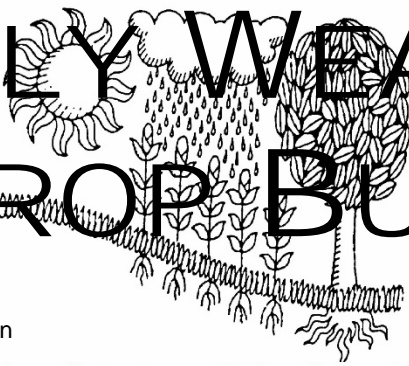
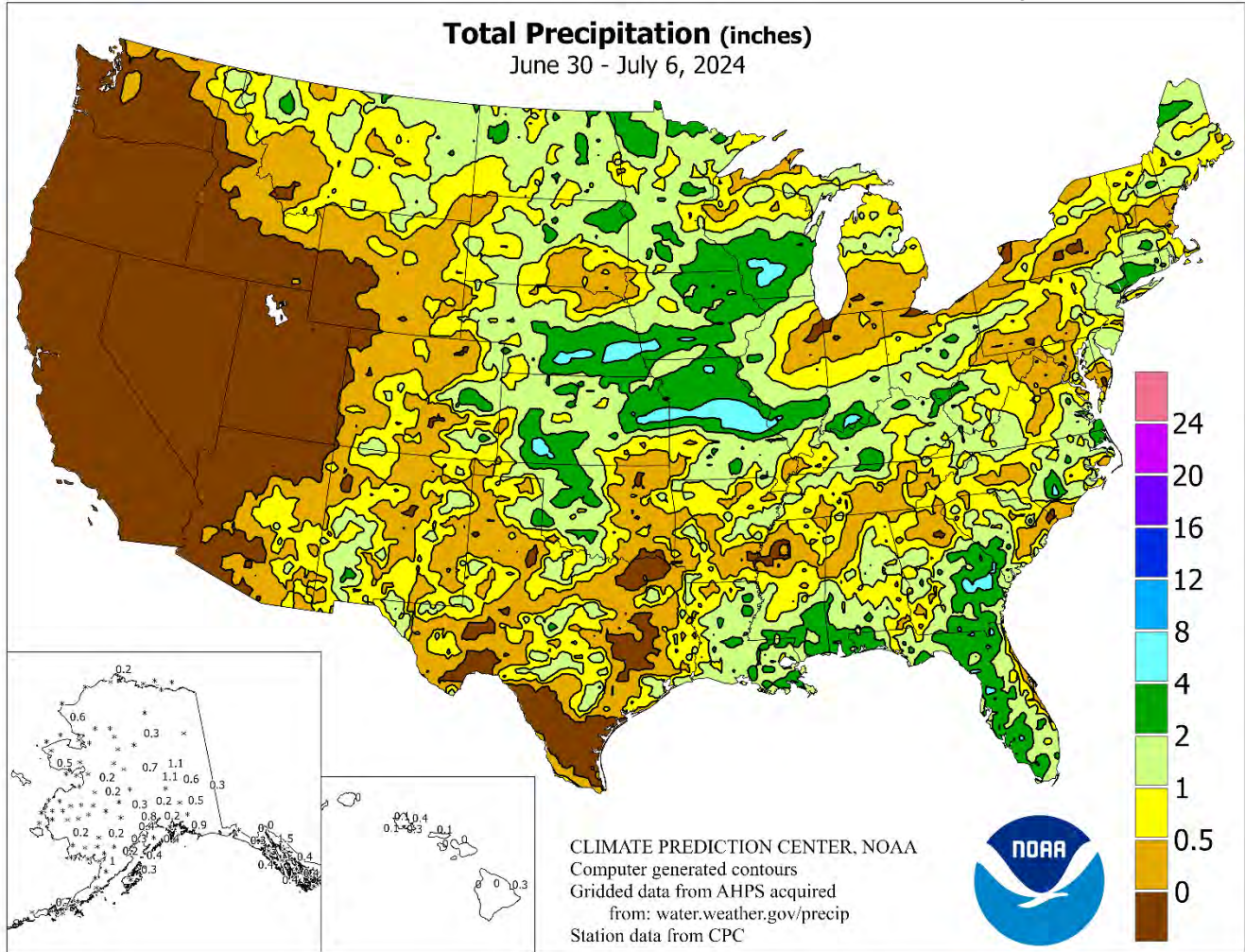


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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 30 – July 6, 2024

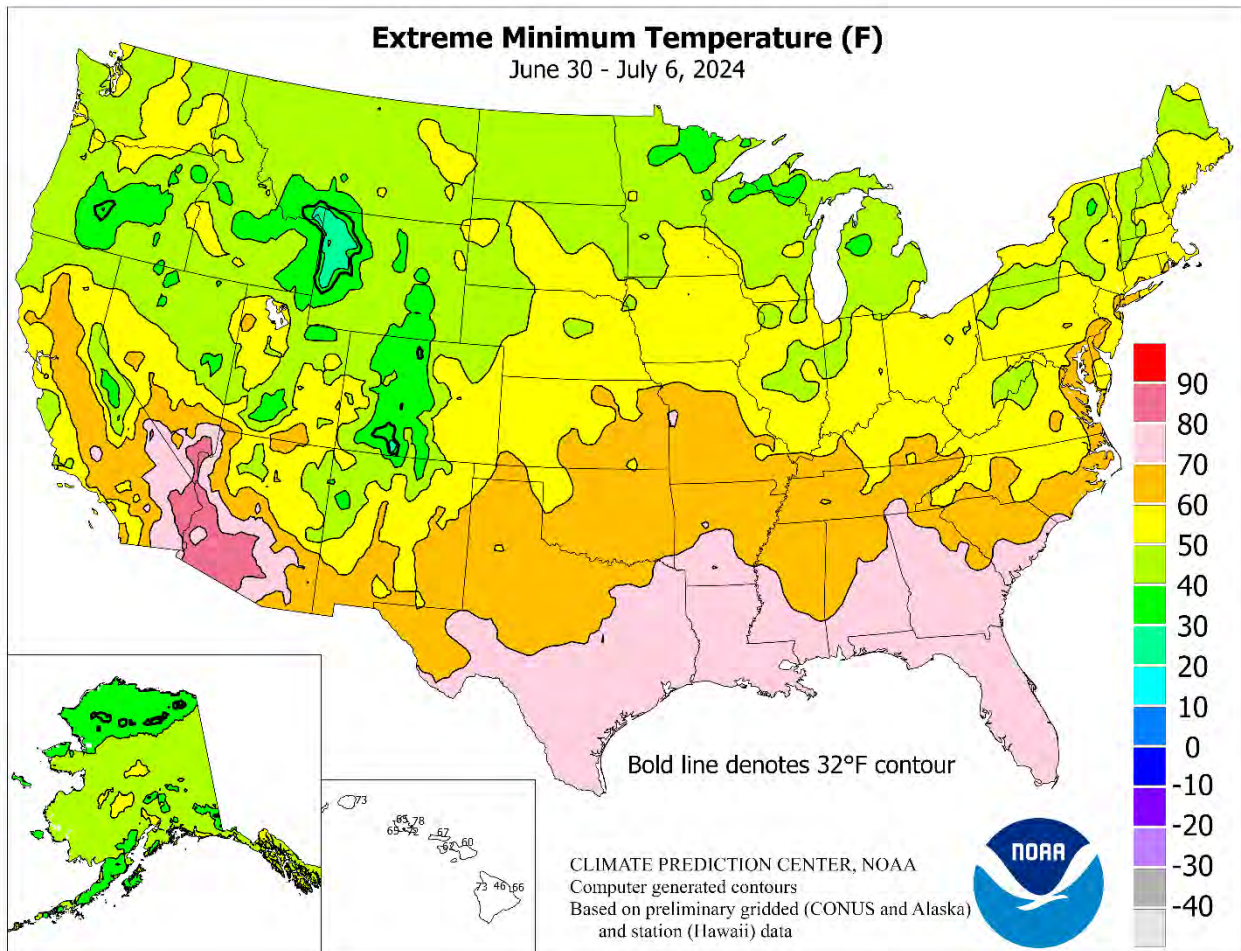
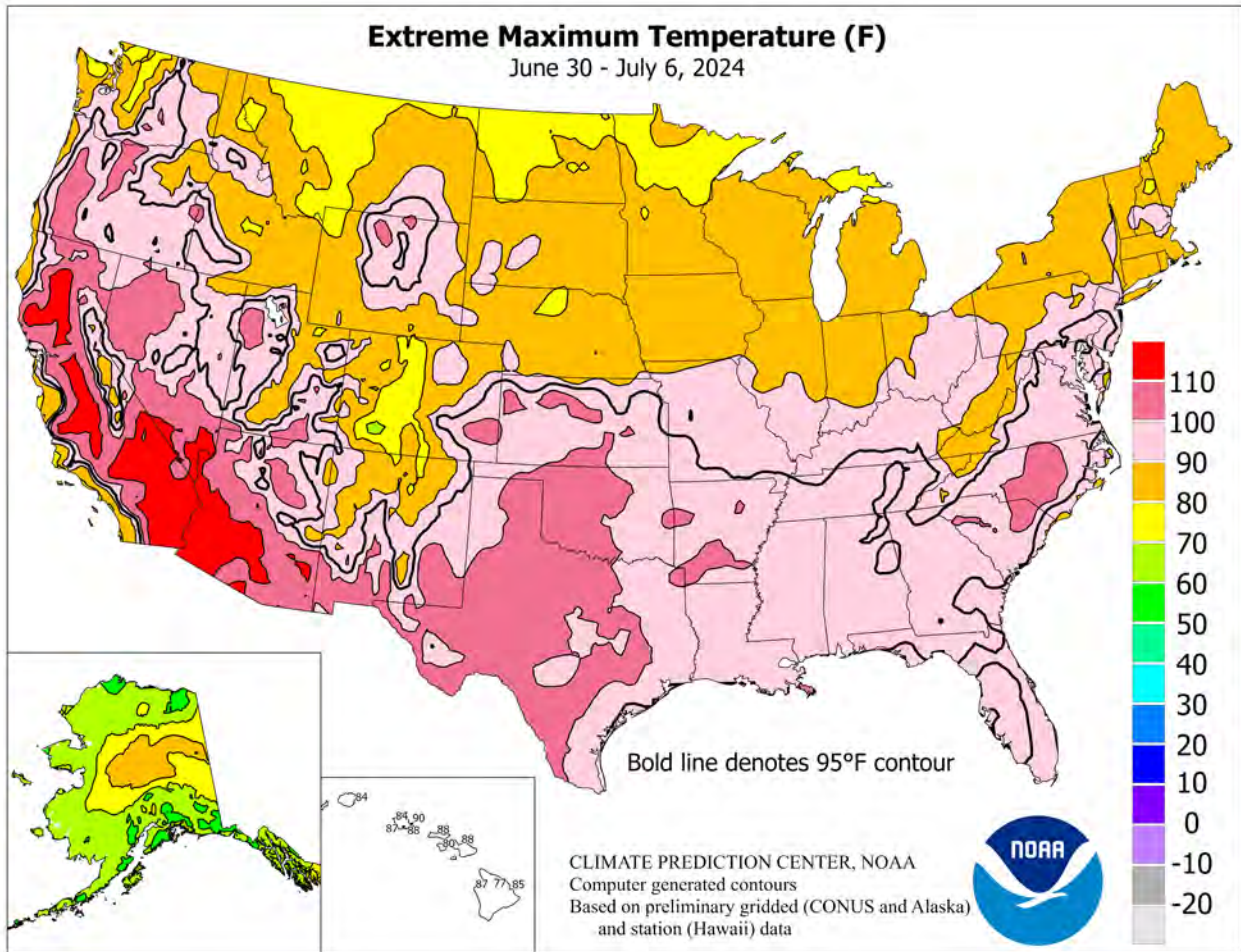
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Frequent showers from the **Rockies to the East Coast** maintained generally favorable moisture reserves—with several exceptions—for vegetative to reproductive summer crops. Some of the heaviest rain, locally 2 to 4 inches or more, fell from the **central Plains into the middle Mississippi Valley**, as well as some of the still-waterlogged areas of the **upper Midwest**. Locally heavy showers also fell in other areas, including the **northern Plains** and an area stretching from the **central Gulf Coast into the Southeast**. However, rain largely bypassed drier

(Continued on page 3)

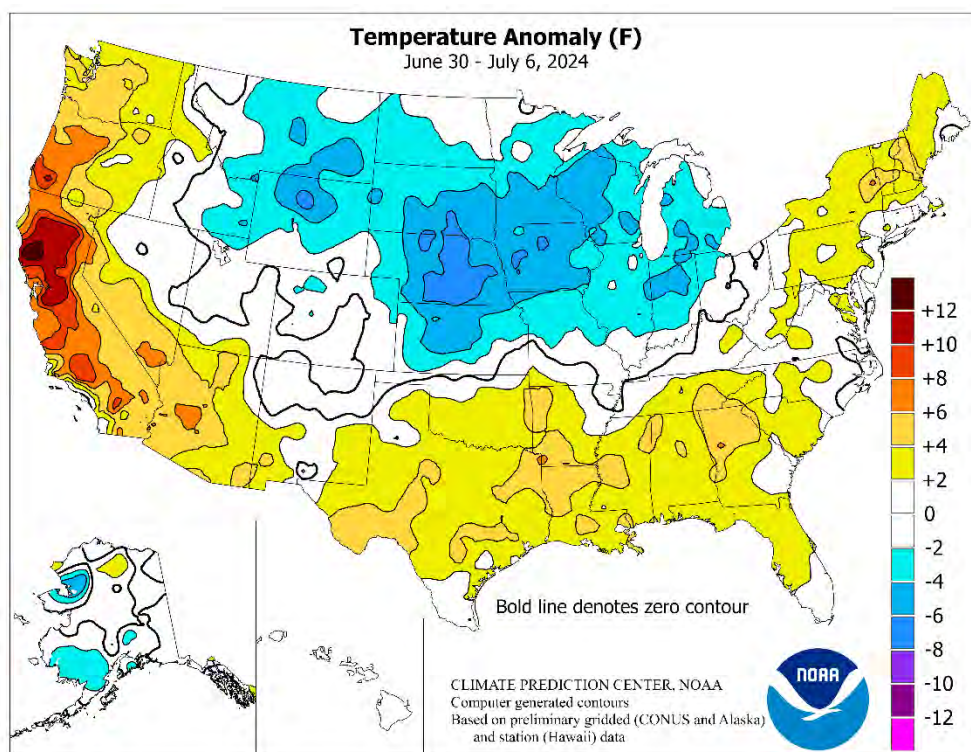
Contents

Extreme Maximum & Minimum Temperature Maps	2
Temperature Departure Map	3
July 2 Drought Monitor & Pan Evaporation Map	4
Palmer Drought & Crop Moisture Maps.....	5
Growing Degree Day Maps	6
National Weather Data for Selected Cities	8
June Weather Summary	11
June Precipitation & Temperature Maps.....	15
June Weather Data for Selected Cities	18
National Agricultural Summary	19
Crop Progress and Condition Tables	20
International Weather and Crop Summary	26
Bulletin Information & Days Suitable for Fieldwork.....	40



(Continued from front cover)

sections of the **mid-South** and **mid-Atlantic**, maintaining stress on pastures and rain-fed summer crops. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather **west of the Rockies** was accompanied by worsening heat. Although mid-summer dryness is typical in the **Far West**, record-shattering temperatures led to increased irrigation demands and a locally elevated wildfire threat. In **California**, six active wildfires in early July burned more than 1,000 acres apiece, with the Lake Fire in **Santa Barbara County** having charred more than 20,000 acres of vegetation. In **Butte County, CA**, more than two dozen structures were destroyed by the 3,789-acre Thompson Fire. As scorching heat settled across the **Pacific Coast States** and the **Desert Southwest**, weekly temperatures were catapulted more than 10°F above normal in parts of **northern and central California**. Significantly above-normal temperatures also dominated the **southern and eastern U.S.** In contrast, readings averaged at least 5°F below normal across parts of the **northern and central Plains** and the **upper Midwest**.

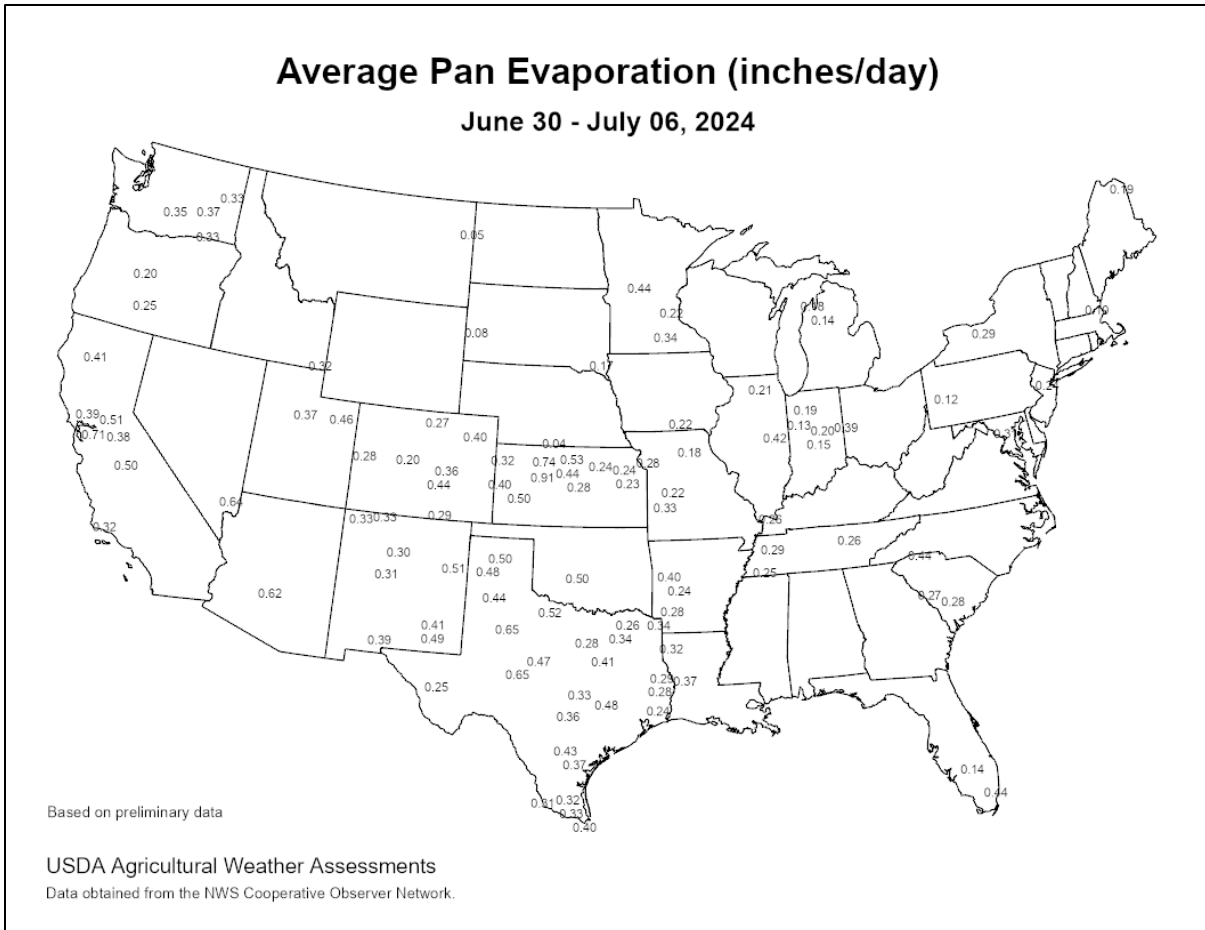
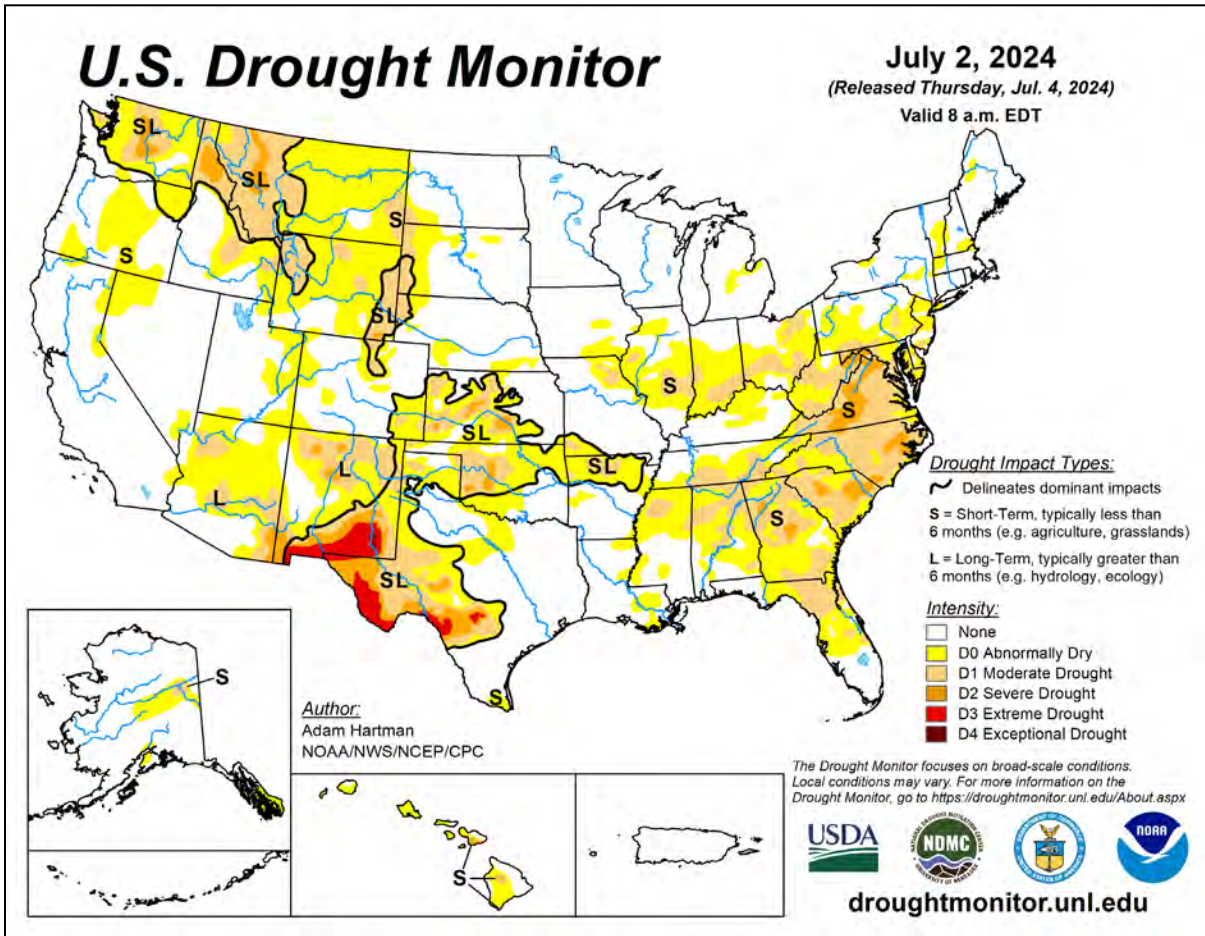


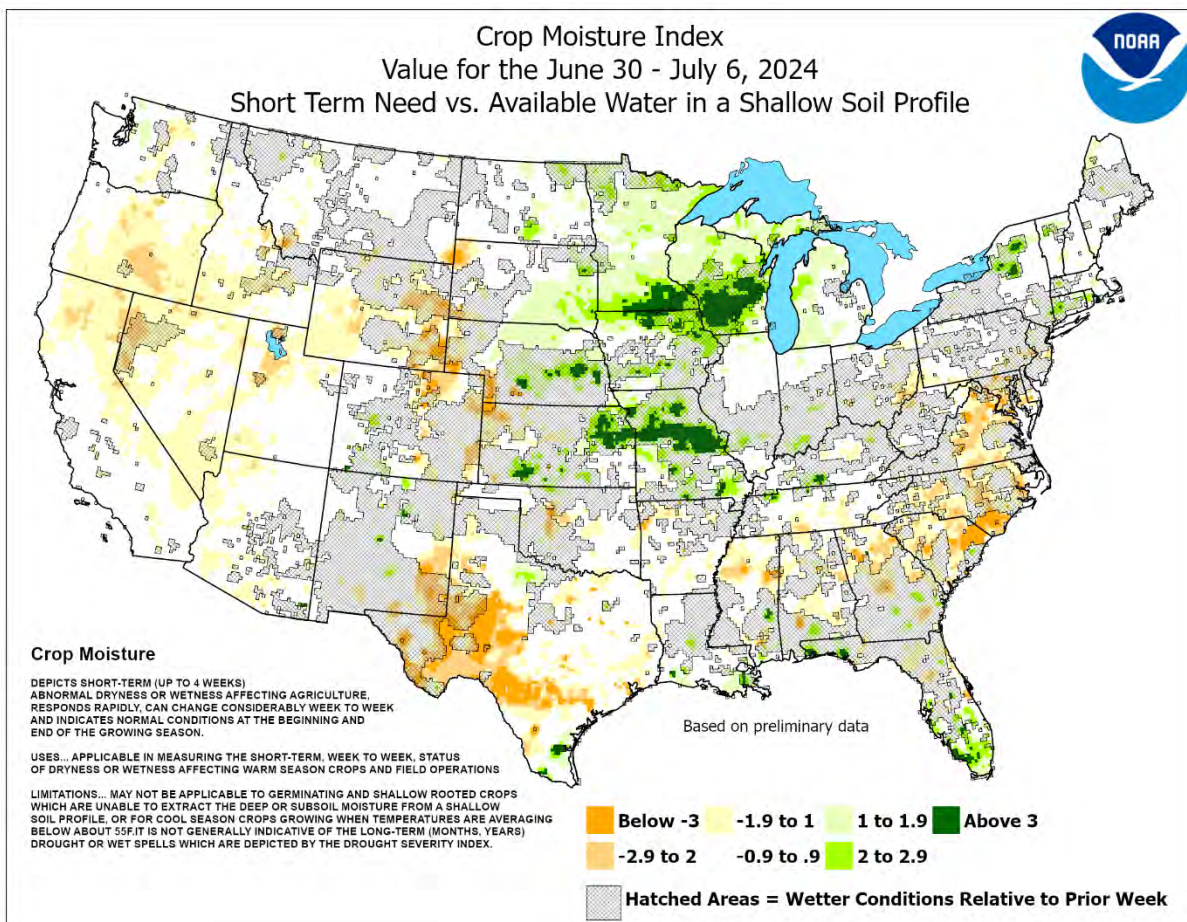
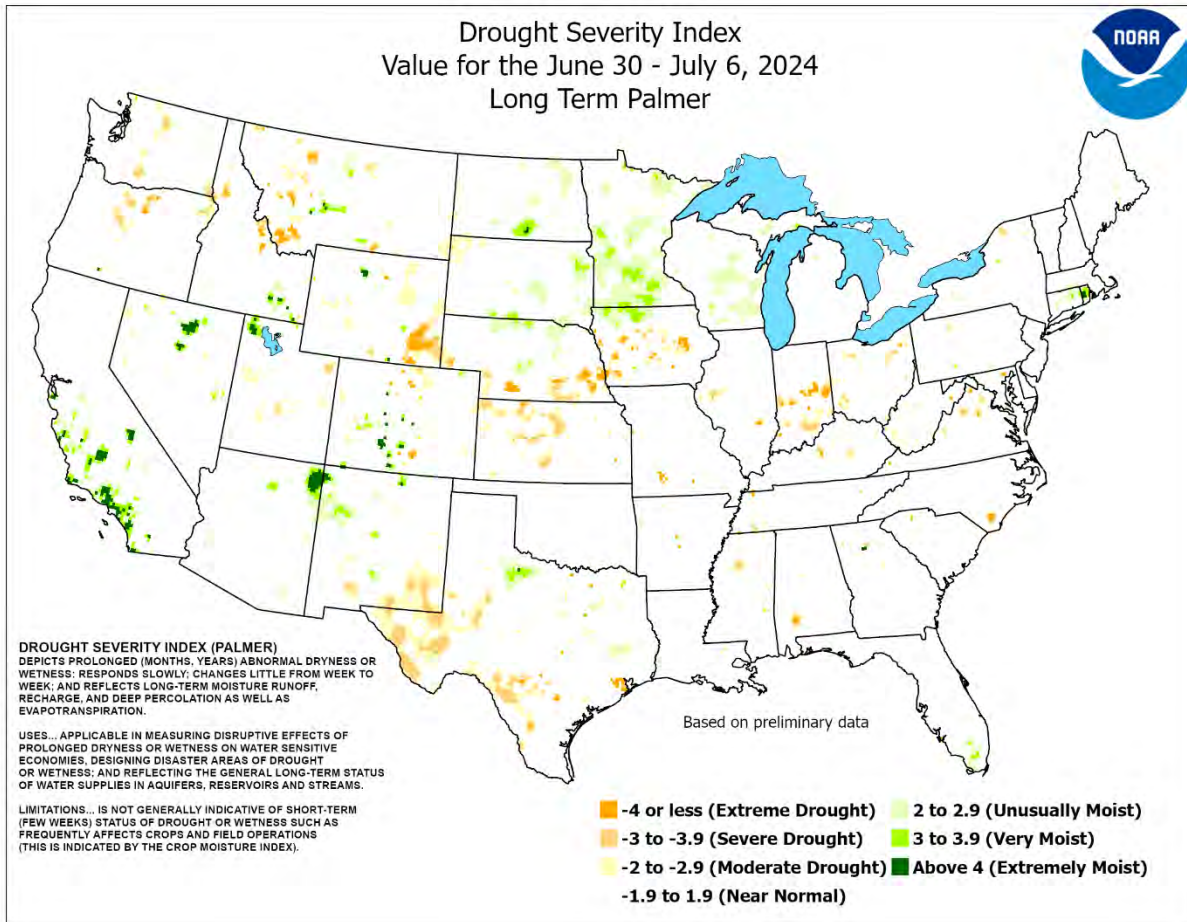
In **California**, a wave of all-time station records began on July 5, with high temperatures of 124°F in **Palm Springs** and 118°F in **Redding**. The record in **Redding** was topped on July 6, with a high of 119°F, while other all-time records set or tied on that date in **California** included 117°F in **Ukiah** and 115°F in **Palmdale**. By July 7, **Lancaster, CA**, tied an all-time station record with 115°F. **Barstow-Daggett, CA**, tied an all-time station record with highs of 118°F on July 7 and 8. Meanwhile, **Las Vegas, NV**, attained a 120-degree reading (on July 7) for the first time; the previous standard of 117°F had been set on multiple occasions, most recently on July 10, 2021. Several days earlier, heat had first ramped up in **coastal California** on July 2, when daily-record highs soared to 105°F in **Santa Rosa** and 102°F in **San Jose**. **Ukiah** noted highs of 110°F or greater each day from July 2-7, breaking monthly and annual records for 110-degree days (previously, 5 days in July 2006 and calendar-year 2006). Similarly, **Lancaster** attained highs of 110°F or greater each day from July 4-8; previously, the record had been 4 days with 110-degree heat in June 2021 and September 2022. Heat extended to the **Deep South**, where daily-record highs included 100°F (on July 2) in **Lafayette, LA**, and 98°F (on July 4) in **Winter Haven, FL**. In fact, it was the hottest Independence Day on record in many **Western** and **Southern** communities, including **Medford, OR** (105°F); **San Angelo, TX** (105°F); and **Knoxville, TN** (97°F). **Medford** eventually logged five consecutive daily-record highs (105, 109, 112, 108, and 108°F) from July 4-8. By July 5, unprecedented heat also appeared in scattered locations across the **Southeast**, where **Raleigh-Durham, NC**, hit 106°F (previously, 105°F on July 8, 2012, and several earlier dates in June, July, and August). On July 5-6, the week ended with consecutive daily-record highs in **North Carolina** locations such as **Lumberton** (103 and 102°F), **Fayetteville** (101 and 100°F), and **Charlotte** (101 and 99°F). The **Western** heat wave also continued, with temperatures peaking on July 6 in **California Central Valley** cities such as **Hanford** (113°F), **Stockton** (111°F), and **Merced** (111°F). Heat broke, however, across the **Plains**, where the July 5 maximum temperature of 77°F in **Wichita Falls, TX**, snapped a 10-day streak (June 25 – July 4) with triple-digit heat.

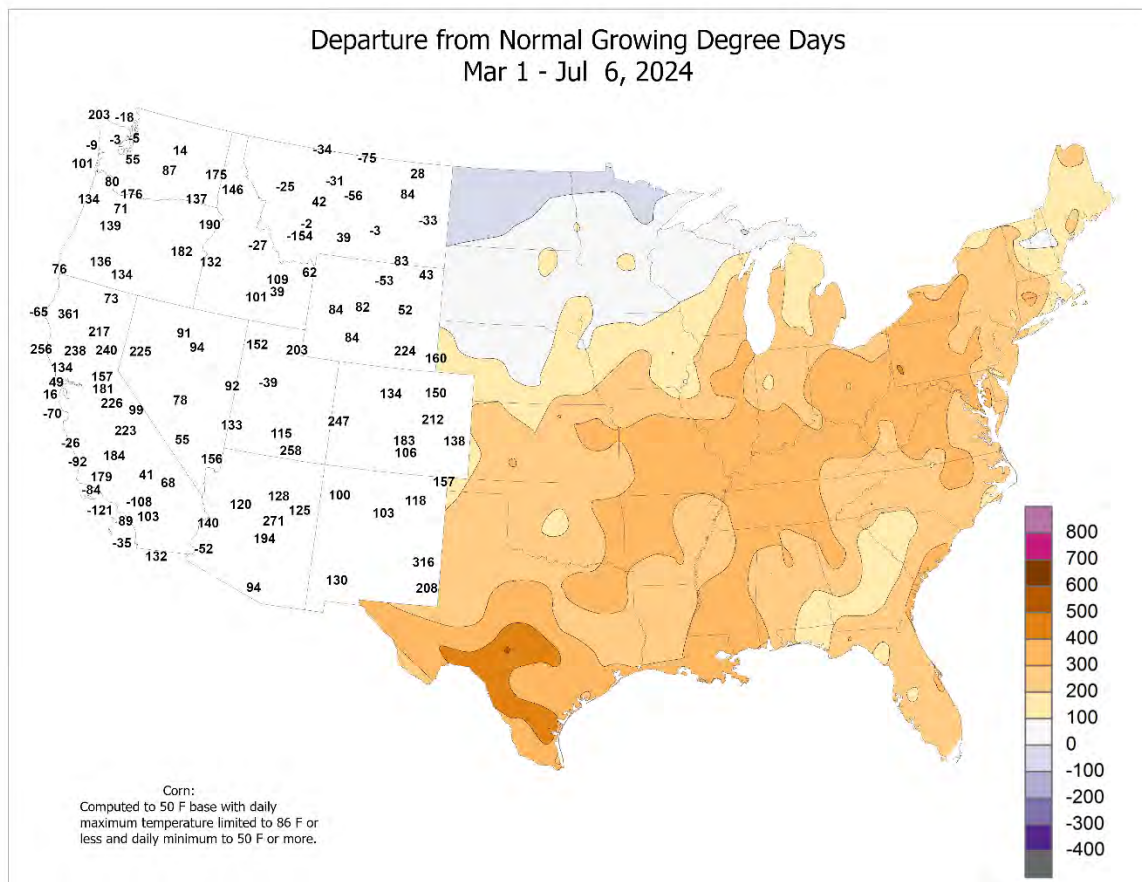
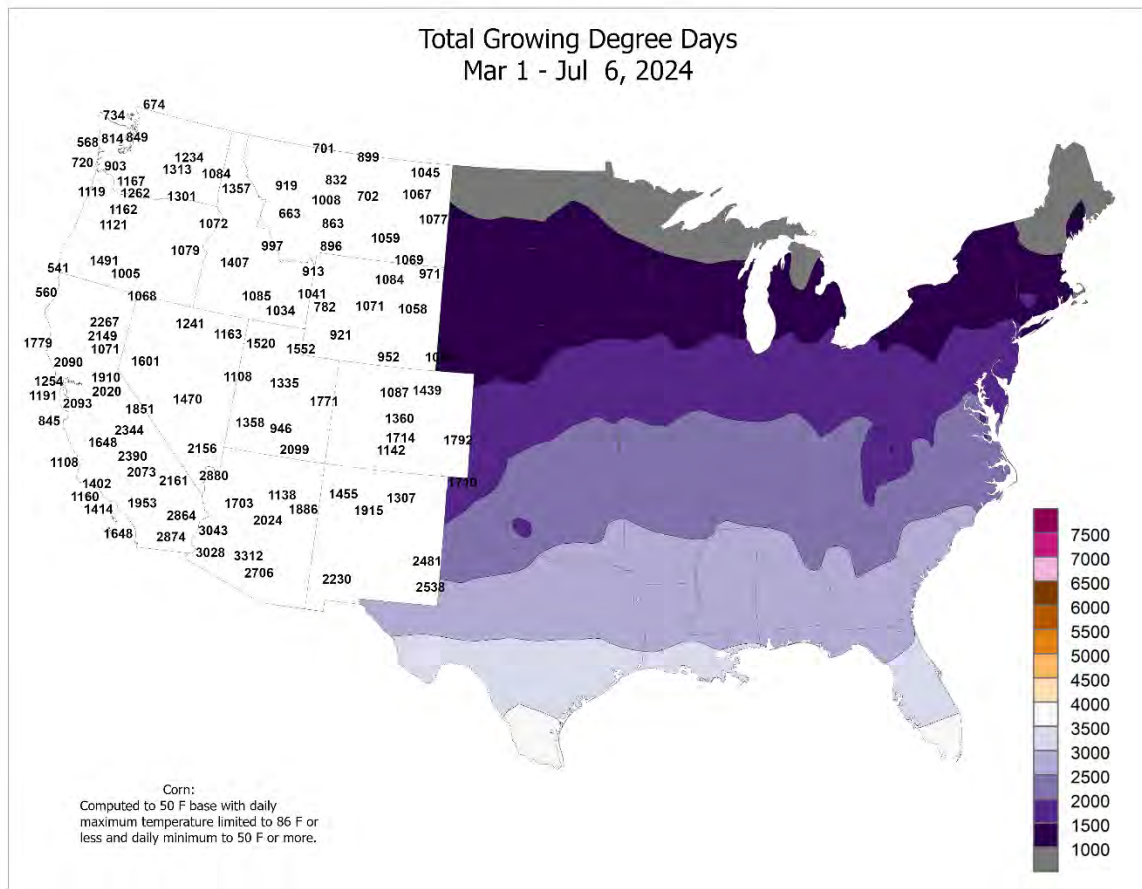
Runoff from earlier downpours reached the **Missouri and Mississippi Rivers**, with major flooding occurring along the **Iowa-Illinois border** of the latter waterway from **Dubuque** downstream to **Burlington**.

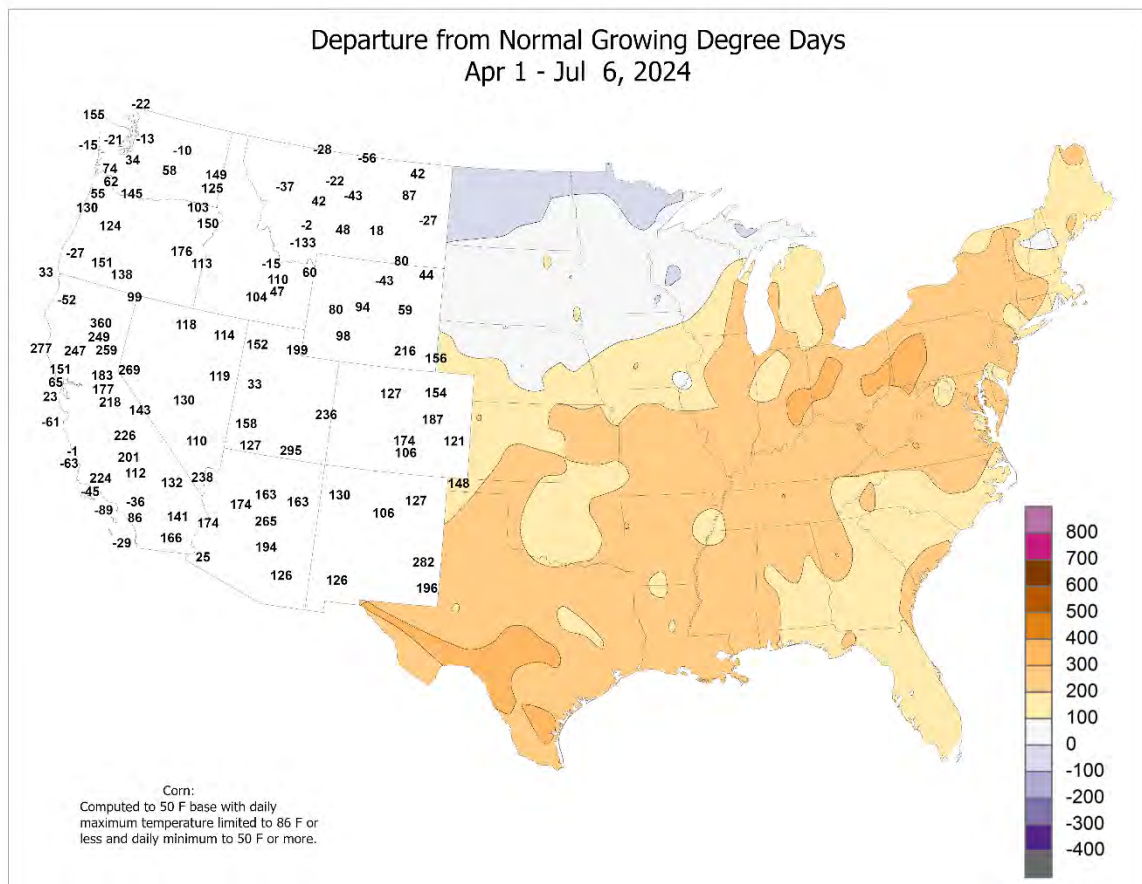
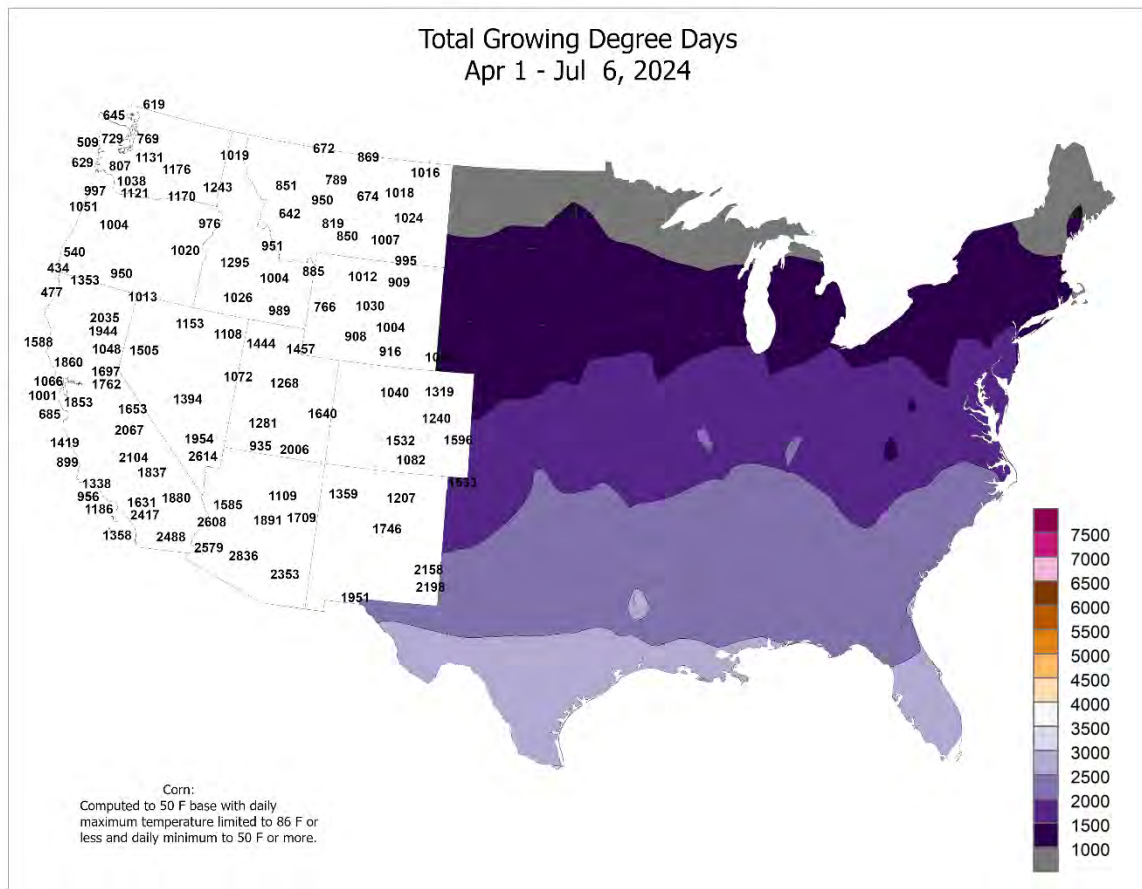
Near daybreak on the 30th, the **Mississippi River at La Crosse, WI**, rose 2.42 feet above flood stage, the highest June water level in that location on record. Previously, the record at **La Crosse** had been 2.10 feet above flood stage on June 26-27, 1993. As the week progressed, new downpours in **Wisconsin** led to the July 5 breaching of a dam along the **Little Wolf River near Manawa**. Farther east, early-week showers dotted the **mid-Atlantic**, providing limited drought relief. Record-setting totals for June 30 included 2.29 inches in **Elizabeth City, NC**, and 1.86 inches in **Wilmington, DE**. In early July, a new round of thunderstorms arrived on the **Plains**, leading to daily-record totals for July 1 in **Nebraska** locations such as **Grand Island** (2.07 inches) and **Norfolk** (2.03 inches). **Omaha, NE**, also measured a daily-record sum exceeding the 2-inch mark, with 2.08 inches on July 2. In the wake of late-June flooding, **Sioux City, IA**, netted rainfall totaling 2.72 inches on July 1-2. Additional rounds of rain across the **nation's mid-section** led to daily-record amounts for July 4 in **Vichy-Rolla, MO** (2.39 inches), and **Topeka, KS** (1.92 inches). **Topeka** received 3.88 inches of rain during the first 4 days of July. Late in the week, heavy showers shifted southward, with daily-record amounts occurring on July 5 in **Monroe, LA** (3.68 inches), and **Fort Myers, FL** (2.78 inches). Well in advance of the approach of Hurricane Beryl—which made landfall on the **middle Texas coast** before daybreak on July 8 and will be covered in detail next week—heavy showers developed in parts of the **south-central U.S.** **Austin, TX**, collected a daily-record sum (2.43 inches) for July 6.

Somewhat cooler weather overspread **Alaska**, accompanied by scattered to widespread showers. However, some warmth lingered into early July, with **Cold Bay** reporting a daily-record high of 66°F on the 3rd. Meanwhile, significant storminess struck parts of **western and interior Alaska**, with **Nome's** rainfall total of 1.61 inches on July 3 narrowly missing its single-day record for the month (1.74 inches on July 23, 2017). During the first 6 days of July, rainfall reached 3.05 inches in **Nome**, 1.81 inches in **Kotzebue**, and 1.44 inches in **Fairbanks**. Farther south, however, July 1-6 rainfall totaled just 0.03 inch in **Anchorage**, 0.04 inch in **Kodiak**, and 0.21 inch in **Bethel**. In **Hawaii**, a drier-than-normal regime continued into early July. At the state's major airport observation sites, July 1-6 rainfall ranged from a trace in **Kahului, Maui**, to 0.59 inch (37 percent of normal) in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**.









National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 6, 2024

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN. SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN. SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AK ANCHORAGE	64	55	69	51	59	0	0.37	0.05	0.27	1.22	94	6.14	130	78	57	0	0	3	0
AK BARROW	43	36	54	32	40	0	0.17	0.02	0.13	0.26	44	0.38	24	92	78	0	1	3	0
AK FAIRBANKS	71	56	85	50	63	-1	1.10	0.64	0.32	2.04	108	3.93	91	87	51	0	0	6	0
AK JUNEAU	59	52	67	50	55	-1	1.49	0.45	0.36	4.76	101	30.34	117	98	75	0	0	6	0
AK KODIAK	58	48	66	40	53	-2	0.26	-0.72	0.19	2.18	36	36.22	96	95	71	0	0	3	0
AK NOME	56	47	71	42	51	-1	0.50	0.13	0.34	1.15	87	7.25	128	93	74	0	0	5	0
AL BIRMINGHAM	94	75	97	70	85	4	1.98	0.73	1.30	3.39	57	26.05	82	87	47	7	0	3	2
AL HUNTSVILLE	95	74	100	67	85	4	0.16	-1.00	0.16	2.60	51	30.54	100	88	46	7	0	1	0
AL MOBILE	94	77	98	75	85	4	1.67	-0.01	0.98	5.40	67	34.00	97	92	59	6	0	5	1
AL MONTGOMERY	96	75	98	74	85	3	0.38	-0.79	0.28	3.01	59	36.33	130	95	52	7	0	2	0
AR FORT SMITH	97	77	102	70	87	5	0.07	-0.87	0.07	3.28	61	24.90	97	86	41	7	0	1	0
AR LITTLE ROCK	95	75	100	71	85	4	0.96	0.16	0.96	2.60	61	36.64	133	86	50	6	0	1	1
AZ FLAGSTAFF	87	54	92	45	71	5	0.57	0.29	0.45	0.97	172	10.31	122	63	17	2	0	3	0
AZ PHOENIX	113	91	118	86	102	7	0.03	-0.07	0.03	0.06	46	3.81	124	40	13	7	0	1	0
AZ PRESCOTT	96	65	101	60	81	5	0.08	-0.18	0.08	2.34	404	7.03	140	54	13	6	0	1	0
AZ TUCSON	106	80	111	78	93	4	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.95	184	6.13	189	57	19	7	0	0	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	105	78	112	73	91	8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	5.40	121	44	16	7	0	0	0
CA EUREKA	71	52	81	46	61	4	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.22	163	29.86	122	96	63	0	0	0	0
CA FRESNO	106	76	112	70	91	9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	7	9.00	115	53	15	7	0	0	0
CA LOS ANGELES	73	61	79	58	67	-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	110	15.46	178	94	68	0	0	0	0
CA REDDING	110	76	119	70	93	11	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.33	43	21.12	99	38	8	7	0	0	0
CA SACRAMENTO	105	67	110	61	86	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	11.97	98	67	16	7	0	0	0
CA SAN DIEGO	75	65	77	65	70	1	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	10.89	162	87	67	0	0	0	0
CA SAN FRANCISCO	79	56	88	54	68	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	14.31	112	87	43	0	0	0	0
CA STOCKTON	106	69	111	67	87	10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	10.65	119	60	16	7	0	0	0
CO ALAMOSA	82	49	85	40	66	1	0.37	0.19	0.22	3.00	515	5.72	199	90	25	0	0	2	0
CO CO SPRINGS	86	56	90	49	71	0	0.11	-0.44	0.10	1.22	44	7.56	99	83	24	1	0	2	0
CO DENVER INTL	88	59	93	52	74	0	0.00	-0.41	0.00	1.05	45	9.15	117	69	17	3	0	0	0
CO GRAND JUNCTION	94	65	96	60	79	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	2.35	469	4.96	116	42	12	7	0	0	0
CO PUEBLO	92	62	98	54	77	1	0.36	0.01	0.35	2.87	182	8.41	136	74	22	5	0	2	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	82	67	84	63	75	0	1.70	1.04	0.75	4.14	95	28.12	124	89	57	0	0	4	1
CT HARTFORD	87	65	91	58	76	3	0.56	-0.30	0.30	3.83	76	28.79	125	86	49	2	0	4	0
DC WASHINGTON	92	72	98	65	82	2	0.53	-0.50	0.35	1.73	34	22.85	107	78	40	4	0	2	0
DE WILMINGTON	87	67	94	59	77	0	1.94	0.98	1.94	7.05	128	28.87	126	88	53	2	0	1	1
FL DAYTONA BEACH	92	75	94	73	84	2	0.00	-1.52	0.00	7.00	85	18.83	82	99	57	7	0	0	0
FL JACKSONVILLE	94	76	95	74	85	3	0.13	-1.50	0.07	5.02	56	21.37	86	94	57	7	0	3	0
FL KEY WEST	89	81	91	75	85	0	4.19	3.37	2.58	10.43	212	24.63	163	87	68	5	0	4	3
FL MIAMI	90	79	93	74	84	1	0.73	-1.23	0.23	8.29	68	22.70	80	88	59	5	0	5	0
FL ORLANDO	94	76	96	74	85	3	0.56	-1.13	0.37	7.13	75	15.31	64	95	53	7	0	3	0
FL PENSACOLA	90	76	96	74	83	0	1.77	0.04	0.69	8.15	92	32.63	97	93	59	5	0	4	2
FL TALLAHASSEE	95	78	99	75	86	4	4.32	2.69	1.41	7.46	81	37.96	126	92	54	7	0	6	4
FL TAMPA	92	78	95	75	85	1	1.44	-0.43	0.66	4.41	49	15.65	71	94	59	6	0	5	2
FL WEST PALM BEACH	90	79	91	75	84	2	0.39	-1.08	0.19	6.59	68	27.00	97	94	68	5	0	3	0
GA ATHENS	96	74	99	69	85	4	0.48	-0.56	0.48	2.19	38	30.98	120	90	41	6	0	1	0
GA ATLANTA	94	77	97	76	85	5	2.02	0.82	1.56	4.50	80	30.41	113	87	47	7	0	3	1
GA AUGUSTA	94	72	98	69	83	1	5.15	4.15	3.09	8.00	142	22.87	98	98	45	6	0	3	2
GA COLUMBUS	95	77	99	76	86	3	0.53	-0.43	0.50	3.43	70	32.85	142	90	49	6	0	2	0
GA MACON	94	73	97	72	84	2	2.26	1.08	1.57	2.56	47	26.96	109	99	55	6	0	4	1
GA SAVANNAH	91	76	96	73	83	1	2.34	1.01	2.01	5.00	64	24.24	99	92	58	5	0	3	1
HI HILO	84	69	85	66	77	1	0.32	-1.55	0.16	3.09	34	49.88	88	95	59	0	0	6	0
HI HONOLULU	87	74	88	72	80	-1	0.33	0.21	0.26	1.30	219	10.54	125	81	45	0	0	2	0
HI KAHULUI	86	69	88	60	77	-3	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.58	238	8.46	90	87	49	0	0	0	0
HI LIHUE	83	75	84	73	79	0	0.04	-0.34	0.03	1.02	48	23.24	125	82	62	0	0	2	0
IA BURLINGTON	81	64	89	56	72	-3	1.62	0.56	1.36	4.89	84	22.13	109	94	55	0	0	3	1
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	79	59	84	52	69	-4	0.87	-0.27	0.65	3.26	50	12.78	68	97	56	0	0	3	1
IA DES MOINES	81	62	86	59	71	-4	2.31	1.33	1.84	7.08	116	22.25	111	89	48	0	0	3	1
IA DUBUQUE	77	60	83	52	68	-3	1.66	0.61	0.98	4.72	77	17.34	88	94	46	0	0	5	2
IA SIOUX CITY	79	59	85	50	69	-5	1.05	0.20	0.94	4.03	79	18.30	118	96	54	0	0	2	1
IA WATERLOO	79	60	86	54	69	-5	1.13	-0.03	0.67	5.19	77	22.44	114	92	51	0	0	5	1
ID BOISE	89	59	98	54	74	0	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.44	54	10.02	138	52	15	2	0	0	0
ID LEWISTON	89	61	97	59	75	3	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.79	57	6.34	79	59	19	3	0	0	0
ID POCATELLO	84	47	89	43	66	-2	0.01	-0.11	0.01	0.73	71	10.07	144	72	17	0	0	1	0
IL CHICAGO/O_HARE	81	64	88	54	73	-2	0.49	-0.28	0.35	3.04	63	16.97	87	85	41	0	0	3	0
IL MOLINE	82	62	87	51	72	-3	1.11	0.01	0.85	4.40	74	18.50	89	93	52	0	0	3	1
IL PEORIA	83	65	89	53	74	-2	0.93	0.09	0.31	4.19	94	20.03	100	89	47	0	0	4	0
IL ROCKFORD	81	61	87	50	71	-3	1.01	0.11	0.56	5.29	88	20.54	104	93	50	0	0	3	1
IL SPRINGFIELD	83	62	89	49	73	-4	0.81	-0.12	0.35	2.85	52	13.84	68	92	52	0	0	4	0
IN EVANSVILLE	89	67	95	58	78	0	1.11	0.02	0.62	2.78	51	25.54	94	89	47	3	0	3	1
IN FORT WAYNE	80	60	86	52	70	-4	0.47	-0.46	0.45	3.46	65	23.40	110	90	55	0	0	2	0
IN INDIANAPOLIS	83	63	88	55	73	-3	0.80	-0.30	0.69	3.02	51	23.62	97	87	49	0	0	2	1
IN SOUTH BEND	80	60	86	48	70	-2	0.31	-0.50	0.20	4.42	93	21.46	108	86	50	0	0	2	0
KS CONCORDIA	86	63	95	61	74	-4	1.56	0.63	0.72	7.59	164	18.91	129	92	43	2	0	3	1
KS DODGE CITY	85	65	95	59	75	-4	5.34	4.61	4.13	11.62	296	14.96	130	94	52	1	0	4	3
KS GOODLAND	87	60	102	55	74	-1	0.79	0.14	0.53	4.83	137	9.65	99	95	33	2	0	4	1
KS TOPEKA	86	67	98	62	76	-2	1.94	0.98	1.59	7.09	123	13.37	69	91	53	1	0	3	1

Based on 1991-2020 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 6, 2024

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION								RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE		
KY WICHITA	89	68	100	62	78	-2	1.19	0.22	0.70	6.43	111	15.94	86	93	50	2	0	3	1		
KY LEXINGTON	89	66	94	56	78	1	0.84	-0.27	0.39	3.10	52	24.28	88	89	47	4	0	3	0		
KY LOUISVILLE	89	69	93	62	79	-1	2.97	2.03	2.27	4.03	79	23.51	88	80	46	3	0	4	1		
LA PADUCAH	89	68	92	61	78	-1	1.19	0.16	0.47	3.87	71	28.05	100	91	51	3	0	4	0		
LA BATON ROUGE	97	78	102	76	88	5	2.41	1.02	1.89	5.85	76	36.49	109	90	53	7	0	5	1		
LA LAKE CHARLES	94	78	98	75	86	3	0.30	-1.12	0.24	9.57	123	38.56	126	91	56	7	0	3	0		
LA NEW ORLEANS	94	79	98	76	87	3	0.33	-1.35	0.28	4.98	55	36.01	106	94	62	7	0	2	0		
LA SHREVEPORT	99	80	100	77	89	6	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	86	45	7	0	***	***		
MA BOSTON	82	68	87	64	75	2	0.75	0.04	0.37	4.56	101	27.24	122	85	59	0	0	3	0		
MA WORCESTER	81	65	85	60	73	3	0.53	-0.31	0.26	3.57	72	33.58	141	86	57	0	0	3	0		
MD BALTIMORE	92	70	100	62	81	3	0.74	-0.17	0.74	2.09	44	20.59	93	86	40	4	0	1	1		
ME CARIBOU	80	58	85	53	69	3	2.42	1.39	1.35	4.50	94	16.28	83	94	54	0	0	5	1		
ME PORTLAND	81	62	85	58	72	3	0.00	-0.80	0.00	2.39	49	25.02	103	91	58	0	0	0	0		
MI ALPENA	77	56	84	47	66	-1	0.62	-0.05	0.47	5.13	154	18.13	127	94	50	0	0	4	0		
MI GRAND RAPIDS	77	58	82	47	67	-5	0.37	-0.47	0.15	4.60	98	17.93	90	91	51	0	0	4	0		
MI LANSING	78	57	84	46	67	-4	0.81	0.09	0.43	6.20	142	18.27	105	91	52	0	0	2	0		
MI MUSKEGON	76	59	81	46	67	-4	0.36	-0.24	0.26	4.24	119	15.73	90	88	52	0	0	3	0		
MI TRAVERSE CITY	76	57	84	45	66	-3	1.22	0.67	0.81	3.98	130	13.53	104	93	53	0	0	2	1		
MN DULUTH	75	53	80	44	64	-1	0.28	-0.83	0.24	7.84	147	17.02	115	90	51	0	0	3	0		
MN INT_FALLS	76	51	82	40	64	-1	1.67	0.61	1.07	5.60	118	13.65	114	95	48	0	0	3	2		
MN MINNEAPOLIS	77	60	86	53	69	-5	1.49	0.45	0.76	7.05	129	19.12	121	90	47	0	0	5	1		
MN ROCHESTER	76	56	84	50	66	-5	2.13	1.14	1.33	9.22	149	19.78	109	94	59	0	0	4	2		
MN ST. CLOUD	79	57	85	46	68	-2	0.62	-0.26	0.33	5.09	113	17.85	129	91	46	0	0	4	0		
MO COLUMBIA	83	66	92	62	75	-3	4.20	3.19	2.99	8.53	167	25.09	113	89	54	1	0	3	2		
MO KANSAS CITY	83	65	94	61	74	-3	2.05	0.87	0.96	9.35	149	24.30	117	91	49	1	0	3	2		
MO SAINT LOUIS	87	69	93	61	78	-2	1.35	0.42	0.90	2.95	55	21.87	94	77	45	2	0	3	1		
MO SPRINGFIELD	88	69	95	61	78	0	1.18	0.26	1.14	5.31	101	23.84	99	91	52	3	0	2	1		
MS JACKSON	96	76	98	71	86	4	0.83	-0.27	0.42	4.14	77	43.48	136	94	50	7	0	3	0		
MS MERIDIAN	96	74	98	67	85	3	0.29	-0.89	0.18	2.36	41	31.55	97	95	52	7	0	3	0		
MS TUPELO	95	75	99	65	85	3	0.80	-0.35	0.79	3.19	53	31.72	97	88	49	7	0	2	1		
MT BILLINGS	80	53	87	51	66	-4	0.75	0.40	0.34	1.84	73	7.93	91	79	27	0	0	6	0		
MT BUTTE	72	41	80	37	57	-4	0.30	-0.01	0.13	2.07	76	5.75	77	88	27	0	0	4	0		
MT CUT BANK	73	49	78	46	61	-1	0.41	-0.01	0.14	1.80	58	4.36	67	87	39	0	0	4	0		
MT GLASGOW	80	55	85	52	67	-1	0.60	0.08	0.34	1.68	51	6.85	88	86	40	0	0	5	0		
MT GREAT FALLS	74	50	78	48	62	-2	1.72	1.35	0.63	4.08	135	11.03	122	88	41	0	0	7	1		
MT HAVRE	75	52	78	49	64	-3	1.65	1.18	0.78	3.65	126	10.56	149	95	43	0	0	5	1		
NC MISSOULA	80	51	87	46	65	0	0.79	0.51	0.38	2.09	88	8.37	100	83	29	0	0	4	0		
NC ASHEVILLE	89	67	93	61	78	3	0.83	-0.29	0.75	3.17	55	26.20	102	93	47	3	0	2	1		
NC CHARLOTTE	94	73	101	66	84	4	0.77	0.02	0.37	1.79	38	23.61	104	84	38	5	0	3	0		
NC GREENSBORO	91	69	96	59	80	1	1.25	0.41	0.43	2.20	45	25.28	114	88	42	4	0	4	0		
NC HATTERAS	86	75	88	69	80	-1	1.00	-0.02	1.00	4.02	76	21.10	77	92	68	0	0	1	1		
NC RALEIGH	97	70	106	59	83	3	0.79	-0.16	0.49	2.98	63	18.81	85	87	36	5	0	5	0		
NC WILMINGTON	90	73	96	69	82	1	0.57	-0.89	0.26	3.31	47	18.12	69	87	55	3	0	3	0		
ND BISMARCK	78	56	82	45	67	-2	0.26	-0.50	0.22	3.09	76	10.15	104	91	48	0	0	3	0		
ND DICKINSON	76	52	78	46	64	-3	0.65	-0.01	0.16	3.86	106	8.80	101	95	52	0	0	6	0		
ND FARGO	79	58	85	47	69	-2	0.48	-0.41	0.31	4.61	91	13.41	108	91	49	0	0	5	0		
ND GRAND FORKS	78	58	82	45	68	0	0.44	-0.49	0.19	3.82	83	9.81	93	87	48	0	0	4	0		
ND JAMESTOWN	76	57	80	45	67	-2	0.09	-0.78	0.06	3.53	85	9.07	90	96	52	0	0	2	0		
NE GRAND ISLAND	82	58	92	53	70	-6	2.01	1.21	1.50	5.08	108	19.56	133	95	53	1	0	5	1		
NE LINCOLN	83	61	86	54	72	-6	5.12	4.27	4.27	7.72	148	16.95	112	91	50	0	0	5	1		
NE NORFOLK	80	59	85	52	69	-5	2.09	1.25	2.01	5.20	102	19.00	129	93	50	0	0	4	1		
NE NORTH PLATTE	79	56	86	51	68	-7	1.17	0.52	0.67	6.23	152	15.98	136	90	50	0	0	4	1		
NE OMAHA	80	63	85	60	71	-6	1.13	0.27	0.66	4.58	88	20.59	124	92	54	0	0	3	1		
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	88	58	93	50	73	-1	0.85	0.41	0.73	3.11	106	9.00	93	86	20	3	0	3	1		
NE VALENTINE	80	54	82	50	67	-7	0.32	-0.44	0.27	5.99	129	13.97	111	95	45	0	0	3	0		
NH CONCORD	87	60	92	50	73	3	0.61	-0.15	0.33	2.54	57	21.89	108	97	47	1	0	2	0		
NJ ATLANTIC_CITY	86	66	91	58	76	0	0.35	-0.58	0.35	1.74	39	23.67	106	91	52	2	0	1	0		
NJ NEWARK	88	69	93	64	79	1	1.27	0.35	0.53	3.74	73	23.31	98	80	48	3	0	4	1		
NM ALBUQUERQUE	93	66	97	62	79	0	0.48	0.22	0.44	3.45	436	4.85	161	80	20	7	0	2	0		
NV ELY	89	44	93	39	67	0	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.69	106	5.53	102	48	8	3	0	0	0		
NV LAS VEGAS	111	86	115	84	98	6	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.02	20	2.09	96	15	5	7	0	0	0		
NV RENO	97	64	105	62	80	6	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.02	3	4.96	108	37	8	7	0	0	0		
NV WINNEMUCCA	95	47	104	40	71	-1	0.00	-0.04	0.00	3.30	625	10.11	207	44	8	5	0	0	0		
NY ALBANY	86	65	93	54	75	3	0.56	-0.40	0.21	3.78	77	21.96	112	88	46	1	0	4	0		
NY BINGHAMTON	81	61	87	52	71	3	0.48	-0.41	0.26	3.17	58	22.01	104	94	54	0	0	3	0		
NY BUFFALO	82	64	89	54	73	3	0.37	-0.33	0.37	4.80	121	17.91	91	85	46	0	0	1	0		
NY ROCHESTER	83	64	90	52	74	2	0.19	-0.59	0.10	3.46	85	16.62	96	90	45	1	0	3	0		
NY SYRACUSE	86	65	91	53	76	5	0.41	-0.46	0.41	3.53	81	19.56	100	81	45	4	0	1	0		
OH AKRON-CANTON	83	62	91	51	73	-1	1.49	0.50	0.78	3.06	58	18.96	86	89	51	1	0	3	2		
OH CINCINNATI	86	66	93	60	76	1	0.92	0.01	0.70	2.27	41	22.37	87	90	48	2	0	3	1		
OH CLEVELAND	83	64	91	53	73	-1	0.36	-0.50	0.20	3.01	66	15.98	77	87	50	1	0	2	0		
OH COLUMBUS	86	64	94	53	75	0	1.07	0.01	0.70	4.27	81	23.04	103	93	48	1	0	2	1		
OH DAYTON	83	63	91	54	73	-3	0.75	-0.16	0.61	3.04	61	21.15	92	95	53	1	0	3	1		
OH MANSFIELD	82	61	90	51	71	-1	0.52	-0.39	0.34	1.83	32	18.61	80	89	51	1	0	2	0		
OH TOLEDO	81	60	86	52	70	-5	0.42	-0.32	0.36	4.64	113	22.98	122	94	50	0	0	2	0		

Based on 1991-2020 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 6, 2024

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL IN, SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
OK	82	60	90	50	71	0	0.72	-0.19	0.38	3.21	68	22.84	108	93	55	1	0	3	0
OK	95	73	101	64	84	3	0.54	-0.37	0.46	4.61	87	16.52	84	85	40	6	0	2	0
OR	94	74	100	66	84	2	1.71	0.73	0.98	4.80	87	27.81	126	93	46	6	0	3	2
OR	74	57	90	55	65	6	0.04	-0.22	0.04	2.67	105	41.29	109	92	54	1	0	1	0
OR	89	46	100	40	67	2	0.00	-0.09	0.00	3.35	419	9.80	156	62	12	3	0	0	0
OR	90	54	104	50	72	6	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.98	74	18.94	83	87	24	3	0	0	0
OR	99	58	111	52	78	6	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.74	100	11.50	113	67	13	6	0	0	0
OR	90	59	97	54	74	5	0.00	-0.09	0.00	1.46	129	9.56	121	63	16	3	0	0	0
OR	87	60	99	55	74	6	0.00	-0.18	0.00	1.80	100	22.19	111	75	28	3	0	0	0
OR	91	58	103	52	74	8	0.00	-0.10	0.00	2.04	152	25.57	117	74	25	3	0	0	0
PA	87	65	93	56	76	1	0.34	-0.75	0.28	2.22	41	24.28	108	88	44	3	0	2	0
PA	81	65	91	55	73	1	0.79	0.02	0.39	5.73	132	18.81	92	85	51	1	0	3	0
PA	89	68	95	60	78	2	0.00	-0.95	0.00	5.05	105	25.51	118	86	43	4	0	0	0
PA	89	69	97	63	79	1	0.02	-0.85	0.02	4.14	86	24.42	113	87	45	4	0	1	0
PA	86	65	91	54	76	3	0.74	-0.23	0.39	3.19	64	25.66	122	86	44	1	0	5	0
PA	85	63	90	55	74	1	0.96	0.21	0.55	3.04	68	21.15	114	90	49	1	0	3	1
PA	87	64	93	53	75	2	0.20	-0.72	0.10	2.78	59	25.67	124	91	46	3	0	3	0
RI	81	65	83	58	73	0	2.12	1.48	1.30	5.72	131	37.27	152	97	64	0	0	4	1
SC	93	76	96	73	85	3	2.35	0.88	2.35	7.17	96	25.84	107	91	54	6	0	1	1
SC	96	74	101	69	85	3	1.97	0.89	1.87	2.92	49	23.05	101	94	43	7	0	3	1
SC	97	71	103	65	84	2	0.16	-1.06	0.16	1.27	22	18.20	83	97	41	7	0	1	0
SD	94	69	101	63	82	2	0.12	-0.82	0.12	2.27	48	29.22	115	89	40	6	0	1	0
SD	79	58	86	47	68	-3	1.89	1.06	0.81	4.38	98	10.63	90	90	50	0	0	4	2
SD	77	59	84	51	68	-5	0.50	-0.16	0.34	4.08	92	12.81	101	95	53	0	0	3	0
SD	83	52	92	47	67	-3	0.31	-0.22	0.19	1.93	58	9.83	92	85	35	1	0	3	0
SD	77	59	84	49	68	-5	0.54	-0.23	0.31	8.68	177	20.67	139	93	51	0	0	3	0
TN	89	67	95	61	78	3	1.17	0.15	0.98	2.83	59	21.08	88	94	48	3	0	2	1
TN	95	75	97	73	85	5	0.12	-1.03	0.08	1.36	26	24.61	83	80	41	7	0	3	0
TN	92	71	97	65	82	4	0.33	-0.91	0.19	4.00	75	29.61	102	89	44	6	0	2	0
TN	93	75	98	69	84	1	0.24	-0.78	0.24	2.85	58	26.69	87	82	45	4	0	1	0
TX	93	72	99	63	83	3	0.48	-0.56	0.26	1.57	29	26.63	94	79	42	6	0	2	0
TX	99	75	104	67	87	4	0.00	-0.53	0.00	1.94	49	13.28	101	72	32	6	0	0	0
TX	92	70	99	62	81	2	0.26	-0.38	0.13	4.17	122	9.90	102	76	37	5	0	4	0
TX	101	78	102	75	89	4	0.08	-0.48	0.08	2.16	52	18.19	95	85	34	7	0	1	0
TX	94	77	97	76	86	3	0.68	-0.96	0.57	4.61	56	43.31	150	96	59	7	0	5	1
TX	95	79	97	77	87	1	0.04	-0.59	0.04	2.96	87	8.30	77	92	55	7	0	1	0
TX	96	78	97	76	87	3	0.39	-0.45	0.39	3.96	92	10.65	72	91	54	7	0	1	0
TX	102	81	105	79	92	5	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.74	32	2.05	21	72	28	7	0	0	0
TX	100	74	103	69	87	2	2.81	2.52	1.67	2.91	294	3.69	139	69	22	7	0	4	2
TX	98	79	100	71	88	4	0.45	-0.26	0.45	3.81	88	26.98	128	77	37	6	0	1	0
TX	93	82	94	80	88	3	0.28	-0.70	0.28	1.41	27	17.46	88	91	62	7	0	1	0
TX	98	80	100	76	89	4	0.78	-0.36	0.78	6.14	88	33.42	127	88	43	7	0	1	1
TX	97	73	104	64	85	4	0.46	-0.11	0.28	4.12	133	12.53	131	75	29	6	0	3	0
TX	98	73	103	69	85	1	0.38	0.03	0.35	0.70	33	3.32	52	74	31	6	0	2	0
TX	102	74	106	68	89	5	0.19	-0.13	0.18	1.59	61	7.28	67	76	27	7	0	2	0
TX	100	78	102	75	89	5	0.02	-0.78	0.02	3.21	80	14.13	83	88	37	7	0	1	0
TX	95	76	97	75	86	2	0.10	-0.89	0.10	3.07	60	19.41	92	96	52	7	0	1	0
TX	98	75	100	71	87	3	0.58	0.03	0.58	3.69	97	30.88	152	85	35	7	0	1	1
TX	97	74	104	65	86	2	0.19	-0.32	0.11	3.09	81	21.23	143	81	36	6	0	2	0
UT	89	64	101	57	76	-2	0.00	-0.10	0.00	1.07	104	10.30	108	42	11	3	0	0	0
VA	92	65	98	54	79	3	0.26	-0.61	0.24	0.74	16	17.32	78	90	38	5	0	2	0
VA	89	73	97	68	81	1	1.65	0.56	1.34	4.72	88	26.87	118	87	52	4	0	3	1
VA	92	69	101	62	81	2	1.55	0.55	1.05	3.25	59	26.17	115	91	41	4	0	4	1
VA	92	69	98	57	80	3	1.06	0.09	1.03	4.10	74	18.67	81	81	39	5	0	2	1
VA	92	67	99	58	80	3	0.72	-0.24	0.68	1.88	36	18.59	82	88	39	4	0	2	1
VT	86	64	90	55	75	3	0.96	-0.04	0.89	5.58	109	18.11	99	87	39	2	0	2	1
WA	82	50	94	44	66	4	0.01	-0.17	0.01	0.98	60	23.75	90	94	36	2	0	1	0
WA	72	54	85	46	63	5	0.18	-0.25	0.13	2.28	62	50.65	94	92	59	0	0	3	0
WA	80	57	90	54	69	4	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.50	93	17.00	82	80	36	1	0	0	0
WA	85	60	93	55	73	5	0.12	-0.03	0.12	1.19	91	7.68	81	62	21	2	0	1	0
WA	91	57	100	50	74	4	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.04	7	3.37	74	59	20	3	0	0	0
WI	76	55	86	47	65	-6	1.60	0.70	0.81	7.69	138	18.00	107	96	51	0	0	4	1
WI	77	58	86	50	67	-3	1.45	0.58	1.06	5.59	115	16.00	101	93	52	0	0	4	1
WI	79	59	89	52	69	-6	0.85	-0.16	0.30	4.61	77	17.43	94	91	48	0	0	4	0
WI	78	60	86	52	69	-3	1.89	0.80	1.22	9.06	146	22.96	118	91	51	0	0	4	1
WI	76	63	87	55	70	-3	0.85	0.00	0.77	5.44	106	23.34	128	87	56	0	0	4	1
WV	83	64	88	55	73	2	0.36	-0.68	0.15	2.78	53	19.86	83	86	51	0	0	3	0
WV	88	65	91	55	76	1	1.01	-0.11	0.43	4.44	78	25.49	101	92	46	3	0	4	0
WV	84	61	90	47	73	2	0.73	-0.57	0.31	2.70	48	22.63	88	99	50	1	0	3	0
WV	89	66	94	56	78	2	0.35	-0.67	0.26	2.83	55	23.94	98	89	45	3	0	3	0
WY	84	46	96	41	65	-3	2.69	2.42	1.44	4.04	257	9.22	129	86	14	1	0	5	1
WY	81	52	86	45	67	-2	0.50	0.06	0.38	2.20	86	5.69	66	77	21	0	0	2	0
WY	84	50	95	45	67	-2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.83	70	7.36	87	66	14	1	0	0	0
WY	80	48	101	44	64	-3	1.29	1.02	0.53	2.46	110	8.21	90	85	32	1	0	5	1

Based on 1991-2020 normals

*** Not Available

June Weather Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: A sprawling but shifting ridge of high pressure developed across the continental U.S. during June, driving temperatures to broadly above-normal levels and cutting off moisture from reaching several key crop production areas. Notably, June temperatures averaged at least 5°F above normal in numerous communities from California to the central and southern High Plains. Above-normal temperatures also dominated the East and Deep South, fueled by a late-month heat wave that sent temperatures soaring to 100°F or higher as far north as the middle Mississippi Valley and the middle Atlantic States. It was the hottest June on record in diverse locations such as Del Rio, TX (average temperature of 90.9°F, or 3.2°F above normal); Baton Rouge, LA (84.6°F, or 3.6°F above normal); and Hartford, CT (74.1°F, or 5.2°F above normal). In contrast, near- or below-normal June temperatures were observed across portions of the nation’s northern tier, mainly from northern Washington into the upper Great Lakes region.

Starting on June 20, torrential rain accompanied the upper Midwestern cool spell, with record flooding developing in the Big Sioux and Little Sioux River basins, as well as neighboring watersheds in parts of eastern South Dakota, southern Minnesota, and northwestern Iowa. Around the same time, Tropical Storm Alberto made landfall along Mexico’s Gulf Coast near Tampico, about 250 miles south of Brownsville, TX. Despite the landfall position, tropical showers overspread southern Texas, with remnant moisture later being entrained by the fledgling Southwestern monsoon circulation and eventually helping to enhance rainfall across the upper Midwest. Earlier, southern Florida had been one of the first U.S. areas to experience semi-organized tropical moisture, with drought-breaking rainfall totaling 10 to 20 inches or more in numerous locations from June 7-15.

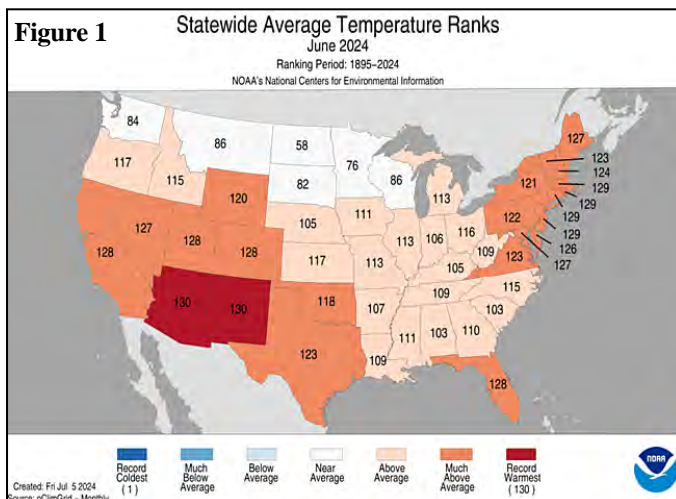
Outside the wetter areas, June rainfall was lacking. Among the driest areas were the Southeast and lower Midwest, with USDA/NASS reporting topsoil moisture more than 70 percent very short to short by June 30 in six Atlantic Coast States from Georgia to Delaware. Dryness extended across the Appalachians, where West Virginia’s soil moisture was rated 85 percent very short to short. On the same date, topsoil moisture was rated at least 40 percent very short to short in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, along with Alabama, Arkansas, and Mississippi. Spotty dryness extended to portions of the Plains and Rockies, where topsoil moisture was rated more than 40 percent very short to short in Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and Wyoming. Conversely, topsoil moisture was rated more than one-half surplus on June 30 in rain-soaked Minnesota (53 percent) and Wisconsin (52 percent).

According to statistics from the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, drought coverage dipped to 11.77 percent of the Lower 48 States on June 11, 2024. Not since March 3, 2020, when drought was affecting

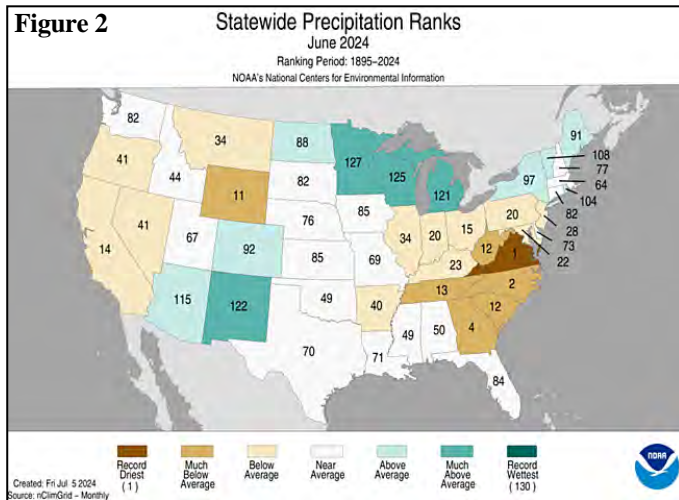
11.52 percent of the country, had national coverage been lower. By July 2, 2024, however, drought coverage had grown to 18.67 percent, an increase of nearly 7 percentage points in just 3 weeks. Still, as July began, the nation’s only remaining extreme to exceptional drought (D3 to D4) covered nearly 13 percent of New Mexico and just over 5 percent of Texas.

Corresponding to some of the adversity related to heat, dryness, and wetness, USDA/NASS crop conditions generally declined during June. Notably, the portion of the national peanut crop rated in good to excellent condition declined from 63 to 53 percent between June 2 and 30, largely due to rapidly developing Southeastern drought. During the same 4-week period, good to excellent ratings fell from 61 to 50 percent for cotton and from 75 to 67 percent for corn. However, some crops—including rice and spring wheat—experienced more favorable growing conditions during June and exhibited little overall change in condition. Although June heat and dryness stressed some Southern crops, including reproductive corn, most Midwestern crops still had time for more favorable weather to return. Nationally, 20 percent of the soybeans were blooming by the end of June, while only 11 percent of the corn was silking. Elsewhere, maturing winter wheat was quickly cut, with 54 percent of the crop harvested by June 30, versus the 5-year average of 39 percent.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous U.S. experienced its second-hottest, 41st-driest June during the 1895-2024 period of record. The national average temperature of 71.82°F was 3.35°F above the 1901-2000 mean. Only June 2021, with 72.57°F, featured a higher June average temperature. In recent years, older temperature standards have increasingly been replaced by modern records. The only 20th century year remaining in the top-five list for highest June average temperature is 1933, which—with a reading of 71.55°F—slipped into fourth place behind 2021, 2024, and 2016. Meanwhile, monthly precipitation across the Lower 48 States averaged 2.74 inches, slightly below the 1901-2000 mean June value of 2.92 inches.



State temperature rankings ranged from the 58th-coolest June in North Dakota to the hottest June on record in Arizona and New Mexico. Top-ten rankings for June warmth were also observed in California, Colorado, Florida, Nevada, Texas, Vermont, and Utah, along with all Atlantic Coast States from Virginia to Maine (figure 1). Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the driest June on record in Virginia to the fourth-wettest June in Minnesota. In addition to Virginia, top-five rankings for June dryness were noted in North Carolina and Georgia. Michigan and Wisconsin joined Minnesota on the top-ten list for June wetness (figure 2).



Summary: In early June, a final week of extremely active weather across the central and eastern U.S. featured heavy showers and locally severe thunderstorms. However, the tally of 166 tornadoes and just one tornado-related fatality (in Michigan on the 5th) in June, according to preliminary reports from the National Weather Service, was far below the May count of 571 tornadoes and 25 deaths. During the last flurry of active weather, streaks of heavy rain—locally 4 inches or more—stretched from Kansas into southern Missouri and from the southeastern Plains toward the Mississippi Delta. In fact, much-needed rain dampened some of the driest areas of the central Plains, with Dodge City, KS, receiving 5.69 inches during the first 9 days of June. Additional heavy rain fell in Dodge City at month’s end. Dodge City’s wettest days during the month were June 2 and 30, with respective totals of 2.94 and 4.39 inches. Those downpours propelled Dodge City to its wettest June on record, with 12.02 inches, surpassing 11.17 inches in 1899. It was also the wettest month in Dodge City since May 1881, when 12.82 inches fell. For the first half of the year, Dodge City’s precipitation increased to 15.54 inches (143 percent of normal). Other areas receiving heavy precipitation in early June included the northern Plains and the Northwest. Record-setting rainfall totals for June 2 reached 1.92 inches in Astoria, OR; 1.87 inches in Hoquiam, WA; 1.79 inches in Brainerd, MN; and 1.68 inches in Jamestown, ND. Locally heavy showers continued into June 3, when daily-record amounts included 1.83 inches in Ashland, WI, and 1.45 inches in Fort Smith, AR, along with 0.87 inch in Pullman, WA, and 0.63 inch in Stanley, ID. As showers shifted eastward, Raleigh-Durham, NC, netted a record-setting rainfall of 1.85 inches on June 4. Additional rainfall in the southern and eastern U.S. on June 5 led to daily-record amounts in locations such as Wilmington, DE (3.13

inches); Columbia, MO (1.60 inches); and Harrisburg, PA (1.40 inches). Meanwhile, localized lowland flooding affected portions of the western Gulf Coast region. Some of the most significant flooding was reported in eastern Texas, where the Trinity River at Trinidad crested 14.21 feet above flood stage on June 6. This marked the sixth-highest water level on record in Trinidad—and the highest since December 3, 2015. Later, additional thunderstorms peppered the Plains and Midwest, with daily-record totals being observed in Broken Bow, NE (3.03 inches on June 7), and Springfield, MO (2.46 inches on June 8).

The broad cool spell that had led to daily-record lows (and freezes) on May 31 in Montana locations such as Butte (24°F) and Dunkirk (28°F) continued into early June. With a daily-record low of 30°F on the 1st, Livingston, MT, noted its lowest reading in June since June 4, 2011, when it was also 30°F. In contrast, heat persisted across southern Texas, where Brownsville reported highs of 100°F on June 5 and 7. Harlingen, TX, notched consecutive triple-digit, daily-record highs (100 and 101°F, respectively) on June 4 and 5. Elsewhere in Texas, Del Rio also logged a pair of daily-record highs (109 and 107°F, respectively) on June 4-5. Heat also made brief northward surges. On June 4, for example, San Angelo, TX, collected a daily-record high of 111°F. Prior to 2023, that would have been the highest-ever June reading in San Angelo; however, June 2023 featured 4 days with higher temperatures, including a pair of 114-degree readings on the 20th and 21st. Several days later, on June 7, daily-record highs on the High Plains included 105°F in Dalhart, TX, and 102°F in Pueblo, CO. However, Western heat was more persistent and expansive. In many areas, Western heat peaked on June 6 with daily-record highs of 122°F in Death Valley, CA; 113°F in Phoenix, AZ; and 111°F in Las Vegas, NV. In California, record-setting highs for June 6 soared to 115°F in Needles and 107°F in Fresno. Elsewhere in California, Red Bluff notched a pair of daily-record highs (105 and 107°F, respectively) on June 10-11. Heat also extended into the Southwest, where record-setting highs for June 13 included 109°F in El Paso, TX, and 105°F in Douglas, AZ. Concurrently, heat across the nation’s mid-section pushed temperatures to 100°F or higher as far north as western and southern Nebraska. On June 12, Scottsbluff, NE, noted a daily-record high of 101°F. The following day, record-setting highs for June 13 soared to 107°F in Roswell, NM; 105°F in Dalhart, TX; and 103°F in Pueblo, CO. Summer-like heat also appeared across the Intermountain West, where record-setting highs for June 8 reached 98°F in Grand Junction, CO, and 97°F in Winnemucca, NV. Grand Junction also noted a record high the following day (99°F on June 9), part of a hot spell that featured high temperatures ranging from 95 to 102°F each day from June 6-13. The hot spell in Grand Junction peaked on June 12-13, with respective daily-record highs of 102 and 101°F. Meanwhile, much of Florida continued to experience extreme heat, following that state’s hottest May on record. Punta Gorda, FL, tied a June record with a high of 101°F on the 5th. Similarly, Winter Haven, FL (102°F on the 6th), experienced its hottest June day since June 17, 1985, when it was 103°F. By June 8, ongoing heat in the Gulf Coast States led to daily-record highs in locations such as Jacksonville, FL (99°F), and Baton Rouge, LA (98°F). Back in Florida, record-setting highs for June 9 reached 98°F in Leesburg and 97°F in Punta Gorda. A few additional daily-record highs occurred in Florida on June 10, when highs climbed to 97°F in Fort Pierce and 96°F in Vero

Beach. Southern Texas also remained hot, with McAllen reporting a high temperature of 100°F or greater each day from June 5-17. McAllen's heat included a trio of daily-record highs (104, 103, and 104°F) from June 11-13. In contrast, readings below 40°F in portions of the upper Great Lakes region resulted in scattered frost. Spotty temperatures below 40°F were also observed across the northern Plains and Northwest. In northern Minnesota, June 10 lows of 32°F in Hibbing and 33°F in International Falls narrowly missed tying records for the date.

Abruptly heavy rain across southern Florida vanquished drought but led to flash flooding. June 7-15 totals exceeding a foot were common, affecting locations such as Fort Myers (12.88 inches), Miami (14.19 inches), and Fort Lauderdale (15.01 inches), with the heaviest rain generally falling on June 11, 12, or 13. However, much of the remainder of the South, East, and lower Midwest received little or no rain during the mid-month period, favoring fieldwork but reducing topsoil moisture for pastures and summer crops. On June 11, daily-record totals in Florida included 6.47 inches in Sarasota-Bradenton, 3.99 inches in Gainesville, 3.94 inches in Naples, and 3.30 inches in Fort Lauderdale. For Sarasota-Bradenton, it was the wettest day in almost 2 years, since September 28, 2022, when 6.67 inches fell during the passage of Hurricane Ian. The next day, daily-record amounts for June 12 reached 9.54 inches in Fort Lauderdale and 3.86 inches in Fort Myers. For Fort Lauderdale, it was also the wettest June day on record, surpassing 8.60 inches on June 2, 1930. Elsewhere in southeastern Florida, calendar-day totals on June 12 included 7.92 inches in Pembroke Pines, 6.44 inches in Pompano Beach, and 6.25 inches in Miami. Fort Myers measured another daily-record sum on June 13, with 4.54 inches. By June 14, heavy showers shifted a bit to the north, where daily-record rainfall totaled 2.95 inches in Winter Haven and 2.46 inches in Sarasota-Bradenton. Elsewhere, the middle of the month was mostly uneventful, in terms of rain, except in parts of the central U.S. In Colorado, Pueblo measured a daily-record total of 1.62 inches on June 9. Some storms contained high winds, with Rochester, MN, clocking a peak gust to 61 mph on June 13. Appreciably higher thunderstorm-related winds gusts were reported late in the month at a few locations, with Omaha, NE, measuring 89 mph on June 25 and Buffalo, SD, recording 90 mph on June 27.

Those late-month storms repeatedly struck the upper Midwest, submerging fields, closing rural roads, and resulting in pockets of record river flooding. Some of the heaviest rain, 5 to 10 inches or more, fell from parts of southern and eastern South Dakota into the upper Great Lakes region, including northwestern Iowa and southern Minnesota. A portion of the upper Midwestern deluge originated in the tropics, including moisture associated with the remnants of Tropical Storm Alberto. On June 20, Alberto had moved inland near Tampico, Mexico, with heavy showers extending northward into southern Texas. More broadly, tropical showers dotted the Gulf Coast region, a week after southern Florida's drought-ending deluge. Tropically enhanced moisture was also entrained into the fledgling Southwestern monsoon circulation. However, long before the tropical linkage occurred, heavy showers developed across portions of the Plains and Midwest. By June 17, daily-record totals included 2.49 inches in Lansing, MI, and 1.05 inches in Valentine, NE. High temperatures on the 17th peaked at 45°F in Montana communities such as Cut Bank and Great

Falls. The following day, record-setting totals for June 18 reached 3.42 inches in Hibbing, MN; 2.13 inches in Grand Forks, ND; and 1.20 inches in Great Falls, MT. Elsewhere on the 18th, maximum temperatures remained below the 60-degree mark in North Dakota locations such as Minot (55°F) and Jamestown (58°F). On June 19, the day before Tropical Storm Alberto's arrival along Mexico's Gulf Coast, record-setting rainfall totals in Texas reached 4.29 inches in McAllen and 3.11 inches in Palacios. A separate area of rain led to record-setting amounts for the 19th in St. Joseph, MO (2.24 inches), and Madison, WI (1.19 inches). Later, rainfall greatly intensified across the upper Midwest, with record-setting totals in South Dakota for June 20 climbing to 4.87 inches in Mitchell, 3.50 inches in Sioux Falls, and 2.58 inches in Huron. A second day of record rainfall occurred on June 21, with Sioux Falls recording 2.99 inches and Mitchell netting 2.83 inches. The heavy rain carried through June 22, when daily-record amounts included 2.55 inches in Wausau, WI, and 2.51 inches in Rochester, MN. Eventually, La Crosse, WI, set a June record with 24 days of rain totaling a trace or more; the previous mark had been 22 days in 1935 and 2013. Meanwhile, Rochester, MN, experienced its ninth-wettest month for any time of year, with a June total of 9.86 inches (184 percent of normal), and weathered its third-wettest June, behind 12.51 inches in 2000 and 11.99 inches in 1914. June rainfall topped 10 inches in several upper Midwestern communities, including Sioux Falls, SD (11.20 inches, or 265 percent of normal); Spencer, IA (10.68 inches, or 266 percent); and Mitchell, SD (10.60 inches, or 302 percent). The bulk of the precipitation—6.70 inches in Sioux Falls, 6.49 inches in Spencer, and 7.72 inches in Mitchell—fell from June 20-22, when flash flooding developed amid repeated rounds of heavy rain. (Days earlier, on June 17, an earlier round of heavy rain, mostly 1 to 3 inches—which by itself would have been mostly harmless—moistened soils in advance of the deluge.) Ultimately, the West Fork Des Moines River at Emmetsburg, IA, achieved a record crest on June 24, eclipsing the high-water mark of 14.75 feet set on April 12, 1969. Record flooding also unfolded in the Big Sioux River basin, where the Rock River at Rock Rapids, IA, crested 15.47 feet above flood stage on June 22, surpassing the June 2014 peak crest by 1.49 feet. In fact, many of the previous high-water marks in the Big Sioux River basin, from below Sioux Falls, SD, to Sioux City, IA, had been set in mid-June 2014 or mid-March 2019. Along the Little Sioux River, including Spencer, IA, many of the former records had been set in late-June 2018 or mid-March 2019, although the previous high-water mark at Correctionville, IA, set on June 23, 1891, was topped by 1.58 feet on June 24. Other watersheds experiencing record flooding included the Floyd River basin in Iowa and the Vermillion River basin in South Dakota. In Le Mars, IA, the Floyd River's June crest (8.80 feet above flood stage) topped the June 1953 high-water mark by 2.40 feet. Near-record flooding was observed along parts of the James River in eastern South Dakota. For example, the James River near Mitchell, SD, climbed 6.65 feet above flood stage on June 23; this crest was just 1.68 feet below the April 2001 record.

Around mid-month, heat pushed northward across the High Plains, resulting in record-setting highs for June 16 in locations such as Roswell, NM (107°F) and Goodland, KS (101°F). Soon, hot weather arrived in parts of the Midwest and the lower Great Lakes region, where daily-record highs for June 17 soared

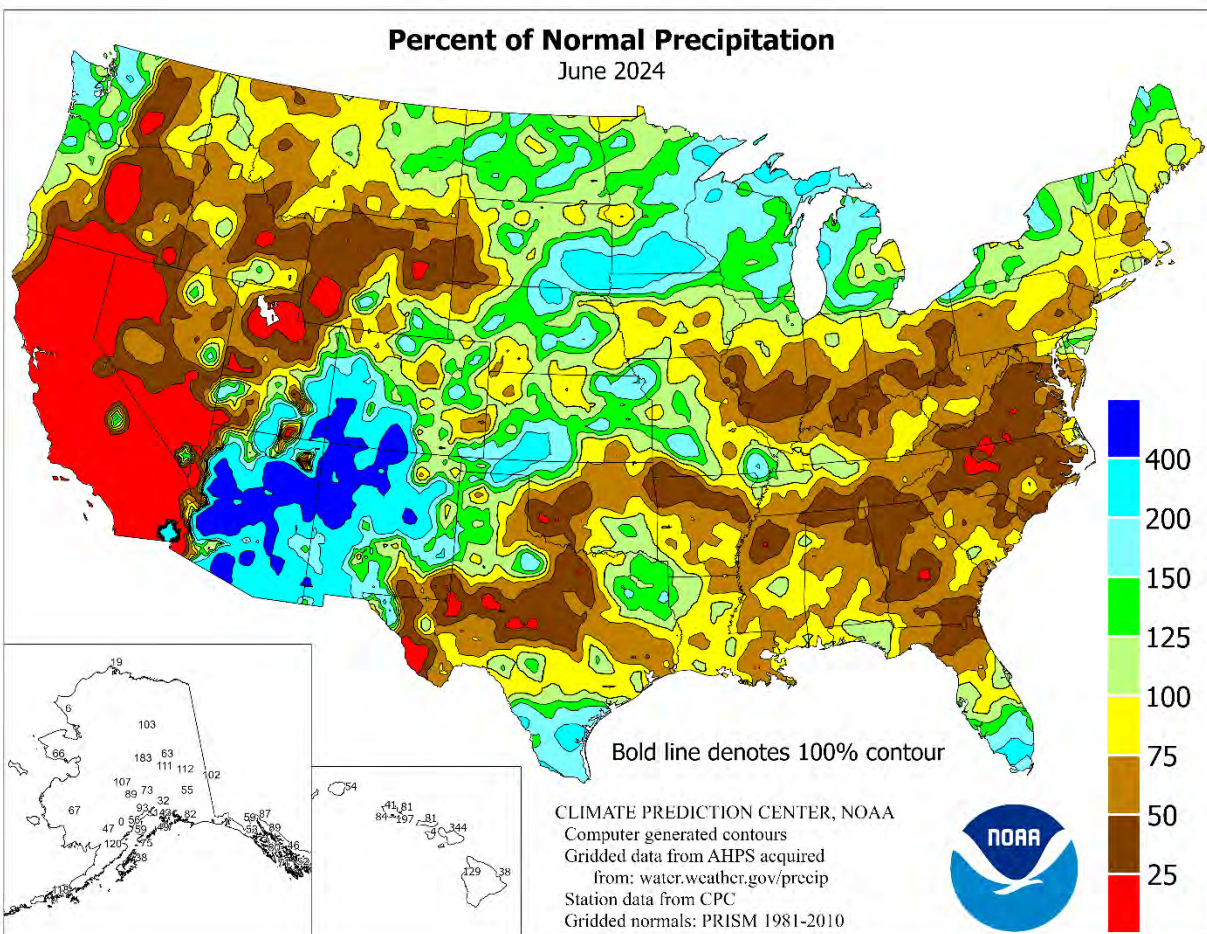
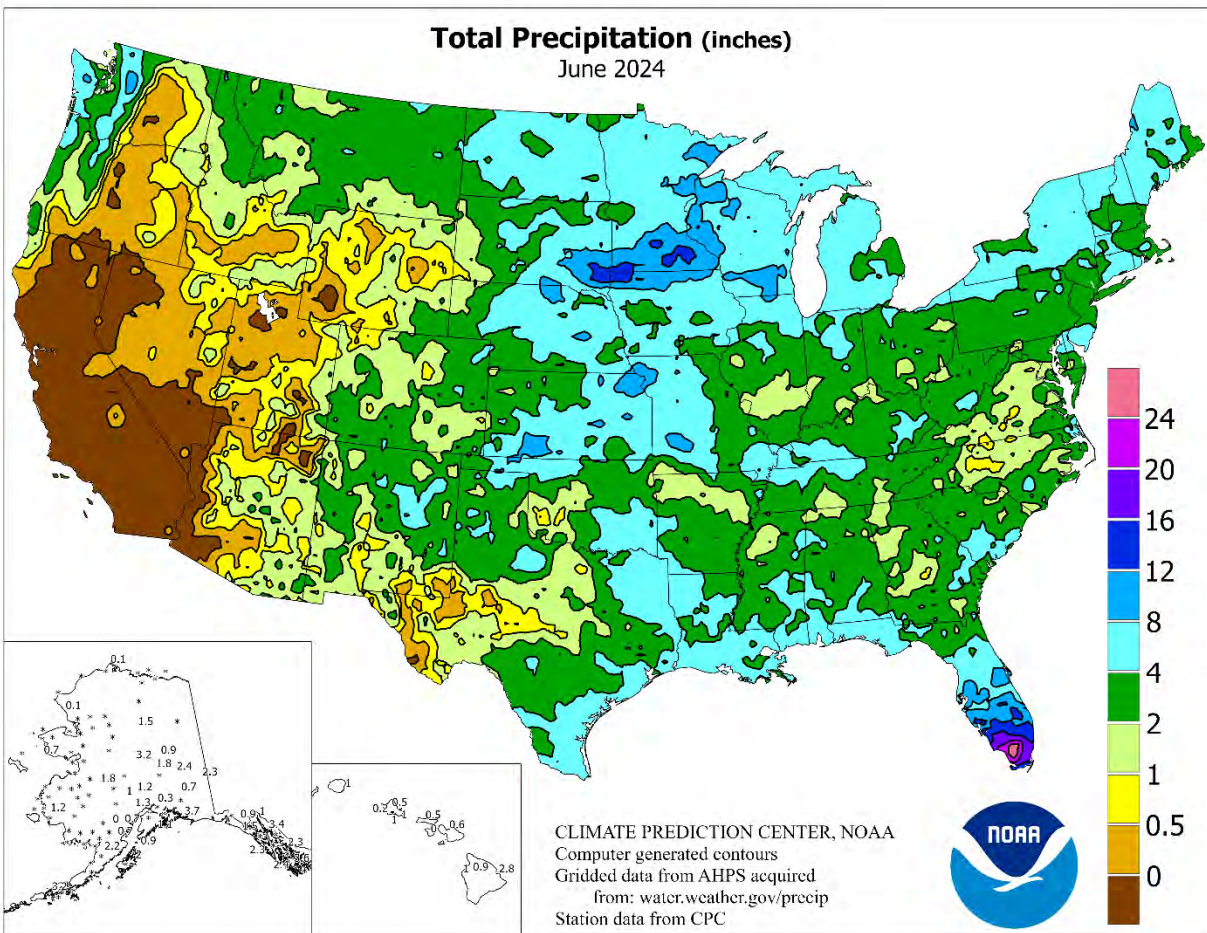
to 97°F in Chicago, IL, and 96°F in Cleveland, OH. In Pennsylvania, Dubois twice tied its monthly record—originally set on June 30, 1969—with highs of 92°F on June 18 and 22. Heat also surged into the Northeast, where daily-record highs in Maine for June 19 reached 97°F in Millinocket and 96°F in Caribou. The reading in Caribou tied a monthly record most recently achieved on June 19, 2020. Elsewhere in New England, record-setting highs for June 19 climbed to 98°F in Boston, MA, and 97°F in Hartford, CT. Hartford logged another daily-record high, 98°F, on June 20. Eventually, heat became more focused across the middle Atlantic States, while the hot spell broke in New England. Newark, NJ, collected a daily record-tying high of 100°F on June 21. Williamsport, PA, recorded a maximum reading of 90°F or higher each day from June 17-23, with the temperature peaking at 98°F, a record for the date, on June 21. By June 22, triple-digit, daily-record highs affected cities such as Reading, PA, and Baltimore, MD, with both locations reaching 101°F. For Reading, it was the first 100-degree reading in June since June 26, 1952, when it was 102°F. For Baltimore, it was the first triple-digit reading in June since June 29, 2012, when the high rose to 103°F. Heat also baked the Southwest, where daily-record highs included 117°F (on June 21) in Phoenix, AZ, and 105°F (on June 22) in Campo, CA. In stark contrast, cool air gripped the Northwest, starting with daily-record lows of June 16 in McCall, ID (28°F); Alturas, CA (30°F); and Yakima, WA (35°F). Two days later, on the 18th, hard freezes and daily-record lows affected Nevada locations such as Eureka (22°F) and Ely (23°F). Freezes (and daily-record lows) occurred on June 19 in Pocatello, ID (31°F), and Worland, WY (32°F). On the same date in Montana, daily-record lows dipped to 33°F in Stanford, Choteau, and Cut Bank. Another daily-record low (34°F) was observed in Cut Bank on June 20.

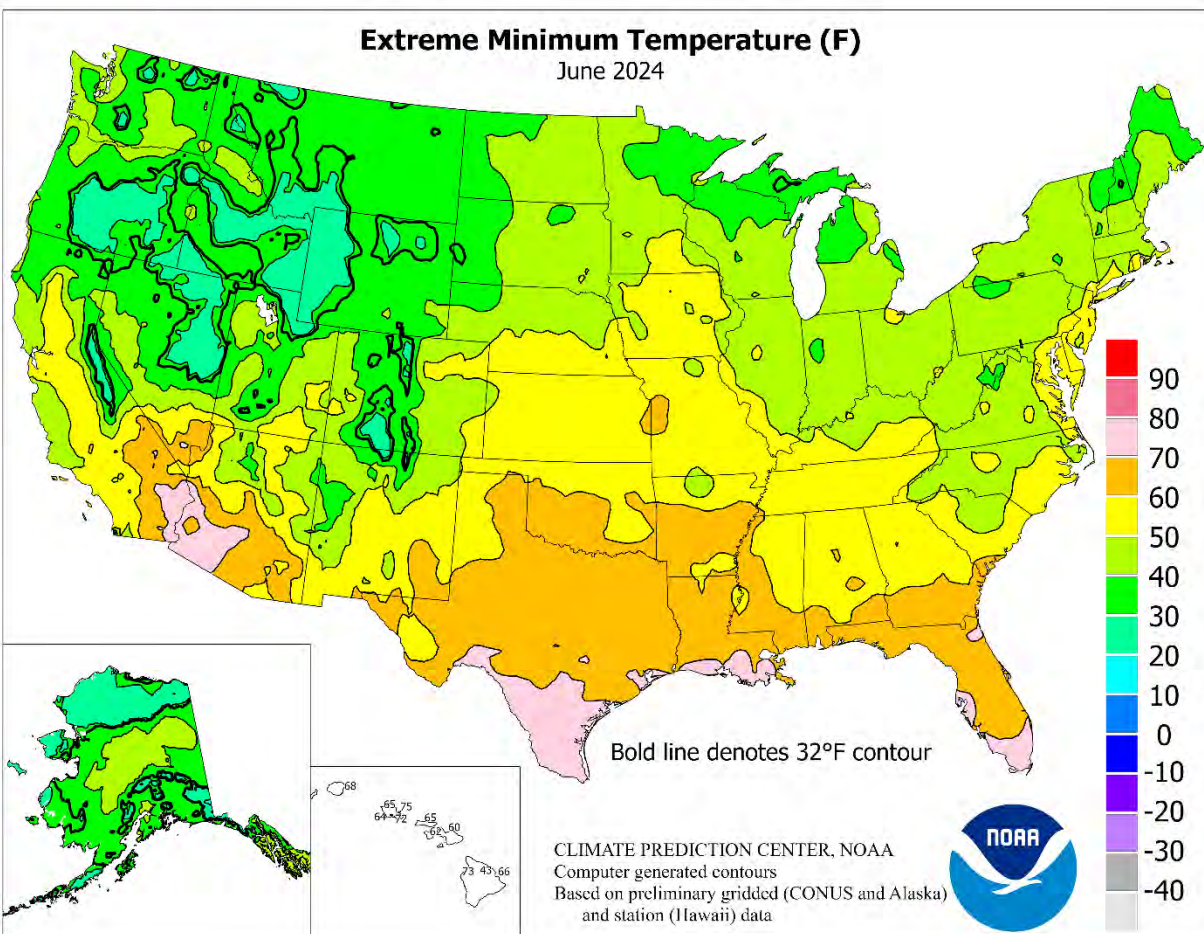
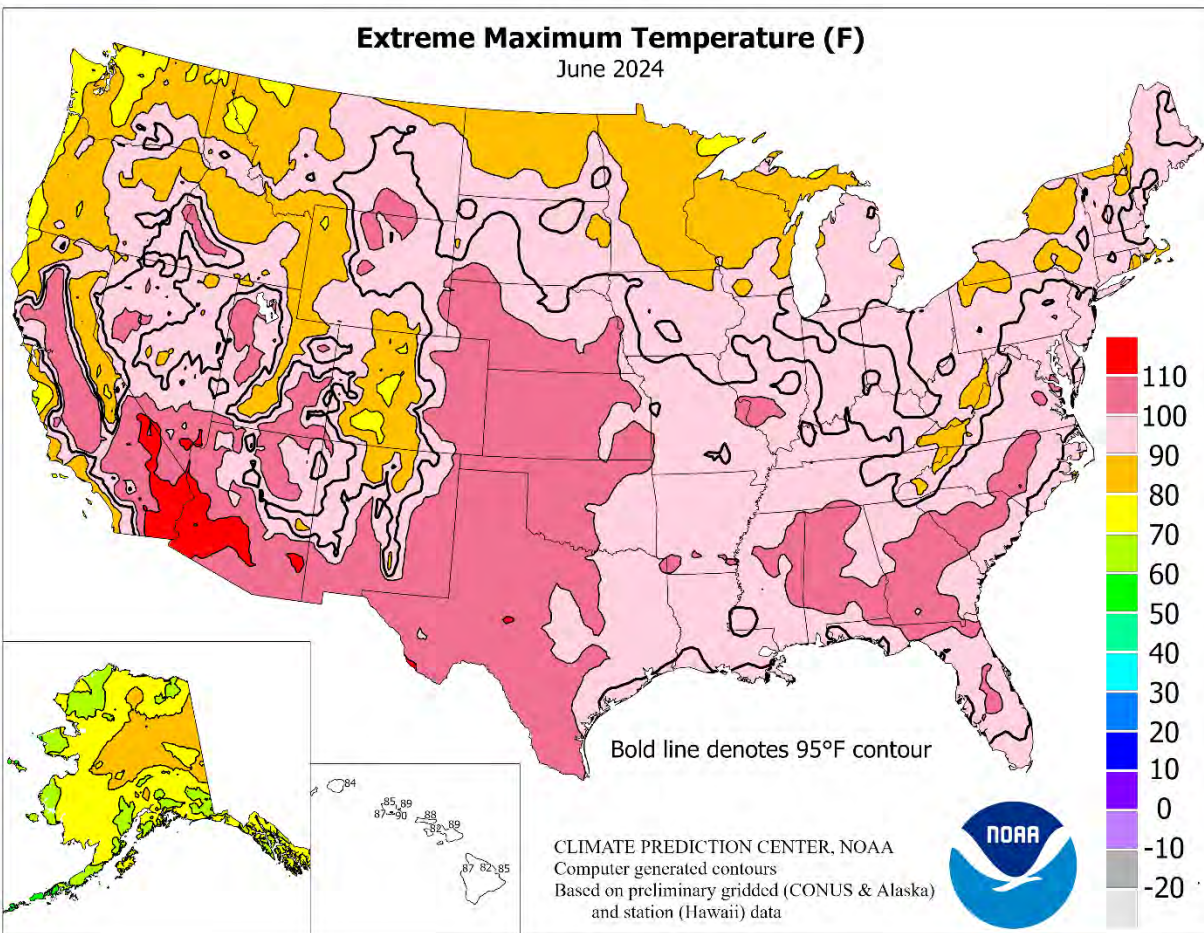
The last full week of June featured ongoing heat in the middle and southern Atlantic States; daily-record highs for June 23 reached 100°F in Jacksonville, FL, and Raleigh-Durham, NC. On June 22-23, Baltimore, MD, notched a pair of daily-record highs (101 and 98°F). Meanwhile, heat intensified across the South and reappeared in the West. Record-setting highs for June 23 soared to 109°F in Merced, CA; 101°F in Salt Lake City, UT; and 100°F in Greenville, MS. Greenville posted another daily-record high, 101°F, on June 25. Elsewhere in South, triple-digit, daily-record highs for June 24 included 100°F in Greenwood, MS, and Baton Rouge, LA. Late-month heat also surged northward across the Plains, fueling daily-record highs for June 24 in Nebraska locations such as Imperial (105°F), Scottsbluff (104°F), and Lincoln (103°F). Extreme Southeastern heat lingered, with Alma, GA, collecting consecutive daily-record highs (101 and 100°F, respectively) on June 25-26. Elsewhere on the 26th, daily-record highs soared to 104°F in Columbia, SC; 103°F in Raleigh-Durham, NC; and 102°F in Macon, GA. Heat crept as far north as the southern Corn Belt, where daily-record highs in Missouri climbed to 103°F (on the 25th) in St. Louis and 100°F (on the 24th) in Joplin. There was little relief at night from the heat; in Kentucky, monthly records were tied or broken on June 29 with minimum temperatures of 83°F in Louisville and 79°F in Frankfort. Only one time, on August 19, 1936, Louisville's minimum temperature remained above 83°F. Elsewhere, cool air returned across the Northwest, with daily-record lows for June 29 being set in locations such as Casper, WY (37°F), and Great Falls, MT (39°F).

Late in the month, thunderstorms swept away heat from the Northeast, where Caribou, ME, netted a daily-record total (1.70 inches) for June 23. In the Southwest, Flagstaff, AZ, received 1.23 inches of rain during the last 8 days of the month, aided by a daily-record sum (0.91 inch) on June 25. Late-June showers dotted various parts of the West, resulting in daily-record totals for the 26th in Ely, NV (1.58 inches), and Ontario, OR (0.38 inch). Ely's previous wettest June day occurred in 1963, when 1.44 inches fell on the 10th. Widespread Western showers lingered through June 27, when daily-record amounts reached 0.56 inch in Winslow, AZ, and 0.44 inch in Townsend, MT. Simultaneously, thunderstorms across the nation's mid-section led to daily-record totals for June 26 in Missouri locations such as Poplar Bluff (4.13 inches) and St. Joseph (2.64 inches). For Poplar Bluff, it was also the wettest June day on record, surpassing 4.00 inches on June 4, 1928. The following day, record-setting totals for June 27 reached 2.33 inches in New Orleans, LA, and 2.04 inches in Childress, TX. Thunderstorms remained active through the end of June across the South, where daily-record amounts for June 28 totaled 3.44 inches in Lake Charles, LA, and 2.48 inches in Leesburg, FL. Thunderstorms sweeping through the Northeast on June 29 led to daily-record totals in New York locations such as Buffalo (1.66 inches) and Rochester (1.32 inches). More Eastern rain on the final day of June led to daily-record amounts in Elizabeth City, NC (2.29 inches), and Wilmington, DE (1.86 inches).

Following a cool start to June across much of Alaska, near- or above-normal temperatures returned for the remainder of the month. From June 4-6, however, maximum temperatures in Kotzebue ranged from 35 to 37°F. Meanwhile, Bethel reported consecutive freezes (32 and 31°F, respectively) on June 4-5, with the latter reading tying a daily-record low. In southeastern Alaska, wet weather in early June was followed by warmer, drier conditions. From June 2-5, rainfall in Ketchikan totaled 4.19 inches. Later, record-setting highs for June 8 included 78°F in Yakutat and 72°F in Sitka. Soon warmth also overspread western Alaska, with high temperatures reaching 70°F on the 9th in Kotzebue and 77°F on the 10th in Nome. Kotzebue topped that mark with highs of 71 and 73°F, respectively, on June 25 and 26. For Nome, it was the highest reading since August 4, 2021, when the temperature reached 79°F. During the last half of June, Fairbanks reported high temperatures ranging from 77 to 85°F, with rainfall totaling just 0.13 inch during that 15-day span. Meanwhile, windy weather struck the Aleutians, where Cold Bay clocked a peak gust to 65 mph on June 25. Elsewhere, June rainfall in southeastern Alaska totaled less than one-half normal in locations such as Sitka (1.31 inches, or 45 percent), Juneau (1.54 inches, or 40 percent), and Yakutat (2.29 inches, or 42 percent). On the mainland, even drier June conditions affected Nome (0.21 inch, or 21 percent of normal), Bethel (0.49 inch, or 28 percent), and Fairbanks (0.51 inch, or 34 percent).

Drier-than-normal June weather in Hawaii led to an expansion of abnormally dry conditions (D0) and moderate to severe drought (D1 to D2), according to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*. On July 2, Hawaiian coverage of D0 to D2 stood at 62 percent, up from 13 percent just 4 weeks earlier. With the entire month passing without a significant change in Hawaii's dry pattern, June rainfall at the state's major airport observation sites ranged from 0.06 inch (12 percent of normal) in Honolulu, Oahu, to 3.88 inches (53 percent) at Hilo, on the Big Island.





National Weather Data for Selected Cities

June 2024

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AK ANCHORAGE	57	1	0.94	-0.07	WICHITA	80	3	5.52	0.59	TOLEDO	73	1	4.22	0.77
BARROW	38	0	0.08	-0.35	KY LEXINGTON	76	3	2.26	-2.70	YOUNGSTOWN	69	1	2.49	-1.41
FAIRBANKS	65	4	0.93	-0.54	LOUISVILLE	78	2	1.21	-3.07	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	80	3	4.08	-0.41
JUNEAU	57	3	3.39	-0.43	PADUCAH	77	1	3.15	-1.36	TULSA	82	3	3.09	-1.56
KODIAK	50	-1	1.96	-3.21	LA BATON ROUGE	85	4	3.44	-3.01	OR ASTORIA	58	1	2.63	0.32
NOME	51	2	0.66	-0.33	LAKE CHARLES	83	1	9.28	2.74	BURNS	64	4	3.35	2.63
AL BIRMINGHAM	81	2	1.48	-3.30	NEW ORLEANS	85	2	4.65	-2.96	EUGENE	63	2	0.98	-0.24
HUNTSVILLE	81	2	2.44	-1.61	SHREVEPORT	84	3	***	***	MEDFORD	70	3	0.74	0.06
MOBILE	83	3	4.71	-1.84	MA BOSTON	71	3	3.82	-0.07	PENDELTON	67	3	1.46	0.40
MONTGOMERY	81	1	2.73	-1.35	WORCESTER	69	4	3.14	-1.07	PORTLAND	66	2	1.80	0.17
AR FORT SMITH	82	3	3.21	-1.35	MD BALTIMORE	77	4	2.09	-1.88	SALEM	67	4	2.04	0.78
LITTLE ROCK	82	4	1.64	-1.91	ME CARIBOU	65	4	2.53	-1.36	PA ALLENTOWN	73	2	2.16	-2.24
AZ FLAGSTAFF	67	6	0.44	0.14	PORTLAND	66	2	2.39	-1.75	ERIE	71	2	5.34	1.64
PHOENIX	97	6	0.02	0.00	MI ALPENA	65	2	4.50	1.76	MIDDLETOWN	76	3	5.05	1.07
PRESCOTT	77	5	2.26	1.91	GRAND RAPIDS	70	1	4.23	0.29	PHILADELPHIA	77	4	4.12	0.08
TUCSON	89	3	0.95	0.72	HOUGHTON LAKE	63	1	2.59	0.60	PITTSBURGH	72	3	2.62	-1.50
CA BAKERSFIELD	84	5	0.00	-0.05	LANSING	70	2	5.39	1.63	WILKES-BARRE	71	2	2.32	-1.48
EUREKA	55	-1	1.22	0.52	MUSKEGON	70	2	3.88	0.83	WILLIAMSPORT	72	3	2.59	-1.26
FRESNO	82	5	0.02	-0.22	TRAVERSE CITY	67	2	2.76	0.19	RI PROVIDENCE	70	2	4.90	1.09
LOS ANGELES	66	-1	0.09	0.01	MN DULUTH	61	0	7.56	3.17	SC CHARLESTON	82	2	4.82	-1.39
REDDING	83	6	0.33	-0.41	INT_L FALLS	60	-1	3.93	0.15	COLUMBIA	81	2	2.82	-2.15
SACRAMENTO	75	3	0.00	-0.23	MINNEAPOLIS	69	0	5.56	0.98	FLORENCE	80	1	1.11	-3.50
SAN DIEGO	67	0	0.00	-0.05	ROCHESTER	68	0	7.09	1.74	GREENVILLE	78	1	2.27	-1.63
SAN FRANCISCO	61	-2	0.00	-0.14	ST. CLOUD	67	1	4.47	0.72	SD ABERDEEN	68	0	2.49	-1.27
STOCKTON	77	3	0.00	-0.10	MO COLUMBIA	77	3	4.33	0.10	HURON	69	0	3.59	-0.30
CO ALAMOSA	64	4	2.78	2.35	KANSAS CITY	76	2	7.30	2.04	RAPID CITY	67	2	1.62	-1.25
CO SPRINGS	72	4	1.20	-1.06	SAINT LOUIS	80	4	1.60	-2.89	SIOUX FALLS	70	0	8.14	3.91
DENVER INTL	74	6	1.05	-0.89	SPRINGFIELD	76	1	4.13	-0.34	TN BRISTOL	74	2	2.64	-1.28
GRAND JUNCTION	79	6	2.35	1.94	MS JACKSON	81	2	3.73	-0.70	CHATTANOOGA	80	3	1.26	-2.92
PUEBLO	76	4	2.52	1.25	MERIDIAN	80	0	2.15	-2.50	KNOXVILLE	77	2	3.81	-0.43
CT BRIDGEPORT	72	3	2.79	-0.98	TUPELO	81	2	3.18	-1.83	MEMPHIS	81	1	2.62	-1.37
HARTFORD	74	5	3.28	-1.00	MT BILLINGS	66	1	1.09	-1.13	NASHVILLE	79	2	1.31	-3.05
DC WASHINGTON	79	3	1.38	-2.82	BUTTE	57	1	1.90	-0.56	TX ABILENE	84	3	1.94	-1.51
DE WILMINGTON	74	2	7.05	2.37	CUT BANK	56	-1	1.51	-1.22	AMARILLO	81	5	3.91	1.05
FL DAYTONA BEACH	83	2	7.00	0.06	GLASGOW	64	-1	1.20	-1.62	AUSTIN	86	3	2.07	-1.60
JACKSONVILLE	83	2	4.91	-2.70	GREAT FALLS	59	0	2.70	-0.02	BEAUMONT	84	2	3.94	-2.75
KEY WEST	84	0	6.67	2.44	HAVRE	61	-1	2.00	-0.49	BROWNSVILLE	88	2	2.96	0.10
MIAMI	83	0	7.69	-2.82	MISSOULA	60	1	1.65	-0.48	CORPUS CHRISTI	87	4	3.57	0.01
ORLANDO	83	2	6.93	-1.11	NC ASHEVILLE	73	1	2.43	-2.36	DEL RIO	91	5	0.74	-1.26
PENSACOLA	81	0	6.80	-0.52	CHARLOTTE	79	3	1.39	-2.60	EL PASO	89	5	1.76	1.03
TALLAHASSEE	84	3	3.25	-4.51	GREENSBORO	77	2	1.09	-3.01	FORT WORTH	84	2	3.35	-0.35
TAMPA	84	1	3.63	-3.74	HATTERAS	78	0	3.02	-1.39	GALVESTON	85	1	1.13	-3.09
WEST PALM BEACH	83	1	6.34	-2.14	RALEIGH	81	4	2.69	-1.20	HOUSTON	85	2	5.36	-0.64
GA ATHENS	79	1	2.19	-2.69	WILMINGTON	79	1	2.99	-2.68	LUBBOCK	82	3	3.66	1.07
ATLANTA	81	4	2.48	-2.06	ND BISMARCK	65	-1	2.83	-0.54	MIDLAND	84	2	0.32	-1.48
AUGUSTA	79	0	4.89	0.14	DICKINSON	62	-1	3.20	0.15	SAN ANGELO	86	4	1.40	-0.92
COLUMBUS	82	2	2.89	-1.13	FARGO	68	1	4.14	-0.15	SAN ANTONIO	87	4	3.20	-0.08
MACON	80	1	0.35	-4.09	GRAND FORKS	64	0	3.40	-0.37	VICTORIA	84	1	2.97	-1.23
SAVANNAH	82	2	2.72	-3.93	JAMESTOWN	65	0	3.44	0.07	WACO	84	2	3.11	-0.23
HI HILO	76	1	2.78	-4.52	NE GRAND ISLAND	74	2	3.07	-0.94	WICHITA FALLS	83	3	2.89	-0.46
HONOLULU	80	0	0.98	0.48	LINCOLN	76	2	2.60	-1.88	UT SALT LAKE CITY	78	6	1.07	0.13
KAHALUI	78	-1	0.58	0.41	NORFOLK	73	2	3.11	-1.26	VA LYNCHBURG	75	3	0.48	-3.34
LIHUE	78	0	0.97	-0.82	NORTH PLATTE	72	3	5.06	1.52	NORFOLK	79	2	4.42	-0.01
IA BURLINGTON	74	2	3.27	-1.59	OMAHA	75	1	3.46	-0.99	RICHMOND	79	4	2.15	-2.49
CEDAR RAPIDS	73	3	2.39	-3.17	SCOTTSBLUFF	73	4	3.00	0.45	ROANOKE	77	3	3.05	-1.61
DES MOINES	76	4	4.77	-0.49	VALENTINE	69	0	5.67	1.70	WASH/DULLES	76	4	1.20	-3.11
DUBUQUE	71	2	3.06	-2.13	NH CONCORD	67	2	2.26	-1.52	VT BURLINGTON	70	3	4.63	0.37
SIOUX CITY	72	1	2.98	-1.37	NJ ATLANTIC_CITY	75	4	1.74	-1.83	WA OLYMPIA	59	0	0.96	-0.49
WATERLOO	73	2	4.06	-1.66	NEWARK	77	4	2.95	-1.39	QUILLAYUTE	57	1	2.24	-1.06
ID BOISE	72	4	0.44	-0.31	NM ALBUQUERQUE	79	3	2.98	2.41	SEATTLE-TACOMA	61	-1	1.50	0.05
LEWISTON	69	3	0.79	-0.46	NV ELY	66	4	0.69	0.13	SPOKANE	64	2	1.19	0.01
POCATELLO	65	3	0.72	-0.21	LAS VEGAS	94	7	0.02	-0.02	YAKIMA	65	0	0.04	-0.46
IL CHICAGO/O_HARE	74	3	2.55	-1.56	RENO	76	6	0.02	-0.39	WI EAU CLAIRE	67	0	6.09	1.27
MOLINE	74	2	3.30	-1.71	WINNEMUCCA	71	6	3.30	2.80	GREEN BAY	68	2	4.13	0.03
PEORIA	76	3	3.26	-0.46	NY ALBANY	71	3	3.30	-0.76	LA CROSSE	70	-1	3.75	-1.33
ROCKFORD	73	3	4.28	-0.96	BINGHAMTON	67	3	2.69	-2.00	MADISON	70	2	7.17	1.90
SPRINGFIELD	75	2	2.04	-2.57	BUFFALO	70	3	4.43	1.06	MILWAUKEE	70	3	4.59	0.21
IN EVANSVILLE	77	1	1.67	-2.77	ROCHESTER	70	2	3.30	-0.06	WV BECKLEY	70	2	2.47	-1.82
FORT WAYNE	73	3	2.99	-1.50	SYRACUSE	71	4	3.53	-0.03	CHARLESTON	74	2	3.86	-0.86
INDIANAPOLIS	74	1	2.22	-2.72	OH AKRON-CANTON	71	1	1.57	-2.85	ELKINS	70	2	2.23	-2.25
SOUTH BEND	72	3	4.10	0.06	CINCINNATI	74	2	1.35	-3.40	HUNTINGTON	75	3	2.48	-1.72
KS CONCORDIA	78	4	6.04	2.21	CLEVELAND	72	2	2.65	-1.18	WY CASPER	66	4	2.80	1.46
DODGE CITY	77	2	10.41	7.12	COLUMBUS	74	2	3.20	-1.13	CHEYENNE	68	5	1.82	-0.34
GOODLAND	76	5	4.05	1.09	DAYTON	74	1	2.29	-1.85	LANDER	68	6	0.83	-0.25
TOPEKA	79	3	5.15	0.22	MANSFIELD	71	2	1.31	-3.48	SHERIDAN	65	3	1.17	-0.81

National Agricultural Summary

July 1 – 7, 2024

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Most of southern Texas and the Far West remained dry. Conversely, large parts of the Midwest and Great Plains, as well as parts of the Northeast, Rockies, South, and Southwest, recorded at least twice the normal amount of weekly precipitation. Parts of Missouri received more than 6 inches of rain. Meanwhile, most of the mid-Atlantic, Northeast, Pacific Northwest,

South, and Southwest were hotter than normal. Large parts of California recorded temperatures 9°F or more above normal. In contrast, most of the Midwest, central and northern Plains, and Rockies were cooler than normal. Parts of Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wyoming recorded temperatures 6°F or more below normal.

Corn: By July 7, twenty-four percent of the nation's corn acreage had reached the silking stage, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. Three percent of the corn acreage was at or beyond the dough stage, 1 percentage point ahead of both last year and the average. On July 7, sixty-eight percent of the nation's corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week and 13 points above the previous year. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, 76 percent of the corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Soybeans: By July 7, thirty-four percent of the nation's soybean acreage had reached the blooming stage, 1 percentage point behind last year but 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 9 percent of the nation's soybean acreage had begun setting pods, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average. On July 7, sixty-eight percent of the nation's soybean acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week and 17 points above the previous year.

Winter Wheat: Sixty-three percent of the 2024 winter wheat acreage had been harvested by July 7, twenty percentage points ahead of last year and 11 points ahead of the 5-year average. During the week, winter wheat harvest progress advanced by 20 percentage points or more in Colorado, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio.

Rice: By July 7, thirty-one percent of the nation's rice acreage had reached the headed stage, 4 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 11 points ahead of the 5-year average. On July 7, eighty-one percent of the nation's rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week but 5 points above the previous year.

Sorghum: By July 7, twenty-three percent of the nation's sorghum acreage had reached the headed stage, 1 percentage point behind both last year and the 5-year average. Thirteen percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was at or beyond the coloring stage by July 7, one percentage point behind both last year and the average. Fifty-nine percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was rated in good to excellent condition on July 7, one percentage point above the previous week and 4 points above the previous year.

Cotton: Fifty-two percent of the nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by July 7, one percentage point ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 7, nineteen percent of the nation's cotton acreage had begun setting bolls, 4 percentage points ahead of both last year and the average. On July 7, forty-five percent of the 2024 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 5 percentage points below the previous week and 3 points below the previous year.

Small Grains: Eighty-three percent of the nation's oat acreage had headed by July 7, one percentage point behind last year but 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. On July 7, sixty-seven percent of the nation's oat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week but 20 percentage points above the previous year.

Fifty-six percent of the nation's barley acreage had reached the headed stage by July 7, equal to last year but three percentage points behind the 5-year average. During the week, barley headed progress advanced by 10 percentage points or more in all five estimating states. On July 7, seventy percent of the nation's barley acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 6 percentage points above the previous week and 18 points above the same time last year.

By July 7, fifty-nine percent of the nation's spring wheat crop had reached the headed stage, 7 percentage points behind the previous year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. During the week, spring wheat headed progress advanced by 13 percentage points or more in all six estimating states. On July 7, seventy-five percent of the nation's spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points above the previous week and 28 points above the previous year.

Other Crops: By July 7, fifty-eight percent of the nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, eight percentage points ahead of the previous year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Georgia, 67 percent of the peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, 7 percentage points ahead of the previous year but 2 points behind average. On July 7, fifty-eight percent of the nation's peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 5 percentage points above the previous week but 7 points below the same time last year.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 7, 2024

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

Corn Percent Silking				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 7 2024	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	0	3	3
IL	21	17	39	16
IN	13	7	20	11
IA	17	4	17	10
KS	31	30	47	27
KY	34	32	46	40
MI	2	0	9	1
MN	12	3	4	6
MO	43	35	60	30
NE	16	3	21	8
NC	69	63	79	69
ND	7	1	3	4
OH	6	3	15	4
PA	0	0	5	1
SD	5	0	4	3
TN	65	53	68	58
TX	74	70	75	73
WI	1	0	3	2
18 Sts	18	11	24	14
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Dough				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 7 2024	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	NA	0	0
IL	1	NA	1	0
IN	0	NA	0	0
IA	1	NA	1	0
KS	3	NA	4	2
KY	1	NA	0	1
MI	0	NA	0	0
MN	1	NA	0	0
MO	2	1	9	1
NE	0	NA	1	0
NC	21	11	26	18
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	0	NA	0	0
PA	0	NA	0	0
SD	0	NA	0	0
TN	12	3	12	11
TX	54	47	60	52
WI	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	2	NA	3	2
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	6	11	27	48	8
IL	4	6	23	52	15
IN	3	6	24	53	14
IA	2	4	18	58	18
KS	2	5	28	47	18
KY	2	6	25	61	6
MI	0	1	26	59	14
MN	3	7	31	47	12
MO	3	4	14	61	18
NE	1	3	16	52	28
NC	40	33	15	9	3
ND	1	5	24	65	5
OH	1	3	22	61	13
PA	1	2	16	68	13
SD	2	5	21	54	18
TN	6	9	23	46	16
TX	3	15	28	36	18
WI	3	6	29	46	16
18 Sts	3	6	23	52	16
Prev Wk	3	6	24	52	15
Prev Yr	4	10	31	45	10

Soybeans Percent Blooming				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 7 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	83	74	83	67
IL	36	25	43	24
IN	19	15	30	21
IA	40	19	32	32
KS	27	7	17	22
KY	29	17	27	23
LA	82	60	77	82
MI	19	13	22	17
MN	45	19	32	32
MS	82	68	83	72
MO	33	14	30	18
NE	36	23	51	35
NC	29	22	31	23
ND	29	2	9	18
OH	9	12	24	20
SD	20	3	14	21
TN	50	41	53	30
WI	18	11	22	25
18 Sts	35	20	34	28
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 7 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	46	43	58	30
IL	7	1	9	3
IN	1	1	9	2
IA	6	1	5	4
KS	7	0	1	3
KY	5	0	6	3
LA	46	28	45	54
MI	1	0	4	1
MN	9	0	2	4
MS	54	33	55	32
MO	5	0	7	2
NE	2	0	8	4
NC	5	0	9	4
ND	4	0	0	1
OH	1	0	9	1
SD	0	0	0	1
TN	17	5	20	7
WI	1	0	2	2
18 Sts	8	3	9	5
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybean Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	4	21	58	16
IL	3	7	24	55	11
IN	3	6	25	54	12
IA	2	4	18	58	18
KS	0	3	23	55	19
KY	1	8	24	60	7
LA	0	3	15	67	15
MI	1	4	35	52	8
MN	2	7	31	52	8
MS	1	7	27	49	16
MO	2	5	18	62	13
NE	1	4	18	56	21
NC	9	24	49	18	0
ND	1	6	35	56	2
OH	2	4	21	59	14
SD	3	7	22	53	15
TN	3	8	24	49	16
WI	2	8	30	46	14
18 Sts	2	6	24	55	13
Prev Wk	2	6	25	55	12
Prev Yr	4	11	34	44	7

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 7, 2024

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

Cotton Percent Squaring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 7 2024	5-Yr Avg
AL	72	65	73	69
AZ	71	80	97	88
AR	86	70	82	82
CA	52	45	60	60
GA	64	53	71	70
KS	52	47	63	47
LA	70	70	76	81
MS	58	41	68	54
MO	75	42	61	54
NC	47	48	70	53
OK	28	20	30	30
SC	38	42	65	52
TN	73	55	70	58
TX	43	37	42	41
VA	56	50	65	55
15 Sts	51	43	52	50
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 7 2024	5-Yr Avg
AL	11	13	27	16
AZ	31	52	71	38
AR	32	16	35	27
CA	4	5	10	12
GA	15	12	26	20
KS	4	1	7	3
LA	22	6	17	28
MS	16	3	19	11
MO	4	0	5	9
NC	3	1	5	7
OK	0	0	0	0
SC	5	5	22	14
TN	23	9	16	14
TX	17	13	19	15
VA	6	10	15	11
15 Sts	15	11	19	15
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	2	5	32	59	2
AZ	0	0	0	44	56
AR	1	2	18	53	26
CA	0	0	0	95	5
GA	1	8	36	49	6
KS	0	7	36	39	18
LA	0	0	8	84	8
MS	1	8	38	47	6
MO	3	9	29	59	0
NC	7	14	44	35	0
OK	1	6	22	69	2
SC	6	9	40	44	1
TN	6	12	34	42	6
TX	15	17	33	27	8
VA	0	12	39	48	1
15 Sts	10	13	32	37	8
Prev Wk	8	9	33	44	6
Prev Yr	9	16	27	41	7

Sorghum Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 7 2024	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	2	11	0
KS	7	1	4	6
NE	3	4	6	6
OK	6	9	11	7
SD	23	8	10	12
TX	68	65	71	68
6 Sts	24	19	23	24
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 7 2024	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	0	0	0
KS	2	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0
OK	0	0	0	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	47	46	50	47
6 Sts	14	12	13	14
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	5	18	29	45	3
KS	2	5	35	45	13
NE	0	0	16	71	13
OK	1	3	39	50	7
SD	0	0	19	71	10
TX	4	10	29	41	16
6 Sts	3	7	31	46	13
Prev Wk	3	5	34	50	8
Prev Yr	3	7	35	47	8

Peanuts Percent Pegging				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 7 2024	5-Yr Avg
AL	37	48	58	50
FL	63	49	62	64
GA	60	51	67	69
NC	42	35	55	43
OK	4	0	28	19
SC	64	55	68	64
TX	12	12	16	10
VA	42	37	53	40
8 Sts	50	44	58	55
These 8 States planted 96% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Peanut Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	1	17	80	2
FL	0	2	43	54	1
GA	1	9	34	48	8
NC	3	12	46	39	0
OK	2	9	15	72	2
SC	0	5	39	53	3
TX	3	6	37	46	8
VA	0	1	24	70	5
8 Sts	1	7	34	52	6
Prev Wk	3	9	35	49	4
Prev Yr	1	4	30	60	5

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 7, 2024

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

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 7 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	96	94	99	97
CA	47	45	60	72
CO	1	23	51	18
ID	1	0	1	1
IL	86	89	93	85
IN	55	64	84	59
KS	55	80	92	72
MI	2	3	31	3
MO	93	92	95	86
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	9	13	28	16
NC	91	86	95	89
OH	24	49	88	46
OK	91	100	100	96
OR	4	0	4	4
SD	7	0	9	4
TX	91	87	92	93
WA	1	0	2	1
18 Sts	43	54	63	52
These 18 States harvested 89% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Rice Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 7 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	13	6	22	5
CA	14	10	15	15
LA	65	49	60	58
MS	48	11	40	26
MO	19	1	3	5
TX	58	65	78	60
6 Sts	27	18	31	20
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	2	19	54	24
CA	0	0	10	75	15
LA	1	0	10	79	10
MS	0	1	39	51	9
MO	2	7	14	76	1
TX	1	2	16	71	10
6 Sts	1	2	16	64	17
Prev Wk	1	2	15	67	15
Prev Yr	1	3	20	61	15

Spring Wheat Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 7 2024	5-Yr Avg
ID	78	39	74	73
MN	83	61	76	73
MT	56	33	58	47
ND	60	29	49	56
SD	93	66	82	82
WA	96	71	84	87
6 Sts	66	38	59	60
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	4	29	64	3
MN	0	1	11	77	11
MT	0	5	30	59	6
ND	1	2	16	67	14
SD	0	2	23	69	6
WA	2	8	34	47	9
6 Sts	1	3	21	65	10
Prev Wk	1	3	24	61	11
Prev Yr	4	12	37	45	2

Barley Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 7 2024	5-Yr Avg
ID	72	51	70	72
MN	77	55	70	75
MT	41	32	47	49
ND	62	30	56	58
WA	92	72	82	87
5 Sts	56	38	56	59
These 5 States planted 84% of last year's barley acreage.				

Oats Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 7 2024	5-Yr Avg
IA	99	93	95	95
MN	81	65	77	79
NE	92	90	95	95
ND	47	32	48	49
OH	90	71	84	89
PA	89	56	75	76
SD	97	75	90	85
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	83	75	84	78
9 Sts	84	74	83	82
These 9 States planted 66% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	1	2	18	64	15
MN	1	3	20	61	15
NE	1	1	20	56	22
ND	0	1	19	71	9
OH	0	0	18	77	5
PA	1	2	9	80	8
SD	0	2	16	67	15
TX	22	13	35	27	3
WI	0	2	20	60	18
9 Sts	6	5	22	56	11
Prev Wk	6	5	22	57	10
Prev Yr	6	9	38	43	4

Barley Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	2	18	75	5
MN	0	1	19	71	9
MT	0	5	37	56	2
ND	0	2	20	66	12
WA	3	6	35	52	4
5 Sts	0	3	27	64	6
Prev Wk	1	4	31	60	4
Prev Yr	2	7	39	47	5

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 7, 2024

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent Week Ending Jul 7, 2024												
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX	
AL	1	6	39	51	3		NH	0	0	11	89	0
AZ	39	17	32	12	0		NJ	4	7	52	36	1
AR	3	13	33	45	6		NM	22	34	33	9	2
CA	0	0	65	30	5		NY	0	1	14	66	19
CO	7	23	24	40	6		NC	9	48	33	10	0
CT	0	0	30	70	0		ND	1	3	18	61	17
DE	16	18	39	24	3		OH	0	8	38	50	4
FL	0	7	29	40	24		OK	3	7	37	48	5
GA	15	23	35	24	3		OR	4	25	21	35	15
ID	0	5	23	47	25		PA	2	4	24	62	8
IL	3	8	23	52	14		RI	0	0	25	75	0
IN	4	9	35	46	6		SC	11	31	41	16	1
IA	2	3	22	55	18		SD	1	6	28	44	21
KS	3	7	28	48	14		TN	6	16	36	37	5
KY	3	8	30	50	9		TX	13	21	32	27	7
LA	0	3	31	59	7		UT	2	2	10	74	12
ME	0	0	21	79	0		VT	0	0	7	32	61
MD	16	21	34	27	2		VA	18	31	38	13	0
MA	0	0	25	75	0		WA	0	18	57	22	3
MI	0	1	18	51	30		WV	4	44	28	18	6
MN	2	4	17	51	26		WI	2	7	22	44	25
MS	2	12	32	49	5		WY	7	20	41	32	0
MO	0	1	19	70	10		48 Sts	9	16	31	36	8
MT	4	14	28	46	8							
NE	1	2	28	55	14		Prev Wk	9	14	29	39	9
NV	15	20	20	25	20		Prev Yr	8	15	30	37	10

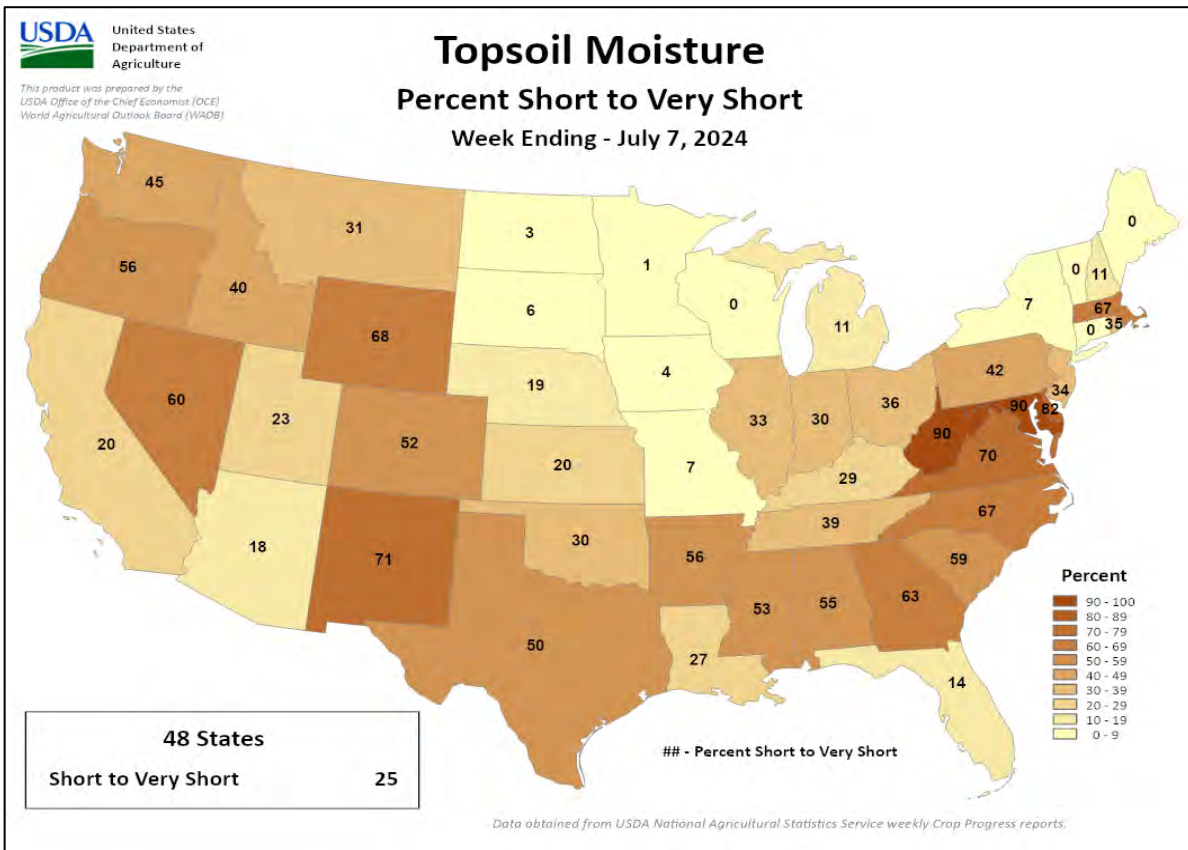
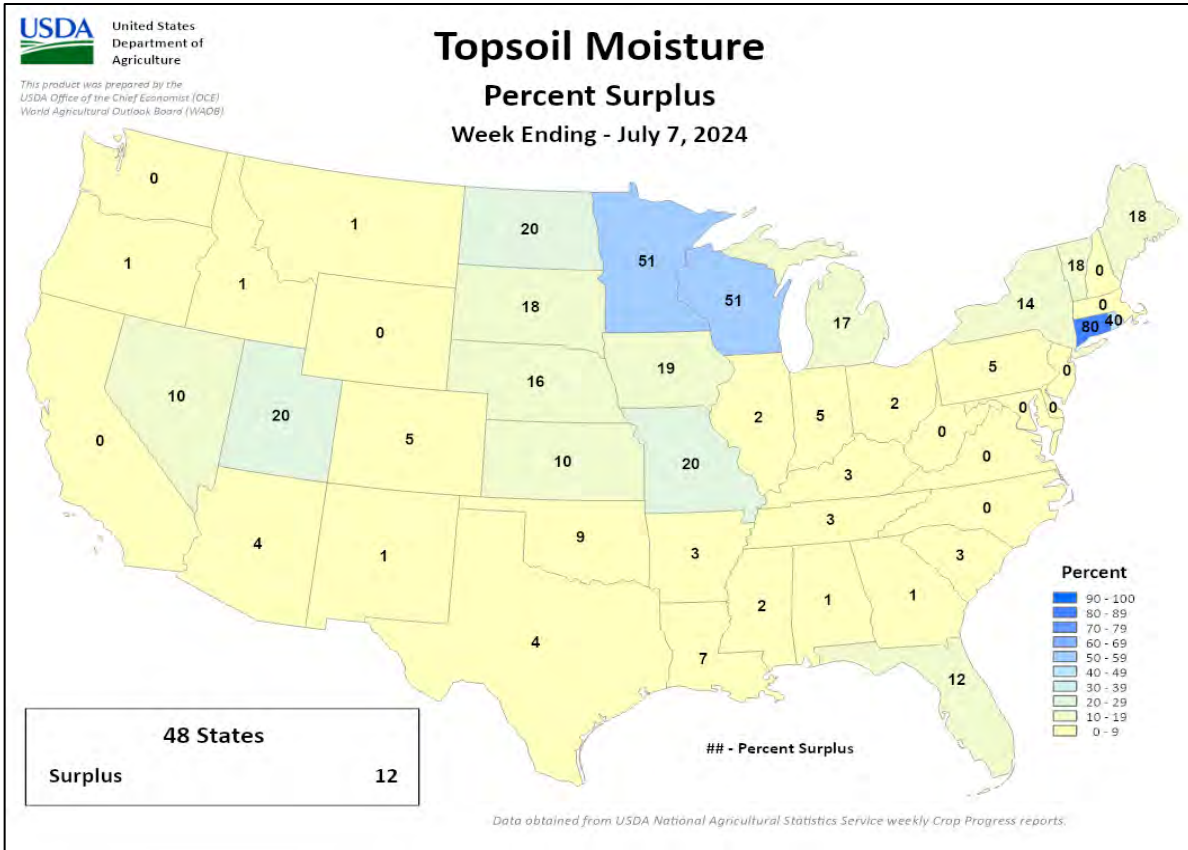
VP - Very Poor; P - Poor;
 F - Fair;
 G - Good; EX - Excellent

 NA - Not Available
 * Revised

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 7, 2024

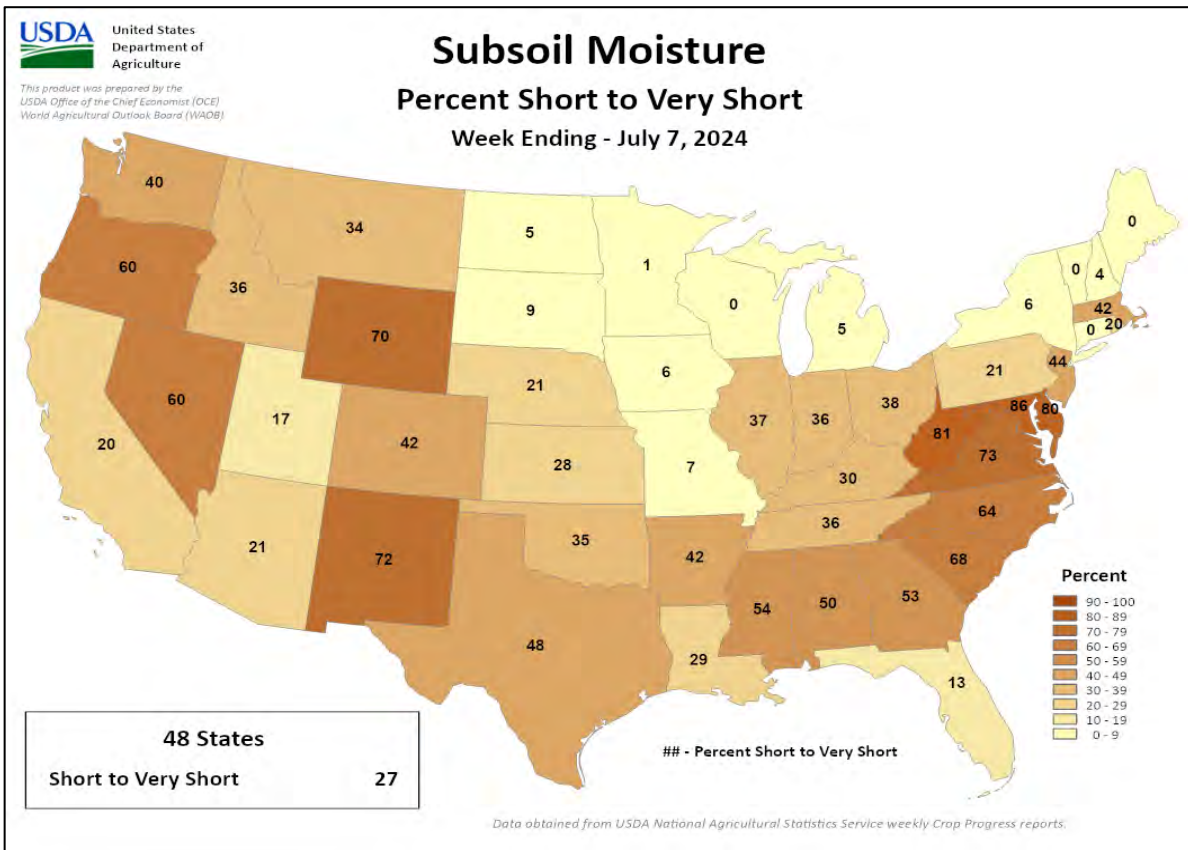
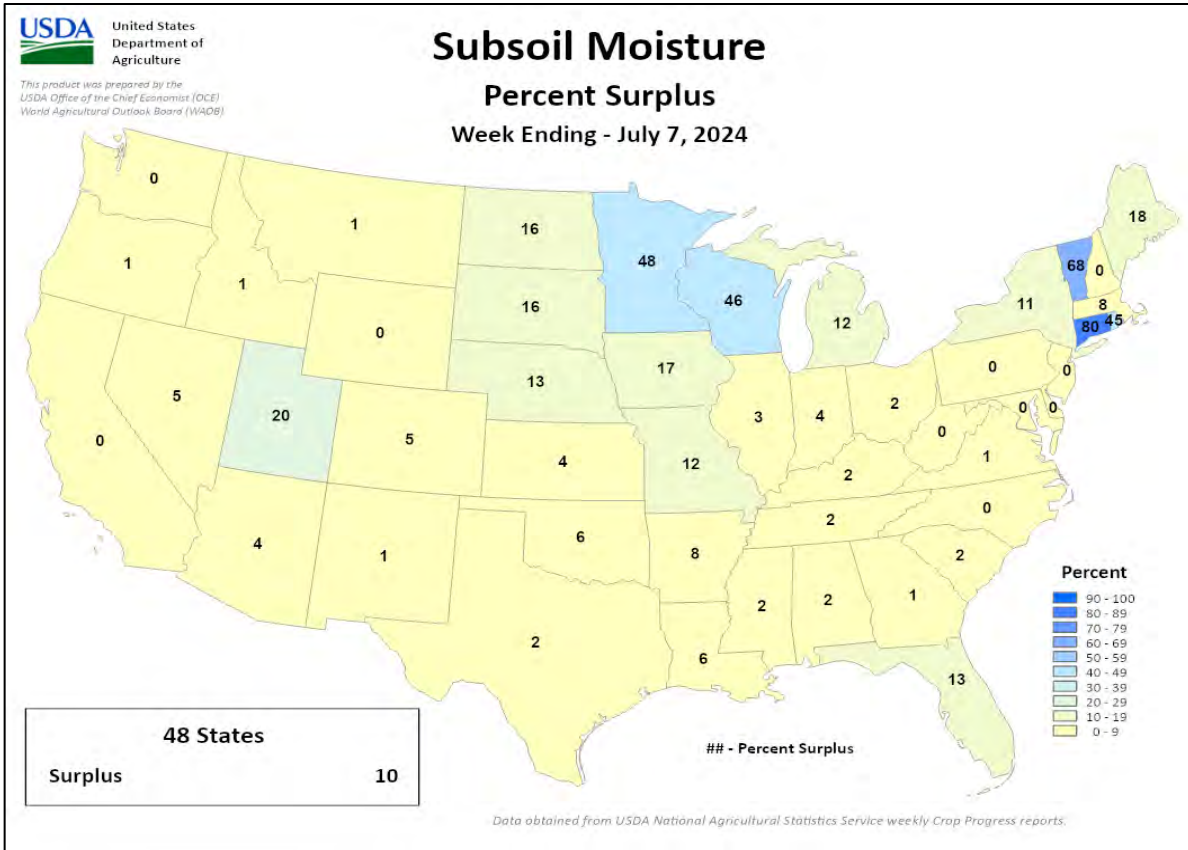
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS



Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 7, 2024

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



International Weather and Crop Summary

June 30 - July 6, 2024

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: A wet first half of the week over much of Europe gave way to a building southeastern heat wave by the end of the period.

WESTERN FSU: An intensifying heat wave over eastern and southern growing areas juxtaposed with more heavy rain in the west and north.

EASTERN FSU: Cool and very wet weather overspread the spring grain belt, while seasonably sunny skies in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan favored wheat harvesting and cotton development.

MIDDLE EAST: Showers in Turkey provided much-needed soil moisture for reproductive summer crops and tempered the recent protracted spell of very hot weather.

SOUTH ASIA: The southwest monsoon circulation reached its fullest extent, producing widespread showers throughout much of the region.

EAST ASIA: Drier weather in southern China provided some relief from excessive wetness, while wetter weather on the North China Plain eased developing drought.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Patchy rainfall returned to portions of Indochina, while widespread showers continued in the Philippines.

AUSTRALIA: Widespread showers in the east helped sustain good to excellent early-season winter crop prospects.

ARGENTINA: Cool, sunny weather promoted seasonal fieldwork.

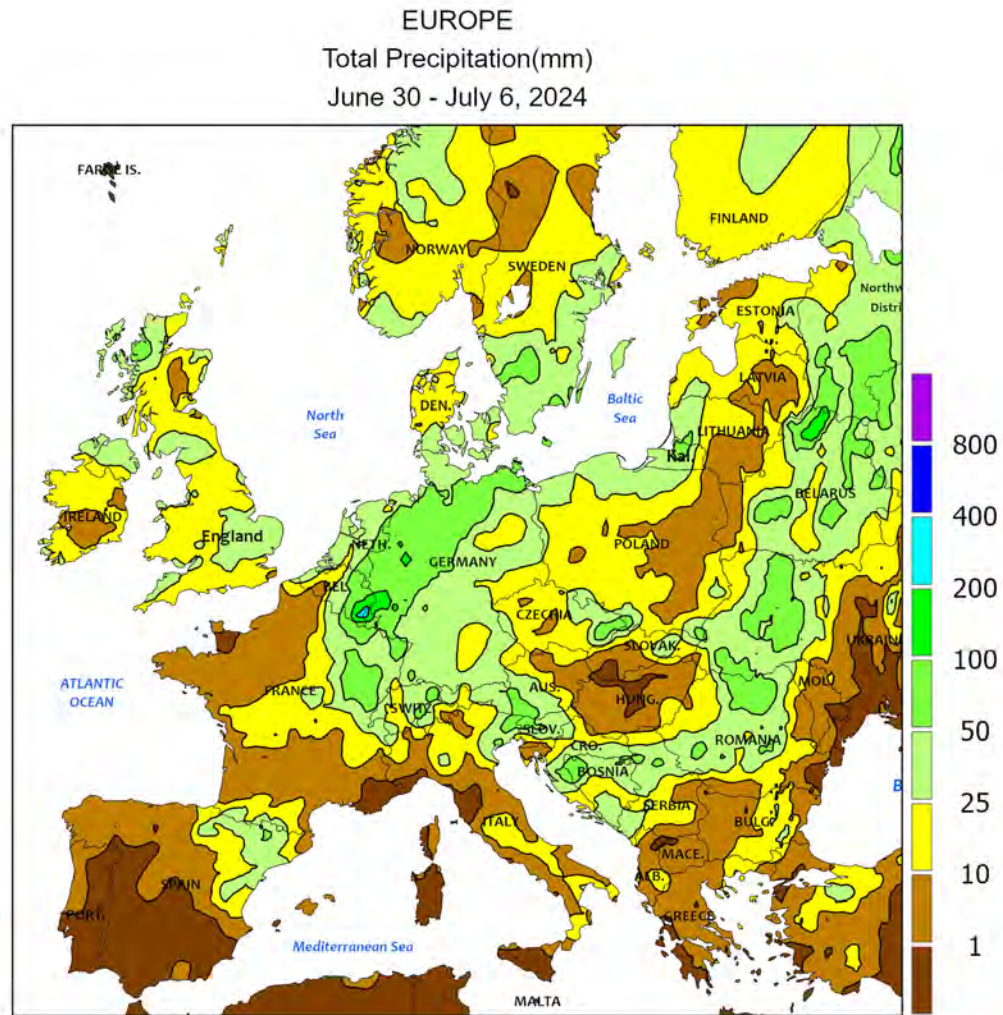
BRAZIL: Warm, dry weather favored maturing corn and cotton.

MEXICO: Tropical Storm Chris and Hurricane Beryl made landfall at different locations along the Gulf Coast.


CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Milder-than-normal weather maintained a relatively slow rate of spring crop development.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Summer warmth hastened development of summer crops and pastures.





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Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

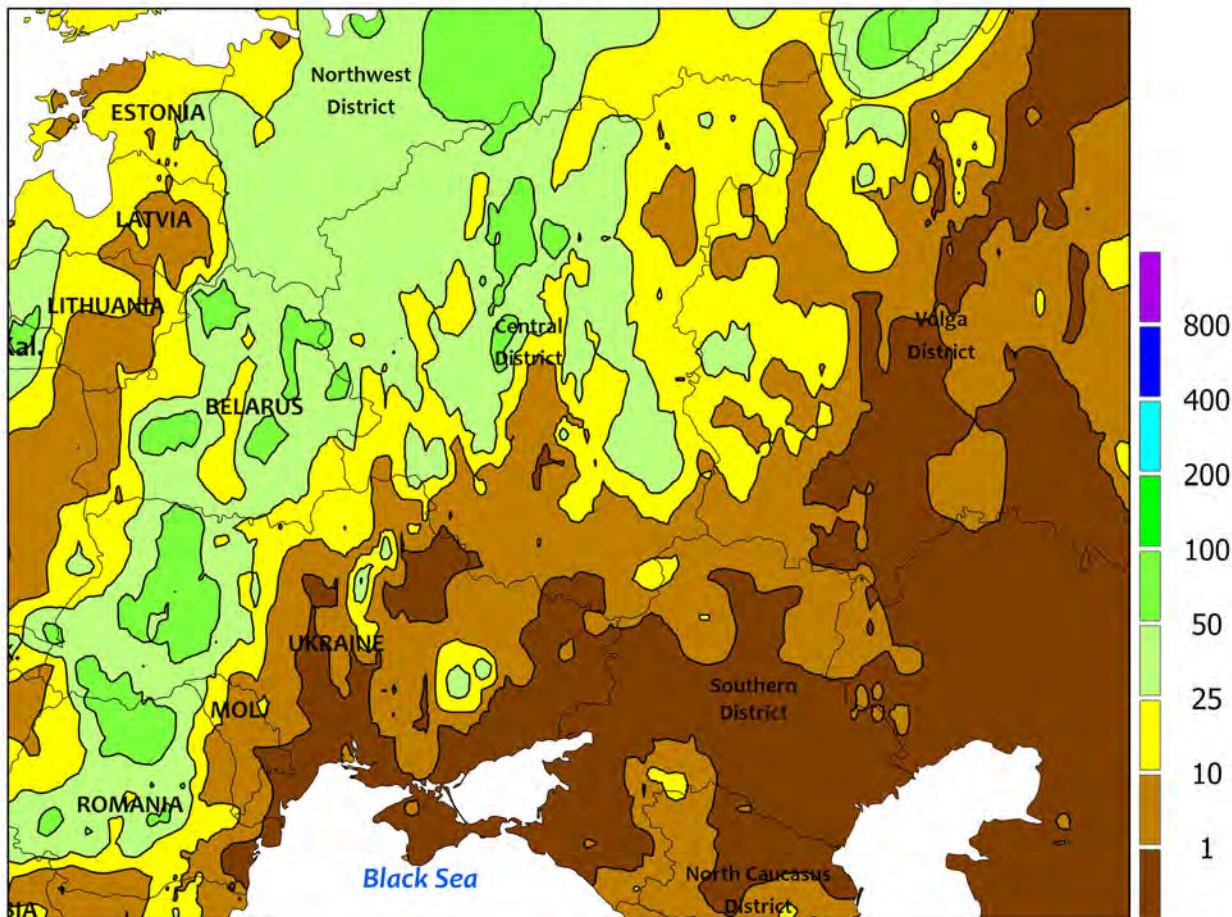


EUROPE

Widespread rainfall returned to most of Europe before a developing heat wave arrived late in the period in southeastern portions of the continent. After last week’s welcome drier weather, moderate to heavy showers and thunderstorms (10-70 mm, locally more) in England, France, and Germany slowed winter crop drydown and renewed concerns over quality and yield losses. The rain extended eastward across much of eastern Europe, boosting moisture supplies for vegetative (north) to reproductive (center and south) corn, sunflowers, and soybeans. However, Hungary and parts of the lower

Balkans remained mostly dry (10 mm or less), leaving summer crops especially vulnerable to the building heat. While cool weather prevailed over central and eastern Europe for much of the week, higher temperatures (35°C or greater) at the end of the period in Greece and the Balkans signaled the arrival of untimely heat. The severity, extent, and duration of the heat wave will ultimately determine yield impacts, though tasseling to silking corn was approaching peak temperature sensitivity while sunflowers and soybeans were still relatively early in the flowering stages of development.

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation(mm)
June 30 - July 6, 2024



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

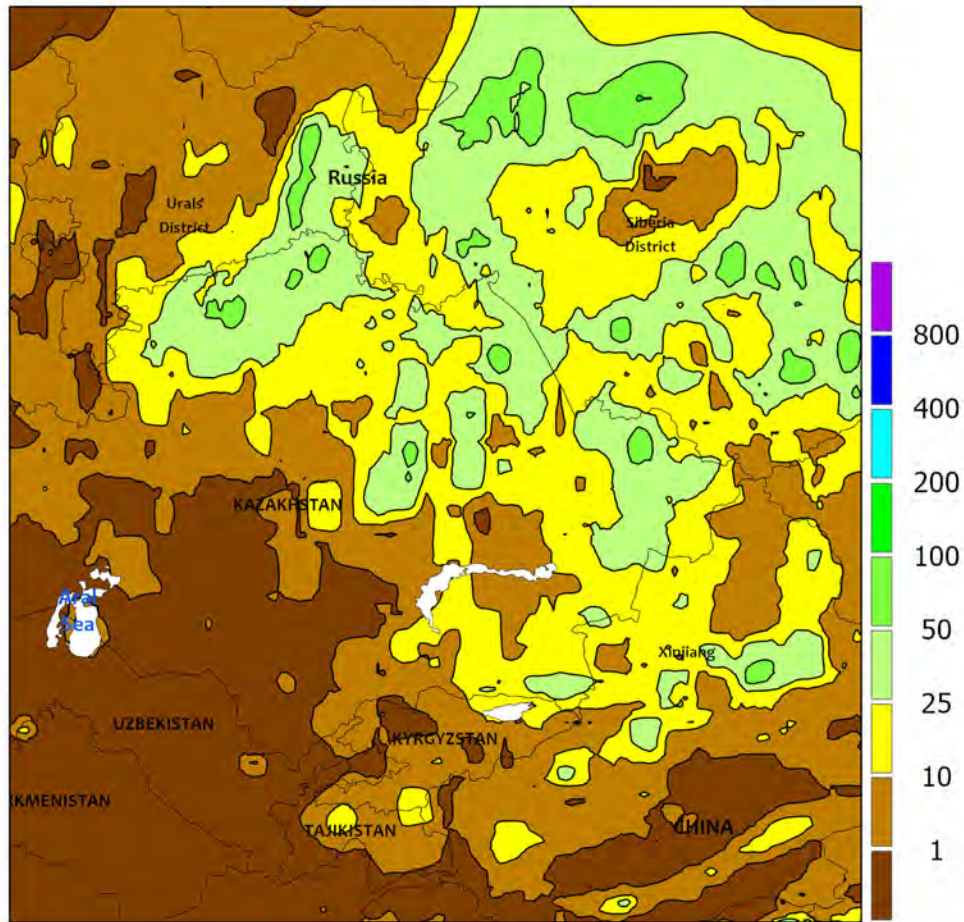


WESTERN FSU

An intensifying heat wave over eastern and southern croplands contrasted with additional moderate to heavy rain in western and northern growing areas. Widespread, locally heavy showers and thunderstorms maintained abundant moisture supplies for vegetative to reproductive summer crops in western Ukraine (25-105 mm), Belarus (20-70 mm), and northwestern Russia (15-55 mm). Conversely, scorching heat developed from southeastern Ukraine into central and southern Russia; daytime highs reached 38°C in eastern Ukraine and northern portions of

Russia's Southern District and topped 40°C in the North Caucasus District's Stavropol Oblast. The heat accelerated corn into or through the tasseling stage and toward silking at week's end, the peak temperature-sensitive stage of development. Similarly, sunflowers and soybeans proceeded rapidly through the budding and blooming stages, respectively. Consequently, summer crops were rapidly approaching or entering the key yield formation stages and were increasingly vulnerable to deleterious impacts from the heat.

EASTERN FSU
 Total Precipitation(mm)
 June 30 - July 6, 2024



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

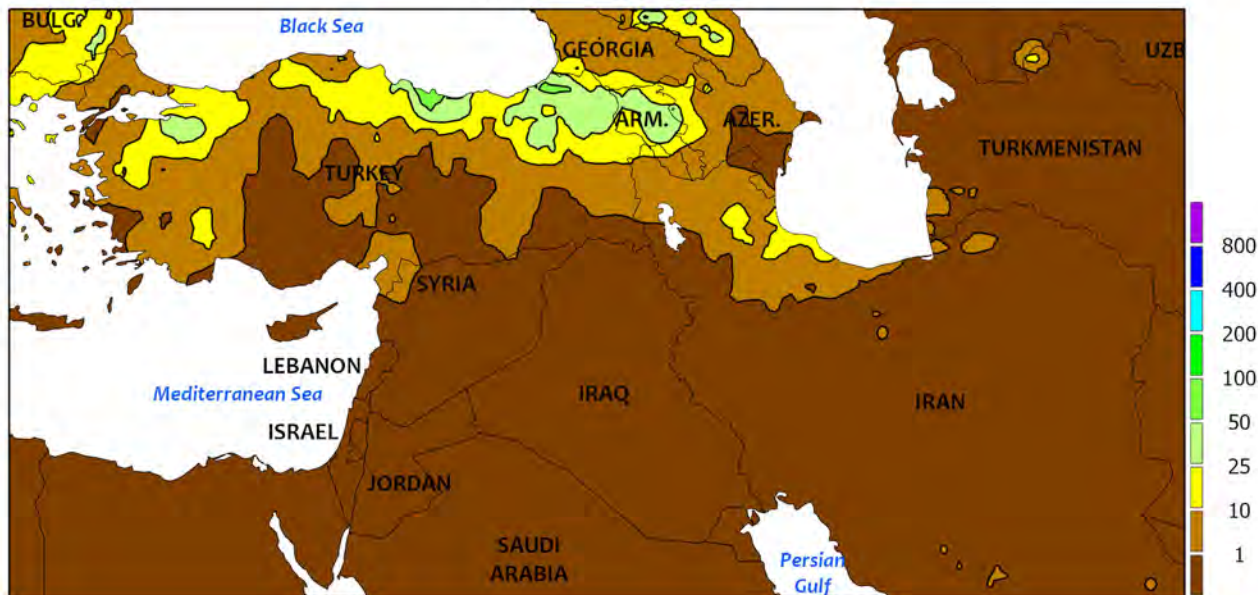


EASTERN FSU

Wet and mostly cool weather in the spring grain belt contrasted with seasonably sunny skies over cotton areas to the south. Rain totaled 10 to 75 mm across northern Kazakhstan and adjacent portions of central Russia, maintaining abundant moisture supplies for vegetative to reproductive spring grains. In addition, the clouds and rain were accompanied by near- to below-normal temperatures (up to 4°C below normal in central Kazakhstan), which slowed crop growth. Across northeastern Kazakhstan and east-central Russia, moderate to very heavy

rain (25-140 mm) maintained abundant to excessive soil moisture for vegetative spring wheat and sunflowers. Farther south across the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), seasonably dry and relatively cool weather (upper 30s to lower 40s degrees C, up to 3°C below normal) favored the development of flowering cotton. However, additional late-season rain (15-60 mm) continued in the watersheds of the Syr and Amu Darya Rivers, boosting irrigation reserves for cotton and other summer crops.

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation(mm)
June 30 - July 6, 2024



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

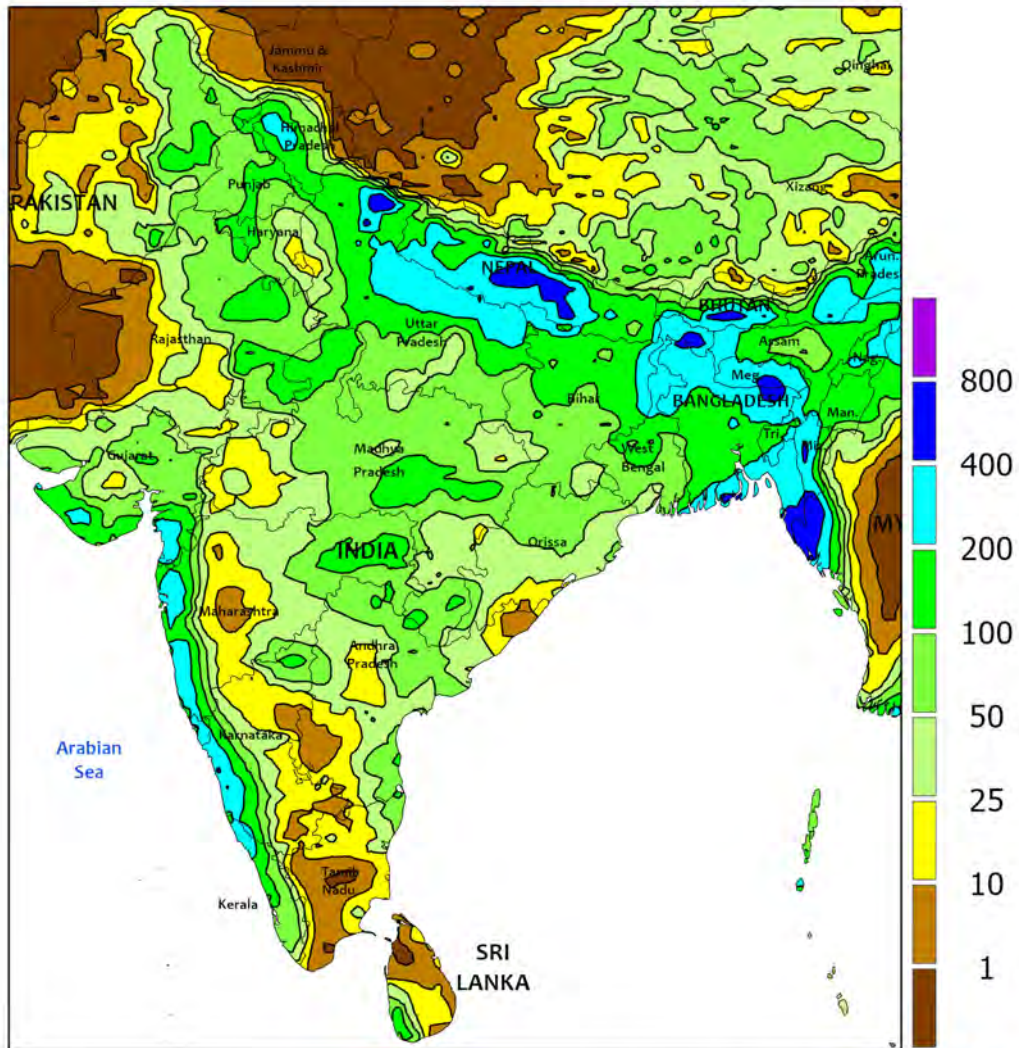


MIDDLE EAST

A slow-moving upper-air low over Turkey produced widespread showers and somewhat cooler temperatures. The low drifted eastward from the Aegean Sea across the Anatolian Plateau, generating showers and thunderstorms in the west (10-55 mm) and along the Black Sea Coast. The moisture stabilized prospects for reproductive sunflowers (Marmara) and cotton (Aegean Region). The

storm system also produced up to 90 mm of rainfall in the Armenian Highlands of eastern Turkey, boosting irrigation supplies for summer crops grown in the GAP Region of southeastern Turkey. Temperatures in Turkey averaged within 2°C of normal during the monitoring period, with excessive heat (40°C or greater) not as widespread or prevalent as previous weeks.

SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
June 30 - July 6, 2024



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

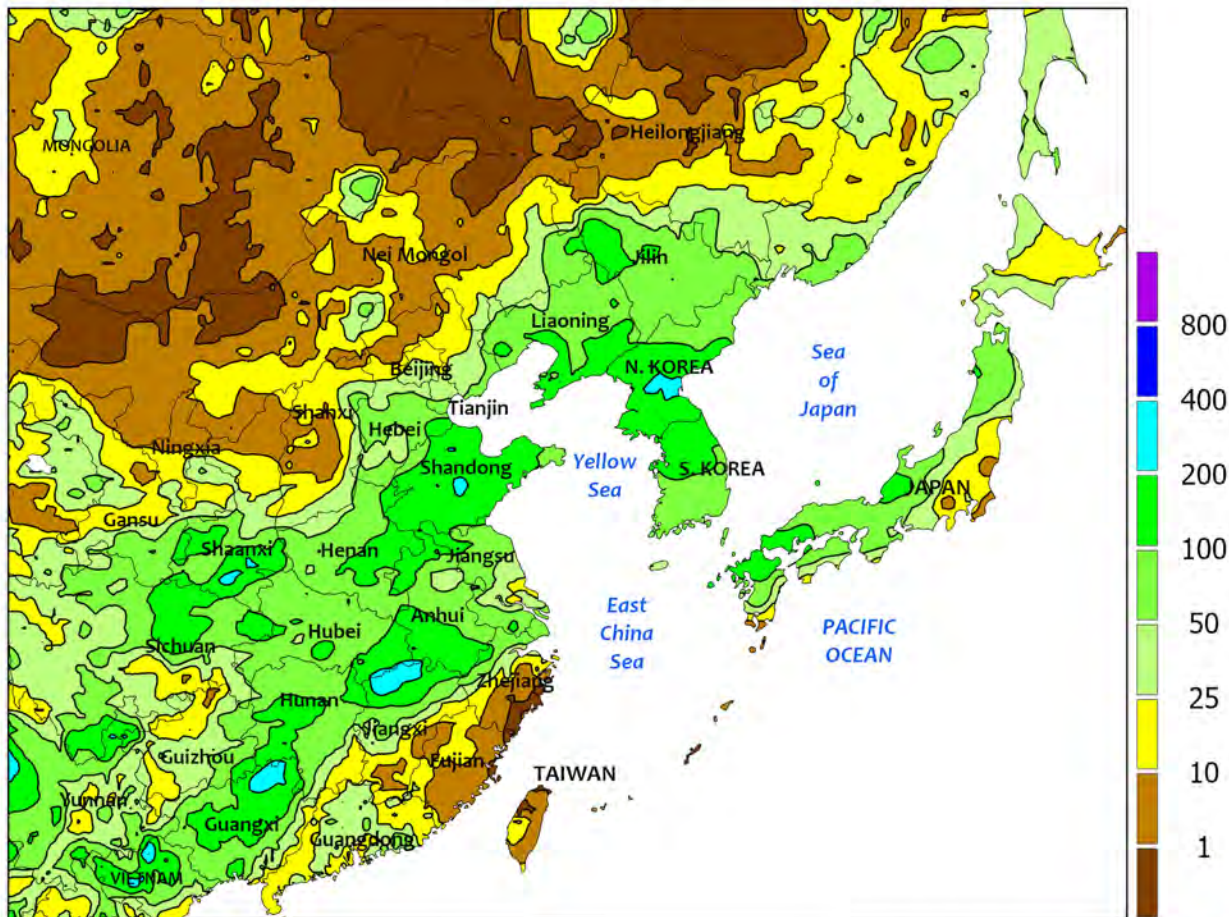


SOUTH ASIA

The southwest monsoon circulation reached its fullest extent, encompassing all of India and reaching into Pakistan. As such, widespread showers were prevalent in key kharif crop areas. Rainfall totals topped 100 mm locally in cotton and oilseed reaches of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, and Gujarat and well surpassed 100 mm in eastern rice areas that had experienced early-season dryness. In fact, some northeastern locales (including Bangladesh and Nepal) recorded over 300 mm of

rain, causing damaging flooding. Meanwhile, showers (25-100 mm or more) in northern India and adjacent portions of Pakistan bolstered irrigation supplies for cotton and rice while also abating searing heat that had plagued these areas; temperatures dropped below 35°C for the first time since May 1 in northern India. Corn and soybean planting in India were advancing at a faster pace than last year, while most other crops were lagging.

EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
June 30 - July 6, 2024



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Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

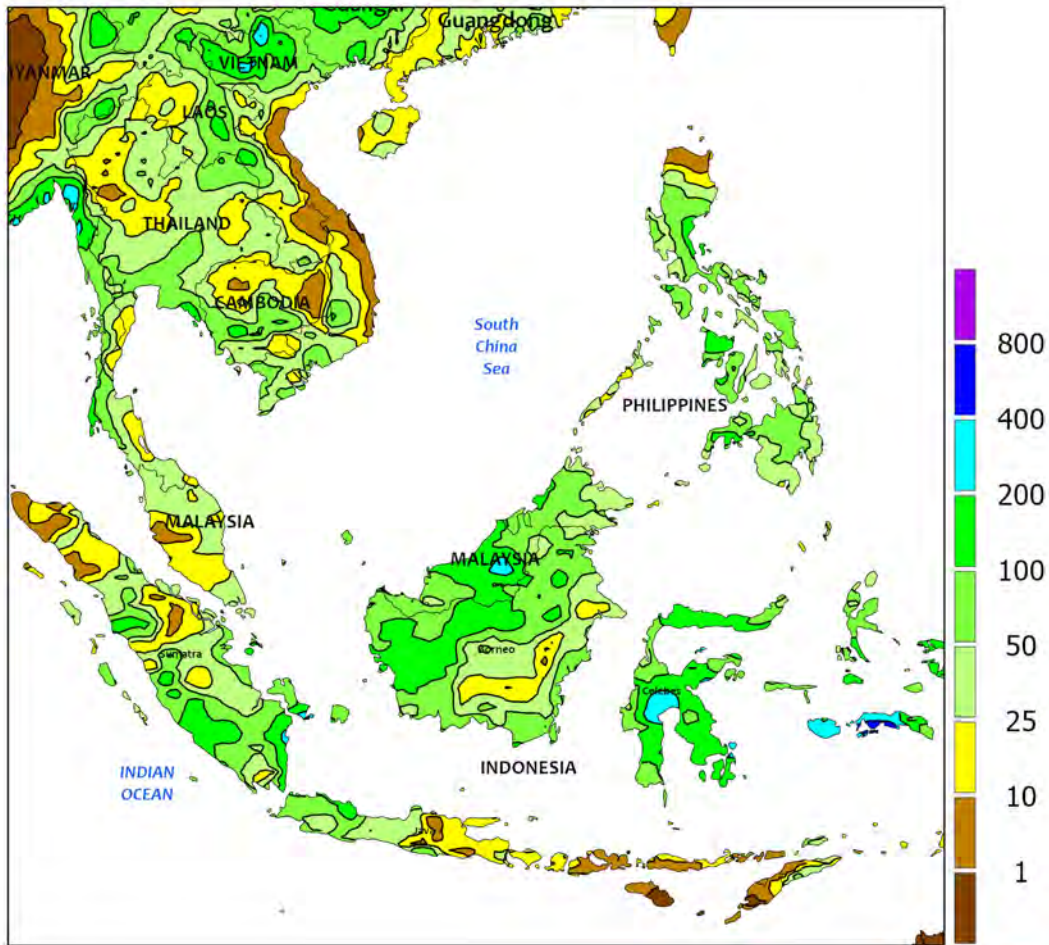


EASTERN ASIA

Deluges of the past few weeks in southern China gave way to somewhat drier weather during the current period. Persistent downpours in parts of southern China since mid-June led to reports of rainfall totals in excess of 800 mm (a 30-year record for the period) and crop-damaging flooding. However, rainfall eased during the current reporting period, with drier weather providing some relief from the excessive wetness. At the same time, consistent rainfall (25-100 mm, locally more) paraded across the North China Plain, easing

the extreme heat and dryness of the last four to six weeks. The wet weather also extended into northeastern provinces, benefiting corn and soybeans nearing reproduction, as well as onto the Korean Peninsula and southern Japan; flooding was likely in North Korea where the highest totals were recorded (300 mm or more). Elsewhere, after a bout of stressful heat in western China (Xinjiang), temperatures dipped below-average (4°C below average), stabilizing conditions for reproductive cotton.

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
June 30 - July 6, 2024



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

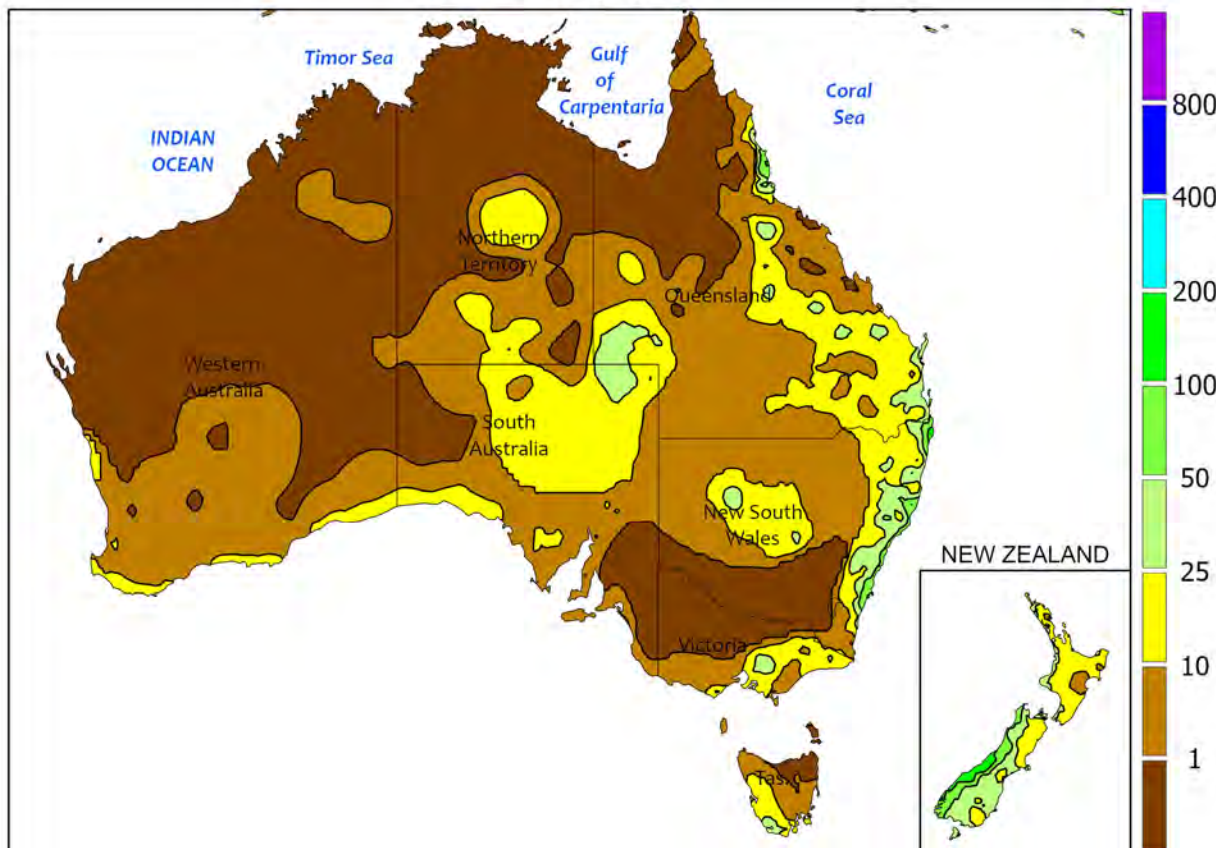


SOUTHEAST ASIA

Monsoon showers in Indochina became patchy once more following last week's widespread downpours. In Thailand, northeastern rain-fed rice areas and irrigated areas in the Central Plains continued to benefit from 25 to 50 mm (or more). However, some locales in the north recorded less than 25 mm of rain or none at all. The limited northern rainfall has prevented replenishment of reservoirs following the dry season and likely necessitated restricted irrigation in some places. In

contrast, showers have been consistent throughout the Philippines, with most regions receiving 25 to 50 mm during the most recent week and several locales topping 100 mm. The continued rainfall maintained near-normal seasonal (since May 1) totals and favored rice, corn, and other crops. Elsewhere, moisture conditions remained favorable for oil palm in Malaysia and Indonesia with another round of showers between 25 and 75 mm.

AUSTRALIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
June 30 - July 6, 2024



Gridded data from the Australian Bureau of Meteorology: www.bom.gov.au/
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Based on preliminary data

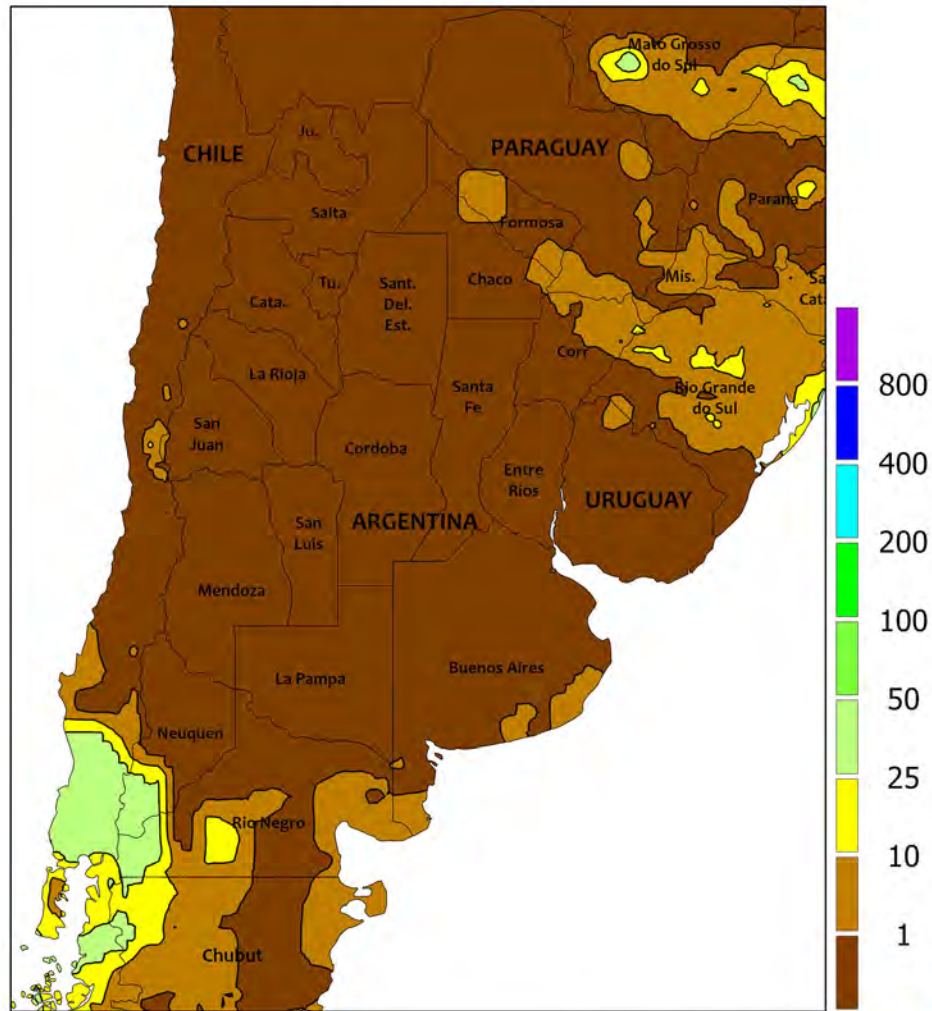


AUSTRALIA

Scattered, mostly light showers (generally less than 10 mm) in the south and west maintained local moisture supplies for wheat, barley, and canola. The rain continued to benefit crop establishment, but additional follow-up rain would be welcome to further fill the soil moisture profile after the very dry start to the growing season. In the east, more widespread and abundant showers (5-25 mm) covered

eastern Victoria, New South Wales, and southern Queensland, helping to sustain good to excellent early-season winter crop prospects. Maximum temperatures topped off in the middle and upper 10s (degrees C) in most parts of the wheat belt, except southern Queensland and far northern New South Wales, where maxima crept into the lower and middle 20s.

ARGENTINA
Total Precipitation(mm)
June 30 - July 6, 2024



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



ARGENTINA

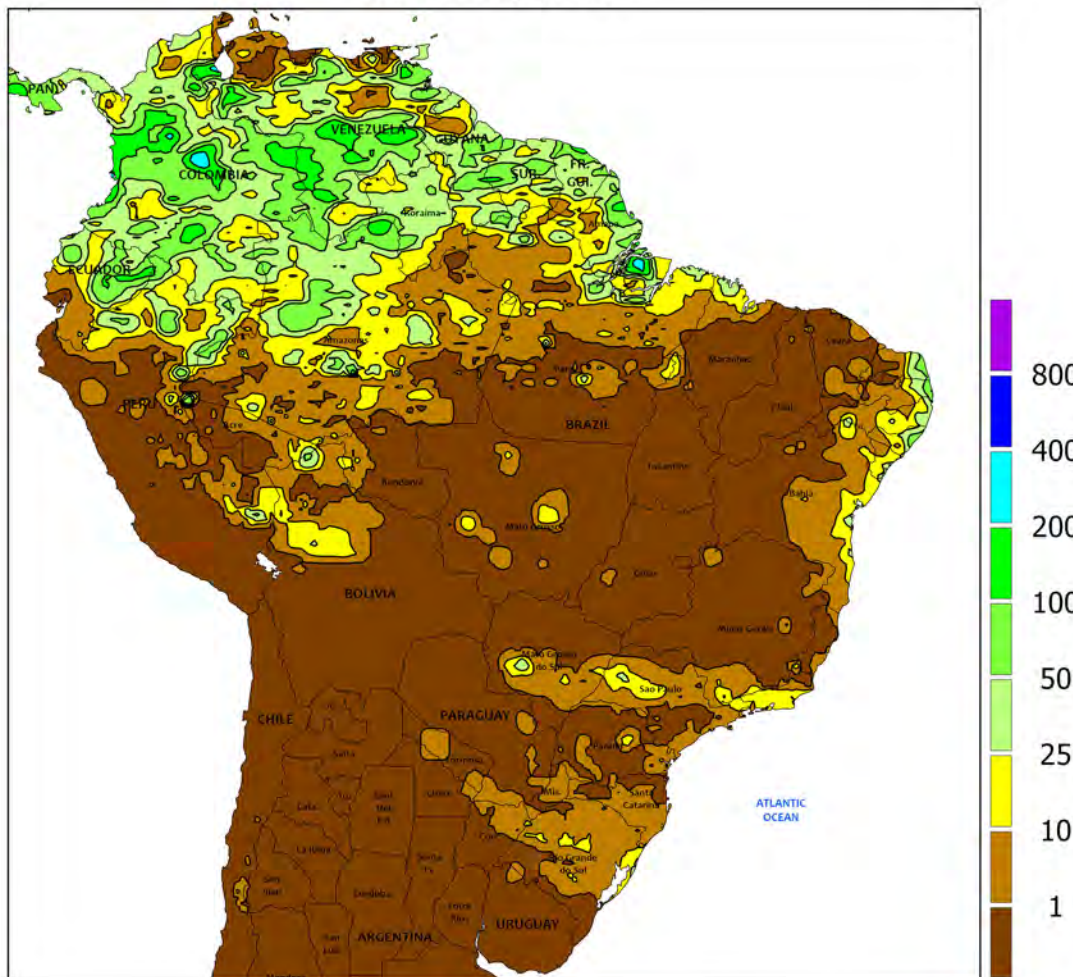
Cool albeit sunny weather favored drydown and harvesting of summer crops and planting of winter grains. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C below normal in the main southern and eastern agricultural delegations (La Pampa and Buenos Aires northeastward to southern Paraguay) and near normal in the northwest. Freezes were recorded throughout much of the country, with nighttime lows

reaching -5°C or lower as far north as Santa Fe. Near-complete dryness accompanied the cold, allowing fieldwork to occur despite the low soil temperatures. According to the government of Argentina, wheat and barley were 80 and 76 percent planted, respectively, as of July 4; meanwhile, corn and cotton were 73 and 71 percent harvested, respectively.

BRAZIL

Total Precipitation(mm)

June 30 - July 6, 2024



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

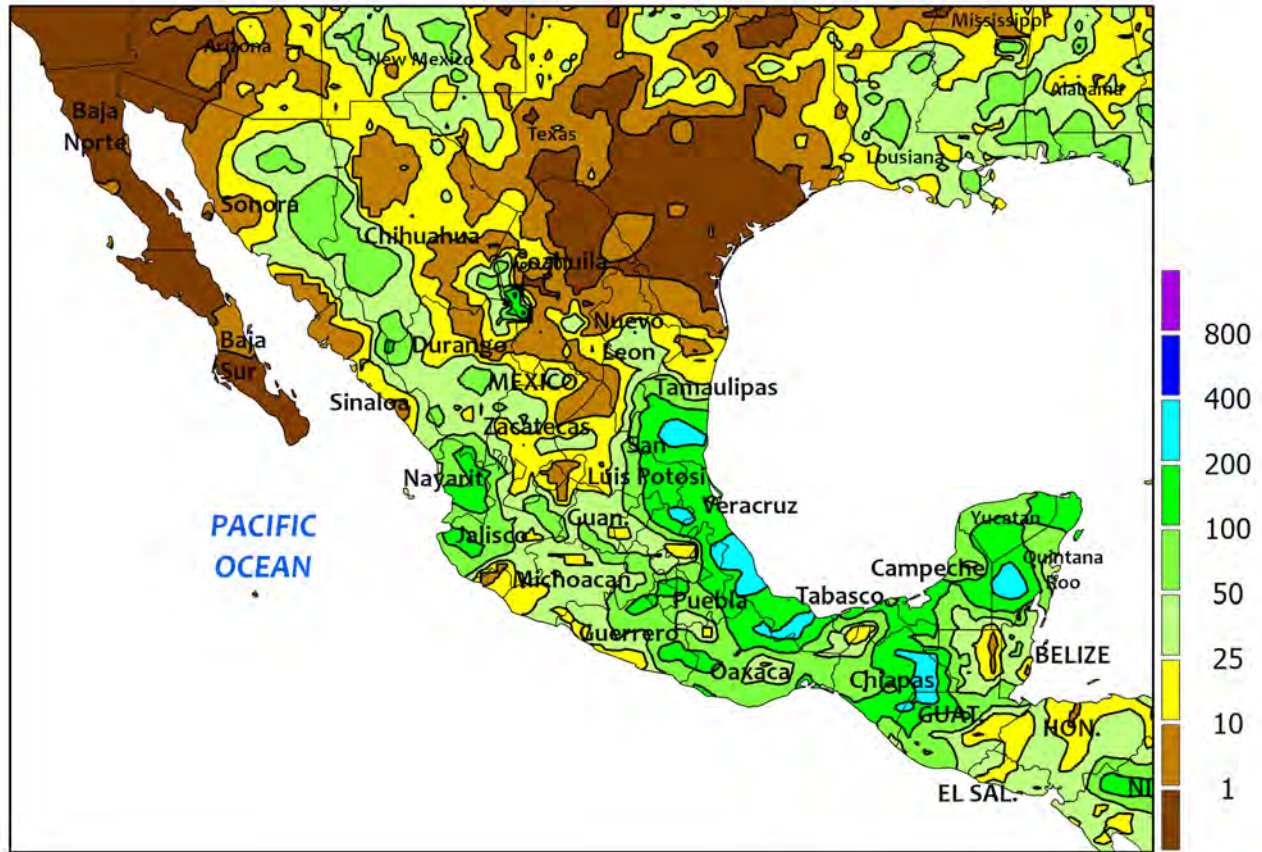


BRAZIL

Warm, seasonably dry weather spurred rapid drydown and harvesting of corn and cotton in key production areas of central and northeastern Brazil. According to the government of Mato Grosso, corn was 76 percent harvested as of July 5, more than 25 points ahead of the 5-year average pace, while cotton harvesting was off to a slower start (2 percent harvested versus 7 percent on average). Farther south, rain was widely scattered and light, with few non-coastal locations reporting more than 2 mm. Weekly average temperatures ranged from 2°C above

normal in Mato Grosso do Sul to 2°C below normal in Rio Grande do Sul, with freezes reported as far north as southeastern Paraná. According to the government of Paraná, second-crop corn was 53 percent harvested as of June 24; meanwhile, wheat was 96 percent planted, and 25 percent of the emerged crop had flowered. In Rio Grande do Sul, wheat was 69 percent planted as of June 27, compared with 82 percent last year and the 5-year average of 85 percent, with delays noted in areas still experiencing unfavorably wet soils.

MEXICO
Total Precipitation(mm)
June 30 - July 6, 2024



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



MEXICO

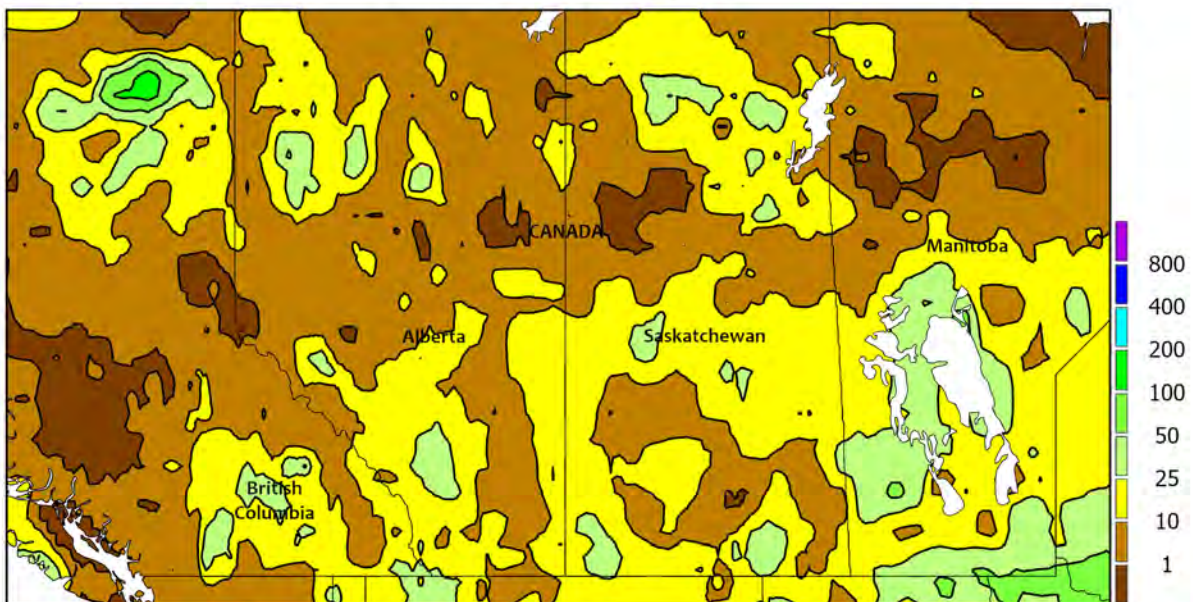
Two tropical storm systems brought heavy rain and damaging winds to locations close to the Gulf of Mexico. On July 1, Tropical Storm Chris made landfall in Veracruz with maximum sustained winds of 35 knots before moving inland and dissipating. On July 5, following a long journey across the Caribbean Sea, Hurricane Beryl struck the shores of Quintana Roo with sustained winds of 95 knots, weakening to a tropical storm (sustained winds of 55 knots) before re-emerging in the Gulf of Mexico and tracking toward the United States. Both

storms contributed to heavy rain (100-200 mm, locally higher) in states in close proximity to the Gulf Coast. Moreover, the remnants of Chris generated more moderate to heavy showers (25-100 mm) across the southern plateau (Puebla to Jalisco), and moisture from the storm eventually became entrained in the monsoon circulation. Moderate to heavy rain (25-100 mm, locally higher) stretched from Nayarit northward through Sonora and western Chihuahua, providing several locations with their heaviest totals thus far in the season.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Total Precipitation(mm)

June 30 - July 6, 2024



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



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

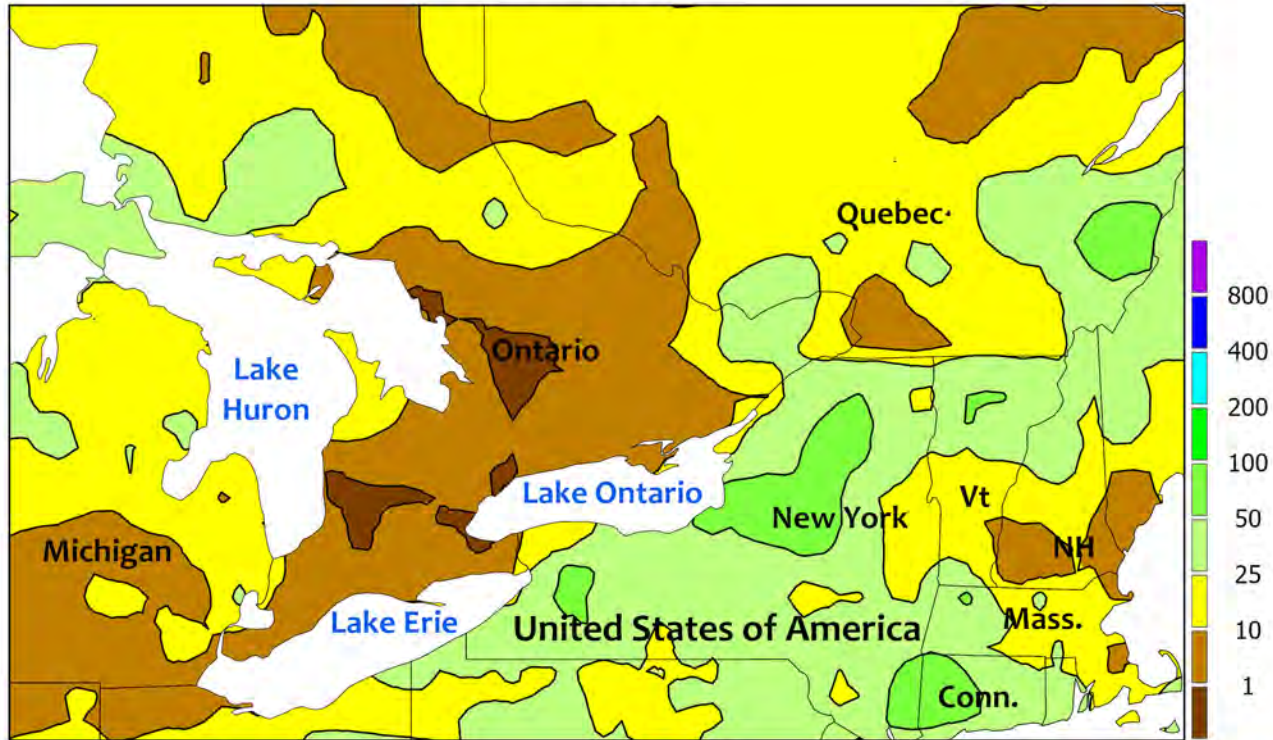
Mild, showery weather continued, maintaining adequate to locally excessive levels of moisture for crop development. The heaviest rainfall (25-50 mm, locally higher) was concentrated over Manitoba, but similar amounts were scattered throughout Saskatchewan. According to government reporting, farmers in Manitoba experienced impacts from the stormy weather during the week ending July 2 that included visible water stress on crops and an

increased need to treat for pests and diseases in challenging conditions. Weekly average temperatures varied from 1 to 2°C above normal at the northern edge of the Prairie farm belt to 1 to 2°C below normal along the United States border, with highest daytime temperatures mostly confined to the middle 20s (degrees C) regionwide. Despite the cooling trend, nighttime lows mostly stayed above 5°C and no freezes were reported.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Total Precipitation(mm)

June 30 - July 6, 2024



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



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

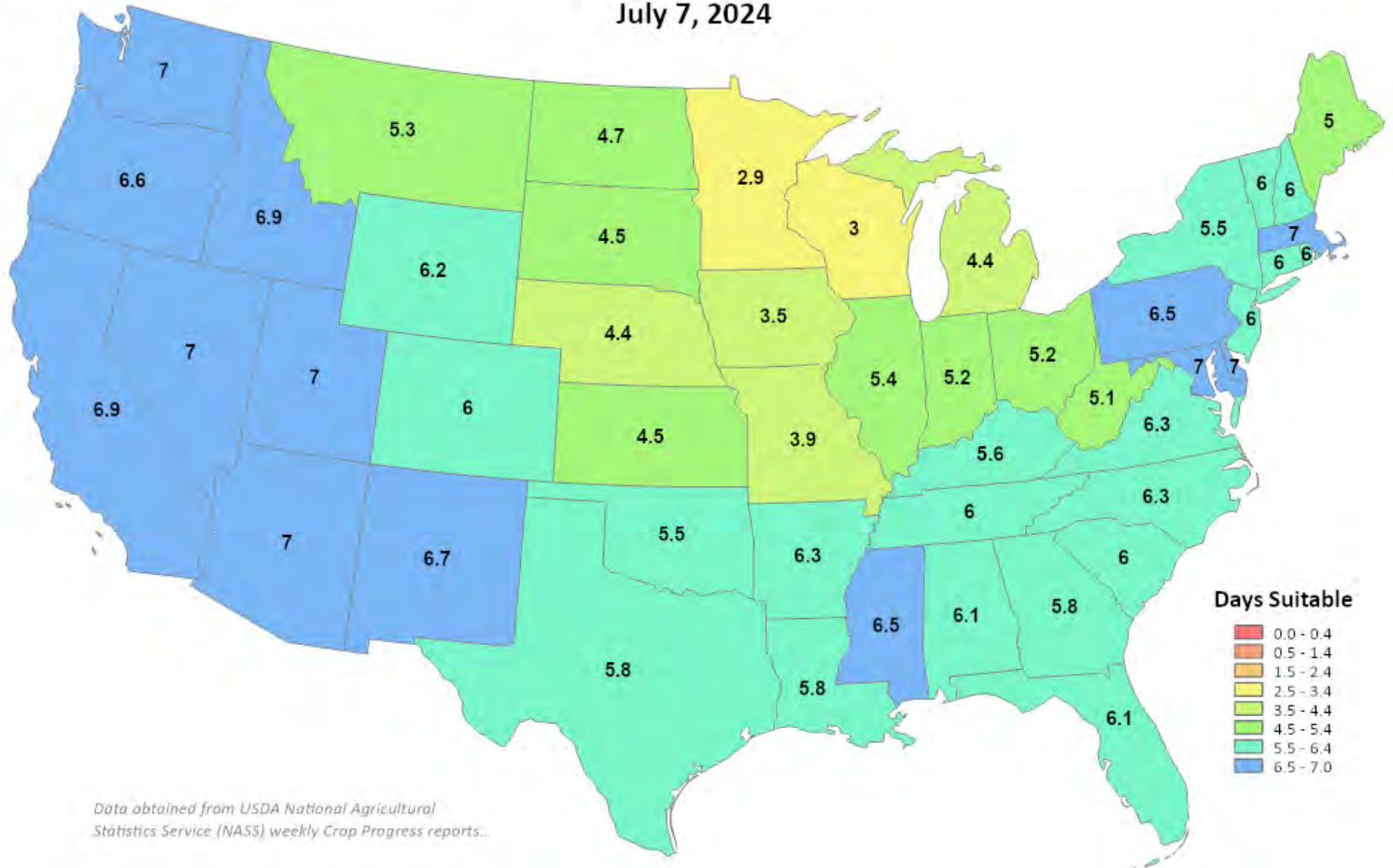
Warm, sunny weather favored summer crop development while also supporting late planting activities. Weekly average temperatures ranged from near normal in Ontario's Interlake farming areas to as much as 3°C above normal in southern Quebec, with daytime highs reaching the upper 20s and lower 30s (degrees C) regionwide. Meanwhile,

rainfall was mostly light, although pockets of moderate to heavy rain (15-50 mm) were reported in Quebec and Ontario's eastern and northern agricultural districts. The relatively drier conditions elsewhere in Ontario supported fieldwork that likely included late soybean planting and early harvesting of winter wheat.

Days Suitable for Fieldwork

Week Ending

July 7, 2024



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