 Sts	16	9	13	16
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	0	9	71	20
AZ	0	0	20	62	18
AR	1	3	15	54	27
CA	0	0	10	90	0
GA	1	6	29	58	6
KS	0	1	39	57	3
LA	0	0	6	93	1
MS	3	9	27	55	6
MO	0	7	25	68	0
NC	0	3	26	66	5
OK	0	0	34	66	0
SC	1	11	18	60	10
TN	9	14	21	49	7
TX	1	10	61	20	8
VA	0	2	18	77	3
15 Sts	1	8	46	37	8
Prev Wk	1	14	39	41	5
Prev Yr	3	14	40	36	7

Sorghum Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 13 2021	5-Yr Avg
CO	66	33	70	66
KS	70	30	60	63
NE	96	73	87	90
OK	50	33	40	59
SD	84	80	94	82
TX	92	89	95	93
6 Sts	77	52	72	75
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 13 2021	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	NA	0	0
KS	3	NA	0	1
NE	1	NA	1	0
OK	0	NA	0	0
SD	0	NA	3	0
TX	50	40	45	47
6 Sts	16	NA	13	16
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	0	0	32	57	11
KS	0	1	25	69	5
NE	0	1	19	70	10
OK	0	1	11	83	5
SD	1	10	74	13	2
TX	1	3	15	59	22
6 Sts	0	2	24	64	10
Prev Wk	1	2	23	66	8
Prev Yr	2	8	42	43	5

Peanuts Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 13 2021	5-Yr Avg
AL	95	92	95	93
FL	99	95	98	97
GA	97	93	96	96
NC	89	88	96	92
OK	68	47	78	84
SC	94	95	96	96
TX	85	50	66	90
VA	97	92	93	93
8 Sts	94	87	92	95
These 8 States planted 96% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Pegging				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 13 2021	5-Yr Avg
AL	3	NA	1	6
FL	8	NA	6	8
GA	18	NA	11	13
NC	1	NA	0	1
OK	3	NA	1	1
SC	11	NA	8	8
TX	0	NA	0	1
VA	1	NA	0	1
8 Sts	10	NA	7	7
These 8 States planted 96% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Peanut Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	1	9	51	39
FL	2	3	51	44	0
GA	0	6	31	56	7
NC	0	1	16	75	8
OK	0	0	13	82	5
SC	1	1	32	60	6
TX	1	15	33	49	2
VA	0	0	21	76	3
8 Sts	0	5	30	56	9
Prev Wk	1	7	31	55	6
Prev Yr	1	9	25	61	4

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 13, 2021

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

Rice Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 13 2021	5-Yr Avg
AR	91	95	98	96
CA	89	75	90	89
LA	100	95	97	100
MS	96	94	96	97
MO	86	96	98	93
TX	98	91	93	98
6 Sts	92	91	96	96
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 13 2021	5-Yr Avg
AR	0	NA	0	0
CA	0	NA	0	0
LA	20	0	1	16
MS	0	0	0	1
MO	0	NA	0	0
TX	15	4	6	8
6 Sts	4	NA	1	3
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	5	26	49	19
CA	0	0	10	80	10
LA	0	0	34	65	1
MS	1	1	17	76	5
MO	0	6	28	53	13
TX	0	5	27	54	14
6 Sts	1	3	24	59	13
Prev Wk	0	1	24	62	13
Prev Yr	0	3	26	57	14

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 13 2021	5-Yr Avg
ID	98	99	100	94
MN	97	100	100	98
MT	94	87	96	90
ND	90	87	94	95
SD	99	97	99	98
WA	97	98	99	97
6 Sts	93	90	96	95
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 13 2021	5-Yr Avg
ID	19	2	8	10
MN	2	NA	19	6
MT	1	NA	1	1
ND	1	0	2	3
SD	19	17	45	26
WA	26	0	23	29
6 Sts	4	NA	8	6
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	13	59	22	6
MN	1	8	23	56	12
MT	3	13	34	47	3
ND	14	20	37	27	2
SD	8	18	57	17	0
WA	16	46	26	12	0
6 Sts	9	18	36	34	3
Prev Wk	9	16	37	35	3
Prev Yr	0	2	17	73	8

Winter Wheat Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 13 2021	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	98	100	100
CA	100	100	100	100
CO	91	72	92	93
ID	54	29	55	63
IL	96	96	99	98
IN	95	93	96	96
KS	99	96	98	99
MI	68	86	93	74
MO	99	96	99	100
MT	25	6	21	37
NE	82	79	93	88
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	99	91	97	97
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	95	94	100	95
SD	75	64	89	76
TX	100	100	100	100
WA	86	69	93	87
18 Sts	90	85	92	92
These 18 States planted 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 13 2021	5-Yr Avg
AR	47	11	29	55
CA	32	5	25	29
CO	0	0	0	0
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	3	0	0	12
IN	3	0	1	5
KS	8	0	0	7
MI	0	0	0	0
MO	12	0	2	20
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0
NC	32	10	24	37
OH	0	0	0	0
OK	37	2	10	41
OR	0	0	0	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	66	20	30	55
WA	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	14	2	4	15
These 18 States harvested 91% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	13	10	28	38	11
CA	0	5	10	45	40
CO	8	11	26	44	11
ID	2	14	46	32	6
IL	1	1	16	59	23
IN	1	3	19	62	15
KS	3	8	25	53	11
MI	2	7	36	49	6
MO	1	8	43	43	5
MT	5	24	36	25	10
NE	3	8	31	48	10
NC	2	20	39	37	2
OH	0	1	22	57	20
OK	3	7	29	54	7
OR	42	32	12	13	1
SD	16	26	36	22	0
TX	7	22	46	23	2
WA	7	27	47	19	0
18 Sts	6	14	32	40	8
Prev Wk	5	13	32	42	8
Prev Yr	7	12	31	41	9

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 13, 2021

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

Barley Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 13 2021	5-Yr Avg
ID	97	97	98	96
MN	99	92	95	97
MT	96	80	95	91
ND	83	86	95	93
WA	93	97	99	91
5 Sts	93	87	96	93
These 5 States planted 81% of last year's barley acreage.				

Barley Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 13 2021	5-Yr Avg
ID	27	3	13	17
MN	11	2	9	8
MT	1	NA	1	1
ND	0	0	1	3
WA	41	0	38	23
5 Sts	10	NA	6	5
These 5 States planted 81% of last year's barley acreage.				

Barley Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	8	49	36	7
MN	2	8	23	58	9
MT	3	11	25	50	11
ND	14	22	41	22	1
WA	9	41	46	4	0
5 Sts	5	14	36	38	7
Prev Wk	6	12	39	40	3
Prev Yr	0	2	21	67	10

Oats Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 13 2021	5-Yr Avg
IA	39	37	56	46
MN	30	6	27	17
NE	64	54	70	62
ND	0	0	2	6
OH	41	28	45	39
PA	10	3	7	31
SD	21	26	54	32
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	17	22	41	17
9 Sts	41	37	50	44
These 9 States planted 72% of last year's oat acreage.				

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent											
Week Ending Jun 13, 2021											
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	2	12	80	5	NH	0	11	41	29	19
AZ	58	19	16	7	0	NJ	0	1	5	92	2
AR	1	10	32	40	17	NM	26	35	23	10	6
CA	20	25	35	20	0	NY	1	6	17	60	16
CO	1	18	34	31	16	NC	1	12	55	30	2
CT	0	0	50	50	0	ND	28	32	29	11	0
DE	2	3	32	47	16	OH	1	4	16	72	7
FL	4	14	32	40	10	OK	0	2	27	60	11
GA	2	11	31	50	6	OR	38	27	25	10	0
ID	4	15	49	32	0	PA	1	8	20	48	23
IL	1	3	30	43	23	RI	0	10	80	10	0
IN	2	4	24	55	15	SC	0	11	38	39	12
IA	5	15	39	36	5	SD	18	36	36	8	2
KS	1	4	24	58	13	TN	1	5	28	56	10
KY	1	2	16	61	20	TX	9	15	26	35	15
LA	0	10	35	54	1	UT	25	45	28	2	0
ME	0	0	39	61	0	VT	0	0	0	35	65
MD	8	8	16	58	10	VA	2	13	38	45	2
MA	0	10	80	10	0	WA	43	35	17	5	0
MI	7	23	49	20	1	WV	1	5	27	52	15
MN	8	15	41	35	1	WI	2	10	30	45	13
MS	1	6	27	59	7	WY	12	24	41	22	1
MO	1	2	17	76	4	48 Sts	16	20	29	28	7
MT	23	26	29	19	3						
NE	3	10	55	27	5	Prev Wk	17	20	28	27	8
NV	35	25	40	0	0	Prev Yr	8	14	33	39	6

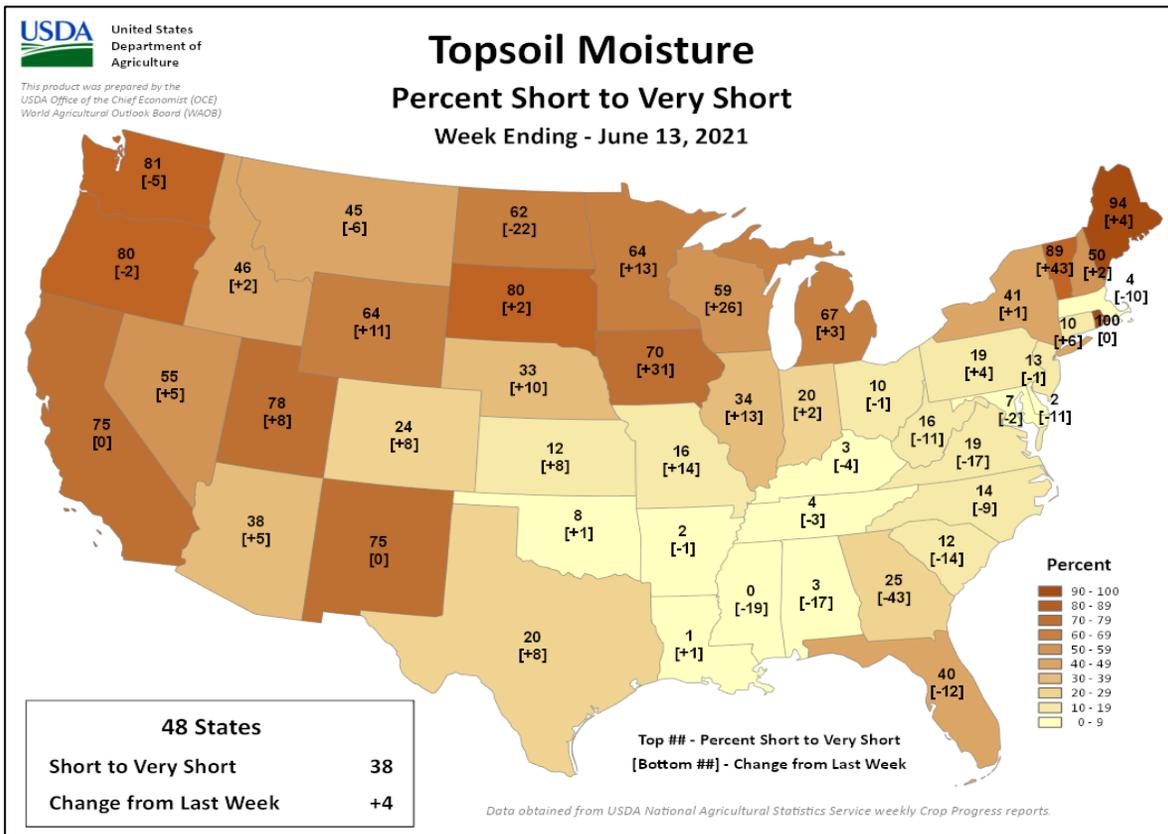
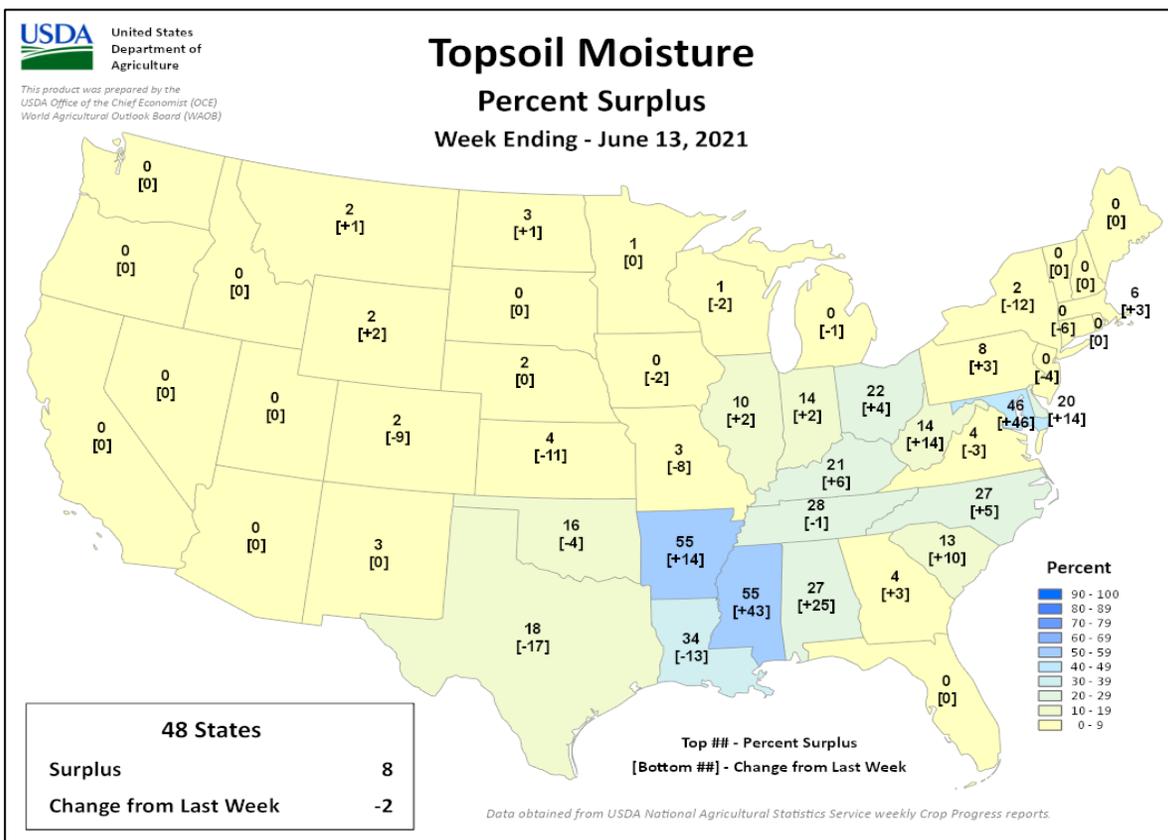
Oat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	2	5	36	46	11
MN	5	10	34	46	5
NE	2	6	31	52	9
ND	7	19	41	32	1
OH	0	1	24	70	5
PA	0	0	35	43	22
SD	7	16	49	28	0
TX	10	30	44	14	2
WI	1	3	22	56	18
9 Sts	5	15	38	36	6
Prev Wk	5	13	36	39	7
Prev Yr	1	7	26	56	10

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 13, 2021

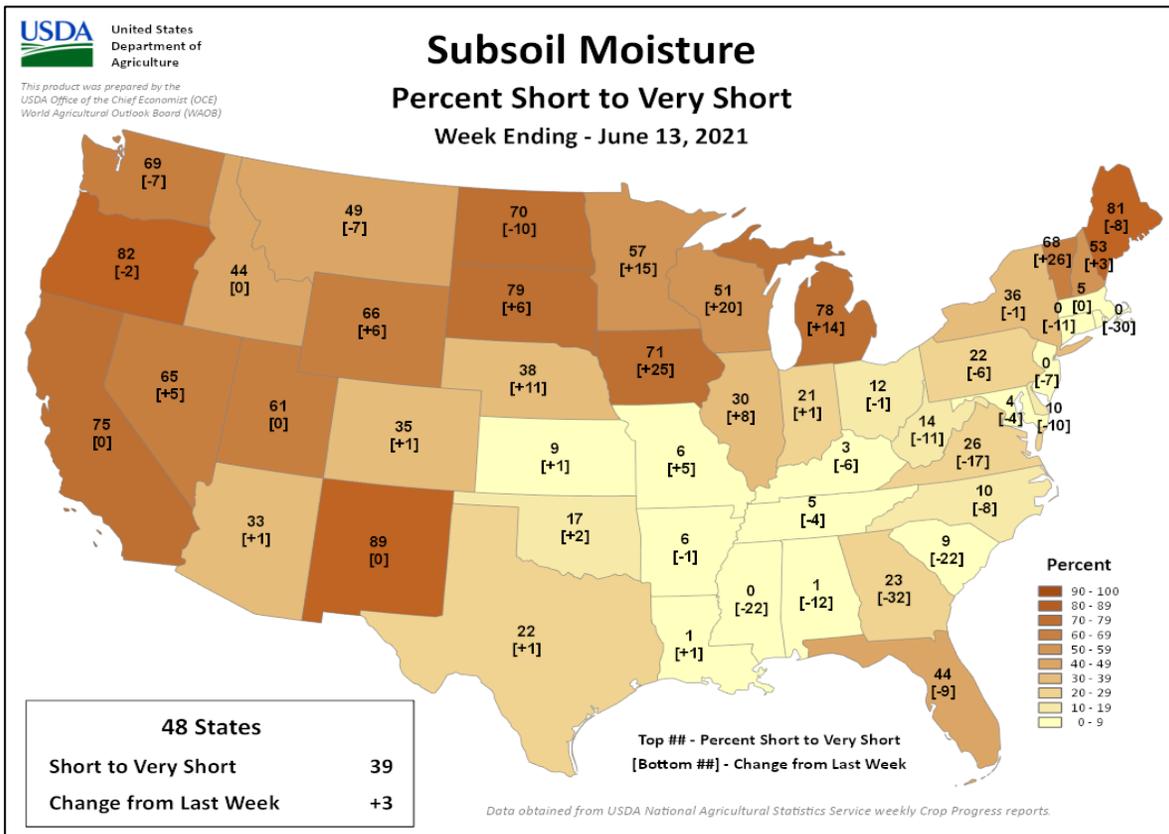
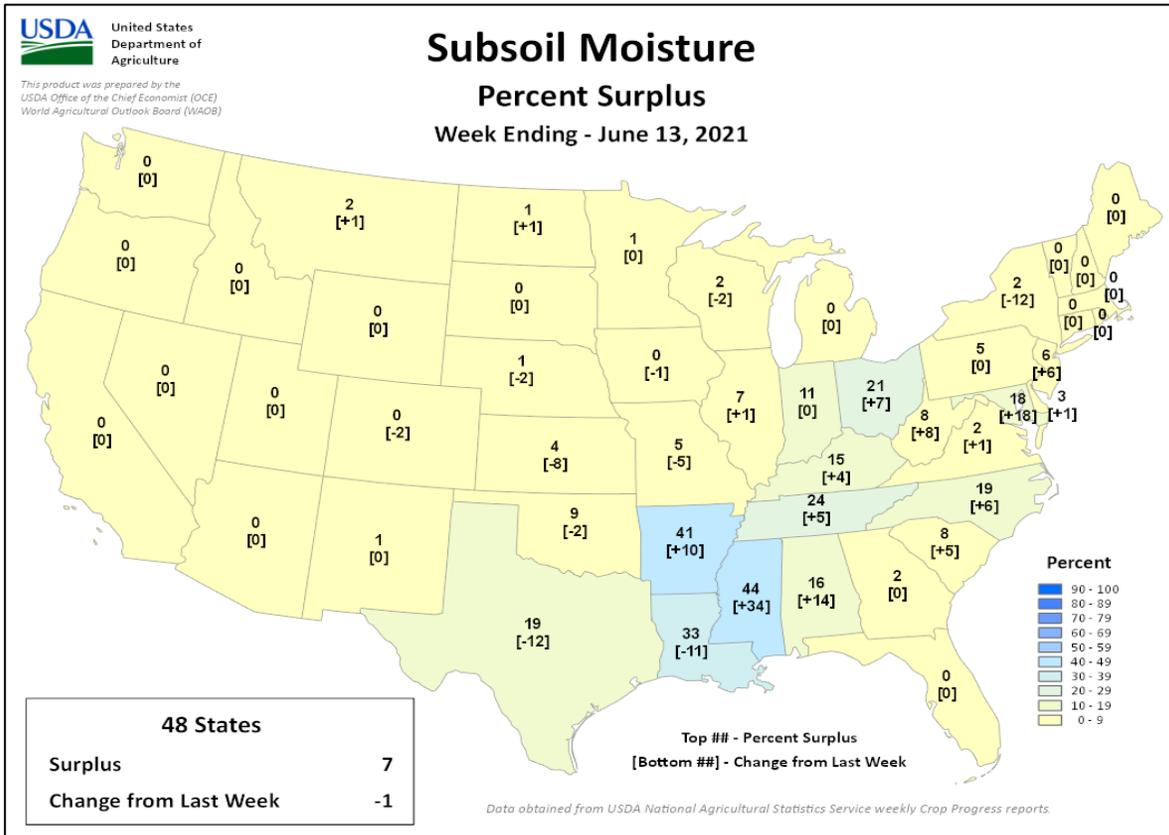
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS



Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 13, 2021

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



June 10 ENSO Diagnostic Discussion

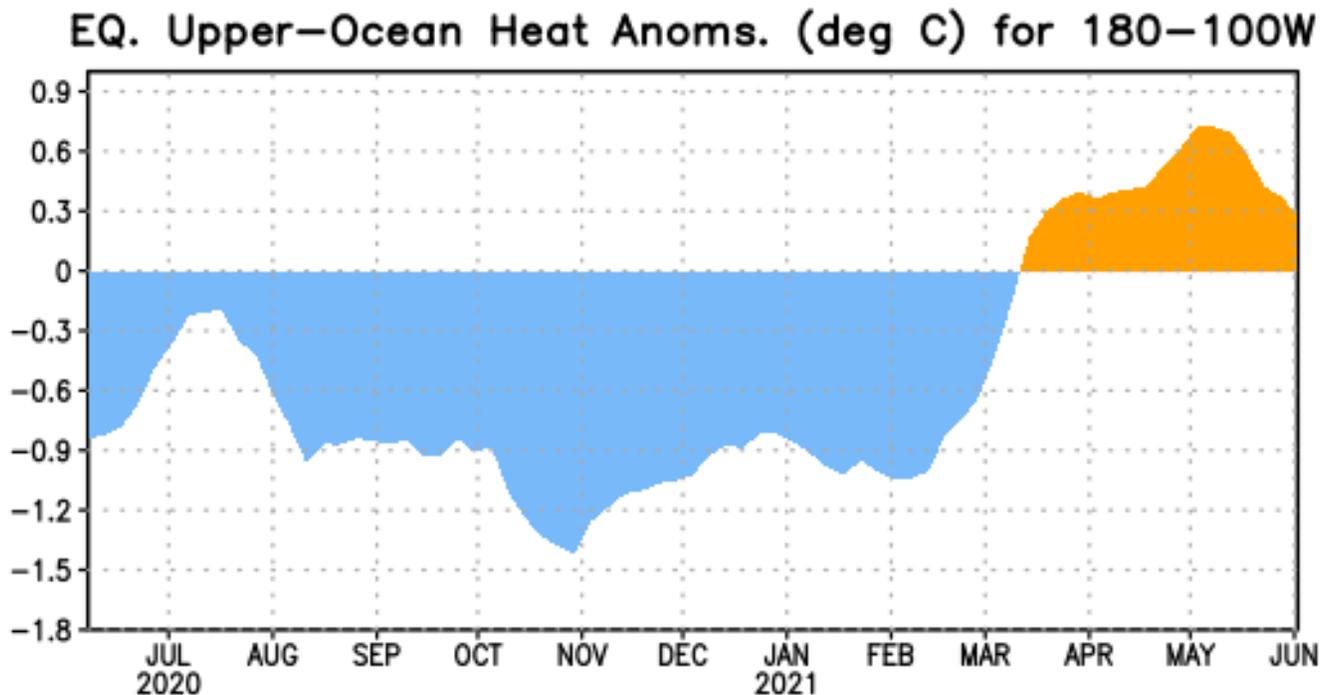


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180°-100°W). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1991-2020 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: Not Active

Synopsis: ENSO-neutral is favored through the Northern Hemisphere summer (78% chance for the June-August season) and fall (50% chance for the September-November season).

ENSO-neutral conditions continued during May, with near-average sea surface temperatures observed across most of the equatorial Pacific Ocean. In the last week, the Niño indices were all at -0.2°C , except for the Niño-1+2 index, which was -0.4°C . Subsurface temperature anomalies remained positive but decreased slightly (Fig. 1) due to the weakening of above-average subsurface temperatures around the thermocline in the central Pacific Ocean. Low-level easterly and upper-level westerly wind anomalies extended across most of the equatorial Pacific Ocean. At the Date Line, tropical convection was mostly near average, and enhanced rainfall was evident over the western Pacific Ocean. 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 2021. The forecaster consensus generally agrees with this model outlook, although lower probabilities are assigned to El Niño during this period (remaining less than 10%). By the late fall and winter, La Niña chances increase to near 50%, reflecting the historical tendency for a second winter of La Niña following the first, and also the predictions from the

North American Multi-Model Ensemble. However, these cooler conditions are predicted to exist for a short duration (3 overlapping seasons) and these predictions are still over 6 months into the future. In summary, ENSO-neutral is favored through the Northern Hemisphere summer (78% chance for the June-August season) and fall (50% chance for the September-November season; 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 **8 July 2021**. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.ensu-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

June 6-12, 2021

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Warm weather settled over most of Europe, with showers in central and eastern crop areas contrasting with drier conditions in the west and northwest.

WESTERN FSU: Moderate to heavy showers sustained adequate to abundant moisture supplies for reproductive to filling winter grains and oilseeds, though drier weather would be welcome as crops approach maturity.

EASTERN FSU: Drought encompassed the entire region, with cooler conditions in the north contrasting with persistent extreme heat in the south.

MIDDLE EAST: Widespread showers in Turkey eased drought but were too late for maturing winter grains.

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon showers progressed northward, increasing moisture supplies in India and encouraging sowing of kharif crops.

EASTERN ASIA: Showers maintained adequate moisture supplies for summer crops in southern and northeastern China, although localized dryness was a concern.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: After a poor start to the wet season, widespread rainfall improved moisture conditions for rice in Thailand and environs.

AUSTRALIA: Beneficial rain overspread the southeast.

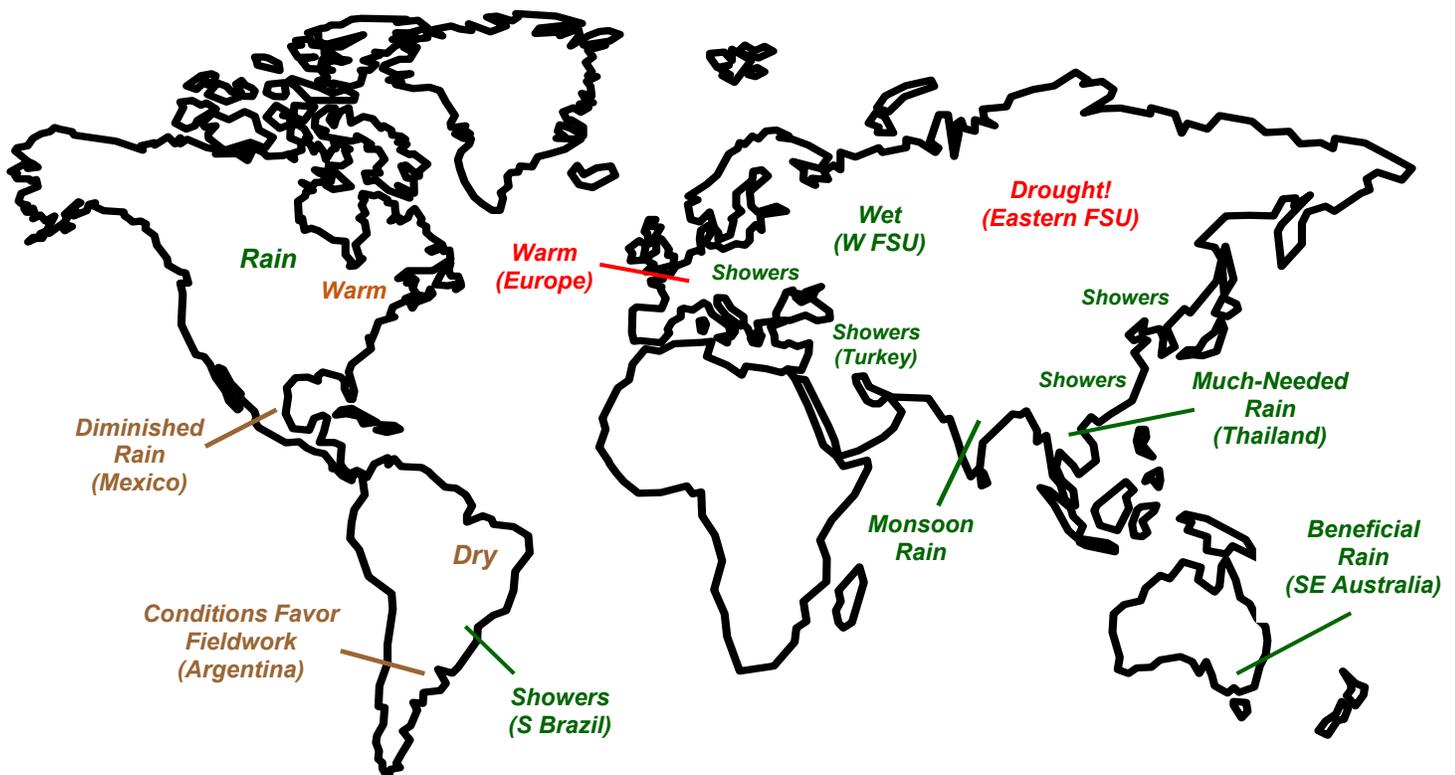
ARGENTINA: Conditions favored seasonal fieldwork throughout major agricultural areas.

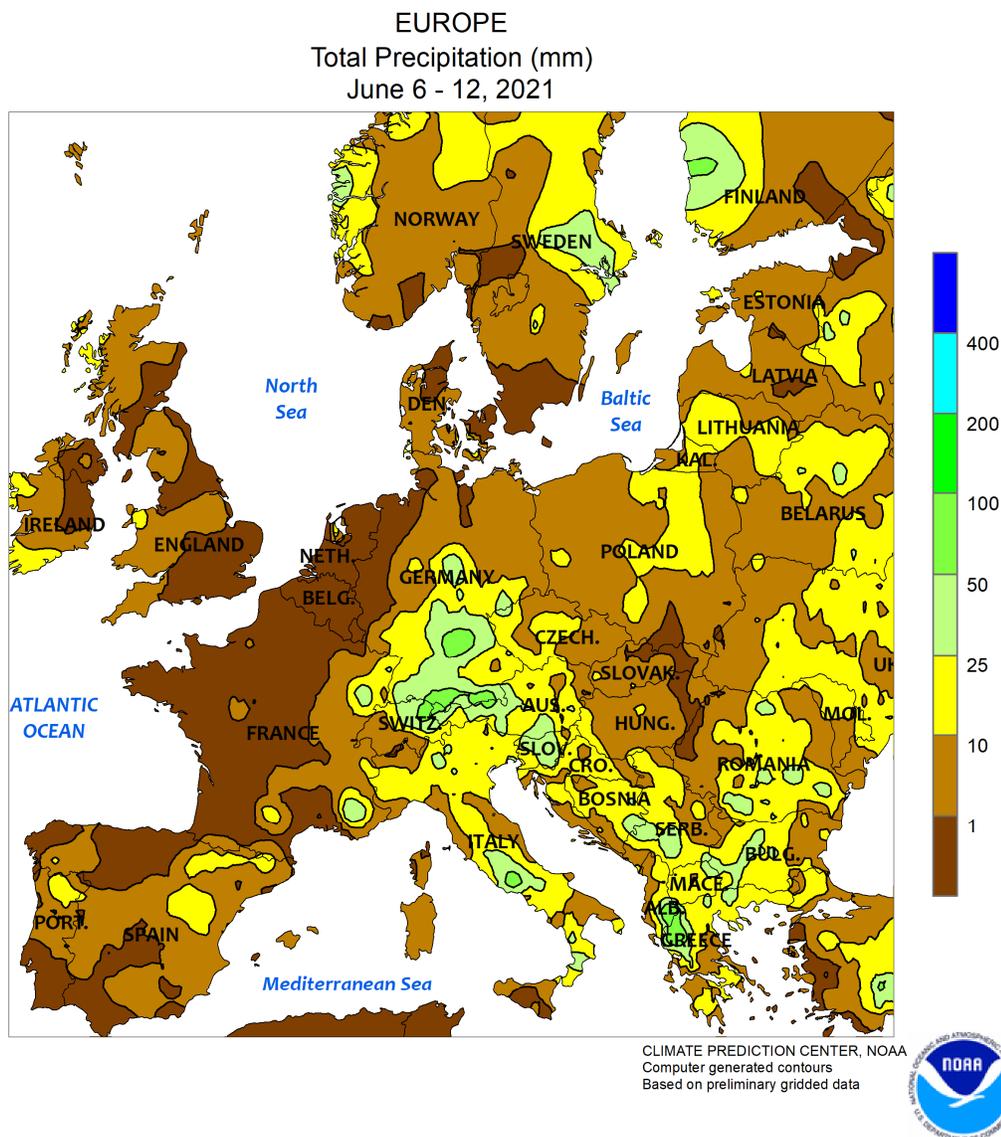
BRAZIL: Lingering showers benefited corn and wheat in the south.

MEXICO: Seasonal showers tapered off across the southern plateau corn belt, reducing moisture for rain-fed summer crops.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Much-needed rain benefited emerging spring grains and oilseeds in the drought-stricken east.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Warm, mostly dry weather hastened crop growth, but moisture was becoming limited for normal development.



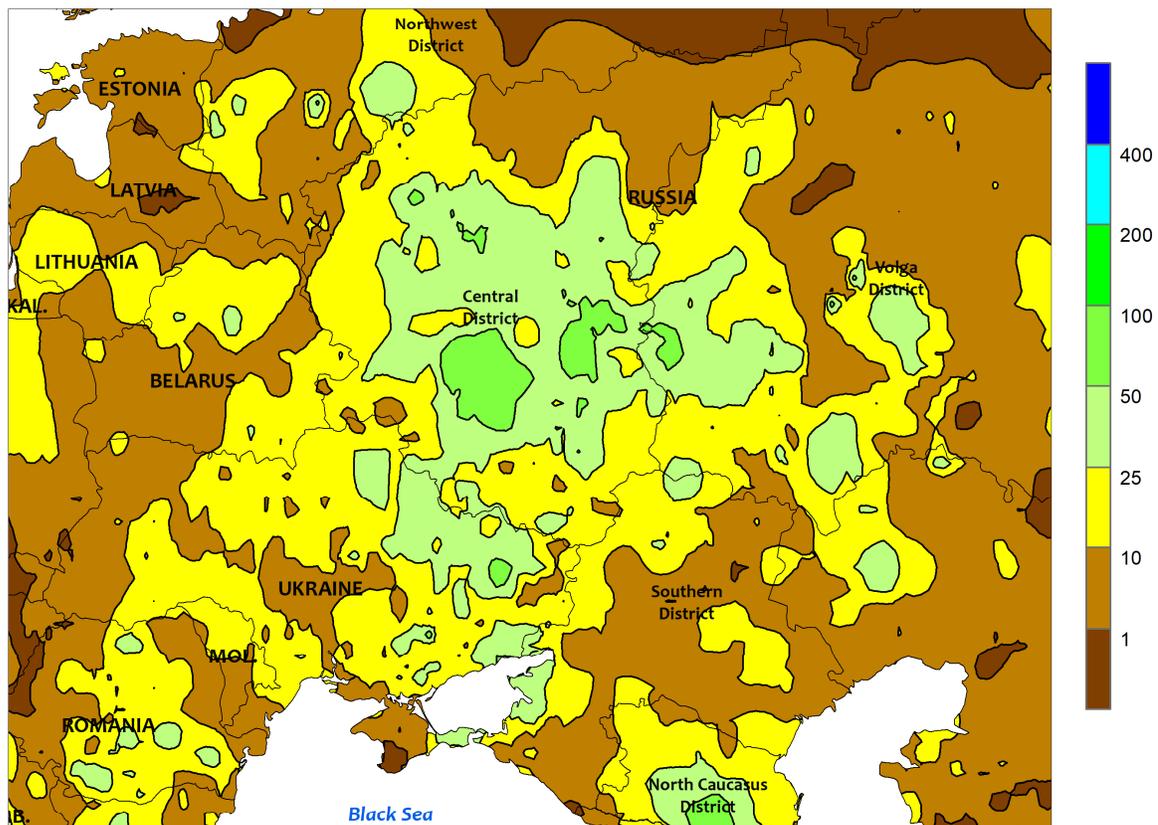


EUROPE

Warmer weather overspread the continent, with sunny skies in western and northern Europe contrasting with widespread showers in central and eastern crop areas. Temperatures for the week averaged 2 to 6°C above normal, advancing winter grains through the reproductive (north) to filling (south and west) stages of development following delays brought on by a cool spring. A pair of slow-moving storms netted central and southeastern Europe 10 to 80 mm of rainfall, although Hungary and neighboring environs were dry. Scattered light to moderate showers (5-24 mm) were also noted across Poland

and the Baltic States, while weekly totals locally topped 50 mm in northern portions of Scandinavia. Conversely, dry weather prevailed across much of western and northwestern Europe, favoring seasonal fieldwork and promoting winter crop maturation; however, short-term dryness (30-day rainfall less than 50 percent of normal) has developed across the western Iberian Peninsula as well as parts of northwestern and central Italy. Overall, winter crop prospects remained favorable, while conditions for vegetative summer crops were good outside of the aforementioned short-term dryness.

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
June 6 - 12, 2021



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

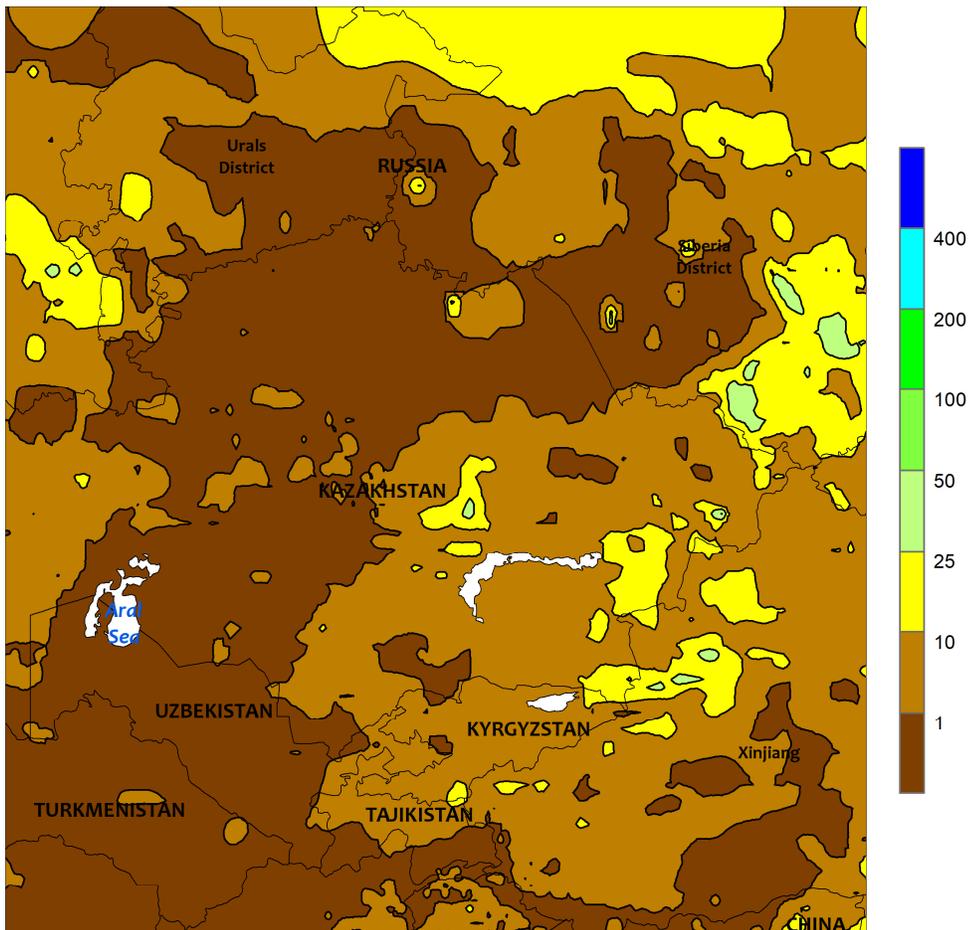


WESTERN FSU

Widespread moderate to heavy rainfall maintained abundant moisture supplies for reproductive to filling winter grains and oilseeds, though drier weather would be welcome as crops approach maturity. A sprawling nearly stationary storm system produced moderate to heavy showers and thunderstorms (10-75 mm) from Moldova and Ukraine into southern and western Russia. As a result, prospects for winter wheat, barley, and rapeseed remained excellent, though drier weather is needed to maintain crop quality and limit disease potential. Rainfall since April 1 has been the highest of the

past 30 years in southern Moldova and the Azov Plateau in southeastern Ukraine, and the second highest in Ukraine’s Black Sea Lowlands; in all three regions, precipitation over the last 45 days was approaching 200 percent of normal. Unlike last week, rain overspread croplands in Belarus and northwestern Russia, slowing fieldwork but improving soil moisture for spring grains and oilseeds. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C below normal near the Black Sea, while warm conditions (1-5°C above normal) were noted in northern- and eastern-most portions of the region.

EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
June 6 - 12, 2021



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

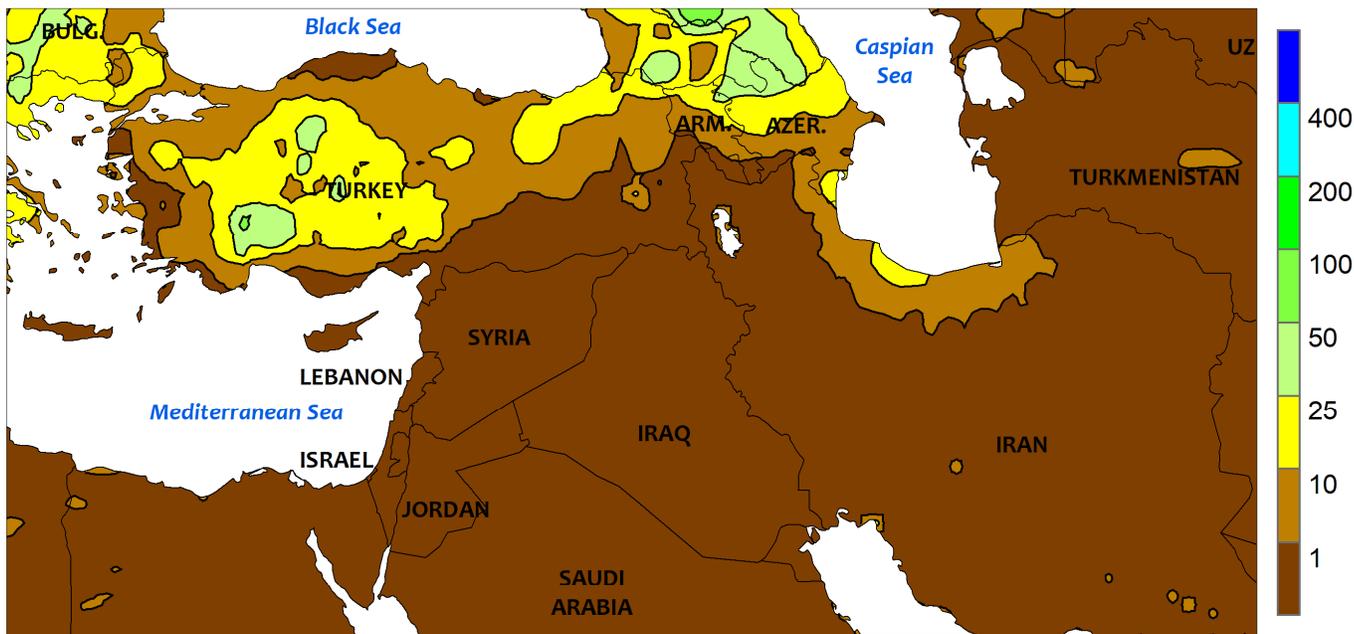


EASTERN FSU

Drought further intensified in the region, with cooler temperatures in the north contrasting with ongoing extreme heat in the south. Cooler air (1-2°C below normal) followed a strong cold front over the spring grain belt of northern Kazakhstan and central Russia, providing a much-needed respite from blistering May heat. However, the air mass was overall dry, with light to moderate showers (2-25 mm) confined to eastern- and northern-most spring wheat areas of central Russia. As a result, extreme drought continued to take a toll on early spring wheat and barley prospects; the paltry rainfall since April 1 (locally less than 25 percent of normal) 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 Kostanay Region of northwestern Kazakhstan. Widespread soaking rain will be needed soon to stave off potentially significant

crop losses from this season’s protracted drought. In the south, a continuation of mostly sunny skies and extreme heat (3-6°C above normal, with daytime readings into the lower and middle 40s (degrees C) across Uzbekistan and environs favored fieldwork but heightened irrigation demands for squaring cotton. The average daytime high from May 15 through June 13 has been by far the highest of the past 30 years for this timeframe in South Kazakhstan (36°C), the central Foothills of Uzbekistan (37°C), and Turkmenistan (38°C). The ongoing heat wave has accelerated cotton through the squaring stage of development 7 to 10 days ahead of average and has put much of the region’s crop on pace to begin flowering over the next one to two weeks. While cotton is a heat tolerant crop, extreme heat during the flowering stage of development can adversely affect yield potential.

MIDDLE EAST
 Total Precipitation (mm)
 June 6 - 12, 2021



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

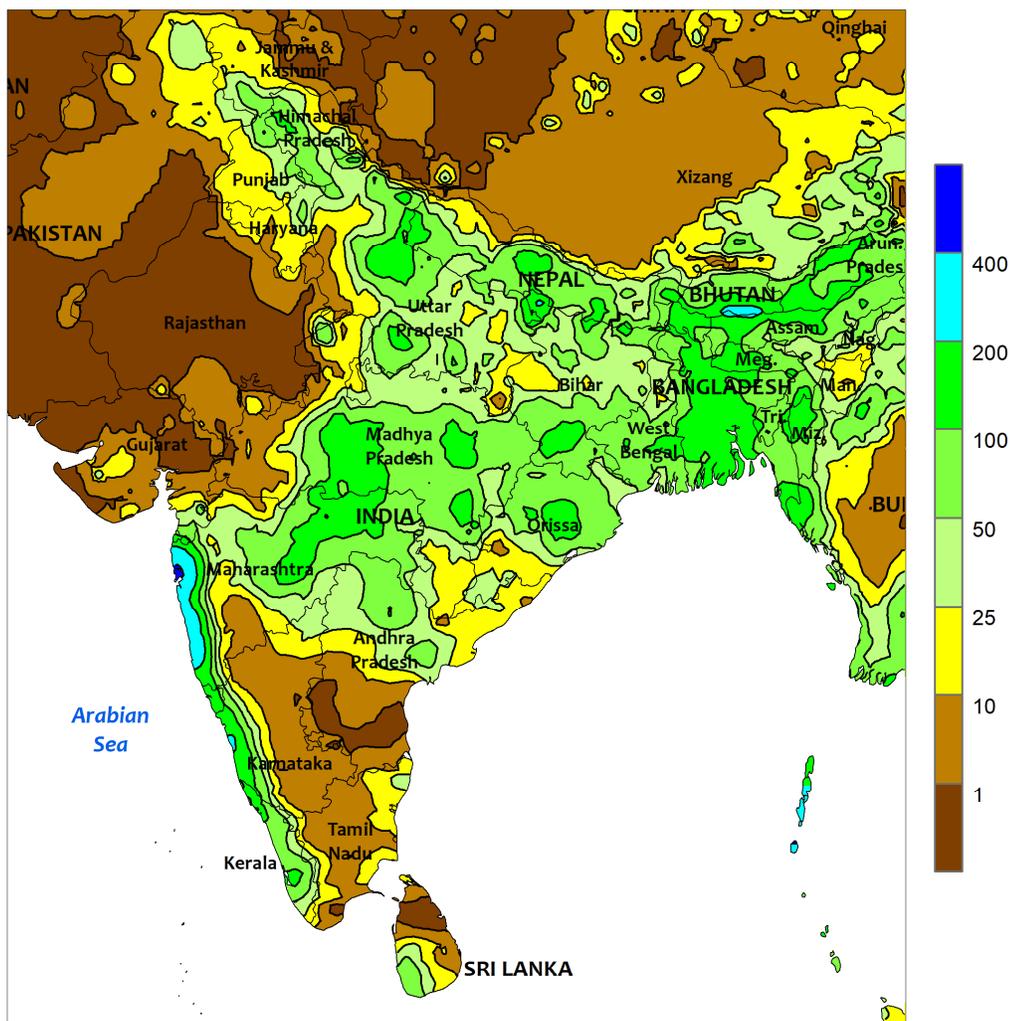


MIDDLE EAST

Cool, showery weather in Turkey eased drought and improved summer crop yield prospects, though dry conditions persisted in southern portions of the country. Widespread showers and thunderstorms (2-45 mm) across central and northern Turkey favored vegetative sunflowers, corn, and cotton. However, the rain was too late for maturing winter grains on the Anatolian Plateau, though the moisture nevertheless provided welcome relief from this season's severe short-term drought. Conversely, dry, warm weather in southern Turkey maintained drought and heightened irrigation

requirements for corn and cotton, though winter crop harvesting was able to proceed at a rapid clip. The GAP Region of southeastern Turkey has a distinct wet season (water year) which runs from October through May; the 2020-21 water year began to falter in late February and completely shut down by late March, ending as the fourth driest water year (70 percent of normal) of the past 30 years. Elsewhere, sunny skies and near- to above-normal temperatures (up to 6°C above normal in the east) facilitated winter grain drydown and harvesting from Syria into central and southern Iran.

SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
June 6 - 12, 2021



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

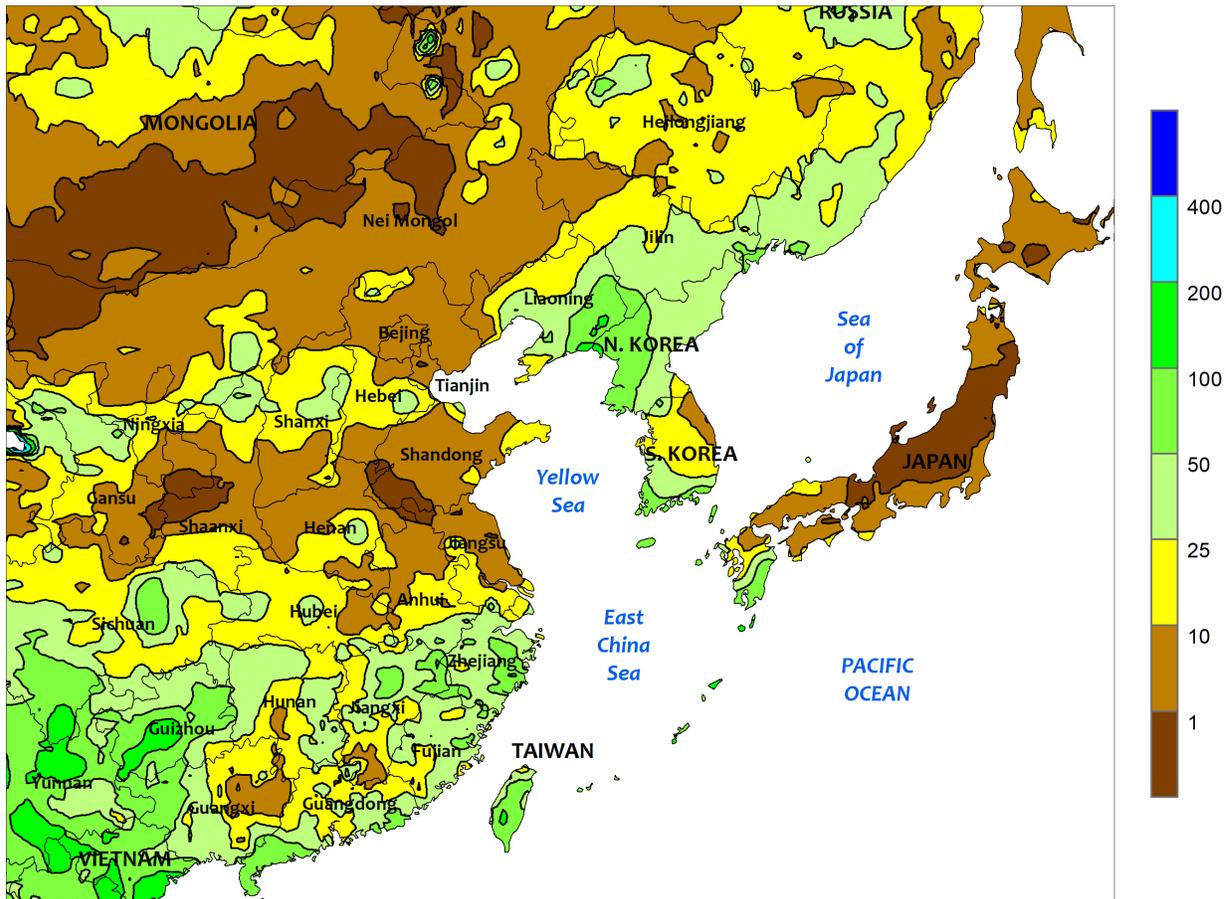


SOUTH ASIA

The southwest monsoon continued to progress northward, bringing widespread showers to India. Heavy rainfall (50-200 mm) was recorded along the seasonally wetter western coast, while 25 to 100 mm occurred in interior sections including key cotton and oilseed areas. In addition, showers (25-100 mm or more) were reported throughout northeastern and some

northern rice areas (including in neighboring Bangladesh). The onset of monsoon rainfall in India boosted moisture supplies and encouraged sowing of seasonal (kharif) crops. In contrast, seasonably dry weather continued in northwestern India and into Pakistan, where monsoon showers typically arrive toward the end of June or early July.

EASTERN ASIA
 Total Precipitation (mm)
 June 6 - 12, 2021



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

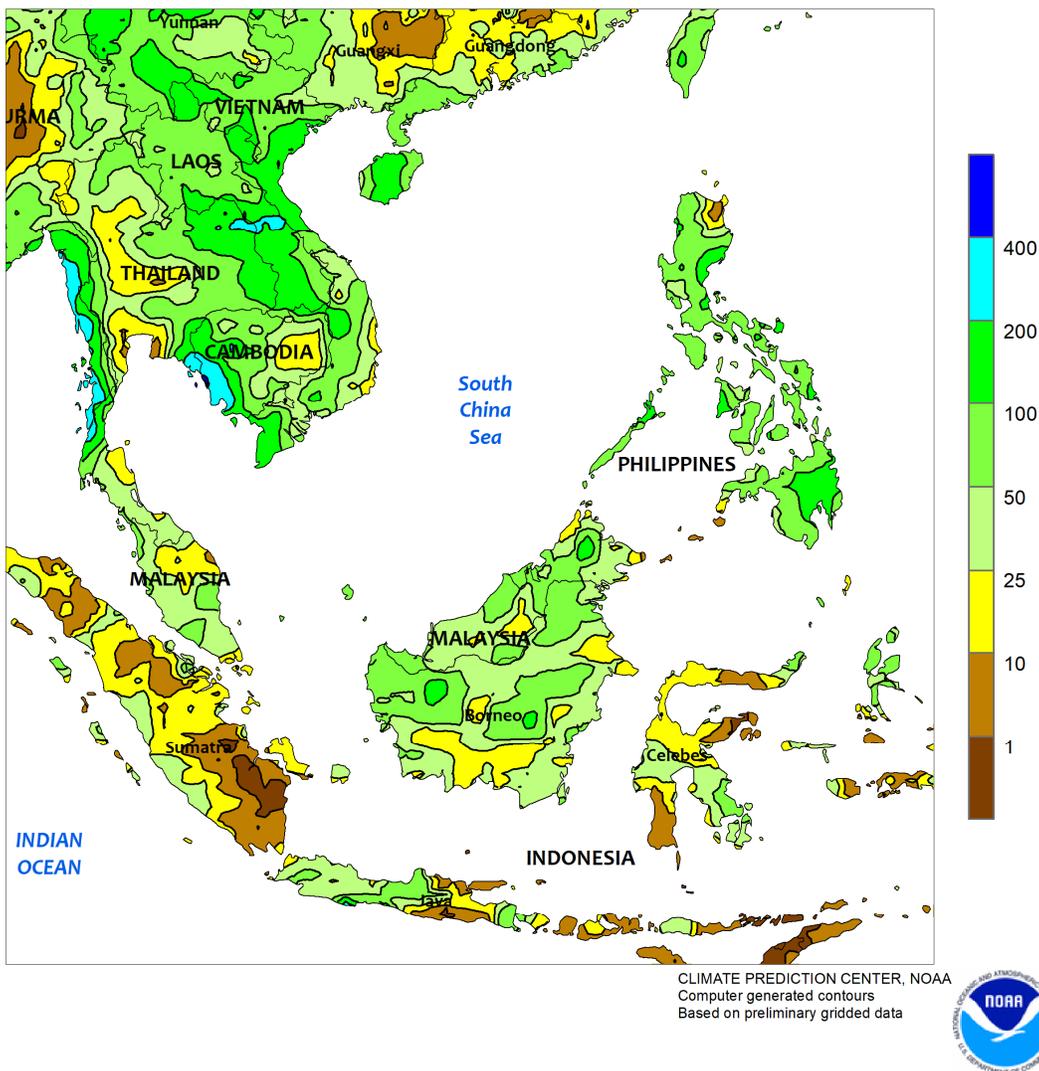


EASTERN ASIA

Showers continued across southern China, albeit lighter than normal, with most areas reporting 10 to 50 mm of rain. Despite not being the downpours typically consistent with this time of year, the moisture was still welcome for vegetative rice and other summer crops. In contrast, a late-week tropical cyclone off the southern coast spawned heavy showers in southwestern provinces, adding to weekly totals (50-100 mm, locally more). Rainfall (10-25 mm or more) was also recorded in northeastern China, maintaining favorable soil moisture for corn and soybeans. Although key growing areas of Inner Mongolia received little

precipitation, maintaining 30-day rainfall totals that were less than half of normal. Meanwhile, hot (daytime temperatures approaching 40°C), dry weather on the North China Plain promoted drydown and harvesting of wheat. In western China, warm weather (daily average temperatures in the mid-20s degrees C) continued to benefit cotton development and improve the condition of the crop. Elsewhere in the region, showers (10-50 mm) on the Korean Peninsula sustained good early-season moisture conditions for rice and other crops, while dry weather across Japan reduced moisture supplies somewhat.

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
June 6 - 12, 2021

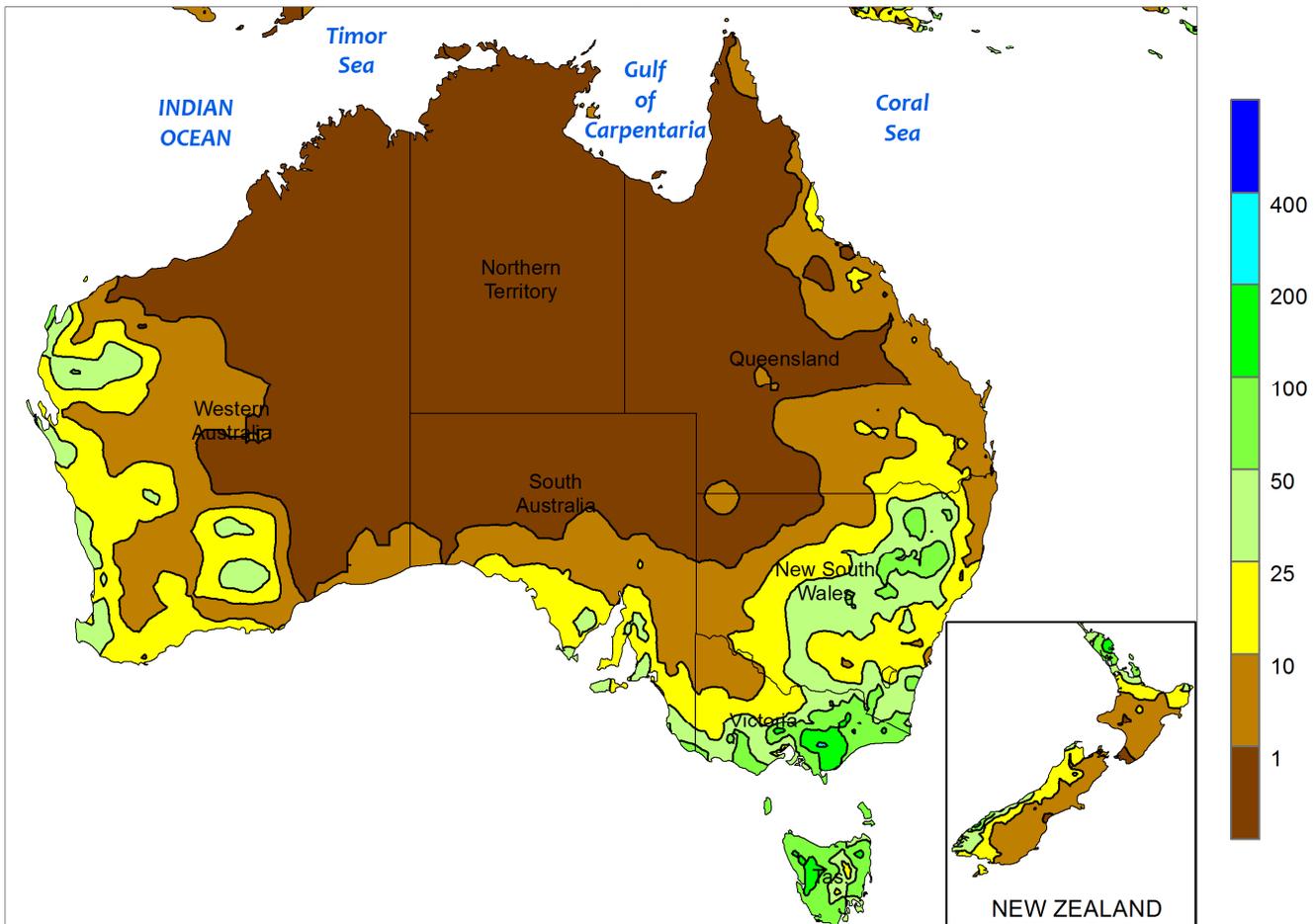


SOUTHEAST ASIA

After a delayed and relatively poor start to the wet season, heavy showers overspread Thailand and the surrounding areas. In addition, a late-week tropical cyclone approaching northern Vietnam added to the rainfall totals. In all, most locales recorded 50 to 150 mm of rain, although amounts varied greatly, with some wetter locations in western Thailand reporting amounts as high as 450 mm and areas of central Thailand recording less than 10 mm. Despite the localized extremes, the rainfall significantly improved

moisture supplies for rice and other crops throughout the northwestern sections of the region. Meanwhile, in the Philippines, showers produced more consistent totals, as most districts received 50 to 100 mm of rain, maintaining favorable moisture conditions for rice, corn, and other crops. Elsewhere, key oil palm areas of Malaysia and Indonesia continued to experience short-term dryness, with sub-par precipitation over the last 30 days; only peninsular Malaysia has received consistently normal rainfall.

AUSTRALIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
June 6 - 12, 2021



Gridded data from the Australian Bureau of Meteorology: www.bom.gov.au/
Creative Commons License found at:
<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/legalcode>

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

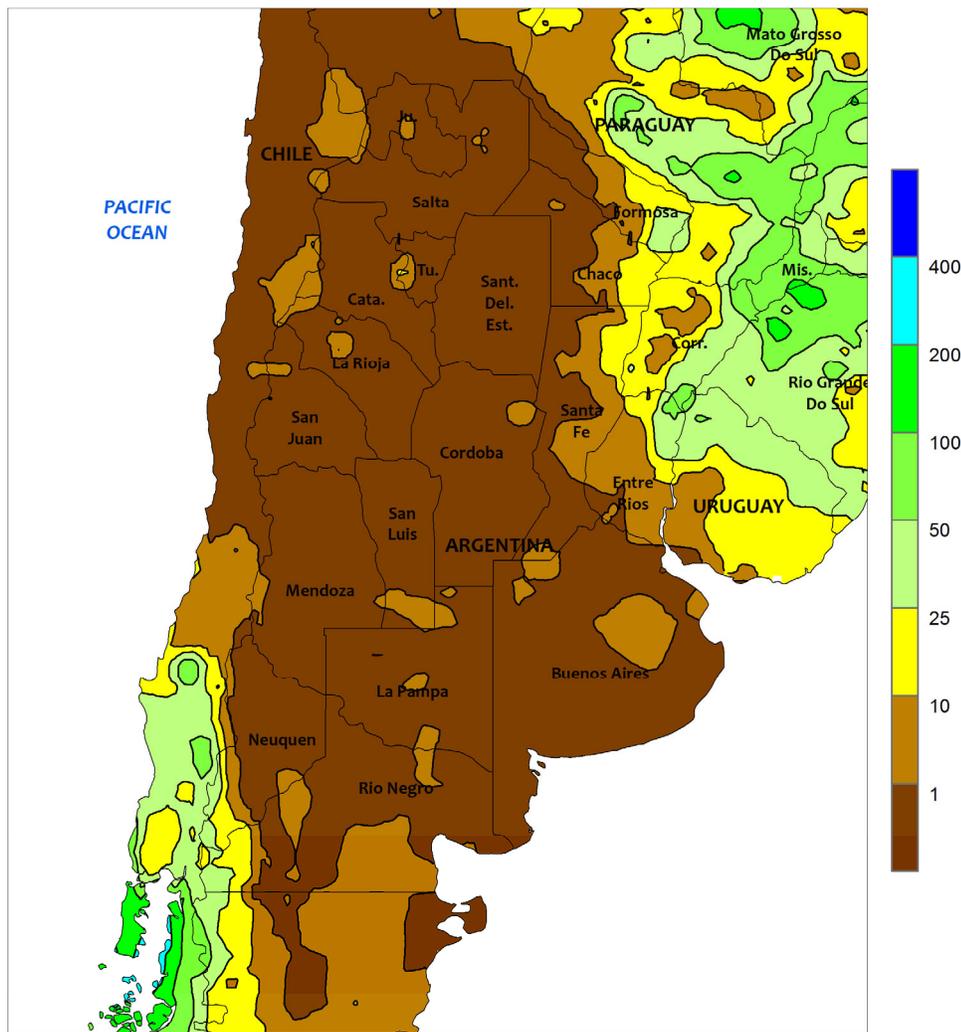


AUSTRALIA

In Western Australia, scattered showers (5-25 mm) and seasonably warm weather further aided wheat, barley, and canola emergence and establishment, maintaining good to excellent early-season crop prospects. Likewise, soaking rain (10-50 mm, locally more) and cooler-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging 2-4°C below normal) in southern Queensland and New South Wales favored winter grain and oilseed development, sustaining good to excellent yield

prospects here as well. Farther south, widespread showers (10-25 mm) overspread South Australia and a large portion of Victoria, providing a welcome boost in topsoil moisture for recently planted winter crops. The heaviest rain bypassed northwestern Victoria, however, an area that could benefit from additional moisture to promote winter crop growth. Temperatures averaged near to above normal (up to 2°C above normal) in South Australia and Victoria.

ARGENTINA
Total Precipitation (mm)
June 6 - 12, 2021



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

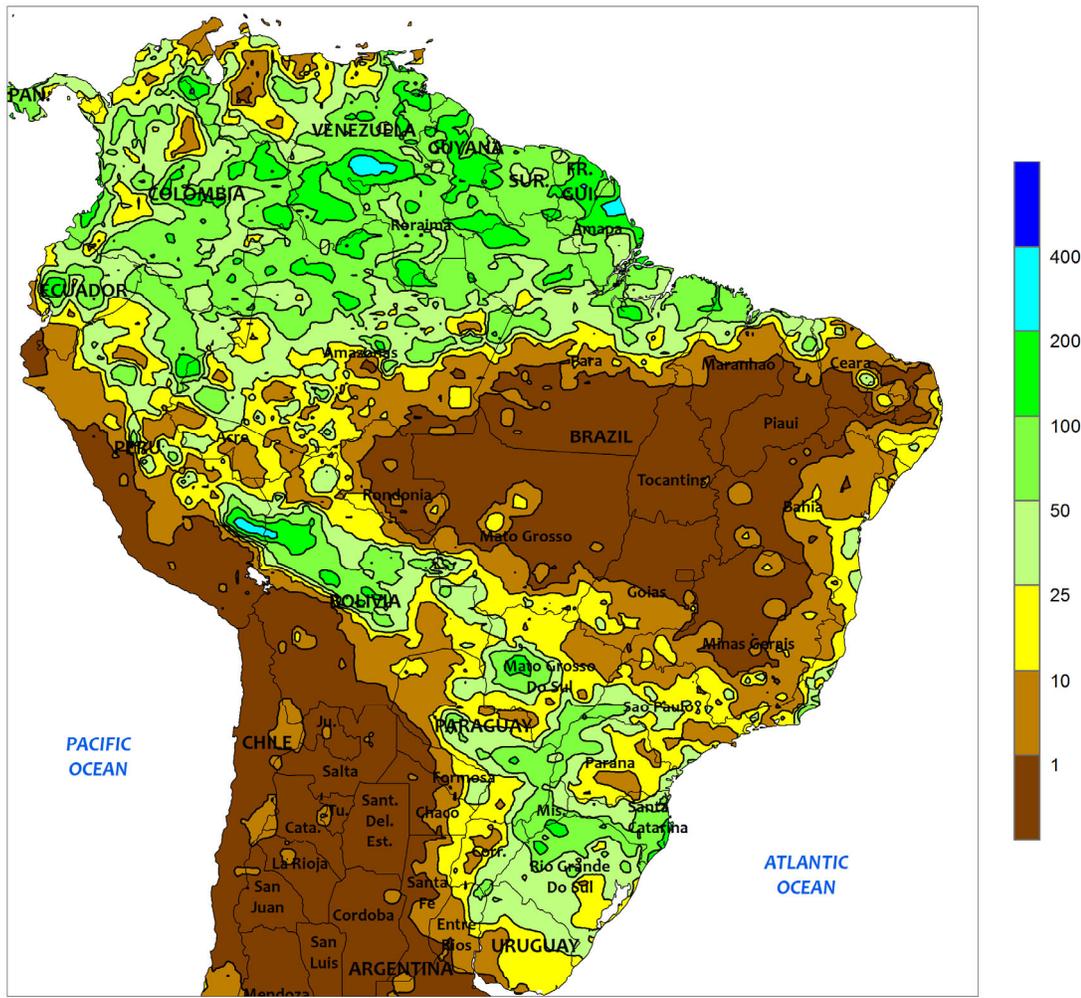


ARGENTINA

Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather supported seasonal fieldwork throughout central and northwestern Argentina. Aside from a few isolated showers, no rain fell from La Pampa and Buenos Aires northwestward through Salta. In contrast, moderate to heavy rain (10-50 mm) fell from northern Entre Rios and eastern Santa Fe northward into eastern Paraguay, which included eastern sections of the cotton belt (notably eastern sections of Chaco and Formosa). Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above

normal, with daytime highs ranging from the lower 20s (degrees C) in southern and eastern farming areas to the middle and upper 20s. Freezes were generally confined to traditionally cooler areas in and around Buenos Aires and Jujuy. According to the government of Argentina, corn was 52 percent harvested as of June 10, lagging last year by 20 points, and cotton was 64 percent harvested (89 percent last year). In addition, wheat and barley were 30 and 21 percent planted, respectively.

BRAZIL
Total Precipitation (mm)
June 6 - 12, 2021



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

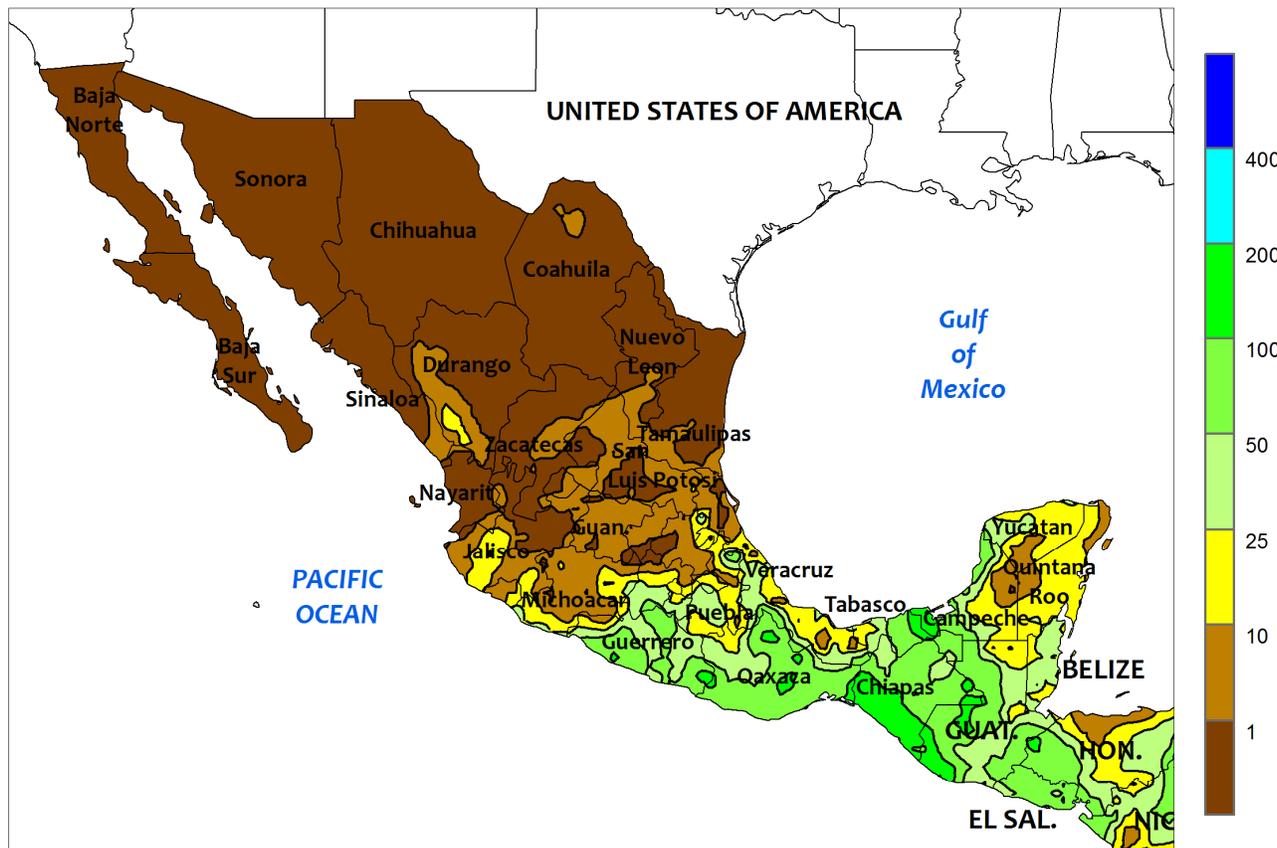


BRAZIL

Showers benefited corn and wheat in southern production areas, although amounts were highly variable and pockets of dryness persisted. Rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm from central Mato Grosso do Sul southward through Rio Grande do Sul and into Uruguay, though much of the region recorded less than 25 mm. Generally mild weather accompanied the southern showers, with highest daytime temperatures ranging from the lower 20s (degrees C) in traditionally cooler southern locations to the upper 20s and lower 30s farther north, and no freeze. According to the government of Parana, 25 percent of second-crop corn

was flowering to filling as of June 7, with 1 percent harvested; wheat was 80 percent planted. In Rio Grande do Sul, corn was 95 percent harvested as of June 10, and wheat planting was advancing. Meanwhile, seasonable dryness and warmth (daytime highs reaching the lower and middle 30s) fostered rapid development of corn and cotton in central and interior northeastern Brazil, as scattered, light rain (locally greater than 10 mm) fell along the northeastern coast. According to the government of Mato Grosso, corn was 2 percent harvested as of June 11, lagging the 5-year average by about 6 points.

MEXICO
Total Precipitation (mm)
June 6 - 12, 2021



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

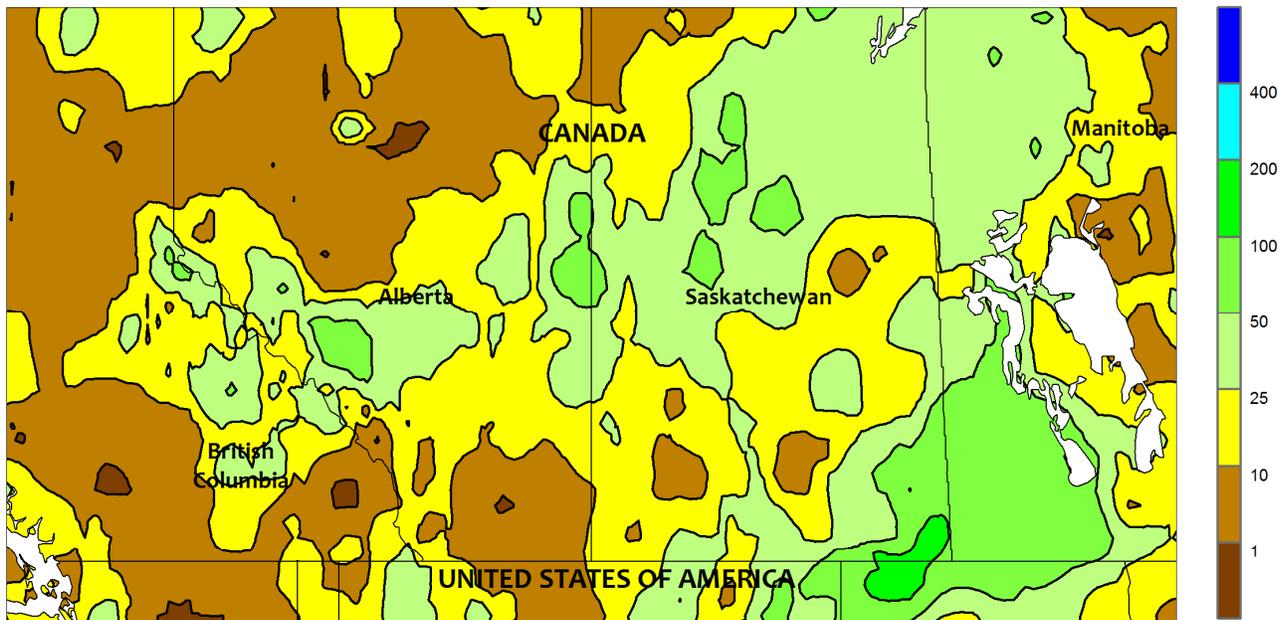


MEXICO

Showers tapered off from the previous week over northern and central Mexico, reducing moisture for corn and other rain-fed summer crops. On the southern plateau (Jalisco to Puebla), the heaviest rainfall (25-75 mm) was confined to southern and eastern agricultural districts, with drier conditions returning to large sections of Jalisco, Michoacán, and Guanajuato. Farther south, heavy rain (50-150 mm) fell

from Guerrero eastward to Chiapas and Campeche, increasing moisture for corn, coffee, and other rain-fed crops while increasing reservoir levels. Scattered showers reached as far north as southern Veracruz, but dryness dominated Mexico's northern half. Unseasonable warmth accompanied the dryness in the northwest, with daytime highs reaching 40°C or higher from Sonora to Coahuila.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES Total Precipitation (mm) June 6 - 12, 2021



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

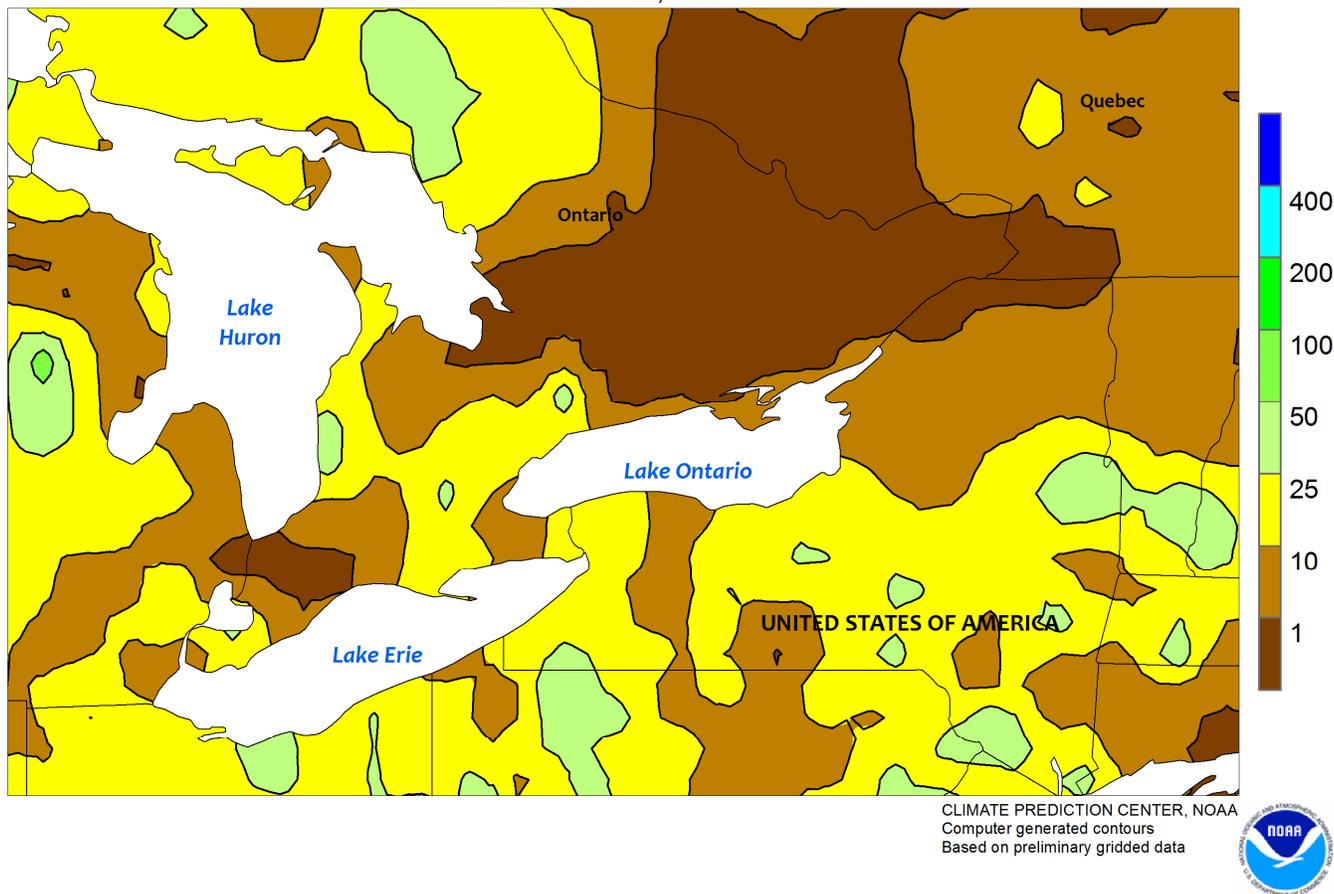


CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Locally heavy showers provided much-needed moisture for emerging spring crops in previously dry locations, especially in eastern farming areas that began the spring in drought and recently experienced exceptionally high temperatures. Rainfall totaled 25 to 100 mm in southeastern Saskatchewan and in much of Manitoba; similar amounts were recorded in Alberta's northeastern farmlands and at the northern extent of Saskatchewan's

agricultural districts. Drier conditions prevailed elsewhere, with less than 10 mm recorded in southern Alberta and the Peace River Valley. Weekly average temperatures ranged from near normal in western Saskatchewan to as much as 5°C above normal in Manitoba, where daytime highs reached 30°C. Cooler weather prevailed in Alberta, with daytime highs confined to the lower 30s (degrees C) and a freeze occurring in the Peace River Valley.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Total Precipitation (mm)
June 6 - 12, 2021

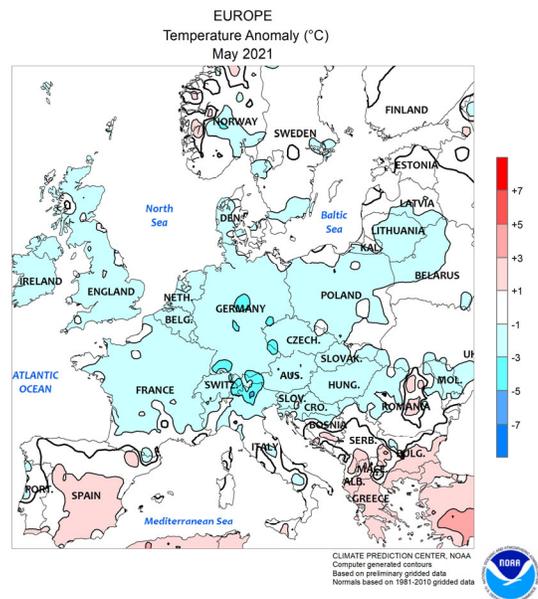
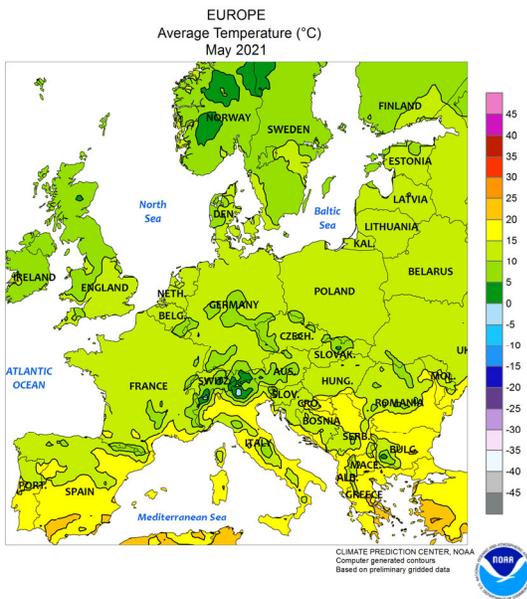
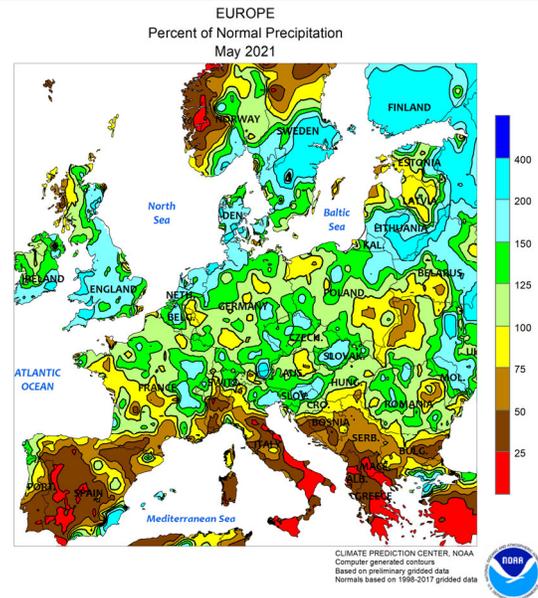
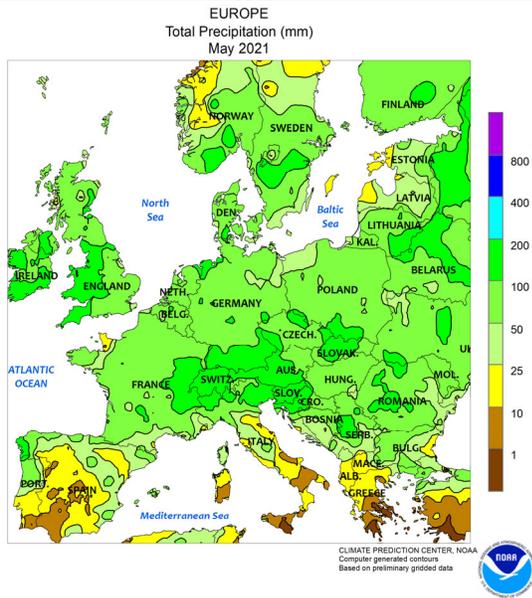


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Warmer- and drier-than-normal weather prevailed across the region, hastening winter wheat development but further limiting moisture for vegetative spring and summer crops. Weekly temperatures averaged 4 to 7°C above normal throughout agricultural districts in both Ontario and Quebec, with daytime highs reaching the 30s (degrees C) in both

provinces. Showers were scattered and light (5-35 mm) in Ontario’s central and southwestern farming areas with near complete dryness farther east, including most farming areas of Quebec. While the drier conditions were initially beneficial for fieldwork, rain is now needed in most districts for normal development of summer crops, including corn and soybeans.

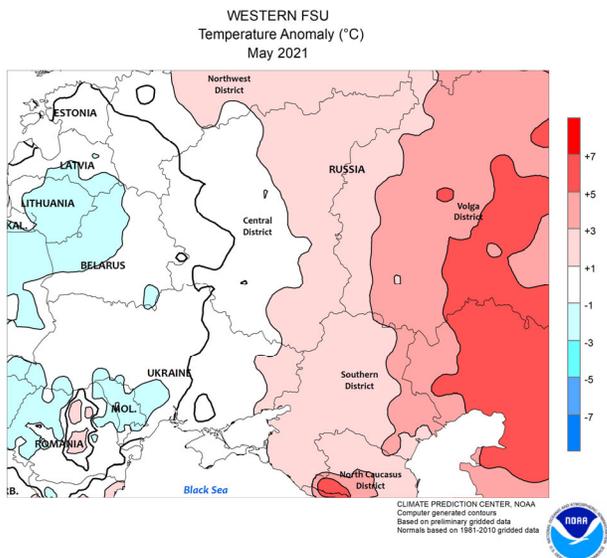
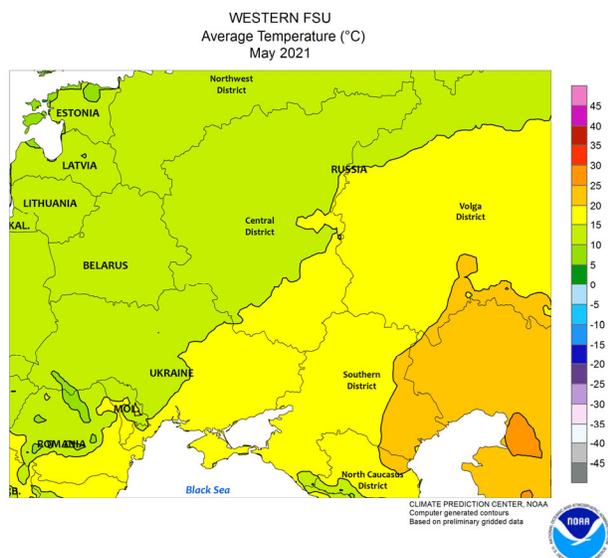
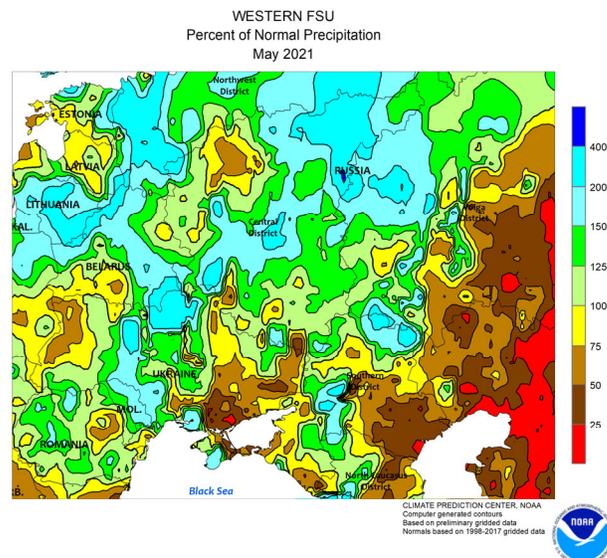
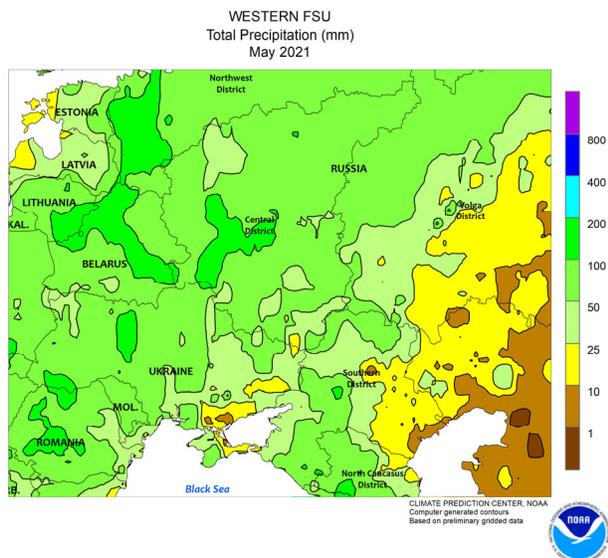
May International Temperature and Precipitation Maps



EUROPE

Wet weather across central and northern Europe contrasted with dry conditions in southern growing areas during May. In a nearly complete reversal from April, near- to above-normal rainfall (80-250 percent of normal) from England and France into eastern Europe provided timely moisture for winter crops approaching or progressing through reproduction. However, cool weather (2-5°C below normal) sustained a slower-than-normal pace of crop development, with the meteorological spring (March-May) wrapping up as the

third coolest of the past 30 years across many primary growing areas of central and northern Europe. The ongoing chilly temperatures afforded winter grains and oilseeds an extended window to benefit from late-spring rains following a very dry April. Conversely, dry weather (less than 50 percent of normal) across the Mediterranean Basin trimmed the otherwise favorable yield prospects for reproductive to filling winter grains in Spain and Italy but promoted late summer crop planting and other seasonal fieldwork.

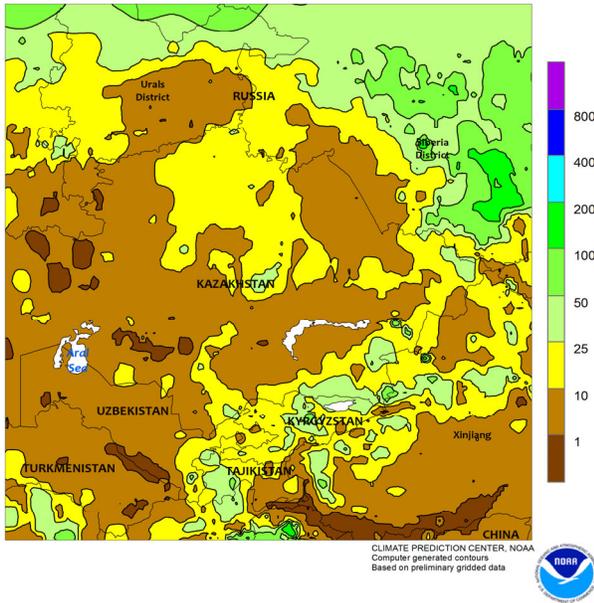


WESTERN FSU

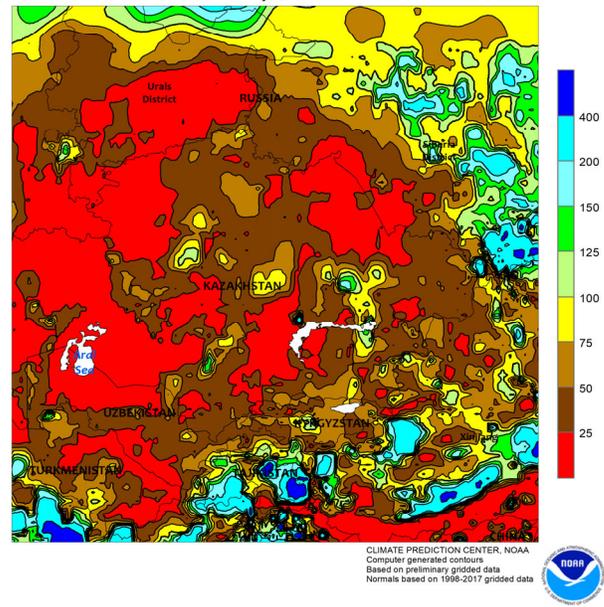
Wet May weather continued a trend which began over the winter. Following a severe autumn drought — particularly in Russia — which impacted winter wheat establishment, precipitation totaled 100 to 300 percent of normal for a second consecutive month across the Black Sea Region’s primary winter crop areas; this precipitation eradicated any lingering long-term deficits

and boosted moisture reserves for winter wheat, barley, and rapeseed development. However, some eastern growing areas (primarily spring barley and wheat) wrestled with incursions of summer-like heat (35-38°C) and short-term dryness (50-75 percent of normal), though impacts on spring grains were mostly mitigated by crops being in the early stages of development.

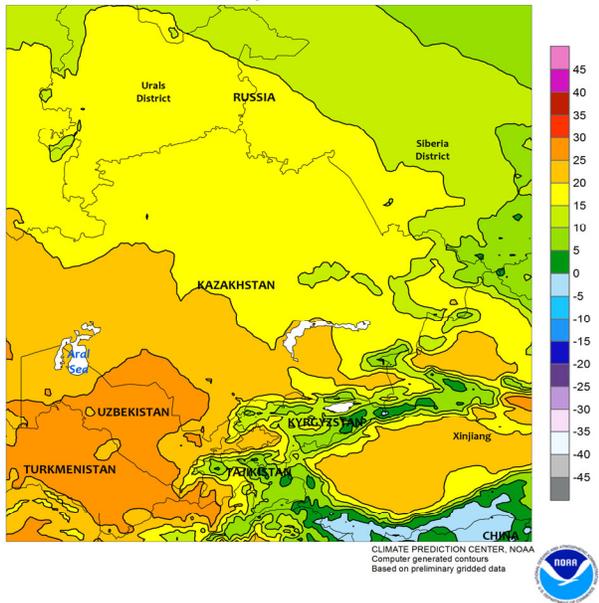
EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
May 2021



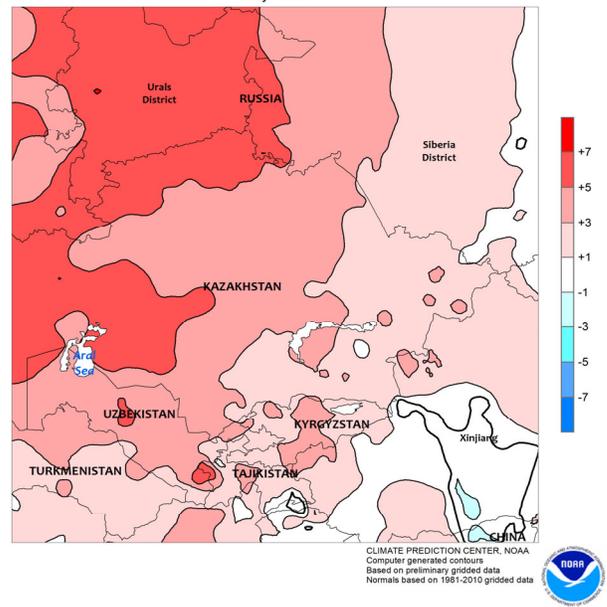
EASTERN FSU
Percent of Normal Precipitation
May 2021



EASTERN FSU
Average Temperature (°C)
May 2021



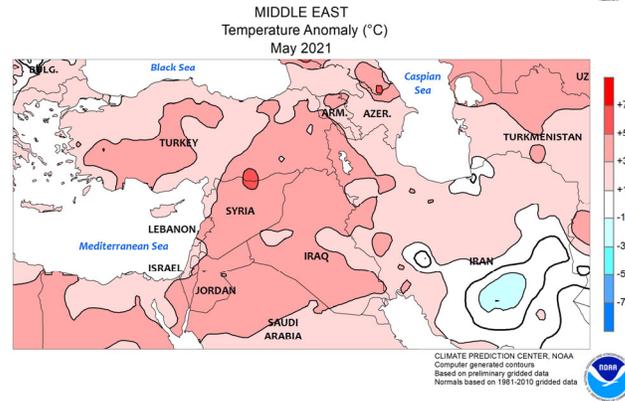
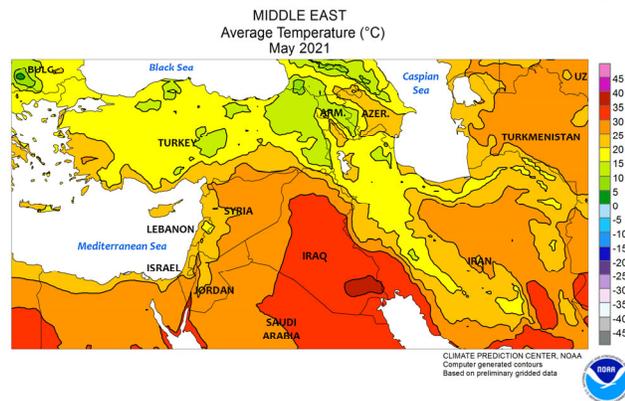
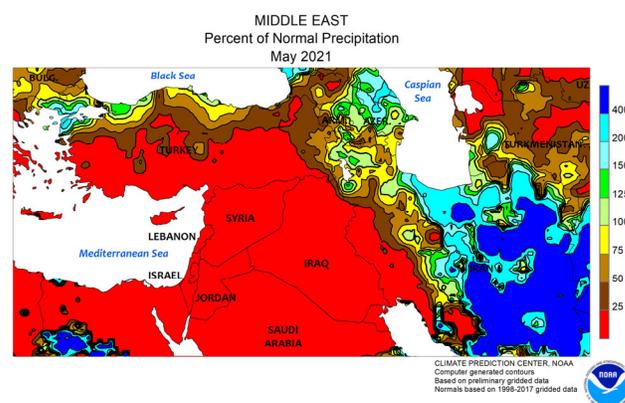
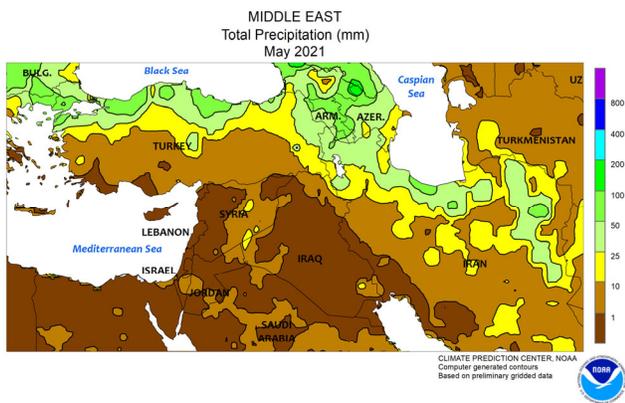
EASTERN FSU
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
May 2021



EASTERN FSU

Blistering heat and intensifying drought afflicted the entire region during May. Precipitation during the month averaged a meager 2 to 25 percent of normal across the spring grain belt of central Russia and northern Kazakhstan, promoting sowing of wheat and barley where producers opted to dust in crops. Much of the region wrestled with one of the driest springs on record after a favorable first half of March, with precipitation since April 1 totaling among the three driest — if not the driest — of the past 30 years. Furthermore, temperatures averaged locally up to 8°C above normal, with May ranking as the hottest of the past 30 years from Russia’s southern Urals District into the western Siberia District as well as northern Kazakhstan’s Kostanay and North Kazakhstan Regions. However, spring

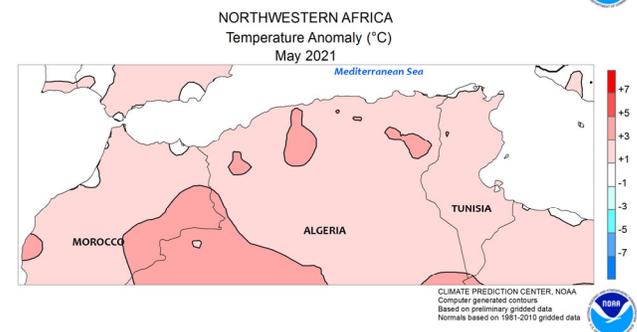
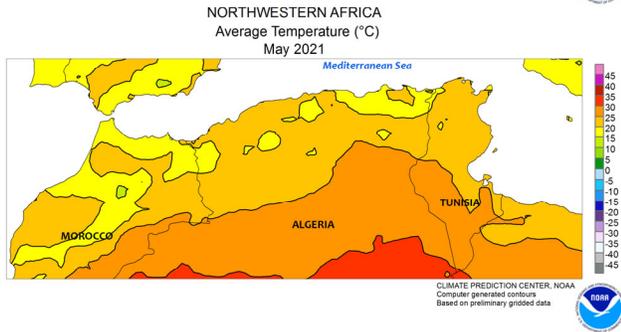
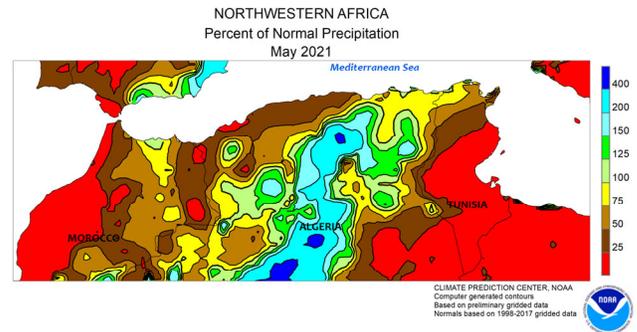
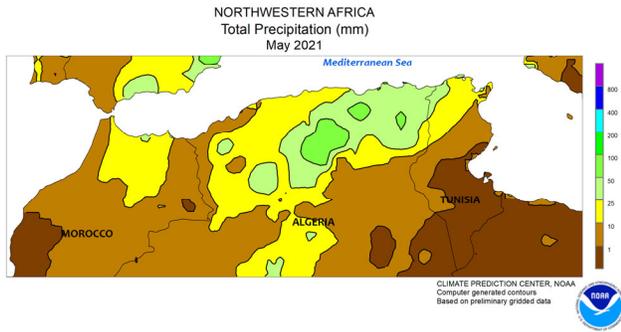
wheat and barley were still early in development in areas where soil moisture was sufficient for growth, and crops could still recover with timely rains. Farther south across Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and adjacent environs, the disappointing wet season (October-May, also known as the water year) came to an early end. The region’s key sources for irrigation — the Syr Darya (north) and Amu Darya (south) River Basins — are ending the water year with season-to-date precipitation near 85 and 120 percent of normal, respectively. Consequently, water supplies are limited in the north but overall favorable in the south. However, the region’s farmlands averaged a paltry 50 to 70 percent of normal precipitation for the water year, further increasing the need for irrigation.



MIDDLE EAST

Lingering short-term drought during May reduced winter grain prospects across Turkey, while drought-easing rains in Iran were mostly too late for filling to maturing winter crops. Monthly rainfall averaged less than 25 percent of normal across much of central, eastern, and southern Turkey, further adversely impacting later-developing winter wheat and barley on the Anatolian Plateau and hastening crop maturation in the Adana and GAP Regions in the southeast. Compounding the dryness were temperatures which averaged 2 to 5°C above normal, though the

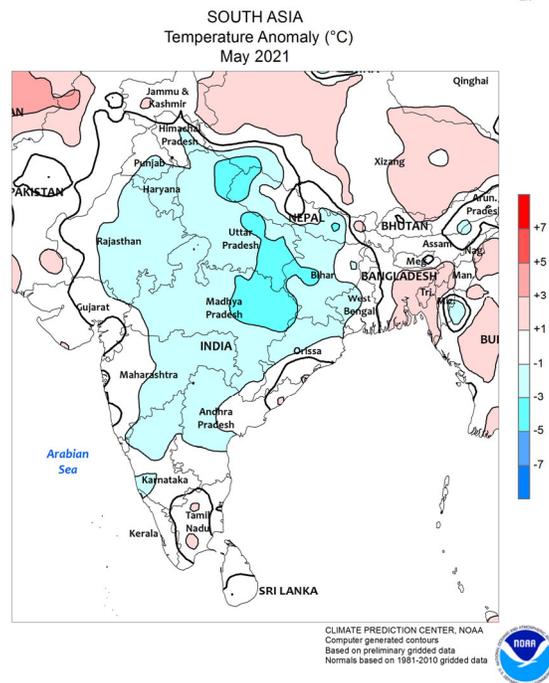
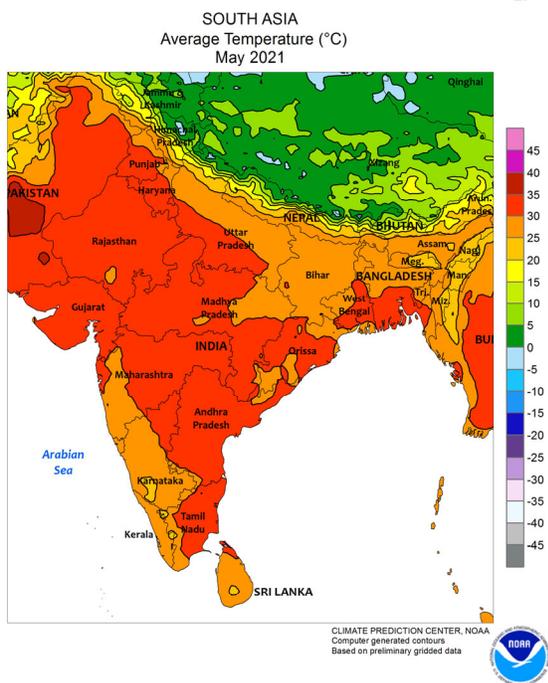
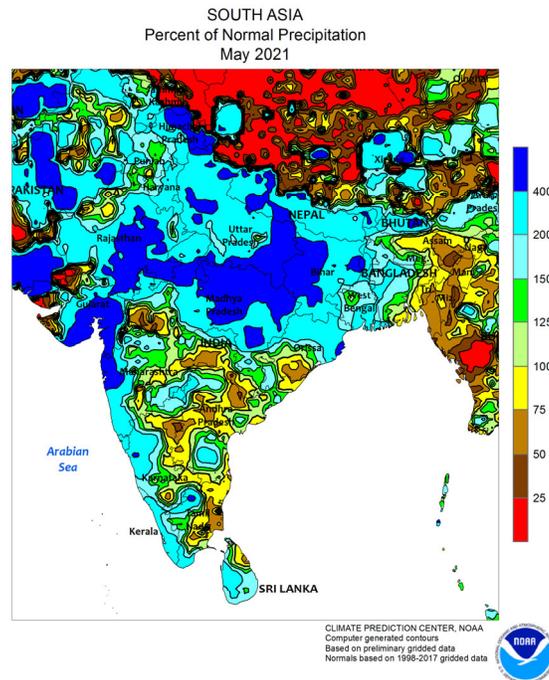
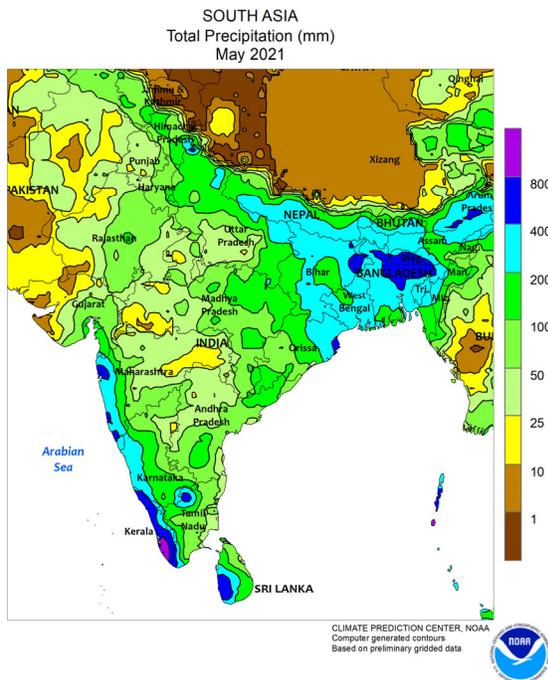
climatologically cooler Anatolian Plateau avoided incursions of extreme heat (readings at or above 35°C). However, favorable rainfall was noted in the Thrace Region (northwestern Turkey), aiding winter wheat prospects in this portion of the country. Meanwhile, a large swath of moderate to heavy rain (25-100 mm, locally more than 300 percent of normal) in Iran eased drought but arrived mostly too late to improve prospects for maturing winter grains. The rest of the Middle East was seasonably dry, facilitating wheat and barley drydown and harvesting.



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

During May, climatologically drier weather in the west contrasted with late-season rain in the east. In Morocco, April’s early end of the wet season — which typically runs from October through May — continued, facilitating winter grain drydown and harvesting. Across Algeria, a late-season storm system netted the country’s central and eastern crop areas 25 to 80 mm of rainfall, with some of the precipitation spilling into western Tunisia. The moisture provided an additional late boost to reproductive to filling winter grains, though crop yields

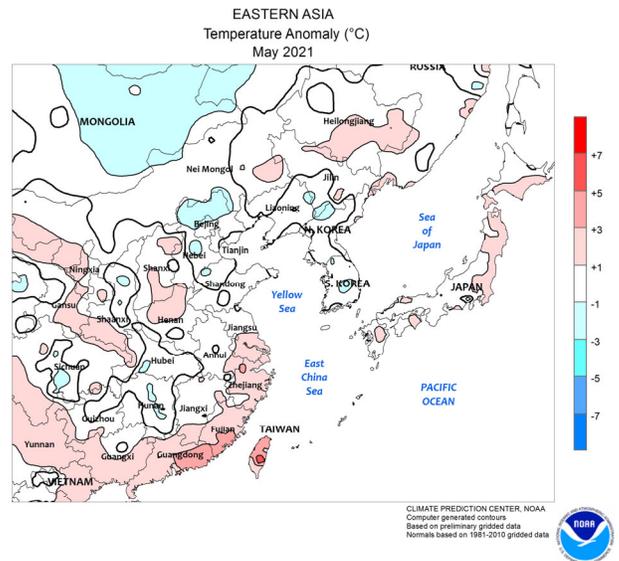
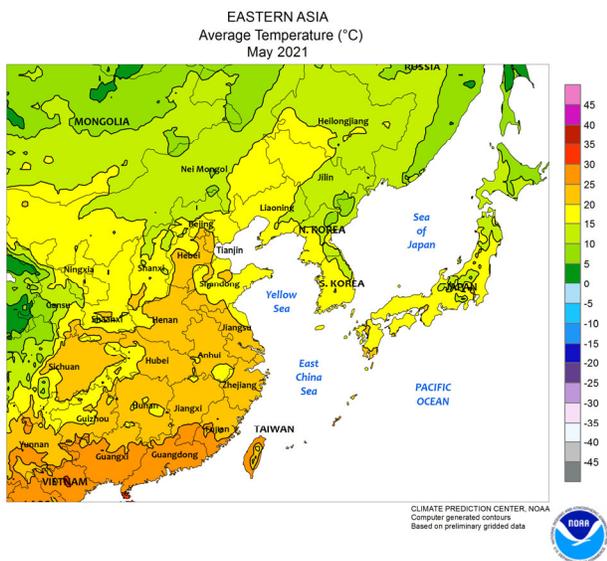
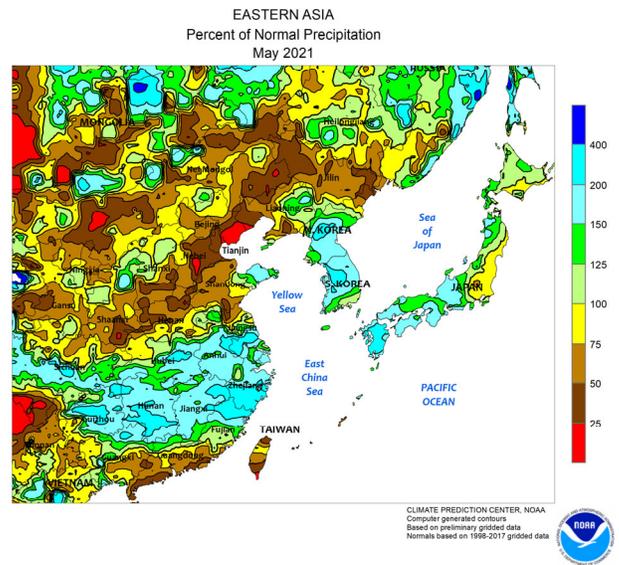
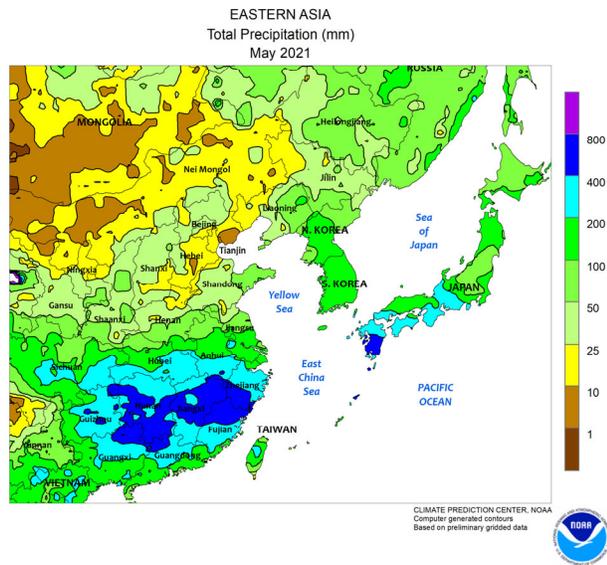
were largely set by the time the showers arrived. The remainder of Tunisia reported near- to below-normal precipitation, facilitating wheat and barley maturation, drydown, and early harvesting. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3°C above normal during May, though the heat had little to no impact on yields due to the advanced stage of crop development. Little to no rainfall typically occurs during the summer months in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, as agricultural activity wanes until the onset of seasonal rain in November.



SOUTH ASIA

Two tropical cyclones impacted India during May. Tropical Cyclone Tauktae moved northward along the western coast of India around mid-month before making landfall in southeastern Gujarat. Characterized as a Super Cyclonic Storm at its peak intensity (120 knot maximum sustained winds) by the India Meteorological Department, the storm weakened prior to landfall (110 knots), with the rapidly dissipating storm producing downpours as it moved across northern sections of India's interior. The second tropical cyclone (Yaas) was much weaker (peak sustained winds of

65 knots), moving ashore in northeastern India toward the end of the month. Although much weaker than Tauktae, Yaas still drenched northeastern India and Bangladesh. Monthly rainfall totals in the affected areas of the two storms were 150 to locally over 600 mm (200-400 percent of normal). In fact, most of India recorded 200 to over 400 percent of normal rainfall for the month. While some areas reported flooding, the wet weather replenished moisture supplies ahead of the main cropping season (kharif season) and encouraged some early sowing.

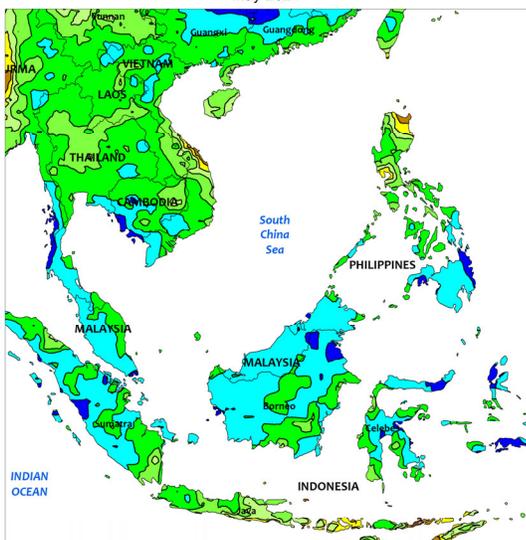


EASTERN ASIA

Southern China recorded above-average rainfall (100-300 percent of normal) during May, with the highest amounts in southern portions of the Yangtze Valley. The wetter-than-normal weather boosted moisture supplies for reproductive early-crop rice, while aiding establishment of newly sown single-crop rice and other summer crops. In addition, the rainfall eliminated spring moisture deficits in parts of the southeast; significant moisture deficits continued in the southern-most provinces, however. Showery weather also occurred in northeastern China, where 25 to 100 mm of rain (100-200 percent of normal)

benefited corn and soybean emergence. In contrast, drier-than-normal weather (25-75 percent of normal rainfall) prevailed on the North China Plain, aiding wheat maturation. Meanwhile in western China, warm weather promoted cotton development and improved crop conditions, although a brief period of late-month heat may have caused some stress. In other parts of the region, above-average rainfall (100-200 percent of normal) on the Korean Peninsula and across Japan benefited rice establishment as well as emergence of other summer crops. However, drought conditions continued in Taiwan.

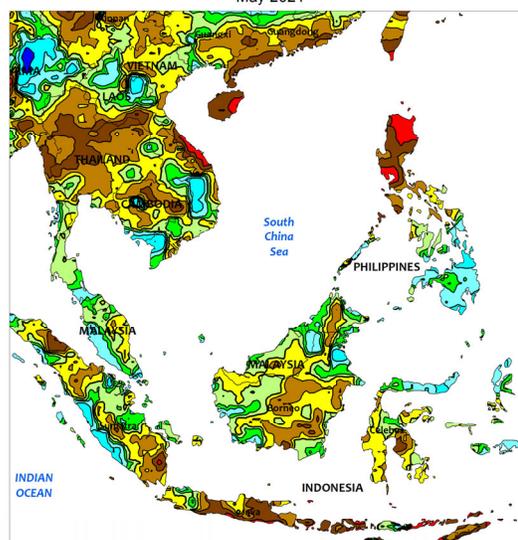
SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
May 2021



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



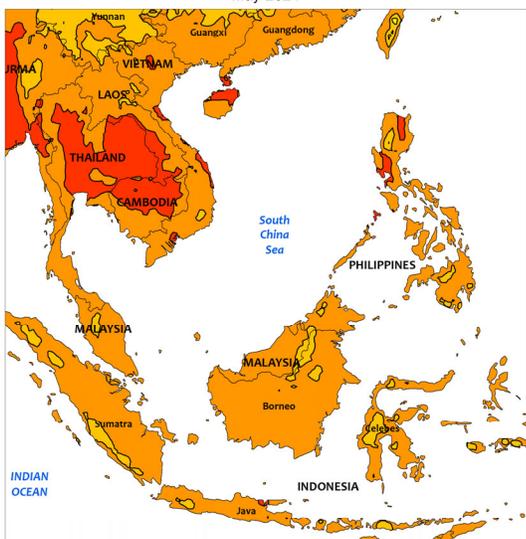
SOUTHEAST ASIA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
May 2021



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data
Normals based on 1998-2017 gridded data



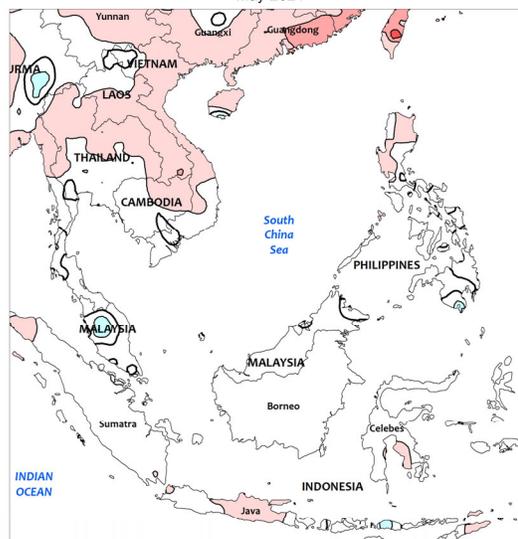
SOUTHEAST ASIA
Average Temperature (°C)
May 2021



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



SOUTHEAST ASIA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
May 2021



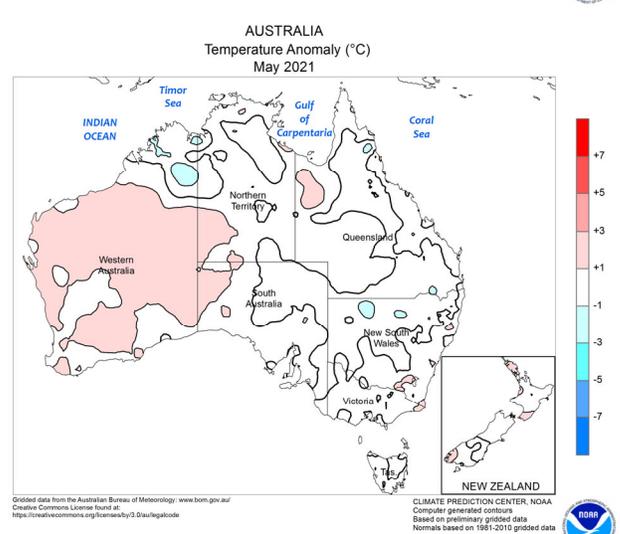
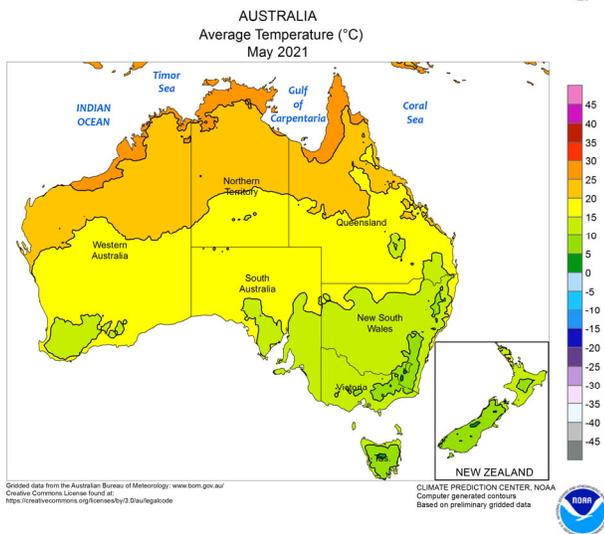
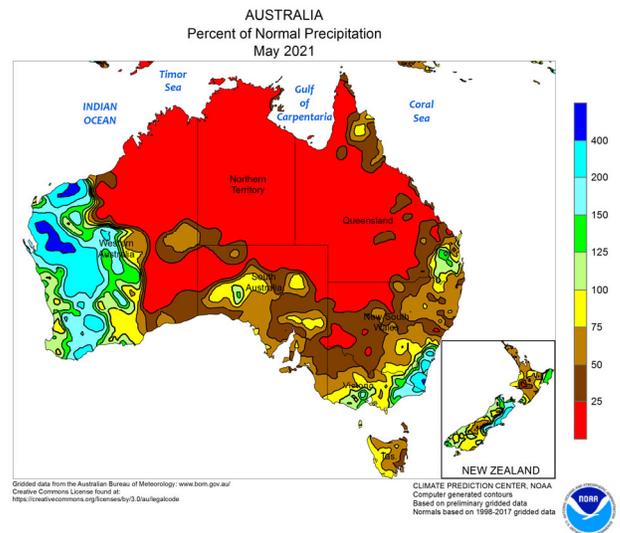
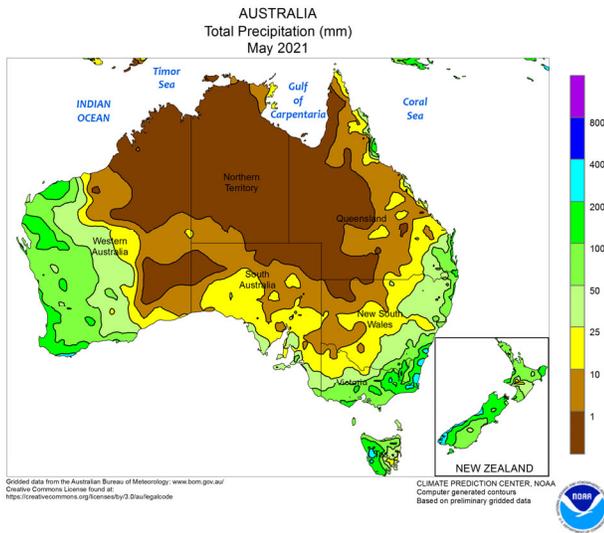
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data
Normals based on 1981-2010 gridded data



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Despite the start of the southwest monsoon in Thailand and environs during the latter half of May, the wet season was off to a poor start. With the delayed start of the monsoon (typically occurring in the first half of May) combined with poor rainfall after onset, most of Thailand and the surrounding areas recorded monthly rainfall totals less than half of normal. The lack of suitable moisture likely discouraged rice (and other crop) sowing in rain-fed areas. In

contrast, showers overspread much of the Philippines with the onset of the southwest monsoon. All but the northernmost regions reported above-average rainfall (100-200 percent of normal) for the month, aiding rice and corn establishment. Elsewhere, inconsistent showers in key oil palm areas of Malaysia and Indonesia resulted in some short-term moisture deficits, but subsoil moisture remained favorable due to exceptionally wet weather in March.

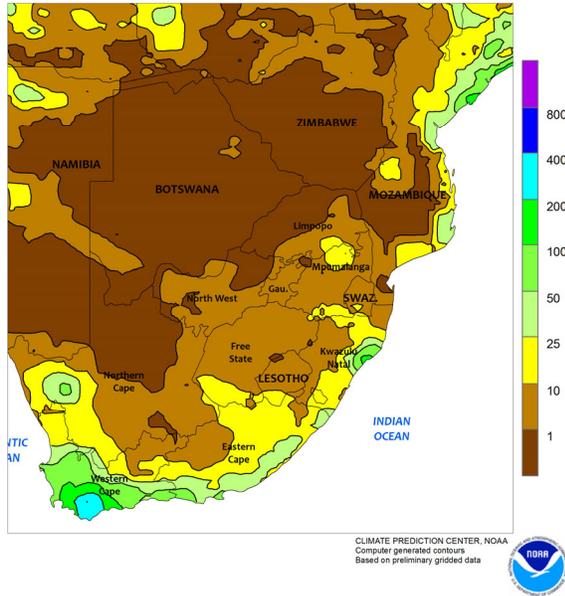


AUSTRALIA

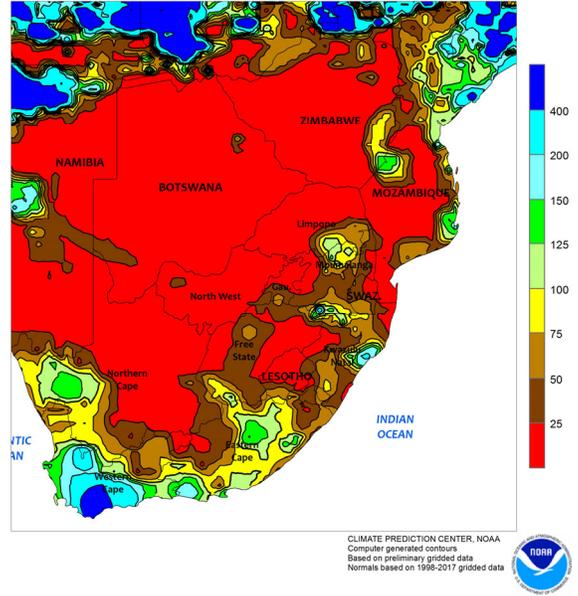
During May, above-normal rainfall and seasonably warm weather in Western Australia provided near ideal conditions for wheat, barley, and canola germination, emergence, and establishment. Similarly, near-normal precipitation and temperatures in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales favored wheat and other winter crop development, while cotton and sorghum harvesting continued with minimal delays. Elsewhere in the wheat

belt, less-frequent rain led to below-normal rainfall across much of the southeast. Soil moisture remained adequate in southern New South Wales, favoring winter grain and oilseed development. The driest weather was centered on the border region of western Victoria and eastern South Australia, where more rain was needed to encourage uniform winter crop germination and emergence. Temperatures averaged near normal in the southeast.

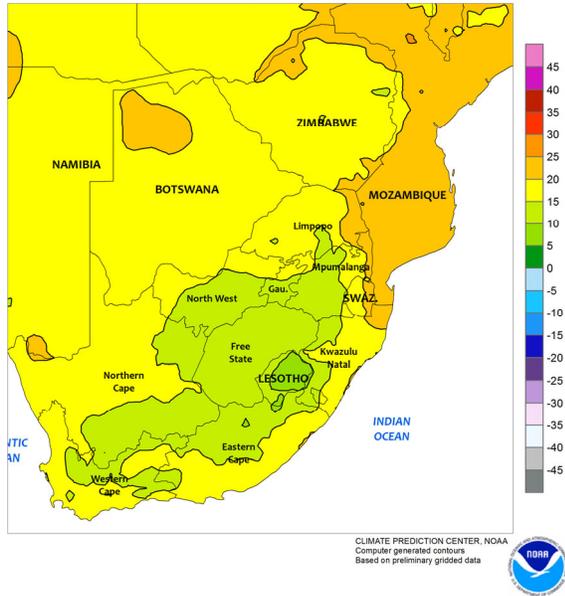
SOUTH AFRICA
Total Precipitation (mm)
May 2021



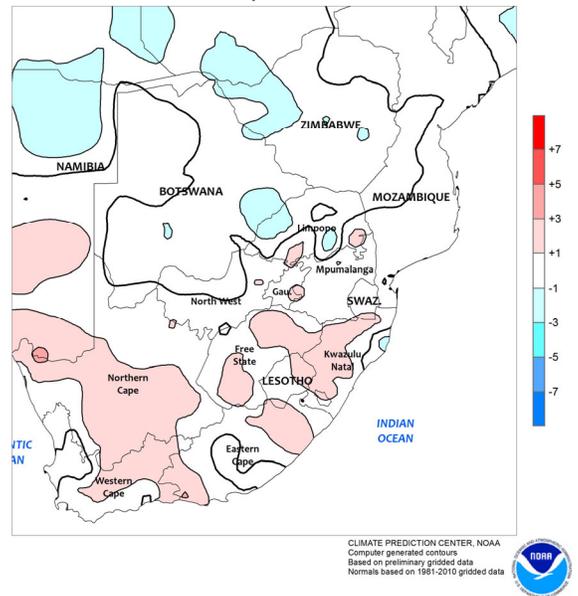
SOUTH AFRICA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
May 2021



SOUTH AFRICA
Average Temperature (°C)
May 2021



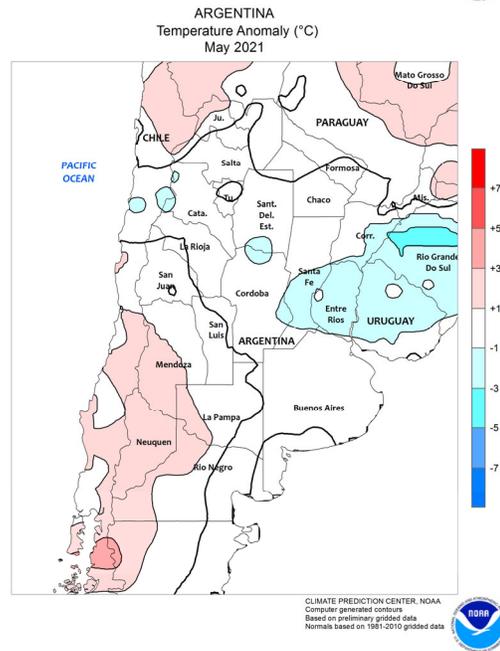
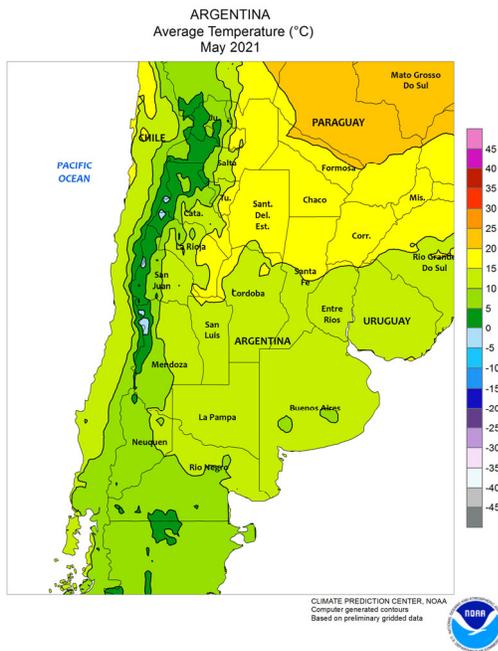
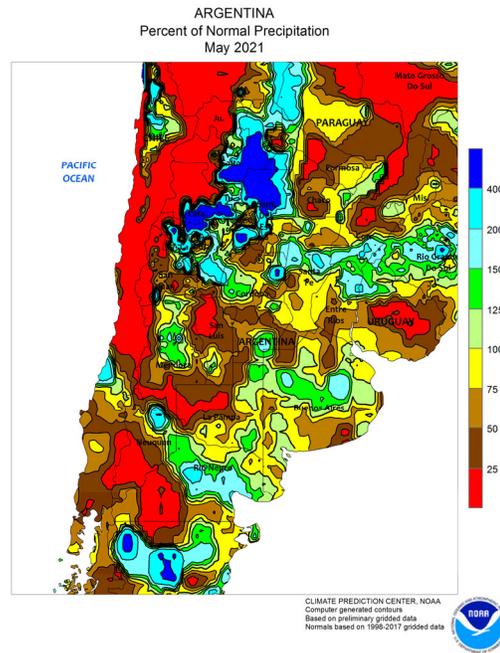
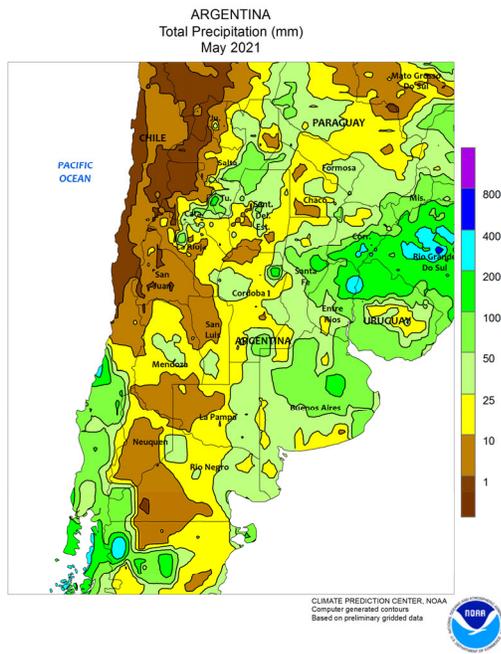
SOUTH AFRICA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
May 2021



SOUTH AFRICA

May showers increased moisture reserves for crops in coastal agricultural areas. In Western Cape, the rainfall (monthly accumulations totaling 25-100 mm, with higher amounts in coastal areas east of Cape Town) was timely for germination of winter wheat typically planted in May. Unseasonably heavy rain was also recorded in coastal KwaZulu-Natal,

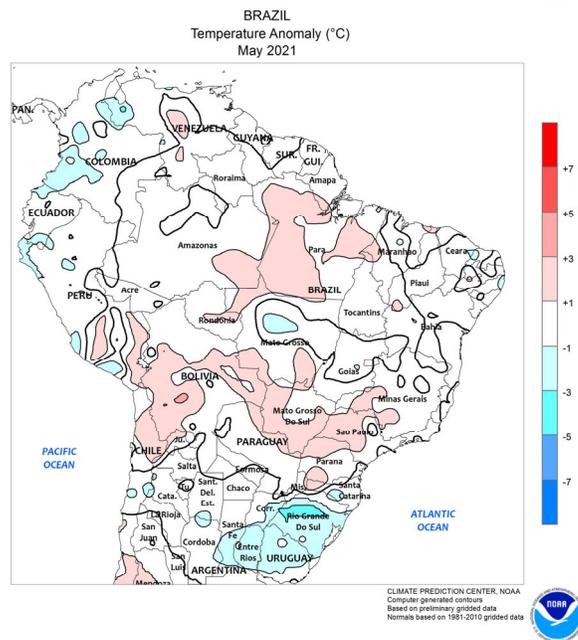
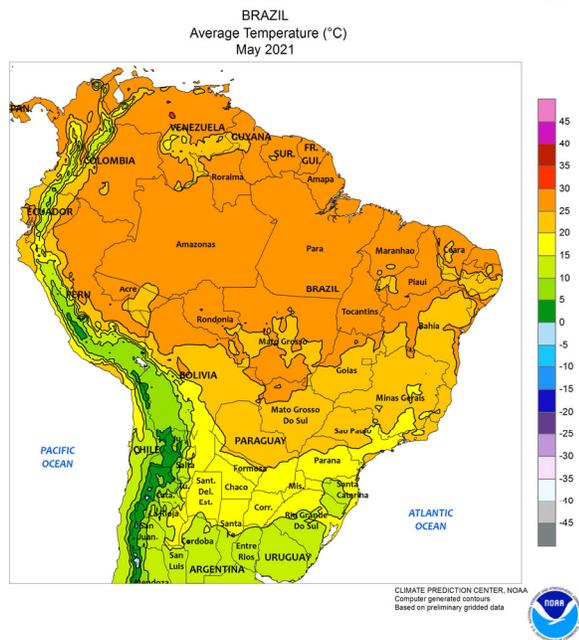
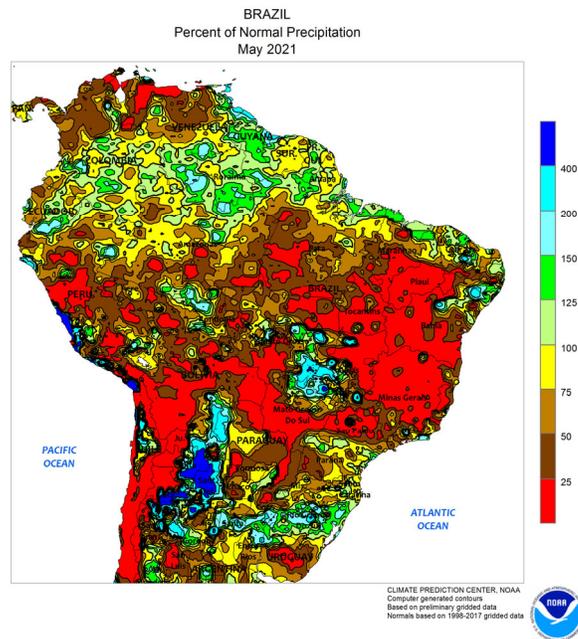
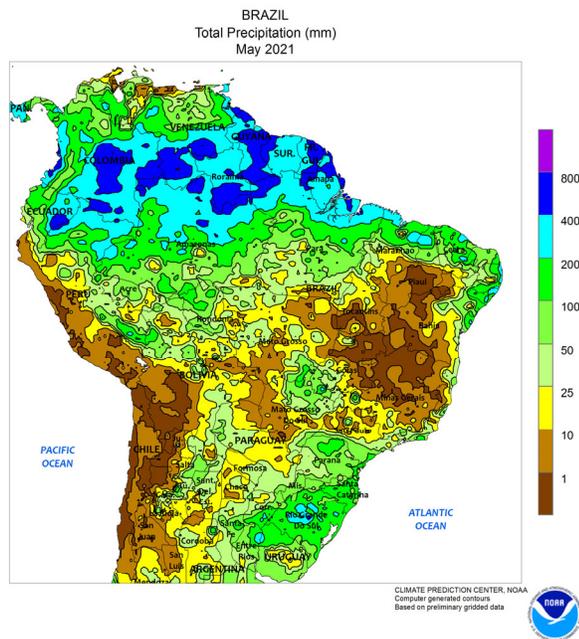
though delays in sugarcane harvesting were likely localized and temporary. Seasonably drier conditions prevailed farther inland, fostering drydown and harvesting of corn and other summer crops. May temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal throughout the region, with freezes confined to traditionally cooler interior locations.



ARGENTINA

In May, periodic heavy showers maintained a generally slow pace of fieldwork in central and northeastern Argentina. Highest monthly accumulations (greater than 100 mm, locally exceeding 200 mm) were concentrated over north-central Buenos Aires and northeastern Entre Rios. However, several extended periods of dryness between rain events allowed fieldwork to proceed where fields had dried sufficiently. Additionally, the rainfall provided adequate to abundant moisture for germination of winter wheat and

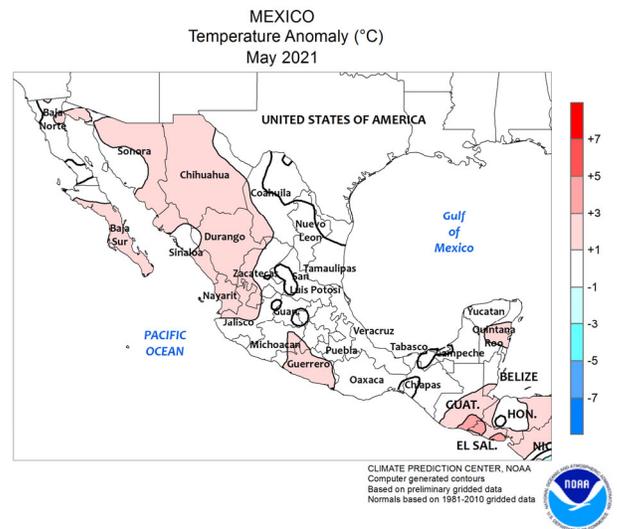
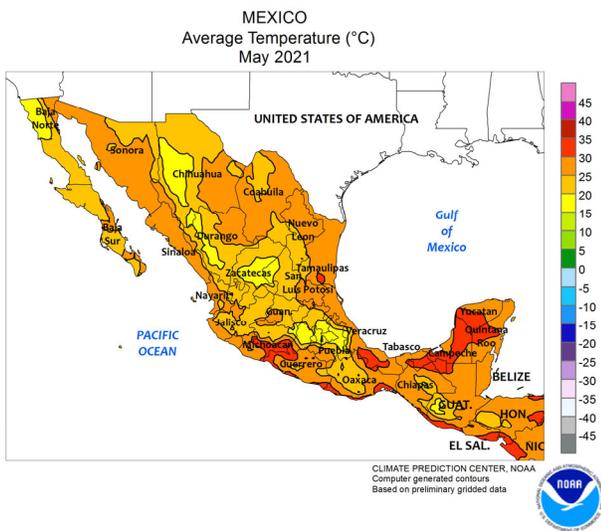
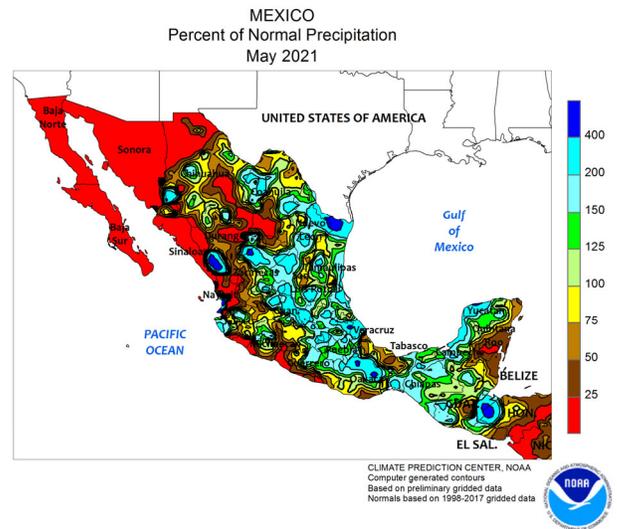
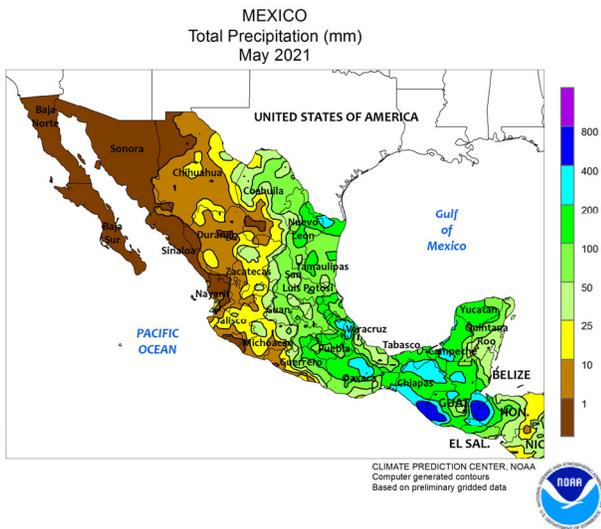
barley, although fieldwork was delayed for those crops as well due to chronic wetness. May average temperatures ranged from near to slightly below normal across the north (Salta southeastward to Corrientes and Entre Rios) to as much as 2°C above normal in southwestern farming areas (Cordoba, La Pampa, and Buenos Aires). Freezes were generally confined to traditional cooler western farming areas, though many locations recorded nighttime lows below 5°C and patchy frost was possible.



BRAZIL

Drought intensified throughout much of the region during May, although late-month showers brought isolated relief from dryness. One region receiving much-needed moisture was southeastern Mato Grosso, where late-planted corn and cotton could still benefit. However, seasonably drier conditions prevailed over much of Goiás and the northeastern interior, including cotton areas in and around western Bahia. Another area receiving needed moisture was Parana, which has experienced drier-than-normal weather since late March to the detriment of second-crop

corn. Patchy rain brought isolated relief to crops in Mato Grosso do Sul and Sao Paulo, which have also suffered from prolonged dryness. However, near-normal May rainfall in both Parana and Rio Grande do Sul was timely for germination of wheat. Monthly temperatures averaged below normal throughout much of southern Brazil, with patchy frost possible, though no impact to corn or other immature summer crops was likely. Elsewhere, seasonal showers increased along the northeastern coast, increasing moisture for sugarcane, cocoa, and other crops.

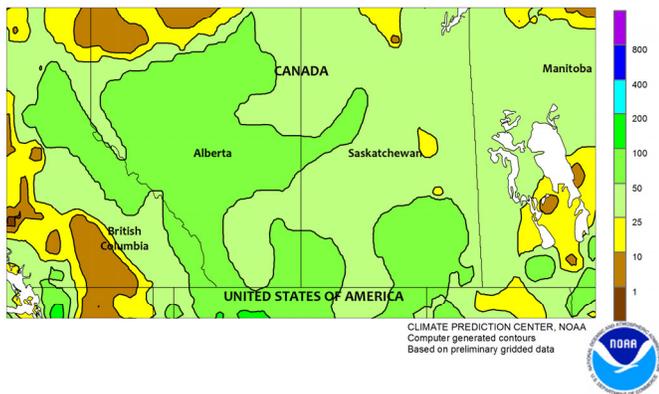


MEXICO

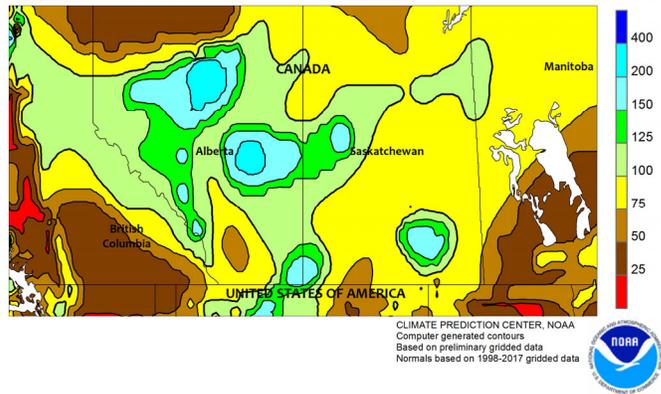
Seasonal showers intensified throughout eastern Mexico during May, increasing moisture for rain-fed summer crops and helping to increase local reservoir levels. On the southern plateau, amounts varied weekly, but rain fell most consistently in the east (Guanajuato to Puebla). In contrast, showers were sparse farther west (Jalisco and Michoacán), where farmers awaited the onset of seasonal rainfall before planting corn and other rain-fed summer crops. Elsewhere, heavy rain fell throughout the southeast (northern Oaxaca eastward), with monthly accumulations totaling more than 200 mm in several

locations. Moderate to heavy showers were also recorded from Veracruz to the lower Rio Grande Valley (northern Coahuila to Tamaulipas), recharging reservoirs and benefiting rain-fed crops that included sugarcane and soybeans, but likely resulting in localized flooding. Meanwhile, mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather dominated northwestern watersheds, where reservoirs are critically low and will need ample monsoon showers for recharge. According to the government of Mexico, reservoirs were at 26 percent capacity in Sonora, 22 percent in Chihuahua, and 7 percent in Sinaloa, as of May 31.

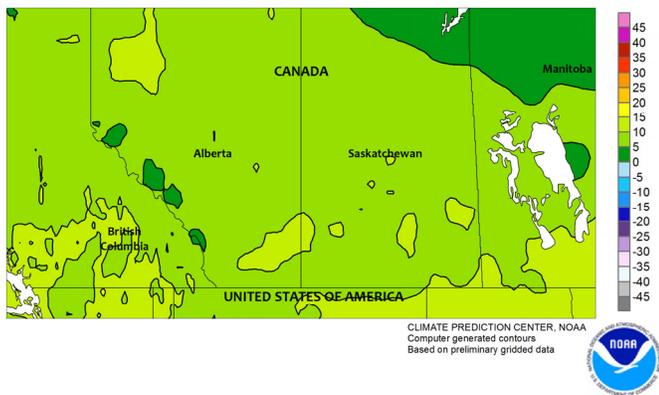
CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Total Precipitation (mm)
May 2021



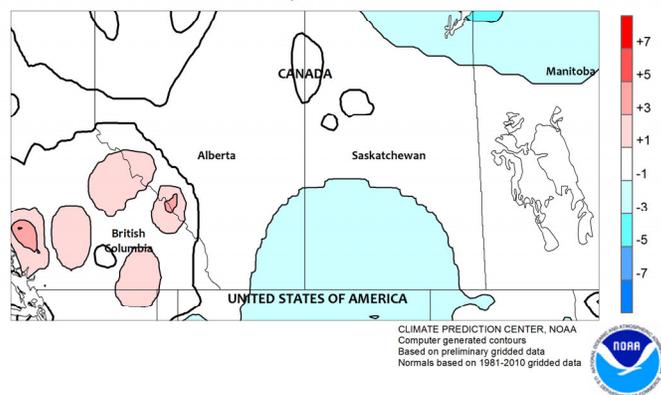
CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Percent of Normal Precipitation
May 2021



CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Average Temperature (°C)
May 2021



CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
May 2021

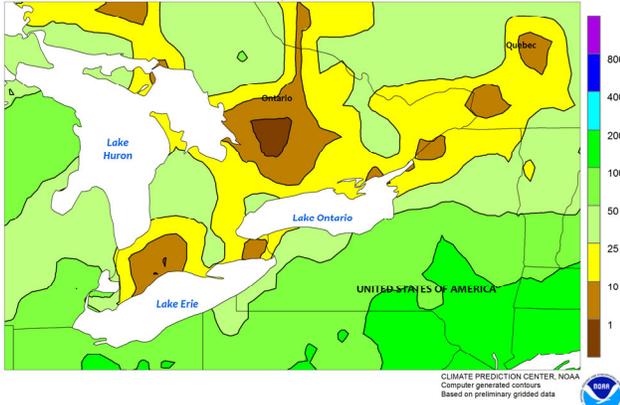


CANADIAN PRAIRIES

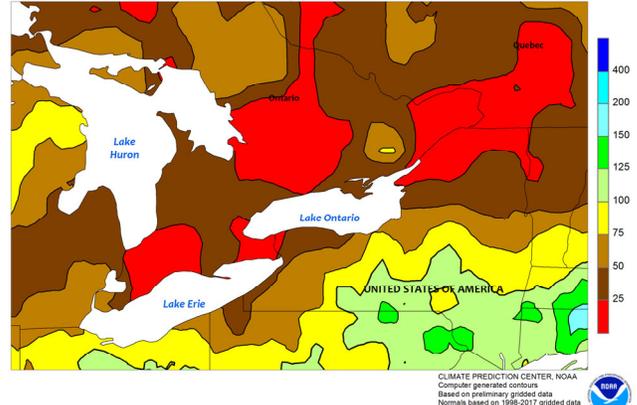
Timely May rainfall improved prospects of emerging spring grains and oilseeds across the Prairies, following an extended period of dryness that favored rapid planting. However, the rain, the heaviest of which fell during the latter half of the month, was insufficient to fully recharge soil moisture and significantly reduce drought levels. This was particularly true in Manitoba, as total monthly accumulations were below normal in

most agricultural districts. Manitoban farmlands also experienced a late-month freeze that reportedly necessitated some replanting of summer crops, including soybeans. According to the Canadian Drought Monitor, large sections of Manitoba and southern Saskatchewan were experiencing Severe (D2) to Extreme (D3) Drought on May 31, with pockets of Exceptional Drought (D4) in southern Manitoba.

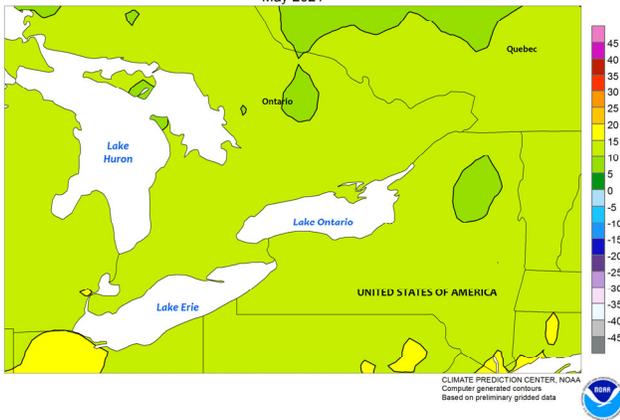
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Total Precipitation (mm)
May 2021



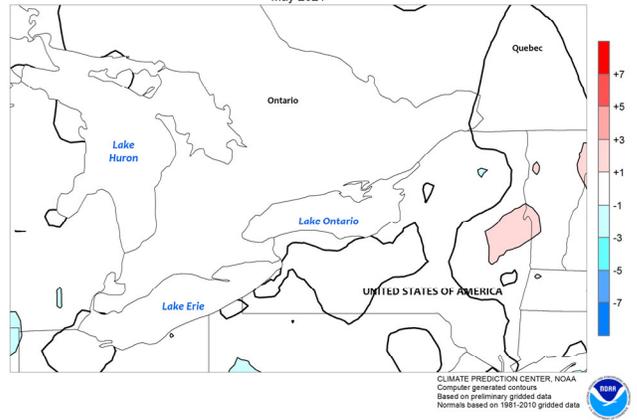
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
May 2021



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Average Temperature (°C)
May 2021



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
May 2021



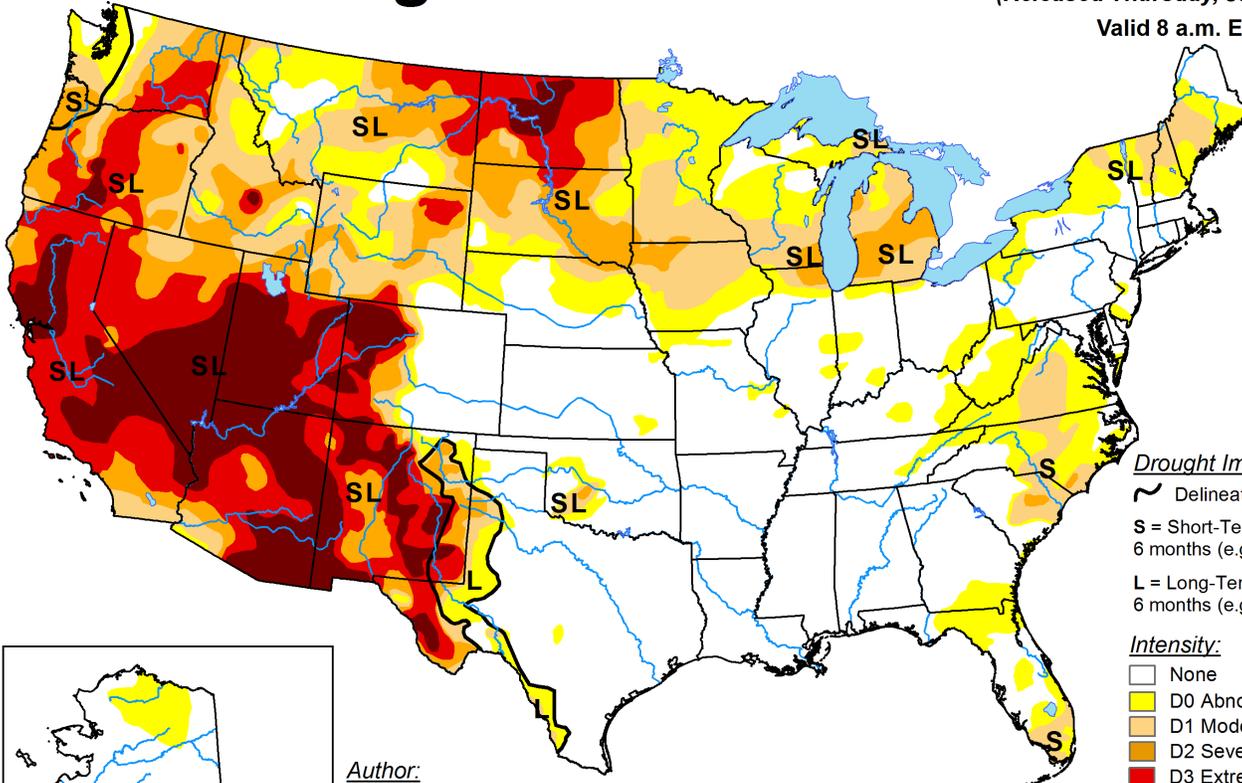
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

May dryness supported summer crop planting throughout the region, though drought conditions intensified. Most agricultural districts recorded less than half the normal monthly rainfall, with total accumulations ranging from 10 to 50 mm in western and central farming areas of southern Ontario to less than 10 mm eastward into southern Quebec. Monthly average temperatures were near to below normal, despite

seasonal warming and several days during the latter half of the month with highs above 30°C. Ontario recorded a late-month freeze that reportedly caused localized damage to emerged soybeans, which combined with uneven emergence due to dryness, may necessitate replanting. According to the Canadian Drought Monitor, key farming areas in Ontario and Quebec were experiencing Moderate (D1) Drought as of May 31.

U.S. Drought Monitor

June 8, 2021
 (Released Thursday, Jun. 10, 2021)
 Valid 8 a.m. EDT

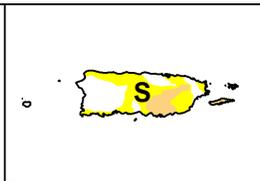
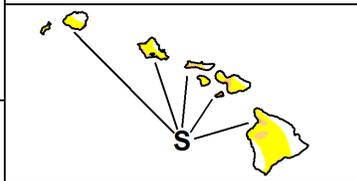
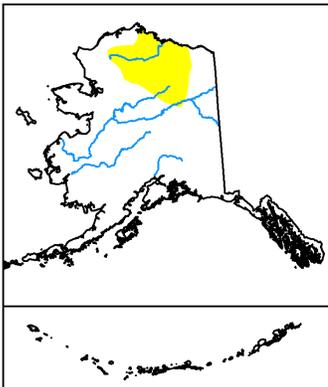


Drought Impact Types:
 ~ Delineates dominant impacts
 S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
 L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

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

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

Author:
 Brian Fuchs
 National Drought Mitigation Center



droughtmonitor.unl.edu

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

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

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

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

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 World Agricultural Outlook Board**

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

National Agricultural Statistics Service

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
 National Weather Service/Climate Prediction Center**
 Meteorologists.....**Brad Pugh, Adam Allgood, and Rich Tinker**

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