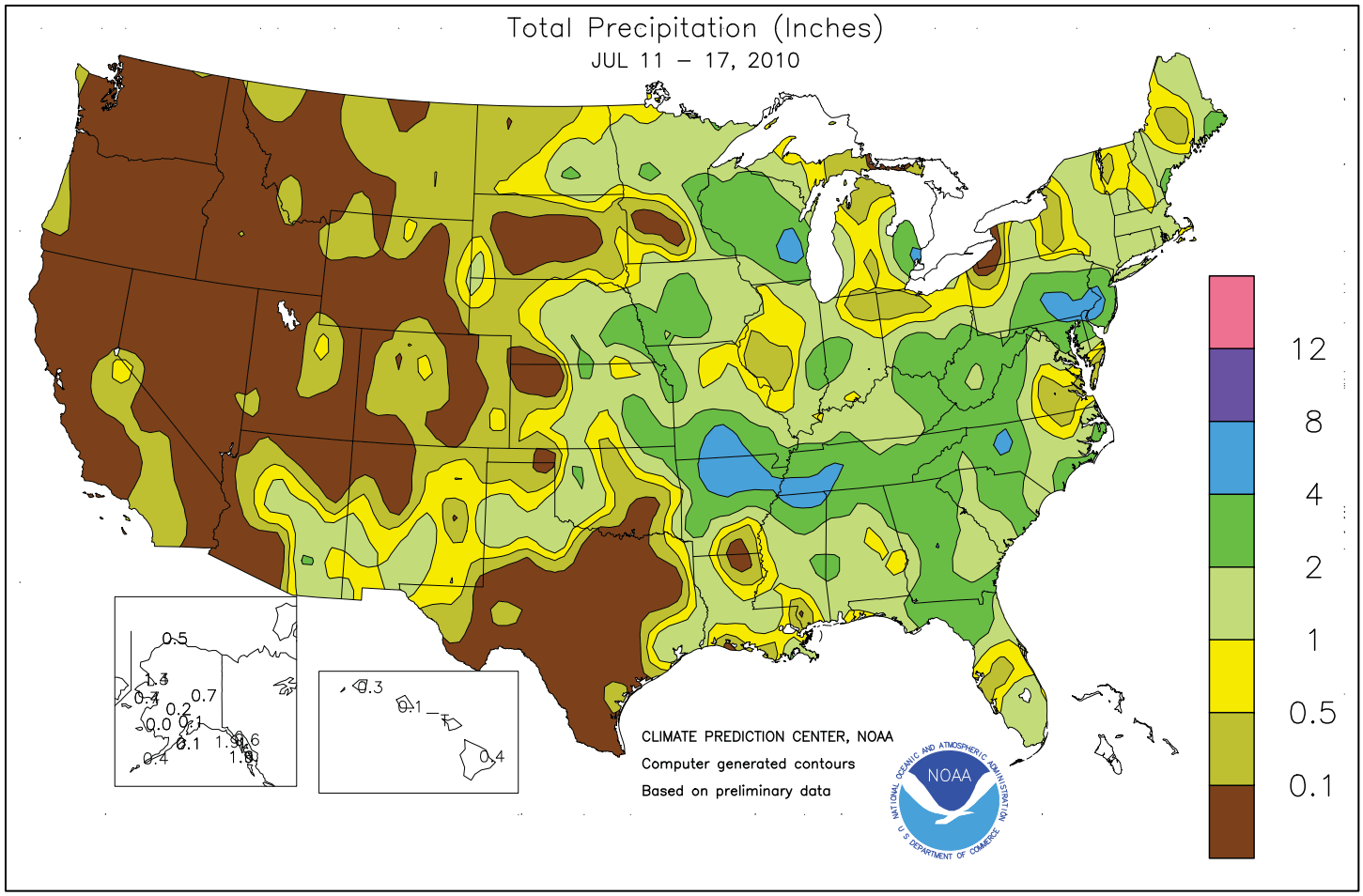
Volume 97, No. 29 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather July 20, 2010

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



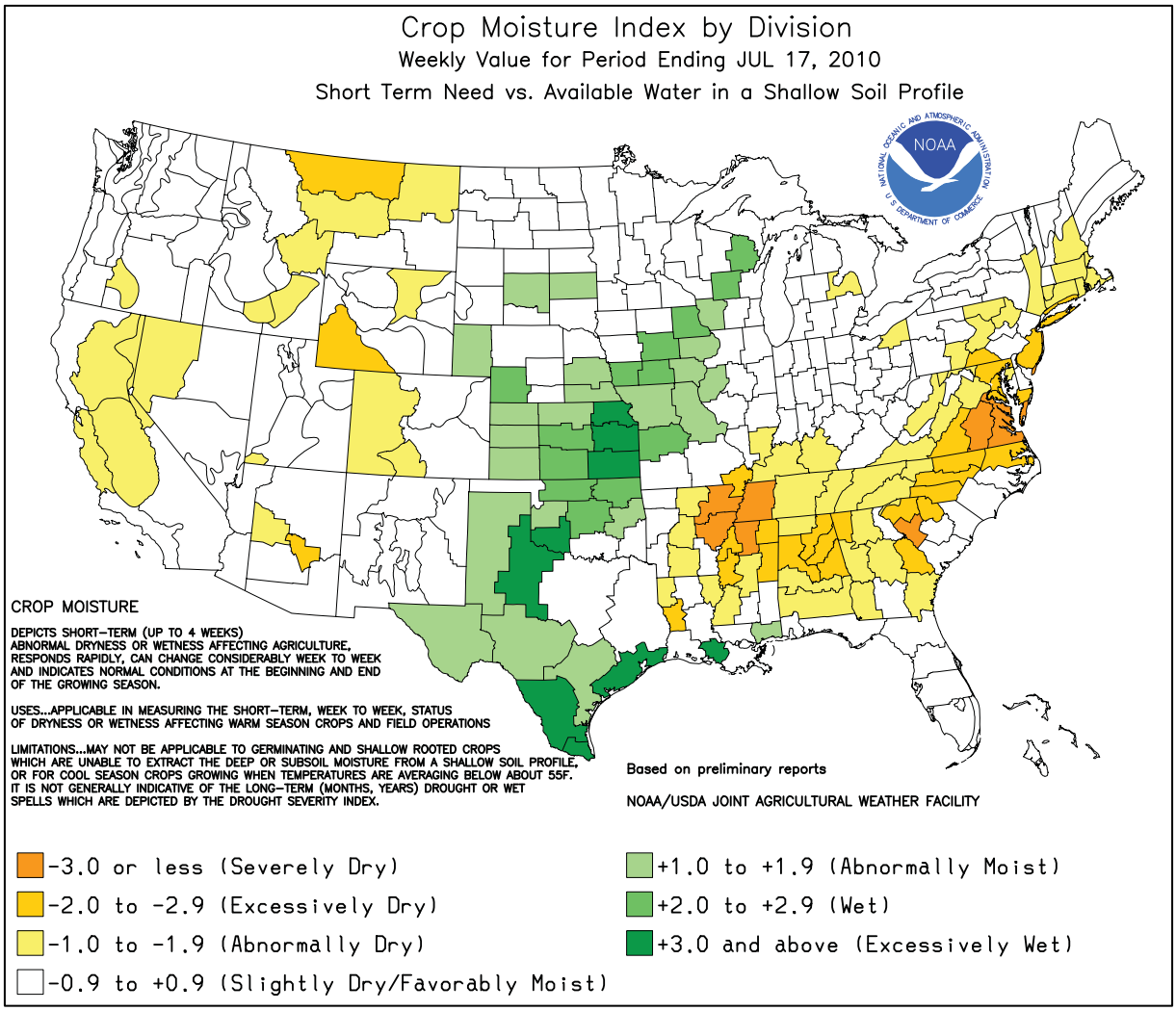
HIGHLIGHTS
July 11 - 17, 2010

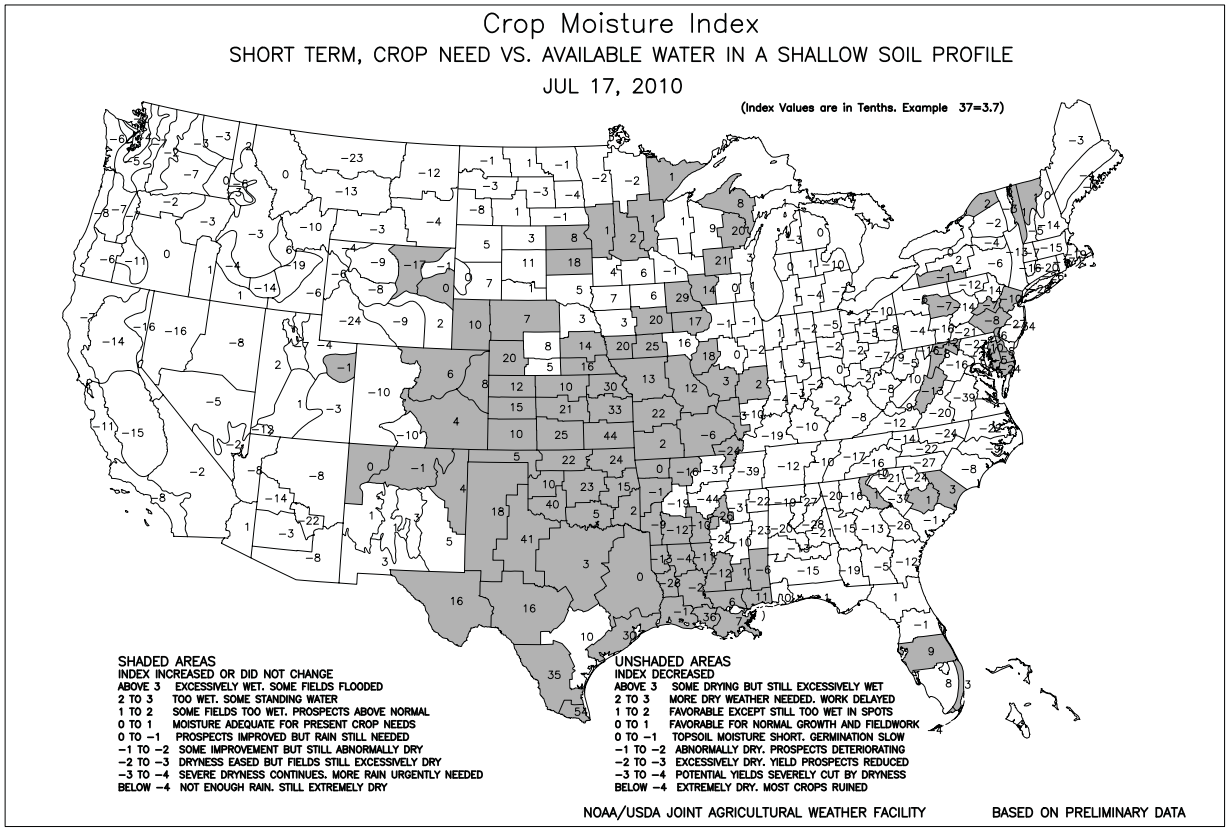
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Showers continued to dampen the **Midwest**, maintaining generally favorable conditions for reproductive summer crops. Meanwhile, rain provided some drought relief in the **Mid-Atlantic States** and elsewhere in the **East**. Beneficial rain also fell across the **Mid-South** and the **Southeast**, with the heaviest amounts (greater than 4 inches) falling in an area centered on **northern Arkansas**. Showers were much lighter and more scattered across the **Plains**. As a result, winter wheat harvesting neared completion on the **central and southern Plains** and

(Continued on page 5)

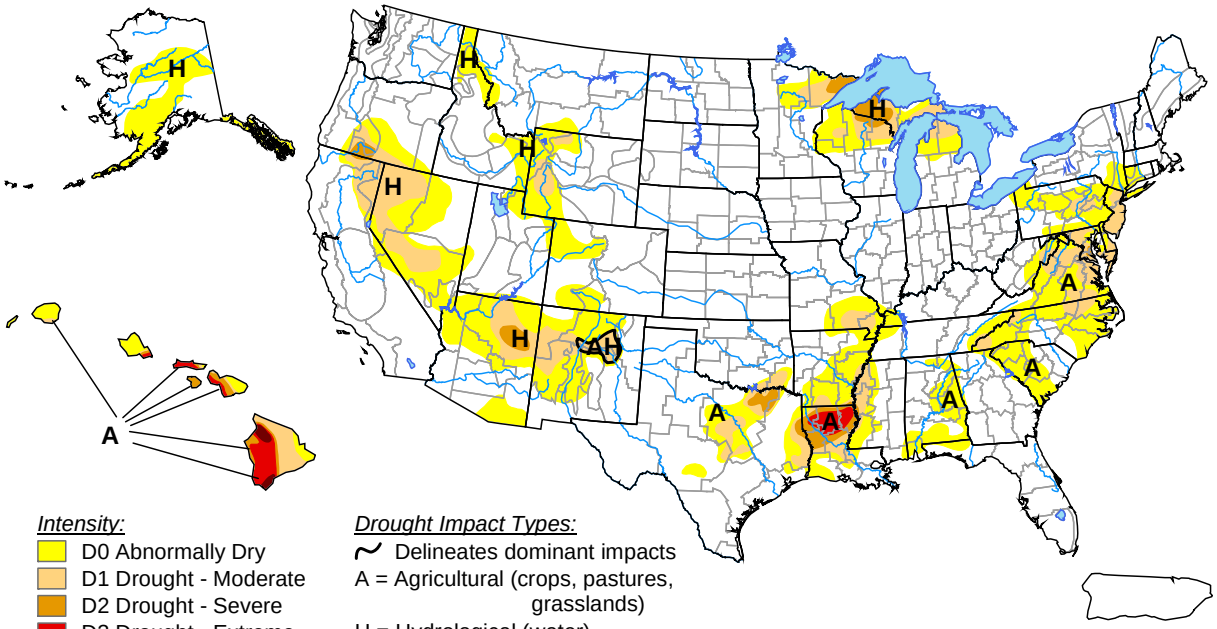
Contents


Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending JUL 17, 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 17, 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

U.S. Drought Monitor

July 13, 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

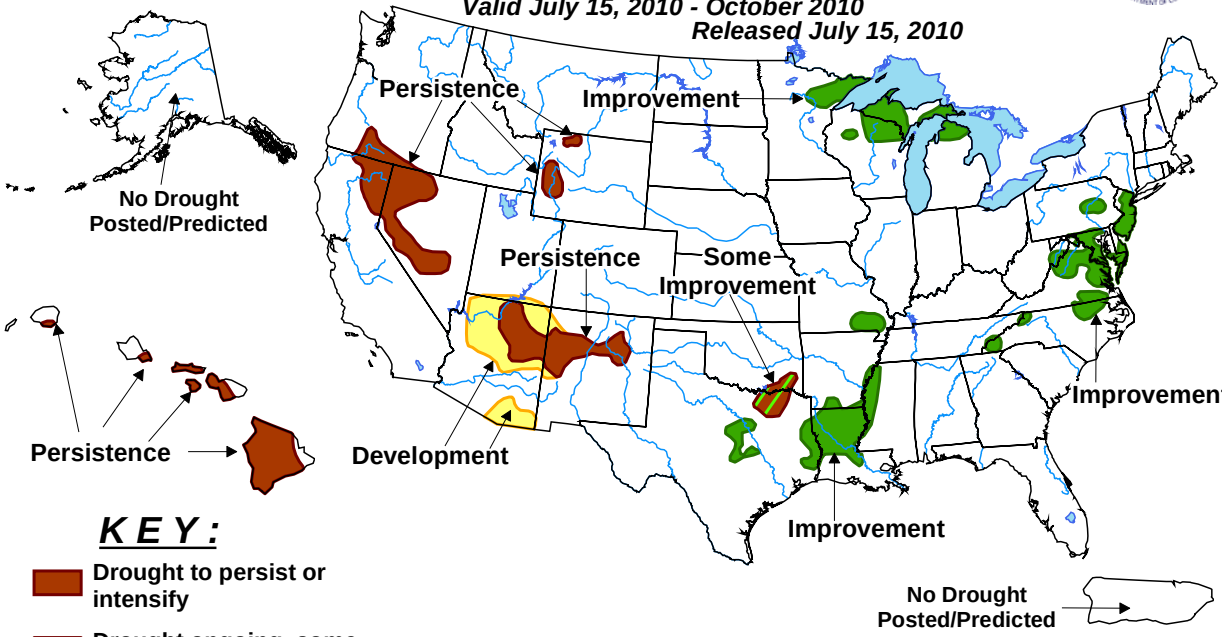
USDA National Drought Mitigation Center

Released Thursday, July 15, 2010
Author: Anthony Artusa, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

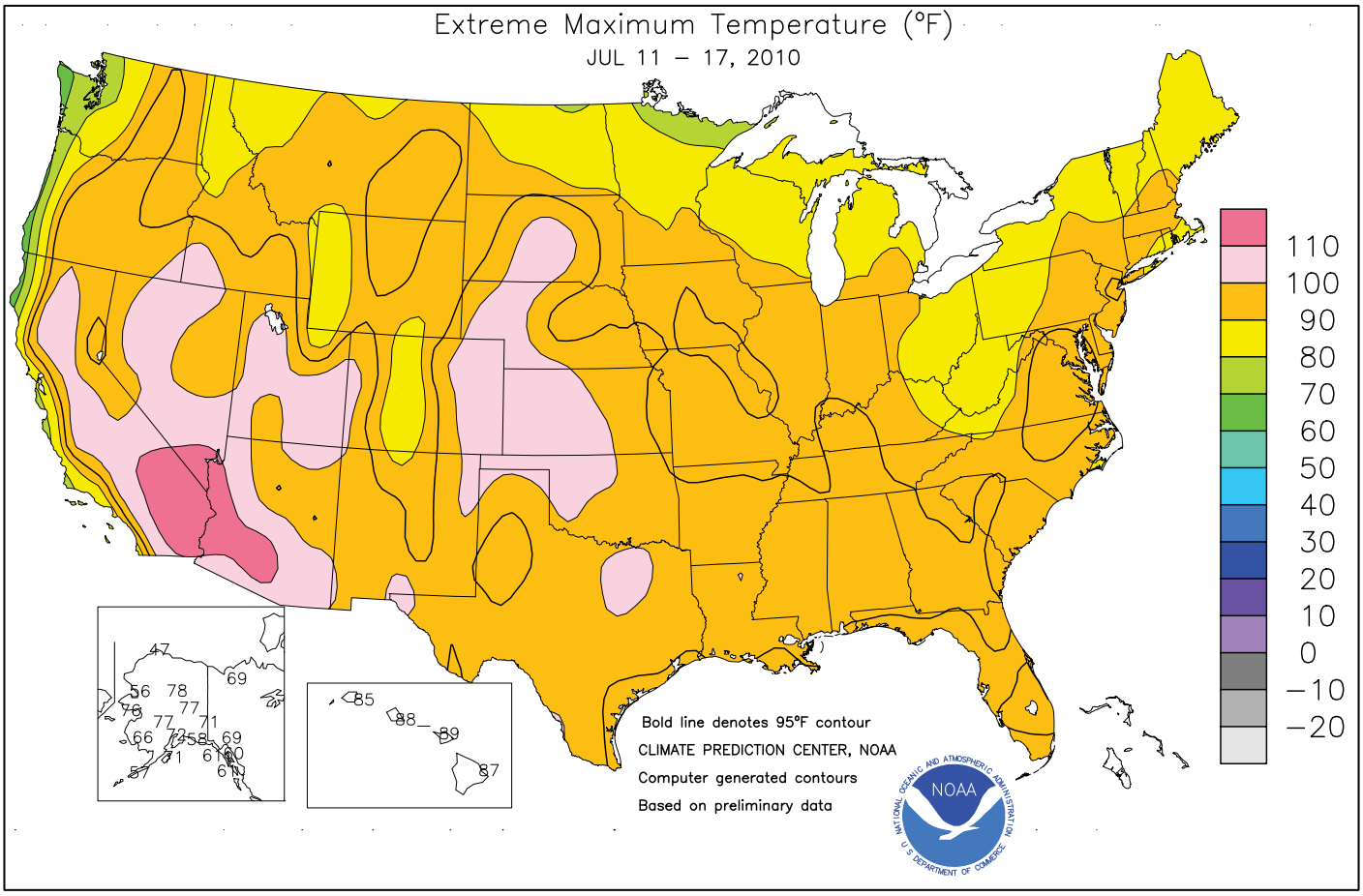
Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

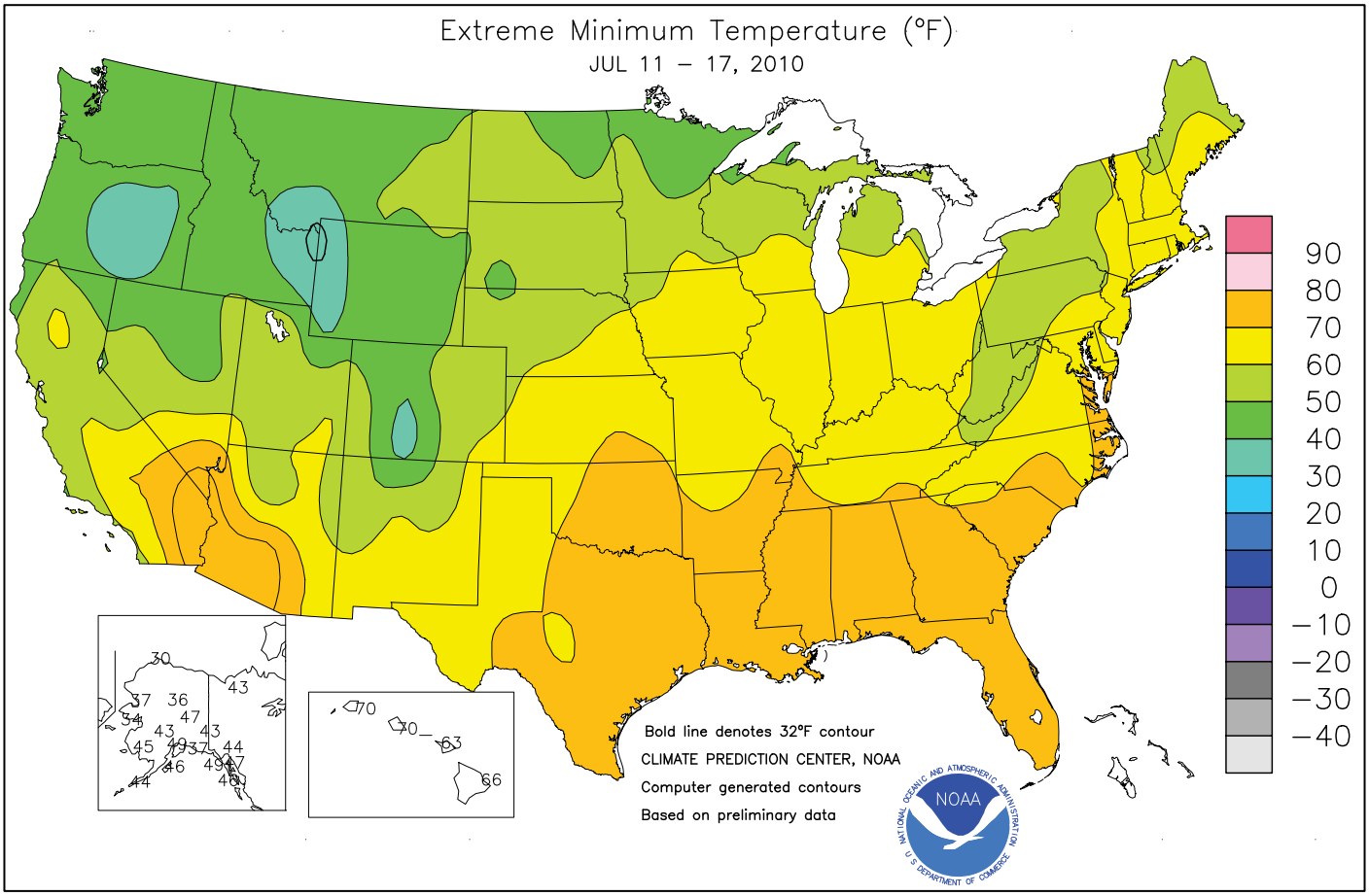
Valid July 15, 2010 - October 2010
Released July 15, 2010



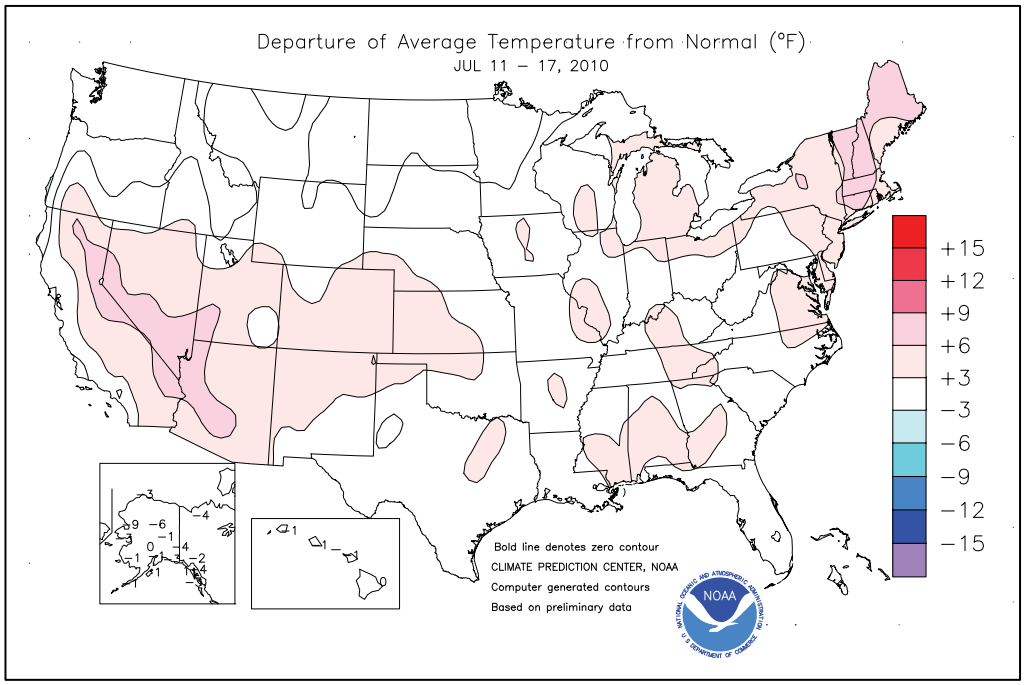
K E Y :
- **Drought to persist or intensify**
- **Drought ongoing, some improvement**
- **Drought likely to improve, impacts ease**
- **Drought development likely**

Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance. Use caution for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4 intensity). For weekly drought updates, see the latest U.S. Drought Monitor. NOTE: the green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
JUL 11 – 17, 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 11 – 17, 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

(Continued from front cover)



advanced onto the **northern Plains**. **Western** precipitation was mostly confined to **Arizona** and **New Mexico**, where showers associated with the summer rainy season (monsoon) soaked a few locations. Hot, dry weather across the remainder of the **West** promoted fieldwork and rapid crop development. In fact, near- to above-normal temperatures covered the entire contiguous U.S. On the **Plains**, building late-week heat pushed temperatures to 100°F or higher as far north as **South Dakota**. The **Plains'** heat boosted irrigation demands and stressed livestock and reproductive summer crops. In contrast, temperatures remained mostly below 95°F in the major **Midwestern** corn and soybean areas, although a few locations in the **southwestern Corn Belt** topped 95°F on July 14 and 17.

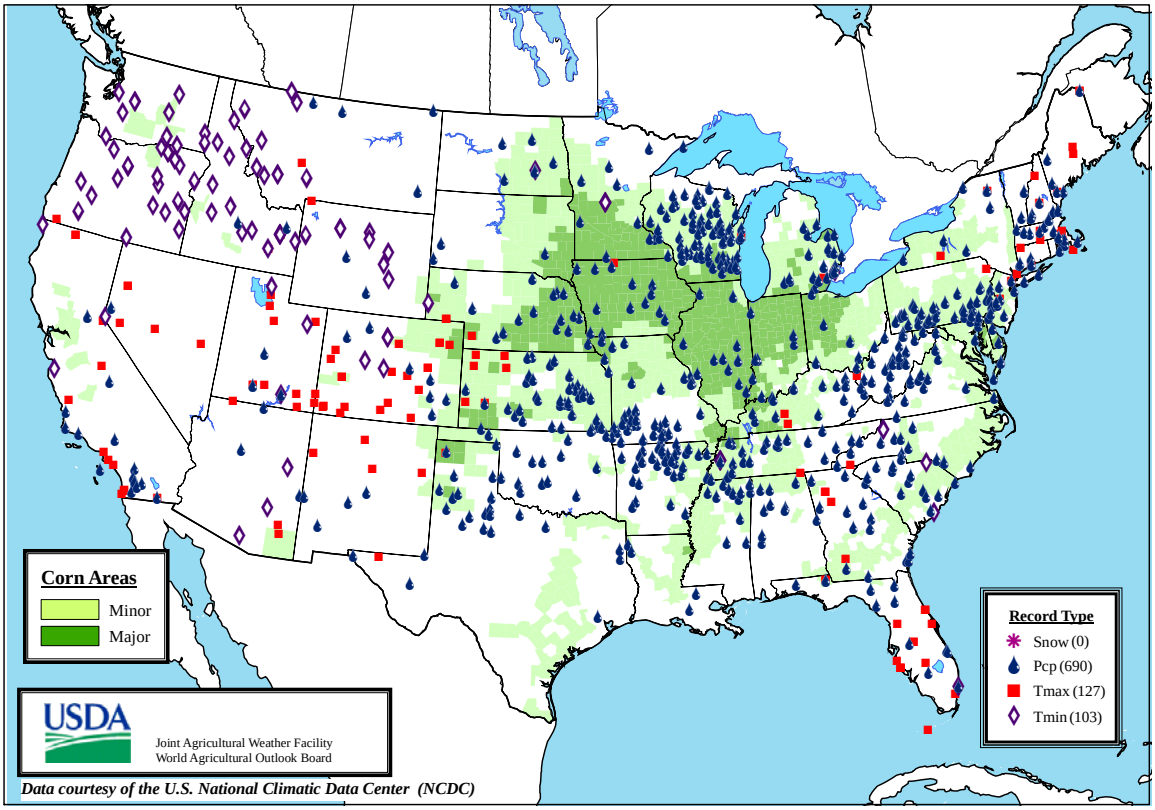
For much of the week, significant flooding continued in the **lower Rio Grande Valley**. In fact, **Falcon Reservoir** rose to a record-high level (8.11 feet above flood stage) on July 17, surpassing the October 1958 high-water mark by 1.21 feet. Meanwhile, early-week showers were heaviest across the **South**, where daily-record totals for July 11 included 3.16 inches in **Gainesville, FL**, and 2.97 inches in **Springfield, MO.** A day later, record-setting totals for July 12 reached 4.56 inches in **Memphis, TN**; 2.53 inches in **Knoxville, TN**; and 2.08 inches in **Blacksburg, VA.** By July 13, impressive **Southern** totals included 4.47 inches in **Macon, GA**; 3.22 inches in **Jackson, TN**; and 3.20 inches in **Greensboro, NC.** Farther north, one of the week's numerous severe weather outbreaks battered parts of **North Dakota** on the night of July 13-14. In particular, a hailstone 5 inches in diameter was measured in **Sioux County, ND**, tying the state record originally established in **Mercer County** on August 3, 1969. In **Wisconsin**, daily-record totals for July 14 included 3.55 inches in **Oshkosh** and 2.70 inches in **Wausau**. During the mid- to late-week period, locally heavy showers continued in the **South**. Daily-record amounts reached 3.55 inches (on July 14) in **Wilmington, NC**; 2.70 inches (on July 16) in **Tupelo, MS**; and 2.23 inches (on July 17) in **Houston, TX.**

A rapid warming trend affected the **Northwest**, while the remainder of the country was consistently warm. **Idaho Falls, ID**, posted a daily-record low (39°F) on July 15, followed the next day by a daily-record high (97°F) that was also the hottest day in that location since July 20, 2008. Elsewhere in **Idaho**, **Pocatello** (101°F on July 16) experienced its first triple-digit heat since July 30, 2007, and its hottest day since July 23, 2007 (also 101°F). Prior to the heat's arrival, other **Northwestern** daily-record lows included 40°F (on July 13) in **Cut Bank, MT**; 38°F (on July 14) in **Pullman, WA**; and 25°F (on July 14) in **Stanley, ID.** Farther east, daily-record highs in **Florida** reached 97°F (on July 11) in **Melbourne** and 96°F (on July 12) in **Vero Beach**. Despite the heat on the **central and southern Plains**, only a few records were set. **Dalhart, TX** (102°F), posted a daily-record high for July 13. In **Colorado**, **Denver** (102°F on July 17) experienced its hottest day and first triple-digit reading since August 2, 2008, when the high reached 103°F. Late-week heat also expanded across the **West**, where daily-record highs included 108°F (on July 15) in **Paso Robles, CA**; 103°F (on July 16) in **Salt Lake City, UT**; and 104°F (on July 17) in **Grand Junction, CO.** In **Nevada**, **Elko** (100°F on July 16) attained a triple-digit reading for the first time since July 14, 2007, when the high climbed to 101°F.

Cool, showery weather prevailed in **Alaska**. On July 11-12, 24-hour rainfall totals exceeded 2 inches in several **Alaskan** locations, including **Chicken** (2.02 inches). Later, **Kotzebue** noted consecutive daily-record amounts on July 16-17, totaling 1.16 inches. Meanwhile, daily-record lows were established in communities such as **Galena** (40°F on July 15) and **Tanana** (35°F on July 16). Farther south, most of **Hawaii** remained unfavorably dry, although shower activity increased in windward areas toward week's end. Nevertheless, dry conditions allowed for a wide range in temperatures, resulting in daily-record lows on July 13 in **Kahului, Maui** (63°F), and **Honolulu, Oahu** (70°F).

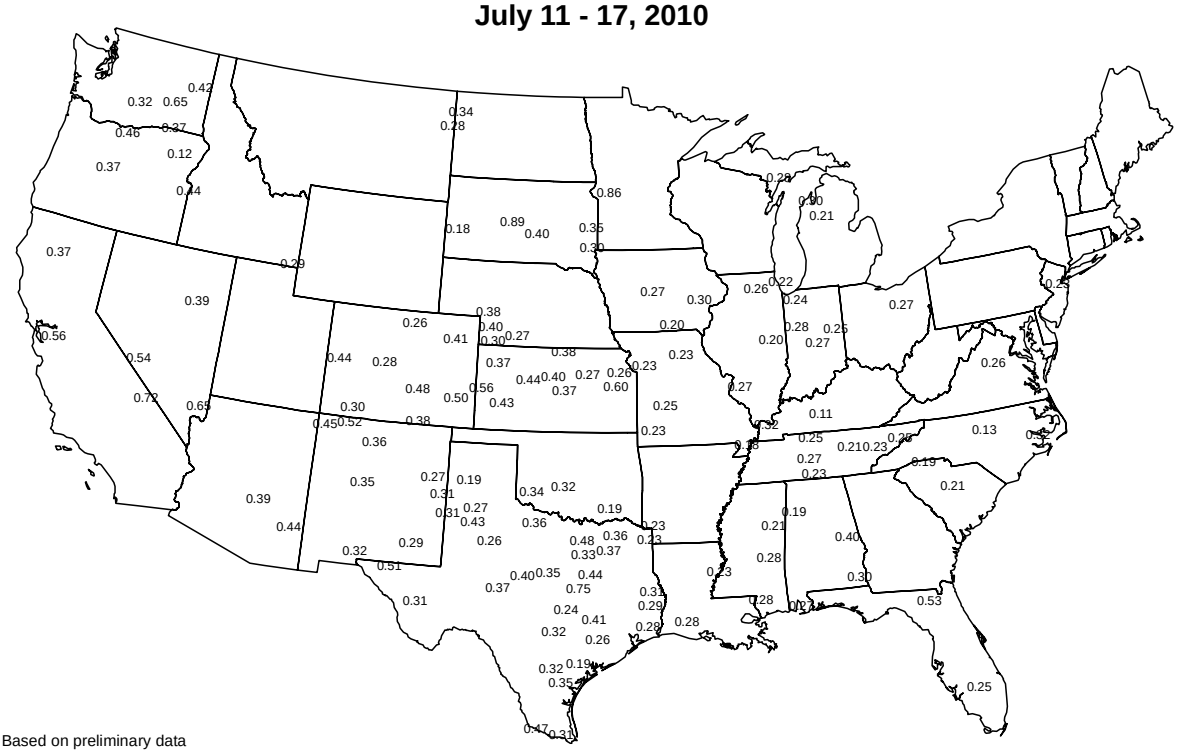
Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

July 11-17, 2010



Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

July 11 - 17, 2010



Based on preliminary data

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 17, 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	92	73	94	70	83	-	1.64	-	1.14	2.69	-	19.90	-	-	-	5	0	2	2
	LYON	94	75	97	73	85	-	0.53	-	0.53	3.42	-	-	-	93	82	7	0	1	1
	VANCE	93	75	96	73	84	-	0.64	-	0.37	2.13	-	-	-	90	82	7	0	3	0
	PERTHSHIRE	92	75	96	74	84	-	0.19	-	0.11	2.98	-	21.92	-	95	83	5	0	2	0
	SCOTT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SANDY RIDGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NE	VERONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SD	STONEVILLE x	94	76	101	74	85	2	0.34	-0.58	0.30	1.70	27	22.55	69	99	85	7	0	2	0
	INDIANOLA 1S*	90	75	94	73	83	-	0.17	-	0.14	1.75	-	20.38	-	93	85	5	0	2	0
	INVERNESS 5E	91	75	95	73	83	-	0.12	-	0.11	1.12	-	-	-	96	85	6	0	2	0
	SIDON	93	75	98	73	84	-	1.17	-	1.14	-	-	-	-	85	89	6	0	2	1
	NORTH ISSAQUENA	91	75	95	73	83	-	1.60	-	1.60	5.23	-	20.56	-	98	87	6	0	1	1
	SILVER CITY	93	74	98	72	84	-	0.03	-	0.03	2.07	-	21.32	-	-	83	6	0	1	0
	ONWARD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MAYDAY	94	75	100	74	85	-	0.14	-	0.05	2.11	-	18.45	-	-	-	6	0	3	0
MISSOURI																				
NW	CORNING	89	69	94	67	80	3	1.75	0.87	1.41	8.31	115	19.35	104	-	-	4	0	3	1
	ALBANY	89	69	95	65	79	2	0.71	-0.35	0.57	10.15	133	24.34	120	87	77	4	0	4	1
	ST. JOSEPH	87	69	92	66	78	1	2.24	1.31	1.09	13.09	179	27.13	137	-	-	2	0	4	2
NC	LINNEUS	89	68	95	65	79	3	0.20	-0.87	0.10	11.97	159	27.35	132	87	74	3	0	3	0
	BRUNSWICK	89	71	93	67	80	3	0.20	-0.75	0.18	9.26	126	24.62	115	91	80	4	0	2	0
NE	NOVELTY	90	69	95	65	79	2	0.00	-0.82	0.00	9.54	154	26.20	130	93	75	3	0	0	0
	MONROE CITY	91	69	94	66	80	3	0.00	-0.84	0.00	8.27	141	24.43	122	86	75	5	0	0	0
WC	GREEN RIDGE	89	70	93	63	80	4	2.79	1.88	2.79	7.19	92	23.24	102	86	77	5	0	1	1
C	AUXVASSE	90	69	95	65	79	2	0.99	0.22	0.92	9.78	138	26.60	118	83	76	4	0	3	1
	COL-SANBORN FLD	90	72	95	67	81	3	0.19	-0.58	0.11	12.64	181	33.44	144	90	77	5	0	2	0
	WILLIAMSBURG	90	69	95	65	80	3	0.62	-0.29	0.55	6.03	85	21.42	91	88	76	4	0	2	1
	COL-JEFFERS F&G	90	70	93	66	80	2	0.43	-0.33	0.32	8.40	123	26.54	115	86	76	4	0	3	0
	COL SOUTH FARMS	89	70	93	66	79	1	0.50	-0.25	0.39	9.80	144	29.90	129	-	-	3	0	3	0
	COL-BF	91	69	94	65	79	1	0.30	-0.45	0.19	7.12	105	26.16	114	88	75	4	0	2	0
	VERSAILLES	92	70	95	64	81	3	2.54	1.61	2.11	7.92	120	23.84	103	85	76	6	0	3	1
EC	VANDALIA	90	68	95	65	79	2	1.57	0.78	1.45	7.96	114	26.18	116	92	77	3	0	4	1
SW	LAMAR	90	72	94	68	80	1	1.44	0.55	1.02	8.02	90	22.21	82	87	79	3	0	3	1
SC	COOK STATION	92	69	95	65	79	2	1.03	0.27	0.77	8.04	138	25.08	107	85	78	5	0	5	1
	MOUNTAIN GROVE	92	69	95	66	78	2	3.10	2.35	2.59	6.42	113	23.05	95	79	73	6	0	6	1
SE	DELTA	90	72	93	69	80	0	0.32	-0.36	0.27	2.32	45	20.08	80	93	78	3	0	2	0
	CHARLESTON	92	73	95	70	81	1	1.17	0.37	1.11	2.15	35	20.29	77	93	78	5	0	3	1
	GLENNONVILLE	90	73	94	72	81	0	0.51	-0.40	0.21	0.95	19	18.73	79	92	80	3	0	4	0
	CLARKTON	89	73	94	71	80	0	1.09	0.24	0.44	2.75	52	21.39	88	92	80	3	0	5	0
	PORTAGEVILLE DC	91	74	95	69	81	0	0.89	0.20	0.61	2.69	49	24.79	96	94	79	3	0	4	1
	PORTAGEVILLE LF	91	74	95	69	81	1	1.18	0.37	0.75	2.54	47	23.17	91	91	79	5	0	6	1
	STEELE	90	74	94	71	81	0	1.55	0.73	0.51	5.33	94	25.31	94	94	80	4	0	4	1
	CARDWELL	89	73	92	69	80	-1	3.75	3.01	1.73	5.34	104	21.06	81	93	80	4	0	5	3

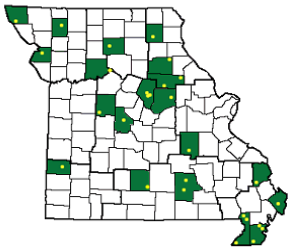
Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Beasley Lake. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.

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 a few locally heavy amounts over 1.50 inches, but mostly light and spotty rainfall occurred. Deterioration of fields continued from the extreme heat, with reports of corn losses. Some corn fields were ready for harvesting following rapid drying.

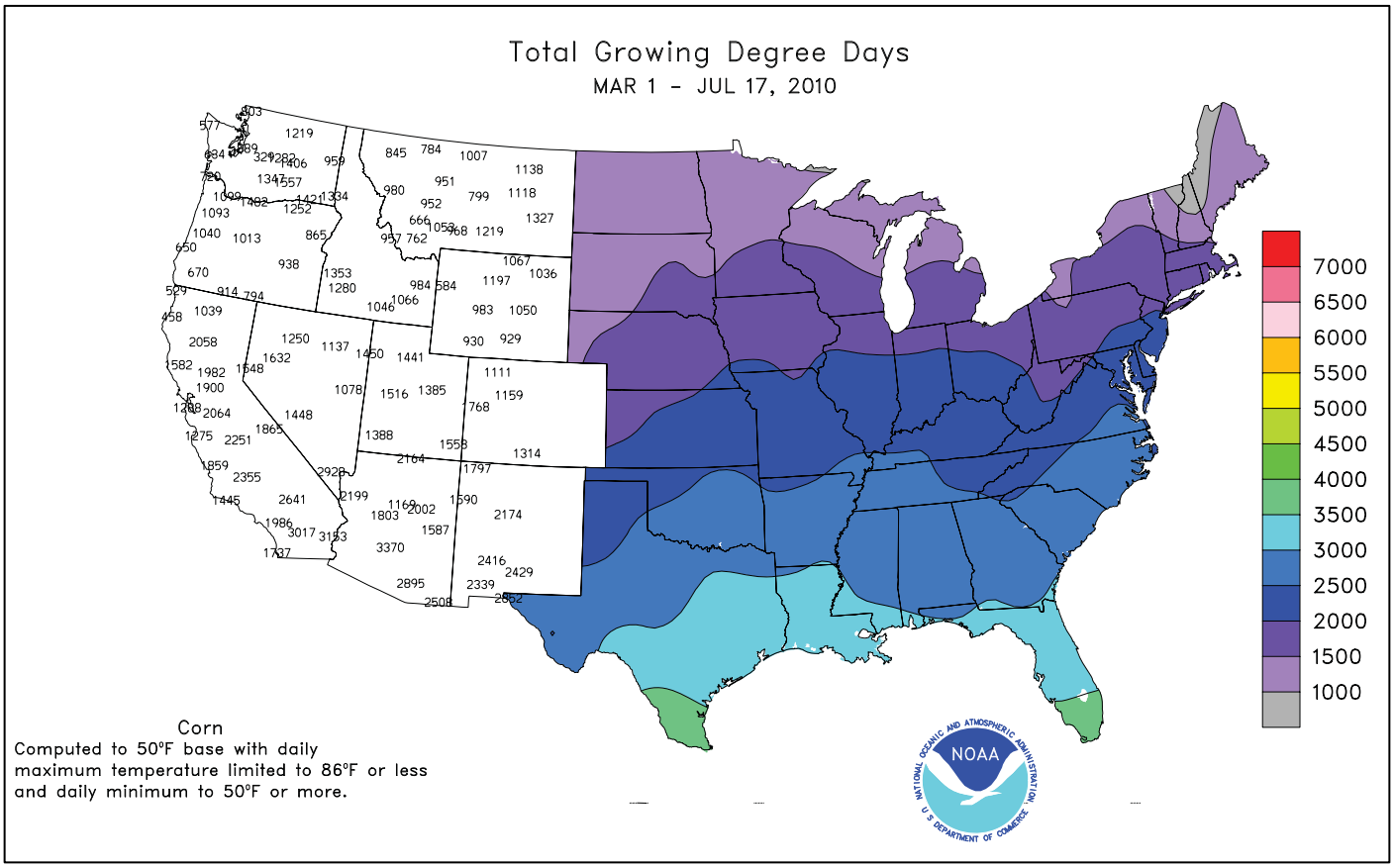
Missouri Weather Stations



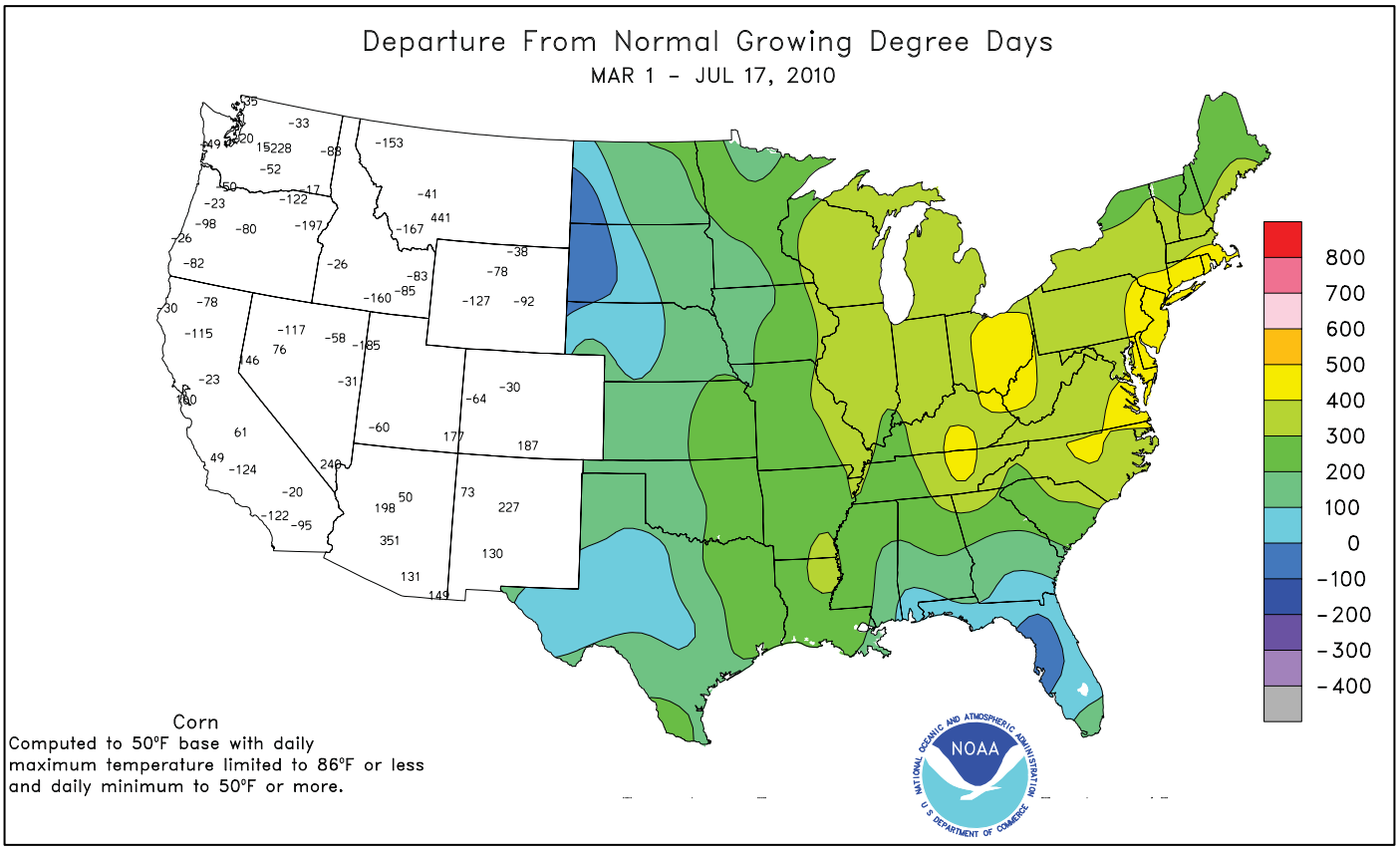
Note: For information on the weather stations in Missouri, please visit:
http://agebb.missouri.edu/weather/stations/index.htm

Mississippi Weather Stations

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



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



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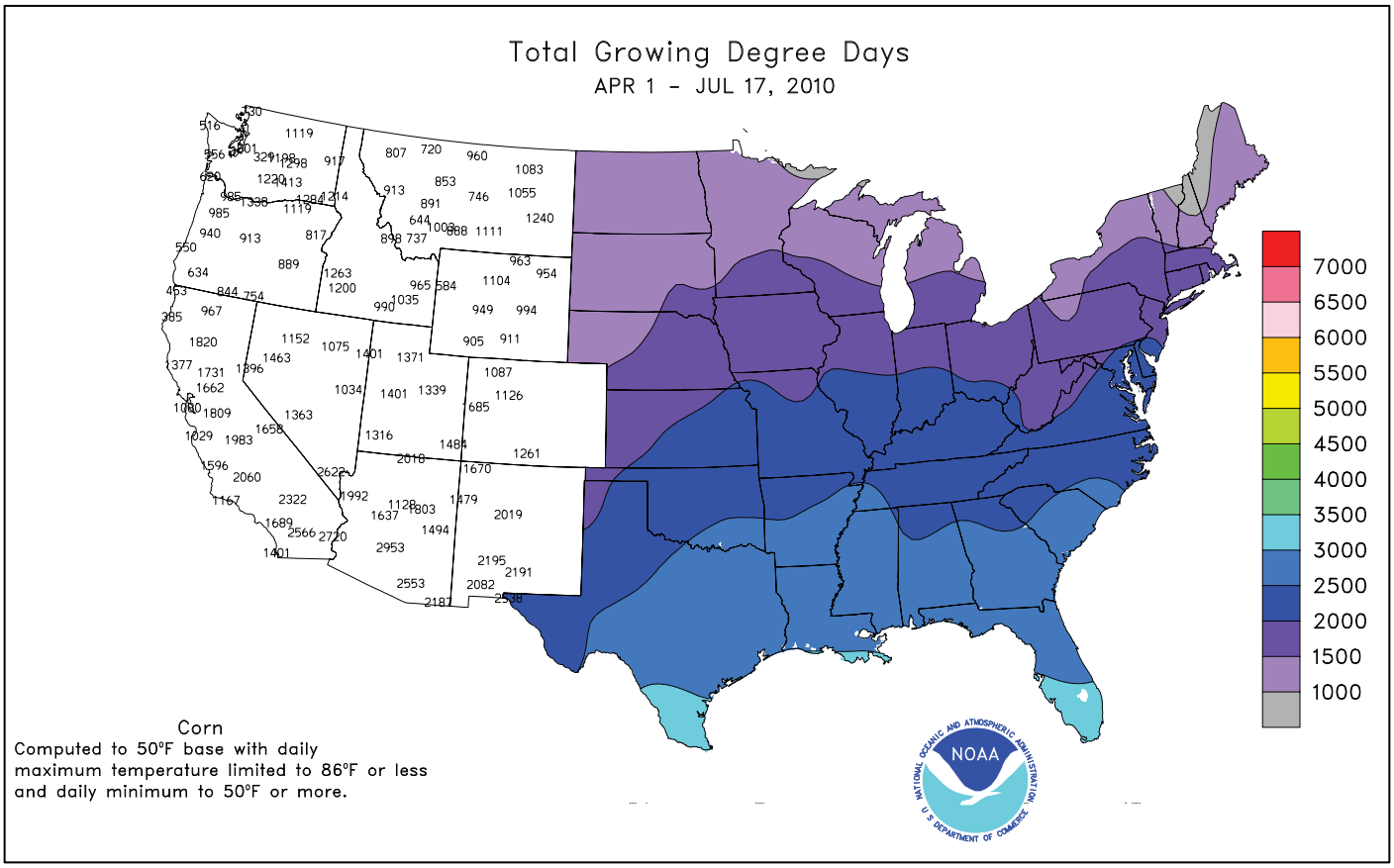

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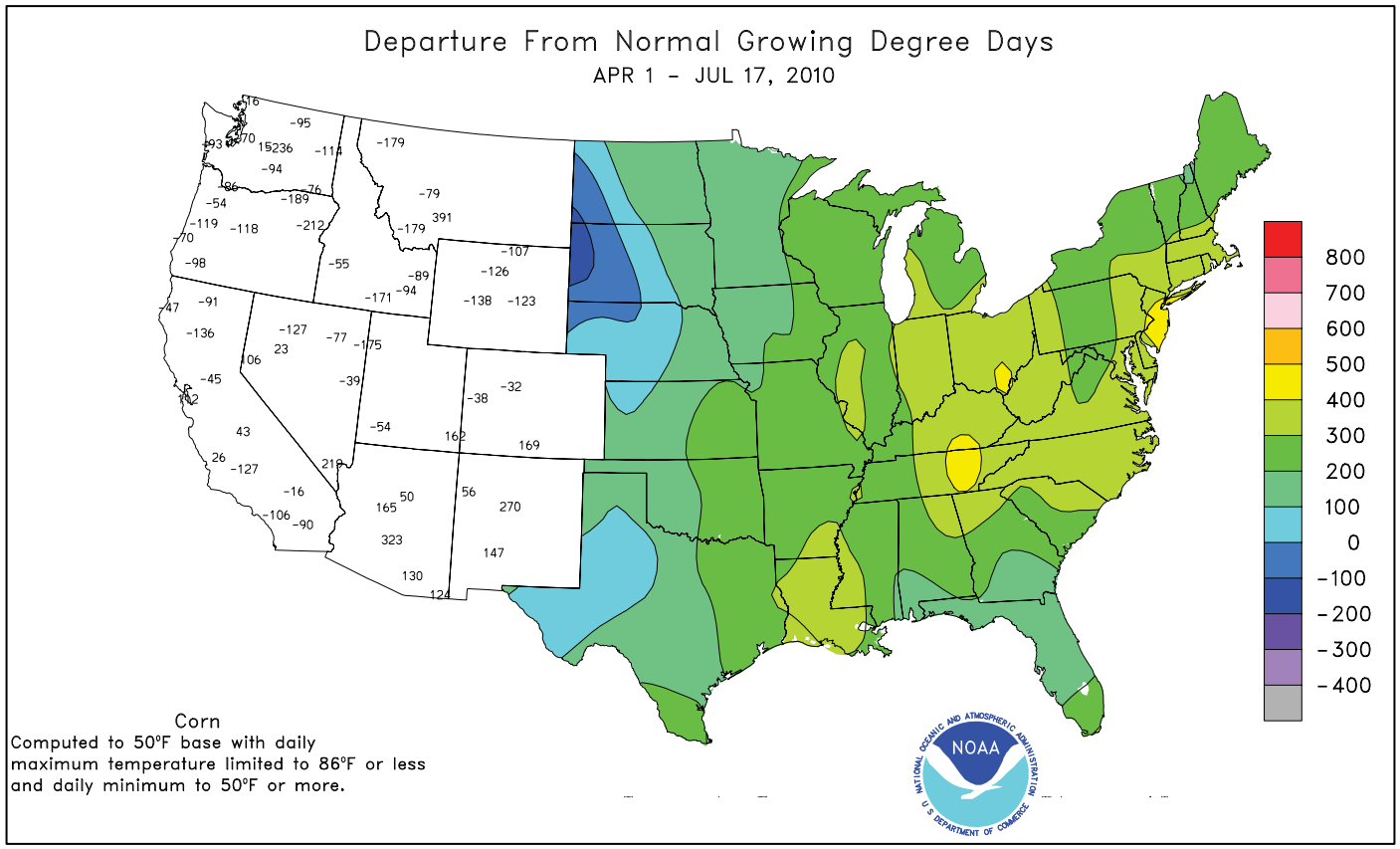


Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 17, 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	96	76	99	73	86	6	0.11	-1.09	0.06	3.42	52	31.60	99	89	44	7	0	3	0
	HUNTSVILLE	93	73	97	71	83	4	1.42	0.38	1.05	4.42	66	25.33	75	99	73	5	0	3	1
	MOBILE	93	76	96	73	85	4	1.13	-0.36	0.92	5.63	67	36.92	98	89	62	7	0	4	1
	MONTGOMERY	96	75	99	72	86	4	1.90	0.63	0.93	3.39	47	23.43	72	92	47	7	0	5	2
AK	ANCHORAGE	64	52	72	49	58	0	0.07	-0.26	0.07	1.67	93	5.22	103	87	74	0	0	1	0
	BARROW	41	34	47	30	38	-3	0.48	0.31	0.46	0.67	99	2.12	171	97	78	0	2	2	0
	FAIRBANKS	70	54	77	47	62	-1	0.73	0.37	0.57	2.55	112	3.35	78	85	64	0	0	4	1
	JUNEAU	57	49	60	47	53	-4	0.59	-0.30	0.27	5.95	110	22.77	94	95	83	0	0	5	0
	KODIAK	62	47	71	46	55	1	0.09	-0.86	0.09	7.37	94	46.10	119	92	77	0	0	1	0
	NOME	56	43	76	34	50	-3	0.45	0.02	0.20	1.95	94	3.78	66	90	70	0	0	3	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	86	55	90	51	71	5	0.65	0.16	0.28	0.78	57	10.03	93	74	26	1	0	4	0
	PHOENIX	110	91	113	87	101	8	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.00	0	4.92	139	32	23	7	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	95	66	98	64	81	8	0.17	-0.42	0.14	0.54	35	10.82	131	65	20	7	0	2	0
	TUCSON	103	81	108	77	92	5	0.13	-0.29	0.12	0.13	13	4.88	115	53	30	7	0	2	0
AR	FORT SMITH	94	77	99	72	86	4	0.02	-0.73	0.02	7.82	126	20.89	86	89	58	7	0	1	0
	LITTLE ROCK	96	76	100	73	86	4	0.81	0.04	0.67	3.35	57	22.60	80	90	52	7	0	3	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	100	74	104	69	87	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	5.26	114	52	29	7	0	0	0
	FRESNO	101	72	107	67	87	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	8.35	106	51	31	7	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	75	63	79	60	69	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	9.07	96	78	64	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	102	70	107	66	86	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	29	23.64	108	61	32	7	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	95	60	102	57	77	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	13.46	113	76	25	5	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	76	64	81	61	70	-1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	33	8.16	107	84	66	0	0	1	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	72	58	76	57	65	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	14.89	111	82	65	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	96	61	102	58	78	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	10.69	119	76	39	5	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	88	48	92	42	68	4	0.07	-0.12	0.07	0.31	31	2.87	91	85	31	3	0	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	92	61	96	54	77	7	0.07	-0.50	0.04	1.09	30	4.32	46	73	17	6	0	2	0
	DENVER INTL	95	62	102	54	78	6	0.00	-0.48	0.00	3.74	137	8.94	114	63	15	6	0	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	99	63	104	57	81	4	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.35	54	4.03	88	47	20	7	0	0	0
	PUEBLO	98	60	102	54	79	4	0.04	-0.37	0.04	1.65	74	7.60	116	69	31	7	0	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	85	73	91	70	79	5	1.50	0.67	0.88	4.72	85	27.62	113	85	67	1	0	2	2
	HARTFORD	89	70	93	67	79	5	1.73	0.93	0.83	6.44	111	23.47	95	87	60	4	0	4	2
DC	WASHINGTON	91	74	98	73	83	4	2.61	1.79	2.15	5.67	113	17.40	83	82	45	5	0	4	1
DE	WILMINGTON	89	70	94	66	80	3	4.49	3.50	2.45	7.08	120	25.59	108	93	48	3	0	3	3
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	91	75	94	73	83	1	1.74	0.57	0.63	4.85	56	26.66	110	96	59	7	0	4	2
	JACKSONVILLE	93	73	95	70	83	1	2.59	1.23	0.91	6.50	75	17.70	68	93	56	7	0	5	2
	KEY WEST	88	80	90	76	84	-1	1.82	1.15	1.58	5.10	80	12.32	70	81	66	1	0	2	1
	MIAMI	92	77	95	72	84	0	2.51	1.27	1.48	12.38	104	33.14	121	85	55	5	0	5	2
	ORLANDO	93	75	96	71	84	2	0.60	-1.08	0.16	5.23	45	29.71	114	89	64	6	0	5	0
	PENSACOLA	92	79	94	76	85	2	0.55	-1.29	0.55	10.20	95	40.23	113	87	58	5	0	1	1
	TALLAHASSEE	93	75	96	73	84	2	1.47	-0.35	0.66	11.47	102	36.16	100	93	63	7	0	4	2
	TAMPA	92	78	95	74	85	2	0.35	-1.08	0.34	9.41	105	26.01	121	83	55	6	0	2	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	92	78	96	73	85	2	0.16	-1.23	0.11	9.03	80	33.81	112	81	57	7	0	3	0
GA	ATHENS	93	72	97	71	82	2	0.99	0.00	0.69	5.58	88	26.13	95	92	68	6	0	3	1
	ATLANTA	91	73	94	71	82	2	1.68	0.48	1.16	7.00	109	30.21	104	89	55	5	0	3	1
	AUGUSTA	94	73	96	71	84	3	0.49	-0.39	0.31	2.90	45	16.41	64	95	54	7	0	4	0
	COLUMBUS	94	74	97	73	84	2	0.18	-0.98	0.14	3.76	61	23.94	84	90	43	7	0	2	0
	MACON	94	73	97	72	83	2	6.70	5.71	4.54	12.70	216	30.43	115	96	51	7	0	4	2
	SAVANNAH	93	75	94	73	84	2	1.09	-0.21	0.43	7.39	85	24.93	96	91	62	7	0	4	0
HI	HILO	84	68	87	66	76	0	0.42	-2.04	0.23	7.53	58	28.20	42	81	68	0	0	4	0
	HONOLULU	86	73	88	70	79	-2	0.09	0.00	0.06	0.57	90	4.22	44	70	62	0	0	4	0
	KAHULUI	87	69	89	63	78	-1	0.01	-0.08	0.01	0.14	33	3.98	35	72	60	0	0	1	0
	LIHUE	84	72	85	70	78	-1	0.35	-0.11	0.19	1.70	59	8.99	45	77	68	0	0	6	0
ID	BOISE	92	61	101	49	77	3	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.85	87	8.66	116	47	22	5	0	0	0
	LEWISTON	89	59	95	50	74	1	0.00	-0.15	0.00	2.86	183	9.48	124	53	29	4	0	0	0
	POCATELLO	88	51	101	40	70	1	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.02	82	5.35	72	59	25	2	0	0	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	88	69	93	65	78	5	0.97	0.23	0.79	7.87	144	20.11	108	85	49	4	0	3	1
	MOLINE	88	67	94	64	78	3	0.69	-0.19	0.69	11.70	171	26.94	129	88	55	2	0	1	1
	PEORIA	88	68	92	64	78	3	0.98	0.05	0.70	9.19	151	27.74	140	88	55	3	0	2	1
	ROCKFORD	87	65	92	62	76	3	0.67	-0.25	0.67	6.92	97	18.55	93	89	60	2	0	1	1
	SPRINGFIELD	90	68	94	63	79	3	0.08	-0.70	0.08	8.81	155	26.75	136	92	52	5	0	1	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	91	71	96	63	81	2	1.51	0.65	1.11	4.72	76	19.01	73	88	60	6	0	2	1
	FORT WAYNE	89	68	94	65	78	4	0.03	-0.77	0.03	5.26	87	20.16	100	88	50	3	0	1	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	89	70	93	66	79	4	0.45	-0.54	0.26	10.41	160	23.08	101	88	53	3	0	2	0
	SOUTH BEND	87	66	93	64	76	3	0.32	-0.52	0.13	6.41	101	19.11	93	89	59	1	0	3	0
IA	BURLINGTON	89	69	95	65	79	3	0.45	-0.57	0.34	15.34	220	35.32	170	91	54	2	0	3	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	84	65	91	62	74	-1	0.06	-0.85	0.05	13.93	206	24.87	137	95	61	1	0	2	0
	DES MOINES	89	70	97	66	80	4	0.37	-0.54	0.20	14.99	219	29.41	154	88	61	3	0	3	0
	DUBUQUE	84	64	90	61	74	2	0.97	0.17	0.77	10.70	177	24.94	132	93	66	1	0	2	1
	SIOUX CITY	88	63	94	58	75	0	0.49	-0.25	0.22	7.98	147	14.56	96	91	75	3	0	5	0
	WATERLOO	84	65	93	62	75	1	1.10	0.16	0.90	13.21	183	25.57	137	93	66	1	0	3	1
KS	CONCORDIA	93	70	99	65	81	2	1.12	0.16	1.12	10.06	162	21.07	127	97	58	5	0	1	1
	DODGE CITY	95	70	100	68	83	3	0.91	0.21	0.91	12.71	262	20.31	154	88	37	6	0	1	1
	GOODLAND	96	65	102	58	80	5	0.03	-0.77	0.02	5.23	101	12.75	104	82	36	6	0	2	0
	TOPEKA	91	72	96	68	81	3	0.37	-0.49	0.29	13.64	193	26.90	136	88	67	4	0	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 17, 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	95	73	99	70	84	3	0.94	0.18	0.64	7.85	127	18.69	107	92	63	7	0	2	1
KY	JACKSON	84	67	88	63	76	1	1.13	0.08	0.76	7.21	100	27.55	99	94	62	0	0	3	1
	LEXINGTON	87	68	90	62	77	1	1.60	0.50	1.10	7.81	108	25.82	97	85	64	2	0	3	1
	LOUISVILLE	92	74	96	70	83	5	1.44	0.46	1.38	6.46	107	24.52	95	82	49	5	0	3	1
	PADUCAH	91	71	94	65	81	3	1.10	0.03	1.09	3.93	55	21.74	76	96	57	5	0	2	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	94	76	95	74	85	3	1.15	-0.20	1.06	9.59	112	28.90	81	91	51	7	0	2	1
	LAKE CHARLES	95	77	98	73	86	3	0.50	-0.70	0.50	5.01	55	16.81	54	89	53	7	0	1	1
	NEW ORLEANS	92	77	95	74	84	1	0.35	-1.09	0.25	14.82	140	34.35	93	90	65	6	0	2	0
	SHREVEPORT	94	75	98	72	84	1	1.75	0.81	1.75	7.48	100	22.06	73	92	53	6	0	1	1
ME	CARIBOU	84	63	86	57	73	7	2.72	1.88	1.85	10.49	198	21.64	115	95	53	0	0	5	2
	PORTLAND	81	66	90	63	74	5	2.28	1.54	2.26	6.24	123	29.84	122	97	71	1	0	2	1
MD	BALTIMORE	92	71	98	67	82	5	2.62	1.76	1.23	4.60	84	22.21	98	84	54	4	0	4	2
MA	BOSTON	85	69	93	65	77	3	0.43	-0.24	0.25	5.26	108	31.06	136	92	64	2	0	5	0
	WORCESTER	84	67	87	65	75	5	0.49	-0.45	0.31	5.68	91	28.21	109	99	59	0	0	3	0
MI	ALPENA	82	59	87	54	71	4	0.23	-0.45	0.18	6.72	164	13.09	92	94	53	0	0	3	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	86	67	89	66	77	6	0.26	-0.56	0.18	9.64	168	21.06	113	89	53	0	0	3	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	83	60	85	52	71	4	0.22	-0.36	0.11	6.72	154	12.59	89	93	49	0	0	2	0
	LANSING	87	65	92	62	76	6	0.12	-0.48	0.06	5.09	98	14.41	88	89	57	1	0	3	0
	MUSKEGON	84	69	86	66	77	7	0.85	0.38	0.48	5.66	151	14.80	94	87	60	0	0	5	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	85	63	90	54	74	4	0.25	-0.46	0.14	6.32	123	14.33	85	92	40	1	0	4	0
MN	DULUTH	76	57	82	51	67	2	0.92	-0.04	0.69	6.83	103	15.98	104	88	57	0	0	5	1
	INT'L FALLS	76	52	79	43	64	-2	0.98	0.20	0.92	10.23	171	16.29	132	93	53	0	0	2	1
	MINNEAPOLIS	87	66	93	61	77	4	0.72	-0.17	0.28	8.19	124	14.90	94	76	49	3	0	3	0
	ROCHESTER	83	64	91	59	74	4	1.94	0.91	0.99	10.00	154	16.10	97	90	69	1	0	3	2
	ST. CLOUD	86	57	93	51	71	1	0.71	-0.02	0.63	6.74	104	12.93	90	87	41	2	0	3	1
MS	JACKSON	95	75	99	73	85	4	0.95	-0.12	0.83	7.86	124	25.63	77	91	48	7	0	2	1
	MERIDIAN	94	73	98	71	83	1	0.58	-0.72	0.29	6.18	88	28.12	79	95	61	7	0	6	0
	TUPELO	93	75	96	72	84	3	3.75	2.89	2.70	7.26	104	31.85	94	90	69	6	0	5	2
MO	COLUMBIA	89	70	93	65	79	2	0.48	-0.37	0.38	6.67	110	25.26	113	93	63	4	0	2	0
	KANSAS CITY	90	71	94	68	80	2	2.73	1.69	2.19	10.13	146	25.05	122	94	63	4	0	3	1
	SAINT LOUIS	92	75	96	71	84	4	0.34	-0.57	0.14	6.04	101	19.31	89	83	54	5	0	4	0
	SPRINGFIELD	90	71	94	68	81	3	3.56	2.70	2.97	7.14	97	25.43	104	97	68	5	0	3	1
MT	BILLINGS	86	59	98	55	73	2	0.08	-0.22	0.07	5.41	203	10.48	112	60	25	3	0	2	0
	BUTTE	80	43	89	37	61	-1	0.00	-0.32	0.00	4.58	157	9.93	128	75	17	0	0	0	0
	CUT BANK	76	49	86	40	62	-1	0.10	-0.24	0.10	3.05	89	5.49	71	87	30	0	0	1	0
	GLASGOW	84	55	96	50	69	-1	0.18	-0.23	0.15	3.59	110	9.35	137	82	50	2	0	2	0
	GREAT FALLS	82	51	95	45	66	0	0.04	-0.26	0.04	3.43	113	10.91	119	79	23	1	0	1	0
	HAVRE	82	52	93	46	67	-1	0.80	0.46	0.73	3.33	120	9.04	129	89	62	1	0	3	1
	MISSOULA	84	51	93	43	68	2	0.01	-0.22	0.01	4.28	182	9.06	111	67	31	2	0	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	88	66	96	62	77	1	0.90	0.21	0.82	10.85	199	20.75	135	90	64	4	0	3	1
	LINCOLN	89	69	96	64	79	1	2.86	2.07	1.66	14.75	274	24.56	153	94	72	4	0	4	2
	NORFOLK	88	64	92	59	76	1	0.92	0.05	0.35	13.45	209	19.87	122	93	67	4	0	3	0
	NORTH PLATTE	90	62	97	57	76	2	0.85	0.13	0.56	8.13	166	16.63	135	92	46	5	0	3	1
	OMAHA	89	69	96	66	79	2	2.03	1.15	1.12	14.23	234	23.32	136	92	66	4	0	3	2
	SCOTTSBLUFF	92	58	100	55	75	2	0.25	-0.26	0.24	5.10	129	12.35	115	83	41	4	0	2	0
	VALENTINE	93	60	105	49	77	4	0.03	-0.74	0.03	5.16	106	12.07	101	90	40	4	0	1	0
NV	ELY	91	51	94	47	71	4	0.02	-0.09	0.02	0.95	108	4.78	85	50	19	6	0	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	109	88	113	83	98	7	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	3.28	132	24	15	7	0	0	0
	RENO	97	64	100	59	80	9	0.34	0.29	0.34	0.34	57	4.63	102	45	21	7	0	1	0
	WINNEMUCCA	97	53	103	47	75	3	0.02	-0.04	0.01	0.06	7	6.03	119	37	16	7	0	2	0
NH	CONCORD	90	66	94	64	78	8	0.14	-0.60	0.09	3.02	62	19.69	100	95	45	5	0	2	0
NJ	NEWARK	90	74	99	70	82	5	1.21	0.14	0.60	3.57	61	27.18	107	83	54	4	0	3	2
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	96	70	98	64	83	4	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.84	72	2.67	70	53	18	6	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	88	69	91	66	78	7	1.09	0.32	0.54	6.08	107	17.64	87	91	48	3	0	3	2
	BINGHAMTON	84	64	90	60	74	5	0.20	-0.60	0.17	5.50	94	17.81	85	87	53	1	0	4	0
	BUFFALO	84	68	88	62	76	5	0.01	-0.68	0.01	8.62	154	20.02	97	86	52	0	0	1	0
	ROCHESTER	85	65	89	59	75	4	0.13	-0.52	0.09	7.35	147	18.18	104	89	56	0	0	2	0
	SYRACUSE	87	68	91	61	78	7	0.20	-0.74	0.15	7.44	124	16.98	83	87	51	2	0	3	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	85	66	89	63	76	3	1.11	0.26	0.78	2.87	44	24.52	91	93	63	0	0	3	1
	CHARLOTTE	92	72	96	69	82	2	1.67	0.83	1.56	4.57	85	22.42	94	90	51	6	0	3	1
	GREENSBORO	89	72	93	70	81	3	5.90	4.88	3.20	7.62	128	25.74	108	87	51	4	0	3	2
	HATTERAS	83	73	88	70	78	-1	2.99	1.96	1.46	7.03	114	31.03	111	99	83	0	0	4	2
	RALEIGH	93	73	97	71	83	4	0.96	-0.02	0.59	3.47	61	19.56	82	86	53	5	0	4	1
	WILMINGTON	89	74	92	71	82	1	4.03	2.30	3.56	10.22	109	26.37	91	92	60	4	0	5	1
ND	BISMARCK	84	58	91	53	71	1	0.47	-0.11	0.39	3.10	77	11.61	122	84	65	1	0	3	0
	DICKINSON	81	54	91	51	68	-1	0.11	-0.40	0.10	3.65	77	8.70	85	89	37	1	0	2	0
	FARGO	82	59	88	49	71	1	1.39	0.74	0.77	6.20	119	14.22	122	84	47	0	0	4	2
	GRAND FORKS	81	57	86	51	69	0	1.06	0.37	0.59	5.13	109	13.57	132	92	46	0	0	3	1
	JAMESTOWN	75	54	78	45	64	-6	2.40	1.66	1.24	4.15	85	13.85	132	99	57	0	0	2	2
	WILLISTON	83	55	92	51	69	0	0.76	0.22	0.40	3.83	104	10.48	127	83	47	1	0	2	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	86	66	89	64	76	4	0.21	-0.70	0.21	6.63	116	20.47	98	88	55	0	0	1	0
	CINCINNATI	87	68	90	64	78	2	1.03	0.20	0.86	8.02	124	23.43	95	89	69	2	0	2	1
	CLEVELAND	86	68	90	64	77	5	0.40	-0.40	0.33	5.41	91	17.68	86	87	51	2	0	2	0
	COLUMBUS	86	67	90	65	77	2	3.21	2.16	2.08	9.47	143	23.32	109	91	62	1	0	3	2
	DAYTON	86	68	89	65	77	3	1.62	0.78	1.62	7.55	119	22.06	97	87	56	0	0	1	1
	MANSFIELD	85	65	89	62	75	4	0.38	-0.55	0.37	9.71	142	23.89	101	92	51	0	0	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals ***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 17, 2010

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	89	68	94	63	78	5	0.34	-0.28	0.15	4.59	84	20.42	112	86	50	2	0	3	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	85	63	90	55	74	4	0.06	-0.90	0.04	4.61	73	20.11	98	84	51	1	0	2	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	93	74	97	70	84	2	0.37	-0.32	0.31	14.95	232	26.39	128	92	59	6	0	2	0
	TULSA	95	76	100	74	86	3	0.82	0.13	0.54	11.37	174	26.31	111	88	64	7	0	2	1
OR	ASTORIA	65	55	71	49	60	0	0.03	-0.25	0.02	4.47	131	42.19	116	83	70	0	0	2	0
	BURNS	88	45	95	34	67	2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.22	142	7.46	119	57	27	4	0	0	0
	EUGENE	83	51	90	45	67	1	0.00	-0.15	0.00	2.79	142	25.66	91	85	53	2	0	0	0
	MEDFORD	95	59	100	51	77	5	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.00	118	11.35	116	65	23	6	0	0	0
	PENDLETON	86	53	94	46	70	-2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	2.08	208	10.72	147	58	26	3	0	0	0
	PORTLAND	77	56	84	52	67	-1	0.01	-0.15	0.01	4.90	238	23.89	119	80	62	0	0	1	0
	SALEM	81	53	89	48	67	0	0.00	-0.13	0.00	2.68	143	25.56	117	80	52	0	0	0	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	88	67	92	60	78	5	1.66	0.70	1.05	9.57	153	29.13	121	89	60	4	0	3	1
	ERIE	84	69	90	63	76	4	0.00	-0.73	0.00	4.88	78	18.02	86	84	59	1	0	0	0
	MIDDLETOWN	89	70	93	65	79	3	3.19	2.37	2.17	8.93	152	24.31	108	87	46	3	0	4	2
	PHILADELPHIA	91	73	97	71	82	5	4.92	3.92	2.88	7.52	134	27.97	121	86	56	5	0	4	2
	PITTSBURGH	85	67	88	59	76	3	0.19	-0.73	0.19	6.96	109	22.22	104	89	52	0	0	1	0
	WILKES-BARRE	86	65	91	58	76	4	0.54	-0.34	0.30	3.73	60	14.76	72	96	48	1	0	3	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	89	65	91	58	77	5	0.56	-0.41	0.31	5.16	75	18.42	81	89	53	3	0	3	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	87	70	92	68	79	6	1.31	0.62	1.10	5.86	116	34.73	138	88	60	2	0	2	1
SC	BEAUFORT	92	76	93	74	84	2	0.80	-0.42	0.55	5.61	64	21.23	83	94	62	7	0	5	1
	CHARLESTON	91	76	92	72	83	1	3.87	2.50	2.89	14.44	155	32.41	121	96	66	7	0	6	1
	COLUMBIA	95	74	96	73	85	3	3.50	2.26	1.93	8.13	102	19.52	72	89	54	7	0	4	2
	GREENVILLE	91	72	96	70	81	2	2.09	1.05	2.08	3.70	58	23.75	84	91	51	4	0	2	1
SD	ABERDEEN	85	61	96	56	73	1	0.15	-0.52	0.06	8.17	157	18.74	156	85	57	2	0	3	0
	HURON	88	64	100	60	76	3	0.00	-0.66	0.00	9.21	186	18.74	145	85	44	2	0	0	0
	RAPID CITY	86	56	94	50	71	0	0.21	-0.24	0.21	4.95	124	13.77	129	87	38	3	0	1	0
	SIOUX FALLS	85	62	92	58	74	1	0.08	-0.57	0.08	9.47	184	17.71	126	90	66	1	0	1	0
TN	BRISTOL	88	66	94	60	77	3	0.59	-0.40	0.42	3.84	61	16.53	67	93	44	3	0	2	0
	CHATTANOOGA	92	73	97	72	83	3	1.46	0.33	0.89	4.39	66	25.52	81	91	59	5	0	4	1
	KNOXVILLE	91	72	96	69	82	4	3.17	2.06	2.53	4.59	69	23.18	80	91	48	5	0	3	2
	MEMPHIS	93	76	95	71	84	1	2.94	1.94	1.85	3.30	49	31.00	97	90	58	6	0	4	2
	NASHVILLE	91	72	95	68	82	3	3.63	2.76	1.90	9.56	154	39.89	144	92	52	4	0	4	2
TX	ABILENE	95	74	97	72	85	2	0.00	-0.34	0.00	5.11	126	17.67	147	83	54	7	0	0	0
	AMARILLO	92	68	95	66	80	2	0.08	-0.50	0.08	9.02	190	18.33	168	88	40	6	0	1	0
	AUSTIN	95	77	97	72	86	2	0.00	-0.41	0.00	7.72	156	19.07	103	87	54	7	0	0	0
	BEAUMONT	93	75	96	74	84	1	1.60	0.37	1.60	8.39	86	20.85	65	97	54	7	0	1	1
	BROWNSVILLE	93	79	95	77	86	2	0.00	-0.41	0.00	11.91	290	22.02	183	91	59	7	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	93	76	94	75	85	1	0.00	-0.41	0.00	11.39	242	21.94	142	95	66	7	0	0	0
	DEL RIO	93	77	94	74	85	0	0.00	-0.46	0.00	5.42	154	27.12	270	90	66	7	0	0	0
	EL PASO	97	74	102	67	85	1	0.60	0.29	0.31	2.12	133	4.37	132	66	33	7	0	3	0
	FORT WORTH	97	80	102	78	88	3	0.00	-0.44	0.00	5.05	117	17.33	87	78	43	7	0	0	0
	GALVESTON	90	81	92	80	85	1	0.00	-0.79	0.00	5.68	94	17.43	80	82	64	2	0	0	0
	HOUSTON	95	78	97	74	87	3	2.24	1.53	2.24	15.04	206	29.50	113	89	54	7	0	1	1
	LUBBOCK	89	70	91	67	80	0	0.68	0.20	0.34	9.69	227	21.52	219	86	65	4	0	3	0
	MIDLAND	92	73	94	70	82	0	0.00	-0.41	0.00	5.30	196	12.74	188	87	56	7	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	97	73	100	70	85	3	0.00	-0.22	0.00	3.66	115	13.77	127	84	51	7	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	93	78	96	76	86	2	0.00	-0.44	0.00	5.58	100	24.53	135	88	50	7	0	0	0
	VICTORIA	94	77	96	75	86	2	0.00	-0.68	0.00	10.79	158	27.74	128	96	59	7	0	0	0
	WACO	98	78	101	74	88	3	0.00	-0.50	0.00	8.04	185	26.35	142	85	55	7	0	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	95	75	99	73	85	0	0.11	-0.22	0.10	6.57	139	19.73	122	83	58	6	0	2	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	94	67	103	60	80	3	0.02	-0.13	0.02	0.98	90	9.04	92	46	16	6	0	1	0
VT	BURLINGTON	86	68	90	64	77	6	0.23	-0.65	0.20	7.22	130	19.21	107	95	53	1	0	3	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	90	66	94	64	78	3	0.64	-0.38	0.36	3.97	64	23.69	98	92	51	5	0	4	0
	NORFOLK	92	76	97	73	84	5	0.30	-0.85	0.16	4.49	70	24.13	97	92	51	6	0	2	0
	RICHMOND	94	72	98	69	83	5	0.58	-0.47	0.57	1.42	24	18.21	77	85	45	7	0	2	1
	ROANOKE	87	67	92	62	77	1	1.14	0.23	0.70	5.72	98	23.06	97	85	56	3	0	3	1
	WASH/DULLES	89	69	96	64	79	3	1.48	0.68	0.77	3.38	56	20.00	87	89	51	4	0	3	1
WA	OLYMPIA	73	49	81	44	61	-1	0.00	-0.19	0.00	3.52	149	27.39	101	91	64	0	0	0	0
	QUILLAYUTE	63	51	67	46	57	-1	0.01	-0.50	0.01	4.65	96	62.38	114	90	76	0	0	1	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	73	54	80	50	63	-2	0.00	-0.18	0.00	2.79	139	22.56	116	81	63	0	0	0	0
	SPOKANE	82	54	91	46	68	0	0.00	-0.17	0.00	2.77	172	10.15	109	68	24	1	0	0	0
	YAKIMA	88	54	96	46	71	2	0.00	-0.04	0.00	1.10	147	6.20	139	62	31	4	0	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	81	63	85	57	72	1	2.13	1.03	1.07	7.12	109	27.44	114	92	64	0	0	3	2
	CHARLESTON	86	67	91	62	77	3	1.97	0.87	1.33	5.86	88	25.49	104	95	57	2	0	3	1
	ELKINS	83	61	86	53	72	2	2.30	1.20	1.90	6.62	91	19.84	76	100	54	0	0	5	1
	HUNTINGTON	85	66	89	62	75	0	1.69	0.70	0.82	7.47	121	25.33	105	95	61	0	0	4	2
WI	EAU CLAIRE	83	62	89	55	73	2	2.58	1.72	1.67	8.55	133	14.82	89	95	50	0	0	4	2
	GREEN BAY	83	63	88	59	73	3	2.25	1.49	1.56	12.47	234	20.11	135	91	49	0	0	4	1
	LA CROSSE	86	66	92	61	76	2	1.99	1.03	1.50	12.13	191	20.64	119	95	50	3	0	3	1
	MADISON	84	67	90	64	76	4	2.03	1.16	1.41	11.30	182	21.35	121	89	63	1	0	3	2
	MILWAUKEE	84	68	90	65	76	4	2.76	1.97	1.82	10.59	191	19.60	106	82	59	1	0	4	2
WY	CASPER	89	51	95	42	70	0	0.01	-0.29	0.01	3.31	155	9.08	111	61	24	3	0	1	0
	CHEYENNE	87	54	91	50	70	3	0.32	-0.18	0.31	4.43	133	13.35	144	61	24	2	0	2	0
	LANDER	87	55	95	50	71	1	0.01	-0.18	0.01	2.44	151	12.42	148	52	17	1	0	1	0
	SHERIDAN	86	52	95	45	69	1	0.22	-0.04	0.12	4.18	152	11.41	123	75	38	2	0	3	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals ***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

July 12 – 18, 2010

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

With the exception of the Pacific Northwest, where temperatures averaged slightly below normal, near- to above-average temperatures blanketed much of the country during the week. Most notably, weekly temperatures averaged as much as 9 degrees F above normal in portions of the Great Basin, Southwest, and New England. The heat promoted fieldwork and summer crop development. Abnormally heavy rain fell in parts of Arizona and New Mexico, but most areas west of the Rocky Mountains received less than one-tenth of an inch of precipitation. Elsewhere, widespread rainfall across much of the Southeast provided relief from less-than-adequate soil moisture levels in some areas.

Corn: Nationally, 27 percent of this year's corn crop began silking during the week, leaving progress—at 65 percent complete—35 percentage points ahead of last year and 18 points ahead of the 5-year average. Near- to above-average temperatures coupled with adequate soil moisture levels in most of the major corn-producing states promoted double-digit silking during the week. Most notably, 31 percent or more of the crop in Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin began silking during the week. By July 18, eight percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the dough stage, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 72 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 1 percentage point from last week but slightly better than the same time last year.

Soybeans: Favorably warm weather aided rapid crop development across much of the major soybean-producing areas. By week's end, 60 percent of the soybean crop was at or beyond the blooming stage, 19 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Eighteen percent of the nation's soybean acreage was setting pods by July 18, ten percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Pod setting was most advanced in the Delta; however, overall progress in Louisiana remained slightly behind normal. Nationally, 67 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week but unchanged from the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: By July 18, producers had harvested 71 percent of the 2010 winter wheat crop, slightly ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. The most significant delay was evident in Nebraska, where despite harvest of 22 percent of the crop during the week ending July 18, overall progress remained more than a week behind normal.

Cotton: Nationwide, squaring advanced to 86 percent complete by week's end, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Although cotton in the Northern High Plains of Texas was slow to develop due to excessive rainfall and a lack of heat units earlier in the growing season, progress in the state remained ahead of normal. Overall, 41 percent of the nation's crop had begun setting bolls by July 18, eleven percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Favorably warm weather promoted boll development of 20 percent or more in Arizona, Missouri, and Tennessee during the week. Nationally, 68 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week and 23 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Sorghum: Heading of the nation's sorghum crop advanced just 3 percentage points during the week. At 30 percent complete, progress was slightly ahead of last year but 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. In Texas, a lack of sunshine limited head development in some areas, slowing progress to 1 percent during the week. Nationally, 21 percent of the sorghum crop was coloring by July 18, slightly behind both last year and the 5-year average. The most significant delay was evident in Texas, where progress was nearly 2 weeks behind normal. Overall, 75 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week and 21 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Rice: Thirty-seven percent of this year's rice crop was headed by week's end, 18 percentage points ahead of last year and 16 points ahead of the 5-year average. Head development in Arkansas, the largest rice-producing state, was well ahead of normal. However, progress in California, the second-largest producing state, trailed normal by more than 2 weeks. Overall, 75 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week and 14 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Small Grains: Oat harvest was underway in all estimating states except North Dakota by July 18, when national progress had reached 18 percent. This was 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest neared completion in Texas, but trailed both last year and the average by over a week. Overall, 78 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week but 22 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Nationally, 82 percent of the barley crop was at or beyond the headed stage by week's end, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but 6 points behind the 5-year average. Although improved growing conditions in Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota—the three largest producing states—allowed for steady head development in recent weeks, overall progress remained 5 percentage points or more behind normal due to abnormally cool weather earlier in the year. Overall, 86 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week and 6 percentage points better than the same time last year.

By July 18, heading of the spring wheat crop had advanced to 87 percent complete, 7 percentage points ahead of last year but 4 points behind the 5-year average. The most significant delays were evident in Idaho and Montana, where head development was a week or more behind normal. Overall, 82 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week but 9 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Other Crops: By week's end, 66 percent of the peanut crop was pegging, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Improved soil moisture and near-normal temperatures promoted double-digit peg development in all estimating states except Texas and Virginia. In Virginia, peg development was limited to 1 percent during the week, leaving overall progress 9 days behind normal due to excessive heat and a lack of available soil moisture. Overall, 69 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week and 5 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 18, 2010

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

Corn Percent Silking

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 18 2010	5-Yr Avg
CO	25	6	11	23
IL	24	72	89	65
IN	26	62	81	50
IA	23	24	62	38
KS	66	52	76	72
KY	53	68	81	72
MI	4	30	65	27
MN	10	14	59	34
MO	61	60	74	73
NE	49	26	60	56
NC	96	100	100	94
ND	3	9	30	19
OH	30	44	75	38
PA	36	21	54	38
SD	3	1	18	12
TN	88	91	96	91
TX	84	74	83	83
WI	4	13	48	18
18 Sts	30	38	65	47

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

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	0	1	10	67	22
IL	2	8	23	49	18
IN	4	9	25	45	17
IA	3	8	20	48	21
KS	2	5	23	57	13
KY	4	13	31	39	13
MI	1	5	14	49	31
MN	0	2	8	55	35
MO	5	16	31	40	8
NE	1	3	12	63	21
NC	13	24	33	25	5
ND	1	2	10	66	21
OH	2	9	25	48	16
PA	3	12	31	38	16
SD	2	6	19	55	18
TN	6	12	27	45	10
TX	3	8	25	50	14
WI	1	5	13	43	38
18 Sts	2	7	19	51	21
Prev Wk	2	7	18	52	21
Prev Yr	2	5	22	53	18

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 18 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	21	29	39	31
IL	4	6	15	14
IN	0	9	24	7
IA	12	4	19	19
KS	3	0	3	8
KY	0	7	22	13
LA	69	49	66	67
MI	2	10	18	11
MN	3	2	7	8
MS	70	68	77	76
MO	0	3	9	7
NE	9	2	7	14
NC	0	2	11	0
ND	5	3	16	20
OH	5	4	15	8
SD	4	1	12	6
TN	18	21	34	34
WI	3	0	6	9
18 Sts	8	8	18	15

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

Corn Percent Dough

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 18 2010	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	NA	0	0
IL	1	NA	18	10
IN	0	NA	0	3
IA	0	NA	0	1
KS	3	NA	14	14
KY	0	NA	16	6
MI	0	NA	4	0
MN	0	NA	0	0
MO	7	NA	23	17
NE	3	NA	2	4
NC	57	NA	76	51
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	0	NA	8	1
PA	7	NA	3	4
SD	0	NA	0	1
TN	15	NA	53	30
TX	64	NA	56	60
WI	0	NA	1	0
18 Sts	4	NA	8	7

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

Soybeans Percent Blooming

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 18 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	47	55	69	56
IL	22	43	64	56
IN	30	48	65	45
IA	57	46	70	66
KS	47	19	39	51
KY	33	49	68	42
LA	83	79	86	84
MI	25	40	61	49
MN	35	35	63	57
MS	90	87	92	95
MO	26	21	35	36
NE	58	38	51	59
NC	21	16	32	21
ND	34	40	70	61
OH	47	43	64	59
SD	47	33	52	56
TN	47	49	64	62
WI	22	21	50	42
18 Sts	41	40	60	56

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

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	14	38	36	9
IL	2	6	28	51	13
IN	3	9	26	46	16
IA	3	6	22	51	18
KS	2	4	24	57	13
KY	2	8	30	43	17
LA	1	10	33	49	7
MI	1	5	23	48	23
MN	1	3	12	59	25
MS	4	10	27	40	19
MO	5	12	37	38	8
NE	2	4	17	62	15
NC	4	18	37	37	4
ND	1	1	10	70	18
OH	3	9	29	47	12
SD	3	8	22	55	12
TN	2	4	27	52	15
WI	1	4	18	50	27
18 Sts	2	7	24	52	15
Prev Wk	3	8	24	50	15
Prev Yr	2	6	25	53	14

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 18, 2010

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

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 18 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	97	85	95	98
CO	46	41	60	71
ID	2	0	0	2
IL	92	95	99	95
IN	94	94	99	94
KS	99	92	99	98
MI	11	43	84	40
MO	100	98	100	97
MT	0	0	0	7
NE	52	22	44	70
NC	100	100	100	99
OH	93	95	99	92
OK	100	92	96	96
OR	20	4	8	22
SD	4	4	33	39
TX	97	91	97	97
WA	7	0	1	8
18 Sts	69	63	71	74

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

Cotton Percent Squaring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 18 2010	5-Yr Avg
AL	79	73	81	81
AZ	86	70	80	91
AR	91	99	100	98
CA	88	75	85	87
GA	80	84	92	84
KS	62	49	71	68
LA	100	93	96	98
MS	97	96	98	98
MO	83	78	97	92
NC	94	87	90	95
OK	66	74	78	65
SC	83	69	84	78
TN	94	86	94	96
TX	79	75	81	70
VA	71	62	75	83
15 Sts	82	79	86	78

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

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 18 2010	5-Yr Avg
AL	22	35	50	38
AZ	53	25	50	58
AR	42	68	77	69
CA	43	16	28	43
GA	34	40	54	45
KS	10	1	5	5
LA	79	60	73	76
MS	55	67	79	63
MO	26	32	52	45
NC	56	35	52	37
OK	6	18	30	10
SC	18	18	25	21
TN	33	18	43	44
TX	22	14	30	23
VA	34	42	49	34
15 Sts	30	26	41	34

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

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	3	5	36	48	8
AZ	0	1	19	60	20
AR	1	6	33	37	23
CA	0	0	40	50	10
GA	3	7	32	44	14
KS	0	2	27	61	10
LA	0	13	25	57	5
MS	2	8	28	48	14
MO	3	14	25	55	3
NC	8	15	32	40	5
OK	0	1	12	62	25
SC	1	8	36	49	6
TN	0	1	23	63	13
TX	2	3	21	51	23
VA	1	1	48	50	0
15 Sts	2	5	25	50	18
Prev Wk	2	5	26	51	16
Prev Yr	7	13	35	35	10

Oats Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 18 2010	5-Yr Avg
IA	11	6	36	21
MN	2	2	6	6
NE	28	7	43	45
ND	0	0	0	2
OH	16	5	19	12
PA	2	10	21	5
SD	1	0	2	12
TX	100	94	95	98
WI	1	2	13	5
9 Sts	10	9	18	15

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

Oat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	2	8	22	55	13
MN	0	1	12	67	20
NE	1	1	12	64	22
ND	2	2	18	69	9
OH	0	2	23	68	7
PA	0	5	23	48	24
SD	0	3	16	67	14
TX	2	7	18	52	21
WI	1	4	13	57	25
9 Sts	1	4	17	60	18
Prev Wk	1	4	15	60	20
Prev Yr	15	8	21	45	11

Sorghum Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 18 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	69	85	94	76
CO	17	7	13	19
IL	1	25	26	22
KS	2	2	6	7
LA	93	95	98	88
MO	14	14	24	24
NE	1	1	5	3
NM	8	1	2	5
OK	11	16	34	16
SD	13	0	2	16
TX	61	57	58	67
11 Sts	29	27	30	34

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 18, 2010

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

Sorghum Percent Coloring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 18 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	1	4	25	14
CO	9	1	5	5
IL	0	0	1	1
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	34	51	61	36
MO	0	1	3	1
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	0	0	3	3
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	55	46	47	57
11 Sts	23	20	21	24

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

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	10	54	33	1
CO	0	3	24	71	2
IL	1	5	33	47	14
KS	1	2	22	66	9
LA	0	5	31	57	7
MO	2	6	32	48	12
NE	0	2	18	62	18
NM	0	1	27	72	0
OK	1	1	28	64	6
SD	1	0	8	67	24
TX	2	3	22	60	13
11 Sts	1	2	22	64	11
Prev Wk	1	3	23	63	10
Prev Yr	7	9	30	47	7

Peanuts Percent Pegging

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 18 2010	5-Yr Avg
AL	32	31	44	35
FL	61	45	55	71
GA	56	58	71	67
NC	89	64	77	68
OK	63	60	81	81
SC	78	71	83	72
TX	63	65	67	63
VA	69	41	42	66
8 Sts	57	55	66	63

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

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	6	43	40	11
FL	0	1	14	67	18
GA	1	2	30	47	20
NC	2	17	44	36	1
OK	3	0	8	74	15
SC	0	9	19	67	5
TX	0	0	9	54	37
VA	0	2	40	58	0
8 Sts	1	3	27	50	19
Prev Wk	1	4	28	54	13
Prev Yr	1	3	32	54	10

Rice Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 18 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	9	16	37	9
CA	4	0	0	3
LA	57	57	73	65
MS	19	38	52	25
MO	1	7	18	11
TX	78	37	62	74
6 Sts	19	22	37	21

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	5	30	44	21
CA	0	5	10	75	10
LA	0	2	18	48	32
MS	0	4	15	51	30
MO	0	3	12	53	32
TX	0	2	11	68	19
6 Sts	0	4	21	53	22
Prev Wk	0	4	23	52	21
Prev Yr	1	8	30	45	16

Spring Wheat Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 18 2010	5-Yr Avg
ID	88	49	66	87
MN	84	96	99	93
MT	75	45	65	86
ND	75	72	91	91
SD	97	95	98	99
WA	99	82	99	99
6 Sts	80	72	87	91

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

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	1	3	87	9
MN	1	2	9	56	32
MT	0	1	17	63	19
ND	1	2	13	69	15
SD	1	4	25	50	20
WA	0	4	21	56	19
6 Sts	1	2	15	64	18
Prev Wk	1	2	14	66	17
Prev Yr	1	6	20	58	15

Barley Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 18 2010	5-Yr Avg
ID	89	61	78	84
MN	81	97	99	91
MT	66	50	72	82
ND	81	81	88	93
WA	99	84	99	98
5 Sts	79	68	82	88

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

Barley Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	0	4	84	12
MN	1	4	13	46	36
MT	0	1	16	53	30
ND	1	5	11	69	14
WA	0	0	11	69	20
5 Sts	0	3	11	66	20
Prev Wk	1	3	11	66	19
Prev Yr	0	3	17	63	17

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 18, 2010

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending Jul 18, 2010

	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	9	39	47	5		NH	6	7	33	54	0
AZ	22	29	38	9	2		NJ	0	10	40	50	0
AR	1	7	46	43	3		NM	3	15	40	39	3
CA	5	15	15	60	5		NY	2	2	30	57	9
CO	1	5	30	53	11		NC	13	28	37	21	1
CT	0	4	68	28	0		ND	0	2	26	63	9
DE	18	24	43	14	1		OH	1	4	23	57	15
FL	0	1	19	60	20		OK	1	6	24	56	13
GA	1	7	41	46	5		OR	4	7	28	47	14
ID	0	2	12	66	20		PA	18	20	33	26	3
IL	1	5	23	54	17		RI	0	0	50	50	0
IN	1	5	26	50	18		SC	4	10	46	38	2
IA	1	4	23	54	18		SD	0	3	11	62	24
KS	1	3	21	62	13		TN	4	16	42	35	3
KY	1	13	29	47	10		TX	3	10	27	41	19
LA	2	9	42	41	6		UT	0	5	19	68	8
ME	0	2	33	47	18		VT	0	21	21	50	8
MD	15	36	29	18	2		VA	31	37	24	8	0
MA	0	8	32	60	0		WA	0	11	32	41	16
MI	0	7	21	53	19		WV	6	18	37	34	5
MN	0	2	11	64	23		WI	1	3	14	58	24
MS	6	17	33	38	6		WY	0	1	11	70	18
MO	9	10	29	43	9		48 Sts	3	8	25	51	13
MT	1	3	15	60	21							
NE	0	0	8	74	18		Prev Wk	3	8	24	50	15
NV	0	5	36	46	13		Prev Yr	11	13	27	40	9

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 5.6. Topsoil moisture 13% very short, 42% short, 44% adequate, and 1% surplus. Corn dough 62%, 51% 2009, 58% avg.; conditions 3% very poor, 11% poor, 29% fair, 49% good and 8% excellent. Soybeans 96% emerged, 93% 2009, 97% avg.; blooming 49%, 31% 2009, 48% avg.; conditions 3% very poor, 9% poor, 41% fair, 41% good, 6% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 30% fair, 58% good, and 11% excellent Pasture and range condition 0% very poor, 9% poor, 39% fair, 47% good and 5% excellent. Warm and humid weather continued across the East coast last week, although temperatures were not as hot as the previous week, per the US Drought Monitor released July 15. Areas in the north received spotty rain as regions in the south persistently need adequate moisture. The US Drought Monitor indicated the state to be 53.3 percent free from drought, compared to 58.7 three months ago, and 74.5 percent last year. Daytime highs for the week ranged from 94 degrees in Sand Mountain, Bridgeport, and Bay Minette to 100 degrees in Brewton. Overnight lows ranged from 68 degrees in Russellville and Belle Mina to 75 degrees in Bay Minette and Mobile Bates. Precipitation totals for the week ranged from 0.11 inches in Birmingham to 2.70 inches of rain in Jasper over a period of 3 days. The lowest amount of precipitation since January 1 occurred in Union Springs with 22 inches, as Jasper has the highest amount with 40.69 inches of rainfall. Cotton was in good condition, however the two weeks of extreme hot, dry weather may have damaged the yield on corn and soybeans. In the south, rain helped peanuts and cotton, while corn was entering the denting stage. Pastures were showing stress and hay fields were not growing well for the second cutting. There were reports of insecticides being applied to hayfields to control fall armyworms. Cattle and pasture were in good condition.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 95% adequate. Subsoil moisture 20% short, 80% adequate. Barley 10% turning color; condition 20% fair, 40% good, 40% excellent. Oats 10% in dough; condition 15% fair, 55% good, 30% excellent. Potatoes 25% in bloom; condition 20% fair, 45% good, 35% excellent. Hay harvest 65% complete; condition 10% poor, 25% fair, 60% good, 5% excellent. Rate of crop growth 75% moderate, 25% rapid. No wind and rain damage to crops. Activities hay harvest, vegetable harvest, weed control, equipment maintenance.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were above normal across the State for the week ending July 18, ranging from 3 degrees above normal at Canyon de Chelly, Paloma and Parker to 9 degrees above normal at Grand Canyon. The highest temperature of the week was 113 degrees at Maricopa, Phoenix, and Yuma. The lowest reading at 46 degrees occurred at Grand Canyon an Canyon De Chelly. Precipitation was recorded in 10 of the 22 stations this week. Cotton squaring is 80 percent complete, behind last year at 86 percent and behind the five-year average of 91 percent. Extremely hot weather has favored boll setting as 50 percent of the acreage has set bolls. Cotton conditions are mostly good. Harvesting of small grains is almost complete. Alfalfa harvesting is active on over three-fourths of the State acreage. Field work continues to be active with harvest of seedless watermelon, honeydews, and cantaloupes around the State.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 29% short, 59% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 30% short, 59% adequate, 5% surplus. Corn 100% silked, 95% 2009, 97% avg.; 80% dough, 47% 2009, 56% avg.; 57% dent, 8% 2009, 18% avg.; 2% mature, n/a 2009, n/a avg.; condition 1% very poor, 12% poor, 28% fair, 42% good, 17% excellent. The University of Arkansas Extension Service issued an advisory about fall armyworms causing damage in rice across a wide portion of the state. Farmers were dealing with armyworms in Sharp, Cleveland, Columbia, Union, and Jefferson counties last week. Stinkbugs were reported in Randolph and Prairie counties. With high temperatures and hit or miss rain last week, overall crop conditions did not change much from last week. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, portions of southern Arkansas and eastern Arkansas were considered to be in moderate drought conditions. Extreme Southeast Arkansas was in severe drought conditions. Livestock were in mostly fair to good condition last week. Pasture and range and hay crops were reported in mostly fair to good condition. Armyworms were affecting forages around the state. Hay harvest continued across the state last week.

CALIFORNIA: Rice fields continued to progress and were treated with herbicides. Alfalfa continued to be cut and baled for hay. Safflower fields were blooming and forming seed heads in the San Joaquin Valley. Lygus treatments continued in cotton fields. Corn silage was harvested in Southern California. Forages and other small grains were harvested for hay and silage. Wheat, oat, rye, and barley harvests continued. Garbanzo bean fields were drying down. Harvested small grain fields were disked. Field operations continued which included irrigating; spraying fertilizer, herbicides, and insecticides; planting; and cultivating. The blueberry, blackberry, and strawberry harvests continued to near completion in the San Joaquin Valley. The apricot harvest slowed, while peaches and nectarines were picked 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. Pruning was started in Cherry orchards. 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 fungicides, fertilizers, insecticides, and herbicides as necessary. Irrigation frequency continued to increase as the temperatures began to rise across the state. Early hull split sprays continued in almond orchards to control navel orange worm (NOM) as irrigation was ongoing. Mite levels increased mildly 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 continued for squash, tomato and parsley. In Kern County, carrots, onions, garlic and potatoes were being harvested. The tomato crop is still about a week behind in growth in San Joaquin and Fresno Counties. In Fresno County, the onion harvest continued with good quality and yield reported. Garlic was readied 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. 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. Cantaloupes were being prepared for peak harvest. In Sutter County, field work and ground preparation continued. Range conditions throughout the Central Valley deteriorated as grasses continued to mature and dry out. Supplemental feeding of hay and nutrients continued to be more of a necessity. Cattle showed good weight gains though, due to better rangeland conditions than last year at this time. Corresponding with rising temperatures, artificial cooling of dairy cattle increased. Rangeland in Northern California was in good condition. Bees were moved to vineseed, melon and squash fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.2. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 12% short, 83% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 14% short, 82% adequate, 1% surplus. Barley 47% turning color, 45% 2009, 51% avg.; condition 2% poor, 21% fair, 62% good, 15% excellent. Spring wheat 91% headed, 77% 2009, 89% avg.; 34% turning color, 28% 2009, 38% avg.; condition 3% poor, 28% fair, 58% good, 11% excellent. Winter wheat 90% ripe, 82% 2009, 94% avg. Dry Beans 48% flowered, 27% 2009, 27% avg.; 3% very poor, 3% poor, 43% fair, 46% good, 5% excellent. Dry onions condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 13% fair, 80% good, 5% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 2% poor, 7% fair, 83% good, 8% excellent. Summer potatoes condition 91% good, 9% excellent. Fall potatoes condition 2% poor, 27% fair, 60% good, 11% excellent. Alfalfa 42% 2nd cutting, 28% 2009, 40% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 60% good, 12% excellent. Sunflowers condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 31% fair, 61% good, 3% excellent. Sunny and dry weather brought higher than normal temperatures across Colorado. Producers experienced less than average precipitation for the state.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 19% short, 70% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 14% very short, 32% short, 54% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay supplies 5% very short, 118% short, 51% adequate, 26% surplus. Other hay second cutting 72%, 75% 2009, 76% avg.; third cutting 2%, 2% 2009, 4% avg. Alfalfa hay second cutting 80%, 81% 2009, 89% avg.; third cutting 3%, 8% 2009, 15% avg. Pasture condition 18% very poor, 24% poor, 43% fair, 14% good, 1% excellent. Corn condition 11% very poor, 26% poor, 47% fair, 13% good, 3% excellent;84% silked, 55% 2009, 67% avg.; dough 11%, 7% 2009, 18% avg. Soybean condition 3% very poor, 10% poor, 37% fair, 48% good, 2% excellent; blooming 47%, 8% 2009, 19% avg.; setting pods 22%, 3% 2009, 3% avg. Winter wheat condition 8% very poor, 28% poor, 29% fair, 34% good, 1% excellent; 100% harvested, 97% 2009, 92% avg. Barley condition 9% very poor, 32% poor, 30% fair, 28% good, 1% excellent. Apple condition 3% very poor, 7% poor, 18% fair, 64% good, 8% excellent. Peach condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 17% fair, 65% good, 8% excellent. Cantaloups 25% harvested, 13% 2009, 15% avg. Cucumbers 98% planted, 100% 2009, 85% avg.; 22% harvested, 32% 2009, 26% avg. Lima beans 88% planted, 100% 2009, 87% avg. Potatoes 7% harvested, 19% 2009, 11% avg. Snap beans 62% harvested, 22% 2009, 29% avg. Sweet corn 25% harvested, 18% 2009, 22% avg. Tomatoes 23% harvested, 10% 2009, 10% avg. Watermelons 22% harvested, 8% 2009, 14% avg. Apples 6% harvested, 5% 2009, 2% avg. Peaches 21% harvested, 35% 2009, 26% avg. Much needed rain last week helped soybean conditions and replenished surface water ponds.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 25% short, 67% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 12% short, 78% adequate, 10% surplus. Peanut pegged 55%, 61% 2009, 71% 5-yr avg.; peanut condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 67% good, 18% excellent. Panhandle recent rains beneficial for row crop growth, but increased challenge of weed management. Rainfall frequency problematic for hay baling, corn drydown. Hot, humid conditions ripe for fungus and disease growth, no outbreaks reported. Armyworm pressure significant. Early-planted rice almost ready for harvest. Rice fields showed infestations of rice weevils; drained as a means to control the pest, once controlled, fields will be re-flooded. Spring tomato harvest ended, Gadsden County; growers planting fall crop. Manatee County, Lake Okeechobee area, preparing fields, laying plastic for fall vegetables. Watermelon harvest nearly completed. Light supplies of avocados, okra moved through market. Growing conditions continued good. Citrus producers fertilizated, hedged, resetted young trees. Some summer sprays applied as rainfall permitted. Now that harvesting season has ended, growers focused on psyllid control using aerial and ground spraying. Early-mid, Valencia oranges are golf-ball sized, in good condition. Grapefruit in good condition. Pasture feed 1% poor, 19% fair, 60% good, 20% excellent. Cattle condition 1% poor, 25% fair, 64% good, 10% excellent. Statewide pasture growing well, damage to pasture grass from armyworms, grasshoppers. Equine encephalitis reported. Panhandle, north pasture condition poor to excellent, most good. Damage to many hayfields from armyworms. Some producers cutting seed and/or hay on some pastures with surplus forage. Cattle condition poor to excellent, most good. Central pasture in good condition, but some pasture damaged by grasshoppers. Cattle condition fair to excellent condition, most good. Grasshoppers eating the grass. Southwest range condition poor to excellent, most good. Statewide most cattle in good condition, better since pastures improved following sufficient rainfall.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 39% short, 54% adequate, 3% surplus. Soil moisture conditions 4% very short, 39% short, 54% adequate, and 3% surplus. Corn 1% very poor, 4% poor, 28% fair, 53% good, 14% excellent; dough 88%, 78% 2009, 78% avg.; 57% dent, 50% 2009, 44% avg.; 7% mature, 6% 2009, 7% average. Soybeans 2% very poor, 8% poor, 45% fair, 39% good, 6% excellent; blooming 35%, 29% 2009, 31% avg.; setting pods 8%, 7% 2009, 8% avg. Sorghum 94% planted, 89% 2009, 93% avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 46% fair, 47% good, 3% excellent. Hay 0% very poor, 7% poor, 44% fair, 44% good, 5% excellent. Pecans 0% very poor, 5% poor, 41% fair, 42% good, 12% excellent. Tobacco 0% very poor, 2% poor, 16% fair, 62% good, 20% excellent. Peaches 72% harvested, 76% 2009, 69% avg. Peanuts blooming 94%, 85% 2009, 89% avg. Tobacco 14% harvested, 6% 2009, 17% avg. Watermelons 92% harvested, 87% 2009, 85% avg. Sorghum planting was almost complete. Almost all corn was in the dough stage and over half was denting with some beginning to mature. Almost all cotton had squared and over half was setting bolls. Three quarters of peanuts were pegging. Watermelon harvest was almost done. Peach harvest was also active.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture was at short levels. Rainfall totals for monitored gauges dropped in nearly all areas with few showers during the week. Precipitation occurred predominantly over the last half of the week. Light trades were present during most of the week with muggy conditions present midweek with lighter trades. The drought monitor showed no change in indications from the week prior. Dryness continues to be a concern with farmers. Coffee harvest has begun in some areas. A record low temperatures of 70 degrees Fahrenheit was set in Honolulu [Oahu] on Tuesday July 13th. This ties the old record set in 1979. ALSO A record low temperatures of 63 degrees was set in Kahului [Maui] on Tuesday July 13th. This breaks the old record of 64 degrees set in 1985.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.6. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 26% short, 63% adequate, 10% surplus. Winter wheat turning color 26%, 56% 2009, 69% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 8% fair, 68% good, 23% excellent. Spring wheat boot stage 95%, 99% 2009, 99% avg.; turning color 3%, 12% 2009, 24% avg. Barley boot stage 93%, 98% 2009, 96% avg.; turning color 6%, 11% 2009, 27% avg. Potatoes 12 inches high 86%, 97% 2009, 94% avg. Potatoes closing middles 59%, 77% 2009, 71% avg. Cherries 65% harvested, 94% 2009, 92% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested

97%, 97% 2009, 98% avg.; 2nd cutting harvested 21%, 31% 2009, 36% avg. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 2% poor, 14% fair, 83% good, 1% excellent. Potato condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 6% fair, 72% good, 22% excellent. Spring wheat and barley headed increased to 66 percent and 78 percent complete, respectively. The Twin Falls extension educator reports the 2nd cutting of alfalfa should be of good quality but with lower yields. Twin Falls also reports that corn is well behind normal, although it looks to be healthy and growing well. Dry weather is starting to cause moisture stress on dry land grains in Caribou County.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 20% short, 66% adequate, 10% surplus. Corn 1% dent, 0% 2009, 0% avg. Oats turning yellow 97%, 74% 2009, 89% avg.; ripe 74%, 28% 2009, 47% avg.; 39% harvested, 14% 2009, 24% avg. Alfalfa second crop 85% cut, 77% 2009, 84% avg.; third crop 9% cut, 5% 2009, 12% avg. Red Clover cut 98%, 94% 2009, 96% avg. Temperatures averaged 78.9 degrees, 2.4 degrees above normal across the state. Statewide precipitation averaged 0.69 inches, 0.01 inches below normal. Last week was hot and dry for most of the state. Some parts of the state are starting to feel the effects of the prolonged dry period. Producers were able to take advantage of favorable conditions and continued spraying corn and soybeans and hauling grain. Activities. Spraying corn and soybeans, hauling grain, and baling hay.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 21% short, 66% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 18% short, 72% adequate, 9% surplus. Corn 81% silked, 26% 2009, 50% avg.; condition 4% very poor, 9% poor, 25% fair, 45% good, 17% excellent; blooming 65%, 30% 2009, 45% avg.; setting pods 24%, 0% 2009, 7% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 26% fair, 46% good, 16% excellent. Winter Wheat 99% harvested, 94% 2009, 94% avg. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 26% fair, 50% good, 18% excellent. Second cutting Alfalfa 73%, 67% 2009, 72% avg. Temperatures ranged from 0o to 7o above normal with a low of 60o and a high of 96o. Total precipitation ranged from 0.03 inches to 3.70 inches. Hot temperatures persisted throughout the week, causing stress to both crops and livestock across the state. Scattered thunderstorms moved across the state producing varying amounts of rainfall. Farmers in northern counties continued running irrigation systems where rainfall was inadequate. Airplanes were busy applying fungicides for gray leaf spot and also insecticides for western bean cutworm control. High humidity during the week made it difficult to bale hay as it was slow to dry down. Other activities included scouting crop fields, baling straw, cutting hay, monitoring irrigation systems, applying herbicides and insecticides, attending county fairs, mowing roadsides and ditches and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 66% adequate, and 32% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 62% adequate, and 37% surplus. High humidity and temperatures in the nineties maintained crop and field conditions throughout the state. Fields with ponded areas were able to dry and yellow crops not too severely hurt by the excess moisture greened up, and may still be productive. By week's end however, field work ceased as strong storms ravaged Iowa with heavy rainfall and high winds knocking down trees. Luckily, no major crop damage was reported from this storm. While crops thrived in the muggy weather, livestock suffered. Wednesday's high temperature and heat index was the worst day of the week with reports of hog losses in buildings and heat stress to cattle.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 12% short, 76% adequate, and 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 10% short, 79% adequate, 8% surplus. Sunflowers 98% planted, 99% 2009, 99% avg.; 91% emerged, 92% 2009, 94% avg.; blooming 10%, 11% 2009, 7% avg.; Sunflower condition 2% poor, 24% fair, 67% good, 7 % excellent. Alfalfa 2nd cutting 96%, 86% 2009, 91% avg.; 3rd cutting 16%, 7% 2009, 20% avg. Feed grain supplies 1% very short, 3% short, 92% adequate, and 4% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 1% very short, 3% short, 88% adequate, and 8% surplus. Stock water supplies 3% short, 88% adequate, and 9% surplus. Excessive heat was putting pressure on crops and moisture supplies. Last week, scattered showers fell throughout the State, with the Southeast District receiving the largest amount of precipitation. Greenwood County led the State with 2.58 inches, followed by Cherokee County with 2.23 inches. High temperatures were over 100 degrees Fahrenheit in most western and central areas and 90 degrees Fahrenheit across the rest of the State. Hot weather allowed for the corn, soybean, and cotton crops to make significant progress last week. Corn silked was up 24 points from the previous week. Field activities included completing wheat harvest, baling hay, and some replanting of soybeans. Most cattle were still on grass although producers who do early intensive grazing have pulled cattle off native grass and brome.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for field work 5.3. Topsoil moisture 16% very short, 35% short, 44% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 15% very short, 36% short, 49% adequate. Burley tobacco blooming 40%, topped 17%, dark tobacco blooming 60%, and topped 29%. Tobacco set condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 27% fair, 46% good, 18% excellent. Hay conditions 2% very poor, 11% poor, 29% fair, 47% good, 11% excellent. This past week the Commonwealth experienced another hot and humid week.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork5.7. Soil moisture 9% very short, 25% short, 58% adequate and 8% surplus. Corn 95% dough, 95% 2009, 92% avg.; 1% very poor, 13% poor, 34% fair, 47% good, 5% excellent. Hay 100% first cutting, 100% 2009, and 100% avg.; 58% second cutting, 34% 2009, and 42% avg. Peaches 70% harvested, 73% 2009, 81% avg. Sweet potatoes 100% planted, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; 0% very poor, 3% poor, 30% fair, 65% good, 2% excellent. Sugarcane 1% very poor, 8% poor, 30% fair, 35% good, 26% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 7% poor, 38% fair, 48% good, 6% excellent. Vegetable 4% very poor, 17% poor, 41% fair, 36% good, 2% excellent. Range and pasture 2% very poor, 9% poor, 42% fair, 41% good, 6% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for field work 6.2. Topsoil moisture 38% very short, 30% short, 32% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 17% very short, 45% short, 37% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay supplies 4% very short, 14% short, 80% adequate, 2% surplus. Other hay second cutting 90%, 62% 2009, 57% avg.; third cutting 2%, 4% 2009, 4% avg. Alfalfa hay second cutting 94%, 81% 2009, 88% avg.; third cutting 18%, 22% 2009, 22% avg. Pasture condition 15% very poor, 36% poor, 29% fair, 18% good, 2% excellent. Corn condition 24% very poor, 29% poor, 30% fair, 15% good, 2% excellent; silked 76%, 55% 2009, 63% avg.; dough 17%, 7% 2009, 6% avg. Soybean condition 14% very poor, 32% poor, 32% fair, 18% good, 4% excellent; blooming 50%, 12% 2009, 19% avg.; setting pods 14%, 2% 2009, 3% avg. Winter wheat 98% harvested, 97% 2009, 91% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 53% fair, 30% good, 8% excellent. Barley condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 27% fair, 58% good, 3% excellent. Apple condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 12% fair, 86% good, 2% excellent. Peach condition 0% very poor, 8% poor, 25% fair, 58% good, 9% excellent. Cantaloups 27% harvested, 20% 2009, 20% avg. Cucumbers 90% planted, 100% 2009, 84% avg.; 25% harvested, 45% 2009, 33% avg. Lima beans 75% planted, 100% 2009, 83% avg. Potatoes 14% harvested, 18% 2009, 31% avg. Snap beans 27% harvested, 40% 2009, 42% avg. Sweet corn 25% harvested, 27% 2009, 23% avg. Tomatoes 22% harvested, 17% 2009, 17% avg. Watermelons 12% harvested, 6% 2009, 8% average. Apples 0% harvested, 9% 2009 5% avg. Peaches 10% harvested, 17% 2009, 16% avg. Much needed rain last week helped soybean conditions and replenished surface water ponds.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil 6% very short, 22% short, 65% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil 3% very short, 21% short, 72% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn height 67 inches. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 52% good, 22% excellent. Barley 0% very poor, 7% poor, 18% fair, 60% good, 15% excellent; 97% headed, 78% 2009, 16% avg. Oats 0% very poor, 5% poor, 19% fair, 54% good, 22% excellent; turning 83%, 40% 2009, 59% avg. Potatoes 0% harvested, 0% 2009, 0% avg. All hay 1% very poor, 6% poor, 18% fair, 51% good, 24% excellent. First cutting hay 93%, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; Second cutting hay 50%, 50% 2009, 54% avg. Dry beans 3% very poor, 11% poor, 28% fair, 41% good, 17% excellent. Dry beans blooming 47%, 6% 2009, 16% avg.; setting pods 9%, 0% 2009, 2% avg. Blueberries 32% harvested, 41% 2009, 24% avg. Tart cherries 88% harvested, 16% 2009, 43% avg. Precipitation varied from 0.41 inches south central Lower Peninsula to 1.60 inches east central Lower Peninsula. Above average temperatures ranged from 1 degree above normal for western Upper Peninsula to 5 degrees above normal west central Lower Peninsula. Crop progress varied across state. Another producer central Lower Peninsula reported corn beyond excellent. While corn looked good central Lower Peninsula, growers north western Lower Peninsula would have liked to see more rain. Third cutting of alfalfa will start some areas by end of week if weather permits. Outside of harvesting crops and fruits, field activities included some spraying, post emerge herbicide application, and tillage. Humid and hot weather biggest factor for field crops during week. Precipitation very spotty around state causing soil moisture levels inconsistency. Alfalfa harvest slowed mostly by weather. Most of quality good to excellent. Some completing first cutting while majority working on second cuttings. A great deal of wheat harvested. Corn continued to take advantage of ideal growing conditions. Progress well ahead of normal. Farmers worked on oat harvest when they had a chance. Sugarbeets continued to look outstanding. Growers have been very excited about this year's crop. Drybeans showed damage from drown spots low lying areas. Remainder of crop continued on pace for a decent year. Soybeans made steady to slow progress toward maturity. Growing degree days continued ahead of normal with hot weather across state. Apples ranged from 42 to 53 mm northwest, and fruit size about 2.5 to 3 inches southwest and sizing well. Green apple aphid numbers building southwest. Peaches ranged from 1.75 to over 2 inches southwest and southeast areas. Split pit continued to be a problem southeast. European plums about 29 mm northwest and remained at about 1 inch length and 1.5 width southeast. Strawberries being renovated Grand Rapids area, and renovation completed at most farms southeast. Growth non-irrigated fields has been stunted southwest. Harvest of sweet cherries ended northwest. Leaf drop continued across southeast as a result of cherry leaf spot infections. Harvest west central ended early due to high humidity and heat. Tart cherry harvest continued west central and about half done northwest. Harvest has ended southwest, southeast, and Grand Rapids areas. Pears ranged from 1.75 to 2 inches diameter southwest and southeast areas. Harvest of early varieties of blueberries began southeast; harvest continued southwest and Grand Rapids areas. Grapes at berry touch southeast and northwest areas; fruit clusters on primary shoots closed, and fruit at berry touch on secondary shoots southwest. Summer raspberry harvest continued northwest, southwest, and southeast areas. Warm and humid days last week aided vegetable development and harvest, but heightened concern of additional diseases and pest activity. Harvest of cabbage, yellow squash, zucchini, for both fresh and processing, cucumbers for pickles, potatoes, garlic, and snap beans ongoing. Cabbage and other Cole crops under pressure from diamond-back moths. Carrots and parsnips continued to progress and looked good. Sweet corn harvest underway some areas. Growers cautioned to be aware of European corn borer. Onions and leeks developing and sizing well, except on wetter soils. Grand Rapids area, celery transplanting and harvest of other celery fields continued. Tomatoes, peppers, and eggplants looked good and harvest of some fields underway. Specialty peppers harvested in limited quantities. Watermelons progressing well. Muskmelons full size and netting. Pumpkins and hard squash had fruit and sizing. Romaine lettuce harvest underway.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 82% adequate, 15% surplus. Pasture condition 2% poor, 11% fair, 64% good, 23% excellent. Soybeans 22 inches height, 18 inches 2009, 19 inches avg. Corn 73 inches height, 64 inches 2009, 66 inches avg.; 0% milk, 0% 2009, 2% avg. Sweet corn 1% harvested, 0% 2009, 1% avg. Spring wheat 67% ripening, 13% 2009, 34% avg.; 0% harvested, 0% 2009, 1% avg. Barley 69% ripening, 15% 2009, 41% avg.; 2% harvested, 0% 2009, 2% avg. Oats 80% ripening, 39% 2009, 57% avg. Sugarbeet condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 11% fair, 65% good, 21% excellent. Canola condition 6% very poor, 13% poor, 26% fair, 40% good, 15% excellent. Sunflower condition 2% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 67% good, 14% excellent. Potatoes condition 5% fair, 65% good, 30% excellent. Dry beans condition 1% poor, 17% fair, 67% good, 15% excellent. Crops continued developing ahead of average despite a stormy week. On Wednesday, powerful thunderstorms moved across southern and central Minnesota with reports of localized hail, damaging winds, and isolated tornados. The heaviest rains were reported mostly in northern and eastern sections of the state. More storms struck Saturday evening as hot, humid air gave way to severe thunderstorms accompanied by strong winds, localized hail and reports of tornados across the northern metro region. Weekly temperatures were nearly one degree above normal statewide. Some reports noted that moisture is needed in some areas of the state. Producers continue to scout for soybean aphids.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Soil moisture 19% very short, 26% short, 48% adequate, and 7% surplus. Corn 100% silked, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; 91% dough, 90% 2009, 87% avg.; 66% dent, 58% 2009, 54% avg.; 25% silage harvested, 27% 2009, 29% avg.; 6% mature, 0% 2009, 3% avg.; 2% very poor, 15% poor, 32% fair, 37% good, 14% excellent. Cotton 98% squaring, 97% 2009, 98% avg.; 79% setting bolls, 55% 2009, 63% avg.; 2% very poor, 8% poor, 28% fair, 48% good, 14% excellent. Peanuts 90% pegging, 95% 2009, 91% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 25% fair, 75% good, 0% excellent. Rice 52% heading, 19% 2009, 25% avg.; 0% very poor, 4% poor, 15% fair, 51% good, 30% excellent. Sorghum 94% heading, 77% 2009, 88% avg.; 26% turning color, 14% 2009, 23% avg.; 3% very poor, 5% poor, 42% fair, 47% good, 3% excellent. Soybeans 92% blooming, 90% 2009, 95% avg.; 77% setting pods, 70% 2009, 76% avg.; 1% turning color, 1% 2009, 3% avg.; 4% very poor, 10% poor, 27% fair, 40% good, 19% excellent. Hay (harvested-warm) 55%, 67% 2009, 61% avg.; 4% very poor, 16% poor, 38% fair, 40% good, 2% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 100% planted, 100% 2009, 98% avg.; 0% very poor, 23% poor, 24% fair, 45% good, 8% excellent Watermelons 85% harvested, 90% 2009, 82 avg.; 0% very poor, 6% poor, 14% fair, 75% good, 5% excellent. Cattle 1% very poor, 4% poor, 30% fair, 57% good, 8% excellent. Pasture 6% very poor, 17% poor, 33% fair, 38% good, 6% excellent. Much needed rain fell on Mississippi last week, with the northern half of the state experiencing the most rainy days. However, the boon may have come too late for some fields and insect pressure is increasing. Irrigation systems are still in use, despite the rain, and reports indicated that harvest may come early this year.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 14% short, 73% adequate and 10% surplus. Pasture condition 9% very poor, 10% poor,29% fair, 43% good, and 9% excellent. Rainfall averaged 1.59 inches during the week across the State. Drier conditions and more days in the field led to increased alfalfa and hay cuttings. Temperatures average to 2 degrees above average in the Bootheel, 2 to 4 degrees above average in the remainder of the State.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 6.7. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 7% last year; 22% short, 38% last year; 70% adequate, 53% last year; 7% surplus, 2% last year. Subsoil moisture 2% very

short, 11% last year; 21% short, 42% last year; 72% adequate, 47% last year; 5% surplus, 0% last year. Winter wheat turning 64%, 70% last year. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 2% last year; 2% poor, 8% last year; 16% fair, 33% last year; 57% good, 48% last year; 25% excellent, 9% last year. Barley 95% boot stage, 93% last year. Barley 72% headed, 66% last year. Barley turning 10%, 13% last year. Barley condition 0% very poor, 1% last year; 1% poor, 6% last year; 16% fair, 30% last year; 53% good, 48% last year; 30% excellent, 15% last year. Camelina turning 51%, 80% last year. Durum wheat boot stage 88%, 82% last year. Durum wheat 60% headed, 74% last year. Durum wheat condition 0% very poor, 4% last year; 4% poor, 15% last year; 19% fair, 37% last year; 57% good, 35% last year; 20% excellent, 9% last year. Lentils blooming 78%, 85% last year. Canola turning 4%, 17% last year. Mustard seed turning 20%, 43% last year. Oats 95% boot stage, 95% last year. Oats 66% headed, 73% last year. Oats condition 0% very poor, 1% last year; 1% poor, 5% last year; 25% fair, 28% last year; 62% good, 57% last year; 12% excellent, 9% last year. Spring wheat 93% boot stage, 90% last year. Spring wheat 65% headed, 75% last year. Spring wheat condition 0% very poor, 3% last year; 1% poor, 11% last year; 17% fair, 31% last year; 63% good, 48% last year; 19% excellent, 7% last year. Dry peas blooming 94%, 83% last year. Alfalfa hay harvested first cutting 80%, 84% last year. Other hay harvested first cutting 71%, 75% last year. The pattern of a lot of sunshine and limited moisture continued during the week ending July 18th. Plentywood received the most weekly accumulated precipitation with 0.82 inches. Highs were mostly in the upper 80s and mid 90s, with lows scattered in the lower and upper 40s. The highest temperature in the state was recorded at Hardin with 100 degrees. West Yellowstone again had the weekly low, this time of 23 degrees. Range and Pasture feed condition 1% very poor, 5% last year; 3% poor, 15% last year; 15% fair, 35% last year; 60% good, 37% last year; 21% excellent, 8% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 11% short, 82 adequate, 7 surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 88% adequate, 9% surplus. Both topsoil and subsoil supplies are well above year ago and average. Corn irrigated conditions 1% very poor, 4% poor, 13% fair, 63% good, 19% excellent. Corn dryland conditions 2% very poor, 2% poor, 11% fair, 63% good, 22% excellent. Winter wheat 74% ripe, 88% 2009, 92% avg. Dry beans conditions 1% very poor, 2% poor, 21% fair, 68% good, 8% excellent; 11% blooming, 20% 2009, 26% avg.; 1% setting pods, 7% 2009, 5% avg. Alfalfa conditions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 13% fair, 70% good, 13% excellent; 2nd cutting 71% complete, 63% 2009, 72% avg.; 3rd cutting 1% complete, 0% 2009, 1% avg. Wild hay conditions 1% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 68% good, 19% excellent; 56% harvested. Rainfall totals varied across the state. The Central District averaged an inch and a half of precipitation while the Panhandle was the driest area with less than a quarter inch. Temperatures for the week reached the 100's in the Southwest District and highs averaged in the 90's across the rest of the state. Wheat harvest was in full swing in southwestern counties and had begun in the Panhandle. The heat and humidity are aiding crop development, but are placing stress on livestock in confined areas. Irrigation has started where necessary. Soybean development was advancing with most acreage blooming and a few fields setting pods. Hay harvest was difficult with wet conditions.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Weather was hot, dry and breezy across the State. Temperatures continued to warm steadily as the week progressed. Las Vegas recorded a high of 113 degrees. All other monitored stations recorded highs in the upper 90's to low 100's. All stations reported above normal temperatures. Eureka recorded the week's low at 46 degrees. Reno recorded the most precipitation with 0.34 inches. Pasture and range conditions are mostly in good condition with some slipping to fair. Alfalfa second cutting started in the northern part of the State and was well underway down south. Weevils, grasshoppers, and other insects continue to cause damage. 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 swathing, baling, weed and pest control, irrigating, and equipment maintenance.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 5.8. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 33% short, 53% adequate, and 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 30% short, 60% adequate, and 2% surplus. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 10% poor, 33% fair, 49% good, and 7% excellent. Maine Potatoes 15% harvested, 0% 2009, 0% average; condition excellent/good. Massachusetts Potatoes 0% harvested; condition good/fair. Rhode Island Potatoes 0% harvested; condition good/excellent. Maine Oats condition good/excellent. Maine Barley condition excellent/good. Field Corn condition good/fair in Connecticut, good/excellent in New Hampshire and Vermont, good elsewhere. Sweet Corn 99% emerged, 95% 2009, 95% average; 10% harvested, <5% 2009, 5% average; condition good/fair in New Hampshire, excellent/good in Maine and Vermont, good elsewhere. Shade Tobacco 15% harvested, 0% 2009, 5% average; condition good. Broadleaf Tobacco: 0% harvested; condition good. First Crop Hay 95% harvested, 80% 2009, 85% average. Second Crop Hay 50% harvested, 20% 2009, 20% average; condition fair in Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire, good/fair elsewhere. Third Crop Hay <5% harvested, 0% 2009, 0% average; condition fair in Maine and New Hampshire, good/fair Massachusetts, good elsewhere. Apples Fruit Set average in Rhode Island, below average/average in Vermont, average/below average elsewhere. Fruit Size average/above average in Vermont, average elsewhere; condition fair in New Hampshire, good in Rhode Island, good/fair elsewhere. Peaches 5% harvested, 5% 2009, <5% average; Fruit Set average/above average in Massachusetts, average in Rhode Island and Vermont, average/below average elsewhere. Fruit Size above average/average New Hampshire, average elsewhere; condition good/fair in Connecticut and New Hampshire, good elsewhere. Pears: Fruit Set average in Rhode Island, Vermont, and Massachusetts, average/ below average elsewhere; Fruit Size average; condition fair in Connecticut, good/fair in Massachusetts, good elsewhere. Strawberries 99% harvested, 95% 2009, 95% average; Fruit Set average; Fruit Size average/below average in Connecticut, average/above average in Maine, average elsewhere. Massachusetts Cranberries. Petal Fall and Beyond; Fruit Set average; Fruit Size average; condition good. Highbush Blueberries 20% harvested 15% 2009, 15% average; Fruit Set average; Fruit Size above average/average in Maine, average elsewhere; condition good/excellent in Connecticut, Maine and Rhode Island, good elsewhere. Maine Wild Blueberries Fruit Set average; Fruit Size average, condition good. The week began hot with daytime temperatures ranging from the upper 70s to low 90s. A storm system moved into the area on Tuesday, dumping anywhere from 0.10 to 2.09 inches across New England. During the first half of the week, daytime temperatures were mostly in the 80s with nighttime temperatures above average ranging from the low 60s to the mid-70s. Warmth continued during the following days with temperatures peaking in the mid-80s to mid-90s on Saturday. Scattered areas of New England reported light rainfall during the latter days of the week while the rest of the region enjoyed partly sunny skies. Nighttime average temperatures for the week ranged from the low 60s to low 70s. Total precipitation ranged from 0.11 to 2.10 inches. Farmers were irrigating, monitoring for pests and diseases, spraying as needed and applying manure.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil moisture 45% short, 55% adequate. Subsoil moisture 35% short, 65% adequate. There were measurable amounts of rainfall during the week in most localities. Temperatures were above normal across the Garden State. Various crops suffered from slow growth and stress

from hot weather. Fields were irrigated as dry conditions persisted. Farmers prepared for second hay-cuttings. Soybeans continued to bloom in the central district. Producers continued harvesting summer vegetables and planting fall crops. Harvest of blueberries, peaches, and raspberries progressed. Pastures were rated in mostly fair to good condition.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil moisture 19% very short, 31% short, 48% adequate, 2% surplus. Wind damage 18% light and 6% moderate; with 24% of cotton crops damaged by wind, 3% of sorghum crops damaged by wind and 8% of winter wheat crops damaged by wind to date. Hail damage 1% light and 1% moderate; with 3% of corn crops, 4% of sorghum crops and 4% winter wheat crops and 1% peanut crops damaged by hail to date. Alfalfa 1% very poor, 7% poor, 33% fair, 43% good, 16% excellent; 99% of the second cutting complete, 53% of the third cutting complete. Corn 1% poor, 17% fair, 60% good, 22% excellent; 43% silked and 1% dough. Cotton 6% poor, 28% fair, 57% good, 9% excellent; 50% squaring and 10% setting bolls. Irrigated sorghum 11% fair, 88% good and 1% excellent; with 5% headed. Dry sorghum 1% very poor, 1% poor, 35% fair and 63% good. Total sorghum 1% poor, 27% fair, 72% good; with 2% headed. Irrigated winter wheat is 99% harvested for grain. Dry winter wheat is 100% harvested for grain. Apple 2% very poor, 2% poor, 42% fair, 54% good. Chile 2% poor, 20% fair, 47% good, 31% excellent. Peanut 21% fair, 79% good; 47% pegging. Pecan 4% poor, 23% fair, 47% good, 26% excellent. Onion crop is 87% harvested. Cattle 7% poor, 39% fair, 47% good, 7% excellent. Sheep 5% very poor, 5% poor, 35% fair, 53% good, 2% excellent. Range and pasture 3% very poor, 15% poor, 40% fair, 39% good, 3% excellent. Temperatures across most of the state were above average. The southern corners experienced slightly below average temperatures. Rain fell across the state, with Roy having the most (1.19 inches). Gran Quivira received 1.05 inches of precipitation and Clovis accumulated 0.97 inches. The north central region of the state is still struggling to receive measurable precipitation.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Soil moisture 2% very short, 14% short, 79% adequate, 5% surplus. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 2% poor, 30% fair, 57% good, 9% excellent. Oats 5% harvested. Potato harvest started. Hay 2% poor, 14% fair, 59% good, 25% excellent. Winter wheat 64% harvested. Alfalfa 2nd cutting 66% complete, 3rd cutting at 7%. Clover-timothy hay 2nd cutting at 49% complete, 3rd cutting at 6%. Apple condition 1% poor, 17% fair, 70% good, 12% excellent. Grapes 2% poor, 6% fair, 46% good, 46% excellent. Peaches 1% poor, 10% fair, 77% good, 12% excellent. Pears 3% poor, 11% fair, 86% good. Sweet cherries 80% harvested and tart cherries 75%. Sweet cherries were 1% poor, 10% fair, 85% good, and 4% excellent. Potato leafhopper levels were low to moderate, but Japanese beetle population escalated to pest levels in peaches, sweet cherries, and Honeycrisp apples. Sweet corn 8% harvested, snap beans 2%, cabbage 16%, tomatoes 7%, lettuce 16%. Sweet corn condition 5% fair, 63% good, 32% excellent. Onions 2% poor, 3% fair, 95% good. Lettuce 16% poor, 32% fair, 47% good, 5% excellent. Temperatures were above normal for the week. Severe storms occurred across western New York but Eastern portions received little, if any, rainfall.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 5.5. Soil moisture 14% very short, 35% short, 49% adequate and 2% surplus. Average temperatures were above normal, ranging from 72 to 82 degrees. Showers this past week helped relieve soil moisture but more rain is needed in most areas across the state.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 20% short, 71% adequate, and 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 80% adequate, and 9% surplus. Barley 97% boot, 96% 2009, 98% avg.; 62% milk, 38% 2009, 69% avg.; 30% turning, 3% 2009, 34% average. Durum wheat 97% jointed, 94% 2009, 97% avg.; 90% boot, 82% 2009, 89% avg.; 74% headed, 58% 2009, 74% avg.; 26% milk, 12% 2009, 37% avg.; 2% turning, 0% 2009, 10% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 9% fair, 56% good, 33% excellent. Spring wheat 99% boot, 90% 2009, 98% avg.; 60% milk, 27% 2009, 62% avg.; 23% turning, 2% 2009, 24% average. Oats 98% boot, 95% 2009, 98% avg.; 62% milk, 44% 2009, 69% avg.; 15% turning, 3% 2009, 30% average. Canola 10% turning, 1% 2009, 17% avg.; condition 4% poor, 14% fair, 68% good, 14% excellent. Dry edible beans 61% blooming, 31% 2009, 55% avg.; 10% setting pods, 2% 2009, 17% avg.; condition 5% very poor, 6% poor, 20% fair, 50% good, 19% excellent. Dry edible peas 98% flowering, 97% 2009, 99% avg.; 8% mature, 3% 2009, 27% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 13% fair, 65% good, 18% excellent. Flaxseed 73% blooming, 67% 2009, 84% avg.; 1% turning, 0% 2009, 8% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 16% fair, 76% good, 5% excellent. Potatoes 90% blooming, 63% 2009, 75% avg.; 53% rows filled, 21% 2009, 39% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 15% fair, 55% good, 23% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 3% very poor, 4% poor, 10% fair, 54% good, 29% excellent. Sunflowers 1% blooming, 1% 2009, 6% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 16% fair, 71% good, 8% excellent. Stockwater supplies 1% short, 89% adequate, 10% surplus. Hay condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 10% fair, 66% good, 21% excellent. Alfalfa hay first cutting 93% complete. Alfalfa hay second cutting 16% complete. Other hay cutting 64% complete. Crop development continued to develop quickly as warm weather persisted. Reporters noted hail producing storms in the southern districts, causing damage to some crops and buildings.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 5.0. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 20% short, 73% adequate, 5% surplus. Apples 2% very poor, 3% poor, 16% fair, 66% good, 13% excellent; 25% harvested, 23% 2009, 20% avg. Peaches 3% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 60% good, 16% excellent; 28% harvested, 14% 2009, 12% avg. Corn 2% very poor, 9% poor, 25% fair, 48% good, 16% excellent; 75% silked, 30% 2009, 38% avg.; 8% in dough, 0% 2009, 1% avg. Hay 3% very poor, 8% poor, 26% fair, 51% good, 12% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 16% fair, 66% good, 16% excellent. Oats 0% very poor, 2% poor, 23% fair, 68% good, 7% excellent; 78% ripe, 51% 2009, 54% avg. Oats 19% harvested, 16% 2009, 12% avg. Range and pasture 1% very poor, 4% poor, 23% fair, 57% good, 15% excellent. Soybeans 3% very poor, 9% poor, 29% fair, 47% good, 12% excellent; 64% blooming, 47% 2009, 59% avg.; 15% setting pods, 5% 2009, 8% avg. Winter wheat 99% harvested, 93% 2009, 92% avg. Alfalfa hay 88% 2nd cutting, 81% 2009, 73% avg.; 11% 3rd cutting, 5% 2009, 4% avg. Other hay 64% 2nd cutting, 54% 2009, 45% average. Cucumbers 24% harvested, 17% 2009, 5% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 14% short, 77% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 14% short, 79% adequate, 4% surplus. Wheat 73% plowed this week, 60% last week, 78% last year, 68% average. Rye plowed 84% this week, 60% last week, 75% last year, 71% average. Oats plowed 84% this week, 60% last week, 75% last year, 68% average. Corn condition 1% poor, 19% fair, 63% good, 17% excellent; silking 95% this week, 82% last week, 65% last year, 75% average; dough 36% this week, 15% last week, 32% last year, 38% average. Soybean condition 2% poor, 27% fair, 61% good, 10% excellent; blooming 40% this week, 21% last week, 36% last year, 34% average. Peanuts setting pods 40% this week, 18% last week, 5% last year, 42% average. Alfalfa condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 31% fair, 56% good, 9% excellent; 3rd cutting 66% this week, 42% last week, 47% last year, 59% average. Other hay condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 29% fair, 58% good, 8% excellent; 1st cutting 84% this week, 77% last week, 82% last year, 82% average; 2nd cutting 9% this week, n/a last week, 10% last year, 12% average. Watermelons harvested 32% this week, 5% last week, 19% last year, 42% average. Livestock condition 2% poor, 20% fair, 66% good, 12% excellent. Pasture and range condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 24% fair, 56% good, 13% excellent. Livestock; Livestock

conditions continue to rate mostly in the good to fair range. Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged $117 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged $110 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 33% short, 59% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 25% short, 70% adequate, 2% surplus. Alfalfa hay second cutting 30%, 22% 2009, 56% average. Spring wheat 94% headed, 94% 2009, 98% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 17% fair, 41% good, 36% excellent. Winter wheat 8% harvested, 6% 2009, 22% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 21% fair, 49% good, 22% excellent. Barley condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 12% fair, 48% good, 38% excellent. Corn condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 34% fair, 64% good, 1% excellent. Range and Pasture 4% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 47% good, 14% excellent. Weather; Conditions were hot and dry throughout the State. High temperatures ranged from 62 degrees in Crescent City to 101 degrees in Rome. Low temperatures ranged from 31 degrees in Christmas Valley to 52 degrees in Portland. Two stations reported temperatures of 100 degrees or hotter, in the southwest valleys and southeast Oregon. Twenty-seven stations reported below average temperatures. Only two out of forty-three stations reported measurable precipitation. The Astoria/Clatsop station reported the most with 0.03 total inches. Twenty-six stations reported greater than normal seasonal cumulative precipitation. Christmas Valley struggles most with only 54 percent of normal precipitation levels followed by Klamath Falls with 55 percent of normal precipitation levels. Field Crops; Haying was active. Some were still reporting fast growth. Wheat maturity was behind schedule. Grain crops were ripening and still filling out. Crimson clover was finished in Clackamas County with yield reported as average. In Washington County, crimson clover was being combined. Meadowfoam was also finished, but yield was reported as disappointing. South Willamette perennial ryegrass was looking good from the additional rain this spring. Grass for seed ran from standing, lodged, windrowed, to combined. Vegetables Hot days were helping growth. Sweet corn varied from just planted to tasseling. Hot weather also meant vegetables needed irrigation. Fruits and Nuts; Wasco County sweet cherry harvest was still in full swing. There were mostly average yields. Cherry harvest continued in the lower Hood River Valley. Dufur Valley harvest started. In the Willamette Valley, blueberry, caneberries, and cherries were harvested. Most areas in the Willamette Valley were finishing up with the strawberry harvest. Blackberries were still ripening. Apples and peaches were sizing. Nurseries and Greenhouses; Nurseries and greenhouses continued their summer maintenance of feeding, weeding, and mostly watering plants. Some greenhouses were still working on flowering baskets. Livestock, Range and Pasture; Livestock were doing well. Linn County reported good prices received for lambs. Dryland pastures and rangeland were drying out quickly with the hot conditions and no rain. Fire danger level in Jackson County was elevated to “High” as a result of the heat and dry conditions.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Soil moisture 16% very short, 29% short, 54% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 54% silked, 36% pr. yr., 38% avg.; dough 3%, 7% pr. yr., 4% avg.; condition, 3% very poor, 12% poor, 31% fair, 38% good, 16% excellent. Corn height, 70 inches, 57 in. pr. yr., 64 in. average. Winter wheat 96% Harvested, , 79% pr. yr, 77% average. Oats yellow 88%, 60% pr. yr., 63% avg.; ripe 40%, 11% pr. yr., 16% avg.; 21% harvest, 2% pr. yr., 5% average. Soybeans blooming 53%, 9% avg.; 18% progress setting pods. Potatoes 1% harvested, 4% pr. yr., 2% average. Alfalfa second cutting 100%, 74% pr. yr., 77% avg.; third cutting 28%, 9% pr. yr., 12% average. Timothy/clover second-cutting 41%, 35% pr. yr., 23% average. Peaches 25% harvested, 21% pr. yr., 14% avg.; condition, 1 % poor, 2% fair, 60% good, 37% excellent. Apples 5% harvested, 9% pr. yr., 3% avg.; condition 4% poor, 20% fair, 43% good, 33% excellent. Oats condition, 5% poor, 23% fair, 48% good, 24% excellent. Soybeans condition 1% very poor, 6% poor 26% fair, 50% good, 17% excellent. Alfalfa Stand condition 6% poor, 22% fair, 50% good, 22% excellent. Timothy/Clover Stand condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 30% fair, 54% good, 10% excellent. Quality of hay made 1% very poor, 8% poor, 20% fair, 45% good, 26% excellent. Pasture condition 18% very poor, 20% poor, 33% fair, 26% good, 3% excellent. Primary field activities were haymaking, straw baling, pasture cutting and harvesting winter wheat, oats, peaches and sweet corn.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Soil moisture 11% very short, 35% short, 44% adequate, 10% surplus. Corn 9% very poor, 17% poor, 38% fair, 34% good, 2% excellent; silked (tasseled) 100%, 100% 2009, 99% avg.; doughed 79%, 73% 2009, 71% avg.; 14% matured, 10% 2009, 7% avg. Soybeans 1% very poor, 14% poor, 38% fair, 43% good, 4% excellent; 99% emerged, 100% 2009, 98% avg.; bloomed 30%, 14% 2009, 21% avg.; pods set 9%, 3% 2009, 5% avg. Tobacco 0% very poor, 4% poor, 19% fair, 63% good, 14% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 31% fair, 63% good, 2% excellent; topped 96%, 99% 2009, 90% avg.; 25% harvested, 28% 2009, 18% avg. Hay, Other hay 79% harvested, 73% 2009, 62% avg. Peaches 57% harvested, 63% 2009, 55% avg. Snapbeans, fresh harvested 93%, 98% 2009, 97% avg. Cucumbers, fresh harvested 100%, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Watermelons 87% harvested, 82% 2009, 76% avg. Tomatoes, fresh harvested 96%, 93% 2009, 91% avg. Cantaloupes 80% harvested, 77% 2009, 82% avg. Widespread thunder showers left very few areas of the State without some kind of rainfall this past week. Conditions of most crops improved only slightly over the last few days from the additional moisture, and were hampered by more of the above average temperatures that we been experiencing for much of the summer. Corn finished tasseling, and ears have mostly filled out with the rain certainly helping any late planted fields. However, most of the crop was far enough along that any additional rain would not make any great difference. Some cotton growers were preparing to apply controls for stink bugs, and corn earworms as these pests move out of corn fields. Livestock conditions showed little change, as it was still hot and especially humid. Standing in the shade of a shelter or tree did little to bring relief. Tropical weather conditions that included daily thunder and intense rainfalls affected the rest of the state. Street flooding was reported in Florence Monday evening and the Greer Airport recorded winds gusting to 51 mph. 2.65 inches of rain fell at the Pee Dee Research and Education Center. Thunderstorm cloud tops of 60-thousand feet contributed to Edgefield receiving 2.77 inches of rain. Two-inch rains fell at Sandhill, Manning, Rimini, Lake Wateree and Rock Hill. The Charleston Airport measured 2.73 inches of rain on Tuesday that resulted in local flooding. On both Tuesday and Wednesday, Sandy Run reached 96 degrees. The thermometers at Clinton and Newberry indicated 97 degrees on Thursday. Thursday’s storm convection near the coast produced rainfall amounts of 2.20 inches at Andrews and 2.19 inches at N Myrtle Beach. The Columbia Airport measured 1.93 inches of rain within the core of a Thursday thunderstorm. Wet weather coverage extended into the Upstate on Friday with scattered storms. The Anderson Airport received 1.86 inches of rain. A wind gust of 51 mph was recorded at the Lake Marion Spillway at 9:41 p.m. on Saturday night and the Santee St. Paul site reported a rainfall amount of 1.89 inches. Scattered showers, some with thunder, formed over inland South Carolina on Sunday. Afternoon temperatures moderated slightly due to the added cloud cover but relative humidity values remained high. The state average temperature for the seven-day period was three degrees above normal. The highest official temperature reported was 98 degrees at the USC Campus in Columbia on July 14. The lowest official temperature reported was 61 degrees at Jocassee on July 15. The heaviest official 24-hour rainfall reported was 3.15 inches at the Turkey Creek gage in N Charleston ending at 7:00 a.m. on July 14. The state average rainfall for the week was 1.6 inches.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 14% short, 66% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 65% adequate, 24% surplus. Winter wheat turning color 99%, 97% 2009, 98% avg.; ripe

77%, 42% 2009, 68% avg.; 2% poor, 12% fair, 53% good, 33% excellent. Barley 99% headed, 96% 2009, 98% avg.; turning color 60%, 52% 2009, 67% avg.; ripe 6%, 1% 2009, 16% avg.; 0% harvested, 0% 2009, 3% avg.; 2% poor, 23% fair, 65% good, 10% excellent. Oats 98% headed, 97% 2009, 99% avg.; turning color 73%, 58% 2009, 74% avg.; ripe 17%, 5% 2009, 29% avg. Spring wheat turning color 75%, 50% 2009, 70% avg.; ripe 11%, 1% 2009, 20% avg.; 0% harvested, 0% 2009, 5% avg. Corn cultivated or sprayed once 100%, 99% 2009, 100% avg. Corn cultivated or sprayed twice 80%, 74% 2009, 85% avg. Average corn height (inches) 57 in., 50 in. 2009, 56 in. avg. Corn tasseled 42%, 16% 2009, 32% avg. Sunflower blooming 3%, 4% 2009, 4% avg. Sunflower 2% poor, 23% fair, 57% good, 18% excellent. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 94%, 97% 2009, 98% avg. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting harvested 44%, 29% 2009, 46% avg. Alfalfa hay 1% very poor, 5% poor, 21% fair, 62% good, 11% excellent. Other hay harvested 73%, 68% 2009, 75% avg. Feed supplies 0% very short, 3% short, 77% adequate, 20% surplus. Stock water supplies 0% very short, 4% short, 66% adequate, 30% surplus. Cattle condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 10% fair, 68% good, 20% excellent. Sheep condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 13% fair, 56% good, 30% excellent. Continued sunshine and mostly dry conditions were reported again last week, with some areas needing additional moisture to keep soils moist and crop development on schedule. Some severe weather was reported around the state.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 30% short, 62% adequate, and 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 28% short, 65% adequate, and 1% surplus. Pastures 4% very poor, 16% poor, 42% fair, 35% good, 3% excellent. Tobacco 18% topped, 18% 2009, 17% average; 1% very poor, 5% poor, 31% fair, 51% good, 12% excellent. A series of cold fronts moving in and out of Tennessee last week brought beneficial rains to the state. Precipitation last week was pivotal for maintaining the prospects of fair to excellent crop yields. Over half of the corn crop has reached the dough stage. This rate of development is the most advanced since records began in 1969. Pastures responded nicely to the rainfall and are rated in mostly fair condition. The cotton, tobacco and soybean crops remain in mostly good condition. Farm activities this week included applying pesticides and cutting hay. Temperatures averaged about 2 to 3 degrees above normal. Rainfall was above normal across the state, with West Tennessee receiving over 2 inches above normal precipitation levels.

TEXAS: Topsoil moisture was mostly adequate to surplus across the state. Cotton condition was mostly good to excellent statewide. Statewide, corn condition was mostly fair to good. 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 Northern Plains, the Upper Coast, Coastal Bend, Lower Valley and parts of the Trans-Pecos received 0.01 to 3 inches of rainfall while the rest of the state observed mostly dry conditions. Wheat harvest was winding down and should be complete very soon in the Northern High Plains and Southern Low Plains. Cotton is struggling with the lack of heat units and extra rainfall in the Northern High Plains but conditions were improving with higher temperatures. Corn is maturing with good development and continues to dry down in the South Central part of the state; however some fields in the Blacklands were drought stressed with little rain. Pecans were looking fair, although some trees were showing scab in the Blacklands. Pecan nut development continued in the Trans-Pecos. Peanut producers are seeing a good crop in the Southern Low Plains. Sorghum progress has slowed with the lack of sunshine in the Northern High Plains. Cattle on grass were doing excellent and are in generally good condition with most rangelands greening up significantly across the State.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 7. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 29% short, 69% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation water supplies 2% very short, 9% short, 84% adequate, 5% surplus. Winter wheat 3% harvested, 14% 2009, 14% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 15% poor, 24% fair, 47% good, 14% excellent. Spring wheat 97% headed, 83% 2009, 93% avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 59% good, 16% excellent. Barley condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 17% fair, 63% good, 19% excellent. Oats 80% headed, 90% 2009, 84% avg.; harvested for Hay or Silage 56%, 67% 2009, 64% avg. Corn silked (tasseled) 1%, 11% 2009, 14% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 69% good, 6% excellent. Corn height 42 inches, 45 inches 2009, 49 inches avg. Alfalfa Hay 2nd Cutting 31%, 39% 2009, 48% avg. Other Hay Cut 82%, 68% 2009, 75% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 12% fair, 73% good, 14% excellent. Sheep condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 68% good, 21% excellent. Stock water supplies 4% very short, 11% short, 79% adequate, 6% surplus. Apricots 30% harvested, 67% 2009, 66% avg. Sweet cherries 61% harvested, 90% 2009, 77% avg. Tart cherries 20% harvested, 29% 2009, 41% avg. The state experienced hot and dry weather, with isolated thunderstorms. Box Elder had a week of normal to above normal temperatures, with temperatures reaching the upper 90s. No precipitation was recorded. The weather has been excellent for putting up second crop hay. Irrigated grain is in the hard dough stage. Farmers continued to irrigate corn and alfalfa. Production for second crop has been light as temperatures changed from cool to normal or above. Most of the crop is being baled, but some producers are green chopping the crop and putting it into silage pits to speed up the turnaround time on third crop. Demand for alfalfa is poor as many livestock producers had carry over hay from last year. Winter wheat and barley have really made progress in turning ripe during the past week. Some fall barley fields have been harvested for grain. Producers should begin harvesting irrigated wheat in the next 10 days to 2 weeks. Wheat harvest should begin in the next week or two in the Snowville area. Some producers have reported a disease in the wheat called "take all". The plants started turning white and dying before maturity. Crop adjustors are adjusting the fields at 6 to 10 bushel of wheat. Grasshoppers are beginning to be a problem in the Northern and Western part of the county with Snowville, Hansel Valley, and Plymouth areas having serious infestations. Sevier County crops seem to be 10 days behind normal. Utah County second crop hay harvest is well under way. Sweet cherry harvest is over 50 percent complete and looks to be fairly good. Tart cherry harvest will begin within the next 10 days. Winter wheat producers are preparing to begin harvest shortly. Some irrigated barley has already been cut. Emery County experienced some spotty, heavy; thundershowers which brought rain to both mountain and valley locations. No damage was reported to crops from severe wind and weather. Irrigation continues, with most crops looking very good. San Juan County winter wheat yields will be down this year due to poor standing establishment last fall. Cutworms are a serious problem in the safflower, sunflower, and dry bean crops. Soil moisture is good, but all crop yields will likely be down this year. Dryland alfalfa yields are excellent this year, with yields above average. Box Elder County livestock are in good condition. At this time, there seems to be ample feed and water supplies for livestock. Grasshoppers have been a problem in some areas. Some producers in the Howell area joined together and sprayed about 1,000 acres with the product Dimilin which is a growth regulator that keeps the young grasshoppers from molting. Grasshoppers are also a problem in Tooele County. Producers have sprayed insecticide once and are preparing to spray a second time. Utah County livestock and ranges are in good condition. Emery County livestock continue to do well on mountain ranges; however, producers have noted that there is a shortage of water for livestock. San Juan County ranges and pastures are in good condition.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 52% very short, 35% short, 13% adequate. Subsoil moisture 47% very short, 35% short, 18% adequate. Pasture 31% very poor, 37% poor,

24% fair, 8% good. Livestock 3% very poor, 10% poor, 33% fair, 48% good, 6% excellent. Other hay 28% very poor, 29% poor, 33% fair, 10% good. Alfalfa hay 9% very poor, 18% poor, 38% fair, 35% good. Corn 38% very poor, 31% poor, 20% fair, 11% good, 82% silked; 75% 2009; 70% 5-yr avg.; dough 24%; 26% 2009; 22% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 92% emerged, 98% 2009; 94% 5-yr avg.; blooming 14%; 15% 2009; 16% 5-yr avg.; 19% very poor, 36% poor, 35% fair, 10% good. Flue-cured tobacco 37% very poor, 31% poor, 17% fair, 13% good, 2% excellent. Burley tobacco 10% very poor, 15% poor, 25% fair, 45% good, 5% excellent. Dark Fire-cured tobacco 17% very poor, 33% poor, 44% fair, 5% good, 1% excellent. Peanuts pegged 42%; 69% 2009; 66% 5-yr avg.; 2% poor, 40% fair, 58% good. Cotton squaring 75%; 71% 2009; 83% 5-yr avg.; setting bolls 49%; 34% 2009; 34% 5-yr avg.; 1% very poor, 1% poor, 48% fair, 50% good. Summer potatoes 60% harvested, 51% 2009; 37% 5-yr avg.; 50% poor, 50% fair. Summer apples 14% harvested, 22% 2009; 15% 5-yr avg. All apples 5% very poor, 8% poor, 72% fair, 13% good, 2% excellent. Peaches 36% harvested, 25% 2009; 20% 5-yr avg.; 6% very poor, 15% poor, 38% fair, 38% good, 3% excellent. Grapes 30% fair, 56% good, 14% excellent. Recent rains have not provided sufficient relief from the hot and dry conditions across the Commonwealth. Moisture levels remain short to very short which is delaying the progress of many crops. Corn and pastures have dried up and hardened in many areas. Farmers are taking water to their livestock in some parts of the state. Some second crop soybeans are failing to germinate, and peanuts and cotton are starting to show early signs of moisture stress. Watermelons are not developing and some producers are expecting yields to be lower if immediate rain is not received.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 34% short, 56% adequate and 2% surplus. Hot and dry conditions prevailed as grain crops ripened. Despite the strong occurrence of rust in late spring, grain conditions were well above average. The southeast corner of the State was the first to start their winter wheat harvest. The weather was ideal again this week for cutting and baling hay. Many producers have had above average hay yields with some below average quality due to the extensive late spring rains. Field corn progress was still behind schedule. In the Yakima valley, Rainier and Bing cherry harvest peaked. Hand thinning of apples continued while Delicious apples sized to between 2.5 to 2.75 inches. Blueberry harvest continued as strawberry and raspberry harvest came close to finishing. Hops have topped the trellis and cones were starting to form. In Pacific County, cranberry growers initiated irrigation with drier weather conditions. Benton and Franklin Counties were the first to begin harvesting potatoes. Range and pasture conditions 11% poor, 32% fair, 41% good and 16% excellent. Pastures with no available irrigation were turning brown across the state due to the normal dry July weather. Area fires were contained in Chelan County, with nearly 20,000 acres of wasteland and pasturelands burned. Livestock producers were busy harvesting haylage from forage fields cut a week ago in Thurston County. Shellfish producers continued clam and triploid oyster harvesting operations, and tended seed oysters hardening in the intertidal zone.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 5. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 32% short, 56% adequate and 7% surplus compared with 21% short, 78% adequate and 1% surplus last year. Corn conditions 2% very poor, 17% poor, 42% fair, 38% good and 1% excellent; silked 37%, 25% in 2009, 22% 5-year avg.; doughing 3%, and comparison data not available. Soybean conditions were 21% poor, 46% fair and 33% good. Soybeans 99% emerged and comparison data not available. Soybeans 26% blooming, 19% in 2009, and 27% 5-year avg.; setting pods 10% and 2009 and 5-year avg. not available. Winter wheat 97% harvested, 88% in 2009, 62% 5-year avg. Oats 3% poor, 24% fair, and 73% good; 44% harvested, 31% in 2009, 15% 5-year average. Hay was reported 2% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 62% good and 3% excellent. Hay first cutting was 93% complete, 92% in 2009, 93% 5-year avg.; second cutting was 13% complete, 11% in 2009, and 12% 5-year avg. Apple conditions 10% poor, 70% fair, and 20% good. Peaches 10% poor, 70% fair, and 20% good. Cattle and calves were 5% poor, 19% fair, 74% good and 2% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 31% fair, 67% good and 2% excellent. Farmers finally received some of the rain they have been looking for to relieve some of the stress of livestock and crops. 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 4.5. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 5% short, 64% adequate, and 29% surplus. Average temperatures last week ranged from 2 to 4 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 83 to 86 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 62 to 68 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 1.99 inches in La Crosse to 2.76 inches in Milwaukee. The average height of corn throughout the state was reported at 73 inches high. Corn 48% silked, 1% in the dough stage. Soybeans blooming 50%, 6% setting pods. Oats 13% harvested. Second cutting hay was 64% complete. The past week began with warm, humid days, which allowed fieldwork to progress with many farmers harvesting small grains and completing second cuttings of hay. This changed when midweek storms brought more moisture across much of the state, once again slowing harvest of small grains and other fieldwork. The storms left many fields flooded and the high winds lodged corn and small grains in many fields. The recent weather also allowed fungus and molds to begin developing in some fields.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 7.0. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 18% short, 67% adequate, 13% surplus. Barley progress 88% boot, 70% headed, 32% turning color, 2% mature. Oats progress 96% jointed, 86% boot, 56% headed, 15% turning color. Spring wheat progress 98% boot, 40% headed, 3% turning color, 1% mature. Winter wheat progress 76% turning color, 39% mature, 1% harvested. Dry beans progress 95% emerged, 29% bloom, 13% setting pods. Corn progress 16% tasseled, 1% silked.; average height 41.0 inches. Alfalfa harvested 89% first cutting, 6% second cutting. Other hay harvest 50% first cutting. Barley condition 22% fair, 76% good, 2% excellent. Oats condition 22% fair, 69% good, 9% excellent. Spring wheat condition 22% fair, 50% good, 28% excellent. Winter wheat condition 5% fair, 92% good, 3% excellent. Corn condition 16% fair, 84% good. Dry bean condition 22% fair, 77% good, 1% excellent. Sugar beet condition 10% fair, 90% good. Alfalfa condition 20% fair, 68% good, 12% excellent. Other hay condition 12% fair, 82% good, 6% excellent. Irrigation water supplies 93% adequate, 7% surplus. Livestock condition 6% fair, 88% good, 6% excellent. Range and pasture condition 1% poor, 11% fair, 70% good, 18% excellent. Despite the hot and mostly dry weather commented on by Big Horn, Platte, Sweetwater, and Weston Counties, the rangeland remains in positive condition with ample grazing available. Haying is underway in Carbon County with good yields reported from those not affected by the previous floods and hailstorms. Platte County reported some crop damage due to hail this past week, mainly affecting the county's barley. On the insect front, Crook County reported moderate to heavy numbers of grasshoppers in some areas while other areas in the county reported having very few. Washakie County reported that some alfalfa producers are spraying for weevils. Activities haying, irrigating where needed, maintaining equipment and fences.

International Weather and Crop Summary

July 11 - 17, 2010

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Strong storms provided much-needed moisture and heat relief across northern Europe.

WESTERN FSU: Severe drought persisted across Russia and Kazakhstan, while wet weather continued in western crop areas.

EASTERN FSU: Showers provided limited relief from severe drought in western spring grains districts, while additional rainfall benefited spring-sown crops in eastern portions of the region.

MIDDLE EAST: Seasonably drier weather across Turkey favored winter grain harvesting.

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon showers continued to boost soil moisture for summer-grown crops across India.

EAST ASIA: Beneficial showers prevailed for corn, soybeans, and rice in Manchuria.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Tropical Cyclone Conson boosted moisture supplies for rice in the Philippines while enhancing rainfall for rice in Thailand later in the period.

AUSTRALIA: Rain benefited winter grains in the west and southeast.

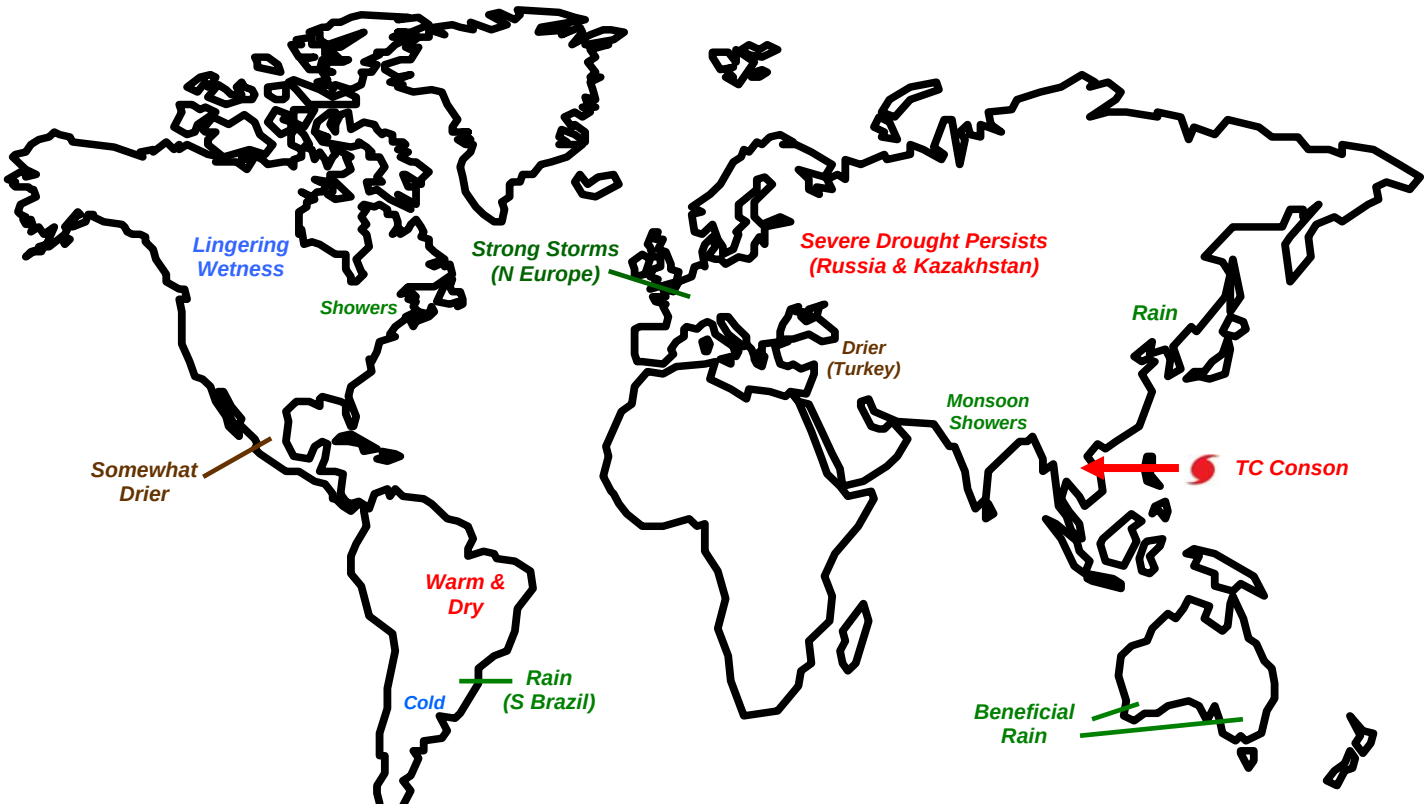
ARGENTINA: Cold weather engulfed nearly all major farming areas, raising concern for temperature-sensitive crops.

BRAZIL: Beneficial rain increased moisture for winter grains in most major southern production areas.

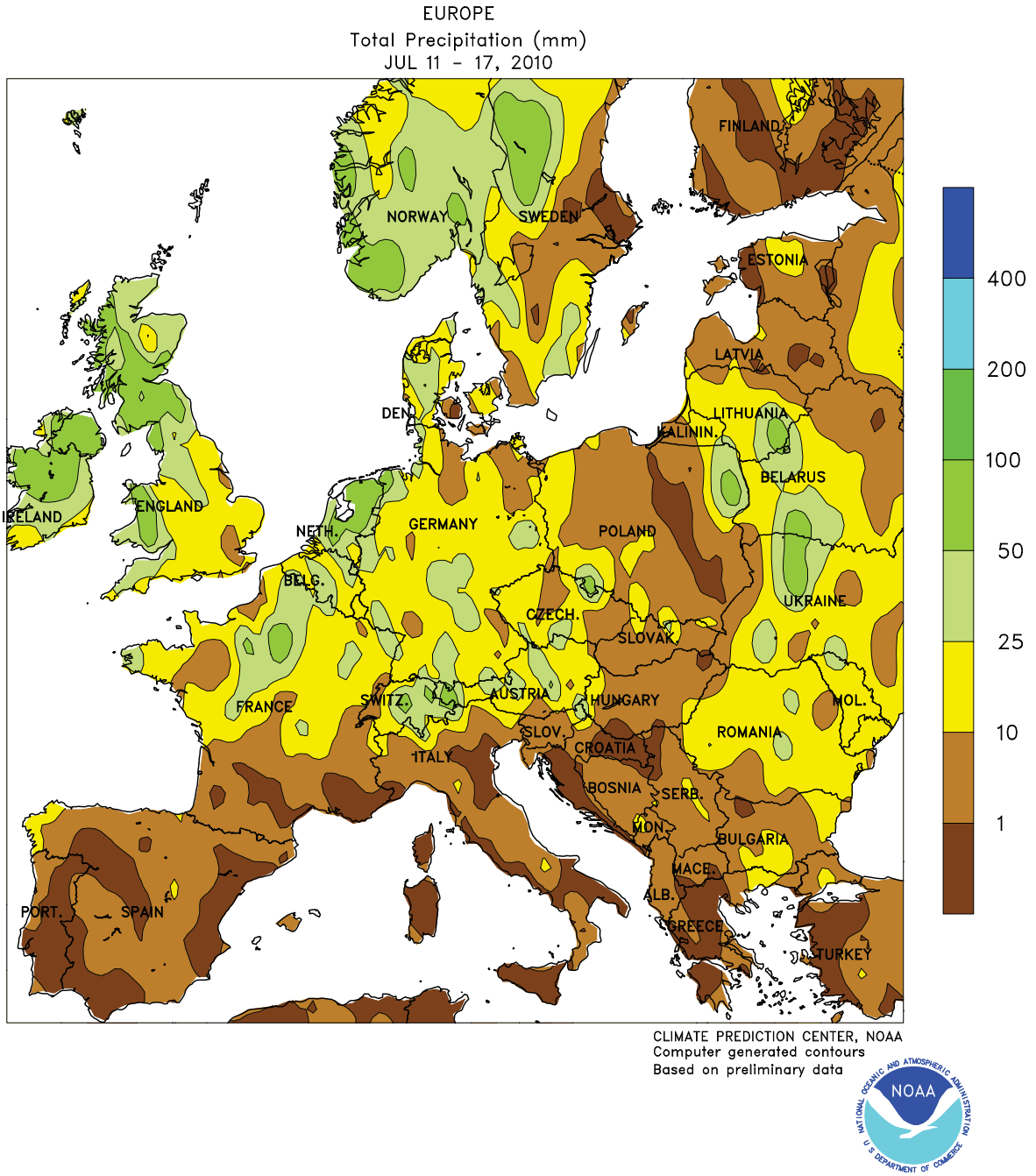
MEXICO: Drier weather promoted crop development after several weeks of abundant rainfall.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Dry weather covered the southwest, but pockets of wetness persisted elsewhere.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Warm, showery weather maintained mostly favorable conditions for summer crops, although drier weather would be welcome for fieldwork.

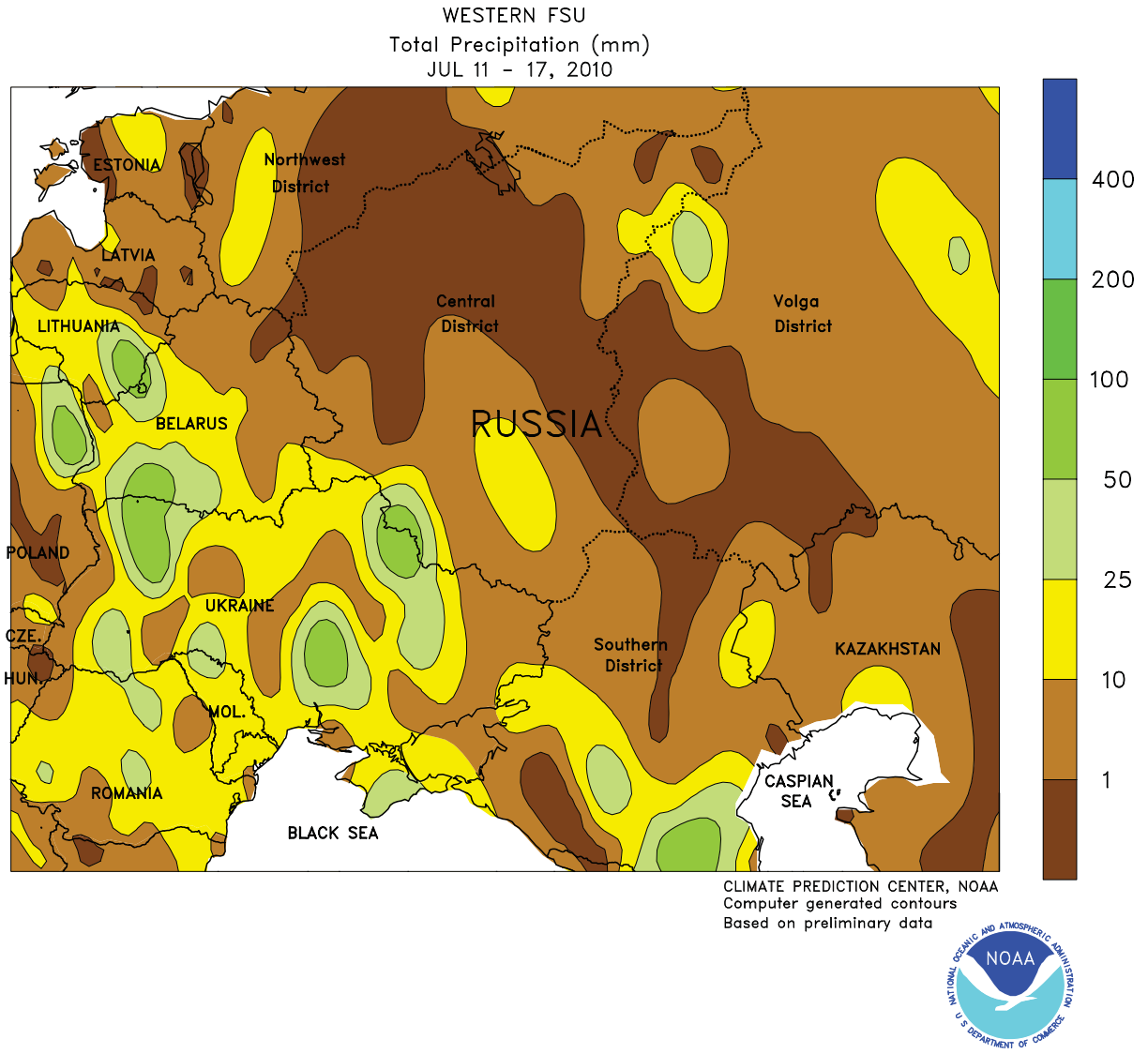


For additional information contact: meteorologists@oce.usda.gov



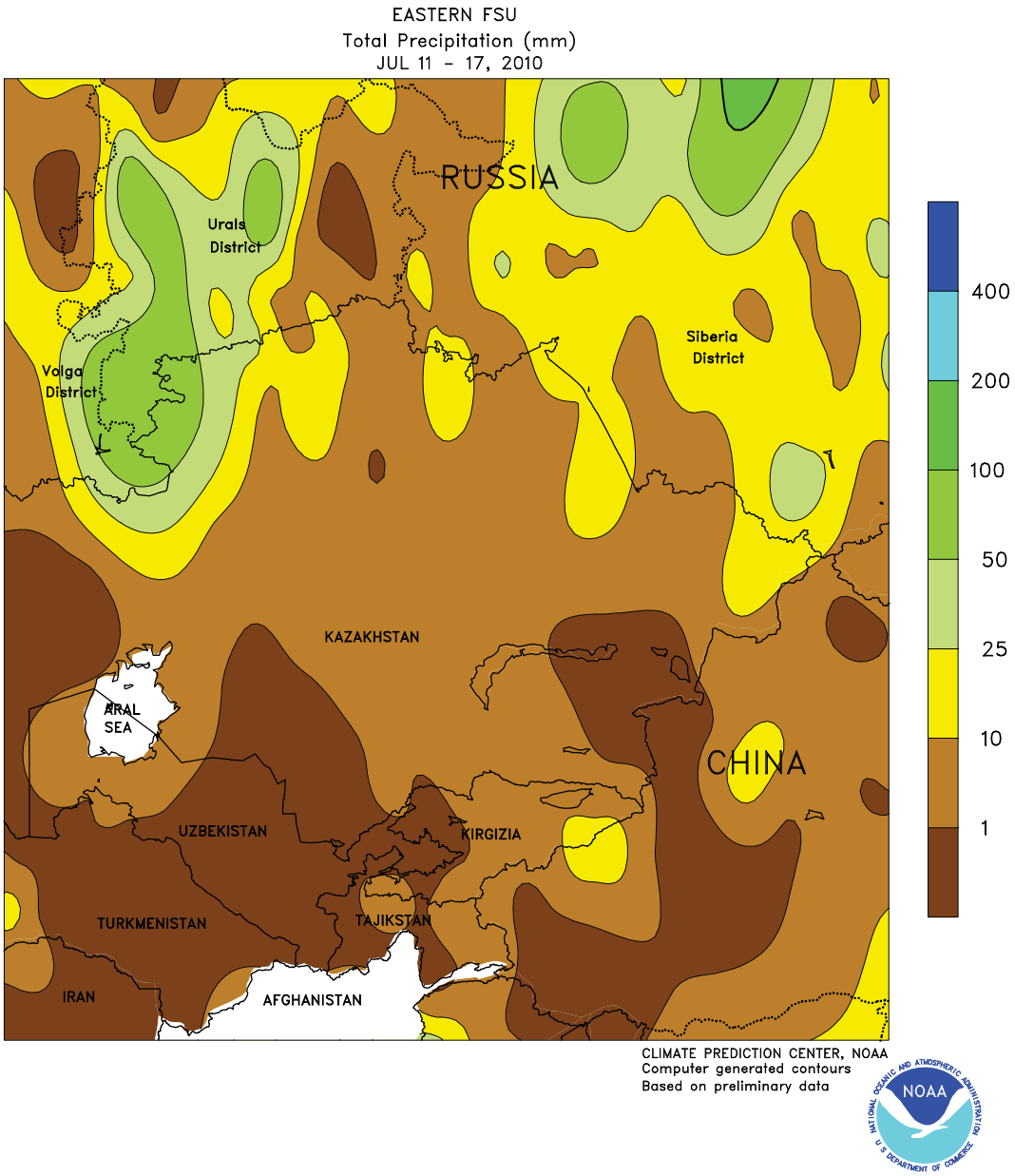
EUROPE

Strong storms brought severe weather along with much-needed moisture and heat relief to northern Europe. A slow moving area of low pressure generated 10 to 90 mm of rain over the United Kingdom, favoring vegetative summer crops but hampering winter crop harvesting. Meanwhile, early week heat (34-38 degrees C) caused additional stress on filling small grains across eastern France and Germany. By midweek, a strong cold front produced locally heavy showers and thunderstorms (10-80 mm) across north-central Europe, increasing soil moisture for late-filling small grains and ending the recent spell of hot weather. However, many of the thunderstorms were severe, producing large hail, heavy downpours, gusty winds, and tornadoes. For the week, there were over 380 reports of severe weather indicated by the European Severe Storms Laboratory. Despite the widespread rainfall, unfavorably dry, hot conditions (up to 9 degrees C above normal) prevailed over most of Poland, maintaining high levels of stress on filling small grains and vegetative to reproductive summer crops. Across southern Europe, sunny skies and above-normal temperatures (2-6 degrees C above normal) favored winter grain harvesting, although pockets of 35-degree heat in Spain, Italy, and the Balkans were unfavorable for tasseling to silking corn.



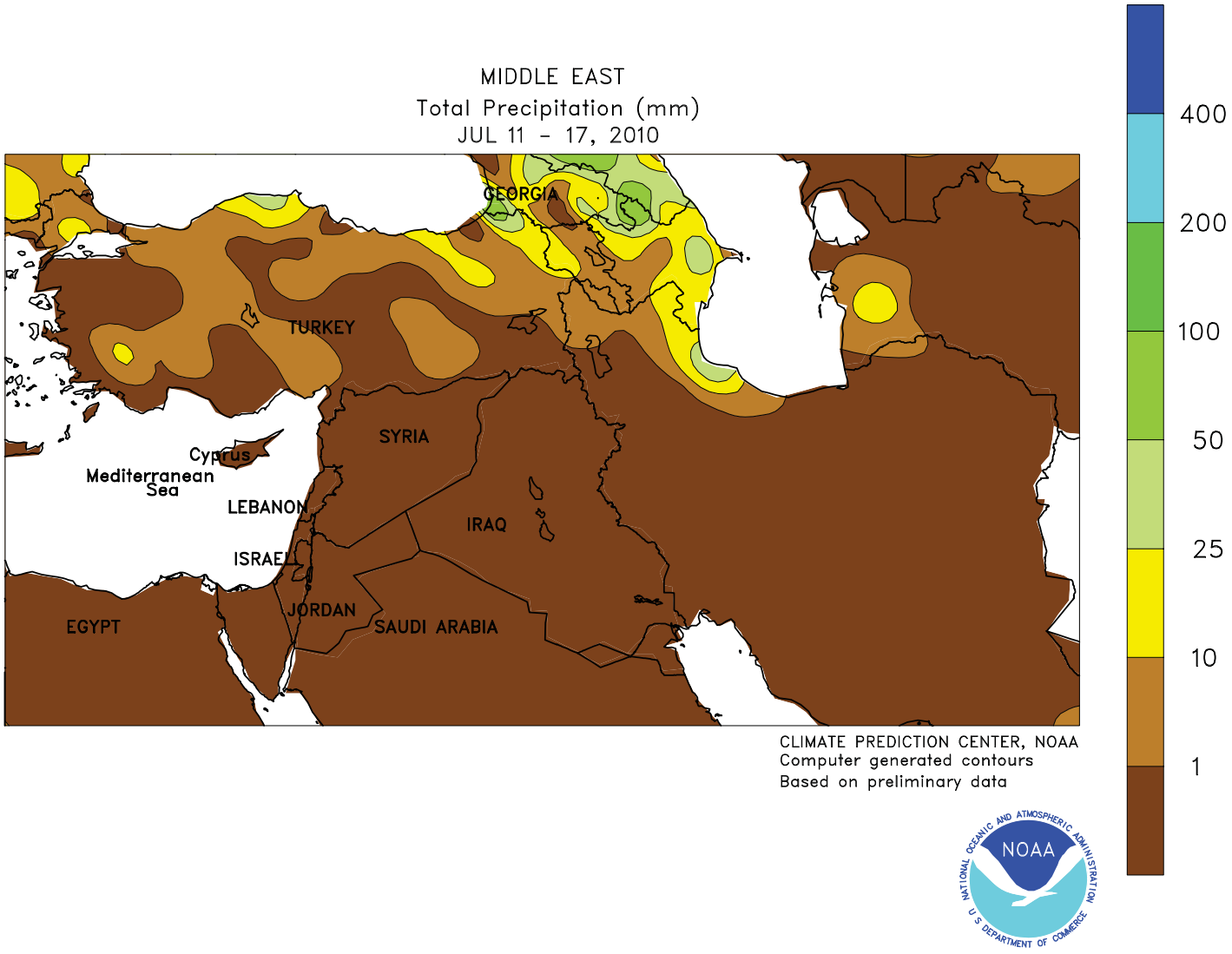
WESTERN FSU

Eastern drought and western wetness continued, although unfavorably hot weather expanded by week's end. A strong area of high pressure maintained dry, increasingly 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. However, 35-degree heat (or greater) expanded into the Southern District, eastern and central portions of the Central District, and northern and eastern Ukraine. The heat was untimely for late-vegetative to reproductive corn and sunflowers; unlike previous weeks, above-normal temperatures (3-8 degrees C above normal) now spanned all of the western Former Soviet Union. Meanwhile, early week showers and thunderstorms (20-90 mm) across western portions of the region maintained favorable soil moisture for filling spring grains and helped mitigate the impacts of the developing heat. However, the persistent wetness, most notably in Ukraine and Russia's Southern District, slowed winter grain harvesting and raised concerns over crop quality.



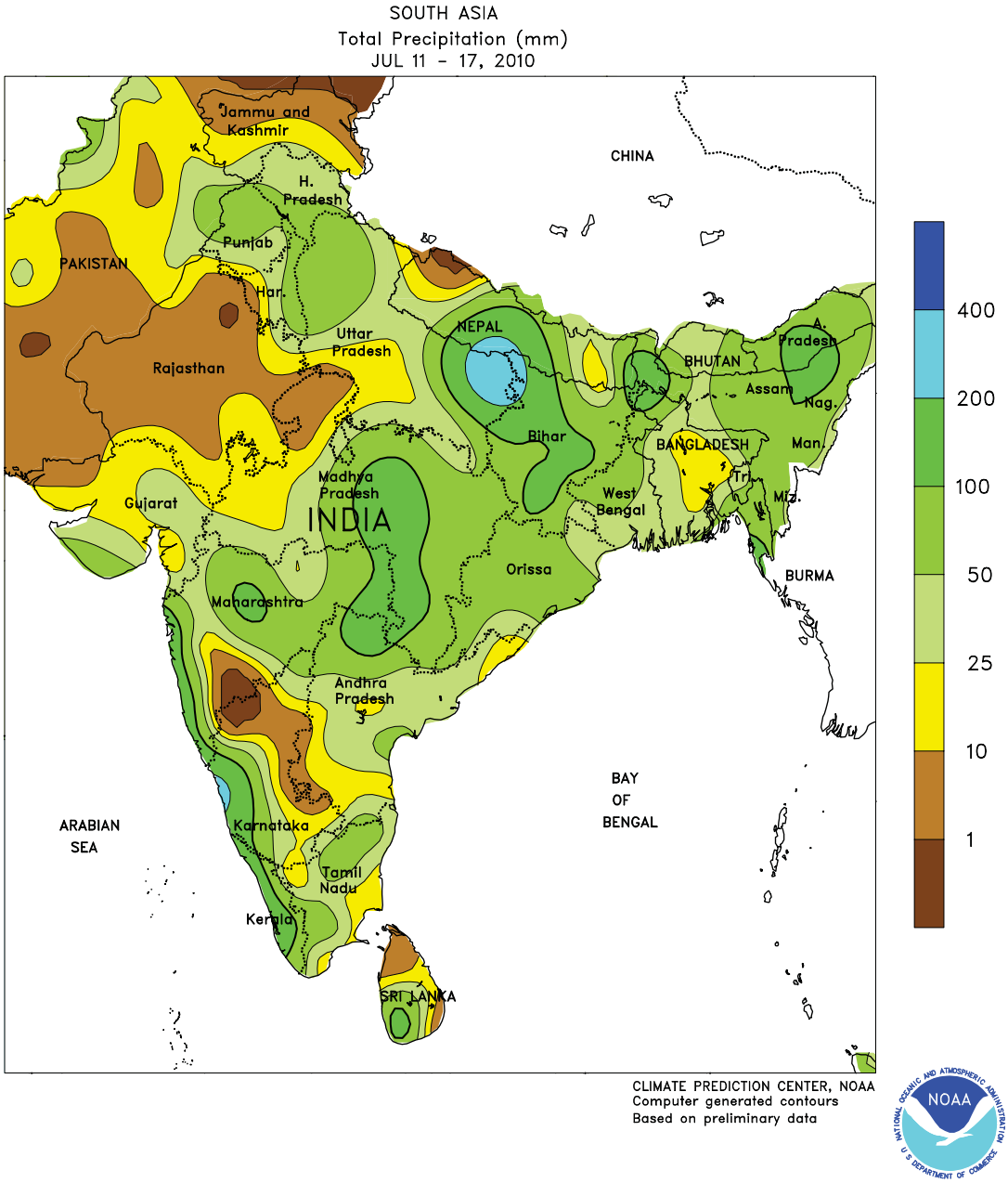
EASTERN FSU

Showers provided a respite from severe drought, although hot, dry conditions returned by week's end. A stationary upper-air low generated 10 to 75 mm of rain across western Kazakhstan and the Urals District, providing much-needed relief from severe drought. However, the rain was likely too late to offer significant benefit to drought-afflicted small grains, with many primary growing areas (north-central Kazakhstan) missing out on the bulk of the rainfall (less than 10 mm). In contrast, showers (10-60 mm) maintained mostly favorable late-season conditions for reproductive to filling spring grains in eastern Kazakhstan and the Siberia District. By week's end, dry, hot weather returned to much of the region as high pressure expanded eastward across Eurasia. Meanwhile, seasonable heat (35-40 degrees C) persisted over southern crop areas, maintaining favorable conditions for flowering cotton.



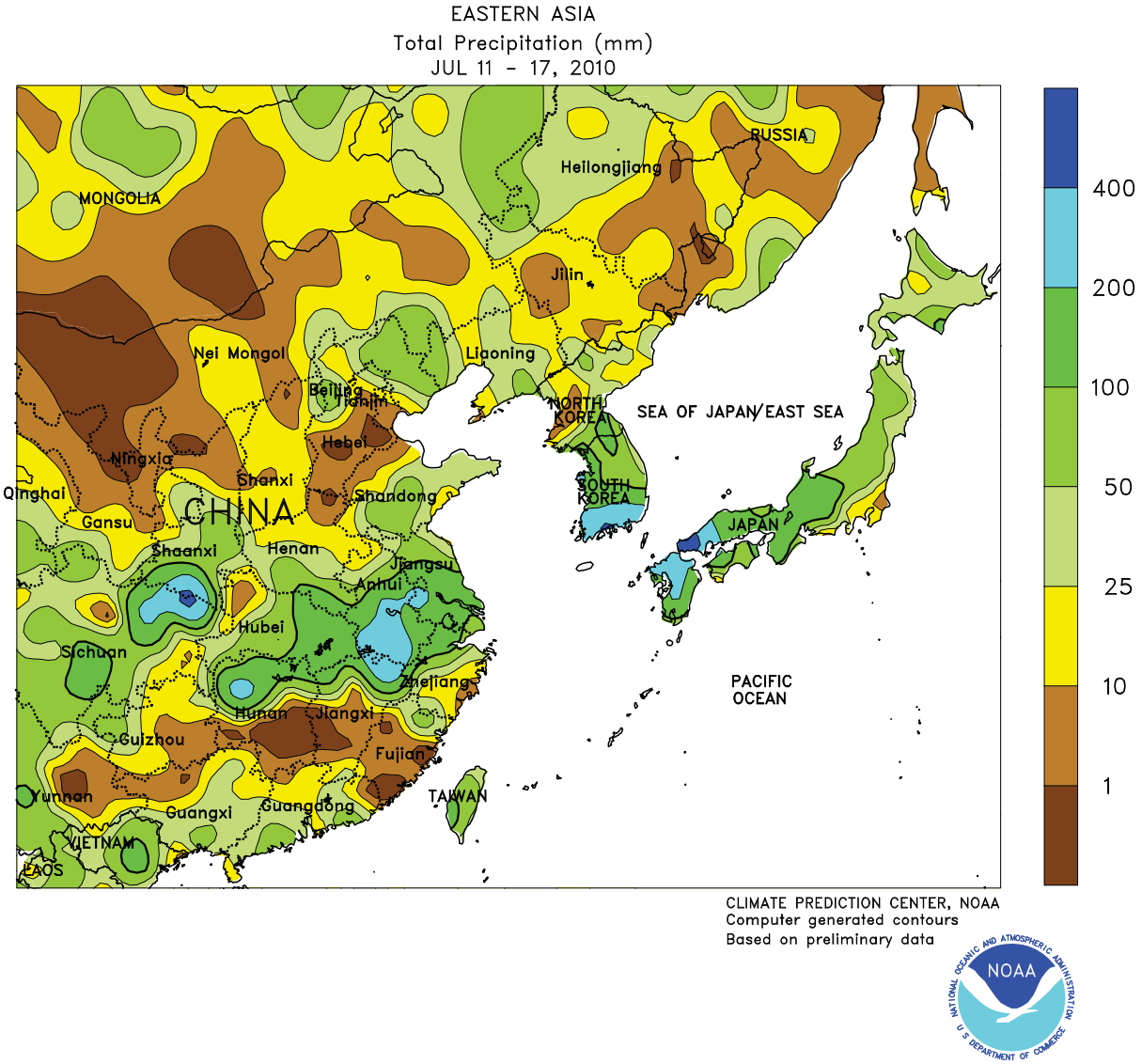
MIDDLE EAST

Seasonably dry weather returned, favoring winter crop harvesting in Turkey. However, pockets of excessive heat (40 degrees C or greater) in southeastern Turkey were unfavorable for late-filling corn. In Iran and Iraq, sunny, hot weather favored the harvesting of corn, barley, and fruit crops.



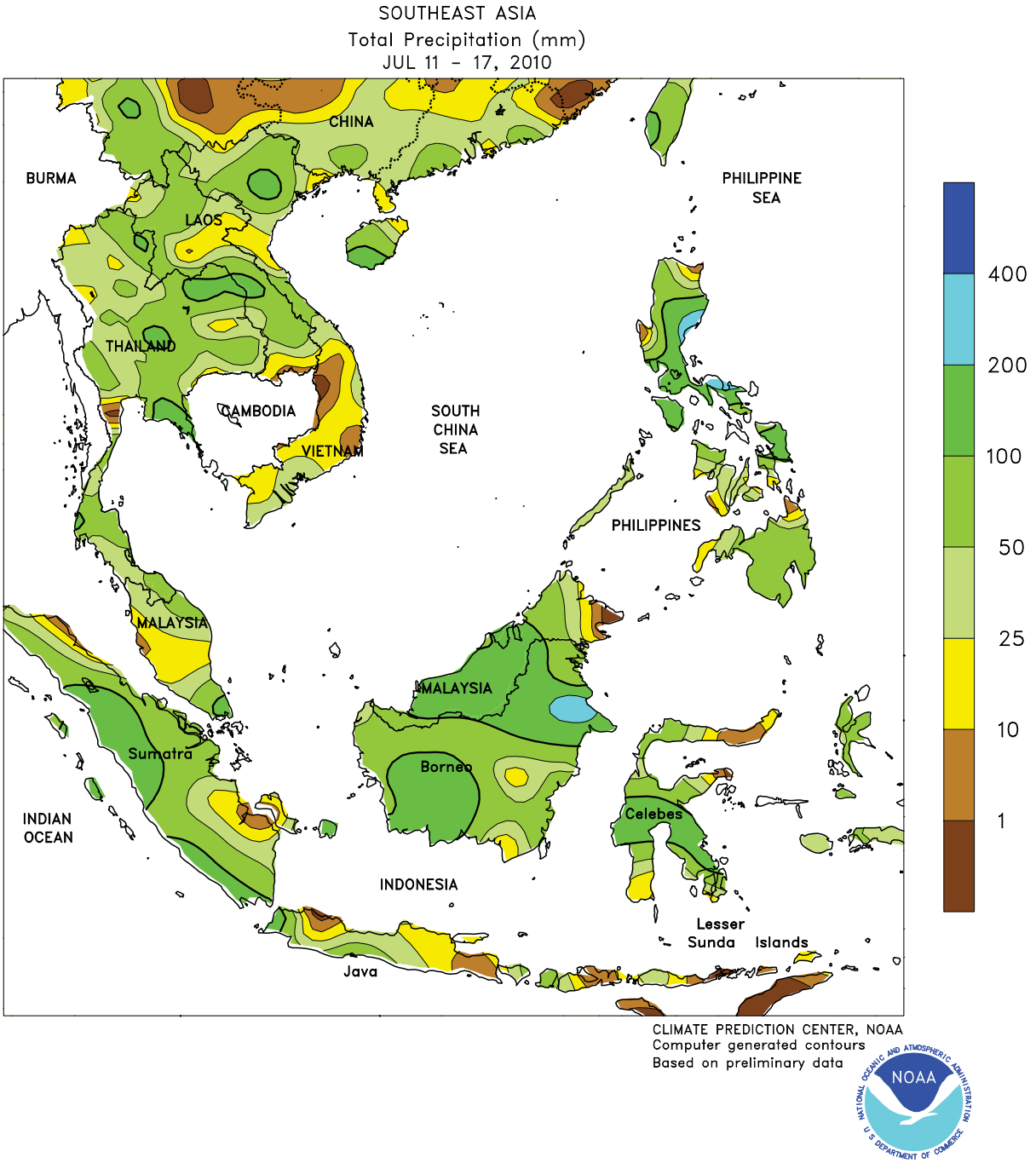
SOUTH ASIA

Rainfall across India remained favorable in both quantity and coverage. The prevailing easterlies continued to bring abundant moisture from the Bay of Bengal and distribute it throughout central and northern India. Nearly all major growing areas received 25 mm or more of monsoon rain, with northern and central cotton areas benefiting from over 50 mm. The exception was in the west where between 10 and 25 mm of rainfall maintained favorable soil moisture for groundnuts and soybeans. Rainfall (25-50 mm) was also prevalent across northern Pakistan and into the Punjab province, increasing moisture supplies for cotton and rice.



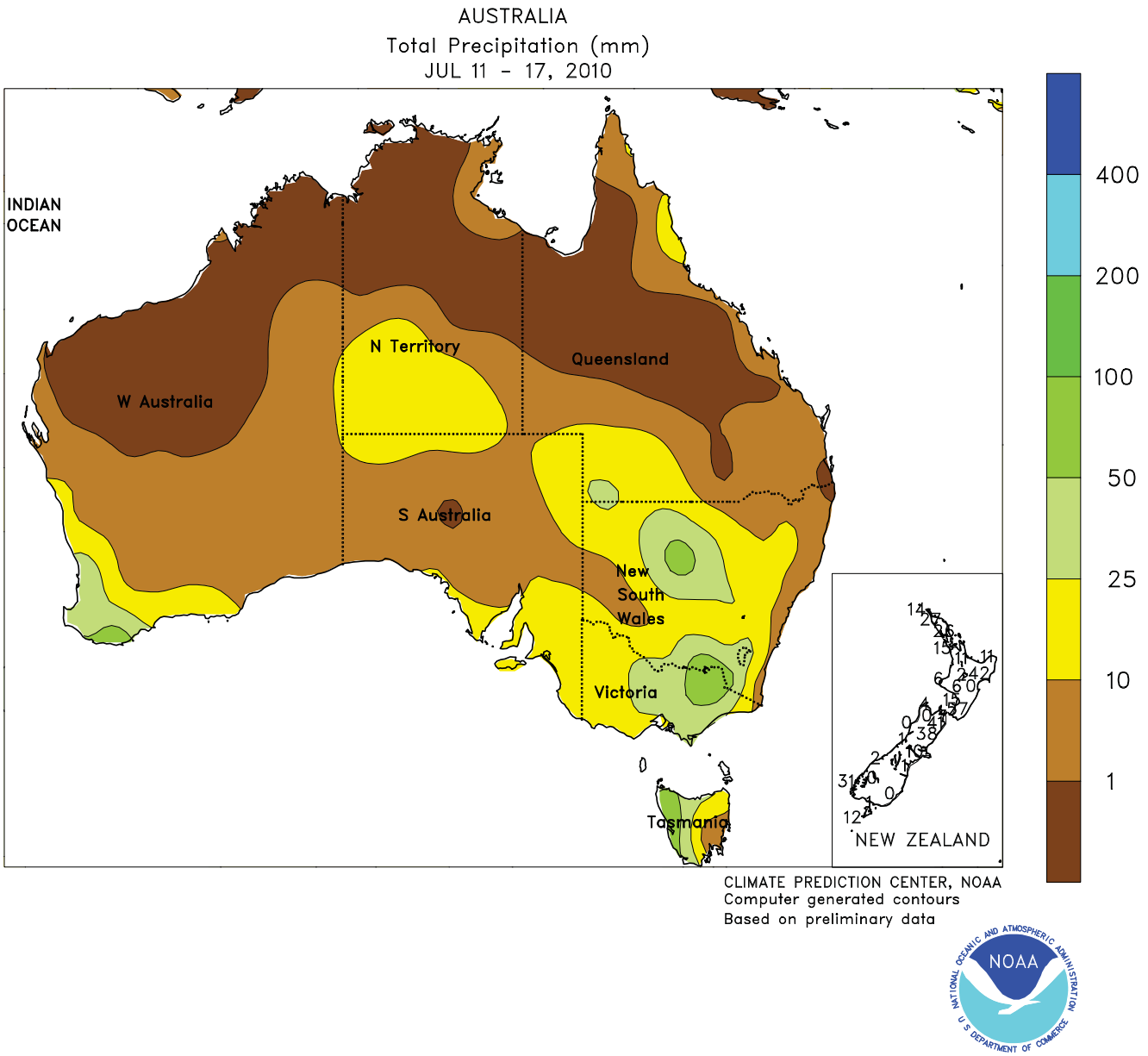
EASTERN ASIA

Soaking rains continued across the Yangtze Valley, where nearly 200 mm exacerbated wetness for rice, corn, and soybeans. At the same time, rainfall was more established on the North China Plain after a slow start to the rainy season. Over 25 mm of rain added to moisture supplies for corn, soybeans, and cotton, with lesser amounts occurring just north of the Yellow River. Meanwhile in Manchuria, widespread showers (25-50 mm) improved topsoil conditions for corn, soybeans, and rice in western growing areas, although subsoil moisture remained slightly short. Elsewhere, flooding rain prevailed in southern Japan and southern South Korea but generally occurred outside major rice producing areas.



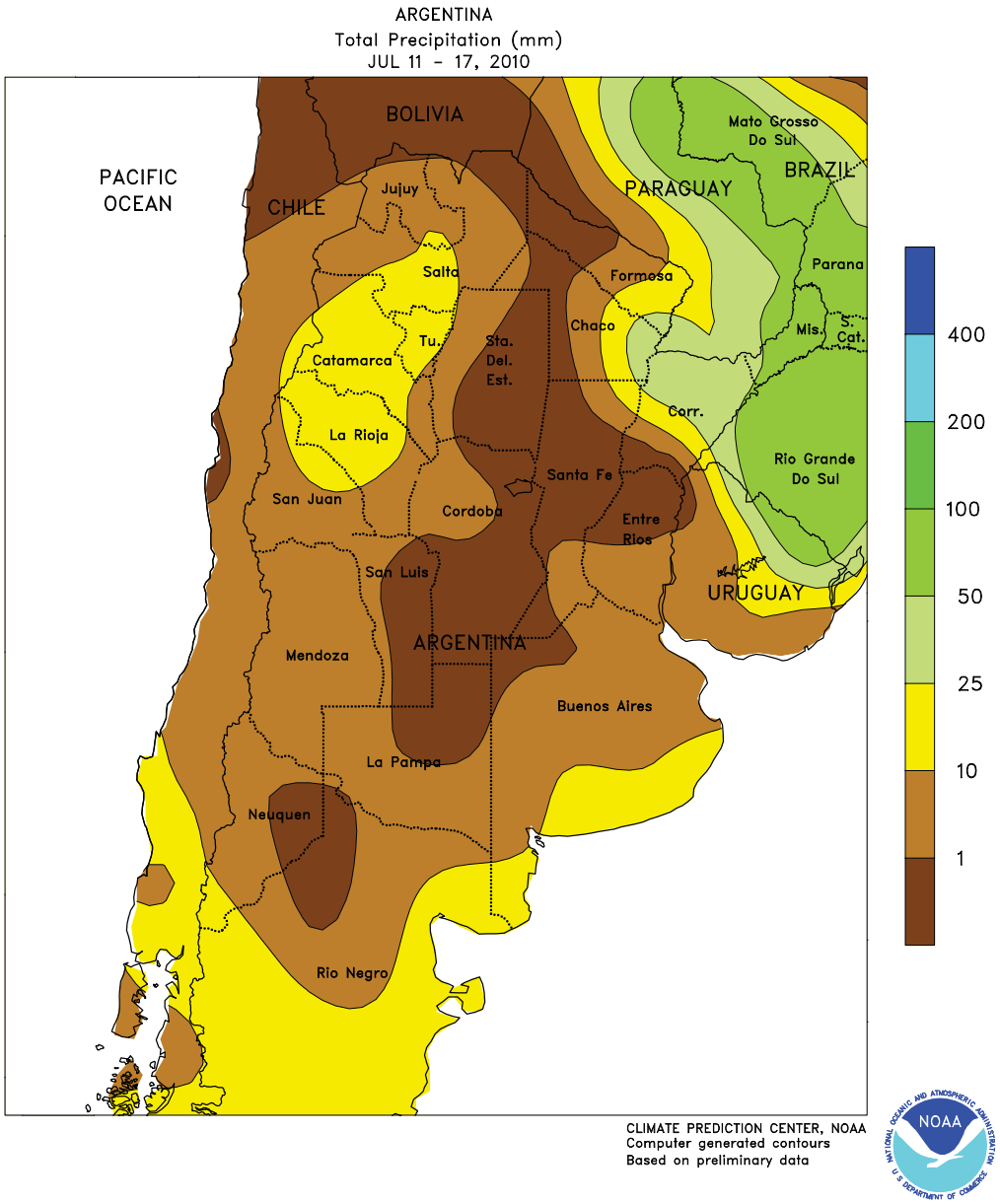
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Tropical Cyclone Conson cut a swath across the northern Philippines after making landfall on July 13 with 70 knot winds (category 1 typhoon). The storm dropped over 100 mm of rainfall throughout Luzon and portions of the Eastern Visayas, boosting moisture supplies for rice but halting seasonal fieldwork. Conson exited Luzon on July 14 and re-strengthened to a category 1 typhoon with a peak wind speed of 75 knots. Conson made a second landfall in northern Vietnam late in the week with tropical storm force winds (45 knots) and produced over 50 mm of rain in the Red River Delta. Rice in the north was generally not impacted as the winter-spring crop was fully harvested and the winter crop season had just begun. Meanwhile, showers flared up throughout Thailand in response to Conson, with 25 to 100 mm of rain boosting moisture supplies for rice in the Northeast and Central Plain regions as well as the eastern portion of the North region. Elsewhere, monsoon rains continued to provide ample moisture to oil palm in Malaysia and Indonesia.



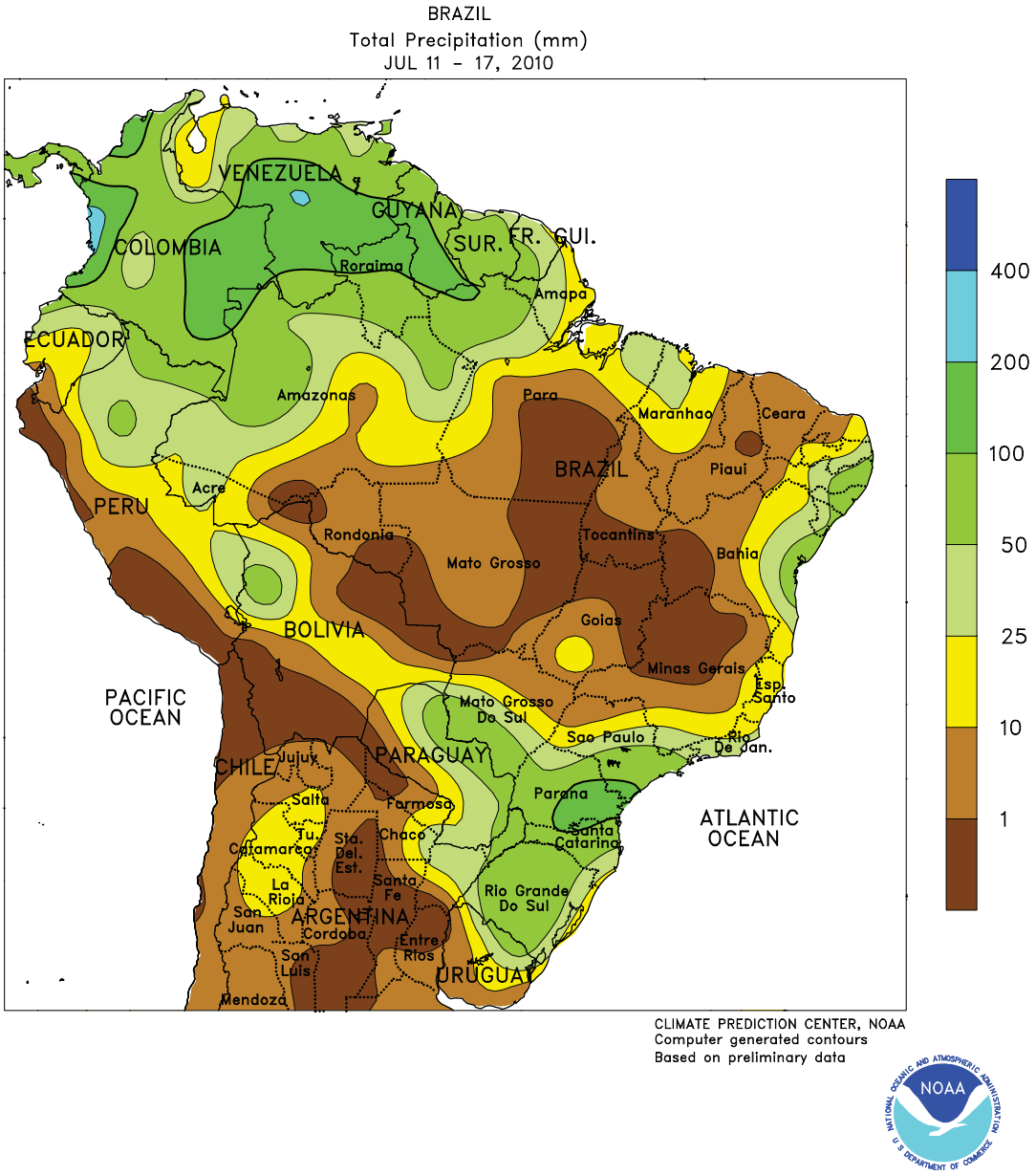
AUSTRALIA

Rainfall amounts approaching 25 mm continued across Western Australia and Victoria as a series of fronts moved through southern areas. The rain maintained adequate topsoil moisture in the southwest, while soil moisture remained abundant in the east. Prospects for winter grains were especially improved in the west from the recent showers. Temperatures in the eastern wheat belt were generally 2 to 3 degree C above normal.



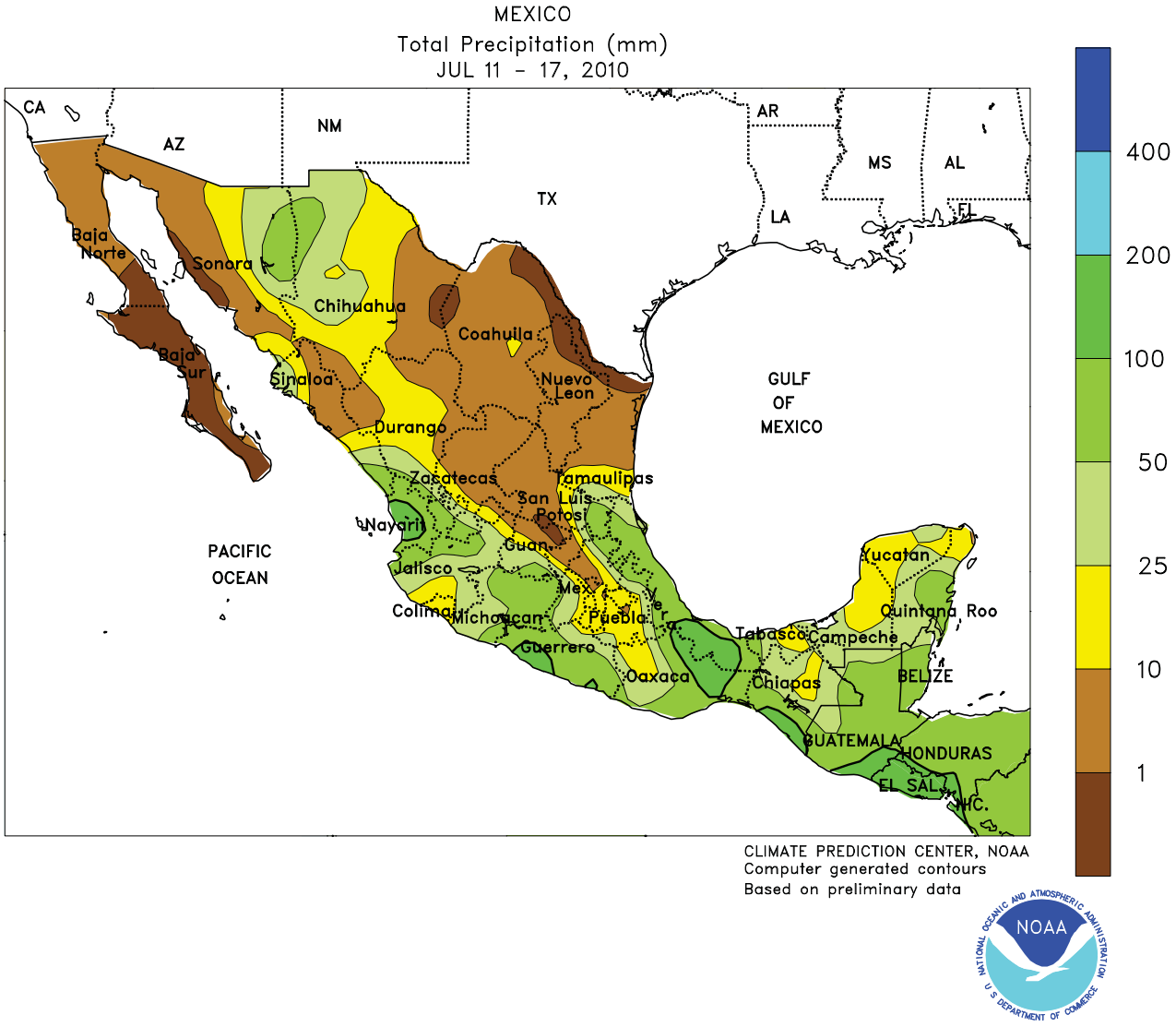
ARGENTINA

Mostly dry, unseasonably cold weather dominated Argentina, slowing winter grain development and raising concern for potential damage to temperature-sensitive crops. Temperatures reached the freezing mark in nearly all major agricultural areas, with lows falling below -5 degrees C over a large area encompassing western Buenos Aires, La Pampa, and the southern half of Santa Fe and Cordoba. In northwestern Argentina, the cold weather raised concern for potential impacts on sugarcane and citrus in important growing areas of Tucuman, Salta, and Jujuy. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn was 94 percent harvested as of July 13, lagging last year's pace by 2 percentage points. Wheat planting was also reportedly making good progress in areas with sufficient moisture. In addition, cotton harvesting was advancing toward completion.



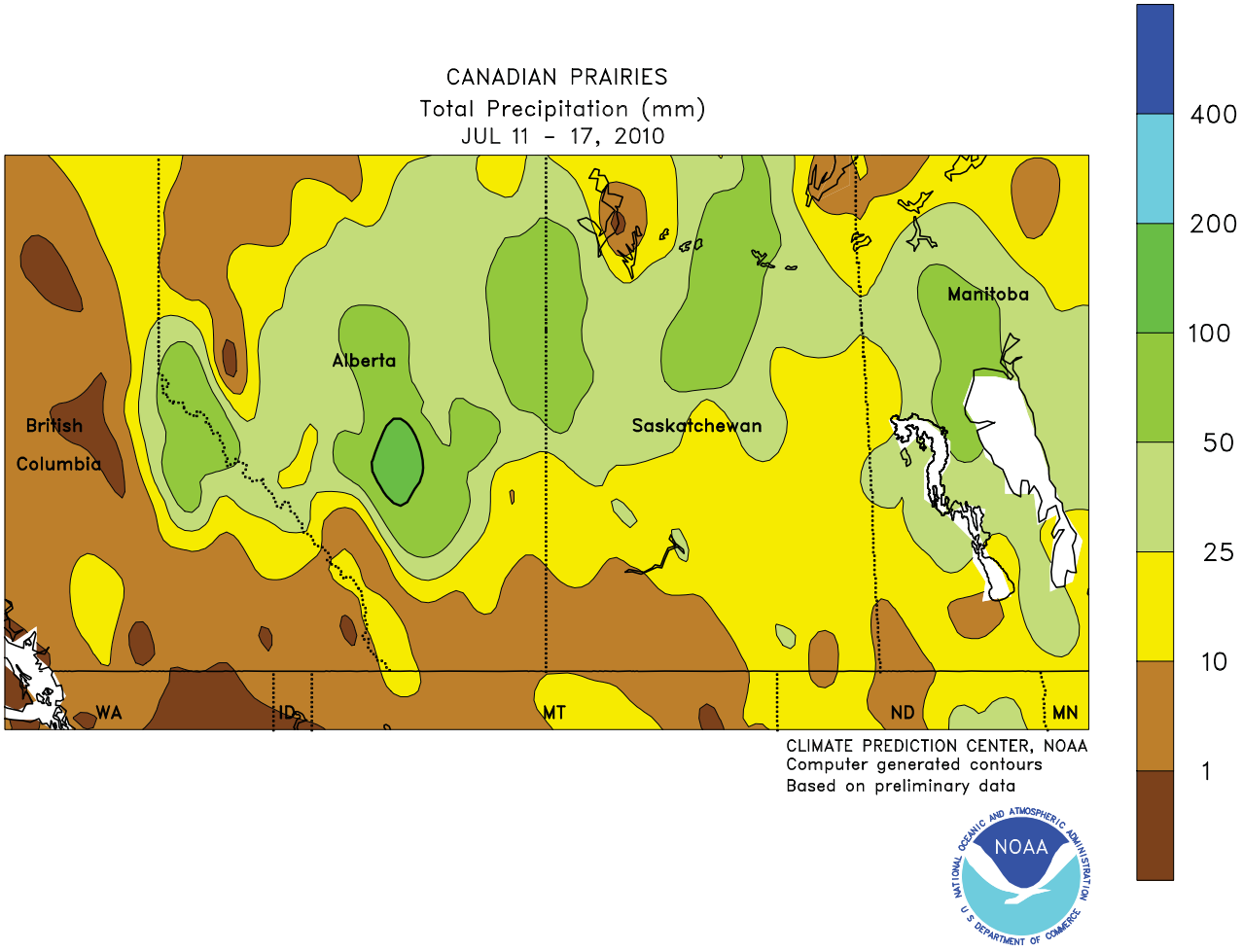
BRAZIL

Beneficial rain overspread important winter grain areas of southern Brazil, benefiting vegetative wheat and providing any remaining safrinha corn with a late-season boost in moisture. Amounts exceeded 50 mm over a broad area stretching from Rio Grande do Sul northward to southern sections of Mato Grosso do Sul and Sao Paulo. In northwestern Parana and neighboring areas of Mato Grosso do Sul, it was the first significant rainfall since May. The rain-producing cold front also ushered unseasonably cool air into the region (weekly temperatures averaging up to 5 degrees C below normal), with lows falling below freezing as far north as southeastern Parana. Below-normal temperatures were also recorded from southern Mato Grosso westward across southern Amazonas, but lows stayed well above freezing. Mostly dry, somewhat warmer weather prevailed elsewhere over Brazil's central farming areas, but seasonal rain (10-50 mm or more) continued in plantation cropping areas along the northeastern coast.



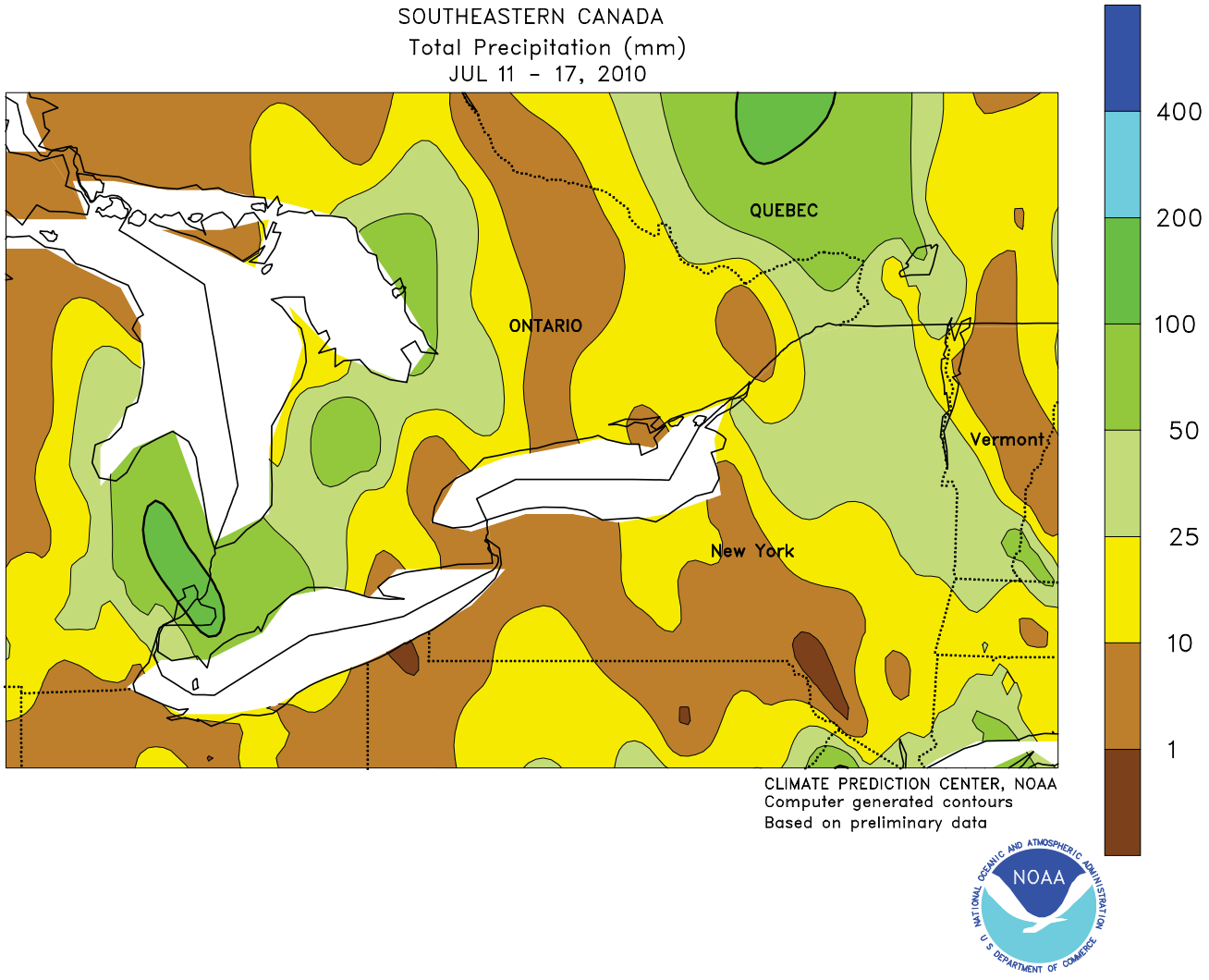
MEXICO

Rainfall tapered off across central and northeastern Mexico, aiding crop development and flood recovery efforts after several weeks of abundant rain. Showers were scattered across the southern plateau, with pockets of light rain (5-25 mm) in the east contrasting with heavier rain (10-50 mm or more) farther west. Drier conditions also prevailed on the Yucatan Peninsula, but heavier showers continued in Veracruz and along the southern Pacific Coast, further helping to replenish reservoirs after an unusually dry spring. Across northern Mexico, monsoon showers (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) intensified over Sonora and Chihuahua but dryness and warmth (highs reaching the middle 30s degrees C daily) dominated the northeast, allowing further recovery from the recent flooding.



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

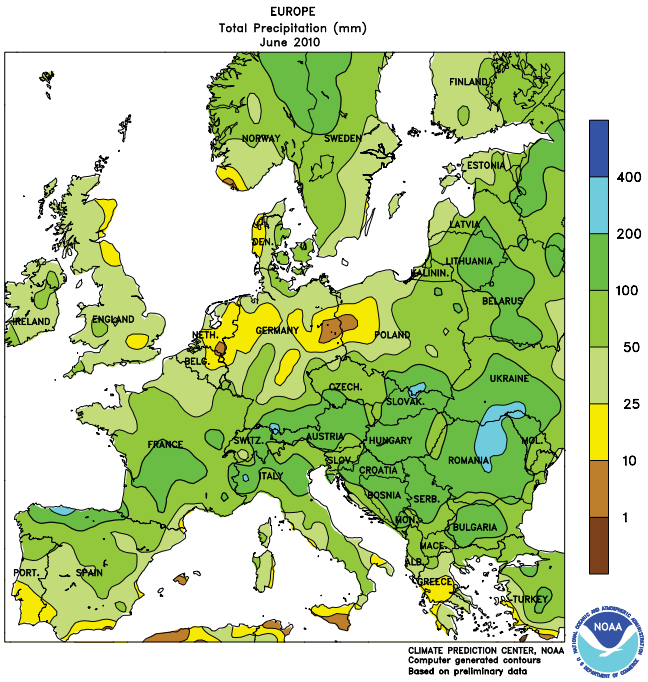
The recent trend toward more normal levels of rainfall has helped to alleviate excessive moisture levels in much of the east. Light to moderate rain (10-25 mm or more) maintained moisture levels for spring grains and oilseeds in eastern Saskatchewan and much of Manitoba, although near- to below-normal temperatures (highs in the middle 20s degrees C) kept crops behind in development. Southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan have been trending dry (weekly rainfall amounts of 5 mm or less in many locations) since mid-June, and some areas are reportedly in need of moisture as spring grains and oilseeds advance through reproduction. Moisture was also limited in Alberta's Peace River Valley, which has been drier than normal for much of the growing season. In contrast, soaking rain (25-50 mm or more) overspread central Alberta and Saskatchewan's northwestern agricultural areas, impeding fieldwork and possibly causing localized damage due to lodging.

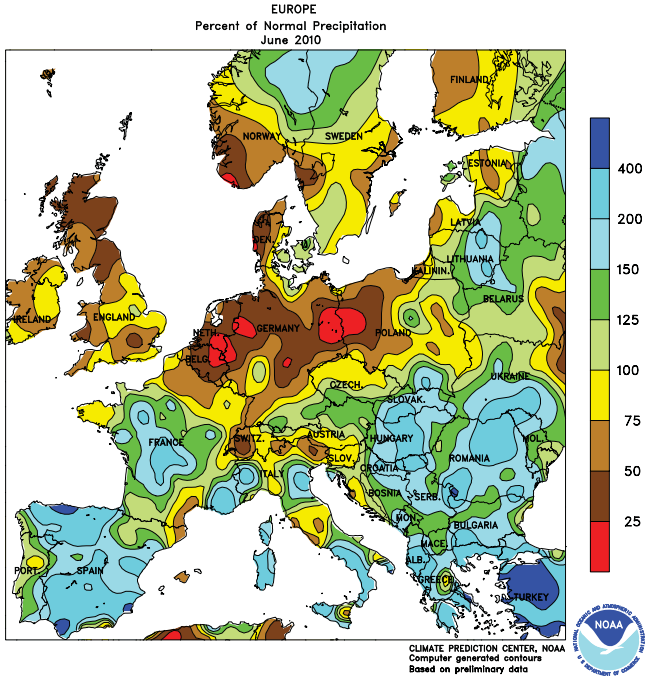


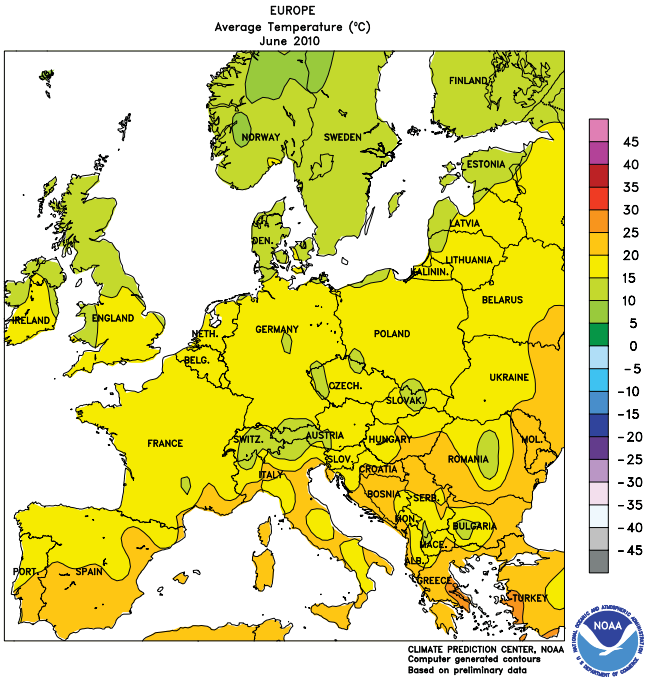
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

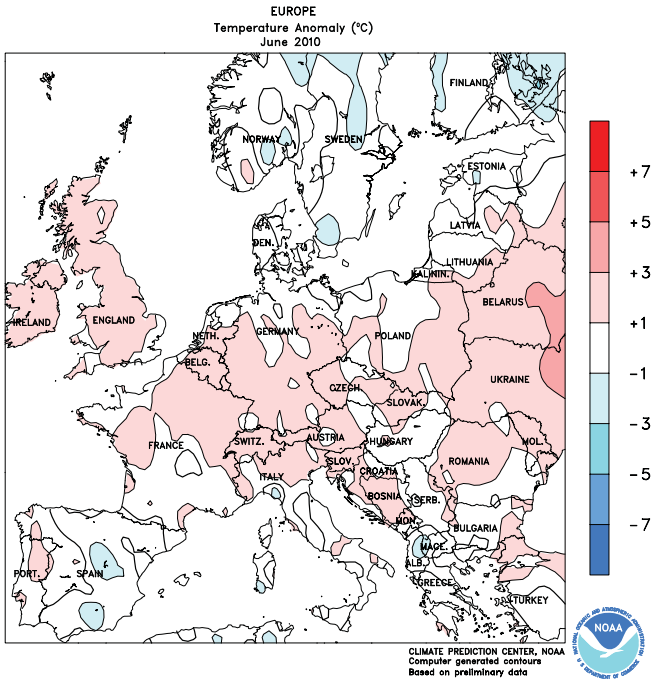
Showers intensified across portions of Ontario and Quebec, increasing moisture for crops and pastures but hampering fieldwork, including wheat harvesting. Rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm or more in most growing areas, keeping many areas unseasonably wet and reportedly increasing disease pressure on reproductive summer grains and oilseeds. However, a second week of above-normal temperatures (averaging up to 3 degrees C above normal) sustained high levels of pasture and crop growth while maintaining high evapotranspiration rates.

June International Temperature and Precipitation Maps



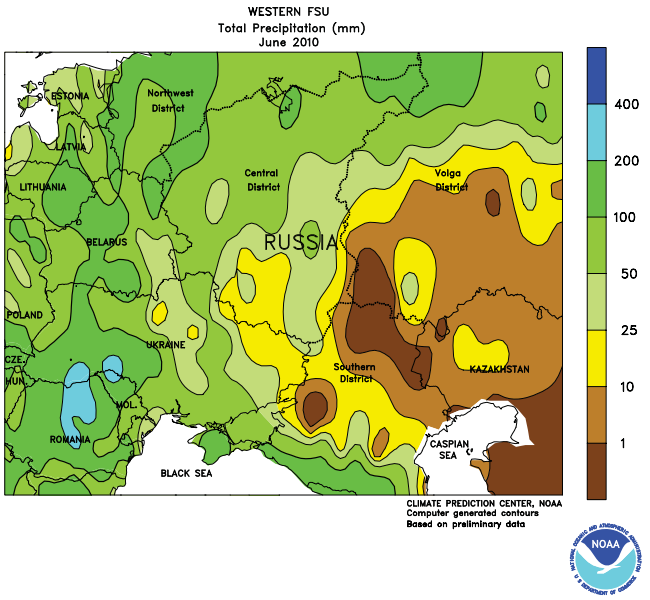


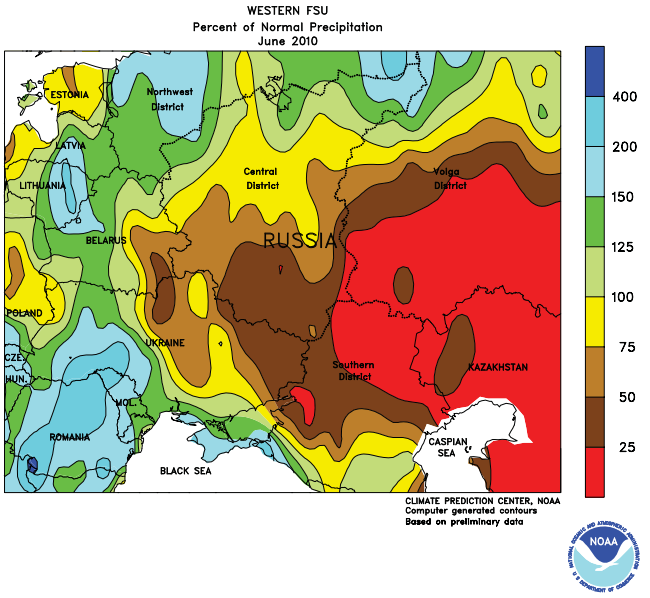


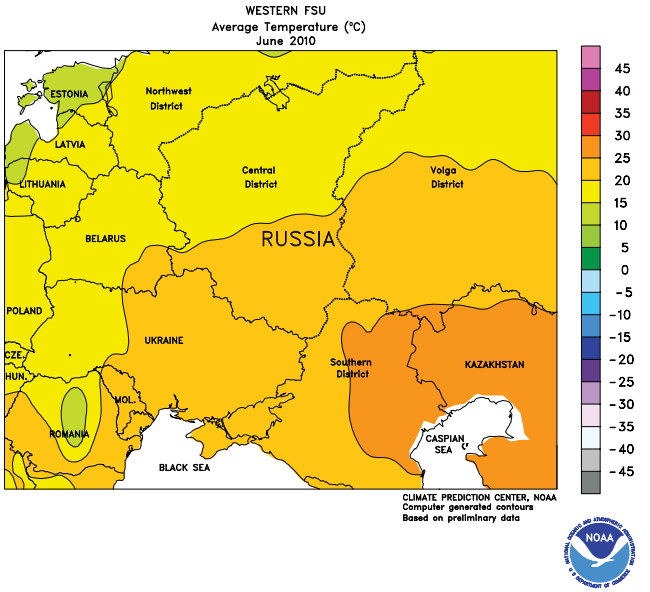


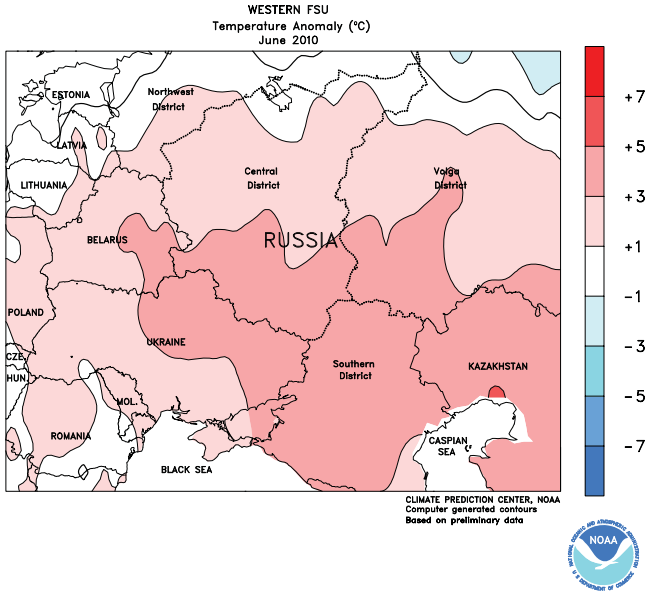
EUROPE

Drier- and warmer-than-normal conditions across north-central Europe lowered yield prospects for reproductive to filling small grains during June. Dryness was most protracted from northeastern France into western Poland, although unfavorable heat was not an issue until month's end. In contrast, beneficial rain was observed in western France, maintaining adequate soil moisture for corn and sunflowers. Locally heavy rain across Italy and the Balkans was generally favorable for vegetative to reproductive summer crops, but likely hampered winter crop maturation and harvesting.



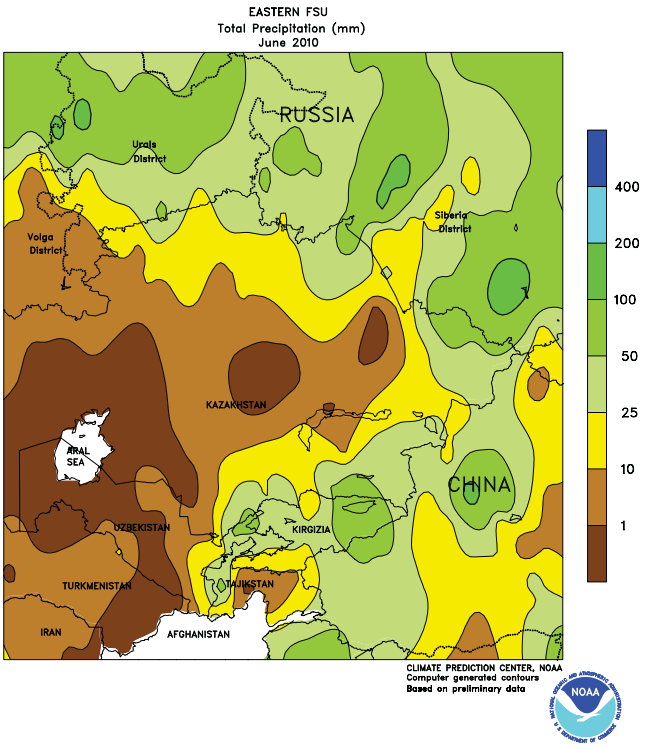


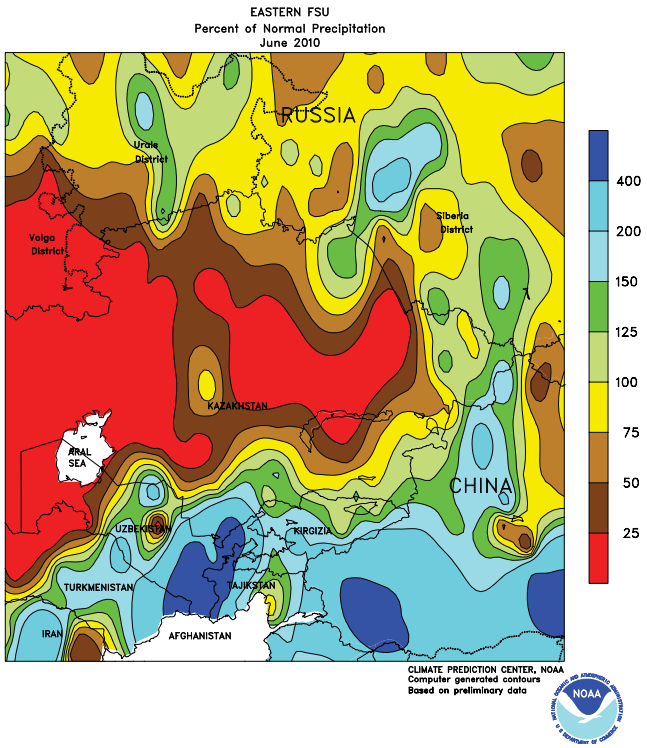


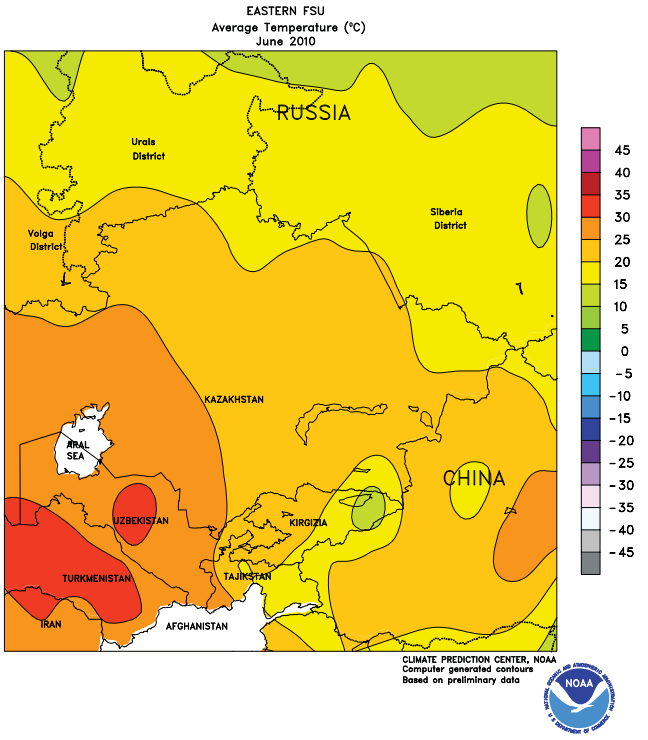


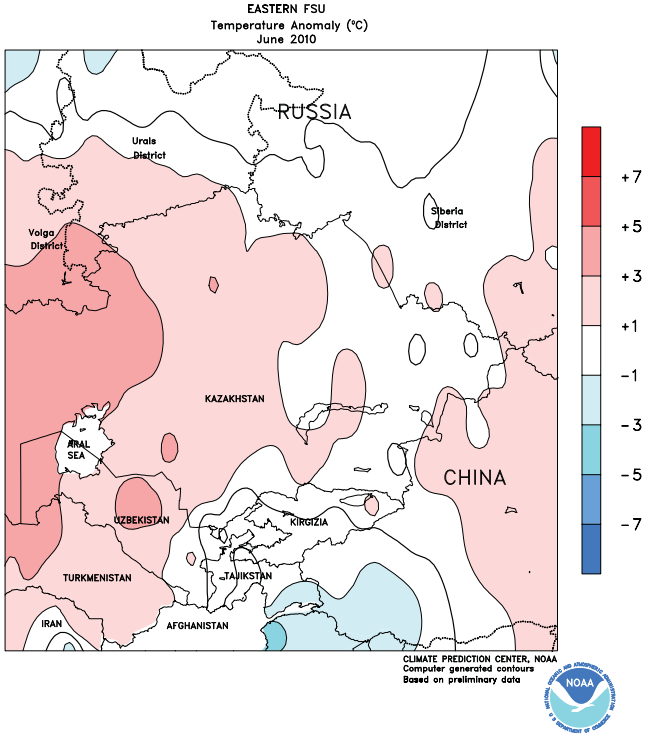
WESTERN FSU

In June, wet weather in Ukraine and southern-most portions of Russia's Southern District favored late-filling winter grains but hampered maturation and harvesting. In contrast, excessive heat and intensifying drought across the eastern half of the region lowered yield prospects for filling winter wheat and reproductive spring grains. It was the driest June in the past 30 years (back to 1980) in the northern Southern District, the southern and eastern Volga District, as well as southern portions of the Central District. Consequently, soil moisture remained in very short supply at month's end for vegetative summer crops, which will need rain soon as they enter reproduction.



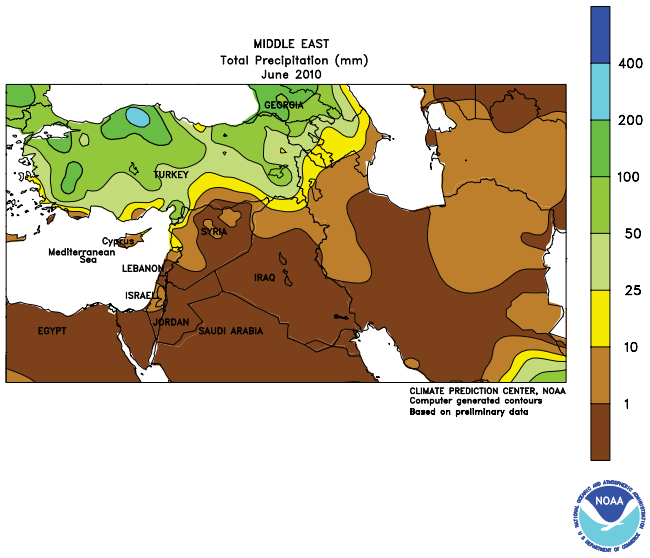


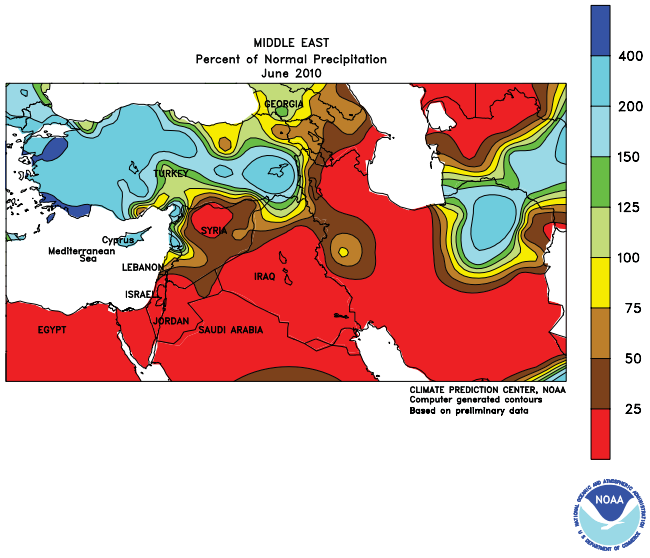


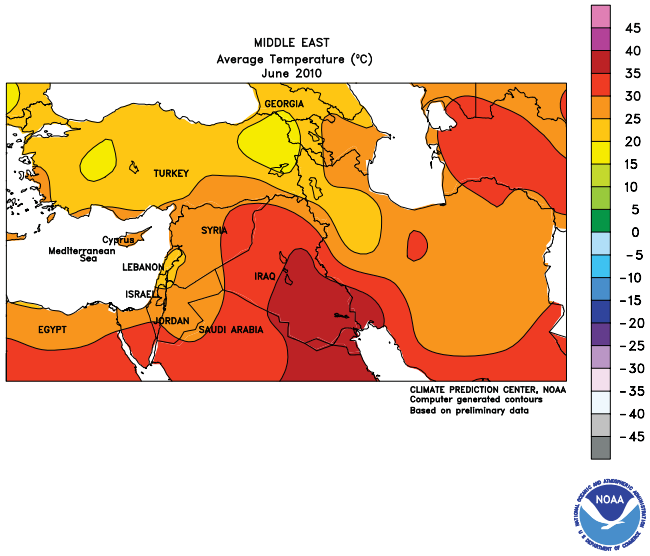


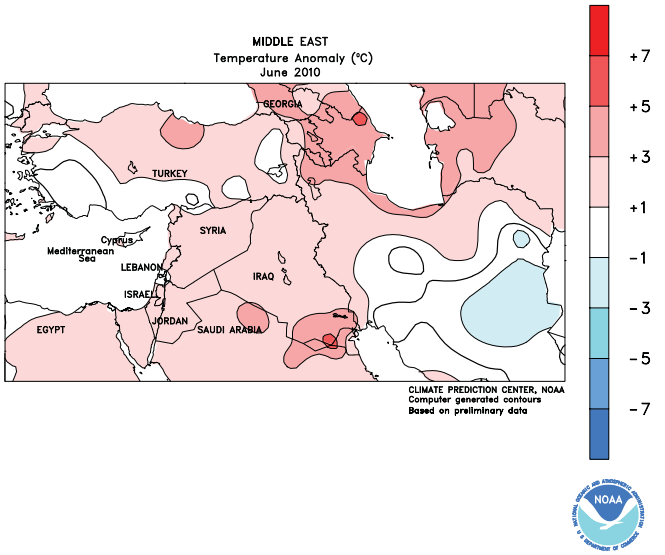
EASTERN FSU

During June, an intensifying drought across Kazakhstan and neighboring portions of southern Russia worsened prospects for jointing to flowering spring grains. In addition, excessive heat accelerated crop development, increased evapotranspiration rates, and was untimely for reproductive small grains. It was the second driest June dating back to 1980 in western and north-central Kazakhstan. However, drought relief arrived in eastern Kazakhstan and the Siberia District by month's end, stabilizing crop prospects on the heels of a drier-than-normal spring. Seasonable temperatures and above-normal rainfall in southern portions of the region were favorable for flowering cotton.



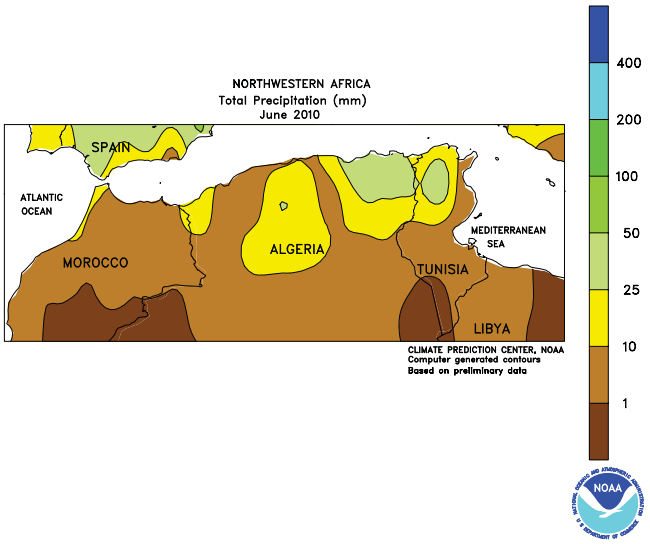


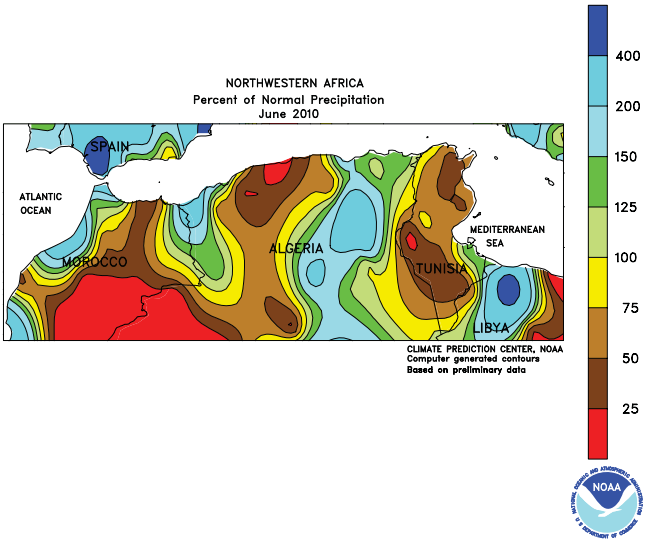


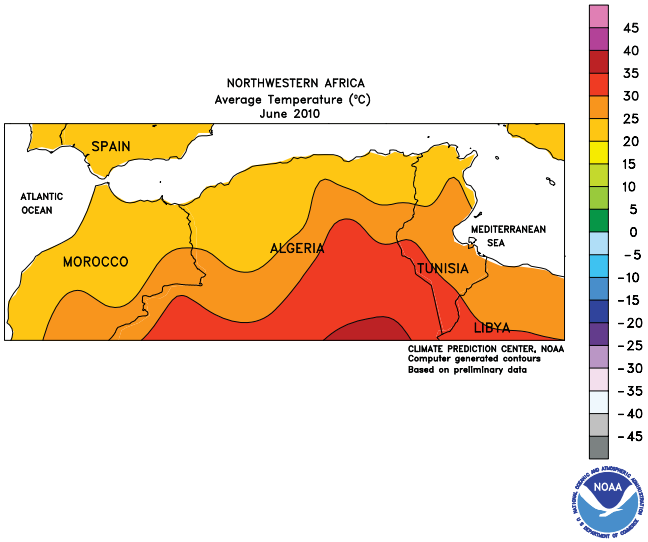


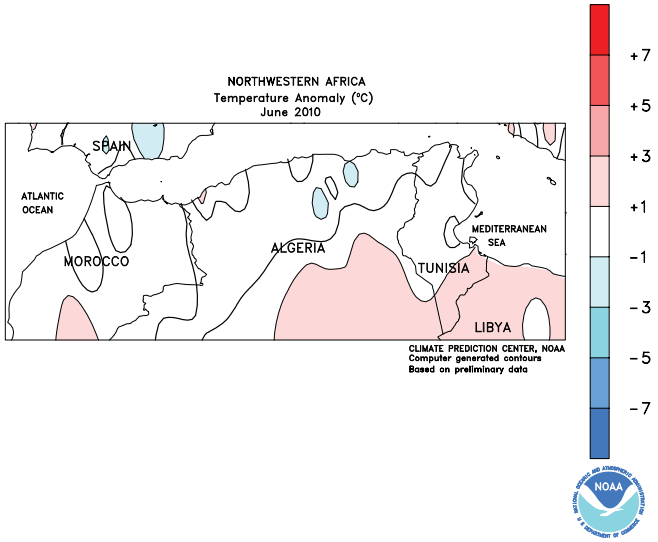
MIDDLE EAST

In June, late-season showers slowed winter grain maturation and harvesting in Turkey but eased irrigation demands for summer crops. Seasonably dry weather elsewhere favored winter crop harvesting.



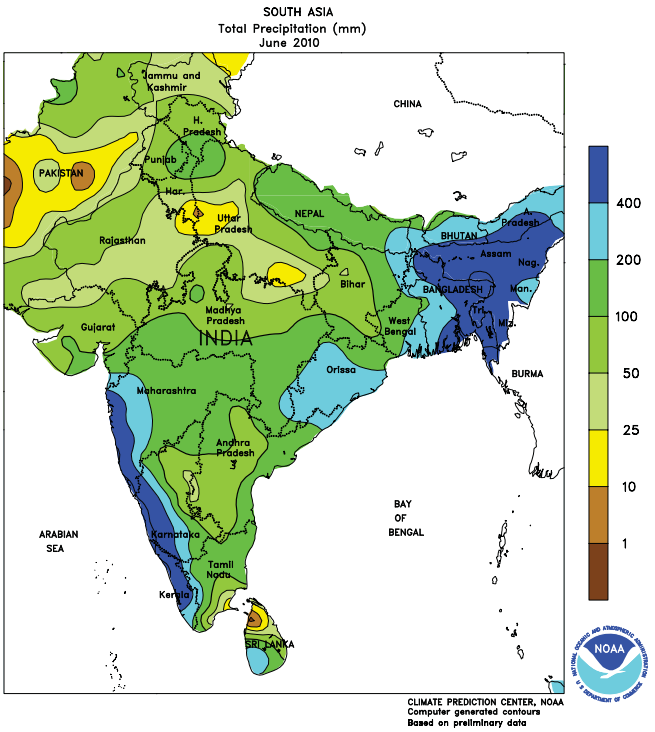


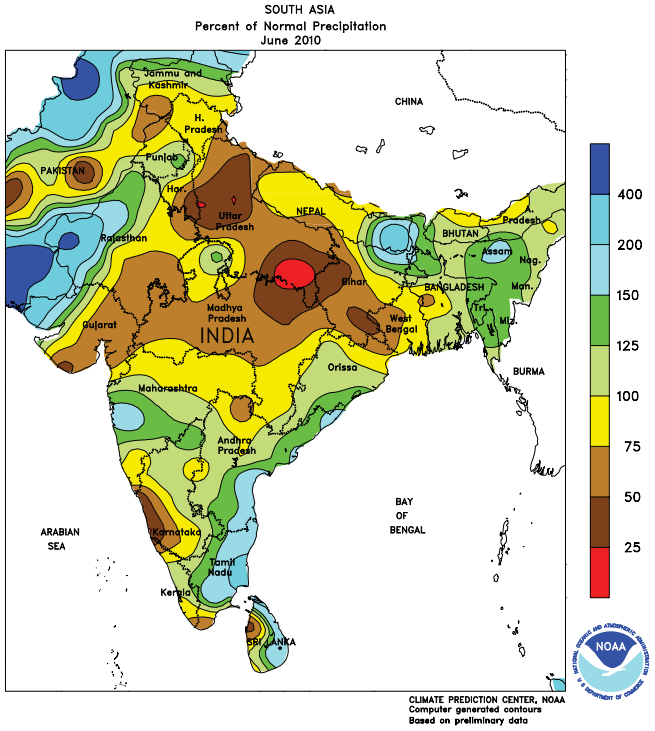


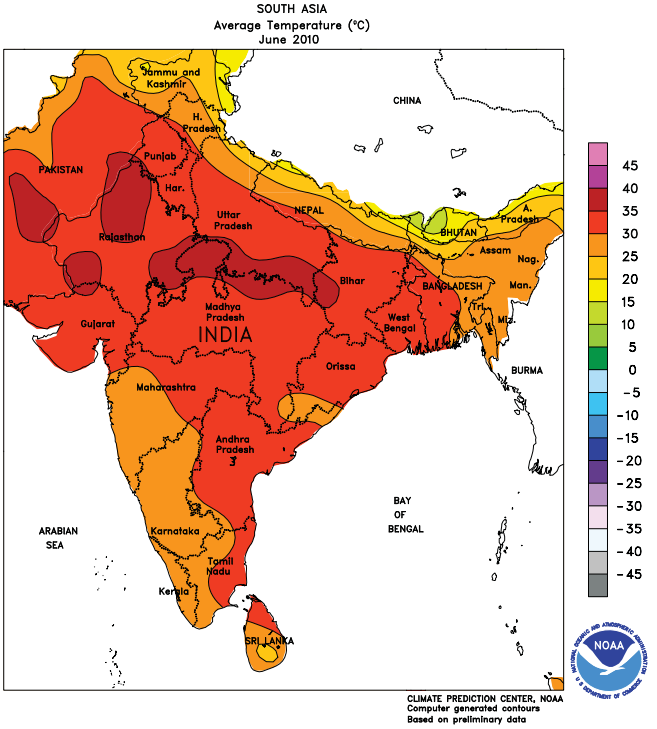


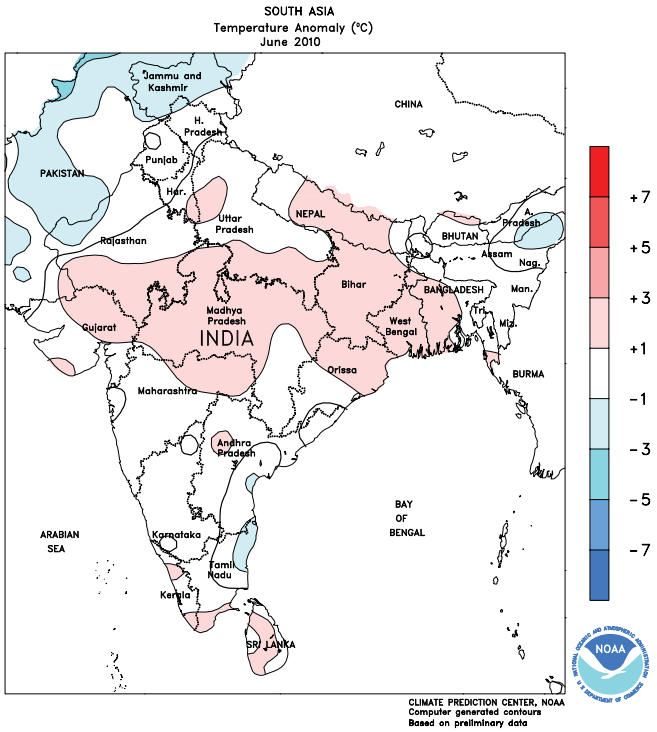
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

During June, occasional late-season showers and thunderstorms slowed winter crop harvesting in eastern Algeria and northern Tunisia. However, conditions were overall conducive for fieldwork, with near-normal temperatures and periods of dry weather. Dry conditions prevailed in Morocco, where winter wheat and barley harvesting proceeded at a rapid pace.



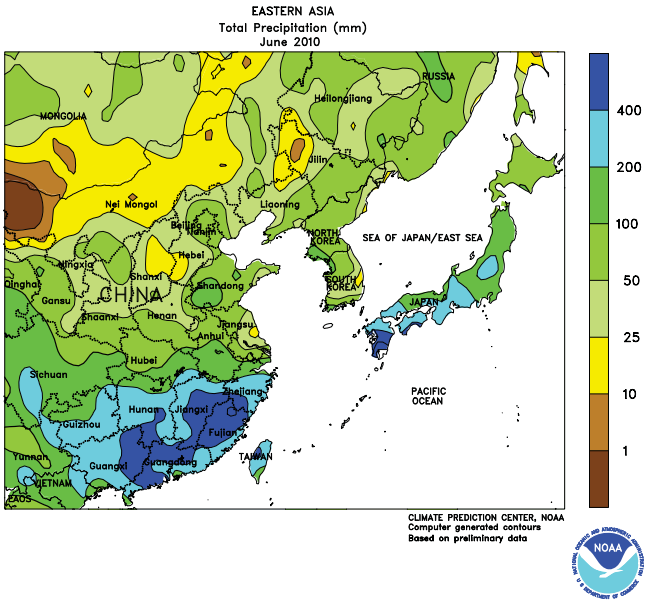


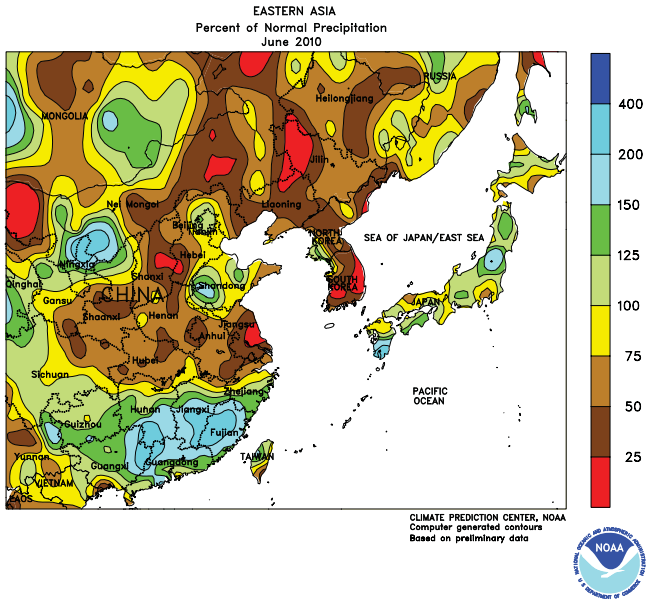


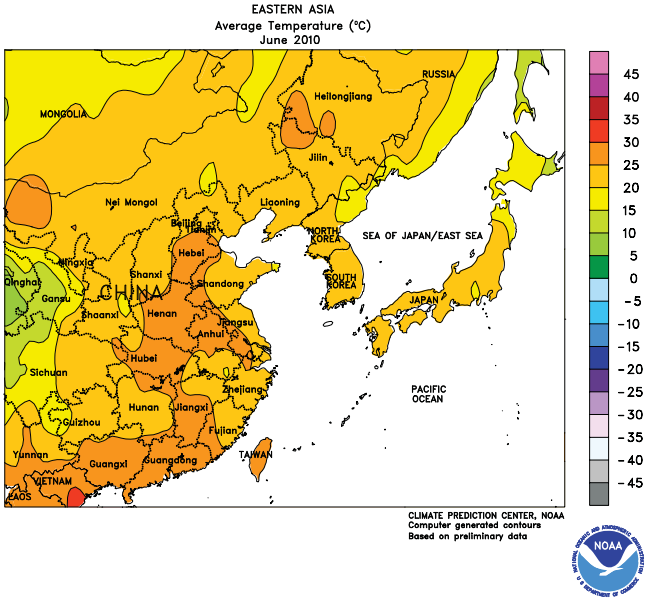


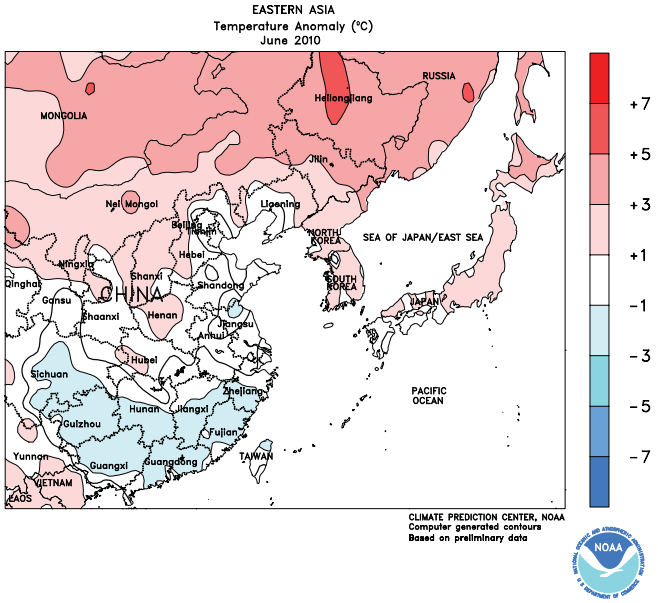
SOUTH ASIA

In June, the monsoon progressed as far north as central India, before stalling across the region during the middle of the month. The southern half of India received near-normal rain for much of June, prompting cotton, groundnut, and rice planting. Seasonable showers also favored rice in the major producing states of eastern India, especially by month's end when the monsoon was more established in this region. Oilseed planting in central India got underway during the latter half of June with the inception of rain. Meanwhile, in northern areas, showers related to Tropical Cyclone Phet provided unseasonably heavy rainfall for rice and cotton.



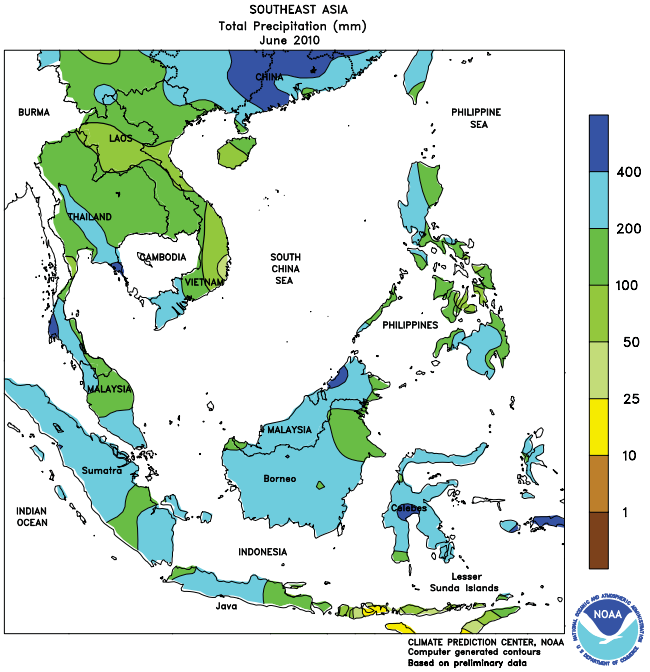


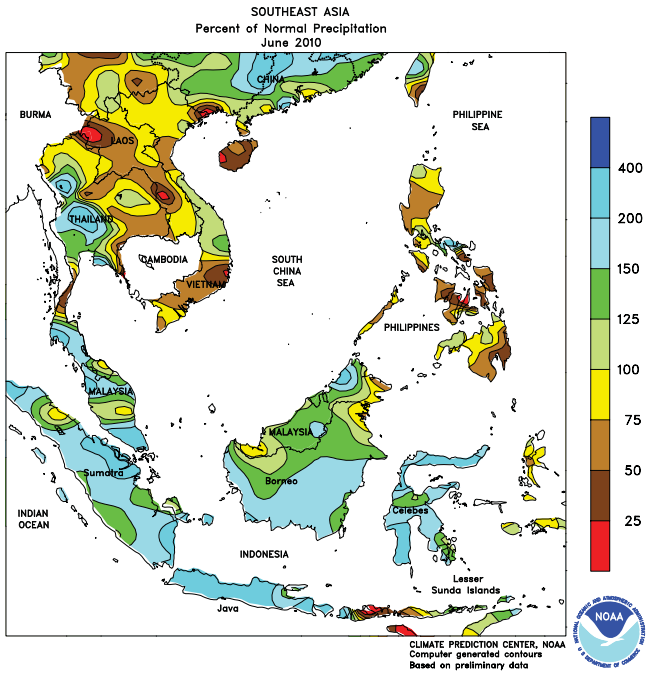


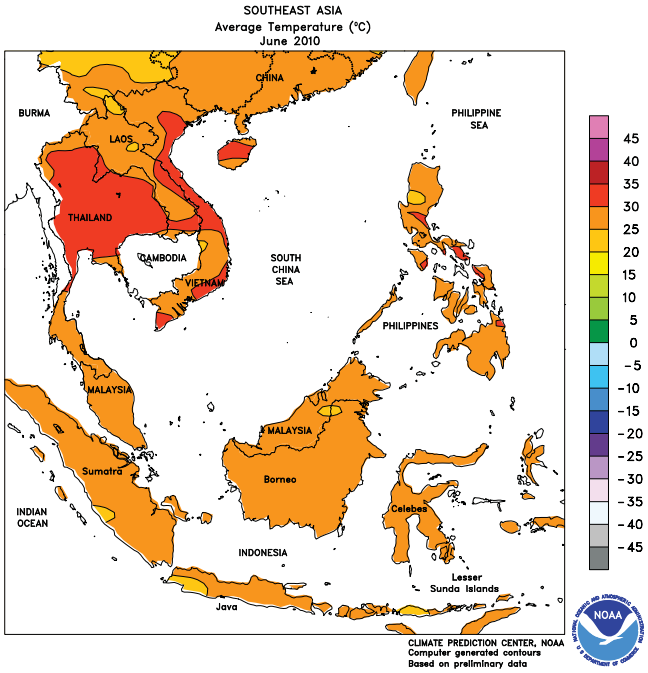


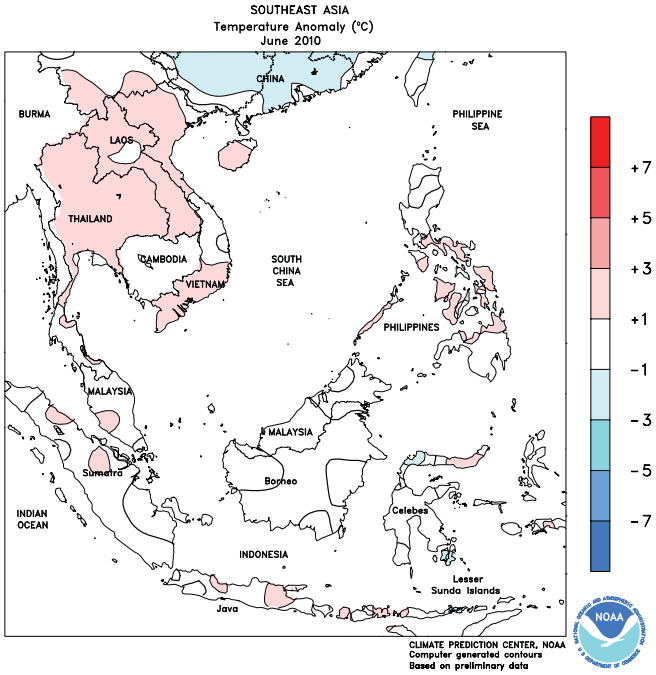
EASTERN ASIA

In June, record wetness plagued primary rice areas south of the Yangtze River and adversely affected rapeseed and soybeans. Winter wheat harvesting proceeded across the North China Plain under favorable weather conditions. In Manchuria, during most of the month, inconsistent rainfall and above-normal temperatures resulted in short-term dryness for rice, corn, and soybeans in key western producing areas. However, rain in early July eased dryness in these areas.



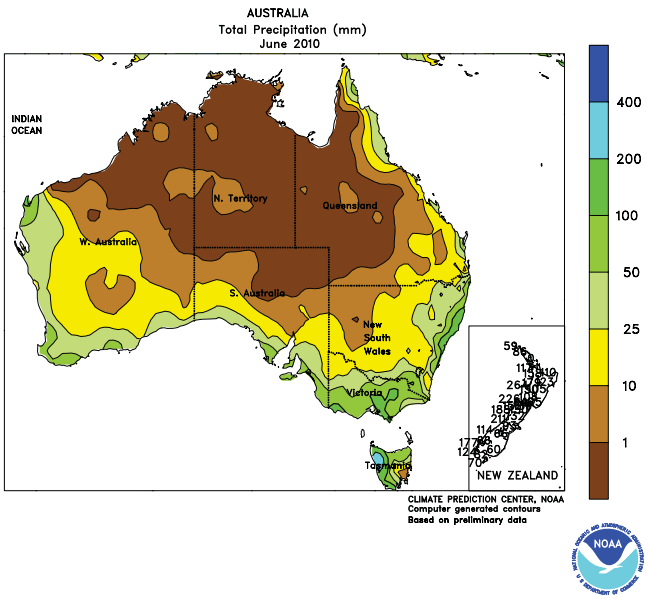


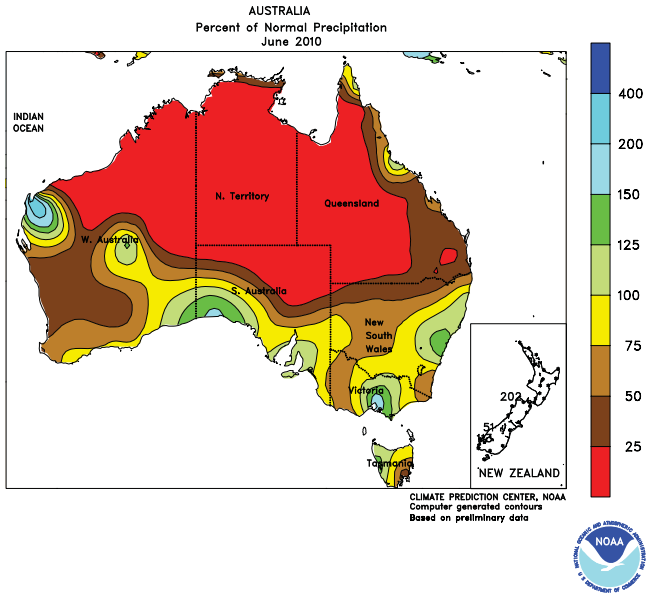


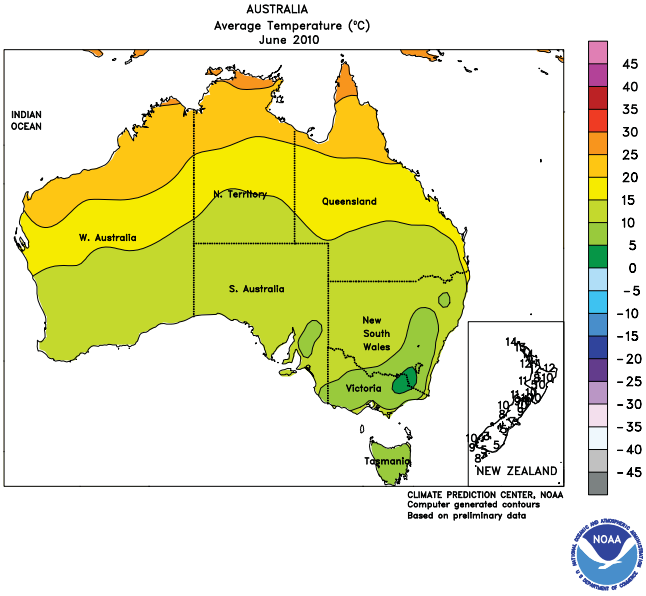


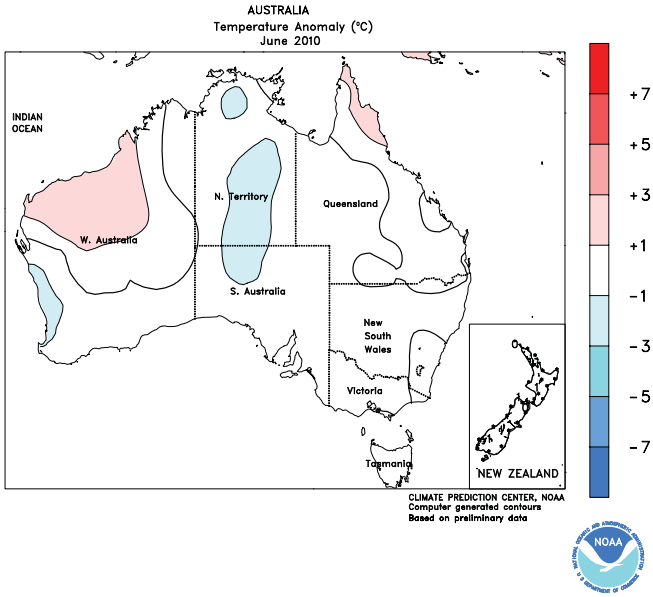
SOUTHEAST ASIA

The monsoon made slow progress across Thailand during June but, by month's end, most regions had received near-normal rainfall. Similarly, seasonal rainfall was not fully established in southern Vietnam until late in June, although irrigation was adequate for summer-autumn rice. The Philippines experienced a reversal from extreme dryness during the last 6 months to abundant soil moisture from an active monsoon, which maintained favorable prospects for summer-grown rice and corn. Oil palm in Indonesia and Malaysia also received ample moisture with few harvest delays.



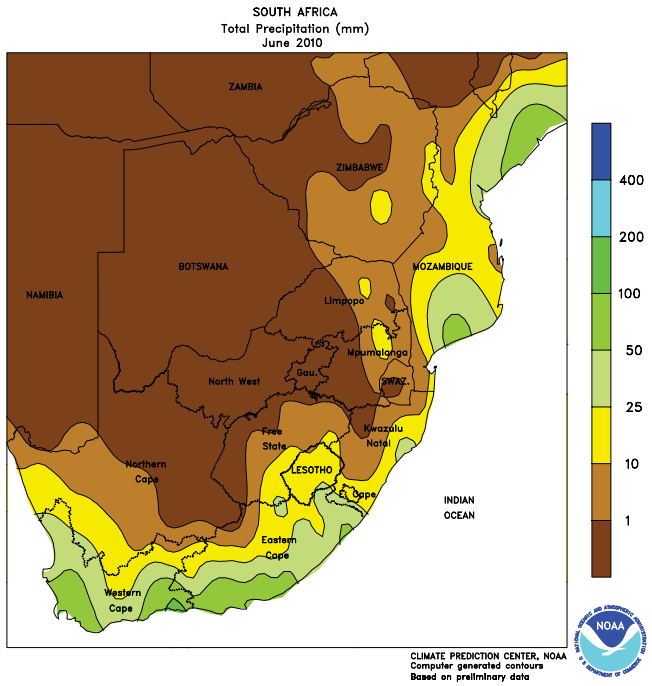


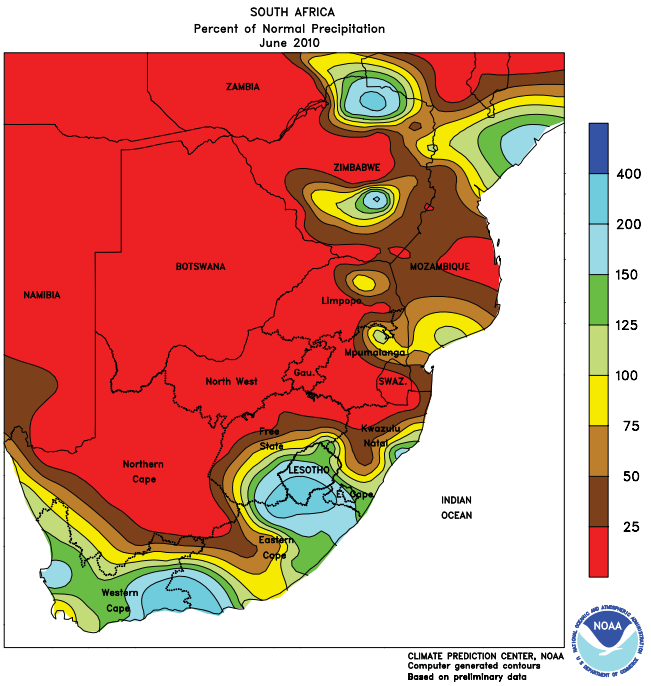


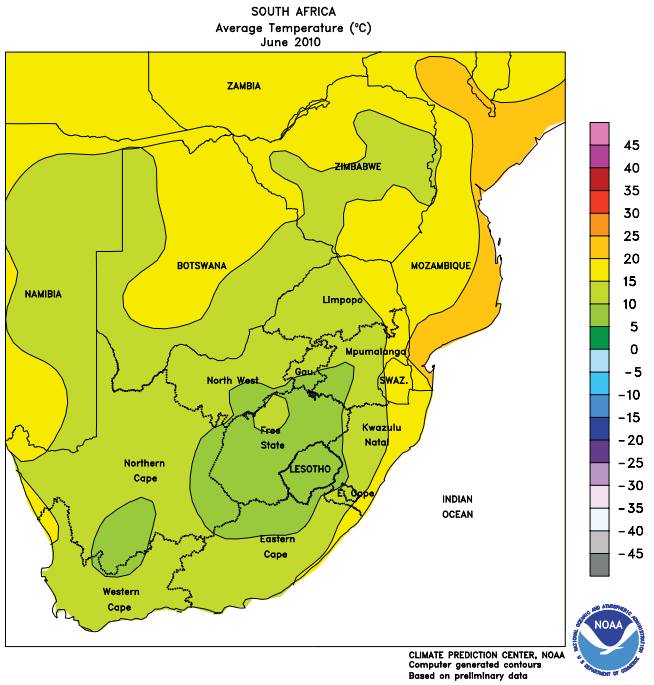


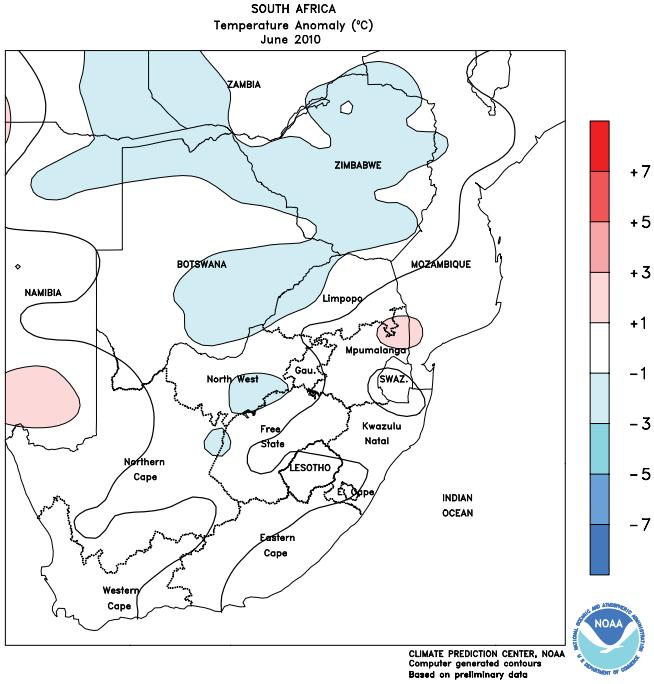
AUSTRALIA

During June, periods of rain and seasonably warm, sunny weather dominated most of southern and eastern Australia, favoring early winter grain and oilseed development. In Western Australia, scattered showers through mid-June helped winter grain germination and emergence, but dry weather toward the end of the month slowed development.



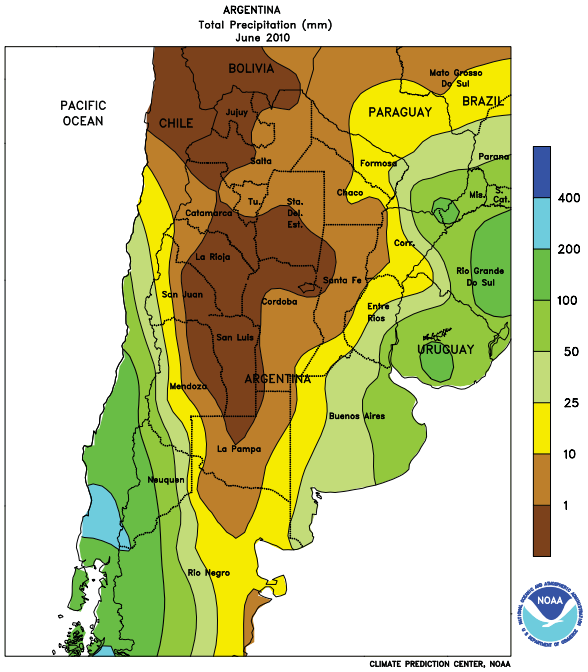


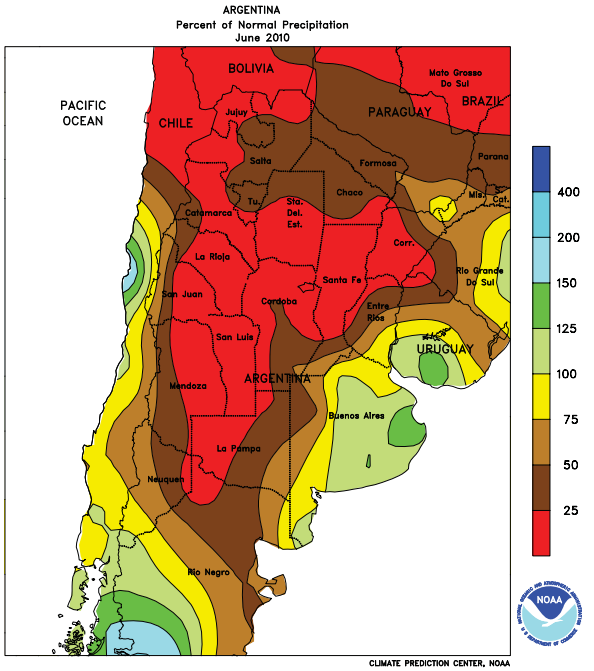


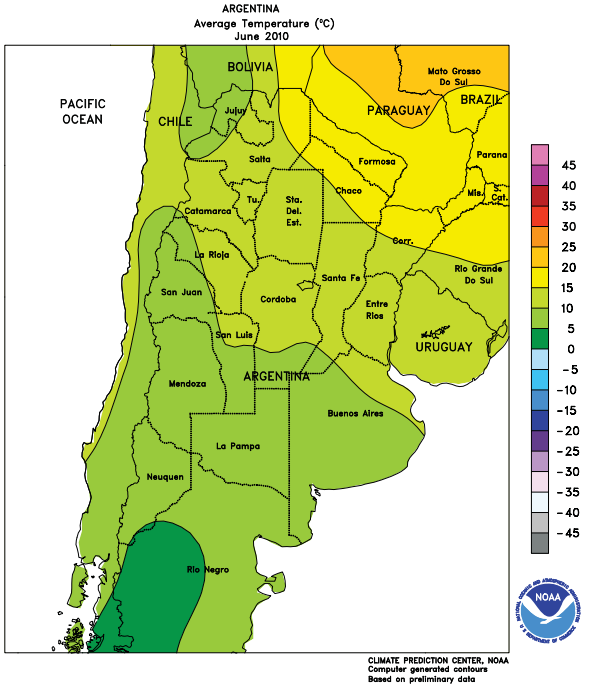


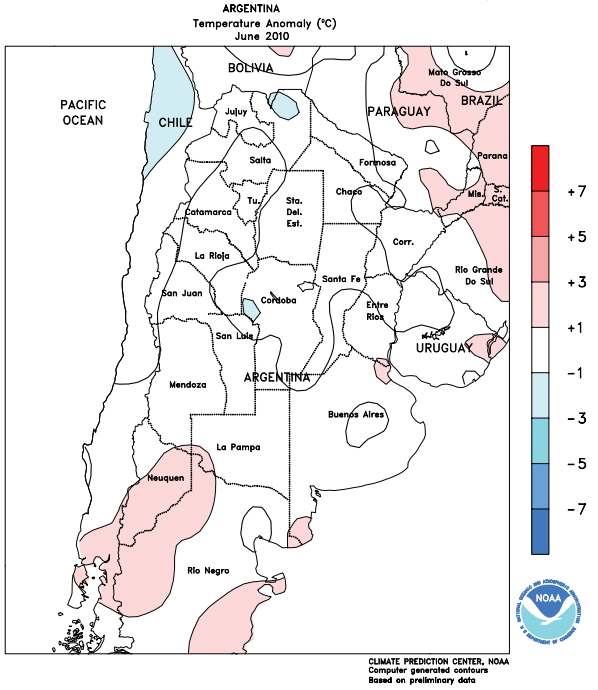
SOUTH AFRICA

In June, dry weather dominated the corn belt, fostering dry down and harvesting of summer crops but providing no additional moisture for semi-dormant winter wheat. Mostly dry weather also prevailed in northern and western sections of KwaZulu-Natal, while normal rainfall (monthly totals of 10-25 mm) was recorded in sections of the south and east; although sugarcane harvesting was underway, the moisture will aid sugar production. In Western Cape, a second month of near- to above-normal rainfall benefited winter wheat and increased moisture reserves for other crops. The wet weather also overspread Eastern Cape as well as southern and western sections of Northern Cape. Monthly temperatures averaged near normal in most areas, but an outbreak of unusually cold weather (lows falling below -5 degrees C) engulfed much of the country during the middle part of the month. The cold snap slowed winter crop growth and raised concern for potential damage to temperature-sensitive crops grown in the interior.



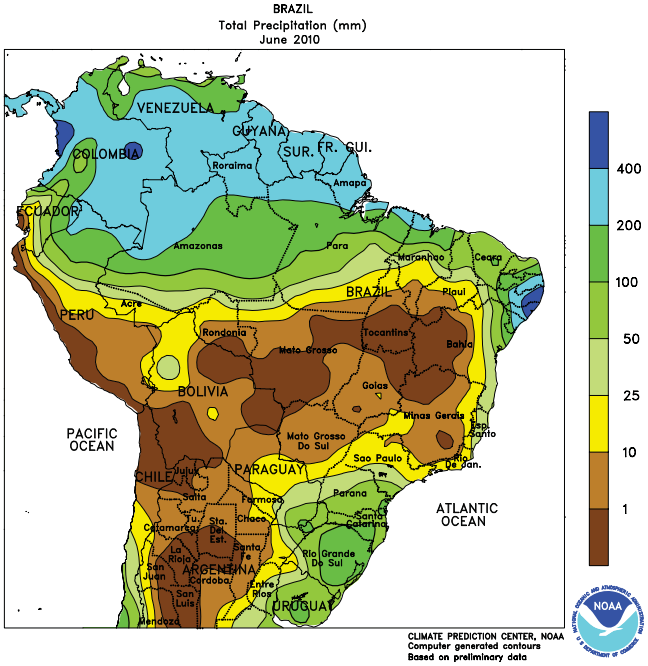


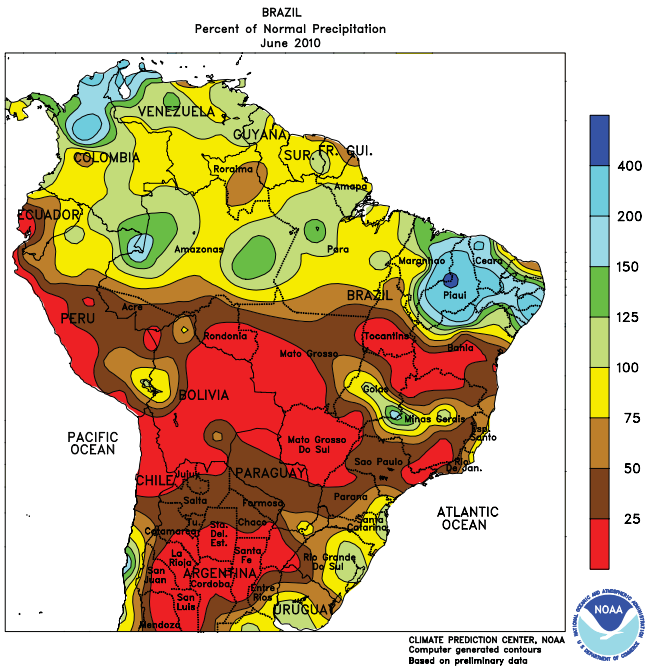


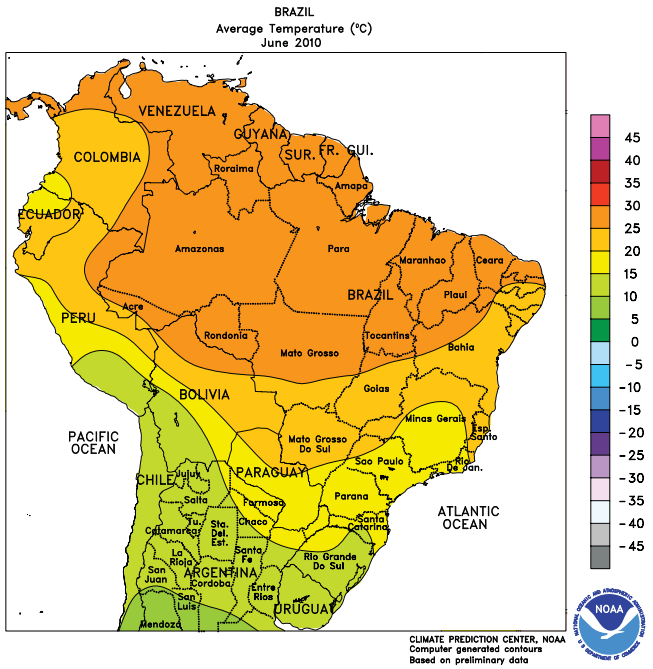


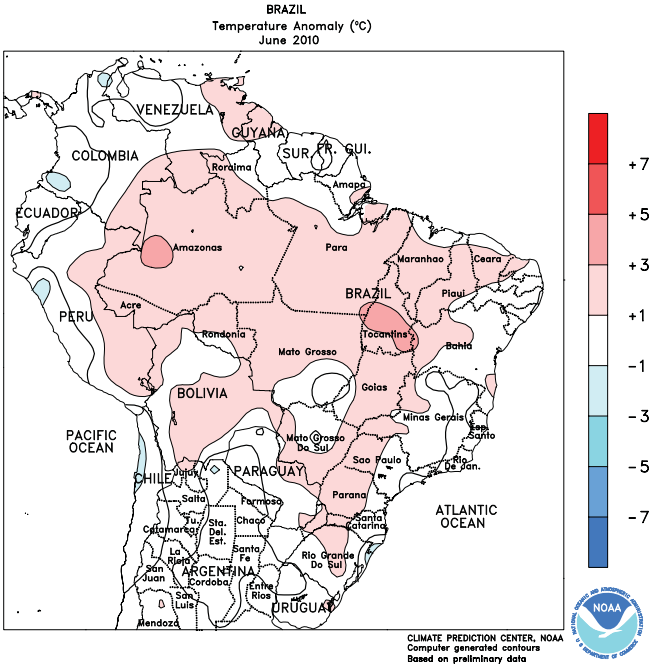
ARGENTINA

During June, occasional shower activity generated near- to above-normal rainfall in major wheat producing areas of central and southeastern Buenos Aires. Drier conditions prevailed elsewhere, particularly in La Pampa and Cordoba, where limited topsoil moisture reportedly resulted in winter grain planting delays. However, the dryness was overall favorable for harvesting summer grains and oilseeds that had been progressing at lower than expected paces. In northern Argentina, mostly dry conditions were also welcome for cotton harvesting after prolonged exposure to wet conditions. June temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal, favoring maturing summer crops and germinating winter grains. Freezing temperatures were mostly confined to the traditionally cooler southern farming areas (Buenos Aires, La Pampa, and southern Cordoba).



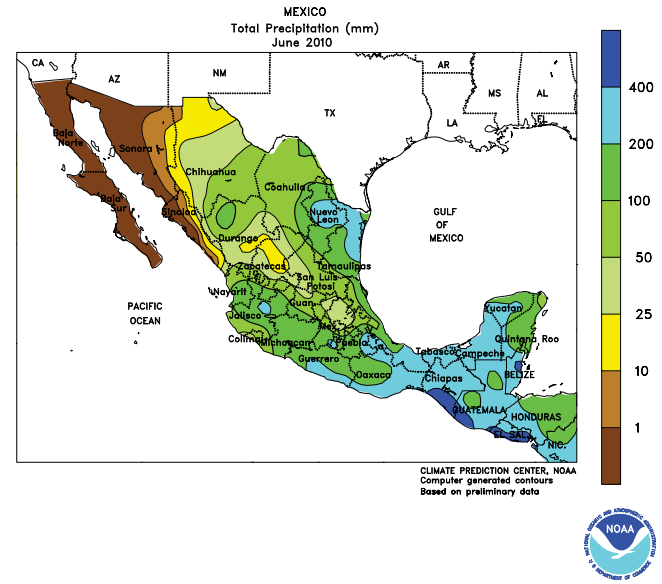


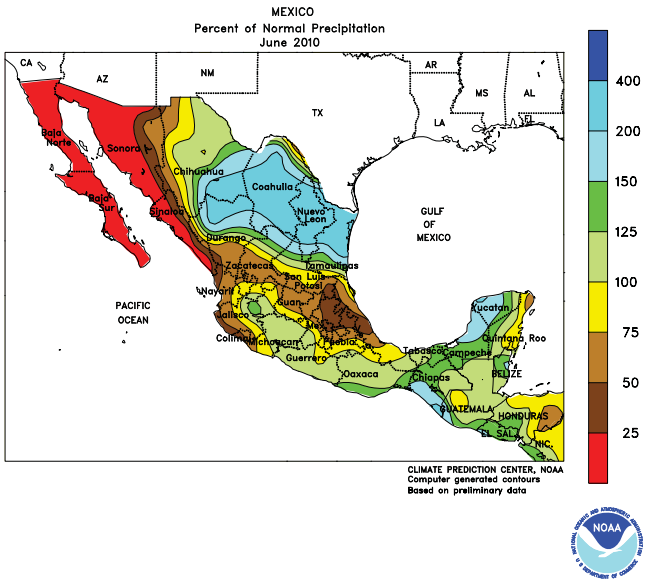


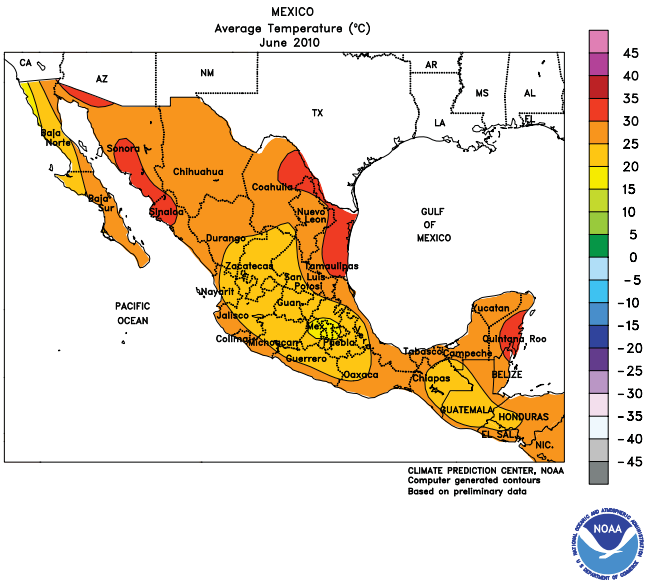


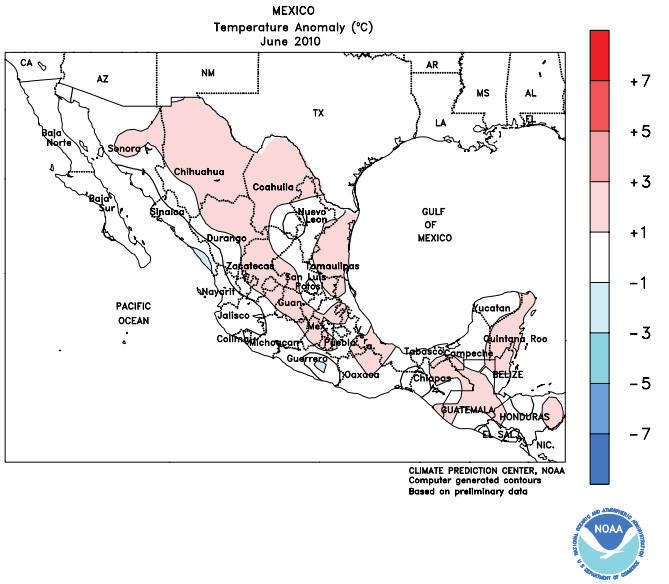
BRAZIL

In June, near- to above-normal rainfall maintained favorable overwintering conditions for wheat in Rio Grande do Sul and eastern agricultural areas of Santa Catarina and southern Parana. Below-normal rainfall limited moisture for winter grains elsewhere in southern Brazil, including wheat and corn areas of northwestern Parana and Mato Grosso do Sul. Drier weather also favored harvesting of sugarcane and coffee in Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais although additional moisture for agriculture would have been welcomed. In northeastern Brazil, inundating rain (local totals exceeding 400 mm) caused deadly flooding and damage to infrastructure and crops, including sugarcane, in Pernambuco and Alagoas. June temperatures were near to slightly above normal throughout the region, with lows staying above freezing south of the major coffee producing areas.



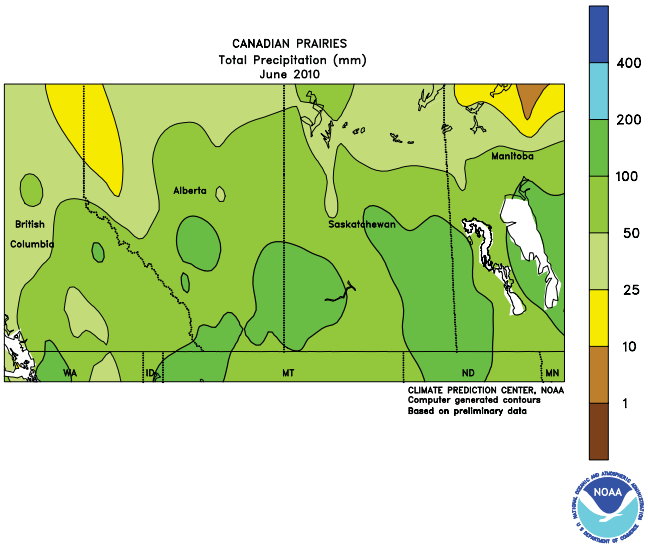


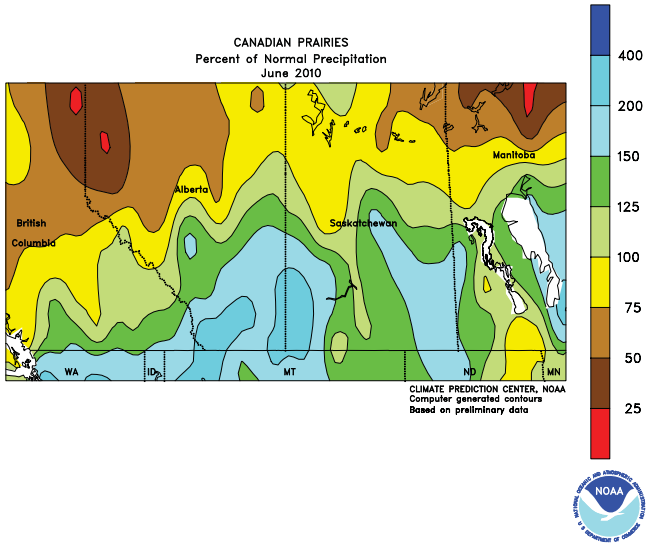


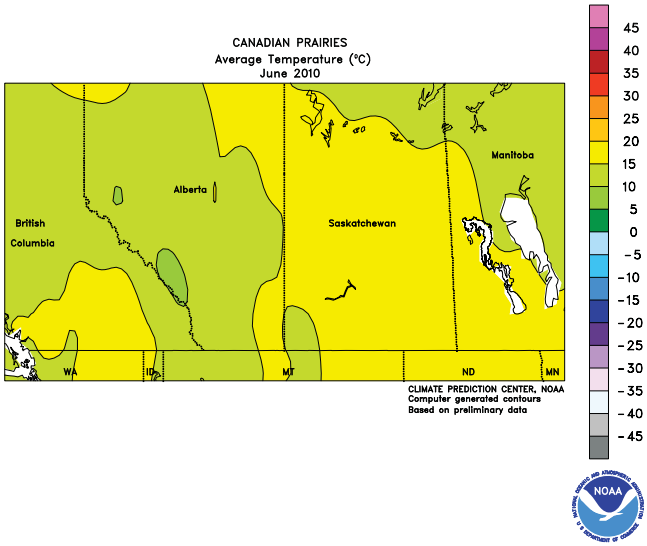


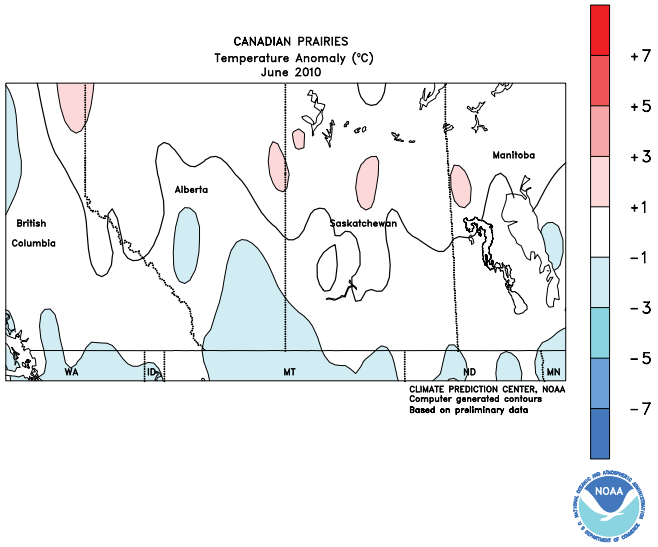
MEXICO

During June, seasonal showers were sporadic, resulting in below-normal rainfall across the southern plateau corn belt. At month's end, however, Hurricane Alex crossed the Yucatan Peninsula before making landfall in northeastern Mexico as a category 2 storm (sustained winds of about 90 knots). Alex generated inundating rain that continued into July, setting the stage for the serious flooding that plagued the northeast. In contrast, dry, warm weather promoted seasonal fieldwork, including the final stages of the winter wheat harvest, in the northwest (Sonora and Baja California) as monsoon showers were slow to develop along the western Sierras.



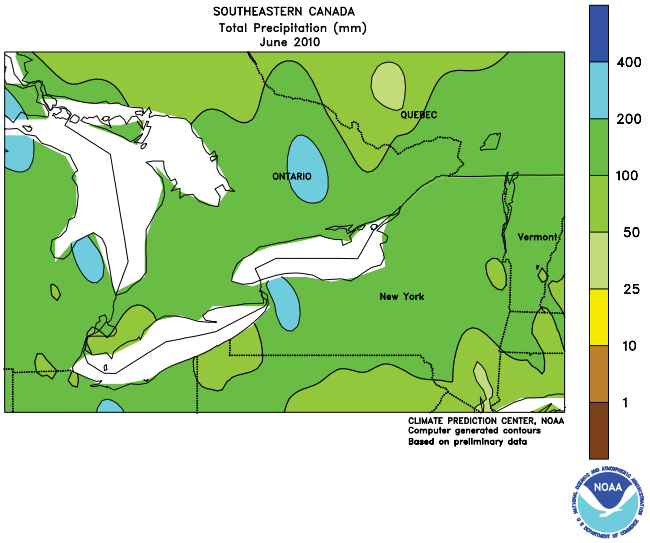


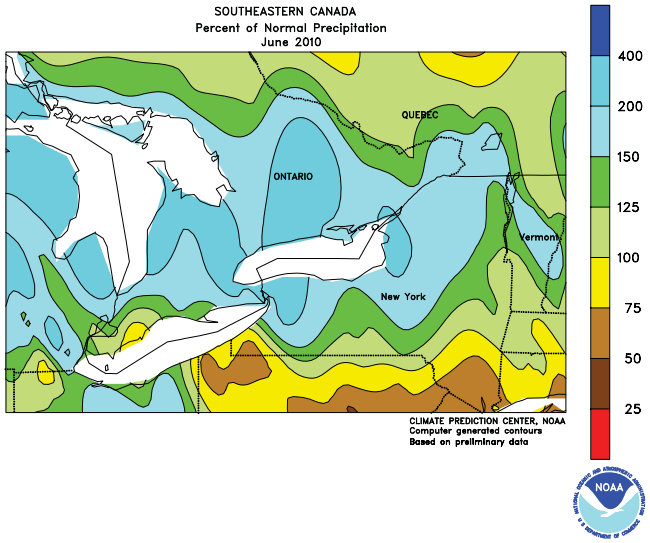


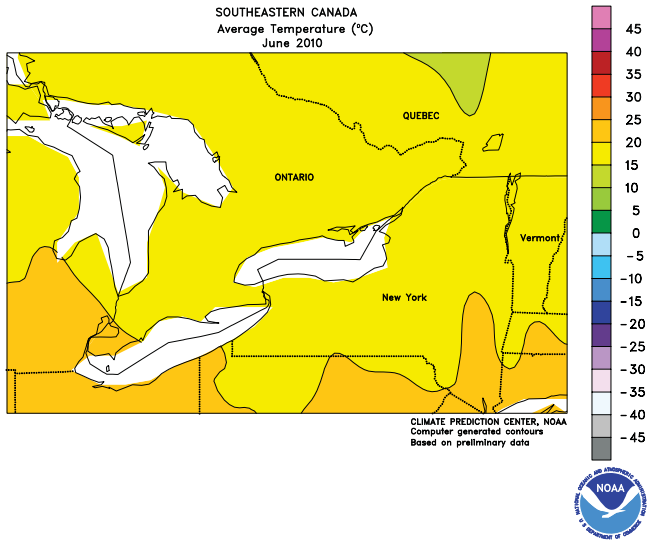


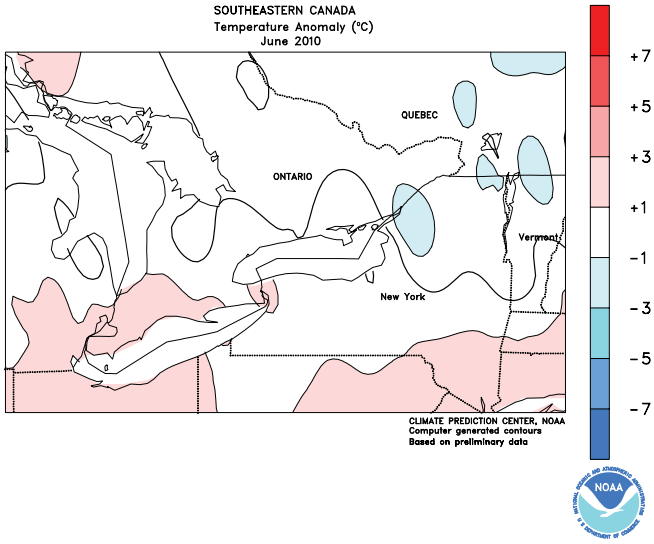
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

In June, frequent, locally heavy rainfall maintained abundant to excessive moisture levels for spring grains and oilseeds, but ponding of fields and low-lying flooding ended the planting season prematurely. In addition, near- to below-normal temperatures slowed the drying process and kept spring crops behind the expected levels of development. June was the third unusually wet month in a row following an exceptionally dry winter, making this year's planting season one of the wettest in recent memory. An exception to the chronic wetness was in Alberta's Peace River Valley, where unfavorable warmth and dryness resumed after a relatively brief period of beneficial rainfall.



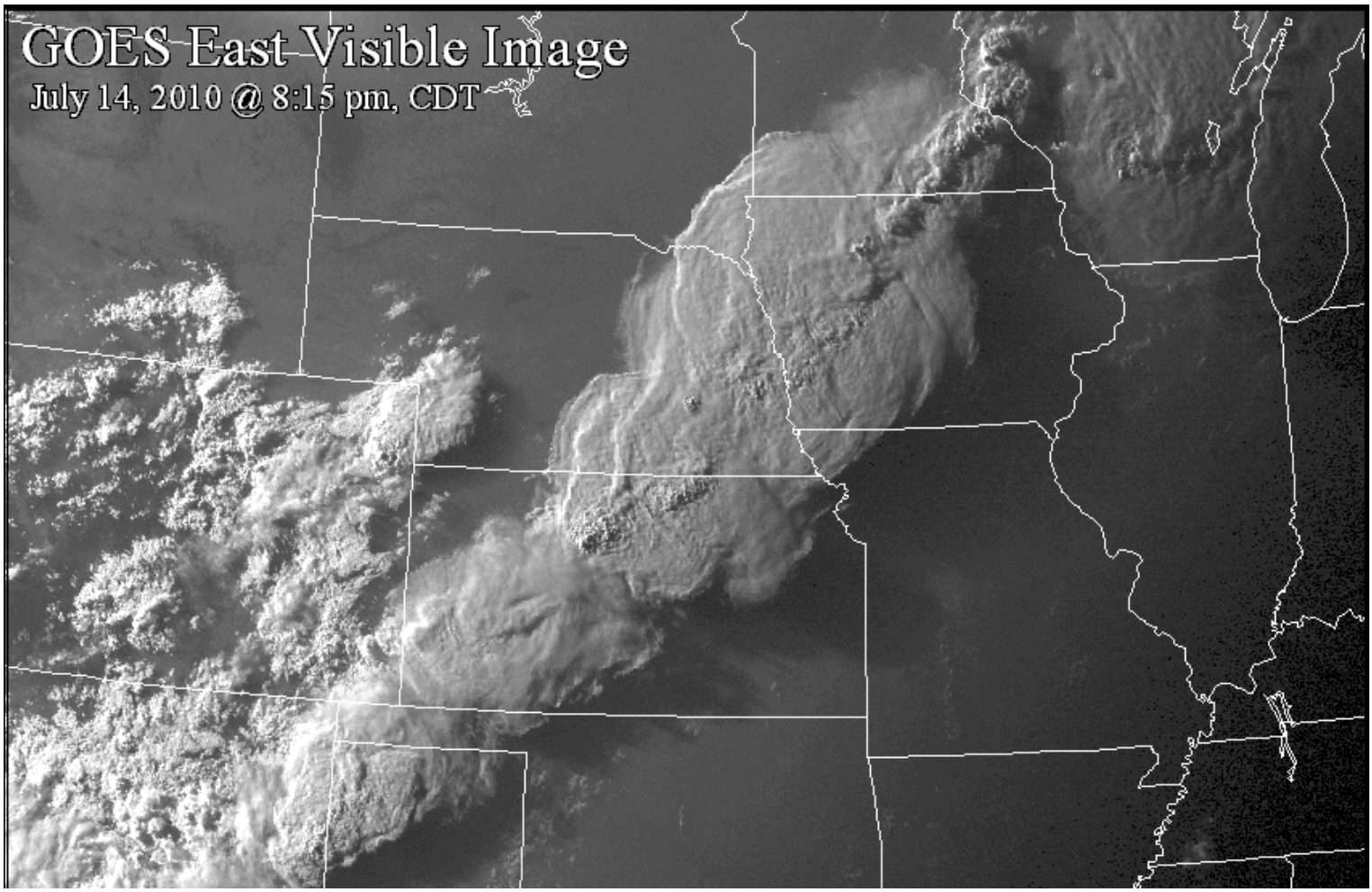






SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

During June, wetter-than-normal weather favored crops and pastures after an extended period of dryness in May. Monthly rainfall exceeded 100 mm in most areas, representing more than twice the June normal for some locations. Temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal in southwestern Ontario, and near to below normal elsewhere, with highs commonly reaching the upper 20s degrees C.



The western Corn Belt, coming off near-record June wetness, has continued to receive periodic heavy rainfall in July. For example, Iowa received an average of 10.06 inches of rain (215 percent of normal) last month—its wettest June since 1947, and has already recorded more than 3 inches, on average, during the first 2½ weeks of July. During this particular episode of wet weather, on July 14, rainfall totals in Kansas reached 1.39 inches in Russell and 1.12 inches in Concordia. Around the time this satellite image was captured, one-inch diameter hail was reported in Osborne and Russell Counties in north-central Kansas. Earlier in the day, thunderstorms in the upper Midwest had spawned more than a dozen tornadoes in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

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Correspondence to the meteorologists should be directed to:
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