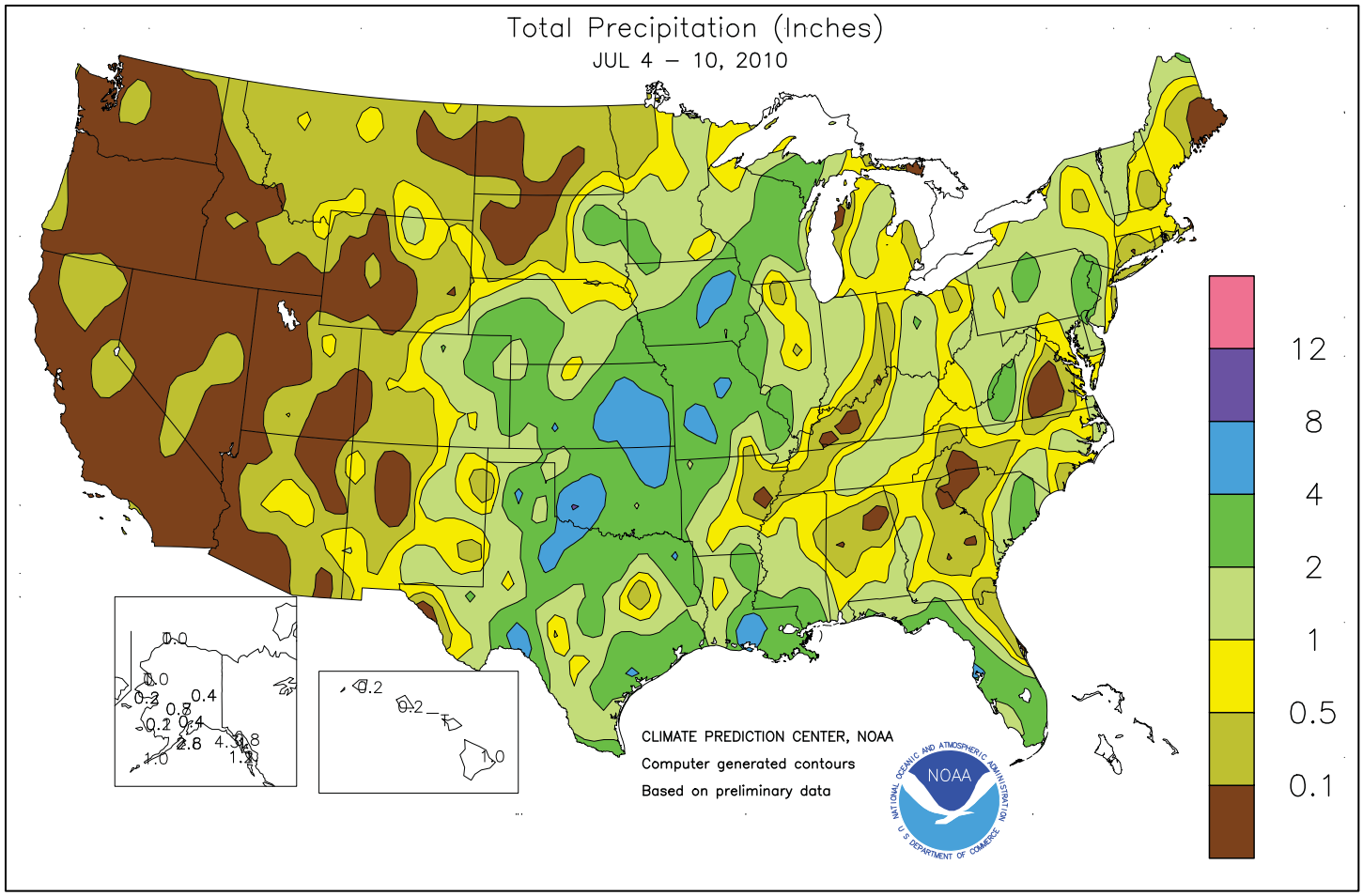
Volume 97, No. 28 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather July 13, 2010

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 4 - 10, 2010

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Wet weather returned to the **western Corn Belt** and persisted in the **south-central U.S.**, maintaining abundant to locally excessive soil moisture for summer crops. Across the **southern half of the Plains**, wet weather slowed late-season winter wheat harvesting. Meanwhile, only light rain fell across the **northern Plains** and the **eastern Corn Belt**. Dry weather was beneficial on the **northern Plains**, although below-normal temperatures continued to impede crop development. In contrast, very warm weather accompanied a drying trend in the **eastern**

(Continued on page 5)

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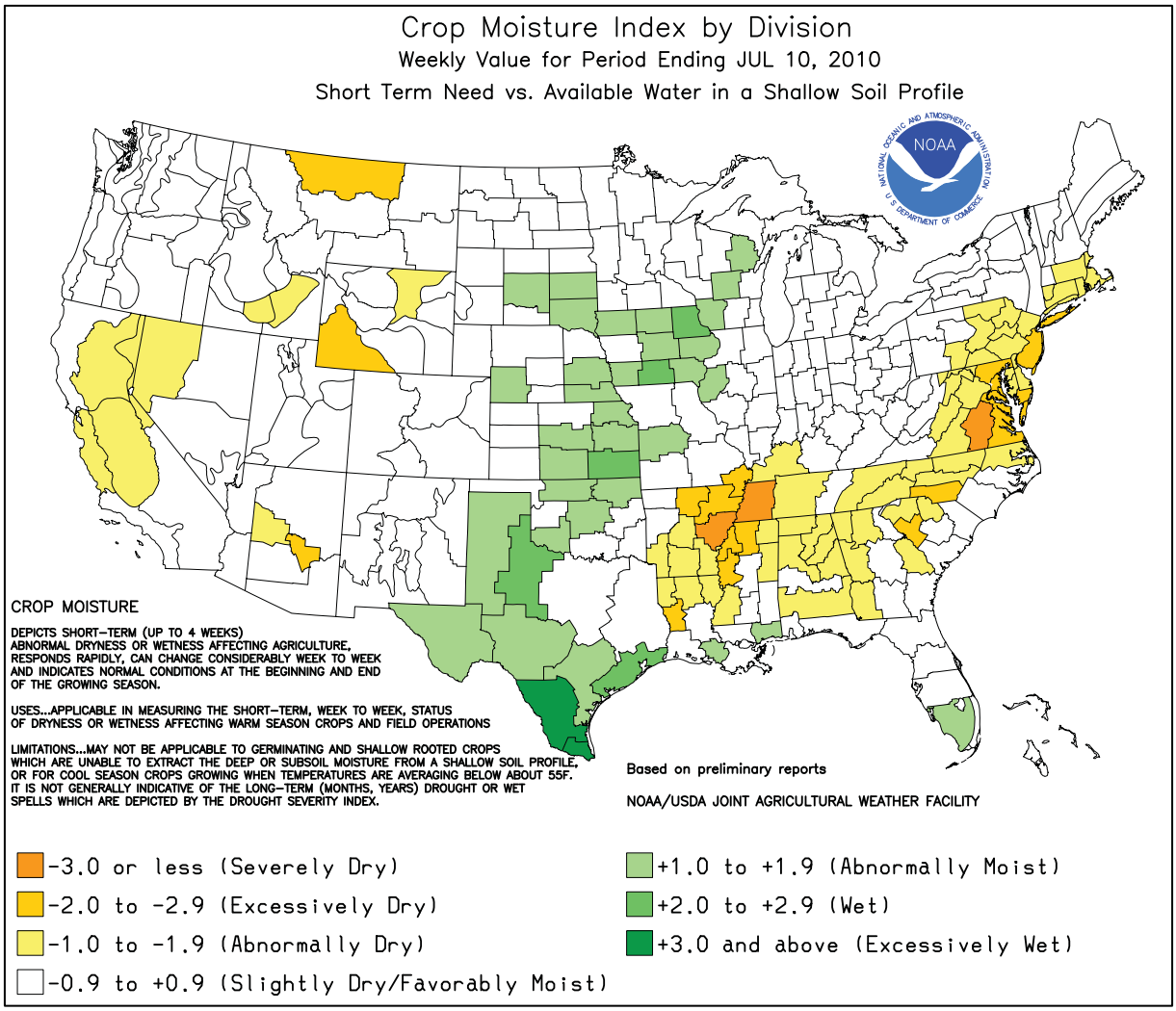
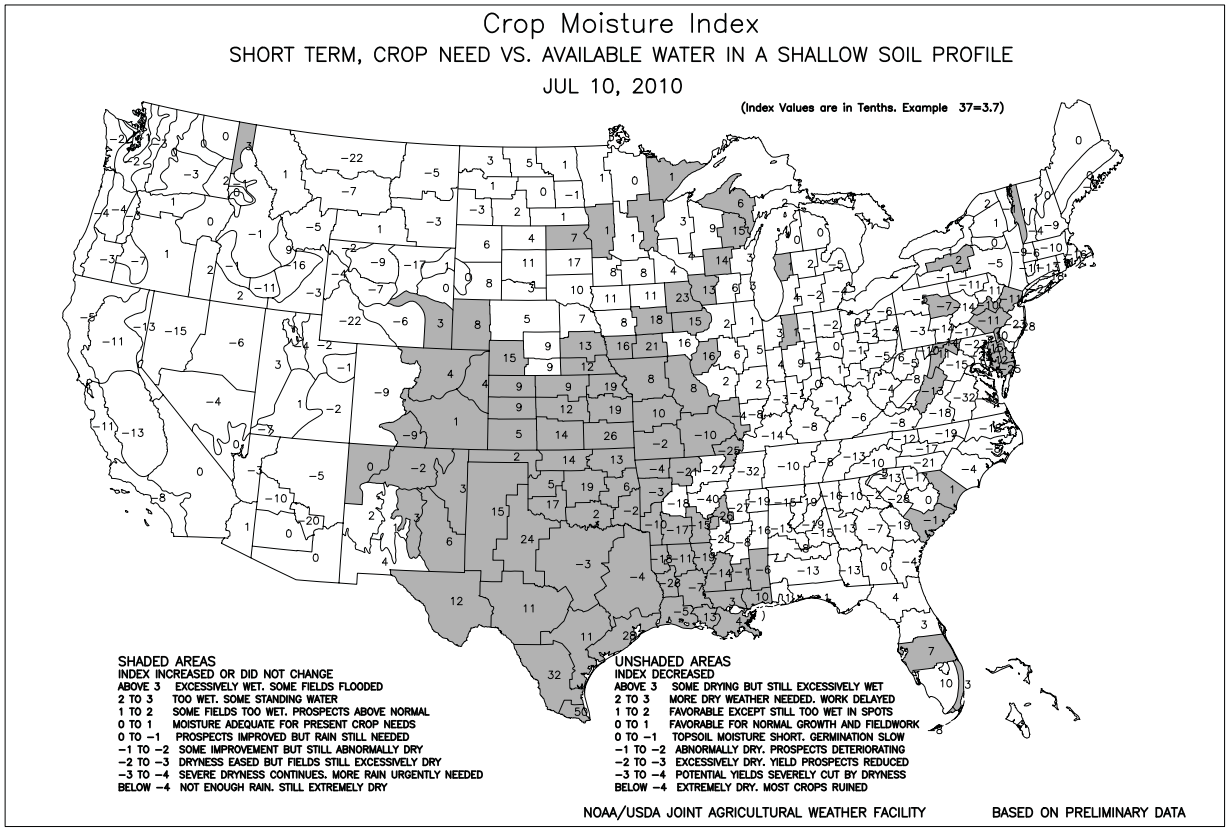
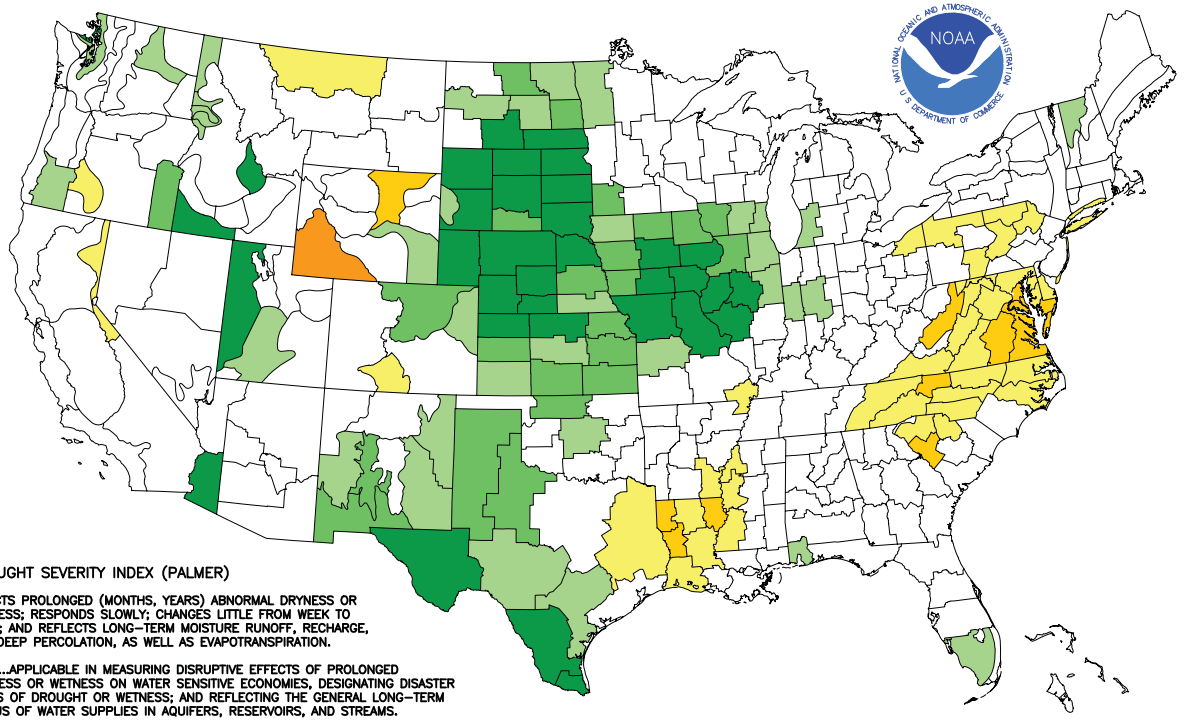

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending JUL 10, 2010
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
-3.0 or less (Severely Dry)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Excessively Dry)
-1.0 to -1.9 (Abnormally Dry)
-0.9 to +0.9 (Slightly Dry/Favorably Moist)
+1.0 to +1.9 (Abnormally Moist)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Wet)
+3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)


Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE
JUL 10, 2010
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
-2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES. MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. STILL EXTREMELY DRY
UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. MOST CROPS RUINED
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA

Drought Severity Index by Division

Weekly Value for Period Ending JUL 10, 2010

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, DESIGNATING 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 OFSHORT-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 reports

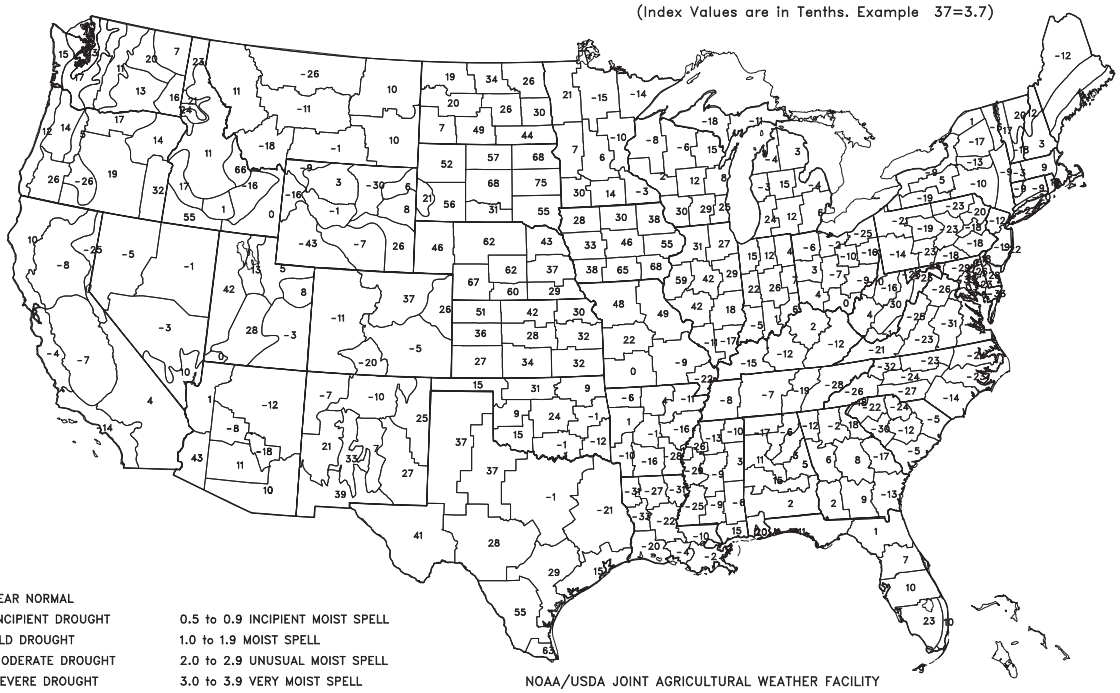
- -4.0 or less (Extreme Drought)
- -3.0 to -3.9 (Severe Drought)
- -2.0 to -2.9 (Moderate Drought)
- -1.9 to +1.9 (Near Normal)
- +2.0 to +2.9 (Unusual Moist Spell)
- +3.0 to +3.9 (Very Moist Spell)
- +4.0 and above (Extremely Moist)

Drought Severity Index by Division

JUL 10, 2010

(Long Term Palmer)

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



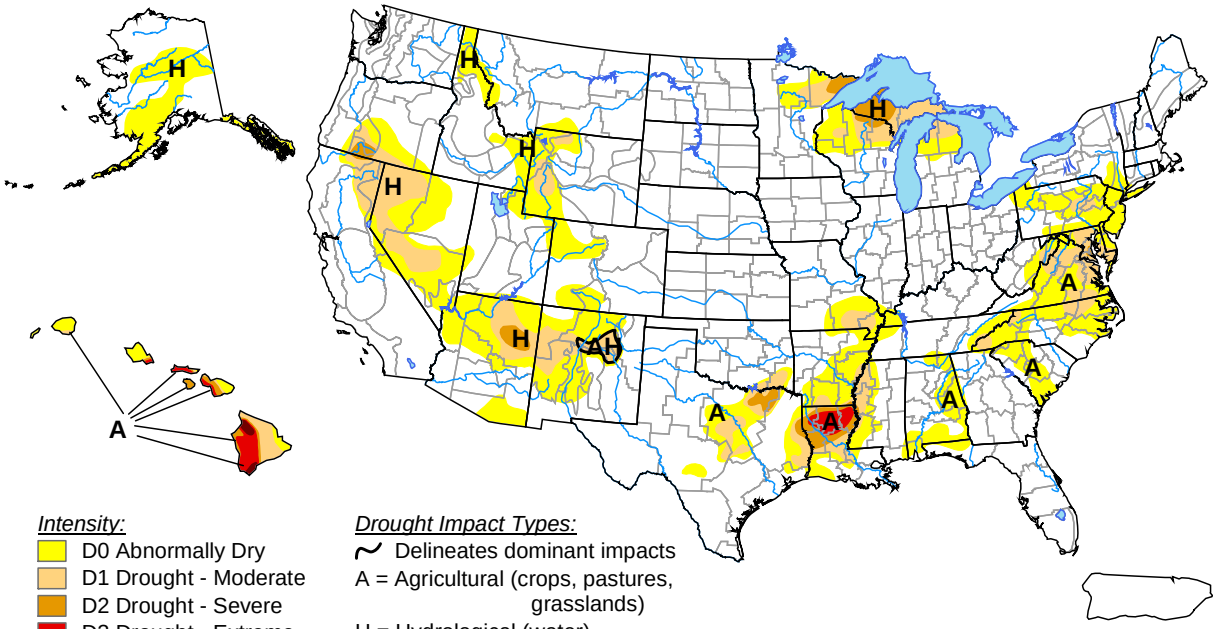
0.4 to -0.4 NEAR NORMAL
-0.5 to -0.9 INCIPIENT DROUGHT
-1.0 to -1.9 MILD DROUGHT
-2.0 to -2.9 MODERATE DROUGHT
-3.0 to -3.9 SEVERE DROUGHT
BELOW -4.0 EXTREME DROUGHT

0.5 to 0.9 INCIPIENT MOIST SPELL
1.0 to 1.9 MOIST SPELL
2.0 to 2.9 UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL
3.0 to 3.9 VERY MOIST SPELL
ABOVE 4.0 EXTREME MOIST SPELL

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
Based on preliminary data

U.S. Drought Monitor

July 6, 2010
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
- A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
- H = Hydrological (water)

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

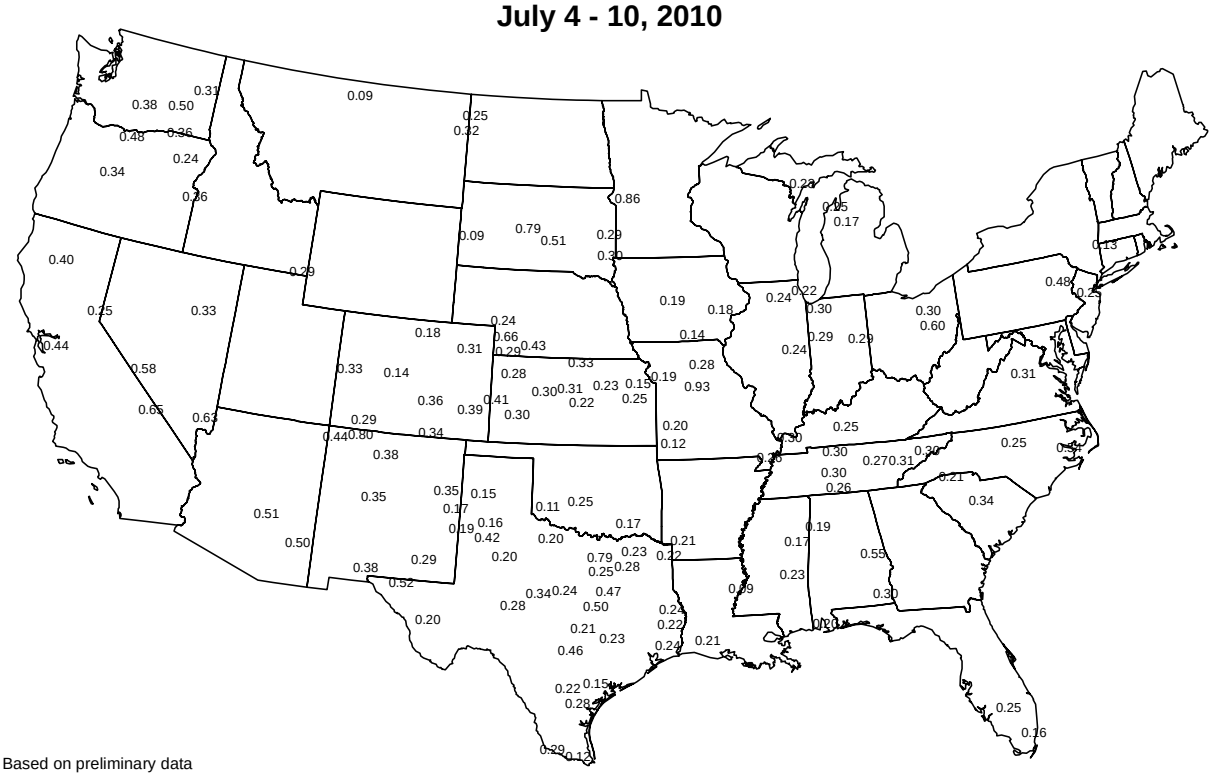
http://drought.unl.edu/dm

USDA National Drought Mitigation Center

Released Thursday, July 8, 2010
Author: Rich Tinker, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

July 4 - 10, 2010



Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.

(Continued from front cover)

Corn Belt, where temperatures remained low enough to prevent significant stress on reproductive summer crops. Pastures and summer crops did not fare as well in the **East**, where a ribbon of 100-degree heat stretched from parts of **Alabama and Georgia into southern New England**. Hardest hit was the **Mid-Atlantic region**, where heat (weekly temperatures locally more than 10°F above normal) and intensifying drought halted pasture growth and severely stressed crops such as corn and soybeans. Rain-fed crops across the **South** were also in need of moisture, except in the **Gulf Coast region**. Rainfall topped 2 inches along and near the **Gulf Coast from Texas to Florida**, but was generally light and spotty across the **interior Southeast**. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather prevailed in the **West**, accompanied by a warming trend. **Western** warmth favored fieldwork and crop development, although cool conditions persisted along and near the immediate **California coast**.

Early in the week, cool weather prevailed in the **Southeast** and **Northwest**. Locations reporting their lowest Independence Day temperature on record included **Redmond, OR** (33°F), and **Augusta, GA** (59°F). In fact, **Augusta** noted three consecutive daily-record lows (59, 59, and 60°F) from July 3-5. Farther north, however, a significant heat wave developed by July 5, when **Reading, PA** (100°F), collected a daily-record high. On July 6, **Hartford, CT** (102°F), tied an all-time-record high, previously achieved on July 3, 1966, and August 9, 2001. **Wilmington, DE** (103°F on July 6), experienced its first triple-digit heat since July 19, 1999, and its hottest day since July 10, 1936 (also 103°F). July 6 was the hottest day since August 20, 1983, in **Baltimore, MD** (105°F); since July 16, 1988, in **Allentown, PA** (101°F); and since July 21, 1991, in **Providence, RI** (102°F). Elsewhere on July 6, maximum temperatures of 103°F in **New York's Central Park** and 102°F in **Atlantic City, NJ**, were the highest readings since August 9, 2001. The following day, **Wilmington** reached 103°F for the second day in a row, while **Philadelphia, PA** (also 103°F), endured its hottest day since July 15, 1995. **Hartford** reached or exceeded 100°F on consecutive days (July 6-7) for the first time since July 20-21, 1991. **Richmond, VA** (100, 103, and 104°F from July 5-7), experienced 3 consecutive days with triple-digit readings for the first time since July 8-10, 1993. **Newark, NJ** (101, 102, 103, and 101°F), tied an all-time record, also set in 1953 and 1993, with 4 consecutive days of triple-digit heat. In stark contrast, July 8 highs in **southern California** peaked at 64°F in **San Diego** and 65°F in **Los Angeles (LAX)**. The last time **San Diego** failed to reach 65°F on a July day was 1912. **Los Angeles (LAX)** had never previously failed to exceed 65°F in July. During the second half of the week, hot weather arrived in the Northwest, while the **East** experienced some relief. Still, late-week **Southeastern** highs reached triple-digit levels in locations such as **Charlotte, NC** (101°F on July 8), and **Tallahassee, FL** (100°F on July 9). Meanwhile, **The Dalles, OR** (103°F), notched a daily-record high for July 8. In **Washington**, **Seattle** (90, 95, and 93°F) posted a trio of daily-record highs from July 7-9.

Record-setting rainfall totals for July 4 were observed in numerous locations, including **Dodge City, KS** (4.74 inches); **Ottumwa, IA** (3.41 inches); **Omaha, NE** (2.74 inches); and **Fort Lauderdale, FL** (2.51 inches). **Dodge City's** 24-hour total (on July 4-5) climbed to 6.95 inches, breaking the record of 6.08 inches established on June 7-8, 1899. Farther east, **Apalachicola, FL** (4.04 inches), collected a daily-record total for July 5. Heavy rain persisted through mid-week across the **central and southern Plains**. Record rainfall amounts for July 6 included 3.29 inches in **Chanute, KS**, and 3.21 inches in **Sidney, NE.** In **northern Texas**, 7.25 inches deluged **Amarillo** in a 24-hour period on July 7-8, shattering the all-time record of 6.75 inches established on May 15-16, 1951. With a 5.74-inch total on July 7, **Amarillo** also set calendar-day rainfall records for July (previously, 4.08 inches on July 8, 1943) and any month (previously, 4.92 inches on June 10, 1984). Meanwhile, Tropical Depression Two made landfall on the morning of July 8 near the southern end of **South Padre Island, TX.** The interaction between the depression and a cold front contributed to additional heavy rain in the **south-central U.S.** In **Brownsville, TX**, 3.63 inches of rain fell from July 7-9, along with a wind gust to 36 m.p.h. on the middle date. In fact, a major flood event continued to unfold in **Deep South Texas**, where the **Rio Grande at Rio Grande City** crested 7.6 feet above flood stage on July 11. It was the second-highest water level on record in that location, behind 15.78 feet above flood stage on September 27, 1972. Earlier, on July 9, the **Rio Grande at Laredo** (34.45 feet above flood stage) had reached its highest level since 1954. Toward week's end, much-needed but locally excessive rain spread into the **South** and **East**, where daily-record totals included 5.67 inches (on July 10) in **Allentown, PA**; 5.36 inches (on July 10) in **Lafayette, LA**; 2.83 inches (on July 8) in **Harrison, AR**; and 2.41 inches (on July 9) in **Florence, SC.** For **Allentown**, it was the fourth-wettest day on record, well behind the all-time mark of 8.71 inches on October 8, 2005.

Warm, showery weather covered much of **Alaska**. In **Nome** (71, 74, and 79°F from July 8-10), highs reached or exceeded 70°F on 3 consecutive days for the first time since August 16-18, 2007. **Nome** also reported a thunderstorm on July 9. Elsewhere on July 9, highs climbed to 85°F in both **Fairbanks** and **Tanana**. Meanwhile, weekly rainfall totaled 4.28 inches in **Yakutat**, aided by a daily-record sum of 2.38 inches on July 6. Farther south, most of **Hawaii** remained mired in drought, despite a few showers. On the **Big Island** at **Hilo**, July 1-10 rainfall totaled 1.89 inches (58 percent of normal), while the year-to-date sum stood at 27.90 inches (43 percent).

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on July 9, 2010. Forecasts refer to July 1.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.51 billion bushels, up 2 percent (%) from last month but down 1% from 2009. The yield is forecast at 46.9 bushels per acre, up 0.3 bushel from last month and up 2.7 bushels from last year. If realized, this will be tied for the third-highest yield on record, trailing only 1999 and 2008. The area expected to be harvested for grain totals 32.1 million acres, unchanged from the acreage report released on June 30, 2010, but down 7% from last year.

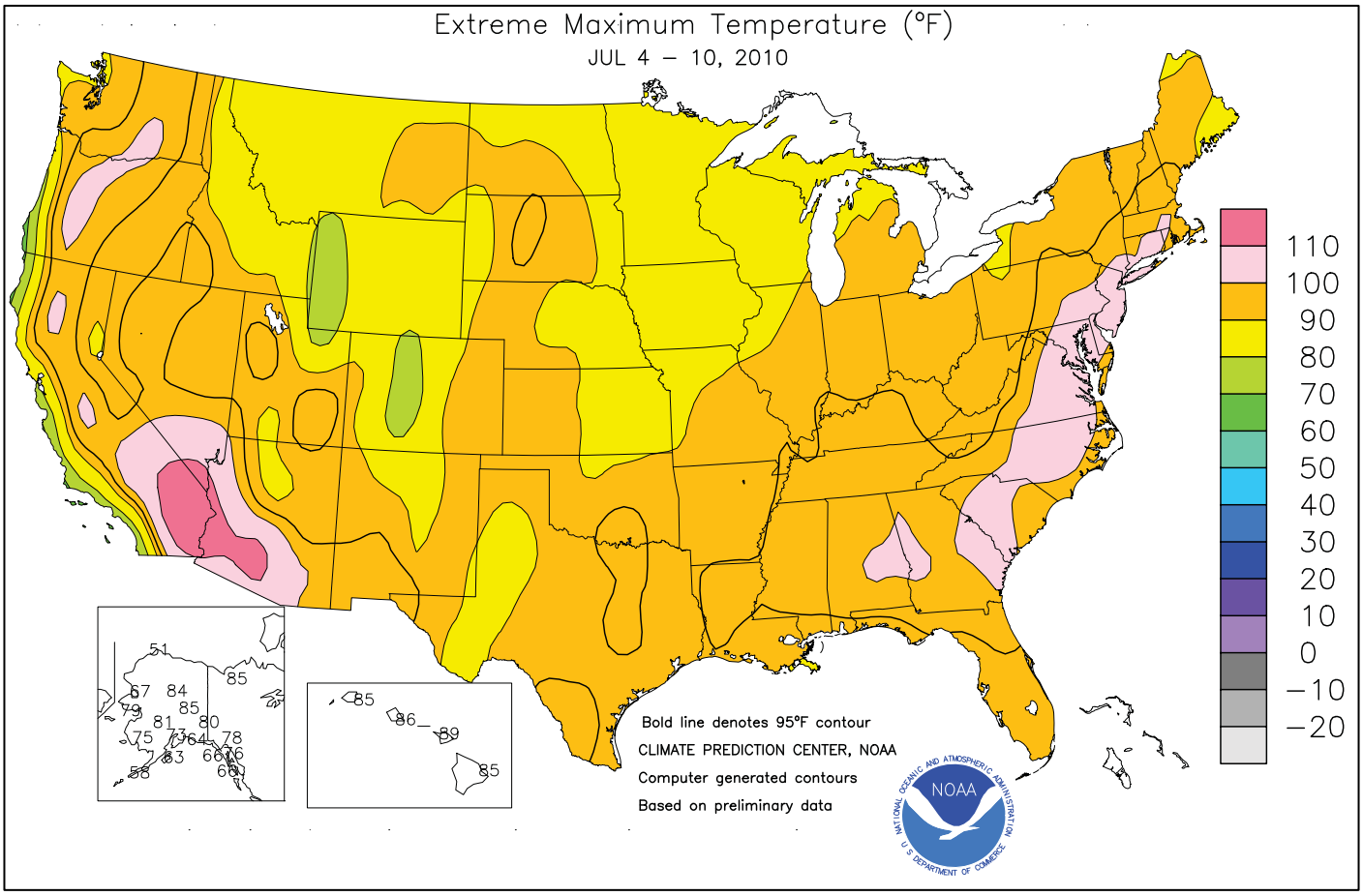
Hard Red Winter, at 1.01 billion bushels, is up 3% from a month ago. Soft Red Winter, at 268 million bushels, is down 6% from the previous forecast. White Winter is up 3% from last month and now totals 226 million bushels. Of this total, 17.8 million bushels are Hard White and 208 million bushels are Soft White.

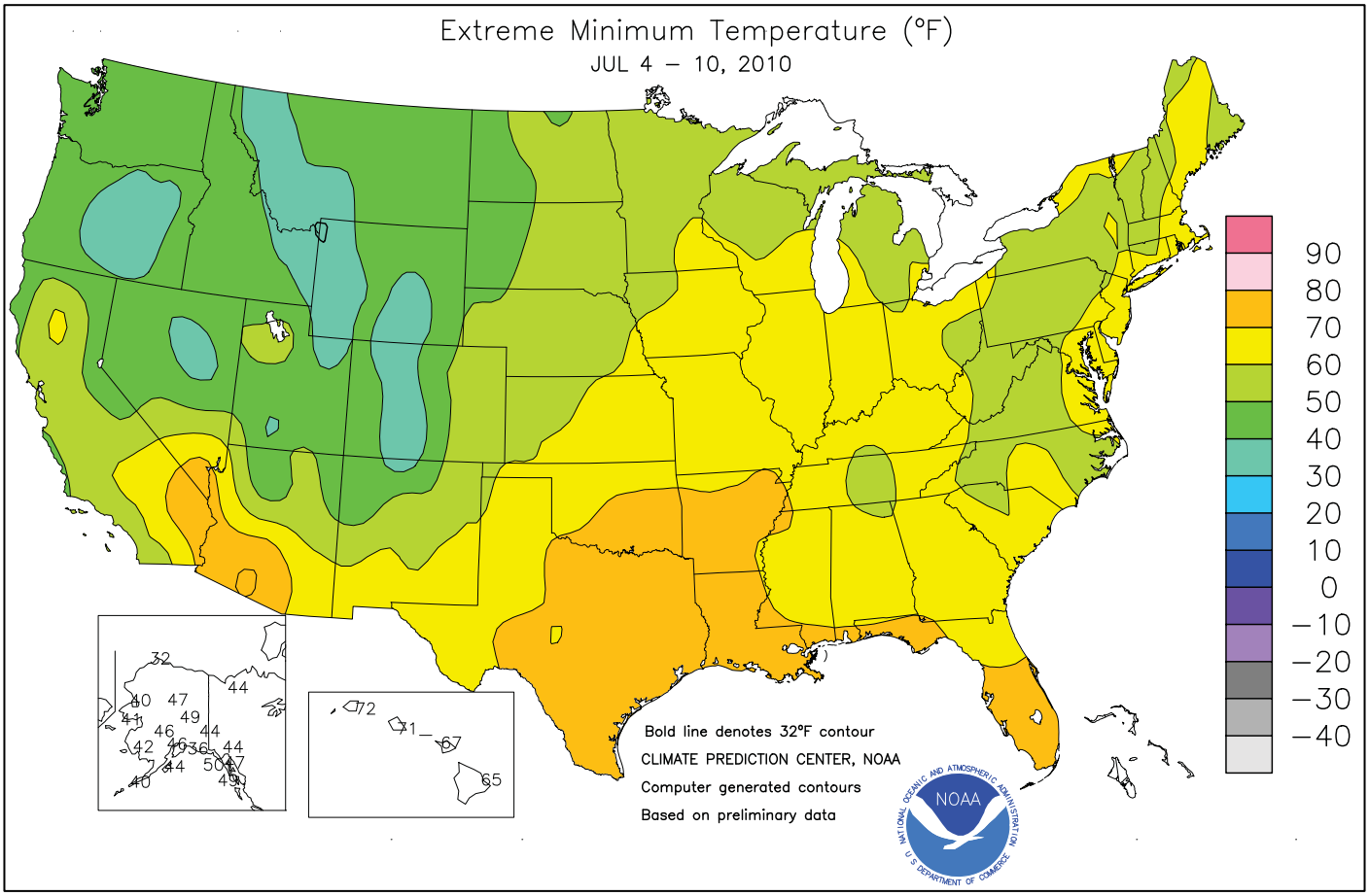
Durum wheat production is forecast at 104 million bushels, down 5% from 2009. The yield is forecast at 40.0 bushels per acre, 4.9 bushels below last year. If realized, this will be the second-highest yield on record, trailing only last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 2.59 million acres, unchanged from the acreage report released on June 30, 2010, but up 7% from last year.

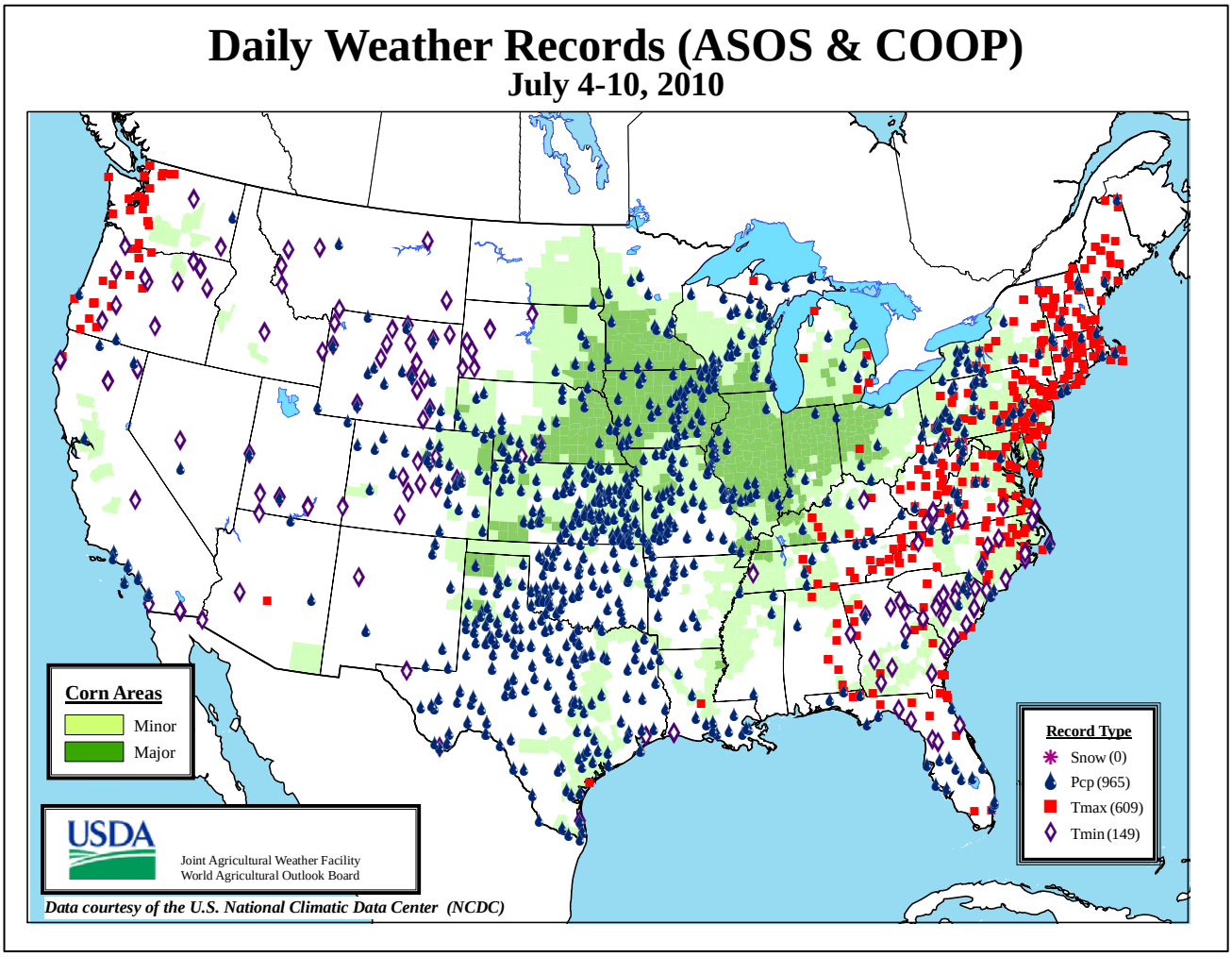
Other spring wheat production is forecast at 607 million bushels, up 4% from last year. If realized, this will be the third- largest production on record. The expected area to be harvested for grain totals 13.6 million acres, unchanged from the acreage report released on June 30, 2010, but up 5% from last year. The yield is forecast at 44.6 bushels per acre, 0.5 bushel below 2009. If realized, this will be the second-highest yield on record, trailing only last year. Of the total production, 567 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, up 3% from last year.

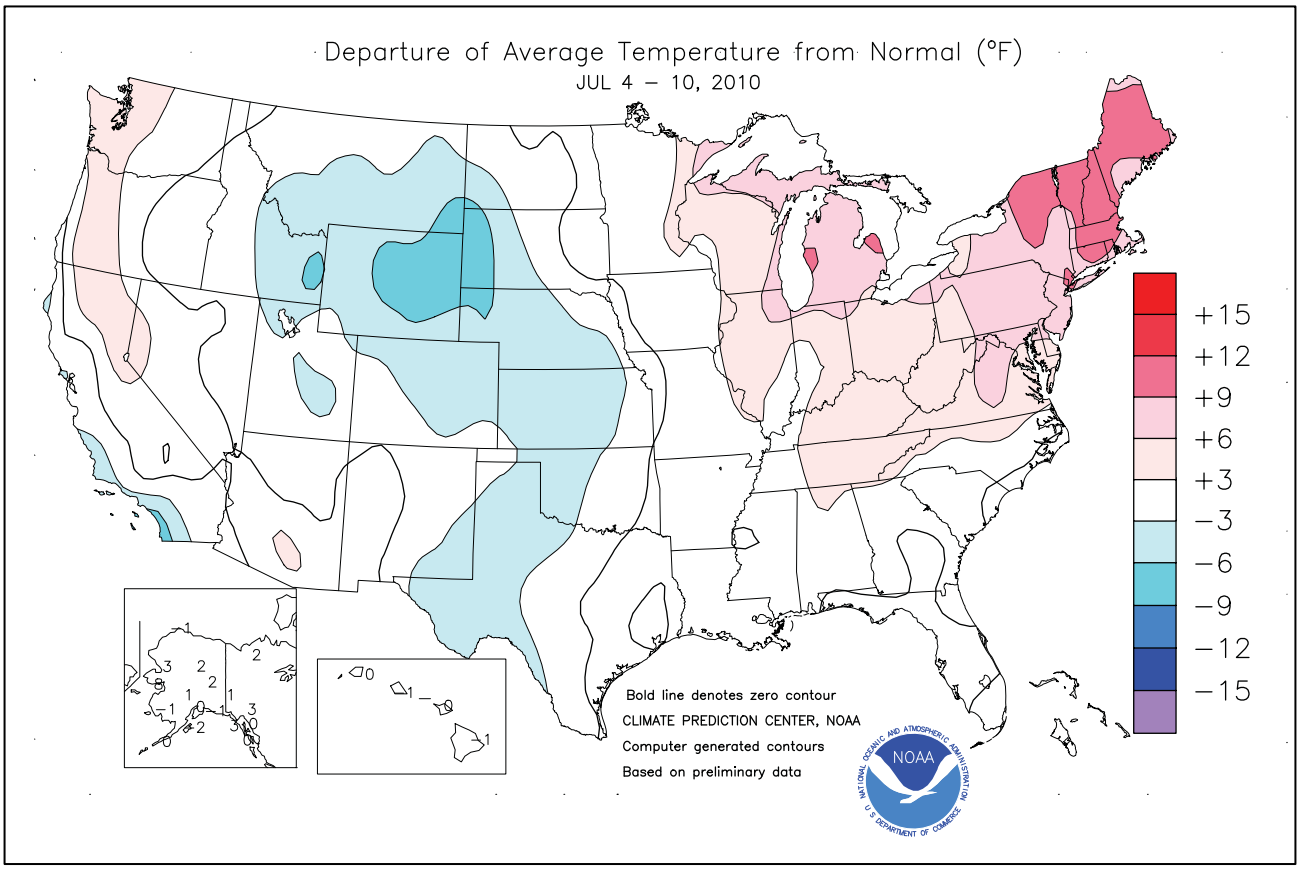
The U.S. **all orange** forecast for the 2009-2010 season is 8.26 million tons, down slightly from the June 1 forecast and down 10% from the 2008-2009 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 134 million boxes (6.01 million tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but down 18% from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 68.6 million boxes (3.09 million tons), unchanged from June 1 but 19% lower than last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 65.0 million boxes (2.93 million tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but down 17% from the 2008-2009 estimate.

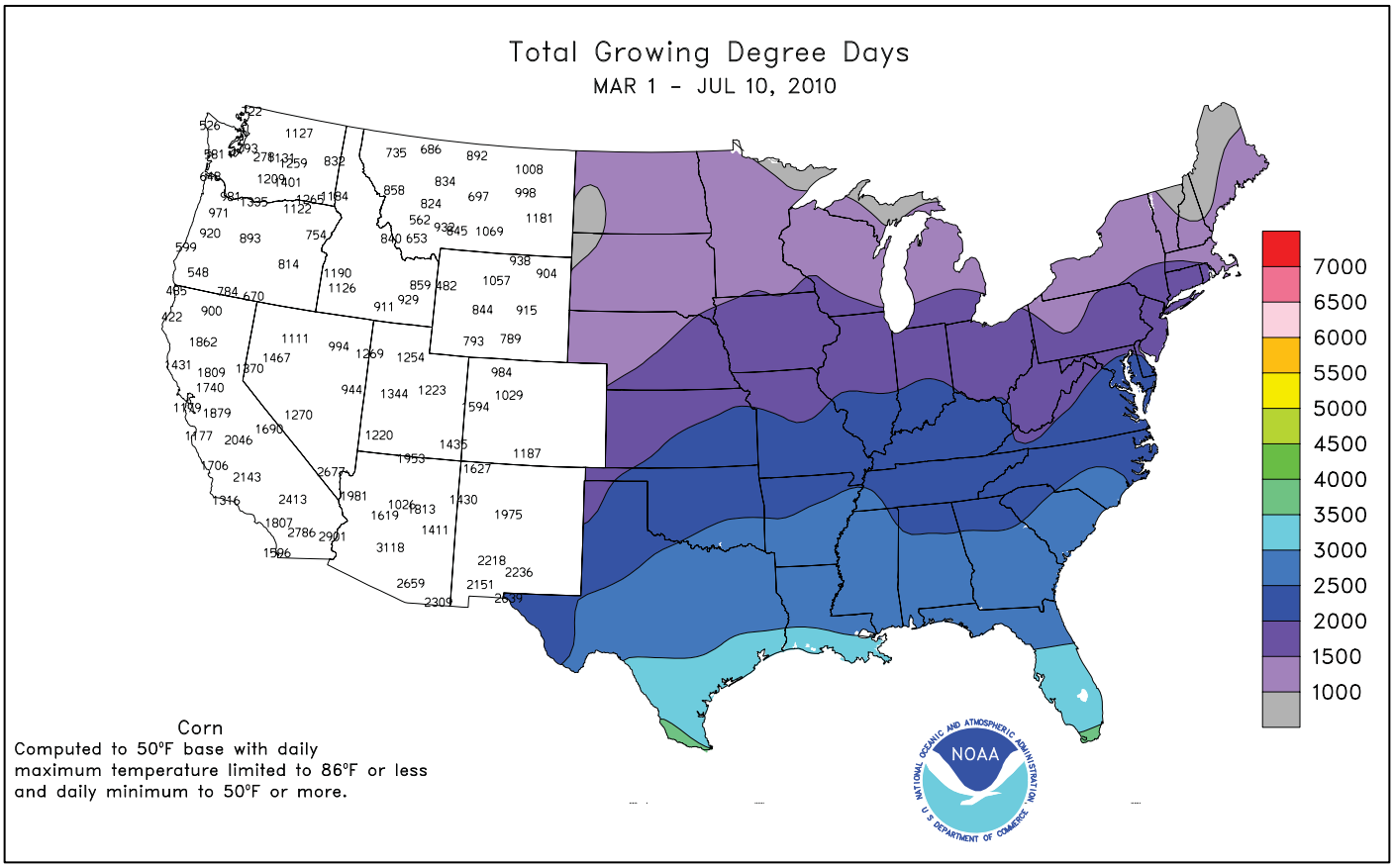
All orange production in California is forecast at 58.0 million boxes (2.18 million tons), down 2% from the previous forecast but up 25% from last season. The navel harvest was complete in early July with reports of high-quality fruit from growers. The Valencia harvest is ongoing. Texas orange production is forecast at 1.64 million boxes (70,000 tons), up 2% from the previous forecast and 12% higher than last season.


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
JUL 4 – 10, 2010
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA

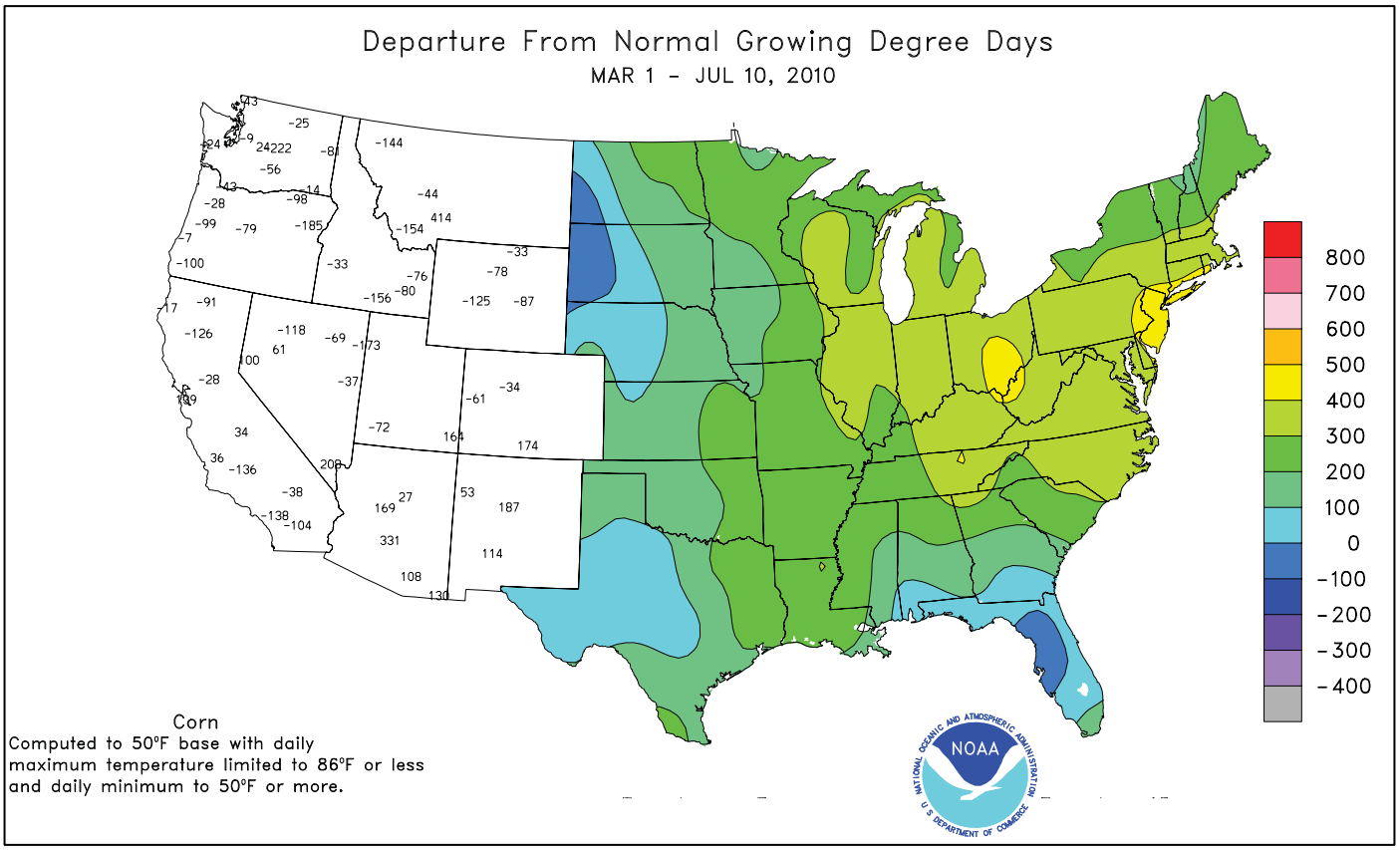

Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
JUL 4 – 10, 2010
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
−30
−40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA


Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)
July 4-10, 2010
Corn Areas
Minor
Major
Record Type
Snow (0)
Pcp (965)
Tmax (609)
Tmin (149)
USDA
Joint Agricultural Weather Facility
World Agricultural Outlook Board
Data courtesy of the U.S. National Climatic Data Center (NCDC)

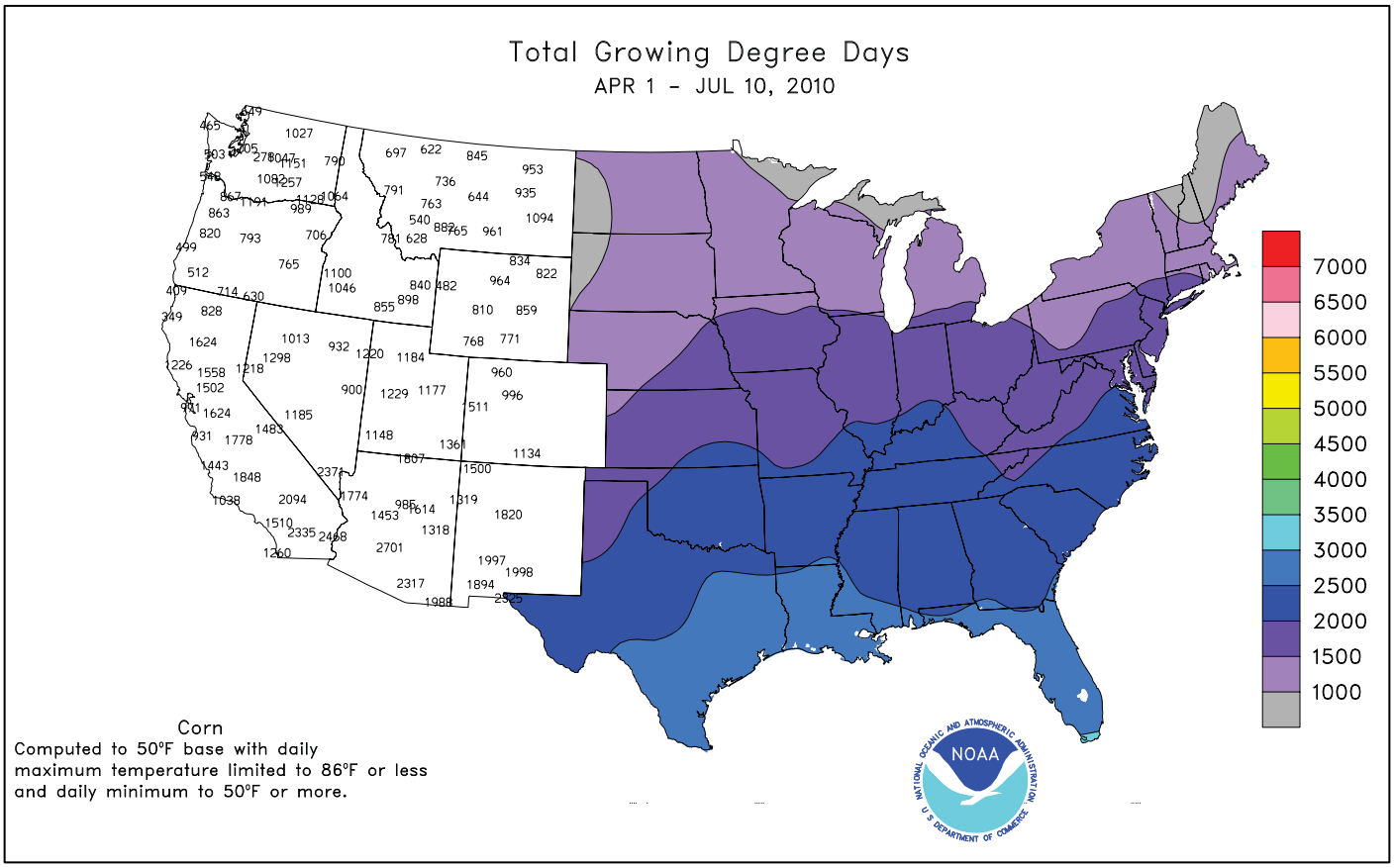

Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
JUL 4 – 10, 2010
+15
+12
+9
+6
+3
−3
−6
−9
−12
−15
Bold line denotes zero contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA

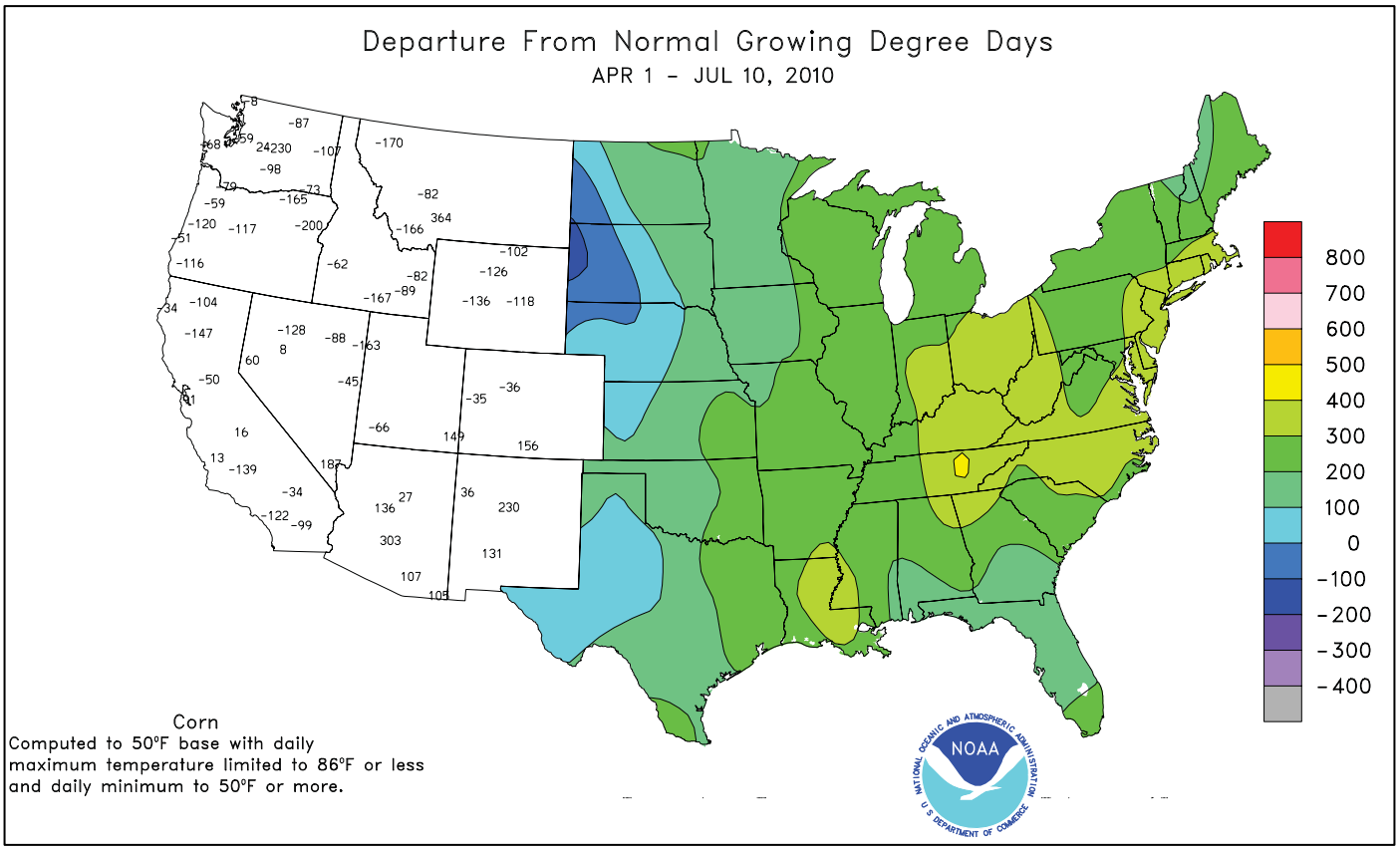


Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.



Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Total Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - JUL 10, 2010
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
NOAA
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - JUL 10, 2010
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
NOAA
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 10, 2010

Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE JUN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
MISSISSIPPI																				
ND	TUNICA 1W	90	72	93	67	81	-	0.12	-	0.11	1.05	-	18.26	-	92	82	5	0	2	0
	LYON	93	72	96	68	82	-	1.21	-	1.07	2.89	-	-	-	93	82	6	0	4	1
	VANCE	90	72	94	68	81	-	0.83	-	0.77	1.49	-	-	-	90	82	5	0	2	1
	PERTHSHIRE	89	73	92	68	81	-	1.92	-	1.13	2.79	-	21.73	-	92	80	3	0	2	2
	SCOTT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SANDY RIDGE	91	73	94	70	82	-	1.69	-	1.27	2.73	-	-	-	98	-	5	0	2	1
NE	VERONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SD	STONEVILLE x	93	76	96	72	84	2	0.04	-0.94	0.03	1.36	25	22.21	70	99	85	7	0	2	0
	INDIANOLA 1S*	91	73	94	71	82	-	0.08	-	0.05	1.58	-	20.21	-	92	84	6	0	2	0
	INVERNESS 5E	92	73	94	71	82	-	0.24	-	0.22	1.00	-	-	-	94	82	6	0	3	0
	SIDON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	NORTH ISSAQUENA	89	72	92	69	81	-	1.08	-	0.55	3.63	-	18.96	-	81	73	2	0	4	1
	SILVER CITY	92	73	96	71	82	-	0.39	-	0.22	2.04	-	21.29	-	86	81	6	0	5	0
	ONWARD	91	73	94	69	82	-	0.41	-	0.29	1.54	-	-	-	80	72	4	0	3	0
	MAYDAY	90	73	94	71	82	-	0.34	-	0.16	1.97	-	18.31	-	83	81	3	0	5	0
MISSOURI																				
NW	CORNING	83	67	87	63	75	-2	1.58	0.09	1.53	6.56	103	17.60	99	-	-	0	0	3	1
	ALBANY	83	68	86	61	75	-2	1.59	0.36	1.54	9.44	144	23.63	123	82	74	0	0	2	1
	ST. JOSEPH	82	68	85	65	75	-2	1.42	0.34	1.22	10.85	170	24.89	132	-	-	0	0	4	1
NC	LINNEUS	85	68	87	63	76	-1	2.91	1.84	1.80	11.77	182	27.15	138	80	73	0	0	3	2
	BRUNSWICK	84	70	87	65	77	0	2.22	1.29	0.89	9.06	141	24.42	120	85	78	0	0	3	2
NE	NOVELTY	85	69	87	63	76	-1	3.11	2.27	2.11	9.54	178	26.20	136	85	74	0	0	5	2
	MONROE CITY	86	70	91	64	77	0	2.15	1.26	0.94	8.27	164	24.43	127	82	74	1	0	4	3
WC	GREEN RIDGE	86	70	89	64	77	1	1.72	0.73	1.15	4.40	63	20.45	93	84	76	0	0	3	2
C	AUXVASSE	86	69	91	64	77	0	2.45	1.51	1.16	8.79	139	25.61	118	81	75	1	0	4	2
	COL-SANBORN FLD	86	71	94	67	78	-1	5.81	4.62	2.75	12.45	201	33.25	148	85	77	1	0	4	2
	WILLIAMSBURG	87	70	92	64	77	0	1.67	0.49	0.64	5.41	88	20.80	92	84	76	1	0	4	1
	COL-JEFFERS F&G	86	70	92	65	77	-1	4.29	3.07	2.62	7.97	132	26.11	117	83	76	1	0	4	3
	COL SOUTH FARMS	85	70	91	65	77	-1	4.97	3.75	2.94	9.30	153	29.40	132	-	-	1	0	4	3
	COL-BF	86	69	92	64	76	-2	3.52	2.30	2.04	6.82	113	25.86	116	84	75	1	0	4	3
	VERSAILLES	89	71	94	64	78	0	2.42	1.61	1.17	5.38	95	21.30	96	84	76	1	0	6	1
EC	VANDALIA	87	69	91	63	77	0	1.77	0.53	0.78	6.39	103	24.61	113	87	76	1	0	4	2
SW	LAMAR	86	70	90	65	77	-2	2.84	1.70	1.93	6.58	82	20.77	79	84	77	1	0	3	1
SC	COOK STATION	89	68	95	62	78	0	2.51	1.99	1.28	7.01	139	24.05	106	81	76	3	0	3	2
	MOUNTAIN GROVE	89	69	95	62	77	0	0.47	-0.13	0.19	3.32	67	19.95	85	78	72	3	0	5	0
SE	DELTA	90	71	94	68	80	0	1.26	0.74	0.81	2.00	45	19.76	81	96	81	4	0	3	1
	CHARLESTON	92	71	96	67	81	1	0.31	-0.52	0.28	0.98	18	19.12	75	96	80	5	0	2	0
	GLENNONVILLE	90	73	93	70	81	0	0.41	0.00	0.32	0.44	11	18.22	80	94	81	6	0	2	0
	CLARKTON	90	72	93	68	81	-1	1.09	0.71	0.49	1.66	38	20.30	86	95	81	4	0	3	0
	PORTAGEVILLE DC	91	73	94	70	82	1	0.53	0.11	0.48	1.80	38	23.90	96	98	81	6	0	2	0
	PORTAGEVILLE LF	91	73	95	68	82	1	0.50	0.00	0.49	1.36	29	21.99	89	98	82	6	0	2	0
	STEELE	93	74	96	69	83	2	0.23	-0.22	0.22	3.78	77	23.76	91	98	84	6	0	2	0
	CARDWELL	91	72	94	67	81	-1	0.08	-0.34	0.08	1.59	36	17.31	69	101	83	6	0	1	0

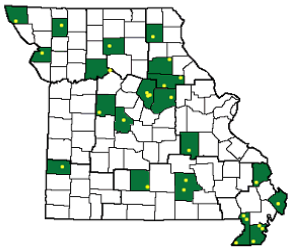
Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Beasley Lake. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.

Data are preliminary and subject to revision.

Mississippi: ND = Northern Delta; NE = Northeastern Mississippi; EC = East Central Mississippi; SD = Southern Delta.
Missouri: NW = Northwest; NC = North Central; NE = Northeast; WC = West Central; C = Central; EC = East Central; SW = Southwest; SE = Southeast; SC = South Central. (Col=Columbia, Col-Jeffers F&G=Columbia Jefferson Farm and Gardens, Col-BF=Bradford Farm)

Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Scattered showers brought up to 2 inches of rainfall, but many areas received less than an inch. Fields parched from the heat have required heavy irrigation, while dryland fields have showed increased signs of yellowing and browning of corn and soybeans from heat and drought stress.

Missouri Weather Stations



Note: For information on the weather stations in Missouri, please visit:
http://agebb.missouri.edu/weather/stations/index.htm

Mississippi Weather Stations

Note: For information on the weather stations in Mississippi, please visit:
http://www.deltaweather.msstate.edu/maps/weather_station_map.htm

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 10, 2010

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center (301-763-8000, Ext. 7503)

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	93	72	99	67	83	3	0.02	-1.10	0.02	3.31	62	31.49	103	83	42	6	0	1	0
	HUNTSVILLE	95	71	99	67	83	4	0.25	-0.76	0.25	3.00	53	23.91	73	88	52	7	0	1	0
	MOBILE	91	74	94	70	82	1	0.89	-0.49	0.42	4.50	65	35.79	99	90	73	5	0	4	0
	MONTGOMERY	95	72	102	65	84	3	0.06	-1.18	0.06	1.49	25	21.53	69	90	41	7	0	1	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	63	52	73	46	57	-1	0.39	0.10	0.15	1.60	109	5.15	108	87	63	0	0	6	0
	BARROW	43	35	51	32	39	-1	0.02	-0.12	0.02	0.19	37	1.64	153	96	78	0	1	1	0
	FAIRBANKS	77	53	85	49	65	2	0.38	0.02	0.38	1.82	95	2.62	67	82	42	0	0	1	0
	JUNEAU	63	50	76	47	57	1	0.80	-0.04	0.33	5.36	118	22.18	95	98	82	0	0	5	0
	KODIAK	55	47	63	44	51	-2	2.59	1.55	1.42	7.28	106	46.01	122	93	83	0	0	6	2
	NOME	69	50	79	41	59	8	0.18	-0.19	0.17	1.50	91	3.33	63	74	54	0	0	2	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	82	49	83	39	65	0	0.04	-0.31	0.03	0.13	15	9.38	91	57	19	0	0	2	0
	PHOENIX	108	85	112	81	96	4	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	4.92	147	26	17	7	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	90	61	93	56	75	2	0.06	-0.35	0.06	0.37	39	10.65	138	46	16	5	0	1	0
	TUCSON	102	79	105	73	91	4	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.00	0	4.75	124	35	20	7	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	89	75	94	74	82	1	1.91	1.10	1.66	7.80	143	20.87	89	92	62	4	0	3	1
	LITTLE ROCK	93	75	95	73	84	2	0.13	-0.69	0.05	2.54	49	21.79	79	88	51	7	0	4	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	97	69	99	65	83	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	5.26	114	48	30	7	0	0	0
	FRESNO	98	66	103	63	82	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	8.35	106	60	33	7	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	68	60	72	58	64	-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	9.07	96	82	76	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	101	69	105	66	85	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	29	23.64	108	55	28	7	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	91	57	99	54	74	-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	13.46	113	81	29	3	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	67	61	75	59	64	-6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	22	8.15	107	83	78	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	71	56	79	55	63	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	14.89	111	81	66	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	93	56	99	54	75	-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	10.69	119	81	43	5	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	81	44	86	38	63	0	0.03	-0.12	0.02	0.24	30	2.80	95	86	39	0	0	2	0
	CO SPRINGS	80	54	90	50	67	-2	0.62	0.11	0.45	1.02	33	4.25	49	88	32	1	0	4	0
	DENVER INTL	80	55	89	53	68	-3	1.96	1.55	1.77	3.74	167	8.94	121	90	36	0	0	5	1
	GRAND JUNCTION	91	58	95	48	75	-1	0.06	-0.03	0.06	0.35	66	4.03	90	48	23	5	0	1	0
	PUEBLO	86	56	95	50	71	-3	0.71	0.36	0.33	1.61	88	7.56	124	88	48	2	0	3	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	91	72	98	66	81	8	0.00	-0.83	0.00	3.22	68	26.12	111	78	57	4	0	0	0
	HARTFORD	94	70	102	60	82	9	0.69	-0.13	0.69	4.71	94	21.74	91	79	42	6	0	1	1
DC	WASHINGTON	95	75	102	67	85	6	1.19	0.42	1.17	3.06	73	14.79	73	72	38	6	0	2	1
DE	WILMINGTON	93	72	103	64	83	7	0.76	-0.18	0.76	2.59	53	21.10	93	88	42	4	0	1	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	91	72	97	68	82	1	0.05	-1.20	0.05	3.11	41	24.92	108	94	54	3	0	1	0
	JACKSONVILLE	93	71	100	66	82	1	0.04	-1.35	0.04	3.91	53	15.11	61	92	47	4	0	1	0
	KEY WEST	88	79	90	77	84	0	0.73	-0.02	0.37	3.28	58	10.50	62	84	69	1	0	4	0
	MIAMI	91	77	94	73	84	1	2.06	0.60	1.22	9.87	92	30.63	117	89	62	5	0	5	1
	ORLANDO	90	72	95	70	81	-1	0.56	-1.22	0.53	4.63	47	29.11	119	87	58	4	0	2	1
	PENSACOLA	88	75	94	73	82	0	2.04	0.24	1.22	9.65	108	39.68	118	90	65	3	0	3	2
	TALLAHASSEE	92	73	100	71	83	1	1.37	-0.42	0.79	10.00	106	34.69	101	90	53	4	0	4	1
	TAMPA	88	74	93	73	81	-1	3.12	1.69	1.41	9.06	120	25.66	128	89	61	3	0	3	3
	WEST PALM BEACH	89	76	93	75	83	1	2.46	0.90	1.09	8.87	90	33.65	117	95	70	3	0	5	2
GA	ATHENS	94	67	100	61	81	2	0.00	-0.98	0.00	4.59	86	25.14	95	82	45	6	0	0	0
	ATLANTA	91	71	97	65	81	1	0.11	-1.02	0.11	5.32	102	28.53	102	78	46	4	0	1	0
	AUGUSTA	96	67	103	59	82	2	0.22	-0.69	0.22	2.41	44	15.92	64	87	53	6	0	1	0
	COLUMBUS	94	72	101	67	83	1	1.13	0.05	1.12	3.58	71	23.76	86	85	37	6	0	2	1
	MACON	93	68	100	62	80	-1	0.27	-0.69	0.24	6.00	123	23.73	93	94	43	5	0	2	0
	SAVANNAH	94	70	101	65	82	0	0.47	-0.83	0.47	6.30	86	23.84	96	84	45	5	0	1	0
HI	HILO	83	67	85	65	75	-1	1.02	-1.31	0.31	7.17	67	27.84	43	83	67	0	0	6	0
	HONOLULU	85	72	86	71	79	-1	0.22	0.14	0.12	0.46	84	4.12	44	76	64	0	0	4	0
	KAHULUI	87	70	89	67	79	1	0.04	-0.03	0.03	0.13	39	3.97	35	71	62	0	0	2	0
	LIHUE	84	74	85	72	79	0	0.17	-0.26	0.05	1.32	55	8.61	44	76	69	0	0	7	0
ID	BOISE	88	57	97	49	73	0	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.85	94	8.66	117	57	26	3	0	0	0
	LEWISTON	88	55	99	48	72	1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	2.86	203	9.48	127	66	33	4	0	0	0
	POCATELLO	82	46	89	41	64	-3	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.02	92	5.35	73	68	38	0	0	0	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	90	72	93	68	81	9	0.73	-0.03	0.37	6.90	146	19.14	107	81	49	4	0	3	0
	MOLINE	88	71	89	65	79	4	2.34	1.41	1.56	11.01	184	26.25	131	90	64	0	0	4	2
	PEORIA	88	70	90	64	79	4	1.67	0.73	0.90	8.21	159	26.76	142	87	53	2	0	3	2
	ROCKFORD	87	69	88	63	78	6	0.12	-0.88	0.07	6.25	100	17.88	94	88	62	0	0	4	0
	SPRINGFIELD	89	71	92	62	80	4	0.59	-0.21	0.44	8.73	178	26.67	141	91	52	2	0	2	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	92	70	95	66	81	3	0.72	-0.16	0.56	3.21	60	17.50	70	84	48	5	0	2	1
	FORT WAYNE	91	69	94	66	80	7	0.31	-0.53	0.31	5.23	99	20.13	104	87	46	5	0	1	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	90	70	93	66	80	5	0.24	-0.74	0.23	9.96	180	22.63	104	85	49	4	0	2	0
	SOUTH BEND	88	68	93	62	78	5	0.38	-0.52	0.38	6.09	111	18.79	95	85	59	3	0	1	0
IA	BURLINGTON	87	71	88	66	79	3	3.67	2.62	2.02	14.89	250	34.87	176	92	59	0	0	3	2
	CEDAR RAPIDS	81	67	84	62	74	0	4.19	3.24	2.19	13.87	237	24.81	143	96	65	0	0	4	2
	DES MOINES	84	70	88	66	77	2	1.21	0.26	0.60	14.62	246	29.04	160	89	65	0	0	3	2
	DUBUQUE	82	67	84	63	74	2	1.99	1.17	0.64	9.73	185	23.97	132	97	69	0	0	4	3
	SIOUX CITY	84	61	88	56	72	-2	0.98	0.22	0.68	7.49	159	14.07	98	93	65	0	0	4	1
	WATERLOO	82	67	85	60	75	2	4.16	3.16	2.07	12.11	193	24.47	138	96	72	0	0	4	3
KS	CONCORDIA	84	65	90	62	75	-3	3.13	2.20	2.40	8.94	170	19.95	127	95	77	1	0	3	2
	DODGE CITY	84	63	91	61	73	-6	7.36	6.67	4.46	11.80	284	19.40	155	93	53	2	0	4	2
	GOODLAND	81	60	91	56	71	-3	1.70	0.94	1.17	5.20	119	12.72	111	95	72	1	0	3	1
	TOPEKA	83	69	88	65	76	-2	3.68	2.75	1.40	13.27	213	26.53	140	94	77	0	0	4	3

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 10, 2010

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	84	69	89	67	77	-3	1.33	0.53	0.92	6.91	127	17.75	106	92	74	0	0	2	1
KY	JACKSON	87	69	91	67	78	3	0.48	-0.57	0.48	6.08	99	26.42	99	93	51	3	0	1	0
	LEXINGTON	90	68	95	66	79	3	1.62	0.54	1.59	6.21	101	24.22	95	82	49	4	0	2	1
	LOUISVILLE	93	75	97	72	84	6	0.63	-0.30	0.50	5.02	99	23.08	93	80	43	6	0	3	1
	PADUCAH	91	71	95	68	81	3	0.09	-1.03	0.09	2.83	46	20.64	75	90	48	6	0	1	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	90	75	95	73	82	1	1.96	0.63	0.75	8.44	117	27.75	80	94	60	4	0	4	2
	LAKE CHARLES	93	77	96	75	85	3	0.26	-1.01	0.20	4.51	57	16.31	54	89	58	6	0	3	0
	NEW ORLEANS	90	77	93	75	83	1	4.15	2.57	2.88	14.47	158	34.00	96	85	66	3	0	3	2
	SHREVEPORT	92	75	95	74	83	0	2.77	1.75	0.99	5.73	88	20.31	70	94	59	5	0	4	3
ME	CARIBOU	85	66	93	62	75	10	0.37	-0.44	0.29	7.77	175	18.92	105	93	61	1	0	3	0
	PORTLAND	86	68	95	65	77	9	0.41	-0.33	0.41	3.96	91	27.56	116	91	58	2	0	1	0
MD	BALTIMORE	96	71	105	59	84	8	0.43	-0.40	0.43	1.98	43	19.59	89	76	45	6	0	1	0
MA	BOSTON	91	73	100	70	82	9	1.65	0.96	1.65	4.83	114	30.63	138	78	44	3	0	1	1
	WORCESTER	89	71	96	67	80	11	1.16	0.24	1.15	5.19	97	27.72	111	84	41	3	0	2	1
MI	ALPENA	85	62	92	54	74	8	1.11	0.47	0.59	6.49	189	12.86	95	93	57	2	0	2	2
	GRAND RAPIDS	89	69	92	62	79	8	1.34	0.47	1.22	9.38	191	20.80	116	85	49	4	0	2	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	85	64	88	53	75	9	1.64	1.05	0.78	6.50	172	12.37	91	89	64	0	0	4	2
	LANSING	89	68	92	60	78	8	0.40	-0.30	0.39	4.97	108	14.29	90	86	53	4	0	2	0
	MUSKEGON	87	71	90	64	79	10	0.29	-0.19	0.29	4.81	147	13.95	91	85	61	1	0	1	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	86	67	91	59	76	7	0.10	-0.67	0.08	6.07	137	14.08	87	93	49	1	0	2	0
MN	DULUTH	81	60	84	56	71	7	0.66	-0.35	0.57	5.91	104	15.06	105	82	51	0	0	3	1
	INT'L FALLS	79	53	86	47	66	1	1.27	0.42	1.20	9.25	177	15.31	132	95	53	0	0	3	1
	MINNEAPOLIS	86	69	88	63	77	5	1.22	0.29	0.80	7.47	131	14.18	95	83	55	0	0	4	1
	ROCHESTER	81	66	84	60	73	3	0.27	-0.75	0.27	8.06	148	14.16	91	92	69	0	0	1	0
	ST. CLOUD	85	60	88	56	72	3	1.11	0.28	1.05	6.03	105	12.22	89	90	43	0	0	2	1
MS	JACKSON	92	73	96	68	83	2	0.93	-0.11	0.49	6.91	131	24.68	77	92	52	7	0	3	0
	MERIDIAN	91	71	97	63	81	0	1.02	-0.21	0.74	5.60	98	27.54	80	94	55	5	0	6	1
	TUPELO	93	73	96	68	83	3	1.21	0.29	1.00	3.51	57	28.10	85	86	51	7	0	2	1
MO	COLUMBIA	86	70	92	66	78	1	2.17	1.32	0.81	6.19	118	24.78	116	94	64	1	0	4	3
	KANSAS CITY	84	69	87	65	76	-2	2.03	1.00	1.71	7.40	125	22.32	114	95	65	0	0	4	1
	SAINT LOUIS	91	75	94	70	83	3	1.66	0.75	0.95	5.70	113	18.97	91	80	54	5	0	5	1
	SPRINGFIELD	86	70	92	65	78	1	1.24	0.24	1.10	3.58	55	21.87	93	92	72	1	0	5	1
MT	BILLINGS	80	54	92	48	67	-3	0.23	-0.10	0.14	5.33	225	10.40	114	73	26	2	0	3	0
	BUTTE	73	39	86	34	56	-5	0.02	-0.33	0.02	4.58	177	9.93	133	83	20	0	0	1	0
	CUT BANK	75	46	86	40	60	-1	0.18	-0.21	0.17	2.95	96	5.39	73	86	29	0	0	2	0
	GLASGOW	80	51	91	46	66	-2	0.03	-0.42	0.02	3.41	120	9.17	143	84	47	2	0	2	0
	GREAT FALLS	77	47	89	42	62	-2	0.70	0.37	0.32	3.39	124	10.87	123	84	31	0	0	3	0
	HAVRE	79	48	90	45	64	-3	0.15	-0.21	0.08	2.53	104	8.24	124	89	53	1	0	3	0
	MISSOULA	81	45	94	40	63	-2	0.08	-0.18	0.08	4.27	201	9.05	114	78	48	1	0	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	82	62	90	57	72	-3	1.18	0.46	0.71	9.95	209	19.85	135	91	63	1	0	2	1
	LINCOLN	82	64	87	59	73	-4	2.00	1.23	1.71	11.89	258	21.70	142	96	66	0	0	3	1
	NORFOLK	82	62	88	57	72	-2	1.77	0.86	1.43	12.53	225	18.95	123	92	63	0	0	3	1
	NORTH PLATTE	80	60	89	54	70	-3	2.08	1.36	1.19	7.28	174	15.78	136	95	55	0	0	3	2
	OMAHA	83	67	88	64	75	-1	2.95	2.07	2.74	12.20	234	21.29	131	94	62	0	0	3	1
	SCOTTSBLUFF	79	56	91	55	68	-4	0.96	0.41	0.70	4.85	141	12.10	118	89	67	1	0	3	1
	VALENTINE	86	60	94	57	73	1	1.06	0.30	0.58	5.13	126	12.04	108	89	47	2	0	2	1
NV	ELY	86	42	88	36	64	-2	0.78	0.70	0.78	0.93	119	4.76	86	47	19	0	0	1	1
	LAS VEGAS	104	80	108	77	92	2	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0	3.28	137	19	9	7	0	0	0
	RENO	92	60	96	55	76	6	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	4.29	96	38	18	6	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	90	51	97	40	71	1	0.03	-0.03	0.02	0.04	5	6.01	120	37	17	4	0	2	0
NH	CONCORD	92	66	99	57	79	10	0.09	-0.65	0.06	2.88	69	19.55	103	92	44	6	0	2	0
NJ	NEWARK	95	75	105	67	85	9	0.00	-0.98	0.00	2.36	50	25.97	107	72	46	4	0	0	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	90	66	93	64	78	0	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.84	92	2.67	75	47	19	4	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	91	69	96	60	80	10	0.30	-0.49	0.30	4.99	102	16.55	84	86	45	5	0	1	0
	BINGHAMTON	88	66	92	61	77	9	0.28	-0.57	0.28	5.30	105	17.61	88	83	48	4	0	1	0
	BUFFALO	86	67	92	61	77	7	0.48	-0.27	0.48	8.61	175	20.01	101	84	49	1	0	1	0
	ROCHESTER	90	67	94	61	79	9	1.26	0.57	1.26	7.22	165	18.05	107	85	49	4	0	1	1
	SYRACUSE	91	66	94	58	79	9	0.67	-0.29	0.65	7.24	143	16.78	86	91	47	5	0	2	1
NC	ASHEVILLE	89	61	94	56	75	3	0.01	-0.86	0.01	1.76	31	23.41	90	90	48	2	0	1	0
	CHARLOTTE	95	66	101	59	81	1	0.01	-0.80	0.01	2.90	64	20.75	90	82	32	7	0	1	0
	GREENSBORO	95	69	99	62	82	5	0.10	-0.88	0.08	1.72	35	19.84	87	78	32	7	0	2	0
	HATTERAS	85	71	94	58	78	0	1.45	0.53	1.18	4.04	79	28.04	104	98	63	1	0	2	1
	RALEIGH	97	68	102	61	83	5	0.41	-0.52	0.40	2.51	53	18.60	81	75	41	7	0	2	0
	WILMINGTON	91	69	98	61	80	-1	0.19	-1.43	0.07	6.19	81	22.34	82	88	45	4	0	7	0
ND	BISMARCK	83	53	95	49	68	-1	0.15	-0.44	0.13	2.63	76	11.14	125	87	46	1	0	2	0
	DICKINSON	79	48	91	44	63	-5	0.02	-0.60	0.01	3.54	84	8.59	88	93	37	1	0	2	0
	FARGO	84	60	88	56	72	3	0.26	-0.45	0.24	4.81	106	12.83	116	83	40	0	0	3	0
	GRAND FORKS	83	57	91	53	70	2	0.04	-0.65	0.04	4.07	101	12.51	130	90	37	1	0	1	0
	JAMESTOWN	80	53	85	50	67	-2	0.01	-0.75	0.01	1.75	42	11.45	118	99	38	0	0	1	0
	WILLISTON	81	52	91	50	66	-2	0.05	-0.50	0.05	3.07	97	9.72	125	85	54	2	0	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	88	66	92	60	77	6	0.49	-0.40	0.49	6.42	133	20.26	101	83	49	4	0	1	0
	CINCINNATI	89	69	93	66	79	3	0.05	-0.81	0.05	6.99	123	22.40	94	88	53	3	0	1	0
	CLEVELAND	89	68	93	61	78	7	0.64	-0.21	0.64	5.01	98	17.28	88	81	47	4	0	1	1
	COLUMBUS	90	68	93	64	79	5	0.88	-0.17	0.80	6.26	113	20.11	99	85	48	5	0	2	1
	DAYTON	89	69	92	63	79	5	0.40	-0.49	0.22	5.93	108	20.44	93	85	47	4	0	2	0
	MANSFIELD	87	64	91	58	76	6	0.45	-0.51	0.36	9.33	158	23.51	104	89	47	2	0	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 10, 2010

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	92	66	95	58	79	6	0.30	-0.42	0.21	4.25	87	20.08	114	83	43	5	0	2	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	88	63	92	55	75	6	0.46	-0.53	0.46	4.55	85	20.05	103	84	47	4	0	1	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	87	71	92	69	79	-2	3.64	2.88	1.93	14.58	254	26.02	131	96	64	1	0	5	2
	TULSA	88	73	91	71	81	-1	2.95	2.17	2.48	10.55	180	25.49	111	94	66	2	0	2	1
OR	ASTORIA	72	53	93	47	63	4	0.02	-0.36	0.02	4.44	141	42.16	116	87	66	1	0	1	0
	BURNS	85	41	92	37	63	-1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.22	156	7.46	120	68	27	2	0	0	0
	EUGENE	86	51	97	44	69	4	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.79	154	25.66	92	87	53	3	0	0	0
	MEDFORD	95	57	101	47	76	5	0.00	-0.07	0.00	1.00	127	11.35	117	70	23	5	0	0	0
	PENDLETON	89	54	99	46	71	0	0.00	-0.09	0.00	2.08	229	10.72	149	63	31	4	0	0	0
	PORTLAND	84	57	97	48	70	3	0.02	-0.18	0.01	4.89	257	23.88	120	80	52	3	0	2	0
	SALEM	86	54	98	46	70	5	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.68	154	25.56	118	78	45	3	0	0	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	94	68	101	57	81	9	5.69	4.76	5.67	7.91	149	27.47	119	81	48	6	0	2	1
	ERIE	86	69	91	64	78	7	1.22	0.39	1.22	4.88	89	18.02	89	78	58	2	0	1	1
	MIDDLETOWN	94	71	100	62	83	8	1.61	0.77	1.38	5.74	114	21.12	98	81	38	6	0	2	1
	PHILADELPHIA	94	74	103	69	84	7	0.55	-0.39	0.54	2.60	57	23.05	105	76	47	6	0	2	1
	PITTSBURGH	90	66	93	58	78	6	1.64	0.69	1.64	6.77	124	22.03	107	84	42	4	0	1	1
	WILKES-BARRE	93	66	96	57	79	8	0.29	-0.64	0.29	3.19	60	14.22	73	83	37	6	0	1	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	95	65	99	55	80	8	1.40	0.36	0.97	4.60	77	17.86	82	81	41	6	0	2	1
RI	PROVIDENCE	92	71	102	66	81	9	0.36	-0.34	0.36	4.55	104	33.42	137	82	49	4	0	1	0
SC	BEAUFORT	94	71	102	63	82	1	0.49	-0.77	0.48	4.81	63	20.43	83	90	42	5	0	2	0
	CHARLESTON	92	70	98	61	81	0	2.55	1.15	2.32	10.57	133	28.54	112	94	50	5	0	3	1
	COLUMBIA	96	70	103	62	83	1	0.35	-0.89	0.29	4.63	68	16.02	62	82	39	6	0	2	0
	GREENVILLE	95	68	100	61	81	3	0.01	-0.96	0.01	1.61	30	21.66	79	83	31	6	0	1	0
SD	ABERDEEN	83	60	92	56	72	1	0.78	0.06	0.50	8.02	177	18.59	164	91	54	1	0	5	1
	HURON	84	62	91	59	73	1	0.55	-0.15	0.37	9.21	215	18.74	152	88	48	1	0	4	0
	RAPID CITY	77	51	86	46	64	-6	0.16	-0.33	0.08	4.74	134	13.56	133	93	46	0	0	2	0
	SIOUX FALLS	82	63	87	59	72	0	1.56	0.87	0.80	9.39	209	17.63	132	90	65	0	0	3	1
TN	BRISTOL	94	63	97	60	78	4	0.29	-0.68	0.27	3.25	62	15.94	67	92	31	7	0	2	0
	CHATTANOOGA	95	70	100	65	83	4	0.69	-0.40	0.60	2.93	53	24.06	79	84	42	7	0	2	1
	KNOXVILLE	94	70	99	68	82	5	0.17	-0.91	0.16	1.42	26	20.01	72	82	36	7	0	2	0
	MEMPHIS	94	75	96	73	85	3	0.05	-0.99	0.05	0.36	6	28.06	91	81	42	7	0	1	0
	NASHVILLE	93	71	98	67	82	4	0.97	0.09	0.97	5.93	111	36.26	135	84	39	7	0	1	1
TX	ABILENE	88	73	93	70	81	-2	0.75	0.33	0.45	5.11	138	17.67	151	91	64	3	0	4	0
	AMARILLO	84	63	89	61	74	-4	7.69	7.08	5.69	8.94	214	18.25	177	96	55	0	0	3	2
	AUSTIN	93	74	96	66	83	0	1.64	1.16	1.38	7.72	171	19.07	105	92	62	6	0	2	1
	BEAUMONT	90	76	94	72	83	1	2.57	1.23	1.71	6.79	80	19.25	62	96	60	4	0	2	2
	BROWNSVILLE	90	78	92	77	84	1	3.63	3.12	1.71	11.91	323	22.02	190	90	70	5	0	3	2
	CORPUS CHRISTI	90	77	93	76	84	1	1.62	1.11	1.57	11.39	266	21.94	146	93	66	6	0	3	1
	DEL RIO	88	74	91	72	81	-4	2.21	1.71	1.14	5.42	177	27.12	283	92	70	3	0	4	2
	EL PASO	93	72	98	70	82	-2	0.44	0.15	0.31	1.52	119	3.77	126	60	29	5	0	2	0
	FORT WORTH	91	76	94	75	84	0	1.23	0.79	0.49	5.05	130	17.33	89	90	56	6	0	4	0
	GALVESTON	88	79	90	75	83	-1	1.73	0.88	1.37	5.68	108	17.43	83	89	67	1	0	3	1
	HOUSTON	91	76	95	75	84	1	3.10	2.26	2.32	12.80	194	27.26	107	95	74	5	0	4	1
	LUBBOCK	83	67	86	64	75	-5	0.48	-0.07	0.22	9.01	238	20.84	223	91	69	0	0	4	0
	MIDLAND	84	71	87	69	77	-4	0.65	0.24	0.28	5.30	231	12.74	201	92	74	0	0	4	0
	SAN ANGELO	89	73	95	70	81	-1	0.77	0.49	0.31	3.66	124	13.77	130	87	59	3	0	5	0
	SAN ANTONIO	90	76	94	75	83	-1	0.31	-0.23	0.21	5.58	109	24.53	138	94	60	5	0	3	0
	VICTORIA	91	76	95	75	83	-1	3.72	2.91	2.86	10.79	175	27.74	132	98	70	5	0	3	2
	WACO	93	76	96	74	85	1	0.10	-0.43	0.08	8.04	209	26.35	146	91	61	6	0	3	0
	WICHITA FALLS	88	73	94	72	80	-4	2.64	2.19	2.05	6.46	147	19.62	124	93	67	3	0	4	1
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	87	61	93	57	74	-1	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.96	102	9.02	93	50	18	3	0	0	0
VT	BURLINGTON	91	68	96	61	80	10	0.96	0.09	0.75	6.99	150	18.98	111	93	45	4	0	3	1
VA	LYNCHBURG	95	64	98	56	79	5	0.20	-0.80	0.14	3.33	64	23.05	99	86	34	7	0	2	0
	NORFOLK	93	73	98	64	83	4	0.43	-0.64	0.43	4.19	80	23.83	100	83	44	4	0	1	0
	RICHMOND	97	69	104	61	83	6	0.02	-0.94	0.02	0.84	17	17.63	78	72	40	6	0	1	0
	ROANOKE	95	68	100	61	82	6	3.30	2.41	2.53	4.58	93	21.92	96	75	44	6	0	2	2
	WASH/DULLES	95	69	101	57	82	7	0.61	-0.21	0.61	1.90	36	18.52	84	77	42	6	0	1	1
WA	OLYMPIA	82	50	95	44	66	5	0.02	-0.24	0.01	3.52	161	27.39	101	91	59	3	0	2	0
	QUILLAYUTE	74	52	92	42	63	5	0.07	-0.49	0.07	4.64	107	62.37	115	91	66	1	0	1	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	81	57	95	51	69	5	0.11	-0.12	0.11	2.79	152	22.56	117	76	53	3	0	1	0
	SPOKANE	82	54	92	45	68	2	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.77	191	10.15	110	71	26	1	0	0	0
	YAKIMA	90	52	101	44	71	4	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.10	153	6.20	140	72	29	4	0	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	85	62	89	57	74	4	0.70	-0.36	0.70	4.99	92	25.31	110	89	53	0	0	1	1
	CHARLESTON	93	67	97	62	80	7	0.34	-0.72	0.34	3.89	70	23.52	100	92	38	5	0	1	0
	ELKINS	88	58	91	50	73	4	0.77	-0.32	0.74	4.32	70	17.54	70	100	41	3	0	2	1
	HUNTINGTON	91	68	95	65	79	4	0.47	-0.47	0.47	5.78	111	23.64	102	93	45	5	0	1	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	84	66	87	58	75	5	1.14	0.25	0.66	5.97	107	12.24	77	98	54	0	0	6	1
	GREEN BAY	84	67	86	60	75	6	3.49	2.71	1.65	10.22	224	17.86	126	93	61	0	0	6	2
	LA CROSSE	84	69	89	63	76	3	1.13	0.15	0.67	10.14	188	18.65	114	97	57	0	0	3	1
	MADISON	84	68	86	63	76	5	0.89	-0.01	0.57	9.27	173	19.32	115	89	66	0	0	2	1
	MILWAUKEE	87	72	91	66	80	9	0.90	0.07	0.74	7.83	165	16.84	95	79	56	2	0	4	1
WY	CASPER	75	45	87	38	60	-8	0.86	0.58	0.69	3.30	180	9.07	116	83	46	0	0	3	1
	CHEYENNE	74	49	82	46	62	-4	1.62	1.12	1.12	4.11	146	13.03	148	88	55	0	0	4	1
	LANDER	78	49	87	41	63	-6	0.51	0.32	0.28	2.43	170	12.41	152	73	26	0	0	3	0
	SHERIDAN	76	49	86	42	62	-5	1.28	0.97	1.06	3.96	159	11.19	124	88	58	0	0	3	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

June Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Abundant to locally excessive Midwestern rainfall generally benefited summer crops but triggered lowland flooding, especially from the middle Missouri Valley into the middle Mississippi Valley. In stark contrast, hot, mostly dry weather significantly increased stress on pastures and rain-fed summer crops in the Delta and the Mid-Atlantic States. Due to more widespread showers, conditions were slightly more favorable across the remainder of the South and East. Farther west, the Plains' summer crops largely continued to flourish under a showery weather regime. However, cool weather on the northern High Plains caused crop developmental delays, while local downpours across the nation's mid-section resulted in isolated flooding. Elsewhere, a cool, wet weather pattern continued in the Northwest for much of June, maintaining a slow development pace for winter wheat and spring-sown crops. In California and the Southwest, however, mostly dry weather and periods of warmth promoted fieldwork and crop development.

Monthly temperatures averaged more than 5°F above normal in numerous locations from the Mid-South into the southern Mid-Atlantic region, but averaged at least 5°F below normal in parts of the Northwest.

Summary: In early June, heat intensified across the south-central and southwestern U.S. Roswell, NM, collected consecutive daily-record highs (104 and 110°F) on June 4-5. Santa Fe, NM (100°F on June 5), reached 100°F for the first time in the weather station's history (previously, 99°F on several dates in June 1994 and 1998, and July 2003 and 2005). Elsewhere in New Mexico, Albuquerque (100°F on June 5) posted its earliest triple-digit reading on record, previously set with a high of 100°F on June 7, 1981. Meanwhile in Texas, daily-record highs for June 5 included 109°F in Midland and 106°F in both San Angelo and El Paso. By June 6, Las Vegas, Nevada (110°F), experienced its earliest 110-degree reading on record, previously set with a high of 111°F on June 8, 1955. El Paso, TX, also reached 110°F on June 6. From June 5-8, Winslow, AZ (100, 103, 100, and 99°F), posted four consecutive daily-record highs. Similarly, Douglas, AZ (102, 105, and 106°F), notched three records in a row. Heat also surged northward across the central and southern High Plains, resulting in daily-record highs for June 10 in locations such as Syracuse, KS (107°F), and Dalhart, TX (102°F). Heat also spread as far east as the southern Atlantic Coast, where Miami, FL (95°F on June 7 and 8), collected a pair of daily-record highs. Even hotter weather arrived in Florida a few days later, when daily-record highs for June 12 included 100°F in Tallahassee and 98°F in Tampa. By mid-June, a full-fledged heat wave gripped the Southeast. For example, Augusta, GA, reached or exceeded 100°F on 4 consecutive days from June 12-15, with the temperature peaking at 104°F on the last day of the streak. Savannah, GA, attained 102°F, posting a daily-record high for June 14. Additional triple-digit readings in Florida included 101°F (on June 13) in Tallahassee and 102°F (on June 15) in Jacksonville. The previous day, June 14, Jacksonville (100°F) had reached the 100-degree mark for the first time since July 20, 2000, when it was 103°F.

Meanwhile, unusually cold air returned to the northern Rockies and northern High Plains. In Montana, daily-record lows for June 12 included 29°F in Choteau, 31°F in Butte, and 32°F in Cut Bank. In Oregon, however, the year's first 80-degree warmth occurred on June 12 in Portland (81°F) and Hillsboro (83°F). In both Oregon locations, previous records for the latest first occurrence of an 80-degree reading had been set in 1991—June 9 in Portland and June 10 in Hillsboro. A few days later, however, Burns, OR (30 and 25°F) posted consecutive daily-record lows on June 16-17. Pelton Dam, near Madras, OR, collected consecutive daily-record lows of 31°F on June 18-19. Freezes were also noted in parts of Washington, where daily-record lows on June 16 included 28°F in Glenwood and 32°F in Bickleton. Cold air settled as far south as the Great Basin, where Eureka, NV (25 and 32°F), tallied daily-record lows on June 17-18. Other Western records included 23°F (on June 17) in Ely, NV, and 22°F (on June 18) in Stanley, ID. A few days later, both Stockton, CA (48 and 51°F on June 20-21), and Utah's Bryce Canyon Airport (26 and 30°F on June 21-22) notched consecutive daily-record lows. Alamosa, CO (32°F), registered a daily-record low for June 23, but warmed to 89°F later in the day. Finally, toward month's end, a brief hot spell in the West resulted in daily-record highs for June 28 in locations such as Fresno, CA (108°F); Boise, ID(102°F); and Winnemucca, NV (101°F). Concurrently, a touch of heat relief arrived in the Midwest and East, where the last day of June featured daily-record lows in Rhinelander, WI (40°F), and Binghamton, NY (46°F). Prior to the late-month cool surge, highs had attained triple-digit levels in Eastern locations such as Richmond, VA (102°F); Baltimore, MD (100°F); and Washington, DC (100°F). In fact, Richmond (102°F on June 24, 27, and 28) set a record for the number of June days with readings of 102°F or higher, previously achieved on a single day in 1936, 1944, and 1952.

The cumulative effect of warmth across the South and East resulted in the hottest June on record in dozens of cities and towns. The oldest record to fall was in the Florida Keys, where Key West's June 1886 average temperature mark of 85.4°F was eclipsed by the June 2010 value of 85.9°F. Philadelphia, PA (78.2°F, or 5.9°F above normal), edged the June 1925 standard of 78.0°F. Records from June 1952 were broken in locations such as Columbia, SC, and Roanoke, VA. More recently, June average temperature records had been set in years such as 1994 (e.g. Washington, DC, and London, KY), and 1998 (e.g. Fort Lauderdale, FL, and Charleston, SC). All of those records and more were smashed during the torrid June of 2010. In Miami, FL (85.6°F, or 3.2°F above normal), it was also the hottest month on record, bettering the August 2009 standard of 85.4°F. Farther north, Philadelphia tied a June 1943 mark with 15 days of 90-degree heat. Closer to the Atlantic Seaboard, Atlantic City, NJ, endured 14 days of 90-degree heat, demolishing the June 1991 standard of 11 days.

Northern rainfall amounts also quite impressive. Starting in early June, some of the more notable daily-record totals were

5.04 inches (on June 5) in Lamoni, IA; 2.36 inches (on June 2) in Crescent City, CA; and 2.17 inches (on June 2) in Pittsburgh, PA. By June 6, Portland, OR, had already set a record for its wettest May-June period on record. Portland received 7.84 inches from May 1 - June 6, compared to the previous May-June standard of 7.47 inches in 1984. By the end of June, Portland's two-month rainfall climbed to 8.95 inches. Farther east, Lincoln, IL, received at least an inch of rain on June 5, 8, and 12, boosting its month-to-date total to 6.20 inches. Lincoln's final monthly sum of 10.79 inches was a June record, eclipsing its 1948 mark of 9.83 inches. Especially hard-hit were parts of Nebraska, where Broken Bow received 8.03 inches of rain in a 8-day period from June 6-13. The North Loup River at Taylor, NE, north of Broken Bow, achieved a record crest on June 12, surpassing the June 1951 standard by 0.77 foot. However, downpours were not just confined to the northern half of the U.S. For example, Palo Duro Creek near Spearman, TX, climbed within 0.02 foot of its September 1938 high-water mark on June 13, cresting 2.48 feet above flood stage.

Even more disastrous flooding was courtesy of a slow-moving disturbance that drifted northeastward from Texas. In eastern Texas, Malbank received 10.27 inches of rain in a 48-hour period from June 8-10. Amounts of 10 to 12 inches were common near New Braunfels, TX. Elsewhere in Texas, daily-record totals for June 9 included 3.91 inches in Waco and 4.27 inches in College Station. A day later, 8.14 inches pelted Tyler, TX. However, the most serious flooding occurred on the night of June 10-11 at the Albert Pike Recreation Area in Montgomery County, AR, where there were 20 fatalities. In four pre-dawn hours, a river gauge near the site of the disaster on the Little Missouri River in Montgomery County rose nearly 20 feet. Just a few days later, on June 14, extremely heavy rain drenched parts of Oklahoma. Oklahoma City (7.62 inches) experienced its wettest day on record, nipping the mark of 7.53 inches that had been established on September 22, 1970. Storm totals of 8 to 12 inches were common in Oklahoma County, which includes Oklahoma City. Farther north, flooding continued in parts of Nebraska and neighboring states, while late-season snow blanketed the northern Rockies. Record crests were established along the Elkhorn River near Ewing, Neligh, and Norfolk, NE. Near Norfolk, the river climbed 4.85 feet above flood stage on June 16, edging the March 1949 high-water mark by 1.22 feet. From June 16-18, snowfall totaled a foot or more at elevations above 6,000 feet in the northern Rockies, with Saddle Mountain, Montana, receiving 14 inches. Elsewhere, frequent storms crossing the North in mid-June continued to produce an impressive array of daily-record totals in excess of 2 inches. Locations included Minot, ND (3.75 inches on June 17); Grand Rapids, MI (2.51 inches on June 15); and Moline, IL (2.23 inches on June 18). In addition to rain, some of the thunderstorms were accompanied by damaging winds and large hail. In particular, Midwestern outbreaks of June 5-6 and 17 were especially damaging and deadly. During the early-month outbreak, thunderstorms spawned more than five dozen Midwestern tornadoes and resulted in six fatalities in Ohio. The EF-4 tornado (estimated winds of 175 mph) responsible for the June 5 deaths in Ohio raked parts of Wood and Ottawa Counties, and became the nation's deadliest twister since May 25, 2009 (nine fatalities in Butler County, IA). The following day in New England, a thunderstorm wind gust was clocked to 68 mph in Boston, MA. During the latter event on June 17, preliminary reports indicated that more than six dozen tornadoes struck the upper Midwest, killing three people in Minnesota.

By late June, one of the three worst floods on record was underway along the main-stem Missouri River from Nebraska City, NE, downstream to Rulo, NE. In fact, record flooding developed at Rulo, where the water level climbed 9.15 feet above flood stage on June 22 (previously, 8.60 feet on April 22, 1952). A day earlier, a record crest had also been established on Weeping Water Creek—a Missouri River tributary—near Union, NE (7.62 feet above flood stage on June 21; previously, 5.97 feet on July 23, 1993). In Iowa, excessive rainfall pushed the Des Moines River near Stratford to its second-highest level on record (14.42 feet above flood stage on June 28). Stratford's high-water mark remains 15.80 feet above flood stage on June 22, 1954. Elsewhere in Iowa, Des Moines' monthly rainfall climbed to 13.41 inches (293 percent of normal), aided by a 3.55-inch total on June 26-27. Des Moines' wettest June occurred in 1881, when 15.79 inches fell. Farther north, Rochester, MN, set a June record with 20 days of measurable rain (previously, 18 days in 1935). Late-month storms also produced more severe weather, including a wind gust to 76 mph (on June 22) in Valentine, NE, and the first tornado (on June 24) in the city of Bridgeport, CT, since 1876. In addition, Philadelphia, PA (75 mph on June 24), clocked its highest wind gust since October 15, 1954, when Hurricane Hazel battered the city.

The tropical wave that became Hurricane Alex was an unusually early Cape Verde storm—a disturbance that survived the long trek from Africa to the Caribbean Sea before finally becoming the Atlantic Basin's first tropical storm shortly before reaching Belize on June 26. After crossing the Yucatan Peninsula, Alex re-intensified over the southern Gulf of Mexico, becoming a hurricane on June 29. Meanwhile, heavy rain developed in the south-central U.S., well in advance of Hurricane Alex's arrival. Both Albuquerque, NM (0.69 inch on June 28), and Midland, TX (2.61 inches on June 29), notched daily-record totals. (In fact, Midland received at least a trace of rain on 9 consecutive days, totaling 4.99 inches, from June 26 - July 4.) The eye of Hurricane Alex crossed the Mexican Gulf Coast, approximately 110 miles south of Brownsville, TX, around 9 pm CDT on June 30 with maximum sustained winds near 105 mph and a central barometric pressure of 27.96 inches (947 millibars). Alex was the first Atlantic Basin hurricane in June since 1995, and the strongest Atlantic hurricane in June since 1966. Shortly before Alex moved ashore, wind gusts near the Texas coast were clocked to 64 mph in Baffin Bay, south of Corpus Christi, and 61 mph at Port Aransas. June 30 was the third-wettest day on record in McAllen, TX, where 6.66 inches fell. Hurricane Allen (7.81 inches in August 1980) and Hurricane Dolly (7.78 inches in July 2008) were responsible for McAllen's two wettest days. From June 29 - July 2, McAllen's 4-day rainfall reached 7.66 inches. Alice, Texas, received 8.49 inches during the same 4-day period. By July 6, the Rio Grande at Eagle Pass, Texas,

rose 19.06 feet above flood stage, representing the highest water level in that location since June 1965 (39.99 feet above flood stage).

During June, showery weather in Alaska aided wildfire containment efforts. Nevertheless, Alaska's January-June wildfire total of more than 913,000 acres accounted for more than 60 percent of the nation's year-to-date total of 1.49 million acres. McGrath (2.96 inches, or 204 percent of normal) completed its third-wettest June on record, aided by daily-record totals on June 9 and 10 (0.57 and 1.02 inches, respectively). Fairbanks received measurable rainfall on 17 days during June, compared to the normal of 11 days. Meanwhile, Nome (70°F on June 21) reached the 70-degree mark for the first time since August 4, 2009. Elsewhere on June 21, Bethel (76°F) posted a daily-record high. Later, Northway received 1.81 inches of rain on June 25-26, setting a June record for a 24-hour period (previously, 1.77 inches in 1947).

Hawaii's long-running dry spell persisted, allowing drought to remain entrenched across the majority of the island chain. On the Big Island, Hilo received measurable rainfall on 23 consecutive days from June 5-27. However, Hilo's monthly total of 5.26 inches (71 percent of normal) left its total for the first half of 2010 at 26.01 inches (43 percent).

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Warmer-than-normal weather dominated much of the country during June, promoting rapid summer crop development in some areas, while negatively impacting crop conditions in others. Most notably, monthly temperatures averaged as much as 8°F above normal in portions of the Delta, Tennessee Valley, and along the central and southern Atlantic Coast. Elsewhere, cool weather in the Pacific Northwest, northern Rocky Mountains, and areas of the northern Great Plains hindered small grain maturation. While much of the southern U.S. was drier than normal during the month, the Pacific Northwest and Corn Belt received precipitation totaling at least 200 percent of normal. Rainfall totaling 12 inches or more fell in portions of Iowa and Nebraska, saturating fields and hampering fieldwork.

By June 13, ninety-eight percent of the 2010 corn crop was emerged, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Emergence was complete or nearly complete throughout much of the major corn-producing region. Silking was underway in half of the 18 estimating states by June 27. Progress was most advanced in North Carolina, where warm weather promoted rapid phenological development. Above-average temperatures and adequate soil moisture levels in late June and early July pushed silking progress in Illinois and Indiana well ahead of the normal pace. By July 4, nineteen percent of the nation's crop was at or beyond the silking stage, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Corn condition ratings declined during June. Mid-month storms delivered above-average rainfall and hail that caused flooding and damaged corn plants in some fields in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska—the five largest corn-producing states. In Iowa, the portion of the crop rated good to excellent continued to decline through the end of June and the beginning of July, as excessive soil moisture led to increased yellowing and poor emergence in some fields. On July 4, seventy-one percent of the national crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 76 percent on June 6 and 71 percent at the same time last year.

As June began, optimal weather conditions in Kansas—the largest sorghum-producing state—afforded producers ample time to plant their crop at a rapid pace; however, overall progress remained slightly behind normal. In Texas, mid-month flooding in the Northern High Plains delayed sorghum planting by several days but overall progress for the state remained ahead of the average pace. Heading was underway in the Delta, Illinois, and Texas by June 20. Sorghum fields in southern Texas matured rapidly due to above-average temperatures in late June. By July 4, producers had planted 98 percent of this year's crop, slightly ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. One-quarter of the crop was headed, and coloring was well underway in Louisiana and Texas. On July 4, seventy-one percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 73 percent on June 13 and 51 percent at the same time last year.

By June 6, oat emergence reached 97 percent complete, while 37 percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage. Both were ahead of the 5-year average. Warm weather in most of the major oat-producing regions promoted rapid head development early in the month. By June 20, heading was ahead of normal in all estimating states except Nebraska, where progress was slightly behind normal, and North Dakota, where heading had yet to begin and was over 2 weeks behind normal. By July 4, heading was complete or nearly complete in all of the major oat-producing states except the Dakotas. Eighty-one percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 4, up slightly from June 6 and 22 percentage points better than the same time last year.

By June 13, ninety-six percent of this year's barley crop was emerged, 5 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. The most significant delays were evident in Idaho and Montana, two of the three largest barley-producing states, where lingering below-average temperatures limited crop growth in late May and early June. Nationally, 5 percent of the barley crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 20, behind both last year and the 5-year average. Improved growing conditions throughout most of the major growing regions allowed for double-digit heading progress during the latter half of the month. By July 4, forty-four percent of the barley crop was at the heading stage or beyond, 20 percentage points ahead of last year but 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. On July 4, eighty-five percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 86 percent on June 6 and 77 percent at the same time last year.

As June began, heading of the winter wheat crop was 84 percent complete, on par with last year but slightly behind the 5-year

average. The most significant delays were evident in the Pacific Northwest, Montana, and Nebraska, where cool weather had slowed crop development. By June 13, harvest was complete on 9 percent of this year's acreage, slightly ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Warm, mostly dry weather prevailed mid-month, promoting rapid heading progress and providing ideal harvesting conditions in many of the major winter wheat-producing regions. By June 27, ninety-six percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage. Producers had harvested 54 percent of this year's crop by July 4, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. As harvest surpassed the midpoint, 63 percent of the crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 66 percent on June 6 and 47 percent at the same time last year.

While spring wheat emergence was complete or nearly complete in three of the six major estimating states by June 6, progress trailed normal in Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota. By June 20, fourteen percent of the 2010 crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. The most significant delays were evident in Washington, where overall progress was 11 days behind normal. Warmer weather toward month's end promoted rapid head development throughout the spring wheat-producing areas. By July 4, heading was 52 percent complete, 24 percentage points ahead of last year but 5 points behind the 5-year average. Eighty-three percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 4, down slightly from June 6 but 11 percentage points better than the same time last year.

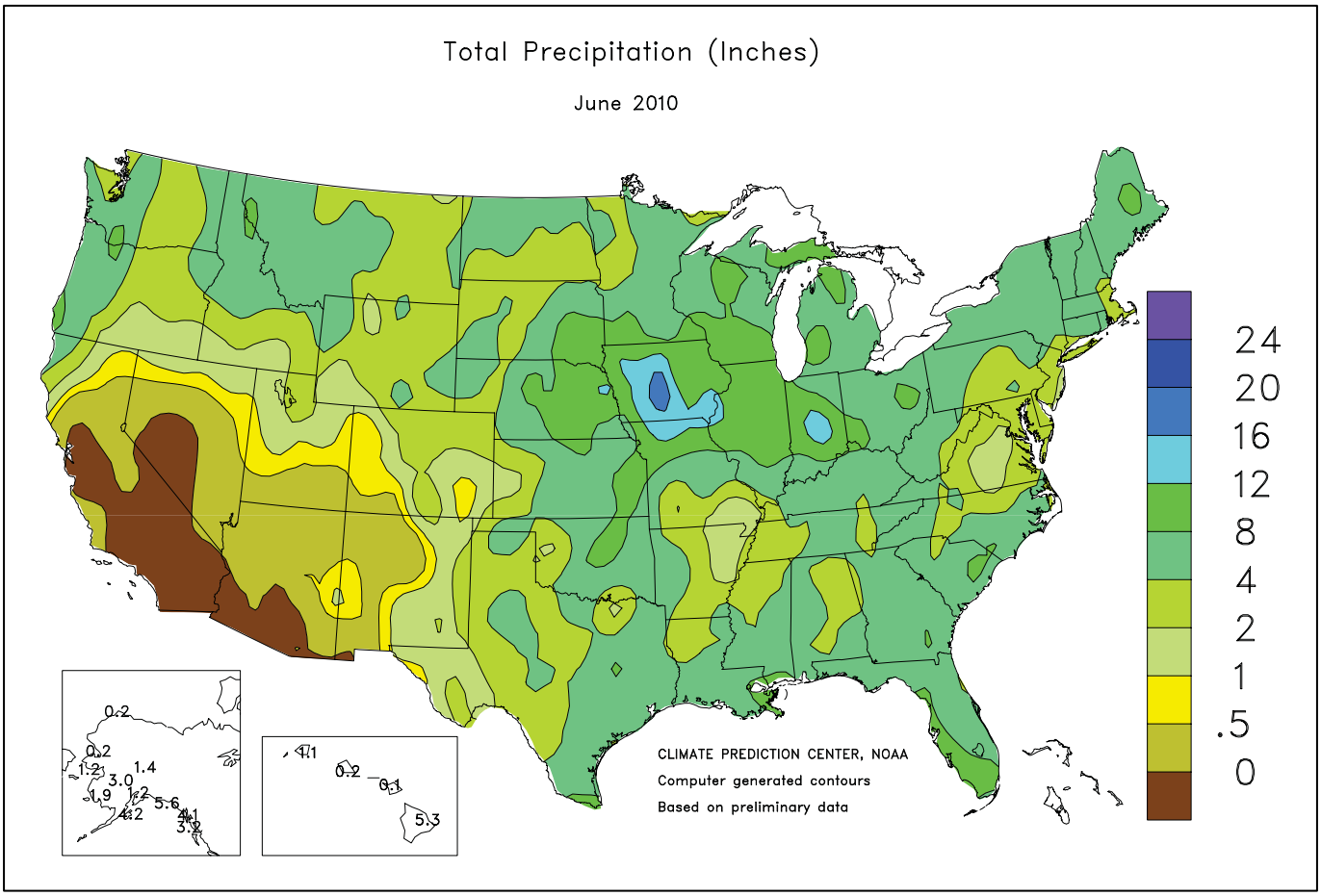
As June began, emergence of the 2010 rice crop was on par with or ahead of normal in four of the six major estimating states. In California, emergence was over a week behind normal on June 6, as earlier planted fields developed at a slower-than-normal pace following cool weather in late May. Nationwide, emergence had advanced to 96 percent complete by June 20, slightly behind both last year and the 5-year average; however, emergence was complete in the Delta. By June 27, heading had begun in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas. Progress was most advanced in Louisiana, where producers were checking fields for insects and applying fungicides to treat sheath blight occurrences, following recent rainfall. By July 4, thirteen percent of the rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 4 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Rice conditions declined during the latter half of June, as hot, dry weather prevailed throughout much of the Delta. Seventy-two percent of the crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 4, compared with 76 percent on June 6 and 55 percent at the same time last year.

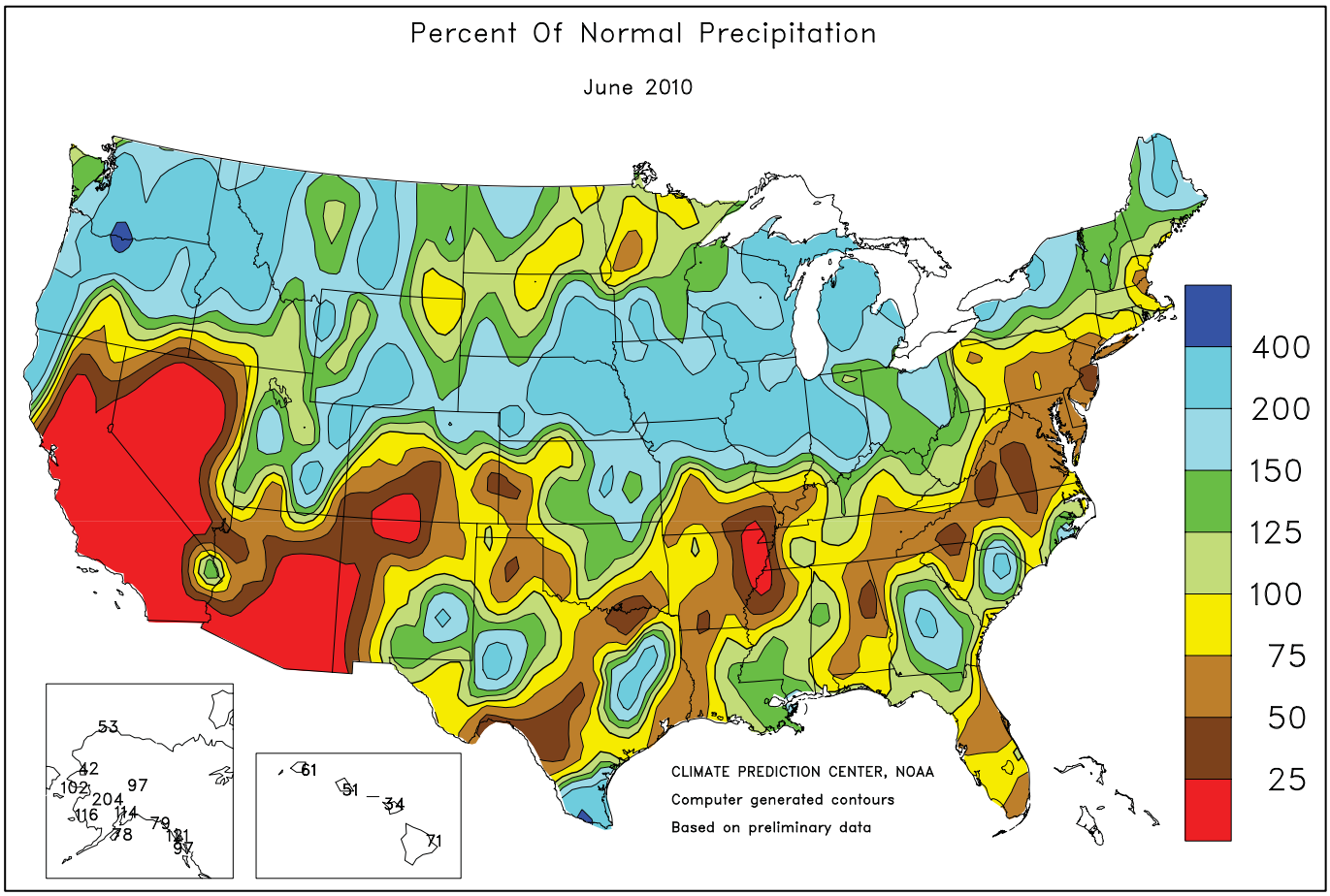
By June 6, soybean producers had planted 84 percent of the nation's crop, 8 percentage points ahead of last year but on par with the 5-year average. Mostly ideal growing conditions throughout most of the major soybean-producing regions promoted rapid emergence early in the month. By June 13, emergence was complete on 80 percent of this year's acreage, 10 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Above-average precipitation fell in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska—the five largest soybean-producing states—during the week ending June 20, limiting planting progress to 3 percentage points or less. With the exception of Illinois, Missouri, and North Carolina, planting was complete or nearly complete in the major producing areas by June 27. Warm weather and adequate soil moisture levels promoted rapid crop development at month's end. By July 4, emergence had advanced to 97 percent complete and blooming was underway in the 18 major estimating states. Sixty-six percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 4, compared with 75 percent on June 6 and 66 percent at the same time last year.

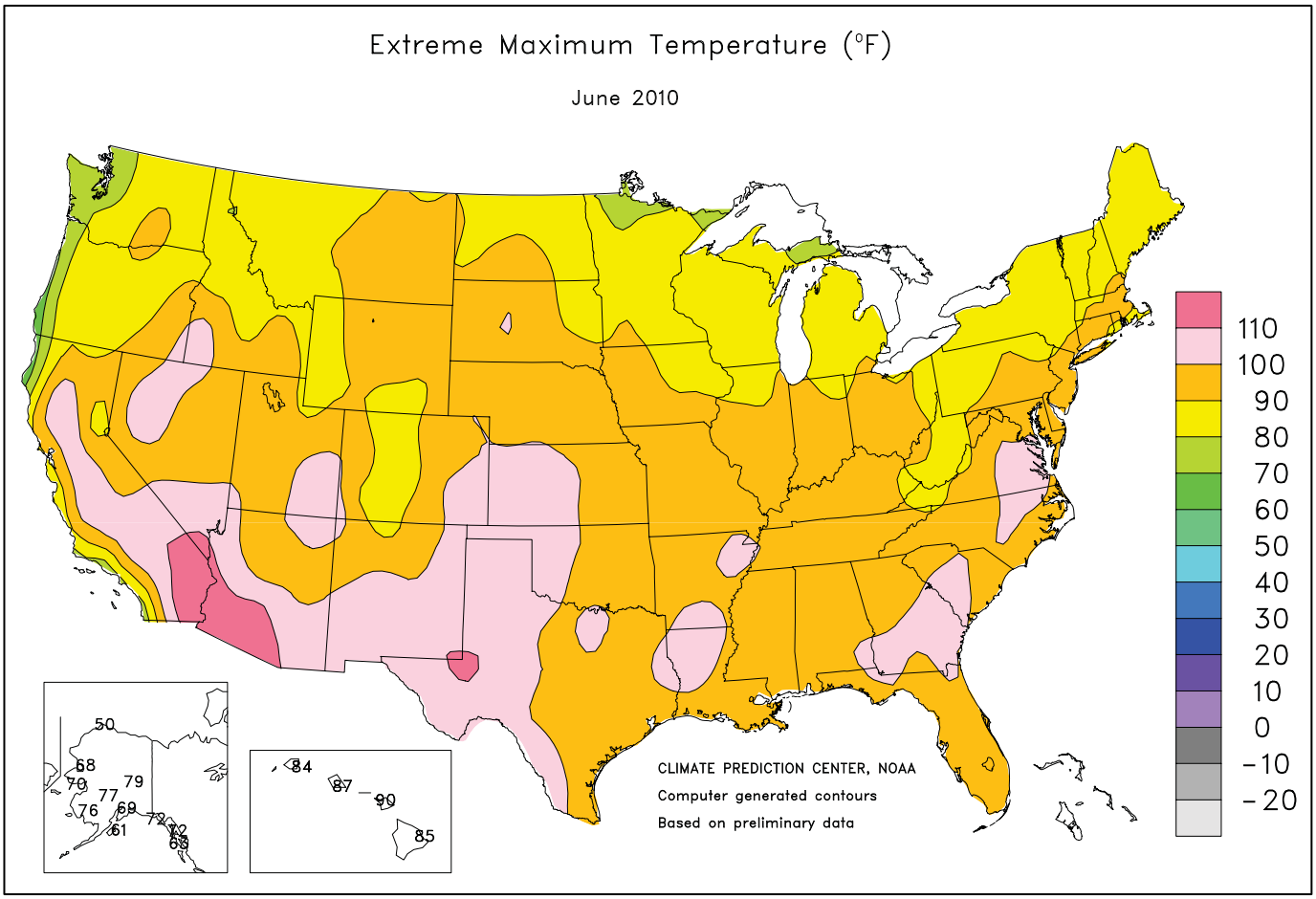
Nationally, 96 percent of this year's peanut crop was planted by June 13, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Progress was ahead of normal in all estimating states except Alabama, where planting trailed the average by nearly a week. By June 20, pegging was underway in all major peanut-producing states except Alabama. Pegging advanced to 39 percent complete by July 4, eleven percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Above-average temperatures coupled with mostly dry weather led to a decline in crop condition ratings during June. On July 4, seventy-two percent of the 2010 peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 77 percent on June 6 and 58 percent at the same time last year.

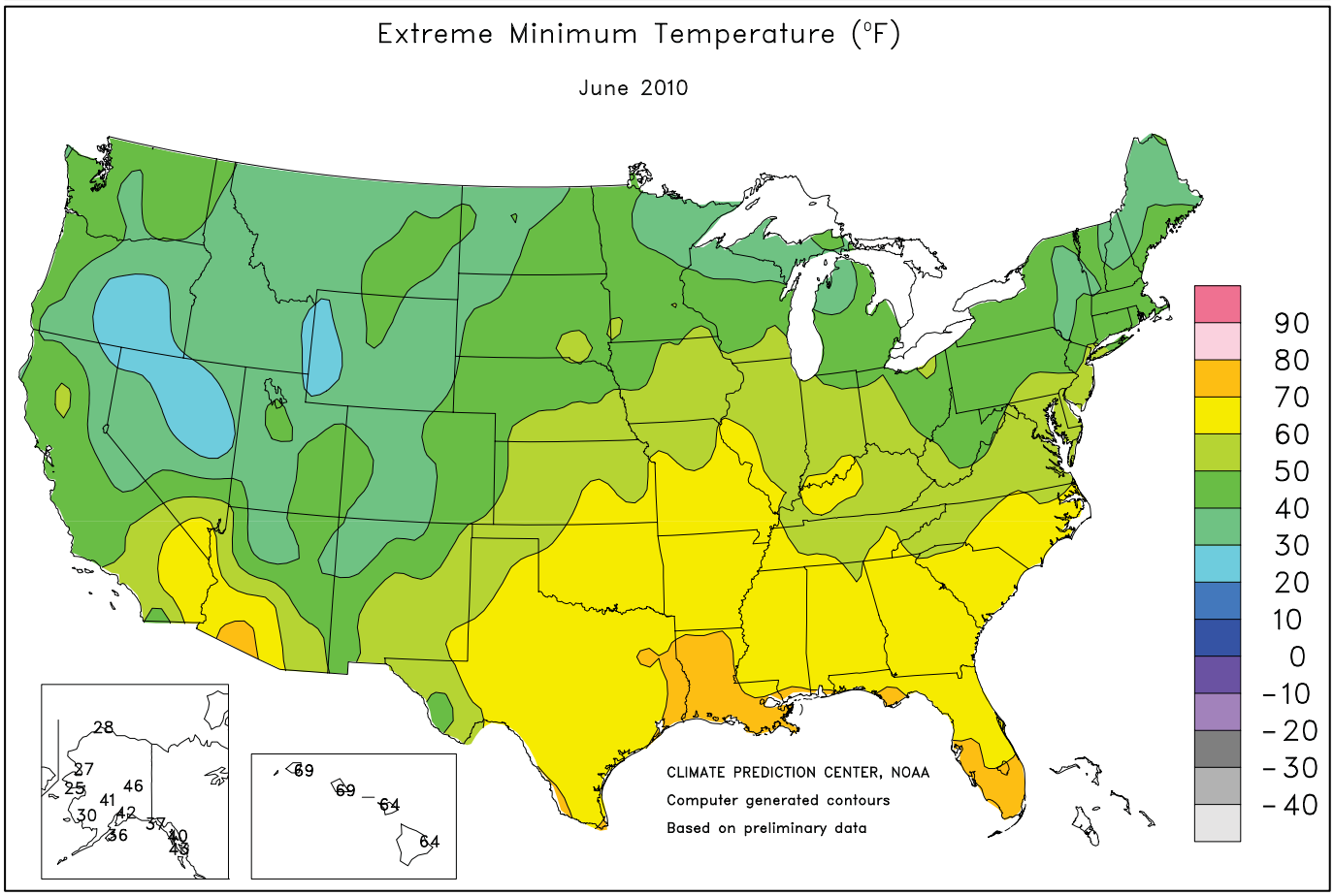
Sunflower producers in the four major estimating states had planted 52 percent of the nation's crop by June 6, slightly ahead of last year but 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Planting progress remained steady during the 2 weeks from June 7-20; however, wet fields in North Dakota, the largest sunflower-producing state, slowed progress from mid- to late June. Mostly sunny skies and dry conditions returned during the week ending June 27, and by July 6, ninety-eight percent of this year's crop was planted—on par with both last year and the 5-year average.

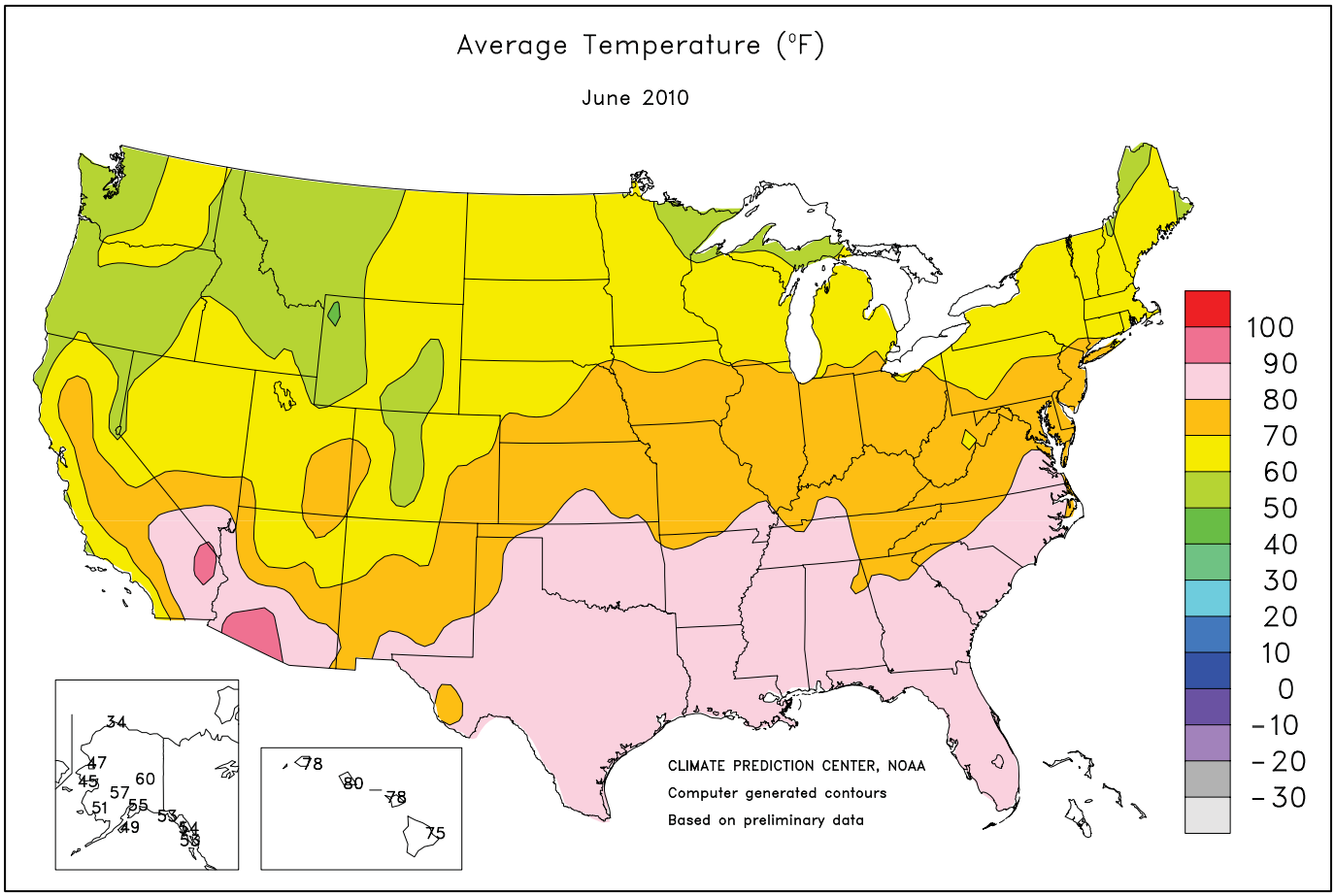
By June 6, cotton producers across the country had planted 91 percent of the 2010 crop, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting was complete ahead of, or on par with, the average pace in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Louisiana, and Missouri, where mostly sunny conditions in late May provided ample time for fieldwork. As the month progressed, warmer weather and timely rainfall promoted double-digit squaring progress throughout most of the major cotton-producing regions. With activity limited to Arizona, Georgia, Texas, and the Delta, 4 percent of the nation's crop was setting bolls by June 20. This was slightly behind both last year and the 5-year average. In Texas, adequate soil moisture and available heat units boosted crop development in the High Plains, while additional moisture was needed for continued growth in the Southern Low Plains. By July 4, sixty-four percent of this year's cotton crop was at or beyond the squaring stage, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. At the same time, 15 percent of the crop was setting bolls, slightly ahead of last year but on par with the average. Sixty-five percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 4, compared with 66 percent on June 6 and 42 percent at the same time last year.

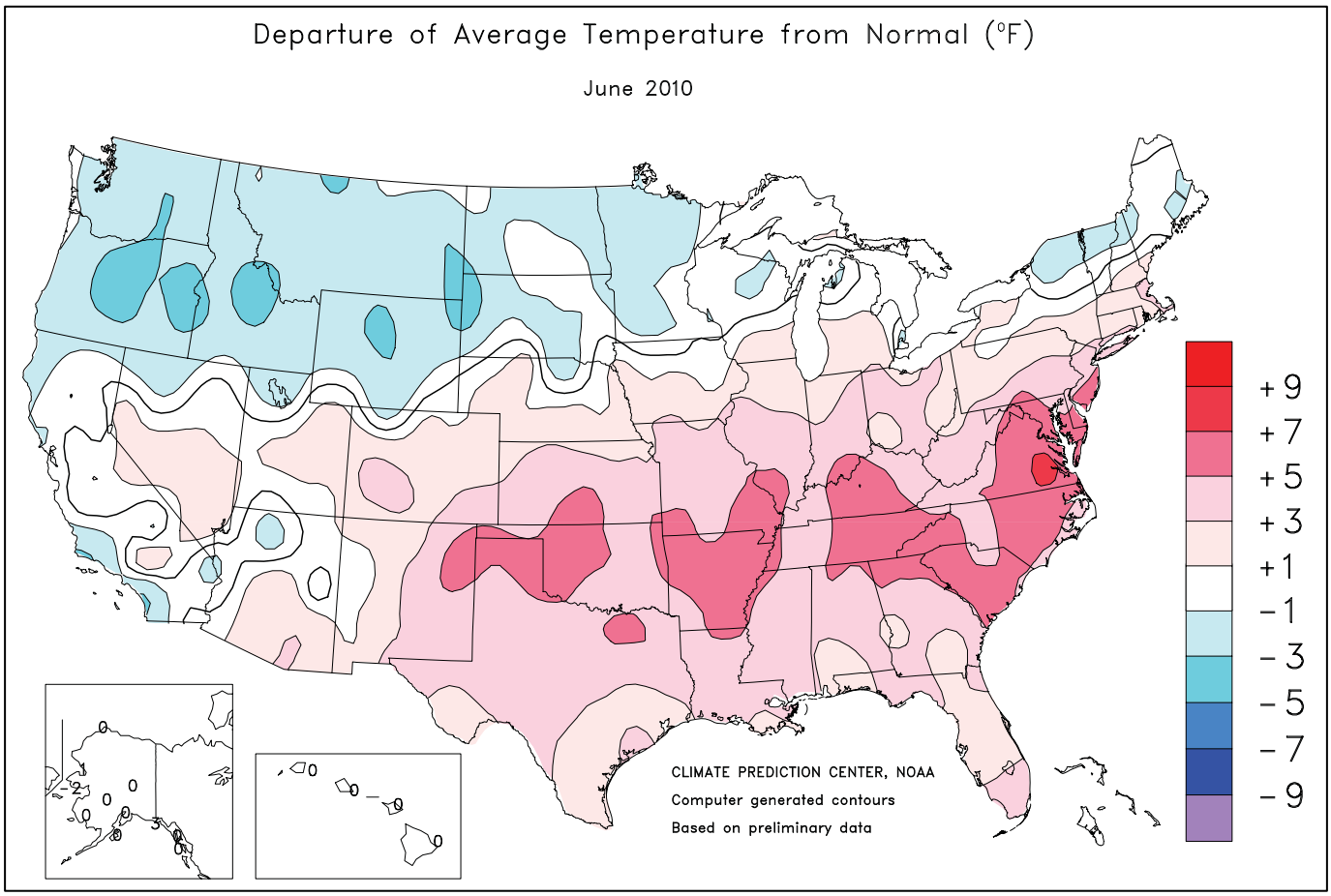

Total Precipitation (Inches)
June 2010
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
.5
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Percent Of Normal Precipitation
June 2010
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
June 2010
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
50
68
70
77
79
76
69
61
84
87
90
85
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
June 2010
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
28
27
25
46
41
30
42
36
69
64
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Average Temperature (°F)
June 2010
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
34
47
45
60
57
55
51
53
49
54
58
78
80
78
75
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
June 2010
+9
+7
+5
+3
+1
-1
-3
-5
-7
-9
0
2
0
0
0
0
3
0
0
0
0
0
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

June 2010

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center (301-763-8000, Ext. 7503)

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	82	6	3.29	-0.49	LEXINGTON	76	4	4.59	0.01	COLUMBUS	74	3	5.38	1.31
HUNTSVILLE	82	6	2.75	-1.47	LONDON-CORBIN	77	5	3.85	-0.39	DAYTON	73	3	5.53	1.32
MOBILE	83	4	3.45	-1.56	LOUISVILLE	81	7	4.39	0.63	MANSFIELD	71	4	8.88	4.36
MONTGOMERY	83	4	1.30	-2.83	PADUCAH	80	6	2.74	-1.77	TOLEDO	72	3	3.95	0.15
AK ANCHORAGE	55	0	1.21	0.15	LA BATON ROUGE	83	3	6.41	1.08	YOUNGSTOWN	68	2	4.09	0.18
BARROW	34	-1	0.17	-0.15	LAKE CHARLES	85	5	3.72	-2.35	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	81	4	9.05	4.42
COLD BAY	45	-1	1.46	-1.43	NEW ORLEANS	84	3	10.00	3.17	TULSA	82	4	7.07	2.35
FAIRBANKS	60	0	1.36	-0.04	SHREVEPORT	85	5	2.84	-2.21	OR ASTORIA	57	0	3.88	1.31
JUNEAU	54	0	4.05	0.69	ME BANGOR	63	-1	4.38	0.97	BURNS	58	0	1.22	0.56
KING SALMON	51	0	1.15	-0.55	CARIBOU	61	0	7.30	3.99	EUGENE	59	-1	2.79	1.26
KODIAK	49	0	4.21	-1.17	PORTLAND	64	1	3.47	0.19	MEDFORD	64	-2	1.00	0.32
NOME	45	-2	1.16	0.02	MD BALTIMORE	79	7	1.55	-1.88	PENDLETON	62	-3	2.05	1.27
AZ FLAGSTAFF	60	0	0.09	-0.34	MA BOSTON	70	2	3.18	-0.04	PORTLAND	61	-2	4.28	2.69
PHOENIX	91	2	0.00	-0.09	WORCESTER	67	2	4.03	0.01	SALEM	60	-1	2.64	1.19
TUCSON	86	2	0.00	-0.24	MI ALPENA	62	1	5.38	2.85	PA ALLENTOWN	72	3	2.22	-1.77
AR FORT SMITH	84	6	5.36	1.08	DETROIT	71	2	5.42	1.87	ERIE	69	2	3.66	-0.62
LITTLE ROCK	85	7	2.41	-1.54	FLINT	69	3	3.12	0.05	MIDDLETOWN	75	4	4.13	0.28
CA BAKERSFIELD	78	0	0.00	-0.12	GRAND RAPIDS	69	2	8.04	4.37	PHILADELPHIA	78	6	2.05	-1.24
EUREKA	54	-2	2.31	1.66	HOUGHTON LAKE	64	2	4.86	1.93	PITTSBURGH	71	3	5.13	1.01
FRESNO	78	2	0.00	-0.23	LANSING	69	3	4.57	0.97	WILKES-BARRE	69	2	2.90	-1.07
LOS ANGELES	65	-1	0.00	-0.08	MUSKEGON	67	2	4.52	1.94	WILLIAMSPORT	71	3	3.20	-1.25
REDDING	75	0	0.20	-0.49	TRAVERSE CITY	64	0	5.97	2.65	PR SAN JUAN	83	1	9.23	5.71
SACRAMENTO	73	2	0.00	-0.20	MN DULUTH	60	0	5.25	1.00	RI PROVIDENCE	71	3	4.19	0.81
SAN DIEGO	64	-3	0.02	-0.07	INT'L FALLS	59	-3	3.01	-0.97	SC CHARLESTON	83	5	7.94	2.02
SAN FRANCISCO	62	1	0.00	-0.11	MINNEAPOLIS	69	1	6.25	1.91	COLUMBIA	84	6	4.19	-0.80
STOCKTON	73	0	0.00	-0.09	ROCHESTER	67	1	7.79	3.79	FLORENCE	82	4	9.26	4.99
CO ALAMOSA	62	3	0.11	-0.48	ST. CLOUD	66	1	4.92	0.41	GREENVILLE	81	6	1.60	-2.32
CO SPRINGS	70	6	0.34	-2.00	MS JACKSON	83	5	5.91	2.09	MYRTLE BEACH	82	5	1.85	-1.81
DENVER	69	3	1.60	-0.08	MERIDIAN	81	3	4.55	0.56	SD ABERDEEN	67	0	5.40	1.91
GRAND JUNCTION	74	3	0.27	-0.14	TUPELO	82	5	2.30	-2.52	HURON	68	0	7.52	4.24
PUEBLO	73	3	0.90	-0.43	MO COLUMBIA	77	4	4.02	0.00	RAPID CITY	64	-1	4.57	1.74
CT BRIDGEPORT	72	4	3.22	-0.35	JOPLIN	79	4	4.21	-1.21	SIOUX FALLS	68	1	7.83	4.34
HARTFORD	71	2	4.02	0.17	KANSAS CITY	78	4	5.37	0.93	TN BRISTOL	76	5	2.96	-0.93
DC WASHINGTON	80	6	1.87	-1.26	SPRINGFIELD	78	5	2.33	-2.69	CHATTANOOGA	81	6	2.24	-1.75
DE WILMINGTON	76	5	1.83	-1.76	ST JOSEPH	77	3	9.19	4.98	JACKSON	82	5	7.41	2.22
FL DAYTONA BEACH	82	2	2.86	-2.83	ST LOUIS	81	5	4.04	0.28	KNOXVILLE	80	6	1.25	-2.79
FT LAUDERDALE	85	4	4.48	-5.53	MT BILLINGS	64	-1	5.10	3.21	MEMPHIS	85	6	0.31	-3.99
FT MYERS	85	3	8.52	-1.25	BUTTE	54	-2	4.06	1.99	NASHVILLE	81	6	4.96	0.88
JACKSONVILLE	83	4	3.74	-1.63	GLASGOW	63	-1	3.09	0.89	TX ABILENE	83	3	3.32	0.26
KEY WEST	86	3	2.08	-2.49	GREAT FALLS	58	-2	2.65	0.41	AMARILLO	79	5	1.00	-2.28
MELBOURNE	83	3	2.90	-2.93	HELENA	59	-2	2.85	1.03	AUSTIN	83	2	4.15	0.34
MIAMI	85	3	7.20	-1.34	KALISPELL	58	0	4.20	1.90	BEAUMONT	83	2	3.29	-3.29
ORLANDO	83	2	3.23	-4.12	MILES CITY	66	-1	2.26	-0.16	BROWNSVILLE	86	3	7.62	4.69
PENSACOLA	82	1	7.55	1.16	MISSOULA	59	-1	4.12	2.39	COLLEGE STATION	84	2	9.03	5.24
ST PETERSBURG	84	2	4.26	-1.83	NE GRAND ISLAND	73	2	8.77	5.05	CORPUS CHRISTI	83	1	6.97	3.44
TALLAHASSEE	84	4	7.99	1.07	HASTINGS	73	1	4.76	1.17	DALLAS/FT WORTH	87	6	2.08	-1.15
TAMPA	85	3	4.63	-0.87	LINCOLN	74	1	9.89	6.38	DEL RIO	85	2	0.71	-1.63
WEST PALM BEACH	85	4	6.07	-1.51	MCCOOK	73	2	4.94	1.72	EL PASO	85	3	1.08	0.21
GA ATHENS	81	5	4.55	0.61	NORFOLK	71	1	10.71	6.46	GALVESTON	84	2	2.36	-1.68
ATLANTA	81	4	5.21	1.58	NORTH PLATTE	70	2	4.98	1.81	HOUSTON	85	4	3.75	-1.60
AUGUSTA	83	5	2.19	-2.00	OMAHA/EPPLEY	74	2	9.25	5.30	LUBBOCK	81	4	2.55	-0.43
COLUMBUS	83	4	2.45	-1.06	SCOTTSBLUFF	68	1	3.89	1.24	MIDLAND	84	4	3.97	2.26
MACON	82	4	5.73	2.19	VALENTINE	68	0	3.91	0.90	SAN ANGELO	85	6	1.96	-0.56
SAVANNAH	84	5	5.79	0.30	NV ELKO	63	1	0.10	-0.57	SAN ANTONIO	83	1	4.23	-0.07
HI HILO	75	0	5.26	-2.10	ELY	61	1	0.15	-0.51	VICTORIA	84	2	2.99	-1.97
HONOLULU	80	0	0.22	-0.21	LAS VEGAS	88	2	0.00	-0.08	WACO	85	4	5.72	2.64
KAHULUI	78	0	0.08	-0.15	RENO	68	3	0.00	-0.47	WICHITA FALLS	83	3	3.47	-0.22
LIHUE	78	0	1.11	-0.71	WINNEMUCCA	64	0	0.00	-0.69	UT SALT LAKE CITY	69	0	0.96	0.19
ID BOISE	66	-1	0.81	0.07	NH CONCORD	66	1	2.79	-0.31	VT BURLINGTON	65	-1	5.87	2.44
LEWISTON	64	-2	2.73	1.57	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	76	6	1.71	-0.95	VA LYNCHBURG	76	5	3.13	-0.66
POCATELLO	62	0	1.02	0.11	NEWARK	76	4	2.36	-1.04	NORFOLK	80	6	3.76	-0.01
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	71	3	6.17	2.54	NM ALBUQUERQUE	78	3	0.76	0.11	RICHMOND	81	7	0.82	-2.72
MOLINE	74	3	8.67	4.04	NY ALBANY	67	1	4.69	0.93	ROANOKE	78	6	1.28	-2.40
PEORIA	74	3	6.54	2.70	BINGHAMTON	65	1	5.02	1.22	WASH/DULLES	77	6	1.29	-2.78
ROCKFORD	70	1	6.13	1.33	BUFFALO	67	1	8.13	4.31	WA OLYMPIA	57	-1	3.34	1.56
SPRINGFIELD	77	4	8.14	4.37	ROCHESTER	67	1	5.94	2.58	QUILLAYUTE	55	0	4.30	0.80
IN EVANSVILLE	79	4	2.49	-1.61	SYRACUSE	67	1	6.57	2.86	SEATTLE-TACOMA	58	-3	2.49	1.00
FORT WAYNE	74	4	4.92	0.88	NC ASHEVILLE	74	5	1.75	-2.63	SPOKANE	59	-3	2.56	1.38
INDIANAPOLIS	76	4	9.72	5.59	CHARLOTTE	80	4	2.89	-0.53	YAKIMA	63	0	1.07	0.45
SOUTH BEND	70	1	5.71	1.52	GREENSBORO	80	6	1.62	-1.91	WV BECKLEY	70	3	4.29	0.37
IA BURLINGTON	76	4	11.22	6.77	HATTERAS	78	3	2.24	-1.58	CHARLESTON	76	6	3.55	-0.54
CEDAR RAPIDS	71	0	9.68	5.21	RALEIGH	82	7	2.10	-1.32	ELKINS	70	4	3.55	-1.06
DES MOINES	74	3	13.41	8.84	WILMINGTON	82	5	5.59	0.23	HUNTINGTON	75	4	5.31	1.43
DUBUQUE	70	2	7.74	3.66	ND BISMARCK	65	0	2.48	-0.11	WI EAU CLAIRE	66	-1	4.83	0.56
SIOUX CITY	72	1	6.40	2.79	DICKINSON	61	-2	3.40	0.09	GREEN BAY	65	0	6.73	3.30
WATERLOO	70	0	7.95	3.13	FARGO	67	1	4.26	0.75	LA CROSSE	70	0	9.01	5.01
KS CONCORDIA	76	3	5.81	1.86	GRAND FORKS	65	0	4.03	1.00	MADISON	69	2	8.38	4.33
DODGE CITY	78	4	4.44	1.29	JAMESTOWN	65	0	1.74	-1.31	MILWAUKEE	69	3	6.93	3.37
GOODLAND	73	3	3.21	-0.09	MINOT	65	1	5.98	2.83	WAUSAU	65	0	6.51	2.33
HILL CITY	77	4	1.78	-2.01	WILLISTON	63	-1	2.70	0.34	WY CASPER	61	-2	2.44	1.01
TOPEKA	79	5	9.54	4.66	OH AKRON-CANTON	70	3	5.93	2.38	CHEYENNE	62	0	2.42	0.30
WICHITA	81	5	5.33	1.08	CINCINNATI	75	3	6.94	2.52	LANDER	61	-3	1.92	0.77
KY JACKSON	75	4	5.60	0.93	CLEVELAND	72	5	4.37	0.48	SHERIDAN	61	-1	2.68	0.66

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 11, 2010

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

NASS recently modified the layout of the crop progress tables. Please note changes in columns for the tables.

Corn Percent Silking

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 11 2010	5-Yr Avg
CO	9	2	6	11
IL	10	46	72	41
IN	10	31	62	24
IA	5	2	24	13
KS	47	32	52	52
KY	35	51	68	57
MI	1	3	30	8
MN	1	2	14	12
MO	45	45	60	59
NE	22	7	26	28
NC	91	95	100	87
ND	1	2	9	7
OH	10	14	44	12
PA	19	14	21	16
SD	0	0	1	2
TN	78	81	91	82
TX	77	55	74	72
WI	1	0	13	4
18 Sts	15	19	38	26

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

Soybeans Percent Blooming

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 11 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	35	46	55	42
IL	10	20	43	38
IN	11	23	48	27
IA	37	27	46	47
KS	24	10	19	30
KY	16	35	49	28
LA	76	65	79	79
MI	15	26	40	23
MN	10	19	35	34
MS	83	74	87	90
MO	15	8	21	23
NE	28	17	38	40
NC	0	5	16	4
ND	12	25	40	35
OH	23	18	43	35
SD	27	13	33	32
TN	27	34	49	44
WI	8	10	21	24
18 Sts	22	23	40	37

These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	4	15	36	36	9
IL	3	9	26	48	14
IN	3	8	27	48	14
IA	3	7	21	52	17
KS	1	4	25	57	13
KY	1	4	27	44	24
LA	1	12	32	50	5
MI	1	5	22	49	23
MN	1	3	13	62	21
MS	4	14	28	37	17
MO	6	15	35	36	8
NE	2	3	15	63	17
NC	5	16	35	41	3
ND	1	2	10	72	15
OH	3	9	30	46	12
SD	2	7	22	53	16
TN	3	7	28	53	9
WI	1	2	15	57	25
18 Sts	3	8	24	50	15
Prev Wk	2	8	24	51	15
Prev Yr	2	6	26	52	14

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	0	1	10	67	22
IL	3	9	23	47	18
IN	3	9	26	46	16
IA	3	7	19	51	20
KS	1	5	20	60	14
KY	2	7	26	50	15
MI	1	5	16	47	31
MN	0	3	9	57	31
MO	6	16	28	36	14
NE	1	3	10	64	22
NC	11	24	30	29	6
ND	1	1	9	70	19
OH	2	9	25	47	17
PA	8	20	31	32	9
SD	1	5	19	53	22
TN	7	14	30	38	11
TX	3	6	17	56	18
WI	1	4	11	46	38
18 Sts	2	7	18	52	21
Prev Wk	3	7	19	51	20
Prev Yr	2	6	21	52	19

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 11 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	10	NA	29	18
IL	3	NA	6	5
IN	0	NA	9	2
IA	3	NA	4	6
KS	0	NA	0	3
KY	0	NA	7	3
LA	64	NA	49	60
MI	0	NA	10	2
MN	0	NA	2	2
MS	54	NA	68	63
MO	0	NA	3	3
NE	0	NA	2	0
NC	0	NA	2	0
ND	0	NA	3	5
OH	2	NA	4	2
SD	0	NA	1	2
TN	5	NA	21	18
WI	0	NA	0	1
18 Sts	4	NA	8	7

These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 11 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	94	70	85	96
CO	23	21	41	52
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	82	85	95	89
IN	79	71	94	79
KS	94	84	92	93
MI	1	0	43	12
MO	95	93	98	92
MT	0	0	0	1
NE	26	13	22	47
NC	100	100	100	98
OH	63	48	95	57
OK	100	90	92	94
OR	5	1	4	7
SD	1	0	4	18
TX	94	78	91	94
WA	4	0	0	3
18 Sts	61	54	63	65

These 18 States harvested 89% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 11, 2010

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

Cotton Percent Squaring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 11 2010	5-Yr Avg
AL	73	56	73	69
AZ	76	55	70	84
AR	85	97	99	96
CA	73	60	75	77
GA	68	70	84	75
KS	43	38	49	52
LA	98	91	93	95
MS	89	93	96	92
MO	66	66	78	81
NC	84	85	87	90
OK	61	35	74	51
SC	67	55	69	63
TN	81	77	86	89
TX	72	56	75	58
VA	61	36	62	67
15 Sts	74	64	79	68

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

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	2	4	30	59	5
AZ	0	1	25	65	9
AR	1	3	28	37	31
CA	0	0	35	55	10
GA	2	7	34	46	11
KS	0	2	27	59	12
LA	1	13	26	54	6
MS	2	8	31	41	18
MO	3	14	27	53	3
NC	7	17	30	41	5
OK	0	1	17	71	11
SC	0	9	34	48	9
TN	0	2	25	62	11
TX	2	4	23	51	20
VA	0	0	50	50	0
15 Sts	2	5	26	51	16
Prev Wk	2	7	26	52	13
Prev Yr	7	16	34	35	8

Sorghum Percent Coloring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 11 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	0	0	4	4
CO	3	0	1	2
IL	0	0	0	0
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	13	25	51	22
MO	0	0	1	0
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	0	0	0	1
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	53	45	46	53
11 Sts	22	19	20	22

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

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 11 2010	5-Yr Avg
AL	14	14	35	20
AZ	43	16	25	47
AR	19	31	68	43
CA	27	7	16	28
GA	19	21	40	29
KS	1	0	1	1
LA	57	53	60	59
MS	35	45	67	42
MO	8	16	32	26
NC	27	10	35	15
OK	2	0	18	5
SC	8	7	18	10
TN	5	10	18	19
TX	20	11	14	18
VA	12	16	42	11
15 Sts	20	15	26	23

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

Sorghum Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 11 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	59	66	85	62
CO	12	3	7	11
IL	0	5	25	11
KS	0	1	2	2
LA	88	87	95	83
MO	4	6	14	12
NE	0	0	1	0
NM	2	0	1	2
OK	4	0	16	9
SD	5	0	0	7
TX	59	56	57	64
11 Sts	26	25	27	30

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

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	10	49	37	2
CO	0	3	24	71	2
IL	3	4	21	52	20
KS	0	3	21	69	7
LA	1	6	32	58	3
MO	2	7	30	48	13
NE	0	1	14	64	21
NM	1	2	29	67	1
OK	1	1	33	56	9
SD	0	1	9	70	20
TX	2	3	24	58	13
11 Sts	1	3	23	63	10
Prev Wk	0	3	26	60	11
Prev Yr	11	10	27	45	7

Oats Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 11 2010	5-Yr Avg
IA	95	98	99	97
MN	80	93	98	90
NE	98	96	98	98
ND	56	49	77	77
OH	97	92	95	99
PA	96	97	98	94
SD	90	78	95	95
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	90	94	98	93
9 Sts	87	87	95	93

These 9 States planted 64% of last year's oat acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 11, 2010

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

Oats Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 11 2010	5-Yr Avg
IA	2	NA	6	6
MN	0	NA	2	1
NE	7	NA	7	21
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	4	NA	5	3
PA	0	NA	10	0
SD	0	NA	0	3
TX	99	NA	94	97
WI	0	NA	2	1
9 Sts	7	NA	9	8

These 9 States harvested 64% of last year's oat acreage.

Oat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	2	5	19	56	18
MN	1	1	11	64	23
NE	0	1	8	65	26
ND	1	1	16	73	9
OH	0	4	30	54	12
PA	0	4	19	55	22
SD	0	3	11	65	21
TX	2	7	18	52	21
WI	0	3	10	59	28
9 Sts	1	4	15	60	20
Prev Wk	1	4	14	63	18
Prev Yr	15	7	19	48	11

Peanuts Percent Pegging

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 11 2010	5-Yr Avg
AL	27	23	31	26
FL	54	36	45	55
GA	39	41	58	50
NC	78	55	64	52
OK	54	52	60	72
SC	65	52	71	60
TX	45	37	65	43
VA	51	27	41	44
8 Sts	44	39	55	47

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

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	5	35	54	6
FL	1	1	21	63	14
GA	1	4	32	49	14
NC	1	15	52	30	2
OK	0	0	6	78	16
SC	1	11	24	61	3
TX	0	0	8	68	24
VA	0	2	40	58	0
8 Sts	1	4	28	54	13
Prev Wk	0	3	25	56	16
Prev Yr	1	3	35	52	9

Rice Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 11 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	5	8	16	3
CA	0	0	0	1
LA	40	45	57	50
MS	10	18	38	12
MO	0	2	7	4
TX	69	19	37	63
6 Sts	13	13	22	14

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	5	30	43	21
CA	0	5	15	70	10
LA	0	2	17	54	27
MS	0	4	18	49	29
MO	0	3	12	60	25
TX	0	4	17	49	30
6 Sts	0	4	23	52	21
Prev Wk	0	5	23	51	21
Prev Yr	1	6	31	46	16

Spring Wheat Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 11 2010	5-Yr Avg
ID	58	25	49	71
MN	59	91	96	82
MT	44	15	45	65
ND	44	49	72	77
SD	86	89	95	95
WA	98	62	82	95
6 Sts	54	52	72	78

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

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	0	3	89	8
MN	1	3	12	55	29
MT	0	2	17	65	16
ND	1	2	14	69	14
SD	0	2	17	57	24
WA	0	2	19	57	22
6 Sts	1	2	14	66	17
Prev Wk	0	2	15	65	18
Prev Yr	1	4	24	57	14

Barley Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 11 2010	5-Yr Avg
ID	58	38	61	66
MN	56	89	97	81
MT	42	28	50	65
ND	48	54	81	79
WA	96	57	84	94
5 Sts	50	44	68	73

These 5 States planted 79% of last year's barley acreage.

Barley Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	0	2	89	9
MN	3	4	14	44	35
MT	0	1	13	56	30
ND	1	5	14	65	15
WA	0	0	9	70	21
5 Sts	1	3	11	66	19
Prev Wk	0	2	13	67	18
Prev Yr	0	3	19	64	14

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 11, 2010

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending Jul 11, 2010

	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	9	41	45	5		NH	6	6	23	65	0
AZ	17	28	46	7	2		NJ	0	20	30	50	0
AR	3	10	40	44	3		NM	7	19	36	36	2
CA	5	5	20	65	5		NY	3	9	30	49	9
CO	1	5	29	55	10		NC	13	31	32	22	2
CT	0	24	48	28	0		ND	0	2	20	64	14
DE	12	27	48	13	0		OH	1	4	25	54	16
FL	0	0	15	60	25		OK	1	6	28	51	14
GA	1	8	45	43	3		OR	1	3	24	56	16
ID	0	5	9	60	26		PA	15	20	38	25	2
IL	1	3	17	58	21		RI	0	0	40	58	2
IN	2	5	23	51	19		SC	4	14	43	39	0
IA	1	3	20	55	21		SD	0	2	9	56	33
KS	1	3	20	63	13		TN	7	18	41	32	2
KY	2	11	33	46	8		TX	3	10	26	41	20
LA	3	11	38	39	9		UT	0	3	18	68	11
ME	0	0	26	57	17		VT	0	18	29	37	16
MD	25	30	25	20	0		VA	22	42	25	10	1
MA	0	6	35	59	0		WA	0	10	28	44	18
MI	0	3	20	56	21		WV	13	28	40	18	1
MN	0	2	12	64	22		WI	0	1	10	61	28
MS	7	15	31	37	10		WY	0	0	10	70	20
MO	12	9	28	41	10		48 Sts	3	8	24	50	15
MT	1	3	14	50	32							
NE	0	1	6	75	18		Prev Wk	3	8	24	51	14
NV	0	4	34	51	11		Prev Yr	10	13	27	40	10

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

NA - Not Available
*** Revised**

State Agricultural Summaries

These summaries, issued weekly through the summer growing season, provide brief descriptions of crop and weather conditions important on a national scale. More detailed data are available in Crop Progress and Condition Reports published each Monday by NASS State Statistical Offices in cooperation with the National Weather Service. The crop reports are available on the Internet through the NASS Home Page on the World Wide Web at http://www.nass.usda.gov.

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 56% short, 33% adequate, and 0% surplus. Corn 94% silked, 85% 2009, 90% avg.; dough 35%, 40% 2009, 41% avg.; conditions 3% very poor, 11% poor, 28% fair, 51% good and 7% excellent. Soybeans 92% emerged, 89% 2009, 94% avg.; blooming 34%, 22% 2009, 34% average. Hay harvested 1st cutting 96%, N/A 2009, N/A avg.; conditions 3% very poor, 9% poor, 40% fair, 42% good, 6% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 29% fair, 59% good, and 11% excellent. Pasture and range condition 0% very poor, 9% poor, 41% fair, 45% good and 5% excellent. Signs of drought were introduced across the western region of the state last week, as producers stated that rain was desperately needed for the continuation of crop progress. Abnormally dry conditions entered the state last week, as indicated by The US Drought Monitor released July 8. This model showed the state to be 55.6 percent free from drought compared to 100 percent at the start of the calendar year, and 74.5 percent a year ago. This is the first time the state has experienced drought conditions since May 3rd. Daytime highs ranged from 94 degrees in Mobile Bates to 102 degrees in Montgomery. Overnight lows ranged from 60 degrees in Russellville and Belle Mina to 73 degrees in Bay Minette. The Geneva Ag Weather Station had the highest amount of precipitation with 3.20 inches of rainfall over a period of 3 days. Rain was needed throughout the northern region for corn because it was beginning to twist. Heat stress was making crops more susceptible to disease and insect infestation. Dryer conditions helped reduce some of the disease pressure on fruits, but dry soil conditions and high temperatures have been reducing size potential.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 10% short, 90% adequate. Subsoil moisture 20% short, 80% adequate. Barley 20% in dough; condition 30% fair, 30% good, 40% excellent. Oats 50% headed; condition 20% fair, 55% good, 25% excellent. Potatoes 100% emerged; condition 20% fair, 50% good, 30% excellent. Hay harvest 55% complete; condition 10% poor, 25% fair, 60% good, 5% excellent. Rate of crop growth 70% moderate, 30% rapid. No wind and rain damage to crops. Activities hay harvest, weed control, equipment maintenance.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly above normal across the State for the week ending July 11, ranging from 3 degrees below normal at both Paloma and Parker to 5 degrees above normal at various locations. The highest temperature of the week was 113 degrees at Parker, and the lowest reading at 36 degrees occurred at Grand Canyon. Precipitation was recorded in 8 of the 22 stations this week. Cotton squaring is 70 percent complete and 25 percent of the acreage has set bolls. Harvesting of small grains is entering its finals stages. Alfalfa harvesting is active on over three-fourths of the State acreage. Field work continues to be active with harvest of onions, seedless watermelon, honeydews, and cantaloupes around the State.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 14% very short, 36% short, 47% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 12% very short, 36% short, 50% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 100% silked, 90% 2009, 94% avg.; 67% dough, 24% 2009, 35% avg.; 37% dent, 2% 2009, 6% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 10% poor, 27% fair, 45% good, 17% excellent. Despite the scattered rainfall, all crop conditions deteriorated at the state level last week. Southern corn rust was found last week in St. Francis County. Bollworm trap numbers were reported to be increasing last week in St. Francis County, but insect numbers were still relatively low. In Lafayette County, the rains did improve all crop conditions. Producers were harvesting melons and cantaloupes in Sharp County last week. In Bradley County, producers were wrapping up the tomato harvest. Livestock were in mostly fair to good condition last week. Pasture and range and hay crops were reported in mostly fair to good condition. Forages were deteriorating in Randolph County last week in areas that received no rain. Hay harvest continued across the state.

CALIFORNIA: Rice fields continued to progress and were treated with herbicides. Alfalfa continued to be cut and baled for hay, with many areas in the Central Valley working on their fourth cutting. Safflower fields were blooming and forming seed heads in the San Joaquin Valley. Cotton fields continued to be irrigated, cultivated, and treated for weeds and insects. Corn and sorghum growth continued; new fields continued to be planted. Forages and other small grains were harvested for hay and silage. Wheat, oat, rye, and barley continued to be harvested for grain. Garbanzo bean fields were drying down. Blueberry, blackberry, and strawberry harvests continued to near completion in the San Joaquin Valley. Apricot harvest was slowing down while picking of peaches and nectarines continued normally. The navel orange harvest was completed as the Valencia orange harvest continued in the Central Valley and along the southern coast. Lemons were picked along the coastal region. The fig harvest was ongoing at a normal pace. As the grape harvest began in the San Joaquin Valley, leaves and bunches were thinned in vineyards to increase light exposure for color and maturity. Cool temperatures slowed development of grapes in Napa County vineyards. Maintenance to orchards, groves, and vineyards continued with pruning, and the spraying of fertilizers and pest control. Irrigation frequency increased as the temperatures began to rise across the state. Early hull split sprays began in almond orchards to control navel orange worm (NOM) as irrigation was ongoing. Some hull split was observed in San Joaquin almond orchards, though widespread hull split is not expected for approximately two weeks. Mite levels increased slightly in orchards, causing some growers to plan additional miticide sprays. Herbicide applications along with codling moth sprays were made in walnut orchards. Weed control was ongoing in nut orchards in the Central Valley. The harvest of summer vegetables was ongoing throughout the state. In Tulare County, the harvest included peppers, squash, eggplant, cucumbers, tomatoes, melons and sweet corn. Fields of bell pepper, cantaloupe, honeydew and tomatoes continued to be planted in Merced County. Harvests were progressing for squash, tomato, parsley and watermelon. In Kern County, the melon and tomato harvests were behind schedule due to cooler than normal spring weather. Sweet corn, melons and tomatoes that were planted late in Stanislaus County were developing nicely and early cantaloupe will start to be picked towards the end of July. Onions continued to be harvested and packed in San Joaquin County and were being treated for thrips in Siskiyou County. In Fresno County, the onion harvest began with good sizing in the white, yellow and red varieties. Garlic was drying down in preparation for harvest. Some fields of bell peppers and fresh market tomatoes were being harvested, while others continued to bloom and show color. Irrigation and sulfur were applied to processing tomato fields and white powder was dusted onto the crop to prevent sunburn. Asparagus and sweet pea harvests were completed. Carrots were progressing well. Leafy vegetables such as collards and mustard greens, turnips and lettuce were being harvested. Eggplant, daikon, green onions, herbs, lemon grass, spinach, squash, sweet corn and tomatillos were being harvested. Growers continued to transplant and seed crops of cucumber, eggplant and squash. Range conditions continued to be good to excellent. Lower elevations saw some drying as the last significant precipitation in the foothills was in early June. Supplemental feeding of hay and nutrients continued in some locations and began in the drier regions. Cattle continued to show good weight gains. Warmer temperatures have accelerated the maturation of rangeland. Milk production was tempered by increased temperatures, with some reports of cooling fan use in the San Joaquin Valley. Bees were moved from citrus to melon, squash and seed alfalfa fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.2. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 13% short, 82% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 15% short, 81% adequate, 1% surplus. Barley 95% headed, 78% 2009, 89% avg.; 34% turning color, 13% 2009, 29 avg.; condition 2% poor, 21% fair, 63% good, 14% excellent. Spring wheat 88% headed, 67% 2009, 81% avg.; 21 turning color, 6% 2009, 23% avg.; condition 3% poor, 29% fair, 57% good, 11% excellent. Winter wheat 79% ripe, 62%

2009, 85% avg. Dry Beans 19% flowered, 9% 2009, 12% avg.; 2% very poor, 3% poor, 43% fair, 46% good, 6% excellent. Dry onions condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 73% good, 11% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 2% poor, 8% fair, 79% good, 11% excellent. Summer potatoes condition 89% good, 11% excellent. Fall potatoes condition 2% poor, 27% fair, 61% good, 10% excellent. Alfalfa 96% 1st cutting, 94% 2009, 96% avg.; 23% 2nd cutting, 14% 2009, 24% avg.; condition 3% poor, 24% fair, 60% good, 13% excellent. Sunflowers condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 31% fair, 61% good, 3% excellent. Producers across Colorado received above average precipitation last week, mostly from thunderstorm activity. Temperatures across the state were lower than average for this time of year.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 27% very short, 26% short, 47% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 30% very short, 40% short, 30% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay supplies 1% very short, 5% short, 68% adequate, 26% surplus. Other hay second cutting 70%, 53% 2009, 62% avg.; third cutting 1%, 0% 2009, 1% avg. Alfalfa hay second cutting 75%, 65% 2009, 78% avg.; third cutting 2%, 1% 2009, 5% avg. Pasture condition 12% very poor, 27% poor, 48% fair, 13% good, 0% excellent. Corn condition 14% very poor, 23% poor, 48% fair, 12% good, 3% excellent; silked 56%, 26% 2009, 35% avg.; dough 4%, 0% 2009, 5% avg. Soybean condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 39% fair, 47% good, 2% excellent; blooming 15%, 3% 2009, 7% avg. Winter wheat condition 6% very poor, 30% poor, 29% fair, 33% good, 2% excellent; 100% harvested, 87% 2009, 75% avg. Barley condition 8% very poor, 40% poor, 29% fair, 22% good, 1% excellent. Apple condition 3% very poor, 8% poor, 18% fair, 64% good, 7% excellent. Peach condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 19% fair, 63% good, 7% excellent. Cantaloups 12% harvested, 9% 2009, 8% avg. Cucumbers 97% planted, 95% 2009, 81% avg.; 17% harvested, 10% 2009, 14% avg. Lima Beans 87% planted, 97% 2009, 81% avg. Potatoes 3% harvested, 9% 2009, 5% avg. Snap beans 45% harvested, 11% 2009, 17% avg. Sweet corn 11% harvested, 11% 2009, 13% avg. Tomatoes 8% harvested, 5% 2009, 4% avg. Watermelons 9% harvested, 5% 2009, 7% avg. Apples 0% harvested, 4% 2009, 1% avg. Peaches 8% harvested, 24% 2009, 14% avg. Record high heat earlier in the week combined with inadequate moisture resulted in severe plant stress.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 17% short, 59% adequate, 23% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% short, 64% adequate, 25% surplus. Peanut pegged 45%, 54% 2009, 55% 5-yr avg.; condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 21% fair, 63% good, 14% excellent. Peanuts, cotton showing light stress, overall progressing well. Fungicides, herbicides sprays applied to peanuts for disease control, Jackson County. Early-planted cotton blooming, in good condition, Santa Rosa County. Columbia County weed pressure higher than average due to heat, rain, requiring additional control measures. Hay harvest active, most areas. Corn in good condition, harvest expected to begin in 2 weeks, Jackson County. Tobacco harvest active, Columbia County. Tomato picking nearing completion, preparing for fall planting, Quincy area. Northern Peninsula light supplies watermelons harvested, season closing. Light supplies avocados, expected to increase. Okra harvest continued, Miami-Dade County. Southern Peninsula preparing fields for fall crop planting, expected to begin early August. Growing condition good across citrus region. Cultural practices fertilizations, hedging, resetting of young trees. Now that harvesting season has ended, growers focused on psyllid control using both aerial and ground spraying. Pasture feed 15% fair, 60% good, 25% excellent. Cattle condition 2% poor, 25% fair, 70% good, 3% excellent. Pasture grass growing well due to adequate soil moisture, summer temperatures. Panhandle, north pasture fair to excellent, most in good condition. Cattle condition poor to excellent, with most good. Central pasture, cattle conditions fair to excellent, with most good. Some planting of permanent pastures reported. Southwest range condition mostly good. Pasture with standing water dried out. Statewide cattle condition fair to excellent, most good. Cattle condition improved even with high temperatures.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 45% short, 40% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn 1% very poor, 4% poor, 28% fair, 58% good, 9% excellent; dough 76%, 63% 2009, 66% avg.; 42% dent, 31% 2009, 28% avg.; 1% mature, 1% 2009, 2% avg. Soybeans 1% very poor, 5% poor, 47% fair, 42% good, 5% excellent; 95% emerged, 95% 2009, 94% avg.; blooming 20%, 17% 2009, 19% avg.; setting pods 1%, 2% 2009, 3% avg. Sorghum 0% very poor, 1% poor, 53% fair, 45% good, 1% excellent; 90% planted, 84% 2009, 89% avg. Hay 1% very poor, 7% poor, 44% fair, 43% good, 5% excellent. Peaches 0% very poor, 0% poor, 15% fair, 25% good, 60% excellent; 61% harvested, 65% 2009, 60% avg. Pecans 1% very poor, 5% poor, 41% fair, 42% good, 11% excellent. Tobacco 0% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 62% good, 22% excellent Peanuts blooming 90%, 74% 2009, 80% avg. Tobacco harvested 8%, 2% 2009, 10% avg. Watermelons 87% harvested, 72% 2009, 74% avg. Hot dry temperatures return to the state. Daily average high temperatures ranged from the upper 80's to the upper 90's. Low temperatures ranged from the mid 60's to the low 70's. Very little measurable precipitation fell across the state during the week. Three quarters of the corn is in the dough stage and nearly half has dented. Virtually all soybeans have been emerged and nearly a quarter are blooming. Over three quarters of the cotton was squaring and over a third was setting bolls. Nearly two thirds of the peach crop has been harvested. Most of the peanuts have bloomed and over half are pegging. The first fields of tobacco have been harvested. Over three quarters of the watermelon has been harvested. Other activities for the week included routine care of livestock, fertilizing crops, weed control and baling hay.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture was at short levels. Rainfall totals for monitored gauges were up across all islands, except for The Big Island. On the Big Island, the Drought Monitor introduced exceptional [D4] drought conditions to the southern, Ka`u, region after a series of brush fires razed the area the previous week. Last week brushfire activity continued, as Maui remained the major hotspot. Pastures on the Big Island continued to degrade, with some small operation ranchers reporting that they are trying to wind down operations to minimize losses as little relief was expected. Crops on the windward sides of most islands were in fair condition, while still requiring irrigation. Elsewhere in leeward areas and on the Big Island heavy irrigation was necessary.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.8. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 14% short, 80% adequate, 5% surplus. Winter wheat turning color 13%, 35% 2009, 45% avg. Spring wheat boot stage 86%, 93% 2009, 94% avg.; turning color 1%, 3% 2009, 10% avg. Barley boot stage 83%, 90% 2009, 90% avg.; turning color 1%, 3% 2009, 11% avg. Potatoes 12 inches high 58%, 86% 2009, 86% avg.; closing middles 28%, 51% 2009, 50% avg. Cherries 25% harvested, 89% 2009, 75% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 89%, 91% 2009, 94% avg.; 2nd cutting harvested 18%, 18% 2009, 22% avg. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 1% poor, 9% fair, 89% good, 1% excellent. Potato condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 7% fair, 72% good, 21% excellent. Winter wheat 96% headed, 97% 2009, 99% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 9% fair, 71% good, 19% excellent. Warm and dry weather continues to improve farming conditions and crop progress. Winter wheat, spring wheat, and barley headed increased to 96 percent, 49 percent and 61 percent complete, respectively. Winter Wheat turning color is 13 percent complete. Potatoes 12 inches high and closing middles are at 58 and 28 percent complete, respectively.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 70% adequate, 19% surplus. Corn dough 8%, 0% 2009, 3% avg. Winter wheat ripe 99%, 96% 2009, 99% avg. Oats filled 96%, 87% 2009, 95% avg.; turning yellow 87%, 44% 2009, 70% avg.; ripe 39%, 17% 2009, 29% avg.; 19% harvested, 8% 2009, 14% avg. Alfalfa second crop 73% cut, 57% 2009, 69% avg.; third crop 5% cut, 3% 2009, 7% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 21% fair, 56% good, 16% excellent. Red Clover cut 96%, 90% 2009, 94% avg. Producers were able to spend a good amount of time in the field last week Farmers were busy spraying soybeans and corn, finishing up the wheat harvest, and beginning to plant double cropped soybeans where they could. Statewide precipitation averaged 0.82 inches last week, 0.23 inches above normal. Temperatures were 2.4 degrees above normal last week, with statewide temperatures averaging 78.4 degrees. Corn is 72 percent silked compared to 10 percent last year and 41 percent for the five year average. Soybeans are 43 percent blooming compared to 10 percent last year and 38 percent for the five year average. Wheat harvest is nearly complete and is equal to the pace set by the five year average at 95 percent. Corn was rated 65 percent good to excellent, down 3 percent from last week. Soybeans were rated 62 percent good to excellent.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 18% short, 71% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 13% short, 76% adequate, 10% surplus. Corn 62% silked, 10% 2009, 24% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 26% fair, 46% good, 16% excellent. Soybeans blooming 48%, 11% 2009, 27% avg.; setting pods 9%, 0% 2009, 2% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 8% poor, 27% fair, 48% good, 14% excellent. Winter Wheat 94% harvested, 79% 2009, 79% avg. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 23% fair, 51% good, 19% excellent. Second cutting Alfalfa 51%, 50% 2009, 56% avg. Temperatures ranged from 2o below normal to 7o above normal with a low of 57o and a high of 96o. Total precipitation ranged from 0.11 inches to 2.84 inches. Hot, dry conditions were placing stress on the major field crops until scattered showers arrived late in the week. Irrigation systems were running early in the week in some northern counties as the topsoil was drying out very quickly with temperatures above 90 degrees. Aerial applications of fungicides were being made to corn. Emergence and growth of late planted soybeans were aided by the recent rainfall. Winter wheat harvest is nearing completion with continued reports of vomitoxin and low test weights in some areas. Farmers spent some time this week preparing for county fairs. Other activities included harvesting wheat, baling straw, cutting hay, applying herbicides, certifying crops with FSA, mowing roadsides and ditches and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.5. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 58% adequate, and 42% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 55% adequate, and 45% surplus. Most of Iowa received a fairly dry week following the Fourth of July weekend as much of the week's rain fell on Sunday. Cropland was given an opportunity to recover from the past month of rainfall, although many fields still have ponding issues. As fields were drying, areas of yellow crops began to get smaller and farmers were once again able to continue with fieldwork. Crop conditions were aided by dry days and mostly sunny weather, but conditions are still extremely variable. Inconsistent growth has been caused by excess moisture and possible nitrogen deficiency. Corn has begun to silk, and areas not affected by flooding look very good. However, producers are becoming concerned with the root penetration. Pastures are still providing adequate grazing as growth continues due to adequate supplies of moisture.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.2. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 7% short, 74% adequate, and 17% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 8% short, 79% adequate, 11% surplus. Sorghum 98% emerged, 96% 2009, 96% avg. Soybeans 99% emerged, 99% 2009, 96% avg. Sunflowers 91% planted, 94% 2009, 94% avg.; 82% emerged, 83% 2009, 84% avg.; blooming 8%, 7% 2009, 2% avg.; condition 1% poor, 20% fair, 72% good, 7 % excellent. Alfalfa 2nd cutting 85%, 82% 2009, 83% avg.; 3rd cutting 5%, 2% 2009, 8% avg. Feed grain supplies 1% very short, 5% short, 90% adequate, and 4% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 1% very short, 4% short, 88% adequate, and 7% surplus. Stock water supplies 2% short, 86% adequate, and 12% surplus. Cooler temperatures and rain in most areas last week has soil moisture supplies in excellent condition. Six counties in the Southeast received over 4 inches of rain, while the rest of the State received scattered precipitation. Neosho County received the largest amount at 6.01 inches of rain, while Allen and Montgomery Counties had 5.48 and 5.11 inches respectively. For the second consecutive week, highs were in the low to mid 90's. The Northeast District only reached a high of 87 degrees Fahrenheit. Mild temperatures, damp weather, and high humidity slowed wheat harvest in most areas. The Northwest District continued to lag as less than one-half of the crop has been harvested. Field activities included completing wheat harvest, haying, and some spraying of soybeans.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for field work 6.1. Topsoil moisture 19% very short, 44% short, 37% adequate. Subsoil moisture 12% very short, 40% short, 47% adequate, 1% surplus. Tobacco set condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 21% fair, 56% good, 14% excellent. Set tobacco less than 12 inches high 16%, 36% 12-24 inches, 48% more than 24 inches. Hay conditions 1% very poor, 9% poor, 34% fair, 49% good, 7% excellent. Extremely hot and dry; crops need rain for further development.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Soil moisture 9% very short, 21% short, 47% adequate and 23% surplus. Corn 87% dough, 89% 2009, 84% avg.; 6% very poor, 14% poor, 33% fair, 43% good, 4% excellent. Hay 99% first cutting, 99% 2009, and 99% avg.; 46% second cutting, 30% 2009, and 33% avg. Peaches 60% harvested, 68% 2009, 73% avg. Sweet potatoes 99% planted, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Sugarcane 1% very poor, 8% poor, 27% fair, 36% good, 28% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 6% poor, 37% fair, 49% good, 7% excellent. Vegetable 4% very poor, 17% poor, 44% fair, 32% good, 3% excellent. Range and pasture 3% very poor, 11% poor, 38% fair, 39% good, 9% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for field work 6.3. Topsoil moisture 47% very short, 35% short, 18% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 30% very short, 47% short, 23% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay supplies 8% very short, 5% short, 85% adequate, 2% surplus. Other hay second cutting 85%, 51% 2009, 47% avg.; third cutting 0%, 2% 2009, 1% avg. Alfalfa hay second cutting 93%, 74% 2009, 76% avg.; third cutting 6%, 6% 2009, 9% avg. Pasture condition 25% very poor, 30% poor, 25% fair, 20% good, 0% excellent. Corn condition 28% very poor, 22% poor, 33% fair, 16% good, 1% excellent; silked 61%, 38% 2009, 38% avg.; dough 9%, 3% 2009, 1% avg. Soybean condition 27% very poor, 24% poor, 30% fair, 18% good, 1% excellent; blooming 29%, 5% 2009, 6% avg.; setting pods 0%, 0% 2009, 1% avg. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 16% poor, 46% fair, 31% good, 6% excellent; 97% harvested, 89% 2009, 77% avg. Barley condition 2% very poor, 19% poor, 39% fair, 37% good, 3% excellent. Apple condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 2% fair, 97% good, 1% excellent. Peach condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 5% fair, 80% good, 14% excellent. Cantaloups 10% harvested, 11% 2009, 11% avg. Cucumbers 87% planted, 98% 2009, 80% avg.; 24% harvested, 22% 2009, 19% avg. Lima beans 72% planted, 95% 2009, 79% avg. Potatoes 10% harvested, 18% 2009, 18% avg. Snap beans 21% harvested, 10% 2009, 23% avg. Sweet corn 15% harvested, 15% 2009, 14% avg. Tomatoes 12% harvested, 13% 2009, 10% avg. Watermelons 5% harvested, 5% 2009, 3% avg. Apples 0% harvested, 4% 2009 2% avg. Peaches 1% harvested, 9% 2009, 9% avg. Record high heat earlier in the week combined with inadequate moisture resulted in severe plant stress.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 7% very short, 24% short, 63% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil 6% very short, 21% short, 68% adequate, 5% surplus. Corn height 60 inches. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 4% poor, 17% fair, 54% good, 24% excellent; turning 99%, 85% 2009, 96% avg. Barley 0% very poor, 13% poor, 25% fair, 41% good, 21% excellent; 96% headed, 64% 2009, 13% avg. Oats 0% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 51% good, 25% excellent; 97% headed, 87% 2009, 94% avg.; turning 52%, 24% 2009, 32% avg. All hay 1% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 52% good, 22% excellent. First cutting hay 91%, 95% 2009, 96% avg.; cutting hay 40%, 26% 2009, 33% avg. Dry beans 3% very poor, 11% poor, 32% fair, 38% good, 16% excellent; blooming 9%, 1% 2009, 5% avg. Strawberries 98% harvested, 86% 2009, 89% avg. Blueberries 18% harvested, 21% 2009, 12% avg. Tart cherries 46% harvested, 12% 2009, 28% avg. Precipitation varied from 0.35 inches east central Lower Peninsula to 2.22 inches eastern Upper Peninsula. Above average temperatures ranged from 6 degrees above normal for western Upper Peninsula to 8 degrees above normal northwest, northeast, central, east central, and southeast Lower Peninsula and eastern Upper Peninsula. much-needed rain helpful during hot and humid week. Many farmers able to begin wheat harvest this week. Recent rain raised concerns possible wheat sprouting. First cutting hay is about complete second cutting of fields beginning. Field crop development a week ahead of normal. Rain southern counties boost growth. Corn nearly one-third silked. First cutting of alfalfa wound down as second cutting got underway. Wheat harvest ahead of schedule. Moisture 15-20 percent east central area; yields and quality very good. Southeast, however, yields down substantially from last year. Oat harvest began, and barley virtually finished heading. Sugarbeet fields wet some areas but needed rain elsewhere. Many growers have sprayed for leafspot control. Soybeans over one-third blooming, and pods began setting. Drybeans showed some water damage; bloom has begun. The fruit crop season about 1 to 2 weeks ahead of normal Grand Rapids and southeast areas. Crops on sandy soils showed signs of drought stress southwest. Apples sizing well Grand Rapids and southwest areas, and fruit size about 2.25 to 2.5 inches southeast. Fire blight continued to spread southwest and west central areas. Harvest of early variety peaches began southwest and Grand Rapids areas. European plums about 1.5 inches length and 1.25 width southeast; early variety plums beginning to ripen southwest. Strawberry harvest has finished northwest and Grand Rapids areas, and

renovation generally complete southwest and southeast areas. Sweet cherries nearing end of harvest northwest, and harvest has finished southwest and southeast areas. Cherry leaf spot symptoms becoming common southwest. Tart cherry harvest underway northwest, and harvest continued west central and southwest areas. Bruising from wind evident southwest and northwest areas. Pears ranged from 1.5 to 1.75 inches southeast to about 2 inches diameter southwest. Early varieties of blueberries started to turn color southeast; harvest well underway southwest. Mummyberry fruit symptoms continued to appear as fruit ripens southwest. Grapes close to berry touch southeast; fruit on primary shoots closing with most of berries touching and buckshot sized on secondary shoots southwest. Summer raspberries harvest has begun northwest, and harvest continued southwest and southeast. Hot and humid days last week aided vegetable development and harvest but kept growers busy with irrigation. Oceana County, asparagus harvest complete and growers tallying final numbers for this year's crop. Major asparagus pests, such as common asparagus beetle, rust, purple spot and asparagus miner, active. Harvest of cabbage, yellow squash, zucchini and cucumbers ongoing southwest and Grand Rapids areas. Harvest of potatoes, garlic, and snap beans continued. Carrots continued to progress. Cercospora and Alternaria (carrot leaf blight) reported. Sweet corn developed quickly with hot weather, but showed signs of moisture stress Macomb County area. Early varieties tasseled and silked Oceana County. Grand Rapids area, sweet corn fields grown under plastic for sale. Onions and leeks looked good drier areas but had significant damage on wetter soils. Grand Rapids area, growers continued to transplant celery but harvesting other celery fields. Tomatoes, peppers, and eggplant looked good and growing rapidly. Some tomatoes that grown under high tunnels being harvested. Watermelons growing well and had tennis ball sized fruit southwest. Cantaloupe harvest underway southwest Michigan. Pumpkins flowering and runnering. Squash vine borers out earlier than normal. Additionally, some foliar diseases reported on pumpkins. Parsnips, radishes, turnips, and red beets looked good Grand Rapids area. Harvest of radishes on-going but planting continued other fields.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 3% short, 73% adequate, 23% surplus. Pasture condition 2% poor, 12% fair, 64% good, 22% excellent. Soybeans 17 inches height, 14 inches 2009, 15 inches avg. Corn 61 inches height, 53 inches 2009, 57 inches avg. Alfalfa 96% first cutting, 99% 2009, 99% avg. Spring wheat 31% ripening, 4% 2009, 15% avg. Barley 43% ripening, 4% 2009, 18% avg.; 1% harvested, 0% 2009, 1% avg. Oats 44% ripening, 18% 2009, 31% avg. Sugarbeet condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 11% fair, 64% good, 19% excellent. Canola condition 12% very poor, 18% poor, 32% fair, 36% good, 2% excellent. Sunflower condition 3% very poor, 6% poor, 15% fair, 68% good, 8% excellent. Potatoes condition 1% poor, 8% fair, 64% good, 27% excellent. Dry Beans condition 2% poor, 17% fair, 67% good, 14% excellent. Above average temperatures have been beneficial for crops and helped to dry damp fields. Drier conditions were beneficial for haying and spraying in some areas. Precipitation varied statewide; amounts were light across the north but east central and south central regions received an average of 2 inches. Heavy rains fell Wednesday, while hot, humid conditions gave way to scattered rain and thunderstorms by week's end. A few respondents noted that the continued heavy rains have caused yellow and uneven crop growth in isolated areas.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Soil moisture 13% very short, 36% short, 51% adequate, and 0% surplus. Corn 99% silked, 99% 2009, 99% avg.; 85% dough, 79% 2009, 76% avg.; 54% dent, 35% 2009, 31% avg.; 2% very poor, 16% poor, 35% fair, 34% good, 13% excellent. Cotton 96% squaring, 89% 2009, 92% avg.; 67% setting bolls, 35% 2009, 42% avg.; 2% very poor, 8% poor, 31% fair, 41% good, 18% excellent. Peanuts 69% pegging, 89% 2009, 60% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 14% fair, 86% good, 0% excellent. Rice 38% heading, 10% 2009, 12% avg.; 0% very poor, 4% poor, 18% fair, 49% good, 29% excellent. Sorghum 65% heading, 46% 2009, 72% avg.; 14% turning color, 8% 2009, 9% avg.; 3% very poor, 6% poor, 41% fair, 47% good, 3% excellent. Soybeans 100% emerged, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; 87% blooming, 83% 2009, 90% avg.; 68% setting pods, 54% 2009, 63% avg.; 4% very poor, 14% poor, 28% fair, 37% good, 17% excellent. Hay (harvested-warm) 50%, 64% 2009, 55% avg.; 3% very poor, 9% poor, 39% fair, 46% good, 3% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 100% planted, 100% 2009, 95% avg.; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 4% fair, 63% good, 31% excellent Watermelons 78% harvested, 76% 2009, 71% avg.; 0% very poor, 6% poor, 14% fair, 75% good, 5% excellent. Cattle 2% very poor, 9% poor, 25% fair, 53% good, 11% excellent. Pasture 7% very poor, 15% poor, 31% fair, 37% good, 10% excellent.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 10% short, 68% adequate and 15% surplus. Pasture condition 12% very poor, 9% poor, 28% fair, 41% good, and 10% excellent. Rainfall averaged 1.96 inches during the week across the State. Although general rainfall over most of the State slowed fieldwork, some areas missed some much needed precipitation. Temperatures average to 3 degrees below average Statewide.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 6.1. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 7% last year; 15% short, 36% last year; 79% adequate, 54% last year; 6% surplus, 3% last year. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 8% last year; 13% short, 45% last year; 78% adequate, 46% last year; 7% surplus, 1% last year. Winter wheat 97% headed, 96% last year. Winter wheat turning 25%, 22% last year. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 2% last year; 2% poor, 7% last year; 19% fair, 30% last year; 53% good, 50% last year; 25% excellent, 11% last year. Barley 88% boot stage, 79% last year. Barley 50% headed, 42% last year. Barley condition 0% very poor, 2% last year; 1% poor, 6% last year; 13% fair, 34% last year; 56% good, 49% last year; 30% excellent, 9% last year. Camelina blooming 100%, 99% last year. Camelina turning 9%, 40% last year. Durum wheat boot stage 74%, 59% last year. Durum wheat condition 0% very poor, 2% last year; 4% poor, 10% last year; 18% fair, 45% last year; 62% good, 35% last year; 16% excellent, 8% last year. Lentils blooming 63%, 64% last year. Mustard seed blooming 97%, 100% last year. Mustard seed turning 18%, 34% last year. Oats 85% boot stage, 87% last year. Oats headed 35%, 53% last year. Oats condition 0% very poor, 0% last year; 1% poor, 2% last year; 25% fair, 40% last year; 57% good, 54% last year; 17% excellent, 4% last year. Spring wheat 86% boot stage, 79% last year. Spring wheat headed 45%, 44% last year. Spring wheat condition 0% very poor, 2% last year; 2% poor, 8% last year; 17% fair, 45% last year; 65% good, 41% last year; 16% excellent, 4% last year. Dry peas blooming 87%, 70% last year. Alfalfa hay harvested first cutting 53%, 67% last year. Other hay harvested first cutting 47%, 61% last year. Montana saw high temperatures and low precipitation for the week ending July 11th. Chester received the most weekly accumulated precipitation with 1.12 inches. Highs were mostly in the upper 80s and low 90s, with lows scattered in the upper 30s to upper 40s. Superior and Hardin both recorded highs of 95 degrees, the highest in the state, and West Yellowstone had the weekly low for the fourth consecutive week at 24 degrees. Range and pasture feed condition 1% very poor, 3% last year; 3% poor, 13% last year; 14% fair, 37% last year; 50% good, 37% last year; 32% excellent, 10% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.7. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 86% adequate, 10 surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 89% adequate, 8% surplus. Both topsoil and subsoil supplies are well above year ago and average. Corn irrigated conditions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 10% fair, 65% good, 21% excellent. Corn dryland conditions 2% very poor, 3% poor, 8% fair, 64% good, 23% excellent. Winter wheat 99% turning color, 98% 2009, 99% avg.; 41% ripe, 57% 2009, 76% avg. Dry beans conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 18% fair, 71% good, 10% excellent; 99% emerged, 99% 2009, 100% avg.; 1% blooming, 3% 2009, 9% avg. Proso millet 97% planted, 94% 2009,97% avg. Alfalfa conditions 1% very poor, 2% poor, 10% fair, 69% good, 18% excellent; 2nd cutting 66% complete, 50% 2009, 57% avg. Wild hay conditions 1% very poor, 1% poor, 6% fair, 72% good, 20% excellent; 44% harvested. Rain fell across much of the state. The Southwest District received nearly two inches of precipitation while the Sandhills was the driest area with less than half an inch. Temperatures for the week averaged 5 degrees below normal with highs in the 90's and lows in the 50's. Rainfall delayed wheat harvest in western counties and limited the need for irrigation. The rain and mild temperatures aided corn development as the crop entered the pollination stage. Soybean fields were sprayed for weeds and hay was harvested. Wind and hail this week again caused damage to scattered fields. Pastures are lush and green.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Weather was hot and mostly dry. Temperatures warmed steadily as the week progressed. Las Vegas

recorded a high of 108 degrees. All other monitored stations recorded highs in the nineties. Ely recorded the week's low at 36 degrees. Tonopah recorded the most precipitation with 0.14 inches. Pasture and range conditions are mostly in good condition with some slipping to fair. Alfalfa first cutting was nearing completion. Weevils, grasshoppers, and other insects affected the yield and quality of the first cutting. Other hay harvest progress mirrored that of alfalfa. Small grains are in good to excellent condition. Some spring wheat and barley is being harvested for silage. Corn and potato fields were well established. Potatoes appear to have been unaffected by late season frosts and are in good to excellent condition. Range livestock were foraging seasonal pastures and ranges. Concerns remain over surface irrigation water supplies in Lovelock, but most other areas had adequate supplies forecast. Main farm and ranch activities included weed and pest control, irrigating, and equipment maintenance.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 6.6. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 31% short, 59% adequate, and 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 30% short, 65% adequate, and 0% surplus. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 12% poor, 32% fair, 46% good, and 10% excellent. Maine Potatoes 0% harvested; condition excellent/good. Massachusetts Potatoes 0% harvested; condition good. Rhode Island Potatoes 0% harvested; condition good/excellent. Maine Oats condition excellent/good. Maine Barley condition excellent/good. Field Corn condition excellent in Rhode Island, good elsewhere. Sweet Corn 99% planted, 99% 2009, 99% average; 95% emerged, 95% 2009, 95% average; 5% harvested, 5% 2009, <5% average; condition good/fair in New Hampshire, excellent/good in Maine, good elsewhere. Shade Tobacco 10% harvested, 0% 2009, <5% average; condition good. Broadleaf Tobacco 0% harvested; condition fair/good in Connecticut, good/fair in Massachusetts. First Crop Hay 95% harvested, 75% 2009, 80% average. Second Crop Hay 35% harvested, 10% 2009, 15% average; condition fair in Rhode Island, good/fair in Connecticut, good elsewhere. Apples Fruit Set average/below in Maine and New Hampshire, average elsewhere. Fruit Size: average; condition fair/poor in Maine, fair in New Hampshire and Connecticut, good/fair elsewhere. Peaches <5% harvested, 0% 2009, 0% average; Fruit Set average/below in New Hampshire and Connecticut, average elsewhere. Fruit Size Average; condition poor in Connecticut, good in Massachusetts, good/fair elsewhere. Pears Fruit Set: average in Rhode Island and Vermont, average/below average elsewhere; Fruit Size: average/below average in Connecticut, average elsewhere; condition poor/fair in Connecticut, good/fair in Massachusetts, good elsewhere. Strawberries 95% harvested, 90% 2009, 90% average; Fruit Set average/below average in Connecticut, average elsewhere; Fruit Size below average/average in Connecticut and Vermont, average/above average in Maine, average elsewhere. Massachusetts Cranberries Petal Fall; condition good; Set: average. Highbush Blueberries 20% harvested, 5% 2009, 5% average; Fruit Set average; Fruit Size above average/average in Maine, average elsewhere; condition good/fair in Connecticut, good elsewhere. Maine Wild Blueberries Fruit Set average; Fruit Size average, condition good. The week began hot and dry with high temperatures ranging from the mid-80s to mid-90s. The heat intensified further on Tuesday and Wednesday, resulting in heat levels rarely seen in New England. Temperatures in all States easily reached the 90s with some areas reporting three-digit numbers. The extreme heat combined with sunny skies and moderate humidity brought dangerous three-digit heat indexes that proved to be a major obstacle to field work. The heat wave eased after Wednesday but it took a cold front to bring temperatures to normalcy on Saturday. The cold front brought showers and thunderstorms to all six States. The week ended with above average temperatures ranging from the upper 70s to low 90s. Nighttime average temperatures for the week ranged from the mid-60s to low 70s. Total precipitation ranged from a trace to 1.68 inches.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 7.0. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 55% short, 40% adequate. Subsoil moisture 50% short, 50% adequate. There were measurable amounts of rainfall during the week in all localities. Temperatures were above normal across the Garden State. Farmers were finishing wheat harvesting and prepared for second hay-cuttings. Corn and soybeans continued to show dry-weather related stress. Irrigation was necessary for various crops including fresh-market tomatoes, pumpkins, and sweet corn. Producers continued harvesting blueberries and peaches with crop conditions rated mostly good. Cranberry growers watered plants to reduce heat stress. Other activities included planting and harvesting vegetables, spraying pesticides, and livestock care.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 33% short, 55% adequate, 1% surplus. Wind damage 16% light and 5% moderate, 6% severe; with 12% of cotton crops damaged by wind, 13% of sorghum crops damaged by wind and 42% of winter wheat crops damaged by wind to date. Hail damage 8% light, 5% moderate and 5% severe; with 4% of cotton crops, 8% of corn crops, 3% of sorghum crops and 3% winter wheat crops and 3% peanut crops damaged by hail to date. Alfalfa 1% very poor, 3% poor, 15% fair, 52% good, 29% excellent; 93% of the second cutting complete, 47% of the third cutting complete. Corn 1% poor, 22% fair, 47% good, 30% excellent; 23% silked. Cotton 6% poor, 32% fair, 50% good, 12% excellent; 42% squaring and 4% setting bolls. Irrigated sorghum 30% fair, 68% good and 2% excellent; with 2% headed. Dry sorghum 2% very poor, 3% poor, 29% fair and 66% good. Total sorghum 1% very poor, 2% poor, 29% fair, 67% good, 1% excellent; with 1% headed. Irrigated winter wheat is 90% harvested for grain. Dry winter wheat is 93% harvested for grain. Total winter wheat is 92% harvested for grain. Apple 5% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 65% good. Chile 2% poor, 31% fair, 46% good, 21% excellent. Peanut 21% fair, 79% good; 45% pegging. Pecan 3% fair, 67% good, 30% excellent. Onion crop is 80% harvested. Cattle 1% very poor, 8% poor, 36% fair, 48% good, 7% excellent. Sheep 16% very poor, 17% poor, 20% fair, 43% good, 4% excellent. Range and pasture 7% very poor, 19% poor, 36% fair, 36% good, 2% excellent. The temperatures from the central mountains to the eastern plains were mostly below average. Temperatures in the southwest were above normal. Most of the moisture around the state was over the northern mountains and east of the central mountain chain. Some rainfall amounts Raton 1.21, Clayton 0.83, Clovis 1.27, Silver City 0.96 and 1.70 in Gran Quivira.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Soil moisture 4% very short, 22 % short, 70% adequate and 4% surplus. Pastures were rated 3% very poor, 9% poor, 30% fair, 49% good, and 9% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 7% fair, 68% good, 24% excellent. Oats 1% poor, 14% fair, 62% good, 23% excellent. Hay 3% poor, 14% fair, 61% good, 22% excellent. Dry beans 97% planted, 85% 2009, 92% average. Alfalfa 1st cutting 99%, 90% 2009, 95% average. Clover-timothy hay 94% harvested, 76% 2009, 82% average. Grass silage 98% harvested, 92% 2009, 92% average. Apples 1% poor, 16% fair, 71% good, 12% excellent. Grapes 3% poor, 6% fair, 47% good, 44% excellent. Peaches 4% poor, 13% fair, 72% good, 11% excellent. Pears 3% poor, 11% fair, 86% good. Sweet cherries 11% fair, 85% good, 4% excellent. Tart cherries 1% poor, 21% fair, 56% good, 22% excellent. In Lake Ontario fruit region, dry conditions affecting fruit. In the Capital region, the apple crop is variable with some trees in a block having apples while others on the outside have none. On Long Island, growers were forced to increase irrigation. Lettuce 92% planted; Onions 100%; Sweet corn 99%; Snap beans 89%; Cabbage 98%; Tomatoes 100%. Lettuce condition 7% poor, 6% fair, 25% good, 62% excellent. Onions 23% fair, 47% good, 30% excellent. Sweet corn 28% fair, 55% good, 17% excellent. Temperatures were above average throughout the state with humid weather. Precipitation varied with Western New York receiving most of the precipitation while Eastern portions receiving little to no rain.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.3. Soil moisture 27% very short, 45% short, 26% adequate and 2% surplus. Activities for the week included the harvesting of peaches, Irish Potatoes and the second cutting of hay. Average temperatures were above normal, ranging from 72 to 83 degrees. Dry weather and excessive heat continue to have negative impacts on non-irrigated crops.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 16% short, 75% adequate, and 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 5% short, 85% adequate, and 9% surplus. Barley 100% jointed, 95% 2009, 99% avg.; 94% boot, 77% 2009, 92% avg.; 34% milk, 8% 2009, 43% avg.; 6% turning, 0% 2009, 13% average. Durum wheat 85% jointed, 82% 2009, 90% avg.; 65% boot, 57% 2009, 74% avg.; 37% headed, 29% 2009, 52% avg.; 6% milk, 3% 2009, 18% avg.; 1% turning, 0% 2009, 3% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 10% fair, 62% good, 25% excellent. Spring wheat 99% jointed, 92% 2009, 98% average; 89% boot, 73% 2009, 92% avg.; 37% milk, 8%

2009, 38% avg.; 7% turning, 0% 2009, 9% average. Oats 94% boot, 80% 2009, 92% avg.; 39% milk, 20% 2009, 45% avg.; 3% turning, 0% 2009, 13% average. Canola 96% blooming, 62% 2009, 84% avg.; 2% turning, 0% 2009, 5% avg.; condition 3% poor, 14% fair, 68% good, 15% excellent. Dry edible beans 32% blooming, 9% 2009, 29% avg.; 1% setting pods, 0% 2009, 5% avg.; condition 5% very poor, 4% poor, 19% fair, 62% good, 10% excellent. Dry edible peas 91% flowering, 84% 2009, 92% avg.; 2% mature, 0% 2009, 7% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 17% fair, 63% good, 16% excellent. Flaxseed 50% blooming, 42% 2009, 66% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 76% good, 4% excellent. Potatoes 65% blooming, 25% 2009, 55% avg.; 29% rows filled, 10% 2009, 24% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 61% good, 16% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 2% very poor, 2% poor, 11% fair, 62% good, 23% excellent. Sunflowers 0% blooming, 1% 2009, 2% avg.; condition 3% poor, 19% fair, 74% good, 4% excellent. Post emergence spraying for broadleaf weeds and wild oats, 96% and 97% complete, respectively. Stockwater supplies 1% short, 87% adequate, 12% surplus. Hay condition 1% poor, 7% fair, 70% good, 22% excellent. Alfalfa hay first cutting 77% complete. Other hay cutting 45% complete. Warm, dry weather continued to aid crop development. Some reporters indicated rain was needed, particularly in the southern districts.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 6.4. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 29% short, 67% adequate, 3% surplus. Apples 2% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 59% good, 15% excellent. Peaches 3% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 52% good, 12% excellent. Corn 2% very poor, 9% poor, 25% fair, 47% good, 17% excellent; 44% silked, 10% 2009, 12% avg.; 1% in dough, 0% 2009, 0% avg. Hay 2% very poor, 9% poor, 31% fair, 46% good, 12% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 16% fair, 65% good, 16% excellent. Oats 0% very poor, 1% poor, 30% fair, 54% good, 12% excellent. Range and pasture 1% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 54% good, 16% excellent. Soybeans 3% very poor, 9% poor, 30% fair, 46% good, 12% excellent; 43% blooming, 23% 2009, 35% avg.; 4% setting pods, 2% 2009, 2% avg. Winter wheat 99% ripe, 92% 2009, 95% avg.; 95% harvested, 63% 2009, 57% avg. Oats 95% headed, 97% 2009, 99% avg.; 29% ripe, 16% 2009, 23% avg.; 5% harvested, 4% 2009, 3% avg. Alfalfa hay 69% 2nd cutting, 67% 2009, 57% avg.; 4% 3rd cutting, 0% 2009, 0% avg. Other hay 43% 2nd cutting, 35% 2009, 28% avg. Peaches 22% harvested, 10% 2009, 5% avg. Apples 16% harvested, 12% 2009, 9% avg. Cucumbers 15% harvested, 0% 2009, 0% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.5. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 8% short, 58% adequate, 32% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 10% short, 67% adequate, 20% surplus. Wheat plowed 60% this week, 52% last week, 71% last year, 59% average. Rye plowed 60% this week, 48% last week, 68% last year, 60% average. Oats 95% harvested this week, 94% last week, 100% last year, 92% average; plowed 60% this week, 56% last week, 68% last year, 58% average. Corn condition 1% poor, 17% fair, 66% good, 16% excellent; silking 82% this week, 53% last week, 59% last year, 63% average; dough 15% this week, n/a last week, 17% last year, 26% average. Sorghum 95% emerged this week, 90% last week, 74% last year, 76% average. Soybean condition 2% poor, 23% fair, 65% good, 10% excellent; 98% emerged this week, 91% last week, 95% last year, 83% average; blooming 21% this week, 7% last week, 23% last year, 21% average. Alfalfa condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 33% fair, 53% good, 10% excellent; 2nd cutting 91% this week, 91% last week, 96% last year, 93% average; 3rd cutting 42% this week, 30% last week, 29% last year, 44% average. Other hay condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 32% fair, 56% good, 7% excellent; 1st cutting 77% this week, 77% last week, 78% last year, 78% average. Watermelons setting fruit 94% this week, 82% last week, 80% last year, 88% average; 5% harvested this week, n/a last week, 7% last year, 24% average. Livestock condition 2% poor, 23% fair, 64% good, 11% excellent. Pasture and range condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 28% fair, 51% good, 14% excellent. Livestock conditions continue to rate mostly in the good to fair range. Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged $118 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged $111 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 21% short, 71% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 19% short, 76% adequate, 5% surplus. Alfalfa hay first cutting 93%, 98% 2009, 89% avg.; second cutting 5%, 26% 2009, 33% average. Spring wheat 91% headed, 94% 2009, 95% avg.; 4% harvested, 6% 2009, 7% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 22% fair, 50% good, 20% excellent. Spring wheat condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 12% fair, 49% good, 36% excellent. Barley condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 7% fair, 55% good, 36% excellent. Corn condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 16% fair, 82% good, 1% excellent. Range and Pasture 1% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 56% good, 16% excellent. Weather; Conditions were hot with little moisture reported. High temperatures ranged from 61 degrees in Crescent City to 104 degrees in The Dalles. Low temperatures ranged from 32 degrees in Christmas Valley to 51 degrees in Salem and Medford. Six stations reported temperatures of 100 degrees or hotter, in the southwest valleys and north central Oregon. Almost all stations reported warmer than normal temperatures. Only eight out of forty-three stations reported measurable precipitation. The Lakeview station reported the most with 0.24 total inches. Forty out of forty-three stations reported below normal precipitation levels last week. Field Crops; Haying operations were in high gear with some first cuttings being completed. Grass seed harvest was also underway with reports of the crop being excellent. Orchard grass and Bluegrass were being swathed. The cold, wet spring meant good grass growing weather so far this year. Winter wheat was in the soft dough stage in Marion County, and hard dough stage in Washington County. Harvest was about a week away in many key growing areas. Some areas were expected to start this coming week. Summer fallow cultivation and fertilization were taking place. Field corn in Washington County was planted, irrigated, and just emerging. Meadowfoam and crimson clover were swathed and ready for combine. Vegetables; Irrigation was the main occupation of vegetable growers last week. Vegetable harvest continued to run late due to the wet spring. Garlic was harvested in the Willamette Valley. Bees were active in central Oregon for carrot and onion for seed crops. Fruits and Nuts; Harvests delayed by a wet spring were catching up in a wave of warm weather. Blueberries and raspberries were picked. Cherries and strawberries were winding down in Yamhill County. Many berries were available at truck gardens and farmers markets. Peaches were sizing. Filberts were filling. Apricots started to show color in Yamhill and grapes were doing well. The heat was a cause for concern, shriveling fruit still on plants in Douglass County. Growers hand thinned pears and apples in the Hood River Valley. Spotted Wing Drosophila were spotted in Eugene raspberries. Codling moth counts were low for applies in the Willamette Valley. Wasco County cherry harvest was in full swing. Harvest of early maturing cherry varieties began in the lower Hood River Valley. Nurseries and Greenhouses; Nurseries and greenhouses remained busy with routine summer maintenance including feeding, watering, weeding and other stock care. Livestock, Range and Pasture; Livestock were turned out to graze as rangeland continued to dry. In general, livestock remain in good condition on rangeland and irrigated pastures.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Soil moisture 33% very short, 34% short, 29% adequate. Corn 21% silked, 19% pr. yr., 16% average. Corn height, 58 inches, 46 in. pr. yr., 52 in. avg.; condition, 8% very poor, 20% poor, 31% fair, 32% good, 9% excellent. Winter wheat ripe 99%, 90% pr. yr 90% avg.; 87% harvested, 44% pr. yr, 46% average. Oats yellow 67%, 16% pr. yr., 33% avg.; ripe 28%, 2% pr. yr., 4% avg.; 10% harvest; condition, 4% poor, 19% fair, 55% good, 22% excellent. Soybeans blooming 33%, 5% avg.; progress setting pods 5%, condition 3% very poor, 12% poor 32% fair, 47% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa second cutting 92%, 62% pr. yr., 63% avg.; third cutting 23%, 4% pr. yr., 6% average. Alfalfa stand condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 27% fair, 47% good, 18% excellent. Timothy/clover first-cutting 99%, 94% pr. yr., 92% avg.; second-cutting 22%, 18% pr. yr., 13% average. Timothy/clover stand condition 8% poor, 29% fair, 56% good, 7% excellent. Wheat crop condition, 1% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 58% good, 25% excellent. Quality of hay made 2% very poor, 9% poor, 26% fair, 38% good, 25% excellent. Pasture condition 15% very poor, 20% poor, 38% fair, 25% good, 2% excellent. Peach condition, 1 % poor, 3% fair, 57% good, 39% excellent. Apple condition 4% poor, 19% fair, 44% good, 33% excellent. Primary field activities were haymaking, straw baling and harvesting winter wheat, barley and sweet corn.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Soil moisture 20% very short, 41% short, 35% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn 9% very poor, 13% poor, 39% fair, 37% good, 2% excellent; silked (tasseled) 99%, 100% 2009, 97% avg.; doughed 75%, 56% 2009, 55% avg.; 6% matured, 3% 2009, 2% avg. Soybeans 3% very poor, 16% poor, 37% fair,

41% good, 3% excellent; 100% planted, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; 98% emerged, 97% 2009, 95% avg.; bloomed 18%, 6% 2009, 11% avg.; pods set 7%, 1% 2009, 2% avg. Oats 0% very poor, 9% poor, 50% fair, 41% good, 0% excellent; 100% headed, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; 100% harvested, 100% 2009, 98% avg. Tobacco 0% very poor, 2% poor, 29% fair, 55% good, 14% excellent. Hay 3% very poor, 6% poor, 31% fair, 58% good, 2% excellent. Peaches 0% very poor, 1% poor, 13% fair, 82% good, 4% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 32% fair, 64% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat 100% harvested, 100% 2009, 99% avg. Tobacco topped 90%, 88% 2009, 73% avg. Tobacco 21% harvested, 17% 2009, 10% avg. Hay other hay 62%, 56% 2009, 49% avg. Peaches 48% harvested, 48% 2009, 46% avg. Snapbeans, fresh harvested 82%, 94% 2009, 93% avg. Cucumbers, fresh harvested 99%, 99% 2009, 98% avg. Watermelons 73% harvested, 65% 2009, 62% avg. Tomatoes, fresh harvested 89%, 87% 2009, 82% avg. Cantaloupes 69% harvested, 70% 2009, 72% avg. Thundershowers brought much needed rain to the western portion of the state, whereas eastern South Carolina observed extremely spotty rainfall. The lack of rain and high temperatures in critical areas continued to put stress on livestock, pastures, and non-irrigated crops. All crops surveyed exhibited a decline in reported conditions. South Carolina Carolina's soil moisture levels regressed. Nearly all corn had silked and three-fourths of the crop had doughed by the end of the period. Six percent of corn had matured, ahead of the five-year average. The corn crop continued to struggle amidst inconsistent rainfall. Sixty-nine percent of cotton had squared and 18% of the crop had set bolls. Cotton conditions exhibited some signs of decline. Seventy-one percent of peanuts had pegged. Soybean planting is complete for 2010. Eighteen percent of soybeans had bloomed and 7% had set pods by week's end, ahead of historical figures. Soybean conditions declined. Ninety percent of tobacco had been topped and 21% percent had been harvested. The oat harvest was complete for the year. The high heat continued to take its toll on livestock. Eighty-nine percent of tomatoes and 82% percent of snapbeans had been harvested. Cucumber harvesting is nearly complete for the year. Melon harvesting continued to progress well. Forty-eight percent of peached had been harvested.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 7% short, 61% adequate, 30% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 5% short, 60% adequate, 34% surplus. Winter wheat turning color 91%, 87% 2009, 92% avg.; ripe 37%, 18% 2009, 43% avg.; 2% poor, 9% fair, 61% good, 28% excellent. Barley 90% headed, 85% 2009, 92% avg.; turning color 19%, 31% 2009, 39% avg.; ripe 3%, 0% 2009, 4% avg.; 6% poor, 15% fair, 63% good, 16% excellent. Oats turning color 43%, 29% 2009, 46% avg.; ripe 3%, 0% 2009, 9% avg. Spring wheat turning color 37%, 21% 2009, 45% avg.; ripe 2%, 0% 2009, 5% avg.; 0% harvested, 0% 2009, 1% avg. Corn cultivated or sprayed once 99%, 95% 2009, 98% avg.; cultivated or sprayed twice 63%, 54% 2009, 71% avg. Average corn height (inches) 46 in., 36 in. 2009, 45 in. avg.; tasseled 5%, 2% 2009, 11% avg. Sunflower blooming 1%, 1% 2009, 1% avg.; 2% poor, 9% fair, 67% good, 22% excellent. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 89%, 93% 2009, 94% avg.; 2nd cutting harvested 30%, 16% 2009, 26% avg.; 5% poor, 18% fair, 64% good, 13% excellent. Other hay harvested 57%, 58% 2009, 64% avg. Feed supplies 1% short, 77% adequate, 22% surplus. Stock water supplies 2% short, 64% adequate, 34% surplus. Cattle condition 2% poor, 6% fair, 68% good, 24% excellent. Sheep condition 12% fair, 56% good, 32% excellent. Mostly sunny and dry conditions were reported again last week to help dry soils and aid in crop development. Some severe weather conditions were reported around state.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Topsoil moisture 26% very short, 41% short, and 33% adequate. Subsoil moisture 19% very short, 34% short, 46% adequate, and 1% surplus. Pastures 7% very poor, 18% poor, 41% fair, 32% good, 2% excellent. Tobacco 7% topped, 6% 2009, 6% average; 1% very poor, 6% poor, 33% fair, 47% good, 13% excellent. Last week's spotty rain showers did not bring enough moisture to fields to relieve crops from the stress of several successive hot and dry weeks. Pasture conditions have become noticeably worse in most places over the course of the continued dry spell. In some areas, cattle producers may have to start feeding hay soon if pasture conditions don't improve. Cotton is progressing near the five year average and remains rated in mostly good condition. Tobacco, soybeans and corn have not fared as well, but are still rated in mostly fair to good condition. In particular, soybeans planted behind wheat have had a hard time getting started due to low soil moisture. Temperatures ranged from about 2 to 5 degrees above average. Precipitation levels were mostly below average across the state.

TEXAS: Topsoil moisture was mostly adequate to surplus across the state. Cotton condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Statewide, corn condition was mostly good to excellent. Sorghum condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Statewide, rice condition was mostly good to excellent. Statewide, soybean condition was mostly fair to good. Statewide, peanut condition was mostly good to excellent. Range and pasture condition was mostly fair to good. The Plains, Upper Coast, Coastal Bend and the Lower Valley received 3 to 5 inches of rainfall while the rest of the state observed mostly scattered showers. Tropical moisture has slowed wheat harvest in the Northern High Plains; however most areas have been completed before the rainfall. Cotton producers in some areas of the High Plains were starting to be concerned with having too much rain and not enough sunshine. The cooler than normal temperatures have slowed crop progress. In the Northern High Plains, corn progressed well in some fields while other areas have slowed corn development due to cooler temperatures. Pecans were progressing well however due to the recent weather pecan producers were spraying for pecan scab in the Cross Timbers. Peanuts appear to be rapidly developing in the High and Low Plains but producers will begin to apply fungicides because of the cool, wet conditions to prevent leaf spot. Livestock producers were extremely satisfied with the slow steady rains which provided an abundance of moisture for forage production on native range and pastures.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 7. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 25% short, 72% adequate, 0% surplus. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 28% short, 69% adequate and 1% surplus. Irrigation water supplies 0% very short, 10% short, 85% adequate, 5% surplus. Winter wheat 0% harvested, 10% 2009, condition 0% very poor, 13% poor, 20% fair, 44% good, 23% excellent. Spring wheat 91% headed, 71% 2009, 86% avg.; 0% very poor, 4% poor, 17% fair, 54% good, 25% excellent. Barley 94% headed, 91% 2009, 91% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 12% fair, 55% good, 32% excellent. Oats 69% headed, 80% 2009, 74% avg. Corn silked (tasseled) 0%, 2% 2009, condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 25% fair, 64% good, 10% excellent; height 25 inches, 34 inches 2009, 36 inches avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 97%, 97% 2009, 98% avg.; 2nd cutting 10%, 17% 2009, 28% avg. Other hay cut 79%, 66% 2009, 72% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 70% good, 18% excellent. Sheep condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 9% fair, 71% good, 19% excellent. Stock water supplies 3% very short, 12% short, 80% adequate, 5% surplus. Apricots 7% harvested, 63% 2009, 48% avg. Sweet cherries 26% harvested, 83% 2009, 64% avg. Tart cherries 0% harvested, 23% 2009. Mostly hot and dry weather was experienced across the state, with a few isolated thunderstorms. Soil moisture content remained the same from the previous week. Box Elder and Utah Counties small grain crops are beginning to golden as they start the ripening process. Barley harvest is expected to begin shortly. Grain crops are in good condition, good yields are expected. Alfalfa producers are beginning to cut their second crop in the south part of the county. The cool spring has affected alfalfa production. Corn is beginning to grow rapidly, but is still behind normal due to the cold weather in May and June. Producers are beginning to speculate about whether or not corn will mature this fall. Irrigation is of high importance as the temperature increase. Most onion fields are looking very good this year. Irrigation and pest management are crucial to the onion crop. Safflower is the one crop that is highly variable this year. Some safflower fields look very good while other stands look very poor. Timing of planting made the difference this year. Later stands did not germinate well and are thin which allows more weed competition. Cache County corn has grown significantly due to the hot weather. Alfalfa hay is also growing quickly, with many growers cutting their second crop. Morgan County first cutting of alfalfa is near completion. Grain crops are in good condition. Weber County farmers are starting the second cutting of alfalfa. Most of the first cutting was damaged by rain. There are grasshoppers present in Duchesne County; however, they are not as prevalent as last year. Some producers are spraying for grasshoppers and taking advantage of the state cost share program. A large amount of grass hay has been cut, and first cutting of alfalfa is complete. Box Elder County livestock operations report that summer ranges are in good condition and grass is growing with good soil moisture. One operation, headquartered in Box Elder County, had wolf

depredation this past week. The wolf was shot, and wildlife officials confirmed that sheep were killed by the wolf. Cache County pastures and rangelands are declining rapidly because of the lack of moisture. Livestock continue to do well. Grasshoppers are present, but numbers are currently manageable. Carbon County livestock producers are starting to haul water to the mountains. Duchesne County temperatures have been cooler this past week, which has slowed down pasture deterioration due to drying conditions. Emery County cattle and sheep are doing well on mountain ranges, but livestock water is in short supply in many areas. Producers will more than likely need to haul water to keep livestock grazing without major summer storms to fill ponds on mountains. Desert ranges look great for fall livestock grazing with grass production doing very well. Water for livestock will again be the limiting factor this fall without good summer storms to fill ponds. Garfield and Kane Counties grazing land is maintaining forage despite little to no precipitation. Rain is needed.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 55% very short, 35% short, 10% adequate. Subsoil moisture 44% very short, 38% short, 18% adequate. Pasture 22% very poor, 42% poor, 25% fair, 10% good, 1% excellent. Livestock 2% very poor, 8% poor, 27% fair, 54% good, 9% excellent. Other hay 22% very poor, 28% poor, 33% fair, 16% good, 1% excellent. Alfalfa hay 7% very poor, 20% poor, 42% fair, 30% good, 1% excellent. Corn 31% very poor, 31% poor, 26% fair, 11% good, 1% excellent; silked 67%; 54% 2009; 49% 5-yr avg.; dough 6%; 6% 2009; 6% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 97% planted, 97% 2009; 95% 5-yr avg.; 82% emerged, 91% 2009; 85% 5-yr avg.; blooming 5%; 6% 2009; 5% 5-yr avg.; 17% very poor, 34% poor, 40% fair, 9% good. Winter wheat 100% harvested, 96% 2009; 91% 5-yr avg. Flue-cured tobacco 37% very poor, 34% poor, 14% fair, 10% good, 5% excellent. Burley tobacco 6% very poor, 5% poor, 11% fair, 77% good, 1% excellent. Dark Fire-cured tobacco 18% very poor, 33% poor, 32% fair, 15% good, 2% excellent. Peanuts pegged 41%; 51% 2009; 44% 5-yr avg.; 2% poor, 40% fair, 58% good. Cotton squaring 62%; 61% 2009; 67% 5-yr avg. Cotton setting bolls 42%; 12% 2009; 11% 5-yr avg. Cotton 50% fair, 50% good. Summer Potatoes harvested 40%; 24% 2009; 21% 5-yr avg.; 74% fair, 26% good. Summer Apples 10% harvested; 17% 2009; 8% 5-yr avg. All Apples 6% very poor, 4% poor, 70% fair, 15% good, 5% excellent. Peaches 33% harvested, N/A 2009; N/A 5-yr avg. Peaches 4% very poor, 10% poor, 32% fair, 39% good, 15% excellent. Grapes 21% fair, 54% good, 25% excellent. Across the Commonwealth, the weather conditions remained hot and dry with little or no rain. The excessive heat has left some crops in critical condition limiting proper development. Days suitable for fieldwork were. Second crop hay production is down significantly in many areas. Producers are also concern about the dry conditions on their corn crops. Double crop soybeans are slowly progressing and tobacco farmers are irrigating extensively. Many pastures and hayfields are dormant due to prolonged drought like conditions. Streams and creeks have little or no water, leaving some producers hauling water to their livestock. Peanuts are surviving, although, the dry ground are burning the pegs in some areas.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 32% short, 60% adequate and 4% surplus. The hot and dry weather during the week provided good conditions for crop growth and ripening. It also slowed the spread of rust. Overall, grain crop conditions were well above average. Producers took advantage of nearly ideal conditions all week to cut and bale hay. The Northeast part of the state in particular, put all their efforts into finally making headway on the first cutting of hay. Despite the sunny weather providing a quick growth spurt, field corn was substantially behind normal heights. Christmas tree growers reported some heat scorch damage to new growth. In the Yakima Valley, harvest of Rainier and Bing sweet cherries have moved away from the lower Valley to the cooler areas of the upper Valley. The cherry harvest continued to be about one week later than normal in Chelan and Yakima Counties. The yields were also noted to be poor in most orchards. Blueberry, raspberry and apricot harvest continued. The apple hand thinning continued in Chelan County. In Whatcom County, raspberry harvest was in full swing with strawberry harvest almost complete. Sweet corn and cannery pea growers raced to get irrigation going in newly planted fields. Range and pasture conditions 10% poor, 28% fair, 44% good and 18% excellent. Due to the extreme hot and dry weather, non-irrigated pastures were beginning to show the first symptoms of drought.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 6. Topsoil moisture 23% very short, 45% short, and 32% adequate compared with 1% very short, 19% short, 78% adequate and 2% surplus last year. Corn conditions 6% very poor, 23% poor, 36% fair, 28% good and 7% excellent; silked 12%, 10% in 2009, 10% 5-year avg. Soybean conditions 9% very poor, 27% poor, 48% fair and 16% good, 93% emerged, 97% in 2009, 5-year avg. not available. Soybeans 24% blooming, 6% in 2009, and 10% 5-year avg.; setting pods 8% and 2009 and 5-year avg. not available. Winter wheat 71% harvested, 84% in 2009, 45% 5-year avg. Oats 2% very poor, 9% poor, 50% fair, 29% good, 0% excellent; 98% headed, 92% in 2009, 84% 5-year avg.; 13% harvested, 12% in 2009, and 5-year avg. not available. Hay was reported 5% very poor, 18% poor, 28% fair, 46% good and 3% excellent; first cutting was 88% complete, 89% in 2009, 88% 5-year avg. Apple conditions 15% poor, 58% fair, 24% good and 3% excellent. Peaches 13% poor, 56% fair, and 31% good. Cattle and calves were 7% poor, 30% fair, 55% good and 8% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 1% poor, 49% fair, 45% good and 5% excellent. The weather continued to stay hot, leaving many farmers looking for rain to improve both livestock and crop conditions. Exhibitors are preparing across the state as many county fairs are beginning. Farming activities included baling hay and straw, garden work, watering livestock and crops, harvesting grain, and watching for signs of stress in crops.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 70% adequate, and 26% surplus. Average temperatures last week ranged from 3 to 9 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 84 to 87 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 66 to 72 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.89 inches in Madison to 3.49 inches in Green Bay. The average height of corn throughout the state was reported at 59 inches high. Corn 13% silked. Soybeans 21% blooming. Oats 98% headed, 2% harvested. First cutting hay was 98% complete, second cutting hay was 50% complete. The past week brought warm, humid days and scattered showers across the state. In some areas, the added moisture really aided crop growth, while in other areas it caused stress. Many reporters stated that crops growing on lighter, higher soils looked excellent, while crops growing on heavier, lower soils were water logged and uneven. Weeds were also becoming a larger problem for many growers as rain showers and wind continued to slow herbicide applications.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 6.5. Topsoil moisture 14% short, 72% adequate, 14% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 10% short, 80% adequate, 7% surplus. Barley progress 95% jointed, 72% boot, 51% headed, 19% turning color. Oats progress 91% jointed, 71% boot, 39% headed, 7% turning color. Spring wheat progress 89% boot, 25% headed. Winter wheat progress 59% turning color, 7% mature. Dry beans progress 93% emerged, 20% bloom, 4% setting pods. Corn progress 9% tasseled,avg height 31.0 inches. Alfalfa harvested 73% first cutting. Other hay harvest 35% first cutting. Barley condition 22% fair, 76% good, 2% excellent. Oats condition 22% fair, 66% good, 12% excellent. Spring wheat condition 22% fair, 48% good, 30% excellent. Winter wheat condition 5% fair, 87% good, 8% excellent. Corn condition 28% fair, 59% good, 13% excellent. Dry bean condition 28% fair, 72% good. Sugar beet condition 9% fair, 90% good, 1% excellent. Alfalfa condition 22% fair, 64% good, 14% excellent. Other hay condition 13% fair, 81% good, 6% excellent. Crop insect infestation 45% none, 31% light, 24% moderate. Range and pasture condition 10% fair, 70% good, 20% excellent. Stock water supplies 2% short, 90% adequate, 8% surplus. Moisture and weather varied across Wyoming this past week. Counties such as Carbon, Laramie, and Lincoln reported thunder storm activity, with Carbon County reporting hail that damaged a large portion of the hay crop in the Elk Mountain/Medicine Bow region. Uinta County reported hot, dry winds which are quickly drying out stock ponds and soil moisture, and Sweetwater County reported colder than normal temperatures that are affecting alfalfa growth. Grasshoppers were reported in Fremont County as having shown up in masses, while they were reported moderate in Natrona County with range treatment programs appearing to have been effective. However, it was also reported that alfalfa producers in Natrona County are seeing an infestation of grasshoppers after completing their first cutting. Activities haying, irrigating where needed, checking livestock on pasture, maintaining equipment and fences.

July 8 ENSO Update

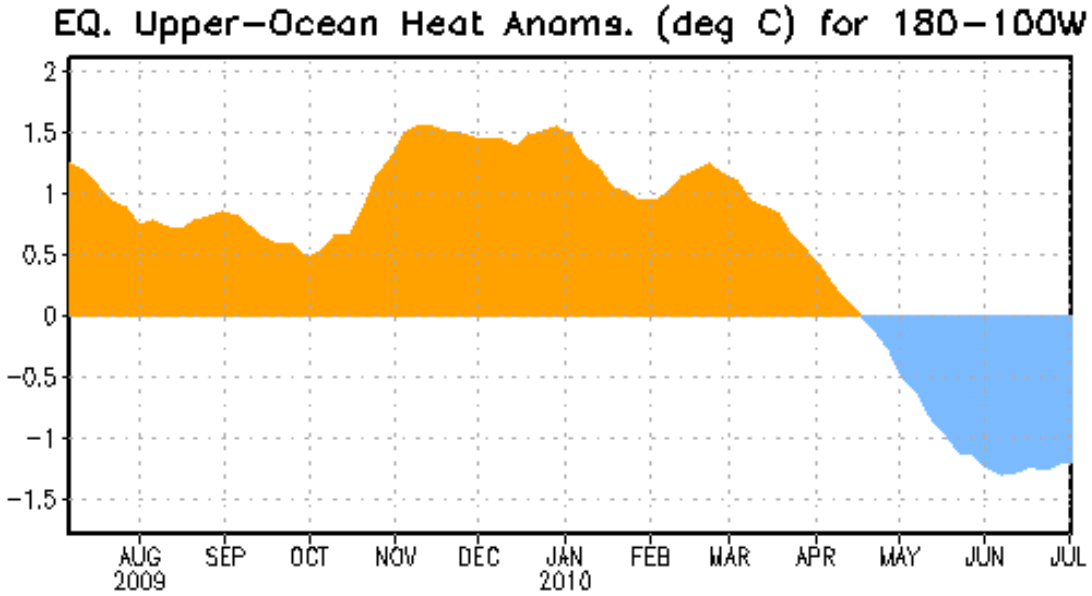


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomalies (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180°-100°W). Heat content anomalies are computed as departures from the 1982-2004 base period weekly means.

Synopsis: La Niña conditions are likely to develop during July - August 2010.

During June 2010, sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies continued to decrease across the equatorial Pacific Ocean, with negative anomalies expanding across the central and eastern Pacific. While the rate of decrease slowed during June, all of the Niño indices were cooler compared to the previous month. The subsurface heat content (average temperatures in the upper 300m of the ocean, Fig. 1) also remained below-average during the month. Subsurface temperature anomalies became increasingly negative in the east-central equatorial Pacific and extended to the surface across the eastern half of the basin. Also during June, enhanced convection persisted over Indonesia, while the area of suppressed convection strengthened and expanded westward over the western and central equatorial Pacific. Enhanced low-level easterly trade winds and anomalous upper-level westerly winds prevailed over the western and central equatorial Pacific. Collectively, these oceanic and atmospheric anomalies reflect developing La Niña conditions.

The majority of models now predict La Niña conditions (SST anomalies less than or equal to -0.5°C in the Niño-3.4 region) to develop during June - August and to continue through early 2011. Confidence in this outcome is reinforced by the recent performance of the NCEP Climate Forecast System (CFS), the large reservoir of colder-than-average subsurface water, and signs of coupling with the atmospheric circulation. Therefore, La Niña conditions are likely to develop during July-August 2010.

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 8 July 2010. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

July 4 - 10, 2010

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Hot, dry weather was untimely for reproductive to filling spring grains in northern crop areas.

WESTERN FSU: Intensifying drought across Russia and Kazakhstan contrasted with persistent wetness in western crop areas.

EASTERN FSU: Intensifying drought further reduced spring grain yield prospects, although additional rainfall benefited spring-sown crops in eastern portions of the region.

MIDDLE EAST: Late-season showers across Turkey hampered winter grain harvesting, although drier weather returned by week's end.

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon showers covered nearly the entire region, providing a significant boost to moisture supplies and maintaining favorable prospects for most crops.

EAST ASIA: Showers continued to saturate crops in the Yangtze Valley, while beneficial rain in Manchuria prevailed for corn and soybeans.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Continued rainfall in the region provided beneficial moisture to rice and corn.

AUSTRALIA: Rain returned to Western Australia, benefiting recently planted winter grains and oilseeds.

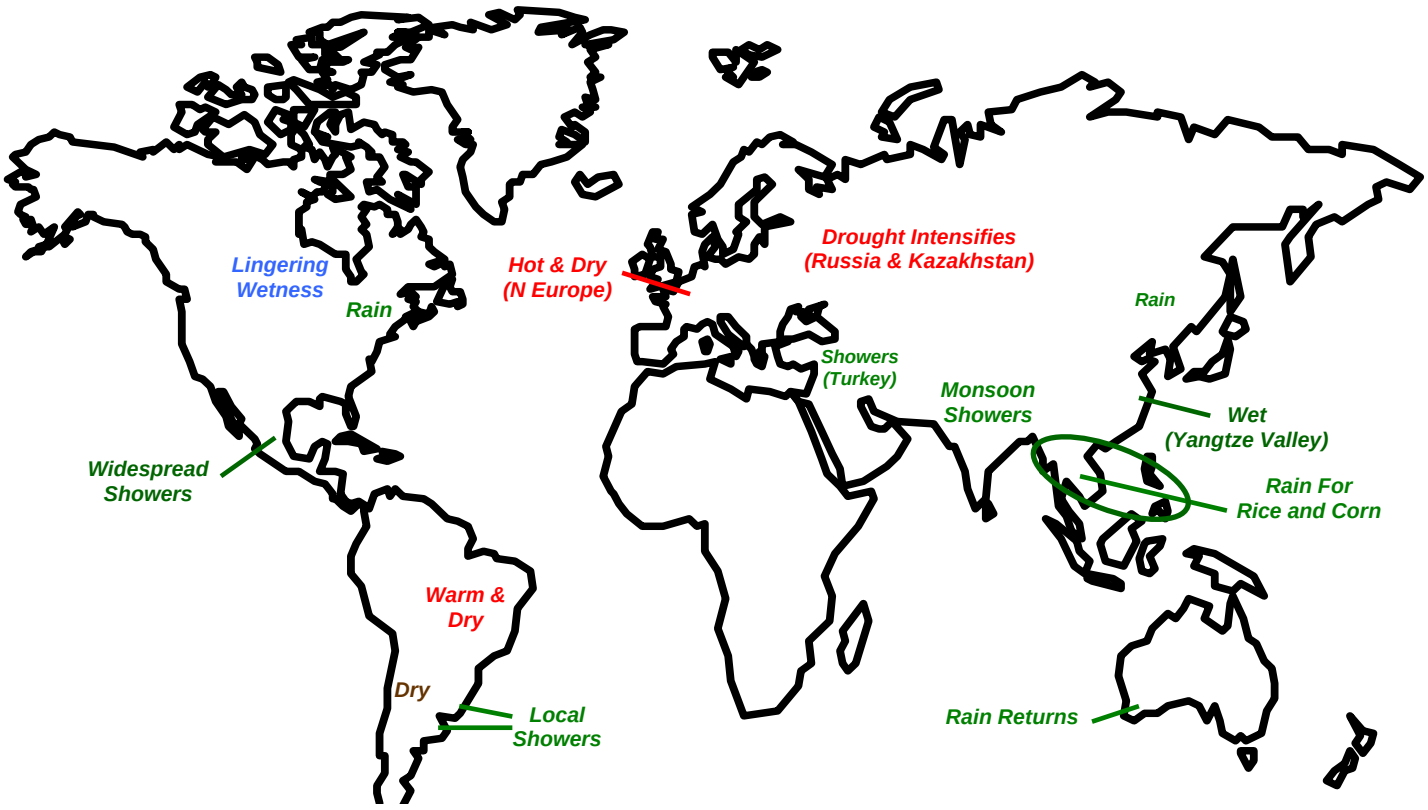
ARGENTINA: Winter grain harvesting progressed, but moisture remained limited in western farming areas.

BRAZIL: Warmth and dryness promoted winter grain development and harvesting of sugarcane and coffee.

MEXICO: Beneficial rain continued across the southern plateau corn belt.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Damp weather kept spring crops unfavorably wet in Saskatchewan.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Late-week rain hampered winter wheat harvesting but the moisture was favorable for summer crops.



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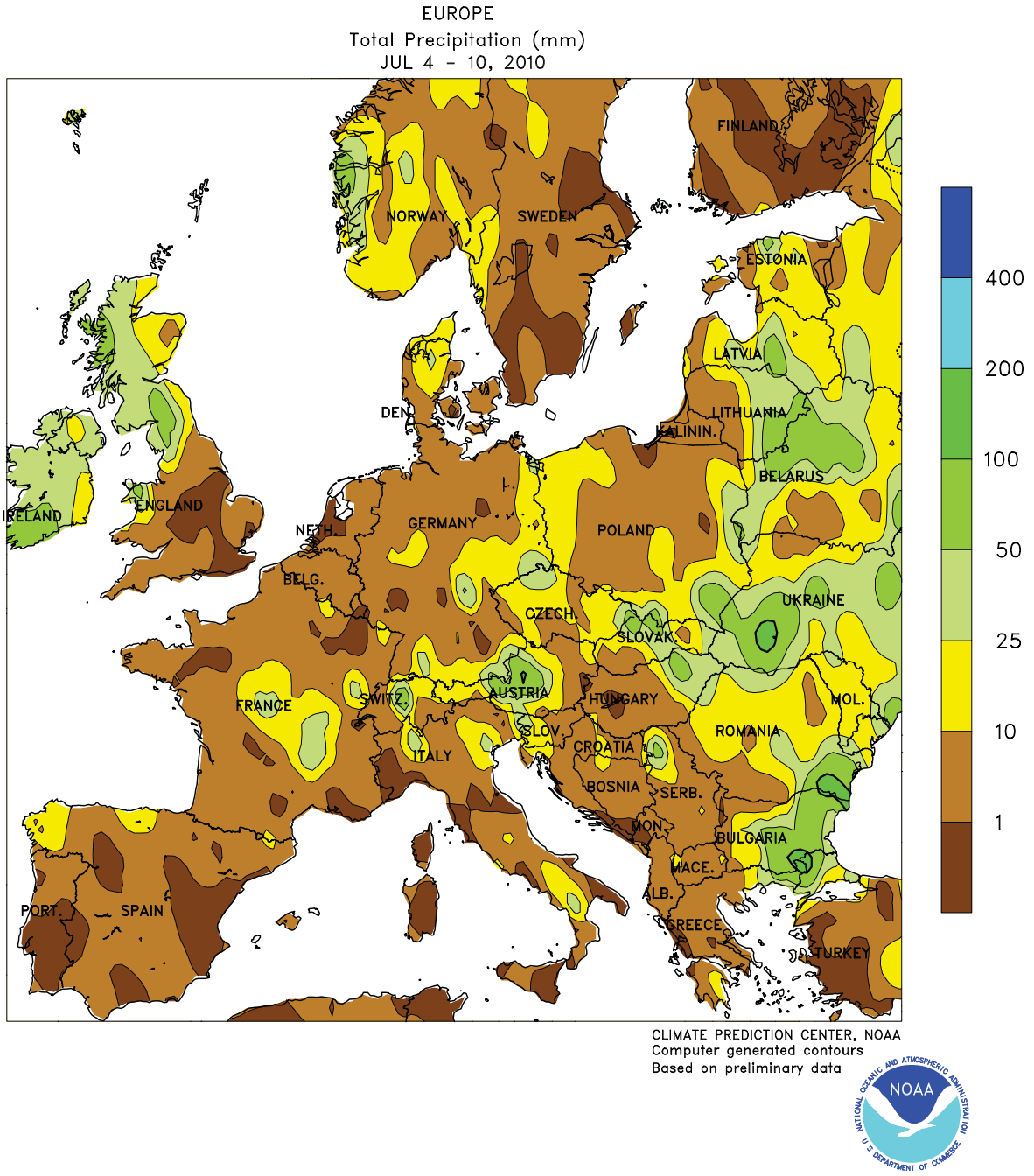
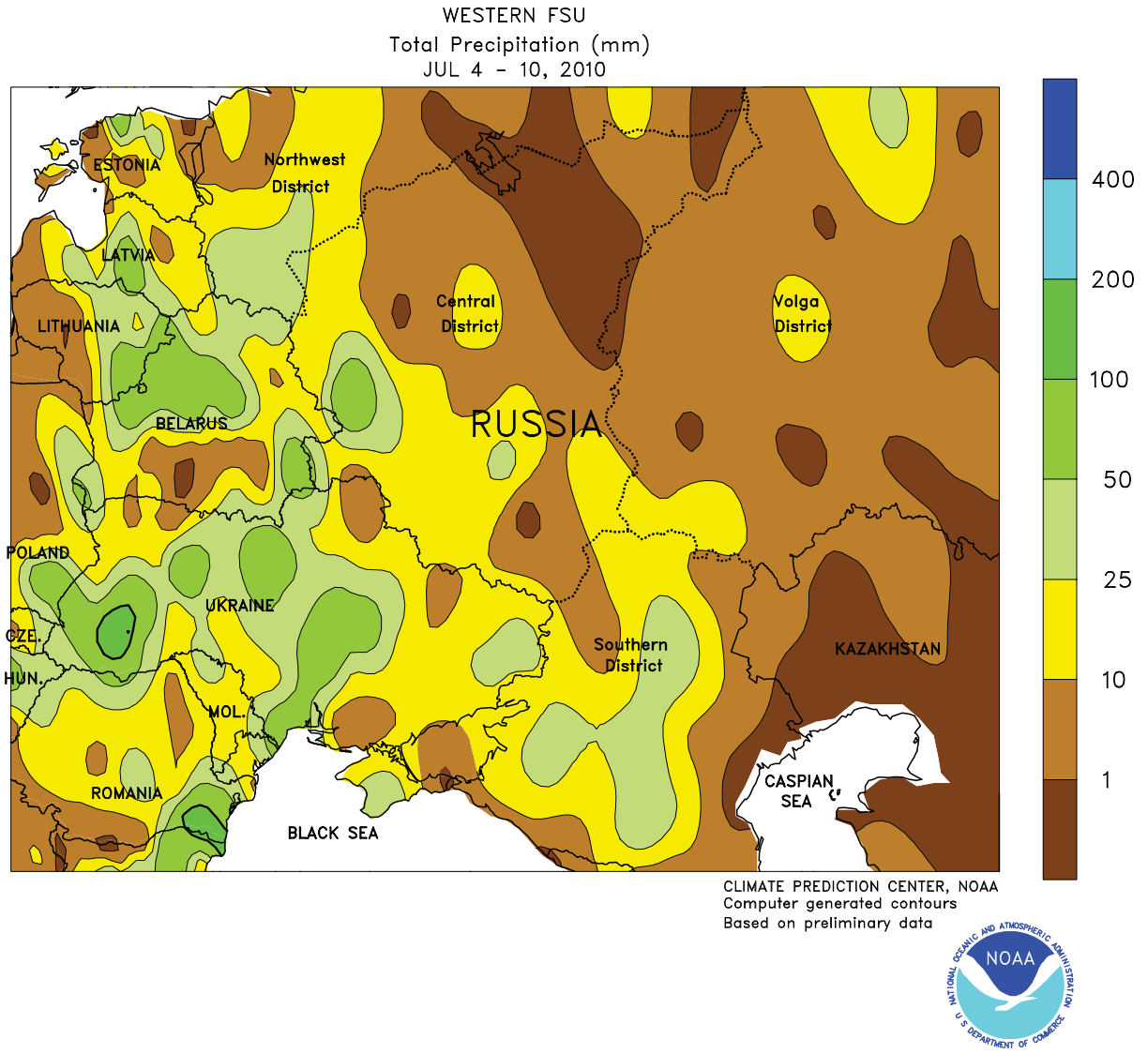


EUROPE

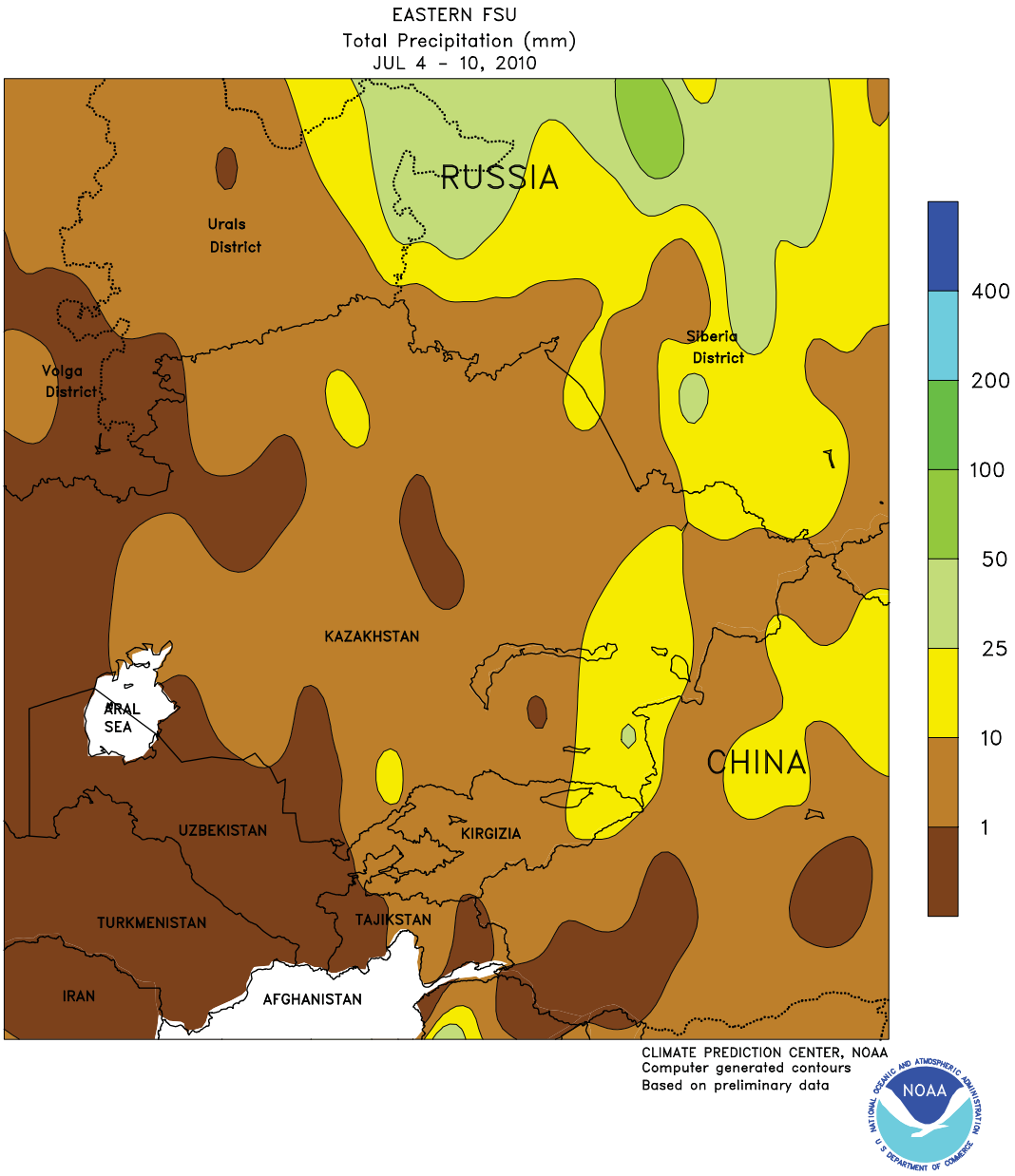
High pressure over northern Europe provided mostly dry, increasingly hot weather to much of the continent. Daytime highs reached or exceeded unfavorable levels (35 degrees C or greater) for reproductive to filling spring grains in northern Germany and much of France. Heat was even more intense in central and southern Spain, where highs between 38 and 41 degrees C were unfavorable for reproductive corn and sunflowers. Even in Poland, expanding heat (31-34 degrees C) likely stressed flowering to filling spring grains. Isolated light showers (mostly less than 10 mm) across northern Europe did little to improve soil moisture, which continued to decline to unfavorably low levels under the hot weather regime. Despite the warmth and dryness that have settled over much of northern and western Europe, showers (10-80 mm) in northern Italy and the Balkans maintained abundant soil moisture for reproductive summer crops. However, the persistent wet weather in southeastern Europe has been detrimental to winter wheat maturation and harvesting, and has raised concerns over disease and grain quality.



WESTERN FSU

Drought intensified in eastern crop areas, while locally heavy rain benefited spring-sown crops across western portions of the region. A strong, stationary area of high pressure maintained dry, hot weather (35-42 degrees C) across western Kazakhstan as well as neighboring portions of the Volga and Central District, further reducing yield potential for reproductive to filling spring grains and vegetative to reproductive summer crops. Meanwhile, locally heavy showers and thunderstorms (25-115 mm) across western portions of the region maintained favorable conditions for filling spring grains as well as vegetative to reproductive corn and sunflowers. However, the ongoing wetness, most notably in Ukraine and Russia's Southern District, has hampered winter grain harvesting and raised concerns over crop quality.

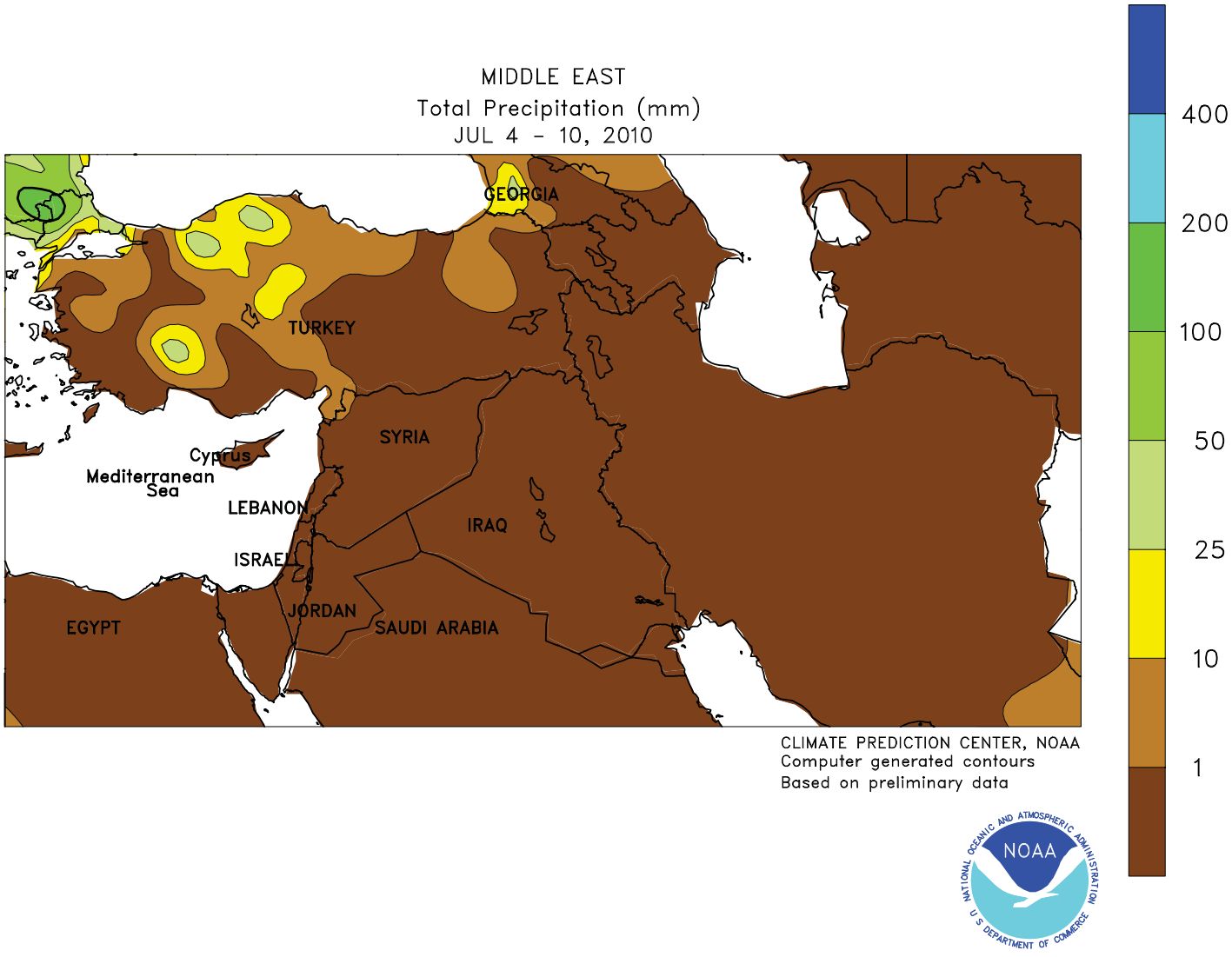
Note: Additional information on the FSU drought and its impacts can be found on page 50.



EASTERN FSU

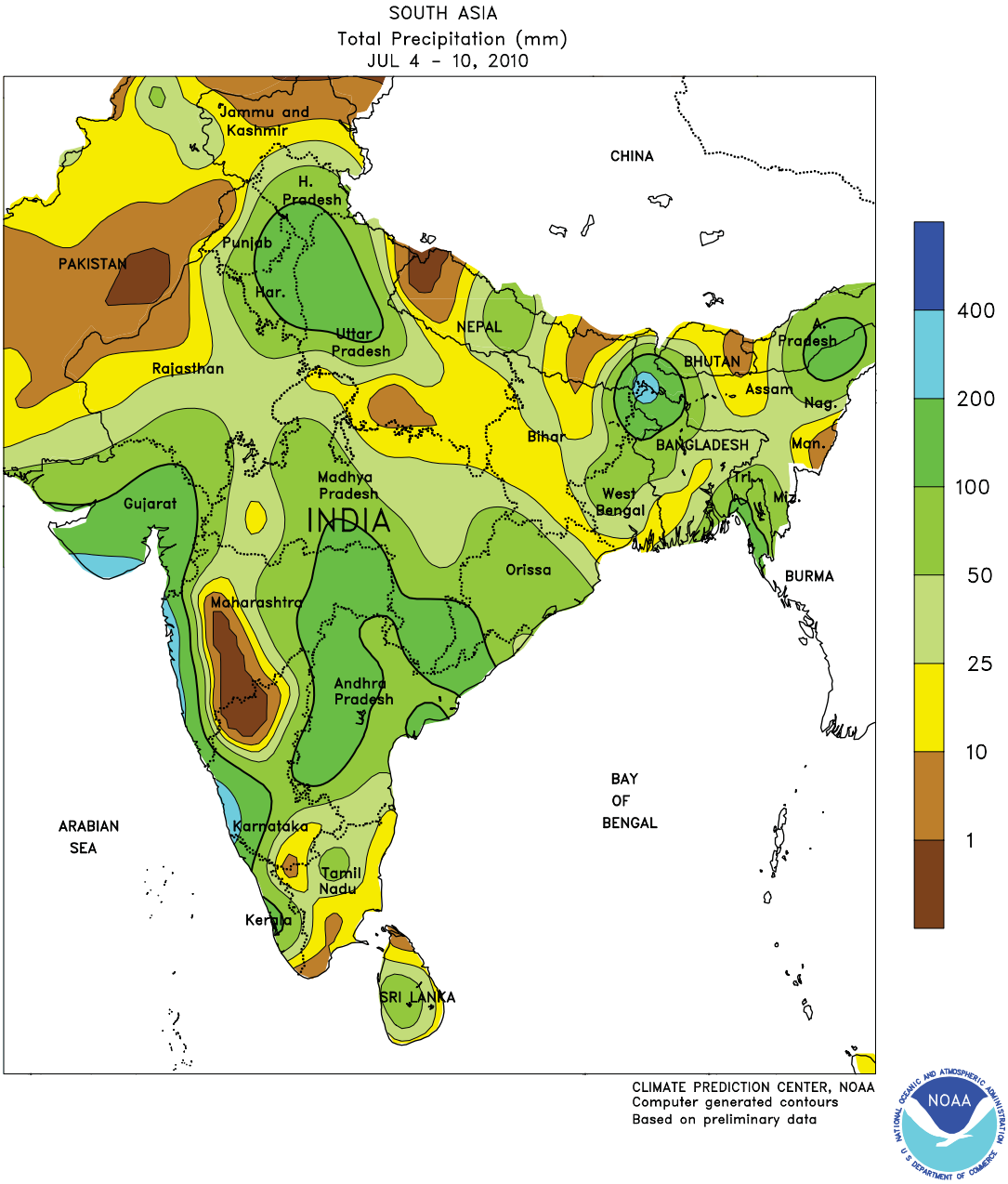
Additional rainfall in eastern growing districts contrasted with intensifying drought across the western half of the region. A stationary upper-air low generated 10 to 50 mm of rain across eastern Kazakhstan and the Siberia District, providing additional soil moisture for heading spring grains and ushering eastern crop districts further out of drought. The low also maintained cooler-than-normal weather (2-4 degrees C below normal), with highs below the heat-stress threshold of 35 degrees C. Meanwhile, drought intensified over the western half of the region, where little if any rain (8 mm or less) was reported. Daytime highs consistently approached or exceeded the 35-degree C crop-stress threshold, with readings peaking in the upper 30s (degrees C) in the southern Volga District and western Kazakhstan. Seasonably hot conditions persisted over southern cotton areas, with a few showers (2-10 mm) providing supplemental moisture for flowering cotton.

Note: Additional information on the FSU drought and its impacts can be found on page 50.



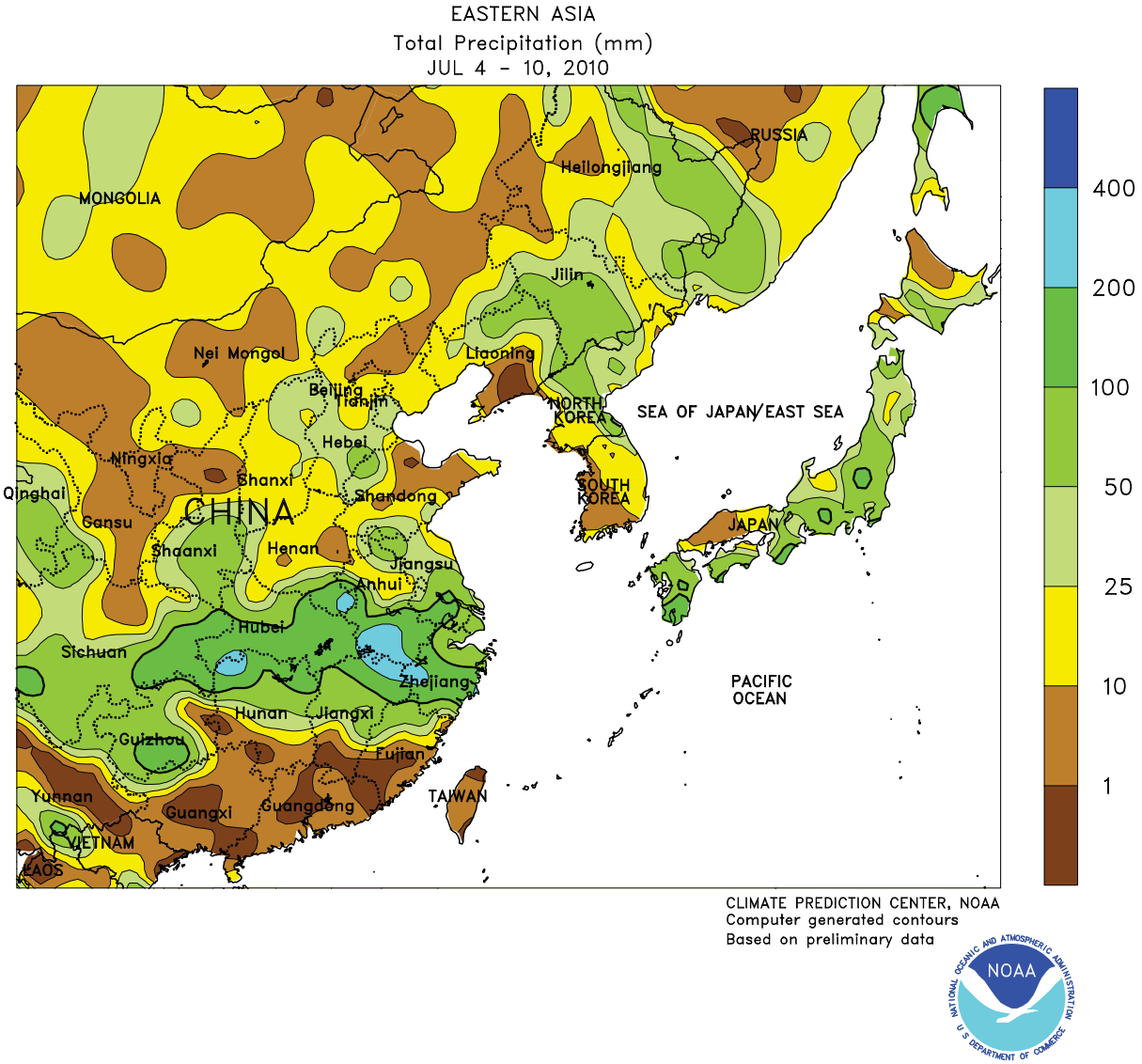
MIDDLE EAST

Additional late-season showers slowed northern winter grain harvesting, while dry weather maintained a rapid pace of fieldwork across the remainder of the region. Showers totaled 10 to 35 mm in central and northern portions of Turkey, causing additional harvesting delays. However, the rain provided supplemental moisture to irrigated cotton and corn. By week's end, drier weather returned to Turkey, allowing fieldwork to accelerate. Meanwhile, seasonably dry, hot weather (daytime highs in the upper 30s degrees C) favored a rapid harvesting pace from the eastern Mediterranean coast into central Iran.



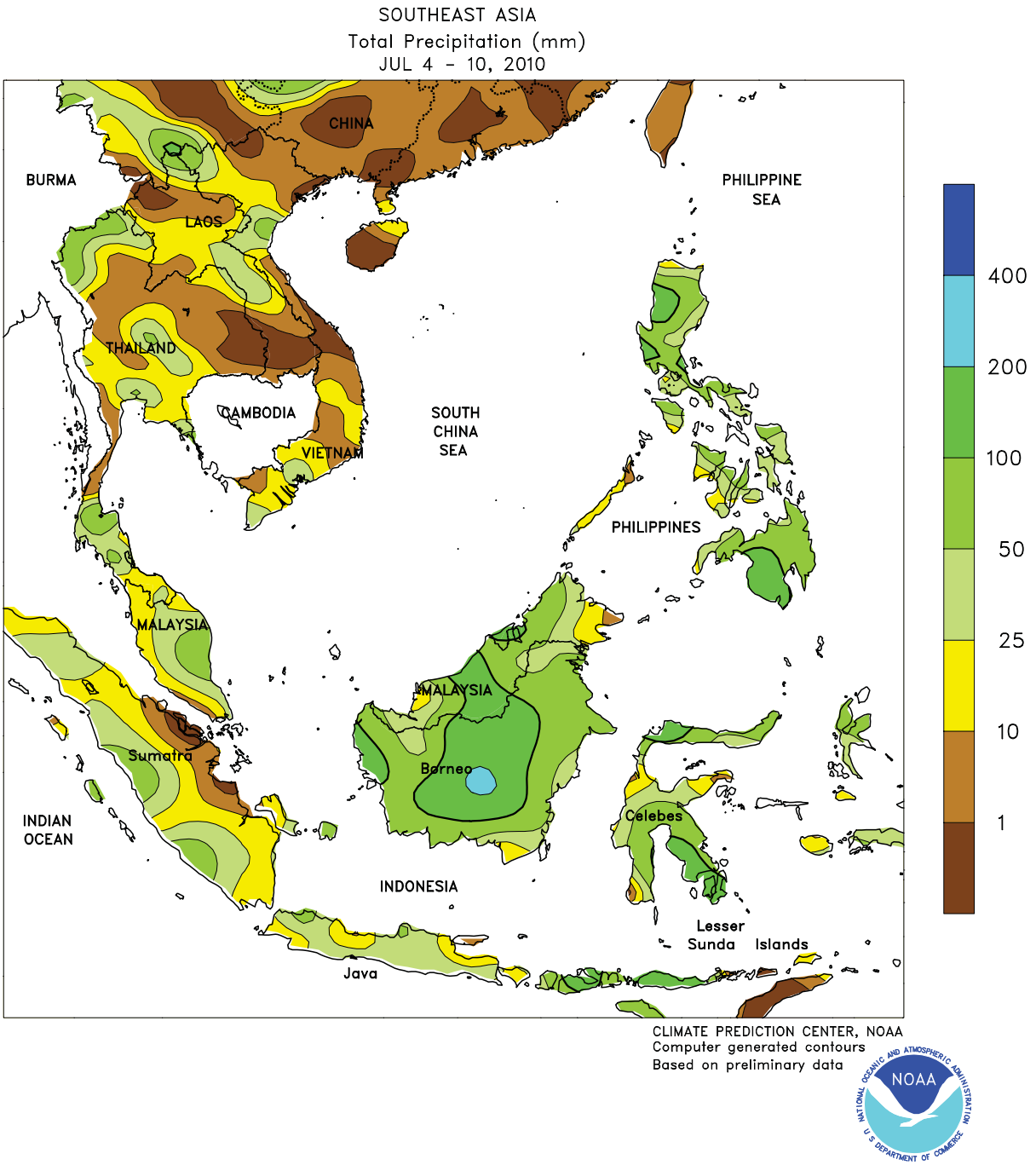
SOUTH ASIA

The Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) progressed farther north and provided an abundant moisture source for the monsoon. As a result, heavy showers traversed the region, with 50 mm or more boosting moisture supplies for nearly all summer crops. The rainfall was especially beneficial for cotton and oilseeds in western India, where monsoon rains were slow to become established. In addition, the deluges eased the oppressive and extended heat for irrigated rice and cotton in northern India, with daytime temperatures dropping into the low 30s (degrees C). Rainfall (50-100 mm) continued across Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and Orissa, maintaining favorable prospects for cotton, oilseeds, and rice. Showers diminished in rice areas of the lower Gangetic Plain but soil moisture remained favorable for crop development. Northern Bangladesh and far eastern India continued to receive rainfall (25-100 mm), albeit lighter than in previous weeks. Meanwhile, showers increased across most provinces of Pakistan, providing a boost to irrigation supplies for cotton and rice.



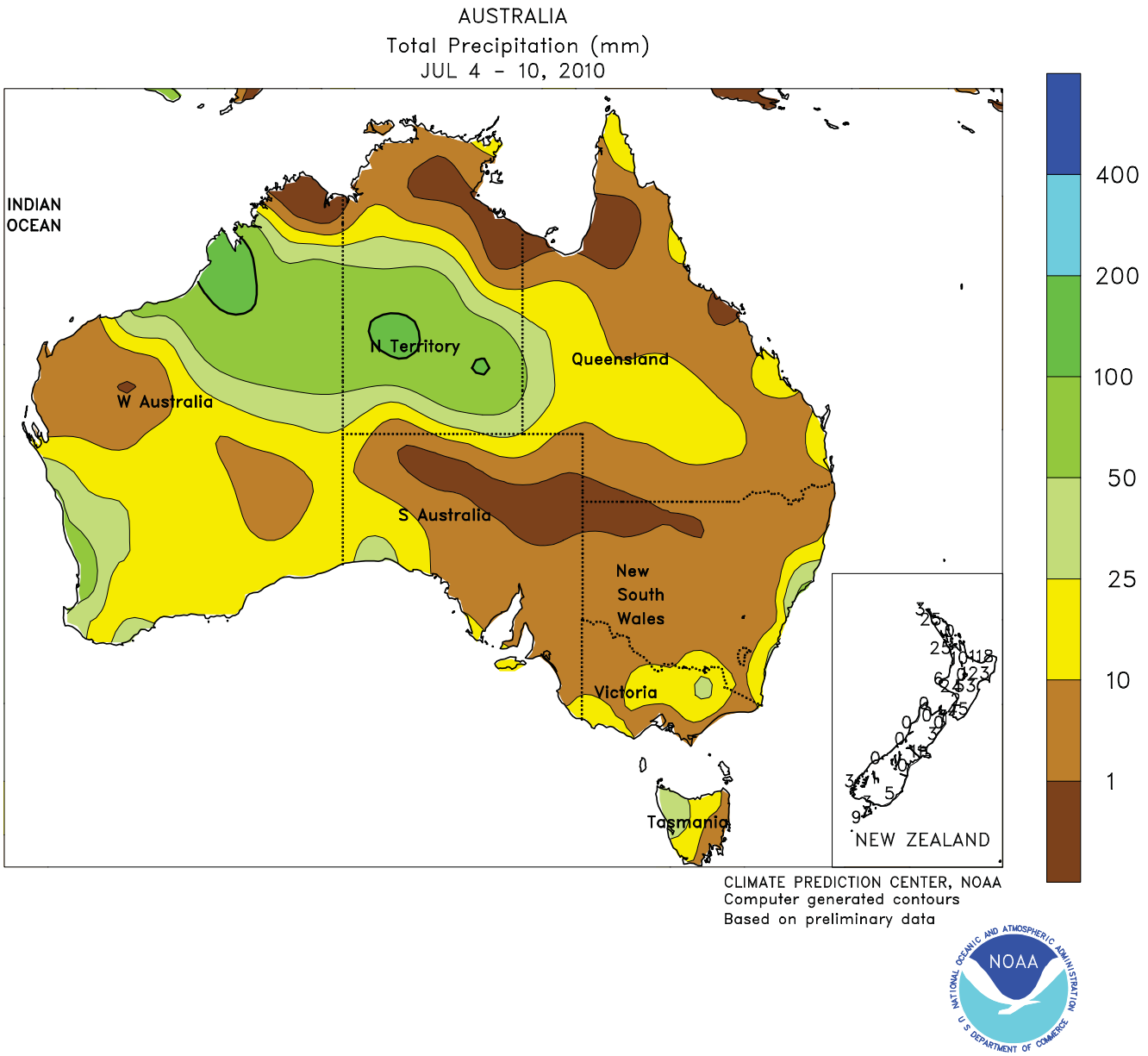
EASTERN ASIA

The band of showers associated with the summer monsoon shifted southward during the week. Early in the week, the axis was located over the Yangtze River in China and brought over 100 mm of rain to the area before progressing south toward the Xi River. The showers maintained abundant to excessive soil moisture for soybeans, rice, and corn. At the same time, drier weather prevailed for much of the week in sugarcane areas along the southern coast of China. Across the North China Plain, 10 to 25 mm of rain boosted irrigation supplies for cotton, corn, and soybeans, while farther north, a series of passing weather systems brought favorable rainfall (25-50 mm) to the majority of crops in Manchuria. However, due to the eastward-moving systems across mountains bordering western Manchuria, showers failed to reach some areas on the plain of western Heilongjiang and Jilin. As a result, small pockets of dryness persisted for corn and soybeans in these areas. Elsewhere in the region, over 25 mm of rain maintained favorable moisture conditions for rice in Japan and across the Korean Peninsula.



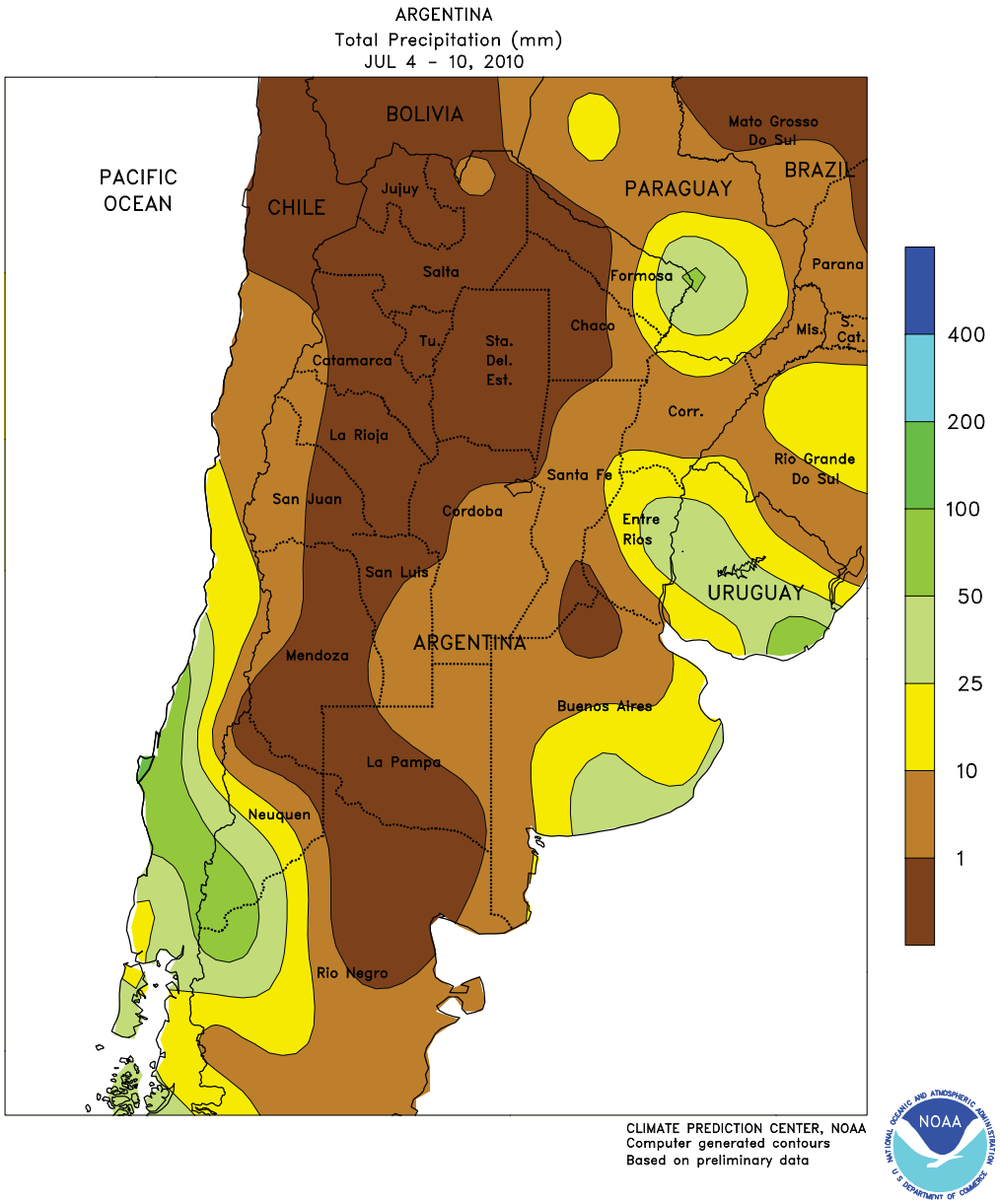
SOUTHEAST ASIA

The monsoon remained active across the region, bringing widespread rainfall to most crop areas. In Thailand, 25 to 50 mm of rain benefited upland rice, while lesser amounts (less than 25 mm) maintained favorable moisture for rice on the plains. Similarly, irrigated rice in southern Vietnam benefited from nearly 50 mm of rain as did filling coffee in the Central Highlands. Monsoon showers continued throughout the Philippines as 25 to over 50 mm maintained abundant soil moisture for rice and corn. Meanwhile, oil palm in Malaysia and Indonesia benefited from weekly rainfall totals approaching 100 mm, although some harvest delays were likely on the island of Borneo, where amounts were heaviest.



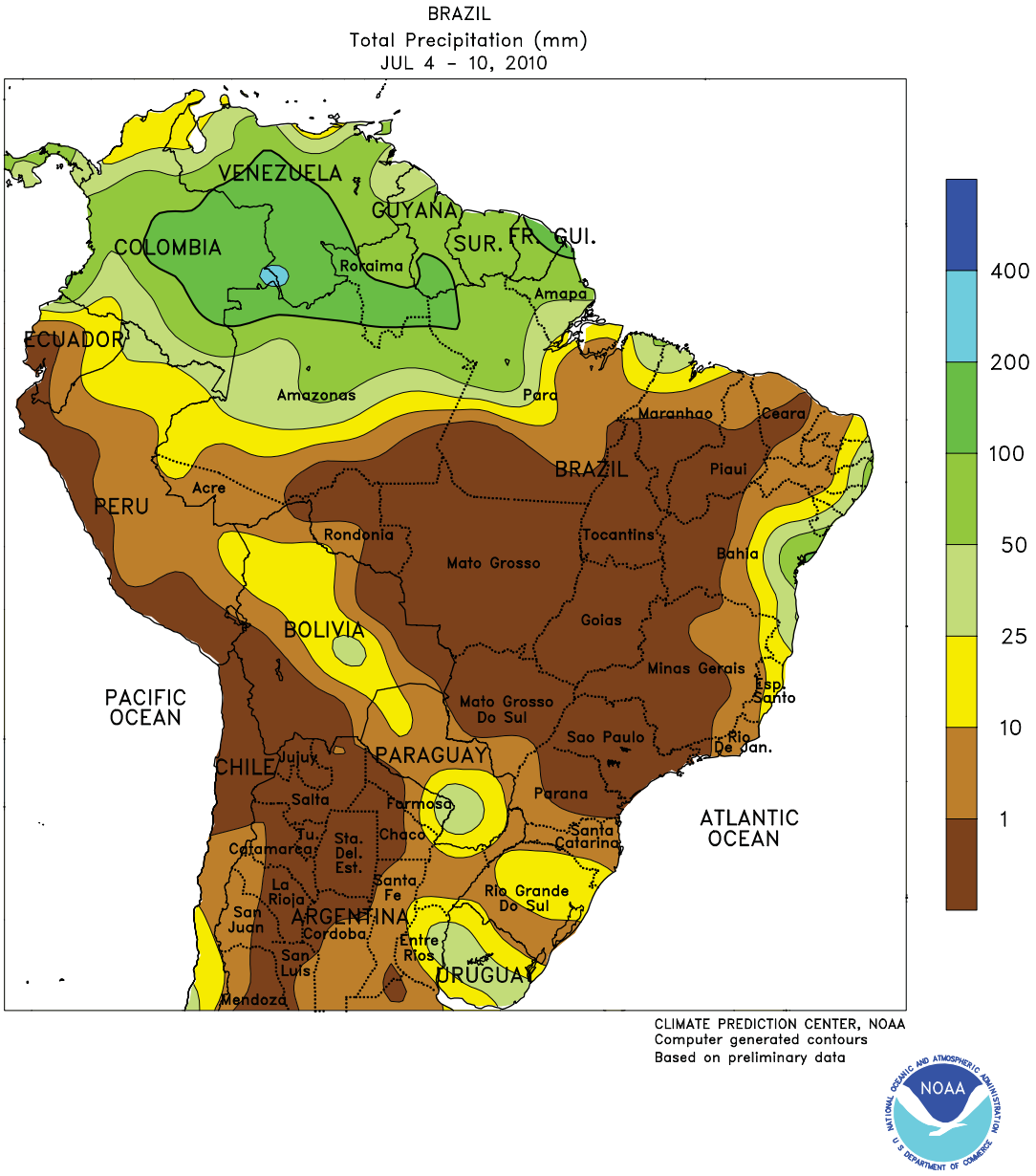
AUSTRALIA

Following 2 weeks of mostly dry weather, widespread showers (5-40 mm or more) overspread Western Australia. The rain favored germination and emergence of recently planted winter crops and aided the establishment of earlier-planted winter grains and oilseeds. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, scattered showers (1-10 mm, locally more) in southern and eastern Australia maintained generally adequate moisture supplies for vegetative winter grains and oilseeds. Temperatures in the wheat belt were generally seasonable, averaging within about 1 degree C of normal.



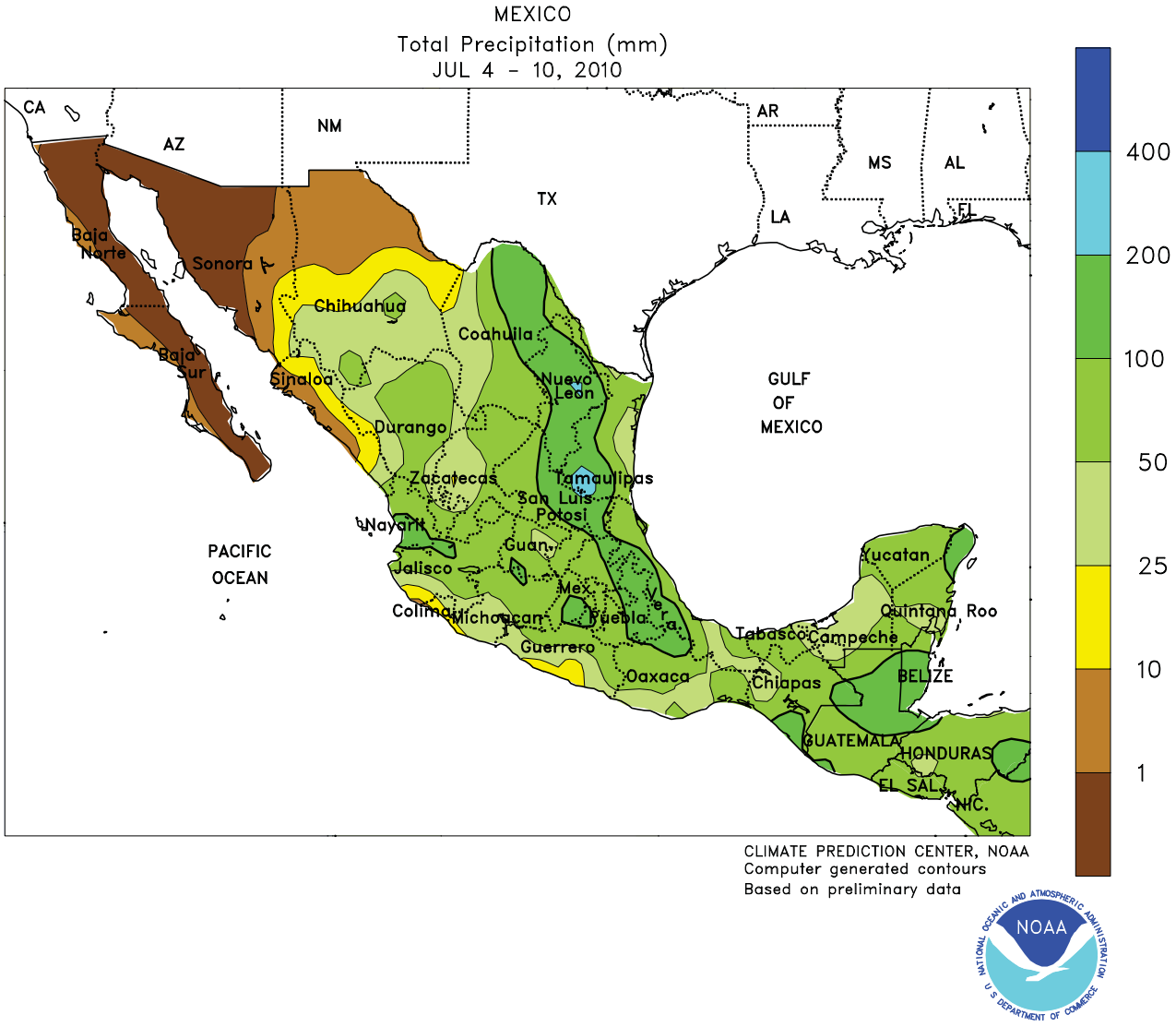
ARGENTINA

Dry weather continued to dominate much of the country. An exception was southeastern Buenos Aires, where unseasonably heavy rain (10-25 mm or more) maintained overall favorable moisture levels for winter grains in traditionally high-yielding production areas in the delegations of Tandil and Tres Arroyos. Farther west, moisture remained limited in La Pampa and portions of southwestern Buenos Aires, but conditions were mostly favorable for germination of wheat and barley elsewhere in central Argentina. Dry, warmer-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging 3-5 degrees C above normal, with highs in the lower and middle 30s degrees C) also continued throughout the north, aiding dry down and harvesting of cotton but increasing moisture requirements for livestock and irrigated crops. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn was 93 percent harvested as of July 8, lagging last year's pace by 2 percentage points. Wheat planting was also reportedly making good progress in areas with sufficient moisture.



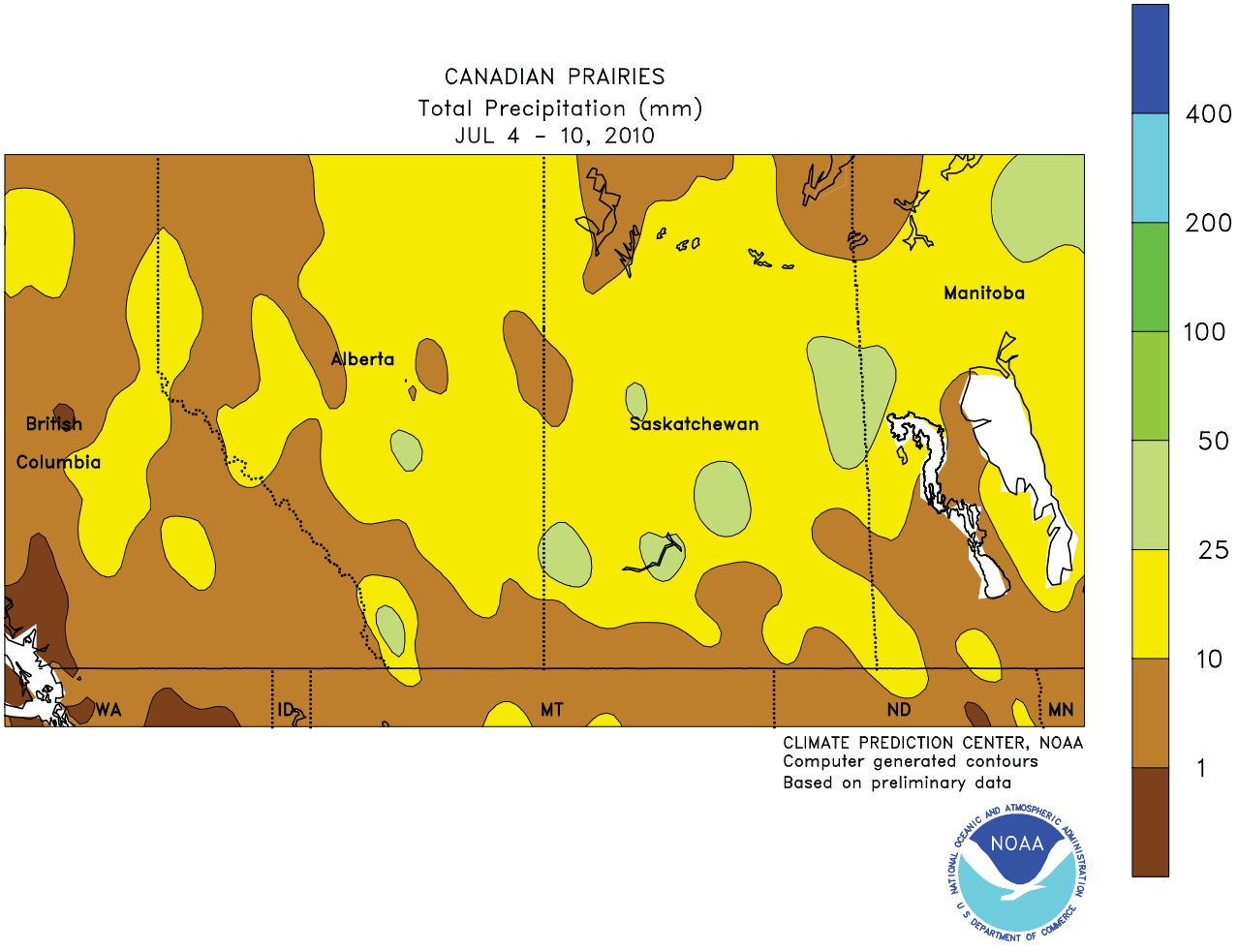
BRAZIL

Dry, warmer-than-normal weather fostered rapid development of winter grains in the main production areas of central and southern Brazil. At week's end, however, showers (10-25 mm or more) returned to Rio Grande do Sul, boosting moisture reserves for wheat establishment after several weeks of drier conditions. Parana, one of Brazil's leading producers of winter wheat and safrinha corn, has been drier than normal for more than a month, and a return to a wetter weather pattern is needed. Meanwhile, conditions have been overall favorable for the harvest of sugarcane and coffee in the southeast (Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, and Espirito Santo) although more rain would be welcome for sugar production. In the Center-West Region (Mato Grosso, Goias, and Mato Grosso do Sul), unseasonable warmth hastened maturation of safrinha corn and secondary cotton in Mato Grosso. Showers were mostly light (less than 25 mm) along the northeastern coast, allowing further recovery from recent flooding.



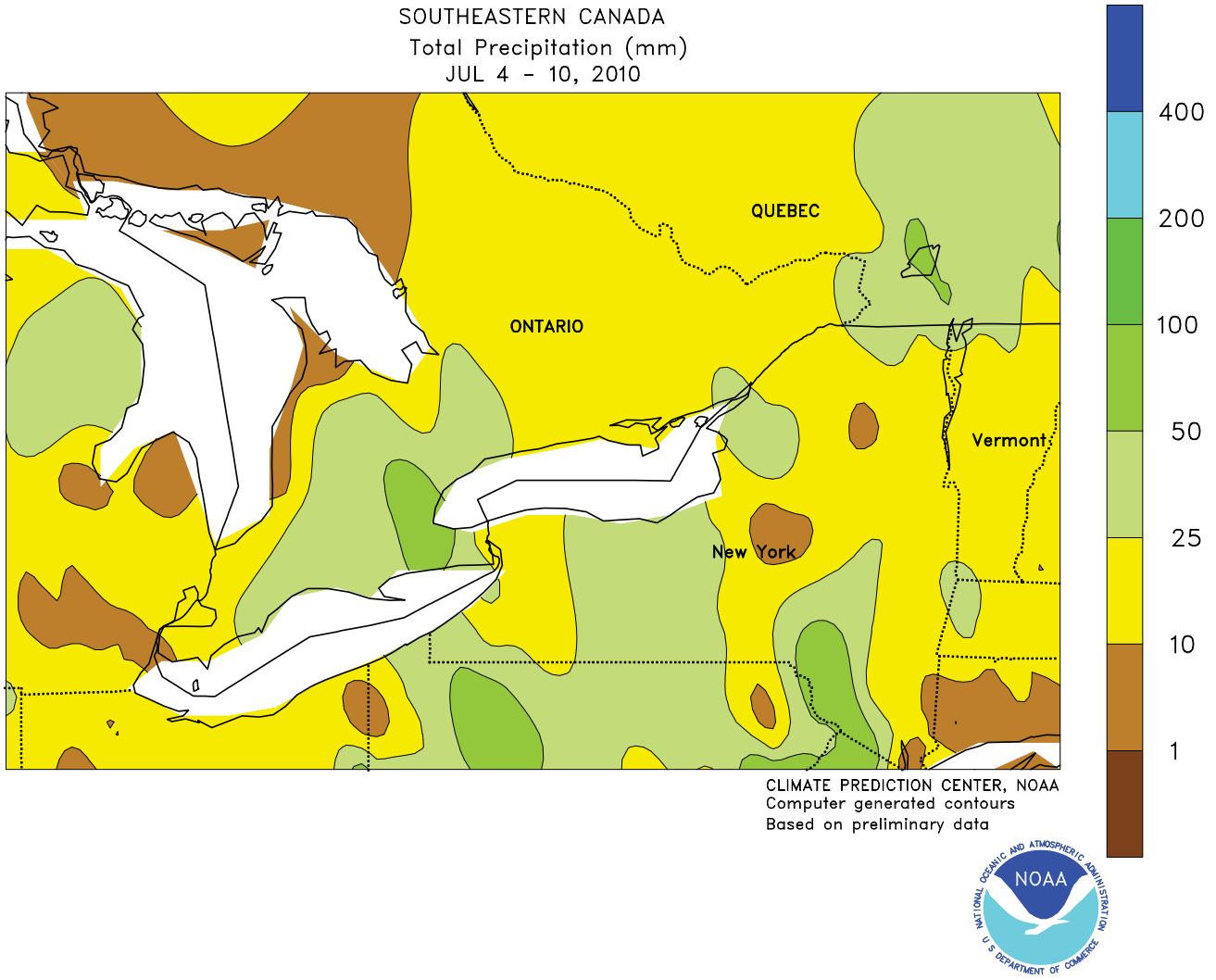
MEXICO

Seasonal rains throughout central and northeastern Mexico provided additional moisture for crops and livestock but slowed recovery efforts in the wake of Hurricane Alex. Rainfall exceeded 50 mm over a broad area of the southern plateau, further improving moisture levels for corn and other rain-fed summer crops. The rain was especially beneficial in the eastern corn belt, which received 25 to more than 100 mm of rain, and in southern Veracruz, which had also been trending drier than normal. Farther north, heavy rain (locally exceeding 200 mm) continued for a second week from Coahuila to Tamaulipas, causing additional flooding and damage to crops and infrastructure. Dry weather continued, however, in the northwest, maintaining high seasonal demands for irrigation. In contrast, tropical showers were prevalent along the southern Pacific coast and in the Yucatan Peninsula.



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Unfavorable wetness lingered across the Prairies, raising additional concerns for potential stress on spring grains and oilseeds. Rainfall totaled 10 to 25 mm or more from Alberta's central agricultural districts eastward to Manitoba. Some of the heaviest rain was recorded in northeastern Saskatchewan, which has been wetter than normal nearly every week since the beginning of April. This region reportedly experienced the greatest reduction in planted acreage due to this spring's wetness; drier weather is desperately needed for crop growth as well as treatment for diseases and pests. In addition, temperatures averaged near to below normal, slowing the drying process. Drier conditions prevailed in southern Alberta and Manitoba's Red River Valley but warmer weather is still needed to advance crop development.



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Late-week showers overspread the region, following an extended period of favorable dryness. Most agricultural areas of Ontario and Quebec received 10 to 25 mm or more of rainfall, maintaining overall favorable moisture levels for summer crops and pastures. However, the onset of the rains disrupted winter wheat harvesting and hay cutting, and locally heavy showers may have resulted in some lodging. Temperatures averaged 3 to 5 degrees C above normal (with highs in the lower 30s degrees C), advancing development of generally well-watered crops and pastures. Winter wheat harvesting typically runs through July and August.

Drought Impacts FSU Small Grains

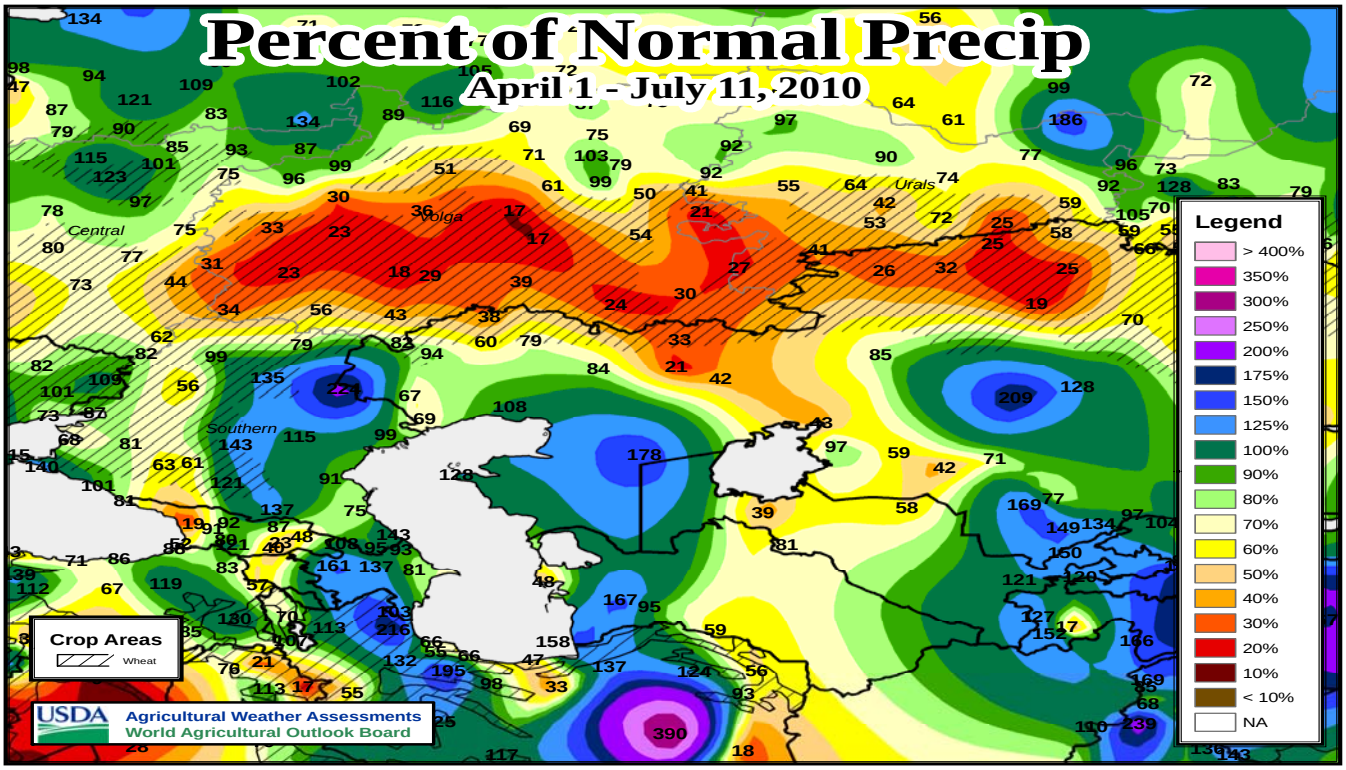


Figure 1. Percent-of-normal precipitation since April 1, 2010. Wheat areas are denoted by the cross-hatching, while observed percent-of-normal values are plotted.

An intense drought stretching from western Russia into central Kazakhstan has caused widespread yield reductions to small grains, with spring-sown crops the most affected. A strong area of high pressure has remained mostly stationary over north-central Russia since early April, maintaining dry, hot weather over much of the core spring grain and eastern winter wheat areas. Ironically, the same weather feature has caused storms to stall over western portions of the region, resulting in abundant rainfall in Ukraine, Belarus, and much of Russia's Southern District.

The percent-of-normal rainfall since April 1, depicted in Figure 1, shows a core drought region (30 percent of normal or less) extending across the southern Volga District, the southern Urals, and northern Kazakhstan. Bouts of unfavorable dryness have also been reported in southern portions of the Central District as well as eastern-most crop areas (eastern Kazakhstan and southern Siberia), although recent rainfall has eased the drought severity in these western and eastern locales.

Winter grains have likely suffered adverse impacts, although conditions across the western wheat belt are mixed. Unfavorable dryness in southern portions of the Volga District (Figure 2) arrived in early April, and persisted as winter grains progressed through the reproductive and filling stages. However, favorable weather in the Southern District, a key winter wheat producer, likely offset the yield reductions seen farther north. Nevertheless, winter grains in west-central Russia and western Kazakhstan were mostly reproductive to filling when the brunt of the drought arrived.

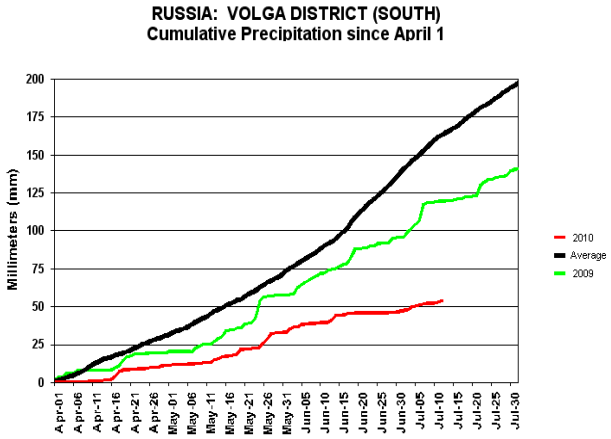


Figure 2. Cumulative rainfall since April 1 for 2010 (red line) and 2009 (green) in the southern Volga District.

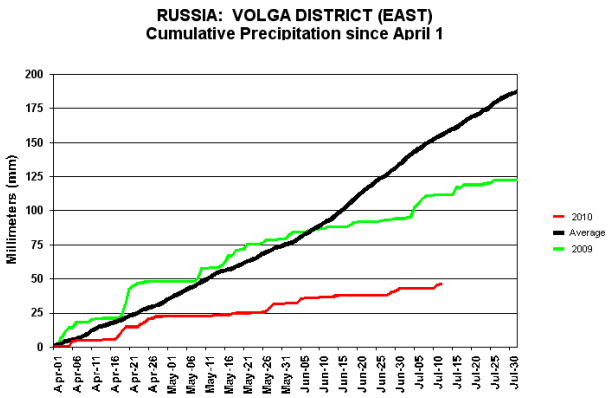


Figure 3. Cumulative rainfall for 2010 and 2009 in the eastern Volga District.

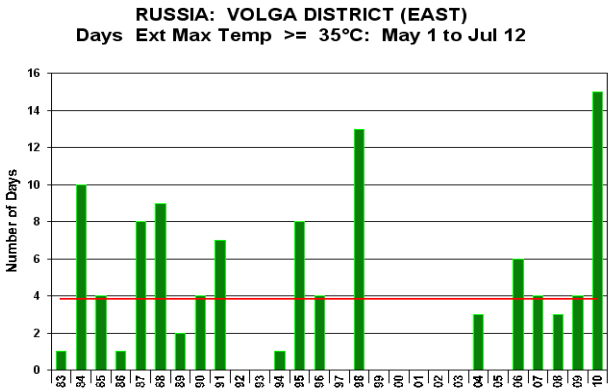


Figure 4. Number of 35-degree days in the eastern Volga District since 1983; 2010 is on the far right.

Spring grains have been subjected to unfavorably hot, dry weather since early spring. Despite having ample soil moisture for planting and establishment due to a wet winter, the drought has been unrelenting since April. In the eastern Volga District and western Kazakhstan, rainfall has been virtually non-existent for much of the spring and summer (Figure 3). Additionally, daytime highs reached the damage threshold (35 degrees C) for reproductive to filling spring wheat with alarming frequency, as seen in Figure 4. With high heat and little if any rain, prospects for spring grains are very poor across much of central Russia and north-central Kazakhstan. The drought has also reduced prospects for other spring-sown crops such as barley and oats. Farther east, spring wheat in the Siberia District was impacted by late-spring dryness, although recent timely rainfall stabilized and perhaps even improved yield prospects for reproductive spring wheat. Nevertheless, the core of the drought region is well represented in remote-sensing imagery, with the latest Vegetation Health Index (Figure 5) depicting widespread stress to vegetation, in key spring grain areas.

In conclusion, while rain would certainly be welcomed for pastures and overall drought relief, it would likely be too late to reverse the damage done by one of the worst droughts in the past 30 years. As of July 11, spring grains were advancing rapidly through the filling stage and reaching maturity, while winter wheat was at maturity and being harvested.

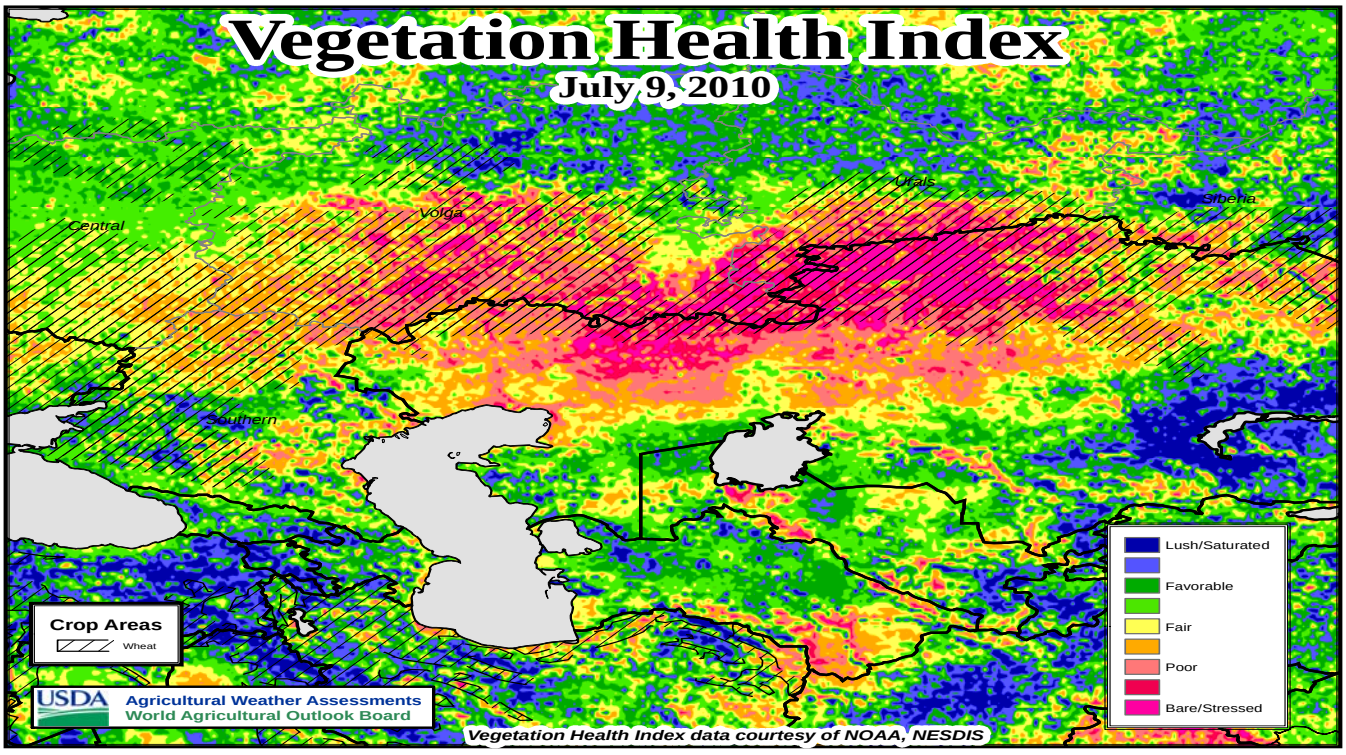
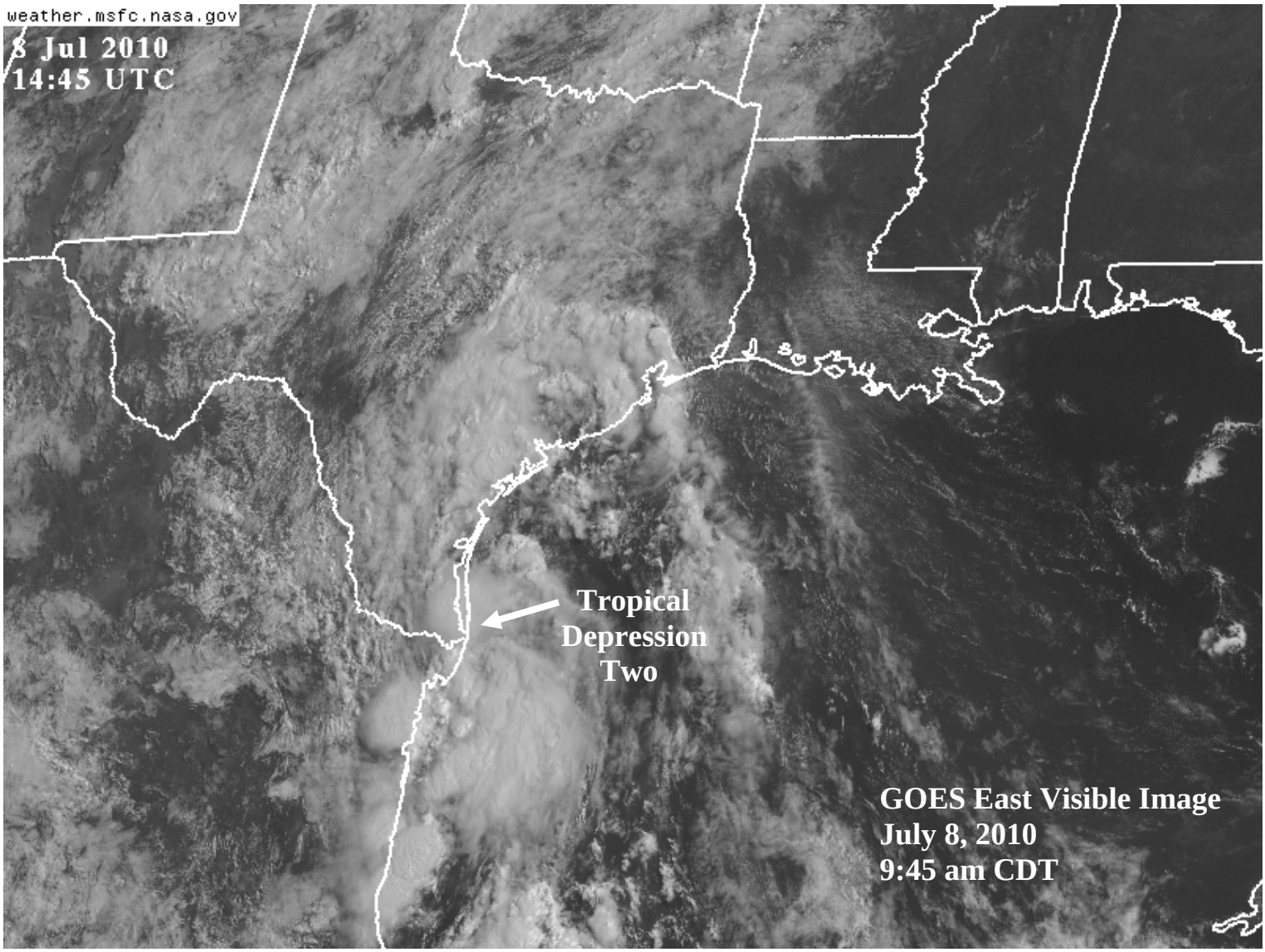


Figure 5. The NOAA-NESDIS Vegetation Health Index as of July 9, 2010. Areas of high stress are denoted by the darkest reds, and extend from the southern Volga District into Kazakhstan.



Tropical Depression Two, shown in the satellite image a few minutes prior to landfall on the southern end of South Padre Island, TX, was far from an impressive storm. At landfall, sustained winds were estimated near 35 mph, while the minimum central pressure was 29.74 inches (1007 millibars). Nevertheless, rainfall associated with the depression fell in the wake of Hurricane Alex's deluge, contributing to the worst flooding in decades in the lower Rio Grande Valley. On July 8, for example, the Rio Grande at Laredo climbed to its highest level since the summer of 1954; 3 days later, the Rio Grande in Rio Grande City surged to its highest level since September 1972.

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