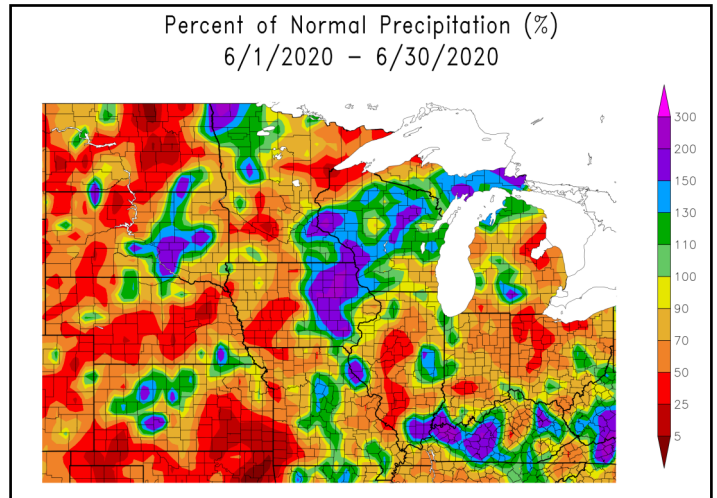
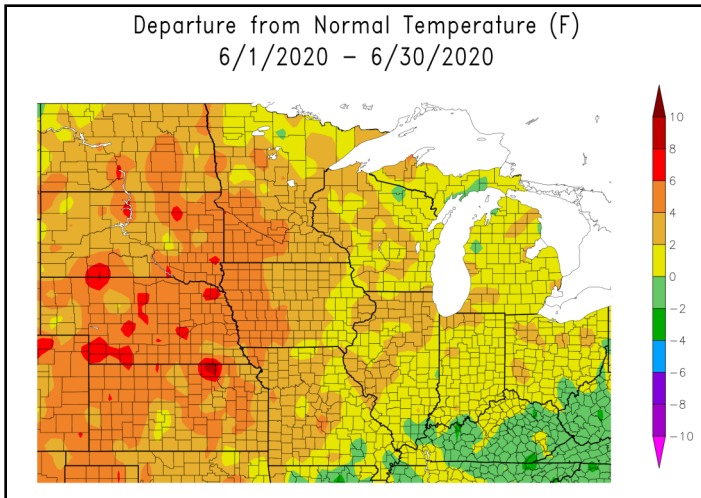


Midwest Ag-Focus Climate Outlook

Current Conditions



June flipped from May in being largely warmer than average over nearly the whole region after May was mostly cooler. Most of the Plains were 4-6 F above average, while the eastern Corn Belt was only slightly above. Precipitation was mostly below average except for a few pockets of wetness scattered around the region. The wettest areas were more than 150% of average. Dryness was the larger issue with large areas below 50% and several areas in the Plains below 25% of average. This created a bit of haves and have nots going into July.



Images from High Plains Regional Climate Center (HPRCC), Online Data Services: [ACIS Climate Maps](#). Generated: 7/01/2020



Impacts

Early June had some difficult conditions for crops when very warm conditions with strong winds, low humidities, and mostly sunny skies created high atmospheric demand for moisture on crops leading to early season stress. There are not widespread 30 year data for climatologies on these conditions. But, the locations that do have longer term measurements reported above average crop water demands.

Despite the warm and dry conditions, row crop reports are still generally good. Eastern Corn Belt corn and bean reports fell quickly mid-month with drying conditions. They have responded after some rainfall. Rangeland and winter wheat are showing the effects of the hot and dry conditions in reports. Grasses, pastures and alfalfa are also showing reduced growth in the driest areas. (Crop condition maps may be found on page 3.)

[United States Drought Monitor](#)

U.S. Drought Monitor North Central

June 23, 2020
(Released Thursday, Jun. 25, 2020)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)					
	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	64.78	35.22	12.60	1.18	0.55	0.00
Last Week 06-16-2020	68.69	31.31	9.85	1.38	0.55	0.00
3 Months Ago 03-24-2020	97.56	2.44	0.65	0.22	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 12-31-2019	96.04	3.96	1.06	0.45	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year 10-01-2019	86.36	13.64	3.51	0.23	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago 06-23-2019	94.22	5.78	1.34	0.35	0.00	0.00

Intensity

- None
- 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. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

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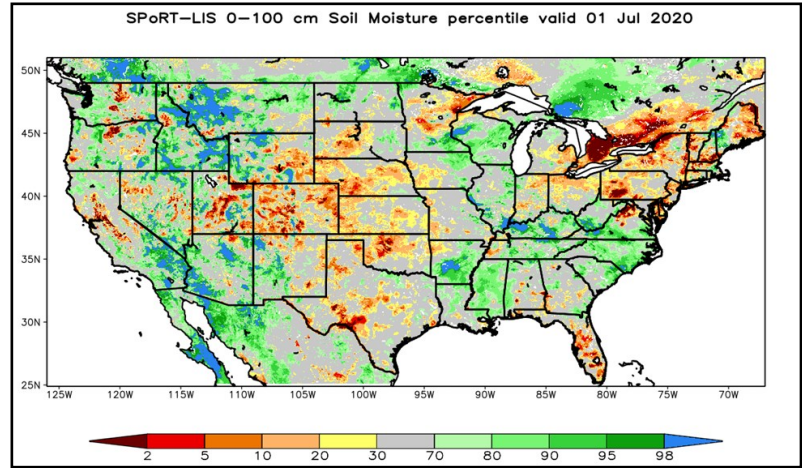
droughtmonitor.unl.edu

For more information, please visit:

<https://www.climatehubs.oce.usda.gov/hubs/midwest>

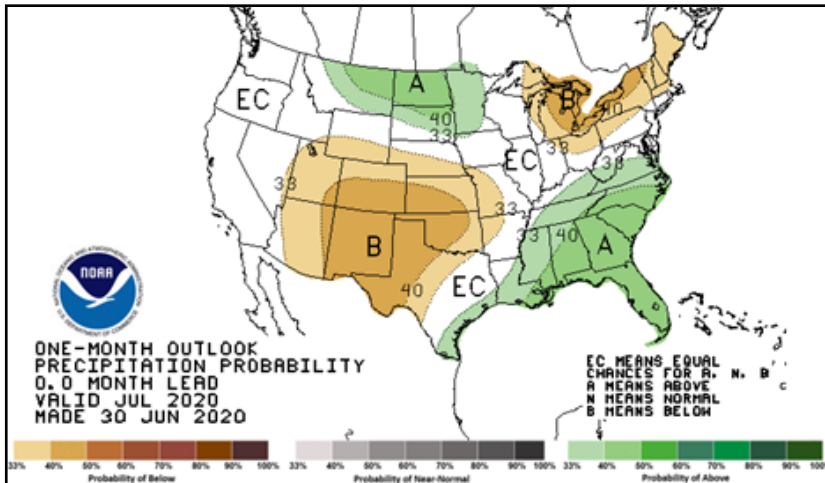
(Impacts Cont.) Rangeland unfortunately will not recover much from the situation this year even if conditions improve. Isolated areas in the heavy rain areas have led to some crop losses and soil loss.

Drought conditions have varied greatly regionally with a variety of D0/D1 over eastern and central areas. More significant D1 and areas of D2 and worse are in the Plains. The potential for more serious crop damage is looming as corn reaches the tasseling period. Soil moisture in the top 100 cm (40 in) shows the worst soil moisture areas (in percentiles) over the Plains, nrm Minnesota, and IN/OH/MI where the lack of precipitation and evaporation and crop transpiration are depleting soil moisture reserves. These are also the areas most at risk into July.

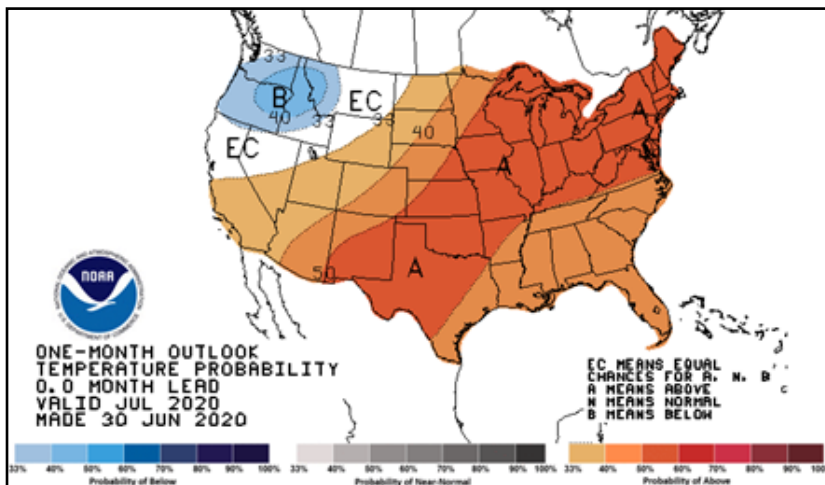


Current Soil Moisture Percentile
[NASA](https://www.nasa.gov)

Outlook



The July outlooks from NOAA Climate Prediction Center are mostly unsurprising. Warmer than average conditions are quite likely throughout most of the middle of the country. Given warmth into the middle of July the monthly outlook should be of little surprise. The 8-14 day outlooks and even the Week 3-4 outlooks have been consistent overall for the last few weeks in the warmth continuing. Precipitation outlooks are again mixed across the region with dryness slightly more likely in the central Plains and Great Lakes with slightly increased chances in the northern Plains. Precipitation outlooks are difficult during the convective season. But the heat is being driven by a large ridge of high pressure across the central US. This ridge would limit moisture underneath but also enhance precipitation chances with storms moving over the ridge (northern Plains).



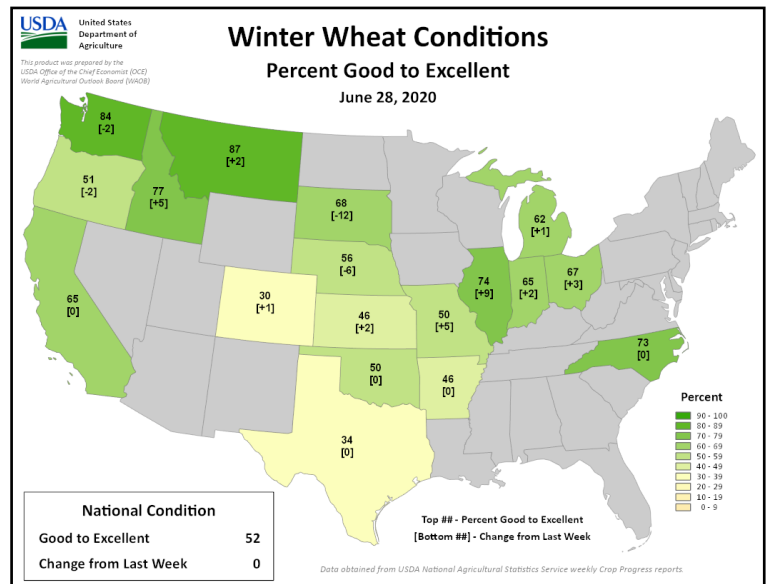
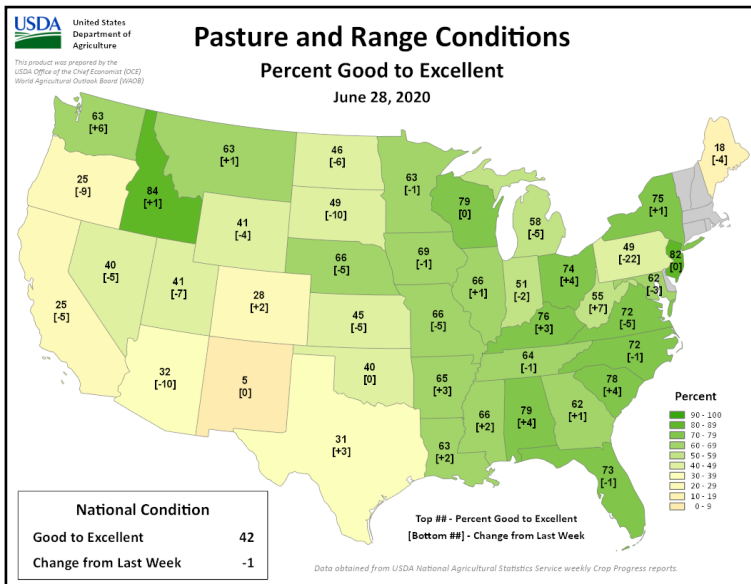
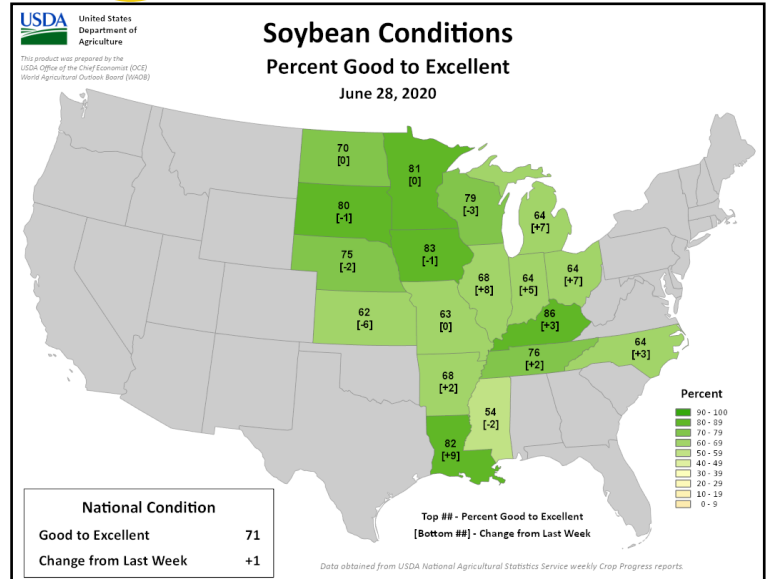
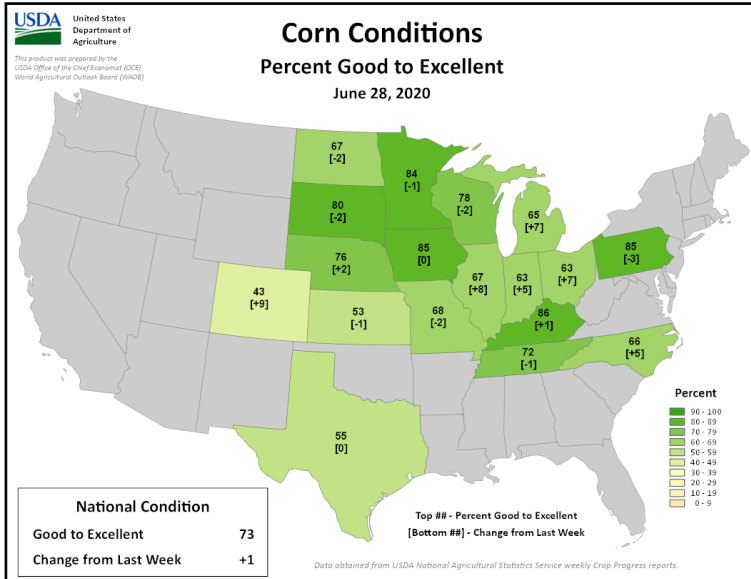
Warmth is therefore quite likely. Highs are likely to be somewhat higher. But, low temperatures are also likely to be much warmer with likely higher dew points. The overall decent crop conditions with warmth will likely mean that crops will be transpiring well throughout the month if soil moisture is available. The overall impact on crops will be largest in the dry soil moisture areas (the have nots). Places that are wetter (the haves) will manage better, though still see some stress. Corn reaching tasseling is likely to be harmed most, while soybeans have some time before yield loss occurs. Livestock will likely experience stress from the warm and humid conditions and should be monitored. Outdoor farm workers should also be aware of the difficult conditions.

[Outlooks provided by the Climate Prediction Center](https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov)



For more information, please visit:
<https://www.climatehubs.oce.usda.gov/hubs/midwest>

Crop Progress and Condition



Partners and Contributors



- [United States Department of Agriculture \(USDA\)](#)
- [National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration \(NOAA\)](#)
- [Climate Prediction Center \(CPC\)](#)
- [National Weather Service \(NWS\)](#)
- [National Center for Environmental Information \(NCEI\)](#)
- [National Drought Mitigation Center \(NDMC\)](#)
- [National Integrated Drought Information System \(NIDIS\)](#)
- [Midwestern Regional Climate Center \(MRCC\)](#)
- [Midwest State Climatologists](#)
- [High Plains Regional Climate Center \(HPRCC\)](#)

U.S. Agriculture Condition Maps Supplied by Brad Rippey, USDA
[World Agricultural Outlook Board](#)



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