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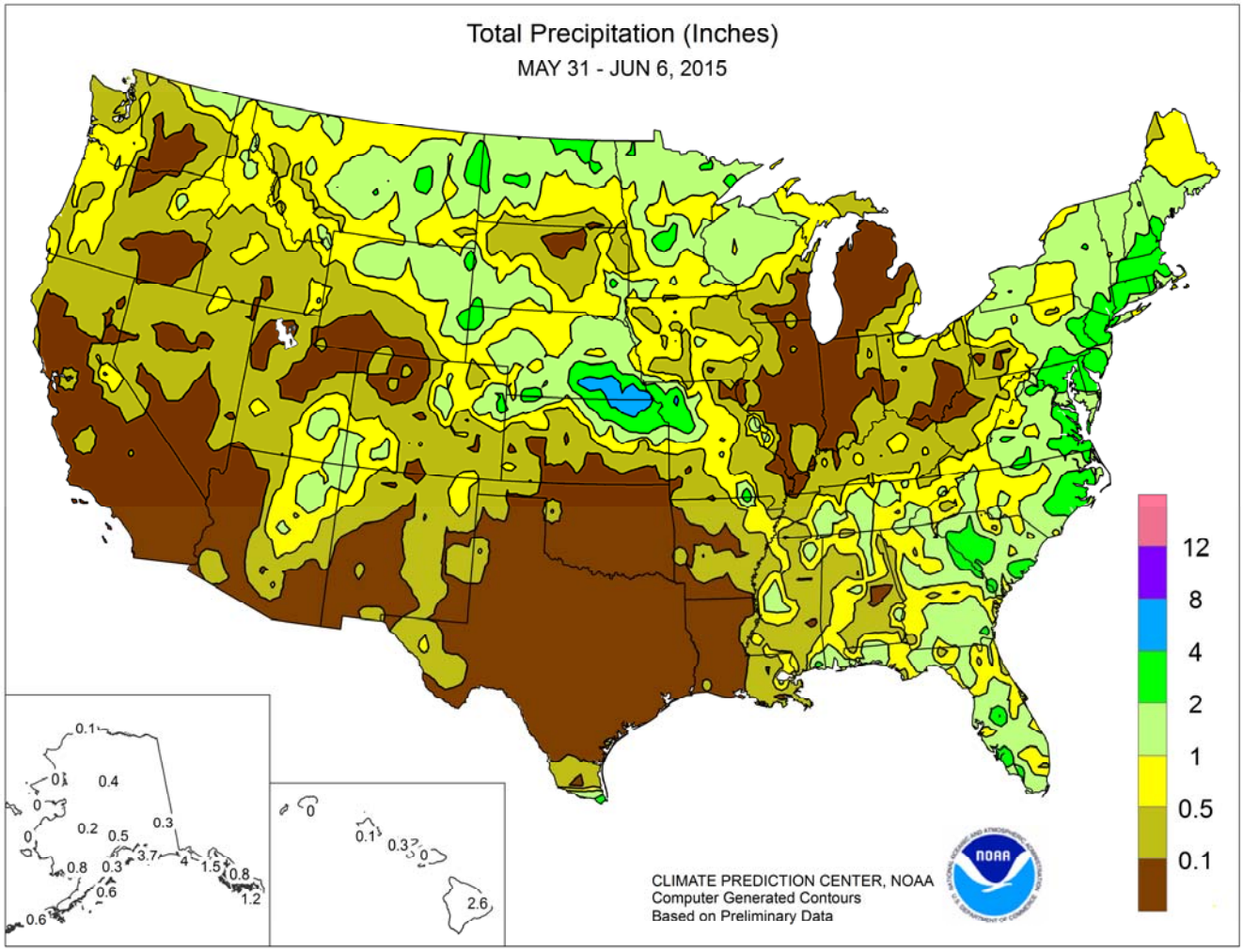
WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

May 31 – June 6, 2015

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Dry weather finally overspread the **south-central U.S.**, following a record-setting May deluge. The **southern Plains'** winter wheat harvest gained momentum as waterlogged fields began to dry out, while previously delayed planting activities resumed for crops such as cotton and sorghum. However, moderate to major flooding continued along several rivers from the **western Gulf Coast region into the mid-South**. Farther north, heavy rain (locally 4 inches or more) developed across **southeastern Nebraska**, **northwestern Missouri**, and

(Continued on page 5)

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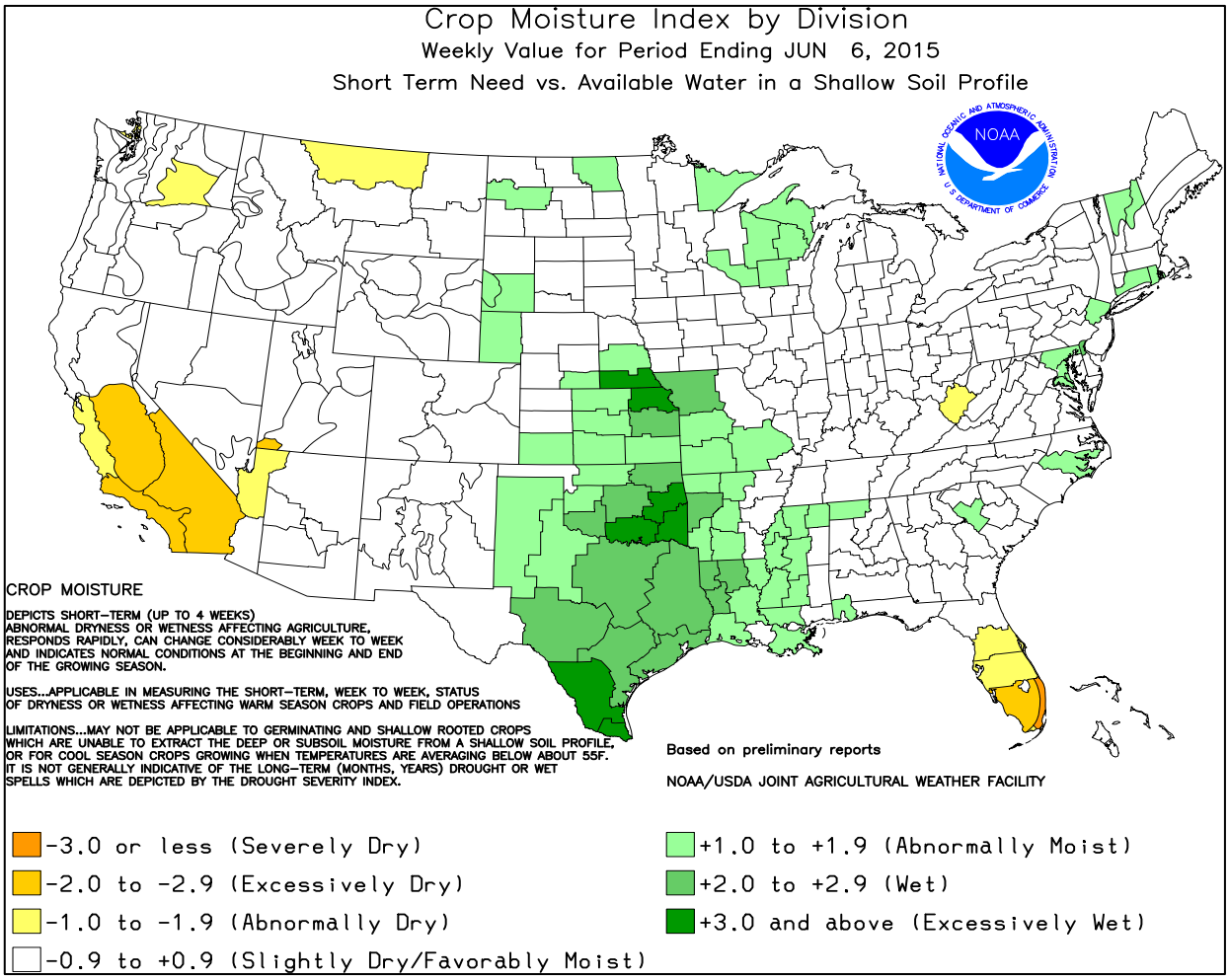
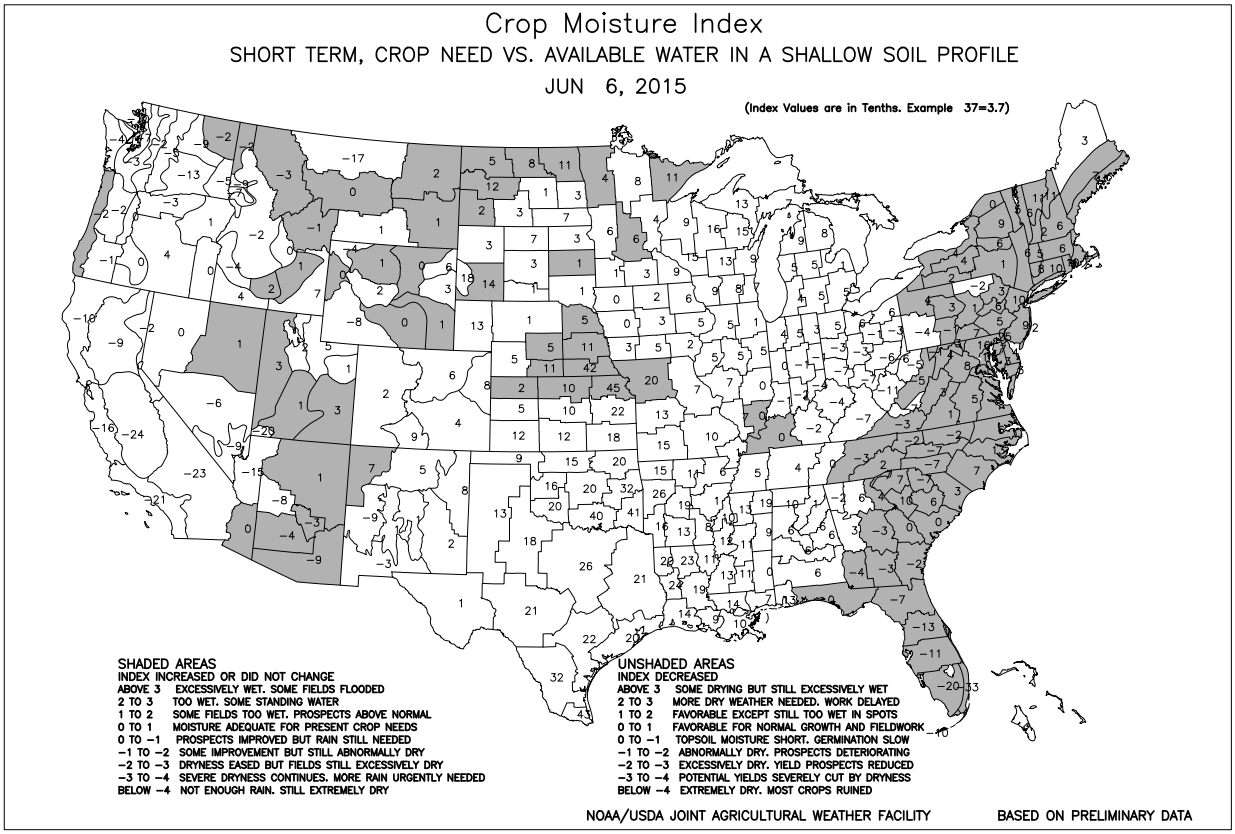
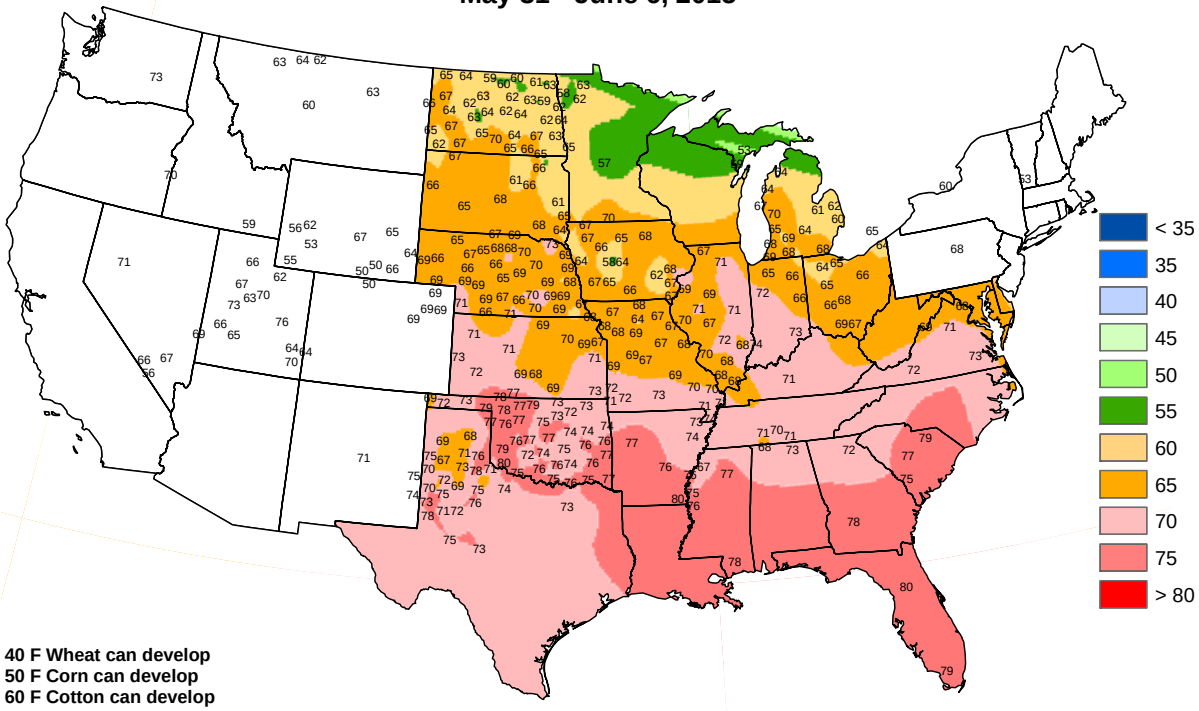

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending JUN 6, 2015
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
-3.0 or less (Severely Dry)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Excessively Dry)
-1.0 to -1.9 (Abnormally Dry)
-0.9 to +0.9 (Slightly Dry/Favorably Moist)
+1.0 to +1.9 (Abnormally Moist)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Wet)
+3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)


Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE
JUN 6, 2015
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
-2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES. MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. STILL EXTREMELY DRY
UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. MOST CROPS RUINED
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA

Average Soil Temperature (Deg. F, 4" Bare)

May 31 - June 6, 2015



40 F Wheat can develop
50 F Corn can develop
60 F Cotton can develop

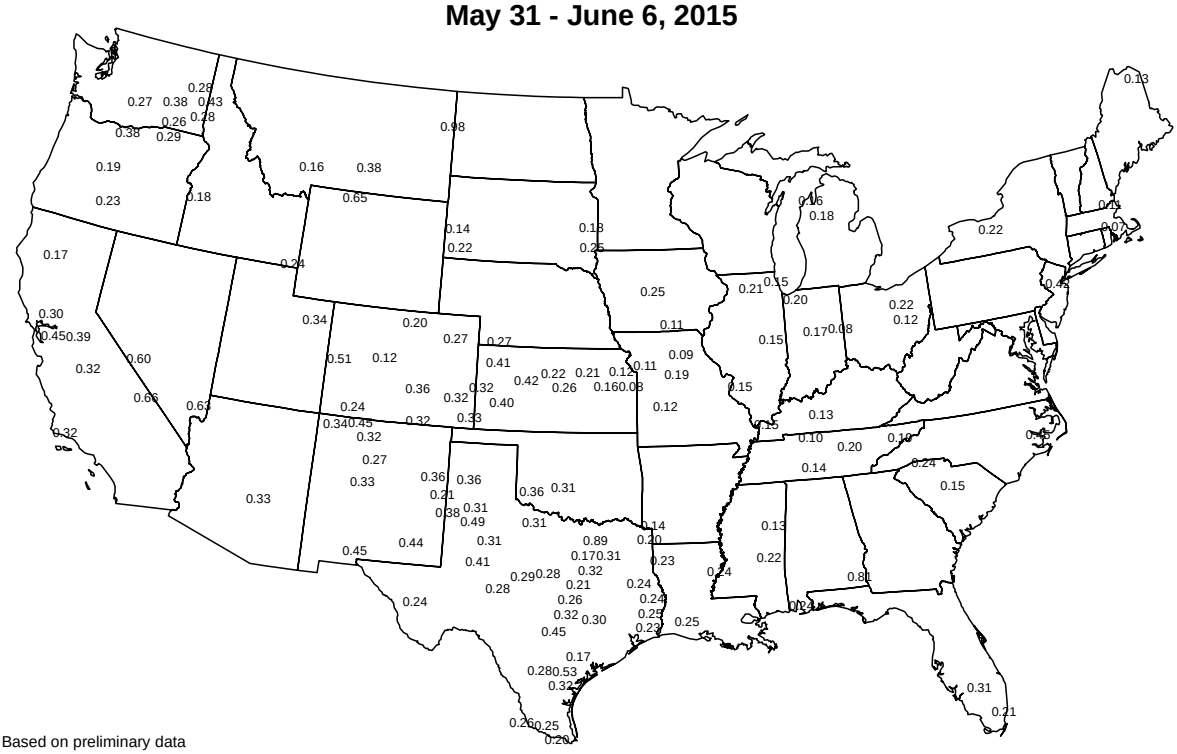
Based on preliminary data.

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 Agriclimatic Information System, Mississippi State Univeristy, Oklahoma Mesonet, Purdue University, University of Missouri and USDA/NRCS Soil Climate Analysis Network.

USDA United States Department of Agriculture

Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

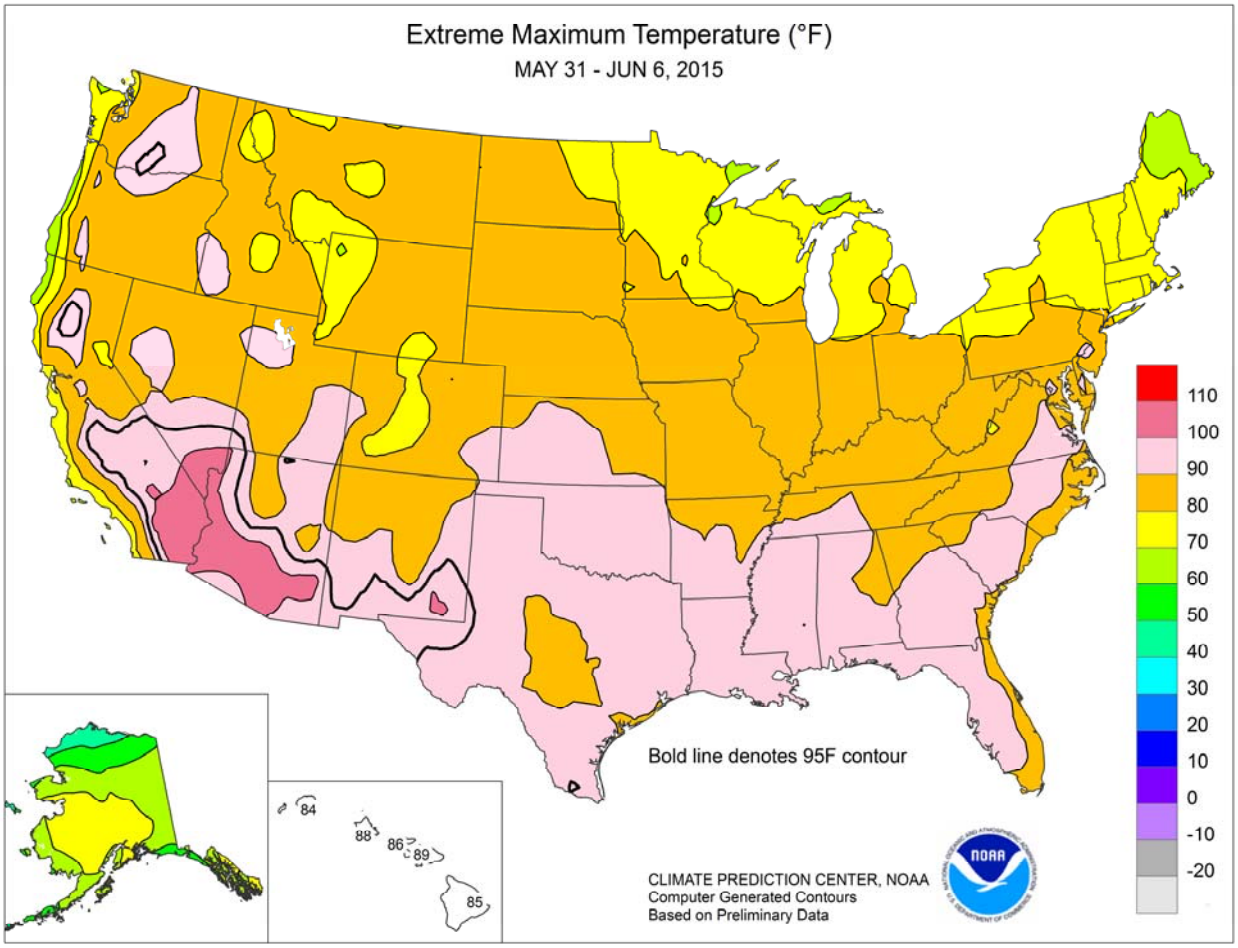
May 31 - June 6, 2015

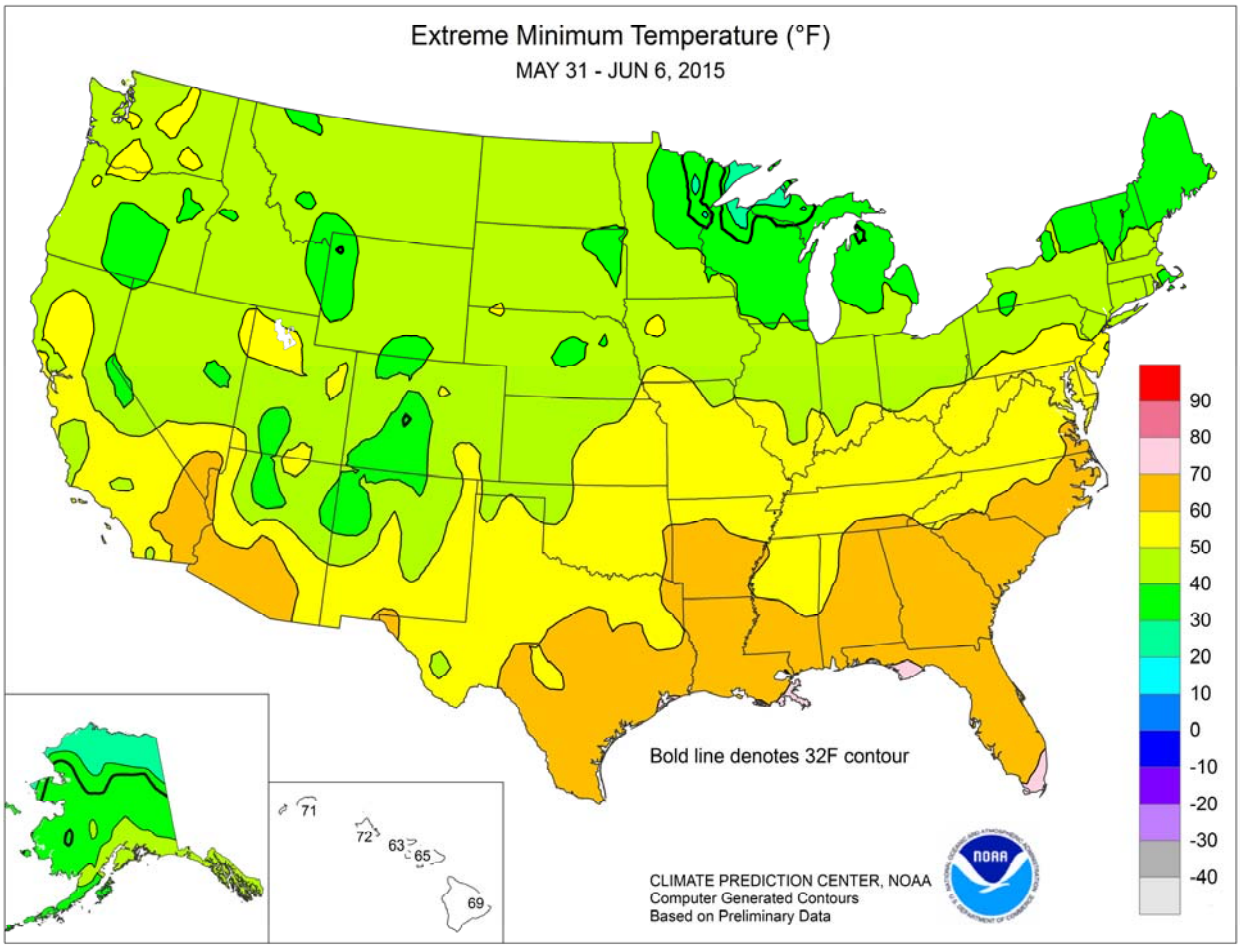


Based on preliminary data

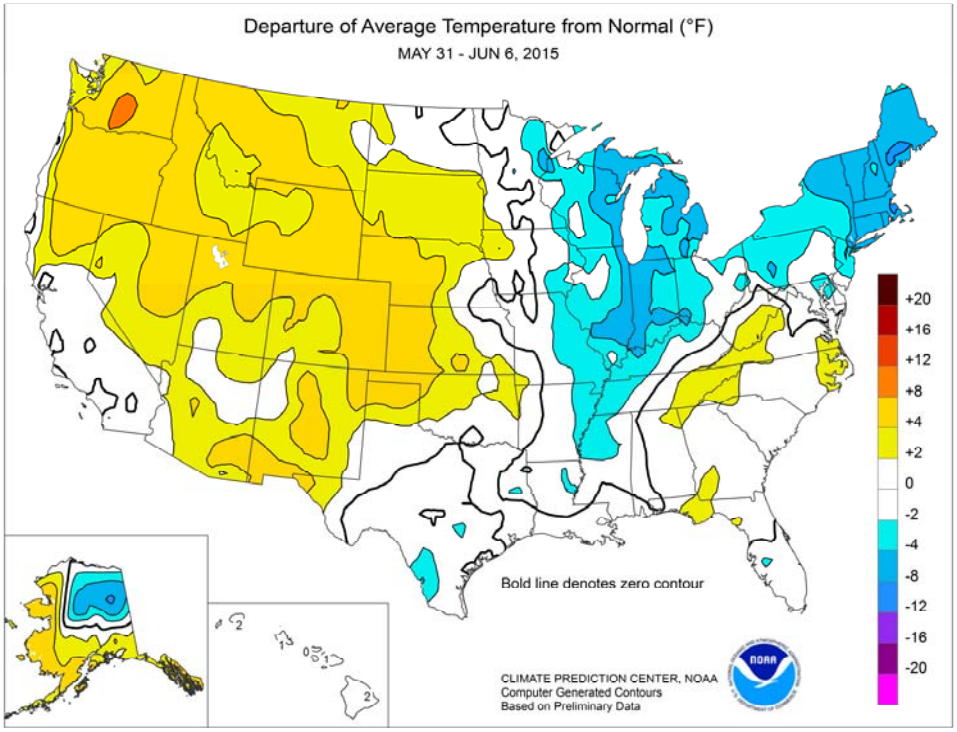
USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments

Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
MAY 31 - JUN 6, 2015
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
84
88
86
89
85
Bold line denotes 95F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
MAY 31 - JUN 6, 2015
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
71
72
63
65
69
Bold line denotes 32F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA

(Continued from front cover)

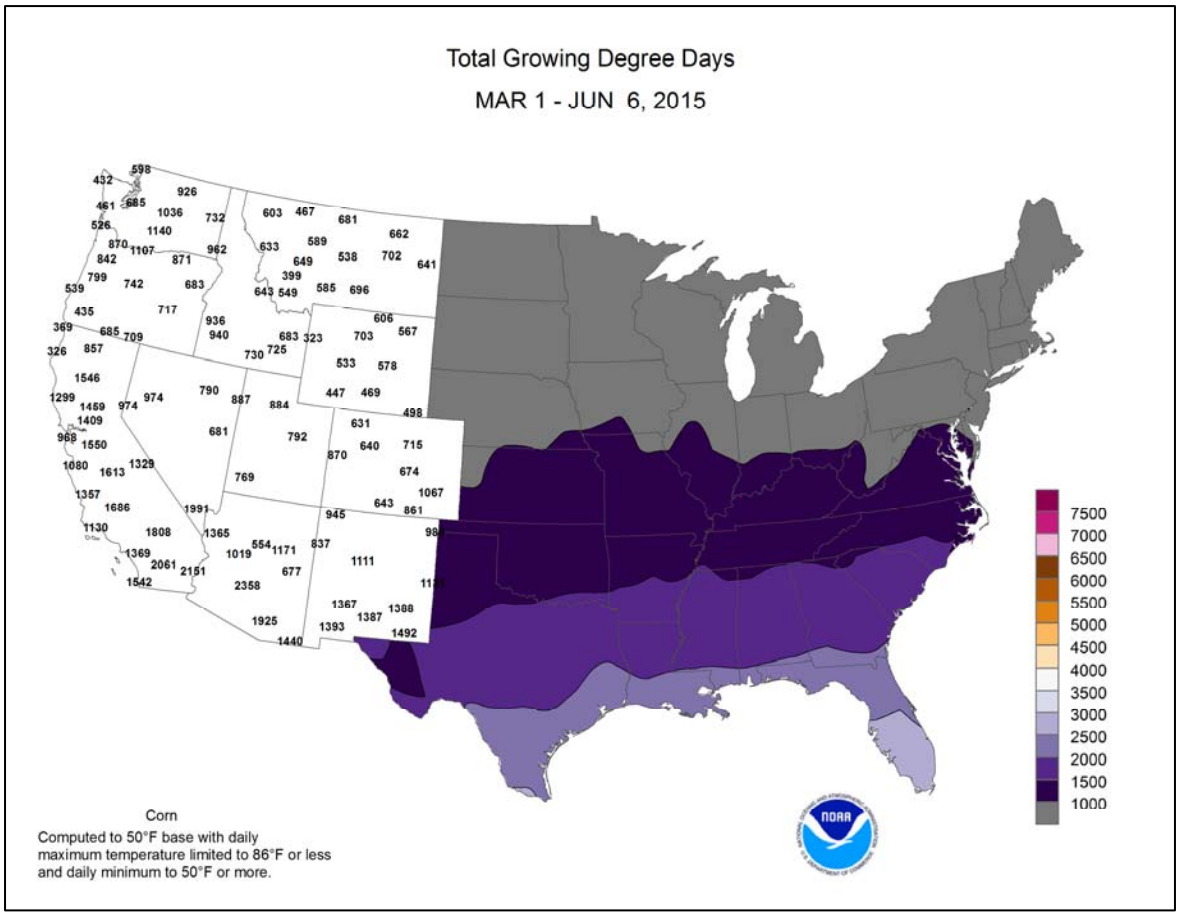


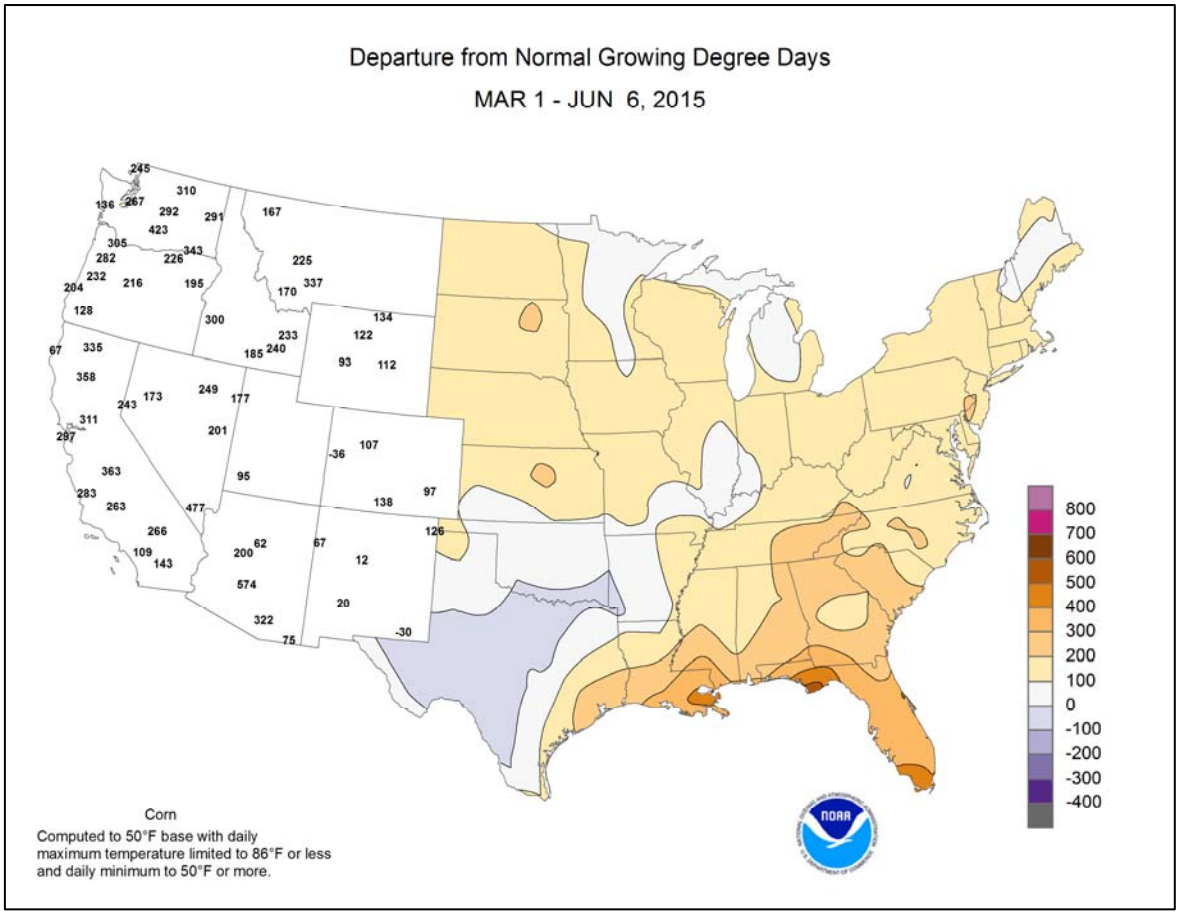
northeastern Kansas, where corn and soybean planting was already running behind schedule. In addition to perpetuating fieldwork delays, the heavy rain also triggered flooding along the **lower Missouri River** and its tributaries. Significant rain also fell in the **Atlantic Coast States**, limiting fieldwork but easing short-term dryness. Weekly totals exceeded 2 inches in many locations from the **Carolinas to southern New England**. In contrast, cool but mostly dry weather in the **eastern Corn Belt** allowed summer crop planting to near completion. Meanwhile, showery weather prevailed from the **northern Rockies into the upper Midwest**, generally benefiting immature winter wheat and spring-sown crops. Elsewhere, early-week showers in the **Northwest** yielded to hot, dry conditions, while out-of-season showers developed toward week's end in the **Four Corners States**. Weekly temperatures averaged 5 to 10°F above normal across much of the **Northwest**, but were at least 5°F below normal in many locations from the **Great Lakes region into New England**. Early-week frost was reported in portions of the **Great Lakes States**, particularly in **Wisconsin**, **northern Lower Michigan**, and **northeastern Minnesota**.

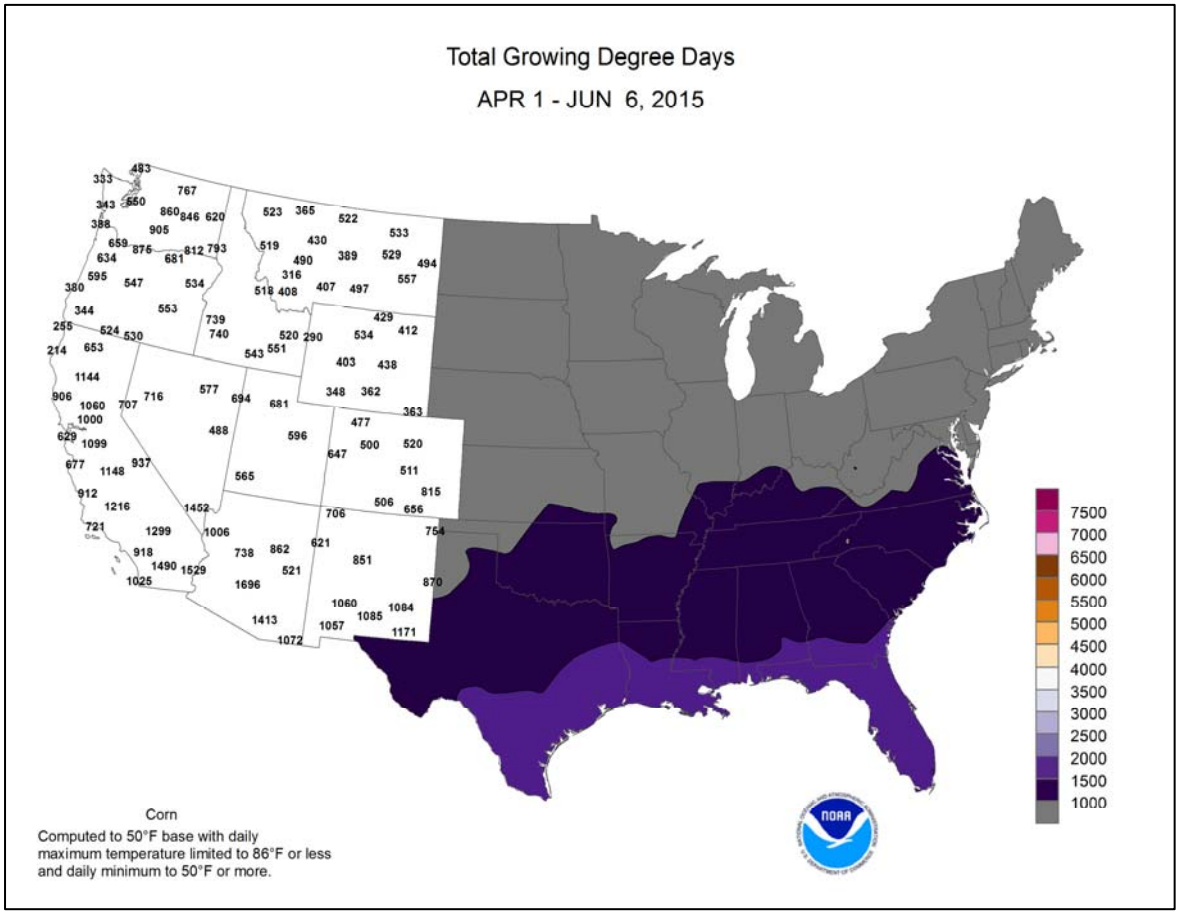
On the last day of May, chilly weather across the **nation's mid-section** led to daily-record lows in locations such as **Eau Claire, WI** (34°F), and **Hill City, KS** (40°F). Cool weather lingered for much of the week in the **Northeast**, where **Boston** failed to reach the 50-degree mark on consecutive June days for the first time on record. **Boston**, which reported highs of 49°F on June 1 and 2, had only once before not reached the 50-degree mark in June: 49°F on June 5, 1945. Other locations that did not reach 50°F included **Marquette, MI** (high of 48°F on May 31), and **Worcester, MA** (48°F on June 1). Farther west, however, a surge of warmth led to daily-record highs for June 1 in **Greybull, WY** (87°F), and **Rapid City, SD** (86°F). Late-week heat began to build across the **Northwest**, but widespread, record-setting highs were not reported until June 7.

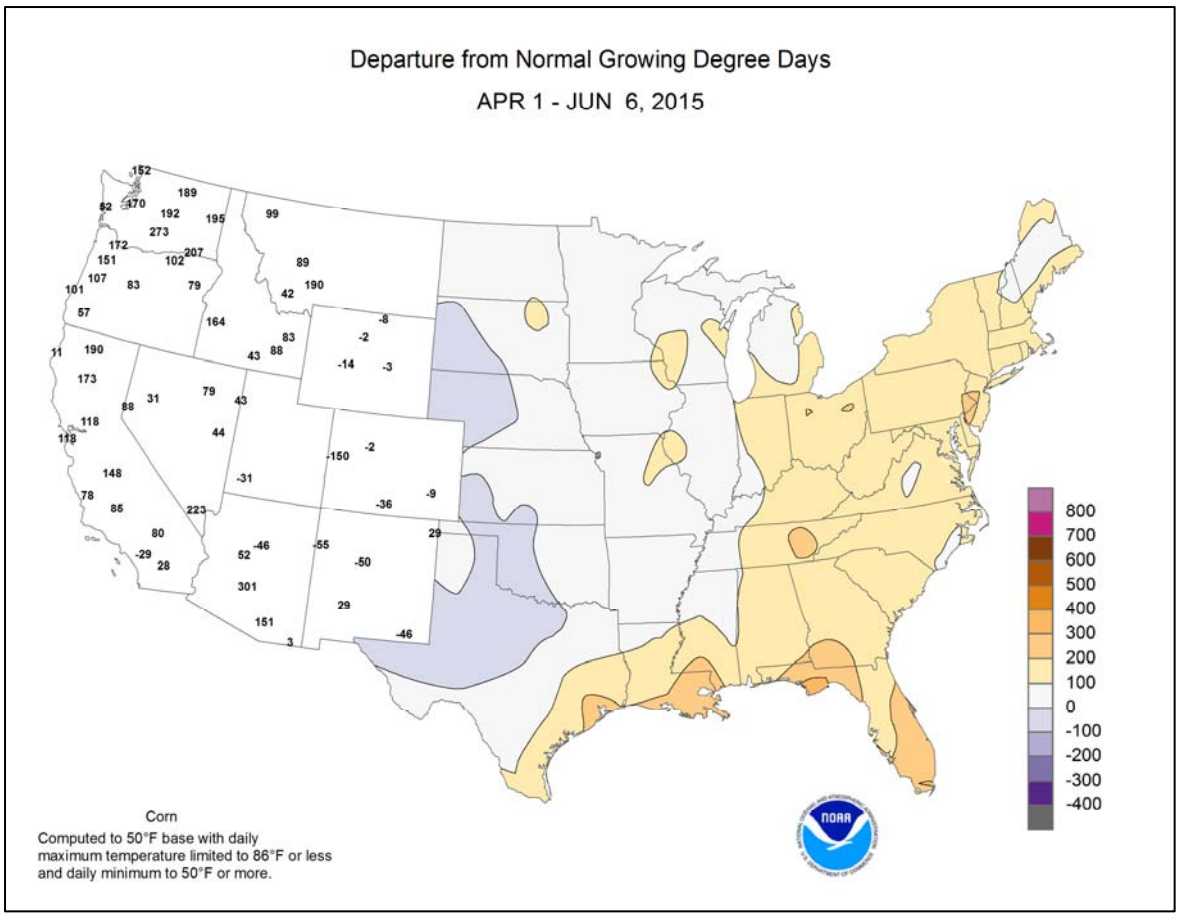
The wettest May (and month) on record in **Texas** came to a close with lingering downpours in southern areas. **Brownsville, TX**, collected a daily-record rainfall (3.50 inches) for May 31. Heavy showers also persisted into May 31 in the **mid-South**, where **El Dorado, AR**, received a daily-record sum of 3.20 inches. Elsewhere in **Arkansas**, the community of **Big Fork** (in **Polk County**) reported May rainfall totaling 24.46 inches, breaking the state record of 23.50 inches set at **Center Point** (in **Howard County**) in May 1905. However, in late May and early June, the focus for heavy rainfall shifted into the **eastern U.S.** In **New York**, daily-record amounts for May 31 reached 2.44 inches in **Buffalo** and 1.64 inches in **Rochester**. The new month opened with record-setting totals for June 1 in locations such as **Wilmington, DE** (3.80 inches); **Baltimore, MD** (2.50 inches); and **Atlantic City, NJ** (2.22 inches). Record-high rainfall amounts for June 2 reached 3.11 inches in **Roanoke, VA**, and 2.42 inches in **Columbia, SC**. With a 1.81-inch total on June 3, **Buffalo** reported its second rainfall record in 4 days. Meanwhile, heavy rain erupted across the **east-central Plains** and **southwestern Corn Belt**. June 3 featured a daily-record rainfall in **Kansas City, MO**, where 2.25 inches fell. The 4th was the wettest June day on record in **Hastings, NE**, where rainfall totaled 4.74 inches. The only higher daily totals on record in **Hastings** were 6.09 inches on August 31, 1969, and 5.11 inches on August 3, 1990. **Hastings'** previous June daily record had been 4.20 inches on June 24, 1968. The **east-central Plains'** heavy rain lingered into June 5, when **Salina, KS**, reported a daily-record sum of 3.30 inches. At week's end, atypically heavy June showers developed in parts of the **Southwest**. In **Arizona**, record-setting amounts for June 6 included 1.00 inch in Flagstaff and 0.19 inch in Winslow.

Rain returned to **southeastern Alaska**, following a dry May. In fact, showery weather covered much of **Alaska**, despite lingering warmth in southern and western sections of the state. However, sharply cooler weather overspread portions of **interior Alaska**, holding weekly temperatures more than 5°F below normal. On June 2, lows in **Alaska** included 24°F in **Circle Hot Springs** and 27°F at **Denali National Park** (headquarters). Later, **Barrow** netted a daily-record snowfall (0.9 inch) for June 5. **Yakutat** received 4.05 inches of rain during the first 6 days of the month, aided by a daily-record total (2.10 inches) on June 4. Farther south, fairly typical "dry season" weather prevailed in **Hawaii**, with significant showers mainly confined to windward locations. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo** reported 2.42 inches of rain during the first 6 days of the month, more than 90 percent of which fell on June 1 and 3. On **Oahu**, the **Manoa Lyon Arboretum** received exactly 3 inches of rain in a 48-hour period from May 31 – June 2.


Total Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - JUN 6, 2015
7500
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - JUN 6, 2015
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Total Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - JUN 6, 2015
7500
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - JUN 6, 2015
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 6, 2015

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	85	65	90	61	75	2	0.13	-0.78	0.13	0.00	0	25.70	99	96	50	1	0	1	0
	HUNTSVILLE	85	65	93	62	75	2	1.18	0.09	0.91	0.91	98	26.39	95	88	58	2	0	2	1
	MOBILE	88	68	90	65	78	1	1.77	0.51	0.98	1.75	164	33.73	111	93	57	2	0	3	2
	MONTGOMERY	88	68	93	65	78	2	0.64	-0.20	0.49	0.15	21	20.60	79	91	47	2	0	2	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	62	49	72	47	55	4	0.51	0.32	0.29	0.51	300	3.63	105	78	62	0	0	3	0
	BARROW	33	27	39	25	30	0	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.08	400	1.80	310	96	75	0	7	2	0
	FAIRBANKS	64	43	70	37	54	-1	0.28	0.05	0.14	0.28	140	1.85	84	74	42	0	0	3	0
	JUNEAU	62	50	71	47	56	5	1.46	0.69	0.45	1.46	221	29.36	151	86	75	0	0	4	0
	KODIAK	58	46	66	39	52	5	0.59	-0.78	0.36	0.59	50	39.74	124	88	71	0	0	2	0
	NOME	58	42	71	32	50	6	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.00	0	4.46	116	57	40	0	1	0	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	73	39	80	30	56	1	1.07	1.01	0.88	1.07	2140	11.99	126	72	20	0	2	2	1
	PHOENIX	100	75	107	72	88	4	0.19	0.19	0.12	0.19	1900	2.69	87	36	18	7	0	2	0
	PRESCOTT	83	53	91	46	68	5	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	6.72	99	56	13	1	0	0	0
	TUCSON	100	70	104	68	85	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	3.70	116	28	15	7	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	86	67	93	63	76	2	0.00	-1.15	0.00	0.00	0	31.39	165	90	51	2	0	0	0
	LITTLE ROCK	83	66	91	64	75	0	0.32	-0.67	0.32	0.00	0	29.79	128	88	53	2	0	1	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	90	62	99	58	76	2	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0	2.62	58	51	30	2	0	0	0
	FRESNO	88	60	97	56	74	2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	3.22	42	62	33	2	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	68	58	69	56	63	-2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	2.57	27	90	77	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	90	64	102	58	77	6	0.53	0.22	0.51	0.53	204	6.74	31	59	30	2	0	2	1
	SACRAMENTO	84	56	90	53	70	1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	4.98	42	85	33	1	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	70	62	72	61	66	0	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	4.04	54	74	62	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	70	55	74	53	63	3	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0	3.37	25	84	69	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	84	55	91	51	70	0	0.01	-0.04	0.01	0.01	25	2.82	32	84	50	1	0	1	0
CO	ALAMOSA	79	40	82	34	60	5	0.05	-0.09	0.05	0.05	42	4.01	176	80	25	0	0	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	80	53	86	46	66	6	0.19	-0.39	0.17	0.19	38	12.35	199	89	26	0	0	2	0
	DENVER INTL	80	53	86	51	66	5	1.03	0.50	0.99	1.01	224	9.94	178	87	46	0	0	4	1
	GRAND JUNCTION	83	54	92	48	69	3	0.35	0.20	0.19	0.35	269	5.42	133	50	26	1	0	2	0
	PUEBLO	84	55	88	50	70	5	0.02	-0.29	0.01	0.02	8	8.68	190	85	48	0	0	2	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	66	53	80	49	59	-5	1.57	0.83	0.65	0.92	148	15.27	79	87	75	0	0	4	2
	HARTFORD	69	50	79	46	59	-6	2.50	1.53	1.52	2.19	264	15.79	80	83	66	0	0	3	2
DC	WASHINGTON	78	64	92	59	71	1	3.38	2.57	2.77	3.38	490	18.18	109	86	64	2	0	4	1
DE	WILMINGTON	74	58	89	53	66	-1	4.84	3.98	3.83	4.84	654	23.52	127	94	65	0	0	4	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	86	69	87	68	78	0	0.05	-1.08	0.05	0.05	5	14.39	87	94	57	0	0	1	0
	JACKSONVILLE	87	66	89	64	77	0	1.01	0.00	0.72	1.01	116	13.45	74	97	57	0	0	4	1
	KEY WEST	85	77	87	74	81	-1	1.05	-0.03	0.96	1.05	113	13.48	112	85	69	0	0	4	1
	MIAMI	86	75	87	72	81	0	1.31	-0.56	0.77	0.54	33	12.05	71	84	60	0	0	6	1
	ORLANDO	90	70	93	69	80	0	0.83	-0.52	0.41	0.83	71	14.84	95	91	53	5	0	3	0
	PENSACOLA	87	70	91	69	79	1	1.38	0.14	1.01	1.38	129	29.27	114	94	63	2	0	3	1
	TALLAHASSEE	90	70	95	68	80	2	2.18	0.73	0.92	1.48	118	20.01	76	89	62	3	0	6	2
	TAMPA	87	72	93	70	80	0	0.58	-0.41	0.20	0.38	44	21.17	159	84	58	1	0	4	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	87	72	89	70	80	0	1.65	0.02	1.08	1.65	118	15.40	76	86	62	0	0	2	2
GA	ATHENS	86	64	91	61	75	2	0.89	-0.02	0.45	0.75	96	21.15	96	94	55	1	0	4	0
	ATLANTA	83	67	89	64	75	1	0.40	-0.39	0.19	0.21	31	24.08	103	84	58	0	0	4	0
	AUGUSTA	88	65	91	64	76	1	1.82	0.92	0.73	1.82	233	17.43	87	94	54	3	0	4	1
	COLUMBUS	87	68	91	66	77	1	0.78	0.03	0.37	0.41	64	20.11	87	93	46	2	0	4	0
	MACON	89	64	93	62	77	2	0.17	-0.55	0.17	0.17	27	16.67	79	96	46	4	0	1	0
	SAVANNAH	86	67	89	65	76	0	0.71	-0.39	0.31	0.71	75	18.04	98	95	61	0	0	4	0
HI	HILO	83	70	85	69	77	3	2.58	1.11	1.19	2.46	195	41.38	75	91	78	0	0	6	2
	HONOLULU	86	73	88	72	80	2	0.09	-0.03	0.09	0.09	90	3.11	35	77	67	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	86	69	89	65	78	1	0.04	-0.02	0.04	0.04	80	19.08	175	86	75	0	0	1	0
	LIHUE	83	74	84	71	78	1	0.04	-0.47	0.04	0.00	0	5.98	34	79	70	0	0	1	0
ID	BOISE	83	56	94	50	69	6	0.11	-0.11	0.10	0.11	58	4.95	74	75	40	1	0	2	0
	LEWISTON	81	57	89	51	69	7	1.31	0.99	0.83	1.22	436	6.08	96	79	51	0	0	3	1
	POCATELLO	76	48	86	43	62	4	0.18	-0.11	0.17	0.17	71	4.94	76	93	55	0	0	2	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	69	49	81	42	59	-5	0.00	-0.80	0.00	0.00	0	11.49	83	82	58	0	0	0	0
	MOLINE	78	55	86	47	66	-1	0.00	-1.06	0.00	0.00	0	8.96	60	79	53	0	0	0	0
	PEORIA	76	57	86	48	66	-1	0.00	-0.88	0.00	0.00	0	12.78	88	81	53	0	0	0	0
	ROCKFORD	75	51	85	42	63	-2	0.00	-1.04	0.00	0.00	0	10.98	80	75	50	0	0	0	0
	SPRINGFIELD	76	57	87	50	67	-2	0.00	-0.93	0.00	0.00	0	12.95	88	88	57	0	0	0	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	76	58	87	53	67	-4	0.02	-1.02	0.02	0.02	2	22.47	109	88	63	0	0	1	0
	FORT WAYNE	71	52	83	44	62	-4	0.74	-0.17	0.74	0.00	0	14.15	95	90	63	0	0	1	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	74	55	87	49	65	-3	0.08	-0.89	0.08	0.00	0	13.14	77	83	54	0	0	1	0
	SOUTH BEND	72	50	81	44	61	-4	0.37	-0.51	0.33	0.04	5	13.14	87	84	58	0	0	2	0
IA	BURLINGTON	76	56	86	48	66	-2	0.00	-1.02	0.00	0.00	0	8.62	59	95	56	0	0	0	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	76	53	84	44	65	-2	0.00	-0.98	0.00	0.00	0	8.84	72	92	50	0	0	0	0
	DES MOINES	77	59	86	50	68	1	0.08	-0.96	0.08	0.08	9	9.49	72	85	57	0	0	1	0
	DUBUQUE	74	51	82	41	62	-3	0.00	-0.98	0.00	0.00	0	10.80	79	84	54	0	0	0	0
	SIOUX CITY	80	57	86	42	69	2	1.09	0.21	0.75	1.02	134	8.93	85	85	56	0	0	3	1
	WATERLOO	77	53	85	43	65	-1	0.00	-1.07	0.00	0.00	0	10.85	88	85	54	0	0	0	0
KS	CONCORDIA	81	58	86	47	70	1	2.85	1.87	1.95	2.85	339	10.96	98	91	68	0	0	3	2
	DODGE CITY	87	61	91	46	74	5	0.00	-0.73	0.00	0.00	0	13.77	153	85	42	3	0	0	0
	GOODLAND	83	56	88	43	70	5	1.77	0.94	0.93	1.77	253	13.60	176	93	66	0	0	3	2
	TOPEKA	80	62	87	56	71	1	4.56	3.35	2.32	4.56	438	19.22	140	90	71	0	0	3	2

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 6, 2015

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	86	65	92	59	76	5	0.00	-1.07	0.00	0.00	0	16.31	133	81	58	4	0	0	0
KY	JACKSON	77	59	84	53	68	0	0.76	-0.40	0.58	0.76	77	25.23	117	96	62	0	0	2	1
	LEXINGTON	74	56	84	51	65	-4	0.91	-0.18	0.91	0.91	97	26.71	131	90	74	0	0	1	1
	LOUISVILLE	76	60	87	57	68	-2	0.17	-0.81	0.17	0.17	20	24.30	118	85	56	0	0	1	0
	PADUCAH	77	61	90	56	69	-2	0.00	-0.96	0.00	0.00	0	25.49	115	92	60	1	0	0	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	89	67	93	65	78	0	1.49	0.33	1.49	0.00	0	32.37	115	94	46	3	0	1	1
	LAKE CHARLES	90	69	94	66	79	1	0.08	-1.41	0.08	0.00	0	34.46	148	91	46	3	0	1	0
	NEW ORLEANS	89	73	91	70	81	2	0.53	-0.77	0.35	0.40	36	35.62	130	83	50	3	0	3	0
	SHREVEPORT	88	67	94	63	77	0	0.00	-1.21	0.00	0.00	0	36.27	153	90	47	3	0	0	0
ME	CARIBOU	62	44	69	39	53	-4	0.65	-0.12	0.40	0.53	80	11.40	80	87	49	0	0	5	0
	PORTLAND	61	46	73	43	54	-5	2.86	2.08	1.28	1.91	289	18.54	92	95	70	0	0	4	3
MD	BALTIMORE	75	60	90	55	67	-1	3.43	2.58	2.45	3.36	460	20.63	114	92	67	1	0	6	2
MA	BOSTON	59	48	77	46	54	-10	2.14	1.40	0.91	1.23	195	14.74	80	94	75	0	0	5	3
	WORCESTER	64	47	75	42	56	-5	2.33	1.36	1.10	1.88	227	16.18	79	91	62	0	0	4	2
MI	ALPENA	67	39	75	35	53	-4	0.02	-0.56	0.02	0.02	4	8.56	80	88	42	0	0	1	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	71	48	80	40	60	-3	0.08	-0.68	0.08	0.00	0	11.90	87	89	48	0	0	1	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	70	40	77	32	55	-4	0.00	-0.67	0.00	0.00	0	8.68	84	87	42	0	1	0	0
	LANSING	70	48	80	39	59	-3	0.29	-0.45	0.29	0.00	0	8.06	68	83	61	0	0	1	0
	MUSKEGON	72	49	77	41	60	-1	0.00	-0.66	0.00	0.00	0	12.43	99	81	44	0	0	0	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	69	42	81	37	55	-5	0.01	-0.60	0.01	0.01	2	10.34	84	91	41	0	0	1	0
MN	DULUTH	63	44	74	35	54	-2	0.47	-0.38	0.25	0.47	64	6.90	73	81	60	0	0	3	0
	INT'L FALLS	69	44	73	30	56	-2	1.67	0.86	0.87	1.67	239	9.61	136	91	48	0	2	3	2
	MINNEAPOLIS	72	56	79	44	64	-1	1.42	0.49	0.75	1.42	178	8.77	87	79	57	0	0	2	2
	ROCHESTER	72	51	79	40	62	0	0.19	-0.65	0.13	0.19	26	12.84	119	86	61	0	0	2	0
	ST. CLOUD	71	52	76	38	62	0	2.31	1.35	1.24	2.31	278	10.99	125	89	50	0	0	2	2
MS	JACKSON	86	65	91	61	75	-1	1.96	1.09	1.96	0.00	0	28.27	103	93	50	1	0	1	1
	MERIDIAN	86	62	90	59	74	-2	0.66	-0.22	0.38	0.28	37	23.35	79	94	59	1	0	2	0
	TUPELO	82	63	90	58	73	-1	2.11	0.83	2.11	0.00	0	32.43	116	90	57	1	0	1	1
MO	COLUMBIA	73	59	85	53	66	-3	0.41	-0.61	0.18	0.41	47	13.73	81	94	70	0	0	3	0
	KANSAS CITY	75	61	84	55	68	-1	3.55	2.42	2.25	3.55	366	20.17	138	93	68	0	0	4	2
	SAINT LOUIS	75	61	87	54	68	-3	2.00	1.13	1.90	2.00	267	17.02	103	82	64	0	0	2	1
	SPRINGFIELD	79	61	88	55	70	0	0.49	-0.63	0.49	0.49	51	16.03	89	92	66	0	0	1	0
MT	BILLINGS	77	54	83	49	65	4	0.60	0.08	0.39	0.60	136	6.48	91	88	47	0	0	3	0
	BUTTE	70	41	77	37	56	4	0.45	-0.07	0.24	0.21	47	3.58	67	94	32	0	0	4	0
	CUT BANK	72	44	80	39	58	4	1.11	0.48	1.06	1.11	206	3.85	79	95	38	0	0	3	1
	GLASGOW	75	53	86	50	64	3	1.63	1.15	1.30	1.57	374	5.70	144	84	58	0	0	4	1
	GREAT FALLS	75	47	81	44	61	5	0.39	-0.23	0.20	0.39	74	6.24	94	95	35	0	0	3	0
	HAVRE	76	49	85	44	62	3	0.33	-0.14	0.22	0.33	83	4.39	95	94	61	0	0	2	0
	MISSOULA	74	47	83	42	61	4	0.48	0.01	0.27	0.48	120	4.40	71	90	57	0	0	2	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	80	58	87	43	69	3	3.07	2.11	1.81	3.07	374	10.02	93	90	68	0	0	3	2
	LINCOLN	79	59	87	43	69	1	1.92	1.00	0.86	1.92	246	17.44	152	90	65	0	0	3	2
	NORFOLK	80	57	84	39	68	2	1.71	0.73	1.40	1.71	201	8.71	82	89	62	0	0	3	1
	NORTH PLATTE	80	58	85	41	69	5	0.89	0.12	0.32	0.89	135	8.92	110	89	57	0	0	4	0
	OMAHA	79	60	85	47	69	1	0.54	-0.44	0.36	0.54	64	11.45	96	91	64	0	0	3	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	82	56	88	48	69	6	0.06	-0.57	0.03	0.06	11	12.21	167	90	60	0	0	3	0
	VALENTINE	79	56	89	46	68	5	0.78	0.08	0.59	0.76	127	10.19	133	85	70	0	0	4	1
NV	ELY	76	44	85	37	60	5	0.23	-0.01	0.23	0.23	115	3.55	72	66	26	0	0	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	95	73	104	67	84	3	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	2.20	96	21	10	7	0	0	0
	RENO	79	52	90	49	66	5	0.04	-0.10	0.03	0.04	33	2.90	71	56	29	1	0	2	0
	WINNEMUCCA	77	47	89	43	62	2	0.11	-0.10	0.08	0.11	61	5.60	127	73	45	0	0	3	0
NH	CONCORD	66	46	76	42	56	-5	1.82	1.10	1.13	1.35	221	11.81	77	90	59	0	0	3	1
NJ	NEWARK	70	55	88	49	63	-5	6.20	5.35	3.83	2.37	329	19.89	98	89	65	0	0	5	2
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	88	60	91	56	74	4	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	3.64	132	44	13	3	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	68	49	77	46	59	-4	1.40	0.52	0.64	1.15	151	9.88	64	87	55	0	0	5	1
	BINGHAMTON	66	50	77	43	58	-3	0.93	0.11	0.39	0.64	91	14.20	90	97	73	0	0	5	0
	BUFFALO	68	50	78	45	59	-3	2.24	1.37	2.24	0.00	0	12.46	79	86	58	0	0	1	1
	ROCHESTER	68	48	81	42	58	-4	2.25	1.53	1.52	0.73	116	12.48	95	90	70	0	0	4	2
	SYRACUSE	69	49	81	41	59	-3	1.04	0.28	0.71	0.33	51	12.85	85	97	64	0	0	4	1
NC	ASHEVILLE	80	60	84	57	70	4	0.60	-0.50	0.30	0.60	64	14.84	70	90	53	0	0	4	0
	CHARLOTTE	83	63	90	59	73	0	0.78	-0.06	0.76	0.78	108	15.76	82	89	50	1	0	2	1
	GREENSBORO	79	62	87	59	71	1	1.33	0.53	0.74	0.97	141	13.77	74	95	60	0	0	4	1
	HATTERAS	82	70	85	68	76	5	0.41	-0.55	0.23	0.41	50	20.14	88	85	62	0	0	2	0
	RALEIGH	80	64	90	59	72	1	0.28	-0.54	0.15	0.28	40	18.06	96	91	71	1	0	5	0
	WILMINGTON	82	67	85	65	75	1	1.04	-0.04	0.74	1.04	112	21.61	105	95	61	0	0	3	1
ND	BISMARCK	73	51	84	45	62	1	0.81	0.25	0.56	0.75	156	8.06	135	87	61	0	0	4	1
	DICKINSON	72	50	85	44	61	1	0.52	-0.15	0.26	0.52	90	4.30	70	90	52	0	0	3	0
	FARGO	73	55	80	43	64	1	0.58	-0.20	0.58	0.58	87	10.61	148	84	58	0	0	1	1
	GRAND FORKS	71	50	76	43	61	-1	1.15	0.52	0.70	1.15	209	7.48	122	90	53	0	0	3	1
	JAMESTOWN	72	52	80	42	62	0	0.50	-0.11	0.44	0.50	96	10.66	174	87	55	0	0	4	0
	WILLISTON	74	52	91	47	63	3	1.60	1.11	1.53	1.60	372	4.38	87	81	58	1	0	3	1
OH	AKRON-CANTON	73	53	85	47	63	-1	0.80	-0.03	0.80	0.00	0	16.74	105	84	62	0	0	1	1
	CINCINNATI	73	55	86	52	64	-4	0.24	-0.86	0.15	0.19	20	17.47	92	86	69	0	0	4	0
	CLEVELAND	69	52	82	47	60	-4	0.83	-0.01	0.83	0.00	0	14.36	94	88	62	0	0	1	1
	COLUMBUS	74	56	86	49	65	-3	0.43	-0.45	0.25	0.28	37	16.44	106	87	68	0	0	3	0
	DAYTON	74	55	87	48	65	-1	0.09	-0.87	0.07	0.07	8	15.39	89	89	62	0	0	2	0
	MANSFIELD	71	52	82	45	62	-1	0.66	-0.38	0.59	0.07	8	17.85	101	99	65	0	0	2	1

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***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending June 6, 2015

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	70	50	84	45	60	-5	1.68	0.86	1.68	0.00	0	11.91	88	90	59	0	0	1	1
	YOUNGSTOWN	71	50	80	45	60	-2	1.00	0.21	0.98	0.02	3	15.03	101	92	68	0	0	2	1
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	86	63	90	55	75	2	0.00	-1.28	0.00	0.00	0	27.62	181	91	48	2	0	0	0
	TULSA	86	66	94	55	76	2	0.00	-1.35	0.00	0.00	0	25.16	137	88	56	3	0	0	0
OR	ASTORIA	67	51	72	48	59	4	0.52	-0.14	0.28	0.52	91	27.21	81	92	75	0	0	2	0
	BURNS	76	45	85	40	61	7	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.00	0	4.06	72	76	38	0	0	0	0
	EUGENE	76	50	88	47	63	6	0.38	-0.10	0.36	0.38	93	12.38	47	89	61	0	0	2	0
	MEDFORD	81	55	95	50	68	6	0.28	0.07	0.27	0.28	156	7.09	78	82	37	1	0	2	0
	PENDLETON	81	52	90	45	66	4	0.46	0.22	0.41	0.05	25	4.99	77	77	40	1	0	3	0
	PORTLAND	76	56	88	53	66	6	0.40	-0.06	0.30	0.40	103	14.49	79	83	69	0	0	3	0
	SALEM	77	54	91	52	65	7	0.67	0.27	0.64	0.67	197	15.26	75	85	60	1	0	2	1
PA	ALLENTOWN	73	55	88	51	64	-1	2.64	1.66	1.34	1.30	155	13.67	73	86	65	0	0	3	2
	ERIE	68	52	80	46	60	-4	1.01	0.10	1.01	0.00	0	14.18	92	81	64	0	0	1	1
	MIDDLETOWN	74	59	90	54	67	0	2.05	1.11	1.04	1.01	125	13.75	79	89	61	1	0	5	2
	PHILADELPHIA	75	59	92	53	67	-1	2.45	1.69	1.96	2.45	377	19.63	109	84	63	1	0	5	1
	PITTSBURGH	73	54	83	48	64	-1	0.02	-0.90	0.02	0.02	3	14.28	90	89	60	0	0	1	0
	WILKES-BARRE	73	54	82	50	64	0	0.71	-0.14	0.45	0.26	36	9.96	67	85	57	0	0	3	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	73	55	80	48	64	0	1.29	0.36	0.96	0.33	41	12.72	76	90	59	0	0	4	1
RI	PROVIDENCE	66	49	81	46	57	-7	3.82	3.02	3.18	0.64	93	17.58	85	84	66	0	0	3	1
SC	BEAUFORT	87	68	92	66	78	2	0.90	-0.20	0.55	0.90	94	16.09	90	94	54	2	0	4	1
	CHARLESTON	86	68	91	65	77	1	3.30	2.12	1.98	3.30	324	18.53	100	94	54	1	0	3	2
	COLUMBIA	87	66	92	60	76	1	5.86	4.89	2.42	5.86	698	21.74	108	87	56	2	0	4	4
	GREENVILLE	83	64	87	61	74	3	1.04	0.04	0.61	1.01	119	19.60	85	95	54	0	0	5	1
SD	ABERDEEN	78	55	88	39	66	3	0.22	-0.54	0.17	0.20	31	8.39	112	81	64	0	0	3	0
	HURON	78	56	85	43	67	3	0.24	-0.50	0.24	0.24	38	6.18	71	86	55	0	0	1	0
	RAPID CITY	75	54	86	48	64	4	2.07	1.35	1.22	2.07	339	9.84	135	91	58	0	0	3	2
	SIOUX FALLS	77	57	81	40	67	4	1.75	0.92	1.14	1.75	246	8.35	87	84	64	0	0	3	2
TN	BRISTOL	83	59	87	55	71	4	0.54	-0.39	0.51	0.54	68	15.46	81	99	46	0	0	2	1
	CHATTANOOGA	84	65	89	63	74	2	0.88	-0.03	0.45	0.46	60	23.75	92	91	59	0	0	3	0
	KNOXVILLE	83	63	88	59	73	3	0.96	0.00	0.54	0.42	51	17.98	77	93	48	0	0	2	1
	MEMPHIS	82	64	91	60	73	-2	2.55	1.56	1.84	0.71	85	20.93	81	90	57	1	0	2	2
	NASHVILLE	81	62	91	58	71	-1	1.34	0.26	0.74	0.74	80	21.75	97	93	59	1	0	2	2
TX	ABILENE	88	65	90	58	76	-1	0.01	-0.78	0.01	0.01	1	12.57	145	86	51	1	0	1	0
	AMARILLO	85	61	91	51	73	3	0.03	-0.72	0.03	0.03	5	14.64	216	88	40	1	0	1	0
	AUSTIN	88	63	90	60	76	-2	0.00	-1.17	0.00	0.00	0	26.11	179	92	53	1	0	0	0
	BEAUMONT	91	69	94	67	80	1	0.00	-1.53	0.00	0.00	0	34.01	143	94	46	5	0	0	0
	BROWNSVILLE	88	72	90	69	80	-2	3.50	2.86	3.50	0.00	0	20.51	242	94	61	2	0	1	1
	CORPUS CHRISTI	88	72	91	70	80	0	0.05	-0.86	0.05	0.05	6	30.25	263	93	60	1	0	1	0
	DEL RIO	89	70	90	63	79	-2	0.00	-0.52	0.00	0.00	0	12.48	179	90	57	4	0	0	0
	EL PASO	97	70	99	65	84	5	0.04	-0.07	0.04	0.04	40	2.59	143	40	15	7	0	1	0
	FORT WORTH	88	65	92	59	76	-2	0.00	-1.06	0.00	0.00	0	29.02	175	87	43	4	0	0	0
	GALVESTON	86	76	88	74	81	1	0.02	-0.92	0.02	0.02	3	22.21	135	85	59	0	0	1	0
	HOUSTON	90	69	93	66	80	1	0.00	-1.35	0.00	0.00	0	30.45	153	91	52	5	0	0	0
	LUBBOCK	86	63	90	55	74	0	0.00	-0.66	0.00	0.00	0	15.81	257	88	54	1	0	0	0
	MIDLAND	90	65	94	60	78	1	0.00	-0.40	0.00	0.00	0	9.06	206	84	48	6	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	88	64	90	60	76	-1	0.00	-0.74	0.00	0.00	0	14.39	173	89	56	2	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	88	70	89	65	79	0	0.00	-1.20	0.00	0.00	0	23.15	170	89	50	0	0	0	0
	VICTORIA	89	69	90	68	79	-1	0.00	-1.27	0.00	0.00	0	27.75	175	99	57	1	0	0	0
	WACO	89	66	93	60	78	0	0.00	-0.90	0.00	0.00	0	21.42	143	92	50	5	0	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	87	65	90	56	76	0	0.01	-0.99	0.01	0.01	1	24.25	196	88	52	3	0	1	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	83	59	92	55	71	7	0.37	0.06	0.37	0.37	142	8.76	98	72	25	2	0	1	0
VT	BURLINGTON	67	48	77	41	57	-5	1.72	0.98	0.61	1.11	173	10.74	82	88	55	0	0	5	3
VA	LYNCHBURG	75	59	88	56	67	0	1.85	0.98	0.85	1.85	250	15.24	81	98	69	0	0	4	2
	NORFOLK	78	66	92	64	72	1	4.24	3.41	3.01	4.24	597	19.24	100	91	68	1	0	3	2
	RICHMOND	79	63	94	59	71	1	2.31	1.46	0.85	2.31	321	20.30	110	90	73	2	0	4	3
	ROANOKE	77	60	85	57	69	1	5.36	4.46	3.11	4.74	616	19.71	105	93	66	0	0	6	3
	WASH/DULLES	74	60	88	55	67	0	0.94	-0.08	0.73	0.94	108	14.42	82	92	72	0	0	3	1
WA	OLYMPIA	72	50	87	45	61	5	0.11	-0.33	0.09	0.11	29	20.61	82	89	66	0	0	2	0
	QUILLAYUTE	65	49	75	42	57	4	0.08	-0.93	0.07	0.08	9	41.50	82	99	80	0	0	2	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	73	54	85	53	64	6	0.20	-0.16	0.18	0.20	65	16.22	91	79	62	0	0	2	0
	SPOKANE	77	54	87	49	65	7	0.06	-0.27	0.04	0.06	21	6.85	85	79	36	0	0	2	0
	YAKIMA	85	54	96	46	70	10	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	4.23	110	65	35	3	0	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	74	58	83	56	66	2	1.32	0.41	1.30	1.31	168	21.19	115	88	61	0	0	3	1
	CHARLESTON	78	60	87	55	69	2	0.09	-0.86	0.09	0.09	11	19.31	103	93	58	0	0	1	0
	ELKINS	74	56	83	54	65	3	1.18	0.09	0.47	1.18	126	22.98	116	94	60	0	0	4	0
	HUNTINGTON	76	58	86	53	67	-1	0.19	-0.77	0.11	0.08	10	20.51	110	98	58	0	0	2	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	73	49	77	34	61	-2	0.35	-0.61	0.35	0.35	43	9.81	88	86	45	0	0	1	0
	GREEN BAY	70	47	76	39	58	-4	0.01	-0.71	0.01	0.01	2	6.98	68	88	46	0	0	1	0
	LA CROSSE	75	53	80	42	64	-2	0.09	-0.72	0.09	0.09	13	12.70	109	82	43	0	0	1	0
	MADISON	73	47	83	38	60	-3	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.00	0	10.74	89	80	51	0	0	0	0
	MILWAUKEE	64	46	82	41	55	-7	0.00	-0.71	0.00	0.00	0	10.23	76	80	62	0	0	0	0
WY	CASPER	79	48	83	46	63	5	0.33	-0.10	0.17	0.33	92	7.85	123	90	47	0	0	2	0
	CHEYENNE	76	51	83	47	63	6	0.50	-0.03	0.28	0.41	91	10.00	156	87	54	0	0	6	0
	LANDER	74	50	83	45	62	3	0.07	-0.31	0.07	0.07	22	10.79	153	79	41	0	0	1	0
	SHERIDAN	75	49	82	45	62	5	1.17	0.64	0.83	1.15	256	10.16	146	89	60	0	0	5	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

May Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Rampant storminess reduced or eliminated drought's footprint, particularly across the nation's mid-section. Incessant showers led to the worst flooding in at least 25-years across portions of the southeastern Plains, mid-South, and western Gulf Coast region, where monthly rainfall topped 20 inches in several locations. In fact, May 2015 became the wettest month on record in Oklahoma and Texas, supplanting October 1941 and June 2004, respectively.

Across the central and southern Plains, the relentless rainfall curtailed fieldwork and threatened the quality of maturing winter wheat. By May 31, only 46% of the intended cotton acreage in Texas had been planted, compared to the 5-year average of 70%. In Kansas, end-of-May planting progress for sorghum, cotton, and soybeans reached 11, 11, and 21%, respectively, compared to the 5-year averages of 34, 55, and 63%. Oklahoma's winter wheat harvest had not begun by month's end, compared to the 5-year average of 18%.

Significant precipitation also extended across the northern Plains and upper Midwest, providing beneficial moisture for emerging summer crops in the wake of a mostly dry—and accelerated—planting season. For winter wheat, however, the rain arrived too late to reverse the impacts of a harsh winter, leaving roughly one-third of the crop in very poor to poor condition by month's end in South Dakota (37%), Nebraska (32%), and Kansas (29%).

In addition, unusually heavy precipitation fell in many parts of the West. In the hardest-hit drought areas, including California and the Great Basin, showery May weather aided rangeland and pastures, improved topsoil moisture, and temporarily eased irrigation demands, but provided little hydrological relief from the 4-year drought. Conditions were warmer and drier across the northern tier of the West, from the northern Pacific Coast to the northern Rockies.

Elsewhere, warmer- and drier-than-normal weather dominated the eastern U.S., leading to a gradual increase in stress on pastures and emerging crops. By May 31, less than half of the pastures in Florida (48%) and North Carolina (43%) were rated in good to excellent condition. The overall drying trend occurred despite an early tropical storm—Ana—which made landfall around daybreak on May 10 near Myrtle Beach, South Carolina. The minimal tropical storm soaked eastern North Carolina and environs, but had few other impacts.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary information provided by the National Climatic Data Center, the contiguous U.S. experienced its wettest May (and month) on record. Precipitation averaged 4.36 inches (150% of normal) across the Lower 48 States, eclipsing the May 1957 standard of 4.24 inches. In addition, the 4.36-inch national average edged the October 2009 all-time record of 4.29 inches. For Texas and Oklahoma, it was the wettest month on record. Colorado experienced its wettest May—and second-wettest month behind April 1900. Arkansas noted its second-wettest May behind 2009. For Kansas and Utah, it was the second-wettest May behind 1995 (figure 1). In addition, top-ten values for May wetness were observed in Arizona, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Wyoming, and the Dakotas. In stark contrast, top-ten values for May dryness occurred in five Atlantic Coast States (CT, DE, MA, NJ, and SC). For Massachusetts, an average of less than an inch of rain fell during May for the first time since 1903.

Meanwhile, the nation's monthly average temperature of 60.8°F was 0.6°F above the 20th century mean, representing the 48th-warmest May during the 121-year period of record. Warmth in the East and Northwest was partially offset by cool conditions in the Plains and Southwest. State temperature rankings ranged from the 14th-coolest May in New Mexico to the warmest May on record in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island (figure 2). Top-ten values for May warmth were also noted in seven other Northeastern States, as well as Florida and Washington.

Figure 1 Statewide Precipitation Ranks
May 2015
Period: 1895–2015

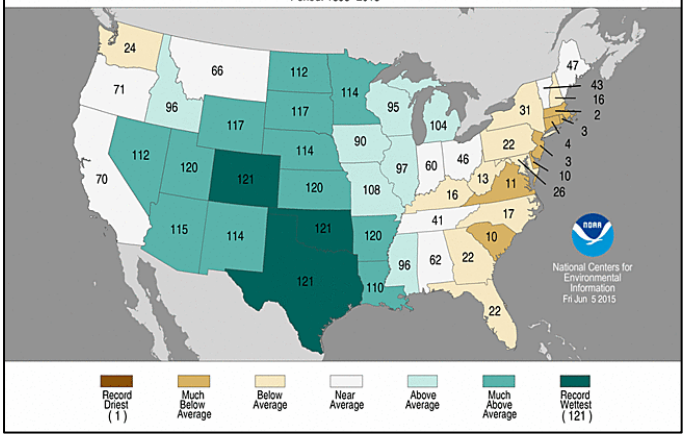
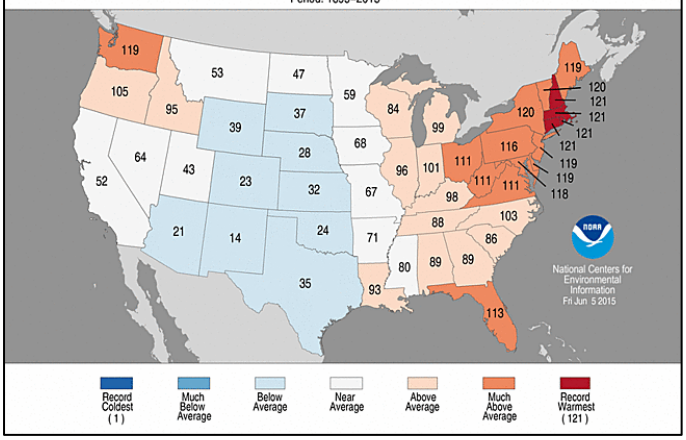


Figure 2 Statewide Average Temperature Ranks
May 2015
Period: 1895–2015



Summary: The month opened on a cool note across the Plains and Midwest, with Springfield, IL, reporting a daily-record low of 32°F on May 1. However, warmth quickly returned to the nation's mid-section, where Hastings, NE, registered a daily-record high (91°F)

for May 3. Eventually, warmth shifted into the eastern half of the U.S. Akron-Canton, OH, posted a trio of daily-record highs (87, 88, and 88°F) from May 7-9. Elsewhere in Ohio, consecutive daily-record highs were established on May 7-8 in Youngstown (85 and 89°F), Mansfield (86 and 87°F), and Zanesville (86°F both days). Similarly, May 8-9 featured consecutive daily-record highs in locations such as Rochester, NY (90 and 92°F); Morgantown, WV (91 and 90°F); and Cleveland, OH (89 and 88°F). A few records were also set at several locations across the South, including Tallahassee, FL (95°F on May 9), and Nashville, TN (90°F on May 8). In contrast, chilly weather settled across the northern Plains, where Havre, MT, logged a daily-record low (26°F) for May 9.

Early-May rainfall was heaviest in the south-central U.S., setting the trend for the month. With a 3.42-inch total on May 4, Lubbock, TX, weathered its third-wettest day in May behind 4.32 inches on May 23, 1941, and 3.71 inches on May 6, 1949. Other daily-record amounts for May 4 included 1.87 inches in Salina, KS, and 0.75 inch in Albuquerque, NM. The following day, record-setting amounts for May 5 reached 3.84 inches in Austin (Camp Mabry), TX, and 1.11 inches in Cedar City, UT. For Cedar City, it was the fifth-highest daily total on record during May. Starting on May 6, locally torrential downpours across the central and southern Plains accompanied widespread severe weather. In a 24-hour period on May 6-7, rainfall totaled 6.65 inches in Lincoln, NE. Of Lincoln's rainfall, 3.77 inches fell on the 7th, representing the wettest May day on record in that location (previously, 3.35 inches on May 5, 2007). Farther south, Oklahoma City, OK, received 7.10 inches on the 6th, marking its highest daily total on record during May (previously, 6.64 inches on May 8, 1993). As many as four dozen tornadoes were spotted on May 6 from southeastern Nebraska to central Texas. Meanwhile, widespread, soaking rain finally arrived on May 6 in South Dakota, where Rapid City (1.61 inches) and Aberdeen (1.24 inches) netted daily-record amounts.

Later, another powerful spring storm began to unfold across the West. In Nevada, Elko received 2.0 inches of snow on May 7. On the 8th, Bishop, CA, received its first trace of snow in May since May 13, 1998. Bishop also experienced its fourth-wettest May day, with 0.55 inch falling on May 8. Elsewhere in California on the 8th, Mt. Palomar received an impressive daily-record total of 1.65 inches. On May 9-10, heavy precipitation and isolated tornadoes returned to the nation's mid-section, while snow blanketed parts of Wyoming and neighboring states. Three separate twisters resulted in a total of 5 tornado-related fatalities in Texas and Arkansas on May 9-10. In Nebraska, daily-record precipitation totals for the 9th reached 2.91 inches in Scottsbluff and 2.90 inches in Sidney. Official snowfall for May 9-10 totaled 13.0 inches in Rapid City, SD; 5.6 inches in Flagstaff, AZ; 5.3 inches in Cheyenne, WY; and 4.0 inches in Denver, CO. In East Rapid City, SD, where 13.6 inches fell, it was the second-greatest May snowfall behind a 14.6-inch total on May 3-4, 1905. Elsewhere in South Dakota, daily-record precipitation totals for May 10 reached 2.48 inches in Mobridge and 1.88 inches in Huron. Farther east, Tropical Storm Ana formed east of the Carolinas on May 7 and moved inland near Myrtle Beach, SC, around daybreak on May 10. Although Ana was the earliest named storm to make a U.S. landfall in the satellite era, impacts were minimal other than rough surf, gusty winds, and locally heavy showers. Wind gusts were clocked to 58 mph (on May 9) at Frying Pan Shoals, just offshore, and 50 mph (early May 10) in North Myrtle Beach, SC. Wilmington, NC, received a daily-record rainfall (2.95 inches) on May 10.

By May 11, heavy showers stretched from the Midwest to Texas. Record-setting rainfall totals for the 11th included 4.24 inches in Longview, TX, and 3.01 inches in N. Little Rock, AR. Several gauging points, including the Red River near DeKalb, TX, and the Poteau River near Panama, OK, climbed to their highest levels since May 1990. The Red River near DeKalb rose 4.51 feet above flood stage on May 13, while the Poteau River near Panama surged 14.54 feet above flood stage on May 12. Meanwhile, precipitation re-developed in the West and lingered in the western Gulf Coast region. In Texas, daily-record amounts for May 12 reached 4.56 inches in Corpus Christi and 3.44 inches at Houston's Hobby Airport. Meanwhile in Washington, May 12-16 rainfall totaled 1.56 inches in Pullman. In mid-May, precipitation shifted into California and the Southwest. On the 14th, San Diego, CA, experienced its wettest May day on record, with 1.64 inches (previously, 1.49 inches on May 8, 1977). Elsewhere in southern California, Palomar Mountain received 2.68 inches in a 48-hour period on May 13-15. Phoenix, AZ, also noted its wettest day on record in May, with 0.93 inch falling on the 15th (previously, 0.91 inch on May 4, 1976). Later, heavy precipitation returned to the nation's mid-section. Record-setting totals for May 16 included 2.01 inches in Topeka, KS, and 1.71 inches in St. Joseph, MO. Farther north, daily-record amounts for the 16th reached 1.31 inches in Burley, ID, and 0.86 inch in Helena, MT.

A mid-month chill across the High Plains led to daily-record lows for May 10 in Livingston, MT (20°F), and Denver, CO (27°F). The following day, Worland, WY (24°F), posted a record-setting low for May 11. By May 12, freezes (and daily-record lows) were reported as far south as McCook, NE (29°F), and Hill City, KS (31°F). Frosty conditions also briefly affected parts of the Northeast, where Saranac Lake, NY, registered a daily-record low (23°F) on May 14. However, warmth in the eastern U.S. was more prominent than the brief cool spell. From May 8-11, Morgantown, WV, posted four consecutive daily-record highs (91, 90, 91, and 89°F). Farther south, record-setting highs included 95°F (on May 12) in Tampa, FL; 93°F (on May 10) in Montgomery, AL; and 92°F (on May 12) in Richmond, VA. Naples, FL, notched daily-record highs of 92°F on May 10 and 15. In contrast, the temperature on May 15 failed to reach the 70-degree mark in Yuma, AZ, where the high of 69°F was accompanied by rainfall totaling 0.31 inch.

Cool conditions dominated the northern U.S. during the third full week of May. On May 18, daily-record lows in Montana dipped to 27°F in Havre and 30°F in Miles City. The following day, record-setting lows for May 19 included 25°F in Bismarck, ND; 27°F in Grand Forks, ND; and 29°F in Pierre, SD. On May 20, daily-record lows dipped below the 40-degree mark in locations such as Ft. Wayne, IN (36°F), and Garden City, KS (39°F). Hastings, NE, with an average temperature of 44.5°F on May 19-20, reported its coldest consecutive days in May since May 28-29, 1915. Chilly weather lingered across the Plains through May 21, when daily-record lows fell to 30°F in North Platte, NE, and 37°F in Russell, KS. By May 22, cool air reached the mid-South, where daily records included 42°F in both Jackson, TN, and Cape Girardeau, MO. Daily-record lows on May 23 dipped to 26°F in Alpena, MI, and 31°F in Glens Falls, NY. In contrast, warmth in the Southeast led to a handful of daily-record highs, such as 96°F (on May 21) in Apalachicola, FL, and 93°F (on May 19) in St. Simons Island, GA.

Heading into the second half of May, daily-record rainfall totals in excess of 4 inches were noted in several locations across the cen-

tral and southern Plains, South, and upper Midwest. Selected records included 6.24 inches (on May 18) in Vicksburg, MS; 4.18 inches (on May 18) in Shreveport, LA; and 4.01 inches (on May 19) in San Angelo, TX. Earlier, much-needed precipitation had fallen in the north-central U.S., where daily-record totals for May 17 reached 3.21 inches in Mobridge, SD, and 2.60 inches in Fargo, ND. Late-season snow fell in parts of the Dakotas, with 2.6 inches measured in Jamestown, ND, on May 17. Aberdeen, SD, reported a trace of snow on both May 17 and 18. Additional snow fell in the north-central U.S. on May 19, with North Platte, NE (a trace), reporting its third-latest snowfall on record. Farther east, beneficial rain in the Mid-Atlantic region on May 18 led to daily-record totals in Baltimore, MD (1.54 inches), and Martinsburg, WV (1.05 inches). Significant precipitation also fell in the Western States, where selected daily-record amounts for May 19 included 2.83 inches in Clayton, NM, and 1.66 inches in Colorado Springs, CO. On May 21, daily-record amounts climbed to 1.14 inches in Redmond, OR, and 0.43 inch in Alturas, CA. Elsewhere in California, Bakersfield reported consecutive daily-record amounts on May 22-23, totaling 0.42 inch.

Heading into the Memorial Day weekend (May 23-25), another large-scale rain event led to catastrophic flash flooding in parts of the south-central U.S. Oklahoma City, OK, started the weekend with a daily-record rainfall (3.73 inches) on May 23. In Texas, preliminary data indicated that the Blanco River at Wimberly rose more than 35 feet in less than 8 hours, cresting on May 24 at 27.21 feet above flood stage. The preliminary high-water mark at Wimberly was 6.91 feet above the previous record set on May 28, 1929. Meanwhile, the San Marcos River near Martinsdale, TX, surged more than 51 feet in less than 24 hours on May 23-24, based on initial data. The flooding in Texas was sparked by 24-hour rainfall totals that exceeded 10 inches on May 22-23 in some locations, including Kendalia. Meanwhile in Oklahoma, the second-highest crests on record were reported at gauging locations such as East Cache Creek near Walters (8.77 feet above flood stage on May 25) and Little River near Tecumseh (9.45 feet above flood stage on May 24). On May 25, there were two more tornado-related fatalities—one apiece in Oklahoma and Texas.

Late in the month, monthly and all-time rainfall records began to fall across the central and southern Plains. In Texas, for example Wichita Falls (17.00 inches) and Childress (13.21 inches) each completed their wettest month on record. The extreme wetness extended northward across the Plains and eastward into the mid-South, resulting in the wettest month on record in locations such as Fort Smith, AR (19.85 inches); Oklahoma City, OK (19.48 inches); Mobridge, SD (9.32 inches); and Colorado Springs, CO (8.13 inches). Unusually wet conditions also reached into a broad area of the western U.S., where Rawlins, WY (4.36 inches), and Bishop, CA (1.39 inches), experienced record-setting May wetness. In stark contrast, scattered locations in the Mid-Atlantic States—including New York's JFK Airport (0.46 inch) and Danville, VA (1.12 inches)—reported record-low May rainfall.

In the wake of relentless May rainfall, the most severe flooding in at least 25 years developed along portions of several main-stem rivers, including the Arkansas, Red, and Trinity Rivers. For example, the highest water levels since early-May 1990 were reported along the Arkansas River at Van Buren, AR (11.53 feet above flood stage on May 31), and the Red River near Gainesville, TX (10.75 feet on May 30). Elsewhere in northeastern Texas, the Trinity River near Rosser and Trinidad surged to its highest level since late-April 1942. At Trinidad, the Trinity River's crest (16.30 feet above flood stage) occurred on June 4. Farther upstream, the surface elevation of Lake Lewisville, near Dallas, TX, rose to 537.02 feet on May 31—eclipsing the May 1990 high-water mark by nearly 3½ inches. In addition, torrential rain lingered in the western Gulf Coast region, resulting in severe flash flooding. In Sugar Land, TX, near Houston, 10.17 inches of rain fell on May 25-26. Selected daily-record totals in Texas included 5.20 inches (on May 25) at Austin's Camp Mabry, and 3.30 inches (on May 24) in Brownsville. Heavy rain in other areas led to daily-record totals for May 26 in locations such as St. Petersburg, FL (2.41 inches); Columbus, GA (1.94 inches); and Wausau, WI (1.84 inches). Late-month showers were also heavy in the West, where record-setting totals on May 24 reached 2.83 inches in Buffalo, WY; 1.02 inches in Elko, NV; and 1.01 inches in Jerome, ID. Later, a final round of heavy rain crossed the central U.S. before moving into parts of the South, East, and Midwest. On May 28, Burlington, CO, netted a daily-record rainfall of 1.07 inches. Two days later, record-setting totals for May 30 included 3.68 inches in Laredo, TX; 2.86 inches in Baton Rouge, LA; 2.11 inches in Montpelier, VT; and 2.00 inches in South Bend, IN. The month ended with record-setting rainfall totals for May 31 in Brownsville, TX (3.50 inches); El Dorado, AR (3.20 inches); and Buffalo, NY (2.44 inches).

Despite lingering cool conditions in the nation's mid-section, and warmth in the East and Northwest, late-month temperatures rarely strayed into record territory. In Florida, Melbourne's lows of 79°F on May 25 and 26 were the highest May minimum temperatures on record in that location. Ft. Lauderdale, FL, also achieved a record-high May minimum temperature—with a low of 80°F on May 25. Elsewhere in Florida, Naples posted a daily-record high of 94°F on May 25. Later, highs of 89°F (on May 29) in Morgantown, WV, and 86°F (on May 30) in Watertown, NY, were among a handful of Eastern daily-record highs. Farther west, however, a late-month surge of cool air led to scattered freezes in the north-central U.S. On May 30, Grand Forks, ND, collected a daily-record low of 29°F. At month's end, cool weather in the central U.S. contrasted with building heat in the West. A daily-record high (104°F) was set in Las Vegas, NV, on May 31, while daily-record lows fell to 34°F in Eau Claire, WI, and 40°F in Hill City, KS.

Above-normal temperatures dominated Alaska during May. Across the northern half of the state, monthly temperatures averaged at least 5°F above normal in most locations. Daily-record highs were scattered across the state at various times during the month. For example, Cold Bay posted a daily-record high of 52°F on May 3, followed 5 days later by a daily-record high of 72°F on Annette Island. Later, Delta Junction notched a daily-record high (73°F) on May 15. Warmth further intensified a few days later, when daily-record highs were set in locations such as Barrow (47°F on May 21); Haines (83°F on May 22); and Fairbanks (86°F on May 23). On May 23, a high of 91°F in Eagle set several records. First, Eagle's previous May record had been 87°F on May 31, 1983. In addition, Eagle's high represented the earliest observance of a 90-degree reading across interior Alaska (previously, 92°F at Ft. Wainwright on May 24, 1960). General warmth continued in Alaska through month's end, with Seward (77°F) and Kotzebue (66°F) tallying daily-record highs on May 31. Meanwhile, wet weather in western and northernmost Alaska contrasted with extremely dry conditions in the southeastern part of the state. Monthly rainfall totaled more than twice normal in locations such as King Salmon (3.32 inches, or 266 percent of normal) and Cold Bay (5.23 inches, or 201 percent), but was less than one-tenth of normal—and represented the driest May on record—on Annette Island (0.50 inch, or 9 percent).

Typical dry-season weather prevailed in Hawaii during May, with significant showers mostly limited to windward locations. A few heavier showers fell in Kahului, Maui, although more than half of the month's rain (1.06 of 2.23 inches) occurred on May 28. Rainfall activity increased at month's end in windward locations, resulting in a 3.82-inch total in 24 hours on May 30-31 at the Oahu Forest National Wildlife Refuge. Prior to the late-month increase in shower activity, cool weather covered much of Hawaii. In fact, Lihue, Kauai, posted a daily record-tying low of 62°F on May 26.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

In May, above-average temperatures across the eastern U.S. allowed producers to catch up on spring fieldwork delays caused by cool, wet weather earlier in the spring. Most locations in the eastern Corn Belt and the Northeast recorded monthly average temperatures more than 4°F above normal. With the exception of the Pacific Northwest, most locations in the western U.S. recorded below-average May temperatures, slowing planting and crop progress in the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains. Torrential rainfall throughout the month in the southern Great Plains helped to virtually eliminate drought conditions in Oklahoma and Texas, but also brought flooding. In addition, thunderstorm winds causing varying amounts of damage to communities and crops throughout the region.

With the final week of April producing the third-highest national weekly corn planting progress (36 percent of the crop planted) on record, farmers started off the month of May with total corn planting progress well ahead of the historical average. By May 3, producers had planted 55 percent of this year's corn crop, 27 percentage points ahead of last year and 17 points ahead of the 5-year average. While planting progress was well ahead of normal in the western Corn Belt at the beginning of the month, progress continued to lag normal in the eastern Corn Belt. By May 3, nine percent of the nation's corn crop was emerged, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. By May 17, eighty-five percent of this year's corn crop was planted, 14 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. A majority of the nation's corn crop, 56 percent, had emerged by May 17, twenty-four percentage points ahead of last year and 16 points ahead of the 5-year average. Spurred by earlier rapid planting progress, emergence advanced more than 30 percentage points during the second week of the month in eight estimating states. Planting of the 2015 corn crop was 95 percent complete by May 31, slightly ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Eighty-four percent of this year's corn crop had emerged by May 31, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. By the end of May, at least 90 percent of the corn had emerged in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Overall, 74 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 31, compared with 76 percent at the same time last year.

Sorghum planting advanced to 29 percent complete by May 3, slightly ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Planting in Kansas and Texas, the two leading sorghum-producing states, continued to lag the respective 5-year averages. By May 24, forty-one percent of the sorghum was planted, 4 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. Progress in Kansas remained behind average, with 9 percent planted by May 24. This was 11 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Producers had planted 43 percent of the U.S. sorghum crop by May 31, twelve percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Heavy precipitation in the central and southern Great Plains led to delays in planting progress. Kansas only had 11 percent of its sorghum planted by the end of the month, nearly 2 weeks behind the 5-year average.

Oat seeding advanced to 85 percent complete by May 3, twenty-nine percentage points ahead of last year and 18 points ahead of the 5-year average. Fifty-seven percent of the crop had emerged by May 3, sixteen percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers had planted 96 percent of this year's oats by May 17, nineteen percentage points ahead of last year and 12 points ahead of the 5-year average. The planting of oats was nearly complete nationwide, with all estimating states except North Dakota having at least 90 percent of the intended acreage planted by May 17. Eighty-three percent of the oat crop was emerged by May 17, twenty-three percentage points ahead of last year and 14 points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-five percent of the oat crop was emerged by May 31, eleven percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. By month's end, 30 percent of the oat crop was at or beyond the heading stage. This was 2 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. In Texas, the oat harvest was 16 percent complete, which was 33 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 68 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on May 31, down 5 percentage points from May 10 but 6 points better than the same time last year.

Nationwide, barley producers had seeded 75 percent of the crop by May 3, thirty-one percentage points ahead of last year and 28 points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 3, emergence was evident in 39 percent of the nation's barley fields, 23 percentage points ahead of last year and 22 points ahead of the 5-year average. The emergence of barley was more than 20 percentage points ahead of normal in four of the five estimating states. By May 17, ninety-five percent of the barley was seeded, 29 percentage points ahead of last year and 25 points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 17, seventy-two percent of the barley had emerged, 36 percentage points ahead of last year and 32 points—or more than 2 weeks—ahead of the 5-year average. Emergence was at least 20 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average in all estimating states except Washington. Ninety-five percent of the barley was emerged by May 31, twenty-two percentage points ahead of last year and 25 points ahead of the 5-year average. Barley was almost completely emerged in all estimating states except North Dakota. Overall, 74 percent of the barley was reported in good to excellent condition on May 31, ten percentage points above May 17 and 7 points above the same time last year.

By May 3, heading of the winter wheat crop had advanced to 43 percent complete, 16 percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading advanced to 56 percent complete by May 10, fourteen percentage points ahead of last year and 11 points ahead of the 5-year average. Warm weather in eastern Kansas facilitated rapid wheat development during the first week of the month. Seventy percent of the wheat was headed in Kansas by May 10, twenty-four percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 24, seventy-seven percent of the U.S. winter wheat was at or beyond the heading

stage, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, lodging of wheat due to flooding and high winds was reported in parts of the Cross Timbers, Blacklands, Edwards Plateau, South Central, and South East Texas. Heading of this year's winter wheat advanced to 84 percent complete by May 31, six percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Warm weather in the soft white wheat growing region during the last week of the month spurred wheat development, with heading 33 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average in both Idaho and Oregon. Wet conditions delayed the start of the wheat harvest in Texas, with 9 percent cut by May 31. This was 6 percentage points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 44 percent of the winter wheat was reported in good to excellent condition on May 31, up slightly from the beginning of the month and 14 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Seventy-five percent of the spring wheat was seeded by May 3, fifty percentage points ahead of last year and 35 points ahead of the 5-year average. Spring wheat planting in Minnesota started the month 54 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average, more than 3 weeks ahead of the historical trend. By May 3, thirty percent of the spring wheat was emerged, 23 percentage points ahead of last year and 14 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 94 percent of the spring wheat was seeded by May 17, forty-seven percentage points ahead of last year and 29 points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 17, sixty-seven percent of the spring wheat had emerged, 45 percentage points ahead of last year and 29 points ahead of the 5-year average. The nation's spring wheat was 91 percent emerged by the end of the month, 27 percentage points ahead of last year and 22 points ahead of the 5-year average. Emergence was more than 20 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average in Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota. Overall, 71 percent of the spring wheat was reported in good to excellent condition by month's end, 6 percentage points better than on May 17.

By May 3, sixty one percent of the rice was seeded, 6 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Nationally, emergence advanced to 37 percent complete at the beginning of the month, equal to last year but 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 83 percent of the rice was seeded by May 10, eleven percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Rice planting advanced 37 percentage points in California and 36 percentage points in Missouri during the first week of May. By May 10, fifty-three percent of the nation's crop had emerged, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. Planting of the 2015 rice crop was 96 percent complete by May 31, three percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Ninety percent of the rice was emerged by May 31, two percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Arkansas rice producers reported the loss of some acreage to flooding during May, but have been able to apply pre-flood fertilizers and herbicides where possible. Overall, 68 percent of the rice was reported in good to excellent condition on May 31, two percentage points better than May 17 but slightly lower than the same time last year.

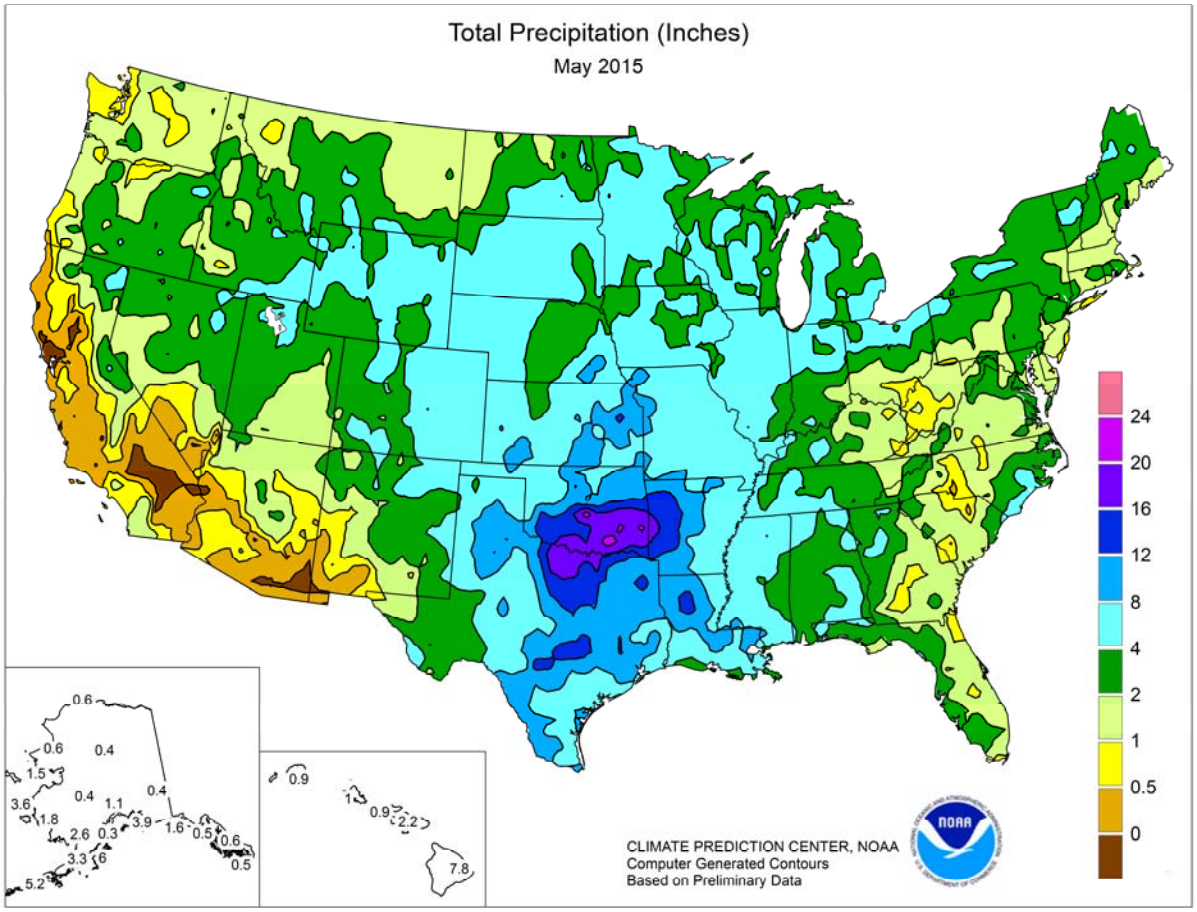
Planting of the 2015 soybean crop was 13 percent complete by May 3. This was 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 10, thirty-one percent of the soybeans were planted, 13 percentage points ahead of last year and 11 points ahead of the 5-year average. With the planting of corn nearly complete, many Minnesota producers moved on to the planting of soybeans during the first week of the month—planting 38 percent of the crop during the week ending May 10. By May 24, producers had planted 61 percent of this year's U.S. soybeans, 6 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By May 24, thirty-two percent of the soybeans was emerged, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Minnesota, 49 percent of the soybeans were emerged by May 24, thirty-four percentage points—or about 10 days—ahead of the 5-year average. By May 31, seventy-one percent of the nation's soybeans were planted, 4 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. By the end of the month, wet conditions slowed the planting pace in the central U.S., with planting progress 42 percentage points behind the 5-year average in Kansas and 34 points behind in Missouri. Nationally, 49 percent of the soybeans were emerged by May 31, three percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average.

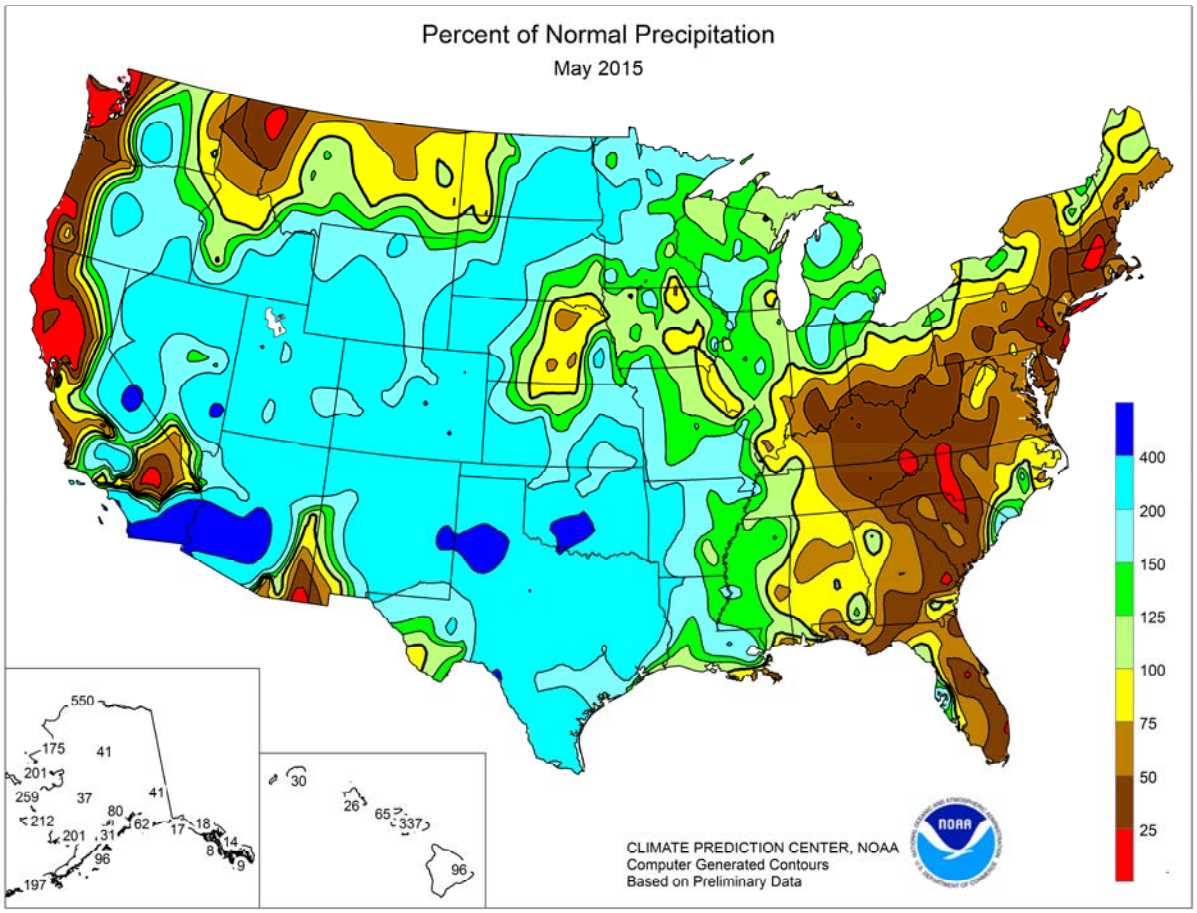
Nationally, peanut producers had planted 10 percent of this year's crop by May 3, three percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. By May 17, peanut producers had planted 47 percent of this year's crop, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide peanut planting progress advanced 21 percentage points during the week ending May 17, aided by warm weather in the Southeast. By May 31, producers had planted 83 percent of this year's peanut crop, slightly ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Peanuts had started to bloom in Georgia at the end of the month, with 2 percent of the crop in that stage—3 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

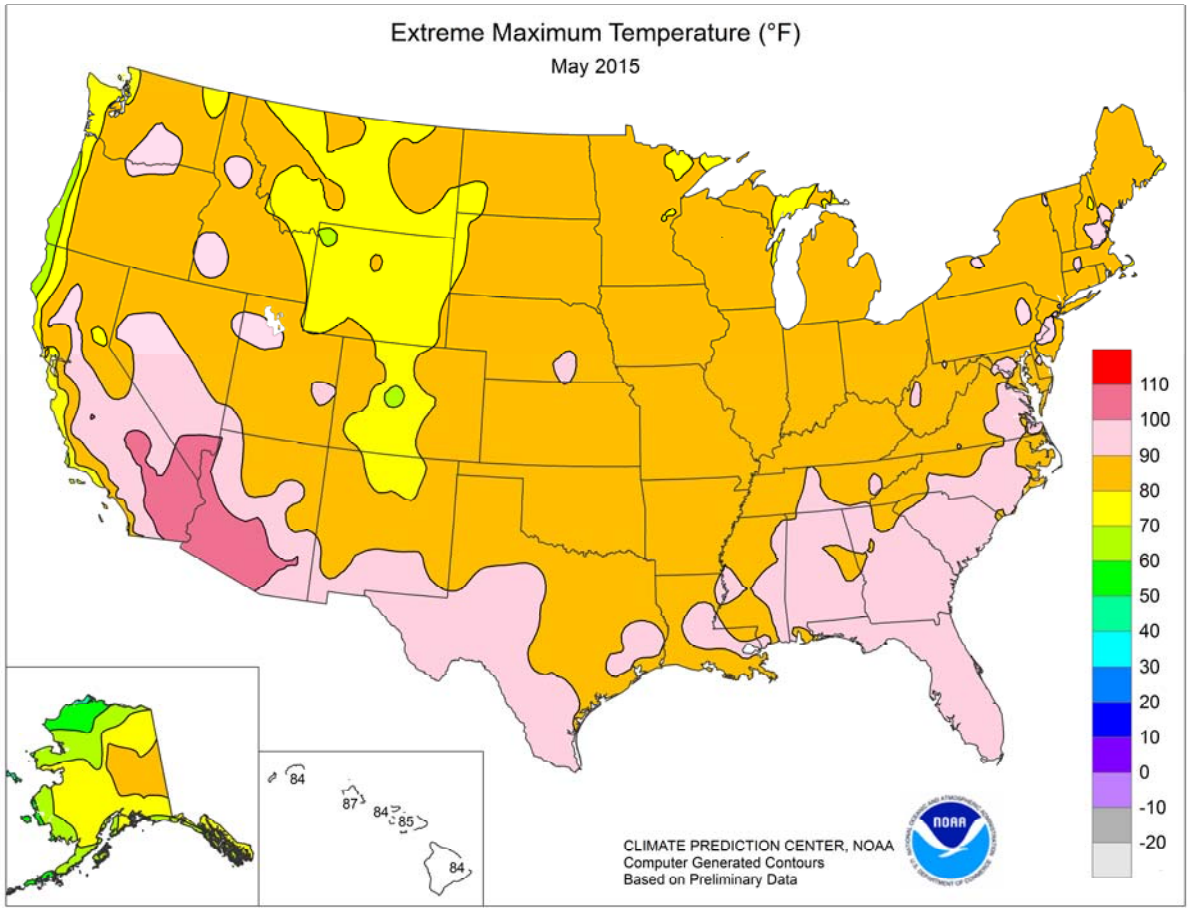
By May 24, twenty-six percent of this year's sunflower crop was planted, 16 percentage points ahead of last year and 11 points ahead of the 5-year average. North Dakota producers had planted 29 percent of their crop by May 24, eighteen percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 31, sunflower producers had planted 49 percent of this year's crop, 25 percentage points ahead of last year and 20 points ahead of the 5-year average. North Dakota sunflowers were 55 percent planted by May 31, an increase of 26 percentage points during the final week of the month.

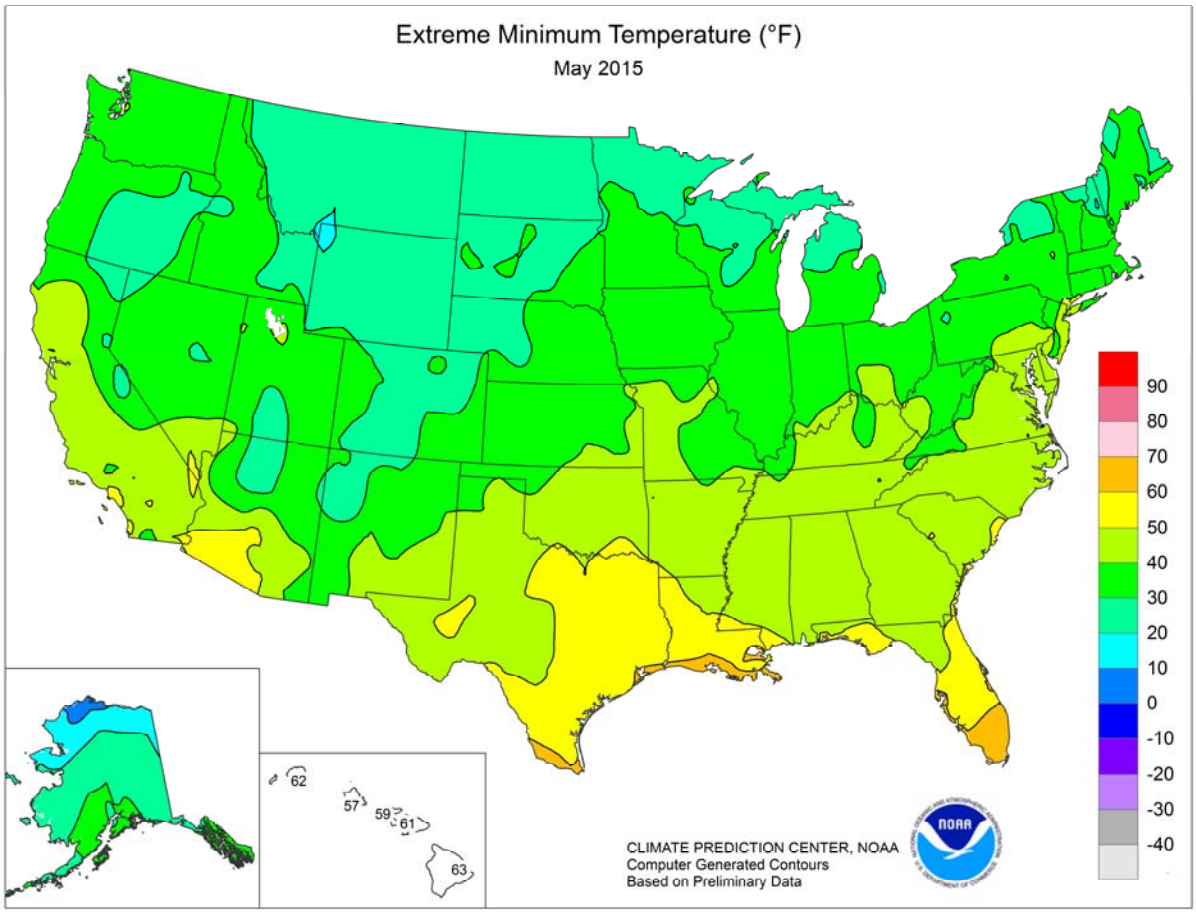
Nationally, producers had planted 17 percent of the cotton by May 3, slightly ahead of last year but 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 35 percent of the cotton was planted by May 17, nine percentage points behind last year and 11 points behind the 5-year average. Dry conditions in the Southeast promoted rapid planting, which advanced 39 percentage points during the week ending May 17 in South Carolina and more than 25 points in Mississippi, Tennessee, and Virginia. By May 31, sixty-one percent of the cotton was planted, 11 percentage points behind last year and 17 points behind the 5-year average. Wetness in the southern Great Plains hindered planting progress. By month's end, Kansas cotton planting was 44 percentage points, or nearly 3 weeks, behind the 5-year average pace. Oklahoma and Texas were 21 and 24 percentage points behind the respective 5-year state averages. Nationally, 3 percent of the cotton was squaring, 2 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average.

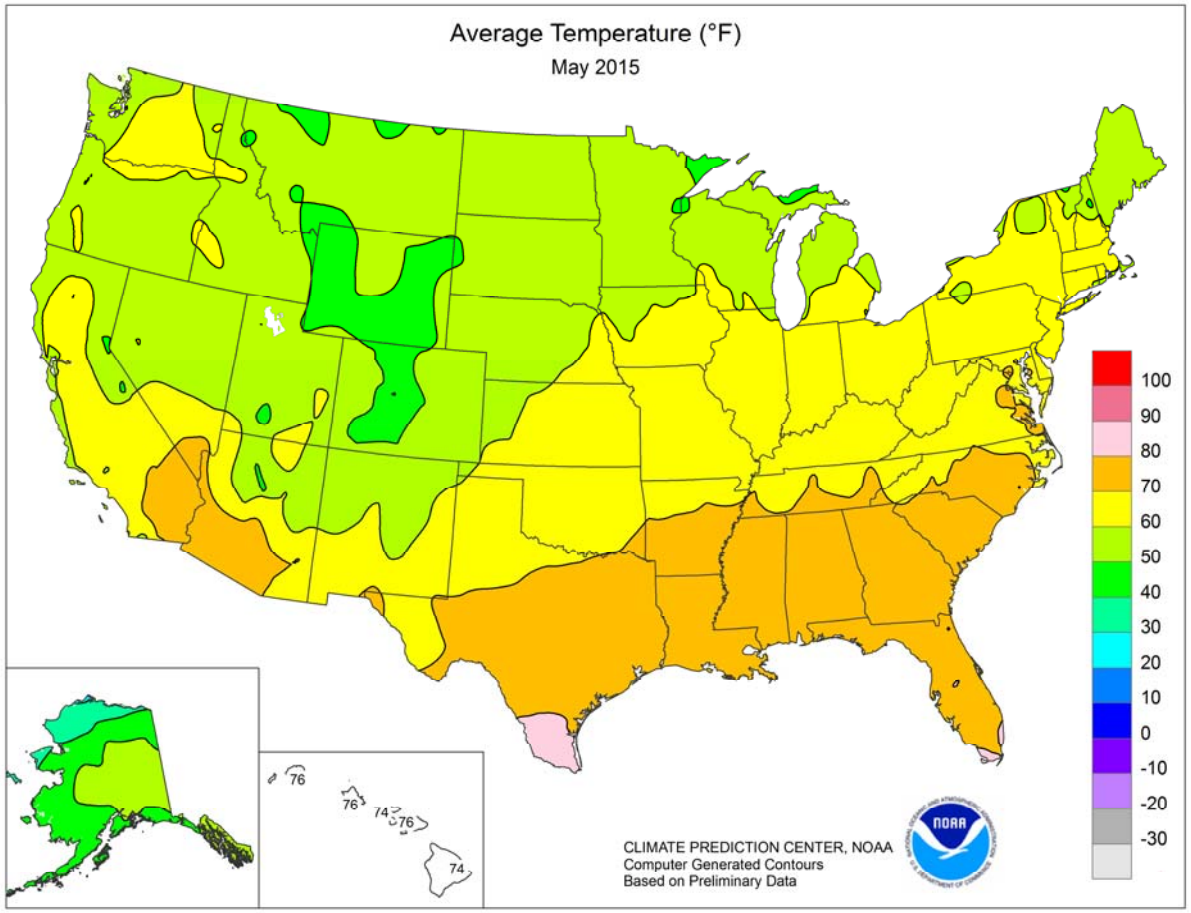
By May 3, sugarbeet producers had planted 96 percent of the nation's crop, 74 percentage points ahead of last year and 45 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On that date, producers had planted at least 95 percent of the sugarbeet crop in Idaho, Minnesota, and North Dakota.

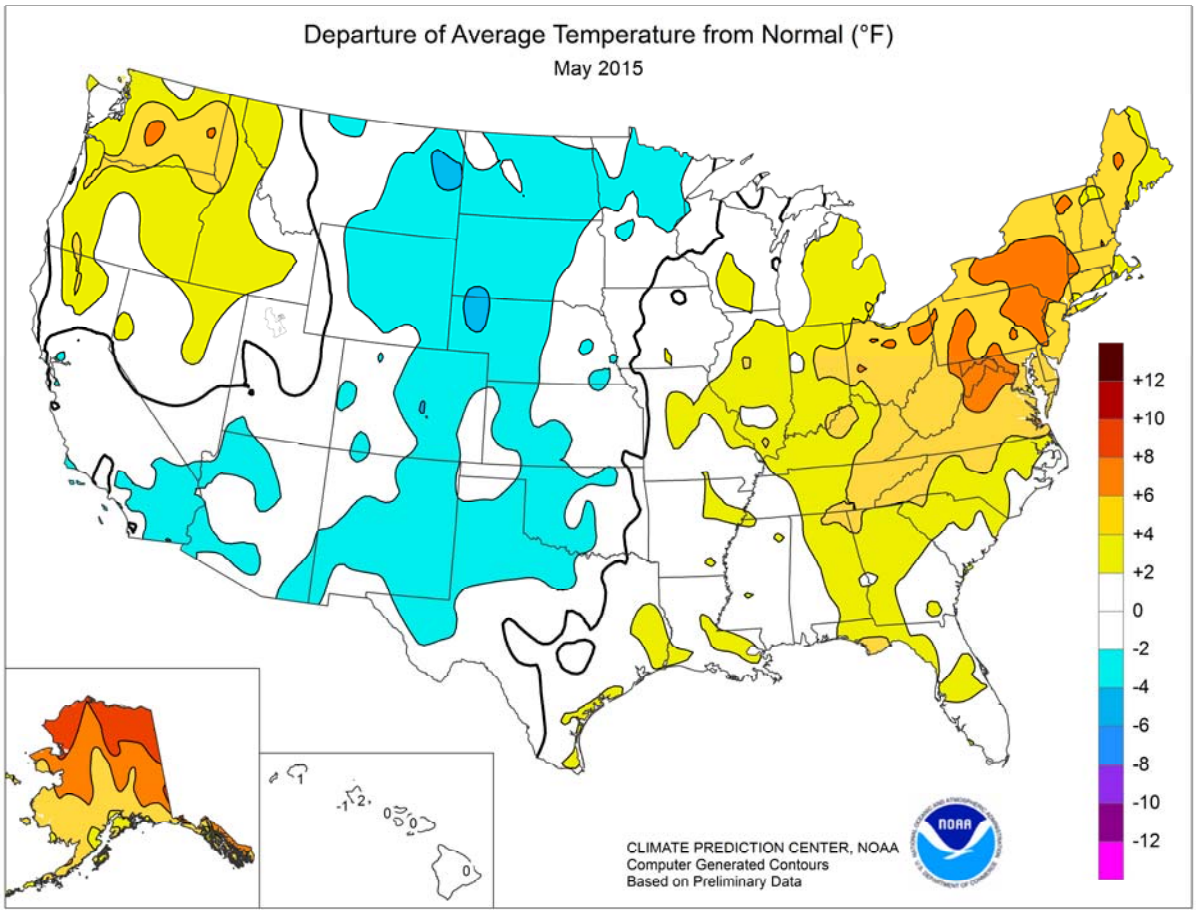

Total Precipitation (Inches)
May 2015
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
0.5
0
0.6
0.6
0.4
1.5
0.4
0.4
3.6
1.1
1.8
2.6
0.3
3.9
1.6
0.5
0.6
3.3
6
0.5
5.2
0.9
0.9
2.2
7.8
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA


Percent of Normal Precipitation
May 2015
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
550
175
41
201
259
37
41
80
212
201
31
62
17
18
14
8
9
96
197
30
26
65
337
96
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
May 2015
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
84
87
84
85
84
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
May 2015
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
62
57
59
61
63
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Average Temperature (°F)
May 2015
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
76
76
74
76
74
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
May 2015
+12
+10
+8
+6
+4
+2
0
-2
-4
-6
-8
-10
-12
-1
-2
0
0
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

May 2015

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	72	3	2.56	-2.27	LEXINGTON	68	4	2.07	-2.71	COLUMBUS	67	4	3.56	-0.32
HUNTSVILLE	73	4	5.08	-0.16	LONDON-CORBIN	69	5	1.57	-3.12	DAYTON	68	7	1.79	-2.38
MOBILE	75	1	8.05	1.95	LOUISVILLE	71	5	2.38	-2.50	MANSFIELD	65	7	4.39	-0.03
MONTGOMERY	75	3	4.34	0.20	PADUCAH	69	3	3.71	-1.04	TOLEDO	63	3	4.25	1.11
AK ANCHORAGE	50	3	0.55	-0.14	LA BATON ROUGE	76	2	11.17	5.83	YOUNGSTOWN	64	6	4.59	1.14
BARROW	28	8	0.65	0.53	LAKE CHARLES	77	2	6.56	0.50	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	68	0	19.48	14.04
COLD BAY	44	4	5.23	2.58	NEW ORLEANS	78	2	9.14	4.52	TULSA	68	-1	14.77	8.66
FAIRBANKS	56	7	0.29	-0.31	SHREVEPORT	75	2	10.97	5.72	OR ASTORIA	55	2	1.29	-1.99
JUNEAU	54	6	0.52	-2.96	ME BANGOR	57	2	2.32	-1.08	BURNS	54	3	1.81	0.76
KING SALMON	48	4	3.32	1.97	CARIBOU	56	4	2.75	-0.52	EUGENE	58	3	0.94	-1.72
KODIAK	47	3	6.03	-0.28	PORTLAND	60	6	2.31	-1.51	MEDFORD	63	5	0.33	-0.88
NOME	41	4	1.49	0.75	MD BALTIMORE	69	6	2.09	-1.80	PENDLETON	61	3	1.81	0.59
AZ FLAGSTAFF	48	-3	1.80	1.00	MA BOSTON	62	4	1.22	-2.02	PORTLAND	61	4	0.58	-1.80
PHOENIX	79	0	1.16	1.00	WORCESTER	62	6	0.60	-3.75	SALEM	60	4	0.72	-1.41
TUCSON	73	-1	0.09	-0.15	MI ALPENA	56	4	3.66	1.05	PA ALLENTOWN	66	6	0.82	-3.65
AR FORT SMITH	70	1	19.85	14.56	DETROIT	64	4	5.53	2.48	ERIE	63	5	3.46	0.12
LITTLE ROCK	72	2	9.45	4.40	FLINT	63	6	3.40	0.66	MIDDLETOWN	69	7	3.52	-0.74
CA BAKERSFIELD	70	0	0.68	0.44	GRAND RAPIDS	61	3	3.47	0.12	PHILADELPHIA	70	6	1.19	-2.69
EUREKA	51	-3	0.07	-1.55	HOUGHTON LAKE	57	3	4.08	1.51	PITTSBURGH	66	6	2.72	-1.08
FRESNO	69	0	0.57	0.18	LANSING	61	4	3.77	1.06	WILKES-BARRE	66	6	1.72	-1.97
LOS ANGELES	61	-2	0.43	0.19	MUSKEGON	59	3	3.29	0.34	WILLIAMSPORT	66	6	3.07	-0.72
REDDING	71	5	0.34	-1.32	TRAVERSE CITY	57	2	4.02	1.72	PR SAN JUAN	83	2	2.28	-3.01
SACRAMENTO	65	0	0.07	-0.46	MN DULUTH	52	0	3.73	0.78	RI PROVIDENCE	63	4	3.69	0.03
SAN DIEGO	64	-1	2.39	2.19	INT'L FALLS	50	-3	4.79	2.24	SC CHARLESTON	73	1	1.36	-2.31
SAN FRANCISCO	59	0	0.02	-0.36	MINNEAPOLIS	59	0	3.55	0.31	COLUMBIA	73	1	1.71	-1.46
STOCKTON	65	-2	0.02	-0.48	ROCHESTER	58	1	5.25	1.72	FLORENCE	73	2	1.29	-2.02
CO ALAMOSA	50	0	1.77	1.07	ST. CLOUD	55	-2	6.03	3.06	GREENVILLE	72	5	3.00	-1.59
CO SPRINGS	52	-3	8.13	5.74	MS JACKSON	74	3	7.06	2.20	MYRTLE BEACH	73	3	5.95	2.96
DENVER	53	-2	3.76	1.04	MERIDIAN	72	0	2.16	-2.71	SD ABERDEEN	55	-3	6.39	3.70
GRAND JUNCTION	58	-2	1.85	0.87	TUPELO	72	3	9.09	3.29	HURON	56	-2	4.57	1.57
PUEBLO	57	-3	5.55	4.06	MO COLUMBIA	66	2	5.68	0.81	RAPID CITY	52	-3	6.86	3.90
CT BRIDGEPORT	63	4	1.15	-2.88	JOPLIN	66	0	10.41	5.34	SIOUX FALLS	58	0	4.00	0.61
HARTFORD	66	6	1.33	-3.06	KANSAS CITY	64	0	10.25	4.86	TN BRISTOL	68	5	0.70	-3.62
DC WASHINGTON	73	7	1.92	-1.90	SPRINGFIELD	67	2	6.23	1.66	CHATTANOOGA	72	4	2.73	-1.55
DE WILMINGTON	68	6	2.39	-1.76	ST JOSEPH	64	-1	9.76	4.81	JACKSON	69	0	5.89	0.25
FL DAYTONA BEACH	77	2	2.62	-0.64	ST LOUIS	70	3	3.62	-0.49	KNOXVILLE	71	5	1.76	-2.92
FT LAUDERDALE	80	2	1.97	-4.36	MT BILLINGS	54	-2	2.43	-0.05	MEMPHIS	73	2	6.02	0.87
FT MYERS	80	1	2.17	-1.25	BUTTE	48	0	1.76	-0.26	NASHVILLE	71	4	3.56	-1.51
JACKSONVILLE	74	1	1.08	-2.40	GLASGOW	54	-2	1.32	-0.40	TX ABILENE	71	-2	5.34	2.51
KEY WEST	81	0	1.12	-2.36	GREAT FALLS	51	0	3.42	0.89	AMARILLO	62	-3	9.29	6.79
MELBOURNE	78	2	2.57	-1.37	HELENA	54	1	2.35	0.57	AUSTIN	74	-1	13.44	8.41
MIAMI	81	1	2.39	-3.13	KALISPELL	54	3	0.22	-1.82	BEAUMONT	78	3	7.77	1.94
ORLANDO	79	2	0.93	-2.81	MILES CITY	54	-3	1.82	-0.37	BROWNSVILLE	81	2	9.72	7.24
PENSACOLA	76	1	5.13	0.73	MISSOULA	55	2	0.76	-1.19	COLLEGE STATION	76	1	9.72	4.67
ST PETERSBURG	80	2	4.91	2.11	NE GRAND ISLAND	59	-2	3.69	-0.38	CORPUS CHRISTI	79	1	14.32	10.84
TALLAHASSEE	78	4	1.92	-3.03	HASTINGS	60	-2	3.86	-0.73	DALLAS/FT WORTH	71	-2	16.95	11.80
TAMPA	80	2	6.74	3.89	LINCOLN	62	0	10.90	6.67	DEL RIO	77	-1	10.17	7.86
WEST PALM BEACH	80	2	1.56	-3.83	MCCOOK	56	-4	3.84	0.58	EL PASO	73	-1	0.81	0.43
GA ATHENS	72	3	2.63	-1.23	NORFOLK	60	0	3.32	-0.60	GALVESTON	78	1	3.05	-0.65
ATLANTA	73	3	4.44	0.49	NORTH PLATTE	55	-3	4.34	1.00	HOUSTON	77	1	14.17	9.02
AUGUSTA	72	1	0.93	-2.14	OMAHA/EPPLEY	62	0	5.34	0.90	LUBBOCK	66	-3	12.12	9.81
COLUMBUS	74	2	3.18	-0.44	SCOTTSBLUFF	54	-3	7.99	5.29	MIDLAND	72	-1	3.35	1.56
MACON	73	2	1.15	-1.83	VALENTINE	55	-3	7.12	3.92	SAN ANGELO	73	0	9.12	6.03
SAVANNAH	74	1	1.23	-2.38	NV ELKO	55	2	3.49	2.41	SAN ANTONIO	76	0	8.57	3.85
HI HILO	74	0	7.75	-0.32	ELY	51	1	1.78	0.49	VICTORIA	77	0	8.50	3.38
HONOLULU	76	-1	0.20	-0.58	LAS VEGAS	74	-1	0.24	0.00	WACO	74	0	9.27	4.81
KAHULUI	76	0	2.23	1.57	RENO	60	0	1.01	0.52	WICHITA FALLS	69	-2	17.00	13.08
LIHUE	76	1	0.86	-2.01	WINNEMUCCA	55	0	2.17	1.11	UT SALT LAKE CITY	60	1	4.19	2.10
ID BOISE	62	3	1.50	0.23	NH CONCORD	62	6	0.65	-2.68	VT BURLINGTON	64	8	2.92	-0.40
LEWISTON	64	6	1.11	-0.45	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	66	6	0.71	-2.67	VA LYNCHBURG	67	4	1.66	-2.45
POCATELLO	56	3	2.94	1.43	NEWARK	68	5	4.92	0.46	NORFOLK	71	5	1.51	-2.23
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	60	1	4.66	1.28	NM ALBUQUERQUE	62	-3	1.86	1.26	RICHMOND	72	7	1.61	-2.34
MOLINE	64	2	3.64	-0.61	NY ALBANY	65	7	1.04	-2.61	ROANOKE	69	5	1.75	-2.49
PEORIA	67	5	5.02	0.85	BINGHAMTON	62	6	3.41	-0.14	WASH/DULLES	69	7	2.46	-1.76
ROCKFORD	62	2	4.85	0.83	BUFFALO	63	6	3.50	0.15	WA OLYMPIA	57	4	0.67	-1.60
SPRINGFIELD	67	3	5.95	1.89	ROCHESTER	64	7	3.41	0.59	QUILLAYUTE	53	2	0.67	-4.84
IN EVANSVILLE	68	2	3.44	-1.57	SYRACUSE	64	7	3.93	0.54	SEATTLE-TACOMA	59	3	0.58	-1.19
FORT WAYNE	64	4	5.01	1.26	NC ASHEVILLE	67	5	1.35	-3.06	SPOKANE	61	7	0.85	-0.75
INDIANAPOLIS	67	4	2.45	-1.90	CHARLOTTE	72	3	0.32	-3.34	YAKIMA	65	9	1.80	1.29
SOUTH BEND	63	3	6.01	2.51	GREENSBORO	70	4	3.06	-0.89	WV BECKLEY	65	5	1.14	-3.25
IA BURLINGTON	64	1	4.64	0.24	HATTERAS	68	0	3.21	-0.71	CHARLESTON	69	7	1.94	-2.36
CEDAR RAPIDS	62	1	3.63	-0.22	RALEIGH	71	4	3.04	-0.75	ELKINS	63	5	1.79	-2.98
DES MOINES	64	2	4.33	0.08	WILMINGTON	71	1	5.66	1.26	HUNTINGTON	68	4	1.09	-3.32
DUBUQUE	60	1	5.78	1.66	ND BISMARCK	54	-2	5.31	3.09	WI EAU CLAIRE	58	0	5.39	1.70
SIOUX CITY	60	-1	3.53	-0.22	DICKINSON	51	-4	1.66	-0.62	GREEN BAY	59	3	3.44	0.69
WATERLOO	61	1	4.87	0.72	FARGO	55	-2	7.85	5.24	LA CROSSE	62	1	6.41	3.03
KS CONCORDIA	62	-1	4.21	0.01	GRAND FORKS	53	-4	4.44	2.23	MADISON	60	2	4.17	0.92
DODGE CITY	62	-2	10.33	7.33	JAMESTOWN	53	-4	8.75	6.54	MILWAUKEE	57	1	2.43	-0.63
GOODLAND	57	-2	5.76	2.30	MINOT	53	-3	2.70	0.39	WAUSAU	58	1	6.01	2.47
HILL CITY	60	-2	3.50	-0.20	WILLISTON	53	-1	1.82	-0.06	WY CASPER	49	-3	3.89	1.51
TOPEKA	64	0	9.43	4.57	OH AKRON-CANTON	66	7	4.33	0.37	CHEYENNE	48	-3	5.99	3.51
WICHITA	65	0	11.77	7.61	CINCINNATI	67	3	1.66	-2.93	LANDER	50	-3	6.10	3.72
KY JACKSON	69	5	1.74	-3.42	CLEVELAND	64	6	4.09	0.59	SHERIDAN	50	-3	5.42	3.01

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

June 1 – 7, 2015

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures were above normal in the western U.S., with scattered locations in the Pacific Northwest and Great Plains recording average weekly temperatures more than 6°F above normal. Conversely, temperatures were generally below normal in most locations east of the Mississippi River, averaging more than 4°F below normal in the central Corn Belt and the Northeast. Precipitation was generally within 1.5 inches of normal across the entire U.S., except for parts of southeastern Nebraska and northeastern Kansas—where some locations recorded more than 6 inches of rain. Storms on Thursday night into Friday morning led to flooding in small towns, cities, and rural areas, with concerns that some crops may need to be replanted where flooding occurred.

Corn: By June 7, ninety-one percent of the Nation's corn was emerged, slightly ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Seventy-four percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but slightly lower than the same time last year. Respondents in Iowa, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin reported more than 80 percent of corn acreage in good to excellent condition.

Soybeans: By week's end, 79 percent of the nation's soybean crop was planted, 7 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Wet conditions in the middle of the country have stalled soybean planting progress, with Kansas and Missouri running 45 and 39 percentage points, respectively, behind their 5-year averages. Nationally, 64 percent of the soybean crop had emerged by June 7, four percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 69 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 5 percentage points lower than the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: Heading of this year's winter wheat crop advanced to 91 percent complete by week's end, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading progress was well ahead of normal in the Soft White Wheat growing region. This was exemplified in Idaho, where winter wheat was 69 percent headed by June 7—forty-five percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In contrast, northern portions of the Soft Red Winter growing region were behind normal, with Ohio only 87 percent headed. This was 9 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By June 7, producers had harvested 4 percent of this year's winter wheat crop, 4 percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. The winter wheat harvest has yet to begin or was behind the 5-year average in all estimating states except California. Overall, 43 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week but 13 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Cotton: By week's end, 81 percent of the cotton crop was planted, 6 percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. Drier conditions in the southern Great Plains allowed for rapid planting, which advanced 52 percentage points during the week in Kansas and 29 points in Texas. Nationally, 7 percent of the cotton crop was squaring, slightly behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 50 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, equal to the same time last year.

Sorghum: Producers had planted 56 percent of this year's sorghum crop by week's end, 9 percentage points behind last year and 12 points behind the 5-year average. Planting progress was more than 20 percentage points behind the 5-year average in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and South Dakota.

Rice: Ninety-five percent of the rice crop was emerged by June 7, three percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. The first report of rice heading was observed in Louisiana, estimated at 2 percent headed by week's end. Overall, 68 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week but slightly below the same time last year.

Small Grains: By week's end, 38 percent of the oat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Favorable weather conditions promoted a rapid crop development pace in many states, with double-digit heading progress reported in Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and South Dakota. Overall, 66 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last week but 3 points better than the same time last year.

Overall, 76 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 2 percentage points from last week and 12 points better than the same time last year.

Ninety-seven percent of the nation's spring wheat was emerged by week's end, 19 percentage points ahead of last year and 17 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 69 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last week and 2 points below the same time last year.

Other Crops: Peanut planting advanced to 92 percent complete, equal to last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Double-digit planting progress was recorded in Alabama, North Carolina, and Texas. Overall, 70 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition.

By week's end, sunflower producers had planted 69 percent of this year's crop, 21 percentage points ahead of last year and 22 points ahead of the 5-year average. Sunflower planting progress was rapid in North Dakota last week, advancing 21 percentage points to 76 percent complete.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 7, 2015

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

Soybeans Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 7 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	74	59	70	78
IL	91	82	88	83
IN	87	80	89	82
IA	97	78	88	89
KS	81	21	31	76
KY	60	49	61	63
LA	95	85	93	92
MI	85	86	94	83
MN	84	94	97	86
MS	89	84	88	93
MO	80	23	30	69
NE	99	74	83	95
NC	65	55	61	58
ND	81	75	87	78
OH	82	85	92	79
SD	91	76	88	82
TN	62	49	60	63
WI	80	85	95	80
18 Sts	86	71	79	81

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

Soybeans Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 7 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	68	52	60	66
IL	77	62	77	68
IN	73	51	70	67
IA	84	53	71	75
KS	63	14	19	55
KY	41	28	42	46
LA	87	80	86	86
MI	53	64	84	61
MN	61	74	88	62
MS	81	74	79	84
MO	69	16	20	51
NE	89	41	59	79
NC	54	33	45	46
ND	37	39	59	44
OH	55	61	78	59
SD	71	42	68	52
TN	41	34	45	42
WI	53	61	77	53
18 Sts	68	49	64	63

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

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	5	8	32	46	9
IL	1	2	23	61	13
IN	1	3	23	59	14
IA	0	2	18	67	13
KS	1	13	44	39	3
KY	0	3	15	70	12
LA	2	12	36	40	10
MI	0	2	24	61	13
MN	0	2	25	67	6
MS	3	7	24	44	22
MO	1	12	53	32	2
NE	1	5	26	58	10
NC	0	2	24	65	9
ND	2	1	13	76	8
OH	0	2	24	59	15
SD	0	2	29	55	14
TN	3	6	29	53	9
WI	0	1	13	65	21
18 Sts	1	4	26	58	11
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	1	3	22	62	12

Corn Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 7 2015	5-Yr Avg
CO	93	55	72	87
IL	96	94	96	94
IN	92	81	93	87
IA	97	90	96	94
KS	94	72	79	93
KY	86	82	90	88
MI	78	83	91	84
MN	86	95	98	88
MO	98	81	86	92
NE	97	83	89	95
NC	99	93	95	99
ND	70	59	72	75
OH	78	83	91	77
PA	69	80	90	71
SD	90	77	87	86
TN	97	92	97	96
TX	100	78	88	95
WI	72	86	94	76
18 Sts	90	84	91	90

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

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	0	2	35	61	2
IL	1	2	19	58	20
IN	1	2	22	60	15
IA	0	2	16	65	17
KS	3	10	39	44	4
KY	1	4	15	65	15
MI	0	2	20	61	17
MN	0	2	25	64	9
MO	2	10	36	48	4
NE	1	4	30	58	7
NC	1	5	20	57	17
ND	1	4	20	70	5
OH	0	0	13	65	22
PA	0	1	12	74	13
SD	0	5	26	60	9
TN	1	5	17	60	17
TX	4	6	21	47	22
WI	0	2	14	64	20
18 Sts	1	3	22	61	13
Prev Wk	0	3	23	62	12
Prev Yr	1	3	21	60	15

Rice Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 7 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	97	91	96	96
CA	74	90	95	72
LA	99	97	99	99
MS	90	87	91	95
MO	96	81	86	96
TX	100	82	83	95
6 Sts	92	90	95	92

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	7	27	51	12
CA	0	0	15	35	50
LA	0	4	25	54	17
MS	0	2	21	55	22
MO	0	6	42	40	12
TX	1	4	44	44	7
6 Sts	1	5	26	48	20
Prev Wk	1	5	26	48	20
Prev Yr	0	4	27	56	13

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 7, 2015

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

Winter Wheat Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 7 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	100	99	100	100
CO	82	87	94	82
ID	39	45	69	24
IL	92	94	98	97
IN	92	79	92	95
KS	99	97	98	99
MI	65	39	76	81
MO	99	95	99	98
MT	0	13	38	4
NE	80	68	85	73
NC	100	98	99	100
OH	91	69	87	96
OK	100	100	100	99
OR	85	89	97	76
SD	21	42	66	37
TX	99	99	100	98
WA	75	63	83	58
18 Sts	85	84	91	84

These 18 States planted 87% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 7 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	10	NA	10	35
CA	0	10	40	18
CO	0	NA	0	0
ID	0	NA	0	0
IL	0	NA	0	7
IN	0	NA	1	3
KS	0	NA	0	8
MI	0	NA	0	0
MO	0	NA	0	11
MT	0	NA	0	0
NE	0	NA	0	0
NC	11	NA	4	20
OH	0	NA	0	0
OK	23	NA	13	37
OR	0	NA	0	0
SD	0	NA	0	0
TX	28	9	20	30
WA	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	8	NA	4	12

These 18 States harvested 87% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	6	12	27	43	12
CA	0	0	10	30	60
CO	2	17	31	39	11
ID	0	9	26	56	9
IL	2	9	34	48	7
IN	1	5	25	55	14
KS	10	19	41	28	2
MI	4	5	23	50	18
MO	1	7	46	43	3
MT	2	7	35	37	19
NE	14	19	29	36	2
NC	2	11	31	47	9
OH	1	4	26	54	15
OK	7	16	41	33	3
OR	4	10	55	26	5
SD	12	25	35	26	2
TX	6	12	32	38	12
WA	2	9	48	36	5
18 Sts	6	14	37	35	8
Prev Wk	6	14	36	36	8
Prev Yr	22	22	26	25	5

Cotton Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 7 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	87	79	91	93
AZ	99	100	100	100
AR	99	92	96	98
CA	100	95	97	99
GA	90	80	90	90
KS	80	11	63	74
LA	99	91	97	99
MS	95	84	92	96
MO	100	82	96	99
NC	99	83	92	98
OK	66	29	41	68
SC	98	81	85	94
TN	95	87	93	93
TX	82	46	75	86
VA	92	98	99	98
15 Sts	87	61	81	89

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

Cotton Percent Squaring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 7 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	9	0	5	7
AZ	14	15	25	20
AR	5	0	2	18
CA	6	5	30	11
GA	6	0	7	8
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	10	2	21	20
MS	4	0	1	10
MO	9	0	0	7
NC	5	0	3	4
OK	10	0	0	2
SC	4	0	2	3
TN	7	1	3	3
TX	8	5	8	10
VA	0	0	0	4
15 Sts	8	3	7	10

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

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	3	12	78	7
AZ	0	0	24	70	6
AR	5	7	25	59	4
CA	0	0	15	20	65
GA	0	4	36	51	9
KS	0	1	40	52	7
LA	1	6	38	43	12
MS	2	8	35	46	9
MO	1	15	53	30	1
NC	1	1	20	66	12
OK	0	0	33	64	3
SC	0	2	61	37	0
TN	4	11	41	43	1
TX	0	8	50	38	4
VA	0	0	12	88	0
15 Sts	0	7	43	44	6
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	3	10	37	37	13

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 7, 2015

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

Oats Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 7 2015	5-Yr Avg
IA	22	8	24	31
MN	0	3	18	8
NE	25	25	39	31
ND	0	0	2	1
OH	12	6	13	25
PA	10	3	11	20
SD	17	6	21	14
TX	100	100	100	99
WI	3	3	9	10
9 Sts	36	30	38	39

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

Oat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	0	19	66	15
MN	0	0	21	66	13
NE	2	7	26	62	3
ND	2	5	19	67	7
OH	0	2	20	65	13
PA	2	2	13	65	18
SD	0	3	31	57	9
TX	15	19	29	33	4
WI	0	0	14	64	22
9 Sts	4	7	23	55	11
Prev Wk	4	6	22	57	11
Prev Yr	4	8	25	55	8

Sorghum Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 7 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	98	91	96	99
CO	36	23	45	52
IL	73	60	68	63
KS	48	11	30	54
LA	100	99	100	100
MO	78	40	46	68
NE	89	54	59	81
NM	29	55	65	36
OK	54	57	61	60
SD	58	32	40	64
TX	89	73	82	85
11 Sts	65	43	56	68

These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Peanuts Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 7 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	80	72	87	84
FL	91	85	94	89
GA	94	88	94	92
NC	99	81	91	98
OK	83	78	86	90
SC	100	84	91	95
TX	89	75	87	92
VA	91	92	96	97
8 Sts	92	83	92	91

These 8 States planted 97% of last year's peanut acreage.

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	7	13	58	22
FL	0	1	15	70	14
GA	0	3	29	56	12
NC	0	0	15	71	14
OK	0	4	14	82	0
SC	0	0	42	58	0
TX	0	12	40	48	0
VA	0	0	10	90	0
8 Sts	0	4	26	59	11
Prev Wk	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Barley Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	0	9	73	18
MN	0	2	38	53	7
MT	1	4	33	44	18
ND	0	2	13	76	9
WA	1	3	43	52	1
5 Sts	0	2	22	62	14
Prev Wk	1	3	22	60	14
Prev Yr	1	4	31	54	10

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 7 2015	5-Yr Avg
ID	100	100	100	96
MN	76	99	100	89
MT	89	97	98	79
ND	67	83	96	71
SD	86	96	97	96
WA	100	100	100	98
6 Sts	78	91	97	80

These 6 States planted 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	1	15	73	11
MN	0	3	24	64	9
MT	3	3	32	51	11
ND	1	3	20	66	10
SD	0	10	38	45	7
WA	1	5	39	47	8
6 Sts	1	4	26	59	10
Prev Wk	1	3	25	62	9
Prev Yr	1	3	25	62	9

Sunflowers Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jun 7 2015	5-Yr Avg
CO	31	8	11	40
KS	34	6	22	35
ND	55	55	76	56
SD	47	12	27	41
4 Sts	48	49	69	47

These 4 States planted 84% of last year's sunflower acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 7, 2015

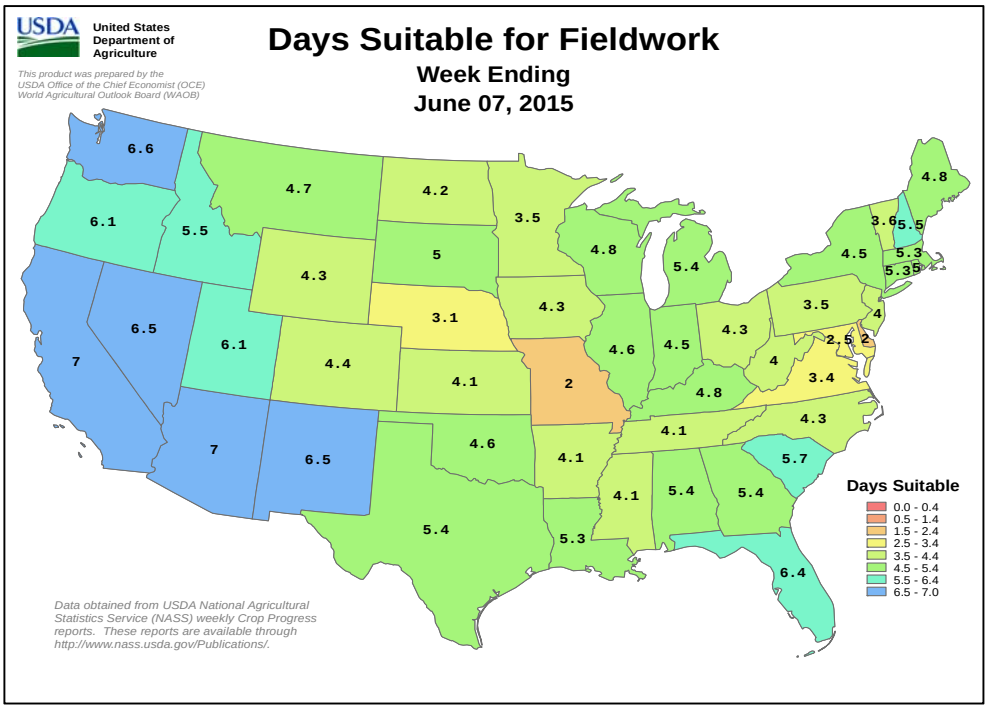
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending Jun 7, 2015

	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	5	27	63	5	NH	0	1	47	52	0
AZ	7	9	41	41	2	NJ	4	9	30	25	32
AR	3	13	38	37	9	NM	7	10	34	39	10
CA	10	25	30	25	10	NY	1	10	30	44	15
CO	4	17	22	42	15	NC	3	18	41	35	3
CT	0	1	19	64	16	ND	1	5	20	58	16
DE	4	11	44	35	6	OH	1	3	25	57	14
FL	2	11	38	43	6	OK	2	8	24	52	14
GA	0	7	31	51	11	OR	1	18	45	33	3
ID	0	4	21	55	20	PA	5	3	28	46	18
IL	0	2	15	58	25	RI	0	0	25	75	0
IN	1	3	20	61	15	SC	2	4	41	50	3
IA	0	1	20	58	21	SD	2	9	34	39	16
KS	2	6	28	52	12	TN	1	7	26	56	10
KY	2	6	21	60	11	TX	1	3	21	45	30
LA	1	9	32	48	10	UT	0	5	30	50	15
ME	0	3	31	46	20	VT	3	8	27	35	27
MD	0	3	17	55	25	VA	1	11	34	48	6
MA	0	0	50	50	0	WA	1	13	39	43	4
MI	2	4	27	50	17	WV	1	8	34	49	8
MN	0	4	24	61	11	WI	1	5	16	57	21
MS	1	7	23	57	12	WY	0	3	16	61	20
MO	0	2	26	58	14	48 Sts	2	8	27	48	15
MT	4	17	40	32	7						
NE	3	6	27	53	11	Prev Wk	2	8	29	48	13
NV	10	15	25	45	5	Prev Yr	6	13	30	43	8

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

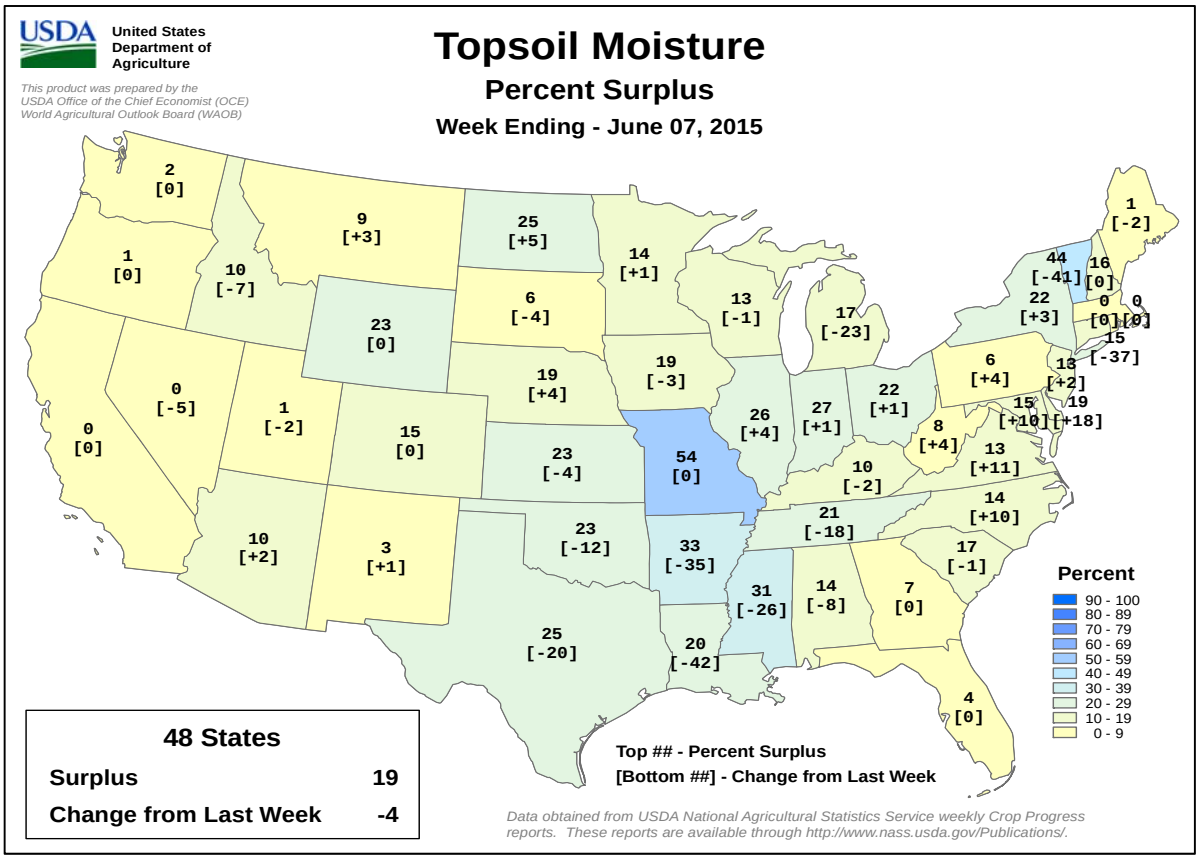
NA - Not Available
*** Revised**

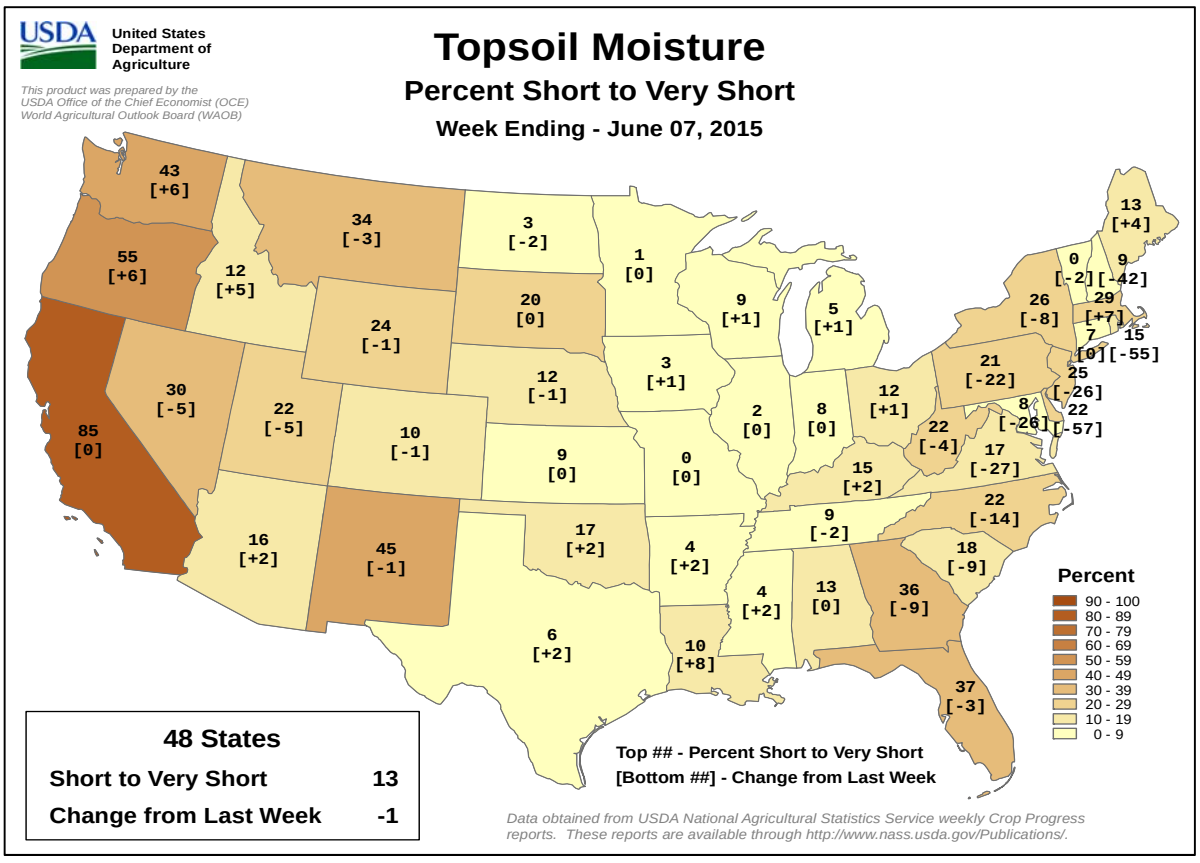


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 7, 2015

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

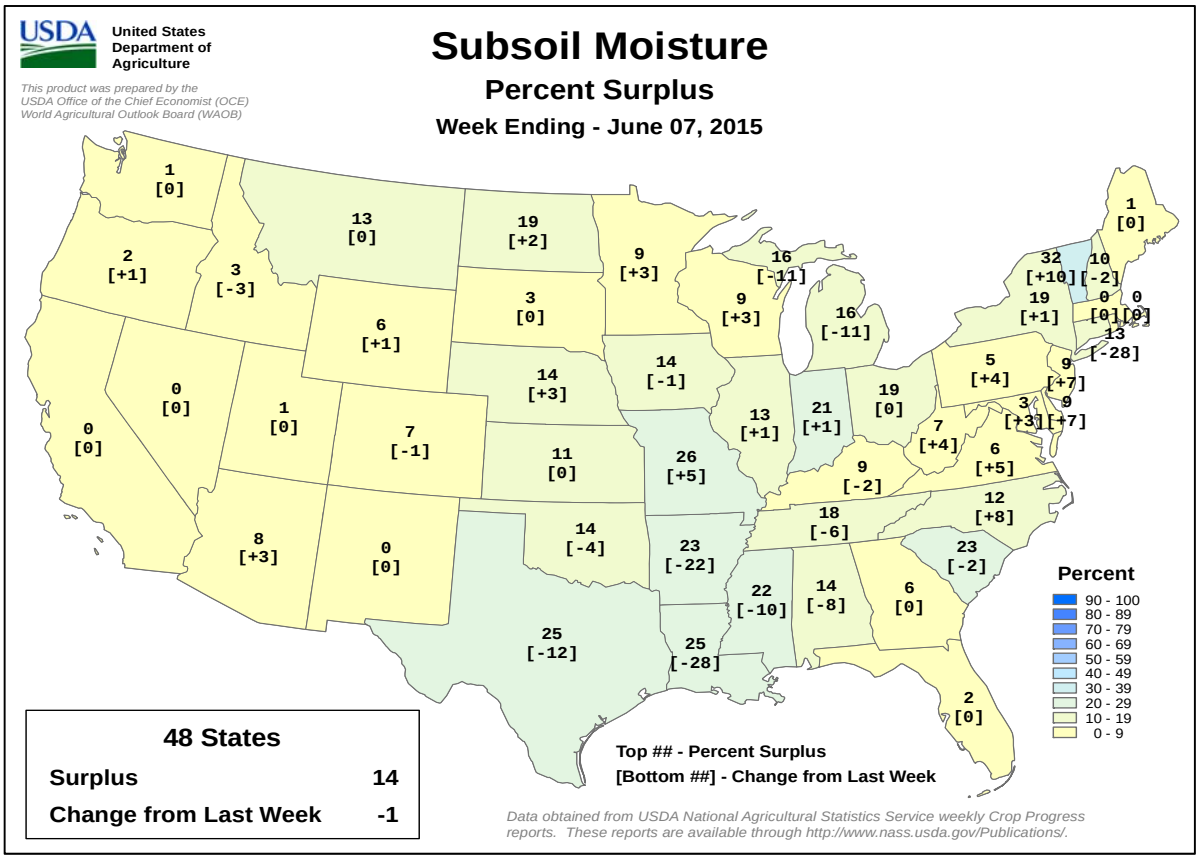


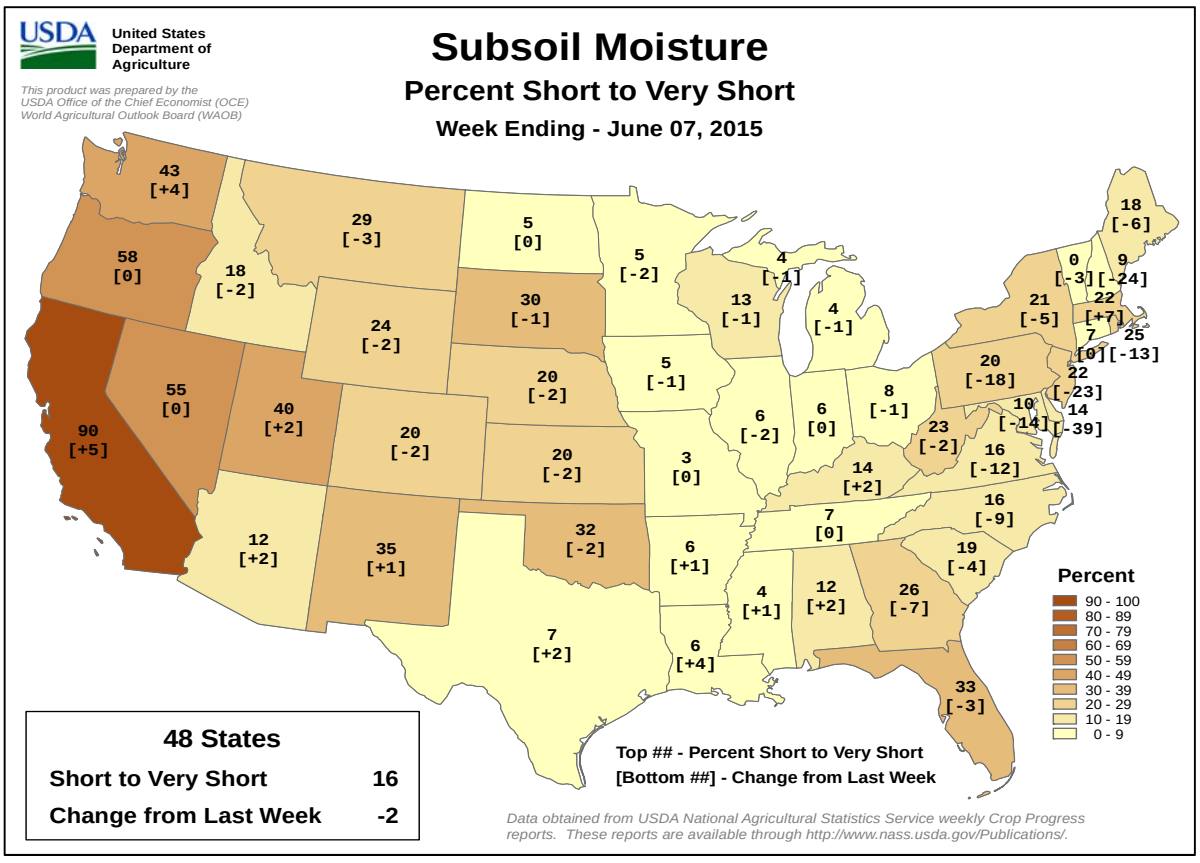


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending June 7, 2015

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





International Weather and Crop Summary

May 31 - June 6, 2015

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Mostly dry, warm weather overspread the continent, accelerating winter crop development in the north and wheat harvesting in the south.

WESTERN FSU: Additional timely rainfall benefited reproductive to filling winter crops in Russia, while warm, mostly dry conditions accelerated crop development in Ukraine.

EASTERN FSU: A return of showers slowed already-delayed spring wheat planting in central and western growing areas.

MIDDLE EAST: Late-season showers benefited filling winter wheat in Turkey but hampered maturation and harvesting.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Dry, hot weather allowed wheat drydown and harvesting to resume, though showers lingered in Morocco.

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon rainfall overspread southern India, prompting widespread planting to begin.

EAST ASIA: Widespread rainfall in China kept summer crops in the early stages of development well watered.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon showers continued to be limited in much of Thailand and the Philippines, raising concerns over rice prospects.

AUSTRALIA: Scattered showers maintained local moisture supplies in southeastern Australia, while mostly dry weather persisted elsewhere in the wheat belt.

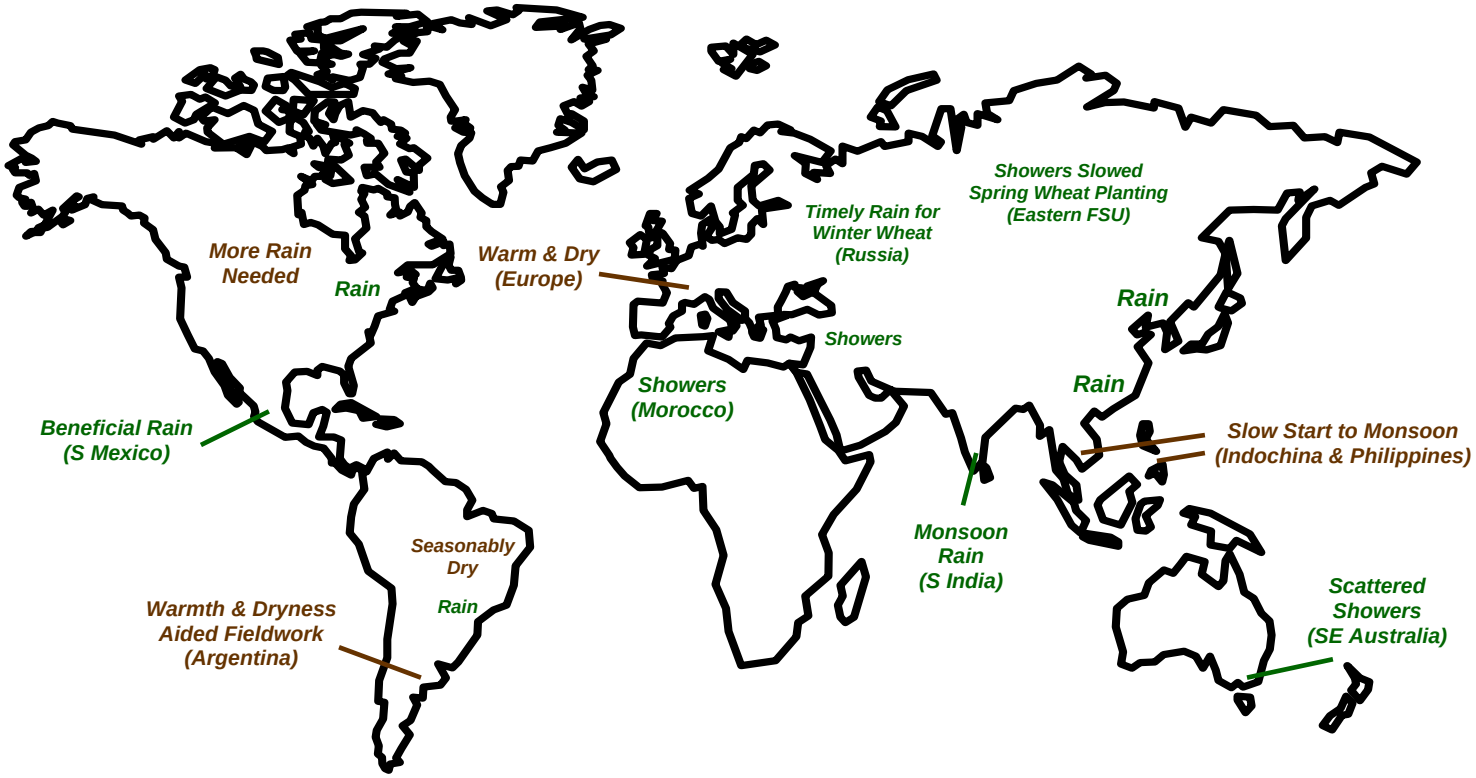
ARGENTINA: Warm, dry weather hastened drydown and harvesting of corn and soybeans.

BRAZIL: Lingering showers increased moisture for late developing sugarcane and coffee, but the rainfall was untimely for harvesting.

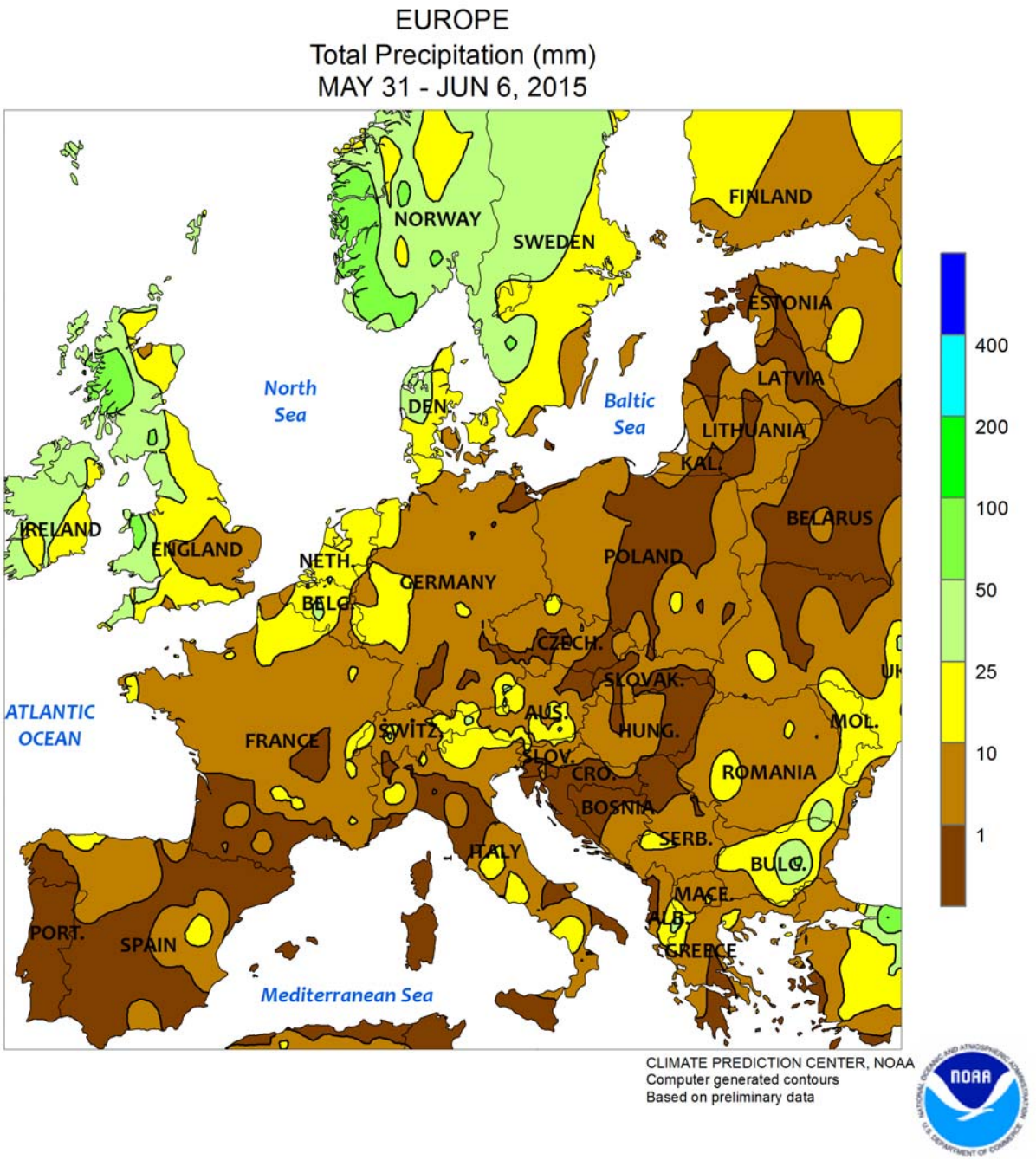
MEXICO: Showers maintained overall favorable conditions for corn and other rain-fed summer crops.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Pockets of dryness persisted, raising concern for emerging spring grains and oilseeds.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Rain benefited winter wheat, pastures, and emerging summer crops, but more was needed to replenish soil moisture after an extended period of dryness.



For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



EUROPE

Generally dry, warm weather over much of the continent promoted crop development and seasonal fieldwork but reduced soil moisture. A persistent area of high pressure maintained sunny skies and above-normal temperatures (2-7°C above normal) from Spain and central France into Poland and the Balkans. The warmth accelerated winter wheat and rapeseed development in the north and promoted winter wheat drydown and harvesting in Spain and Italy. However, an early end to the rainy season in Spain has reduced soil moisture for summer crops and increased irrigation requirements. In addition, increasingly dry conditions have been noted over the past 30 days from southern and central France into western and northern Poland. Rain will be needed in these locales to maintain the current favorable prospects for reproductive to filling winter wheat and rapeseed. Despite the generally dry weather pattern, a strong storm and its attendant cold front swept across northern Europe, producing light to moderate showers (2-15 mm) over northern portions of France, Germany, and Poland, providing some topsoil moisture for heading small grains. Heavier rain (locally more than 50 mm) was reported in the United Kingdom, though the primary growing areas (southeastern England) were mostly dry; nevertheless, these growing areas have benefited from consistent rainfall during the winter and spring.

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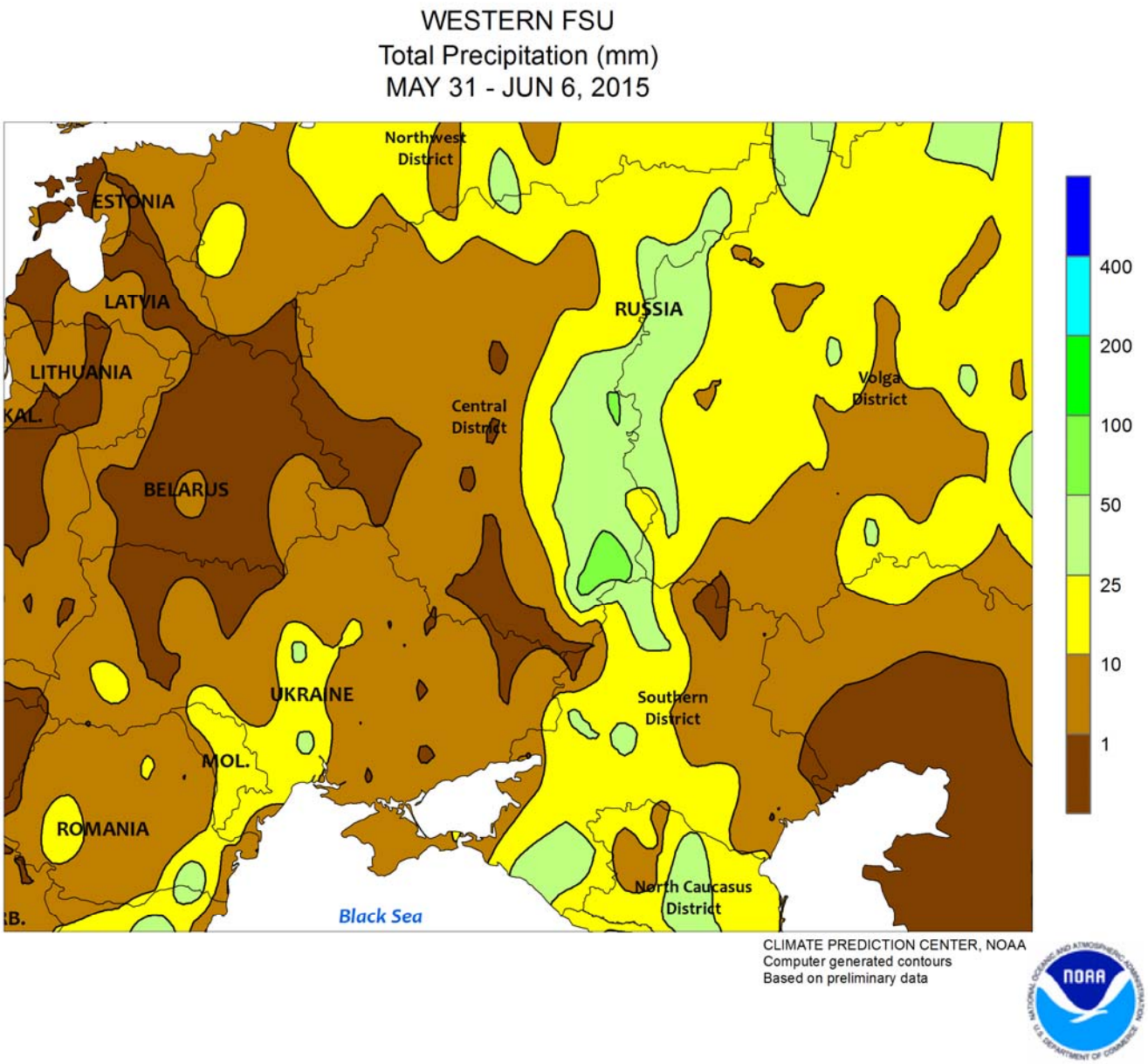

WESTERN FSU

Additional timely rainfall over western and southern portions of the region contrasted with hot conditions in eastern growing areas. For the second consecutive week, moderate to heavy showers (10-70 mm) associated with a slow-moving storm system developed over much of central and southern Russia, boosting soil moisture for heading to filling winter grains as well as vegetative spring grains, corn, and sunflowers. The rainfall also eased localized short-term dryness in the Krasnodar Oblast in the southwestern corner of the Southern District, where a drier-than-normal May raised concerns for reproductive winter wheat. Rain also fell from Moldova northward through central Ukraine, improving moisture for vegetative summer crops. Meanwhile, increasingly hot weather (32-36°C) in Russia's Volga District stressed reproductive winter wheat, though spring wheat (the primary wheat type in the Volga District) had not yet reached temperature-sensitive reproductive phases of development. In addition, scattered showers and thunderstorms (5-30 mm) eased the heat stress somewhat in these locales.

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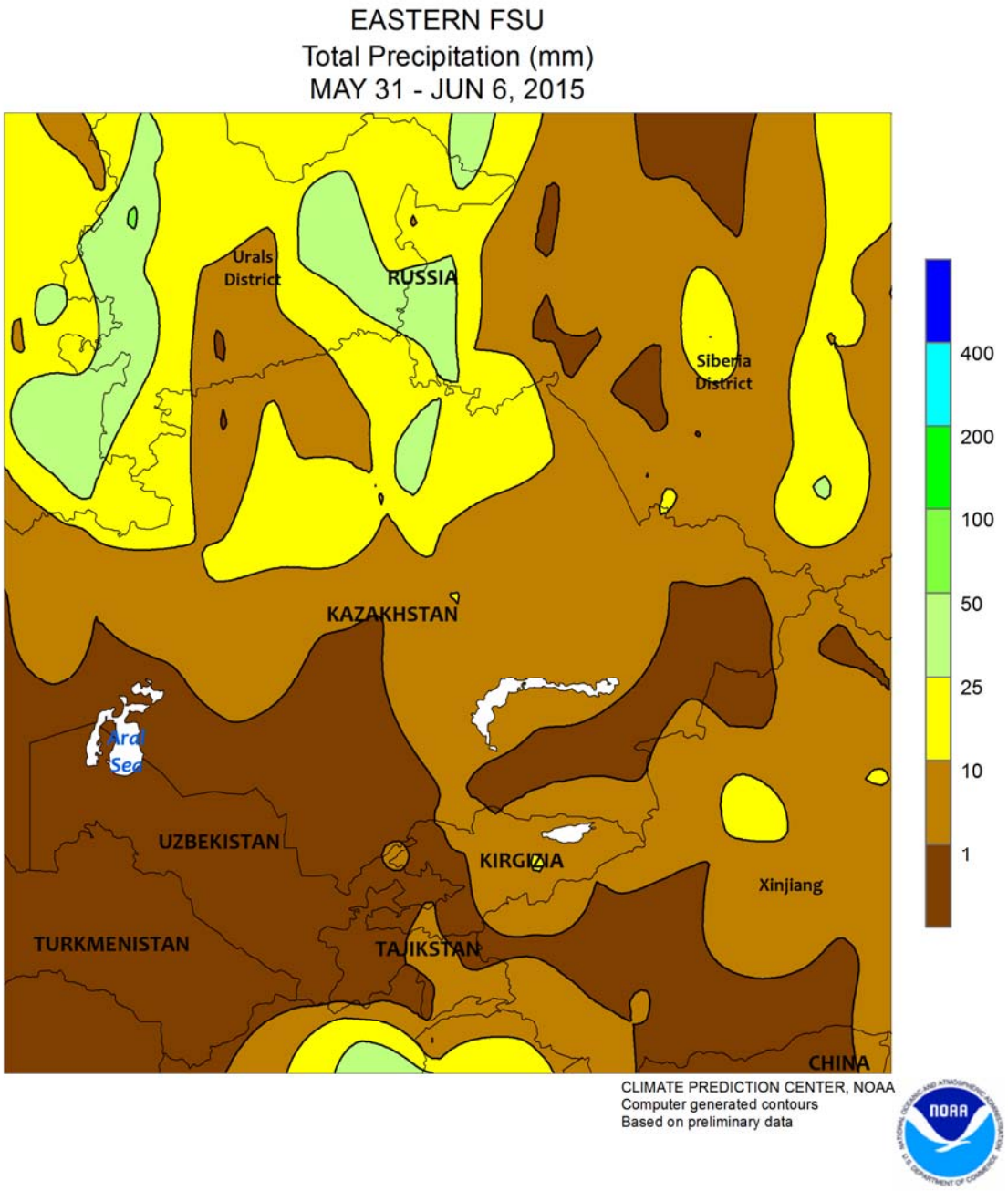

EASTERN FSU

Showers and thunderstorms renewed planting delays in western spring wheat areas, though pockets of dry weather enabled fieldwork to proceed locally. After last week's welcomed dry spell across northern Kazakhstan and Russia's southern Urals District, moderate to heavy showers (10-55 mm) renewed planting delays for spring wheat. Spring wheat is typically planted during May, and reports from the field indicated substantial delays due to abnormally wet weather during the month. Despite the mostly unsettled conditions, crop areas from the south-central Urals District into northwestern Kazakhstan benefited from dry, hot weather (up to 8°C above normal). Farther east, mostly sunny, warm weather promoted spring wheat growth. In the region's southern tier, seasonably dry weather promoted the development of recently-planted cotton across Uzbekistan and Tajikistan.

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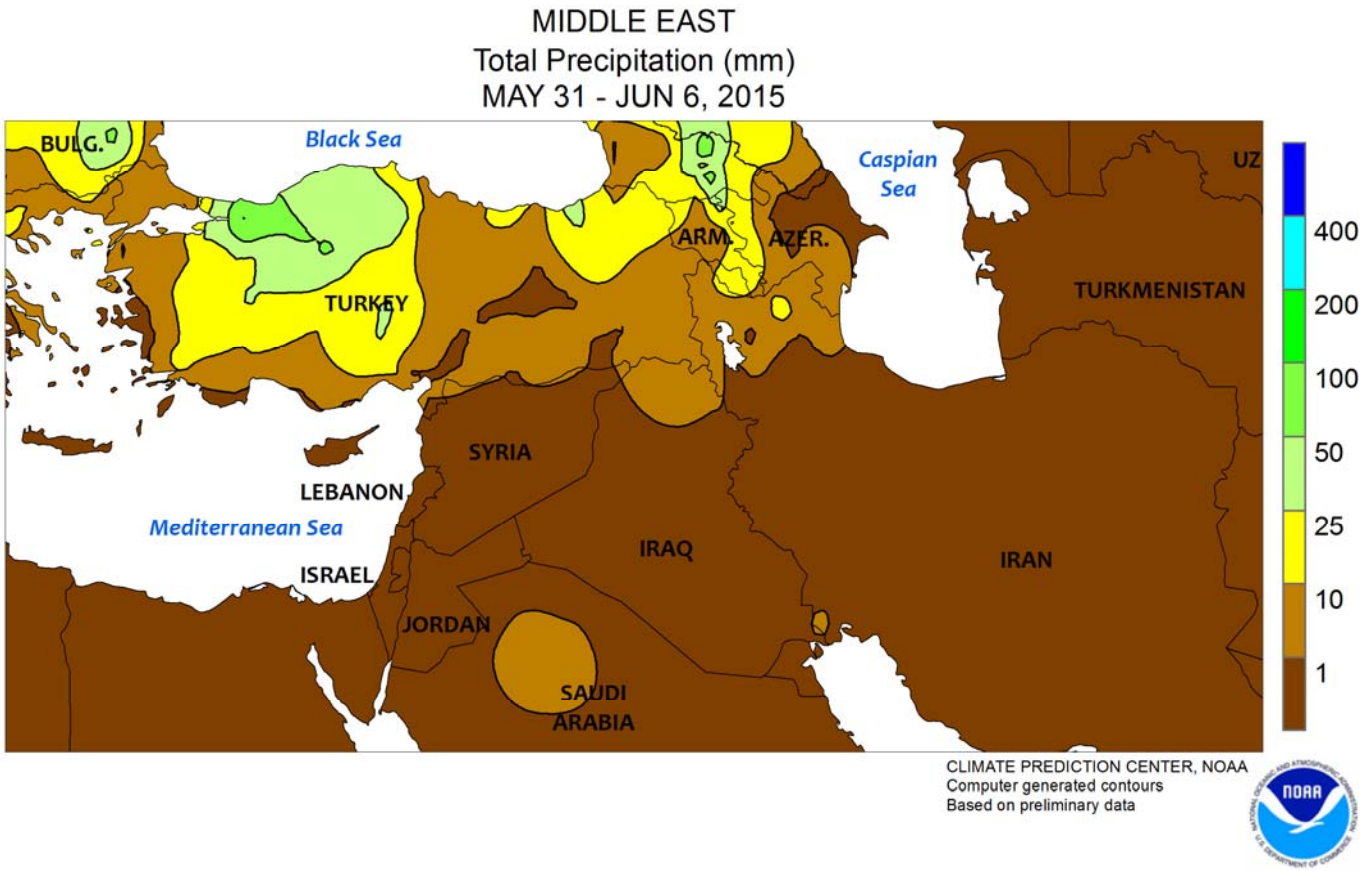

MIDDLE EAST

Additional late-season showers in the north contrasted with seasonably hot, dry conditions in southern and eastern growing areas. An upper-air disturbance triggered moderate to heavy showers and thunderstorms (10-60 mm, locally more) over much of central and western Turkey as well as far northwestern Iran, maintaining excellent prospects for filling winter crops but hampering winter wheat drydown and early harvesting. Elsewhere, sunny skies and excessive heat (35-45°C, as high as 48°C in central and southern Iraq and neighboring portions of southwestern Iran) promoted rapid winter wheat drydown and harvesting but heightened irrigation requirements for specialty crops and orchards.

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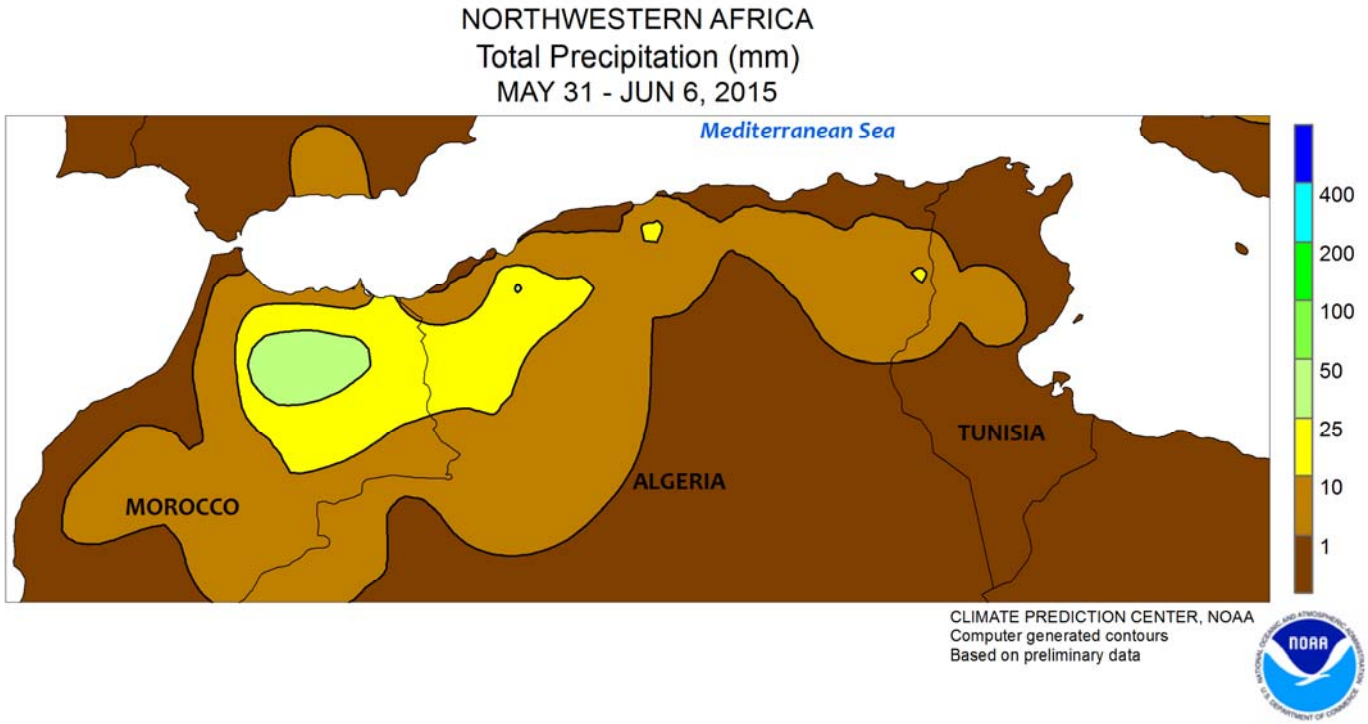

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Drier, warmer weather allowed winter wheat drydown and harvesting to resume following recent late-season rain. On the heels of last week's widespread showers, sunny skies and above-normal temperatures allowed wheat and barley harvesting to resume. However, showers (5-25 mm, locally more) both early and late in the period caused additional fieldwork delays in north-central Morocco, though primary wheat areas generally lie to the west and north of where the heaviest rain fell.

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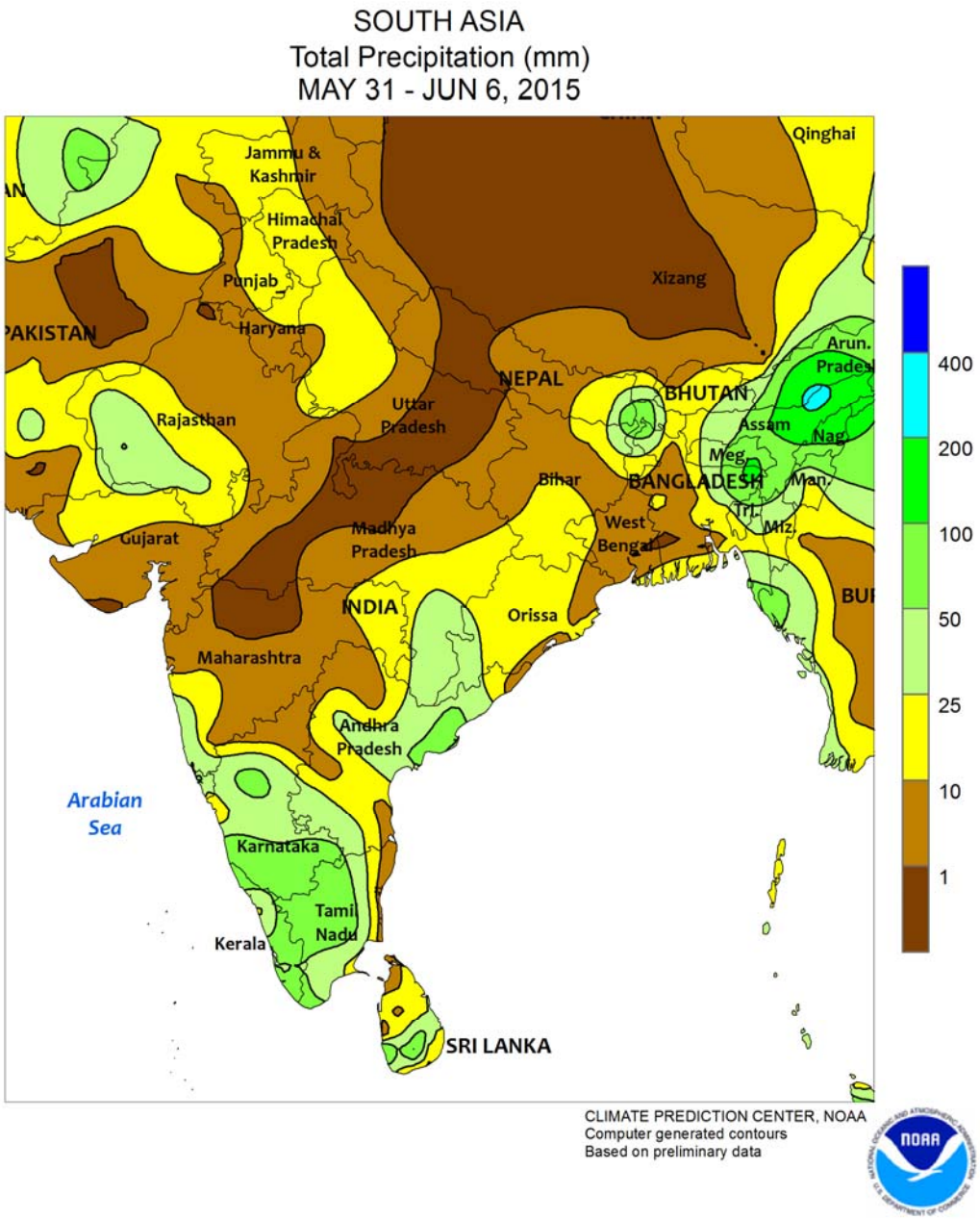

SOUTH ASIA

The monsoon became established in southern India reportedly on or around June 5. The slight delay had little impact on the overall cropping season as widespread planting was underway in the southern states. Showers (25-50 mm or more) materialized as far north as the southern coast of Maharashtra and into Andhra Pradesh to the east. Consistent rainfall will be needed in the coming weeks to ensure good establishment of key western kharif crops that include cotton, soybeans, and groundnuts as well as rice to the east. With the advent of rainfall, cooler weather occurred in the south, but temperatures topping 45°C continued in central India. Elsewhere in the region, monsoon showers were unusually light in Sri Lanka (less than 25 mm for the week, locally more in some southern areas) and Bangladesh, with scattered showers (1-20 mm) occurring in Pakistan.

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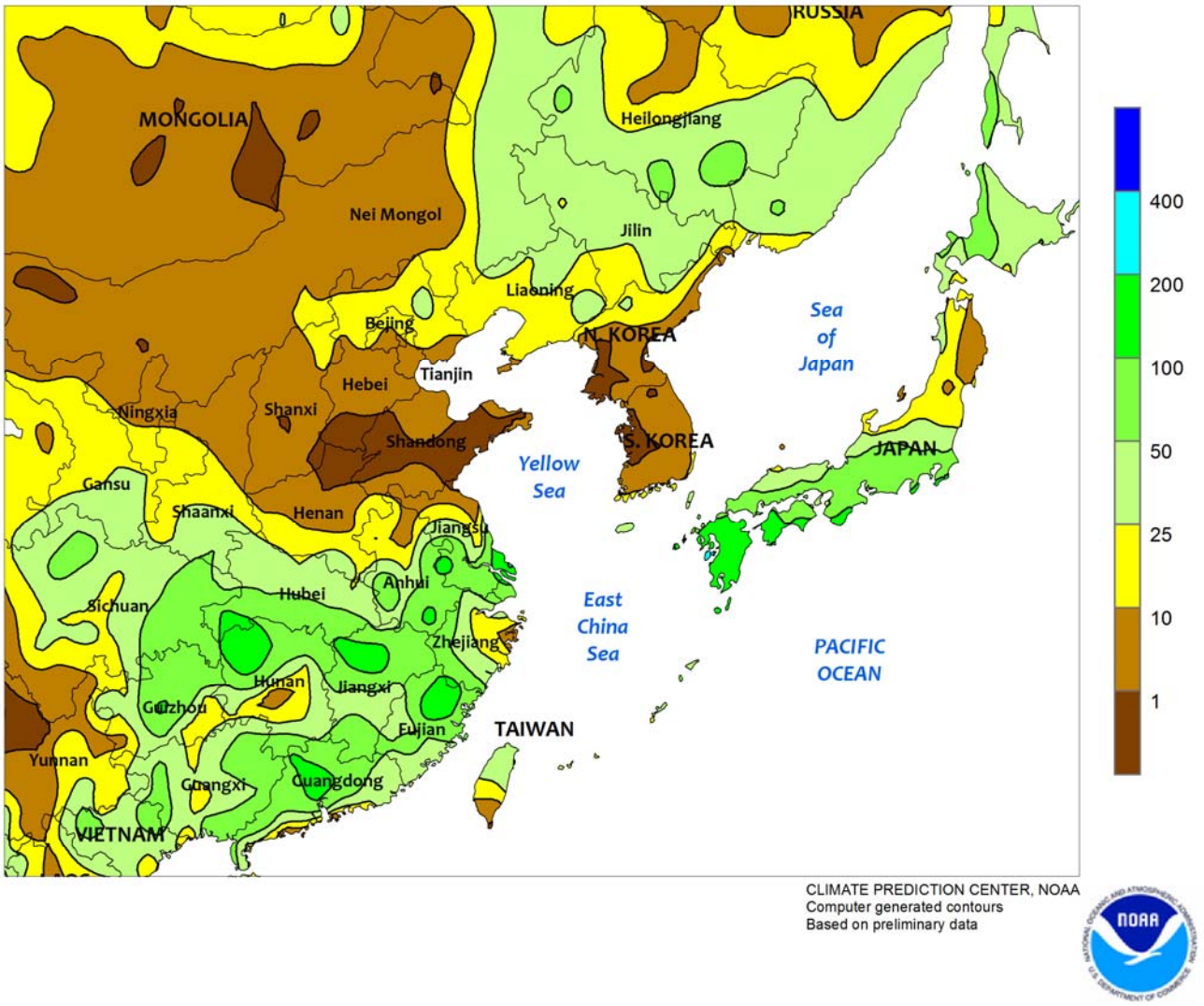

EASTERN ASIA

Showers across northeastern China and throughout the south boosted moisture supplies for summer crops. In the northeast, rainfall totaling between 25 to locally over 50 mm increased soil moisture for early vegetative growth of corn and soybeans. Since May 1, rainfall has been near to above normal and very consistent with last year's totals for the same period. In southern China, showers (25-150 mm or more) extended from the Yangtze Valley to the southern coastal provinces, maintaining abundant irrigation supplies and keeping water levels in single-season rice paddies high. In addition, the rainfall maintained abundant to excessive soil moisture for other summer crops including cotton and soybeans, but slowed early-rice harvesting and late-rice transplanting. Meanwhile, dry weather favored winter wheat harvesting on the North China Plain as well as summer crop planting. In other parts of the region, rainfall continued to be off to a poor start on the Korean Peninsula (similar to last year's start), causing early concerns over rice prospects. In contrast, rainfall has been trending nearer to normal in Japan, particularly in central and southern Honshu. Temperatures across the region were near to as much as 4°C above normal in key growing areas. Hot weather was most pronounced on the North China Plain, where temperatures approached 40°C late in the period. Significantly cooler weather at night, though, helped maintain crop vigor and staved off stress for summer crops in the early stages of growth.

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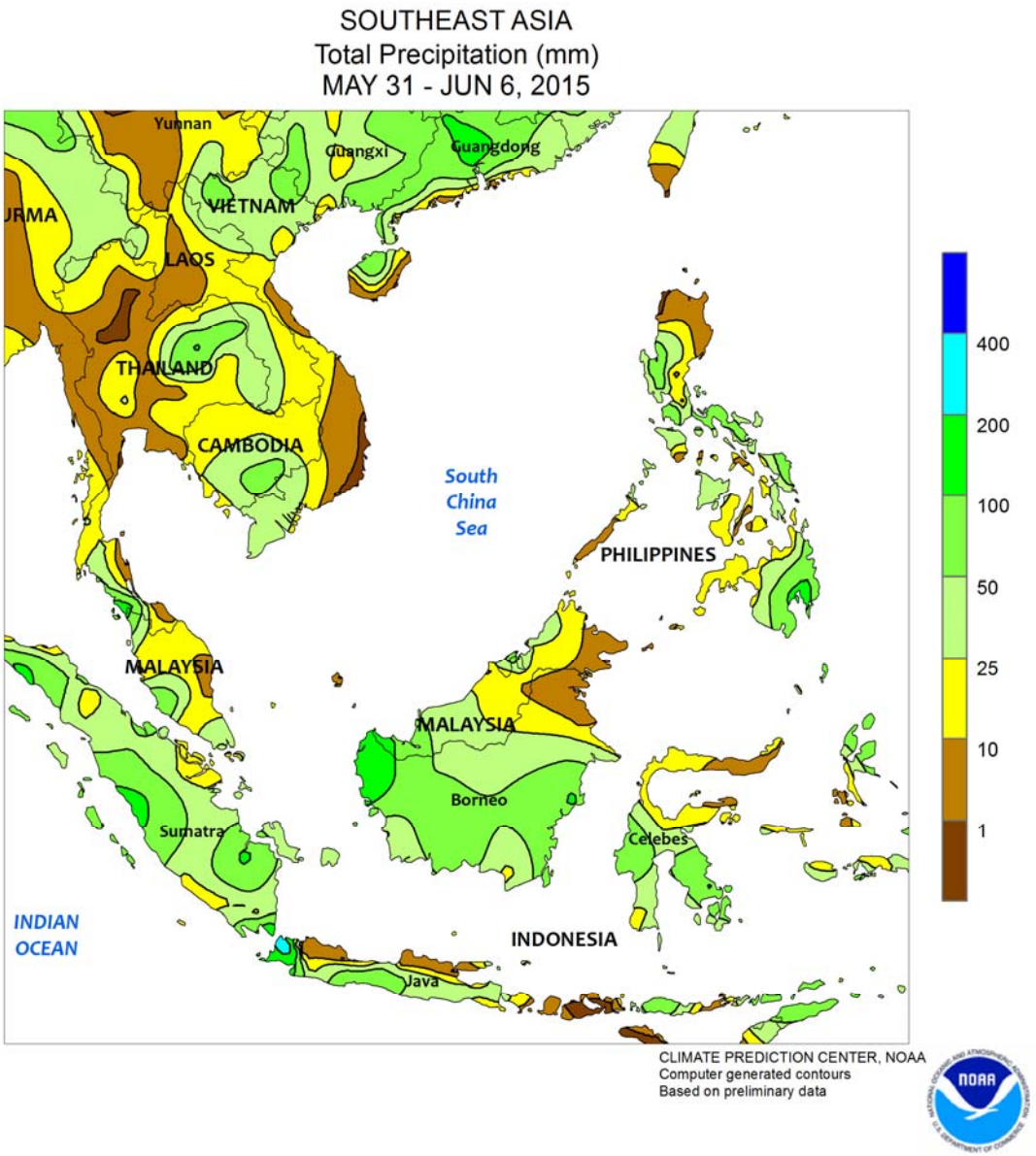

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Monsoon rainfall continued to be limited across Indochina, with little, if any, rain in large portions of Thailand. The rain that did materialize was concentrated in the Northeast Region of Thailand along the Khorat Plateau, which received 10 to 25 mm and over 100 mm, locally. The current situation is reminiscent of last year when rainfall was slow to start in much of Indochina (including central and northern Thailand) and remained below normal throughout the rainy season. In the Philippines, monsoon rain was increasing in some northwestern sections (25-75 mm) but remained conspicuously absent in the western Visayan Islands and western Mindanao, where rainfall totals since May 1 have been less than half of the long-term average. In general, monsoon rainfall has been displaced to the south in the region, with much of Indonesia receiving unseasonably heavy rain (over 100 mm).

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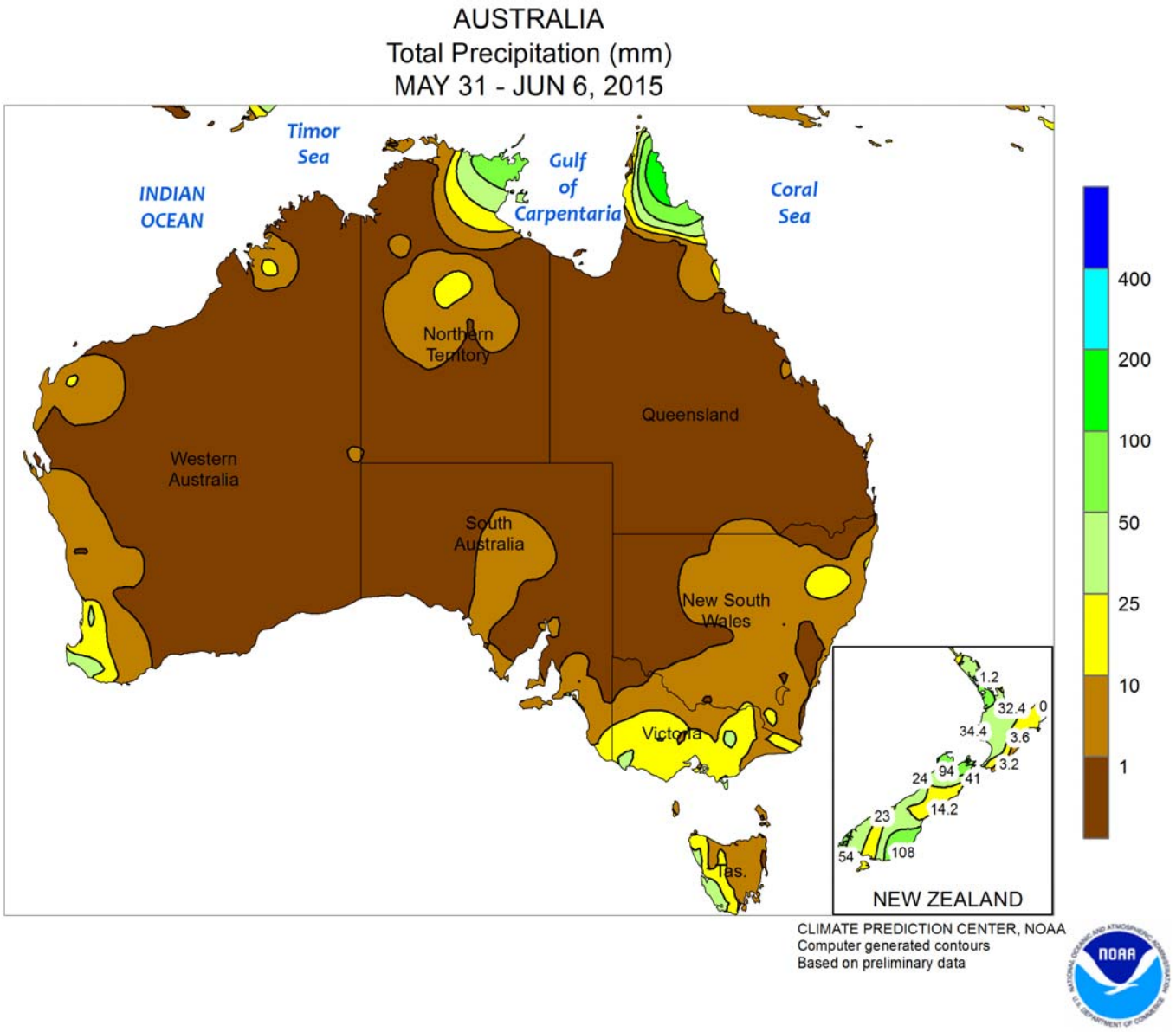

AUSTRALIA

In Western Australia and South Australia, the bulk of the rain (5-25 mm, locally more) fell primarily to the west and south of the wheat belt, providing little additional moisture for vegetative winter grains and oilseeds. More widespread, albeit light showers fell across Victoria and southern New South Wales, aiding wheat, barley, and canola emergence and establishment. In northern New South Wales, widely scattered showers helped maintain local moisture supplies for vegetative winter grains. Elsewhere in northern New South Wales and in southern Queensland, dry weather reduced moisture supplies for wheat and other winter crops, likely slowing early crop development. Temperatures in southern and eastern Australia averaged near to slightly below normal (within 1°C), while in Western Australia temperatures averaged 1 to 3°C above normal, resulting in above-normal evaporative losses.

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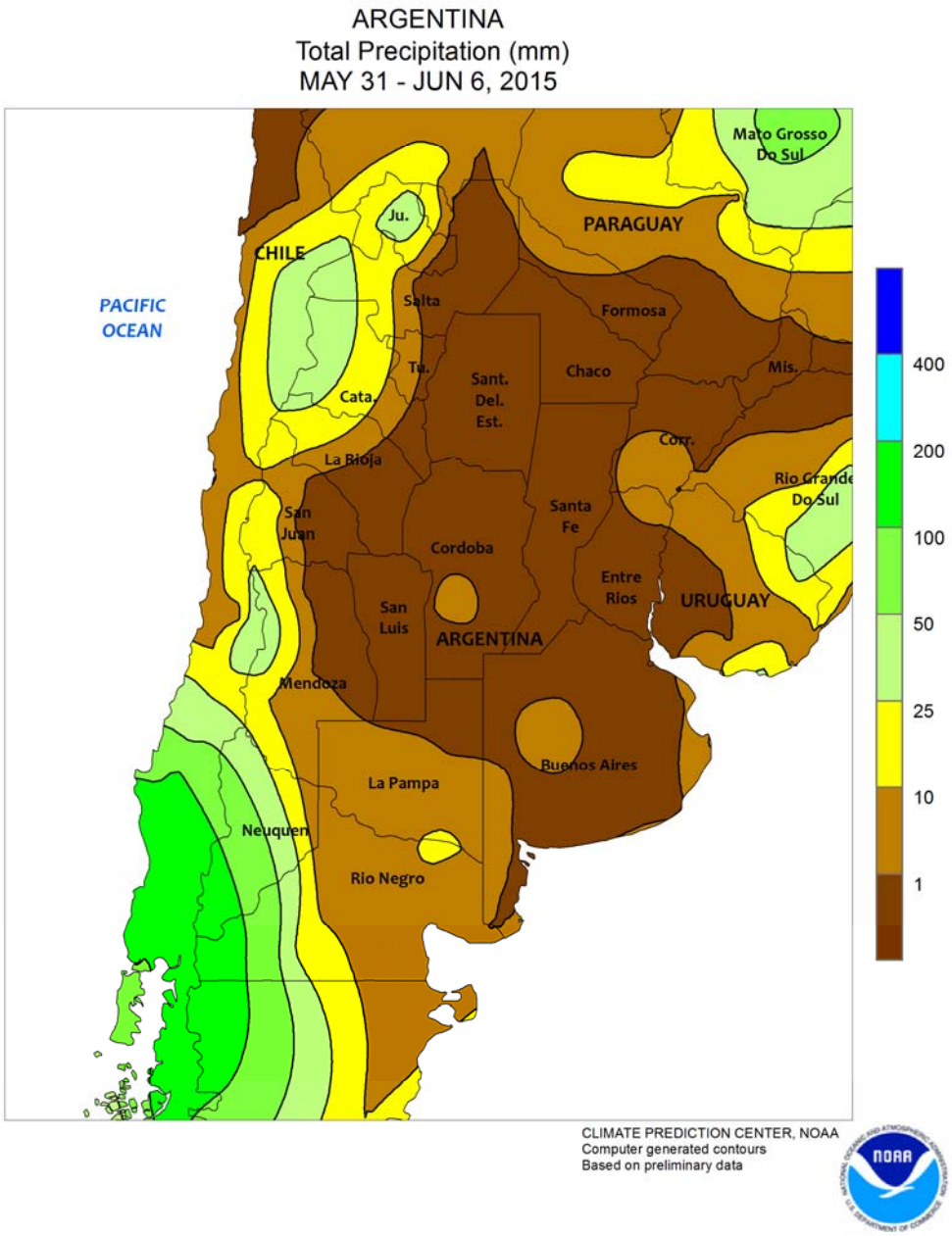

ARGENTINA

Warm, dry weather sustained rapid rates of summer crop drydown and harvesting. The main agricultural areas of central and northern Argentina recorded little to no rainfall; weekly temperatures averaging 2 to 6°C above normal enhanced the drying. Conditions were particularly welcome in the northeastern cotton belt (including Chaco and Formosa), where the lingering effects of earlier wetness hampered fieldwork. This area also recorded the highest maximum temperatures (lower 30s degrees C), with milder weather (daytime highs in the lower 20s) in portions of Buenos Aires. No freezes were recorded in the country's main agricultural areas. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn and soybeans were 52 and 95 percent harvested, respectively, as of June 4, still more than 10 percentage points ahead of last year for both crops. Wheat planting was reportedly underway in locations where moisture was available.

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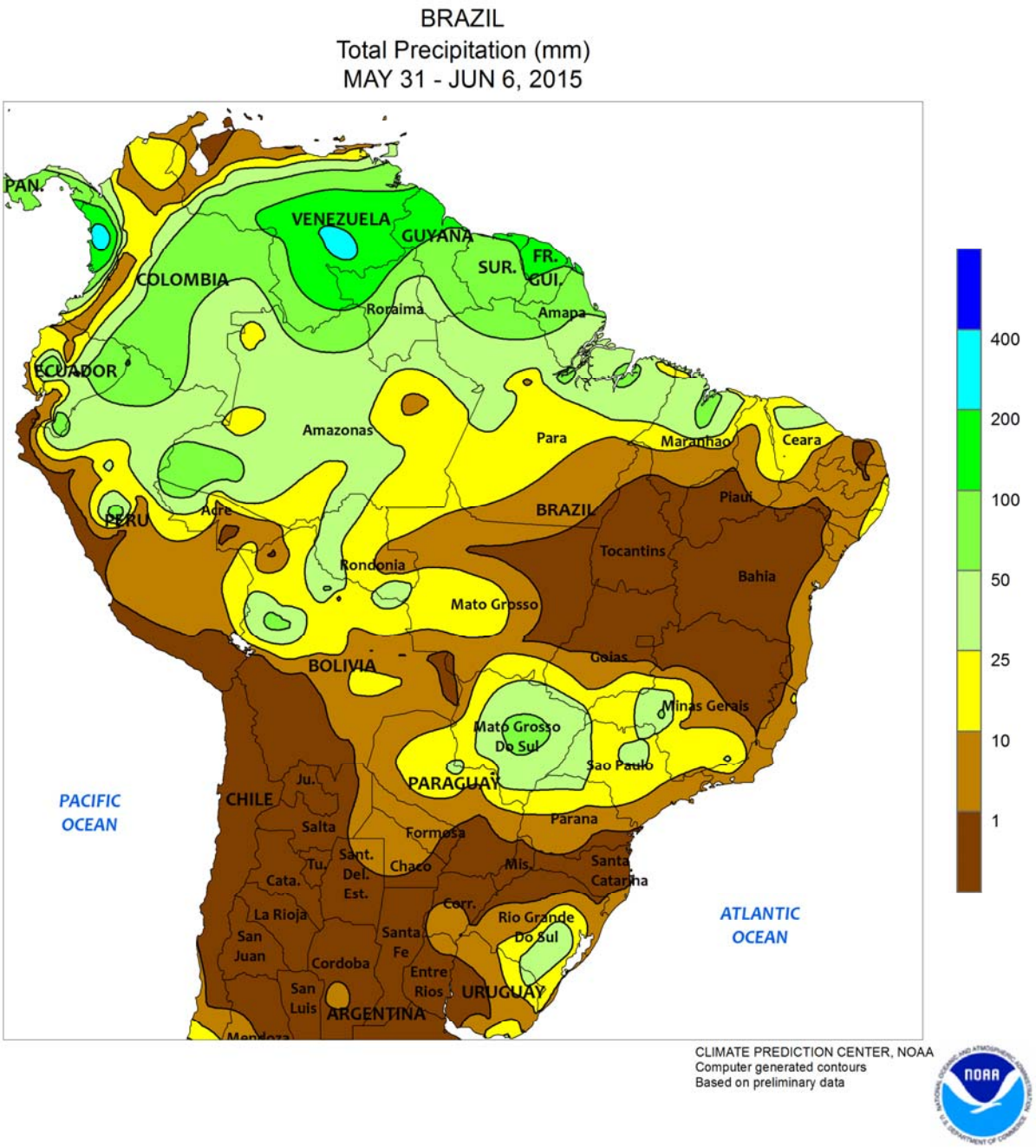

BRAZIL

Scattered, locally heavy showers boosted late-season moisture for sugarcane, coffee, and other crops, but the rainfall was untimely for fieldwork. Amounts totaling 10 to 50 mm stretched from Paraguay to southern Minas Gerais, reaching as far south as Parana and as far north as Mato Grosso. While overall beneficial for immature row crops, sugarcane and coffee harvesting was reportedly underway in Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais, and some delays were likely. Elsewhere, dry, unseasonably warm weather (daytime highs reaching the middle 30s degrees C) continued throughout Brazil's northeastern interior, hastening development of second-crop corn and cotton. Dry weather also dominated key southern production areas (southern Parana to northern Rio Grande do Sul), though rain lingered over southern Rio Grande do Sul. The southern dryness improved conditions for wheat planting. According to government reports, wheat was 15 percent planted in Rio Grande do Sul, lagging the expected average pace of 20 percent due to lingering wetness. Meanwhile, seasonal showers (10-50 mm, locally higher) continued along the northeastern coast, boosting moisture for sugarcane, cocoa, and other seasonal crops.

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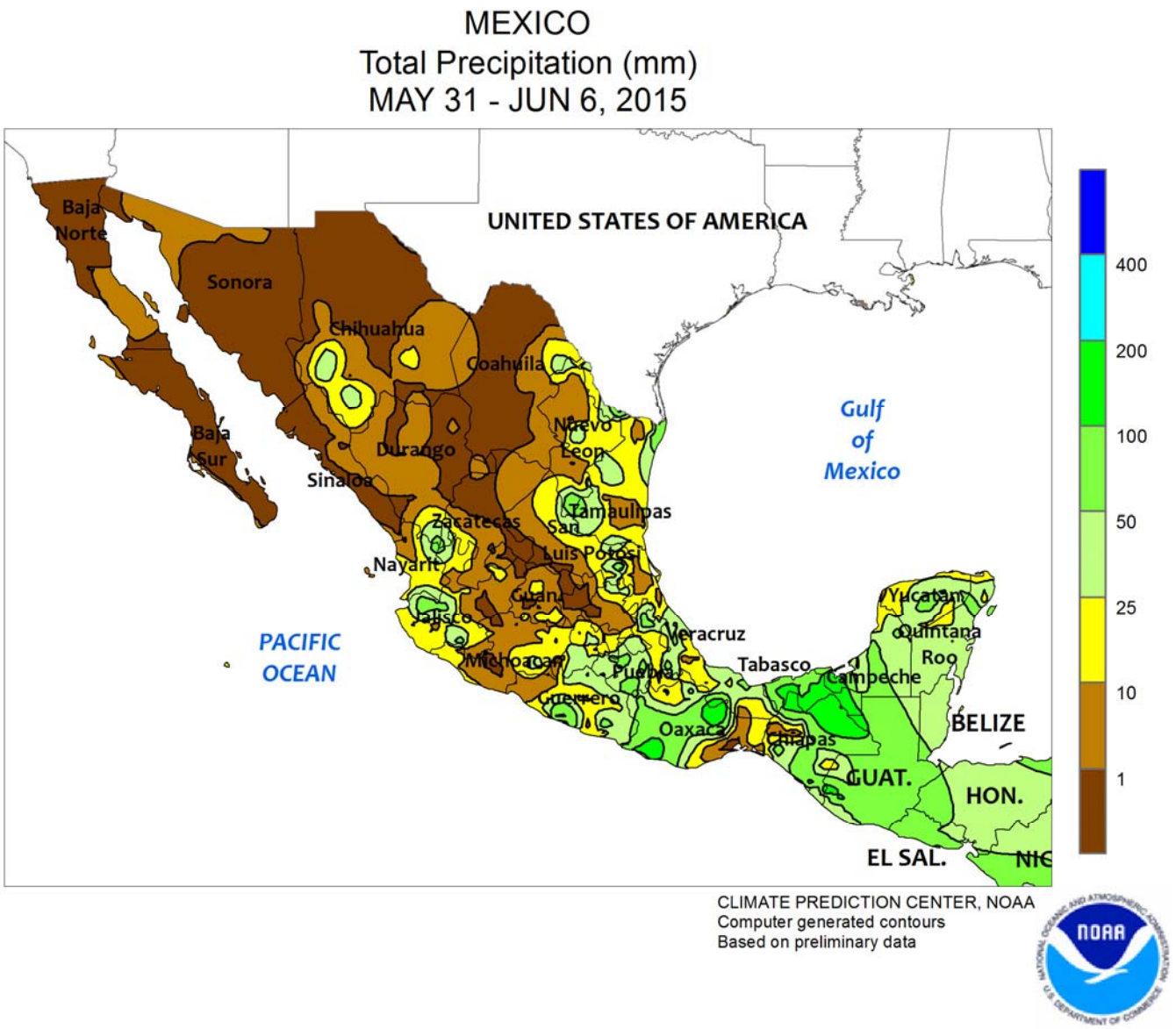

MEXICO

Scattered showers maintained generally favorable prospects for corn and other rain-fed summer crops across the southern plateau. However, rainfall was variable, ranging from no rain to more than 50 mm locally. In contrast, rainfall intensified farther south and east, with amounts approaching 100 mm from Oaxaca eastward through the Yucatan Peninsula. Farther north, rain (5-50 mm) continued to improve northeastern reservoir levels, while sustaining adequate to abundant moisture for filling to maturing winter sorghum. However, drier weather would be welcomed in the northeast for fieldwork; most winter sorghum in Tamaulipas — Mexico's largest producer — is harvested in June. Meanwhile, dry weather continued to dominate the northwest, favoring harvesting of winter-grown wheat and corn. Tropical Storm Blanca made landfall on the southwestern coast of Baja California on June 8 and was generating rainfall in parts of the northwest (additional information will appear in next week's *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*).

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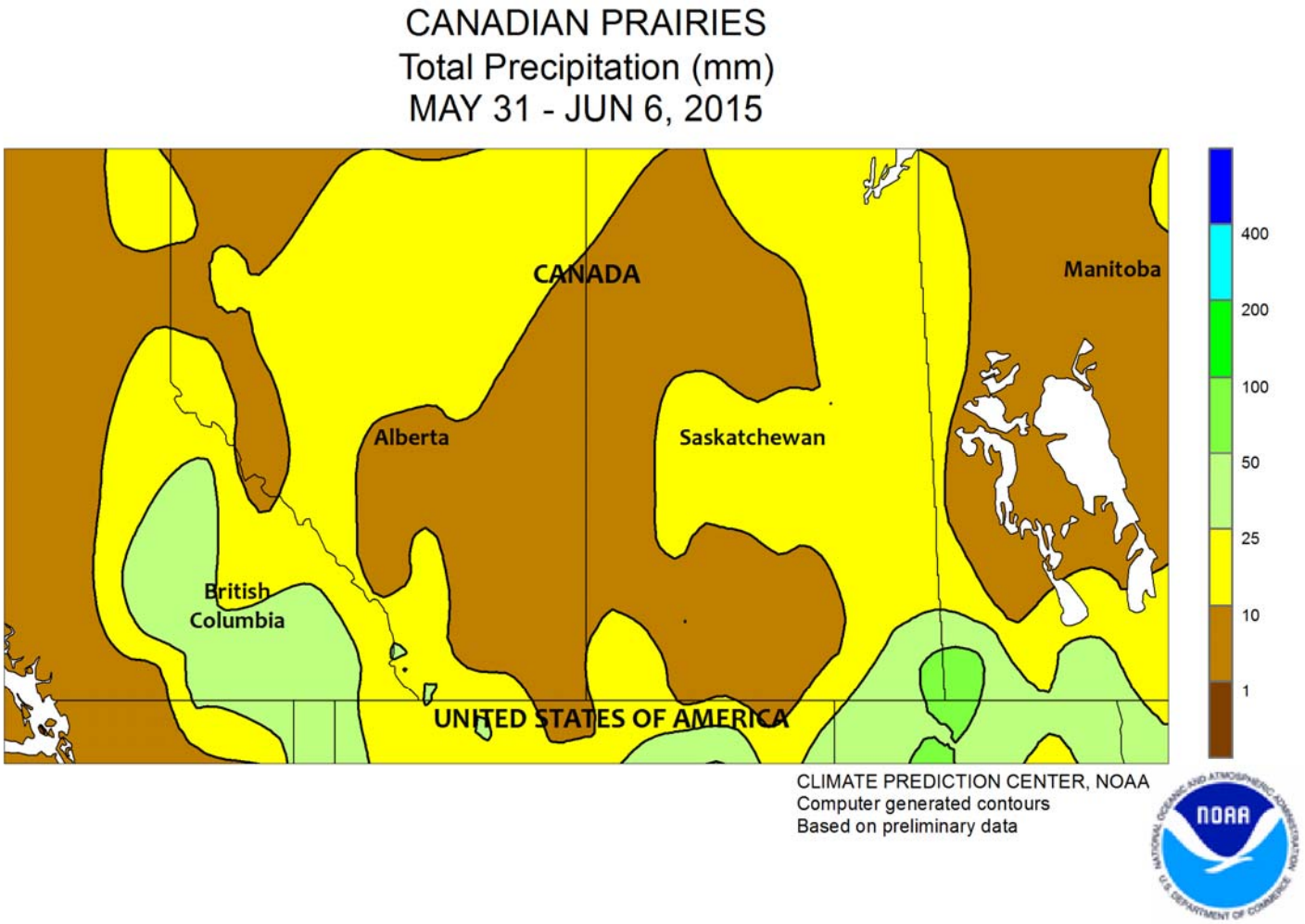
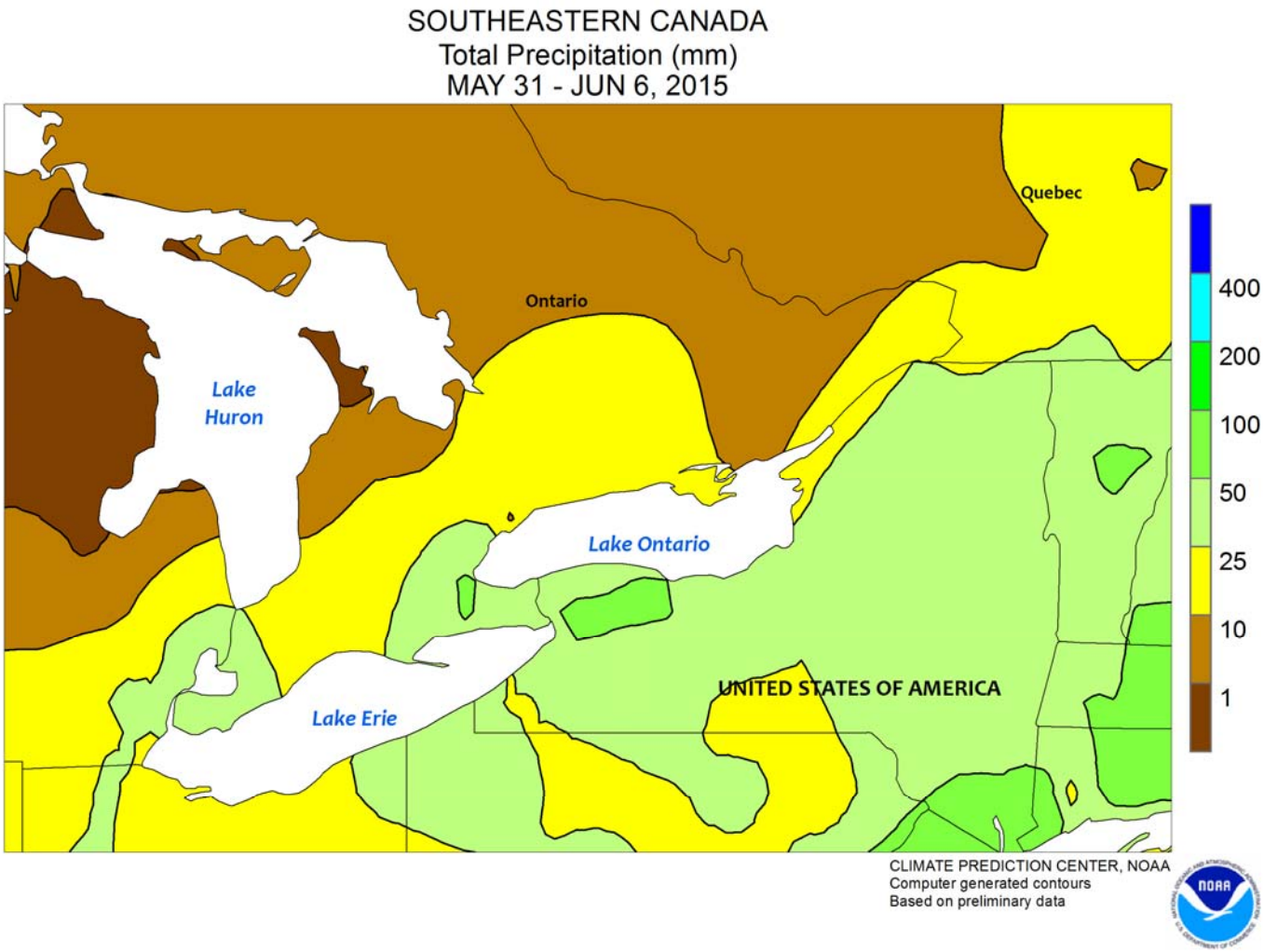


CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Rain brought localized relief from dryness to the region's central and northern farming areas, but more will be needed to ensure proper establishment of spring crops region-wide. The heaviest rain (greater than 25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) was concentrated over the southeast (southern Manitoba and adjacent locations in Saskatchewan), which recorded favorable levels of moisture in May. Elsewhere, showers were generally light and scattered, although a few locations recorded more than 10 mm. Large sections of Alberta and Saskatchewan, as well as northern Manitoba, received little to no rain. These areas have experienced unseasonable dryness thus far in the 2015 growing season, and widespread rain will be needed once planting is completed to prevent losses in yield potential. Weekly temperatures averaged near to above normal, with daytime highs reaching the middle and upper 20s (degrees C) on several days. Nighttime lows dropped below freezing in the northeast, with temperatures as low as -4°C reported in central Manitoba on May 31. The unseasonable cold struck areas already impacted by the May 30 freeze that necessitated replanting of canola.

For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Showers swept across the region's southern farming districts, boosting moisture for winter wheat, pastures, and emerging summer crops. Rainfall totaling more than 10 mm stretched from southwestern Ontario to southern Quebec, with sections of Ontario recording well over 25 mm; lighter rain fell in Ontario's northern farming areas. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3°C below normal, with lows dropping into the single digits (degrees C) in spots. Daytime highs reached the middle 20s during the latter part of the week, otherwise highs commonly ranged from the 10s to lower 20s, slowing crop development and lowering moisture demands.

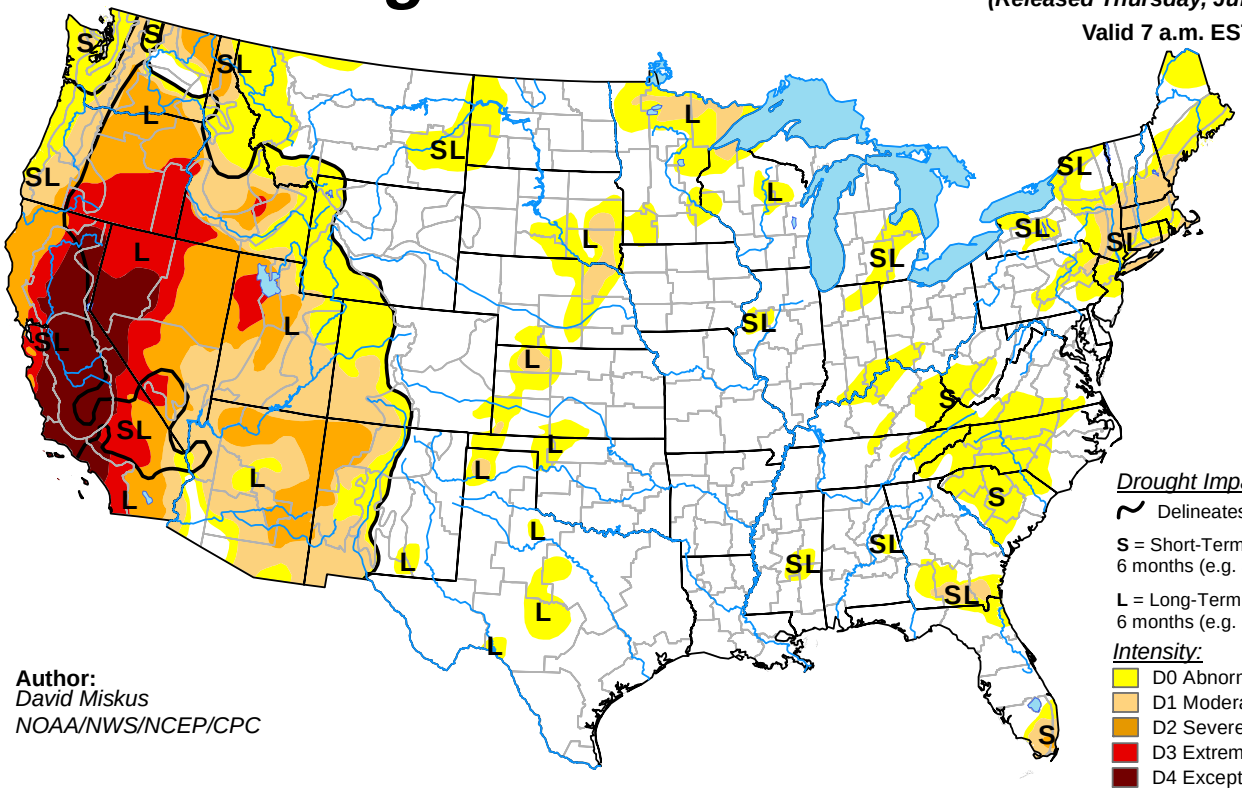
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov

U.S. Drought Monitor

June 2, 2015

(Released Thursday, Jun. 4, 2015)

Valid 7 a.m. EST



Author:
David Miskus
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

Drought Impact Types:

Delineates dominant impacts

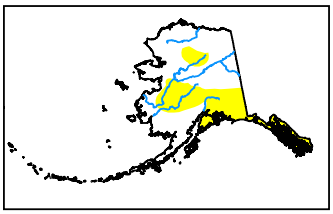
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)

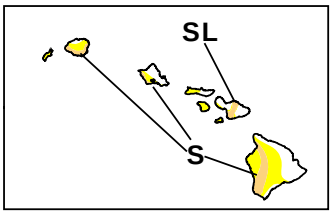
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

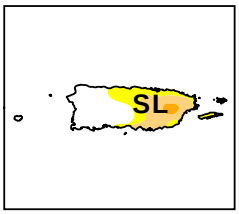
Intensity:

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

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







USDA | National Drought Mitigation Center

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

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