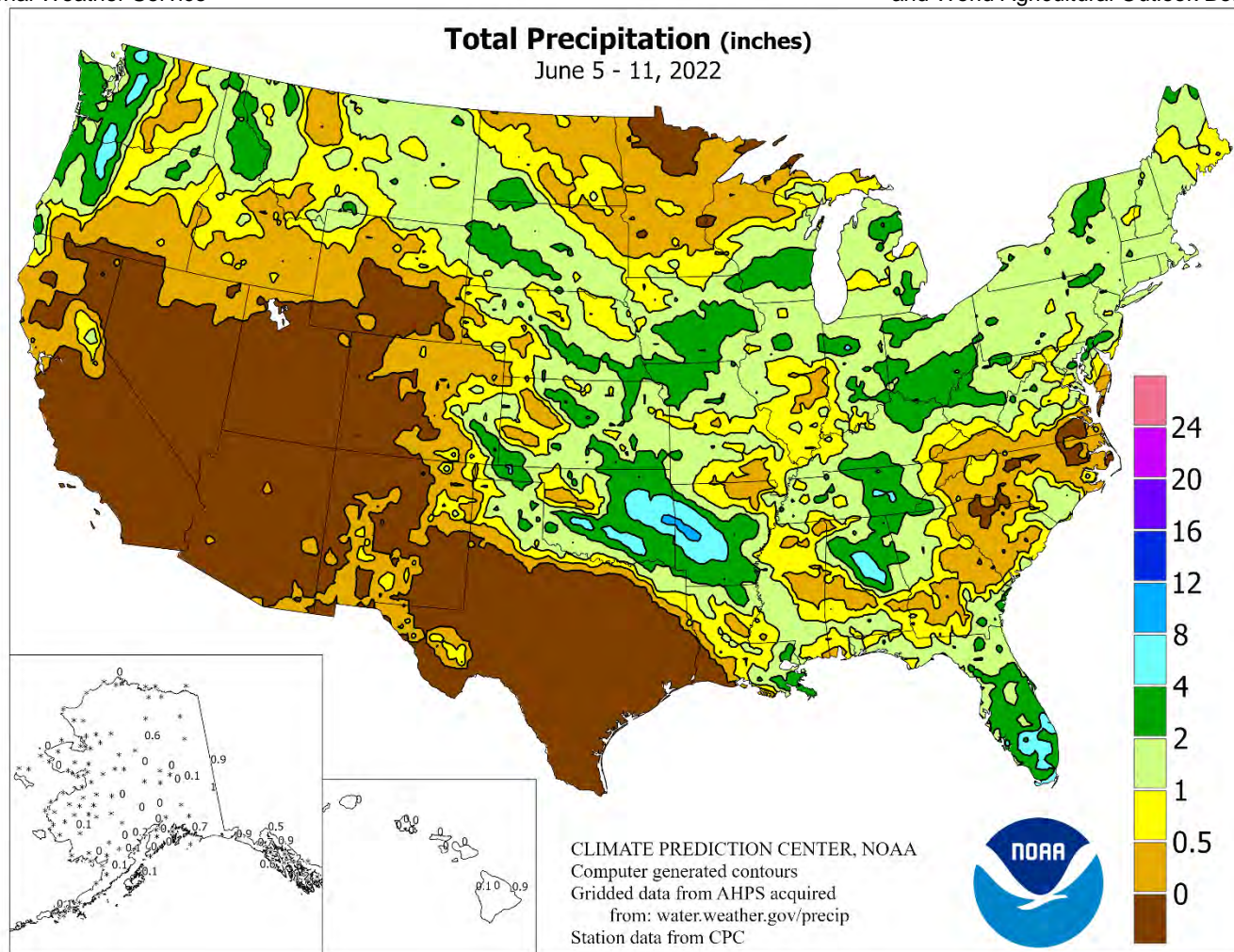


# WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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 5 – 11, 2022

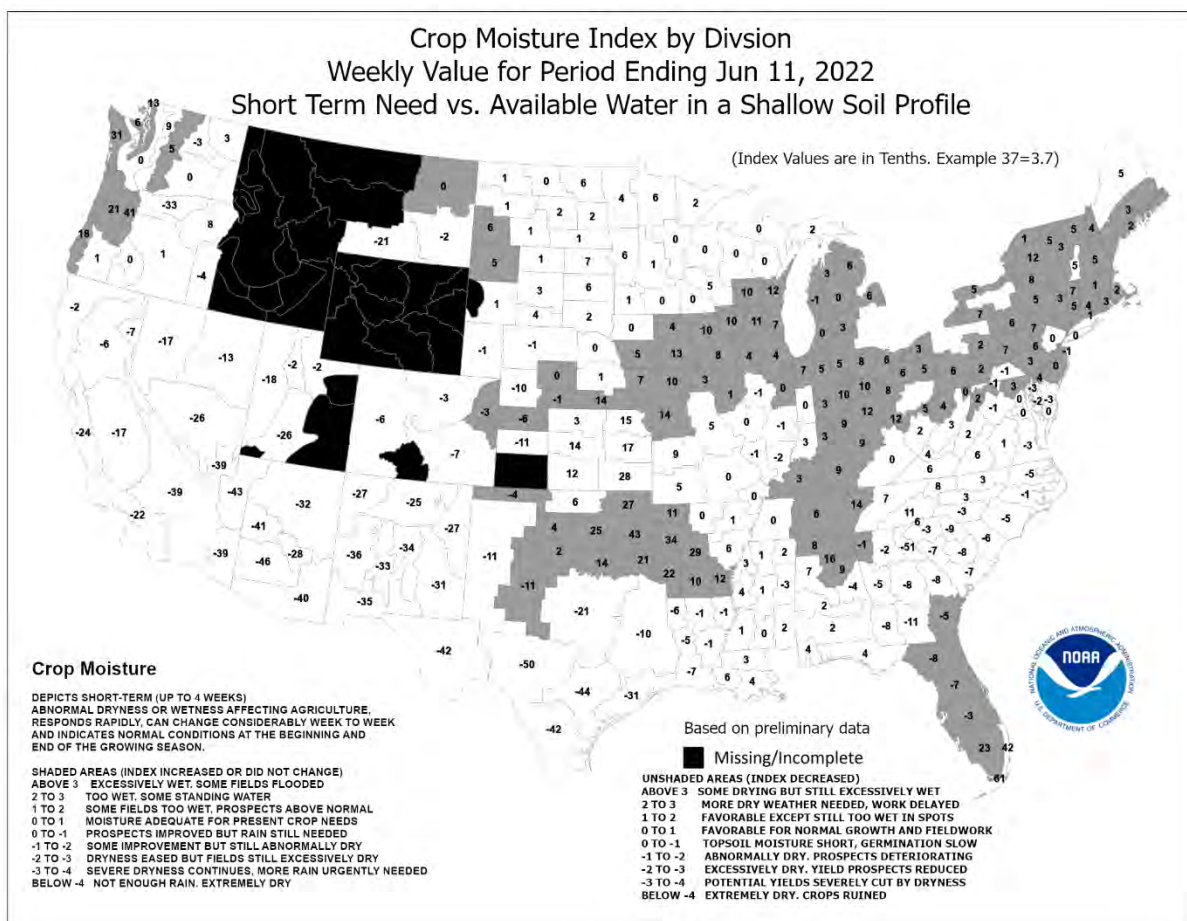
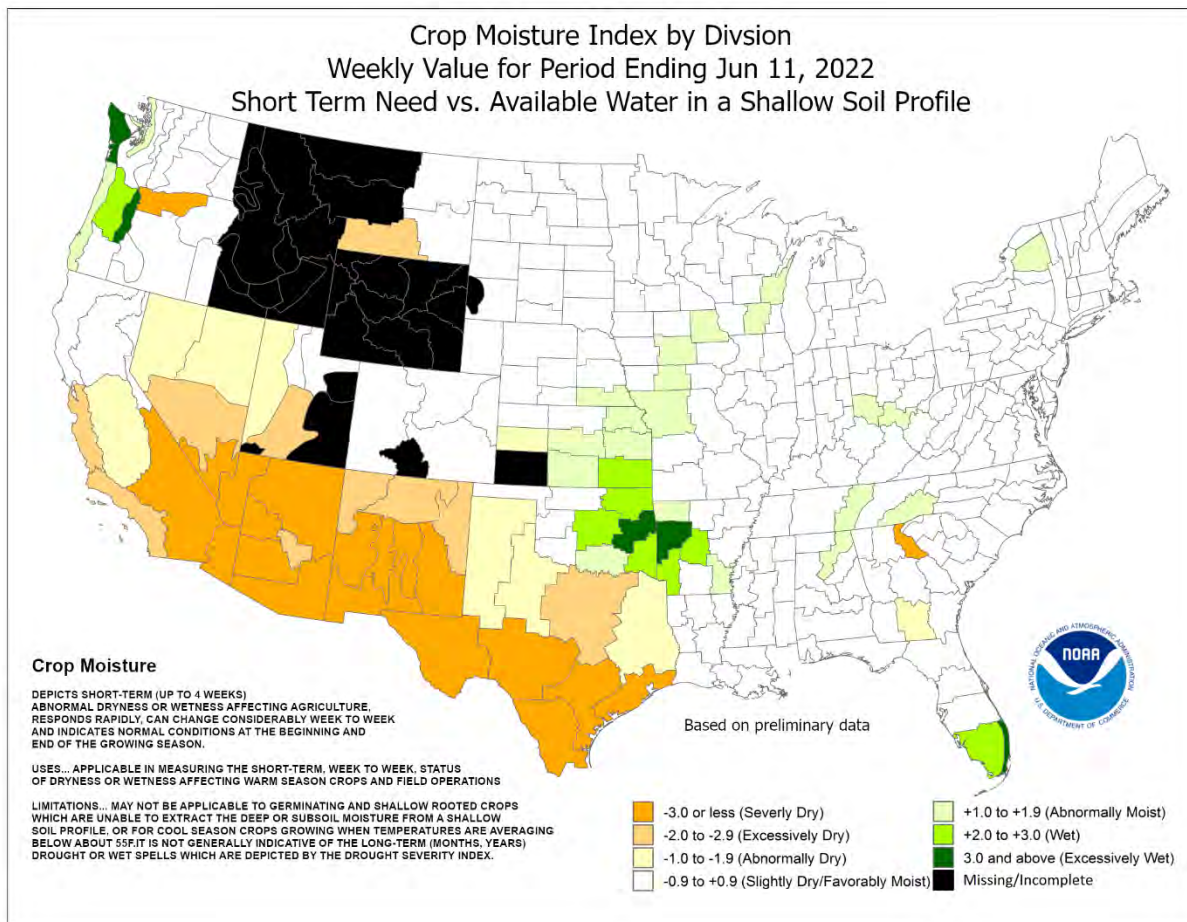
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

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

(Continued on page 5)

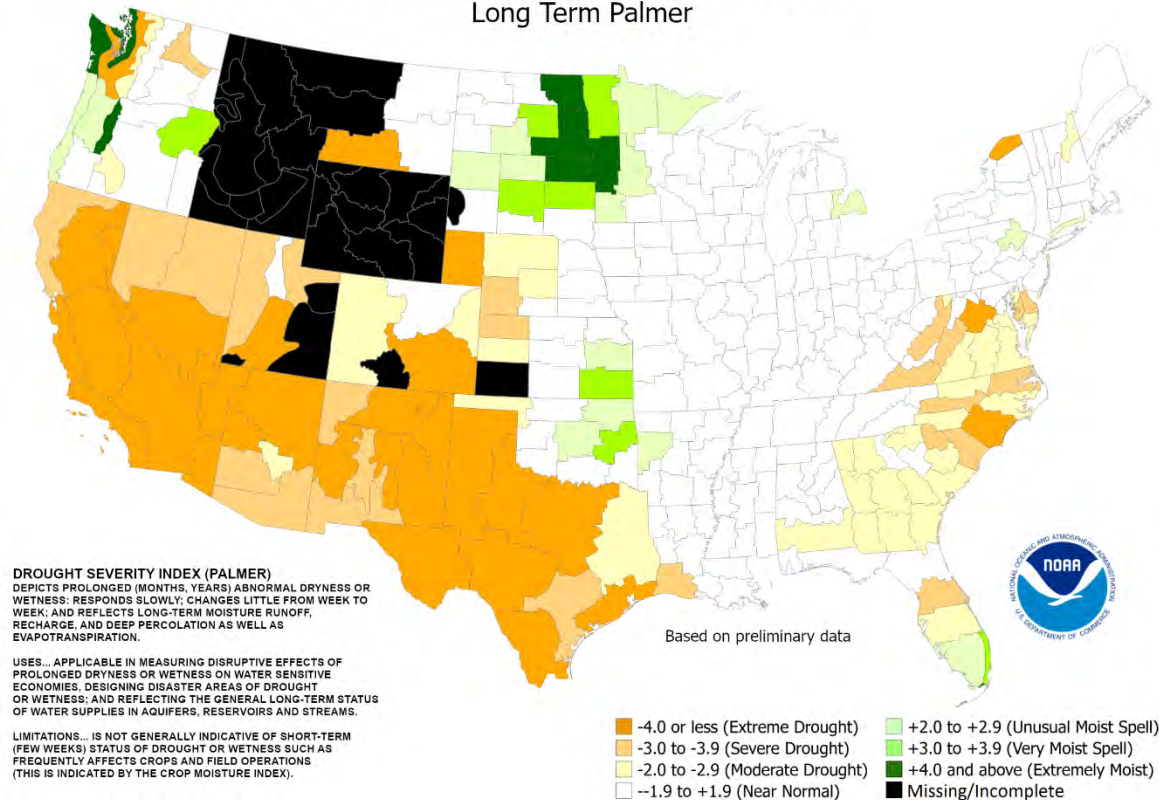
## Contents

Crop Moisture Maps .....	2
Palmer Drought Maps .....	3
Extreme Maximum & Minimum Temperature Maps .....	4
Temperature Departure Map .....	5
June 7 Drought Monitor & Days Suitable for Fieldwork .....	6
Soil Temperature & Pan Evaporation Maps .....	7
Growing Degree Day Maps .....	8
National Weather Data for Selected Cities .....	10
<b>May Weather and Crop Summary</b> .....	13
<b>May Precipitation &amp; Temperature Maps</b> .....	19
<b>May Weather Data for Selected Cities</b> .....	22
National Agricultural Summary .....	23
Crop Progress and Condition Tables .....	24
<b>June 9 ENSO Update</b> .....	31
International Weather and Crop Summary .....	32
Bulletin Information & U.S. Crop Production Highlights .....	46

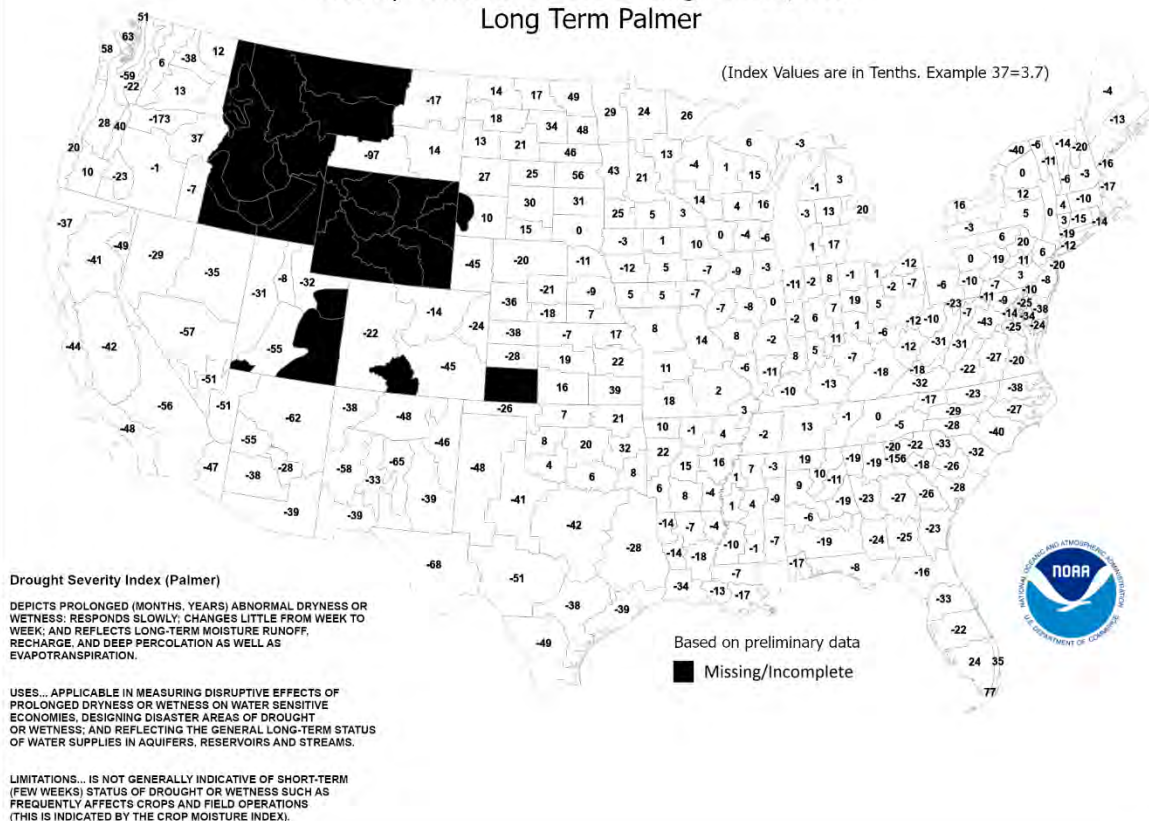




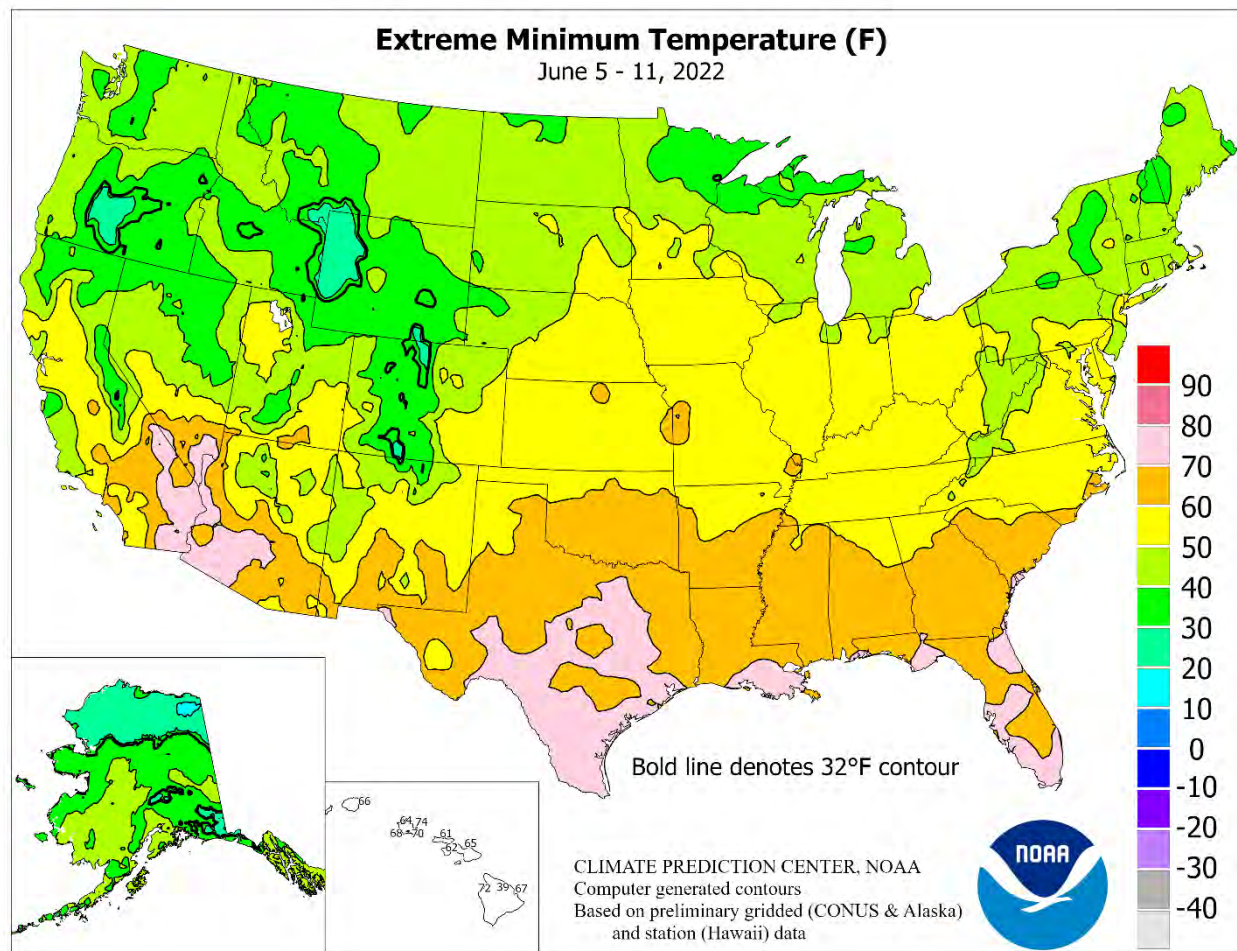
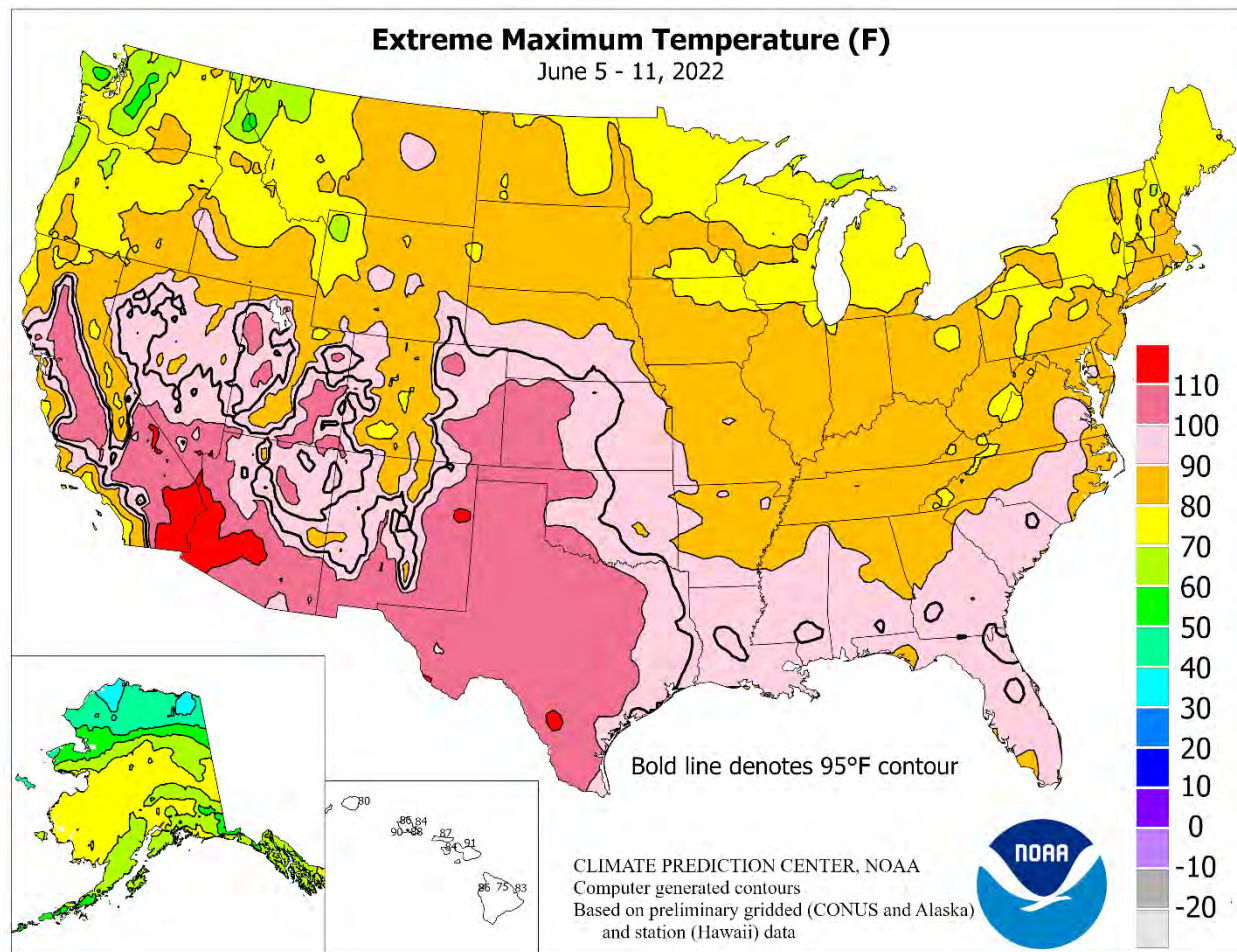
### Drought Severity Index by Division Weekly Value for Period Ending Jun 11, 2022 Long Term Palmer



### Drought Severity Index by Division Weekly Value for Period Ending Jun 11, 2022 Long Term Palmer







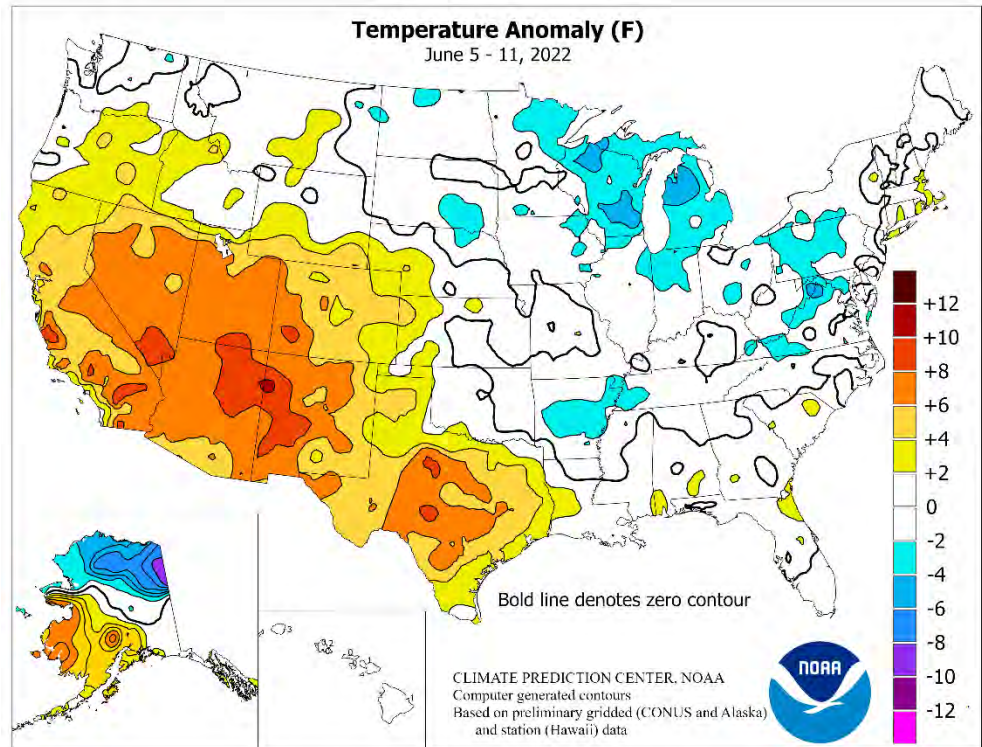


(Continued from front cover)

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

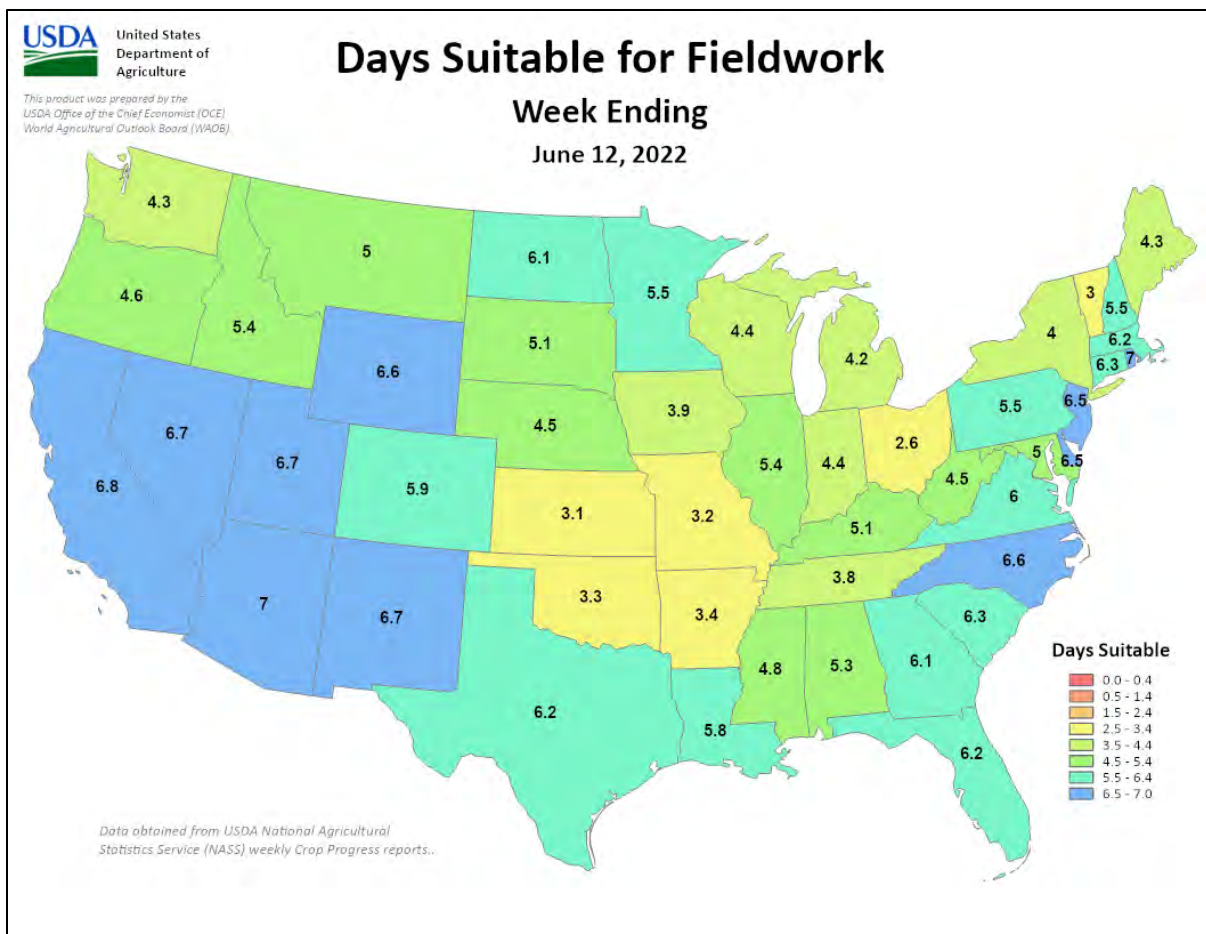
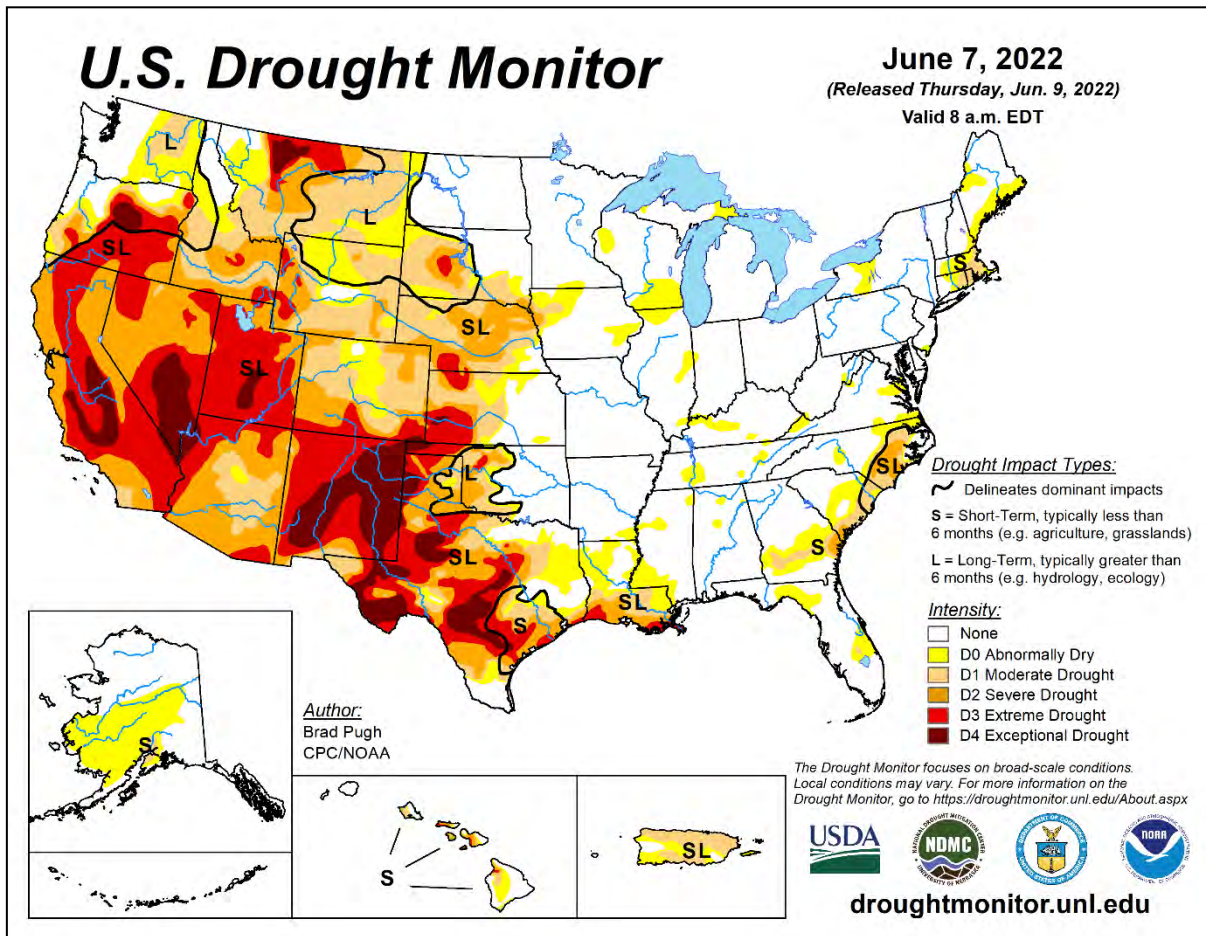
In **New Mexico**, the two largest wildfires in modern state history continued to burn, albeit somewhat less aggressively. By mid-June, the Calf Canyon/Hermits Peak Fire in **northeastern New Mexico** had scorched more than 325,000 acres of vegetation (with 70 percent containment) and had destroyed nearly 900 structures, while the Black Fire in **southwestern New Mexico** had charred more than 312,500 acres but was less than 50 percent contained. Meanwhile, chilly weather prevailed at times across the **North**. On June 5, for example, daily-record lows included 32°F in **Hibbing, MN**, and 35°F in **Glens Falls, NY**. In **Texas**, however, chronically hot conditions persisted. **Victoria, TX**, shortly after completing its hottest May on record (82.7°F, or 5.4°F above normal), tallied a trio of daily-record highs (98, 99, and 102°F) from June 8-10. **San Angelo, TX**, reported high temperatures during the week ranging from 99 to 107°F, failing to reach the 100-degree mark only on June 8. **San Angelo** logged daily-record highs of 106°F on June 5 and 6. A streak of high temperatures of 100°F or greater in **Del Rio, TX**, began on the 4th, with a peak of 110°F occurring on June 6. As the week continued, heat intensified in the **Southwest**. By June 10, readings above 110°F were common in the **Desert Southwest**. **Death Valley, CA**, closed the week with consecutive daily-record highs (123 and 122°F, respectively) on June 10-11. **Phoenix, AZ**, registered three daily-record highs in a row (113, 114, and 113°F) from June 10-12. Other daily-record highs above the 110-degree mark on June 11 included 114°F in **Palm Springs, CA**; 111°F in **Childress, TX**; and 111°F in **Roswell, NM**. Elsewhere in **New Mexico**, **Tucumcari** set an all-time-record high temperature on June 11 with a reading of 112°F (previously 110°F on July 13, 2020). As heat surged northward across the **High Plains**, **Denver, CO** (100°F), tied a record for its earliest-ever triple-digit reading, which previously had occurred with a high of 100°F on June 11, 2013.

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



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

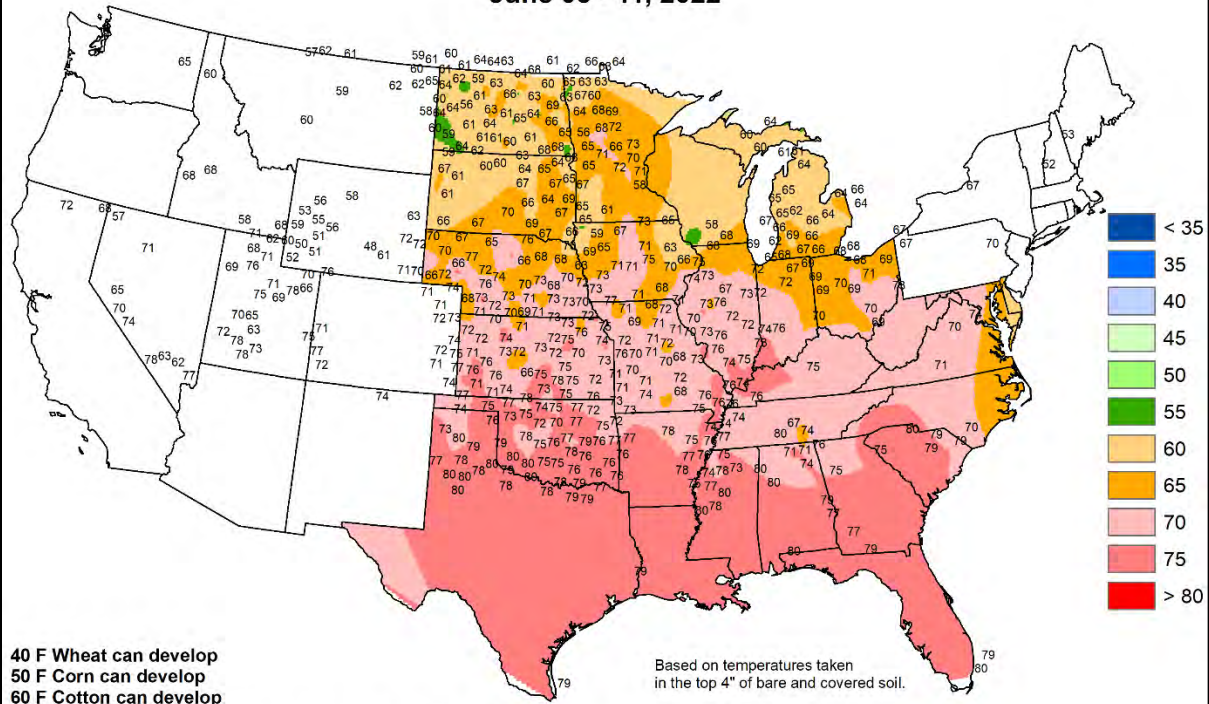
Chilly conditions in **northern Alaska** contrasted with ongoing warmth in **south-central and southwestern sections of the state**. From May 27 – June 5, **Anchorage** reported its earliest-ever streak with 10 consecutive days having high temperatures of 70°F or greater. **Anchorage** capped the streak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





## Average Soil Temperature (Deg. F)

June 05 - 11, 2022



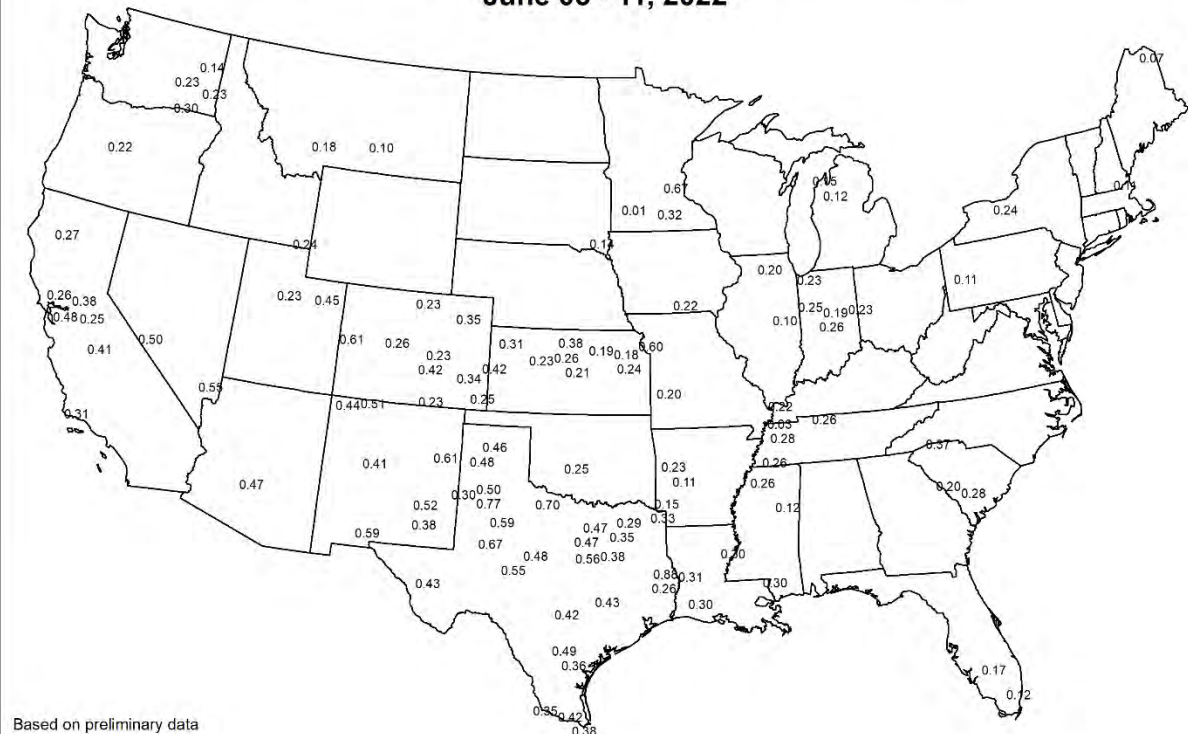
Data provided by the Climate Prediction Center, High Plains Regional Climate Center, Nebraska Mesonet at Univ of Nebraska, CoAgMet at Colorado State Univ, Kansas Mesonet at Kansas State Univ, North Dakota Agricultural Weather Network at North Dakota State Univ, Wyoming State Climate Office at the Univ 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.



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

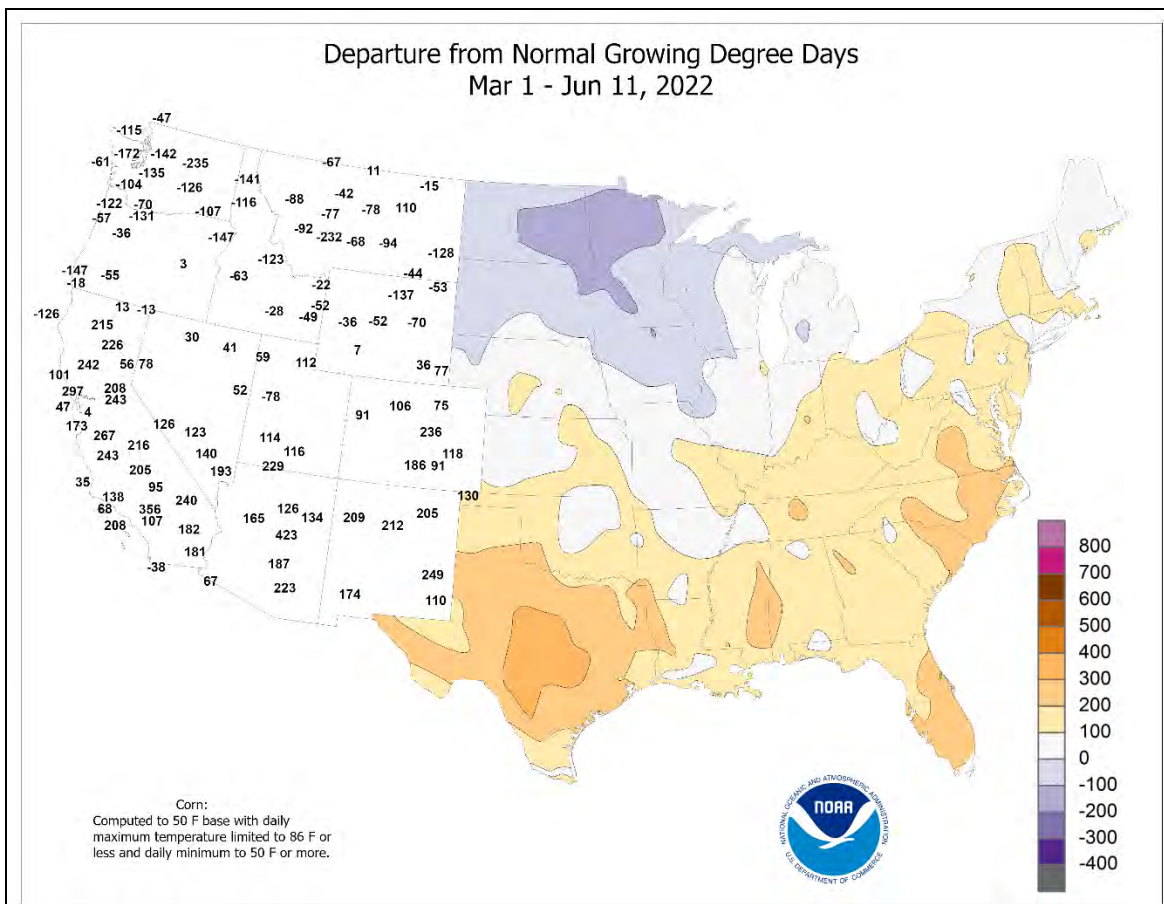
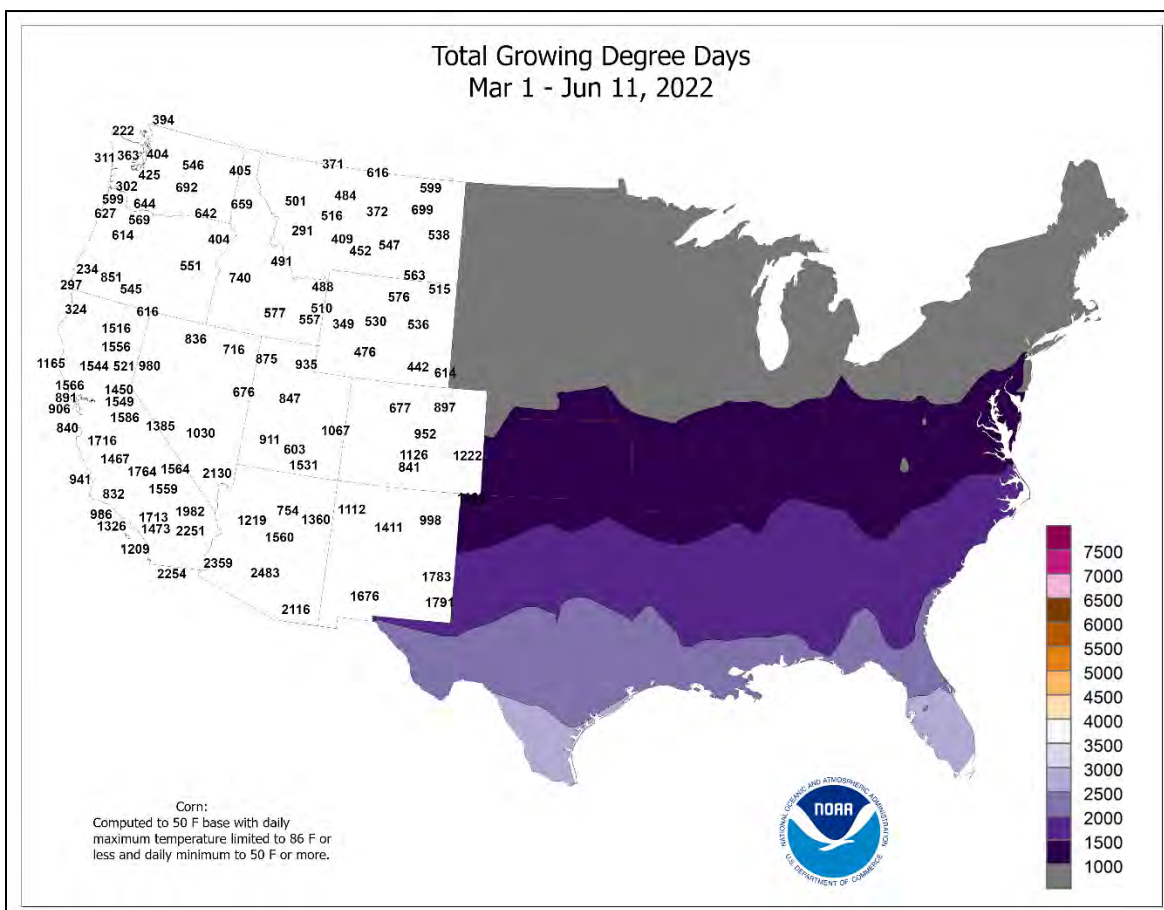
## Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

June 05 - 11, 2022

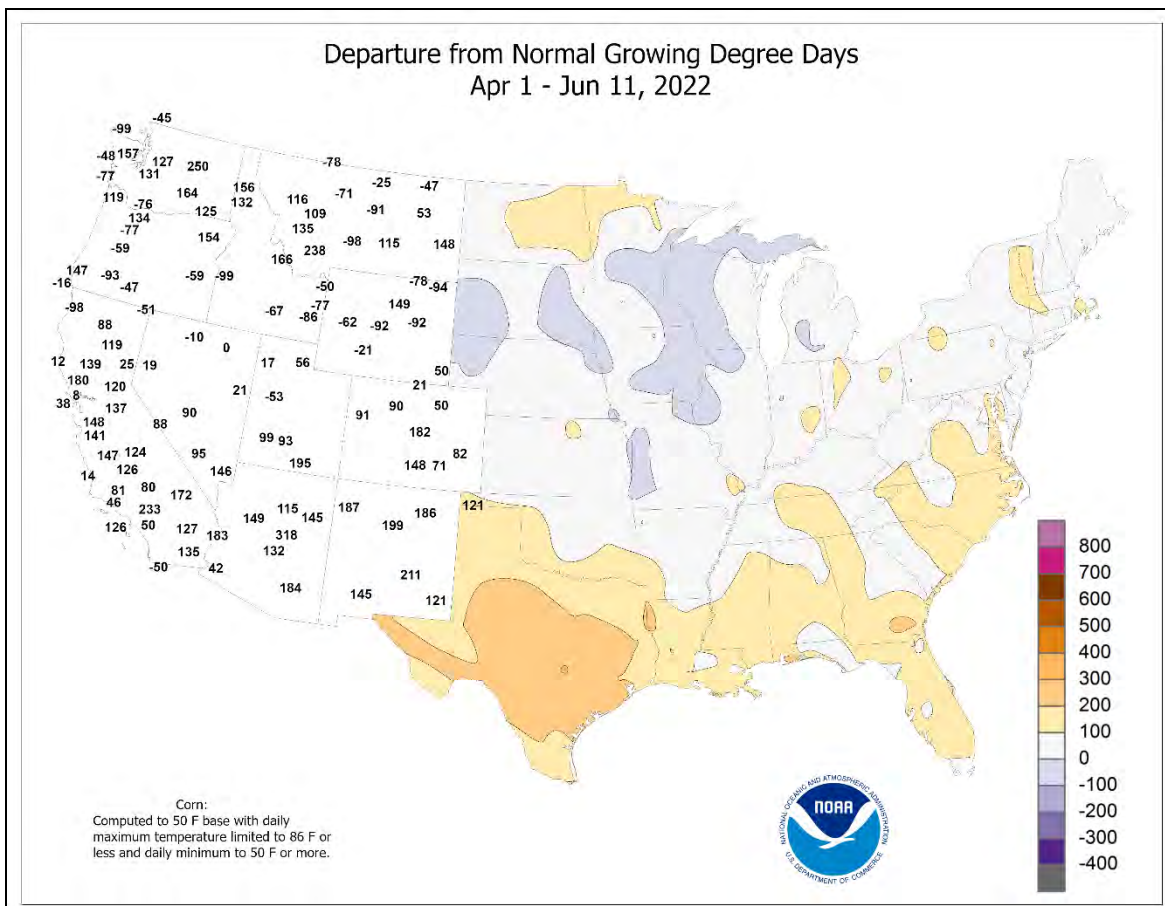
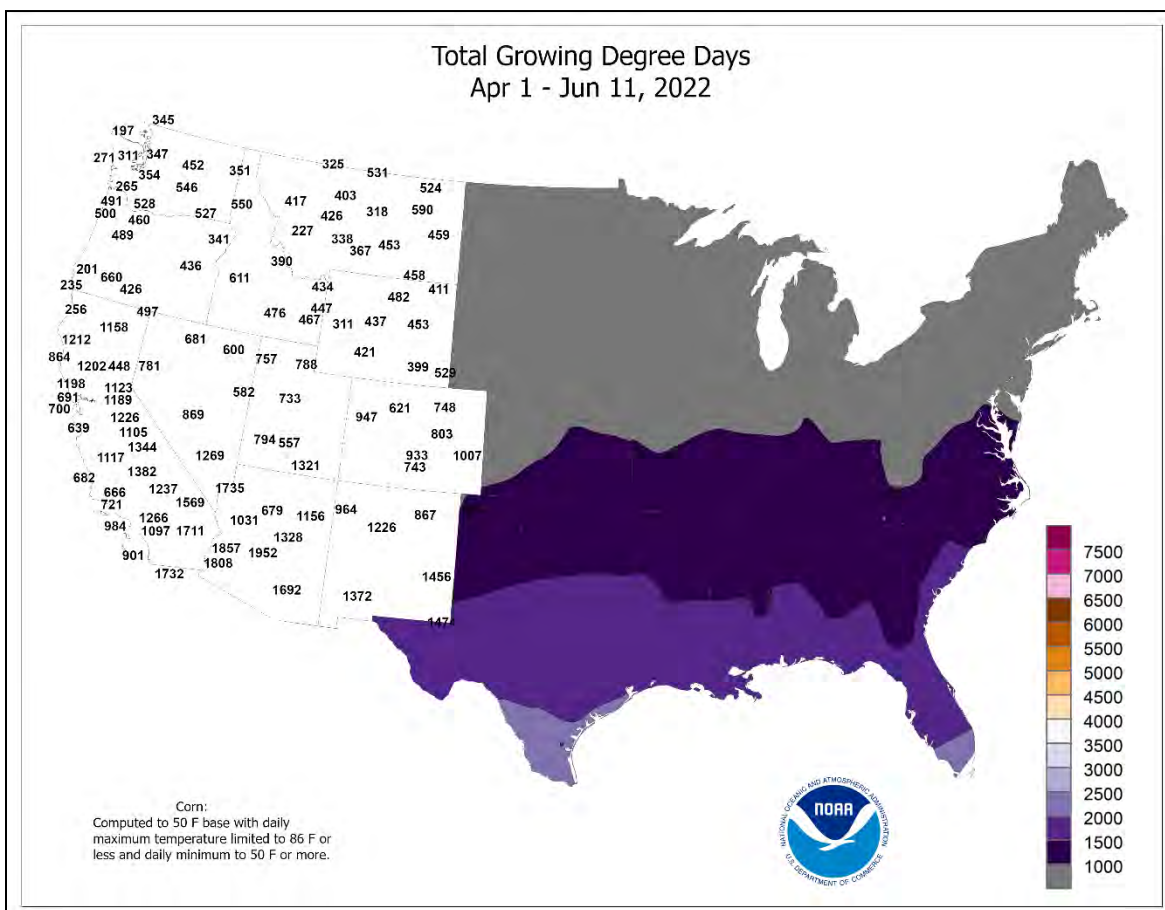


USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments

Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.







## National Weather Data for Selected Cities

## Weather Data for the Week Ending June 11, 2022

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	90 AND ABOVE		32 AND BELOW		.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
																	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE		
AK	ANCHORAGE	67	54	75	51	60	6	0.03	-0.19	0.03	0.03	9	5.07	139	74	45	0	0	1	0		
	BARROW	32	27	36	24	29	-4	0.02	-0.04	0.01	0.02	25	6.19	672	91	78	0	7	2	0		
	FAIRBANKS	69	49	78	43	59	1	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.00	0	2.15	80	57	27	0	0	0	0		
	JUNEAU	63	47	70	42	55	1	0.93	0.17	0.64	0.99	83	35.07	169	90	53	0	0	6	1		
	KODIAK	60	49	64	43	55	6	0.06	-1.41	0.03	0.06	2	34.19	101	83	59	0	0	3	0		
AL	NOME	69	48	73	36	58	13	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.00	0	2.70	58	62	31	0	0	0	0		
	BIRMINGHAM	88	68	91	63	78	2	2.69	1.68	2.24	3.13	198	27.80	108	88	51	1	0	2	1		
	HUNTSVILLE	86	65	90	61	76	0	1.65	0.66	1.18	1.70	108	33.04	127	94	50	1	0	2	1		
	MOBILE	92	72	94	68	82	3	0.01	-1.30	0.01	0.03	1	23.74	82	90	46	7	0	1	0		
	MONTGOMERY	91	71	93	68	81	3	0.09	-0.73	0.09	0.09	7	24.96	101	90	47	7	0	1	0		
AR	FORT SMITH	84	67	92	64	75	-1	9.17	8.10	4.57	9.25	542	31.52	151	95	63	1	0	4	4		
	LITTLE ROCK	84	66	88	63	75	-2	2.59	1.70	1.50	4.15	289	30.07	128	90	60	0	0	4	2		
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	84	49	87	42	66	9	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	3.02	36	52	16	0	0	0	0		
	PHOENIX	109	84	114	78	96	7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.56	16	27	9	7	0	0	0		
	PRESCOTT	91	60	96	55	75	7	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	1.45	30	49	14	5	0	0	0		
CA	TUCSON	105	76	109	66	91	8	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	0.67	20	31	9	7	0	0	0		
	BAKERSFIELD	94	69	100	64	81	6	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	1.84	41	56	22	6	0	0	0		
	EUREKA	65	52	73	46	58	3	1.24	0.99	0.98	1.95	463	12.85	56	97	82	0	0	5	1		
	FRESNO	96	68	102	63	82	6	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	1.04	13	58	18	6	0	0	0		
	LOS ANGELES	72	63	73	61	67	3	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	1.46	16	87	66	0	0	0	0		
CO	REDDING	93	64	101	56	78	5	0.52	0.27	0.52	0.59	141	4.65	22	71	23	5	0	1	1		
	SACRAMENTO	92	61	101	56	77	6	0.09	0.01	0.09	0.09	62	2.19	18	83	24	6	0	1	0		
	SAN DIEGO	69	61	71	60	65	0	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	2.48	35	94	71	0	0	0	0		
	SAN FRANCISCO	75	57	90	54	66	5	0.03	-0.02	0.03	0.03	38	1.80	13	84	47	1	0	1	0		
	STOCKTON	94	61	104	56	78	7	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.06	83	1.60	17	71	23	5	0	1	0		
CT	ALAMOSA	86	42	92	38	64	6	0.07	-0.04	0.07	0.07	41	2.79	111	78	13	2	0	1	0		
	CO SPRINGS	83	55	96	53	69	6	0.08	-0.54	0.07	0.17	16	3.64	58	76	24	1	0	2	0		
	DENVER INTL	87	55	100	50	71	6	0.00	-0.52	0.00	0.57	70	5.78	90	77	20	3	0	0	0		
	GRAND JUNCTION	95	60	102	50	78	8	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	1.80	43	33	8	6	0	0	0		
	PUEBLO	91	56	102	54	74	6	0.00	-0.33	0.00	0.28	53	5.58	108	75	21	3	0	0	0		
DC	BRIDGEPORT	79	60	85	52	69	3	0.39	-0.60	0.28	0.39	24	14.14	72	86	37	0	0	2	0		
	HARTFORD	81	56	85	51	68	2	1.39	0.23	1.08	1.52	81	19.01	97	88	34	0	0	3	1		
DE	WASHINGTON	81	64	88	61	73	-1	0.34	-0.54	0.20	0.80	58	18.22	105	80	43	0	0	4	0		
FL	WILMINGTON	80	60	87	54	70	0	1.83	0.91	1.46	2.89	202	19.26	104	87	45	0	0	3	1		
	DAYTONA BEACH	91	73	96	71	82	3	0.50	-0.81	0.32	0.51	25	13.28	77	95	52	5	0	3	0		
	JACKSONVILLE	90	71	94	68	80	1	0.76	-0.57	0.39	0.76	38	21.89	125	99	56	4	0	4	0		
	KEY WEST	86	77	89	74	82	-1	1.09	0.10	0.97	4.52	290	12.27	100	93	72	0	0	2	1		
	MIAMI	88	74	91	73	81	-1	0.52	-1.66	0.25	11.74	355	30.23	162	97	67	1	0	6	0		
GA	ORLANDO	93	73	96	71	83	2	1.60	-0.14	0.75	1.91	71	16.62	96	95	48	7	0	4	1		
	PENSACOLA	91	74	95	72	83	3	1.78	0.41	0.91	2.46	118	24.09	92	91	56	5	0	2	2		
	TALLAHASSEE	92	71	95	70	81	2	2.25	0.58	1.10	2.25	88	22.02	91	96	49	6	0	4	2		
	TAMPA	91	78	92	75	84	2	3.01	1.77	2.74	4.90	273	17.91	128	83	56	6	0	4	1		
	WEST PALM BEACH	89	73	92	72	81	0	1.72	-0.22	0.69	8.14	272	23.28	107	93	58	4	0	5	2		
HI	ATHENS	87	65	90	61	76	0	1.34	0.44	1.31	1.74	126	19.41	94	89	46	1	0	3	1		
	ATLANTA	85	68	88	64	77	1	2.32	1.51	1.19	2.32	185	23.64	107	84	48	0	0	3	2		
	AUGUSTA	90	65	92	61	78	0	0.04	-1.06	0.03	0.24	14	17.79	92	96	39	3	0	2	0		
	COLUMBUS	87	71	91	67	79	0	0.52	-0.28	0.31	0.62	49	24.46	112	90	53	2	0	3	0		
	MACON	90	67	94	64	78	1	0.06	-0.81	0.04	0.06	4	17.65	87	95	45	4	0	2	0		
IA	SAVANNAH	89	71	91	68	80	1	0.65	-0.67	0.52	1.31	65	9.91	54	95	53	4	0	5	1		
	HILO	82	67	83	67	74	-1	0.90	-0.65	0.68	1.69	71	41.74	76	92	60	0	0	4	1		
	HONOLULU	87	73	88	70	80	0	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	8.76	114	75	45	0	0	0	0		
	KAHULUI	89	69	91	65	79	1	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0	0.65	6	75	46	2	0	0	0		
	LIHUE	79	71	80	66	75	-3	0.01	-0.35	0.01	0.08	14	15.75	96	92	69	0	0	1	0		
ID	BURLINGTON	79	60	83	54	69	-2	0.85	-0.22	0.30	0.87	52	11.45	71	92	53	0	0	4	0		
	CEDAR RAPIDS	76	56	83	51	66	-2	1.95	0.86	1.50	2.13	124	10.17	77	99	55	0	0	4	1		
	DES MOINES	79	60	84	56	70	0	1.90	0.76	1.18	1.96	107	14.56	96	96	50	0	0	7	1		
	DUBUQUE	75	57	79	54	66	-1	1.10	0.04	0.58	1.20	72	11.43	78	97	58	0	0	4	1		
	SIOUX CITY	80	57	92	54	69	0	0.61	-0.34	0.22	0.69	46	6.27	54	95	50	1	0	5	0		
IL	WATERLOO	77	58	82	55	67	-1	2.44	1.29	1.72	2.46	137	14.70	105	92	51	0	0	6	1		
	BOISE	80	55	91	47	67	2	0.14	-0.07	0.13	0.21	60	5.03	76	80	29	1	0	2	0		
	LEWISTON	75	57	82	51	66	2	1.26	0.91	0.45	1.89	338	8.08	123	87	45	0	0	4	0		
	POCATELLO	78	47	87	37	63	3	0.11	-0.17	0.08	0.11	23	5.96	93	79	27	0	0	3	0		
	CHICAGO/O'HARE	75	56	78	53	66	-1	1.02	0.18	0.67	1.22	92	16.85	117	87	46	0	0	5	1		
IN	MOLINE	80	58	86	53	69	0	1.70	0.66	0.55	1.72	105	13.87	89	92	49	0	0	5	2		
	PEORIA	79	60	85	54	69	0	0.36	-0.45	0.22	0.46	35	12.77	81	86	47	0	0	4	0		
	ROCKFORD	77	54	85</																		



## Weather Data for the Week Ending June 11, 2022

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	86	63	93	56	74	1	1.10	-0.17	0.39	1.22	61	19.84	143	94	50	2	0	5	0		
	LEXINGTON	83	62	87	55	72	1	1.76	0.64	0.98	1.77	98	26.12	124	92	50	0	0	5	1		
	LOUISVILLE	83	65	89	62	74	1	0.80	-0.16	0.70	1.57	101	20.82	97	90	47	0	0	3	1		
LA	PADUCAH	85	65	88	57	75	1	0.80	-0.13	0.77	0.96	64	28.41	125	91	41	0	0	2	1		
	BATON ROUGE	93	72	94	69	82	3	0.25	-0.85	0.25	0.31	18	15.15	64	95	52	7	0	1	0		
	LAKE CHARLES	90	74	92	67	82	2	0.00	-1.42	0.00	1.83	82	11.04	47	95	56	5	0	0	0		
MA	NEW ORLEANS	90	74	93	72	82	2	1.93	0.17	1.00	1.94	71	23.60	87	94	59	6	0	4	2		
	SHREVEPORT	92	72	94	69	82	4	0.78	-0.45	0.75	0.78	41	19.87	82	88	54	6	0	2	1		
	BOSTON	80	60	84	56	70	4	0.69	-0.30	0.46	0.89	56	13.88	70	80	33	0	0	3	0		
MD	WORCESTER	75	56	79	49	65	3	1.99	0.92	1.47	2.00	117	20.28	97	85	37	0	0	3	1		
	BALTIMORE	82	59	90	53	70	0	1.96	1.11	1.34	2.00	149	20.56	112	88	40	1	0	4	2		
	CARIBOU	67	51	76	44	59	0	1.81	1.04	1.17	2.51	211	18.65	128	94	58	0	0	4	1		
MI	PORTLAND	74	52	78	45	63	1	1.07	0.09	0.69	1.45	93	16.74	80	95	47	0	0	3	1		
	ALPENA	71	48	75	43	59	-1	1.73	1.14	1.30	1.73	184	14.84	137	97	51	0	0	3	1		
	GRAND RAPIDS	73	53	77	49	63	-3	0.44	-0.46	0.32	0.44	31	17.49	117	94	50	0	0	4	0		
MN	HOUGHTON LAKE	69	45	75	40	57	-4	1.14	0.40	0.64	1.14	98	13.16	119	94	51	0	0	4	1		
	LANSING	76	55	81	50	66	0	0.50	-0.31	0.29	0.53	41	17.80	139	85	44	0	0	4	0		
	MUSKEGON	71	52	75	47	62	-3	0.52	-0.11	0.37	0.54	54	13.81	104	92	55	0	0	4	0		
MO	TRAVERSE CITY	71	49	79	46	60	-2	1.57	0.89	0.99	1.57	151	10.74	85	93	49	0	0	4	1		
	DULUTH	71	42	76	19	56	-2	0.26	-0.66	0.26	0.26	18	11.97	116	87	38	0	1	1	0		
	INT_L FALLS	72	41	77	36	56	-2	0.00	-0.80	0.00	0.03	2	16.80	215	92	32	0	0	0	0		
MS	MINNEAPOLIS	77	59	81	55	68	2	0.28	-0.67	0.14	0.28	19	11.64	105	78	35	0	0	3	0		
	ROCHESTER	74	57	80	52	66	0	0.37	-0.72	0.22	0.45	26	14.84	122	85	44	0	0	4	0		
	ST. CLOUD	77	53	81	46	65	2	0.09	-0.85	0.09	0.09	6	9.44	96	94	33	0	0	1	0		
MT	COLUMBIA	83	64	89	59	73	3	0.73	-0.31	0.59	2.06	125	18.53	102	92	52	0	0	2	1		
	KANSAS CITY	83	63	89	57	73	2	1.46	0.20	1.13	1.68	85	18.84	119	93	54	0	0	3	1		
	SAINT LOUIS	84	66	90	61	75	1	0.52	-0.55	0.42	0.68	40	19.89	110	84	45	1	0	2	0		
NC	SPRINGFIELD	82	63	88	56	73	1	0.92	-0.22	0.69	1.86	104	24.60	124	96	56	0	0	4	1		
	JACKSON	88	68	91	63	78	0	1.07	0.16	1.07	3.14	218	29.54	115	97	54	2	0	1	1		
	MERIDIAN	92	69	95	64	80	4	0.36	-0.63	0.30	0.49	31	24.68	92	92	45	6	0	2	0		
ND	TUPELO	89	69	93	65	79	2	0.47	-0.58	0.23	0.52	30	27.14	103	87	50	5	0	4	0		
	BILLINGS	77	53	83	46	65	3	0.34	-0.20	0.25	0.85	100	7.10	104	90	36	0	0	4	0		
	BUTTE	65	44	77	35	54	1	0.61	0.00	0.24	1.31	133	4.12	69	93	39	0	0	5	0		
NE	CUT BANK	69	47	76	37	58	2	0.27	-0.39	0.27	0.38	36	1.44	30	81	38	0	0	1	0		
	GLASGOW	73	52	87	44	63	1	0.75	0.17	0.46	0.75	80	3.93	80	90	45	0	0	3	0		
	GREAT FALLS	72	46	81	39	59	2	0.11	-0.59	0.09	0.30	26	5.47	79	81	33	0	0	2	0		
NV	HAVRE	73	51	84	44	62	1	1.68	1.15	0.70	1.95	236	3.35	71	89	46	0	0	3	2		
	MISSOULA	69	49	80	43	59	0	0.91	0.35	0.40	1.31	145	5.51	81	87	47	0	0	4	0		
	ASHEVILLE	78	59	82	52	69	0	0.31	-0.74	0.30	0.89	54	25.04	126	95	50	0	0	2	0		
OH	CHARLOTTE	87	64	92	59	76	2	0.01	-0.91	0.01	0.27	18	18.50	101	83	36	2	0	1	0		
	GREENSBORO	83	62	87	57	73	-1	0.00	-0.86	0.00	0.09	6	18.74	104	85	41	0	0	0	0		
	HATTERAS	84	72	87	67	78	5	0.00	-0.90	0.00	0.42	31	20.69	91	82	60	0	0	0	0		
PA	RALEIGH	87	64	92	57	76	1	0.13	-0.68	0.13	0.13	9	19.18	105	91	40	2	0	1	0		
	WILMINGTON	87	66	92	59	77	0	0.66	-0.55	0.62	4.15	224	15.64	75	92	48	2	0	3	1		
	BISMARCK	76	51	88	43	63	1	0.02	-0.70	0.02	0.02	1	16.86	253	88	35	0	0	1	0		
RI	DICKINSON	68	50	82	44	59	-1	1.14	0.40	0.55	1.14	100	6.27	98	94	55	0	0	3	1		
	FARGO	77	51	81	46	64	0	0.27	-0.64	0.20	0.27	19	9.98	122	74	27	0	0	2	0		
	GRAND FORKS	77	47	82	40	62	0	0.04	-0.72	0.04	0.04	3	11.83	169	84	30	0	0	1	0		
SC	JAMESTOWN	74	51	78	46	63	0	0.38	-0.34	0.33	0.38	33	9.17	135	83	41	0	0	3	0		
	GRAND ISLAND	83	60	95	57	71	2	1.56	0.48	1.37	1.60	93	6.41	54	90	45	1	0	3	1		
	LINCOLN	84	59	91	53	72	1	1.02	0.01	0.66	1.20	75	10.85	90	94	48	1	0	4	1		
SD	NORFOLK	80	56	93	52	68	0	0.55	-0.47	0.32	1.42	87	6.91	61	94	50	1	0	2	0		
	NORTH PLATTE	85	55	93	50	70	5	0.38	-0.49	0.28	0.39	28	5.87	65	92	35	1	0	4	0		
	OMAHA	82	60	88	56	71	1	1.07	0.04	0.58	1.08	64	10.76	82	95	51	0	0	4	1		
TN	SCOTTSBLUFF	85	52	94	45	69	4	0.03	-0.72	0.02	0.03	2	5.23	69	87	28	2	0	2	0		
	VALENTINE	78	54	88	46	66	1	1.09	0.25	0.83	1.29	96	6.17	72	95	47	0	0	4	1		
	CONCORD	76	49	81	43	63	0	1.35	0.40	1.04	1.92	130	17.59	103	96	37	0	0	3	1		
TX	ATLANTIC_CITY	81	57	89	47	69	1	0.23	-0.54	0.20	0.70	57	22.96	124	91	40	0	0	3	0		
	NEWARK	84	63	87	58	73	3	0.83	-0.19	0.65	1.52	95	19.65	96	72	31	0	0	3	1		
	ALBUQUERQUE	95	64	101	60	80	7	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	0.89	32	32	10	7	0	0	0		
UT	ELY	85	43	92	35	64	7	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.00	0	1.63	33	49	10	2	0	0	0		
	LAS VEGAS	104	82	108	74	93	9	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	0.16	7	25	9	7	0	0	0		
	RENO	88	57	96	49	72	7	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	0.71	17	52	15	3	0	0	0		
VT	WINNEMUCCA	87	49	96	40	68	7	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.18	63	2.24	46	69	16	4	0	1	0		
	ALBANY	78	55	81	47	66	1	1.09	0.18	0.75	1.48	103	24.17	149	87	39	0	0	3	1		
	BINGHAMTON	69	52	75	46	60	-2	1.42	0.41	1.11	2.87	183	18.78	115	87	49	0	0	3	1		
WA	BUFFALO	72	54	82	48	63	-1	1.93	1.06	1.01	2.55	187	17.07	104	90	50	0	0	4	1		
	ROCHESTER	74	53	81	47	63	-1	0.94	0.20	0.50	1.31	115	13.7									

## Weather Data for the Week Ending June 11, 2022

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	80	57	87	52	69	1	1.38	0.51	0.92	1.38	102	22.13	151	83	36	0	0	3	1	
	YOUNGSTOWN	75	52	81	48	64	-1	1.48	0.60	1.15	2.04	144	26.50	164	88	49	0	0	3	1	
	OKLAHOMA CITY	85	67	94	65	76	0	1.88	0.59	1.42	3.28	161	14.30	90	96	60	1	0	3	1	
OR	TULSA	86	65	92	57	76	0	3.10	1.85	1.21	3.18	159	20.75	112	98	58	1	0	4	3	
	ASTORIA	63	51	71	44	57	1	1.96	1.26	1.21	3.09	278	40.41	117	96	70	0	0	4	1	
	BURNS	76	47	83	35	61	5	0.36	0.13	0.25	0.61	163	3.83	65	89	31	0	0	2	0	
PA	EUGENE	72	54	81	45	63	4	0.91	0.45	0.52	1.61	214	17.68	73	93	55	0	0	5	1	
	MEDFORD	80	56	87	48	68	3	0.08	-0.11	0.08	0.46	143	5.61	61	83	33	0	0	1	0	
	PENDLETON	76	57	85	46	66	3	0.92	0.63	0.32	1.72	356	10.29	149	82	44	0	0	3	0	
	PORTLAND	71	57	78	50	64	2	2.22	1.73	1.24	2.69	336	22.34	122	86	48	0	0	5	1	
	SALEM	71	55	77	46	63	2	1.85	1.42	0.84	2.30	315	23.57	116	90	54	0	0	5	1	
	ALLENTOWN	78	54	81	48	66	-1	0.76	-0.27	0.37	1.29	81	22.48	122	89	39	0	0	3	0	
	ERIE	74	55	84	52	65	0	0.99	0.11	0.34	1.10	81	18.27	111	86	47	0	0	4	0	
	MIDDLETOWN	79	59	83	54	69	-1	0.28	-0.56	0.19	0.54	41	18.74	112	79	37	0	0	4	0	
	PHILADELPHIA	81	64	86	58	73	1	2.04	1.20	1.06	3.08	234	17.88	99	80	37	0	0	3	2	
	PITTSBURGH	76	55	82	52	65	-2	1.18	0.18	0.63	2.14	135	19.14	115	85	44	0	0	2	2	
RI	WILKES-BARRE	76	55	81	47	65	0	1.14	0.15	0.62	1.75	113	19.72	129	84	40	0	0	3	1	
	WILLIAMSPORT	77	54	82	48	65	-2	1.19	0.27	0.48	1.61	114	17.61	108	89	35	0	0	3	0	
	PROVIDENCE	80	58	84	53	69	3	1.77	0.77	1.02	2.32	147	19.50	90	86	36	0	0	3	2	
SC	CHARLESTON	87	71	92	66	79	1	1.26	0.04	0.99	1.74	96	12.12	67	95	57	1	0	3	1	
	COLUMBIA	91	68	94	62	79	1	0.08	-0.95	0.04	0.08	5	16.51	91	88	39	5	0	2	0	
	FLORENCE	92	69	96	63	80	4	0.11	-1.02	0.08	0.48	27	15.87	93	86	36	5	0	2	0	
SD	GREENVILLE	85	62	89	57	74	-1	0.01	-0.87	0.01	1.13	81	25.24	121	85	42	0	0	1	0	
	ABERDEEN	77	55	88	50	66	3	0.06	-0.77	0.04	0.06	4	10.75	127	92	42	0	0	2	0	
	HURON	75	55	87	51	65	0	0.39	-0.61	0.23	0.43	27	8.99	94	93	53	0	0	5	0	
TN	RAPID CITY	74	51	84	43	62	1	1.50	0.80	0.64	1.51	132	6.39	80	96	55	0	0	5	1	
	SIOUX FALLS	76	56	86	50	66	1	0.44	-0.51	0.28	0.72	49	8.37	77	91	52	0	0	5	0	
	BRISTOL	83	58	87	52	71	1	0.07	-0.80	0.07	0.28	20	22.32	119	91	40	0	0	1	0	
TX	CHATTANOOGA	85	64	88	59	74	-1	1.24	0.34	0.55	1.25	89	27.66	113	89	50	0	0	4	1	
	KNOXVILLE	83	62	86	56	73	-1	0.71	-0.14	0.39	1.07	79	27.09	118	92	48	0	0	3	0	
	MEMPHIS	87	69	91	66	78	0	0.75	-0.13	0.50	0.81	55	27.10	105	87	52	2	0	3	1	
	NASHVILLE	87	64	91	58	76	2	0.62	-0.39	0.43	0.62	38	27.82	121	82	40	1	0	3	0	
	ABILENE	101	75	108	70	88	10	0.00	-0.98	0.00	0.68	43	4.41	42	69	23	7	0	0	0	
	AMARILLO	93	64	106	58	78	6	1.38	0.56	1.30	1.87	147	5.24	68	94	31	5	0	2	1	
	AUSTIN	102	76	104	71	89	8	0.00	-1.16	0.00	0.59	32	9.04	58	87	30	7	0	0	0	
	BEAUMONT	92	74	94	68	83	2	0.00	-1.46	0.00	2.09	94	11.17	48	97	58	6	0	0	0	
	BROWNSVILLE	94	79	97	74	87	3	0.00	-0.54	0.00	0.00	0	12.65	146	88	53	7	0	0	0	
	CORPUS CHRISTI	94	75	97	72	84	3	0.00	-0.76	0.00	0.01	1	6.13	53	97	58	7	0	0	0	
UT	DEL RIO	105	78	110	75	91	8	0.00	-0.61	0.00	0.04	4	2.73	33	77	22	7	0	0	0	
	EL PASO	103	75	107	72	89	8	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.12	51	1.44	65	28	9	7	0	0	0	
	FORT WORTH	95	75	103	73	85	5	0.00	-0.99	0.00	2.65	166	15.52	87	79	42	6	0	0	0	
	GALVESTON	92	83	93	81	87	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.59	0	9.57	0	77	60	7	0	0	0	
	HOUSTON	96	77	99	72	87	5	0.00	-1.32	0.00	0.01	0	19.74	97	87	41	7	0	0	0	
	LUBBOCK	95	68	106	64	82	6	0.00	-0.78	0.00	0.80	65	4.02	53	75	27	5	0	0	0	
	MIDLAND	100	72	105	70	86	7	0.00	-0.44	0.00	1.65	231	2.14	42	61	16	7	0	0	0	
	SAN ANGELO	104	74	107	68	89	9	0.00	-0.74	0.00	0.71	61	3.26	35	73	18	7	0	0	0	
	SAN ANTONIO	102	76	104	74	89	8	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.09	5	4.41	32	82	26	7	0	0	0	
	VICTORIA	97	75	102	70	86	5	0.00	-1.11	0.00	0.35	20	6.07	35	95	46	7	0	0	0	
VA	WACO	99	76	104	72	87	8	0.00	-0.97	0.00	0.60	38	8.50	51	83	37	7	0	0	0	
	WICHITA FALLS	94	70	103	66	82	4	0.54	-0.62	0.39	2.52	135	9.39	70	94	46	6	0	2	0	
	SALT LAKE CITY	88	62	97	55	75	8	0.01	-0.29	0.01	0.01	2	4.45	50	56	17	4	0	1	0	
VT	LYNCHBURG	84	60	88	54	72	2	0.09	-0.76	0.08	0.32	23	19.16	106	91	42	0	0	2	0	
	NORFOLK	82	66	89	63	74	1	0.84	-0.17	0.84	0.87	55	17.42	94	91	44	0	0	1	1	
	RICHMOND	86	62	93	55	74	0	0.00	-0.93	0.00	0.24	16	15.78	86	89	38	1	0	0	0	
WA	ROANOKE	81	59	85	54	70	-1	0.48	-0.44	0.41	0.69	45	19.53	107	87	46	0	0	2	0	
	WASH/DULLES	80	57	88	52	69	-2	0.56	-0.41	0.31	0.97	63	17.91	98	93	46	0	0	5	0	
	BURLINGTON	76	55	83	51	66	2	1.09	0.25	0.78	1.94	146	14.52	106	88	40	0	0	3	1	
WI	OLYMPIA	66	50	72	41	58	0	2.35	1.85	1.15	2.69	342	31.35	125	96	60	0	0	4	3	
	QUILLAYUTE	60	49	66	42	54	0	2.03	1.07	1.34	3.76	244	56.94	113	100	77	0	0	7	1	
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	66	54	71	51	60	0	1.88	1.46	1.09	2.21	323	24.11	133	89	56	0	0	4	2	
WY	SPOKANE	69	53	73	47	61	1	0.52	0.19	0.21	1.19	211	7.91	96	87	41	0	0	6	0	
	YAKIMA	76	53	80	41	64	2	0.56	0.39	0.51	0.61	232	3.80	95	86	33	0	0	3	1	
	EAU CLAIRE	75	52	81	46	64	-1	0.85	-0.13	0.45	0.85	57	7.11	63	91	45	0	0	4	0	
WV	GREEN BAY	72	54	83	50	63	0	1.09	0.15	0.73	1.09	75	11.97	108	87	52	0	0	5	1	
	LA CROSSE	77	57	83	51	67	0	1.64	0.64	1.04	1.74	112	11.88	94	93	45	0	0	4	1	
	MADISON	72	53	77	49	63	-2	1.79	0.74	0.84	1.84	112	13.24	98	95	55	0	0	5	1	
WY	MILWAUKEE	72	54	80	49	63	-1	1.00	0.08	0.64	1.04	74	13.30	95	91	57	0	0	4	1	
	BECKLEY	75	56	82	50	66	0	0.24	-0.70	0.17	0.81	54	19.55	105	90	50	0	0	3	0	
	CHARLESTON	80	58	87</																	



## May Weather and Crop Summary

### Weather

*Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB*

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

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

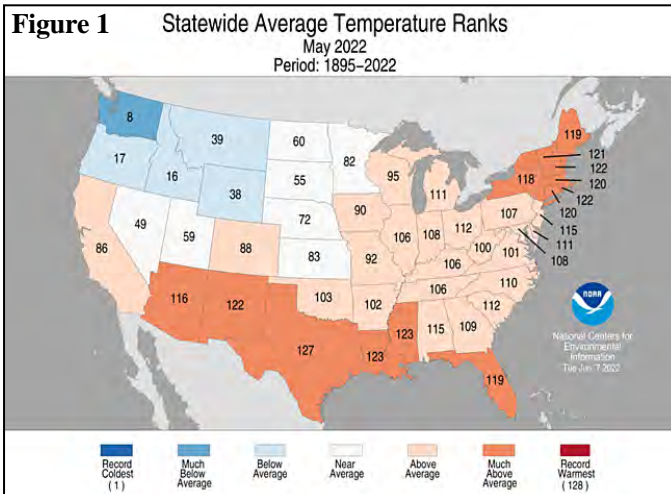
In contrast, drought ravaged much of the Plains' winter wheat, with the crop maturing in southern production areas amid periods of extreme heat. By May 29, more than one-quarter of the winter wheat was rated in very poor to poor condition in each of the Plains' major production states, ranging from 26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

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

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

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

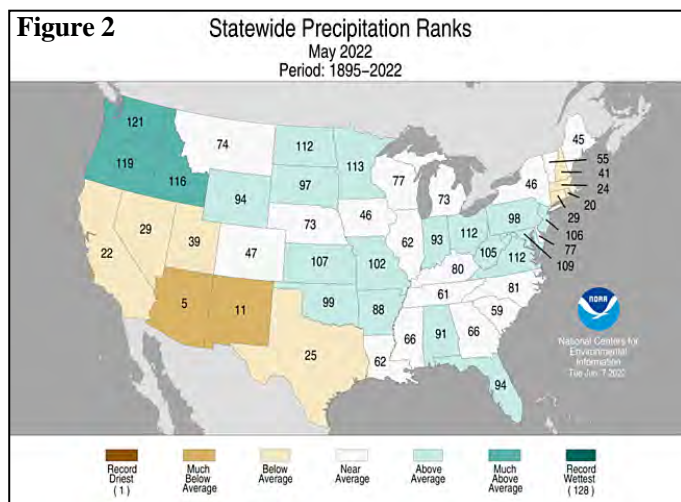
**Historical Perspective:** According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, it was the 22nd-warmest, 39th-wettest May during the 128-year period of record across the Lower 48 States. The nation's monthly average temperature of 61.9°F was 1.7°F above the 1901-2000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



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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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

In advance of a mid-month storm system, Southwestern temperatures soared. On May 15, triple-digit, daily-record highs included 107°F in Imperial, CA, and 105°F in Tucson, AZ. Meanwhile, persistently hot weather gripped the south-central U.S., where highs of 99°F or greater were reported in Abilene, TX, each day from May 6-20. During that 15-day period, Abilene noted 12 days with triple-digit heat (highs ranging from 100 to 107°F). Elsewhere in Texas, Midland tallied highs ranging from 100 to 103°F each day from May 14-19, while San Angelo registered highs ranging from 100 to 107°F on 8 consecutive days from May 13-20. Heat on the southern High Plains generally peaked on May 17 or 19, with highs on the former date reaching 105°F in Guymon, OK, and 101°F in Amarillo, TX. By May 19, highs soared to 107°F in Childress, TX, and 104°F in Hobart, OK. That marked the highest May temperature in Childress since May 8, 2011, when it was also 107°F. Farther north, a daily-record high (96°F on May 19) in Grand Island, NE, occurred less than 48 hours before a hard freeze struck western Nebraska. May 21-22 featured consecutive daily-record lows (28 and 24°F, respectively) in Sidney, NE. Elsewhere in Nebraska, record-setting lows for May 22 plunged to 19°F in Alliance, 23°F in Chadron, and 27°F in North Platte. Freezes (and daily-record lows) were also observed during the cool spell in locations such as Pocatello, ID (26°F on May 21); Grand Junction, CO (29°F on May 21); and Sioux City, IA (30°F on May 22). Western daily-record lows also included 21°F (on May 20) in Burns, OR; 18°F (on May 21) in Rawlins, WY; and 17°F (on May 22) in Ely, NV. In

Montana, consecutive daily-record lows were set on May 21-22 in Chinook (29 and 25°F) and Havre (27 and 22°F). Cool weather lingered for several days in the Northwest, where Laramie, WY, measured consecutive daily-record lows (26°F both days) on May 24-25. In contrast, summer-like heat surged into the East, where record-setting highs for May 20 rose to 99°F in Fayetteville, NC, and 97°F in Richmond, VA. Richmond collected another daily-record high (95°F) on May 21. Northeastern daily-record highs for the 21st included 95°F in Philadelphia, PA, and 90°F in Montpelier, VT. In Texas, Galveston logged four consecutive daily-record highs (90, 90, 91, and 92°F) from May 18-21—and experienced its highest minimum temperature on record in May, with a low of 82°F on the 21st. Meanwhile on the central and southern Plains, cloudy, rainy weather helped to suppress daytime temperatures. Oklahoma City, OK, reported maxima below the 60-degree mark on May 23 and 25, along with 3-day (May 23-25) rainfall totaling 3.65 inches. On May 24-25, Russell, KS, reported consecutive highs of 52°F. On the 25th, a high of 53°F in Lincoln, NE, was the lowest so late in the spring since May 27, 1997, when the temperature peaked at 52°F. Scattered frost returned across the northern Plains by May 26, when Alliance, NE, notched a daily-record low of 32°F. Later, triple-digit high temperatures (100°F or greater) developed in California's Central Valley, where Sacramento reported consecutive daily-record highs (100 and 102°F, respectively) on May 24-25. By the 26th, heat briefly overspread the Intermountain West, where daily-record highs included 94°F in Salt Lake City, UT, and 90°F in Pocatello, ID. Late in the month, heat returned across the south-central U.S. In coastal Texas, daily-record highs surged to 98°F (on May 26) in Victoria and 93°F (on May 27) in Galveston. Triple-digit heat arrived in much of the western half of Texas on May 28, when daily-record highs soared to 108°F in Childress, 105°F in Borger, and 104°F in Amarillo. In New Mexico, Roswell (106°F) and Tucumcari (103°F) also logged triple-digit, daily-record highs for May 28. Abilene and San Angelo, TX, each experienced 14 days of 100-degree heat during May, breaking records (7 and 12 days, respectively) originally set in 1927. The late-month heat surge briefly spread as far north as Nebraska, where Scottsbluff's daily-record high (96°F on May 27) occurred less than 31 hours after the temperature fell to 36°F on the morning of the 26th. As the month ended, cool air across the Intermountain West continued to deliver spotty freezes. Sub-freezing, daily-record lows were reported in several locations, including Ely, NV (22°F on May 30); Cedar City, UT (29°F on May 30); and Alturas, CA (26°F on May 31). In contrast, Texas remained a focus for extreme heat. On May 29, daily-record highs in Texas rose to 104°F in Childress and 103°F in Abilene. By Memorial Day (May 30), heat surged into the Great Lakes region, where Michigan locations such as Pellston and Traverse City notched daily-record highs of 92°F. A day later, May 31 featured Northeastern daily-record highs of 98°F in Newark, NJ, and 94°F in Reading, PA.

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

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



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

In Hawaii, short-term drought persisted during May on some leeward slopes, while early- to mid-month rainfall provided some relief in many locations. On the Big Island, Hilo netted 9.77 inches of rain from May 1-7, aided by a 4.84-inch total on the 3rd. Later, May 16-20 rainfall totaled 2.04 inches in Lihue, Kauai. On Oahu, Honolulu collected a daily-record sum of 0.98 inch on May 20. After the rain ended, however, Honolulu notched a daily record-tying high of 89°F on May 21. Meanwhile in Hilo, May 18 was the last of 52 consecutive days with measurable rainfall. At the state's major airport observation sites, only Kahului, Maui, reported below-normal May rainfall (0.18 inch, or 25 percent of normal). Elsewhere, May totals ranged from 1.40 inches (170 percent of normal) in Honolulu to 12.65 inches (181 percent) in Hilo. Notably, Hilo received rainfall totaling just 0.70 inch during the last 14 days of May.

## Fieldwork

*Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

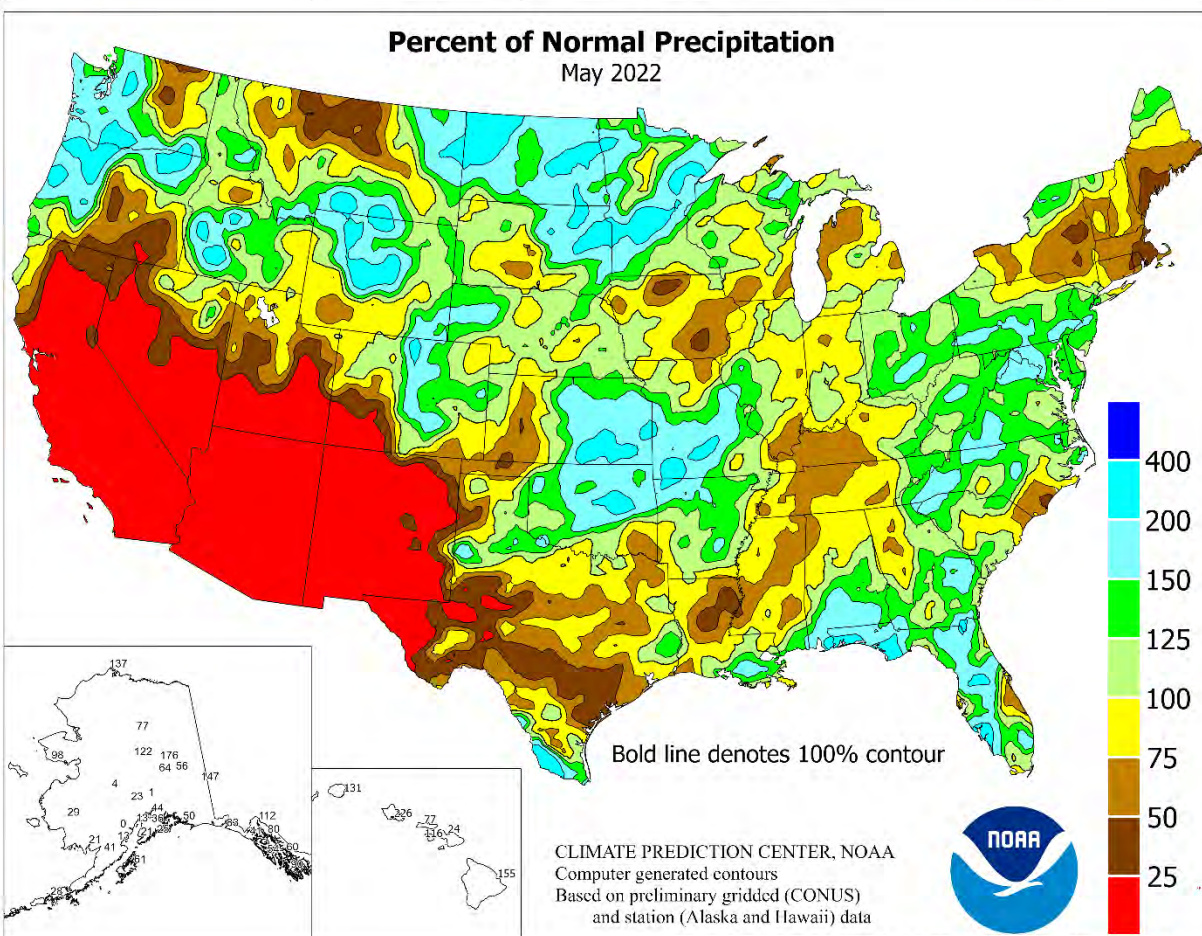
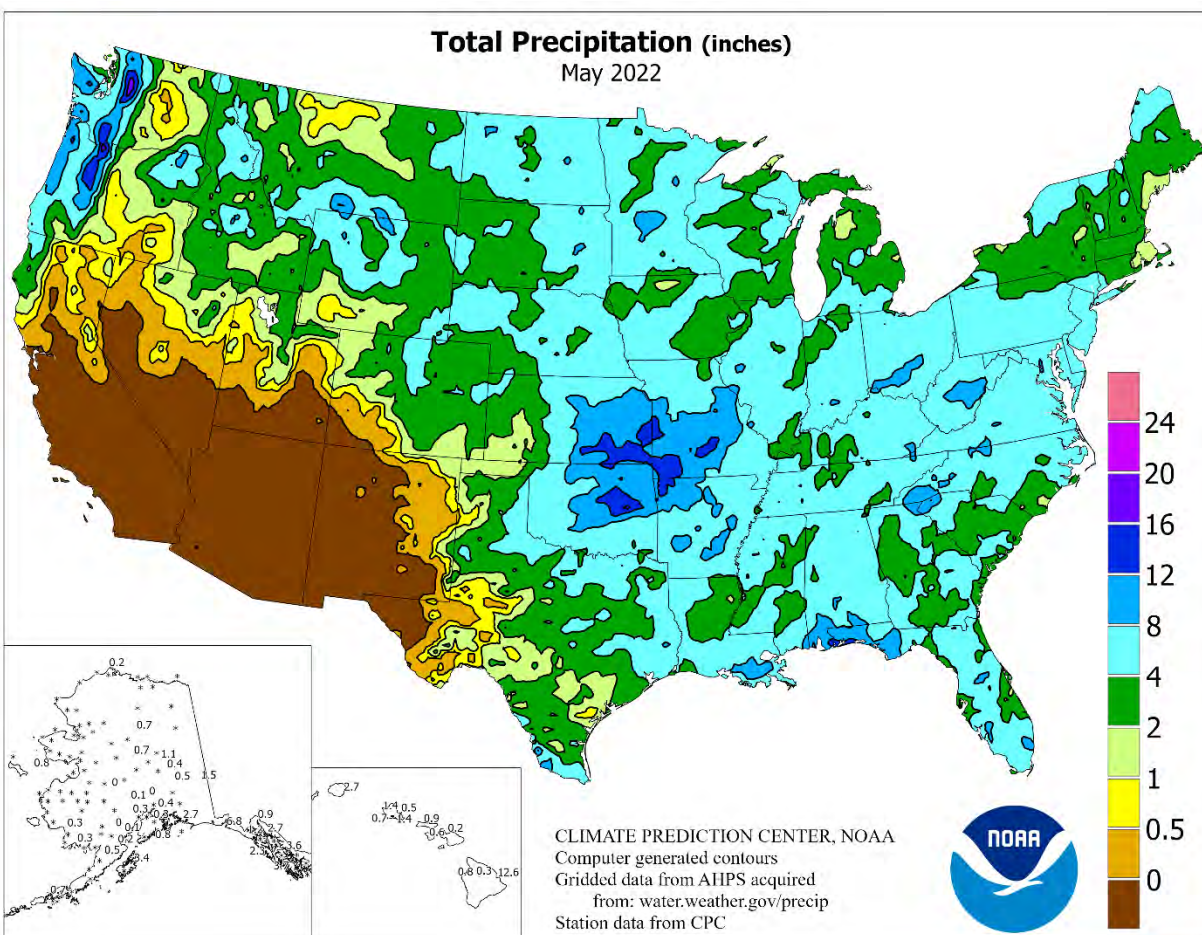
By May 1, nineteen percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded, 27 percentage points behind last year and 9 points behind the 5-year average. By May 1, five percent of the nation's spring wheat had emerged, 8 percentage points behind the previous year and 2 points behind average. By May 15, thirty-nine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

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

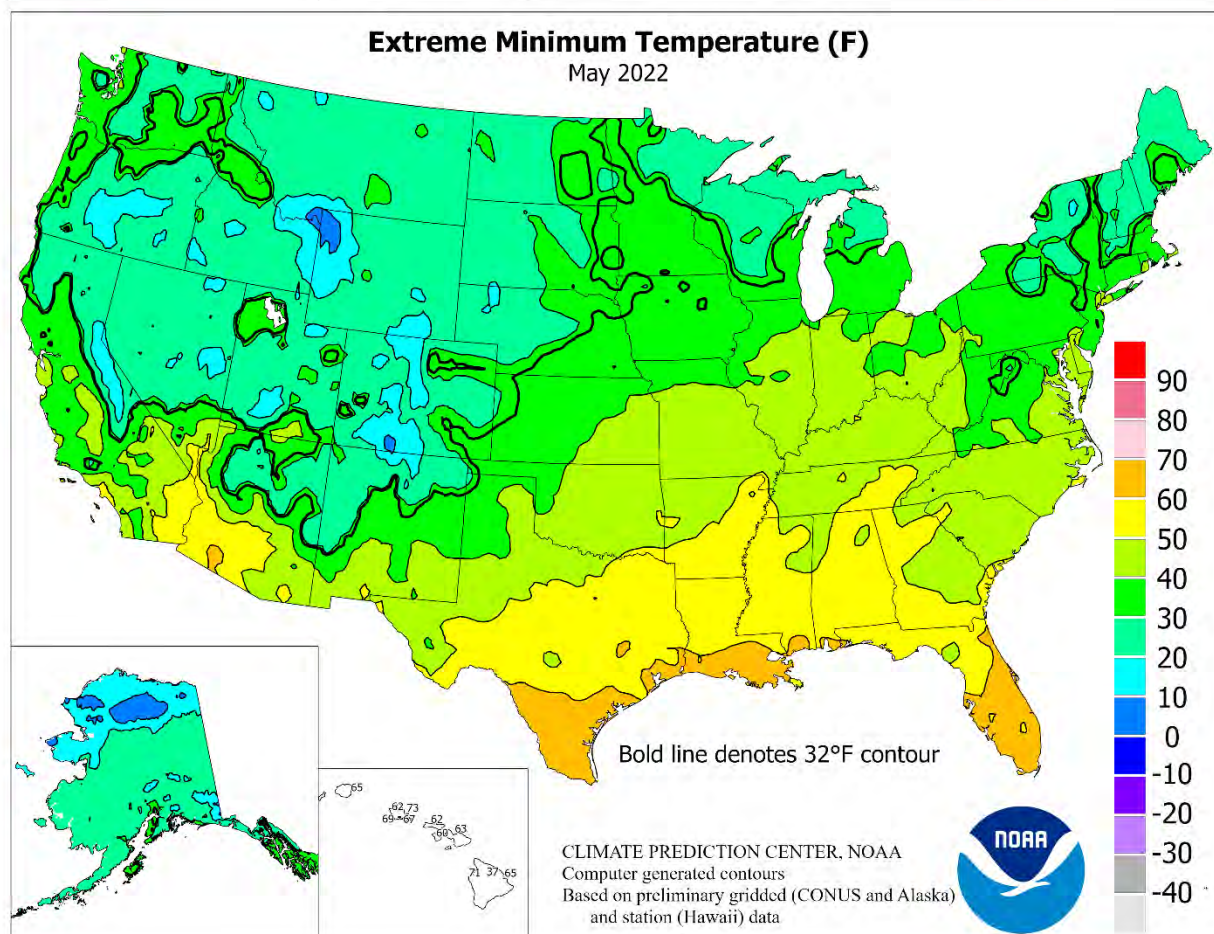
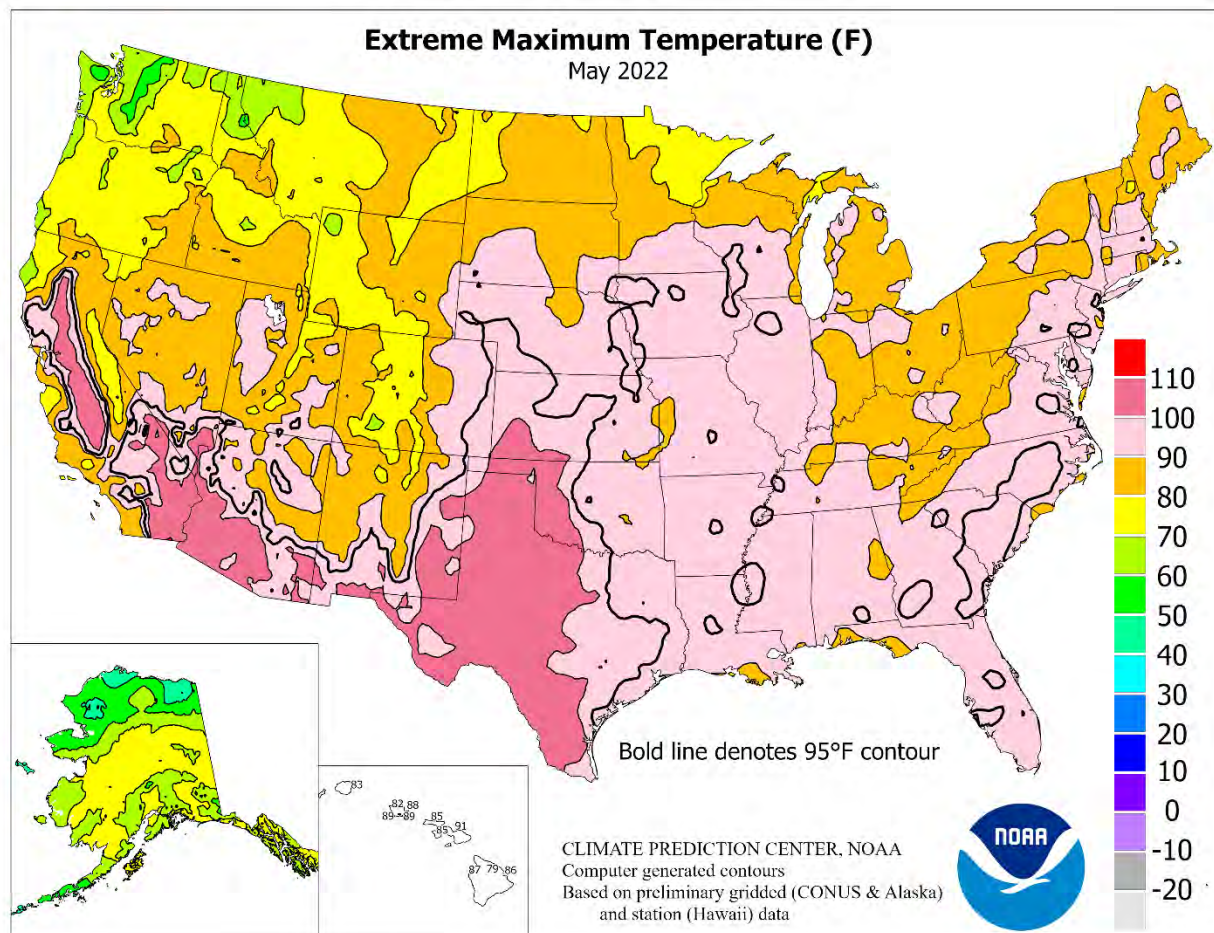
By May 1, eighteen percent of the sugarbeet crop was planted, 58 percentage points behind last year and 29 points behind the 5-year average. By May 15, thirty-seven percent of the sugarbeet crop was planted, 61 percentage points behind last year and 49 points behind average. By May 29, seventy-five percent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

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

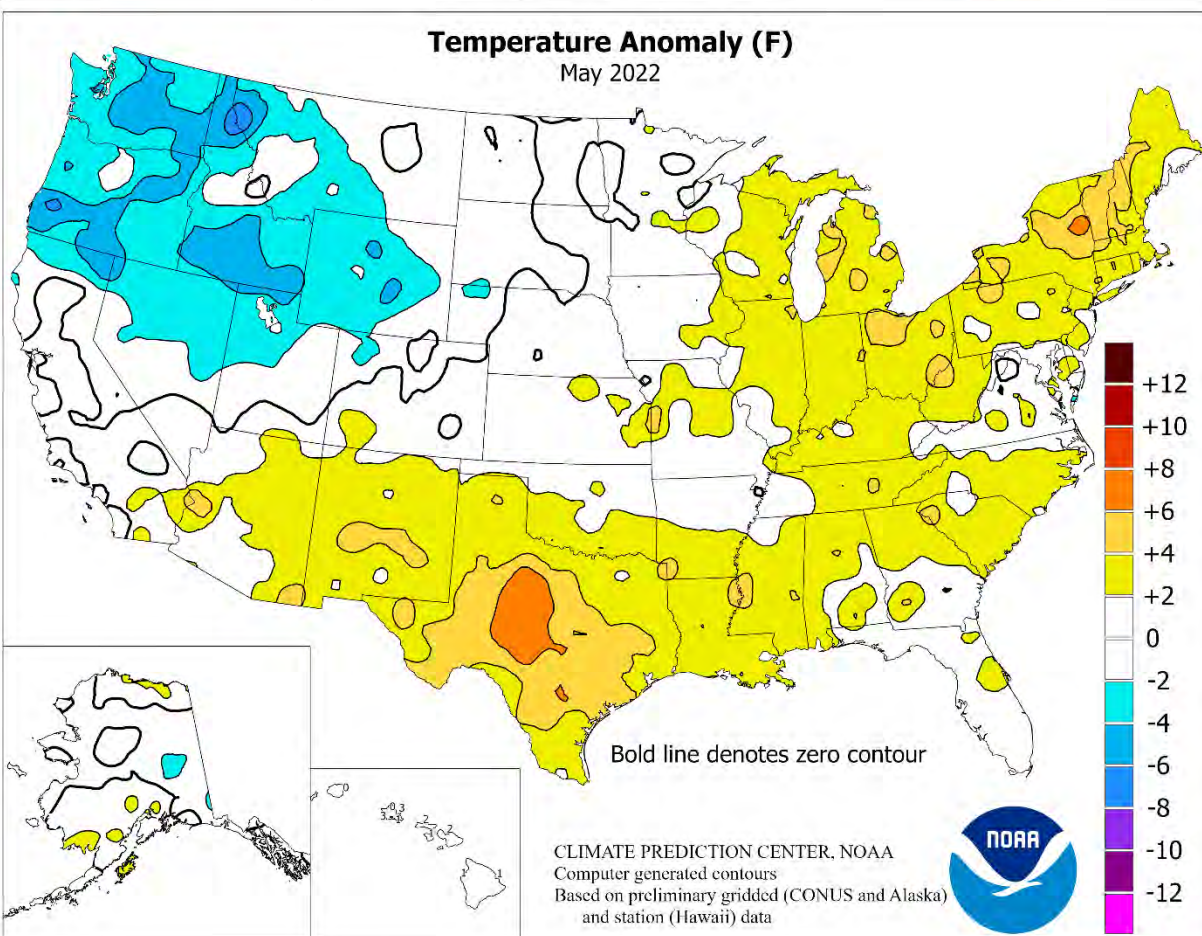
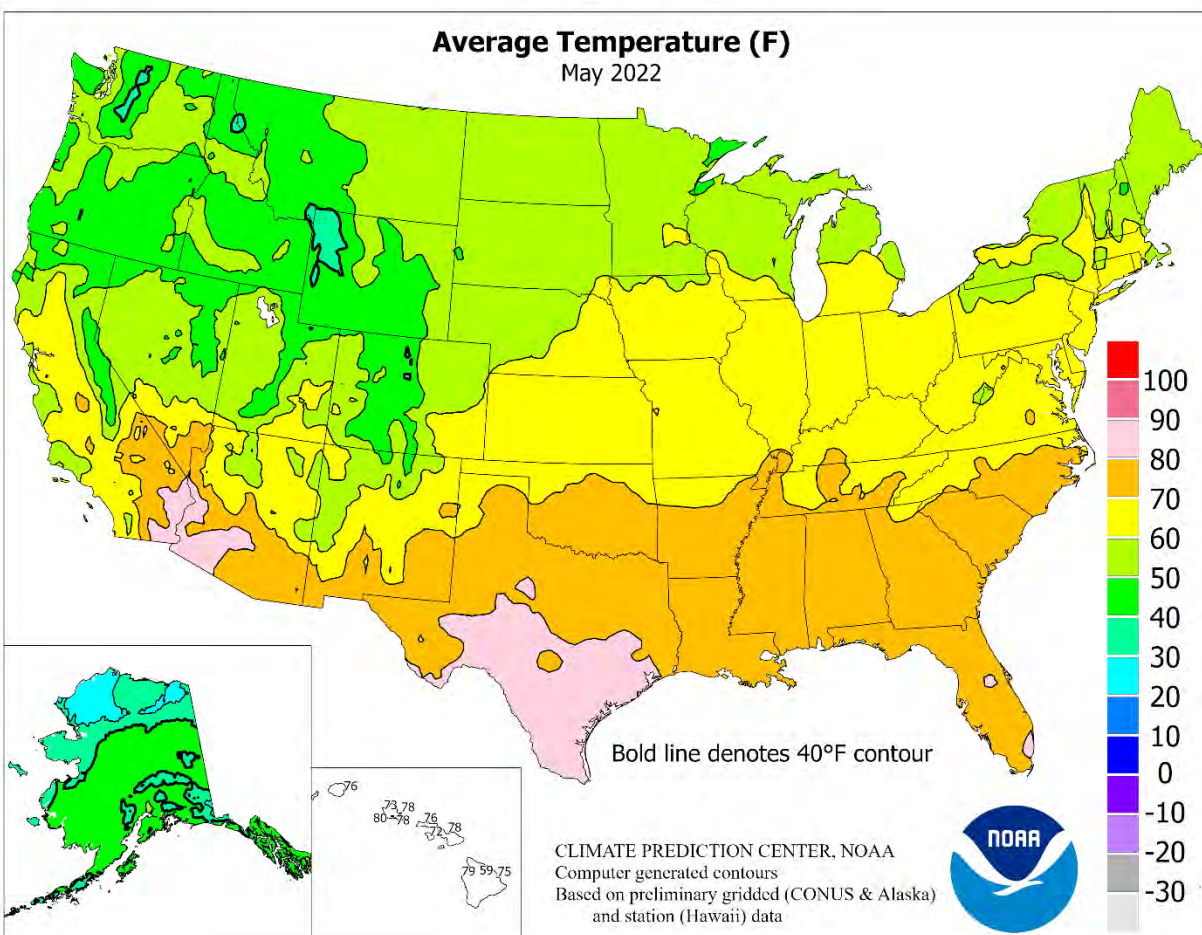


CPC gridded precipitation data supplemented with AHPS ([water.weather.gov/precip/](http://water.weather.gov/precip/)) for quality control purposes









## National Weather Data for Selected Cities

May 2022

### Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.			
		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		
AK	ANCHORAGE	51	3	0.26	-0.47	KY	WICHITA	68	2	12.91	8.32	TOLEDO		66	6	3.78	0.23
	BARROW	24	3	0.25	0.04		LEXINGTON	68	4	3.81	-1.45		YOUNGSTOWN	62	4	4.22	0.46
	FAIRBANKS	49	0	1.05	0.44		LOUISVILLE	71	4	3.21	-2.08		OK OKLAHOMA CITY	70	0	6.20	1.52
	JUNEAU	49	0	2.70	-0.68		PADUCAH	70	3	5.64	0.68		TULSA	71	1	9.38	3.46
	KODIAK	48	3	3.41	-2.21		LA BATON ROUGE	78	2	3.94	1.14		OR ASTORIA	51	-2	6.12	2.83
AL	NOME	39	2	0.84	-0.05	LA	LAKE CHARLES	78	2	2.24	-2.96	BURNS	49	-3	0.65	-0.58	
	BIRMINGHAM	75	5	2.55	-2.46		NEW ORLEANS	80	3	9.20	4.56		EUGENE	54	-1	3.55	0.80
	HUNTSVILLE	73	2	4.35	-0.76		SHREVEPORT	78	5	3.67	-1.27		MEDFORD	57	-2	0.83	-0.48
	MOBILE	78	4	7.20	2.05		MA BOSTON	60	2	1.22	-2.24		PENDETLETON	55	-3	3.09	1.74
	MONTGOMERY	76	3	4.55	1.03		WORCESTER	60	4	2.42	-1.76		PORTLAND	57	-1	3.77	1.32
AR	FORT SMITH	72	2	4.22	-1.26	MD	BALTIMORE	66	3	5.33	1.33	PA	SALEM	56	-1	4.05	1.81
	LITTLE ROCK	74	2	4.92	0.03		ME CARIBOU	54	2	3.33	0.03		ALLENTOWN	63	3	5.20	1.05
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	54	2	0.00	-0.63	OR	PORTLAND	55	2	1.10	-2.90	RI	ERIE	61	3	4.49	1.07
	PHOENIX	84	2	0.00	-0.13		MI ALPENA	56	4	3.53	0.87		MIDDLETOWN	65	3	6.67	2.91
CA	PRESCOTT	64	2	0.00	-0.48	MN	GRAND RAPIDS	61	3	3.91	-0.06	SC	PHILADELPHIA	67	3	4.12	0.44
	TUCSON	79	3	0.00	-0.27		HOUGHTON LAKE	58	4	3.73	0.93		PITTSBURGH	63	3	4.76	0.81
	BAKERSFIELD	72	1	0.00	-0.21		LANSING	63	5	4.72	1.38		WILKES-BARRE	64	5	3.93	0.44
	EUREKA	51	-3	2.39	0.60		MUSKEGON	62	5	1.80	-1.43		WILLIAMSPORT	63	3	3.84	0.22
	FRESNO	71	1	0.00	-0.46		TRAVERSE CITY	59	5	1.08	-1.49		PROVIDENCE	61	3	1.46	-2.07
CO	LOS ANGELES	63	1	0.00	-0.26	MO	DULUTH	52	1	4.70	1.49	SD	CHARLESTON	75	3	2.26	-0.75
	REDDING	69	1	0.11	-1.72		INT_L FALLS	52	0	5.68	2.83		COLUMBIA	74	3	2.91	-0.06
	SACRAMENTO	67	2	0.01	-0.68		MINNEAPOLIS	61	2	3.32	-0.04		FLORENCE	76	5	2.15	-1.10
	SAN DIEGO	62	-2	0.02	-0.12		ROCHESTER	59	0	4.17	0.56		GREENVILLE	71	2	5.76	2.04
	SAN FRANCISCO	60	0	0.00	-0.50		ST. CLOUD	59	2	3.01	0.07		ABERDEEN	57	1	5.56	2.48
CT	STOCKTON	68	2	0.00	-0.55	MS	COLUMBIA	67	3	4.59	-0.39	TN	HURON	58	0	5.43	2.34
	ALAMOSA	53	2	0.89	0.31		KANSAS CITY	66	2	8.39	3.17		RAPID CITY	53	-2	2.56	-0.65
	CO SPRINGS	59	3	1.93	-0.10		SAINT LOUIS	69	2	6.20	1.47		SIOUX FALLS	60	2	4.24	0.86
	DENVER INTL	57	0	2.41	0.28		SPRINGFIELD	66	2	9.46	4.33		BRISTOL	67	4	6.12	2.35
	GRAND JUNCTION	62	0	0.33	-0.58		JACKSON	76	3	5.55	1.13		CHATTANOOGA	73	4	3.09	-1.02
DC	PUEBLO	61	1	2.37	0.83	MT	MERIDIAN	77	6	1.64	-2.73	TX	KNOXVILLE	71	4	4.71	0.19
	BRIDGEPORT	61	2	2.13	-1.66		TUPELO	74	4	6.10	0.53		MEMPHIS	74	3	3.82	-1.43
	HARTFORD	64	4	2.82	-1.53		BILLINGS	53	-2	2.03	-0.15		NASHVILLE	72	5	3.39	-2.12
	WASHINGTON	68	2	5.28	1.29		BUTTE	44	-3	1.62	-0.46		ABILENE	81	8	0.75	-2.41
	DE WILMINGTON	66	3	2.09	-1.86		CUT BANK	48	-2	0.39	-1.56		AMARILLO	70	4	1.38	-0.91
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	78	3	2.87	-0.26	NC	GLASGOW	55	0	1.85	-0.07	UT	AUSTIN	82	6	1.99	-2.46
	JACKSONVILLE	75	1	4.41	1.93		GREAT FALLS	50	-2	1.22	-1.20		BEAUMONT	80	4	1.98	-3.26
	KEY WEST	81	1	1.67	-1.33		HAYRE	54	0	0.41	-1.34		BROWNSVILLE	84	4	5.15	2.51
	MIAMI	81	1	4.36	-0.99		MISSOULA	52	-2	1.07	-0.94		CORPUS CHRISTI	82	3	2.65	-0.41
	ORLANDO	80	2	2.12	-1.32		ASHEVILLE	66	3	7.25	3.62		DEL RIO	84	5	1.89	-0.89
GA	PENSACOLA	79	4	7.73	3.54	ND	CHARLOTTE	72	4	2.82	-0.32	VA	EL PASO	79	5	0.00	-0.49
	TALLAHASSEE	76	2	3.30	-0.16		GREENSBORO	69	2	4.58	1.22		FORT WORTH	78	4	2.96	-1.96
	TAMPA	81	3	2.72	0.62		HATTERAS	71	4	4.95	1.41		GALVESTON	83	5	2.99	0.00
	WEST PALM BEACH	80	2	1.87	-2.64		RALEIGH	71	3	5.22	1.98		HOUSTON	81	4	4.30	-0.80
	ATHENS	73	3	2.14	-0.84		WILMINGTON	75	4	1.11	-3.38		LUBBOCK	75	5	2.85	0.56
IA	ATLANTA	74	4	2.42	-1.23	NE	BISMARCK	55	-1	1.93	-0.46	WI	MIDLAND	80	6	0.11	-1.64
	AUGUSTA	73	2	3.77	1.13		DICKINSON	52	-1	2.36	0.04		SAN ANGELO	82	7	1.47	-1.35
	COLUMBUS	75	2	3.67	0.51		FARGO	55	-2	3.16	0.37		SAN ANTONIO	83	6	0.83	-3.17
	MACON	74	2	2.84	0.15		GRAND FORKS	55	0	5.10	2.42		VICTORIA	83	6	1.09	-4.10
	SAVANNAH	76	2	1.76	-1.20		JAMESTOWN	55	0	4.02	1.36		WACO	79	5	2.82	-1.50
HI	HILO	75	1	12.61	4.50	OH	GRAND ISLAND	63	2	2.42	-2.00	WY	WICHITA FALLS	76	4	2.56	-1.22
	HONOLULU	78	0	1.40	0.77		LINCOLN	64	2	4.50	0.19		UT SALT LAKE CITY	59	0	1.59	-0.35
	KAHULUI	78	2	0.18	-0.59		NORFOLK	62	2	3.87	-0.05		VA LYNCHBURG	67	4	5.72	2.01
	LIHUE	76	0	2.71	0.64		NORTH PLATTE	59	1	2.96	-0.30		NORFOLK	68	1	4.44	1.06
	BURLINGTON	65	1	3.56	-1.31		OMAHA	65	2	5.22	0.44		RICHMOND	68	2	3.85	0.08
ID	CEDAR RAPIDS	62	2	2.14	-2.03	NM	SCOTTSBLUFF	56	-1	2.90	0.43	WA	ROANOKE	67	3	6.96	2.91
	DES MOINES	64	1	2.93	-1.82		VALENTINE	59	1	2.52	-0.59		WASH/DULLES	66	2	6.77	2.21
	DUBUQUE	62	3	2.70	-1.51		NH CONCORD	59	4	2.72	-0.92		VT BURLINGTON	62	6	2.91	-0.51
	SIOUX CITY	61	0	2.13	-1.57		NJ ATLANTIC CITY	63	2	4.55	1.22		OLYMPIA	51	-3	4.28	1.95
	WATERLOO	62	2	4.03	-0.52		NEWARK	66	3	5.20	1.11		QUILLAYUTE	49	-2	8.91	3.79
IL	BOISE	56	-3	2.09	0.70	NV	ALBUQUERQUE	69	4	0.00	-0.52	WV	SEATTLE-TACOMA	53	-4	3.76	1.83
	LEWISTON	56	-3	1.92	0.30		ELY	49	-2	0.13	-0.98		SPOKANE	51	-4	1.47	-0.15
	POCATELLO	51	-3	2.82	1.34		LAS VEGAS	78	0	0.00	-0.14		YAKIMA	54	-3	0.84	0.26
	CHICAGO/O_HARE	64	4	3.40	-0.24		RENO	59	-1	0.01	-0.50		WI EAU CLAIRE	59	1	4.86	1.42
	MOLINE	65	4	2.57	-1.77		WINNEMUCCA	53	-2	0.44	-0.68		GREEN BAY	61	6	1.94	-0.97
IN	PEORIA	66	3	3.44	-0.91	NY	ALBANY	63	5	1.74	-1.85	WY	LA CROSSE	62	3	4.20	0.70
	ROCKFORD	63	3	2.50	-1.52		BINGHAMTON	59	3	3.01	-0.55		MADISON	62	5	2.50	-1.04
	SPRINGFIELD	67	3	3.31	-0.96		BUFFALO	61	4	2.86	-0.56		MILWAUKEE	60	4	2.93	-0.44
	EVANSVILLE	69	3	3.66	-1.70		ROCHESTER	60	3	2.41	-0.46		BECKLEY	64	4	4.70	0.02
	FORT WAYNE	64	4	2.94	-1.34		SYRACUSE	61	4	1.84	-1.35		CHARLESTON	67	3	5.20	0.39
KS	INDIANAPOLIS	66	3	3.47	-1.60	OH	AKRON-CANTON	65	6	4.43	0.13	WY	ELKINS	62	4	6.95	1.82
	SOUTH BEND	63	4	3.06	-0.75		CINCINNATI	67	3	9.01	4.06		HUNTINGTON	67	3	4.56	-0.15
	CONCORDIA	66	3	5.89	1.71		CLEVELAND	64	4	4.28	0.65		CASPER	48	-4	2.59	0.57
	DODGE CITY	65	1	1.26	-1.57		COLUMBUS	66	3	8.63	4.46		CHEYENNE	52	0	1.69	-0.66
	GOODLAND	60	1	2.91	-0.02		DAYTON	66	5	5.01	0.35		LANDER	50	-3	4.14	1.93
	TOPEKA	68	3	10.82	5.89		MANSFIELD	64	5	6.33	1.77		SHERIDAN	51	-2	3.11	0.78

Based on 1981-2010 normals

\*\*\* Not Available



# National Agricultural Summary

June 6 – 12, 2022

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

## HIGHLIGHTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Crop Progress and Condition

### Week Ending June 12, 2022

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Crop Progress and Condition****Week Ending June 12, 2022**

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

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

Cotton Percent Squaring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 12 2022	5-Yr Avg
AL	4	4	7	11
AZ	46	31	38	39
AR	3	3	10	24
CA	14	5	10	16
GA	18	8	15	20
KS	10	0	9	3
LA	19	12	38	27
MS	2	4	7	8
MO	15	2	4	10
NC	4	2	7	10
OK	0	0	0	4
SC	9	1	3	11
TN	17	12	14	17
TX	14	15	17	15
VA	12	8	18	14
15 Sts	12	11	14	15
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

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

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

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

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

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

Sorghum Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 12 2022	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	NA	0	0
KS	0	NA	0	1
NE	1	NA	0	0
OK	0	NA	0	0
SD	3	NA	1	1
TX	44	39	42	48
6 Sts	13	NA	13	15
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

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



## Crop Progress and Condition

### Week Ending June 12, 2022

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

Winter Wheat Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 12 2022	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	100	100	100	100
CO	89	78	90	91
ID	51	22	32	54
IL	99	97	98	98
IN	96	86	96	96
KS	98	98	99	98
MI	92	52	86	72
MO	99	96	99	99
MT	19	8	14	24
NE	91	74	87	87
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	96	86	94	95
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	99	45	74	95
SD	85	33	55	73
TX	100	100	100	100
WA	90	16	50	84
18 Sts	91	79	86	90
These 18 States planted 89% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Crop Progress and Condition

### Week Ending June 12, 2022

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

Oats Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 12 2022	5-Yr Avg
IA	100	99	99	100
MN	100	86	94	100
NE	100	100	100	100
ND	100	84	95	98
OH	100	99	100	98
PA	95	96	98	98
SD	100	95	97	99
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	100	92	96	98
9 Sts	100	94	97	99
These 9 States planted 69% of last year's oat acreage.				

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

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

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

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

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

Sugarbeets Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 12 2022	5-Yr Avg
ID	100	100	100	100
MI	100	100	100	100
MN	100	90	98	100
ND	100	92	98	100
4 Sts	100	94	99	100
These 4 States planted 84% of last year's sugarbeet acreage.				

Sunflowers Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 12 2022	5-Yr Avg
CO	61	25	47	51
KS	54	32	40	52
ND	82	33	70	83
SD	75	35	56	63
4 Sts	76	33	61	71
These 4 States planted 86% of last year's sunflower acreage.				

## Crop Progress and Condition

### Week Ending June 12, 2022

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

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

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

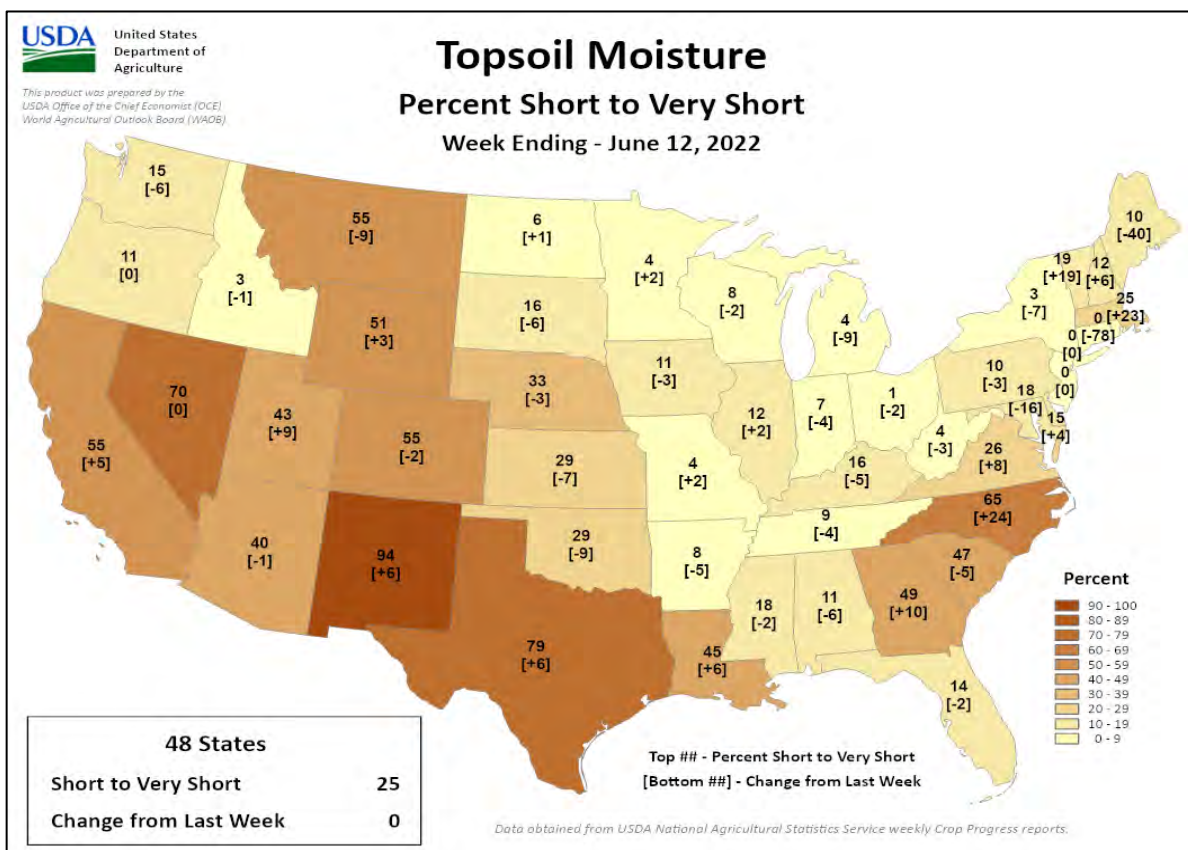
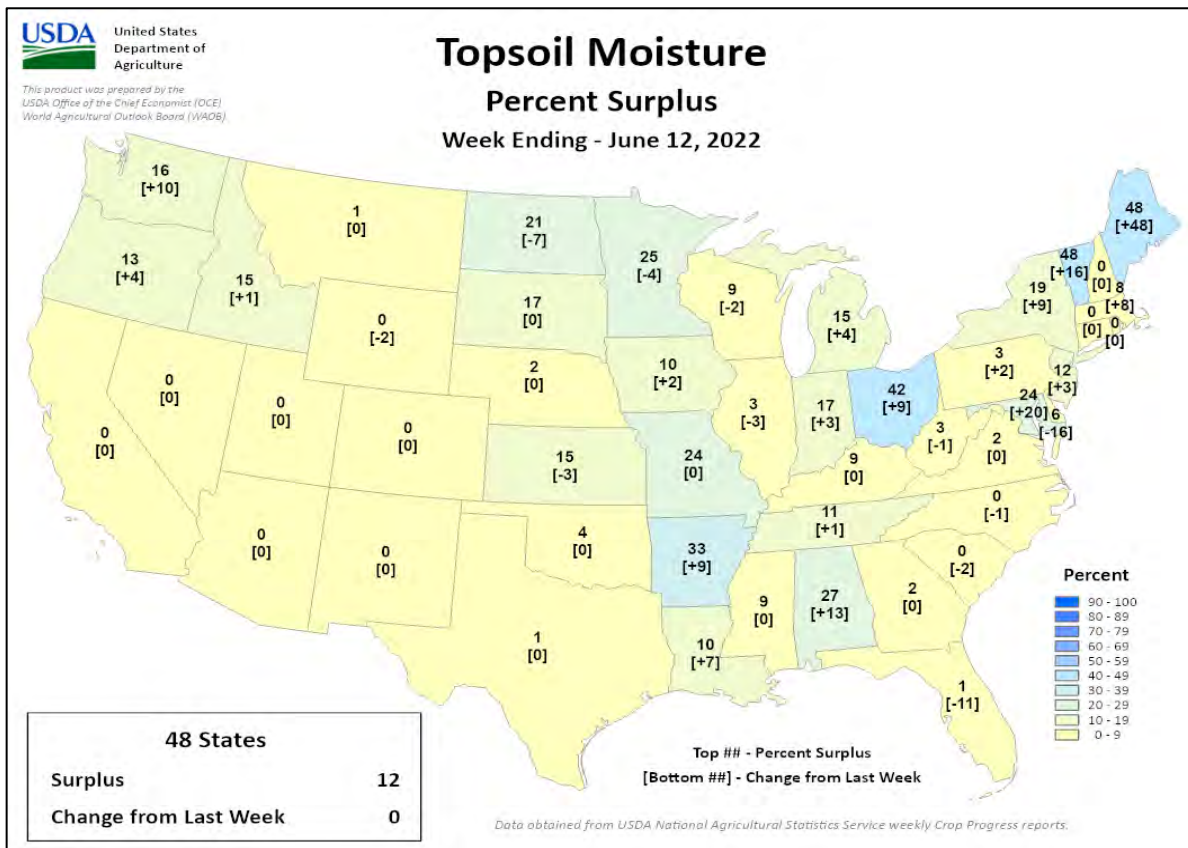
NA - Not Available  
\* Revised



## Crop Progress and Condition

### Week Ending June 12, 2022

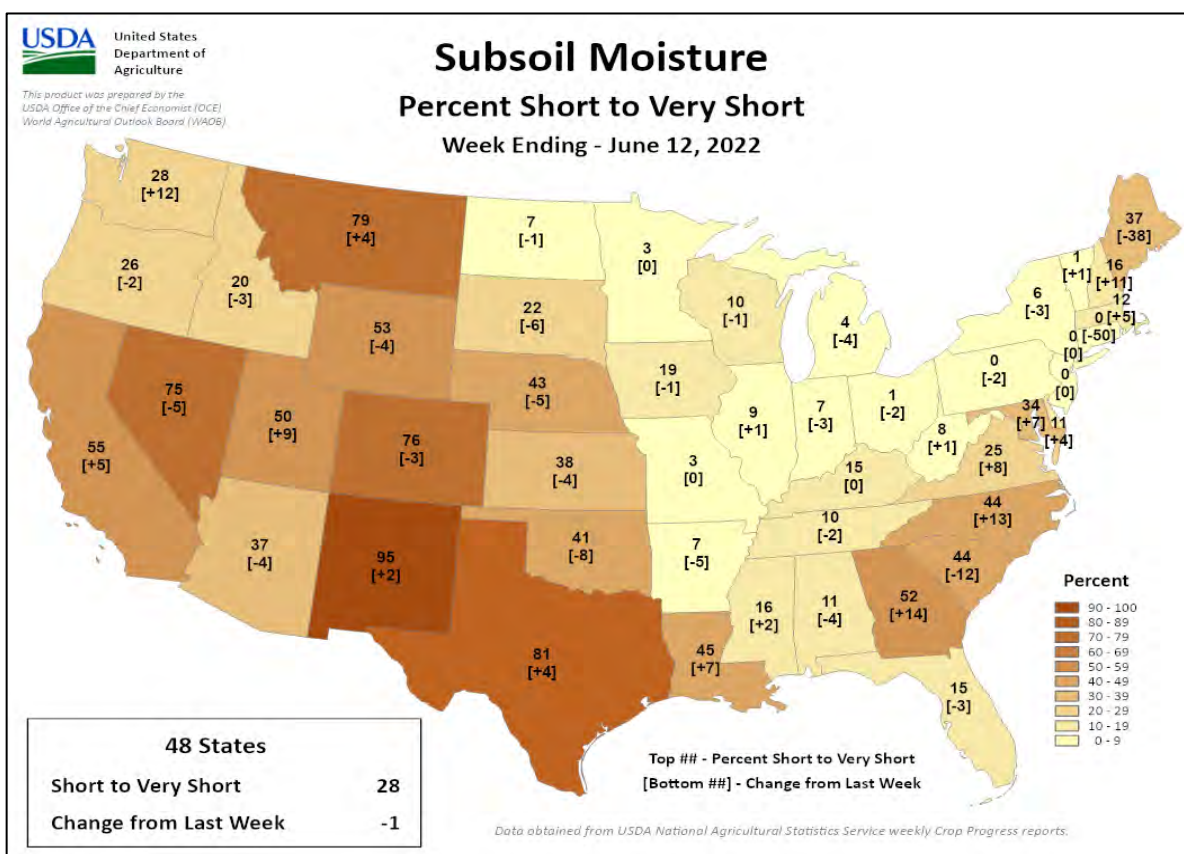
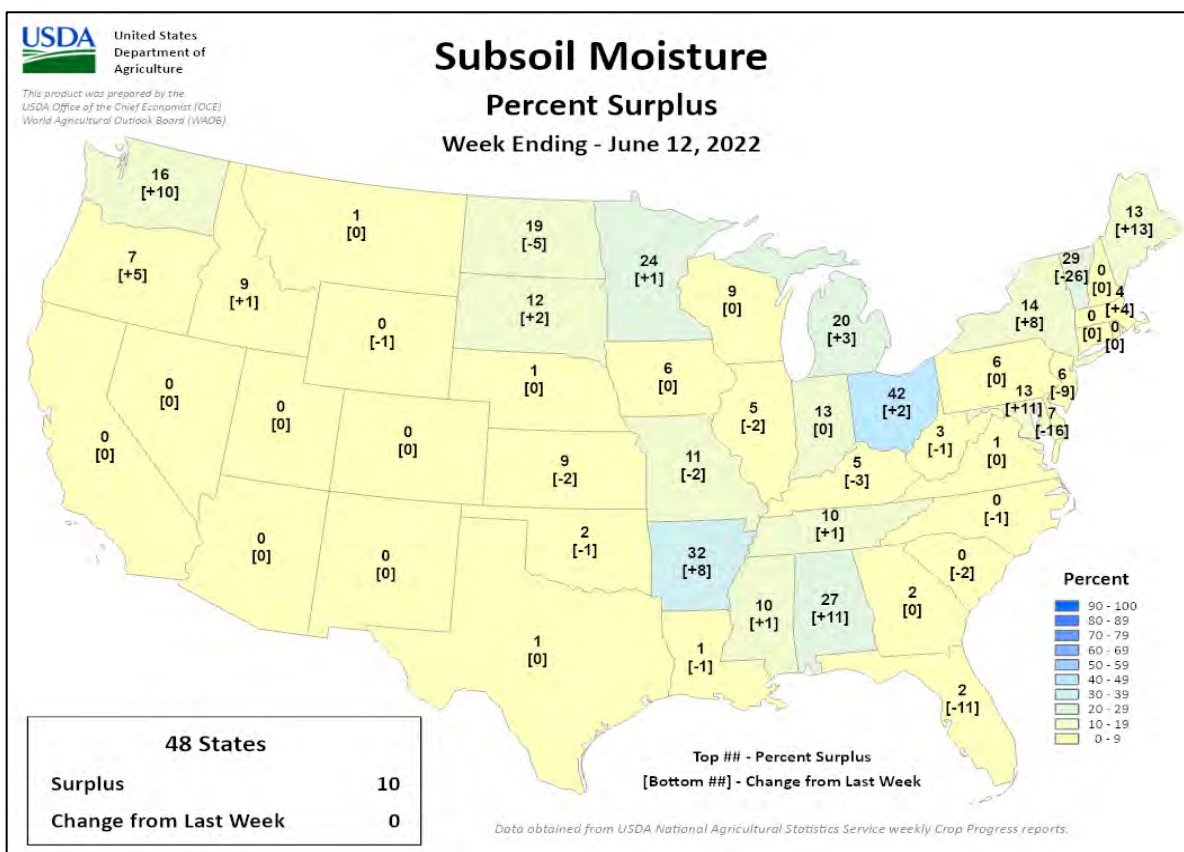
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS



## Crop Progress and Condition

### Week Ending June 12, 2022

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





## June 9 ENSO Diagnostic Discussion

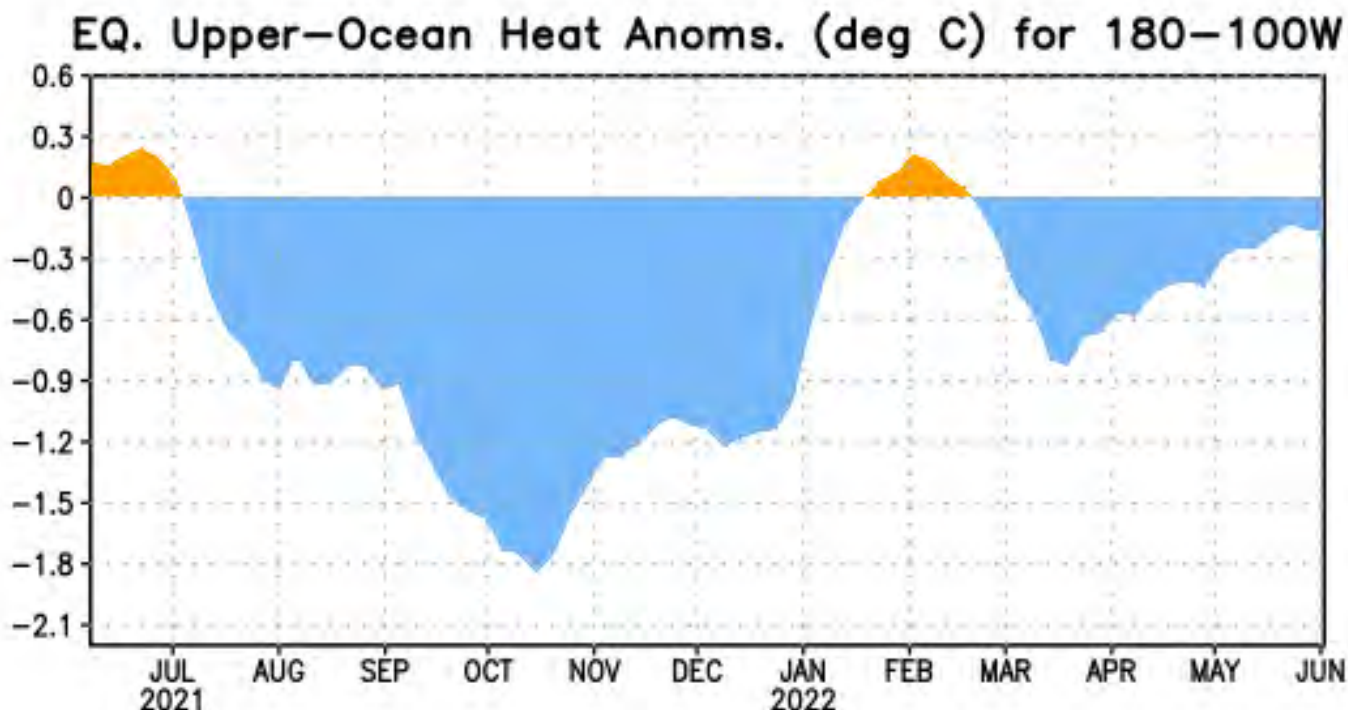


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180°-100°W). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1991-2020 base period pentad means.

## ENSO Alert System Status: **La Niña Advisory**

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

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

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

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

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



## International Weather and Crop Summary

June 5-11, 2022

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

### HIGHLIGHTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

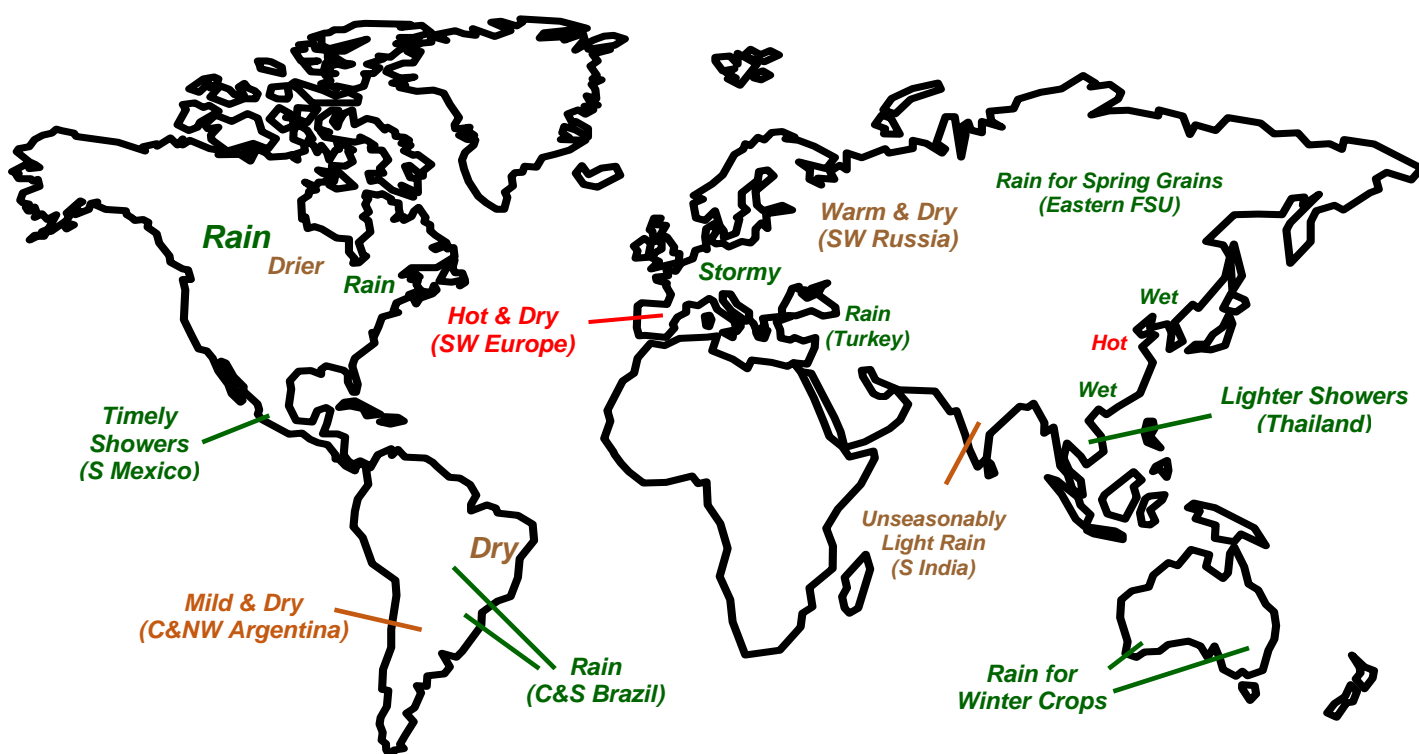
**ARGENTINA:** Conditions remained overall favorable for autumn fieldwork, although wet weather returned to the northeastern cotton belt.

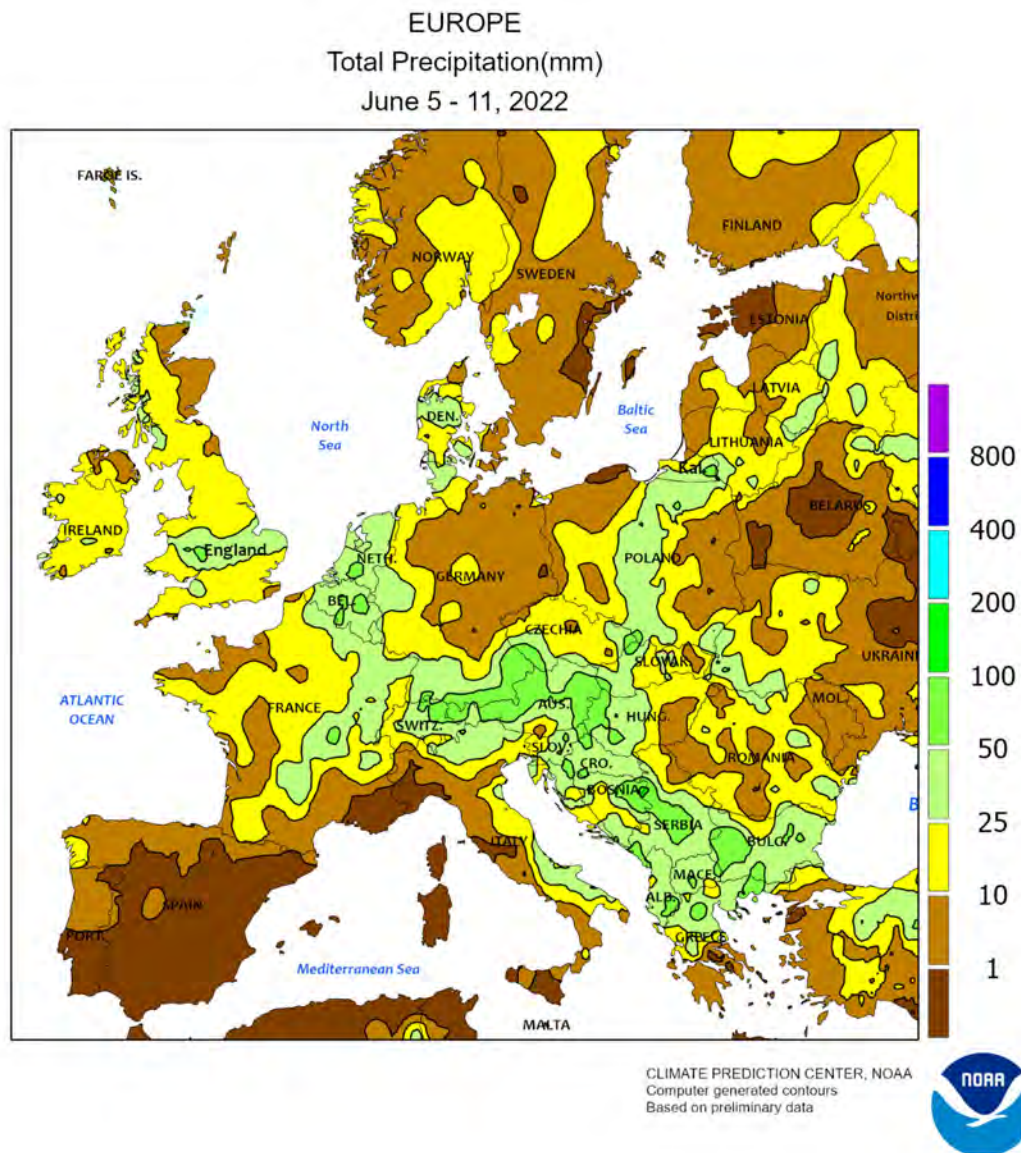
**BRAZIL:** Showers benefited late developing corn and cotton.

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

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

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





### EUROPE

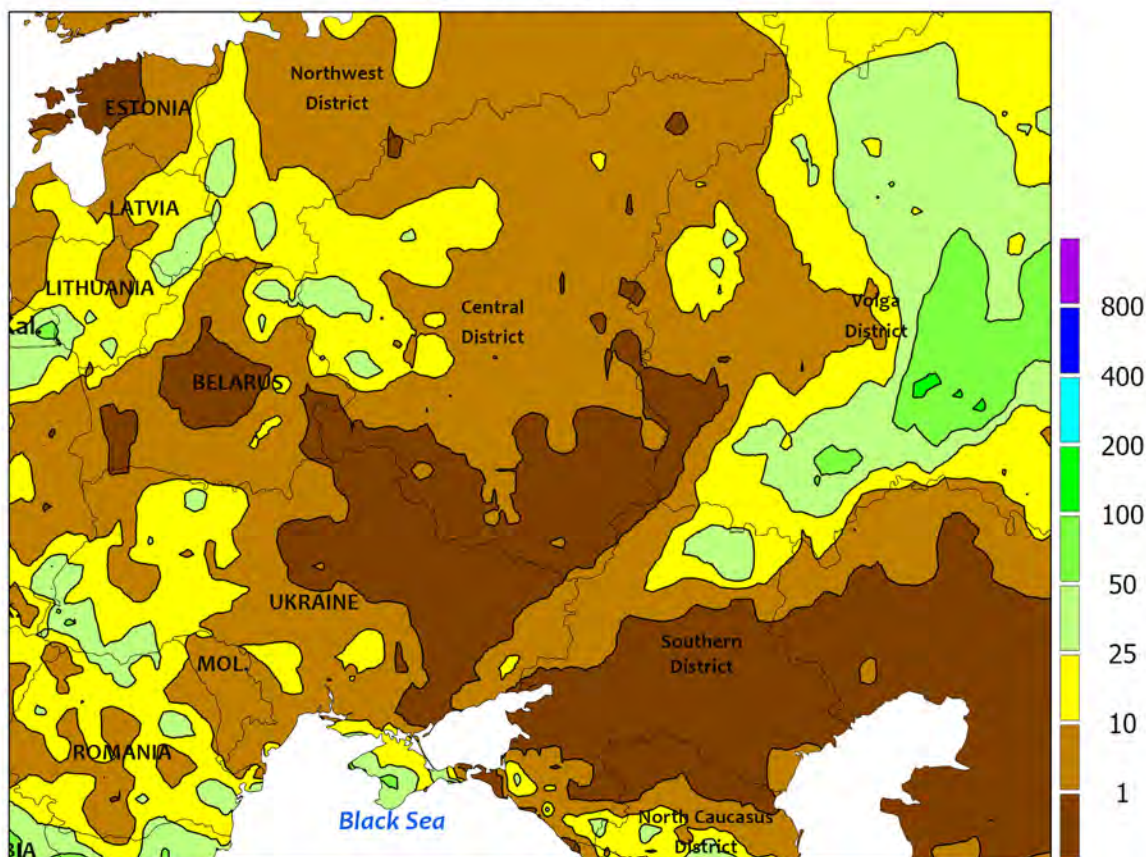
Widespread moderate to heavy showers over much of northern, central, and eastern Europe contrasted with increasingly hot, dry conditions on the Iberian Peninsula. In France, a third consecutive week of drought-easing showers (10-50 mm) improved soil moisture for later-filling winter grains and oilseeds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

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

## WESTERN FSU

Total Precipitation(mm)

June 5 - 11, 2022



Data availability may be affected by the current geopolitical situation in Ukraine

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



## WESTERN FSU

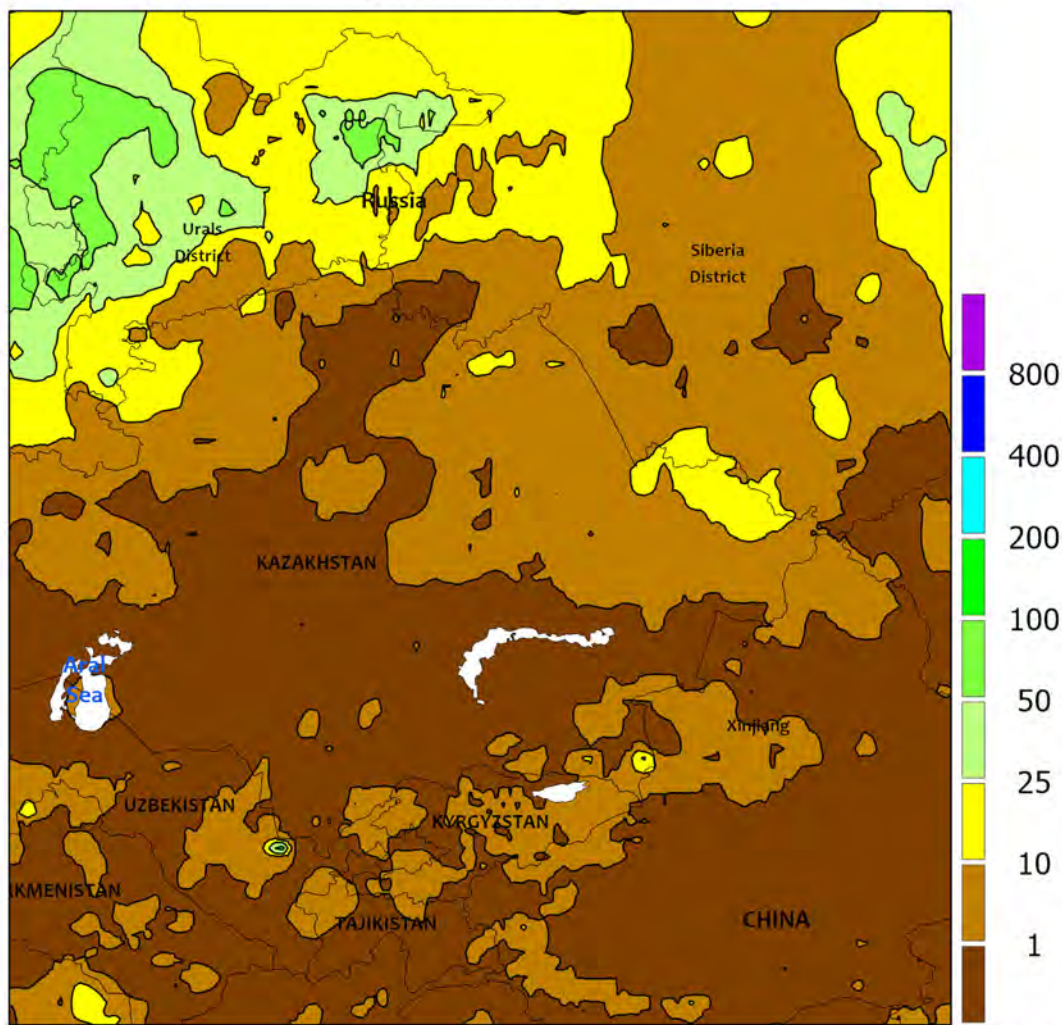
Dry, warm weather in southwestern Russia contrasted with widespread showers in the region's western and eastern growing areas. While heat was not as intense as preceding weeks, temperatures across Russia's southern winter wheat areas (Southern and North Caucasus Districts) nevertheless averaged 2 to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

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

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



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



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



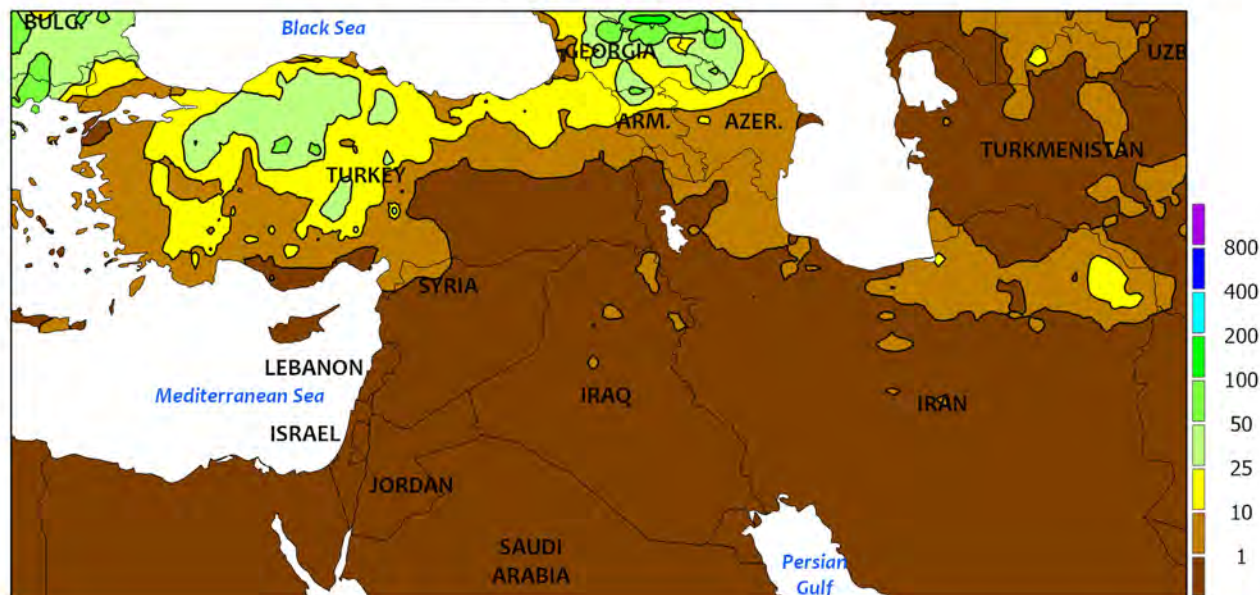
**EASTERN FSU**

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

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



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



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

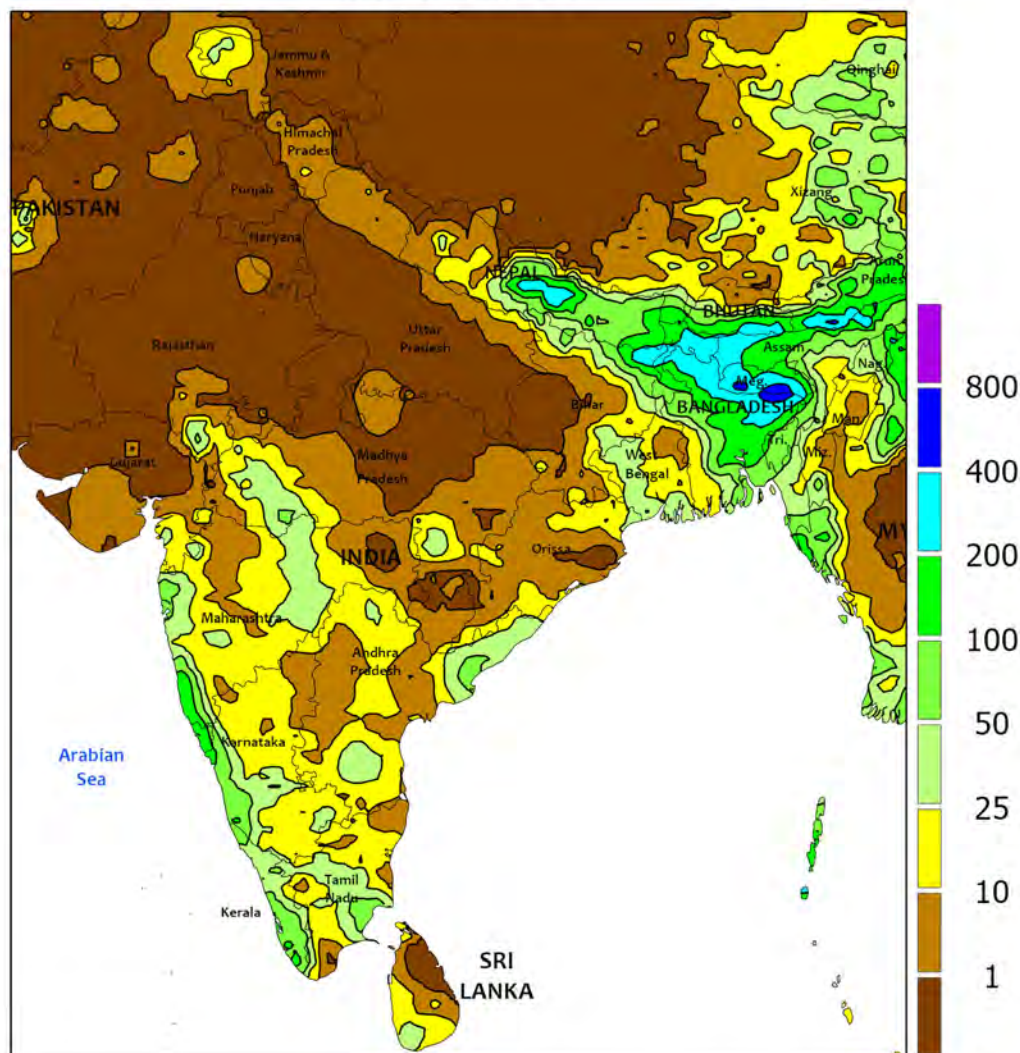


MIDDLE EAST

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

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

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



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

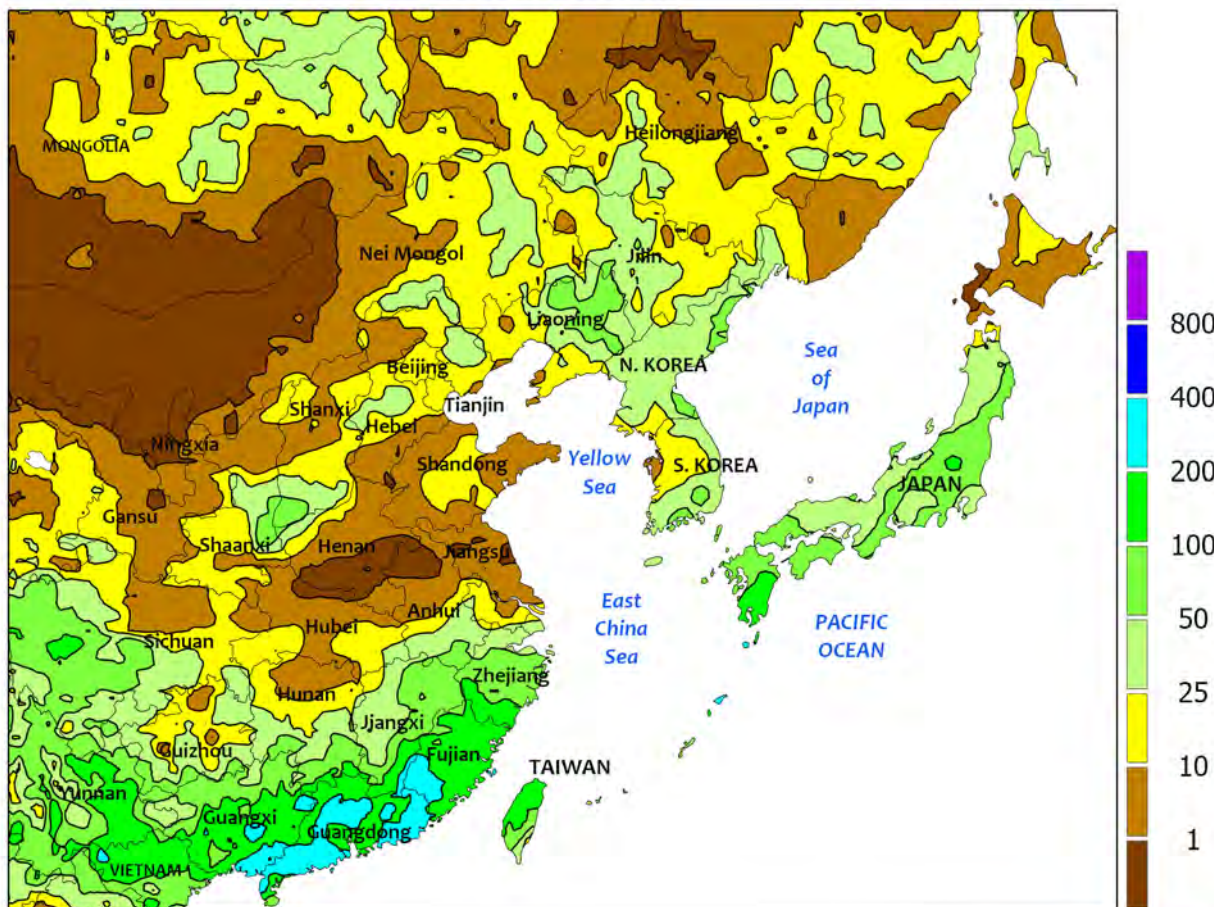


### SOUTH ASIA

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

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

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



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

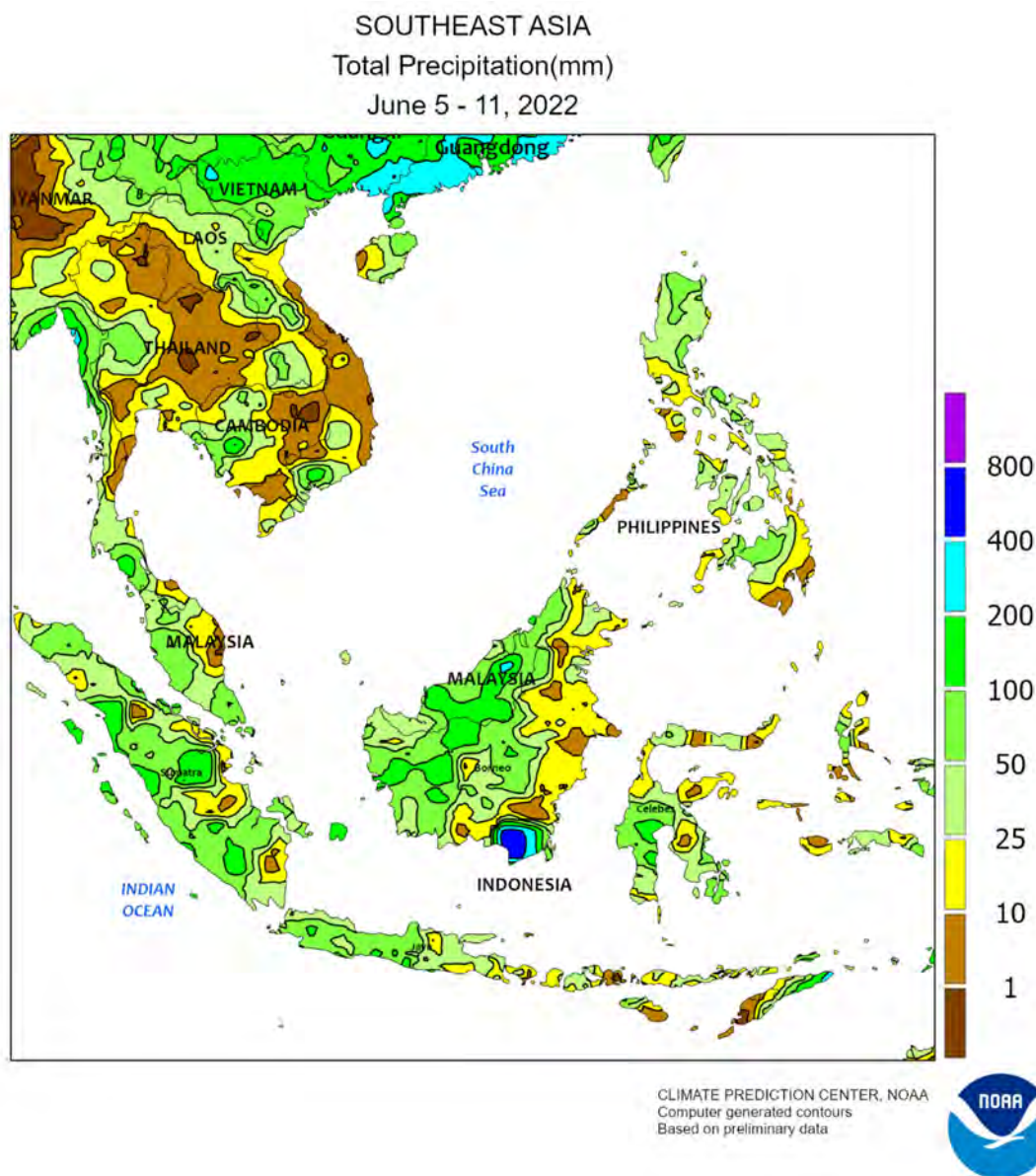


#### EASTERN ASIA

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

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





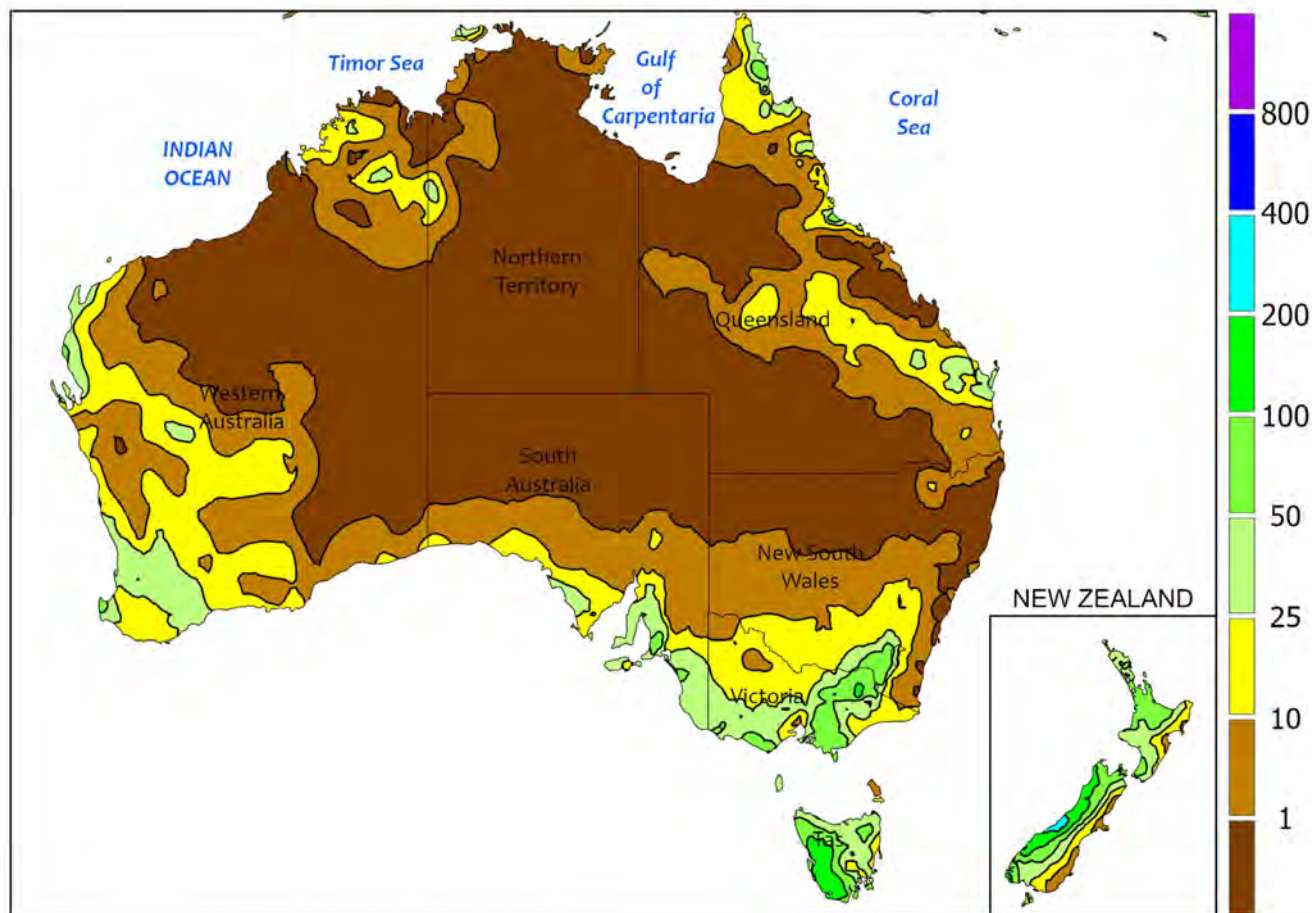
#### SOUTHEAST ASIA

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

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



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



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

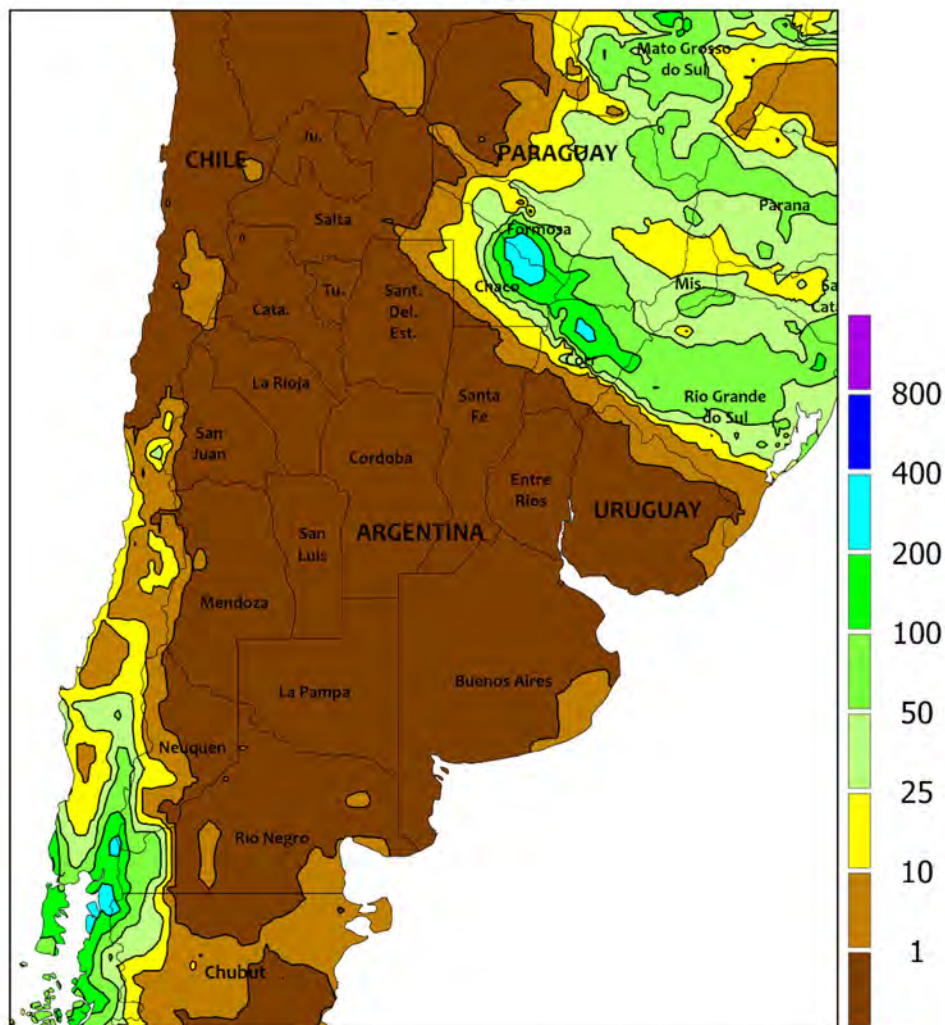


### AUSTRALIA

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

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

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



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

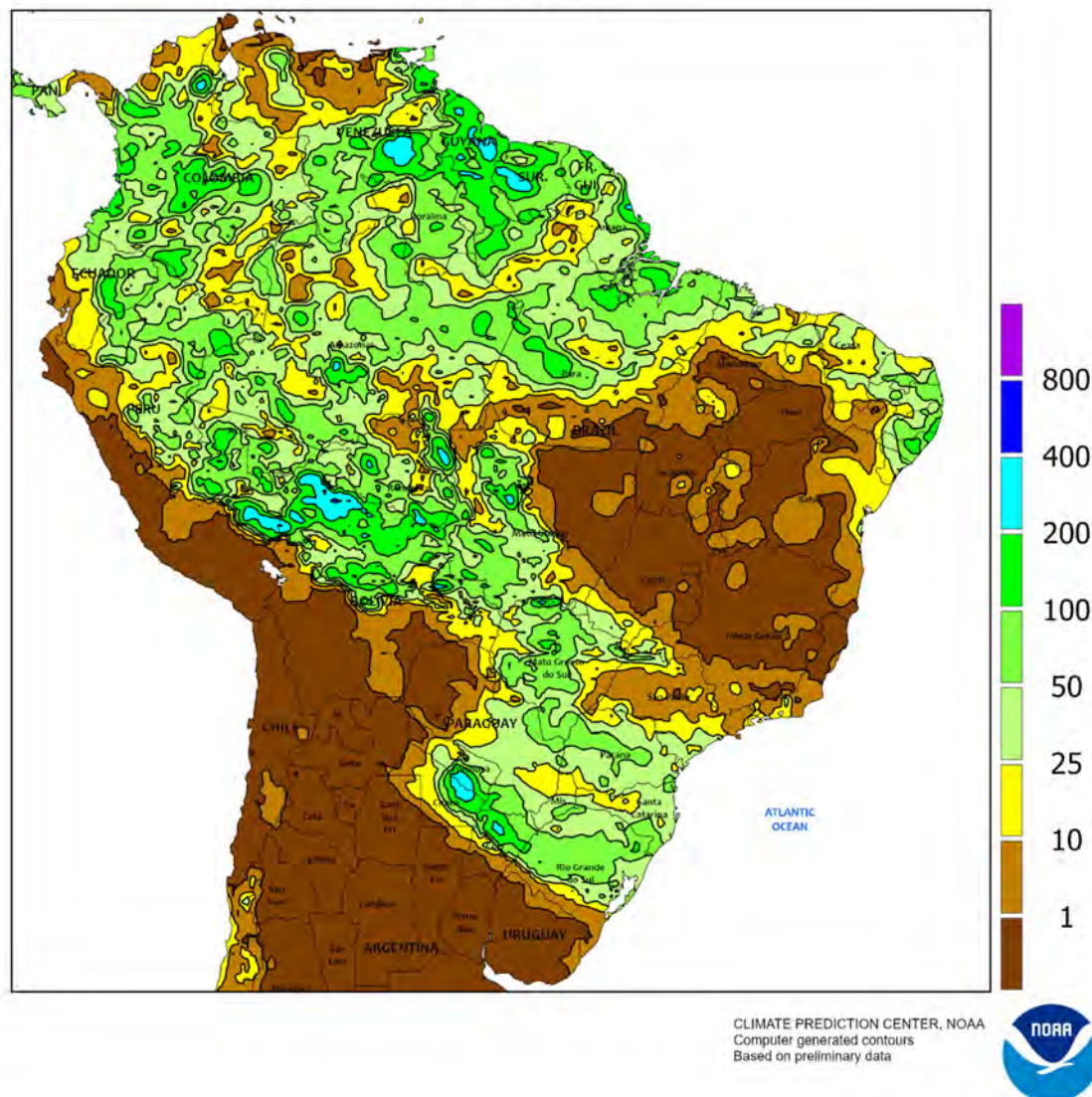


### ARGENTINA

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

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

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



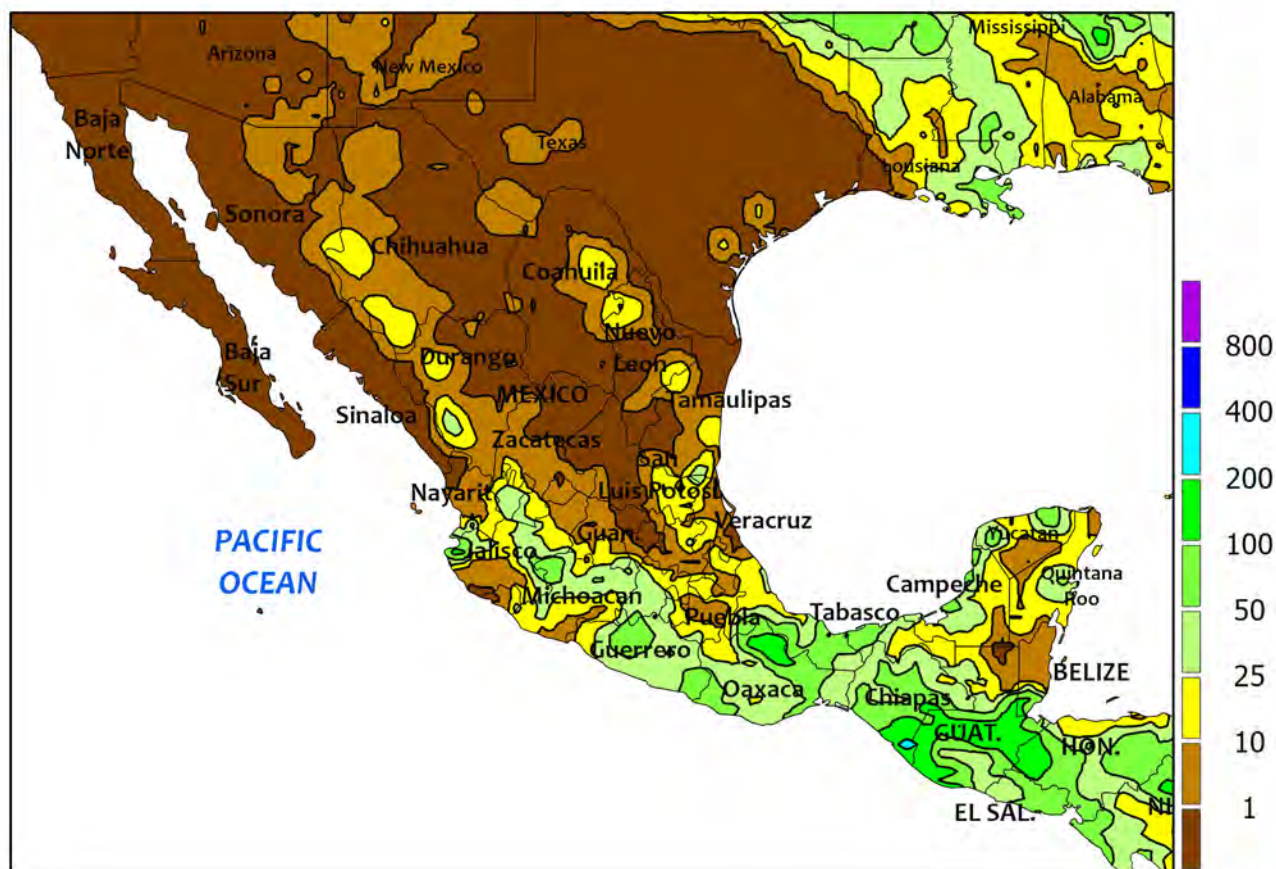
### BRAZIL

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

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



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



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

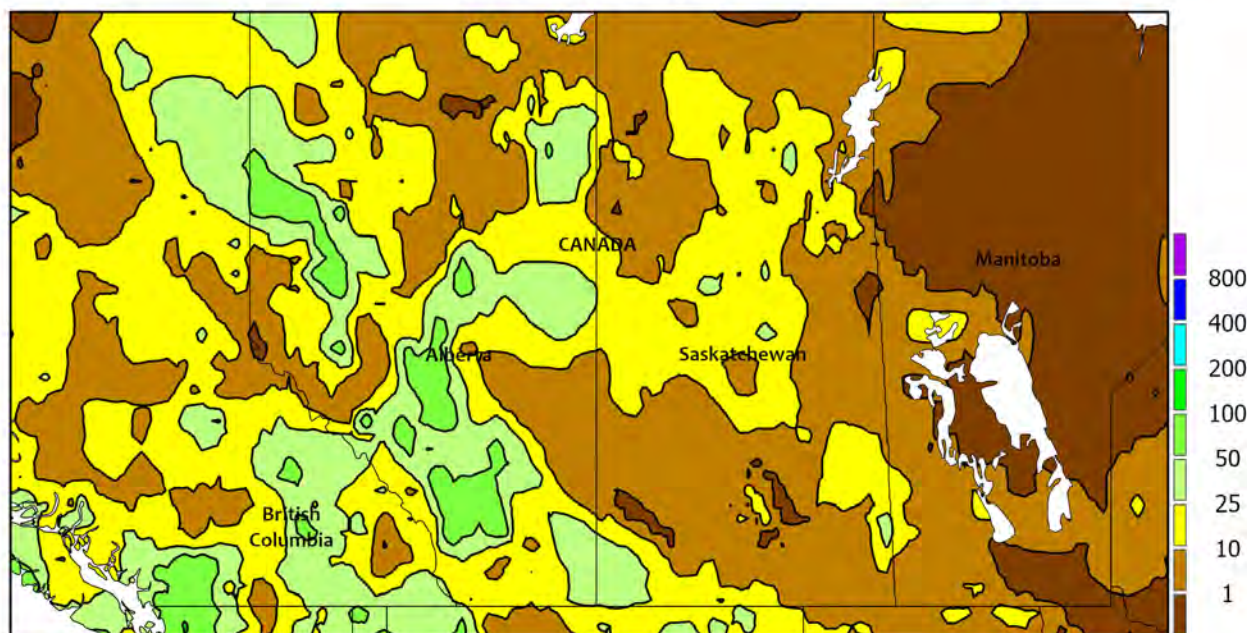


**MEXICO**

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

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

CANADIAN PRAIRIES  
Total Precipitation(mm)  
June 5 - 11, 2022



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



#### CANADIAN PRAIRIES

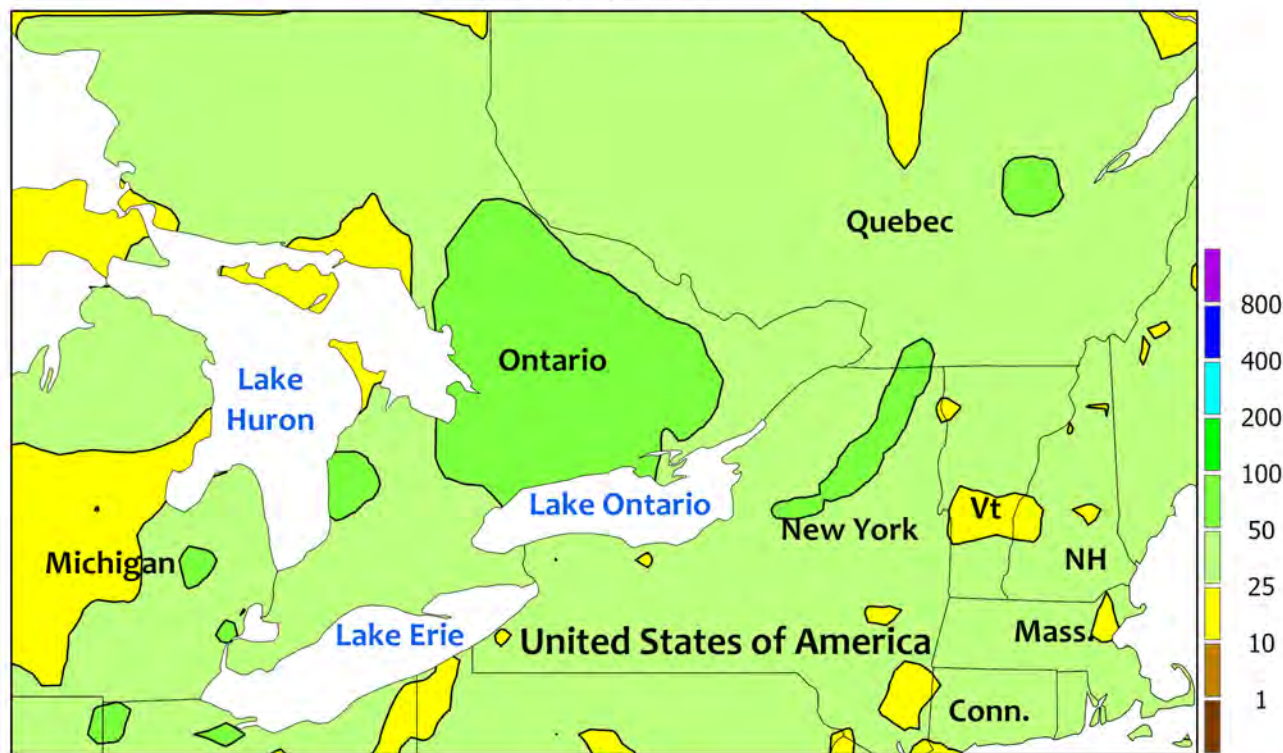
Beneficial showers developed over drought-stricken western farming areas, while favorably drier conditions developed over flooded locations farther east. Rainfall totaling 10 to 50 mm covered a large portion of southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan, providing timely moisture for spring crop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

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

## SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Total Precipitation(mm)

June 5 - 11, 2022



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



## SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

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

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

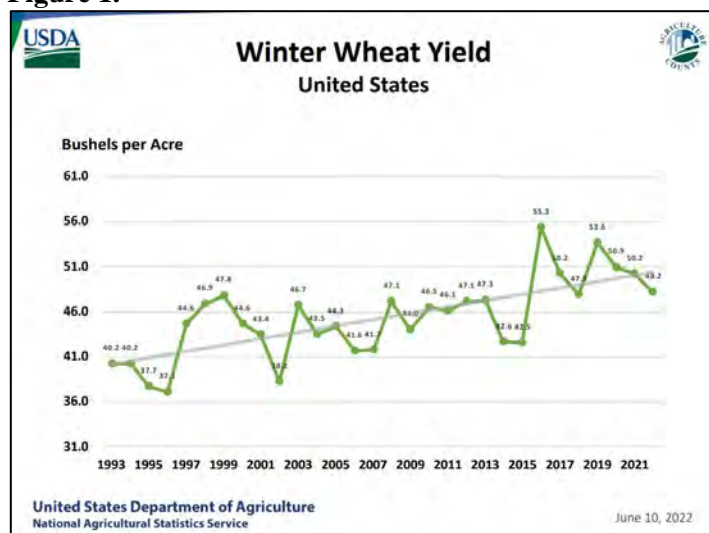


# U.S. Crop Production Highlights

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

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

**Figure 1.**



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

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

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

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

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