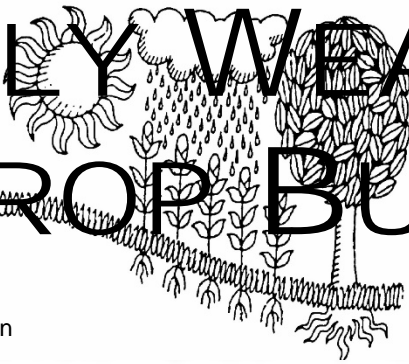
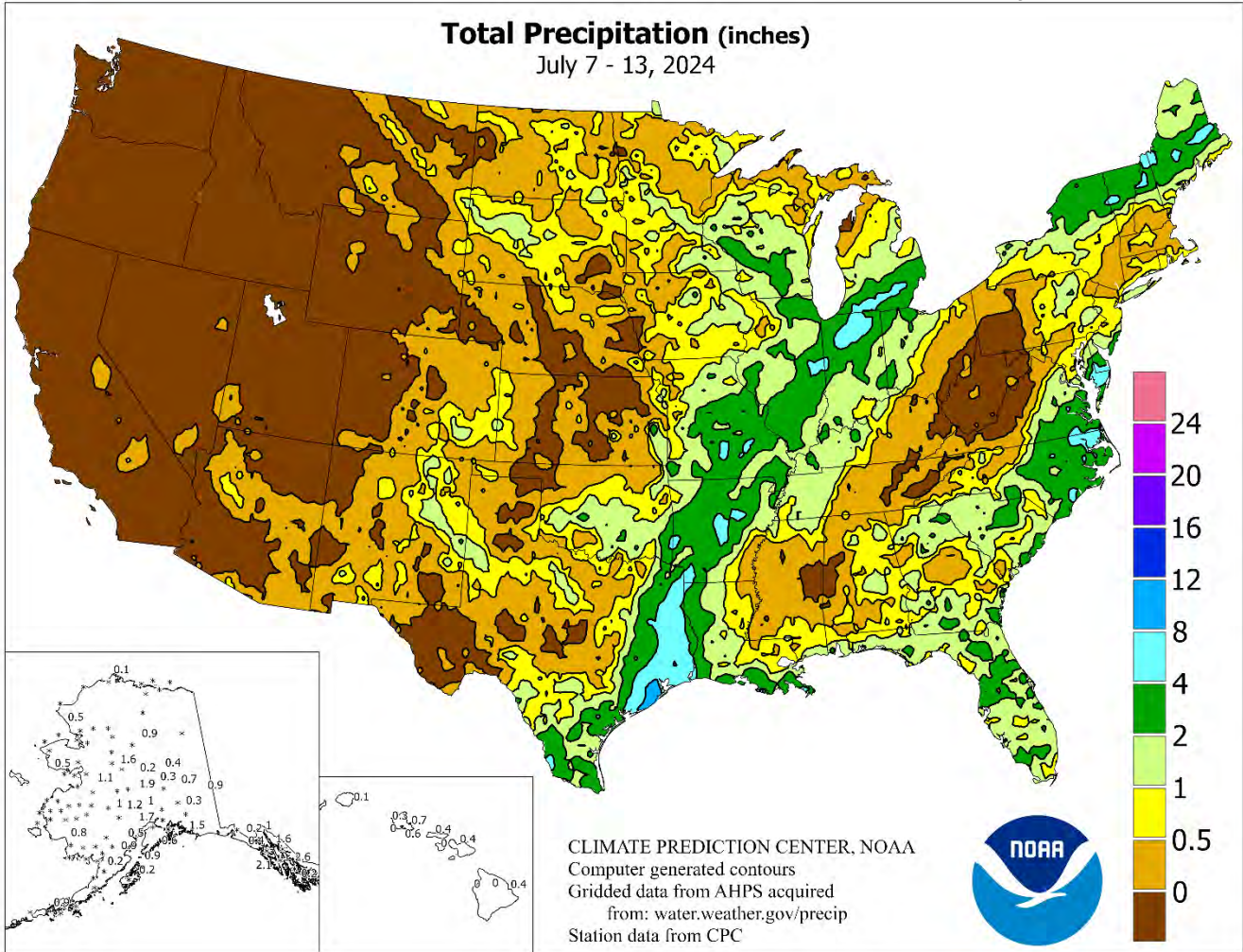


# WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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 July 7 – 13, 2024

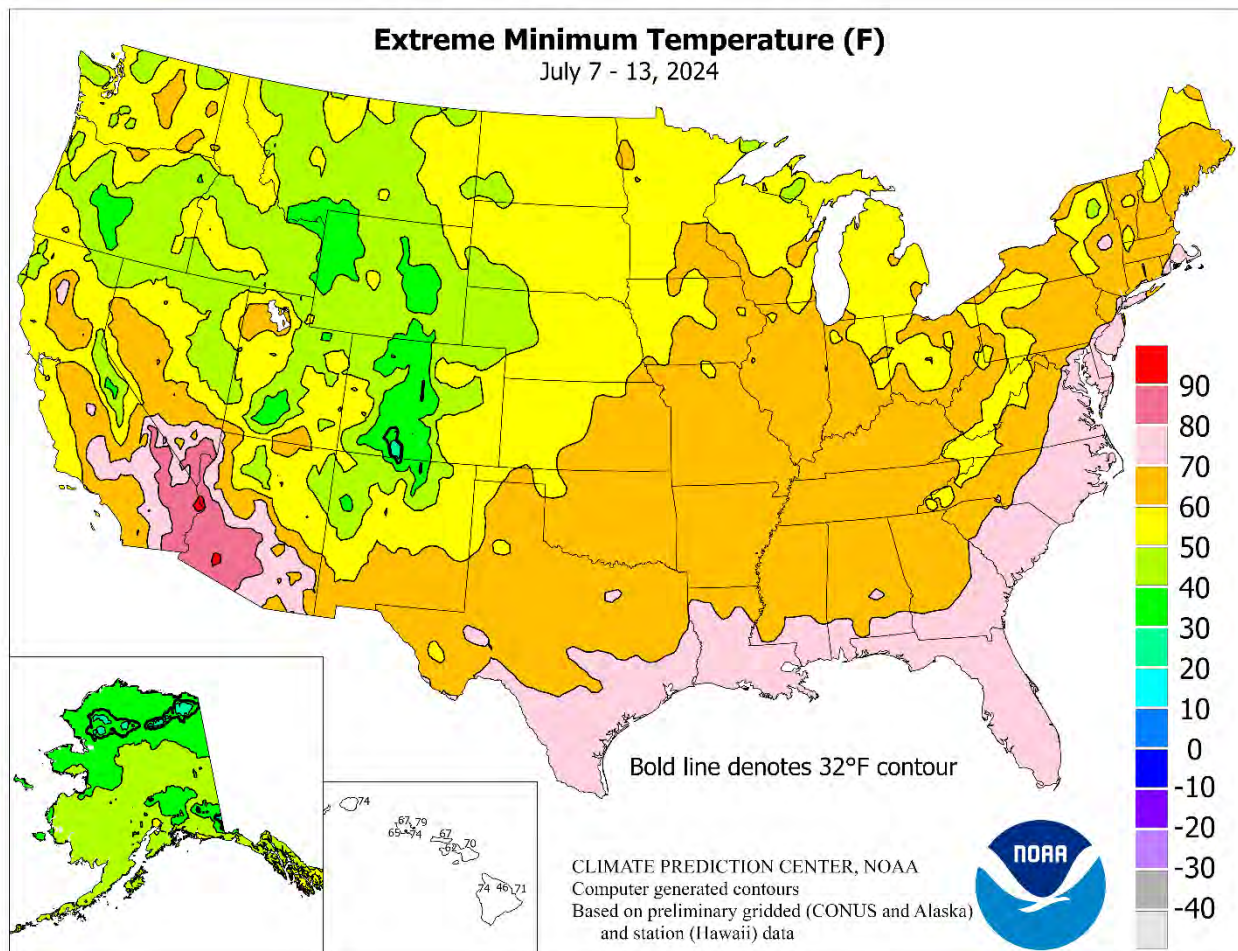
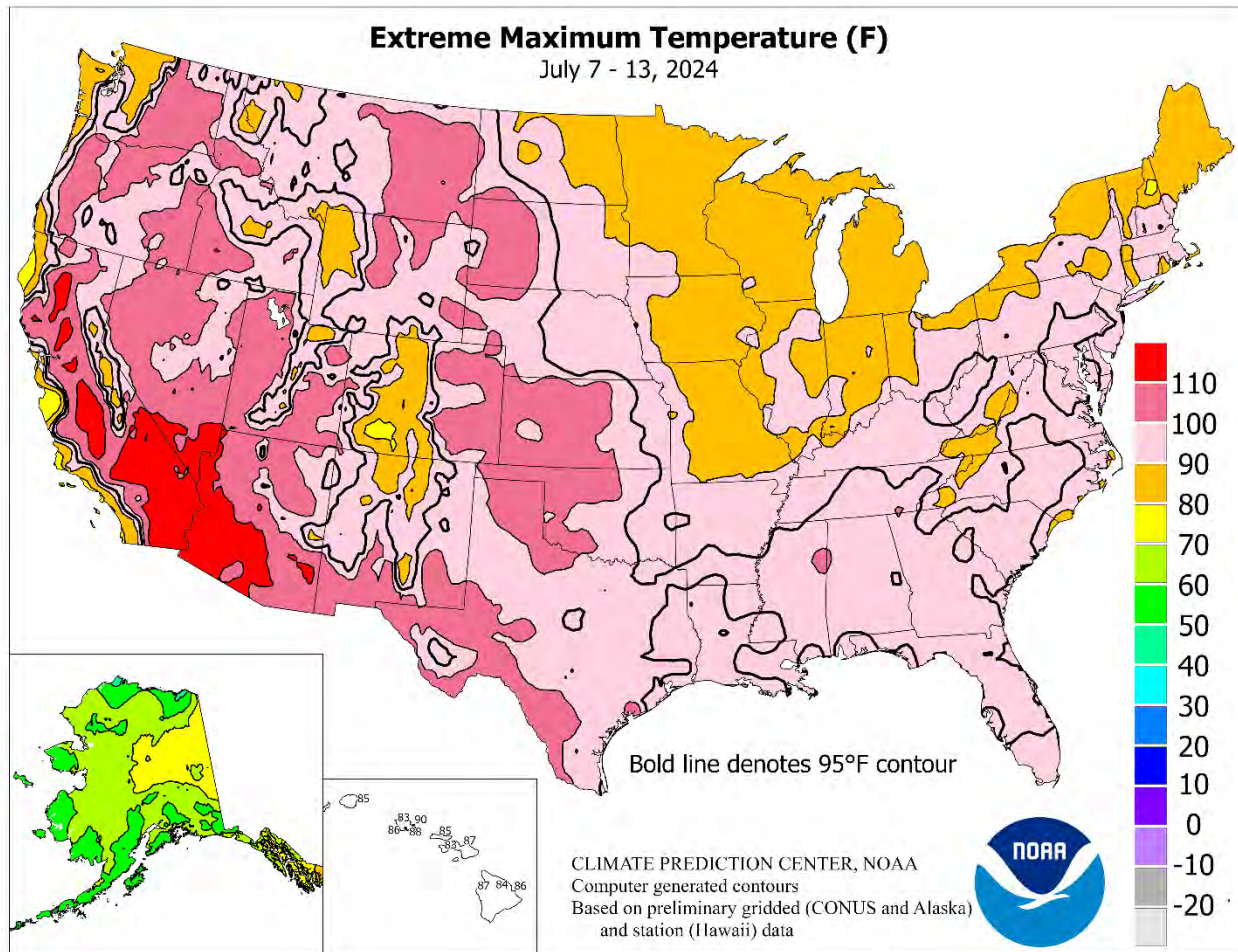
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

**H**urricane Beryl made landfall before dawn on July 8 near **Matagorda, TX**, with maximum sustained winds near 80 mph and a storm surge locally exceeding 4 feet. Widespread wind gusts of 80 to 90 mph or greater were clocked along the **middle Texas coast**, extending northward across the **Houston metropolitan area**, leaving more than 2.7 million customers without electricity. Beryl accelerated northeastward across the **mid-South** and **lower Midwest**, producing a narrow band of heavy rain from **eastern Texas into northern New England**. Before

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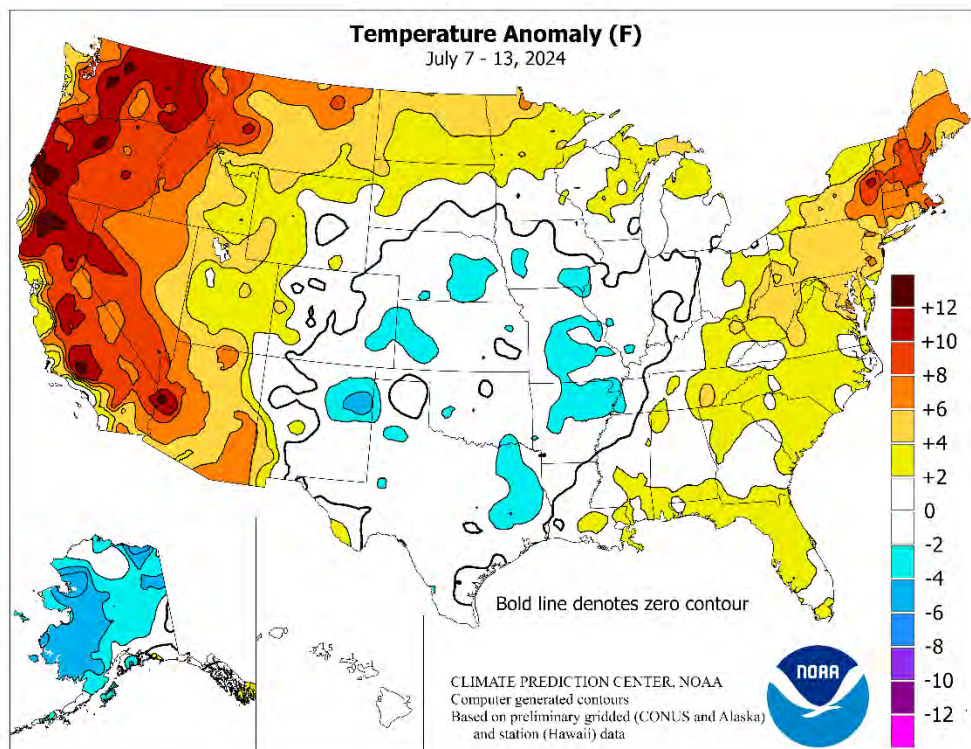
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(Continued from front cover)

being absorbed by a cold front, Beryl's final position estimate late on July 10 placed the former hurricane just west of **Buffalo, NY**. Although Beryl produced as much as 10 to 15 inches of precipitation in **eastern Texas**, leading to flash flooding, rain in the **mid-South** and **lower Midwest** was more beneficial than detrimental to summer crops. Late in the week, a separate area of heavy rain soaked the **middle Atlantic coastal plain**, while thundershowers dotted the **lower Southeast**. Elsewhere, spotty showers affected the **Plains** and **upper Midwest**, while hot, mostly dry weather dominated the **West**. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 10°F above normal in portions of the **Pacific Coast States**, as well as the **northernmost Rockies**. Above-normal temperatures extended eastward across the **nation's northern tier** into the **upper Great Lakes region**. A separate area of hot weather in the **Atlantic Coast States** boosted weekly temperatures 5 to 10°F above normal in the **Northeast**. In contrast, near- or slightly below-normal temperatures encompassed **central and southern sections of the Rockies and Plains**, along with much of the **mid-South** and **Midwest**.



Blazing heat gripped the **West**, with several locations setting all-time station records. One of the most impressive records occurred on July 7 in **Las Vegas, NV**, with a high temperature of 120°F. The previous highest reading in **Las Vegas** has been 117°F, most recently achieved on July 10, 2021. Elsewhere on the 7th, all-time station records were tied or broken in **California** locations such as **Barstow-Daggett** (118°F), **Lancaster** (115°F), and **Bishop** (111°F). Elsewhere in **California**, **Death Valley** attained highs of 125°F or greater each day from July 4-12, the longest such modern streak on record. In **Oregon**, triple-digit temperatures occurred on 5 consecutive days (July 5-9) in **Eugene** and **Salem**. **Eugene** also tied a July record with a maximum temperature of 106°F on the 9th. Similarly, **Lancaster, CA**, achieved highs of 110°F or greater each day from July 4-9 and 11-12. **Lancaster's** 6-day streak with 110-degree heat doubled the former all-time station record of 3 days, achieved most recently from June 16-18, 2021. Finally, **Lancaster** set monthly and annual records for days of 110-degree heat; previous respective records had been 4 days in June 2021 and September 2022, and 6 days in 1950 and 2021. **Fresno, CA**, achieved readings of 110°F or greater on 7 days (July 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, and 12), breaking a monthly record (previously, 6 days in July 1898 and 1908). Farther east, **Reno, NV**, logged highs of 100°F or greater each day from July 4-13, tying a station record of 10 consecutive days previously set from July 12-21, 2005, and July 5-14, 2021. In many **Northwestern** locations, heat peaked on July 10, with daily-record highs soaring to 108°F in **Omak, WA**, and **Lewiston, ID**. **Salt Lake City, UT**, peaked at 106°F on July 11, narrowly missing the all-time station record of 107°F—last attained on September 7, 2022. **Colorado Springs, CO** (100°F on July 12), collected a triple-digit reading for only the twelfth time on record—and missed an all-time station record by 1°F. At week's end, heat began to overspread the **South** and **East**, with daily-record highs of 92°F occurring on July 13 in **Blacksburg, VA**, and **Elkins, WV**.

Early in the week, a cold front crossing the **central U.S.** helped to steer Hurricane Beryl northward across the **middle Texas coast** and northeastward into the **lower Great Lakes region**. On July 7, daily-record totals associated with the cold front included 1.69 inches in **Garden City, KS**, and 1.41 inches in **Des Moines, IA**. By July 8, the day of Beryl's landfall, daily-record amounts in **Texas** reached 6.65 inches at **Houston's Hobby Airport**, 6.47 inches in **Palacios**, 5.19 inches in **Longview**, and 3.45 inches in **Lufkin**. **Texarkana, AR**, also netted a daily-record sum (4.75 inches) for July 8. Calendar-day records for July 9 reached 4.09 inches in **Batesville, AR**, and 2.72 inches in **West Plains,**

**MO**. By the 10th, daily-record totals topped the 2-inch mark in locations such as **Flint, MI** (3.27 inches), and **Saranac Lake, NY** (2.59 inches). Finally, **Millinocket, ME**, received a record-setting rainfall total (2.48 inches) for July 11. Widespread wind damage related to Beryl was limited to **coastal and eastern Texas**, although as many as six dozen tornadoes were spotted along and east of Beryl's path, from **eastern Texas to New York**. Based on preliminary reports, as many as four dozen of those tornadoes occurred on July 8 in **northeastern Texas**, **northwestern Louisiana**, and **southwestern Arkansas**. In **Texas**, official wind gusts on the morning of the 8th were clocked to 91 mph at the **San Bernard National Wildlife Refuge**; 87 mph near **Surfside Beach**; 85 mph in **Angleton**; 84 mph at **Houston's Hobby Airport**; 83 mph in **Houston (IAH Airport)**; 81 mph in **Conroe** and **Palacios**; and 78 mph in **Galveston**. Late in the week, a separate area of tropical moisture overspread the **middle Atlantic Coast**, resulting in daily-record amounts for July 12 in **Georgetown, DE** (4.03 inches), and **Salisbury, MD** (3.01 inches). By July 13, a new area of stormy weather engulfed the **northern Plains** and **upper Midwest**, with numerous reports of large hail and damaging winds. Hail up to 4 inches in diameter was reported on the 13th in **Blaine County, MT**, while stones 3.5 inches in diameter were noted in **Rice and Wright Counties, MN**. Elsewhere in **Minnesota** on the 13th, **Rochester** measured a peak thunderstorm wind gust to 81 mph, while **St. Cloud** collected a daily-record total of 2.20 inches. In neighboring **Wisconsin**, record-setting rainfall for July 13 totaled 3.08 inches in **Wausau** and 1.58 inches in **La Crosse**.

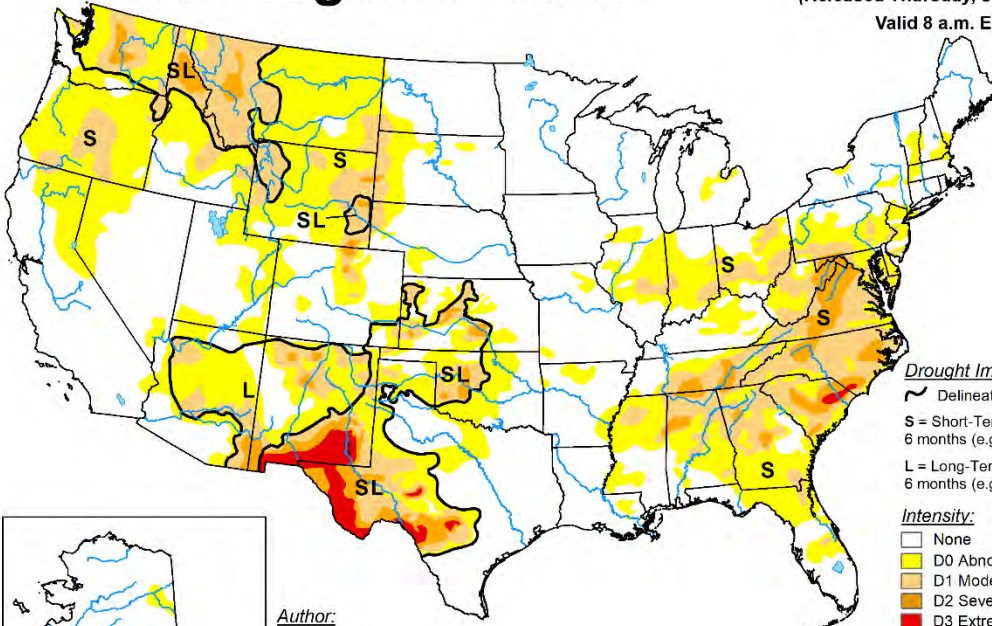
Wet weather developed across much of **Alaska**, accompanied by mostly near- or below-normal temperatures. On July 8, **McGrath** posted a daily record-tying low of 41°F. **McGrath** also received rainfall totaling 2.22 inches during the first 15 days of July, aided by a daily-record sum of 0.91 inch on the 9th. Other July 1-15 **Alaskan** totals included 6.37 inches in **Juneau**, 6.13 inches in **Yakutat**, 5.54 inches in **Nome**, 5.07 inches in **Sitka**, and 3.34 inches in **Bethel**. On July 13, **Sitka** netted a daily-record sum (2.35 inches), along with **Yakutat** (1.74 inches). On the same date in **Anchorage**, the 1.83-inch total marked the wettest day in that location since August 21, 1997, when 2.76 inches fell, and the second-wettest July day on record behind only 2.00 inches on July 31, 1956. Farther south, **Hawaii's** summer dry spell continued. During the first half of July, rainfall at the state's major airport observation sites ranged from 0.01 inch (4 to 5 percent of normal) in **Honolulu, Oahu**, and **Kahului, Maui**, to 1.21 inches (29 percent) in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**. Additionally, **Hilo** posted a daily-record high of 88°F on July 11.

# U.S. Drought Monitor

July 9, 2024

(Released Thursday, Jul. 11, 2024)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT



### Drought Impact Types:

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

### Intensity:

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

Author:  
Brian Fuchs  
National Drought Mitigation Center

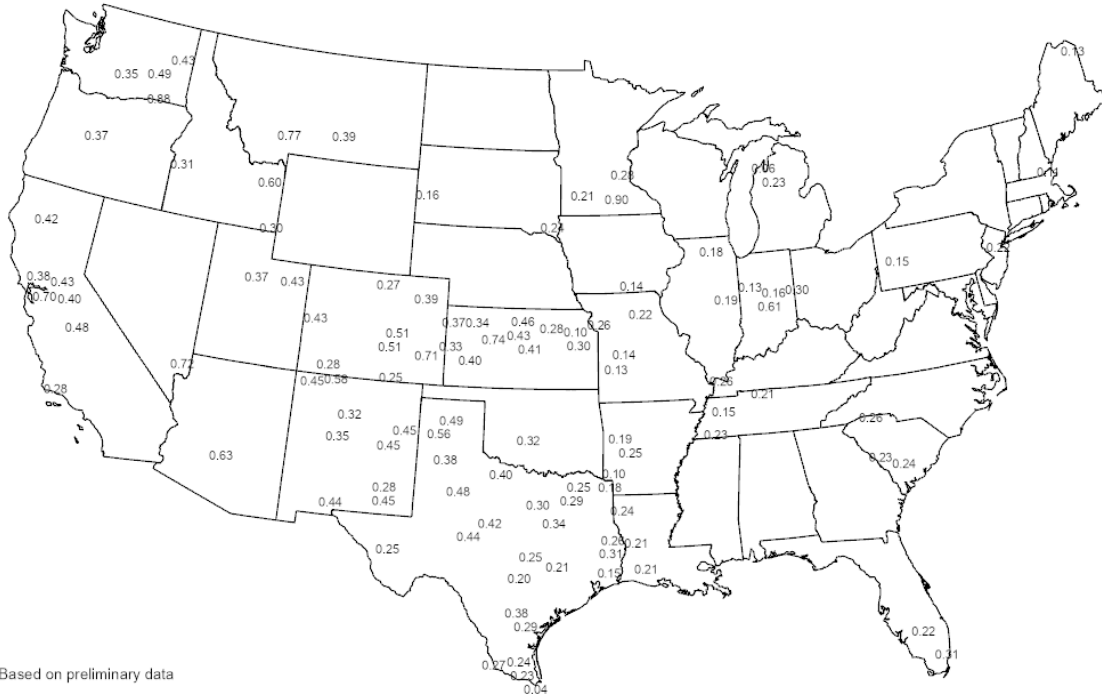
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>



[droughtmonitor.unl.edu](https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu)

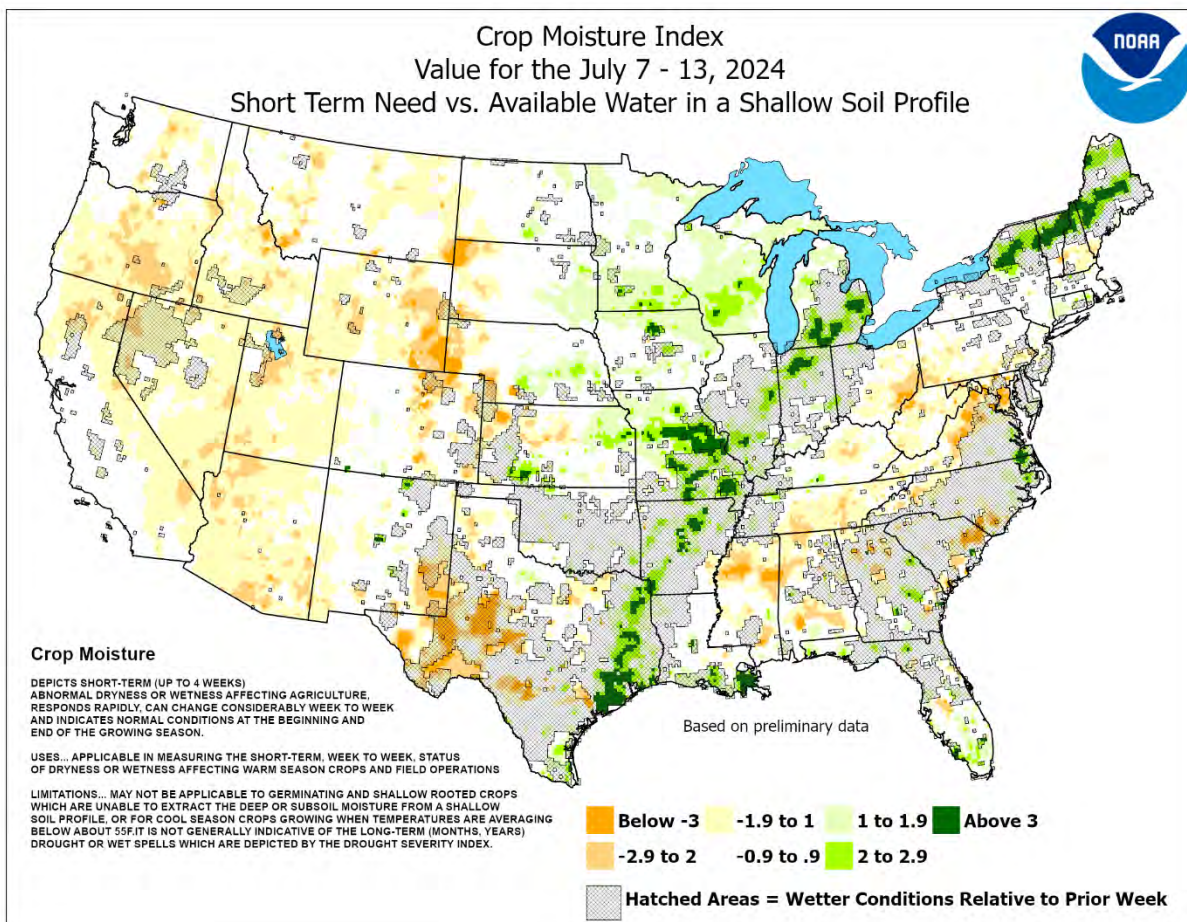
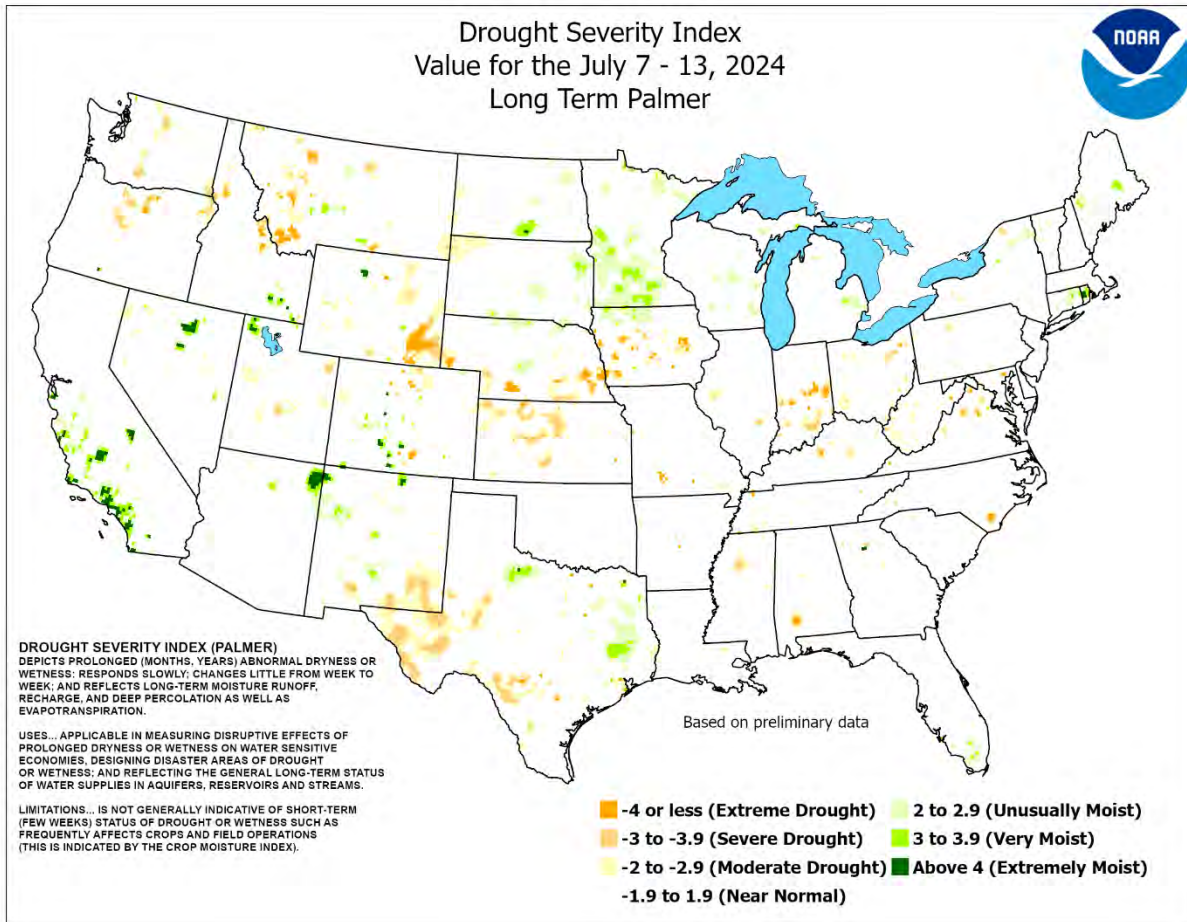
## Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

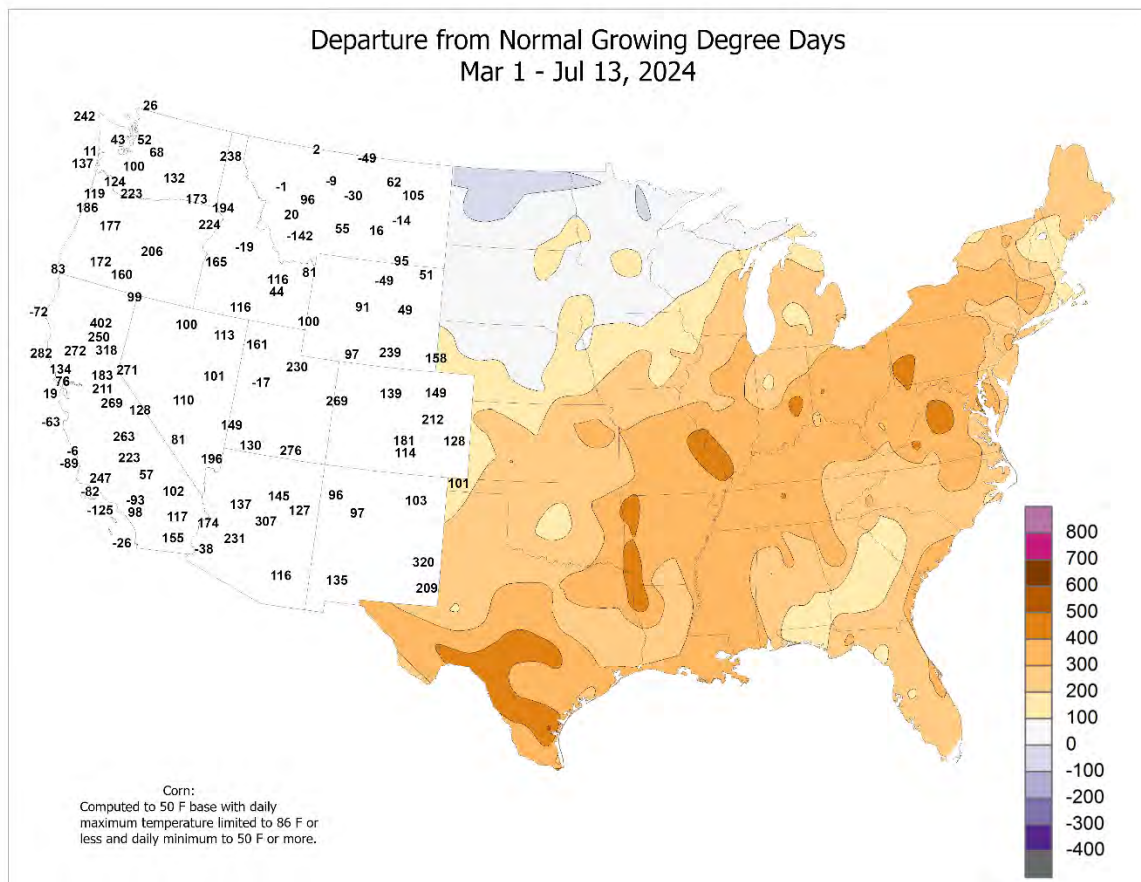
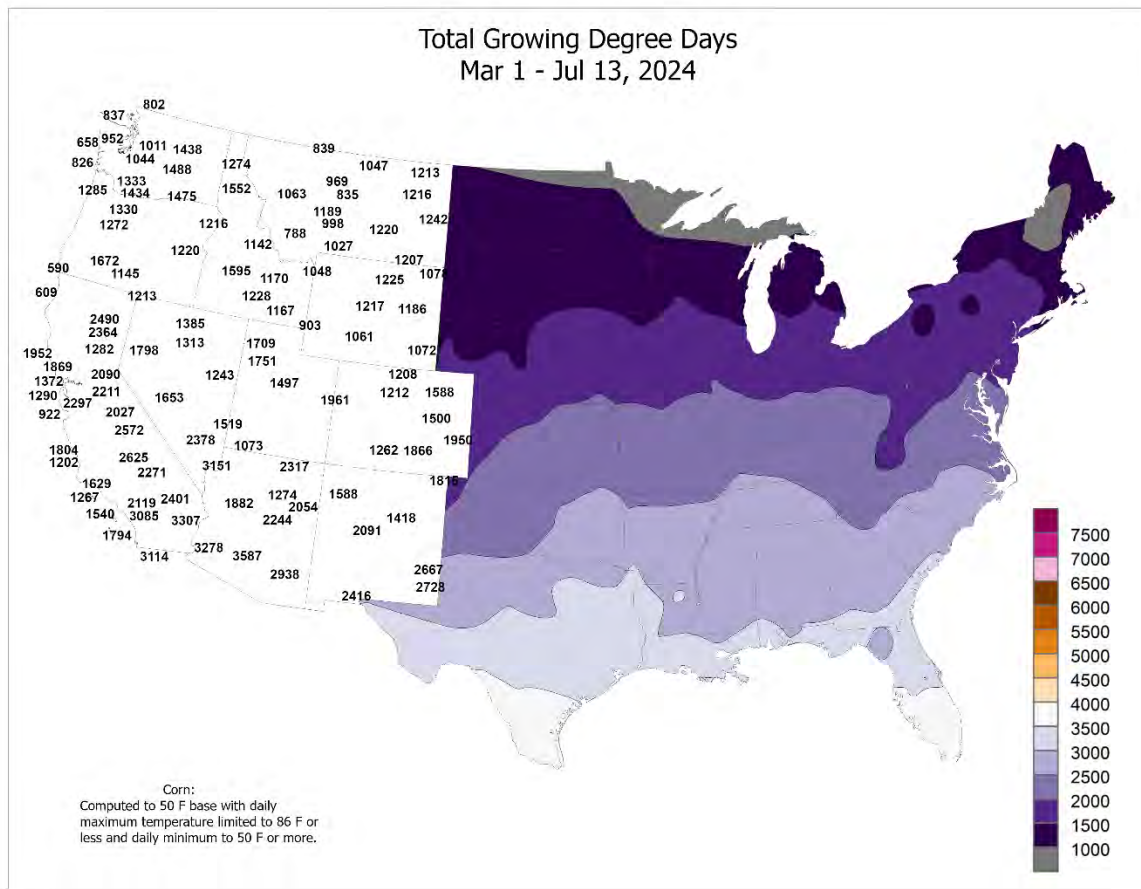
July 07 - 13, 2024

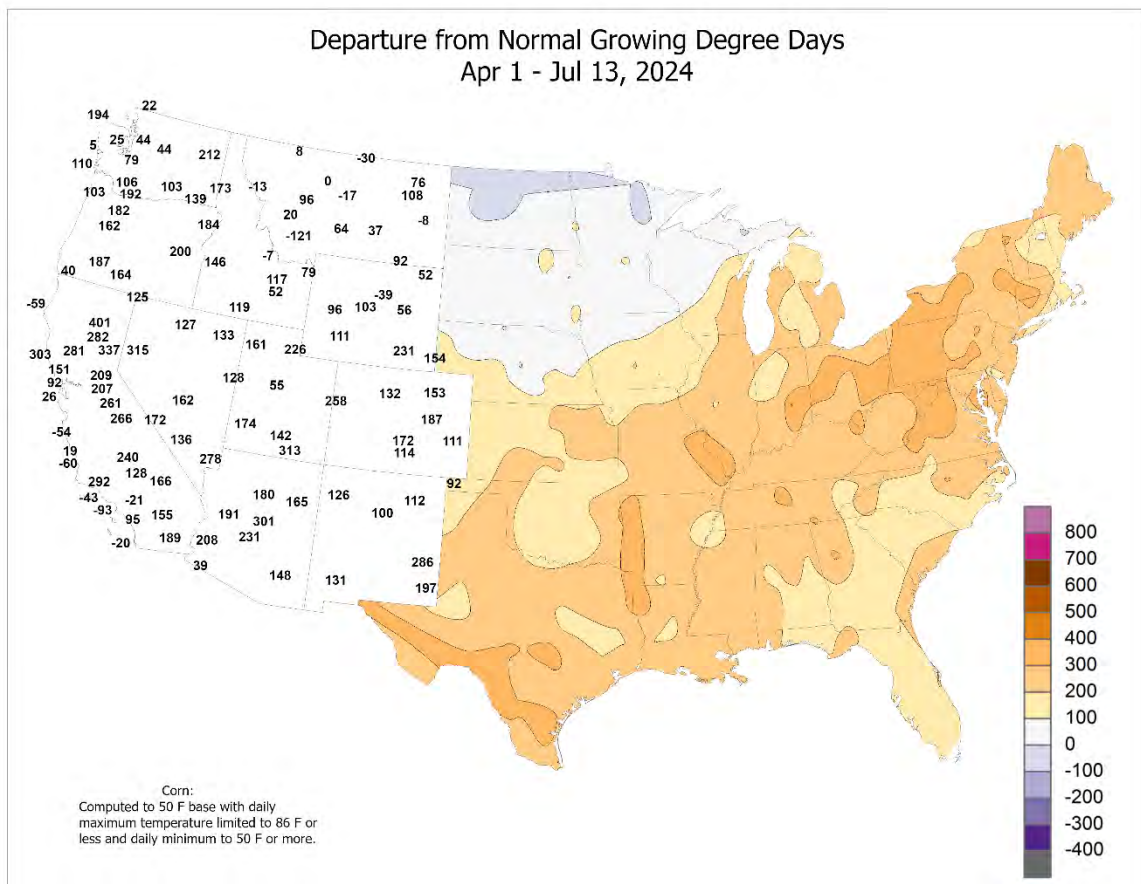
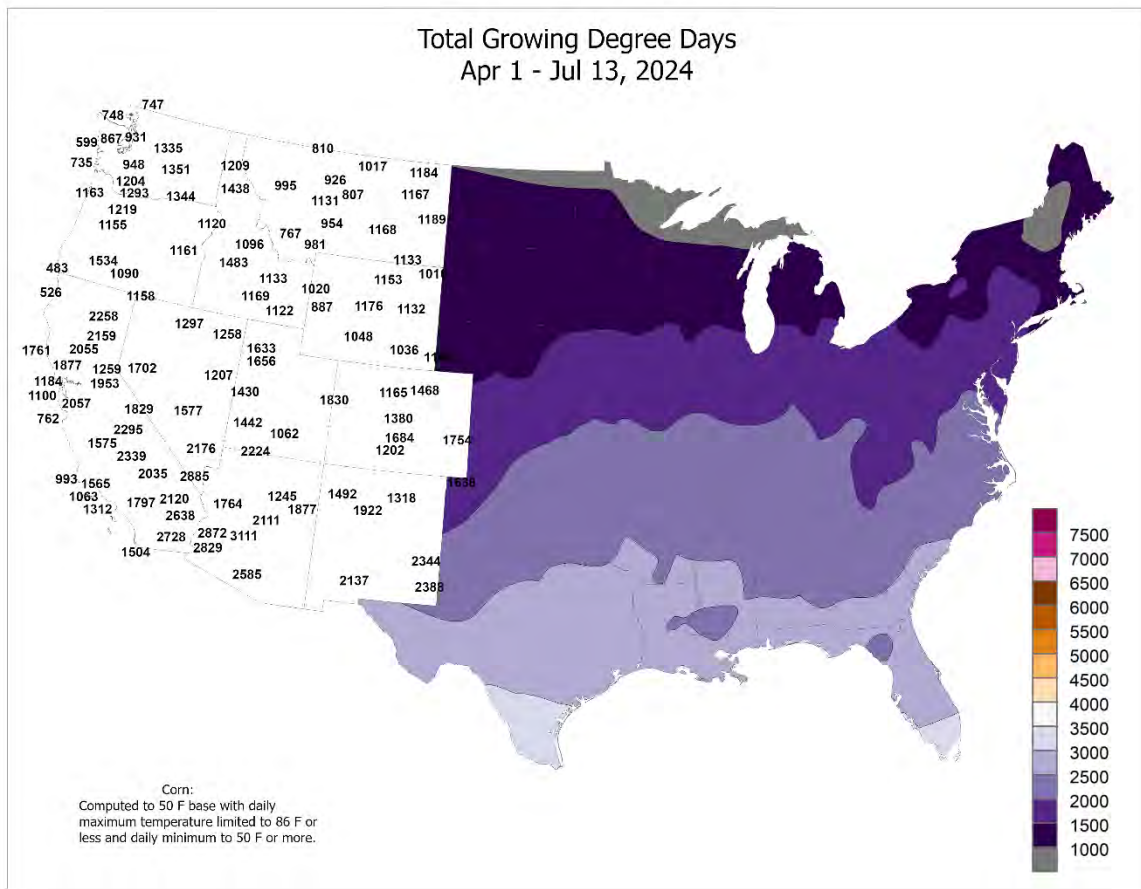


Based on preliminary data

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments  
Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.







National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 13, 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	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE		
AK ANCHORAGE	64	54	70	52	59	0	0.75	0.37	0.75	1.97	118	6.89	135	81	57	0	0	1	1		
AK BARROW	44	36	46	34	40	0	0.08	-0.11	0.08	0.34	44	0.46	26	85	73	0	0	1	0		
AK FAIRBANKS	69	53	78	49	61	-3	0.39	-0.08	0.22	2.43	103	4.32	90	89	48	0	0	4	0		
AK JUNEAU	62	51	73	46	56	-1	1.61	0.45	0.46	6.37	108	31.95	118	95	66	0	0	5	0		
AK KODIAK	54	49	58	47	51	-4	0.24	-0.83	0.09	2.42	34	36.46	94	100	88	0	0	6	0		
AK NOME	53	45	56	39	49	-4	0.51	0.06	0.17	1.67	93	7.76	127	98	79	0	0	6	0		
AL BIRMINGHAM	93	72	97	68	82	1	0.72	-0.52	0.72	4.11	57	26.77	81	85	44	5	0	1	1		
AL HUNTSVILLE	94	71	99	69	83	2	0.48	-0.62	0.37	3.07	49	31.02	98	93	43	7	0	2	0		
AL MOBILE	93	76	96	74	85	3	0.37	-1.43	0.21	5.77	58	34.37	93	93	56	5	0	2	0		
AL MONTGOMERY	96	73	99	70	84	1	0.72	-0.48	0.44	3.73	59	37.05	127	96	44	7	0	3	0		
AR FORT SMITH	92	71	96	68	82	-1	1.60	0.77	1.14	4.88	79	26.50	100	94	47	5	0	3	1		
AR LITTLE ROCK	91	72	95	69	82	1	2.85	2.06	2.81	5.45	108	39.49	139	90	51	5	0	2	1		
AZ FLAGSTAFF	92	51	94	46	71	5	0.00	-0.46	0.00	0.97	94	10.31	116	47	10	7	0	0	0		
AZ PHOENIX	115	92	118	91	104	8	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.06	19	3.81	117	28	10	7	0	0	0		
AZ PRESCOTT	100	65	104	62	83	6	0.21	-0.15	0.21	0.61	65	5.30	98	41	11	7	0	1	0		
AZ TUCSON	110	80	112	75	95	6	0.16	-0.27	0.16	1.11	117	6.29	171	44	11	7	0	1	0		
CA BAKERSFIELD	110	81	114	77	96	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	5.40	121	39	13	7	0	0	0		
CA EUREKA	62	52	64	51	57	-1	0.00	-0.05	0.00	1.22	153	29.86	122	99	79	0	0	0	0		
CA FRESNO	110	79	114	73	95	11	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.02	7	9.00	115	56	14	7	0	0	0		
CA LOS ANGELES	73	63	76	61	68	-1	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.09	95	15.46	178	95	70	0	0	0	0		
CA REDDING	112	78	116	75	95	12	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.33	42	21.12	99	52	11	7	0	0	0		
CA SACRAMENTO	101	65	110	60	83	8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	11.97	98	72	22	7	0	0	0		
CA SAN DIEGO	75	67	76	66	71	1	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	10.89	162	90	68	0	0	0	0		
CA SAN FRANCISCO	72	56	80	54	64	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	14.31	112	93	59	0	0	0	0		
CA STOCKTON	104	69	111	63	86	8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	10.65	119	69	20	7	0	0	0		
CO ALAMOSA	86	42	92	38	64	-1	0.01	-0.21	0.01	3.02	373	5.74	185	84	14	2	0	1	0		
CO CO SPRINGS	89	56	100	49	73	0	0.70	0.07	0.40	1.92	56	8.26	100	61	19	3	0	2	0		
CO DENVER INTL	92	58	102	53	75	0	0.49	0.06	0.34	1.54	56	9.65	117	54	15	5	0	2	0		
CO GRAND JUNCTION	100	68	104	64	84	5	0.00	-0.12	0.00	2.35	379	4.96	113	29	7	7	0	0	0		
CO PUEBLO	95	58	106	53	76	-1	0.12	-0.24	0.09	3.00	154	8.53	130	65	17	5	0	3	0		
CT BRIDGEPORT	85	74	88	72	79	4	0.73	0.02	0.30	4.87	96	28.85	123	94	65	0	0	4	0		
CT HARTFORD	92	73	95	70	83	8	0.33	-0.56	0.26	4.15	70	29.11	121	88	50	5	0	3	0		
DC WASHINGTON	95	78	99	75	86	5	0.31	-0.71	0.15	2.04	33	23.15	103	79	42	6	0	3	0		
DE WILMINGTON	89	73	93	70	81	3	0.54	-0.44	0.43	7.59	117	29.41	123	94	58	5	0	3	0		
FL DAYTONA BEACH	93	75	96	74	84	3	1.35	-0.04	1.07	8.35	86	20.17	83	96	55	6	0	4	1		
FL JACKSONVILLE	95	75	98	72	85	3	2.56	1.03	1.85	7.58	72	23.93	90	93	49	7	0	3	2		
FL KEY WEST	91	83	92	79	87	2	0.00	-0.79	0.00	10.43	182	24.63	155	83	65	7	0	0	0		
FL MIAMI	92	79	93	76	85	2	0.78	-0.90	0.59	19.51	141	33.92	113	84	58	7	0	3	1		
FL ORLANDO	94	76	98	74	85	2	1.03	-0.60	0.61	8.15	73	16.33	64	97	50	6	0	4	1		
FL PENSACOLA	90	77	91	73	83	0	0.62	-1.13	0.27	8.76	83	33.25	94	90	53	6	0	5	0		
FL TALLAHASSEE	95	77	98	73	86	4	2.88	1.26	1.87	10.33	96	40.84	128	90	45	7	0	4	2		
FL TAMPA	91	79	93	77	85	1	1.38	-0.35	0.80	5.79	54	17.03	71	94	64	6	0	6	1		
FL WEST PALM BEACH	91	77	94	73	84	1	0.65	-0.63	0.50	7.23	66	27.65	95	96	67	6	0	4	1		
GA ATHENS	94	71	98	68	83	2	0.81	-0.20	0.80	3.00	44	31.79	118	91	42	7	0	2	1		
GA ATLANTA	92	74	97	70	83	2	2.91	1.72	1.74	7.40	109	33.31	118	83	47	6	0	3	2		
GA AUGUSTA	94	72	96	69	83	0	0.60	-0.39	0.60	8.59	130	23.47	96	96	45	7	0	1	1		
GA COLUMBUS	95	74	100	70	85	1	0.16	-0.85	0.10	3.59	61	33.01	137	88	41	7	0	2	0		
GA MACON	94	71	99	67	83	0	0.46	-0.75	0.46	3.02	45	27.42	106	98	44	7	0	1	0		
GA SAVANNAH	94	77	96	74	85	3	2.11	0.83	1.57	7.11	78	26.35	102	91	52	7	0	3	2		
HI HILO	85	72	86	71	78	2	0.42	-1.53	0.19	3.51	32	50.30	86	95	60	0	0	6	0		
HI HONOLULU	87	76	88	74	81	0	0.58	0.46	0.19	0.97	136	10.21	120	77	48	0	0	3	0		
HI KAHULUI	86	72	87	70	79	-1	0.41	0.30	0.20	0.99	278	8.87	93	86	53	0	0	3	0		
HI LIHUE	85	75	85	74	80	0	0.14	-0.24	0.04	1.15	46	23.38	123	87	62	0	0	4	0		
IA BURLINGTON	82	65	87	62	74	-2	2.20	1.28	0.88	7.09	105	24.33	114	99	68	0	0	4	3		
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	82	64	89	62	73	0	2.04	1.02	0.80	5.30	70	14.81	75	98	60	0	0	4	2		
IA DES MOINES	85	66	91	62	75	-1	1.65	0.79	1.52	8.73	125	23.90	114	90	52	1	0	2	1		
IA DUBUQUE	82	65	87	63	74	2	0.27	-0.87	0.16	4.98	69	17.61	84	96	58	0	0	3	0		
IA SIOUX CITY	85	61	92	57	73	-1	1.13	0.33	1.13	5.16	88	19.43	119	97	53	1	0	1	1		
IA WATERLOO	84	65	90	61	75	0	0.93	-0.07	0.56	6.12	79	23.37	113	92	56	1	0	3	1		
ID BOISE	104	68	108	62	86	10	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.44	51	10.02	137	37	10	7	0	0	0		
ID LEWISTON	103	69	107	65	86	12	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.79	52	6.34	77	44	11	7	0	0	0		
ID POCATELLO	96	51	101	47	74	4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.73	63	10.07	142	75	13	6	0	0	0		
IL CHICAGO/O_HARE	85	67	91	64	76	0	3.65	2.82	1.69	6.69	119	20.62	101	95	52	1	0	4	2		
IL MOLINE	84	65	90	62	75	-1	0.17	-0.85	0.08	4.57	65	18.67	86	95	57	1	0	3	0		
IL PEORIA	86	67	91	65	76	0	0.93	0.11	0.72	5.13	97	20.96	100	94	57	1	0	4	1		
IL ROCKFORD	85	64	89	60	74	1	2.98	2.11	2.35	8.27	120	23.52	114	95	55	0	0	4	1		
IL SPRINGFIELD	85	65	90	63	75	-2	0.24	-0.65	0.22	3.09	49	14.08	67	98	61	1	0	2	0		
IN EVANSVILLE	88	69	91	67	78	-1	0.69	-0.35	0.35	3.48	54	26.23	93	93	54	3	0	6	0		
IN FORT WAYNE	83	63	88	59	73	-1	1.15	0.17	0.47	4.60	73	24.54	111	95	57	0	0	3	0		
IN INDIANAPOLIS	85	68	90	65	77	1	1.46	0.37	0.94	4.48	64	25.08	98	93	51	1	0	3	1		
IN SOUTH BEND	84	64	88	60	74	1	2.33	1.50	1.38	6.75	121	23.80	115	96	57	0	0	4	1		
KS CONCORDIA	91	64	102	60	78	-1	0.00	-0.93	0.00	7.59	136	18.91	121	93	40	4	0	0	0		
KS DODGE CITY	91	64	100	59	78	-2	0.59	-0.09	0.55	12.21	265	15.55	127	83	34	4	0	2	1		
KS GOODLAND	90	58	101	54	74	-2	0.04	-0.61	0.04	4.87	116	9.69	93	86	29	5	0	1	0		
KS TOPEKA	90	67	95	63	79	-1	0.00	-0.90	0.00	7.09	106	13.37	66	88	47	3	0	0	0		

Based on 1991-2020 normals

\*\*\* Not Available



Weather Data for the Week Ending July 13, 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	92	68	99	63	80	-1	0.15	-0.75	0.14	6.58	98	16.09	83	85	37	4	0	2	0		
KY LEXINGTON	92	67	95	63	80	3	0.61	-0.54	0.35	3.71	52	24.89	87	88	42	6	0	2	0		
KY LOUISVILLE	91	72	93	68	82	2	1.03	0.15	0.83	5.06	85	24.54	89	82	45	6	0	4	1		
LA PADUCAH	89	68	92	65	78	-1	1.31	0.30	1.29	5.18	80	29.36	101	93	56	5	0	2	1		
LA BATON ROUGE	95	78	98	74	87	4	1.35	0.15	0.49	7.20	81	37.84	109	89	50	7	0	4	0		
LA LAKE CHARLES	91	76	94	75	84	0	1.62	0.35	0.75	11.20	124	40.19	126	92	58	6	0	6	1		
LA NEW ORLEANS	92	78	96	76	85	1	1.26	-0.32	0.83	6.24	58	37.27	105	96	58	5	0	5	1		
LA SHREVEPORT	92	74	97	72	83	-1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	89	50	5	0	***	***		
MA BOSTON	87	71	90	67	79	5	0.08	-0.65	0.05	4.63	88	27.32	118	92	59	1	0	2	0		
MA WORCESTER	87	71	89	66	79	8	0.19	-0.67	0.14	3.76	64	33.78	137	95	54	0	0	4	0		
MD BALTIMORE	94	75	99	72	84	6	0.50	-0.48	0.25	2.59	45	21.09	91	88	46	6	0	3	0		
ME CARIBOU	80	64	85	61	72	5	2.31	1.26	0.98	6.81	117	18.59	90	97	64	0	0	7	2		
ME PORTLAND	86	67	89	64	76	6	0.94	0.14	0.89	3.33	59	25.96	104	97	62	0	0	3	1		
MI ALPENA	82	60	88	56	71	3	1.38	0.64	1.13	6.51	160	19.52	130	97	51	0	0	2	1		
MI GRAND RAPIDS	83	63	86	56	73	0	1.57	0.72	0.78	6.17	112	19.50	94	97	56	0	0	5	1		
MI LANSING	83	63	88	56	73	1	0.84	0.20	0.52	7.04	140	19.11	106	99	56	0	0	4	1		
MI MUSKEGON	82	64	85	57	73	1	1.20	0.62	0.45	5.44	131	16.93	94	92	53	0	0	4	0		
MI TRAVERSE CITY	85	63	91	60	74	4	0.11	-0.48	0.11	4.09	112	13.64	100	91	48	1	0	1	0		
MN DULUTH	81	60	86	56	71	4	0.29	-0.64	0.25	8.13	130	17.31	110	90	51	0	0	2	0		
MN INT_L FALLS	82	56	86	51	69	4	0.80	-0.22	0.77	6.40	111	14.44	111	96	48	0	0	2	1		
MN MINNEAPOLIS	83	68	87	64	76	1	1.27	0.32	0.68	8.32	130	20.39	122	86	47	0	0	4	1		
MN ROCHESTER	83	63	86	60	73	2	1.61	0.63	1.48	10.83	151	21.38	112	93	54	0	0	2	1		
MN ST. CLOUD	84	62	87	59	73	3	3.08	2.26	1.99	8.18	153	20.93	143	95	49	0	0	5	2		
MO COLUMBIA	84	67	87	65	75	-3	2.67	1.65	1.46	11.20	183	27.77	120	96	59	0	0	5	2		
MO KANSAS CITY	86	66	90	63	76	-2	0.63	-0.47	0.57	9.98	135	24.93	114	87	49	1	0	3	1		
MO SAINT LOUIS	88	71	93	68	80	-1	0.87	-0.03	0.46	3.82	61	22.74	94	86	50	4	0	3	0		
MO SPRINGFIELD	85	67	89	63	76	-3	0.65	-0.23	0.24	5.96	97	24.49	98	92	55	0	0	5	0		
MS JACKSON	95	74	97	70	84	2	0.04	-1.08	0.04	4.18	64	43.52	131	92	46	7	0	1	0		
MS MERIDIAN	96	72	100	69	84	1	0.04	-1.15	0.04	2.40	35	31.59	94	94	44	7	0	1	0		
MS TUPELO	94	71	99	69	83	1	0.56	-0.51	0.52	3.74	53	32.27	96	91	42	7	0	2	1		
MT BILLINGS	95	61	100	51	78	5	1.12	0.83	1.11	2.96	105	9.05	101	67	16	6	0	2	1		
MT BUTTE	89	48	93	45	69	6	0.00	-0.27	0.00	2.07	69	5.75	74	68	20	5	0	0	0		
MT CUT BANK	91	53	97	48	72	9	0.00	-0.32	0.00	1.80	53	4.36	63	73	17	5	0	0	0		
MT GLASGOW	96	63	104	54	79	8	0.01	-0.49	0.01	1.69	44	6.87	83	72	20	5	0	1	0		
MT GREAT FALLS	91	53	98	49	72	5	0.00	-0.31	0.00	4.08	122	11.03	118	78	21	5	0	0	0		
MT HAVRE	93	57	101	50	75	6	0.00	-0.39	0.00	3.65	111	10.56	141	87	25	6	0	0	0		
MT MISSOULA	97	55	101	51	76	9	0.00	-0.21	0.00	2.09	81	8.37	98	64	18	7	0	0	0		
NC ASHEVILLE	88	68	91	62	78	3	0.15	-0.92	0.11	3.32	48	26.34	99	94	47	3	0	2	0		
NC CHARLOTTE	92	74	95	71	83	3	0.58	-0.24	0.53	2.37	43	24.19	103	89	47	6	0	2	1		
NC GREENSBORO	89	72	94	69	80	1	0.22	-0.68	0.11	2.42	42	25.49	110	95	54	4	0	3	0		
NC HATTERAS	87	79	89	76	83	2	1.66	0.54	1.17	5.68	88	22.76	79	95	77	0	0	3	1		
NC RALEIGH	92	75	98	73	84	3	0.84	-0.23	0.49	3.82	66	19.65	85	92	56	5	0	3	0		
NC WILMINGTON	91	77	94	76	84	3	3.10	1.59	1.36	6.41	75	21.22	77	90	60	6	0	6	3		
ND BISMARCK	87	59	93	55	73	3	0.37	-0.39	0.22	3.46	72	10.52	100	94	41	2	0	3	0		
ND DICKINSON	88	57	99	52	72	4	0.22	-0.44	0.20	4.08	95	9.03	96	93	34	2	0	2	0		
ND FARGO	86	63	88	58	74	3	0.36	-0.39	0.35	4.97	85	13.77	105	89	48	0	0	2	0		
ND GRAND FORKS	88	61	92	57	74	6	0.06	-0.85	0.06	3.88	70	9.87	86	87	42	2	0	1	0		
ND JAMESTOWN	86	60	89	56	73	4	1.41	0.51	1.24	4.94	98	10.48	95	97	48	0	0	3	1		
NE GRAND ISLAND	87	61	93	56	74	-3	0.13	-0.63	0.13	5.21	95	19.69	127	97	47	3	0	1	0		
NE LINCOLN	88	64	93	58	76	-2	0.00	-0.76	0.00	7.72	129	16.95	106	91	49	3	0	0	0		
NE NORFOLK	86	60	94	55	73	-1	0.05	-0.64	0.05	5.25	91	19.05	123	95	48	2	0	1	0		
NE NORTH PLATTE	89	58	97	50	74	-2	0.02	-0.62	0.01	6.26	131	16.00	129	90	38	3	0	2	0		
NE OMAHA	87	65	93	60	76	-2	0.00	-0.81	0.00	4.58	76	20.59	118	92	50	1	0	0	0		
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	94	57	102	49	76	1	0.04	-0.35	0.04	3.15	95	9.04	90	78	18	5	0	1	0		
NE VALENTINE	89	59	100	52	74	-1	0.00	-0.65	0.00	5.99	113	13.97	105	89	32	3	0	0	0		
NH CONCORD	92	66	94	62	79	8	0.91	0.09	0.54	3.44	65	22.80	108	96	43	7	0	3	1		
NJ ATLANTIC_CITY	87	72	91	71	80	3	3.18	2.22	2.42	4.92	92	26.85	115	95	63	2	0	4	1		
NJ NEWARK	92	76	94	72	84	6	1.94	0.92	1.26	5.68	92	25.25	102	87	50	5	0	4	1		
NM ALBUQUERQUE	94	65	98	61	80	0	0.93	0.59	0.49	4.39	386	5.78	172	59	16	6	0	3	0		
NV ELY	96	51	98	43	73	5	0.40	0.27	0.40	1.09	140	5.93	107	38	7	7	0	1	0		
NV LAS VEGAS	115	91	119	86	103	10	0.07	-0.01	0.07	0.09	50	2.16	95	16	6	7	0	1	0		
NV RENO	104	70	105	66	87	10	0.02	-0.02	0.02	0.04	7	4.98	108	33	7	7	0	1	0		
NV WINNEMUCCA	105	55	106	51	80	6	0.37	0.33	0.37	3.67	647	10.48	213	33	5	7	0	1	0		
NY ALBANY	90	71	95	65	81	8	0.62	-0.41	0.32	4.40	74	22.58	110	85	46	4	0	2	0		
NY BINGHAMTON	84	66	89	63	75	6	0.36	-0.52	0.23	3.54	56	22.37	102	95	54	0	0	2	0		
NY BUFFALO	84	67	88	64	75	4	0.09	-0.61	0.08	4.89	105	18.00	89	87	49	0	0	2	0		
NY ROCHESTER	84	66	89	64	75	3	0.63	-0.17	0.35	4.09	84	17.24	96	91	52	0	0	3	0		
NY SYRACUSE	89	69	97	66	79	7	0.38	-0.52	0.22	3.91	75	19.93	98	86	47	3	0	2	0		
OH AKRON-CANTON	86	66	90	64	76	2	0.99	0.06	0.83	4.05	65	19.95	87	86	48	1	0	3	1		
OH CINCINNATI	88	67	92	63	78	2	1.00	0.14	0.42	3.27	51	23.37	88	92	49	3	0	4	0		
OH CLEVELAND	85	66	89	63	75	1	0.43	-0.38	0.28	3.43	64	16.41	76	85	48	0	0	2	0		
OH COLUMBUS	89	67	92	61	78	2	0.37	-0.73	0.24	4.64	73	23.41	100	93	45	4	0	2	0		
OH DAYTON	86	67	90	62	76	0	1.08	0.13	0.73	4.12	70	22.23	93	95	54	1	0	4	1		
OH MANSFIELD	85	64	90	61	75	2	0.39	-0.53	0.22	2.22	34	19.00	78	89	50	1	0	2	0		
OH TOLEDO	84	64	89	57	74	-2	2.38	1.64	1.73	7.02	145	25.36	130	98	55	0	0	3	2		

Based on 1991-2020 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 13, 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	85	61	89	57	73	1	0.46	-0.50	0.40	3.67	65	23.30	106	97	52	0	0	2	0
OK	91	69	96	66	80	-1	0.03	-0.77	0.03	4.65	76	16.55	81	93	43	5	0	1	0
OR	92	71	95	68	82	-1	0.87	-0.04	0.74	5.68	88	28.68	125	89	46	4	0	2	1
OR	74	56	84	52	65	5	0.00	-0.21	0.00	2.67	97	41.29	109	91	58	0	0	0	0
OR	101	53	103	47	77	9	0.00	-0.07	0.00	3.35	383	9.80	154	47	10	7	0	0	0
OR	98	57	106	50	78	10	0.20	0.11	0.20	1.19	83	19.15	84	79	19	6	0	1	0
OR	104	66	108	64	85	11	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.74	91	11.50	112	55	14	7	0	0	0
OR	102	64	108	60	83	11	0.00	-0.07	0.00	1.46	122	9.56	120	44	11	7	0	0	0
OR	95	64	104	58	80	10	0.00	-0.13	0.00	1.80	94	22.19	110	73	25	5	0	0	0
PA	98	62	106	56	80	12	0.00	-0.07	0.00	2.04	145	25.57	116	69	20	7	0	0	0
PA	90	68	95	64	79	3	2.21	1.01	1.06	4.43	67	26.50	112	89	49	5	0	3	2
PA	83	66	87	64	74	2	0.67	-0.06	0.36	6.40	126	19.48	92	85	53	0	0	3	0
PA	91	73	98	68	82	4	0.41	-0.64	0.41	5.45	93	25.91	114	83	45	5	0	1	0
PA	91	75	95	73	83	5	0.57	-0.33	0.42	4.70	82	24.99	111	93	51	5	0	4	0
PA	90	66	94	61	78	5	0.39	-0.58	0.39	3.58	60	26.05	118	83	40	5	0	1	0
PA	88	69	94	65	78	5	0.25	-0.54	0.20	3.29	63	21.39	111	90	51	4	0	3	0
PA	90	68	95	65	79	5	0.42	-0.57	0.42	3.19	56	26.09	120	93	46	5	0	1	0
RI	85	72	90	71	78	4	0.10	-0.54	0.05	5.82	116	37.37	149	100	67	1	0	2	0
SC	93	77	97	76	85	3	1.19	-0.31	0.48	8.35	93	27.02	106	88	57	7	0	5	0
SC	96	75	99	73	85	3	0.70	-0.48	0.70	3.61	51	23.75	99	94	46	7	0	1	1
SC	93	76	99	75	84	2	0.78	-0.53	0.43	2.05	29	18.98	82	97	56	6	0	2	0
SC	93	71	96	66	82	3	0.35	-0.67	0.35	2.63	45	29.58	111	89	43	7	0	1	0
SD	88	61	94	54	74	2	0.22	-0.56	0.18	4.60	87	10.85	86	91	45	2	0	2	0
SD	86	62	94	56	74	1	0.48	-0.13	0.31	4.56	90	13.29	100	94	47	1	0	2	0
SD	93	57	104	50	75	3	0.28	-0.22	0.27	2.22	57	10.12	91	75	23	5	0	2	0
SD	85	62	93	54	74	-1	0.26	-0.46	0.21	12.82	229	24.81	159	94	53	1	0	2	0
TN	92	64	96	58	78	3	0.17	-0.94	0.17	3.00	50	21.25	84	97	41	6	0	1	0
TN	97	72	101	66	84	4	0.03	-1.17	0.02	1.39	21	24.63	80	81	34	7	0	2	0
TN	94	70	97	64	82	3	0.00	-1.22	0.00	4.00	61	29.61	98	85	37	6	0	0	0
TN	91	72	95	67	81	-1	0.37	-0.74	0.33	3.22	54	27.06	85	87	48	5	0	2	0
TN	95	71	99	68	83	3	0.28	-0.72	0.28	1.85	29	26.91	92	83	36	6	0	1	0
TX	96	71	98	67	83	-1	0.09	-0.35	0.07	2.03	46	13.37	98	83	30	7	0	2	0
TX	92	66	102	62	79	-1	0.00	-0.59	0.00	4.17	104	9.90	96	71	30	4	0	0	0
TX	96	74	100	73	85	0	0.00	-0.49	0.00	2.16	46	18.19	92	86	39	7	0	0	0
TX	90	75	95	73	83	-1	2.51	0.87	1.19	7.12	73	45.82	150	95	62	5	0	6	2
TX	91	78	95	77	85	-1	3.37	2.84	1.73	6.33	162	11.67	104	96	65	5	0	5	2
TX	95	78	100	77	87	2	2.68	1.97	1.96	6.64	133	13.32	86	91	54	6	0	5	2
TX	98	77	105	73	88	1	0.92	0.58	0.72	1.67	62	2.97	30	79	37	6	0	3	1
TX	98	75	105	73	87	2	0.00	-0.33	0.00	2.91	219	3.69	123	47	14	7	0	0	0
TX	95	75	99	71	85	0	0.14	-0.39	0.14	3.95	81	27.12	125	82	39	6	0	1	0
TX	88	78	93	76	83	-2	1.90	1.14	1.15	3.31	56	19.35	94	94	72	1	0	4	1
TX	91	75	95	72	83	-2	1.41	0.47	0.65	7.55	95	34.83	128	96	58	5	0	4	2
TX	93	67	97	63	80	-1	1.48	0.98	1.23	5.60	156	14.01	139	79	29	6	0	2	1
TX	89	68	100	65	78	-6	0.24	0.03	0.24	0.94	40	3.56	54	88	40	1	0	1	0
TX	99	69	102	68	84	-1	0.00	-0.26	0.00	1.59	56	7.28	66	84	23	7	0	0	0
TX	93	74	99	72	84	-1	0.95	0.26	0.51	4.17	89	15.08	85	91	47	5	0	3	1
TX	92	75	97	74	83	-1	1.51	0.65	0.56	4.59	77	20.93	95	96	58	4	0	6	2
TX	95	72	98	68	83	-1	1.05	0.65	0.46	4.74	112	31.93	154	93	40	6	0	4	0
TX	96	70	99	66	83	-1	2.43	1.95	2.43	5.51	129	23.65	155	89	36	7	0	1	1
UT	100	71	106	65	86	5	0.00	-0.10	0.00	1.07	95	10.30	107	33	8	7	0	0	0
VA	91	69	97	62	80	4	0.28	-0.61	0.15	1.01	18	17.59	76	95	48	6	0	3	0
VA	89	76	93	73	82	1	1.38	0.19	0.78	6.10	93	28.25	118	90	65	4	0	5	2
VA	91	76	95	73	83	4	2.29	1.32	1.14	5.54	86	28.46	120	92	56	5	0	5	2
VA	93	72	98	69	83	5	0.00	-0.98	0.00	4.10	63	18.67	78	82	43	6	0	0	0
VA	93	72	98	66	82	5	0.40	-0.54	0.38	2.28	37	18.98	81	89	46	6	0	2	0
VT	86	69	91	67	77	5	1.63	0.65	1.21	7.22	118	19.74	103	91	53	2	0	4	1
WA	92	54	100	48	73	10	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.98	56	23.75	90	90	28	4	0	0	0
WA	77	52	86	49	64	6	0.00	-0.39	0.00	2.28	56	50.65	94	94	50	0	0	0	0
WA	90	62	98	56	76	9	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.50	85	17.00	82	74	23	3	0	0	0
WA	99	68	104	65	84	14	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.19	84	7.68	80	46	13	7	0	0	0
WA	101	64	106	57	82	11	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.04	7	3.37	73	56	14	7	0	0	0
WI	84	63	87	60	74	2	0.88	0.06	0.61	8.57	134	18.87	107	95	50	0	0	3	1
WI	84	64	88	61	74	3	1.54	0.71	1.22	7.12	125	17.53	105	91	51	0	0	2	1
WI	87	66	90	64	76	1	0.31	-0.69	0.24	4.92	70	17.75	90	90	43	1	0	2	0
WI	84	64	88	61	74	2	1.40	0.30	1.38	10.46	143	24.36	119	90	49	0	0	2	1
WI	81	65	86	61	73	0	0.43	-0.37	0.32	5.87	99	23.78	124	88	57	0	0	2	0
WV	87	63	91	60	75	3	0.39	-0.68	0.39	3.17	50	20.25	81	86	42	2	0	1	0
WV	93	65	97	62	79	3	0.00	-1.19	0.00	4.44	64	25.49	97	90	35	6	0	0	0
WV	90	61	93	57	75	4	0.00	-1.33	0.00	2.70	38	22.63	84	99	40	4	0	0	0
WV	92	68	96	64	80	3	0.00	-1.10	0.00	2.83	45	23.94	94	93	40	6	0	0	0
WY	82	48	100	39	70	0	0.05	-0.21	0.04	4.09	223	9.27	125	70	13	5	0	2	0
WY	97	53	96	45	70	0	0.34	-0.10	0.33	2.54	85	6.03	66	67	16	3	0	2	0
WY	92	57	100	50	74	4	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.83	64	7.36	85	50	13	5	0	0	0
WY	95	53	102	46	74	4	0.02	-0.24	0.02	2.48	100	8.23	88	76	18	6	0	1	0

Based on 1991-2020 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

## June Agricultural Summary

### Fieldwork

*Weather summary provided by USDA/NASS*

June was warmer than average for most of the nation. Parts of the Great Basin, Rockies, and Southwest recorded monthly temperatures 6°F or more above normal. In contrast, parts of the northern Plains, northern Rockies, and Washington were slightly cooler than normal. Meanwhile, much of the mid-Atlantic, South, and Far West experienced drier-than-normal June weather, large parts of the southern Rockies and Southwest, as well as parts of the Gulf Coast, Great Lakes, Missouri, and Great Plains received at least twice the normal amount of rain. Parts of southern Florida, coastal, Louisiana, and the upper Midwest received at least 12 inches of June rainfall.

By June 2, producers had planted 91 percent of the nation's corn crop, 4 percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-four percent of the corn acreage had emerged on that date, 7 percentage points behind the previous year but 1 point ahead of average. Ninety-three percent of the nation's corn had emerged by June 16, two percentage points behind the previous year but 1 point ahead of average. By June 30, eleven percent of the nation's corn acreage had reached the silking stage, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average. On June 30, sixty-seven percent of the nation's corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 16 percentage points above the same time last year.

Seventy-eight percent of the nation's soybean acreage was planted by June 2, eleven percentage points behind last year but 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Fifty-five percent of the soybean acreage had emerged by June 2, fourteen percentage points behind last year but 3 points ahead of average. Ninety-three percent of the nation's soybean acreage was planted by June 16, four percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of average. Eighty-two percent of the soybean acreage had emerged by June 16, eight percentage points behind last year but 3 points ahead of average. Ninety-five percent of the nation's soybean acreage had emerged by June 30, two percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of average. By June 30, twenty percent of the soybean acreage had reached the blooming stage, equal to last year but 5 percentage points ahead of average. Nationally, 3 percent of the soybean acreage had begun setting pods, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of average. On June 30, sixty-seven percent of the soybean acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 17 percentage points above the same time last year.

By June 2, eighty-three percent of the nation's winter wheat crop was headed, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Six percent of the 2024 winter wheat acreage had been harvested by June 2, three percentage points ahead of both last year and the average. By June 16, ninety-four percent of the nation's winter wheat

crop was headed, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of average. Twenty-seven percent of the winter wheat acreage had been harvested by June 16, fourteen percentage points ahead of last year and 13 points ahead of average. Fifty-four percent of the 2024 winter wheat acreage had been harvested by June 30, twenty-one percentage points ahead of last year and 15 points ahead of average. On June 30, fifty-one percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 11 percentage points above the same time last year.

Nationwide, 70 percent of the cotton crop was planted by June 2, two percentage points ahead of the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. Nine percent of the nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by June 2, four percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of average. Nationwide, 90 percent of the cotton crop was planted by June 16, three percentage points ahead of the previous year but 1 point behind average. Twenty-two percent of the cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by June 16, five percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average. By June 16, six percent of the cotton acreage had begun setting bolls, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of average. Nationwide, 97 percent of the cotton crop was planted by June 30, one percentage point behind the previous year and 2 points behind average. Forty-three percent of the nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by June 30, five percentage points ahead of both last year and the average. By June 30, eleven percent of the nation's cotton acreage had begun setting bolls, 2 percentage points ahead of both last year and the average. On June 30, fifty percent of the 2024 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points above the same time last year.

Fifty-one percent of the nation's sorghum was planted by June 2, four percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty percent of the sorghum acreage was planted by June 16, ten percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average. By June 16, fifteen percent of the nation's sorghum acreage had reached the headed stage, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the average. Ninety-six percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was planted by June 30, six percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of average. By June 30, nineteen percent of the nation's sorghum acreage had reached the headed stage, 1 percentage point behind both last year and the average. Twelve percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was at or beyond the coloring stage by June 30, one percentage point ahead of both last year and the average. Fifty-eight percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was rated in good to excellent condition on June 30, three percentage points above the same time last year.

By June 2, eighty-eight percent of the nation's rice acreage had emerged, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 16, ninety-seven

percent of the nation’s rice acreage had emerged, 1 percentage point behind last year but 1 point ahead of average. On that date, 6 percent of the rice acreage had reached the headed stage, 1 percentage point ahead of the previous year and 2 points ahead of average. By June 30, eighteen percent of the nation’s rice acreage had reached the headed stage, equal to the previous year but 5 percentage points ahead of average. On June 30, eighty-two percent of the rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 12 percentage points above the same time last year.

Nationally, oat producers had seeded 97 percent of this year’s acreage by June 2, one percentage point ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty-seven percent of the oat acreage had emerged by June 2, four percentage points ahead of both the previous year and the average. Thirty-three percent of the nation’s oat acreage had headed by June 2, three percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average. Ninety-six percent of the oat acreage had emerged by June 16, one percentage point behind the previous year but equal to the average. Fifty percent of the nation’s oat acreage had headed by June 16, four percentage points behind last year but 5 points ahead of average. Seventy-four percent of the oat acreage had headed by June 30, two percentage points behind last year but 3 points ahead of average. On June 30, sixty-seven percent of the oat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 22 percentage points above the same time last year.

Ninety-four percent of the nation’s barley crop was planted by June 2, four percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-four percent of the barley crop had emerged by June 2, seven percentage points ahead of the previous year but equal to the average. Eighty-eight percent of the nation’s barley crop had emerged by June 16, five percentage points behind the previous year and 6 points behind the average. Four percent of the barley acreage had reached the headed stage by June 16, two percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind average. Thirty-eight percent of the barley acreage had reached the headed stage by June 30, six percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the average. On that date, 64 percent of the nation’s barley acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 13 percentage points above the same time last year.

By June 2, ninety-four percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. On that date, 78 percent of the nation’s spring wheat had emerged, 7 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 9 points ahead of average. By June 16, ninety-five percent of the nation’s spring wheat had emerged, 1 percentage point behind the previous year but 2 points ahead of average. Four percent of the spring wheat crop had reached the headed stage, 4 percentage points behind the previous year and 3 points behind average. By June 30, thirty-eight percent of the nation’s spring wheat crop had reached the headed stage, 7 percentage points behind the previous year but 1 point ahead of average. At the end of June, 72 percent of the nation’s spring wheat was rated in

good to excellent condition, 24 percentage points above the same time last year.

Nationally, producers had planted 82 percent of the 2024 peanut acreage by June 2, one percentage point ahead of the previous year but 1 point behind the 5-year average. Producers had planted 96 percent of the peanut acreage by June 16, one percentage point ahead of both the previous year and the average. By June 16, fifteen percent of the nation’s peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, five percentage points ahead of the previous year and 2 points ahead of average. By June 30, forty-four percent of the peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, eight percentage points ahead of the previous year and 2 points ahead of average. On June 30, fifty-three percent of the nation’s peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 11 percentage points below the same time last year.

Thirty-eight percent of the nation’s intended 2024 sunflower acreage was planted by June 2, one percentage point ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty-three percent of the sunflower acreage was planted by June 16, equal to last year but 6 percentage points ahead of average. Ninety-seven percent of the nation’s intended sunflower acreage was planted by June 30, one percentage point behind last year but 1 point ahead of average.



Landsat images provided by NASA highlight June flooding.

# National Agricultural Summary

July 8 – 14, 2024

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

## HIGHLIGHTS

**Much of the country experienced drier-than-normal weather, but the remnants of Hurricane Beryl brought at least twice the normal amount of precipitation along a path stretching from East Texas, where landfall occurred, to the lower and middle Mississippi Valley, Great Lakes, and northern New England. Some areas of the mid-Atlantic, as well as parts of the southern Plains, Southeast, and Southwest, also received at least**

**twice the normal amount of weekly precipitation. Portions of the Texas Gulf Coast received rainfall totaling 9 inches or more. Meanwhile, most of the East, North, and West were warmer than normal. Parts of California and the Pacific Northwest recorded temperatures 12°F or more above normal. In contrast, much of the Mississippi Valley, central and southern Plains, and southern Rockies were cooler than normal.**

**Corn:** By July 14, forty-one percent of the nation's corn acreage had reached the silking stage, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. Corn silking progress advanced during the week by 10 percentage points or more in 14 of the 18 estimating states. By July 14, eight percent of the corn acreage was at or beyond the dough stage, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. On July 14, sixty-eight percent of the nation's corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, equal to the previous week but 11 percentage points above the previous year. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, 74 percent of the corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

**Soybeans:** By July 14, fifty-one percent of the nation's soybean acreage had reached the blooming stage, equal to last year but 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Soybean blooming progress advanced by 12 percentage points or more during the week in 13 of the 18 estimating states. Nationally, 18 percent of the soybean acreage had begun setting pods, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of average. On July 14, sixty-eight percent of the nation's soybean acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, equal to the previous week but 13 percentage points above the previous year.

**Winter Wheat:** Seventy-one percent of the 2024 winter wheat acreage had been harvested by July 14, eighteen percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. Weekly winter wheat harvest progress advanced by 19 percentage points or more in Colorado, Michigan, Nebraska, and Oregon.

**Cotton:** Sixty-four percent of the nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by July 14, three percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Cotton squaring progress advanced by 10 percentage points or more during the week in 11 of the 15 estimating states. By July 14, twenty-seven percent of the nation's cotton acreage had begun setting bolls, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average. On July 14, forty-five percent of the cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, equal to both the previous week and the previous year.

**Sorghum:** By July 14, twenty-nine percent of the nation's sorghum acreage had reached the headed stage, 1 percentage point ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Sixteen percent of the sorghum acreage was at or beyond the coloring stage by July 14, equal to both last year and the average. Fifty-seven percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was rated in good to excellent condition on July 14,

two percentage points below the previous week and 1 point below the previous year.

**Rice:** By July 14, forty-four percent of the nation's rice acreage had reached the headed stage, 10 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 17 points ahead of the 5-year average. Rice headed progress advanced by 21 percentage points during the week in Arkansas. On July 14, eighty percent of the nation's rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week but 7 points above the previous year.

**Small Grains:** Ninety-one percent of the nation's oat acreage had headed by July 14, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Headed progress advanced by 22 percentage points in North Dakota during the week. Sixteen percent of the nation's oat acreage had been harvested by July 14, five percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average. On July 14, sixty-six percent of the nation's oat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week but 22 points above the previous year.

Seventy-six percent of the nation's barley acreage had reached the headed stage by July 14, four percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. During the week, barley headed progress advanced by 10 percentage points or more in four of the five estimating states. On July 14, seventy-four percent of the nation's barley acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points above the previous week and 22 points above the same time last year.

By July 14, seventy-six percent of the nation's spring wheat crop had reached the headed stage, 6 percentage points behind the previous year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Spring wheat headed progress advanced by 10 percentage points or more during the week in five of the six estimating states. On July 14, seventy-seven percent of the nation's spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points above the previous week and 26 points above the previous year.

**Other Crops:** By July 14, seventy percent of the nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, 5 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Georgia, 80 percent of the peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, 6 percentage points ahead of the previous year but equal to the average. On July 14, sixty percent of the nation's peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points above the previous week but 8 points below the same time last year.

**Crop Progress and Condition**

**Week Ending July 14, 2024**

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

Corn Percent Silking				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 14 2024	5-Yr Avg
CO	4	3	14	11
IL	58	39	62	45
IN	33	20	42	30
IA	41	17	44	30
KS	50	47	59	45
KY	53	46	65	58
MI	10	9	31	10
MN	36	4	16	24
MO	73	60	76	57
NE	43	21	49	30
NC	82	79	85	82
ND	17	3	4	10
OH	12	15	34	15
PA	3	5	23	11
SD	27	4	5	14
TN	80	68	81	75
TX	77	75	78	79
WI	6	3	17	9
18 Sts	40	24	41	32
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Dough				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 14 2024	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	0	0	1
IL	5	1	8	3
IN	3	0	3	2
IA	6	1	6	2
KS	10	4	16	9
KY	8	0	9	7
MI	0	0	0	0
MN	4	0	0	1
MO	16	9	32	9
NE	1	1	8	1
NC	32	26	43	34
ND	0	0	0	0
OH	0	0	1	0
PA	0	0	0	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TN	29	12	30	27
TX	59	60	62	58
WI	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	6	3	8	4
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	7	12	27	47	7
IL	2	5	20	57	16
IN	3	6	24	54	13
IA	2	5	19	57	17
KS	3	8	28	45	16
KY	2	7	28	55	8
MI	0	2	26	47	25
MN	3	8	31	47	11
MO	4	4	13	57	22
NE	2	4	16	52	26
NC	44	29	18	9	0
ND	0	3	20	71	6
OH	1	5	27	55	12
PA	1	4	18	67	10
SD	3	5	23	54	15
TN	7	11	26	41	15
TX	6	21	31	33	9
WI	3	9	30	41	17
18 Sts	3	6	23	52	16
Prev Wk	3	6	23	52	16
Prev Yr	4	9	30	46	11

Soybeans Percent Blooming				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 14 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	88	83	90	77
IL	55	43	66	40
IN	36	30	51	36
IA	62	32	50	52
KS	42	17	39	35
KY	39	27	41	34
LA	90	77	90	90
MI	32	22	46	33
MN	62	32	46	51
MS	88	83	89	80
MO	51	30	47	31
NE	56	51	72	52
NC	44	31	40	35
ND	44	9	29	35
OH	18	24	40	35
SD	38	14	22	38
TN	61	53	61	44
WI	33	22	34	41
18 Sts	51	34	51	44
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 14 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	58	58	69	44
IL	16	9	28	9
IN	7	9	21	8
IA	14	5	12	12
KS	14	1	8	7
KY	16	6	19	12
LA	65	45	59	68
MI	4	4	10	6
MN	23	2	7	12
MS	67	55	69	46
MO	15	7	17	8
NE	15	8	22	13
NC	19	9	20	15
ND	12	0	2	5
OH	5	9	16	6
SD	8	0	0	6
TN	27	20	31	17
WI	5	2	5	9
18 Sts	17	9	18	12
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybean Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	5	22	57	16
IL	2	4	21	64	9
IN	2	6	25	56	11
IA	2	5	21	57	15
KS	0	3	21	59	17
KY	2	9	25	56	8
LA	0	5	10	76	9
MI	0	6	32	49	13
MN	2	10	30	49	9
MS	2	7	28	48	15
MO	2	5	17	61	15
NE	1	4	18	56	21
NC	7	24	43	26	0
ND	0	5	33	59	3
OH	1	7	28	53	11
SD	4	7	23	54	12
TN	5	9	24	45	17
WI	2	9	33	44	12
18 Sts	2	6	24	56	12
Prev Wk	2	6	24	55	13
Prev Yr	4	9	32	47	8

**Crop Progress and Condition**

**Week Ending July 14, 2024**

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

Cotton Percent Squaring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 14 2024	5-Yr Avg
AL	84	73	84	79
AZ	87	97	98	96
AR	92	82	92	92
CA	69	60	70	74
GA	74	71	77	79
KS	68	63	73	64
LA	80	76	80	89
MS	73	68	86	72
MO	84	61	73	65
NC	63	70	82	67
OK	31	30	50	43
SC	59	65	82	67
TN	82	70	84	71
TX	53	42	53	55
VA	70	65	78	70
15 Sts	61	52	64	63
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 14 2024	5-Yr Avg
AL	32	27	45	31
AZ	50	71	80	55
AR	54	35	58	49
CA	12	10	20	23
GA	25	26	35	34
KS	10	7	37	8
LA	40	17	40	45
MS	26	19	35	24
MO	9	5	8	17
NC	11	5	32	17
OK	0	0	0	2
SC	16	22	38	24
TN	29	16	32	22
TX	21	19	23	18
VA	17	15	30	20
15 Sts	23	19	27	22
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	5	38	54	3
AZ	0	1	0	35	64
AR	0	2	17	54	27
CA	0	0	0	95	5
GA	2	6	34	51	7
KS	0	7	29	46	18
LA	0	0	7	90	3
MS	3	9	39	44	5
MO	3	9	28	60	0
NC	7	14	39	37	3
OK	2	7	15	74	2
SC	10	13	36	39	2
TN	6	12	32	41	9
TX	17	15	34	27	7
VA	0	12	30	57	1
15 Sts	11	12	32	37	8
Prev Wk	10	13	32	37	8
Prev Yr	12	16	27	38	7

Sorghum Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 14 2024	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	11	12	0
KS	11	4	13	9
NE	4	6	7	9
OK	10	11	12	14
SD	30	10	14	18
TX	74	71	73	73
6 Sts	28	23	29	28
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 14 2024	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	0	0	0
KS	3	0	3	1
NE	0	0	0	0
OK	0	0	0	1
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	54	50	54	53
6 Sts	16	13	16	16
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	11	22	20	46	1
KS	2	6	37	44	11
NE	0	1	21	67	11
OK	3	6	30	53	8
SD	0	0	23	69	8
TX	4	11	28	36	21
6 Sts	3	8	32	44	13
Prev Wk	3	7	31	46	13
Prev Yr	3	7	32	47	11

Peanuts Percent Pegging				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 14 2024	5-Yr Avg
AL	55	58	72	67
FL	82	62	73	77
GA	74	67	80	80
NC	59	55	65	60
OK	16	28	36	34
SC	78	68	83	75
TX	20	16	24	20
VA	56	53	70	59
8 Sts	65	58	70	68
These 8 States planted 96% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Peanut Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	1	22	73	4
FL	1	2	34	62	1
GA	1	8	33	50	8
NC	3	9	38	46	4
OK	2	9	17	70	2
SC	2	9	34	51	4
TX	1	3	43	50	3
VA	0	1	20	66	13
8 Sts	1	6	33	54	6
Prev Wk	1	7	34	52	6
Prev Yr	1	3	28	62	6

**Crop Progress and Condition**

**Week Ending July 14, 2024**

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

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 14 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	99	99	100	100
CA	61	60	70	83
CO	15	51	76	39
ID	4	1	3	4
IL	93	93	96	93
IN	81	84	94	84
KS	68	92	97	86
MI	23	31	50	20
MO	98	95	97	96
MT	1	0	0	2
NE	18	28	70	36
NC	95	95	97	94
OH	70	88	97	77
OK	96	100	100	99
OR	12	4	23	10
SD	18	9	15	15
TX	96	92	97	98
WA	5	2	5	6
18 Sts	53	63	71	62
These 18 States harvested 89% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Rice Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 14 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	20	22	43	9
CA	16	15	20	20
LA	71	60	64	71
MS	57	40	53	40
MO	28	3	12	11
TX	70	78	80	70
6 Sts	34	31	44	27
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	3	22	54	21
CA	0	0	5	75	20
LA	0	0	11	75	14
MS	0	1	39	49	11
MO	2	6	13	74	5
TX	1	2	22	67	8
6 Sts	0	2	18	63	17
Prev Wk	1	2	16	64	17
Prev Yr	1	4	22	57	16

Spring Wheat Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 14 2024	5-Yr Avg
ID	92	74	81	88
MN	94	76	93	88
MT	83	58	72	68
ND	75	49	70	75
SD	97	82	93	90
WA	99	84	98	94
6 Sts	82	59	76	78
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	2	24	68	6
MN	0	2	17	64	17
MT	0	6	21	68	5
ND	0	2	16	70	12
SD	1	4	29	59	7
WA	3	9	40	43	5
6 Sts	0	3	20	67	10
Prev Wk	1	3	21	65	10
Prev Yr	3	11	35	48	3

Oats Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 14 2024	5-Yr Avg
IA	100	95	97	98
MN	92	77	88	91
NE	99	95	99	99
ND	64	48	70	70
OH	93	84	89	94
PA	94	75	90	85
SD	99	90	95	92
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	90	84	92	88
9 Sts	91	83	91	90
These 9 States planted 66% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oats Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 14 2024	5-Yr Avg
IA	10	8	26	9
MN	5	0	6	2
NE	12	10	34	18
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	2	NA	1	14
PA	0	NA	0	0
SD	7	NA	1	6
TX	97	95	100	97
WI	2	1	3	2
9 Sts	11	NA	16	12
These 9 States harvested 71% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	1	3	19	64	13
MN	1	3	16	66	14
NE	1	1	25	59	14
ND	0	1	15	76	8
OH	0	0	17	75	8
PA	1	3	15	64	17
SD	0	3	24	63	10
TX	22	13	35	27	3
WI	0	2	20	61	17
9 Sts	6	5	23	56	10
Prev Wk	6	5	22	56	11
Prev Yr	7	9	40	41	3



**Crop Progress and Condition**

**Week Ending July 14, 2024**

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

Barley Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 14 2024	5-Yr Avg
ID	87	70	77	84
MN	90	70	81	87
MT	56	47	73	67
ND	78	56	77	78
WA	97	82	97	95
5 Sts	72	56	76	76
These 5 States planted 84% of last year's barley acreage.				

Barley Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	1	11	80	8
MN	0	2	16	72	10
MT	0	5	29	65	1
ND	0	1	23	66	10
WA	3	10	37	48	2
5 Sts	0	3	23	69	5
Prev Wk	0	3	27	64	6
Prev Yr	2	9	37	45	7

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent											
Week Ending Jul 14, 2024											
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	2	12	42	43	1	NH	0	6	21	73	0
AZ	41	14	24	21	0	NJ	0	4	89	7	0
AR	4	12	36	41	7	NM	24	39	31	5	1
CA	0	0	65	30	5	NY	0	2	10	63	25
CO	6	12	28	49	5	NC	12	43	32	13	0
CT	0	0	25	75	0	ND	1	2	19	62	16
DE	2	18	47	32	1	OH	1	10	46	40	3
FL	1	3	24	53	19	OK	4	10	35	46	5
GA	17	24	32	25	2	OR	13	32	20	26	9
ID	0	5	23	45	27	PA	0	7	37	52	4
IL	2	4	16	56	22	RI	0	0	20	80	0
IN	3	8	36	47	6	SC	16	31	46	7	0
IA	2	3	24	57	14	SD	5	8	24	49	14
KS	4	8	29	49	10	TN	18	19	35	25	3
KY	5	14	33	43	5	TX	19	20	31	25	5
LA	0	3	25	67	5	UT	1	2	16	75	6
ME	0	7	21	72	0	VT	0	0	0	25	75
MD	30	35	26	9	0	VA	27	36	29	8	0
MA	0	0	25	75	0	WA	3	30	50	17	0
MI	0	4	19	49	28	WV	9	41	38	9	3
MN	2	4	17	50	27	WI	1	6	22	49	22
MS	4	14	36	42	4	WY	11	26	36	27	0
MO	0	1	9	77	13	48 Sts	12	17	30	34	7
MT	5	17	35	37	6						
NE	1	5	24	53	17	Prev Wk	9	16	31	36	8
NV	25	15	15	25	20	Prev Yr	9	15	29	37	10

VP - Very Poor;

P - Poor;

F - Fair;

G - Good;

EX - Excellent

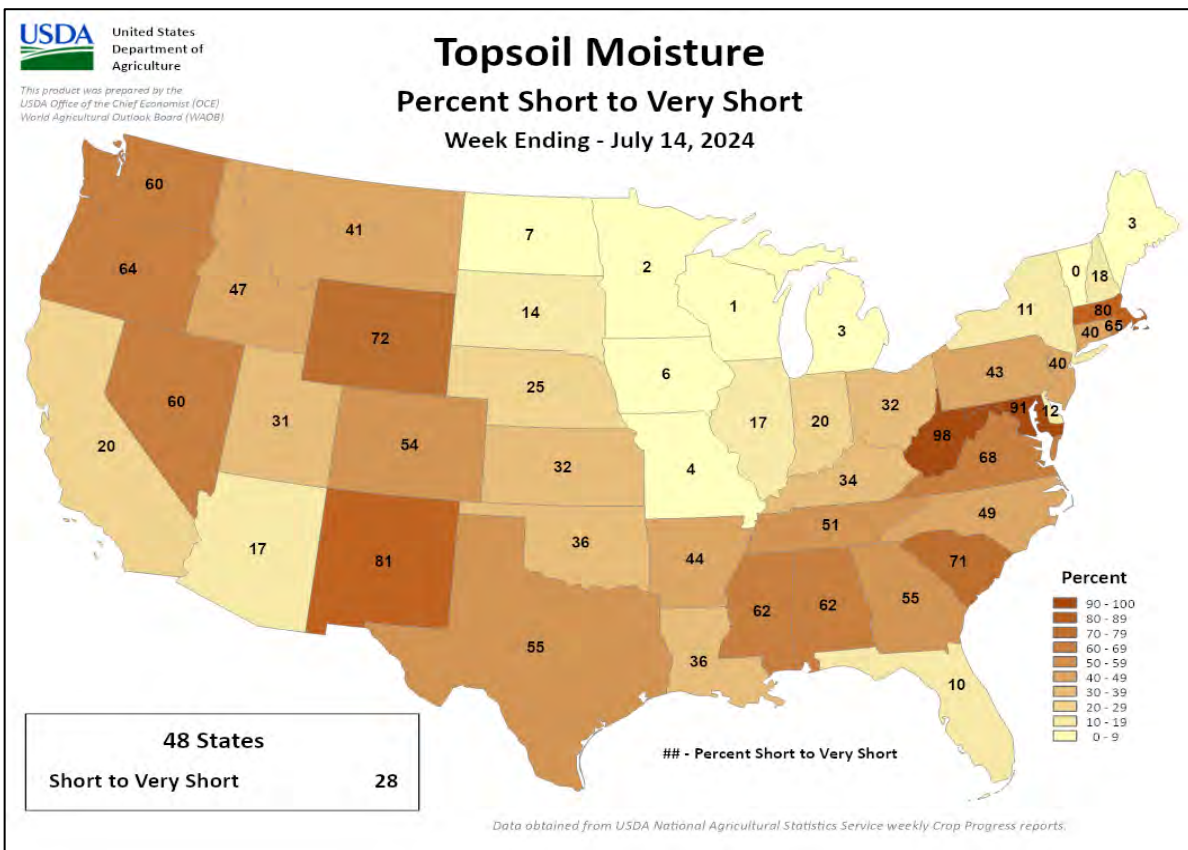
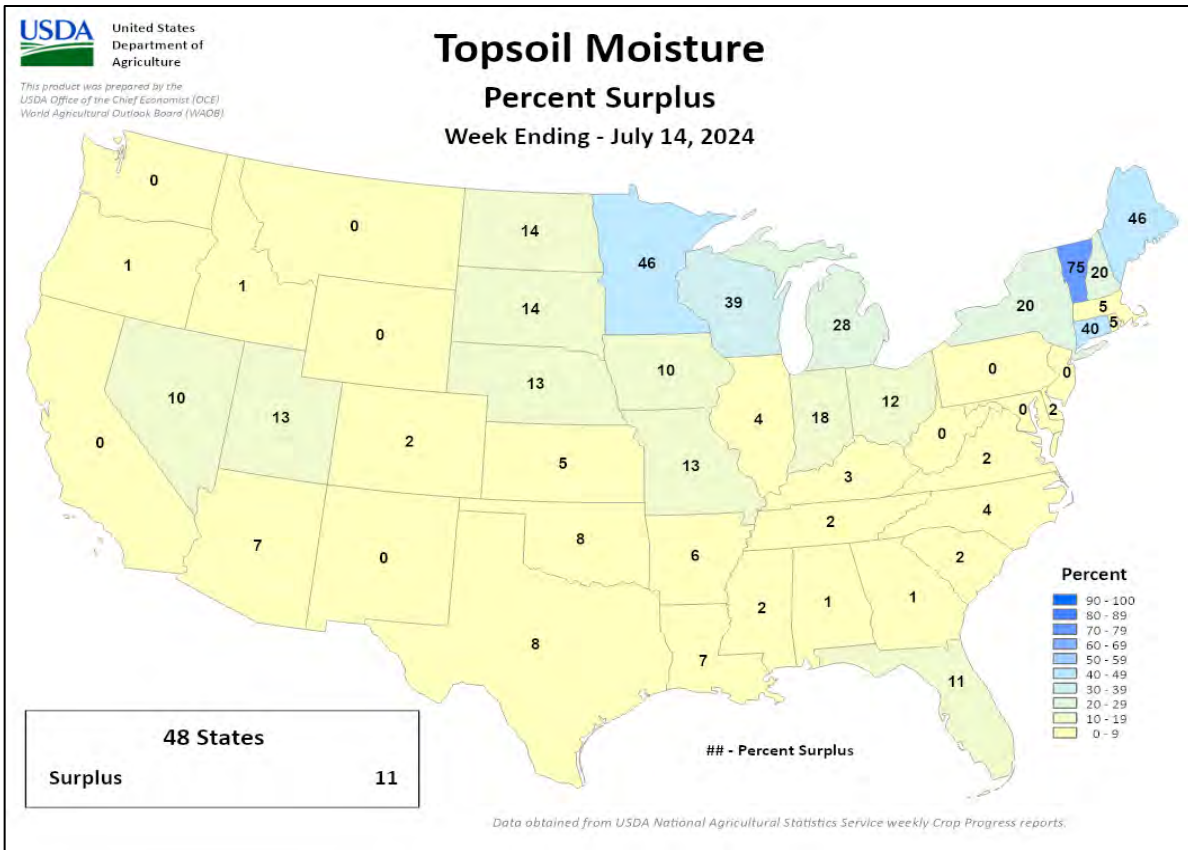
NA - Not Available;

\*Revised

### Crop Progress and Condition

### Week Ending July 14, 2024

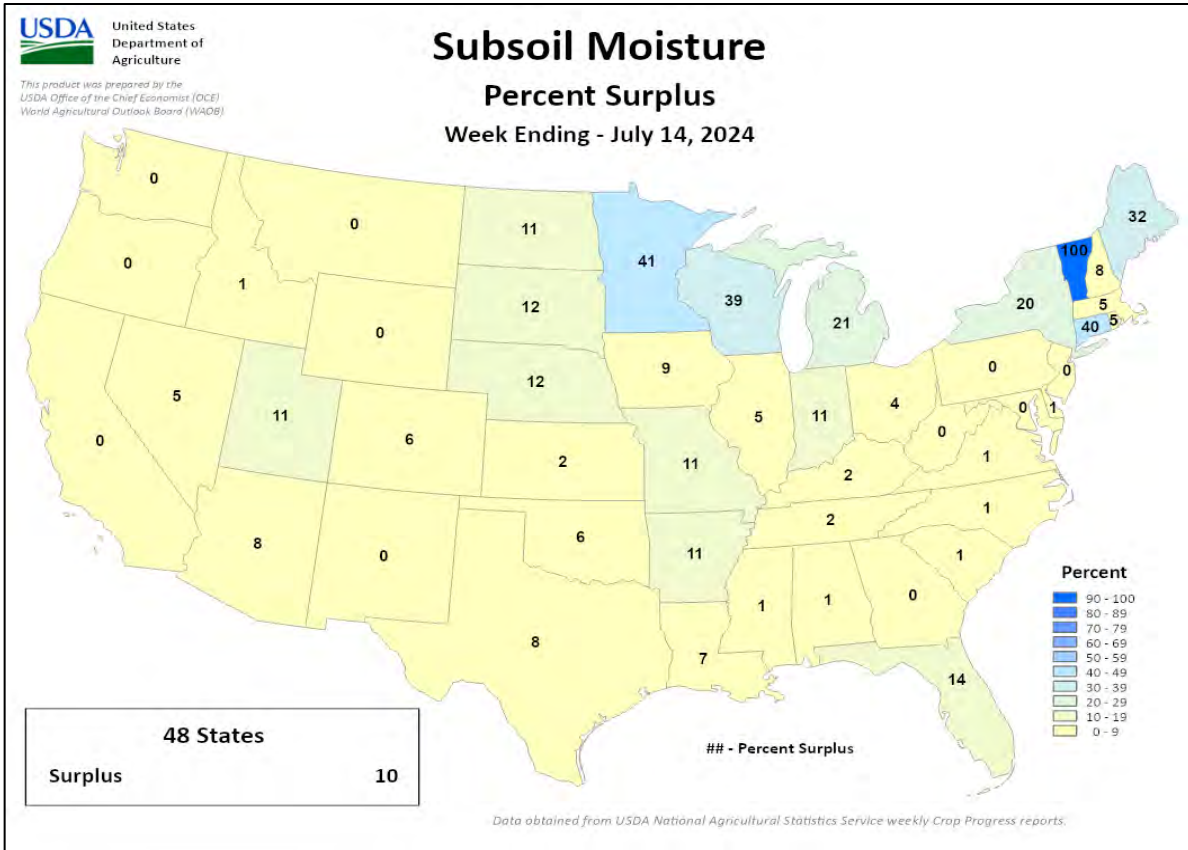
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS

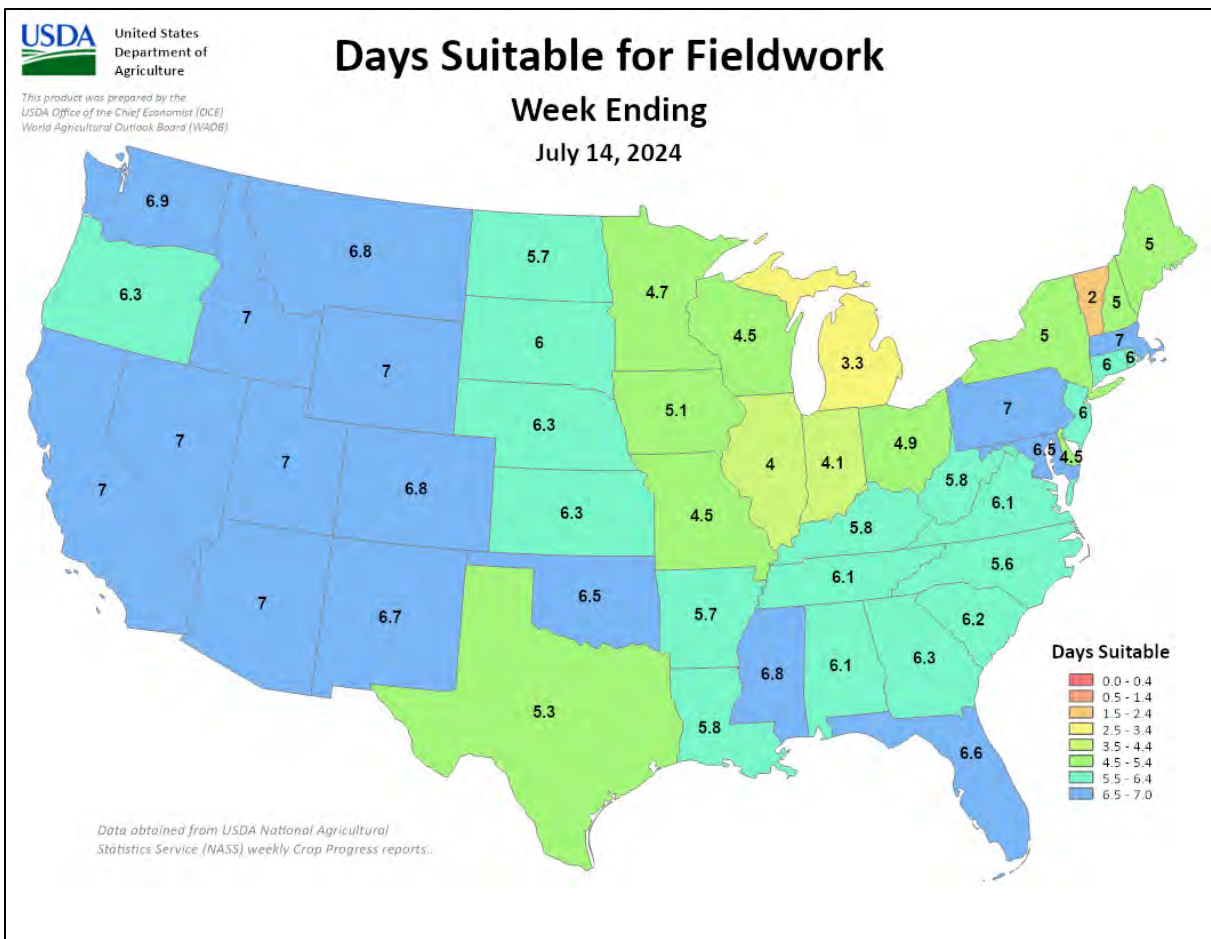
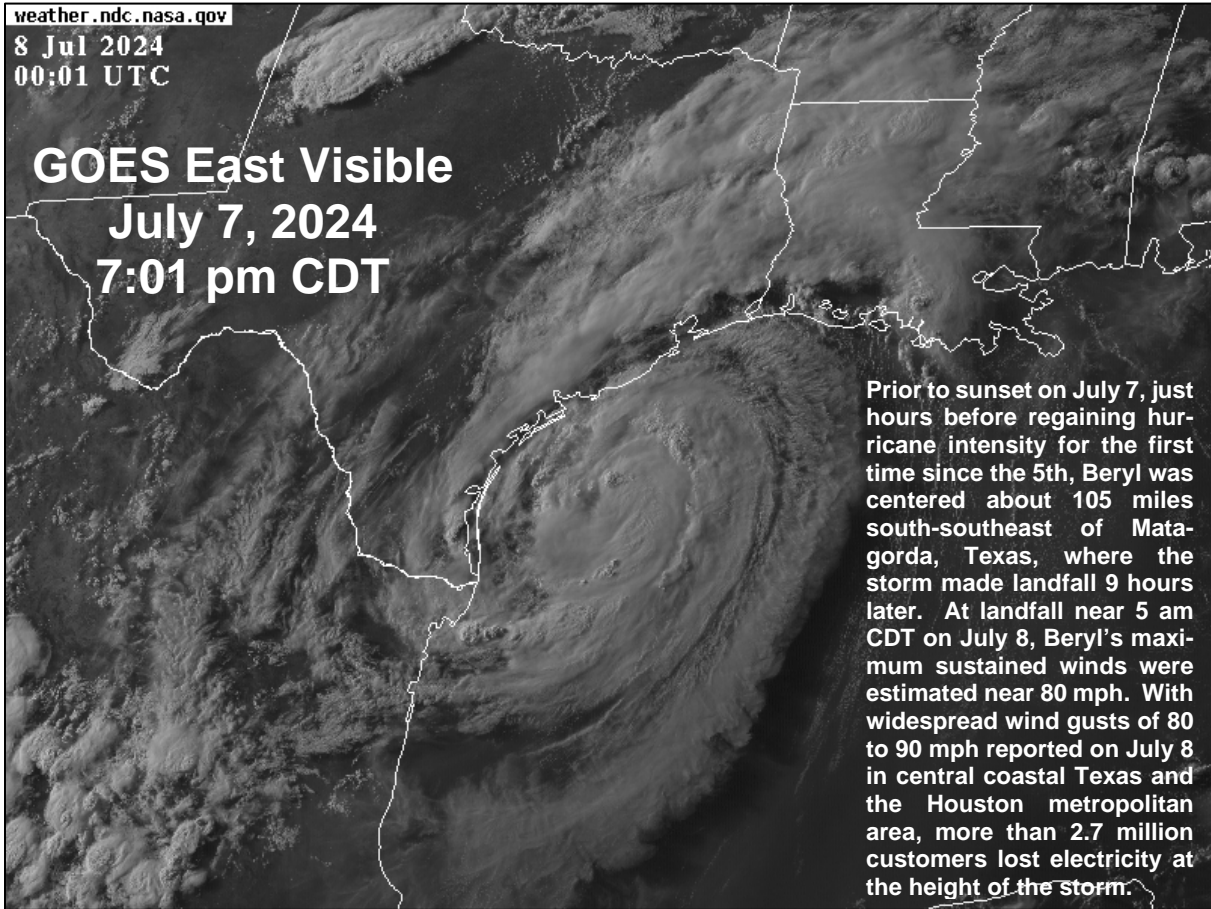


# Crop Progress and Condition

## Week Ending July 14, 2024

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





## July 11 ENSO Diagnostic Discussion

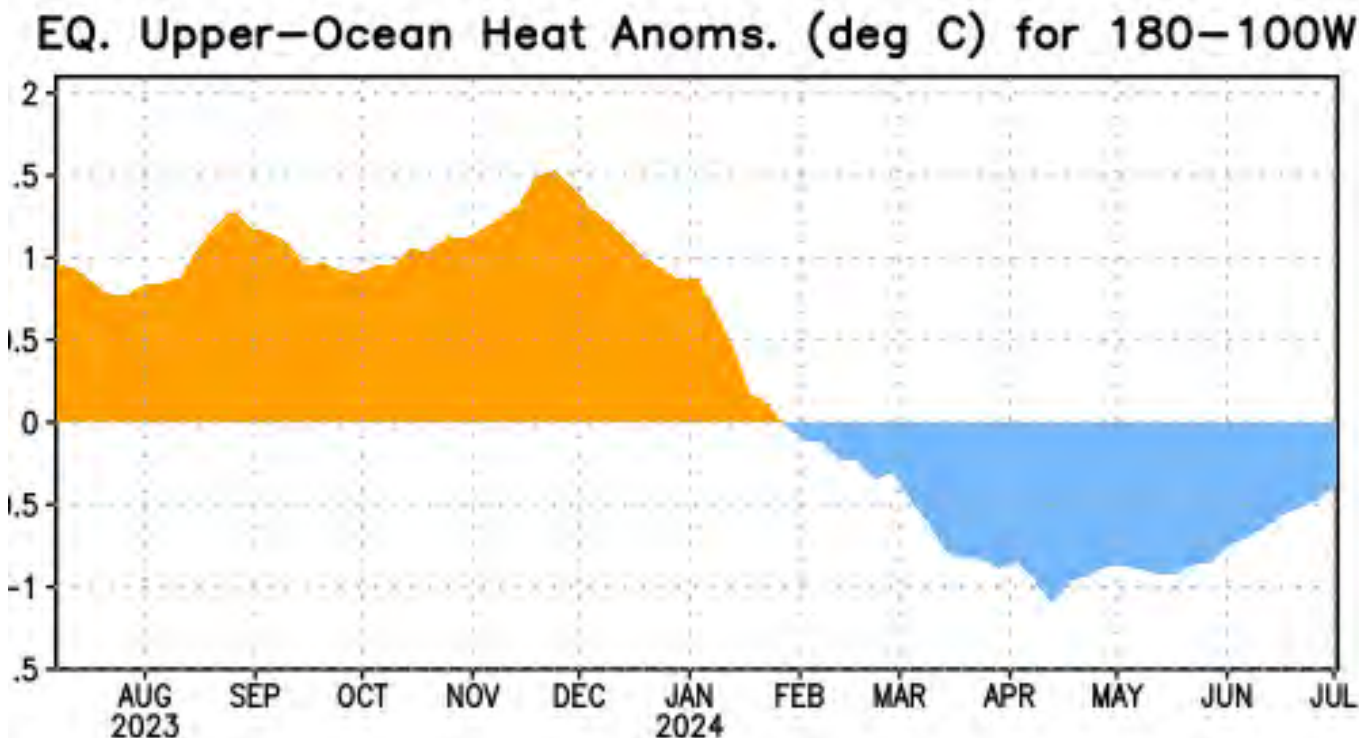


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) in the equatorial Pacific ( $5^{\circ}\text{N}$ - $5^{\circ}\text{S}$ ,  $180^{\circ}$ - $100^{\circ}\text{W}$ ). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1991-2020 base period pentad means.

### ENSO Alert System Status: [La Niña Watch](#)

**Synopsis:** ENSO-neutral is expected to continue for the next several months, with La Niña favored to emerge during August-October (70% chance) and persist into the Northern Hemisphere winter 2024-25 (79% chance during November-January).

ENSO-neutral continued this past month, indicated in the mostly near average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) across the east-central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean. The most recent weekly Niño-3.4 index was  $+0.3^{\circ}\text{C}$ , while SST anomalies remained cooler in the eastern Niño-3 region ( $-0.1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) and warmer in the western Niño-4 region ( $+0.5^{\circ}$ ). Below-average subsurface temperatures weakened during the past month (area-averaged index in Fig. 1), but negative anomalies still dominated the eastern half of the Pacific. Low-level wind anomalies were easterly over the western equatorial Pacific, and upper-level winds were westerly over the eastern Pacific. Convection was near average around Indonesia and the Date Line. Collectively, the coupled ocean-atmosphere system reflected ENSO-neutral.

Compared to the previous month, the most recent IRI plume delayed the emergence of La Niña to September-November 2024, with La Niña then persisting through the Northern Hemisphere winter. The forecast team is also favoring a delayed development of La Niña this month but is anticipating the transition to occur earlier (August-October). This is, in

part, supported by the continuation of below-average subsurface ocean temperatures and near-term forecasts suggesting a resurgence of easterly wind anomalies in July. In summary, ENSO-neutral is expected to continue for the next several months, with La Niña favored to emerge during August-October (70% chance) and persist into the Northern Hemisphere winter 2024-25 (79% chance during November-January).

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center website ([El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions](#)). Additional perspectives and analyses are also available in an [ENSO blog](#). A probabilistic strength forecast is [available here](#). The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for **8 August 2024**. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: [ncep.list.ens0-update@noaa.gov](mailto:ncep.list.ens0-update@noaa.gov).

## International Weather and Crop Summary

July 7-13, 2024

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

### HIGHLIGHTS

**EUROPE:** Blistering heat in southeastern Europe contrasted sharply with stormy conditions farther north and west.

**WESTERN FSU:** A heat wave continued to afflict the region despite a modest reprieve at the end of the period.

**EASTERN FSU:** Drier and warmer conditions over the central spring grain belt was bookended by heavy rain to the west and east, while seasonably sunny skies in Turkmenistan and western Uzbekistan gave way to unusually wet weather farther east.

**MIDDLE EAST:** Building heat in western and southern Turkey juxtaposed with beneficial showers in the center and north of the country.

**SOUTH ASIA:** Monsoon showers continued across the region, although amounts varied greatly by locale.

**EAST ASIA:** A ribbon of heavy showers and localized flooding extended from central China into South Korea and Japan.

**SOUTHEAST ASIA:** Showery weather in Indochina and the Philippines maintained overall beneficial moisture conditions for rice and other seasonal crops.

**AUSTRALIA:** Showers overspread much of the wheat belt, promoting growth of vegetative winter grains and oilseeds.

**ARGENTINA:** Cold, dry weather supported summer crop harvesting while slowing winter grain germination.

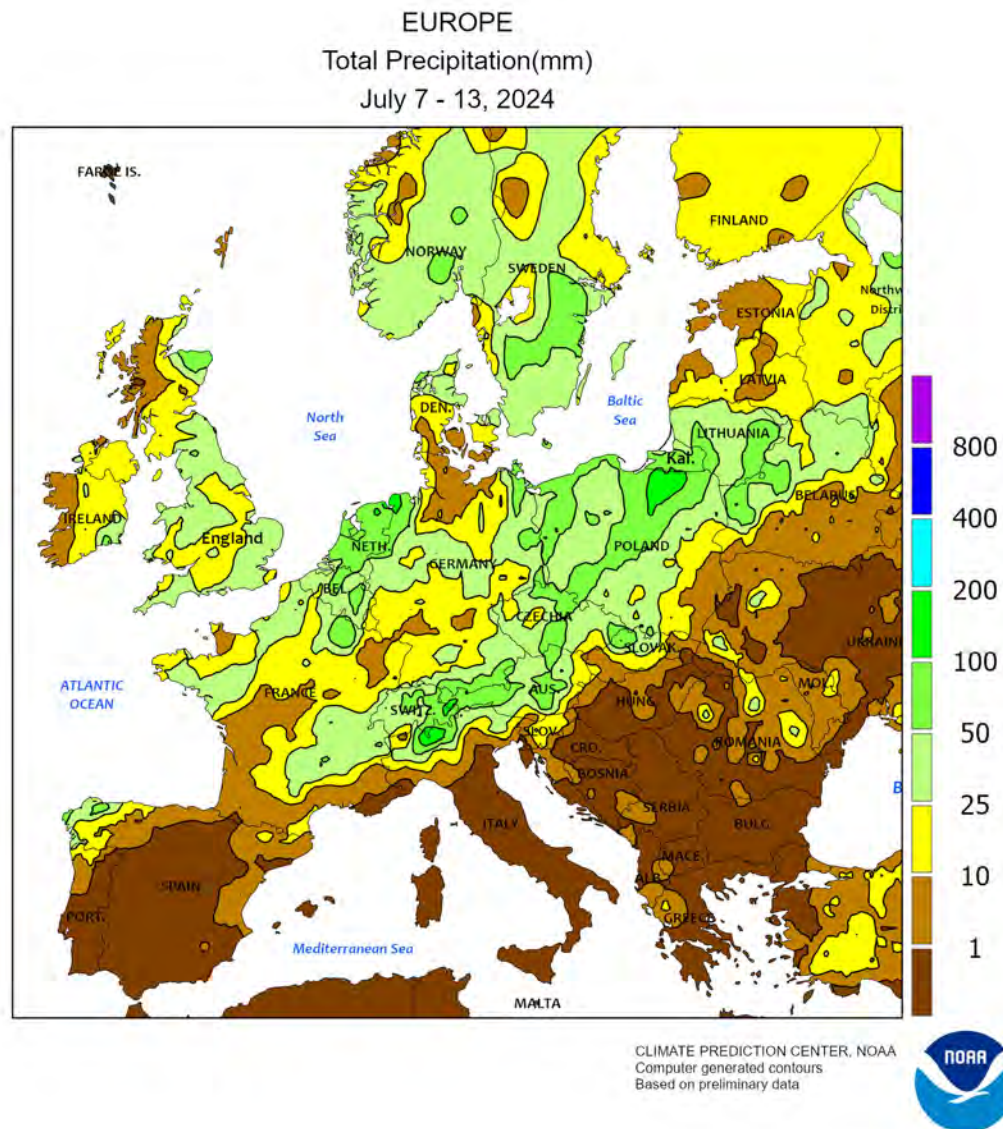
**BRAZIL:** Rain increased moisture for reproductive wheat in previously dry southern production areas.

**MEXICO:** Widespread, locally heavy showers provided additional relief from long-term drought.

**CANADIAN PRAIRIES:** A warming trend spurred a more rapid pace of spring grain and oilseed growth.

**SOUTHEASTERN CANADA:** Warm, showery weather benefited summer crops and pastures.



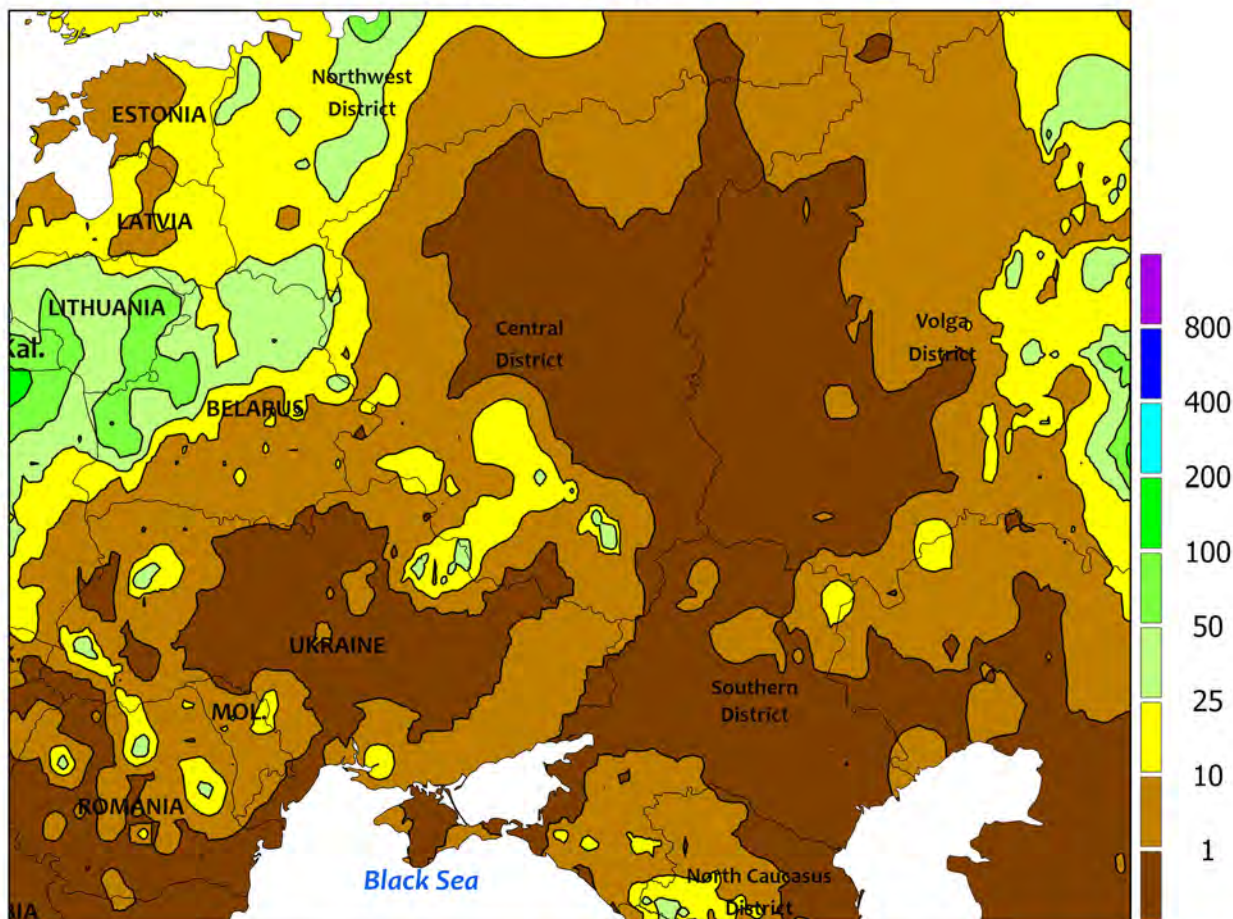


**EUROPE**

Scorching heat in southeastern Europe contrasted sharply with stormy conditions farther north and west. An intensifying heat wave during the monitoring period afflicted key summer crop areas of Hungary and the Danube River Valley, with daytime highs ranging from the upper 30s (degrees C) to a peak reading of 41°C in southern Romania. As of July 14, southern Romania’s Wallachian Plain reported 8 consecutive days of highs well above 35°C, with temperatures increasing on each successive day. Balkans’ corn was rapidly approaching or progressing through the temperature-sensitive silking stage of development, while soybeans and sunflowers were at full bloom. Extreme heat (as high as 42°C) lingered in Greece, maintaining very high irrigation demands for flowering cotton and likely causing some crop stress. Hot weather (35-40°C) expanded westward across Italy, though the Po River Valley — a key corn area — was on the northern edge of the heat. Similarly, daytime

temperatures as high as 40°C in southern Spain heightened irrigation demands for reproductive sunflowers, while temperatures in the country’s main corn region of Castilla y León remained in the lower 30s. Farther north, a strong cold front swept across central and northern Europe, producing widespread moderate to heavy showers and thunderstorms (10-100 mm) from France into Poland and the Baltic States. In addition, there were more than 2,000 severe weather reports from the European Severe Storms Laboratory (ESSL) during the monitoring period, including large hail, damaging winds, localized flooding, and tornadoes. The strong cold front also brought an abrupt end to early-week heat (34-36°C) in Poland; heavy rain with the front followed by much cooler temperatures eliminated heat concerns. Temperatures for the week averaged 1 to 3°C below normal across the continent’s northwestern quadrant but up to 9°C above normal in southeastern Europe.

WESTERN FSU  
Total Precipitation(mm)  
July 7 - 13, 2024



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



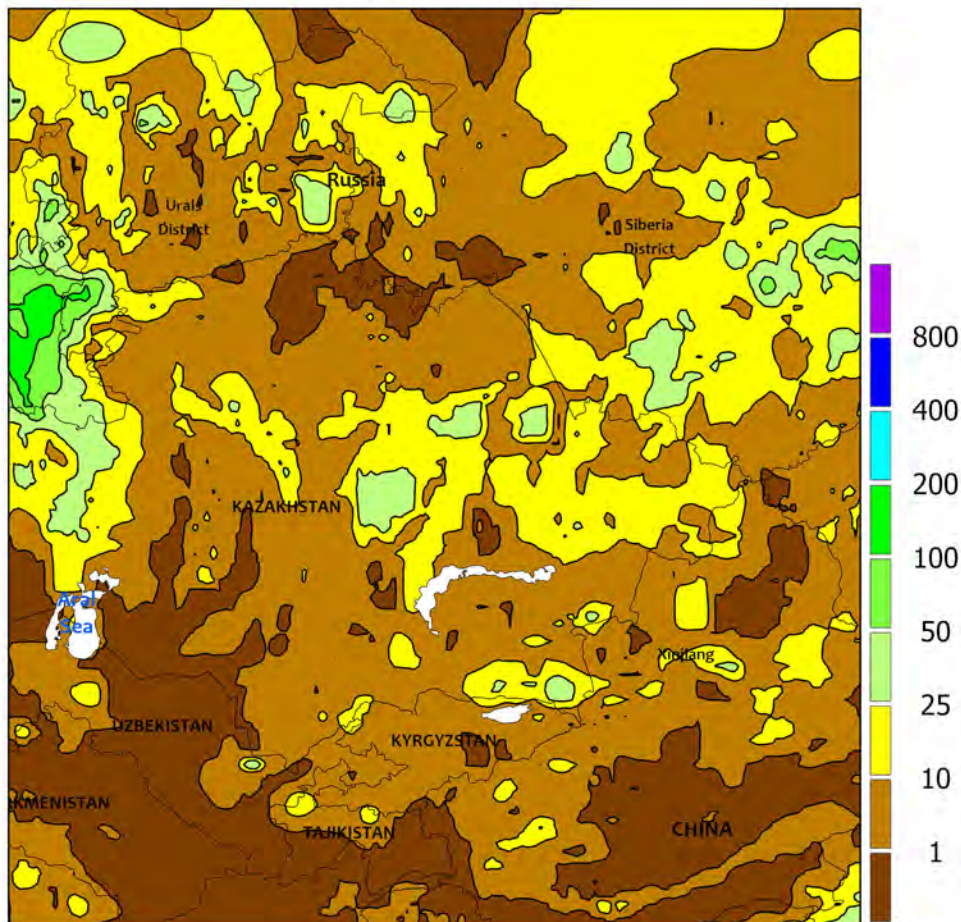
**WESTERN FSU**

A blistering heat wave afflicted many key summer crop areas across the region. Temperatures during the monitoring period averaged 4 to 8°C above normal over Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova, and southern Russia, with lesser anomalies noted in Russia’s Central District (2-4°C above normal) and Volga District (1-3°C above normal). Daytime highs reached the upper 30s (degrees C) in southern Belarus, western and southern Ukraine, and west-central Russia, while maxima reached or topped 40°C in Moldova and southern Russia. Corn varied from tasseling (north) to silking (south) and has already dealt with significant heat- and drought-related crop stress and yield losses over Russia’s Southern and North Caucasus Districts. As of July 14, Russian corn-growing oblasts most impacted by the damaging heat were: Rostov, 11 days with highs greater than 35°C since July 1, with a

peak temperature of 40.3°C; Krasnodar, 12 days over 35°C, with a maximum value of 40.7°C; and Stavropol, 9 days over 35°C in July, with a peak value of 41.3°C. While the heat abated somewhat at the end of the monitoring period, daytime highs surged back toward 40°C as of July 15. Sunflowers and soybeans were in peak bloom and will be entering the key temperature-sensitive stages of development soon. Light to moderate showers (2-25 mm) in the North Caucasus District and southern portions of the Southern District likely offered only temporary relief from the heat, while somewhat heavier showers and thunderstorms (5-40 mm) in the Central District maintained good conditions for late-vegetative to flowering summer crops. Otherwise, sunny skies heightened soil moisture losses and evapotranspiration rates brought on by the extreme heat.



EASTERN FSU  
Total Precipitation(mm)  
July 7 - 13, 2024



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

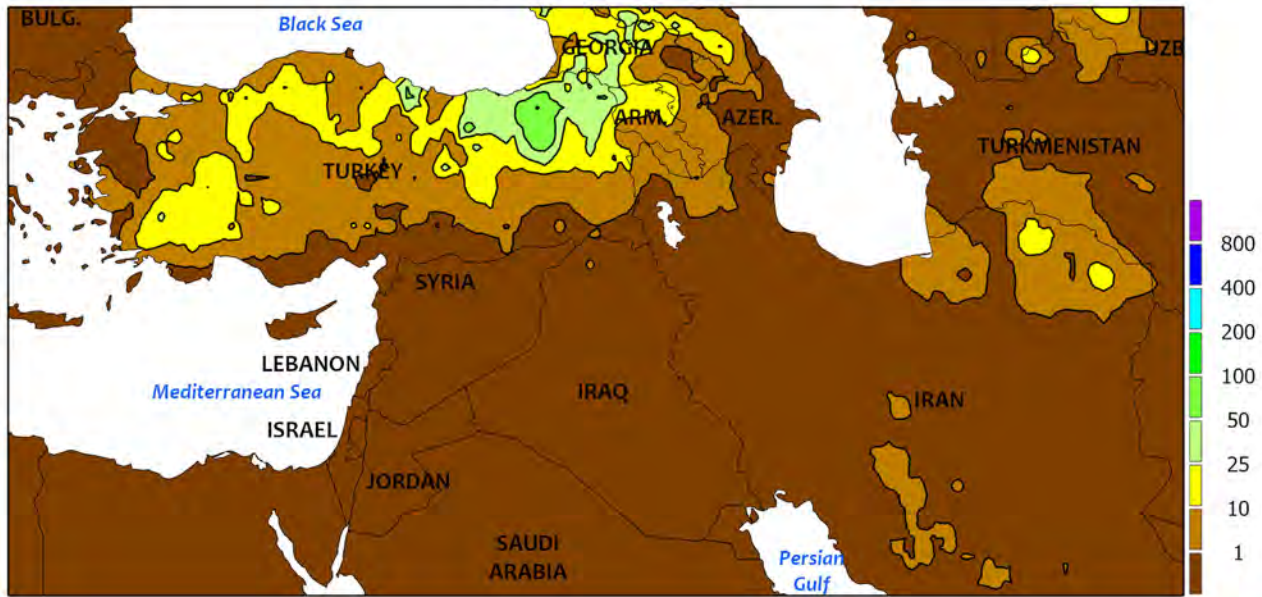


**EASTERN FSU**

Drier and warmer conditions in the central spring grain belt were bookended by locally heavy rain, while seasonably sunny skies over western cotton areas gave way to highly unusual showers in eastern portions of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Drier weather (10 mm or less) and above-normal temperatures (up to 3°C above normal) in northern Kazakhstan and central Russia promoted the development of vegetative to reproductive spring wheat and barley. Farther west, moderate to very heavy rain in Russia’s Volga District (25-125 mm) hampered fieldwork but sustained abundant moisture supplies for reproductive to filling spring grains. Likewise, widespread albeit highly variable showers (5-60 mm) from northeastern Kazakhstan into the Siberia District maintained abundant to excessive soil moisture for

reproductive sunflowers as well as vegetative to heading spring wheat. Farther south across the CIS, seasonably dry and hot weather (upper 30s to lower 40s degrees C) favored the development of flowering cotton. On the other hand, widespread soaking rainfall (10-75 mm) across eastern crop areas of the CIS as well as the mountain watersheds of the Syr and Amu Darya Rivers boosted irrigation reserves and moisture supplies for flowering cotton. July showers are highly unusual in the CIS; regional-average rainfall in the Fergana Valley during the first two weeks of July stood at nearly 40 mm, well above the normal monthly total of 9.6 mm and by far the highest of the past 30 years. However, rain would be most detrimental to cotton once the crop reaches the open boll stage or beyond.

MIDDLE EAST  
Total Precipitation(mm)  
July 7 - 13, 2024



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

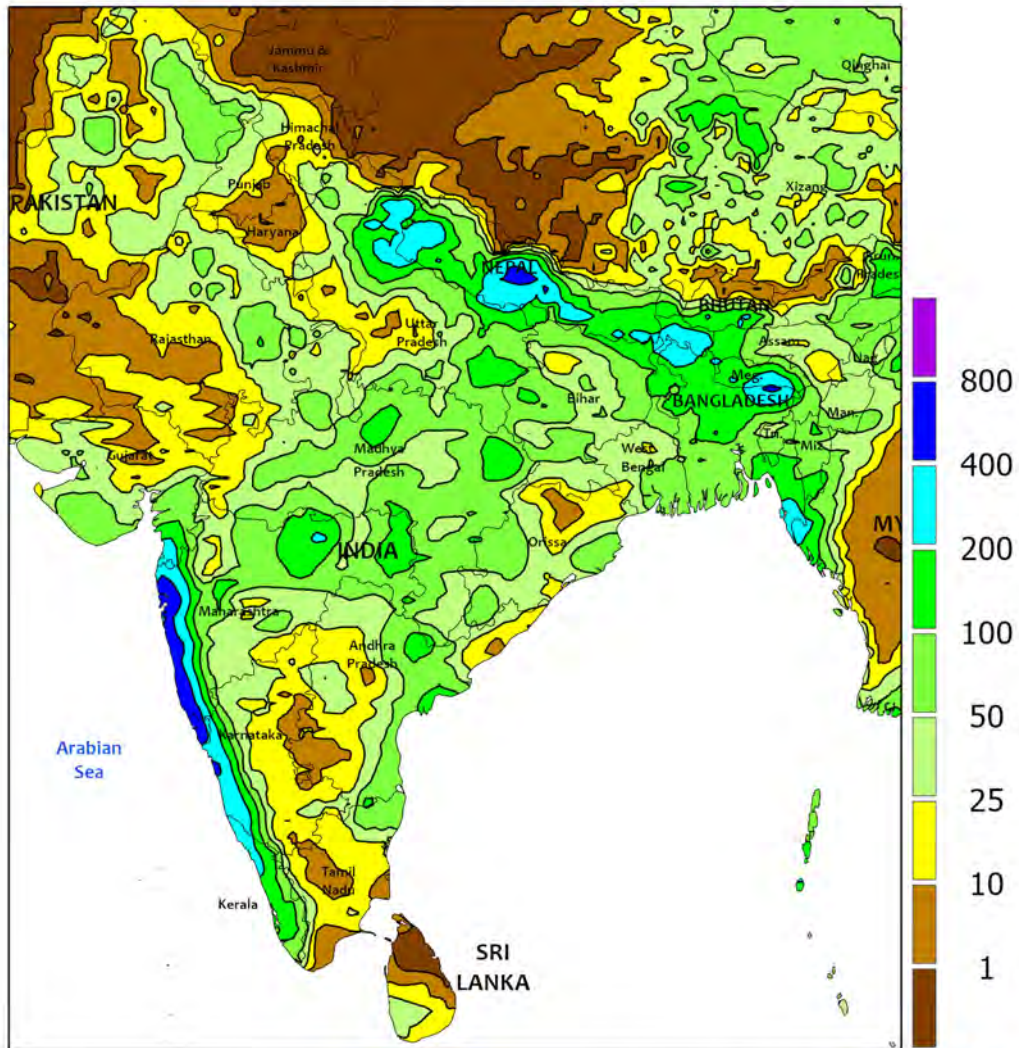


**MIDDLE EAST**

A stationary upper-air low over Turkey produced additional widespread showers, though extreme heat returned to areas outside the low's influence to the west and south. The low lingered over central Turkey, producing 10 to 40 mm of rain over the western Anatolian Plateau as well as areas adjacent to the Black

Sea, favoring reproductive to filling corn and sunflowers. Meanwhile, heat intensified (40-43°C) in western Turkey's Aegean Region and the GAP Region in the southeast, maintaining very high irrigation demands for flowering cotton and hastening the crop toward the open boll stage of development.

SOUTH ASIA  
Total Precipitation(mm)  
July 7 - 13, 2024



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

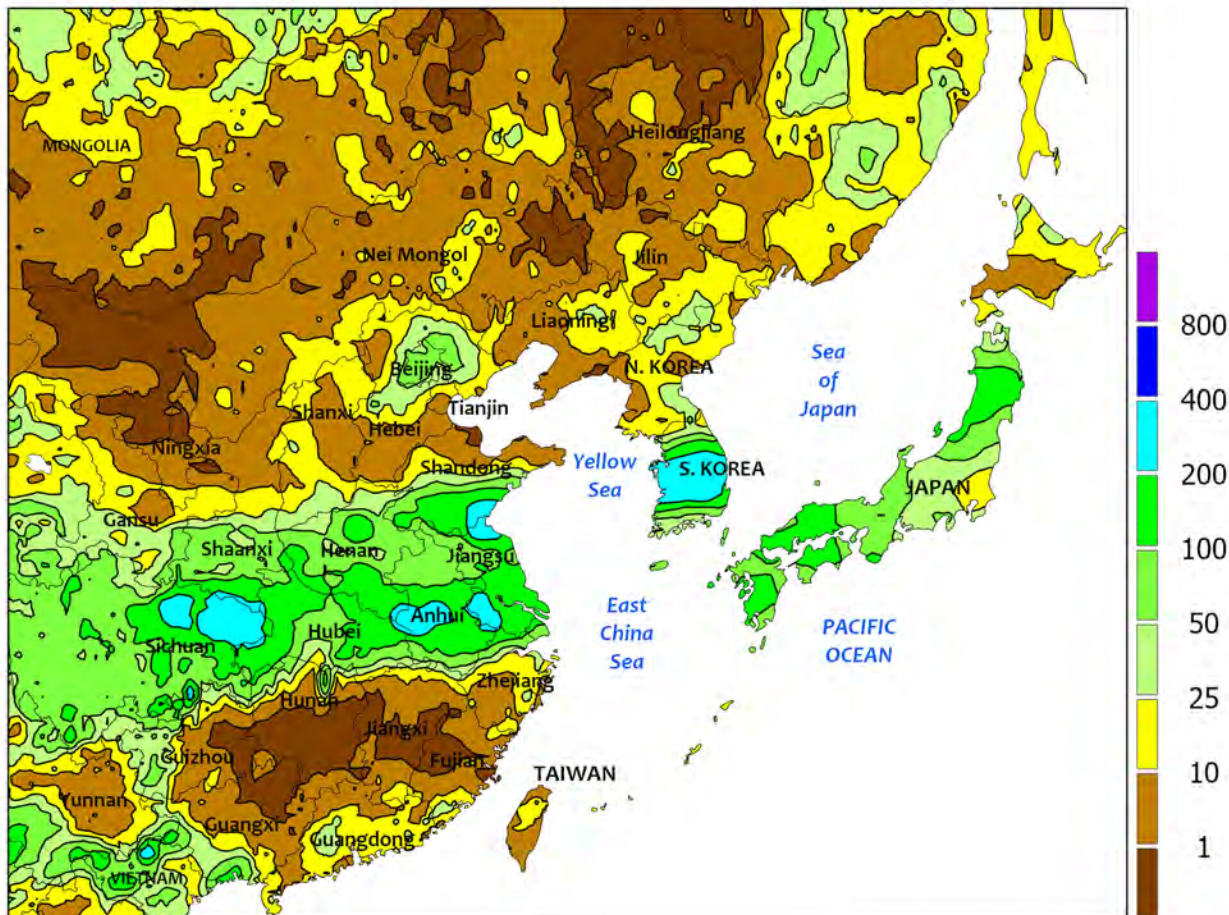


**SOUTH ASIA**

Widespread monsoon showers continued across the region, with the highest totals (well in excess of 100 mm) along the traditionally wetter western coast of India, Bangladesh, and mountainous sections of the northeast. Throughout most of India and Pakistan, though, the rainfall amounts were more variable. Interior sections of India recorded 25 to locally over

200 mm of rain, while surrounding areas received less than 25 mm. Similarly in Pakistan, precipitation varied between 1 and up to 100 mm locally. In India, most cotton and oilseeds have benefited from consistent rainfall, but moisture conditions have been mixed for rice. July is typically a critical month for establishing good soil moisture for kharif crop sowing in India.

EASTERN ASIA  
Total Precipitation(mm)  
July 7 - 13, 2024



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

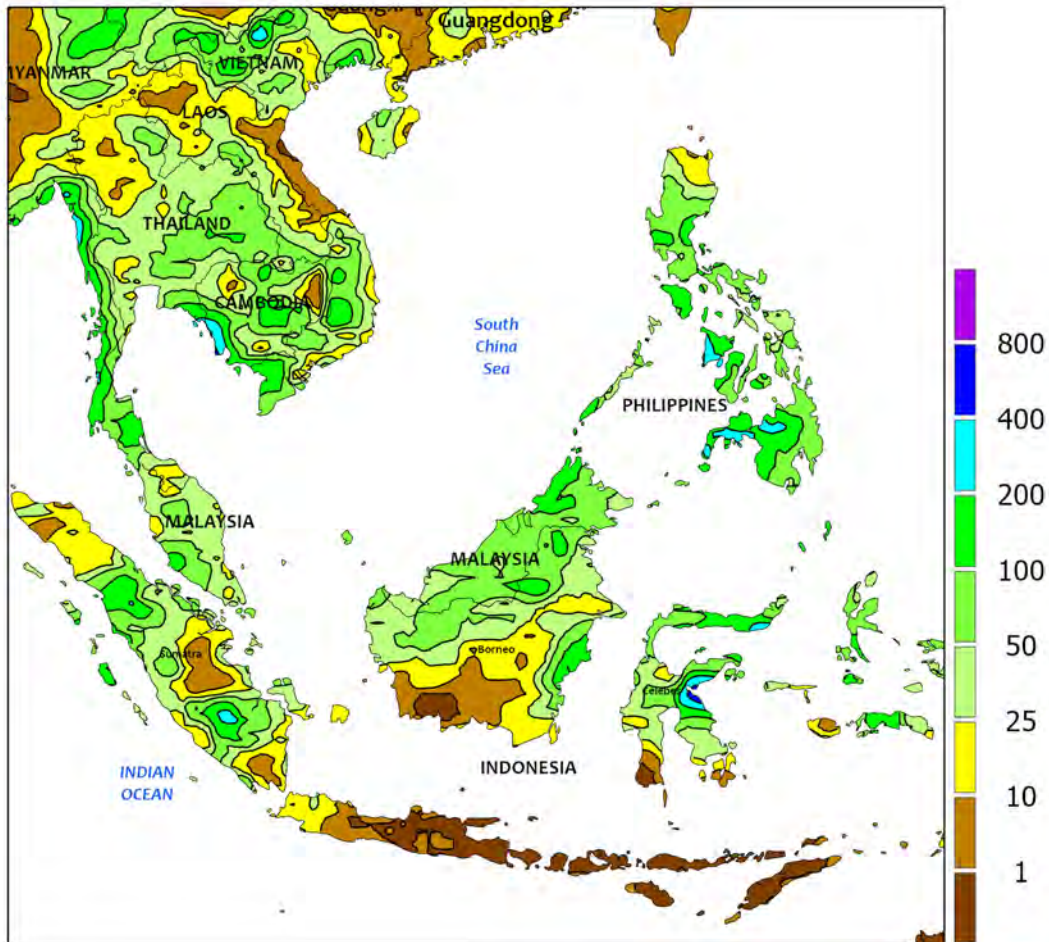


**EASTERN ASIA**

A narrow ribbon of consistent rainfall with embedded downpours extended from central China eastward into South Korea and southern Japan. The showers cutting across China, along the northern reaches of the Yangtze Valley onto the North China Plain, produced 25 to 100 mm with localized amounts topping 200 mm. Despite some localized flooding, the moisture was welcome for the various summer crops following drought conditions in the early weeks of the growing season. The

rainfall was similarly favorable for rice and other crops in Japan, while flooding was more pervasive in South Korea as totals there were well in excess of 200 mm. Meanwhile, favorably drier weather in southern China eased the extensive wetness and flooding that occurred during June; June rainfall totals were twice the normal amount, a 30-year high. Drier weather also prevailed in northeastern provinces, where moisture conditions remained good for corn and soybeans.

SOUTHEAST ASIA  
Total Precipitation(mm)  
July 7 - 13, 2024



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

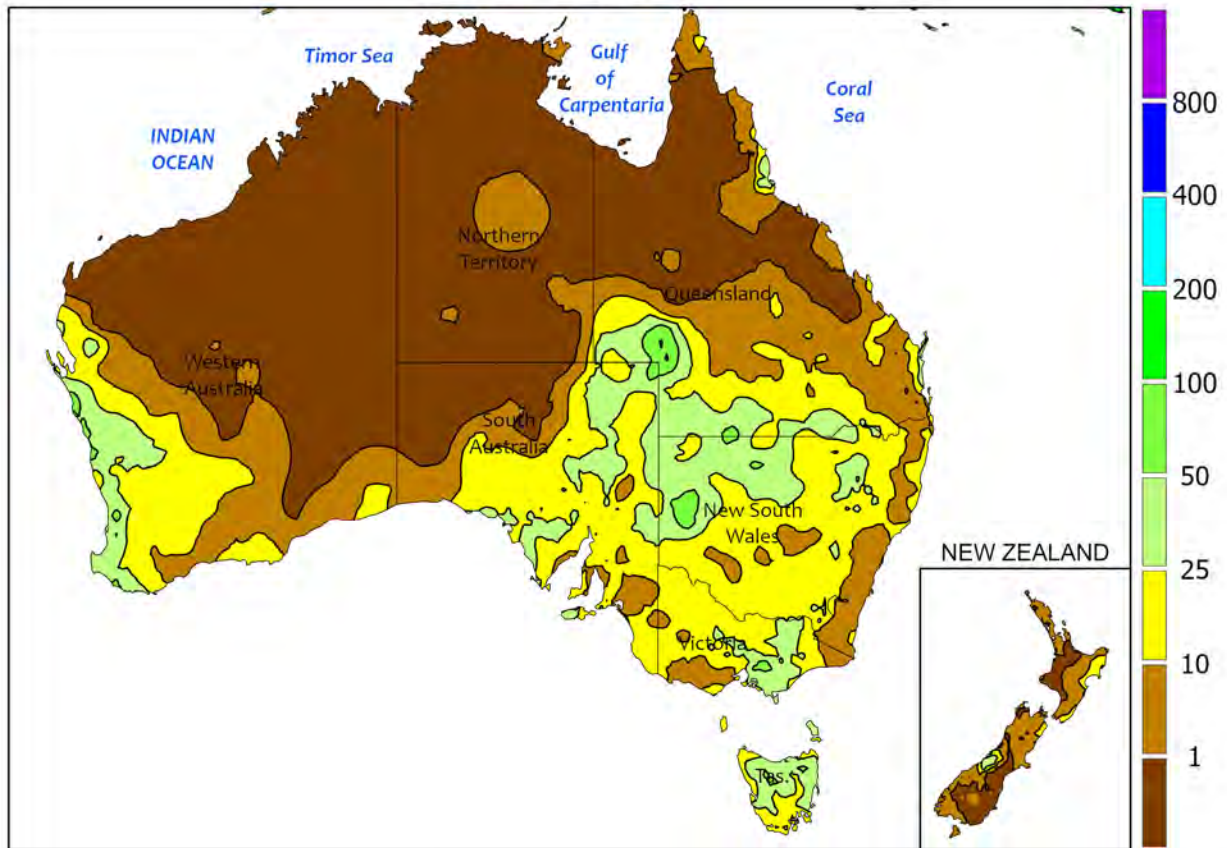


**SOUTHEAST ASIA**

Widespread monsoon showers in Thailand and the surrounding areas maintained overall favorable moisture conditions for rice and other seasonal crops. In Thailand, rainfall totaled between 25 and locally over 100 mm in all but some northwestern reaches. Similarly widespread showers

(25-100 mm, locally over 200 mm) in the Philippines benefited rice and corn. Farther south, consistent rainfall (25-100 mm or more during the current period) in oil palm areas of Malaysia and Indonesia sustained adequate to surplus soil moisture over the last 90 days.

AUSTRALIA  
Total Precipitation(mm)  
July 7 - 13, 2024



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

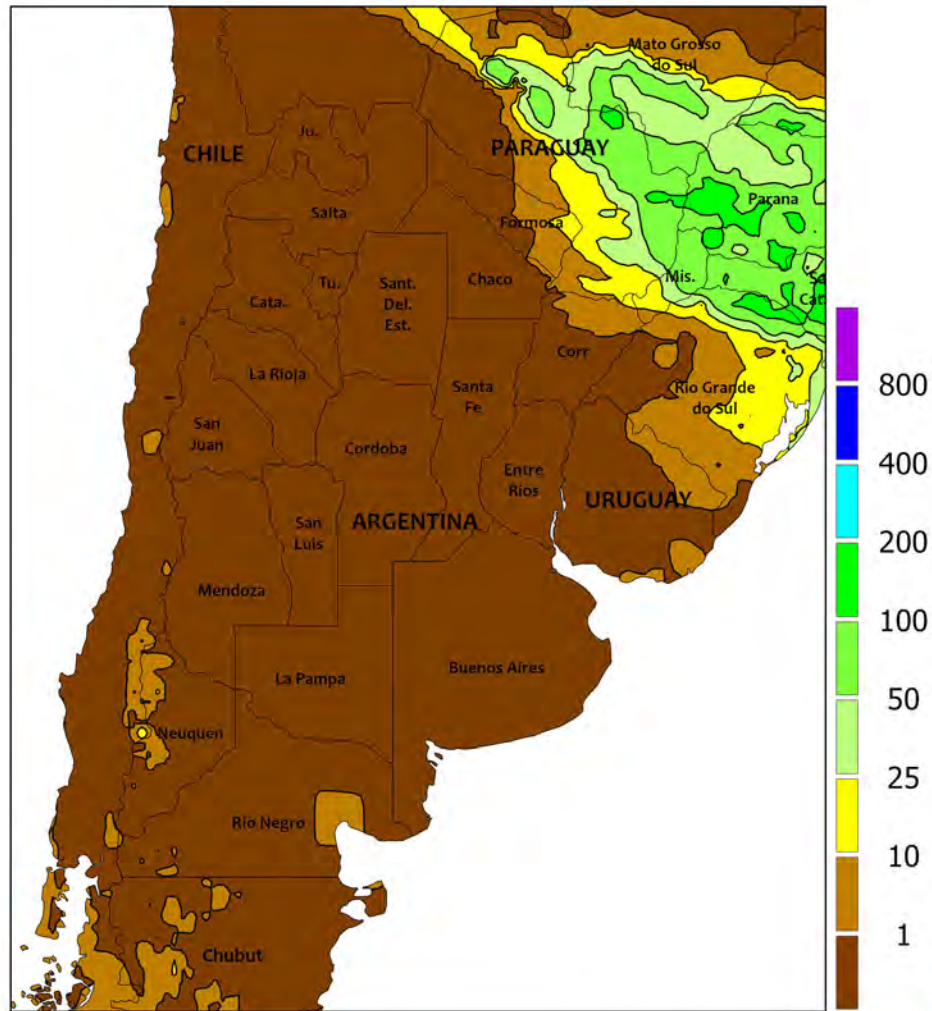


**AUSTRALIA**

Welcome showers overspread much of the wheat belt, promoting growth of vegetative wheat, barley, and canola. Most areas received between 10 and 25 mm of rain, with somewhat lesser and greater amounts in isolated locations.

Maximum temperatures were generally in the middle to upper 10s (degrees C). The mild, showery weather maintained good to excellent early-season crop prospects in the east and helped improve yield prospects in the south and west.

ARGENTINA  
Total Precipitation(mm)  
July 7 - 13, 2024



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

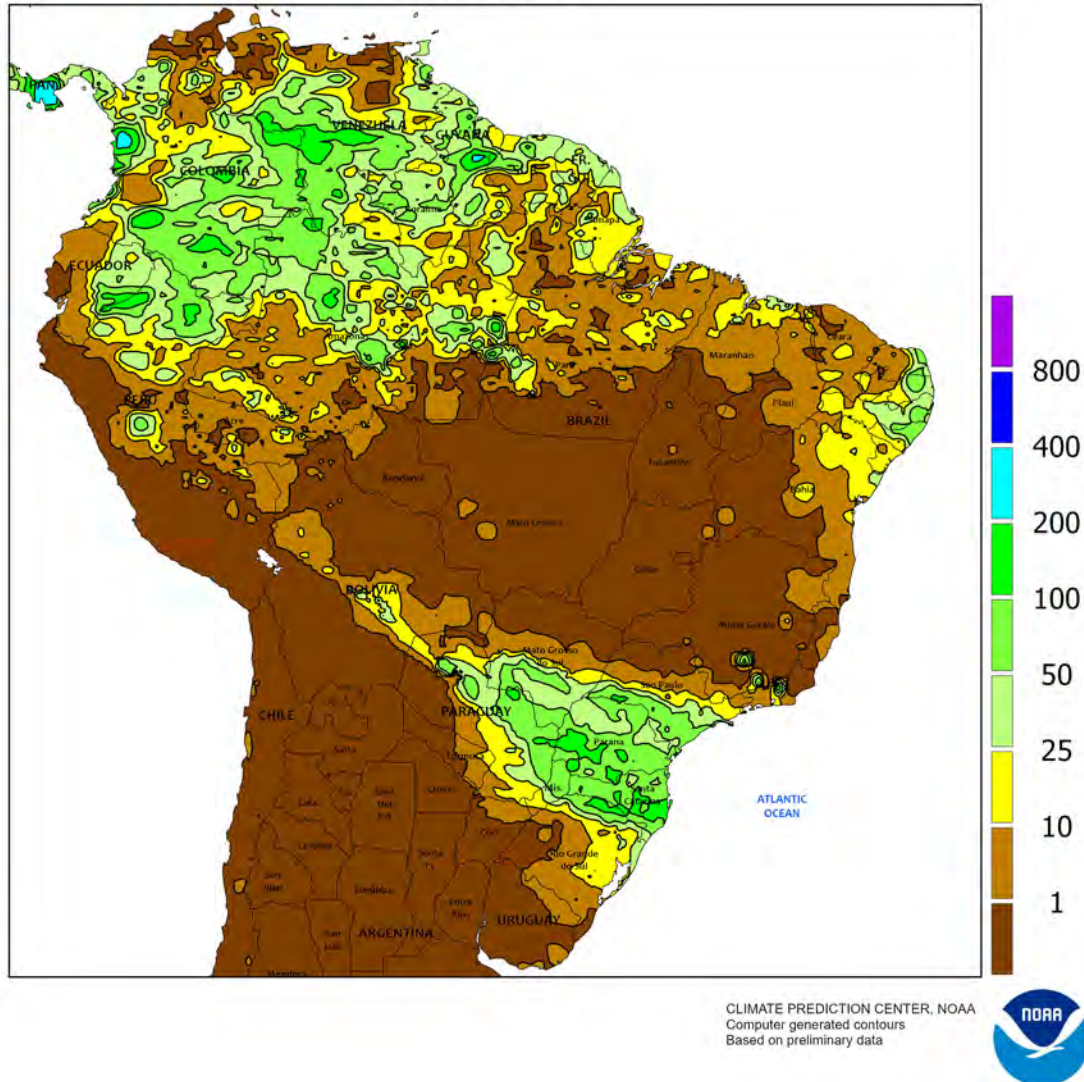


**ARGENTINA**

Cold, dry weather dominated the region, supporting summer crop harvesting while slowing early growth of still-emerging winter grains. Weekly average temperatures ranged from 4°C below normal in La Pampa and Buenos Aires to as much as 8°C below normal in northern agricultural areas, including much of Santa Fe and delegations bordering Paraguay. Consequently, nearly all major farming areas recorded a freeze

during the week, with lows dropping below -5°C as far north as Santiago del Estero. Near complete dryness accompanied the cold outbreak, with rainfall totaling 5 mm or more confined to outlying agricultural areas in the far south and northeast. According to the government of Argentina, wheat and barley were both 86 percent planted as of July 11; meanwhile, corn and cotton were 80 and 83 percent harvested, respectively.

BRAZIL  
Total Precipitation(mm)  
July 7 - 13, 2024



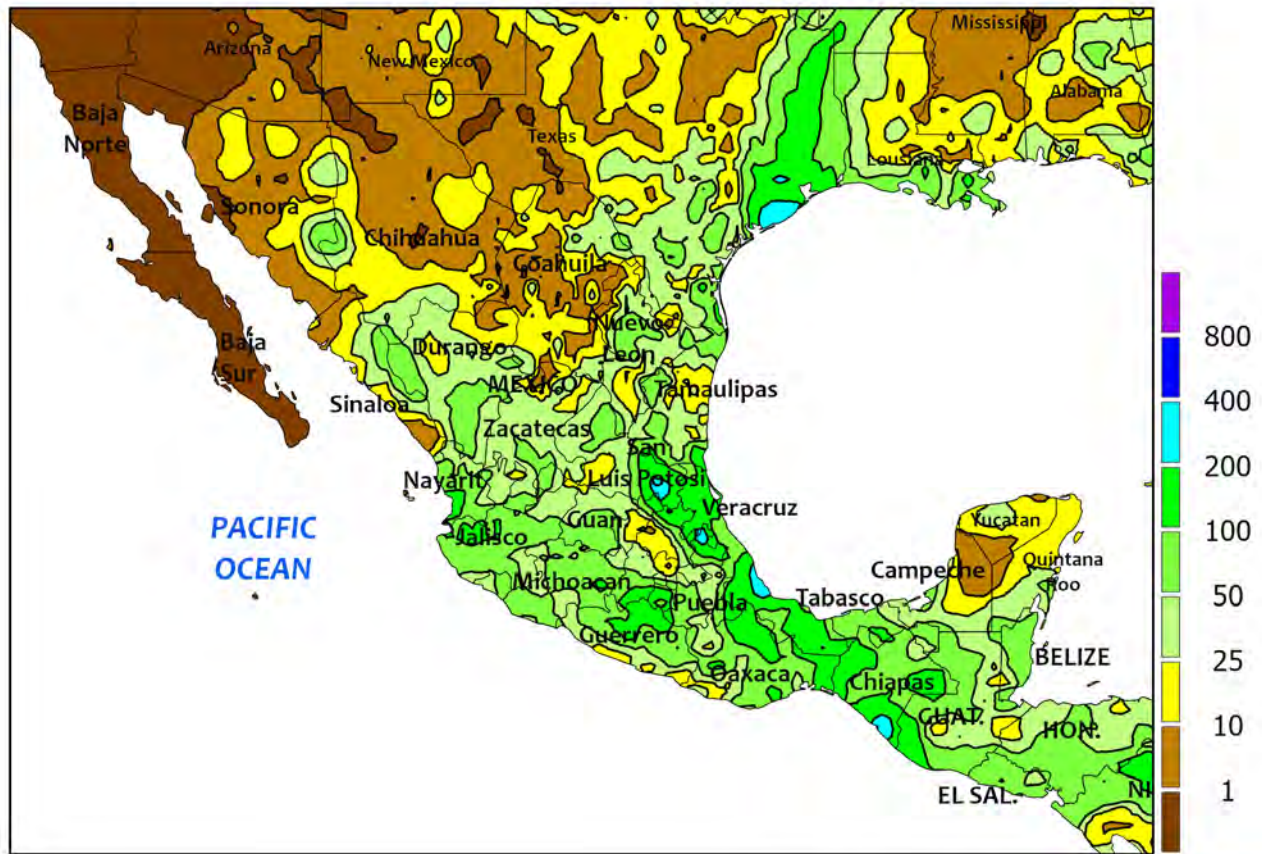
**BRAZIL**

Showers benefited vegetative to reproductive wheat in previously dry southern production areas. Rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm – locally higher than 75 mm – from southern Mato Grosso do Sul southeastward through Santa Catarina. Cool weather (temperatures averaging 2 to 8°C below normal) accompanied the southern moisture but freezes were confined to Rio Grande do Sul, which recorded favorably drier conditions. According to the government of Paraná, second-crop corn was 66 percent harvested as of July 8; meanwhile, wheat planting was nearing completion (99 percent), with 32

percent of the emerged crop flowering to filling. In Rio Grande do Sul, wheat was 82 percent planted as of July 11, compared with 88 percent last year and the 5-year average of 90 percent. Farther north, warm (daytime highs reaching the middle and upper 30s degrees C), seasonably dry weather promoted maturation and harvesting of corn and cotton. According to the government of Mato Grosso, corn was 90 percent harvested as of July 12, more than 15 points ahead of the 5-year average pace, while cotton was 6 percent harvested versus 14 percent on average.



MEXICO  
Total Precipitation(mm)  
July 7 - 13, 2024



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



MEXICO

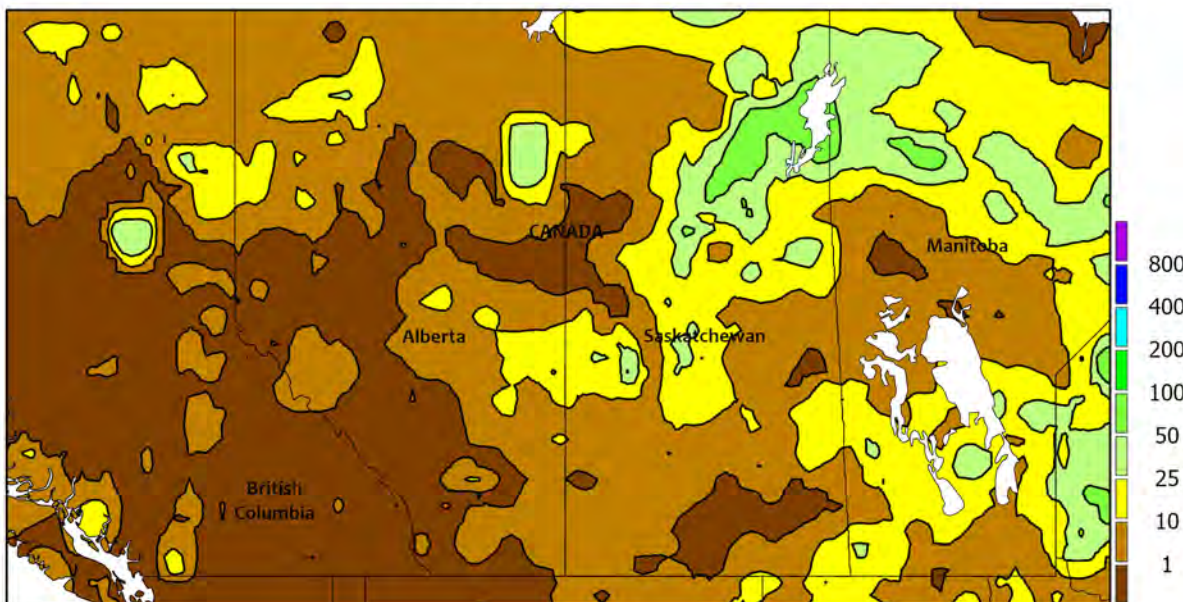
Widespread, locally heavy showers continued throughout the region, benefiting rain-fed summer crops and further alleviating long-term drought. Heavy rain (greater than 100 mm) fell in several regions, including much of the southern plateau (Jalisco to Puebla), along the southern Pacific Coast (Oaxaca to Chiapas), and along the Gulf Coast (Veracruz and environs), with more moderate amounts recorded elsewhere in the south and east. Monsoon showers (locally exceeding 50

mm) extended northwestward from Zacatecas and Durango toward the U.S. border, but rain was more widely scattered and light in interior farming areas of Chihuahua and Coahuila. The abundant rainfall helped to bring temperatures down to more seasonable levels (daytime highs reaching the upper 20s and lower 30s degrees C) across the southern plateau, although hot weather (highs reaching the upper 30s and lower 40s) lingered across the north prior to the onset of the heavier rainfall.

### CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Total Precipitation(mm)

July 7 - 13, 2024



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



#### CANADIAN PRAIRIES

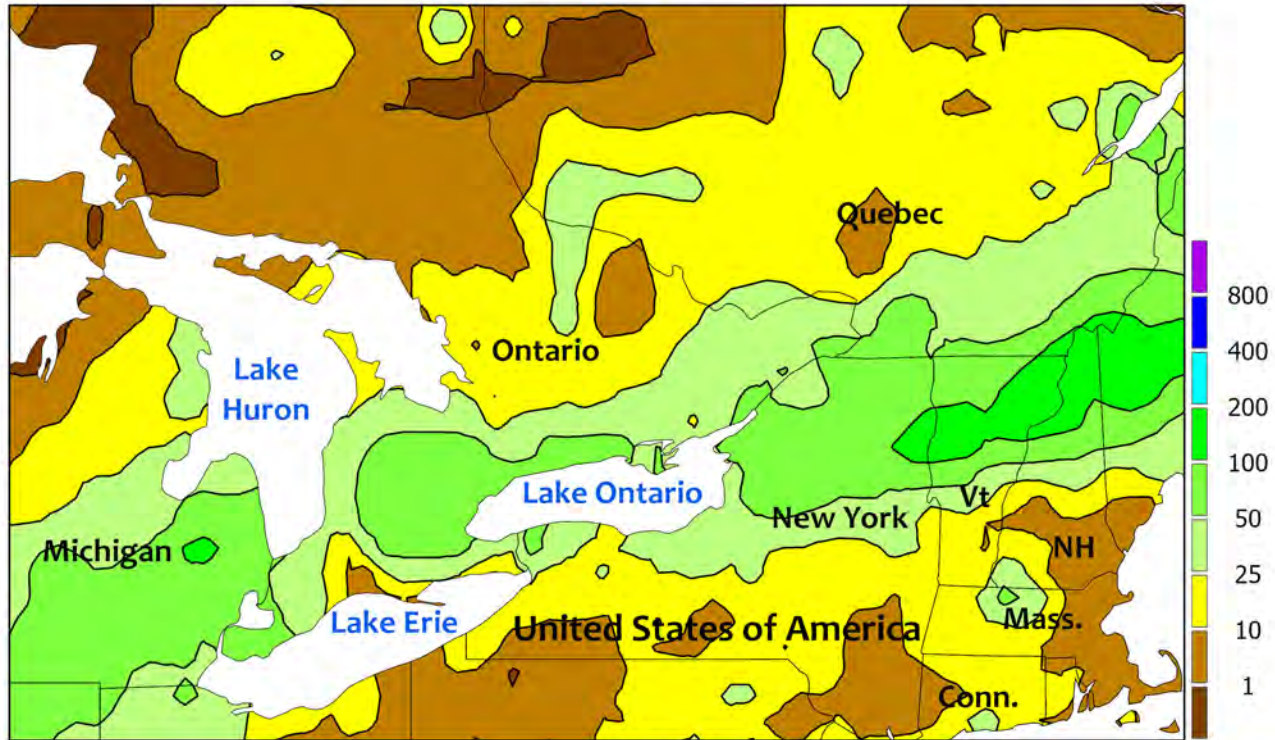
Warmer-than-normal weather promoted a more rapid pace of spring crop and pasture growth across the Prairies. In contrast to the cool weather that has prevailed for most of the spring and early summer, weekly average temperatures ranged from 2 to 6°C above normal, with highest daytime temperatures reaching the middle 30s (degrees C) on several days in the warmest parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan. While raising concern for possible heat stress on reproductive spring crops, the warmer pattern was overall welcomed as large portions of this year’s crops were lagging in development. According to the government of

Saskatchewan, spring cereals were 34 percent behind in development as of July 8, while oilseeds were 40 percent behind. Mostly dry weather accompanied the region-wide warmth, particularly in warmer southwestern agricultural districts where amounts generally totaled below 5 mm. Heavier rain (10-30 mm) fell locally in Manitoba and northern farming areas in Saskatchewan and Alberta. According to the Canadian Drought Monitor, beneficial spring rainfall significantly reduced the extent of the Prairie drought, although pockets of dryness registering as high as D4 (Exceptional Drought) lingered in Alberta.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Total Precipitation(mm)

July 7 - 13, 2024



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



**SOUTHEASTERN CANADA**

Warm, showery weather maintained overall favorable prospects for summer crops and forage. Rainfall totaled 10 to 75 mm throughout the region, with nearly all major agricultural districts receiving at least 25 mm. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal throughout

the region, with highest daytime temperatures reaching the upper 20s and lower 30s (degrees C). Although conditions favored corn, soybeans, and other summer crops in varying stages of development, the heavy rain was untimely for maturing wheat.

# U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on July 12, 2024. Forecasts refer to July 1.

**Winter wheat** production is forecast at 1.34 billion bushels, up 4 percent from the June 1 forecast and up 7 percent from 2023. The U.S. yield is forecast at 52.0 bushels per acre, up 0.6 bushel from last month and up 1.4 bushels from last year's average yield of 50.6 bushels per acre.

Hard Red Winter production, at 763 million bushels, is up 5 percent from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 344 million bushels, is up less than 1 percent from the June forecast. White Winter, at 234 million bushels, is up 4 percent from last month. Of the White Winter production, 19.0 million bushels are Hard White and 215 million bushels are Soft White.

**Durum wheat** production is forecast at 89.3 million bushels, up 50 percent from 2023. Yields are expected to average 42.7 bushels per harvested acre, up 5.7 bushels from 2023. Area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 2.09 million acres, unchanged from the *Acres* report released on June 28, 2024, but up 30 percent from 2023.

**Other spring wheat** production for grain is forecast at 578 million bushels, up 14 percent from last year. Yields are expected to average 53.1 bushels per harvested acre, up 7.1 bushel from 2023. If realized, the U.S. yield would be a record high. Area harvested for grain or seed is expected to total 10.9 million acres, unchanged from the *Acres* report released on June 28, 2024, but 1 percent below 2023. Of the total production, 532 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, up 14 percent from 2023.

The **U.S. all orange** forecast for the 2023-2024 season is 2.76 million tons, up 2 percent from the previous forecast and up 8 percent from the 2022-2023 final utilization.

The Florida all orange forecast, at 18.0 million boxes (808,000 tons), is up 1 percent from the previous forecast and up 14 percent from last season's final utilization. In Florida, early, midseason, and Navel varieties are forecast at 6.76 million boxes (304,000 tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but up 10 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 11.2 million boxes (504,000 tons), is up 1 percent from the previous forecast and up 16 percent from last season's final utilization.

The California all orange forecast is 47.5 million boxes (1.90 million tons), up 3 percent from previous forecast and up 6 percent from last season's final utilization. The California Navel orange forecast is 39.0 million boxes (1.56 million tons), up 3 percent from the previous forecast and up 8 percent from last season's final utilization. The California Valencia orange forecast is 8.50 million boxes (340,000 tons), up 6 percent from the previous forecast but down 1 percent from last season's final utilization.

The Texas all orange forecast, at 1.18 million boxes (50,000 tons), is up 7 percent from the previous forecast and up 4 percent from last season's final utilization.

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