

**Summer 2013 National Drought Outlook
Washington, D.C.
May 16, 2013**

“U.S. Drought Monitor and Crop Outlook”

**Brad Rippey
USDA Meteorologist
Washington, D.C.**

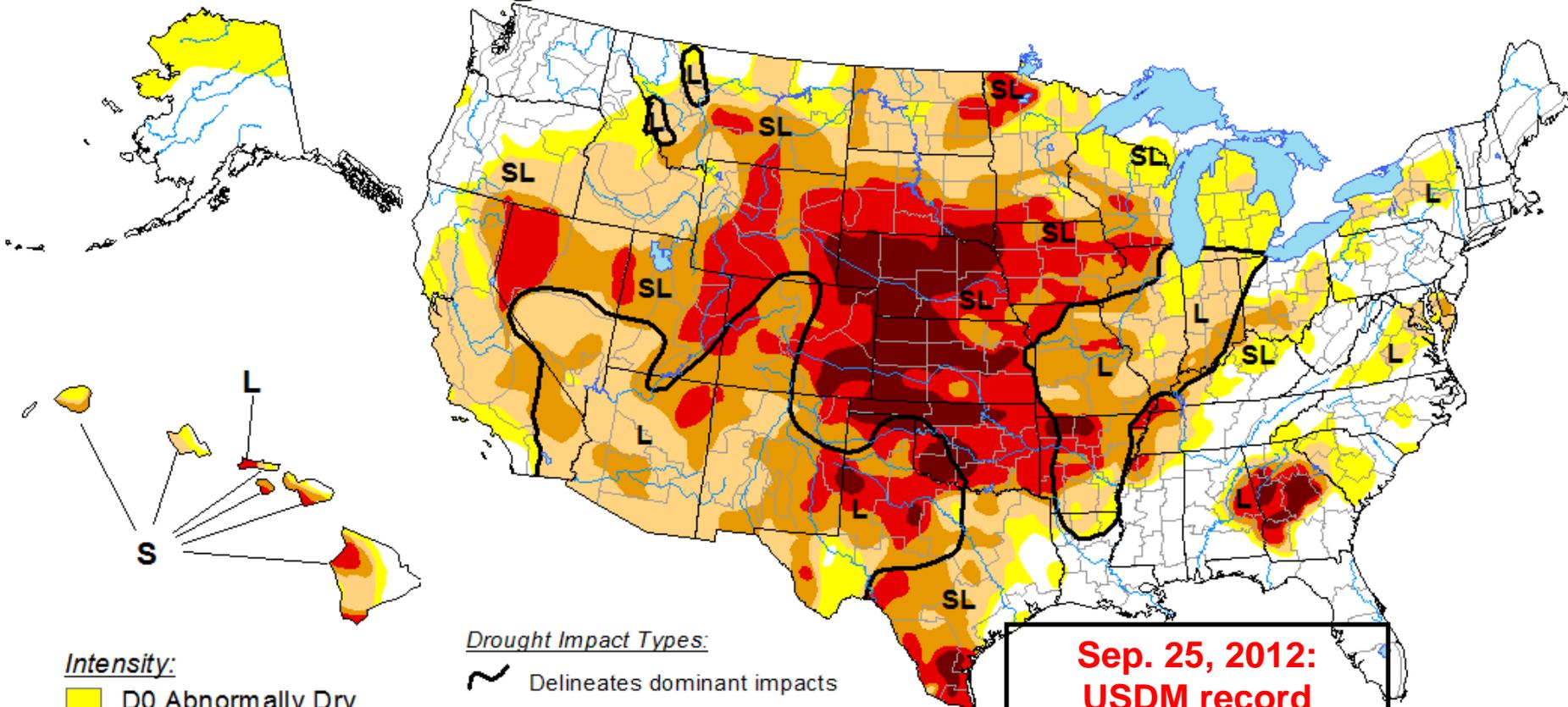
Photo by B. Rippey
Saline Co., Nebraska
April 18, 2013



U.S. Drought Monitor

September 25, 2012

Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Intensity:

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

Drought Impact Types:

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

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

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



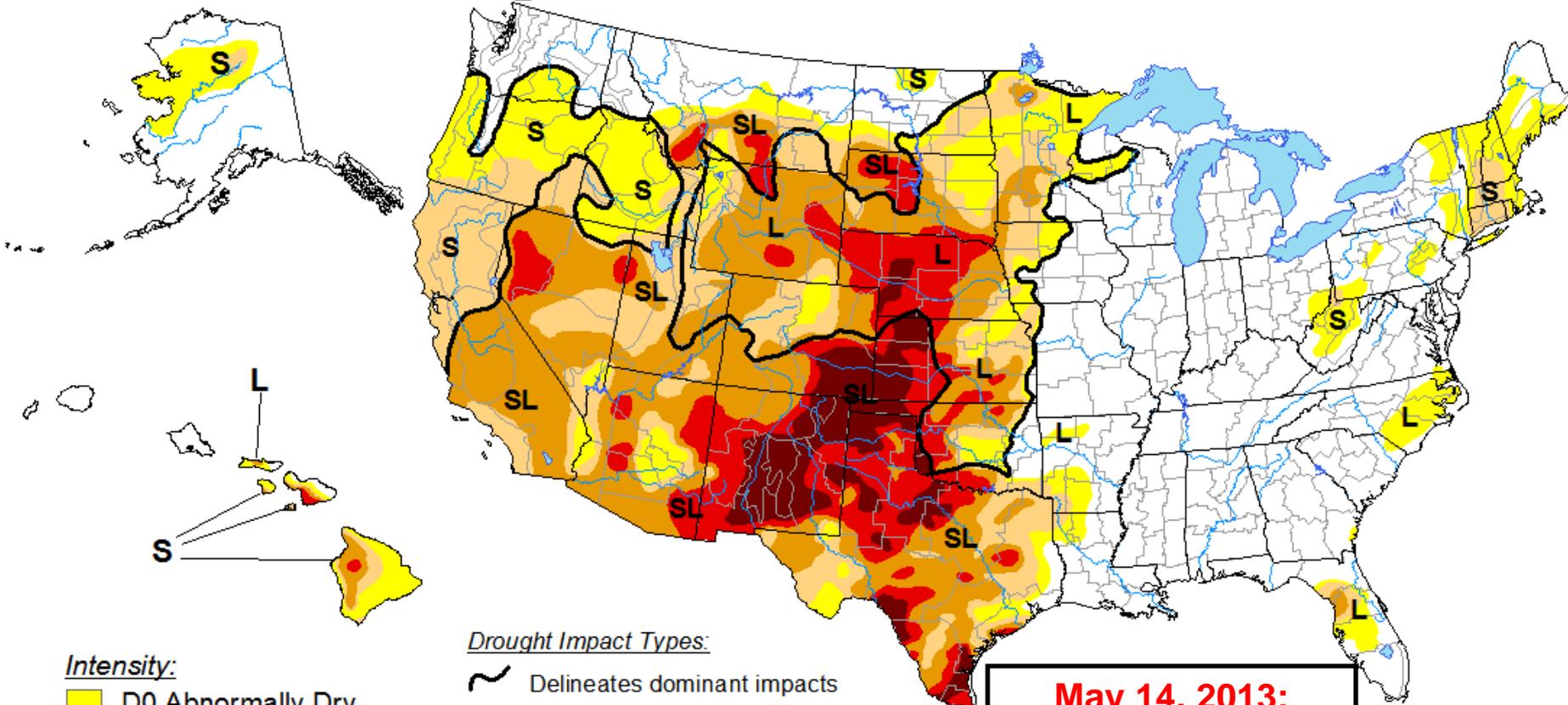
Released Thursday, September 27, 2012

Author: Anthony Artusa, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

U.S. Drought Monitor

May 14, 2013

Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Intensity:

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

Drought Impact Types:

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

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

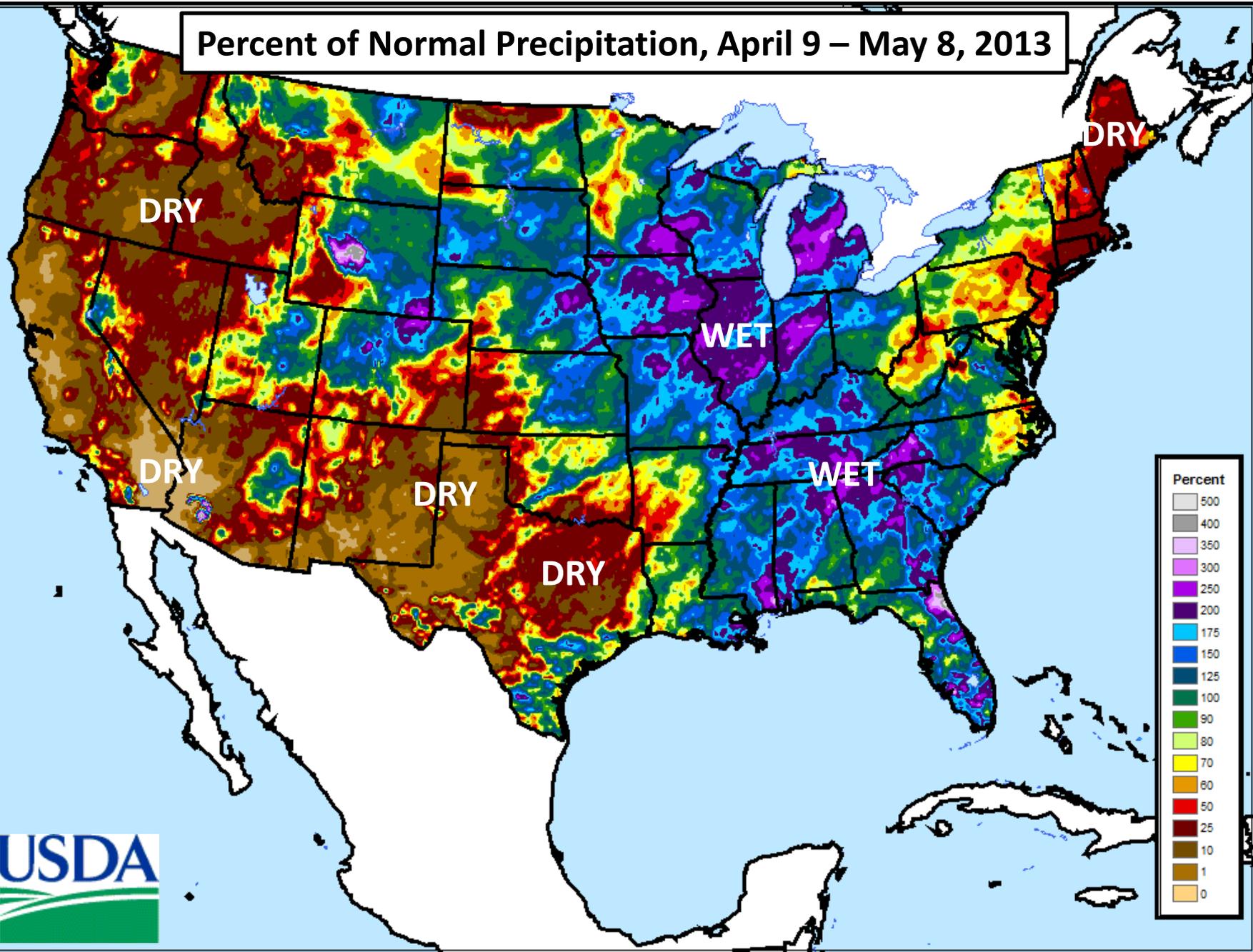
<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>



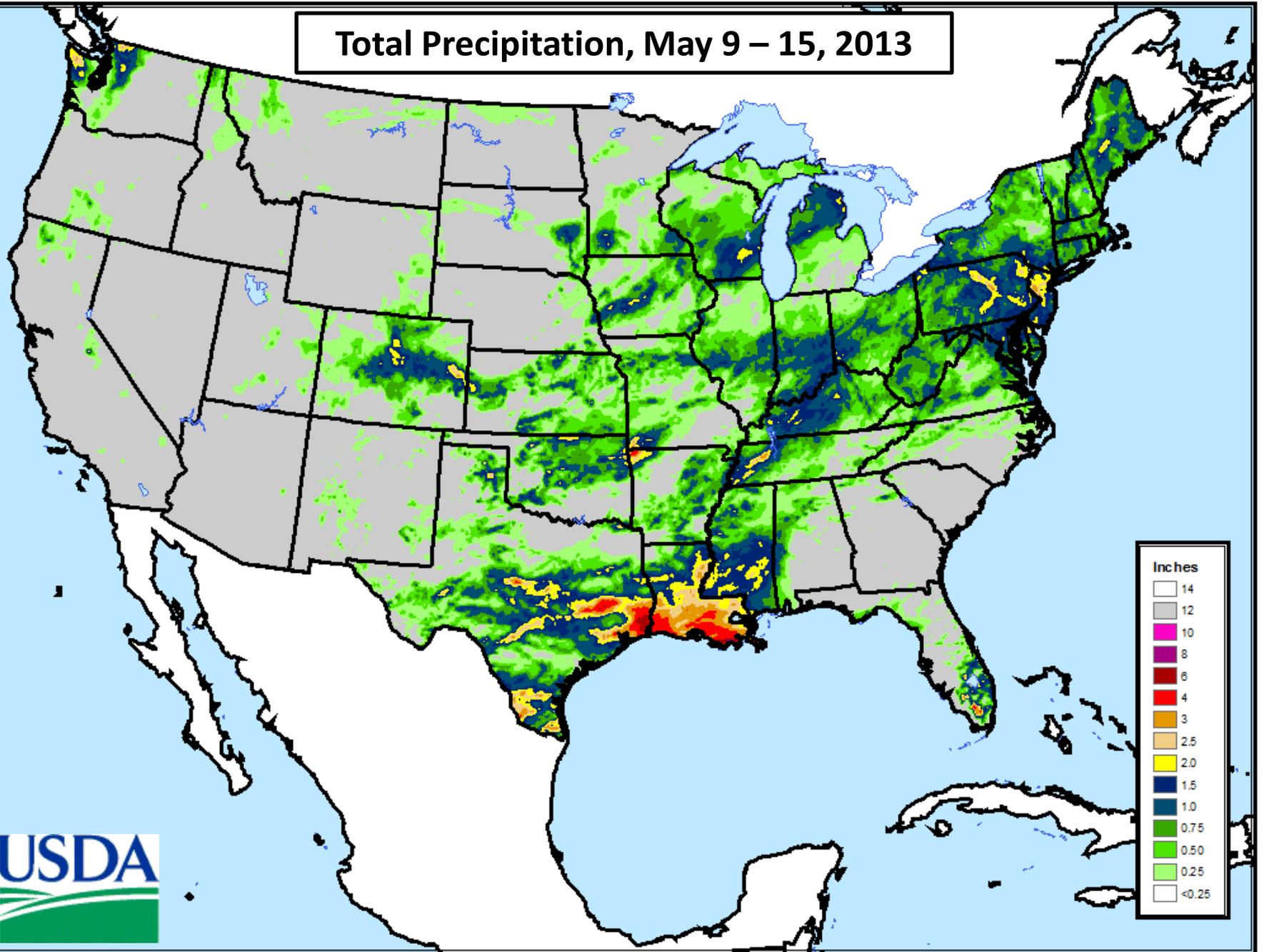
**May 14, 2013:
47.66% of
CONUS in drought.**

Released Thursday, May 16, 2013
Author: Rich Tinker, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

Percent of Normal Precipitation, April 9 – May 8, 2013

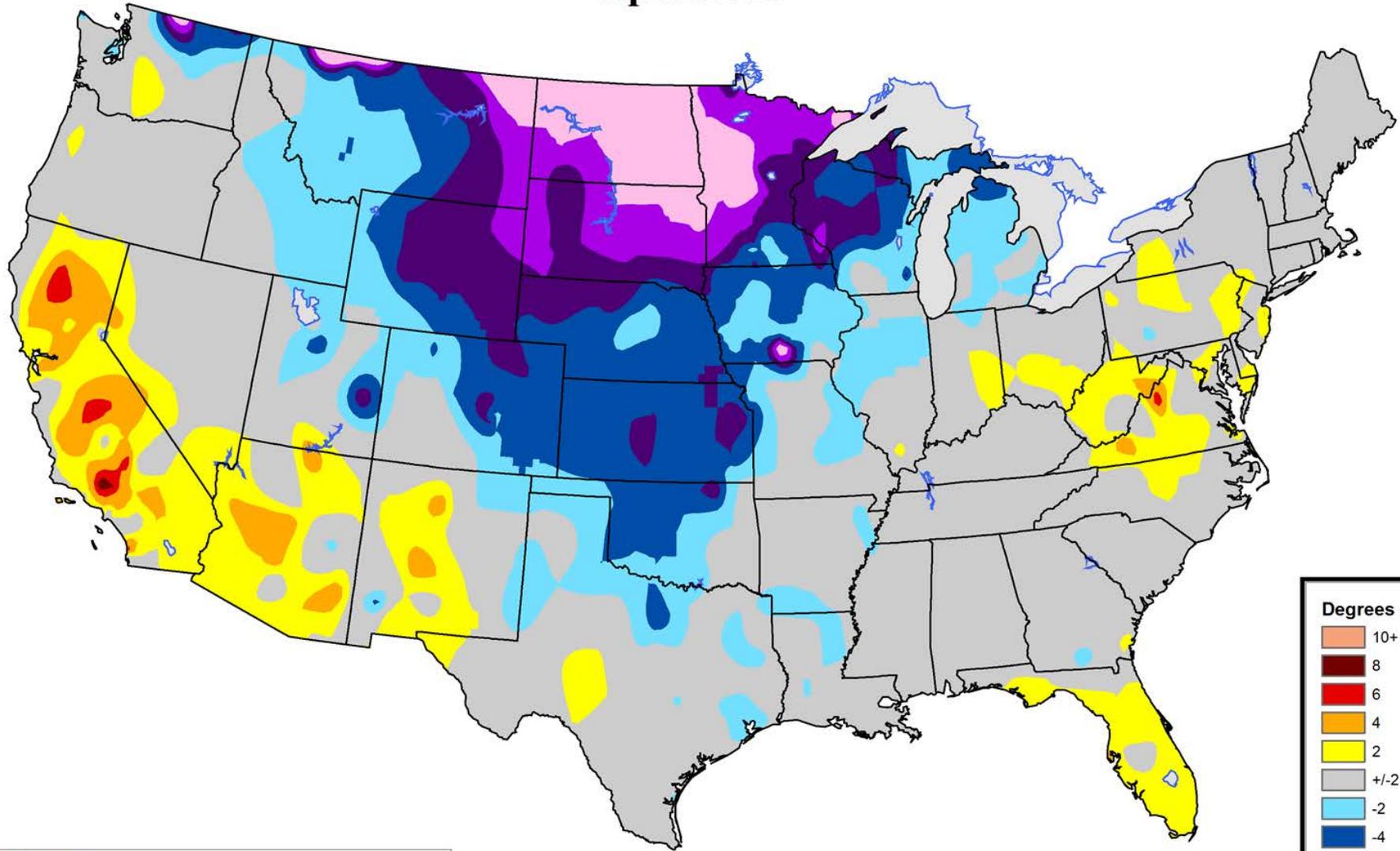


Total Precipitation, May 9 – 15, 2013



Temperature Departures (°F)

April 2013

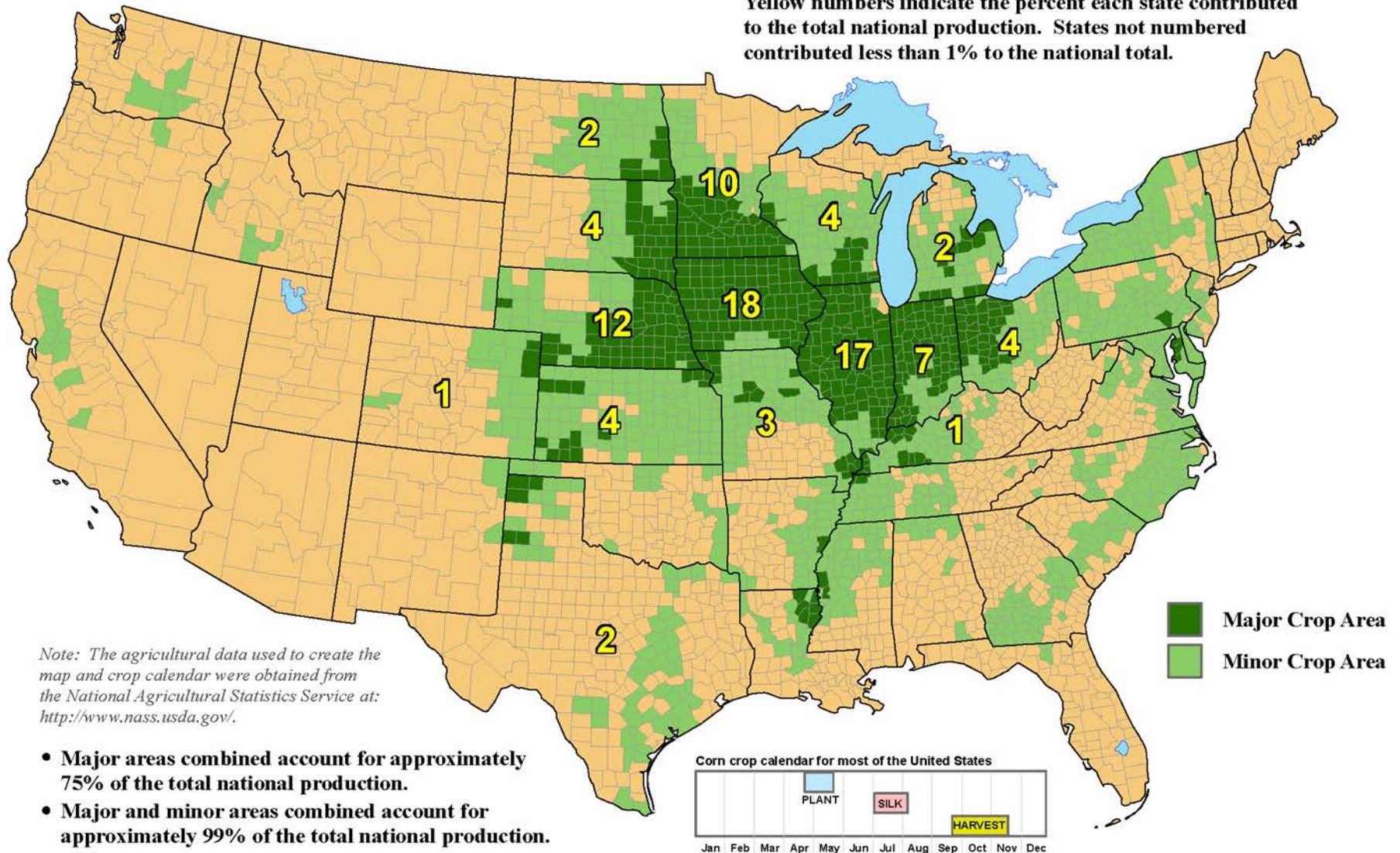


USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
World Agricultural Outlook Board

Preliminary data courtesy of the NWS, Climate Prediction Center.

United States: Corn

Yellow numbers indicate the percent each state contributed to the total national production. States not numbered contributed less than 1% to the national total.



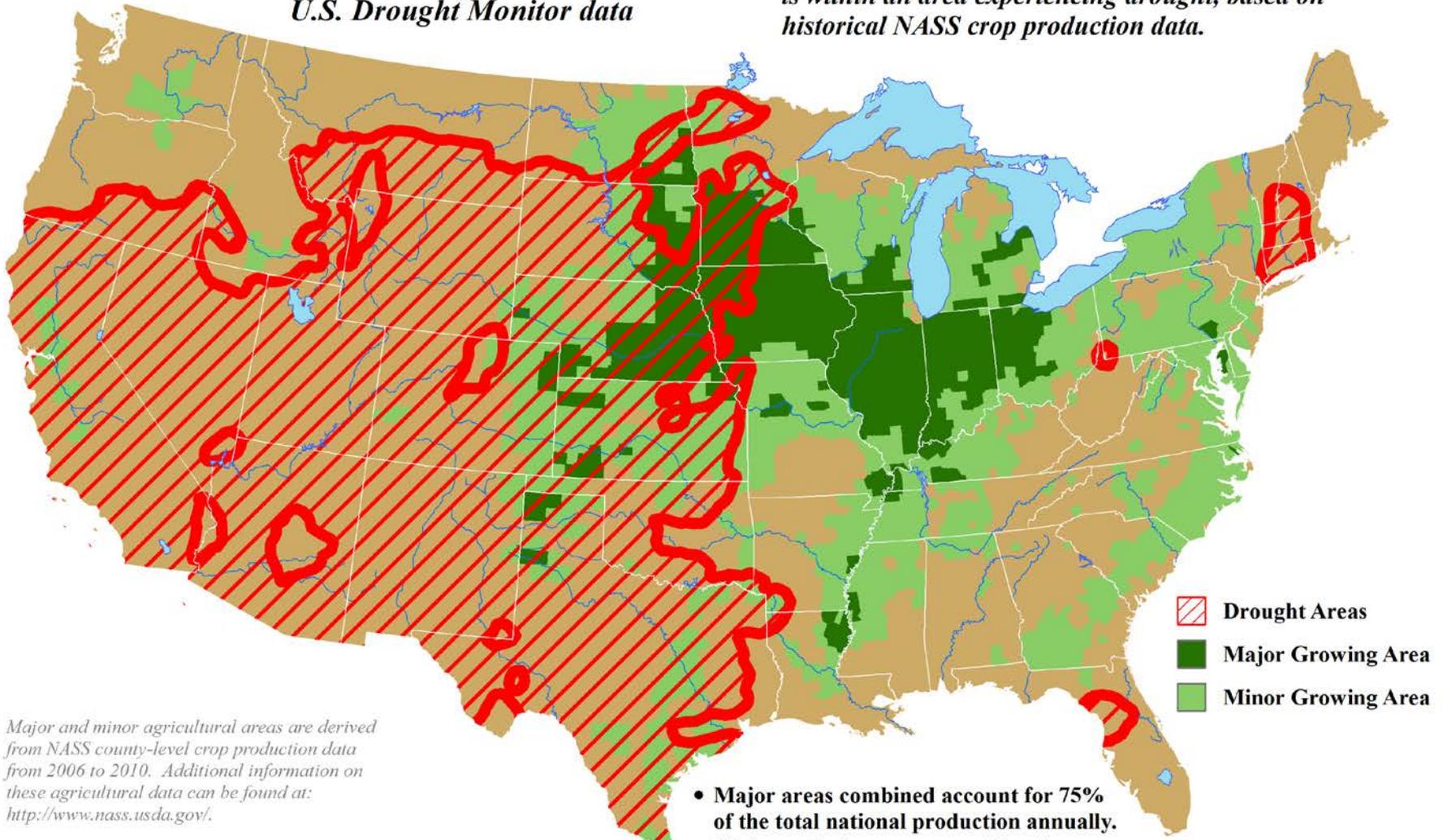
Note: The agricultural data used to create the map and crop calendar were obtained from the National Agricultural Statistics Service at: <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>.

- Major areas combined account for approximately 75% of the total national production.
- Major and minor areas combined account for approximately 99% of the total national production.
- Major and minor areas and state production percentages are derived from NASS county- and state-level production data from 2006-2010.

U.S. Corn Areas Experiencing Drought

Reflects May 14, 2013
U.S. Drought Monitor data

Approximately 34% of the corn grown in the U.S. is within an area experiencing drought, based on historical NASS crop production data.

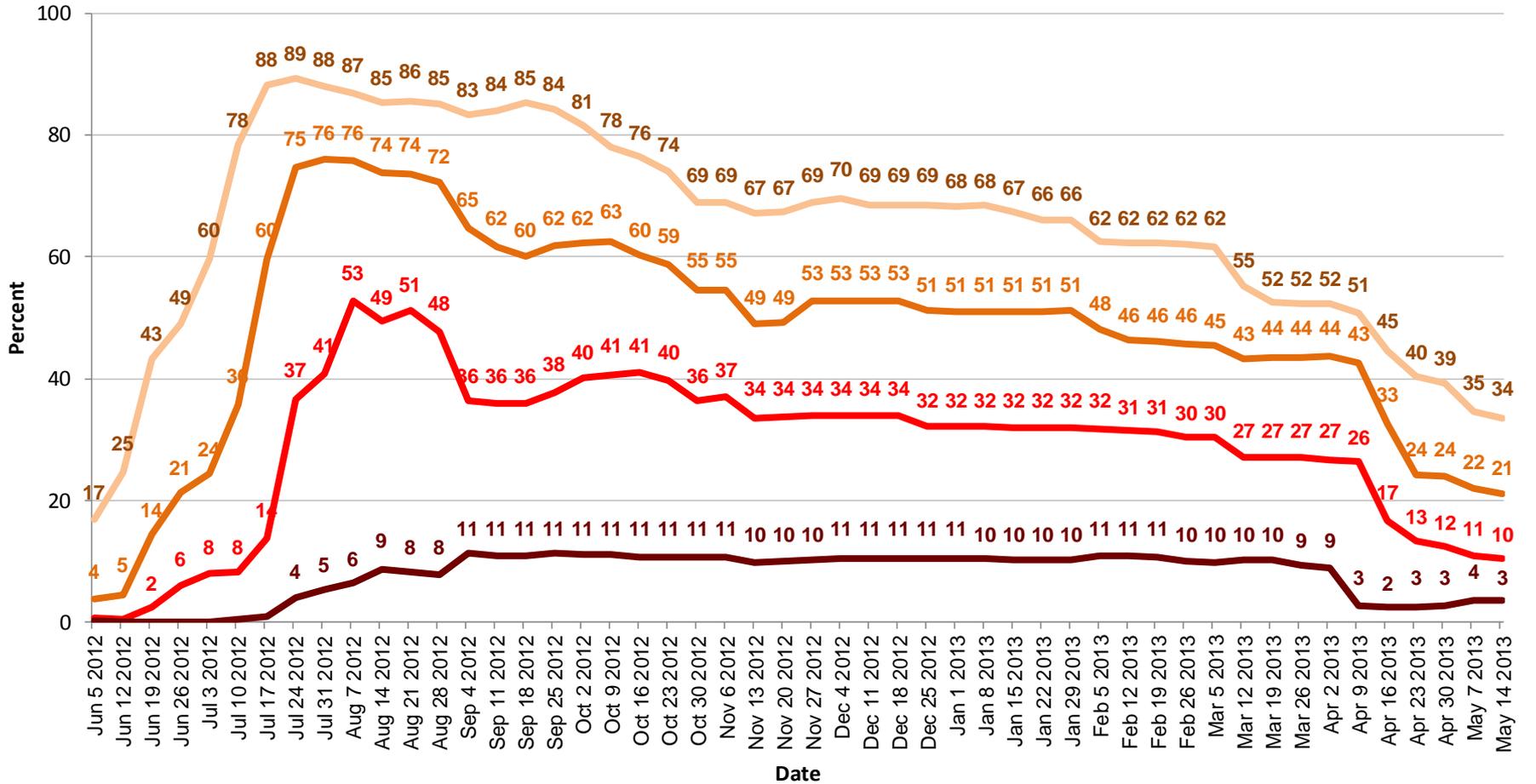


Major and minor agricultural areas are derived from NASS county-level crop production data from 2006 to 2010. Additional information on these agricultural data can be found at: <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>.

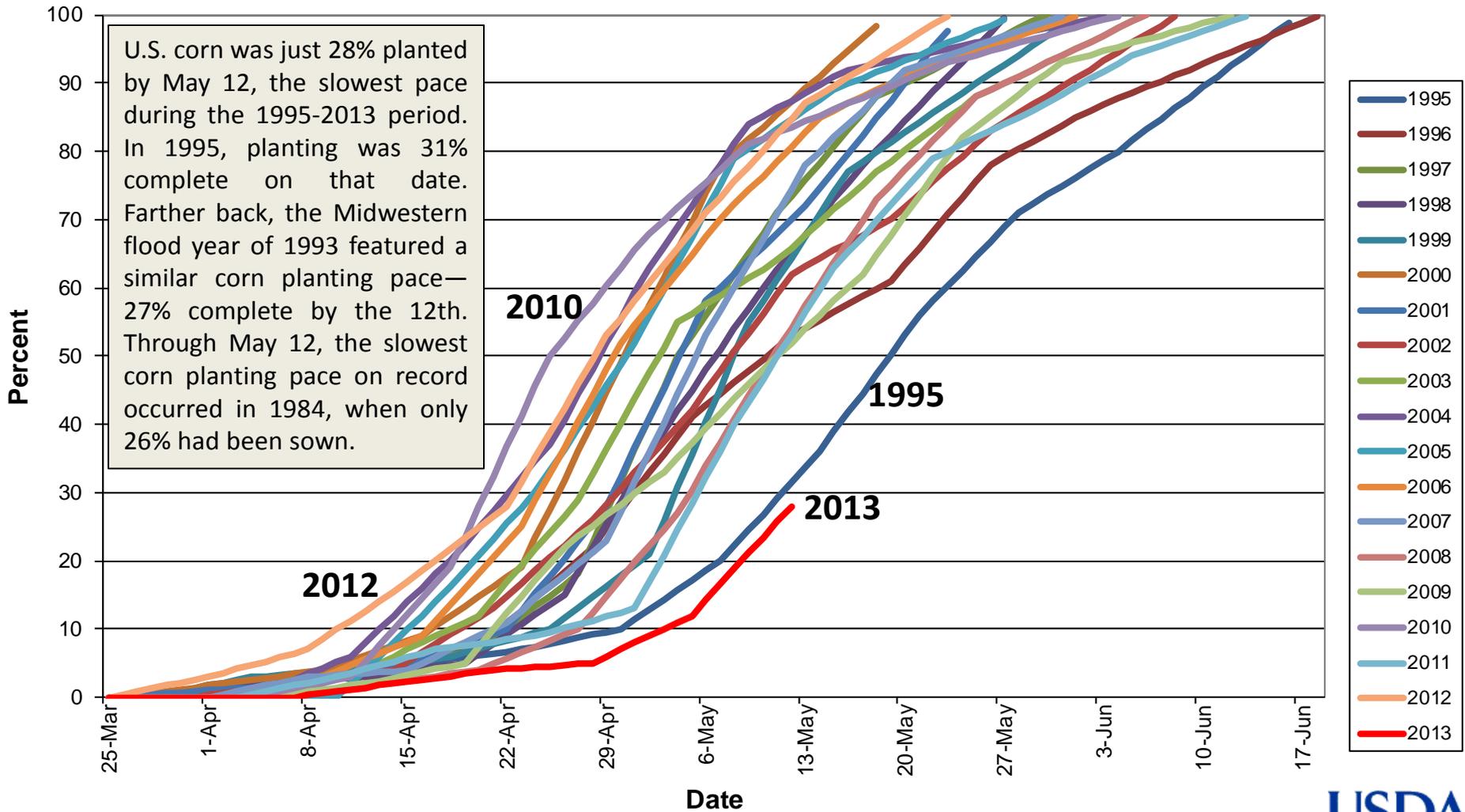
Mapped drought areas are derived from the U.S. Drought Monitor product and do not depict the intensity of drought in any particular location. More information on the Drought Monitor can be found at: <http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>.

- Major areas combined account for 75% of the total national production annually.
- Major and minor areas combined account for 99% of the total national production annually.

United States Corn Areas Located in Drought



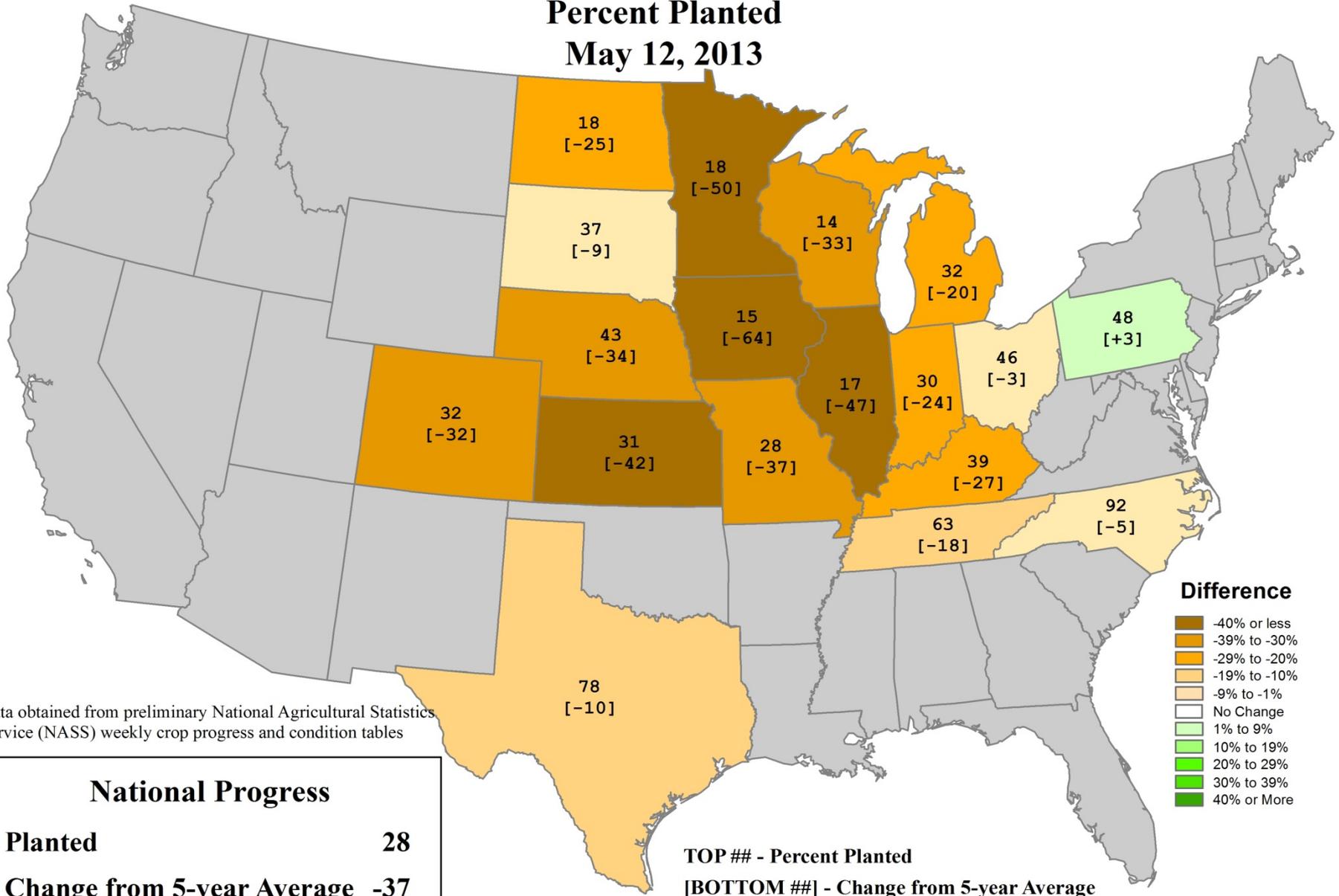
U.S. CORN: Percent Planted



Based on NASS crop progress data.

U.S. Corn Progress

Percent Planted
May 12, 2013



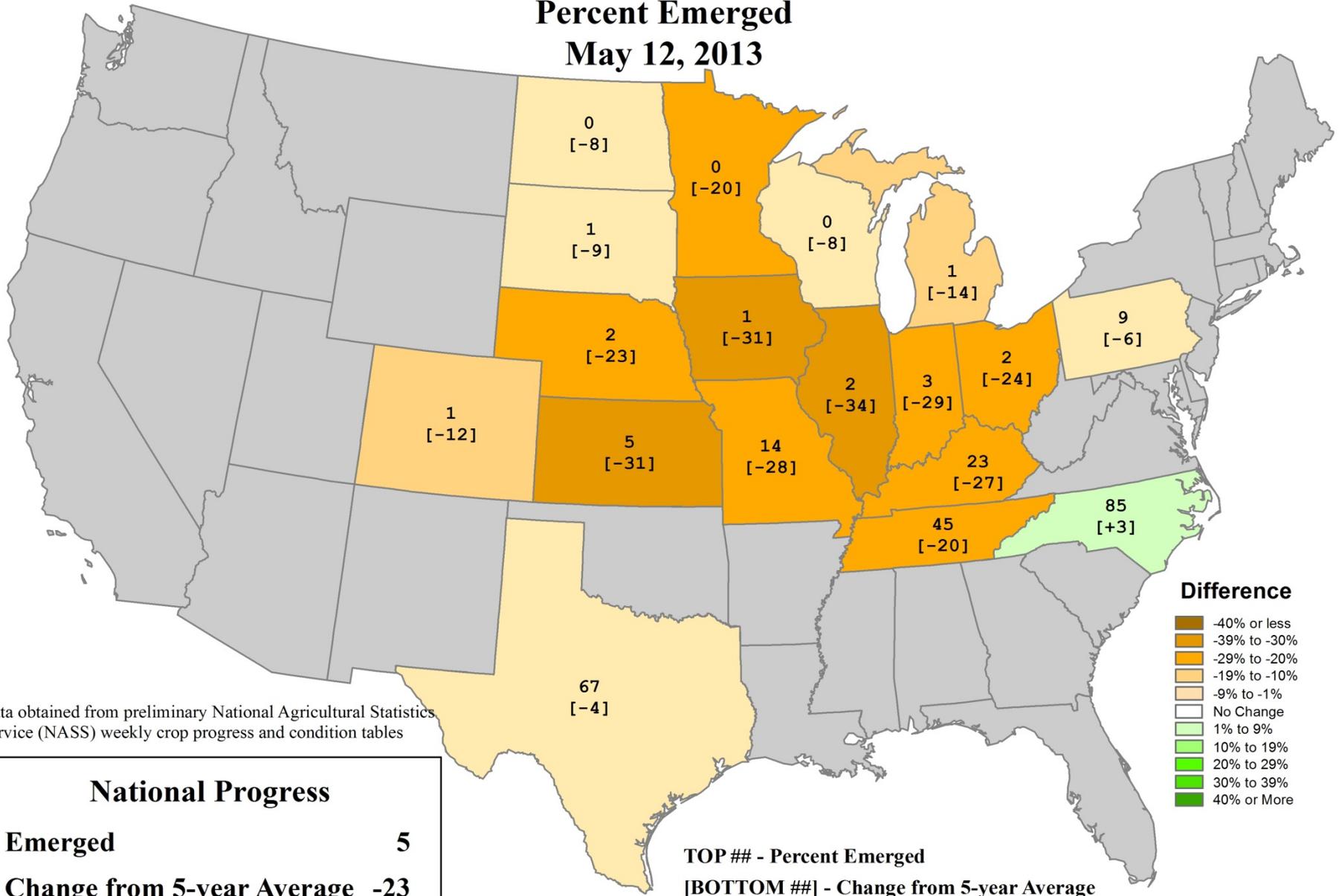
Data obtained from preliminary National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly crop progress and condition tables

National Progress	
Planted	28
Change from 5-year Average	-37

TOP ## - Percent Planted
[BOTTOM ##] - Change from 5-year Average

U.S. Corn Progress

Percent Emerged
May 12, 2013



Difference

- 40% or less
- 39% to -30%
- 29% to -20%
- 19% to -10%
- 9% to -1%
- No Change
- 1% to 9%
- 10% to 19%
- 20% to 29%
- 30% to 39%
- 40% or More

Data obtained from preliminary National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly crop progress and condition tables

National Progress

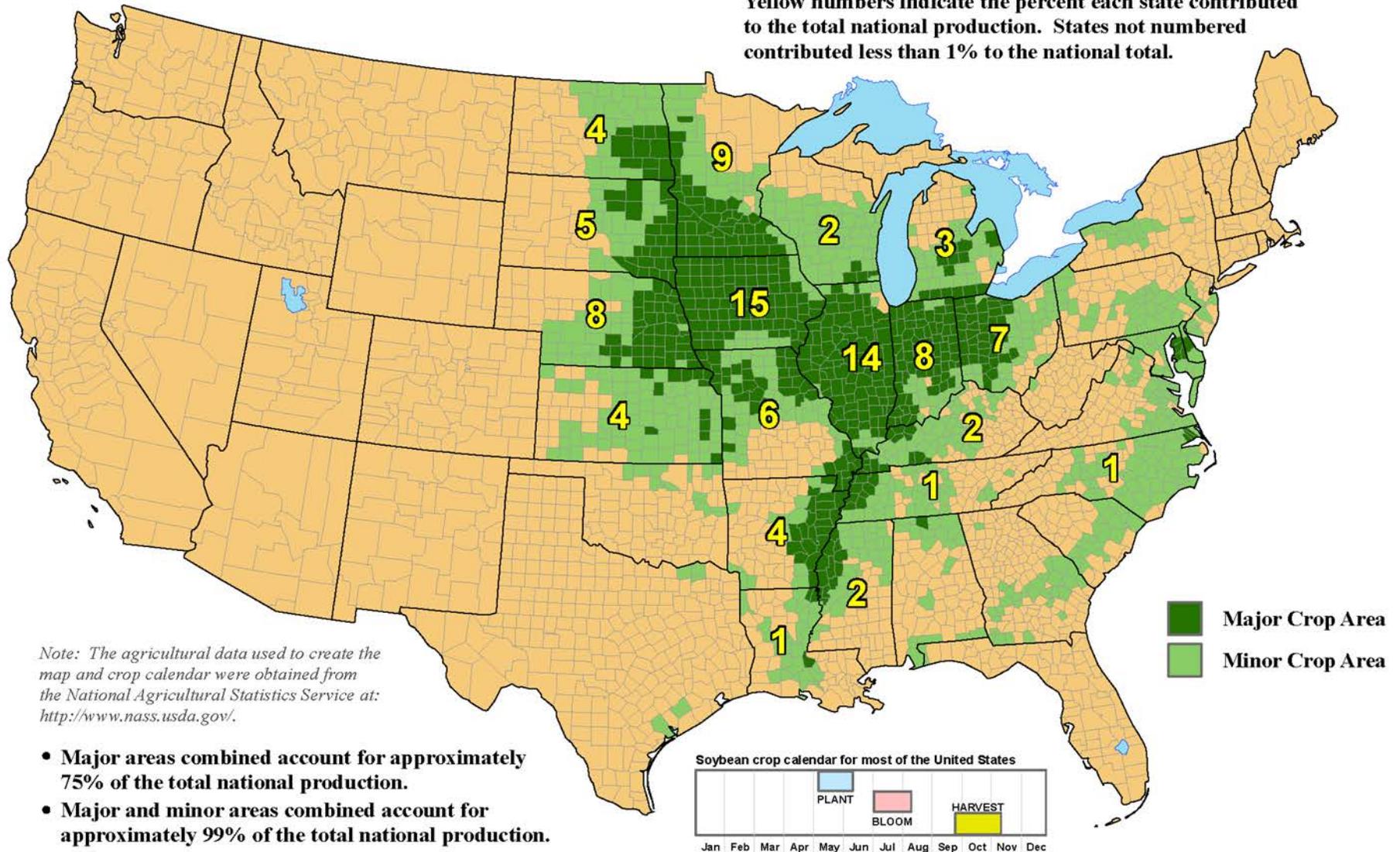
Emerged **5**

Change from 5-year Average **-23**

TOP ## - Percent Emerged
[BOTTOM ##] - Change from 5-year Average

United States: Soybeans

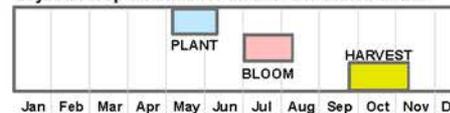
Yellow numbers indicate the percent each state contributed to the total national production. States not numbered contributed less than 1% to the national total.



Note: The agricultural data used to create the map and crop calendar were obtained from the National Agricultural Statistics Service at: <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>.

- Major areas combined account for approximately 75% of the total national production.
- Major and minor areas combined account for approximately 99% of the total national production.
- Major and minor areas and state production percentages are derived from NASS county- and state-level production data from 2006-2010.

Soybean crop calendar for most of the United States

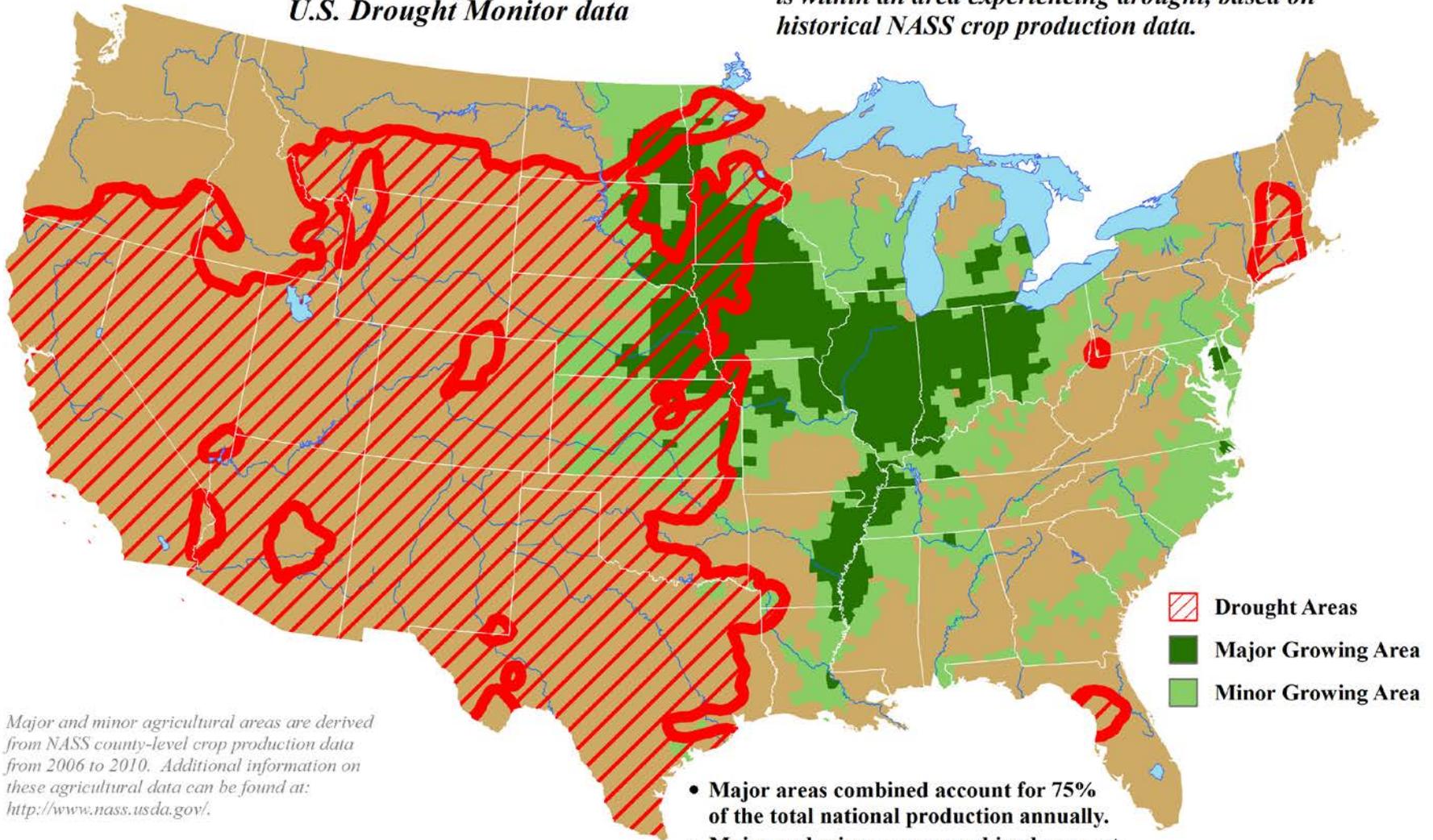


Crop calendar dates are based upon NASS crop progress data from 2006-2010. The field activities and crop development stages illustrated in the crop calendar represent the average time period when national progress advanced from 10 to 90 percent.

U.S. Soybean Areas Experiencing Drought

Reflects May 14, 2013
U.S. Drought Monitor data

Approximately 25% of the soybeans grown in the U.S. is within an area experiencing drought, based on historical NASS crop production data.

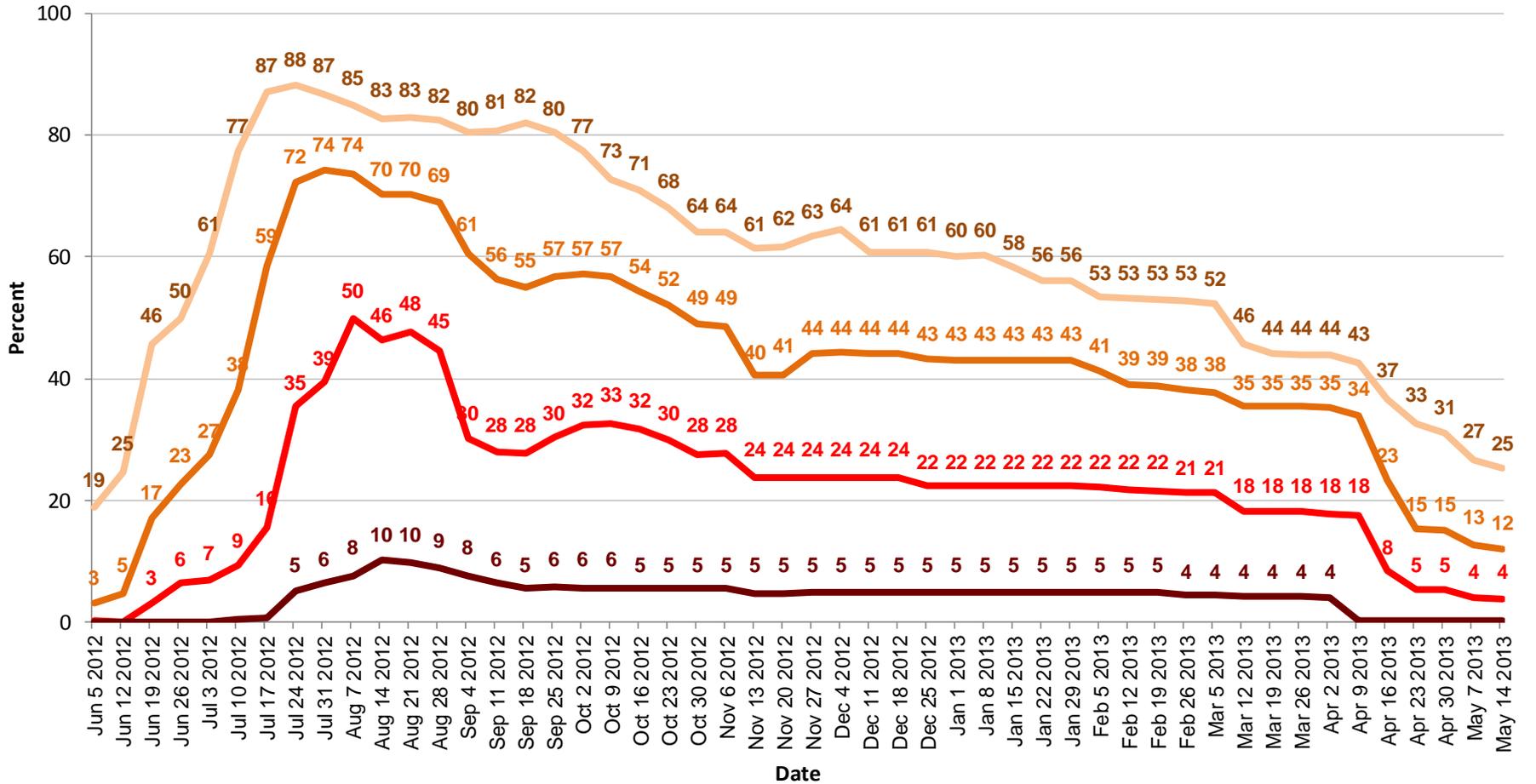


Major and minor agricultural areas are derived from NASS county-level crop production data from 2006 to 2010. Additional information on these agricultural data can be found at: <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>.

Mapped drought areas are derived from the U.S. Drought Monitor product and do not depict the intensity of drought in any particular location. More information on the Drought Monitor can be found at: <http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>.

- Major areas combined account for 75% of the total national production annually.
- Major and minor areas combined account for 99% of the total national production annually.

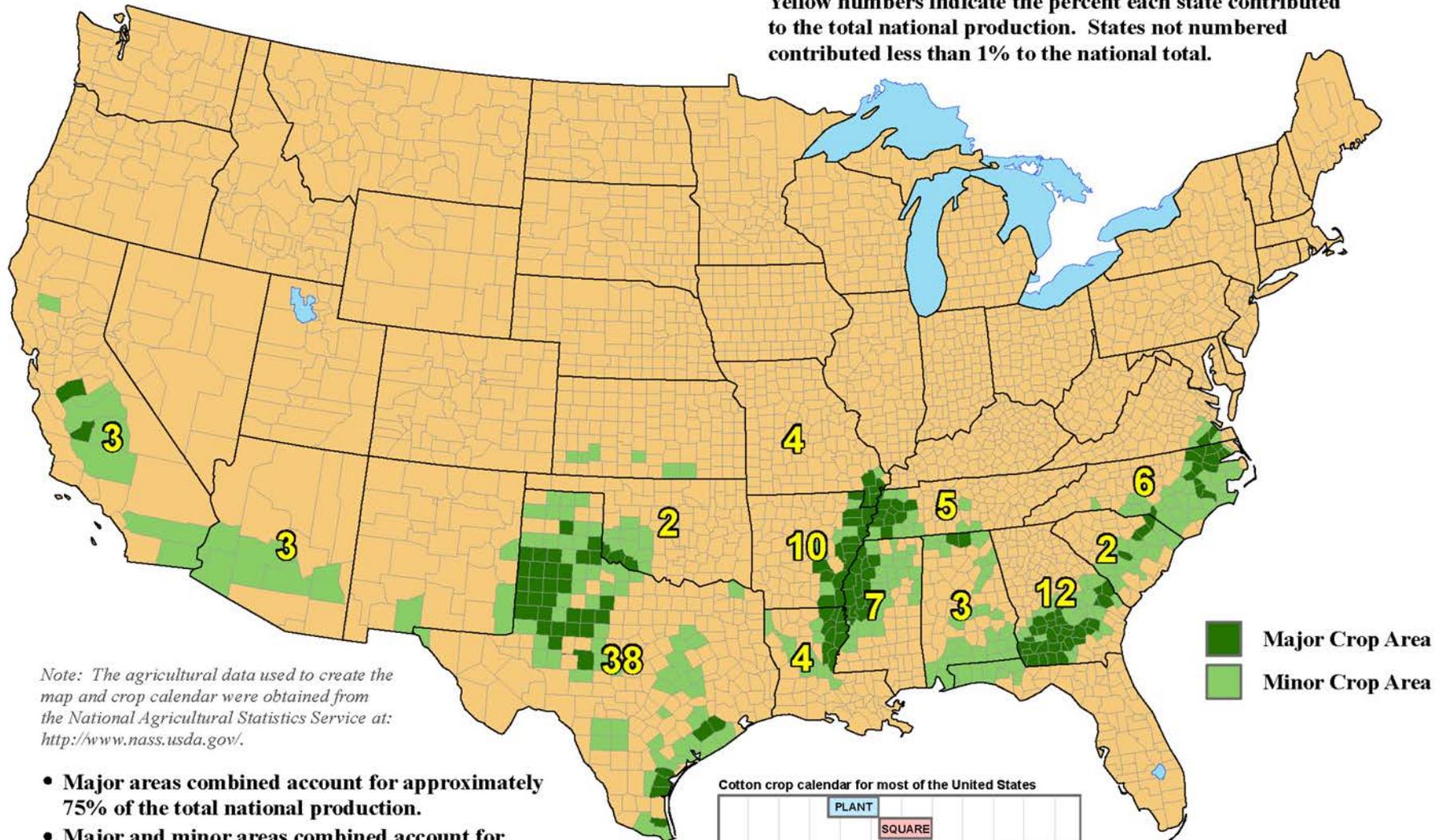
United States Soybean Areas Located in Drought



- Moderate or more intense drought (D1+)
- Severe or more intense drought (D2+)
- Extreme or more intense drought (D3+)
- Exceptional drought (D4)

United States: Cotton (Upland)

Yellow numbers indicate the percent each state contributed to the total national production. States not numbered contributed less than 1% to the national total.



Note: The agricultural data used to create the map and crop calendar were obtained from the National Agricultural Statistics Service at: <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>.

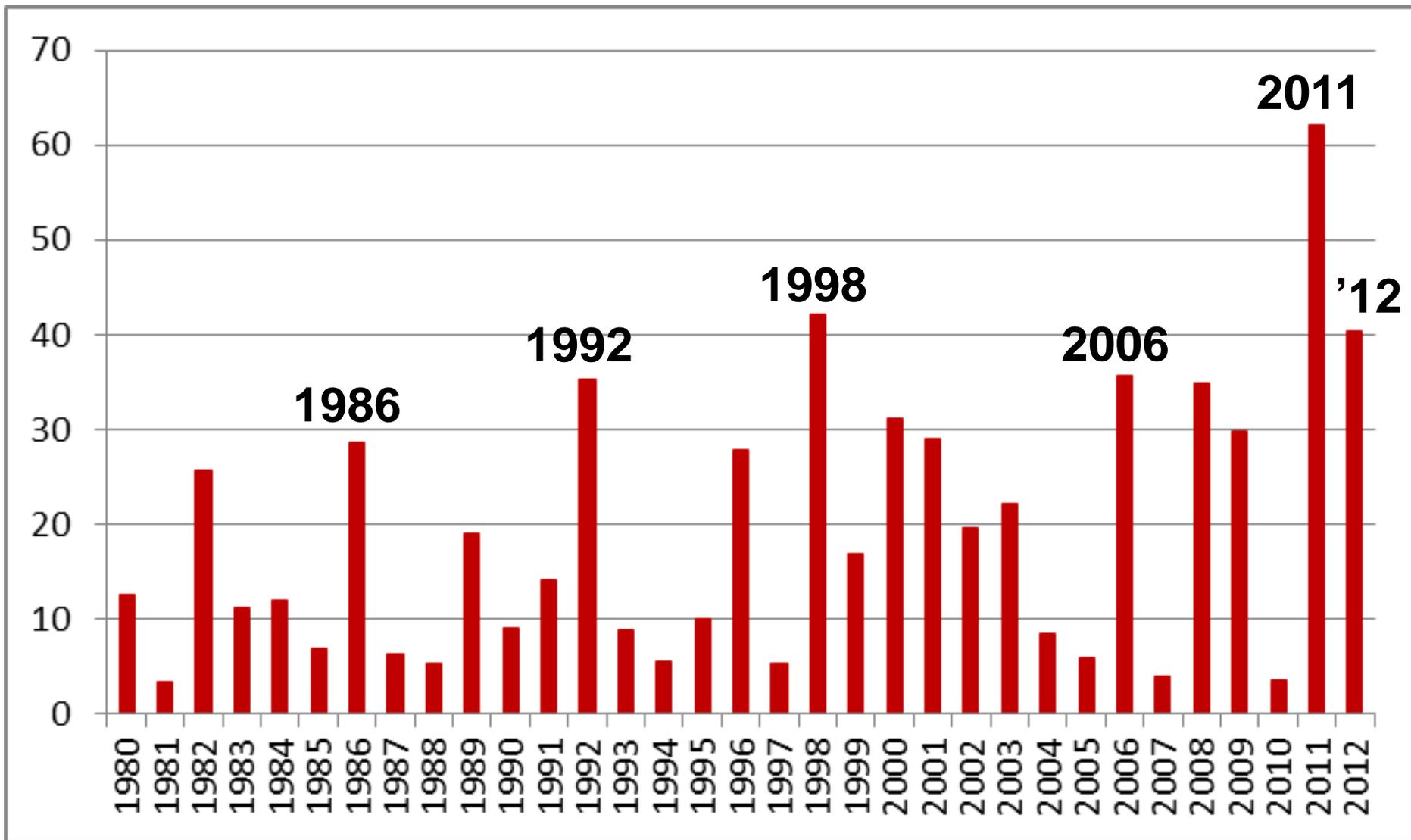
- Major areas combined account for approximately 75% of the total national production.
- Major and minor areas combined account for approximately 99% of the total national production.
- Major and minor areas and state production percentages are derived from NASS county- and state-level production data from 2006-2010.

Cotton crop calendar for most of the United States



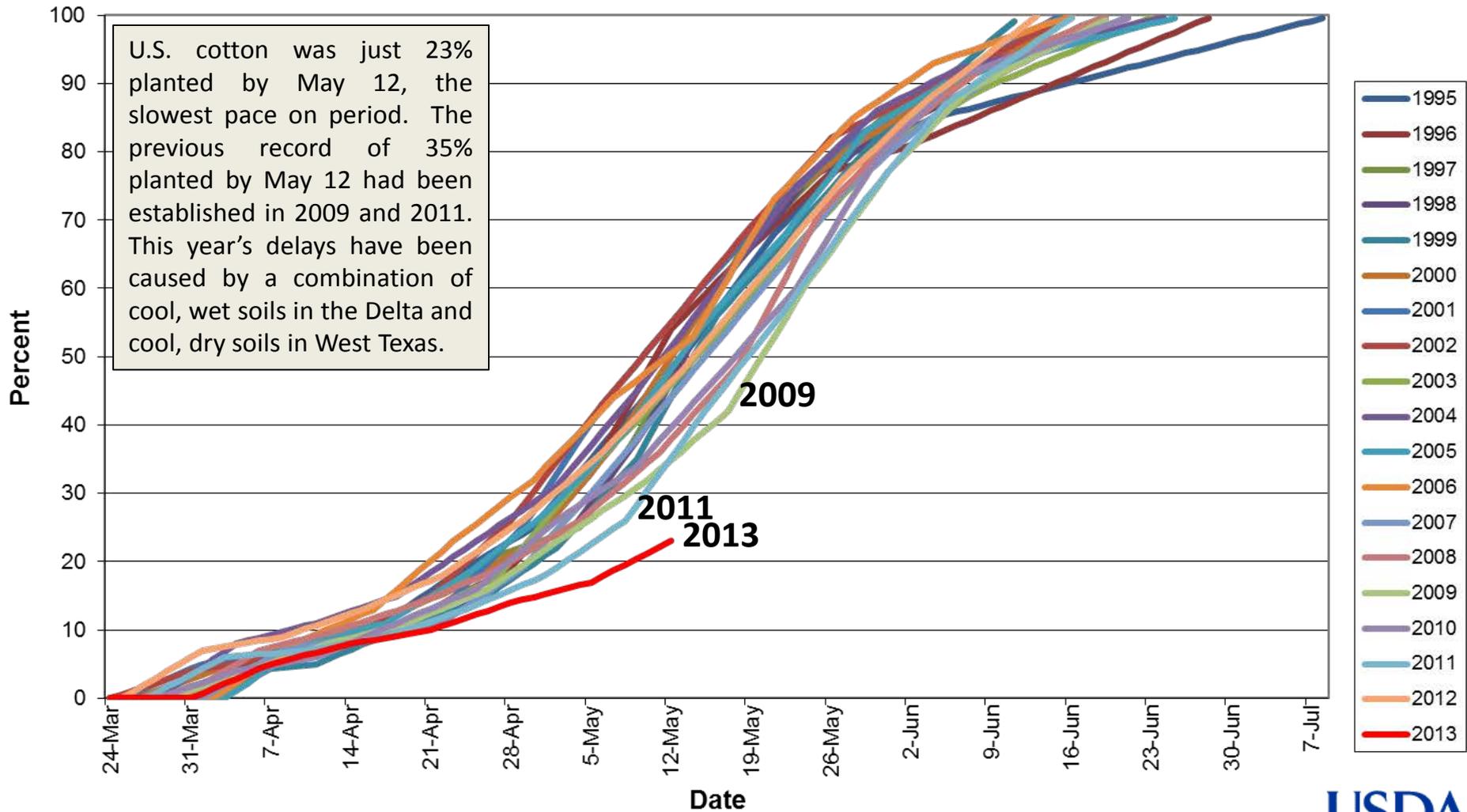
Crop calendar dates are based upon NASS crop progress data from 2006-2010. The field activities and crop development stages illustrated in the crop calendar represent the average time period when national progress advanced from 10 to 90 percent.

Percent Texas Cotton Abandonment 1980-2012



Source: USDA

U.S. COTTON: Percent Planted

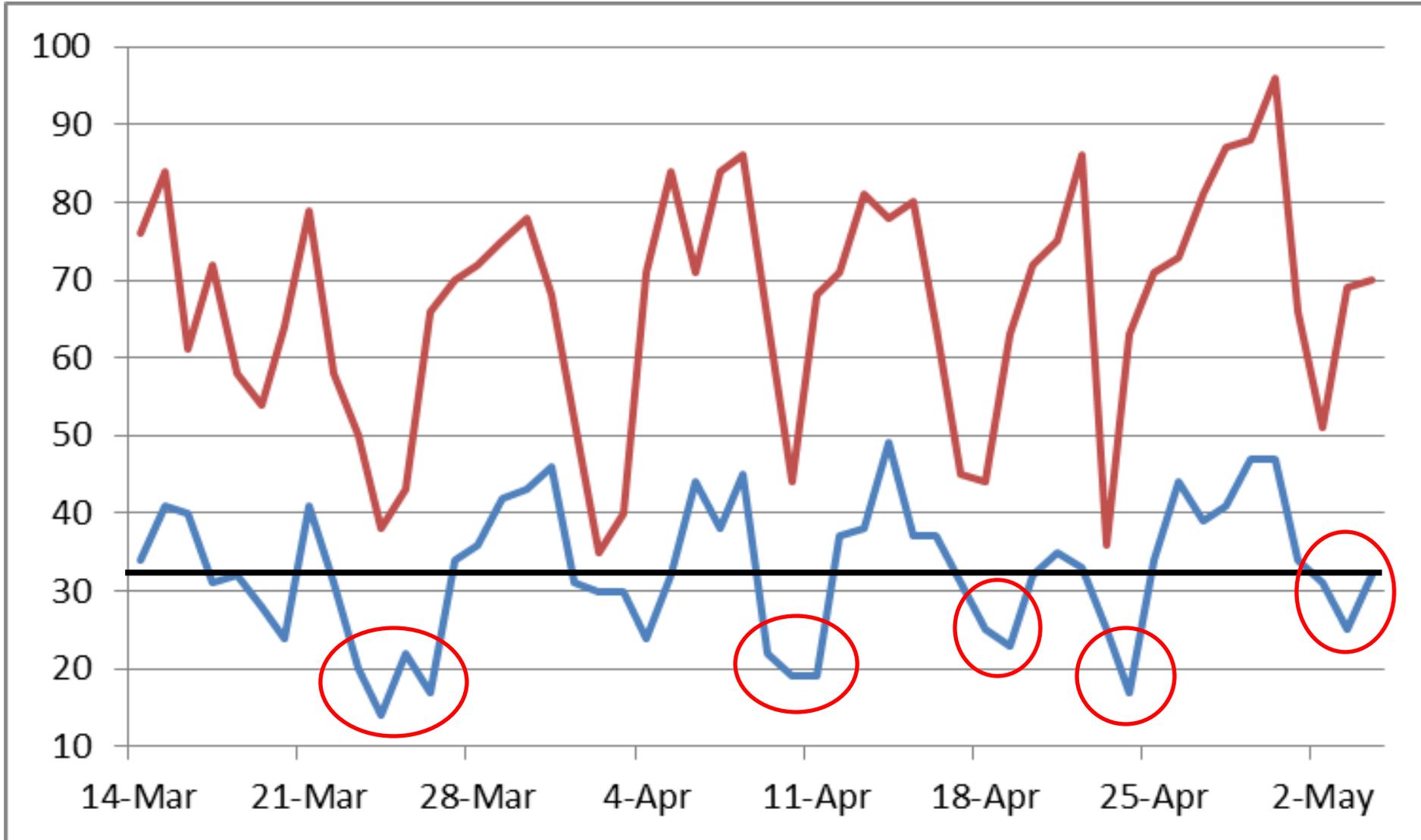


Based on NASS crop progress data.



Dalhart, Texas

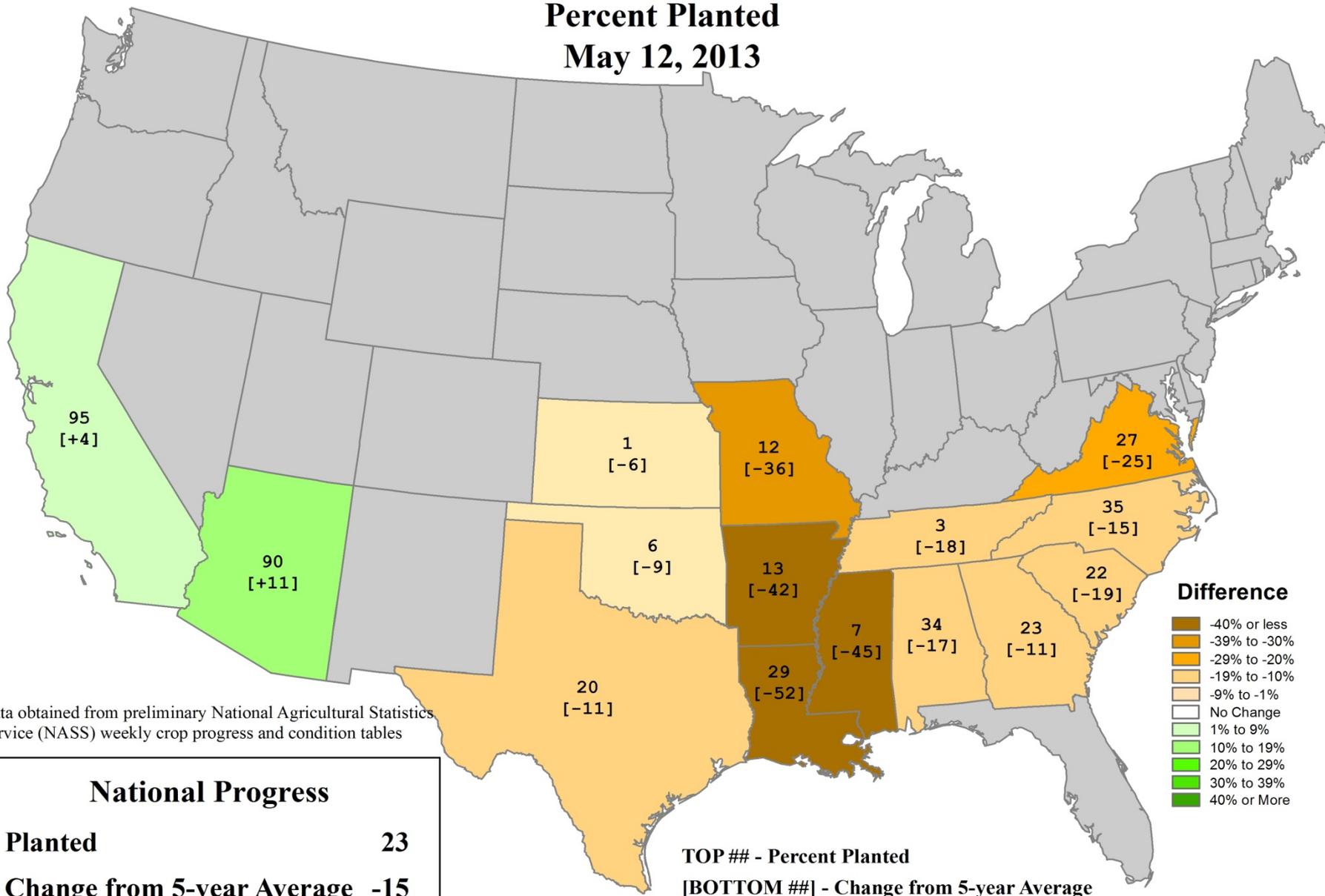
Maximum and Minimum Temperatures (°F), March 14 – May 4, 2013



Source: National Weather Service

U.S. Cotton Progress

Percent Planted
May 12, 2013



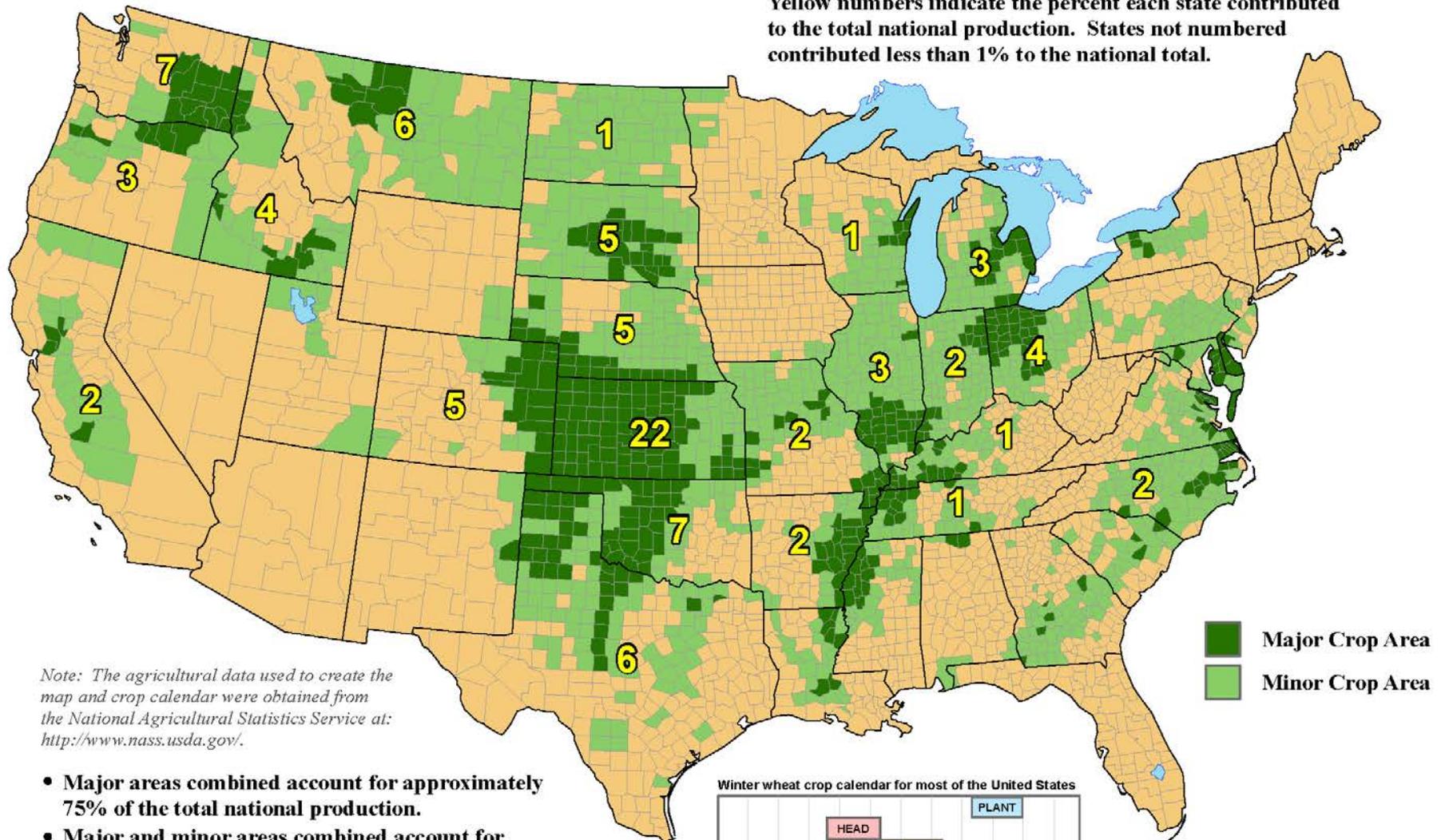
Data obtained from preliminary National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly crop progress and condition tables

National Progress	
Planted	23
Change from 5-year Average	-15

TOP ## - Percent Planted
[BOTTOM ##] - Change from 5-year Average

United States: Winter Wheat

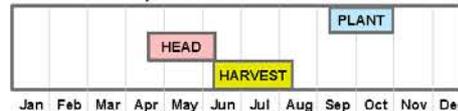
Yellow numbers indicate the percent each state contributed to the total national production. States not numbered contributed less than 1% to the national total.



Note: The agricultural data used to create the map and crop calendar were obtained from the National Agricultural Statistics Service at: <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>.

- Major areas combined account for approximately 75% of the total national production.
- Major and minor areas combined account for approximately 99% of the total national production.
- Major and minor areas and state production percentages are derived from NASS county- and state-level production data from 2006-2010.

Winter wheat crop calendar for most of the United States

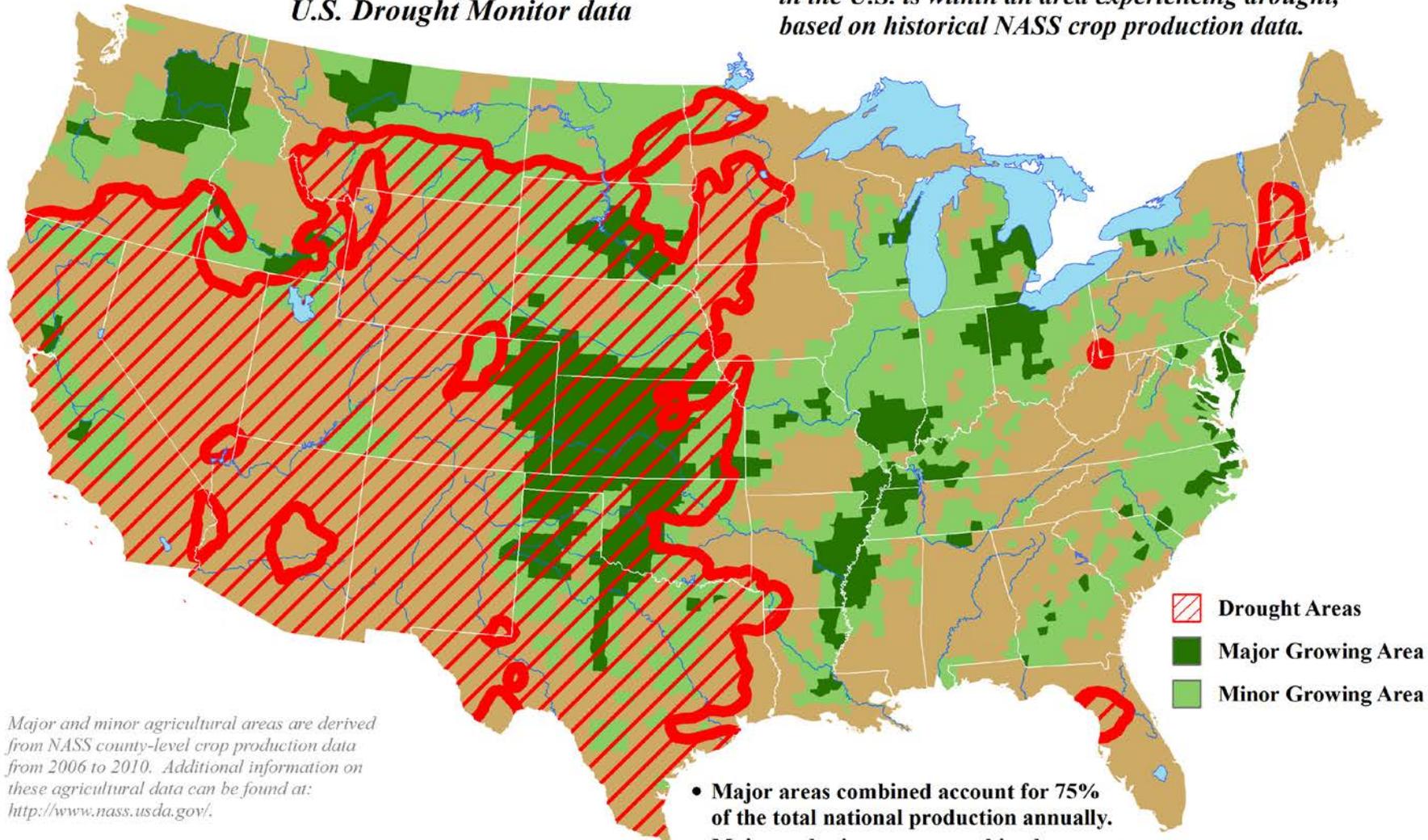


Crop calendar dates are based upon NASS crop progress data from 2006-2010. The field activities and crop development stages illustrated in the crop calendar represent the average time period when national progress advanced from 10 to 90 percent.

U.S. Winter Wheat Areas Experiencing Drought

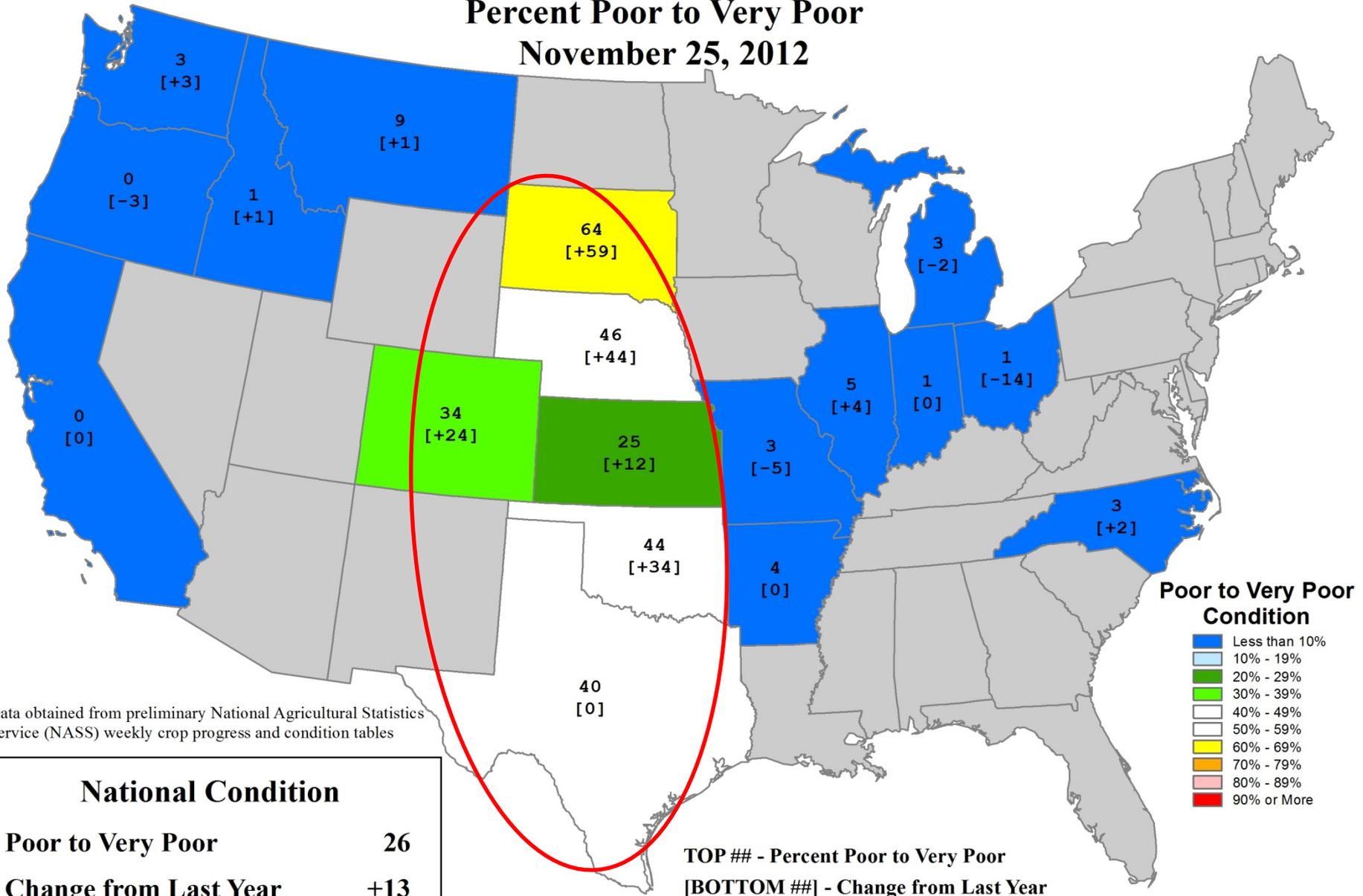
Reflects May 14, 2013
U.S. Drought Monitor data

Approximately 52% of the winter wheat grown in the U.S. is within an area experiencing drought, based on historical NASS crop production data.



U.S. Winter Wheat Conditions

Percent Poor to Very Poor
November 25, 2012



Data obtained from preliminary National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly crop progress and condition tables

Poor to Very Poor Condition

- Less than 10%
- 10% - 19%
- 20% - 29%
- 30% - 39%
- 40% - 49%
- 50% - 59%
- 60% - 69%
- 70% - 79%
- 80% - 89%
- 90% or More

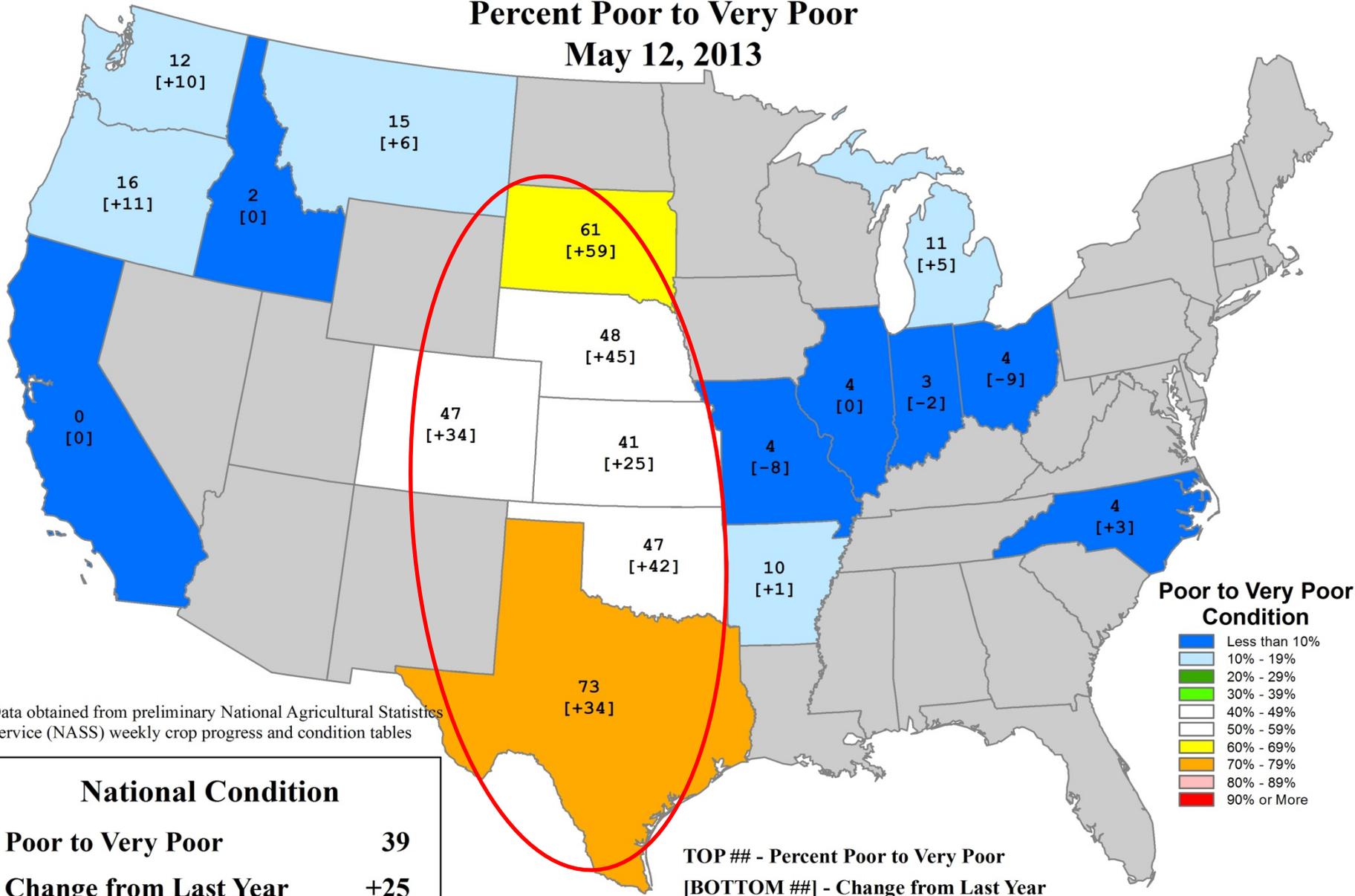
National Condition

Poor to Very Poor	26
Change from Last Year	+13

TOP ## - Percent Poor to Very Poor
[BOTTOM ##] - Change from Last Year

U.S. Winter Wheat Conditions

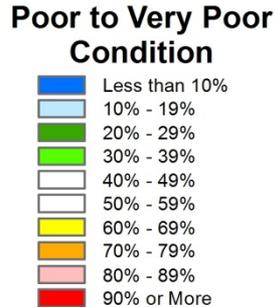
Percent Poor to Very Poor
May 12, 2013



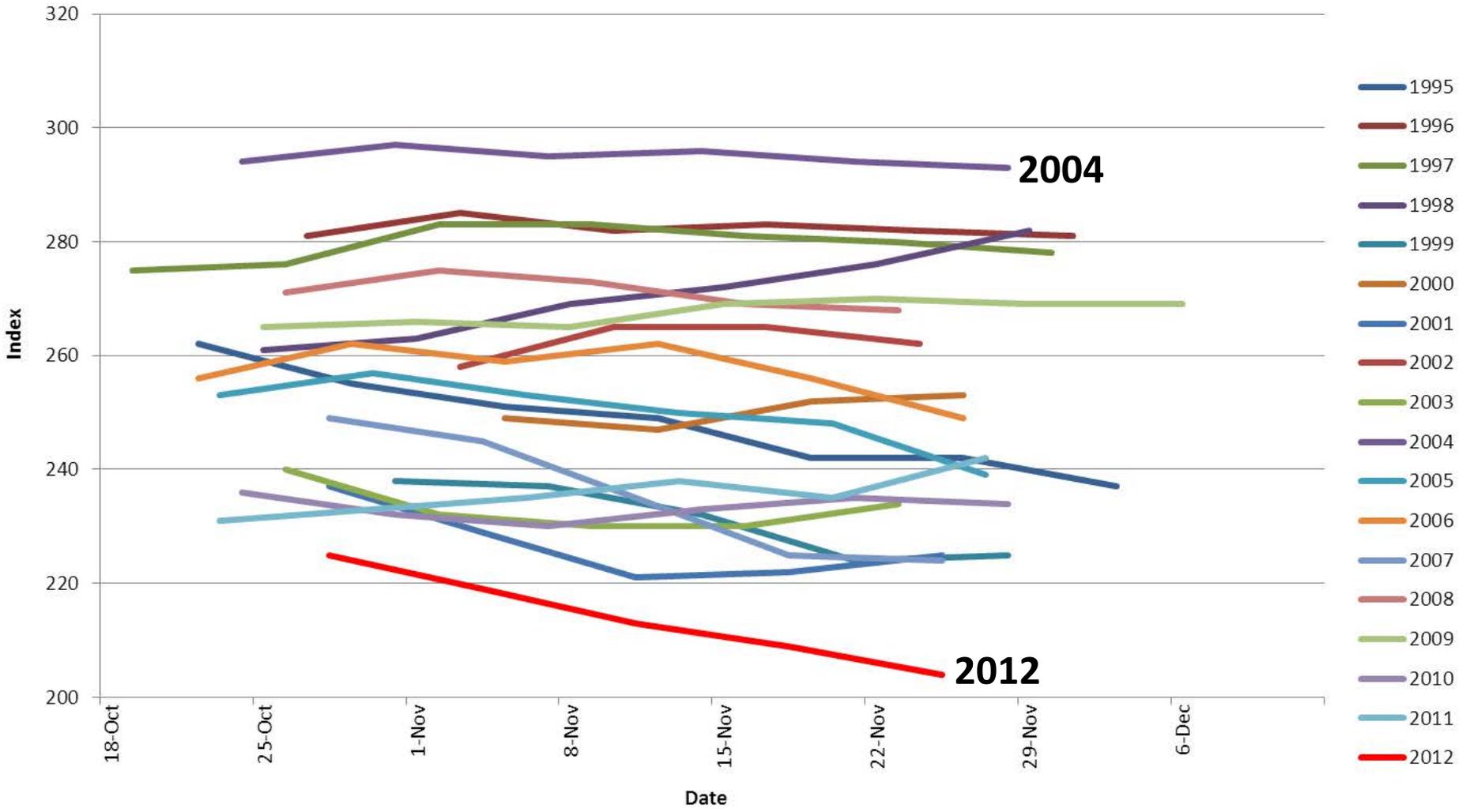
Data obtained from preliminary National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly crop progress and condition tables

National Condition	
Poor to Very Poor	39
Change from Last Year	+25

TOP ## - Percent Poor to Very Poor
[BOTTOM ##] - Change from Last Year



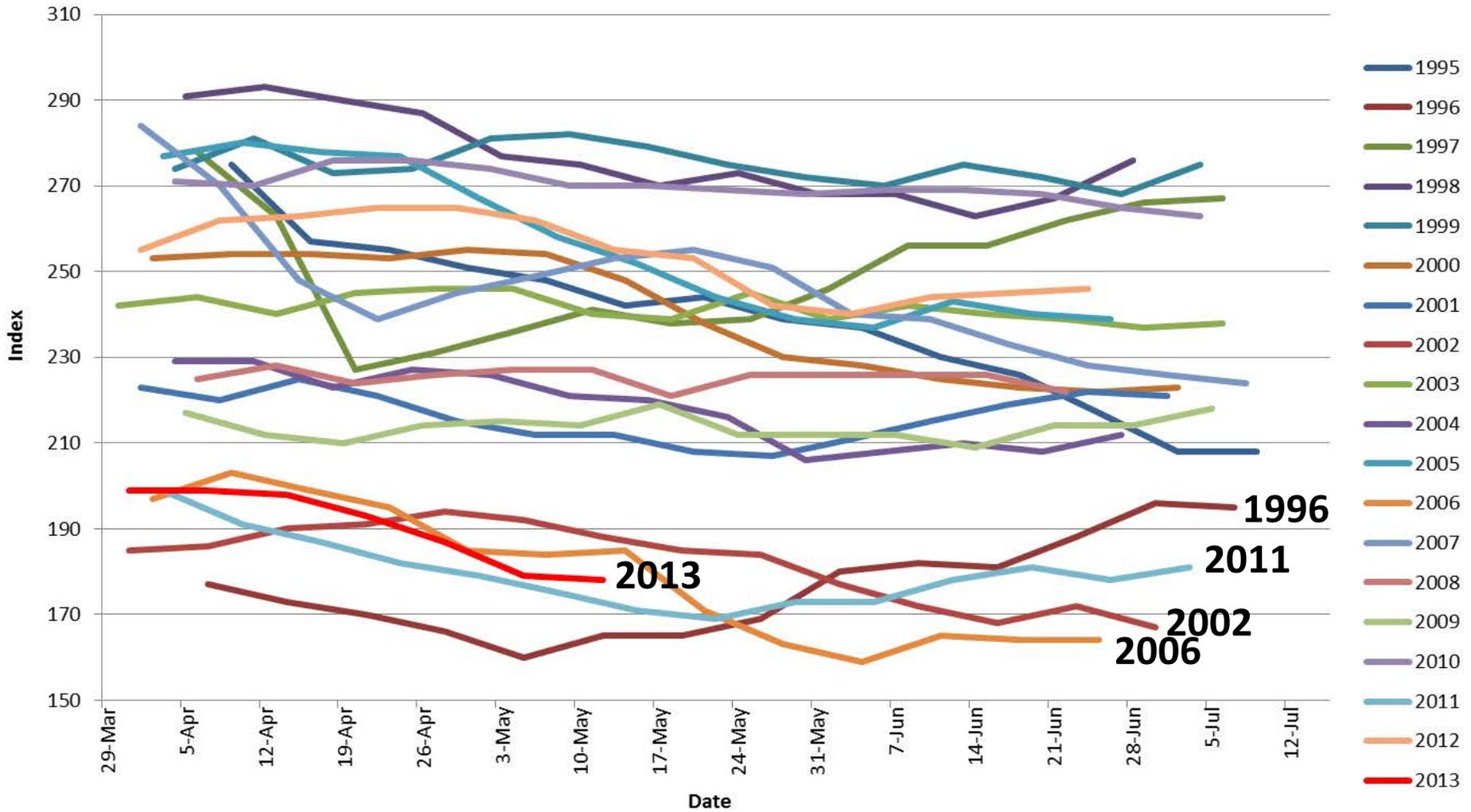
U.S. WINTER WHEAT Condition Index



Based on NASS crop progress data.

Index Weighting: Excellent = 4; Good = 3; Fair = 2; Poor = 1; Very Poor = 0

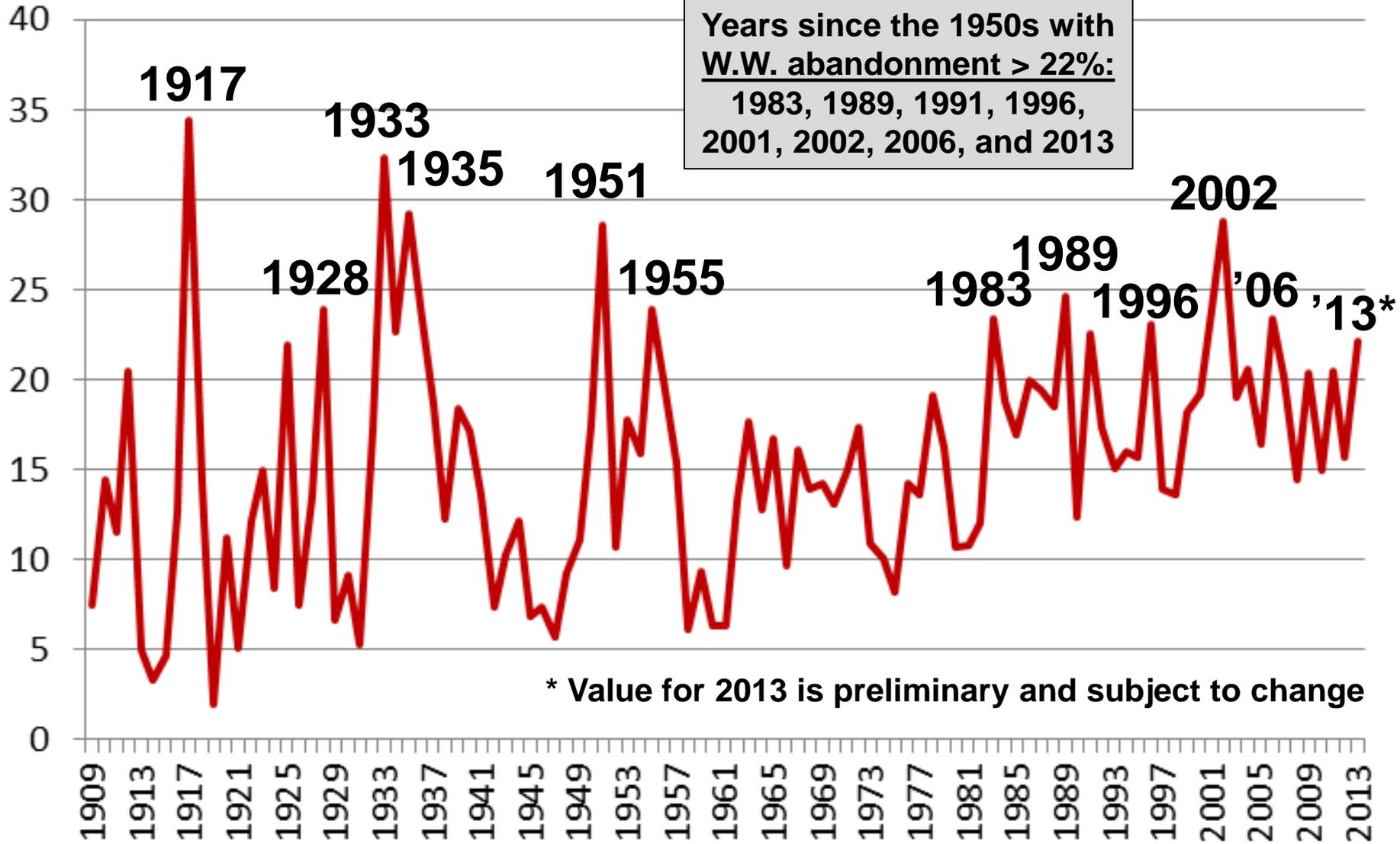
U.S. WINTER WHEAT Condition Index



Based on NASS crop progress data.

Index Weighting: Excellent = 4; Good = 3; Fair = 2; Poor = 1; Very Poor = 0

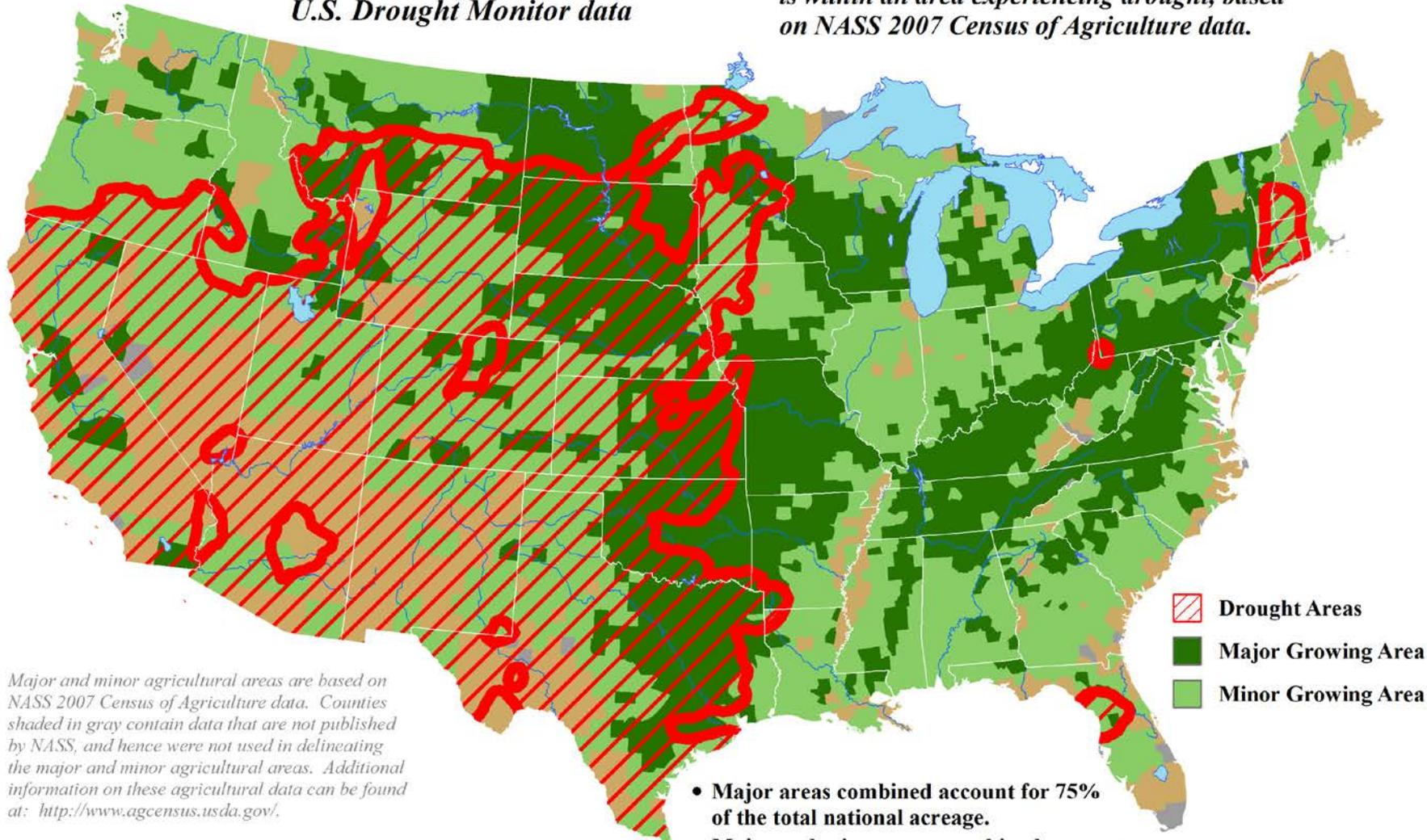
Percent U.S. Winter Wheat Abandonment 1909-2013



U.S. Hay Areas Experiencing Drought

Reflects May 14, 2013
U.S. Drought Monitor data

Approximately 41% of the domestic hay acreage is within an area experiencing drought, based on NASS 2007 Census of Agriculture data.

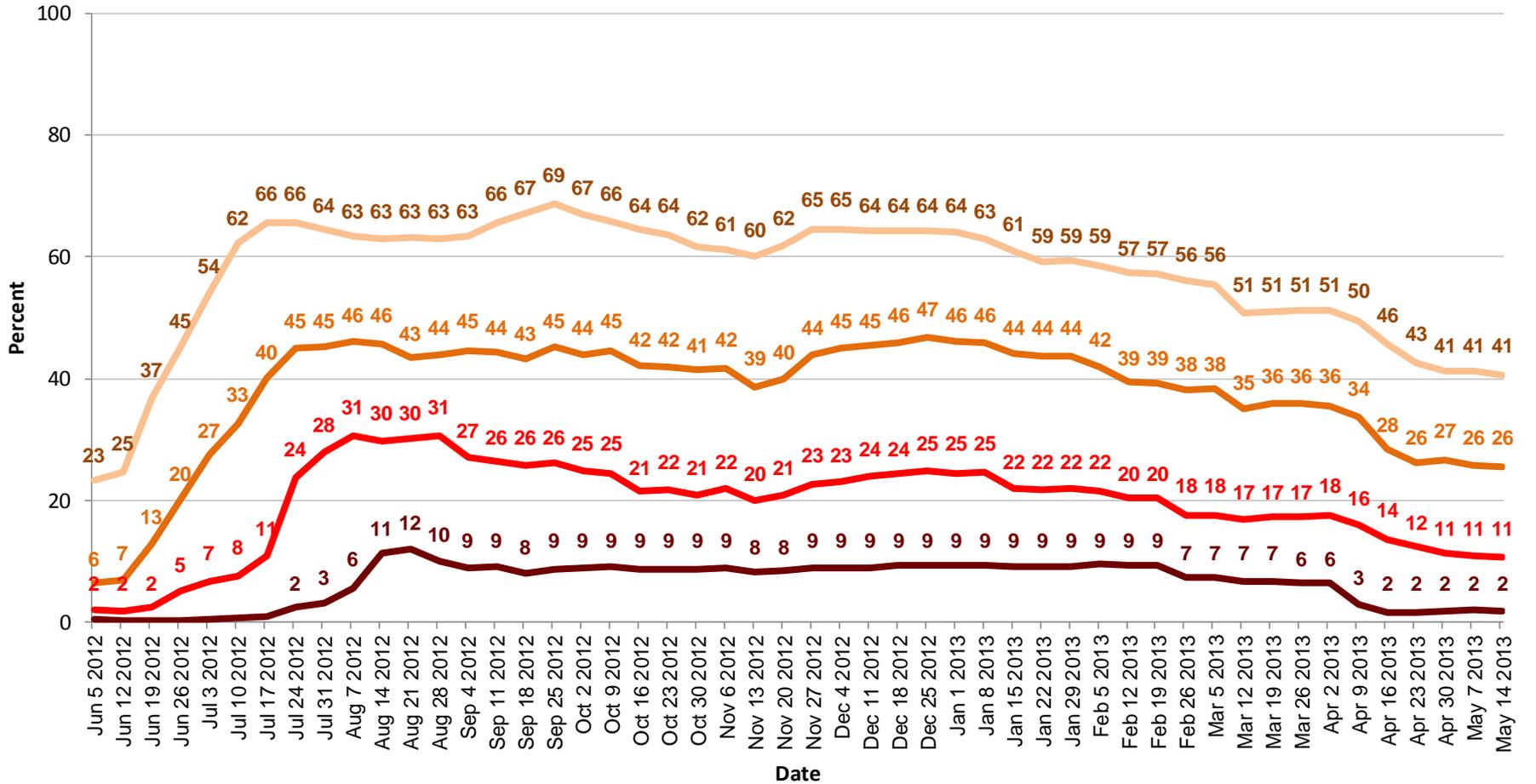


Major and minor agricultural areas are based on NASS 2007 Census of Agriculture data. Counties shaded in gray contain data that are not published by NASS, and hence were not used in delineating the major and minor agricultural areas. Additional information on these agricultural data can be found at: <http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/>.

Mapped drought areas are derived from the U.S. Drought Monitor product and do not depict the intensity of drought in any particular location. More information on the Drought Monitor can be found at: <http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>.

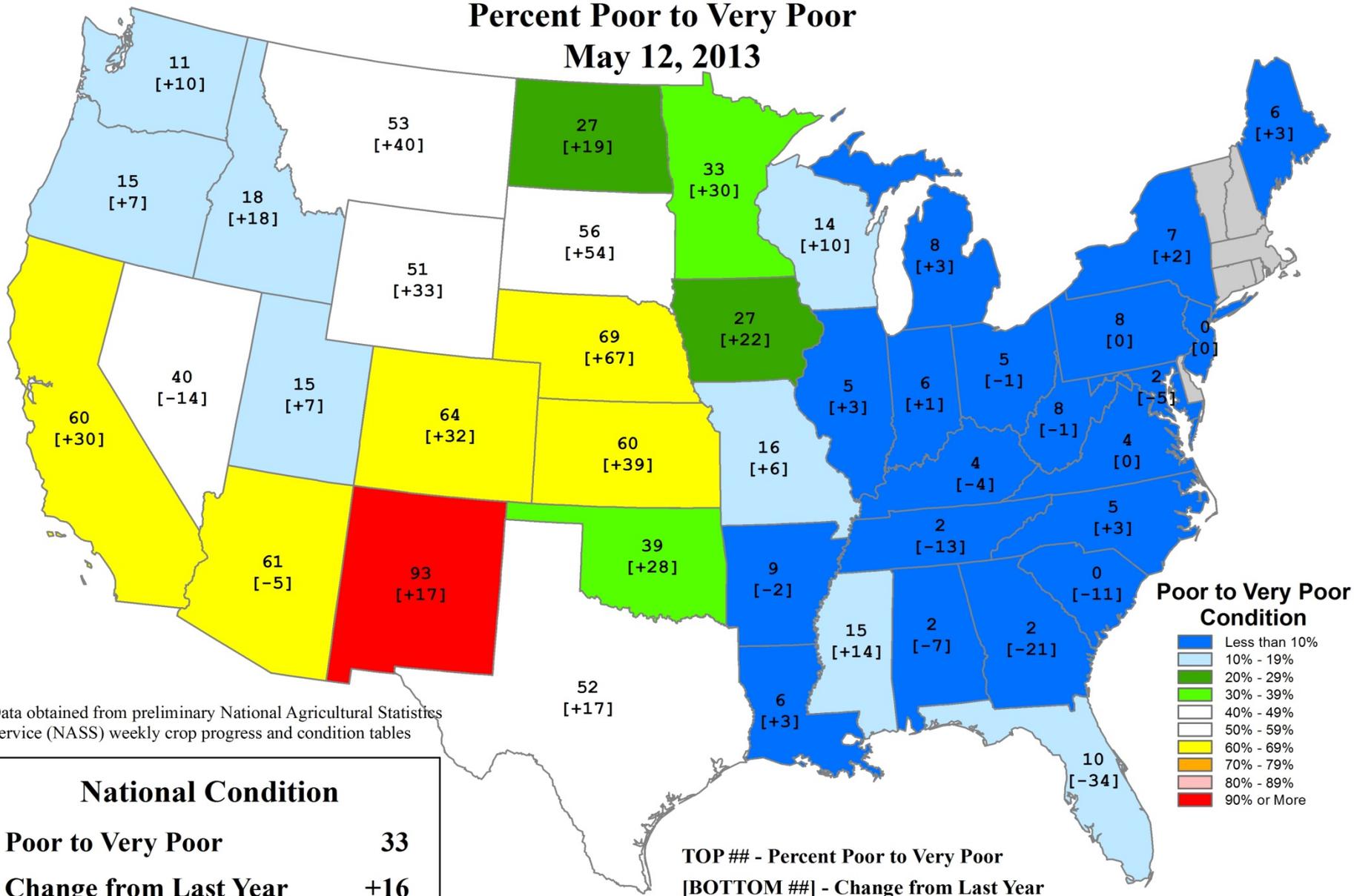
- Major areas combined account for 75% of the total national acreage.
- Major and minor areas combined account for 99% of the total national acreage.

United States Hay Areas Located in Drought



U.S. Pasture and Range Conditions

Percent Poor to Very Poor
May 12, 2013

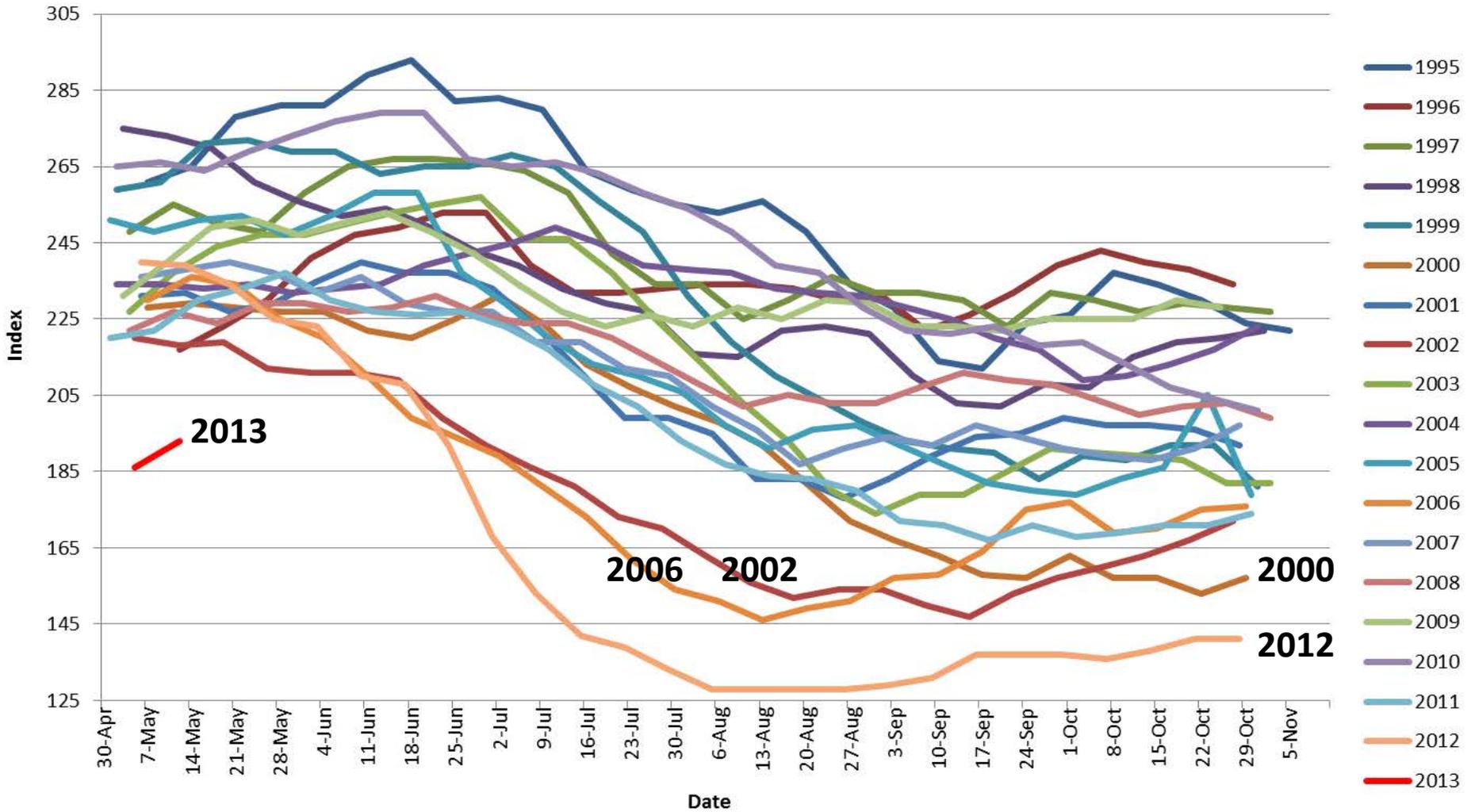


Data obtained from preliminary National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly crop progress and condition tables

National Condition	
Poor to Very Poor	33
Change from Last Year	+16

TOP ## - Percent Poor to Very Poor
[BOTTOM ##] - Change from Last Year

U.S. PASTURE AND RANGE Condition Index



Based on NASS crop progress data.

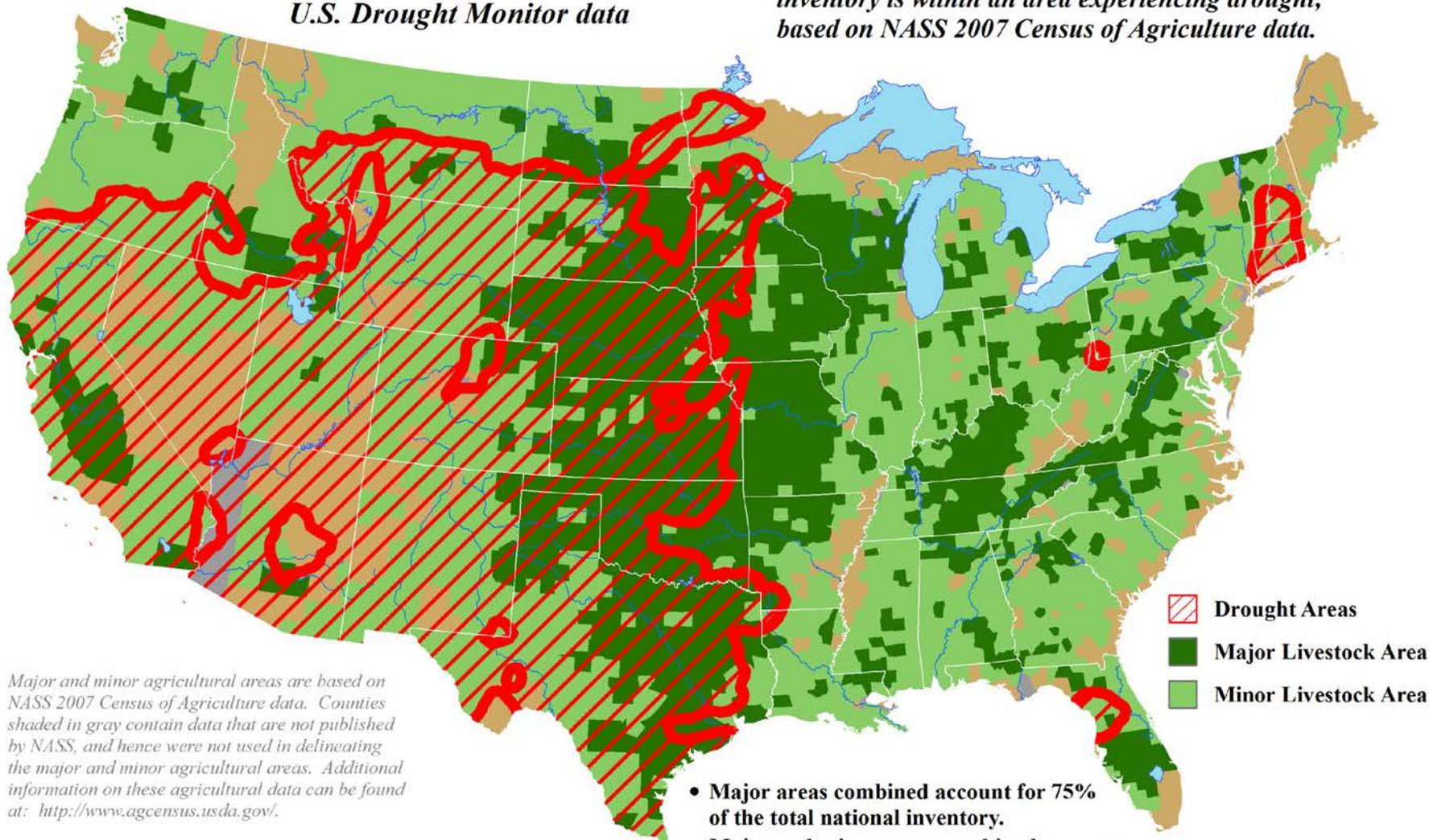
Index Weighting: Excellent = 4; Good = 3; Fair = 2; Poor = 1; Very Poor = 0

Source: USDA

U.S. Cattle Areas Experiencing Drought

Reflects May 14, 2013
U.S. Drought Monitor data

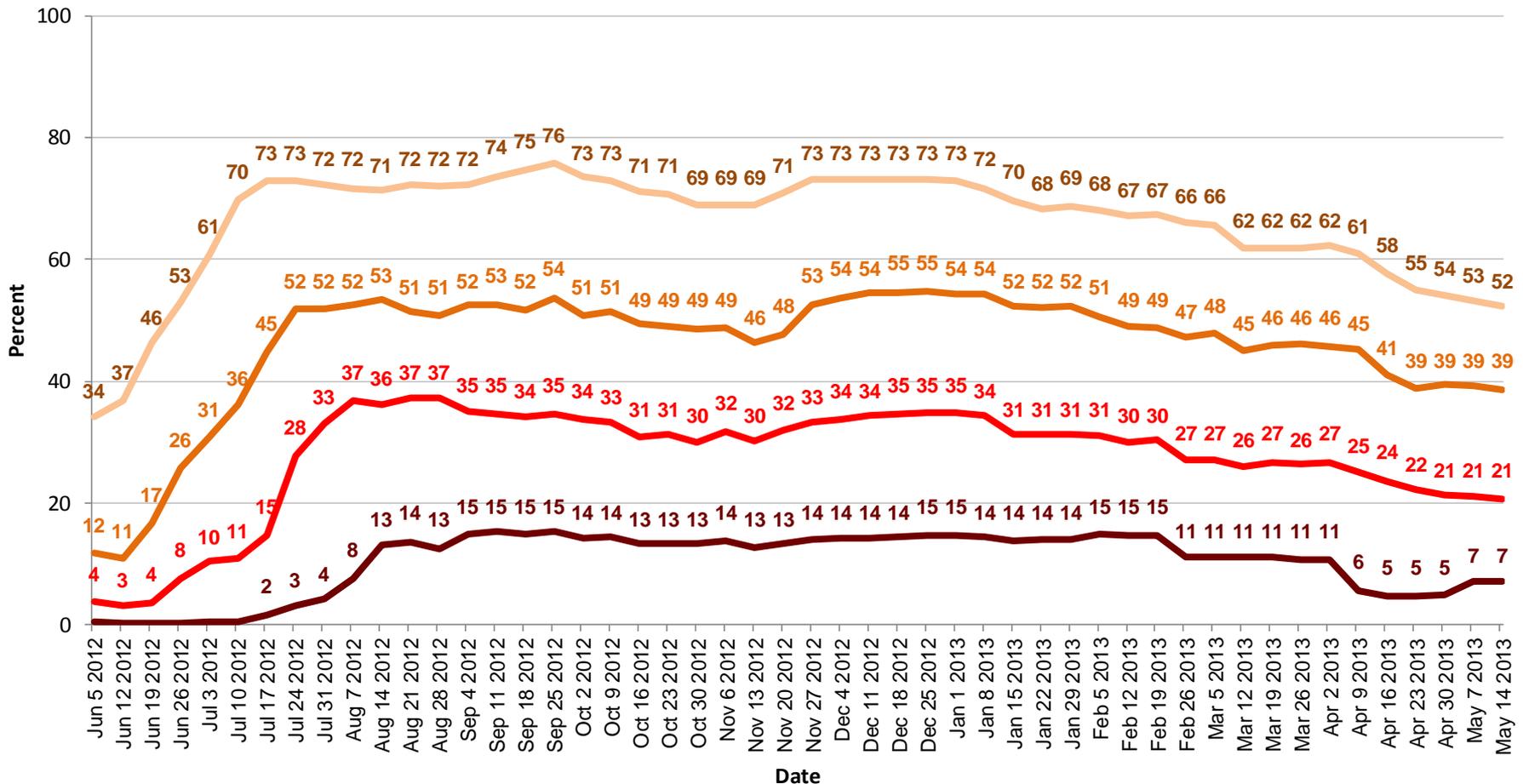
Approximately 52% of the domestic cattle inventory is within an area experiencing drought, based on NASS 2007 Census of Agriculture data.



Major and minor agricultural areas are based on NASS 2007 Census of Agriculture data. Counties shaded in gray contain data that are not published by NASS, and hence were not used in delineating the major and minor agricultural areas. Additional information on these agricultural data can be found at: <http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/>.

Mapped drought areas are derived from the U.S. Drought Monitor product and do not depict the intensity of drought in any particular location. More information on the Drought Monitor can be found at: <http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>.

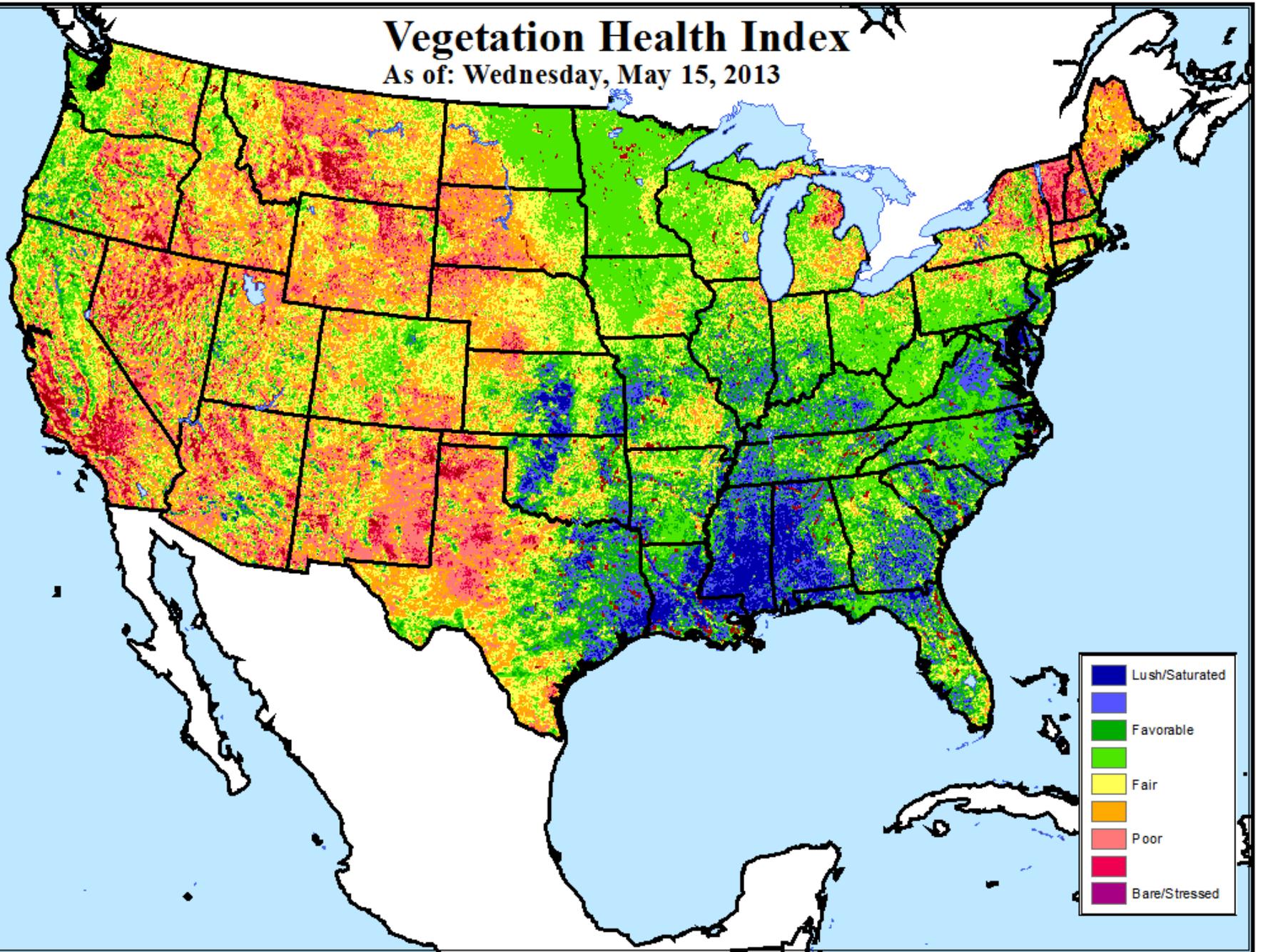
United States Cattle Areas Located in Drought



- Moderate or more intense drought (D1+)
- Severe or more intense drought (D2+)
- Extreme or more intense drought (D3+)
- Exceptional drought (D4)

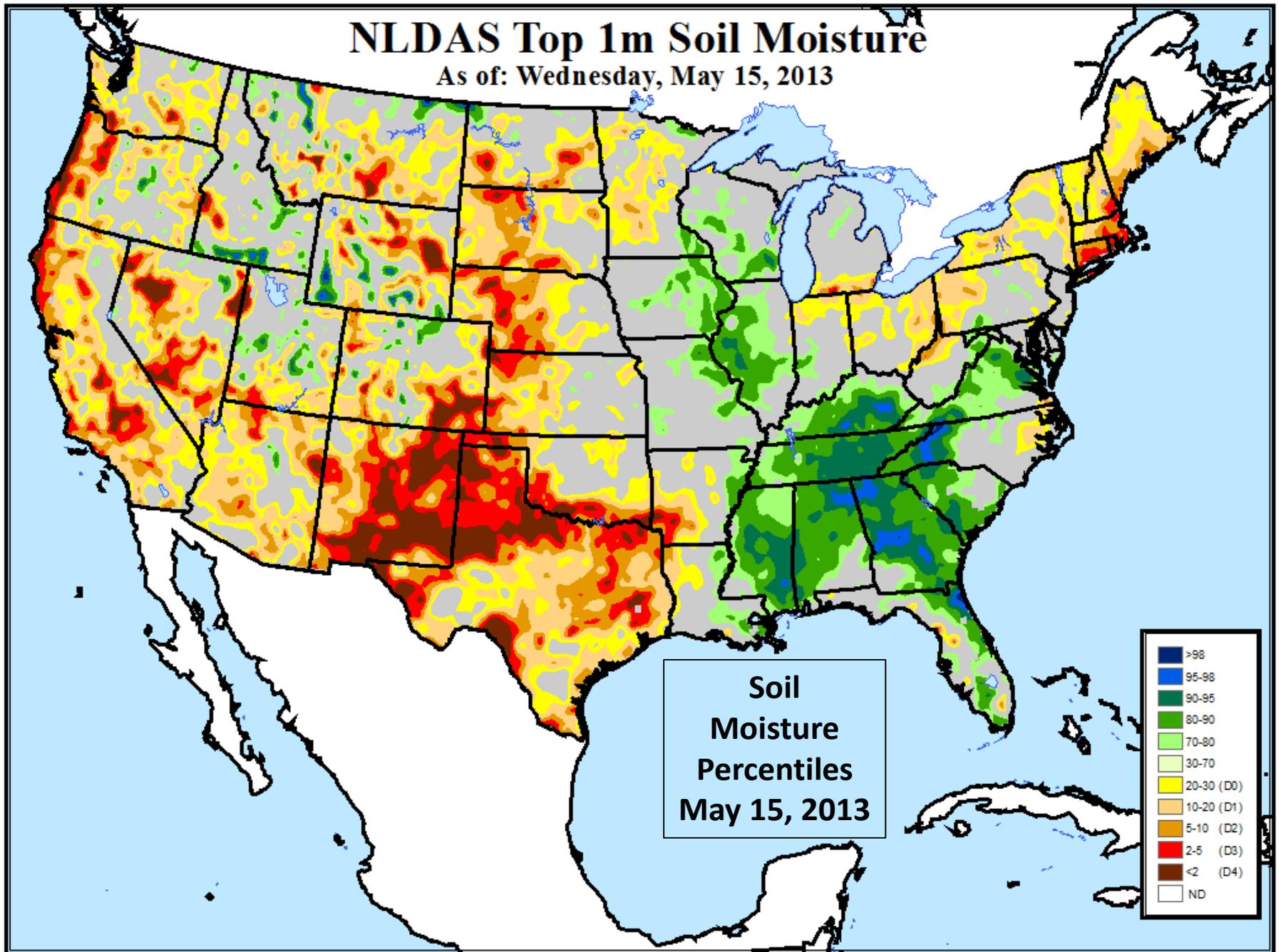
Vegetation Health Index

As of: Wednesday, May 15, 2013



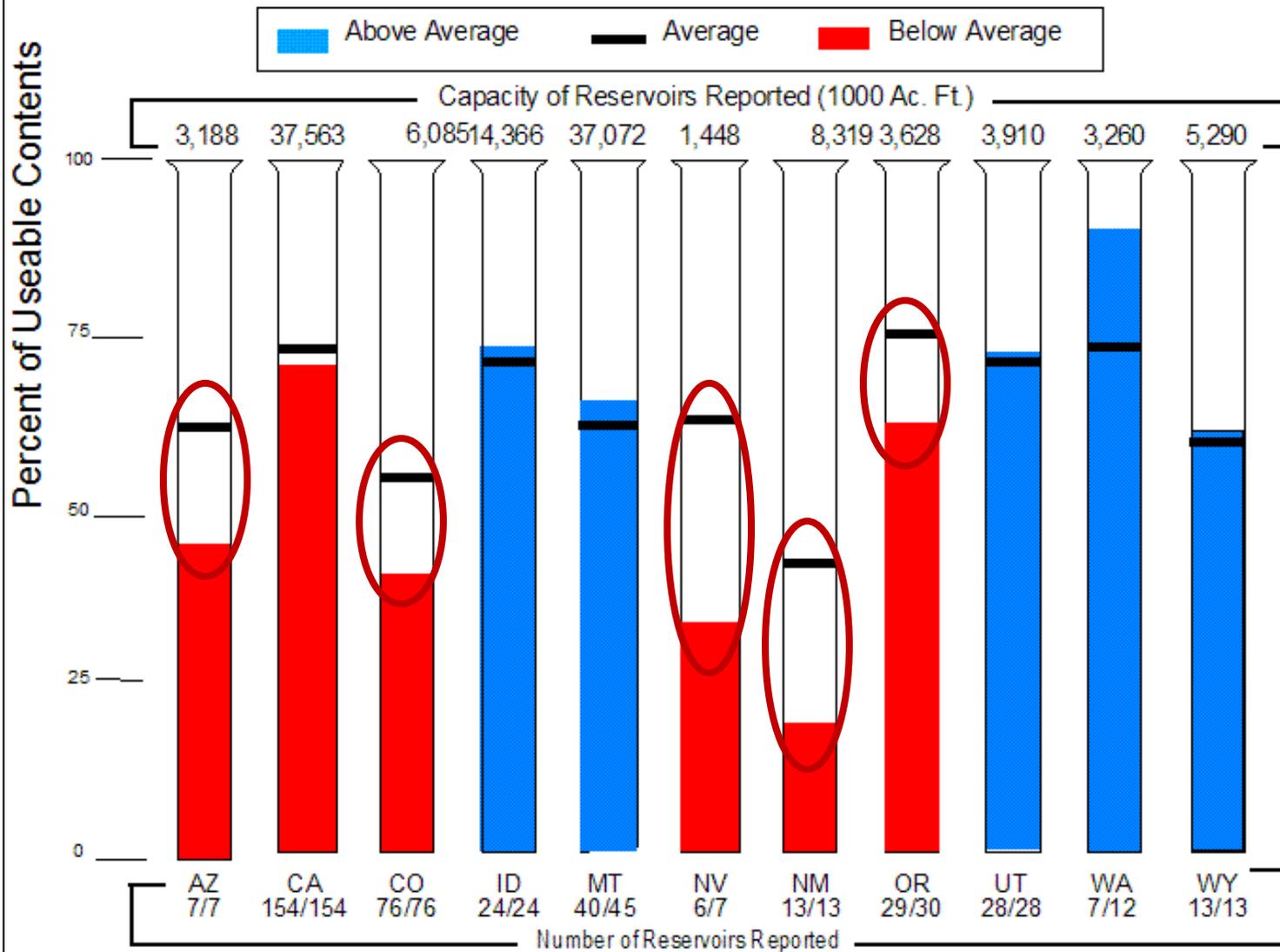
NLDAS Top 1m Soil Moisture

As of: Wednesday, May 15, 2013



Soil
Moisture
Percentiles
May 15, 2013

Reservoir Storage as of May 1, 2013

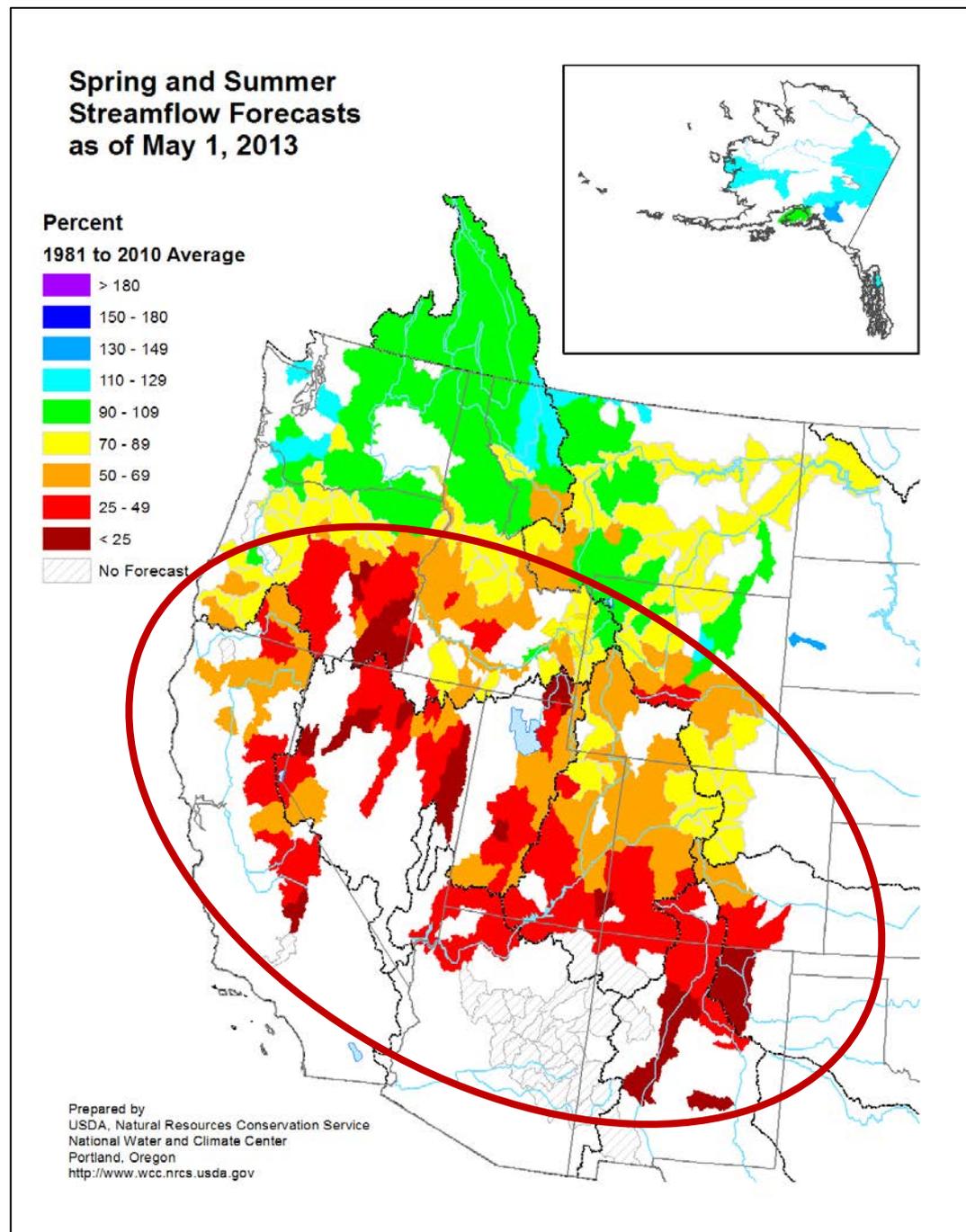


States reporting **below-average** reservoir storage for May 1 and expecting **below-average** spring and summer streamflow:

- Arizona
- Colorado
- Nevada
- New Mexico
- Oregon

States reporting **near-average** reservoir storage for May 1 and expecting **below-average** spring and summer streamflow:

- California
- Idaho (except north)
- Utah
- Wyoming (except north)



Comments? Questions?

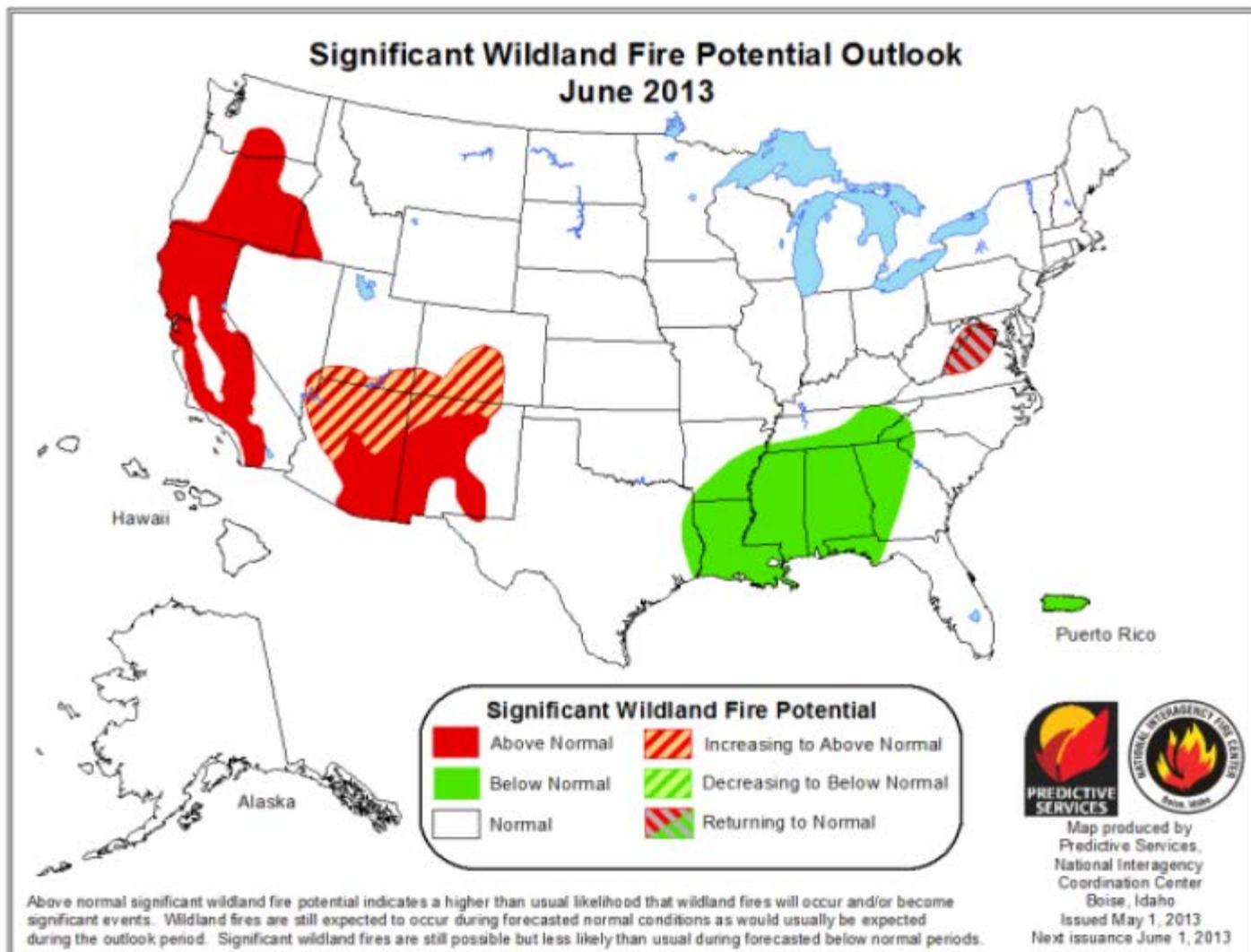
- **Contact info:**

- e-mail: brippyey@oce.usda.gov

- phone: (202) 720-2397

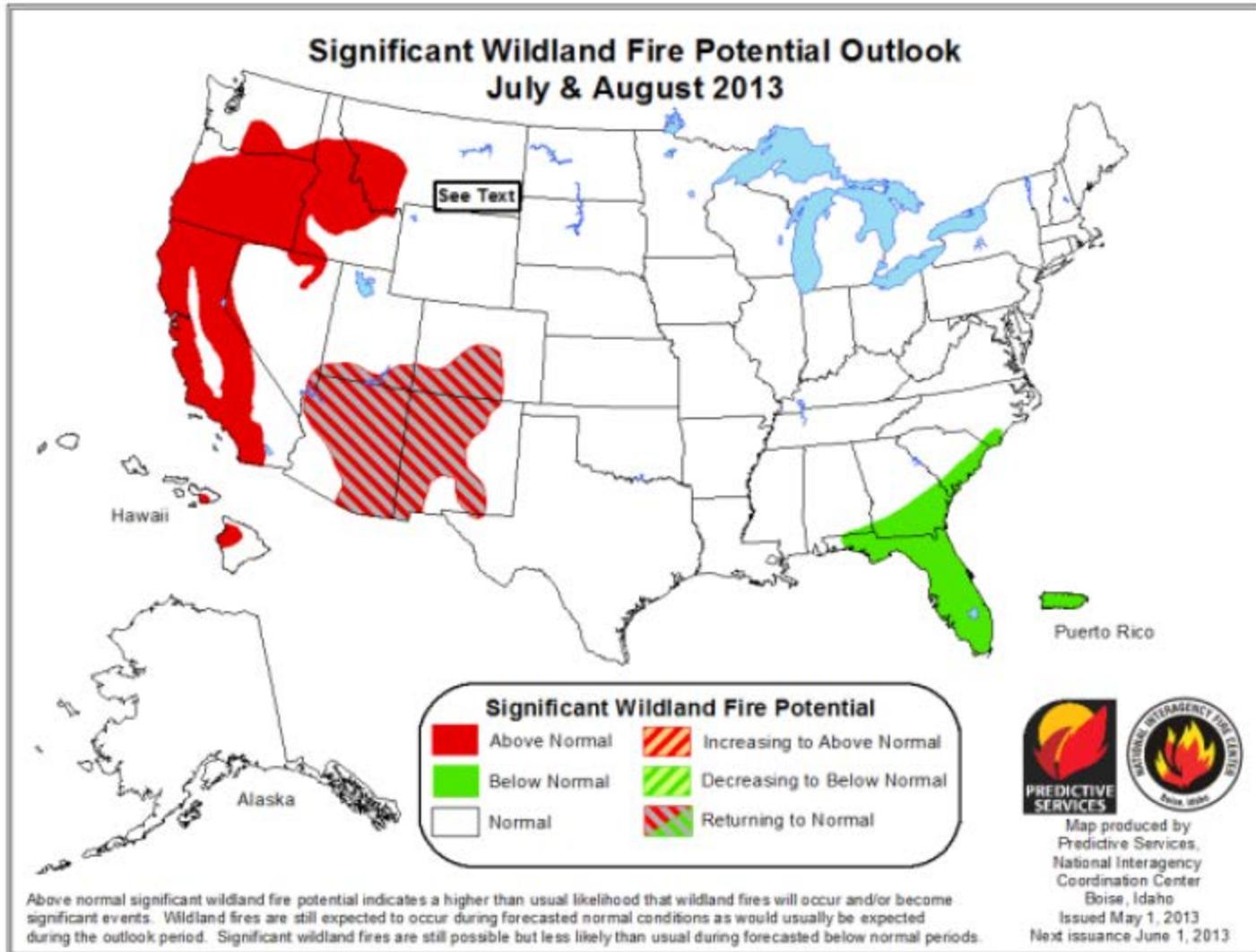
Photo by B. Rippey
Saline Co., Nebraska
April 18, 2013

Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook June 2013



Above normal significant wildland fire potential indicates a higher than usual likelihood that wildland fires will occur and/or become significant events. Wildland fires are still expected to occur during forecasted normal conditions as would usually be expected during the outlook period. Significant wildland fires are still possible but less likely than usual during forecasted below normal periods.

Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook July & August 2013





United States
Department of
Agriculture

Office of the
Chief Economist

World Agricultural
Outlook Board

Long-term
Projections Report
OCE-2013-1

February 2013

USDA Agricultural Projections to 2022

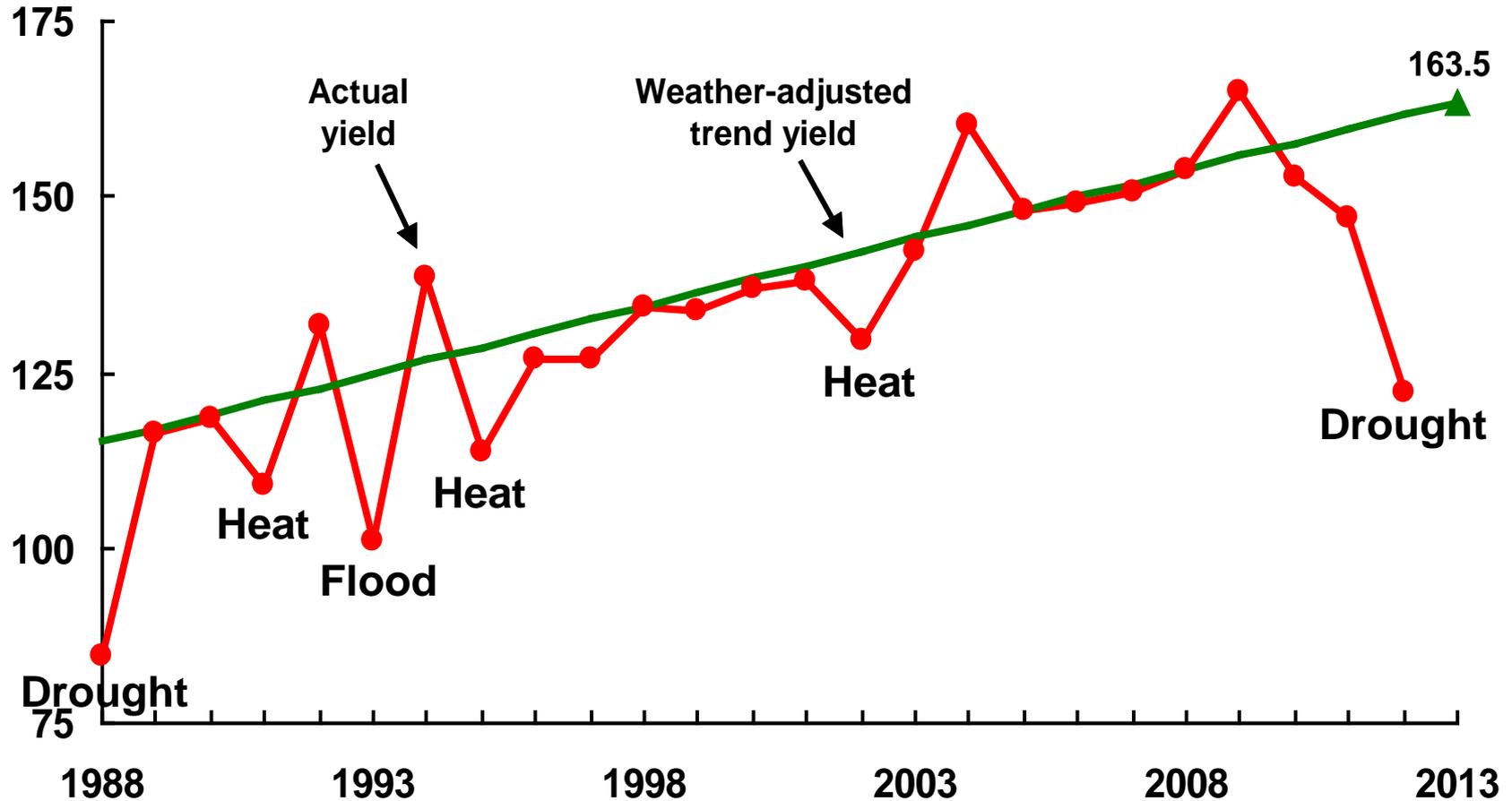
Interagency Agricultural Projections Committee

World Agricultural Outlook Board, Chair
Economic Research Service
Farm Service Agency
Foreign Agricultural Service
Agricultural Marketing Service
Office of the Chief Economist
Office of Budget and Program Analysis
Risk Management Agency
Natural Resources Conservation Service
National Institute of Food and Agriculture

U.S. Corn Yield, 1988-2012, and Weather-Adjusted Yield Trend for 2013

Projected long-term weather-adjusted U.S. corn yield trend starts at 163.5 bushels per acre in 2013

Corn yield,
bushels per acre



Weather-Adjusted Corn Yield Trend

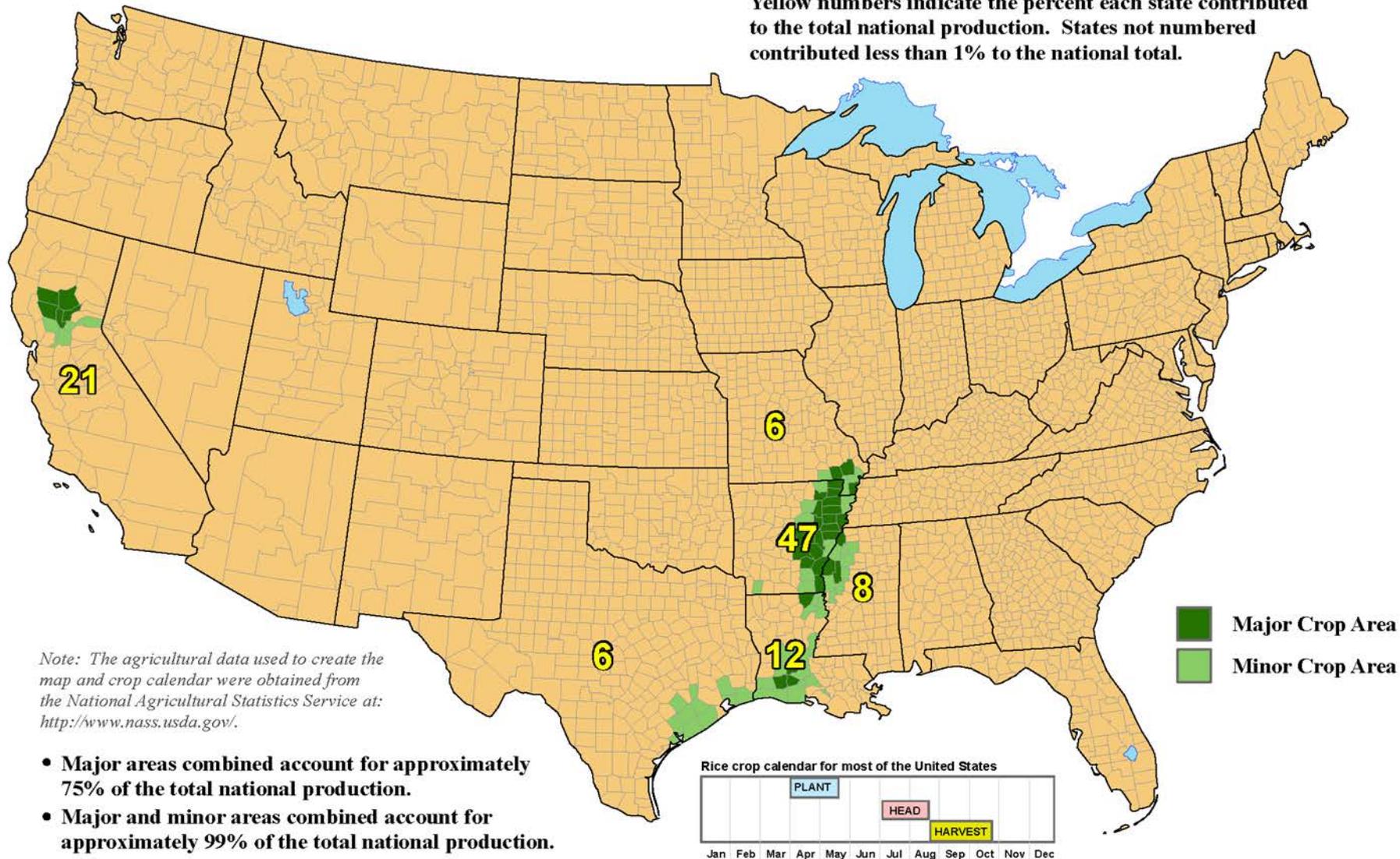
- Trend reflects improvements in technology (e.g. hybrids) and production practices (e.g. pest management; precision planting).
- Trend includes 1988 and 2012 droughts.
- Other variables used to help explain yield variations include: mid-May planting progress and July weather.

Weather-Adjusted Soybean Yield Trend

- With average July-August weather and June weather that is not extremely dry, the soybean model suggests a 2013 yield of 44.6 bushels an acre.
- The weighted average of soybean yield estimates for alternative levels of July-August precipitation results in a slightly lower mean expected soybean yield for 2013 of **44.5 bushels per acre**.
- That slight reduction reflects the asymmetric response of soybean yields to different amounts of rainfall in July-August precipitation.
- The adjustment for soybeans is relatively smaller than the similar adjustment for corn, suggesting less soybean yield variability due to weather than for corn.

United States: Rice

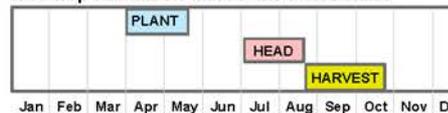
Yellow numbers indicate the percent each state contributed to the total national production. States not numbered contributed less than 1% to the national total.



Note: The agricultural data used to create the map and crop calendar were obtained from the National Agricultural Statistics Service at: <http://www.nass.usda.gov/>.

- Major areas combined account for approximately 75% of the total national production.
- Major and minor areas combined account for approximately 99% of the total national production.
- Major and minor areas and state production percentages are derived from NASS county- and state-level production data from 2006-2010.

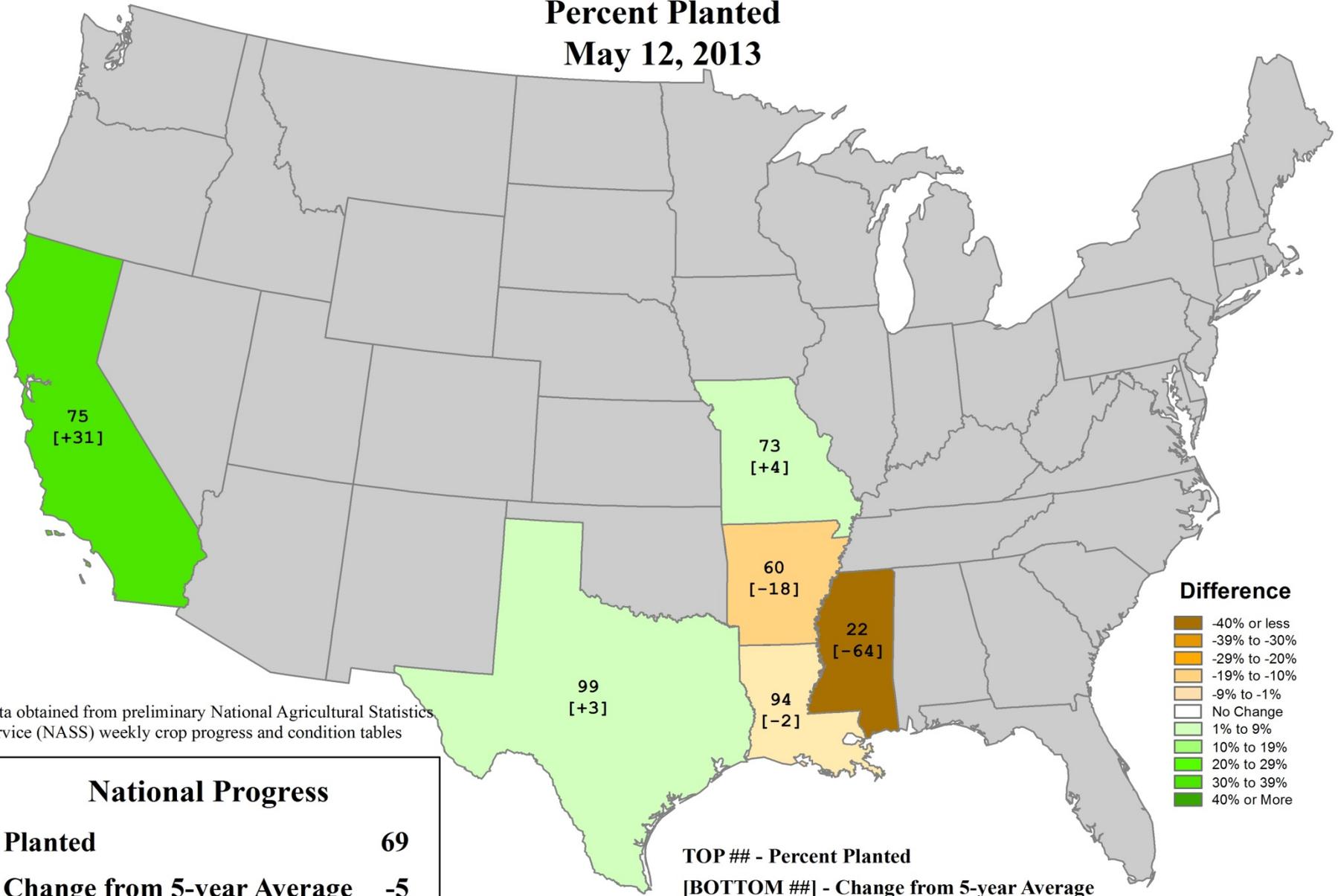
Rice crop calendar for most of the United States



Crop calendar dates are based upon NASS crop progress data from 2006-2010. The field activities and crop development stages illustrated in the crop calendar represent the average time period when national progress advanced from 10 to 90 percent.

U.S. Rice Progress

Percent Planted
May 12, 2013



Difference

- 40% or less
- 39% to -30%
- 29% to -20%
- 19% to -10%
- 9% to -1%
- No Change
- 1% to 9%
- 10% to 19%
- 20% to 29%
- 30% to 39%
- 40% or More

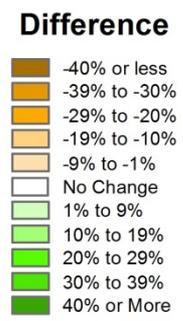
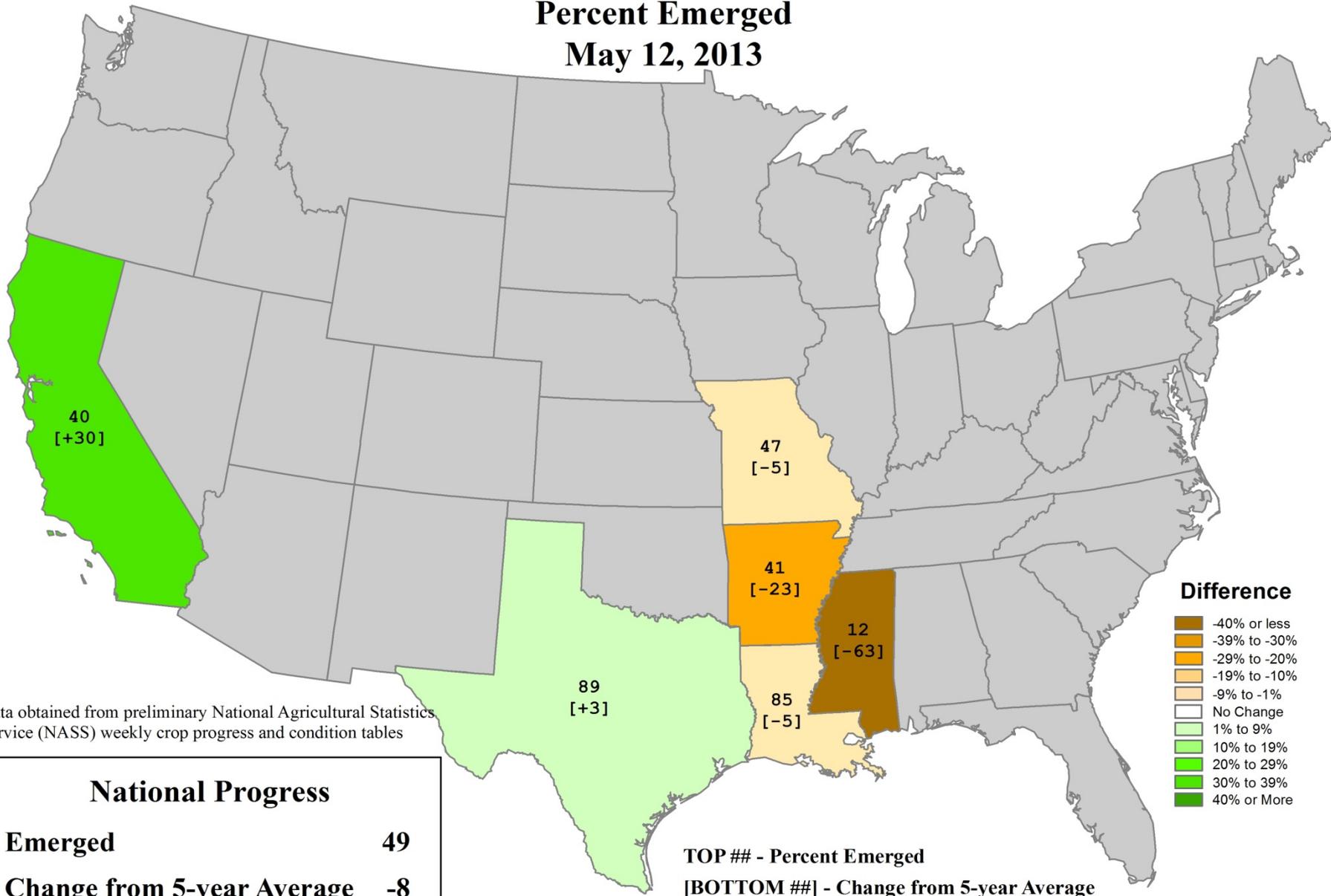
Data obtained from preliminary National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly crop progress and condition tables

National Progress	
Planted	69
Change from 5-year Average	-5

TOP ## - Percent Planted
[BOTTOM ##] - Change from 5-year Average

U.S. Rice Progress

Percent Emerged
May 12, 2013



Data obtained from preliminary National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly crop progress and condition tables

National Progress	
Emerged	49
Change from 5-year Average	-8

TOP ## - Percent Emerged
[BOTTOM ##] - Change from 5-year Average