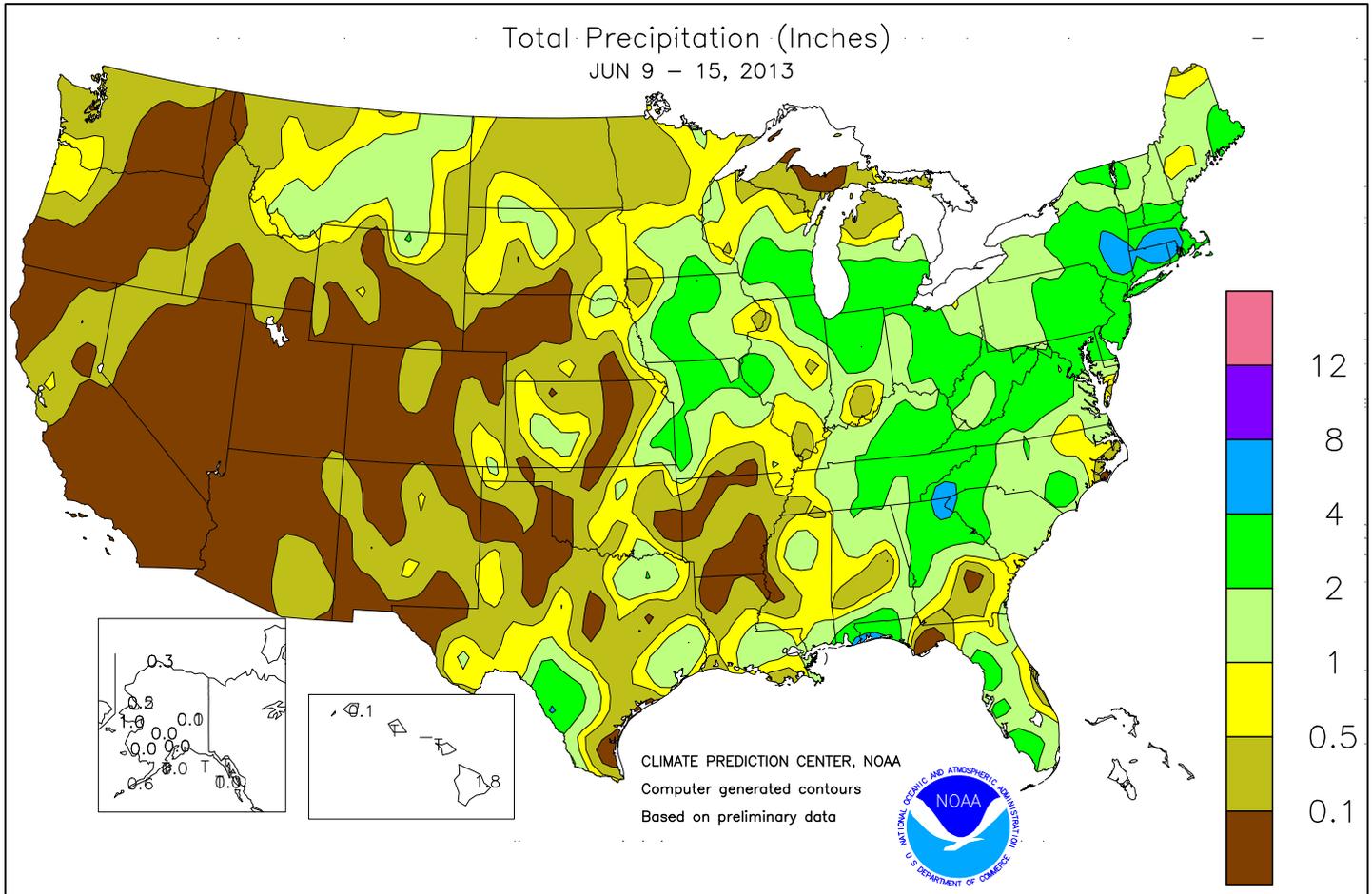


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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 9 – 15, 2013

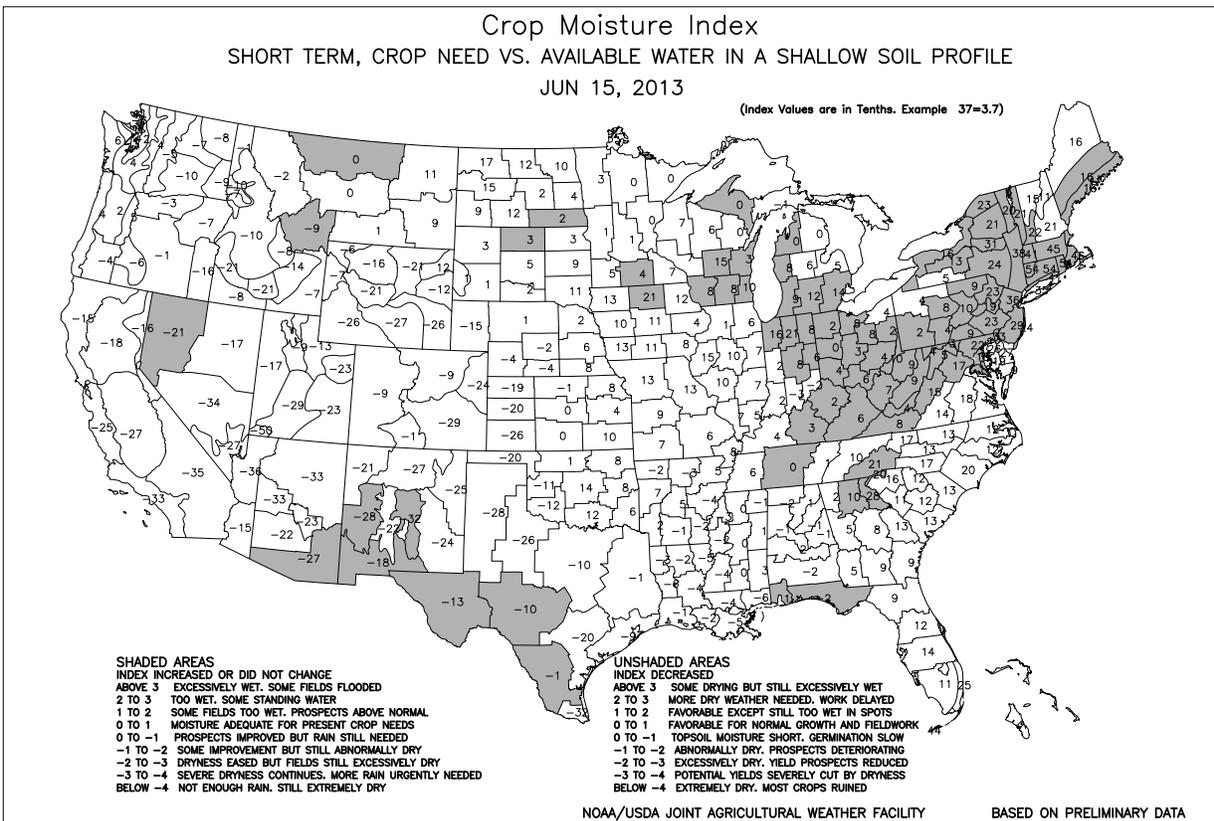
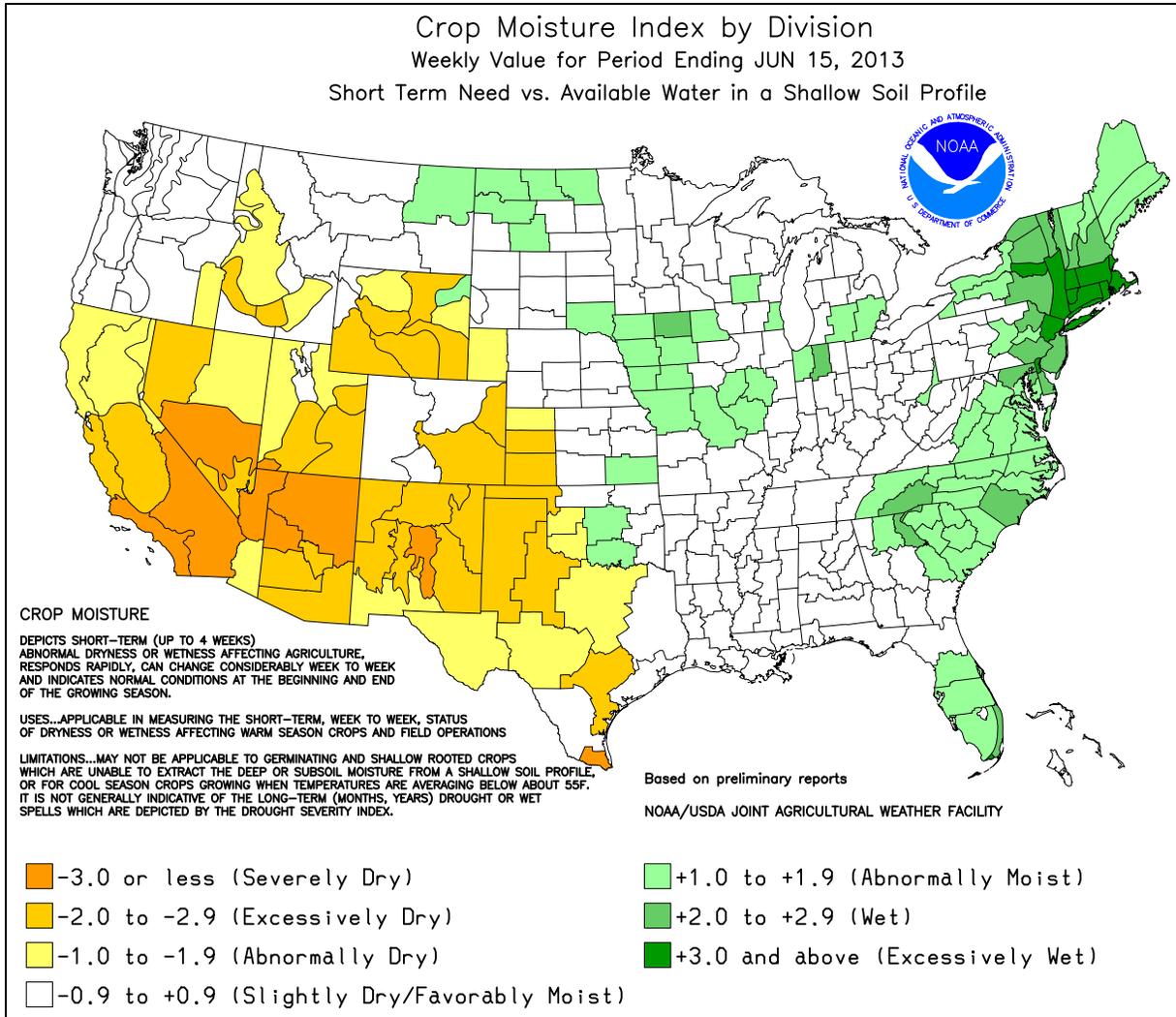
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

An active weather pattern prevailed in most areas from the **Plains to the East Coast**, although there were enough breaks in the shower activity for previously delayed planting to advance in parts of the **northern Plains** and the **Midwest**. Nevertheless, weekly rainfall totaled an inch or more in parts of **Montana** and 2 to 4 inches in some **Midwestern** locations. Heavy rain also drenched areas from the **Appalachians to the Atlantic Seaboard**, with a few spots receiving more than 4 inches. Farther west, extreme heat preceded a period of cooler, unsettled

(Continued on page 5)

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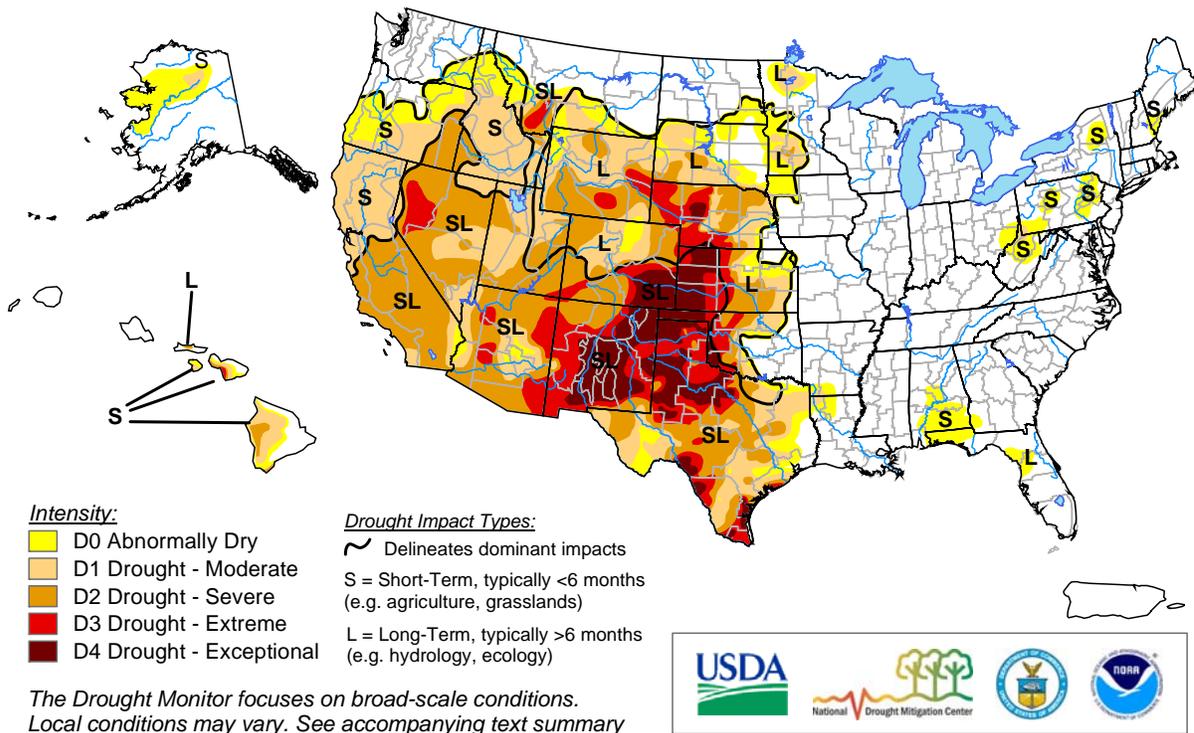
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U.S. Drought Monitor

June 11, 2013

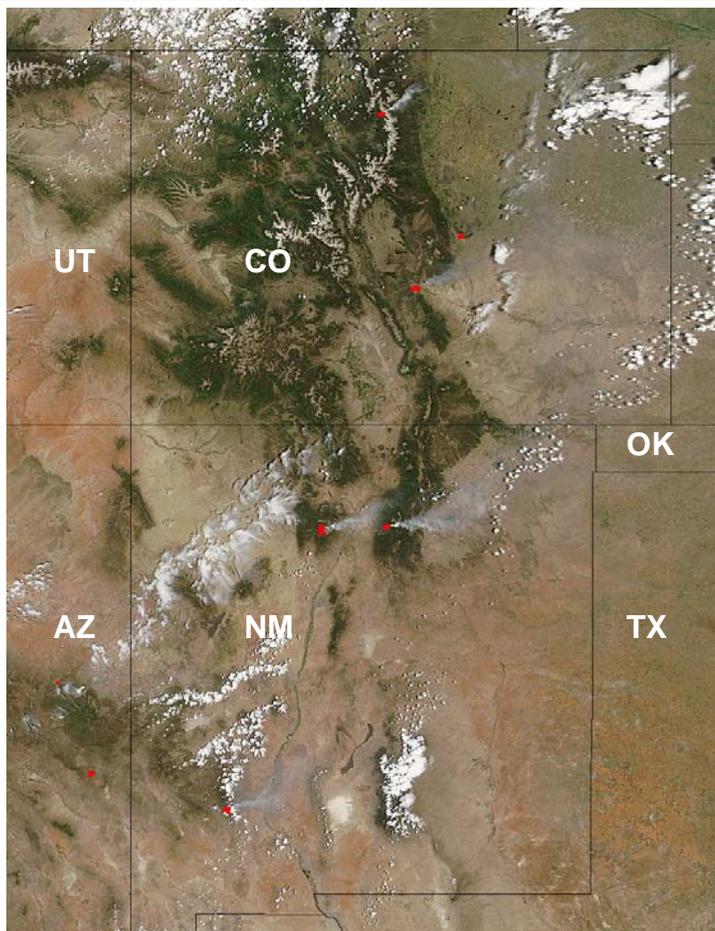
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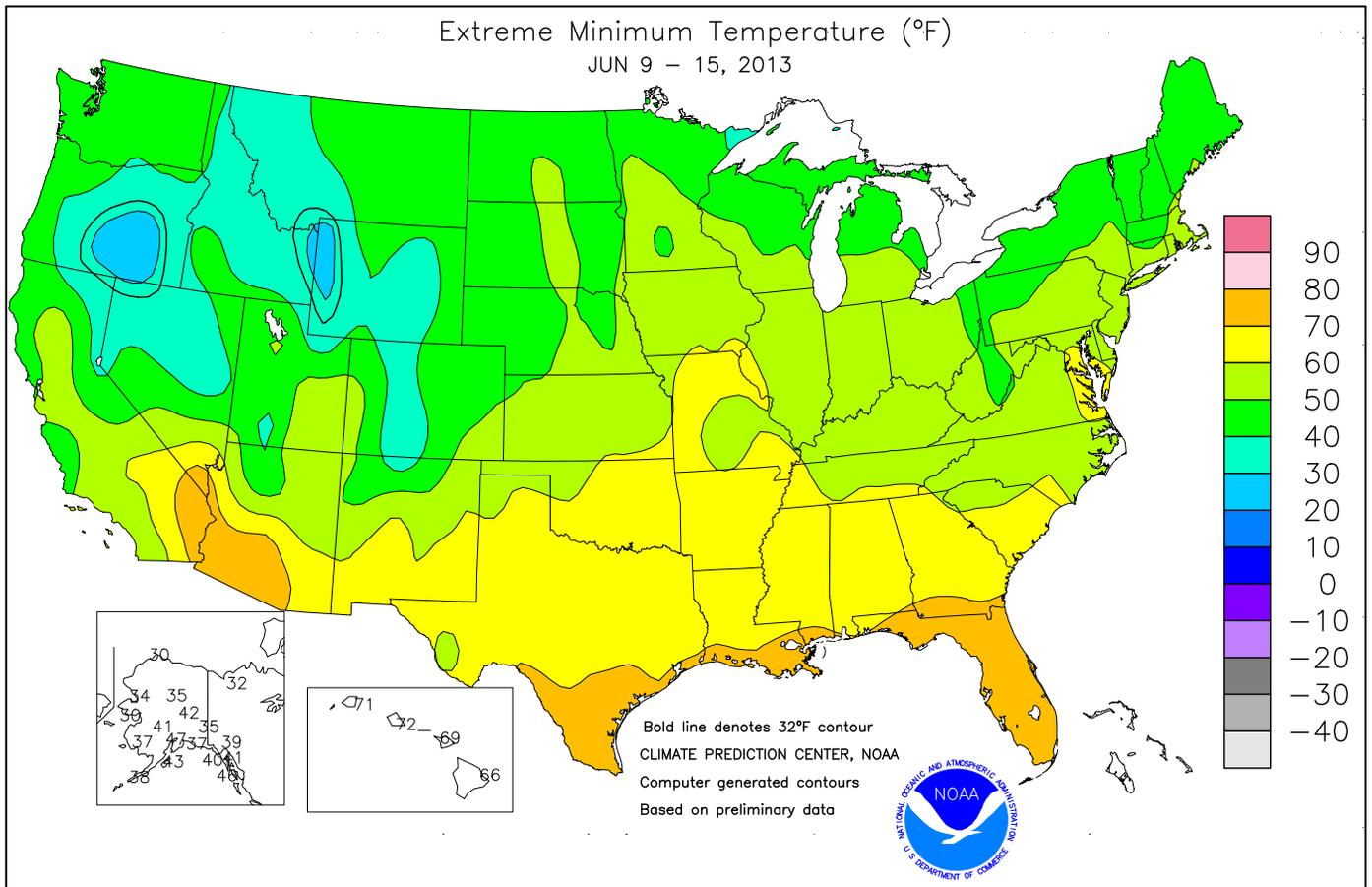
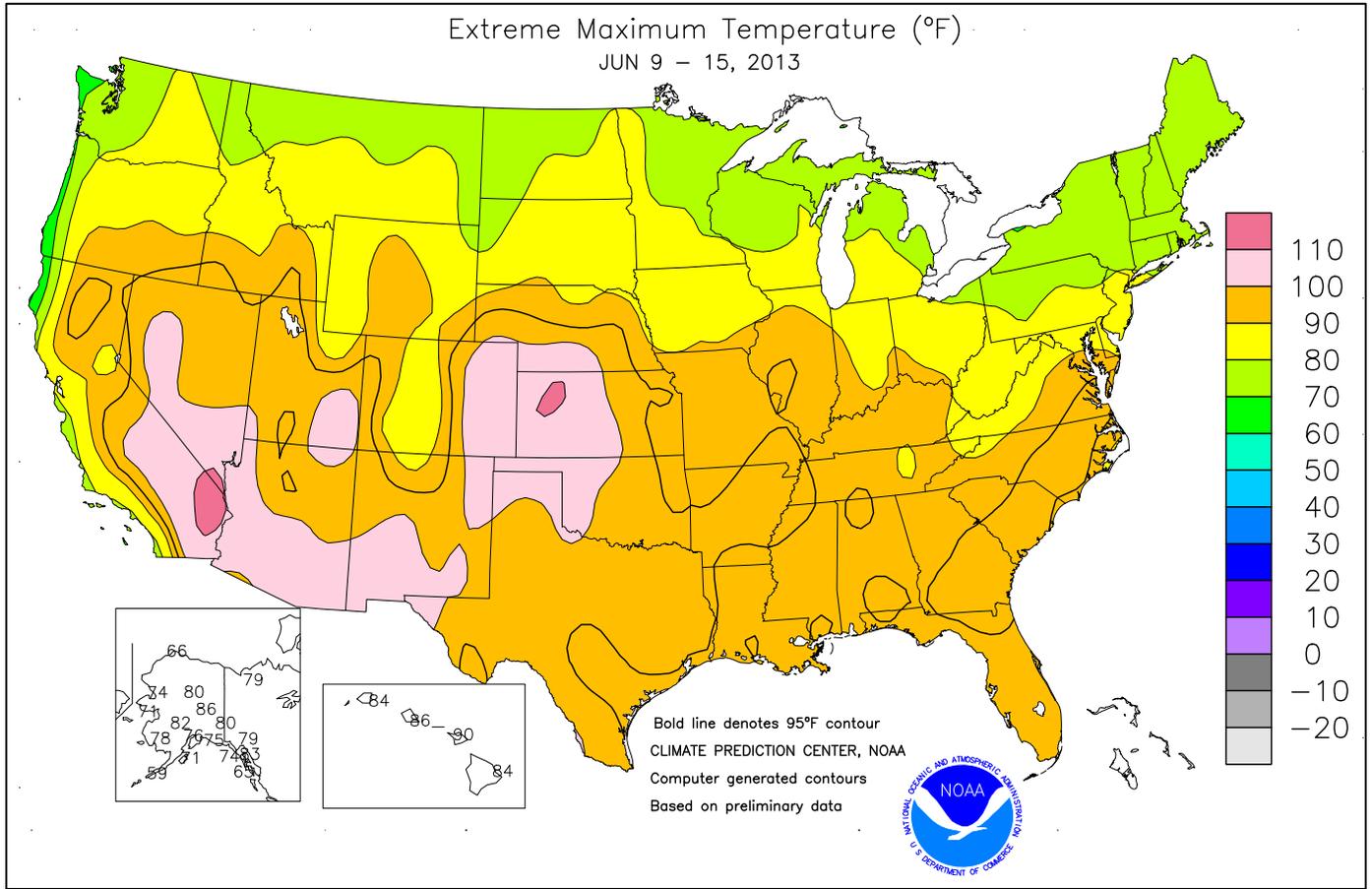


<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

Released Thursday, June 13, 2013
 Author: David Simeral, Western Regional Climate Center

NASA's Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) captured this true-color image of several Western wildfires on June 11, 2013. Wildfire "hot spots" are identified with red coloring. In Colorado, major wildfires from north to south are the Big Meadow, Black Forest, and Royal Gorge incidents. The Black Forest fire, in El Paso County, Colorado, was especially destructive, reportedly consuming 482 homes and about two dozen outbuildings, along with more than 14,000 acres of timber and grassland. In New Mexico, the Thompson Ridge (west) and Tres Lagunas incidents charred about 24,000 and 10,000 acres of vegetation, respectively, before being mostly contained. Despite the recent wildfire activity, the nation's year-to-date burned area—0.49 million acres by June 17—was just 29% of the 10-year average.





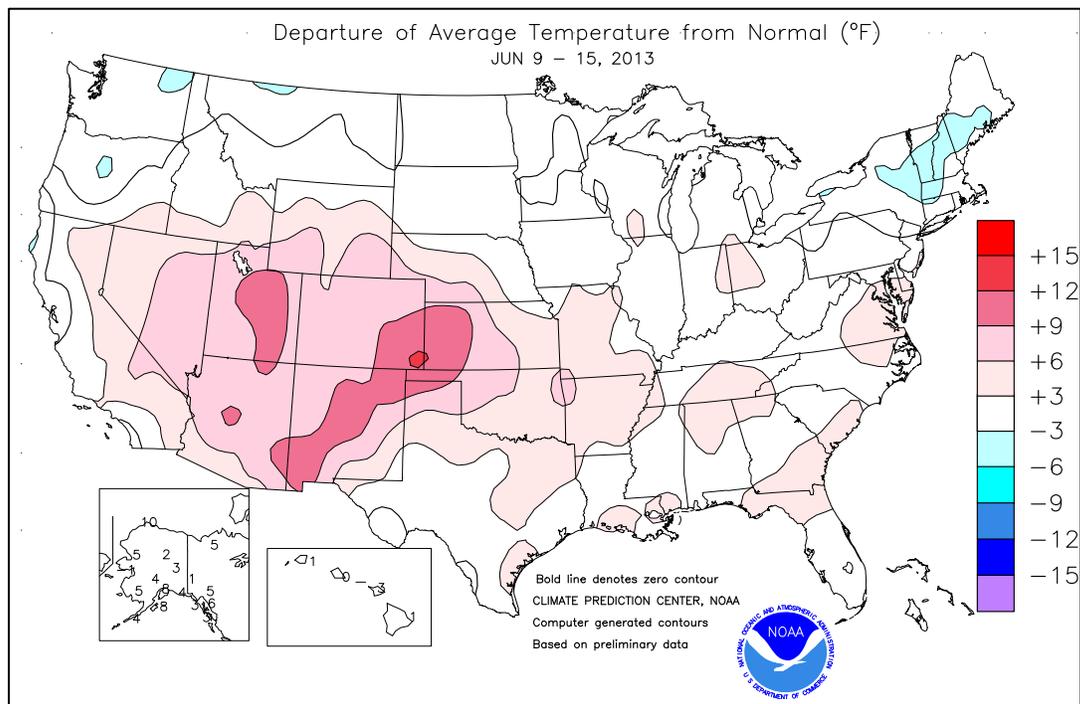
(Continued from front cover) weather on the **central and southern Plains**.

In particular, temperatures topped 100°F, with isolated readings above 110°F, as far north as **eastern Colorado**, **western Kansas**, and **southwestern Nebraska**. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 10°F above normal on the **central High Plains**. The heat wave coincided with an increase in wildfire activity in parts of **Colorado** and **New Mexico**. For example, the Black Forest fire, in **El Paso County, CO**, destroyed nearly 500 homes. Elsewhere, hot weather accompanied mostly dry conditions in the **West**, promoting fieldwork and crop development.

Conditions were somewhat cooler across the northern tier of the region, from the **Pacific Northwest** to the **northern Rockies**.

Early in the week, extreme heat shifted from the **West** to the **central and southern Plains**. From June 7-9, **Death Valley, CA**, posted three consecutive daily-record highs (123, 126, and 125°F). **Reno, NV**, logged four daily-record highs in a row (97, 100, 98, and 99°F) from June 6-9. Farther east, **Dodge City, KS**, registered daily-record highs (104°F each day) on 3 consecutive days from June 10-12. **Denver, CO** (100°F on June 11), its earliest triple-digit reading on record; previously, a reading of 102°F was observed on June 14, 2006. Elsewhere in **Colorado**, **Pueblo** achieved triple digit readings (103 and 104°F, respectively) on June 10-11, setting daily-record highs on both days. Consecutive daily-record highs were also established on June 10-11 in locations such as **Clayton, NM** (101 and 102°F); **Goodland, KS** (104 and 107°F); **McCook, NE** (104 and 108°F); **Tribune, KS** (106 and 111°F); and **Garden City, KS** (108°F both days). Much of the nation experienced very warm weather during the mid- to late-week period, resulting in scattered daily-record highs in locations such as **Douglas, AZ** (105°F on June 11 and 12); **New Bern, NC** (98°F on June 13); **New Iberia, LA** (97°F on June 14); **Springfield, IL** (95°F on June 12); and **Buffalo, NY** (90°F on June 13). In contrast, enough cool air spilled into the **Pacific Northwest** to produce a daily-record low (41°F on June 10) in **Bellingham, WA**.

Hot, dry, windy conditions, in conjunction with ongoing drought, contributed to a sharp increase in wildfire activity in the **central and southern Rockies**. The destructive Black Forest fire, which charred more than 14,000 acres of timber and grassland, ignited on June 11, along with several other blazes in **Colorado** and **New Mexico**. North of **Jemez Springs, NM**, the Thompson Ridge fire burned nearly 24,000 acres of vegetation. In contrast, abundant rains fell in the **eastern one-third of the U.S.** Record-setting rainfall totals for

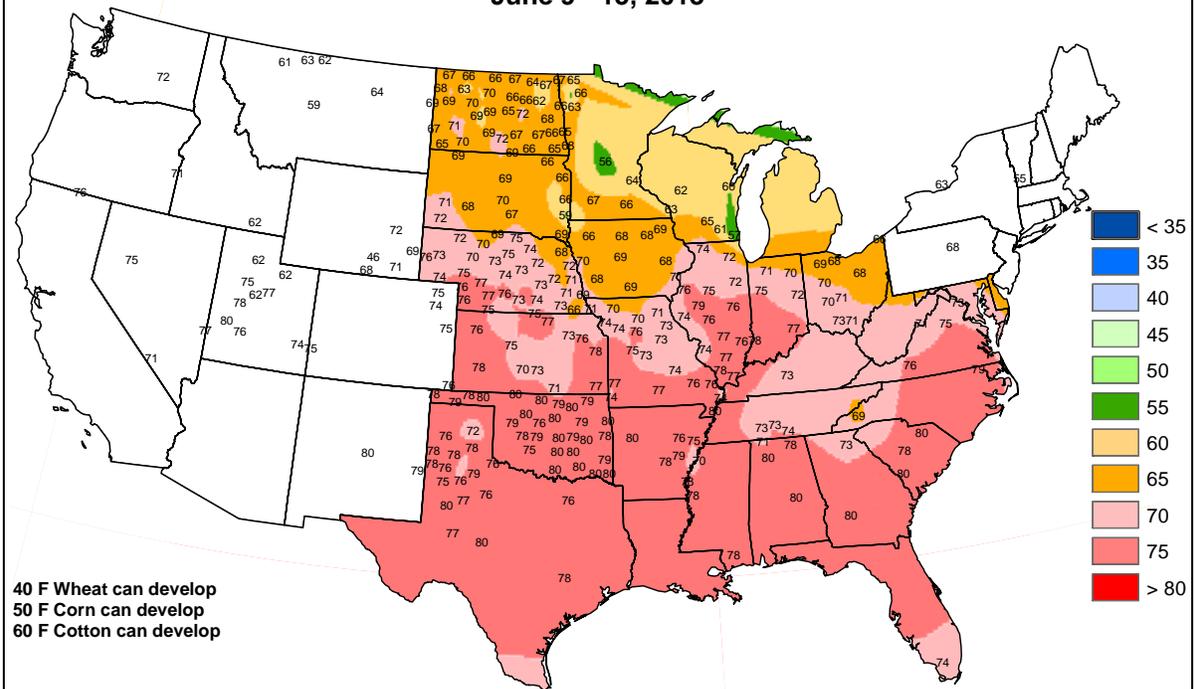


June 9 included 3.23 inches in **Greenville-Spartanburg, SC**, and 1.56 inches in **Greenwood, MS**. A day later in the **Mid-Atlantic region**, record-high amounts for June 10 reached 2.77 inches in **Washington, DC**; 2.32 inches in **Georgetown, DE**; and 2.10 inches in **Philadelphia, PA**. By June 11, heavy rain spread into the **Northeast** and developed in parts of **Montana**, resulting in daily-record totals in locations such as **Burlington, VT** (1.94 inches), and **Miles City, MT** (1.10 inches). During the mid- to late-week period, occasional downpours dotted the **South, East, and Midwest**. Daily-record totals included 3.03 inches (on June 12) in **Key West, FL**; 2.87 inches (on June 15) in **Joplin, MO**; 1.83 inches (on June 12) in **Lansing, MI**; and 1.55 inches (on June 13) in **Albany, NY**. Locally heavy showers also developed on the **central and southern Plains**, where **Chanute, KS**, collected a daily-record total of 2.46 inches on June 15. Also at mid-month, torrential rainfall (locally in excess of 10 inches) occurred in a small area of **southern Texas**, where **Laredo** netted a daily-record total of 1.50 inches on June 14. Along the **Rio Grande at Columbia Bridge**, north of **Laredo**, the river crested 13.38 feet above flood stage on June 16—the highest level in that location since the remnants of Hurricane Alex struck in July 2010.

Cool weather in **Alaska** was replaced by dramatically warmer conditions. Weekly temperatures averaged as much as 10°F above normal across **northern Alaska**. In **Nome**, highs failed to reach 40°F from June 6-11, but peaked at 71°F on June 12-13. In **southern Alaska**, **Valdez** reported a daily-record high of 74°F on June 12. A day later, **Kotzebue** also collected a daily-record high of 74°F. At week's end, **Alaskan** daily-record highs for June 15 included 83°F in **Juneau** and 79°F in **King Salmon**, while **Nome** received a daily-record rainfall of 0.68 inch. Farther south, relatively uneventful weather prevailed in **Hawaii**. On the **Big Island**, most (1.52 inches) of **Hilo's** 1.78-inch weekly rainfall occurred on June 13-14. Meanwhile in **Lihue, Kauai**, the first half of June featured rainfall totaling just 0.12 inch (16 percent of normal).

Average Soil Temperature (° F, 4" Bare)

June 9 - 15, 2013



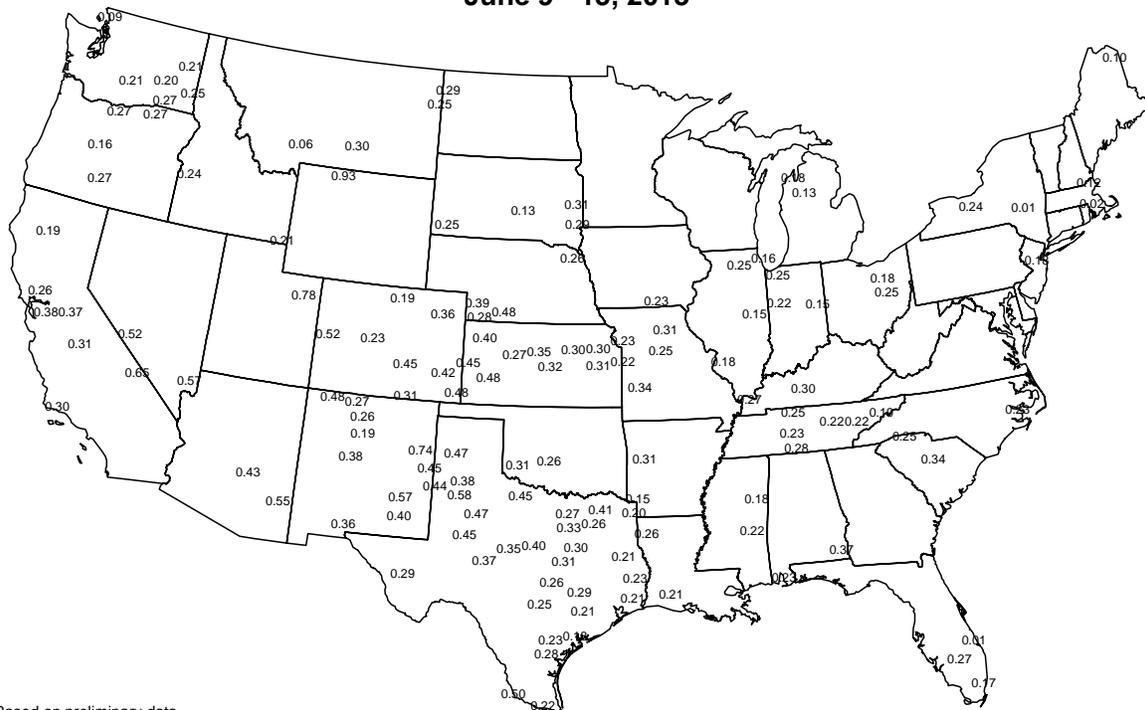
Based on preliminary data

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)

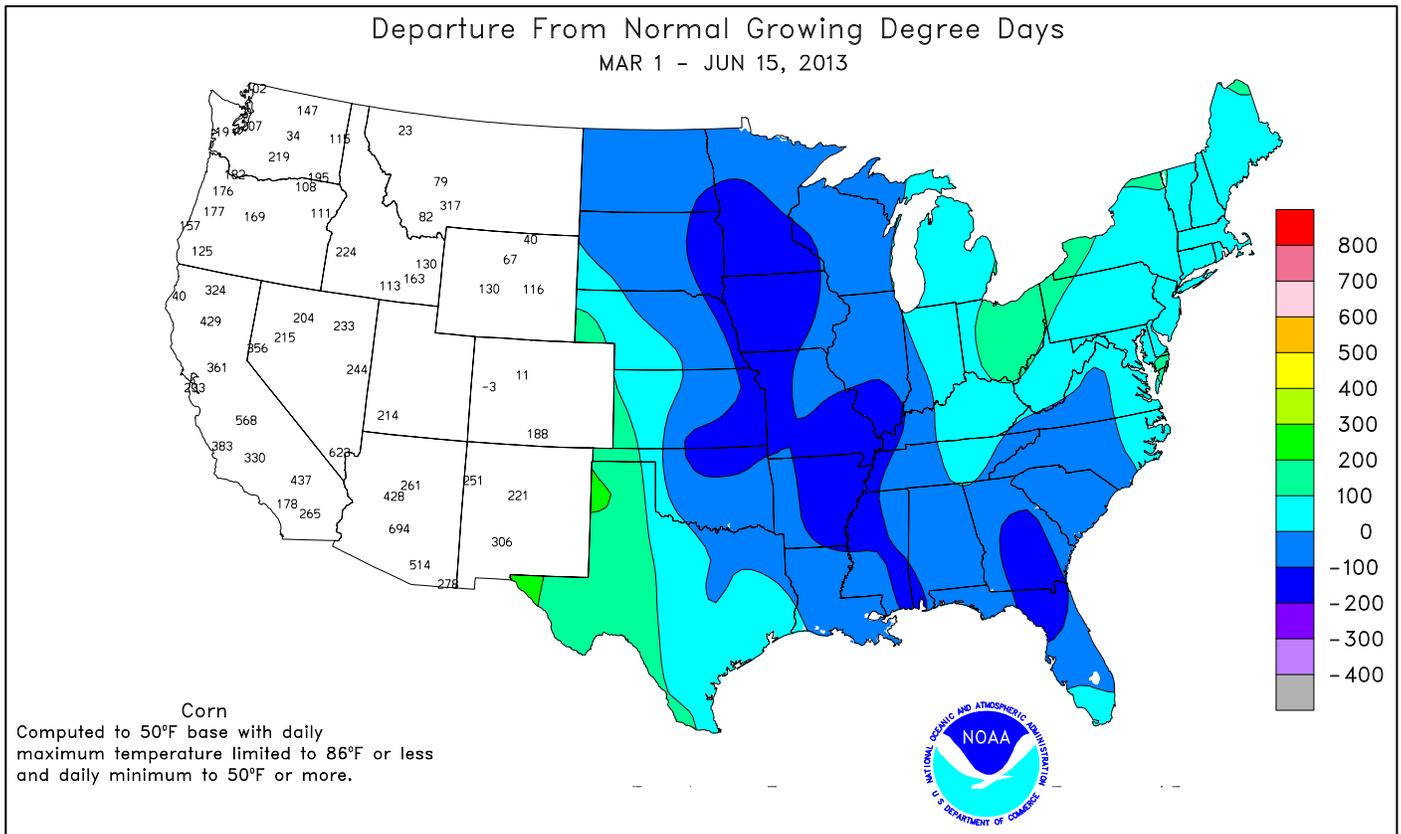
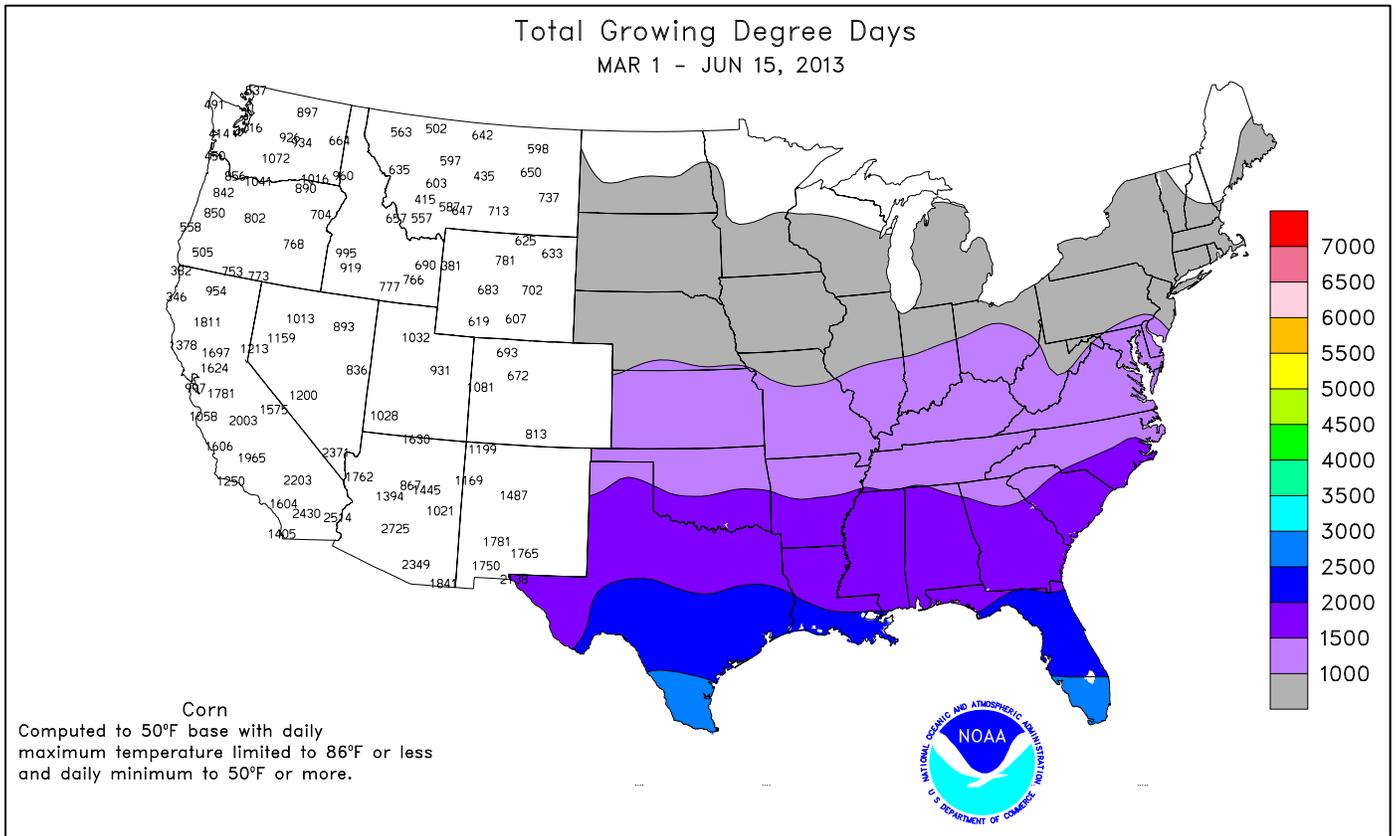
June 9 - 15, 2013

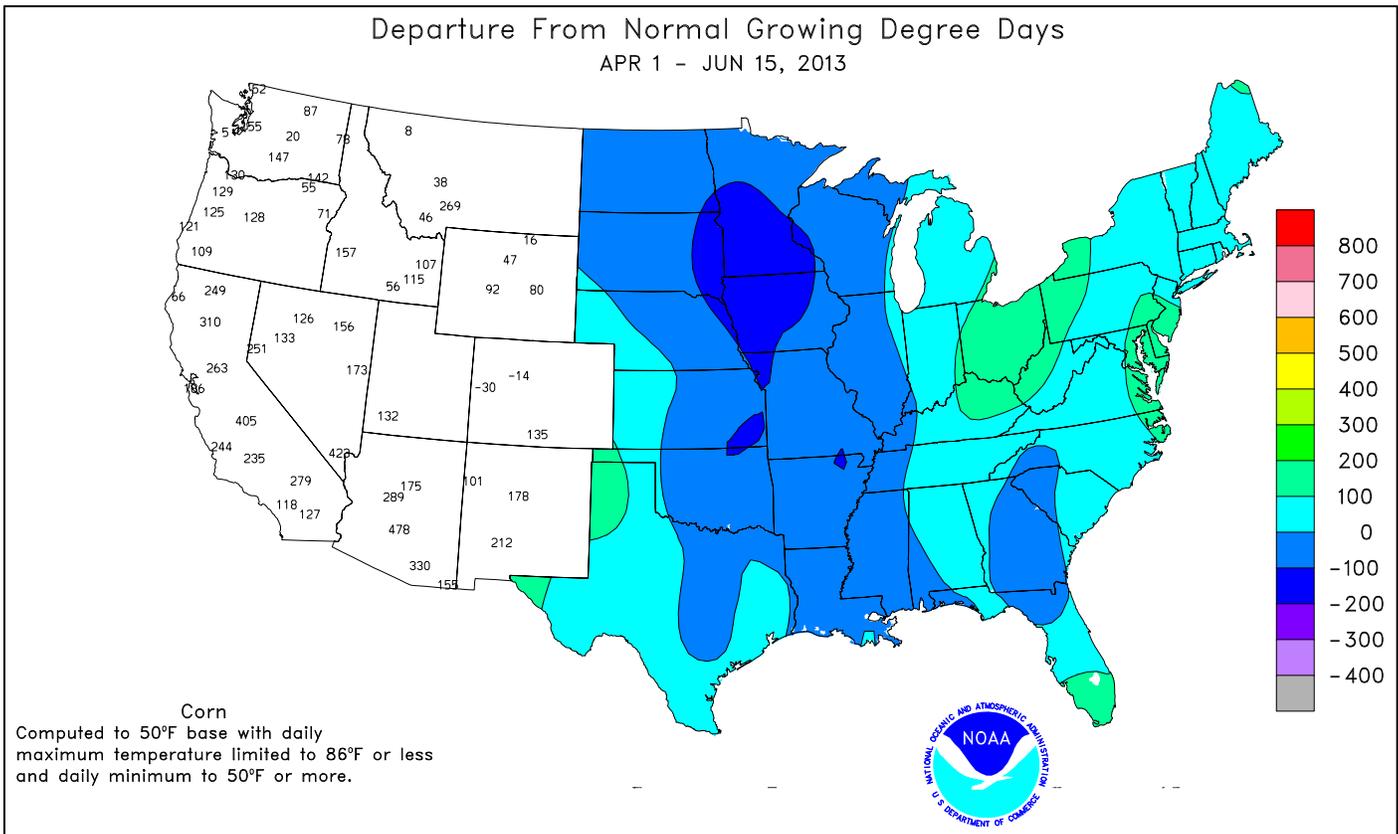
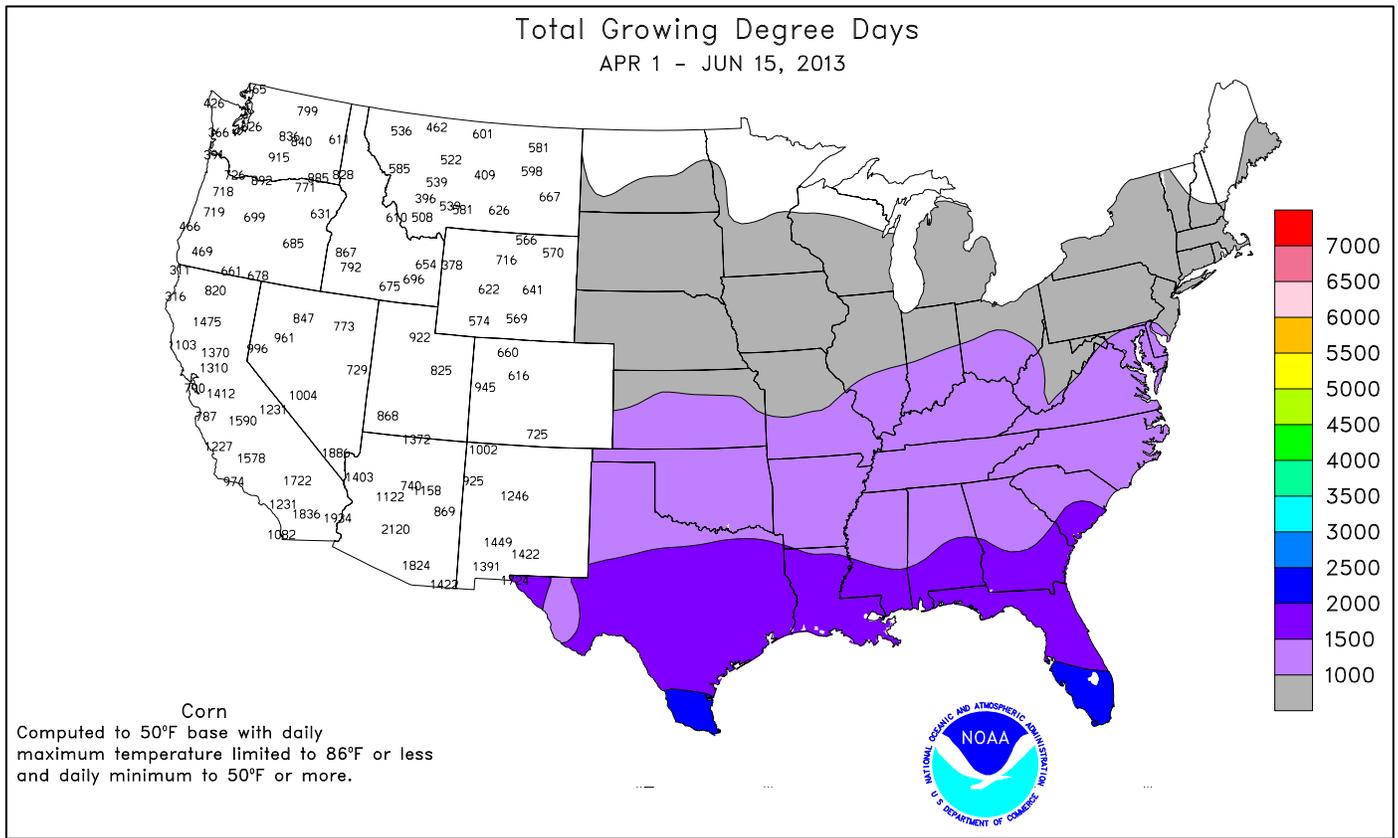


Based on preliminary data

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 15, 2013

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION								RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN, SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN, SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OF MORE	.50 INCH OF MORE	
AL BIRMINGHAM	89	70	94	64	80	5	1.84	1.03	1.42	6.00	330	36.51	135	91	47	3	0	3	1	
HUNTSVILLE	92	69	97	62	81	6	0.49	-0.48	0.32	0.95	43	30.07	103	87	49	5	0	3	0	
MOBILE	90	72	94	70	81	2	1.10	-0.02	0.80	2.21	88	30.66	97	92	59	5	0	3	1	
AK MONTGOMERY	91	72	96	69	82	4	0.41	-0.45	0.16	2.29	127	28.00	103	88	49	5	0	3	0	
ANCHORAGE	72	50	76	47	61	7	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.38	86	6.79	183	72	45	0	0	0	0	
BARROW	53	34	66	30	44	11	0.34	0.30	0.19	0.48	686	1.72	273	89	70	0	2	2	0	
FAIRBANKS	74	49	86	42	62	4	0.05	-0.25	0.05	0.34	60	2.68	104	64	32	0	0	1	0	
JUNEAU	72	45	83	41	59	6	0.01	-0.75	0.01	2.43	148	30.80	151	91	57	0	0	1	0	
KODIAK	65	48	71	43	57	9	0.02	-1.28	0.02	2.23	78	27.66	82	79	66	0	0	1	0	
NOME	51	38	71	30	45	-1	1.04	0.82	0.78	1.26	280	5.51	134	92	82	0	2	4	1	
AZ FLAGSTAFF	85	47	90	42	66	8	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.01	11	5.24	55	41	11	1	0	1	0	
PHOENIX	108	83	110	79	95	8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	2.61	85	21	12	7	0	0	0	
PRESCOTT	93	61	96	58	77	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	2.79	41	35	8	6	0	0	0	
TUCSON	105	75	108	72	90	7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1.74	54	26	14	7	0	0	0	
AR FORT SMITH	94	72	97	66	83	7	0.00	-1.04	0.00	2.79	119	23.77	116	82	46	6	0	0	0	
LITTLE ROCK	92	70	97	65	81	4	0.24	-0.69	0.24	3.00	146	28.63	117	90	46	5	0	1	0	
CA BAKERSFIELD	93	65	101	61	79	3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	2.36	52	43	26	5	0	0	0	
FRESNO	94	64	99	60	79	4	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	2.28	29	56	36	6	0	0	0	
LOS ANGELES	72	62	73	61	67	1	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	2.61	28	84	69	0	0	0	0	
REDDING	89	64	100	55	77	3	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.00	0	7.72	36	48	30	3	0	0	0	
SACRAMENTO	84	57	89	51	70	0	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	3.69	31	74	27	0	0	0	0	
SAN DIEGO	69	59	76	57	64	-3	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	3.33	44	88	69	0	0	0	0	
SAN FRANCISCO	69	54	78	51	61	0	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.01	14	1.85	14	78	61	0	0	0	0	
STOCKTON	86	56	90	50	71	-1	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.01	14	2.84	32	72	42	2	0	1	0	
CO ALAMOSA	87	42	91	38	65	7	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	1.07	44	61	14	1	0	0	0	
CO SPRINGS	91	57	98	49	74	11	0.07	-0.49	0.05	0.23	19	2.97	43	48	10	5	0	2	0	
DENVER INTL	93	57	100	47	75	11	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.07	7	5.31	87	52	16	5	0	0	0	
GRAND JUNCTION	93	60	98	55	77	8	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0	3.41	81	27	11	6	0	0	0	
PUEBLO	96	58	104	49	77	9	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.24	37	2.17	44	48	22	7	0	0	0	
CT BRIDGEPORT	74	58	80	53	66	-1	2.95	2.12	1.21	8.34	461	21.94	106	88	60	0	0	4	2	
HARTFORD	73	54	81	51	63	-4	3.97	3.06	1.57	8.73	434	24.87	119	89	69	0	0	4	3	
DC WASHINGTON	85	67	91	62	76	3	2.82	2.10	2.77	5.89	361	18.50	105	81	49	2	0	4	1	
DE WILMINGTON	81	63	85	56	72	2	2.77	1.97	1.81	8.09	457	21.49	110	91	53	0	0	3	2	
FL DAYTONA BEACH	89	74	94	72	82	3	0.93	-0.38	0.73	4.67	177	19.50	107	93	55	3	0	4	1	
JACKSONVILLE	91	73	96	72	82	4	0.58	-0.59	0.51	3.32	141	20.57	104	91	55	5	0	5	1	
KEY WEST	87	79	89	75	83	0	3.21	2.08	3.03	7.00	293	21.79	161	84	70	0	0	2	1	
MIAMI	89	77	92	75	83	1	1.06	-1.04	0.95	4.52	105	23.89	121	87	58	2	0	2	1	
ORLANDO	92	73	94	71	83	2	0.22	-1.41	0.09	5.01	155	15.88	90	94	56	7	0	3	0	
PENSACOLA	88	75	95	70	82	2	4.01	2.63	3.07	4.85	172	26.88	98	88	63	4	0	2	2	
TALLAHASSEE	94	74	98	71	84	4	0.06	-1.49	0.03	3.09	96	25.48	90	87	46	6	0	2	0	
TAMPA	90	76	95	74	83	2	0.00	-1.20	0.00	8.45	355	17.57	119	89	59	5	0	0	0	
GA WEST PALM BEACH	85	73	88	71	79	-2	0.46	-1.32	0.31	6.65	181	31.60	140	97	74	0	0	3	0	
ATHENS	88	67	95	61	78	3	3.10	2.21	1.52	6.29	326	29.36	126	92	63	3	0	3	2	
ATLANTA	86	69	91	67	78	2	2.23	1.48	0.85	6.73	410	34.48	142	87	63	3	0	3	3	
AUGUSTA	90	67	96	59	78	1	2.33	1.35	1.20	6.97	345	26.56	125	92	58	3	0	7	2	
COLUMBUS	89	71	95	69	80	2	2.41	1.68	1.14	4.67	297	30.28	126	90	49	4	0	3	2	
MACON	88	68	94	62	78	1	1.20	0.44	0.76	7.03	442	35.72	161	97	55	3	0	4	1	
SAVANNAH	91	72	96	67	82	4	0.31	-0.94	0.31	4.89	193	24.43	122	87	51	4	0	1	0	
HI HILO	83	68	84	66	75	0	1.80	0.29	1.03	2.32	73	49.36	87	86	72	0	0	7	1	
HONOLULU	85	73	86	72	79	0	0.02	-0.07	0.01	0.02	9	8.48	93	73	66	0	0	2	0	
KAHULUI	87	72	90	69	80	3	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.22	275	7.20	66	80	69	1	0	1	0	
LIHUE	83	73	84	71	78	1	0.07	-0.35	0.03	0.13	13	14.93	82	81	71	0	0	3	0	
ID BOISE	83	54	94	46	69	3	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.00	0	3.92	57	49	29	2	0	0	0	
LEWISTON	78	51	87	49	65	1	0.06	-0.23	0.06	0.08	12	3.95	59	58	33	0	0	1	0	
POCATELLO	82	52	96	33	67	7	0.46	0.24	0.45	0.46	85	3.41	50	62	33	2	0	2	0	
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	79	59	86	55	69	2	1.19	0.34	0.75	2.06	116	24.29	163	82	64	0	0	4	1	
MOLINE	82	60	92	55	71	1	0.25	-0.85	0.18	0.92	39	24.07	147	88	63	1	0	3	0	
PEORIA	83	63	93	58	73	3	0.64	-0.21	0.60	0.95	51	28.47	183	88	50	1	0	4	1	
ROCKFORD	82	59	87	54	71	3	0.59	-0.53	0.19	1.29	56	20.73	137	83	58	0	0	5	0	
SPRINGFIELD	85	62	95	57	74	2	1.06	0.17	0.95	1.17	60	26.19	164	100	49	2	0	3	1	
IN EVANSVILLE	85	62	93	57	74	0	0.21	-0.75	0.10	1.71	80	24.27	111	85	62	1	0	3	0	
FORT WAYNE	82	61	89	56	72	4	1.71	0.77	1.29	2.20	111	19.86	123	94	50	0	0	5	1	
INDIANAPOLIS	82	62	88	55	72	1	0.74	-0.20	0.45	1.50	74	23.35	127	88	52	0	0	3	0	
SOUTH BEND	80	59	89	52	69	1	1.13	0.17	0.57	1.26	63	18.62	115	91	62	0	0	5	1	
IA BURLINGTON	83	64	92	60	74	3	0.69	-0.18	0.69	***	***	23.88	163	90	56	1	0	1	1	
CEDAR RAPIDS	80	60	88	54	70	1	0.60	-0.44	0.40	1.25	57	21.44	157	94	55	0	0	3	0	
DES MOINES	82	64	91	59	73	3	1.55	0.48	1.23	2.29	100	20.60	142	83	64	1	0	4	1	
DUBUQUE	78	59	82	54	69	2	0.72	-0.25	0.37	1.61	77	23.21	155	93	64	0	0	3	0	
SIOUX CITY	79	59	87	54	69	0	0.60	-0.25	0.28	1.69	91	15.02	130	89	70	0	0	4	0	
WATERLOO	80	60	86	57	70	1	1.83	0.70	1.57	2.30	97	25.88	188	91	70	0	0	4	1	
KS CONCORDIA	89	61	97	52	75	3	0.09	-0.83	0.09	0.95	47	12.34	99	80	44	3	0	1	0	
DODGE CITY	99	65	104	52	82	9	0.45	-0.28	0.45	1.06	68	4.49	45	72	21	7	0	1	0	
GOODLAND	97	58	107	49	77	9	0.48	-0.29	0.41	1.35	79	5.71	65	73	35	6	0	3	0	
TOPEKA	91	66	98	58	78	5	0.10	-1.09	0.05	0.89	35	15.22	100	83	45	4	0	2	0	

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 15, 2013

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	94	68	100	59	81	7	0.00	-1.03	0.00	0.59	26	14.60	108	84	50	4	0	0	0
KY JACKSON	82	61	91	56	72	2	2.66	1.56	1.06	2.98	124	23.18	101	96	56	1	0	0	3
KY LEXINGTON	83	62	92	56	73	2	2.08	1.02	1.09	2.66	116	24.52	113	87	62	1	0	3	2
LA LOUISVILLE	85	66	93	60	76	3	0.34	-0.52	0.26	0.55	28	19.61	90	81	48	1	0	2	0
LA PADUCAH	86	63	93	57	75	2	0.15	-0.85	0.15	6.08	290	31.55	134	93	51	2	0	1	0
LA BATON ROUGE	92	73	95	70	83	4	0.63	-0.56	0.59	3.24	129	41.42	139	96	51	6	0	2	1
LA LAKE CHARLES	92	75	96	72	84	4	0.96	-0.48	0.61	2.44	78	31.96	127	94	58	7	0	2	1
LA NEW ORLEANS	91	77	95	74	84	4	1.11	-0.42	0.63	2.01	66	36.73	125	89	61	5	0	3	1
LA SHREVEPORT	93	73	96	68	83	4	0.43	-0.76	0.43	4.71	183	21.56	85	91	51	6	0	1	0
ME CARIBOU	69	48	77	42	58	-2	0.66	-0.08	0.40	3.11	191	18.85	125	89	48	0	0	4	0
ME PORTLAND	69	53	76	50	61	0	1.28	0.53	0.91	3.68	226	19.47	92	94	62	0	0	4	1
MD BALTIMORE	83	64	88	58	73	3	3.14	2.35	1.80	6.25	357	20.11	106	86	57	0	0	3	2
MA BOSTON	72	57	80	53	65	-1	4.07	3.33	1.35	8.41	529	22.66	116	87	53	0	0	5	4
MA WORCESTER	68	53	75	49	61	-2	4.07	3.14	1.52	8.24	404	25.03	115	94	56	0	0	4	4
MI ALPENA	72	49	78	42	60	0	0.06	-0.52	0.06	0.57	46	15.50	136	91	51	0	0	1	0
MI GRAND RAPIDS	78	58	81	55	68	2	1.34	0.53	0.98	2.18	128	24.87	169	88	58	0	0	4	1
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	75	51	80	43	63	2	0.28	-0.41	0.09	0.52	36	16.46	146	94	61	0	0	6	0
MI LANSING	77	59	81	55	68	3	3.82	2.98	2.31	4.00	235	22.00	171	87	61	0	0	4	2
MI MUSKOGON	76	55	81	53	65	1	3.04	2.41	1.46	3.48	254	26.17	195	85	63	0	0	5	2
MI TRAVERSE CITY	74	51	81	44	63	0	0.54	-0.20	0.53	1.16	79	18.87	143	93	45	0	0	2	1
MN DULUTH	73	51	82	48	62	3	0.63	-0.32	0.63	1.10	57	14.44	136	80	52	0	0	1	1
MN INT'L FALLS	74	48	80	42	61	1	0.58	-0.34	0.31	0.59	32	12.97	158	95	43	0	0	4	0
MN MINNEAPOLIS	76	60	79	58	68	1	1.17	0.16	0.60	1.40	67	17.09	151	87	70	0	0	4	2
MN ROCHESTER	76	59	84	56	68	3	0.68	-0.21	0.24	1.16	63	25.06	210	88	68	0	0	4	0
MN ST. CLOUD	75	54	82	51	65	1	0.49	-0.59	0.34	2.05	93	14.34	141	93	54	0	0	3	0
MS JACKSON	90	70	93	64	80	2	0.56	-0.27	0.56	4.12	228	37.16	130	92	52	5	0	1	1
MS MERIDIAN	90	69	93	63	80	2	1.62	0.79	1.43	4.12	228	38.75	127	96	56	5	0	2	1
MS TUPELO	90	69	94	62	79	3	1.06	-0.11	0.99	1.89	72	30.32	103	90	52	3	0	3	1
MO COLUMBIA	85	66	92	62	75	4	1.09	0.14	0.93	1.25	60	27.96	153	87	55	2	0	2	1
MO KANSAS CITY	87	64	93	58	76	4	0.84	-0.19	0.42	1.86	81	16.79	105	83	49	3	0	3	0
MO SAINT LOUIS	87	67	96	63	77	3	1.61	0.76	1.06	1.92	104	26.05	147	79	53	3	0	3	1
MO SPRINGFIELD	86	66	93	60	76	4	0.99	-0.18	0.64	1.66	67	25.38	130	85	65	2	0	2	1
MT BILLINGS	77	52	84	47	64	0	0.47	0.01	0.27	0.60	58	7.03	91	81	43	0	0	4	0
MT BUTTE	71	40	82	31	56	1	0.74	0.24	0.41	1.10	100	4.41	74	91	27	0	1	5	0
MT CUT BANK	68	43	75	41	56	0	0.38	-0.24	0.36	1.03	77	5.46	96	90	37	0	0	2	0
MT GLASGOW	74	54	79	49	64	1	0.59	0.07	0.38	2.87	268	10.14	219	87	56	0	0	3	0
MT GREAT FALLS	71	45	81	39	58	-1	0.38	-0.19	0.25	1.90	150	6.98	94	87	38	0	0	2	0
MT HAVRE	73	49	81	44	61	-1	0.84	0.39	0.67	3.20	327	10.52	202	84	49	0	0	3	1
MT MISSOULA	75	43	83	35	59	0	0.23	-0.20	0.23	0.45	47	4.58	67	80	41	0	0	1	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	89	60	100	53	75	5	0.07	-0.83	0.07	0.20	10	13.57	114	81	40	3	0	1	0
NE LINCOLN	85	59	94	49	72	1	0.24	-0.59	0.14	1.24	67	17.07	136	87	56	3	0	3	0
NE NORFOLK	81	58	93	46	70	1	0.23	-0.76	0.13	0.52	25	11.94	100	90	59	1	0	5	0
NE NORTH PLATTE	88	55	96	45	72	5	0.00	-0.74	0.00	0.47	29	6.63	73	84	37	3	0	0	0
NE OMAHA	82	62	88	57	72	1	1.71	0.79	1.38	2.90	143	17.24	132	86	64	0	0	2	1
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	90	56	99	46	73	7	0.00	-0.61	0.00	0.30	23	5.27	65	81	35	3	0	0	0
NE VALENTINE	81	55	92	48	68	2	0.09	-0.58	0.09	0.57	39	9.96	117	86	46	1	0	1	0
NV ELY	85	43	95	30	64	6	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	3.11	60	41	14	1	1	0	0
NV LAS VEGAS	104	80	110	74	92	8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.61	27	15	10	7	0	0	0
NV RENO	86	55	99	48	70	7	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.11	42	1.42	34	48	19	1	0	1	0
NV WINNEMUCCA	87	47	100	33	67	5	0.09	-0.09	0.08	0.12	29	1.95	42	50	18	3	0	2	0
NH CONCORD	72	50	79	47	61	-3	1.73	1.03	1.06	4.69	309	17.45	107	99	51	0	0	4	1
NJ NEWARK	77	61	84	55	69	-2	2.44	1.70	1.35	8.02	475	24.27	114	78	54	0	0	4	2
NM ALBUQUERQUE	97	68	101	64	83	9	0.02	-0.12	0.02	0.02	7	0.70	24	37	11	7	0	1	0
NY ALBANY	71	54	78	51	63	-2	2.79	1.91	1.55	4.45	235	19.19	116	91	60	0	0	4	2
NY BINGHAMTON	67	54	73	51	61	-2	1.61	0.74	0.85	2.82	156	15.98	95	87	66	0	0	5	2
NY BUFFALO	73	56	77	50	64	-1	1.30	0.39	0.94	4.96	260	19.05	113	95	60	0	0	3	1
NY ROCHESTER	72	55	75	52	64	-1	1.71	0.93	1.43	4.46	274	16.31	115	86	63	0	0	3	1
NY SYRACUSE	72	55	80	51	63	-2	1.79	0.99	1.23	4.05	243	17.99	111	93	60	0	0	3	1
NC ASHEVILLE	82	60	90	52	71	3	2.17	1.11	1.62	7.40	320	36.52	161	91	57	1	0	5	1
NC CHARLOTTE	86	64	92	57	75	0	1.23	0.44	0.62	5.62	321	24.37	120	93	52	2	0	3	1
NC GREENSBORO	85	65	92	59	75	3	2.05	1.28	1.36	4.75	283	23.10	118	90	51	2	0	4	2
NC HATTERAS	83	70	85	58	77	3	0.12	-0.77	0.10	3.27	165	22.46	94	90	62	0	0	2	0
NC RALEIGH	87	65	94	57	76	3	0.73	-0.03	0.66	6.85	408	25.88	131	88	56	2	0	3	1
NC WILMINGTON	88	69	95	60	78	2	1.16	0.03	0.78	4.58	193	21.29	96	95	51	2	0	4	1
ND BISMARCK	78	55	82	51	67	3	0.39	-0.19	0.20	1.09	89	11.69	174	88	60	0	0	3	0
ND DICKINSON	74	52	76	45	63	1	0.46	-0.31	0.29	0.99	63	8.08	114	89	43	0	0	2	0
ND FARGO	78	55	85	49	67	2	0.50	-0.33	0.44	1.09	63	13.99	170	84	44	0	0	3	0
ND GRAND FORKS	76	53	82	48	65	1	0.32	-0.37	0.19	2.31	163	10.48	150	95	46	0	0	3	0
ND JAMESTOWN	76	54	81	50	65	1	0.27	-0.40	0.24	0.88	64	6.47	93	91	47	0	0	4	0
ND WILLISTON	74	51	77	47	63	0	0.34	-0.18	0.18	1.68	154	9.48	167	92	69	0	0	4	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	77	59	82	50	68	2	0.64	-0.16	0.38	3.37	194	15.62	92	85	64	0	0	4	0
OH CINCINNATI	83	62	91	57	73	2	1.37	0.30	0.67	1.75	75	19.63	96	88	58	1	0	3	2
OH CLEVELAND	76	60	80	50	68	2	1.36	0.47	0.70	3.27	176	15.85	96	86	58	0	0	3	2
OH COLUMBUS	82	64	90	54	73	3	1.57	0.67	0.84	3.13	164	15.60	94	86	59	1	0	3	2
OH DAYTON	82	62	90	57	72	3	1.84	0.85	0.97	2.09	100	16.39	89	89	51	1	0	4	2
OH MANSFIELD	78	59	83	51	68	3	2.69	1.64	1.48	4.92	220	18.80	99	97	55	0	0	4	2

Based on 1971-200

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 15, 2013

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	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	PRECIP	
																		.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	79	60	83	53	70	3	2.64	1.74	1.36	3.64	196	18.12	124	90	56	0	0	4	2
OK YOUNGSTOWN	75	55	78	46	65	0	0.82	-0.03	0.53	2.59	146	14.36	90	92	66	0	0	2	1
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	91	70	95	64	80	5	0.28	-0.88	0.16	3.80	146	30.84	184	85	44	5	0	2	0
OR TULSA	93	73	97	67	83	6	0.03	-1.16	0.03	1.01	37	14.89	75	78	49	5	0	1	0
OR ASTORIA	63	50	67	46	57	1	0.41	-0.22	0.35	0.44	32	32.95	96	89	68	0	0	3	0
OR BURNS	77	39	90	26	58	2	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	2.54	44	66	31	1	2	0	0
OR EUGENE	72	45	81	41	58	-1	0.18	-0.21	0.18	0.18	19	8.75	32	90	61	0	0	1	0
OR MEDFORD	80	50	92	44	65	1	0.01	-0.16	0.01	0.03	7	3.77	40	69	28	1	0	1	0
OR PENDLETON	77	48	88	43	63	-1	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.00	0	4.01	59	64	37	0	0	0	0
OR PORTLAND	69	52	81	49	61	-1	0.55	0.15	0.34	0.55	60	13.70	72	81	63	0	0	2	0
OR SALEM	71	49	81	42	60	0	0.22	-0.14	0.22	0.22	27	10.81	52	86	61	0	0	1	0
PA ALLENTOWN	77	59	81	53	68	1	2.96	2.04	1.64	6.22	306	19.78	100	85	62	0	0	4	2
PA ERIE	72	58	76	51	65	-1	1.98	0.97	0.87	4.94	239	22.15	132	89	71	0	0	4	2
PA MIDDLETOWN	80	62	83	57	71	1	1.31	0.41	0.67	2.67	136	14.83	80	90	52	0	0	4	2
PA PHILADELPHIA	82	64	85	57	73	2	2.64	1.92	2.10	7.33	467	19.85	104	80	51	0	0	3	1
PA PITTSBURGH	78	58	83	51	68	1	1.15	0.21	0.93	2.27	114	14.61	86	88	54	0	0	4	1
PA WILKES-BARRE	73	56	79	52	65	-1	2.47	1.58	1.17	3.06	164	12.83	80	90	55	0	0	4	2
PA WILLIAMSPORT	77	58	82	52	68	1	1.35	0.35	1.05	1.75	85	14.32	79	89	56	0	0	3	1
RI PROVIDENCE	74	57	80	53	66	0	4.10	3.30	1.65	8.99	526	23.59	108	86	56	0	0	4	4
SC BEAUFORT	90	72	96	66	81	3	0.86	-0.47	0.77	3.44	131	24.31	124	90	50	3	0	2	1
SC CHARLESTON	90	73	96	67	81	4	2.09	0.75	1.55	7.96	292	31.40	154	89	50	3	0	2	2
SC COLUMBIA	89	69	96	61	79	2	1.42	0.31	0.74	3.89	172	22.51	105	88	63	3	0	3	2
SC GREENVILLE	87	66	93	60	76	2	3.79	2.89	3.34	6.48	319	29.63	123	91	51	3	0	4	1
SD ABERDEEN	76	54	83	47	65	0	0.64	-0.18	0.33	1.25	74	9.75	114	87	63	0	0	3	0
SD HURON	78	55	85	49	67	1	0.51	-0.25	0.39	1.82	113	12.42	129	95	58	0	0	2	0
SD RAPID CITY	76	53	83	48	64	1	0.42	-0.28	0.42	0.59	39	8.21	100	88	46	0	0	1	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	77	55	85	46	66	0	0.48	-0.35	0.28	2.81	159	15.12	142	91	66	0	0	2	0
TN BRISTOL	83	59	90	53	71	1	1.42	0.54	0.59	2.64	137	27.33	135	95	50	1	0	3	1
TN CHATTANOOGA	88	69	94	64	79	5	1.47	0.61	1.06	2.58	137	37.25	139	84	54	3	0	3	1
TN KNOXVILLE	85	65	92	59	75	2	1.19	0.30	0.52	4.98	253	36.40	149	91	52	1	0	3	1
TN MEMPHIS	92	72	95	69	82	5	0.02	-0.94	0.02	1.29	62	35.88	132	80	41	5	0	1	0
TN NASHVILLE	88	67	93	60	78	4	1.75	0.78	1.12	2.93	134	27.37	115	84	47	4	0	2	2
TX ABILENE	92	70	97	64	81	2	1.16	0.37	0.65	1.38	82	7.60	78	86	48	5	0	2	2
TX AMARILLO	92	64	96	59	78	5	0.43	-0.37	0.43	1.65	99	7.94	102	79	30	5	0	1	0
TX AUSTIN	94	72	96	67	83	3	0.06	-0.95	0.06	0.14	6	15.52	98	89	52	7	0	1	0
TX BEAUMONT	93	73	96	70	83	3	0.59	-0.98	0.34	2.40	72	30.48	118	96	57	7	0	3	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	92	77	95	74	84	1	0.76	0.07	0.42	0.82	57	6.42	69	95	71	6	0	2	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	95	78	97	73	87	6	0.40	-0.50	0.25	1.00	52	5.73	45	85	54	7	0	2	0
TX DEL RIO	92	74	97	72	83	1	1.47	0.95	0.71	1.67	149	4.89	64	85	64	5	0	5	2
TX EL PASO	101	74	106	67	87	6	0.11	-0.05	0.10	0.11	37	1.00	50	45	15	7	0	2	0
TX FORT WORTH	94	73	98	67	83	3	1.12	0.27	1.12	1.34	66	14.50	82	83	43	6	0	1	1
TX GALVESTON	89	80	91	74	85	3	0.44	-0.50	0.44	2.75	137	17.47	99	89	70	3	0	1	0
TX HOUSTON	93	74	96	70	84	3	1.85	0.51	1.85	3.50	121	12.82	59	95	66	7	0	1	1
TX LUBBOCK	92	68	97	62	80	4	0.09	-0.62	0.07	0.83	56	4.25	60	77	44	4	0	2	0
TX MIDLAND	92	70	97	69	81	2	0.26	-0.13	0.13	0.79	94	2.35	48	84	49	6	0	2	0
TX SAN ANGELO	93	69	97	66	81	3	0.58	-0.09	0.30	1.05	70	7.43	81	86	52	5	0	3	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	91	74	94	72	83	2	1.19	0.07	0.28	1.66	67	21.50	142	92	57	5	0	6	0
TX VICTORIA	92	74	96	71	83	2	0.02	-1.21	0.02	0.16	6	9.54	55	95	74	5	0	1	0
TX WACO	94	71	97	67	83	3	1.15	0.39	1.15	1.52	86	15.60	97	89	53	6	0	1	1
TX WICHITA FALLS	94	71	97	64	83	5	0.71	-0.25	0.63	2.16	102	9.43	69	82	48	6	0	2	1
UT SALT LAKE CITY	91	63	100	52	77	10	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.00	0	6.13	66	39	12	5	0	0	0
VT BURLINGTON	74	53	79	48	63	-1	2.64	1.88	1.97	4.67	290	19.96	142	93	51	0	0	3	1
VA LYNCHBURG	85	62	91	53	74	4	1.04	0.21	0.78	5.13	282	25.57	129	94	58	2	0	3	1
VA NORFOLK	85	67	96	61	76	3	1.11	0.28	1.07	1.93	109	19.35	96	82	50	2	0	2	1
VA RICHMOND	87	66	95	59	77	5	0.96	0.18	0.62	4.39	252	23.27	119	84	52	2	0	2	1
VA ROANOKE	85	63	91	57	74	3	1.14	0.30	0.38	4.04	218	24.58	124	82	52	2	0	4	0
WA WASH/DULLES	83	64	89	57	73	4	1.47	0.49	0.75	3.87	182	17.86	94	87	56	0	0	3	1
WA OLYMPIA	67	46	78	38	56	-1	0.16	-0.27	0.14	0.16	17	19.72	76	93	70	0	0	3	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	64	49	75	45	56	2	0.62	-0.26	0.30	0.68	34	56.58	109	86	76	0	0	4	0
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	70	52	78	50	61	1	0.01	-0.35	0.01	0.05	6	16.80	92	76	57	0	0	1	0
WA SPOKANE	71	46	78	44	59	-1	0.01	-0.28	0.01	0.11	17	5.04	60	66	27	0	0	1	0
WA YAKIMA	79	46	85	38	62	0	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	3.78	94	62	31	0	0	0	0
WV BECKLEY	77	58	84	51	67	1	1.25	0.39	0.62	2.15	114	17.53	90	94	70	0	0	5	1
WV CHARLESTON	82	61	89	56	71	2	1.84	0.93	0.80	3.89	195	19.33	97	92	53	0	0	3	2
WV ELKINS	77	56	83	50	67	2	1.81	0.75	1.49	2.65	115	19.03	90	94	57	0	0	5	1
WV HUNTINGTON	84	61	91	55	72	2	1.53	0.64	0.71	2.68	135	16.26	82	92	55	1	0	3	2
WI EAU CLAIRE	75	56	78	51	65	-1	0.96	-0.04	0.41	1.55	73	21.60	174	97	59	0	0	5	0
WI GREEN BAY	77	55	82	51	66	2	0.92	0.14	0.88	2.03	126	15.79	141	88	56	0	0	2	1
WI LA CROSSE	78	60	81	57	69	1	0.64	-0.25	0.26	1.84	101	20.76	163	93	57	0	0	3	0
WI MADISON	80	57	83	51	68	2	2.62	1.69	1.69	3.32	176	23.41	176	87	60	0	0	3	2
WI MILWAUKEE	72	55	85	51	64	-1	2.09	1.29	1.33	2.23	137	21.74	149	87	75	0	0	3	2
WY CASPER	87	46	91	37	67	6	0.17	-0.17	0.17	0.30	37	6.27	92	81	24	4	0	1	0
WY CHEYENNE	86	52	92	42	69	9	0.01	-0.47	0.01	0.13	12	5.68	81	61	32	2	0	1	0
WY LANDER	86	51	94	42	68	6	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.00	0	7.52	101	55	11	3	0	0	0
WY SHERIDAN	77	48	83	39	63	3	0.31	-0.19	0.31	0.49	45	7.82	103	85	49	0	0	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Spring Weather Review

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: In stark contrast to 2012, cold, wet weather hindered spring planting operations across the northern Plains and much of the Midwest. Significant planting delays also occurred in the Mississippi Delta. Peak periods of Midwestern wetness occurred in April and late May, resulting in separate rounds of flooding in the middle Mississippi Valley and environs. By the end of spring, lingering drought had been virtually eradicated from the states bordering the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Seaboard. Meanwhile, drought persisted or intensified from California and parts of Oregon to the southern half of the High Plains.

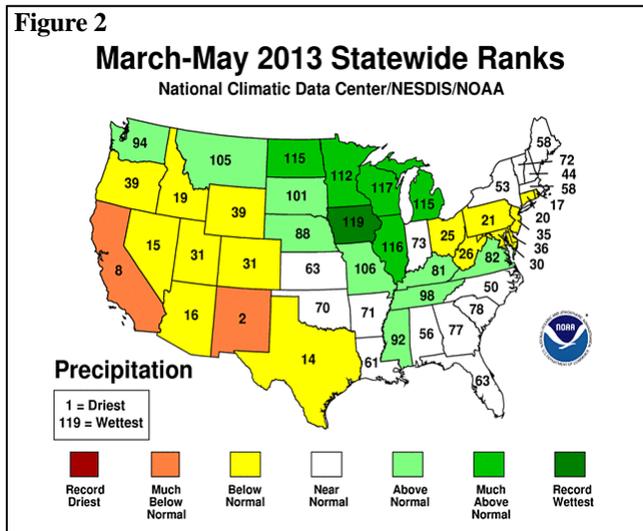
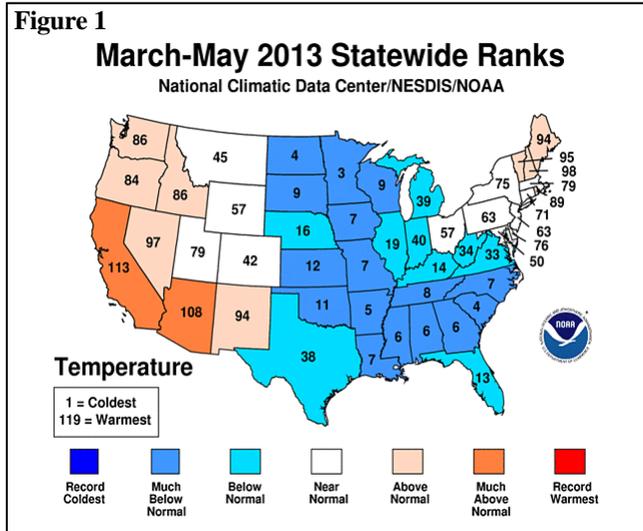
Spring warmth accompanied the Western dryness, leading to a mostly disappointing finish to the snow-accumulation season—and a premature snow-melt period. Only the northern tier of the West escaped without drought impacts. East of the Rockies, spring was slow to arrive, with snow falling in parts of the upper Midwest through April and into early May. In Minnesota and North Dakota, for example, it was the coldest spring since 1950.

Historical Perspective: The spring of 2013 was overall cool and slightly wet. The nation’s average temperature of 50.5°F was 0.5°F below the long-term mean, while the average precipitation of 7.92 inches was 103 percent (%) of normal. These numbers represented the 38th-coolest, 45th-wettest March to May during the 119-year period of record.

Despite the overall cool pattern, spring warmth prevailed west of the Rockies. California experienced its seventh-warmest spring, but 14 states from the Plains and upper Midwest into the Southeast had one of their ten coolest March-May periods (figure 1). Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the second-driest spring in New Mexico to the wettest spring on record in Iowa (figure 2). Spring precipitation averaged 17.61 inches (196% of normal) in Iowa, supplanting the March-May 1991 record of 15.33 inches. Elsewhere, California noted its eighth-driest spring, while it was among the ten wettest March-May periods in Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, North Dakota, and Minnesota.

March: The persistence of a large high-pressure system over the North Atlantic led to a southward displacement of the polar jet stream across the central and eastern United States. That resulted in a steady delivery of cold, Canadian air, leading to below-normal March temperatures in most areas from the Plains to the East Coast. Monthly temperatures averaged more than 10°F below normal in parts of North Dakota and neighboring areas. In contrast, mild weather covered much of the West, leading to some premature melting of high-elevation snow packs. However, the Western warmth also promoted spring fieldwork and crop development.

The North Atlantic blocking high also slowed the normal progression of storm systems, leading to an active weather pattern in some parts of the country. In particular, significant



precipitation fell in several regions, including portions of the northern Plains, Midwest, and Ohio Valley. On several occasions, precipitation fell in the form of late-season snow. However, precipitation largely bypassed several areas, such as the southern Plains, the Gulf Coast region, and parts of the Northeast. Most of the West also experienced drier-than-normal weather, fueling concerns about spring and summer water supplies.

Agricultural highlights included the lack of spring fieldwork in the Midwest—in stark contrast to March 2012—and continuing stress on rangeland, pastures, and winter wheat from South Dakota to Texas. In parts of the Midwest, temperatures during March 2013 averaged more than 20°F below those observed a year ago. On the drought-stricken central Plains, even a moderately wet March failed to substantially improve subsoil moisture levels or crop conditions. On the southern Plains, a return to dry conditions—along with late-month freezes—maintained or increased stress on winter wheat. Late-March freezes also

struck much of the remainder of the South, threatening emerging summer crops, jointing to heading winter wheat, and fruit crops. However, Southern crop development was far behind last year's pace due to persistently cool conditions, helping to reduce the overall threat of freeze injury.

April: Record-setting cold weather across the Plains and upper Midwest maintained low soil temperatures through April. The cool soils, combined with substantial April precipitation (rain and snow) across the eastern Plains and much of the Midwest, resulted in the slowest U.S. corn planting pace since 1984—with just 5% of the crop in the ground by April 28.

In fact, major flooding developed during the second half of April in the middle Mississippi Valley, with record-high water levels observed along a significant stretch of the Illinois River. From just south of Moline, Illinois, to just north of St. Louis, Missouri, the Mississippi River achieved one of its five highest crests on record, behind 1993 and 2008, and in some cases, 1973 and 2001.

Cold conditions also adversely affected the Plains' already drought-stressed winter wheat. Periodic freezes struck as far south as the southern High Plains, contributing to sharp declines in wheat condition ratings. For example, the portion of the Texas wheat rated very poor to poor rose from 44 to 74% between March 17 and May 5. Wheat condition declines were also noted during April in Colorado, Kansas, and Oklahoma. Part of the increased stress on wheat was caused by drought intensification, particularly across the central and southern High Plains. Meanwhile, a delayed snow-melt season and cold conditions hampered planting of spring-sown small grains across the northern Plains.

Fieldwork and crop developmental delays were not only restricted to the Plains and Midwest. Significant planting delays were also noted in the Mississippi Delta, where crops affected included cotton, rice, and soybeans. In Mississippi, planting progress by May 5 for those three crops reached 2, 14, and 15%, respectively, compared to the 5-year averages of 35, 80, and 60%. In contrast, very warm, mostly dry weather promoted a rapid pace of fieldwork and crop development from California into the Southwest.

May: Periods of heavy rain hampered fieldwork across the northern Plains and the Midwest, except for a brief mid-month stretch when producers achieved a record-tying corn planting pace. From May 13-19, corn planting advanced from 28 to 71% complete, matching the weekly record of 43 percentage points set from May 4-10, 1992. Midwestern rainfall intensified toward month's end, leading to a second round of spring flooding in the middle Mississippi Valley. Previously, flooding had struck the same general area of the Corn Belt in late April. By June 2, more than half of the intended soybean acreage had not yet been planted in several Midwestern States, including Missouri (64% left to plant), Wisconsin (57%), Iowa (56%), and Illinois (51%).

Cool, wet conditions also hampered planting on the northern Plains, where only 64% of North Dakota's spring wheat had been planted by June 2. Farther south, a stark contrast developed across the central and southern Plains, with worsening drought on the High Plains and heavy showers in eastern portions of the region. As drought entered a third year on the southern High Plains, concerns existed with respect to the health of rangeland, pastures, and emerging summer crops.

Farther west, drought also remained a significant presence across the Southwest, leading to unusually poor rangeland and pasture conditions in New Mexico (92% very poor to poor on June 2), Arizona (75%), and California (65%). Several Western States, including Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, and Oregon, continued to deal with the combination of sub-par spring runoff and below-normal reservoir storage. May showers dampened the northern tier of the West, but parts of the interior Northwest turned unfavorably dry.

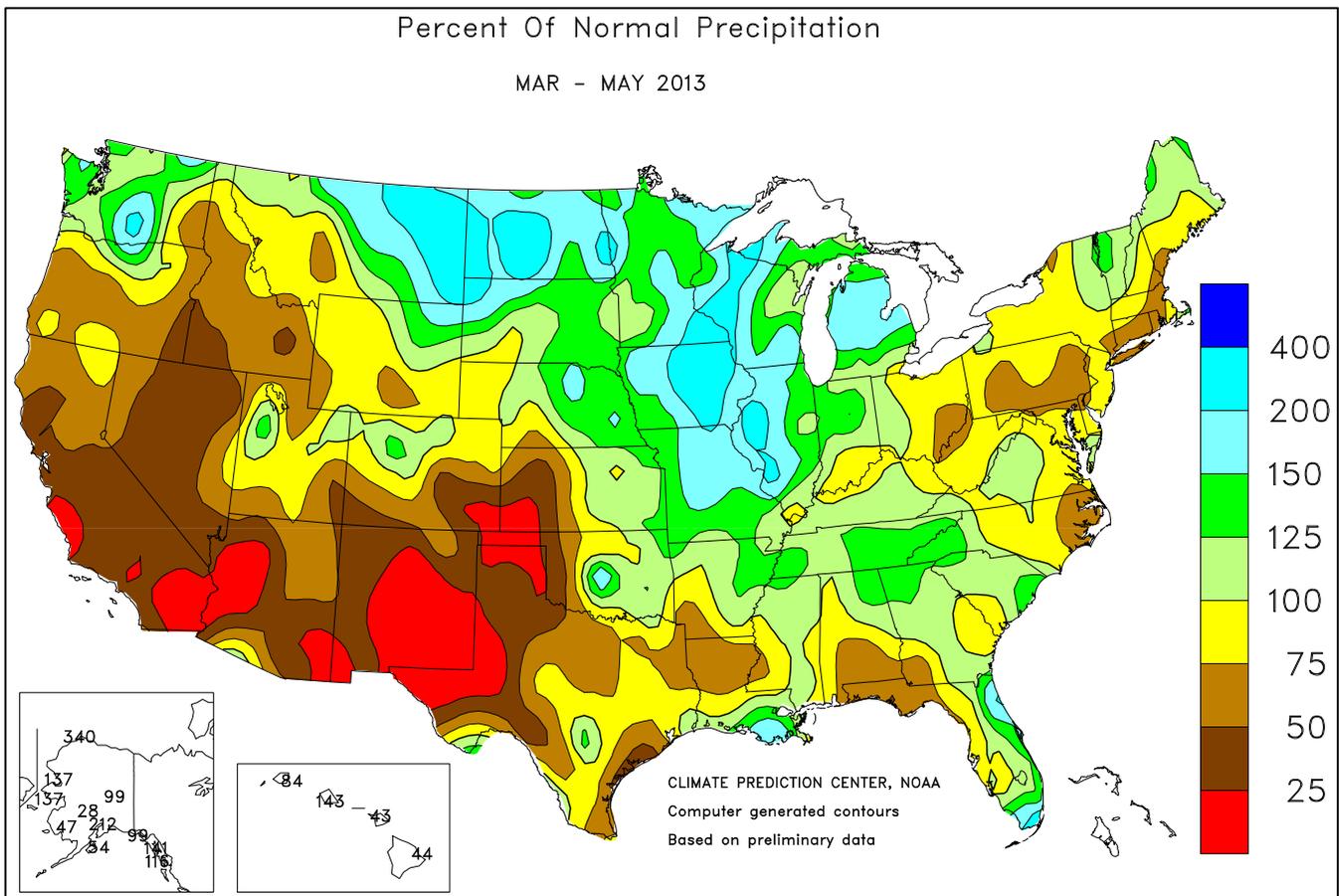
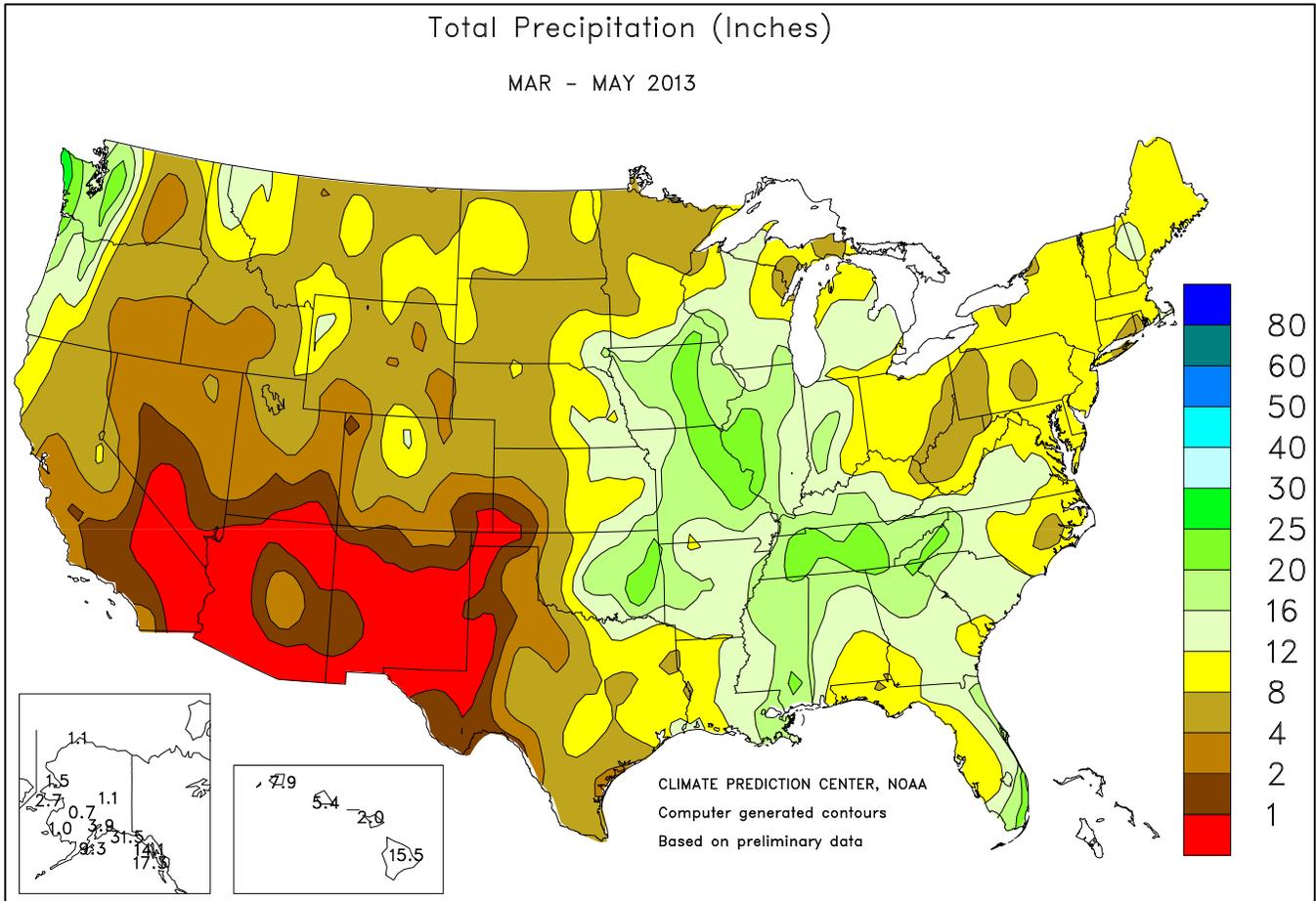
Elsewhere, abundant rain fell across much of the South and East, except in a few small areas. However, there were enough breaks between showers—especially in the Mississippi Delta—for previously delayed planting activities to advance. Some of the most substantial rain fell across northern New England, Florida's peninsula, the southern Appalachians, and the Mid-South.

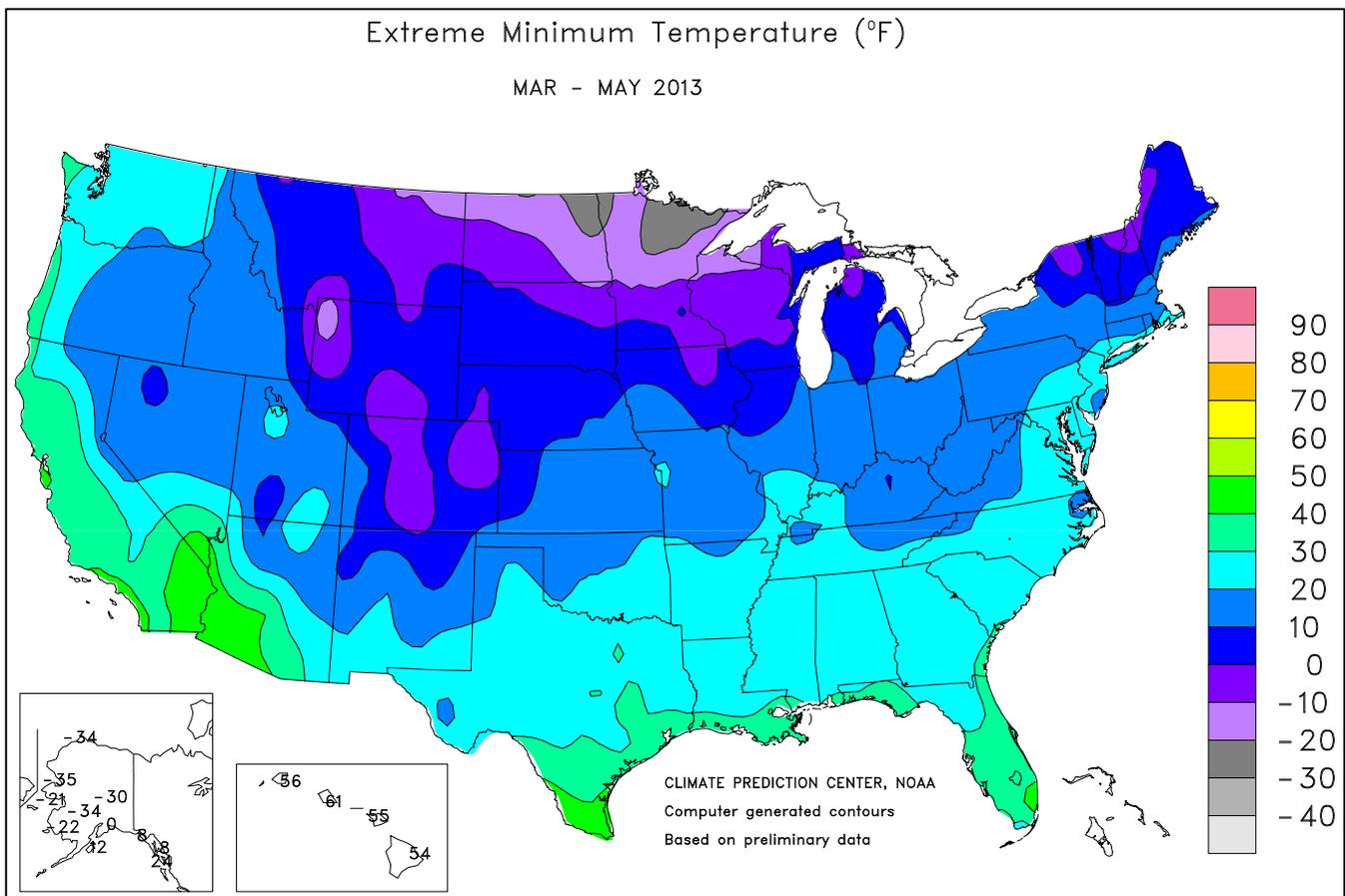
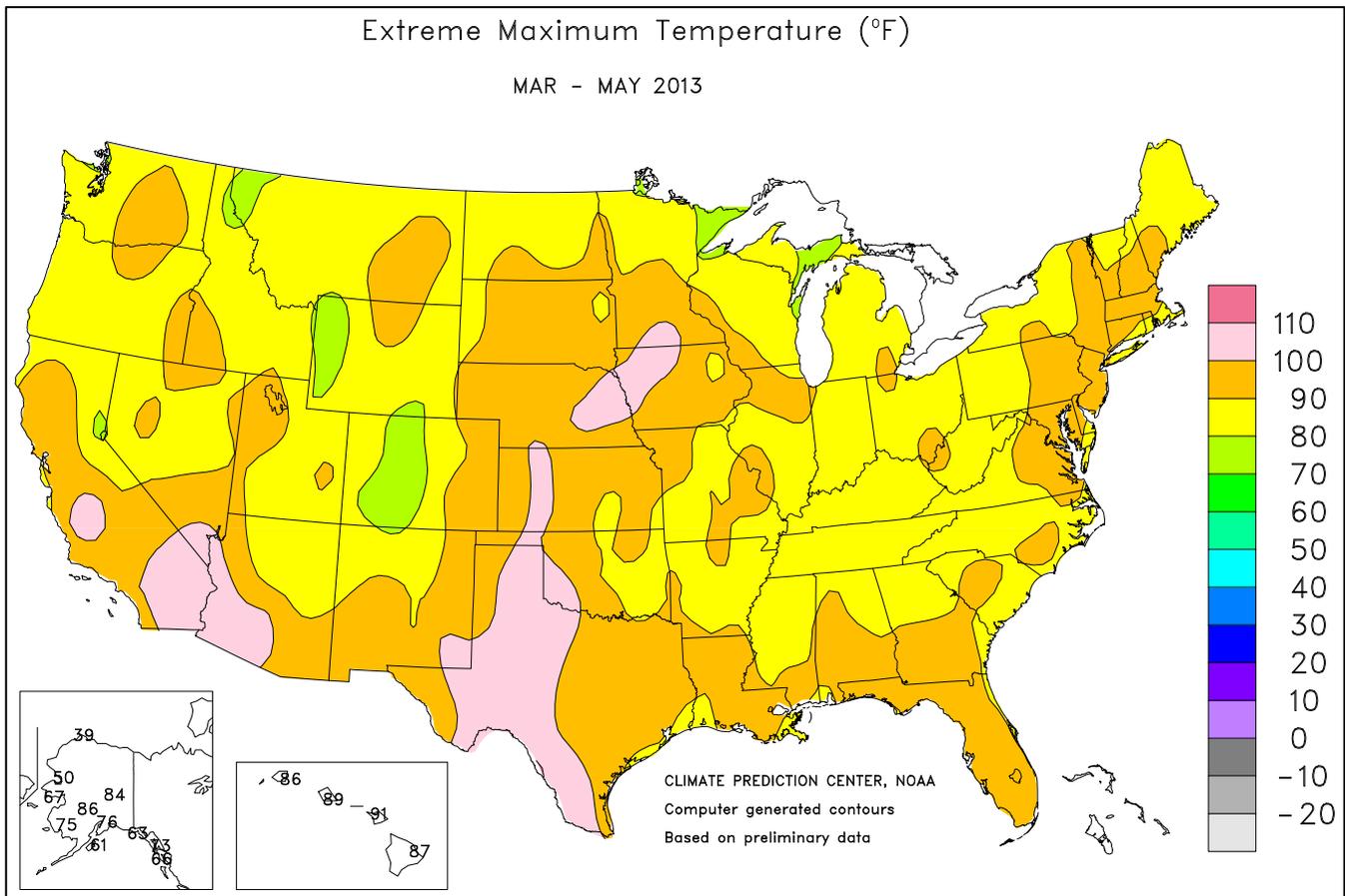
U.S. Crop Production Highlights

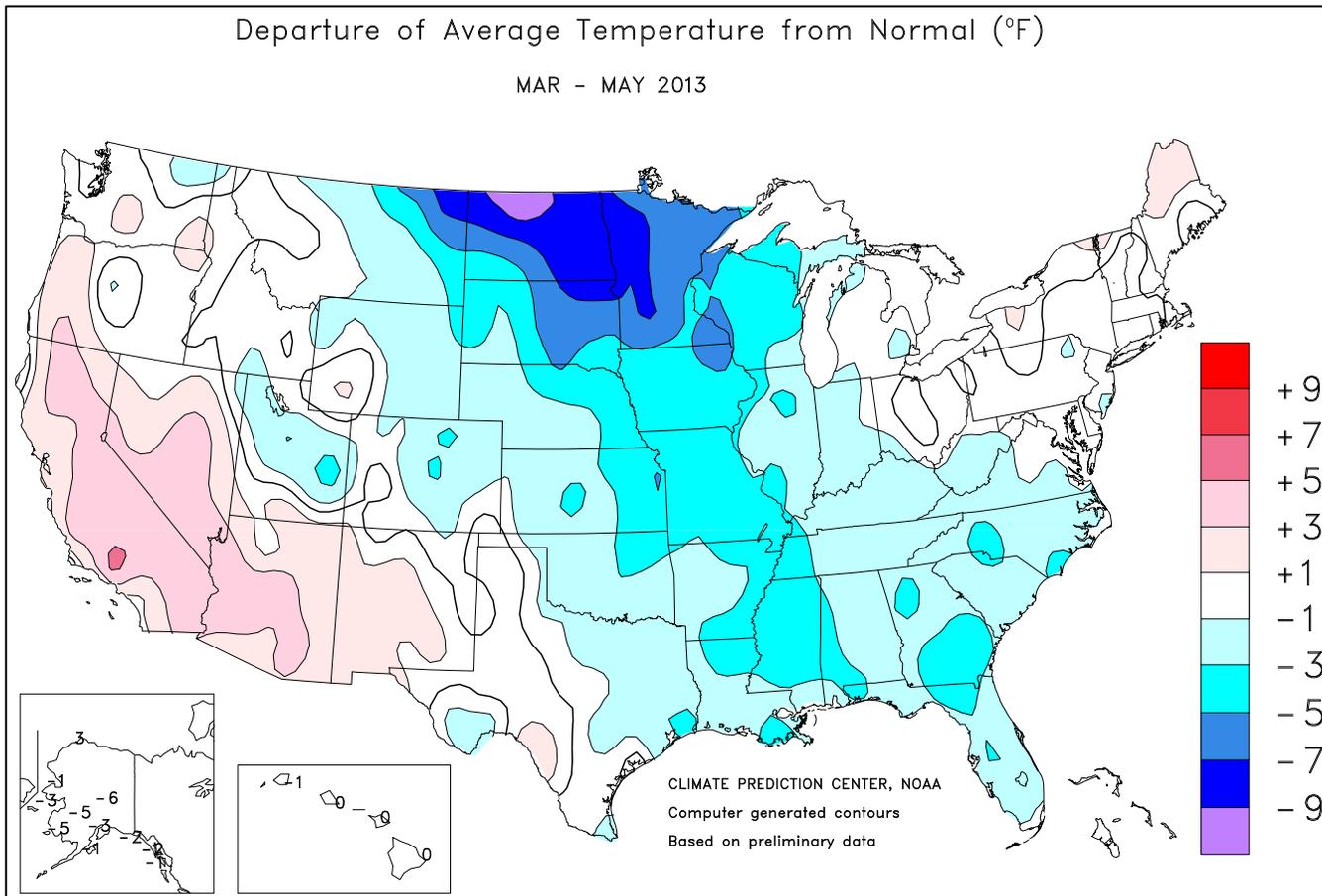
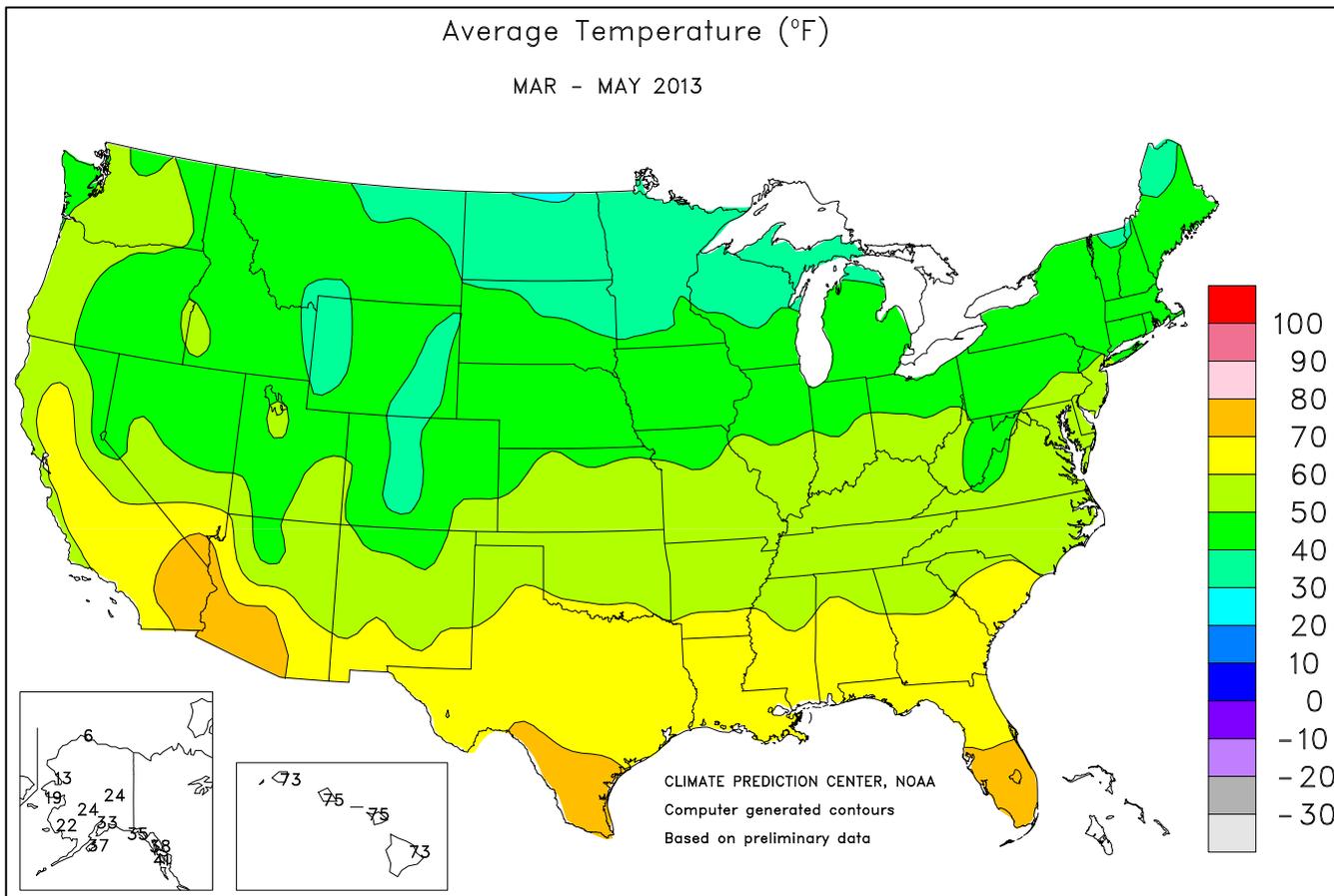
The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on June 12, 2013. Forecasts refer to June 1.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.51 billion bushels, up 2% from the May 1 forecast but down 8% from 2012. The U.S. yield is forecast at 46.1 bushels per acre, up 0.7 bushel from last month but down 1.1 bushels from last year. Hard Red Winter production, at 781 million bushels, is up 2% from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 509 million bushels, is up 2% from May. White Winter, at 219 million bushels, is up 1% from last month. Of the White Winter production, 11.5 million bushels are Hard White and 207 million bushels are Soft White.

The U.S. **all orange** forecast for the 2012-2013 season is 8.42 million tons, down 2% from the previous forecast and down 6% from the 2011-2012 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 134 million boxes (6.03 million tons), is down 3% from the May forecast and down 9% from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 67.0 million boxes (3.02 million tons), unchanged from the May forecast but down 10% from last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 67.0 million boxes (3.02 million tons), is down 6% from the May forecast and down 8% from last season's final utilization. The reduction in Florida's Valencia orange forecast is based on current and projected utilization for the remainder of the season. California and Texas production forecasts are carried forward from May.







National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Spring 2013

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	60	-2	15.92	0.32	LEXINGTON	53	-2	15.88	3.02	COLUMBUS	52	0	8.40	-1.62
HUNTSVILLE	59	-1	17.24	0.78	LONDON-CORBIN	53	-3	16.22	2.91	DAYTON	51	0	9.91	-1.58
MOBILE	64	-3	14.27	-4.09	LOUISVILLE	56	0	12.04	-1.16	MANSFIELD	48	1	9.15	-2.80
MONTGOMERY	63	-2	8.94	-5.97	PADUCAH	55	-2	13.72	-0.25	TOLEDO	47	-1	8.05	-0.95
AK ANCHORAGE	33	-3	3.94	2.08	LA BATON ROUGE	65	-2	16.14	0.17	YOUNGSTOWN	47	0	7.47	-2.36
BARROW	6	4	1.11	0.78	LAKE CHARLES	66	-2	12.93	-0.31	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	57	-3	23.18	11.84
COLD BAY	35	1	8.00	0.57	NEW ORLEANS	67	-2	20.92	6.04	TULSA	57	-4	9.16	-4.47
FAIRBANKS	24	-6	1.07	-0.02	SHREVEPORT	64	-2	9.41	-4.44	OR ASTORIA	50	1	17.15	1.57
JUNEAU	38	-3	14.06	4.11	ME BANGOR	42	-1	8.38	-1.78	BURNS	45	1	1.80	-1.34
KING SALMON	31	-2	2.03	-1.05	CARIBOU	40	2	9.83	1.35	EUGENE	52	2	5.61	-6.51
KODIAK	37	-1	9.25	-7.76	PORTLAND	44	0	8.36	-3.86	MEDFORD	55	3	2.29	-2.08
NOME	19	-3	2.73	0.74	MD BALTIMORE	53	0	8.27	-2.55	PENDELTON	51	0	2.64	-0.97
AZ FLAGSTAFF	45	2	1.73	-2.98	MA BOSTON	48	-1	7.91	-2.78	PORTLAND	54	2	8.40	-0.33
PHOENIX	76	5	0.91	-0.57	WORCESTER	46	1	9.92	-2.58	SALEM	53	2	7.54	-1.52
TUCSON	72	5	0.14	-1.19	MI ALPENA	40	0	10.45	3.40	PA ALLENTOWN	50	1	7.49	-4.03
AR FORT SMITH	60	-1	12.55	-0.59	DETROIT	48	0	8.57	-0.05	ERIE	47	0	10.72	0.87
LITTLE ROCK	59	-3	16.06	0.66	FLINT	46	1	11.30	3.21	MIDDLETOWN	51	-1	7.21	-3.57
CA BAKERSFIELD	67	3	0.93	-1.17	GRAND RAPIDS	46	0	15.63	6.21	PHILADELPHIA	53	0	7.07	-4.11
EUREKA	49	-2	6.69	-3.39	Houghton Lake	41	-1	10.68	3.77	PITTSBURGH	50	0	7.77	-2.21
FRESNO	68	6	0.81	-2.54	LANSING	45	-1	12.78	4.65	WILKES-BARRE	47	-2	6.44	-3.22
LOS ANGELES	63	2	1.11	-2.16	MUSKEGON	45	0	13.25	5.03	WILLIAMSPORT	49	0	8.11	-2.38
REDDING	63	4	6.21	-3.00	TRAVERSE CITY	42	-1	10.50	3.50	PR SAN JUAN	80	1	20.42	9.28
SACRAMENTO	63	3	2.37	-1.98	MN DULUTH	35	-4	10.79	4.06	RI PROVIDENCE	49	0	7.64	-4.61
SAN DIEGO	63	1	1.49	-1.72	INT'L FALLS	32	-7	8.72	3.83	SC CHARLESTON	63	-2	12.62	2.18
SAN FRANCISCO	58	2	0.97	-3.84	MINNEAPOLIS	42	-4	13.50	6.09	COLUMBIA	62	-1	11.90	1.16
STOCKTON	63	2	1.33	-2.41	ROCHESTER	40	-4	21.90	13.47	FLORENCE	61	-2	12.29	2.19
CO ALAMOSA	41	0	0.85	-0.85	ST. CLOUD	37	-6	10.51	3.91	GREENVILLE	58	-1	14.00	0.57
CO SPRINGS	46	0	1.65	-3.42	MS JACKSON	62	-2	15.61	-0.97	MYRTLE BEACH	60	-2	12.38	3.48
DENVER	46	0	4.16	-0.50	MERIDIAN	60	-4	15.80	-1.62	SD ABERDEEN	37	-8	6.67	0.81
GRAND JUNCTION	51	-1	2.41	-0.43	TUPELO	59	-2	16.00	-1.04	HURON	40	-6	9.21	2.25
PUEBLO	50	0	1.24	-2.47	MO COLUMBIA	52	-2	20.47	8.23	RAPID CITY	42	-3	7.01	1.16
CT BRIDGEPORT	49	0	6.58	-5.59	JOPLIN	54	-3	17.24	4.23	SIoux FALLS	41	-4	10.96	3.11
HARTFORD	49	0	10.63	-1.50	KANSAS CITY	50	-4	12.04	0.83	TN BRISTOL	53	-2	12.84	1.38
DC WASHINGTON	56	0	8.41	-1.78	SPRINGFIELD	53	-3	18.38	5.68	CHATTANOOGA	58	-2	20.99	6.29
DE WILMINGTON	53	1	7.39	-4.12	ST JOSEPH	50	-4	13.13	2.59	JACKSON	56	-4	23.04	7.16
FL DAYTONA BEACH	68	-2	12.95	3.31	ST LOUIS	54	-2	17.74	6.34	KNOXVILLE	56	-2	16.33	2.49
FT LAUDERDALE	74	0	21.67	8.63	MT BILLINGS	46	0	5.56	0.22	MEMPHIS	60	-2	21.02	4.50
FT MYERS	73	-1	7.68	-0.15	BUTTE	39	0	2.91	-0.96	NASHVILLE	57	-2	14.72	0.85
JACKSONVILLE	65	-2	11.52	0.97	GLASGOW	40	-4	6.61	3.67	TX ABILENE	65	0	4.33	-1.58
KEY WEST	76	-1	13.25	5.85	GREAT FALLS	43	0	4.04	-0.90	AMARILLO	58	2	3.00	-1.96
MELBOURNE	70	-1	12.67	3.73	HELENA	44	0	2.91	-0.41	AUSTIN	66	-2	12.03	2.34
MIAMI	75	-1	16.98	5.54	KALISPELL	43	0	5.25	0.88	BEAUMONT	66	-3	16.56	3.14
ORLANDO	70	-2	9.96	0.26	MILES CITY	44	-2	8.33	4.16	BROWNSVILLE	74	0	4.12	-1.25
PENSACOLA	66	-2	7.77	-6.92	MISSOULA	45	0	2.66	-1.34	COLLEGE STATION	67	-1	10.11	-0.98
ST PETERSBURG	72	-1	5.86	-2.15	NE GRAND ISLAND	48	-2	12.24	3.52	CORPUS CHRISTI	73	1	3.04	-4.22
TALLAHASSEE	65	-2	9.18	-5.83	HASTINGS	47	-3	10.58	1.04	DALLAS/FT WORTH	64	-1	7.42	-3.99
TAMPA	71	-1	7.56	0.07	LINCOLN	47	-4	14.56	5.22	DEL RIO	73	2	1.89	-3.09
WEST PALM BEACH	73	-1	21.76	9.12	MCCOOK	49	-1	3.72	-3.17	EL PASO	68	3	0.18	-0.69
GA ATHENS	59	-2	11.75	-0.45	NORFOLK	45	-4	10.52	2.04	GALVESTON	69	-1	5.30	-3.72
ATLANTA	60	-2	15.35	2.40	NORTH PLATTE	46	-2	4.88	-1.67	HOUSTON	68	-1	4.79	-7.32
AUGUSTA	60	-3	9.60	-1.02	OMAHA/EPPLEY	48	-3	13.05	3.54	LUBBOCK	61	1	1.19	-3.17
COLUMBUS	63	-2	9.92	-3.29	SCOTTSBLUFF	46	-1	4.40	-1.25	MIDLAND	66	2	0.03	-2.91
MACON	60	-3	13.77	2.76	VALENTINE	44	-2	8.16	1.88	SAN ANGELO	68	3	4.56	-1.12
SAVANNAH	64	-2	9.24	-1.33	NV ELKO	47	2	1.42	-1.45	SAN ANTONIO	69	0	16.91	7.70
HI HILO	73	0	15.54	-19.42	ELY	45	2	1.66	-1.58	VICTORIA	69	-1	5.29	-5.04
HONOLULU	75	-1	5.39	1.61	LAS VEGAS	71	4	0.18	-0.80	WACO	64	-2	6.94	-2.99
KAHULUI	75	1	2.03	-2.73	RENO	55	6	1.19	-0.64	WICHITA FALLS	62	-1	4.58	-4.23
LIHUE	73	-1	7.92	-1.53	WINNEMUCCA	48	0	1.37	-1.40	UT SALT LAKE CITY	52	1	3.93	-2.09
ID BOISE	52	1	2.08	-1.87	NH CONCORD	45	0	7.67	-1.77	VT BURLINGTON	46	2	12.86	4.34
LEWISTON	53	2	2.29	-1.69	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	50	-1	10.10	-0.79	VA LYNCHBURG	54	-1	12.81	1.41
POCATELLO	46	0	1.87	-2.20	NEWARK	52	0	9.91	-2.68	NORFOLK	57	-1	9.86	-1.34
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	47	-1	15.64	5.93	NM ALBUQUERQUE	58	2	0.33	-1.38	RICHMOND	56	-1	10.95	-0.27
MOLINE	47	-3	17.75	6.76	NY ALBANY	46	-1	11.61	1.55	ROANOKE	55	-1	11.25	-0.44
PEORIA	49	-2	20.79	10.23	BINGHAMTON	44	0	8.61	-1.40	WASH/DULLES	53	0	8.66	-2.33
ROCKFORD	46	-2	13.37	3.34	BUFFALO	47	1	8.54	-0.84	WA OLYMPIA	50	2	11.61	0.47
SPRINGFIELD	50	-3	19.30	8.73	ROCHESTER	47	2	7.52	-0.63	QUILLAYUTE	50	3	33.79	9.86
EVANSVILLE	54	-2	13.02	-0.76	SYRACUSE	47	2	9.52	-0.28	SEATTLE-TACOMA	53	2	11.01	2.90
FORT WAYNE	49	0	12.37	2.22	NC ASHEVILLE	53	-1	16.98	4.48	SPOKANE	48	1	2.56	-1.85
INDIANAPOLIS	51	-1	14.05	2.65	CHARLOTTE	58	-3	11.00	0.00	YAKIMA	53	4	3.65	1.91
SOUTH BEND	47	-2	9.81	-0.20	GREENSBORO	56	-2	9.68	-1.55	WV BECKLEY	49	-2	9.19	-2.25
BURLINGTON	49	-3	19.23	8.26	HATTERAS	59	-1	9.46	-2.70	CHARLESTON	54	0	9.42	-2.03
CEDAR RAPIDS	45	-4	18.23	8.93	RALEIGH	57	-2	11.85	1.23	ELKINS	48	-1	9.78	-2.44
DES MOINES	48	-2	15.46	5.42	WILMINGTON	60	-3	9.44	-2.12	HUNTINGTON	54	-1	7.90	-3.67
DUBUQUE	43	-4	18.16	7.98	ND BISMARCK	37	-6	10.01	5.48	WI EAU CLAIRE	39	-6	17.48	9.02
SIoux CITY	45	-4	12.13	3.63	DICKINSON	37	-6	7.01	2.28	GREEN BAY	41	-3	9.11	1.74
WATERLOO	43	-5	20.50	10.99	FARGO	36	-7	10.71	5.56	LA CROSSE	43	-5	16.52	7.76
KS CONCORDIA	50	-3	9.91	0.91	GRAND FORKS	33	-9	7.38	3.05	MADISON	43	-3	14.81	5.93
DODGE CITY	52	-2	2.05	-5.04	JAMESTOWN	34	-9	5.10	0.64	MILWAUKEE	43	-2	13.31	3.88
GOODLAND	48	-1	3.51	-2.66	MINOT	32	-10	8.86	3.95	WAUSAU	40	-4	11.32	3.02
HILL CITY	51	0	3.14	-4.03	WILLISTON	35	-7	7.23	3.56	WY CASPER	42	-1	5.20	0.40
TOPEKA	52	-2	11.89	1.33	OH AKRON-CANTON	49	1	8.06	-2.44	CHEYENNE	41	-1	4.61	-0.47
WICHITA	53	-2	10.99	1.55	CINCINNATI	52	-2	12.28	-0.17	LANDER	43	-1	5.54	-0.15
KY JACKSON	54	-2	12.56	-0.77	CLEVELAND	49	1	8.11	-1.70	SHERIDAN	42	-2	5.57	0.39

National Agricultural Summary

June 10 – 16, 2013

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Near- to above average temperatures blanketed much of the country during the week. Most notably, temperatures averaged more than 8°F above normal across portions of the central High Plains, where the mercury climbed well over 100°F. Precipitation was scattered throughout much of the nation during the week, with the

largest accumulations evident in southwest Texas and portions of the East. Although rainfall totals throughout much of the Midwest were lower than in recent weeks, continued moisture in portions of the Corn Belt drowned out some corn and soybean fields, prompting producers to plan for re-planting.

Corn: By week's end, 92 percent of this year's corn crop had emerged, 8 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. Strong storms left standing water and evidence of wind damage in some fields across the eastern Corn Belt during the week. Overall, 64 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week and at the same time last year.

Soybeans: Producers had planted 85 percent of the nation's soybean crop by June 16, thirteen percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. In Iowa, additional rainfall limited fieldwork to approximately 3 days during the week, forcing producers to plant portions of their crop in less-than-ideal conditions. Nationwide, 66 percent of the soybean crop had emerged by week's end, 28 percentage points behind last year and 14 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 64 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 56 percent at the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: By June 16, eighty-nine percent of the winter wheat was at or beyond the heading stage. This was 5 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. In Kansas, hot weather quickly matured the winter wheat crop, prompting test cutting along the Oklahoma border, with more widespread harvesting expected to begin within a week. Nationally, producers had harvested 11 percent of this year's winter wheat by week's end, 40 percentage points behind last year and 14 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest was in full swing across much of Texas, although heavy rainfall temporarily halted progress in some southwestern fields. Overall, 31 percent of winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 23 percentage points below the same time last year.

Cotton: Ninety-five percent of this year's cotton crop was planted by week's end, 3 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. While planting was complete or nearly complete in much of Texas, some dryland producers continued to wait for much-needed rainfall before putting seed in the ground. Nationwide, 10 percent of the cotton crop was at or beyond the squaring stage, 16 percentage points behind last year and 9 points behind the 5-year average. In California, warm weather aided crop development, with squaring advancing well ahead of the average pace. Overall, 42 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 11 percentage points below the same time last year.

Sorghum: By week's end, 84 percent of the sorghum crop was planted, 6 percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. With activity limited to Louisiana and Texas, 18 percent of the nation's sorghum crop was headed by June 16. This was 6 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Coloring was evident in the Lower Valley region in Texas, while some producers in the Coastal Bend applied Round-Up to ready their fields for harvest. Overall, 53 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 47 percent at the same time last year.

Rice: Ninety-eight percent of the rice crop had emerged by June 16, slightly ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Permanent flooding of fields increased throughout much of Arkansas during the week. As heading began in Louisiana, producers treated fields with fungicides to control sheath blight and blast. Overall, 68 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 6 percentage points from last week and equal to the percentage rated in these two categories at the same time last year.

Other Small Grains: By June 16, ninety-six percent of the oats had emerged, 4 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Heading advanced to 42 percent by week's end, 33 percentage points behind last year and 11 points behind the 5-year average. Wet conditions lingered in the Upper Midwest, limiting crop development as evidenced by heading delays of 26 and 21 percentage points, respectively, in Minnesota and Wisconsin—the two largest oat-producing states. Overall, 57 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week but 10 percentage points below the same time last year.

Barley producers had seeded 92 percent of this year's crop by week's end, 8 percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. Warmer, drier weather in North Dakota provided producers a chance to seed a portion of their remaining crop during the week; however, progress remained 3 weeks behind normal. Nationwide, 88 percent of the barley crop had emerged by June 16, twelve percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 67 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 4 percentage points from last week and equal to the percentage rated in these two categories at the same time last year.

By week's end, 92 percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded, 8 percentage points behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Seeding was ongoing as conditions allowed in Montana and North Dakota. Nationwide, 84 percent of the spring wheat crop had emerged by June 16, sixteen percentage points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average. In Washington, heat stress became more evident in the spring wheat crop during the week, as most fields were in need of additional moisture. Overall, 68 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 6 percentage points from last week but 8 points below the same time last year.

Other Crops: Peanut producers had planted 96 percent of this year's crop by week's end, 3 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Rainfall in portions of southern Alabama benefited the peanut crop, and eased abnormally dry soil moisture levels. Overall, 66 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 75 percent at the same time last year.

By June 16, sunflower producers had planted 55 percent of the nation's crop, 33 percentage points behind last year and 22 points behind the 5-year average.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 16, 2013

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

Soybeans Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 16 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	98	67	79	87
IL	99	62	90	87
IN	100	87	93	88
IA	100	60	77	96
KS	94	66	81	85
KY	94	48	63	78
LA	98	88	92	97
MI	100	90	100	95
MN	100	72	84	99
MS	100	88	96	99
MO	96	48	70	75
NE	100	94	99	98
NC	73	46	57	74
ND	100	69	87	96
OH	100	94	97	94
SD	100	82	91	93
TN	94	47	62	79
WI	100	55	72	97
18 Sts	98	71	85	91
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 16 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	94	57	67	75
IL	97	43	67	76
IN	97	70	83	77
IA	97	39	56	91
KS	85	43	60	73
KY	85	30	46	65
LA	95	81	86	92
MI	96	73	87	84
MN	99	38	64	92
MS	99	70	91	95
MO	84	31	49	63
NE	99	71	90	91
NC	56	35	47	60
ND	98	25	52	79
OH	99	75	86	80
SD	96	47	70	73
TN	77	29	40	61
WI	92	28	49	84
18 Sts	94	48	66	80
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybean Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	5	2	36	45	12
IL	2	7	27	50	14
IN	1	4	26	55	14
IA	4	10	36	42	8
KS	1	2	32	61	4
KY	1	3	16	69	11
LA	1	5	31	48	15
MI	1	5	27	55	12
MN	1	5	35	54	5
MS	0	2	34	60	4
MO	2	8	40	45	5
NE	0	2	21	67	10
NC	0	2	35	56	7
ND	1	1	21	67	10
OH	0	2	21	61	16
SD	0	1	25	63	11
TN	0	4	15	66	15
WI	0	0	50	50	0
18 Sts	1	5	30	54	10
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	3	9	32	48	8

Corn Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 16 2013	5-Yr Avg
CO	99	80	90	96
IL	100	89	94	97
IN	100	90	97	94
IA	100	81	89	99
KS	100	91	98	100
KY	100	84	95	98
MI	100	91	97	96
MN	100	78	86	99
MO	100	82	90	94
NE	100	91	100	99
NC	100	100	100	100
ND	100	67	81	94
OH	100	94	98	95
PA	92	78	97	85
SD	100	91	95	95
TN	100	94	97	99
TX	98	96	98	98
WI	99	60	75	96
18 Sts	100	85	92	97
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	8	8	31	47	6
IL	2	9	32	44	13
IN	1	3	23	55	18
IA	4	12	34	42	8
KS	2	6	31	54	7
KY	1	3	17	61	18
MI	1	3	22	60	14
MN	2	6	34	50	8
MO	2	8	37	46	7
NE	0	2	23	65	10
NC	0	3	29	58	10
ND	0	2	19	65	14
OH	0	2	17	56	25
PA	0	1	16	68	15
SD	2	3	24	59	12
TN	1	6	17	56	20
TX	3	8	36	39	14
WI	1	5	35	45	14
18 Sts	2	6	28	52	12
Prev Wk	2	6	29	53	10
Prev Yr	2	7	28	52	11

Rice Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 16 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	95	98	99
CA	84	87	95	83
LA	100	99	100	100
MS	100	90	99	99
MO	100	98	99	100
TX	99	98	100	96
6 Sts	97	94	98	96
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	7	30	46	15
CA	0	0	5	25	70
LA	0	3	27	52	18
MS	0	9	31	50	10
MO	0	4	43	33	20
TX	0	2	50	35	13
6 Sts	1	5	26	41	27
Prev Wk	1	6	31	39	23
Prev Yr	2	4	26	47	21

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 16, 2013

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

Winter Wheat Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 16 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	100	100	100	100
CO	99	64	73	98
ID	42	38	56	32
IL	100	98	99	99
IN	100	95	98	99
KS	100	98	100	100
MI	100	85	98	96
MO	100	98	100	100
MT	50	3	20	22
NE	100	61	88	94
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	100	99	100	100
OK	100	97	99	100
OR	92	88	95	90
SD	99	8	39	73
TX	100	95	100	100
WA	75	78	92	73
18 Sts	94	82	89	91
These 18 States planted 87% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 16 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	2	37	76
CA	38	45	60	41
CO	7	0	0	1
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	68	0	0	17
IN	42	0	0	11
KS	76	0	0	21
MI	0	0	0	0
MO	85	0	6	29
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	10	0	0	2
NC	74	4	17	63
OH	2	0	0	21
OK	95	8	30	64
OR	0	0	0	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	71	31	50	52
WA	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	51	5	11	25
These 18 States harvested 88% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	5	6	30	42	17
CA	0	0	10	25	65
CO	47	25	19	8	1
ID	1	1	19	67	12
IL	1	4	26	53	16
IN	1	3	22	53	21
KS	24	21	27	24	4
MI	3	5	22	60	10
MO	1	6	32	51	10
MT	2	7	30	38	23
NE	24	28	32	15	1
NC	0	4	29	54	13
OH	1	3	26	53	17
OK	26	27	28	18	1
OR	13	21	34	32	0
SD	34	21	30	15	0
TX	50	25	17	7	1
WA	5	11	33	46	5
18 Sts	24	19	26	25	6
Prev Wk	23	19	27	26	5
Prev Yr	5	12	29	41	13

Cotton Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 16 2013	5-Yr Avg
AL	100	98	99	97
AZ	100	100	100	100
AR	100	98	100	100
CA	99	100	100	100
GA	99	89	93	97
KS	99	56	72	93
LA	100	98	100	100
MS	100	94	100	100
MO	100	95	98	100
NC	100	96	100	100
OK	84	59	69	90
SC	98	88	92	98
TN	100	88	97	99
TX	97	85	95	95
VA	100	100	100	100
15 Sts	98	88	95	97
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Squaring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 16 2013	5-Yr Avg
AL	52	1	16	20
AZ	47	20	33	39
AR	83	1	6	39
CA	29	25	50	15
GA	41	4	9	22
KS	4	0	0	2
LA	54	4	18	51
MS	48	0	2	30
MO	34	0	2	17
NC	8	2	10	22
OK	6	0	0	3
SC	16	1	3	10
TN	28	0	0	15
TX	15	7	10	15
VA	33	0	0	13
15 Sts	26	6	10	19
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	1	31	66	2
AZ	0	0	21	51	28
AR	4	4	26	47	19
CA	0	0	20	15	65
GA	0	5	32	50	13
KS	0	1	44	44	11
LA	0	1	47	45	7
MS	3	7	37	51	2
MO	0	2	28	67	3
NC	0	2	42	49	7
OK	1	10	39	50	0
SC	1	6	38	52	3
TN	1	8	27	49	15
TX	11	20	45	20	4
VA	0	14	16	67	3
15 Sts	6	13	39	34	8
Prev Wk	6	15	37	34	8
Prev Yr	6	9	32	43	10

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 16, 2013

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

Sorghum Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 16 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	86	59	66	70
IL	95	58	84	64
KS	87	54	77	75
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	97	51	75	77
NE	99	84	97	93
NM	63	25	47	67
OK	85	38	60	69
SD	93	77	88	85
TX	93	87	94	90
11 Sts	90	69	84	82
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 16 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	26	NA	0	6
CO	0	NA	0	0
IL	0	NA	0	0
KS	0	NA	0	0
LA	50	NA	16	35
MO	0	NA	0	0
NE	0	NA	0	0
NM	0	NA	0	0
OK	1	NA	0	0
SD	0	NA	0	0
TX	60	NA	47	50
11 Sts	24	NA	18	20
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	4	50	38	6
CO	1	10	15	72	2
IL	4	5	40	48	3
KS	1	5	37	53	4
LA	0	3	33	55	9
MO	0	5	55	38	2
NE	1	7	26	41	25
NM	65	1	34	0	0
OK	0	2	54	39	5
SD	0	2	52	44	2
TX	9	13	29	38	11
11 Sts	5	8	34	46	7
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	3	10	40	42	5

Oats Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 16 2013	5-Yr Avg
IA	100	100	100	100
MN	100	81	92	99
NE	100	99	100	100
ND	100	71	79	92
OH	100	97	100	97
PA	100	99	100	99
SD	100	100	100	99
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	100	87	96	100
9 Sts	100	92	96	99
These 9 States planted 60% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oats Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 16 2013	5-Yr Avg
IA	93	16	36	53
MN	62	0	0	26
NE	86	19	51	63
ND	19	0	0	4
OH	83	21	51	53
PA	71	30	52	43
SD	68	7	16	26
TX	100	93	94	100
WI	68	1	11	32
9 Sts	75	34	42	53
These 9 States planted 60% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	1	5	26	57	11
MN	0	4	26	59	11
NE	3	11	31	48	7
ND	2	1	16	69	12
OH	0	1	28	63	8
PA	0	1	15	66	18
SD	0	1	28	62	9
TX	11	22	44	22	1
WI	0	3	29	52	16
9 Sts	4	9	30	48	9
Prev Wk	4	9	31	46	10
Prev Yr	3	5	25	50	17

Peanuts Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 16 2013	5-Yr Avg
AL	99	89	92	91
FL	99	79	91	98
GA	100	92	96	97
NC	100	100	100	100
OK	99	89	99	98
SC	99	96	98	99
TX	97	93	99	97
VA	100	100	100	100
8 Sts	99	91	96	97
These 8 States planted 96% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Peanut Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	1	23	76	0
FL	0	0	23	77	0
GA	1	3	32	52	12
NC	0	1	35	53	11
OK	0	0	24	69	7
SC	0	3	39	57	1
TX	2	8	32	54	4
VA	5	9	17	66	3
8 Sts	1	3	30	59	7
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	0	1	24	64	11

Sunflowers Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 16 2013	5-Yr Avg
CO	72	37	42	69
KS	77	41	59	56
ND	99	33	63	89
SD	78	20	45	65
4 Sts	88	29	55	77
These 4 States planted 87% of last year's sunflower acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 16, 2013

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

Spring Wheat Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 16 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	100	100	100	100
MN	100	95	100	100
MT	100	94	96	97
ND	100	77	86	96
SD	100	100	100	100
WA	100	100	100	100
6 Sts	100	87	92	97
These 6 States planted 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 16 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	100	99	100	99
MN	100	84	99	98
MT	100	70	86	92
ND	100	58	74	92
SD	100	100	100	99
WA	100	100	100	99
6 Sts	100	71	84	94
These 6 States planted 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	1	32	61	5
MN	3	7	35	49	6
MT	1	3	34	56	6
ND	1	3	20	64	12
SD	2	3	31	55	9
WA	5	19	42	32	2
6 Sts	1	4	27	59	9
Prev Wk	2	5	31	52	10
Prev Yr	1	2	21	62	14

Barley Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 16 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	100	100	100	100
MN	100	89	95	100
MT	100	100	100	99
ND	100	68	79	95
WA	100	100	100	100
5 Sts	100	88	92	98
These 5 States planted 79% of last year's barley acreage.				

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent												
Week Ending Jun 16, 2013												
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX	
AL	0	3	22	56	19		NH	1	2	11	74	12
AZ	40	39	16	4	1		NJ	0	0	20	60	20
AR	0	1	22	60	17		NM	67	26	7	0	0
CA	15	70	13	2	0		NY	0	3	18	60	19
CO	37	22	22	19	0		NC	0	2	22	62	14
CT	0	0	44	56	0		ND	0	2	11	60	27
DE	1	2	22	69	6		OH	1	4	24	55	16
FL	1	5	35	54	5		OK	14	12	36	32	6
GA	0	1	17	61	21		OR	4	16	44	31	5
ID	5	16	46	31	2		PA	0	3	17	68	12
IL	1	2	8	55	34		RI	0	0	35	65	0
IN	1	3	18	56	22		SC	0	1	19	72	8
IA	1	5	24	48	22		SD	1	8	29	52	10
KS	26	18	22	27	7		TN	0	2	16	69	13
KY	1	3	22	56	18		TX	18	20	30	26	6
LA	1	4	32	58	5		UT	7	10	32	50	1
ME	0	0	6	65	29		VT	0	0	52	42	6
MD	0	1	11	70	18		VA	0	1	13	67	19
MA	0	0	0	100	0		WA	5	15	28	50	2
MI	1	3	27	46	23		WV	0	3	13	76	8
MN	1	4	24	55	16		WI	0	2	14	57	27
MS	0	2	15	78	5		WY	7	28	34	27	4
MO	0	2	21	64	13		48 Sts	9	14	25	42	10
MT	3	12	34	40	11							
NE	15	24	41	18	2		Prev Wk	9	15	27	39	10
NV	29	25	32	14	0		Prev Yr	9	19	32	35	5

Barley Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 16 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	100	100	100	97
MN	100	78	92	99
MT	100	95	98	94
ND	100	48	70	91
WA	100	100	100	99
5 Sts	100	78	88	94
These 5 States planted 79% of last year's barley acreage.				

Barley Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	1	31	60	8
MN	2	9	43	43	3
MT	0	3	30	48	19
ND	1	2	24	65	8
WA	4	10	41	44	1
5 Sts	1	3	29	56	11
Prev Wk	2	3	32	53	10
Prev Yr	0	3	30	53	14

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 was 5.3. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 13% short, 80% adequate, and 5% surplus. Corn emerged 100%, 98% last week, 100% 2012, and 100% five year average. Corn silked 14%, 9% last week, 59% 2012, and 43% five year average. Corn condition 1% poor, 24% fair, 67% good, and 8% excellent. Soybeans planted 62%, 54% last week, 89% 2012, and 80% five year average. Soybeans emerged 52%, 39% last week, 75% 2012, and 64% five year average. Soybeans condition 1% poor, 20% fair, 78% good, and 1% excellent. Hay harvested first cutting 91%, 83% last week, 100% 2012, and 87% five year average. Winter wheat harvested 35%, 32% last week, 92% 2012, and 56% five year average. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 15% fair, 67% good, and 17% excellent. Livestock condition 1% poor, 13% fair, 68% good, and 18% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 76.3 F in Crossville, to 82.6 F in Brewton and Mobile; total precipitation ranged from 0.00 inches in Russellville and Bankhead, to 2.35 inches in Haleyville. According to the US Drought Monitor released on June 11, 2013, the State was currently 73.53 percent drought free compared to 68.64 percent last week. Scattered showers persisted throughout most of the State this week. The rainfall was beneficial for the corn crop. The first cutting of hay was nearing completion with reports of good yields. Treatment has started in Autauga County for Kudzu bugs in soybeans. Wheat harvested increased after fields dried out from the rain. Pastures were in good condition.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 40% short, 55% adequate. Subsoil moisture 15% short, 85% adequate. Barley 99% emerged. Oats 90% emerged. Potatoes 30% emerged. Crop growth 80% moderate, 20% rapid. Condition of barley was reported as 35% fair, 50% good, 15% excellent. Condition of oats was reported as 5% very poor, 0% poor, 25% fair, 60% good, 10% excellent. Condition of hay 45% fair, 50% good, 5% excellent. First cutting of hay was underway in some areas. Main farm activities for the week were preparing machinery for hay harvest, planting potatoes and vegetables, irrigating, spraying for weeds, working in high tunnels and greenhouses, equipment maintenance.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly above normal across the State for the week ending June 16, 2013, ranging from 1 degree below normal at Paloma to 10 degrees above normal at Prescott and Wilcox. The highest temperature of the week was 114 degrees recorded in Bullhead City. The lowest reading was 32 degrees at the Grand Canyon. Five of the 22 weather stations recorded precipitation last week. Flagstaff received the least at 0.01 inches and Wilcox received the most at 0.24 inches. Eleven of the 22 stations have received more than 50 percent of normal precipitation. Range conditions continue to be hot and windy around the State as forage and soil moisture dry out. Pasture areas are in fair to very poor condition, depending on location. Central Arizona's wheat and barley are ongoing. Potatoes, dry onions and melons are showing movement this week.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 16% short, 77% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% short, 84% adequate, 5% surplus. Corn 100% emerged, 100% 2012, 100% avg.; 21% silked, 91% 2012, 51% avg.; condition 8% very poor, 6% poor, 23% fair, 49% good, 14% excellent. Drier weather allowed more planting of soybeans and winter wheat harvesting. Many agents reported an increase in permanent flooding of rice fields. Livestock were in mostly good condition last week. Hay condition

was mostly good. Operators were continuing to harvest hay. More hay fields were starting to dry out and be harvested.

CALIFORNIA: An upper level low pressure system was situated over the Southern California coast at the beginning of the week resulting in mild temperatures across California with isolated thunderstorms over the higher terrain. This low pressure moved northeast and out of the State by Tuesday. A broad low pressure trough settled off the coast behind it and resulted in a dry and stable southwesterly flow across the State for the rest of the week. This pattern resulted in a fairly quiet weather regime with relatively mild temperatures and no significant precipitation. The onshore flow resulted in particularly mild conditions across the Southern California coastal region for most of the week, with night and morning low clouds and drizzle reported. Northern California interior temperatures were warmer than in the Southland, but temperatures were generally close to normal levels. Little changed by the end of the week, except that Southern California saw a drying trend which resulted in some fire-weather concerns as the onshore flow turned northerly and dried out. Over half of the winter wheat for grain was harvested by week's end. The crop condition was rated 90 percent good to excellent. Double crop corn was planted where winter wheat had been harvested. Rice fields continued to grow and nearly the entire crop had emerged. Rice crop conditions continued to be rated 95 percent good to excellent. Cotton development was responding well to warmer weather as nearly half of the crop was squaring by week's end. Crop reporters noted isolated hot-spots of insect pressure as operators were treating affected areas. The crop was rated 80 percent mostly good to excellent. Growers were cutting, windrowing, raking and baling alfalfa during the week; many producers were on their third or fourth cutting. Grape growers in Napa Valley were finishing up vine training and pruning. The second flight of European Grapevine Moth began; growers were applying pesticides for this generation. Grapes in the Central Valley were moving into veraison. Growers continued to apply sulfur to prevent mildew. Grape harvest was expected to start earlier than normal throughout the State. Early variety peach, nectarine, and plum harvest was nearing completion. Mid-season variety stone fruits continued to develop. Apricots and cherries were harvested. Clingstone peaches continued to develop. Blueberries were picked and packed; strawberry harvest was slowing. Pomegranate and olive bloom neared completion; pomegranate fruit was developing. Olives were irrigated. Fruit was growing on apple and pear trees. Prunes were irrigated and sprayed with insecticides. Citrus groves were treated with foliar nutrients and thrips sprays. Late Navel orange harvest neared completion. Valencia orange harvest continued; re-greening was becoming more common due to high temperatures. Almond growers were waiting and preparing for hull split, which was expected to happen earlier than last year by one to two weeks. Almond growers had to treat for mites multiple times because mite pressure was particularly high this year. Walnut orchards were sprayed for second generation codling moths. Sunburn preventatives were applied as well. Pistachio shells have hardened. Mealy bug sprays were finished in pistachios. All nut orchards continued to be irrigated. Tulare County reported summer squash, cucumbers and eggplants were nearing harvest. In Fresno County, tomatoes were treated for curly top virus and carrots were treated with fungicide. Good conditions were reported for all vegetables, especially garlic, onions and processing tomatoes. Stanislaus County reported greenhouse tomatoes were picked, while snow peas, cucumbers, green beans, peppers, basil, herbs, chives, cilantro, turnips, kale, cabbage, sugar snap peas, lettuce, onions, garlic, squash, fava beans and radishes were harvested for farmers

markets. Watermelon, peppers, tomatoes and beans were growing well, as were early planted cantaloupe. Honeydew and cantaloupe were planted. In San Joaquin County, vegetables were all growing well. Early planted watermelon was harvested. Tomatoes and other crops were transplanted for later harvests. Sutter County reported summer vegetables were harvested for farmers' markets while garbanzo beans were dried and ready for harvest. Range and non-irrigated pasture continued to deteriorate from fair to poor conditions. Significant thunderstorms with dry lightning began last Sunday and continued through Monday. Nearly eight thousand strikes were recorded in 48 hours and sparked over five dozen fires stretching from the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the coastal range in Sonoma and Napa Counties. Despite low temperatures, fire activity was up from last week with 70 fires initiated this week. These burned over two thousand acres. As of the first week in June, almost five times more than the average, or over 50 thousand acres, have burned this year. Cattle were moved to higher elevation range or irrigated pasture due to declining range and water availability at lower elevations. Sheep and cattle grazed on rangeland, idle fields, dry land grain and alfalfa fields. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued. Bees continued to work sunflower, melon and onion seed fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.8 days. Topsoil moisture 37% very short, 38% short, 25% adequate. Subsoil moisture 45% very short, 37% short, 18% adequate. Spring barley headed 12%, 37% 2012, 23% avg; condition 32% fair, 60% good, 8% excellent. Spring wheat headed 39%, 34% 2012, 17% avg; condition 8% very poor, 5% poor, 34% fair, 46% good, 7% excellent. Sugarbeets planted 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg, up to stand 98%, 100% 2012, 98% avg, condition 2% poor, 23% fair, 66% good, 9% excellent; Summer potatoes emerged 99%, 100% 2012, 75% avg, condition 15% poor, 65% fair, 18% good, 2% excellent. Fall potatoes emerged 76%, 89% 2012, 65% avg, condition 37% fair, 57% good, 6% excellent. Dry Beans planted 74%, 75% 2012, 75% avg, emerged 35%, 40% 2012, 40% avg; Alfalfa 1st cutting 59%, 79% 2012, 61% avg, condition 17% very poor, 17% poor, 26% fair, 33% good, 7% excellent; Dry onions condition 23% fair, 70% good, 7% excellent. Livestock condition 3% very poor, 13% poor, 31% fair, 52% good, 1% excellent. Moisture concerns remain focus of producers. Areas with inadequate moisture were at high risk for abandonment. Heat spurred crop development. Overall snowpack decreased to 47 percent of average.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.0. Topsoil moisture 65% adequate, 35% surplus. Subsoil moisture 70% adequate, 30% surplus. Hay supplies 5% short, 87% adequate, 8% surplus. Other hay second cutting 35% this week, 34% last week, 49% last year, 18% average. Alfalfa hay second cutting 39% this week, 38% last week, 51% last year, 21% average. Corn condition 3% very poor, 10% poor, 26% fair, 50% good, 11% excellent. Soybean condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 19% fair, 66% good, 8% excellent. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 24% fair, 58% good, 10% excellent. Soybeans planted 72% this week, 70% last week, 84% last year, 74% average. Soybeans emerged 58% this week, 56% last week, 71% last year, 54% average. Barley turned 100% this week, 86% last week, 100% last year, 88% average. Winter wheat turned 77% this week, 76% last week, 99% last year, 91% average. Cantaloupes planted 93% this week, 84% last week, 89% last year, 87% average. Cucumbers planted 65% this week, 62% last week, 85% last year, 67% average. Green Peas harvested 52% this week, 35% last week, 85% last year, 63% average. Lima Beans planted 49% this week, 47% last week, 77% last year, 56% average. Snap beans planted 70% this week, 64% last week, 85% last year, 76% average. Sweet Corn planted 96% this week, 93% last week, 92% last year, 84% average. Tomatoes planted 94% this week, 90% last week, 98% last year, 92% average. Watermelons planted 94% this week, 88% last week, 99% last year, 92% average. Strawberries harvested 95% this week, 80% last week, 99% last year, 95% average.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 14% short, 75% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 14% short, 77% adequate, 7% surplus. Farmers in Panhandle continued planting field corn, cotton, peanuts, and soybeans. Dry weather delayed some planting. Kudzu bug in Okaloosa County will affect soybeans. In the Panhandle, tomato and watermelon harvest in full swing. Watermelons were harvested in central Florida. Nine packinghouses and 7 processing plants were open. Varieties being picked primarily included Valencias. Cattle Condition 5% poor, 31% fair, 58% good, 6% excellent. Statewide; drought first limiting factor for part of State, while flooding was the limiting factor in other parts of State for forage growth.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 8% short, 76% adequate, 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% short, 77% adequate, 13% surplus. Blueberries harvested 72%, 76% 2012. Corn 5% poor, 24% fair, 56% good, 15% excellent. Hay first cutting 90%, 93% 2012. Oats harvested 83%, 99% 2012. Peaches 8% very poor, 8% poor, 26% fair, 18% good, 40% excellent. Peaches harvested 45%, 52% 2012, 37% avg. Rye harvested 80%, 94% 2012. Sorghum 1% very poor, 3% short, 46% fair, 48% good, 2% excellent. Sorghum planted 62%, 67% 2012, 64% avg. Soybeans 1% very poor, 2% short, 35% fair, 58% good, 4% excellent. Soybeans planted 59%, 80% 2012, 76% avg. Tobacco 1% very poor, 3% poor, 12% fair, 73% good, 11% excellent. Watermelons 1% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 59% good, 7% excellent. Watermelons harvested 3%, 32% 2012, 20% avg. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 54% good, 17% excellent. Winter wheat harvested 71%, 91% 2012, 83% avg.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 39% short, 53% adequate, 0% surplus. Clear skies dominated weather conditions throughout the week. Daytime high temperatures were in the high eighties in most areas. The average weekly total rainfall across the State was 0.48 inch of measurable precipitation. The total drought free area in the State is currently 53.45 percent down 2.27 percentage points from last week. Approximately 47 percent of the State currently remains categorized as abnormally dry or drier, but limited to Hawaii and Maui Counties. State irrigation reservoir water levels overall were down slightly on Friday, June 14, 2013, but were still sufficient to meet crop growth and development requirements.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.7 days. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 25% short, 72% adequate. Field corn planted 97%, 99% 2012, 98% avg. Field corn emerged 85%, 92% 2012, 88% avg. Oats emerged 95%, 95% 2012, 90% avg. Lentils emerged 97%, 42% 2012, 78% avg. Dry beans planted 98%, 79% 2012, 84% avg. Dry beans emerged 91%, 53% 2012, 55% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 64%, 52% 2012, 41% avg. Hay and roughage supply 10% very short, 36% short, 54% adequate. Irrigation water supply 5% very poor, 8% poor, 40% fair, 37% good, 10% excellent. The Franklin County extension educator reports crops look good at this point, although irrigation may become a factor as the season progresses. The Twin Falls County extension educators report warmer weather has improved conditions for corn and beans. The Jerome County extension educator reports the 2nd cutting of hay is being harvested.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 74% adequate, 24% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 76% adequate, 21% surplus. Oats 75% headed, 87% 2012, 71% avg.; filled 37%, 47% 2012, 33% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 31% fair, 51% good, and 11% excellent. Alfalfa 76% first cut, 100% 2012, 78% avg.; second cut 1%, 46% 2012, 13% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 23% fair, 55% good, and 16% excellent. Red Clover 70% cut, 98% 2012, 67% avg.; condition 6% poor, 20% fair, 69% good, and 5% excellent. With corn planting nearing completion, many farmers were able to more focus to soybean planting, causing a noticeable 28 percent increase in soybeans planted. Due to frequent showers in some parts of the State, some farmers were

scrambling to get hay cut and baled. Precipitation averaged 0.98 inches throughout the State, right in line with normal. Temperatures across the State averaged 72.8 degrees for the week, 1.0 degree above normal.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 69% adequate, 28% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 3% short, 77% adequate, 19% surplus. Alfalfa first cutting 78%, 99% 2012, 82% avg. Temperatures ranged from 20 below normal to 40 above normal with a low of 49 degrees and a high of 93 degrees. Precipitation ranged from 0.10 to 4.88 inches. Strong storms moved across parts of the State during the week leaving standing water in many crop fields and causing some wind damage. Some re-planting will be necessary in drowned out spots. In southern counties, a minimal amount of intended corn acres have been switched to soybeans or grain sorghum due to the delay in planting. Many operations continued cutting hay, spraying herbicides, side dressing corn and mowing roadsides and ditches as weather permitted. The winter wheat crop is nearing maturity and harvest will soon begin in southern counties. Other activities included spraying herbicides, side dressing corn with nitrogen, cutting and baling hay, mowing roadsides and ditches, hauling grain to market, storing planting equipment and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.8. Topsoil moisture 54% adequate and 46% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 64% adequate and 34% surplus. Alfalfa 1st cutting progress 31%, 100% 2012, 64% average. Hay 1% very poor, 3% poor, 29% fair, 52% good and 15% excellent. Iowa farmers struggled to get the remaining cropland planted during the week. Intermittent rainfall throughout the week didn't permit enough drying, and some farmers resorted to planting in less than ideal conditions.

KANSAS: Days Suitable for field work 5.7. Topsoil moisture 14% very short, 23% short, 53% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 24% very short, 28% short, 42% adequate, and 6% surplus. Alfalfa first cutting 91%, 100% 2012, 95% avg. Alfalfa second cutting 4%, 71% 2012, 20% avg. Hay and forage supplies 27% very short, 23% short, 49% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 15% very short, 18% short, 64% adequate, 3% surplus. Temperatures were above normal across the State with the hottest temperatures in western Kansas, where averages were more than 8 degrees above normal. Statewide, average temperatures were in the 70's to mid 80's. Western Kansas did get some much-needed showers; however, amounts were spotty and most were less than an inch. Most western farmers were still waiting for the rain to come. Areas in the east and southeast received additional rain at the end of the week coupled with heavy winds. It was dry and warm through central Kansas up into the northeast. This allowed row crop fields to dry and wheat to turn color quickly. Reports of test cutting near the Oklahoma border were received with many farmers in southern Kansas expected to begin wheat harvest within the next 3 to 5 days. Producers took advantage of the average 5.7 days suitable for fieldwork to continue planting row crops and putting up hay, with reports of good hay yields and pasture conditions in eastern Kansas.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil 4% short, 80% adequate, 16% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% short, 83% adequate, 13% surplus. Precipitation averaged 1.25 in., 0.23 in. above normal. Temperatures averaged 74 degrees, 2 degrees warmer than normal. Burley tobacco set 80%. Dark tobacco set 79%. Tobacco height 83% under 12 in, 16% 12-24 in., 1% over 24 in. Condition of set tobacco 2% poor, 26% fair, 55% good, 17% excellent. Winter wheat harvesting 6% complete. Condition of winter wheat 1% very poor, 4% poor, 18% fair, 54% good, 23% excellent. This week consisted of higher than normal amounts of rainfall.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6.1. Soil moisture 4% very short, 21% short, 67% adequate, 8% surplus. Corn silked 90%

this week, 75% last week, 96% last year, 96% average; Corn dough 5% this week, N/A last week, 38% last year, 25% average; Corn condition 28% fair, 61% good, 11% excellent. Sweet Potato planted 93% this week, 75% last week, 92% last year, 75% average. Peaches harvested 23% this week, 11% last week, 40% last year, 21% average. Hay first cutting 88% this week, 77% last week, 99% last year, 91% average; Hay second cutting 4%, N/A last week, 16% last year, 6% average. Winter Wheat harvested 89% this week, 55% last week, 100% last year, 99% average; Winter Wheat condition 5% poor, 29% fair, 62% good, 4% excellent. Vegetables condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 40% fair, 46% good, 7% excellent. Sugarcane condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 28% fair, 55% good, 12% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 30% fair, 58% good, 8% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.5. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 71% adequate, 27% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 83% adequate, 15% surplus. Hay supplies 6% very short, 3% short, 90% adequate, 1% surplus. Other hay first cutting 92% this week, 84% last week, 99% last year, 88% average. Alfalfa hay second cutting 28% this week, 10% last week, 47% last year, 27% average. Corn condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 10% fair, 60% good, 25% excellent. Soybean condition 3% very poor, 4% poor, 13% fair, 69% good, 11% excellent. Winter wheat condition 3% poor, 11% fair, 58% good, 28% excellent. Soybean planted 68% this week, 63% last week, 82% last year, 69% average. Soybean emerged 49% this week, 41% last week, 66% last year, 56% average. Barley turned 99% this week, 84% last week, 100% last year, 83% average. Winter wheat turned 90% this week, 59% last week, 100% last year, 83% average. Cantaloupes planted 81% this week, 79% last week, 94% last year, 86% average. Cucumbers planted 90% this week, 88% last week, 87% last year, 71% average. Green Peas harvested 26% this week, 24% last week, 84% last year, 72% average. Lima beans planted 89% this week, 87% last week, 92% last year, 64% average. Snap beans planted 87% this week, 84% last week, 83% last year, 77% average. Sweet Corn 81% this week, 69% last week, 92% last year, 83% average. Tomatoes planted 85% this week, 80% last week, 92% last year, 91% average. Watermelons planted 90% this week, 87% last week, 92% last year, 88% average. Strawberries harvested 72% complete this week, 56% last week, 100% last year, 89% average.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil 1% short, 68% adequate, 31% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 6% short, 71% adequate, 22% surplus. Oats 1% very poor, 6% poor, 17% fair, 64% good, 12% excellent. Oats planted 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Oats emerged 99%, 100% 2012, 98% avg. Oats headed 15%, 69% 2012, 42% avg. All hay 1% very poor, 2% poor, 21% fair, 57% good, 19% excellent. First cutting hay 61%, 80% 2012, 60% avg. Dry beans planted 43%, 87% 2012, 63% avg. Dry beans emerged 6%, 58% 2012, 30% avg. Ample rains have caused ponding and drown out in low areas of fields. Talk of replanting those areas quickly fading as window to plant is closing. Warmer temperatures at end of week generally improved crop conditions. Wheat remained in excellent condition. A few fields flattened due to storms Saturday night. Reports of damage were few. Hay producers had a hard time making dry hay due to wet weather. Corn side-dressed and received herbicide applications. Sugarbeet condition improved. Seedling root disease due to wet soils common. Dry bean planting continued. Emergence good. Cool weather slowed fruit development. Hand thinning of tree fruit underway. Apples 11 to 13 mm northwest and 1 to 1.5 inches southwest. Peaches 25 to 30 mm southwest and 15 to 21 mm southeast. Harvest of Redhaven southwest estimated to start August 2. Tart cherries 11 mm northwest and 12 to 13 mm southwest. Gibberellic acid applications began. Sweet cherries had 11 to 12 mm fruit northwest and 16 to 18 mm fruit southeast. Plums 20 to 25 mm southwest. Pears 17 to 18 mm southeast and 13 mm northwest. Juice grapes full bloom. Wine grapes had 10 to 16 inch shoots northwest. Blueberries had green fruit; fruit set is generally heavy. Strawberry harvest continued. Tarnished plant bug active.

Summer-bearing raspberries had 11 to 14 inches of new growth; early flowering varieties had green fruit. Asparagus harvest continued in west central and complete in southwest region. Cucurbit and winter squash fields in Oceana and Ottawa counties had emerged or had one true leaf. Growers have started to sow zucchini over past couple of weeks in west central. Processing tomato and pepper fields flooded in low areas of southeast region, while staking began in fresh market tomato fields. Collard green, lettuce, and other salad green harvest continued southeast region. Pea harvest will begin soon southwest and southeast regions. Early sweet corn southeast continued to grow and is 8 inches tall, while it is 16 to 20 inches tall southwest. Pepper and eggplant transplanting nearly complete southwest. Yellow squash and zucchini harvest from low-tunnel grown plants has begun southwest as well.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.6. Topsoil moisture 2% Short, 70% Adequate, and 28% Surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% Very Short, 6% Short, 76% Adequate, and 17% Surplus. Sweet Corn planted 61%, 76% 2012, 79% average. Canola planted 75%, 100% 2012, 99% average. Green peas planted 92%, 100% 2012, 100% average. Dry Beans planted 86%, 100% 2012, 96% average. Dry Beans emerged 60%, 96% 2012, 84% avg. Potatoes planted, 96%, 100% 2012, 100% average. Sunflowers planted, 87%, 100% 2012, 98% average. Alfalfa, first cutting 38%, 86% 2012, 67% average. Sugarbeets condition 6% poor, 30% fair, 56% good and 8% excellent. Potatoes condition 1% poor, 17% fair, 64% good and 18% excellent. Green Peas condition 1% very poor, 18% poor, 29% fair, 48% good and 4% excellent. Corn and soybean planting advanced slowly for Minnesota farmers during the week ending June 16, 2013. The Statewide temperature average for the week was 64.0 degrees, which is 0.5 degrees below normal. Statewide precipitation totals were similar to normal at 1.06 inches of rain.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Soil moisture 10% short, 87% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn emerged 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Corn 4% very poor, 5% poor, 36% fair, 45% good, 10% excellent. Hay - cool season hay harvested 88%, 100% 2012, 99% avg. Hay 1% poor, 12% fair, 74% good, 13% excellent. Peanuts pegging 38%, 19% 2012, 7% avg. Sorghum planted 91%, 100% 2012, 99% avg. Sorghum emerged 78%, 100% 2012, 95% avg. Sorghum 12% poor, 39% fair, 49% good. Sweet potatoes planted 100%, 91% 2012, 66% avg. Sweet potatoes 25% fair, 70% good, 5% excellent. Watermelons planted 98%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Watermelons 1% poor, 9% fair, 89% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat heading 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Winter wheat harvested 56%, 100% 2012, 90% avg. Winter wheat 3% poor, 32% fair, 44% good, 21% excellent. Blueberries condition 1% poor, 18% fair, 80% good, 1% excellent. Livestock condition 1% poor, 17% fair, 76% good, 6% excellent. Winter wheat harvested was in full swing, with yields looking better than expected. Corn was tasseling in some areas and looking really good.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 58% adequate, 39% surplus. Subsoil moisture supply 3% short, 76% adequate, 21% surplus. Supply of hay and other roughages 6% very short, 22% short, 69% adequate, 3% surplus. Stock water supplies 73% adequate, 27% surplus. Alfalfa 1st cutting 70%, 100% 2012, 78% avg. Other hay cut 41%, 84% 2012, 52% avg. Warm dry weather allowed for substantial planting and haying progress before weekend rains fell over much of the State. Last week nearly 1.2 million acres of soybeans were planted. Localized heavy rains caused flash flooding damaging corn and hay. Temperatures were 1 degree to 4 degrees above average across the State. Precipitation averaged 0.99 of an inch Statewide. The north-central district reported 1.89 inches. Jasper County reported 4.12 inches.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 4.2, 5.6 last year. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 8% last year; 10% short, 23% last year; 73% adequate, 61% last year; 13% surplus, 8% last year. Subsoil

moisture 5% very short, 11% last year; 18% short, 22% last year; 68% adequate, 59% last year; 9% surplus, 8% last year. Corn planted 96, 100% last year. Corn emerged 88%, 98% last year. Corn condition 0% very poor, 1% last year; 1% poor, 6% last year; 55% fair, 42% last year; 30% good, 31% last year; 14% excellent, 20% last year. Dry peas emerged 100%, 100% last year. Dry peas blooming 8%, 30% last year. Alfalfa hay harvested – first cutting 1%, 13% last year. Other hay harvested – first cutting 4%, 12% last year. Lentils emerged 94%, 100% last year. Lentils blooming 3%, 20% last year. Oats planted 96%, 100% last year. Oats emerged 91%, 99% last year. Oats boot stage 12%, 47% last year. Oats condition 1% very poor, 1% last year; 3% poor, 9% last year; 36% fair, 27% last year; 52% good, 52% last year; 8% excellent, 11% last year. Potatoes planted 100%, 100% last year. Potatoes emerged 73%, 58% last year. Durum wheat planted 92%, 100% last year. Durum wheat emerged 58%, 97% last year. Livestock grazing 94% open, 4% difficult, 2% closed. Livestock moved to summer ranges – cattle 92%, 94% last year. Livestock moved to summer ranges – sheep 90%, 92% last year. The week ending June 16 was cool and wet for all but the last couple days when summer-like conditions returned across much of Montana. Harlowton received the highest amount of precipitation for the week with 2.46 inches of moisture. Most other stations reported receiving 0.05 to 2.18 inches of precipitation. High temperatures ranged from the mid 70s to 90 degrees, with the Statewide high temperature of 90 degrees recorded at Livingston. A majority of stations reported lows in the mid 20s to the upper 40s, the coldest being Wisdom at 24 degrees, followed by Cooke City with 26 degrees.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7 days. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 24% short, 66% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 25% very short, 30% short, 44% adequate, 1% surplus. Wheat turning color 7%, 91% 2012, 34% avg. Proso millet planted 83%, 88% 2012, 44% avg. Dry beans planted 84%, 89% 2012, 79% avg. Dry Beans emerged 43%, 57% 2012, 41% avg. Alfalfa condition 2% very poor, 11% poor, 36% fair, 46% good, and 5% excellent. Alfalfa 1st cutting 60%, 95% 2012, 71% avg. Stockwater supplies rated 3% very short, 12% short, 83% adequate, 2% surplus. Hay and forage supplies rated 27% very short, 35% short, 38% adequate. For the week ending June 16, 2013, rainfall was limited until the weekend, allowing producers an opportunity to harvest hay crops. Precipitation in most areas was light with less than a half inch recorded. As a result, some pivots have been started in central and western counties. Heavier amounts of rain fell in portions of extreme east central and northeastern counties. Temperatures averaged near normal across the east and north but were 4-6 degrees above normal across western drought counties. Winter wheat was beginning to turn color in southern counties with harvest expected to start around July 4.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Alfalfa harvest was making great strides and first cutting was nearly complete by the end of the week. Second cutting of alfalfa was advancing northward. Some cut alfalfa was damaged by rains before the crop could be taken out of fields. Alfalfa condition rated mostly fair to good. Alfalfa fields designated for seed were beginning to bloom. Bees were being moved into seed fields for pollination. Other hay harvest was well along. Small grain harvest for hay was nearly complete. Some growers were planting late season grasses to supplement forage after early hay harvest. Corn fields were a bit delayed due to earlier frost and condition rated mostly fair. Rains benefitted some ranges while others continued to deteriorate. Livestock were being moved to manage summer grazing. Main farm and ranch activities included hay harvest, second crop planting, irrigating, leafy vegetable harvest, managing seasonal pastures, weed and insect control.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.8. Topsoil moisture 50% adequate, 50% surplus. Subsoil moisture 50% adequate, 50% surplus. Maine Barley 99% planted, 100% 2012, 100% avg, 99% emerged, 100% 2012, 95% avg, condition 23% good, 77% excellent.

Maine Oats 99% planted, 100% 2012, 100% avg, 98% emerged, 100% 2012, 90% avg, condition 36% good, 64% excellent. Maine Potatoes 95% planted, 100% 2012, 100% avg, 50% emerged, 90% 2012, 70% avg, condition 22% fair, 53% good, 25% excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes 100% planted, 100% 2012, 100% avg, 100% emerged, 100% 2012, 95% avg, condition 10% fair, 90% good. Rhode Island Potatoes 100% emerged, 100% 2012, 99% avg, condition 100% good. Field Corn 95% planted, 90% 2012, 95% avg, 85% emerged, 80% 2012, 80% avg, condition 1% very poor, 13% poor, 22% fair, 47% good, 17% excellent. Sweet Corn 85% planted, 85% 2012, 85% avg, 65% emerged, 55% 2012, 65% avg, condition 8% poor, 26% fair, 61% good, 5% excellent. Broadleaf Tobacco 75% planted, 75% 2012, 75% avg, condition 8% poor, 39% fair, 53% good. Shade Tobacco 100% planted, 95% 2012, 99% avg, condition 39% fair, 61% good. First Crop Hay 30% harvested, 60% 2012, 55% avg, condition 1% very poor, 12% poor, 26% fair, 57% good, 4% excellent. Apples fruit set 10% below avg, 75% avg, 15% above avg, fruit size 11% below avg, 89% avg, condition 16% fair, 69% good, 15% excellent. Peaches fruit set 1% below avg, 95% avg, 4% above avg, fruit size 99% avg, 1% above avg, condition 11% fair, 86% good, 3% excellent. Pears fruit set 98% avg, 2% above avg, fruit size 99% avg, 1% above avg, condition 9% fair, 90% good, 1% excellent. Highbush Blueberries fruit set 1% below avg, 97% avg, 2% above avg, fruit size 1% below avg, 85% avg, 14% above avg, condition 20% fair, 71% good, 9% excellent. Maine Wild Blueberries 1% full bloom, 99% petal fall, condition 100% good. Massachusetts Cranberries 15% bud stage, 75% early bloom, 10% full bloom, condition 100% good. Strawberries 10% harvested, 25% 2012, 20% avg, fruit set 6% below avg, 89% avg, 5% above avg, fruit size 5% below avg, 93% avg, 2% above avg, condition 3% poor, 17% fair, 76% good, 4% excellent. Cooler than normal temperatures and above average rainfall dominated New England. Average temperatures ranged from 1 to 3 degrees below normal. Precipitation averages across the six States ranged from 1.15 to 3.82 inches. Precipitation early in the week gave way to string of 3 or 4 dry days. Crops in low spots are beginning to show nutrient deficiency. Pasture and hay remain in good to fair condition region-wide. General activities that could be done included planting potatoes and hilling potatoes, planting and spraying field corn as well as planting tomatoes, sweet corn and a variety of vegetable crops. Some were able to make grass silage and cut hay. Vegetable growers harvested spinach, asparagus, rhubarb, and greens. Broadleaf Tobacco transplants were set out in Connecticut and Massachusetts. Fruit growers applied fungicide sprays. Crops continue to need sun.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 3. Topsoil moisture was 35% adequate and 65% surplus. Subsoil moisture was 50% adequate and 50% surplus. Highs reached the mid 80s and lows were in the low 50s across the Garden State. New Jersey weather stations reported excessive amounts of rain across the State. Barley and wheat fields were damaged by wind and rain. Numerous acres of field crops will require replanting. Rains have halted summer vegetable planting and delayed soybean planting. Farmers have reported spinach and strawberry crop damage due to heavy rain fall. Cranberries, peas, and alfalfa were in bloom. Other activities included repairs, side dressing corn, spraying herbicides and fungicides, harvesting, and hay work. Livestock condition was average and milk production was good.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 73% very short, 23% short and 4% adequate. Wind damage 70% light and 5% moderate; 25% cotton damaged and 15% sorghum damaged. Alfalfa 4% very poor, 4% poor, 43% fair, 32% good and 17% excellent; 97% of the 1st cutting completed and 44% of the second cutting completed. Cotton 5% very poor, 24% poor, 38% fair, 19% good and 14% excellent; 14% squared. Corn 1% very poor, 4% poor, 46% fair, 43% good and 6% excellent; 50% emerged. Irrigated winter wheat 50% poor, 40% fair, 9% good and 1% excellent; 95% headed; 15% harvested for grain. Dry winter wheat 100% very poor; 100% headed; 15% harvested for grain. Total winter wheat 65% very

poor, 18% poor, 14% fair and 3% good; 98% headed; 15% harvested for grain. Peanut 10% very poor, 25% poor, 45% fair and 20% good; 85% planted. Lettuce 92% harvested. Chile 2% poor, 50% fair, 27% good and 21% excellent. Onions 34% fair, 35% good and 31% excellent; 42% harvested. Pecans 2% poor, 53% fair and 45% good; 14% below average drop and 86% average drop. Cattle condition 30% very poor, 25% poor, 37% fair and 8% good. Sheep condition 33% very poor, 31% poor, 30% fair and 6% good. Average temperatures across the State were well above normal. Precipitation was recorded at multiple sites thanks to afternoon thunderstorms.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.0. Soil moisture was 30% adequate and 70% surplus. Oats 20% fair, 68% good, and 12% excellent. Winter wheat 1% poor, 15% fair, 65% good, and 19% excellent. Hay crops were 7% poor, 25% fair, 54% good, and 14% excellent. Potatoes 90% planted, 96% in 2012, and 97% five year average. Soybeans 68% planted, 92% in 2012, and 87% five year average. Sweet corn 73% planted, 79% in 2012, and 88% five year average. Sweet corn 38% fair, 58% good, and 4% excellent. Onions were 22% fair, 71% good and 7% excellent. Snap beans 38% planted, 64% in 2012, and 66% five year average. Cabbage 83% planted, 89% in 2012, and 86% five year average. Apples were 23% fair, 53% good, and 24% excellent. Grapes were 6% fair, 86% good, and 8% excellent. Peaches were 17% fair, 80% good, and 3% excellent. Pears were 14% fair, 79% good, and 7% excellent. Sweet cherries were 6% poor, 22% fair, 68% good, and 4% excellent. Tart cherries were 8% poor, 39% fair, 52% good, and 1% excellent. Rainfall for the State ranged from 0.61 to 3.70 inches. Temperatures ranged from a low of 41 to a high of 82.

NORTH CAROLINA: There were 4.0 days suitable for field work for the week ending June 16th, in comparison to 3.3 days for the week ending June 10th. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 3% short, 61% adequate and 36% surplus. Average temperatures were above normal for the week ranging from 66 to 79 degrees. Several areas of the State received over an inch of rainfall this week with some areas recording over 2 inches. Crop progress improved this week for most commodities with the additional rainfall in some areas and the high temperatures to dry out land in other areas.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.2. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 67% adequate, 31% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 77% adequate, 20% surplus. Durum Wheat seeded 88%, 100% 2012, 88% average. Durum Wheat emerged 76%, 100% 2012, 83% average. Durum wheat jointed 5%, 82% 2012, 30% average. Durum Wheat condition 2% poor, 15% fair, 81% good, and 2% excellent. Canola seeded 71%, 100% 2012, 94% average. Canola emerged 54%, 100% 2012, 86% average. Canola condition 4% very poor, 6% poor, 30% fair, 54% good, and 6% excellent. Flaxseed seeded 68%, 100% 2012, 91% average. Flaxseed emerged 40%, 90% 2012, 78% average. Flaxseed condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 33% fair, 58% good, and 5% excellent. Sugarbeets planted 95%, 100% 2012, 100% average. Sugarbeets emerged 71%, 100% 2012, 94% average. Sugarbeets condition 8% very poor, 7% poor, 32% fair, 48% good, and 5% excellent. Potatoes planted 69%, 100% 2012, 96% average. Potatoes emerged 29%, 93% 2012, 67% average. Potatoes condition 14% very poor, 12% poor, 44% fair, 28% good, and 2% excellent. Dry Edible Peas planted 91%, 100% 2012, 91% average. Dry Edible Peas emerged 83%, 100% 2012, 89% average. Dry Edible Peas condition 3% poor, 17% fair, 76% good, and 4% excellent. Dry Edible Beans planted 66%, 100% 2012, 95% average. Dry Edible Beans emerged 24%, 97% 2012, 71% average. Dry Edible Beans condition 3% very poor, 4% poor, 36% fair, 54% good, and 3% excellent. Sunflower condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 19% fair, 74% good, and 5% excellent. 1st cuttings of alfalfa hay 2% complete. Alfalfa hay condition 1% poor, 11% fair, 62% good, and 26% excellent. Hay and forage supplies 10% very short, 21% short, 67% adequate, and 2% surplus. Stock water supplies 1% short, 80% adequate, and 19% surplus. Warmer and drier weather conditions last week allowed producers to attempt

getting the last of their crops planted. Even though many areas of the State received some precipitation early in the week, windy conditions the rest of the week dried soils and allowed producers back in their fields earlier than expected. However, many acres won't get planted because of the persistent moisture received the past few weeks. There are reports of alfalfa weevils around the State and agronomists are recommending either cutting within 10 days or spraying if harvest is to occur at a later date. When conditions allow, producers are also busy spraying their emerged crops.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 3. Topsoil 0% very short, 5% short, 64% adequate, 31% surplus. Subsoil 0% very short, 8% short, 77% adequate, 15% surplus. All hay 1% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 53% good, 16% excellent. First cutting hay 73%, NA 2012, NA avg. most areas of State, farmers able to work field first couple days of week before storms moved through area. Producers side-dressed their corn as well as sprayed their fields. Some producers replanted soybeans areas where crops lost due to flooding. First cutting of hay progressed, but somewhat limited by wetness. rains have kept soil moisture good shape, but there has been some localized flooding reported. There some crop loss due to flooding as well as wind and hail over weekend, though damage limited. Generally, crops good-to-excellent condition.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture 22% very short, 15% short, 56% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 35% very short, 20% short, 44% adequate, 1% surplus. Wheat soft dough 95% this week, 78% last week, 100% last year, 99% average. Rye condition 21% very poor, 28% poor, 37% fair, 11% good, 3% excellent; harvested 21% this week, n/a last week, 86% last year, 57% average. Oats condition 11% very poor, 17% poor, 34% fair, 34% good, 4% excellent; headed 96% this week, 93% last week, 100% last year, 98% average; soft dough 78% this week, 50% last week, 100% last year, 92% average; harvested 22% this week, n/a last week, 79% last year, 56% average. Canola condition 19% very poor, 31% poor, 28% fair, 19% good, 3% excellent; mature 92% this week, 76% last week, 100% last year, n/a average; harvested 36% this week, 9% last week, 100% last year, n/a average. Corn condition 2% poor, 17% fair, 68% good, 13% excellent; emerged 94% this week, 87% last week, 100% last year, 98% average. Soybeans seedbed prepared 85% this week, 73% last week, 100% last year, 92% average; planted 54% this week, 38% last week, 86% last year, 72% average; emerged 31% this week, 18% last week, 72% last year, 59% average. Alfalfa hay condition 8% very poor, 12% poor, 33% fair, 41% good, 6% excellent; 1st cutting 91% this week, 83% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; 2nd cutting 9% this week, n/a last week, 75% last year, 100% average. Other hay condition 7% very poor, 9% poor, 41% fair, 39% good, 4% excellent; 1st cutting 49% this week, 34% last week, 82% last year, 60% average. Watermelons planted 99% this week, 92% last week, 100% last year, 98% average; running 61% this week, 47% last week, 89% last year, 78% average; setting fruit 10% this week, n/a last week, 20% last year, 26% average. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 34% fair, 52% good, 8% excellent. Most of the week was sunny and dry, allowing for substantial progress in the harvest of small grains and canola. Most row crops are behind normal progress in planting and emergence. Rain over the weekend averaged around half an inch for the State. The western half of the State continued to struggle with drought conditions. Livestock operators in the worst drought areas were struggling to find grazing land.

OREGON: Days suitable for field work 6.2 days. Barley Condition 20% Very Poor, 3% Poor, 56% Fair, 21% Good. Spring Wheat Condition 14% Very Poor, 14% Poor, 49% Fair, 23% good. Subsoil Moisture 6% Very Short, 46% Short, 48% Adequate. Topsoil Moisture 5% Very Short, 51% Short, 44% Adequate. Alfalfa Hay 1st Cutting 76%, 79% 2012, 64% avg. Irrigation water in the upper Klamath Basin was critically short. Irrigators relying on the Sprague, Sycan, Wood, Williamson Rivers, & other tributaries into the Upper

Klamath Lake were having their irrigation water shut off. Statewide temperatures were generally cooler than normal. Most areas also saw less precipitation for the week than normal. Almost half the stations reported no participation. First Klamath & Lake counties' cutting for alfalfa was well underway. The hot temperatures during the prior week coupled with hot temperatures during the first part of the week created ideal conditions for curing of hay. Most early varieties of Klamath Basin potatoes have emerged with later varieties yet to come out of the ground. Dry conditions continued for northeast & north central Oregon. First cutting of Union County alfalfa nearly complete with reports of reduced production of up to 30 - 60 percent. Grass hay swathing underway as well. No reports yet on yield estimates. Spring grain in various stages of heading. Wallowa County reports were starting to come in concerning spring barley crops in the Leap area. Wire worms were causing most of the damage due to the cooler soil temperatures. Alfalfa crops were also being damaged by the worm. No other dryland areas have reported this type of damage. Irrigation was still going strong & there seems to be an ample supply of water. South Willamette Valley peppermint crop conditions looked average to this point according to several growers with harvest dates still on schedule. Most of the first cutting of hay has been harvested & put up prior to the rains. Further north, hay got really wet. Silage made of red clover. Ample moisture means winter wheat was reported to have some of the biggest heads in years. Grasses were continuing to finish up pollinating & harvest was expected to start on time around July 1st with the early grasses. Couple of showers went through The Dalles during last week. It wasn't appreciated by the cherry growers who were in harvest. Windy & moderate temperatures have been the norm. Harvest of the earliest varieties of sweet cherries continued. Rain two & three weeks ago caused moderate to severe damage on the Chelan variety. Some growers have been able to harvest Chelan with little loss due to rain cracking, while others have turned to a salvage pool for their Chelan. Later ripening varieties such as Bing, Lapins, Regina, Skeena, & sweetheart were not affected by these early rains. Hand thinning of summer pears & routine orchard operations continued throughout the Hood River Valley. Willamette Valley raspberries are becoming available. Sweet cherry harvest is under way. Filbert worms were being caught in traps. Hood variety of strawberries producing great quantity of quality strawberries. blackberries blooming. Sweet corn interval planting close to set schedule in the south Willamette Valley. Further north, continued to see sweet corn for processing & other vegetable for processing planted but they should be finishing up in the next couple of weeks to keep the canneries schedules stretched out this fall. Cooler temperatures slowed some vegetable growth. Nurseries & greenhouses were selling a variety of plants. Nurseries were propagating shrubs & trees. Williamson Rivers & other tributaries into the upper Klamath Lake were having their irrigation water shut off. The affected areas were primarily irrigated pasture creating a significant shortage of forage for livestock. Livestock owners were hauling water in some cases in northeast Oregon. Northwest Oregon /pastures were in good condition.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3. Soil moisture 74% adequate and 26% surplus. Barley yellow; 97% this week, 81% last week, 100% last year, and 93% average. Barley ripe; 27% this week, 1% last week, 94% last year, and 56% average. Winter wheat yellow; 46% this week, 13% last week, 84% last year, and 61% average. Soybeans planted; 90% this week, 87% last week, 92% last year, and 87% average. Soybeans emerged; 76% this week, 64% last week, 77% last year, and 68% average. Tobacco transplanted into fields; 93% this week, 85% last week, 95% last year, and 91% average. Alfalfa first cutting; 82% this week, 80% last week, 93% last year, and 85% average. Timothy/Clover first cutting; 59% this week, 52% last week, 77% last year, and 63% average. Winter Wheat conditions; 1% poor, 14% fair, 54% good, 31% excellent. Soybean conditions; 1% poor, 20% fair, 57% good, 22% excellent. Alfalfa stand conditions; 2% poor, 14% fair, 66% good, and 18% excellent. Timothy/Clover stand conditions are; 1% poor, 12% fair, 69% good,

and 18% excellent. Quality of Hay made 9% poor, 51% fair, 31% good and 9% excellent. Peaches conditions; 8% fair, 60% good and 32% excellent. Apples conditions; 8% fair, 45% good and 47% excellent. Field activities for the week included finishing planting; plowing; cutting alfalfa and other forage; applying fertilizer, spraying herbicides and pesticides.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Soil moisture 2% short, 75% adequate, 23% surplus. Corn 1% poor, 26% fair, 62% good, 11% excellent. Soybeans 4% poor, 44% fair, 48% good, 4% excellent. Winter wheat 3% poor, 30% fair, 59% good, 8% excellent. Rye 1% poor, 53% fair, 46% good. Oats 1% poor, 29% fair, 66% good, 4% excellent. Tobacco 6% poor, 37% fair, 53% good, 4% excellent. Hay 2% poor, 29% fair, 66% good, 3% excellent. Peaches 58% fair, 42% good. Snap beans, fresh 3% poor, 61% fair, 36% good. Cucumbers, fresh 51% fair, 48% good, 1% excellent. Watermelons 7% poor, 44% fair, 48% good, 1% excellent. Tomatoes, fresh 29% fair, 69% good, 2% excellent. Cantaloupes 58% fair, 40% good, 2% excellent. Livestock condition 24% fair, 73% good, 3% excellent. Corn silked (tasseled 49%, 77% 2012, 60% avg. Corn doughed 6%, 18% 2012, 10% avg. Soybeans planted 77%, 83% 2012, 81% avg. Soybeans emerged 48%, 64% 2012, 64% avg. Peanuts pegged 0%, 3% 2012, 5% avg. Winter wheat ripe 96%, 100% 2012, 99% avg. Winter wheat harvested 36%, 80% 2012, 65% avg. Rye turned color 99%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Rye ripe 90%, 99% 2012, 91% avg. Rye harvested 30%, 72% 2012, 60% avg. Oats harvested 63%, 88% 2012, 77% avg. Tobacco topped 28%, 34% 2012, 24% avg. Hay grain hay 94%, 99% 2012, 99% avg. Peaches harvested 21%, 39% 2012, 26% avg. Snap beans, fresh planted 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Snap beans, fresh harvested 36%, 43% 2012, 44% avg. Cucumbers, fresh planted 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Cucumbers, fresh harvested 16%, 65% 2012, 59% avg. Watermelons harvested 12%, 21% 2012, 14% avg. Tomatoes, fresh harvested 21%, 43% 2012, 29% avg. Cantaloupes harvested 14%, 21% 2012, 15% avg. Corn was still looking good. Much of the crop was tasseling and had good soil moisture to have excellent yield potential. Cotton was just beginning to grow with the warm weather. Soybeans were small as far as plant size, but they were beginning to grow as crop fields were drying. Tobacco has flopped in many areas due to all of the rain during the past three weeks. Small grain harvest has been delayed in some areas due to wet conditions. The yield reports were looking good to excellent, but farmers were having a tough time getting into low places to harvest. The longer the crop stays in the field, the more deterioration and kernel damage is occurring. The State average temperature for the week was near the long-term average. The State average rainfall for the seven-day period was 1.0 inch.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 8% short, 81% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 22% short, 72% adequate, 4% surplus. Barley jointed 77%, 92% 2012, 47% average. Barley headed 17%, 23% 2012, 14% average. Barley condition 25% fair, 73% good, 2% excellent. Alfalfa 1st cutting 18% complete, 71% 2012, 43% average. Alfalfa hay condition 2% poor, 27% fair, 64% good, 7% excellent. Cattle moved to pasture 95% complete. Hay and forage supplies 26% very short, 20% short, 52% adequate, 2% surplus. Stock water supplies 4% very short, 19% short, 73% adequate, 4% surplus. Rain early in the week limited field work in some areas. Range and pasture conditions have improved due to the wet and cooler than normal weather. Major farm activities included finishing up planting, spraying for weeds and beginning to cut alfalfa.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable 5. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 78% adequate, 17% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% short, 81% adequate, 15% surplus. Winter wheat 98% turning color, 100% 2012, 99% avg; 65% ripe, 100% 2012, 86% avg; 11% harvested, 91% 2012, 45% avg; tobacco 68% transplanted, 90% 2012, 86% avg; hay 86% first cutting, 99% 2012, 90% avg. Farmers began wheat harvest. Harvest two weeks behind average. Lodging has caused some yield issues.

Farmers switched from corn to soybeans in fields that flooded. Thrips are wearing on cotton, with some fields needing to be sprayed. Other activities included first cutting of hay and tobacco transplanting.

TEXAS: Scattered showers and warmer temperatures prevailed across much of the State last week. South Texas and the Plains received the most precipitation, with parts of South Texas recording four inches or more. Many areas of Central and West Texas experienced hot, windy conditions with little or no precipitation. Winter wheat harvest was in full swing across most of the State. Harvest was temporarily halted in some locations due to rain and wet fields. Harvest and grazing of wheat had wrapped up in some areas and producers began plowing fields. Cotton planting was complete in most areas. However some Plains producers were awaiting additional moisture to plant dry land cotton. Corn had mostly reached the tasseling stage across East and South Texas. Sorghum was reaching the heading stage in East and Central Texas and was coloring in the Lower Valley. Peanut planting continued in South Texas. In the Blacklands, sunflowers were in full bloom. In North East Texas, harvest of vegetables and blackberries continued with good yields reported. In South Texas, potato harvest continued while cabbage harvest was delayed in some areas due to wet field conditions. Late peach harvest continued in the Edwards plateau. Warm-season grass growth continued on ranges and pastureland in areas that received sufficient rainfall. Many producers reported heavy grasshopper pressure in hay meadows. Across much of the Plains and Central Texas, lack of rainfall left ranges and pastures dry with limited growth. Some pastures saw improvement due to reduced herd sizes. Ranchers remained cautious about restocking and some were weaning calves early. Livestock water was critically low in some areas and producers were hauling water as necessary.

UTAH: For the week ending June 16, 2013 there were 7.0 days suitable for fieldwork. Cache County farmers are making difficult decisions regarding use of limited irrigation water. Some irrigation companies should have sufficient irrigation water for the growing season while others will probably run out. In Garfield/Kane Counties dry weather continues with drought conditions. Summit County farmers are continuing to irrigate fields. Box Elder County farmers have been busy cultivating, furrowing, and irrigating corn. Corn is doing well with the warmer conditions the first cutting of hay is about complete. In Cache County weather has been near perfect for harvesting alfalfa and grass hay. Small grains and corn are growing well in areas where there is sufficient irrigation water. Iron County reports that grasshoppers are a problem in hay fields. Summit County farmers are just starting to cut first crop alfalfa hay. Weber County had an excellent first cutting of alfalfa with little rain damage. Corn and grain are growing well. Box Elder County ranchers have moved most of their cattle to summer ranges. Cache County livestock are doing well where there is sufficient forage. Rangelands and pastures are dwindling fast with the dry, hot weather. Summit County ranchers are almost finished moving livestock to their summer ranges.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.8. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 1% short, 64% adequate, 34% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 71% adequate, 28% surplus. Livestock 1% poor, 14% fair, 63% good, 22% excellent. Other hay 1% very poor, 5% poor, 17% fair, 59% good, 18% excellent. Alfalfa hay 1% poor, 13% fair, 62% good, 24% excellent. Corn 1% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 60% good, 22% excellent. Corn 97% emerged, 97% 2012, 98% 5-yr avg. Corn silked 0%, 2% 2012, 6% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 1% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 74% good, 8% excellent. Soybeans planted 59%, 75% 2012, 65% 5-yr avg. Soybeans emerged 49%, 58% 2012, 51% 5-yr. Winter wheat 2% poor, 16% fair, 69% good, 13% excellent. Winter wheat for grain harvested 10%, 53% 2012, 32% 5-yr avg. Flue cured tobacco 19% fair, 61% good, 20% excellent. Flue cured tobacco transplanted 100%, 100% 2012, 100% 5-yr avg. Burley tobacco 1% poor, 16% fair, 59% good, 24% excellent. Burley tobacco transplanted 71%, 97% 2012, 95% 5-yr avg. Dark fire cured

tobacco 17% fair, 77% good, 6% excellent. Dark fire cured tobacco transplanted 100%, 100% 2012, 100% 5-yr avg. Summer potatoes 5% fair, 93% good, 2% excellent. All apples 18% fair, 79% good, 3% excellent. Peaches 8% fair, 87% good, 5% excellent. Grapes 6% poor, 92% good, 2% excellent. Oats 8% fair, 84% good, 8% excellent. Oats for grain 20%. It was another wet week for the Old Dominion. Scattered showers and heavy storms brought excessive rainfall; some counties in the east and southeast claimed 10 inches of rain over the past two weeks. Winds associated with the storm downed trees and knocked out power lines. In some places, the wind laid down small grains, but overall the majority of small grains are in good condition. Days suitable for fieldwork were 3.8. The small grain harvest progresses slowly due to the wet weather. This in turn has delayed the double crop soybean plantings. Other farming activities for the week included side-dressing corn, preparing to top tobacco, tending to the vegetable crops, and operating Farmer's Markets.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 27% short, 68% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 33% short, 62% adequate. Irrigation water supply 2% short, 98% adequate. Hay and Roughage 2% very short, 19% short, 75% adequate and 4% surplus. Potatoes 1% poor, 11% fair, 87% good, 1% excellent. Field Corn 1% poor, 49% fair, 49% good, 1% excellent. Dry Edible Beans 2% poor, 34% fair, 62% good, 2% excellent. Field Corn Emerged 96%, 84% last year, 81% five-year average. Processing Green Peas Harvested 5%, 0% last year, 3% five-year average. Alfalfa First Cutting 76%, 66% last year, 65% five-year average. Small grains continued to head out during another warm and mostly dry week. Most of the winter wheat crop was headed, with spring wheat and barley heading underway. In Whitman County, crops began to show heat stress, and producers were hopeful for precipitation in the coming week. In Stevens County, producers swathed, raked, and baled hay, while the first cutting of alfalfa was nearly complete in Ferry and Okanogan Counties. In Yakima County, corn height ranged from knee to hip high. In the Yakima Valley, the sweet cherry harvest began, but cracked cherries caused crews to sort in the field, in addition to the packing line. Apples and pears were sizing up nicely, and cool weather crops continued to be harvested, such as onions, cabbage, radishes, and garlic. In Chelan County, crops were developing well, and early cherry harvest was underway. Crews also worked to thin apples and pears. Strawberries ripened were harvested in Whatcom and Thurston Counties.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork was 3. Topsoil moisture was 2% short, 78% adequate, and 20% surplus compared to 1% very short, 45% short, 51% adequate, and 3% surplus last year. Hay and roughage supplies were 3% short, 95% adequate, and 2% surplus compared to 1% short, 82% adequate, and 17% surplus last year. Feed grain supplies were 1% very short, 4% short, and 95% adequate compared to 4% short and 96% adequate last year. Corn conditions were 16% fair, 81% good, and 3% excellent. Corn was 91% planted, comparison data not available. Corn was 79% emerged, 92% in 2012, and 88% 5-year avg. Soybeans were 83% planted, 85% in 2012, and 86% 5-year avg. Soybeans were 71% emerged, 70% in 2012, and 74% 5-year avg. Winter wheat conditions were 2% poor, 26% fair, 69% good, and 3% excellent. Hay conditions were 1% poor, 25% fair, 66% good, and 8% excellent. Hay first cutting was 44%, 72% in 2012, and 58% 5-year avg. Apple conditions were 3% poor, 41% fair, 53% good, and 3% excellent. Peach conditions were 2% poor, 44% fair, 53% good, and 1% excellent. Cattle and calves were 10% fair, 89% good, and 1% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 4% fair and 96% good. Farming activities included cutting hay, planting crops, and making repairs to barns from storm damage. Because of storms, parts of the State had flooding; Governor Earl Ray Tomblin declared a State of emergency in Roane County on Thursday.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 60% adequate, and 39% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short,

75% adequate, and 23% surplus. Spring tillage 90%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Average corn height (in.) 8in., 17in. 2012, 12in. avg. Though temperatures were warmer and there was some sunshine this week, multiple storms brought unwelcome inches of rain across much of the State. Many reporters commented that wet fields were taking damage from tractors and other machinery. However, the number of days left in the growing season along with ongoing feed shortages have forced farmers to plant and hay in less than ideal conditions. Spraying was also slowed or prevented by wet conditions, resulting in widespread reports of weedy fields. Development of all crops continued to lag behind normal. Growing degree days for corn ranged from 22 degree-days below average in Green Bay to 100 degree-days below average in Eau Claire. Reporters noted that most early planted corn looked stunted due to the cool and wet conditions. Fruit and vegetable crops were also developing more slowly than normal, though condition was reportedly good. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures last week were 1 degree below to 2 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 72 to 80 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 55 to 60 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.64 inches in La Crosse to 2.62 inches in Madison.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 7.0. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 35% short, 56% adequate. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 43% short, 47% adequate, 1% surplus. Barley condition 2% poor, 7% fair, 50% good, 41% excellent; emerged 95%, 100% 2012, 94% average; jointed 61%, 89% 2012, 54% average; boot 27%, 68% 2012, 26% average. Oats condition 1% very poor, 34% fair, 64% good, 1% excellent; planted 100%, 100% 2012, 95% avg; emerged 87%, 98% 2012, 81% average; jointed 25% 68% 2012, 46% avg. Spring wheat condition 40% fair, 60% good; planted 100%, 100% 2012, 91% average; emerged 78%, 99% 2012, 79% average; jointed 33%, 87% 2012, 57% avg. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 20% poor, 39% fair, 40% good; jointed 99%, 97% 2012, 97% avg; boot 71%, 91% 2012, 91% avg; headed 9%, 82% 2012, 64% avg. Corn condition 15% fair, 64% good, 21% excellent; planted 95% 100% 2012, 98% average; emerged 92%, 97% 2012, 87% avg.; average height 9.0 inches. Sugar beets condition 30% fair, 54% good, 16% excellent, 91% planted, 100% 2012, 100% average, emerged 75%, 97% 2013, 86% avg. Alfalfa condition 4% poor, 32% fair, 56% good, 8% excellent; harvested 11%, 32% 2012, 13% avg. Other hay condition 6% poor, 45% fair, 44% good, 5% excellent; 1% harvested, 8% 2012, 3% average. Dry beans planted 72%, 97% 2012, 85% average, emerged 54%, 70% 2012, 42% avg. Crop insect infestation 81% none, 12% light, 7% moderate. Range flock sheep shorn 98%; lambled 87%. Lamb losses 40% light, 59% normal, 1% heavy. Sheep moved to summer pastures 85%. Stock water supplies 5% very short, 20% short, 74% adequate, 1% surplus. Farm activities included moving cattle and sheep to summer pastures, wrapping up planting and harvesting hay. High temperatures ranged from 75 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 99 degrees in Torrington. Low temperatures ranged from 25 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 52 degrees in Torrington. Average temperatures ranged from 49 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 72 degrees in Torrington. Temperatures were normal at the Powell reporting station but ranged from 1 degree above normal in Sheridan to 16 degrees above normal in Buford. Twenty out of the 33 reporting stations reported some precipitation. Sheridan was the only station reporting more than 1 inch of precipitation at 1.25 inches. Thirty stations reported below normal precipitation for the week. Only six reporting stations are reporting above normal precipitation for the year. Sheridan County reported a heavy hail storm which caused extensive damage to crops. Lincoln County reported crops are progressing slowly. Night time temperatures are getting to freezing. Moisture is definitely needed to keep the crops and rangeland vegetation growing. Carbon County reported producers hauling water to livestock on summer pastures. Several producers have reported losses on their hay and will graze instead of harvesting. Converse County reported summer conditions quickly developed and persist. Niobrara County reported heavy rain and damaging rain in the central part of the county.

International Weather and Crop Summary

June 9-15, 2013

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Additional moderate to heavy rain across central and eastern Europe caused lowland flooding, halted fieldwork, and slowed crop development.

WESTERN FSU: Increasing heat and dryness in southern Russia renewed stress on filling winter wheat, while rain across the rest of the region boosted prospects for summer crops.

EASTERN FSU: Dry weather promoted a rapid pace of spring wheat planting and emergence before the arrival of eastern late-week showers.

MIDDLE EAST: Lingering showers in northern growing areas slowed winter grain drydown and harvesting.

SOUTH ASIA: A rapid onset of the monsoon brought a surge of early rainfall to much of western and northern India.

EASTERN ASIA: Rainfall eased developing dryness in portions of northeastern China.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon rains boosted moisture supplies for rice and corn in Thailand and the Philippines.

AUSTRALIA: Soaking rains in southern and eastern Australia maintained good early season crop prospects for winter grains and oilseeds.

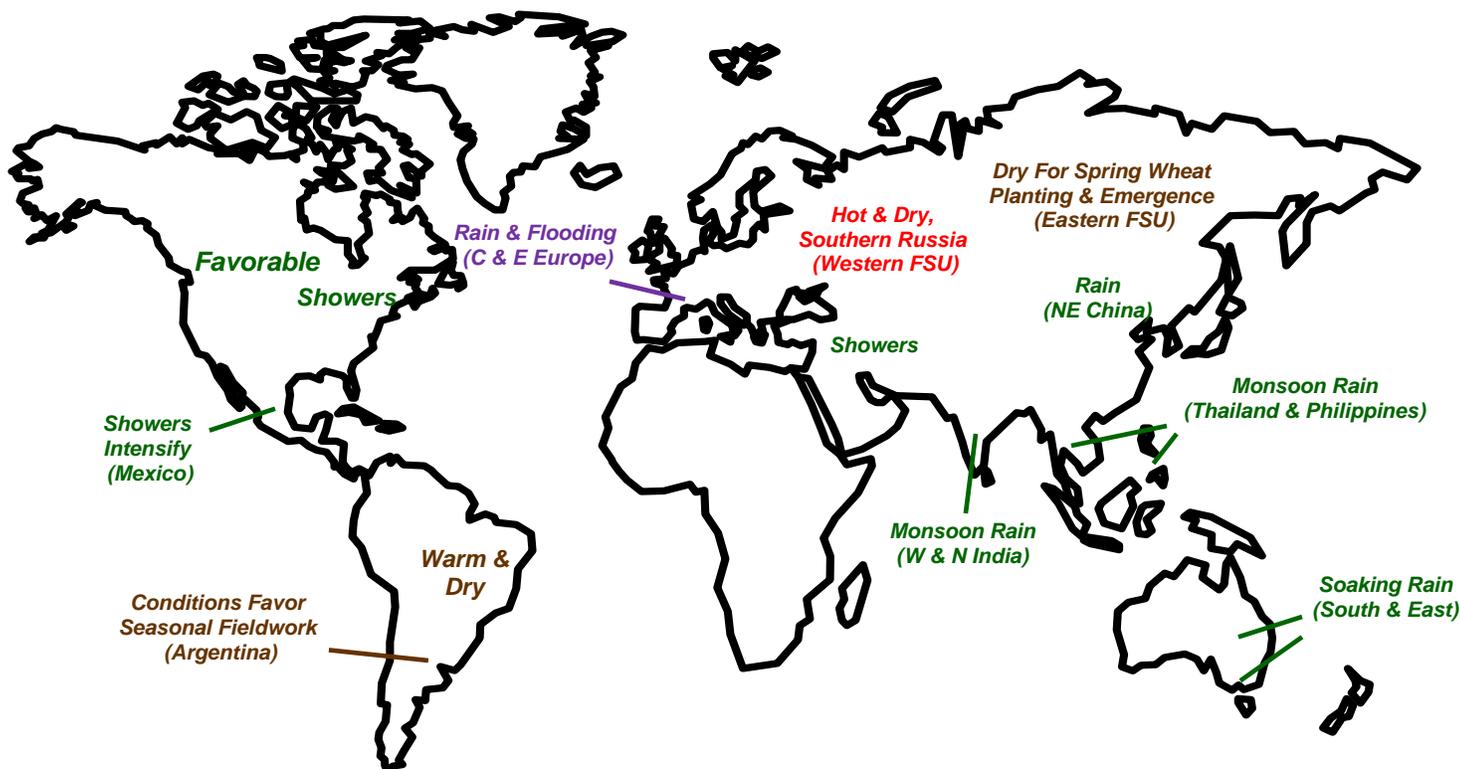
ARGENTINA: Summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting progressed.

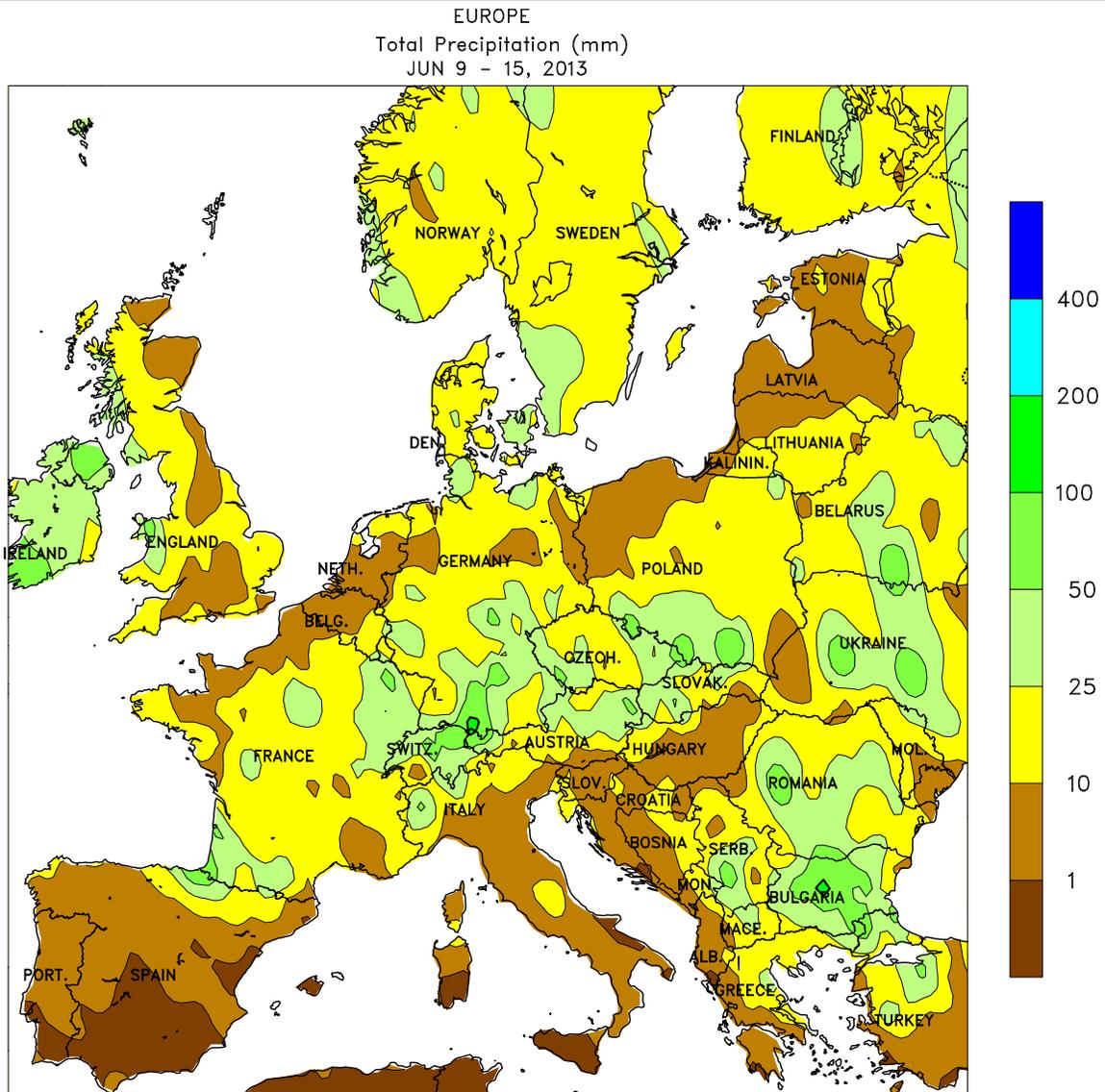
BRAZIL: Warmth and dryness aided harvesting of sugarcane and coffee.

MEXICO: Locally heavy rain increased moisture for corn and other rain-fed summer crops.

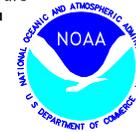
CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Conditions were mostly favorable for emerging spring grains and oilseeds.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Showers increased moisture for winter wheat, summer crops, and pastures.





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

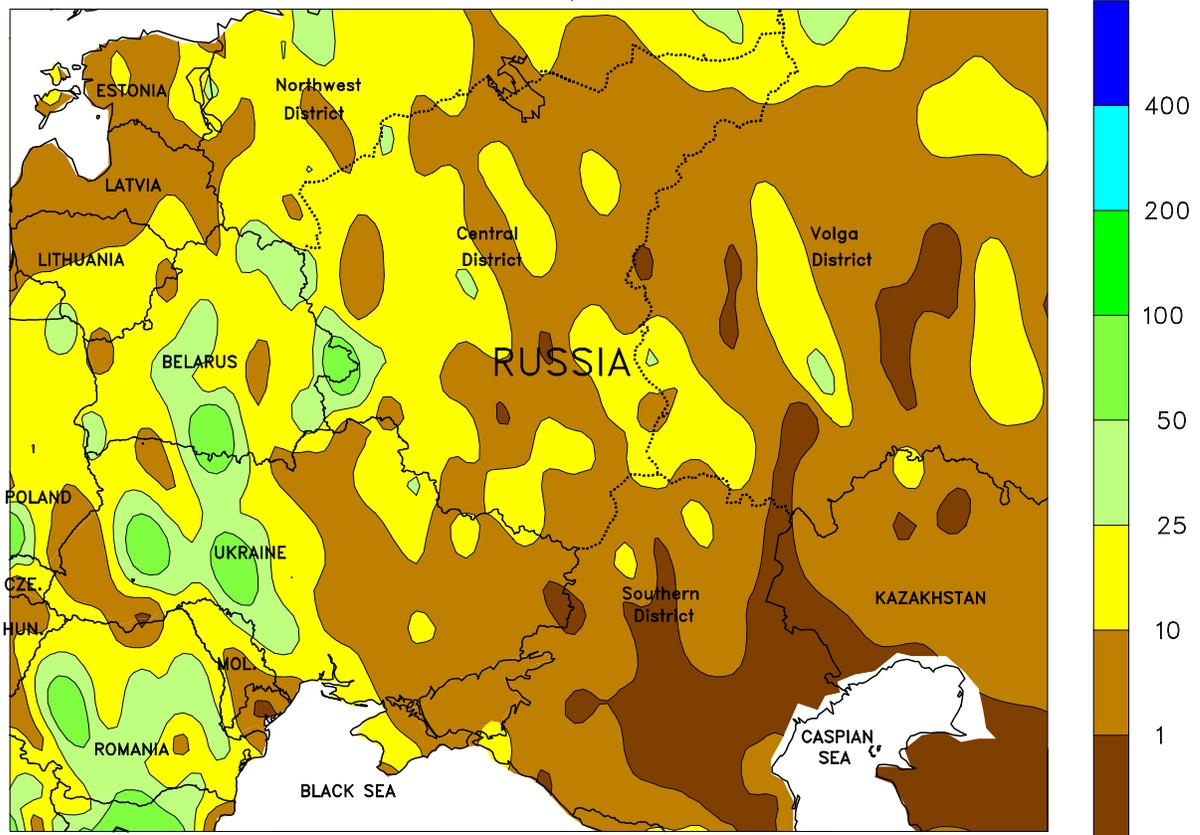


EUROPE

Moderate to heavy rainfall persisted across much of the continent, although drier weather returned by week's end. Another in a series of slow-moving storms produced widespread showers and thunderstorms (10-50 mm, locally more) from France and the United Kingdom eastward into southern Poland and the Balkans. The rain further hampered fieldwork, caused flooding of low-lying fields, and slowed crop development. However, soil moisture remained adequate to abundant for summer crops, in

particular corn and sunflowers in southern growing areas (Italy and the Balkans) which were ravaged last year by heat and drought. By week's end, drier and warmer conditions settled over central and eastern Europe, with daytime highs in the lower 30s (degrees C) accelerating corn into the reproductive stages of development. The return of dry weather was also beneficial for pesticide applications and other seasonal fieldwork in northern Europe.

WESTERN FSU
 Total Precipitation (mm)
 JUN 9 - 15, 2013



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

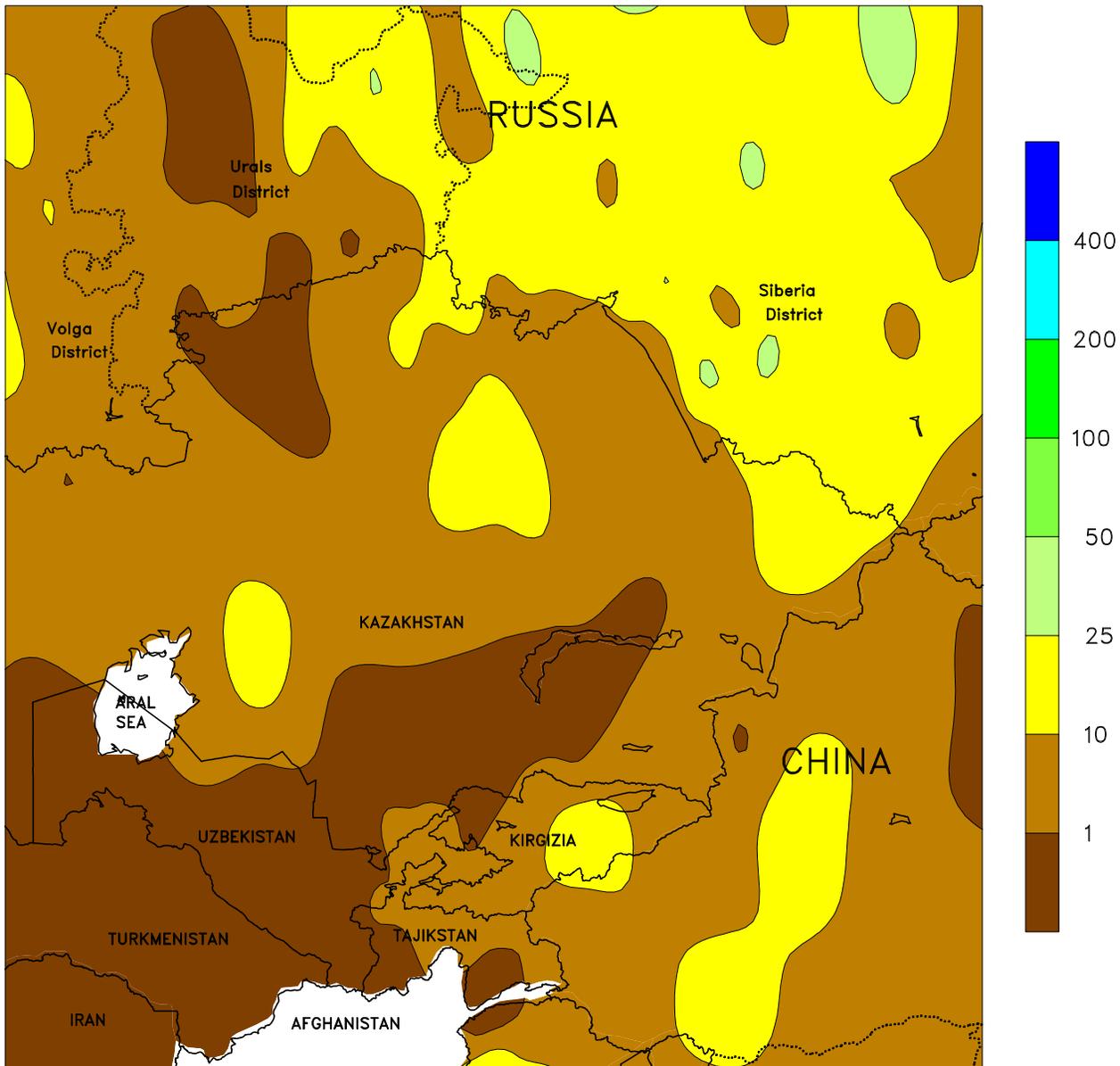


WESTERN FSU

Beneficial showers across western and northern crop regions contrasted with increasing heat and dryness in the south. A ridge of high pressure settled over the Caspian Sea, bringing the hottest weather of the season (32-38°C) to Russia's Southern District. The increasing temperatures stressed filling wheat and added to the already variable crop conditions in this key winter wheat area. Unfavorably warm weather (30-35°C) also spread into eastern Ukraine and

southern portions of Russia's Central and Volga Districts, increasing stress on reproductive to filling winter grains. However, spotty showers (1-15 mm) in these locales provided localized relief from the heat and maintained mostly favorable soil moisture for crop development. Meanwhile, moderate to heavy rain (20-70 mm) increased soil moisture for summer crops in western Ukraine, Belarus, and northwestern portions of the Central District.

EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
JUN 9 - 15, 2013



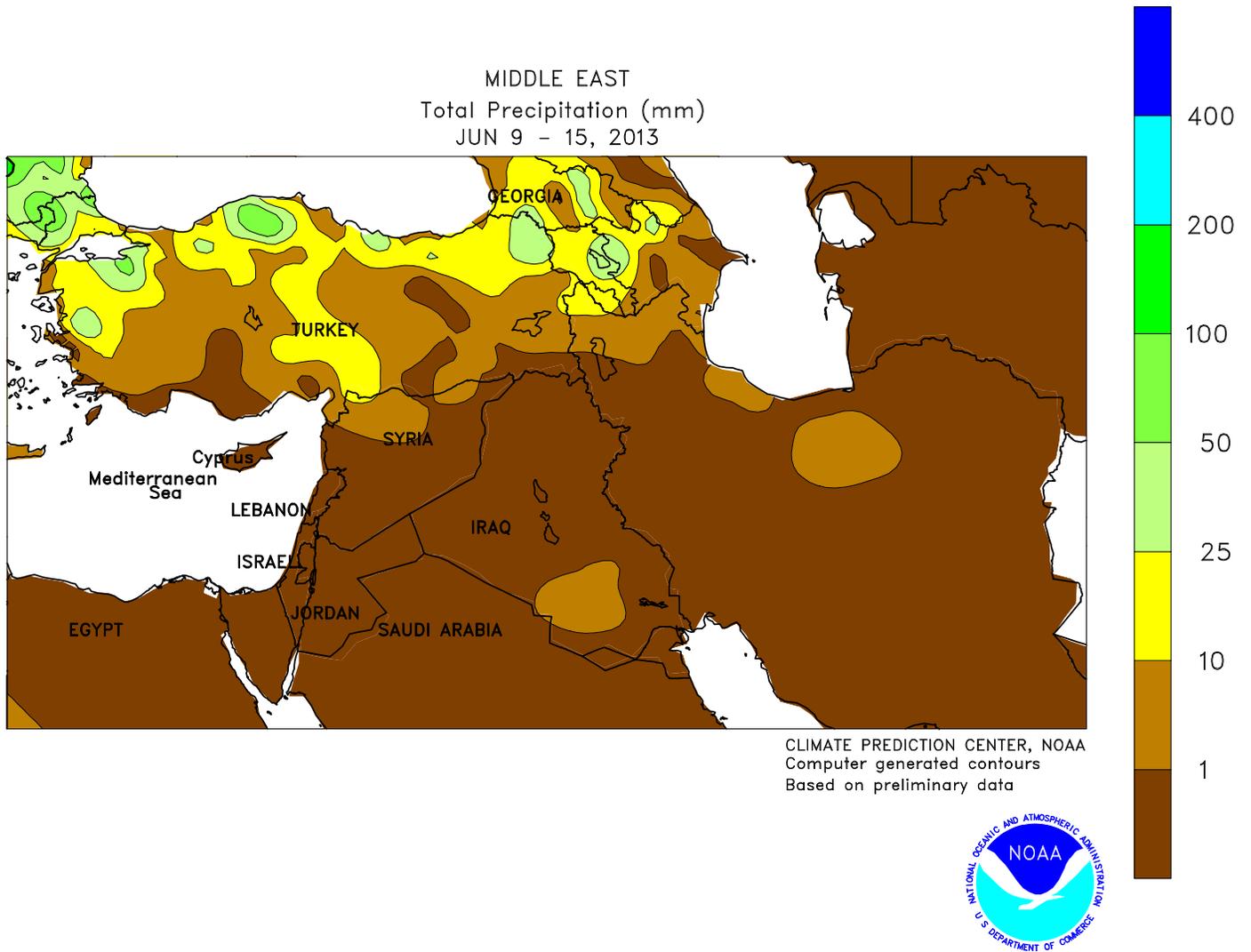
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



EASTERN FSU

Dry weather promoted late spring wheat planting before showers arrived at week's end in eastern crop districts. The dry, mostly cool conditions (1-2°C below normal) favored a rapid pace of fieldwork after protracted planting delays due to an abnormally wet spring. As the monitoring period drew to a close, a cold front generated another round of showers (5-35

mm) and renewed fieldwork delays in the Siberia District. In contrast, increasingly warm weather (high reaching 30°C) in western-most growing areas accelerated spring wheat development. Farther south, sunny skies and near- to above-normal temperatures were favorable for irrigated cotton, although scattered showers (2-18 mm) lingered in Kirgizia.

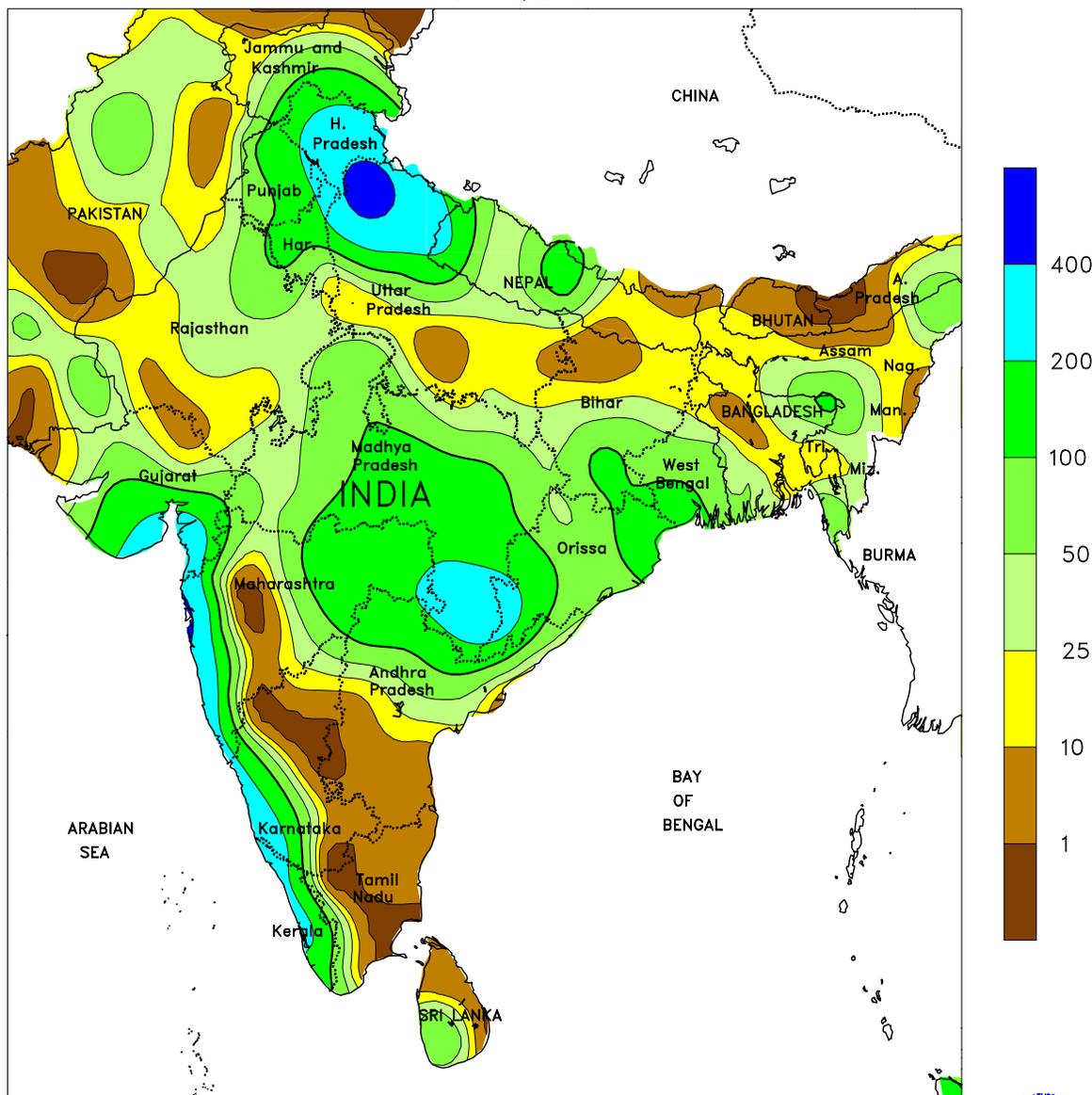


MIDDLE EAST

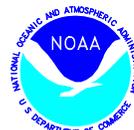
Showers slowed fieldwork in Turkey, while winter wheat drydown and harvesting proceeded without delay elsewhere. A stationary upper-air disturbance triggered showers and thunderstorms (2-30 mm) in Turkey, with locally heavy rain

(in excess of 50 mm) in western and northern portions of the country slowing winter grain maturation and harvesting. Elsewhere in the Mideast, winter wheat harvesting proceeded under sunny skies and near-normal temperatures.

SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
JUN 9 - 15, 2013



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

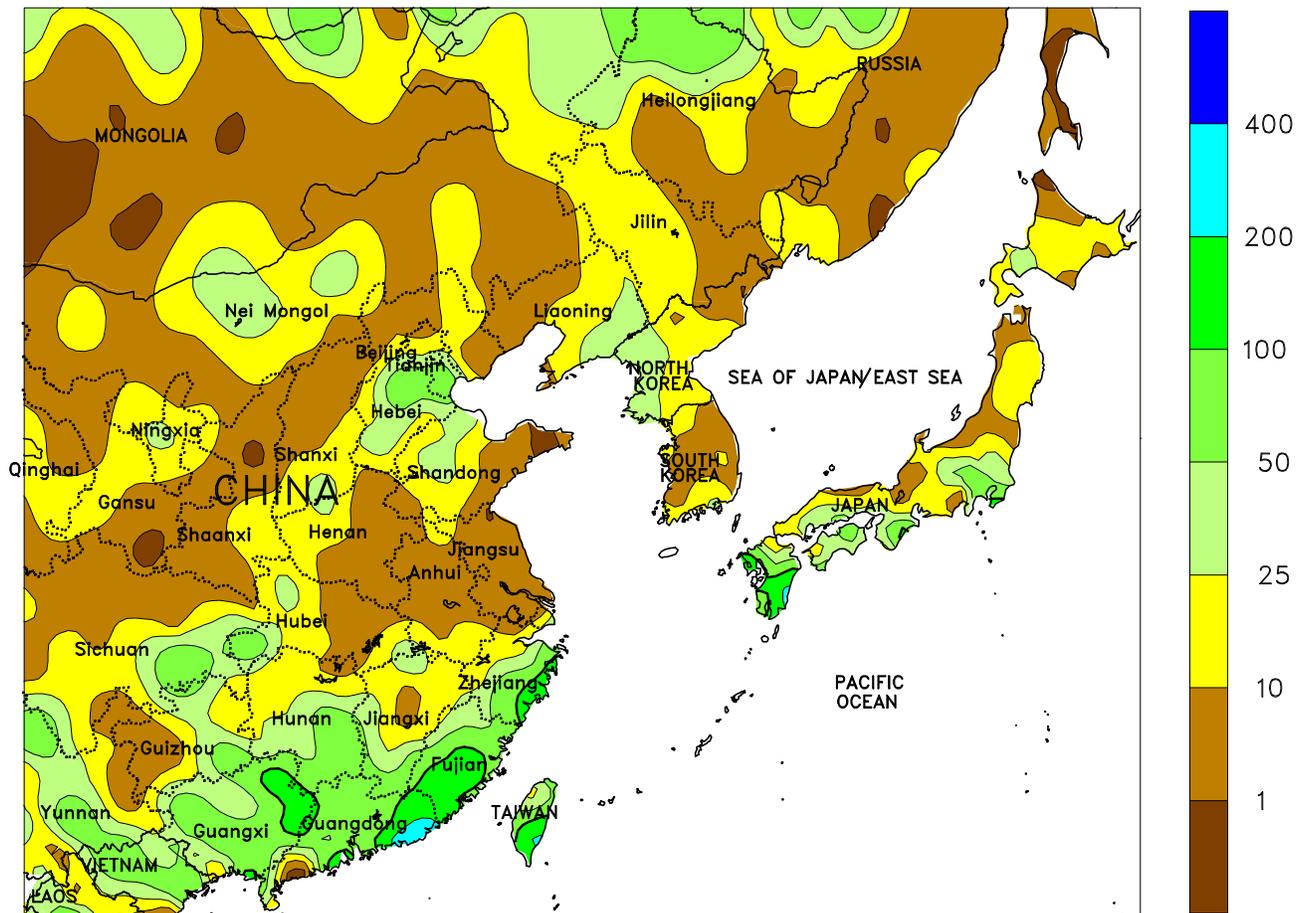


SOUTH ASIA

The monsoon surged to cover all of India as reported by the India Meteorological Department. The monsoon arrived in the western and northern states of India 2 to 4 weeks ahead of schedule and many areas received two to three times the normal rainfall as of the second week of June. A rapid pace of planting oilseeds, rice, and cotton was likely, as growers attempted to take advantage of the early availability of moisture. The only areas that missed significant rains were in

the lower Ganges River Plain (eastern Uttar Pradesh and northern Bihar), but these areas received abundant pre-monsoon rains to keep moisture supplies favorable for rice. In conjunction with the early onset of the monsoon, unseasonably heavy rain (25-85 mm) also occurred in Pakistan, boosting moisture supplies for vegetative cotton and rice. In contrast, rainfall continued to be below normal in Bangladesh, although summer rice transplanting doesn't begin until July.

EASTERN ASIA
 Total Precipitation (mm)
 JUN 9 - 15, 2013



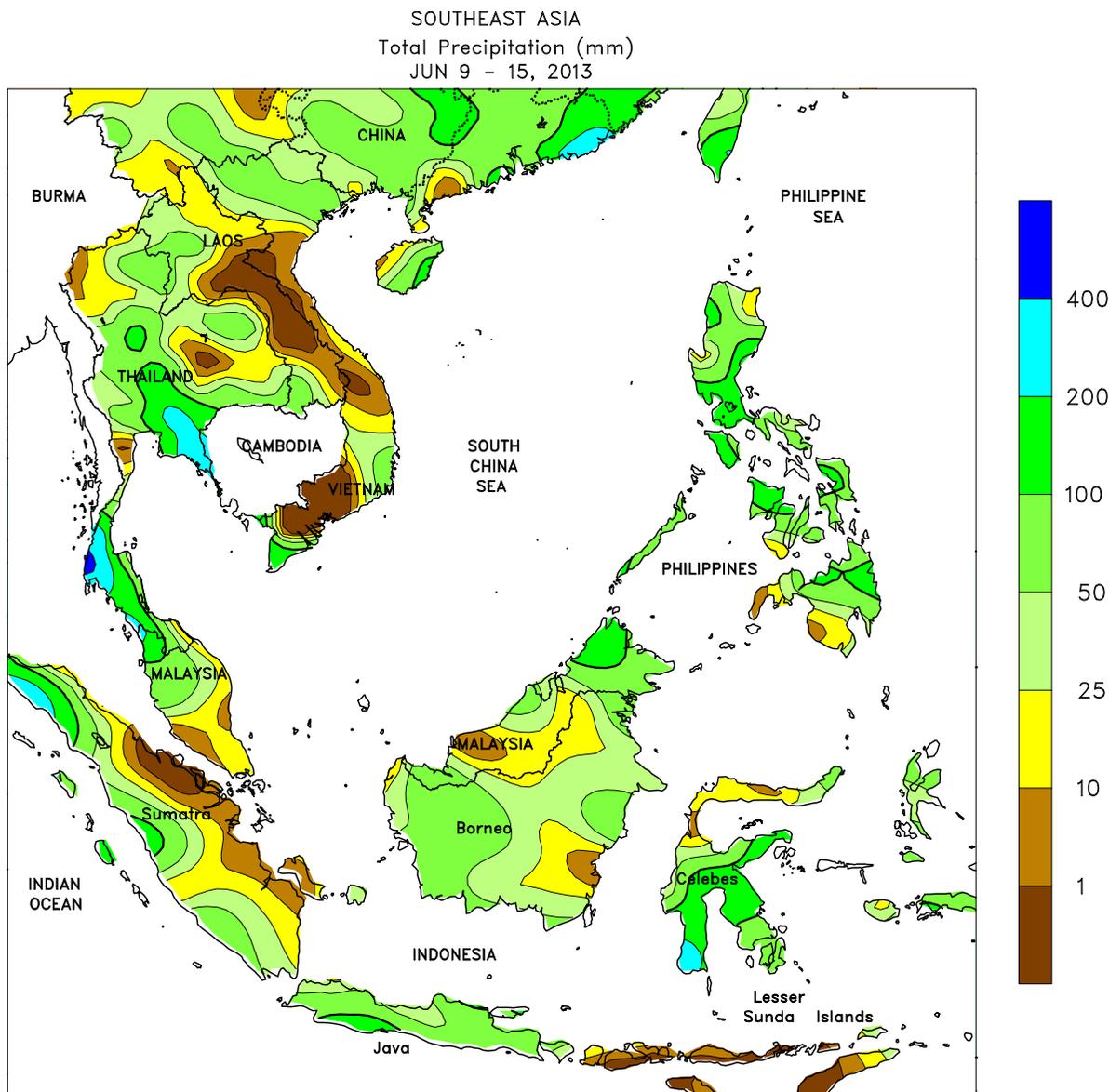
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
 Computer generated contours
 Based on preliminary data



EASTERN ASIA

Rainfall stabilized moisture conditions for vegetative corn and soybeans in portions of northeast China, where significant rainfall deficits have occurred. Jilin in particular received around 15 mm of rain, improving soil moisture for summer crops. However, Liaoning and neighboring areas of Inner Mongolia continued to experience less than adequate rainfall (less than 10 mm) as seasonal (since May 1) rainfall totals remained half of normal. Western Heilongjiang, meanwhile, received 25 to 50 mm of rain, furthering the above-normal rainfall for the season. Rainfall totals in eastern Heilongjiang were less than 10 mm, but consistent May rains provided enough moisture for corn and soybeans despite relatively low rainfall during the first half of June. Farther south, a brief, but heavy, period of rain in Hebei and Shandong caused winter wheat harvest delays but boosted moisture supplies for summer crops. In contrast, dry weather in Henan, Anhui, and Jiangsu aided winter wheat harvesting

but extended a period with little rainfall for summer crops. Similar conditions occurred in the Yangtze Valley where less than 10 mm of rain was reported for the week. Moisture supplies remained favorable for summer crops, however, due to previously consistent rainfall. The most consistent rains (50-100 mm) continued to be in southern China, where moisture surpluses existed for rice. Elsewhere in the region, a brief period of showers (10-45 mm) maintained favorable moisture supplies for rice in North Korea, with lesser rainfall amounts (less than 10 mm) maintaining adequate moisture for rice in South Korea. Showers (less than 10 mm) remained unseasonably light across much of Japan, where short-term moisture deficits continued in key rice growing areas. Temperatures in the region were generally near to below normal, with-warmer-than usual weather in northeastern China and throughout the Korean Peninsula and into Japan.



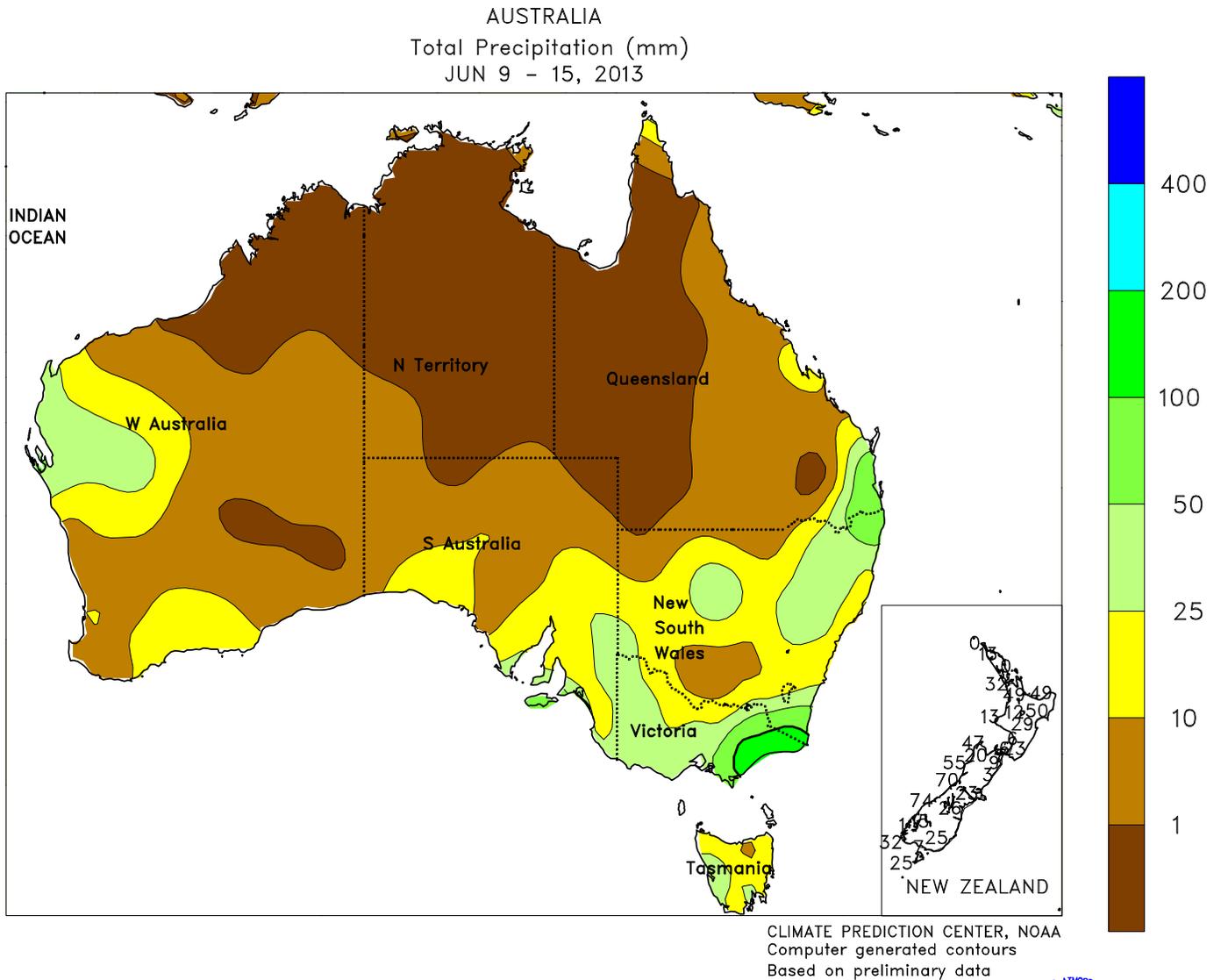
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Monsoon rains increased across parts of Thailand that had experienced a weak start to the rainy season. In the North and Central Plain Region of Thailand, 50 to 100 mm of rain all but erased much of the lingering seasonal rainfall deficits (since May 1) for rice. In the Northeast Region, despite spotty rainfall (25-90 mm), overall moisture supplies remained favorable for rice development. Similarly, monsoon rains increased in southern Vietnam, improving moisture supplies for summer rice. Increased monsoon rains (50-150 mm) also

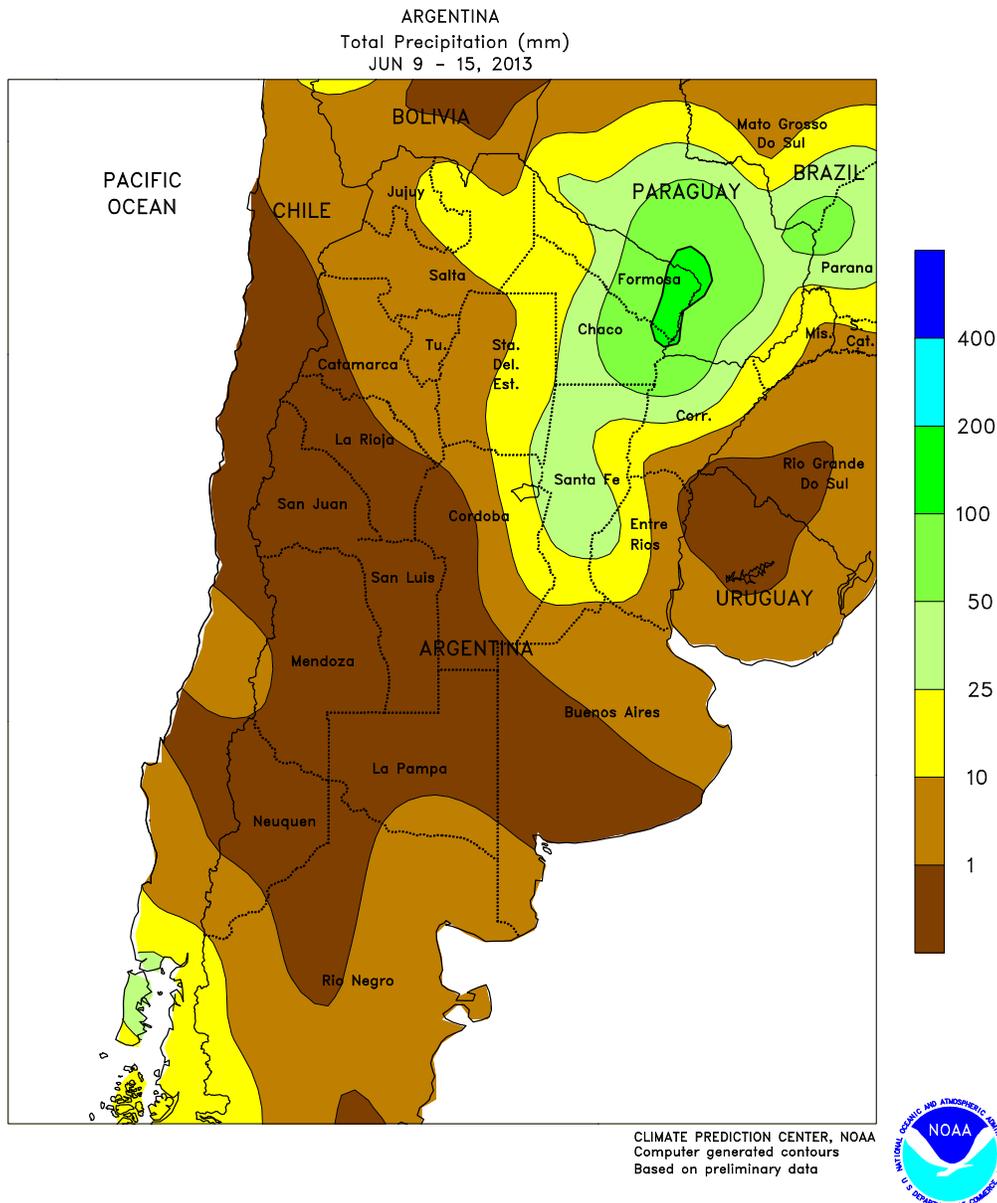
improved moisture supplies for rice and corn across the Philippines after a slow start to the summer rainy season. Seasonal rainfall was near normal in all but the Cagayan Valley in the north and central Mindanao in the south. Meanwhile, seasonable rainfall in eastern oil palm areas of Malaysia and Indonesia continued with mostly dry weather in western areas. In Java, Indonesia, rainfall remained unseasonably heavy (50-100 mm) and was 300 mm above normal since the start of the traditional dry season (April 1).



AUSTRALIA

In southern and eastern Australia, widespread, soaking rains (10-50 mm) favored winter crop emergence and establishment, maintaining good early season crop prospects for wheat, barley, and canola. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, lighter, more widely scattered showers (3-12 mm) fell across Western Australia,

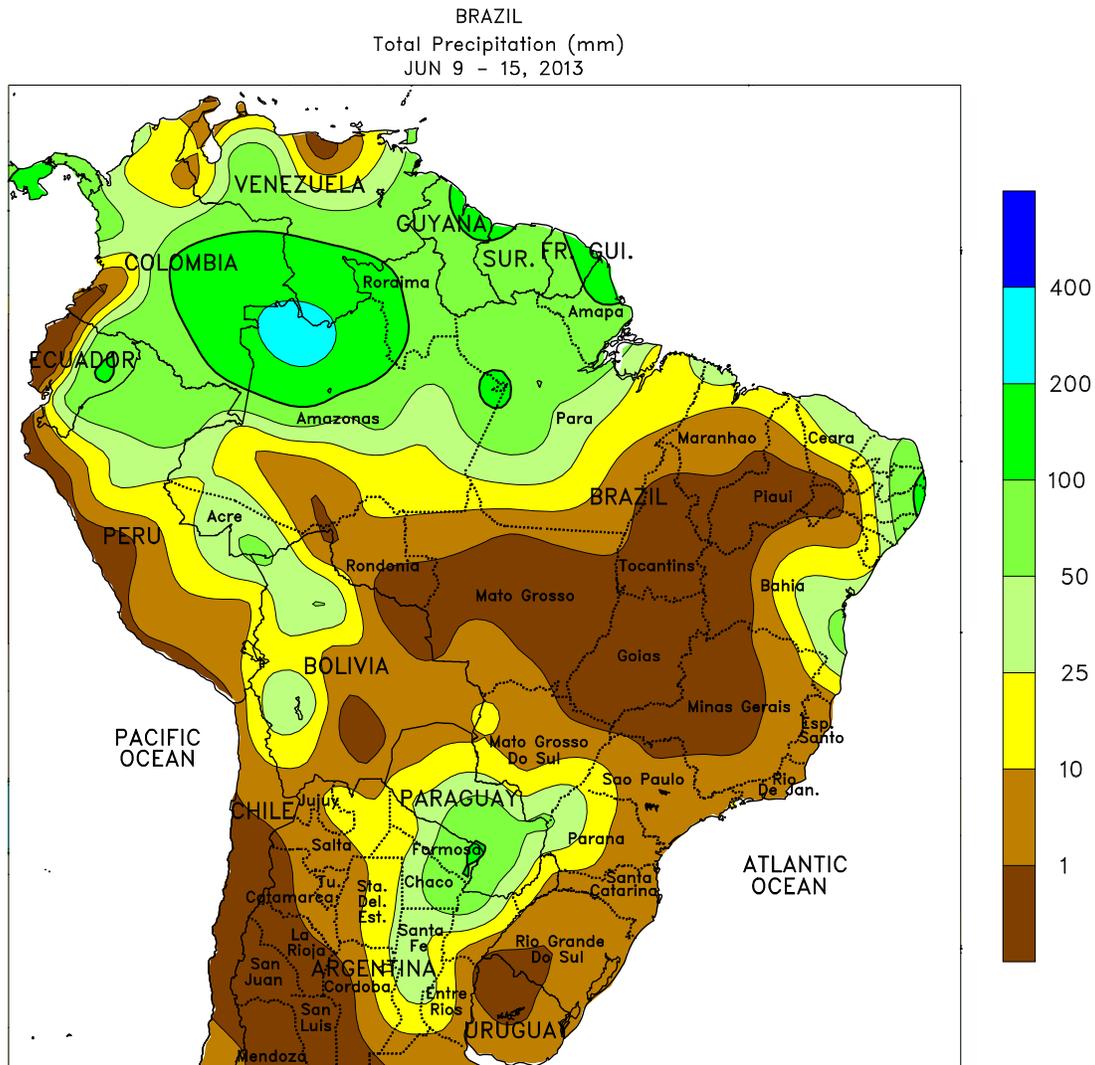
maintaining adequate topsoil moisture for winter grain and oilseed development. Temperatures in Western Australia averaged near normal, while warmer-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging up to 3°C above normal) in southern and eastern Australia helped accelerate crop development.



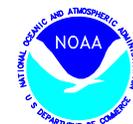
ARGENTINA

Conditions remained favorable for seasonal fieldwork throughout the main production areas of central Argentina. Little to no rain fell in La Pampa, Buenos Aires, and nearby locations in Cordoba, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios. Light rain (less than 10 mm) extended northward from western Cordoba to Salta, but heavier showers (rainfall totaling more than 25 mm) returned to sections of northeastern Argentina (central Santa Fe to eastern Formosa) after an absence of more than 3 weeks. Though untimely for harvesting cotton and other summer crops, the rain in the northeast maintained generally favorable levels of moisture for germination and establishment

of winter grains. Weekly temperatures averaged 3 to 6°C above normal throughout the region, with daytime highs ranging from the lower 20s (degrees C) in southeastern Buenos Aires to the lower 30s in the vicinity of western Formosa. Consequently, many central and northern areas continued to lack a season-ending freeze. According to Argentina’s Ministry of Agriculture, soybean harvesting was virtually complete (99 percent) as of June 13. Corn was 80 percent harvested versus 69 percent at this time last year. In addition, winter wheat planting and related activities were reportedly underway in most major production areas.



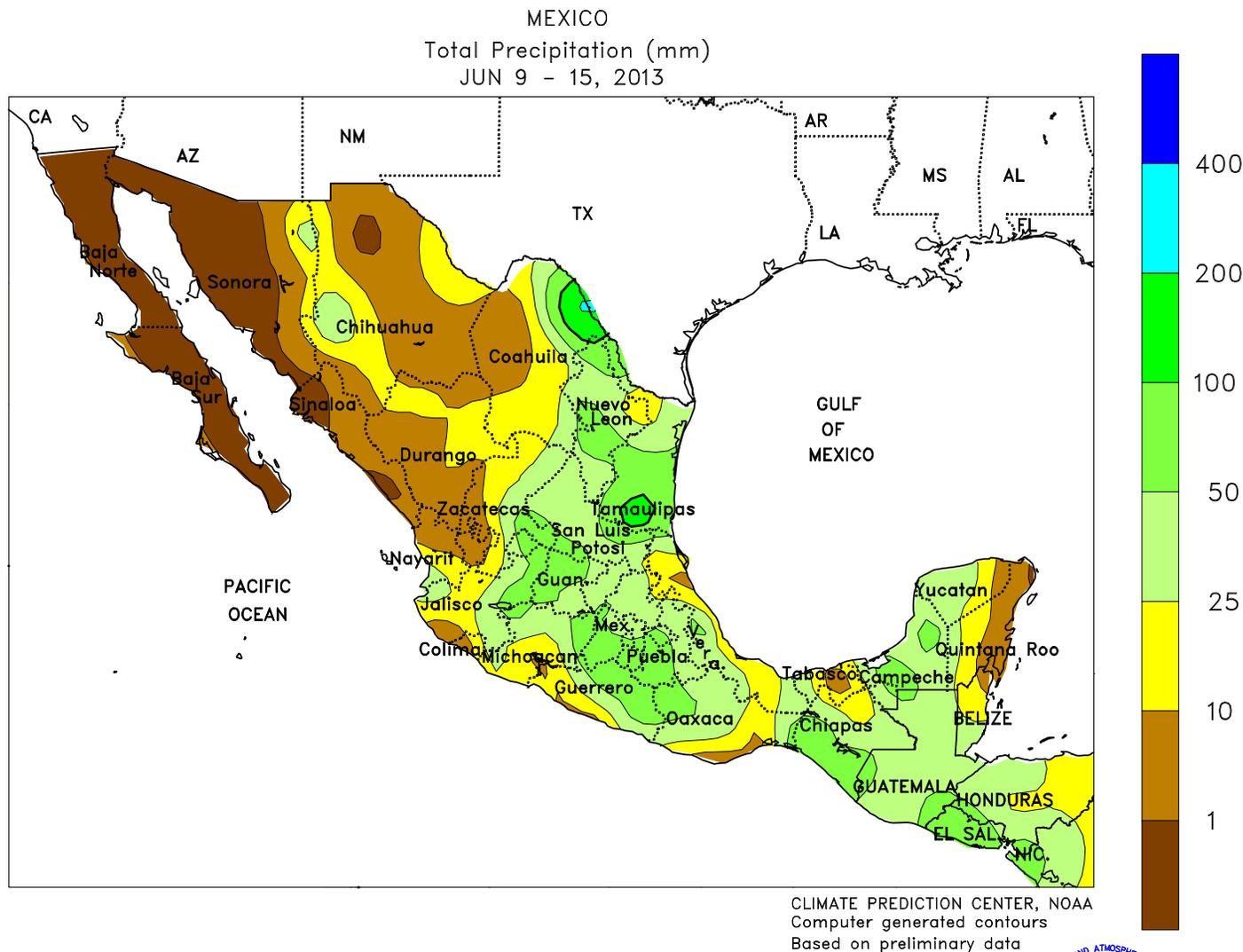
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



BRAZIL

Warm, mostly dry weather dominated most major farming areas of southern and central Brazil, fostering drydown and harvesting of sugarcane and coffee while reducing moisture for immature row crops. Rainfall totaled 10 to 25 mm — locally higher — in western Parana and southern Mato Grosso do Sul, with similar or lighter amounts scattered throughout neighboring states. The rain maintained generally favorable levels of moisture in these areas for secondary (safrinha) corn though some temporary delays in seasonal fieldwork may have resulted. Otherwise, little to no rain fell from Rio Grande do Sul northward to Mato Grosso and the northeastern interior

(western Bahia, Tocantins, and southern farming areas of Piaui and Maranhao). The dryness in the northern part of this region is typical for June, though additional moisture would have been welcome for immature safrinha corn and cotton. Weekly average temperatures were 1 to 2°C above normal in southern and central Brazil, with daytime highs reaching the lower 20s (degrees C) in Rio Grande do Sul and the middle 30s in traditionally warmer locations in Mato Grosso and Tocantins. Elsewhere, seasonal rain (10-100 mm, with highest totals nearest the coast) increased irrigation reserves for sugarcane, cocoa, and other crops grown along the northeastern coast.

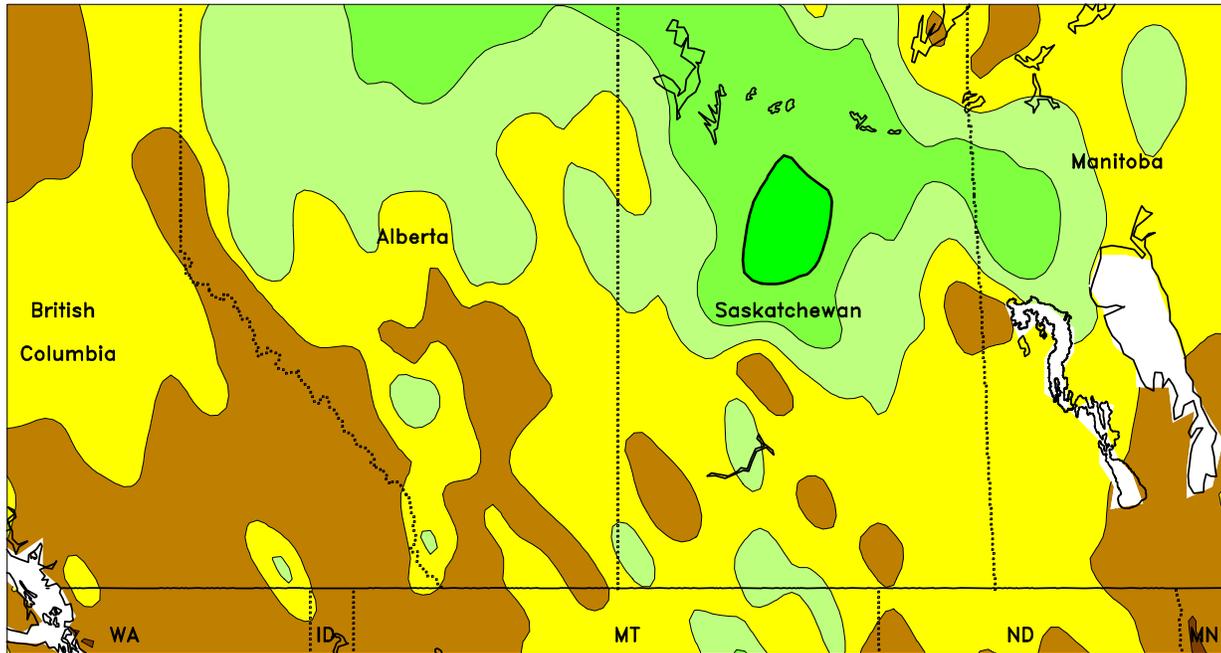


MEXICO

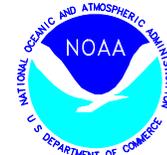
Widespread, locally heavy rain increased moisture for corn and other rain-fed summer crops throughout key southern production areas. Rainfall totaled 25 to 75 mm across the southern plateau (Jalisco to Puebla), marking the most widespread rain thus far in the season. The rainfall was particularly welcome in Jalisco — Mexico’s leading producer of summer corn — which needed a soaking rain to ensure uniform germination. Similar amounts were recorded in production areas along the southern Pacific Coast (Michoacan

to Oaxaca) and in the southeast, from southern Veracruz to western Campeche, southward to Chiapas. Significant rain (local totals in excess of 50 mm) also fell in central and northeastern Mexico due to an influx of tropical moisture. Satellite imagery depicted showers east of the western Sierras (Chihuahua and Durango) in accordance with the beginning of the monsoon. In contrast, seasonal dryness continued in the northwest (Sonora, Sinaloa, and Baja Norte), fostering harvesting of vegetables, winter wheat, and corn.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Total Precipitation (mm)
JUN 9 - 15, 2013



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

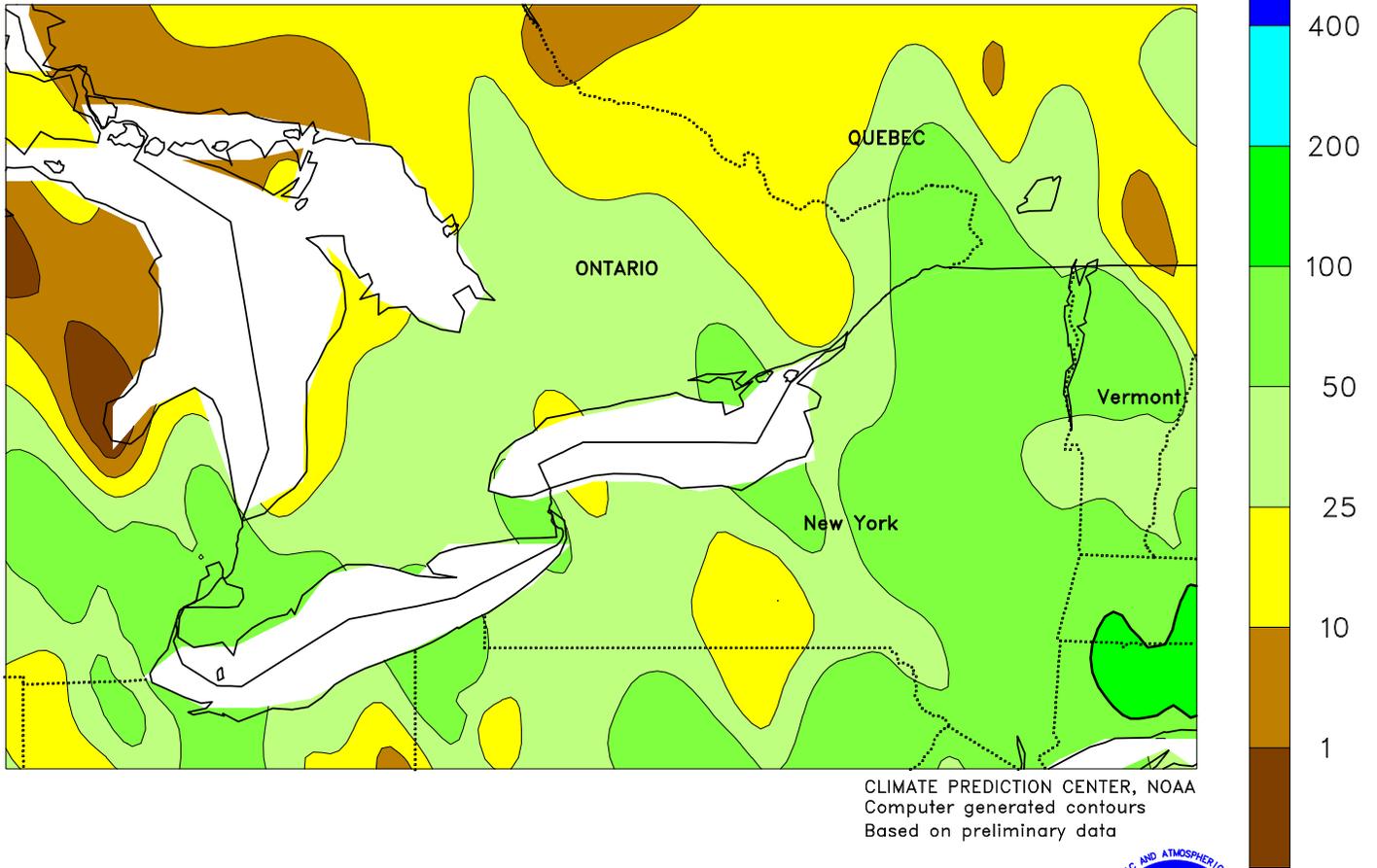


CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Showery weather continued across the Prairies, maintaining generally favorable conditions for emerging spring grains and oilseeds. Most areas recorded rainfall totaling 5 to 25 mm, though some northern farming areas in Saskatchewan and Alberta — including the Peace River Valley — recorded up to 50 mm. Weekly average temperatures were near to slightly above normal (daytime highs reaching the middle and upper 20s degrees C) in

Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan, spurring crop development following several mild weeks. Cooler weather (weekly average temperatures as much as 3°C below normal) prevailed farther west, with daytime highs ranging from the upper teens in the Peace River Valley to the middle 20s in western Saskatchewan. Despite the cooler conditions in the west, with nighttime lows falling below 5°C, no freezes were reported.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Total Precipitation (mm)
JUN 9 - 15, 2013



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

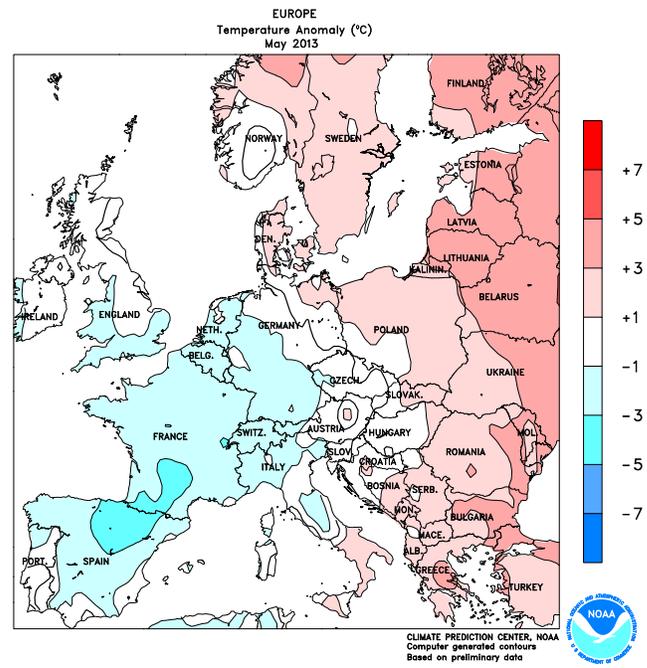
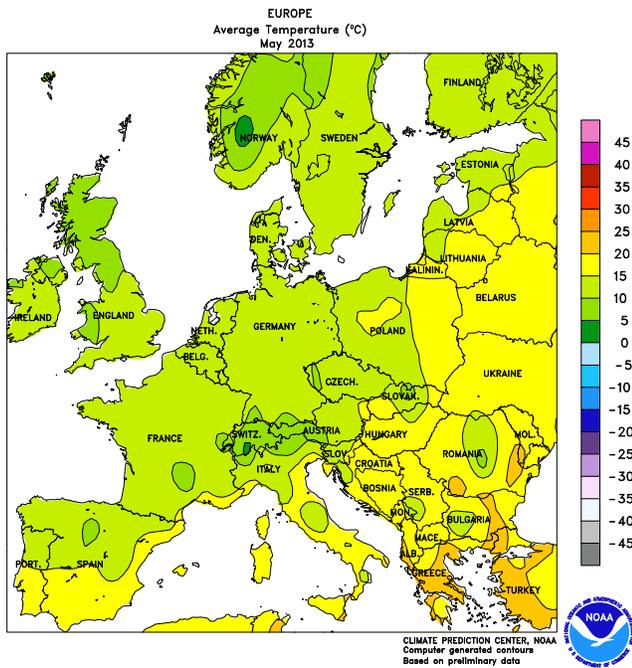
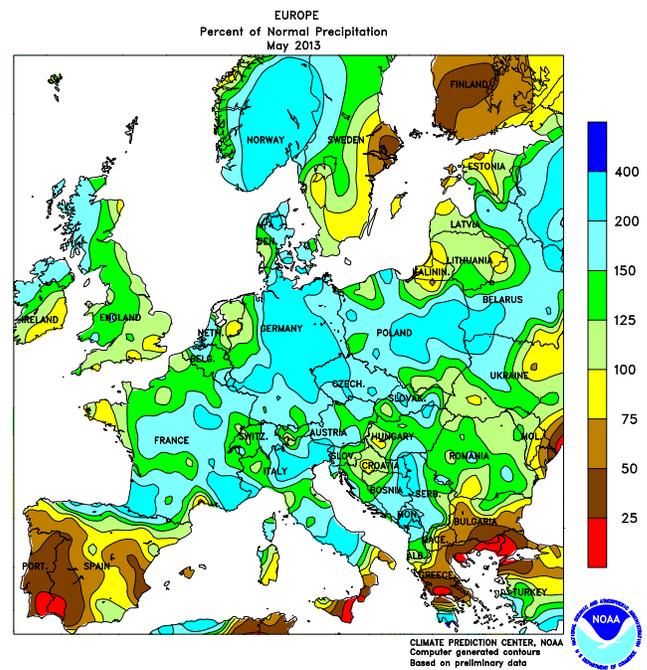
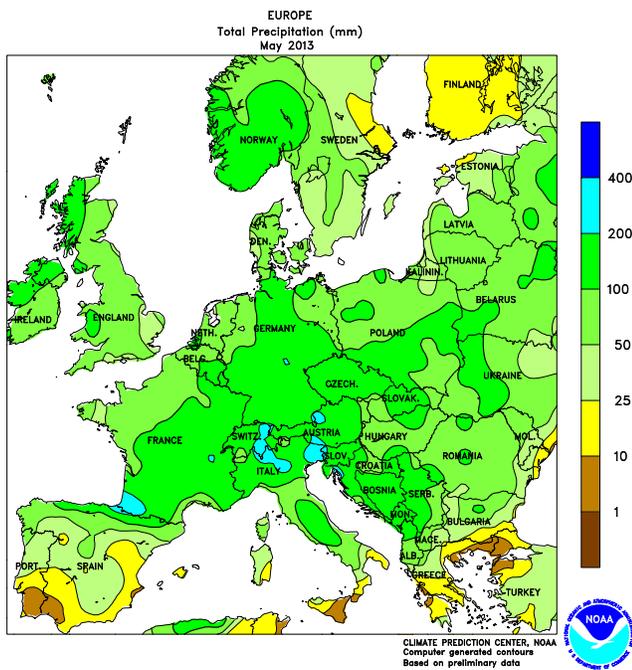


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Mild, showery weather maintained mostly favorable conditions for winter wheat, emerging summer crops, and pastures. Rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm across the region, with local totals in excess of 50 mm. Weekly average temperatures were near to slightly below normal, although daytime highs reached the

middle 20s (degrees C) at most locations on several days. Most areas recorded nighttime lows above 5°C. According to Ontario's Ministry of Agriculture and Food, soybean planting was nearing completion but some winter wheat fields showed damage from the earlier freeze and may be replanted with beans.

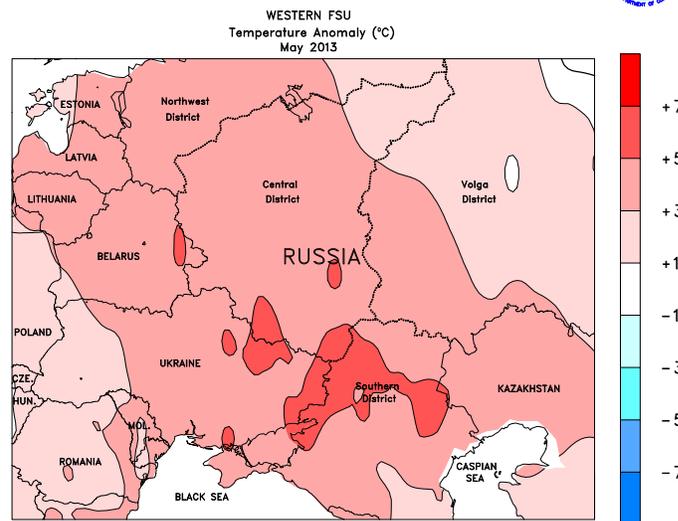
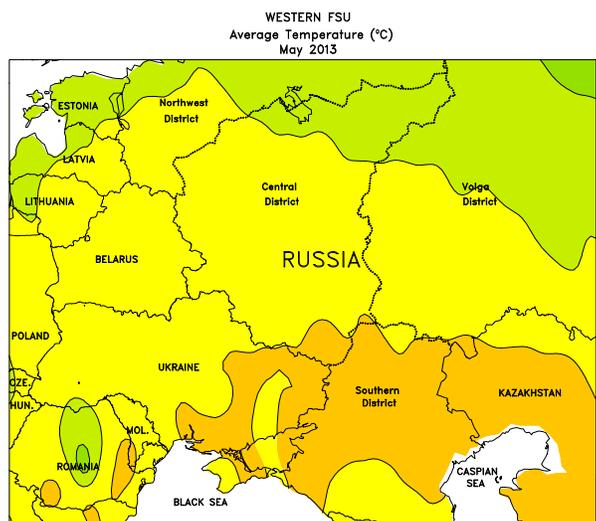
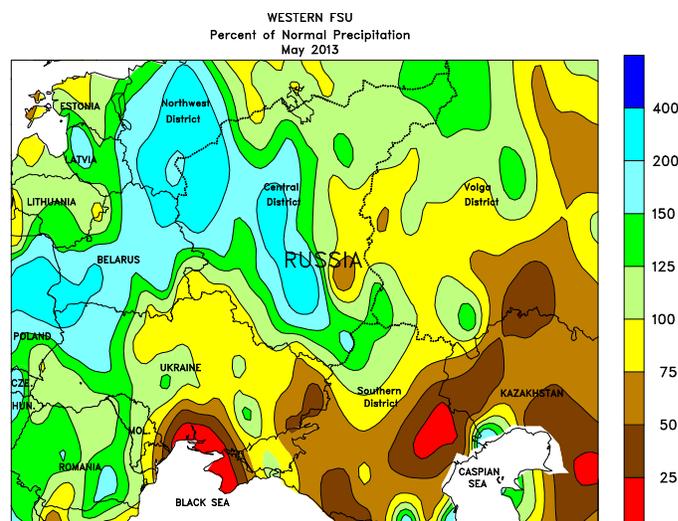
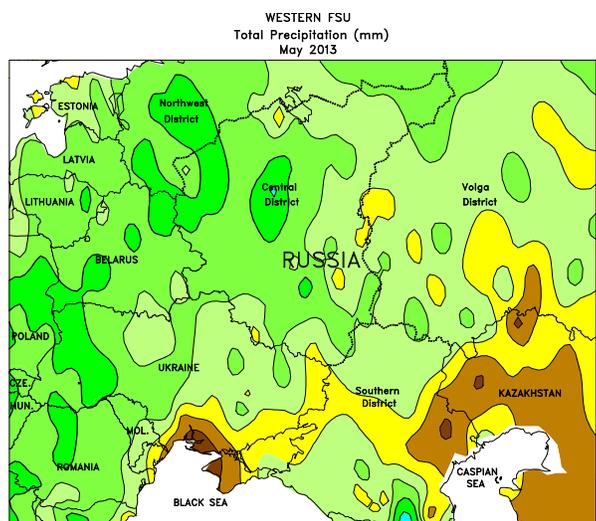
May International Temperature and Precipitation Maps



EUROPE

Wetter-than-normal weather across much of Europe during May hampered fieldwork but boosted soil moisture for heading to filling winter crops and emerging to vegetative summer crops. Locally excessive rainfall (200-350 percent of normal) caused flooding from Germany and Poland into northern Italy. In particular, corn planting in northern Italy and Croatia has been hampered by a very wet spring, with recent rain exacerbating fieldwork delays.

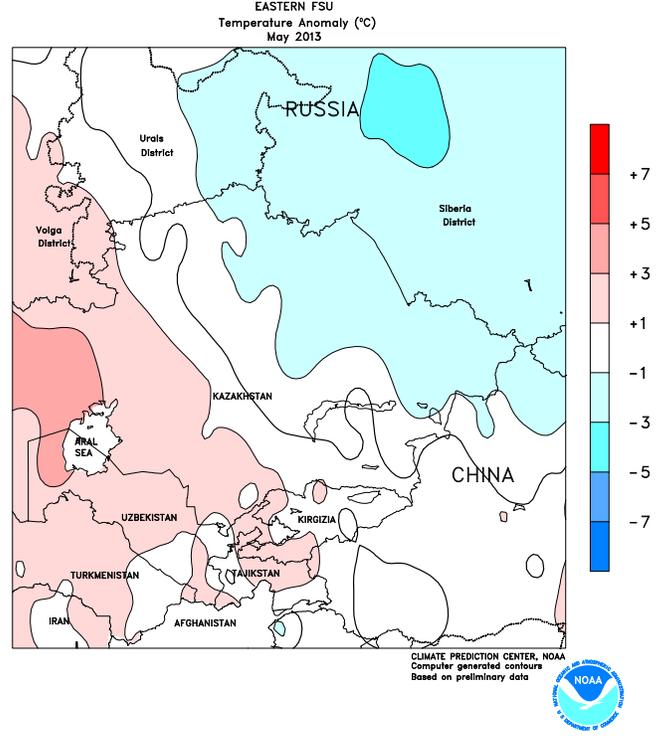
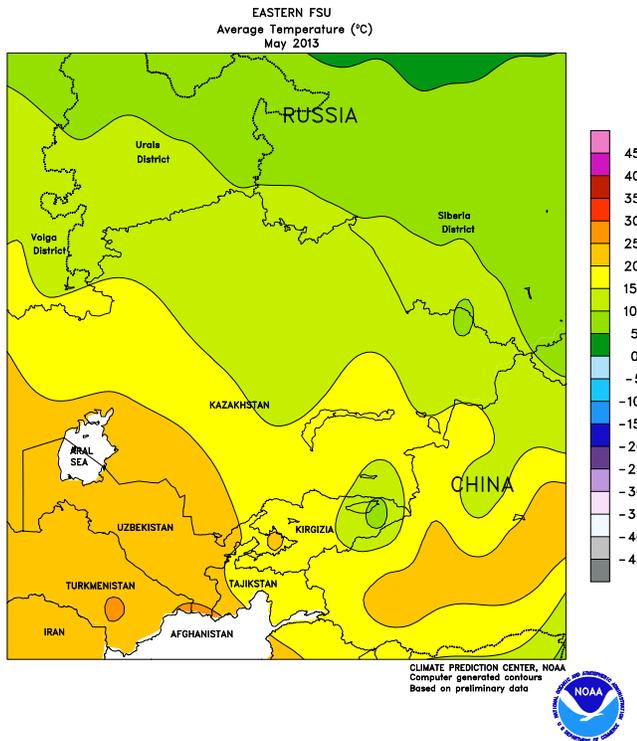
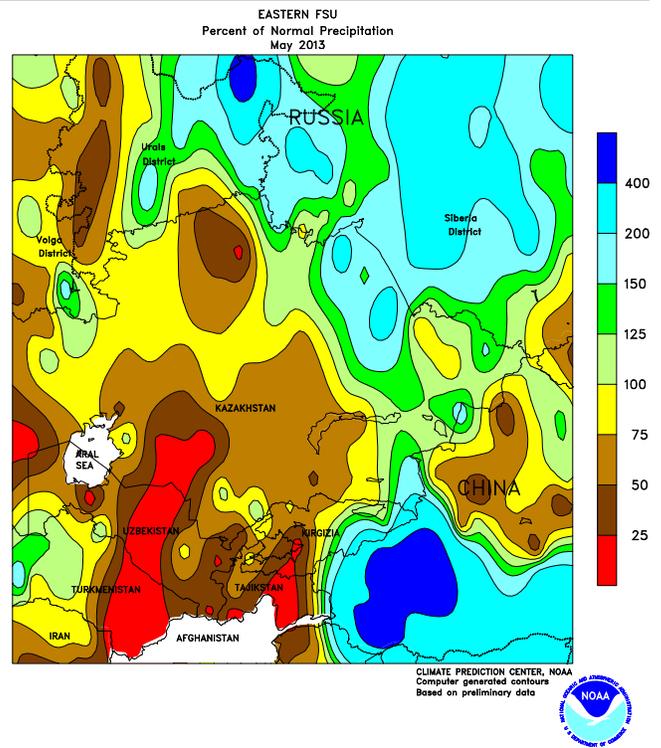
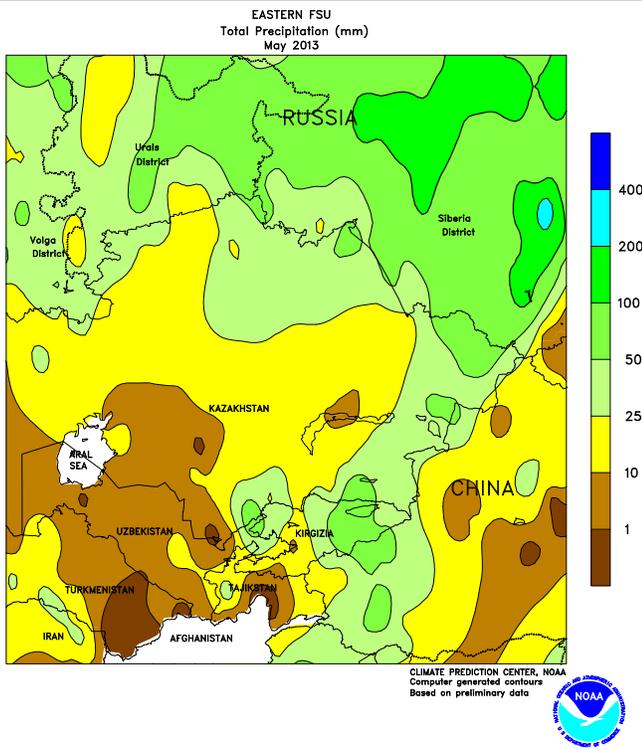
Meanwhile, producers in England were able to sow spring grains and oilseeds in lieu of unplanted winter crops following a wet autumn. The wet conditions kept temperatures 1 to 4°C below normal in central and western Europe. In contrast, warmer-than-normal conditions (up to 4°C above normal) in eastern Europe accelerated crop development, although heat stress was not a widespread concern.



WESTERN FSU

Unseasonably warm, mostly drier-than-normal weather reduced prospects for winter wheat in southern portions of Russia and Ukraine. Temperatures averaged more than 5°C above normal (with highs regularly eclipsing 30°C) across Russia's Southern District, increasing crop-water demands and likely resulting in crop stress.

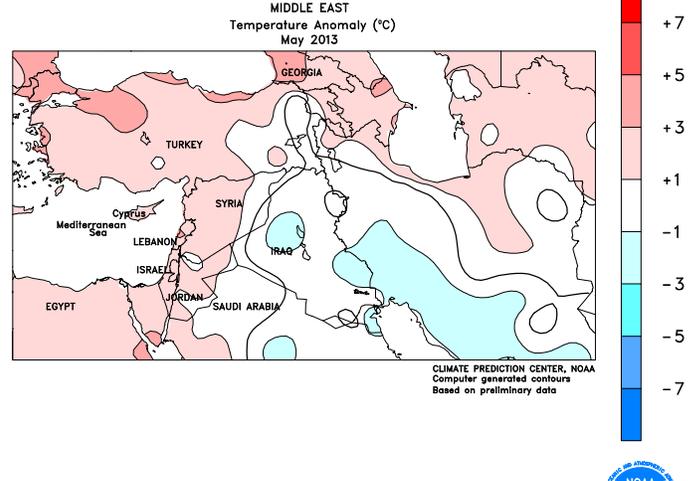
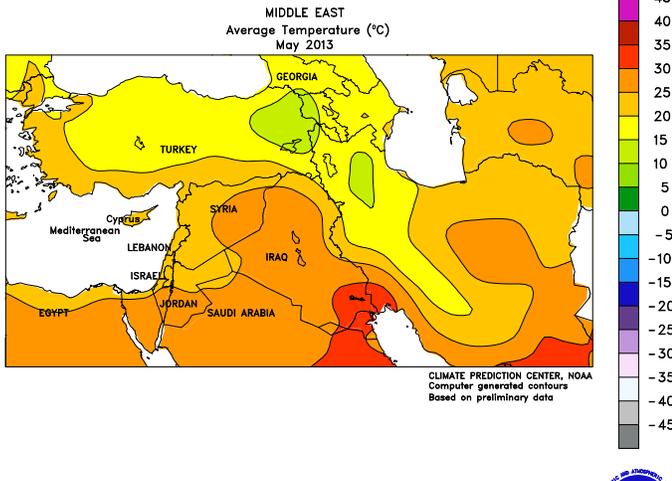
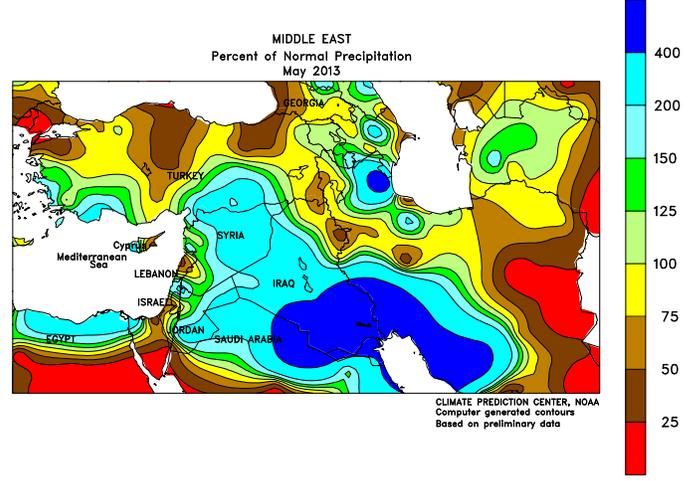
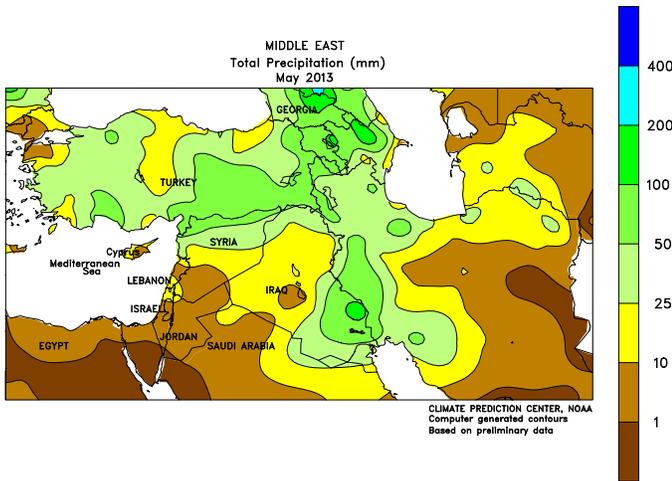
However, spotty, locally heavy showers and thunderstorms provided localized soil moisture, resulting in highly variable winter wheat conditions. Elsewhere, near- to above-normal rainfall maintained abundant soil moisture for grains and oilseeds and promoted summer crop establishment.



EASTERN FSU

In May, wetter-than-normal conditions in the east and south contrasted with drier-than-normal weather in western growing areas. Heavy rain in Russia's Siberia District (50-100 mm) hampered spring grain planting, with monthly totals locally more than 200 percent of normal. In contrast, drier weather facilitated fieldwork in north-central Kazakhstan and

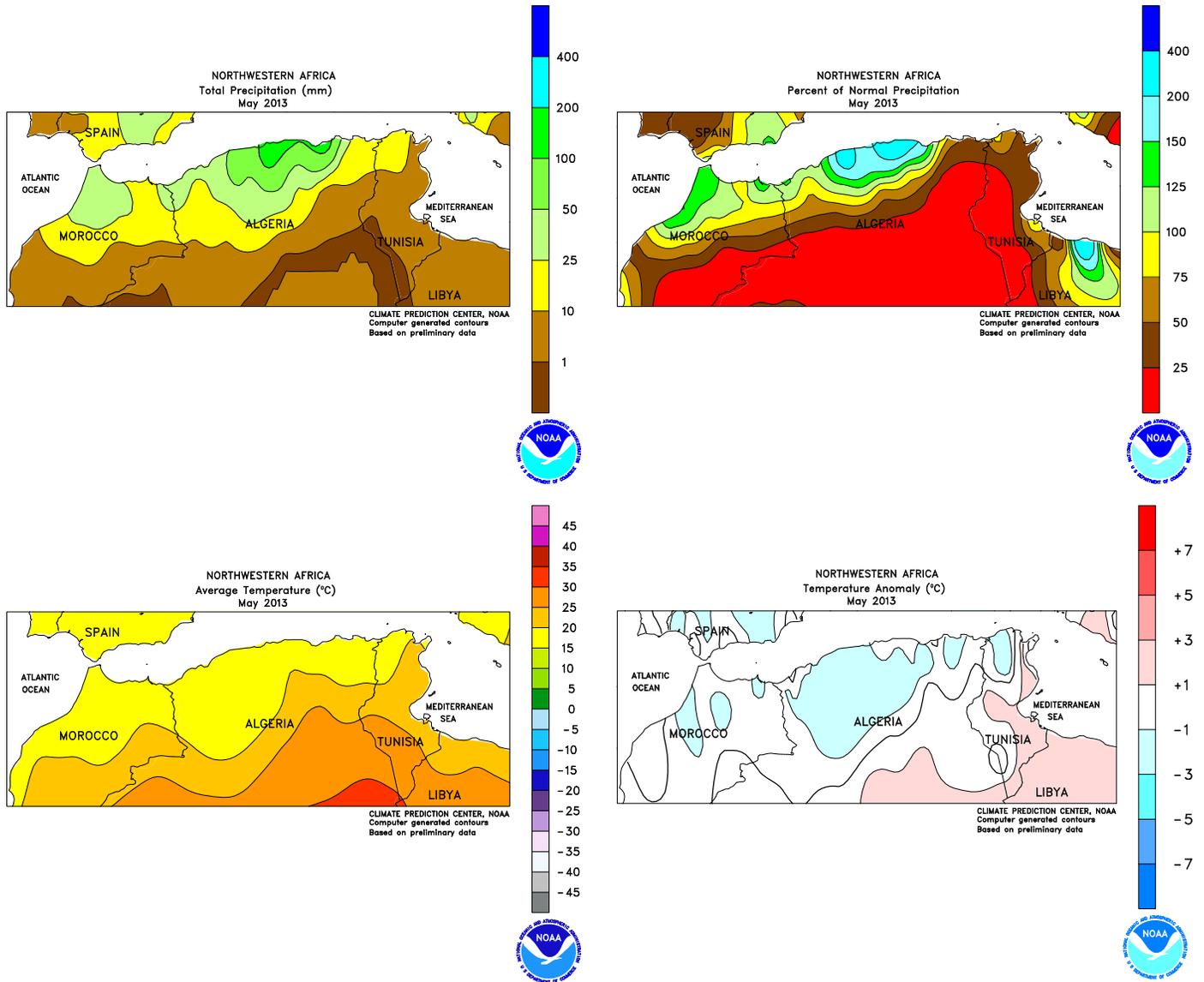
neighboring environs. By month's end, however, favorably drier weather over all of Russia's spring wheat areas encouraged a fast pace of planting, which had been significantly delayed by an abnormally wet spring. Farther south, showers and thunderstorms boosted moisture for cotton establishment but hampered late planting.



MIDDLE EAST

During May, heavy rain across southern Iraq and southwestern Iran caused flooding and tempered yield prospects for mature winter wheat. Rain totals averaged 50 to 125 mm (400-800 percent of normal) in the hardest-hit areas of southern Iraq and southwestern Iran, causing

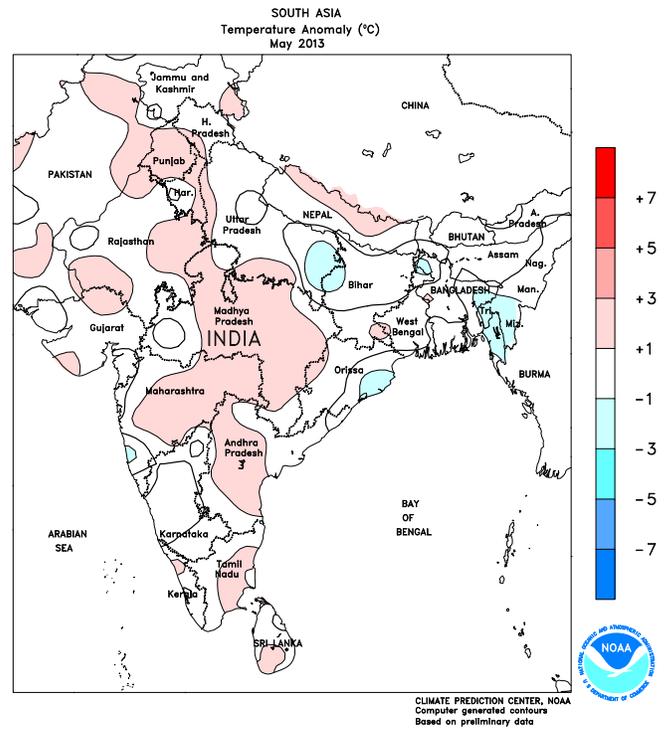
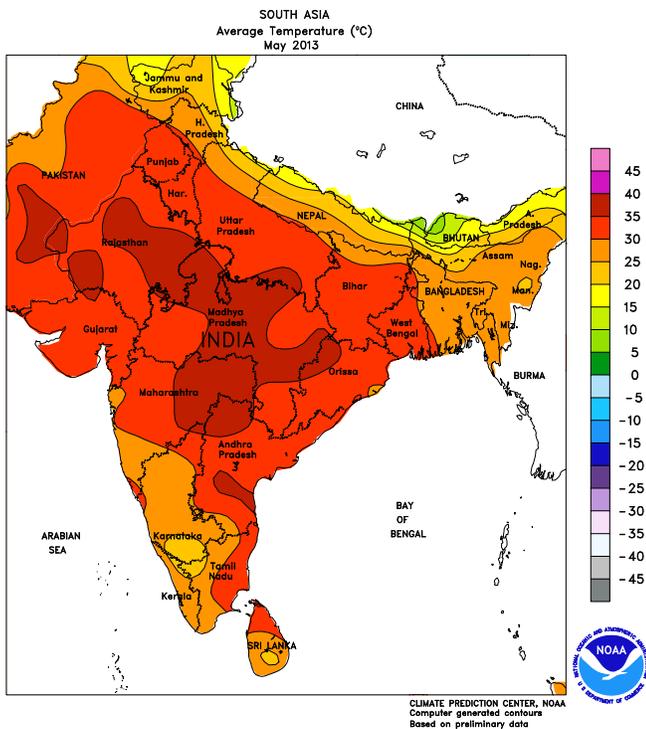
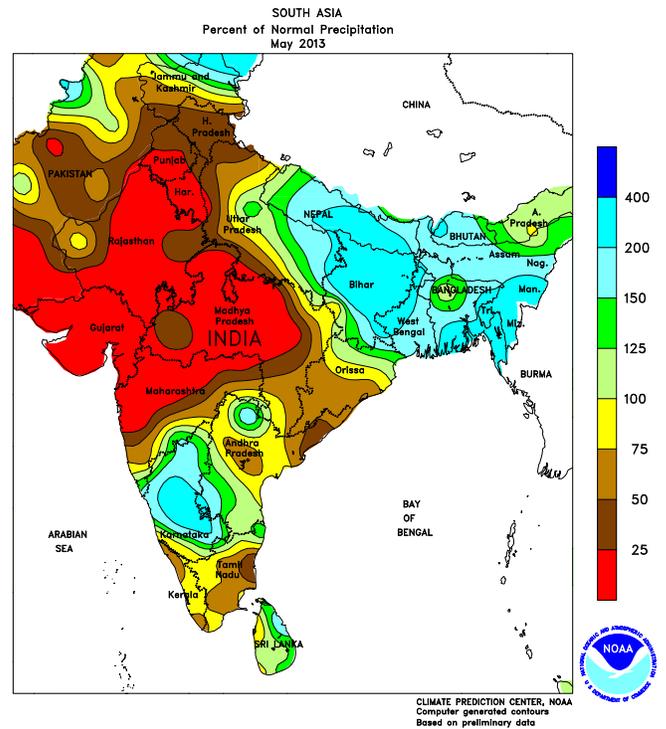
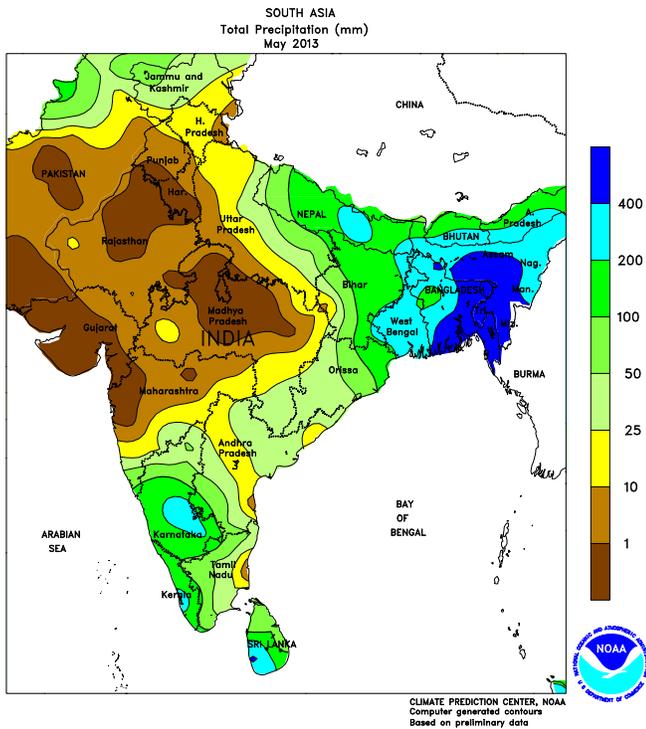
significant flooding in low-lying and poorly drained fields. Across the region's northern tier, near- to above-normal rainfall was favorable for reproductive to filling winter wheat but slowed late cotton planting efforts from Turkey into northern Iran.



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

During May, wet weather in central crop areas caused some fieldwork delays, while near- to below-normal precipitation elsewhere favored winter grain maturation and harvesting. Rain was heaviest (50-150 mm) in north-central Algeria, and although harvest delays were likely, the area hit by the heaviest rain is not a major wheat and

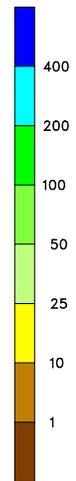
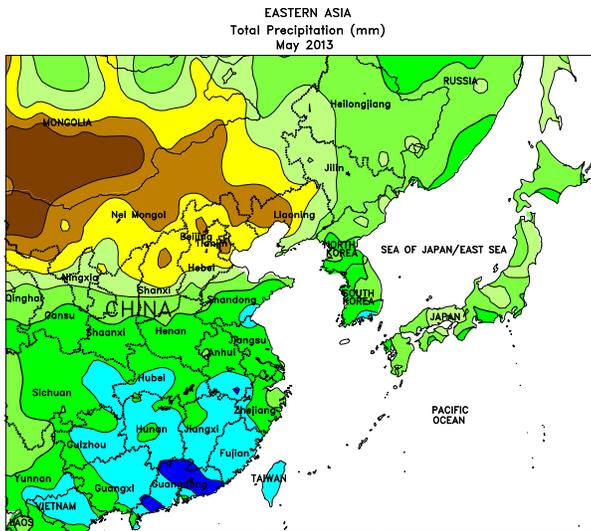
barley region. In northern Morocco, early month showers (20-40 mm) caused some minor fieldwork interruptions, though dry weather by mid-month accelerated drydown and harvesting. Dry weather in northern Tunisia accelerated winter grains toward maturity but trimmed yield prospects for late-filling crops.



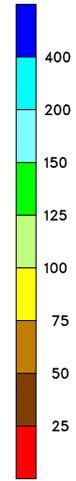
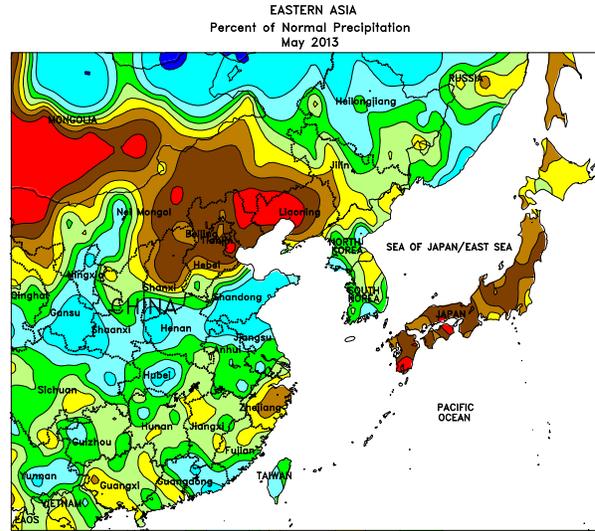
SOUTH ASIA

Pre-monsoon showers in May brought an early boost to moisture reserves in parts of southern and eastern India as farmers awaited the onset of the monsoon before beginning

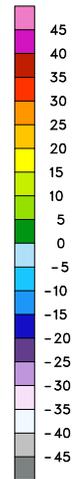
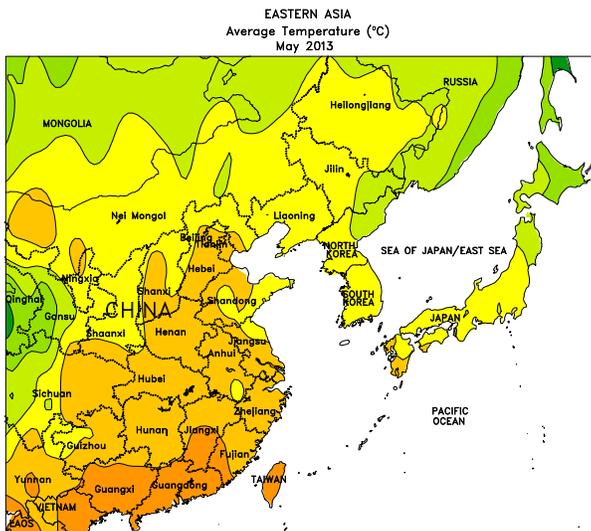
widespread planting activities. Meanwhile, rice and cotton planting in Pakistan was reportedly nearing completion by the end of May.



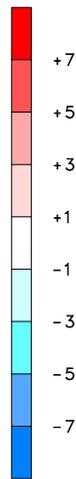
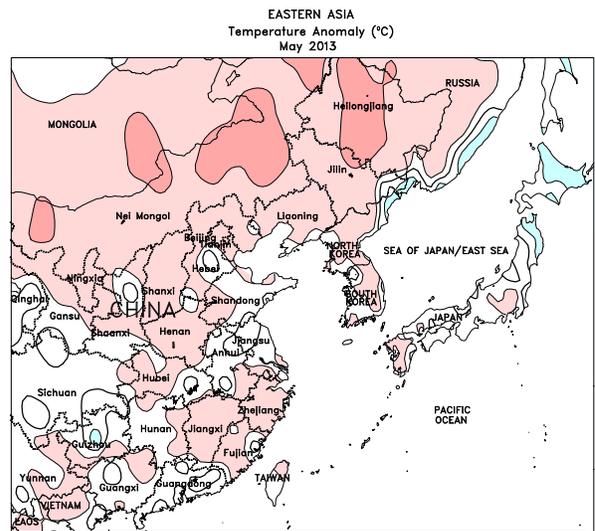
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
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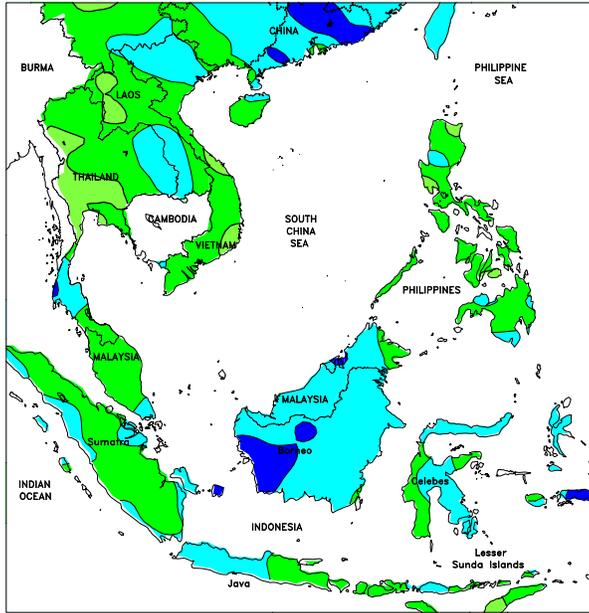


EASTERN ASIA

Generally warm, dry weather through much of May benefited maturing wheat on the North China Plain. However, by month's end, upwards of 60 mm or more of rain raised concerns for wheat quality. Periodic rainfall through the month in the Yangtze Valley and most southern provinces slowed rapeseed harvesting but maintained excellent moisture supplies for rice and other summer crops. Meanwhile in

northeastern China, consistent rainfall and warm weather aided emergence of corn and soybeans in Heilongjiang, while dry weather in Liaoning and parts of Jilin benefited corn planting but reduced soil moisture for establishment. Elsewhere in the region, above-normal rainfall on the Korean Peninsula aided rice establishment, while below-normal rainfall for the month in Japan lowered moisture supplies for rice.

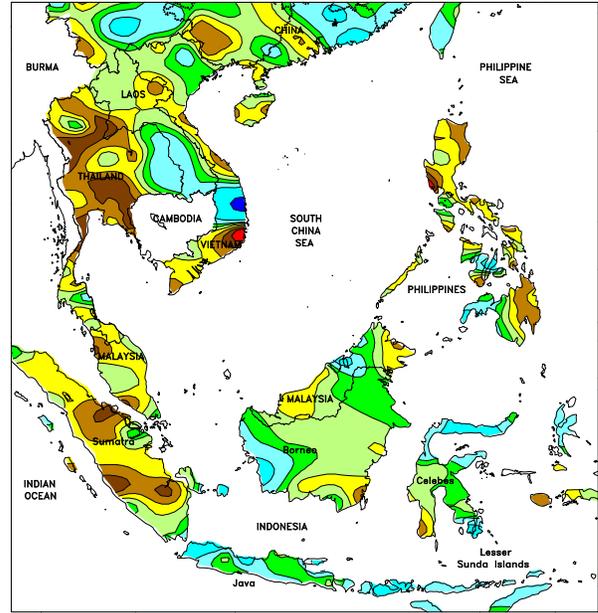
SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
May 2013



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



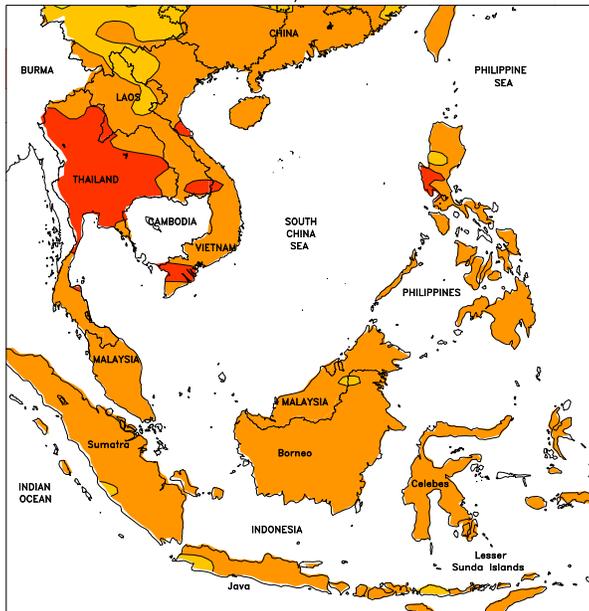
SOUTHEAST ASIA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
May 2013



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



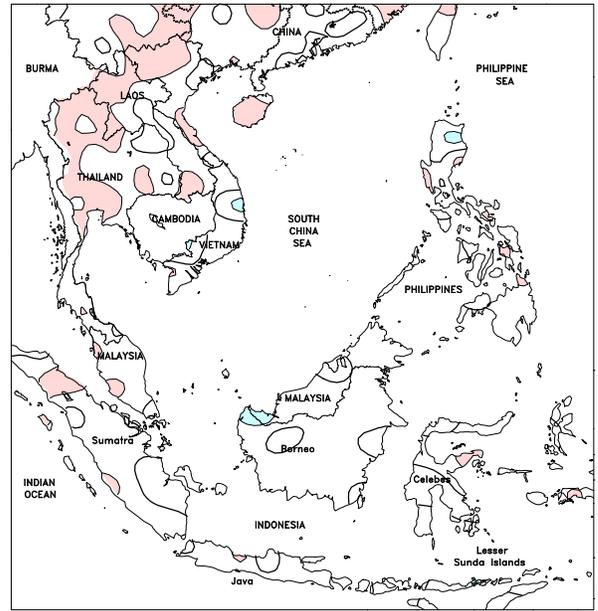
SOUTHEAST ASIA
Average Temperature (°C)
May 2013



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



SOUTHEAST ASIA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
May 2013



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

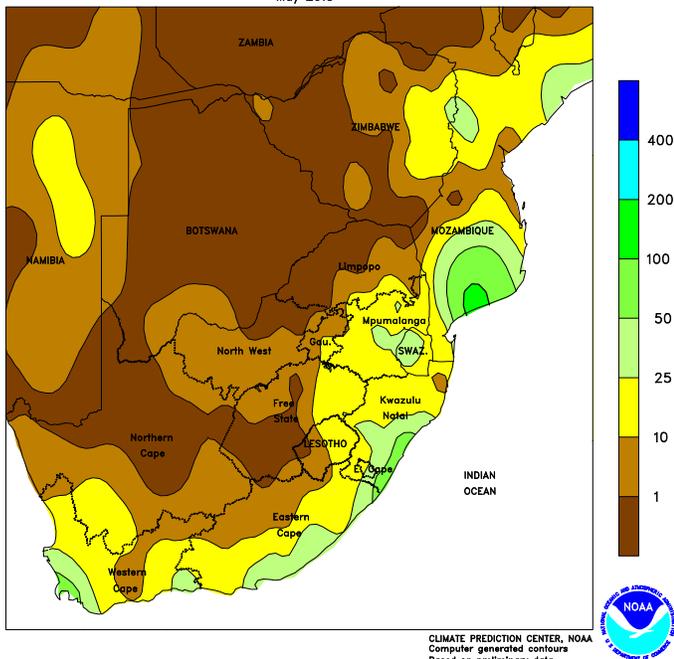


SOUTHEAST ASIA

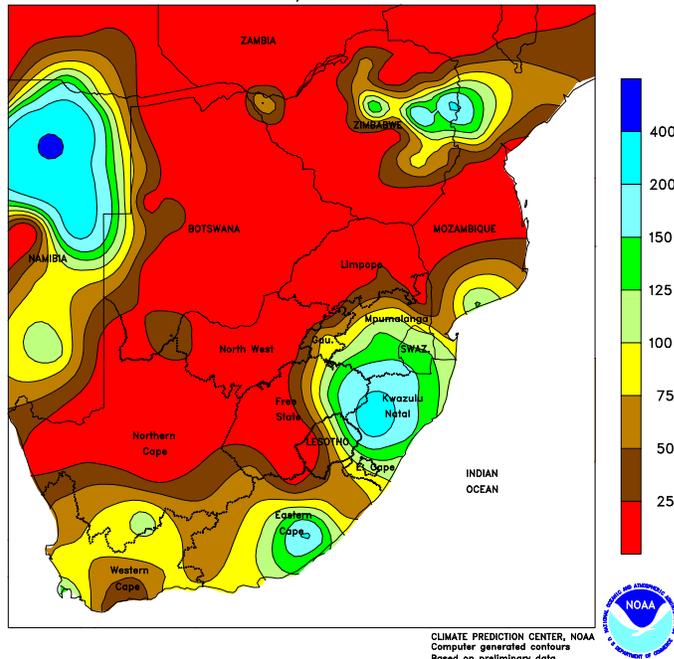
A weak start to the monsoon in Thailand resulted in limited moisture supplies for rice establishment in western growing areas, while seasonal rains benefited rice in the east. The Philippines also experienced a poor start to the summer

monsoon, although moisture reserves for rice and corn were better off than in Thailand. Meanwhile, rainfall continued into Java, Indonesia's dry season, raising concerns over rice yields and quality.

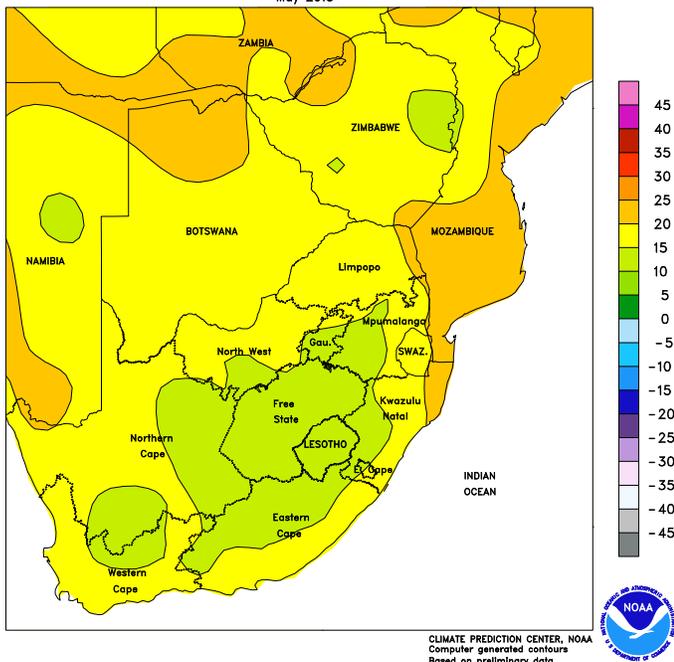
SOUTH AFRICA
Total Precipitation (mm)
May 2013



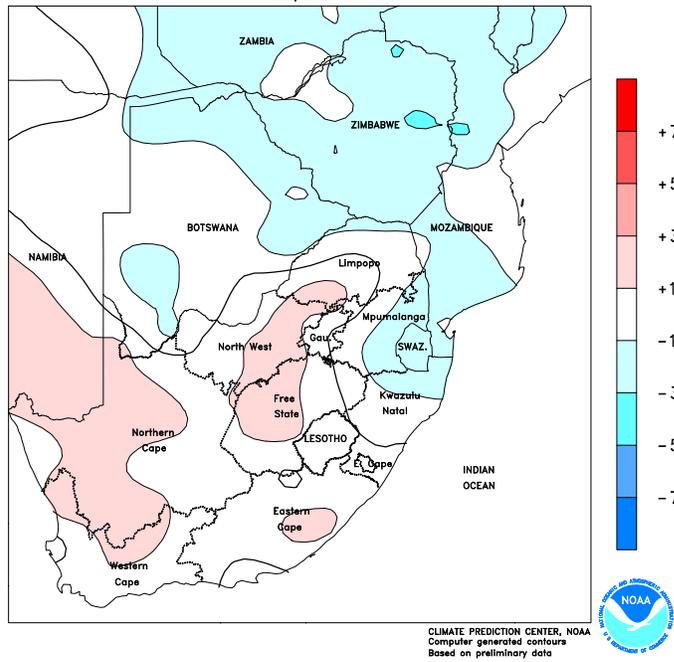
SOUTH AFRICA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
May 2013



SOUTH AFRICA
Average Temperature (°C)
May 2013



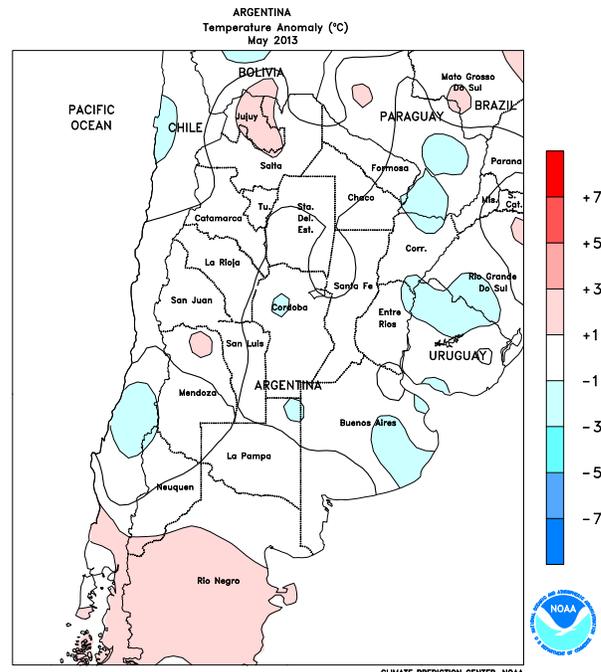
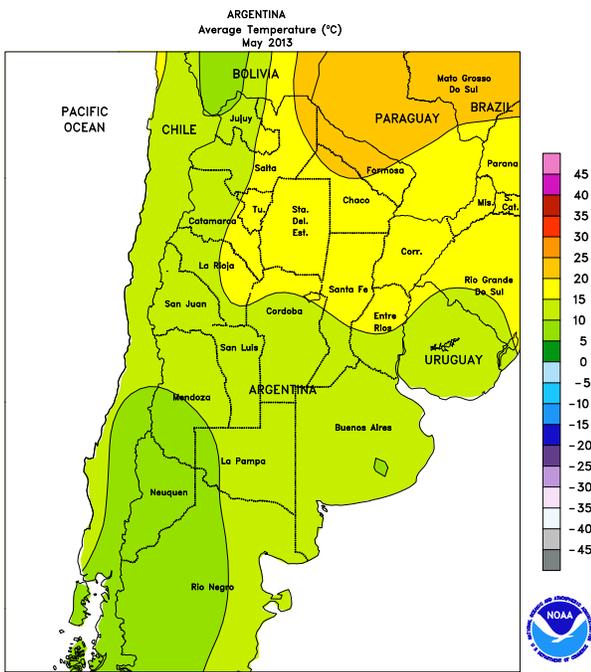
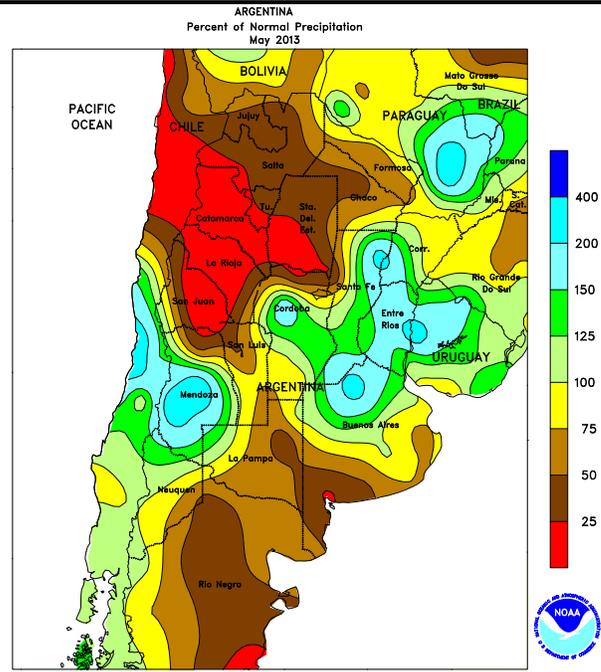
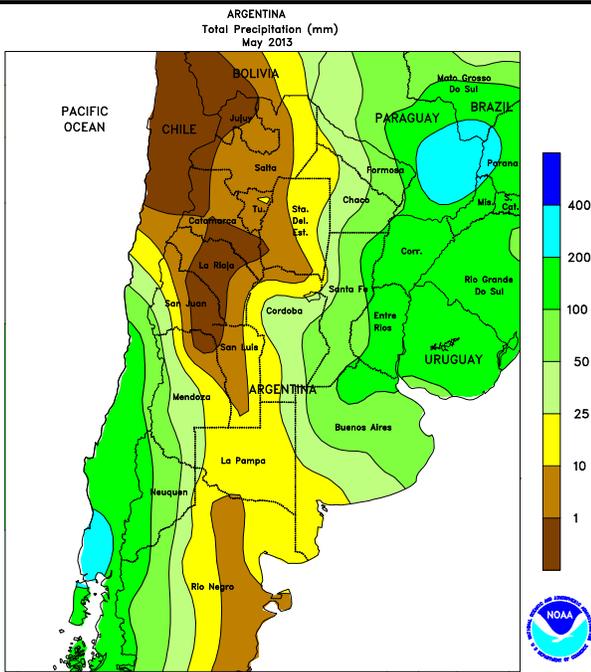
SOUTH AFRICA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
May 2013



SOUTH AFRICA

During May, showers maintained generally favorable levels of moisture for winter wheat in key production areas of Western Cape. In contrast, seasonably drier conditions prevailed in commercial farming areas of the central interior (Northwest, Free State, Gauteng, and Mpumalanga), providing little moisture for winter grains but aiding drydown of corn and other unharvested summer crops. Unseasonably heavy rain (monthly totals of 25 to 85 mm) disrupted

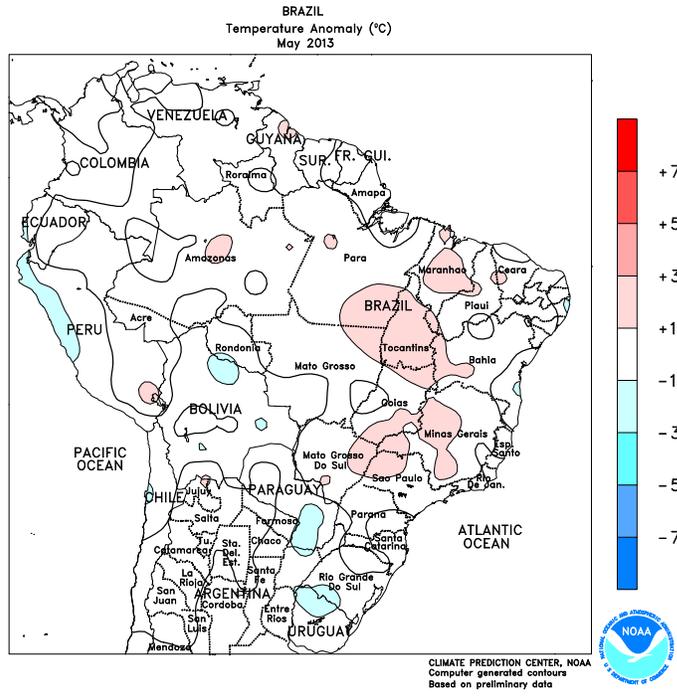
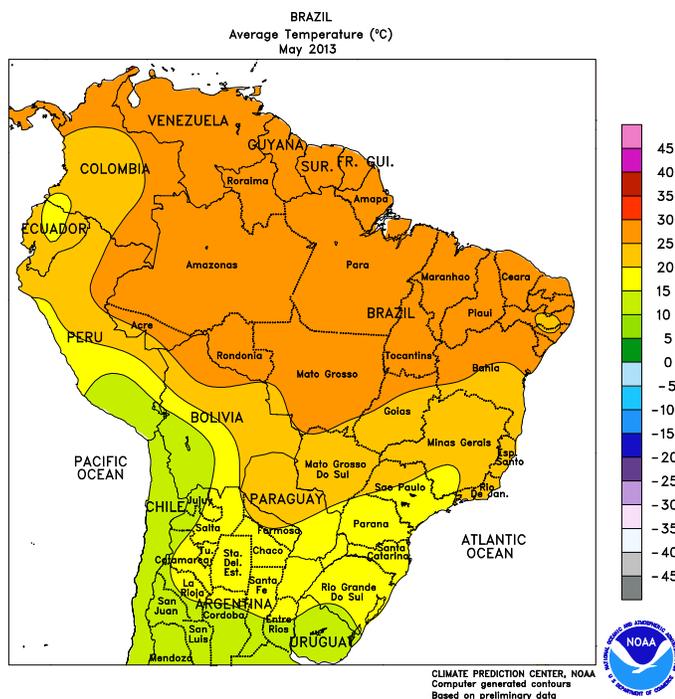
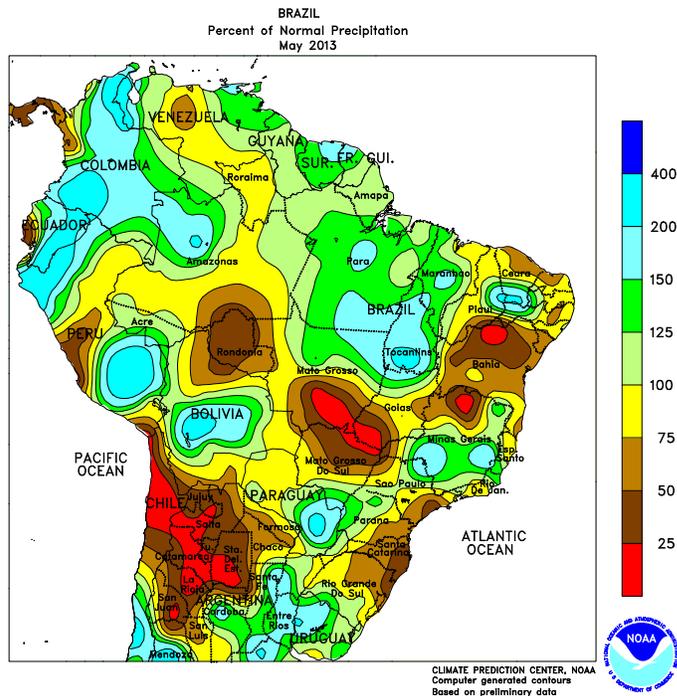
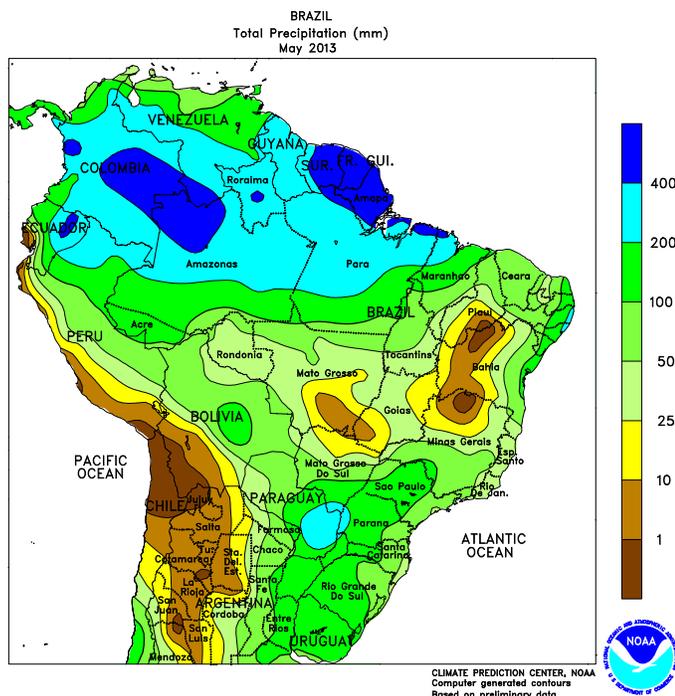
harvesting of sugarcane in major production areas of KwaZulu-Natal and eastern Mpumalanga, though much of the rain fell early in the month and drier conditions during the latter half of May improved harvest prospects. Monthly temperatures averaged within 1°C of normal across the country; however, a season-ending freeze (temperatures of -2°C or lower) early in the month aided drydown of corn and other maturing summer crops.



ARGENTINA

After a wet start to the month, a general trend of dry weather prevailed during much of May, improving conditions for drydown and harvesting of summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton. As would be expected this time of year, showers were most frequent in eastern sections of the country, although extended periods of dryness still allowed fieldwork to progress. However, moisture was limited in

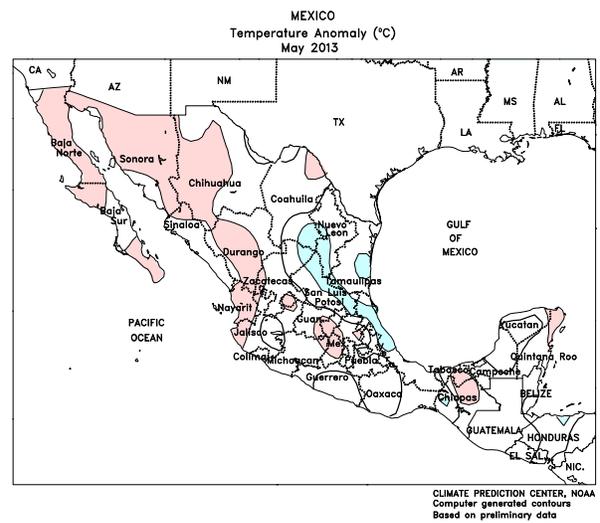
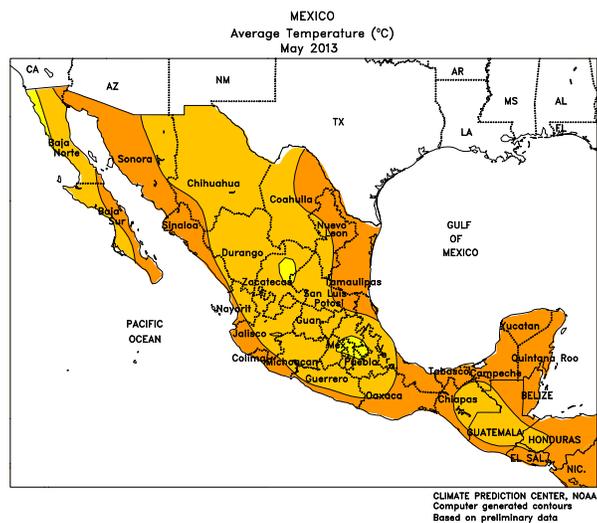
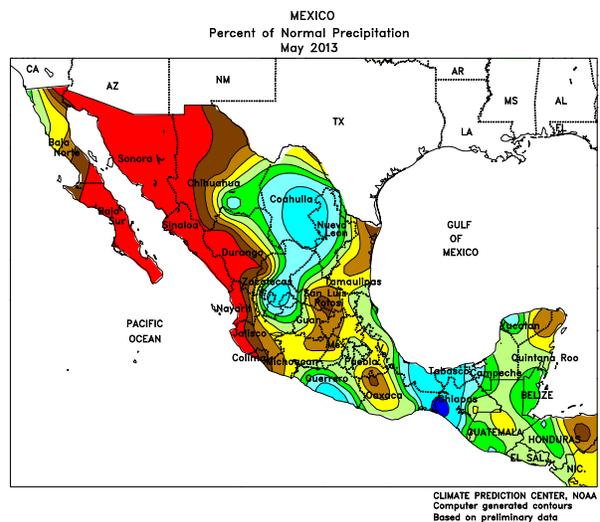
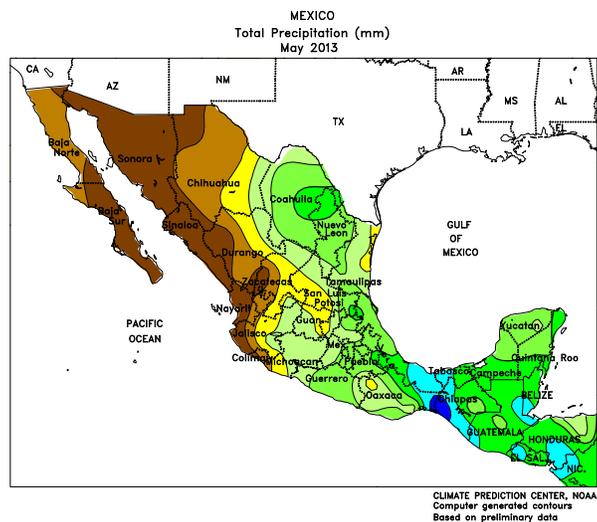
the northwest for winter grain establishment following another month of below-normal precipitation; monthly temperatures averaging up to 2°C above normal — with daytime highs occasionally in excess of 35° — exacerbated the impact of the dryness on the region’s agriculture. Elsewhere, May temperatures generally averaged within 1°C of normal.



BRAZIL

In May, periodic showers maintained favorable prospects for secondary (safrinha) corn in southern Brazil, in particular Parana and Mato Grosso do Sul, two of the country's leading producers. In contrast, the wetness was untimely in Sao Paulo and southern Minas Gerais for sugarcane harvesting and maturation of coffee. Farther north, seasonably dry weather prevailed for much of May in the Center-West Region (Mato Grosso, Goias, and northern Mato Grosso do Sul) and the northeastern interior (in and around Tocantins and western

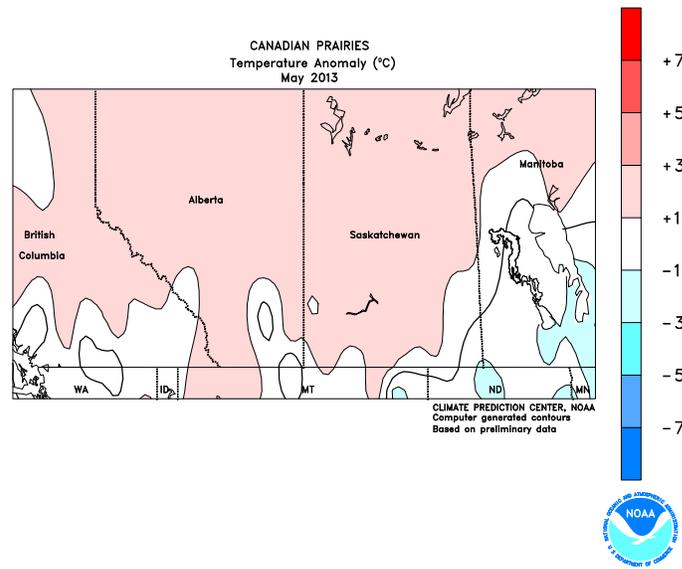
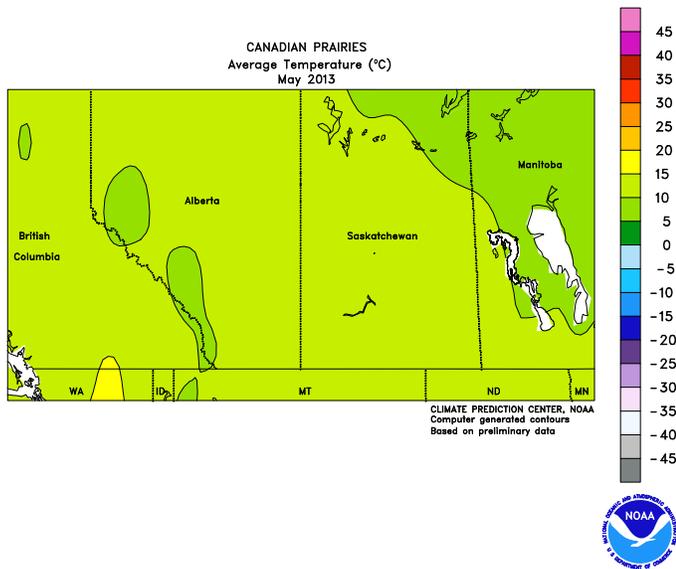
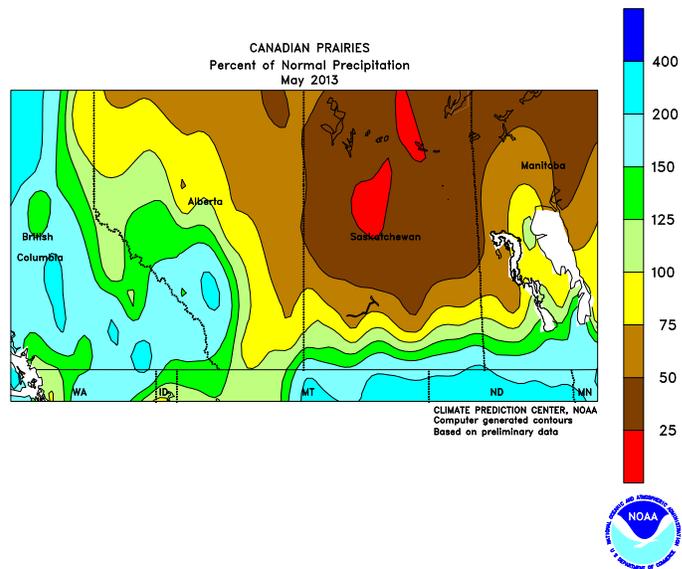
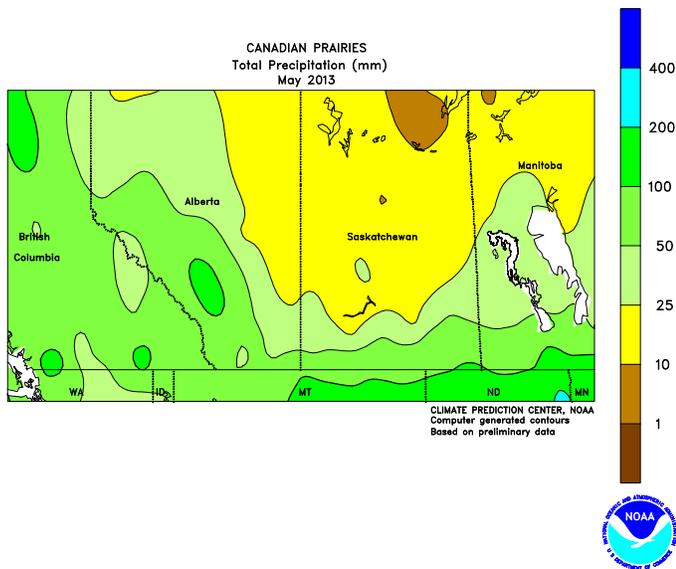
Bahia), with above-normal temperatures (daytime highs commonly reaching 35°C or above in the warmest locations) maintaining high evaporative losses and moisture demands of immature crops. However, a late-season surge of moisture brought rain (locally in excess of 25 mm) to much of the area, providing an unseasonably late, albeit beneficial, boost in moisture for immature corn and cotton. Meanwhile, seasonal rain gradually increased along the northeastern coast, though monthly totals were below normal.



MEXICO

During May, the rainy season gradually began in southern farming areas after a slow start. The advent of the rain on the southern plateau allowed planting to start in eastern areas, but parts of the west remained dry throughout much of the month, limiting planting opportunities in areas without irrigation. Seasonal rain also arrived late in much of the southeast; at month's end, however, Hurricane Barbara made landfall near the border between Oaxaca and Chiapas. Barbara brought inundating rain and flooding to a section of the southeast that produces corn, coffee, and varieties of citrus. Elsewhere,

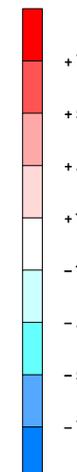
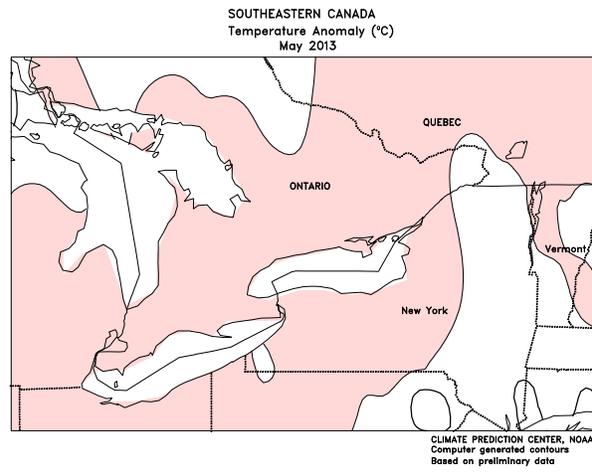
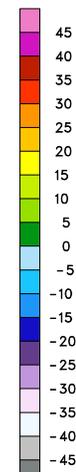
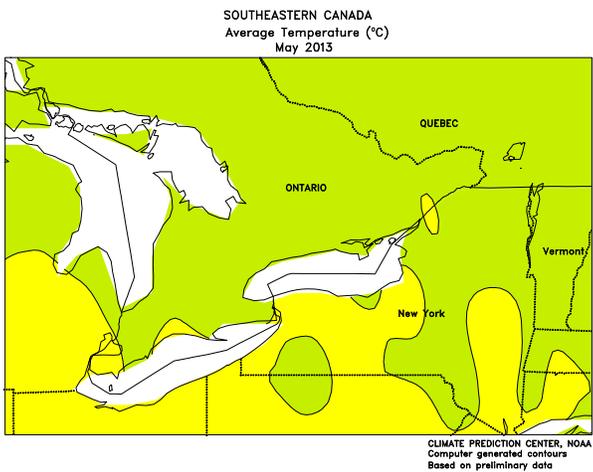
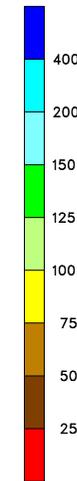
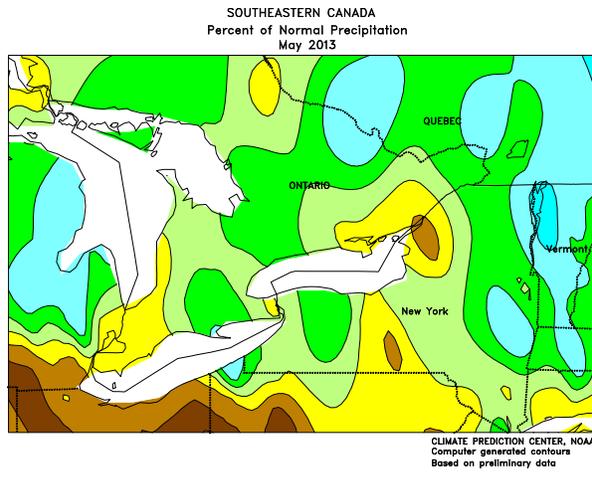
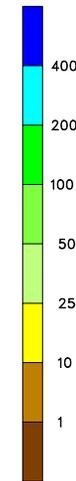
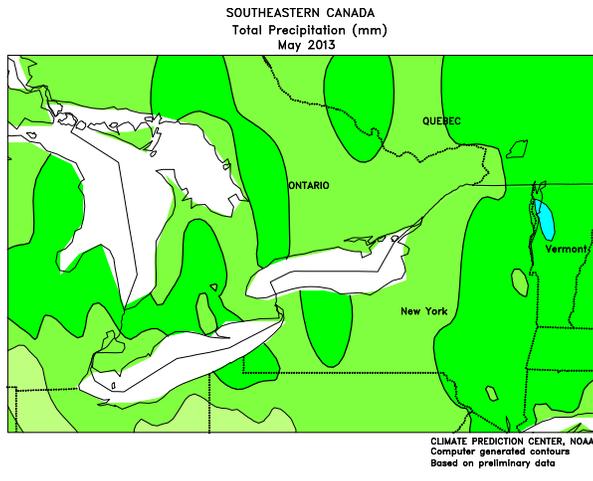
occasional rain boosted reservoirs in the northeast, though the moisture was too late to improve prospects of maturing winter sorghum. Dry, unseasonably warm weather in the northwest benefited maturing winter wheat and corn while supporting early harvesting. According to the government of Mexico, total national reservoir capacity was at 26.5 percent as of May 30, compared with 34.5 percent last year and 53.5 percent in 2011. In the northwest (Sinaloa and Sonora), total reservoir capacity was at 17.1 percent, behind both last year (18.0 percent) and 2011 (37.9 percent).



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

At the beginning of May, late snow melt and lingering wetness sustained delays in the early planting of spring grains and oilseeds. However, conditions gradually improved, with extended periods of dryness and seasonal warming during the first half of the month melting snow and helping to alleviate excessive levels of topsoil moisture. Rain returned during the latter part of May, although precipitation was below normal (less than 50 mm, total accumulation) in northern farming areas that had experienced exceptionally late melting of the winter

snowpack and could benefit from somewhat drier conditions. In contrast, the rainfall in the southwestern Prairies (southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan) was beneficial after early periods of dryness. May average temperatures were slightly below normal in Manitoba and near to above normal across Saskatchewan and Alberta. Freezes were recorded throughout the month; although the occasional cold slowed crop development and hampered drying of fields, the spring freezes were not exceptionally later than normally expected.

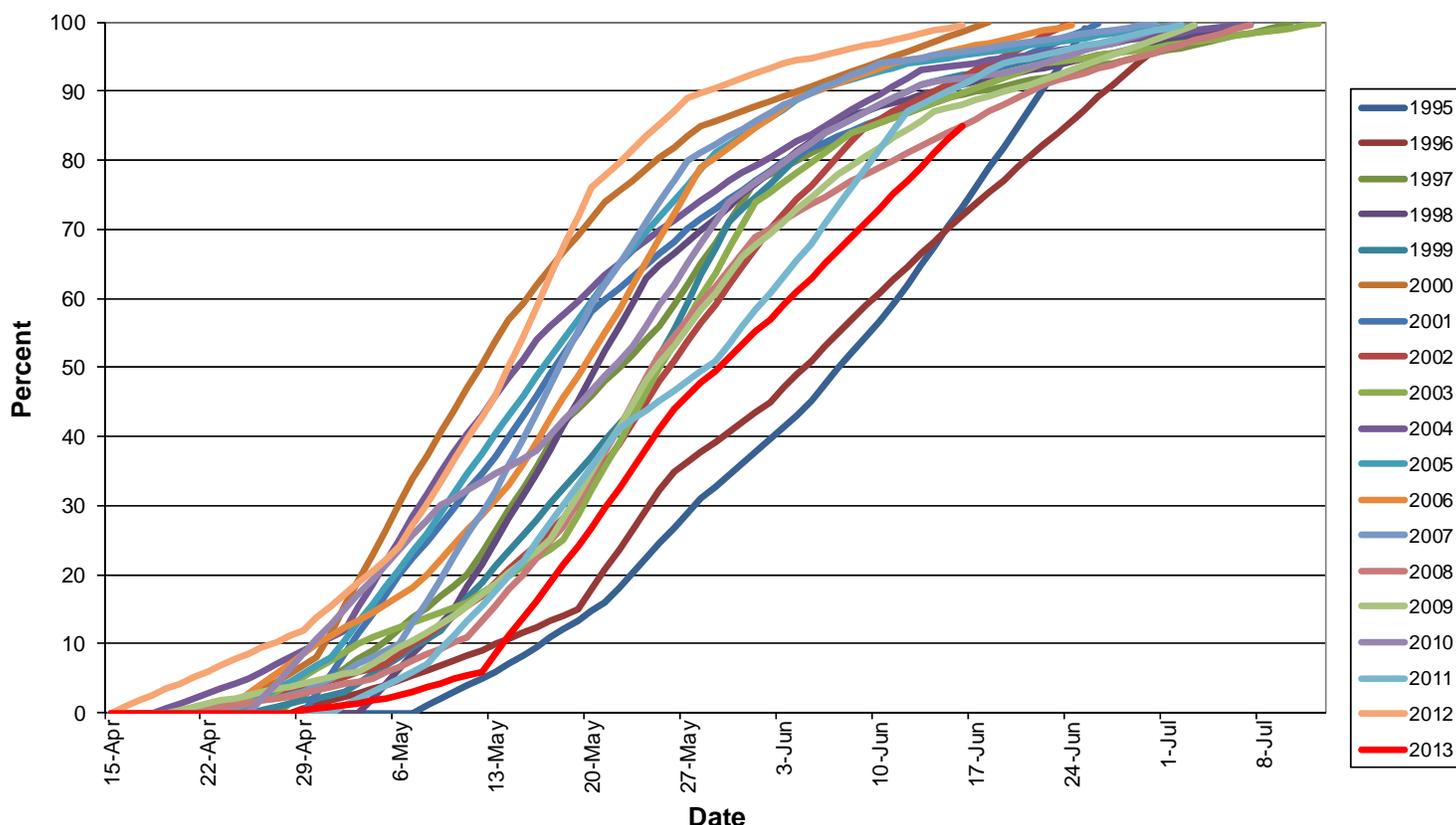


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

A generally wet weather pattern prevailed throughout the region during May, although periods of dryness allowed corn and soybean planting to advance. Regionally, monthly precipitation was near normal, though pockets of dryness lingered in southwestern Ontario. Monthly average temperatures ranged

from 1 to 2°C above normal, though several outbreaks of unseasonable cold were recorded despite the advent of seasonal warming. An unusually late freeze during the latter half of May reportedly caused damage to wheat and other crops, which may ultimately necessitate replanting.

U.S. SOYBEANS: Percent Planted



Based on NASS crop progress data.

Through mid-June, the 2013 U.S. soybean planting pace remained among the slowest on record. From 1995-2012, only two years—1995 and 1996—featured fewer than 85% of the soybeans planted by June 16. On that date, soybeans were 72% planted in 1996; 73% planted in 1995; and 85% planted in 2008.

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