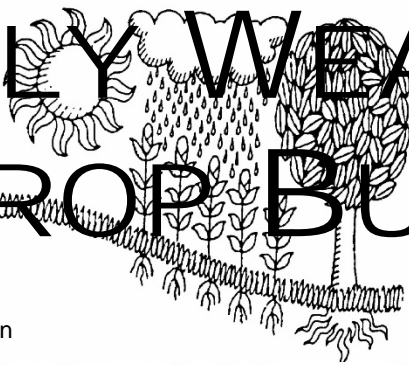
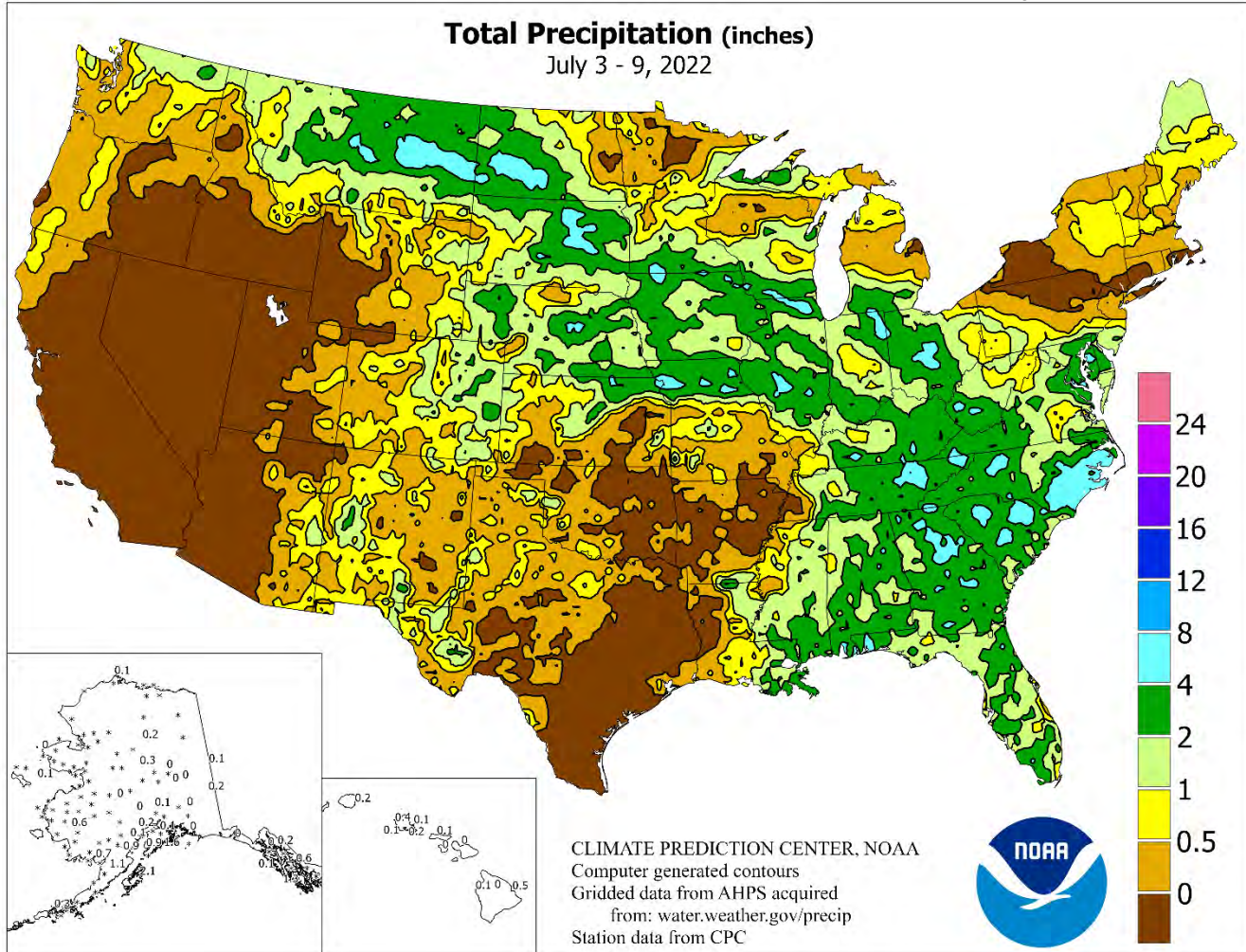


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
National Agricultural Statistics Service
and World Agricultural Outlook Board



HIGHLIGHTS July 3 – 9, 2022

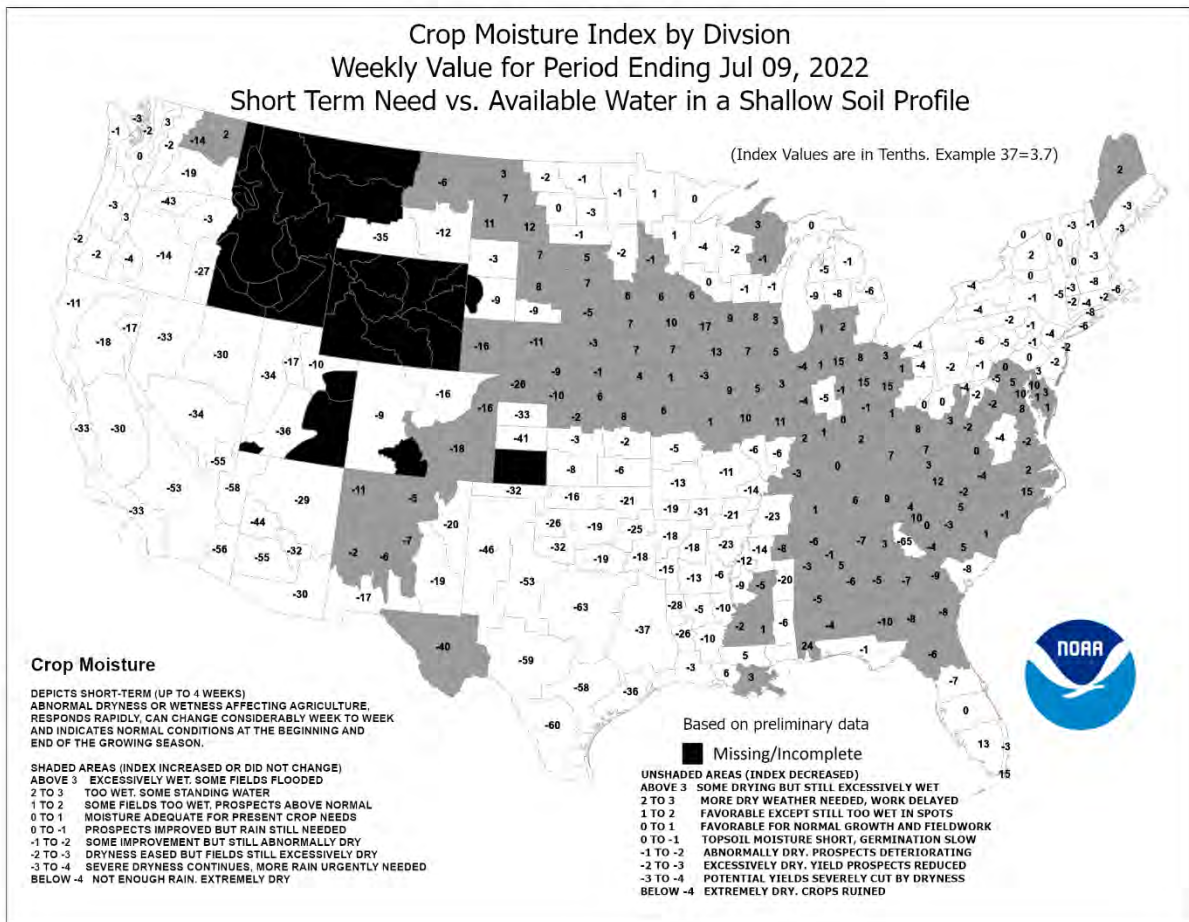
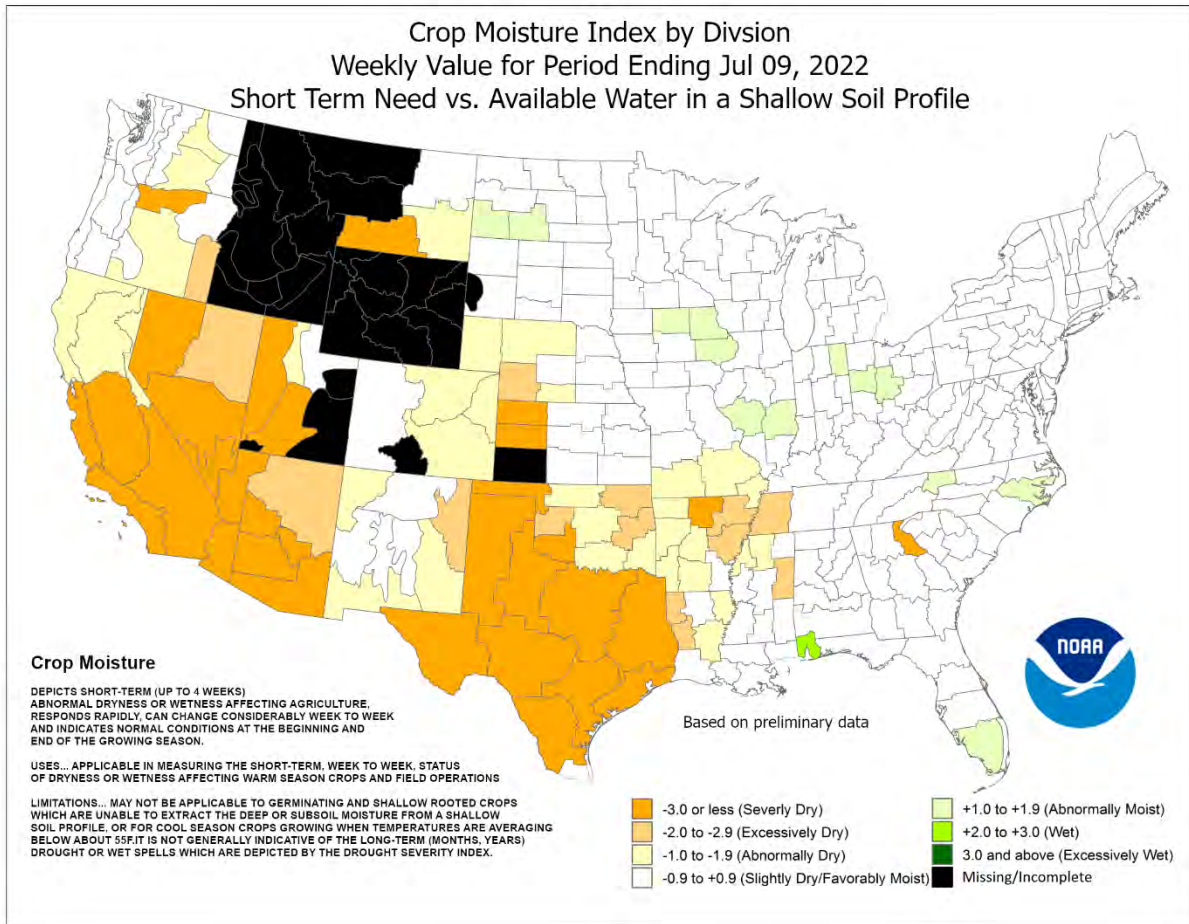
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Important, well-timed rainfall across **Southeast, Midwest, and northern Plains** stabilized or improved conditions for summer crops, some of which moved into the reproductive stage of development. By July 10, fifteen percent of the nation’s corn was silking, while 32 percent of the soybeans were blooming. However, the band of significant precipitation was narrow, leaving some areas without much rain. For example, generally dry weather prevailed from the **upper Great Lakes region into the Northeast**. In addition, hot, dry weather dominated the **southern half**

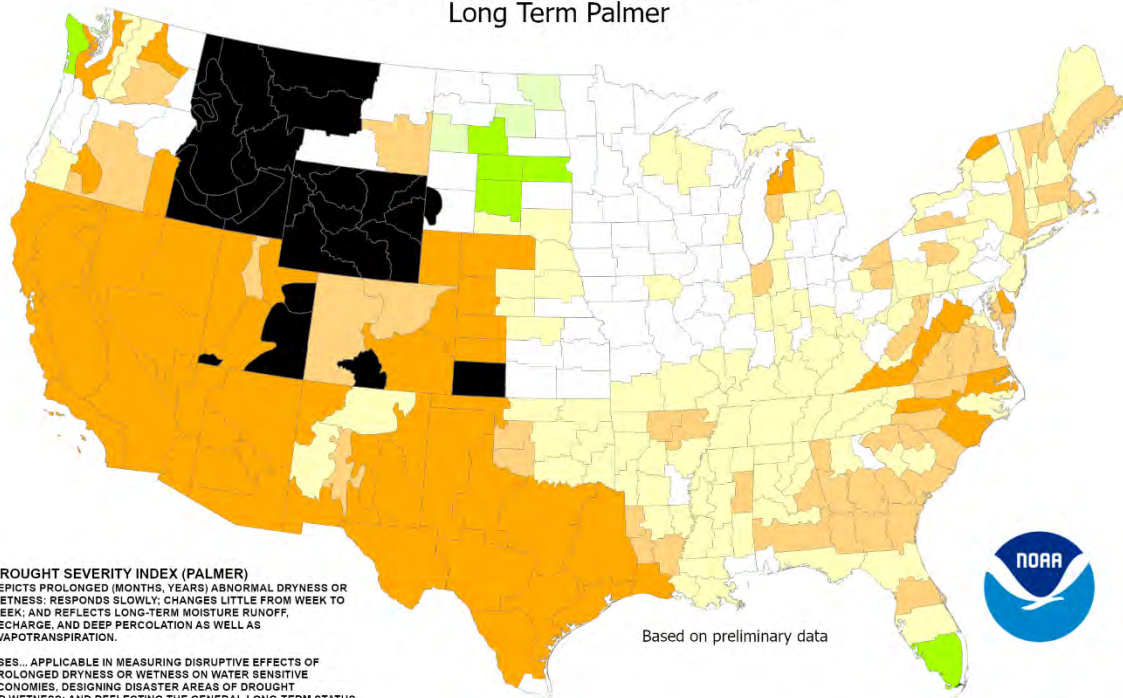
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Drought Severity Index by Division Weekly Value for Period Ending Jul 09, 2022 Long Term Palmer



DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)
 DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS; RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.

USES... APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS AND STREAMS.

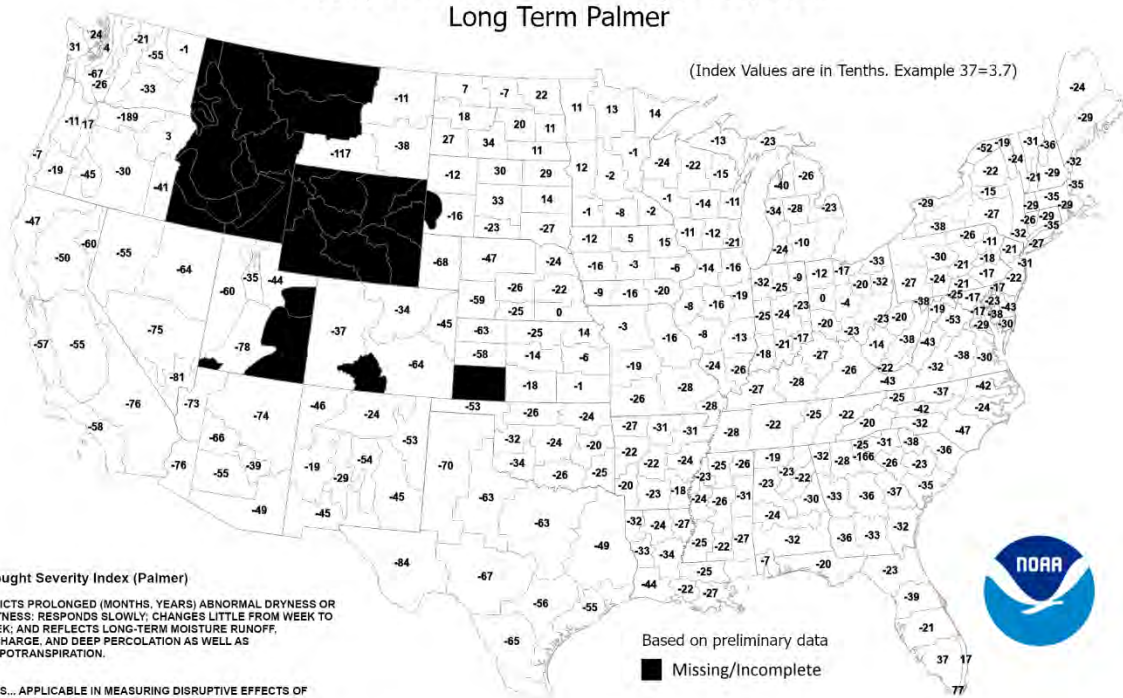
LIMITATIONS... IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF SHORT-TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).

Based on preliminary data



- -4.0 or less (Extreme Drought)
- -3.0 to -3.9 (Severe Drought)
- -2.0 to -2.9 (Moderate Drought)
- -1.9 to +1.9 (Near Normal)
- +2.0 to +2.9 (Unusual Moist Spell)
- +3.0 to +3.9 (Very Moist Spell)
- +4.0 and above (Extremely Moist)
- Missing/Incomplete

Drought Severity Index by Division Weekly Value for Period Ending Jul 09, 2022 Long Term Palmer



(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)

Drought Severity Index (Palmer)

DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS; RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.

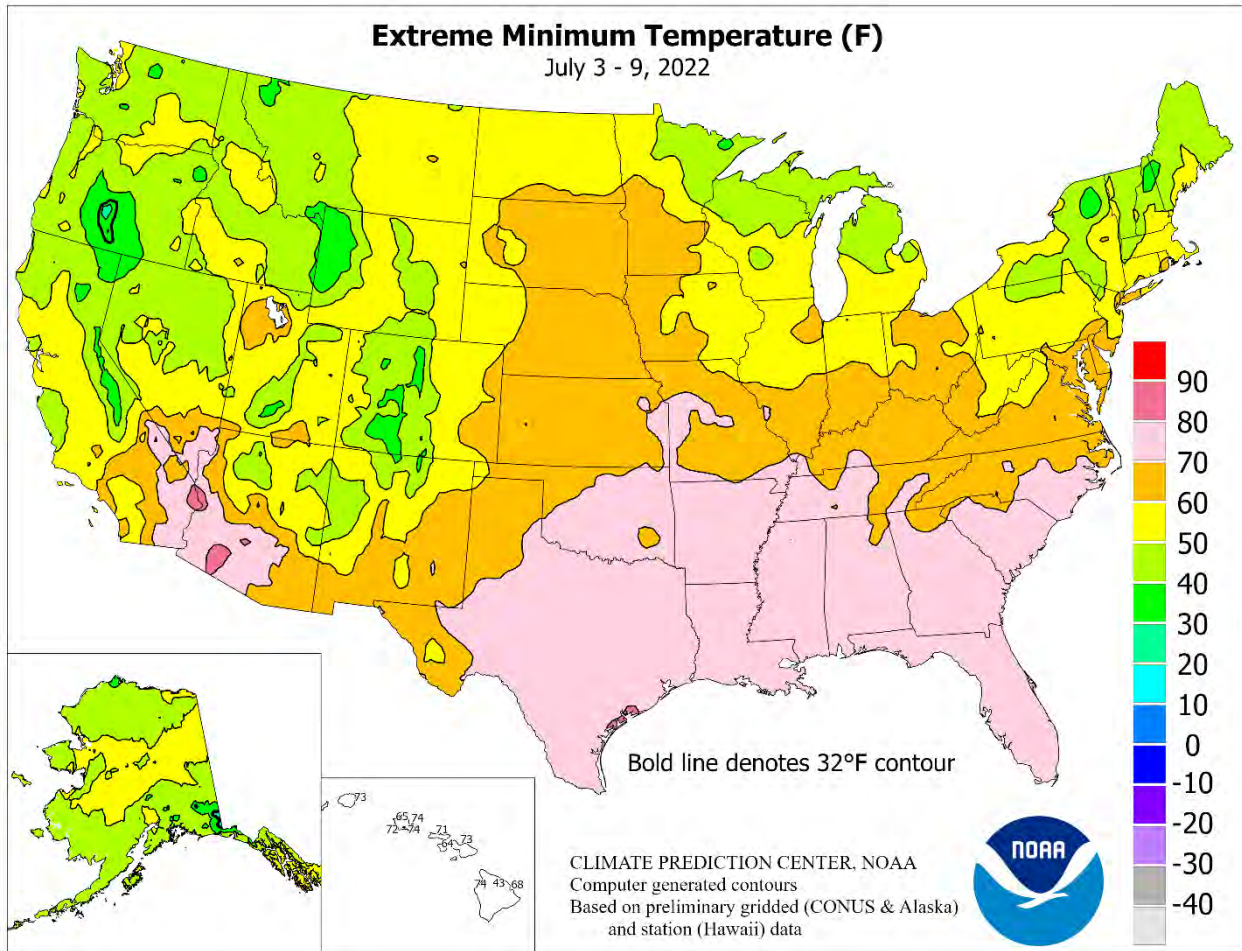
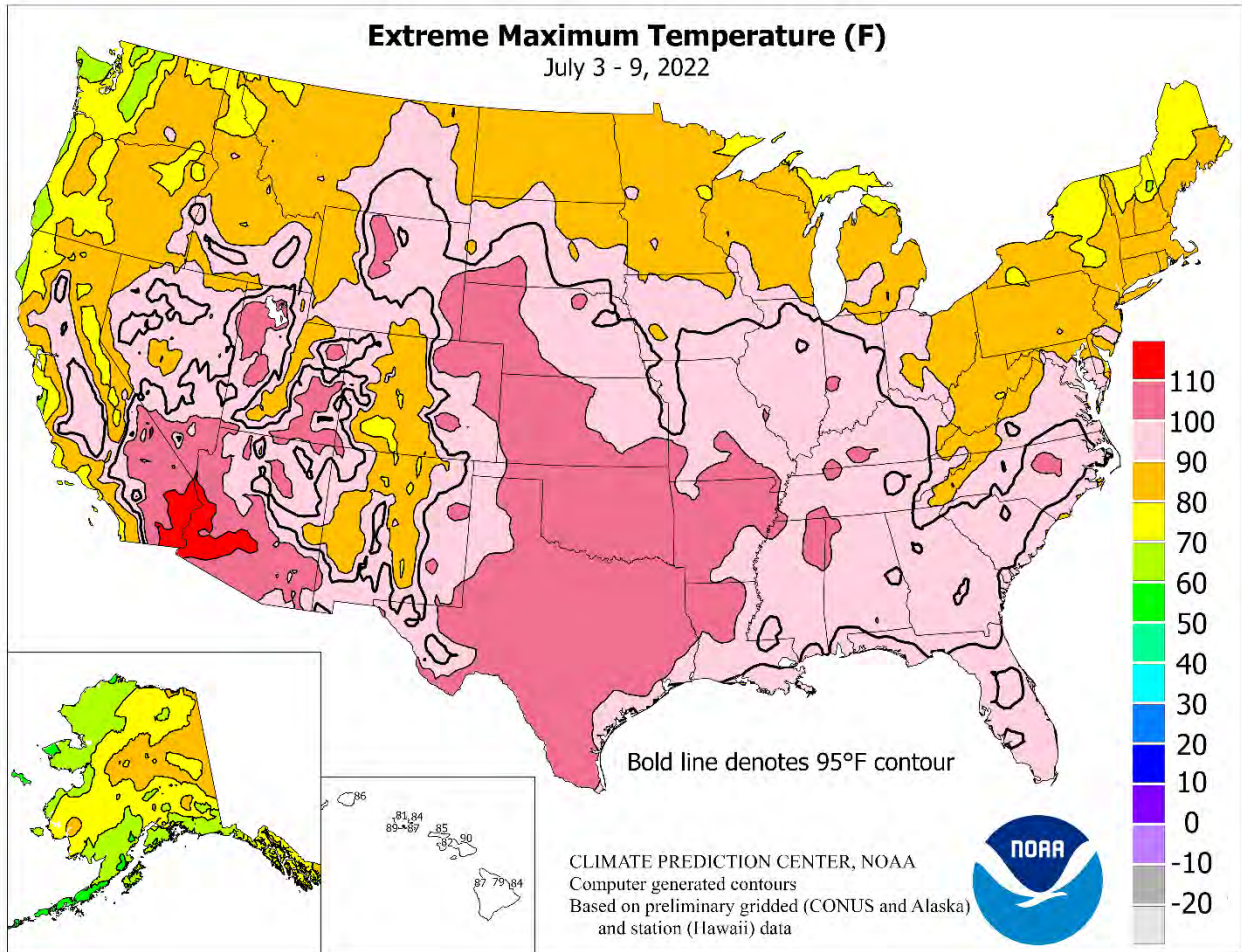
USES... APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS AND STREAMS.

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Based on preliminary data

■ Missing/Incomplete



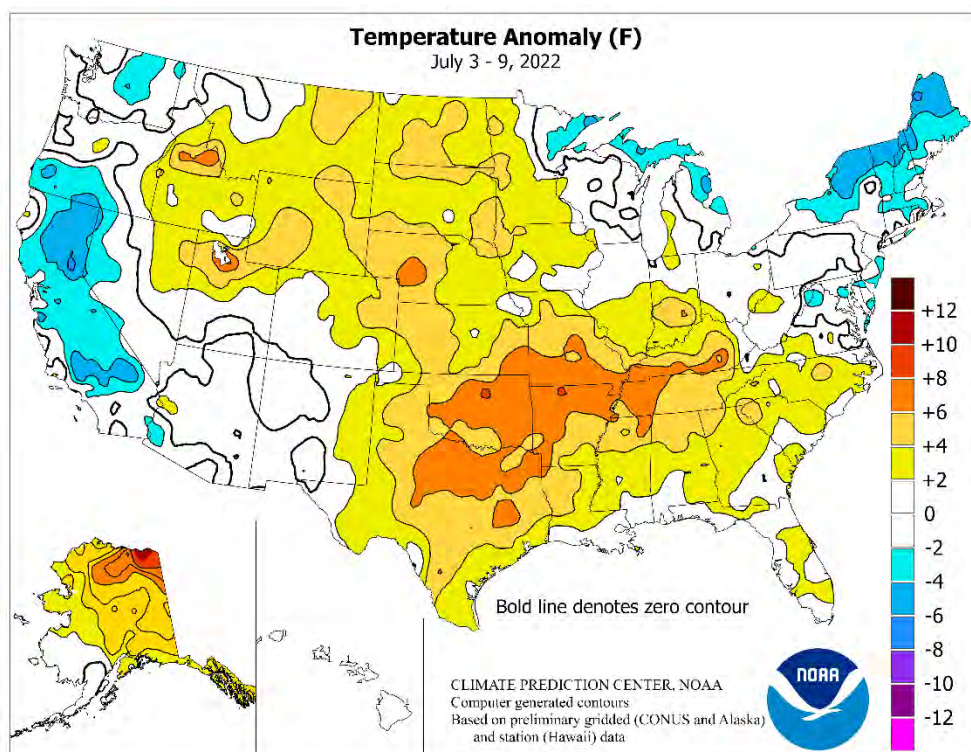


(Continued from front cover)

of the **Plains**, the **mid-South**, and the **western Gulf Coast region**. Weekly temperatures averaged more than 5°F above normal across much of the **central and southern Plains** and **mid-South**. Temperatures remained above 70°F all week in much of the **South**, maintaining overnight stress on livestock, poultry, and summer crops. In contrast, readings averaged as much as 5°F below normal in **northern sections of New York and New England**, as well as portions of **California** and the **western Great Basin**. For much of the week, showers associated with the monsoon circulation continued to pepper the **central and southern Rockies**. Showers also dotted the **Northwest**. Dry weather covered the remainder of the **western U.S.**, with temperatures rising late in the week.

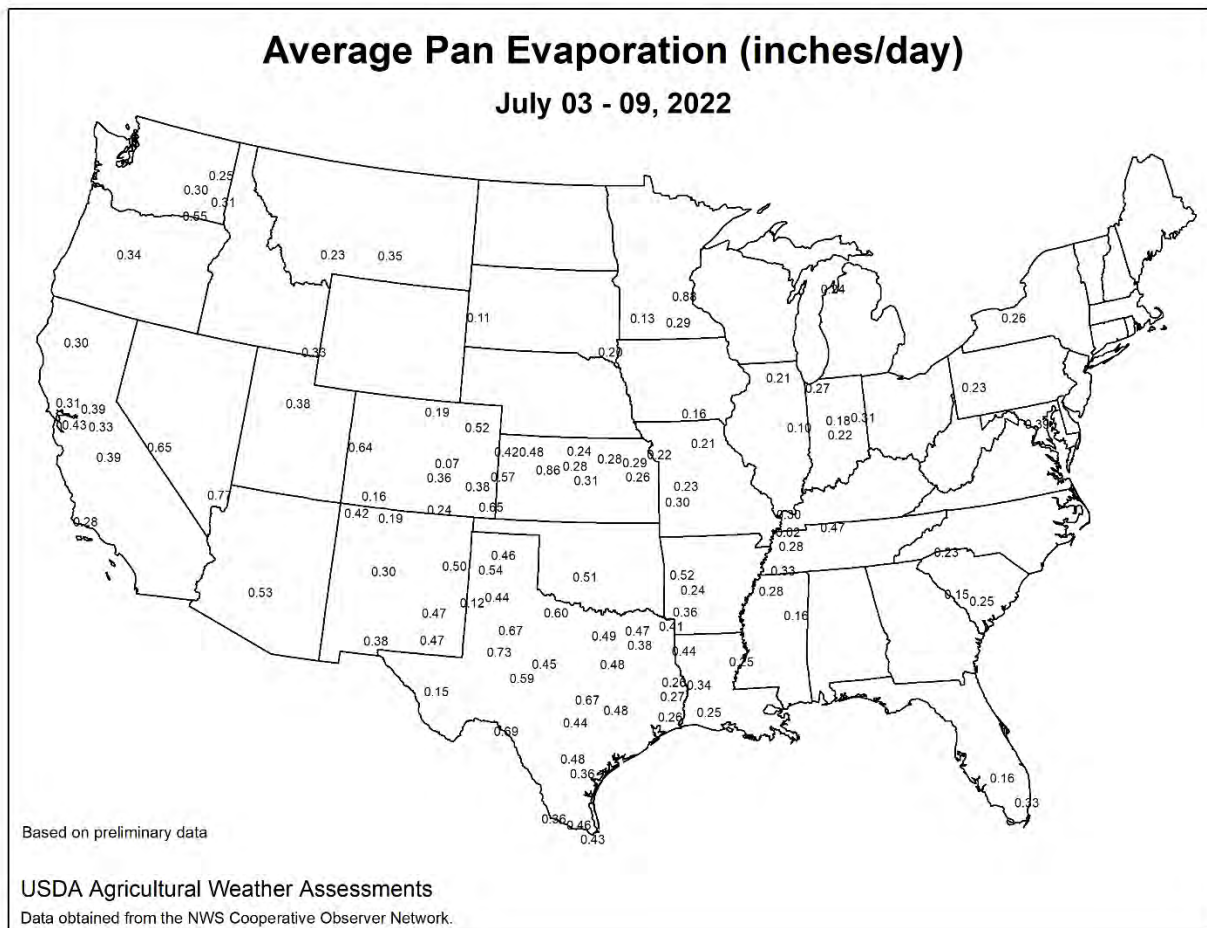
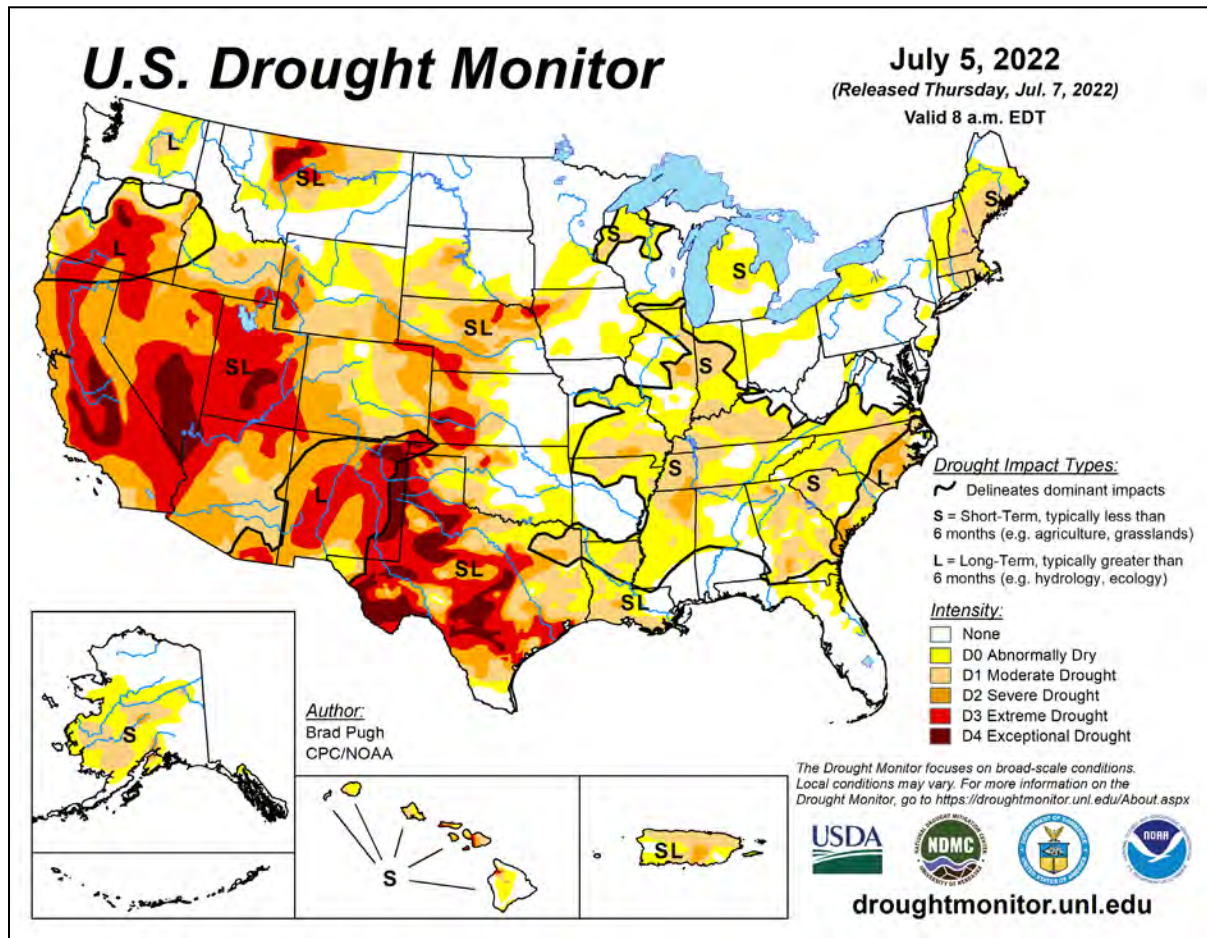
Independence Day weekend featured heavy showers in several areas, including the **northern Plains** and portions of the **Great Lakes region** and the **Southeast**. In **South Dakota**, record-setting rainfall totals for July 3 included 2.11 inches in **Aberdeen** and 1.84 inches in **Huron**. **Helena, MT**, also collected a daily-record sum (1.09 inches) for July 3. Meanwhile in **Florida**, **Leesburg** netted a July 3 total of 2.91 inches, a record for the date. Monday, July 4 became the wettest Independence Day on record in **Northern** locations such as **Holland, MI** (1.70 inches), and **Bismarck, ND** (1.56 inches). Additional heavy rain fell in the **Great Lakes States** on July 5, when daily-record totals included 2.83 inches in **Fort Wayne, IN**, and 2.12 inches in **Kalamazoo, MI**. **Fort Wayne's** total tied a station record for any day in July (previously, 2.83 inches on July 18, 1996). Meanwhile in **Montana**, **Grass Range** (2.20 inches on the 5th) experienced its wettest July day on record, surpassing 2.00 inches on July 6, 1994. Locally heavy **Southeastern** showers continued for the remainder of the week. **New Bern, NC**, reported a daily-record sum (1.49 inches) on July 5, followed by an additional 4.57 inches on July 8-9. In **Georgia**, **Augusta** was drenched with 5.08 inches of rain—a record for any July day (previously, 4.64 inches on July 7, 2020)—on the 7th. Parts of the **Midwest** remained wet into Friday, July 8, with selected daily-record totals reaching 3.70 inches (on the 6th) in **Columbus, OH**; 3.71 inches (on the 8th) in **Springfield, IL**; and 4.61 inches (on the 7th) in **St. Joseph, MO**. **St. Joseph's** total set a record for any July day, previously set with 3.98 inches on July 30, 2020. Late in the week, parts of the **Southeast** continued to receive heavy rain, as daily-record totals were established in locations such as **Lumberton, NC** (3.36 inches on July 8), and **Anniston, AL** (3.04 inches on July 9).

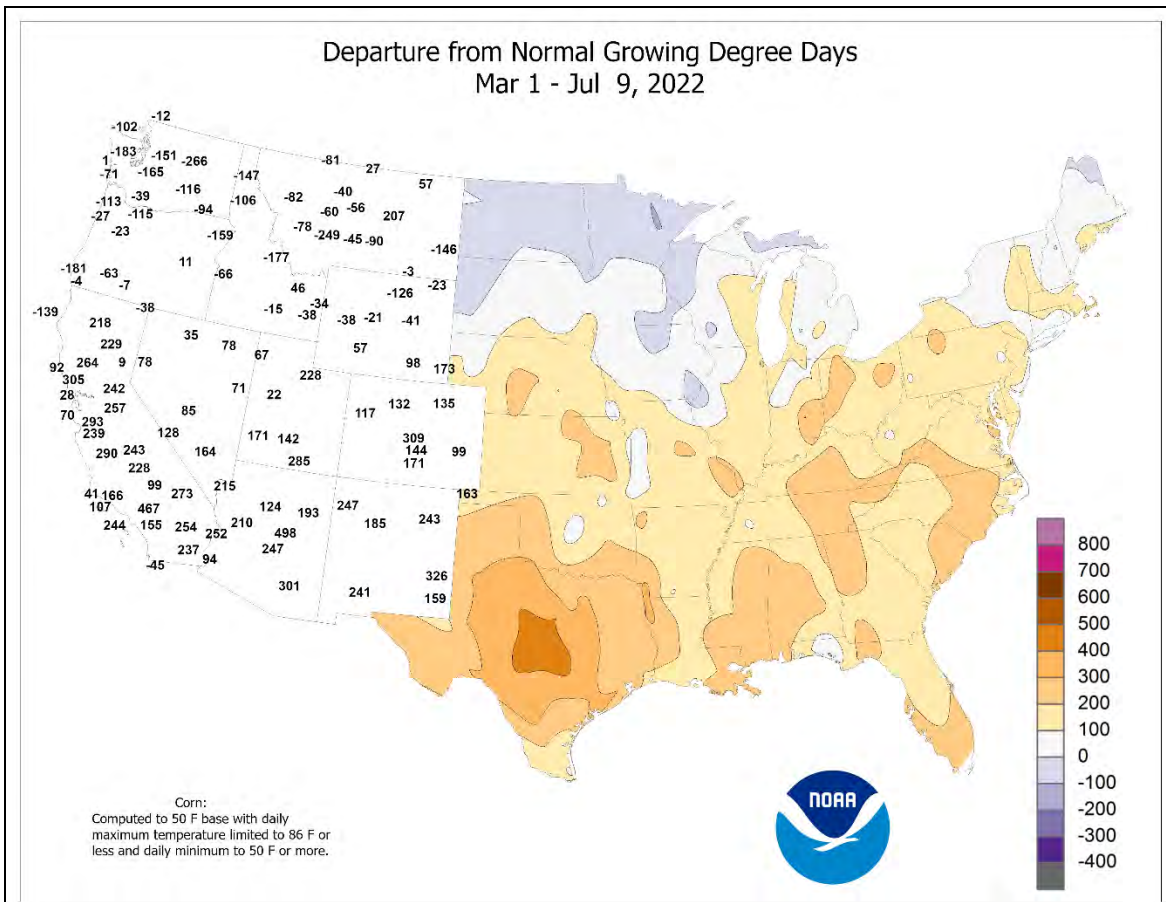
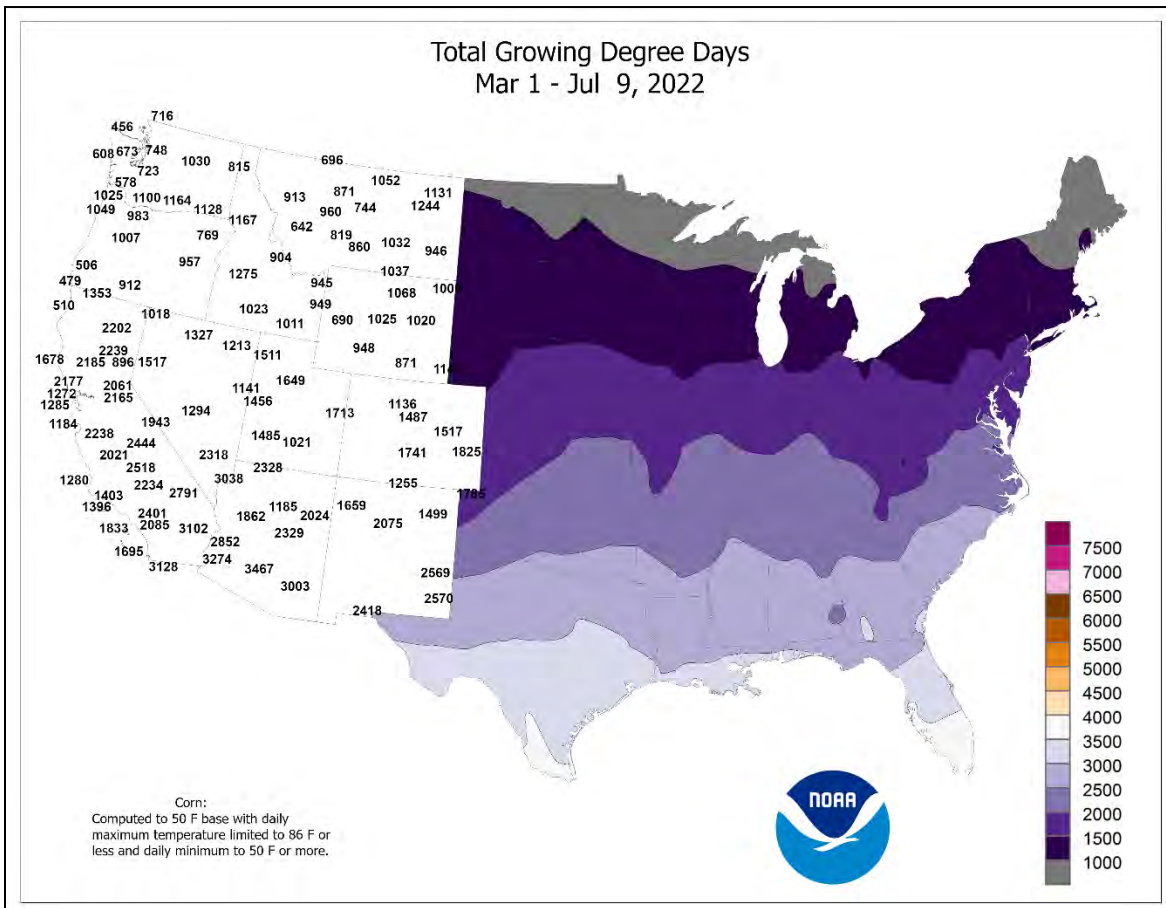
Followed a brief, early-July period of relatively normal temperatures, heat returned across the **central and southern Plains** and the **South**. By July 5, daily-record highs on the **Plains** soared to 110°F in **Hill City, KS**, and 103°F in **Burlington, CO**. A day later in **Kansas**, **Medicine Lodge** tallied a daily-record high of 106°F. Meanwhile in the **Southeast**, record-setting highs for the 5th reached 101°F in **Tupelo, MS**, and 100°F in **Huntsville, AL**. **Raleigh-Durham, NC**, posted consecutive daily-record highs of 102°F on July 6-7. In **Florida**, daily-record highs included 96°F (on July 6) in **Tampa**; 97°F (on July 7) in **Orlando**; and 97°F (on July 9) in **Daytona Beach**.

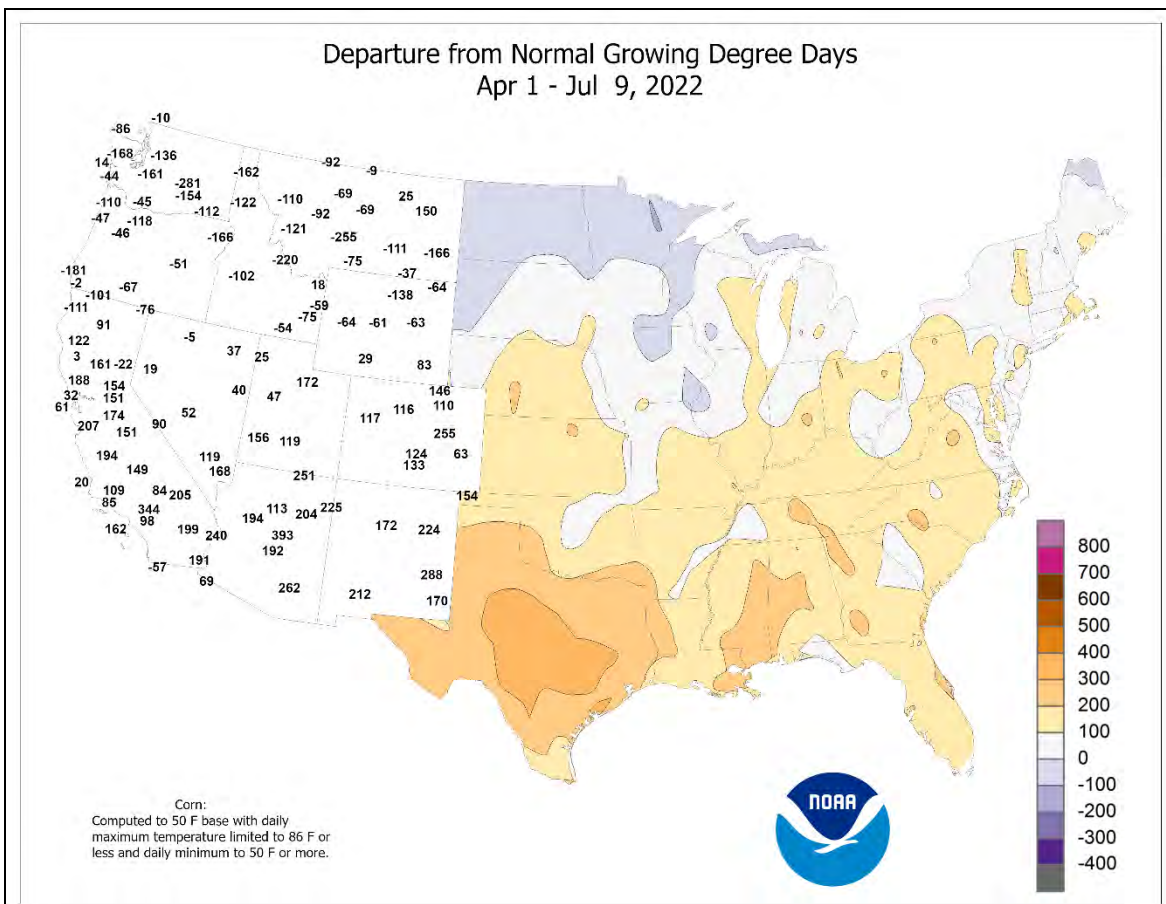
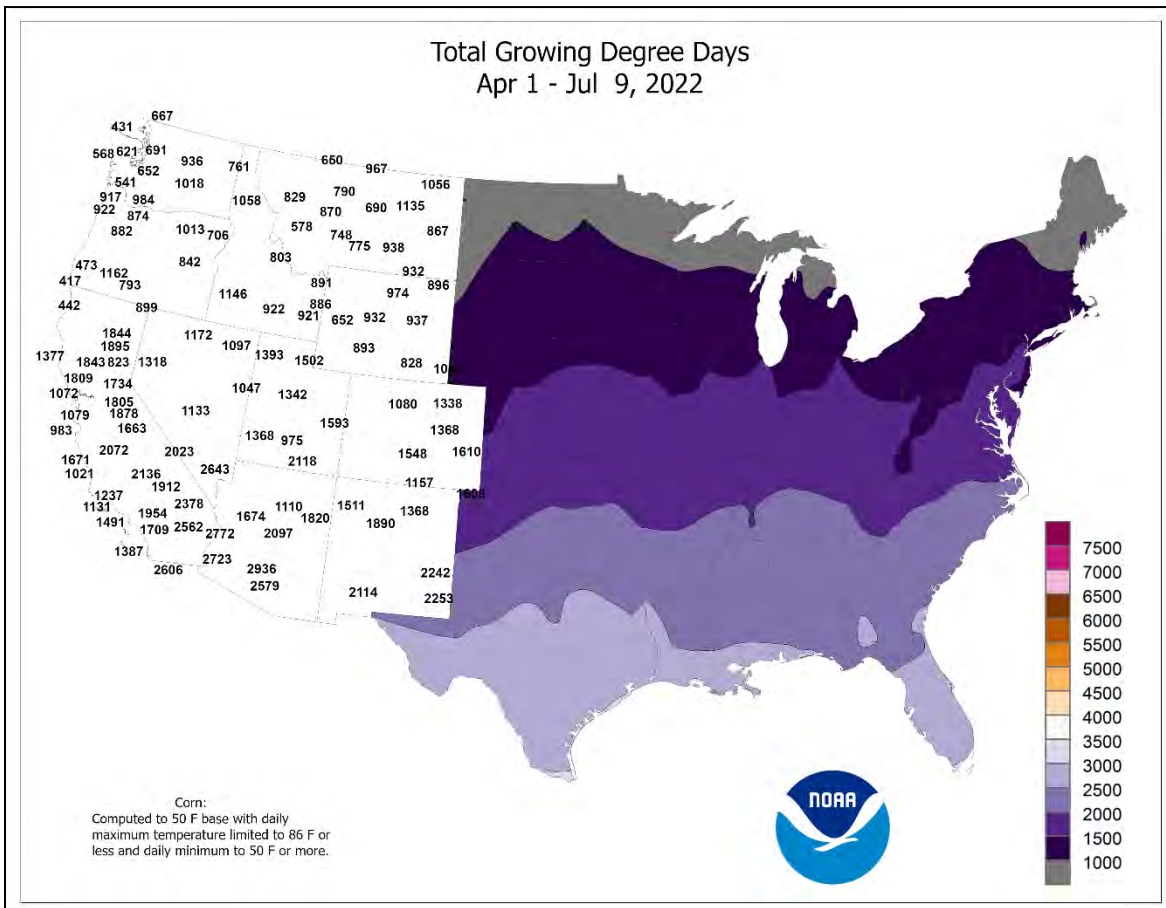


Meanwhile in **Texas**, **Abilene** registered consecutive daily-record highs (103 and 105°F, respectively) on July 5-6. During the mid- to late-week period, heat built northward into the **mid-South** and parts of the **Midwest**. **Memphis, TN**, posted consecutive daily-record highs (101 and 103°F, respectively) on July 7-8. With a high of 101°F on July 8, **North Little Rock, AR**, saw the end of its longest streak without a 100-degree heat in the last 45 years. **North Little Rock's** streak without a 100-degree reading had lasted almost 7 years, from August 9, 2015, to July 7, 2022. Late in the week, extreme heat began to shift westward, with **Wichita Falls, TX**, and **Lawton, OK**, experiencing daily-record highs of 110°F on July 8. By Saturday, July 9, blistering heat covered the **western Gulf Coast region** and the **central and southern Plains**. Triple-digit, daily-record highs for July 9 affected dozens of locations, including **Texarkana, AR** (108°F); **Tyler, TX** (107°F); **Chadron, NE** (107°F); **Austin – Camp Mabry, TX** (106°F); **Shreveport, LA** (105°F); and **Denver, CO** (100°F). **Austin – Camp Mabry** went on to tie a monthly record for that location on July 10, reaching 110°F.

Warmth covered much of **Alaska** in early July, with near-normal temperatures limited to the southwestern part of the state. With a high of 84°F on July 4, **Juneau** tied a record for its warmest Independence Day on record. Later, **Bethel** posted a daily record-tying high (82°F) for July 9. Despite a late-week precipitation increase for some **Alaskan** locations, dozens of wildfires continued to burn. In **southwestern Alaska**, the Lime Complex grew to more than 850,000 acres, with containment reported at 35 percent. Northwest of **Fairbanks**, the Minto Lakes Fire—sparked by lightning on June 21—had burned more than 35,000 acres of vegetation. Meanwhile in **southeastern Alaska**, increasingly wet weather led to a July 4-10 rainfall total of 4.53 inches in **Ketchikan**. Elsewhere, **King Salmon** netted a daily-record rainfall (0.68 inch) for July 7, while no measurable rain fell during the first 9 days of July in **Fairbanks**. Farther south, only spotty showers occurred in **Hawaii**, even in typically wetter windward locations. In fact, July 1-9 rainfall at the state's major airport observation sites ranged from 0.02 inch (17 percent of normal) in **Kahului, Maui**, to 1.16 inches (48 percent) in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**.







June Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: An early-onset Southwestern monsoon circulation delivered substantial mid- to late-June rainfall in Arizona and New Mexico, aiding wildfire containment efforts and providing limited drought relief. As a result, New Mexico's two largest wildfires in modern history—the Calf Canyon/Hermits Peak and Black Fires—were effectively halted after burning approximately 342,000 and 325,000 acres of vegetation, respectively. However, negligible rain fell in central and southern California and the Great Basin, leaving those areas with mounting impacts from a 3-year drought.

Farther north, relatively cool, showery weather continued through June in the Northwest, further improving prospects for rangeland and pastures, winter grains, and spring-sown crops in the wake of last year's punishing drought. However, in Yellowstone National Park and neighboring areas, melting snow and a mid-June deluge resulted in extensive damage and record flooding, extending along the Yellowstone River as far east as Billings, Montana.

Meanwhile on the Plains, June rainfall arrived mostly too late to benefit drought-damaged winter wheat, although many summer crops were able to take advantage of variable soil moisture improvements. Still, periods of extreme heat—especially across the central and southern Plains—partially offset the benefits of a wetter regime. In addition, conditions in Texas were so dry when the month began that only isolated areas experienced meaningful drought relief. By July 3, Texas led the nation with topsoil moisture rated 94 percent very short to short.

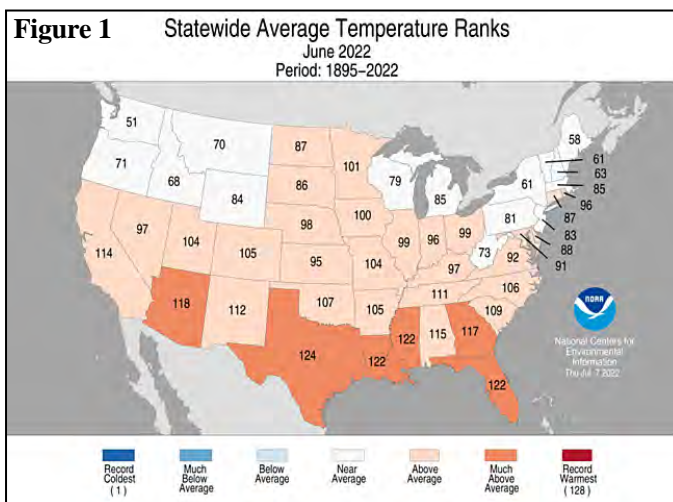
During June, hotter- and drier-than-normal weather dominated the South, resulting in diminishing soil moisture reserves and significant stress on pastures and summer crops. By July 3, topsoil moisture was rated at least 40 percent very short to short in each Southeastern State except Florida, led by Kentucky (84 percent). An extended Southern heat wave was particularly detrimental to reproductive summer crops, including corn.

The Midwest also experienced a net drying trend during June, although conditions were less severe—with shorter hot spells and more widespread showers—than those observed in the South. Still, Midwestern statewide topsoil rated very short to short on July 3 exceeded 50 percent in five Midwestern States: Indiana (72 percent), Ohio (66 percent), Michigan (64 percent), Nebraska (60 percent), and Missouri (51 percent). By month's end, most Midwestern corn and soybeans had not yet entered the reproductive stage of development.

On June 14, national drought coverage reached a year-to-date minimum of 44.5 percent, according to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, down from an early-March peak of 61.1 percent. The last time U.S. coverage had been below 45 percent was more than a year ago, on June 1, 2021. During the second half of June, however, coverage increased anew (to 49.4 percent by July 5), as rapidly developing drought materialized across portions of the mid-South, Midwest, and Atlantic Coast States.

Warmer-than-normal June weather dominated the nation's mid-section, including the central and southern Plains and the western and southern Corn Belt. June heat also covered much of the nation's southern tier, from southern California to the southern Atlantic Coast. Some of the hottest weather, relative to normal, affected Texas, where monthly temperatures locally averaged more than 5°F above normal. In contrast, near- or slightly below-normal temperatures prevailed in several areas, including the upper Great Lakes region, the Northeast, and from the Pacific Northwest to the northern High Plains.

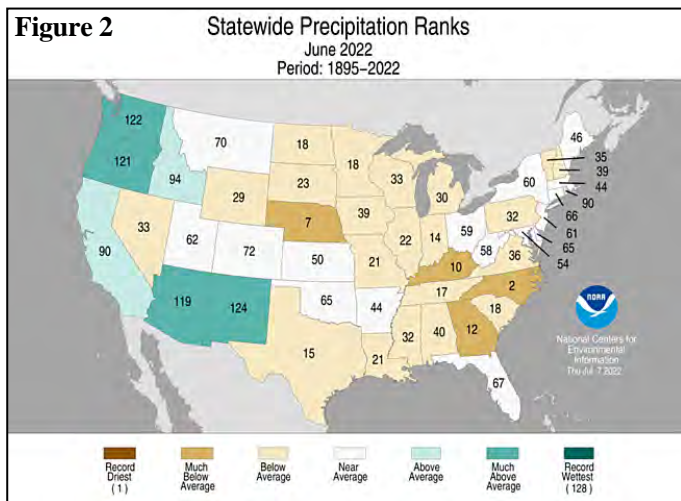
Historical Perspective: According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous United States experienced its 15th-hottest, 12th-driest June during the 128-year period of record. Across the Lower 48 States, the average temperature of 70.7°F was 2.2°F above the 1901-2000 mean, while precipitation averaged just 2.33 inches—80 percent of normal). It was the nation's driest June since 2012, when an average of 2.24 inches fell.



State temperature rankings ranged from the 51st-coolest June in Washington to the fifth-hottest June in Texas (figure 1). It was the seventh-hottest June in three other Southern States: Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the second-driest June in North

Carolina to the fifth-wettest June in New Mexico (figure 2). Top-ten rankings for June dryness were also achieved in Nebraska and Kentucky, while top-ten values for June wetness occurred in Arizona, Oregon, and Washington.

During the first half of 2022, drought gripped much of the nation’s southwestern quadrant. In fact, California completed its driest January-June period on record, with average precipitation totaling only 4.22 inches (30 percent of normal). California’s previous driest first half of a year occurred in 2013, with 4.81 inches.



temperatures ranging from 99 to 108°F each day from June 5-26, failing to reach the 100-degree mark only on the 8th and 14th. Meanwhile, A streak of high temperatures of 100°F or greater in Del Rio, Texas, lasted from June 4-17, with a peak of 110°F on the 6th. Elsewhere in Texas, Abilene tied a 1953 record with 21 days of triple-digit heat in June. Abilene’s high temperatures reached or exceeded 100°F on June 5-7, 10-26, and 30. Additionally, Abilene experienced 35 days of 100-degree heat during the first half of 2022, toppling the January-June record of 24 days set in 1953 and 2011. Meanwhile in Louisiana, June average temperature records were tied or broken in locations such as New Orleans (85.2°F) and Baton Rouge (83.9°F). Southwestern heat generally peaked during the first half of June, prior to the development of the monsoon circulation. By June 10, readings above 110°F were common in the Desert Southwest. Death Valley, CA, collected consecutive daily-record highs (123 and 122°F, respectively) on June 10-11. Phoenix, AZ, registered three daily-record highs in a row (113, 114, and 113°F) from June 10-12. Other daily-record highs above the 110-degree mark on June 11 included 114°F in Palm Springs, CA; 111°F in Childress, TX; and 111°F in Roswell, NM. Elsewhere in New Mexico, Tucumcari set an all-time-record high temperature on June 11 with a reading of 112°F (previously 110°F on July 13, 2020). As heat surged northward across the High Plains, Denver, CO (100°F), tied a record for its earliest triple-digit reading, which previously had occurred with a high of 100°F on June 11, 2013.

Summary: In New Mexico, the two largest wildfires in modern state history continued to burn during the first half of the month, albeit somewhat less aggressively. Still, only 70 percent of the perimeter of the Calf Canyon/Hermits Peak Fire—near Las Vegas in northeastern New Mexico—had been contained by mid-June, following a period of just over 2 months when nearly 900 structures were destroyed. Meanwhile in southwestern New Mexico, containment of the Black Fire—a human-caused blaze ignited on May 13—finally topped 50 percent by mid-month. Farther north, cool weather lingered into the first few days of meteorological summer. On June 2, for example, daily-record lows dipped to 37°F in Norfolk, NE, and 41°F in Sioux City, IA. For Norfolk, it was the lowest June reading since June 7, 1935, when the temperature fell to 34°F. A few days later, record-setting lows for June 5 included 32°F in Hibbing, MN, and 35°F in Glens Falls, NY. In contrast, blazing heat persisted across much of the South. Lumberton, NC, opened June with consecutive daily-record highs of 100°F. Florence, SC, also logged a daily-record high of 100°F on June 2. In the western Gulf Coast region, chronically hot conditions also continued. Victoria, TX, shortly after completing its hottest May on record (82.7°F, or 5.4°F above normal), tallied a trio of daily-record highs (98, 99, and 102°F) from June 8-10. Victoria would go on to set several June records, including average temperature (86.0°F, or 3.3°F above normal, tying 1998) and greatest number of triple-digit readings (11; previously, 8 in 2009). San Angelo, TX, reported high

In early June, southern Florida received extremely heavy rain. Across the Florida Keys, Marathon netted 5.47 inches of rain on the 3rd, setting a station record for any day in June (previously, 4.30 inches on June 22, 1990). The following day, Hollywood, FL, experienced its wettest day of the century to date, with a June 4 sum of 13.50 inches (previously, 8.80 inches on December 23, 2019). Daily-record amounts for June 4 included 6.55 inches in Fort Lauderdale, 5.26 inches in Miami, 4.97 inches in Vero Beach, and 4.52 inches in West Palm Beach. For Fort Lauderdale, it was the wettest June day since June 7, 2013, when 8.15 inches fell. For Miami, it was the wettest June day since June 9, 1997, when rainfall totaled 5.89 inches. For Vero Beach, it was the wettest June day on record, surpassing 4.60 inches on June 8, 1973. Boosted by the early-month deluge, southern Florida’s June rainfall totals surpassed a foot in many communities, including Hollywood (23.05 inches, or 261 percent of normal); Miami (15.61 inches, or 149 percent); Fort Myers (14.08 inches, or 146 percent); and Fort Lauderdale (13.72 inches, or 144 percent). Across the country, Yellowstone National Park experienced impressive flooding in mid-June. Several factors came together to create the flood, even amid lingering drought impacts. First, much of the Northwest experienced a cool, wet spring, allowing mountain snowpack to build and limiting late-spring melting. Second, sudden June warmth unleashed some of that snow in a short period of time. Third, tremendously heavy rain, at least 2 to 4 inches, added

extensive runoff to melt-swollen rivers, resulting in catastrophic flooding along streams in the upper Yellowstone River basin. Water from those tributaries pushed the Yellowstone River to historic levels from the national park downstream to Billings, MT. Days before the flood occurred, Northwestern soils were broadly moistened by extensive precipitation. In Washington, for example, daily-record rainfall totals for June 4 included 1.00 inch in Hoquiam and 0.76 inch in Omak. Later, Bellingham, WA, netted a record-setting total (0.58 inch) for June 5. Lake Yellowstone, WY, received precipitation totaling 1.31 inches from June 4-7, aided by a daily-record sum (0.72 inch) on the 6th. In Washington, the 9th was the fourth-wettest June day on record in Hoquiam (1.61 inches) and Olympia (1.16 inches). The following day, as heavy rain shifted into Oregon, record-setting amounts for June 10 included 1.42 inches in Portland and 1.39 inches in McMinnville. Only a couple days later, West Yellowstone, MT, received 2.18 inches of rain in a 24-hour period on June 12-13. Subsequently, record crests were established on June 13 along the Yellowstone River at Corwin Springs and Livingston, MT. The high-water mark at Corwin Springs, originally set on June 14, 1918, was broken by 2.38 feet. Farther downstream, Yellowstone River crest records from June 1997 were broken by 0.91 foot in Livingston (on June 13) and 1.50 feet in Billings (on June 15). Unusually heavy rainfall for mid-June extended far beyond the Yellowstone River basin; daily-record totals for the 12th included 0.93 inch in Stanley, ID; 0.79 inch in Pullman, WA; 0.75 inch in Roseburg, OR; and 0.47 inch in Red Bluff, CA. Farther east, areas accustomed to receiving large amounts of rain in a short period of time also witnessed some impressive downpours. For example, daily-record totals included 3.39 inches (on June 6) in Bowling Green, KY; 4.58 inches (on June 7) in Fort Smith, AR; and 6.97 inches (on June 8) in Birmingham, AL. Fort Smith received 8.25 inches of rain from June 6-8, followed by an additional 2.70 inches on June 10. Birmingham set a record for its wettest June day, easily surpassing 4.36 inches on June 19, 2021. Prior to last year, Birmingham's wettest June day had occurred on June 23, 1900, when 4.11 inches fell.

Mid-month heat was particularly intense across the south-central U.S., including Texas, where record-setting highs for June 12 soared to 111°F in Childress and 109°F in Abilene. The temperature in Childress represented the highest reading during the first half of the year in that location since June 26, 2011, when it was 117°F. Meanwhile, Southwestern daily-record highs for June 12 included 108°F in Roswell, NM, and 101°F in Grand Junction, CO. Roswell noted triple-digit highs each day from June 10-17, peaking at 111°F on the 11th. Nights offered little cooling, as Galveston, TX, tied a monthly record with lows of 85°F on June 12, 13, and 15. (Galveston later set a new June record with a low of 86°F on the 21st.) Meanwhile, Amarillo, TX, shattered a monthly record on June 12 with a low of 78°F (previously, 76°F on June 28, 1953). Dodge City, KS, reported its highest-ever

minimum temperature on June 13 with a low of 83°F (previously, 81°F on July 12, 1978, and several earlier dates). Elsewhere on the 13th, Cape Girardeau, MO, tied an all-time station record with a low of 81°F, while June records were tied or broken in Paducah, KY (low of 81°F), and El Paso, TX (low of 83°F). June 13 high temperatures soared to triple-digit, daily-record levels in locations such as McCook, NE (109°F); Hill City, KS (108°F); and Columbia, SC (103°F). For Columbia, it was first 100-degree reading since October 4, 2019, and the hottest day since July 11, 2018. As the mid-month period progressed, many more records were set. On June 14, highest monthly minimum temperature records were tied or broken in Bowling Green, KY (81°F), and Evansville, IN (81°F). The record in Evansville had stood since June 28, 1931, when the low also fell only to 81°F. Louisville, KY, remained at or above 80°F on 3 days in a row (June 14-16) for the first time on record. Meanwhile, selected triple-digit, daily-record highs for June 16 touched 100°F in Salt Lake City, UT; and Athens, GA. Memphis, TN, logged consecutive highs of 100°F on June 16-17, achieving daily records both days. Macon, GA, registered three triple-digit highs in a row, peaking at 104°F (on June 15) on the first day of the streak. A few days later, heat lingered in the Deep South and returned across the Plains; daily-record highs for the 18th surged to 101°F in Valentine, NE, and Mobile, AL.

In contrast, scattered Western daily-record lows included 24°F (on June 15) in Big Piney, WY; 25°F (on June 15) in Randolph, UT; 26°F (on June 14) in Klamath Falls, OR; and 26°F (on June 14) in Winnemucca, NV. Eventually, chilly air became entrenched in the eastern and western U.S., especially across the Northeast and Northwest. In California, daily-record lows for June 19 included 29°F in Campo, 41°F in King City, and 50°F in Stockton. On the same date, Eastern daily-record lows dipped to 38°F in Watertown, NY, and 43°F in Parkersburg, WV. Augusta, GA, posted a daily-record low (55°F) on June 20, just 3 days before hitting 100°F. Cool conditions briefly prevailed in the Midwest, where record-setting lows for the 19th fell to 43°F in Flint, MI, and 46°F in Rockford, IL. In Maine, June 19 featured highs of 49°F in Houlton and Millinocket, marking the latest in spring that temperatures had remained below the 50-degree mark. The previous record-latest date of a sub-50°F high in both locations had been June 10, 1956. By the morning of June 21, daily-record lows in Maine included 34°F in Houlton and 38°F in Caribou. Chilly conditions also lingered in the West, where sub-freezing, daily-record lows for June 21 plunged to 25°F in Big Piney, WY, and 28°F in Vail, CO. In stark contrast, heat surged into the north-central U.S., where daily-record highs in North Dakota for June 19 reached 101°F in Fargo and 100°F in Bismarck and Grand Forks. In Minnesota, triple-digit, daily-record highs for June 20 rose to 101°F in St. Cloud and Minneapolis-St. Paul. In Brainerd, MN, where there have been fewer than two dozen triple-digit readings in the last 120 years, the high of 100°F on the 20th represented the highest June reading on record,

tied with June 19, 1988, and June 4, 2021. Scattered triple-digit readings persisted for several days in the Midwest, where Rockford, IL, and Toledo, OH, logged highs of 100°F on June 21. Farther south, however, heat continued and further intensified. On June 22, Nashville, TN (101°F), experienced its first triple-digit reading since July 8, 2012, ending that city's third-longest such streak just shy of 10 years. Nashville once went almost 13 years, from August 14, 1881, to August 12, 1894, without 100-degree heat. Elsewhere in Tennessee, Memphis collected consecutive daily-record highs (101 and 102°F, respectively) on June 21-22. In Georgia, Alma tied a monthly record with a high of 105°F on June 23 (previously, 105°F on August 18, 1995). Daily-record highs soared to 104°F in Alexandria, LA (on June 23 and 24); Tallahassee, FL (on June 24); and Montgomery, AL (on June 23). In Texas, Austin (Camp Mabry) registered highs ranging from 100 to 105°F each day from June 6 to 25, except the 15th. Toward month's end, heat developed in the Pacific Northwest, while cool air arrived across northern sections of the Rockies and High Plains. On June 25, Hoquiam, WA, noted a daily-record high, while Montana locations such as Livingston (33°F), Bozeman (34°F), and Great Falls (37°F) tallied daily-record lows. Hoquiam set another record high (93°F on the 26th). Record-setting lows for the 26th dipped to 35°F in Choteau, MT, and 39°F in Worland, WY. Daily-record lows for June 27 included 45°F in Rapid City, SD, and 46°F in Norfolk, NE. Meanwhile, intense heat persisted across the South through June 26, when a monthly record was set in Shreveport, LA (105°F; previously, 104°F on June 22 and 25, 1875; June 20, 1936; and June 18, 2011). Triple-digit, daily-record highs for June 26 soared to 104°F in Tyler, TX, and 101°F in Tupelo, MS. A few days later, another surge of cool air resulted in several additional daily-record lows, mainly across the Plains, Midwest, and mid-South. Record-setting lows for June 28 fell to 44°F in Flint, MI, and 46°F in Garden City, KS. On June 29 in Missouri, daily-record lows included 51°F in Cape Girardeau and 52°F in West Plains. On the same date, however, a quick surge of heat led to record-setting highs for the 29th in Huron, SD (105°F), and Sioux City, IA (100°F).

The mid- to late-month period featured numerous showers, although many areas largely missed out. Those hit-or-miss thunderstorms sometimes included high winds, large hail, and isolated tornadoes. For example, Gaylord, MI—hit by a tornado on May 20—clocked a thunderstorm-related wind gust to 60 mph on June 16. Later, on the 19th, a rare EF-2 tornado struck Duchesne County, UT, cutting a 2.1-mile path across elevations ranging from 8,500 to 9,200 feet. Across the South and East, scattered daily-record amounts totaled 2.58 inches (on June 14) in Salisbury, MD; 1.78 inches (on June 16) in Syracuse, NY; and 1.46 inches (on June 17) in Anniston, AL. By June 20, heavy showers across the nation's northern tier resulted in daily-record totals in Cut Bank, MT (2.57 inches), and International Falls, MN (1.86 inches). Southwestern showers also intensified, resulting in

record-setting totals for June 22 in Albuquerque, NM (0.56 inch); Lancaster, CA (0.51 inch); and Yuma, AZ (0.01 inch). Elsewhere on the 22nd, heavy Eastern showers led to daily-record totals in Elkins, WV (2.75 inches), and Mount Pocono, PA (1.82 inches). Subsequently, showers peppered several areas, including the Southeast and upper Midwest. Macon, GA, measured a daily-record sum (3.45 inches) on June 24, shortly after reporting highs of 100, 105, and 104°F from June 21-23. Similarly, St. Cloud, MN, received 4.28 inches from June 23-25, shortly after attaining 101°F on June 20. In Iowa, record-setting rainfall totals for June 25 reached 2.99 inches in Cedar Rapids and 2.45 inches in Waterloo.

In late June and early July, the tropics teased the Texas coast and the southern Atlantic States. First, a weak low-pressure system moved inland along the Texas coast on June 30, followed by short-lived Tropical Storm Colin, which officially formed on July 2 near the South Carolina coast. However, rainfall was generally heavier and more widespread in other areas. For example, torrential rain fell across parts of the southern Rockies and adjacent High Plains. In Roswell, NM, a 2.32-inch rainfall on the 26th represented the fourth-highest June daily total in that location. Even with the late-June burst of rain, Roswell's January-June total of 3.53 inches was just 83 percent of normal. Meanwhile in the Desert Southwest, record-setting totals for June 26 included 0.18 inch in Phoenix, AZ, and 0.02 inch in Needles, CA. Alamosa, CO, netted a record-setting sum (0.63 inch) for June 27. The late-June increase in rainfall in the western and central Gulf Coast States was partly attributable to the weak low-pressure system. From June 27-29, precipitation in Victoria, Texas, totaled 3.79 inches—the first measurable rain in that location since June 1. During the late-month period and into early July, shower activity increased across the remainder of the South. Record-setting totals for June 29 included 1.87 inches in Charleston, SC, and 1.63 inches in Jackson, MS. Later, Tropical Storm Colin briefly affected the southern Atlantic region, with most impacts remaining offshore and occurring in early July. Jacksonville, FL, received 2.46 inches of rain from July 1-3, following its driest June on record (1.17 inches, or 15 percent of normal; previously, 1.25 inches in 1879).

Much of Alaska experienced near- or above-normal June temperatures, accompanied in most areas by below-normal precipitation. As a result, dozens of wildfires flourished across southwestern and interior Alaska. The Lime Complex, the state's largest wildfire of the season to date—consisting of at least eighteen individual fires—burned well over 800,000 acres of isolated, roadless areas between small communities in southwestern Alaska. Elsewhere, Anchorage completed its second-warmest, third-driest June on record, with an average temperature of 60.1°F (4.2°F above normal) and rainfall totaling 0.07 inch (7 percent of normal). In Anchorage, the month had begun amid a streak of 10 consecutive days (May 27 – June 5) with highs of 70°F or greater. Previously, the longest stretch of early-season

warmth in Anchorage by June 5 occurred in 2006, when there were 6 days in row (May 23-28) with highs reaching 70°F or higher. In some Alaskan communities, early-month temperatures peaked on June 3, when daily-record highs rose to 80°F in King Salmon; 79°F in Bethel; and 62°F in Cold Bay. In southeastern Alaska, Juneau collected daily-record highs each day from May 31 to June 3, registering highs of 78, 80, 83, and 82°F. Later in the Aleutians, a brief period of chilly weather led to a daily-record low of 29°F on June 15. In interior Alaska, Fairbanks received its first measurable rain of the month, collecting 0.53 inch on June 19-20. In western Alaska, significant rainfall totals on June 25 included 0.92 inch on St. Paul Island (a record for the date); 0.54 inch in Cold Bay; and 0.43 inch in Nome. In southeastern Alaska, Ketchikan reported measurable rain each day from June 19-22, totaling 1.59 inches. Warmth reached the Arctic Coast on June 26-27, when Utqiagvik collected consecutive daily-record highs (69 and 65°F, respectively).

Hawaii experienced a typical early-summer month, with significant rain limited to windward slopes. However, drier-than-normal conditions were common in leeward locations, allowing dryness (D0) or moderate to extreme drought (D1 to D3) to cover 45.4 percent of Hawaii by the end of June, according to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*. At times, Hawaiian temperatures exhibited considerable variation; for example, Lihue, Kauai, reported a daily-record low of 66°F on June 6, followed by a daily-record high of 91°F in Kahului, Maui, on June 8. Lihue noted another daily-record low (67°F) on June 24. Monthly rainfall totaled just 0.01 inch in Kahului, as well as Honolulu, Oahu, while Hilo—on the Big Island—received 7.42 inches (102 percent of normal).

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

June was warmer than average for most of the nation. Much of Texas and parts of California, the Plains, Southeast, and Southwest recorded temperatures 3°F or more above normal. In contrast, moderately cooler-than-normal conditions were noted in much of the Northeast, Pacific Northwest, and northern Rockies. Parts of southern Florida, Great Lakes, mid-Atlantic also experienced slightly below-normal temperatures. Meanwhile, parts of the Southwest were drier than normal, while portions of the Appalachians, mid-Atlantic, Midwest, Mississippi Valley, Pacific Northwest, Plains, northern Rockies, and Southeast received at least twice the normal amount of precipitation.

By June 5, producers had planted 94 percent of the nation's corn, 4 percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-eight percent of the corn had emerged by June 5, eleven percentage points behind the previous year and 3 points behind average. Ninety-five percent of the corn had emerged by June 19, four percentage points behind the previous year but equal to

the average. By July 3, seven percent of the nation's corn acreage had reached the silking stage, 2 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind average. On July 3, sixty-four percent of the corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, equal to the same time last year.

Seventy-eight percent of the nation's soybean acreage was planted by June 5, eleven percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. Fifty-six percent of the soybean acreage had emerged by June 5, eighteen percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind average. Ninety-four percent of the soybean acreage was planted by June 19, three percentage points behind last year but 1 point ahead of average. Eighty-three percent of the soybean acreage had emerged by June 19, seven percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind average. Ninety-six percent of the soybean acreage had emerged by July 3, two percentage points behind last year but equal to the average. By July 3, sixteen percent of the soybean acreage had reached the blooming stage, 11 percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind average. Nationally, 3 percent of the soybean acreage had begun setting pods, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. On July 3, sixty-three percent of the soybean acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points above the same time last year.

By June 5, seventy-nine percent of the nation's winter wheat crop was headed, 5 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Five percent of the 2022 winter wheat acreage had been harvested by June 5, three percentage points ahead of last year but 1 point behind average. By June 19, ninety-one percent of the winter wheat was headed, 4 percentage points behind both last year and the average. Twenty-five percent of the winter wheat had been harvested by June 19, ten percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of average. Fifty-four percent of the winter wheat had been harvested by July 3, eleven percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of average. On July 3, thirty-one percent of the winter wheat was reported in good to excellent condition, 16 percentage points below the same time last year.

Nationwide, 84 percent of the cotton was planted by June 5, fourteen percentage points ahead of the previous year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Eleven percent of the cotton was squaring by June 5, two percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of average. Ninety-six percent of the cotton was planted by June 19, one percentage point ahead of both the previous year and the average. Twenty-two percent of the cotton was squaring by June 19, two percentage points ahead of last year but 1 point behind average. By June 19, six percent of the cotton was setting bolls, 2 percentage points ahead of both last year and the average. Forty-four percent of the cotton was squaring by July 3, three percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the average. By July 3, thirteen percent of

the cotton was setting bolls, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of average. On July 3, thirty-six percent of the 2022 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 16 percentage points below the same time last year.

Fifty-six percent of the nation's sorghum was planted by June 5, six percentage points ahead of the previous year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty percent of the sorghum acreage was planted by June 19, six percentage points behind the previous year and 5 points behind average. By June 19, fifteen percent of the sorghum had reached the headed stage, 1 percentage point behind last year and 2 points behind average. Ninety-seven percent of the sorghum was planted by July 3, equal to the previous year but 1 percentage point behind the average. By July 3, twenty-one percent of the sorghum had reached the headed stage, 1 percentage point behind last year and 2 points behind average. With progress limited to Texas, coloring advanced to 14 percent by July 3, one percentage point ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Forty-two percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was rated in good to excellent condition on July 3, thirty percentage points below the same time last year.

By June 12, ninety-five percent of the nation's rice acreage had emerged, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. By June 19, five percent of the rice acreage had reached the headed stage, 2 percentage points ahead of the previous year but equal to the average. By July 3, fifteen percent of the rice had reached the headed stage, 2 percentage points ahead of the previous year but equal to the average. On July 3, seventy-six percent of the rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points above the same time last year.

Nationally, oat producers had seeded 94 percent of this year's acreage by June 5, five percentage points behind the previous year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Eighty percent of the oats had emerged by June 5, fourteen percentage points behind the previous year and 11 points behind average. Twenty-six percent of the oats had headed by June 5, ten percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind average. Ninety-five percent of the oat acreage had emerged by June 19, five percentage points behind the previous year and 3 points behind average. Forty-two percent of the oats had headed by June 19, nineteen percentage points behind last year and 12 points behind average. Sixty-seven percent of the oats had headed by July 3, nineteen percentage points behind last year and 14 points behind average. On July 3, sixty-one percent of the oat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 27 percentage points above the same time last year.

Ninety-one percent of the nation's barley crop was planted by June 5, seven percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. Seventy-three percent of

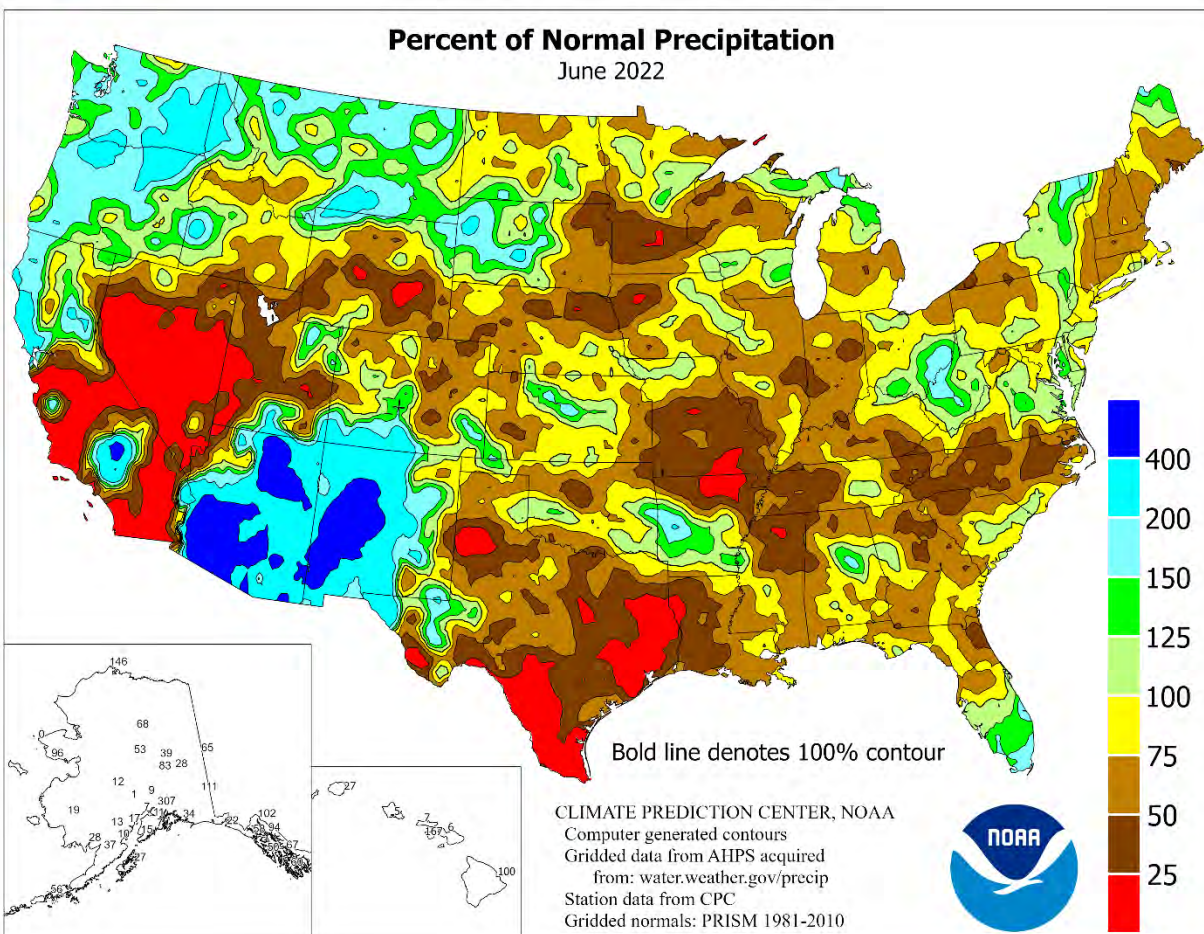
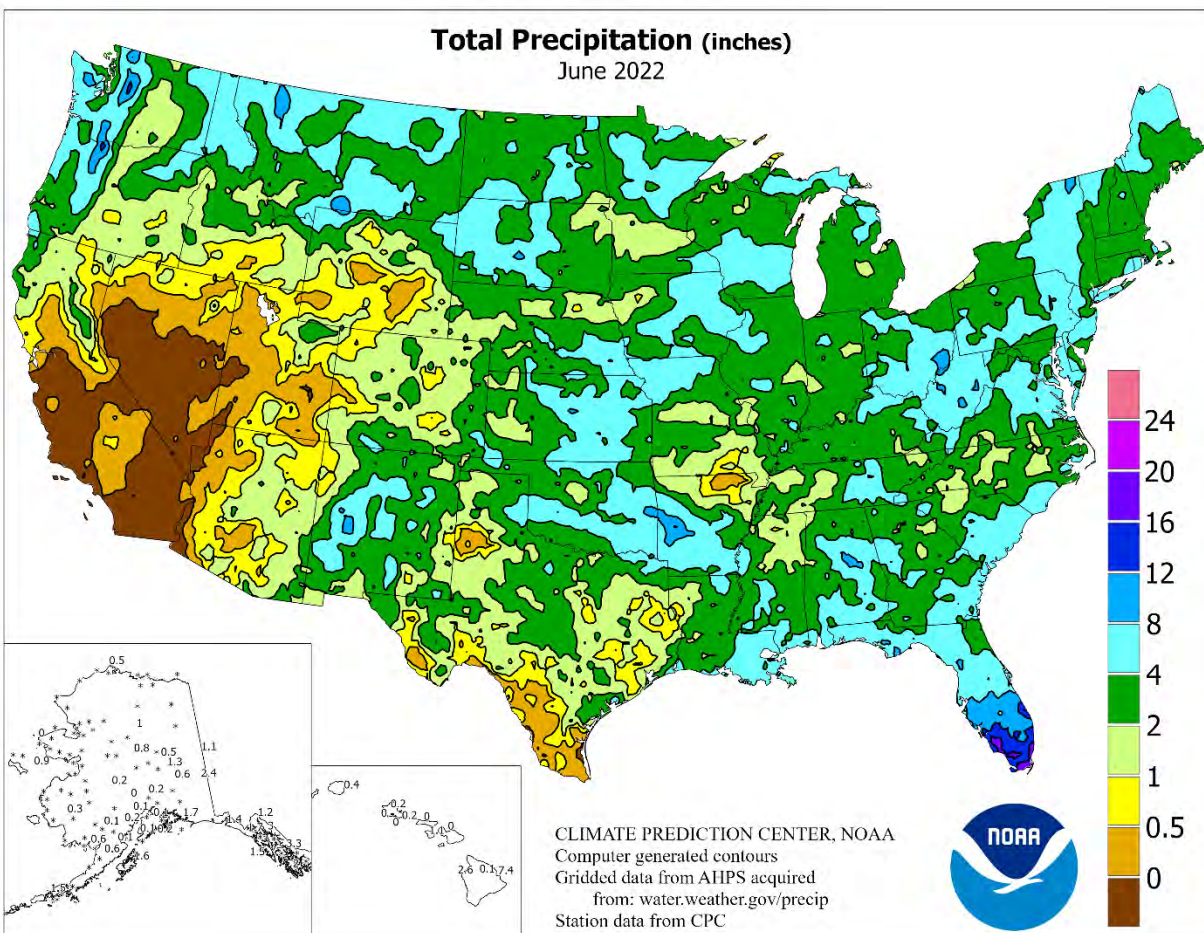
the barley had emerged by June 5, thirteen percentage points behind the previous year and 11 points behind average. Ninety-six percent of the barley crop had emerged by June 19, two percentage points behind the previous year but equal to the average. Eight percent of the barley acreage had reached the headed stage by June 19, nine percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind average. Forty-three percent of the barley acreage had reached the headed stage by July 3, fourteen percentage points behind last year and 10 points behind average. On July 3, fifty-nine percent of the barley acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 37 percentage points above the same time last year.

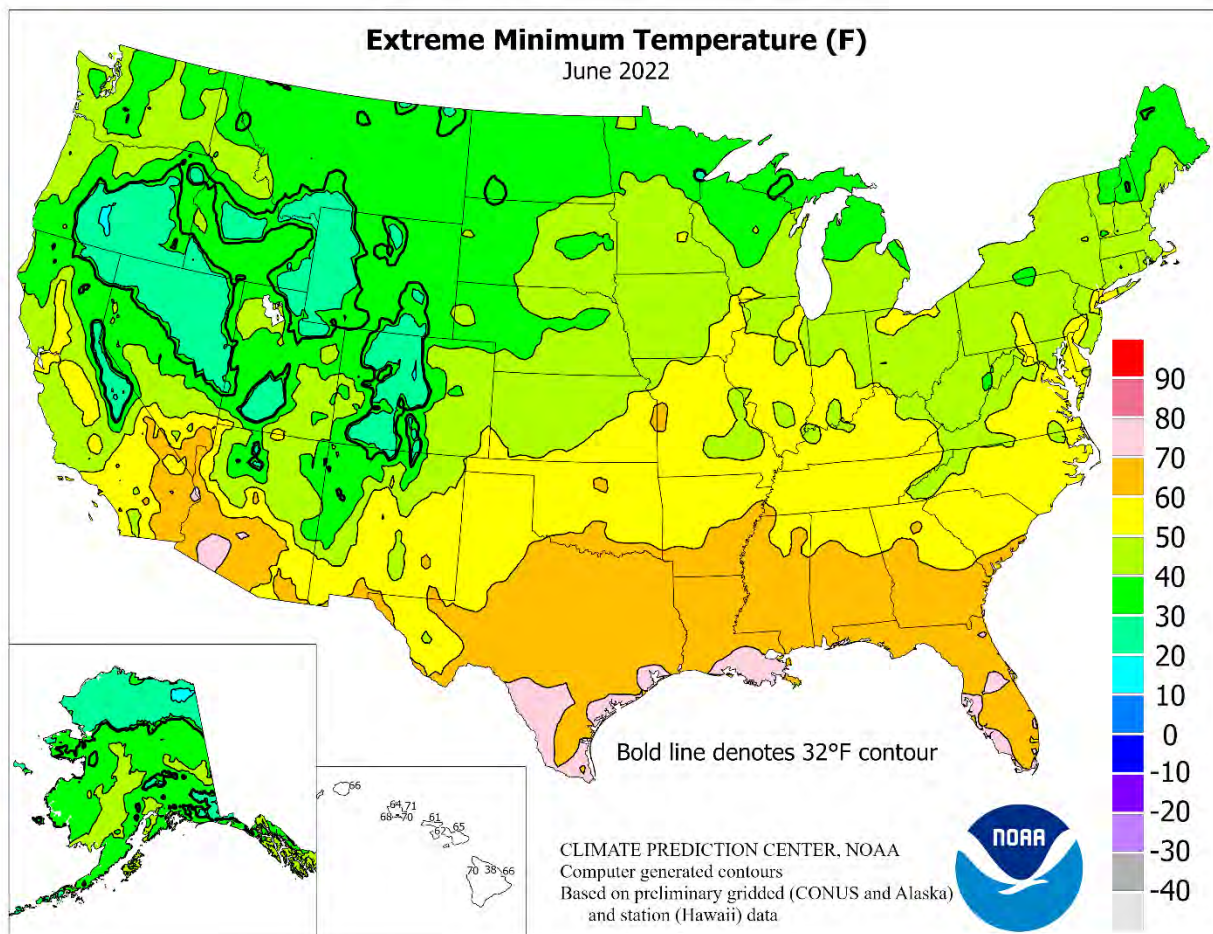
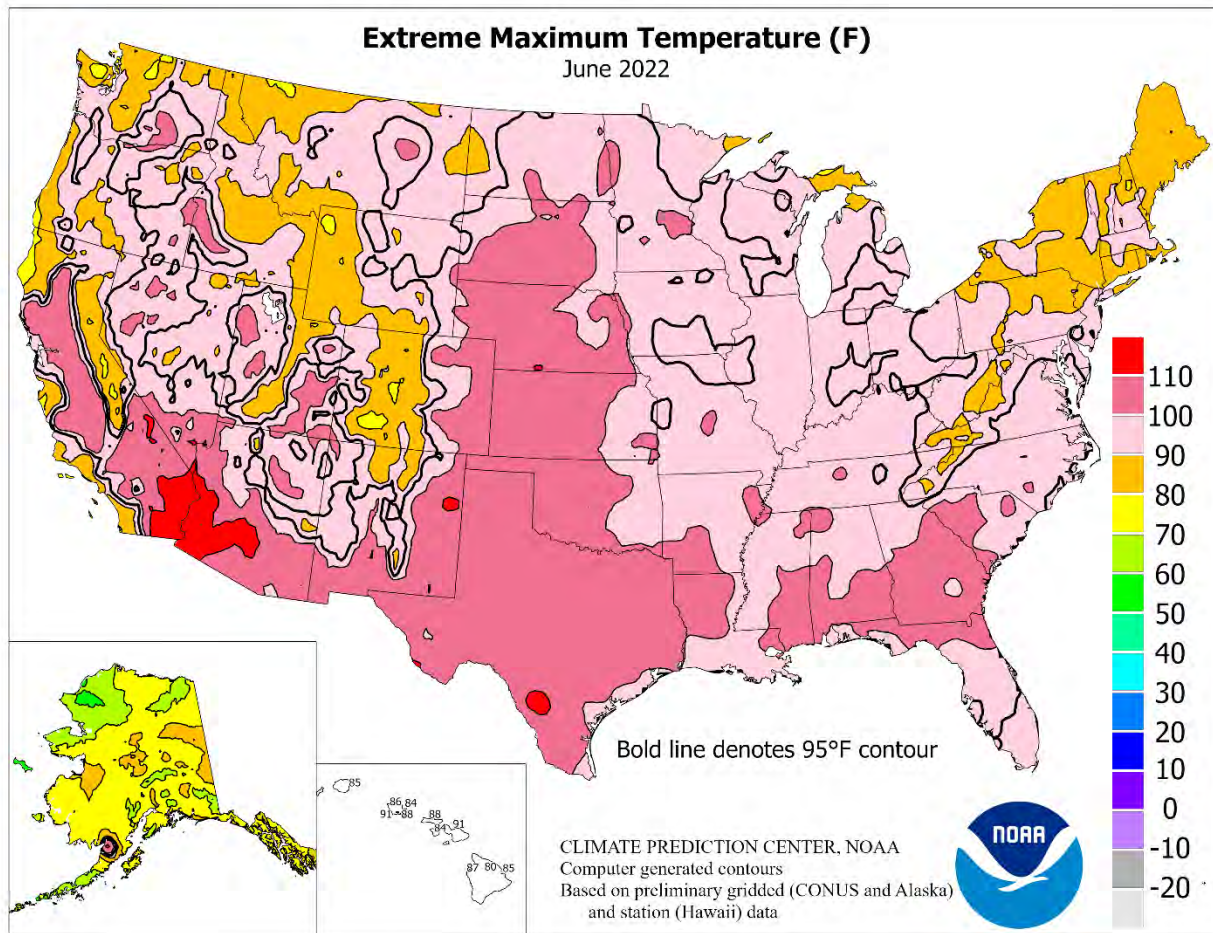
By June 5, eighty-two percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded, 17 percentage points behind last year and 15 points behind the 5-year average. By June 5, fifty-five percent of the spring wheat had emerged, 34 percentage points behind the previous year and 28 points behind average. By June 19, ninety-eight percent of the spring wheat was seeded, 2 percentage points behind both last year and the average. By June 19, eighty-nine percent of the spring wheat had emerged, 9 percentage points behind the previous year and 8 points behind average. By July 3, twenty percent of the spring wheat had reached the headed stage, 46 percentage points behind the previous year and 37 points behind average. On July 3, sixty-six percent of the spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 50 percentage points above the same time last year.

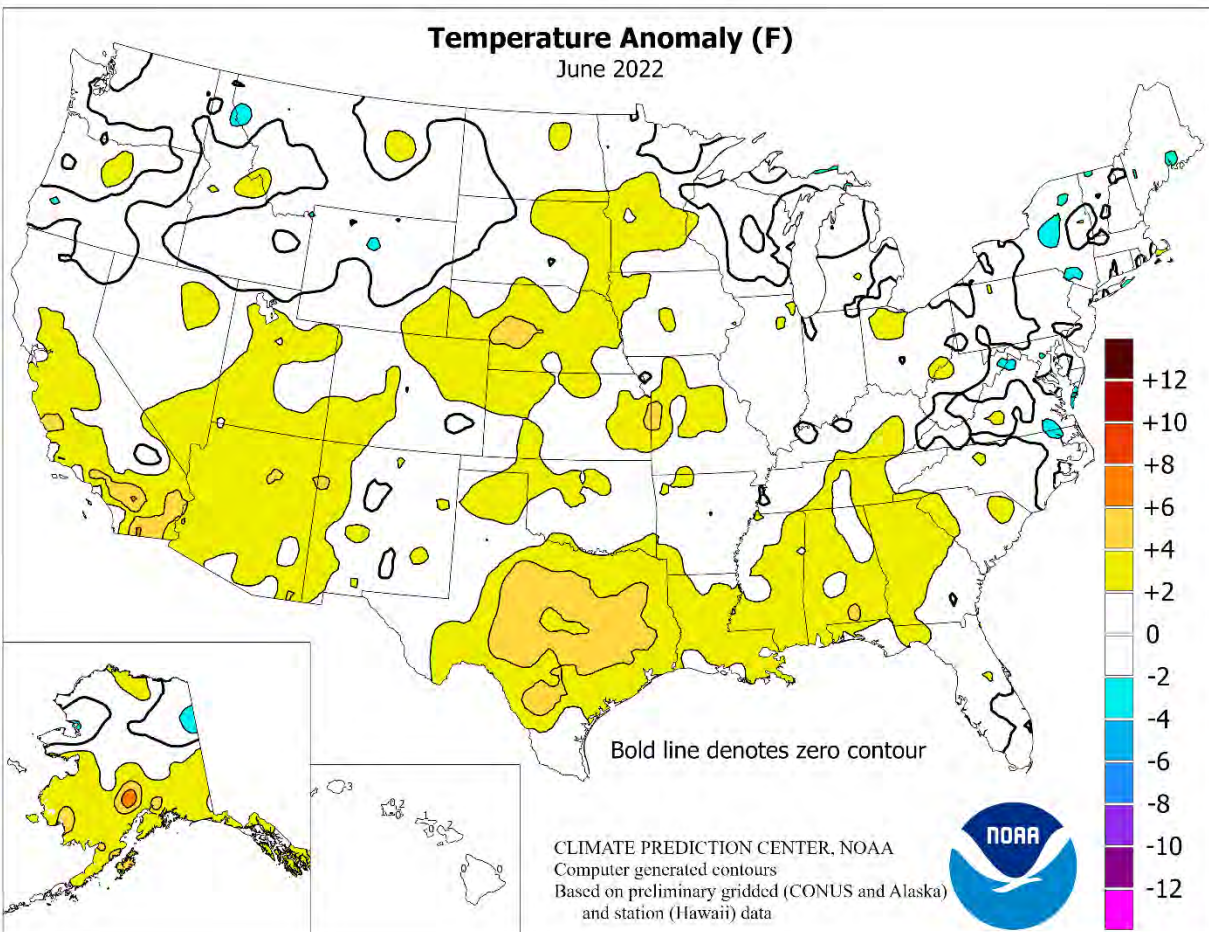
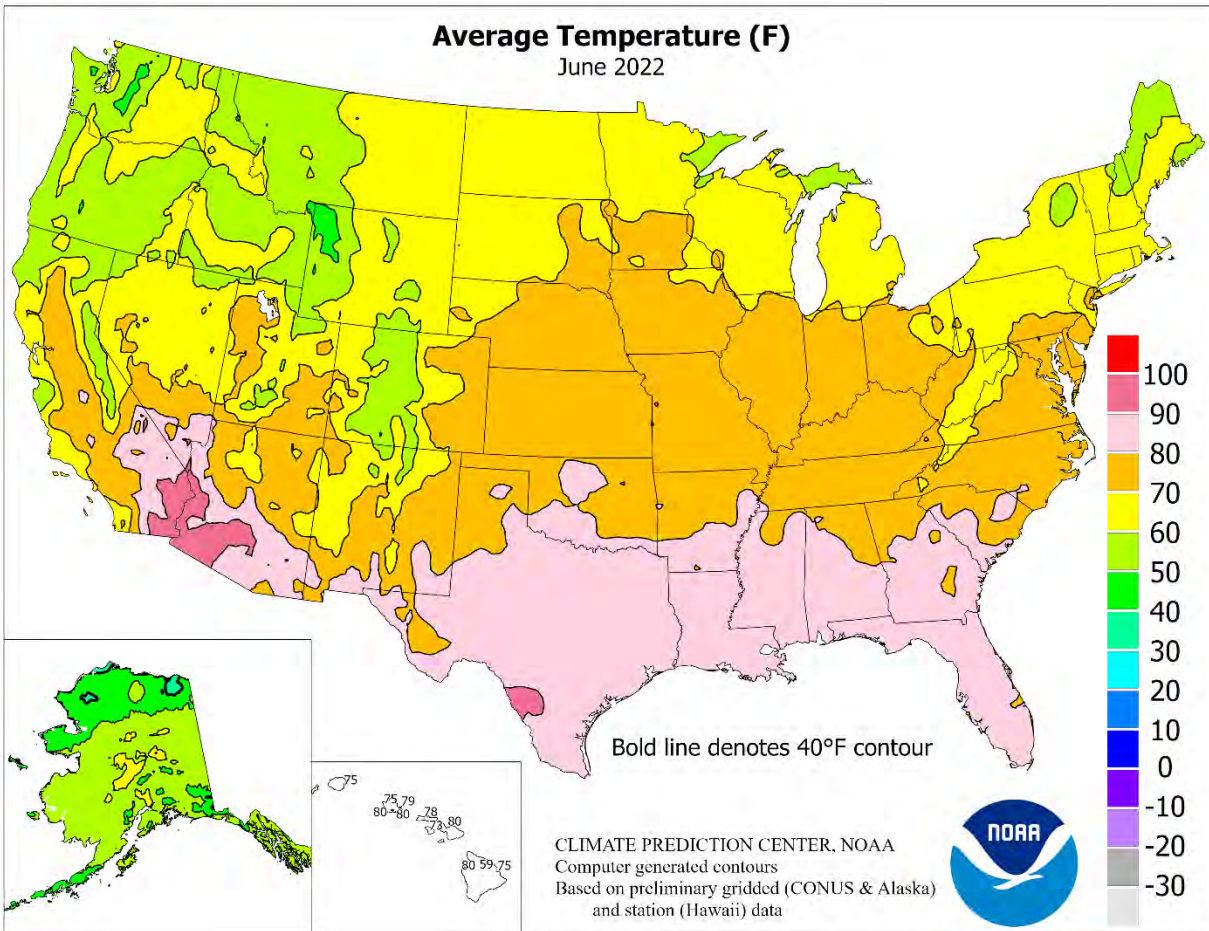
Nationally, peanut producers had planted 88 percent of the 2022 peanut acreage by June 5, two percentage points ahead of the previous year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, peanut producers had planted 97 percent of the peanut acreage by June 19, two percentage points ahead of the previous year but equal to the average. By June 19, eighteen percent of the peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, two percentage points behind both the previous year and the 5-year average. By July 3, forty-nine percent of the peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, 3 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 1 point ahead of average. On July 3, fifty-seven percent of the peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 12 percentage points below the same time last year.

By June 5, ninety-four percent of the sugarbeet crop was planted, 6 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average.

Thirty-three percent of the nation's intended 2022 sunflower acreage was planted by June 5, twenty-four percentage points behind last year and 17 points behind the 5-year average. Eighty-one percent of the sunflower acreage was planted by June 19, nine percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind average. Ninety-seven percent of the sunflower acreage was planted by July 3, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the average.







National Weather Data for Selected Cities

June 2022

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AK ANCHORAGE	60	5	0.07	-0.93	WICHITA	78	2	3.46	-1.76	TOLEDO	73	3	2.95	-0.59
BARROW	38	3	0.46	0.11	KY LEXINGTON	76	3	2.08	-2.38	YOUNGSTOWN	68	2	2.75	-1.13
FAIRBANKS	63	3	0.53	-0.85	LOUISVILLE	78	2	2.76	-1.02	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	79	1	3.28	-1.65
JUNEAU	58	3	3.03	-0.19	PADUCAH	77	2	1.97	-2.11	TULSA	80	3	3.20	-1.53
KODIAK	56	6	1.58	-4.32	LA BATON ROUGE	84	3	3.25	-2.61	OR ASTORIA	58	1	3.76	1.22
NOME	51	3	0.94	-0.06	LAKE CHARLES	83	2	3.78	-3.09	BURNS	59	1	1.24	0.46
AL BIRMINGHAM	81	4	4.65	0.24	NEW ORLEANS	85	4	4.02	-4.06	EUGENE	63	2	2.41	0.90
HUNTSVILLE	80	3	1.75	-2.57	SHREVEPORT	85	5	0.90	-4.50	MEDFORD	67	1	1.61	0.97
MOBILE	84	4	3.24	-2.86	MA BOSTON	68	0	1.93	-1.75	PENDELTON	66	1	2.13	1.13
MONTGOMERY	83	4	3.46	-0.59	WORCESTER	66	0	3.17	-1.02	PORTLAND	65	2	3.06	1.35
AR FORT SMITH	80	3	9.25	4.95	MD BALTIMORE	73	1	2.92	-0.52	SALEM	64	2	2.73	1.18
LITTLE ROCK	81	2	4.22	0.58	ME CARIBOU	60	-1	4.59	1.13	PA ALLENTOWN	68	-1	3.87	-0.46
AZ FLAGSTAFF	63	3	0.54	0.14	PORTLAND	63	-1	2.53	-1.28	ERIE	68	1	1.58	-2.15
PHOENIX	94	4	0.31	0.29	MI ALPENA	63	1	3.20	0.59	MIDDLETOWN	72	1	4.32	0.76
PRESCOTT	73	3	0.72	0.30	GRAND RAPIDS	69	0	1.38	-2.37	PHILADELPHIA	74	1	4.97	1.57
TUCSON	89	4	0.22	0.00	HOUGHTON LAKE	62	0	2.49	0.01	PITTSBURGH	69	1	2.95	-1.38
CA BAKERSFIELD	82	4	0.01	-0.08	LANSING	71	3	1.10	-2.32	WILKES-BARRE	68	1	3.11	-0.93
EUREKA	56	0	2.55	1.78	MUSKEGON	68	1	2.06	-0.48	WILLIAMSPORT	69	1	2.61	-1.31
FRESNO	81	4	0.00	-0.24	TRAVERSE CITY	66	2	2.39	-0.74	RI PROVIDENCE	68	0	4.93	1.28
LOS ANGELES	68	2	0.01	-0.08	MN DULUTH	61	1	4.07	-0.16	SC CHARLESTON	80	1	6.26	0.61
REDDING	78	2	0.84	0.13	INT_L FALLS	61	0	2.44	-1.48	COLUMBIA	81	2	2.78	-1.92
SACRAMENTO	75	4	0.09	-0.15	MINNEAPOLIS	73	4	1.12	-3.13	FLORENCE	82	4	2.56	-2.07
SAN DIEGO	66	0	0.00	-0.08	ROCHESTER	69	0	4.21	-0.49	GREENVILLE	77	1	1.79	-1.99
SAN FRANCISCO	64	2	0.03	-0.10	ST. CLOUD	70	4	4.76	0.58	SD ABERDEEN	71	5	0.91	-2.76
STOCKTON	76	4	0.06	-0.04	MO COLUMBIA	76	4	2.58	-1.90	HURON	71	3	1.34	-2.61
CO ALAMOSA	62	3	1.13	0.63	KANSAS CITY	76	3	4.67	-0.57	RAPID CITY	65	0	2.25	-0.27
CO SPRINGS	69	3	1.07	-1.43	SAINT LOUIS	79	3	1.50	-2.79	SIOUX FALLS	72	5	1.92	-2.00
DENVER INTL	70	3	0.63	-1.35	SPRINGFIELD	76	3	1.92	-2.95	TN BRISTOL	73	2	1.47	-2.43
GRAND JUNCTION	74	2	0.19	-0.29	MS JACKSON	81	2	6.16	2.02	CHATTANOOGA	80	3	2.39	-1.67
PUEBLO	73	3	0.30	-1.07	MERIDIAN	83	6	1.11	-3.33	KNOXVILLE	77	2	1.94	-1.84
CT BRIDGEPORT	69	0	2.19	-1.41	TUPELO	82	4	0.52	-4.00	MEMPHIS	83	3	0.89	-2.72
HARTFORD	69	0	2.57	-1.77	MT BILLINGS	64	0	2.84	0.73	NASHVILLE	80	4	1.30	-2.85
DC WASHINGTON	76	0	2.93	-0.82	BUTTE	56	0	1.85	-0.40	TX ABILENE	86	7	0.69	-2.87
DE WILMINGTON	72	0	4.57	0.70	CUT BANK	57	-1	3.78	1.24	AMARILLO	78	4	2.02	-1.12
FL DAYTONA BEACH	82	2	2.15	-3.68	GLASGOW	66	2	1.13	-1.19	AUSTIN	88	5	2.26	-2.07
JACKSONVILLE	81	1	0.93	-5.51	GREAT FALLS	59	0	1.68	-0.83	BEAUMONT	84	3	3.51	-3.59
KEY WEST	83	-1	6.42	2.28	HAVRE	62	0	2.97	0.78	BROWNSVILLE	86	2	0.13	-2.43
MIAMI	82	0	15.57	5.91	MISSOULA	61	0	1.80	-0.28	CORPUS CHRISTI	84	1	0.27	-3.06
ORLANDO	83	2	4.61	-3.00	NC ASHEVILLE	72	2	1.64	-3.02	DEL RIO	90	5	0.24	-2.10
PENSACOLA	84	4	7.40	0.79	CHARLOTTE	79	3	1.19	-2.55	EL PASO	85	3	1.22	0.28
TALLAHASSEE	84	3	9.49	1.75	GREENSBORO	76	1	1.91	-1.79	FORT WORTH	86	5	2.65	-1.19
TAMPA	85	3	7.77	1.07	HATTERAS	78	3	2.15	-1.89	GALVESTON	88	5	2.26	0.00
WEST PALM BEACH	82	1	9.00	0.68	RALEIGH	78	2	1.59	-1.89	HOUSTON	87	4	0.13	-5.78
GA ATHENS	80	3	2.02	-2.16	WILMINGTON	79	1	4.81	-0.37	LUBBOCK	81	3	0.83	-2.19
ATLANTA	81	4	5.28	1.33	ND BISMARCK	67	2	1.17	-1.98	MIDLAND	83	3	1.69	-0.11
AUGUSTA	79	0	3.95	-0.77	DICKINSON	62	0	2.04	-1.15	SAN ANGELO	86	6	0.73	-1.85
COLUMBUS	83	3	1.18	-2.53	FARGO	68	2	2.10	-1.80	SAN ANTONIO	88	5	0.55	-3.62
MACON	82	3	6.41	2.35	GRAND FORKS	67	3	2.16	-1.29	VICTORIA	86	4	2.89	-1.58
SAVANNAH	81	1	3.18	-2.77	JAMESTOWN	67	2	2.63	-0.54	WACO	87	6	0.85	-2.57
HI HILO	75	0	7.37	-0.01	NE GRAND ISLAND	75	4	2.39	-1.93	WICHITA FALLS	83	4	2.66	-1.48
HONOLULU	80	0	0.01	-0.30	LINCOLN	75	2	3.72	-0.65	UT SALT LAKE CITY	75	5	0.58	-0.41
KAHULUI	80	2	0.01	-0.22	NORFOLK	74	4	1.54	-2.75	VA LYNCHBURG	75	4	2.16	-1.43
LIHUE	75	-3	0.44	-1.18	NORTH PLATTE	74	6	0.42	-2.98	NORFOLK	75	0	2.26	-2.02
IA BURLINGTON	73	0	2.68	-1.80	OMAHA	75	3	2.92	-1.27	RICHMOND	75	0	6.56	2.62
CEDAR RAPIDS	71	1	2.33	-2.61	SCOTTSBLUFF	72	4	0.89	-1.94	ROANOKE	75	3	1.42	-2.40
DES MOINES	74	3	3.07	-1.89	VALENTINE	71	3	1.50	-2.02	WASH/DULLES	72	0	2.69	-1.30
DUBUQUE	70	2	2.92	-1.49	NH CONCORD	64	-1	3.18	-0.51	VT BURLINGTON	66	1	3.57	-0.08
SIoux CITY	73	3	1.04	-2.85	NJ ATLANTIC_CITY	71	0	2.57	-0.52	WA OLYMPIA	59	0	3.03	1.27
WATERLOO	72	2	5.97	0.98	NEWARK	74	2	2.36	-1.67	QUILAYUTE	56	1	4.97	1.47
ID BOISE	68	0	1.00	0.30	NM ALBUQUERQUE	76	1	2.03	1.35	SEATTLE-TACOMA	61	0	2.58	1.01
LEWISTON	66	0	3.12	1.87	NV ELY	62	2	0.00	-0.69	SPOKANE	62	0	2.36	1.10
POCATELLO	62	0	0.58	-0.42	LAS VEGAS	89	2	0.00	-0.08	YAKIMA	65	1	0.70	0.07
IL CHICAGO/O_HARE	72	3	2.41	-1.02	RENO	70	2	0.00	-0.52	WI EAU CLAIRE	68	1	2.52	-1.64
MOLINE	74	2	4.36	-0.14	WINNEMUCCA	66	2	0.28	-0.31	GREEN BAY	69	4	2.78	-1.09
PEORIA	74	3	2.41	-1.08	NY ALBANY	68	0	1.83	-1.93	LA CROSSE	72	3	5.15	0.79
ROCKFORD	71	1	2.21	-2.46	BINGHAMTON	63	-1	5.29	0.96	MADISON	69	2	3.88	-0.67
SPRINGFIELD	74	2	2.59	-1.89	BUFFALO	66	0	2.86	-0.78	MILWAUKEE	70	3	3.15	-0.74
IN EVANSVILLE	76	2	0.97	-2.80	ROCHESTER	67	1	2.03	-1.29	WV BECKLEY	68	1	2.91	-1.11
FORT WAYNE	71	1	3.26	-0.91	SYRACUSE	66	-1	3.98	0.67	CHARLESTON	72	0	4.94	0.62
INDIANAPOLIS	74	2	1.07	-3.21	OH AKRON-CANTON	71	3	2.33	-1.48	ELKINS	67	1	6.40	1.97
SOUTH BEND	70	1	2.23	-1.55	CINCINNATI	74	2	2.38	-1.65	HUNTINGTON	73	1	2.73	-1.15
KS CONCORDIA	78	5	2.61	-1.46	CLEVELAND	71	2	2.55	-0.86	WY CASPER	62	0	0.20	-1.41
DODGE CITY	78	4	1.16	-2.06	COLUMBUS	73	1	2.44	-1.58	CHEYENNE	67	5	0.36	-1.97
GOODLAND	73	3	1.33	-1.90	DAYTON	73	3	2.49	-1.71	LANDER	63	0	0.00	-1.28
TOPEKA	78	4	2.26	-3.14	MANSFIELD	70	2	3.69	-1.08	SHERIDAN	62	1	1.47	-0.64

National Agricultural Summary

July 4 – 10, 2022

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

At least twice the normal weekly precipitation was recorded in large parts of the mid-Atlantic, Midwest, Pacific Northwest, central and northern Plains, northern Rockies, and the South. Smaller areas in the central Rockies and Southwest also noted at least twice the normal amount of precipitation. Some areas along the North Carolina coast recorded more than 6 inches of rain for the week.

Meanwhile, most of the country was warmer than normal. Large sections of the Great Plains and Mississippi Valley recorded temperatures 5°F or more above normal. In contrast, much of the Great Lakes, mid-Atlantic, Northeast, Pacific Northwest, and Southwest were cooler than normal. Parts of California, New England, and New Mexico recorded temperatures 5°F or more below normal.

Corn: By July 10, fifteen percent of the nation's corn acreage had reached the silking stage, 9 percentage points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average. By July 10, two percent of the corn acreage was at or beyond the dough stage, 1 percentage point behind both last year and the average. On July 10, sixty-four percent of the nation's corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, equal to the previous week but 1 percentage point below the same time last year. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, 81 percent of the corn was rated in good to excellent condition.

Soybean: By July 10, thirty-two percent of the nation's soybean acreage had reached the blooming stage, 12 percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. Progress was most advanced in the lower Mississippi Valley, with 93 percent blooming in Louisiana, 87 percent in Mississippi, and 76 percent in Arkansas. Nationally, 6 percent of the nation's soybean acreage had begun setting pods, 3 percentage points behind both last year and the average. On July 10, sixty-two percent of the nation's soybean acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week but 3 points above the previous year.

Winter Wheat: Sixty-three percent of the 2022 winter wheat acreage had been harvested by July 10, six percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Kansas, 95 percent of the winter wheat acreage was harvested by July 10, thirteen percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of average.

Cotton: Fifty-seven percent of the nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by July 10, four percentage points ahead of last year but 1 point behind the 5-year average. By July 10, twenty-two percent of the cotton acreage had begun setting bolls, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average. On July 10, thirty-nine percent of the cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points above the previous week but 17 points below the same time last year.

Sorghum: By July 10, twenty-four percent of the nation's sorghum acreage had reached the headed stage, 4 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average.

With progress limited to Texas, coloring advanced to 15 percent, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind the average. Forty percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was rated in good to excellent condition on July 10, two percentage points below the previous week and 30 points below the same time last year.

Rice: By July 10, twenty-one percent of the nation's rice acreage had reached the headed stage, 1 percentage point ahead of the previous year but 1 point behind the 5-year average. On July 10, seventy-seven percent of the nation's rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week and 6 points above same time last year.

Small Grains: Seventy-eight percent of the nation's oat acreage had headed by July 10, fifteen percentage points behind last year and 12 points behind the 5-year average. On July 10, fifty-eight percent of the nation's oat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points below the previous week but 23 points above the same time last year.

Sixty-three percent of the nation's barley acreage had reached the headed stage by July 10, twelve percentage points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average. On July 10, fifty-eight percent of the nation's barley was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week but 34 points above the same time last year.

By July 10, forty-four percent of the nation's spring wheat crop had reached the headed stage, 37 percentage points behind the previous year and 33 points behind the 5-year average. On July 10, seventy percent of the nation's spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points above the previous week and 54 points above the same time last year.

Other Crops: By July 10, sixty-three percent of the nation's peanuts had reached the pegging stage, 2 percentage points ahead of both the previous year and the 5-year average. In Georgia, 75 percent of the peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, 2 percentage points ahead of the previous year but 1 point behind the average. On July 10, sixty-three percent of the nation's peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 6 percentage points above the previous week but 10 points below the same time last year.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 10, 2022

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

Corn Percent Silking				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 10 2022	5-Yr Avg
CO	11	3	10	6
IL	45	4	15	40
IN	24	4	16	26
IA	19	2	7	21
KS	34	18	34	39
KY	50	30	51	55
MI	3	0	2	4
MN	14	1	2	11
MO	36	12	36	51
NE	17	1	8	19
NC	82	54	69	81
ND	7	2	10	5
OH	9	0	7	14
PA	2	0	2	8
SD	5	0	0	8
TN	61	44	67	72
TX	79	71	73	73
WI	4	0	1	5
18 Sts	24	7	15	25
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Dough				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 10 2022	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	NA	3	0
IL	1	NA	0	1
IN	1	NA	0	0
IA	1	NA	0	0
KS	3	NA	2	5
KY	0	NA	3	4
MI	0	NA	0	0
MN	0	NA	0	0
MO	2	NA	2	1
NE	0	NA	0	0
NC	20	10	30	28
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	0	NA	0	0
PA	0	NA	0	0
SD	0	NA	0	0
TN	17	2	11	20
TX	59	50	52	55
WI	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	3	NA	2	3
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	2	7	43	32	16
IL	2	5	27	53	13
IN	5	13	35	41	6
IA	1	2	16	64	17
KS	4	10	30	45	11
KY	4	17	48	29	2
MI	1	4	29	54	12
MN	1	4	29	54	12
MO	2	6	32	50	10
NE	4	9	24	50	13
NC	21	22	26	28	3
ND	0	1	20	70	9
OH	4	9	35	43	9
PA	0	6	15	67	12
SD	1	4	21	56	18
TN	8	15	37	36	4
TX	17	25	31	23	4
WI	0	4	20	57	19
18 Sts	3	7	26	52	12
Prev Wk	2	7	27	53	11
Prev Yr	2	6	27	51	14

Soybeans Percent Blooming				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 10 2022	5-Yr Avg
AR	69	66	76	72
IL	44	9	29	37
IN	36	14	31	34
IA	54	13	34	42
KS	36	4	16	32
KY	35	20	30	26
LA	84	85	93	86
MI	33	22	35	24
MN	57	6	22	39
MS	67	75	87	74
MO	19	9	19	26
NE	57	25	40	47
NC	21	21	38	24
ND	30	8	22	28
OH	40	5	33	34
SD	32	10	18	32
TN	28	23	34	36
WI	49	13	29	33
18 Sts	44	16	32	38
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 10 2022	5-Yr Avg
AR	35	28	42	38
IL	5	0	2	9
IN	6	1	4	8
IA	14	0	3	8
KS	4	0	1	4
KY	9	0	4	6
LA	56	68	78	63
MI	2	1	7	2
MN	10	0	1	5
MS	30	37	46	35
MO	4	0	3	5
NE	14	0	2	6
NC	8	1	12	6
ND	1	0	0	2
OH	4	1	5	3
SD	1	0	0	3
TN	11	1	7	10
WI	10	0	1	5
18 Sts	9	3	6	9
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybean Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	8	23	51	16
IL	4	6	27	49	14
IN	5	14	32	44	5
IA	0	2	19	64	15
KS	1	7	30	50	12
KY	3	28	43	22	4
LA	0	0	13	76	11
MI	1	4	35	49	11
MN	1	3	33	53	10
MS	2	8	22	59	9
MO	2	9	38	44	7
NE	4	7	21	55	13
NC	5	15	40	37	3
ND	0	2	29	63	6
OH	4	10	38	41	7
SD	2	4	25	62	7
TN	6	15	40	34	5
WI	1	3	18	59	19
18 Sts	2	7	29	52	10
Prev Wk	2	7	28	54	9
Prev Yr	3	8	30	49	10

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 10, 2022

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

Cotton Percent Squaring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 10 2022	5-Yr Avg
AL	60	66	80	69
AZ	96	91	98	91
AR	84	76	91	91
CA	74	50	65	63
GA	76	63	76	74
KS	59	51	66	45
LA	83	88	94	89
MS	58	49	68	65
MO	93	52	74	59
NC	51	40	57	65
OK	42	25	39	40
SC	61	50	69	58
TN	56	43	65	68
TX	44	35	46	50
VA	44	62	78	61
15 Sts	53	44	57	58
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 10 2022	5-Yr Avg
AL	17	10	30	24
AZ	55	36	59	41
AR	32	11	32	45
CA	24	10	15	15
GA	21	14	24	26
KS	1	0	5	2
LA	29	21	52	44
MS	9	11	25	19
MO	22	15	32	15
NC	5	0	8	13
OK	1	0	0	3
SC	18	12	28	16
TN	7	10	22	14
TX	15	15	20	16
VA	12	28	36	7
15 Sts	15	13	22	18
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	2	35	58	5
AZ	0	0	20	49	31
AR	1	2	17	45	35
CA	0	0	5	90	5
GA	1	7	31	52	9
KS	0	5	46	44	5
LA	0	1	14	78	7
MS	4	7	26	60	3
MO	7	10	25	58	0
NC	2	13	32	51	2
OK	4	9	52	35	0
SC	4	4	22	63	7
TN	13	15	35	33	4
TX	22	19	38	19	2
VA	0	0	17	79	4
15 Sts	13	14	34	34	5
Prev Wk	16	15	33	33	3
Prev Yr	1	8	35	44	12

Sorghum Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 10 2022	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	0	0	1
KS	8	3	5	7
NE	3	4	6	9
OK	8	5	10	14
SD	16	4	11	9
TX	78	65	69	69
6 Sts	28	21	24	26
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 10 2022	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	0	0	0
KS	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0
OK	0	0	0	1
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	50	46	50	52
6 Sts	15	14	15	16
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	0	3	59	27	11
KS	3	8	39	45	5
NE	2	16	27	48	7
OK	1	4	51	43	1
SD	2	8	28	61	1
TX	25	22	35	16	2
6 Sts	9	12	39	36	4
Prev Wk	9	12	37	39	3
Prev Yr	1	4	25	57	13

Peanuts Percent Pegging				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 10 2022	5-Yr Avg
AL	51	39	57	62
FL	72	50	73	66
GA	73	64	75	76
NC	56	33	51	52
OK	29	10	32	36
SC	71	53	73	66
TX	15	9	12	18
VA	48	42	57	40
8 Sts	61	49	63	61
These 8 States planted 96% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Peanut Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	0	12	83	5
FL	1	6	23	68	2
GA	0	3	35	53	9
NC	0	4	34	59	3
OK	0	0	28	72	0
SC	0	0	30	60	10
TX	4	15	49	27	5
VA	0	0	15	80	5
8 Sts	1	4	32	56	7
Prev Wk	1	5	37	52	5
Prev Yr	0	2	25	63	10

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 10, 2022

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

Rice Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 10 2022	5-Yr Avg
AR	5	2	4	7
CA	24	10	15	14
LA	53	52	65	62
MS	28	18	28	31
MO	3	0	7	8
TX	65	47	55	69
6 Sts	20	15	21	22
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	3	22	54	21
CA	0	0	0	60	40
LA	0	0	13	81	6
MS	0	10	20	62	8
MO	1	6	28	52	13
TX	0	4	65	28	3
6 Sts	0	3	20	58	19
Prev Wk	0	2	22	58	18
Prev Yr	1	4	24	55	16

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 10 2022	5-Yr Avg
AR	99	94	99	99
CA	88	65	80	79
CO	17	8	28	40
ID	6	0	0	2
IL	94	87	92	90
IN	72	62	83	74
KS	82	83	95	86
MI	10	1	8	11
MO	85	88	98	91
MT	1	0	1	1
NE	21	22	36	32
NC	92	83	91	94
OH	63	47	82	67
OK	96	98	100	98
OR	14	0	1	7
SD	14	0	10	9
TX	93	94	97	94
WA	9	0	2	4
18 Sts	57	54	63	61
These 18 States harvested 91% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 10 2022	5-Yr Avg
ID	81	58	83	78
MN	100	5	34	93
MT	64	21	40	62
ND	82	12	38	77
SD	93	64	81	89
WA	100	57	74	93
6 Sts	81	20	44	77
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	5	26	57	11
MN	0	0	31	63	6
MT	2	11	43	41	3
ND	0	1	17	73	9
SD	2	12	20	58	8
WA	0	0	4	80	16
6 Sts	1	4	25	63	7
Prev Wk	2	6	26	59	7
Prev Yr	21	34	29	15	1

Oats Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 10 2022	5-Yr Avg
IA	97	91	95	96
MN	94	32	58	91
NE	99	95	100	98
ND	75	24	39	72
OH	99	82	87	95
PA	87	57	65	83
SD	97	75	88	90
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	93	63	79	83
9 Sts	93	67	78	90
These 9 States planted 69% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	1	19	64	16
MN	1	2	33	55	9
NE	14	20	24	40	2
ND	0	0	12	81	7
OH	0	1	34	59	6
PA	0	11	20	68	1
SD	2	12	21	59	6
TX	48	30	13	8	1
WI	0	1	15	66	18
9 Sts	12	11	19	51	7
Prev Wk	12	10	17	54	7
Prev Yr	11	21	33	30	5

Barley Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 10 2022	5-Yr Avg
ID	76	63	91	77
MN	96	17	40	93
MT	67	40	59	62
ND	80	29	44	78
WA	99	67	84	91
5 Sts	75	43	63	73
These 5 States planted 82% of last year's barley acreage.				

Barley Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	3	24	57	15
MN	0	1	43	50	6
MT	5	30	33	31	1
ND	0	1	19	75	5
WA	0	0	3	82	15
5 Sts	2	14	26	52	6
Prev Wk	4	12	25	51	8
Prev Yr	16	27	33	20	4

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 10, 2022

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent Week Ending Jul 10, 2022												
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX	
AL	1	8	32	56	3		NH	0	11	47	41	1
AZ	31	41	24	4	0		NJ	0	4	9	87	0
AR	13	33	37	16	1		NM	9	49	34	6	2
CA	15	25	30	30	0		NY	0	9	47	31	13
CO	21	24	25	25	5		NC	8	27	42	21	2
CT	0	50	50	0	0		ND	0	2	17	70	11
DE	1	2	37	53	7		OH	1	5	25	62	7
FL	1	2	24	41	32		OK	14	18	31	35	2
GA	6	15	47	28	4		OR	1	8	28	51	12
ID	1	4	18	50	27		PA	5	10	28	54	3
IL	5	5	35	44	11		RI	0	0	0	100	0
IN	5	16	42	33	4		SC	2	27	48	23	0
IA	2	6	33	46	13		SD	6	20	31	36	7
KS	17	15	27	36	5		TN	7	25	41	25	2
KY	8	27	36	24	5		TX	53	30	15	2	0
LA	0	4	42	53	1		UT	11	24	27	38	0
ME	3	6	37	38	16		VT	2	21	21	32	24
MD	7	8	13	63	9		VA	2	14	38	43	3
MA	0	10	50	40	0		WA	0	1	31	59	9
MI	3	12	36	40	9		WV	1	2	13	75	9
MN	1	6	23	56	14		WI	2	5	18	60	15
MS	5	14	38	40	3		WY	7	24	21	45	3
MO	3	19	44	32	2		48 Sts	21	25	26	25	3
MT	11	19	25	42	3							
NE	24	25	32	18	1		Prev Wk	21	24	24	28	3
NV	0	30	45	25	0		Prev Yr	19	20	27	26	8

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

NA - Not Available
* Revised

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 10, 2022

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

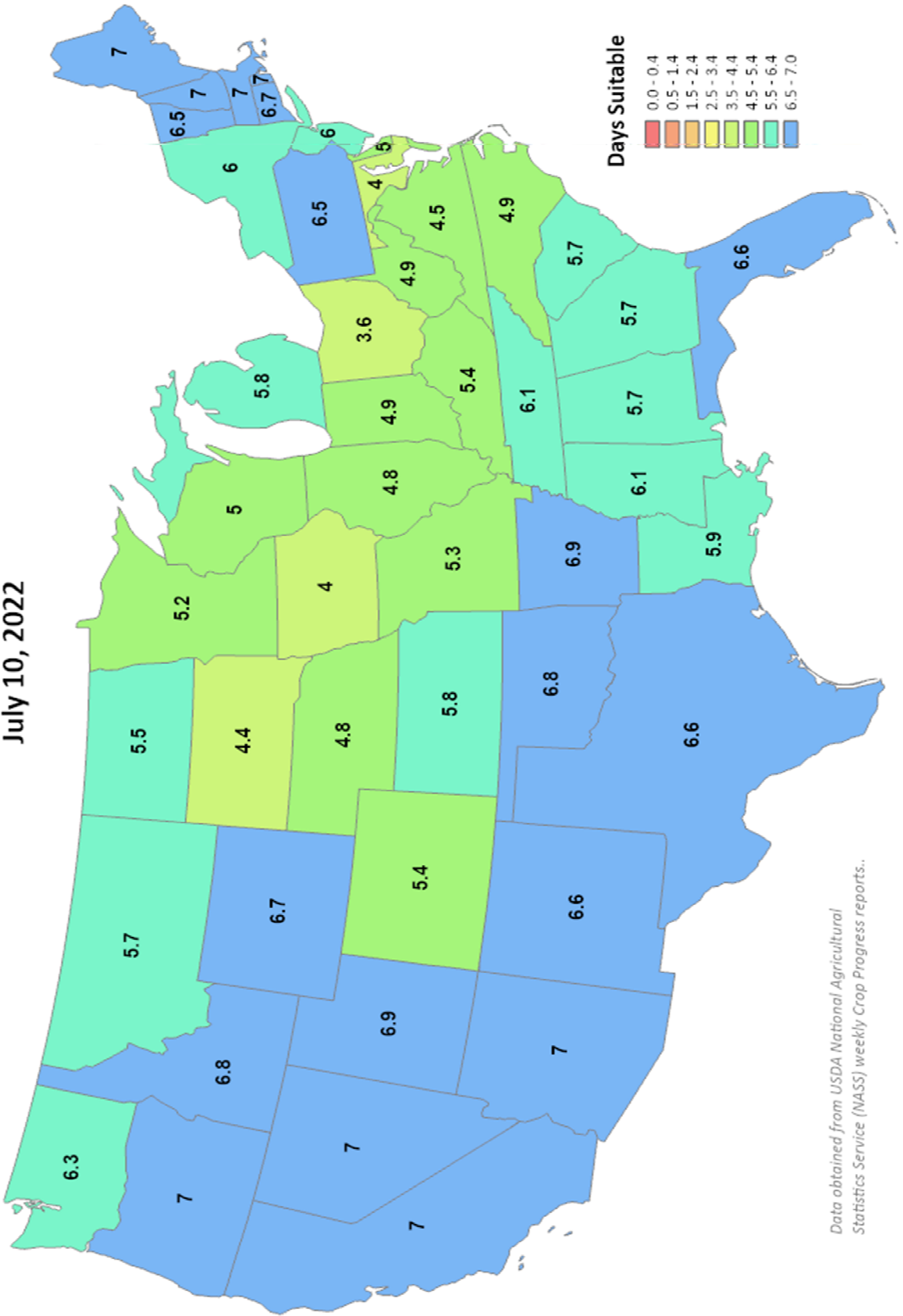
Days Suitable for Fieldwork

Week Ending

July 10, 2022



United States Department of Agriculture
This product was prepared by the USDA Office of the Chief Economist (OCE) World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB)

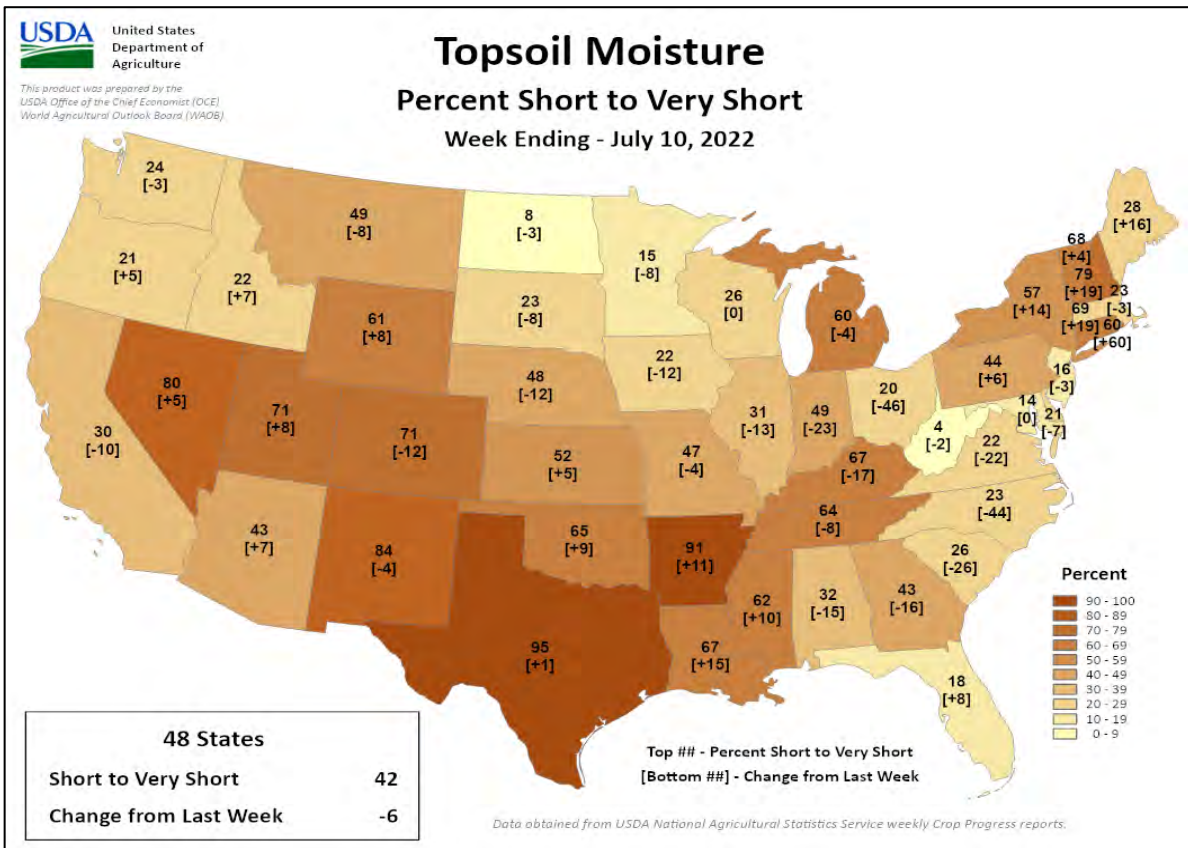
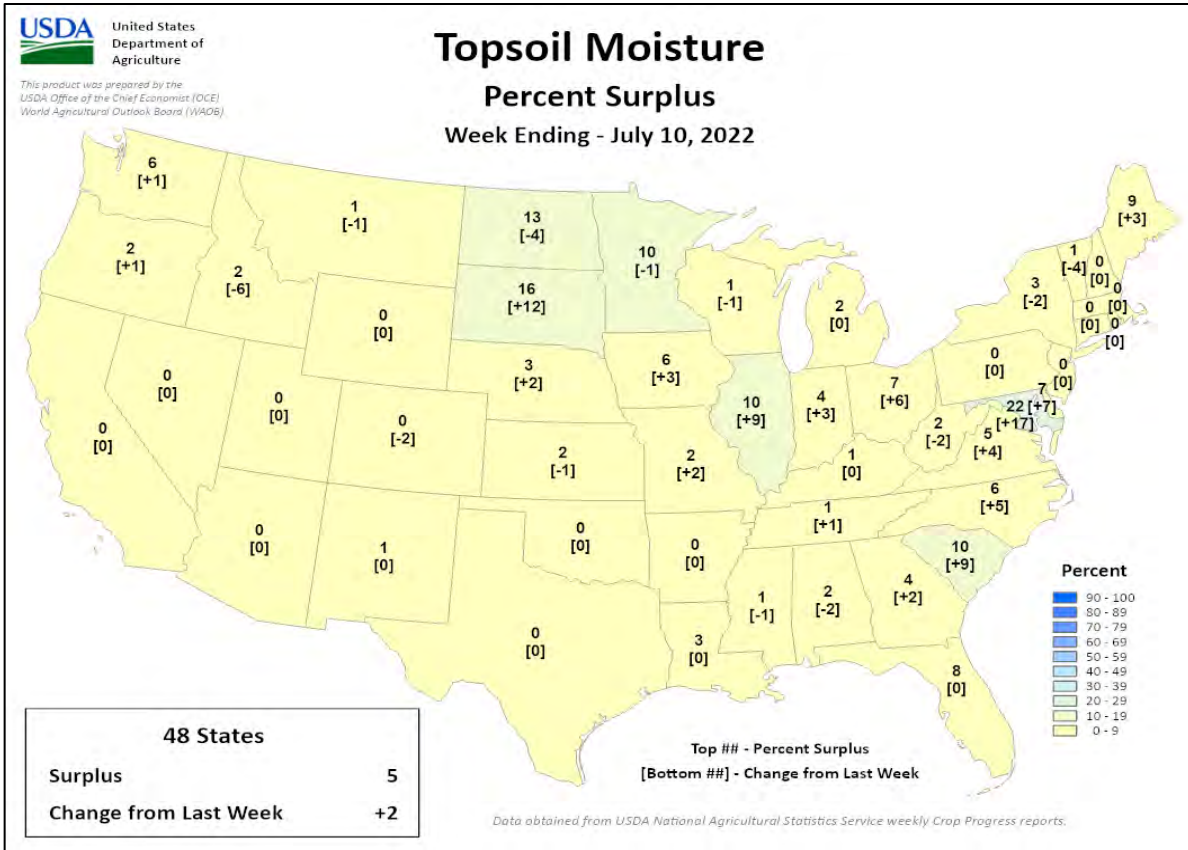


Data obtained from USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly Crop Progress reports...

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 10, 2022

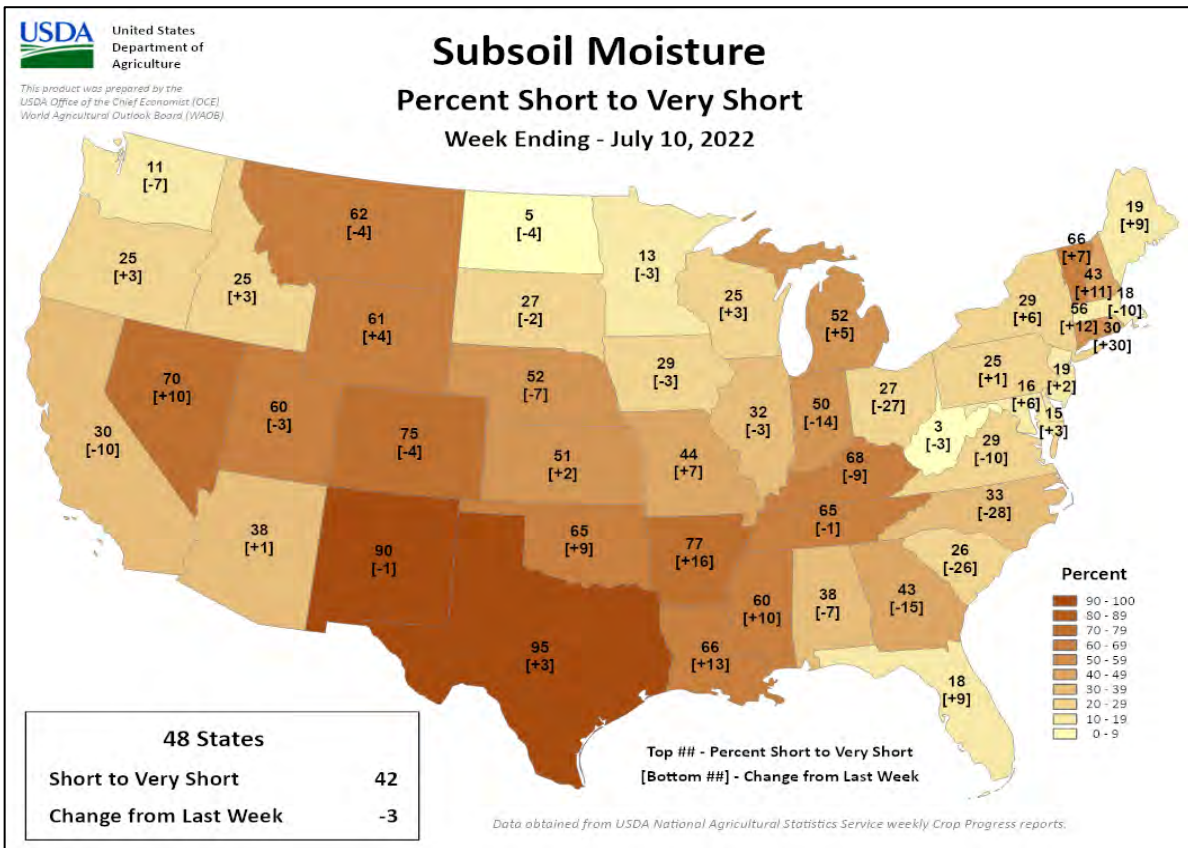
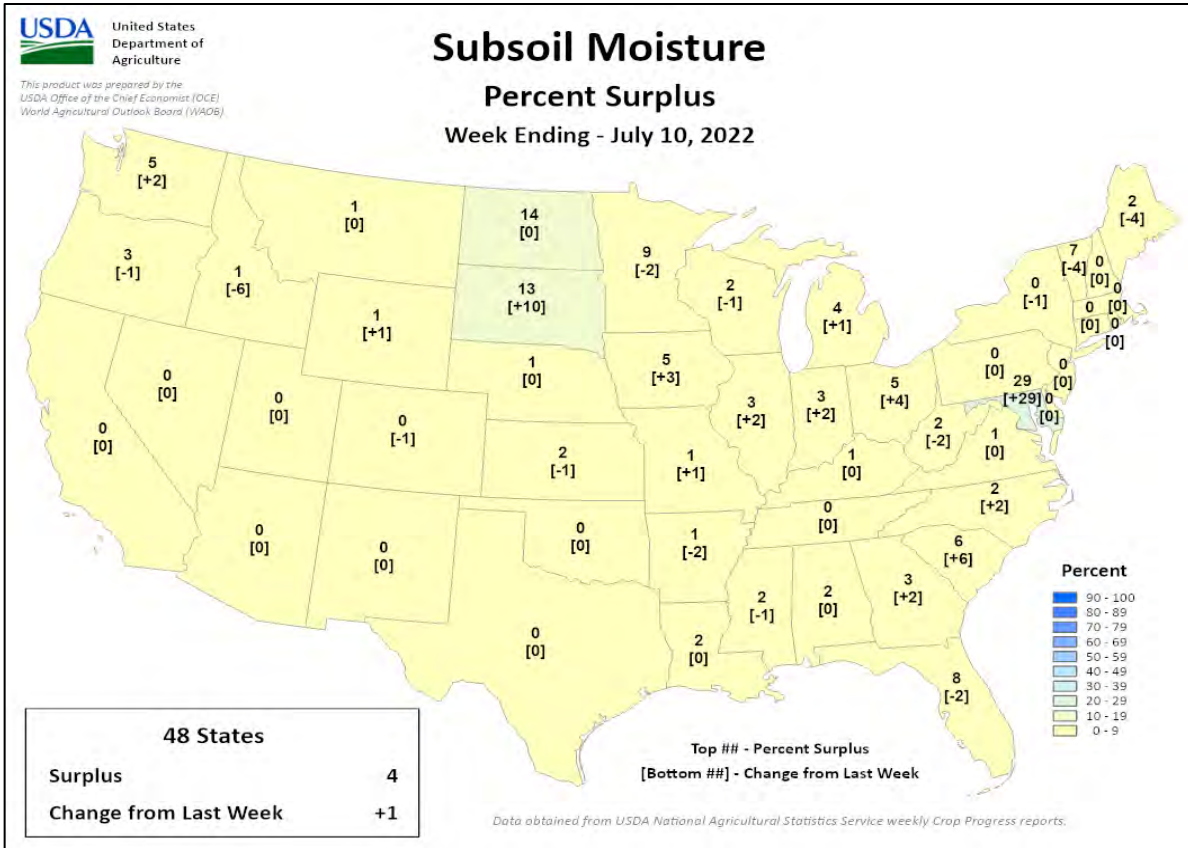
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS



Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 10, 2022

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



International Weather and Crop Summary

July 3-9, 2022

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Hot weather settled over southern Europe, while eastern showers juxtaposed with dry weather in western growing areas.

WESTERN FSU: Showers in northern and western growing areas gave way to dry weather in central and southern portions of the region.

EASTERN FSU: Cool weather settled over much of the region, with beneficial showers in spring grain areas contrasting with seasonably sunny skies in the cotton belt.

MIDDLE EAST: Mostly dry weather expanded over Turkey, promoting the development of reproductive summer crops following a wet June.

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon showers aided kharif crop establishment across India and eased early-season dryness in Pakistan.

EAST ASIA: Favorable moisture continued for reproductive summer crops in China.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon rainfall continued to benefit main-season rice across northern portions of the region, although short-term moisture in Thailand remained below average.

AUSTRALIA: Showers continued in parts of the east, while little additional rain fell in the south and west.

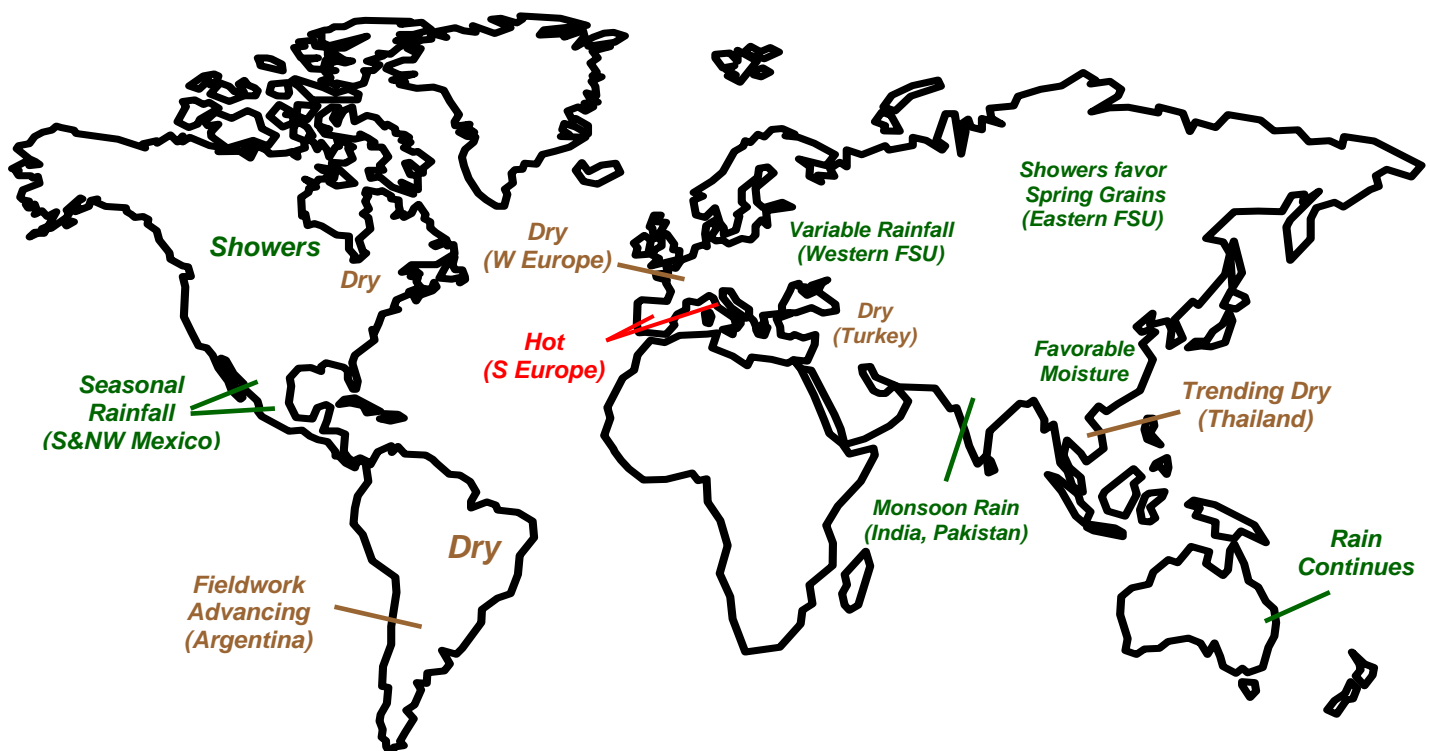
ARGENTINA: Dry weather supported seasonal fieldwork, although western winter grain areas need moisture.

BRAZIL: Corn and cotton harvesting continued to make rapid progress.

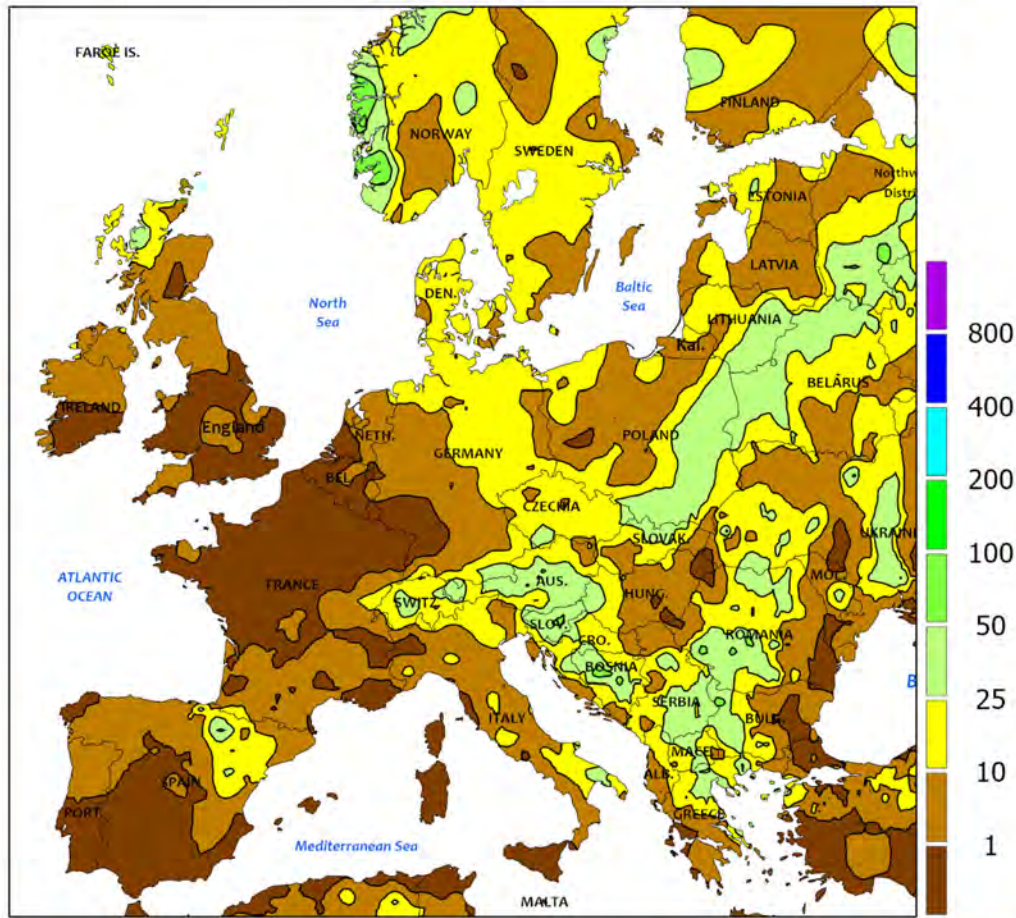
MEXICO: Rain benefited corn and other rain-fed summer crops, while monsoon showers boosted northwestern reservoirs.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Showers provided timely moisture for spring crops in drought-stricken western production areas.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Sunny skies promoted growth of crops and pastures, although moisture was becoming limited in spots.



EUROPE
Total Precipitation(mm)
July 3 - 9, 2022



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

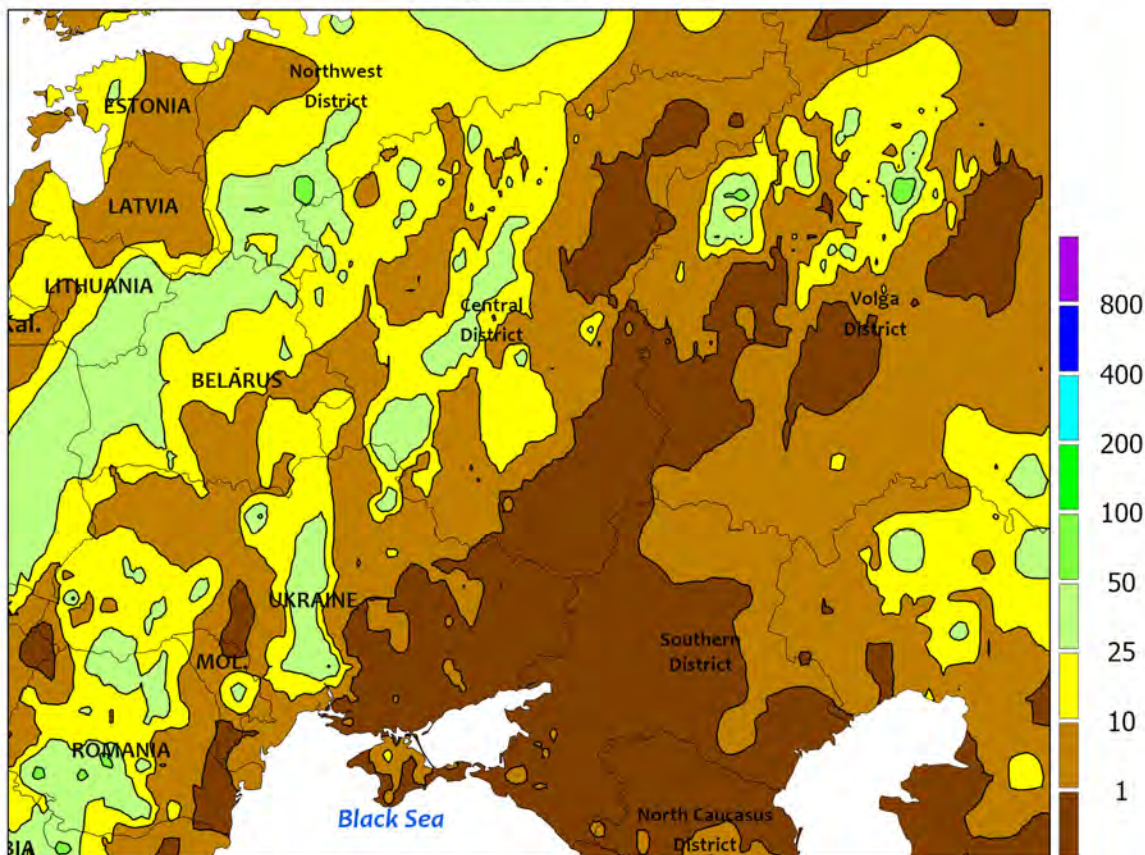


EUROPE

Heat expanded across southern Europe, while dry weather in the west contrasted with widespread showers in eastern growing areas. Following recent beneficial rainfall in France, sunny skies and near- to above-normal temperatures promoted the development of reproductive corn, sunflowers, and soybeans. Likewise, dry weather in England favored winter crop drydown and harvesting. Conversely, seasonably dry albeit hot conditions (up to 5°C above normal) across central and southern Spain stressed vegetative to reproductive summer crops. In northern Italy, unrelenting drought (year-to-date rainfall less than 40 percent of normal) accompanied by increasing heat (34-37°C) further reduced prospects for vegetative to

reproductive corn, rice, and soybeans. In addition, strong winds in northern Italy exacerbated the impacts of the heat and dryness, with over 140 reports of severe winds (gusts at or above 50 knots) from the European Severe Storms Laboratory during the monitoring period. Meanwhile, widespread showers and thunderstorms (5-55 mm, locally more) over central and eastern Europe maintained or improved moisture supplies for vegetative (north) to reproductive (south) spring grains and summer crops. However, rain continued to bypass southeastern Hungary and northern Serbia; year-to-date precipitation on the southeastern Hungarian Plain has averaged less than 50 percent of normal, the driest of the past 30 years.

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation(mm)
July 3 - 9, 2022



Data availability may be affected by the current geopolitical situation in Ukraine

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



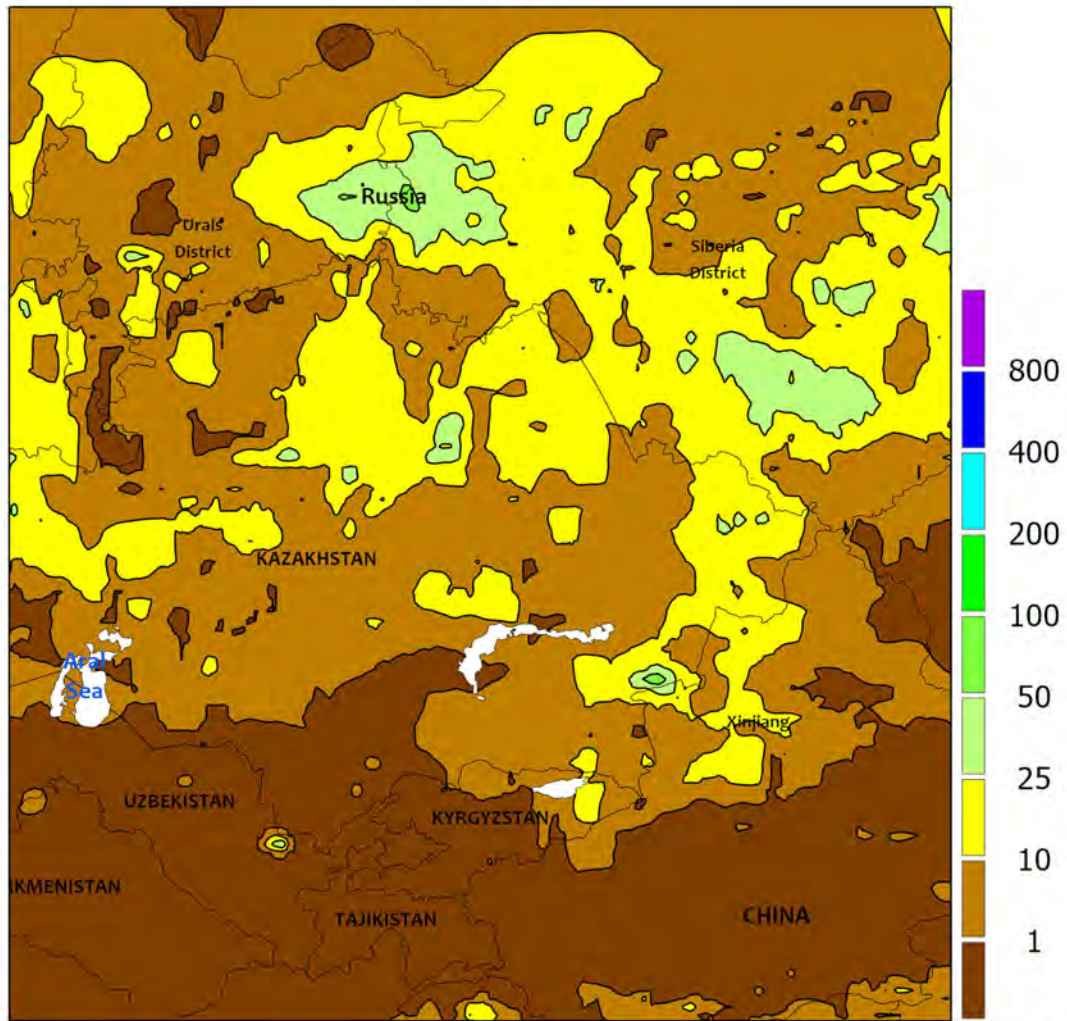
WESTERN FSU

Beneficial showers over western and northern growing areas contrasted with dry weather in central and southern portions of the region. Following last week’s beneficial showers across southwestern Russia, sunny skies and near-normal temperatures promoted the development of vegetative to reproductive corn and sunflowers. However, crop areas farther north (Rostov Oblast in central portions of the Southern District) largely missed out on last week’s showers, and soil moisture supplies have become limited for vegetative to reproductive summer crops. Likewise, dry weather over southern and eastern Ukraine allowed winter wheat harvesting to gain momentum, though localized dryness raised concerns for summer crops. Dry,

hot conditions (up to 4°C above normal) in northeastern Ukraine increased stress on corn in the latter vegetative stages of development. Conversely, light to moderate showers in north-central Ukraine (5-25 mm) were beneficial for corn and soybeans approaching reproduction. Farther north and west, moderate to heavy rain (10-80 mm) across much of western Ukraine, Belarus, and northwestern Russia boosted moisture supplies for spring grains and summer crops.

The WWCB focuses entirely on weather and resultant crop conditions; conflict and unrest are beyond the scope of this publication.

EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation(mm)
July 3 - 9, 2022



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

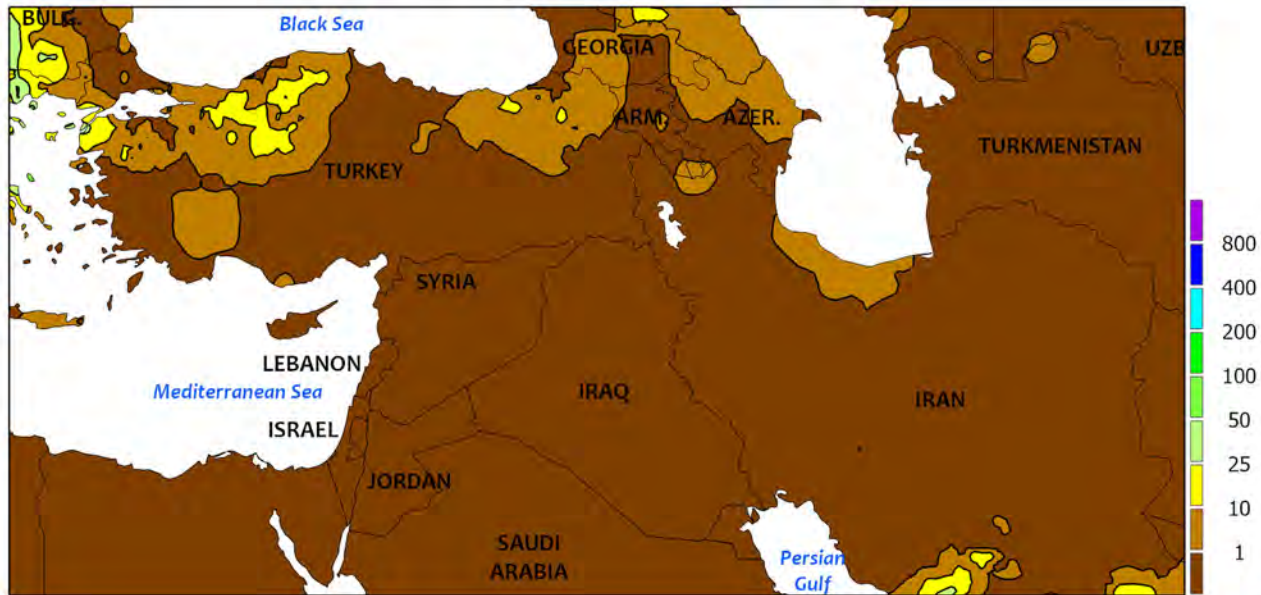


EASTERN FSU

Cool weather settled over the region, accompanied by widespread rainfall in the north and seasonably dry weather farther south. Widespread showers and thunderstorms (5-40 mm) maintained favorable moisture supplies for spring grains in Russia while improving wheat and barley prospects in previously dry portions of northern Kazakhstan. Furthermore, temperatures averaging 1 to 4°C below normal eliminated potential heat stress as crops

progressed toward reproduction. Farther south, sunny but sharply cooler weather (1-5°C below normal in Uzbekistan, but as much as 11°C below normal in Turkmenistan) slowed cotton development but alleviated potential heat stress as the crop progressed through the flowering stage of development. Conversely, southeastern cotton areas were warmer, with temperatures averaging up to 5°C above normal.

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation(mm)
July 3 - 9, 2022



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

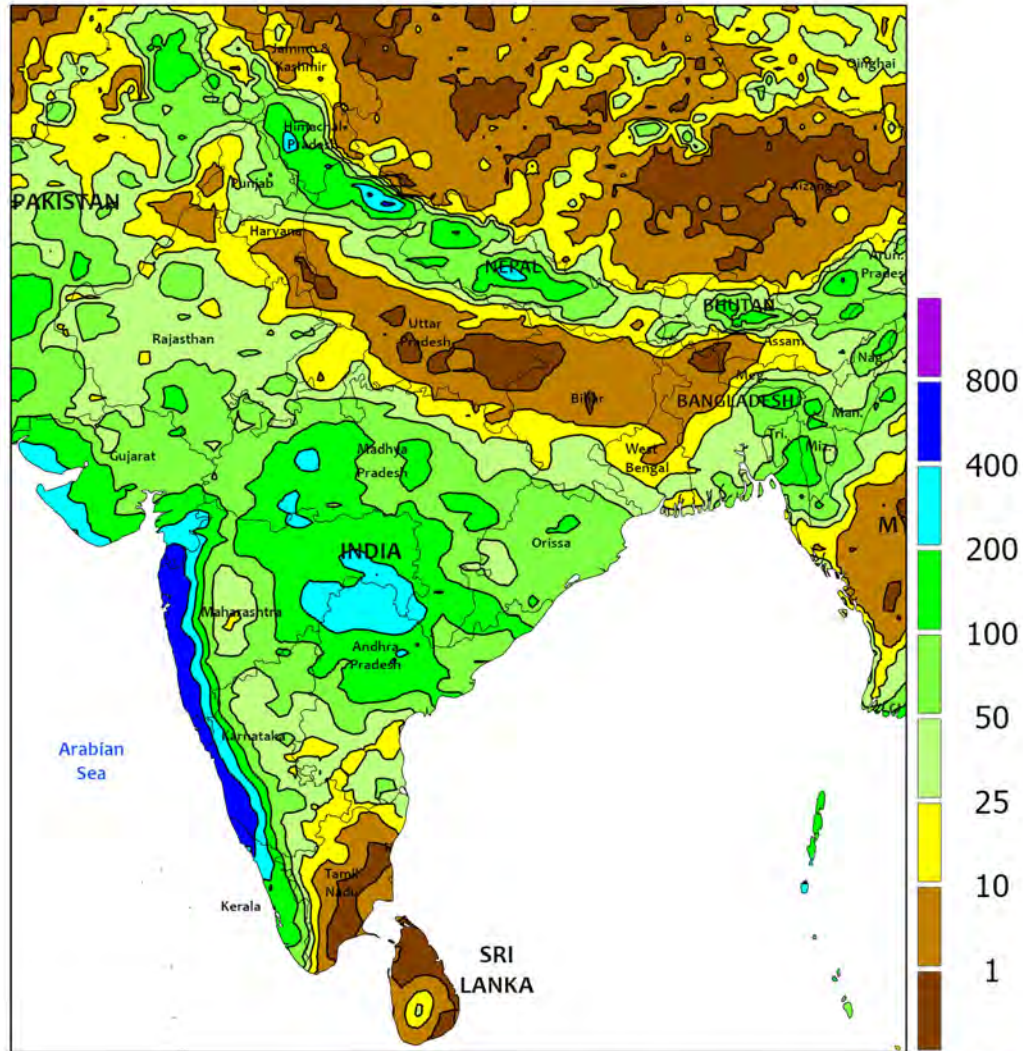


MIDDLE EAST

Dry weather expanded across the region. In Turkey — where recent showers provided supplemental soil moisture — sunny skies and near-normal temperatures favored the development of irrigated summer crops. However, isolated showers and thunderstorms (2-25 mm) in western and northern portions of

the country sustained moisture supplies locally. Overall, prospects for reproductive corn, cotton, and sunflowers in Turkey remained favorable following a wetter-than-normal June as depicted by the latest satellite-derived Vegetation Health Index.

SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
July 3 - 9, 2022



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

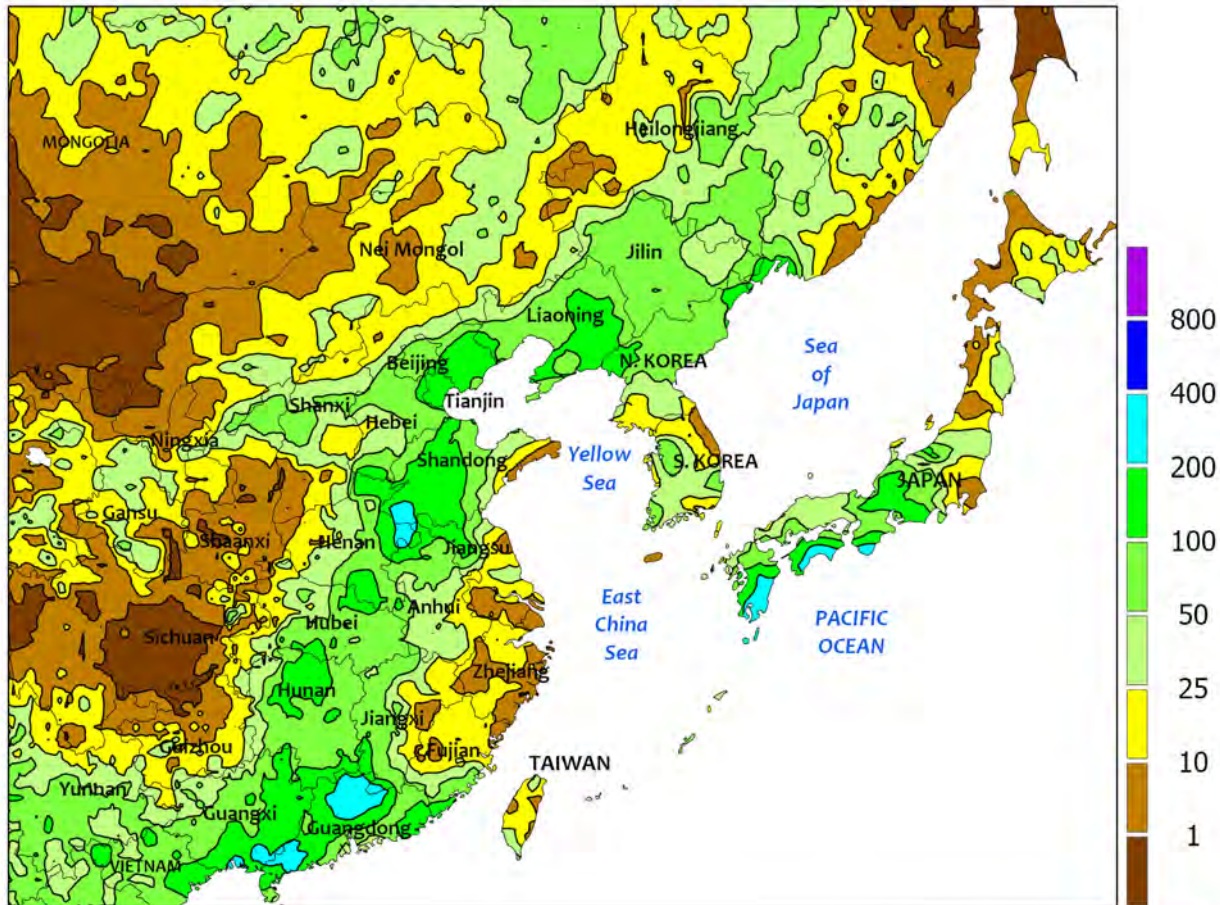


SOUTH ASIA

Monsoon showers continued throughout much of India and spread into Pakistan. Most areas recorded over 25 mm with some of the highest totals (over 200 mm) in key growing areas of central India and the traditionally wetter western coast. The rainfall further improved soil moisture and irrigation supplies as kharif crop planting progressed, albeit slower than last year

(10-30 percent behind last year). The moisture was particularly welcome for cotton and rice in Pakistan following a prolonged period of unseasonable dryness and heat. In contrast to the wetness elsewhere, most of the Ganges Plain in northern India remained unseasonably dry, with season-to-date rainfall totals less than half of normal.

EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
July 3 - 9, 2022



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

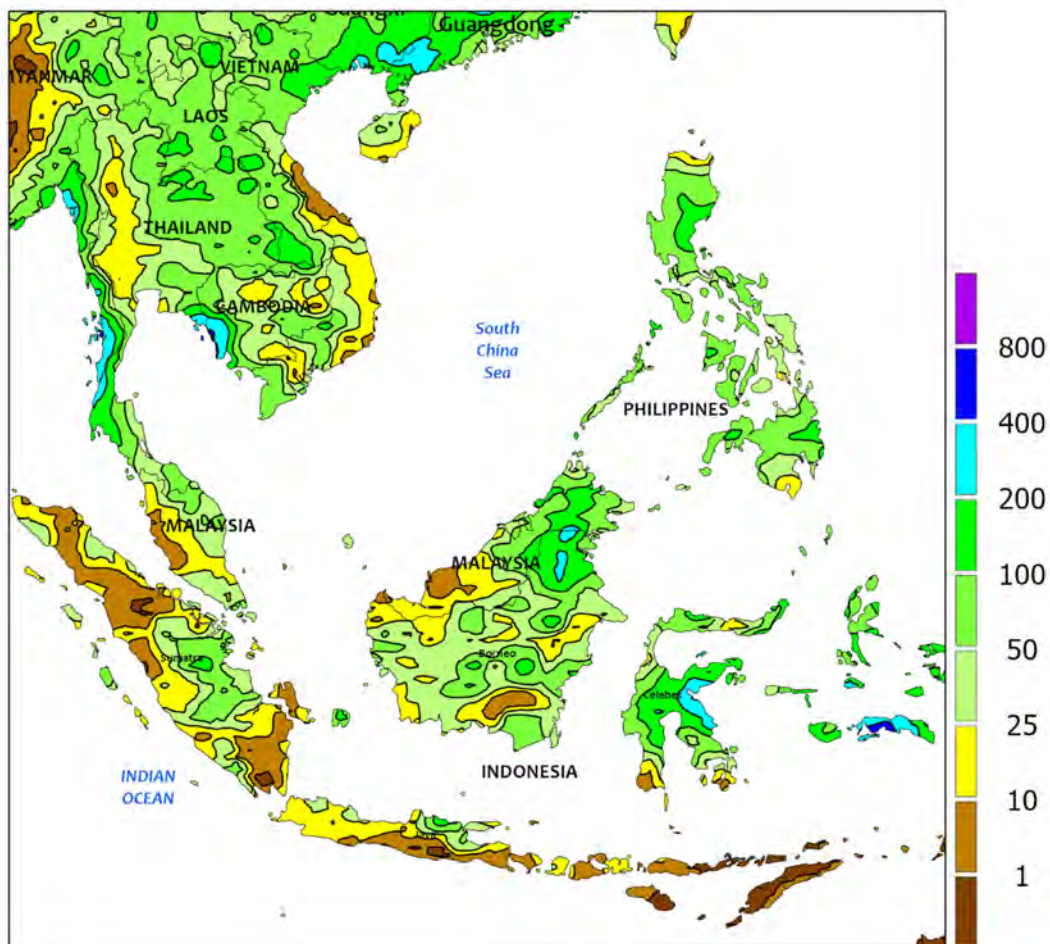


EASTERN ASIA


Showers moved through eastern and southern China during the early half of the period followed by hotter, drier weather in the latter half. Rainfall totals varied greatly by location, with a large stripe of 25 to 100 mm or more stretching from the northeast into southern-most provinces, but little precipitation in the southeast and upper Yangtze Valley. The northeastern and southern moisture continued to benefit reproductive

summer crops, most notably corn, soybeans, and rice, while the drier locales relied on supplemental irrigation. By the end of the period, drier weather encompassed nearly all sections, with temperatures climbing to near 40°C in the mid-east and south. Elsewhere, a brief period of hotter-than-normal weather in western China (Xinjiang) caused some stress to flowering cotton but overall conditions remained good to excellent.

SOUTHEAST ASIA
 Total Precipitation(mm)
 July 3 - 9, 2022



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

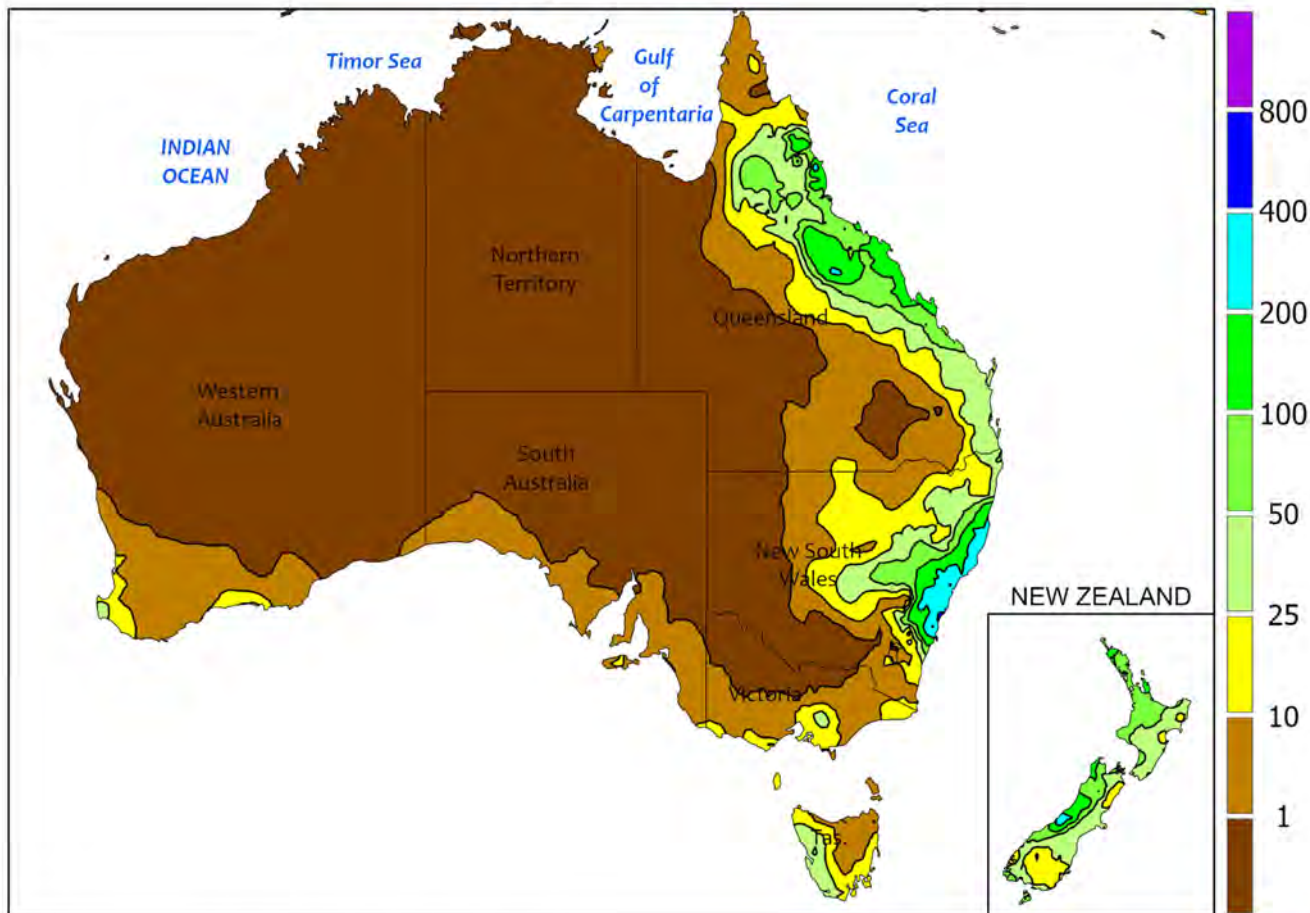


SOUTHEAST ASIA

Monsoon showers (25-100 mm or more) continued across most of the northern sections of the region, maintaining favorable moisture supplies for main-season rice. Despite the recent rainfall, totals in Thailand over the last 45 days remained below average, particularly in the northern and central growing areas (key northeastern rice areas were near

normal). Given the length of the growing season, time remains for moisture conditions to improve, though. Meanwhile, in southern portions of the region (Malaysia and Indonesia), although unseasonably wet weather has eased, periods of rain (10-50 mm or more) have maintained good soil moisture for oil palm.

AUSTRALIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
July 3 - 9, 2022



Gridded data from the Australian Bureau of Meteorology: www.bom.gov.au/
Creative Commons License found at:
<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/legalcode>

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

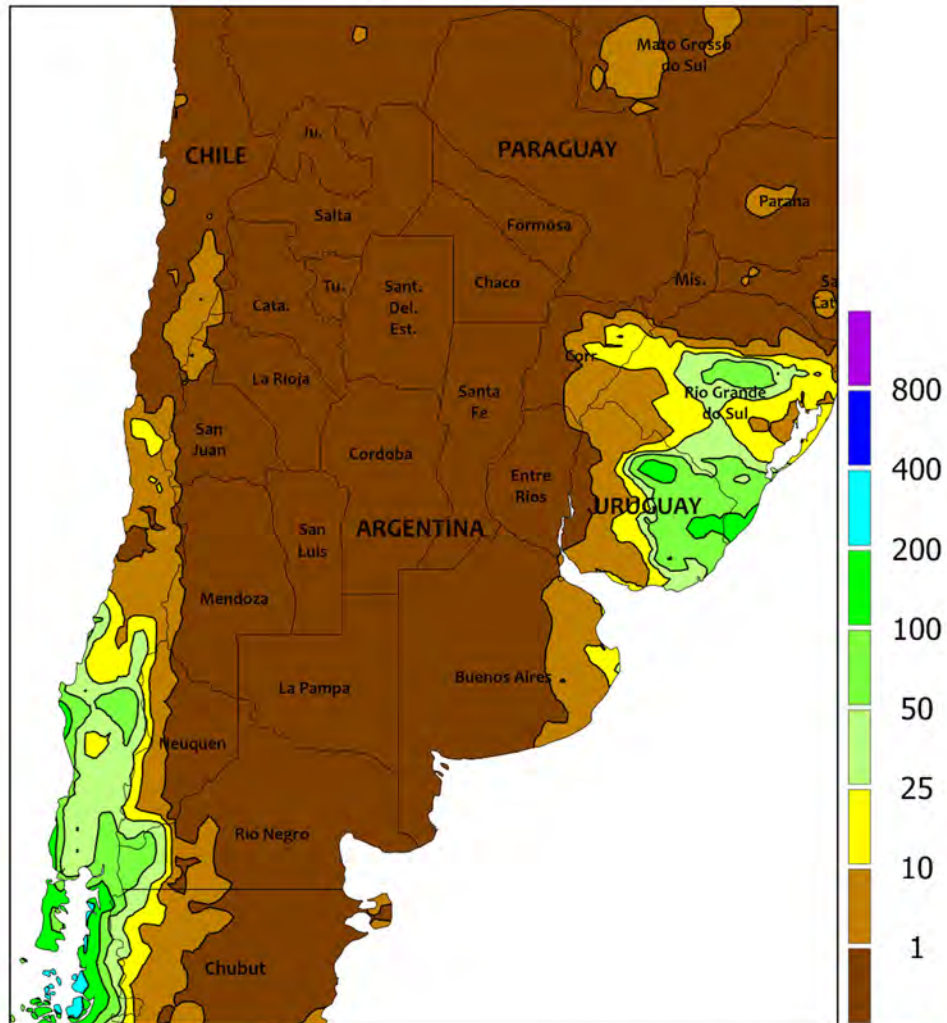


AUSTRALIA

Widely scattered showers (1-10 mm) in the south and west provided little additional moisture for vegetative winter grains and oilseeds. Nevertheless, soil moisture remained near normal in most areas and seasonably mild weather promoted wheat, barley, and canola development. Maximum temperatures ranged from the middle 10s to lower 20s (degrees C). Farther east, more widespread, heavier showers were observed across northern and central New South Wales. The heaviest rain (locally more than 400 mm) fell along the coast, flooding some

areas, while a soaking rain (10-50 mm) farther inland helped maintain good to excellent crop conditions and yield prospects. Maximum temperatures were generally in the 10s. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, widespread showers fell along the coast of Queensland while drier weather (less than 10 mm) dominated the interior. The sunny, albeit cooler-than-normal weather favored wheat and other winter crop development. Temperatures averaged up to 3°C below normal in southern Queensland, with maximum temperatures in the upper 10s.

ARGENTINA
Total Precipitation(mm)
July 3 - 9, 2022



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

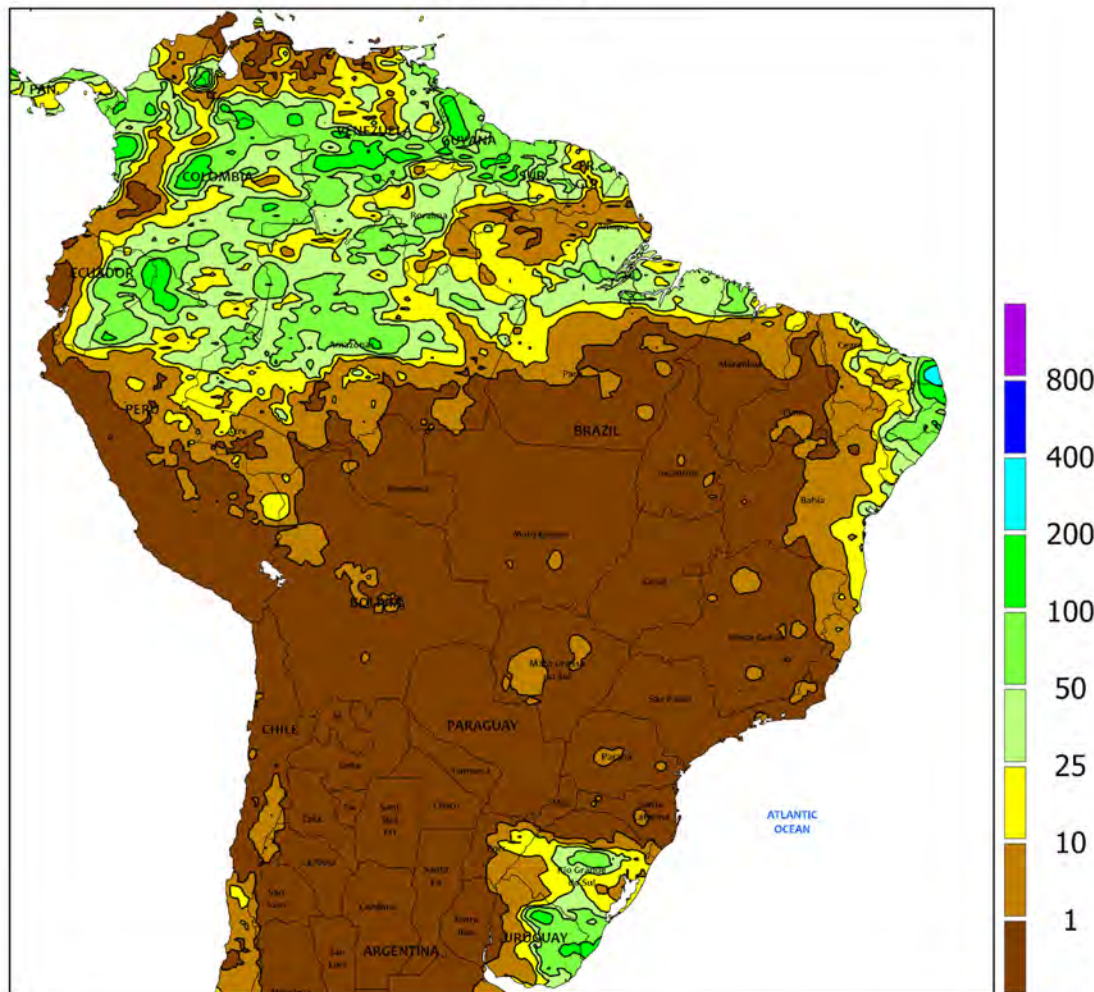


ARGENTINA

Conditions remained overall favorable for autumn fieldwork, although moisture was limited in western farming areas for germination and establishment of winter grains. Complete dryness dominated much of the country, with measurable rainfall (1-10 mm) mostly confined to eastern-most Buenos Aires. Weekly average temperatures ranged from near normal in central Argentina (notably Buenos Aires, Cordoba, and neighboring locations in La

Pampa and Santa Fe) to as much as 6°C above normal in the northeast (Formosa and Corrientes). Freezes were common in traditionally cooler southern and western agricultural districts, limiting growth of winter grains. According to the government of Argentina, corn was 78 percent harvested, as of July 7, while cotton was 73 percent harvested. Additionally, wheat and barley were 78 and 79 percent planted, respectively.

BRAZIL
Total Precipitation(mm)
July 3 - 9, 2022



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

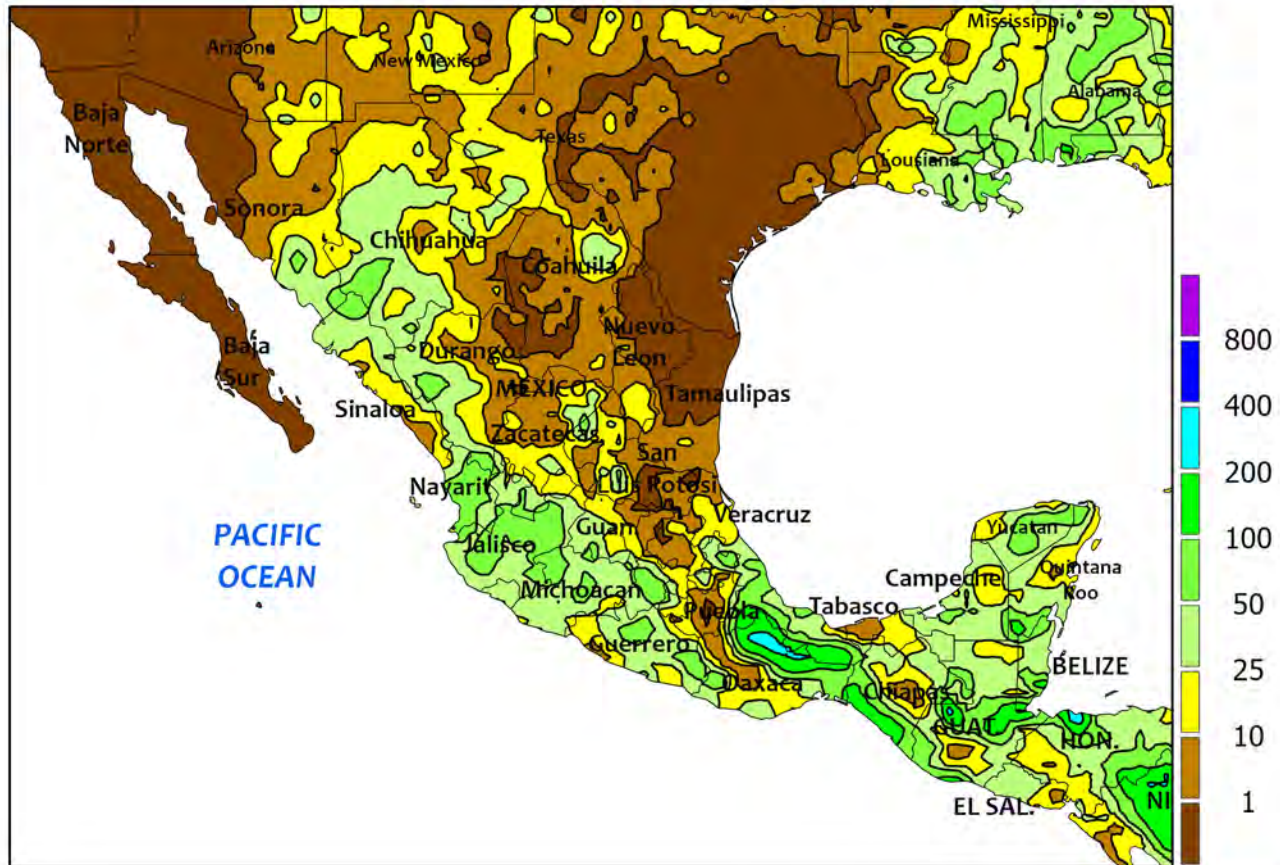


BRAZIL

Warm, dry weather promoted rapid drydown and harvesting of cotton and corn in primary production areas of central, northeastern, and southern Brazil. Complete dryness extended from Santa Catarina northward through the country's main interior farming areas; the only major agricultural districts recording appreciable rainfall (10-50 mm, locally higher) were in southern Rio Grande do Sul and along the northeastern coast. Weekly average temperatures ranged from near normal in the northeast to as much as 6°C above normal near the

borders with Argentina and Paraguay, although the highest daytime temperatures (35-37°C) were again concentrated in Mato Grosso and Tocantins. According to the government of Mato Grosso, corn was 74 percent harvested as of July 8, compared to 36 percent last year; cotton was 16 percent harvested, compared with 5 percent last year. In Paraná, second-crop corn was 10 percent harvested as of July 4; meanwhile, wheat was 96 percent planted. In Rio Grande do Sul, wheat was 80 percent planted as of July 7.

MEXICO
 Total Precipitation(mm)
 July 3 - 9, 2022



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

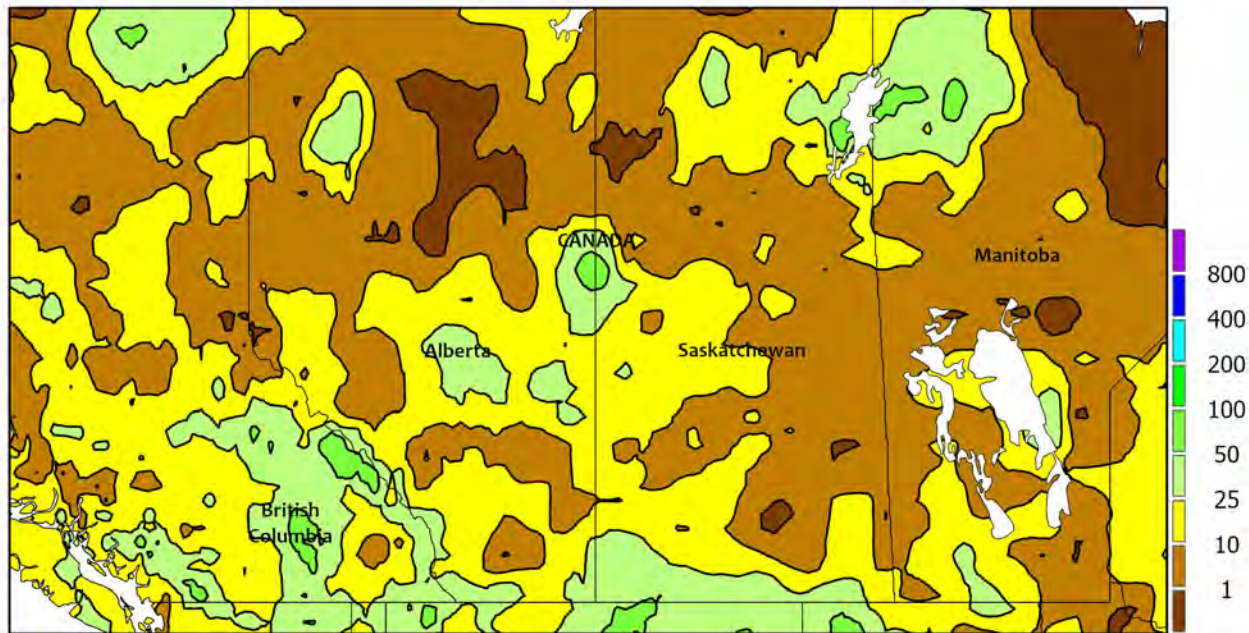


MEXICO

Showers continued throughout much of the south and northwest, increasing moisture reserves for both rain-fed and irrigated crops but renewing flooding in parts of the southeast. Rainfall totaled 25 to 100 mm over a large section of the west stretching from Sonora and Chihuahua southward to Guerrero, aiding reservoir recharge in northwestern watersheds while maintaining favorable prospects for corn and other summer crops in central and western sections of the southern plateau. Heavier rain (50-100 mm, locally exceeding 200 mm), however, fell from southern Chiapas

northwestward along the northern border of Oaxaca; tropical moisture funneled into the region by Hurricane Bonnie, as it passed to the south, contributed to the inundation. In contrast, rainfall was sparse in nearby Puebla and over much of the northeast, including Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, and farming areas in San Luis Potosí and northern Veracruz. Weekly temperatures continued to average 1 to 2°C above normal over much of central and northeastern Mexico, with daytime highs exceeding 40°C along the northern borders of Sonora, Coahuila, and Nuevo Leon.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES Total Precipitation(mm) July 3 - 9, 2022



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

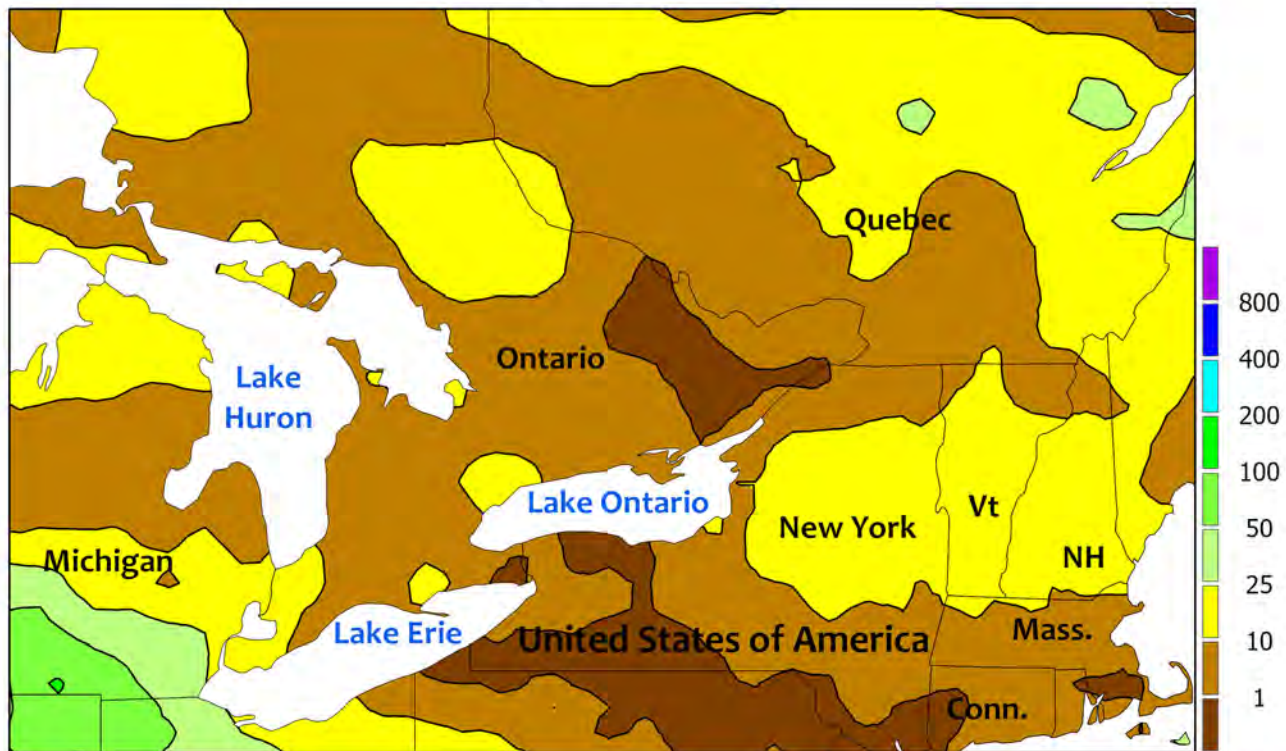


CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Light to moderate showers increased moisture for spring crops in drought-affected western agricultural districts. Rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm over large portions of southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan, reaching northward into Edmonton and environs. Rainfall elsewhere across the Prairies was variable, although except for a few locations in southern

Manitoba, amounts generally totaled below 25 mm. Weekly average temperatures ranged from 1°C below normal in Alberta to as much as 2°C above normal in southern sections of both Saskatchewan and Manitoba, where daytime highs reached the lower 30s (degrees C). Spring grains and oilseeds are reportedly entering reproduction.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Total Precipitation(mm)
July 3 - 9, 2022



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



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Dry albeit mild weather favored ripening wheat and field activities, but a few locations need rain after weeks of dryness. The main production areas of both Ontario and Quebec recorded little to no rainfall, with few locations reporting more than 10 mm. While initially beneficial for fieldwork, including soybean planting and cutting hay, the drying trend in Ontario has been ongoing since early June, and moisture would be

welcome as corn and soybeans enter reproduction. However, near- to below-normal temperatures helped to mitigate the impacts of the dryness through lower evaporative losses and crop moisture demands; highest daytime temperatures generally ranged from the middle 20s (degrees C) in southern Quebec to the upper 20s and lower 30s in Ontario's southwestern farmlands.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on July 12, 2022. Forecasts refer to July 1.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.20 billion bushels, up 2 percent from the June 1 forecast but down 6 percent from 2021. The U.S. yield is forecast at 48.0 bushels per acre, down 0.2 bushel from last month and down 2.2 bushels from last year's average yield of 50.2 bushels per acre. Area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 25.0 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2022, but down 2 percent from last year.

Hard Red Winter production, at 585 million bushels, is up 1 percent from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 376 million bushels, is up 5 percent from the June forecast. White Winter, at 240 million bushels, is down 1 percent from last month. Of the White Winter production, 15.1 million bushels are Hard White and 225 million bushels are Soft White.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 77.2 million bushels, up 107 percent from 2021. U.S. yields are expected to average 40.3 bushels per harvested acre, up 16.0 bushels from 2021. Area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 1.92 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2022, but up 25 percent from 2021.

Other spring wheat production for grain is forecast at 503 million bushels, up 52 percent from last year. U.S. yields are expected to average 47.0 bushels per harvested acre, up 14.4 bushels from 2021. Area harvested for grain or seed is expected to total 10.7 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2022, but 5 percent above 2021. Of the total

production, 457 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, up 54 percent from 2021.

The **U.S. all orange** forecast for the 2021-2022 season is 3.81 million tons, down 2 percent from the previous forecast and down 13 percent from the 2020-2021 final utilization.

The Florida all orange forecast, at 41.0 million boxes (1.84 million tons), is up 1 percent from the previous forecast but down 23 percent from last season. In Florida, early, midseason, and Navel varieties are forecast at 18.3 million boxes (821,000 tons), up slightly from the previous forecast but down 20 percent from last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 22.7 million boxes (1.02 million tons), is up 1 percent from the previous forecast but down 25 percent from last season.

The California all orange forecast is 49.0 million boxes (1.96 million tons), is down 4 percent from previous forecast but unchanged from last season's final utilization. The California Navel orange forecast is 40.0 million boxes (1.60 million tons), down 7 percent from the previous forecast and down 3 percent from last season. The California Valencia orange forecast is 9.00 million boxes (360,000 tons), up 8 percent from the previous forecast and up 17 percent from last season.

The Texas all orange forecast, at 200,000 boxes (8,000 tons), is down 43 percent from the previous forecast and down 81 percent from last season's final utilization.

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Internet URL: www.usda.gov/oc/weather-drought-monitor

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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