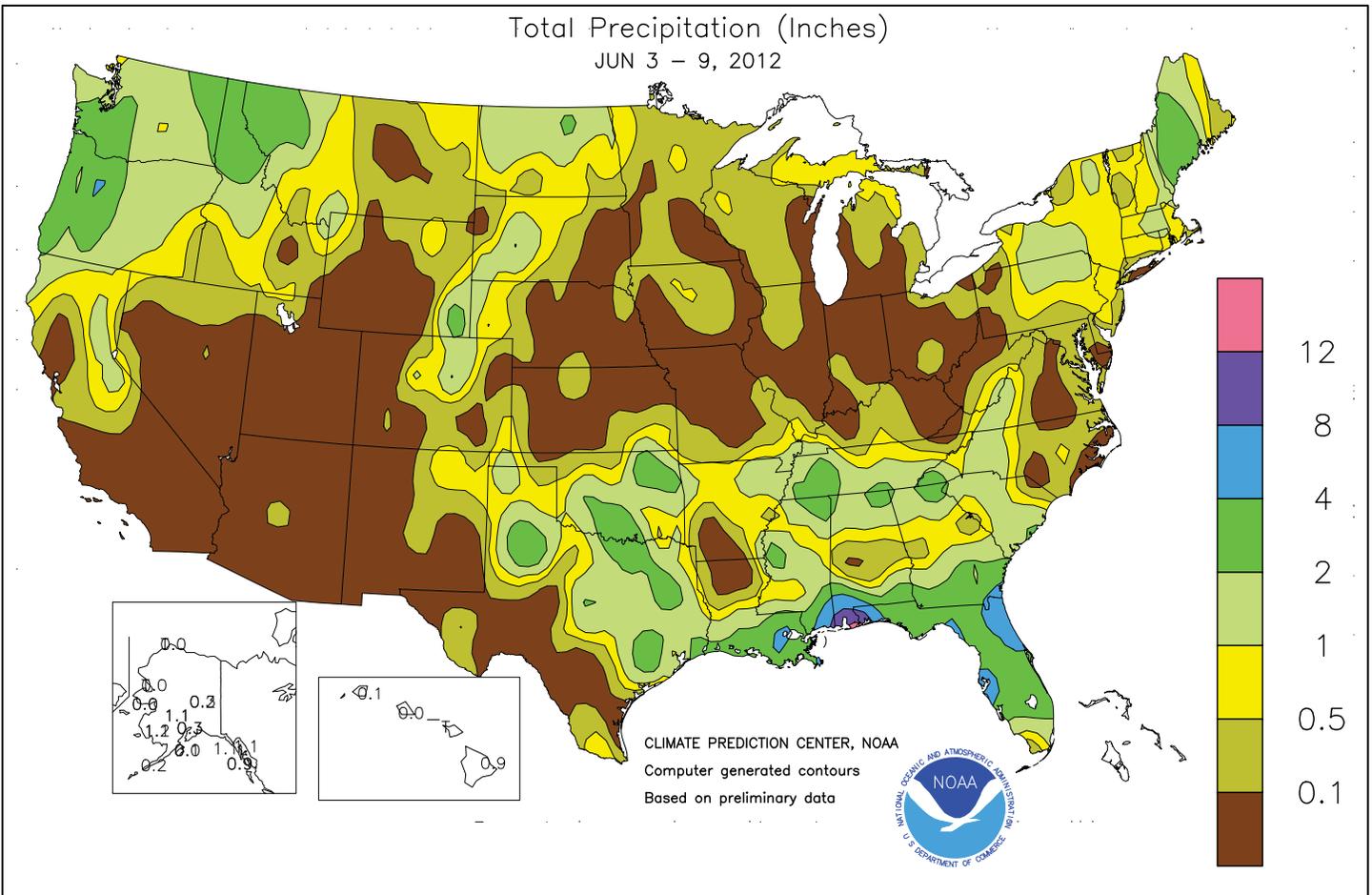


# WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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 3 - 9, 2012

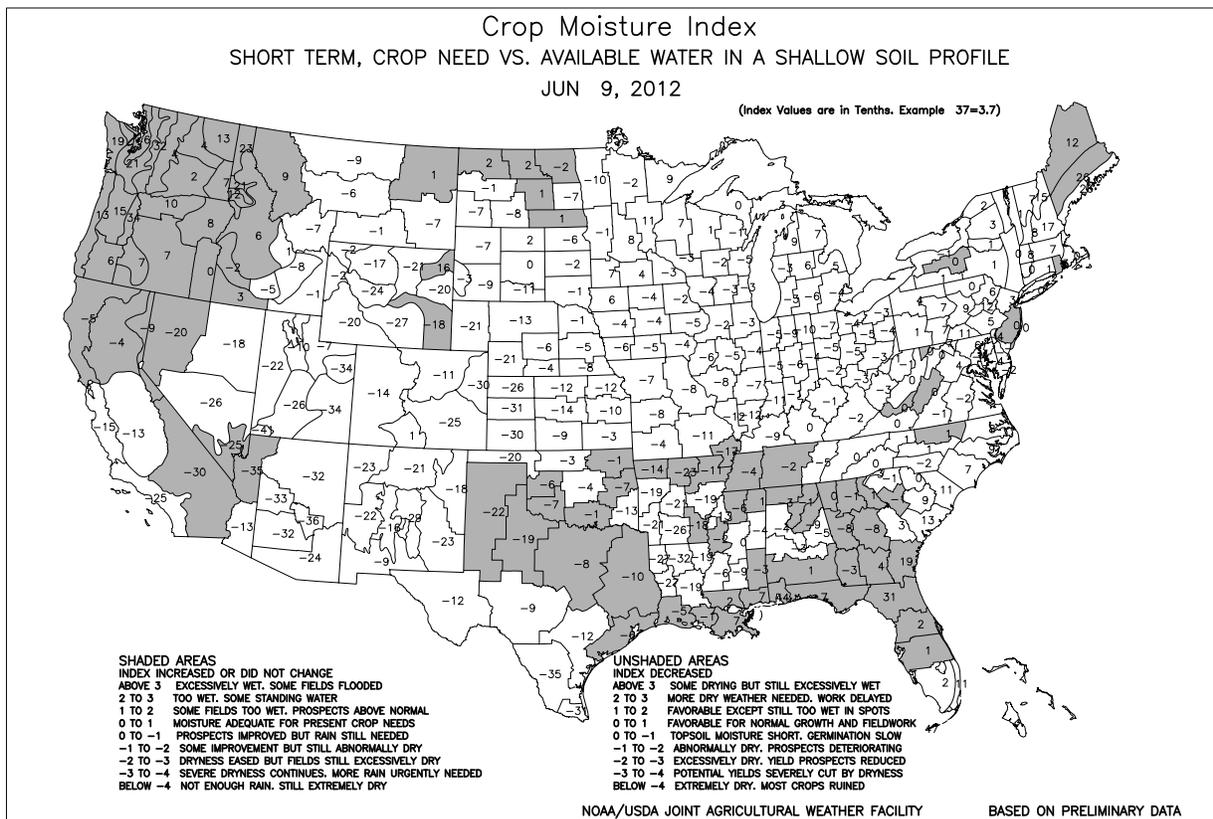
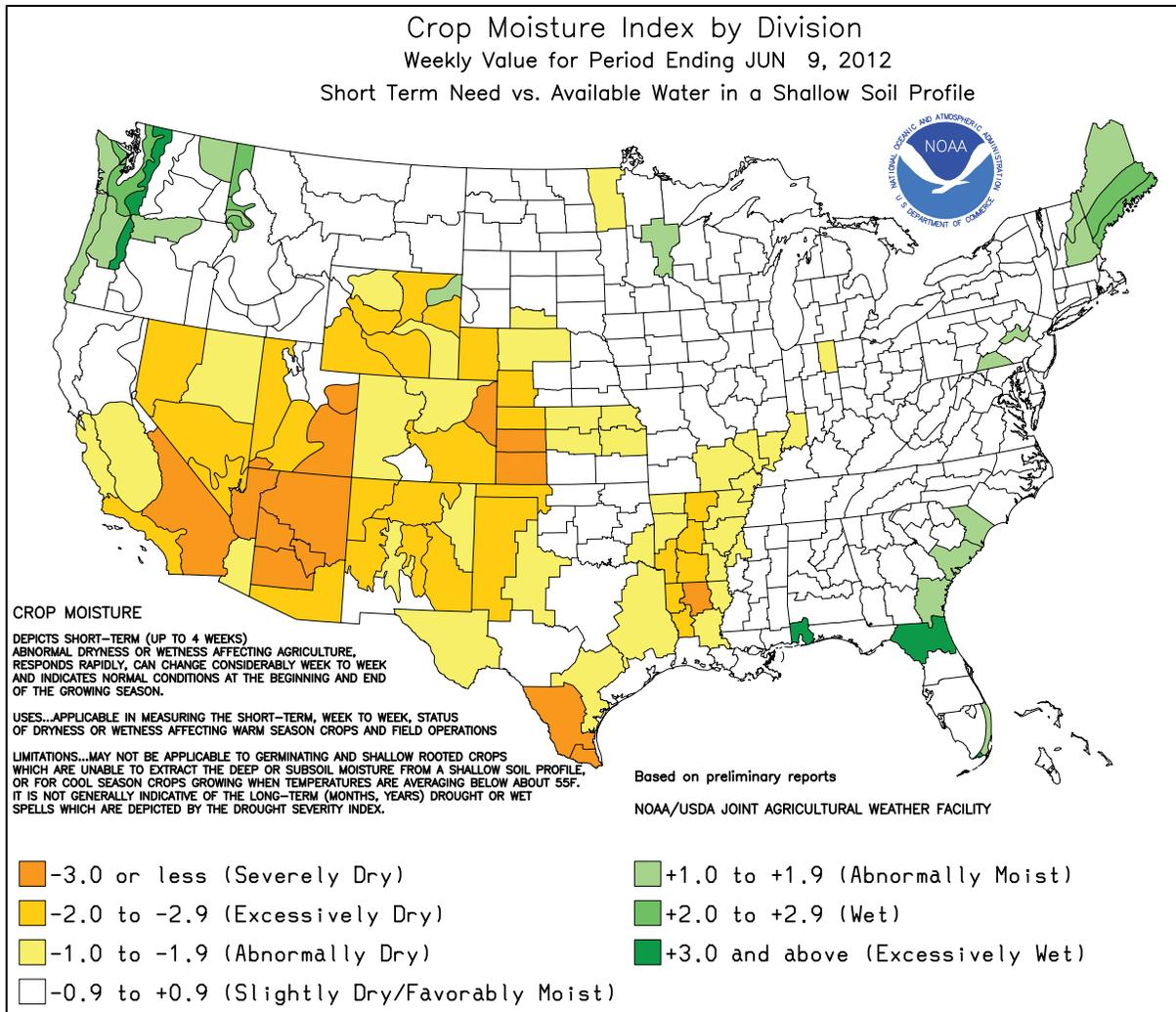
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

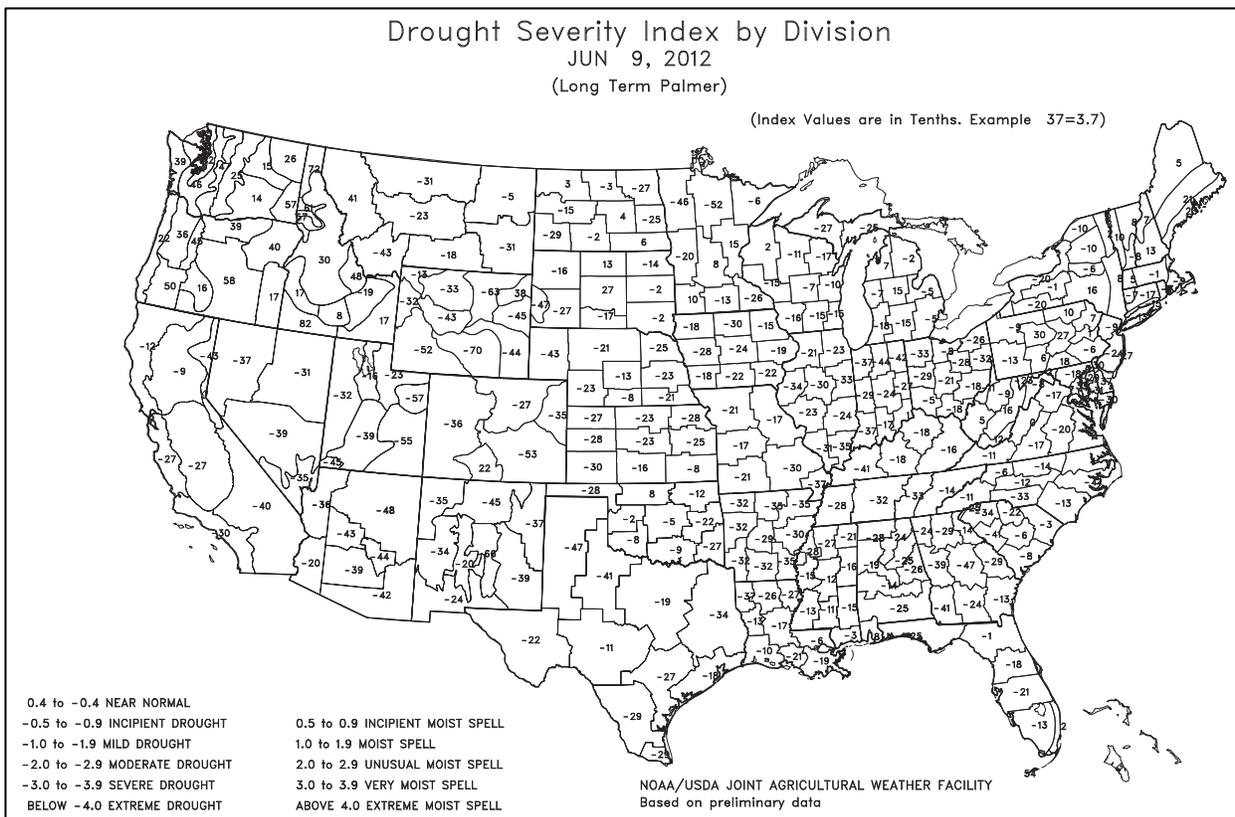
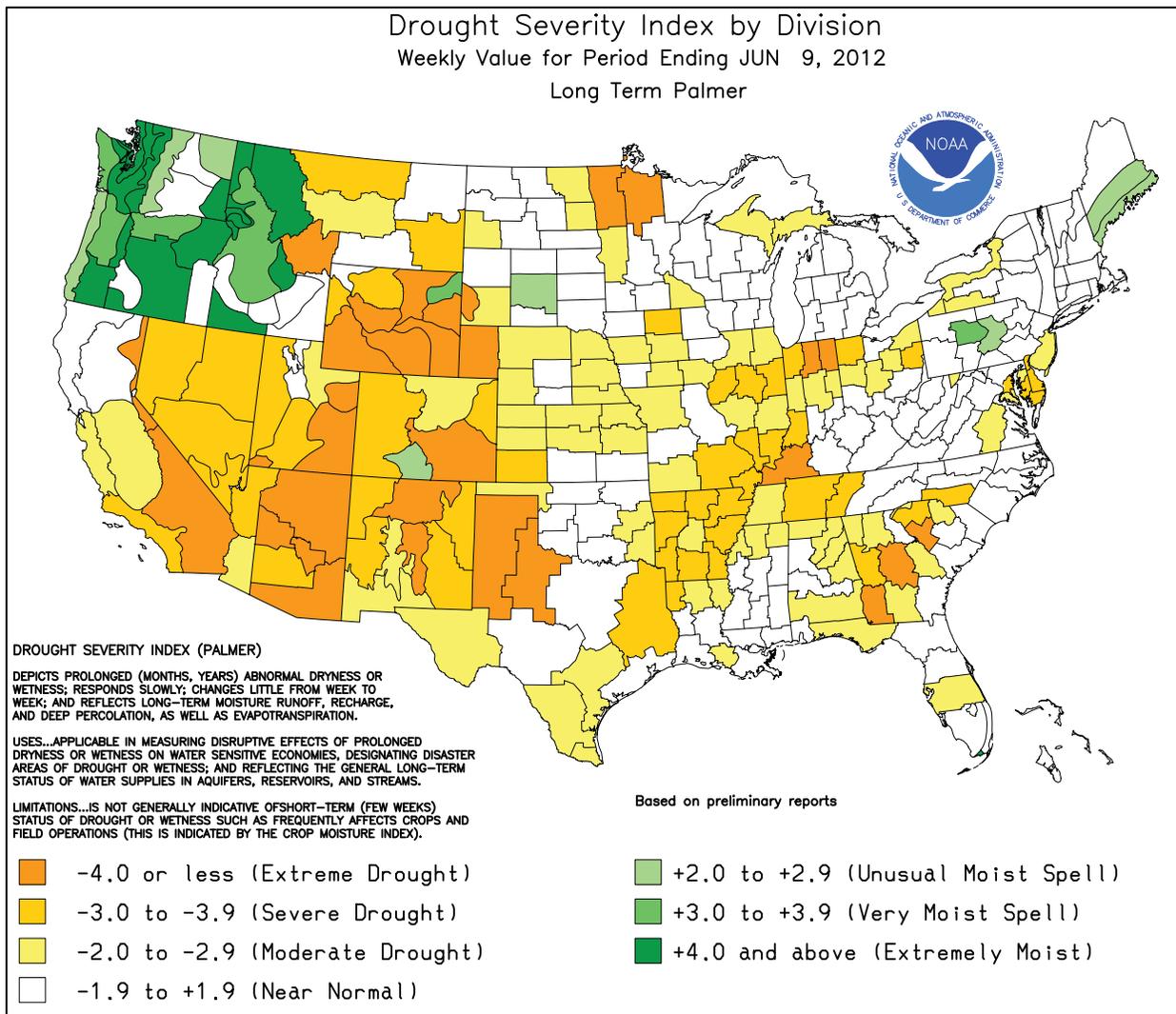
Mostly dry weather further reduced soil moisture for **Midwestern** summer crops, especially from **Nebraska to Ohio**. However, cooler **Midwestern** weather helped to reduce evaporation rates. In contrast, locally heavy showers benefited pastures and summer crops across the **southern Plains** and the **Southeast**. Toward week's end, excessive rain (8 inches or more) fell in a few areas, including **southern Alabama** and **westernmost Florida**. Hit-or-miss showers dotted the **Plains**, although **central portions of the region** (e.g. **Kansas**) remained largely too

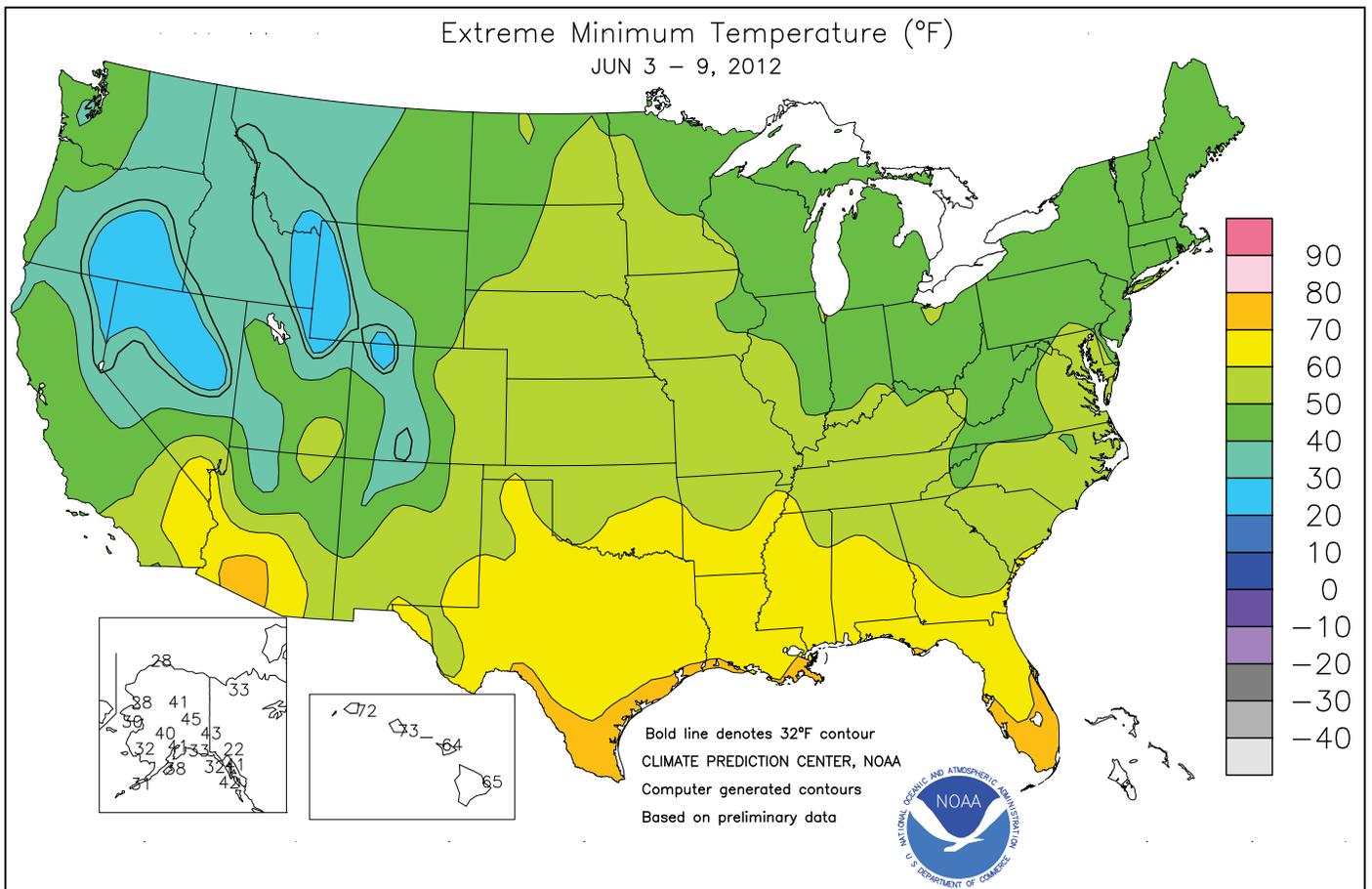
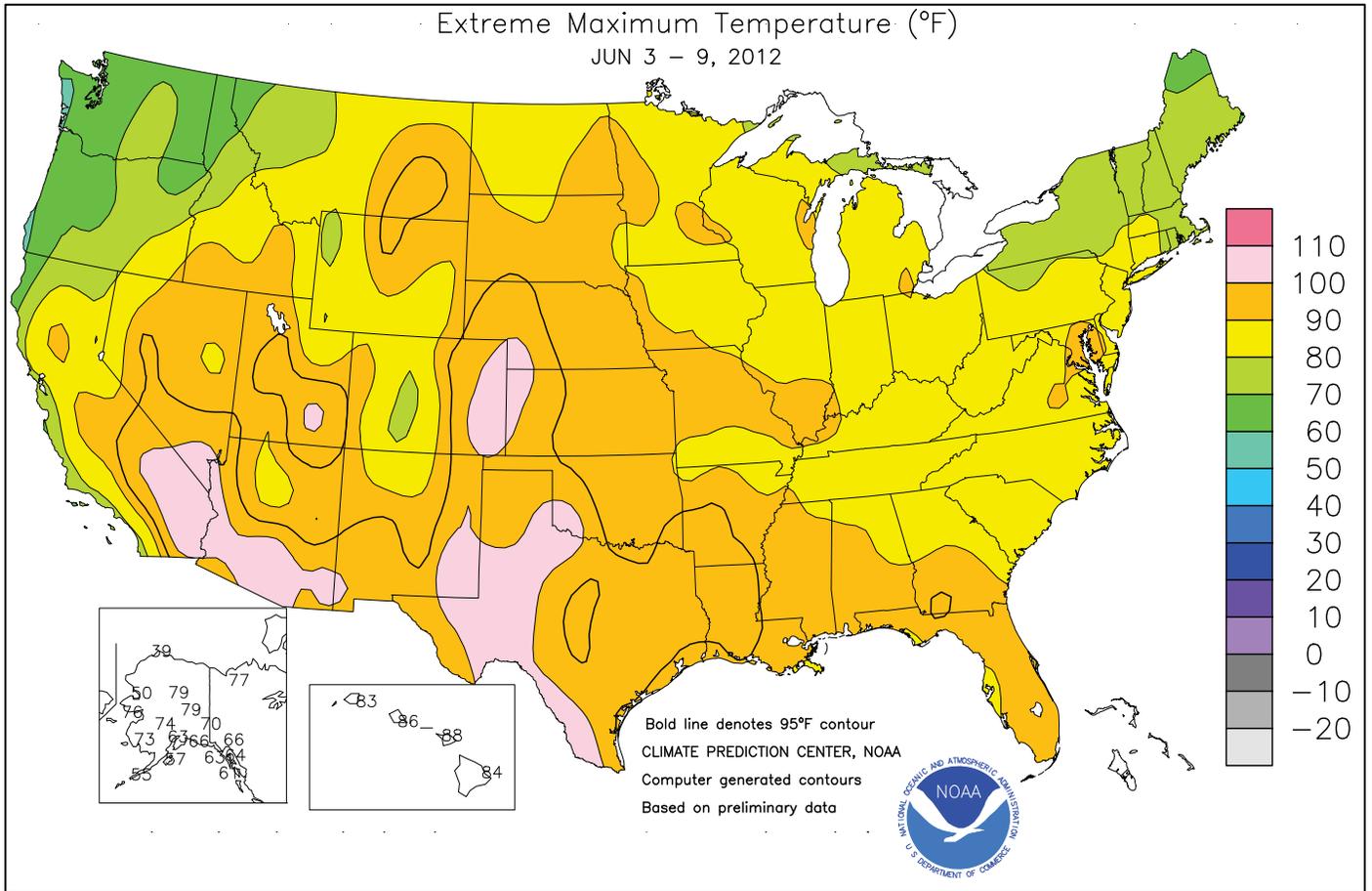
(Continued on page 5)

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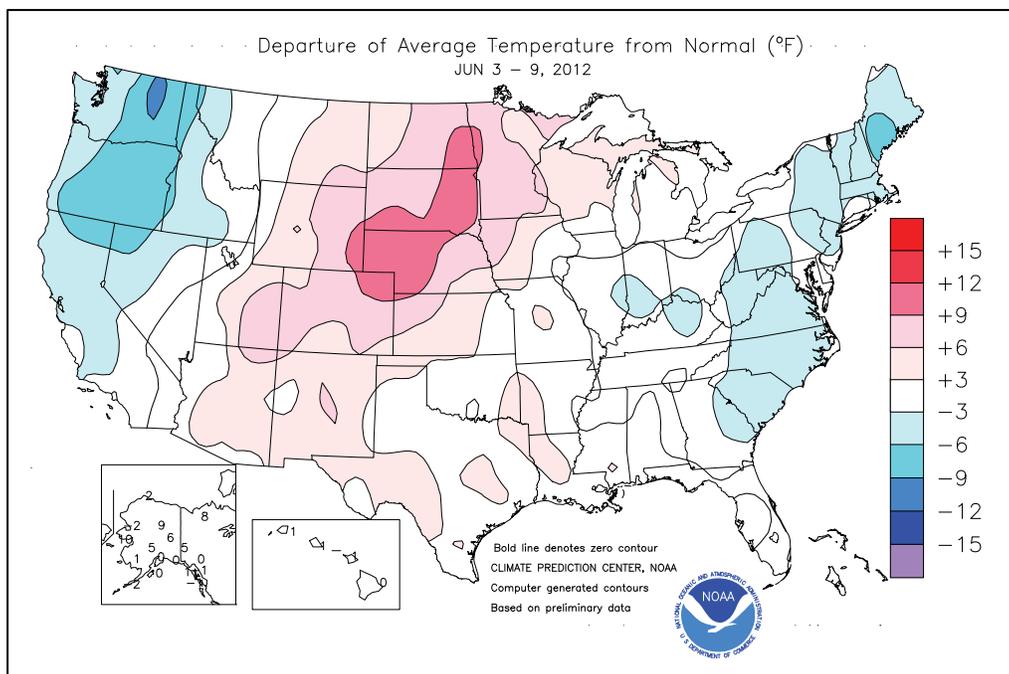


(Continued from front cover)

dry to support normal growth of pastures and rain-fed summer crops. Elsewhere, dry weather in the **Southwest** contrasted with very cool, showery conditions in the **Northwest**.

Early in the week, heavy precipitation overspread the **Northwest**. Record-setting totals for June 4 included 1.08 inches in **Mt. Shasta City, CA**, and 1.03 inches in **Baker City, OR**. Meanwhile, thunderstorms lingered across the **southern Plains** on June 4, when **Tulsa, OK** (3.32 inches), and **Borger, TX** (1.58 inches), netted daily-record rainfall totals. Beneficial showers also dotted the **Delta** and the **Mid-South**. Record-setting amounts for June 4 reached 2.08 inches in **Greenville, MS**, and 1.36 inches in **North Little Rock, AR**. Later, windy, cool conditions enveloped much of the **West**. On **southern California's Whitaker Peak**, a northwesterly gust to 78 mph was clocked on June 6. Heavy showers persisted in the **Northwest**, where **Newport, WA** (1.33 inches), collected a record-high amount for June 6. At week's end, strong thunderstorms rolled across the **northern Plains**, while torrential rainfall reached the **eastern Gulf Coast region**. On the morning of June 9, a wind gust to 93 mph was reported in **North Dakota** at **Minot AFB**. Farther south, **Pensacola, FL** (13.13 inches on June 9), experienced its second-wettest calendar day on record, behind only a 15.29-inch sum on October 5, 1934. From June 6-10, five-day rainfall totals reached 10.45 inches in **Mobile, AL**, and 15.33 inches in **Pensacola**. In contrast, a deepening dry spell affected many parts of the **Midwest**. From May 7 - June 10, rainfall in **Green Bay, WI**, totaled just 0.59 inch (16 percent of normal). Elsewhere in the **Midwest**, 30-day (May 12 - June 10) rainfall totals were well under a half-inch in locations such as **Ft. Wayne, IN** (0.29 inch), and **St. Louis, MO** (0.24 inch).

Early-week warmth was concentrated across the **Intermountain West**. On June 3-4, consecutive daily-record highs were established in **Colorado**



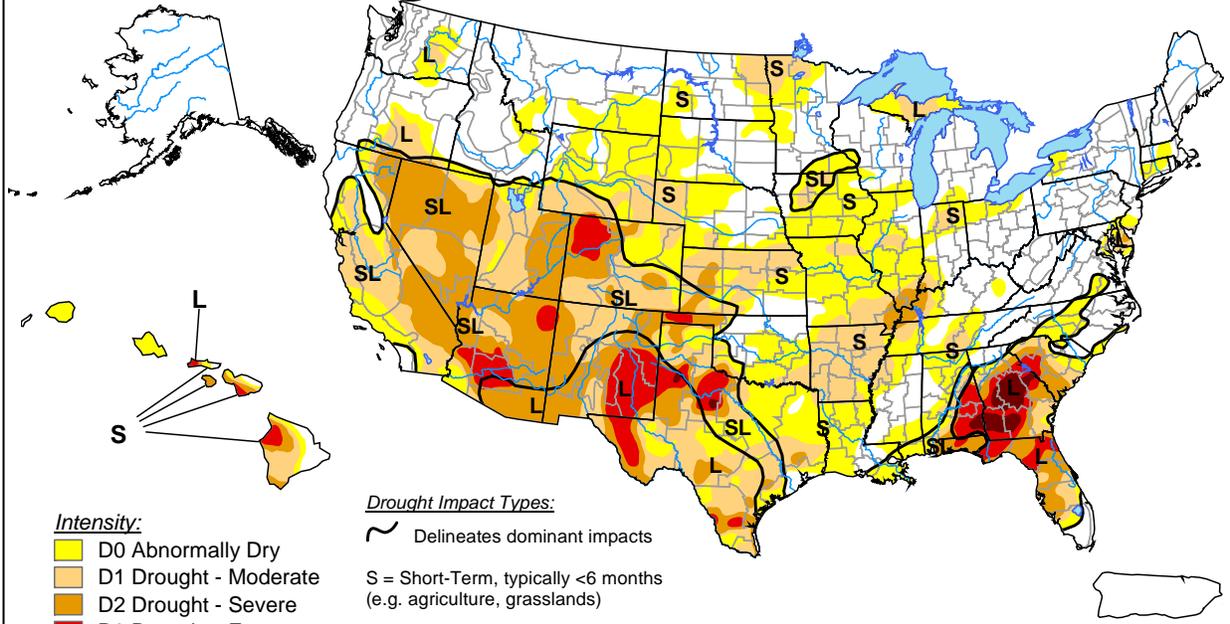
locations such as **Rangely** (93 and 96°F) and **Grand Junction** (96 and 98°F). Heat reached the **Mid-South** by June 5, when **Texarkana, AR** (100°F), posted a daily-record high. By mid-week, sharply cooler air arrived in the **West**. On June 6-7, a few readings below 20°F were noted in the **northern Great Basin**. Daily-record lows on June 7 included 19°F in **Stanley, ID**, and 22°F in **Wisdom, MT**. At week's end, a new surge of cool air arrived in the **Northwest**, while heat briefly expanded across the **Plains** and **Midwest**. In **Washington**, daily-record lows for June 9 dipped to 26°F in **Glenwood** and 37°F in **Olympia**. On the same date, highs soared to daily-record levels in locations such as **Yuma, CO** (103°F); **Imperial, NE** (102°F); and **Goodland, KS** (101°F). Meanwhile in **Wisconsin**, **Green Bay** (92°F) also posted a daily-record high for June 9.

Temperatures rose across much of **Alaska**. Weekly temperatures averaged as much as 10°F above normal, although scattered showers accompanied the warmth. **Nome** (76°F on June 7) reported its warmest day since July 10, 2010, when it was 79°F. Meanwhile, **Bethel's** weekly rainfall reached 1.18 inches. By June 8, heavy precipitation in **southeastern Alaska** resulted in a daily-record total (1.51 inches) at the National Weather Service office in **Juneau**. Farther south, **Hawaii** remained locked into a drier-than-normal pattern, although scattered showers dotted windward locations. In **Honolulu, Oahu**, no measurable rain fell during the first 10 days of June.

# U.S. Drought Monitor

June 5, 2012

Valid 8 a.m. EDT



**Intensity:**

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Drought - Moderate
- D2 Drought - Severe
- D3 Drought - Extreme
- D4 Drought - Exceptional

**Drought Impact Types:**

- Delineates dominant impacts
- S = Short-Term, typically <6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
- L = Long-Term, typically >6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>



Released Thursday, June 7, 2012

Author: David Miskus, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

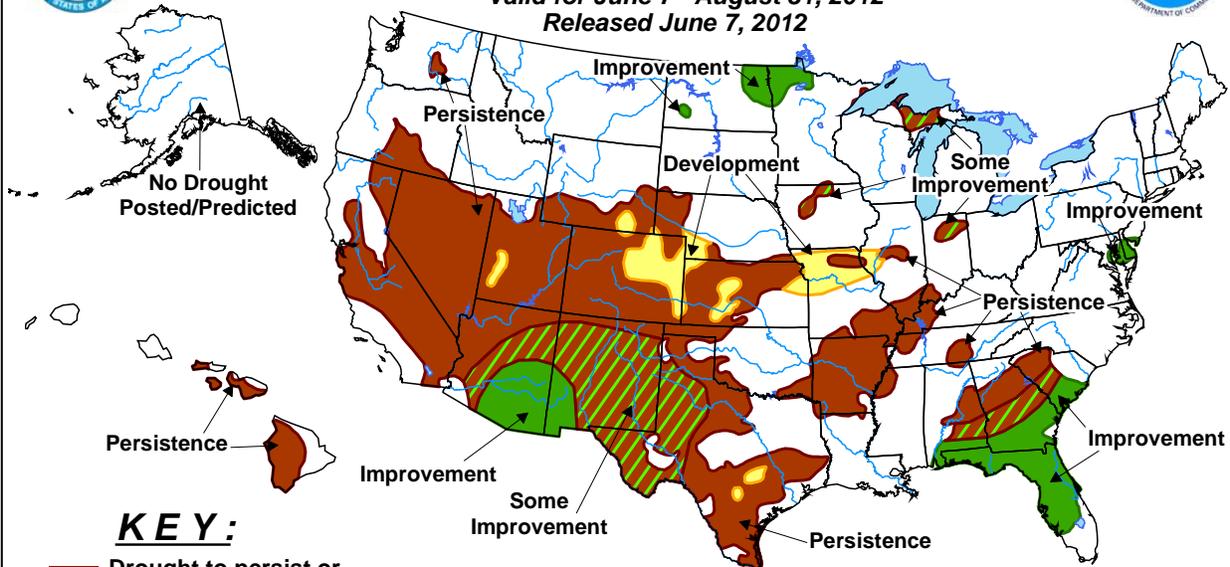


## U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

### Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for June 7 - August 31, 2012

Released June 7, 2012



**KEY:**

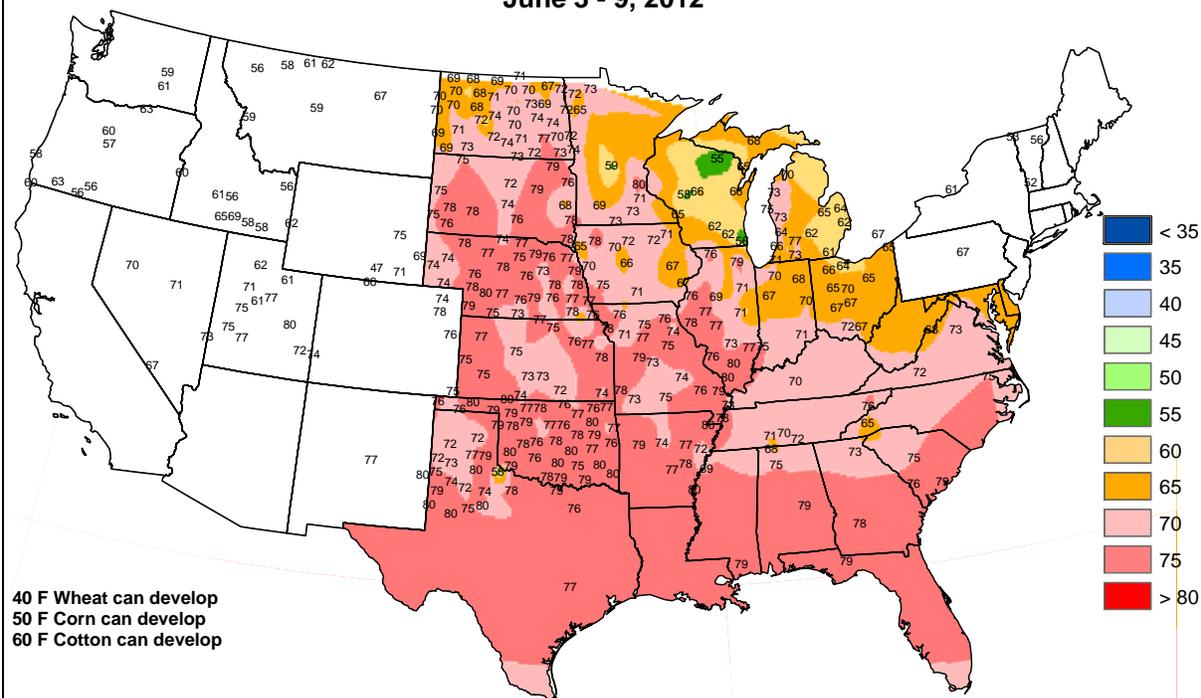
- Drought to persist or intensify
- Drought ongoing, some improvement
- Drought likely to improve, impacts ease
- Drought development likely

Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance. Use caution for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4 intensity). For weekly drought updates, see the latest U.S. Drought Monitor. NOTE: the green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.

No Drought Posted/Predicted

### Average Soil Temperature (° F, 4" Bare)

June 3 - 9, 2012



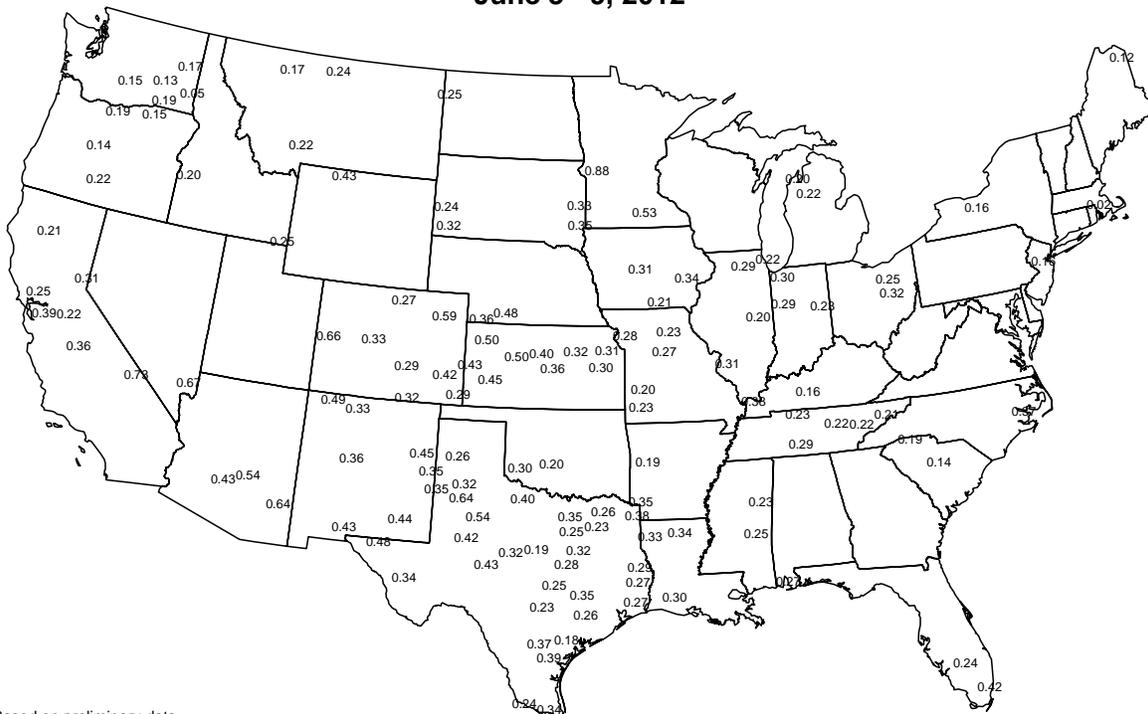
Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Supplemental data provided by Alabama A&M University, Bureau of Reclamation - Pacific Northwest Region AgriMet Program, High Plains Regional Climate Center, Illinois State Water Survey, Iowa State University, Louisiana Agrilimatic Information System, Mississippi State University, Oklahoma Mesonet, Purdue University, University of Missouri and USDA/NRCS Soil Climate Analysis Network.

### Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

June 3 - 9, 2012



Based on preliminary data

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments

Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.





National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 9, 2012

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center (301-763-8000, Ext. 7503)

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION								RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN, SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN, SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
AL BIRMINGHAM	86	66	91	62	76	2	0.19	-0.66	0.14	0.19	17	19.96	76	88	46	2	0	3	0	
HUNTSVILLE	85	63	89	58	74	0	0.89	-0.14	0.67	1.01	75	21.65	77	81	58	0	0	3	1	
MOBILE	89	70	95	64	80	2	7.72	6.53	5.81	8.07	521	34.58	112	91	54	5	0	4	2	
AK MONTGOMERY	86	68	90	65	77	0	0.41	-0.42	0.40	0.41	38	20.10	76	88	54	1	0	2	0	
ANCHORAGE	59	46	63	41	53	1	0.27	0.07	0.12	0.27	104	4.92	139	80	63	0	0	4	0	
BARROW	36	31	39	28	34	3	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.01	25	1.10	183	96	82	0	5	1	0	
FAIRBANKS	73	52	79	45	63	6	0.25	-0.01	0.12	0.64	194	3.29	141	87	58	0	0	3	0	
JUNEAU	58	45	64	41	52	0	1.08	0.31	0.92	1.46	147	21.22	107	94	77	0	0	6	1	
KODIAK	53	41	57	38	47	0	0.05	-1.29	0.04	0.09	5	25.46	78	85	65	0	0	2	0	
NOME	65	44	76	30	55	10	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.00	0	2.80	71	74	56	0	1	0	0	
AZ FLAGSTAFF	78	39	81	34	58	1	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	4.46	47	44	11	0	0	0	0	
PHOENIX	102	76	104	74	89	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.36	12	21	11	7	0	0	0	
PRESCOTT	86	54	89	50	70	6	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	3.34	49	33	9	0	0	0	0	
TUCSON	101	67	104	62	84	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.68	21	23	11	7	0	0	0	
AR FORT SMITH	91	68	96	64	80	5	0.94	-0.17	0.94	1.19	83	19.99	102	75	36	5	0	1	1	
LITTLE ROCK	88	65	95	60	77	1	0.00	-0.96	0.00	0.00	0	18.71	79	85	43	2	0	0	0	
CA BAKERSFIELD	83	57	89	51	70	-5	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	3.62	80	55	30	0	0	0	0	
FRESNO	85	58	93	52	71	-2	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.00	0	6.58	85	62	33	3	0	0	0	
LOS ANGELES	71	61	74	58	66	1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	4.61	49	84	61	0	0	0	0	
REDDING	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	16.47	77	***	***	***	***	***	***	
SACRAMENTO	80	53	89	49	67	-2	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	9.83	83	73	25	0	0	0	0	
SAN DIEGO	68	61	72	60	64	-2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	3.46	46	81	71	0	0	0	0	
SAN FRANCISCO	65	51	70	50	58	-2	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.08	160	10.45	78	80	54	0	0	1	0	
STOCKTON	81	52	89	47	66	-5	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	6.39	71	74	45	0	0	0	0	
CO ALAMOSA	81	39	86	36	60	3	0.01	-0.12	0.01	0.01	6	1.53	66	67	28	0	0	1	0	
CO SPRINGS	85	55	92	50	70	9	0.53	-0.04	0.37	0.55	74	2.55	40	73	19	2	0	2	0	
DENVER INTL	89	58	95	54	74	12	1.22	0.75	0.65	1.22	197	4.81	84	65	19	3	0	3	2	
GRAND JUNCTION	92	60	96	50	76	8	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.00	0	1.38	34	28	12	5	0	0	0	
PUEBLO	92	57	99	49	75	8	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.00	0	2.46	52	66	35	5	0	0	0	
CT BRIDGEPORT	72	56	80	51	64	-1	0.40	-0.45	0.24	1.68	154	14.82	74	86	59	0	0	3	0	
HARTFORD	73	51	84	47	62	-4	0.32	-0.63	0.17	2.07	170	14.31	71	91	68	0	0	6	0	
DC WASHINGTON	80	60	91	58	70	-2	0.03	-0.74	0.03	1.25	125	11.99	70	75	35	1	0	1	0	
DE WILMINGTON	78	54	90	49	66	-3	0.38	-0.32	0.13	0.87	92	11.23	60	88	43	1	0	5	0	
FL DAYTONA BEACH	87	70	95	66	79	1	2.54	1.32	0.75	2.57	167	10.86	64	97	61	2	0	5	4	
JACKSONVILLE	87	68	94	61	78	0	1.84	0.76	0.75	1.84	134	16.76	89	94	56	3	0	5	2	
KEY WEST	87	80	89	77	83	0	0.12	-1.00	0.12	1.09	76	18.19	145	86	72	0	0	1	0	
MIAMI	91	77	93	73	84	2	2.79	0.79	2.75	4.16	164	35.23	196	87	54	5	0	2	1	
ORLANDO	89	71	93	69	80	0	1.60	0.12	0.99	2.84	152	12.21	75	94	60	2	0	5	1	
PENSACOLA	88	74	94	68	81	2	13.50	12.20	13.13	13.80	836	32.00	121	88	62	5	0	7	1	
TALLAHASSEE	89	69	98	62	79	0	2.19	0.69	1.01	2.19	115	19.13	71	89	57	3	0	4	2	
TAMPA	86	73	89	72	80	-1	5.42	4.33	2.20	7.59	554	16.42	119	88	69	0	0	4	3	
GA WEST PALM BEACH	88	75	91	71	82	2	3.36	1.65	2.27	3.65	168	24.78	117	92	60	3	0	3	2	
ATHENS	82	60	86	53	71	-3	0.50	-0.41	0.39	0.74	63	12.76	57	87	57	0	0	2	0	
ATLANTA	82	65	86	62	74	-1	0.32	-0.44	0.24	0.32	32	16.85	71	84	54	0	0	3	0	
AUGUSTA	82	59	88	52	71	-5	0.24	-0.70	0.16	0.27	23	11.08	54	91	64	0	0	3	0	
COLUMBUS	87	67	91	63	77	0	0.02	-0.71	0.02	0.02	2	16.83	72	86	44	1	0	1	0	
MACON	86	63	91	56	75	-1	0.45	-0.29	0.44	0.45	48	11.14	52	92	44	1	0	2	0	
SAVANNAH	83	65	88	58	74	-3	1.24	0.07	0.62	1.25	84	17.86	94	87	59	0	0	3	2	
HI HILO	81	68	84	65	74	-1	0.88	-0.58	0.49	1.68	89	46.07	83	89	74	0	0	7	0	
HONOLULU	85	74	86	73	79	0	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	7.49	83	70	63	0	0	0	0	
KAHULUI	85	69	88	64	77	0	0.02	-0.02	0.01	0.27	450	3.92	36	75	65	0	0	2	0	
LIHUE	83	73	83	72	78	1	0.10	-0.36	0.03	0.12	20	32.91	184	80	72	0	0	6	0	
ID BOISE	73	47	90	37	60	-4	0.20	0.00	0.13	0.20	77	8.66	128	77	46	1	0	4	0	
LEWISTON	64	49	67	43	57	-6	0.97	0.66	0.27	1.21	303	9.80	151	89	59	0	0	6	0	
POCATELLO	71	44	93	30	57	-2	0.17	-0.09	0.17	0.17	50	5.50	84	72	36	1	1	1	0	
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	80	57	90	52	69	4	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.01	1	12.22	86	64	40	1	0	0	0	
MOLINE	82	54	87	48	68	-1	0.23	-0.86	0.20	0.23	17	13.39	87	84	55	0	0	2	0	
PEORIA	81	55	88	52	68	0	0.15	-0.72	0.12	0.41	36	9.82	66	84	40	0	0	2	0	
ROCKFORD	82	55	90	50	69	3	0.08	-0.99	0.08	0.08	6	10.45	74	77	43	1	0	1	0	
SPRINGFIELD	82	54	87	52	68	-2	0.02	-0.89	0.02	0.02	2	13.53	89	87	39	0	0	1	0	
IN EVANSVILLE	85	55	90	51	70	-2	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0	11.39	54	85	54	1	0	0	0	
FORT WAYNE	81	52	89	45	67	0	0.00	-0.93	0.00	0.03	3	10.38	68	80	28	0	0	0	0	
INDIANAPOLIS	80	55	86	51	68	-1	0.02	-0.94	0.02	0.05	4	15.11	86	77	35	0	0	1	0	
SOUTH BEND	80	52	90	47	66	0	0.00	-0.92	0.00	0.08	7	11.38	74	76	44	1	0	0	0	
IA BURLINGTON	82	56	88	51	69	0	0.00	-1.02	0.00	0.01	1	10.40	69	86	36	0	0	0	0	
CEDAR RAPIDS	82	55	86	49	69	1	0.00	-1.01	0.00	0.00	0	9.43	74	81	35	0	0	0	0	
DES MOINES	85	62	91	55	74	5	0.00	-1.07	0.00	0.04	3	13.00	95	72	46	1	0	0	0	
DUBUQUE	79																			

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 9, 2012

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL IN. SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
KY WICHITA	88	65	94	59	76	4	0.31	-0.75	0.31	0.35	26	15.34	121	78	42	2	0	0	0
KY JACKSON	78	54	85	53	66	-3	0.00	-1.13	0.00	0.31	21	20.00	91	88	44	0	0	1	0
KY LEXINGTON	79	53	87	49	66	-4	0.02	-1.06	0.02	0.14	10	15.98	77	88	46	0	0	1	0
KY LOUISVILLE	81	58	88	54	70	-2	0.01	-0.91	0.01	0.20	17	23.52	112	82	38	0	0	1	0
LA PADUCAH	86	57	91	52	72	0	0.74	-0.23	0.68	0.74	60	11.43	51	93	34	2	0	2	1
LA BATON ROUGE	91	72	96	70	82	4	1.79	0.62	1.38	1.79	119	27.57	96	95	55	5	0	2	1
LA LAKE CHARLES	92	72	97	70	82	3	1.74	0.27	1.28	1.74	92	33.61	140	95	54	5	0	2	1
LA NEW ORLEANS	90	73	94	70	81	1	0.36	-1.05	0.19	0.36	20	24.19	86	90	63	4	0	3	0
LA SHREVEPORT	93	72	98	70	82	4	0.02	-1.19	0.02	0.02	1	19.21	79	85	42	6	0	1	0
ME CARIBOU	64	47	71	44	55	-3	0.59	-0.17	0.48	0.59	60	16.57	114	90	55	0	0	3	0
ME PORTLAND	62	49	77	47	56	-4	3.46	2.69	2.18	7.36	743	25.92	127	96	73	0	0	5	2
MD BALTIMORE	79	55	90	50	67	-2	0.10	-0.72	0.06	1.65	154	12.35	67	78	38	1	0	2	0
MA BOSTON	65	53	79	50	59	-6	0.61	-0.13	0.31	1.74	181	13.14	70	91	66	0	0	5	0
MA WORCESTER	65	50	76	47	58	-4	1.34	0.38	0.71	3.15	256	16.38	78	96	58	0	0	6	1
MI ALPENA	77	50	86	43	64	5	0.69	0.11	0.49	2.24	303	11.10	102	91	45	0	0	2	0
MI GRAND RAPIDS	80	53	87	49	67	2	0.00	-0.79	0.00	0.59	58	14.74	105	83	35	0	0	0	0
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	77	49	85	43	63	3	0.42	-0.27	0.31	2.19	252	16.23	152	81	51	0	0	3	0
MI LANSING	78	52	87	46	65	1	0.19	-0.60	0.19	1.26	126	12.48	102	78	41	0	0	1	0
MI MUSKOGON	77	54	84	48	66	4	0.00	-0.65	0.00	0.52	63	13.40	104	72	45	0	0	0	0
MI TRAVERSE CITY	76	52	88	45	64	3	0.08	-0.59	0.07	1.60	190	14.06	111	86	44	0	0	2	0
MN DULUTH	77	52	88	47	65	8	0.05	-0.85	0.03	0.05	4	13.76	140	85	53	0	0	2	0
MN INT'L FALLS	82	46	87	38	64	5	0.01	-0.85	0.01	0.01	1	8.60	115	94	39	0	0	1	0
MN MINNEAPOLIS	84	64	92	57	74	8	0.03	-0.94	0.02	0.03	2	15.88	152	68	45	2	0	2	0
MN ROCHESTER	83	61	89	54	72	9	0.08	-0.78	0.08	0.08	7	11.03	98	66	41	0	0	1	0
MN ST. CLOUD	84	58	91	47	71	8	0.00	-1.03	0.00	0.00	0	14.32	155	86	35	1	0	0	0
MS JACKSON	88	69	91	66	79	2	1.95	1.11	1.64	1.95	179	32.57	117	89	52	3	0	2	1
MS MERIDIAN	86	67	90	64	77	0	0.59	-0.25	0.45	0.60	55	29.14	98	92	66	1	0	2	0
MS TUPELO	85	63	90	57	74	-1	0.80	-0.43	0.75	0.80	50	21.89	77	85	65	1	0	2	1
MO COLUMBIA	86	59	94	54	73	3	0.09	-0.89	0.04	0.10	8	17.08	98	77	33	2	0	5	0
MO KANSAS CITY	86	61	93	58	74	3	0.00	-1.08	0.00	0.00	0	10.68	71	79	36	2	0	0	0
MO SAINT LOUIS	87	61	93	59	74	1	0.00	-0.86	0.00	0.00	0	16.67	98	66	34	2	0	0	0
MO SPRINGFIELD	82	60	88	54	71	0	0.16	-0.99	0.16	0.19	13	14.09	76	76	47	0	0	1	0
MT BILLINGS	79	54	95	47	67	5	0.20	-0.29	0.18	0.21	33	4.36	59	66	29	1	0	2	0
MT BUTTE	67	37	86	30	52	-1	0.74	0.22	0.36	0.75	112	4.65	84	92	25	0	1	4	0
MT CUT BANK	66	43	72	38	55	0	0.88	0.25	0.57	0.88	109	3.94	77	79	39	0	0	4	1
MT GLASGOW	77	52	88	45	65	3	0.71	0.21	0.35	0.84	133	6.55	157	79	55	0	0	3	0
MT GREAT FALLS	71	45	77	37	58	1	0.42	-0.18	0.36	0.42	54	6.76	98	83	33	0	0	3	0
MT HAVRE	76	47	86	33	62	2	0.16	-0.31	0.13	0.16	27	6.97	144	82	43	0	0	2	0
MT MISSOULA	65	41	74	33	53	-5	0.44	-0.02	0.40	0.72	122	7.24	113	82	48	0	0	4	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	91	61	94	57	76	8	0.00	-0.94	0.00	0.07	6	5.80	52	77	41	5	0	0	0
NE LINCOLN	89	60	92	57	74	5	0.00	-0.88	0.00	0.00	0	9.63	81	76	43	3	0	0	0
NE NORFOLK	88	61	92	54	74	7	0.00	-0.99	0.00	0.02	2	9.98	90	71	42	2	0	0	0
NE NORTH PLATTE	91	59	98	53	75	10	0.00	-0.75	0.00	0.12	12	6.71	80	78	31	5	0	0	0
NE OMAHA	89	63	92	59	76	7	0.00	-0.95	0.00	0.04	3	10.79	88	67	41	4	0	0	0
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	91	58	97	54	74	10	1.11	0.48	0.65	1.12	138	3.47	46	80	30	5	0	3	1
NE VALENTINE	91	60	95	53	76	11	0.05	-0.64	0.05	0.08	9	6.53	82	77	40	5	0	1	0
NV ELY	77	39	89	23	58	2	0.04	-0.17	0.04	0.04	14	3.88	77	49	20	0	2	1	0
NV LAS VEGAS	95	74	103	68	85	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.25	11	16	9	5	0	0	0
NV RENO	73	47	89	38	60	-2	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.00	0	2.62	64	48	23	0	0	0	0
NV WINNEMUCCA	73	39	91	25	56	-5	0.14	-0.06	0.13	0.15	58	3.23	72	62	32	1	3	2	0
NH CONCORD	67	49	79	47	58	-4	0.76	0.04	0.31	2.73	297	16.06	102	97	55	0	0	6	0
NJ NEWARK	76	56	85	51	66	-3	1.22	0.43	0.63	1.82	175	14.85	72	75	43	0	0	2	2
NM ALBUQUERQUE	90	64	95	61	77	5	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	1.86	66	34	10	5	0	0	0
NY ALBANY	70	50	81	46	60	-4	1.72	-0.16	0.59	1.00	88	14.80	93	95	58	0	0	5	1
NY BINGHAMTON	66	49	78	45	57	-4	1.47	0.63	0.39	2.18	204	14.99	93	93	71	0	0	5	0
NY BUFFALO	68	53	73	48	61	-2	1.06	0.17	0.91	2.10	186	14.04	87	89	59	0	0	3	1
NY ROCHESTER	71	52	81	47	62	-1	1.75	0.99	1.21	2.55	266	13.71	102	89	60	0	0	7	1
NY SYRACUSE	72	51	80	46	61	-2	0.46	-0.32	0.20	0.87	88	13.51	87	95	56	0	0	4	0
NC ASHEVILLE	77	55	81	46	66	-1	0.19	-0.89	0.15	0.19	14	18.84	86	88	55	0	0	3	0
NC CHARLOTTE	81	58	87	55	69	-5	0.59	-0.23	0.52	0.64	60	15.70	80	86	42	0	0	2	1
NC GREENSBORO	79	57	86	53	68	-3	0.47	-0.31	0.41	0.69	68	14.17	75	85	42	0	0	2	0
NC HATTERAS	78	65	84	58	71	-1	0.11	-0.82	0.11	1.01	83	23.79	103	78	50	0	0	1	0
NC RALEIGH	81	56	89	52	69	-3	0.04	-0.75	0.04	1.23	121	17.09	89	84	42	0	0	1	0
NC WILMINGTON	80	60	87	56	70	-5	0.12	-0.97	0.09	0.12	9	16.37	77	92	49	0	0	2	0
ND BISMARCK	84	56	88	47	70	8	0.36	-0.21	0.24	0.50	68	5.49	88	82	51	0	0	2	0
ND DICKINSON	79	53	86	47	66	5	1.15	0.43	0.91	1.27	140	5.04	78	88	39	0	0	4	1
ND FARGO	89	62	96	54	75	11	0.02	-0.79	0.02	0.02	2	6.46	86	69	31	2	0	1	0
ND GRAND FORKS	85	56	93	50	71	8	0.48	-0.18	0.24	0.48	57	6.33	98	89	43	1	0	2	0
ND JAMESTOWN	86	59	93	51	72	9	0.05	-0.59	0.05	0.16	20	5.54	87	82	36	2	0	1	0
ND WILLISTON	77	53	86	43	65	4	1.21	0.70	0.74	1.25	192	5.41	103	86	52	0	0	5	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	77	52	88	46	65	0	0.04	-0.77	0.03	0.30	29	12.62	77	72	42	0	0	2	0
OH CINCINNATI	80	54	85	51	67	-2	0.00	-1.09	0.00	0.82	59	17.71	91	78	47	0	0	0	0
OH CLEVELAND	76	55	88	48	66	1	0.00	-0.87	0.00	0.84	76	13.60	87	77	39	0	0	0	0
OH COLUMBUS	80	54	88	52	67	-2	0.00	-0.88	0.00	0.31	27	16.84	106	74	45	0	0	0	0
OH DAYTON	79	54	86	48	66	-2	0.00	-0.98	0.00	0.54	43	13.41	76	72	31	0	0	0	0
OH MANSFIELD	76	52	86	48	64	0	0.00	-1.05	0.00	0.64	47	15.63	86	86	39	0	0	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 9, 2012

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN 01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	80	54	90	48	67	1	0.01	-0.85	0.01	0.25	23	11.53	83	72	41	1	0	1	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	75	50	86	43	63	0	0.28	-0.53	0.24	1.57	151	16.79	110	80	44	0	0	2	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	85	65	91	61	75	1	1.17	-0.07	0.96	1.58	98	19.21	122	88	52	3	0	3	1
OR TULSA	88	65	92	58	77	2	3.31	2.03	3.31	3.70	222	16.95	90	81	53	3	0	1	1
OR ASTORIA	58	46	59	42	52	-3	2.05	1.40	1.14	2.25	268	46.32	137	94	76	0	0	5	2
OR BURNS	62	36	79	26	49	-6	0.40	0.21	0.19	0.40	160	6.34	112	87	48	0	3	4	0
OR EUGENE	63	45	70	37	54	-4	0.79	0.35	0.31	0.92	159	29.32	110	92	66	0	0	6	0
OR MEDFORD	67	48	72	44	58	-5	0.40	0.21	0.10	0.40	154	12.09	131	83	47	0	0	6	0
OR PENDLETON	62	45	67	40	54	-9	0.96	0.74	0.36	1.22	421	9.25	141	87	59	0	0	5	0
OR PORTLAND	63	49	66	46	56	-5	1.91	1.47	0.65	1.99	349	26.15	141	85	64	0	0	4	1
OR SALEM	62	47	67	42	54	-5	0.92	0.54	0.42	1.01	202	30.83	150	87	68	0	0	4	0
PA ALLENTOWN	75	51	83	46	63	-3	0.66	-0.29	0.48	2.68	216	16.30	86	89	50	0	0	3	0
PA ERIE	71	53	82	47	62	-3	0.17	-0.79	0.17	1.19	98	14.73	93	78	59	0	0	1	0
PA MIDDLETOWN	76	53	87	51	65	-3	0.21	-0.72	0.08	1.50	126	15.94	90	92	46	0	0	3	0
PA PHILADELPHIA	77	57	89	52	67	-3	0.34	-0.39	0.29	1.11	117	12.23	67	74	42	0	0	2	0
PA PITTSBURGH	75	52	85	47	64	-2	0.23	-0.71	0.21	0.64	53	16.02	99	82	39	0	0	2	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	70	49	80	46	60	-5	0.60	-0.27	0.27	1.44	130	14.92	97	94	55	0	0	6	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	74	52	83	49	63	-2	1.22	0.26	0.67	2.59	212	14.43	84	91	60	0	0	5	1
RI PROVIDENCE	68	52	76	48	60	-5	1.07	0.27	0.53	2.29	222	16.22	77	90	64	0	0	7	1
SC BEAUFORT	81	66	86	62	74	-3	0.59	-0.62	0.56	0.61	40	18.05	98	87	47	0	0	2	1
SC CHARLESTON	81	63	86	58	72	-4	1.95	0.68	1.37	2.53	158	15.33	80	91	51	0	0	3	2
SC COLUMBIA	83	62	89	57	73	-3	0.80	-0.24	0.60	1.59	120	15.01	73	86	57	0	0	2	1
SC GREENVILLE	82	61	86	52	71	-1	0.58	-0.38	0.54	0.61	49	15.60	67	89	44	0	0	2	1
SD ABERDEEN	87	59	93	53	73	9	0.03	-0.76	0.02	0.29	29	7.00	90	75	48	2	0	2	0
SD HURON	88	62	92	55	75	10	0.04	-0.70	0.04	0.08	8	11.22	125	77	37	1	0	1	0
SD RAPID CITY	87	55	94	49	71	10	0.76	0.04	0.40	0.90	98	6.83	90	81	32	2	0	3	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	87	60	90	52	74	10	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.03	3	10.98	111	68	41	1	0	0	0
TN BRISTOL	80	52	86	47	66	-2	0.00	-0.90	0.00	0.82	70	17.61	90	95	41	0	0	0	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	84	61	87	56	73	0	0.35	-0.53	0.31	0.56	49	18.50	71	83	52	0	0	3	0
TN KNOXVILLE	82	59	85	54	71	0	0.54	-0.39	0.30	0.98	82	24.05	102	85	38	0	0	2	0
TN MEMPHIS	87	68	91	65	77	1	0.91	-0.06	0.87	0.91	73	14.23	54	75	46	1	0	2	1
TN NASHVILLE	85	59	88	56	72	-1	0.06	-0.97	0.04	0.08	6	18.00	79	84	35	0	0	3	0
TX ABILENE	90	68	97	63	79	1	1.43	0.63	1.41	1.43	140	10.29	114	89	54	4	0	2	1
TX AMARILLO	86	61	96	59	74	2	0.38	-0.40	0.32	0.46	46	5.82	82	89	46	3	0	4	0
TX AUSTIN	92	70	96	64	81	2	0.04	-1.07	0.04	0.04	3	21.69	145	86	53	6	0	1	0
TX BEAUMONT	92	71	95	70	82	2	1.07	-0.48	0.54	1.08	54	29.51	121	98	53	7	0	4	1
TX BROWNSVILLE	94	76	97	74	85	3	0.38	-0.29	0.38	0.38	45	6.86	78	91	63	6	0	1	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	93	75	95	72	84	3	0.01	-0.90	0.01	0.01	1	11.43	96	91	55	7	0	1	0
TX DEL RIO	98	75	100	73	86	4	0.00	-0.52	0.00	0.00	0	8.69	121	72	44	7	0	0	0
TX EL PASO	99	68	101	65	83	3	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.00	0	1.37	73	18	9	7	0	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	91	72	97	69	81	2	1.67	0.69	1.59	1.67	129	21.36	126	81	47	5	0	2	1
TX GALVESTON	89	77	91	74	83	2	2.39	1.45	1.30	2.39	199	23.88	141	92	65	2	0	3	2
TX HOUSTON	94	73	97	71	84	4	0.53	-0.84	0.48	0.53	30	22.77	111	87	54	7	0	2	0
TX LUBBOCK	87	63	101	59	75	0	0.42	-0.27	0.21	0.42	48	4.07	63	89	57	3	0	2	0
TX MIDLAND	96	69	105	66	82	4	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.00	0	4.23	93	67	38	6	0	0	0
TX SAN ANGELO	95	69	100	65	82	5	0.00	-0.71	0.00	0.00	0	12.56	146	76	41	6	0	0	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	92	73	95	66	82	2	0.00	-1.18	0.00	0.00	0	22.74	161	88	48	4	0	0	0
TX VICTORIA	94	72	99	69	83	2	0.80	-0.46	0.65	0.80	49	12.62	77	96	67	6	0	2	1
TX WACO	92	71	100	67	82	3	0.97	0.13	0.97	0.97	88	20.79	135	87	51	5	0	1	1
UT WICHITA FALLS	89	68	101	61	79	2	1.03	0.03	0.99	1.03	80	10.80	85	85	55	4	0	3	1
UT SALT LAKE CITY	82	53	97	41	67	1	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.00	0	6.51	72	49	17	3	0	0	0
VT BURLINGTON	72	51	78	48	61	-2	0.65	-0.09	0.40	0.93	97	12.01	90	92	46	0	0	4	0
VA LYNCHBURG	78	52	86	47	65	-4	0.18	-0.67	0.12	0.40	36	15.80	83	92	38	0	0	3	0
VA NORFOLK	78	60	88	55	69	-3	0.07	-0.76	0.04	1.75	165	18.21	93	82	44	0	0	2	0
VA RICHMOND	80	56	90	54	68	-3	0.43	-0.38	0.37	0.91	86	13.22	70	81	49	1	0	2	0
VA ROANOKE	78	55	86	52	67	-2	0.69	-0.18	0.38	0.91	81	15.40	81	83	56	0	0	4	0
VA WASH/DULLES	78	52	88	50	65	-3	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.61	47	13.42	74	82	41	0	0	0	0
WA OLYMPIA	60	44	63	37	52	-5	1.25	0.81	0.61	1.48	260	30.86	121	93	70	0	0	4	1
WA QUILLAYUTE	57	43	59	40	50	-3	1.42	0.46	0.90	2.25	180	64.79	127	89	72	0	0	4	1
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	60	47	63	43	54	-5	1.39	1.03	0.65	1.66	361	24.05	134	85	68	0	0	4	2
WA SPOKANE	59	45	67	38	52	-7	1.01	0.70	0.35	1.21	295	11.34	139	91	54	0	0	5	0
WA YAKIMA	66	45	73	36	56	-5	0.56	0.42	0.27	0.56	350	4.92	127	76	47	0	0	3	0
WV BECKLEY	72	48	80	46	60	-5	0.44	-0.45	0.24	1.14	99	19.97	106	87	51	0	0	2	0
WV CHARLESTON	80	53	87	51	67	-1	0.03	-0.90	0.03	1.02	85	16.87	88	95	40	0	0	1	0
WV ELKINS	73	45	80	43	59	-4	0.10	-0.98	0.09	0.31	22	17.99	89	97	44	0	0	2	0
WV HUNTINGTON	80	54	87	50	67	-2	0.02	-0.91	0.00	0.33	27	13.99	73	91	38	0	0	1	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	83	57	91	50	70	6	0.04	-0.94	0.01	0.04	3	11.81	102	87	40	1	0	4	0
WI GREEN BAY	82	55	92	47	68	5	0.00	-0.75	0.00	0.00	0	10.55	100	76	34	1	0	0	0
WI LA CROSSE	84	59	91	51	72	5	0.06	-0.79	0.05	0.06	6	11.60	97	85	34	2	0	2	0
WI MADISON	82	54	88	46	68	4	0.04	-0.84	0.00	0.04	4	11.12	89	73	44	0	0	1	0
WI MILWAUKEE	77	57	90	50	67	4	0.00	-0.75	0.00	0.01	1	12.65	91	64	43	1	0	0	0
WY CASPER	83	50	90	45	67	8	0.02	-0.37	0.01	0.02	4	4.67	72	67	26	2	0	2	0
WY CHEYENNE	82	51	87	47	67	9	2.25	1.74	1.77	2.32	352	4.05	61	75	34	0	0	3	1
WY LANDER	81	52	88	41	67	7	0.00	-0.73	0.00	0.02	5	4.55	63	45	13	0	0	0	0
WY SHERIDAN	79	50	91	43	65	7	0.08	-0.44	0.07	0.33	49	5.89	82	83	47	1	0	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

\*\*\* Not Available



where record-setting rainfall amounts for May 3 included 1.33 inches in Astoria, OR, and 1.09 inches in Olympia, WA. In the Washington Cascades on the slopes of Mt. Rainier, a foot of early-May snow blanketed Paradise. Later, heavy rain returned to the upper Midwest. In South Dakota, Mitchell's May 4-5 total of 4.47 inches was aided by a daily-record deluge (3.03 inches) on the 5<sup>th</sup>. Farther east, beneficial showers arrived in parts of the Atlantic Coast States. In North Carolina, record-setting totals for May 5 were established in locations such as Raleigh-Durham (1.58 inches) and Elizabeth City (1.53 inches).

Heavy showers lingered for a few more days in the Midwest. Milwaukee, WI (2.45 inches), netted a daily-record total for May 6. The following day, Columbus, OH (1.25 inches), collected a record-setting total for May 7. La Crosse, WI, received at least a trace of rain on 10 consecutive days from April 27 - May 6, totaling 2.60 inches. Heavy rain moved into the East by May 8, when daily-record amounts reached 1.23 inches in Burlington, VT, and 2.41 inches in Charlotte, NC. Elsewhere in North Carolina, record-setting totals for May 9 included 2.42 inches in Elizabeth City and 1.38 inches in Greensboro. In Maine, record-breaking totals for May 10 reached 1.36 inches in Millinocket and 1.34 inches in Bangor. Meanwhile, heavy rain erupted across the south-central U.S. On May 9, enough rain fell in Douglas, AZ (0.40 inch), to set a daily-record total. From May 10-12, much of Texas (excluding northern areas) received at least 2 to 4 inches of rain. In the vicinity of Houston, TX, 2-day (May 11-12) totals included 9.83 inches at Sugar Land and 6.23 inches at Hobby Airport.

Meanwhile, very warm weather covered much of the Midwest, South, and East. On May 6, highs soared to daily-record levels in Jacksonville, FL (96°F); Alma, GA (95°F); Jonesboro, AR (94°F); and Springfield, IL (90°F). Farther west, however, Challis, ID (25°F), posted a daily-record low for May 6, while temperatures dipped below 15°F in parts of northern Nevada. Chilly weather persisted across the Intermountain West through May 7, when Cedar City, UT (23°F), collected a daily-record low. However, the Western chill was soon replaced by warm conditions. Mt. Shasta City, CA (84°F), noted a daily-record high on May 8, followed the next day by records in Townsend, MT (86°F), and Riverton, WY (81°F). On the Plains, a brief surge of heat on May 10 resulted in daily-record highs in Nebraska locations such as Chadron (93°F) and Alliance (90°F). Both Chadron (31, 28, and 28°F) and Alliance (30, 26, and 30°F) had reported freezes from May 7-9. Meanwhile, chilly air once again overspread the Northwest. Record-setting lows for May 10 dipped to 19°F in Redmond, OR, and 28°F in Omak, WA. The following day, May 11 featured daily-records in several dozen communities, including Wisdom, MT (10°F); Stanley, ID (17°F); Cut Bank, MT (20°F); and Whitman Mission, WA (27°F). Chilly air returned to western Nebraska by May 12, when Alliance (23°F) and Chadron (24°F) experienced their lowest respective temperatures since April 9. In contrast, heat affected Florida, where record-shattering highs included 95°F (on May 11) in Ft. Myers and 94°F (on May 12) in Sarasota-Bradenton.

At mid-month, rapid temperature fluctuations continued in the West. Medford, OR (95°F), posted a daily-record high for May 13, followed the next day by record-setting highs in locations such as Moses Lake, WA (92°F), and Winnemucca, NV (91°F). Cool weather briefly lingered across the High Plains, where Alliance, NE (27°F on May 14), logged a daily-record low. By

May 15, however, very warm weather reached the Plains and the Midwest, resulting in daily-record highs of 92°F in Russell, KS; 91°F in Des Moines, IA; and 87°F in Cut Bank, MT. Warmth also continued in the West, pushing May 15 highs to the 90-degree mark or higher in Yakima, WA (94°F), and Salt Lake City, UT (90°F). Later, warmth began to build eastward across the northern U.S. On May 16, daily-record highs exceeded 90°F in Chadron, NE (93°F), and Miles City, MT (91°F). In North Dakota, Fargo (92 and 96°F) notched consecutive daily-record highs on May 17-18. Elsewhere on the 18<sup>th</sup>, high soared to daily-record levels in St. Cloud, MN (94°F), and Eau Claire, WI (91°F). On May 19, daily-record highs were noted in Michigan locations such as Traverse City (92°F) and Alpena (91°F). Heat also affected the Southwest, where Death Valley (116°F on May 17) registered a daily-record high. In contrast, cooler air returned to the Pacific Northwest, where Astoria, OR (37°F on May 19), tallied a daily-record low.

Mid-month rainfall was most significant in the East. Louisville, KY (1.89 inches), netted a daily-record total on May 13. The following day, record-setting amounts for May 14 included 1.63 inches in Knoxville, TN, and 1.35 inches in Roanoke, VA. Scranton, PA (2.29 inches), measured a record-setting amount for May 15. Locally heavy showers also dotted Texas, where record-high amounts for May 14 reached 2.54 inches in Del Rio and 0.80 inch in Lubbock. The following day, San Antonio, TX (2.56 inches), tallied a record-setting total for May 15. San Antonio's monthly rainfall of 9.84 inches (245 percent of normal)—all of which fell during the first half of May—represented its highest May total since 1993, when 12.47 inches fell. Record-setting totals for May 17 reached 2.90 inches in Florence, SC, and 2.21 inches in West Palm Beach, FL. By May 19, the first Atlantic tropical storm of the season, Alberto—the earliest named system since Andrea on May 9, 2007—formed about 120 miles south of Cape Fear, NC. Alberto had little effect on U.S. weather, but a few days later, the disturbance that would become Tropical Storm Beryl sparked heavy rain in southern Florida. With a 9.70-inch total on May 22, Miami, FL, experienced its second-wettest May day behind only a 11.51-inch deluge on May 4, 1977. Farther north, locally heavy showers provided some relief to dry sections of the central and eastern Corn Belt before sweeping into the East. Springfield, IL (2.33 inches), netted a daily-record total for May 20. The following day, record-setting amounts for May 21 reached 1.81 inches in Crossville, TN, and 1.62 inches in Newark, NJ. Meanwhile, a series of disturbances began to cross the nation's northern tier. On May 24, separate disturbances resulted in daily-record totals in locations such as Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN (2.58 inches), and Eugene, OR (1.21 inches). On May 24, the storm responsible for the Western precipitation resulted in a monthly record-tying low barometric pressure of 29.27 inches in Las Vegas, NV—previously achieved on May 22, 2008. The storm also produced high winds, with a northwesterly gust to 90 mph clocked on May 24 on southern California's Whitaker Peak. Elsewhere in California, Bishop (63 mph on May 24), noted a May-record gust. East of Glenwood, NM, the windy conditions contributed to the expansion of the Whitewater-Baldy fire, which consumed more than 150,000 acres of vegetation (with no containment) by the end of May. Farther north, late-month snow blanketed the northern Intermountain West and the northern Rockies. Billings, MT (3.5 inches on May 25-26), reported its second-latest snowfall accumulation on record, behind only a 4.0-inch event on May 31, 1951. Meanwhile, widespread precipitation

continued across the North. Daily-record rainfall totals for May 26 reached 1.63 inches in Rochester, MN, and 1.03 inches in Portland, OR. For Rochester, it was the first day with at least an inch of precipitation since July 15, 2011—and the end of the longest spell (315 days) without a 1-inch total since September 22, 1994 - March 23, 1996.

Heat built across the West late in the month before spreading eastward. In the Desert Southwest, daily-record highs for May 21 included 117°F in Death Valley, CA; 108°F in Yuma, AZ; and 104°F in Las Vegas, NV. The following day, record-setting heat reached the High Plains. On the 22<sup>nd</sup> in Nebraska, Chadron (99°F), Alliance (98°F), and Sidney (98°F) set all-time May records. Elsewhere in Nebraska, Scottsbluff (100°F on May 22) experienced its earliest triple-digit heat on record, previously established with a high of 100°F on May 28, 1934. In Kansas, daily-record highs for May 23 soared to 100°F in Dodge City and 98°F in Russell. Later, heat intensified across the South, East, and Midwest. On May 25-26, consecutive daily-record highs were noted in locations such as Columbus, GA (95 and 97°F), and Borger, TX (102°F both days). On May 26, Vichy-Rolla, MO (98°F), shattered a monthly record high originally set with a reading of 95°F on May 15, 1899. Hastings, NE (100°F on May 26), recorded its earliest triple-digit reading, previously established with a high of 105°F on May 29, 1934. In stark contrast, May 25 was the first of five consecutive cold mornings across northern portions of the Rockies and Plains. In Montana, both Billings (31°F both days) and Grass Range (20 and 22°F) posted consecutive daily-record lows on May 25-26. Billings' only later sub-freezing temperature occurred on May 28, 1947, when the low dipped to 27°F.

Toward month's end, record-setting heat persisted across the eastern half of the U.S. In Indiana, monthly record highs were established on May 27 in locations such as South Bend (97°F; previously, 96°F on May 31, 1934) and Fort Wayne (96°F; previously, 95°F on May 27, 1911). Elsewhere, daily-record highs for May 27 included 99°F in Rockford, IL; 98°F in Hattiesburg, MS; and 95°F in Paducah, KY. A few days later, Paducah completed its driest spring on record, with precipitation totaling 4.95 inches (36 percent of normal). Paducah's April-May period was especially dry, featuring just 0.95 inch (10 percent of normal). Several other communities across the central Plains and Mid-South endured record-breaking May dryness. For example, record-low May totals included 0.01 inch (3.77 inches below normal) in Hill City, KS, and 0.24 inch (4.95 inches below normal) in Monroe, LA. Previous records had been set in 1966 (0.18 inch) in Hill City and 1988 (0.29 inch) in Monroe. Meanwhile, cool conditions prevailed late in the month across the West. Gallup, NM, collected consecutive daily-record lows (20 and 25°F) on May 27-28. Farther north, wet snow lingered across northern portions of the Rockies and High Plains, where Great Falls, MT, received 3.5 inches on May 26-27. By Memorial Day, May 28, monthly record-tying warmth reached Michigan, where highs soared to 95°F in Detroit and 93°F in Flint. Detroit's monthly record had not been attained since May 31, 1895; Flint's standard had not been reached since May 31, 1988. Elsewhere on May 28, highs climbed to daily-record levels in locations such as Pensacola, FL (98°F); Ft. Smith, AR (97°F); and Toledo, OH (96°F). During a final flurry of Southern and Eastern record highs on May 29, Batesville, AR (97°F), edged its monthly standard of 96°F, originally set on May 31, 1937. In Texas, daily-record highs included 104°F (on May 29) in Childress and 98°F (on May 30) in Harlingen. In

contrast, cool air settled across the northern Plains, where Bismarck, ND (32 and 31°F), closed the month with consecutive freezes on May 30-31. Mobridge, SD (32°F), posted a daily-record low for May 31. Meanwhile, heat quickly expanded across the West. Thermal, CA, reached 115°F on consecutive days, setting records for both May 31 and June 1.

Meanwhile, the remnants of Tropical Storm Beryl crossed northeastern Florida, southeastern Georgia, and the coastal Carolinas from May 28-30, generating heavy rain. Beryl had reached the Florida coast, near Jacksonville Beach, just after midnight on May 28. Gainesville, FL (3.25 inches), netted a daily-record rainfall on May 28, contributing to its 5.18-inch sum during the last 5 days of the month. Similarly, 5.73 inches pelted Jacksonville, FL, from May 27-29, while 4.10 inches soaked Wilmington, NC, on May 29-30. On the afternoon of May 30, winds in excess of 50 mph were reported on North Carolina's Outer Banks, with a gust to 55 mph clocked at the U.S. Coast Guard station on Cape Hatteras. During the late-month period, a storm system produced locally heavy showers across the eastern half of the U.S. Wichita, KS (1.47 inches), netted a record-setting total for May 30. The following day, Germantown, TN (2.48 inches), collected a record-high amount for May 31.

Most of Alaska experienced wet conditions during May, while temperatures averaged within a few degrees of normal. An exception to the wet pattern was southwestern Alaska, where drier-than-normal conditions prevailed. Below-normal monthly temperatures were mostly confined to southeastern and west-central Alaska. Early in the month, snow blanketed several communities, with King Salmon reporting 3.7 inches from May 3-5. Kotzebue received an inch of snow on May 2-3, followed by a low of -4°F (not a record for the date) on May 4. Meanwhile, Fairbanks reported a brief thunderstorm on the evening of May 5—the earliest such occurrence there since May 3, 1984. A few days later, heavy precipitation arrived in southeastern Alaska, where Ketchikan (4.26 inches) netted a daily-record total for May 7. Ketchikan's May 6-7 rainfall reached 8.99 inches. Much of the state experienced a mid-month warming trend, but Cold Bay (24, 18, and 20°F) posted a trio of daily-record lows from May 12-14. King Salmon received 1.1 inches of snow on May 12-13, and notched a daily-record low of 22°F on the latter date. In western Alaska, a flurry of records in Nome included its wettest May day (0.84 inch on May 16; previously 0.76 inch on May 28, 1996) and a daily-record high (63°F on May 18). It was also Nome's warmest day since August 20, 2011, when the high reached 67°F. Across interior Alaska, the most significant rainfall event of the spring arrived late in the month. Fairbanks (0.52 inch) received a daily-record rainfall on May 25, four days after posting its first 70-degree reading since September 13, 2011. During the last 5 days of May, Yakutat received rainfall totaling 2.53 inches. Yakutat's May precipitation climbed to 13.32 inches (162 percent of normal). Similarly, Annette Island's monthly rainfall reached 10.20 inches (183 percent of normal), aided by a May 27-31 sum of 1.68 inches.

Hawaii moved deeper into its dry season, following the torrential rains of March. Although scattered showers dotted windward locations during May, monthly totals were mostly below normal. On the Big Island, Hilo's monthly rainfall totaled 6.56 inches (81 percent of normal). On the western islands, monthly totals included 1.02 inches (49 percent of normal) in Lihue, Kauai, and

0.05 inch (8 percent) in Honolulu, Oahu. It was Honolulu's second-driest May during the last 60 years, behind only the 2000 total of 0.03 inch. Unusually cool nighttime conditions were noted during some of the dry periods. At mid-month, for example, Kahului, Maui (56 and 59°F on May 13 and 14, respectively), and Hilo (62 and 63°F on May 14 and 15, respectively) tallied consecutive daily-record lows.

## Fieldwork

*Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS*

During May, above-normal temperatures across much of the U.S. promoted rapid fieldwork and crop development. Most notably, monthly temperatures averaged at least 6°F above normal in a band stretching from the central Great Plains to the Northeast. Record-breaking temperatures quickly matured the winter wheat crop, leading to a record-setting harvest pace in some locations. Precipitation was scarce, with the exception of portions of the nation's northern tier, Texas, and the Atlantic Coast States. In parts of the Southwest, Great Plains, and Delta, monthly rainfall totaled less than 5 percent of normal, causing depletion of topsoil moisture.

Despite early-month rainfall, corn planting advanced at a double-digit pace throughout much the Corn Belt. By May 6, producers had planted 71 percent of the nation's crop, 39 percentage points ahead of last year and 24 points ahead of the 5-year average. With above-average temperatures providing favorable growing conditions, nearly one-third of the corn crop had emerged by May 6. Fieldwork was rapid at mid-month in many states. By May 20, planting was 96 percent complete nationwide, the quickest pace on record. Boosted by warm weather and mostly adequate soil moisture levels in the Midwest, crop development continued at a rapid pace during the latter half of the month. By June 3, emergence had advanced to 97 percent complete, 22 percentage points ahead of last year and 14 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 72 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 3, compared to 77 percent on May 20 and 67 percent at the same time last year.

As May began, recently planted sorghum fields in northern Texas were reported as growing well, but in need of additional moisture to sustain crop development as some fields showed signs of drought stress. By May 6, producers nationwide had planted 29 percent of this year's crop, 4 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Planting in the lower Delta and Texas was nearing completion by May 13, while producers in Kansas—the largest sorghum-producing state—had planted 10 percent of their crop. Mostly sunny skies provided ample time for fieldwork during the second half of May, with double-digit progress evident in over half of the major estimating states during both the week ending May 20 and 27. In Texas, head development was 58 percent complete by June 3, with 20 percent of the crop reported as coloring. Sweltering heat, little to no rainfall, and windy conditions in Kansas caused a decline in crop condition ratings toward month's end. Nationally, 74 percent of the sorghum crop was planted by June 3, twenty-one percentage points ahead of last year and 20 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, half of this year's crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 3. Due to the accelerated planting and crop development pace this year, comparable data from last year was not available.

Sunny weather and mostly adequate soil moisture reserves provided nearly ideal growing conditions throughout most of the major oat-producing regions. Emergence was advancing at a rapid pace and neared completion by May 6. Heading was underway but limited to Iowa, Ohio, and Texas by May 13. In Texas, producers were baling or green chopping their crop to help boost forage supplies depleted by ongoing dry conditions and limited pasture grass availability. Emergence was 96 percent complete by May 20, seventeen percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Above-average temperatures promoted rapid crop development throughout the month. Over half of the nation's oat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 3, with harvest for grain 25 percentage points ahead of normal in Texas as the crop dried down quickly under high daytime temperatures. Overall, 72 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 3, compared to 75 percent on May 6 and 58 percent at the same time last year.

Double-digit seeding was evident in the five major barley-producing states as May began. While seeding was most rapid in Washington, overall progress was behind normal due to previously wet fields. Favorable growing conditions pushed emergence well ahead of both last year and normal. By May 13, seeding was 93 percent complete, 25 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. At the same time, 56 percent of the barley crop had emerged, 21 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. With the exception of Washington, where below-average temperatures limited seed germination late in the month, warm weather dominated the nation's northern tier during May. By June 3, emergence was 96 percent complete, 41 percentage points ahead of last year and 15 points ahead of the 5-year average, with heading underway and ahead of normal in portions of the nation's northern tier. Overall, 69 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 3. With the accelerated pace of crop development this year, comparable data from last year was not available.

By May 6, sixty-three percent of the nation's winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 29 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Kansas, the largest producing state, heading was nearing completion as above-average temperatures had crop development 72 percentage points—or approximately 3 weeks—ahead of normal. However, soil moisture was scarce in the major wheat growing areas of the state. Harvest was underway in Texas and was expected to gain speed in the coming weeks. Favorable growing conditions pushed heading in Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Ohio at least 40 percentage points ahead of normal by May 13. Heading was complete or nearly complete in most southern locations by May 27, while rapid crop development was evident across much of the nation's northern tier and into the Great Lakes region. With hot, dry weather quickly maturing the winter wheat crop, harvest was underway across much of the South earlier than normal. In Kansas, some southern wheat fields were being harvested by May 27, marking the earliest start since 1952. Nationally, 88 percent of the 2012 winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 3, eight percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Twenty percent of the crop was harvested, 17 percentage points ahead of normal. In Arkansas, harvest neared completion nearly a month ahead of normal, as hot weather throughout the growing season quickly matured the crop. During the latter half of May, unusually dry conditions and record-breaking temperatures in the Great Plains negatively impacted the developing crop. Overall, 52 percent of

the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 3, compared to 63 percent on May 6 and 34 percent at the same time last year.

Spring wheat producers had sown 84 percent of this year's crop by May 6, sixty-five percentage points ahead of last year and 35 points ahead of the 5-year average. Seeding in Minnesota and North Dakota—two of the top three producing states—was at least 45 percentage points ahead of normal, as mild winter weather and favorable conditions provided ample time for spring fieldwork. Warm weather and favorable soil moisture levels in most areas promoted rapid crop development throughout the month. By May 20, seeding was 99 percent complete, 49 percentage points ahead of last year and 21 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Emergence had advanced to 86 percent complete, 36 percentage points ahead of normal. In North Dakota, above-average temperatures aided crop development at mid-month; however, hot, windy weather depleted topsoil moisture levels in some locations. Nationally, 3 percent of the spring wheat crop was headed by June 3. Despite cooler-than-normal weather at month's end and into June, heading in South Dakota was 20 percentage points ahead of the average pace. Overall, 78 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 3, compared to 74 percent on May 20. With the accelerated pace of crop development this year, comparable data from last year was not available.

With rice seeding nearing completion in the Delta and Texas, overall progress slowed as May began. In Arkansas, the largest producing state, both seeding and emergence were nearly a month ahead of the normal pace. Favorable weather in California allowed seeding to gain speed during the first half of May, as adverse conditions earlier this spring had delayed progress nearly 3 weeks. Nationally, 91 percent of the rice crop was seeded by May 20, eleven percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Despite cooler-than-normal weather in California, 45 percent of the state's rice crop emerged during the week ending May 27. This pushed progress ahead of normal for the first time this season. By June 3, ninety-four percent of the U.S. crop had emerged, 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading was underway in the lower Delta and Texas, but had yet to begin in Arkansas. Overall, 65 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 3, compared to 66 percent on May 6 and 59 percent at the same time last year.

Nearly one-quarter of the nation's soybean crop was planted by May 6, with progress ahead of normal in all major estimating states except Iowa and Wisconsin. In Iowa, persistent rainfall had limited fieldwork. As the month began, emergence was most advanced in the Delta. Nearly ideal weather conditions supported double-digit planting progress in most states by mid-month. By May 20, planting was 76 percent complete, the quickest pace on record. Thirty-five percent of the soybean crop had emerged, 22 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. As sunny skies and warm temperatures continued toward month's end, fieldwork and crop development in the soybean-producing regions of the country continued at a torrid pace. By June 3, producers had planted 94 percent of this year's crop, with progress at least 20 percentage points ahead of normal in 11 of the 18 major estimating states. Emergence had advanced to

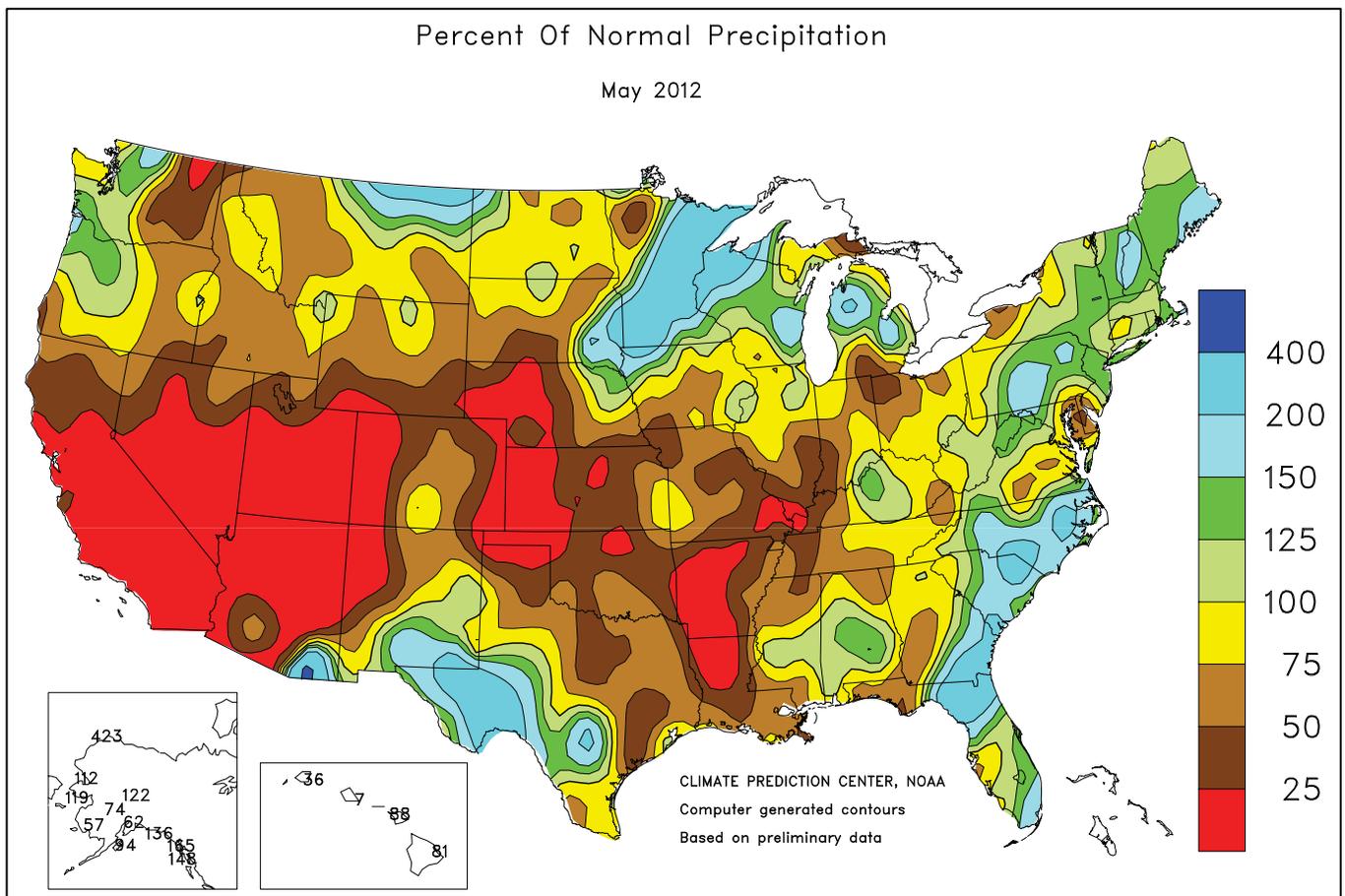
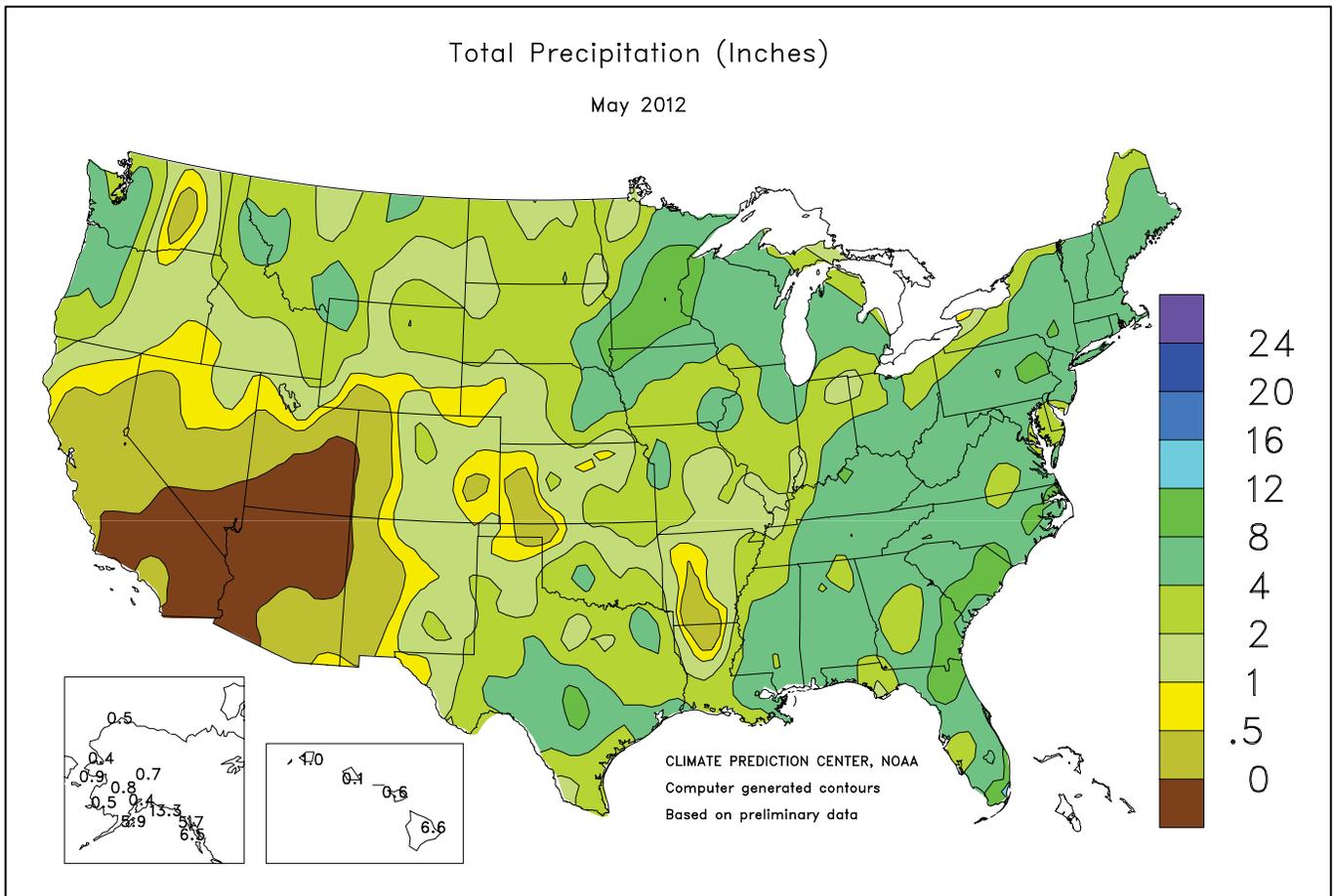
79 percent complete. Overall, 65 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition. With the accelerated pace of crop development this year, comparable data from last year was not available.

With planting just beginning in Virginia, 30 percent of the 2012 peanut crop was in the ground by May 6. This was 14 percentage points ahead of last year and 16 points ahead of the 5-year average. Despite unusually dry fields, producers in Georgia were planting their crop at a rapid pace with hopes of receiving a soaking rain. Above-average mid-month rainfall in parts of the South improved soil moisture conditions, aiding not only fieldwork but crop growth as well. Toward month's end, producers in Georgia reported poor seed germination despite better planting conditions when compared to last year. Tropical Storm Beryl dumped heavy rainfall on portions of the Southeast and Atlantic Coast States; however, peanut planting continued at a steady pace. By June 3, producers had planted 93 percent of this year's crop, 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 61 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition. With the accelerated pace of planting and crop development this year, comparable data from last year was not available.

Sunflower producers in limited locations were busy planting this year's crop as the month began. By May 13, eight percent of the crop was in the ground, 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting was most advanced in North Dakota, where weather conditions favored fieldwork but left portions of the state in need of moisture. Warm, sunny days provided ample time for planting throughout much of the month in the four major producing states. By June 3, producers had planted 60 percent of the 2012 sunflower crop, 36 percentage points ahead of last year and 19 points ahead of the 5-year average, with progress at least 22 percentage points ahead of normal in Kansas and the Dakotas.

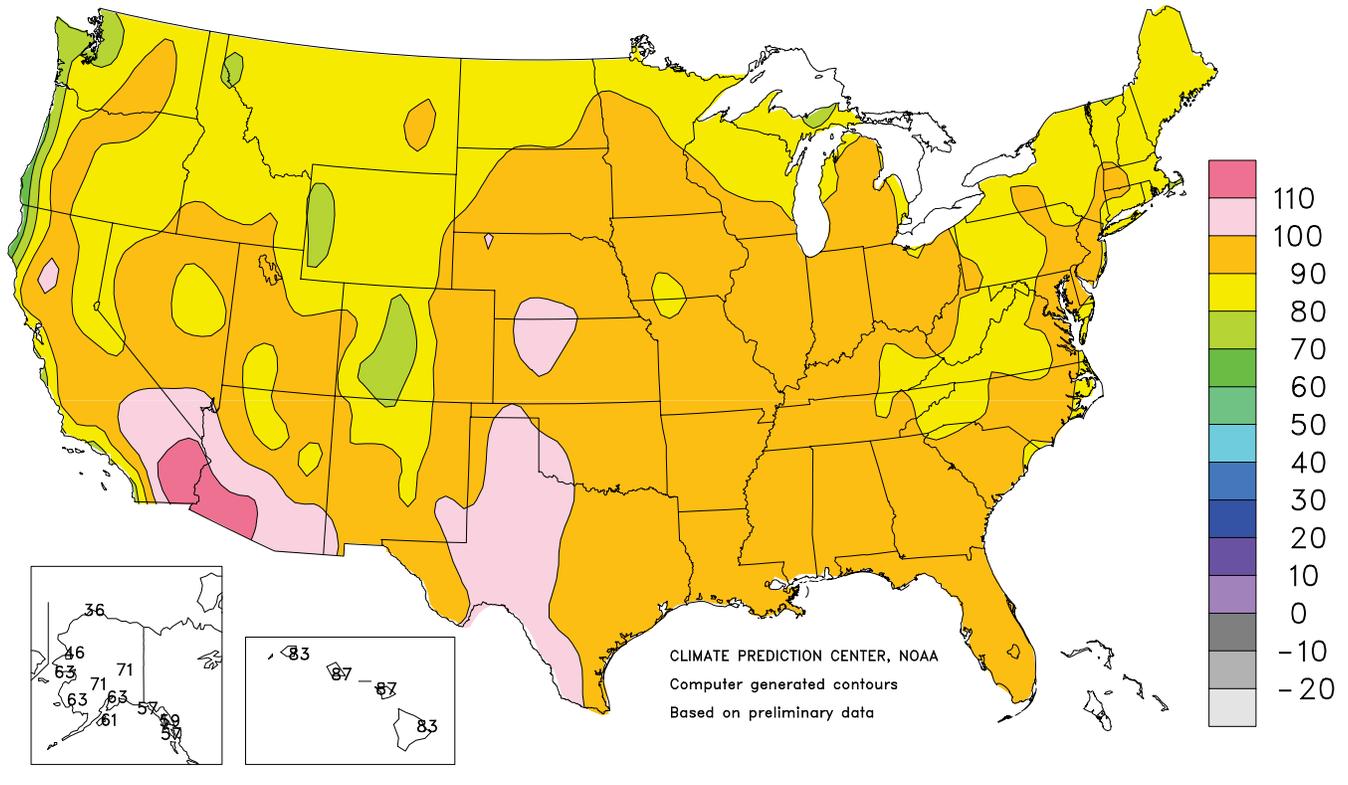
As the month began, cotton producers were planting this year's crop at the quickest pace since 2006, with double-digit progress evident throughout much of the Cotton Belt during the week ending May 6. In Texas, progress was limited, as producers in the High Plains continued to water their fields ahead of planting. Squaring was evident at a few isolated locations in the South by mid-month, as warm weather promoted rapid crop development. Producers with irrigation capabilities in parts of the Southeast were watering their fields to sustain crop growth, since below-average precipitation compounded the effects of drought. The brisk planting pace continued under mostly sunny skies throughout the month. By June 3, eighty-seven percent of the nation's cotton crop was planted, 4 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Squaring had advanced to 11 percent complete, 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 54 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 3. With the accelerated pace of planting and crop development this year, comparable data from last year was not available. In Texas, late-month storms brought strong winds and blowing dust to the Panhandle, damaging a portion of the recently emerged crop.

By May 6, sugarbeet producers had planted 98 percent of this year's crop, 70 percentage points ahead of last year and 33 points ahead of the 5-year average.



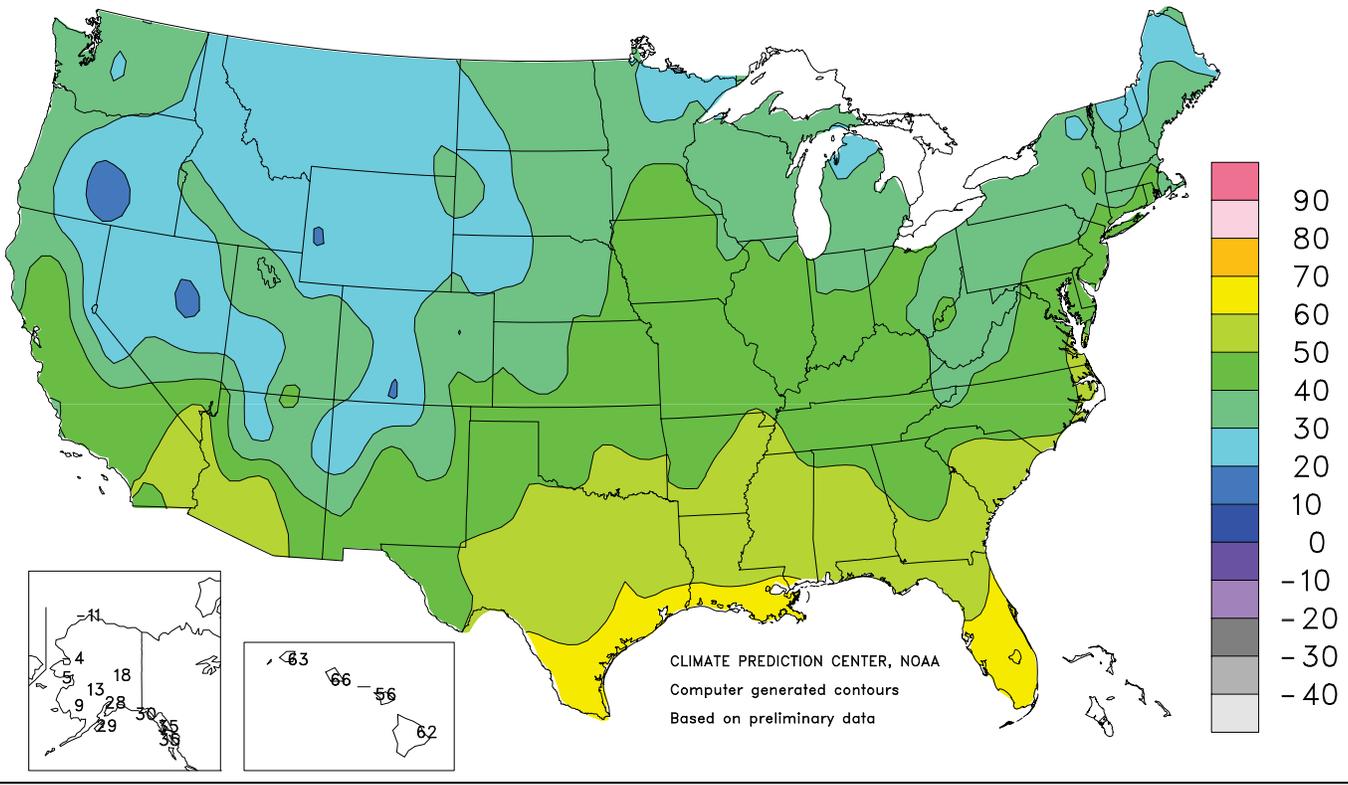
### Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

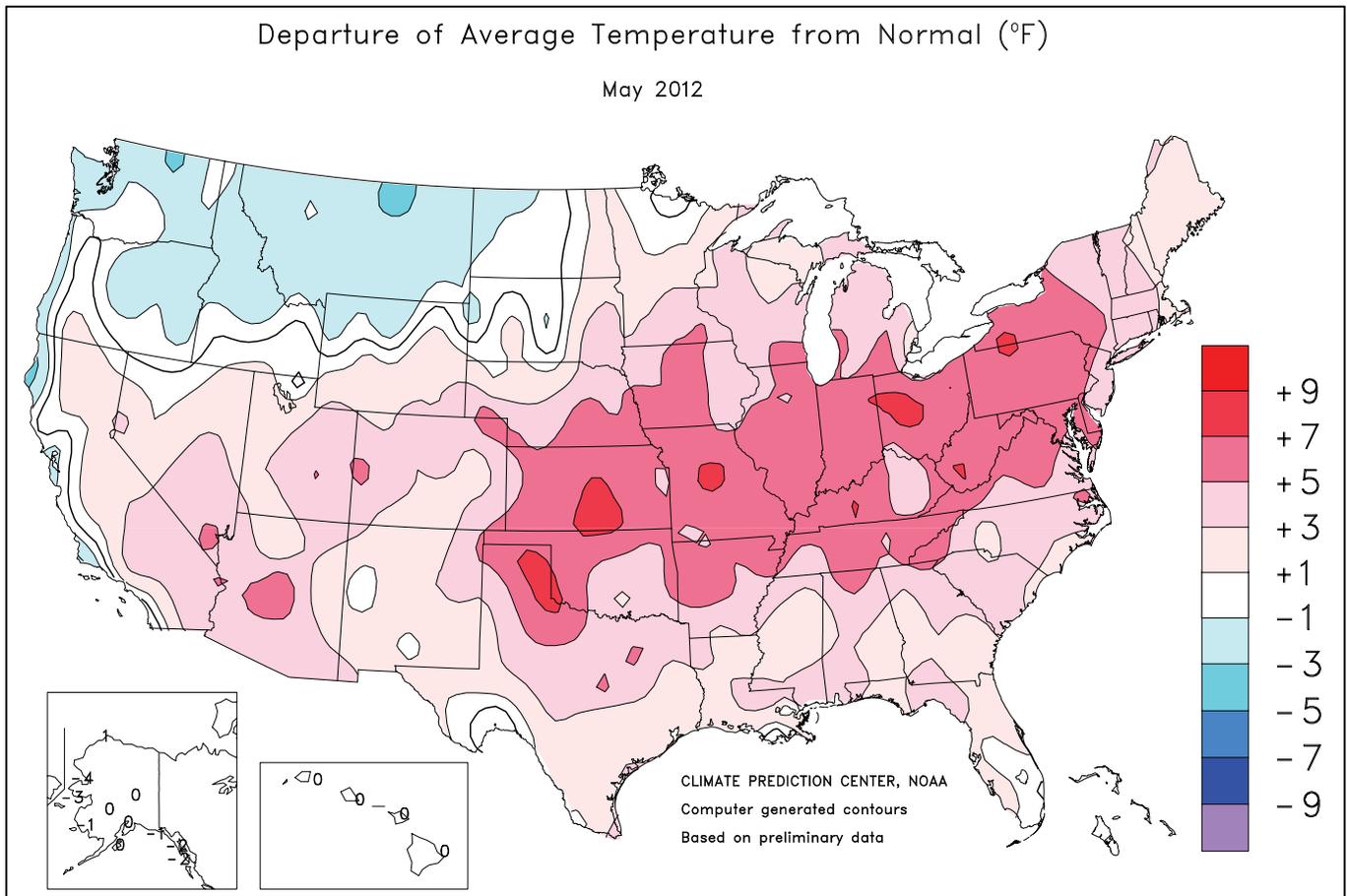
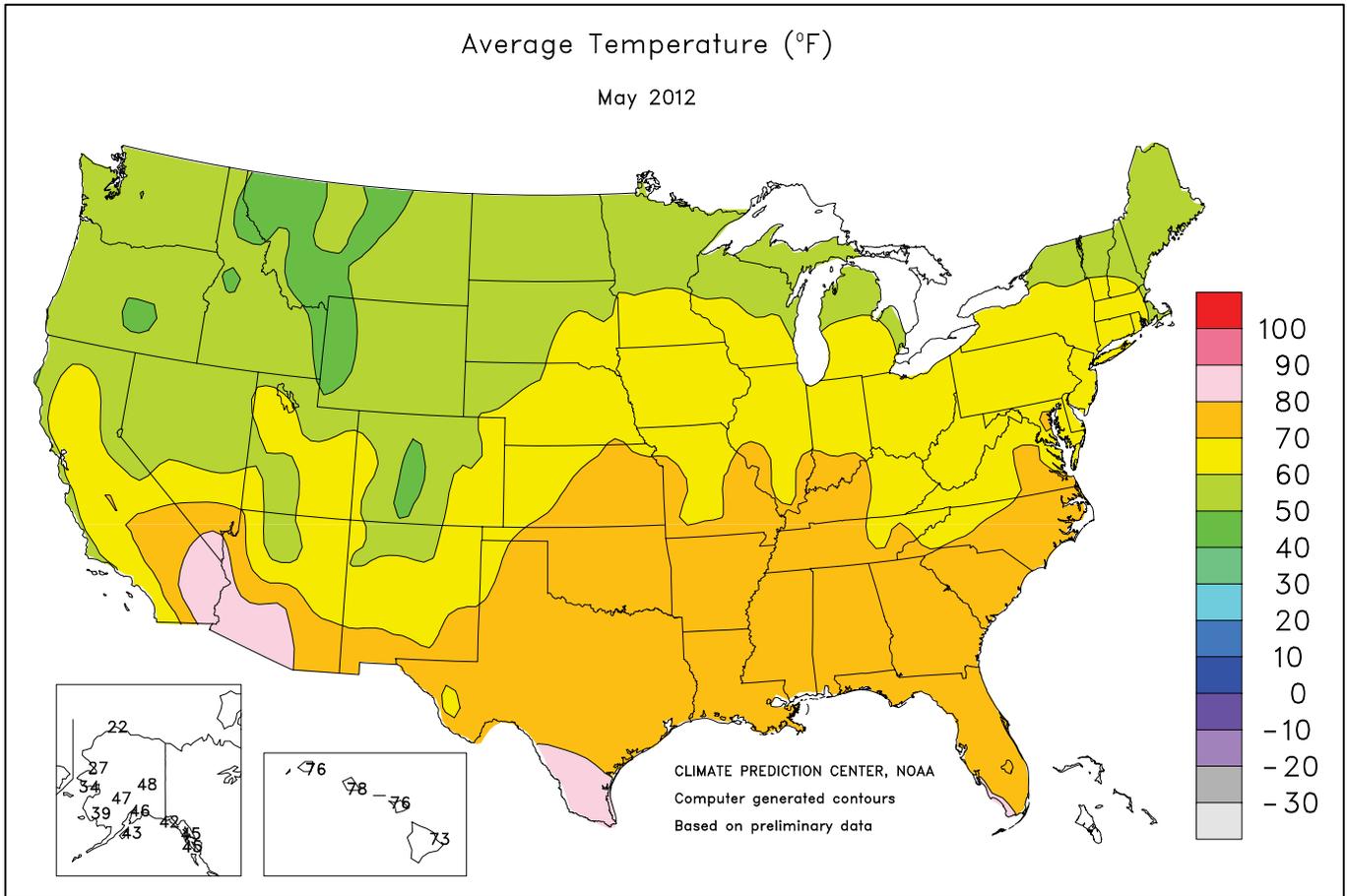
May 2012



### Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

May 2012





National Weather Data for Selected Cities

May 2012

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center (301-763-8000, Ext. 7503)

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
AL BIRMINGHAM	74	5	4.94	0.11	LEXINGTON	69	5	3.60	-1.18	COLUMBUS	69	6	2.30	-1.58
HUNTSVILLE	74	5	2.79	-2.45	LONDON-CORBIN	68	4	4.73	0.04	DAYTON	68	7	2.04	-2.13
MOBILE	77	3	7.82	1.72	LOUISVILLE	73	7	7.87	2.99	MANSFIELD	65	7	3.90	-0.52
MONTGOMERY	75	3	6.48	2.34	PADUCAH	72	6	0.39	-4.36	TOLEDO	65	5	1.50	-1.64
AK ANCHORAGE	46	-1	0.43	-0.26	LA BATON ROUGE	77	3	2.77	-2.57	YOUNGSTOWN	64	6	3.54	0.09
BARROW	22	2	0.50	0.38	LAKE CHARLES	77	2	4.78	-1.28	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	73	5	3.59	-1.85
COLD BAY	37	-3	1.51	-1.14	NEW ORLEANS	79	3	1.77	-2.85	TULSA	74	5	1.17	-4.94
FAIRBANKS	48	-1	0.73	0.13	SHREVEPORT	77	4	1.10	-4.15	OR ASTORIA	52	-1	4.94	1.66
JUNEAU	45	-3	5.73	2.25	ME BANGOR	56	1	5.12	1.72	BURNS	51	0	0.58	-0.47
KING SALMON	41	-3	1.67	0.32	CARIBOU	54	2	4.11	0.84	EUGENE	55	0	2.68	0.02
KODIAK	43	-1	5.93	-0.38	PORTLAND	56	2	5.91	2.09	MEDFORD	61	3	1.10	-0.11
NOME	34	-3	0.88	0.14	MD BALTIMORE	69	6	1.99	-1.90	PENDLETON	57	-1	0.67	-0.55
AZ FLAGSTAFF	54	3	0.00	-0.80	MA BOSTON	60	2	3.43	0.19	PORTLAND	58	1	3.37	0.99
PHOENIX	85	6	0.03	-0.13	WORCESTER	61	5	4.00	-0.35	SALEM	56	0	2.31	0.18
TUCSON	79	5	0.00	-0.24	MI ALPENA	56	4	2.00	-0.61	PA ALLENTOWN	66	6	5.63	1.16
AR FORT SMITH	76	7	1.15	-4.14	DETROIT	65	5	1.72	-1.33	ERIE	63	5	2.88	-0.46
LITTLE ROCK	76	6	1.23	-3.82	FLINT	63	6	7.04	4.30	MIDDLETOWN	67	5	5.55	1.29
CA BAKERSFIELD	72	2	0.00	-0.24	GRAND RAPIDS	63	5	2.72	-0.63	PHILADELPHIA	68	4	3.35	-0.53
EUREKA	50	-4	0.77	-0.85	HOUGHTON LAKE	59	5	4.58	2.01	PITTSBURGH	67	7	4.69	0.89
FRESNO	73	4	0.00	-0.39	LANSING	62	5	2.28	-0.43	WILKES-BARRE	65	5	5.57	1.88
LOS ANGELES	63	0	0.01	-0.23	MUSKEGON	62	6	2.24	-0.71	WILLIAMSPORT	66	6	4.04	0.25
REDDING	68	2	0.05	-1.61	TRAVERSE CITY	60	5	3.32	1.02	PR SAN JUAN	82	1	5.28	-0.01
SACRAMENTO	67	2	0.00	-0.53	MN DULUTH	55	3	6.61	3.66	RI PROVIDENCE	62	3	4.23	0.57
SAN DIEGO	64	-1	0.02	-0.18	INT'L FALLS	53	0	2.60	0.05	SC CHARLESTON	75	3	3.06	-0.61
SAN FRANCISCO	58	-1	0.00	-0.38	MINNEAPOLIS	64	5	9.34	6.10	COLUMBIA	75	3	4.71	1.54
STOCKTON	67	0	0.06	-0.44	ROCHESTER	63	6	4.85	1.32	FLORENCE	74	3	7.81	4.50
CO ALAMOSA	54	4	0.88	0.18	ST. CLOUD	60	3	8.76	5.79	GREENVILLE	72	5	3.44	-1.15
CO SPRINGS	60	5	0.78	-1.61	MS JACKSON	75	4	6.69	1.83	MYRTLE BEACH	73	3	3.80	0.81
DENVER	61	6	1.01	-1.71	MERIDIAN	74	2	5.85	0.98	SD ABERDEEN	59	1	1.11	-1.58
GRAND JUNCTION	65	5	0.09	-0.89	TUPELO	74	5	2.27	-3.53	HURON	61	3	1.92	-1.08
PUEBLO	63	3	0.92	-0.57	MO COLUMBIA	71	7	1.31	-3.56	RAPID CITY	56	1	2.11	-0.85
CT BRIDGEPORT	63	4	4.57	0.54	JOPLIN	71	5	4.14	-0.93	SIoux FALLS	62	4	4.60	1.21
HARTFORD	64	4	3.27	-1.12	KANSAS CITY	70	6	1.00	-4.39	TN BRISTOL	68	5	2.07	-2.25
DC WASHINGTON	71	5	3.28	-0.54	SPRINGFIELD	70	5	3.44	-1.13	CHATTANOOGA	73	5	2.50	-1.78
DE WILMINGTON	67	5	2.25	-1.90	ST JOSEPH	70	5	1.67	-3.28	JACKSON	73	4	2.05	-3.59
FL DAYTONA BEACH	77	2	3.15	-0.11	ST LOUIS	73	6	1.70	-2.41	KNOXVILLE	72	6	3.61	-1.07
FT LAUDERDALE	79	1	7.72	1.39	MT BILLINGS	55	-1	1.96	-0.52	MEMPHIS	76	5	3.17	-1.98
FT MYERS	81	2	5.95	2.53	BUTTE	46	-2	1.20	-0.82	NASHVILLE	73	6	4.01	-1.06
JACKSONVILLE	75	2	10.05	6.57	GLASGOW	53	-3	3.06	1.34	TX ABILENE	77	4	2.31	-0.52
KEY WEST	80	-1	4.78	1.30	GREAT FALLS	51	0	2.27	-0.26	AMARILLO	70	5	1.53	-0.97
MELBOURNE	77	1	6.17	2.23	HELENA	52	-1	1.35	-0.43	AUSTIN	77	2	5.29	0.26
MIAMI	80	0	14.67	9.15	KALISPELL	49	-2	1.51	-0.53	BEAUMONT	77	2	3.19	-2.64
ORLANDO	78	1	3.62	-0.12	MILES CITY	56	-1	1.01	-1.18	BROWNSVILLE	83	4	1.14	-1.34
PENSACOLA	78	3	4.15	-0.25	MISSOULA	51	-2	1.68	-0.27	COLLEGE STATION	78	3	1.82	-3.23
ST PETERSBURG	80	2	1.72	-1.08	NE GRAND ISLAND	67	6	2.29	-1.78	CORPUS CHRISTI	80	2	2.95	-0.53
TALLAHASSEE	78	4	4.32	-0.63	HASTINGS	66	4	4.07	-0.52	DALLAS/FT WORTH	78	5	1.66	-3.49
TAMPA	81	3	2.60	-0.25	LINCOLN	67	5	3.00	-1.23	DEL RIO	78	0	4.48	2.17
WEST PALM BEACH	78	0	9.29	3.90	MCCOOK	65	5	0.95	-2.31	EL PASO	75	1	0.52	0.14
GA ATHENS	73	4	2.67	-1.19	NORFOLK	65	5	4.33	0.41	GALVESTON	80	3	4.21	0.51
ATLANTA	74	4	3.41	-0.54	NORTH PLATTE	62	4	0.74	-2.60	HOUSTON	79	3	0.77	-4.38
AUGUSTA	74	3	4.56	1.49	OMAHA/EPPLEY	69	7	3.56	-0.88	LUBBOCK	73	4	1.33	-0.98
COLUMBUS	76	4	3.34	-0.28	SCOTTSBLUFF	61	4	0.35	-2.35	MIDLAND	76	3	2.88	1.09
MACON	74	3	2.10	-0.88	VALENTINE	59	1	0.69	-2.51	SAN ANGELO	77	4	4.50	1.41
SAVANNAH	76	3	7.48	3.87	NV ELKO	55	2	0.55	-0.53	SAN ANTONIO	78	2	9.84	5.12
HI HILO	73	-1	6.56	-1.51	ELY	53	3	0.08	-1.21	VICTORIA	79	2	2.31	-2.81
HONOLULU	78	1	0.05	-0.73	LAS VEGAS	81	6	0.00	-0.24	WACO	77	3	2.80	-1.66
KAHULUI	76	0	0.58	-0.08	RENO	62	6	0.30	-0.32	WICHITA FALLS	76	5	1.04	-2.88
LIHUE	76	1	1.02	-1.85	WINNEMUCCA	56	1	0.13	-0.93	UT SALT LAKE CITY	62	3	0.72	-1.37
ID BOISE	59	0	0.90	-0.37	NH CONCORD	59	3	4.76	1.43	VT BURLINGTON	61	5	4.41	1.09
LEWISTON	58	0	0.72	-0.84	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	66	6	3.56	0.18	VA LYNCHBURG	68	5	2.35	-1.76
POCATELLO	54	1	1.04	-0.47	NEWARK	66	3	4.32	-0.14	NORFOLK	70	4	6.43	2.69
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	65	6	4.38	1.00	NM ALBUQUERQUE	68	3	0.19	-0.41	RICHMOND	70	5	2.45	-1.50
MOLINE	66	4	5.98	1.73	NY ALBANY	63	5	6.03	2.38	ROANOKE	69	5	4.03	-0.21
PEORIA	67	5	2.44	-1.73	BINGHAMTON	61	5	4.19	0.64	WASH/DULLES	68	6	5.38	1.16
ROCKFORD	65	5	1.62	-2.40	BUFFALO	64	7	0.90	-2.45	WA OLYMPIA	53	0	2.73	0.46
SPRINGFIELD	70	6	4.28	0.22	ROCHESTER	63	6	1.38	-1.44	QUILLAYUTE	51	0	4.26	-1.25
EVANSVILLE	72	6	2.29	-2.72	SYRACUSE	64	7	3.15	-0.24	SEATTLE-TACOMA	55	-1	2.05	0.28
IN FORT WAYNE	67	7	1.05	-2.70	NC ASHEVILLE	67	5	5.83	1.42	SPOKANE	54	0	0.69	-0.91
INDIANAPOLIS	69	6	2.70	-1.65	CHARLOTTE	71	2	5.92	2.26	YAKIMA	58	2	0.16	-0.35
SOUTH BEND	65	5	2.14	-1.36	GREENSBORO	71	5	4.66	0.71	WV BECKLEY	65	5	3.90	-0.49
IA BURLINGTON	68	5	5.47	1.07	HATTERAS	73	5	4.87	0.95	CHARLESTON	69	7	3.30	-1.00
CEDAR RAPIDS	65	4	1.96	-1.89	RALEIGH	72	5	3.97	0.18	ELKINS	64	6	5.95	1.18
DES MOINES	69	7	3.15	-1.10	WILMINGTON	73	3	7.28	2.88	HUNTINGTON	69	5	3.96	-0.45
DUBUQUE	63	4	3.28	-0.84	ND BISMARCK	55	-1	1.98	-0.24	WI EAU CLAIRE	62	4	4.58	0.89
SIoux CITY	66	5	6.20	2.45	DICKINSON	54	-1	1.65	-0.63	GREEN BAY	61	5	3.43	0.68
WATERLOO	65	5	3.20	-0.95	FARGO	61	4	3.03	0.42	LA CROSSE	64	3	3.94	0.56
KS CONCORDIA	69	6	0.39	-3.81	GRAND FORKS	57	0	1.75	-0.46	MADISON	64	6	3.19	-0.06
DODGE CITY	69	5	0.61	-2.39	JAMESTOWN	57	0	2.29	0.08	MILWAUKEE	61	5	3.91	0.85
GOODLAND	63	4	0.45	-3.01	MINOT	55	-1	1.80	-0.51	WAUSAU	60	3	3.91	0.37
HILL CITY	68	6	0.01	-3.69	WILLISTON	53	-2	2.46	0.58	WY CASPER	54	2	1.75	-0.63
TOPEKA	71	7	2.58	-2.28	OH AKRON-CANTON	66	7	1.94	-2.02	CHEYENNE	55	4	0.30	-2.18
WICHITA	73	8	2.09	-2.07	CINCINNATI	69	5	3.53	-1.06	LANDER	55	2	1.84	-0.54
KY JACKSON	69	5	4.19	-0.97	CLEVELAND	65	7	1.44	-2.06	SHERIDAN	52	-1	2.42	0.01

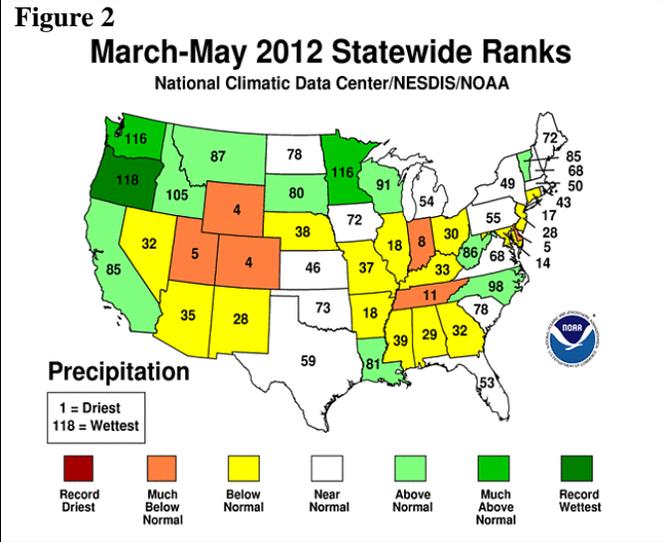
# Spring Weather Review

Review provided by USDA/WAOB

**Highlights:** Unprecedented spring warmth covered much of the central and eastern United States, promoting rapid crop planting and development but reducing soil moisture reserves due to above-normal evaporation rates and crop demands. In much of the West, unusual warmth caused premature melting of high-elevation snow packs. Both March and spring (March-May) U.S. temperatures surpassed records originally set more than a century ago, in 1910. Warmth left fruits vulnerable to spring cold snaps; indeed, a series of freezes (from late March to late April) in the lower Great Lakes region and the Northeast damaged a variety of crops. Meanwhile, consistently cool conditions were confined to the Pacific Northwest.

In the Sierra Nevada, significant spring precipitation turned a dismal wet season into merely a poor one. Farther inland, the wet season ended on a dry note, especially in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming. However, all of those states—as well as California and Nevada—have a buffer against developing drought in the form of abundant reservoir storage. Elsewhere in the West, heavy precipitation from the Pacific Northwest to the northern Rockies contrasted with drier-than-normal conditions (and below-average reservoir storage) in Arizona and New Mexico. Farther east, late-spring rainfall eased dry conditions across the northern Plains and upper Midwest, but developing drought remained a concern in the central Plains, southern and eastern Corn Belt, and Mid-South. During May, Tropical Storm Beryl contributed to a favorably wetter pattern in the East.

According to preliminary information provided by the National Climatic Data Center, the meteorological spring of 2012 featured record-setting warmth and slightly drier-than-normal conditions. The nation’s average temperature of 57.1°F (5.2°F above the 1901-2000 average) demolished the March-May 1910 standard by 2.0°F. Record-high spring

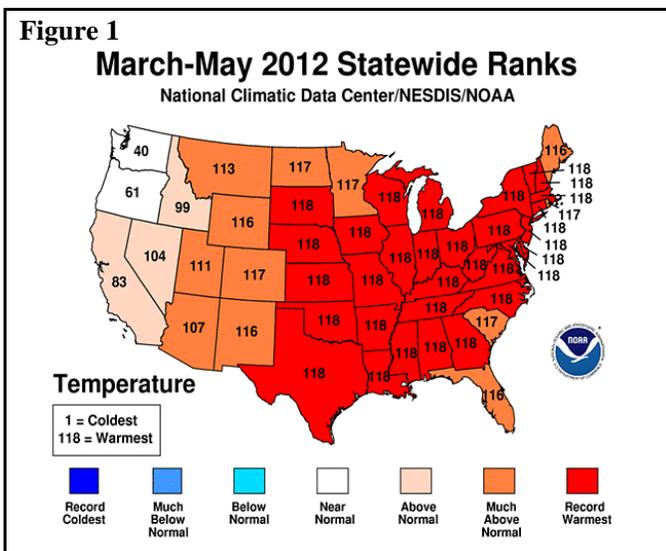


temperatures were noted in 31 of the 48 contiguous states—and in all but six states from the Plains to the East Coast (figure 1). Meanwhile, spring precipitation averaged 7.47 inches (97 percent of normal) across the contiguous U.S. However, there were large state and regional variations in precipitation. Top-ten values for spring dryness were observed in Colorado, Indiana, Utah, and Wyoming, but near-record to record-setting wetness was noted in Minnesota, Oregon, and Washington (figure 2).

**March:** The contiguous U.S. experienced its warmest March, breaking a record set more than a century ago—in 1910. Warmth was especially dominant east of the Rockies, where every state experienced top-ten warmth for March. In fact, record-setting March warmth affected 25 states from the Plains to the East Coast, including all of the Midwest. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 15°F above normal at numerous Midwestern locations, while below-normal readings were mostly confined to the Pacific Coast States.

Although the nation as a whole noted its wettest March since 1998, little or no precipitation fell in a broad area stretching from the Southwest to eastern Montana and the western Dakotas. Unusually dry weather also prevailed in the Northeast and across Florida’s peninsula. In the latter region, producers utilized irrigation to limit drought stress on blooming citrus and other crops.

In contrast, March storminess approximately doubled the water content of the high-elevation Sierra Nevada snow pack, slightly improving California’s water-supply prospects. The middle third of the West, from California to Colorado, has a temporary buffer from developing drought in the form of abundant reservoir supplies. Farther north, areas from the Pacific Northwest to the northern Rockies have both abundant, high-elevation snow packs and near- to above-average reservoir levels.



East of the Rockies, winter wheat and fruit crops developed several weeks ahead of the normal place, leaving many commodities vulnerable to spring freezes. By March 26-27, the first of several cool snaps arrived in the lower Great Lakes region and the Northeastern States, forcing producers to monitor fruit crops for signs of freeze injury. Meanwhile, unusual warmth persisted through month's end from the Plains into the Southeast.

Elsewhere, March precipitation continued to dent long-term drought across the south-central U.S., while showers provided some beneficial moisture in the Southeast. However, drought-related concerns persisted across the southern High Plains and the lower Southeast.

**April:** Most of the nation continued to experience unusually warm weather, with record-setting April warmth noted across parts of the southern Plains. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 5°F above normal at numerous locations on the central and southern High Plains. Cooler-than-normal weather was generally limited to areas along the Pacific Coast and parts of the Great Lakes and Northeastern States. In the latter region, early-blooming fruit crops were threatened by a series of freezes, the worst of which struck

much of Michigan, New York, and Pennsylvania from April 27-30.

During April, significantly above-normal precipitation was mostly limited to the Pacific Coast States, the northern Rockies, southern Florida, northern Maine, and parts of the Plains and upper Midwest. Rainfall was especially important across the northern Plains and upper Midwest, where dryness had begun to develop in late-summer 2011.

In contrast, mostly dry weather prevailed across the eastern Corn Belt and much of the South. Planting advanced quickly across the dry regions, but pastures, winter grains, and emerging summer crops were in need of moisture in drought-affected areas of the southern High Plains and the lower Southeast.

Meanwhile, cool, showery weather slowed spring fieldwork and crop development in California and the Northwest. Elsewhere, further deterioration of water-supply prospects occurred in the Four Corners States, where April warmth prematurely melted already meager snowpacks.

**May:** *A complete summary begins on page 13.*

## U.S. Crop Production Highlights

*The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on June 12, 2012. Forecasts refer to June 1.*

**Winter wheat** production is forecast at 1.68 billion bushels, down 1 percent from the May 1 forecast but 13 percent above 2011. The U.S. yield is forecast at 47.3 bushels per acre, down 0.3 bushel from last month but 1.1 bushels above last year. Expected area for harvest as grain or seed totals 35.6 million acres, unchanged from May 1.

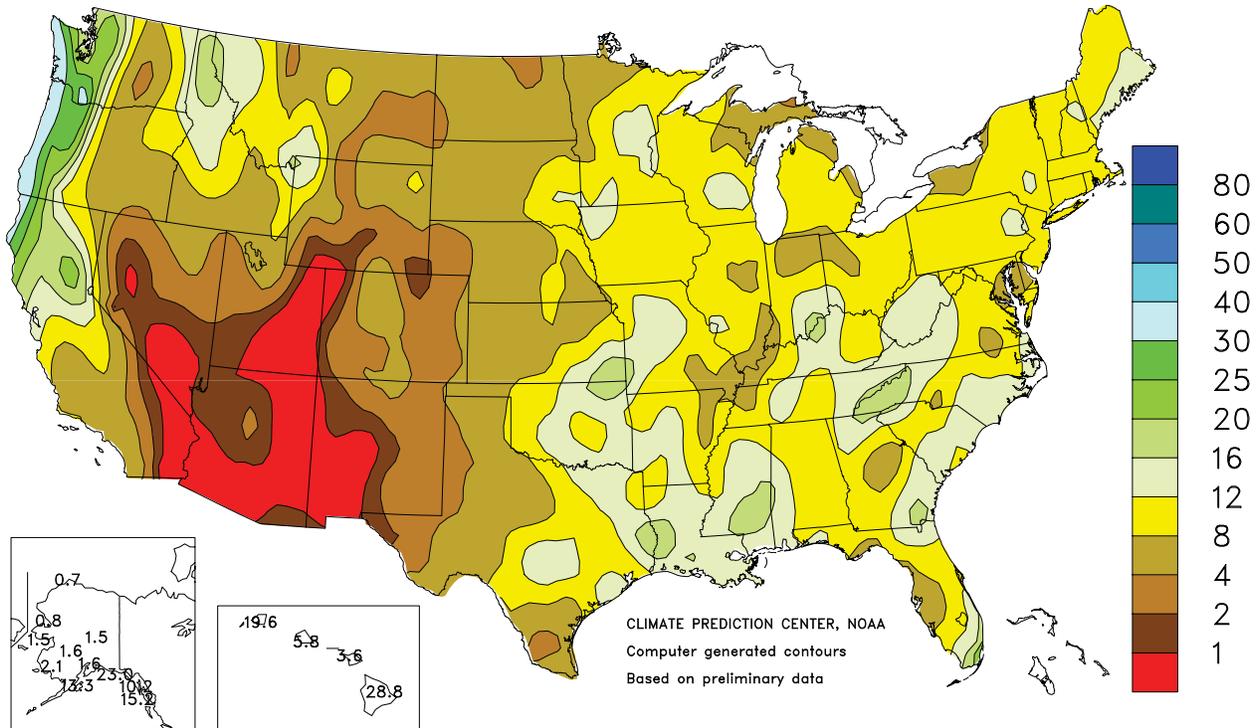
Hard Red Winter, at 1.02 billion bushels, is down 1 percent from a month ago. Soft Red Winter production is up slightly from last month and now totals 428 million bushels. White Winter production totals 231 million bushels, down 1 percent from last month. Of this total, 14.1 million bushels are Hard White and 217 million bushels are Soft White.

The U.S. **all orange** forecast for the 2011-2012 season is

8.96 million tons, up 1 percent from both the May 1 forecast and the 2010-2011 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 146 million boxes (6.58 million tons), is up 1 percent from the May 1 forecast and up 4 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 74.2 million boxes (3.34 million tons), unchanged from the May 1 forecast but up 6 percent from last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 72.0 million boxes (3.24 million tons), is up 1 percent from the May 1 forecast and up 3 percent from the 2010-2011 crop. Harvest of Valencia oranges in Florida is ahead of last year. Drought conditions improved in May due to significant rainfall. California and Texas production forecasts are carried forward from April.

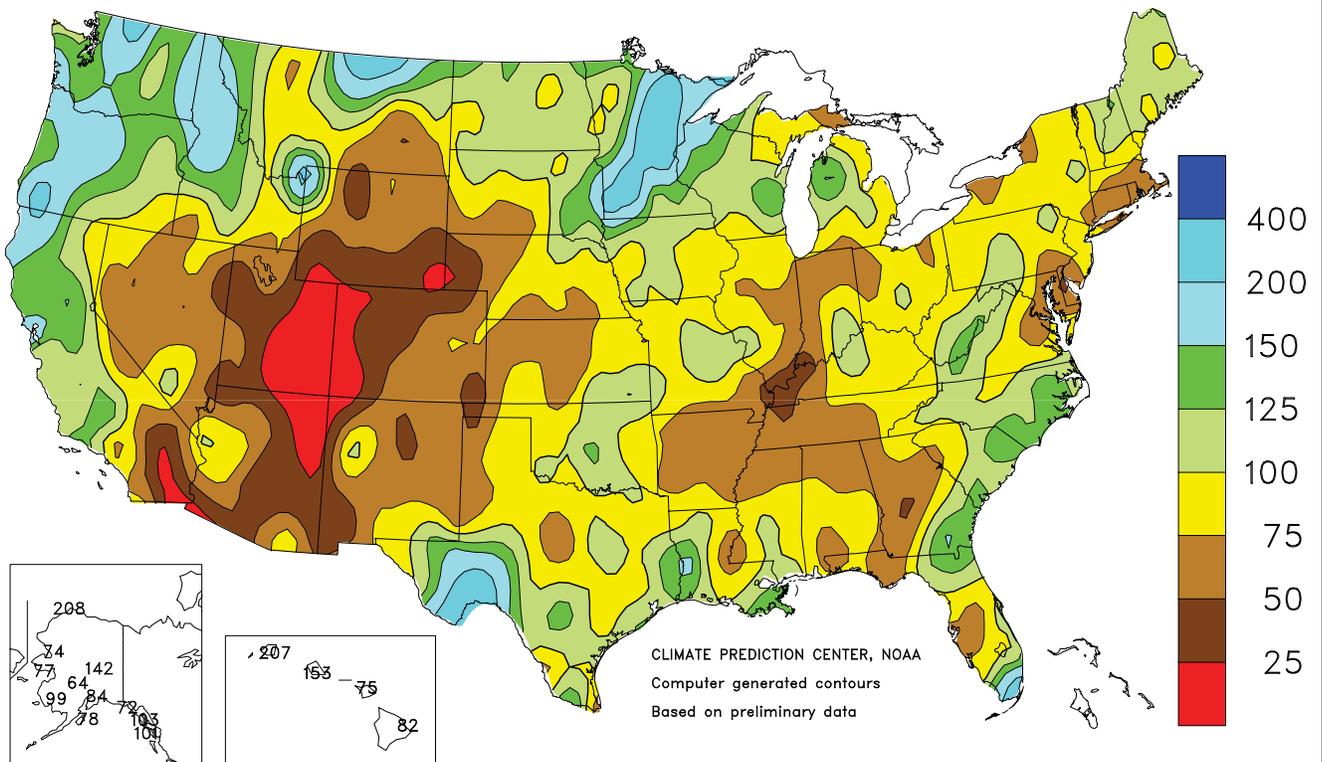
### Total Precipitation (Inches)

MAR - MAY 2012



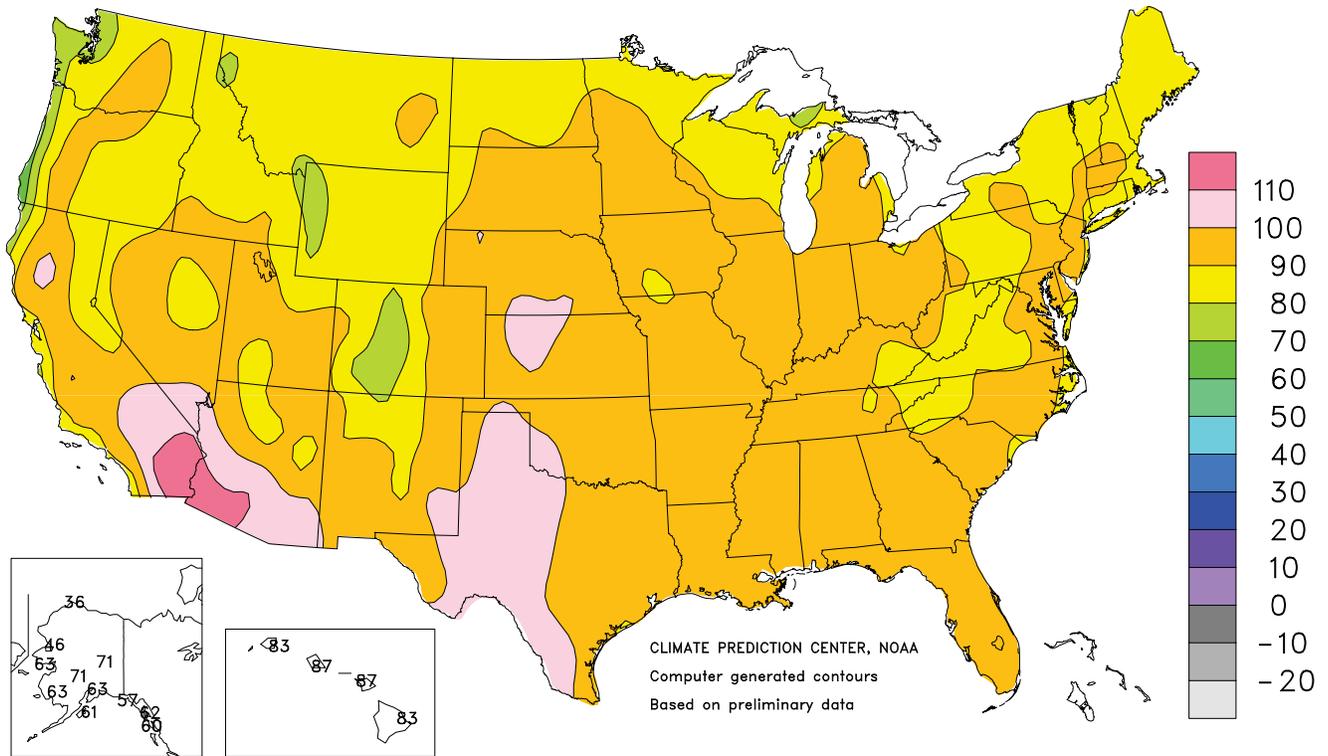
### Percent Of Normal Precipitation

MAR - MAY 2012



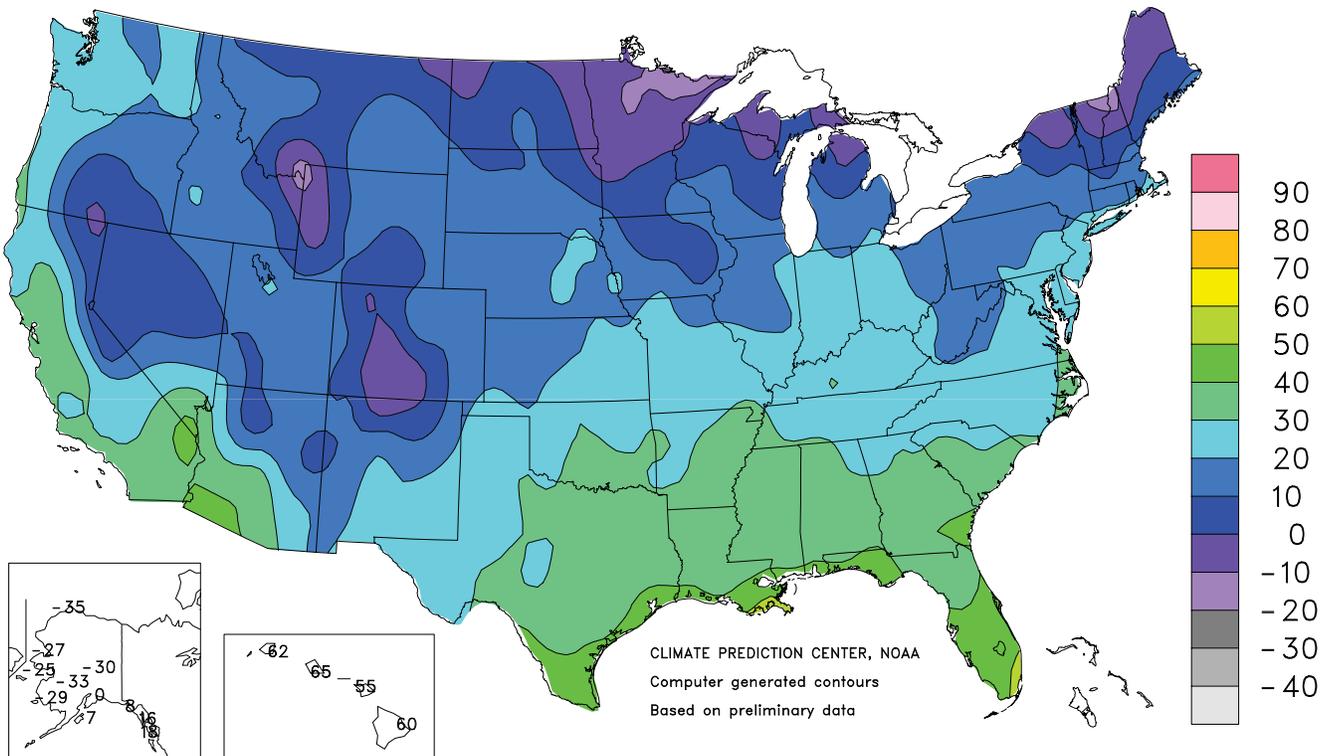
### Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

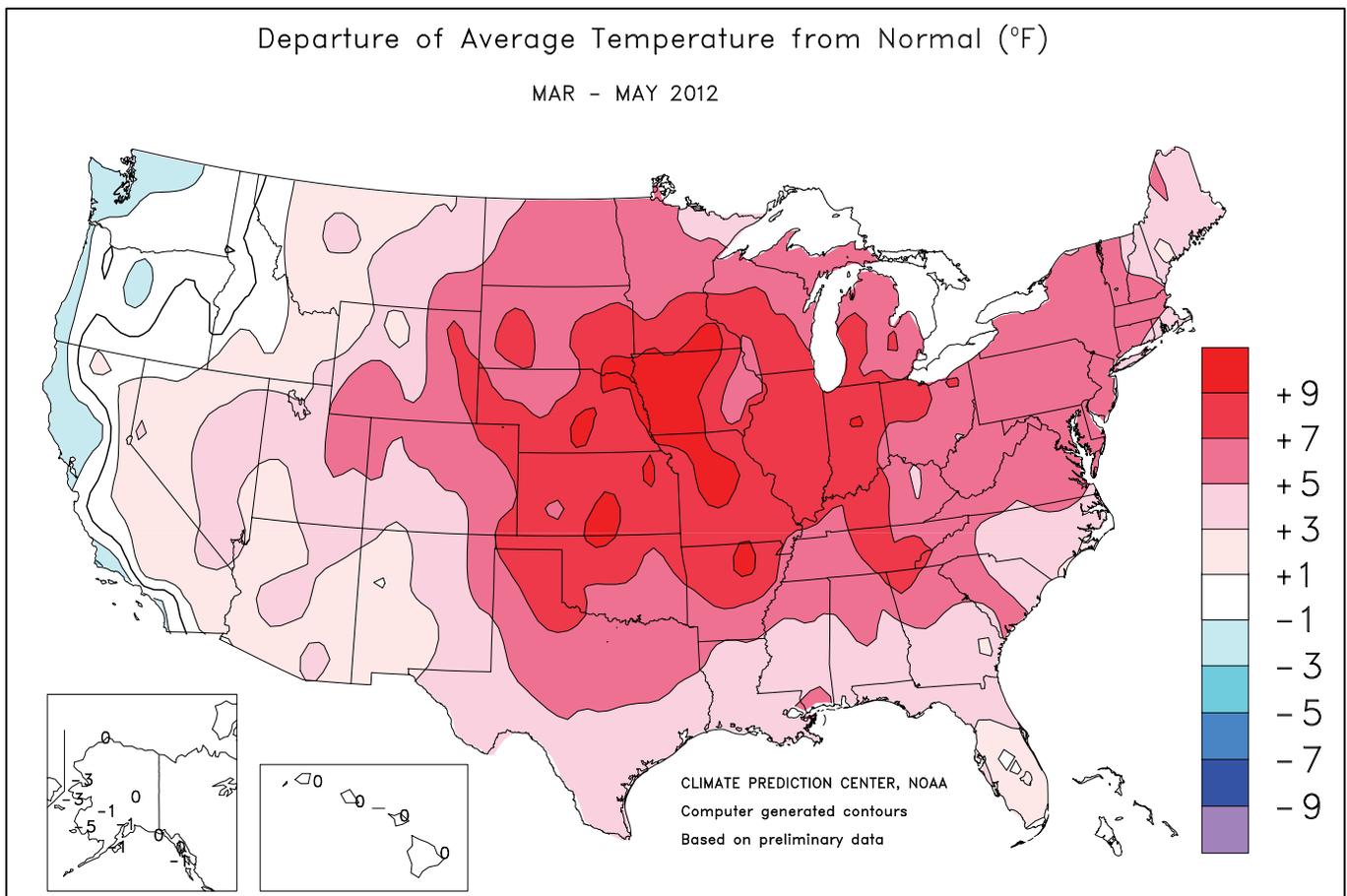
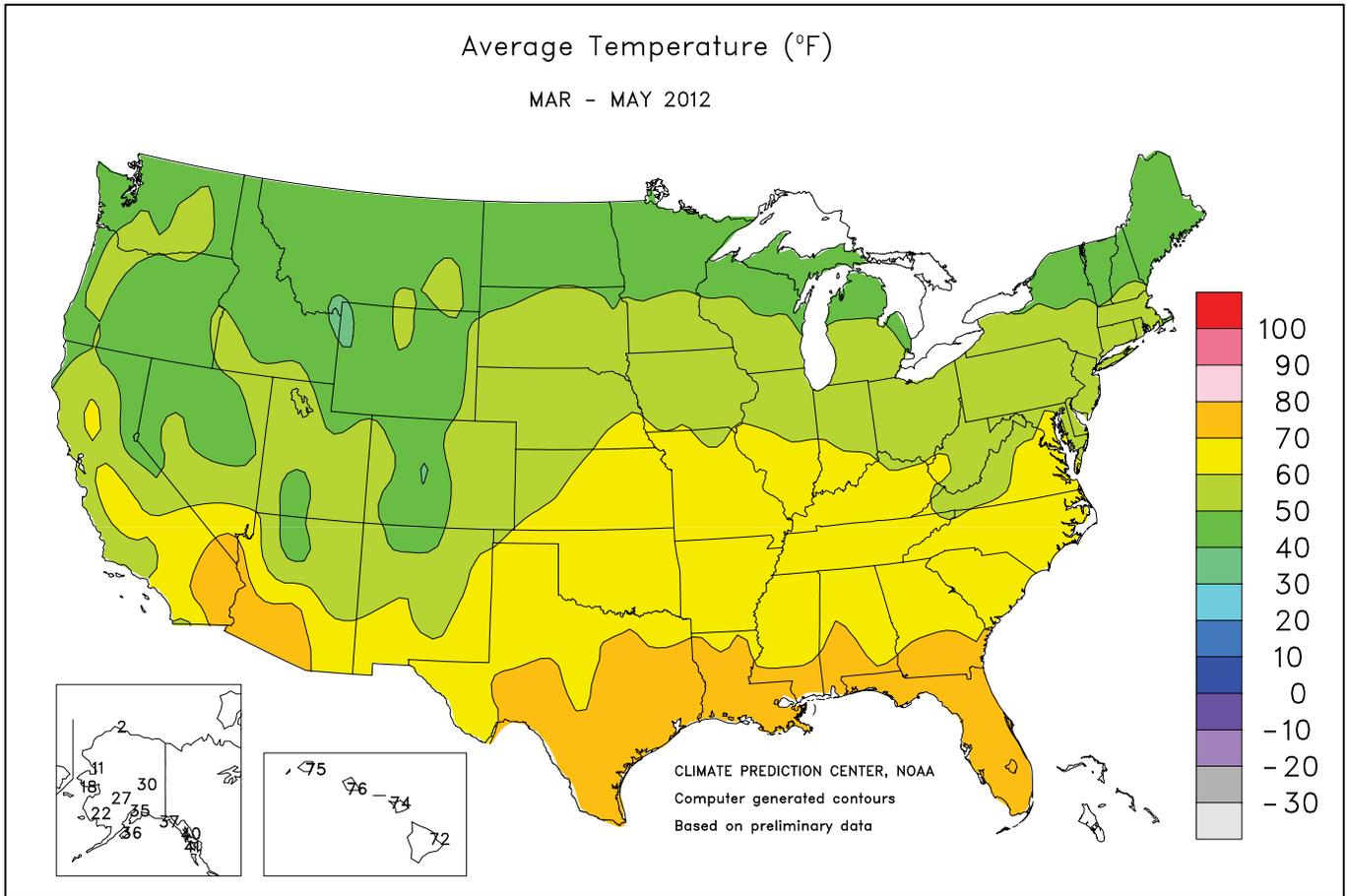
MAR - MAY 2012



### Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

MAR - MAY 2012





National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Spring 2012

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center (301-763-8000, Ext. 7503)

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
AL BIRMINGHAM	69	7	10.91	-4.69	LEXINGTON	60	5	9.21	-3.65	COLUMBUS	59	7	10.82	0.80
HUNTSVILLE	67	7	9.29	-7.17	LONDON-CORBIN	61	5	11.73	-1.58	DAYTON	58	7	6.87	-4.62
MOBILE	71	4	17.02	-1.34	LOUISVILLE	64	8	17.49	4.29	MANSFIELD	55	8	8.86	-3.09
MONTGOMERY	70	5	11.66	-3.25	PADUCAH	64	7	4.95	-9.02	TOLEDO	55	7	7.08	-1.92
AK ANCHORAGE	35	-1	1.56	-0.30	LA BATON ROUGE	72	5	12.46	-3.51	YOUNGSTOWN	54	7	7.50	-2.33
BARROW	2	0	0.68	0.35	LAKE CHARLES	73	5	15.06	1.82	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	66	6	14.54	3.20
COLD BAY	29	-5	13.06	5.63	NEW ORLEANS	74	5	17.31	2.43	TULSA	67	6	11.03	-2.60
FAIRBANKS	30	0	1.54	0.45	SHREVEPORT	71	5	12.44	-1.41	OR ASTORIA	48	-1	26.47	10.89
JUNEAU	40	-1	10.23	0.28	ME BANGOR	46	3	10.51	0.35	BURNS	45	1	3.43	0.29
KING SALMON	29	-4	3.58	0.50	CARIBOU	42	4	10.02	1.54	EUGENE	50	0	16.23	4.11
KODIAK	36	-2	13.25	-3.76	PORTLAND	48	4	12.80	0.58	MEDFORD	53	1	6.74	2.37
NOME	18	-4	1.53	-0.46	MD BALTIMORE	59	6	5.74	-5.08	PENDLETON	51	0	5.10	1.49
AZ FLAGSTAFF	46	3	3.05	-1.66	MA BOSTON	53	4	7.73	-2.96	PORTLAND	52	0	14.51	5.78
PHOENIX	75	4	0.36	-1.12	WORCESTER	51	6	8.78	-3.72	SALEM	51	0	15.36	6.30
TUCSON	70	3	0.46	-0.87	MI ALPENA	46	6	5.38	-1.67	PA ALLENTOWN	56	7	9.55	-1.97
AR FORT SMITH	69	8	12.20	-0.94	DETROIT	55	7	6.82	-1.80	ERIE	53	6	7.25	-2.60
LITTLE ROCK	69	7	12.12	-3.28	FLINT	53	8	10.40	2.31	MIDDLETOWN	57	5	9.16	-1.62
CA BAKERSFIELD	64	0	2.89	0.79	GRAND RAPIDS	54	8	8.95	-0.47	PHILADELPHIA	58	5	6.69	-4.49
EUREKA	48	-3	17.55	7.47	Houghton Lake	49	7	9.42	2.51	PITTSBURGH	56	6	9.29	-0.69
FRESNO	64	2	4.45	1.10	LANSING	53	7	7.61	-0.52	WILKES-BARRE	54	5	10.55	0.89
LOS ANGELES	60	-1	3.30	0.03	MUSKEGON	53	8	7.91	-0.31	WILLIAMSSPORT	55	6	7.08	-3.41
REDDING	59	0	9.23	0.02	TRAVERSE CITY	50	7	9.70	2.70	PR SAN JUAN	80	1	19.85	8.71
SACRAMENTO	60	0	6.48	2.13	MN DULUTH	46	7	11.93	5.20	RI PROVIDENCE	53	4	9.04	-3.21
SAN DIEGO	61	-1	1.87	-1.34	INT'L FALLS	44	5	7.05	2.16	SC CHARLESTON	69	4	9.89	-0.55
SAN FRANCISCO	56	0	7.55	2.74	MINNEAPOLIS	54	8	13.78	6.37	COLUMBIA	69	6	9.20	-1.54
STOCKTON	60	-1	4.31	0.57	ROCHESTER	54	10	8.75	0.32	FLORENCE	68	5	14.62	4.52
CO ALAMOSA	46	5	1.18	-0.52	ST. CLOUD	51	8	12.51	5.91	GREENVILLE	65	6	9.90	-3.53
CO SPRINGS	53	7	1.69	-3.38	MS JACKSON	69	5	18.32	1.74	MYRTLE BEACH	67	5	9.07	0.17
DENVER	55	9	2.43	-2.23	MERIDIAN	68	4	16.21	-1.21	SD ABERDEEN	50	5	5.14	-0.72
GRAND JUNCTION	56	4	0.58	-2.26	TUPELO	67	6	11.73	-5.31	HURON	53	7	8.35	1.39
PUEBLO	56	6	1.83	-1.88	MO COLUMBIA	63	9	13.57	1.33	RAPID CITY	51	6	5.24	-0.61
CT BRIDGEPORT	54	5	8.58	-3.59	JOPLIN	64	7	16.69	3.68	SIoux FALLS	54	9	7.77	-0.08
HARTFORD	54	5	7.81	-4.32	KANSAS CITY	62	8	7.49	-3.72	TN BRISTOL	61	6	8.48	-2.98
DC WASHINGTON	62	6	6.22	-3.97	SPRINGFIELD	62	6	10.59	-2.11	CHATTANOOGA	67	7	8.59	-6.11
DE WILMINGTON	57	5	5.73	-5.78	ST JOSEPH	62	8	8.11	-2.43	JACKSON	65	5	7.37	-8.51
FL DAYTONA BEACH	73	3	6.49	-3.15	ST LOUIS	65	9	12.33	0.93	KNOXVILLE	64	6	13.31	-0.53
FT LAUDERDALE	76	2	14.58	1.54	MT BILLINGS	51	5	3.30	-2.04	MEMPHIS	69	7	8.56	-7.96
FT MYERS	77	3	8.12	0.29	BUTTE	41	2	3.63	-0.24	NASHVILLE	65	6	9.98	-3.89
JACKSONVILLE	71	4	13.69	3.14	GLASGOW	48	4	4.82	1.88	TX ABILENE	70	5	4.39	-1.52
KEY WEST	78	1	11.10	3.70	GREAT FALLS	46	3	5.73	0.79	AMARILLO	63	7	4.68	-0.28
MELBOURNE	74	3	11.65	2.71	HELENA	47	3	2.82	-0.50	AUSTIN	71	3	10.49	0.80
MIAMI	77	1	27.48	16.04	KALISPELL	44	1	4.47	0.10	BEAUMONT	73	4	14.26	0.84
ORLANDO	74	2	6.10	-3.60	MILES CITY	51	5	1.96	-2.21	BROWNSVILLE	78	4	1.91	-3.46
PENSACOLA	72	4	9.96	-4.73	MISSOULA	46	1	4.05	0.05	COLLEGE STATION	73	5	11.05	-0.04
ST PETERSBURG	76	3	4.39	-3.62	NE GRAND ISLAND	59	9	4.53	-4.19	CORPUS CHRISTI	76	4	6.88	-0.38
TALLAHASSEE	72	5	10.79	-4.22	HASTINGS	58	8	7.88	-1.66	DALLAS/FT WORTH	71	6	11.63	0.22
TAMPA	76	4	5.86	-1.63	LINCOLN	59	8	7.38	-1.96	DEL RIO	74	3	6.99	2.01
WEST PALM BEACH	75	1	16.93	4.29	MCCOOK	57	7	3.65	-3.24	EL PASO	68	3	0.69	-0.18
GA ATHENS	67	6	7.20	-5.00	NORFOLK	57	8	8.05	-0.43	GALVESTON	75	5	11.16	2.14
ATLANTA	68	6	9.16	-3.79	NORTH PLATTE	55	7	5.24	-1.31	HOUSTON	74	5	11.19	-0.92
AUGUSTA	68	5	8.29	-2.33	OMAHA/EPPLEY	61	10	8.40	-1.11	LUBBOCK	66	6	3.07	-1.29
COLUMBUS	70	5	7.71	-5.50	SCOTTSBLUFF	55	8	1.33	-4.32	MIDLAND	69	5	3.04	0.10
MACON	68	5	4.97	-6.04	VALENTINE	53	7	3.99	-2.29	SAN ANGELO	71	6	6.56	0.88
SAVANNAH	70	4	12.51	1.94	NV ELKO	48	3	2.53	-0.34	SAN ANTONIO	73	4	13.12	3.91
HI HILO	72	-1	28.80	-6.16	ELY	47	4	1.95	-1.29	VICTORIA	74	4	6.80	-3.53
HONOLULU	76	0	5.80	2.02	LAS VEGAS	70	3	0.19	-0.79	WACO	70	4	12.79	2.86
KAHULUI	74	0	3.57	-1.19	RENO	54	5	0.48	-1.35	WICHITA FALLS	69	6	6.93	-1.88
LIHUE	74	0	19.56	10.11	WINNEMUCCA	49	1	1.79	-0.98	UT SALT LAKE CITY	55	4	3.60	-2.42
ID BOISE	54	3	5.07	1.12	NH CONCORD	49	4	9.09	-0.35	VT BURLINGTON	50	6	8.23	-0.29
LEWISTON	52	1	5.99	2.01	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	56	5	8.58	-2.31	VA LYNCHBURG	60	5	10.57	-0.83
POCATELLO	48	2	3.07	-1.00	NEWARK	57	5	8.81	-3.78	NORFOLK	63	5	12.00	0.80
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	56	8	8.71	-1.00	NM ALBUQUERQUE	60	4	1.20	-0.51	RICHMOND	62	5	7.36	-3.86
MOLINE	57	7	10.51	-0.48	NY ALBANY	52	5	10.54	0.48	ROANOKE	61	5	10.59	-1.10
PEORIA	59	8	6.47	-4.09	BINGHAMTON	50	6	8.52	-1.49	WASH/DULLES	59	6	8.72	-2.27
ROCKFORD	56	8	7.83	-2.20	BUFFALO	52	6	5.80	-3.58	WA OLYMPIA	48	0	15.65	4.51
SPRINGFIELD	61	8	10.44	-0.13	ROCHESTER	52	7	5.71	-2.44	QUILLAYUTE	47	0	35.55	11.62
IN EVANSVILLE	64	8	6.24	-7.54	SYRACUSE	52	7	7.35	-2.45	SEATTLE-TACOMA	50	-1	11.93	3.82
FORT WAYNE	57	8	5.24	-4.91	NC ASHEVILLE	60	6	13.21	0.71	SPOKANE	47	0	6.64	2.23
INDIANAPOLIS	60	8	10.20	-1.20	CHARLOTTE	64	3	11.48	0.48	YAKIMA	51	2	2.41	0.67
SOUTH BEND	56	7	6.03	-3.98	GREENSBORO	63	5	9.81	-1.42	WV BECKLEY	57	6	11.63	0.19
IA BURLINGTON	59	7	8.72	-2.25	HATTERAS	65	5	14.32	2.16	CHARLESTON	60	6	10.50	-0.95
CEDAR RAPIDS	56	7	7.88	-1.42	RALEIGH	64	5	11.96	1.34	ELKINS	55	6	12.27	0.05
DES MOINES	60	10	10.77	0.73	WILMINGTON	66	3	12.32	0.76	HUNTINGTON	60	5	9.11	-2.46
DUBUQUE	54	7	8.37	-1.87	ND BISMARCK	48	5	4.21	-0.32	WI EAU CLAIRE	52	7	9.39	0.93
SIoux CITY	58	9	11.72	3.22	DICKINSON	48	5	3.34	-1.39	GREEN BAY	51	7	8.03	0.66
WATERLOO	56	8	8.22	-1.29	FARGO	50	7	4.91	-0.24	LA CROSSE	55	7	9.02	0.26
KS CONCORDIA	61	8	6.37	-2.63	GRAND FORKS	47	5	4.95	0.62	MADISON	54	8	8.65	-0.23
DODGE CITY	60	6	6.72	-0.37	JAMESTOWN	48	5	4.94	0.48	MILWAUKEE	52	7	9.79	0.36
GOODLAND	56	7	3.91	-2.26	MINOT	47	5	5.34	0.43	WAUSAU	51	7	7.48	-0.82
HILL CITY	59	8	3.20	-3.97	WILLISTON	47	5	3.76	0.09	WY CASPER	48	5	3.09	-1.71
TOPEKA	64	10	8.51	-2.05	OH AKRON-CANTON	55	7	6.49	-4.01	CHEYENNE	49	7	0.70	-4.38
WICHITA	64	9	11.36	1.92	CINCINNATI	59	5	9.96	-2.49	LANDER	49	5	3.22	-2.47
KY JACKSON	62	6	10.93	-2.40	CLEVELAND	55	7	7.29	-2.52	SHERIDAN	48	4	4.27	-0.91

## National Agricultural Summary

June 4 – 10, 2012

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

### HIGHLIGHTS

**With the exception of the Pacific Northwest and some areas along the Atlantic Coast, temperatures were near to above average during the week. In the central one third of the country, warmer-than-normal weather combined with recent dry conditions**

**resulted in deteriorating conditions for a variety of crops. Conversely, storm systems during the week brought beneficial rainfall, primarily to the Pacific Northwest, southern Great Plains, and portions of the Southeast.**

**Corn:** Two-thirds of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 6 percentage points from last week and 3 points lower than the same time last year. In Iowa, condition ratings declined slightly for the third straight week due to continued warm, dry conditions.

**Soybeans:** Planting activities were winding down in most states. By week's end, 97 percent of the nation's soybean crop was in the ground, 16 percentage points ahead of last year and 12 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 90 percent of the soybean crop had emerged by June 10, thirty-two percentage points ahead of last year and 23 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 60 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 5 percentage points from last week and 7 points lower than the same time last year.

**Winter Wheat:** Heading of this year's winter wheat crop advanced to 92 percent complete by week's end, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Mostly warm and sunny days allowed for significant harvest progress in many states during the week, with nationwide progress advancing 15 percentage points. By June 10, producers had harvested 35 percent of this year's winter wheat crop, 19 percentage points ahead of last year and 26 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma, harvest progress was at least 50 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 53 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 1 percentage point from last week and 18 points better than the same time last year.

**Cotton:** By week's end, 96 percent of the cotton crop was planted, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, producers in the Panhandle and West Texas continued to plant fields; however, hail damage was reported on some cotton acreage in the High Plains. Nationally, 19 percent of the cotton crop was squaring, 8 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Square development made the most advancement during the week in Arkansas. Overall, 51 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 3 percentage points from last week.

**Sorghum:** Producers had planted 85 percent of this year's sorghum crop by week's end, 16 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. In Kansas, hot and dry conditions during the week allowed planting to continue at a

pace over a week ahead of normal. By June 10, eighteen percent of the crop had reached the heading stage of development, 1 percentage point behind last year but 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 49 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 1 percentage point from last week but 10 points better than the same time last year.

**Rice:** Ninety-six percent of the rice crop was emerged by June 10, six percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading had yet to begin in California and Missouri. Overall, 69 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 4 percentage points from last week and 11 points better than the same time last year.

**Small Grains:** By week's end, 64 percent of the oat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 24 percentage points ahead of last year and 20 points ahead of the 5-year average. Favorable weather conditions continued to promote a rapid crop development pace in many states. Overall, 73 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 1 percentage point from last week and 14 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Five percent of the barley crop was headed by June 10, four percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 64 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 5 percentage points from last week and down 2 points from the same time last year.

With warm weather continuing to promote a rapid crop development pace in many areas, 15 percent of the nation's spring wheat crop had headed by week's end. This was 13 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In South Dakota, heading was 49 percentage points ahead of normal, as above-average temperatures during the week accelerated crop development. Overall, 75 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 3 percentage points from last week but 7 points better than the same time last year.

**Other Crops:** Peanut planting slowed during the week but advanced to 96 percent complete. This was 5 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By week's end, sunflower producers had planted 80 percent of this year's crop, 33 percentage points ahead of last year and 21 points ahead of the 5-year average.

**Crop Progress and Condition**

**Week Ending June 10, 2012**

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

Soybeans Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 10 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	77	92	97	78
IL	88	98	99	81
IN	70	97	99	81
IA	97	99	100	95
KS	80	86	91	75
KY	58	80	90	68
LA	94	95	97	94
MI	73	95	99	88
MN	89	98	99	96
MS	96	98	99	97
MO	72	88	93	66
NE	96	100	100	94
NC	64	49	62	63
ND	71	98	99	89
OH	62	99	100	86
SD	76	93	99	84
TN	65	81	89	68
WI	86	92	98	92
18 Sts	81	94	97	85
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybean Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	11	32	44	12
IL	3	9	38	45	5
IN	4	12	39	38	7
IA	2	8	28	52	10
KS	3	11	42	42	2
KY	2	7	37	40	14
LA	0	7	36	52	5
MI	2	6	25	53	14
MN	1	3	22	61	13
MS	0	3	16	53	28
MO	6	21	42	28	3
NE	1	7	28	57	7
NC	0	1	21	65	13
ND	0	2	12	76	10
OH	2	8	36	45	9
SD	0	1	15	66	18
TN	1	8	25	58	8
WI	2	7	24	57	10
18 Sts	2	8	30	51	9
Prev Wk	1	5	29	55	10
Prev Yr	1	4	28	57	10

Cotton Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 10 2012	5-Yr Avg
AL	91	99	100	94
AZ	99	99	100	100
AR	98	100	100	99
CA	100	97	98	100
GA	91	92	96	90
KS	77	84	96	80
LA	100	99	100	100
MS	99	99	100	99
MO	100	99	100	100
NC	100	96	98	100
OK	73	63	81	79
SC	95	91	95	97
TN	94	98	99	98
TX	91	83	95	89
VA	100	100	100	100
15 Sts	93	88	96	92
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 10 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	54	83	91	62
IL	69	91	96	65
IN	46	89	94	64
IA	88	84	94	84
KS	59	69	79	56
KY	34	68	78	52
LA	89	88	93	87
MI	42	72	93	70
MN	59	76	95	80
MS	90	93	96	92
MO	51	67	75	48
NE	79	89	97	79
NC	53	36	44	50
ND	28	81	93	61
OH	23	81	95	66
SD	34	65	89	51
TN	39	59	70	51
WI	56	60	83	72
18 Sts	58	79	90	67
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Corn Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	1	5	20	70	4
IL	2	8	34	47	9
IN	3	12	36	41	8
IA	2	6	25	52	15
KS	2	8	41	45	4
KY	3	8	30	44	15
MI	1	4	21	58	16
MN	1	2	15	62	20
MO	5	13	39	39	4
NE	1	6	23	62	8
NC	0	1	22	58	19
ND	0	1	11	75	13
OH	1	6	29	51	13
PA	0	3	12	55	30
SD	0	4	14	60	22
TN	3	9	26	52	10
TX	2	6	29	51	12
WI	2	6	21	58	13
18 Sts	2	6	26	54	12
Prev Wk	1	4	23	57	15
Prev Yr	2	4	25	56	13

Cotton Percent Squaring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 10 2012	5-Yr Avg
AL	6	4	24	6
AZ	34	30	32	27
AR	7	42	73	16
CA	2	20	25	15
GA	9	10	21	8
KS	0	0	1	0
LA	37	18	40	28
MS	14	9	27	16
MO	1	0	25	8
NC	7	0	3	8
OK	0	0	3	0
SC	2	5	9	3
TN	5	1	9	5
TX	13	11	14	12
VA	18	0	23	4
15 Sts	11	11	19	11
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

## Crop Progress and Condition

### Week Ending June 10, 2012

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

Cotton Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	0	29	68	3
AZ	2	3	43	41	11
AR	2	8	25	41	24
CA	0	0	5	65	30
GA	1	3	34	52	10
KS	0	2	46	46	6
LA	0	4	32	53	11
MS	0	3	20	54	23
MO	6	24	46	22	2
NC	1	4	34	54	7
OK	0	4	31	43	22
SC	0	2	33	58	7
TN	1	7	24	55	13
TX	4	14	42	30	10
VA	0	0	12	86	2
15 Sts	3	10	36	39	12
Prev Wk	1	8	37	44	10
Prev Yr	17	17	38	25	3

Sorghum Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 10 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	98	100	100	99
CO	37	59	77	54
IL	62	73	82	50
KS	61	65	80	60
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	62	89	94	66
NE	88	82	94	81
NM	43	34	48	55
OK	67	72	84	55
SD	67	57	89	70
TX	83	91	92	85
11 Sts	69	74	85	69
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 10 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	0	NA	14	0
CO	0	NA	0	0
IL	0	NA	0	0
KS	0	NA	0	0
LA	36	NA	40	14
MO	0	NA	0	0
NE	0	NA	0	0
NM	0	NA	0	0
OK	0	NA	1	0
SD	0	NA	0	0
TX	62	NA	59	43
11 Sts	19	NA	18	13
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	5	38	47	9
CO	3	15	44	37	1
IL	4	8	59	27	2
KS	3	9	46	39	3
LA	0	1	37	52	10
MO	3	15	48	33	1
NE	1	6	32	60	1
NM	13	26	61	0	0
OK	0	2	35	55	8
SD	0	2	42	53	3
TX	5	10	26	50	9
11 Sts	3	9	39	44	5
Prev Wk	2	7	41	44	6
Prev Yr	9	12	40	36	3

Peanuts Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 10 2012	5-Yr Avg
AL	75	95	95	85
FL	94	91	93	91
GA	92	94	98	90
NC	99	95	100	98
OK	88	95	97	95
SC	95	91	96	96
TX	95	93	94	94
VA	100	100	100	99
8 Sts	91	94	96	91
These 8 States planted 98% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Peanut Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	0	12	88	0
FL	0	3	38	47	12
GA	0	1	26	60	13
NC	0	2	35	55	8
OK	0	0	7	81	12
SC	0	1	34	60	5
TX	0	0	68	29	3
VA	0	0	15	75	10
8 Sts	0	1	30	60	9
Prev Wk	0	3	36	53	8
Prev Yr	9	22	40	27	2

Sunflowers Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 10 2012	5-Yr Avg
CO	42	45	60	56
KS	33	45	64	37
ND	53	80	96	78
SD	46	45	71	42
4 Sts	47	60	80	59
These 4 States planted 86% of last year's sunflower acreage.				

**Crop Progress and Condition**

**Week Ending June 10, 2012**

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

Winter Wheat Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 10 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	100	100	100	100
CO	90	99	99	93
ID	17	19	27	24
IL	99	100	100	98
IN	95	100	100	98
KS	100	100	100	100
MI	85	96	100	87
MO	99	100	100	98
MT	1	1	30	11
NE	73	100	100	84
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	99	100	100	99
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	70	69	89	86
SD	28	87	96	52
TX	100	100	100	100
WA	39	45	65	62
18 Sts	83	88	92	87
These 18 States planted 88% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	5	40	41	14
CA	0	0	10	50	40
CO	7	21	38	29	5
ID	1	1	7	69	22
IL	1	4	20	58	17
IN	2	8	33	46	11
KS	8	16	36	32	8
MI	2	6	30	50	12
MO	1	8	24	51	16
MT	1	13	32	38	16
NE	3	13	40	42	2
NC	1	3	21	61	14
OH	1	11	40	41	7
OK	1	6	21	52	20
OR	0	8	18	51	23
SD	1	7	35	46	11
TX	14	19	31	25	11
WA	1	1	15	63	20
18 Sts	5	12	30	40	13
Prev Wk	6	12	30	40	12
Prev Yr	23	19	23	27	8

Rice Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 10 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	94	100	100	96
CA	71	75	80	77
LA	100	99	100	100
MS	100	100	100	98
MO	93	100	100	97
TX	84	97	98	95
6 Sts	90	94	96	93
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 10 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	0	NA	2	0
CA	0	NA	0	0
LA	8	NA	13	2
MS	0	NA	4	0
MO	0	NA	0	0
TX	1	NA	5	1
6 Sts	1	NA	4	0
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 10 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	57	95	99	45
CA	14	20	25	30
CO	0	0	0	0
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	1	7	53	1
IN	0	8	24	0
KS	8	20	53	2
MI	0	0	0	0
MO	6	33	65	4
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	3	0
NC	57	14	51	30
OH	0	0	1	0
OK	72	73	90	36
OR	0	0	0	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	40	38	50	30
WA	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	16	20	35	9
These 18 States harvested 88% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Barley Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 10 2012	5-Yr Avg
ID	0	NA	10	1
MN	0	NA	26	5
MT	0	NA	0	0
ND	0	NA	7	0
WA	1	NA	0	14
5 Sts	0	NA	5	1
These 5 States planted 71% of last year's barley acreage.				

Barley Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	1	40	43	16
MN	1	3	26	60	10
MT	1	10	37	42	10
ND	0	0	9	71	20
WA	0	1	47	49	3
5 Sts	0	4	32	51	13
Prev Wk	0	2	29	58	11
Prev Yr	1	4	29	56	10

Rice Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	5	29	51	13
CA	0	0	30	30	40
LA	0	0	20	57	23
MS	0	1	21	58	20
MO	0	5	22	59	14
TX	2	3	31	56	8
6 Sts	1	3	27	48	21
Prev Wk	1	4	30	50	15
Prev Yr	2	7	33	36	22

**Crop Progress and Condition**

**Week Ending June 10, 2012**

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

Oats Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 10 2012	5-Yr Avg
IA	24	56	86	26
MN	2	9	34	7
NE	33	60	79	40
ND	0	1	6	0
OH	7	51	71	34
PA	1	17	41	20
SD	5	35	46	6
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	3	14	41	12
9 Sts	40	51	64	44
These 9 States planted 62% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	2	5	27	54	12
MN	1	2	18	68	11
NE	0	4	30	61	5
ND	0	1	13	74	12
OH	1	2	26	60	11
PA	0	1	20	55	24
SD	1	3	20	54	22
TX	2	5	23	41	29
WI	1	5	26	57	11
9 Sts	1	4	22	54	19
Prev Wk	2	4	22	54	18
Prev Yr	14	7	20	50	9

Spring Wheat Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 10 2012	5-Yr Avg
ID	0	6	8	1
MN	0	4	31	3
MT	0	0	0	0
ND	0	1	10	0
SD	1	21	55	6
WA	1	0	15	15
6 Sts	0	3	15	2
These 6 States planted 98% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	1	40	51	8
MN	2	4	23	62	9
MT	1	6	28	54	11
ND	0	1	11	68	20
SD	1	3	28	46	22
WA	0	2	41	53	4
6 Sts	1	3	21	59	16
Prev Wk	0	2	20	65	13
Prev Yr	0	2	30	57	11

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent											
Week Ending Jun 10, 2012											
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	3	7	35	50	5	NH	1	1	4	46	48
AZ	46	25	20	8	1	NJ	0	0	10	60	30
AR	24	33	31	11	1	NM	69	22	8	1	0
CA	10	40	20	30	0	NY	0	4	13	60	23
CO	27	28	30	15	0	NC	0	3	32	57	8
CT	0	0	10	90	0	ND	1	5	25	58	11
DE	3	16	50	30	1	OH	1	6	33	47	13
FL	5	15	25	50	5	OK	3	11	36	46	4
GA	4	16	40	34	6	OR	0	4	34	52	10
ID	0	8	17	63	12	PA	4	4	29	41	22
IL	6	15	43	32	4	RI	0	0	25	75	0
IN	6	17	37	35	5	SC	0	5	35	58	2
IA	5	14	36	40	5	SD	1	7	28	49	15
KS	16	27	38	18	1	TN	3	15	34	44	4
KY	2	11	33	47	7	TX	13	25	41	19	2
LA	4	14	34	44	4	UT	1	25	37	35	2
ME	0	12	23	21	44	VT	0	7	11	48	34
MD	4	10	20	61	5	VA	0	3	23	65	9
MA	0	0	42	51	7	WA	0	3	25	66	6
MI	2	15	35	39	9	WV	0	2	49	45	4
MN	1	7	19	57	16	WI	4	11	28	50	7
MS	0	5	48	36	11	WY	13	36	33	18	0
MO	19	25	33	22	1	48 Sts	9	18	32	36	5
MT	4	22	42	27	5	Prev Wk	7	15	32	40	6
NE	5	16	38	41	0	Prev Yr	12	13	22	42	11
NV	16	34	33	13	4						

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

## State Agricultural Summaries

*These summaries, issued weekly through the summer growing season, provide brief descriptions of crop and weather conditions important on a national scale. More detailed data are available in Crop Progress and Condition Reports published each Monday by NASS State Statistical Offices in cooperation with the National Weather Service. The crop reports are available on the Internet through the NASS Home Page on the World Wide Web at <http://www.nass.usda.gov>.*

**ALABAMA:** Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.7. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 27% short, 66% adequate, and 3% surplus. Corn silked 46%, 27% last week, 15% 2011, and 25% five-year average. Corn dough 14%, 6% last week, 0% 2011, and 1% five-year average. Corn condition 3% very poor, 6% poor, 22% fair, 58% good, and 11% excellent. Soybeans planted 80%, 65% last week, 63% 2011, and 72% five-year average. Soybeans emerged 61%, 51% last week, 46% 2011, and 58% five-year average. Soybeans blooming 2%, 0% 2011, and 1% five-year average. Soybean condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 25% fair, 75% good, and 0% excellent. Hay Harvested-First Cutting 98%, 95% last week, 86% 2011, and 74% five-year average. Winter wheat harvested 79%, 50% last week, 52% 2011, and 27% five-year average. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 20% fair, 70% good, and 8% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 65% good, and 11% excellent. Pasture and range condition 3% very poor, 7% poor, 35% fair, 50% good, and 5% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 71 F in Hamilton, to 79.2 F in Mobile; total precipitation ranged from 0.45 inches in Sylacauga, to 10.51 inches in Mobile. Many farmers are concerned with dry pastures and hayfields not producing enough forage. However, forecast of steady rains throughout the state will greatly benefit crops and pastures that have experienced hot temperatures. The recent rains have delayed some producers from planting soybeans. Although the corn and soybeans planted thus far are in good condition, more rain is needed. Wheat harvest is nearly completed. Above normal yields of hay were reported in North Alabama.

**ALASKA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 10% short, 90% adequate. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 95% adequate. Barley planted 100%; 90% emerged. Oats planted 100%; 80% emerged. Potatoes planted 95%, 5% emerged. Crop growth 10% slow, 60% moderate, 30% rapid. Condition of barley 20% fair, 80% good. Condition of all hay 5% poor, 35% fair, 50% good, 10% excellent. Farm activities included planting of potatoes and vegetables, seeding new grass hay and pasture, fertilizing fields, cultivating fallow ground.

**ARIZONA:** Temperatures continued mostly above normal across the State for the week ending June 10th, ranging from 5 degrees below normal at Parker to 6 degrees above normal at Canyon De Chelly and Prescott. The highest temperature of the week was 105 degrees at Maricopa. The lowest reading was 28 degrees at the Grand Canyon. No precipitation was recorded in the 21 weather stations. All weather stations continue to be below 75 percent of normal precipitation to date in 2012. Alfalfa conditions are mostly good to excellent, depending on location. Alfalfa harvesting activities are active on close to 75 percent of the growing area across the State. The durum wheat harvest is about one third complete. Arizona growers shipped cantaloupes, honeydews, mixed and miscellaneous melons, watermelons, onions, and potatoes. Rangeland conditions improved slightly from the previous week but remain mostly in the very poor to poor range. Stock tanks are drying out. Warm temperatures and lack of moisture are diminishing existing forage. Wildfire concerns remain in many areas across the State.

**ARKANSAS:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil moisture 35% very short, 40% short, 25% adequate. Subsoil moisture 30% very short, 44% short, 26% adequate. Corn 76% silked, 31% 2011, 23% avg.; 8% dough, 1% 2011, 0% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 26% fair, 49% good, 15% excellent. Cotton 1% setting bolls, 1% 2011, 0% avg. Soybean 14% blooming, 1% 2011, 2% avg. Livestock was in fair to good condition. Pasture and range conditions were mostly fair to poor.

**CALIFORNIA:** About a quarter of the wheat crop was harvested by week's end. Alfalfa continued to be cut, raked and baled as producers were between processing their 3rd or 4th cuttings. Alfalfa not being harvested was treated for alfalfa weevil. Barley for seed harvest continued as a rapid pace. Over three-quarters of the cotton crop has been planted. Cotton was progressing well in the heat and continued

irrigation cycles. The crop was being monitored for pests since gusty winds have aided in the movement across fields. Both corn for silage and cotton were thriving with the recent warm weather. Southern areas of the valley, corn for silage was harvested and being replanted for a second crop. Planting of rice fields continued. Sunflower seed crops continued to emerge. Plum, prune, peach, apricot, and nectarine fruit continued to progress and develop. Harvest continued for plums, plumcots, peaches, apricots, and nectarines in the San Joaquin Valley. In the Sacramento Valley, prunes were sizing nicely and cling peaches were thinned. Cherry harvest continued across the state. Apple and pear bloom was over as fruits were developing. Kiwis were flowering. Figs were leafing out and setting fruit. Jujubes were in bloom. Grapes ranged from in bloom to developing fruit, depending on the variety and region. Grapes in the San Joaquin Valley continued to be sprayed for powdery mildew; some growers were getting ready for sizing sprays. European Grapevine Moth counts were remaining low; growers were preparing for another pesticide application for the second generation. Pomegranates were blooming; bees were in pomegranate orchards. Olive bloom was complete. Blueberries and strawberries were being picked and packed. The harvest of Valencia oranges and lemons continued. The almond crop was progressing well; limbs continued to bow under the heavy crop. Walnut codling moth sprays were complete for the first generation; growers were waiting for second flight to start. Pistachio shells were hardening. Pistachios were being sprayed for mealy bug and alternaria. Kern County reported carrots, organic vegetables and watermelon were being harvested. Fruit worm pressured tomatoes; treatment was applied when needed. In Tulare County summer vegetables such as tomatoes, cucumbers and eggplants were progressing well, while squash and other vegetables continued to be harvested. Fresno County reported onions and garlic were treated with herbicides and continued to grow well. Transplanting of processing and fresh tomatoes continued. Sweet corn had emerged and developed tassels. Winter vegetables such as broccoli, cauliflower and cabbage harvest were ending. Artichoke and asparagus harvests were complete. Carrot fields had emerged. Bell peppers were growing well. Harvests of cucumbers, eggplants, beans, beets, choy, chards, kales, daikon, herbs, spinach, peas, squash, turnips, zucchini and hot housed tomatoes continued. Watermelon, cantaloupe and honeydew crops were planted as some fields were flowering. In Merced County, tomato planting was winding down and bean planting was complete. Radicchio harvest continued. Stanislaus County reported the harvest of onions, garlic, and squash. Cantaloupe, honeydew and watermelons were planted and growing well. Rangeland continued to dry out with conditions ranging from poor to good. The foothill and higher elevation range were in good to fair condition. Some valley floor pastures continue to be irrigated. Supplemental feeding increased as range quality declined. Fire season was underway with over a thousand acres burned as the result of six new fires last week. Cattle and sheep grazed idle fields, dry land grain and alfalfa fields. Some sheep were sheered. Bees continued to work kiwi and seed onion for pollination and citrus for honey production. Hives were placed in pomegranate orchards in the southern San Joaquin Valley.

**COLORADO:** Days suitable for field work 6.6 days. Topsoil moisture 34% very short, 41% short, 25% adequate. Subsoil moisture 30% very short, 40% short, 30% adequate. Alfalfa 1st cutting 67%, 41% 2011, 44% avg, condition 8% very poor, 14% poor, 30% fair, 39% good, 9% excellent. Barley 22% headed, 11% 2011, 11% avg; condition 2% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 51% good, 23% excellent. Spring wheat 14% headed, 2% 2011, 8% avg; condition 7% very poor, 9% poor, 42% fair, 36% good, 6% excellent. Winter wheat 82% turning color, 17% 2011, 19% avg, 7% ripe, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Fall potatoes 70% emerged, 35% 2011, 37% avg. Summer potatoes condition 1% very poor, 12% poor, 40% fair, 43% good, 4% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 6% poor, 17% fair, 61% good, 16% excellent. Dry onions condition 8% poor, 17% fair, 64% good, 11% excellent. Dry beans 67% planted, 72% 2011, 60% avg. 27% emerged, 13% 2011, 24% avg. Livestock condition 4% poor, 33%

fair, 58% good, 5% excellent. Colorado experienced scattered showers last week with severity ranging from very light to heavy with hail. The majority of the State experienced below average precipitation with above average temperatures last week. Along the Front Range and some of the Eastern Plains experienced severe weather with high winds and hail on several days last week. A portion of Weld County experienced flash floods and hail damaging crops. Reports of grasshopper and fly infestations have increased. Crops in the Northwestern region were affected by freezing temperatures last week diminishing yield potential for hay.

**DELAWARE:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 33% short, 63% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 34% short, 64% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay supplies 0% very short, 9% short, 89% adequate, 2% surplus. Other Hay First Cutting 100%, 97% 2011, 92% avg.; Other Hay Second Cutting 41%, 1% 2011, 4% avg.; Alfalfa Hay First Cutting 100%, 97% 2011, 91% avg.; Alfalfa Hay Second Cutting 44%, 3% 2011, 6% avg.; Pasture condition 3% very poor, 16% poor, 50% fair, 30% good, 1% excellent. Corn condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 19% fair, 58% good, 18% excellent. Soybeans condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 25% fair, 61% good, 14% excellent. Winter Wheat condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 22% fair, 56% good, 15% excellent. Barley condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 21% fair, 57% good, 14% excellent. Apples condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 16% fair, 64% good, 15% excellent. Peaches condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 17% fair, 62% good, 14% excellent. Corn progress emerged 100%, 93% 2011, 94% avg.; Corn progress silked 0%, 0% 2011, 0% avg.; Soybeans planted 80%, 72% 2011, 65% avg.; Soybeans emerged 69%, 43% 2011, 41% avg.; Barley turned 100%, 96% 2011, 62% avg.; Barley harvested 62%, 27% 2011, 14% avg.; Winter Wheat turned 91%, 73% 2011, 59% avg.; Winter Wheat harvested 6%, 8% 2011, 2% avg.; Cantaloupes planted 85%, 86% 2011, 82% avg.; Cucumbers planted 82%, 61% 2011, 58% avg.; Cucumbers harvested 5%, 1% 2011, 0% avg.; Green Peas planted 66%, 46% 2011, 36% avg.; Lima Beans (Processed) 74%, 39% 2011, 43% avg.; Snap Beans planted 82%, 69% 2011, 69% avg.; Sweet Corn planted 90%, 89% 2011, 78% avg.; Tomatoes planted 96%, 76% 2011, 84% avg.; Watermelons planted 97%, 92% 2011, 86% avg.; Strawberries harvested 97%, 96% 2011, 87% avg.; Harvest began in early winter wheat fields, while barley harvest continued. In double-crop areas, the harvest of small grain crops was followed with planting soybeans. Strawberry harvest was nearly complete.

**FLORIDA:** Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 33% short, 60% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 38% short, 51% adequate, 3% surplus. Rains improved growing conditions, especially for corn and peanuts. Escambia and Santa Rosa counties; corn better after rains. Washington County; after recent rainfall planting resumed. Vegetable market movement okra, tomatoes, limited supply of eggplant. Gilchrist County, harvesting watermelons. Miami-Dade County; marketed avocados and mangoes. Drought conditions improved over citrus region. Late orange harvesting drawing to a close, young tree care and grove maintenance primary grove activities. Cattle Condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 40% fair, 45% good, 5% excellent. Statewide; pasture condition improved following rainfall, condition rated very poor to excellent, most good. Cattle condition very poor to excellent, most fair to good. Panhandle; pasture conditions very poor to excellent, most fair to good. Cattle condition poor to excellent, most good. North; most pasture in fair condition. Cattle condition fair to excellent, most fair. Central; pasture condition very poor to excellent, most fair to good. Cattle condition mostly fair or good. Southwest; pasture condition very poor to excellent, most good. Cattle condition poor to good, most fair to good.

**GEORGIA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.7. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 17% short, 66% adequate, 12% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 32% short, 52% adequate, 5% surplus. Range and Pasture 4% very poor, 16% poor, 40% fair, 34% good, 6% excellent. Blueberries Harvested 67%, 68% 2011, N/A Avg. Corn 0% very poor, 3% poor, 17% fair, 57% good, 23% excellent. Hay First Cutting 88%, 89% 2011, N/A avg. Oats 1% very poor, 5% poor, 41% fair, 44% good, 9% excellent. Oats Harvested 95%, 99% 2011, N/A Avg. Peaches Harvested 51%, 41% 2011, 24% Avg. Peanuts Blooming 25%, 16% 2011, 12% avg. Peanuts Pegging 5%, 2% 2011, 1% avg. Rye Harvested 91%, 94% 2011, N/A Avg. Sorghum 0% very poor, 2% poor, 49% fair, 47% good, 2% excellent. Sorghum Planted 60%, 55% 2011, 58% avg. Soybeans 0%

very poor, 2% poor, 29% fair, 66% good, 3% excellent. Soybeans Planted 71%, 53% 2011, 61% avg. Tobacco 3% very poor, 5% poor, 30% fair, 56% good, 6% excellent. Watermelons 2% very poor, 3% poor, 35% fair, 50% good, 10% excellent. Watermelons Harvested 18%, 19% 2011, 7% Avg. Winter Wheat Harvested 90%, 95% 2011, 69% Avg. Precipitation estimates for the State ranged from no rain up to 4.4 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the mid 70's to the high 80's. Average low temperatures ranged from the mid 50's to the low 70's.

**HAWAII:** Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 25% very short, 54% short, 21% adequate, 0% surplus. Weather this week was typically dry with trade winds from the northeast bring intermittent cloud cover. Daytime high temperatures were in the mid eighties. The average rainfall across the state was 0.35 inch. Continuous dry weather has put approximately 79 percent of the state into some stage of drought. Several brush fires occurred on the island of Oahu this week, burning at least 1,200 acres. Some damage to agricultural operations has occurred due to the fires, but estimates of the value lost are not available at this time. Conditions of pasture and range continued to deteriorate due to high temperatures and lack of precipitation. Despite dry conditions, state irrigation reservoirs have remained sufficiently full.

**IDAHO:** Five days suitable for field work. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 14% short, 78% adequate, 7% surplus. Field corn planted 95%, 92% 2011, 95% avg. Potatoes emerged 92%, 47% 2011, 62% avg. Oats emerged 93%, 70% 2011, 87% avg. Oats headed 0%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Dry peas planted 94%, 90% 2011, 98% avg. Dry peas emerged 69%, 64% 2011, 88% avg. Lentils planted 81%, 75% 2011, 94% avg. Lentils emerged 33%, 57% 2011, 80% avg. Dry beans planted 76%, 68% 2011, 79% avg. Dry beans emerged 46%, 26% 2011, 45% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 41%, 15% 2011, 31% avg. Hay and roughage supply 5% very short, 20% short, 68% adequate, 7% surplus. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 0% poor, 11% fair, 75% good, 14% excellent. Sugarbeets emerged 100%, 99% 2011, 100% avg. The Gooding county extension educator reports strong winds and storms produced damage to corn and other fields. The Gooding county extension educators also reports wind damage to dairy farm structures. The Teton county extension educator reports freezing temperatures almost every night.

**ILLINOIS:** There were 6.7 days suitable for fieldwork. Topsoil moisture 26% very short, 52% short, 22% adequate. Subsoil moisture 24% very short, 48% short, 28% adequate. Corn average height 29 inches this week, 13 inches last year, 16 inches average. Soybeans blooming 1% this week, 0% last year, 0% average. Winter wheat turning yellow 97% this week, 65% last year, 56% average. Winter wheat ripe 74% this week, 14% last year, 11% average. Oats headed 64% this week, 53% last year, 53% average. Oats filled 39% this week, 19% last year, 20% average. Oats turning yellow 9% this week, 3% last year, 4% average. Oats ripe 3% this week, 0% last year, 0% average. Oats condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 30% fair, 55% good, 8% excellent. Alfalfa first cut 99% this week, 74% last year, 66% average. Alfalfa second cut 29% this week, 3% last year, 4% average. Alfalfa condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 30% fair, 53% good, 10% excellent. Red clover cut 98% this week, 63% last year, 56% average. Statewide temperatures averaged 69.4 degrees, just 0.3 degrees below normal. Precipitation averaged 0.09 inches, 0.81 inches below the average for this time period. Topsoil moisture is rated at 26 percent very short, 52 percent short and 22 percent adequate. Due to the lack in rainfall, many counties are reporting signs of stress in both corn and soybeans.

**INDIANA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 27% very short, 47% short, 25% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 23% very short, 45% short, 32% adequate. Alfalfa second cutting 29%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Temperatures ranged from 90 below normal to normal with a low of 430 and a high of 900. Precipitation ranged from 0.0 to 0.21 inches. Some portions of Indiana received very limited rainfall early in the week, but conditions grew warmer and drier throughout the week. Rainfall totals were minimal in central, east central and southern parts of Indiana, and virtually nonexistent elsewhere. Observers were seeing widespread corn rolling and damage to emerging soybeans by week's end. Some growers have begun spot replanting, and others decided to wait for moisture to fall in recently harvested wheat fields before planting beans. Wheat harvest progressed rapidly with the best yields being reported from locations unaffected by April frosts. Alfalfa

growers took advantage of warm and dry conditions to proceed with second cuttings of alfalfa.

**IOWA:** There were 6.7 days suitable for fieldwork during the week, compared to 5.2 days the previous week. Topsoil moisture levels dropped to 26 percent very short, 40 percent short, 34 percent adequate, and 0 percent surplus. South Central Iowa is the driest with 97 percent of the topsoil moisture rated short to very short. Subsoil moisture also decreased and is now rated 20 percent very short, 39 percent short, 41 percent adequate, and 0 percent surplus. Warm, dry conditions are beginning to stress Iowa row crops. Although crops continue to be rated mostly good to excellent, crop conditions declined slightly for the third straight week. The week's activities included spraying crops and cutting hay with some farmers starting their second cutting.

**KANSAS:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 32% very short, 44% short, 24% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 26% very short, 46% short, 28% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat mature 89%, 27% 2011, 13% avg. Sorghum emerged 54%, 30% 2011, 30% avg. Sunflowers emerged 37%, 10% 2011, 14% avg. Alfalfa second cutting 54%, 0% 2011, 4% avg. Feed grain supplies 5% very short, 18% short, 74% adequate, 3% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 12% very short, 22% short, 63% adequate, 3% surplus. Stock water supplies 10% very short, 23% short, 66% adequate, 1% surplus. Wheat harvest was in full swing last week as weather conditions remained hot, windy, and dry across Kansas. Pittsburg, at 0.67 inch, was the only station to receive more than one-half inch of rain, while Parsons received 0.32 inch. Thirty-eight of 53 stations recorded no precipitation whatsoever. Temperatures climbed above normal levels last week, as several stations recorded new daily highs. Only Leavenworth and Ottawa were below normal average temperatures. Five stations, all in the Northwest and West Central Districts, reached triple digit temperatures as weekly highs ranged from 89 degrees in Eskridge to 102 degrees in Atwood. All districts except the South Central and Southeast Districts are at least 75 percent in the very short to short of topsoil moisture with the Southwest District reporting over 90 percent in the very short to short categories. Wheat harvest was progressing rapidly with the dry weather. However, some producers have delayed planting soybeans and sorghum because of dry soil conditions, while some row crops were showing signs of stress. The Southeast and South Central Districts were leading the State with 84 percent and 82 percent wheat harvested, respectively. The wheat in the Northwest District was reported 52 percent mature and only 2 percent harvested by Sunday, definitely further behind compared to the rest of the State. There were reports of a few soybean fields beginning to bloom. The condition of Kansas range and pasture continued to decline with heat and the lack of moisture. Cattle producers were beginning to haul water and feed hay to their herds while some have been moved off of pasture due to the inhibited grass growth.

**KENTUCKY:** Days suitable fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil 15% very short, 34% short, 49% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 13% very short, 32% short, 54% adequate, 1% surplus. Rainfall averaged 0.19 inches statewide, 0.70 in. below normal. Temperatures averaged 68 degrees, 4 degrees below normal for this time. Corn tasseled 11%. Soybean height is at 6 inches. Dark tobacco set 80%. Burley tobacco set 84%. Condition of set tobacco, 1% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 61% good, 11% excellent. Tobacco height under 12 inches 77%, 12-24 inches 20%, and over 24 inches 3%. Winter wheat harvested 60%.

**LOUISIANA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Soil moisture 20% very short, 37% short, 37% adequate, 6% surplus. Corn silked 91% this week, 86% last week, 91% last year, 89% average; dough 30% this week, 14% last week, 7% last year, 5% average; condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 25% fair, 61% good, 5% excellent. Winter Wheat harvest 100% this week, 97% last week, 99% last year, 94% average. Sweet Potatoes planted 87% this week, 75% last week, 62% last year, 58% average. Hay first cutting 97% this week, 94% last week, 91% last year, 80% average; second cutting 11% this week, 5% last week, 5% last year, 1% average. Peaches harvested 32% this week, 17% last week, 17% last year, 11% average. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 35% fair, 50% good, 8% excellent. Vegetables condition 3% very poor, 11% poor, 39% fair, 43% good, 4% excellent. Sugarcane condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 26% fair, 38% good, 29% excellent.

**MARYLAND:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 35% short, 58% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 28% short, 63% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay supplies 2% very short, 5% short, 91% adequate, 2% surplus. Other Hay First Cutting 97%, 96% 2011, 81% avg.; Other Hay Second Cutting 18%, 14% 2011, 5% avg.; Alfalfa Hay First Cutting 100%, 98% 2011, 87% avg.; Alfalfa Hay Second Cutting 26%, 26% 2011, 11% avg.; Pasture condition 4% very poor, 10% poor, 20% fair, 61% good, 5% excellent. Corn condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 6% fair, 68% good, 21% excellent. Soybean condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 4% fair, 72% good, 21% excellent. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 66% good, 23% excellent. Barley condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 5% fair, 76% good, 18% excellent. Apples condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 14% fair, 81% good, 5% excellent. Peaches condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 35% fair, 59% good, 4% excellent. Corn progress emerged 99%, 92% 2011, 92% avg.; Corn progress silked 0%, 0% 2011, 0% avg.; Soybeans planted 74%, 66% 2011, 60% avg.; Soybeans emerged 62%, 49% 2011, 42% avg.; Barley turned 100%, 95% 2011, 58% avg.; Barley harvested 59%, 29% 2011, 14% avg.; Winter Wheat turned 98%, 74% 2011, 57% avg.; Winter Wheat harvested 10%, 5% 2011, 2% avg.; Cantaloupes planted 92%, 78% 2011, 79% avg.; Cucumbers planted 85%, 76% 2011, 58% avg.; Cucumbers harvested 4%, 8% 2011, 4% avg.; Green Peas harvested 64%, 44% 2011, 38% avg.; Lima Beans (Processed) 90%, 47% 2011, 52% avg.; Snap Beans planted 80%, 52% 2011, 63% avg.; Sweet corn planted 89%, 70% 2011, 79% avg.; Tomatoes planted 82%, 88% 2011, 85% avg.; Watermelons planted 90%, 82% 2011, 82% avg.; Strawberries harvested 98%, 81% 2011, 78% avg.; Harvest began in early winter wheat fields, while barley harvest continued. In double-crop areas, the harvest of small grain crops was followed with planting soybeans. Strawberry harvest was nearly complete.

**MICHIGAN:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 12% very short, 28% short, 56% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil 8% very short, 25% short, 65% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter Wheat turning 30%, 1% 2011, 1% avg. Oats 1% very poor, 4% poor, 31% fair, 52% good, 12% excellent. Oats headed 52%, 13% 2011, 22% avg. Oats turning 1%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. All hay 2% very poor, 17% poor, 29% fair, 43% good, 9% excellent. First cutting hay 76%, 39% 2011, 45% avg. Dry beans planted 57%, 47% 2011, 40% avg. Dry beans emerged 20%, 18% 2011, 11% avg. Six days suitable for field work last week. Little rain, coupled with above average temperatures late week had crops looking for moisture. Crops southern Michigan most need. Scattered showers Thumb and northern Michigan late week helped to provide some moisture, though more is needed. Corn and soybean emergence uneven some fields due to lack of moisture. Growers applied herbicides to both crops and side-dressed corn. Dry bean planting continued. Wheat is progressing toward harvest more quickly than normal. Harvest is expected to begin about 2 weeks earlier than normal. Apples 16--20 mm northwest and about 25 mm Grand Rapids area. Tart cherries 14 mm northwest. Harvest will begin in the southwest next week. Sweet cherries 14 to 16 mm northwest, and harvest began south. Juice grape bloom continued. Peaches about 1.5 inches diameter southwest. Strawberry harvest continued across state. Slug populations increasing southeast. Raspberries southwest green fruit; harvest will begin next week. Blueberries green fruit stage. Some growers reported drop of freeze damage fruit. Cranberry bloom continued. Asparagus harvest continued west central, but complete southwest. Carrot crop looked average to better than average. Growers continued their pest and weed control applications. West central, pumpkin, winter squash, and processing zucchini planting complete. Harvest of summer squash and zucchini under tunnels has begun. Direct seeding to open field continued. Pepper and eggplant transplanting continued. Staking of pepper fields began southwest. Celery plantings looked about average. Trips have been found onion and cabbage crops west central region. Early planted cabbage southeast looked good, but downy mildew observed young transplants. Tomatoes have 1 to 2 inch fruit. Staking nearly complete. Early planted sweet corn southeast tasseling. Harvest of early peas began southwest but still blooming west central. Irrigation full swing where available for most vegetable crops.

**MINNESOTA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 1% Very Short, 14% Short, 75% Adequate, 10% Surplus. Pasture 1% Very Poor, 7% Poor, 19% Fair, 57% Good, 16% Excellent. Corn Height 14 inches, 6 inches 2011, 8 inches avg. Soybeans Height 4 inches, 0 inch 2011, 2 inches avg. Spring Wheat 88% Jointed, 16% 2011, 31% avg.

Barley 88% Jointed, 11% 2011, 31% avg. Oats 86% Jointed, 26% 2011, 45% avg. Potatoes condition 2% Poor, 11% Fair, 65% Good, 22% Excellent. Canola condition 76% Fair, 21% Good, 3% Excellent. Dry Beans 97% Planted, 78% 2011, 90% avg.; 84% Emerged, 16% 2011, NA% avg.; condition 1% Very Poor, 7% Poor, 28% Fair, 57% Good, 7% Excellent. Sweet Corn 69% Planted, 61% 2011, 74% avg. Green Peas condition 9% Poor, 30% Fair, 59% Good, 2% Excellent. Sugarbeets condition 1% Very Poor, 2% Poor, 20% Fair, 68% Good, 9% Excellent. Sunflower condition 1% Very Poor, 3% Poor, 38% Fair, 54% Good, 4% Excellent. Alfalfa 78% First Cutting, 48% 2011, 50% avg.; condition 1% Very Poor, 6% Poor, 24% Fair, 59% Good, 10% Excellent. Topsoil moisture supplies declined slightly this past week as daytime high temperatures reached 90° or higher in most locations. Despite above average temperatures and limited rainfall, crop conditions held relatively steady. The rain was well received in dry areas of the state, while other areas continued to dry out from excess rainfall during the month of May.

**MISSISSIPPI:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Soil moisture 1% very short, 17% short, 77% adequate, 5% surplus. Corn silked 84%, 54% 2011, 50% avg. Corn dough 21%, 4% 2011, 3% avg. Corn 0% very poor, 2% poor, 10% fair, 52% good, 36% excellent. Cotton emerged 99%, 95% 2011, 95% avg. Hay - cool season hay harvested 100%, 97% 2011, 97% avg. Hay-warm season hay harvested 37%, 27% 2011, 24% avg. Hay - warm season 0% very poor, 4% poor, 31% fair, 58% good, 7% excellent. Peanuts pegging 1%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Sorghum planted 100%, 93% 2011, 97% avg. Sorghum emerged 99%, 84% 2011, 92% avg. Sorghum heading 2%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Sorghum 0% very poor, 6% poor, 30% fair, 50% good, 14% excellent. Soybeans blooming 25%, 13% 2011, 19% avg. Sweetpotatoes planted 85%, 62% 2011, 50% avg. Sweetpotatoes 0% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 48% good, 24% excellent. Watermelons harvested 30%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Watermelons 0% very poor, 0% poor, 55% fair, 40% good, 5% excellent. Winter wheat mature 100%, 99% 2011, 98% avg. Winter wheat harvested 98%, 82% 2011, 66% avg. Blueberries condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 32% fair, 53% good, 14% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 27% fair, 56% good, 14% excellent. Rain fell across most of the state last week and provided much needed moisture for many growers. However, more rain is needed and farmers are continuing to irrigate their crops as needed. Plant bugs continue to pressure cotton, but worm pressure in beans remains relatively light. Overall, crops continue to look good.

**MISSOURI:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Precipitation 0.07 inches. Temperatures were 2 to 5 degrees above average around the state except the southeast district was 1 to 2 degrees below average. Topsoil moisture 47% very short, 40% short, 13% adequate. Subsoil moisture supply 34% short, 42% short, 24% adequate. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting 39%. Other hay cut 80%. Supply of hay and other roughages 12% very short, 23% short, 62% adequate, 3% surplus. Stock water supplies 9% very short, 27% short, 62% adequate, 2% surplus.

**MONTANA:** Days suitable for field work 4.6, 1.9 last year. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 0% last year; 22% short, 0% last year; 62% adequate, 38% last year; 10% surplus, 62% last year. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 0% last year; 20% short, 0% last year; 62% adequate, 49% last year; 8% surplus, 51% last year. Camelina emerged 90%, 65% last year. Corn emerged 90%, 60% last year. Corn condition 1% very poor, 0% last year; 6% poor, 1% last year; 33% fair, 59% last year; 37% good, 35% last year; 23% excellent, 5% last year. Dry peas blooming 20%. Lentils emerged 97%, 67% last year. Lentils blooming 8%. Oats emerged 96%, 61% last year. Oats boot stage 21%. Oats condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 30% fair, 47% good, 13% excellent. Sugarbeets emerged 98%, 84% last year. Durum Wheat planted 97%, 75% last year. Durum Wheat emerged 94%, 58% last year. Durum wheat condition 2% very poor, 0% last year; 2% poor, 1% last year; 10% fair, 31% last year; 85% good, 61% last year; 1% excellent, 7% last year. Alfalfa Hay Harvested First Cutting 4%. Other Hay Harvested First Cutting 3%. Range and pasture feed condition 4% very poor, 0% last year; 22% poor, 3% last year; 42% fair, 15% last year; 27% good, 45% last year; 5% excellent, 37% last year. Livestock moved to summer ranges – cattle and calves 92%, 76% last year. Livestock moved to summer ranges – sheep and lambs 89%, 76% last year. Most of Montana continued to see warm days and adequate precipitation

over the course of the last week. Creston received the highest amount of precipitation for the week with 3.49 inches of moisture and most other stations saw between 0.02 of an inch to 2.67 inches. High temperatures ranged from the mid 70s to the mid 90s with the statewide high temperature of 99 degrees recorded at Miles City. A majority of stations reported lows in the upper 20s to lower 40s. The coldest reported low of 22 degrees was recorded in West Yellowstone and Wisdom, followed by Cooke City with 24 degrees.

**NEBRASKA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 18% very short, 53% short, 28% adequate and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 17% very short, 50% short, 33% adequate. Winter wheat turning color 82%, 3% 2011, 11% avg. Ripe 15%, 0% 2011 and 0% avg. Sorghum emerged 79%, 61% 2011, 53% avg. Dry beans planted 74%, 45% 2011, 61% avg. Dry beans emerged 31%, 9% 2011, 20% avg. Proso millet planted 71%, 23% 2011, 21% avg. Alfalfa 1st cutting 92%, 50% 2011, 53% avg. Alfalfa 2nd cutting 19%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Alfalfa conditions rated 2% very poor, 16% poor, 37% fair, 42% good, 3% excellent. Wild hay harvested 18%. Wild hay conditions rated 5% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 62% good, 0% excellent. Above normal temperatures and little or no precipitation lowered crop conditions during the week. Irrigation was the main activity. Winter Wheat harvest began in Southeastern counties and is expected to move quickly west across the southern tier of counties. Pasture re-growth slow with culling going on in western counties. Temperatures averaged 4 degrees below normal with triple digit highs in portions of the Southwest and mid 90's elsewhere. Bands of showers moved across the extreme Southeast late Sunday night but left limited amounts of moisture.

**NEVADA:** Days suitable for fieldwork were 7. High winds limited some fieldwork. Temperatures cooled during the week. Northeast Nevada continued to record freezing night time lows. Northern Nevada recorded some precipitation. Weekly average temperatures ranged from one to nine degrees below normal. Las Vegas temperature hit 100 degrees. Ely recorded a low temperature of 19 degrees. Pasture and range conditions remained in poor to fair condition. Irrigated crops were in generally good condition, but concerns continue over irrigation water supplies for later in the season. First cutting of alfalfa was well underway in the North. Fall seeded grains showed good growth. Irrigation was underway and ditches were being cleaned. Cattle were being moved to summer ranges. Moderate drought conditions are prevalent throughout Nevada. Severe drought conditions exist in northern parts of the State. Main farm and ranch activities included irrigating, fertilizing, weed control, working livestock.

**NEW ENGLAND:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.3. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 68% adequate, 30% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 68% adequate, 31% surplus. Pasture condition 5% poor, 18% fair, 48% good, 29% excellent. Maine Potatoes 100% planted, 95% 2011, 99% avg, 80% emerged, 25% 2011, 35% avg, condition 57% good, 43% excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes 100% planted, 99% 2011, 100% avg, 100% emerged, 80% 2011, 85% avg, condition 100% good. Rhode Island Potatoes 100% planted, 100% 2011, 100% avg, 100% emerged, 85% 2011, 95% avg, condition 50% good, 50% excellent. Maine Oats 100% planted, 95% 2011, 99% avg, 100% emerged, 50% 2011, 75% avg, condition 37% good, 63% excellent. Maine Barley 100% planted, 99% 2011, 99% avg, 100% emerged, 65% 2011, 80% avg, condition 37% good, 63% excellent. Field Corn 85% planted, 75% 2011, 90% avg, 70% emerged, 45% 2011, 65% avg, condition 4% very poor, 8% poor, 14% fair, 55% good, 19% excellent. Sweet Corn 75% planted, 70% 2011, 80% avg, 50% emerged, 55% 2011, 60% avg, condition 9% poor, 19% fair, 64% good, 8% excellent. Broadleaf Tobacco 55% planted, 60% 2011, 60% avg, condition 40% fair, 60% good. Shade Tobacco 85% planted, 100% 2011, 100% avg, condition 100% good. First Crop Hay 30% harvested, 30% 2011, 40% avg, condition 10% poor, 24% fair, 60% good, 6% excellent. Apples set 21% below average, 76% average, 3% above average, size 15% below average, 82% average, 3% above average, condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 41% fair, 48% good, 4% excellent. Peaches set 30% below average, 69% average, 1% above average, size 99% average, 1% above average, condition 2% poor, 30% fair, 69% good. Pears set 9% below average, 91% average, size 100% average, condition 31% fair, 69% good. Strawberries 10% harvested, 0% 2011, 5% avg, set 13% below average, 84% average, 3% above average, size 13% below

average, 82% average, 5% above average, condition 2% poor, 20% fair, 49% good, 29% excellent. Massachusetts Cranberries 20% bud stage, 70% early bloom, 10% full bloom, condition 10% fair, 80% good, 10% excellent. Highbush Blueberries set 6% below average, 74% average, 20% above average, size 5% below average, 94% average, 1% above average, condition 11% fair, 78% good, 11% excellent. Maine Wild Blueberries, set 40% average, 60% above average, size N/A, condition 20% good, 80% excellent. The week began cloudy and rainy, with very cool daytime temperatures in the 50s and 60s. Flooding recorded in Maine and New Hampshire. Below average temperatures and showers persisted until Friday, when isolated thunderstorms moved across the region, bringing hail to parts of western Maine. Temperatures returned to average levels during the sunny weekend. Total precipitation for the week ranged from 0.1 to 3.4 inches. General activities included applying protective sprays, weeding and fertilizing fields, mowing orchard floors, baling dry hay and chopping haylage, planting field corn and vegetables, and harvesting strawberries and a variety of early vegetables.

**NEW JERSEY:** Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil moisture 25% short and 75% adequate. Subsoil moisture 20% short and 80% adequate. Temperatures reached highs in the mid 80s to the low 90s and lows in the mid 40s to low 50s across the Garden State. Fifty percent of New Jersey's winter wheat has been harvested. Producers are reporting insect damage. The condition of the winter wheat crop was 10% fair, 75% good, and 15% excellent. Grain crops are progressing nicely. New Jersey's strawberry harvest is nearing completion. Early variety blueberry harvesting continues with producers reporting a good harvest of Dukes. Freeze damage in blueberries has been reported. Grapes are beginning to bloom. Farming activities included irrigating fields, planting corn and soybeans, harvesting vegetables, and hay work. Growers are applying fungicides as a preventative for various diseases. Livestock condition was good. Milk production was average.

**NEW MEXICO:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 70% very short, 22% short and 8% adequate. Wind damage 10% light, 17% moderate and 11% severe; 55% cotton damaged and 5% sorghum. Alfalfa 5% very poor, 12% poor, 24% fair, 38% good and 21% excellent; 60% second cutting complete. Cotton 11% very poor, 26% poor, 38% fair, 6% good and 19% excellent; 10% squared. Corn 2% very poor, 7% poor, 74% fair, 11% good and 6% excellent; 100% planted; 65% emerged. Irrigated Sorghum 1% very poor, 2% poor and 97% fair; 79% planted. Dryland Sorghum 20% very poor, 39% poor and 41% fair; 32% planted. Total Sorghum 13% very poor, 26% poor and 61% fair; 48% planted. Irrigated winter wheat 4% very poor, 11% poor, 77% fair, 3% good and 5% excellent; 32% harvested for grain. Dry winter wheat 89% very poor and 11% poor; 23% harvested for grain. Total winter wheat 59% very poor, 11% poor, 27% fair, 1% good and 2% excellent; 26% harvested for grain. Peanut 18% very poor, 44% poor, 18% fair and 20% good; 95% planted. Lettuce 11% very poor, 53% fair, 18% good and 18% excellent; 100% harvested. Chile 7% very poor, 15% poor, 41% fair, 17% good and 20% excellent. Onions 37% fair, 50% good and 13% excellent; 45% harvested. Apples 100% poor. Pecans 1% poor, 1% fair, 52% good and 46% excellent. 100% average drop. Cattle condition 23% very poor, 34% poor, 41% fair and 2% good. Sheep condition 22% very poor, 27% poor, 31% fair and 20% good. Range and pasture condition 69% very poor, 22% poor, 8% fair and 1% good. This week in New Mexico weather was highlighted by isolated showers and thunderstorms east of the central mountain chain with warm and dry conditions the rest of the week. The highest precipitation amounts included 1.14 inches in Raton, 0.41 inches in Moriarity and 0.39 inches in Clayton. An otherwise above average temperature week was cooled by a weak cold front and lingering in the east. Some of the higher temperatures that were above normal included 8 degrees in Capulin, 7 degrees in Raton and 5 degrees in Farmington.

**NEW YORK:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Soil moisture 4% short, 81% adequate, 15% surplus. Oats 2% poor, 12% fair, 61% good, 25% excellent. Wheat 4% poor, 12% fair, 51% good, 33% excellent. Corn 94% planted, 74% last year, 92% avg. Potatoes 95% planted, 74% last year, 92% avg. Soybeans 84% planted, 45% last year, 78% avg. Apples 67% poor, 17% fair, 14% good, 2% excellent. Peaches 53% poor, 11% fair, 35% good, 1% excellent. Pears 53% poor, 18% fair,

26% good, 3% excellent. Sweet cherries 69% poor, 15% fair, 14% good, 2% excellent. Tart cherries 88% poor, 9% fair, 3% good. Grapes 34% poor, 9% fair, 39% good, 18% excellent. Strawberries 20% poor, 29% fair, 48% good, 3% excellent. Sweet corn 68% planted, 59% last year, 70% avg. Sweet corn 3% poor, 14% fair, 76% good, 7% excellent. Onions 100% planted, 97% last year. Onions 2% poor, 1% fair, 97% good. Snap beans 52% planted, 20% last year, 43% avg. Cabbage 76% planted, 48% last year, 69% avg. Tomatoes 74% planted, 74% last year. Lettuce 82% planted, 81% last year. Pasture condition 4% poor, 13% fair, 60% good, 23% excellent. The average rainfall for the state was below normal. Temperatures ranged from 83 to 40 degrees. The average temperature was a few degrees below normal.

**NORTH CAROLINA:** There were 5.6 days suitable for field work, compared to 4.6 the previous week. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 1% very short, 10% short, 76% adequate and 13% surplus. The state received below normal precipitation and temperatures the week ending June 10, 2012. The minimal rain over the past week allowed farmers to get in fields to plant soybeans and sweet potatoes and also harvest small grains.

**NORTH DAKOTA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture supplies 15% short, 73% adequate, 12% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies 12% short, 79% adequate, 9% surplus. Durum wheat jointed 62% this week, 20% last week, 0% last year, 9% average; boot 26% this week, 1% last week, 0% last year, 1% average; condition 1% poor, 10% fair, 82% good, 7% excellent. Canola emerged 100% this week, 98% last week, 41% last year, 77% average; rosette 60% this week, 13% last week, 0% last year, 18% average; condition 1% poor, 10% fair, 55% good, 34% excellent. Dry edible beans emerged 91% this week, 59% last week, 15% last year, 41% average; condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 18% fair, 67% good, 13% excellent. Dry edible peas flowering 8% this week, 1% last week, 0% last year, 4% average; condition 1% poor, 15% fair, 75% good, 9% excellent. Flaxseed planted 97% this week, 90% last week, 50% last year, 86% average; emerged 85% this week, 59% last week, 26% last year, 66% average; condition 8% fair, 83% good, 9% excellent. Potatoes emerged 86% this week, 65% last week, 20% last year, 49% average; condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 69% good, 16% excellent. Broadleaf and wild oats spraying 67% and 76% complete, respectively. Sugarbeet condition condition 2% poor, 20% fair, 67% good, 11% excellent. Stockwater supplies 1% very short, 7% short, 87% adequate, 5% surplus. Pasture and range conditions 1% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 58% good, 11% excellent. Hay condition 3% very poor, 14% poor, 24% fair, 53% good, 6% excellent. First cutting of alfalfa hay and other hay complete 15% and 4%, respectively. Precipitation and above normal temperatures fostered crop development and improved crop conditions. However, some parts of the state remained in need of moisture. Isolated hail storms caused some damage to crops, according to reporters.

**OHIO:** Days suitable for field work, 6.3. Top soil moisture 15% very short, 41% short, 42% adequate, 2% surplus. Apples condition 17% very poor, 10% poor, 29% fair, 36% good, 8% excellent. Peaches condition 21% very poor, 22% poor, 22% fair, 30% good, 5% excellent. Hay condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 55% good, 11% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 16% fair, 64% good, 19% excellent. Winter wheat turning color 82%, 19% 2011, 23% avg. Winter wheat ripe 3%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Oats ripe 6%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 98%, 63% 2011, 71% avg. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting 6%, 0% 2011, 1% avg. Other hay 1st cutting 88%, 45% 2011, 54% avg. Other hay 2nd cutting 2%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Cucumbers planted 98%, 55% 2011, 67% avg. Strawberries harvested 80%, 46% 2011, 47% avg. Processing tomatoes planted 93%, 68% 2011, 76% avg.

**OKLAHOMA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 36% short, 50% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 20% very short, 46% short, 33% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat plowed 14% this week, n/a last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Rye harvested 71% this week, 49% last week, 58% last year, 26% average; plowed 7% this week, n/a last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Oats soft dough 99% this week, 89% last week, 82% last year, 79% average; harvested 50% this week, 48% last week, n/a last year, n/a

average; plowed 11% this week, n/a last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Corn condition 29% fair, 65% good, 6% excellent; silking 32% this week, 8% last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Sorghum emerged 61% this week, 46% last week, 30% last year, 36% average. Soybeans condition 2% poor, 42% fair, 50% good, 6% excellent; seedbed prepared 99% this week, 93% last week, 88% last year, 85% average; planted 79% this week, 66% last week, 62% last year, 58% average; emerged 69% this week, 55% last week, 44% last year, 42% average. Peanuts emerged 83% this week, 72% last week, 78% last year, 87% average. Cotton seedbed prepared 97% this week, 94% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; emerged 71% this week, 50% last week, 33% last year, 60% average. Alfalfa condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 28% fair, 58% good, 10% excellent; 2nd cutting 73% this week, 55% last week, 32% last year, 39% average. Other hay condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 33% fair, 47% good, 13% excellent; 1st cutting 77% this week, 76% last week, 44% last year, 49% average; 2nd cutting 6% this week, n/a last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Watermelons running 83% this week, 72% last week, 84% last year, 67% average; setting fruit 17% this week, 15% last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Livestock condition 4% poor, 27% fair, 58% good, 11% excellent. Pasture and range condition 3% very poor, 11% poor, 36% fair, 46% good, 4% excellent. Rain slowed the remaining wheat harvest in the southern half of the state, but significant progress was made statewide and harvest is now 90 percent complete. Row crop planting continued, and soybean planting was ahead of normal, as the early wheat harvest allowed double-cropped acres to be planted. Cutting of hay continued to be well ahead of normal, but varied across the state, based on recent rainfall.

**OREGON:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.1. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 7% short, 86% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 6% short, 84% adequate, 5% surplus. Alfalfa Hay, First Cutting 71%, 36% 2011, 58% average. Winter Wheat, Headed 89%, 70% 2011, 86% average. Winter Wheat Condition 0% very poor, 8% poor, 18% fair, 51% good, 23% excellent. Temperatures cannot make up their mind, being more than 8 degrees below normal this past week, whereas they were above normal the week prior. The average temperature across the State came in about 52 degrees, with highs near 90 degrees in the southeast, & all 10 stations in the south central areas reporting lows below freezing. The week also brought considerable precipitation with 35 of the 43 stations reporting more than half an inch. Klamath County specifically reported hail & snow. The forecast looks a little brighter as Lane County reports that heat units would help a variety of crops. Haying slowed due to the wet in most areas of the State. The Sherman, Wasco county area received between an inch to an inch & a half this week. Puddles were standing in crops, even in direct seeded spring & winter plantings. Too wet for field work, but it all should be good for grain yields. In Umatilla County, the rain was great for the cereal crops, but harmful to hay producers. Many producers still had their first cutting down, & it has been down for 10 plus days allowing mold to start to accumulate on the hay. In Klamath County, potatoes & other crops were emerging. Farmers took advantage of the favorable forecast for temperatures next week & were dropping first cutting hay. In the south Willamette Valley, wheat disease pressure present. Spring wheat looked good. Early fescue varieties were pollinating heavily. Annual ryegrasses were pollinating also. Haylage was put up. Traditional hay behind on average cutting dates. Further north, bees remained in crimson clover fields. Grass for seed was ready for swathing. Winter wheat looked good, very little rust. Grass & alfalfa were ready for hay harvest, Field corn grew well. Red clover silage finished. In the southwest region, tree fruit & vineyard development was still ahead of the past two late years for this date, despite the cool temperatures of the past week. Recent rains have made some extra orchard spraying necessary to keep fungicides on new growth. In the south Willamette Valley, strawberries were okay so far. Cherries had poor pollination. Pears were hit by fungus. Apples show a huge crop, with apple scab. Blueberries looked medium to very good but there was quite a bit of freeze & tip damage. Raspberry & blackberries looked like an excellent crop. Some flea beetle & cucumber beetle damage. This week the leaf rollers started inflicting damage to filbert & orchard crops. In the north Willamette Valley, strawberries were available at farmers markets, fruit stands, & commercial facilities. Wine grapes were leafing well & clusters forming well, filbert spraying ongoing. H& thinning of summer pears continued

in the lower & mid Hood River Valley. Pinot noir grape still at Eichhorn-Lorenz stages 12 through 15. In Wasco County, some early varieties of cherries have suffered some cracking due to the rain. Most varieties were unharmed by the rain. Harvest is predicted to start by the end of the week or early next week. Vegetables were about half seeded in Clackamas County. Cole crops doing okay; it just depends on when they were planted. Early plantings were thriving; late plantings were very slow to grow. Planting bare root trees & shrubs, weeding & irrigating nursery crops as needed. Potted plants for vegetable gardens sold well. Some livestock producers were still hauling water to their government allotments in Malheur County. Washington County pastures were clipped as growth outperformed consumption. Weather was very good for forage growth.

**PENNSYLVANIA:** Days suitable for fieldwork, 4. Soil moisture; 0% very short, 7% short, 78% adequate, and 15% surplus. Corn planted; 95% this week, 90% last week, 89% last year, and 94% average. Corn emerged; 77% this week, 62% last week, 63% last year, and 79% average. Corn height; 16" this week, 9" last week, 9" last year, and 11" average. Barley yellow; 100% this week, 90% last week, 80% last year, and 81% average. Barley ripe; 73% this week, 16% last week, 19% last year, and 14% average. Barley harvested; 34% this week, 0% last week, 6% last year, and 3% average. Winter Wheat yellow; 75% this week, 35% last week, 28% last year, and 27% average. Soybeans planted; 84% this week, 75% last week, 69% last year, and 79% average. Soybeans emerged; 69% this week, 50% last week, 40% last year, and 54% average. Alfalfa first cutting; 84% this week, 75% last week, 76% last year, and 75% average. Timothy clover first cutting; 61% this week, 55% last week, 55% last year, and 47% average. Winter wheat condition; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 47% good, 41% excellent. Soybeans condition; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 50% good, and 26% excellent. Alfalfa stand condition; 1% very poor, 5% poor, 30% fair, 45% good, 19% excellent. Timothy clover stand condition; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 37% fair, 52% good, 9% excellent. Quality of hay made; 2% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 40% good, 28% excellent. Peaches condition; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 32% fair, 35% good, 31% excellent. Apples condition; 1% very poor, 0% poor, 17% fair, 48% good, 34% excellent. Field activities for the week included planting, cutting and baling hay, harvesting barley, and managing insect infestations.

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Soil moisture 2% very short, 14% short, 77% adequate, 7% surplus. Corn 0% very poor, 2% poor, 25% fair, 59% good, 14% excellent. Soybeans 0% very poor, 2% poor, 28% fair, 67% good, 3% excellent. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 3% poor, 35% fair, 55% good, 6% excellent. Oats 1% very poor, 3% poor, 35% fair, 57% good, 4% excellent. Tobacco 0% very poor, 2% poor, 34% fair, 58% good, 6% excellent. Peaches 0% very poor, 1% poor, 50% fair, 45% good, 4% excellent. Snapbeans, fresh 0% very poor, 0% poor, 55% fair, 37% good, 8% excellent. Cucumbers, fresh 0% very poor, 0% poor, 48% fair, 51% good, 1% excellent. Watermelons 0% very poor, 1% poor, 53% fair, 33% good, 13% excellent. Tomatoes, fresh 0% very poor, 0% poor, 37% fair, 59% good, 4% excellent. Cantaloupes 0% very poor, 1% poor, 47% fair, 51% good, 1% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 23% fair, 74% good, 1% excellent. Corn silked (tasseled 60%, 43% 2011, 32% avg. Corn doughed 9%. Soybeans planted 74%, 77% 2011, 70% avg. Soybeans emerged 54%, 63% 2011, 55% avg. Winter wheat headed 100%, 100% 2011, 100% avg. Winter wheat ripe 99%, 94% 2011, 89% avg. Winter wheat harvested 70%, 49% 2011, 38% avg. Oats headed 100%, 100% 2011, 100% avg. Oats harvested 75%, 64% 2011, 53% avg. Tobacco topped 30%. Hay grain hay 96%, 97% 2011, 97% avg. Peaches harvested 30%, 27% 2011, 16% avg. Snapbeans, fresh harvested 31%, 30% 2011, 28% avg. Cucumbers, fresh harvested 55%, 46% 2011, 39% avg. Watermelons harvested 10%. Tomatoes, fresh harvested 28%. Cantaloupes harvested 12%. The week ending June 10, 2012 was marked by cooler, wet weather. The second week of rain has slowed field work again. Increased rainfall pushed crop progression ahead of schedule but excess moisture is beginning to be a concern for some growers. The State average rainfall for the period was 1.4 inches. The State average temperature for the period was four degrees below normal. Sixty percent of corn had silked and the crop had just begun to dough by the end of the week, well ahead of historical figures. The cool weather and steady rain has been

very beneficial for corn growers thus far. Cotton planting continued its steady progression, ending up two points behind the five-year average. Some cotton and peanut growers have reported problems with crops in lowlands that are standing in water. Otherwise, crop conditions are in predominantly fair to good condition. Oats and winter wheat were nearly all ripe. Harvest is well ahead of the five-year average for both crops. Conditions for small grains remained in mostly fair to good condition. Tobacco growers begun to top their crops last week, reporting 30% of tobacco topped. Conditions fell slightly. Ninety-six percent of hay had been harvested, near the five year average. Peach harvest continued ahead of schedule with 30% harvested by Sunday. Pasture conditions improved again this past week. With the cool weather, livestock conditions improved. Twenty-eight percent of tomatoes had been harvested, well ahead of schedule. Likewise, watermelons and cantaloups had begun to be harvested. Fifty-five percent of cucumbers had been harvested, sixteen points ahead of the five-year average.

**SOUTH DAKOTA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 37% short, 58% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 29% short, 57% adequate, 4% surplus. Winter wheat turning color 12%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Spring wheat condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 28% fair, 46% good, 22% excellent. Spring wheat boot 94%, 12% 2011, 38% avg. Barley boot 86%, 2% 2011, 24% avg. Oats boot 93%, 22% 2011, 37% avg. Alfalfa hay condition 5% very poor, 20% poor, 36% fair, 35% good, 4% excellent. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 56%, 23% 2011, 24% avg. Other hay 1st cutting 17%, 9% 2011, 8% avg. Corn avg. height 12 in., 4 in. 2011, 6 in. avg. Corn cultivated or sprayed once 83%, 35% 2011, 46% avg. Sorghum condition 2% poor, 42% fair, 53% good, and 3% excellent. Sorghum emerged 68%, 18% 2011, 32% avg. Cattle condition 1% poor, 8% fair, 69% good, 22% excellent. Cattle moved to pasture 97% complete. Sheep condition 4% fair, 66% good, 30% excellent. Range and pasture condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 49% good, 15% excellent. Feed supplies 1% very short, 6% short, 84% adequate, 9% surplus. Stock water supplies 2% very short, 14% short, 80% adequate, 4% surplus. Crop development continues to be well ahead of averages, but the warm and very windy weather combined with lack of moisture is beginning to cause concern for producers.

**TENNESSEE:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 31% short, 60% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 33% short, 56% adequate. Winter Wheat 98% ripe, 67% 2011, 55% avg.; 81% harvested, 28% 2011, 13% avg. Tobacco 83% transplanted, 75% 2011, 77% avg.; condition 1% poor, 15% fair, 71% good, 13% excellent. Hay first cutting 95%, 86% 2011, 84% avg. Wheat harvest going strong. Many farmers reporting excellent yields, except spotty areas. Moisture received early in week. Planters chasing combines planting double crop soybeans. Moisture needed in some areas for proper corn development. Vegetable crops showing stress from lack of moisture. Crops continue rated mostly good condition. Rain needed to boost hay for second cutting. Cattle reported in good shape. Fungicide applications underway. Temperatures near normal. Rainfall slightly below normal.

**TEXAS:** Most areas of Texas received rainfall last week. Parts of North and East Texas and the Panhandle received 3 inches or more for the week. The rest of the state observed scattered showers. Parts of South Texas and the Trans-Pecos received no measureable rainfall. Wheat and oat harvest across most of the state was continued last week. Precipitation slowed small grain harvest in North East Texas. Late harvesting continued where moisture levels allowed farmers to return to the fields. In the High Plains, haying and silage harvest of small grains neared completion. Cotton planting continued across the Panhandle and West Texas. Hail damage was reported on some cotton acres in the High Plains. Overall, row crops progressed well across the state due to recent precipitation. However in the High Plains, cotton remained in need of additional moisture. In parts of the Plains and South Texas, irrigation was active. Peanut planting continued in South Texas. Fruit and vegetable harvest continued in East Texas with many producers selling at local markets. Disease and insect damage reports increased for some vegetables. In North Texas, peaches progressed well with some varieties beginning to ripen. In South Texas, melons made good progress as potato and onion harvest continued and

cucumber harvest was wrapping up. Range and pastureland improved in areas that received significant rainfall, although growth of brush and weeds also increased. Many pastures remained thinner than normal due to previous drought conditions. In areas of the Trans-Pecos, hot, dry conditions persisted, impeding range and pasture recovery. Some supplemental feeding of livestock continued in poor and overstocked pastures. Weed control was underway in many areas and grasshoppers were becoming a problem in hay meadows and pastures in North and East Texas.

**UTAH:** Days Suitable For Field Work 7. Subsoil Moisture 10% very short, 41% short, 49% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation Water Supplies 13% very short, 25% short, 62% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter Wheat headed 84%, 40% 2011, 55% avg. Winter Wheat Condition 0% very poor, 8% poor, 28% fair, 45% good, 19% excellent. Spring Wheat headed 54%, 3% 2011, 13% avg. Spring Wheat, Very Poor 0% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 56% good, 16% excellent. Barley headed 54%, 5% 2011, 24% avg. Barley Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 18% fair, 57% good, 25% excellent. Oats headed 25%, 1% 2011, 8% avg. Corn emerged 99%, 56% 2011, 80% avg. Corn condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 26% fair, 59% good, 13% excellent. Corn height 9 inches, 2 inches 2011, 4 inches avg. Alfalfa height 22%, 17% 2011, 12% avg. Alfalfa Hay 1st Cutting 66%, 24% 2011, 37% avg. Other Hay Cut 41%, 15% 2011, 14% avg. Cattle and calves moved To Summer Range 72%, 64% 2011, 67% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 11% fair, 68% good, 21% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved To Summer Range 75%, 51% 2011, 66% avg. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 9% fair, 65% good, 26% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 12% very short, 23% short, 65% adequate, 0% surplus. During the past week there were a reported 6.9 days suitable for field work. Much of the northern counties are reporting frost in the previous week with Cache and Utah counties experiencing windy conditions as well. Lack of rain throughout the state is a continuing problem as many range and non-irrigated crops are suffering. Box Elder County wheat in flowering stage was damaged by frost. First cutting alfalfa has been very light with non-irrigated alfalfa near nonexistent. Cache County producers report respectable hay yield, but most have had to spray for alfalfa weevil and are seeing evidence of cutworms and grasshoppers. Small grains and safflower in the county are doing well; dryland acreage is in need of more rain and irrigated cropland is dense with some lodging occurring from irrigation and high winds. Morgan County reports frost damage on corn and dryland forage. Utah County producers have been busy putting up their first crop of alfalfa and carefully considering when to irrigate due to short water supplies. Rich County's first hay crop and oats growth has been impaired from cool dry weather. Sevier County had an early cutting on first crop alfalfa due to frost damage earlier in the year while frost over the weekend seems to have done minimal damage to corn. Summit County's alfalfa and small grain crops have also been slowed by frost and producers have to work with limited irrigation water. Utah County has been busy putting up its first crop of hay but dry fields from windy conditions and limited irrigation have raised concern. In Box Elder County livestock are doing well but producers are concerned over having enough hay and want to avoid expected high hay prices in the fall. Livestock in Cache County are also doing well. Utah County producers have finished putting animals on summer ranges while Summit County producers continue to move livestock to summer ranges.

**VIRGINIA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 29% short, 68% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 21% short, 76% adequate, 2% surplus. 1% poor, 18% fair, 62% good, 19% excellent. Other Hay 5% poor, 30% fair, 52% good, 13% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 2% poor, 16% fair, 65% good, 17% excellent. Corn 1% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 63% good, 19% excellent. Corn planted 100%, 100% 2011, 99% 5-yr avg. Corn emerged 95%, 98% 2011, 96% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 1% poor, 14% fair, 76% good, 9% excellent. Soybeans planted 59%, 54% 2011, 54% 5-yr avg. Soybeans emerged 45%, 41% 2011, 42% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat 2% poor, 15% fair, 77% good, 6% excellent. Winter Wheat harvested 25%, 24% 2011, 11% 5-yr avg. Barley harvested 78%, 44% 2011, 29% 5-yr avg. Flue Cured Tobacco 51% fair, 37% good, 12% excellent. Flue Cured Tobacco transplanted 98%, 99% 2011, 100% 5-yr avg. Burley Tobacco 21% fair, 70% good, 9% excellent. Burley Tobacco transplanted 93%, 80% 2011, 88% 5-yr avg. Fire-Cured tobacco 63% fair, 37% good. Fire

Cured Tobacco transplanted 100%, 99% 2011, 96% 5-yr avg. Peanuts Pegged 3%, 0% 2011, 0% 5-yr avg. Cotton 12% fair, 86% good, 2% excellent. Potatoes 7% fair, 93% good. Potatoes Harvested 5%, 0% 2011, 0% 5-yr avg. All Apples 16% very poor, 22% fair, 52% good, 10% excellent. Peaches 1%, very poor, 5% poor, 27% fair, 58% good, 9% excellent. Grapes 5% fair, 86% good, 9% excellent. Oats 1% poor, 33% fair, 61% good, 5% excellent. For the most part, dry weather across the Commonwealth allowed producers to make headway with the harvest of small grains and hay this week. While a few spotty showers visited the State, some areas are drying out quickly and crops are showing signs of stress from a lack of rain. Days suitable for fieldwork were 6.1. Along with small grain harvest, full season soybeans planting continued, as well as, some double crop soybeans going in right behind the combines. Wheat yields have ranged from average to very good, with good quality being reported as well. In some areas, excessive slug damage is being seen in both corn and soybeans brought on by the cool, wet spring, and some corn fields have been replanted.

**WASHINGTON:** Days suitable for fieldwork 3.6. Topsoil moisture was 8% short, 74% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 26% short, 68% adequate, 5% surplus. Irrigation water supply was 85% adequate and 15% surplus. Hay and Roughage 6% very short, 14% short, 70% adequate and 10% surplus. Spring Wheat Emerged 99% emerged, 98% last week, 95% last year, 98% five-year average. Barley Emerged 99% emerged, 91% last week, 94% last year, 98% five-year average. Potatoes 1% very poor, 1% poor, 20% fair, 53% good, 25% excellent. Potatoes Planted 99% this week, 98% last week, 96% last year, 99% five-year average. Potatoes Emerged 91% emerged, 85% last week, 72% last year, 88% five-year average. Field Corn 1% poor, 53% fair, 34% good, 12% excellent. Field Corn Planted 95% planted, 94% last week, 83% last year, 92% five-year average. Field Corn Emerged 81% emerged, 80% last week, 64% last year, 79% five-year average. Dry Edible Beans Planted 96% planted, 92% last week, 99% last year, 99% five-year average. Processing Green Peas Planted 100% planted, 97% last week, 94% last year, 97% five-year average. Alfalfa Hay First Cutting 61% cut, 60% last week, 33% last year, 60% five-year average. Above average rainfall and below normal temperatures occurred statewide. The most rain fell in the northeast corner of Washington which made every day unsuitable for fieldwork. Hay which was cut before last week's rain was turned several times throughout the week and weekend to try to dry it out enough to bale. Winter and spring wheat were making swift progress at 65 percent and 15 percent headed respectively. Other spring crops, such as potatoes, field corn, and processing green peas, were on or ahead of growth schedule. In the Yakima Valley, the week's below average temperatures slowed fruit development. Crew were hand thinning apples measuring 1.0 to 1.25 inches in diameter. Rain-induced cherry cracking was seen on a small percentage of the early harvested cherries. The week's cool temperatures minimized the percentage cracked in all cherry growing counties. The apricot crop was coloring up nicely. Hop vines were between 8 to 10 feet up the trellis. The heavy rain during the last week improved pasture conditions. Cattle in Klickitat County were moved between pastures and range.

**WEST VIRGINIA:** Days suitable for field work was 6. Topsoil moisture was 1% very short, 29% short, 68% adequate and 2% surplus compared to 7% short, 89% adequate and 4% surplus last year. Hay and roughage supplies were 2% short, 75% adequate and 23% surplus compared to 4% short, 92% adequate and 4% surplus last year. Feed grain supplies were 2% short and 98% adequate compared to 5% short and 95% adequate last year. Corn conditions were 1% poor, 12% fair, 86% good and 1% excellent. Corn was 95% planted, 88% in 2011, and 93% 5-year avg. Corn was 73% emerged, 62% in 2011, and 78% 5-year avg. Soybean conditions were 44% fair and 56% good. Soybeans were 83% planted, 80% in 2011 and 80% 5-year avg. Soybeans were 68% emerged, 49% in 2011 and 66% 5-year avg. Winter wheat conditions were 12% fair and 88% good. Wheat was 95% headed, 94% in 2011, 5-year average not available. Wheat harvested for grain was 8%, 2% in 2011, 5-year average not available. Hay conditions were 3% poor, 27% fair, 58% good and 12% excellent. Hay first cutting was 62%, 61% in 2011, and 46% 5-year avg. Apple conditions were 1% poor, 43% fair, 54% good and 2% excellent. Peaches were 1% very poor, 14% poor, 38% fair, 45% good and 2% excellent. Cattle and calves were 1% poor, 19% fair, 75% good and 5% excellent. Sheep

and lambs were 1% poor, 40% fair, 57% good and 2% excellent. Dryer conditions in some areas are affecting fruit and field crops in some areas while showers slowed fieldwork and haymaking in others. Farming activities included thinning and harvesting fruit, scouting for insects, shearing sheep and fence work.

**WISCONSIN:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 44% short, 43% adequate, and 1% surplus. Corn emerged 96% this week, 87% last week, 77% last year, 89% average; average height 11 in. this week, 6 in. last week, 4 in. last year, and 6 in. average. First cutting hay 92% complete this week, 79% last week, 58% last year, 54% average. Unseasonably warm weather continued this week as daytime highs crept into the 90s across the state. This year's warm weather has crops running 2-3 weeks early across the board; both the second crop hay and strawberry harvests have begun ahead of normal. Soil moisture levels were 56 percent short to very short statewide, limiting crop growth in spite of the heat. Reporters noted that crops on light soils were showing stress from lack of moisture. Weed and insect pressure were also on the rise, with herbicide and insecticide applications the major field activities reported. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures last week were 4 to 6 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 77 to 84 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 54 to 59 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.00 inches in Green Bay and Milwaukee to 0.06 inches in La Crosse. .

**WYOMING:** Days suitable for field work 6.3. Topsoil moisture 19% very short, 35% short, 45% adequate, 1% surplus. Barley jointed 84%, 24% 2011, 39% avg.; boot 50%, 1% 2011, 9% avg; condition 4% poor, 41% fair, 52% good, 3% excellent. Oats emerged 96%, 52% 2011, 74% avg.; jointed 49%, 20% 2011, 34% avg.; boot 18%, 6% 2011; 14% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 58% fair, 36% good. Spring wheat emerged 97%, 36% 2011, 71% avg.; jointed 63%, 14% 2011, 35% avg.; boot 15%, 1% 2011, 8% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 53% fair, 41% good. Winter wheat jointed 95%, 88% 2011, 94% avg.; boot 82%, 76% 2011, 80% avg.; headed 74%, 19% 2011, 43% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 60% fair, 32% good. Corn emerged 93%, 48% 2011, 74% avg.; condition 10% poor, 58% fair, 31% good, 1% excellent. Corn average height 4. Dry beans planted 95%, 49% 2011, 76% avg.; emerged 41%, 7% 2011, 24% avg. Sugarbeets emerged 95%, 53% 2011, 77% avg.; condition 42% fair, 56% good, 2% excellent. Alfalfa harvested 17%, 5% 2011, 8% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 15% poor, 32% fair, 49% good, 1% excellent. Other hay harvested 3%, 1% 2011, 1% avg; condition 3% very poor, 24% poor, 46% fair, 26% good, 1% excellent. Crop insect infestation 20% light, 8% moderate. Range flock ewes lambing 86%. Lamb losses 34% light, 66% normal. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 24% fair, 73% good, 1% excellent. Calves condition 1% poor, 21% fair, 70% good, 8% excellent. Sheep condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 84% good, 1% excellent. Lamb condition 13% fair, 80% good, 7% excellent. Cattle moved to summer pastures 84%. Sheep moved to summer pastures 74%. Range and pasture condition 13% very poor, 36% poor, 33% fair, 18% good. Irrigation water supplies 7% very short, 33% short, 59% adequate, 1% surplus. Farm activities included finishing planting dry beans, harvesting alfalfa, spraying crops and tending to cattle and sheep. High temperatures ranged from 79 degrees in Yellowstone and Afton to 98 degrees in Greybull and Worland. Low temperatures ranged from 23 degrees in Afton and Big Piney to 51 degrees in Torrington. Temperatures were above average at all stations with the exception of Afton. Three stations reported more than an inch of rain the Torrington station received 1.14 inches, Cheyenne received 2.24 inches and Chugwater at 2.63 inches. Ten of the reporting stations received no precipitation. Many producers in Campbell County are reporting weevils in their alfalfa in addition to it being very short. Weston County reported some good but spotty rains. Many producers are reporting that they are not getting any rain and will not be able to cut any hay this year. Several are already starting to sell of yearlings and pairs. Dry conditions were reported in Uinta County with no moisture to report. Rangeland grazing is very poor in nearly every portion of the county. Carbon County weather was hot, dry and windy with no moisture. Reports of producers beginning water hauling practices to summer pastures for livestock and/or liquidating herds due to lack of grass for grazing. In Converse County, continued dry summer conditions persist. Platte county received moisture this last week but mostly in the form of hail, as well as a tornado that damaged farm structures.

## June 7 ENSO Update

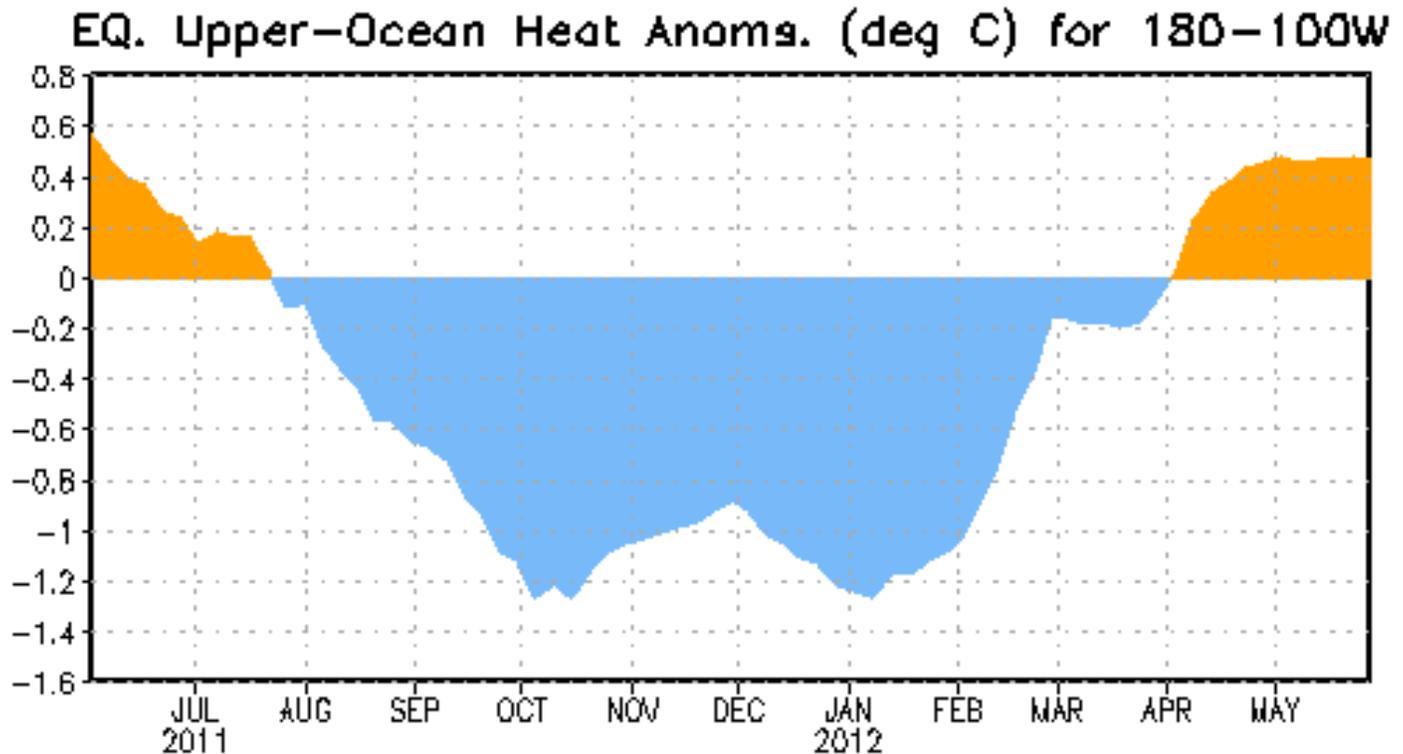


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) in the equatorial Pacific ( $5^{\circ}\text{N}$ - $5^{\circ}\text{S}$ ,  $180^{\circ}$ - $100^{\circ}\text{W}$ ). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1982-2010 base period pentad means.

### ENSO Alert System Status: **El Niño Watch**

#### **Synopsis: There is a 50% chance that El Niño conditions will develop during the second half of 2012.**

ENSO-neutral conditions prevailed in May 2012, following the dissipation of La Niña in April. Sea surface temperatures (SSTs) are currently near average across most of the equatorial Pacific Ocean, and above-average in the far eastern Pacific. The Niño 4 and Niño 3.4 indices were near zero during most of May, while the Niño 3 and Niño 1+2 indices remained positive. The oceanic heat content (average temperature in the upper 300m of the ocean) anomalies became more strongly positive in May (Fig. 1), as above-average sub-surface temperatures became established across most of the central and eastern equatorial Pacific. The low-level trade winds and convection over the central equatorial Pacific were near average during May, although convection remained enhanced over portions of the western Pacific. Collectively, these oceanic and atmospheric patterns indicate ENSO-neutral conditions.

The extensive volume of above-average sub-surface water temperatures indicates that the tropical Pacific SST anomalies will likely warm further in the coming months. A majority of models predict ENSO-neutral to continue through the June-August (JJA) season. Thereafter, most of the dynamical models predict El Niño to develop during JAS, while the

statistical models tend to favor the continuation of ENSO-neutral. Thus, there remains uncertainty as to whether ENSO-neutral or El Niño will prevail during the second half of the year. The evolving conditions, combined with model forecasts, suggest that ENSO-neutral and El Niño are roughly equally likely during the late northern summer and fall. The CPC/IRI forecast calls for ENSO-neutral conditions through JAS, followed by an approximately 50% likelihood for El Niño during the remainder of the year (see [CPC/IRI consensus forecast](#)).

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site ([El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions](#)). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the [Forecast Forum](#) section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 5 July 2012. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: [ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov](mailto:ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov).

## International Weather and Crop Summary

June 3-9, 2012

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

### HIGHLIGHTS

**EUROPE:** Widespread rainfall boosted prospects for winter grains and oilseeds across central and northern Europe.

**WESTERN FSU:** Additional rain increased soil moisture for winter grains and oilseeds, although somewhat drier weather returned to southern portions of Russia and Ukraine.

**EASTERN FSU:** Early week heat gave way to beneficial showers and thunderstorms for spring wheat.

**MIDDLE EAST:** Showers and thunderstorms persisted in Turkey, favoring reproductive to filling winter grains.

**SOUTH ASIA:** The monsoon arrived along the southwestern coast early in the period, bringing heavy rainfall to Kerala and Karnataka and prompting increased planting of summer crops.

**EAST ASIA:** Widespread showers in both southern China and the northeast benefited summer crops, while more rain would be welcomed on the North China Plain for recently planted crops.

**SOUTHEAST ASIA:** Monsoon showers in Indochina continued to benefit rice, while more flooding rainfall occurred in the northwestern Philippines.

**AUSTRALIA:** Scattered showers overspread most of the wheat belt, favoring winter grain and oilseed development.

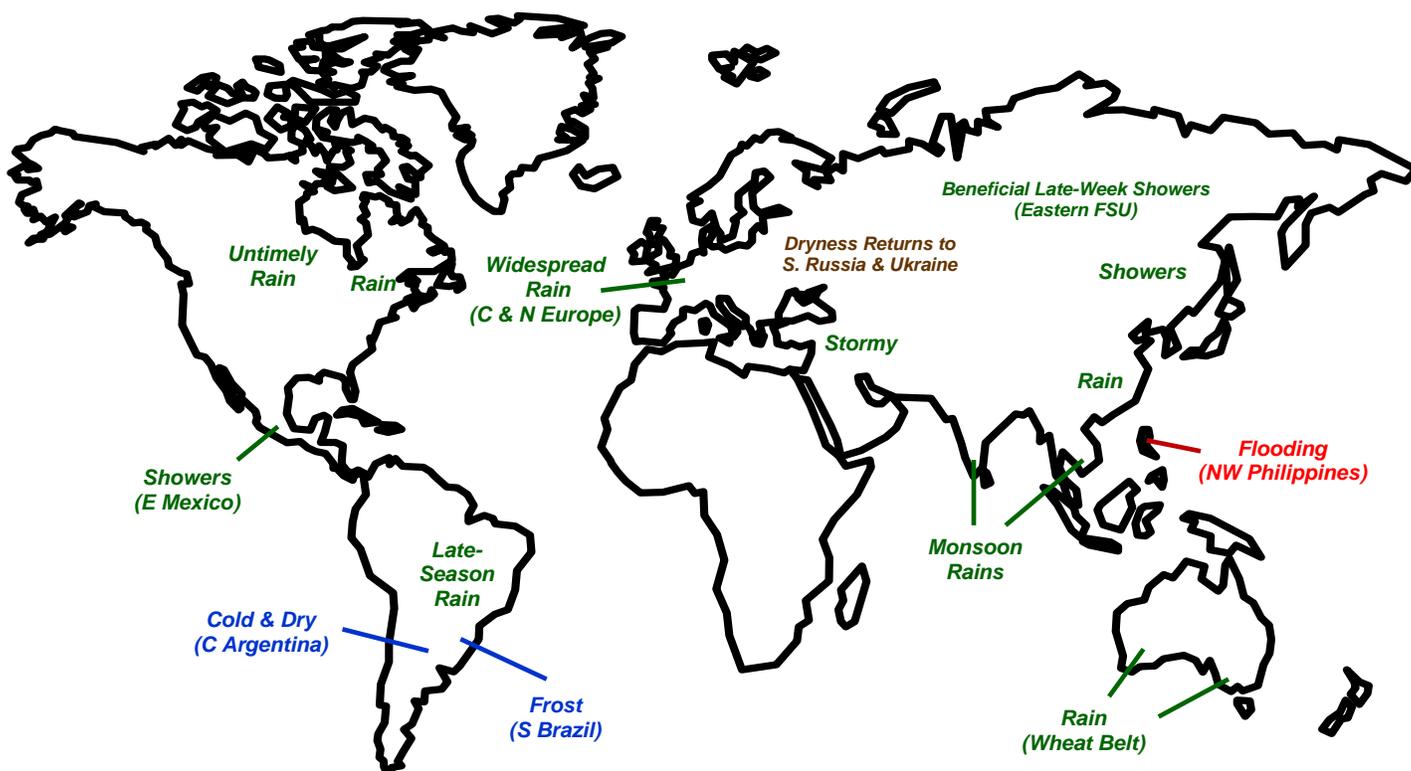
**ARGENTINA:** Cold, dry weather dominated the region, aiding drydown and harvesting of summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton.

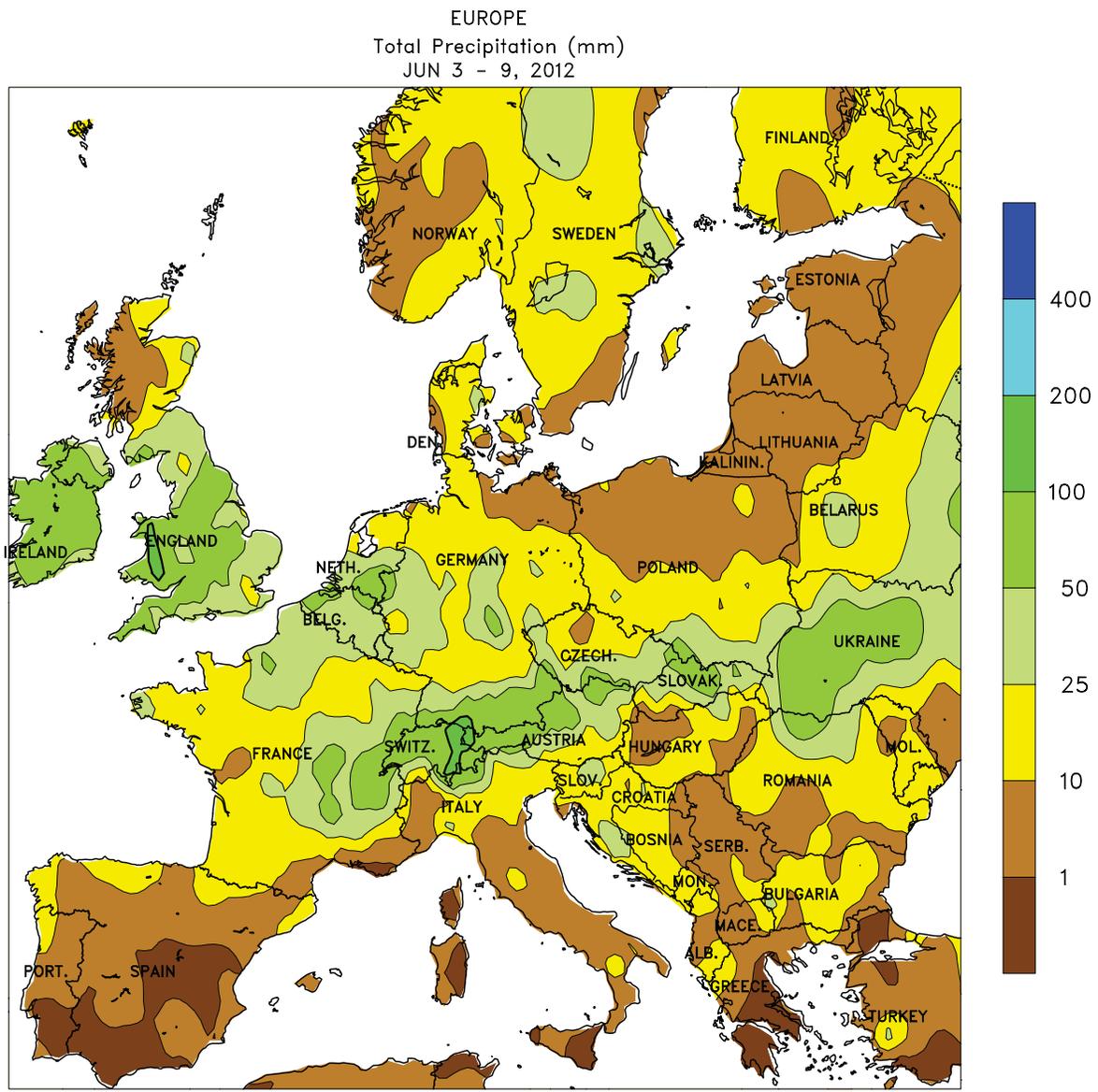
**BRAZIL:** Rain benefited southern winter grains, although a late-week cold snap may have affected some outlying growing areas.

**MEXICO:** Seasonal showers intensified, boosting moisture for sugarcane and corn in eastern production areas.

**CANADIAN PRAIRIES:** Late-week showers slowed the final stages of spring grain planting.

**SOUTHEASTERN CANADA:** Mild, showery weather aided summer crop development following last week's heavy rain.





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

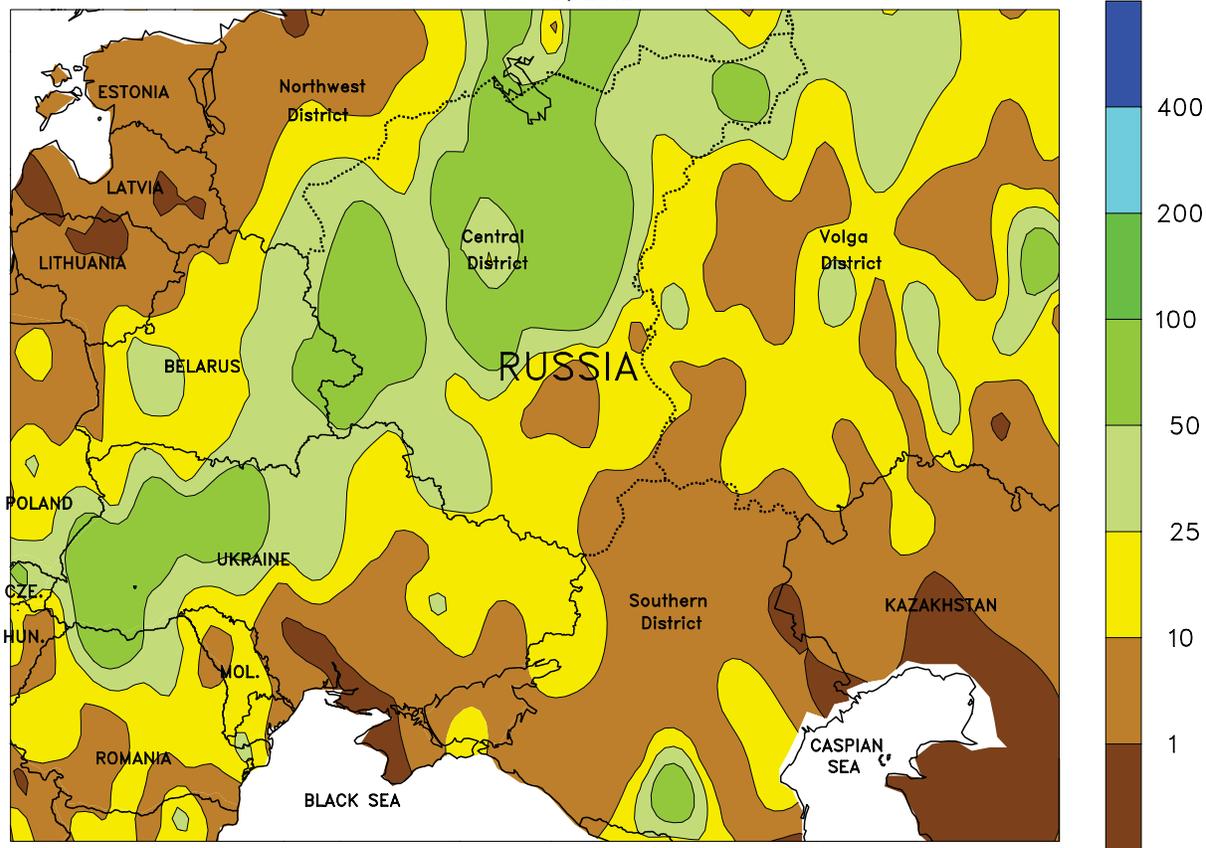


**EUROPE**

Widespread rain and seasonable temperatures maintained or improved crop prospects over much of the continent. A series of fast-moving disturbances generated showers and thunderstorms (15-75 mm) from England and France into southern Poland as well as northern portions of Italy and the Balkans. Consequently, soil moisture remained adequate to abundant for reproductive to filling winter crops in England, France, and northern Italy, and improved for reproductive grains and oilseeds in Germany and southern Poland. The

eastern rainfall also boosted prospects for secondary crops planted in lieu of wheat and rapeseed damaged by autumn drought and a hard early February freeze. Showers were somewhat lighter (generally less than 10 mm) in the central and southern Danube River Valley, which allowed saturated fields to dry and producers to apply pesticides and other field treatments. Generally dry weather prevailed in Spain and southern Italy, favoring winter wheat drydown and harvesting.

WESTERN FSU  
Total Precipitation (mm)  
JUN 3 - 9, 2012



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Based on preliminary data

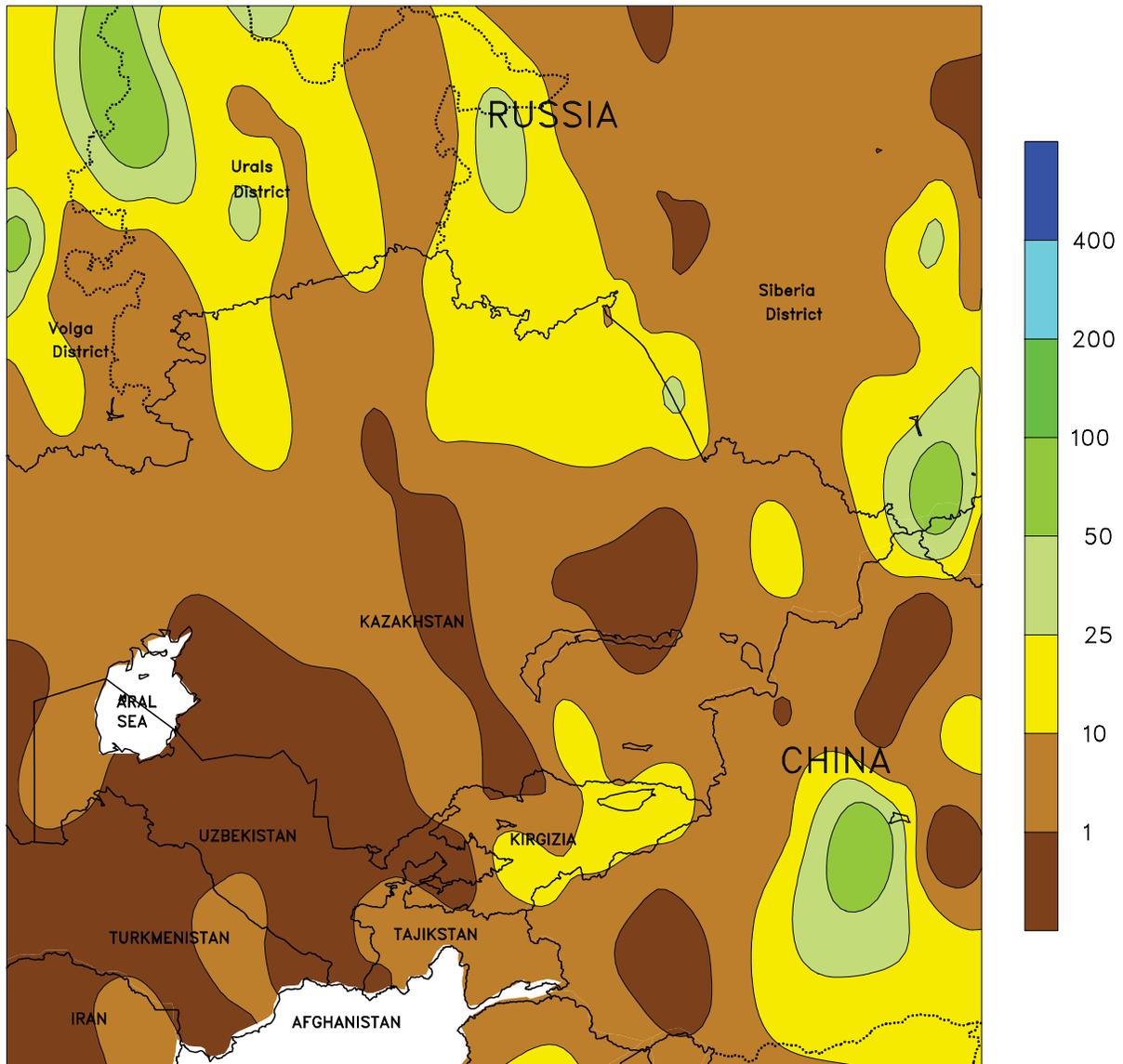


**WESTERN FSU**

Widespread rain continued, maintaining favorable soil moisture for grains and oilseeds over much of the region. A stalled frontal boundary produced moderate to heavy rainfall (25-75 mm) from western Ukraine and southern Belarus into central and northern Russia, boosting moisture reserves for reproductive to filling winter grains and oilseeds. Rain was lighter (10 mm or less) across southern Ukraine and the Southern District, although reproductive to

filling winter wheat in this key region has benefited from recent shower and thunderstorm activity. Showers (2-20 mm) also provided localized relief from spring dryness in the southern Volga District, benefiting both winter and spring wheat. Cooler-than-normal conditions in the north contrasted with temperatures up to 4°C across the south, though daytime highs of 30 to 32°C were below the threshold for heat damage.

EASTERN FSU  
Total Precipitation (mm)  
JUN 3 - 9, 2012



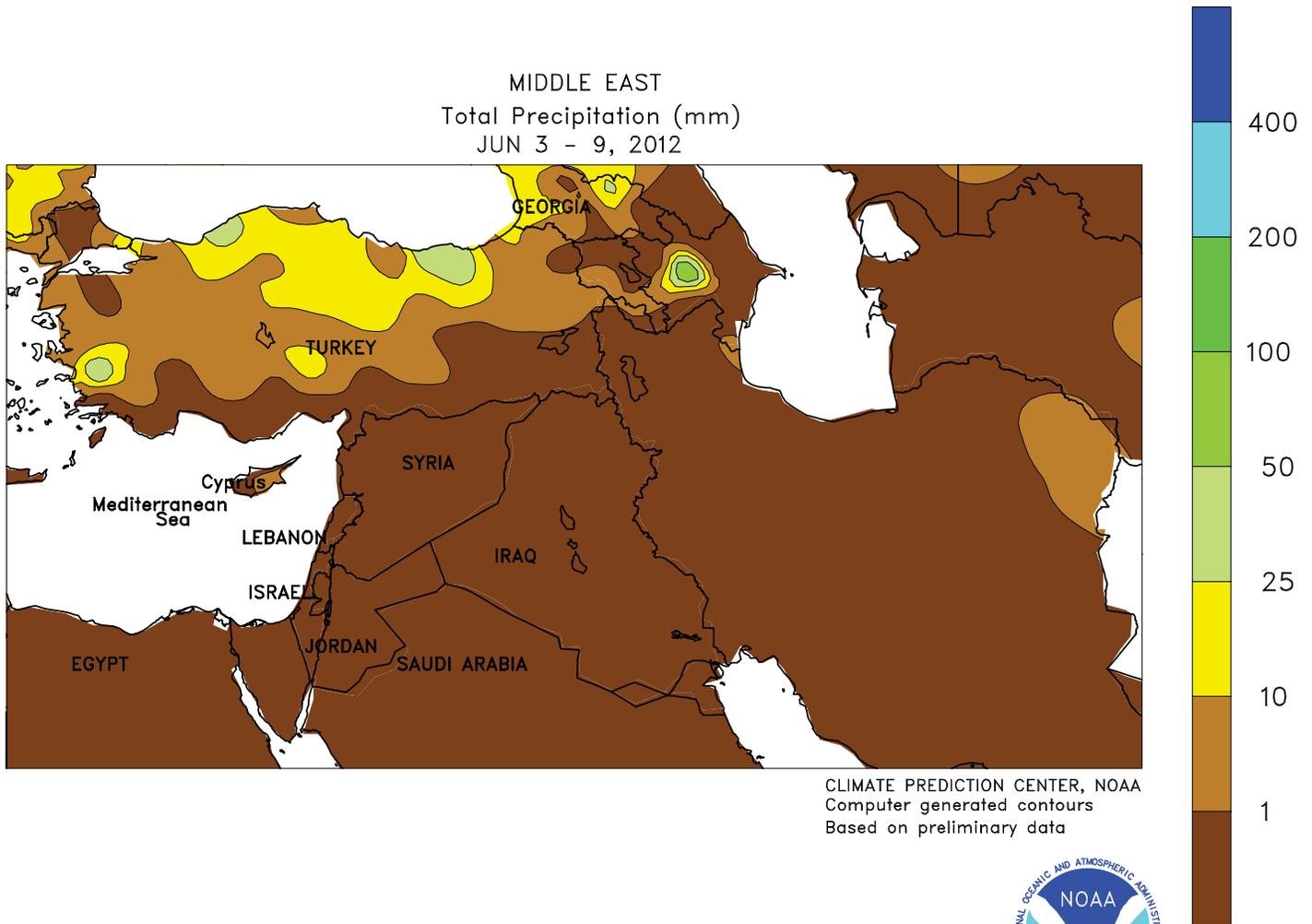
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Computer generated contours  
Based on preliminary data



**EASTERN FSU**

Dry, hot conditions gave way to increasing showers, providing some relief from short-term dryness. Early week heat (32-37°C) increased evaporative losses and crop-water demands, although spring wheat was at an early enough stage of development to withstand the adverse weather without significant impact. By week's end, an upper-air disturbance stalled over northern Kazakhstan, producing showers and thunderstorms (2-20 mm, locally more) across

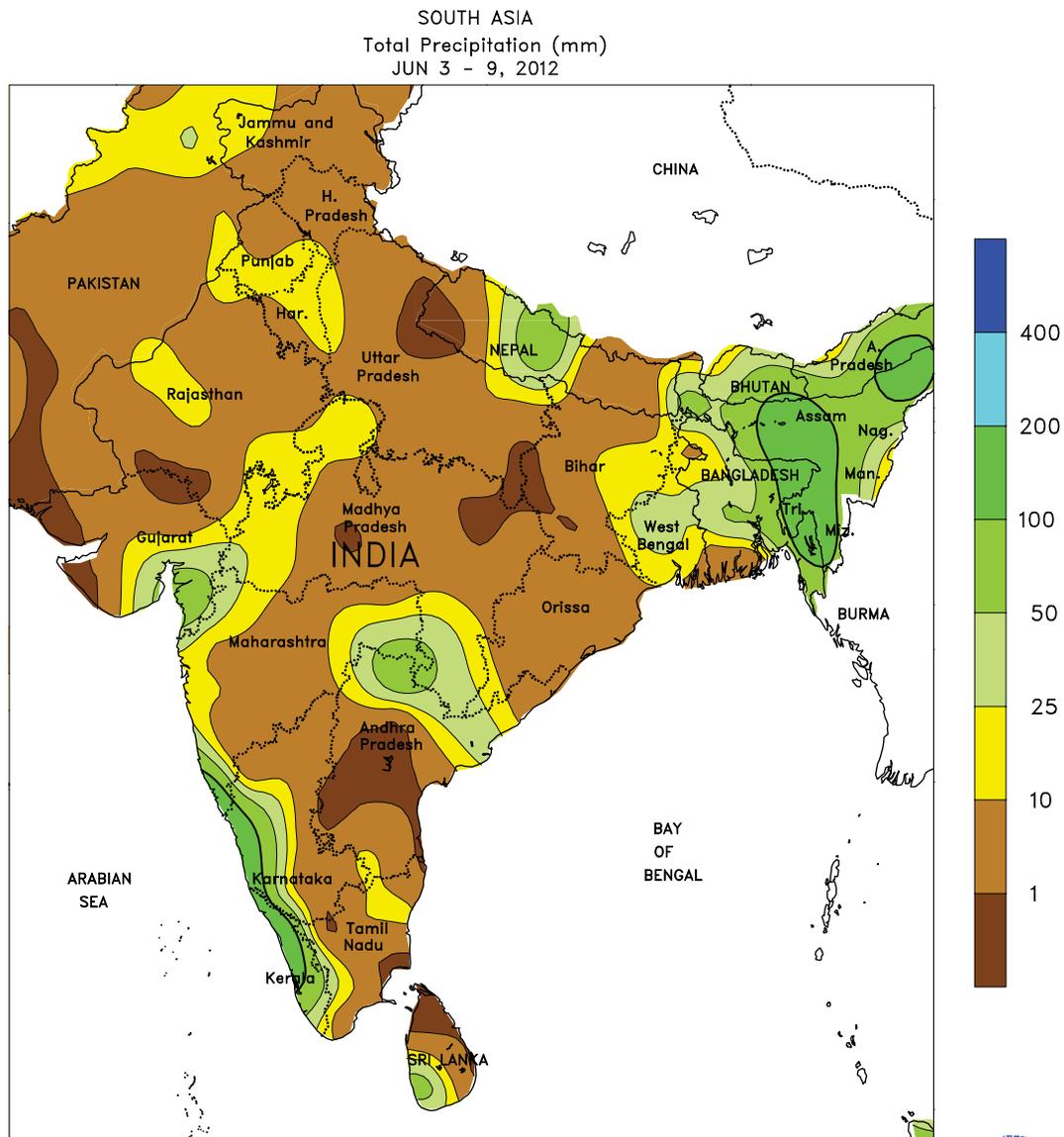
most of the region's spring wheat areas. Pockets of short-term drought persisted, however, in the southern Siberia District, where soil moisture deficits lingered. Meanwhile, sunny skies and seasonal heat (30-35°C) spurred cotton development across southern portions of the region, though a few light to moderate showers (10-20 mm) provided supplemental moisture in Kirgizia and southeastern Kazakhstan.



**MIDDLE EAST**

The late-season surge in rainfall continued in the north, while seasonable warmth and dryness persisted in central and southern portions of the region. Another in a series of slow-moving Mediterranean storm systems produced additional

showers and thunderstorms (2-35 mm) in central and northern Turkey, further boosting prospects for reproductive to filling wheat and barley. Elsewhere, mostly sunny, seasonably warm weather promoted winter crop drydown and harvesting.



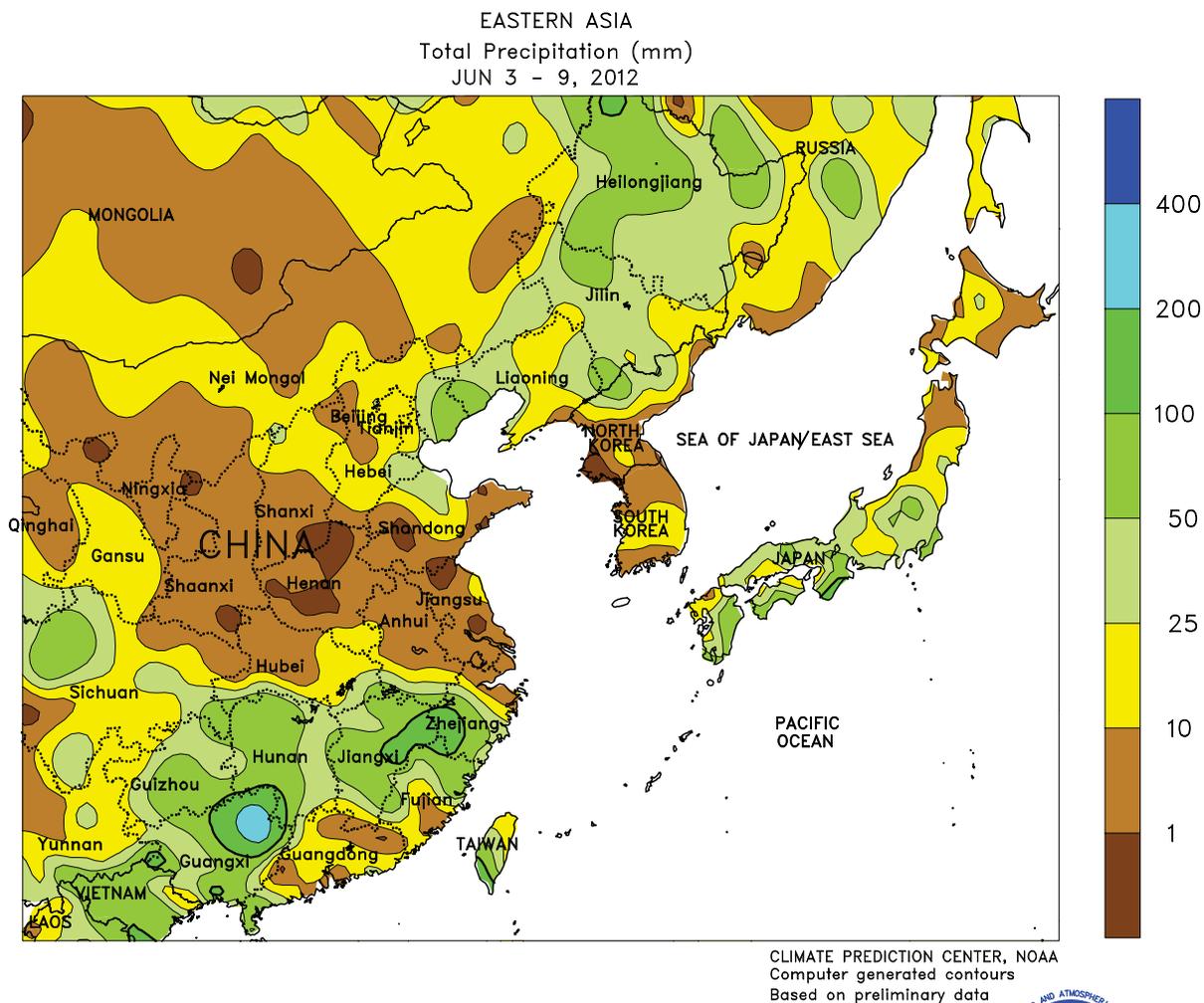
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Based on preliminary data



**SOUTH ASIA**

The Indian monsoon arrived early in the week with markedly increased rainfall along the southwestern coast. Rainfall totals over 100 mm were common along the coast of Kerala and Karnataka. A narrow wedge of moisture (25 mm of rain) also extended from southern Gujarat into Madhya Pradesh. The monsoon typically does not reach these areas until mid- to late-June. The start of the rainy season prompted

widespread planting across much of the south. Rainfall had yet to become established in the east, where a brief period of rain yielded 25 to 50 mm in a small area of northern Andhra Pradesh but surrounding states remained dry. Daytime temperatures moderated slightly as the winds began to shift but still remained in the low 40s (degrees C) throughout the interior of India.

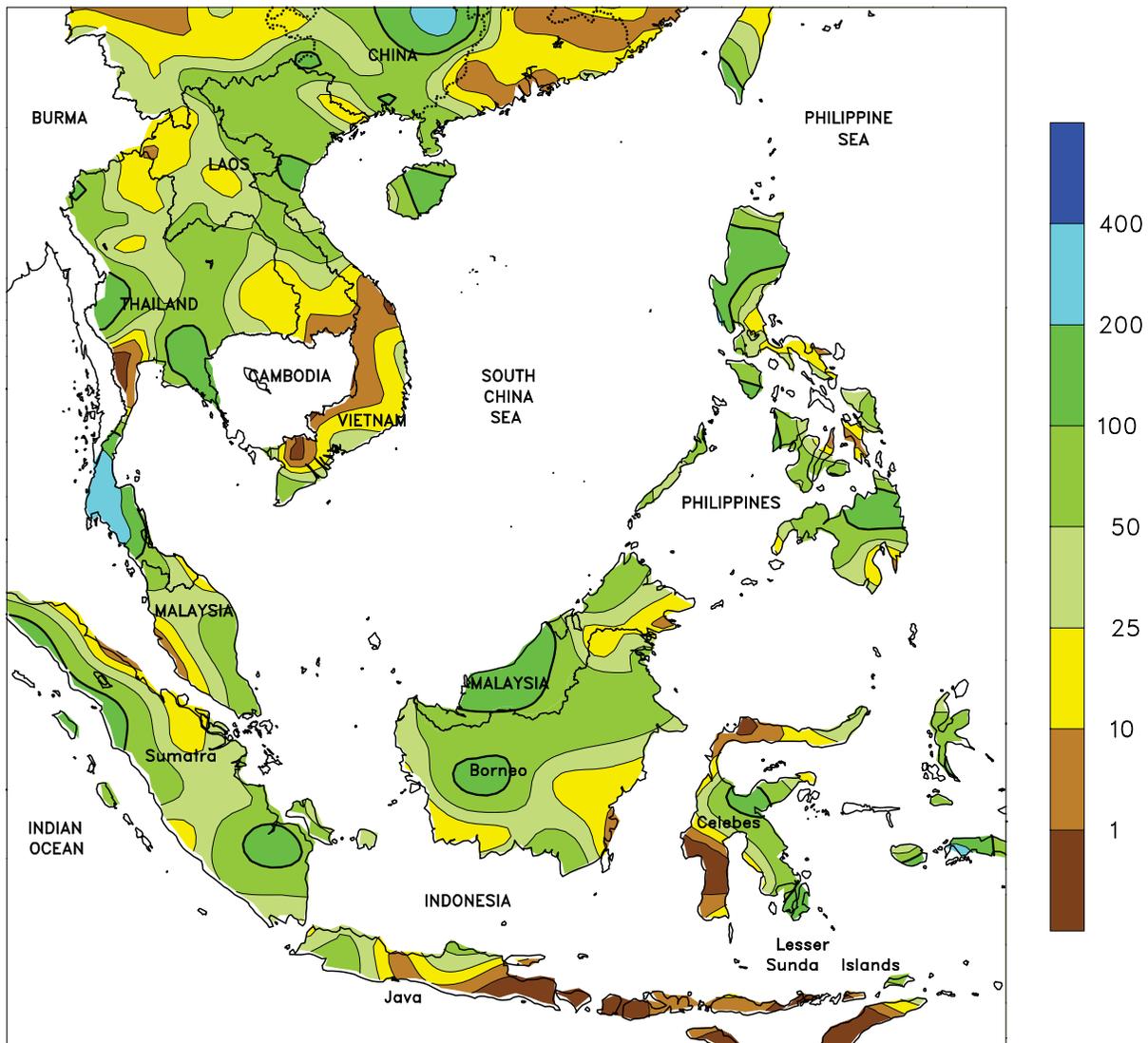


**EASTERN ASIA**

Monsoon showers (25-100 mm or more) maintained abundant moisture supplies for rice throughout southern China. Meanwhile, drier weather prevailed within the Yangtze Valley with rainfall totals generally less than 10 mm. However, moisture conditions in this area remained favorable for summer crops. Mostly dry weather continued on the North China Plain with only spotty rainfall (1-10 mm) in Shandong and southern Hebei. The dry weather favored winter wheat harvesting and summer crop planting but necessitated increased irrigation for

emerging corn, cotton, and soybeans. In northeast China, widespread rainfall (15-75 mm) dramatically improved topsoil moisture conditions for emerging corn and soybeans. After a slow start since May 1, the recent rainfall brought totals above normal across Manchuria. Elsewhere in the region, rainfall (25-50 mm or more) was widespread in Japan, maintaining good moisture conditions for rice, while light, spotty rainfall (less than 10 mm) occurred in South Korea and the southern half of North Korea.

SOUTHEAST ASIA  
 Total Precipitation (mm)  
 JUN 3 - 9, 2012



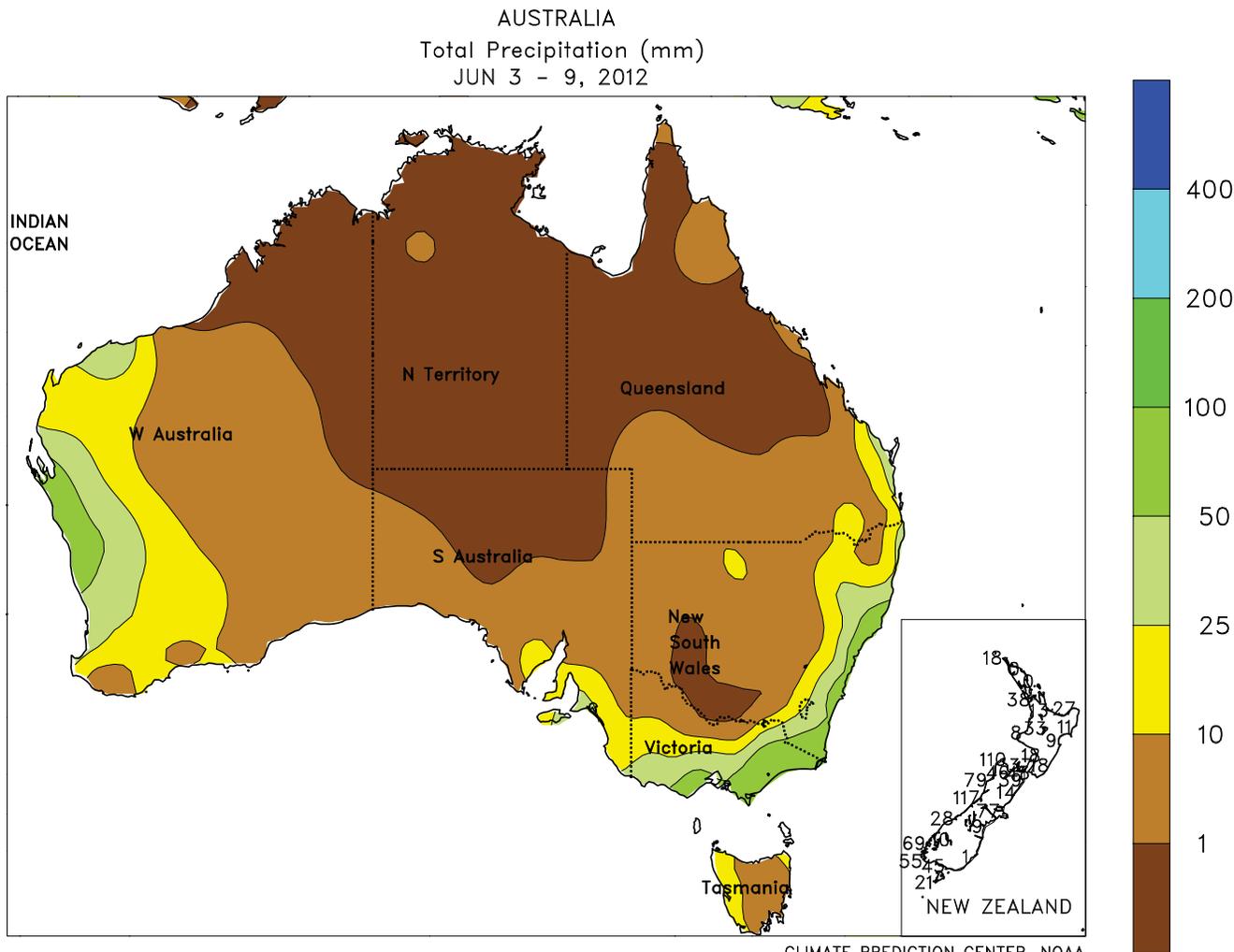
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA  
 Computer generated contours  
 Based on preliminary data



**SOUTHEAST ASIA**

Monsoon showers continued across Indochina with 25 to over 50 mm of rain maintaining favorable moisture supplies for rice in Thailand, Laos, and Vietnam. Strong convection and onshore flow produced flooding rainfall along the northwest coast of the Philippines. In the aftermath of Tropical Cyclone Mawar passing to the north last week, another round of 200 mm or more of rainfall was reported on the west-central coast

of Luzon. The flooding occurred in some of the higher producing areas but was generally localized. More seasonable amounts of rain elsewhere in the Philippines kept moisture supplies for corn and rice favorable. In Malaysia and Indonesia, mostly sunny weather intermixed with occasional showers benefited oil palm development, while allowing harvesting to proceed with few interruptions.



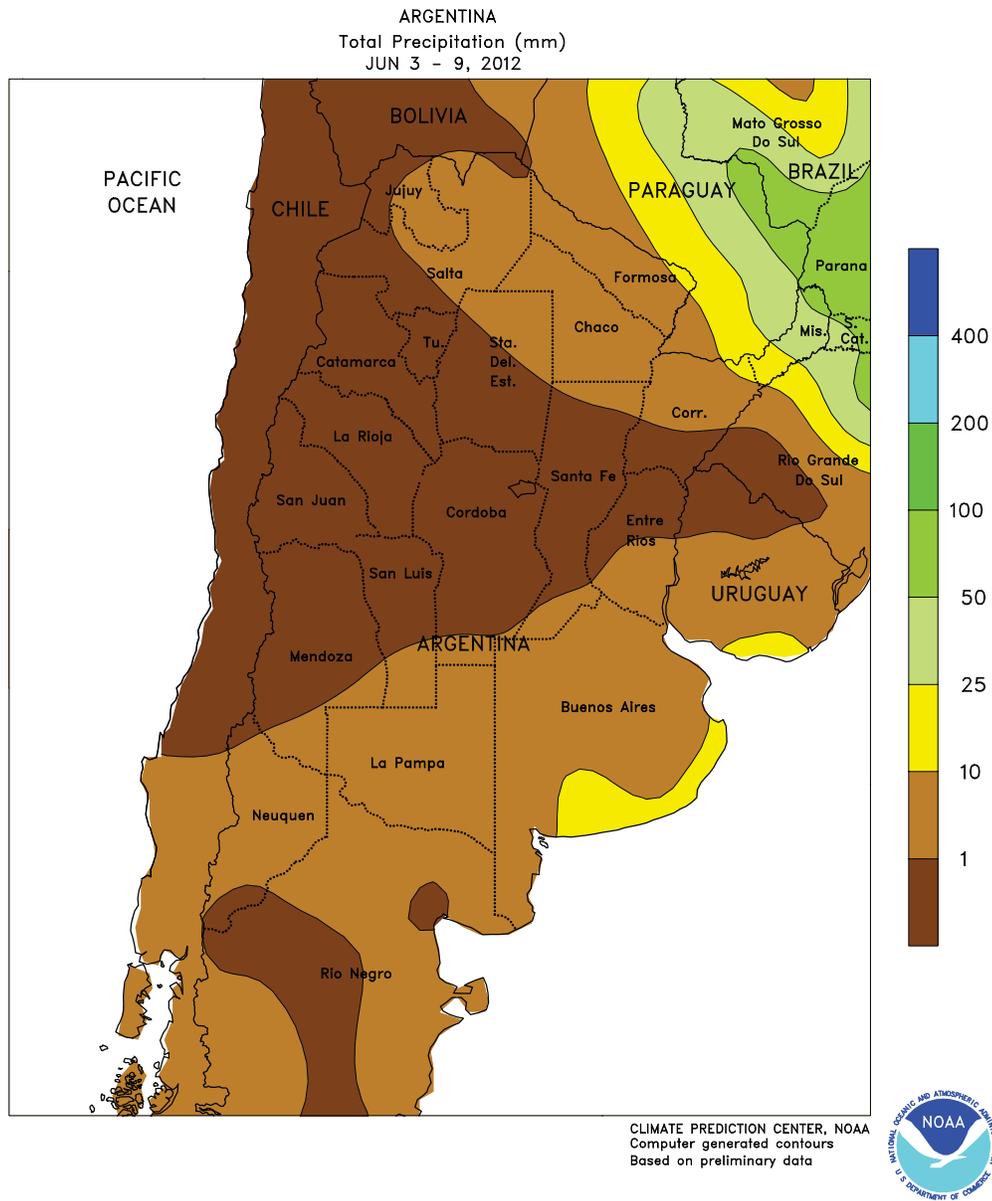
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Based on preliminary data



**AUSTRALIA**

In the wake of the previous week’s light showers, more widespread, heavier showers (5-35 mm, locally near 50 mm) overspread Western Australia, benefiting vegetative winter grains and oilseeds. Similarly, scattered showers (5-15 mm) in South Australia, Victoria, and southern New South Wales aided the germination and emergence of recently sown wheat,

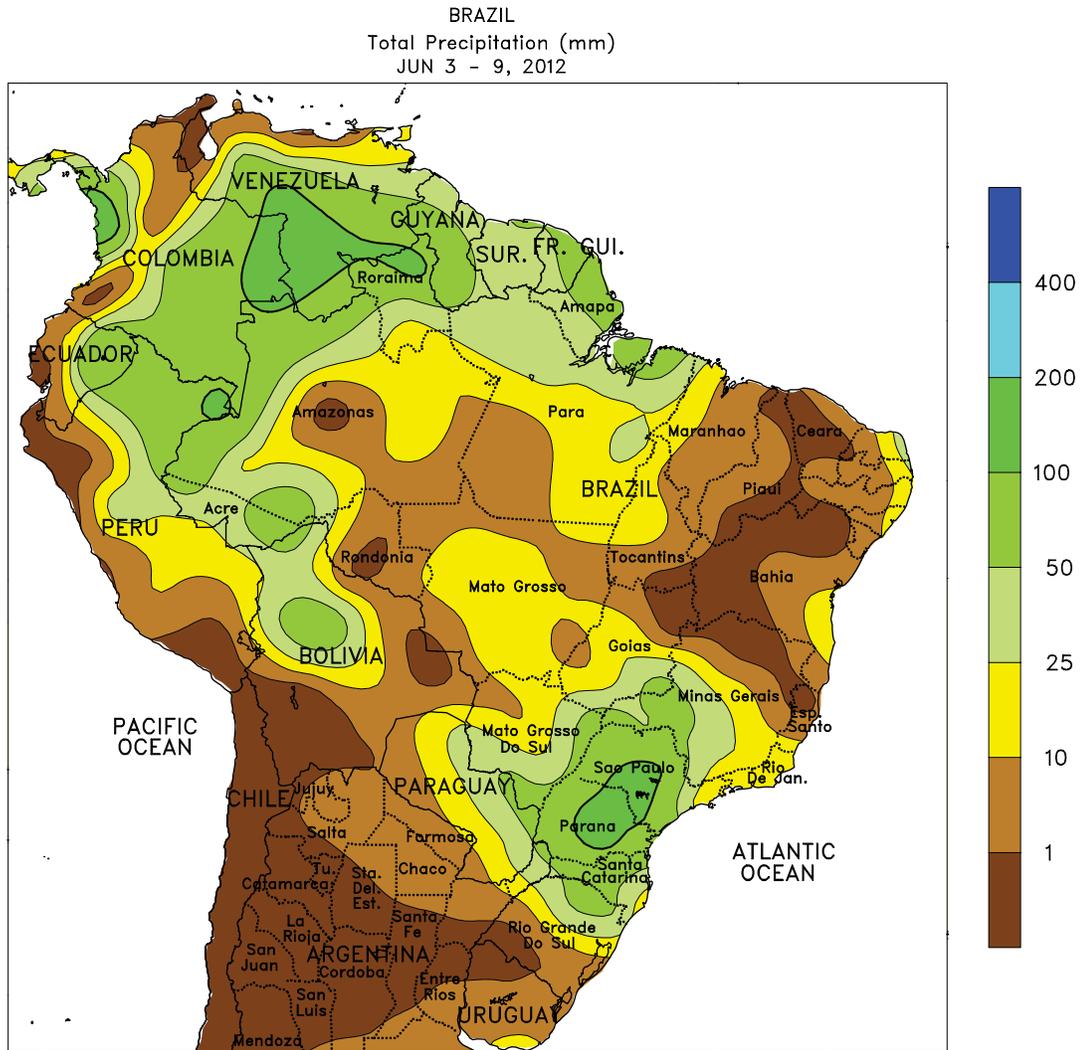
barley, and canola. Farther north, scattered showers (3-15 mm) in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland boosted local moisture supplies for vegetative winter wheat. Temperatures in southern and eastern Australia averaged about 1 to 3°C below normal, while in Western Australia, temperatures averaged about 1 to 3°C above normal.



**ARGENTINA**

Cold, dry weather dominated the region, fostering drydown and harvesting of summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton. In stark contrast to last week’s unseasonable warmth, weekly average temperatures were as much as 5°C below normal, with temperatures falling below -2°C as far north as Chaco. Lows at or below -5°C were recorded as far north as Santiago del Estero. The advance of the cold air mass was accompanied by little to no precipitation, with only a few isolated locations recording rainfall in excess of 10 mm. Nearly all major grain, oilseed, and cotton areas have now experienced a season-

ending freeze; in the north, the first autumn freeze will help to defoliate cotton in preparation for harvesting. In central Argentina, the cold weather slowed evaporation of excessive wetness, although it was the third consecutive week of favorably drier conditions following soaking rain during the middle part of May. According to Argentina’s Ministry of Agriculture, corn was 63 harvested as of June 7, lagging last season’s pace by 19 percentage points due to the effects of lingering wetness. Soybeans were 94 percent harvested, 3 points behind last year.



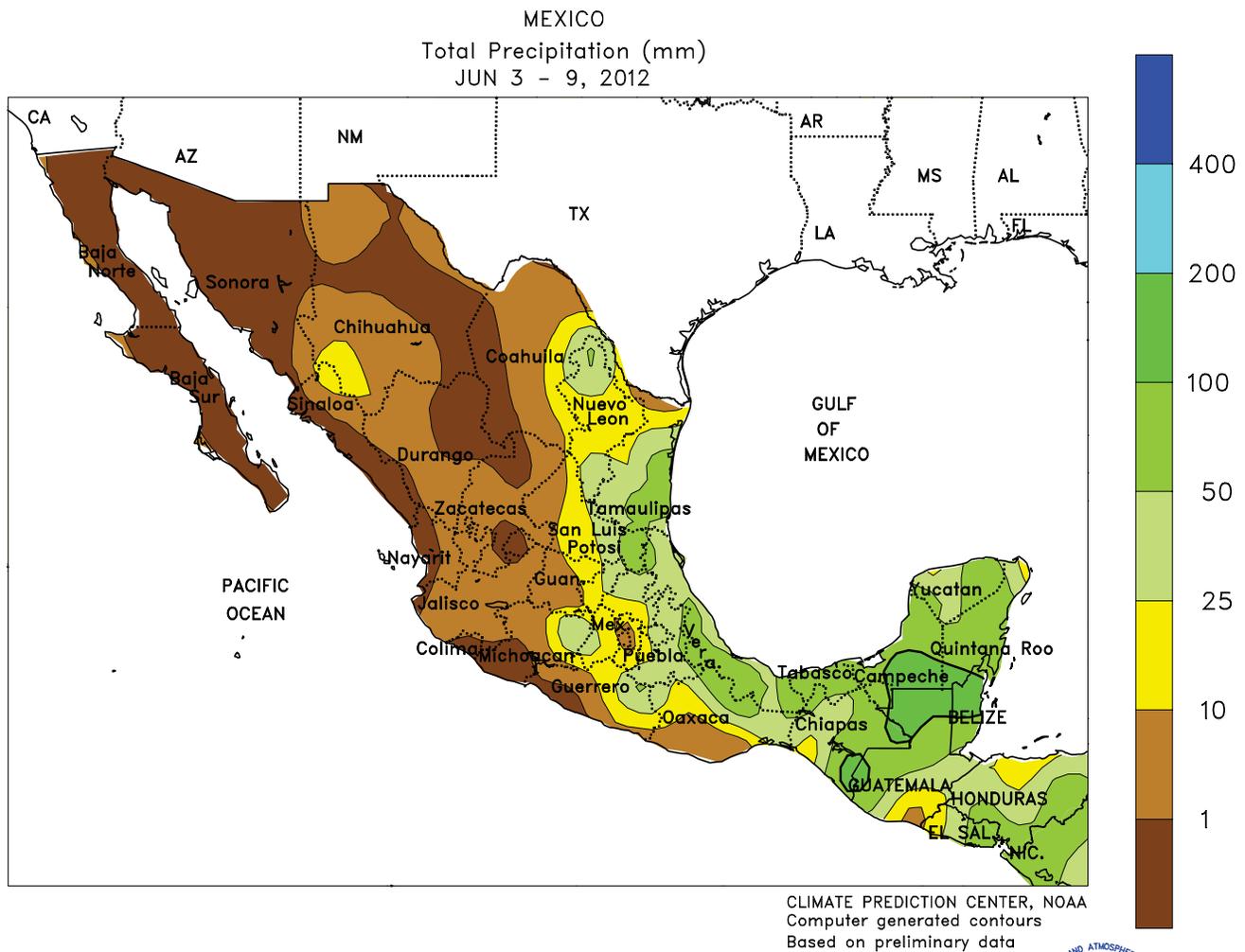
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**BRAZIL**

An unseasonably cool air mass moved into southern Brazil during the latter part of the week, bringing many locations their first freeze of the season. Parts of Rio Grande do Sul recorded lows of -2°C, slowing winter wheat emergence and burning back some tender vegetation. Frost may have extended northward into Mato Grosso do Sul and Parana, possibly causing minor damage to immature second-season (safrinha) corn in outlying production areas. In general, however, temperatures stayed above freezing (2°C or higher) in the bulk of Brazil’s winter grain areas. The advancing cold front brought locally heavy rain (10-50 mm or more) to much of the south; the rainy weather was particularly welcome in

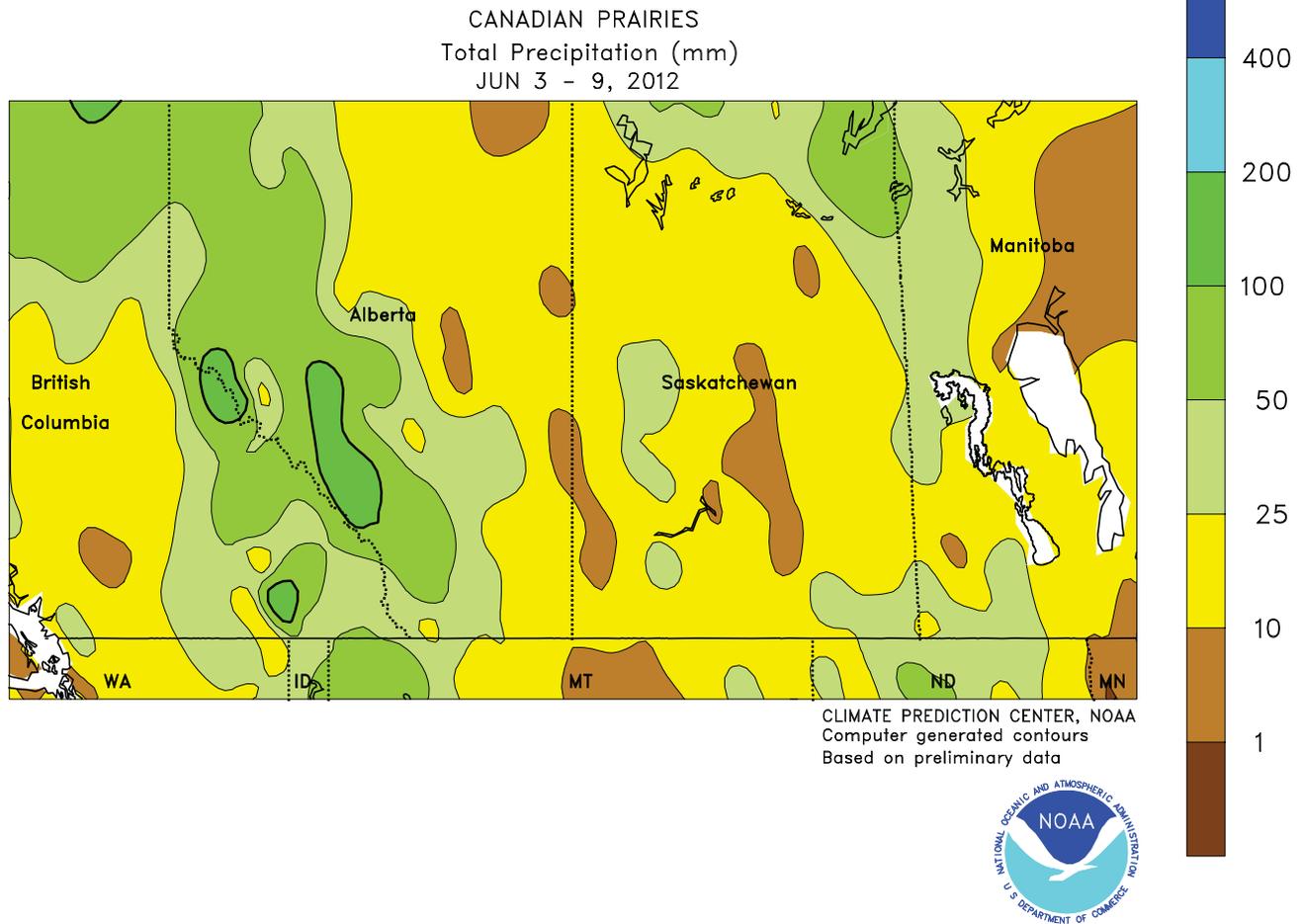
Rio Grande do Sul, where moisture reserves remained limited for germination and establishment. However, the heaviest rain (25-100 mm or more) was again concentrated over Parana and Sao Paulo, extending into neighboring areas Mato Grosso do Sul and Minas Gerais. While maintaining abundant moisture for safrinha crops, the rainfall was untimely for harvesting sugarcane and coffee. Cool, showery weather also extended northward into Mato Grosso and Goias, providing safrinha corn and cotton with another late-season shot of moisture. However, drier, seasonably warmer conditions prevailed in and around western Bahia, aiding maturation of main-season cotton.



**MEXICO**

Showers increased throughout much of the south and east, increasing moisture for sugarcane, corn, and other rain-fed summer crops. Rainfall totaled 25 to 50 mm or more along the eastern Gulf Coast, with locally heavier amounts in the main sugar production areas of Veracruz. Eastern sections of the southern plateau corn belt, including Puebla and Hidalgo, also received beneficial moisture, as did portions of the southern Pacific Coast (eastern Guerrero and Oaxaca). However, western sections of the southern plateau, Michoacan, and

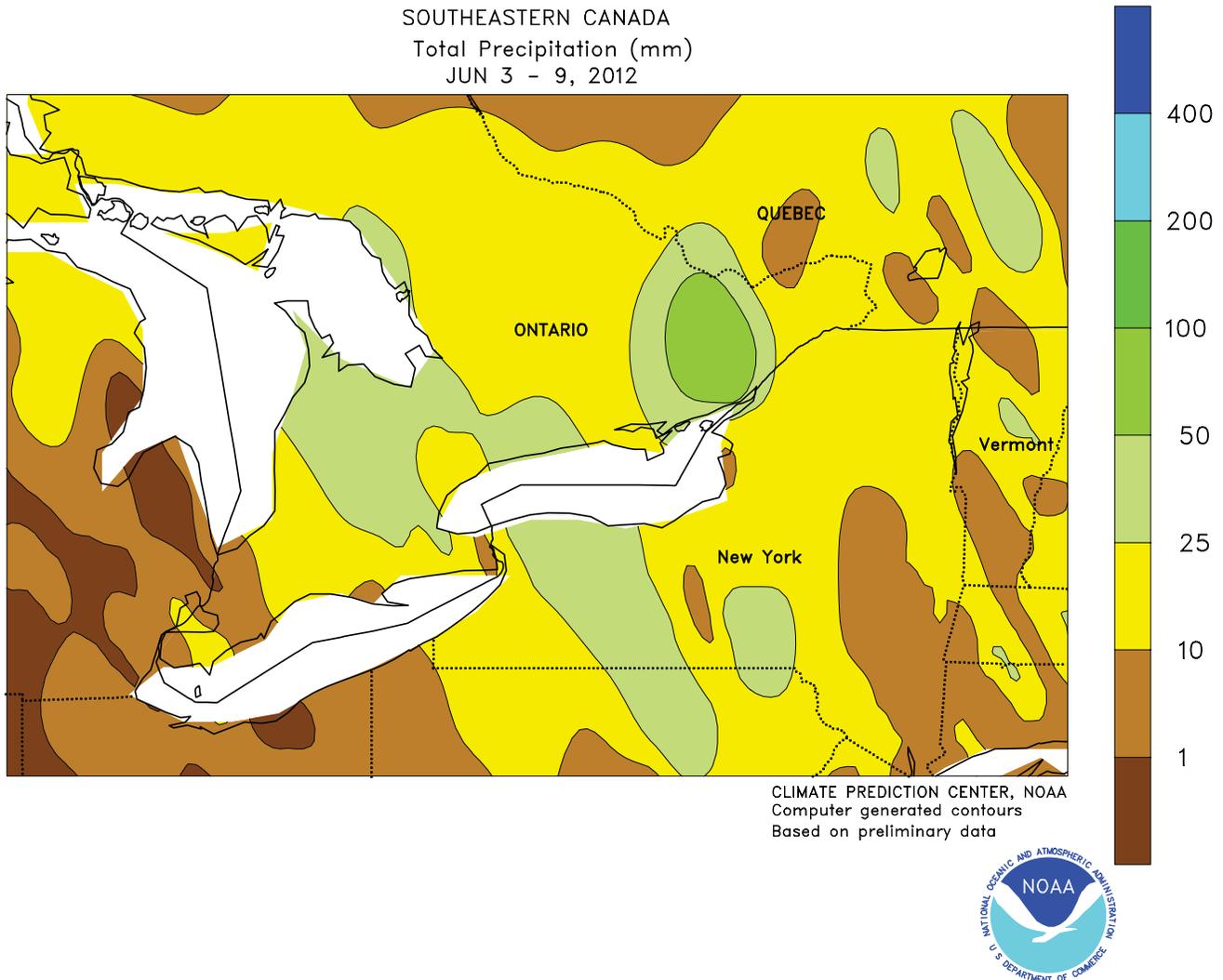
western Guerrero remained mostly dry; rain is needed before planting can become widespread. Elsewhere in southern Mexico, heavy showers (25-100 mm or more) continued from southern Veracruz eastward through the Yucatan Peninsula, including coffee areas of southern Chiapas and nearby locations in Central America. Across northern Mexico, warm, mostly dry weather fostered harvesting of winter wheat, sorghum, and corn, although light showers (generally less than 10 mm) lingered in sections of the lower Rio Grande Valley.



**CANADIAN PRAIRIES**

Widespread, locally heavy showers slowed the final stages of spring grain and oilseed planting. Rainfall totaled more than 25 mm in Alberta’s western growing areas, including the Peace River Valley, and in scattered locations across Saskatchewan and Manitoba; lighter amounts were recorded elsewhere. Alberta experienced several days of rainfall throughout the week, but most of the rain in Saskatchewan and Manitoba came at week’s end. Although the timing of the heavy rain was unfavorable for the final stages of spring plantings, and likely caused some flooding of low-lying farmlands, recent reports emanating from the Prairie Provinces depicted good progress up to that point. The Government of Manitoba reported completion

of planting as of June 4, and both Alberta and Saskatchewan reported planting progress of more than 90 percent at the end of May. Weekly average temperatures were 2 to 4°C above normal in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, promoting rapid germination, with daytime highs reaching the upper 20s and lower 30s (degrees C). Temperatures were closer to normal in Alberta, with highs in the low to mid 20s in the traditionally cooler western and northern farming areas. The southwestern Prairies (southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan) and Alberta’s Peace River Valley may have experienced patchy frost as temperatures fell to near 0°C, but most other areas stayed well above freezing.



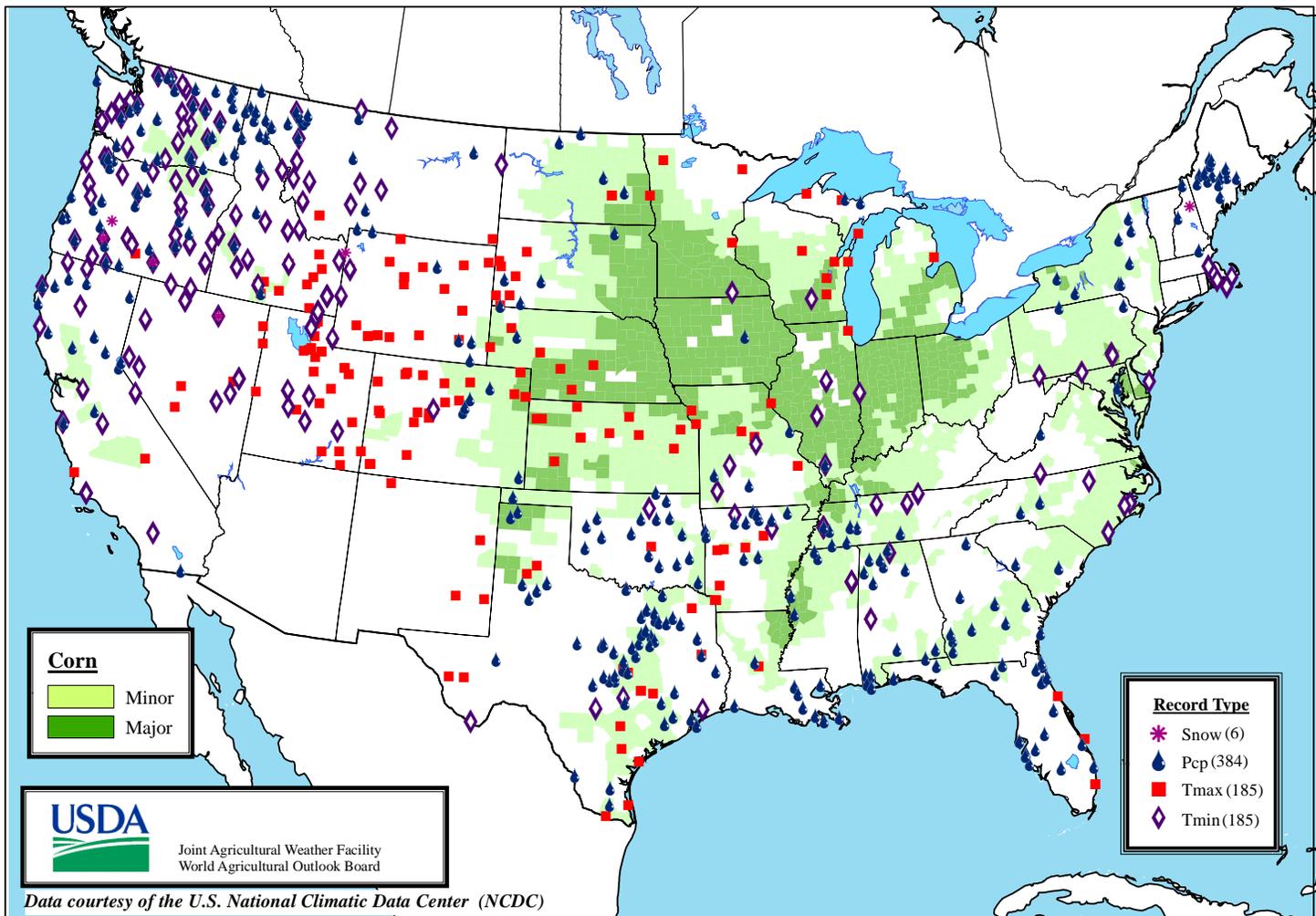
**SOUTHEASTERN CANADA**

Mild, showery weather overspread the region, providing additional, much-needed moisture for summer crops, winter grains, and pastures. Rainfall totaled 10 to 25 mm or more in most major agricultural areas of both Ontario and Quebec; for farmers in Ontario, it was the second week of rain after a prolonged period of dryness, although amounts were overall lower than those recorded last week. Weekly average

temperatures were near to slightly above normal in Ontario and 1 to 2°C below normal in Quebec. Daytime highs ranged from the middle to upper 20s (degrees C) across the region, with morning lows staying well above freezing. According to Ontario’s Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Rural Affairs, all crops are generally advanced in development, with some winter grains in early fill.

# Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

## June 3-9, 2012



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