

HIGHLIGHTS May 8 – 14, 2022 Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

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n early-season spell of hot, dry Midwestern weather promoted an acceleration of fieldwork, including corn and soybean planting. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 10 to 15°F above normal from the southern Plains into the Great Lakes region. Warmth also spilled into northern New England, where temperatures generally averaged 5 to 10°F above normal. During the second half of the week, however, scattered showers and thunderstorms returned across the Midwest, with parts of the western Corn Belt experiencing a damaging derecho

(Continued on page 7)

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Computer generated contours Gridded data from AHPS acquired

Station data from CPC

CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA

from: water.weather.gov/precip

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May 17, 2022

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Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

Highlights

Mid- to late-spring precipitation from the northern Pacific Coast to the northern Rockies continued to sharpen the gradient between gradually improving conditions in Northwest and worsening the drought in the Southwest. By May 10, Western coverage of moderate to exceptional drought (D1 to D4) stood at 90.9 percent, nearly unchanged since the beginning of 2022, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor. Meanwhile, Western coverage of extreme to exceptional drought (D3 to D4) gradually increased, from 18.9 to 34.3 percent, between January 18 and May 10.

Ongoing La Niña conditions contributed to the spring surplus of Northwestern precipitation, while drier-than-normal weather and periods of early-season heat resulted in significant and premature snowpack losses from the Sierra Nevada to the southern Rockies. According to the California Department of Water Resources, the average water equivalency of the Sierra Nevada snowpack fell to around 4 inches by May 10, less than one-quarter of average for the date. In addition, California's 154 primary intrastate reservoirs held just 71 percent of their normal end-of-April volume, despite two wet months (October and December 2021) early in the 2021-22 wet season.

According to the National Centers for Environmental Information, record-setting dryness plagued California over the last 36 months. California's May 2019 – April 2022 cumulative statewide average precipitation of 44.31 inches was 66 percent of the 20th century mean, edging the May 1974 to April 1977 standard of 44.55 inches. Even with unusually wet weather in October and December 2021, California completed its 11th-driest May to April during the 127-year period on record.

Snowpack and Precipitation

By May 16, the West was split in two regarding the liquid equivalency of remaining snowpack. Snow-capped Northwestern mountains reported at least 150 to 200 percent of average snowpack for this time of year, especially in portions of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington (figure 1). However, high-elevation snow had largely melted by mid-May across the southern half of the region, from the southern Sierra Nevada into the Southwest. Little, if any, snow remained as far north as southern sections of Colorado and Utah. As a result, minimal additional runoff will be captured by Southwestern reservoirs. In addition, the Southwest could experience a lengthy fire season.



Season-to-date precipitation (October 1, 2021 – May 16, 2022) was close to normal in numerous Western basins. However, many basins—especially from California to the southern Rockies—have received below-average precipitation since the beginning of 2022. Wetter areas of the Pacific Northwest that experienced periodic winter flooding reported season-to-date precipitation greater than 110 percent of average (figure 2). Meanwhile, several basins in Arizona and New Mexico received 30 to 70 percent of normal precipitation between early October and mid-May.

Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

By May 1, 2022, projections for spring and summer streamflow were indicating diverging streamflow prospects, with favorable runoff volume expected in parts of the Northwest and abysmal runoff likely in many Southwestern basins. A cool, wet spring across the northern tier of the West has locally improved runoff potential, although serious drought concerns persist in several areas, especially east of the southern Cascades. Farther south, however, a drier-than-normal cool season in much of the Southwest, combined with spring heat and prematurely melted snow, have left little hope for hydrological drought relief at least until the expected July arrival of monsoon-related showers.

Reservoir Storage

On May 1, 2022, near- to below-average reservoir storage was reported throughout the West (figure 3). Statewide storage was generally more favorable in Northern States, including Washington, Idaho, and Montana, but was less than 80 percent of average for this time of year in California, Nevada, New Mexico, and Oregon.

For More Information

The National Water and Climate Center homepage provides the latest available snowpack and water supply information. Please visit: http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov













on May 12. Meanwhile, cool, showery weather prevailed in the Northwest, with frost occurring in some areas between precipitation events. In fact, below-normal temperatures covered the West-except the southern Rockies—and the northern High Plains. Readings averaged more than 10°F below normal at scattered locations in the western Great Basin and interior Northwest. Some of the week's most significant precipitation fell in the Pacific Northwest, as well as eastern Montana, Minnesota, and the Dakotas. Farther south, however, seasonably dry weather persisted in the Southwest. By mid-May, the Calf Canyon / Hermits Peak Fire became New Mexico's largest modern wildfire, with nearly 300,000 acres of vegetation burned and more than 600 structures destroyed. Elsewhere, widely scattered showers and thunderstorms provided negligible drought relief on the central and southern Plains but resulted in only minor fieldwork delays in the South and East. Field conditions were slightly less favorable in portions of the middle and southern Atlantic where States, occasional showers accompanied cool, cloudy, breezy weather.

Several Southwestern blazes remained active amid worsening drought, low humidity levels, and gusty winds. The Calf Canyon Fire, which joined with an escaped prescribed burn (Hermits Peak Fire), became the largest wildfire in modern New Mexico history on May 16, surpassing the 297,845-acre Whitewater-Baldy Complex of May - July 2012. The prescribed burn initially spread beyond intended boundaries on April 6, followed nearly 2 weeks later (on the 19th) by the ignition of the Calf Canyon Fire. In New Mexico, peak wind gusts included 66 mph (on May 8) in Gallup; 65 mph (on May 9) in Las Vegas; and 64 mph (on May 10) in Raton. In contrast, the week began with Western snow falling as far south as the Wasatch Range. In Brighton, UT, near Silver Lake, 9.8 inches of snow fell in a 24-hour period ending on the morning of May 9. During the same 24-hour period on May 8-9, snowfall in Montana totaled 6.9 inches in Bozeman (Montana State University) and 2.6 inches in Ennis. Boise, ID, collected snowfall totaling 0.5 inch on May 9-the first May accumulation in that location since 1983, when 0.8 inch fell on May 8. Farther east, two rounds of significant rainfall occurred in the northcentral U.S. On May 9, Sisseton, SD, netted a daily-record rainfall of 1.44 inches. Three days later, Jamestown, ND, measured a record-setting total (1.22 inches) for May 12. From eastern Nebraska into central Minnesota, high winds, large hail, and isolated tornadoes accompanied the May 12 rainfall, resulting in blowing dust and extensive damage. Winds topped 90 mph in a few places; a gust to 107 mph was reported at an observation site near Tripp in Hutchinson County, SD. Elsewhere in South Dakota, peak gusts included 97 mph in Madison (Lake County) and 90 mph in Huron (Beadle County). In Lac qui Parle County, MN, a gust to 94 mph was recorded in Madison. Late in the week, showers and thunderstorms spread to other areas, resulting in scattered daily-record rainfall totals for May 13 in locations such as Gainesville, FL (1.92 inches); Jackson, MS (1.51 inches); and Topeka, KS (1.25 inches). Atlantic City, NJ, measured a daily-record sum (1.43 inches) for May 14.

Early-week freezes were common in the **Far West**, where **Mount Shasta City**, **CA**, opened the week with a pair of daily-record lows (27 and 22°F, respectively) on May 8-9. On the same dates, **Alturas**, **CA** (19 and 14°F, respectively) also scored two daily-record lows. In **California's Central Valley**, **Stockton** (37°F) and **Sacramento** (39°F) notched record-setting lows for May 10. **Sacramento** noted another daily-record low (38°F) on May 11. With a low of 8°F on the 10th, **West Yellowstone**, **MT**, also



registered a daily-record low. By May 11-12, another surge of cool air delivered consecutive daily-record lows (17 and 18°F, respectively) in Ely, NV. Other Western locations reporting freezes and daily-record lows included Klamath Falls, OR (21°F on May 11); Winslow, AZ (29°F on May 12); and Hillsboro, OR (32°F on May 13). In stark contrast, earlyseason heat spread northeastward from southern sections of the Rockies and Plains. In Texas, record-setting highs for May 8 surged to 107°F in Abilene and Childress. Abilene reported 8 days with highs of 100°F or greater during the first half of the month, breaking its May record of 7 such readings, set in 1927 and 2000. In New Mexico, Roswell posted five consecutive triple-digit readings from May 7-11. As heat shifted, Madison, WI, reported four consecutive highs of 90°F or greater (from May 10-13) before June 1 for only the second time on record, along with May 26-29, 2018. On the 12th, La Crosse, WI, recorded a high of 96°F and a low of 75°F, marking its second-highest average temperature on any May day behind only May 31, 1934 (high of 107°F and low of 69°F). Traverse City, MI, set a monthly record with a high of 96°F on May 12 (previously, 95°F on May 29, 2018, and several earlier dates). Elsewhere in Michigan, Muskegon tallied a trio of daily-record highs (87, 91, and 89°F) from May 11-13. With a high of 97°F on the 13th, Little Rock, AR, experienced its warmest day in May since 2012, when it was 97°F on May 29. The only hotter days during May in Little Rock occurred on May 26, 1964, and May 31, 1998, when highs reached 98°F. Heat also spread into New England, where Caribou, ME (90°F on May 13) noted its secondearliest day with 90-degree heat, behind only May 9, 1979.

Much of Alaska experienced cool, showery weather, although mostly dry conditions covered southwestern areas. Fairbanks last reported an above-normal daily average temperature on April 29—and received 1.3 inches of snow on May 8-9. Anchorage collected a daily-record rainfall (0.10 inch) on May 13 and reported a 2-day (May 12-13) sun of 0.24 inch. In southeastern Alaska, Ketchikan measured 2.08 inches of rain from May 10-14. Farther south, warm, mostly dry weather prevailed in Hawaii, with showers confined to windward locations. On the Big Island, Hilo reported measurable rain on 48 consecutive days from March 28 – May 14, although the wettest day of the week was May 11, with 0.50 inch. May 1-14 rainfall at the other major airport observation sites ranged from 0.18 inch (41 percent of normal) in Kahului, Maui, to 0.61 inch (55 percent) in Lihue, Kauai. Kahului also logged a daily record-tying high of 89°F on May 13.



On May 5, 2022, the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) on board NASA's Terra satellite acquired a false-color image of burn scars from three wildfires in northern New Mexico. The Calf Canyon / Hermits Peak complex is the largest, followed by the Cooks Peak Fire to the northeast and the Cerro Pelado Fire to the west. In mid-May, the Calf Canyon Fire, which merged with a former prescribed burn (the Hermits Peak Fire), became the largest fire in modern New Mexico history.





California Reservoirs, Recharge and Withdrawal Million Acre-Feet and Percent of Average

	<u>Recharge</u>	<u>Withdra</u>	awal
2010-11	12.47 (138%)	2011	8.75 (97%)
2011-12	5.75 (64%)	2012	11.54 (128%)
2012-13	6.52 (72%)	2013	11.49 (147%)
2013-14	4.17 (46%)	2014	7.75 (86%)
2014-15	6.46 (71%)	2015	7.13 (79%)
2015-16	14.68 (162%)	2016	7.88 (87%)
2016-17	15.00 (166%)	2017	8.77 (97%)
2017-18	6.88 (76%)	2018	10.84 (120%)
2018-19	14.05 (155%)	2019	10.00 (111%)
2019-20	4.59 (51%)	2020	10.63 (118%)
2020-21	1.67 (19%)	2021	7.16 (79%)
2021-22	7.12 (79%)	2022	N/A (N/A)
Avg.	9.04	Avg.	9.04

Notes: Recharge and withdrawal values are based on end-of-month statistics, not daily readings. Recharge data for 2021-22 is updated through April 30.









Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending May 14, 2022

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

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S	TATIONS	ERA	ERA	HGI HGI	TRE	ERA	ART ANC	EEK TAL	ART A NC	ATE	TAL, SE N	NON	TAL, CE J	NOI NOI	ERA	ERA NIM	ΡĄ	ID B.	1 IN	0 INI
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AK	ANCHORAGE	53	38	56	34	46	-1	0.24	0.09	0.19	1.31	95	5.04	177	70	33	0	0	3	0
	FAIRBANKS	30 46	34	51	30	25 40	-8	0.12	0.07	0.07	0.31	105	2.01	105	87	79 51	0	2	5	0
	JUNEAU	56	37	65	34	47	-1	0.68	-0.08	0.59	10.71	131	33.41	189	90	41	0	0	3	1
	KODIAK	52	40	56	37	46	3	0.07	-1.11	0.06	17.28	125	32.99	117	70	37	0	0	2	0
	NOME	37	28	41	23	32	-3	0.39	0.20	0.16	1.30	70	2.35	62	94	72	0	7	5	0
AL		85	62	89	51	73	4	0.04	-1.09	0.04	14.95	125	22.51	105	82	42	0	0	1	0
		89 89	63	09 91	59	72	3	0.00	-0.31	0.00	13.50	103	17.83	74	92	40 39	3	0	2	1
	MONTGOMERY	86	60	89	53	73	2	0.00	-0.81	0.00	11.44	99	20.82	96	87	38	0	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	90	68	93	62	79	10	0.87	-0.39	0.87	14.69	138	21.00	129	91	47	4	0	1	1
. –	LITTLE ROCK	91	68	97	58	80	10	0.00	-1.17	0.00	13.05	106	22.65	116	88	45	5	0	0	0
AZ		68	34	80	21	51	1	0.00	-0.12	0.00	1.73	48	3.02	38	42	12	0	3	0	0
	PRESCOTT	75	43	88	31	59	-1	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.13	27	1.45	33	38	10	4	1	0	0
	TUCSON	94	58	102	50	76	2	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.19	16	0.67	21	20	4	6	0	0	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	74	49	88	44	62	-8	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.72	91	1.84	42	58	21	0	0	0	0
	EUREKA	54	45	58	37	49	-4	1.29	0.89	0.44	8.43	88	10.81	49	91	78	0	0	4	0
	FRESNO	75	50 55	90 81	45 51	63 63	-6 1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.00	30 48	1.04	13	69 73	19	1	0	0	0
	REDDING	69	45	86	37	57	-9	0.00	-0.33	0.00	2.84	37	4.01	21	76	27	0	0	1	0
	SACRAMENTO	73	45	91	38	59	-6	0.01	-0.16	0.01	2.04	47	2.09	18	86	24	1	0	1	0
	SAN DIEGO	70	55	81	50	62	-1	0.00	-0.02	0.00	1.61	59	2.45	35	74	40	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	63	50	70	47	57	-3	0.00	-0.12	0.00	1.35	29	1.77	13	79	45	0	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	75 75	45 35	91 80	39 20	60 55	-6 5	0.00	-0.13	0.00	1.54	44 81	1.54	17 91	40	24	1	2	0	0
00	CO SPRINGS	81	50	91	45	66	11	0.00	-0.42	0.00	1.06	32	1.83	45	36	7	1	0	0	0
	DENVER INTL	78	42	90	36	60	4	0.00	-0.44	0.00	2.04	57	3.68	83	69	14	1	0	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	78	46	84	37	62	2	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.99	42	1.61	46	31	7	0	0	0	0
ст	PUEBLO	86 60	47	94 74	42	67 60	8	0.00	-0.35	0.00	2.50	81	3.60	94	45	8	1	0	0	0
C1	HARTFORD	76	50	85	44	63	2 5	0.08	-0.72	0.08	8.48	94	12.03	80 98	71	40 31	0	0	1	0
DC	WASHINGTON	71	53	76	43	62	-2	0.14	-0.76	0.14	9.67	118	15.56	114	82	48	0	0	1	0
DE	WILMINGTON	71	53	77	43	62	1	0.39	-0.48	0.21	9.14	100	15.71	106	79	47	0	0	4	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	80	64	85	62	72	-2	0.21	-0.39	0.21	8.78	117	10.70	82	87	54	0	0	1	0
	JACKSONVILLE	80 85	56 74	84 80	52 72	68 80	-5	0.16	-0.33	0.16	14.02	187	16.93	121	97	51 57	0	0	1	0
	MIAMI	88	74	94	68	79	0	0.27	-0.24	0.10	7.27	92	14.78	126	87	51	1	0	2	0
	ORLANDO	86	65	91	61	75	-1	0.36	-0.24	0.36	11.38	151	13.02	106	91	35	2	0	1	0
	PENSACOLA	86	67	91	65	76	3	1.03	0.12	1.03	10.62	88	15.39	70	87	46	1	0	1	1
	TALLAHASSEE	85	60	88	54	73	-1	0.38	-0.28	0.38	12.54	122	18.12	93	90	38	0	0	1	0
	I AMPA WEST PALM BEACH	88 86	68 67	90	64 63	78 77	-1	0.00	-0.37	0.00	9.77	169	11.11	102	87	36	1	0	0	0
GA	ATHENS	82	56	87	51	69	0	0.04	-0.64	0.01	8.51	94	15.52	89	85	38	0	0	1	0
	ATLANTA	79	59	85	53	69	1	0.00	-0.85	0.00	10.91	110	19.46	103	80	42	0	0	0	0
	AUGUSTA	79	51	83	45	65	-4	1.44	0.92	1.40	10.05	124	15.24	96	97	40	0	0	2	1
	COLUMBUS	83	58	88	54 47	/1 67	-1	0.00	-0.72	0.00	11.20	107	20.31	108	88	39	0	0	0	0
	SAVANNAH	80	55	85	50	67	-4 -5	0.00	-0.54	0.00	3.38	42	7.25	50	93	42	0	0	1	0
н	HILO	81	68	83	66	74	1	1.51	-0.47	0.60	31.09	106	38.69	80	92	59	0	0	7	1
	HONOLULU	85	73	86	72	79	2	0.01	-0.15	0.01	0.64	21	7.57	104	73	43	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	88	68	89	65 70	78	2	0.01	-0.20	0.01	0.46	10	0.65	7	75	43	0	0	1	0
IA		82 86	74 65	83 91	73 53	78 76	2 14	0.04	-0.48	0.04	5.47 6.57	69 74	13.62	92 67	86 87	67 46	03	0	1	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	85	62	93	52	73	15	0.00	-0.91	0.00	6.61	95	6.93	76	88	42	3	0	0	0
	DES MOINES	86	64	93	55	75	14	0.06	-1.05	0.04	7.20	86	10.78	101	84	43	4	0	2	0
	DUBUQUE	85	63	93	49	74	17	0.00	-0.94	0.00	7.52	94	8.14	77	82	44	2	0	0	0
	SIOUX CITY	82	58	94	48	70	10	0.79	-0.04	0.67	4.55	69 124	4.70	59 100	80	35	2	0	2	1
ID	BOISE	59	38	94 71	30	48	-10	0.49	0.45	0.27	2.90	89	4.11	74	86	40 34	0	1	2 5	0
·-	LEWISTON	60	40	65	38	50	-8	0.37	0.00	0.15	3.81	120	5.39	106	82	33	0	0	3	0
	POCATELLO	57	33	69	27	45	-8	0.12	-0.22	0.12	2.98	97	4.04	79	76	31	0	4	1	0
IL	CHICAGO/O_HARE	85	64	91	43	74	17	0.00	-0.81	0.00	10.74	144	14.13	128	73	39	2	0	0	0
		90 87	65 65	95 03	4/ 52	77 76	1/ 15	0.00	-0.96	0.00	7.70 7.31	92 87	10.53	92 87	83 80	41 44	5	0	U 1	0
	ROCKFORD	87	63	94	46	75	16	0.13	-0.71	0.04	8.74	120	10.43	102	83	41	4	0	3	õ
	SPRINGFIELD	88	65	94	50	76	14	0.00	-0.97	0.00	8.55	107	9.03	77	78	44	5	0	0	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	86	60	91	47	73	8	0.63	-0.63	0.63	9.88	89	20.64	119	88	41	2	0	1	1
	FORT WAYNE	82	55	88	40	69	10	0.14	-0.72	0.14	7.59	97	11.02	90	83	42	0	0	1	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	83 83	59 58	89 90	47 47	/1 70	10 12	0.09	-1.08	0.09	10.19	105 117	15.72 12.31	107 107	// 71	41 40	0	0	1	0
KS	CONCORDIA	89	66	94	58	78	16	0.48	-0.45	0.33	5.26	85	5.58	73	86	36	4	0	4	0
	DODGE CITY	91	57	99	47	74	11	0.00	-0.59	0.00	1.52	33	2.13	36	78	23	5	0	0	0
	GOODLAND	85	47	97	38	66	8	0.00	-0.60	0.00	2.04	53	3.06	64	76	15	2	0	0	0
	IOPEKA	90	69	96	62	80	16	1.25	0.15	1.23	8.87	108	10.00	96	89	45	5	0	2	1

Based on 1981-2010 normals

*** Not Available

Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin Weather Data for the Week Ending May 14, 2022

May 17, 2022

		_												RELA	TIVE	NUM	IBER	OF D	AYS	
	STATES	۲ 	FEMF	PERA	TUR	E°	F		-	PREC					HUM PER(IDITY CENT	TEM	P. °F	PRE	CIP
S	AND STATIONS	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 MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 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
10/	WICHITA	89 82	70	94	65	79 60	15	0.00	-1.00	0.00	8.50	118	9.46	102	87	45	3	0	0	0
Νĭ	LOUISVILLE	85	62	90	40 52	73	8	0.10	-1.20	0.01	9.27 7.31	92 68	16.90	99	81	43 43	1	0	1	0
١٨	PADUCAH BATON ROUGE	87 90	63 67	92 93	47 64	75 79	9 4	0.00	-1.22 -0.01	0.00	11.18 8.28	100 90	23.66 12.58	126 63	86 97	44 53	3 4	0	0 1	0
LA	LAKE CHARLES	89	68	90	64	79	4	0.00	-1.11	0.00	4.53	50	7.25	40	95	50	3	0	0	0
	NEW ORLEANS	89 01	72 71	92 92	68 67	80 81	4	1.38	0.41	1.22	11.43 13.65	102	16.67	77 01	92 87	50 51	1	0	2	1
MA	BOSTON	64	49	86	41	56	0	0.00	-0.70	0.00	5.35	56	12.05	74	87	46	0	0	0	0
MD	WORCESTER BALTIMORE	69 71	49 51	82 77	39 30	59 61	4	0.00	-0.87	0.00	7.77	77 121	16.24	96 115	78 89	35 48	0	0	0	0
ME	CARIBOU	77	43	90	28	60	10	0.02	-0.28	0.00	7.52	115	12.95	113	61	18	1	2	0	0
N.41		66 77	42	84 80	31	54 62	2	0.00	-0.86	0.00	8.49	81 201	14.67	86 140	88	43	0	1	0	0
IVII	GRAND RAPIDS	82	55	87	36	69	12	0.00	-0.89	0.00	9.52	127	14.04	149	76	36	0	0	0	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	80	52	87	29	66 60	14	1.83	1.21	0.93	9.40	171	10.77	131	74	31	0	1	2	2
	MUSKEGON	82 84	58	87 91	34 41	69 71	12	0.35	-0.39	0.35	8.29 9.06	138	14.34	148	70	31	1	0	0	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	85	52	96 70	40	69	17	0.02	-0.57	0.02	7.38	127	8.22	81	75	33	3	0	1	0
MN	INT_L FALLS	69 67	50 45	79	47 36	59 56	9 6	1.86	1.45	1.32	10.85	296	9.52 13.23	272	90	45 39	0	0	ь 5	2 1
	MINNEAPOLIS	79	58	92	52	69 60	11	2.02	1.26	1.93	8.98	147	10.17	130	80	34	1	0	5	1
	ST. CLOUD	82 74	53	94 84	50 50	69 64	8	1.27	-0.20	0.39	9.72 6.47	144	7.85	129	84 91	40 40	0	0	23	1
MO	COLUMBIA	90	66	93	56	78	16	0.00	-1.18	0.00	11.18	114	14.23	102	88	43	6	0	0	0
	KANSAS CITY SAINT LOUIS	88 88	68 68	93 94	60 53	78 78	15 13	1.25 0.00	0.07 -1.04	1.22 0.00	9.92 10.71	118 119	11.28 15.58	103 114	82 78	45 44	4	0	2 0	1 0
	SPRINGFIELD	86	65	90	58	76	12	0.00	-1.26	0.00	13.52	129	18.32	119	92	53	1	0	0	0
MS	JACKSON MERIDIAN	88 89	63 62	93 92	55 53	76 76	5 6	2.54 0.36	1.57 -0.63	1.50 0.36	18.84 13.85	157 117	23.51 22.94	108 101	95 87	51 40	3 2	0	3 1	2
	TUPELO	87	64	92	52	75	6	0.07	-1.24	0.07	11.34	92	23.86	109	89	48	2	0	1	0
MT	BILLINGS	59 49	39 25	65 56	34 20	49 37	-5	0.57	0.07	0.51	3.77	102	5.01	107	83 86	35 29	0	0	4	1
	CUT BANK	56	29	61	23	42	-6	0.00	-0.36	0.01	0.56	28	0.68	27	66	24	0	6	1	0
	GLASGOW	62 58	39 31	68 62	33 25	51 44	-3 -6	1.34	0.95	0.88	2.50	123 104	2.77	101	88 73	37 25	0	0	4	1
	HAVRE	62	35	68	26	49	-4	0.16	-0.20	0.12	0.91	44	1.24	44	76	24	0	1	2	0
NC	MISSOULA	57 74	32	63 91	25	44 62	-8	0.01	-0.38	0.01	1.79	60 108	3.83	84 114	77	29 46	0	4	1	0
NC	CHARLOTTE	75	53	82	43	64	-2	0.49	-0.67	0.02	10.31	123	16.46	109	88	40	0	0	1	0
	GREENSBORO	72	52	77	44	62 60	-3	0.25	-0.50	0.24	8.00	92 70	15.88	108	85	47	0	0	2	0
	RALEIGH	72	55	80	44	63	-0 -4	0.70	-0.63	0.23	8.44	100	15.70	104	93 89	52	0	0	2	0
	WILMINGTON	74	56	79	47	65	-4	0.31	-0.63	0.19	5.52	62	10.72	66	83	51	0	0	2	0
ND	DICKINSON	59	40	66	30	49	-2	1.24	0.43	0.96	3.93	124	4.00	103	89	42	0	0	3 4	1
	FARGO	69 69	51	75	45	60	4	2.06	1.46	1.13	7.70	203	9.00	175	90	50	0	0	5	2
	JAMESTOWN	67	49 50	74	43 46	58	э 5	1.96	2.50	1.73	6.64	209	7.06	240 173	90 88	48 47	0	0	4 3	2
NE	GRAND ISLAND	82	56	91	49	69	10	0.12	-0.86	0.06	3.91	63	4.01	54	82	36	2	0	2	0
	NORFOLK	83	59 58	95 94	49 48	73	12	1.49	-0.56 0.64	0.35	3.71	61	3.87	52	87 77	35 34	3	0	3 2	2
	NORTH PLATTE	82	47	93	39	65	8	0.01	-0.67	0.01	4.23	90	4.66	83	83	24	2	0	1	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	73	45	83	40	59	3	0.14	-0.97	0.10	2.33	60	3.51	72	74	26	0	0	3 1	0
	VALENTINE	79	49	88	43	64	8	0.43	-0.26	0.39	3.26	70	3.43	63	79	25	0	0	3	0
NH NJ	ATLANTIC_CITY	64	39 50	68	28 41	58 57	-3	1.64	0.93	1.43	11.21	94 121	21.18	103	93 86	25 54	0	0	4	1
	NEWARK	73	53	78	46	63	2	0.47	-0.39	0.30	9.57	94	15.91	96	72	39	0	0	2	0
NM NV	ALBUQUERQUE	86 60	53 23	88 78	47 17	69 42	5 -8	0.00	-0.12 -0.20	0.00	0.55	38 49	0.89	38 39	19 72	5 13	0	0 6	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	79	57	96	53	68	-8	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.10	14	0.16	7	23	8	1	0	0	0
	KENU WINNEMUCCA	61 60	35 33	83 80	31 26	48 46	-10 -8	0.01 0.19	-0.10 -0.07	0.01 0.15	0.28 1.68	19 73	0.71 1.89	20 48	66 80	21 26	0	2 5	1 3	0
NY	ALBANY	79	47	87	35	63	6	0.08	-0.68	0.08	8.81	111	21.50	170	81	26	0	0	1	0
	BINGHAMTON BUFFALO	74 79	47 53	80 86	35 38	60 66	6 10	0.71	-0.05 -0.65	0.71	8.98 5.52	113 75	14.14 12.33	112 95	68 64	30 25	0	0	1 1	1 0
	ROCHESTER	76	47	84	35	62	6	0.01	-0.61	0.01	4.60	71	10.76	99	83	28	õ	Õ	1	õ
ОН	SYRACUSE AKRON-CANTON	78 78	46 53	85 83	34 42	62 66	6 8	0.01 0.85	-0.68 -0.11	0.01	6.79 10.70	90 128	11.49 18.28	95 138	78 69	28 29	0	0	1 1	0
011	CINCINNATI	82	58	87	47	70	8	0.84	-0.29	0.84	9.45	93	18.00	113	81	45	õ	Õ	1	1
	CLEVELAND	78 80	53 54	84 84	37 40	66 67	7	0.00	-0.79 -0.84	0.00	8.54 9.18	107 112	13.83 17 71	106 135	71 82	31 35	0	0	0 1	0
	DAYTON	81	55	86	33	68	8	0.08	-0.97	0.08	8.96	94	16.13	111	72	39	õ	0	1	õ
	MANSFIELD	78	53	83	39	66	8	0.00	-0.96	0.00	9.30	98	16.06	109	71	31	0	0	0	0

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Based on 1981-2010 normals

*** Not Available

May 17, 2022

Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin Weather Data for the Week Ending May 14, 2022

													RELATIVE		NUM	IBER	OF D	AYS		
	STATES	1	FEMF	PERA	TUR	E°	F			PREC					HUM PER	IDITY CENT	TEM	P. °F	PRE	CIP
S	AND TATIONS	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 MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 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
ок	TOLEDO YOUNGSTOWN OKLAHOMA CITY	83 78 89	53 47 70	89 83 92	41 36 63	68 63 79	10 6 11	0.18 0.41 0.00	-0.60 -0.42 -1.00	0.18 0.36 0.00	6.54 15.29 5.94	91 194 73	19.04 22.46 7.38	168 178 66	66 81 89	28 28 53	0 0 1	0 0 0	1 2 0	0 0 0
OR	TULSA ASTORIA	89 55	71 40	92 56	67 38	80 47	12 -5	0.54 1.64	-0.77 0.89	0.54 1.04	9.98 17.36	103 121	13.07 35.04	99 110	87 94	54 61	3 0	0	1 7	1 1
-	BURNS	55	31	69	21	43	-8	0.17	-0.10	0.05	2.00	77	3.00	62	87	31	0	4	6	0
	EUGENE MEDFORD	58 59	41 42	69 75	36 37	50 51	-5 -8	1.42 0.30	0.79	0.45 0.18	10.60 4.33	110 116	15.61 5.02	71 61	96 94	58 45	0	0	5 4	0
	PENDLETON	60	40	68	36	50	-6	0.49	0.20	0.32	4.59	148	7.01	124	81	33	0	0	3	0
	PORTLAND	60 58	44 42	72 68	41 37	52 50	-5 -5	0.94 1.15	0.39 0.65	0.39 0.39	10.63 13.39	142 171	18.26 20.43	114 111	85 90	43 54	0	0	5 5	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	73	49	78	40	60	2	0.31	-0.57	0.22	12.93	149	19.13	133	75	42	0	0	2	0
	ERIE MIDDLETOWN	75 75	50 50	80 80	34 40	62 62	2	0.71 0.11	-0.06 -0.71	0.71 0.11	7.09 9.94	91 122	14.96 15.73	114 117	71 83	31 39	0	0	1 1	1 0
	PHILADELPHIA	72	55	77	44	64	1	0.44	-0.37	0.27	7.15	80	12.86	88	75	45	0	0	3	0
	WILKES-BARRE	76 78	48 49	81	40 39	62 64	4 6	0.01	-0.84 -0.63	0.01	8.19 11.10	107	15.57 16.24	122	67	30 29	0	0	1 2	0
DI.	WILLIAMSPORT	78	46	82	36	62	3	0.24	-0.57	0.24	8.68	111	14.83	115	84	29	0	0	1	0
SC	CHARLESTON	69 77	50 57	80 84	42 46	60 67	-4	0.00	-0.74 -0.49	0.00	7.76 5.25	71 67	16.42 8.25	91 57	82 86	45 46	0	0	0 2	0
	COLUMBIA	79	55	83	44	67	-3	0.67	0.04	0.45	8.61	113	14.45	97	90	42	0	0	2	0
	GREENVILLE	77	58 53	85 82	49 47	68 65	-2 -2	0.29	-0.37 -0.54	0.20	8.48 10.81	117	14.64 18.90	110	80 83	43 38	0	0	3 2	0
SD	ABERDEEN	74	51	77	43	63	8	2.17	1.45	1.30	7.09	159	7.91	143	93	45	0	0	3	2
	RAPID CITY	78 67	52 41	90 70	48 34	65 54	8	2.18 0.99	0.26	0.58	5.73 2.92	112 70	6.11 3.41	98 68	89 91	34 35	1	0	3 3	2
	SIOUX FALLS	79	56	94	53	67	11	1.54	0.82	0.97	4.61	74	5.07	68	80	37	1	0	3	1
IN	CHATTANOOGA	80 83	49 60	85 87	43 53	64 71	2	0.00	-0.83 -0.72	0.00	6.48 9.88	89	17.34 23.80	114 114	91 86	36 40	0	0	1	0
	KNOXVILLE	80	56	84	52	68	2	0.04	-1.03	0.04	8.99	85	22.89	119	94	46	0	0	1	0
	NASHVILLE	89 86	61	97 91	53 50	78 73	8 7	0.47	-0.78	0.47	9.64	98 89	24.07 24.57	133	80	50 40	2	0	1	0
тх	ABILENE	101	72	107	64	87	15	0.07	-0.55	0.07	0.94	20	3.13	44	72	23	7	0	1	0
	AUSTIN	95 95	73	98	53 68	84	8	0.13	-0.31	0.12	2.06	48 31	6.94	45 63	85	9 39	э 7	0	2	0
	BEAUMONT	89	70	90	65 70	79	5	0.00	-1.21	0.00	5.26	58	7.71	43	96	55	1	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	91 91	75	94 93	70 66	83 82	4	0.00	-0.60	0.00	0.92	18	3.47	40	90 94	55 54	7	0	0	0
	DEL RIO	96	73	100	70	85 79	7	0.33	-0.26	0.28	2.50	64	2.67	48	87	37	7	0	3	0
	FORT WORTH	94 92	73	97 94	68	83	10	0.00	-0.11	0.00	5.62	64	11.52	85	81	42	7	0	0	0
	GALVESTON	88	79	88	75	83	7	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.34	0	7.02	0	80	61	0	0	0	0
	LUBBOCK	97	64	101	54	80	12	0.00	-0.46	0.00	0.25	73	0.56	11	54	40 9	7	0	0	0
		96 100	69 70	100	66 60	83 95	11	0.00	-0.34	0.00	0.11	6 25	0.38	12	63 70	14 20	7	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	97	70	105	71	85	9	0.34	-0.20	0.22	1.79	25	3.83	40	87	36	7	0	2	0
	VICTORIA	94	71	96 04	65 60	82	6 10	0.00	-1.13	0.00	1.25	16 55	4.66	37	95 86	47	7	0	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	93 97	70	103	62	84	14	0.01	-0.53	0.01	3.27	51	4.78	51	86	34	7	0	1	0
UT VA	SALT LAKE CITY	66 73	41 51	80 80	35 41	53 62	-5 0	0.35	-0.11	0.33	2.93	61 86	3.67	50 98	69 87	17 45	0	0	2	0
•7.	NORFOLK	63	53	78	49	58	-7	1.65	0.94	0.77	9.15	108	14.81	99	92	67	0	0	5	1
	RICHMOND	69 74	52 50	76 87	41 41	60 62	-5 -1	0.21	-0.59 -0.35	0.07	7.22	81 81	13.21 13.27	90 93	90 87	56 41	0	0	3 3	0
	WASH/DULLES	72	49	76	37	60	-1	0.21	-0.81	0.19	7.76	88	13.84	97	90	48	0	0	2	0
VT WA	BURLINGTON	81 57	50 37	89 66	38 32	66 47	11 -6	0.00	-0.72 -0.20	0.00	6.78 10.31	104 103	10.07 26.28	98 114	70 95	21 46	0	0	0 4	0
117	QUILLAYUTE	53	39	57	36	46	-4	3.56	2.38	2.40	25.42	119	49.28	106	100	67	0	0	7	2
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	57 54	42 35	65 59	40 33	49 45	-6 -9	0.37	-0.05 -0.16	0.29	8.26 3.12	113 87	20.39	124 90	86 85	47 36	0	0	4 1	0
	YAKIMA	62	34	68	28	48	-8	0.14	0.01	0.14	1.50	104	2.97	87	79	28	0	4	1	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE GREEN BAY	82 82	55 57	94 94	47 39	68 69	12 16	1.91 0.09	1.17 -0.50	1.30 0.04	3.54 8.55	59 151	3.55 9.08	45 114	88 78	37 41	1 2	0	3 3	1 0
	LA CROSSE	85	62	96	54	74	15	0.28	-0.48	0.21	5.57	80	6.43	70	81	41	3	0	3	0
	MADISON MILWAUKEE	85 79	62 53	94 87	45 43	74 66	18 12	0.18	-0.59 -0.72	0.16	8.56 8.86	120 121	9.43 10.18	96 95	83 77	40 44	4 0	0	2 0	0
WV	BECKLEY	74	50	79	42	62	3	0.02	-1.02	0.02	6.96	78	15.85	109	77	39	0	0	1	0
	CHARLESTON ELKINS	81 75	48 42	86 81	43 32	65 58	2 2	0.00	-1.07 -1.15	0.00	9.81 9.54	106 95	19.97 18.21	130 111	99 90	32 34	0 0	0	0 1	0 0
	HUNTINGTON	80	52	83	46	66	3	0.00	-1.05	0.00	9.31	99	19.63	127	91	37	0	0	0	0
WY	CASPER CHEYENNE	62 67	31 41	71 78	25 36	46 54	-4 3	0.22 0.14	-0.25 -0.34	0.22 0.10	4.02 1.81	132 47	5.72 2.98	138 63	85 73	29 20	0 0	4 0	1 2	0 0
		59	35	69	29	47	-4	0.27	-0.23	0.27	5.61	137	7.07	138	70	25	0	2	1	0
	SHENDAN	00	50	07	- 50	40	-3	0.29	-0.20	0.10	1.00	194	0.24	172	01	50	v	4	+	v

Based on 1981-2010 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

May 9 – 15, 2022

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Most of the nation experienced drier-than-normal weather, while parts of the Great Lakes, Pacific Northwest, and northern Plains received at least twice the normal amount of weekly precipitation. Portions of Minnesota and North Dakota recorded 4 inches or more of rain for the week. Meanwhile, most of the southeastern coastal States, as well as the western one-third of the nation, recorded below-normal temperatures. Much of California, Nevada, the Pacific Northwest, and northern Rockies noted temperatures 6°F or more below normal. In contrast, most of the Great Lakes, Mississippi Valley, Northeast, and Plains recorded above-normal temperatures. Many of these areas recorded temperatures 9°F or more above normal.

Corn: By May 15, producers had planted 49 percent of the nation's corn crop, 29 percentage points behind last year and 18 points behind the 5-year average. Corn planting progress was behind the 5-year average in 14 of the 18 estimating states at the end of the week. Fifty-seven percent of Iowa's intended corn acreage was planted by week's end, 36 percentage points behind last year and 23 points behind average. Fourteen percent of the nation's corn acreage had emerged by May 15, twenty-four percentage points behind the previous year and 18 points behind average.

Soybean: Thirty percent of the nation's soybean acreage was planted by May 15, twenty-eight percentage points behind last year and 9 points behind the 5-year average. Weekly advances of 10 percentage points or more were reported in 16 of the 18 estimating states. Progress was furthest advanced in Louisiana and Mississippi, with 89 and 80 percent planted, respectively. Nine percent of the nation's soybeans had emerged by May 15, ten percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind average.

Winter Wheat: By May 15, forty-eight percent of the nation's winter wheat was headed, 3 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. On May 15, twenty-seven percent of the 2022 winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, two percentage points below the previous week and 21 points below last year. In Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing state, 24 percent of the winter wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Cotton: Nationwide, 37 percent of the cotton crop was planted by May 15, one percentage point ahead of the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. Planting advances of 15 percentage points or more were reported in 11 of the 15 estimating states.

Sorghum: Twenty-six percent of the nation's sorghum was planted by May 15, equal to the previous year but 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Texas had planted 73 percent of its sorghum acreage by May 15, one percentage point ahead of the previous year but 5 points behind average.

Rice: By May 15, producers had seeded 80 percent of the 2022 rice acreage, 5 percentage points behind the previous year but 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Planting advances of 10 percentage points or more were reported in four of the

six estimating states. Progress was furthest advanced in Louisiana and Texas, with 96 and 92 percent planted, respectively. By May 15, fifty-three percent of the rice acreage had emerged, 8 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind average.

Small Grains: Nationally, oat producers had seeded 67 percent of this year's acreage by May 15, twenty-four percentage points behind the previous year and 15 points behind the 5-year average. Oat planting progress was behind the 5-year average in seven of the nine estimating states. Forty-five percent of the nation's oat acreage had emerged by May 15, twenty-six percentage points behind the previous year and 17 points behind average.

Sixty-one percent of the nation's barley was planted by May 15, twenty percentage points behind last year and 12 points behind the 5-year average. Progress was furthest advanced in Washington with 89 percent planted, 7 percentage points behind last year but 6 points ahead of average. Thirty-two percent of the nation's barley crop had emerged by May 15, fifteen percentage points behind the previous year and 6 points behind average.

By May 15, thirty-nine percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded, 44 percentage points behind last year and 28 points behind the 5-year average. Progress was furthest advanced in Washington with 91 percent planted, 6 percentage points behind last year but equal to the average. By May 15, sixteen percent of the nation's spring wheat crop had emerged, 28 percentage points behind the previous year and 14 points behind average.

Other Crops: Nationally, peanut producers had planted 47 percent of the 2022 peanut acreage by May 15, nine percentage points ahead of the previous year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers in Georgia, the largest peanut-producing state, had planted 48 percent of the 2022 intended acreage by week's end, 9 percentage points ahead of the previous year but 1 point behind average.

By May 15, thirty-seven percent of the sugarbeet crop was planted, 61 percentage points behind last year and 49 points behind the 5-year average. Wet field conditions in Minnesota and North Dakota have delayed sugarbeet planting.

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

Corn Percent Emerged

Week Ending May 15, 2022

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

Corn Percent Planted								
	Prev	Prev	May 15	5-Yr				
	Year	Week	2022	Avg				
со	51	23	41	55				
L	84	15	55	70				
IN	60	11	40	54				
IA	93	14	57	80				
KS	65	46	60	64				
KY	77	39	65	70				
МІ	67	4	31	41				
MN	94	9	35	72				
MO	82	32	65	79				
NE	84	39	62	77				
NC	94	91	95	93				
ND	59	1	4	41				
он	37	5	31	41				
PA	48	13	33	33				
SD	83	11	31	54				
TN	84	64	84	84				
тх	85	81	87	84				
WI	74	7	34	52				
18 Sts 78 22 49 67								
These 18 States planted 92%								
of last year's corn acreage.								

	Prev	Prev	May 15	5-Yr				
	Year	Week	2022	Avg				
со	9	0	6	15				
IL	56	1	13	44				
IN	32	1	9	26				
IA	48	0	8	36				
KS	40	17	28	38				
кү	55	14	32	47				
МІ	14	0	2	8				
MN	35	0	2	24				
MO	57	10	30	56				
NE	31	4	19	32				
NC	85	76	89	82				
ND	7	0	0	5				
ОН	16	0	5	15				
PA	10	0	0	10				
SD	17	0	1	12				
TN	64	25	48	65				
тх	70	63	74	72				
wi	21	0	3	10				
18 Sts	38	5	14	32				
These 18 States planted 92%								
of last year's corn acreage.								

of last year's corn acreage.

Soybeans Percent Planted									
	Prev	Prev	May 15	5-Yr					
	Year	Week	2022	Avg					
AR	58	38	57	52					
IL	69	11	38	45					
IN	48	7	28	37					
IA	81	7	34	53					
KS	41	16	32	28					
KY	40	19	41	27					
LA	44	72	89	70					
мі	58	8	32	30					
MN	85	2	11	47					
MS	71	64	80	66					
МО	34	7	19	28					
NE	68	28	44	51					
NC	37	28	44	29					
ND	48	0	2	24					
ОН	28	4	18	25					
SD	61	5	15	28					
TN	36	19	36	28					
WI	59	6	26	31					
18 Sts	58	12	30	39					
These 18 States planted 96%									
of last year's	soybear	acreag	e.						

	Soybeans Percent Emerged									
	Prev	Prev	May 15	5-Yr						
	Year	Week	2022	Avg						
AR	43	20	36	36						
IL	38	0	9	19						
IN	21	0	4	12						
IA	21	0	3	11						
KS	12	1	11	8						
KΥ	20	2	17	12						
LA	31	55	70	53						
МІ	12	0	2	5						
MN	9	0	0	5						
MS	59	40	63	50						
MO	13	1	6	9						
NE	14	1	8	11						
NC	20	15	27	14						
ND	1	0	0	1						
ОН	11	0	3	6						
SD	5	0	0	3						
ΤN	17	4	16	10						
WI	11	0	1	4						
18 S	its 19	3	9	12						
These 18 States planted 96%										
of l	ast year's soybear	n acreag	e.							

Cotto	Cotton Percent Planted									
	Prev	Prev	May 15	5-Yr						
	Year	Week	2022	Avg						
AL	40	26	54	55						
AZ	85	78	84	85						
AR	41	32	53	49						
CA	84	98	99	83						
GA	35	22	39	42						
KS	28	11	41	16						
LA	38	58	80	63						
MS	47	34	55	44						
MO	57	20	47	46						
NC	39	27	47	37						
ок	22	5	20	20						
SC	56	22	48	47						
TN	21	13	49	36						
тх	34	22	30	33						
VA	48	27	34	42						
15 Sts	36	24	37	37						
These 15 States planted 99%										
of last year's cotton acreage.										

	Sorghu	m Per	rcent F	Planted				
		Prev	Prev	May 15	5-Yr			
		Year	Week	2022	Avg			
со		3	0	5	7			
KS		6	2	5	5			
NE		15	2	4	17			
ок		18	5	7	20			
SD		9	6	11	10			
ТΧ		72	70	73	78			
6 Sts		26	22	26	30			
These 6 States planted 100%								
of last year's sorghum acreage.								

Peanu	uts Per	cent P	lanted						
	Prev	Prev	May 15	5-Yr					
	Year	Week	2022	Avg					
AL	34	22	48	46					
FL	54	35	60	56					
GA	39	28	48	49					
NC	30	19	40	32					
ОК	28	5	13	30					
SC	60	30	56	51					
тх	11	5	28	28					
VA	56	30	51	42					
8 Sts	38	25	47	45					
These 8 States planted 96%									
of last year's peanut acreage.									

Crop Progress and Condition Week Ending May 15, 2022

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

Rice Percent Planted					
	Prev	Prev	May 15	5-Yr	
	Year	Week	2022	Avg	
AR	86	57	76	81	
CA	76	70	80	56	
LA	91	92	96	94	
MS	87	72	84	79	
МО	86	31	56	74	
тх	95	88	92	90	
6 Sts	85	66	80	79	
These 6 States planted 100%					
of last year's rice acreage.					

Winter Wheat Percent Headed					
	Prev	Prev	May 15	5-Yr	
	Year	Week	2022	Avg	
AR	83	78	91	92	
CA	94	85	90	96	
со	4	0	6	15	
ID	4	1	3	6	
L	81	19	57	66	
IN	31	4	18	37	
KS	54	30	60	58	
м	0	0	1	0	
МО	77	26	62	75	
мт	1	0	1	0	
NE	7	0	10	11	
NC	93	87	93	92	
он	14	0	6	19	
ок	89	60	78	91	
OR	43	0	3	23	
SD	0	0	0	0	
тх	90	76	86	90	
WA	9	0	2	11	
18 Sts	51	33	48	53	
These 18 States planted 89%					

of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Spring Wheat Percent Planted						
	Prev	Prev	May 15	5-Yr		
	Year	Week	2022	Avg		
ID	97	72	85	88		
MN	99	2	5	75		
мт	68	50	70	66		
ND	81	8	17	60		
SD	96	63	78	84		
WA	97	86	91	91		
6 Sts	83	27	39	67		
These 6 States planted 100%						
of last year's s	of last year's spring wheat acreage.					

Rice Percent Emerged					
	Prev	Prev	May 15	5-Yr	
	Year	Week	2022	Avg	
AR	66	32	53	66	
CA	19	2	20	12	
LA	83	85	91	89	
MS	67	50	68	58	
MO	69	5	15	55	
тх	81	76	82	83	
6 Sts	61	37	53	60	
These 6 States planted 100%					
of last year's rice acreage.					

Winter Wheat Condition by					
Percent					
	VP	Р	F	G	EX
AR	0	2	18	54	26
CA	0	0	10	80	10
со	20	25	36	18	1
ID	1	3	32	48	16
IL	4	12	32	42	10
IN	3	7	25	51	14
KS	17	24	35	22	2
МІ	2	14	35	46	3
MO	1	4	30	58	7
мт	18	14	57	11	0
NE	13	18	41	26	2
NC	0	2	15	72	11
ОН	2	8	30	44	16
ОК	31	21	35	12	1
OR	2	6	36	45	11
SD	3	21	52	23	1
тх	65	16	14	5	0
WA	1	4	34	56	5
18 Sts	24	17	32	24	3
Prev Wk	21	18	32	26	3
Prev Yr	6	13	33	41	7

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged				
	Prev	Prev	May 15	5-Yr
	Year	Week	2022	Avg
ID	70	39	58	56
MN	79	0	1	34
МТ	32	16	30	30
ND	34	0	2	20
SD	74	28	43	53
WA	81	49	58	71
6 Sts	44	9	16	30
These 6 States planted 100%				
of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Barle	Barley Percent Planted					
	Prev	Prev	May 15	5-Yr		
	Year	Week	2022	Avg		
ID	98	72	81	90		
MN	93	5	16	70		
МТ	69	60	80	71		
ND	79	6	11	58		
WA	96	75	89	83		
5 Sts	81	48	61	73		
These 5 States planted 82%						
of last year's barley acreage.						

	Barley Percent Emerged					
		Prev	Prev	May 15	5-Yr	
		Year	Week	2022	Avg	
ID		66	42	58	60	
MN		68	0	3	32	
МТ		41	25	36	36	
ND		32	0	3	18	
WA		76	30	44	62	
5 Sts		47	22	32	38	
These 5 States planted 82%						
of last vear's barley acreage.						

Sugarbeets Percent Planted				
	Prev	Prev	May 15	5-Yr
	Year	Week	2022	Avg
ID	98	95	97	95
МІ	100	36	94	87
MN	100	8	8	83
ND	98	2	9	84
4 Sts	98	26	37	86
These 4 States planted 84%				
of last year's sugarbeet acreage.				

Sunflowers Percent Planted					
	Prev	Prev	May 15	5-Yr	
	Year	Week	2022	Avg	
со	3	0	2	5	
KS	7	NA	4	5	
ND	10	NA	0	7	
SD	1	NA	1	2	
4 Sts	5	NA	1	5	
These 4 States planted 86%					
of last year's sunflower acreage.					

Week Ending May 15, 2022

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

Oats Percent Planted					
	Prev	Prev	May 15	5-Yr	
	Year	Week	2022	Avg	
IA	99	72	89	97	
MN	94	23	44	78	
NE	99	90	94	93	
ND	71	11	21	54	
ОН	90	53	71	83	
PA	81	53	70	80	
SD	95	63	74	83	
тх	100	100	100	100	
WI	91	30	54	71	
9 Sts	91	55	67	82	
These 9 States planted 69%					
of last year's oat acreage.					

Oats Percent Emerged					
	Prev	Prev	May 15	5-Yr	
	Year	Week	2022	Avg	
IA	86	32	58	78	
MN	72	2	18	48	
NE	88	62	72	79	
ND	28	0	2	18	
ОН	75	26	43	63	
РА	63	15	38	63	
SD	68	35	40	58	
тх	100	100	100	100	
WI	65	7	20	41	
9 Sts	71	36	45	62	
These 9 States planted 69%					
of last year's oat acreage.					

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent Week Ending May 15, 2022											
	VP	Р	F	G	EX		VP	Р	F	G	EX
AL	1	5	21	69	4	NH	0	0	0	5	95
AZ	18	53	21	8	0	NJ	0	0	11	89	0
AR	1	8	42	39	10	NM	16	35	37	11	1
CA	0	5	40	55	0	NY	1	1	29	57	12
со	33	19	18	30	0	NC	0	14	42	41	3
СТ	0	0	80	20	0	ND	3	25	38	27	7
DE	0	1	34	59	6	ОН	0	3	11	70	16
FL	6	18	38	30	8	ок	19	13	30	36	2
GA	3	10	34	44	9	OR	8	26	29	30	7
ID	1	6	25	65	3	PA	0	7	21	65	7
IL	1	3	20	52	24	RI	0	0	0	95	5
IN	1	4	20	61	14	SC	0	7	38	54	1
IA	2	10	35	45	8	SD	17	27	41	15	0
KS	16	18	36	29	1	TN	1	5	36	48	10
KY	0	3	25	61	11	ТХ	48	26	16	8	2
LA	0	7	34	58	1	UT	3	26	55	16	0
ME	0	5	11	55	29	VT	0	0	2	72	26
MD	1	2	27	47	23	VA	1	16	39	40	4
MA	0	0	50	45	5	WA	1	27	39	31	2
МІ	2	10	38	40	10	wv	1	3	35	54	7
MN	13	9	38	35	5	WI	1	8	34	41	16
MS	2	5	35	45	13	WY	33	16	24	25	2
MO	0	3	28	57	12	48 Sts	25	24	29	20	2
MT	43	34	19	4	0						
NE	17	24	46	13	0	Prev Wk	26	26	26	20	2
NV	15	20	45	20	0	Prev Yr	19	24	32	22	3

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

> NA - Not Available * Revised

Week Ending May 15, 2022

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



Week Ending May 15, 2022

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



Week Ending May 15, 2022

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







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

ENSO Alert System Status: La Niña Advisory

<u>Synopsis:</u> Though La Niña is favored to continue, the odds for La Niña decrease into the late Northern Hemisphere summer (58% chance in August-October 2022) before slightly increasing through the Northern Hemisphere fall and early winter 2022 (61% chance).

Below-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) persisted during April across most of the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean. Over the past month, the Niño index values decreased, with the latest weekly values ranging from -1.1°C to -1.5°C, which are quite negative for this time of year. Subsurface temperatures anomalies (averaged between 180°-100°W and 0-300m depth) remained negative (Fig. 1), reflecting an extensive area of belowaverage temperatures from the surface to ~100m depth across the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean. For the monthly average, low-level easterly and upper-level westerly wind anomalies dominated the equatorial Pacific. Convection remained significantly suppressed around the Date Line and was enhanced over the Philippines. Overall, the coupled ocean-atmosphere system reflected the continuation of La Niña.

The most recent IRI/CPC plume average for the Niño-3.4 SST index forecasts borderline La Niña conditions during the Northern Hemisphere summer, with increasing odds for La Niña into the fall. Similar to last month, the forecaster consensus predicts Niño-3.4 index values to weaken into the summer, but remaining below the threshold of La Niña (Niño-3.4 values equal to or less than -0.5°C). In the near-term, westerly wind anomalies are predicted for mid-late

May which supports the weakening of below-average surface and subsurface oceanic temperatures in the coming months. However, much of the model guidance is also hinting at a re-strengthening of La Niña conditions again in the fall and upcoming winter. In summary, though La Niña is favored to continue, the odds for La Niña decrease into the late Northern Hemisphere summer (58% chance in August-October 2022) before slightly increasing through the Northern Hemisphere fall and early winter 2022 (61% chance; click <u>CPC/IRI consensus forecast</u> for the chances in each 3-month period).

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (<u>El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions</u>). Additional perspectives and analysis are also available in an <u>ENSO blog</u>. A probabilistic strength forecast is <u>available here</u>. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for **9 June 2022**. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: <u>ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov</u>.

International Weather and Crop Summary

May 8-14, 2022

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Dryness intensified over parts of northern Europe as heat arrived in southwestern growing areas.

WESTERN FSU: Showers provided timely moisture for winter crops in Ukraine, while chilly but dry weather was overall beneficial for vegetative to reproductive winter wheat in southern Russia.

EASTERN FSU: Mostly dry weather facilitated fieldwork in the spring grain belt, while additional late-season showers in the south boosted soil moisture for filling winter wheat and cotton emergence.

MIDDLE EAST: Sunny but cool weather favored reproductive to filling winter grains following recent rain.

EAST ASIA: Heavy, widespread showers in southern China favored reproductive early-crop rice and establishment of newly sown summer crops.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon showers moved into Thailand and environs, marking the start of the wet season and encouraging widespread sowing of main-season rice and other summer crops.

AUSTRALIA: Rain in the east and west favored early winter crop development but slowed planting and summer crop harvesting.

ARGENTINA: Mild, dry weather favored seasonal fieldwork.

BRAZIL: Dry weather dominated nearly all major farming areas.

MEXICO: Unseasonable warmth and dryness reduced moisture for corn and other rain-fed summer crops.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Wet weather sustained sluggish harvest progress on the eastern Prairies.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Warm, sunny weather fostered rapid development of wheat and pastures while helping to dry fields for summer crop planting.







EUROPE

Despite some showers, mostly dry weather continued to adversely affect reproductive winter crops across northern Europe. Another week with little to no rainfall (5 mm or less) from France into Poland further reduced soil moisture and lowered yield prospects for reproductive (west) to vegetative (east) winter grains and oilseeds. However, light to moderate showers (5-25 mm) were noted in England, Denmark, northern and eastern Poland, as well as the Baltic States, improving winter crop conditions in these locales. Highly variable showers (1-25 mm) provided localized soil moisture for winter crops from Italy (filling) into the Balkans (early reproductive). Conversely, in Portugal, Spain, and southern France, dry and hot weather (up to 7°C above normal) accelerated winter grains toward or through the filling stage of development, though the satellite-derived Vegetation Health Index continued to indicate good crop vigor following near- to above-normal winter and spring rainfall.



WESTERN FSU

Rain in western and northern portions of the region contrasted with dry but cool weather in southwestern Russia. Light to moderate showers (2-22 mm) from Moldova into central Ukraine provided timely soil moisture for winter crops in the later vegetative stages of development. Moderate to heavy rain from Belarus into central Russia boosted moisture reserves for spring grains and summer crops but slowed or halted fieldwork. Meanwhile, dry but chilly weather (1-4°C below normal) in southwestern Russia favored vegetative (north) to heading (south) winter wheat. The latest satellite-derived Vegetation Health Index (VHI) indicated good to excellent crop vigor in southwestern Russia juxtaposed with a fair to poor VHI over western Ukraine and Moldova.

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

EASTERN FSU Total Precipitation(mm) May 8 - 14, 2022



EASTERN FSU

A continuation of dry albeit warmer weather in the spring grain belt contrasted with additional heavy late-season rain in the south. During the monitoring period, spring grain sowing proceeded without delay in northern Kazakhstan and central Russia under mostly sunny skies, with warmer weather (1-4°C above normal) encouraging wheat and barley development. However, moderate to heavy showers (5-30 mm) encroached from the west, boosting soil moisture supplies in these crop areas. Farther south, moderate to heavy rain (5-50 mm, locally more) continued across Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan,

and southeastern Kazakhstan. The rainfall boosted moisture supplies for reproductive to filling winter wheat and further conditioned soils for cotton planting and establishment. The latest satellite-derived Vegetation Health Index indicated good to excellent winter crop vigor across the entire region. Season-to-date precipitation (since September 1) in the Syr (north) and Amu (south) Darya River Basins — key watersheds for irrigation supplies was approaching 120 and 130 percent of normal, respectively, as of May 14. However, the recent spell of wet weather likely further delayed cotton sowing.

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Mostly dry but cool weather settled over the region in the wake of recent rain. From central Turkey's Anatolian Plateau into central and southern Iran, sunny skies and cool temperatures (1-4°C below normal) were beneficial for reproductive (north) to filling (south) winter grains. However, a few light showers (1-9 mm) were noted in western Turkey while somewhat heavier rain (2-30 mm) in

southeastern Turkey's GAP Region continued to lift this important crop area out of drought. Overall, winter grain prospects have recovered over recent weeks following the arrival of much-needed rainfall. Meanwhile, moderate to heavy rain (5-50 mm) persisted in northern and northeastern Iran, boosting moisture supplies locally for reproductive to filling wheat and barley.

EASTERN ASIA Total Precipitation(mm) May 8 - 14, 2022



EASTERN ASIA

Downpours early in the week across southern China gave way to steady lighter rainfall for the remainder of the period. Most areas recorded over 50 mm of rain with some locales reporting over 200 mm. Despite localized flooding, the moisture benefited reproductive early-crop rice and establishment of newly planted summer crops. In contrast, sunny, drier weather prevailed on much of the North China Plain, advancing development of filling wheat. In addition, cooler weather (temperatures averaging as much as 7°C below normal) eased moisture requirements for the crop. The unseasonably cool weather reached into the northeast, limiting summer crop sowing in northern Heilongjiang where temperatures remained too low. Elsewhere, warm weather and occasional rainfall (10-25 mm or more) in western China (Xinjiang) aided cotton establishment, while showers (25-100 mm, locally approaching 250 mm) in southern Japan favored rice establishment. However, much of the Korean Peninsula remained too dry, increasing irrigation requirements for recently sown rice and other summer crops.



Monsoon showers overspread Thailand and much of the surrounding areas, marking the start of the wet season in this section of the region. Nearly all locales recorded over 50 mm of rain, encouraging widespread main-season rice sowing in Burma, Thailand, Laos, and Cambodia as well as summerautumn rice in Vietnam. Meanwhile, the summer wet season

had yet to begin in much of the Philippines. The heaviest showers (50-100 mm) were limited to the south (Mindanao), encouraging rice, corn, and other summer crop sowing in this location. Elsewhere, wet weather continued in southern portions of the region (Malaysia and Indonesia) with 25 to 100 mm (locally more) of rain benefiting oil palm and off-season rice.



AUSTRALIA

In southern Queensland and New South Wales, soaking rain (20-60 mm or more) maintained abundant to locally excessive moisture supplies, causing local flooding and delaying fieldwork. The rain kept recently sown winter grains and oilseeds well watered, but the wet weather hampered additional planting and slowed cotton, sorghum, and other summer crop harvesting. Farther south, much lighter rain (5-15 mm) fell across most of Victoria, while even less rain (less than 5 mm) fell across South Australia. The mostly dry weather promoted winter crop planting,

while generally adequate moisture supplies favored early wheat, barley, and canola development. Elsewhere, showers (10-30 mm) overspread most of the Western Australia wheat belt late in the week, providing a generous boost in topsoil moisture for recently sown winter grains and oilseeds. Prior to the arrival of the rain, dry weather allowed fieldwork to proceed without delay. Temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal (up to 1°C below normal) in western and southern Australia, and 1 to 2°C above normal in eastern Australia.



ARGENTINA Total Precipitation(mm)

Dry weather supported seasonal fieldwork throughout much of the region. Aside from isolated showers (rainfall totaling 10-35 mm) in southwestern Buenos Aires and a swath of locally heavy rain (10-35 mm) centered over Formosa, little to no rain fell, allowing summer grain and oilseed harvesting to progress. Conditions also favored the early stages of winter grain planting. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 3°C above normal in western farming areas (La Pampa to Salta) and up to 2°C below normal in the northeast, with freezes confined to southern Buenos Aires and the far northwest. According to the government of Argentina, corn and soybeans were 41 and 76 percent harvested, respectively, as of May 12, while cotton was 36 percent harvested.



BRAZIL

Dry weather dominated all major farming areas. In central and northeastern interior farmlands (Mato Grosso eastward, including a large area from Minas Gerais to Maranhão), the dryness was expected this time of year, although additional late-season rainfall would be welcome for late development of corn and cotton. Near- to above-normal temperatures exacerbated the impact of the dryness on immature crops. Farther south, the dryness was unseasonable and untimely for immature corn and emerging wheat. However, coolerthan-normal weather (weekly temperatures averaging 2-4°C below normal) accompanied the southern dryness, with highest daytime temperatures ranging from the middle and upper 20s (degrees C) in Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul and nighttime lows falling below 10°C. According to the government of Paraná, first-crop corn and soybeans were fully harvested as of May 9; meanwhile, 85 percent of second-crop corn had reached reproduction and wheat was 26 percent planted. In Rio Grande do Sul, corn and soybeans were 86 and 83 percent harvested, respectively, as of May 12. MEXICO Total Precipitation(mm) May 8 - 14, 2022



Unseasonable warmth and dryness dominated much of the country, reducing moisture for rain-fed crops and lowering moisture supplies for livestock and irrigated crops. Following a recent period of beneficial rainfall, little to no rain fell from Oaxaca to Coahuila, with just a few locations receiving more than 25 mm. Heavier showers (locally exceeding 50 mm) lingered over Chiapas, but

dryness prevailed over the Yucatan Peninsula and much of the west. Weekly temperatures averaged 3 to 4°C above normal across Mexico's central and northern interior, and 1 to 2°C above normal elsewhere. Daytime highs reached 40°C or higher in the northeast, fostering rapid maturation of winter sorghum and maintaining high water requirements of livestock.



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Lingering wetness caused additional disruptions to fieldwork in the eastern Prairies. Rainfall totaling 25 to 75 mm was centered over southeastern Saskatchewan and extended eastward across Manitoba, sustaining abundant to locally excessive levels of soil moisture as well as flooding of lowerlying fields. According to the government of Manitoba, planting was less than 1 percent complete as of May 10, compared with the 5-year average of 21 percent. In Saskatchewan, crops were 14 percent planted on May 9, compared to 23 percent on average. Drier weather prevailed elsewhere, spurring fieldwork in areas with sufficient soil temperatures and topsoil moisture for germination. Crops in Alberta were 20 percent planted as of May 10, just 2 points behind average. Weekly temperatures in the drier western locations averaged 1 to 4°C below normal, with nighttime lows dropping as low as -4°C in spots.



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Warm, sunny weather favored vegetative growth of winter wheat and pastures, while also helping to dry fields for summer crop planting. Most agricultural districts in Ontario and Quebec were dry, with the exception of several locations recording isolated showers (locally exceeding 25 mm) in Ontario east and northeast of Lake Huron. Weekly temperatures averaged 3 to 7°C above normal across the region, with daytime highs ranging from the upper 20s (degrees C) in Ontario to the lower 30s in Quebec. Nighttime lows generally stayed above freezing in the main agricultural areas. According to reports emanating from Ontario, corn and soybean planting was advancing rapidly during the week ending May 11 in many locations, although delays lingered in areas with heavy soils.





Wet weather over much of central, eastern, and southwestern Europe contrasted with increasing dryness across parts of northern and western growing areas. After a very dry start to the calendar year on the Iberian Peninsula, another month with moderate to heavy rainfall (40-110 mm, locally more than 200 percent of normal) further boosted soil moisture for reproductive winter grains. Widespread moderate to heavy rain (near to above normal) from western and southern Germany into southern Poland and the Balkans favored vegetative winter grains and oilseeds, though cool temperatures (1-3°C below normal) slowed crop development somewhat. Conversely, very dry conditions (35-60 percent of normal) were noted from southeastern England into France as well as western and northern Italy. The dryness was most detrimental in France where winter barley, wheat, and rapeseed were reproductive. Acute dryness (25 percent of normal or less) was also noted in Norway and northern Sweden, while southern portions of Scandinavia were wet (100-350 percent of normal).



WESTERN FSU

Wet weather across the region eased dryness concerns in the west and maintained adequate to abundant moisture supplies in the east. Precipitation during April in Moldova and Ukraine totaled 50 to 160 mm (locally up to 4 times the monthly normal), improving soil moisture for greening to vegetative winter wheat, barley, and rapeseed. Heavy rain (50-150 mm, 150-400 percent of normal) from Belarus into north-central Russia slowed fieldwork but maintained abundant moisture reserves for spring grains and summer crops. Somewhat lighter showers (85-100 percent of normal) in southwestern Russia sustained good to excellent prospects for vegetative winter wheat, with temperatures up to 4°C above normal in these same growing areas accelerating wheat development.

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



Unusually warm weather overspread the region during April, with drier-than-normal conditions noted across both the spring grain belt in the north as well as cotton and winter wheat areas in the south. Unusual warmth in northern Kazakhstan (4-6°C above normal) and central Russia (1-3°C above normal) melted the remaining snowpack, while dry conditions (10-85 percent of normal) facilitated early field preparations for spring grain sowing. The bulk of the region's spring wheat and barley are sown in May, though planting can occur from late April to early June depending on the weather. Farther south, widespread drier-than-normal weather (15-75 percent of normal) across Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and neighboring environs raised concerns of an early end to the region's wet season and lowered moisture supplies for vegetative to reproductive winter wheat. Furthermore, temperatures in these southern croplands averaged up to 6°C above normal for the month, with daytime highs well into the 30s (degrees C) reflecting a northward extension of the record-setting heat wave afflicting much of central and southern Asia. Despite the early-season heat, crop impacts were minor as most of the region's winter wheat managed to pass reproduction through when temperatures were somewhat cooler (lower 30s). In addition, the dry, hot April also facilitated early cotton sowing. Concerns over an early end to the 2021-22 Water Year were alleviated by renewed rainfall in May, however.



drierand warmer-than-normal During April, weather renewed concerns for winter grains. Belownormal precipitation was reported across most of the region, with the driest conditions (less than 25 percent of normal) noted from central Turkey southeastward into southern Iran. The acute dryness raised concerns for vegetative (north) to reproductive (center and south) winter grains, with temperatures up to 4°C above normal exacerbating

the impacts of the dryness and drought. Despite the overall dry weather pattern, pockets of favorable rain were noted in northwestern Turkey's Thrace Region as well as parts of western Iran. In addition, unusually heavy rain (25-45 mm) was noted in typically arid Saudi Arabia, providing a boost to the country's limited winter barley crop. Despite the month's overall acute dryness in the Middle East, beneficial rain returned during the first half of May.



During April, late-season rain continued in western and central growing areas while dry weather returned to eastern portions of the region. Monthly rainfall in Morocco varied from near- to above-normal (100-340 percent of normal) in coastal and northern portions of the country to locally less than half of normal farther inland. Regardless, the impact of this season's exceptional drought on winter wheat and barley had already been set when the seasonal rains finally arrived in March, nearly 5 months later than normal. As a result, a second consecutive month of droughteasing rainfall netted little significant improvement on Moroccan winter grain yield prospects. Conversely, near- to above-normal rainfall (locally up to 300 percent of normal) in Algeria boosted prospects for vegetative to reproductive wheat and barley. Farther east, dry weather returned to Tunisia (35-70 percent of normal), though a lack of extreme heat coupled with timely year-to-date rainfall kept crop conditions overall favorable and better than last year.

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Intense heat continued throughout the month of April with temperatures routinely topping 40°C in the interior of India and into Pakistan. While heat is common for this time of year, temperatures averaged as much as 7°C above normal in some locales. Most rabi crops have been harvested, particularly the more susceptible wheat and rapeseed crops, limiting the impact of the heat. However, the high temperatures likely slowed early field and paddy preparations for kharif crops in northern India and Pakistan. Meanwhile, seasonably dry weather prevailed in most areas with showers (25-100 mm or more) limited to the periphery of India and environs.



EASTERN ASIA

April rainfall was generally above normal across eastern and southern China with a few pockets of drier-thannormal conditions, most notably on the North China Plain. The localized dryness along with above-average temperatures (up to 3° C above average) increased irrigation demands of reproductive winter wheat. In contrast, the above-average rainfall (150-300 mm, up to 250 percent above normal) within the Yangtze Valley maintained ample soil moisture for reproductive rapeseed. In addition, periodic showers (100-300 mm, 100-200 percent of normal) in the southeast benefited vegetative early-crop rice; although, dryness was recorded in Guangdong. Elsewhere, temperatures in western China (Xinjiang) climbed steadily such that cotton planting could begin during the latter half of the month. Similarly, temperatures in Japan and on the Korean Peninsula allowed for rice and other summer crop sowing to begin by mid-month.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

April rainfall bolstered already impressive long-term (90 day) moisture supplies for the region, particularly northern locales that are typically drier this time of year. Most of the southern (Indonesia and Malaysia) and eastern (Philippines) sections recorded over 150 mm of rain for the month (100-150 percent of normal in the south, upwards of 200 percent of normal in the east). Although, some pockets of drier-than-normal weather prevailed in key oil palm areas of eastern Malaysia and Indonesia. Meanwhile, the northern and western portions of the region (Thailand and environs) reported rainfall totals approaching 150 mm (100-200 percent of normal) during what is still typically the dry season. The continued wet weather throughout the region maintained favorable yield prospects for rice, oil palm, and other seasonal crops while also improving irrigation supplies ahead of the summer monsoon season that usually starts across the north in May.



AUSTRALIA

During April, above-normal rainfall throughout much of the southeast increased soil moisture in advance of winter crop planting and triggered widespread sowing in its wake. In contrast, drier-than-normal weather in the northeast favored summer crop drydown and harvesting and promoted wheat and other winter crop planting. Despite the below-normal rainfall, soil moisture remained plentiful in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, favoring winter wheat germination and emergence. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, variable rainfall in Western Australia maintained overall favorable conditions for early wheat, barley, and canola development. Temperatures averaged 1°C below normal in the west, up to 2°C above normal in the southeast, and within 1°C of normal in the northeast.



In early April, a subtropical cyclone developed off the coast of KwaZulu-Natal, bringing abundant to locally excessive rainfall to interior farming areas and resulting in deadly coastal flooding. As a result of the storm (referred to as "Issa"), accumulated monthly rainfall ranged from 200 to more than 400 mm as far north as Limpopo. The moisture came too late for most rain-fed

summer crops in major production areas from North West and Free State eastward, although moisture will be abundant for wheat and pastures over the dry winter months. Some damage to sugarcane and other crops in the flood zones was likely. In contrast, mostly dry, sunny weather favored harvesting of tree and vine crops, along with other seasonal fieldwork, in Western Cape.



Rainfall was highly variable during April, with amounts generally declining from east to west. In La Pampa and Buenos Aires, occasional showers (total monthly accumulations of 50-125 mm) increased soil moisture levels for winter grain germination while also resulting in some fieldwork delays. In contrast, heavy rain (total accumulations of 100-200 mm, locally approaching 300 mm) was centered over southeastern Paraguay and Uruguay,

extending westward into Entre Rios and Chaco. The wetness in the northeast disrupted harvesting of cotton and other crops. Meanwhile, scattered showers provided a late-season boost in moisture in the northwest (Tucuman, Salta, and environs) that will ultimately benefit winter grains. April average temperatures were generally within 1°C of normal, with nighttime lows dropping below freezing in the traditionally colder southern and northwestern farming areas.



In April, unseasonable warmth and dryness reduced moisture for late developing corn and cotton in key farming areas of central and northeastern Brazil. The dry weather began early in the month upon the premature end of the rainy season, which typically arrives later in April. As a result, monthly rainfall totaled below 50 mm across a large area stretching from southern Mato Grosso eastward to Minas Gerais and Bahia. Above-normal temperatures accompanied the dryness, with daytime highs reaching the middle and upper 30s (degrees C). Despite an early start to the planting season, later-planted corn suffered losses in yield potential due to the sudden arrival of warmth and dryness. In contrast, abundant rainfall maintained favorable prospects for corn and wheat in southern farming areas (southern sections of Mato Grosso do Sul southward through Rio Grande do Sul). Mild weather accompanied the southern rainfall, with daytime highs capped in the lower and middle 30s.



During April, seasonal rainfall gradually intensified over eastern farming areas, helping to condition fields for planting corn and other rain-fed summer crops. Total monthly accumulations reached 50 to 100 mm from Oaxaca northward through Tamaulipas, including eastern sections of the southern Plateau (Puebla to Mexico state) and sugarcane areas in and around northern Veracruz. The rain also gave a late-season boost in moisture to rain-fed winter sorghum. Elsewhere, locally heavy showers (25-100 mm, locally higher) developed from Chiapas northeastward through Yucatan, while pockets of dryness lingered along the southern Gulf Coast (notably southern Yucatan and Tabasco). Dry weather also continued along the southern Pacific Coast and in much of the west, where farmers awaited the onset of seasonal rainfall. According to the government of Mexico, reservoirs were at 49 percent capacity nationally as of April 30, compared with 55 percent on March 31. In the northwest, reservoir percent of capacity ranged from 15 percent in Sinaloa to 33 percent in Chihuahua.

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April wetness, including localized flooding, limited early spring crop planting on the southeastern Prairies. Total monthly precipitation ranged from 50 to 150 mm from southeastern Saskatchewan eastward across Manitoba. Lighter rain fell in Alberta's northern agricultural districts, but mostly dry weather continued elsewhere. According to the Canadian Drought Monitor, the aforementioned dry locations registered varying degrees of drought ranging from Moderate (D1) to Extreme (D3). Monthly temperatures averaged from near to slightly below normal in Alberta's northern farming areas to as much as 5°C below normal in the southeastern Prairies, where snow cover lasted into the last week of April.



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

In April, mild showery weather maintained overall favorable conditions for overwintering wheat and pastures as seasonal warming prompted greening in some of the warmer locations. Monthly temperatures averaged within 1°C of normal across the region, with slightly cooler conditions in Ontario's southwestern farming areas contrasting with warmer conditions elsewhere. During the latter half of the month, temperatures averaged above the threshold for vegetative growth (5°C) and nearly all crop districts were void of snow cover. Precipitation was below normal in Ontario's southern farming areas (total monthly accumulations of 50 mm or less) and near to above normal (locally more than 150 mm) elsewhere, sustaining adequate to locally excessive moisture as farmers began planting corn.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on May 12, 2022. Forecasts refer to May 1.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.17 billion bushels, down 8 percent from 2021. The U.S. yield is forecast at 47.9 bushels per acre, down 2.3 bushels from last year's average yield of 50.2 bushels per acre (figure 1). Area expected to be harvested for grain or seed is forecast at 24.5 million acres, down 4 percent from last year.

Figure 1.



Hard Red Winter production, at 590 million bushels, is down 21 percent from a year ago. Soft Red Winter, at 354 million bushels, is down 2 percent from 2021. White Winter, at 230 million bushels, is up 38 percent from last year. Of the White Winter production, 15.7 million bushels are Hard White and 214 million bushels are Soft White.

The **U.S. all orange** forecast for the 2021-2022 season is 3.88 million tons, up 2 percent from the previous forecast but down 12 percent from the 2020-2021 final utilization.

The Florida all orange forecast, at 40.2 million boxes (1.81 million tons), is up 5 percent from the previous forecast but down 24 percent from last season's final utilization. In Florida, early, midseason, and Navel varieties are forecast at 18.2 million boxes (819,000 tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but down 20 percent from last season's final utilization.

The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 22.0 million boxes (990,000 tons), is up 10 percent from the previous forecast but down 27 percent from last season's final utilization. California and Texas orange production forecasts were carried forward from the previous forecast.

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

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