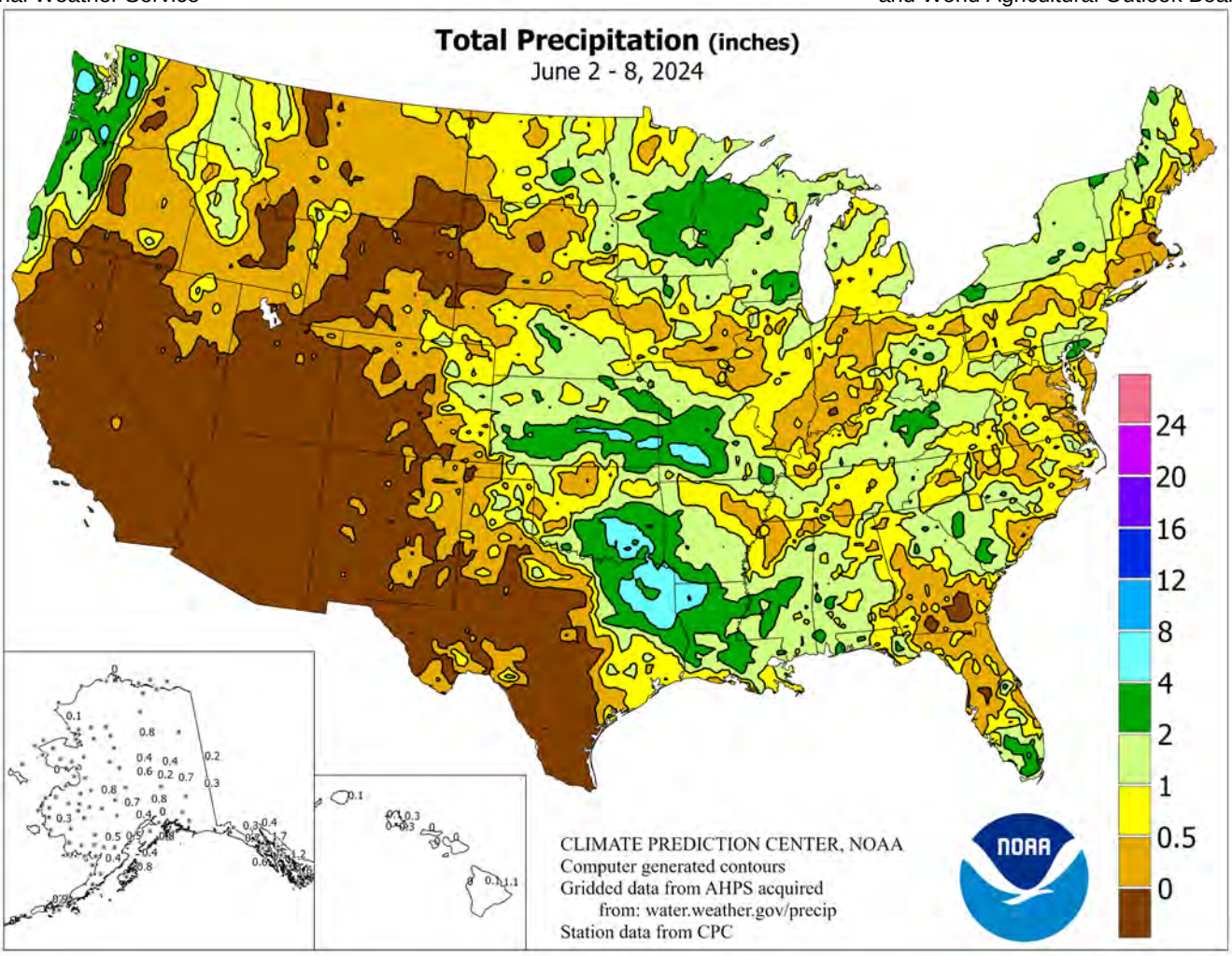
Volume 111, No. 24 www.usda.gov/oce/weather-drought-monitor June 11, 2024

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 2 – 8, 2024

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

A final week of extremely active weather across the **central and eastern U.S.** featured heavy showers and locally severe thunderstorms, although tornadic activity diminished as compared to previous weeks. Streaks of extremely heavy rain, locally 4 inches or more, stretched from **Kansas into southern Missouri** and from the **southeastern Plains toward the Mississippi Delta**. Significant rain (1 to 2 inches or more) also fell in other places, including an area stretching from the **upper Great Lakes region into northern New England** and spotty

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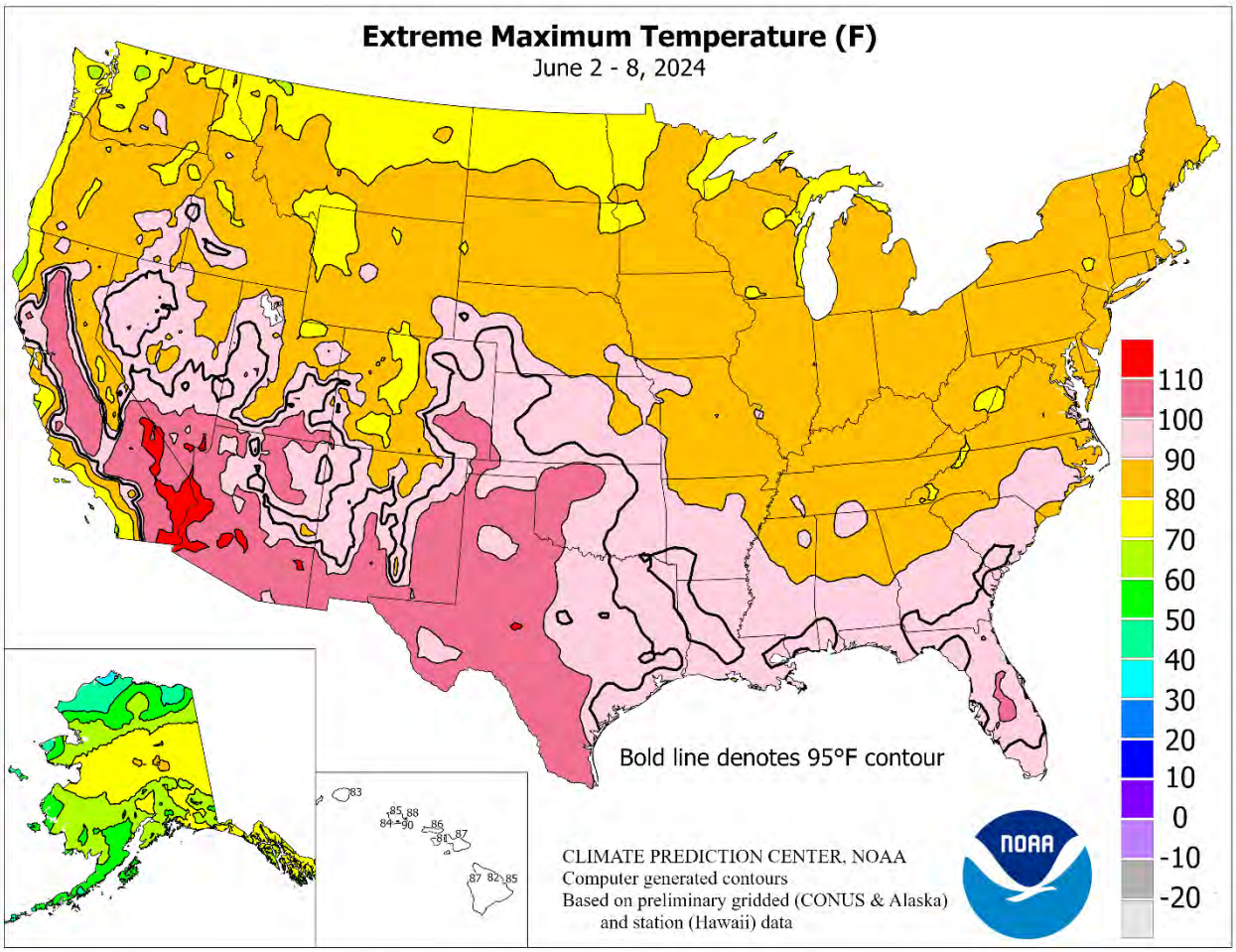
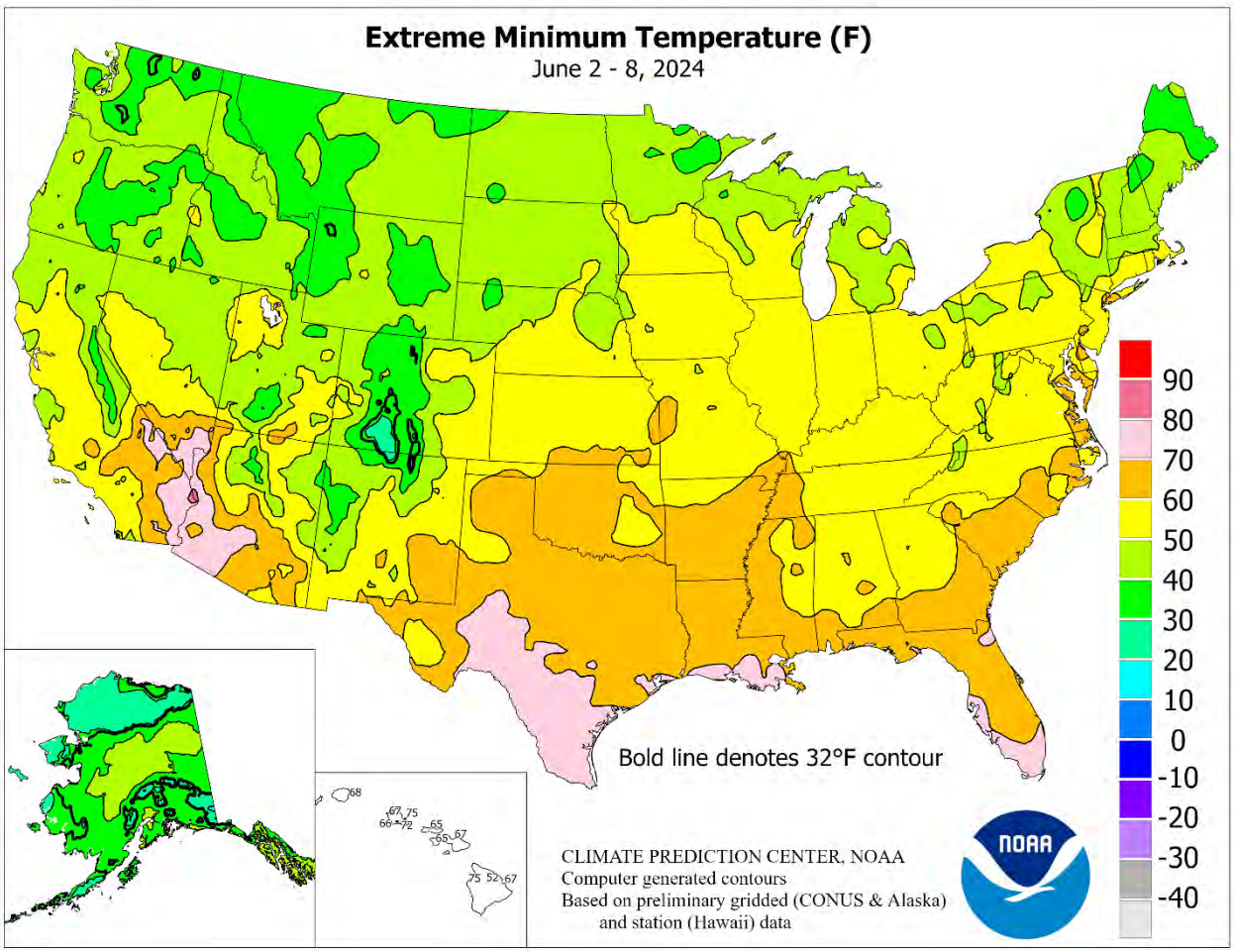
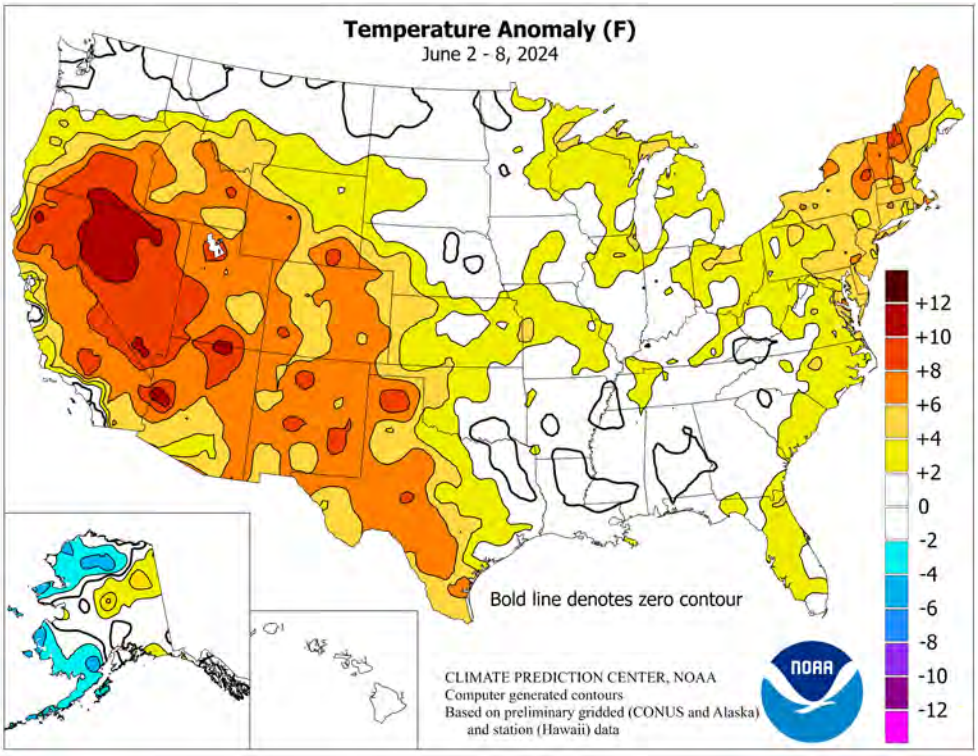

Extreme Maximum Temperature (F)
June 2 - 8, 2024
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS & Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (F)
June 2 - 8, 2024
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS & Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA

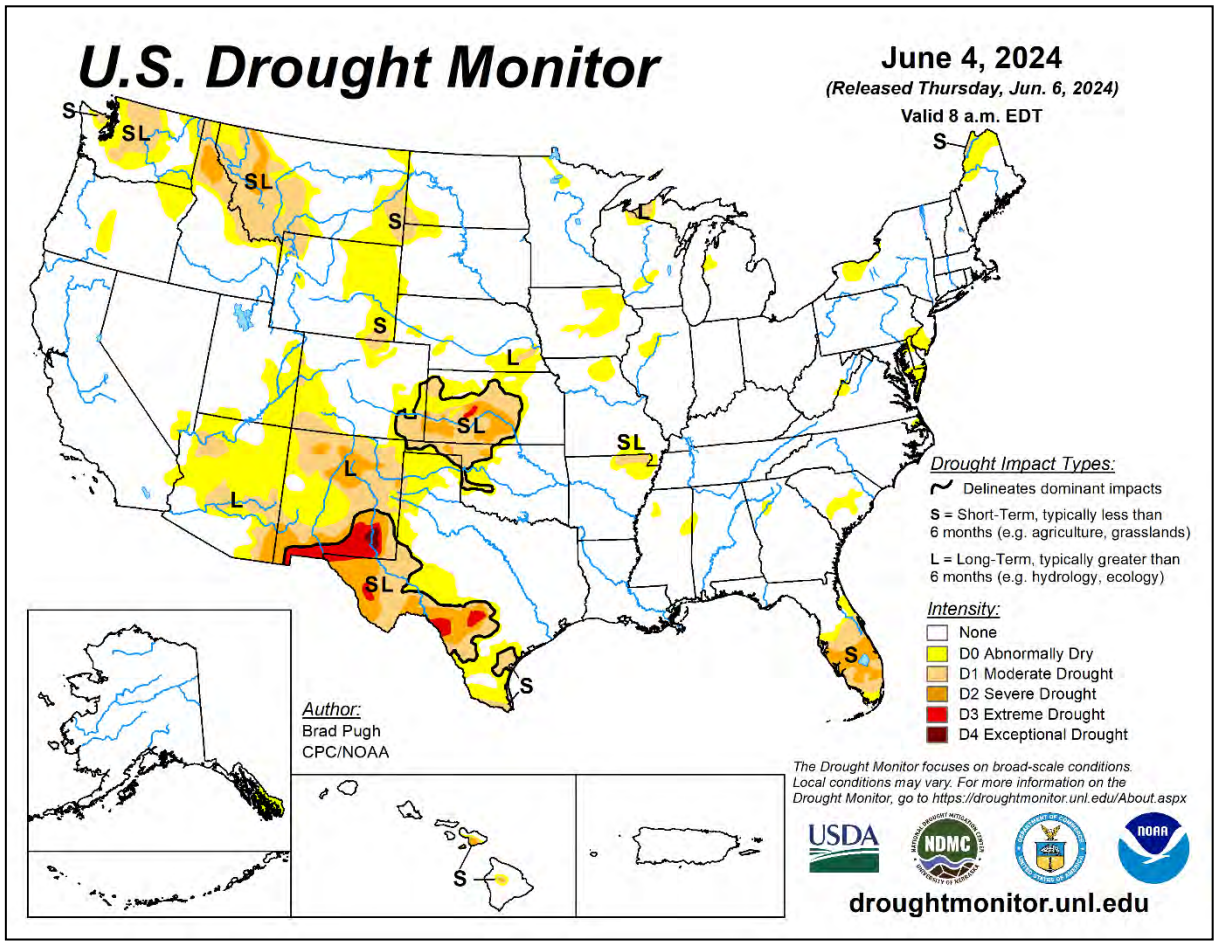
(Continued from front cover)
locations across the **central and southern High Plains** and the **Southeast**. However, the **southern Atlantic region** remained mostly dry, at least until late-week shower activity began to increase across **southern Florida**. Elsewhere, showers diminished in the **Northwest** and heat intensified in the **Southwest**, as a strengthening ridge of high pressure gripped areas **west of the Rockies**. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 5 to 10°F above normal in most areas from **Oregon and California eastward to central and southern sections of the Rockies and High Plains**. Readings also averaged more than 5°F above normal in parts of the **Northeast**, especially **northern New England**. Meanwhile, near-normal temperatures were generally limited to the **eastern Plains**, **lower Midwest**, and **Southeast**, as well as areas along the **Canadian border** as far east as the **Red River Valley of the North**. Temperatures above 110°F were observed at lower elevations of the **Desert Southwest**, while triple-digit (100-degree) readings were scattered across **Florida's peninsula** and extended as far north as **southeastern Colorado**.

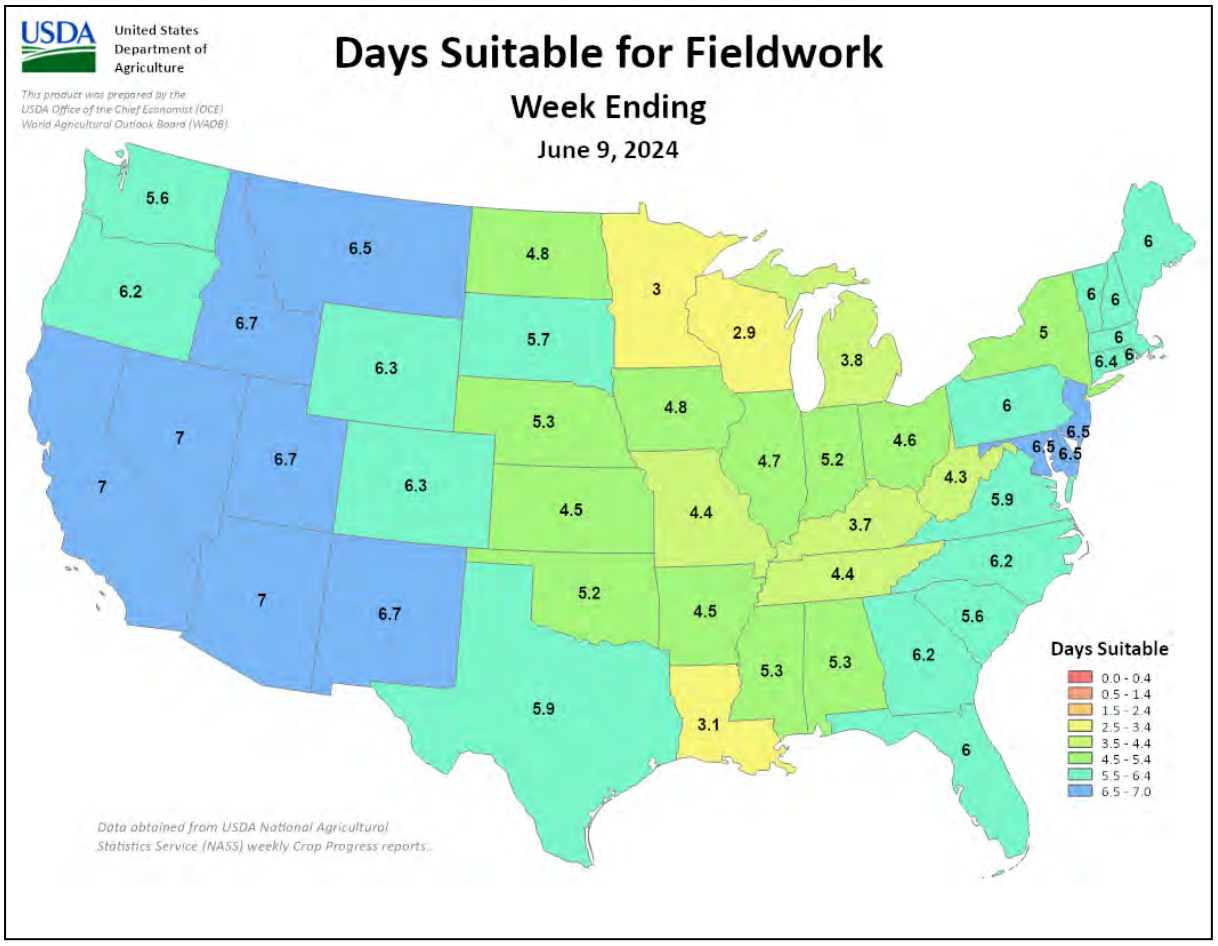


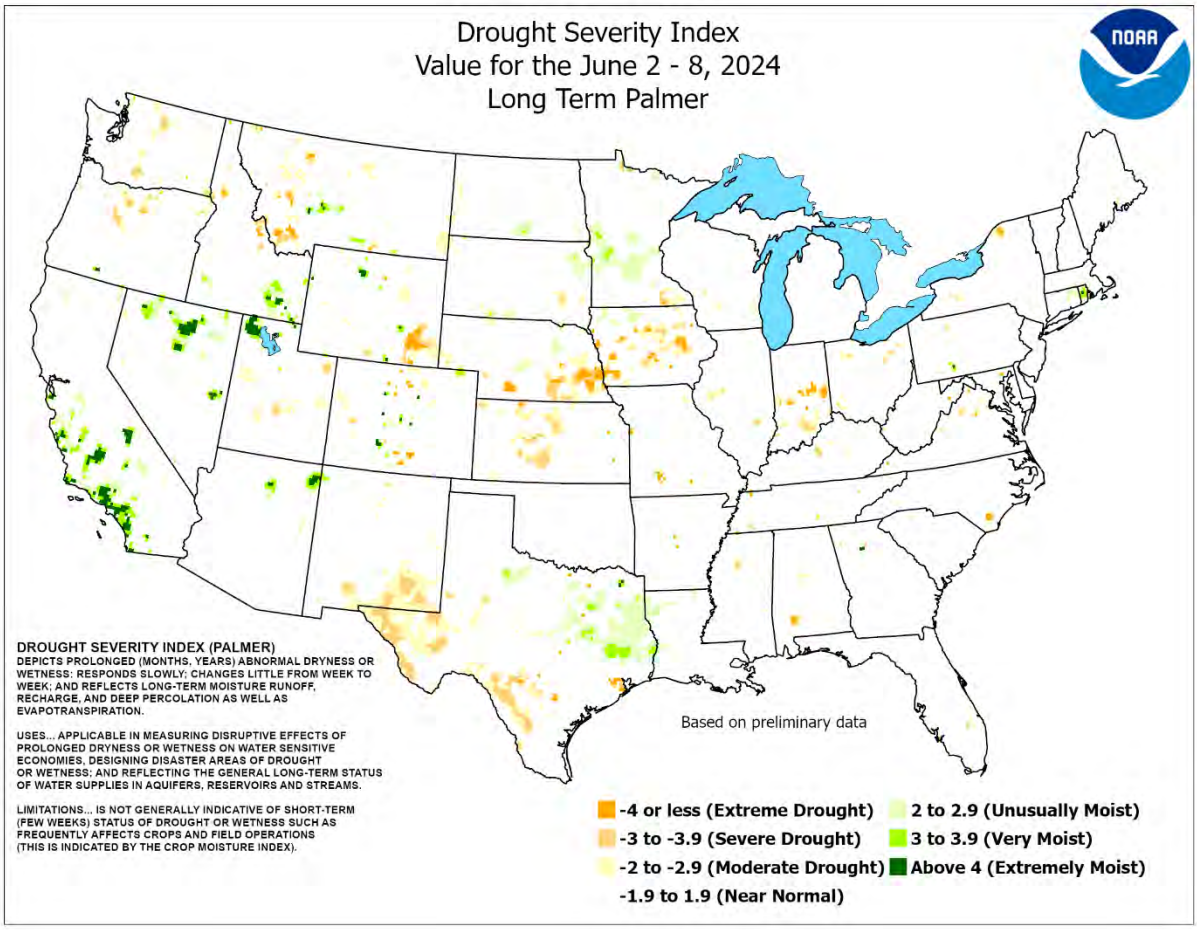
Hot weather persisted across **southern Texas**, where **Brownsville** reported highs of 100°F on June 5 and 7. Those two readings approached the station record for triple-digit temperatures in June (3 days in 1896, 1900, and 2019). **Harlingen, TX**, notched consecutive triple-digit, daily-record highs (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 made brief northward surges, both early and late in the week. On June 4, **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**. **Western** heat was more persistent and expansive, especially during the mid- to late-week period. 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**. Late in the week, heat lingered 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). 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).

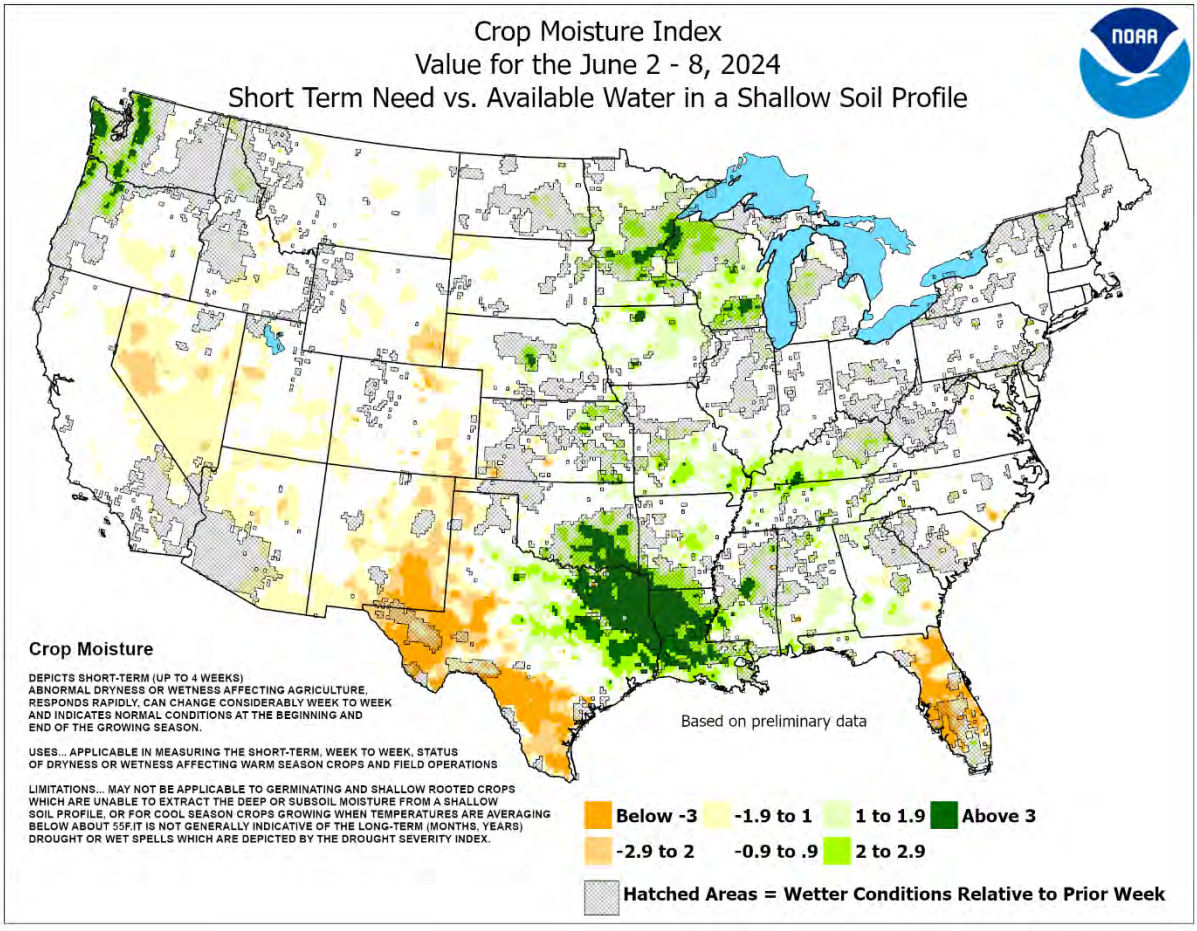
Much-needed rain dampened some of the driest areas of the **central Plains**, with **Dodge City, KS**, receiving 5.69 inches during the first 9 days of June. **Dodge City's** wettest day was June 2, when a daily-record sum of 2.94 inches occurred. For the year to date through June 9, **Dodge City's** precipitation increased to 9.21 inches (108 percent of normal). Other areas receiving heavy precipitation on June 2 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. Late in the week, 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).

Cool weather and occasional showers engulfed much of **Alaska**, with warmth mainly confined to eastern parts of the state. In **Kotzebue**, maximum temperatures ranged from 35 to 37°F each day from June 4-6. 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**, early-week precipitation was followed by late-week warmth. From June 2-5, rainfall in **Ketchikan** totaled 4.19 inches. Elsewhere in **southeastern Alaska**, record-setting highs for June 8 included 78°F in **Yakutat** and 72°F in **Sitka**. Farther south, dry conditions developed or persisted across **Hawaii**, including many windward locations. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo's** June 1-8 precipitation totaled 1.44 inches (83 percent of normal), with no measurable rain falling after the 4th. Additionally, rainfall during the first 8 days of June totaled a trace in **Honolulu, Oahu**; 0.01 inch in **Kahului, Maui**; and 0.09 inch in **Lihue, Kauai**.


U.S. Drought Monitor
June 4, 2024
(Released Thursday, Jun. 6, 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:
Brad Pugh
CPC/NOAA
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

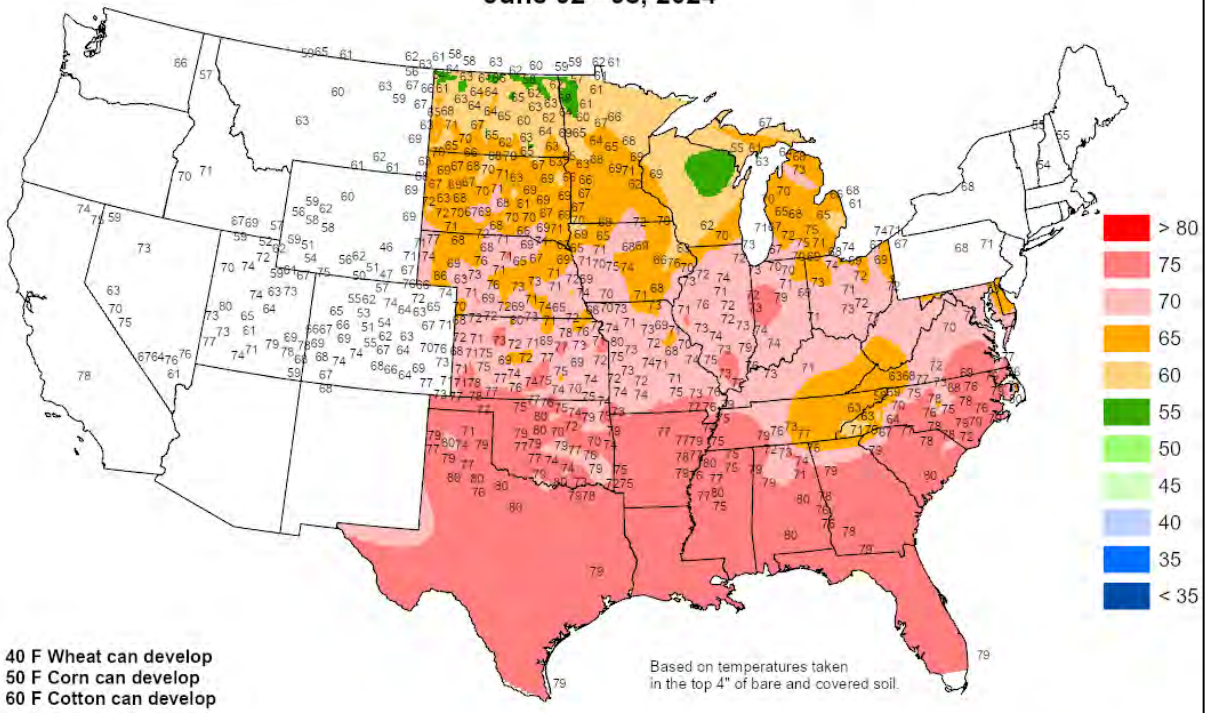

USDA United States Department of Agriculture
This product was prepared by the USDA Office of the Chief Economist (OCE) World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB)
Days Suitable for Fieldwork
Week Ending
June 9, 2024
Days Suitable
0.0 - 0.4
0.5 - 1.4
1.5 - 2.4
2.5 - 3.4
3.5 - 4.4
4.5 - 5.4
5.5 - 6.4
6.5 - 7.0
Data obtained from USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly Crop Progress reports.


Drought Severity Index
Value for the June 2 - 8, 2024
Long Term Palmer
NOAA
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)
DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS: RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.
USES... APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS AND STREAMS.
LIMITATIONS... IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF SHORT-TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).
Based on preliminary data
-4 or less (Extreme Drought)
-3 to -3.9 (Severe Drought)
-2 to -2.9 (Moderate Drought)
-1.9 to 1.9 (Near Normal)
2 to 2.9 (Unusually Moist)
3 to 3.9 (Very Moist)
Above 4 (Extremely Moist)


Crop Moisture Index
Value for the June 2 - 8, 2024
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
Crop Moisture
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES... APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS... MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F.IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary data
Below -3
-2.9 to 2
-1.9 to 1
-0.9 to .9
1 to 1.9
2 to 2.9
Above 3
Hatched Areas = Wetter Conditions Relative to Prior Week

Average Soil Temperature (Deg. F)

June 02 - 08, 2024

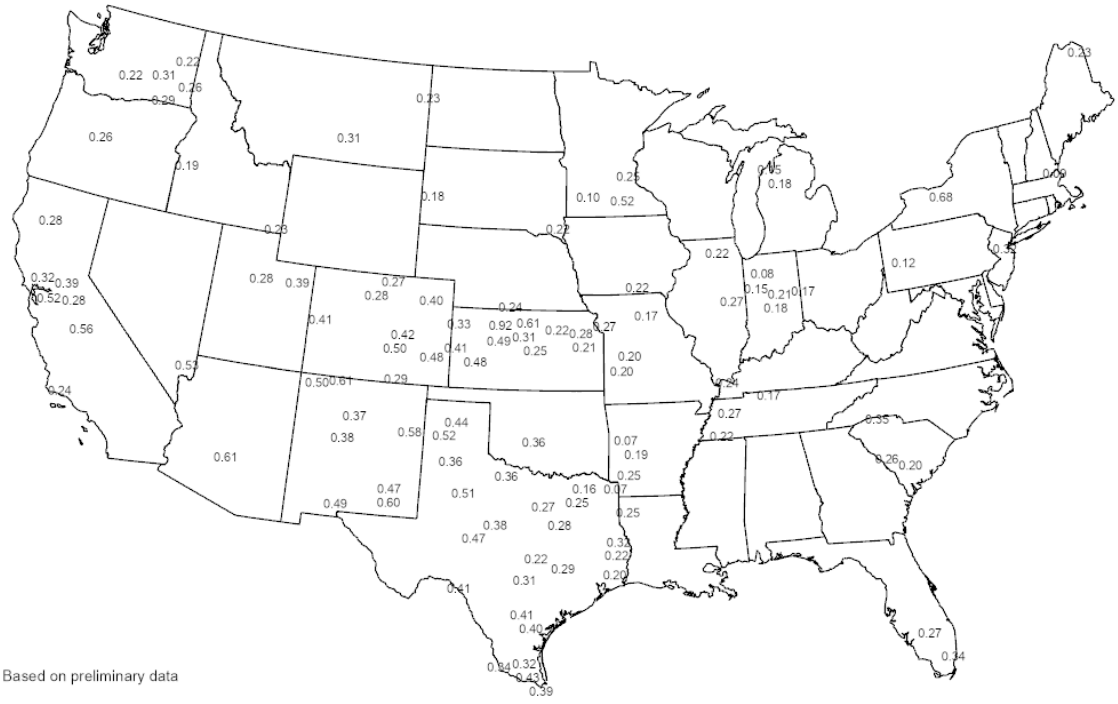


Data provided by the Climate Prediction Center, High Plains Regional Climate Center, Illinois State Water Survey, Iowa State University, Oklahoma Mesonet, Purdue University, University of Missouri, Michigan Automated Weather Network, West Texas Mesonet, South Dakota State Univ. Mesonet, Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, and USDA/NRCS.

USDA United States Department of Agriculture

Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

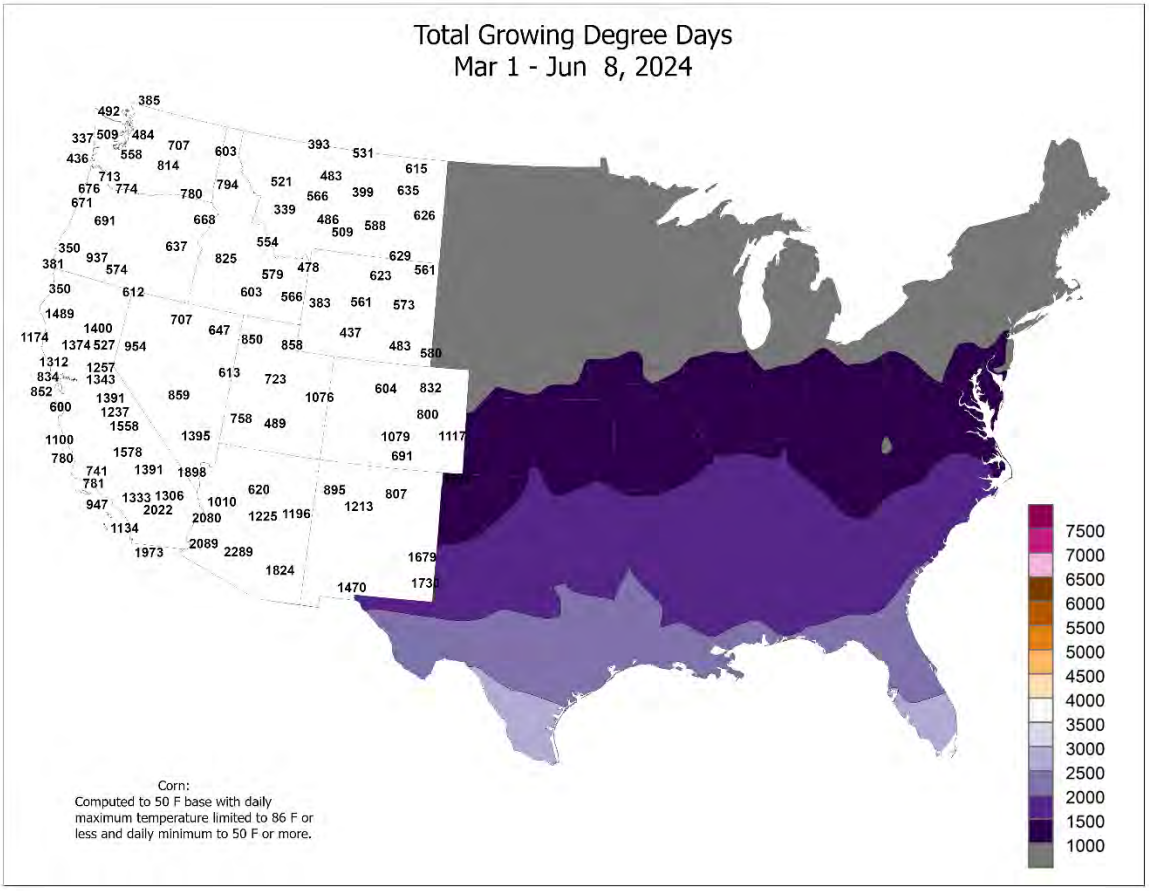
June 02 - 08, 2024

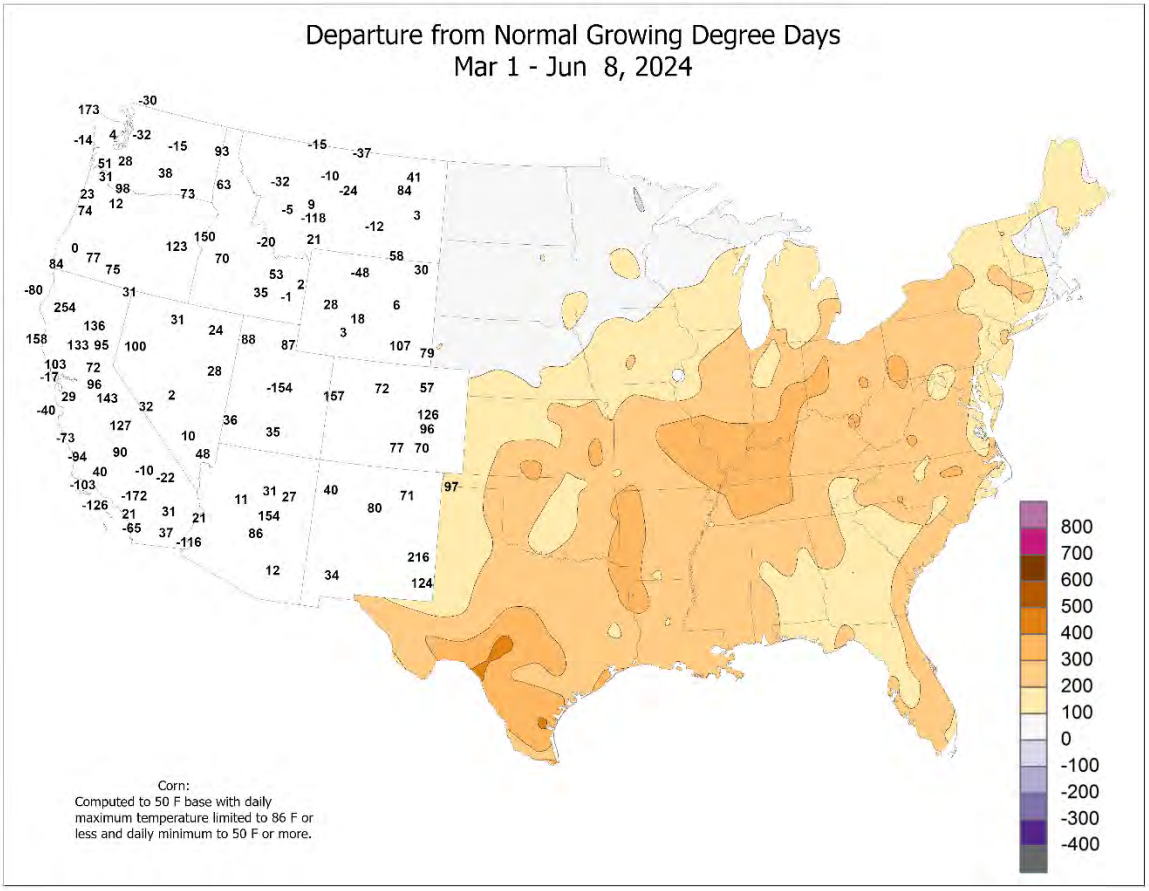


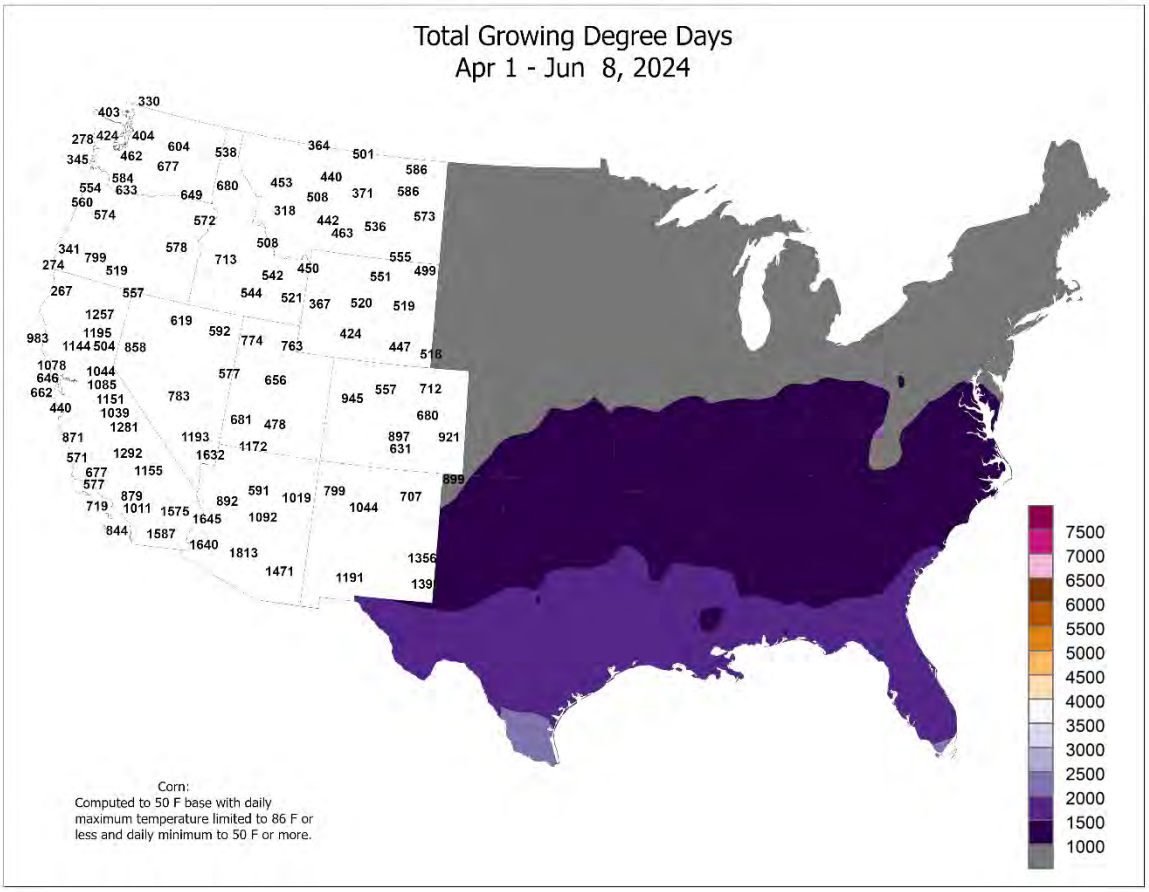
Based on preliminary data

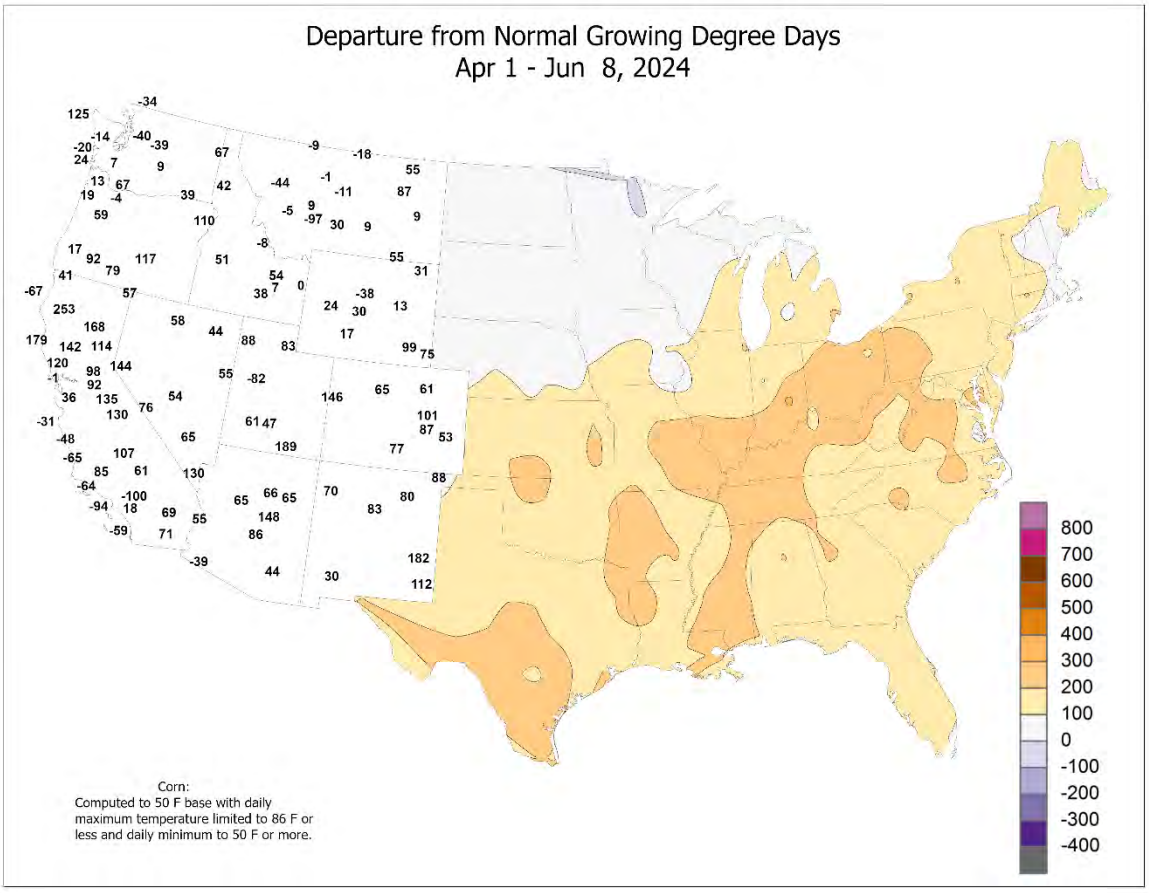
USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments

Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.


Total Growing Degree Days
Mar 1 - Jun 8, 2024
7500
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
Corn:
Computed to 50 F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86 F or less and daily minimum to 50 F or more.


Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days
Mar 1 - Jun 8, 2024
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
Corn:
Computed to 50 F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86 F or less and daily minimum to 50 F or more.


Total Growing Degree Days
Apr 1 - Jun 8, 2024
7500
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
Corn:
Computed to 50 F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86 F or less and daily minimum to 50 F or more.


Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days
Apr 1 - Jun 8, 2024
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
Corn:
Computed to 50 F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86 F or less and daily minimum to 50 F or more.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 8, 2024

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE ˚F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. ˚F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AK	ANCHORAGE	61	46	67	41	53	0	0.47	0.27	0.24	0.47	206	5.39	147	83	47	0	0	3	0
	BARROW	33	30	36	27	31	0	0.02	-0.06	0.02	0.02	20	0.15	13	90	77	0	6	1	0
	FAIRBANKS	72	50	82	46	61	3	0.42	0.17	0.22	0.42	146	2.31	85	80	31	0	0	3	0
	JUNEAU	61	46	78	42	54	0	1.71	0.88	0.56	1.78	187	27.35	124	92	52	0	0	6	2
	KODIAK	50	43	53	35	46	-3	0.81	-0.56	0.46	1.13	71	35.17	105	95	74	0	0	6	0
	NOME	54	37	66	31	46	1	0.04	-0.15	0.04	0.04	19	6.14	135	78	47	0	2	1	0
AL	BIRMINGHAM	87	68	89	60	77	1	0.53	-0.54	0.34	0.91	74	23.57	87	88	48	0	0	5	0
	HUNTSVILLE	86	68	88	61	77	0	1.38	0.48	0.82	1.84	178	29.78	113	95	49	0	0	4	1
	MOBILE	90	71	95	66	80	1	1.05	-0.44	0.86	1.26	74	29.87	104	92	55	4	0	4	1
	MONTGOMERY	89	67	92	60	78	-1	1.30	0.41	1.02	2.23	217	35.54	149	96	52	3	0	3	1
AR	FORT SMITH	89	68	95	63	78	2	2.66	1.55	1.40	2.66	209	24.28	113	92	49	3	0	4	2
	LITTLE ROCK	89	69	94	66	79	3	0.61	-0.32	0.42	0.67	62	34.71	142	85	50	4	0	3	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	84	47	91	42	65	8	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	9.34	117	47	14	1	0	0	0
	PHOENIX	108	82	113	77	95	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	3.76	127	22	8	7	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	91	59	98	52	75	6	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	4.69	104	40	12	4	0	0	0
	TUCSON	104	71	109	66	87	4	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	5.18	188	26	7	7	0	0	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	96	70	105	64	83	7	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	5.40	121	55	24	5	0	0	0
	EUREKA	61	50	65	47	55	0	1.22	0.98	1.06	1.22	442	29.86	125	97	74	0	0	2	1
	FRESNO	96	68	106	59	82	7	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0	8.98	117	63	24	5	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	69	59	70	58	64	-1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	15.37	178	93	69	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	98	69	106	60	83	10	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.00	0	20.78	99	58	19	5	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	91	61	102	57	76	6	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	11.97	99	77	31	3	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	67	61	68	60	64	-2	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	10.89	163	87	70	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	70	54	78	53	62	0	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0	14.31	113	87	54	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	94	62	103	57	78	6	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	10.65	119	76	28	4	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	85	41	90	33	63	5	0.24	0.15	0.24	0.24	225	2.96	123	71	12	2	0	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	88	53	93	49	71	6	0.35	-0.22	0.35	0.36	55	6.70	121	71	18	3	0	1	0
	DENVER INTL	89	54	95	50	71	6	0.02	-0.50	0.02	0.02	3	8.12	133	70	18	2	0	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	94	61	98	54	77	8	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.00	0	2.61	66	54	9	6	0	0	0
	PUEBLO	95	55	102	50	75	6	0.13	-0.19	0.13	0.13	36	5.67	114	69	13	7	0	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	79	62	84	58	71	4	0.61	-0.37	0.61	0.61	54	24.59	127	91	48	0	0	1	1
	HARTFORD	85	60	89	53	73	7	0.47	-0.57	0.39	0.47	39	25.43	132	83	39	0	0	2	0
DC	WASHINGTON	86	69	88	64	77	4	0.52	-0.40	0.39	0.52	49	21.64	125	78	47	0	0	3	0
DE	WILMINGTON	84	64	87	55	74	4	3.45	2.34	3.14	3.45	274	25.28	135	90	49	0	0	3	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	92	71	98	69	82	2	2.08	0.63	1.08	2.08	125	13.91	85	93	48	4	0	2	2
	JACKSONVILLE	93	70	99	66	81	2	0.08	-1.47	0.08	0.08	4	16.43	93	92	44	4	0	1	0
	KEY WEST	89	80	90	77	85	2	0.74	-0.27	0.62	0.74	63	14.93	132	80	64	2	0	3	1
	MIAMI	90	77	93	75	84	2	1.00	-1.38	0.84	1.44	53	15.85	83	84	56	4	0	3	1
	ORLANDO	95	72	99	69	83	3	0.62	-1.15	0.49	0.62	31	8.80	54	92	41	7	0	2	0
	PENSACOLA	86	73	92	71	80	-1	0.67	-0.89	0.37	2.90	163	27.39	103	87	54	1	0	3	0
	TALLAHASSEE	93	71	98	69	82	3	0.79	-0.83	0.67	0.79	42	31.30	137	91	44	6	0	2	1
	TAMPA	92	77	94	73	85	2	0.14	-1.15	0.14	0.14	9	11.38	78	87	47	7	0	1	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	90	75	95	71	83	2	2.12	0.15	1.18	2.12	93	22.53	110	89	58	4	0	3	2
GA	ATHENS	87	66	89	58	76	1	1.29	0.26	0.89	1.29	108	30.07	141	93	47	0	0	4	1
	ATLANTA	87	68	89	63	77	1	0.32	-0.62	0.16	0.32	29	26.23	116	87	47	0	0	3	0
	AUGUSTA	90	64	93	58	77	-1	1.20	0.10	1.07	1.20	95	16.08	84	95	43	4	0	4	1
	COLUMBUS	89	68	92	61	79	0	0.59	-0.34	0.28	0.79	73	30.21	156	92	47	2	0	3	0
	MACON	90	65	93	56	78	0	0.05	-0.87	0.04	0.05	4	24.45	120	98	48	4	0	2	0
	SAVANNAH	90	71	94	67	81	2	0.89	-0.56	0.58	0.89	53	20.12	109	88	44	3	0	3	1
HI	HILO	83	70	85	67	76	1	1.07	-0.46	0.88	1.11	63	47.90	97	96	65	0	0	3	1
	HONOLULU	86	74	90	72	80	0	0.25	0.13	0.25	0.25	173	9.49	119	79	52	1	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	85	70	87	67	78	-1	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.09	200	7.97	86	87	57	0	0	0	0
	LIHUE	82	72	83	68	77	-1	0.08	-0.29	0.04	0.13	29	22.35	133	89	68	0	0	3	0
IA	BURLINGTON	82	60	87	55	71	1	0.85	-0.30	0.34	1.32	100	18.56	117	92	46	0	0	3	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	80	58	87	53	69	2	0.15	-1.07	0.15	0.80	57	10.31	76	89	48	0	0	1	0
	DES MOINES	84	61	88	56	73	3	0.63	-0.63	0.61	0.63	43	15.80	103	77	40	0	0	2	1
	DUBUQUE	76	58	81	54	67	1	0.91	-0.34	0.46	0.94	66	13.57	90	95	52	0	0	4	0
	SIOUX CITY	83	55	88	48	69	1	0.50	-0.57	0.27	0.50	41	14.77	127	88	38	0	0	3	0
	WATERLOO	82	59	88	55	70	1	1.99	0.70	1.52	1.99	136	19.24	133	85	41	0	0	2	1
ID	BOISE	85	58	95	48	72	7	0.08	-0.17	0.08	0.08	27	9.65	143	70	23	2	0	1	0
	LEWISTON	79	55	90	50	67	3	0.27	-0.09	0.17	0.27	65	5.82	82	74	27	1	0	2	0
	POCATELLO	81	50	90	45	66	6	0.38	0.07	0.38	0.38	109	9.71	155	74	29	1	0	1	0
IL	CHICAGO/O_HARE	80	62	86	55	71	4	0.62	-0.37	0.31	0.66	58	14.60	92	88	40	0	0	3	0
	MOLINE	83	59	89	54	71	2	1.44	0.29	0.67	1.52	115	15.62	97	89	41	0	0	4	1
	PEORIA	82	62	88	57	72	2	0.60	-0.34	0.54	0.61	56	16.45	99	90	44	0	0	3	1
	ROCKFORD	80	61	87	53	71	4	0.96	-0.32	0.77	1.05	72	16.30	108	89	43	0	0	4	1
	SPRINGFIELD	83	62	88	56	72	1	0.35	-0.78	0.30	0.82	64	11.81	74	90	48	0	0	3	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	84	64	87	60	74	1	0.63	-0.41	0.23	0.65	54	23.40	102	91	50	0	0	4	0
	FORT WAYNE	82	58	87	54	70	2	0.22	-0.90	0.15	0.53	41	20.47	119	91	45	0	0	2	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	82	62	85	57	71	2	0.25	-0.88	0.18	0.30	23	20.91	106	90	49	0	0	2	0
	SOUTH BEND	80	57	87	53	69	3	0.09	-0.88	0.04	0.35	31	17.39	107	89	45	0	0	3	0
KS	CONCORDIA	87	60	92	54	74	3	2.04	1.09	1.56	2.26	207	13.58	122	95	43	2	0	5	1
	DODGE CITY	88	61	93	57	74	2	3.64	2.87	1.53	3.88	437	7.22	85	93	41	3	0	5	3
	GOODLAND	90	56	99	52	73	6	2.00	1.23	1.51	2.00	228	6.82	96	89	28	4	0	4	1
	TOPEKA	88	63	91	57	75	3	1.04	-0.23	0.50	1.04	71	7.31	49	90	42	1	0	6	1

Based on 1991-2020 normals ***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 8, 2024

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	87	66	92	62	76	2	2.33	1.09	1.01	2.33	164	11.83	84	89	50	3	0	3	2
KY	LEXINGTON	82	63	87	58	73	2	1.92	0.73	1.03	1.97	144	23.15	101	91	55	0	0	3	2
	LOUISVILLE	84	66	88	62	75	1	0.64	-0.35	0.34	0.82	72	20.30	89	82	47	0	0	3	0
	PADUCAH	86	65	90	59	76	2	0.56	-0.52	0.28	0.81	66	24.99	104	91	45	1	0	3	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	93	72	98	69	82	3	1.63	0.27	0.80	2.38	151	33.02	121	90	52	6	0	4	2
	LAKE CHARLES	90	72	95	69	81	0	1.32	-0.12	1.07	2.48	151	31.46	128	96	60	3	0	3	1
	NEW ORLEANS	90	75	96	71	83	1	0.72	-0.94	0.31	0.81	43	31.84	119	94	59	4	0	3	0
	SHREVEPORT	91	72	97	70	81	2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	88	52	4	0	***	***
MA	BOSTON	76	58	86	53	67	3	0.04	-0.91	0.04	0.04	3	22.73	120	90	52	0	0	1	0
	WORCESTER	78	58	82	53	68	6	0.10	-0.91	0.09	0.10	8	30.12	151	89	42	0	0	2	0
MD	BALTIMORE	86	64	90	58	75	4	0.08	-0.88	0.08	0.08	7	18.58	100	84	44	1	0	1	0
ME	CARIBOU	77	52	83	42	65	6	0.14	-0.66	0.07	0.14	15	11.91	76	89	46	0	0	2	0
	PORTLAND	72	53	80	45	63	2	0.27	-0.75	0.15	0.27	23	22.90	111	99	63	0	0	4	0
MI	ALPENA	72	52	80	46	62	2	1.59	0.95	0.52	1.68	228	14.69	126	96	64	0	0	6	1
	GRAND RAPIDS	77	57	84	50	67	1	0.48	-0.44	0.31	0.59	55	13.91	86	93	48	0	0	4	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	73	56	84	52	65	3	0.88	0.10	0.35	1.53	171	10.67	100	94	56	0	0	4	0
	LANSING	77	55	84	48	66	1	0.52	-0.33	0.36	0.72	73	12.79	92	95	49	0	0	4	0
	MUSKEGON	76	58	87	52	67	2	0.69	-0.03	0.43	1.26	155	12.75	86	90	50	0	0	3	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	75	56	87	51	66	3	0.74	0.07	0.25	0.84	109	10.39	97	92	50	0	0	5	0
MN	DULUTH	73	52	78	45	62	4	2.69	1.80	1.42	3.07	305	12.25	118	88	45	0	0	5	2
	INT_L FALLS	74	48	85	39	61	3	0.81	0.00	0.32	1.12	119	9.17	112	92	44	0	0	5	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	79	59	86	57	69	3	1.44	0.45	0.94	1.46	129	13.53	118	81	38	0	0	4	1
	ROCHESTER	78	56	84	52	67	2	1.33	0.05	0.83	1.42	97	11.98	89	91	46	0	0	5	1
	ST. CLOUD	79	55	87	50	67	4	1.95	1.10	1.36	1.95	201	14.70	143	90	38	0	0	5	1
MO	COLUMBIA	84	65	88	61	74	3	3.18	2.17	1.60	3.21	277	19.78	109	88	50	0	0	4	3
	KANSAS CITY	85	62	89	55	73	2	2.99	1.74	1.41	2.99	209	17.94	113	95	48	0	0	4	2
	SAINT LOUIS	87	67	91	61	77	3	0.38	-0.69	0.15	0.41	33	19.32	100	79	40	2	0	4	0
	SPRINGFIELD	83	62	89	55	72	0	2.83	1.75	2.47	2.83	229	21.35	106	94	56	0	0	4	1
MS	JACKSON	90	67	93	62	78	0	0.91	-0.12	0.65	1.85	157	41.19	148	95	50	4	0	3	1
	MERIDIAN	89	66	92	59	78	0	0.87	-0.18	0.48	0.96	79	30.15	108	95	49	5	0	3	0
	TUPELO	88	69	91	63	78	1	0.31	-0.84	0.28	0.79	60	29.32	105	93	52	2	0	3	0
MT	BILLINGS	78	52	81	48	65	3	0.10	-0.52	0.10	0.10	14	6.18	90	69	25	0	0	1	0
	BUTTE	72	40	82	35	56	3	0.48	-0.23	0.25	0.53	65	4.20	76	79	28	0	0	3	0
	CUT BANK	69	41	77	38	55	0	0.30	-0.41	0.30	0.30	37	2.87	67	72	29	0	0	1	0
	GLASGOW	76	50	79	44	63	1	0.28	-0.46	0.25	0.28	33	5.45	102	66	25	0	0	2	0
	GREAT FALLS	73	43	82	38	58	1	0.01	-0.78	0.01	0.01	1	6.96	100	75	28	0	0	1	0
	HAVRE	73	46	77	42	60	0	0.18	-0.45	0.10	0.18	24	7.09	144	79	28	0	0	2	0
	MISSOULA	74	45	85	39	59	2	0.25	-0.34	0.25	0.25	37	6.53	98	80	32	0	0	1	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	80	61	84	54	71	1	0.69	-0.30	0.35	0.69	60	23.72	113	96	52	0	0	5	0
	CHARLOTTE	85	67	89	60	76	2	0.67	-0.30	0.41	0.67	60	22.50	118	90	49	0	0	4	0
	GREENSBORO	84	65	87	57	74	1	0.49	-0.47	0.20	0.49	44	23.56	128	93	50	0	0	5	0
	HATTERAS	83	70	86	60	77	2	0.78	-0.26	0.69	0.78	65	17.86	76	97	64	0	0	2	1
	RALEIGH	89	68	93	59	79	5	2.19	1.28	1.98	2.19	211	18.01	98	86	44	2	0	3	1
	WILMINGTON	88	68	92	61	78	2	0.30	-0.95	0.26	0.30	21	15.11	74	88	46	2	0	2	0
ND	BISMARCK	78	49	83	43	64	1	0.35	-0.41	0.29	0.36	41	7.42	113	84	29	0	0	2	0
	DICKINSON	75	46	80	41	60	1	0.55	-0.18	0.54	0.55	66	5.50	93	86	31	0	0	2	1
	FARGO	77	54	80	49	66	1	1.55	0.64	0.96	1.55	150	10.35	124	84	42	0	0	5	1
	GRAND FORKS	74	50	78	45	62	0	0.45	-0.35	0.22	0.50	54	6.49	94	86	40	0	0	4	0
	JAMESTOWN	75	53	78	48	64	1	0.17	-0.60	0.08	0.37	41	5.91	87	89	38	0	0	4	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	83	58	89	53	70	0	1.09	-0.04	0.40	1.09	84	15.57	138	91	46	0	0	4	0
	LINCOLN	86	58	92	50	72	1	0.71	-0.39	0.61	0.71	56	9.94	89	87	42	2	0	3	1
	NORFOLK	81	56	88	49	69	1	0.64	-0.44	0.39	0.64	52	14.43	133	88	41	0	0	4	0
	NORTH PLATTE	84	55	89	51	69	3	0.90	-0.06	0.38	1.61	146	11.35	130	91	42	0	0	3	0
	OMAHA	84	58	88	53	71	0	0.88	-0.24	0.41	0.88	68	16.89	133	89	44	0	0	4	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	88	52	96	47	70	5	0.35	-0.33	0.33	0.55	69	6.44	86	76	21	4	0	2	0
	VALENTINE	80	50	87	44	65	-1	0.33	-0.63	0.31	0.37	33	8.36	92	88	32	0	0	2	0
NH	CONCORD	81	53	88	45	67	4	0.49	-0.41	0.25	0.49	47	19.85	117	97	44	0	0	4	0
NJ	ATLANTIC_CITY	84	63	89	58	73	5	0.88	0.04	0.58	0.88	91	22.81	120	86	46	0	0	2	1
	NEWARK	85	66	89	62	76	6	0.73	-0.35	0.44	0.73	59	20.30	102	78	42	0	0	2	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	95	65	100	59	80	6	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.00	0	1.40	60	30	8	7	0	0	0
NV	ELY	85	46	92	43	66	8	0.03	-0.16	0.03	0.03	14	4.87	98	67	17	3	0	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	106	83	111	78	94	10	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	2.07	99	22	9	7	0	0	0
	RENO	91	62	98	56	76	10	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.00	0	4.95	116	49	16	4	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	90	55	98	45	73	11	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.00	0	6.81	150	59	16	4	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	83	58	88	51	71	5	0.83	-0.12	0.44	0.83	76	19.01	121	86	40	0	0	2	0
	BINGHAMTON	76	56	81	52	66	4	0.62	-0.43	0.36	0.62	51	19.45	115	94	53	0	0	5	0
	BUFFALO	76	61	87	54	69	5	0.98	0.15	0.34	0.98	102	14.09	85	90	52	0	0	6	0
	ROCHESTER	78	60	86	55	69	4	0.81	0.04	0.26	0.81	93	13.96	99	90	51	0	0	5	0
	SYRACUSE	81	60	89	53	71	6	0.92	0.09	0.42	0.92	97	16.94	105	87	46	0	0	5	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	79	60	85	52	69	2	0.65	-0.37	0.36	0.65	56	16.55	92	89	48	0	0	4	0
	CINCINNATI	81	61	87	55	71	1	0.82	-0.29	0.35	0.87	68	20.97	98	93	53	0	0	3	0
	CLEVELAND	80	61	88	52	70	3	0.68	-0.18	0.36	0.68	69	13.65	79	90	49	0	0	3	0
	COLUMBUS	80	61	87	53	71	1	0.81	-0.14	0.52	1.19	109	19.96	110	94	48	0	0	2	1
	DAYTON	82	61	87	55	71	1	1.28	0.31	1.13	1.35	120	19.46	101	94	49	0	0	3	1
	MANSFIELD	80	60	85	50	70	4	0.26	-0.87	0.20	0.26	20	17.04	90	89	45	0	0	2	0

Based on 1991-2020 normals ***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 8, 2024

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	82	58	89	51	70	1	0.59	-0.22	0.31	0.88	94	19.21	123	94	43	0	0	3	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	77	58	86	48	67	3	0.57	-0.33	0.33	0.57	55	20.20	116	95	51	0	0	3	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	86	66	95	63	76	1	4.06	2.89	2.84	4.06	300	15.96	102	93	54	3	0	3	2
	TULSA	87	68	96	62	78	2	0.10	-1.12	0.10	0.10	7	23.10	129	87	48	3	0	1	0
OR	ASTORIA	64	49	75	43	56	0	0.99	0.33	0.67	0.99	130	39.61	110	95	63	0	0	3	1
	BURNS	83	49	92	41	66	9	1.13	0.91	0.44	1.13	448	7.57	132	74	24	3	0	4	0
	EUGENE	75	53	84	48	64	5	0.63	0.23	0.34	0.63	135	18.59	85	90	47	0	0	3	0
	MEDFORD	84	57	96	54	71	6	0.15	-0.07	0.08	0.15	56	10.91	112	86	29	4	0	2	0
	PENDLETON	78	54	88	48	66	4	0.22	-0.10	0.13	0.22	57	8.32	116	81	30	0	0	2	0
	PORTLAND	75	56	86	52	65	3	0.65	0.17	0.29	1.01	179	21.41	114	80	40	0	0	3	0
	SALEM	77	56	90	53	67	6	0.43	0.03	0.35	0.74	157	24.27	115	76	40	1	0	3	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	83	59	87	53	71	3	0.40	-0.59	0.24	0.40	35	22.46	123	85	42	0	0	2	0
	ERIE	74	62	85	55	68	3	2.45	1.60	1.79	2.45	252	15.53	91	89	52	0	0	5	1
	MIDDLETOWN	83	65	89	58	74	5	1.08	0.19	1.08	1.08	105	21.54	121	85	44	0	0	1	1
	PHILADELPHIA	86	67	89	62	76	6	2.07	1.07	1.90	2.07	181	22.36	124	84	38	0	0	3	1
	PITTSBURGH	78	62	87	55	70	3	0.54	-0.39	0.35	0.54	50	23.01	135	85	48	0	0	3	0
	WILKES-BARRE	82	58	87	54	70	4	0.83	-0.04	0.60	0.83	84	18.93	126	85	43	0	0	3	1
	WILLIAMSPORT	82	59	88	51	70	4	0.08	-0.79	0.05	0.08	8	22.98	135	93	40	0	0	2	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	79	58	83	53	68	3	0.23	-0.74	0.22	0.23	20	31.78	149	99	53	0	0	2	0
SC	CHARLESTON	91	70	95	65	80	3	2.82	1.48	2.10	2.82	184	21.49	119	88	40	5	0	2	2
	COLUMBIA	89	67	92	61	78	1	0.78	-0.37	0.35	0.78	59	20.92	114	93	48	3	0	3	0
	FLORENCE	91	67	94	62	79	2	0.19	-0.85	0.11	0.19	15	17.12	99	92	41	5	0	2	0
	GREENVILLE	84	65	87	58	75	1	1.71	0.78	1.19	1.71	159	28.67	131	92	51	0	0	5	1
SD	ABERDEEN	81	49	85	44	65	0	1.19	0.40	0.75	1.19	132	7.44	91	85	32	0	0	4	1
	HURON	79	54	85	46	66	1	0.68	-0.25	0.33	0.68	64	9.40	101	89	38	0	0	4	0
	RAPID CITY	79	49	85	44	64	2	0.61	-0.19	0.41	0.82	89	8.72	106	79	34	0	0	3	0
	SIOUX FALLS	79	55	88	47	67	0	1.59	0.53	0.76	1.59	132	13.57	122	86	39	0	0	5	1
TN	BRISTOL	82	60	88	51	71	1	0.98	0.07	0.26	0.98	94	19.23	95	98	51	0	0	5	0
	CHATTANOOGA	85	67	88	60	76	1	0.39	-0.50	0.28	0.52	52	23.77	93	89	49	0	0	2	0
	KNOXVILLE	83	64	86	57	73	0	1.09	0.19	0.77	1.19	114	26.79	109	95	51	0	0	3	1
	MEMPHIS	87	69	89	65	78	0	0.62	-0.35	0.33	0.97	86	24.80	92	88	50	0	0	3	0
	NASHVILLE	88	66	90	59	77	2	0.27	-0.72	0.16	0.28	24	25.34	105	84	42	1	0	3	0
TX	ABILENE	98	73	106	70	85	6	0.00	-0.93	0.00	0.12	11	11.46	111	85	30	7	0	0	0
	AMARILLO	97	68	102	63	82	9	0.58	-0.13	0.43	0.58	71	6.31	89	80	24	7	0	2	0
	AUSTIN	96	75	99	70	86	4	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0	16.03	99	87	46	7	0	0	0
	BEAUMONT	91	73	95	69	82	1	0.09	-1.31	0.07	0.58	36	39.28	175	95	56	5	0	3	0
	BROWNSVILLE	98	82	100	78	90	5	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.00	0	5.34	67	94	52	7	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	96	81	97	75	89	6	0.00	-0.74	0.00	0.00	0	6.69	59	93	59	7	0	0	0
	DEL RIO	101	83	109	81	92	8	0.03	-0.65	0.03	0.03	4	1.33	17	76	35	6	0	1	0
	EL PASO	103	75	108	68	89	7	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	0.78	44	22	6	7	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	92	71	97	68	82	1	2.72	1.78	1.14	3.24	303	26.41	148	91	50	5	0	4	3
	GALVESTON	89	79	91	73	84	1	0.28	-0.57	0.28	0.29	30	16.33	104	92	66	2	0	1	0
	HOUSTON	92	75	96	70	84	2	0.08	-1.32	0.08	0.75	47	28.03	134	93	52	6	0	1	0
	LUBBOCK	97	68	102	60	83	6	0.88	0.20	0.39	0.89	114	9.30	128	78	23	7	0	3	0
	MIDLAND	99	74	101	70	86	5	0.00	-0.45	0.00	0.00	0	2.62	55	80	20	7	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	103	74	111	71	89	8	0.00	-0.67	0.00	0.00	0	5.69	63	76	21	7	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	98	78	102	73	88	6	0.00	-0.78	0.00	0.00	0	10.92	79	88	40	7	0	0	0
	VICTORIA	92	75	93	69	83	2	1.12	0.18	1.12	1.12	104	17.46	102	97	60	6	0	1	1
	WACO	93	73	95	66	83	3	1.29	0.38	0.67	1.29	125	28.48	163	93	51	7	0	2	2
	WICHITA FALLS	92	69	99	66	81	3	1.17	0.24	0.70	1.17	108	19.31	160	91	48	5	0	2	1
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	88	64	95	60	76	8	0.76	0.44	0.54	0.76	207	9.98	112	56	21	3	0	2	1
VA	LYNCHBURG	85	59	87	51	72	3	0.48	-0.41	0.44	0.48	47	17.06	91	93	48	0	0	2	0
	NORFOLK	87	71	91	64	78	5	0.64	-0.37	0.33	0.64	55	22.79	123	82	45	1	0	2	0
	RICHMOND	87	66	89	60	76	4	1.04	0.02	0.84	1.04	88	23.96	131	88	48	0	0	3	1
	ROANOKE	83	63	87	56	73	2	0.60	-0.50	0.48	0.60	47	15.17	81	86	49	0	0	3	0
	WASH/DULLES	86	62	90	55	74	5	0.67	-0.37	0.42	0.67	56	17.38	93	85	45	1	0	4	0
VT	BURLINGTON	83	59	90	53	71	7	1.37	0.43	1.03	1.37	126	13.90	98	86	37	1	0	4	1
WA	OLYMPIA	69	47	80	40	58	0	0.58	0.17	0.28	0.59	124	23.36	92	95	48	0	0	3	0
	QUILLAYUTE	65	48	77	41	57	2	0.39	-0.52	0.22	0.43	41	48.80	96	89	58	0	0	4	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	67	51	78	48	59	-1	0.71	0.33	0.51	0.96	216	16.46	85	82	47	0	0	3	1
	SPOKANE	74	50	84	45	62	2	0.71	0.38	0.33	0.71	183	7.20	84	71	27	0	0	3	0
	YAKIMA	79	49	89	39	64	1	0.04	-0.11	0.03	0.04	24	3.37	81	75	26	0	0	2	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	77	56	86	50	67	3	3.05	1.92	1.13	3.07	240	13.37	107	91	45	0	0	5	3
	GREEN BAY	77	57	86	54	67	3	0.67	-0.32	0.20	0.73	65	11.14	92	89	50	0	0	5	0
	LA CROSSE	79	60	84	55	69	1	0.87	-0.34	0.38	1.24	91	14.07	100	85	43	0	0	4	0
	MADISON	76	58	82	53	67	2	0.51	-0.70	0.24	0.58	42	14.48	99	88	47	0	0	4	0
	MILWAUKEE	77	59	80	54	68	4	1.32	0.33	0.54	1.58	140	19.49	136	86	47	0	0	4	1
WV	BECKLEY	77	58	81	55	67	1	0.96	-0.04	0.41	0.96	84	18.04	91	88	50	0	0	4	0
	CHARLESTON	80	61	88	54	71	1	1.06	-0.04	0.75	1.41	111	22.47	108	95	51	0	0	4	1
	ELKINS	77	58	86	51	67	2	0.54	-0.42	0.31	0.54	49	20.47	97	97	53	0	0	3	0
	HUNTINGTON	82	63	87	56	73	2	1.20	0.24	1.06	1.33	122	22.44	110	88	52	0	0	4	1
WY	CASPER	83	44	89	37	63	4	1.06	0.68	0.48	1.07	245	6.25	104	88	21	0	0	3	0
	CHEYENNE	82	51	89	46	67	7	0.49	-0.09	0.38	0.71	105	4.20	62	73	22	0	0	3	0
	LANDER	82	53	89	48	67	8	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.00	0	6.53	84	58	20	0	0	0	0
	SHERIDAN	79	47	84	42	63	4	0.00	-0.59	0.00	0.00	0	5.75	76	82	31	0	0	0	0

Based on 1991-2020 normals ***** Not Available**

May Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: A stable jet-stream configuration (Western trough and Eastern ridge), combined with a moisture contribution from elevated sea-surface temperatures in the Atlantic Basin, fueled almost daily showers and thunderstorms in the central and eastern U.S. Tornadoes were reported somewhere in the continental U.S. each day during the month, except May 15 and 18, while there were more than 3,800 May reports of thunderstorm-induced wind damage and well over 1,800 observations of hail at least one inch in diameter. The nation's preliminary monthly count of 571 tornadoes nearly matched the highest May total on record; 573 twisters were documented in May 2003. The month's most frenetic periods of severe weather included May 6-9 and 19-28, with major outbreaks occurring on the night of May 8-9 from the Ozark Plateau to the Carolinas, and on May 26-27 from the middle Mississippi Valley to the mid-Atlantic. Tragically, ten individual tornadoes—on May 6, 8, 13, 21, 25, and 26—resulted in 25 fatalities across eight states. On May 25, a thunderstorm over Cooke County, TX, spawned the nation's deadliest tornado (seven fatalities) since March 31, 2023, when nine individuals perished in McNairy County, TN.

National drought coverage remained at a 4-year low during May, according to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, dropping to 12.55 percent by May 28. That value was down more than 20 percentage points from 32.98 percent on January 2, 2024. As recently as October 10, 2023, national drought coverage had been above 40 percent. Correspondingly, U.S. corn and soybean production areas in drought dropped to 5 and 3 percent, respectively, by May 28. In fact, among major U.S. row crops, only sorghum (54 percent in drought) and winter wheat (25 percent) had appreciable acreage still experiencing drought at the end of May, largely due to lingering pockets of soil moisture shortages on the Plains. By June 2, topsoil moisture was rated at least one-quarter very short to short in seven of ten states comprising the Rockies and Plains—all but Nebraska and the Dakotas—led by New Mexico (83 percent very short to short), Montana (47 percent), Colorado (33 percent), and Texas (33 percent). By month's end, however, pockets of short-term dryness developed in portions of the Atlantic Coast States, including South Carolina (topsoil moisture rated 59 percent very short to short), Delaware (49 percent), and Florida (40 percent).

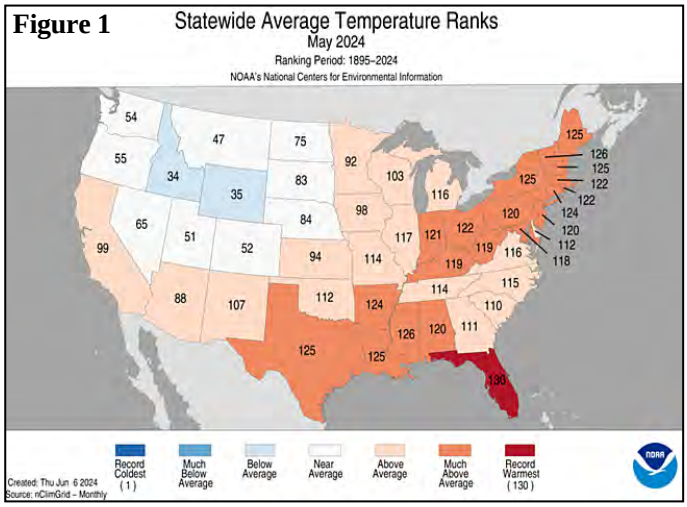
Florida's peninsula also contended with its hottest May on record, encompassing most communities along and south of a line from Tampa to Orlando. Record-setting heat extended westward along the Gulf Coast into southern and coastal Texas. The unprecedented, early-season heat across southern Texas and peninsular Florida contributed to heavy irrigation demands for citrus and other crops. Farther north, however, frequent showers erased most of the remaining vestiges of Midwestern drought and provided abundant moisture in many areas for emerging summer crops. Excessively wet conditions developed in a few areas, slowing late-season planting and leaving topsoil moisture rated more than 20 percent surplus by June 2 in seven Midwestern States and six Southern States. On that date, topsoil moisture was rated at least 40 percent surplus in Louisiana (47 percent), Kentucky (42 percent), and Minnesota (40 percent).

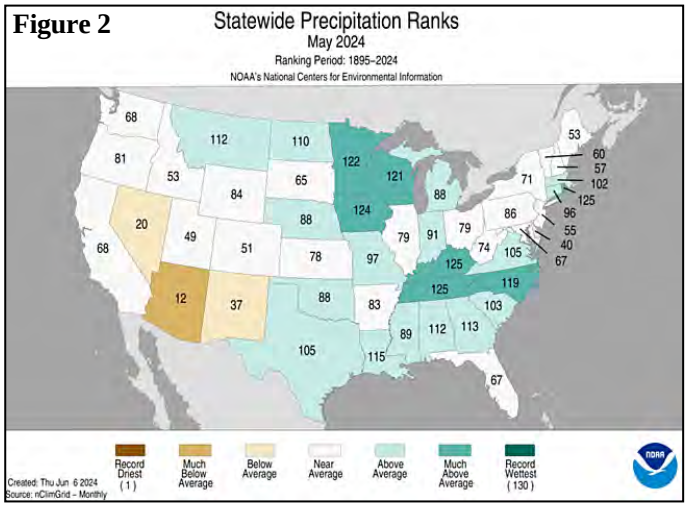
Despite the local wetness, planting progress for all major row crops, except peanuts, was at or ahead of the 5-year average pace by June 2. On that date, only 9 percent of the intended U.S. corn acreage, along with 22 percent of the soybeans, remained to be planted. Given the warmth and ample wetness of May, many crops that had been planted were able to emerge and quickly develop. Winter wheat development was also generally ahead of schedule on June 2, with 83 percent of the crop headed (versus the 5-year average of 78 percent) and 6 percent harvested (versus the average of 3 percent). On that date, Texas led the nation with 33 percent of its winter wheat harvested, followed by Oklahoma at 22 percent. Among the 18 reporting states for winter wheat, only four—Kansas (34 percent very poor to poor), Colorado (24 percent), Washington (19 percent), and Texas (19 percent)—noted a very poor to poor rating on June 2 above the national value of 18 percent.

With the jet stream often diving southward in the western U.S., monthly temperatures averaged at least 2 to 4°F below normal across the Intermountain region. Conversely, a northward-displaced jet stream east of the Rockies led to May readings broadly ranging from 2 to 6°F above normal from the mid-South into the Northeast, including the southern and eastern Corn Belt. Similar temperature departures (2 to 6°F above normal) across the Deep South were sufficiently extreme to shatter May heat records that had stood since 1915 in Orlando, FL, and since 1933 in Baton Rouge, LA. For the first time on record, the May average temperature topped 80°F in Baton Rouge, along with Florida locations such as Melbourne and Vero Beach.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous U.S. experienced its 13th-warmest, 13nd-wettest May during the 130-year period of record. The nation's monthly average temperature of 62.31°F was 2.12°F above the 1901-2000 mean. Meanwhile, May precipitation averaged 3.56 inches, well above the 20th century mean value of 2.91 inches. It was the nation's third-wettest May since the beginning of the 21st century, behind 4.47 inches in 2019 and 4.44 inches in 2015.

State temperature rankings ranged from the 34th-coolest May in Idaho to the hottest May on record in Florida (figure 1). The statewide monthly average temperature of 79.6°F was 4.5°F above Florida's 20th century mean value and easily eclipsed the May 2019 standard of 78.8°F. Additionally, top-ten values for May warmth were observed in Arkansas, Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi, Ohio, New York, and Texas, along with all six New England States. Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the 12th-driest May in Arizona to top-ten wetness in Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Wisconsin (figure 2).





Summary: The month began with on an active note, with at least ten tornadoes each day from May 1-3 and rainfall totaling 10 inches or more in a few locations across eastern Texas. An observation site in Huntsville, TX, received 7.56 inches during a late-April deluge, followed by 14.42 inches in early May, for a total of 21.98 inches. Record flooding developed on the Navasota River between Easterly and Normangee, TX, with the river cresting 11.62 feet above flood stage (on May 2) in Easterly and 10.59 feet above flood stage (on May 4) in the latter town. In both locations, previous modern high-water marks had been established during a spring flood in 2009. Meanwhile, the East Fork of the San Jacinto River near New Caney, TX, crested 19.75 feet above flood stage on May 3, second only to the Hurricane Harvey-fueled crest (23.15 feet above flood stage) on August 29, 2017. Similarly, a record crest (6.41 feet above flood stage on May 6) was established along the Trinity River at Liberty, TX, edging the high-water mark set on September 1, 2017, by 0.29 foot.

Meanwhile, a new round of storminess overspread the Northwest, where Oregon communities such as North Bend (1.36 inches) and Eugene (1.31 inches) netted daily-record totals for May 3. Farther inland, snowfall in Wyoming on May 3 totaled 3.9 inches in Casper and 0.7 inch in Riverton. By May 4, daily-record totals topped an inch in California locations such as Redding (1.47 inches) and Mount Shasta City (1.38 inches). The 5th was the second-wettest day during May on record in Portland, OR, with the 1.48-inch total trailing only 1.64 inches on May 29, 1906. Daily-record totals for May 5 topped an inch in Walla Walla, WA (1.34 inches), and Hermiston, OR (1.14 inches). Although no daily records were set, Ely, NV, received 4.4 inches of snow (and 0.52 inch of liquid equivalency) on May 5. From May 5-7, Alta, UT, measured 36.6 inches of snow, boosting the snow depth to 110 inches. Farther east, another major outbreak of severe weather peaked from May 6-9, with more than 150 tornadoes noted across the Plains, Midwest, and South, according to preliminary reports. The storms also produced scattered large hail and damaging winds, with localized impacts on crops and farm infrastructure. With the severe weather came impressive precipitation. In Montana, the 7th was the wettest day during May on record in Havre, where the 2.59-inch total surpassed 2.48 inches on May 2, 1899. Havre's May 5-8 storm total reached 3.25 inches. Elsewhere in Montana, lower-elevation snowfall totals for May 7-8 included 2.0 inches in Great Falls and 0.5 inch in Helena. Farther east, daily-record rainfall amounts of 1 to 3 inches were common, with totals reaching 2.42 inches (on May 9) in Columbus, GA; 1.97 inches (on May 8) in Knoxville, TN; and 1.83 inches (on May 9) in Greenville-Spartanburg, SC. Earlier in the Midwest, similar sums had been reported in Rockford, IL (1.37 inches on May 7), and Watertown, SD (1.22 inches on May 6). Later, a new area of snow developed across the central Rockies and environs, with Alamosa, CO, measuring 1.9 inches on May 9-10.

Record-setting warmth developed across the East on May 2, when highs climbed to 92°F in Raleigh-Durham, NC; 91°F in Washington, DC; and 90°F in Baltimore and Philadelphia. In contrast, a Western chill lingered into early May, with Klamath Falls, OR, posting a daily record-tying low (17°F) for the 1st. The following day, Northwestern daily-record lows for May 2 dipped to 10°F in Big Piney, WY, and 21°F in Pocatello, ID. By May 4, chilly air overspread the High Plains, where Chadron, NE, posted a daily-record low of 22°F. Record-setting low temperatures persisted on the 4th in Wyoming, where readings dipped to 23°F in Casper and Rawlins. Farther east, however, historically hot weather

occurred in Deep South Texas on May 9. On that date, monthly records were established in Texas locations such as McAllen (111°F), Harlingen (107°F), and Brownsville (104°F). McAllen also tied an all-time station record, matching the mark set on June 22, 2017. Harlingen narrowly missed its all-time station record of 108°F, set on August 18, 1915. The combination of high humidity and temperatures pushed heat indices above 120°F in all three of those Texas cities, with Brownsville noting a peak heat index of 125°F. A few days later, on May 11, Fort Lauderdale, FL, set a monthly record with a high of 98°F. More broadly, notable warmth spread as far north as the mid-South on May 7, when daily-record highs in Arkansas rose to 93°F in Texarkana and 90°F in Monticello. In North Carolina, daily-record highs topped the 90-degree mark on May 8 in locations such as Wilmington (92°F) and Elizabeth City (91°F). Conversely, consistently chilly weather led to multiple freezes in parts of the Rockies, Intermountain West, and northern Great Basin. On May 8, a freeze reached into key peach production areas of western Colorado, where Grand Junction reported a daily-record low of 29°F. Farther west, daily-record lows in California for May 5 included 20°F in South Lake Tahoe; 35°F in Paso Robles; and 38°F in Eureka. With a low of 38°F, Santa Rosa, CA, collected a daily-record low for May 6. The Western chill lasted through May 9, when daily-record lows dipped to 16°F in Alta, UT, and 38°F in Lancaster, CA. In central California, however, sudden warmth on May 9 resulted in a daily-record high of 85°F at Oakland International Airport. In western Washington, Olympia posted consecutive daily-record highs (88°F both days) on May 10-11. Other Northwestern daily-record highs on the 10th included 91°F in Portland, OR, and 90°F in Vancouver, WA.

As the West warmed, heavy rain temporarily shifted southward, with mid-month totals topping 4 inches in numerous locations from eastern Texas to southern Georgia and northern Florida. Thunderstorm-related high winds continued to affect some areas, especially on May 16 from eastern Texas into Louisiana. On that date, evening gusts were officially clocked to 62 mph in Houston, at both the international airport and Hobby Airport. Near the mouth of the San Jacinto River at Interstate-10, a gust to 78 mph was recorded. About 5 hours later in New Orleans, LA, wind gusts reached 84 mph at the international airport and 82 mph at Lakefront Airport. A few days earlier, Southern downpours had led to daily-record totals in locations such as Mobile, AL (6.85 inches on May 13), and Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX (3.29 inches on May 12). For Mobile, it was the wettest day during May since 1981, when 7.96 inches fell on May 5. By May 14, downpours expanded into the mid-Atlantic and lower Midwest, leading to daily-record totals in Evansville, IN (3.42 inches); Danville, VA (2.68 inches); and Greensboro, NC (2.49 inches). On May 15, additional daily records included 2.06 inches in Lexington, KY, and 1.74 inches at Wallops Island, VA. Rain lingered along the northern Atlantic Coast into May 16, when Providence, RI, posted a daily-record sum of 1.90 inches. Farther south, heavy rain accompanied some of the straight-line winds, with College Station, TX, netting a daily-record total (3.34 inches) for May 16. Although the official peak gust in College Station on that date was 50 mph, nearby Kyle Field clocked a gust to 71 mph. Later, additional rounds of heavy rain struck parts of the South and East, leading to daily-record totals of 2 inches or more in locations such as Russellville, AR (3.41 inches on May 17); Worcester, MA (2.00 inches on May 18); and Montgomery, AL (2.24 inches on May 17). In contrast, March – May precipitation in Garden City, KS, totaled just 1.58 inch (31 percent of normal).

During the mid- to late-month period, pre-rainy season heat continued to grip southern Florida, with temperatures regularly topping the 95-degree mark. From May 15-19, West Palm Beach, FL, collected five consecutive daily-record highs (98, 96, 96, 97, and 98°F), twice narrowly missing its monthly standard of 99°F, set on May 14, 1922. However, West Palm Beach would later tie that mark, with a high of 99°F on May 28. Meanwhile, Fort Lauderdale, FL, notched multiple daily-record highs—94 and 96°F, respectively, on May 14-15, and 95, 96, and 95°F, from May 17-19. Temperatures in southern Florida frequently failed to fall below the 80-degree mark at night, with Key West reporting minima ranging from 82 to 84°F each day from May 13-19 and 24-29, along with May 31. Hot weather also persisted in southern and coastal Texas, where Corpus Christi collected consecutive daily-record highs (93 and 97°F, respectively) on May 13-14. Elsewhere in Texas, record-setting highs for May 18 included 107°F in Del Rio; 104°F in Laredo; and 97°F in Brownsville. Warmth was more persistent but less climatologically extreme across the northern and western U.S., resulting in only widely scattered daily-record highs.

Another rash of severe thunderstorms occurred during the final one-third of the month with tornadic activity peaking on May 21, 23, 25, and 26. Of course, precipitation first arrived in the Pacific Northwest, where record-setting rainfall totals in western Washington for May 21 included 1.53 inches in Quillayute, 1.22 inches in Hoquiam, and 1.08 inches in Bellingham. Daily-record amounts exceeding 2 inches were common across the Plains, Midwest, and mid-South, with totals reaching 2.97 inches (on the 24th) in Jackson, TN; 2.25 inches (on the 24th) in Madison, WI; 2.02 inches (on the 23rd) in Billings, MT; 2.13 inches (on the 22nd) in Stuttgart, AR; 2.65 inches (on the 21st) in Omaha, NE; and 2.79 inches (on the 21st) in Waterloo, IA. On the day of Waterloo's downpour, an EF-4 tornado, with winds estimated as high as 185 mph, cut across nearly 44 miles of Iowa from Page County to Adair County, resulting in five fatalities. On the night of May 25-26, there were five tornadoes resulting in at least 15 fatalities, of which seven occurred in Texas, five in Arkansas, two in Oklahoma, and one in Missouri. Late in the evening of May 25, the Texas tornado sliced through 48 miles of Montague, Cooke, and Denton Counties, crossing

Interstate 35 near Valley View and striking communities near Ray Roberts Lake, ultimately resulting in the seven deaths and at least 100 injuries. The storm rampage carried into the following day, with May 25-26 rainfall totals reaching 3.71 inches in Clarksburg, WV, and 3.12 inches in Poplar Bluff, MO. Although most of the Deep South received little or no rain during that period, parts of the Florida Keys experienced a deluge on May 20. On that date, the 7.08-inch total in Marathon, FL, represented the wettest day during May on record in that location (previously, 6.60 inches on May 27, 1959).

With heat continuing, Florida careened toward a record-hot May. Punta Gorda, FL, posted maxima of 90°F or greater all 31 days of the month, with daily-record highs of 98°F occurring on May 23 and 24. Later, Punta Gorda's high of 101°F on the 30th set an all-time monthly record, previously achieved with a reading of 99°F on May 31, 1945, and May 16 and 17, 2017. A monthly record was also established in Sarasota-Bradenton, FL, with a high of 99°F on May 30 (previously, 98°F on May 28, 1953). Monthly rainfall in Sarasota-Bradenton totaled just 0.02 inch (1 percent of normal), marking the driest May in that location since 2007, when a trace fell. With monthly temperatures averaging 3 to 6°F above normal, records for the hottest May on record were broken in an array of Florida communities, mainly along and south of the Tampa-to-Orlando corridor. A May record from 1915 was broken in Orlando, where the monthly average temperature of 81.4°F was 4.1°F above normal. Records from May 1995 were eclipsed in Florida locations such as Vero Beach (80.1°F), Tampa (83.0°F), Fort Myers (83.2°F), and Key West (84.7°F). Meanwhile, conditions in southern Texas remained equally extreme. A May record was set in Brownsville, TX, with its third triple-digit reading of the month (100°F on the 28th). Similarly, McAllen, TX, set a May record with 11 days of 100-degree heat (previously, 7 days in 2018). Elsewhere in Texas, Del Rio tied a monthly record with a high of 109°F on May 24—a mark previously attained on May 24, 2000, and May 9 and 24, 2024—only to experience a higher reading (112°F) on Sunday, May 26. Standards for record-high May average temperatures (4 to 6°F above normal) were established in several southern Texas locations, including McAllen (88.1°F), Del Rio (87.9°F), Laredo (87.7°F), Brownsville (87.4°F), and Corpus Christi (83.2°F). Farther north, a surge of warmth into the Midwest and Northeast led to daily-record highs reaching or exceeding the 90-degree mark in locations such as Cleveland, OH (90°F on May 21), and Syracuse, NY (93°F on May 22). In contrast, daily-record lows in Montana included 26°F (on May 19) in Kalispell and 27°F (on May 20) in Dunkirk. Later in Nevada, record-setting lows for May 21 dipped to 21°F in Eureka and 26°F in Winnemucca. The greatest concentration of Northwestern daily-record lows occurred on May 24, when readings dipped to 19°F in Big Piney, WY; 27°F in Bozeman, MT; and 29°F in Pocatello, ID. Bozeman Airport's reading followed a 3-inch snowfall on May 23. Montana State University, also in Bozeman, officially received 6.0 inches of snow on the 23rd. By month's end, however, temperatures began to flip, with heat arriving in the Southwest. By May 31, Las Vegas, NV, notched a daily record-tying high of 104°F. To the north, however, chilly conditions lingered. In the Northeast, Williamsport, PA, collected a daily-record low of 36°F on May 30. A broader cool spell led to daily-record lows (and freezes) on May 31 in Montana locations such as Butte (24°F) and Dunkirk (28°F).

The month's final fatal tornado—an EF-3 with maximum winds estimated near 160 mph, resulting in one death and nearly two dozen injuries—swept across more than 35 miles in western Kentucky, from Lyon County to Hopkins County, on May 26. Elsewhere on the 26th, daily-record rainfall totals included 3.12 inches in Poplar Bluff, MO; 2.60 inches in Paducah, KY; and 2.32 inches in Clarksburg, WV. Clarksburg ended the month with 8.68 inches of rain (204 percent of normal), the wettest May in that location since 1996, when 11.26 inches fell. Paducah's May rainfall also topped the 8-inch mark (8.37 inches, or 172 percent of normal). By Memorial Day, May 27, heavy showers affected portions of the Great Lakes and Northeastern States, where daily-record totals included 1.52 inches in Gaylord, MI, and 1.00 inch in Islip, NY. Elsewhere on the 27th, beneficial showers dotted Deep South Texas, where McAllen netted a daily-record sum of 1.68 inches. Rain in the Midwest and Northeast carried into May 28, when record-setting totals reached 1.89 inches in Milwaukee, WI, and 1.44 inches in Bangor, ME. Late in the month, thunderstorms continued to pepper the central and eastern U.S. In Texas, for example, daily-record totals for May 30 topped the 2-inch mark in Longview (3.77 inches) and Abilene (2.72 inches). On the same date, a tornado was spotted from the Midland International Air and Space Port, where an official northerly wind gust of 57 mph was accompanied by rainfall totaling 1.60 inches. On the last day of May, a deluge struck parts of the mid-South, including Arkansas, where daily-record amounts reached 5.41 inches in Little Rock and 4.95 inches in North Little Rock. For Little Rock, it was the wettest day during May since May 26, 1955, when 7.68 inches fell, and the wettest day at any time of year since April 18, 2019. The downpour also boosted Little Rock's monthly rainfall to 13.30 inches—wettest May in that location since 1882, when 15.91 inches was recorded.

Record-setting warmth developed early in the month across southeastern Alaska, where daily-record highs for May 3 included 71°F in Sitka and 69°F in Juneau. For Sitka, it was the warmest day since September 10, 2023, when the temperature reached 72°F. Juneau's temperature had last been warmer on August 28, 2023, when the high reached 73°F. Meanwhile, some Alaskan dry pockets had begun to develop during April, extending into early May. Fairbanks reported 23 consecutive days without measurable precipitation from April 13 – May 5, followed by one-half inch of snow on the 6th. Eventually, heavier precipitation

developed across much of Alaska, easing any concerns about developing dryness. Fairbanks ended the month with May precipitation totaling 1.08 inches, exactly twice normal. More than two-thirds (0.76 inch) of Fairbanks' May precipitation fell on May 24-25—a total that exceeded the amount (0.74 inch) that had fallen in that location during the preceding 116 days, from January 29 – May 23. Other locations noting substantially above-normal May precipitation included Delta Junction (1.70 inches, or 224 percent of normal); Homer (1.71 inches, or 219 percent); King Salmon (2.05 inches, or 142 percent); and Kodiak (7.64 inches, or 131 percent). Nearly one-half (3.77 inches) of Kodiak's precipitation fell from May 29-31. Heavy precipitation clipped southeastern Alaska on May 31, when Ketchikan netted a daily-record total of 3.56 inches. For the month, Ketchikan's rainfall climbed to 10.06 inches (116 percent of normal). Weeks earlier, chilly weather had engulfed much of Alaska. For example, daily-record lows included 23°F (on May 8) in Cold Bay and 25°F (on May 9 in Kodiak). Chilly weather lingered for more than a week in west-central and southwestern Alaska, where Cold Bay (27°F) posted another daily-record low of May 17. A day after reporting a daily-record low (26°F on May 20), King Salmon received a daily-record rainfall of 0.48 inch. Later, across interior Alaska, Bettles (72°F on May 29) attained a 70-degree reading for the first time this year.

In Hawaii, early-May trade winds led to the highest gusts of the month in Honolulu, Oahu (46 mph on the 3rd) and Kahului, Maui (48 mph on the 4th). Soon, heavy showers developed in some windward locations, with Hilo (on the Big Island) measuring 5.07 inches from May 10-12. At mid-month, stormy weather expanded to include most of Hawaii. On May 16-17, Honolulu netted consecutive daily-record totals of 1.80 and 1.25 inches, respectively. However, the month ended on a quiet note, following the mid-May downpours. Honolulu measured a May sum of 4.90 inches (598 percent of normal), despite receiving no measurable rain after the 18th. May rainfall was also significantly above normal in Hilo, where 9.75 inches (139 percent of normal) fell, and Lihue, Kauai, which received 3.54 inches (162 percent). By May 28, Hawaiian drought coverage dipped to 8 percent, according to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, down from 33 percent at the end of April.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Highlights: May was warmer than average for most of the East and nation's mid-section. Parts of southern Texas, as well as some locations in Mississippi and New York, recorded temperature 6°F or more above normal. In contrast, much of the West was cooler than normal, with parts of the Rockies recording temperatures 4°F or more below normal. Meanwhile, most of southern Florida and the Southwest were drier than normal, while at least twice the normal amount of May rainfall was recorded in parts of the upper Midwest, Rockies, and South. A series of storms during the month brought at least 18 inches of rain to parts of eastern Texas.

By May 5, producers had planted 36 percent of the nation's corn crop, 6 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Twelve percent of the corn acreage had emerged by May 5, two percentage points ahead of the previous year and 3 points ahead of average. By May 19, producers had planted 70 percent of the nation's corn, 6 percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind average. Forty percent of the corn acreage had emerged by May 19, six percentage points behind the previous year but 1 point ahead of average. 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 average. Seventy-four percent of the nation's corn acreage had emerged by June 2, seven percentage points behind the previous year but 1 point ahead of average. On June 2, seventy-five percent of the nation's corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 11 percentage points above the previous year.

Twenty-five percent of the nation's soybean acreage was planted by May 5, five percentage points behind last year but 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nine percent of the soybeans had emerged by May 5, two percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average. Fifty-two percent of the nation's soybean acreage was planted by May 19, nine percentage points behind last year but 3 points ahead of average. Twenty-six percent of the nation's soybean acreage had emerged by May 19, five percentage points behind last year but 5 points ahead of average. 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 average. Fifty-five percent of the nation's soybean acreage had emerged by June 2, fourteen percentage points behind last year but 3 points ahead of average.

By May 5, forty-three percent of the nation's winter wheat crop was headed, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 11 points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 19, sixty-nine percent of the nation's winter wheat crop was headed, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 12 points ahead of average. 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 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 5-year average. On June 2, forty-nine percent of the 2024 winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 13 percentage points above the same time last year.

Nationwide, 24 percent of the cotton was planted by May 5, four percentage points ahead of both the previous year and the 5-year average. Forty-four percent of the cotton was planted by May 19, two percentage points ahead of the

previous year but equal to the average. Seventy percent of the cotton was planted by June 2, two percentage points ahead of the previous year but equal to the average. Nine percent of the cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by June 2, four percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of average. On June 2, sixty-one percent of the 2024 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 10 percentage points above the same time last year.

Twenty-three percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was planted by May 5, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Thirty-two percent of the sorghum acreage was planted by May 19, equal to last year but 2 percentage points ahead of average. Fifty-one percent of the sorghum was planted by June 2, four percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average.

By May 5, producers had seeded 78 percent of the 2024 rice acreage, 9 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 18 points ahead of the 5-year average. On that date, sixty percent of the rice acreage had emerged, 10 percentage points ahead of last year and 21 points ahead of average. By May 19, producers had seeded 92 percent of the 2024 rice acreage, 4 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 8 points ahead of average. On that date, seventy-six percent of the rice acreage had emerged, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 13 points ahead of average. 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 average. On June 2, eighty-one percent of the nation's rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 11 percentage points above the same time last year.

Nationally, oat producers had seeded 70 percent of this year's acreage by May 5, thirteen percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. Forty-nine percent of the oat acreage was emerged by May 5, ten percentage points ahead of the previous year and 7 points ahead of average. Oat producers had seeded 87 percent of this year's acreage by May 19, eight percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average. Sixty-nine percent of the nation's oat acreage was emerged by May 19, seven percentage points ahead of the previous year and 6 points ahead of average. 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 average. Eighty-seven percent of the oat acreage was emerged by June 2, four percentage points ahead of both the previous year and the 5-year average. Thirty-three percent of the oat acreage had headed by June 2, three percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average. On June 2, sixty-eight percent of the oat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 11 percentage points above the same time last year.

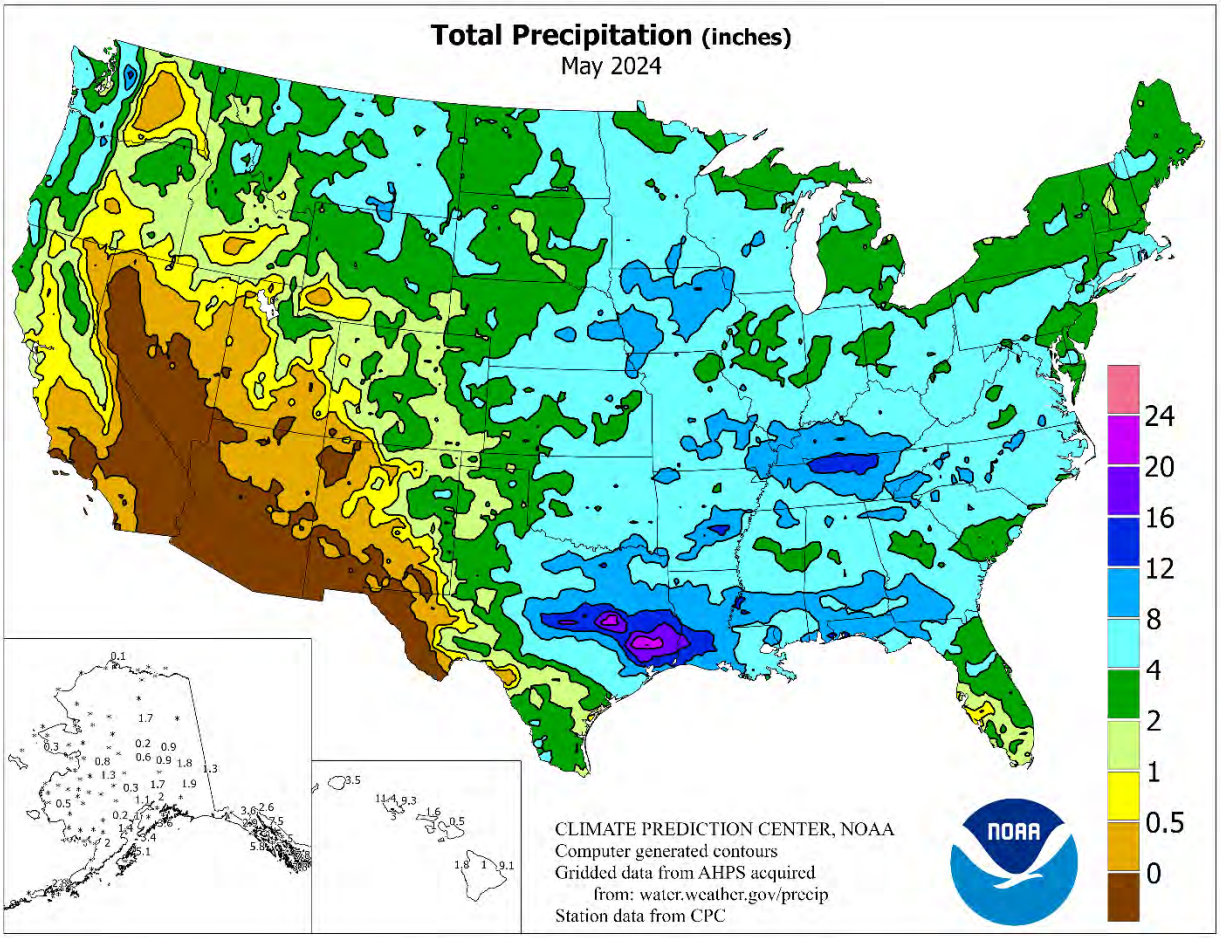
Forty-seven percent of the nation's barley was planted by May 5, fourteen percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Fourteen percent of the barley had emerged by May 5, five percentage points ahead of the previous year but 1 point behind average. Seventy-eight percent of the barley was planted by May 19, thirteen percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average. Forty-eight percent of the barley had emerged by May 19, twenty percentage points ahead of the previous year and 5 points ahead average. 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 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 5-year average. On June 2, seventy-four percent of the nation's barley acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 9 percentage points above the same time last year.

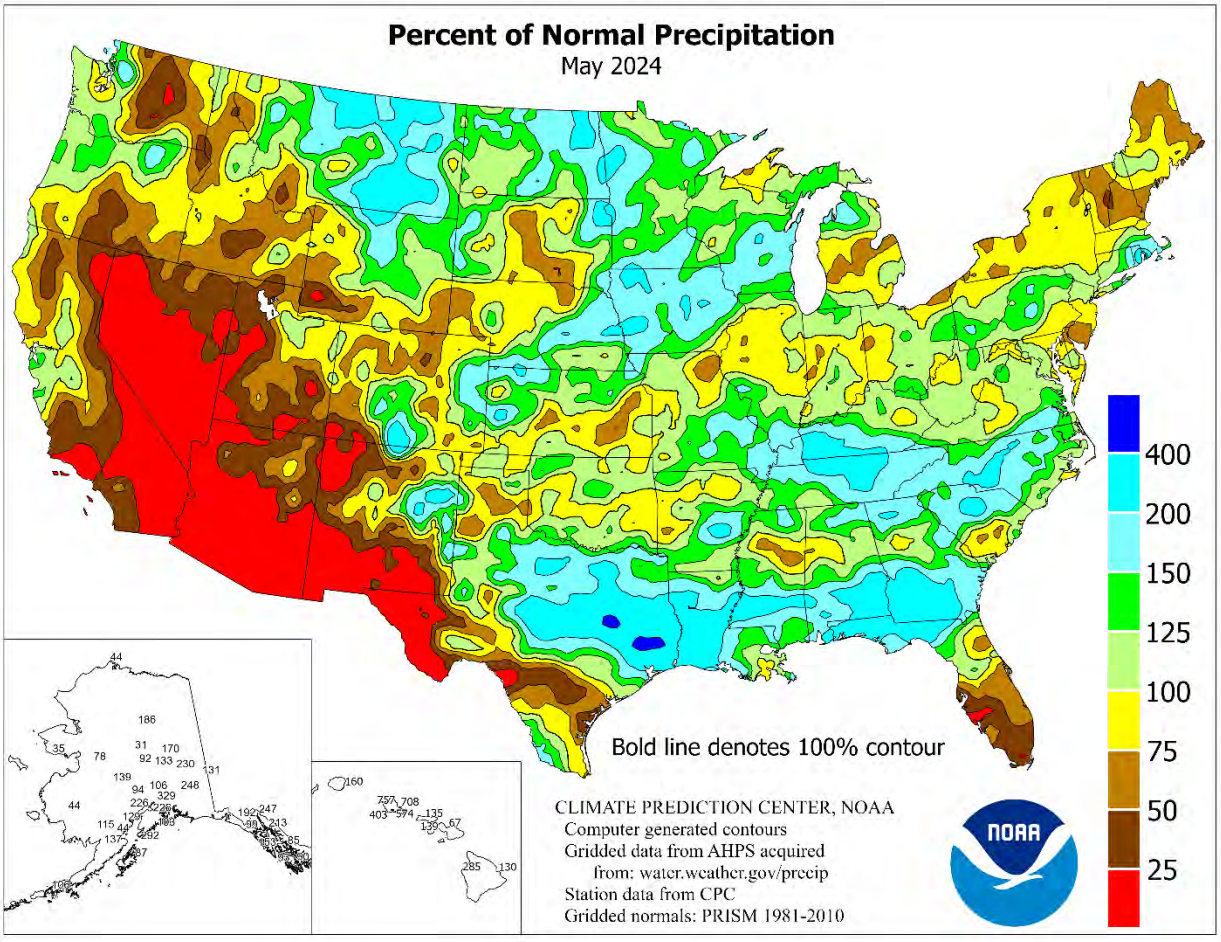
By May 5, forty-seven percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded, 26 percentage points ahead of last year and 16 points ahead of the 5-year average. On that date, twelve percent of the spring wheat had emerged, 8 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 3 points ahead of average. By May 19, seventy-nine percent of the spring wheat was seeded, 22 percentage points ahead of last year and 14 points ahead of average. On that date, forty-three percent of the spring wheat had emerged, 16 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 10 points ahead of average. 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 average. On that date, seventy-eight percent of the nation's spring wheat had emerged, 7 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 9 points ahead of average. On June 2, seventy-four percent of the nation's spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 10 percentage points above last year.

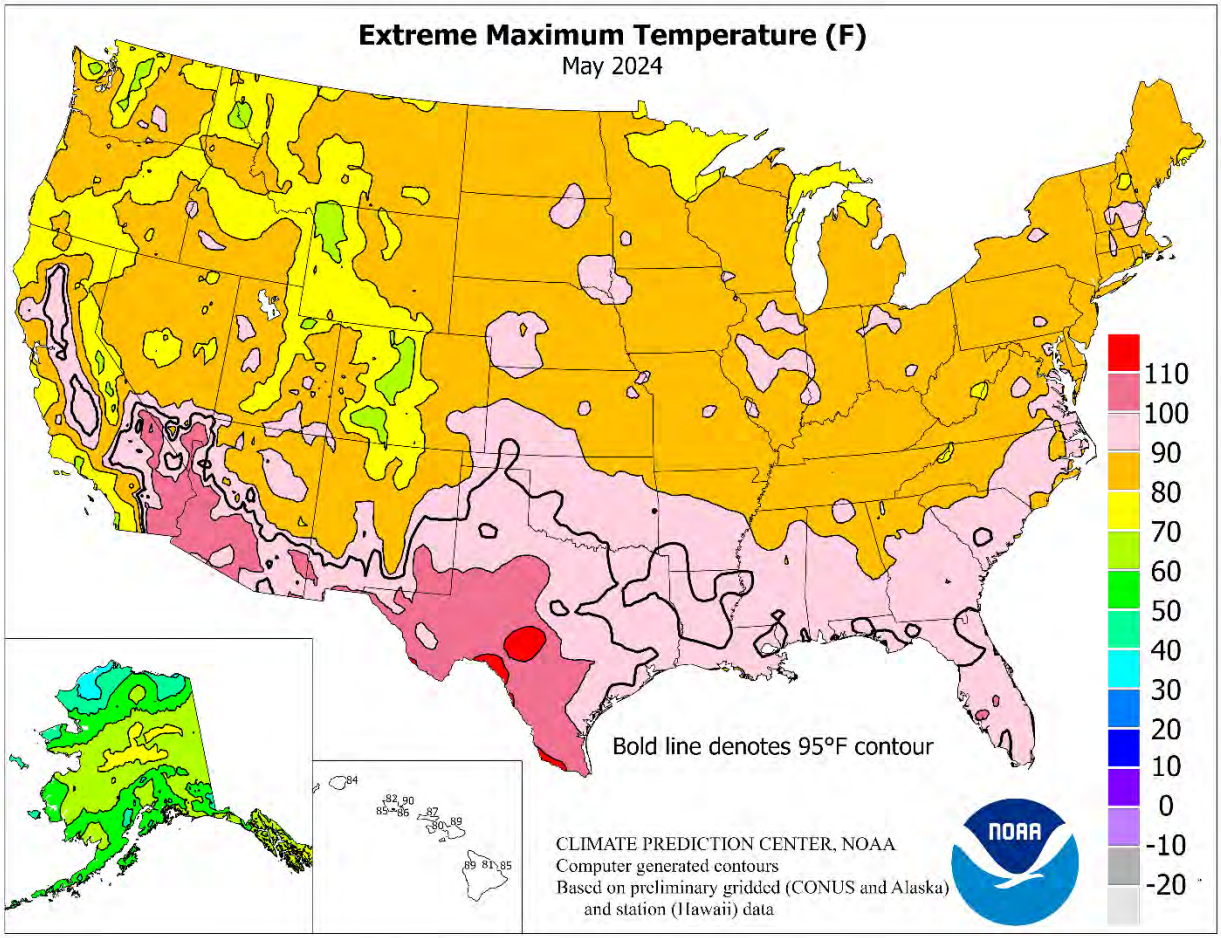
Nationally, producers had planted 22 percent of the 2024 peanut acreage by May 5, eight percentage points ahead of the previous year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Peanut producers had planted 54 percent of the acreage by May 19, four percentage points ahead of the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. Producers had planted 82 percent of the peanut acreage by June 2, one percentage point ahead of the previous year but 1 point behind average. On June 2, sixty-three percent of the nation's peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 9 percentage points below the same time last year.

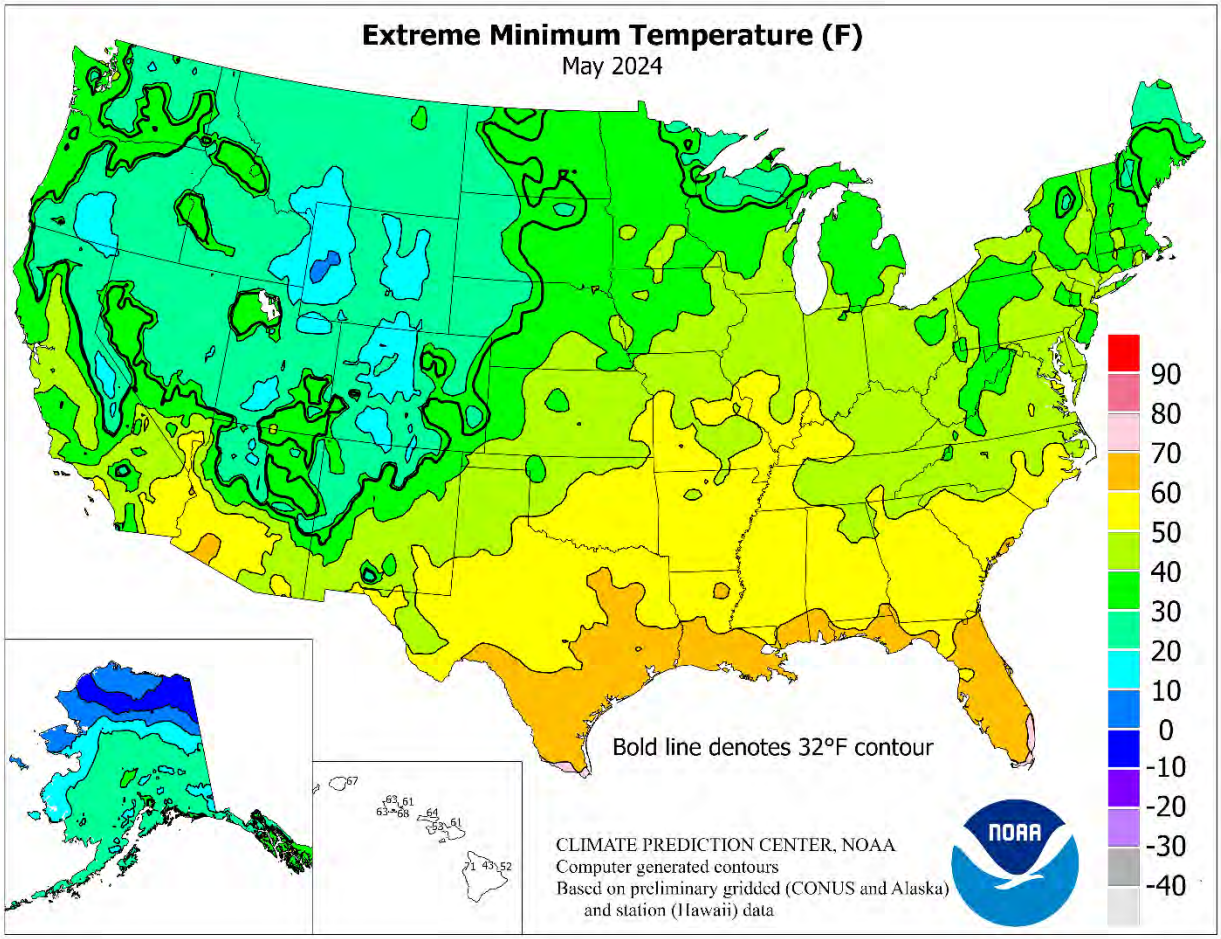
By May 5, eighty percent of the sugarbeet crop was planted, 44 percentage points ahead of last year and 34 points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 19, ninety-eight percent of the sugarbeet crop was planted, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 17 points ahead of average.

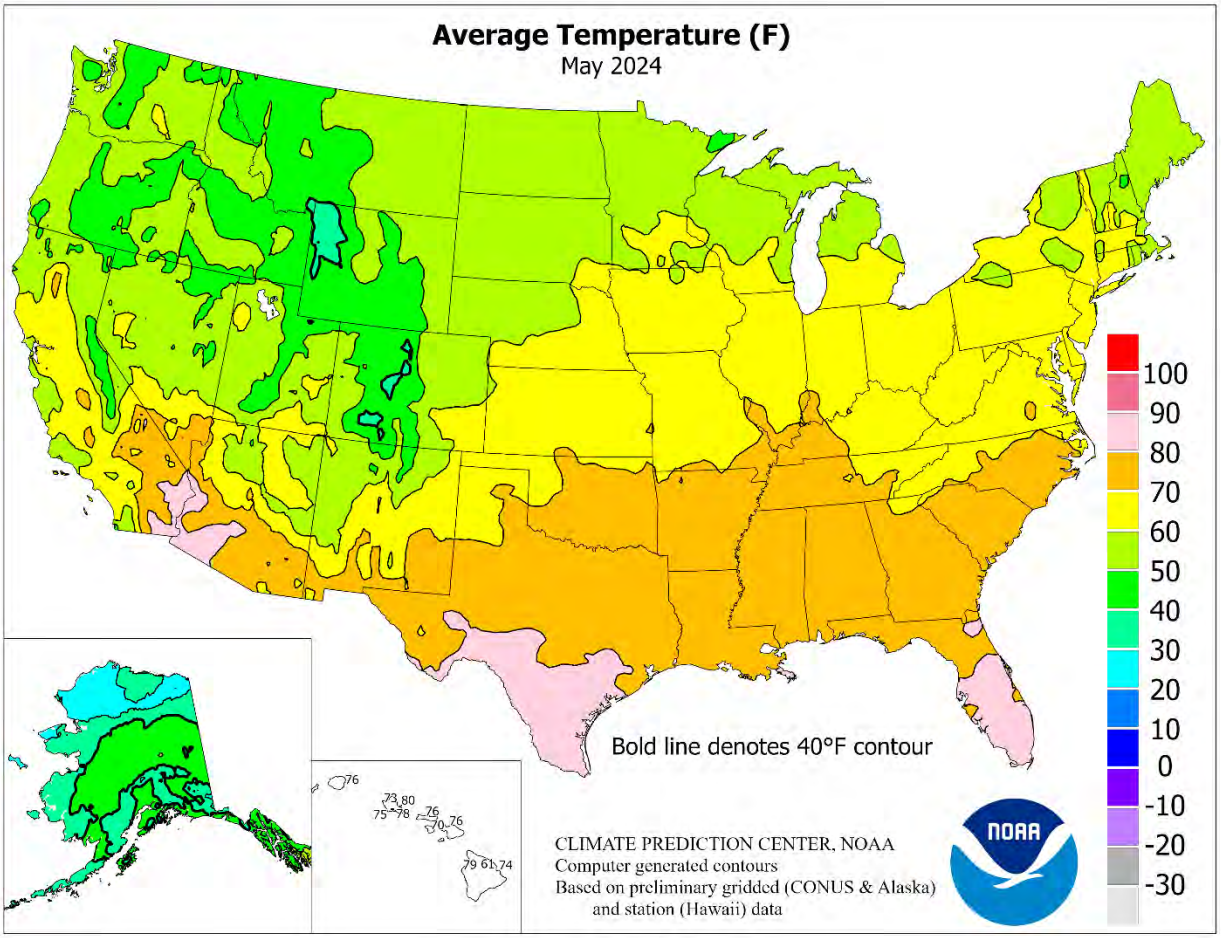
Ten percent of the nation's intended 2024 sunflower acreage was planted by May 19, six percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Thirty-eight percent of the nation's sunflower acreage was planted by June 2, one percentage point ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average.

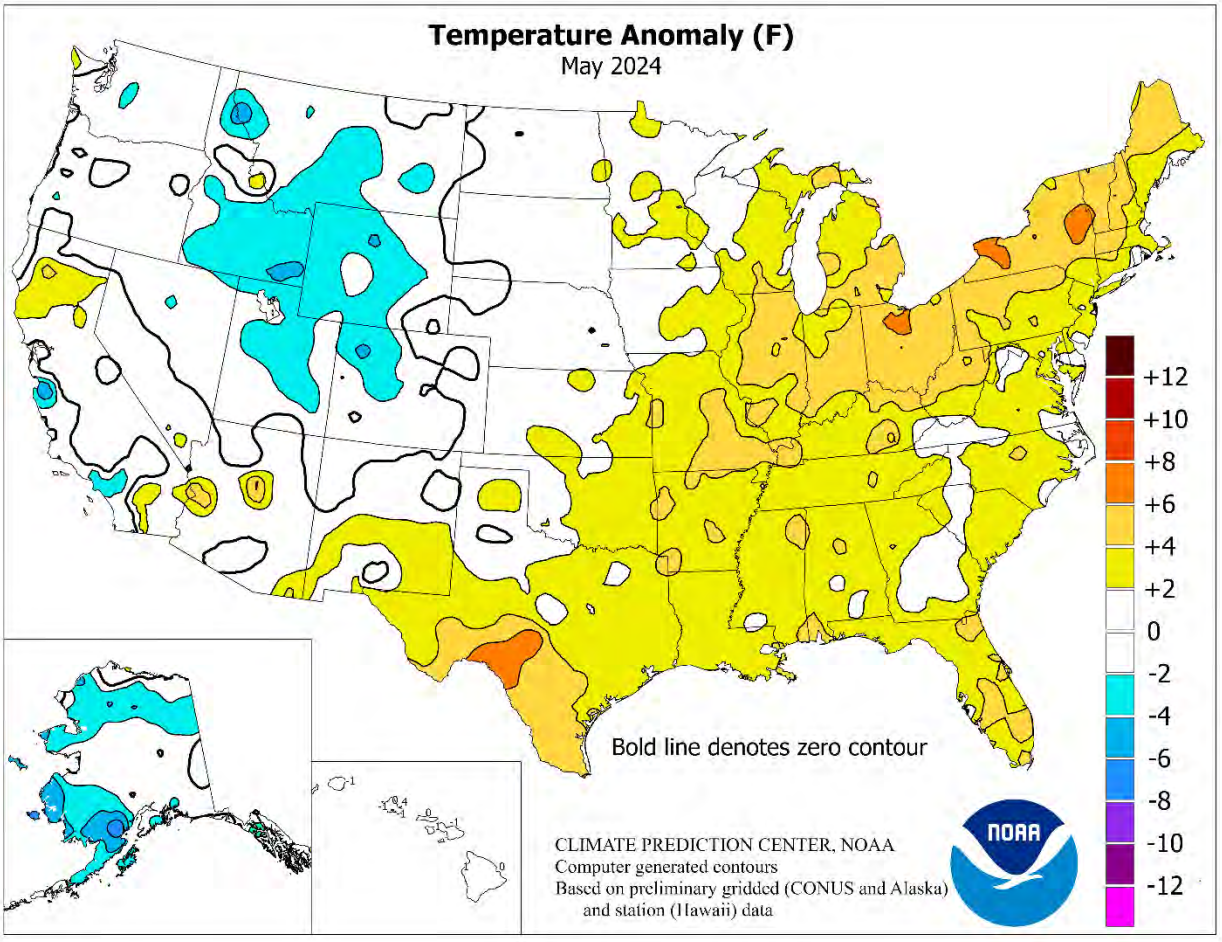

Total Precipitation (inches)
May 2024
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
0.5
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Gridded data from AHPS acquired
from: water.weather.gov/precip
Station data from CPC
NOAA


Percent of Normal Precipitation
May 2024
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
Bold line denotes 100% contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Gridded data from AHPS acquired
from: water.weather.gov/precip
Station data from CPC
Gridded normals: PRISM 1981-2010
NOAA


Extreme Maximum Temperature (F)
May 2024
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (F)
May 2024
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Average Temperature (F)
May 2024
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
Bold line denotes 40°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS & Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Temperature Anomaly (F)
May 2024
+12
+10
+8
+6
+4
+2
0
-2
-4
-6
-8
-10
-12
Bold line denotes zero contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

May 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	47	-1	1.48	0.82	WICHITA	68	1	4.11	-1.06	TOLEDO	65	3	2.31	-1.50
BARROW	24	0	0.13	-0.16	KY LEXINGTON	69	4	4.90	-0.54	YOUNGSTOWN	63	4	5.20	1.48
FAIRBANKS	51	0	0.92	0.38	LOUISVILLE	72	3	4.52	-0.66	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	71	3	3.91	-1.39
JUNEAU	47	-1	7.46	3.95	PADUCAH	72	4	9.14	4.28	TULSA	72	2	12.01	6.28
KODIAK	43	-3	5.08	-0.77	LA BATON ROUGE	81	5	8.25	3.02	OR ASTORIA	54	1	3.70	0.30
NOME	36	-1	0.31	-0.57	LAKE CHARLES	79	2	8.91	3.50	BURNS	52	-1	0.81	-0.46
AL BIRMINGHAM	75	4	3.76	-1.16	NEW ORLEANS	81	4	4.07	-1.57	EUGENE	57	0	2.74	0.28
HUNTSVILLE	74	3	6.93	2.25	SHREVEPORT	79	4	***	***	MEDFORD	61	1	1.09	-0.25
MOBILE	78	4	10.21	4.82	MA BOSTON	60	1	3.61	0.36	PENDLETON	58	0	3.34	1.89
MONTGOMERY	75	2	7.74	3.86	WORCESTER	60	4	7.43	3.87	PORTLAND	59	0	2.96	0.45
AR FORT SMITH	74	4	6.22	0.59	MD BALTIMORE	66	2	2.74	-1.12	SALEM	59	1	3.17	0.92
LITTLE ROCK	76	6	10.97	5.89	ME CARIBOU	56	4	2.48	-0.98	PA ALLENTOWN	63	1	4.00	0.35
AZ FLAGSTAFF	52	0	0.01	-0.76	PORTLAND	56	1	1.54	-2.13	ERIE	63	4	2.42	-1.08
PHOENIX	84	2	0.01	-0.11	MI ALPENA	56	3	2.18	-0.60	MIDDLETOWN	66	3	3.87	0.05
PRESCOTT	62	0	0.03	-0.43	GRAND RAPIDS	62	3	2.52	-1.48	PHILADELPHIA	66	2	1.77	-1.57
TUCSON	77	0	0.00	-0.20	HOUGHTON LAKE	57	2	1.86	-1.28	PITTSBURGH	66	5	5.83	2.00
CA BAKERSFIELD	72	1	0.09	-0.16	LANSING	62	3	2.46	-1.19	WILKES-BARRE	64	3	2.98	-0.28
EUREKA	51	-2	3.26	1.60	MUSKEGON	62	4	2.20	-1.17	WILLIAMSPORT	65	4	5.80	1.93
FRESNO	72	2	0.31	-0.11	TRAVERSE CITY	59	3	3.14	0.30	RI PROVIDENCE	60	0	6.18	2.81
LOS ANGELES	61	-3	0.12	-0.17	MN DULUTH	53	1	3.80	0.43	SC CHARLESTON	76	3	2.13	-1.19
REDDING	72	4	1.40	-0.41	INT_L FALLS	52	1	4.29	1.22	COLUMBIA	74	2	5.09	1.61
SACRAMENTO	67	1	0.57	-0.18	MINNEAPOLIS	62	3	5.09	1.18	FLORENCE	74	2	5.61	1.90
SAN DIEGO	63	-2	0.13	-0.15	ROCHESTER	59	2	4.06	-0.29	GREENVILLE	71	2	5.56	1.49
SAN FRANCISCO	60	0	0.95	0.48	ST. CLOUD	60	4	4.37	0.70	SD ABERDEEN	57	0	2.07	-1.20
STOCKTON	67	0	0.48	-0.09	MO COLUMBIA	69	3	5.78	1.01	HURON	58	0	3.17	0.02
CO ALAMOSA	50	-1	0.70	0.10	KANSAS CITY	66	1	4.58	-0.74	RAPID CITY	55	1	1.78	-1.68
CO SPRINGS	56	-1	1.32	-0.67	SAINT LOUIS	72	4	4.83	0.00	SIOUX FALLS	60	1	4.75	0.89
DENVER INTL	57	0	1.56	-0.60	SPRINGFIELD	69	3	6.31	0.76	TN BRISTOL	67	2	4.60	0.78
GRAND JUNCTION	62	0	0.47	-0.36	MS JACKSON	77	4	6.57	2.21	CHATTANOOGA	73	3	5.72	1.78
PUEBLO	61	-1	0.81	-0.76	MERIDIAN	75	2	4.46	0.26	KNOXVILLE	70	2	7.15	3.01
CT BRIDGEPORT	62	2	3.19	-0.38	TUPELO	75	4	4.19	-1.03	MEMPHIS	74	2	5.39	0.12
HARTFORD	65	5	2.98	-0.81	MT BILLINGS	54	-2	2.82	0.46	NASHVILLE	72	3	7.83	2.81
DC WASHINGTON	69	2	7.67	3.72	BUTTE	46	-2	0.70	-1.17	TX ABILENE	76	2	4.34	1.13
DE WILMINGTON	65	2	2.27	-1.31	CUT BANK	48	-1	1.39	-0.27	AMARILLO	69	2	1.54	-0.73
FL DAYTONA BEACH	79	3	1.68	-2.02	GLASGOW	55	0	2.46	0.24	AUSTIN	80	3	4.96	-0.09
JACKSONVILLE	78	3	3.02	-0.40	GREAT FALLS	50	-2	2.41	-0.02	BEAUMONT	79	2	15.18	10.48
KEY WEST	85	3	2.12	-1.00	HAVRE	53	-1	3.82	1.96	BROWNSVILLE	87	5	0.78	-1.44
MIAMI	84	4	3.45	-2.87	MISSOULA	51	-1	2.37	0.59	CORPUS CHRISTI	82	3	1.16	-2.22
ORLANDO	81	4	1.77	-2.26	NC ASHEVILLE	67	3	4.62	0.48	DEL RIO	88	8	0.46	-2.59
PENSACOLA	77	1	7.39	3.49	CHARLOTTE	72	3	7.59	4.23	EL PASO	79	4	0.00	-0.43
TALLAHASSEE	78	3	8.34	4.98	GREENSBORO	69	2	8.31	4.82	FORT WORTH	77	3	6.22	1.43
TAMPA	83	3	1.16	-1.45	HATTERAS	69	-1	1.75	-2.63	GALVESTON	80	2	3.38	0.34
WEST PALM BEACH	84	5	1.18	-3.73	RALEIGH	73	4	4.44	1.06	HOUSTON	79	2	10.24	5.23
GA ATHENS	72	1	3.30	0.03	WILMINGTON	74	2	3.15	-1.39	LUBBOCK	73	2	5.35	2.66
ATLANTA	74	3	2.99	-0.57	ND BISMARCK	56	0	3.50	1.00	MIDLAND	77	1	0.78	-0.80
AUGUSTA	73	0	3.80	0.74	DICKINSON	53	0	3.67	1.12	SAN ANGELO	79	4	2.81	-0.24
COLUMBUS	75	1	6.02	3.00	FARGO	59	3	4.99	1.89	SAN ANTONIO	82	5	0.79	-3.61
MACON	73	0	2.45	-0.20	GRAND FORKS	56	2	3.30	0.49	VICTORIA	81	4	3.29	-1.94
SAVANNAH	77	3	5.20	1.57	JAMESTOWN	56	1	3.39	0.13	WACO	76	2	13.39	8.95
HI HILO	74	0	9.11	2.12	NE GRAND ISLAND	63	1	7.15	2.45	WICHITA FALLS	74	2	5.26	1.45
HONOLULU	77	-1	4.70	3.88	LINCOLN	65	1	4.62	-0.28	UT SALT LAKE CITY	59	-3	1.80	-0.03
KAHULUI	76	-1	0.48	-0.23	NORFOLK	62	2	6.19	2.19	VA LYNCHBURG	67	3	2.22	-1.76
LIHUE	76	-1	3.48	1.31	NORTH PLATTE	59	1	5.05	1.70	NORFOLK	70	1	4.63	0.85
IA BURLINGTON	66	3	2.69	-2.24	OMAHA	64	0	11.22	6.56	RICHMOND	70	3	6.27	2.27
CEDAR RAPIDS	63	3	5.39	1.14	SCOTTSBLUFF	58	0	1.43	-1.36	ROANOKE	69	3	3.41	-0.90
DES MOINES	66	3	6.04	0.81	VALENTINE	58	-1	2.84	-0.67	WASH/DULLES	67	3	4.11	-0.61
DUBUQUE	61	2	3.46	-0.83	NH CONCORD	60	3	2.68	-0.80	VT BURLINGTON	63	5	2.10	-1.67
SIOUX CITY	61	1	5.67	1.80	NJ ATLANTIC_CITY	64	2	1.51	-1.83	WA OLYMPIA	54	-1	1.71	-0.55
WATERLOO	63	1	9.56	4.95	NEWARK	66	3	3.37	-0.60	QUILLAYUTE	55	3	4.67	0.42
ID BOISE	58	-2	1.33	-0.11	NM ALBUQUERQUE	67	1	0.06	-0.38	SEATTLE-TACOMA	56	-2	2.22	0.34
LEWISTON	60	0	1.04	-0.65	NV ELY	50	-1	0.56	-0.48	SPOKANE	57	1	1.01	-0.54
POCATELLO	51	-4	2.01	0.61	LAS VEGAS	80	3	0.00	-0.07	YAKIMA	57	-2	0.28	-0.46
IL CHICAGO/O_HARE	65	4	3.08	-1.41	RENO	61	1	0.00	-0.55	WI EAU CLAIRE	59	2	3.85	-0.06
MOLINE	66	3	2.56	-2.11	WINNEMUCCA	57	0	0.01	-0.89	GREEN BAY	60	3	4.39	1.04
PEORIA	68	4	2.22	-2.47	NY ALBANY	65	5	2.95	-0.46	LA CROSSE	62	1	5.74	1.41
ROCKFORD	64	4	4.35	0.17	BINGHAMTON	60	4	4.01	0.22	MADISON	62	4	4.07	-0.04
SPRINGFIELD	70	5	0.40	-3.68	BUFFALO	63	6	1.98	-1.40	MILWAUKEE	60	3	4.80	1.26
IN EVANSVILLE	71	4	8.00	2.88	ROCHESTER	63	4	2.97	0.11	WV BECKLEY	64	3	3.46	-1.22
FORT WAYNE	66	5	3.88	-0.70	SYRACUSE	64	6	3.43	0.00	CHARLESTON	68	3	4.66	-0.28
INDIANAPOLIS	68	5	4.81	0.06	OH AKRON-CANTON	64	2	3.94	-0.19	ELKINS	63	3	3.97	-1.17
SOUTH BEND	64	5	3.24	-0.96	CINCINNATI	68	4	5.07	0.40	HUNTINGTON	69	4	5.19	0.68
KS CONCORDIA	66	3	4.55	0.20	CLEVELAND	65	4	1.53	-2.26	WY CASPER	50	-2	2.39	0.18
DODGE CITY	67	2	1.50	-1.50	COLUMBUS	68	5	5.05	1.06	CHEYENNE	52	0	0.57	-1.88
GOODLAND	60	0	1.57	-1.25	DAYTON	68	4	3.57	-0.94	LANDER	51	-1	2.04	-0.64
TOPEKA	68	2	1.59	-3.59	MANSFIELD	65	4	3.40	-0.78	SHERIDAN	51	-1	2.57	-0.10

Based on 1991-2020 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

June 3 – 9, 2024

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

At least twice the normal amount of weekly precipitation was recorded in parts of the Midwest, Northeast, Pacific Northwest, central and southern Plains, Rockies, South, and Southwest. Parts of Oklahoma recorded more than 6 inches of rain. Meanwhile, most of the nation was warmer than normal. Large parts of the Northeast, Texas, and West recorded temperatures 6°F or more above normal. In contrast, parts of the central and northern Plains, northern Rockies, South, and Washington were moderately cooler than normal. A few locations from eastern Texas to Mississippi recorded temperatures 4°F or more below normal.

Corn: By June 9, producers had planted 95 percent of the nation's corn crop, 3 percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Corn planting progress advanced by 20 percentage points during the week in Pennsylvania. Eighty-five percent of the nation's corn acreage had emerged by June 9, six percentage points behind the previous year but 1 point ahead of average. Weekly emergence advanced by 10 percentage points or more in 11 of the 18 estimating states. On June 9, seventy-four percent of the nation's corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week but 13 points above the previous year.

Soybeans: Eighty-seven percent of the nation's soybean acreage was planted by June 9, eight percentage points behind last year but 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Soybean planting progress advanced by 15 percentage points during the week in North Dakota. Seventy percent of the nation's soybean acreage had emerged by June 9, thirteen percentage points behind last year but 4 points ahead of average. Emergence advanced by 10 percentage points or more during the week in 12 of the 18 estimating states. On June 9, seventy-two percent of the nation's soybean acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 13 percentage points above the previous year.

Winter Wheat: By June 9, eighty-nine percent of the nation's winter wheat crop was headed, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Twelve percent of the 2024 winter wheat acreage had been harvested by June 9, five percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of average. Winter wheat weekly harvest progress in Oklahoma and Arkansas advanced by 26 and 24 percentage points, respectively. On June 9, forty-seven percent of the 2024 winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the previous week but 9 points above last year. In Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing state, 32 percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Cotton: Nationwide, 80 percent of the cotton crop was planted by June 9, two percentage points ahead of the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. Cotton planting progress advanced by 12 percentage points during the week in both Georgia and Texas. Fourteen percent of the nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by June 9, four percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of average. On June 9, fifty-six percent of the 2024 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 5 percentage points below the previous week but 7 points above the previous year.

Sorghum: Sixty-five percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was planted by June 9, five percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Planting progress in Nebraska advanced by 23 percentage points during the week. Texas had planted 87 percent of its sorghum acreage by June 9, three percentage points behind both last year and the average. Fifty-six percent of the nation's sorghum was rated in good to excellent condition on June 9, one percentage point below the previous year.

Rice: By June 9, ninety-three percent of the nation's rice acreage had emerged, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. During the week, rice emergence advanced by 20 percentage points in California. On June 9, eighty-two percent of the nation's rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week and 15 points above the previous year.

Small Grains: Ninety-two percent of the nation's oat acreage was emerged by June 9, one percentage point ahead of the previous year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Oat emergence advanced by 14 percentage points in North Dakota during the week. Forty-one percent of the nation's oat acreage had headed by June 9, equal to last year but 5 percentage points ahead of average. On June 9, seventy percent of the oat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points above the previous week and 17 points above the previous year.

Ninety-eight percent of the nation's barley crop was planted by June 9, two percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty-three percent of the barley crop had emerged by June 9, equal to the previous year but 3 percentage points behind average. Barley emergence was at or ahead of average in four of the five estimating states. On June 9, seventy-six percent of the barley acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points above the previous week and 18 points above the same time last year.

By June 9, ninety-eight percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded, 2 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. On that date, eighty-seven percent of the spring wheat crop had emerged, 1 percentage point ahead of the previous year and 4 points ahead of average. Spring wheat emergence was ahead of the 5-year average in all six estimating states. On June 9, seventy-two percent of the nation's spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the previous week but 12 points above the previous year.

Other Crops: Nationally, producers had planted 90 percent of the 2024 peanut acreage by June 9, one percentage point behind both the previous year and the 5-year average. Peanut planting progress in Oklahoma advanced by 20 percentage points during the week. Producers in Georgia, the largest peanut-producing state, had planted 91 percent of the 2024 intended acreage by week's end, 2 percentage points behind the previous year and 3 points behind average. On June 9, sixty-six percent of the nation's peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points above the previous week but 3 points below the same time last year.

Sixty-two percent of the nation's intended 2024 sunflower acreage was planted by June 9, one percentage point ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Weekly advances of 15 percentage points or more were reported in all four estimating states.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 9, 2024

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

Corn Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2024	5-Yr Avg
CO	96	86	96	95
IL	97	89	93	92
IN	99	87	94	91
IA	100	93	98	98
KS	95	92	96	94
KY	98	79	90	96
MI	95	86	95	89
MN	99	93	96	97
MO	100	93	97	94
NE	99	96	98	98
NC	100	100	100	100
ND	95	86	93	92
OH	98	90	95	86
PA	88	70	90	89
SD	99	94	97	91
TN	99	93	96	99
TX	96	95	97	98
WI	98	84	87	93
18 Sts	98	91	95	95

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

Corn Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2024	5-Yr Avg
CO	66	47	64	77
IL	95	78	87	85
IN	91	71	83	78
IA	97	81	89	91
KS	83	79	87	81
KY	92	66	76	86
MI	84	66	80	74
MN	92	74	84	87
MO	97	81	90	87
NE	96	79	93	92
NC	98	97	98	98
ND	67	45	69	61
OH	89	73	85	72
PA	77	40	60	70
SD	93	68	84	78
TN	96	82	89	94
TX	91	88	91	92
WI	85	68	78	79
18 Sts	91	74	85	84

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

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	3	5	22	63	7
IL	0	4	22	56	18
IN	1	5	23	55	16
IA	1	4	22	56	17
KS	1	4	30	57	8
KY	3	7	32	51	7
MI	1	2	23	60	14
MN	0	3	23	58	16
MO	2	8	21	58	11
NE	0	2	14	57	27
NC	2	5	20	64	9
ND	1	4	23	68	4
OH	1	3	16	65	15
PA	0	1	6	80	13
SD	0	2	15	71	12
TN	3	6	26	49	16
TX	3	13	27	45	12
WI	1	3	27	51	18
18 Sts	1	4	21	58	16
Prev Wk	1	3	21	60	15
Prev Yr	2	6	31	51	10

Soybeans Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	96	92	93	83
IL	97	81	87	84
IN	96	81	89	82
IA	99	84	92	92
KS	86	67	78	71
KY	84	63	71	74
LA	98	90	92	95
MI	96	79	87	83
MN	98	80	87	91
MS	95	94	96	93
MO	92	68	79	67
NE	97	90	96	94
NC	77	69	79	74
ND	90	66	81	83
OH	96	79	88	76
SD	95	75	88	83
TN	80	68	74	75
WI	97	82	87	88
18 Sts	95	78	87	84

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

Soybeans Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	91	84	88	74
IL	91	58	69	71
IN	87	64	77	68
IA	93	60	75	77
KS	72	46	60	53
KY	71	49	57	58
LA	94	83	88	90
MI	77	58	69	66
MN	86	49	68	74
MS	90	89	93	85
MO	84	52	67	52
NE	91	64	82	81
NC	67	58	66	62
ND	52	23	45	45
OH	84	62	75	60
SD	78	34	59	59
TN	69	54	61	61
WI	77	61	75	67
18 Sts	83	55	70	66

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

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	4	21	59	14
IL	0	4	27	56	13
IN	1	5	23	57	14
IA	1	3	23	58	15
KS	1	2	25	63	9
KY	3	6	28	56	7
LA	0	0	17	80	3
MI	1	3	28	54	14
MN	0	2	27	58	13
MS	0	1	28	53	18
MO	2	6	28	60	4
NE	0	2	19	60	19
NC	1	4	18	72	5
ND	0	4	29	64	3
OH	1	4	20	60	15
SD	0	2	18	70	10
TN	2	6	27	52	13
WI	1	2	24	56	17
18 Sts	1	3	24	60	12
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	2	7	32	51	8

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 9, 2024

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

Cotton Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2024	5-Yr Avg
AL	95	87	92	95
AZ	100	100	100	100
AR	100	93	97	99
CA	99	100	100	100
GA	90	77	89	90
KS	78	84	92	87
LA	99	90	92	96
MS	93	90	94	93
MO	97	99	100	89
NC	87	88	94	90
OK	60	48	54	50
SC	91	83	90	92
TN	97	83	92	95
TX	69	62	74	74
VA	95	92	96	93
15 Sts	78	70	80	80

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

Cotton Percent Squaring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2024	5-Yr Avg
AL	10	4	13	7
AZ	33	25	37	36
AR	7	1	15	6
CA	4	5	10	10
GA	12	5	14	15
KS	7	0	4	4
LA	13	2	12	14
MS	2	1	4	3
MO	18	1	8	6
NC	4	1	2	5
OK	0	0	0	0
SC	1	0	2	3
TN	8	7	13	11
TX	11	13	17	14
VA	8	7	15	9
15 Sts	10	9	14	12

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

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	3	11	77	8
AZ	0	0	0	37	63
AR	1	4	23	44	28
CA	0	0	0	95	5
GA	2	5	34	55	4
KS	1	4	27	49	19
LA	0	0	1	93	6
MS	0	1	19	71	9
MO	3	11	26	60	0
NC	1	4	14	78	3
OK	0	5	16	78	1
SC	1	3	40	46	10
TN	7	8	36	43	6
TX	3	8	45	38	6
VA	0	0	10	81	9
15 Sts	2	6	36	49	7
Prev Wk	3	5	31	54	7
Prev Yr	2	13	36	40	9

Sorghum Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2024	5-Yr Avg
CO	44	32	49	51
KS	44	35	54	44
NE	72	52	75	77
OK	41	47	54	40
SD	88	68	87	71
TX	90	84	87	90
6 Sts	60	51	65	60

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

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	1	5	25	60	9
KS	1	3	43	49	4
NE	0	1	19	74	6
OK	0	10	40	48	2
SD	0	3	35	50	12
TX	4	9	32	44	11
6 Sts	2	5	37	49	7
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	2	6	35	49	8

Sunflowers Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2024	5-Yr Avg
CO	50	27	42	45
KS	29	21	46	41
ND	65	50	75	66
SD	62	27	53	49
4 Sts	61	38	62	56

These 4 States planted 87% of last year's sunflower acreage.

Peanuts Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2024	5-Yr Avg
AL	91	83	90	91
FL	95	90	96	96
GA	93	79	91	94
NC	94	89	95	90
OK	74	70	90	60
SC	93	86	91	95
TX	73	76	79	73
VA	96	98	99	95
8 Sts	91	82	90	91

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

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	2	12	78	8
FL	1	4	30	64	1
GA	2	5	32	56	5
NC	0	0	19	78	3
OK	0	1	4	95	0
SC	0	0	27	71	2
TX	1	3	47	48	1
VA	0	0	1	79	20
8 Sts	1	4	29	62	4
Prev Wk	1	3	33	58	5
Prev Yr	1	5	25	63	6

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 9, 2024

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

Winter Wheat Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	99	100	100
CA	98	97	99	100
CO	77	64	77	83
ID	47	18	43	41
IL	99	96	98	96
IN	94	92	96	92
KS	96	97	99	97
MI	78	77	87	66
MO	99	99	100	97
MT	25	12	27	12
NE	80	72	93	77
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	93	96	99	91
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	93	90	97	87
SD	63	22	61	53
TX	100	100	100	100
WA	76	69	80	69
18 Sts	87	83	89	86

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

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	28	10	34	26
CA	1	5	15	11
CO	0	0	0	0
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	0	0	6	1
IN	0	0	0	0
KS	1	0	5	1
MI	0	0	0	0
MO	15	5	10	4
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0
NC	20	10	27	22
OH	0	0	0	0
OK	24	22	48	17
OR	0	0	0	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	38	33	47	39
WA	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	7	6	12	6

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

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	8	31	55	6
CA	0	0	5	30	65
CO	7	16	32	42	3
ID	0	5	22	65	8
IL	0	1	22	61	16
IN	1	3	17	61	18
KS	12	21	35	29	3
MI	0	1	18	51	30
MO	1	4	22	62	11
MT	0	6	51	31	12
NE	3	7	18	40	32
NC	1	4	27	64	4
OH	1	2	28	57	12
OK	3	13	27	50	7
OR	3	9	25	48	15
SD	2	4	20	54	20
TX	6	12	52	26	4
WA	8	15	31	42	4
18 Sts	6	13	34	39	8
Prev Wk	6	12	33	41	8
Prev Yr	12	19	31	32	6

Spring Wheat Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2024	5-Yr Avg
ID	100	100	100	99
MN	99	98	99	95
MT	93	94	97	97
ND	96	91	97	95
SD	100	100	100	99
WA	100	100	100	100
6 Sts	96	94	98	96

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

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2024	5-Yr Avg
ID	94	94	96	94
MN	93	93	96	86
MT	86	77	89	87
ND	80	70	81	76
SD	97	91	98	95
WA	100	100	100	96
6 Sts	86	78	87	83

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

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	1	22	75	2
MN	0	0	26	69	5
MT	0	5	34	61	0
ND	0	2	19	73	6
SD	2	5	25	62	6
WA	1	9	33	44	13
6 Sts	0	3	25	67	5
Prev Wk	0	2	24	69	5
Prev Yr	1	6	33	56	4

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 9, 2024

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

Oats Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2024	5-Yr Avg
IA	100	97	98	99
MN	93	89	95	91
NE	96	95	97	95
ND	69	60	74	72
OH	87	89	91	91
PA	99	85	95	92
SD	98	91	96	93
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	87	79	87	85
9 Sts	91	87	92	90

These 9 States planted 66% of last year's oat acreage.

Oats Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2024	5-Yr Avg
IA	58	40	59	35
MN	17	6	14	12
NE	32	37	54	38
ND	0	0	3	0
OH	38	16	24	25
PA	38	0	10	15
SD	32	3	18	19
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	12	8	16	13
9 Sts	41	33	41	36

These 9 States planted 66% of last year's oat acreage.

Oat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	1	18	62	19
MN	1	1	21	63	14
NE	1	2	12	65	20
ND	0	1	14	82	3
OH	0	0	7	90	3
PA	0	0	10	78	12
SD	2	2	15	70	11
TX	22	13	35	27	3
WI	0	4	17	56	23
9 Sts	6	4	20	60	10
Prev Wk	4	5	23	58	10
Prev Yr	6	6	35	49	4

Barley Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2024	5-Yr Avg
ID	99	97	100	99
MN	98	92	96	94
MT	93	95	96	97
ND	95	91	98	94
WA	100	100	100	100
5 Sts	96	94	98	97

These 5 States planted 84% of last year's barley acreage.

Barley Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2024	5-Yr Avg
ID	93	86	96	95
MN	92	84	91	84
MT	83	76	79	87
ND	74	57	76	75
WA	93	100	100	90
5 Sts	83	74	83	86

These 5 States planted 84% of last year's barley acreage.

Barley Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	0	14	84	2
MN	0	1	23	66	10
MT	0	0	32	67	1
ND	0	2	14	81	3
WA	1	6	30	53	10
5 Sts	0	1	23	74	2
Prev Wk	0	5	21	70	4
Prev Yr	1	5	36	56	2

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 9, 2024

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

Rice Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 9 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	97	96	99	92
CA	61	45	65	79
LA	99	98	99	98
MS	100	86	95	95
MO	99	93	95	89
TX	94	100	100	94
6 Sts	92	88	93	91

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	2	15	64	17
CA	0	0	0	80	20
LA	0	0	12	82	6
MS	1	1	48	36	14
MO	2	7	15	73	3
TX	0	0	32	51	17
6 Sts	1	2	15	68	14
Prev Wk	1	1	17	67	14
Prev Yr	0	3	30	54	13

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending Jun 9, 2024

	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	2	14	73	10	NH	0	0	5	95	0
AZ	5	8	22	42	23	NJ	0	3	8	86	3
AR	1	5	25	53	16	NM	33	36	25	5	1
CA	0	0	30	35	35	NY	0	1	10	77	12
CO	1	12	30	53	4	NC	1	2	12	82	3
CT	0	0	0	100	0	ND	1	8	19	60	12
DE	3	18	35	39	5	OH	0	2	12	73	13
FL	4	29	35	31	1	OK	5	8	29	50	8
GA	2	7	25	56	10	OR	1	16	31	32	20
ID	0	2	25	53	20	PA	1	1	10	73	15
IL	0	0	15	50	35	RI	0	0	10	90	0
IN	1	3	18	61	17	SC	2	8	20	66	4
IA	0	2	22	50	26	SD	3	5	19	56	17
KS	5	11	33	41	10	TN	1	3	18	62	16
KY	0	2	14	66	18	TX	20	21	26	25	8
LA	0	3	28	65	4	UT	2	2	19	60	17
ME	0	0	1	98	1	VT	0	0	7	86	7
MD	1	1	21	61	16	VA	1	5	21	61	12
MA	0	0	0	100	0	WA	0	0	66	29	5
MI	0	1	13	50	36	WV	0	0	22	72	6
MN	2	3	22	55	18	WI	1	2	22	48	27
MS	1	3	27	60	9	WY	3	3	26	67	1
MO	0	2	14	77	7	48 Sts	9	13	27	39	12
MT	3	11	38	28	20						
NE	3	7	25	50	15	Prev Wk	7	12	30	41	10
NV	0	15	30	30	25	Prev Yr	6	14	35	36	9

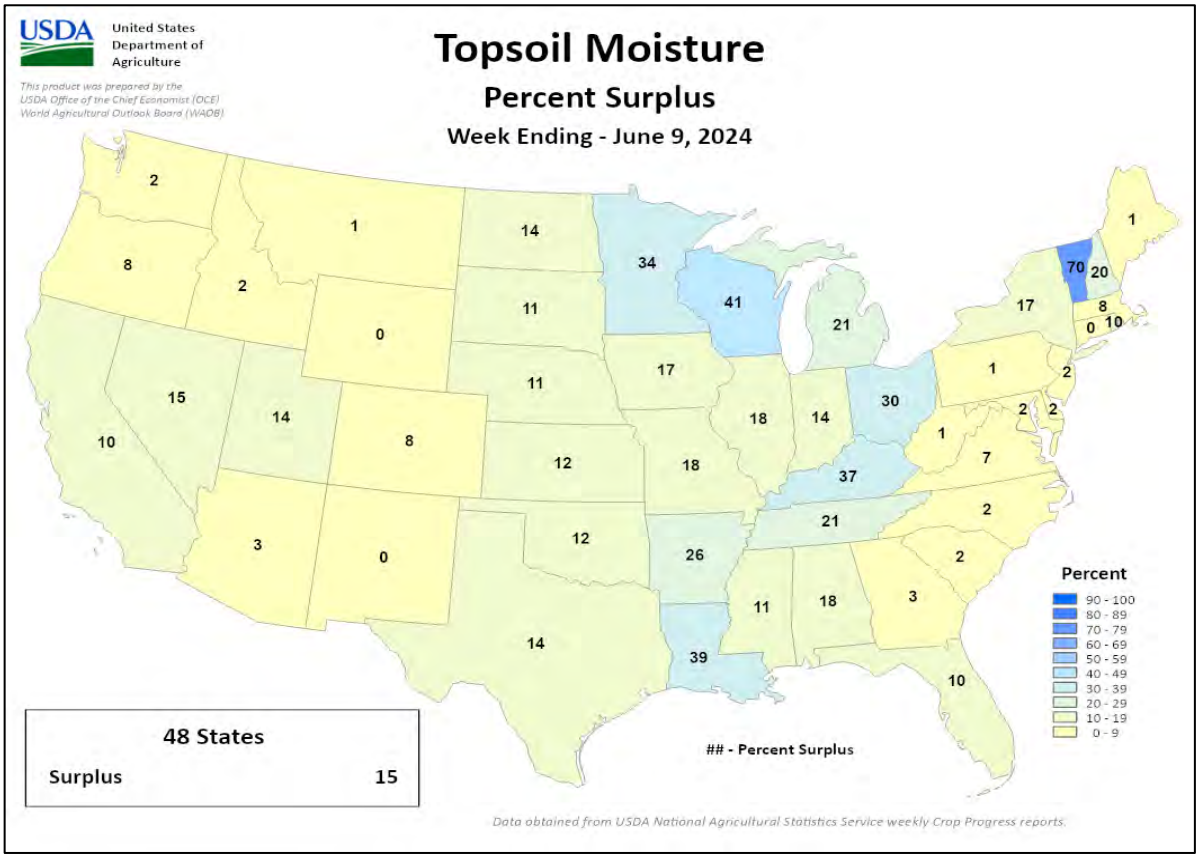
VP - Very Poor; **P - Poor;** **F - Fair;** **G - Good;** **EX - Excellent**

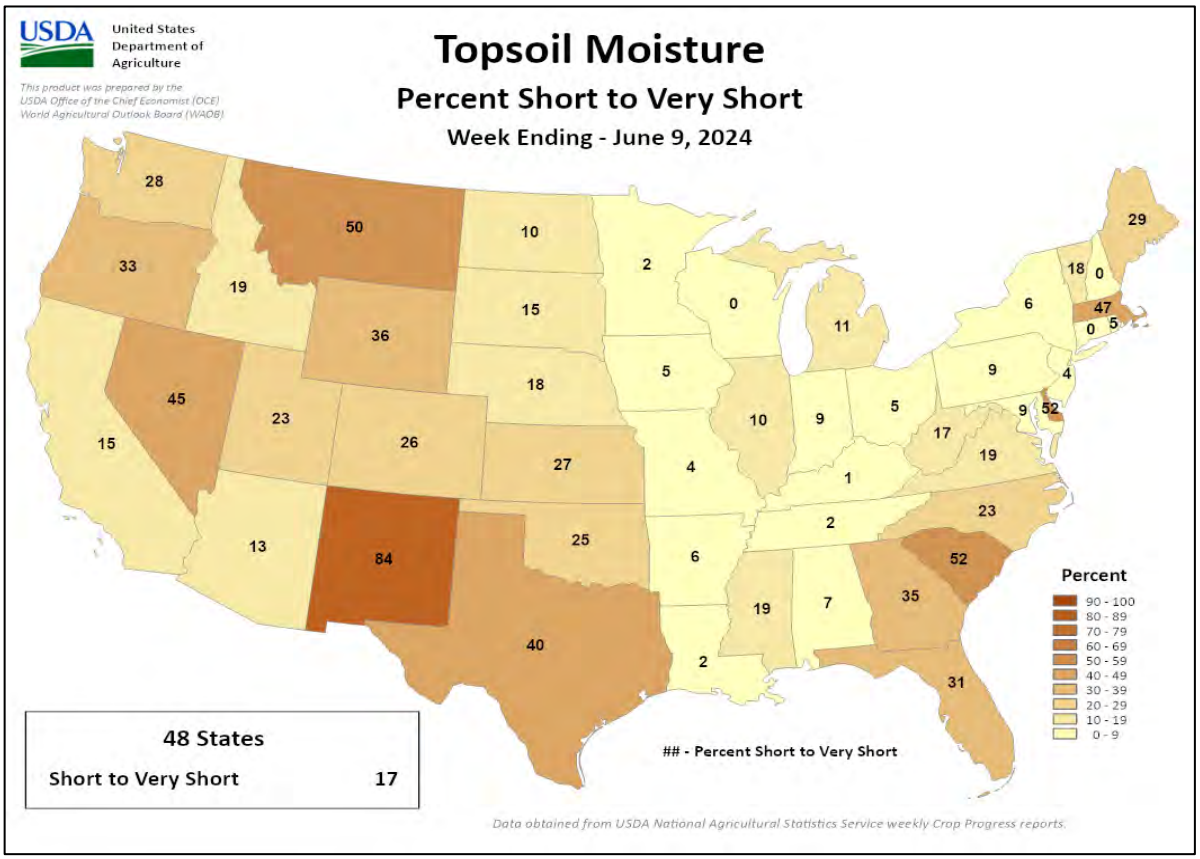
NA - Not Available; ***Revised**

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 9, 2024

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

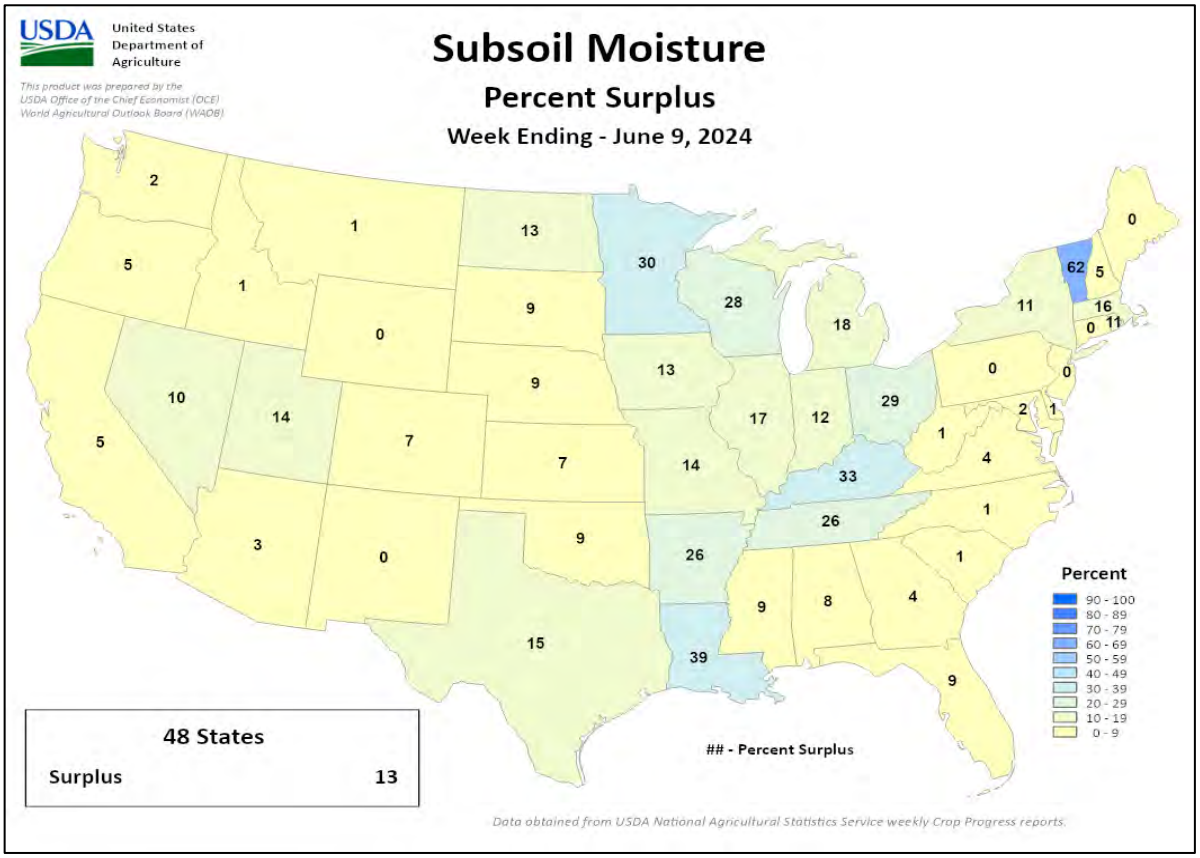


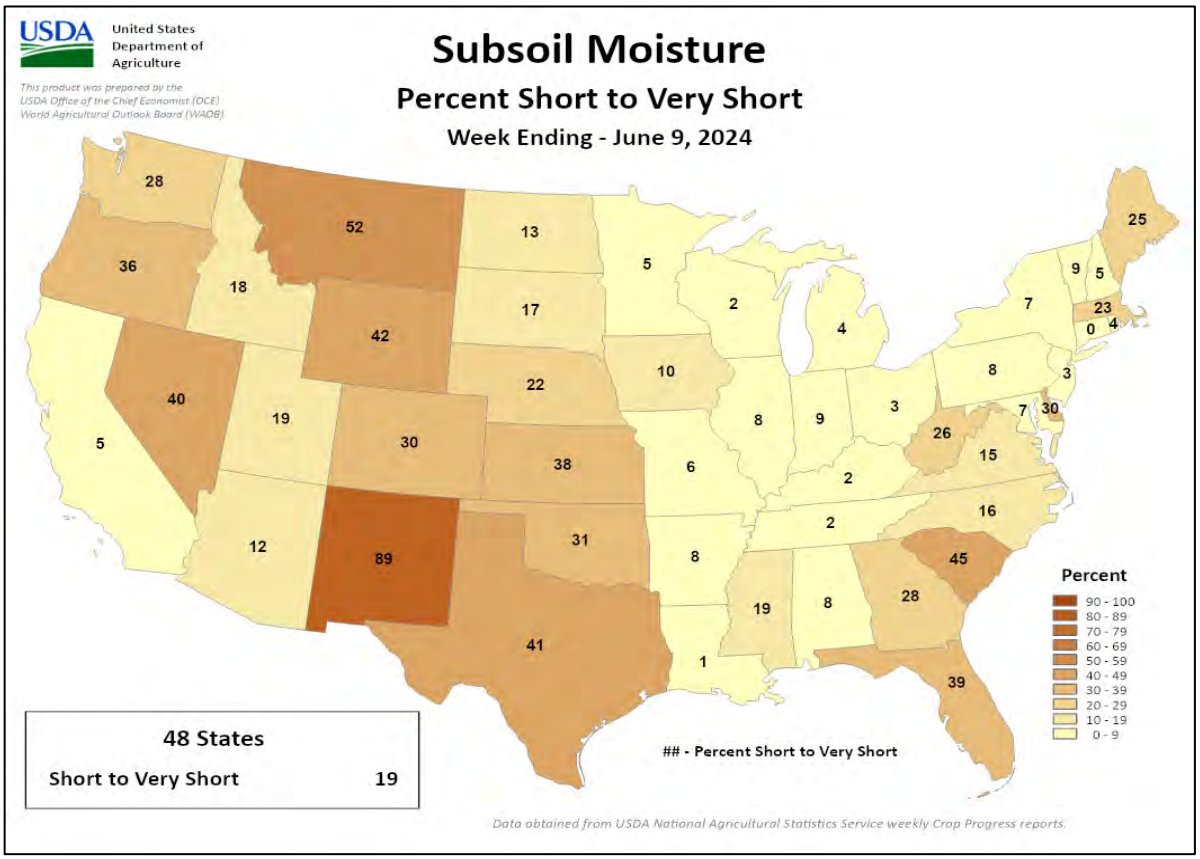


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 9, 2024

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





International Weather and Crop Summary

June 2-8, 2024

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: A much-needed respite from excessive wetness arrived in western Europe, while rain continued across central and eastern portions of the continent.

WESTERN FSU: Increasingly hot weather exacerbated drought from eastern Ukraine into southwestern Russia, while beneficial rain fell across western and northern portions of the region.

EASTERN FSU: Much warmer weather accompanied additional rain in the spring grain belt, while seasonably hot and dry conditions in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan favored wheat harvesting and cotton development.

MIDDLE EAST: Widespread showers in central Turkey contrasted with heat and dryness in western and southern Turkey, while seasonably dry weather prevailed elsewhere.

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon showers advanced into central India, promoting planting of cotton and oilseeds.

EAST ASIA: Widespread rain in southern and northeastern China benefited summer crops, while dry weather on the North China Plain favored the wheat harvest.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Widespread monsoon showers in the Philippines contrasted with unseasonably drier weather in Indochina.

AUSTRALIA: Much-needed rain continued to fall in the west, further improving early-season winter crop prospects.

ARGENTINA: Warm, sunny weather supported summer crop harvesting and winter grain planting.

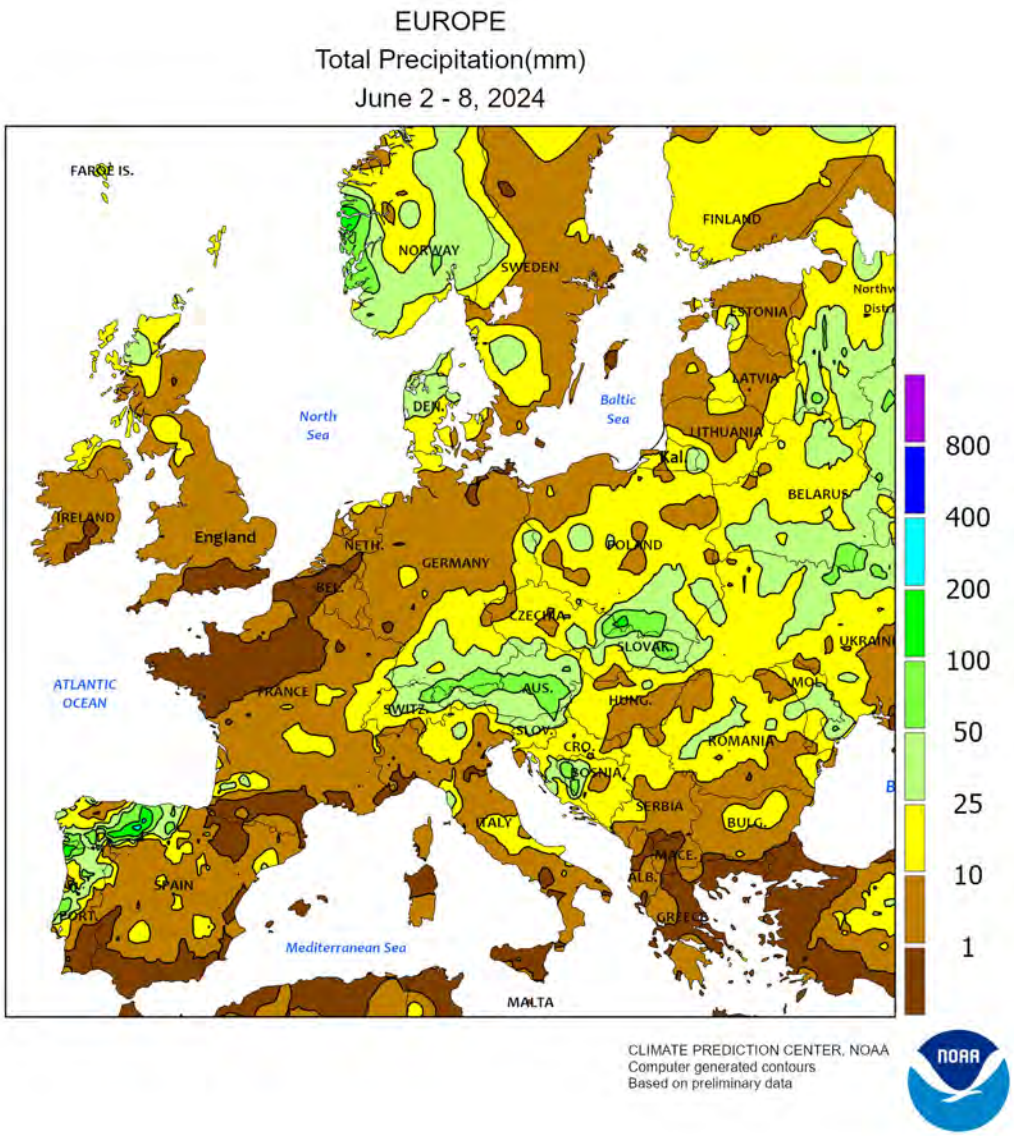
BRAZIL: Mostly dry weather prevailed in previously flooded southern farming areas.

MEXICO: Unseasonably hot weather persisted throughout the region.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Mild, showery weather benefited emerging spring grains and oilseeds.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Showers and summer warmth spurred rapid development of summer crops, wheat, and pastures.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov



EUROPE

Sunny skies across western Europe provided a welcome respite from recent excessive wetness, while rain continued to fall across central and eastern portions of the continent. Dry weather over England, France, and northern Germany allowed saturated soils to dry and promoted winter crop drydown. Many of these primary winter crop areas have been beset with excessive wetness since early May, which has impacted winter crop quality and lowered yield expectations. On the other hand, moderate to heavy showers and thunderstorms (10-100 mm, locally more) from southern Germany and northern Italy into most of eastern Europe boosted soil moisture for vegetative summer crops but slowed winter crop drydown and early harvesting. Farther south, dry weather promoted winter grain maturation and harvesting in Spain and Greece, though building heat (35-40°C) in both countries accelerated summer crop development. Heat (30-35°C) also expanded into southeastern Europe, though impacts were minimal with winter crops mature and summer crops still in the vegetative stages of development.

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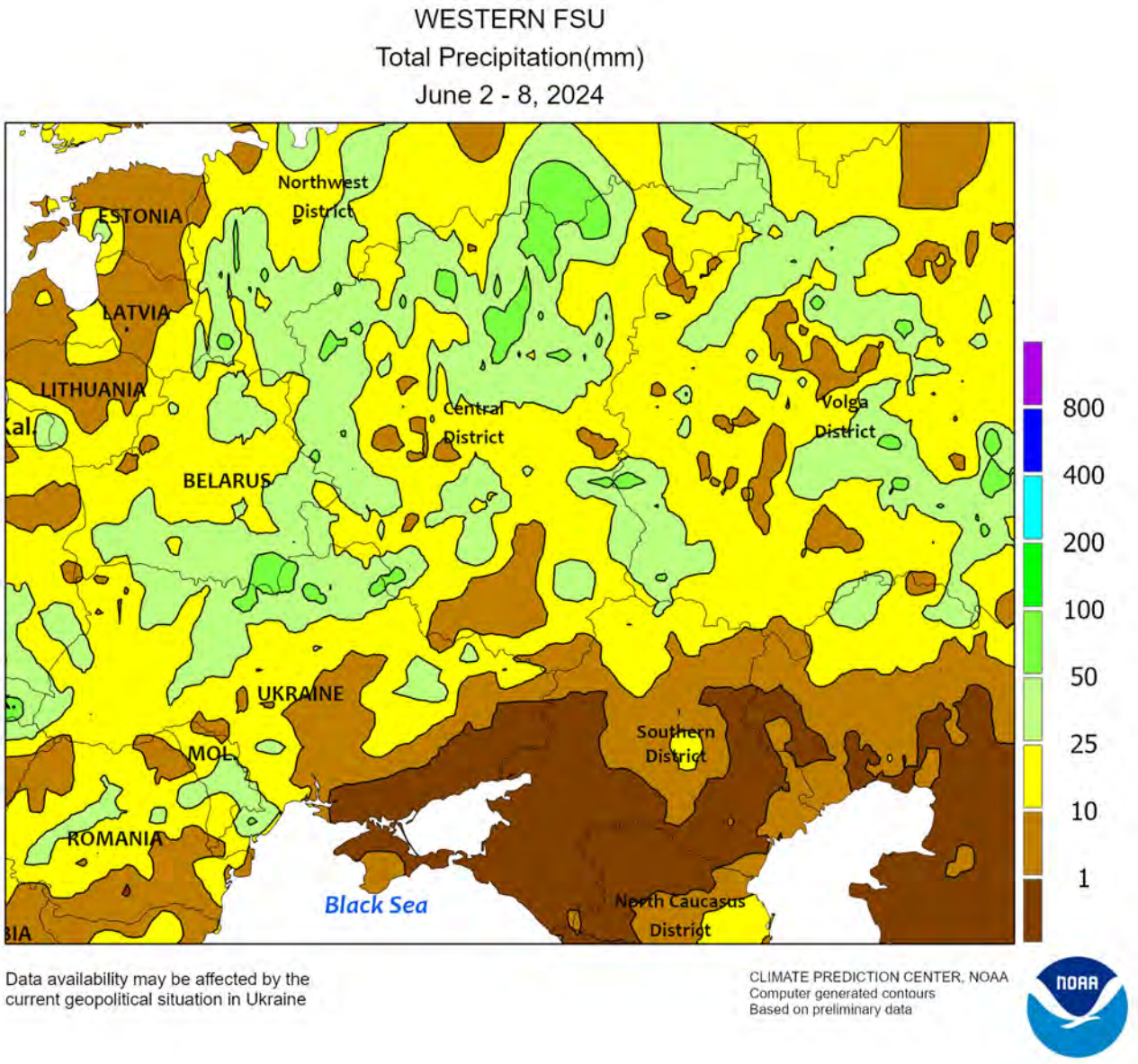

WESTERN FSU

Rain in western and northern growing areas contrasted with intensifying heat and drought from eastern Ukraine into southwestern Russia. Moderate to heavy rain (10-105 mm) across Moldova, western and northern Ukraine, and west-central Russia maintained or improved soil moisture supplies for filling winter grains and oilseeds as well as vegetative summer crops. The rain was most needed in northern portions of Russia's Southern District, where severe to extreme drought since the onset of spring has lowered yield prospects for winter wheat and left soils very dry for spring grains and summer crops. Meanwhile, drought intensified from eastern Ukraine into southwestern Russia, with most locales reporting little to no rain during the monitoring period. Furthermore, temperatures during the monitoring period averaged 4 to 7°C above normal from Ukraine into western Russia, with daytime highs reaching or topping 35°C in Russia's Southern District. The heat hastened winter wheat maturation and sped summer crops through the vegetative stages of development.

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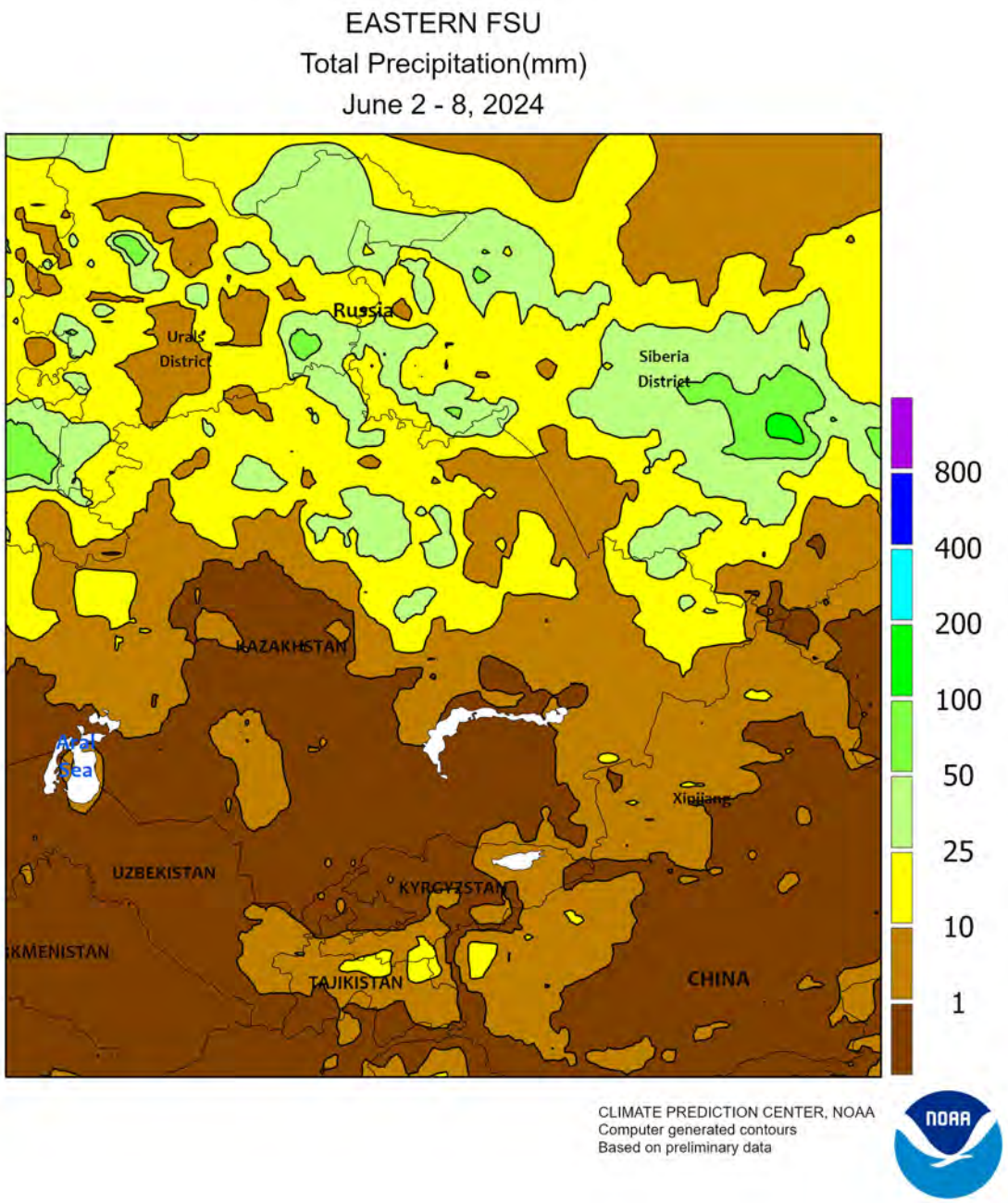

EASTERN FSU

Continued wet but much warmer weather persisted in central Russia and northern Kazakhstan, while seasonably dry and hot conditions prevailed over the cotton belt farther south. Temperatures during the monitoring period averaged 2 to 4°C above normal in northern Kazakhstan and central Russia but near normal in the Siberia District. The warmth encouraged spring grain growth following one of the coldest Mays on record. However, widespread showers continued to curtail late spring grain planting efforts, with a ribbon of moderate to heavy rain (20-75 mm) extending from the southeastern Volga District eastward across northern Kazakhstan in the Siberia District. Since May 1, rainfall in northern Kazakhstan has been the most of the past 30 years in North Kazakhstan (112 mm, 255 percent of normal), Akmola (145 mm, 308 percent), and Pavlodar (111 mm, 299 percent of normal). Producers need a break from the wet weather to finish spring grain and summer crop sowing efforts. Farther south across the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), seasonably dry and hot weather (36-40°C) across the primary croplands of Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan promoted winter wheat harvesting and ushered cotton toward the squaring stage of development.

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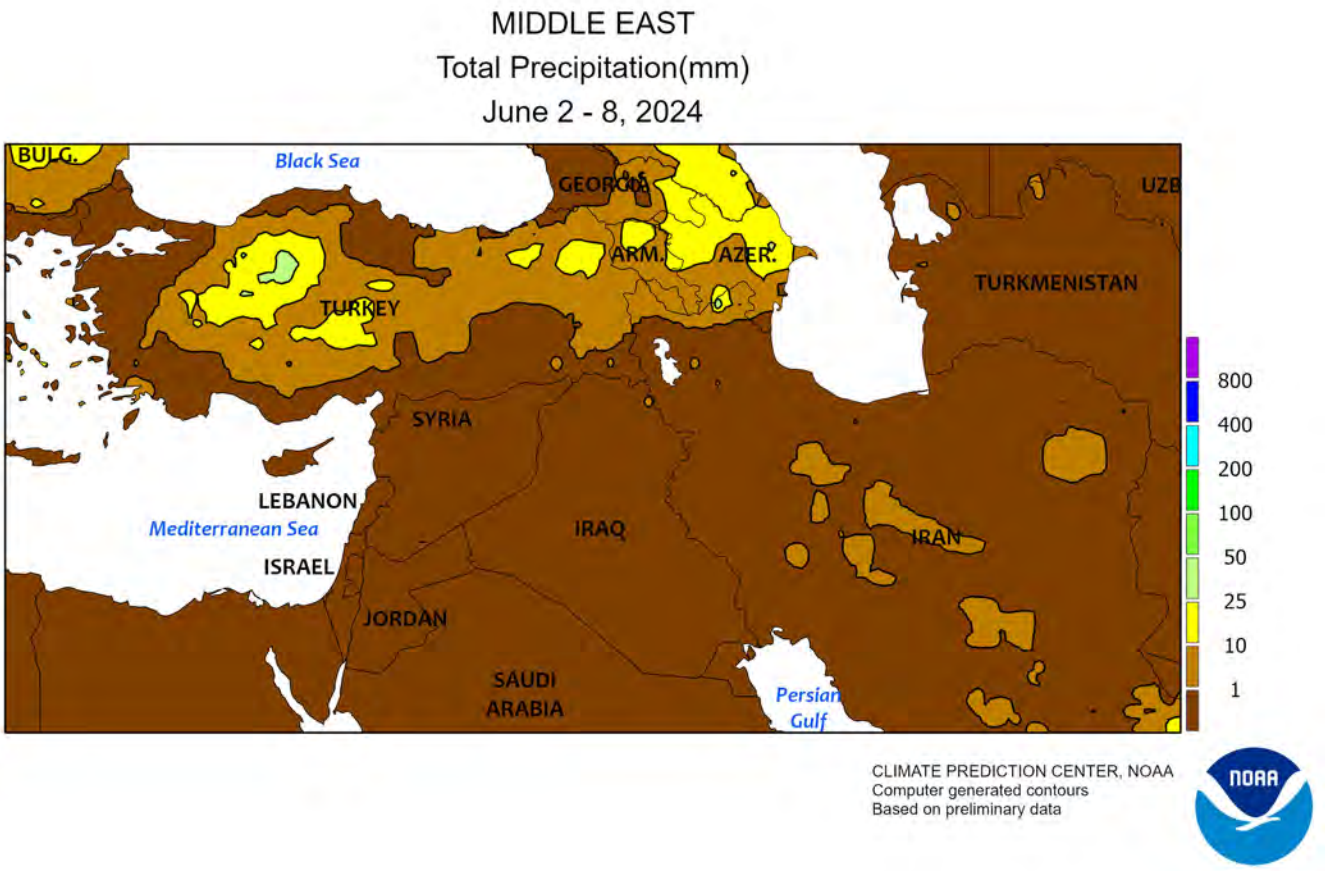

MIDDLE EAST

Additional late-season showers in central Turkey contrasted with dry and increasingly hot weather elsewhere. Rainfall totaled 2 to 35 mm on central Turkey's Anatolian Plateau, boosting moisture supplies for vegetative summer crops but hampering winter grain drydown and harvesting. In sharp contrast, dry and very hot weather in western and southern Turkey (38-45°C) hastened cotton and corn toward reproduction well ahead of normal and caused irrigation demands to spike. Elsewhere in the Middle East, seasonably sunny weather favored winter grain harvesting.

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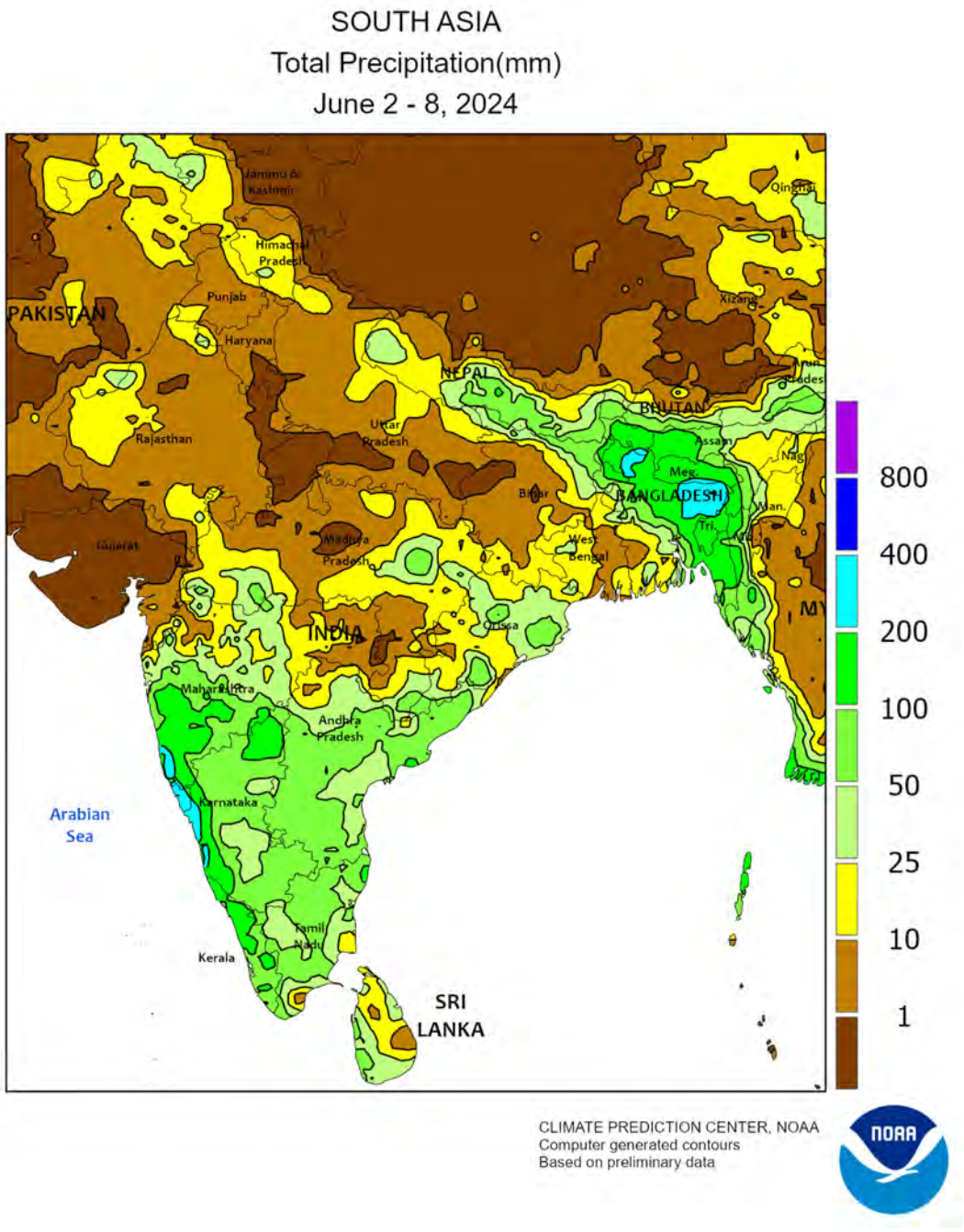

SOUTH ASIA

After a timely onset of the southwest monsoon in India, monsoon showers pushed into central agricultural areas at a normal pace. Nearly the entirety of the southern peninsula was under the influence of the southwest monsoon circulation, recording 25 to 100 mm of rain in most areas. The rainfall boosted moisture supplies in key cotton and oilseed locales, prompting planting activities. Similarly, monsoon showers were also prevalent in northeastern-most sections of India including Bangladesh, favoring rice. Elsewhere, precipitation was scattered and seasonably light in more northern reaches, with scorching heat (locally topping 45°C) continuing, only to be abated when seasonal rains arrive.

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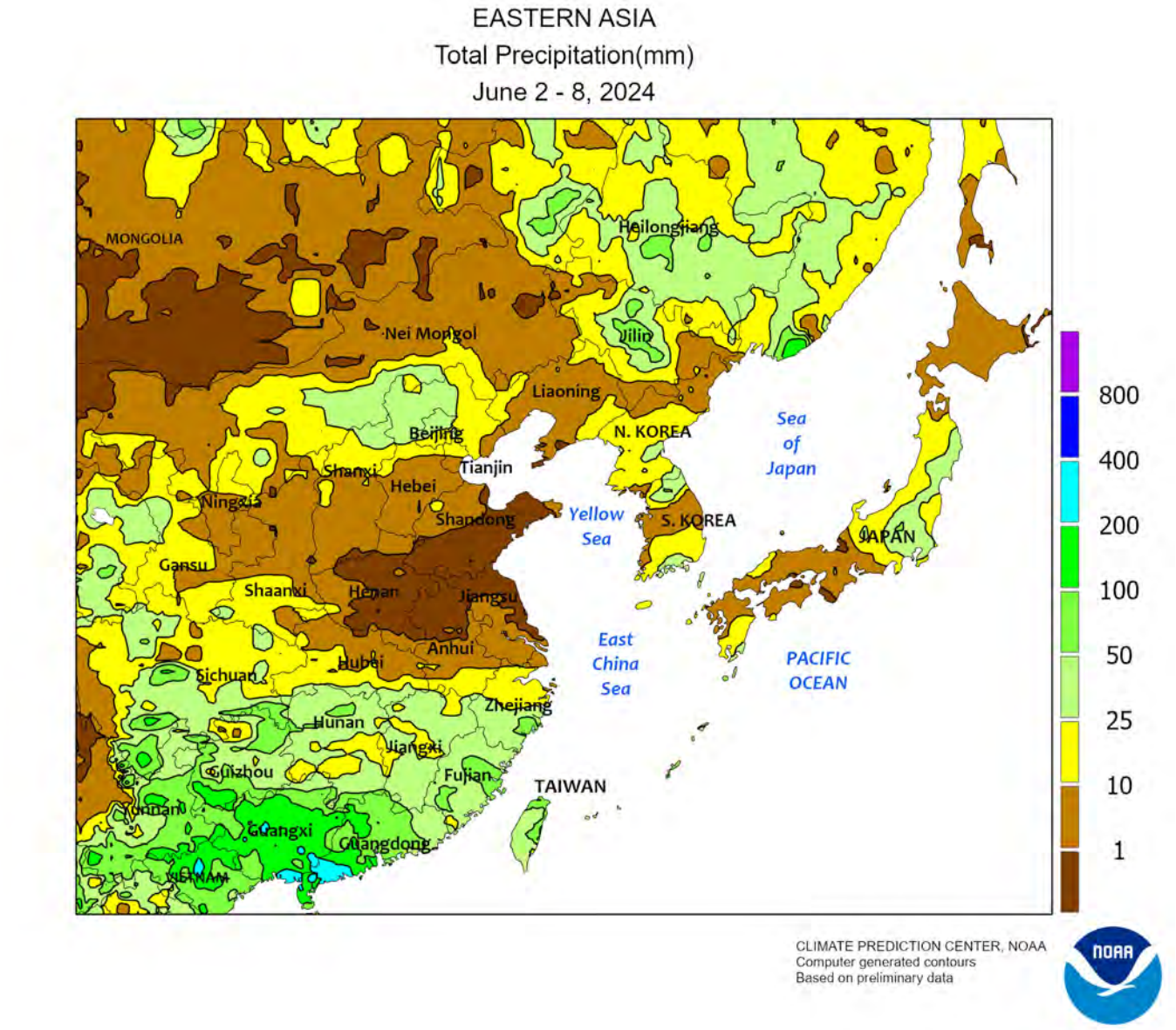

EASTERN ASIA

Stormy weather in southern China produced widespread rainfall, with southern-most locales topping 200 mm (rainfall totals were progressively lower toward the Yangtze River). Although the wet weather hampered maturation of early-crop rice, the moisture benefited vegetative summer crops. Periodic showers (10-50 mm) in the northeast also benefited summer crops (soybeans and corn), as moisture conditions remained favorable early in the growing season. In contrast to the wet weather elsewhere, dryness and some heat (temperatures in the mid-30s degrees C) prevailed on the North China Plain, promoting wheat harvesting. Meanwhile, excellent growing conditions for cotton continued in the west (Xinjiang) and on par with recent high yielding years (2020 and 2022). In other parts of the region, inconsistent early season rainfall on the Korean Peninsula has led to instances of short-term dryness, while more consistent rain in Japan has maintained good moisture conditions.

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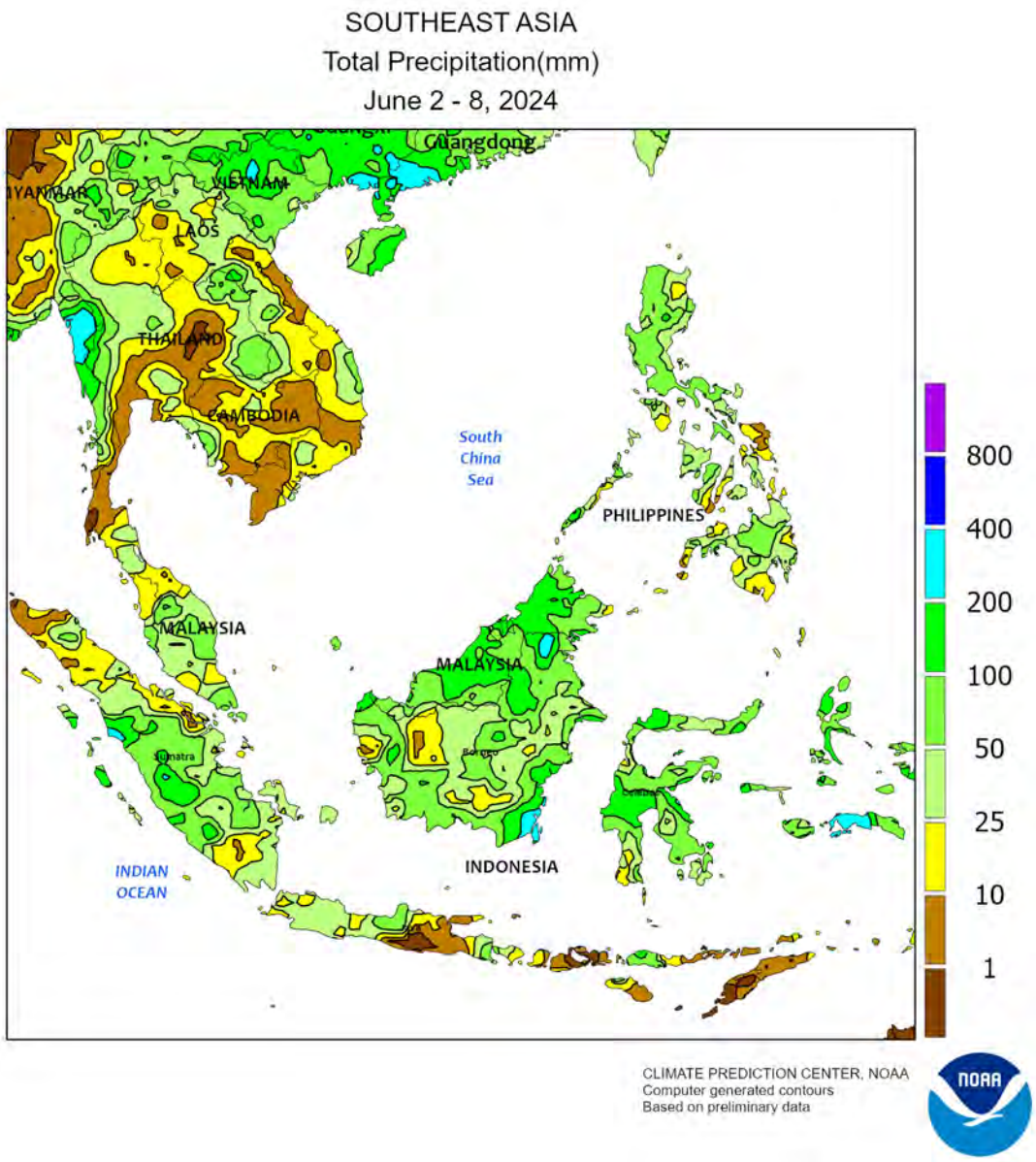

SOUTHEAST ASIA

While monsoon showers covered most of the Philippines with 25 to 100 mm of rain, rainfall eased across Thailand and the surrounding areas. Moisture conditions in key rice and corn areas of the northern Philippines have improved significantly since the spring and as of May 1 are better than the long-term average as well as better than last year. Meanwhile, much of Indochina received less than 25 mm of rain with rainfall non-existent in some locales. Nevertheless, moisture supplies remained favorable for rice and other crops from extensive monsoon showers in May. Elsewhere, showers increased in Malaysia and Indonesia, with most locations recording over 50 mm. While the recent rain sustained good soil moisture for oil palm in most areas, significant long-term (since January 1) moisture deficits remained a concern in eastern Malaysia (Sabah).

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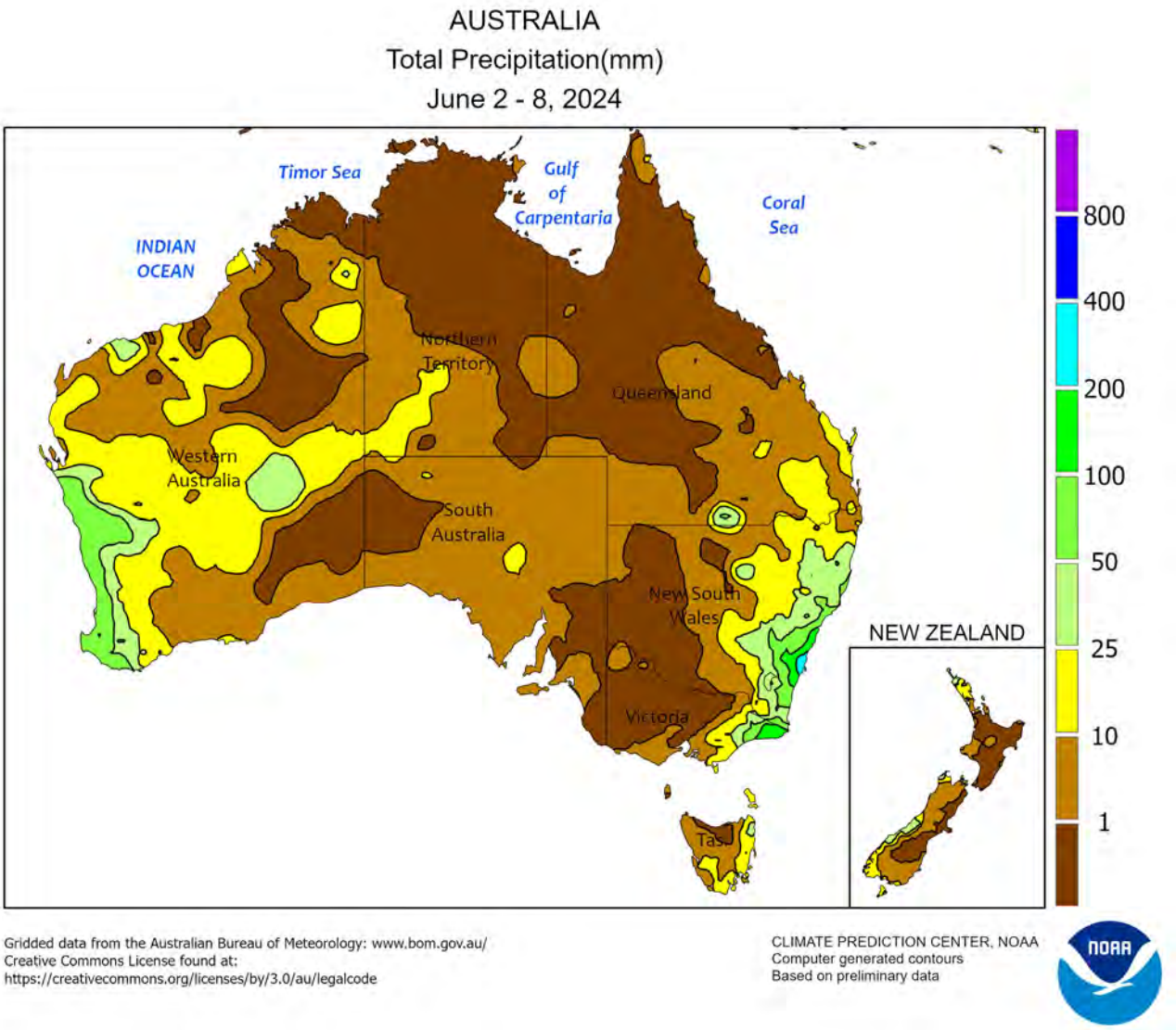

AUSTRALIA

For the second consecutive week, much-needed rain overspread Western Australia, further increasing topsoil moisture for germinating to emerging winter grains and oilseeds. Rainfall ranged from 25 to 50 mm or more in the western wheat belt, while totals of 5 to 25 mm were common in eastern areas. The rain brought root zone soil moisture closer to normal levels, helping to improve early-season crop prospects. Farther east, mostly dry weather returned to South Australia and western Victoria, where soil moisture remained below average. Widespread, consistent rainfall would be welcome to help refill the soil moisture profile and to spur early wheat, barley, and canola development. Elsewhere, widespread showers (5-25 mm, locally more) continued to fall across eastern Australia, maintaining good to excellent early-season yield prospects for recently sown winter grains and oilseeds. Unseasonably cool weather (temperatures averaging 1-3°C below normal) covered much of southern and eastern Australia, slowing the pace of winter crop development. Warmer-than-normal weather persisted in Western Australia, where temperatures averaged 2°C above normal.

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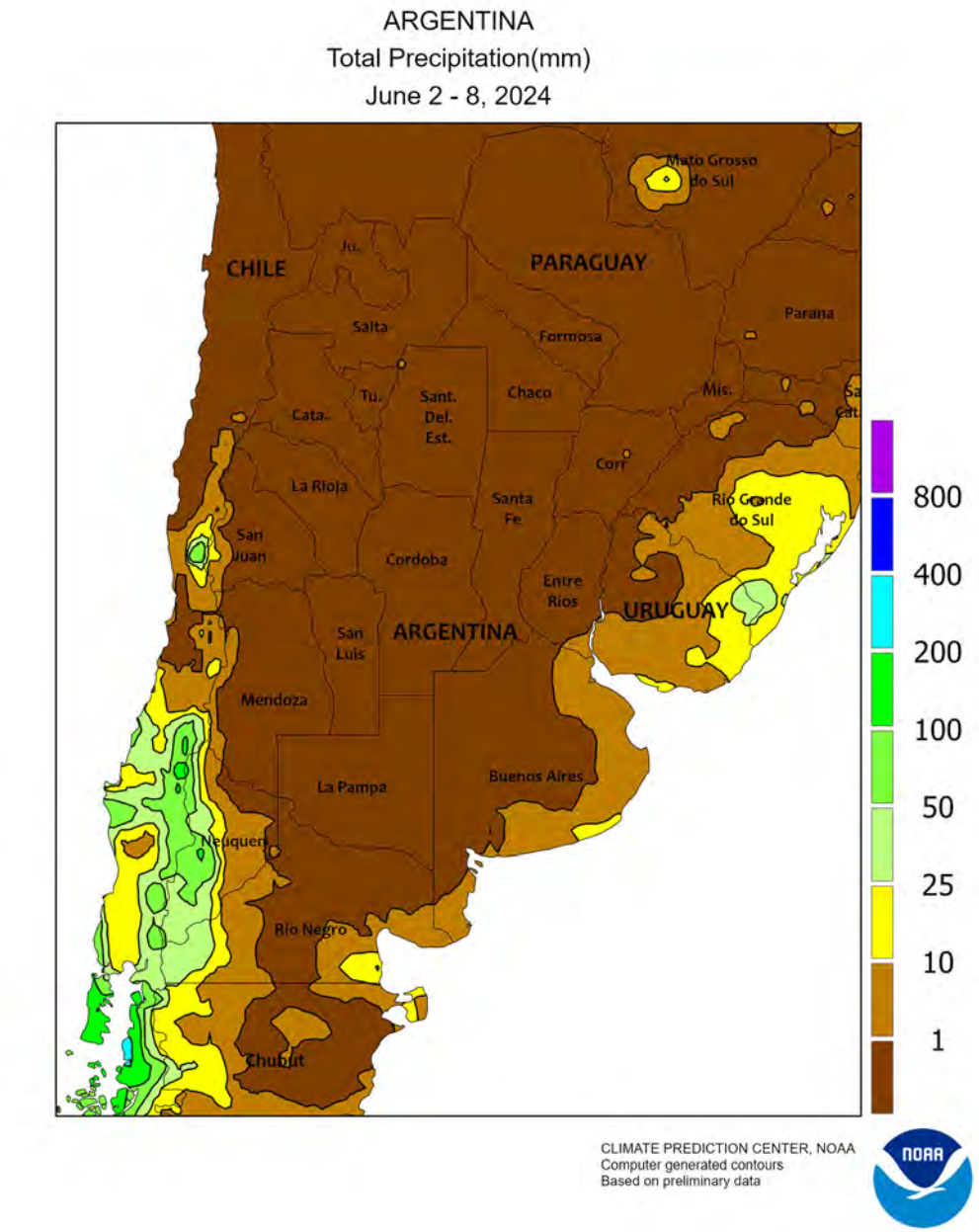

ARGENTINA

Dry, unseasonably warm weather aided drydown and harvesting of summer crops while also promoting early development of emerging winter grains. Weekly average temperatures ranged from 1 to 2°C above normal in central Argentina (La Pampa, Buenos Aires, and neighboring locations from Córdoba to Entre Rios) to as much as 4°C above normal farther north, where daytime highs reached the lower 30s (degrees C). Freezes were confined to traditionally cooler southern farming areas. Light rain (1-10 mm) fell in eastern-most farming areas, otherwise complete dryness prevailed. According to the government of Argentina, corn and soybeans were 46 and 94 percent harvested, respectively, as of June 6, and cotton was 39 percent harvested; wheat and barley were 21 and 13 percent planted, respectively.

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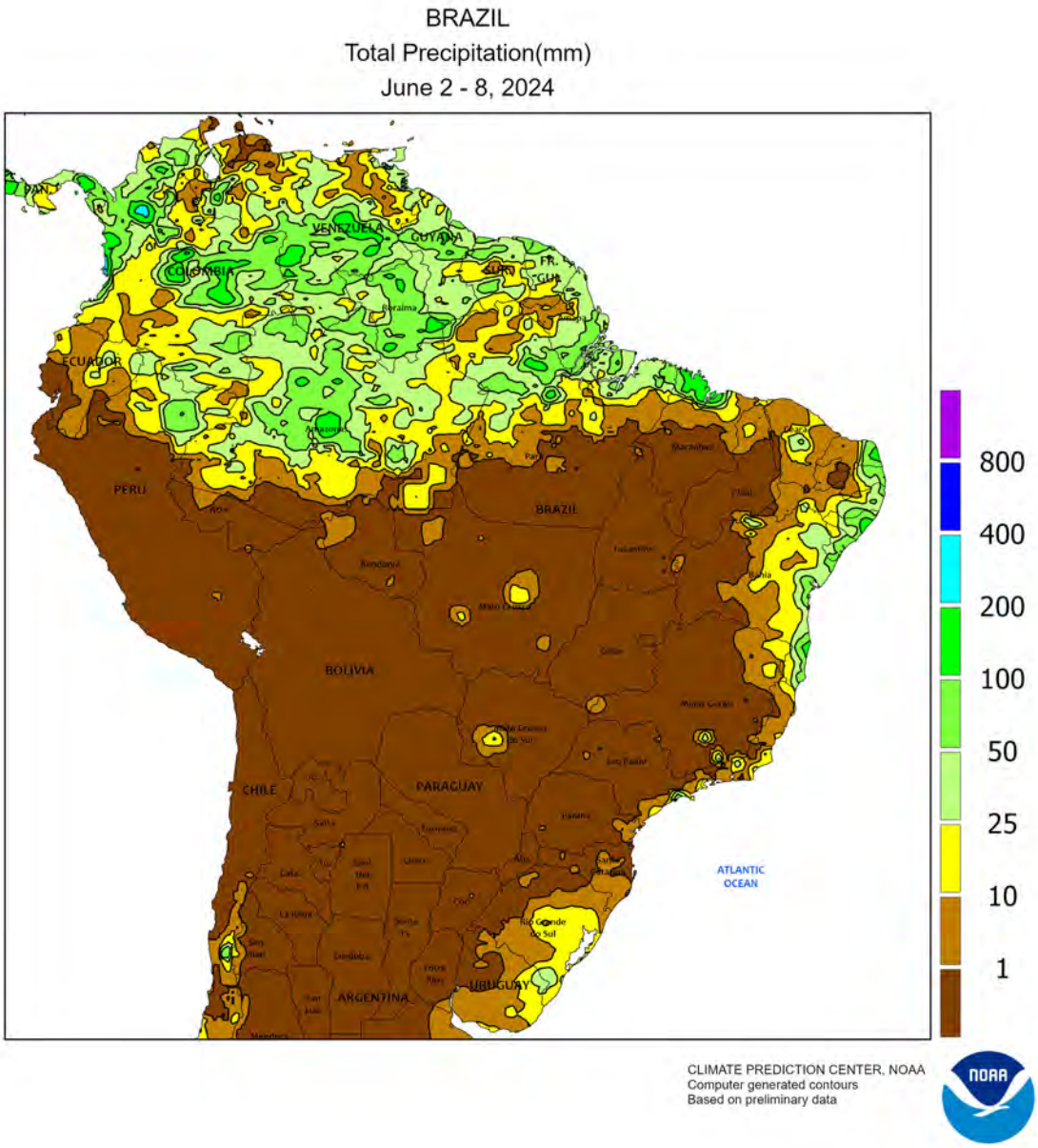

BRAZIL

Dry weather dominated much of the region, including farmlands in Rio Grande do Sul where flood damage assessments were ongoing. In fact, little to no rain fell across Brazil's southern-most state, with amounts totaling more than 10 mm confined mainly to coastal districts. Unseasonable warmth (temperatures averaging 2-5°C above normal) accompanied the dryness, with daytime highs reaching the upper 20s (degrees C), although nighttime lows occasionally dropped below 5°C locally. According to the government of Rio Grande do Sul, soybeans and corn were 96 and 94 percent harvested, respectively, as of June 6. Dry, generally warm weather also prevailed in other major farming areas, the exception being seasonal rainfall (10-100 mm) recorded along the northeastern coast. Weekly temperatures averaged near to above normal, with daytime highs reaching the middle 30s in traditionally warmer locations in the central interior. According to the government of Paraná, second-crop corn was 7 percent harvested as of June 3, with 51 percent of the remaining crop maturing; meanwhile, wheat was 73 percent planted. Mato Grosso corn was 11 percent harvested as of June 7, on par with the 5-year average pace (9 percent).

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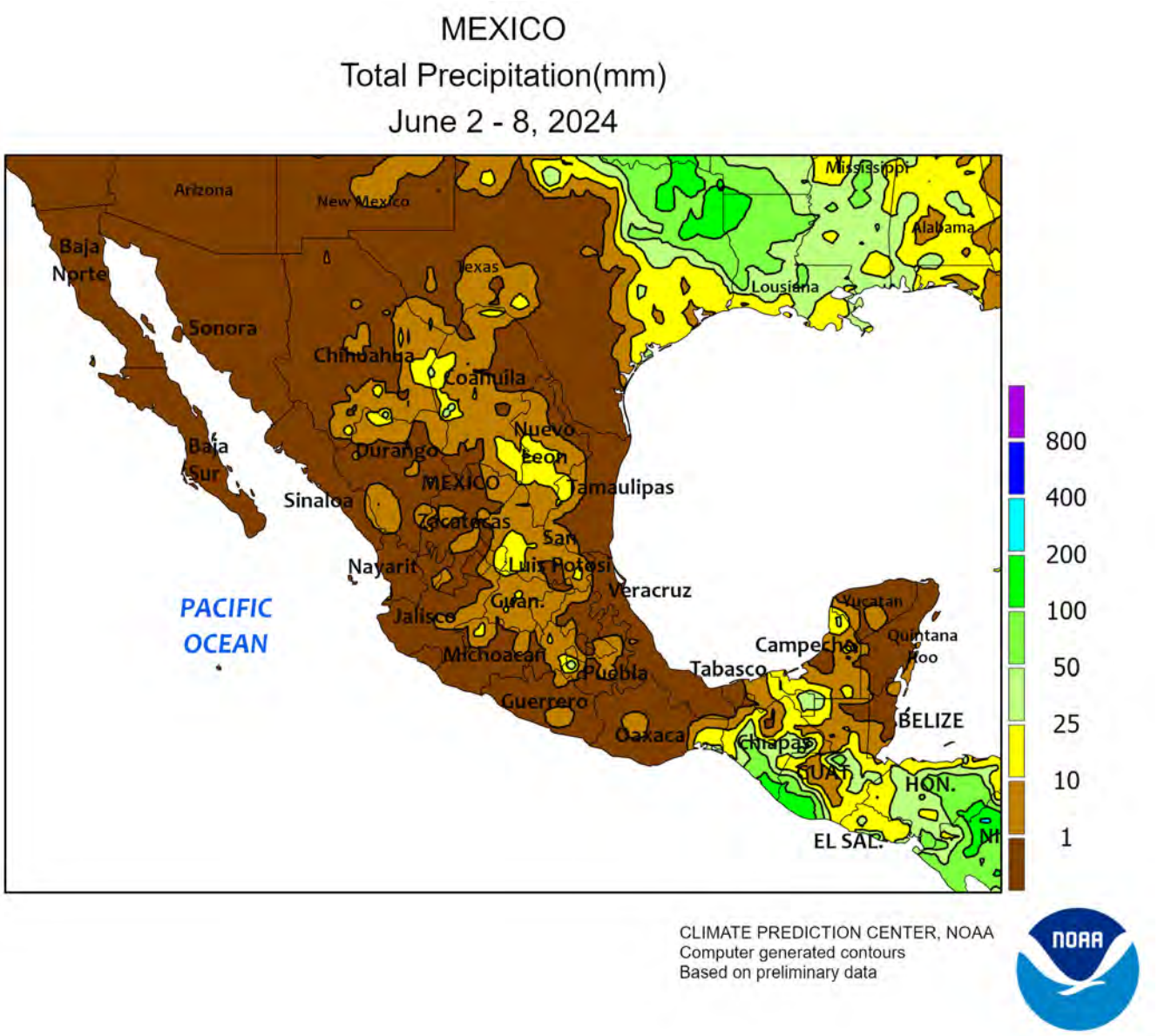

MEXICO

Oppressive heat renewed stress on crops and livestock, with widely scattered, light showers providing only limited, localized drought relief. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 5°C above normal throughout the country, with temperatures reaching the lower and middle 40s (degrees C) in large areas of the north and southeast. Summer thunderstorms accompanied the heat, helping to temporarily abate the hot weather, but rainfall continued to be below normal in most locations as the rain was infrequent. On the southern plateau, few locations recorded amounts more than 10 mm and the lack of topsoil moisture was impeding the planting of corn and other rain-fed crops. According to the Mexican Drought Monitor, Extreme (D3) Drought extended into southern farming areas of Jalisco, typically the country's largest producer of summer corn. Farther north, scattered, mostly light showers (5-10, with isolated amounts exceeding 25 mm) were recorded from Chihuahua to Jalisco, but similar to the rain on the southern plateau the rain was infrequent and insufficient to compensate for the effects of the long-term dryness and heat. In contrast, locally heavy showers (25-50 mm, locally approaching 100 mm) developed over the southeast, including sections of Chiapas and Campeche, helping to recharge reservoirs.

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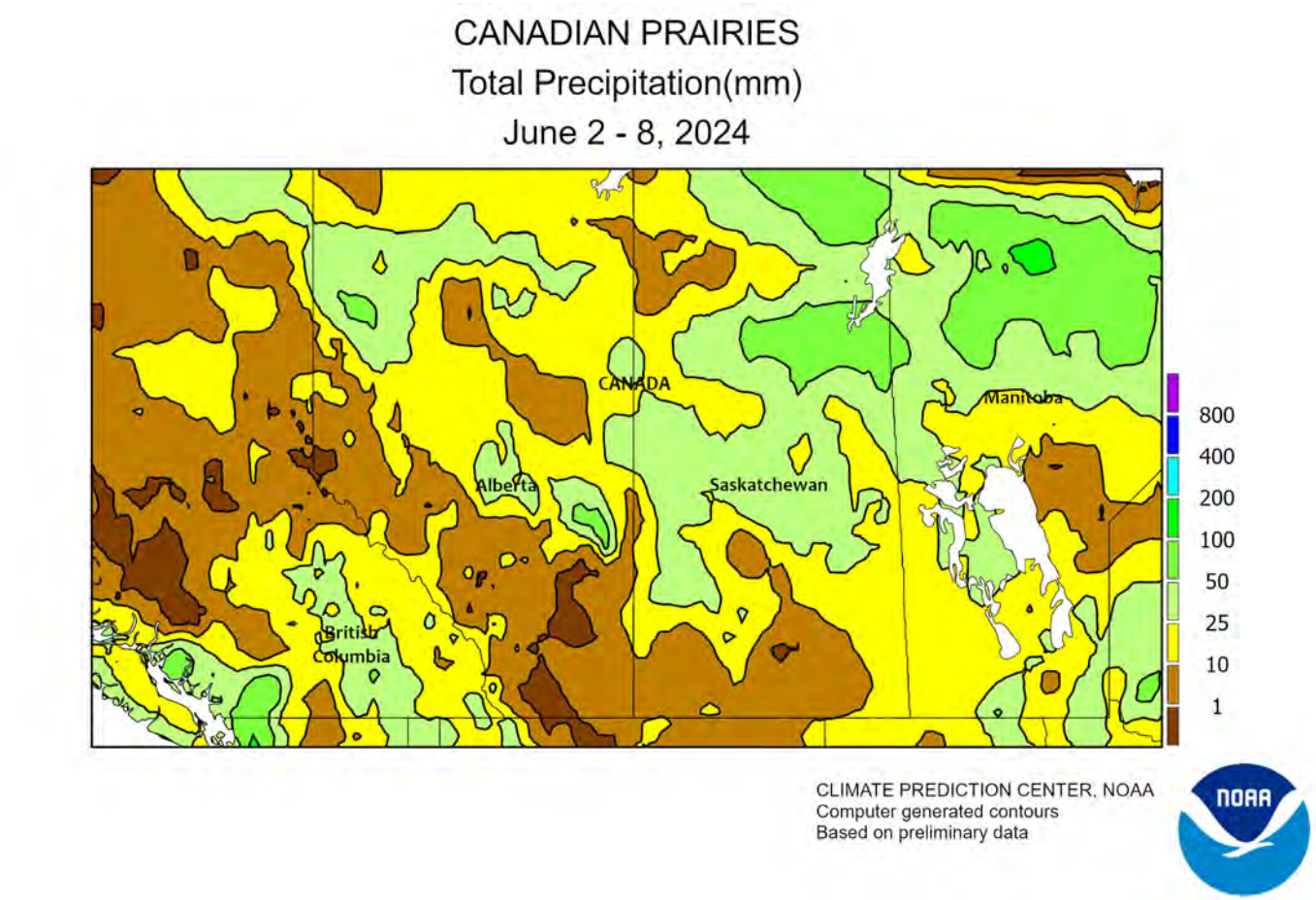

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Mild, showery weather prevailed across the Prairies as farmers attempted to complete spring crop planting in a timely manner. The heaviest rain (10-35 mm) fell from northern Alberta southeastward into Manitoba, while drier conditions (amounts below 10 mm) prevailed in the southwestern Prairies and in Alberta's Peace River Valley. Weekly average temperatures varied from 1 to 3°C below normal in the more northerly farming areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan to as much as 2°C above normal in southern sections of Alberta and Manitoba. Despite the temperature contrast, patches of frost were likely in all parts of the region. According to the Canadian Drought Monitor, most Prairie farming areas experienced declines in drought severity due to beneficial rainfall in May, an exception being the Peace River Valley, parts of which are still registering Extreme (D3) to Exceptional (D4) Drought. However, while the rainier weather provided timely moisture for spring crop germination, fieldwork progress was slowed and lagging the 5-year average pace in some regions. According to the government of Manitoba, planting advanced 19 points from the previous week, but the level of completion (83 percent as of June 1) continued to lag the 5-year average pace (88 percent).

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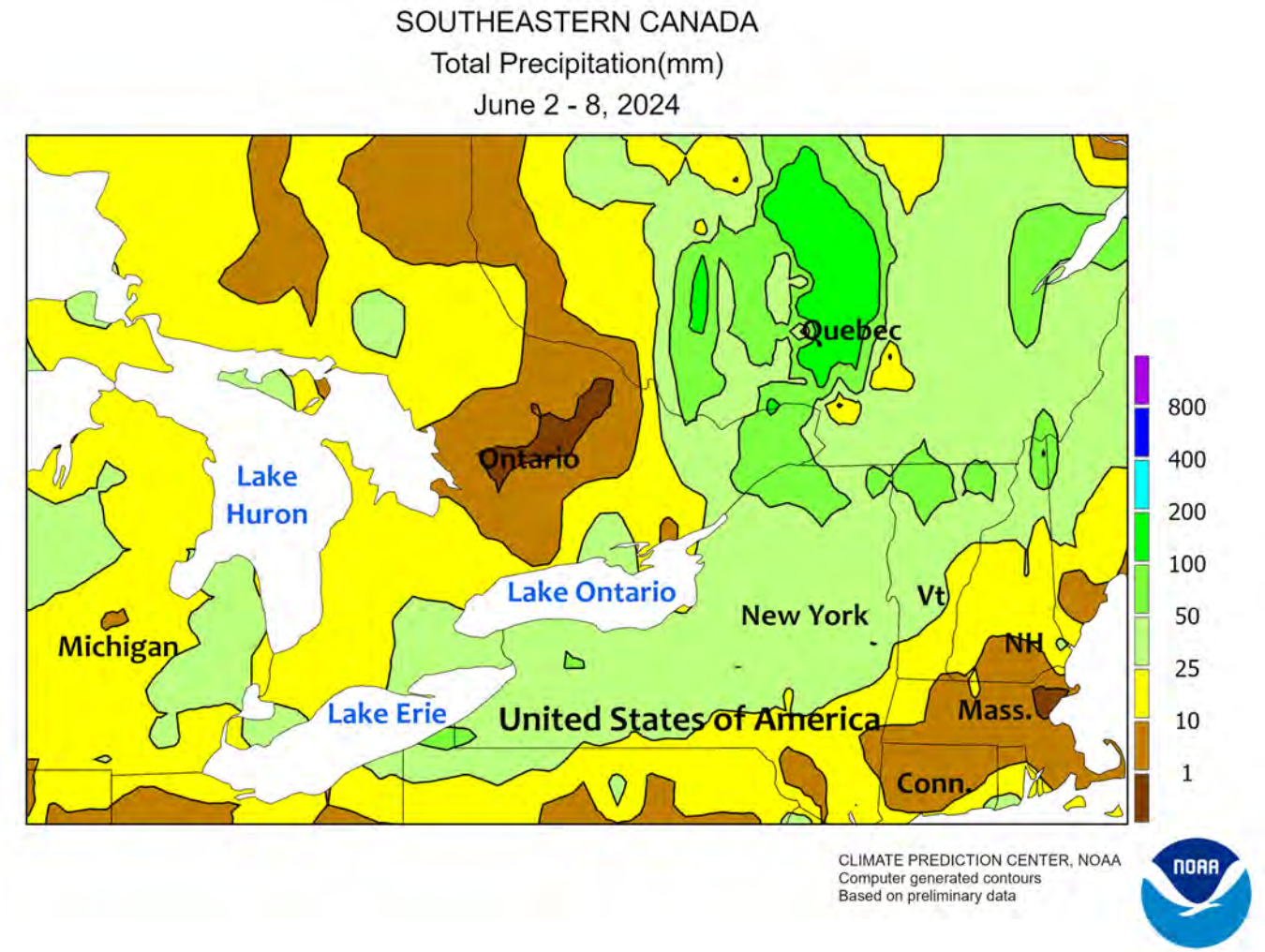

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Warm, showery weather maintained mostly favorable conditions for wheat, pastures, and summer crops. Most agricultural districts recorded 10 to 50 mm, though pockets of dryness were recorded in both Ontario and Quebec. Weekly average temperatures ranged from 1 to 2°C above normal in Ontario's southwestern production areas to 4°C above normal in Quebec. Highest daytime temperatures reached the upper 20s and lower 30s (degrees C) regionwide and nighttime lows stayed well above freezing. Planting of corn, soybeans, and other summer crops should be winding down across the region, but many locations have reportedly struggled with excessive wetness and drier conditions may be needed for both planting completion and treatment of diseases.

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The Operational Land Imager-2 on Landsat 9 captured this image of the burn scar from the 14,168-acre Corral Fire on June 2, just a day after the wind-driven wildfire was sparked and rapidly spread across grasslands near Tracy, California. Despite an absence of drought in California since October 2023, spring grass growth followed by seasonal drying—along with ambient weather conditions in late May and early June—led to ample fine fuels and an elevated threat of wildfire activity. Soon, the Corral Fire became California's largest wildfire of the year to date.

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