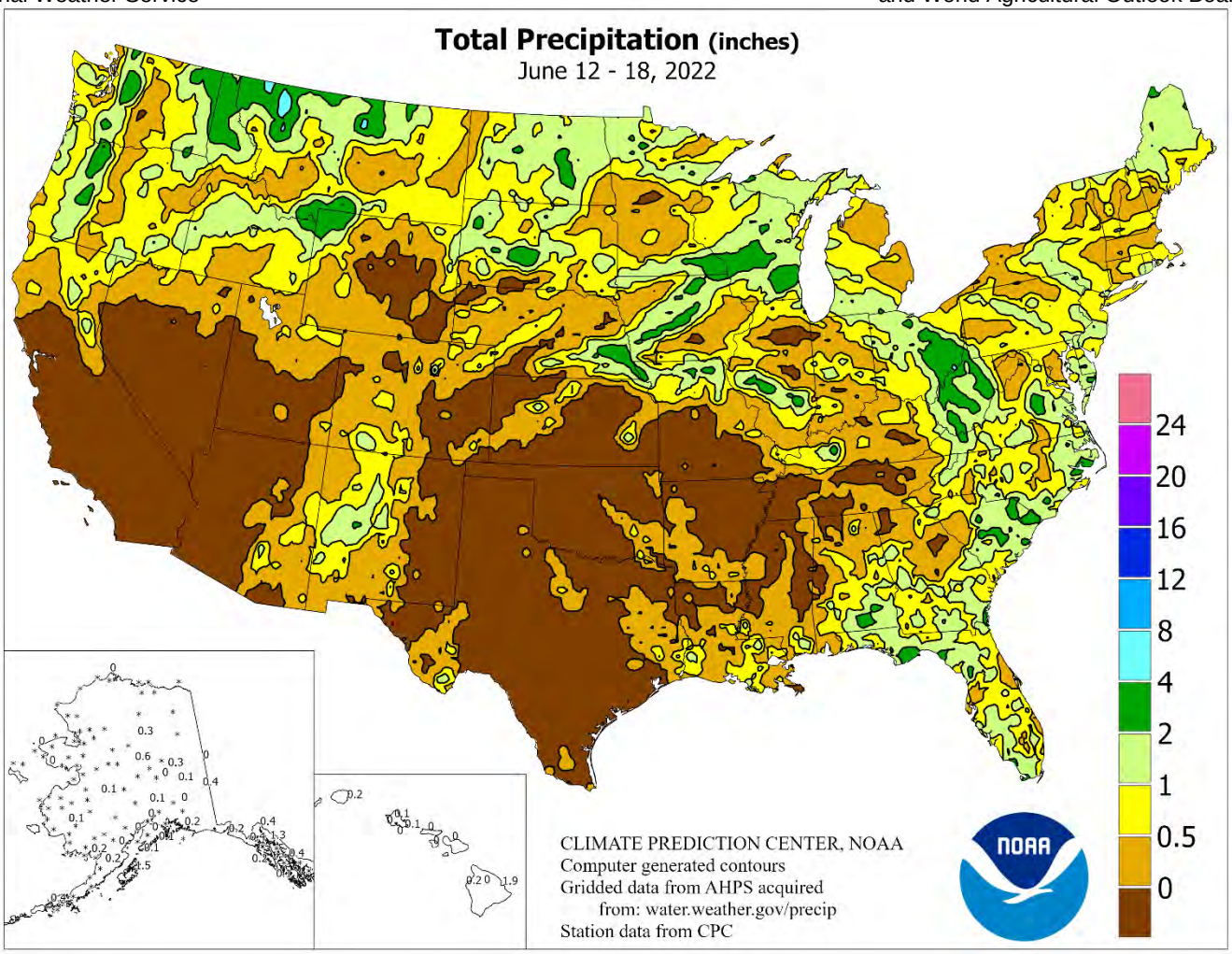
Volume 109, No. 25 www.usda.gov/oce/weather-drought-monitor June 22, 2022

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 12 – 18, 2022

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Beneath a sprawling ridge of high pressure, negligible rain fell across the **central and southern Plains** and the **mid-South**. With the hot, dry weather leading to diminishing soil moisture reserves, summer crops—including reproductive **Southern** corn—experienced an increase in stress. The hot weather, accompanied by humid conditions and minimal overnight relief, also contributed to varying degrees of livestock stress, with significant cattle mortality noted in parts of **southwestern Kansas**. Around the periphery of the ridge, scattered showers and locally

(Continued on page 5)

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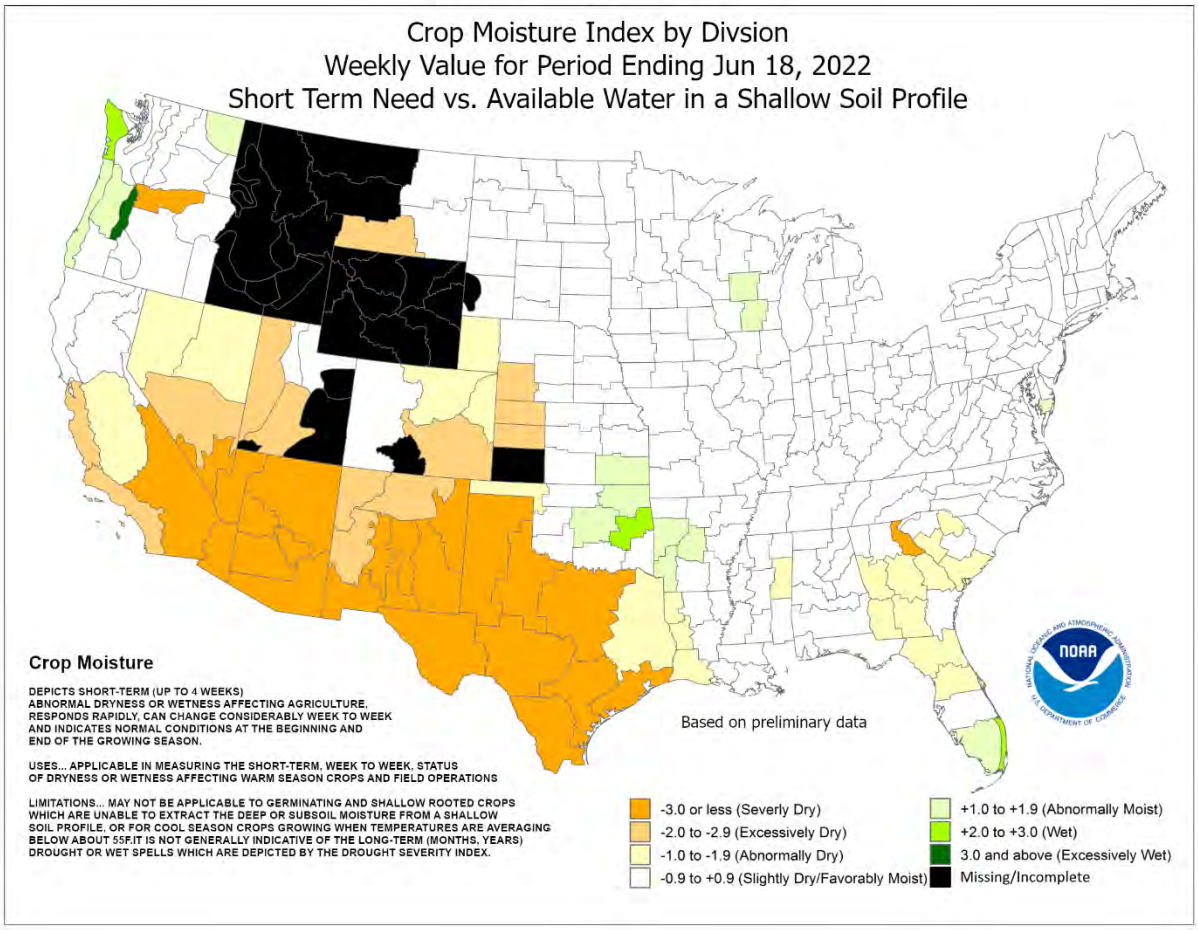
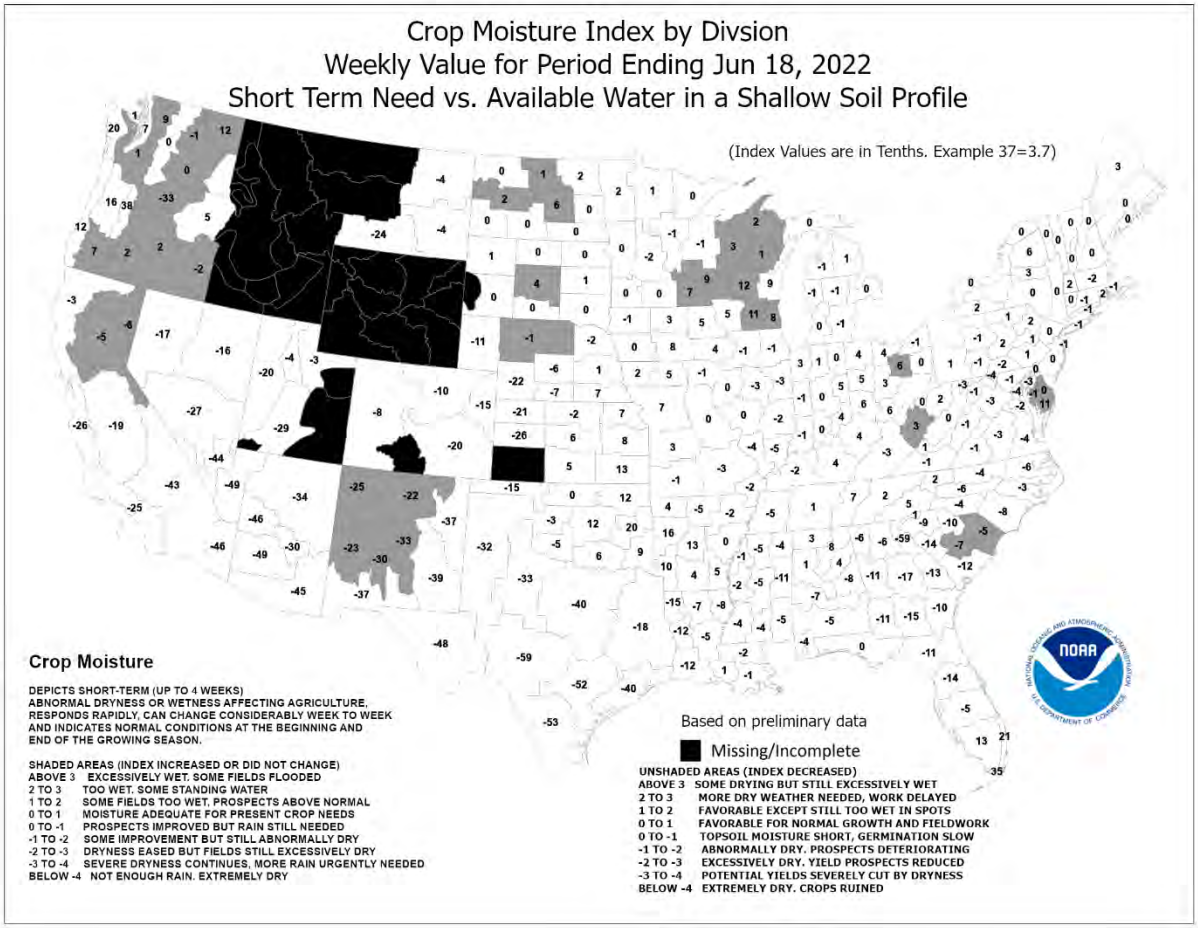
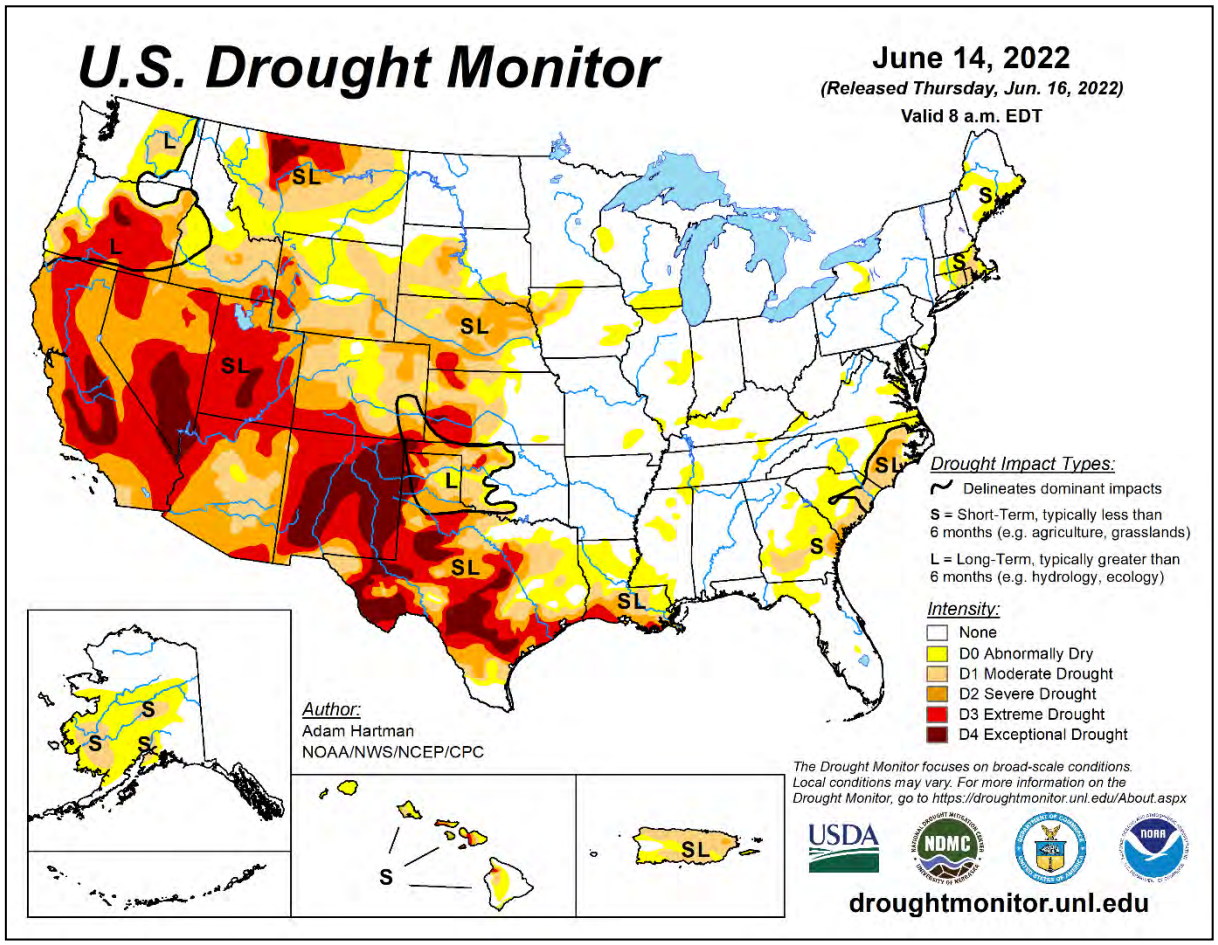
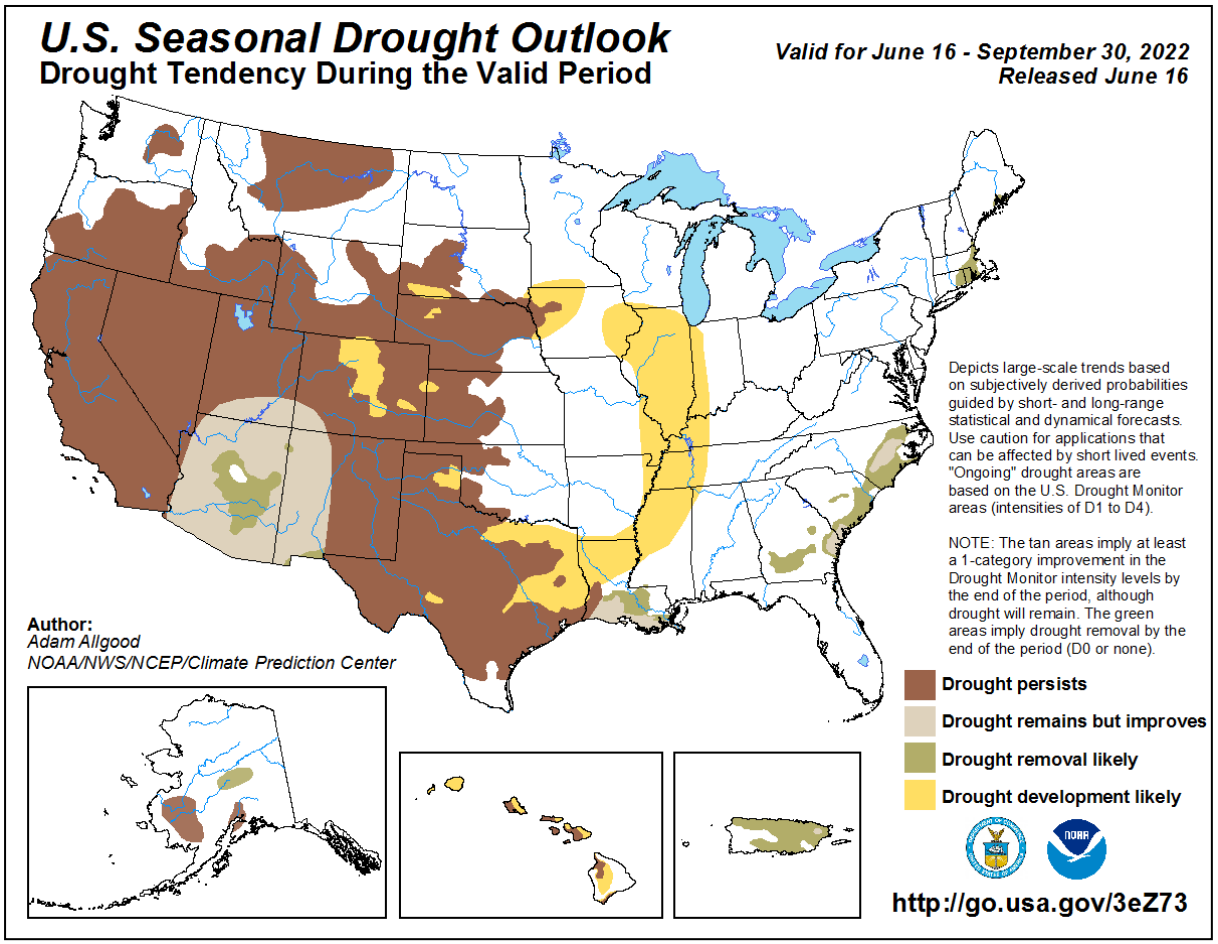
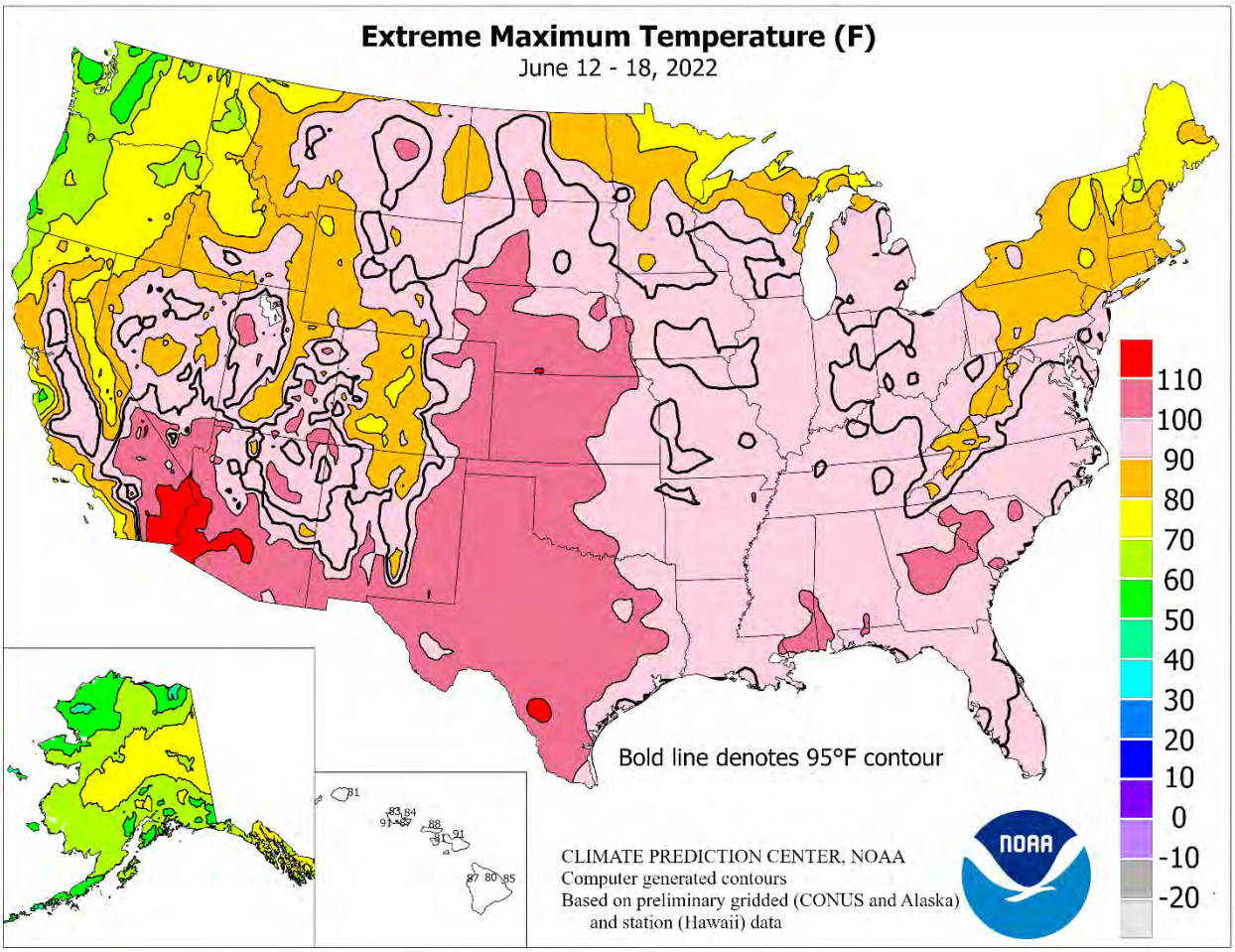
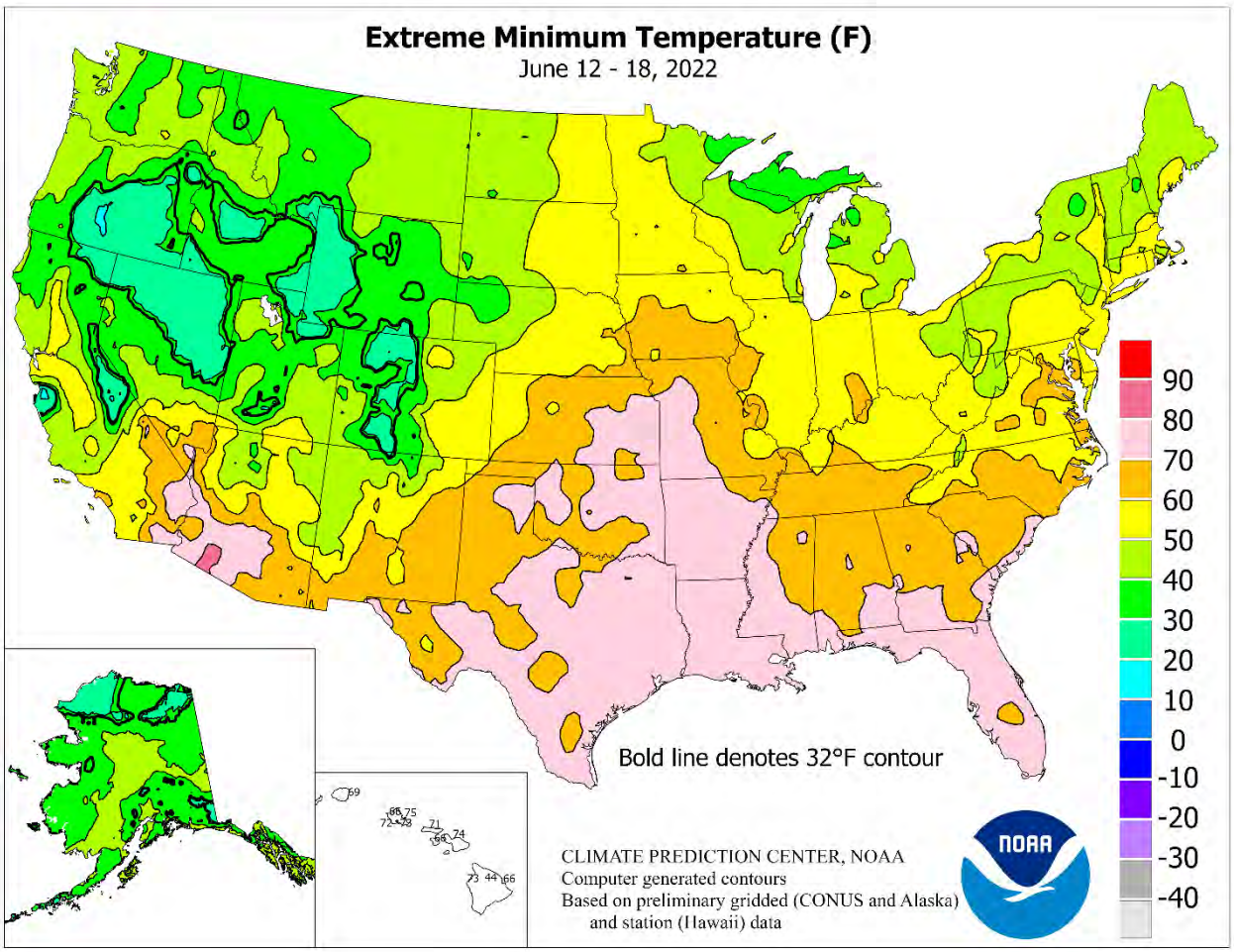

Crop Moisture Index by Divsion
Weekly Value for Period Ending Jun 18, 2022
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
Crop Moisture
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES... APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS... MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F.IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary data
-3.0 or less (Severly Dry)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Excessively Dry)
-1.0 to -1.9 (Abnormally Dry)
-0.9 to +0.9 (Slightly Dry/Favorably Moist)
+1.0 to +1.9 (Abnormally Moist)
+2.0 to +3.0 (Wet)
3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)
Missing/Incomplete


Crop Moisture Index by Divsion
Weekly Value for Period Ending Jun 18, 2022
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
Crop Moisture
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
SHADED AREAS (INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE)
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
-2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES, MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. EXTREMELY DRY
Based on preliminary data
Missing/Incomplete
UNSHADED AREAS (INDEX DECREASED)
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED, WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT, GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. CROPS RUINED


U.S. Drought Monitor
June 14, 2022
(Released Thursday, Jun. 16, 2022)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
Intensity:
None
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought
Author:
Adam Hartman
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx
USDA
NDMC
droughtmonitor.unl.edu

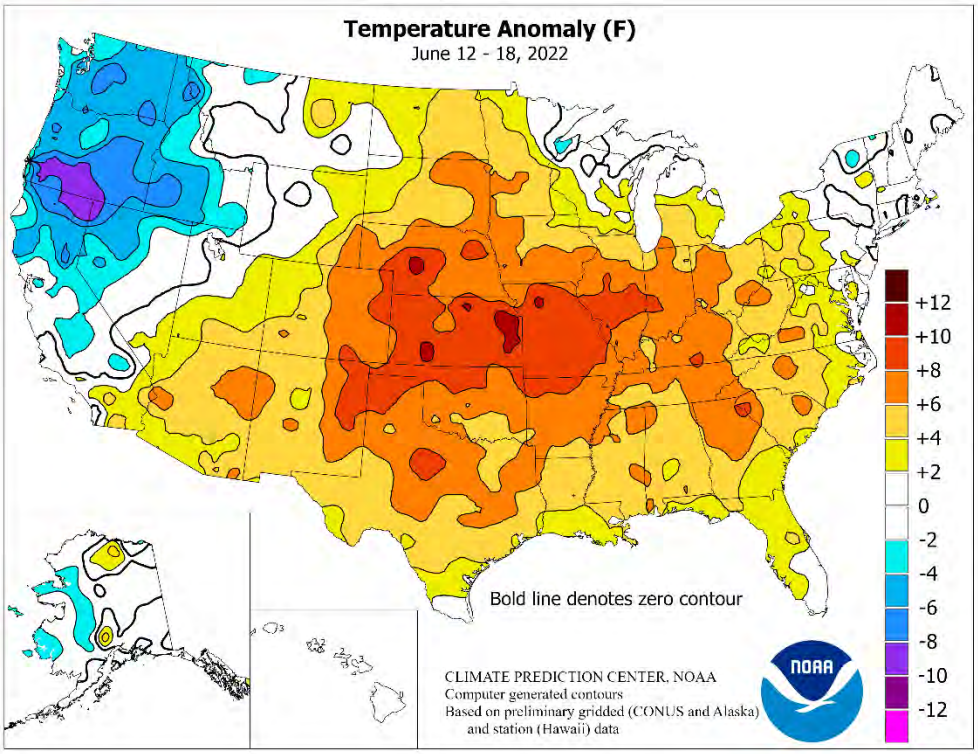

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook
Drought Tendency During the Valid Period
Valid for June 16 - September 30, 2022
Released June 16
Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Use caution for applications that can be affected by short lived events. "Ongoing" drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor areas (intensities of D1 to D4).
NOTE: The tan areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period, although drought will remain. The green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none).
Drought persists
Drought remains but improves
Drought removal likely
Drought development likely
Author:
Adam Allgood
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center
http://go.usa.gov/3eZ73


Extreme Maximum Temperature (F)
June 12 - 18, 2022
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (F)
June 12 - 18, 2022
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA

(Continued from front cover)

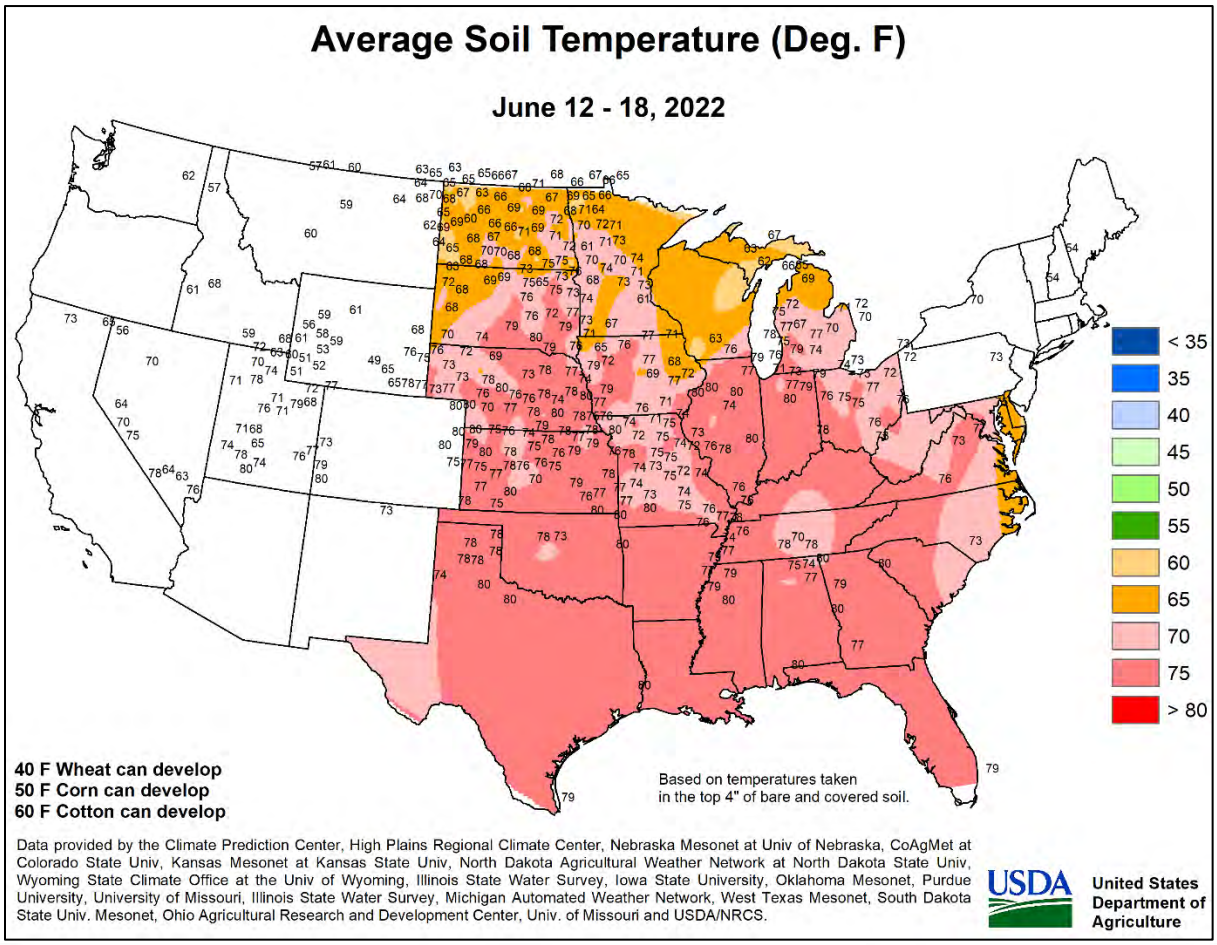
severe thunderstorms dotted the **northern and eastern U.S.** In the **northern Rockies**, heavy rain and melting mountain snowpack resulted in extensive flooding in **Yellowstone National Park**, with record-setting floodwaters coursing downstream along the **Yellowstone River** to **Billings, MT**. Elsewhere, dry weather in much of **California** and the **Great Basin** contrasted with an unusually early onset of monsoon-related showers in portions of the **Four Corners States**. The ribbon of **Southwestern** moisture extended northward from **western New Mexico** and **southeastern Arizona**, resulting in drought relief but triggering flash flooding, especially on recently burned hillsides. The monsoon moisture spread northward along the western edge of the ridge, which separated cool **Northwestern** weather (more than 5°F below normal) from extreme heat (at least 5 to 10°F above normal) across the **central and southern Plains**, **mid-South**, **Midwest**, and **interior Southeast**. Triple-digit readings were common across the **central and southern Plains**, with a late-week heat surge also pushing temperatures to 100°F or higher as far north as the **Dakotas**.

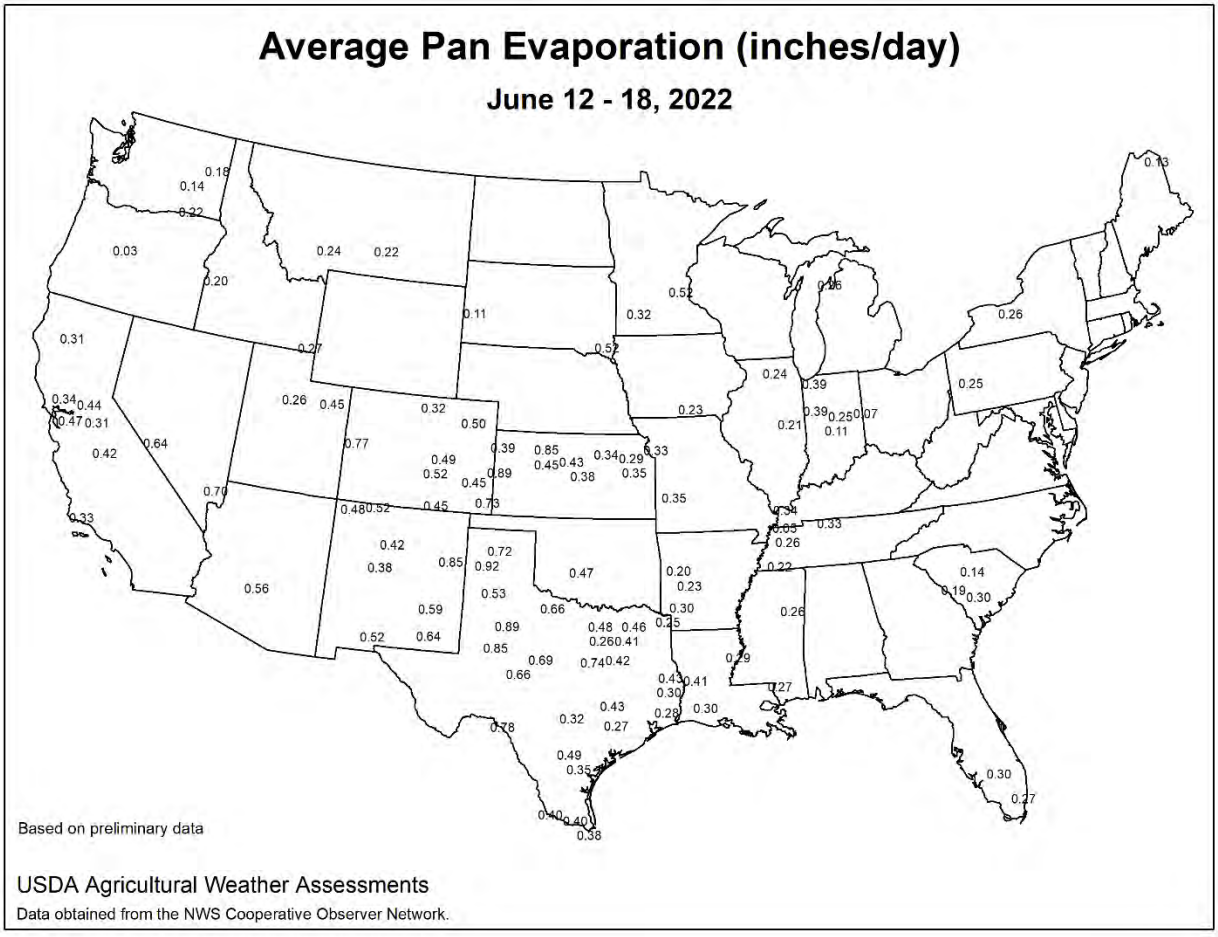


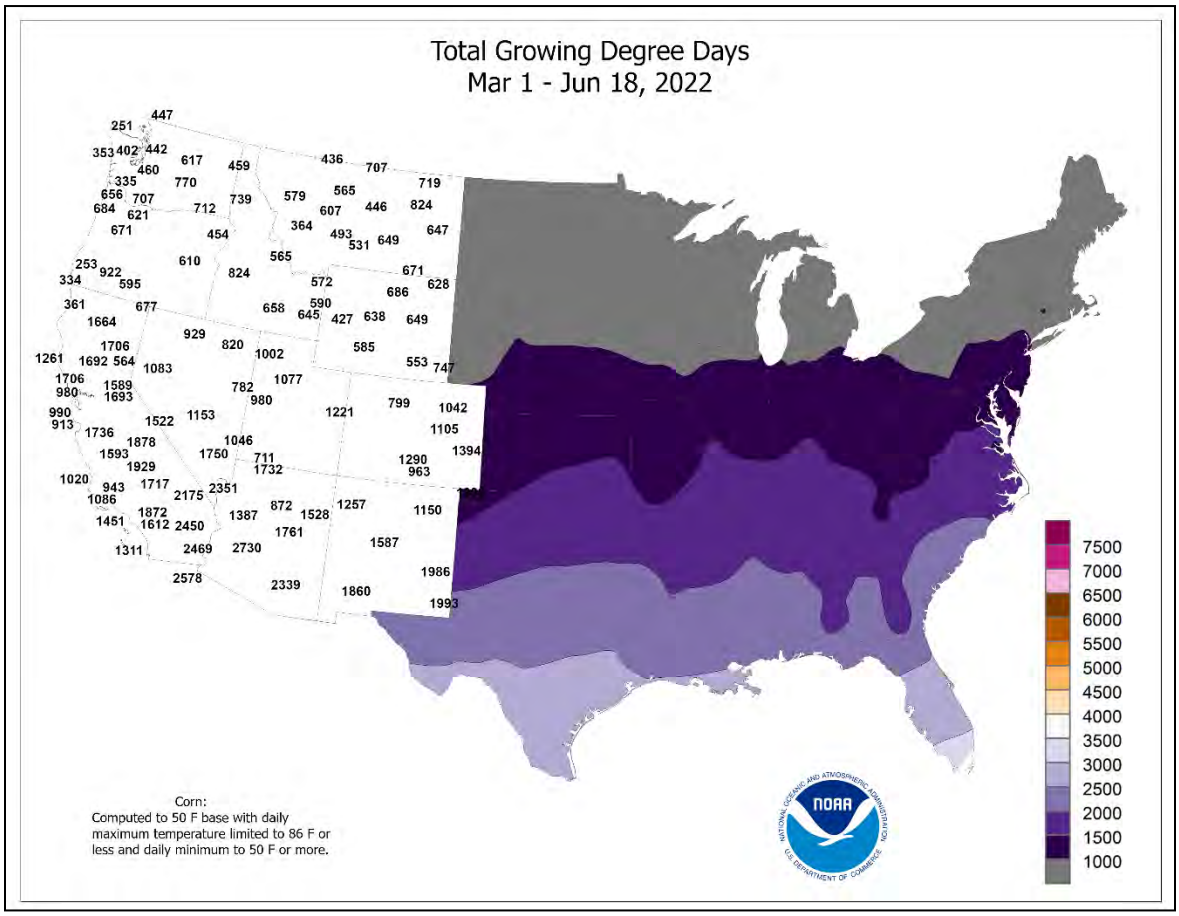
Early-week heat was particularly intense across the **south-central U.S.**, including **Texas**, where record-setting highs for June 12 soared to 111°F in **Childress** and 109°F in **Abilene**. The temperature in **Childress** represented the highest reading during the first half of the year in that location since June 26, 2011, when it was 117°F. Meanwhile, **Southwestern** daily-record highs for June 12 included 113°F in **Phoenix, AZ**, and 108°F in **Roswell, NM**. In fact, **Phoenix** registered a trio of daily-record highs (113, 114, and 113°F) from June 10-12. **Roswell** noted triple-digit highs each day from June 10-17, peaking at 111°F on the 11th. Nights offered little cooling, with **Galveston, TX**, tying a monthly record with lows of 85°F on June 12, 13, and 15. **Amarillo, TX**, shattered a monthly record on June 12 with a low of 78°F (previously, 76°F on June 28, 1953). **Dodge City, KS**, reported its highest-ever minimum temperature on June 13 with a low of 83°F (previously, 81°F on July 12, 1978, and several earlier dates). Elsewhere on the 13th, **Cape Girardeau, MO**, tied an all-time station record with a low of 81°F, while June records were tied or broken in **Paducah, KY** (low of 81°F), and **El Paso, TX** (low of 83°F). June 13 high temperatures soared to triple-digit, daily-record levels in locations such as **McCook, NE** (109°F); **Hill City, KS** (108°F); and **Columbia, SC** (103°F). For **Columbia**, it was first 100-degree reading since October 4, 2019, and the hottest day since July 11, 2018. As the week progressed, many more records were set. On June 14, highest monthly minimum temperature records were tied or broken in **Bowling Green, KY** (81°F), and **Evansville, IN** (81°F). The record in **Evansville** had stood since June 28, 1931, when the low also fell only to 81°F. **Louisville, KY**, remained at or above 80°F on 3 days in a row (June 14-16) for the first time on record. Meanwhile, selected triple-digit, daily-record highs for June 16 touched 100°F in **Salt Lake City, UT**; and **Athens, GA**. **Memphis, TN**, logged consecutive highs of 100°F on June 16-17, achieving daily records both days. **Macon, GA**, registered three triple-digit highs in a row, peaking at 104°F (on June 15) on the first day of the streak. At week's end, heat lingered in the **Deep South** and returned across the **Plains**; daily-record highs for the 18th surged to 101°F in **Valentine, NE**, and **Mobile, AL**. In contrast, scattered **Western** daily-record lows included 24°F (on June 15) in **Big Piney, WY**; 25°F (on June 15) in **Randolph, UT**; 26°F (on June 14) in **Klamath Falls, OR**; and 26°F (on June 14) in **Winnemucca, NV**.

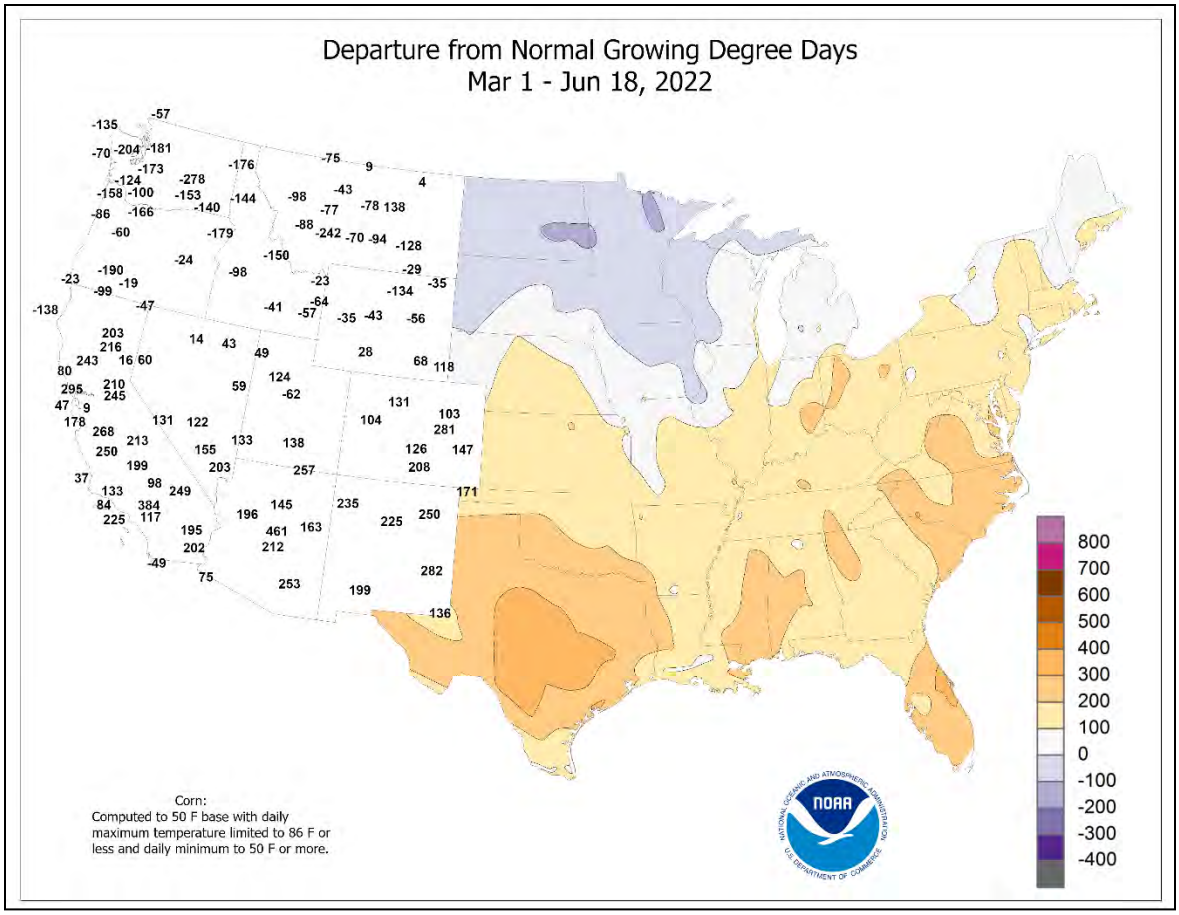
Significant, early-week showers occurred in the **Northwest**, especially in and near **Yellowstone National Park**. **West Yellowstone, MT**, received 2.18 inches of rain in a 24-hour period on June 12-13. Elsewhere in **Montana**, the **Yellowstone River** achieved a record crest on June 13 at **Corwin Springs**, surpassing the June 1918 high-water mark by 2.38 feet. Farther downstream, **Yellowstone River** crest records from June 1997 were broken by 0.91 foot in **Livingston** (on June 13) and 1.50 feet in **Billings** (on June 15). Daily-record rainfall totals for June 12 included 0.93 inch in **Stanley, ID**; 0.79 inch in **Pullman, WA**; 0.75 inch in **Roseburg, OR**; and 0.47 inch in **Red Bluff, CA**. **Burns, OR**, collected daily-record totals (0.37 and 0.26 inch, respectively) on June 12 and 18. Meanwhile, hit-or-miss **Midwestern** thunderstorms sometimes included high winds and large hail. In **South Dakota**, daily-record totals for June 13 reached 1.82 inches in **Mobridge** and 1.53 inches in **Pierre**. **Gaylord, MI**, hit by a tornado on May 20, clocked a thunderstorm-related wind gust to 60 mph on June 16. Across the **South** and **East**, scattered daily-record amounts totaled 2.58 inches (on June 14) in **Salisbury, MD**; 1.78 inches (on June 16) in **Syracuse, NY**; and 1.46 inches (on June 17) in **Anniston, AL**.

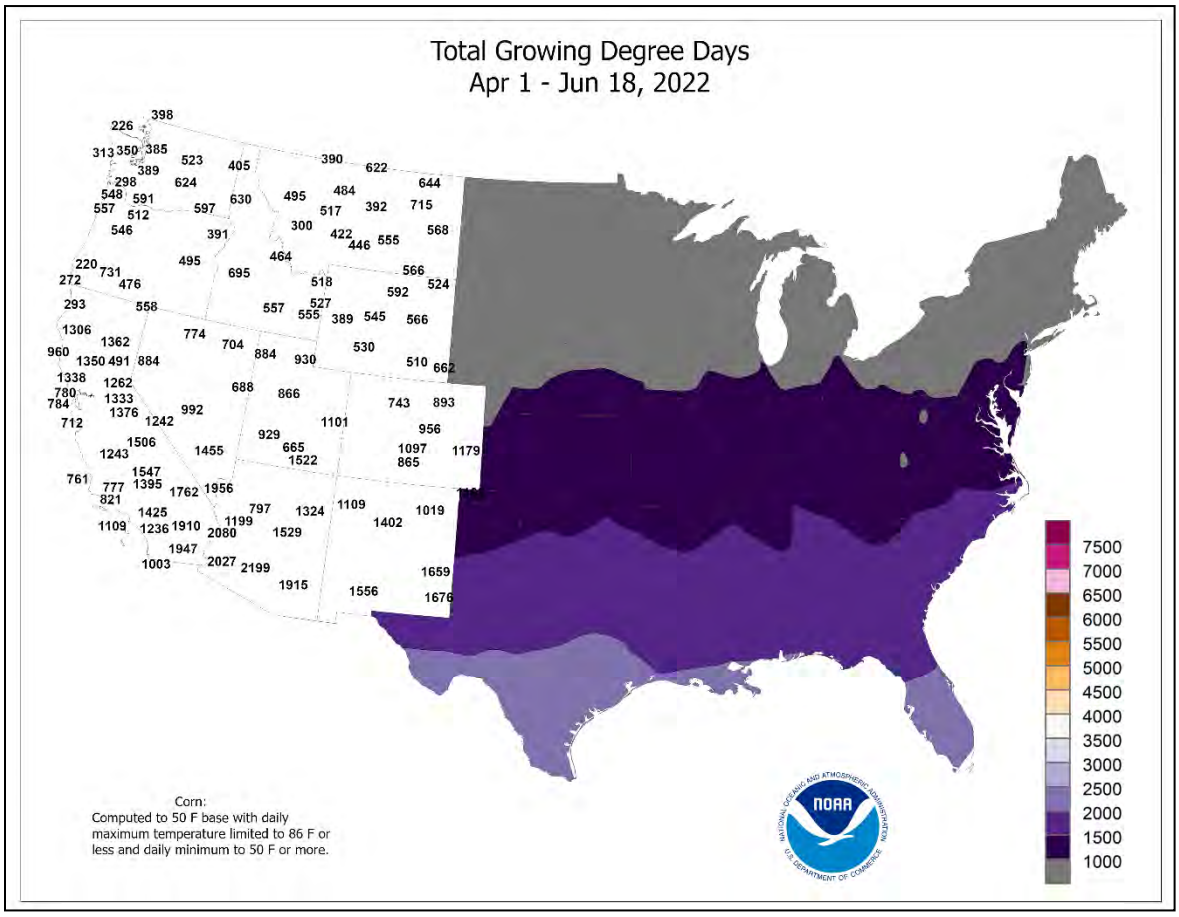
In **Alaska**, near-normal temperatures and scattered showers provided limited relief from short-term dryness. Still, some areas remained quite dry, with **Anchorage** reporting June 1-18 rainfall totaling just 0.03 inch (5 percent of normal). Among several large wildfires in **southwestern Alaska** was the 450,000-acre Lime Complex, burning some 50 miles east of the community of **Chuathbaluk**. Meanwhile in the **Aleutians**, a brief period of chilly weather led to a daily-record low of 29°F on June 15. Elsewhere, **Kodiak** received 1.52 inches of rain from June 13-18, shortly after posting a daily record-tying high of 68°F on June 12. Farther south, **Hawaiian** rainfall was largely limited to windward slopes, typical for early summer. **Kahului, Maui**, last received measurable rain on May 9. Meanwhile on the **Big Island**, **Hilo's** weekly rainfall totaled 1.83 inches nearly half (0.91 inch) of which fell on June 17.

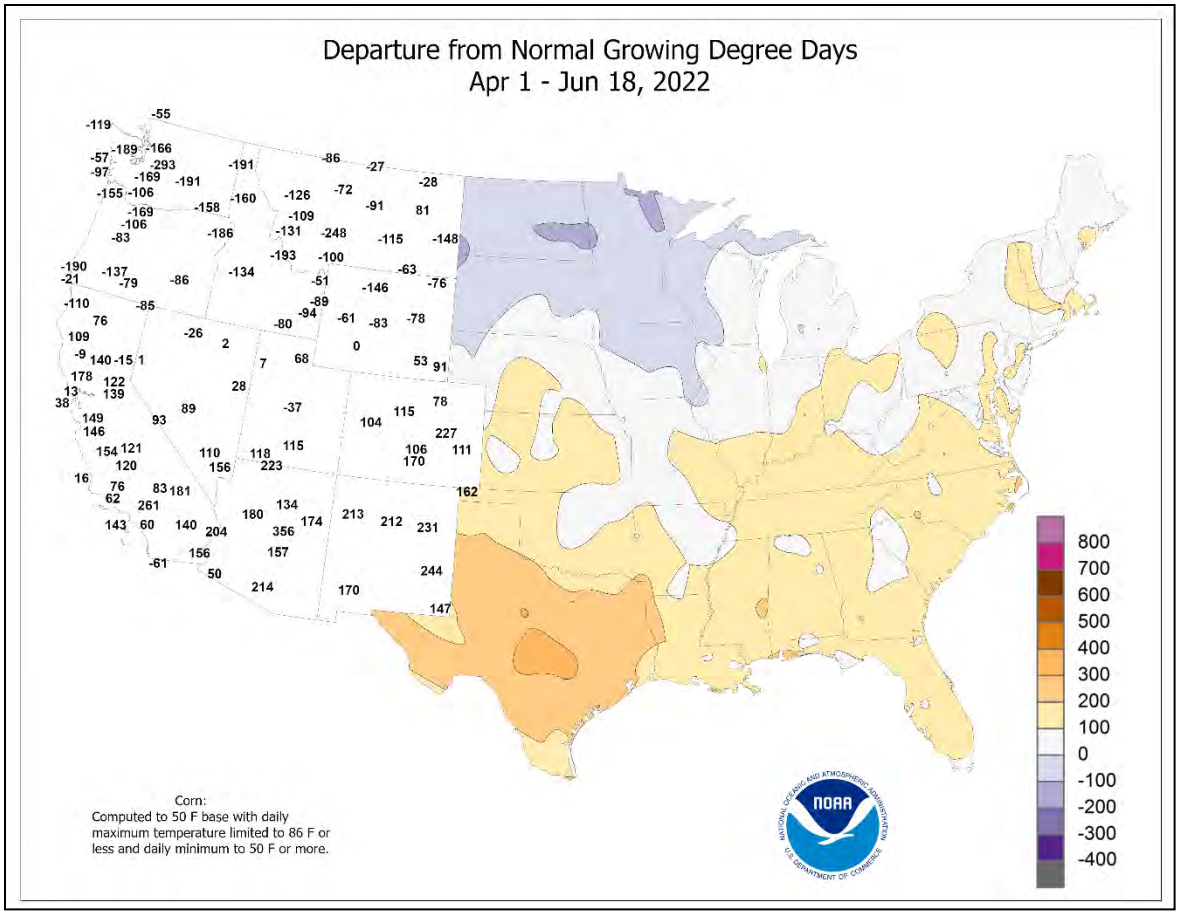

Average Soil Temperature (Deg. F)
June 12 - 18, 2022
< 35
35
40
45
50
55
60
65
70
75
> 80
40 F Wheat can develop
50 F Corn can develop
60 F Cotton can develop
Based on temperatures taken
in the top 4" of bare and covered soil.
Data provided by the Climate Prediction Center, High Plains Regional Climate Center, Nebraska Mesonet at Univ of Nebraska, CoAgMet at Colorado State Univ, Kansas Mesonet at Kansas State Univ, North Dakota Agricultural Weather Network at North Dakota State Univ, Wyoming State Climate Office at the Univ of Wyoming, Illinois State Water Survey, Iowa State University, Oklahoma Mesonet, Purdue University, University of Missouri, Illinois State Water Survey, Michigan Automated Weather Network, West Texas Mesonet, South Dakota State Univ. Mesonet, Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, Univ. of Missouri and USDA/NRCS.
USDA
United States Department of Agriculture


Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)
June 12 - 18, 2022
Based on preliminary data
USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.


Total Growing Degree Days
Mar 1 - Jun 18, 2022
7500
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
Corn:
Computed to 50 F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86 F or less and daily minimum to 50 F or more.
NOAA


Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days
Mar 1 - Jun 18, 2022
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
Corn:
Computed to 50 F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86 F or less and daily minimum to 50 F or more.
NOAA


Total Growing Degree Days
Apr 1 - Jun 18, 2022
7500
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
Corn:
Computed to 50 F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86 F or less and daily minimum to 50 F or more.
NOAA


Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days
Apr 1 - Jun 18, 2022
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
Corn:
Computed to 50 F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86 F or less and daily minimum to 50 F or more.
NOAA

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 18, 2022

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE ˚F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. ˚F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AK	ANCHORAGE	65	50	68	46	58	2	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.03	5	5.07	131	75	46	0	0	0	0
	BARROW	40	31	51	27	35	-1	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.04	20	6.20	618	93	77	0	4	1	0
	FAIRBANKS	73	50	77	45	62	1	0.00	-0.33	0.00	0.00	0	2.15	71	81	35	0	0	0	0
	JUNEAU	64	46	79	39	55	0	1.25	0.52	0.61	2.24	117	36.32	169	91	54	0	0	3	2
	KODIAK	58	48	68	43	53	3	1.48	0.07	0.88	1.53	41	35.66	101	91	70	0	0	5	1
	NOME	55	42	68	37	49	1	0.01	-0.20	0.01	0.01	2	2.71	56	84	56	0	0	1	0
AL	BIRMINGHAM	94	73	96	70	84	6	0.34	-0.67	0.32	3.47	134	28.13	105	87	49	7	0	2	0
	HUNTSVILLE	95	72	98	69	83	6	0.01	-0.98	0.01	1.72	67	33.05	122	95	47	7	0	1	0
	MOBILE	97	77	101	75	87	7	0.83	-0.57	0.79	0.86	25	24.57	81	91	43	7	0	2	1
	MONTGOMERY	97	73	100	70	85	6	0.08	-0.81	0.04	0.17	7	25.04	98	90	47	6	0	2	0
AR	FORT SMITH	96	76	98	75	86	8	0.00	-0.99	0.00	9.25	343	31.52	144	93	46	7	0	0	0
	LITTLE ROCK	96	77	98	75	86	7	0.00	-0.83	0.00	4.15	183	30.07	124	86	50	7	0	0	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	81	49	86	42	65	5	0.21	0.14	0.21	0.21	100	3.22	38	46	14	0	0	1	0
	PHOENIX	108	85	113	81	96	6	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	0.56	16	28	11	7	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	90	62	94	53	76	5	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0	1.45	30	34	11	3	0	0	0
	TUCSON	104	78	111	71	91	6	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.04	47	0.71	21	31	10	7	0	1	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	89	64	99	54	76	-1	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	1.84	41	51	18	3	0	0	0
	EUREKA	60	48	61	43	54	-2	0.59	0.42	0.55	2.55	428	13.44	58	93	76	0	0	2	1
	FRESNO	89	62	98	55	76	-1	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.00	0	1.04	13	55	16	4	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	73	63	74	60	68	2	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01	14	1.47	16	85	61	0	0	1	0
	REDDING	84	61	96	52	73	-3	0.24	0.08	0.21	0.84	143	4.89	23	60	17	2	0	2	0
	SACRAMENTO	84	57	94	51	71	-1	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.09	44	2.19	18	73	21	2	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	68	62	69	61	65	-2	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	2.48	35	86	68	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	70	55	77	54	62	0	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.03	29	1.80	13	80	47	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	86	58	97	51	72	-1	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.06	71	1.60	17	70	21	2	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	86	45	91	34	65	6	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.17	62	2.89	111	64	12	1	0	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	91	58	95	53	74	9	0.00	-0.60	0.00	0.17	10	3.64	53	54	15	5	0	0	0
	DENVER INTL	93	55	99	47	74	7	0.01	-0.44	0.01	0.59	46	5.80	84	62	13	5	0	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	92	58	101	45	76	4	0.07	-0.04	0.07	0.07	23	1.87	44	38	6	5	0	1	0
	PUEBLO	98	61	102	57	79	9	0.00	-0.31	0.00	0.28	33	5.58	102	52	13	7	0	0	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	78	62	90	53	70	1	0.44	-0.41	0.19	0.84	34	14.58	71	88	50	1	0	4	0
	HARTFORD	80	59	89	52	70	1	0.60	-0.43	0.24	2.12	73	19.61	95	87	44	0	0	4	0
DC	WASHINGTON	87	70	99	64	79	3	0.06	-0.82	0.04	0.86	38	18.29	100	80	46	2	0	3	0
DE	WILMINGTON	84	64	95	56	74	2	1.08	0.20	0.52	3.97	171	20.34	105	89	50	2	0	4	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	94	74	95	72	84	4	0.07	-1.33	0.07	0.58	16	13.35	72	92	47	7	0	1	0
	JACKSONVILLE	93	72	96	70	83	3	0.16	-1.46	0.15	0.93	25	22.06	115	98	56	6	0	2	0
	KEY WEST	88	79	89	77	83	0	1.32	0.37	0.79	5.85	232	13.59	103	90	68	0	0	4	1
	MIAMI	91	77	92	74	84	1	1.03	-1.33	0.88	12.78	225	31.26	149	91	61	7	0	3	1
	ORLANDO	96	75	98	73	85	4	0.71	-1.17	0.49	2.61	57	17.33	90	91	44	7	0	3	0
	PENSACOLA	94	78	100	73	86	5	1.20	-0.35	1.15	3.66	100	25.29	91	93	58	6	0	2	1
	TALLAHASSEE	96	75	99	72	85	5	1.83	-0.07	1.56	4.08	91	23.86	91	97	46	7	0	2	1
	TAMPA	94	80	98	77	87	5	0.12	-1.54	0.12	5.02	145	18.03	115	81	49	7	0	1	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	90	77	91	74	83	2	0.21	-1.81	0.18	8.35	166	23.49	99	91	57	5	0	3	0
GA	ATHENS	97	73	100	68	85	8	0.00	-1.01	0.00	1.74	72	19.41	90	88	40	7	0	0	0
	ATLANTA	95	75	99	72	85	8	0.24	-0.63	0.24	2.56	120	23.88	104	80	42	7	0	1	0
	AUGUSTA	95	70	99	67	82	4	2.12	0.95	1.14	2.36	82	19.91	97	98	47	7	0	3	2
	COLUMBUS	97	73	100	72	85	5	0.34	-0.49	0.20	0.96	46	24.80	110	87	45	7	0	2	0
	MACON	100	71	104	69	86	7	0.02	-0.90	0.02	0.08	3	17.67	83	95	39	7	0	1	0
	SAVANNAH	95	73	98	71	84	4	0.85	-0.64	0.85	2.17	61	10.76	54	93	44	7	0	1	1
HI	HILO	83	68	85	66	75	0	1.94	0.22	1.21	3.62	88	43.68	78	93	59	0	0	5	1
	HONOLULU	86	75	87	73	80	0	0.01	-0.06	0.01	0.01	5	8.78	113	77	48	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	88	74	91	74	81	3	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0	0.65	6	80	46	1	0	0	0
	LIHUE	80	71	81	69	75	-3	0.19	-0.20	0.09	0.27	28	15.94	95	95	71	0	0	4	0
IA	BURLINGTON	90	71	94	64	80	7	1.64	0.57	1.63	2.51	91	13.09	77	91	51	4	0	2	1
	CEDAR RAPIDS	89	63	95	59	76	6	0.15	-0.99	0.09	2.28	80	10.32	72	93	43	3	0	3	0
	DES MOINES	90	69	95	62	80	8	0.09	-1.06	0.08	2.05	69	14.65	90	85	46	4	0	2	0
	DUBUQUE	87	63	95	58	75	6	0.10	-0.94	0.06	1.30	48	11.52	74	90	49	2	0	2	0
	SIOUX CITY	91	66	97	53	78	8	0.16	-0.74	0.14	0.85	35	6.43	52	82	36	6	0	2	0
	WATERLOO	89	63	97	58	76	6	0.88	-0.28	0.81	3.34	113	15.58	103	89	46	3	0	4	1
ID	BOISE	73	49	91	41	61	-7	0.79	0.64	0.79	1.00	200	5.82	86	73	28	1	0	1	1
	LEWISTON	69	53	77	48	61	-5	1.14	0.85	0.48	3.03	358	9.22	134	80	44	0	0	3	0
	POCATELLO	75	46	95	38	60	-1	0.46	0.22	0.35	0.58	79	6.43	97	70	25	2	0	2	0
IL	CHICAGO/O_HARE	86	64	98	55	75	6	0.93	0.14	0.63	2.15	102	17.78	117	84	39	3	0	3	1
	MOLINE	91	66	97	54	79	7	0.56	-0.46	0.54	2.28	85	14.43	87	86	45	4	0	2	1
	PEORIA	92	70	97	60	81	9	0.70	-0.10	0.66	1.16	55	13.47	82	83	44	5	0	2	1
	ROCKFORD	89	63	98	51	76	6	0.34	-0.78	0.34	1.31	45	12.65	82	88	40	4	0	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	91	72	96	60	82	9	1.60	0.52	1.32	2.33	83	12.85	76	86	46	4	0	2	1
IN	EVANSVILLE	93	73	98	60	83	8	0.07	-0.75	0.07	0.72	29	23.89	105	85	46	4	0	1	0
	FORT WAYNE	89	61	96	21	75	5	2.07	1.12	2.02	3.03	114	15.15	87	85	39	4	1	2	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	89	71	93	60	80	7	0.47	-0.48	0.47	1.04	40	19.20	96	84	49	4	0	1	0
	SOUTH BEND	88	65	96	51	77	7	0.20	-0.70	0.19	1.94	82	15.56	97	85	43	4	0	2	0
KS	CONCORDIA	97	73	105	64	85	12	0.00	-0.92	0.00	1.87	78	10.96	88	80	39	6	0	0	0
	DODGE CITY	100	71	103	63	86	12	0.00	-0.74	0.00	0.87	43	3.93	41	67	23	7	0	0	0
	GOODLAND	96	62	103	54	79	9	0.28	-0.47	0.28	1.27	64	5.84	68	67	17	5	0	1	0
	TOPEKA	96	76	100	71	86	12	0.01	-1.30	0.01	0.99	30	17.47	106	86	48	7	0	1	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 18, 2022

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	96	75	99	70	85	9	0.00	-1.26	0.00	1.22	37	19.84	131	84	41	7	0	0	0
KY	LEXINGTON	90	73	95	60	81	8	0.16	-0.89	0.16	1.93	67	26.28	118	82	47	4	0	1	0
	LOUISVILLE	92	76	97	66	84	9	0.01	-0.85	0.01	1.58	65	20.83	93	76	44	4	0	1	0
	PADUCAH	94	74	98	61	84	8	0.50	-0.41	0.50	1.46	60	28.91	122	83	43	5	0	1	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	96	76	98	73	86	5	0.06	-1.33	0.06	0.37	12	15.21	61	94	48	7	0	1	0
	LAKE CHARLES	92	75	95	73	84	3	0.89	-0.84	0.84	2.72	68	11.93	48	94	51	6	0	2	1
	NEW ORLEANS	95	79	97	77	87	5	0.00	-2.06	0.00	1.94	40	23.60	81	93	49	7	0	0	0
	SHREVEPORT	98	76	100	74	87	7	0.00	-1.40	0.00	0.78	23	19.87	77	87	42	7	0	0	0
MA	BOSTON	78	61	86	53	70	2	0.09	-0.83	0.08	0.98	39	13.97	67	86	39	0	0	2	0
	WORCESTER	75	58	81	48	67	1	0.46	-0.54	0.25	2.46	91	20.74	94	88	46	0	0	3	0
MD	BALTIMORE	86	66	96	58	76	4	0.28	-0.52	0.26	2.28	106	20.84	109	87	47	2	0	2	0
ME	CARIBOU	71	51	78	46	61	0	1.14	0.35	0.39	3.65	184	19.79	129	95	60	0	0	5	0
	PORTLAND	75	55	84	51	65	1	0.92	0.01	0.66	2.37	96	17.66	81	91	53	0	0	3	1
MI	ALPENA	78	51	96	44	64	2	0.16	-0.43	0.10	1.89	123	15.00	131	90	40	2	0	3	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	85	62	94	52	74	5	0.39	-0.50	0.22	0.83	36	17.88	113	87	41	2	0	2	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	80	55	91	42	68	5	0.35	-0.30	0.35	1.49	82	13.51	116	90	45	1	0	1	0
	LANSING	86	63	95	51	74	6	0.04	-0.79	0.04	0.57	27	17.84	130	85	42	2	0	1	0
	MUSKEGON	84	61	93	54	72	6	1.27	0.68	0.81	1.81	114	15.08	109	83	42	2	0	3	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	80	55	95	44	67	3	0.39	-0.32	0.39	1.96	112	11.13	84	85	40	1	0	1	0
MN	DULUTH	70	50	77	45	60	0	0.74	-0.27	0.67	1.00	41	12.70	112	88	54	0	0	5	1
	INT_L FALLS	72	53	75	46	63	2	1.46	0.53	1.24	1.49	68	18.26	208	91	49	0	0	4	1
	MINNEAPOLIS	83	65	96	62	74	5	0.48	-0.56	0.36	0.76	30	12.12	100	79	44	1	0	2	0
	ROCHESTER	80	62	95	57	71	0	2.19	1.06	1.50	2.63	93	17.02	128	90	54	1	0	3	2
	ST. CLOUD	83	62	95	56	73	7	0.06	-0.99	0.04	0.15	5	9.50	88	88	42	1	0	2	0
MO	COLUMBIA	93	75	96	68	84	11	0.01	-1.05	0.01	2.07	76	18.54	96	87	47	6	0	1	0
	KANSAS CITY	94	76	97	70	85	11	0.24	-1.00	0.12	1.91	59	19.08	112	84	52	7	0	2	0
	SAINT LOUIS	95	78	100	68	86	10	0.34	-0.67	0.34	1.02	37	20.24	106	79	44	6	0	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	93	74	95	73	84	10	0.00	-1.16	0.00	1.86	63	24.60	117	89	49	7	0	0	0
MS	JACKSON	94	74	97	71	84	5	0.03	-0.90	0.03	3.17	133	29.57	111	96	47	7	0	1	0
	MERIDIAN	99	74	102	70	87	9	0.00	-1.01	0.00	0.49	19	24.68	89	91	41	7	0	0	0
	TUPELO	98	75	99	71	87	8	0.00	-1.04	0.00	0.52	19	27.14	99	86	44	7	0	0	0
MT	BILLINGS	78	53	94	44	65	1	0.27	-0.24	0.21	1.12	82	7.37	101	78	35	2	0	2	0
	BUTTE	70	45	89	37	57	2	0.13	-0.41	0.10	1.44	94	4.25	65	78	26	0	0	2	0
	CUT BANK	68	45	80	38	56	-1	0.74	0.12	0.52	1.12	66	2.19	40	91	39	0	0	4	1
	GLASGOW	80	56	95	49	68	4	0.23	-0.31	0.23	0.98	66	4.16	77	82	39	2	0	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	74	45	96	37	60	0	0.14	-0.41	0.07	0.44	26	5.61	75	85	29	1	0	3	0
	HAVRE	74	50	93	46	62	0	0.89	0.37	0.36	2.85	211	4.24	81	89	41	1	0	3	0
	MISSOULA	71	50	88	45	60	0	0.31	-0.19	0.23	1.63	116	5.82	80	81	39	0	0	3	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	88	65	92	59	77	6	0.42	-0.72	0.38	1.31	47	25.46	121	95	49	4	0	2	0
	CHARLOTTE	95	71	98	64	83	8	0.52	-0.39	0.47	0.80	33	19.03	99	92	41	7	0	2	0
	GREENSBORO	92	69	95	63	81	6	1.28	0.42	1.06	1.37	60	20.02	106	92	43	6	0	3	1
	HATTERAS	87	74	89	71	81	5	0.38	-0.59	0.37	0.80	34	21.07	89	86	61	0	0	2	0
	RALEIGH	94	71	99	62	82	5	0.89	0.09	0.75	1.02	48	20.07	105	94	45	6	0	2	1
	WILMINGTON	92	73	97	67	83	5	0.59	-0.57	0.50	4.74	157	16.23	74	90	51	5	0	3	1
ND	BISMARCK	84	56	101	45	70	5	0.50	-0.24	0.43	0.52	27	17.37	234	89	39	1	0	3	0
	DICKINSON	75	54	92	46	65	3	0.59	-0.18	0.39	1.73	90	6.86	96	92	49	1	0	3	0
	FARGO	85	60	89	53	73	6	0.08	-0.87	0.04	0.35	14	10.06	110	83	35	0	0	2	0
	GRAND FORKS	82	59	88	53	71	6	1.25	0.44	1.20	1.29	65	13.08	168	89	41	0	0	3	1
	JAMESTOWN	81	61	94	53	71	7	1.13	0.41	0.96	1.52	81	10.30	137	81	46	1	0	4	1
NE	GRAND ISLAND	93	65	102	59	79	8	0.75	-0.26	0.42	2.35	86	7.16	56	85	33	5	0	3	0
	LINCOLN	92	68	103	58	80	7	2.47	1.42	1.14	3.67	138	13.33	102	91	43	5	0	4	3
	NORFOLK	94	66	102	56	80	10	0.12	-0.86	0.10	1.54	59	7.03	57	80	27	6	0	2	0
	NORTH PLATTE	97	63	108	51	80	12	0.03	-0.76	0.03	0.42	19	5.91	60	75	21	5	0	1	0
	OMAHA	91	68	101	62	80	7	1.81	0.85	1.11	2.90	109	12.57	90	90	44	5	0	3	2
	SCOTTSBLUFF	94	58	102	45	76	8	0.01	-0.69	0.01	0.04	2	5.24	63	61	16	5	0	1	0
	VALENTINE	90	59	101	44	74	7	0.04	-0.79	0.04	1.33	61	6.20	66	84	29	4	0	1	0
NH	CONCORD	78	53	86	48	65	1	1.04	0.17	0.82	2.96	126	18.62	103	94	41	0	0	3	1
NJ	ATLANTIC_CITY	82	62	96	55	72	1	0.91	0.20	0.46	1.61	83	23.87	124	89	51	1	0	3	0
	NEWARK	84	67	95	60	75	3	0.44	-0.52	0.38	1.96	76	20.08	93	77	42	2	0	2	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	93	65	99	62	79	4	0.58	0.44	0.32	0.58	186	1.47	50	47	13	5	0	2	0
NV	ELY	80	40	90	24	60	1	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.00	0	1.63	32	39	7	1	2	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	98	77	106	72	88	1	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	0.16	7	20	6	7	0	0	0
	RENO	77	51	90	44	64	-3	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.00	0	0.71	17	49	15	1	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	78	42	95	26	60	-4	0.09	-0.04	0.08	0.28	64	2.33	47	63	13	1	1	2	0
NY	ALBANY	79	58	86	52	69	1	0.05	-0.85	0.04	1.53	65	24.22	142	88	44	0	0	2	0
	BINGHAMTON	73	55	80	46	64	-1	1.48	0.42	1.46	4.35	166	20.26	117	94	52	0	0	3	1
	BUFFALO	79	60	91	53	69	3	0.03	-0.89	0.03	2.58	113	17.11	99	83	46	1	0	1	0
	ROCHESTER	79	59	91	52	69	2	0.19	-0.61	0.16	1.50	77	13.89	96	89	43	1	0	3	0
	SYRACUSE	78	56	85	48	67	0	1.95	1.18	1.72	3.67	186	16.22	102	93	45	0	0	4	1
OH	AKRON-CANTON	85	65	94	49	75	7	0.61	-0.26	0.28	2.32	101	22.48	125	86	48	2	0	4	0
	CINCINNATI	88	70	94	62	79	7	0.17	-0.79	0.17	2.16	83	25.13	118	91	54	4	0	1	0
	CLEVELAND	84	67	95	56	75	6	0.50	-0.29	0.20	2.02	97	18.14	106	81	43	2	0	3	0
	COLUMBUS	88	68	94	53	78	6	0.56	-0.36	0.30	2.07	83	24.59	136	95	55	4	0	2	0
	DAYTON	89	69	95	58	79	8	0.03	-0.94	0.02	2.29	89	21.96	112	85	47	4	0	2	0
	MANSFIELD	84	65	93	50	74	6	1.62	0.48	1.21	3.62	122	23.52	115	89	49	1	0	2	1

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 18, 2022

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	88	66	98	54	77	8	1.45	0.59	0.94	2.83	128	23.58	152	77	38	2	0	3	1
	YOUNGSTOWN	84	62	93	46	73	6	0.29	-0.62	0.16	2.32	100	26.78	157	92	51	2	0	3	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	93	73	96	68	83	5	0.00	-1.18	0.00	3.28	102	14.30	84	83	47	7	0	0	0
	TULSA	95	78	98	73	87	9	0.00	-1.08	0.00	3.18	103	20.75	106	82	46	7	0	0	0
OR	ASTORIA	59	50	62	47	54	-3	0.31	-0.31	0.08	3.41	195	40.72	116	92	65	0	0	7	0
	BURNS	67	38	80	28	52	-6	0.63	0.44	0.37	1.23	222	4.46	73	86	29	0	2	2	0
	EUGENE	65	49	71	45	57	-3	0.80	0.44	0.37	2.41	216	18.48	75	93	54	0	0	5	0
	MEDFORD	69	50	80	44	59	-7	1.16	1.02	0.77	1.61	350	6.77	72	85	40	0	0	3	1
	PENDLETON	69	50	78	45	60	-5	0.40	0.15	0.39	2.13	288	10.69	149	76	38	0	0	2	0
	PORTLAND	65	53	72	51	59	-5	0.35	-0.06	0.14	3.04	250	22.69	122	83	50	0	0	5	0
	SALEM	65	51	70	48	58	-3	0.41	0.02	0.21	2.71	240	23.98	116	87	52	0	0	4	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	80	60	87	55	70	1	1.41	0.40	1.26	2.70	104	23.89	123	88	49	0	0	2	1
	ERIE	79	62	90	54	71	3	0.46	-0.44	0.24	1.56	69	18.73	108	83	50	1	0	2	0
	MIDDLETOWN	84	65	91	59	74	3	1.91	1.06	1.33	2.44	114	20.65	117	86	44	1	0	3	1
	PHILADELPHIA	86	67	96	62	76	3	1.07	0.30	0.71	4.15	199	18.94	101	82	44	2	0	4	1
	PITTSBURGH	83	64	92	51	74	5	0.13	-0.88	0.12	2.27	87	19.27	109	91	50	2	0	2	0
	WILKES-BARRE	79	60	87	53	70	3	0.28	-0.69	0.24	2.03	80	20.00	123	87	45	0	0	2	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	83	61	88	54	72	3	0.69	-0.25	0.52	2.31	98	18.30	106	89	39	0	0	4	1
RI	PROVIDENCE	78	60	85	52	69	1	1.57	0.67	1.30	3.89	157	21.07	93	90	46	0	0	4	1
SC	CHARLESTON	93	73	98	70	83	4	1.39	0.05	0.87	3.13	99	13.51	69	95	51	7	0	3	1
	COLUMBIA	97	73	103	69	85	6	1.08	-0.09	0.55	1.16	42	17.59	91	96	40	7	0	3	2
	FLORENCE	99	73	102	70	86	8	0.92	-0.18	0.85	1.40	49	16.79	92	88	38	7	0	3	1
	GREENVILLE	95	69	98	61	82	5	0.62	-0.25	0.44	1.75	77	25.86	119	88	39	6	0	2	0
SD	ABERDEEN	88	61	99	52	74	9	0.12	-0.78	0.09	0.18	8	10.87	116	89	39	3	0	2	0
	HURON	86	62	97	54	74	6	0.68	-0.29	0.66	1.11	44	9.67	92	85	40	1	0	2	1
	RAPID CITY	83	52	96	41	67	3	0.11	-0.48	0.11	1.62	93	6.50	76	92	40	1	0	1	0
	SIOUX FALLS	90	64	98	55	77	9	0.68	-0.26	0.51	1.40	58	9.06	77	82	32	4	0	3	1
TN	BRISTOL	90	65	95	52	78	6	0.64	-0.24	0.56	0.92	40	22.96	117	94	46	5	0	3	1
	CHATTANOOGA	95	73	98	67	84	7	0.03	-0.91	0.03	1.28	54	27.69	109	87	42	7	0	1	0
	KNOXVILLE	92	71	96	63	82	6	0.20	-0.64	0.20	1.27	58	27.29	115	89	47	5	0	1	0
	MEMPHIS	98	78	100	73	88	8	0.00	-0.81	0.00	0.81	35	27.10	102	80	43	7	0	0	0
	NASHVILLE	95	74	98	65	84	9	0.26	-0.72	0.26	0.88	33	28.08	117	78	39	6	0	1	0
TX	ABILENE	102	77	109	74	89	10	0.00	-0.87	0.00	0.68	28	4.41	38	63	21	7	0	0	0
	AMARILLO	98	72	106	64	85	10	0.00	-0.76	0.00	1.87	92	5.24	62	50	19	7	0	0	0
	AUSTIN	101	77	105	75	89	7	0.00	-1.08	0.00	0.59	20	9.04	55	86	29	7	0	0	0
	BEAUMONT	95	76	98	73	86	4	0.00	-1.76	0.00	2.09	52	11.17	45	97	51	7	0	0	0
	BROWNSVILLE	94	79	96	75	87	3	0.10	-0.47	0.10	0.10	6	12.75	138	90	54	7	0	1	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	92	76	99	71	84	2	0.02	-0.73	0.02	0.03	1	6.15	50	97	56	7	0	1	0
	DEL RIO	102	78	106	75	90	6	0.00	-0.51	0.00	0.04	2	2.73	31	70	23	7	0	0	0
	EL PASO	102	76	106	72	89	7	0.02	-0.20	0.02	0.14	30	1.46	60	39	12	7	0	1	0
	FORT WORTH	99	78	102	75	89	7	0.00	-0.90	0.00	2.65	106	15.52	83	74	30	7	0	0	0
	GALVESTON	93	84	93	82	89	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.59	0	9.57	0	78	58	7	0	0	0
	HOUSTON	98	79	99	75	88	6	0.00	-1.48	0.00	0.01	0	19.74	90	86	35	7	0	0	0
	LUBBOCK	99	73	107	67	86	8	0.00	-0.71	0.00	0.80	41	4.02	49	51	18	7	0	0	0
	MIDLAND	99	75	104	69	87	6	0.00	-0.41	0.00	1.65	147	2.14	39	57	16	7	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	102	75	108	69	89	8	0.00	-0.62	0.00	0.71	40	3.26	33	63	19	7	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	100	76	105	74	88	6	0.00	-0.98	0.00	0.09	3	4.41	30	84	29	7	0	0	0
	VICTORIA	98	77	100	73	87	5	0.00	-1.04	0.00	0.35	12	6.07	33	95	42	7	0	0	0
	WACO	101	78	103	74	89	8	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.60	25	8.50	49	80	31	7	0	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	100	76	105	71	88	8	0.00	-1.04	0.00	2.52	86	9.39	65	72	28	7	0	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	88	59	102	47	73	4	0.34	0.11	0.32	0.35	47	4.80	53	52	15	4	0	2	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	90	68	96	62	79	7	1.34	0.50	0.76	1.67	75	20.50	109	90	47	4	0	3	2
	NORFOLK	88	70	97	68	79	3	0.39	-0.63	0.39	1.26	48	17.81	91	91	48	2	0	1	0
	RICHMOND	89	68	97	61	79	3	1.06	0.12	1.02	1.30	53	16.83	87	92	48	3	0	2	1
	ROANOKE	92	69	96	61	80	7	0.67	-0.23	0.58	1.35	56	20.20	106	86	45	6	0	3	1
	WASH/DULLES	87	64	96	60	76	3	0.55	-0.40	0.31	1.52	61	18.46	96	91	49	2	0	2	0
VT	BURLINGTON	77	56	82	50	66	0	0.39	-0.47	0.24	2.33	106	14.91	103	89	43	0	0	3	0
WA	OLYMPIA	60	47	65	42	54	-5	0.33	-0.10	0.16	3.02	249	31.68	124	94	62	0	0	3	0
	QUILLAYUTE	58	45	61	41	51	-4	0.48	-0.32	0.28	4.24	181	57.43	112	100	71	0	0	4	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	60	50	67	48	55	-6	0.32	-0.06	0.16	2.53	237	24.43	132	90	60	0	0	6	0
	SPOKANE	64	48	73	41	56	-6	1.17	0.87	0.90	2.36	274	9.08	106	86	49	0	0	3	1
	YAKIMA	70	48	76	41	59	-4	0.09	-0.07	0.09	0.70	165	3.89	93	71	33	0	0	1	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	81	59	95	54	70	3	0.70	-0.30	0.63	1.56	62	7.82	64	87	52	1	0	2	1
	GREEN BAY	82	59	94	52	70	6	1.26	0.35	0.92	2.35	100	13.23	110	86	43	2	0	2	1
	LA CROSSE	84	64	98	60	74	5	2.69	1.65	2.09	4.43	171	14.57	107	90	50	1	0	2	2
	MADISON	84	60	96	53	72	5	1.74	0.65	1.26	3.58	131	14.98	103	86	41	2	0	2	1
	MILWAUKEE	82	62	99	54	72	6	2.04	1.12	1.33	3.08	132	15.33	102	84	40	3	0	2	2
WV	BECKLEY	83	63	90	49	73	6	1.17	0.28	0.50	1.98	83	20.72	106	95	56	1	0	5	0
	CHARLESTON	88	66	95	51	77	5	2.24	1.25	0.80	3.92	147	25.89	124	99	55	4	0	4	3
	ELKINS	83	61	91	44	72	6	1.23	0.22	0.77	3.17	123	24.46	112	94	54	2	0	3	1
	HUNTINGTON	89	69	94	58	79	6	0.62	-0.26	0.51	1.59	64	22.69	110	89	53	5	0	2	1
WY	CASPER	84	45	97	33	65	3	0.00	-0.38	0.00	0.20	19	7.97	127	77	16	3	0	0	0
	CHEYENNE	87	54	94	48	70	8	0.01	-0.56	0.01	0.21	13	3.96	51	55	12	3	0	1	0
	LANDER	81	47	92	34	64	1	0.00	-0.31	0.00	0.00	0	8.83	122	60	17	2	0	0	0
	SHERIDAN	80	49	93	40	65	3	0.04	-0.49	0.04	0.69	48	11.75	157	80	31	2	0	1	0

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

Spring Weather Review

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Drought coverage hit a 9-year high, peaking at 61.11 percent of the continental United States on March 8, according to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*. The last time U.S. drought coverage exceeded 60 percent had been January 8, 2013, when the country was just starting to emerge from a record-breaking drought that had blanketed 65.45 percent of the Lower 48 States at its peak on September 25, 2012.

Subsequently, U.S. drought coverage fell to 49.30 percent by May 31, as a La Niña-driven storm track eased or eradicated drought across the North, as well as the mid-South, Mississippi Delta, and eastern sections of the central and southern Plains. As a result, the nation's second-longest modern stretch with 50 percent drought coverage ended at 27 weeks (November 23, 2021 – May 24, 2022). In the 21st century, the longest streak with more than half of the country affected by drought lasted 42 weeks, from June 26, 2012 – April 9, 2013.

Even with the reduction in drought coverage, serious impacts persisted from Oregon and California to southern sections of the Rockies and Plains. For example, spring rangeland and pasture conditions were the lowest of the 21st century, breaking a record set in 2021. National conditions slightly improved during May, with rangeland and pastures rated very poor to poor decreasing from 56 to 46 percent between May 1 and 29. Meanwhile, U.S. winter wheat conditions remained nearly steady, as late-spring rainfall arrived too late to benefit the crop in many of the central and southern Plains' production areas. Nationally, 40 percent of the winter wheat was rated in very poor to poor condition at the end of May.

Significant drought implications, including low reservoir levels and depleted soil moisture, persisted in the Southwest. In addition, numerous early-season wildfires raged across the Four Corners States, especially in New Mexico. By mid-June, the two largest wildfires in modern New Mexico history—the Calf Canyon/Hermits Peak Fire and the Black Fire—had charred more than 340,000 and 315,000 acres, respectively. Until this year, New Mexico's largest fire had been the Whitewater-Baldy Complex, which scorched 297,845 acres in May-July 2012.

In stark contrast, the planting season progressed at a record-slow pace in parts of the north-central U.S. and proceeded sluggishly in the Midwest, amid frequent storms and periods of cold weather. By May 8, only 22 percent of the nation's intended corn acreage had been seeded. 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.

Cool spring conditions also dominated the Northwest, allowing rangeland and pastures to begin recovering from long-term drought but slowing the development of winter wheat and spring-sown crops. In addition, Northwestern mountains retained considerable high-elevation snowpack, setting the stage for record-setting flooding along the Yellowstone River when heavy rain and warmer conditions arrived in mid-June.

Elsewhere, less extreme conditions covered the eastern U.S., although warmer-than-normal spring weather prevailed. In addition, pockets of dryness expanded during spring, mainly from Georgia to the Carolinas and in coastal New England.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the spring of 2022 featured generally warm, wet conditions, with notable exceptions. The national average temperature of 52.2°F was 1.3°F above the 1901-2000 mean, while precipitation averaged 8.07 inches—102 percent of normal. It was the seventh time in the last 8 years—all but 2019—with a top-thirty ranking for spring warmth.

However, several Northern States experienced below-normal temperatures, led by Washington with its 19th-coolest spring. Conversely, top-ten rankings for spring warmth were noted in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, along with seven Atlantic Coast States (figure 1). Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the sixth-driest spring in New Mexico to the fourth-wettest spring in North Dakota (figure 2). Elsewhere, it was the tenth-driest spring in Arizona, but the sixth-wettest spring in Minnesota.

Figure 1 Statewide Average Temperature Ranks
March – May 2022
Period: 1895–2022

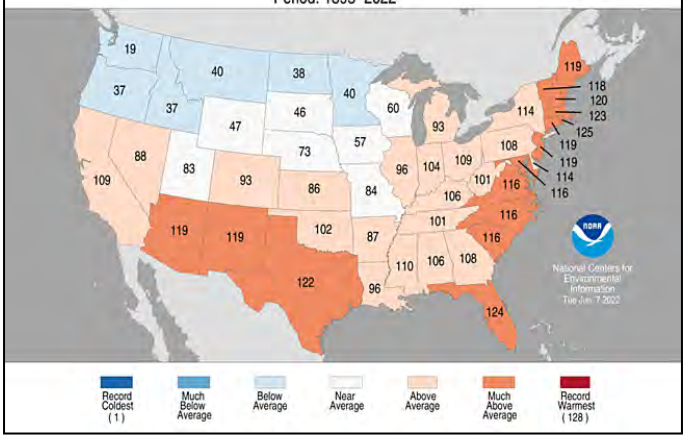
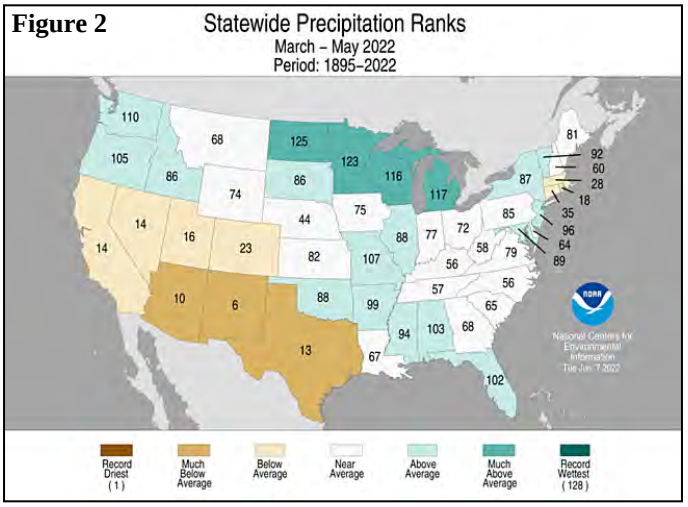


Figure 2 Statewide Precipitation Ranks
March – May 2022
Period: 1895–2022



March: Drier-than-normal March weather in many areas of the West capped an extremely disappointing winter wet season, leaving key agricultural regions facing significant impacts—including low reservoir levels, reductions in water allocations, depleted soil moisture, and poor rangeland and pasture conditions—from a third consecutive year of drought. Notably, the water equivalency of the Sierra Nevada snowpack—hovering near 16 inches (just under two-thirds of the March 1 average) as the month began—shriveled to around 11 inches (about 40 percent of the end-of-season average) by March 31. An early-season Western heat wave, which peaked during the week of March 20-26, contributed to the loss of high-elevation snowpack due to melting and evaporation.

Meanwhile, significant drought impacts extended across portions of the nation's mid-section, where similar conditions to those observed in the West led to stress on rangeland, pastures, and winter grains. By April 3, topsoil moisture on the Plains rated very short to short ranged from 46 percent in North Dakota to 96 percent in Montana. On the same date, Texas led the southern Plains with topsoil moisture rated 80 percent very short to short. Winter wheat conditions also reflected the Plains' drought, with 81 percent of Texas' crop rated in very poor to poor condition by April 3. At least one-quarter of the wheat was rated very poor to poor on that date in several other states, including Oklahoma (44 percent), Colorado (39 percent), Montana (37 percent), and Kansas (30 percent). Nationally, 36 percent of the winter wheat was rated very poor to poor on April 3—the highest amount in the first condition report of the season since April 7, 1996, when 40 percent was rated very poor to poor.

Numerous large wildfires flared during March across the central and southern Plains, driven by howling winds and fed by ample freeze- and drought-cured vegetation. Among the largest wildfires was the Eastland Complex (multiple fires, beginning on March 17, combined for management purposes), which collectively scorched 54,513 acres of vegetation and destroyed more than 150 structures, many of them homes in the community of Carbon, TX. Later in the month, 30,000- to 50,000-acre blazes included the Washita River Fire near Durham, OK; the Borrega Fire west of Kingsville, TX; the Canadian River Bottom Fire southwest of Canadian, TX; and the Crittenburg Complex at Fort Hood, TX.

In contrast, wetter-than-normal conditions were common during March from the Mississippi Valley eastward, with a few exceptions. By April 3, Midwestern topsoil moisture ranged from one-third to more than one-half surplus in Michigan (53 percent surplus), Indiana (42 percent), Illinois (42 percent), and Ohio (37 percent). Pockets of wetness extended into the South, resulting in mostly minor fieldwork and planting delays.

Elsewhere, several episodes of severe weather accompanied occasional thunderstorms. Impressive, early-season tornado outbreaks struck various regions on March 5-6, 21-23, and 29-31, resulting in a preliminary U.S. monthly count of approximately 250 tornadoes—a potential monthly record. One of the worst outbreaks started on March 5, when a rash of tornadoes in Iowa—unusual that far north so early in the year—resulted in seven fatalities in Madison and Lucas Counties.

March warmth was most prevalent in the East and West, with cooler conditions more common across the nation's mid-section. However, persistently cold weather was limited to the upper Great Lakes region, where monthly temperatures generally averaged 2 to 4°F below normal. In contrast, similar positive temperature departures (2 to 4°F above normal) were observed in the East and Far West.

April: A resurgent La Niña helped to fuel an active storm track, resulting in cool, wet conditions across much of the nation's northern tier. April temperatures generally averaged at least 4°F below normal from eastern Washington into the upper Great Lakes region and were more than 8°F below normal in parts of North Dakota. The heaviest precipitation, relative to normal, fell across the northern Plains, where several rounds of heavy rain and wind-driven snow eased or eradicated drought. In fact, moderate to major flooding developed late in the month in the Red River Valley, north of Fargo, ND.

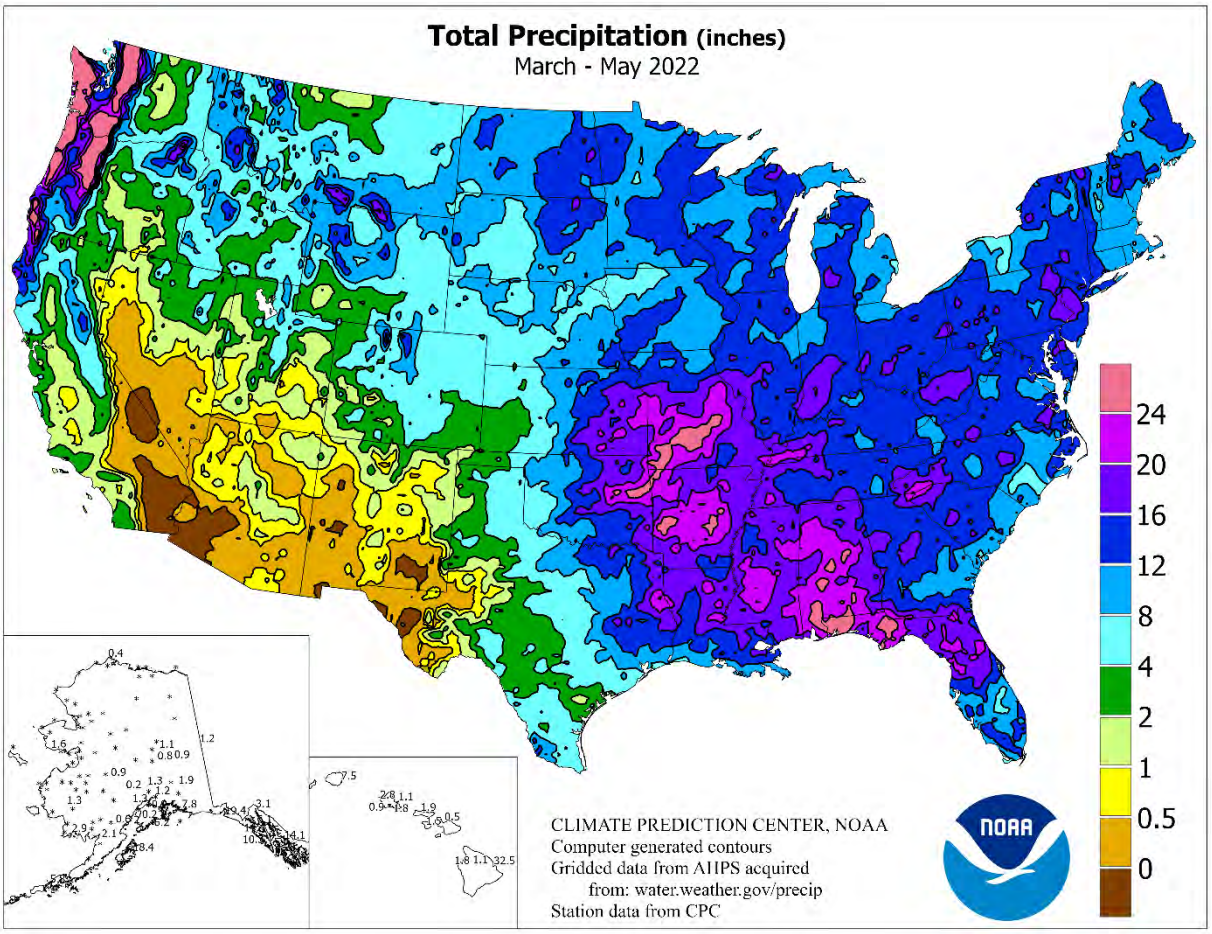
Meanwhile, severe thunderstorms frequently accompanied several strong cold fronts crossing the Plains, Midwest, and South, with most of the month's more than 200 tornadoes—based on preliminary reports—occurring on April 4-6, 11-13, 22-23, and 29-30. Dozens of tornadoes were spotted on April 5 from Mississippi to South Carolina, followed by an impressive, early-season Midwestern tornado outbreak on April 12 from eastern Nebraska to southeastern Minnesota. The South endured another significant tornado outbreak on April 12-13, while severe weather across the Plains peaked on April 22 and 29.

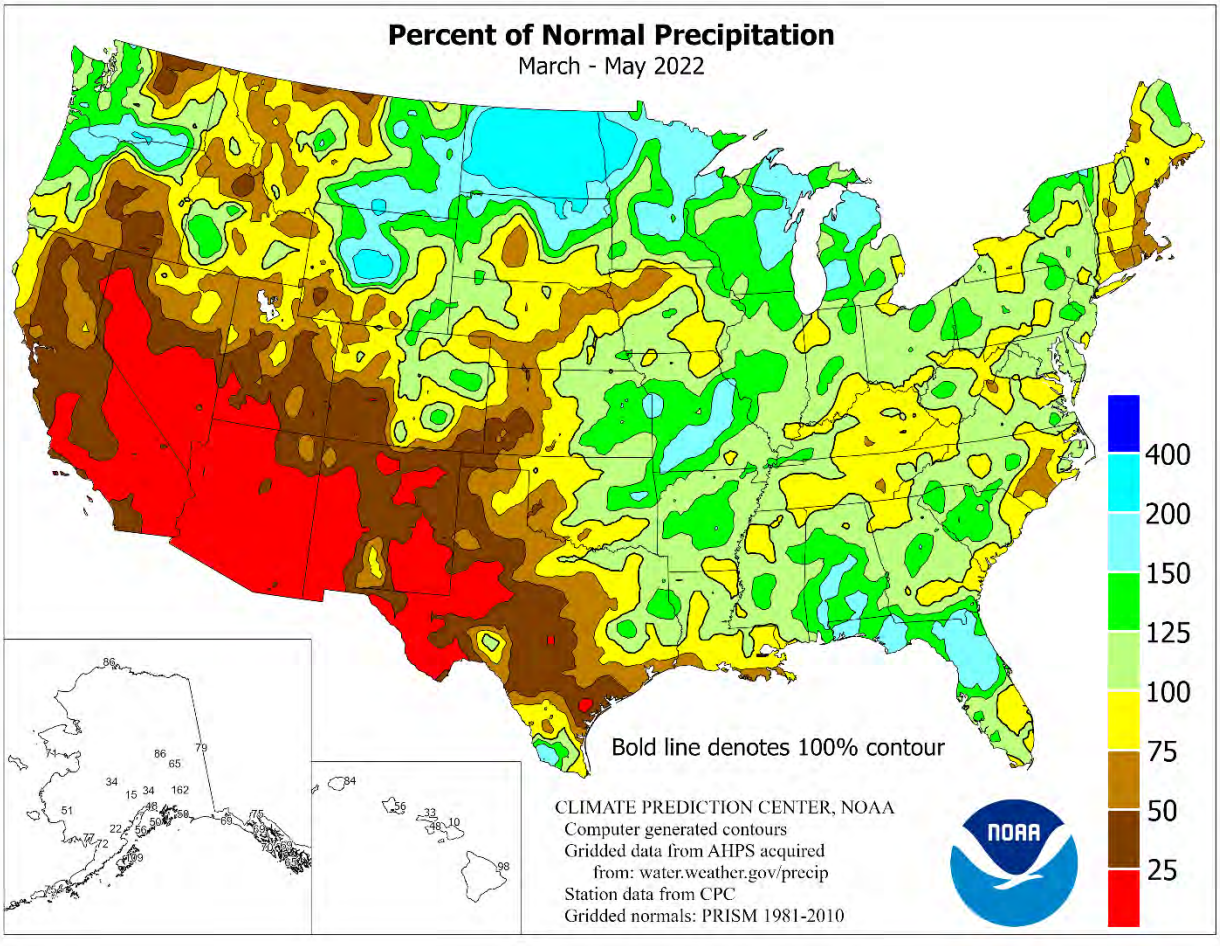
Despite late-month thunderstorms across the nation's mid-section, drought continued to intensity across the southern half of the High Plains, amid sharp temperature fluctuations, periodic high winds, and occasional blowing dust. Nearly half (43 percent) of the nation's winter wheat was rated in very poor to poor condition on May 1, the greatest amount in those two categories at that time of year since April-May 1996. In addition, more than half (56 percent) of the U.S. rangeland and pastures were rated in very poor to poor condition on May 1, very close to the record-high value of the last quarter-century—59 percent very poor to poor for several weeks in late-summer 2012.

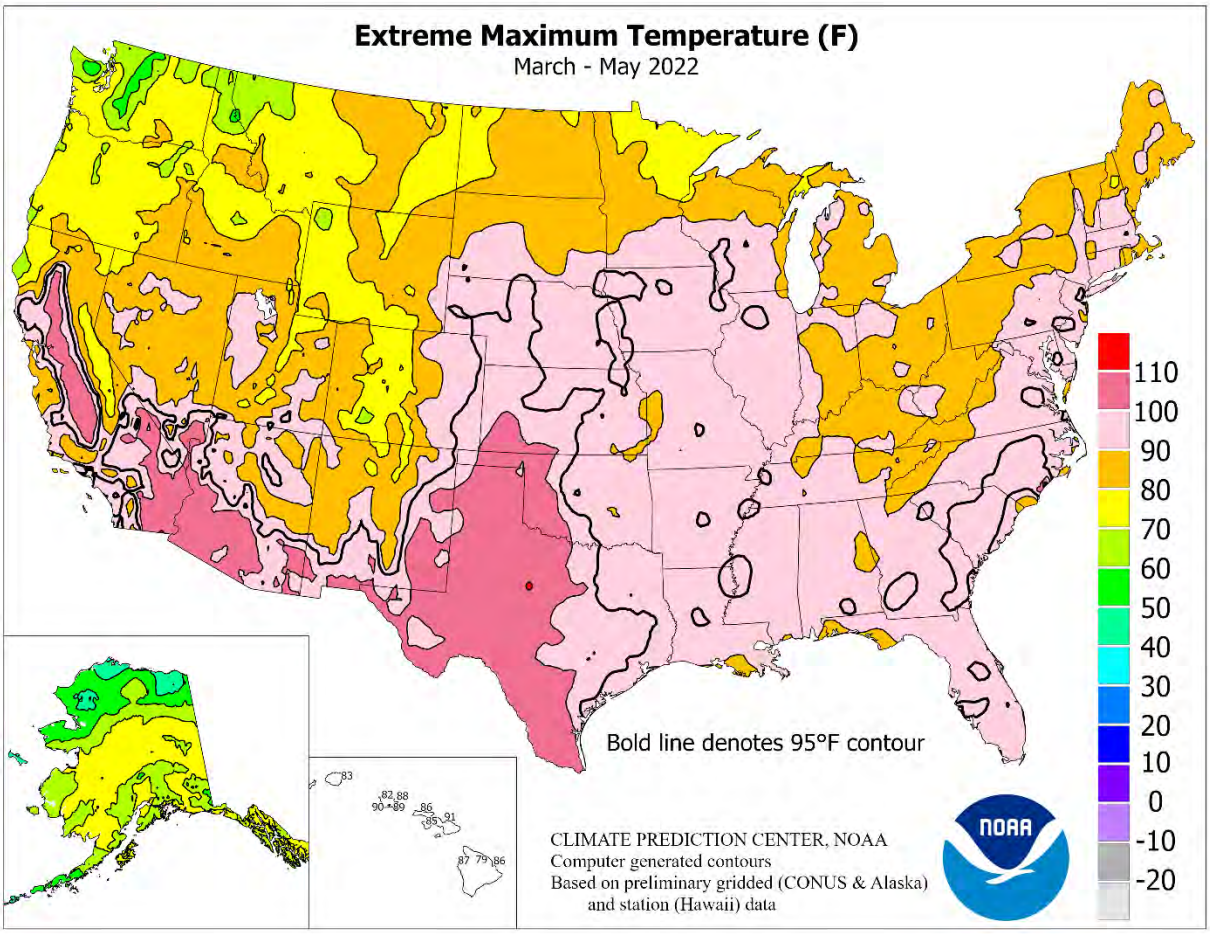
Despite the worsening Southwestern situation, which included several large, destructive wildfires, overall U.S. drought coverage decreased 4 percentage points, from 58 to 54 percent, during the 5-week period ending May 3. Most of the reduction in drought coverage occurred in the North and parts of the South, including the southeastern Plains and the Mississippi Delta. Farther west, early-season wildfires in Arizona and New Mexico burned hundreds of thousands of acres of vegetation and destroyed hundreds of homes. In northeastern New Mexico, near Las Vegas, the Calf Canyon Fire—sparked on April 19—joined with an escaped prescribed burn (the Hermits Peak Fire)—to eventually scorch more than 340,000 acres and destroy at least 900 structures.

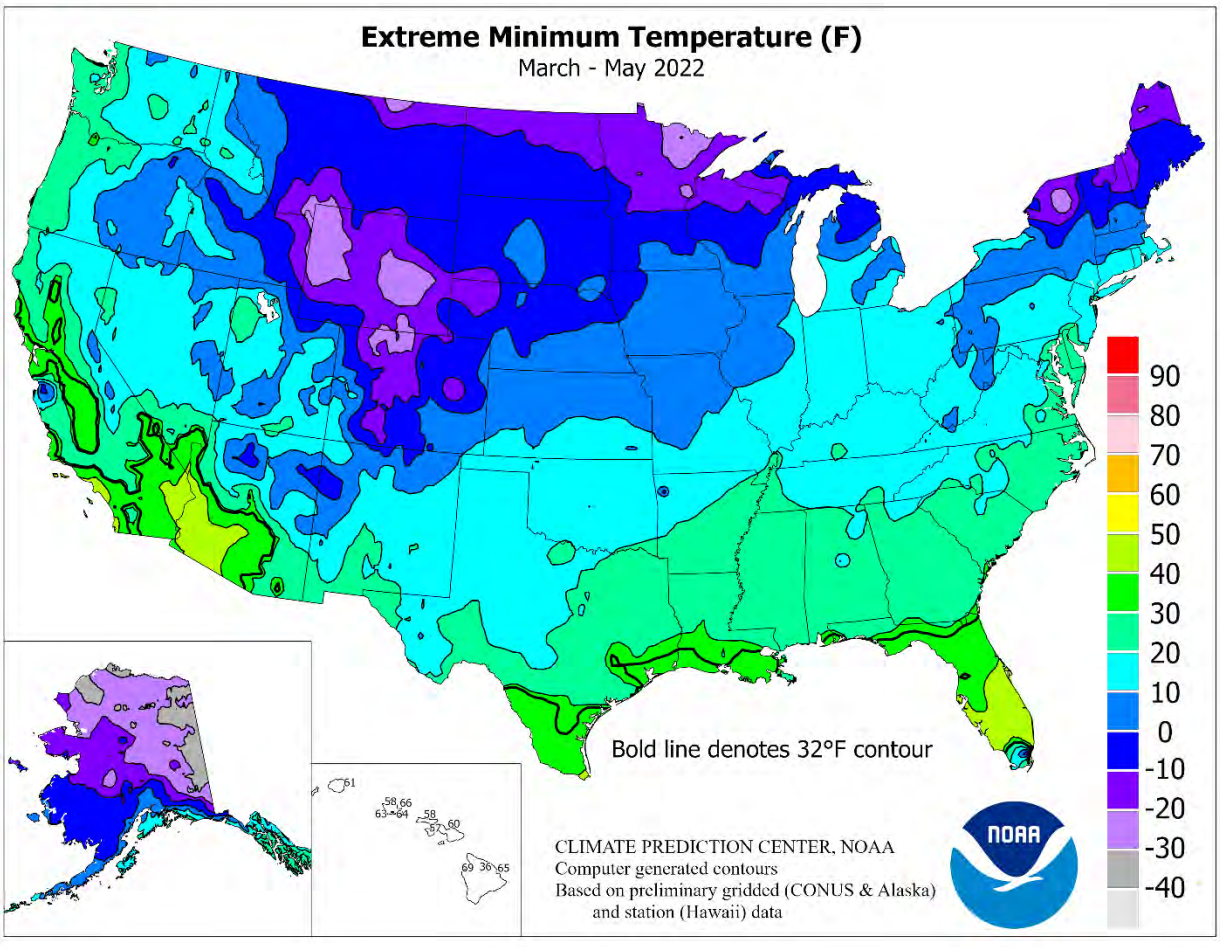
Elsewhere, cool, damp Midwestern conditions limited April fieldwork, leading to a sluggish planting pace for corn and soybeans. By May 1, topsoil moisture ranged from 24 to 40 percent surplus in all Midwestern States except Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota. On the same date, only 14 percent of the intended U.S. corn acreage had been planted, well behind the 5-year average pace of 33 percent. This represented the slowest planting pace since 2013, when only 8 percent of the corn had been planted by May 1.

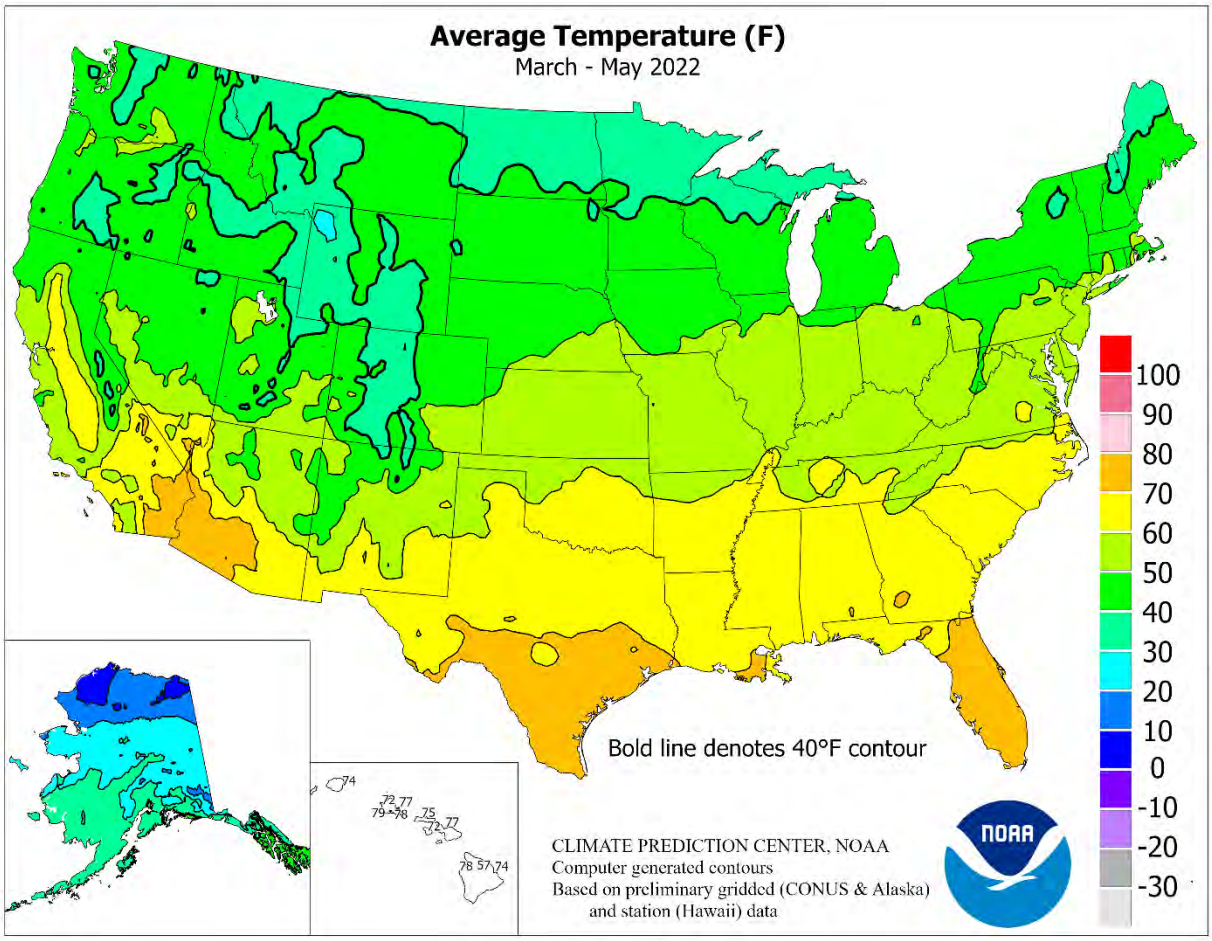
May: A complete summary appeared in the *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* dated June 14, 2022.

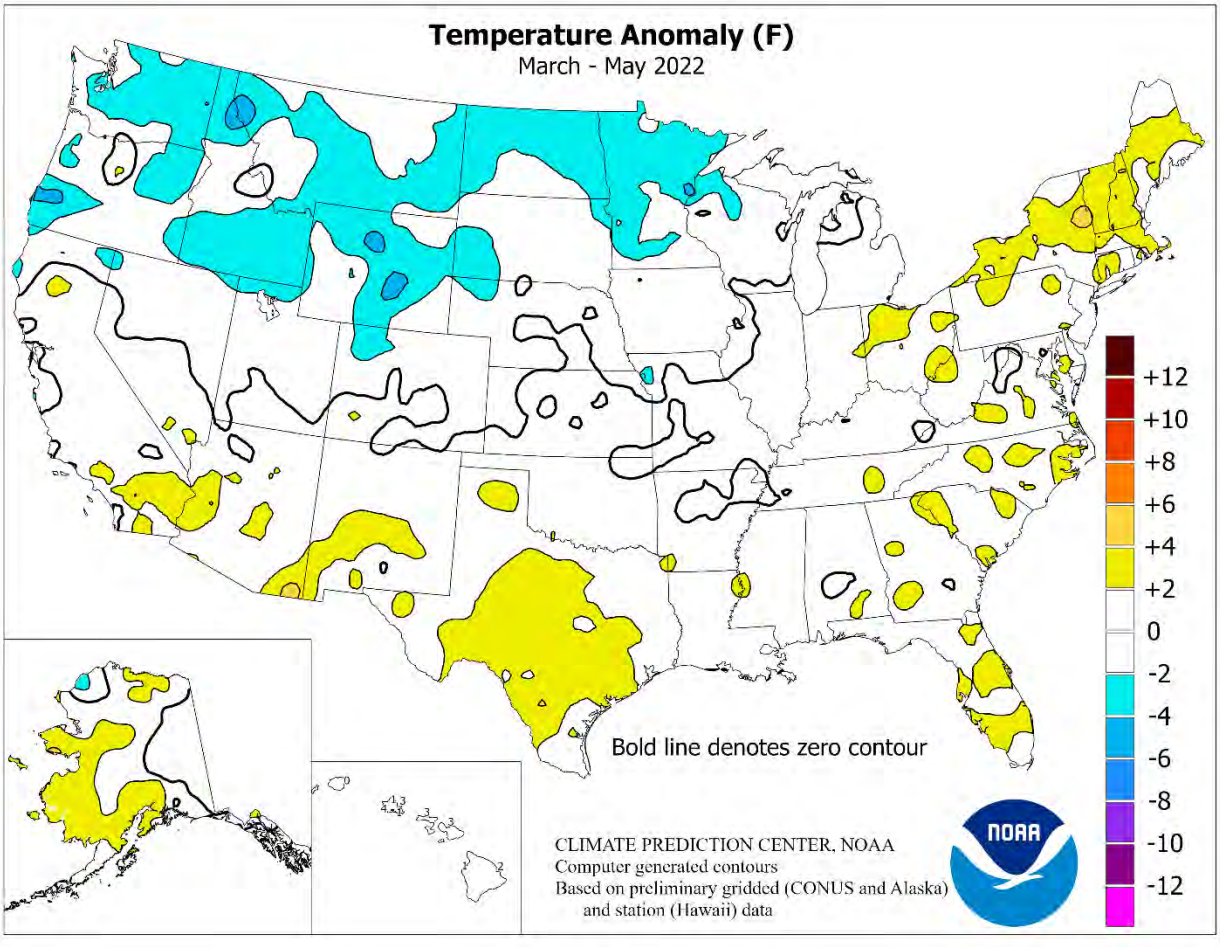

Total Precipitation (inches)
March - May 2022
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
0.5
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Gridded data from AHPS acquired
from: water.weather.gov/precip
Station data from CPC
NOAA


Percent of Normal Precipitation
March - May 2022
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
Bold line denotes 100% contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Gridded data from AHPS acquired
from: water.weather.gov/precip
Station data from CPC
Gridded normals: PRISM 1981-2010
NOAA


Extreme Maximum Temperature (F)
March - May 2022
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS & Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (F)
March - May 2022
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS & Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Average Temperature (F)
March - May 2022
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
Bold line denotes 40°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS & Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Temperature Anomaly (F)
March - May 2022
+12
+10
+8
+6
+4
+2
0
-2
-4
-6
-8
-10
-12
Bold line denotes zero contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Spring 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	41	4	1.31	-0.51	WICHITA	57	1	17.66	7.83	TOLEDO	52	3	8.25	-0.94
BARROW	7	-9	0.44	-0.07	KY LEXINGTON	57	2	11.54	-1.39	YOUNGSTOWN	50	2	17.28	7.25
FAIRBANKS	31	-1	1.07	-0.18	LOUISVILLE	60	2	9.67	-3.81	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	61	0	9.57	-1.21
JUNEAU	42	1	11.38	1.31	PADUCAH	60	2	14.97	1.33	TULSA	61	0	14.47	1.51
KODIAK	41	3	18.42	1.45	LA BATON ROUGE	69	0	10.55	-0.29	OR ASTORIA	48	-2	19.63	3.68
NOME	28	5	1.65	-0.67	LAKE CHARLES	69	1	6.49	-5.66	BURNS	43	-1	2.22	-1.07
AL BIRMINGHAM	65	2	17.11	2.47	NEW ORLEANS	71	2	16.41	2.57	EUGENE	50	0	11.06	-0.01
HUNTSVILLE	63	1	17.04	2.38	SHREVEPORT	68	3	14.75	1.45	MEDFORD	53	-1	4.47	0.05
MOBILE	69	2	19.47	3.39	MA BOSTON	50	2	6.30	-5.24	PENDLETON	49	-2	6.15	2.28
MONTGOMERY	67	2	15.49	2.02	WORCESTER	48	2	9.81	-2.70	PORTLAND	52	-1	12.02	3.19
AR FORT SMITH	62	1	15.96	2.33	MD BALTIMORE	56	3	12.29	1.24	SALEM	51	0	14.23	5.21
LITTLE ROCK	64	2	16.33	1.59	ME CARIBOU	39	1	10.71	2.27	PA ALLENTOWN	51	1	14.99	3.96
AZ FLAGSTAFF	45	1	1.73	-2.19	PORTLAND	45	1	9.11	-3.48	ERIE	49	3	9.30	-0.37
PHOENIX	76	2	0.15	-1.28	MI ALPENA	41	0	11.46	4.58	MIDDLETOWN	54	2	12.41	2.23
PRESCOTT	55	2	0.51	-1.58	GRAND RAPIDS	47	-1	12.52	2.85	PHILADELPHIA	56	2	9.09	-1.91
TUCSON	71	3	0.19	-1.17	HOUGHTON LAKE	42	0	10.65	3.54	PITTSBURGH	51	1	9.62	-0.35
CA BAKERSFIELD	66	2	1.72	-0.25	LANSING	48	2	11.22	2.82	WILKES-BARRE	51	3	12.83	3.47
EUREKA	48	-3	8.51	-1.89	MUSKEGON	48	1	10.15	1.79	WILLIAMSPORT	51	2	9.84	0.03
FRESNO	66	3	1.00	-2.47	TRAVERSE CITY	44	1	8.33	1.13	RI PROVIDENCE	51	2	8.52	-4.40
LOS ANGELES	62	2	1.32	-1.49	MN DULUTH	37	-2	9.76	2.63	SC CHARLESTON	67	2	7.38	-2.19
REDDING	63	3	2.88	-5.78	INT_L FALLS	35	-3	14.39	9.04	COLUMBIA	65	2	10.59	1.30
SACRAMENTO	62	2	2.04	-2.54	MINNEAPOLIS	45	-2	10.18	2.27	FLORENCE	66	3	9.23	0.06
SAN DIEGO	61	-1	1.63	-1.11	ROCHESTER	44	0	13.19	4.47	GREENVILLE	62	1	16.01	4.42
SAN FRANCISCO	57	0	1.35	-3.39	ST. CLOUD	42	-1	7.98	0.92	SD ABERDEEN	42	-1	9.88	3.77
STOCKTON	63	3	1.54	-2.16	MO COLUMBIA	56	2	13.42	1.04	HURON	44	-2	8.18	1.31
CO ALAMOSA	43	1	2.02	0.30	KANSAS CITY	55	0	15.80	4.52	RAPID CITY	42	-3	4.39	-1.57
CO SPRINGS	51	3	2.70	-1.77	SAINT LOUIS	58	1	14.35	2.66	SIOUX FALLS	46	0	7.20	-0.94
DENVER INTL	48	0	3.57	-1.20	SPRINGFIELD	56	1	17.94	4.89	TN BRISTOL	58	3	11.18	0.66
GRAND JUNCTION	52	0	1.18	-1.62	MS JACKSON	66	2	21.73	7.30	CHATTANOOGA	63	3	12.49	-0.61
PUEBLO	52	1	4.20	0.30	MERIDIAN	67	4	15.10	0.80	KNOXVILLE	61	2	12.11	-0.80
CT BRIDGEPORT	51	1	7.28	-4.70	TUPELO	65	2	14.10	-1.10	MEMPHIS	64	1	15.26	-0.67
HARTFORD	51	2	11.08	-0.56	MT BILLINGS	44	-2	5.01	0.09	NASHVILLE	62	3	12.27	-1.35
DC WASHINGTON	58	2	11.55	1.08	BUTTE	37	-2	2.16	-1.86	TX ABILENE	70	5	1.54	-5.00
DE WILMINGTON	55	2	9.80	-1.56	CUT BANK	39	-2	0.94	-2.32	AMARILLO	59	3	2.89	-2.22
FL DAYTONA BEACH	73	3	10.83	1.28	GLASGOW	43	-1	2.92	-0.31	AUSTIN	73	3	3.57	-5.72
JACKSONVILLE	69	2	18.22	9.18	GREAT FALLS	41	-2	3.75	-1.03	BEAUMONT	71	2	6.63	-5.30
KEY WEST	79	2	4.78	-2.32	HAVRE	42	-1	1.07	-2.08	BROWNSVILLE	77	3	8.28	2.85
MIAMI	79	3	10.98	-0.46	MISSOULA	44	-2	2.15	-2.09	CORPUS CHRISTI	74	2	3.57	-3.22
ORLANDO	75	4	13.07	3.20	NC ASHEVILLE	57	2	15.11	4.37	DEL RIO	76	4	2.52	-3.06
PENSACOLA	71	4	16.86	2.53	CHARLOTTE	63	4	12.08	1.91	EL PASO	68	3	0.15	-0.92
TALLAHASSEE	69	2	14.20	1.75	GREENSBORO	60	2	10.76	0.19	FORT WORTH	69	3	6.97	-4.41
TAMPA	77	5	11.67	4.53	HATTERAS	64	5	11.17	-0.78	GALVESTON	74	4	6.30	0.00
WEST PALM BEACH	77	3	10.95	-1.80	RALEIGH	63	3	11.79	1.52	HOUSTON	72	2	9.14	-2.63
GA ATHENS	64	2	10.58	0.03	WILMINGTON	66	3	6.29	-5.24	LUBBOCK	64	3	2.91	-1.90
ATLANTA	65	3	12.77	0.94	ND BISMARCK	41	-2	15.91	11.36	MIDLAND	68	3	0.22	-2.78
AUGUSTA	64	1	12.35	2.70	DICKINSON	39	-3	5.06	0.55	SAN ANGELO	70	4	2.12	-3.65
COLUMBUS	67	1	14.73	2.55	FARGO	38	-5	8.41	2.97	SAN ANTONIO	73	4	2.28	-6.13
MACON	66	2	12.45	2.23	GRAND FORKS	36	-4	10.34	5.63	VICTORIA	73	3	2.31	-8.46
SAVANNAH	68	2	4.72	-5.00	JAMESTOWN	39	-3	8.37	3.64	WACO	69	3	5.88	-4.26
HI HILO	74	2	32.46	-0.62	NE GRAND ISLAND	51	1	4.71	-4.03	WICHITA FALLS	65	3	5.36	-3.22
HONOLULU	78	1	1.83	-1.45	LINCOLN	51	0	9.44	0.49	UT SALT LAKE CITY	52	1	3.71	-2.03
KAHULUI	77	3	0.46	-4.31	NORFOLK	49	0	5.34	-2.98	VA LYNCHBURG	59	4	11.88	1.32
LIHUE	75	0	7.52	-1.40	NORTH PLATTE	48	1	5.06	-1.56	NORFOLK	60	2	10.89	0.47
IA BURLINGTON	51	-2	9.29	-2.12	OMAHA	52	1	9.13	-0.59	RICHMOND	60	2	9.55	-1.52
CEDAR RAPIDS	47	-2	7.72	-1.57	SCOTTSBLUFF	47	-1	4.02	-1.31	ROANOKE	59	3	12.46	1.63
DES MOINES	50	-1	9.02	-1.89	VALENTINE	47	1	4.70	-1.72	WASH/DULLES	56	2	10.85	-0.51
DUBUQUE	47	0	9.60	-0.66	NH CONCORD	47	2	9.47	-0.80	VT BURLINGTON	47	3	9.29	0.85
SIOUX CITY	48	-1	5.43	-3.23	NJ ATLANTIC_CITY	54	2	12.29	1.12	WA OLYMPIA	47	-2	12.70	1.55
WATERLOO	48	-1	11.44	1.11	NEWARK	55	2	11.79	-0.70	QUILLAYUTE	46	-2	29.33	5.54
ID BOISE	49	-2	3.61	-0.40	NM ALBUQUERQUE	59	2	0.55	-1.15	SEATTLE-TACOMA	49	-2	9.76	1.44
LEWISTON	50	-1	4.60	0.50	NV ELY	43	0	1.28	-1.79	SPOKANE	45	-2	3.78	-0.76
POCATELLO	44	-2	4.79	0.91	LAS VEGAS	70	2	0.10	-0.69	YAKIMA	48	-2	1.72	-0.05
IL CHICAGO/O_HARE	50	2	12.24	2.76	RENO	53	1	0.28	-1.48	WI EAU CLAIRE	43	-2	6.25	-1.66
MOLINE	51	1	9.32	-1.44	WINNEMUCCA	47	0	1.84	-1.07	GREEN BAY	45	2	10.35	2.96
PEORIA	53	1	9.20	-1.54	NY ALBANY	49	2	10.01	0.06	LA CROSSE	47	0	9.28	0.44
ROCKFORD	50	1	9.76	0.08	BINGHAMTON	46	1	10.75	0.81	MADISON	46	1	10.53	1.44
SPRINGFIELD	54	1	10.04	-0.32	BUFFALO	48	3	7.71	-1.57	MILWAUKEE	47	2	10.93	1.75
IN EVANSVILLE	58	2	12.41	-1.58	ROCHESTER	48	2	6.23	-1.83	WV BECKLEY	54	2	9.84	-1.72
FORT WAYNE	51	1	8.70	-1.76	SYRACUSE	48	2	7.85	-1.45	CHARLESTON	56	1	11.80	-0.11
INDIANAPOLIS	54	1	12.63	0.22	OH AKRON-CANTON	52	4	12.57	1.80	ELKINS	51	2	12.62	-0.23
SOUTH BEND	50	1	9.82	0.40	CINCINNATI	55	2	14.42	1.62	HUNTINGTON	57	2	10.77	-1.24
KS CONCORDIA	55	2	8.76	0.14	CLEVELAND	51	2	10.84	0.82	WY CASPER	40	-4	6.07	1.92
DODGE CITY	55	1	2.44	-3.80	COLUMBUS	54	1	13.99	3.43	CHEYENNE	43	-1	2.57	-2.63
GOODLAND	49	0	3.55	-2.06	DAYTON	54	3	12.50	0.41	LANDER	42	-2	7.38	2.13
TOPEKA	56	1	15.35	4.41	MANSFIELD	51	3	13.14	1.04	SHERIDAN	42	-2	9.88	4.94

Based on 1981-2010 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

June 13 – 19, 2022

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Much of the Nation experienced drier-than-normal weather, while large parts of central California, the Pacific Northwest, Rockies, and Southwest received at least twice the normal amount of precipitation. Certain locations in the mid-Atlantic, Midwest, northern Plains, and Southeast also received at least twice the normal precipitation. Meanwhile, most of the nation recorded above-normal temperatures for the week. Large sections of the Great Plains and middle Mississippi Valley noted temperatures 8°F or more above normal. In contrast, most of Idaho and the Pacific Northwest reported below-normal temperatures. Parts of California, Nevada, and Oregon recorded temperatures 8°F or more below normal.

Corn: Ninety-five percent of the nation's corn acreage had emerged by June 19, four percentage points behind the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. On June 19, seventy percent of the corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the previous week but 5 points above the same time last year. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, 83 percent of the corn was rated in good to excellent condition.

Soybeans: Ninety-four percent of the nation's soybean acreage was planted by June 19, three percentage points behind last year but 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Soybean planting progress was ahead of average in 13 of the 18 estimating states. Eighty-three percent of the nation's soybean acreage had emerged by June 19, seven percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind average. On June 19, sixty-eight percent of the nation's soybean acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the previous week but 8 points above the previous year.

Winter Wheat: By June 19, ninety-one percent of the nation's winter wheat was headed, 4 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Twenty-five percent of the 2022 winter wheat acreage had been harvested by June 19, ten percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of average. On June 19, thirty percent of the 2022 winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week and 19 points below last year. In Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing state, 27 percent of the winter wheat was rated in good to excellent condition.

Cotton: Nationwide, 96 percent of the cotton crop was planted by June 19, one percentage point ahead of both the previous year and the 5-year average. Twenty-two percent of the nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by June 19, two percentage points ahead of last year but 1 point behind average. By June 19, six percent of the nation's cotton had begun setting bolls, 2 percentage points ahead of both last year and the average. On June 19, forty percent of the 2022 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 6 percentage points below the previous week and 12 points below the same time last year.

Sorghum: Eighty percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was planted by June 19, six percentage points behind the previous year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. Texas had planted 95 percent of its sorghum acreage by June 19, one percentage point behind the previous year and 2 points behind average. By June 19, fifteen percent of the nation's sorghum acreage had reached the headed stage, 1 percentage point behind last year and 2 points behind average. Forty-six percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was rated in good to excellent condition on June 19, one percentage point below the previous week and 27 points below the same time last year.

Rice: By June 19, five percent of the nation's rice acreage had reached the headed stage, 2 percentage points ahead of the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. On June 19, seventy-two percent of the nation's rice was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week and 2 points below same time last year.

Small Grains: Ninety-five percent of the nation's oat acreage was emerged by June 19, five percentage points behind the previous year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Forty-two percent of the nation's oat acreage had headed by June 19, nineteen percentage points behind last year and 12 points behind average. On June 19, sixty percent of the nation's oat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points above the previous week and 21 points above the same time last year.

Ninety-six percent of the nation's barley crop had emerged by June 19, two percentage points behind the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. Eight percent of the barley acreage had reached the headed stage by June 19, nine percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind average. On June 19, fifty-one percent of the nation's barley was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points above the previous week and 12 points above the same time last year.

By June 19, ninety-eight percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded, 2 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. By June 19, eighty-nine percent of the spring wheat had emerged, 9 percentage points behind the previous year and 8 points behind average. On June 19, fifty-nine percent of the nation's spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 5 percentage points above the previous week and 32 points above the same time last year.

Other Crops: Nationally, producers had planted 97 percent of the 2022 peanut acreage by June 19, two percentage points ahead of the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. By June 19, eighteen percent of the nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, two percentage points behind both the previous year and the average. On June 19, sixty-six percent of the nation's peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 5 percentage points below the previous week and 3 points below the same time last year.

Eighty-one percent of the nation's intended 2022 sunflower acreage was planted by June 19, nine percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 19, 2022

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

Soybeans Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2022	5-Yr Avg
AR	92	91	96	92
IL	96	94	98	93
IN	99	92	96	92
IA	100	97	99	98
KS	89	68	83	89
KY	86	80	87	84
LA	95	100	100	98
MI	100	90	97	89
MN	100	88	97	99
MS	97	98	99	96
MO	91	71	85	85
NE	100	99	100	98
NC	83	81	86	81
ND	100	75	92	98
OH	99	80	90	89
SD	100	93	98	95
TN	85	81	86	86
WI	100	93	97	95
18 Sts	97	88	94	93

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

Soybeans Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2022	5-Yr Avg
AR	85	84	90	85
IL	94	88	93	85
IN	94	80	89	82
IA	96	84	93	90
KS	74	55	70	75
KY	71	65	72	69
LA	90	99	100	96
MI	98	74	88	79
MN	99	62	83	94
MS	94	94	96	92
MO	78	56	69	72
NE	94	89	94	92
NC	74	74	78	70
ND	92	24	58	86
OH	94	63	74	78
SD	97	55	82	85
TN	74	70	77	72
WI	96	76	89	84
18 Sts	90	70	83	84

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

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	3	18	60	19
IL	1	5	28	57	9
IN	2	5	23	59	11
IA	1	2	17	64	16
KS	1	5	31	54	9
KY	0	2	16	75	7
LA	1	2	20	70	7
MI	1	5	29	53	12
MN	1	2	33	54	10
MS	0	5	18	57	20
MO	1	5	34	53	7
NE	4	8	20	57	11
NC	2	12	32	51	3
ND	0	5	33	57	5
OH	3	9	32	47	9
SD	1	2	25	68	4
TN	2	5	23	58	12
WI	1	2	16	65	16
18 Sts	1	5	26	58	10
Prev Wk	1	4	25	59	11
Prev Yr	2	7	31	51	9

Corn Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2022	5-Yr Avg
CO	97	84	97	96
IL	98	96	97	94
IN	99	89	96	91
IA	100	95	98	98
KS	94	83	93	94
KY	97	86	92	95
MI	100	86	93	85
MN	100	85	97	98
MO	98	89	97	95
NE	100	92	98	98
NC	100	100	100	100
ND	95	50	68	93
OH	97	80	88	88
PA	94	63	70	89
SD	97	85	96	92
TN	100	97	98	99
TX	97	95	95	97
WI	98	84	92	92
18 Sts	99	88	95	95

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

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	2	9	40	33	16
IL	1	3	25	57	14
IN	1	5	24	58	12
IA	0	2	15	65	18
KS	2	9	34	45	10
KY	0	2	17	73	8
MI	1	4	25	54	16
MN	1	2	32	53	12
MO	1	5	24	60	10
NE	3	9	20	57	11
NC	6	12	33	44	5
ND	0	1	30	60	9
OH	3	9	30	47	11
PA	0	2	7	76	15
SD	0	2	19	68	11
TN	1	5	25	57	12
TX	11	21	36	26	6
WI	1	2	15	66	16
18 Sts	1	5	24	57	13
Prev Wk	1	4	23	59	13
Prev Yr	1	5	29	54	11

Rice Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2022	5-Yr Avg
AR	0	NA	0	0
CA	0	NA	0	1
LA	11	3	22	21
MS	1	0	4	3
MO	0	NA	0	0
TX	17	NA	17	15
6 Sts	3	NA	5	5

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	1	18	59	22
CA	0	0	40	50	10
LA	0	0	17	80	3
MS	0	0	29	67	4
MO	0	5	28	54	13
TX	1	1	73	23	2
6 Sts	0	1	27	58	14
Prev Wk	0	1	26	57	16
Prev Yr	1	3	22	59	15

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 19, 2022

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

Cotton Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2022	5-Yr Avg
AL	98	95	97	98
AZ	100	100	100	100
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	100	100	100	100
GA	97	92	96	97
KS	96	96	98	95
LA	95	100	100	99
MS	96	98	99	97
MO	100	97	98	95
NC	100	92	95	97
OK	73	62	78	84
SC	98	96	99	97
TN	97	97	98	98
TX	95	89	96	93
VA	97	95	99	98
15 Sts	95	90	96	95

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

Cotton Percent Squaring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2022	5-Yr Avg
AL	10	7	29	22
AZ	61	38	58	52
AR	11	10	26	47
CA	24	10	25	26
GA	33	15	26	32
KS	19	9	13	9
LA	33	38	74	45
MS	8	7	14	17
MO	43	4	6	24
NC	15	7	13	21
OK	0	0	0	7
SC	20	3	13	23
TN	25	14	25	27
TX	19	17	23	21
VA	19	18	35	27
15 Sts	20	14	22	23

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

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2022	5-Yr Avg
AL	0	NA	0	0
AZ	14	3	9	11
AR	0	NA	0	1
CA	0	NA	0	0
GA	1	NA	1	1
KS	0	NA	0	0
LA	0	NA	1	3
MS	0	0	0	0
MO	1	NA	0	0
NC	0	NA	0	0
OK	0	NA	0	0
SC	0	NA	0	0
TN	0	0	1	0
TX	5	NA	10	6
VA	1	NA	5	0
15 Sts	4	NA	6	4

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

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	3	20	71	5
AZ	0	0	15	56	29
AR	1	2	15	52	30
CA	0	0	15	80	5
GA	1	6	29	57	7
KS	5	12	44	35	4
LA	0	1	22	74	3
MS	0	11	22	58	9
MO	5	7	26	62	0
NC	0	8	30	60	2
OK	1	5	34	60	0
SC	0	8	27	58	7
TN	3	8	31	50	8
TX	13	27	41	18	1
VA	0	0	17	83	0
15 Sts	8	18	34	36	4
Prev Wk	3	16	35	41	5
Prev Yr	1	5	42	43	9

Sorghum Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2022	5-Yr Avg
CO	86	53	74	83
KS	81	54	72	79
NE	96	90	95	95
OK	60	45	60	67
SD	96	74	86	91
TX	96	90	95	97
6 Sts	86	66	80	85

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

Sorghum Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2022	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	0	0	0
KS	0	0	1	1
NE	1	0	1	2
OK	0	0	0	1
SD	4	1	1	1
TX	51	42	50	53
6 Sts	16	13	15	17

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

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	0	6	50	44	0
KS	2	5	35	54	4
NE	1	8	26	61	4
OK	2	4	37	56	1
SD	4	10	34	52	0
TX	14	21	45	19	1
6 Sts	5	10	39	43	3
Prev Wk	6	8	39	45	2
Prev Yr	1	2	24	61	12

Sunflowers Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2022	5-Yr Avg
CO	81	47	67	73
KS	75	40	59	72
ND	93	70	83	92
SD	90	56	83	83
4 Sts	90	61	81	86

These 4 States planted 86% of last year's sunflower acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 19, 2022

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

Peanuts Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2022	5-Yr Avg
AL	97	90	95	95
FL	99	98	99	98
GA	98	97	99	99
NC	99	95	97	97
OK	88	60	80	90
SC	98	96	99	97
TX	82	84	91	90
VA	98	99	100	98
8 Sts	95	94	97	97

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

Peanuts Percent Pegging

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2022	5-Yr Avg
AL	6	4	7	15
FL	15	3	19	19
GA	32	5	27	29
NC	8	0	2	6
OK	4	0	0	4
SC	23	1	11	21
TX	1	0	1	1
VA	1	6	17	4
8 Sts	20	3	18	20

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

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	1	13	83	2
FL	0	0	14	80	6
GA	1	4	28	57	10
NC	0	12	30	55	3
OK	0	0	22	75	3
SC	1	1	28	63	7
TX	1	26	52	20	1
VA	0	0	14	86	0
8 Sts	1	6	27	59	7
Prev Wk	1	7	21	63	8
Prev Yr	1	3	27	57	12

Spring Wheat Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2022	5-Yr Avg
ID	100	100	100	99
MN	100	92	98	100
MT	100	99	100	100
ND	100	91	97	100
SD	100	100	100	100
WA	100	100	100	100
6 Sts	100	94	98	100

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

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2022	5-Yr Avg
ID	100	92	95	96
MN	100	65	93	100
MT	99	95	98	94
ND	97	56	80	97
SD	100	96	98	100
WA	100	94	99	99
6 Sts	98	72	89	97

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

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	1	25	62	11
MN	0	1	35	57	7
MT	5	16	54	24	1
ND	0	0	29	62	9
SD	1	9	24	58	8
WA	0	3	8	81	8
6 Sts	1	5	35	52	7
Prev Wk	2	7	37	49	5
Prev Yr	15	22	36	25	2

Winter Wheat Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2022	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	100	100	100	100
CO	96	90	98	96
ID	80	32	44	80
IL	100	98	100	99
IN	99	96	100	98
KS	99	99	100	99
MI	95	86	91	84
MO	100	99	100	100
MT	46	14	40	50
NE	97	87	95	95
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	100	94	97	99
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	100	74	97	98
SD	93	55	76	87
TX	100	100	100	100
WA	97	50	67	93
18 Sts	95	86	91	95

These 18 States planted 89% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2022	5-Yr Avg
AR	56	29	71	75
CA	38	20	40	37
CO	0	0	0	1
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	10	3	18	29
IN	10	0	7	13
KS	11	2	27	18
MI	0	0	0	0
MO	23	2	34	35
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0
NC	41	27	53	53
OH	1	0	0	1
OK	44	32	72	60
OR	0	0	0	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	54	53	72	65
WA	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	15	10	25	22

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

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	4	22	45	29
CA	0	0	15	85	0
CO	29	25	32	14	0
ID	1	3	19	61	16
IL	3	8	20	54	15
IN	3	7	24	49	17
KS	16	24	33	25	2
MI	4	18	30	42	6
MO	1	11	29	50	9
MT	10	35	38	15	2
NE	15	19	41	22	3
NC	0	2	23	65	10
OH	6	9	30	41	14
OK	35	21	30	12	2
OR	2	2	16	41	39
SD	2	22	41	24	11
TX	60	23	12	4	1
WA	1	4	24	58	13
18 Sts	23	20	27	25	5
Prev Wk	24	18	27	26	5
Prev Yr	6	14	31	41	8

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 19, 2022

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

Oats Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2022	5-Yr Avg
IA	100	98	99	100
MN	100	82	92	100
NE	100	98	100	98
ND	99	67	91	95
OH	100	95	99	97
PA	96	90	95	98
SD	100	93	95	98
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	98	86	90	95
9 Sts	100	88	95	98

These 9 States planted 69% of last year's oat acreage.

Oats Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2022	5-Yr Avg
IA	71	38	62	64
MN	48	1	4	33
NE	81	40	73	77
ND	9	0	0	9
OH	72	22	52	60
PA	24	1	13	37
SD	71	16	35	52
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	57	4	16	33
9 Sts	61	32	42	54

These 9 States planted 69% of last year's oat acreage.

Oat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	1	17	65	17
MN	1	1	29	60	9
NE	7	13	22	52	6
ND	0	1	16	79	4
OH	0	0	30	56	14
PA	0	2	23	73	2
SD	1	8	31	53	7
TX	48	30	13	8	1
WI	0	1	17	68	14
9 Sts	11	9	20	53	7
Prev Wk	12	9	21	51	7
Prev Yr	6	18	37	34	5

Barley Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2022	5-Yr Avg
ID	100	95	100	99
MN	97	58	85	98
MT	98	97	98	95
ND	98	64	88	96
WA	100	96	100	95
5 Sts	98	87	96	96

These 5 States planted 82% of last year's barley acreage.

Barley Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 19 2022	5-Yr Avg
ID	27	14	19	28
MN	42	NA	0	20
MT	7	NA	5	4
ND	15	NA	0	7
WA	61	5	21	43
5 Sts	17	NA	8	13

These 5 States planted 82% of last year's barley acreage.

Barley Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	2	23	61	13
MN	0	1	40	53	6
MT	10	30	38	20	2
ND	0	0	25	70	5
WA	0	1	13	77	9
5 Sts	5	14	30	45	6
Prev Wk	6	15	30	42	7
Prev Yr	8	17	36	32	7

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent Week Ending Jun 19, 2022

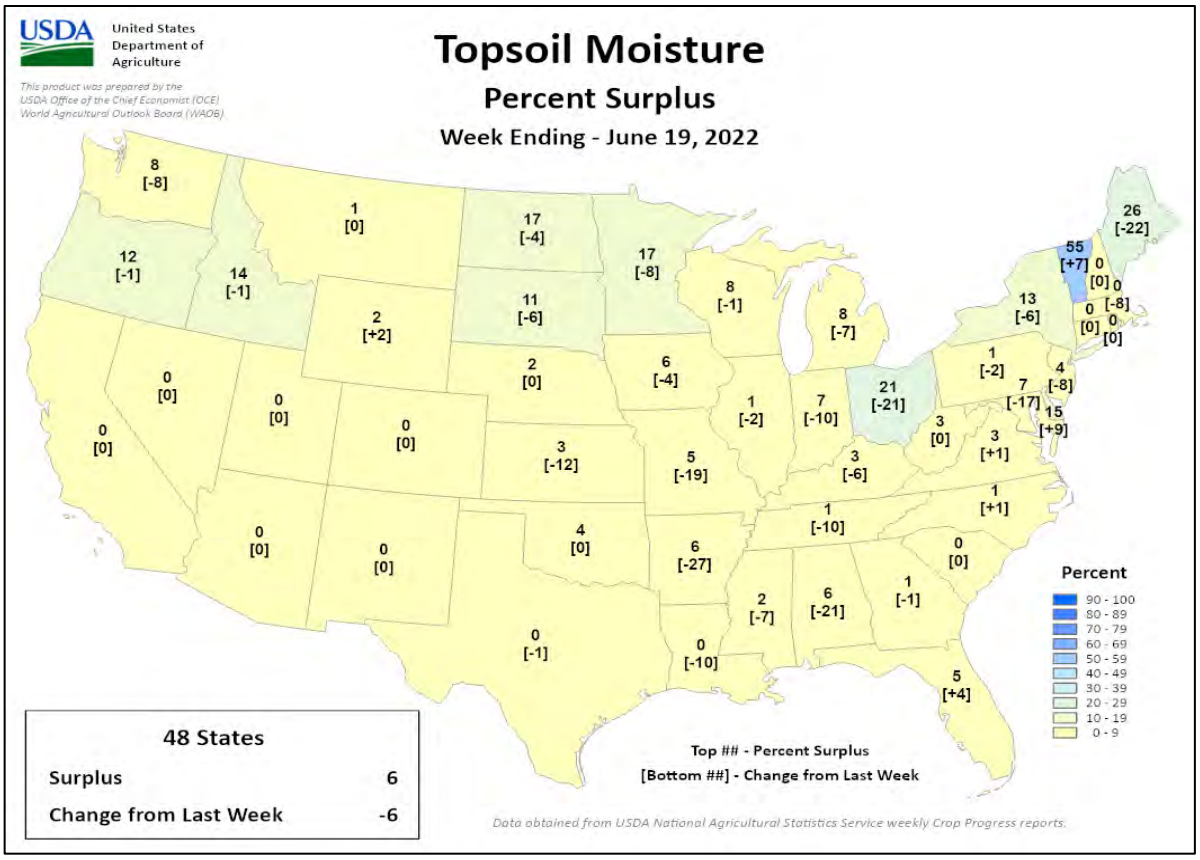
	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	4	20	71	4		NH	0	0	47	46	7
AZ	40	28	22	10	0		NJ	0	0	2	98	0
AR	0	6	36	50	8		NM	23	45	29	3	0
CA	10	20	30	40	0		NY	1	2	33	53	11
CO	23	25	22	28	2		NC	6	20	38	35	1
CT	0	15	85	0	0		ND	0	3	16	64	17
DE	1	2	18	69	10		OH	0	2	16	71	11
FL	3	8	36	43	10		OK	13	9	22	51	5
GA	4	15	39	36	6		OR	1	15	35	35	14
ID	0	4	16	55	25		PA	1	8	20	64	7
IL	1	3	25	56	15		RI	0	0	0	100	0
IN	1	4	23	55	17		SC	5	15	53	23	4
IA	1	4	33	50	12		SD	4	26	35	30	5
KS	12	15	30	39	4		TN	2	9	38	45	6
KY	1	7	26	56	10		TX	39	33	21	6	1
LA	0	5	31	61	3		UT	3	37	39	20	1
ME	0	0	0	67	33		VT	0	0	22	46	32
MD	3	3	6	43	45		VA	1	8	38	50	3
MA	0	5	15	75	5		WA	2	2	39	50	7
MI	0	11	21	61	7		WV	0	2	6	88	4
MN	1	4	23	59	13		WI	1	3	18	60	18
MS	2	11	34	46	7		WY	2	14	27	57	0
MO	0	1	31	62	6		48 Sts	19	23	27	28	3
MT	22	21	25	29	3							
NE	10	21	32	33	4		Prev Wk	18	24	27	27	4
NV	0	15	60	25	0		Prev Yr	18	21	29	26	6

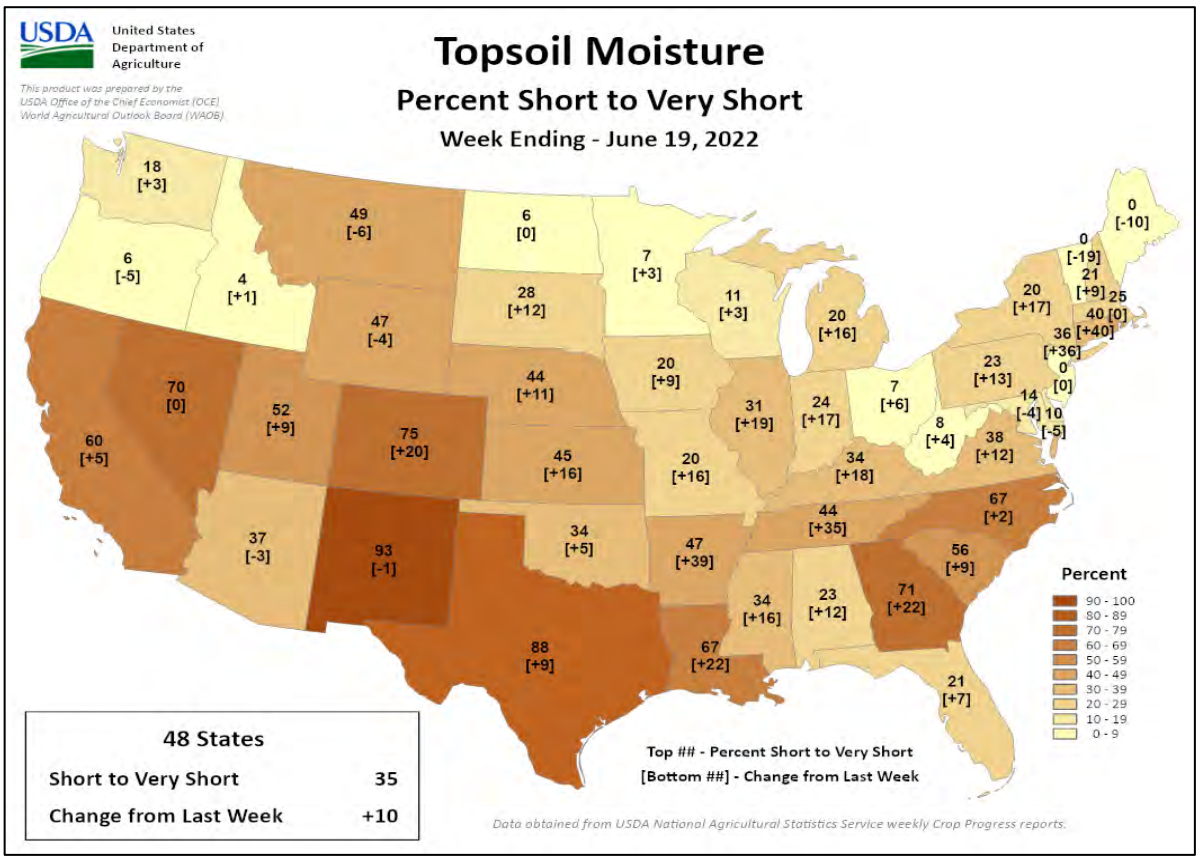
VP - Very Poor; P - Poor; F - Fair; G - Good; EX - Excellent
NA - Not Available; *Revised

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 19, 2022

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

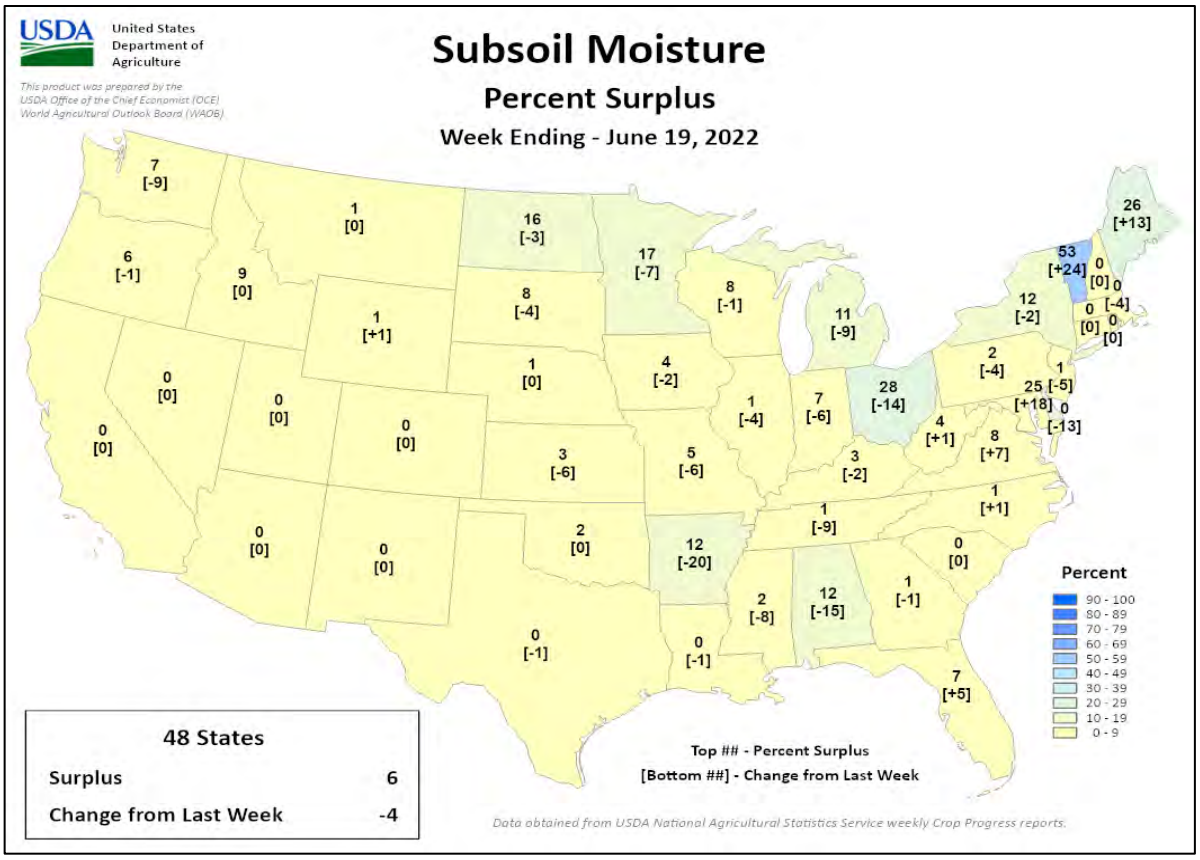


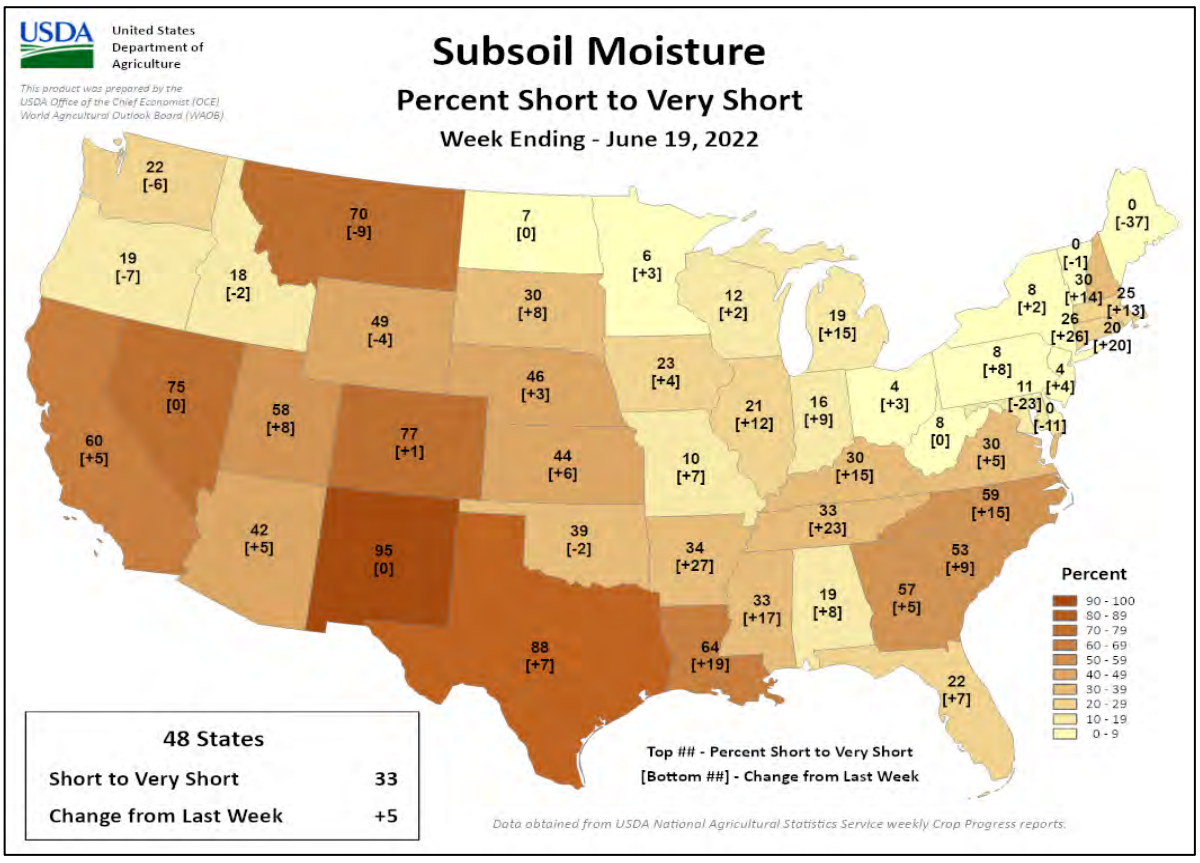


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 19, 2022

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





International Weather and Crop Summary

June 12-18, 2022

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Extreme heat hastened summer crops toward reproduction in Spain and France, while drought intensified in Italy.

WESTERN FSU: Warm, dry weather adjacent the Black Sea contrasted with moderate to heavy rain farther inland.

EASTERN FSU: Heavy rain alleviated 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 maintained overall favorable conditions for vegetative summer crops.

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon showers continued to progress northward in the region but remained unseasonably light across much of India.

EAST ASIA: Isolated flooding in southern-most China was untimely for maturing early-crop rice, while more seasonable showers elsewhere benefited vegetative summer crops.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Widespread showers benefited rice and other crops in the region.

AUSTRALIA: Another round of showers in the south and west benefited winter grains and oilseeds.

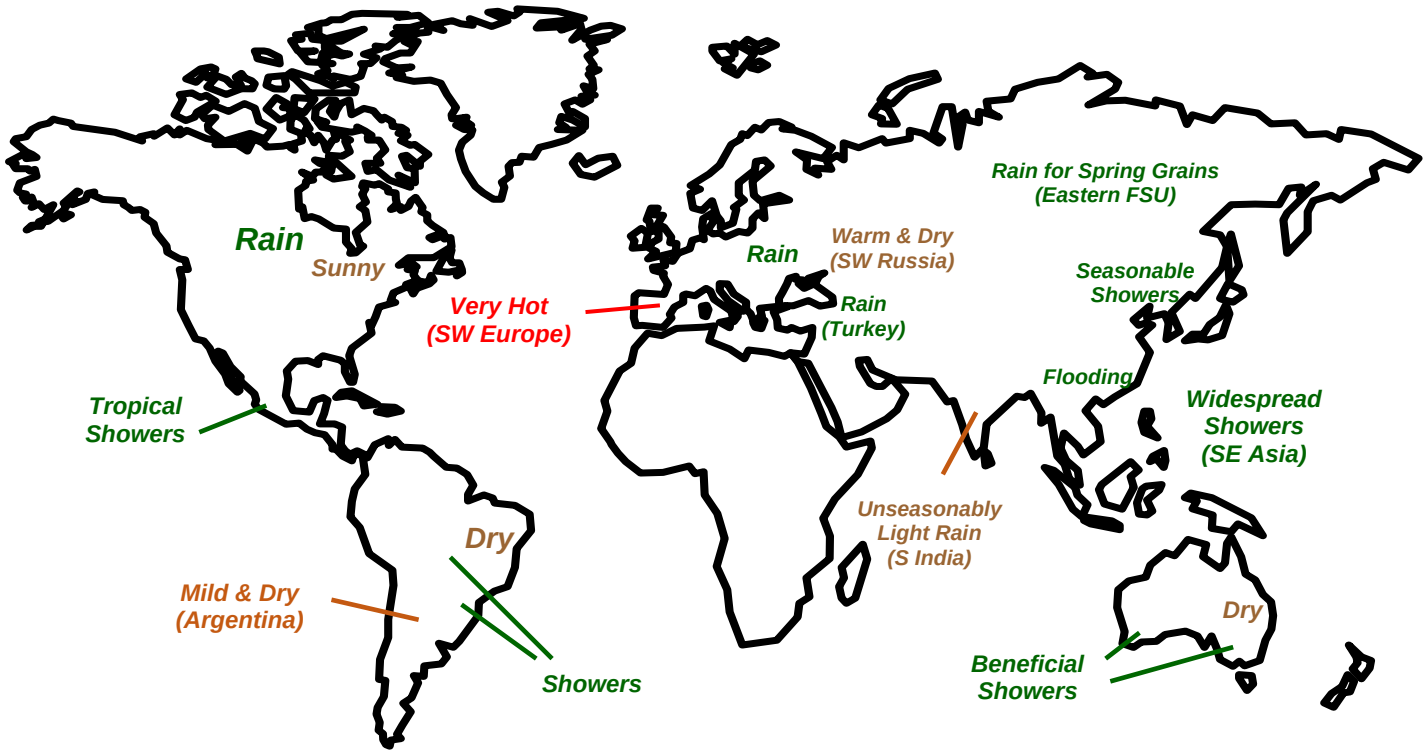
ARGENTINA: Clear skies aided drydown and harvesting of crops throughout Argentina.

BRAZIL: Seasonal dryness returned to central Brazil.

MEXICO: Tropical showers brought needed moisture to western sections of the southern plateau corn belt.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Locally heavy showers disrupted the final stages of spring and summer crop planting.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Warm, sunny weather spurred development of crops and forage in Ontario and Quebec.



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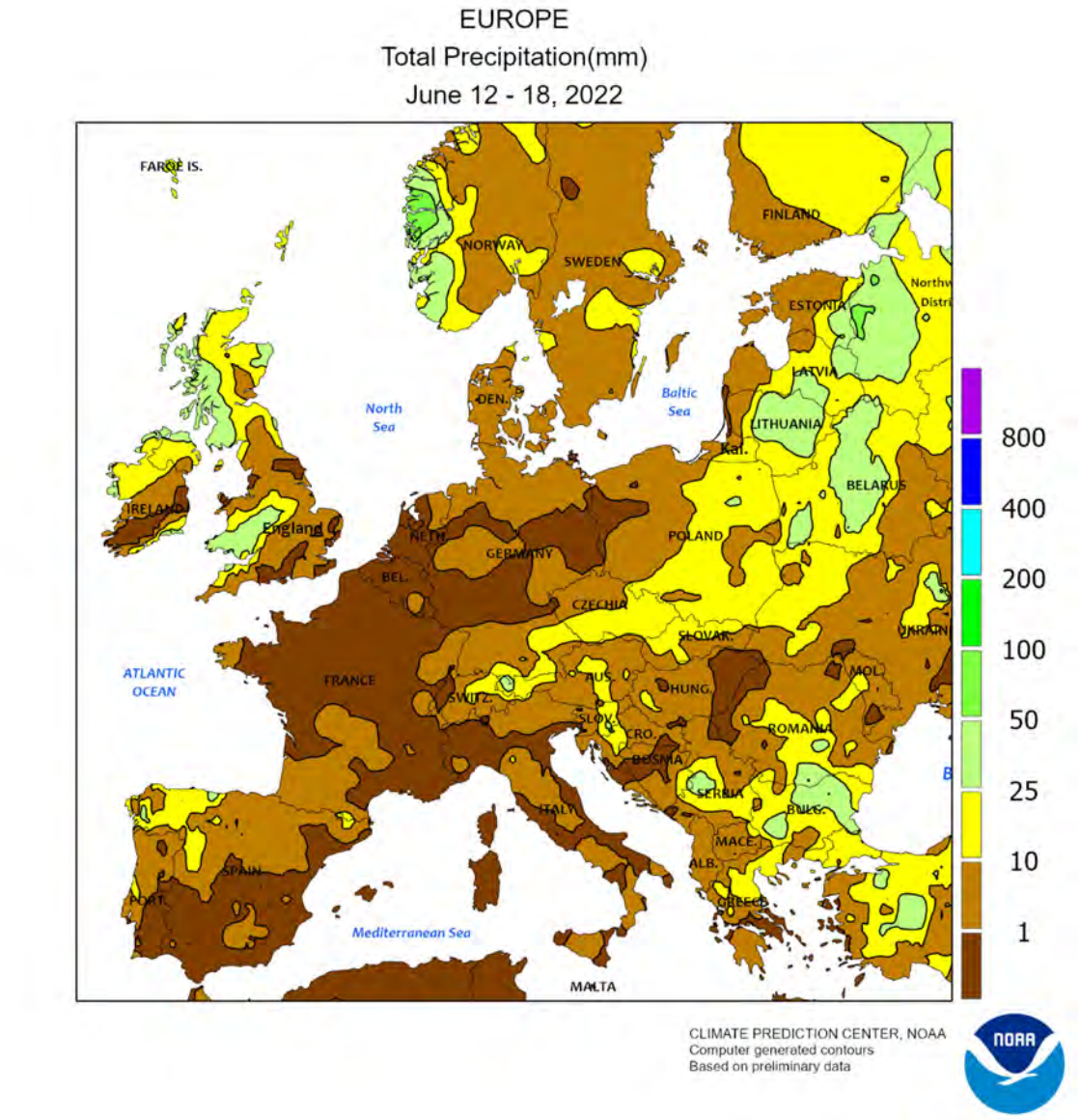

EUROPE

Extreme heat over southwestern Europe contrasted with beneficial showers over eastern portions of the continent. In Spain and France, daytime highs spiked into the upper 30s and lower 40s (degrees C); peak values reached 42 and 43°C in southwestern France and southern Spain, respectively. The exceptional heat pushed weekly average temperature anomalies to nearly 10°C above normal, which sped corn, soybeans, and sunflowers toward reproduction. Summer crops in Spain and France were now developing up to two weeks ahead of average, with corn on pace to reach the tasseling stage by the end of June. Warmth and dryness extended into northern Italy (3-6°C above normal), hastening summer crops into reproduction more than one week ahead of average. Compounding the impacts of the heat on Italy's summer crops has been acute short-term drought, with 90-day rainfall tallying less than 50 percent of normal in key northern and western growing areas. Mostly dry, warm conditions (2-5°C above normal) favored winter crop maturation in England and northern France but further reduced yield prospects for late-flowering to filling rapeseed in Germany. Conversely, widespread albeit highly variable showers and thunderstorms (3-30 mm, locally more) maintained favorable conditions for flowering to filling winter crops in northeastern Europe as well as late-vegetative summer crops in Greece and the Balkans, though localized drought persisted in eastern Hungary (60-day rainfall less than half of normal).

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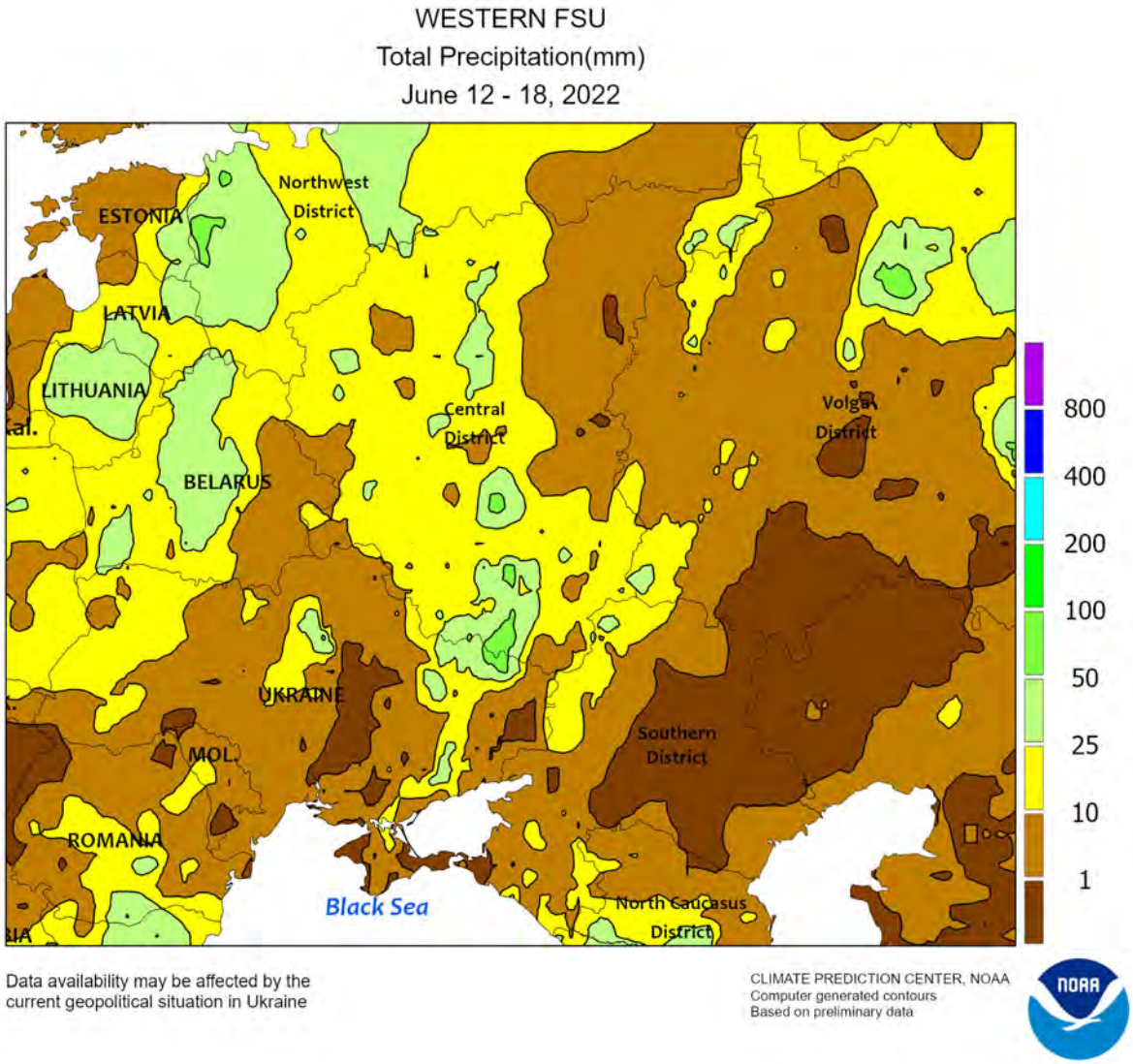

WESTERN FSU

Dry, warm weather near the Black Sea juxtaposed with locally heavy rain farther north. Continued mostly dry and warm weather in southwestern Russia (1-2°C above normal) promoted winter wheat maturation, although a lack of rain over the past 30 days has raised concerns for vegetative corn and sunflowers. Similar warmth and dryness in central and southern Ukraine reduced soil moisture for vegetative summer crops but promoted winter wheat maturation. Conversely, moderate to heavy rainfall (10-85 mm) in Belarus and west-central Russia maintained good to excellent moisture supplies for reproductive to filling winter crops and vegetative spring grains. The satellite-derived Vegetation Health Index (VHI) as of June 19 continued to indicate good to excellent crop prospects over much of Russia despite the recent warmth and dryness. In Ukraine, the VHI remained fair to very poor across key summer crop areas in the north and west but indicated average to good crop vigor in southern and eastern growing areas.

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

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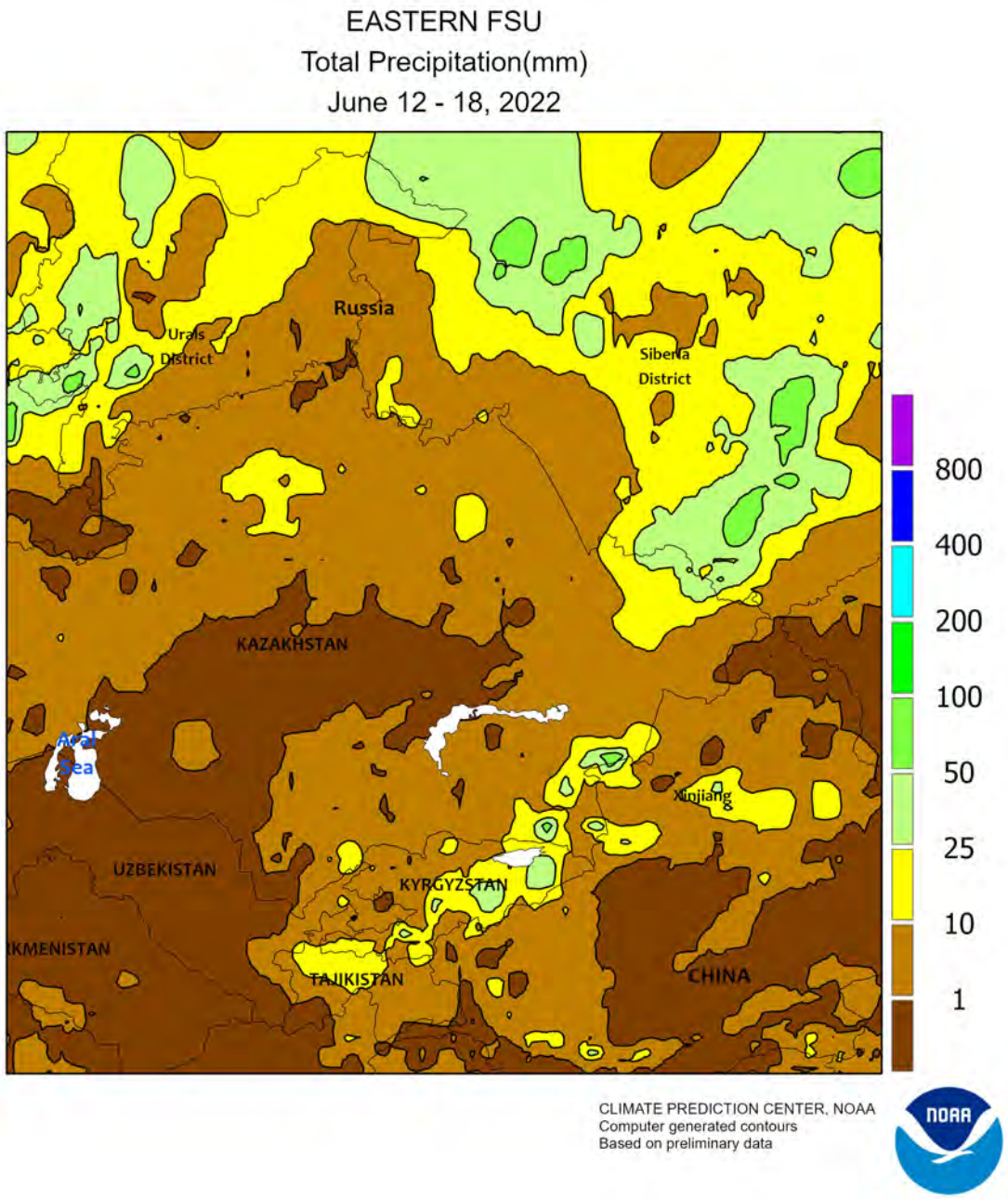

EASTERN FSU

Widespread albeit highly variable showers prevailed over the spring grain belt in the north as well as eastern portions of the cotton belt in the south. Over northern Kazakhstan and neighboring portions of central Russia, mostly light showers (1-20 mm) moistened soils locally for vegetative spring wheat and barley. However, Kazakhstan's eastern spring grain provinces (North Kazakhstan and Akmola) continued to wrestle with lingering longer-term deficits dating back to the beginning of spring. On the other hand, moderate to heavy rain in Russia's Siberia District (10-75 mm) further eased this region out of drought and boosted prospects for vegetative wheat and barley. Farther south, sunny skies and seasonable temperatures over Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and southern Kazakhstan facilitated the development of squaring cotton. Meanwhile, additional late-season rain (10-50 mm) in parts of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan hampered winter wheat harvesting but maintained abundant irrigation reserves for cotton. As of June 20, precipitation for the 2021-22 Water Year in the catchment basins of the Syr and Amu Darya Rivers has tallied 125 and 135 percent of normal, respectively.

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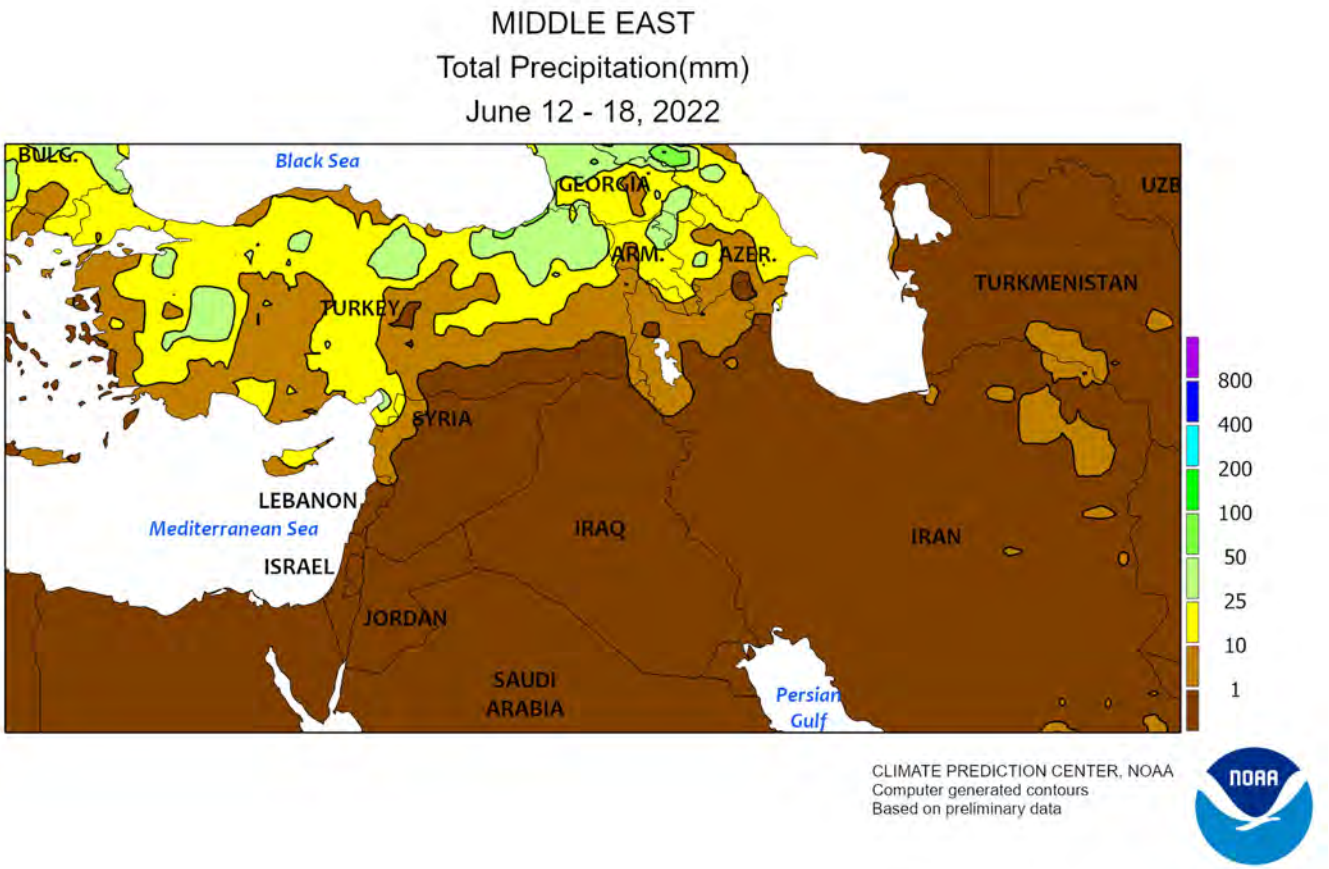

MIDDLE EAST

Showers continued across Turkey while seasonably dry weather prevailed elsewhere. In Turkey, widespread moderate to heavy showers and thunderstorms (10-60 mm) maintained good moisture supplies for vegetative summer crops. The country's primary warm-season crops include sunflowers (Marmara Region in the northwest), corn (Anatolian Plateau and Mediterranean Coast), and cotton (Aegean Region in the west as well as the Adana and GAP Regions in the southeast). Most Turkish summer crops were vegetative, though growing degree day data suggested cotton in the country's warmer southeast had entered the flowering stage of development. Elsewhere, seasonably dry and warm weather (1-3°C above normal) favored winter grain harvesting from the eastern Mediterranean Coast into Iran.

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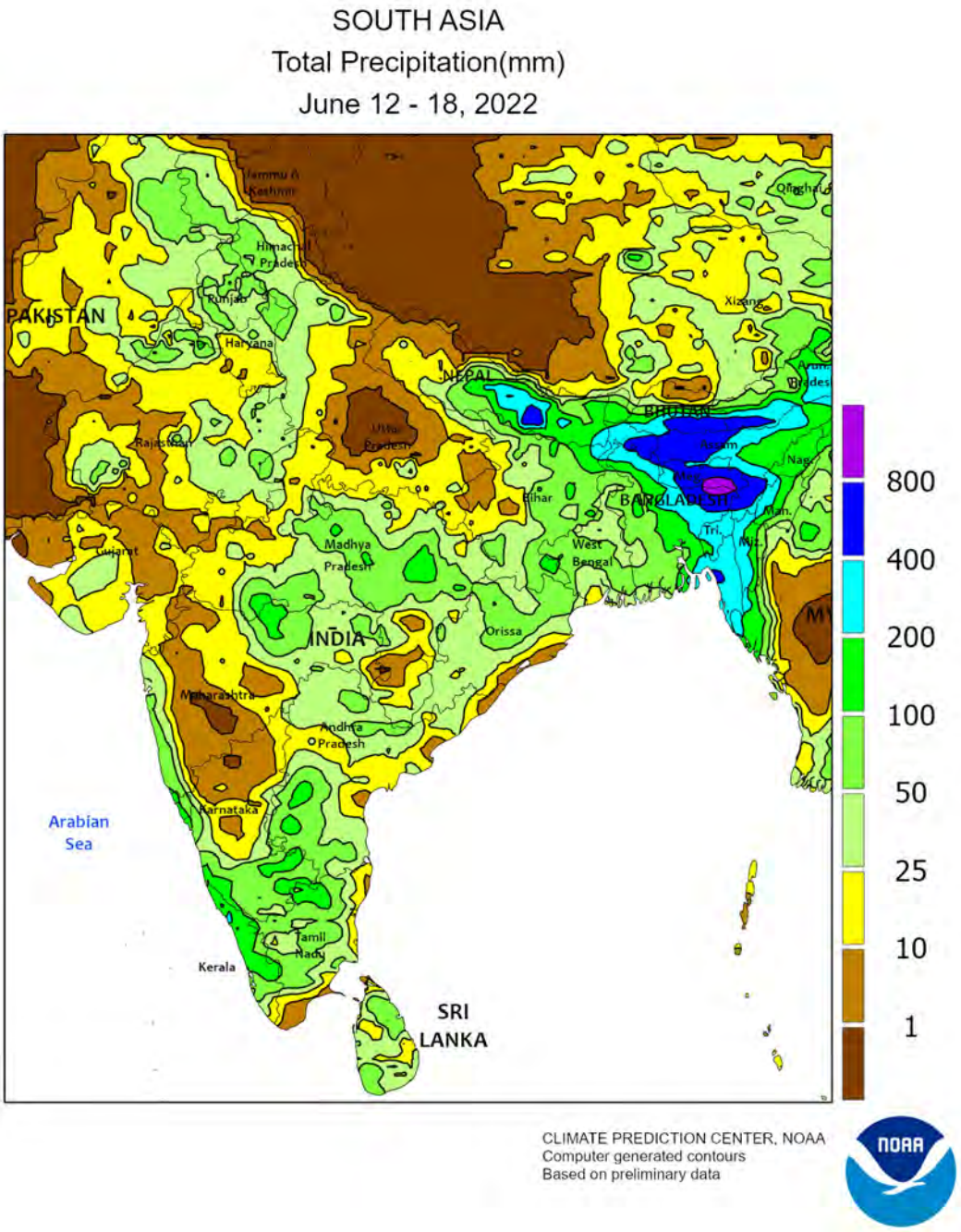

SOUTH ASIA

The southwest monsoon continued to progress northward in India and environs but at a slower pace in the east versus the west. In addition, rainfall amounts continued to be unseasonably light and highly variable (10-150 mm) in most of India, with some locales reporting little if any. The wettest area (over 150 mm) remained northeastern India into Bangladesh. The lack of consistent rainfall elsewhere likely discouraged early sowing of kharif crops.

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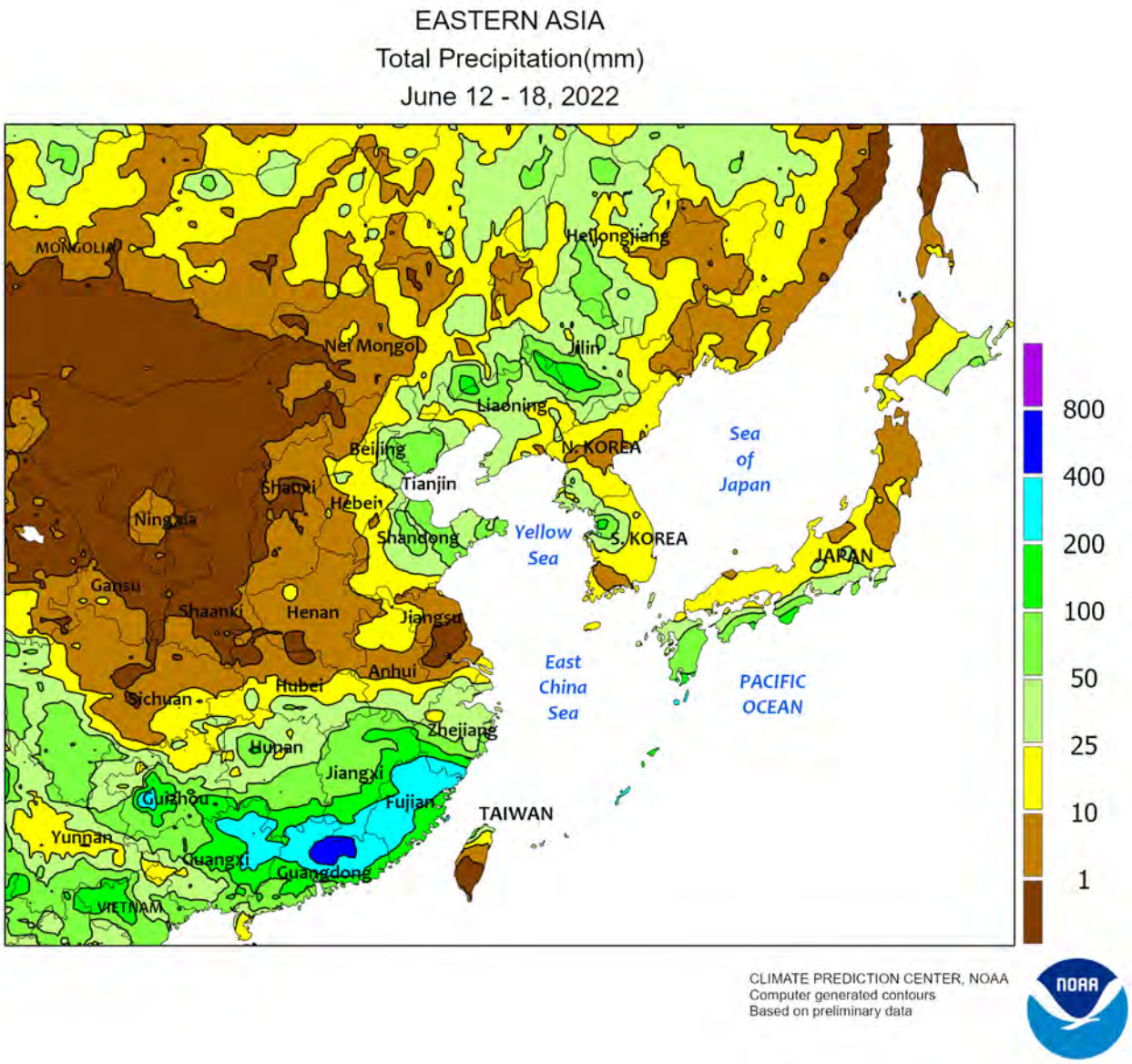

EASTERN ASIA

Inundating rainfall continued in southern-most sections of China, with localized reports of nearly 500 mm. Furthermore, the high rainfall totals occurred in key early-crop rice areas where the crop was maturing. Otherwise, most of southern China recorded more beneficial amounts between 25 and 100 mm, supporting vegetative single-crop rice and other summer crops. Similarly, showers (10-50 mm, locally more) in the northeast sustained favorable soil moisture for vegetative corn and soybeans. In contrast, hot, dry weather continued from the North China Plain to the Yangtze Valley, supporting lingering wheat harvesting but further limiting moisture supplies for summer crops. Meanwhile, to the west, warmer-than-normal weather (1-3°C above average), in the absence of stressful heat, and periodic rainfall (1-25 mm) maintained excellent crop conditions for irrigated cotton. Elsewhere, showers remained spotty and inconsistent on the Korean Peninsula, but isolated heavy showers (over 50 mm) in northwestern South Korea eased developing summer drought conditions.

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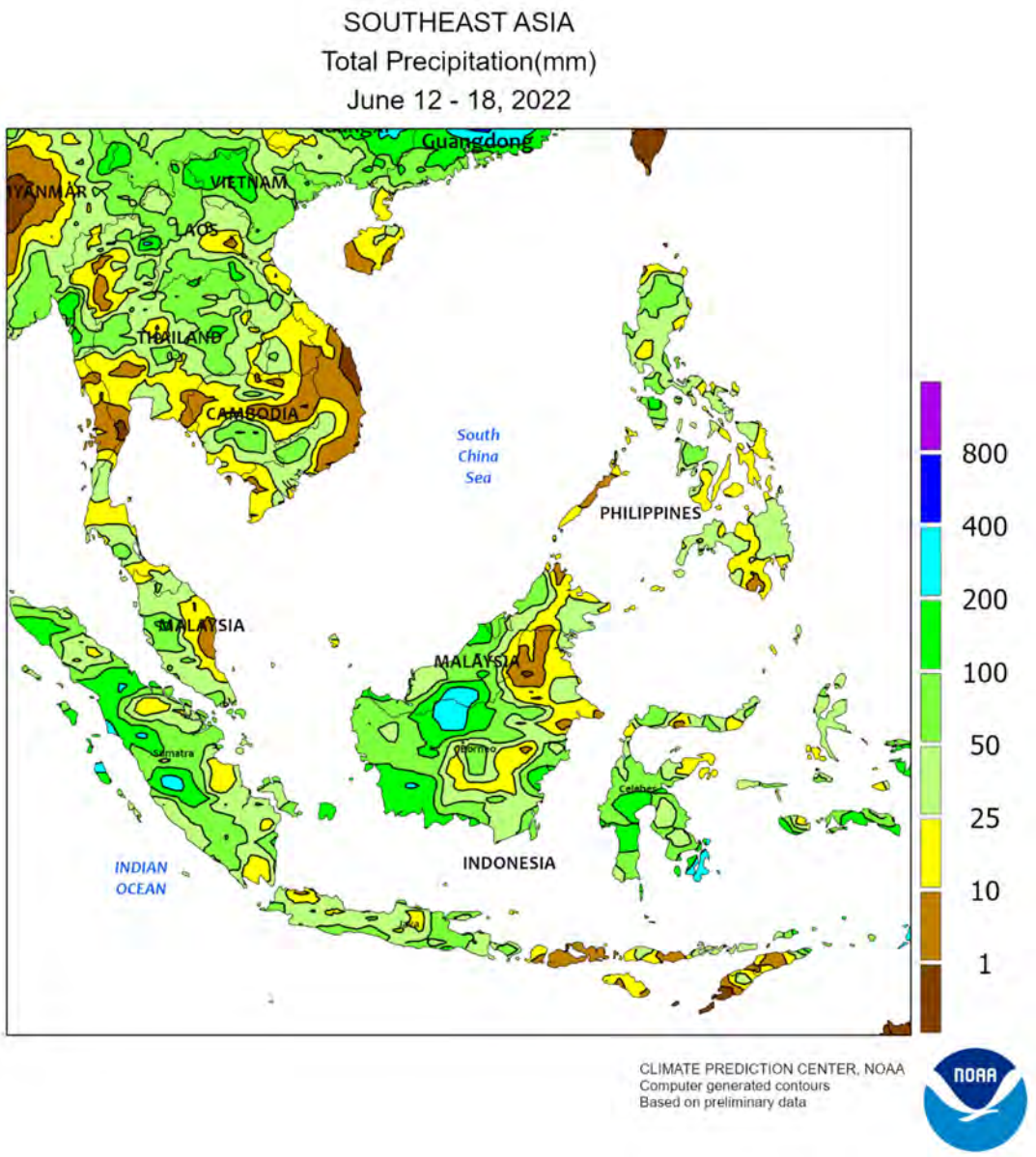

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Much of Thailand and the surrounding areas recorded favorable rainfall (25-100 mm), helping to recharge irrigation supplies and sustain ample moisture for rice. However, some sections reported lighter-than-normal showers (less than 25 mm), including south-central Thailand into Cambodia and southern Vietnam. Meanwhile in the Philippines, widespread showers (25-100 mm) maintained better-than-normal early season moisture conditions for rice and other crops. Elsewhere, unseasonably wet weather in Indonesia and Malaysia sustained favorable soil moisture for oil palm and off-season rice.

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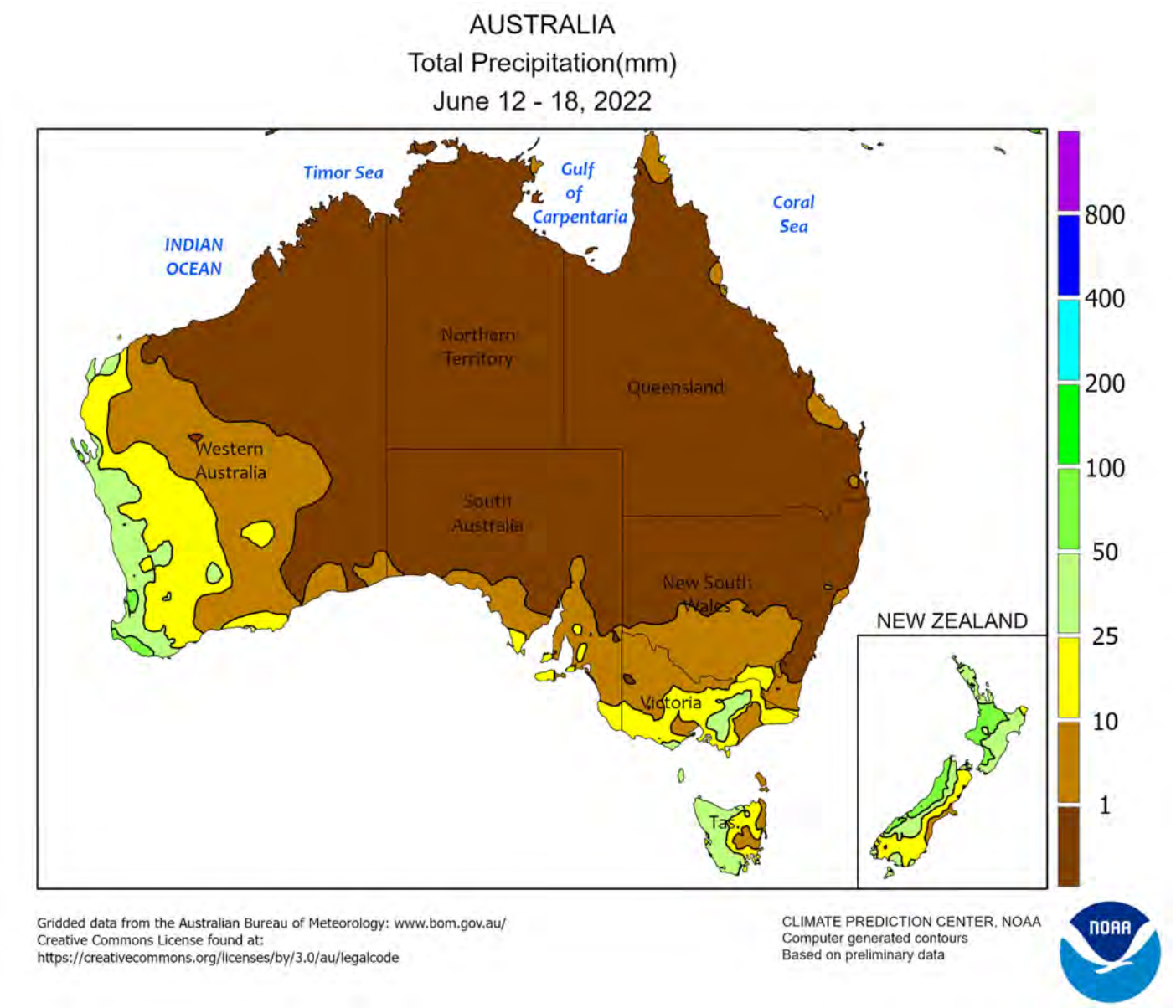

AUSTRALIA

In Western Australia, another round of widespread showers (10-25 mm or more) further benefited recently sown wheat, barley, and canola, boosting soil moisture and sustaining good early-season crop prospects. Similarly, scattered showers (5-25 mm) in South Australia, Victoria, and southern New South Wales promoted winter crop emergence and establishment and helped maintain good to excellent crop conditions. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, dry weather in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland favored final summer crop harvests. The dryness reduced topsoil moisture for vegetative winter wheat, but moisture supplies remained adequate to abundant throughout much of the region. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2ºC below normal in the northeast, near normal in the southeast, and 1 to 2ºC above normal in the west.

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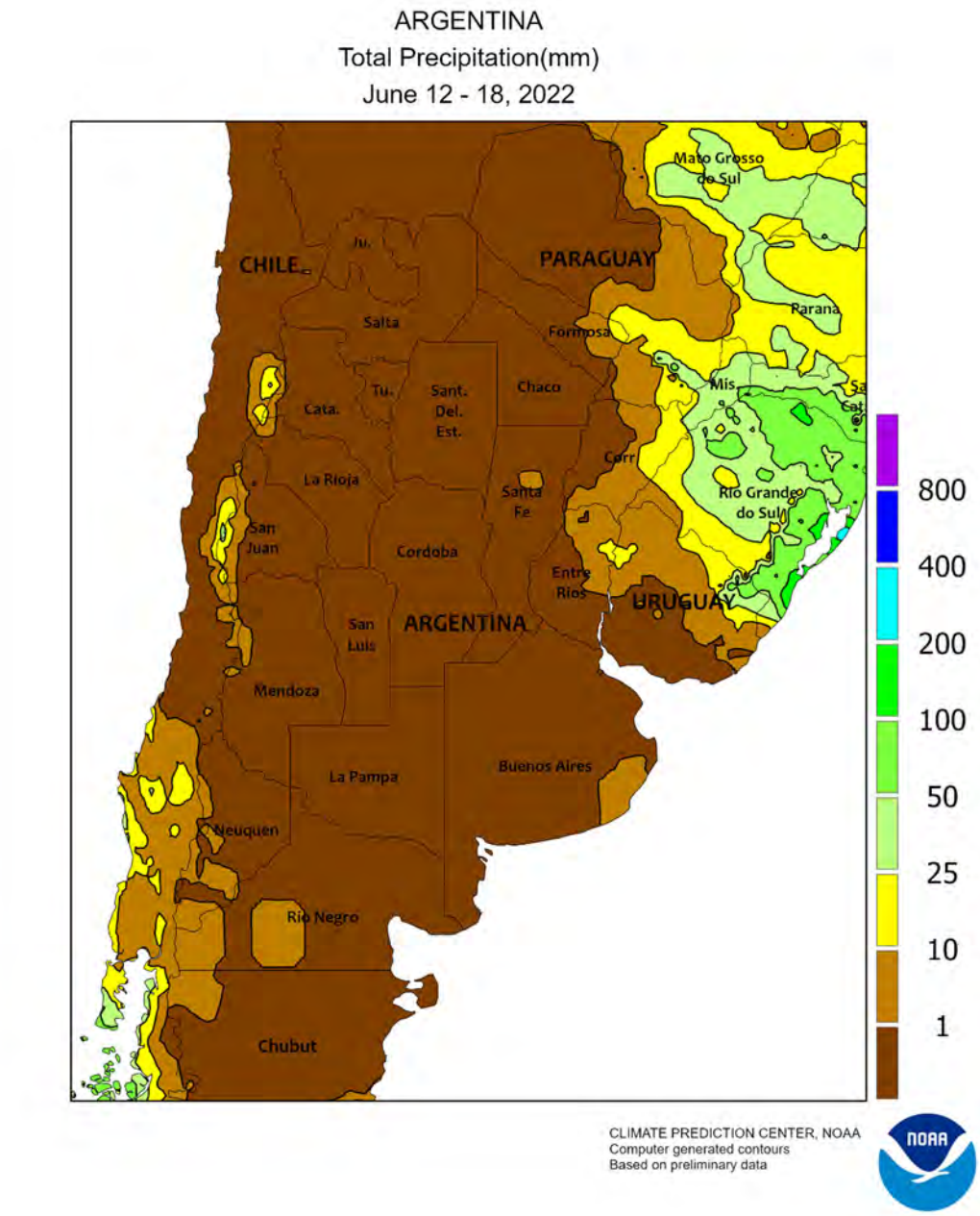

ARGENTINA

Dry, seasonably mild weather supported fieldwork throughout the region. A large section of the country from La Pampa and Buenos Aires northward was completely dry, with light showers (rainfall mostly totaling below 10 mm but locally approaching 25 mm) lingering in the northeast. Unlike recent weeks, most major cotton areas were dry. Weekly average temperatures were highly variable, with cooler-than-normal weather concentrated over the northeast; below-freezing nighttime lows helped to dry down and defoliate cotton from Santiago del Estero to Formosa, and in Paraguay. According to the government of Argentina, corn and soybeans were 60 and 99 percent harvested, respectively, as of June 16, while cotton was 60 percent harvested. Additionally, wheat and barley were 47 and 34 percent planted, respectively.

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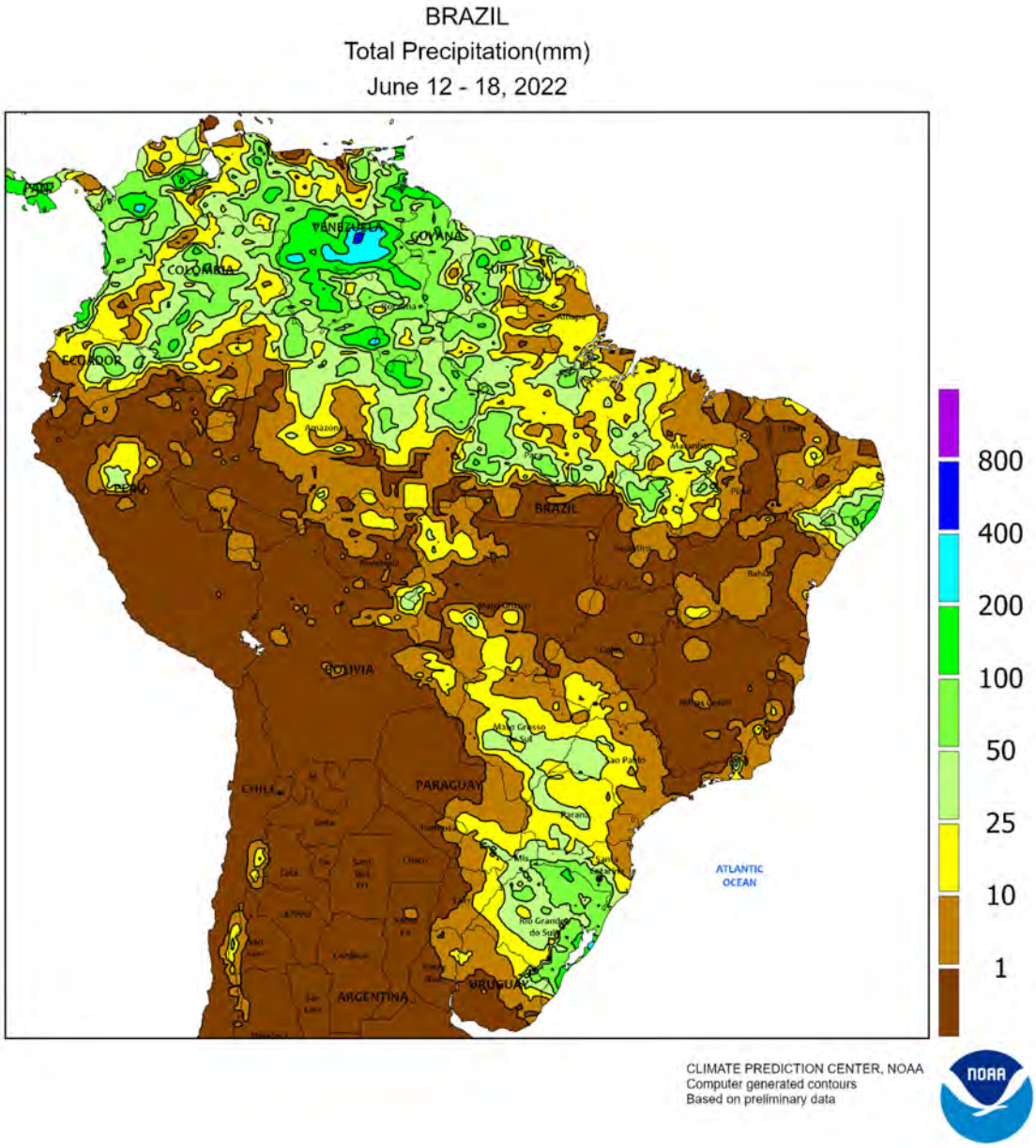

BRAZIL

Following last week's beneficial rain, drier weather returned to corn and cotton areas in central Brazil. Virtually no rain fell from central Mato Grosso eastward, including much of the area stretching from São Paulo and Minas Gerais northward to Tocantins and Piauí, including coastal areas of Bahia. Near- to below-normal temperatures accompanied the dryness, though daytime highs reached the middle 30s (degrees C) in the traditionally warmer interior farming areas. According to the government of Mato Grosso, corn was 27 percent harvested as of June 17, compared to 4 percent last year; cotton harvesting was less than 1 percent complete. Farther south, light to moderate rain (5-25 mm) maintained generally adequate levels of moisture for wheat and immature corn from Mato Grosso do Sul to Rio Grande do Sul. Below-normal temperatures accompanied the rain, with nighttime lows approaching 0°C from Parana southward. According to the government of Paraná, 32 percent of second-crop corn was mature as of June 13, with 1 percent harvested; meanwhile, wheat was 69 percent planted.

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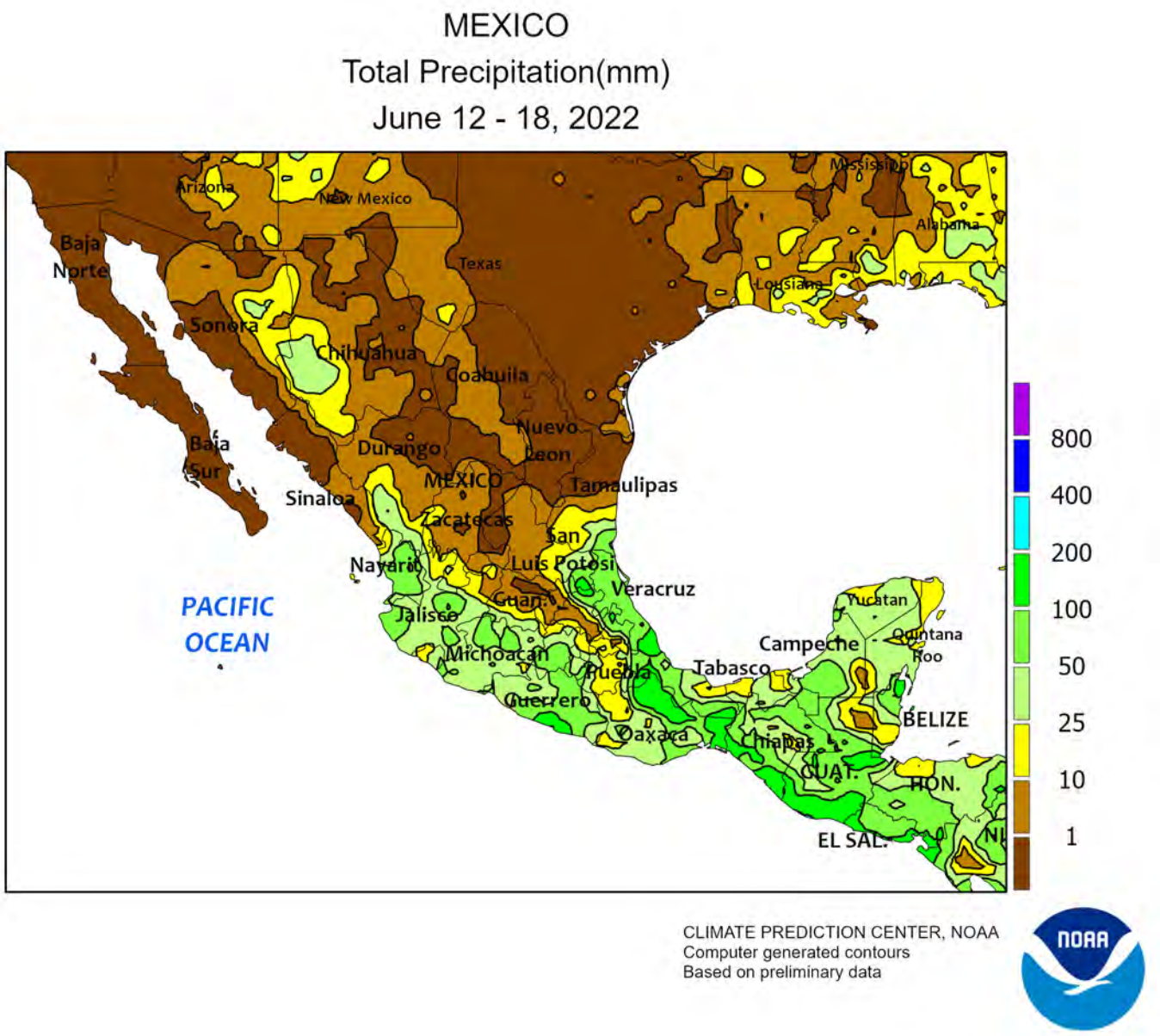

MEXICO

An influx of tropical moisture led to an intensification of rainfall throughout much of southern and eastern Mexico. Rainfall totaled 25 to locally more than 50 mm over central and western sections of the southern plateau, including previously dry locations in Jalisco and Michoacán. Farther east, heavy rain (25-100 mm) fell from southern Tamaulipas southward through Veracruz, extending eastward to Campeche. Elsewhere, monsoon showers have developed over the western Sierras as far north as Sonora, although coverage was patchy, with little to no rain in Sinaloa. Dry weather persisted in most north-central and northeastern production areas. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3°C above normal across the north, where daytime highs again exceeded 40°C.

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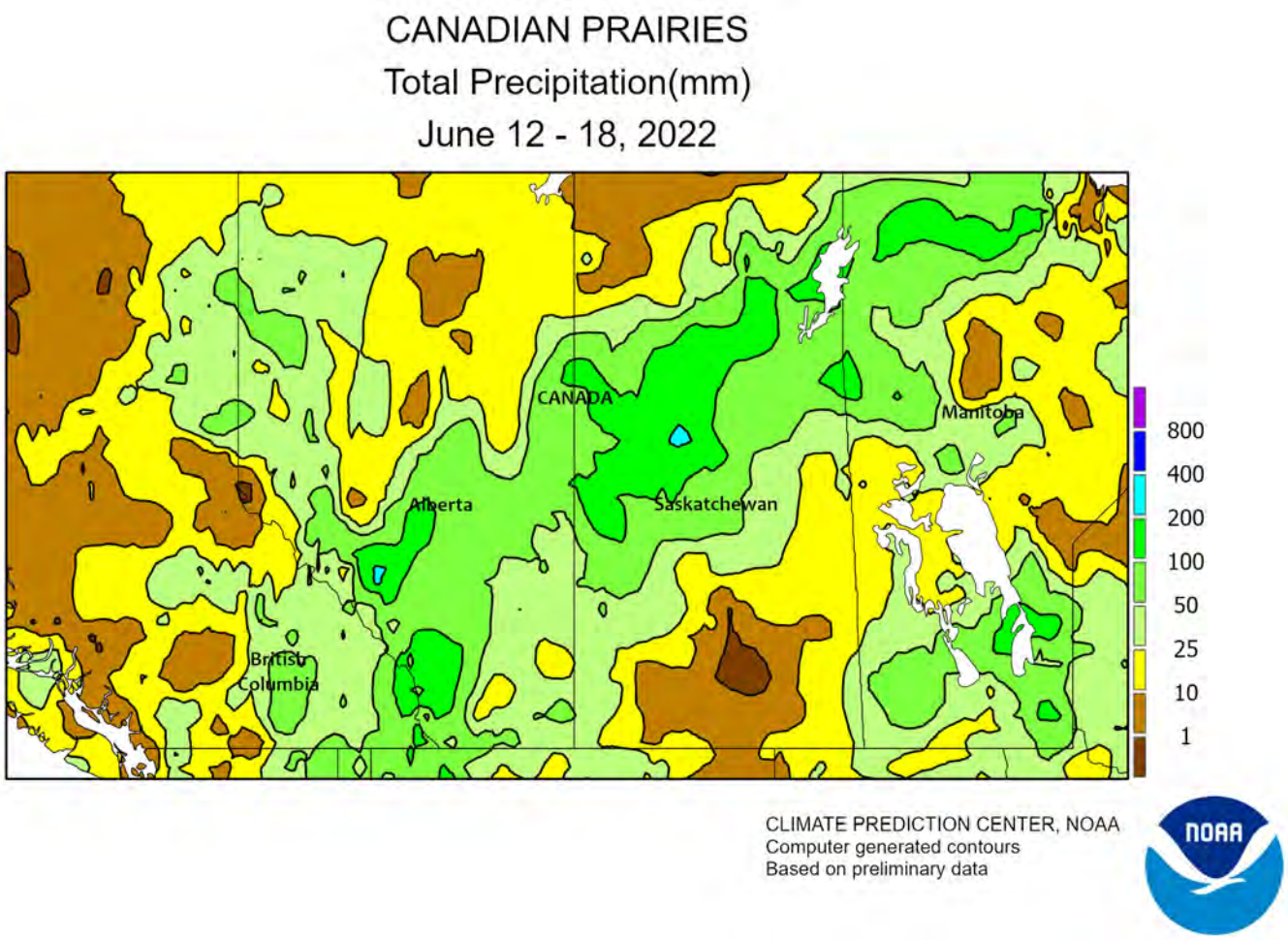

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Locally heavy showers overspread the Prairies, disrupting the final stages of spring crop planting in eastern farming areas. Rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm – locally higher – over Manitoba and nearby locations in Saskatchewan, ending a brief respite from chronic wetness. According to the government of Manitoba, planting was 87 percent complete as of June 14, up 22 points from the previous week but still lagging the 5-year average of 99 percent. In Saskatchewan, crops were 98 percent planted on June 13 (province wide), with activity remaining in eastern farming areas. Farther west, heavy rain (25-100 mm) provided much-needed drought relief in Alberta and western and northern agricultural districts in Saskatchewan, although pockets of dryness persisted over south-central Saskatchewan. Weekly average temperatures ranged from 1 to 3°C below normal in southern Alberta to as much as 3°C above normal in southern production areas of eastern Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Daytime highs reached the middle 30s (degrees C) in the drier locations of southern Saskatchewan and no freezes were recorded.

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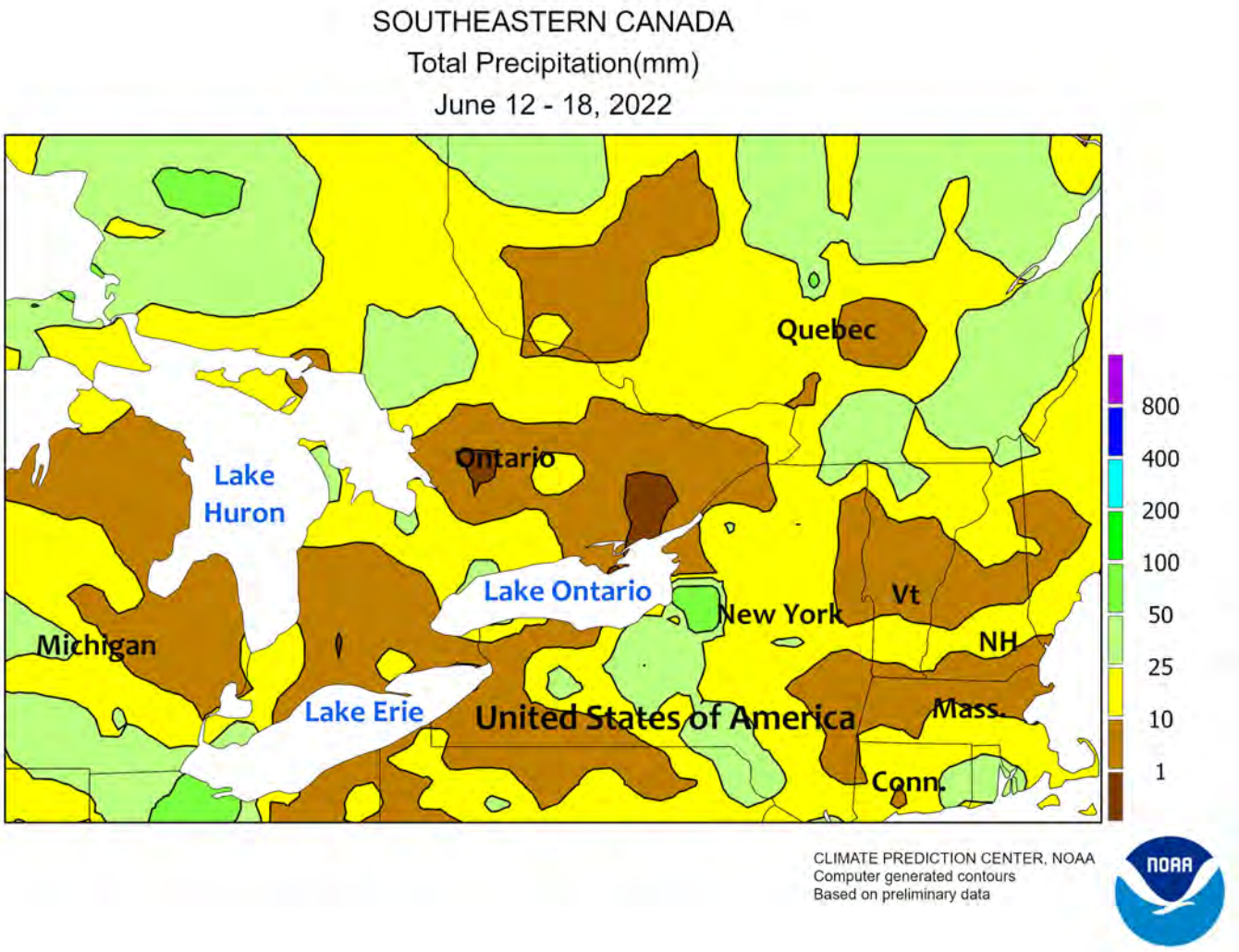

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Warm, sunny weather spurred growth of crops and forage across much of the region. Most agricultural districts reported rainfall totaling below 25 mm, with large parts of Ontario receiving less than 10 mm. In a report dated June 15, the government of Ontario recommended fieldwork to address pests, weeds, and chemical deficiencies, which will be supported by the drier conditions. Weekly average temperatures ranged from near normal in Quebec to as much as 3°C above normal in Ontario's southern farming areas, where daytime highs exceeded 32°C.

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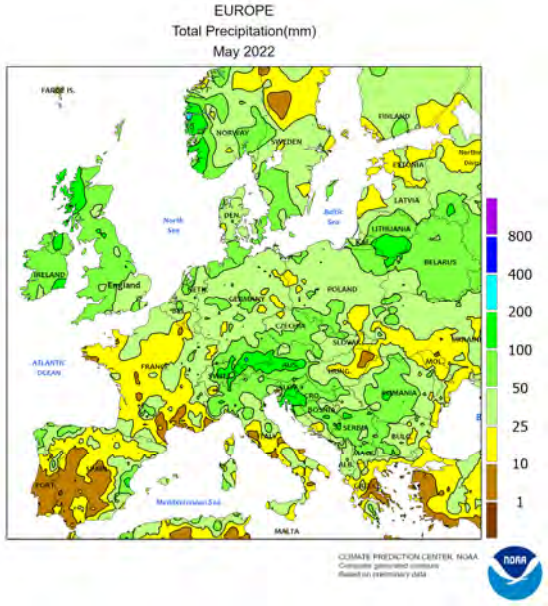
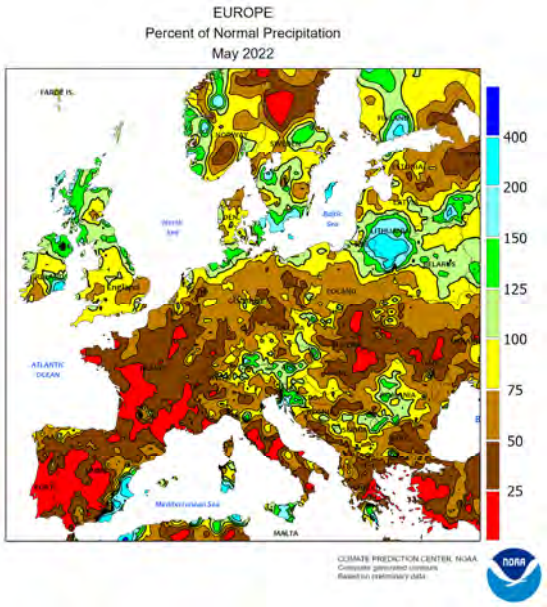
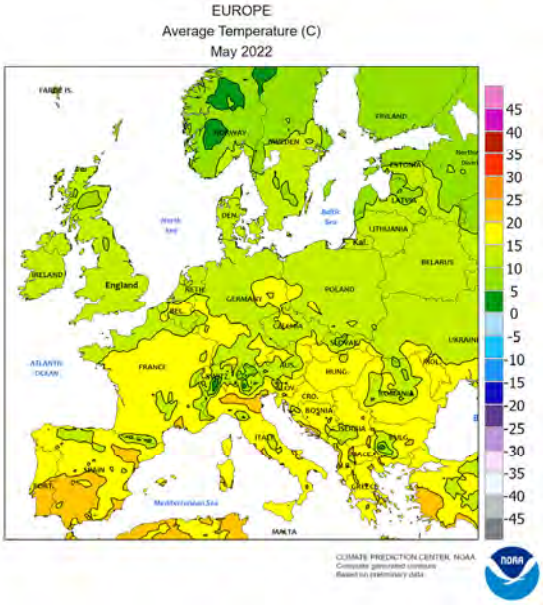
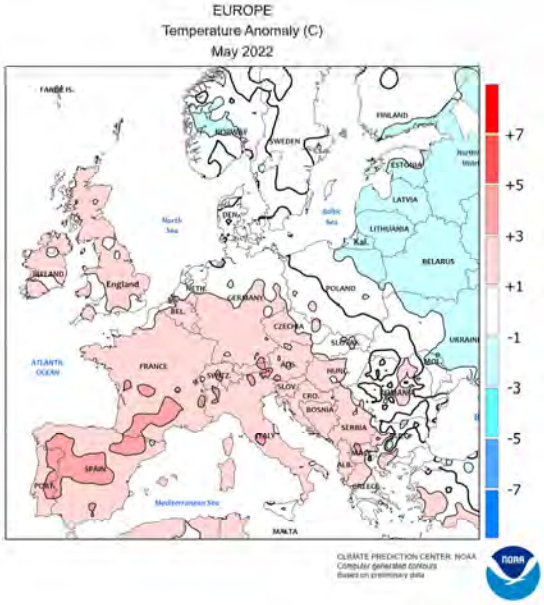
May International Temperature and Precipitation Maps









EUROPE

In a sharp reversal from April, acute short-term dryness and summer-like heat overspread much of the continent during May. The exceptions were croplands adjacent to the North and Baltic Seas, where near- to above-normal rainfall maintained favorable prospects for vegetive to reproductive winter crops. Otherwise, varying degrees of dryness and heat prevailed. On the Iberian Peninsula, unusually hot weather (3-5°C above normal, with highs well into the 30s degrees C) trimmed yield prospects for filling winter grains and hastened summer crop development. Similarly, a wide swath of very dry conditions (less than 50 percent of normal) stretched from central and southern France eastward through central and eastern Germany, southern Poland, Slovakia, and eastern Hungary. However, wet weather during April in many of these same croplands helped mitigate the impacts of the dryness somewhat, especially in the cooler eastern growing areas. Similar dryness also extended across the Mediterranean Basin, with drought concerns most pronounced in central and northern Italy.

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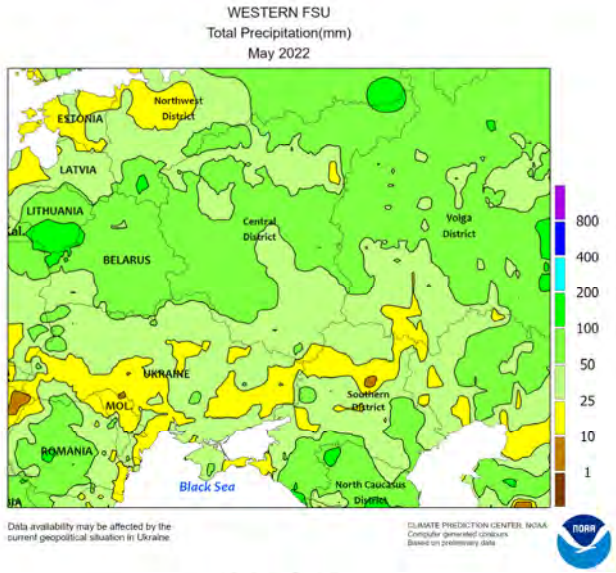

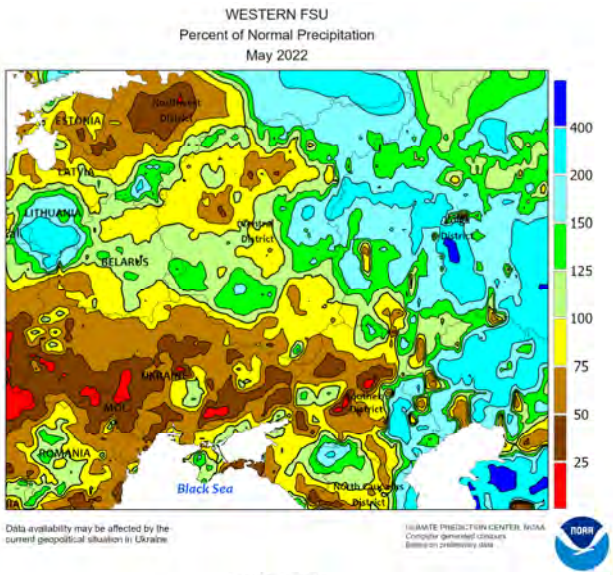

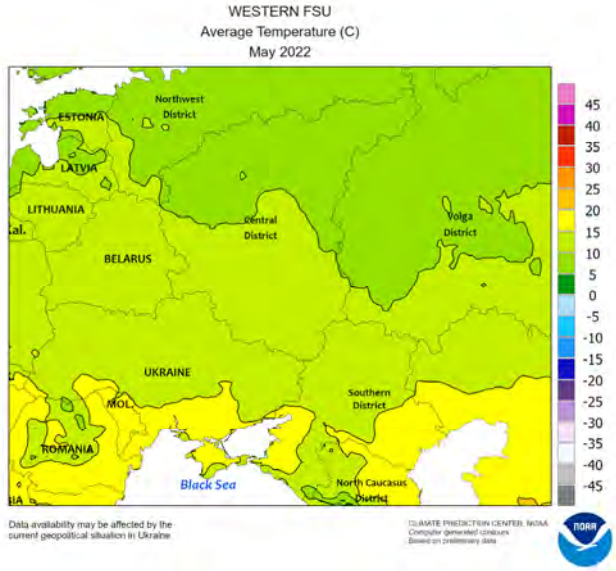

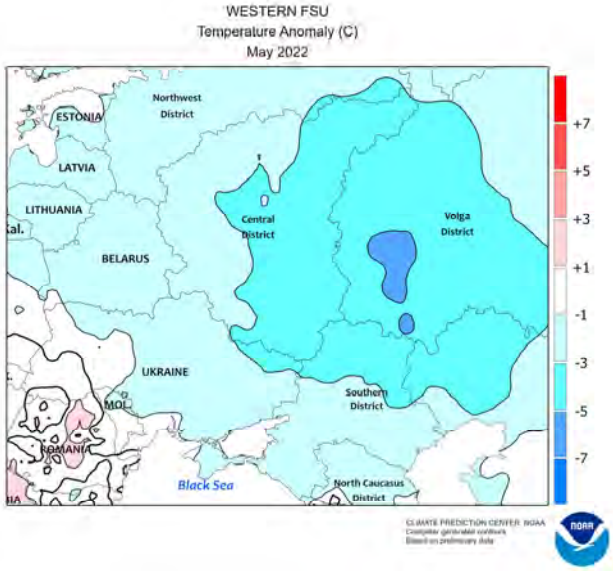

WESTERN FSU

Wet, chilly weather in the east contrasted with dry conditions in western growing areas. In Russia, temperatures up to 4°C below normal accompanied near- to above-normal rainfall (locally more than twice the monthly normal), maintaining good to excellent conditions for vegetative (north) to reproductive (south) winter wheat. Near- to above-normal rainfall also boosted moisture supplies for spring grains in Belarus. Conversely, increasingly dry weather — from east to west — in Ukraine and northern Moldova reduced moisture supplies for reproductive winter crops and emerging summer crops. Conditions were driest (less than 25 percent of normal) in southwestern Ukraine and northern Moldova. Nevertheless, there were pockets of near- to above-normal rainfall in central Ukraine (150 percent of normal), the Crimean Peninsula (90-150 percent of normal), and southern Moldova (80-105 percent of normal).

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

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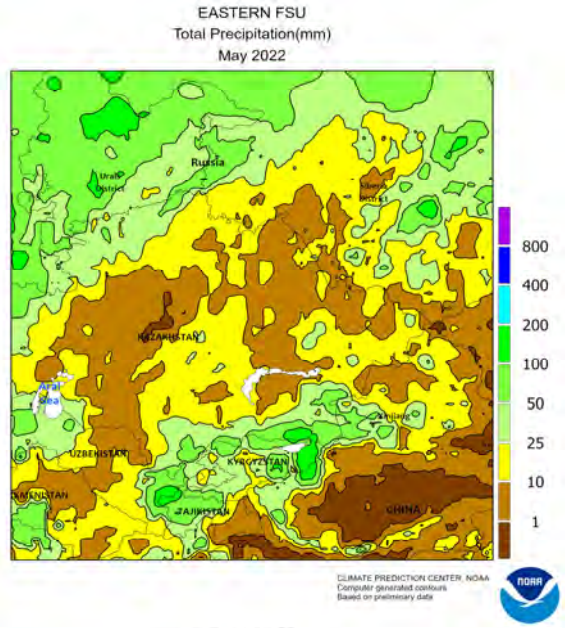

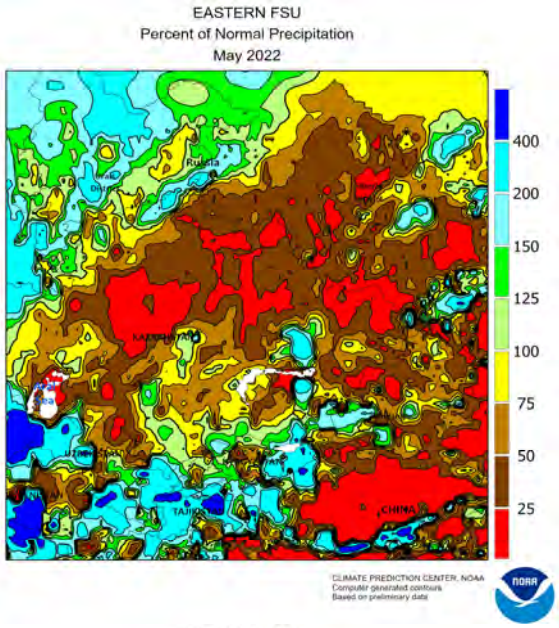

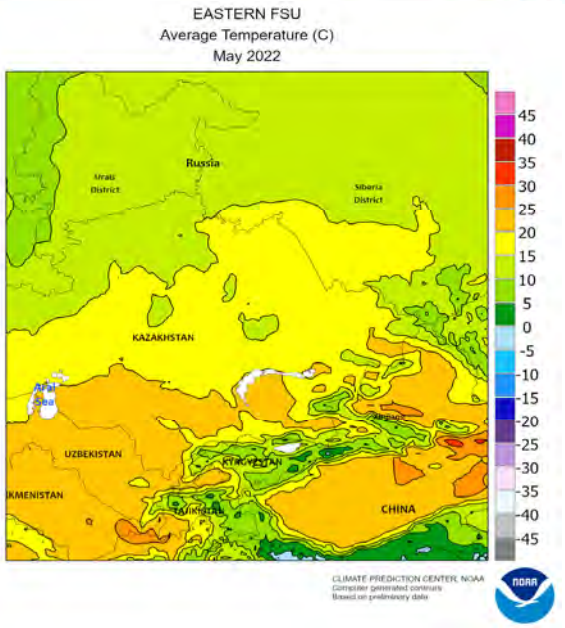

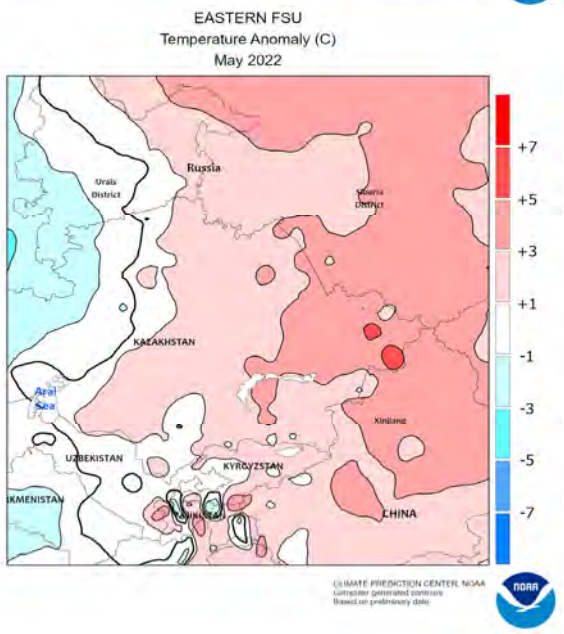

EASTERN FSU

Wet May weather in western and southern croplands contrasted with dry, hot conditions in the eastern spring grain belt. Very heavy rain (more than 300 percent of normal) in the southeastern Volga District gave way to near-normal rainfall in northwestern Kazakhstan (Kostanay Oblast) and the southern Urals District in Russia. Consequently, spring barley and wheat developed with favorable moisture supplies. However, rain diminished rapidly from west to east, with northeastern Kazakhstan's other two primary spring grain oblasts — North Kazakhstan and Akmola — reporting less than half of normal rainfall in eastern sections. Likewise, much of Russia's Siberia District was unfavorably dry and hot during May (up to 5°C above normal), with Altai Krai (southwestern Siberia District) tallying a meager 25 percent of normal or less. The bulk of the region's spring wheat and barley are typically sown in May, though planting can occur from late May to early June depending on the weather. Farther south, the return of wet weather (100-200 percent of normal) across Uzbekistan and environs eased concerns of an early end to the region's wet season and boosted moisture supplies for reproductive to filling winter wheat. Furthermore, heavy rain (200-500 percent of normal) in Kyrgyzstan and surrounding locales ensured abundant irrigation reserves for cotton and other summer crops.

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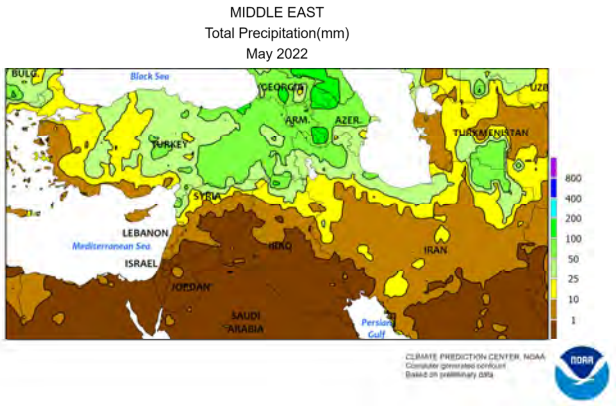

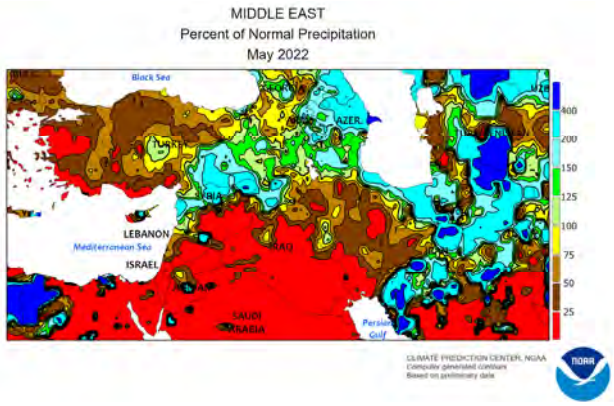

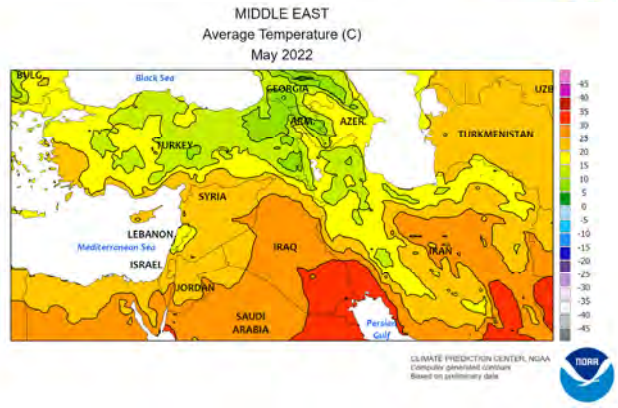

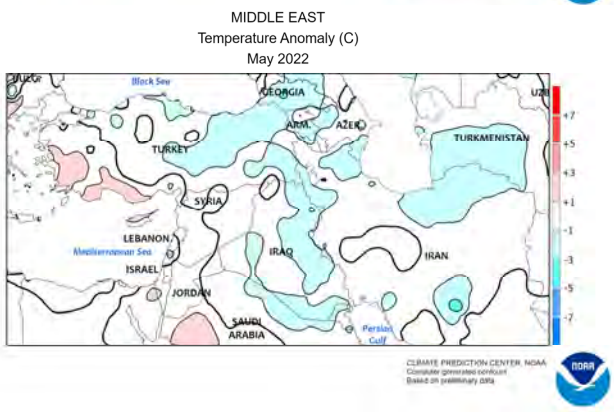

MIDDLE EAST

During May, near- to above-normal rainfall across many northern crop areas contrasted with an early end to the rainy season elsewhere. Precipitation totaled 70 to 250 percent of normal across central and eastern Turkey (heaviest in the east), providing a boost to later-developing winter barley and wheat. Similarly, late-season showers stabilized prospects for filling winter grains across Syria as well as northern and northeastern Iran. On the other hand, dry weather signaled an early end to the wet season from the southeastern Mediterranean Coast into central and southern portions of Iraq and Iran. Temperatures averaged near to below normal across the region, with the greatest anomalies (2-3°C below normal) noted in central Turkey.

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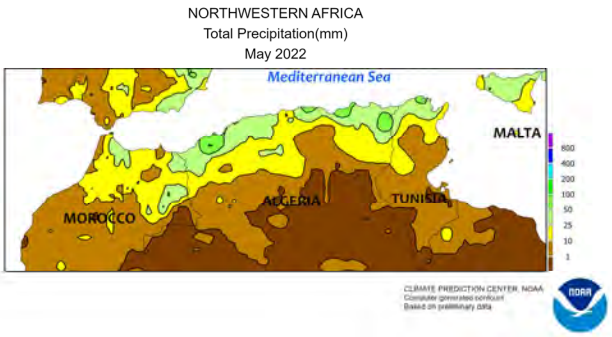

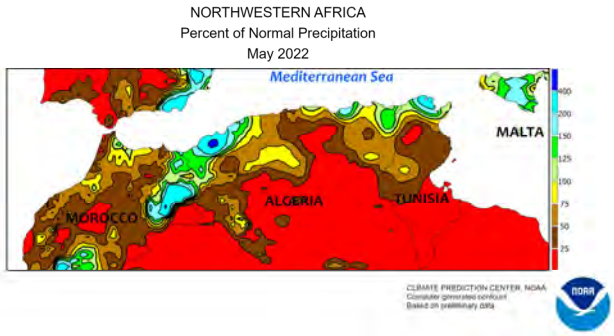

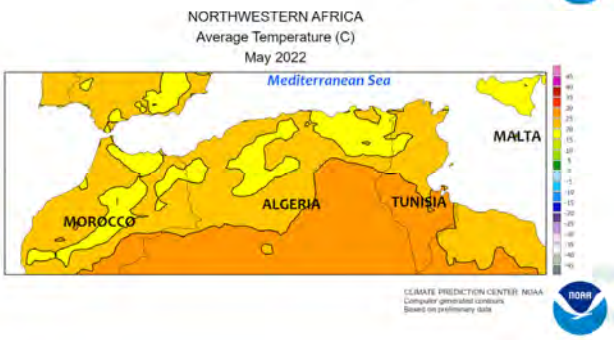

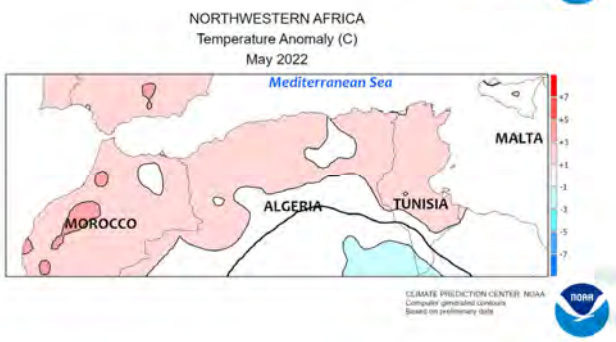

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

During May, seasonably drier and warmer weather prevailed, though late-season showers lingered over eastern coastal growing areas. Drier-than-normal weather prevailed from central Morocco eastward across inland croplands of Algeria and Tunisia, favoring winter crop drydown and harvesting. However, monthly rainfall tallied 50 to 120 mm (locally more than 250 percent of normal) from coastal areas in central Algeria into coastal Tunisia, slowing winter grain maturation and drydown. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4°C above normal in the west and 1 to 3°C above normal in central and eastern crop areas.

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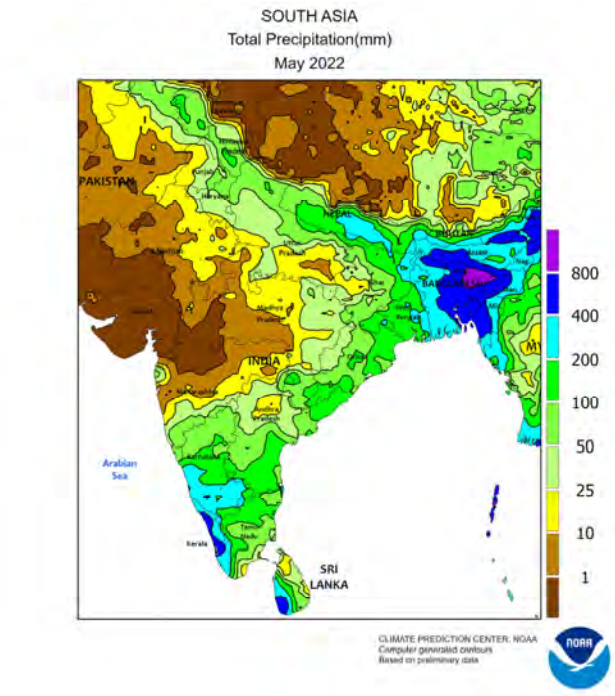

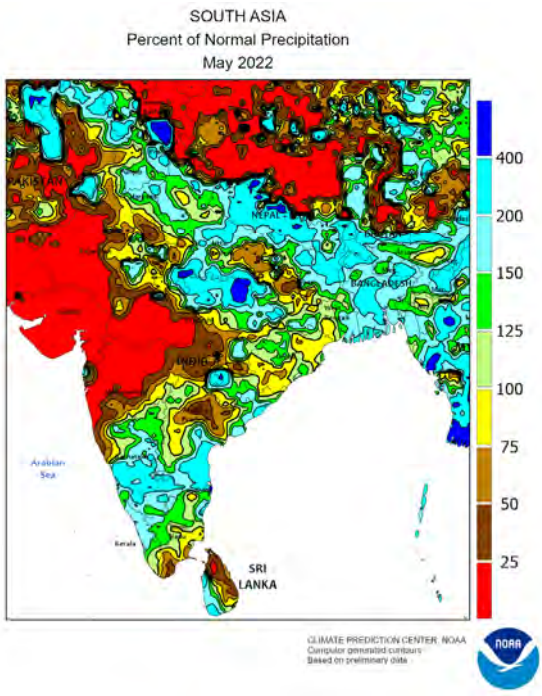

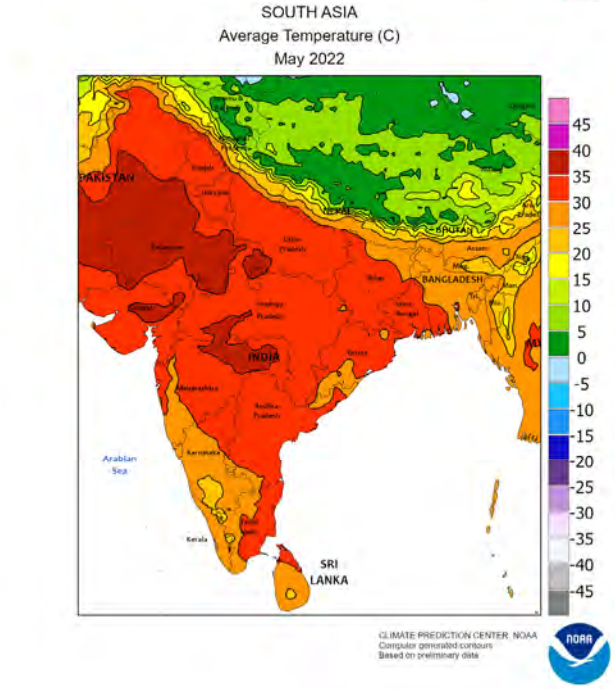

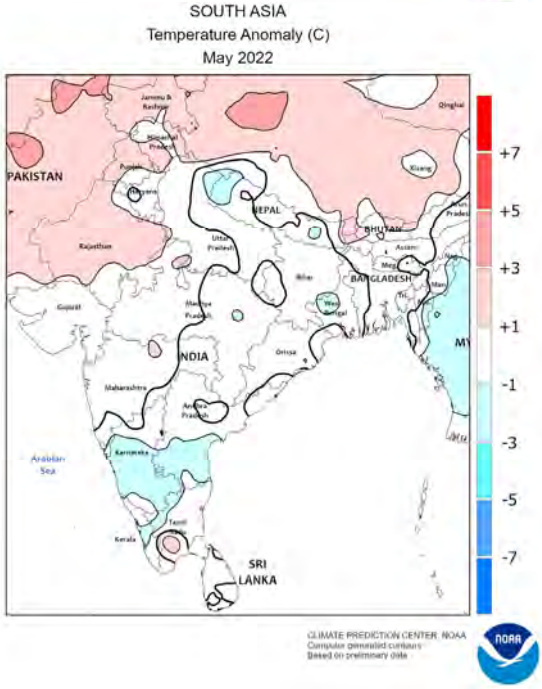

SOUTH ASIA

During May, passing pre-monsoon showers in India helped recharge moisture supplies ahead of kharif crop sowing, particularly in the wetter northeastern and southern sections, with the onset of the southwest monsoon reportedly occurring by the end of the month. In addition, a tropical cyclone swept through the southern peninsula around mid-month, adding to the rainfall totals. In all, the south recorded 50 to 150 mm or more (up to 300 percent of normal) of rain, while the northeastern rain totaled 150 to 600 mm or more (100-200 percent of normal), including Bangladesh. The remainder of India reported generally seasonable rainfall amounts (25-100 mm along the northern and eastern periphery, less than 25 mm in the interior and west). Much of the northern precipitation aided establishment of irrigated cotton and rice, including into northern Pakistan. Meanwhile, the drier areas of the region continued to swelter under extreme heat (mid-40s degrees C, 2-4°C above normal).

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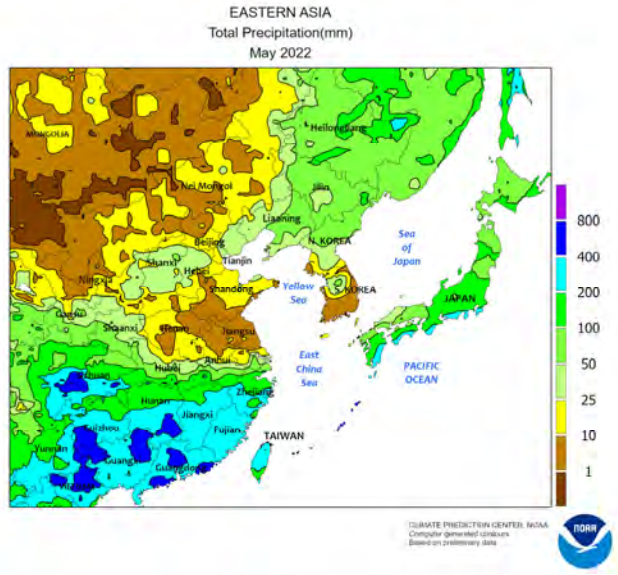
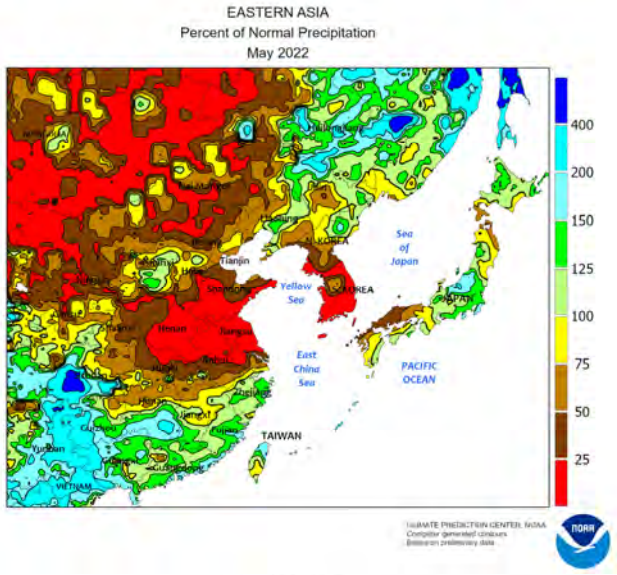
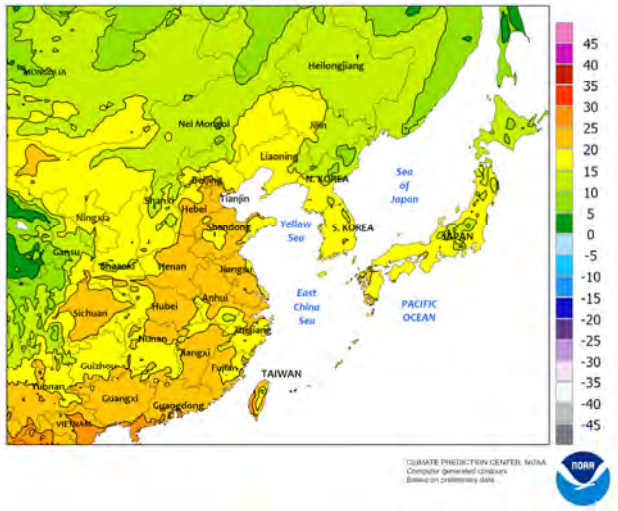
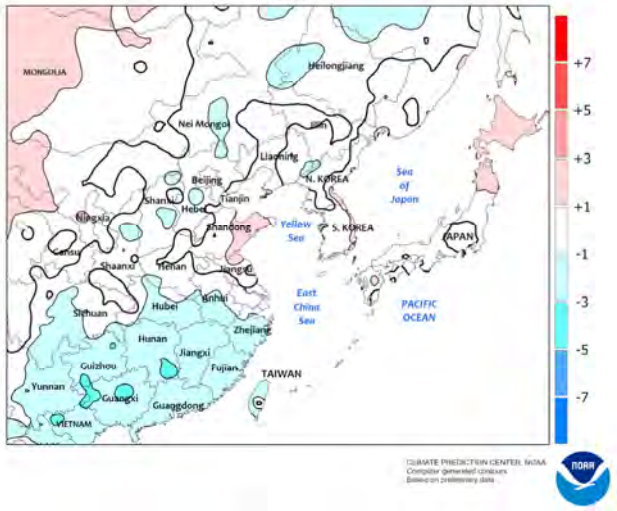


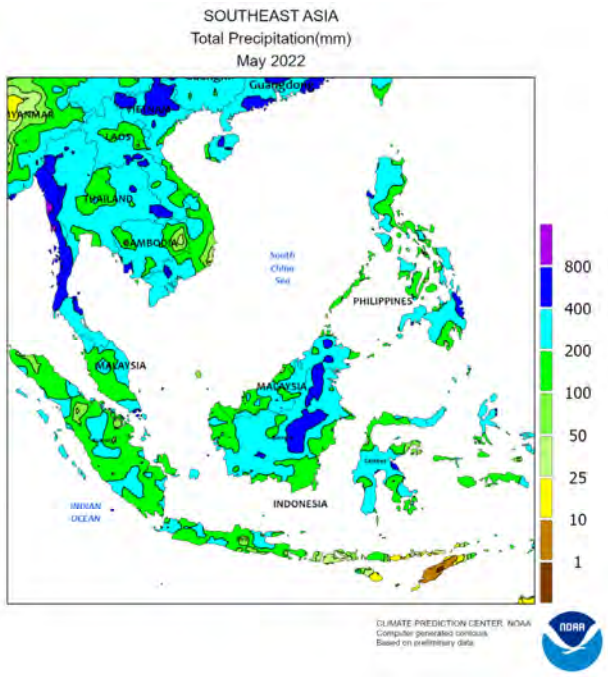


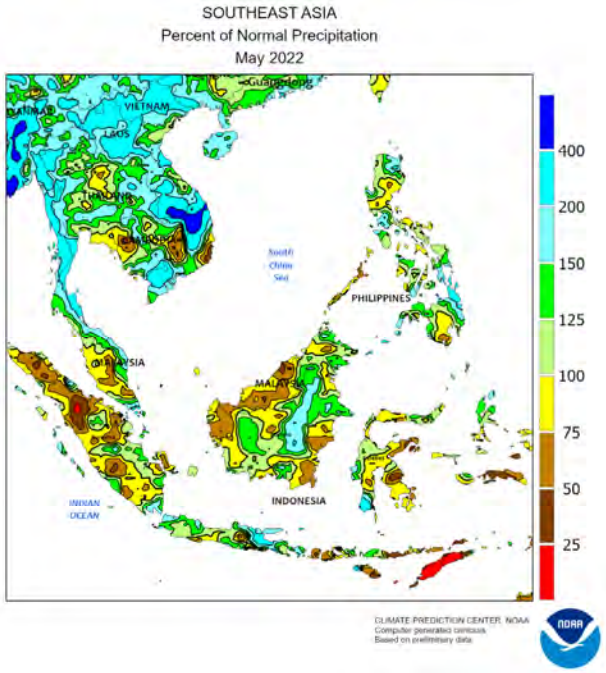


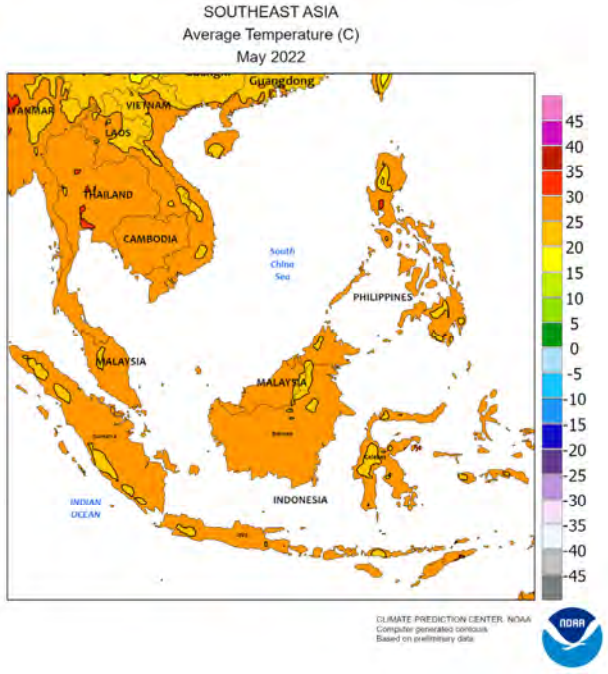


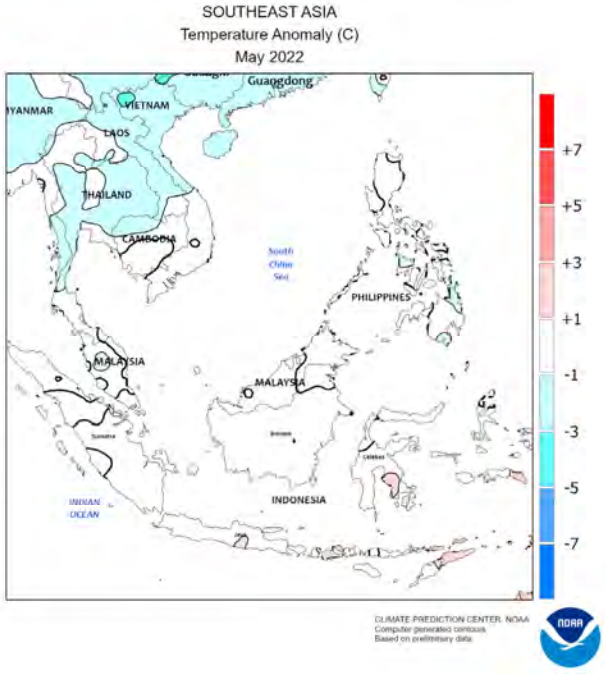
EASTERN ASIA

Heavy showers (100-400 mm or more, 100-400 percent of normal) prevailed throughout the month across southern China (south of the Yangtze River), with mid-month deluges in southern-most provinces adding significantly to totals. Despite some localized flooding, the rainfall maintained favorable moisture supplies for reproductive early-crop rice and establishment of newly sown single-crop rice. Similarly, precipitation, albeit lighter (25-100 mm, 100-400 percent of normal), in the northeast aided establishment of corn and soybeans. Meanwhile, unseasonably dry conditions (less than 25 percent of normal) continued on the North China Plain into the Yangtze Valley. Coupled with late-month heat (middle 30s degrees C), the dryness exacerbated spring drought conditions and limited soil moisture for summer crop sowing. However, the conditions favored maturation of wheat and harvesting of rapeseed. To the far west, above-average temperatures (up to 5°C above normal), in the absence of stressful heat, supported development of irrigated cotton. Elsewhere in the region, unseasonable dryness was recorded across much of the Korean Peninsula and southern portions of Japan, reducing moisture recharge for rice and other summer crop sowing; more seasonable rainfall was reported in central and northern Japan.









SOUTHEAST ASIA

Above-average rainfall prevailed during May across the northern half of the region as the summer monsoon season got underway around mid-month. Most areas recorded precipitation well above 150 mm (up to 300 percent of normal), boosting soil moisture and recharging irrigation supplies for newly planted main-season rice and other crops. In fact, it was one of the wettest Mays in the last 30 years across parts of Thailand. Meanwhile, some southern portions of the region (Indonesia and Malaysia) reported unseasonably wet weather for the month (over 150 mm, 100-200 percent of normal) as well. Rainfall typically tapers off in these areas as the monsoon shifts to the north, but the continued showers maintained favorable moisture conditions for oil palm and off-season rice.

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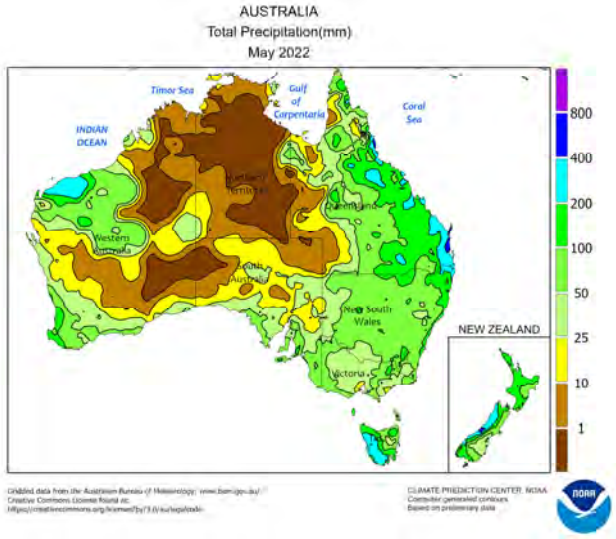

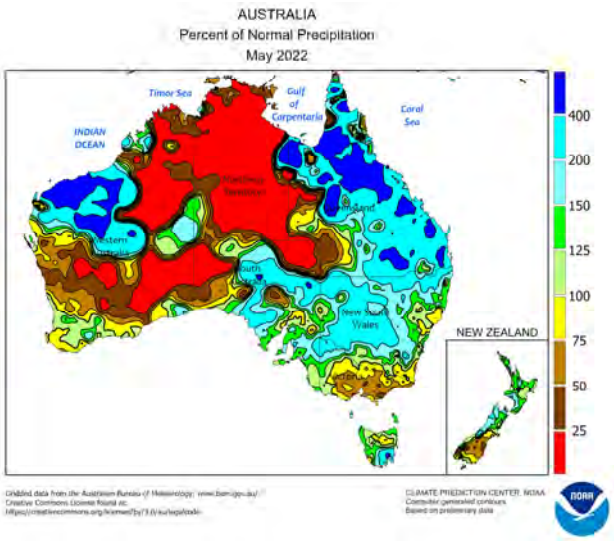

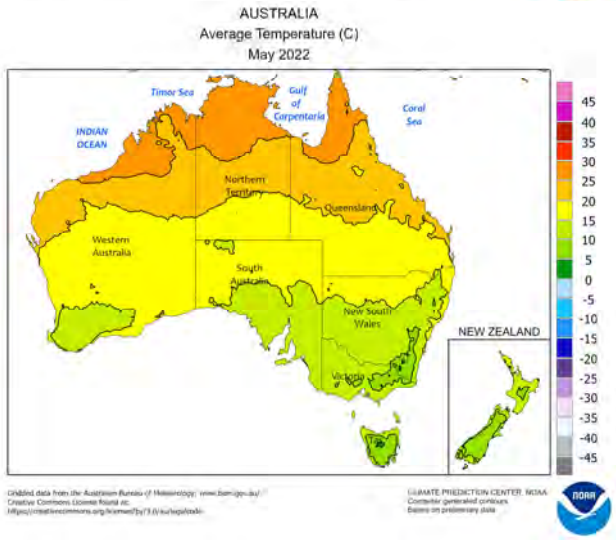

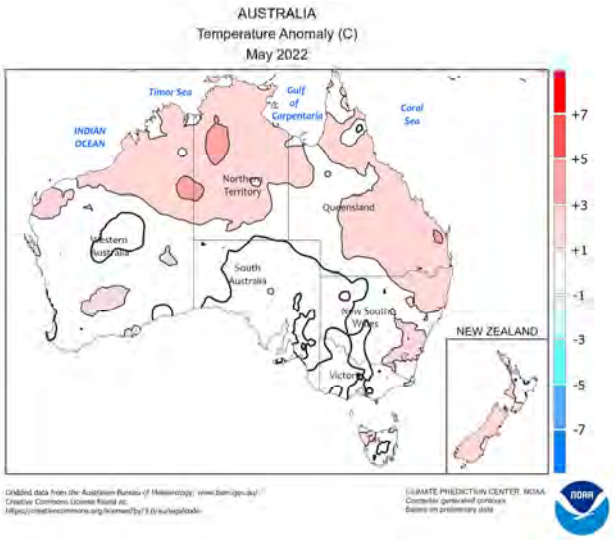

AUSTRALIA

During May, near- to above-normal rainfall was observed throughout much of the wheat belt. The rain triggered widespread wheat, barley, and canola planting and promoted germination and emergence, leading to good early-season crop prospects. The wet weather hampered fieldwork at times, including winter crop sowing and late-season summer crop harvesting. Nevertheless, winter crop planting was well advanced by month's end and summer crop harvesting continued to progress, albeit at a slower-than-normal pace. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2ºC above normal in the northeast and near normal elsewhere in the wheat belt.

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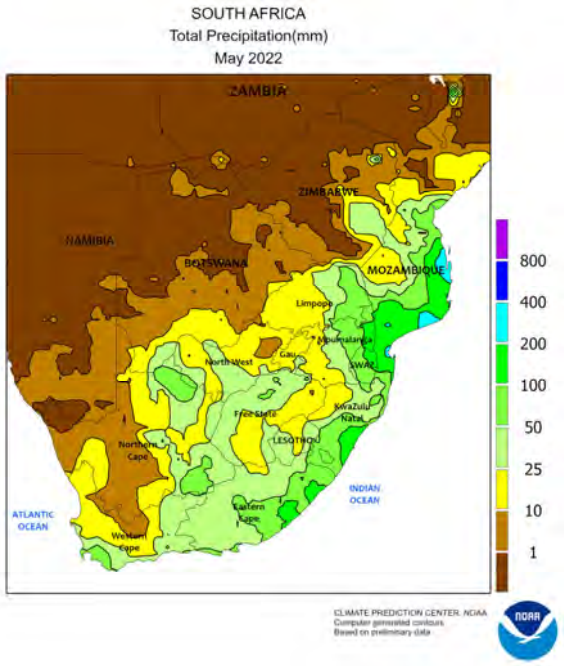

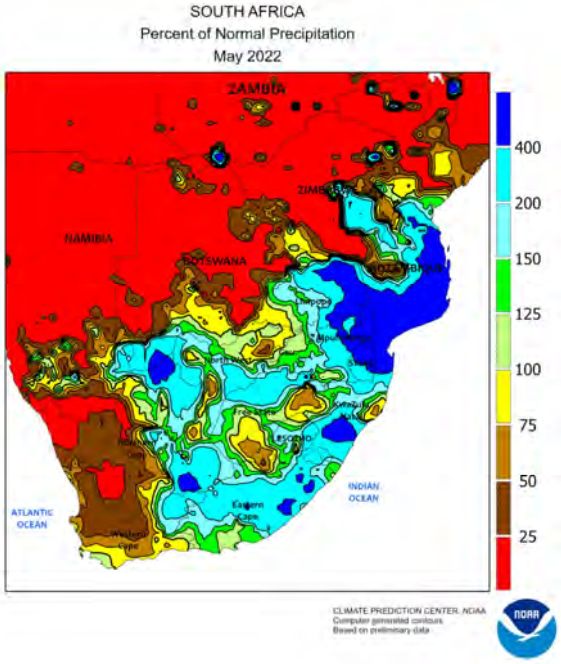

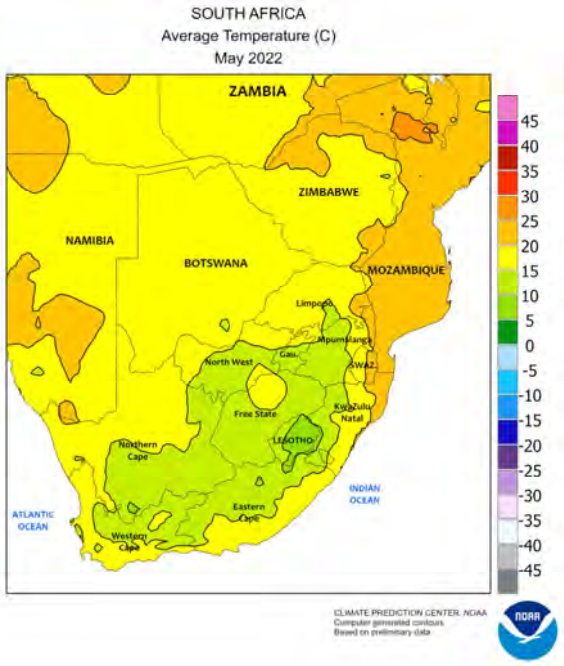

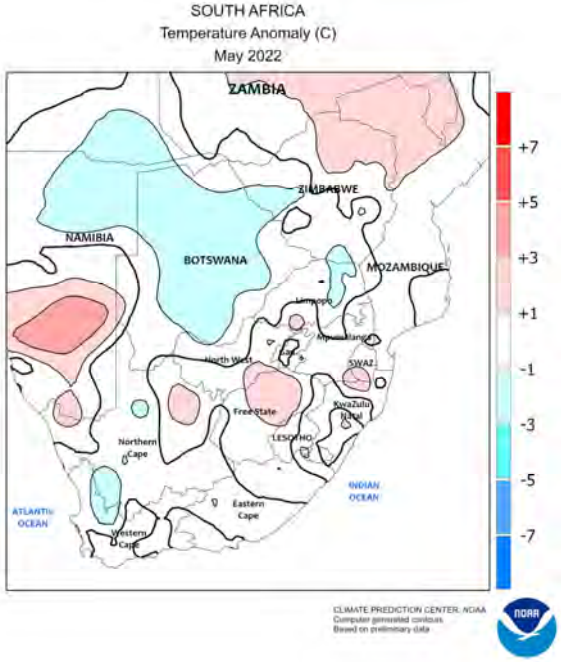

SOUTH AFRICA

Above-normal May rainfall maintained adequate to abundant levels of moisture for wheat and pastures, but likely caused temporary disruptions in seasonal fieldwork. The rain – most of which fell during the middle part of the month – totaled at least 25 mm as far inland as North West, with higher amounts (monthly accumulations of 50-100 mm) recorded in coastal locations. Monthly average temperatures were near to slightly above normal, although nighttime lows fell below freezing in the Orange River Valley and western sections of the corn belt (North West, Free State, and neighboring locations in Western and Northern Cape), helping to drydown and defoliate corn, cotton, and other mature summer crops.

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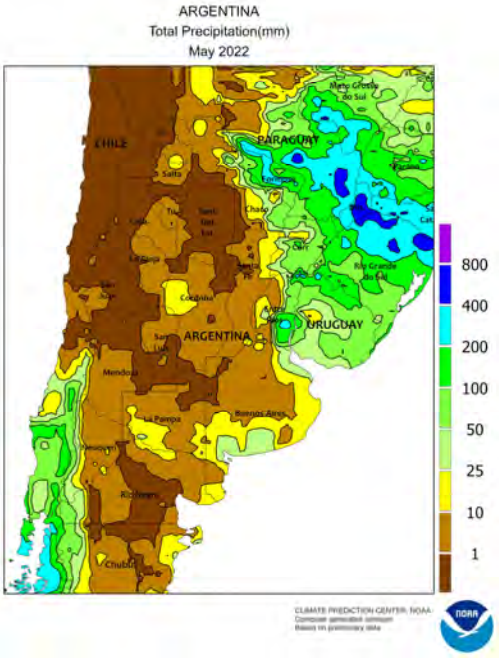

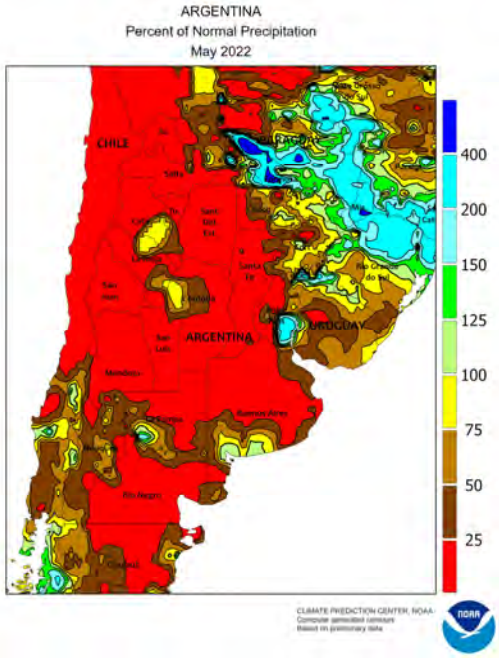

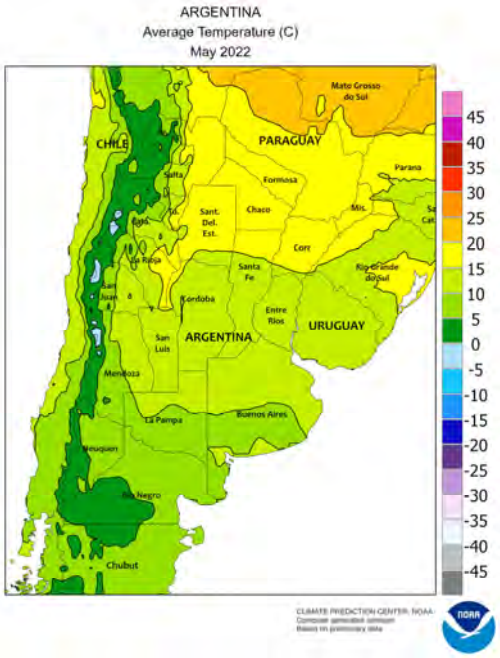

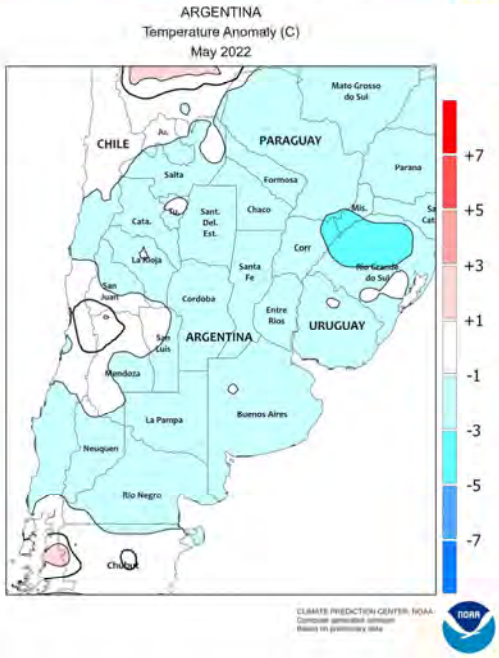

ARGENTINA

During May, extended periods of dryness favored summer crop harvesting in central and western farming areas, but occasional showers disrupted fieldwork in the northeast. Total monthly rainfall was below 10 mm from northwestern Buenos Aires to Salta, but timely showers (10-50 mm) boosted topsoil moisture for winter grain germination in southern Buenos Aires. Heavier rain (monthly accumulations of 25-75 mm) in the northeast was untimely for mature cotton in and around Formosa. Very heavy rain (accumulations of 100 to more than 200 mm) fell in the vicinity of eastern Paraguay. May average temperatures were as much as 2°C below normal with nighttime lows falling below -5°C in the traditionally cooler farming areas in and around Buenos Aires.

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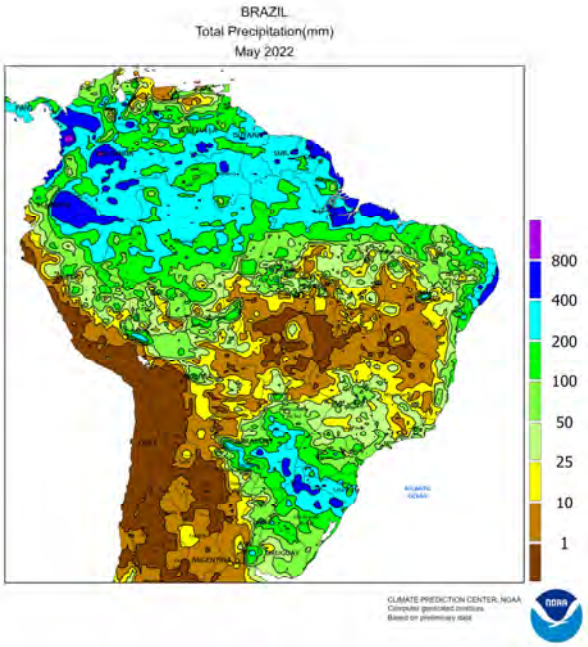

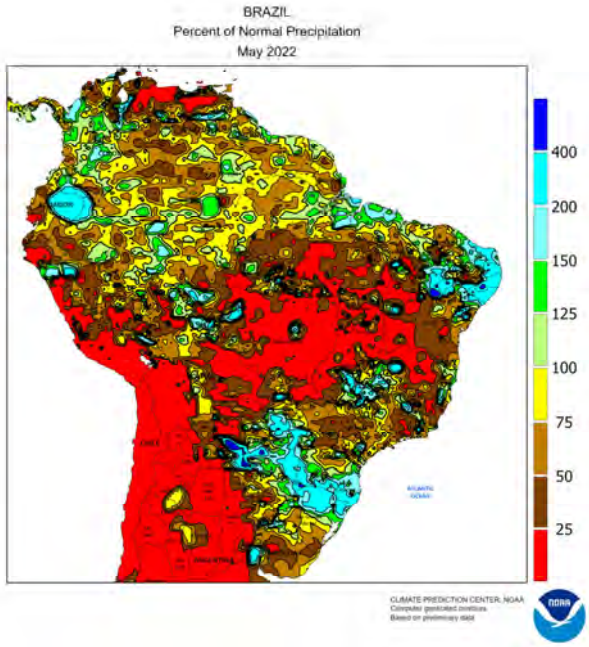

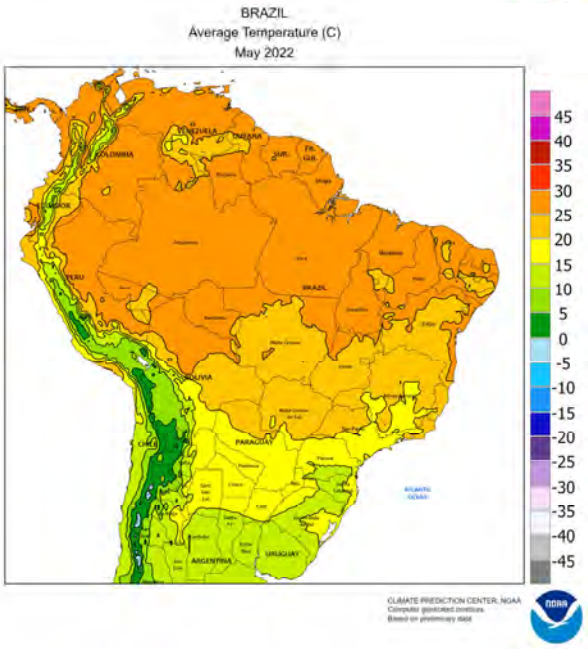

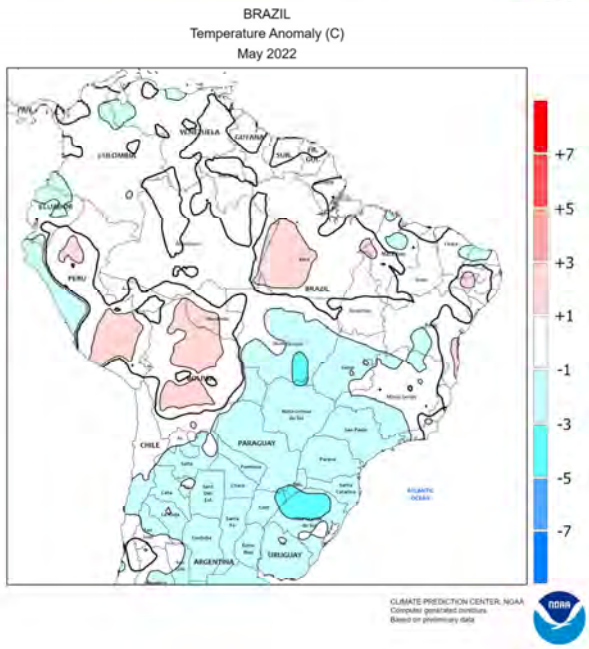

BRAZIL

In May, adequate to abundant moisture benefited immature corn and emerging wheat in southern production areas. Monthly accumulations totaled 25 to more than 100 mm from southern Mato Grosso do Sul southward, with much heavier rain (greater than 200 mm) centered along the border with Paraguay. In contrast, dry weather continued over farming areas of central Brazil and the northeastern interior (Mato Grosso eastward), where later-planted corn and cotton were growing with declining moisture reserves. Daytime highs in the aforementioned dry areas reached the middle 30s (degrees C), but monthly temperatures averaged slightly below normal owing to an unusual outbreak of unseasonably cool weather during the latter half of the month. During that period of time, nighttime lows dropped below 5°C as far north as Mato Grosso and Goiás; frost was reported as a result although no freeze was recorded.

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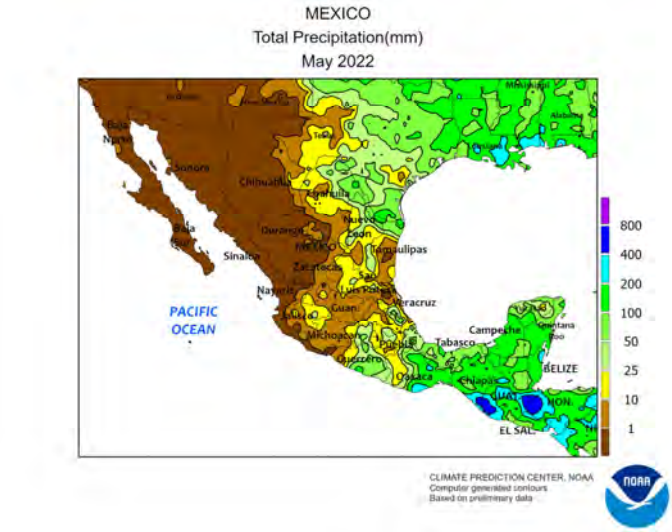

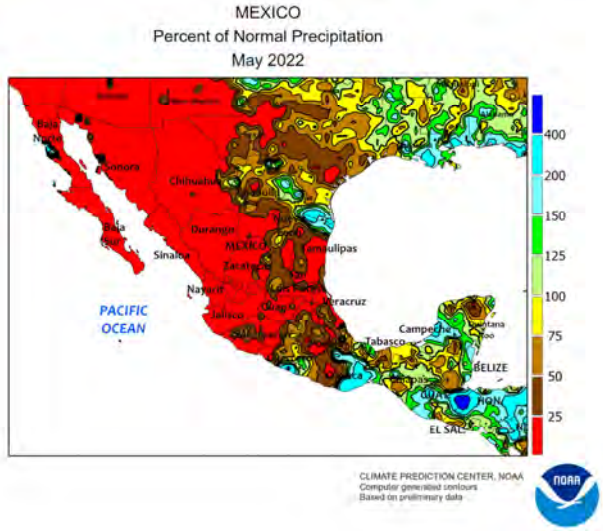

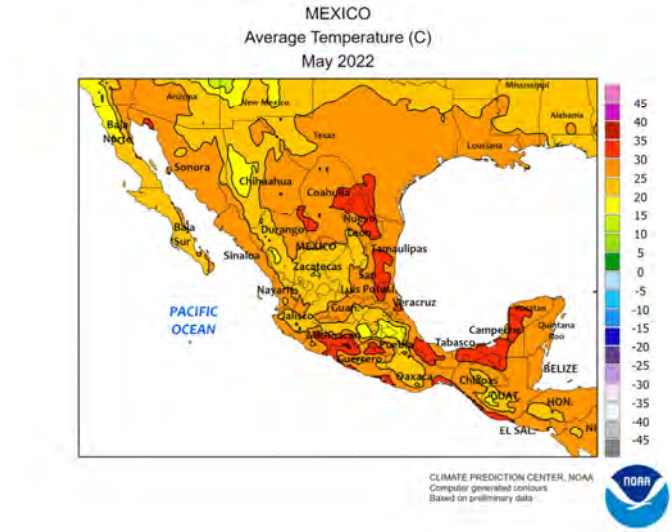

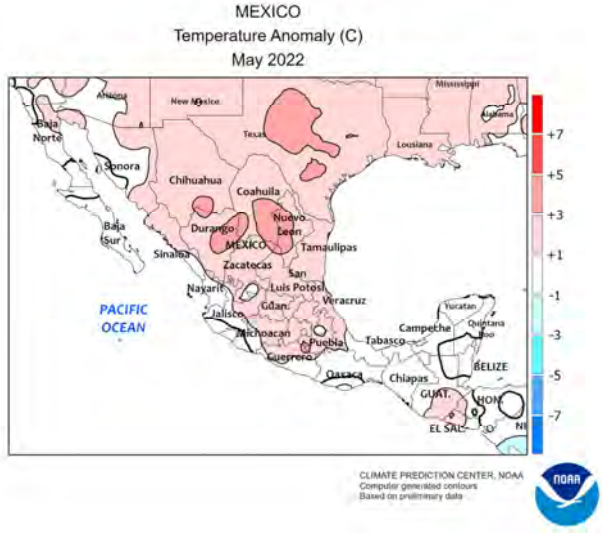

MEXICO

Mostly dry weather prevailed throughout the region for most of May, before rainfall finally intensified. On the southern plateau, rainfall was heaviest from the state of Mexico eastward, with mostly dry conditions in key corn production areas of Jalisco, Guanajuato, and Michoacán. Heavy showers fell throughout the southeast (Oaxaca and southern Veracruz eastward), in particular in eastern Oaxaca and environs, where Hurricane Agatha made landfall at month's end. According to the National Hurricane Center, Agatha was Mexico's strongest May land-falling storm in history (sustained winds of 90 knots) and only the third since records began in 1949. Elsewhere, locally heavy showers also developed in the northeast (San Luis Potosí and Tamaulipas to northern Coahuila) as seasonably drier weather lingered over the northwest. May average temperatures were as much as 3°C above normal in central and northern interior production areas, with daytime highs reaching 40°C as far south as San Luis Potosí. According to the government of Mexico, national reservoir levels were at 42 percent capacity as of May 31; northwestern reservoir capacity ranged from 13 percent in Sinaloa to 28 percent in Chihuahua.

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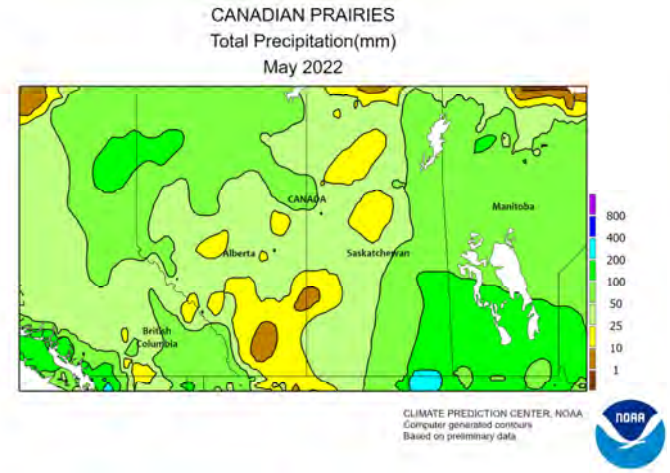

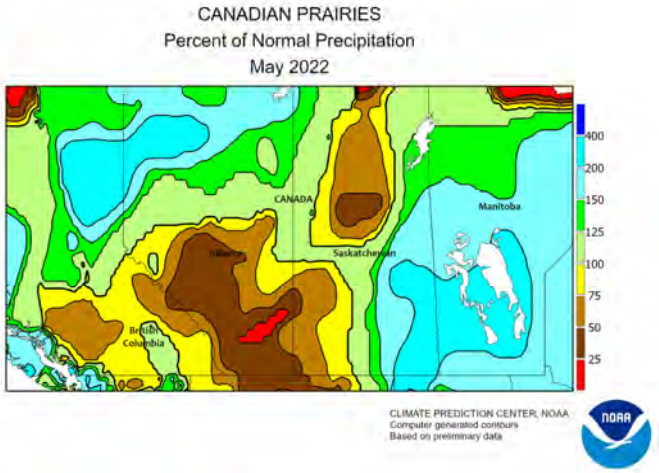

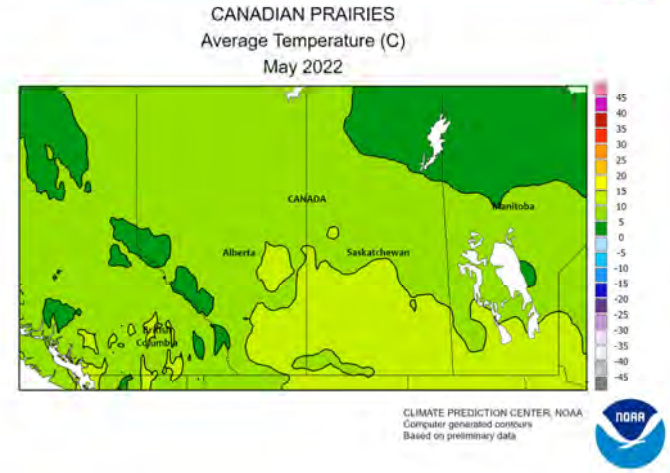

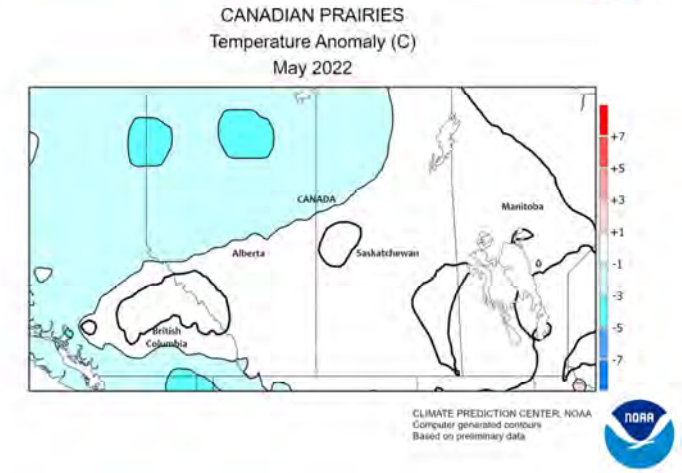

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

During May, chronic wetness caused significant planting disruptions in the eastern Prairies. Monthly rainfall totaled 50 to well over 100 mm in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan; on May 31, planting of all Manitoban crops were reportedly 40 percent complete, compared with the 5-year average of 91 percent. Elsewhere, showers were generally scattered and light, although heavier rain (totaling 25-50 mm for the month) fell in the Peace River Valley. Lingering dryness favored a rapid pace of planting in southern Alberta and neighboring locations in Saskatchewan, though additional rain was needed to ensure uniform germination; according to the Canadian Drought Monitor, much of the region was still classified as being in Severe (D2) to Extreme (D3) Drought.

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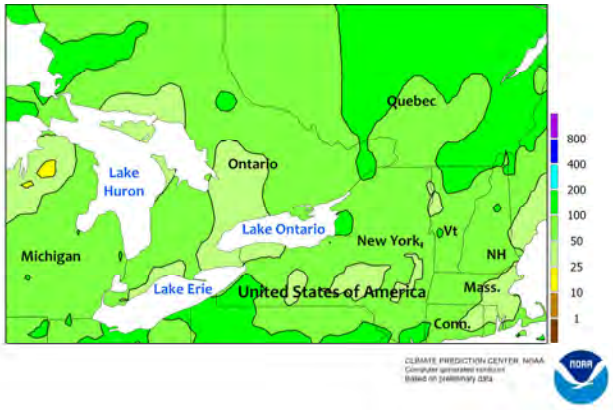
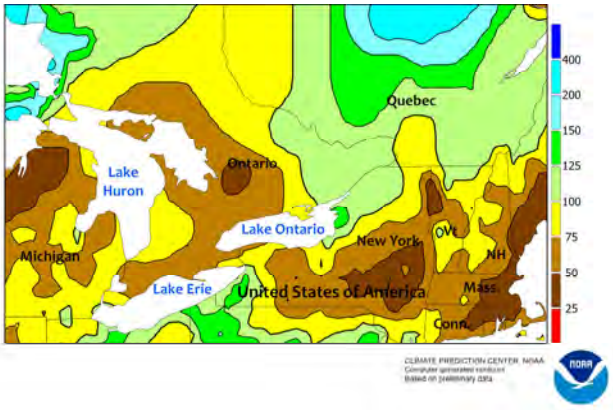
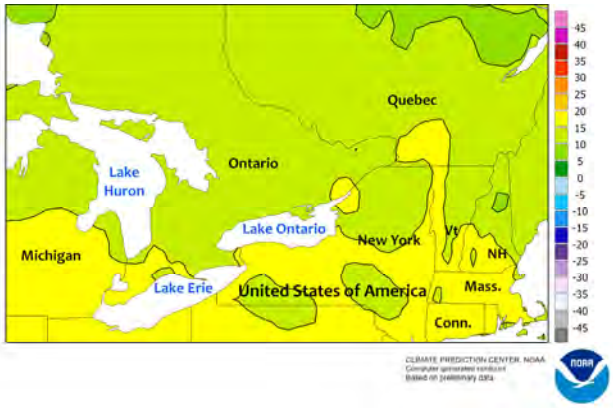
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Total Precipitation(mm)
May 2022



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
May 2022



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Average Temperature (C)
May 2022



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Temperature Anomaly (C)
May 2022

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Periodic dryness during May aided corn and soybean planting in key production areas of Ontario. In contrast, rainfall totaled above normal in Quebec and Ontario's eastern farming areas, maintaining overall favorable levels of moisture for summer crops and pastures. A severe storm system advanced across the region during the latter half of the month but given the earliness of the season, damage was expected to be minimal and confined to individual fields. According to the government of Ontario, corn planting was nearing completion as of June 1 and soybean planting was about 75 percent complete. May temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C across the region, with local freezes recorded until the latter half of the month.

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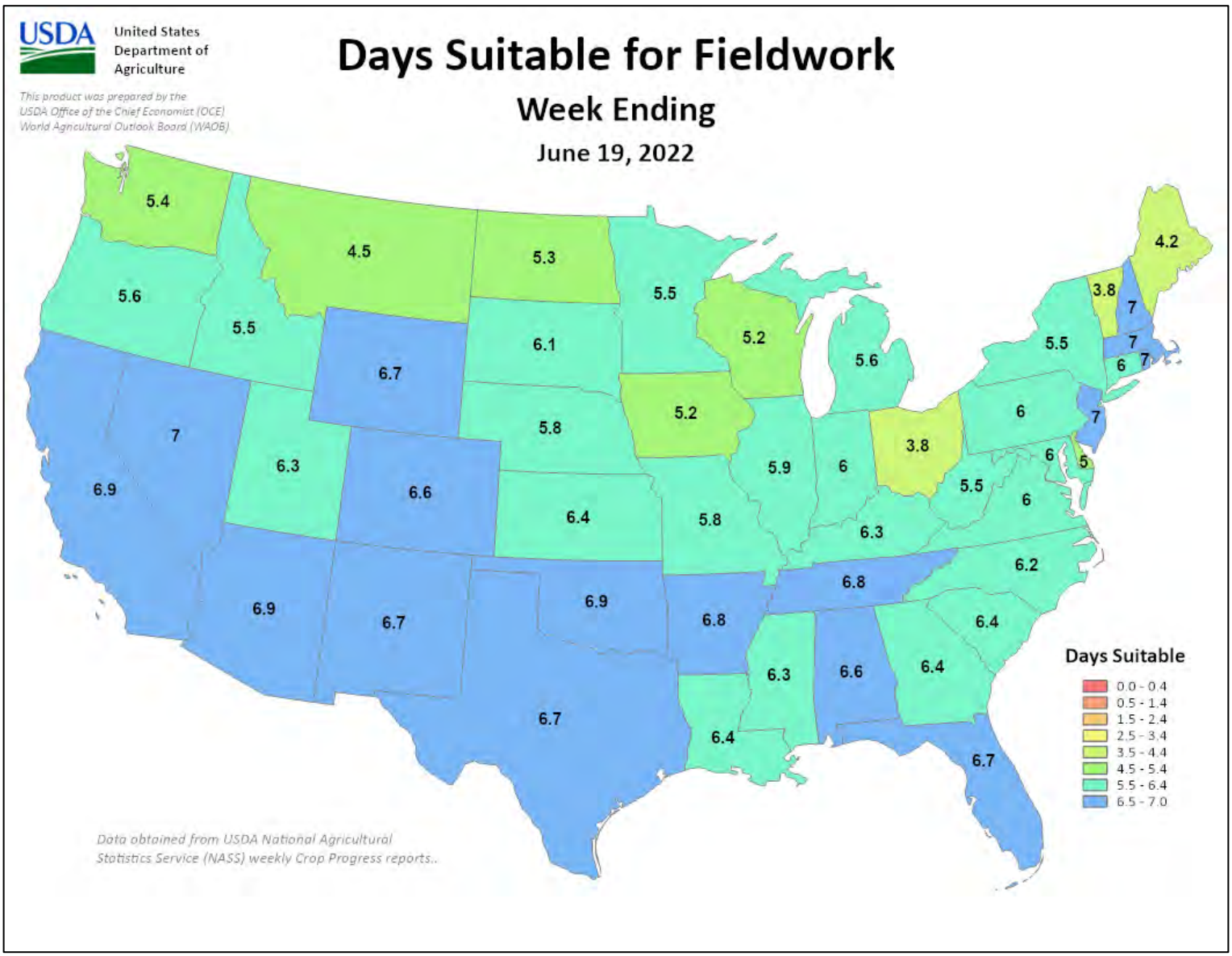

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