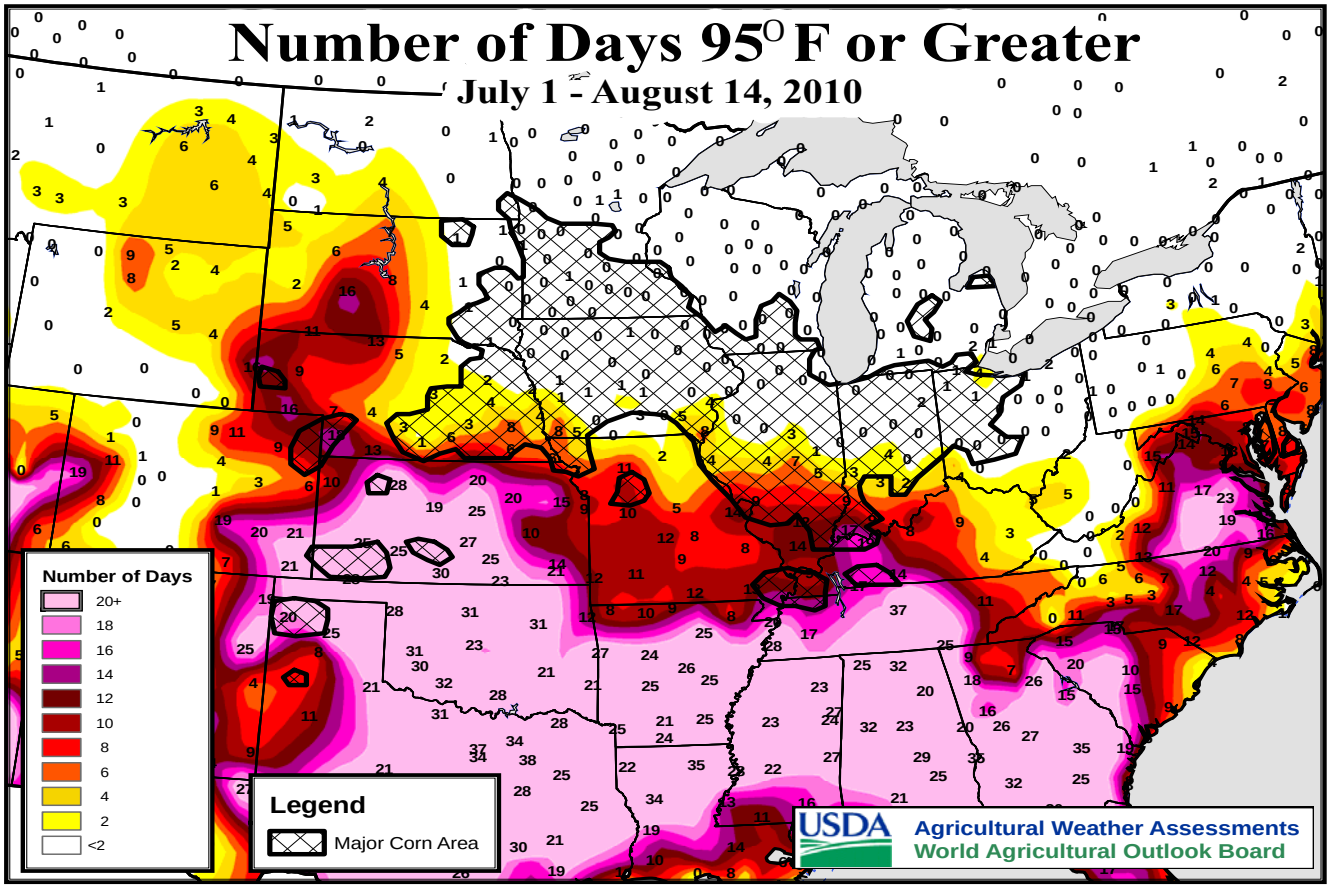
Volume 97, No. 33 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather August 17, 2010

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

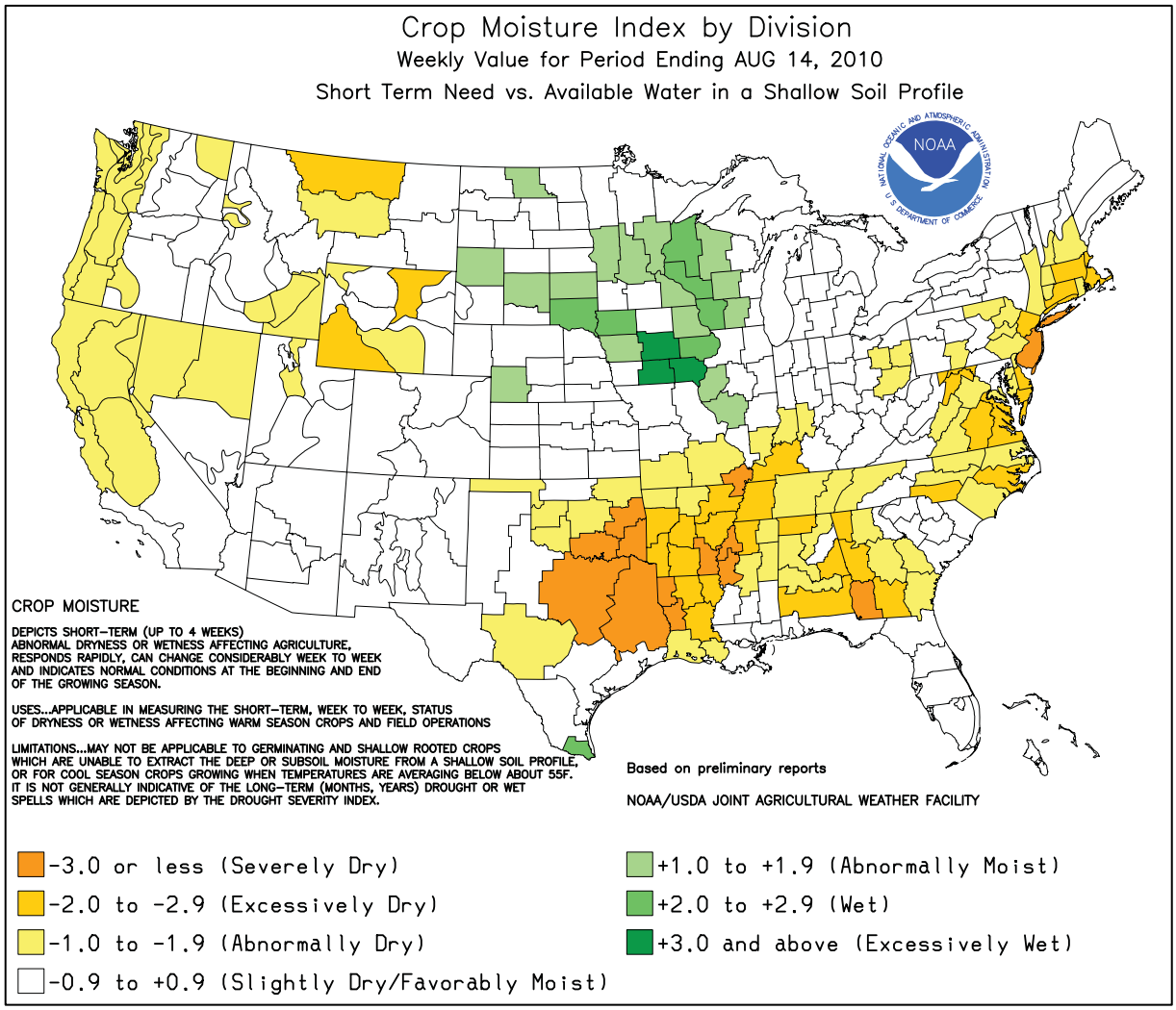
August 8 - 14, 2010

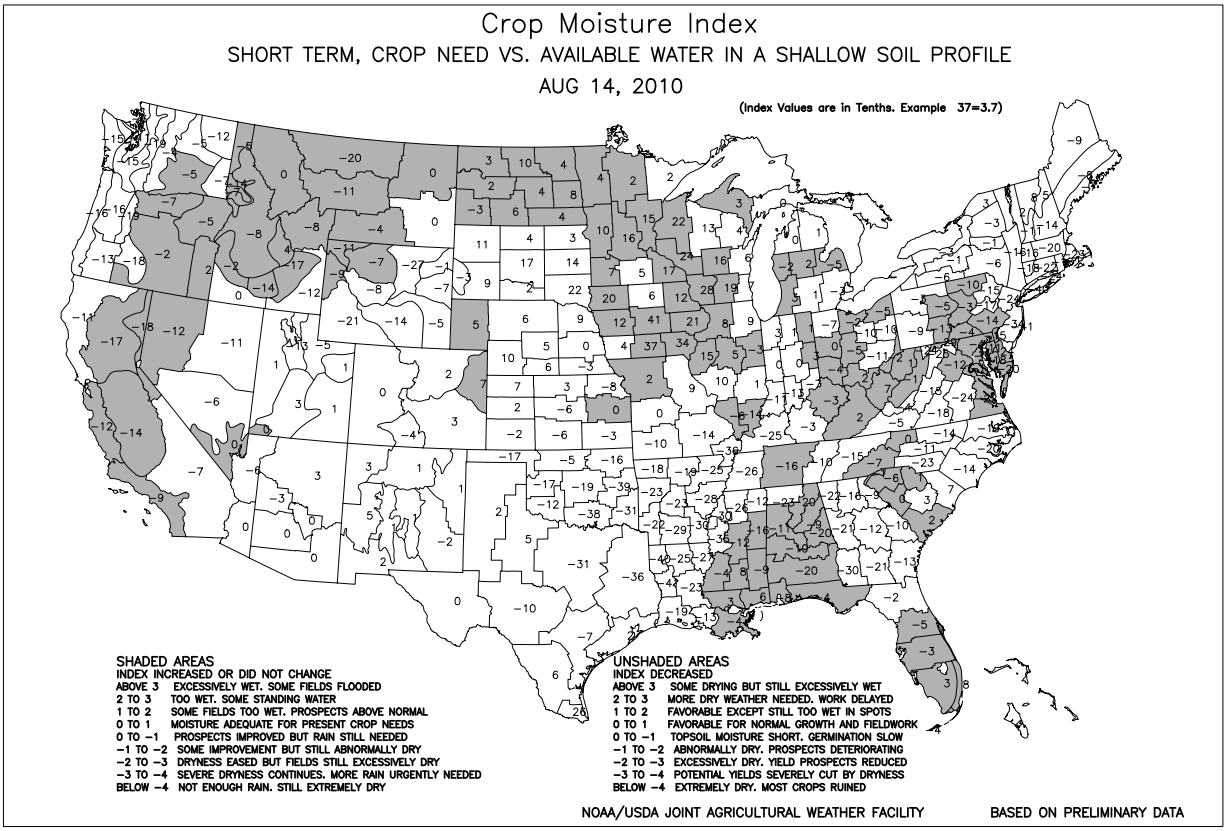
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Heavy rainfall again pounded the **western Corn Belt**, causing some additional lowland flooding and perpetuating a wet spell that began around Memorial Day. Weekly rainfall totals of 4 inches or greater were common in **Iowa** and the **upper Mississippi Valley**. In contrast, heat continued to affect the **southern Corn Belt**, hastening corn maturation and increasing stress on reproductive to filling soybeans. Temperatures of 95°F or higher were common in **Missouri** and **southern portions of Illinois and Indiana**. Extreme heat was an even greater concern from the **central and southern Plains into the Southeast**.

(Continued on page 6)

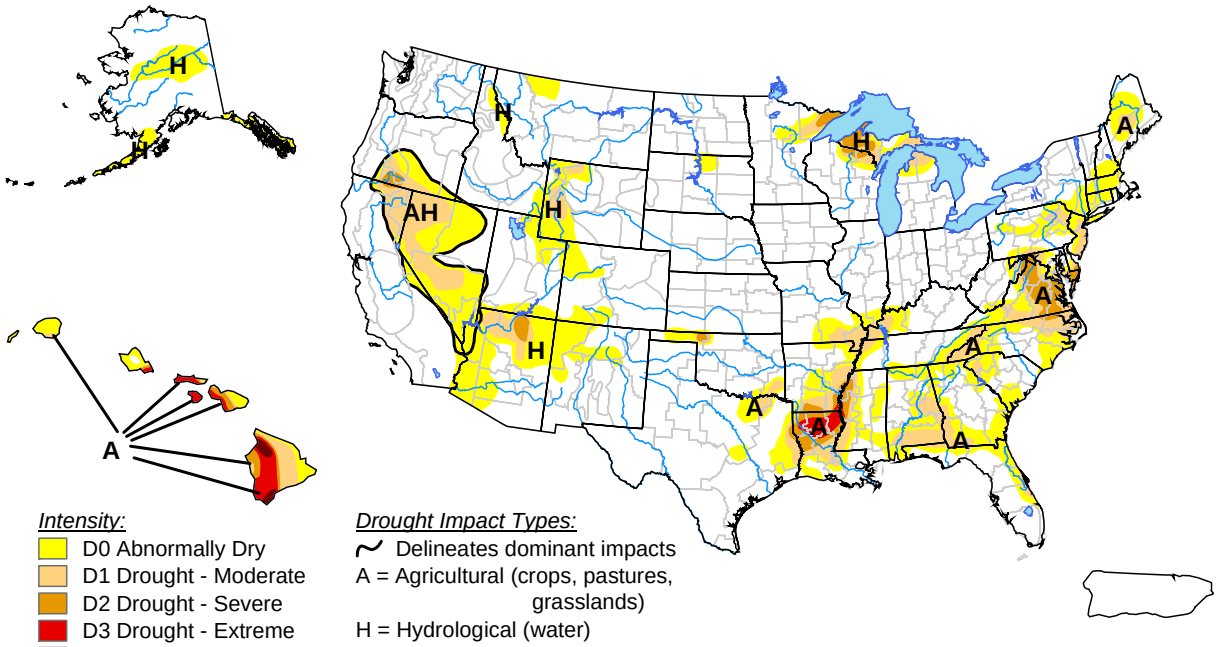
Contents


Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending AUG 14, 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
AUG 14, 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

August 10, 2010
Valid 7 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.

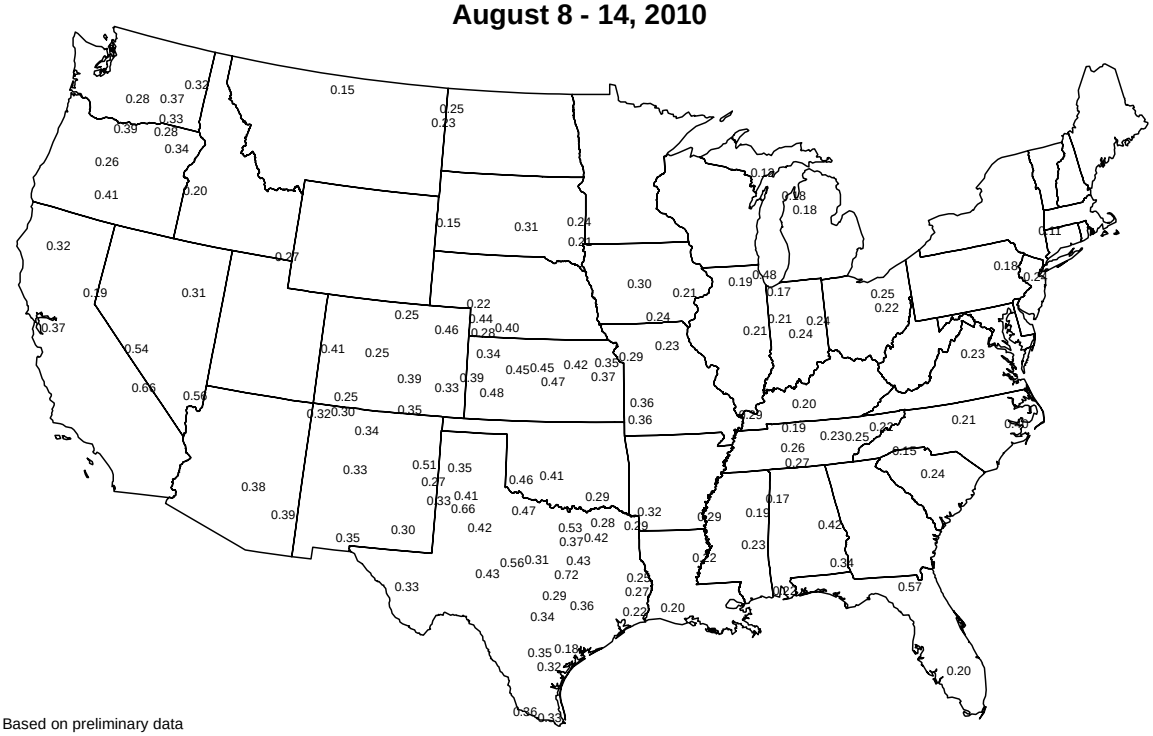
http://drought.unl.edu/dm

Released Thursday, August 12, 2010

Author: Brian Fuchs, National Drought Mitigation Center

Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

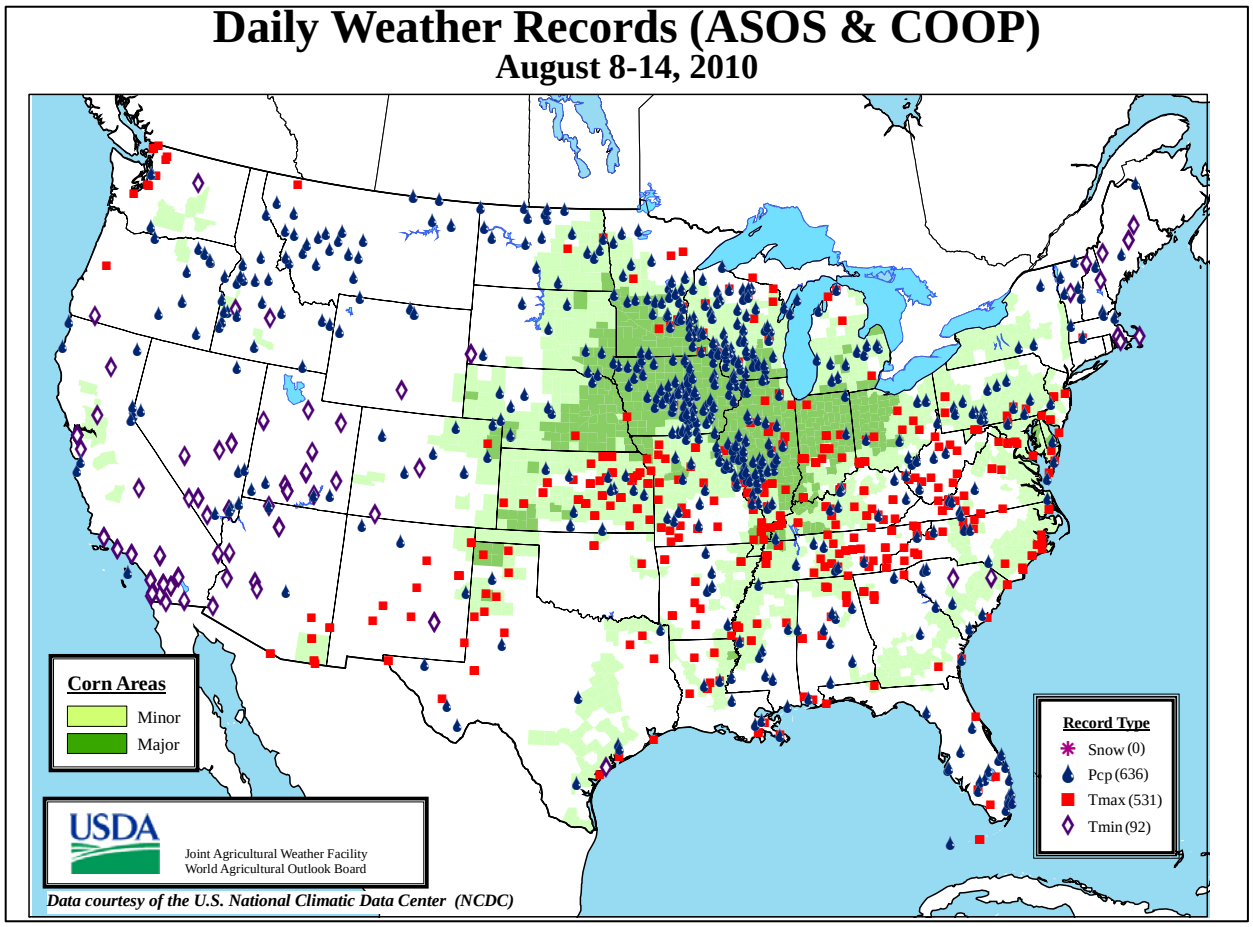
August 8 - 14, 2010

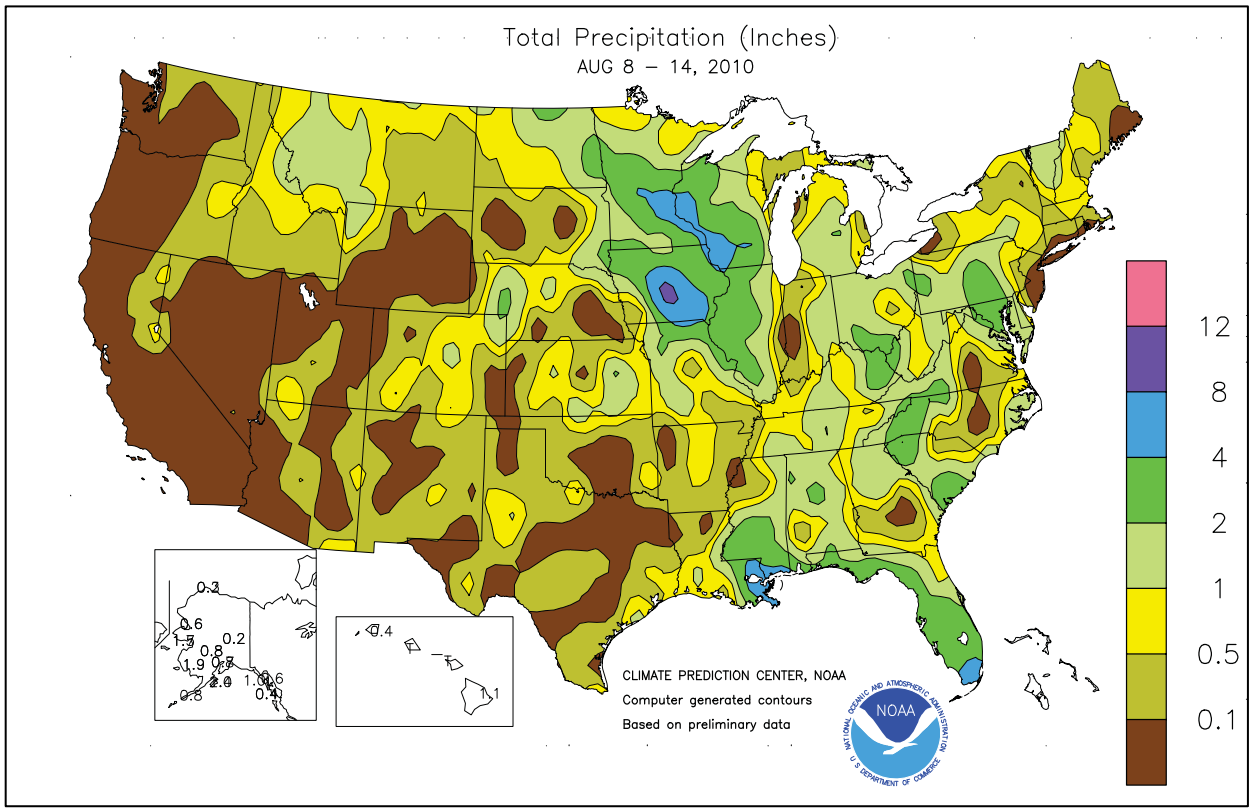


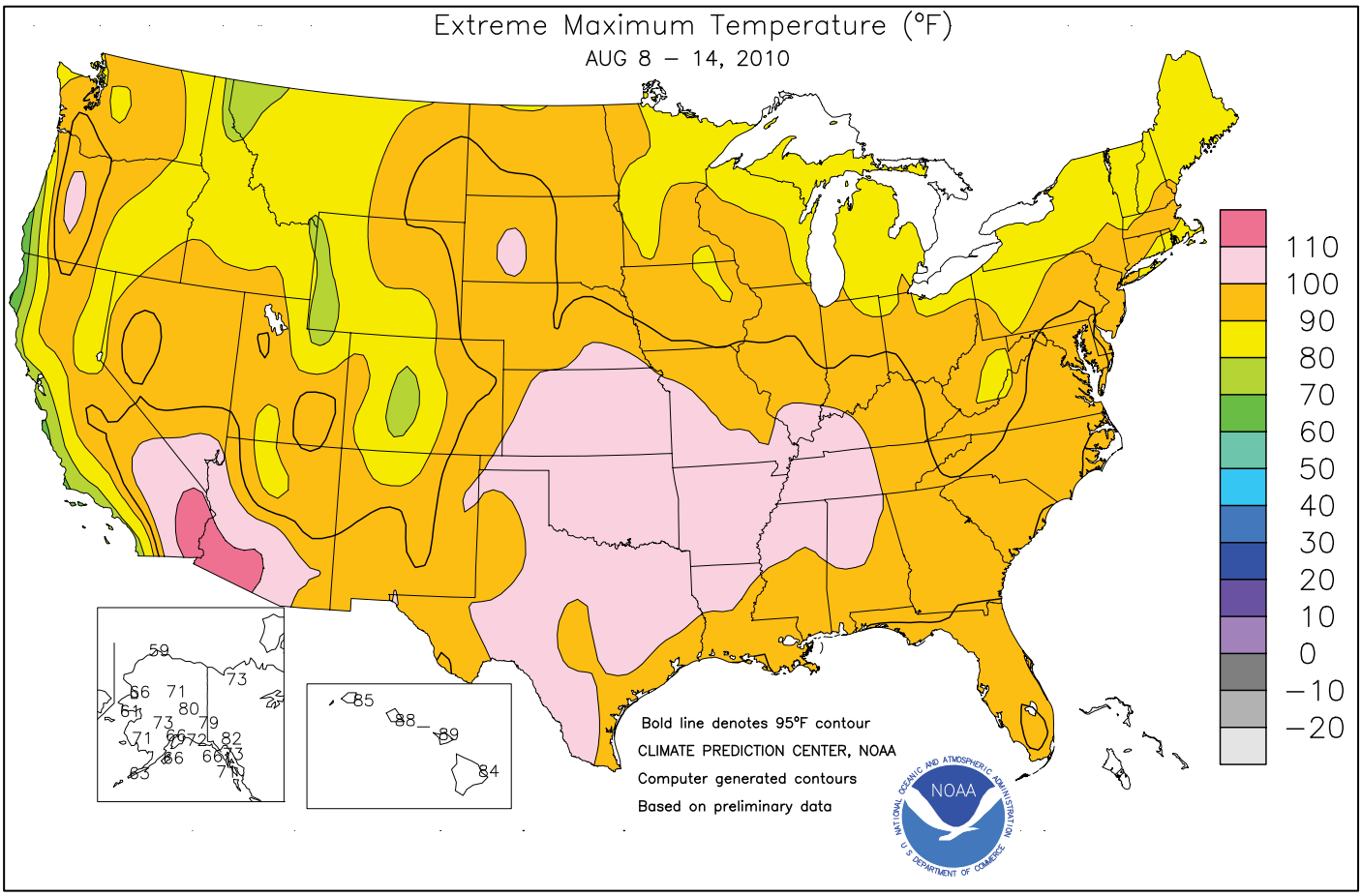
Based on preliminary data

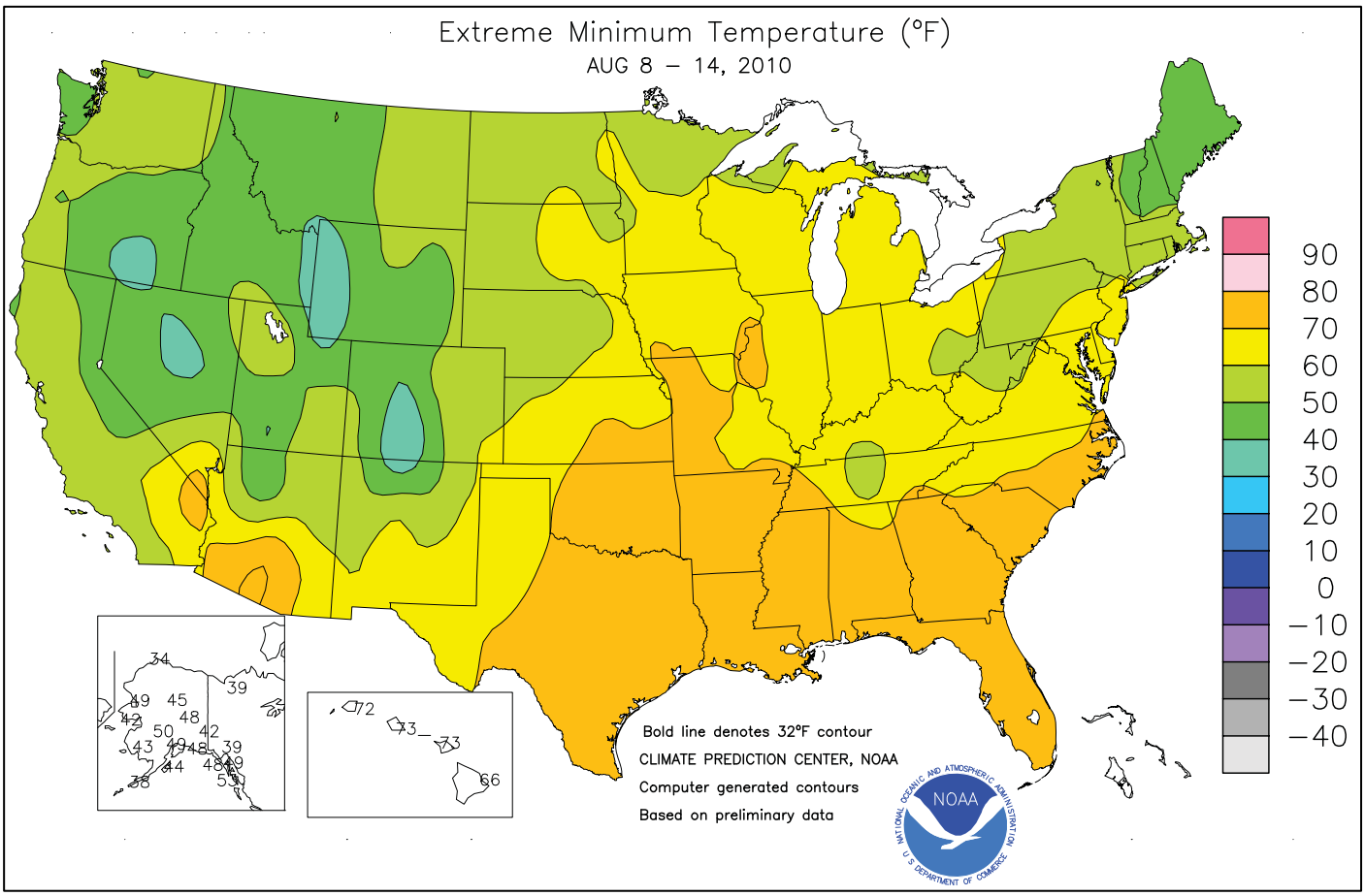
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.


Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)
August 8-14, 2010
Corn Areas
Minor
Major
USDA
Joint Agricultural Weather Facility
World Agricultural Outlook Board
Data courtesy of the U.S. National Climatic Data Center (NCDC)
Record Type
Snow (0)
Pcp (636)
Tmax (531)
Tmin (92)

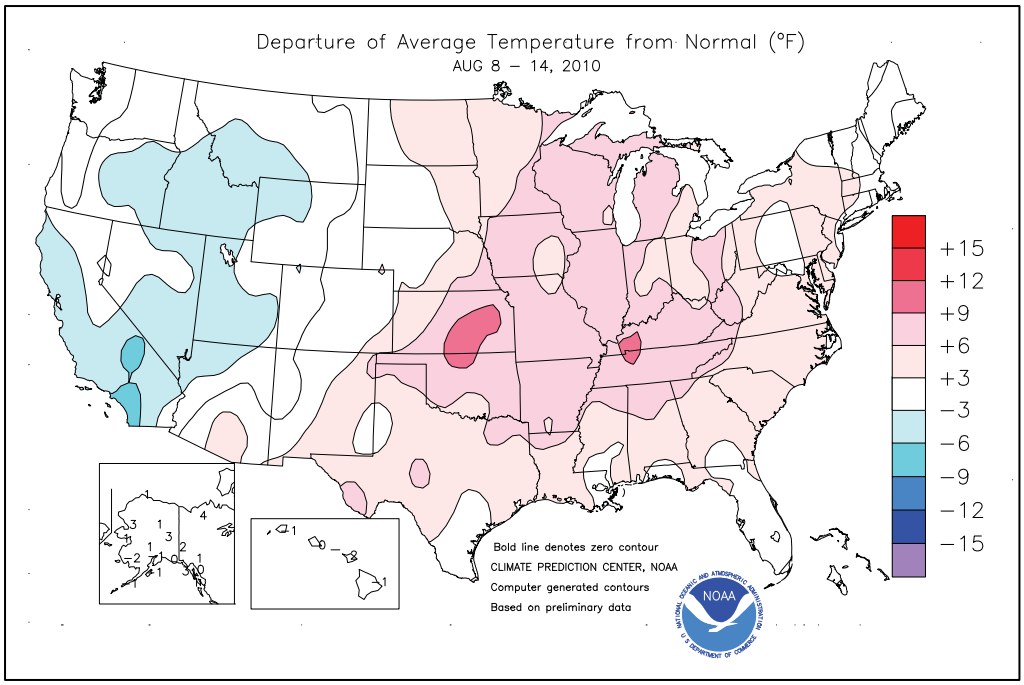

Total Precipitation (Inches)
AUG 8 – 14, 2010
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA
12
8
4
2
1
0.5
0.1


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
AUG 8 – 14, 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)
AUG 8 – 14, 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)

High temperatures routinely surpassed 100°F from **Kansas**, **Oklahoma**, and **Texas into the Mid-South**, stressing pastures and immature summer crops. High humidity and unusually warm overnight conditions also added to stress on animals, such as livestock and broilers. However, key production areas on the **southern High Plains** continued to avoid the most intense heat, sparing the region's crops such as cotton from significant stress. **From the central and eastern Gulf Coast States into the Mid-Atlantic region**, scattered showers provided local relief from heat and drought. Tropical Depression Five dissipated before reaching the central **Gulf Coast** on August 12, but the depression's remnant circulation contributed to late-week showers in the **Southeast**. Late in the week, a fairly strong cold front crossed the **Plains** and **Midwest**, sparking additional rainfall. Markedly cooler air trailed the front, helping to suppress extreme heat into the **western Gulf Coast region**. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather accompanied a gradual **Western** warming trend, allowing fieldwork such as small grain harvesting to proceed with few delays.



Persistent heat gripped the **South** and **East**, and crept into the **Midwest**. In fact, **Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN**, opened the week with consecutive daily-record highs (96 and 95°F) on August 8-9. By August 10, highs reached 99°F in Eastern locations such as **Mobile, AL**, and **Georgetown, DE**. **Jackson, KY** (97°F on August 11), noted its hottest day since August 16, 2007, when the high reached 99°F. During the second half of the week, triple-digit heat was common as far north as the **southern Corn Belt**. On August 12, highs soared to 104°F in **Paducah, KY**, and 101°F in **Evansville, IN**. Other daily-record highs for August 12 included 104°F in **Monroe, LA**; 103°F in **Huntsville, AL**; 102°F in **Greenwood, MS**; and 100°F in **Danville, VA**. **Evansville** closed the week with three consecutive daily-record highs (101, 99, and 99°F) from August 12-14. At week's end, cooler air began to overspread the **Plains** and **Midwest**, while heat temporarily shifted into the Northwest. On August 14, **Northwestern** daily-record highs soared to 101°F in **Eugene, OR**, and 97°F in **Hoquiam, WA**. In contrast, readings of 38°F (on August 11) in **Eureka, NV**, and 40°F (on August 14) in **Rawlins, WY**, were among a handful of **Western** daily-record lows.

A record-tying streak was snapped in **Reno, NV**, where high temperatures climbed to 90°F or higher on 35 consecutive days from July 5 - August 8. Streaks of 90-degree weather in **Reno** also reached 35 days in July-August 2005 and 2008. Farther east, however, **Little Rock** experienced 46 consecutive days of 90-degree heat from June 30 - August 14. The only longer such streaks in **Little Rock's** history occurred in 1980 (57 days) and 1954 (53 days). By August 14, **Gainesville, FL**, moved to within a day of its longest stretch of 90-degree weather on record. **Gainesville's** streak, which reached 40 days (July 6 - August 14), was second only to a 41-day hot spell from August 14 - September 23, 1978. Just to the north, in **Savannah, GA**, the second-longest spell of 90-degree heat ended at 40 days (July 6 - August 14). **Savannah's** longest hot spell occurred in 1993, when there were 44 consecutive days of 90-degree weather from June 26 - August 8.

In the **western Corn Belt**, another week of heavy rain resulted in summer precipitation records beginning to fall. In **Sioux City, IA**, for example, 17.78 inches of rain fell from June 1 - August 14. **Sioux City's** former June-August rainfall record of 17.37 inches was established in 1983. Similarly, summer rainfall records were already broken by August 14 in locations such as **Wabasha, MN** (24.21 inches; previously, 22.21 inches in June-August 1993), and **Ontario, WI** (24.33 inches; previously 22.68 inches in June-August 2007). Elsewhere in the **Midwest**, daily-record rainfall totals in excess of 2 inches included 2.47 inches (on August 10) in **Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN**; 2.37 inches (on August 13) in **St. Cloud, MN**; and 2.36 inches (on August 10) in **Grand Forks, ND**. In **Iowa**, **Ottumwa** noted consecutive daily-record amounts on August 8-9, totaling 4.71 inches. The **Des Moines River at Ottumwa** crested 9.04 feet above flood stage on August 11. It was the third-highest crest on record in **Ottumwa**, behind the high-water marks of June 17, 2008 (9.60 feet above flood stage), and June 7, 1947 (9.20 feet). Farther east, selected **Southeastern** daily-record amounts reached 3.30 inches (on August 14) in **Pinson, AL**; 2.65 inches (on August 8) in **Lakeland, FL**; 2.29 inches (on August 13) in **Charleston, SC**; and 2.08 inches (on August 11) in **Greensboro, NC**.

Showery weather continued in **Alaska**, but a late-week warming trend boosted weekly temperatures to near- or above-normal levels. Before the warm air arrived, **Cold Bay** (38°F) posted a daily-record low for August 11. During the 6 weeks from July 1 - August 11, **Anchorage** experienced its third-coolest, sixth-wettest such period on record. In addition, **Anchorage** received at least a trace of rain on 28 consecutive days from July 18 - August 14, surpassing its all-time record of 27 days set from November 28 - December 24, 1951. Meanwhile, most of **Hawaii** continued to experience drier-than-normal weather. On the **Big Island**, for example, month-to-date precipitation at **Hilo** totaled 2.66 inches (59 percent of normal), despite measurable rainfall on each of the 14 days.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on August 12, 2010. Forecasts refer to August 1.

Corn production is forecast at a record high 13.4 billion bushels, up 2 percent (%) from the previous record set in 2009. Yields are expected to average a record-high 165.0 bushels per acre, up 0.3 bushel from last year's record of 164.7. Forecasted yields are higher than last year across the upper Mississippi Valley and upper Great Lakes region where moderate temperatures and adequate soil moisture provided favorable growing conditions. Expected yields were also higher compared with last year across the southern Great Plains and lower Mississippi Valley. Yield prospects are lower in both the Atlantic Coast region and Tennessee Valley due to above-normal temperatures and dry conditions.

Soybean production is forecast at a record-high 3.43 billion bushels, up 2% from last year. Yields are expected to average 44.0 bushels per acre, unchanged from last year's record-high yield. Compared with 2009, yields are forecast higher across the Northern Tier States, with increases of 4 bushels or more in Minnesota, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. The largest increase in yield from 2009 is expected in Texas, where the yield is forecast to be up 9 bushels from last year. In addition, increases are expected in the Delta States. With the exceptions of Illinois and South Carolina, yields are forecast down or unchanged across the central part of the soybean growing region, extending from the central Great Plains to the East Coast and down into the Southeast. The Mid-Atlantic States are expecting the largest declines from last year, as Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia are all expecting yields to be down more than 10 bushels from 2009 due to very hot and dry weather this summer. If realized, the forecasted yield in New York will be a record high and the forecasted yield in Arkansas will tie the previous record high. Area for harvest in the U.S. is forecast at 78.0 million acres, unchanged from June but up 2% from 2009.

All cotton production is forecast at 18.5 million 480-pound bales, up 52% from last year's 12.2 million bales. Yield is expected to average 837 pounds per harvested acre, up 60 pounds from last year. Upland cotton production is forecast at 18.0 million 480-pound bales, 53% above 2009. Texas producers are expecting a record-high production of 8.80 million 480-pound bales, a 90% increase from last year. American Pima production is forecast at 497,800 bales, up 25% from last year. Producers expect to harvest 10.6 million acres of all cotton and 10.4 million acres of upland cotton, both up 41% from last year. American Pima harvested area is expected to total 207,000 acres, up 50% from 2009.

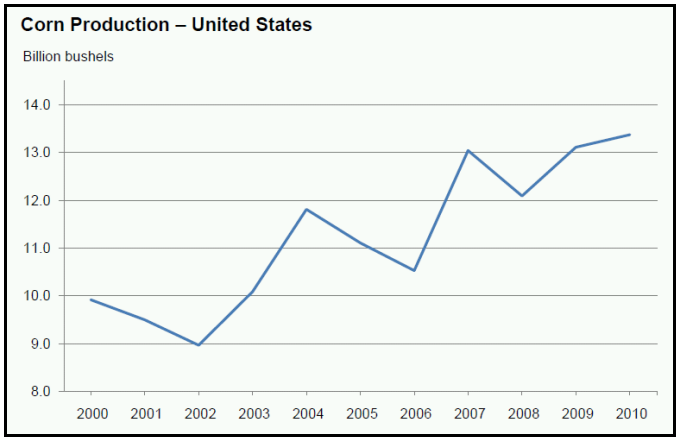
All wheat production, at 2.26 billion bushels, is up 2% from the July forecast and up 2% from 2009. The yield is forecast at 46.9 bushels per acre, up 1.0 bushel from last month and 2.5 bushels above last year. If realized, this will be the highest yield on record, 2.0 bushels above 2008.

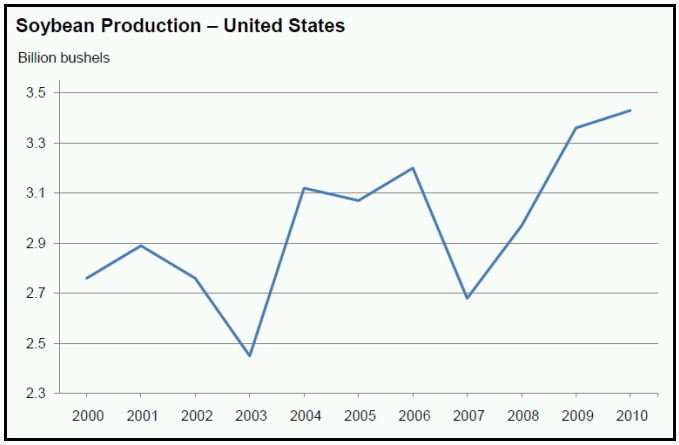
Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.52 billion bushels, up 1% from last month and up slightly from 2009. The yield is forecast at 47.5 bushels per acre, up 0.6 bushel from last month and up 3.3 bushels from last year. If realized, this will be the second-highest yield on record, trailing only 1999. The area expected to be harvested for grain totals 32.1 million acres, unchanged from last month but down 7% from last year.

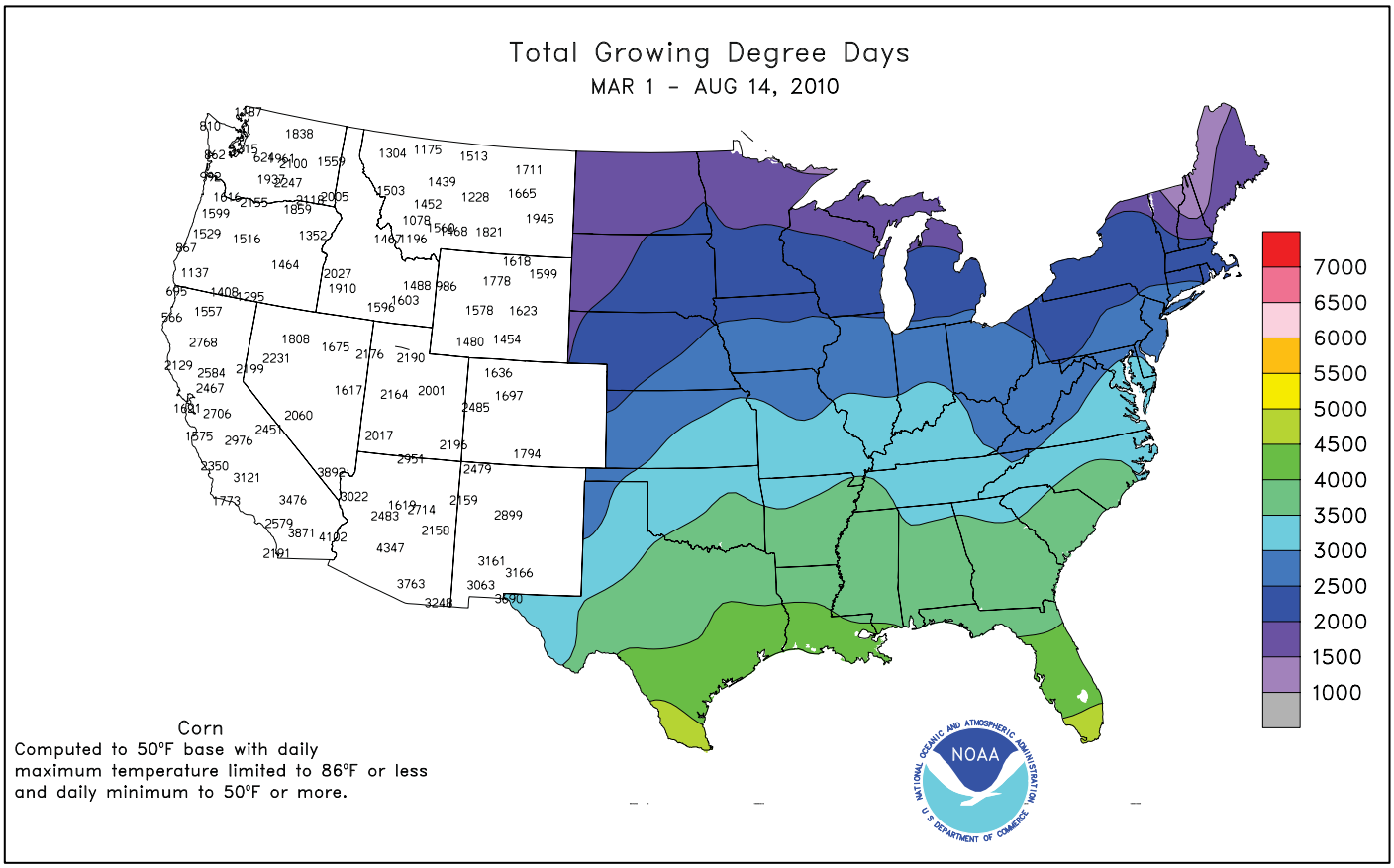
Hard Red Winter, at 1.03 billion bushels, is up 2% from a month ago. Soft Red Winter, at 260 million bushels, is down 3% from the previous forecast. White Winter is up 3% from last month and now totals 234 million bushels. Of this total, 18.6 million bushels are Hard White and 215 million bushels are Soft White.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 109 million bushels, up 5% from July but down slightly from 2009. The yield is forecast at 42.0 bushels per acre, 2.0 bushels above last month but 2.9 bushels below last year. If realized, this will be the second-highest yield on record, trailing only last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 2.59 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 7% from last year.

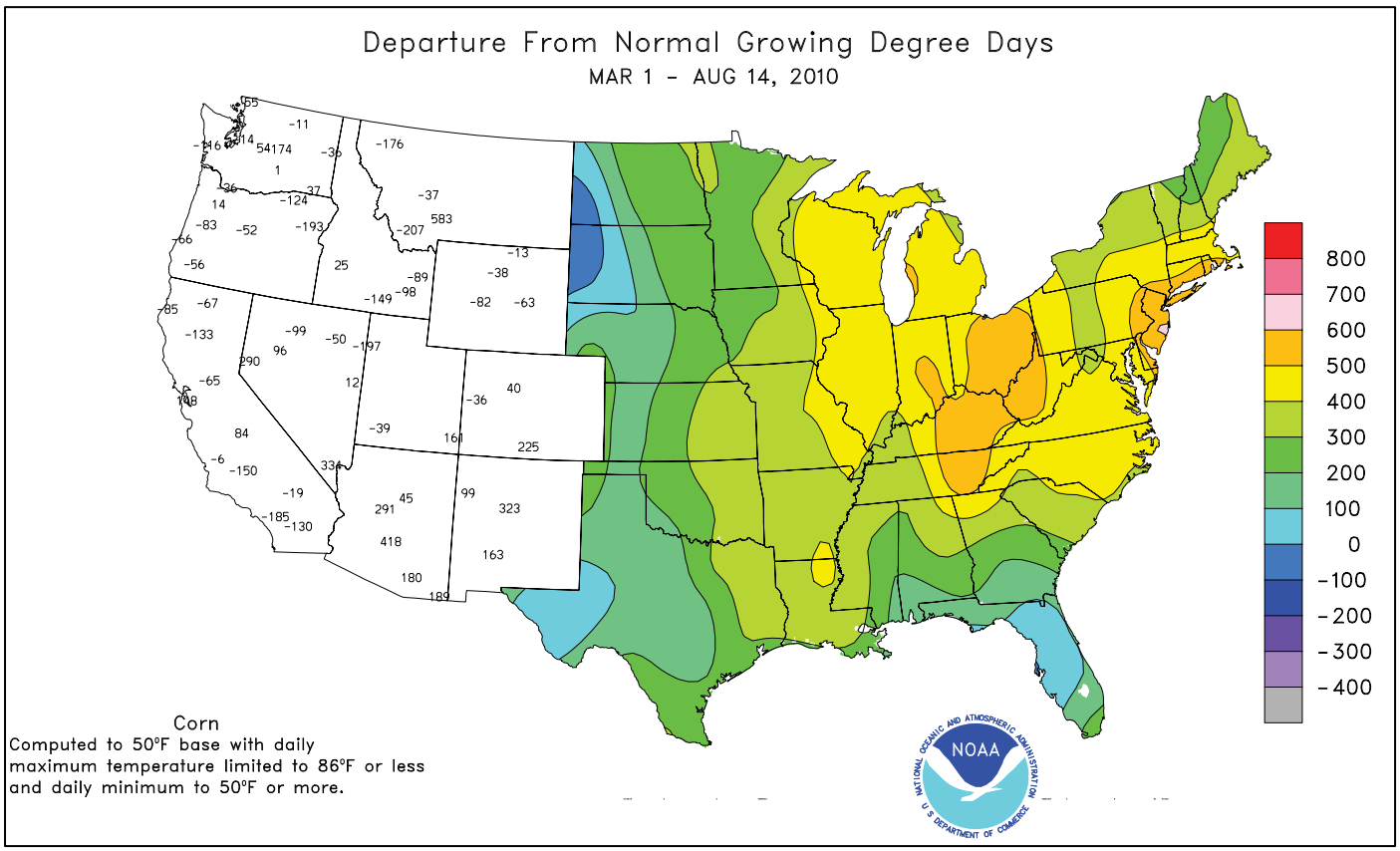
Other spring wheat production is forecast at 633 million bushels, up 4% last month and 8% above last year. If realized, this will be the third-largest production on record, trailing only 1992 and 1996. The expected area to be harvested for grain totals 13.6 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 5% from last year. The yield is forecast at 46.6 bushels per acre, 2.0 bushels above last month and 1.5 bushels above 2009. If realized, this will be the highest yield on record, 1.5 bushels above the record set last year. Of the total production, 592 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, up 5% from last month.







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



Corn
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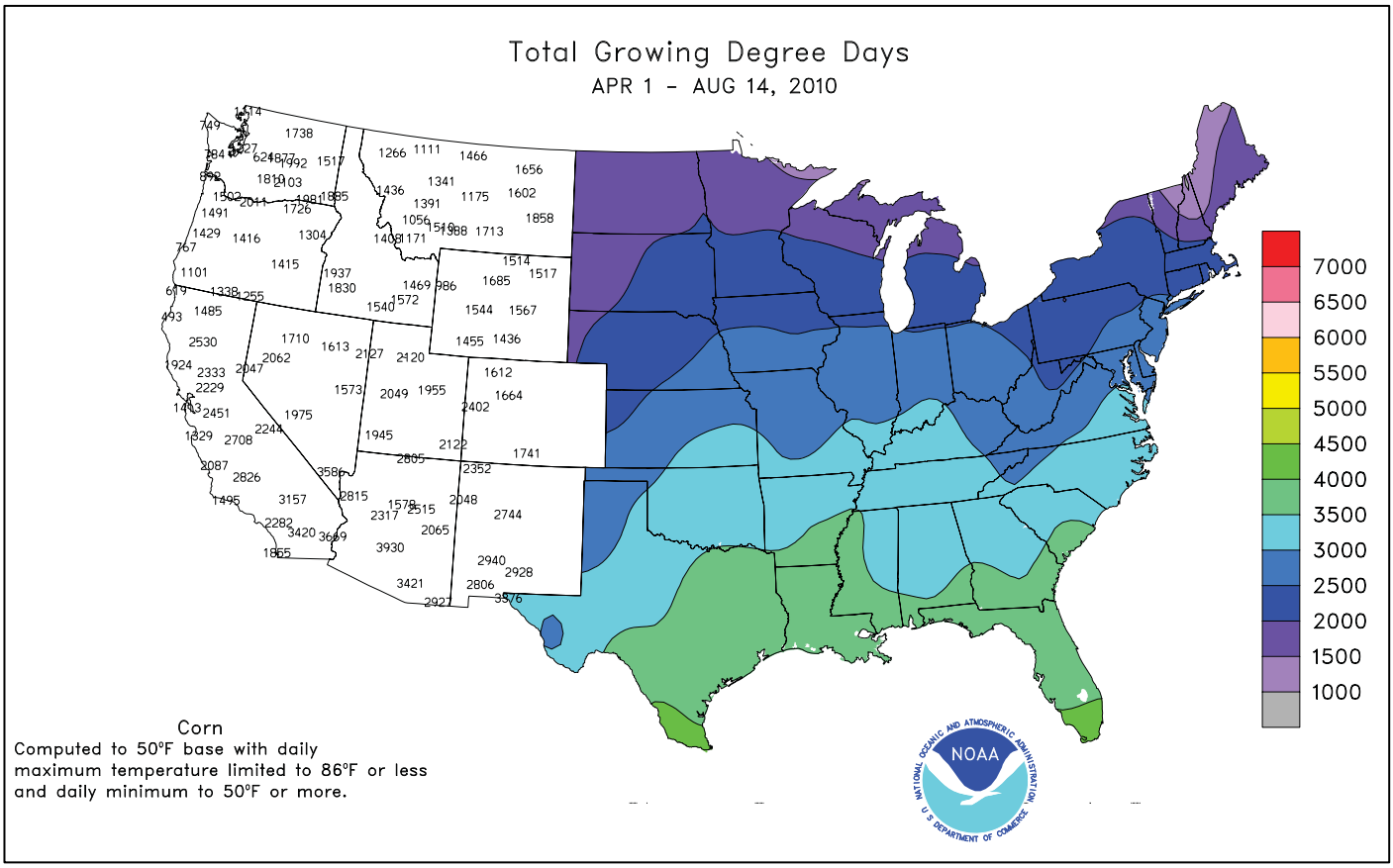

Corn
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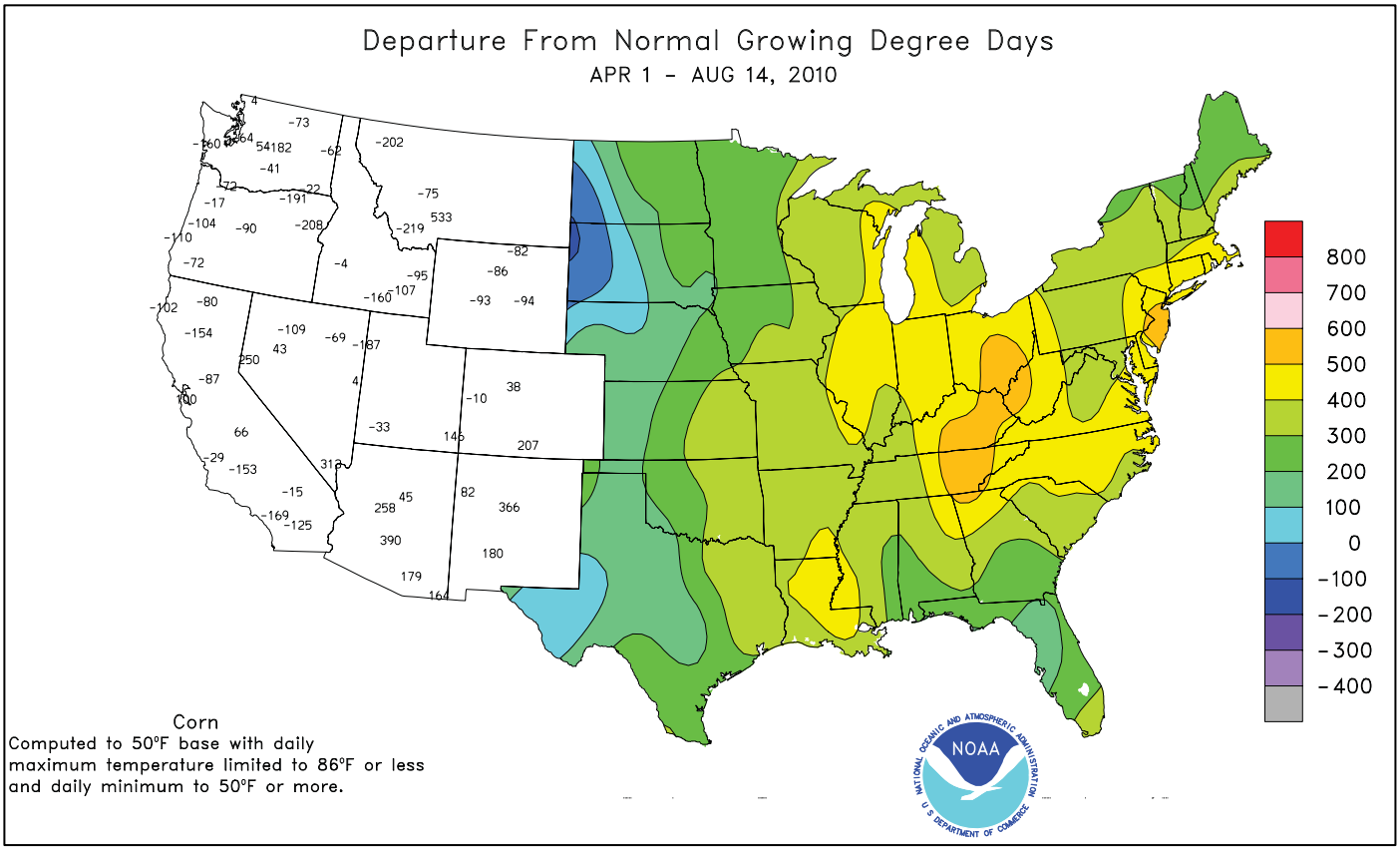


Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 14, 2010

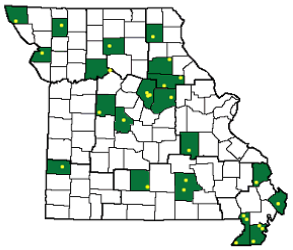
Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.

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	97	77	99	74	87	-	1.20	-	1.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	0	2	1
	LYON	100	77	101	75	89	-	0.00	-	0.00	6.52	-	-	-	97	86	7	0	0	0
	VANCE	99	77	101	76	88	-	0.00	-	0.00	5.71	-	-	-	92	84	7	0	0	0
	PERTHSHIRE	97	78	98	76	87	-	0.00	-	0.00	9.42	-	-	-	96	84	7	0	0	0
	SCOTT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SANDY RIDGE	99	76	101	75	88	-	0.01	-	0.01	3.28	-	-	-	-	-	7	0	1	0
NE	VERONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SD	STONEVILLE x	99	76	102	74	87	5	0.10	-0.32	0.08	3.23	36	24.08	69	102	88	7	0	2	0
	INDIANOLA 1S*	98	77	100	75	88	-	0.17	-	0.17	3.73	-	-	-	-	-	7	0	1	0
	INVERNESS 5E	98	76	100	75	87	-	0.00	-	0.00	2.96	-	-	-	94	86	7	0	0	0
	SIDON	99	77	101	76	88	-	0.25	-	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	0	3	0
	NORTH ISSAQUENA	97	76	99	73	86	-	2.15	-	2.11	-	-	-	-	98	88	7	0	2	1
	SILVER CITY	100	76	102	75	88	-	0.00	-	0.00	4.43	-	21.14	-	-	-	7	0	0	0
	ONWARD	96	76	99	74	86	-	1.09	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	98	85	7	0	2	1
	MAYDAY	97	76	99	74	86	-	1.63	-	0.84	4.48	-	-	-	-	-	7	0	4	2
MISSOURI																				
NW	CORNING	95	75	98	70	84	10	0.14	-1.10	0.14	10.24	91	21.28	94	-	-	5	0	1	0
	ALBANY	96	72	99	68	84	9	0.07	-1.00	0.05	11.02	98	25.21	105	93	82	6	0	2	0
	ST. JOSEPH	95	73	96	68	84	9	0.99	0.34	0.99	15.10	143	29.14	126	-	-	6	0	1	1
NC	LINNEUS	94	72	96	69	82	8	0.71	-0.15	0.29	16.73	149	32.11	131	91	79	7	0	3	0
	BRUNSWICK	95	74	97	70	84	9	1.08	-0.02	0.70	15.68	143	31.04	124	94	85	6	0	3	1
NE	NOVELTY	93	71	96	68	81	6	0.80	-0.05	0.40	20.08	209	36.74	156	91	78	7	0	4	0
	MONROE CITY	95	72	98	69	83	8	0.53	-0.40	0.52	16.65	186	32.81	142	86	78	7	0	2	1
WC	GREEN RIDGE	95	73	98	69	84	11	0.42	-0.35	0.42	12.49	112	28.54	109	86	79	7	0	1	0
C	AUXVASSE	95	73	98	71	83	7	0.82	0.07	0.73	18.02	180	34.84	137	83	78	7	0	3	1
	COL-SANBORN FLD	96	75	99	71	85	8	0.46	-0.33	0.32	18.00	176	38.80	146	93	82	7	0	3	0
	WILLIAMSBURG	96	72	99	68	83	8	1.28	0.19	1.15	11.71	115	27.10	102	93	81	7	0	2	1
	COL-JEFFERS F&G	96	73	98	70	83	7	0.68	-0.16	0.42	13.29	131	31.43	119	91	80	7	0	3	0
	COL SOUTH FARMS	95	73	97	70	83	7	0.84	-0.01	0.51	15.47	152	35.57	134	-	-	7	0	4	1
	COL-BF	96	72	98	69	83	7	0.67	-0.18	0.33	12.00	119	31.04	118	92	79	7	0	4	0
	VERSAILLES	99	74	102	70	86	10	0.21	-0.49	0.18	11.02	110	26.94	102	85	79	7	0	2	0
EC	VANDALIA	96	72	99	68	83	7	0.94	0.18	0.87	16.82	162	35.04	135	93	82	7	0	2	1
SW	LAMAR	99	73	101	71	86	9	0.27	-0.35	0.18	10.37	87	24.56	81	99	83	7	0	2	0
SC	COOK STATION	98	70	99	66	82	6	0.45	-0.61	0.28	14.53	161	31.57	118	91	80	7	0	4	0
	MOUNTAIN GROVE	99	73	101	72	84	8	0.02	-0.67	0.02	6.66	74	23.29	85	93	79	7	0	1	0
SE	DELTA	97	71	100	65	83	5	0.01	-0.54	0.01	3.57	44	21.33	76	99	83	7	0	1	0
	CHARLESTON	97	74	101	68	85	7	1.00	0.56	0.59	3.62	39	21.76	74	98	82	7	0	3	1
	GLENNONVILLE	98	75	100	69	85	7	0.08	-0.37	0.08	2.67	34	20.45	77	99	85	7	0	1	0
	CLARKTON	100	74	102	68	85	7	0.00	-0.40	0.00	3.97	48	22.61	82	105	89	7	0	0	0
	PORTAGEVILLE DC	98	76	101	71	86	8	0.02	-0.50	0.02	4.18	50	26.28	92	104	86	7	0	1	0
	PORTAGEVILLE LF	98	76	100	71	86	8	0.13	-0.40	0.13	3.62	42	24.25	85	103	86	7	0	1	0
	STEELE	99	76	100	72	86	8	0.00	-0.67	0.00	7.11	79	27.09	90	105	89	7	0	0	0
	CARDWELL	96	74	98	70	85	6	0.19	-0.41	0.19	6.49	77	22.21	76	105	86	7	0	1	0

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Beasley Lake. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.
Data are preliminary and subject to revision.
Mississippi: ND = Northern Delta; NE = Northeastern Mississippi; EC = East Central Mississippi; SD = Southern Delta.
Missouri: NW = Northwest; NC = North Central; NE = Northeast; WC = West Central; C = Central; EC = East Central; SW = Southwest; SE = Southeast; SC = South Central. (Col=Columbia, Col-Jeffers F&G=Columbia Jefferson Farm and Gardens, Col-BF=Bradford Farm)

Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Extremely hot weather continued, with high temperatures frequently reaching or exceeding 100 degrees F. Extreme highs were slightly lower than last week, but still attained triple digits at most locations. Harvesting of non-irrigated corn and soybeans continued during dry weather. Scattered showers produced as much as 1 to 2 inches of rain in a few locations.

Missouri Weather Stations



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

Mississippi Weather Stations

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

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 14, 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	98	77	102	75	88	8	1.19	0.41	1.11	6.67	63	34.85	97	84	40	7	0	2	1
	HUNTSVILLE	100	76	103	73	88	9	0.72	0.02	0.54	5.46	54	26.37	71	88	49	7	0	3	1
	MOBILE	93	77	99	75	85	3	0.86	-0.48	0.66	8.88	62	40.17	92	90	62	5	0	2	1
	MONTGOMERY	97	76	101	74	86	4	0.85	0.06	0.56	6.74	60	26.78	73	91	48	7	0	3	1
AK	ANCHORAGE	62	51	66	49	57	-1	0.80	0.19	0.19	6.34	163	9.89	138	95	81	0	0	7	0
	BARROW	44	37	59	34	40	1	0.23	0.01	0.19	2.09	128	3.54	162	100	87	0	0	2	0
	FAIRBANKS	70	51	80	48	61	3	0.19	-0.22	0.14	4.88	124	5.68	96	90	67	0	0	4	0
	JUNEAU	63	51	73	49	57	0	0.59	-0.52	0.24	9.74	101	26.55	93	95	86	0	0	4	0
	KODIAK	60	49	66	44	55	-1	1.42	0.58	0.52	11.38	102	50.11	119	93	84	0	0	4	1
	NOME	57	49	61	42	53	1	1.54	0.84	0.58	5.08	110	6.91	83	90	80	0	0	7	1
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	78	48	83	46	63	-2	0.00	-0.69	0.00	7.90	188	17.15	126	87	33	0	0	0	0
	PHOENIX	107	85	110	80	96	4	0.00	-0.23	0.00	2.05	131	6.97	150	32	20	7	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	88	60	93	53	74	2	0.00	-0.79	0.00	3.11	64	13.39	115	60	21	3	0	0	0
	TUCSON	101	77	105	74	89	4	0.00	-0.57	0.00	2.83	81	7.58	113	59	30	7	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	102	79	104	78	90	7	0.00	-0.52	0.00	9.50	111	22.57	85	88	40	7	0	0	0
	LITTLE ROCK	100	78	103	75	89	7	0.63	0.02	0.63	4.41	52	23.66	77	92	43	7	0	1	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	94	66	95	63	80	-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	5.26	114	50	34	7	0	0	0
	FRESNO	94	63	97	61	79	-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	8.35	106	67	40	7	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	69	59	70	59	64	-7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	9.07	96	85	68	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	93	63	97	60	78	-2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.20	25	23.64	108	62	34	6	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	85	55	90	53	70	-5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	13.46	112	87	35	2	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	71	62	72	60	66	-6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	33	8.17	107	79	68	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	68	55	72	54	62	-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	14.89	111	85	68	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	87	55	90	53	71	-6	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	14	10.71	118	83	52	2	0	1	0
CO	ALAMOSA	84	44	87	37	64	1	0.03	-0.24	0.03	1.26	61	3.82	91	87	35	0	0	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	85	58	89	53	72	3	0.51	-0.34	0.51	3.93	57	7.16	57	82	27	0	0	1	1
	DENVER INTL	87	60	92	52	73	1	0.00	-0.45	0.00	6.33	129	11.53	115	66	24	2	0	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	91	61	96	53	76	0	0.11	-0.07	0.09	0.85	59	4.53	84	56	31	5	0	3	0
	PUEBLO	92	59	96	55	75	0	0.00	-0.56	0.00	4.04	90	9.99	114	79	35	6	0	0	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	83	70	88	62	77	3	0.01	-0.82	0.01	8.00	89	30.90	111	81	56	0	0	1	0
	HARTFORD	87	65	94	54	76	3	0.07	-0.78	0.06	7.71	84	24.74	88	80	41	3	0	2	0
DC	WASHINGTON	90	74	98	69	82	4	1.05	0.29	0.85	8.69	104	20.42	84	77	46	4	0	2	1
DE	WILMINGTON	88	71	96	68	80	4	0.43	-0.34	0.43	8.84	93	27.35	100	86	47	2	0	1	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	91	76	96	74	83	1	3.14	1.91	2.75	10.75	81	32.56	113	94	62	4	0	4	1
	JACKSONVILLE	92	76	94	74	84	3	0.40	-0.97	0.16	9.49	68	20.69	66	93	62	7	0	4	0
	KEY WEST	89	80	92	76	84	0	2.09	1.01	1.48	11.08	113	18.30	87	85	67	4	0	3	1
	MIAMI	90	78	94	72	84	0	3.03	1.29	1.38	17.68	101	38.44	117	90	67	4	0	4	3
	ORLANDO	92	76	95	75	84	2	1.96	0.62	1.02	11.65	68	36.13	114	92	62	5	0	4	1
	PENSACOLA	93	78	95	76	85	3	2.04	0.47	1.32	14.00	79	44.03	104	91	66	6	0	6	1
	TALLAHASSEE	93	77	96	76	85	3	2.16	0.52	1.38	22.25	121	46.94	108	92	63	6	0	5	1
	TAMPA	90	79	92	76	84	1	2.31	0.69	0.82	14.48	96	31.08	113	89	66	5	0	6	2
	WEST PALM BEACH	91	77	95	75	84	1	3.18	1.92	2.39	15.98	100	40.76	117	88	65	5	0	4	2
GA	ATHENS	95	73	99	71	84	5	0.70	-0.17	0.33	7.76	77	28.31	90	90	59	6	0	3	0
	ATLANTA	94	76	96	75	85	5	0.46	-0.36	0.40	10.63	101	33.84	102	86	57	6	0	2	0
	AUGUSTA	94	72	98	70	83	3	0.59	-0.41	0.58	9.19	90	22.70	77	97	63	7	0	2	1
	COLUMBUS	96	77	97	75	86	4	0.17	-0.73	0.17	5.95	57	26.13	79	83	41	7	0	1	0
	MACON	96	74	98	72	85	4	0.12	-0.73	0.12	13.48	140	31.21	103	94	46	7	0	1	0
	SAVANNAH	95	76	98	74	86	5	0.00	-1.61	0.00	8.61	59	26.15	81	89	54	7	0	0	0
HI	HILO	83	67	84	66	75	-1	1.11	-1.06	0.48	11.90	53	32.57	43	88	76	0	0	6	0
	HONOLULU	88	75	88	73	81	-1	0.02	-0.09	0.02	0.70	60	4.36	43	71	59	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	88	74	89	73	81	2	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.20	21	4.04	34	69	57	0	0	1	0
	LIHUE	84	73	85	72	79	-1	0.35	-0.07	0.16	2.84	59	10.13	46	81	73	0	0	5	0
ID	BOISE	85	59	91	50	72	-4	0.17	0.14	0.12	1.09	92	8.90	116	66	39	2	0	3	0
	LEWISTON	87	62	92	59	75	0	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.94	136	9.57	116	57	33	3	0	0	0
	POCATELLO	83	51	90	43	67	-3	0.15	0.01	0.14	1.27	67	5.60	69	71	41	2	0	2	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	89	73	92	69	81	8	0.48	-0.53	0.25	16.25	179	28.48	128	89	66	3	0	3	0
	MOLINE	91	72	95	72	82	7	2.90	1.92	1.08	18.70	177	33.94	138	92	69	6	0	5	3
	PEORIA	92	73	94	66	82	8	1.77	1.16	0.99	12.77	138	31.32	136	92	57	5	0	3	2
	ROCKFORD	88	70	91	67	79	7	1.68	0.77	0.97	17.45	164	29.08	124	90	67	1	0	4	2
	SPRINGFIELD	94	74	98	70	84	9	0.64	-0.13	0.36	14.86	168	32.80	144	89	53	7	0	3	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	99	73	101	63	86	8	0.03	-0.66	0.03	6.34	68	20.63	71	86	49	7	0	1	0
	FORT WAYNE	88	69	91	63	78	6	1.36	0.56	1.29	10.52	114	25.42	109	94	62	1	0	2	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	95	73	98	66	84	9	0.01	-0.88	0.01	12.80	123	25.47	96	84	46	6	0	1	0
	SOUTH BEND	88	70	91	63	79	7	0.02	-0.82	0.01	10.44	109	23.14	97	87	63	2	0	2	0
IA	BURLINGTON	92	73	96	71	83	7	3.22	2.35	1.66	21.71	203	41.70	170	93	60	6	0	5	2
	CEDAR RAPIDS	87	70	89	68	78	5	3.00	2.07	0.85	19.53	189	30.47	140	97	68	0	0	6	4
	DES MOINES	92	73	95	71	83	8	6.55	5.53	2.28	27.35	254	41.77	182	90	68	6	0	5	4
	DUBUQUE	86	69	89	68	78	7	2.92	1.92	1.77	23.63	243	37.87	167	96	72	0	0	5	2
	SIOUX CITY	90	69	94	62	80	6	1.74	1.08	1.50	17.78	216	24.36	136	94	74	4	0	3	1
	WATERLOO	89	70	91	68	80	7	2.64	1.72	1.12	22.28	205	34.64	156	95	73	3	0	4	2
KS	CONCORDIA	101	73	106	65	87	8	0.11	-0.67	0.09	11.46	117	22.47	111	82	46	7	0	2	0
	DODGE CITY	102	69	105	65	85	5	0.23	-0.42	0.14	13.11	171	20.71	129	77	24	7	0	3	0
	GOODLAND	93	62	97	57	78	3	0.09	-0.56	0.07	9.65	117	17.17	112	83	45	6	0	2	0
	TOPEKA	103	76	106	70	89	11	0.62	-0.20	0.49	14.76	143	28.01	122	85	50	7	0	3	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 14, 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	105	76	109	73	91	10	0.44	-0.19	0.30	8.54	96	19.38	96	80	40	7	0	2	0
KY	JACKSON	93	69	97	63	81	7	1.88	0.95	1.30	10.84	97	31.18	98	95	48	6	0	3	2
	LEXINGTON	94	71	96	62	83	7	0.06	-0.83	0.06	10.71	95	28.72	94	85	47	7	0	1	0
	LOUISVILLE	98	77	100	69	88	10	1.05	0.25	1.00	10.91	112	28.97	98	81	46	7	0	2	1
	PADUCAH	100	72	104	66	86	9	0.18	-0.47	0.18	4.28	41	22.09	70	94	40	7	0	1	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	94	77	96	74	85	3	0.95	-0.37	0.51	12.55	90	31.87	77	97	57	6	0	4	1
	LAKE CHARLES	95	78	98	77	87	4	0.13	-0.83	0.13	10.83	83	22.63	64	93	55	7	0	1	0
	NEW ORLEANS	91	78	95	77	85	2	1.69	0.43	1.03	19.61	127	39.14	94	92	73	4	0	4	1
	SHREVEPORT	101	79	102	78	90	6	0.00	-0.61	0.00	9.13	88	23.71	72	84	41	7	0	0	0
ME	CARIBOU	79	51	83	45	65	0	0.17	-0.77	0.17	12.29	136	23.44	104	91	43	0	0	1	0
	PORTLAND	81	58	89	50	70	1	0.00	-0.67	0.00	7.59	95	31.19	114	93	48	0	0	0	0
MD	BALTIMORE	89	70	97	63	79	4	2.49	1.68	2.42	9.02	101	26.63	101	82	48	3	0	2	1
MA	BOSTON	81	64	93	60	72	-1	0.07	-0.65	0.07	6.90	90	32.70	128	88	52	1	0	1	0
	WORCESTER	82	63	88	57	72	2	1.00	0.09	0.79	7.67	76	30.20	102	96	42	0	0	4	1
MI	ALPENA	85	65	88	62	75	9	0.98	0.18	0.83	10.79	148	17.16	98	97	64	0	0	2	1
	GRAND RAPIDS	87	70	89	67	79	8	1.03	0.28	0.63	13.74	158	25.16	116	93	63	0	0	3	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	85	65	87	61	75	9	0.77	-0.02	0.38	11.77	164	17.64	104	97	68	0	0	3	0
	LANSING	86	68	89	65	77	7	0.40	-0.27	0.27	6.97	93	16.29	87	93	73	0	0	4	0
	MUSKEGON	86	72	90	68	79	9	0.90	0.14	0.65	8.94	141	18.08	99	91	65	1	0	2	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	86	68	90	64	77	8	1.00	0.31	1.00	11.66	150	19.67	101	98	55	1	0	1	1
MN	DULUTH	81	63	89	61	72	7	1.41	0.53	0.65	12.07	119	21.22	113	93	70	0	0	4	1
	INT'L FALLS	83	58	89	56	71	5	1.23	0.57	0.54	13.91	161	19.98	133	99	63	0	0	5	1
	MINNEAPOLIS	91	71	96	66	81	9	4.27	3.35	2.48	13.63	134	20.34	105	88	62	5	0	3	2
	ROCHESTER	87	68	89	64	78	9	2.51	1.52	1.95	16.00	151	22.10	107	96	72	0	0	5	1
	ST. CLOUD	87	65	93	60	76	7	3.30	2.46	2.37	11.91	126	18.10	104	99	53	4	0	4	2
MS	JACKSON	96	75	99	74	86	5	3.64	2.79	2.08	13.77	134	31.54	85	93	53	7	0	5	2
	MERIDIAN	95	74	99	72	85	3	1.61	0.83	1.19	9.66	86	31.60	79	97	62	6	0	5	1
	TUPELO	98	77	100	76	87	7	0.00	-0.57	0.00	9.31	96	33.90	93	89	53	7	0	0	0
MO	COLUMBIA	94	73	97	70	84	7	0.66	-0.17	0.41	12.23	129	30.82	120	93	58	7	0	4	0
	KANSAS CITY	99	75	103	70	87	9	0.36	-0.39	0.35	12.67	121	27.59	114	87	47	7	0	2	0
	SAINT LOUIS	98	78	100	73	88	8	1.68	1.01	1.64	12.80	141	26.07	105	80	59	7	0	2	1
	SPRINGFIELD	98	74	101	70	86	7	0.77	0.17	0.68	9.63	99	27.92	104	90	54	7	0	2	1
MT	BILLINGS	83	57	90	54	70	-3	0.45	0.28	0.31	7.62	216	12.69	124	76	35	1	0	4	0
	BUTTE	72	45	80	41	59	-4	1.01	0.71	0.51	6.29	152	11.64	129	93	34	0	0	6	1
	CUT BANK	74	50	82	48	62	-2	0.09	-0.27	0.07	3.89	82	6.33	70	89	40	0	0	3	0
	GLASGOW	85	59	93	56	72	0	0.70	0.42	0.41	6.87	150	12.63	156	89	56	4	0	4	0
	GREAT FALLS	79	53	87	50	66	-2	0.55	0.19	0.46	4.52	103	12.00	114	78	30	0	0	3	0
	HAVRE	83	55	91	50	69	-1	0.23	-0.03	0.07	4.03	102	9.74	119	87	59	1	0	4	0
	MISSOULA	78	53	85	51	66	-2	0.68	0.45	0.39	5.43	166	10.21	112	86	61	0	0	5	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	95	67	101	58	81	6	0.00	-0.69	0.00	13.19	160	23.09	127	87	56	6	0	0	0
	LINCOLN	96	70	100	63	83	6	0.02	-0.73	0.02	16.18	189	25.99	135	91	61	7	0	1	0
	NORFOLK	91	66	96	57	79	5	0.03	-0.62	0.03	17.47	187	23.89	125	93	67	4	0	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	90	62	96	54	76	2	0.18	-0.37	0.10	10.01	133	18.51	124	95	40	4	0	2	0
	OMAHA	95	74	99	70	85	9	0.02	-0.69	0.02	16.59	179	25.68	126	90	58	7	0	1	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	90	60	97	55	75	2	0.13	-0.14	0.13	6.15	115	13.40	110	82	41	3	0	1	0
	VALENTINE	92	63	100	57	77	3	0.17	-0.38	0.16	7.74	102	14.65	100	88	49	5	0	2	0
NV	ELY	84	46	89	39	65	-2	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.84	52	4.67	73	43	20	0	0	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	102	76	106	74	89	-1	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.00	0	3.28	110	24	15	7	0	0	0
	RENO	89	59	96	54	74	3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.34	44	4.63	98	43	25	2	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	89	51	94	40	70	-2	0.04	-0.02	0.02	0.22	21	6.19	117	51	20	5	0	3	0
NH	CONCORD	85	58	92	47	72	3	0.16	-0.56	0.16	4.68	59	21.35	94	94	37	1	0	1	0
NJ	NEWARK	86	73	96	70	80	3	0.07	-0.84	0.07	4.46	45	28.07	95	75	48	3	0	1	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	92	66	96	64	79	2	0.00	-0.41	0.00	3.10	114	4.93	92	59	21	5	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	85	65	91	54	75	5	0.21	-0.59	0.21	7.88	90	19.44	83	86	42	1	0	1	0
	BINGHAMTON	81	63	89	54	72	4	0.43	-0.27	0.26	8.56	99	20.87	88	88	55	0	0	3	0
	BUFFALO	84	67	87	62	75	5	0.36	-0.43	0.29	11.82	140	23.22	99	89	58	0	0	2	0
	ROCHESTER	83	65	86	58	74	4	0.52	-0.20	0.50	12.60	164	23.43	116	89	65	0	0	3	1
	SYRACUSE	84	64	89	56	74	4	0.46	-0.28	0.46	11.89	129	21.43	90	89	53	0	0	1	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	89	67	92	64	78	5	0.13	-0.80	0.13	5.49	55	27.14	89	97	58	5	0	1	0
	CHARLOTTE	94	74	97	70	84	4	1.31	0.48	1.31	8.03	90	25.88	94	87	47	7	0	1	1
	GREENSBORO	91	73	94	69	82	5	2.34	1.53	2.08	11.59	120	29.71	108	85	54	4	0	2	1
	HATTERAS	87	74	89	73	81	2	1.86	0.41	0.99	11.82	102	35.82	107	99	73	0	0	3	2
	RALEIGH	93	74	98	71	84	6	0.49	-0.33	0.47	6.79	72	22.87	83	88	58	5	0	3	0
	WILMINGTON	93	76	98	73	84	4	0.34	-1.27	0.15	11.68	72	27.83	77	91	53	5	0	7	0
ND	BISMARCK	88	63	95	59	75	4	0.93	0.43	0.61	7.06	114	15.57	133	87	58	4	0	4	1
	DICKINSON	88	57	96	53	73	2	0.35	0.05	0.33	5.46	91	10.51	91	89	32	5	0	2	0
	FARGO	84	65	92	60	74	3	2.32	1.77	1.73	10.81	144	18.82	134	89	59	2	0	4	1
	GRAND FORKS	86	65	95	61	75	5	2.55	1.92	2.36	8.74	118	17.18	132	94	51	3	0	3	1
	JAMESTOWN	84	63	92	59	74	3	1.01	0.45	0.50	7.59	102	17.29	133	93	52	2	0	3	1
	WILLISTON	85	60	94	57	73	2	0.18	-0.16	0.15	7.61	142	14.26	143	89	56	3	0	3	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	87	68	90	62	78	7	0.26	-0.55	0.14	10.86	118	24.70	101	87	57	1	0	2	0
	CINCINNATI	95	70	97	60	82	7	0.63	-0.22	0.63	10.35	105	25.77	92	89	50	6	0	1	1
	CLEVELAND	88	70	90	64	79	8	0.81	0.05	0.70	10.46	118	22.73	97	86	57	1	0	2	1
	COLUMBUS	90	70	92	62	80	6	0.76	-0.10	0.51	12.98	124	26.83	106	87	57	4	0	2	1
	DAYTON	90	70	94	64	80	7	1.07	0.27	1.06	9.93	104	24.44	94	86	51	4	0	2	1
	MANSFIELD	88	67	91	60	78	8	1.15	0.14	1.14	12.93	121	27.11	99	91	51	1	0	2	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 14, 2010

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	87	68	89	62	78	6	1.21	0.55	0.78	10.22	130	26.05	126	93	66	0	0	3	1
	YOUNGSTOWN	86	65	89	61	75	6	1.05	0.33	0.69	8.89	94	24.39	103	84	56	0	0	2	1
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	101	76	104	74	88	6	0.00	-0.50	0.00	14.96	175	26.40	116	80	34	7	0	0	0
	TULSA	103	81	105	77	92	8	0.00	-0.52	0.00	11.75	135	26.69	103	71	39	7	0	0	0
OR	ASTORIA	69	55	90	54	62	1	0.03	-0.14	0.02	4.63	115	42.35	114	91	75	1	0	2	0
	BURNS	81	47	87	39	64	-2	0.45	0.37	0.40	1.67	136	7.91	119	76	37	0	0	2	0
	EUGENE	85	52	101	47	69	2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.81	117	25.68	90	87	59	2	0	0	0
	MEDFORD	91	58	101	55	75	1	0.00	-0.07	0.00	1.00	89	11.35	113	68	26	4	0	0	0
	PENDLETON	86	56	92	53	71	-2	0.15	0.05	0.15	2.30	167	10.94	143	68	36	2	0	1	0
	PORTLAND	82	59	98	57	70	1	0.07	-0.07	0.02	4.95	193	23.94	116	84	58	2	0	5	0
	SALEM	84	56	101	52	70	3	0.02	-0.06	0.02	2.70	125	25.58	115	80	53	2	0	1	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	87	67	93	62	77	5	0.25	-0.69	0.25	11.36	112	30.92	111	87	53	3	0	1	0
	ERIE	84	69	90	66	76	4	0.06	-0.77	0.06	9.62	106	22.76	96	83	65	1	0	1	0
	MIDDLETOWN	87	70	95	66	78	3	1.26	0.54	1.08	11.19	126	26.57	104	87	48	3	0	2	1
	PHILADELPHIA	90	73	96	67	82	5	0.11	-0.74	0.11	8.48	90	28.93	108	80	45	4	0	1	0
	PITTSBURGH	89	67	93	58	78	6	1.01	0.28	0.78	9.23	96	24.49	99	86	45	3	0	2	1
	WILKES-BARRE	84	65	92	58	75	3	0.14	-0.49	0.13	5.59	62	16.62	72	85	44	2	0	2	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	84	65	93	54	75	3	1.14	0.45	1.13	9.34	94	22.60	87	83	56	3	0	2	1
RI	PROVIDENCE	85	65	93	56	75	2	0.04	-0.78	0.04	7.91	97	36.78	130	83	46	1	0	1	0
SC	BEAUFORT	93	76	97	74	84	3	5.12	3.50	3.38	11.74	81	27.36	87	93	56	6	0	3	2
	CHARLESTON	93	76	96	74	84	3	2.56	1.08	2.29	25.44	170	43.41	133	96	61	6	0	3	1
	COLUMBIA	95	76	98	74	85	4	0.01	-1.23	0.01	13.91	107	25.30	78	89	57	7	0	1	0
	GREENVILLE	93	73	96	70	83	5	4.13	3.19	2.06	12.58	119	32.63	100	92	54	6	0	3	2
SD	ABERDEEN	89	65	93	59	77	5	0.21	-0.34	0.09	9.51	126	20.08	140	90	66	4	0	3	0
	HURON	88	68	94	61	78	5	0.15	-0.33	0.06	14.32	201	23.85	158	91	52	4	0	4	0
	RAPID CITY	88	61	99	54	74	1	0.05	-0.34	0.03	6.53	116	15.35	124	80	38	3	0	2	0
	SIOUX FALLS	86	67	92	63	77	4	2.14	1.49	1.54	20.28	263	28.53	172	94	68	3	0	3	1
TN	BRISTOL	94	69	96	63	82	8	1.32	0.63	1.20	6.46	68	19.14	69	94	40	7	0	2	1
	CHATTANOOGA	97	76	101	73	87	8	0.01	-0.75	0.01	5.63	54	26.76	76	86	49	7	0	1	0
	KNOXVILLE	95	73	98	68	84	7	0.91	0.23	0.91	8.40	82	26.99	83	90	48	7	0	1	1
	MEMPHIS	99	79	100	76	89	7	0.95	0.30	0.60	7.63	77	35.33	101	85	49	7	0	4	1
	NASHVILLE	98	74	99	69	86	7	0.59	-0.11	0.59	12.70	137	43.03	140	90	46	7	0	1	1
TX	ABILENE	99	77	101	75	88	4	0.00	-0.53	0.00	9.84	172	22.40	163	69	44	7	0	0	0
	AMARILLO	94	68	96	65	81	4	0.57	-0.10	0.57	10.94	150	20.25	151	81	35	7	0	1	1
	AUSTIN	99	75	100	73	87	2	0.16	-0.33	0.16	9.68	144	21.03	104	87	45	7	0	1	0
	BEAUMONT	96	77	99	77	87	4	0.29	-0.68	0.28	17.02	124	29.48	81	95	51	7	0	2	0
	BROWNSVILLE	96	79	97	78	88	4	0.55	0.08	0.29	13.31	241	23.42	174	91	60	7	0	3	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	95	77	98	75	86	2	0.67	0.02	0.67	15.48	232	26.03	150	94	67	7	0	1	1
	DEL RIO	100	79	101	77	90	4	0.00	-0.33	0.00	5.42	107	27.12	235	76	48	7	0	0	0
	EL PASO	99	74	102	70	87	5	0.07	-0.31	0.07	2.22	72	4.47	93	54	22	7	0	1	0
	FORT WORTH	102	81	103	78	91	6	0.00	-0.49	0.00	5.21	82	17.49	79	71	33	7	0	0	0
	GALVESTON	93	82	95	79	88	3	0.01	-0.76	0.01	7.13	80	18.88	77	82	56	7	0	1	0
	HOUSTON	98	78	99	76	88	4	0.00	-0.76	0.00	16.67	167	31.13	108	90	54	7	0	0	0
	LUBBOCK	95	70	97	66	82	3	1.02	0.55	1.02	10.89	181	22.72	196	75	43	7	0	1	1
	MIDLAND	99	71	101	68	85	4	0.37	0.00	0.37	6.19	142	13.63	162	75	36	7	0	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	103	78	104	73	91	9	0.00	-0.37	0.00	3.69	86	13.80	116	70	41	7	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	98	79	100	77	88	3	0.00	-0.52	0.00	7.91	108	26.86	135	85	43	7	0	0	0
	VICTORIA	98	76	100	75	87	2	0.31	-0.24	0.19	12.19	137	29.14	123	97	55	7	0	5	0
	WACO	102	79	104	78	90	4	0.00	-0.40	0.00	9.07	148	27.38	134	82	47	7	0	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	103	78	105	75	90	5	2.23	1.78	0.98	11.74	193	24.90	142	70	38	7	0	3	2
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	88	62	94	56	75	-2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.36	76	9.43	90	46	17	2	0	0	0
VT	BURLINGTON	82	61	87	53	72	2	1.07	0.19	0.56	10.32	113	22.31	103	93	51	0	0	3	1
VA	LYNCHBURG	90	69	95	61	79	4	0.15	-0.61	0.14	8.15	84	27.87	101	94	56	4	0	2	0
	NORFOLK	89	75	96	73	82	4	0.01	-1.10	0.01	10.92	97	30.56	103	90	59	3	0	1	0
	RICHMOND	92	71	98	67	82	5	0.32	-0.65	0.32	3.95	39	20.74	74	87	51	5	0	1	0
	ROANOKE	90	71	97	65	80	4	0.30	-0.52	0.22	7.95	85	25.29	93	87	55	4	0	2	0
	WASH/DULLES	89	69	97	62	79	4	1.73	0.92	1.66	8.26	89	24.88	96	83	55	4	0	2	1
WA	OLYMPIA	77	52	95	46	65	1	0.00	-0.16	0.00	3.56	124	27.43	99	93	64	1	0	0	0
	QUILLAYUTE	71	52	96	46	62	2	0.02	-0.52	0.01	5.08	74	62.81	111	92	75	2	0	2	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	77	57	95	54	67	1	0.03	-0.13	0.03	3.04	118	22.81	114	85	64	1	0	1	0
	SPOKANE	81	58	87	56	69	-1	0.05	-0.09	0.03	2.97	134	10.35	104	71	29	0	0	3	0
	YAKIMA	88	53	93	50	70	0	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.15	125	6.25	135	74	33	2	0	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	85	66	88	62	76	6	0.42	-0.40	0.32	11.21	107	31.53	112	90	59	0	0	2	0
	CHARLESTON	92	70	94	62	81	8	0.80	-0.14	0.65	13.73	126	33.36	116	96	50	6	0	2	1
	ELKINS	85	64	88	58	75	6	2.36	1.40	0.97	13.78	121	27.00	89	99	57	0	0	4	2
	HUNTINGTON	92	69	95	62	80	5	1.73	0.80	1.38	13.33	130	31.19	111	96	50	6	0	2	1
WI	EAU CLAIRE	87	67	92	64	77	6	3.41	2.41	1.85	16.15	159	22.42	110	100	58	2	0	6	3
	GREEN BAY	86	70	91	66	78	9	1.39	0.58	0.87	17.63	208	25.27	140	93	63	1	0	4	1
	LA CROSSE	90	71	94	69	80	7	4.22	3.28	2.11	19.31	191	27.82	132	99	59	4	0	6	2
	MADISON	86	69	92	68	78	7	3.04	2.09	1.47	19.40	197	29.45	139	95	67	1	0	3	3
	MILWAUKEE	87	71	91	68	79	7	0.74	-0.13	0.38	18.60	211	27.61	127	89	63	1	0	3	0
WY	CASPER	86	55	91	50	71	0	0.03	-0.14	0.03	3.87	124	9.64	106	52	24	2	0	1	0
	CHEYENNE	84	55	90	49	70	3	0.05	-0.37	0.04	4.60	87	13.52	120	64	31	1	0	2	0
	LANDER	85	54	89	48	70	-1	0.08	-0.03	0.08	2.72	122	12.70	141	56	15	0	0	1	0
	SHERIDAN	85	53	94	50	69	-1	0.45	0.31	0.30	4.76	140	11.99	121	75	36	4	0	3	0

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

July Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Warm weather and abundant to locally excessive rainfall continued through July across the western and central Corn Belt, maintaining generally favorable conditions for reproductive to filling summer crops. By month's end, however, heat crept into the southern Corn Belt, hastening corn maturation and increasing stress on soybeans. Much more serious crop stress affected parts of the South and East. For example, some pastures and rain-red summer crops from the Mid-South into the southern Mid-Atlantic region were adversely affected by extreme heat and intensifying drought. Farther west, mild, showery weather prevailed for much of the month across the nation's mid-section, although periodic heat stressed livestock and summer crops on the central and southern Plains. However, heat largely bypassed key crop production areas on the southern High Plains. As the month progressed, harvest of the developmentally delayed winter wheat crop advanced across the northern and central Plains. In the lower Rio Grande Valley, significant flooding occurred in the wake of Hurricane Alex, which made landfall in northeastern Mexico on June 30, and Tropical Depression Two, which arrived in Deep South Texas on July 8. Except for a surge of monsoon activity into the Southwest and chilly conditions along the immediate Pacific Coast, mild, dry weather covered most areas west of the Rockies. Fieldwork activities included Northwestern small grain harvesting.

Summary: In the south-central U.S., rain developed well in advance of Hurricane Alex's arrival. Midland, TX, received at least a trace of rain on 9 consecutive days, totaling 4.99 inches, from June 26 - July 4. The eye of Hurricane Alex crossed the Mexican Gulf Coast around 9 p.m. CDT on June 30 with maximum sustained winds near 105 m.p.h. and a central barometric pressure of 27.96 inches (947 millibars). Alex was the first Atlantic Basin hurricane in June since 1995, and the strongest Atlantic hurricane in June since 1966. Shortly before Alex moved ashore, wind gusts near the Texas coast were clocked to 64 m.p.h. in Baffin Bay, south of Corpus Christi, and 61 m.p.h. at Port Aransas. June 30 was the third-wettest day on record in McAllen, TX, where 6.66 inches fell. Hurricane Allen (7.81 inches in August 1980) and Hurricane Dolly (7.78 inches in July 2008) were responsible for McAllen's two wettest days. From June 29 - July 2, McAllen's 4-day rainfall reached 7.66 inches. Alice, TX, received 8.49 inches during the same 4-day period. Elsewhere in Texas, July 1-2 totals in the Houston area climbed to 10.74 inches in West Columbia and 8.89 inches at Hobby Airport. The Rio Grande at Eagle Pass, TX, rose 19.06 feet above flood stage on July 6, representing the highest water level in that location since June 1965 (39.99 feet above flood stage). Heavy rain also soaked the southern High Plains, where Lubbock, TX, received 6.12 inches from July 1-4.

Later, Tropical Depression Two made landfall on the morning of July 8 near the southern end of South Padre Island, TX. The interaction between the depression and a cold front contributed to additional heavy rain in the south-central U.S. In Brownsville, TX, 3.63 inches of rain fell from July 7-9, along with a wind gust to 36 m.p.h. on the middle date. In fact, a major flood event continued to unfold in Deep South Texas, where the Rio Grande at Rio Grande City crested 7.6 feet above flood stage on July 11. It was the second-highest water level on record in that location, behind 15.78 feet above flood stage on September 27, 1972. Earlier, on July 9, the Rio Grande at Laredo (34.45 feet above flood stage) had reached its highest level since 1954. Finally, 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.

July opened on a cool note in both the East and West, while heat built across the north-central U.S. In the latter region, Grand Forks, ND (94°F), posted a daily-record high for July 1. Later, daily-record lows for July 3 included 27°F at Utah's Bryce Canyon Airport; 34°F in Winnemucca, NV; and 51°F in Danville, VA. Locations reporting their lowest Independence Day temperature on record included Redmond, OR (33°F), and Augusta, GA (59°F). In fact, Augusta noted three consecutive daily-record lows (59, 59, and 60°F) from July 3-5. Farther north, however, a significant heat wave developed by July 5, when Reading, PA (100°F), collected a daily-record high. On July 6, Hartford, CT (102°F), tied an all-time-record high, previously achieved on July 3, 1966, and August 9, 2001. Wilmington, DE (103°F on July 6), experienced its first triple-digit heat since July 19, 1999, and its hottest day since July 10, 1936 (also 103°F). July 6 was the hottest day since August 20, 1983, in Baltimore, MD (105°F); since July 16, 1988, in Allentown, PA (101°F); and since July 21, 1991, in Providence, RI (102°F). Elsewhere on July 6, maximum temperatures of 103°F in New York's Central Park and 102°F in Atlantic City, NJ, were the highest readings since August 9, 2001. The following day, Wilmington reached 103°F for the second day in a row, while Philadelphia, PA (also 103°F), endured its hottest day since July 15, 1995. Hartford reached or exceeded 100°F on consecutive days (July 6-7) for the first time since July 20-21, 1991. Richmond, VA (100, 103, and 104°F from July 5-7), experienced 3 consecutive days with triple-digit readings for the first time since July 8-10, 1993. Newark, NJ (101, 102, 103, and 101°F), tied an all-time record, also set in 1953 and 1993, with 4 consecutive days of triple-digit heat. In stark contrast, July 8 highs in southern California peaked at 64°F in San Diego and 65°F in Los Angeles (LAX). The last time San Diego failed to reach 65°F on a July day was 1912. Los Angeles (LAX) had never previously failed to exceed 65°F in July. Later, hot weather arrived in the Northwest, while the East experienced some relief. Still, Southeastern highs reached triple-digit levels in locations such as Charlotte, NC (101°F on July 8), and Tallahassee, FL (100°F on July 9). Meanwhile, The Dalles, OR (103°F), notched a daily-record high for July 8. In Washington, Seattle (90, 95, and 93°F) posted a trio of daily-record highs from July 7-9.

Record-setting rainfall totals for July 4 were observed in numerous locations, including Dodge City, KS (4.74 inches); Ottumwa, IA (3.41 inches); Omaha, NE (2.74 inches); and Fort Lauderdale, FL (2.51 inches). Dodge City's 24-hour total (on July 4-5) climbed to 6.95 inches, breaking the all-time record of 6.08 inches established on June 7-8, 1899. Farther east, Apalachicola, FL (4.04 inches), collected a daily-record total for July 5. Heavy rain persisted for several more days across the central and southern Plains. Record rainfall amounts for July 6 included 3.29 inches in Chanute, KS, and 3.21 inches in Sidney, NE. In northern Texas, 7.25 inches deluged Amarillo in a 24-hour period on July 7-8, shattering the all-time record of 6.75 inches established on May 15-16, 1951. With a 5.74-inch total on July 7, Amarillo also set calendar-day rainfall records for July (previously, 4.08 inches on July 8, 1943) and any month (previously, 4.92 inches on June 10, 1984). Later, much-needed but locally excessive rain spread into the South and East, where daily-record totals included 5.67 inches (on July 10) in Allentown, PA; 5.36 inches (on July 10) in

Lafayette, LA; 2.83 inches (on July 8) in Harrison, AR; and 2.41 inches (on July 9) in Florence, SC. For Allentown, it was the fourth-wettest day on record, well behind the all-time mark of 8.71 inches on October 8, 2005.

Despite continued hot weather, heavy showers dotted the South. 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 several 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. Later, 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.

In mid-July, 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. In th West, 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.

As the month wore on, heat was mostly concentrated across the Southwest and the Southeast. On July 18, Southwestern daily-record highs included 107°F in Mexican Hat, UT, and 105°F in Page, AZ. The following day in Colorado, Grand Junction (105°F on July 19) was 1°F shy of its all-time record, established with a high of 106°F on July 21, 2005. On July 20 in New Mexico, Albuquerque (102°F) experienced its hottest day since July 14, 2003, when the high reached 104°F. Later, cooler air overspread the Northwest, where daily-record lows for July 24 included 44°F in Pocatello, ID, and 45°F in Casper, WY. Farther east, however, record-setting heat developed. In Virginia, Lynchburg posted consecutive daily-record highs (98 and 100°F) on July 23-24, and recorded its first 100-degree day since August 18, 1988. Elsewhere in Virginia, highs soared to 105°F on July 24 in both Norfolk and Richmond. Norfolk's reading tied the all-time-record high of 105°F, previously achieved on August 7, 1918. Richmond's reading tied a monthly record high, previously attained on July 10, 1936, and July 6, 1977. At the height of the heat wave, there was little relief at night, as July 24 lows of 83°F in locations such as Atlantic City, NJ, Philadelphia, PA, and West Palm Beach, FL, tied or broke all-time records for the highest minimum temperature in station history.

During the second half of July, a steady parade of showers and thunderstorms affected the Midwest. For example, daily-record totals included 2.09 inches (on July 19) in Lincoln, IL, and 1.96 inches (on July 20) in Alpena, MI. For Alpena, it was the wettest day since July 17, 2008, when 2.14 inches fell. Later, heavy showers returned to the northern and central Plains in advance of a cold front's passage. In Montana, daily-record amounts for July 21 reached 1.52 inches in Miles City and 0.88 inch in Billings. By the night of July 21-22, excessive rainfall developed in parts of Nebraska, where 7.24 inches fell near O'Neill. On July 22, heavy rain quickly spread eastward into Wisconsin, where Milwaukee (5.61 inches) experienced its second-wettest day on record behind 6.81 inches on August 6, 1986. In Iowa, Dubuque noted consecutive daily-record amounts on July 22-23, totaling 7.43 inches. Rockford, IL, also registered daily-record totals on consecutive days, with 7.51 inches falling on July 23-24. Specific daily-record totals for July 23 reached 4.70 inches in Rockford and 4.59 inches in Dubuque. From July 22-24, some phenomenal 3-day rainfall totals included 12.23 inches at Strawberry Point, Clayton County, IA; 12.18 inches near Oelwein, Fayette, County, IA; and 8.96 inches at Rockville, Grant County, WI. On July 23 in Vivian, Lyman County, SD, the nation's largest hailstone on record was collected. The stone had a diameter of 8.0 inches and a weight of 1.9375 pounds. Previous records had been set in Aurora, NE (7.0 inches on June 22, 2003), and Coffeyville, KS (1.67 pounds on September 3, 1970), respectively. On July 23-24, 24-hour totals in northern Illinois reached 7.89 inches near Oak Park and 7.26 inches near Villa Park. In Wisconsin, the Fox River at Waukesha crested 1.67 feet above flood stage on July 25, behind only 2.85 feet on June 9, 2008, and 2.00 feet on April 1, 1960. By early July 26, the Maquoketa River near Maquoketa, IA, climbed 11.26 feet above flood stage, edging the June 2002 high-water mark by 1.17 feet. The failure of the Lake Delhi Dam, upstream of Maquoketa, contributed to the record-setting crest.

Compared to the significant Midwestern weather, Tropical Storm Bonnie was a minor event. Bonnie officially made landfall on July 23 at 11 a.m. EDT in Miami-Dade County, FL, near Cutler Bay. On July 23, Miami recorded 1.50 inches of rain and clocked a peak easterly wind gust to 40 mph. Although Bonnie dissipated before reaching the central Gulf Coast, the former tropical storm contributed to an increase in shower activity.

July 25-31 was Iowa's ninth consecutive wetter-than-normal week and third week this summer with a statewide average of at least 3 inches of rain. June-July rainfall totals were the highest on record in locations such as Sioux Falls, SD (16.38 inches; previously, 14.29 inches in 1993), and Milwaukee, WI (17.86 inches; previously, 15.47 inches in 2008). Very heavy rain returned to parts of the western Corn Belt on July 29-30, when 24-hour totals ranged from 4 to 8 inches in southeastern South Dakota. July 29-30 totals included 7.36 inches in Wessington Springs, SD, and 2.93 inches in Sioux City, IA. Sioux Falls, SD, received 16.38 inches of rain from June 1 - July 31, breaking the 1993 record of 14.29 inches. Severe thunderstorms accompanied the rain across the north-central U.S. There were two tornado-related fatalities in Sheridan County, MT, on July 26, tying a single-tornado state record that was most recently set on June 10, 1923. The Sheridan County tornado, rated EF-3 (estimated winds of 150 miles per hour) was Montana's strongest twister since July 5, 1988. Meanwhile, beneficial showers dotted the South. Selected daily-record totals included 4.64 inches (on July 29) in Norfolk, VA; 3.15 inches (on July 27) in Abilene, TX; 2.73 inches (on July 27) in Vicksburg, MS; 2.66 inches (on July 27) in North Myrtle Beach, SC; 2.40 inches (on July 27) in Monticello, AR; and 2.38 inches (on July 25) in Sarasota, FL. Elsewhere, monsoon showers continued to expand across the Southwest. Phoenix, AZ (1.33

inches), received a daily-record total for July 31. Elsewhere in Arizona, locations completing their wettest July on record included McNary (8.60 inches) and Williams (7.31 inches).

Intense heat continued at month's end across the Southeast. Lakeland, FL (102°F on July 28) eclipsed a monthly record previously established with a high of 100°F on July 11, 1989. Triple-digit, daily-record highs included 103°F (on July 26) in Athens, GA, and 102°F (on July 25) in Raleigh-Durham, NC. Farther west, heat surged northward in advance of a cold front. In Wyoming, for example, daily-record highs for July 26 included 98°F in Casper and 97°F in Lander. Later, heat began to shift westward. Nevertheless, Richmond (101°F on July 29) set a record with its tenth day of triple-digit heat this year. Richmond's previous calendar-year record of 9 days had been established in 1954. In Florida, Tallahassee (103°F on July 30) experienced its hottest day since June 22, 2009 (also 103°F) and missed its all-time record by 1°F. Farther west, San Angelo, TX (105 and 107°F), noted consecutive daily-record highs on July 31 and August 1. Elsewhere on the southern Plains, both Wichita Falls, TX, and Oklahoma City, OK, experienced their first 100-degree readings of the year on July 31. In contrast, Western daily-record lows for July 31 included 39°F in John Day, OR, and 59°F in Los Angeles (LAX), CA. Elsewhere in California, Stockton (54, 52, and 54°F) collected a trio a daily-record lows from July 28-30.

During July, showery weather and near- to below-normal temperatures covered much of Alaska. For example, King Salmon experienced its third-coolest, fifth-wettest July during the nearly 70-year period of record. From time to time, however, there were several warm days. In Nome (71, 74, and 79°F from July 8-10), highs reached or exceeded 70°F on 3 consecutive days for the first time since August 16-18, 2007. Nome also reported a thunderstorm on July 9. Elsewhere on July 9, highs climbed to 85°F in both Fairbanks and Tanana. 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). Later, on July 24, Bettles (37°F) posted a daily-record low. Fairbanks experienced its wettest hour on record on July 21, when a thunderstorm produced 1.14 inches from 3 to 4 p.m. Previously, Fairbanks received a record-high hourly total of 0.99 inch on July 13, 1939. Elsewhere in Alaska, Northway completed its wettest 30-day period on record. Northway received 9.29 inches from June 25 - July 24, surpassing its 30-day standard 6.95 inches set from June 19 - July 18, 2005. Late in the month, Alaskan daily-record rainfall totals included 0.67 inch (on July 25) in King Salmon, 0.78 inch (on July 26) in Anchorage, and 1.24 inches (on July 28) in Bethel.

Farther south, most of Hawaii remained mired in drought, despite occasional showers. Dry conditions allowed for some temperature extremes, including daily-record lows on July 13 in Kahului, Maui (63°F), and Honolulu, Oahu (70°F). Through July, year-to-date rainfall totaled 40 to 45 percent of normal in locations such as Honolulu, Oahu (4.26 inches); Lihue, Kauai (9.52 inches); and Hilo (29.99 inches), on the Big Island.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

July delivered above-average rainfall to much of the Great Plains and Midwest, helping to improve dry soil conditions in some areas while adding to already soggy fields in others. Most notably, much of the Corn Belt and Texas received 150 percent or more of the normal precipitation. In contrast, many areas east of the Mississippi River and west of the Rocky Mountains were abnormally dry, leading to a decline in some crop condition ratings. With the exception of Arizona, California, and Nevada, where temperatures were above average, most of the country west of the Mississippi River experienced near- to below-average temperatures during the month. Conversely, hot weather persisted east of the Mississippi River, hampering the phenological development of summer row crops in some Southeastern States.

Following a rapid spring planting pace and nearly ideal growing conditions in the major corn-producing areas in May and June, the nation's crop continued to develop at a faster-than-normal pace throughout July. By July 4, silking was reported in 19 percent of the crop, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Most notably, above-average temperatures had pushed silking in Illinois and Indiana to over a week ahead of normal. Doughing was evident in 8 percent of this year's crop by July 18, four percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Near- to above-average late-month temperatures continued to promote rapid phenological development of the corn crop despite abundant to locally excessive soil moisture levels in many areas of the major growing region. By August 1, ninety-three percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the silking stage, 19 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Silking progress throughout the Corn Belt was complete or nearly complete, ahead of both last year and normal. Nationally, 31 percent of the crop was at or beyond the dough stage, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Meanwhile, denting was evident in 7 percent of the crop, also ahead of both last year and the average. Overall, 71 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 1, unchanged from July 4 but 3 percentage points better than the same time last year.

As the month began, sorghum producers were busy planting the last of their acreage for the 2010 crop season. Nationally, 25 percent of this year's crop was at or beyond the heading stage by July 4, slightly ahead of last year but on par with the 5-year average. In Kansas, the largest sorghum-producing state, warm weather helped to jump start heading progress ahead of both last year and normal—the earliest start of heading since 2006. Weather conditions in parts of Texas slowed both heading and coloring progress and limited both stages of crop development to 1 percent during the week ending July 18. Conversely, continued warm weather and adequate soil moisture levels provided ideal growing conditions in Kansas toward month's end, allowing for double-digit heading progress during the week ending July 25. Nationwide, heading had advanced to 55 percent complete by August 1, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Meanwhile, coloring was evident in 28 percent of sorghum fields, slightly behind both last year and the average. Overall, 69 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 1, down slightly from July 4 but 19 percentage points better than the same time last year.

By July 11, heading of this year's oat crop had advanced to 95 percent complete, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Heading was complete or nearly complete in all estimating states except North Dakota, where head development typically lags progress in other states and was on par with normal. Harvest was underway in some states as the month began, with nationwide progress reaching 9 percent complete by July 11. This was slightly ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Warm,

mostly sunny days provided ample opportunity for producers to harvest their crop around mid-month. Harvest neared the halfway mark toward month's end, with progress ahead of the normal pace in all estimating states except Minnesota and the Dakotas. Nationally, 47 percent of the oat crop was harvested by August 1, twenty-one percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 76 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 1, compared with 81 percent on July 4 and 56 percent at the same time last year.

As the month began, mostly warm weather promoted rapid head development across most of the major barley-producing areas. Nearly 40 percent of the crop began heading during the 14 days from July 5-17; however, overall progress in Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota—the three largest barley-producing states—remained 5 percentage points or more behind normal, following slow crop development earlier in the growing season. Nearly ideal growing conditions continued throughout the second half of July. By August 1, heading of this year's crop was 97 percent complete, on par with last year but slightly behind the 5-year average, with harvest underway in most states. On August 1, eighty-six percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, a slight improvement from July 4 and 8 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Winter wheat producers had harvested 54 percent of the nation's crop by Independence Day, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. As July progressed, the harvest pace slowed, as early-month showers and mild, damp conditions hampered fieldwork in Kansas and Nebraska. Meanwhile in Washington and Montana, cooler-than-normal weather throughout much of the growing season delayed the start of harvest until the week ending July 18 and August 1, respectively. By August 1, harvest was complete on 83 percent of the 2010 winter wheat acreage, on par with last year but 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 63 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition as harvest surpassed the halfway mark during the week ending July 4, compared with 47 percent at the same time last year.

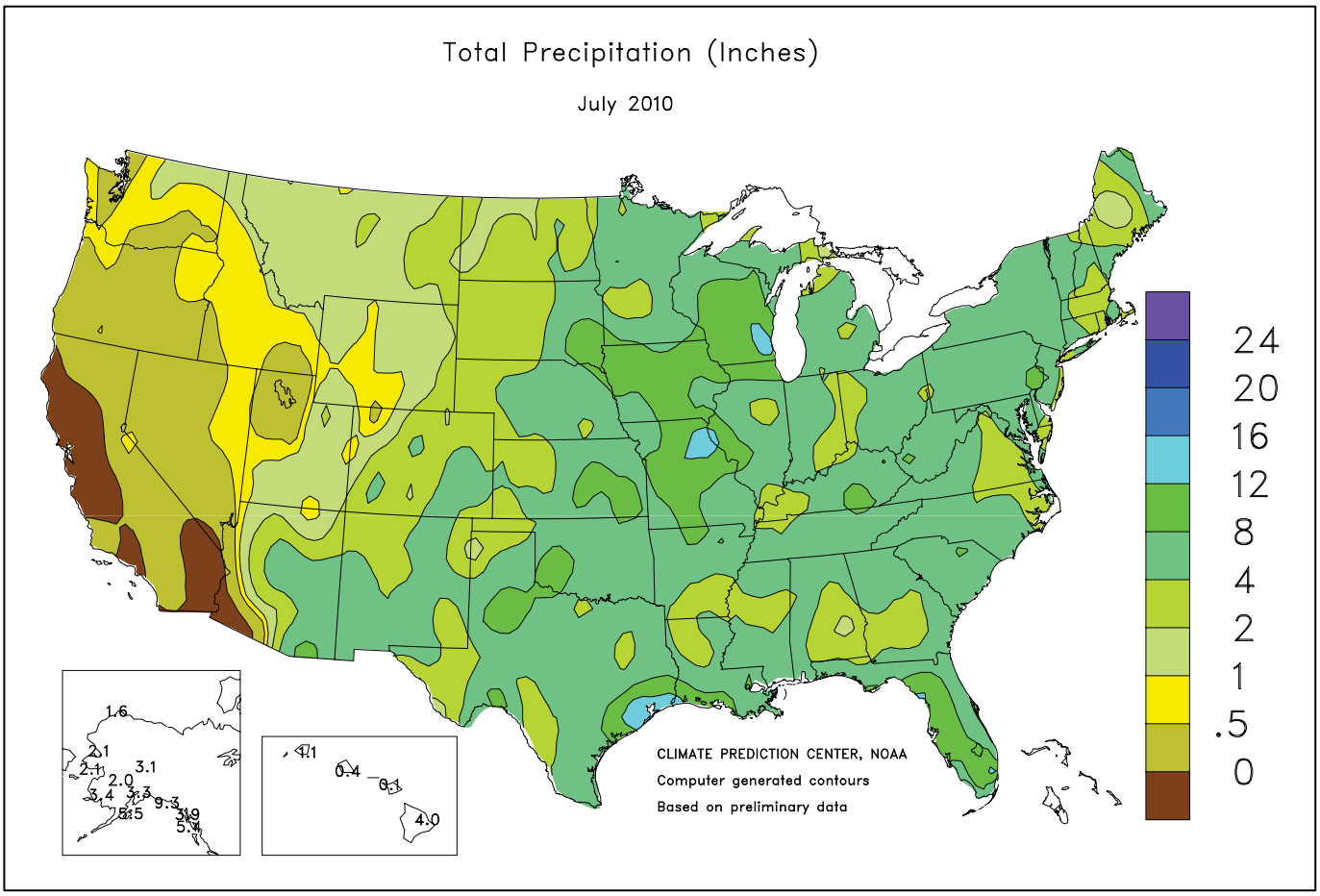
Nationally, spring wheat at or beyond the heading stage had advanced to 52 percent complete by July 4, nearly a week ahead of last year but 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Although nearly ideal growing conditions during the first half of the month promoted rapid head development in most of the major spring wheat-producing areas, progress in Idaho and Montana remained a week or more behind normal as of July 18. During the week ending July 25, heading was complete or nearly complete in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Washington, while warm weather allowed for double-digit head development in Idaho and Montana. By August 1, ninety-eight percent of the spring wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, with harvest complete on 5 percent of this year's acreage. The harvest pace was behind normal in all six major estimating states and had yet to begin in Montana. Overall, 82 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 1, down slightly from July 4 but 11 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Heading of this year's rice crop gained momentum as the month progressed, beginning with 13 percent complete on July 4. Harvest advanced to 65 percent complete by August 1, twenty-six percentage points ahead of last year and 18 points ahead of normal. In the Delta, heading remained well ahead of normal throughout the month. Most notably, progress in Arkansas—the largest rice-producing state—was over 3 weeks ahead of last year by August 1. In contrast, the start of head development in California—the second largest rice-producing state—was delayed until the week ending August 1, leaving progress 13 days behind last year. Overall, 72 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 1, unchanged from July 4 but 10 percentage points better than the same time last year.

As the month began, soybean emergence was complete or nearly complete throughout most of the major producing areas. By July 4, ninety-seven percent of the nation's soybean crop had emerged, on par with the 5-year average pace. Mostly warm weather and adequate soil moisture levels in most of the major producing areas provided ideal growing conditions and promoted rapid crop development throughout the month. By July 18, blooms were evident on 60 percent of this year's acreage, 4 percentage points ahead of the average, while pod setting was underway in all 18 major estimating states. Blooming and pod setting remained active during the latter half of the month. By August 1, soybean acreage at or beyond the blooming stage had advanced to 86 percent complete. Meanwhile, pods were setting on 53 percent of the crop, 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 66 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 1, unchanged from July 4 but down slightly from the same time last year.

By July 4, peg development was evident in 39 percent of this year's peanut crop. This was 11 percentage points, or 5 days, ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Georgia, the largest peanut-producing state, timely early-month rainfall in the major growing areas boosted soil moisture levels, which led to improved growing conditions and allowed for peg development of 30 percent from July 5-17. Elsewhere, persistent hot, dry weather in Virginia hindered crop maturity and had slowed pegging to 26 percentage points, or 11 days, behind normal by July 25. Eighty-six percent of the nation's peanut crop was at or beyond the pegging stage by August 1, with progress in five of the six largest producing states ahead of the 5-year average pace. Overall, 57 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 1, compared with 72 percent on July 4 and 69 percent at the same time last year. Summer heat coupled with limited rainfall across much of the Southeast led to a rapid decline in crop condition ratings during the latter half of the month.

Near-normal temperatures in early July promoted rapid development of the 2010 cotton crop. In Texas, an increased number of available heat units boosted crop growth throughout the Southern Low Plains, Blacklands, and much of the southern part of the state early in the month. By July 11, squaring in Texas had advanced to 75 percent complete, 17 percentage points, or 10 days, ahead of the 5-year average. Mostly sunny skies and favorably warm weather led to increased boll setting in most of the major cotton-producing areas during the latter half of the month. Nationally, 96 percent of the crop was at or beyond the squaring stage by August 1, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Meanwhile, bolls were setting on 69 percent of this year's acreage, also ahead of last year and the average. Toward month's end, some producers in the Coastal Bend area of Texas were busy applying defoliant to their fields, with expectations of harvesting during the first week of August. Overall, 66 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 1, a slight improvement from July 4 and 16 percentage points better than the same time last year.


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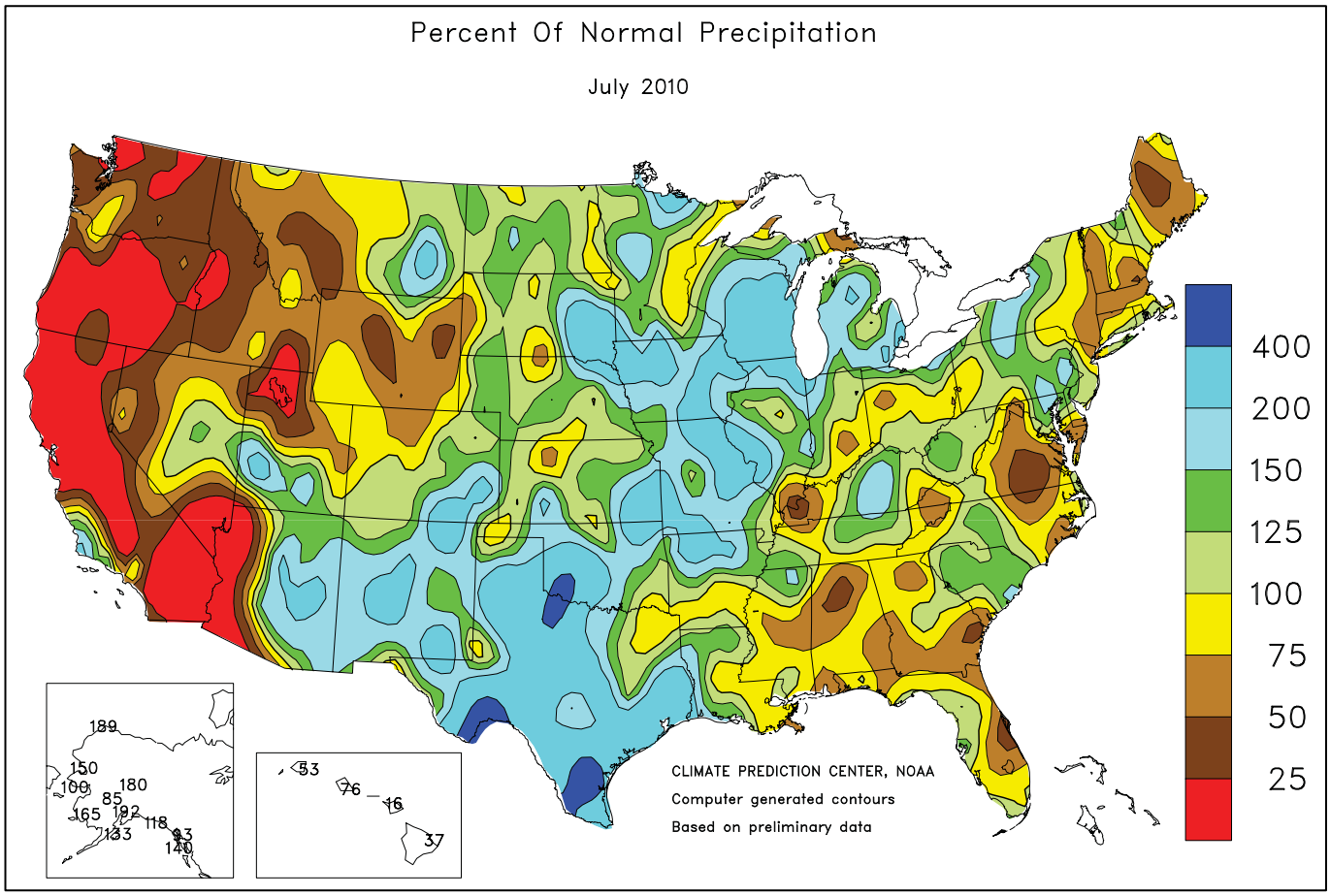
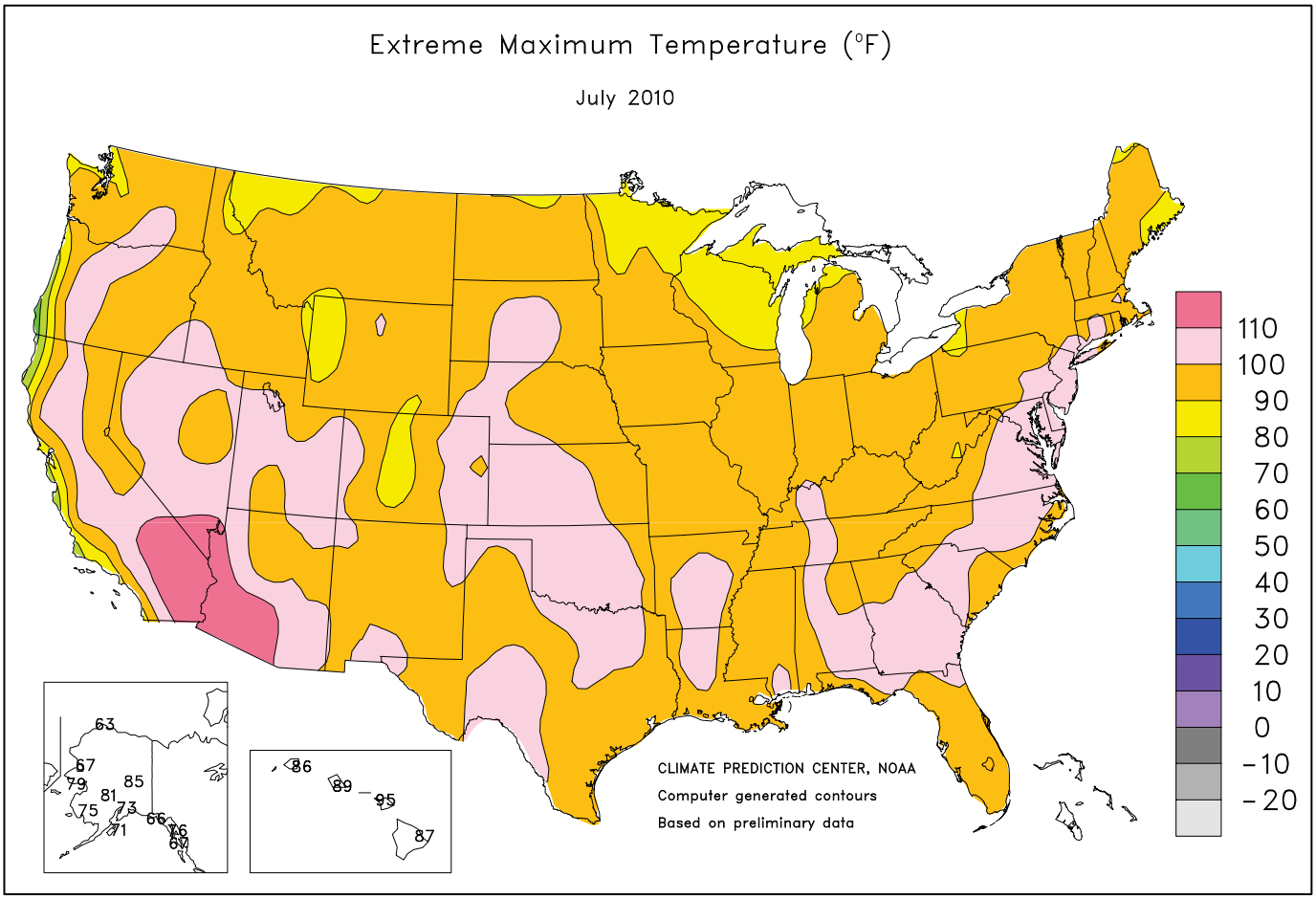
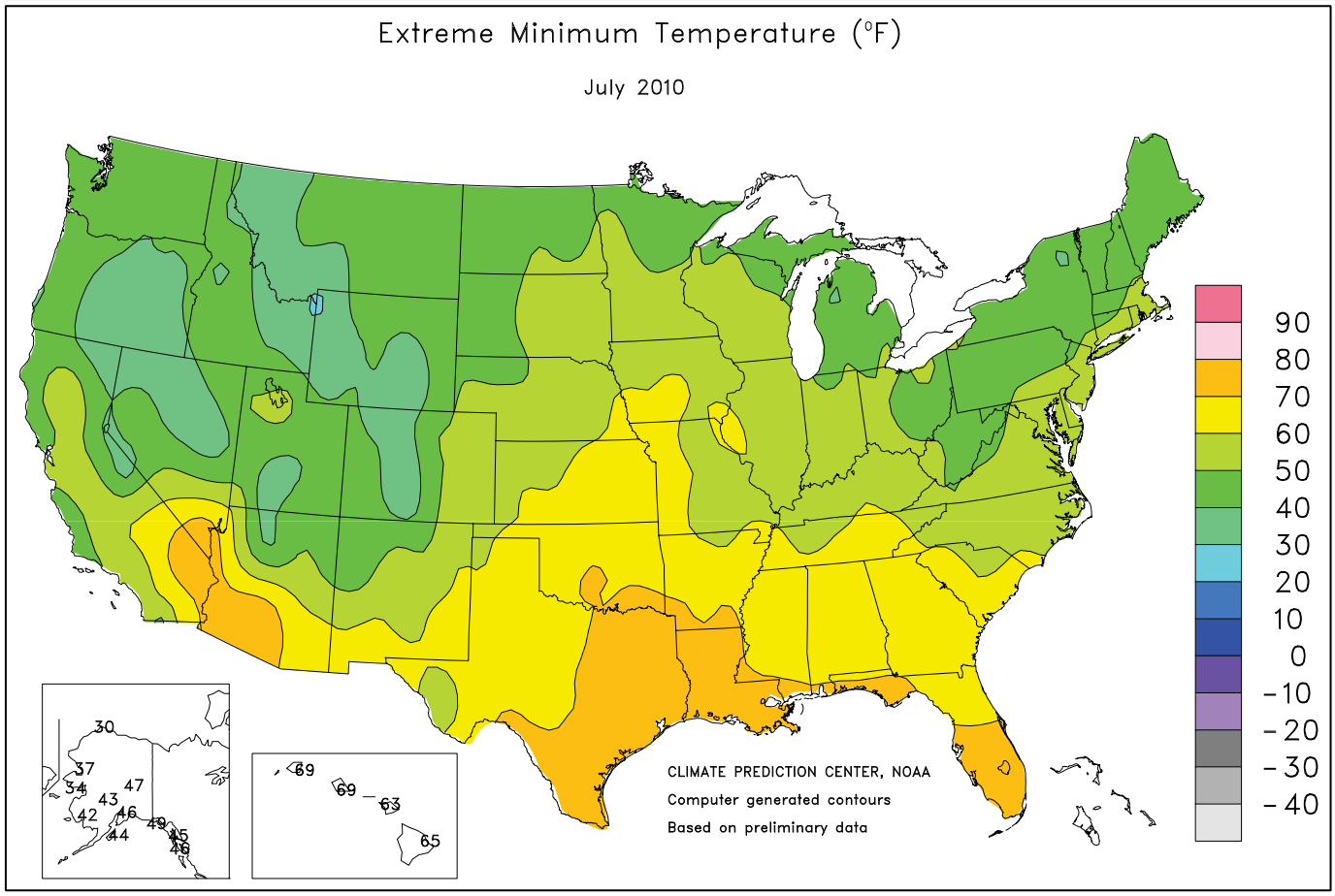
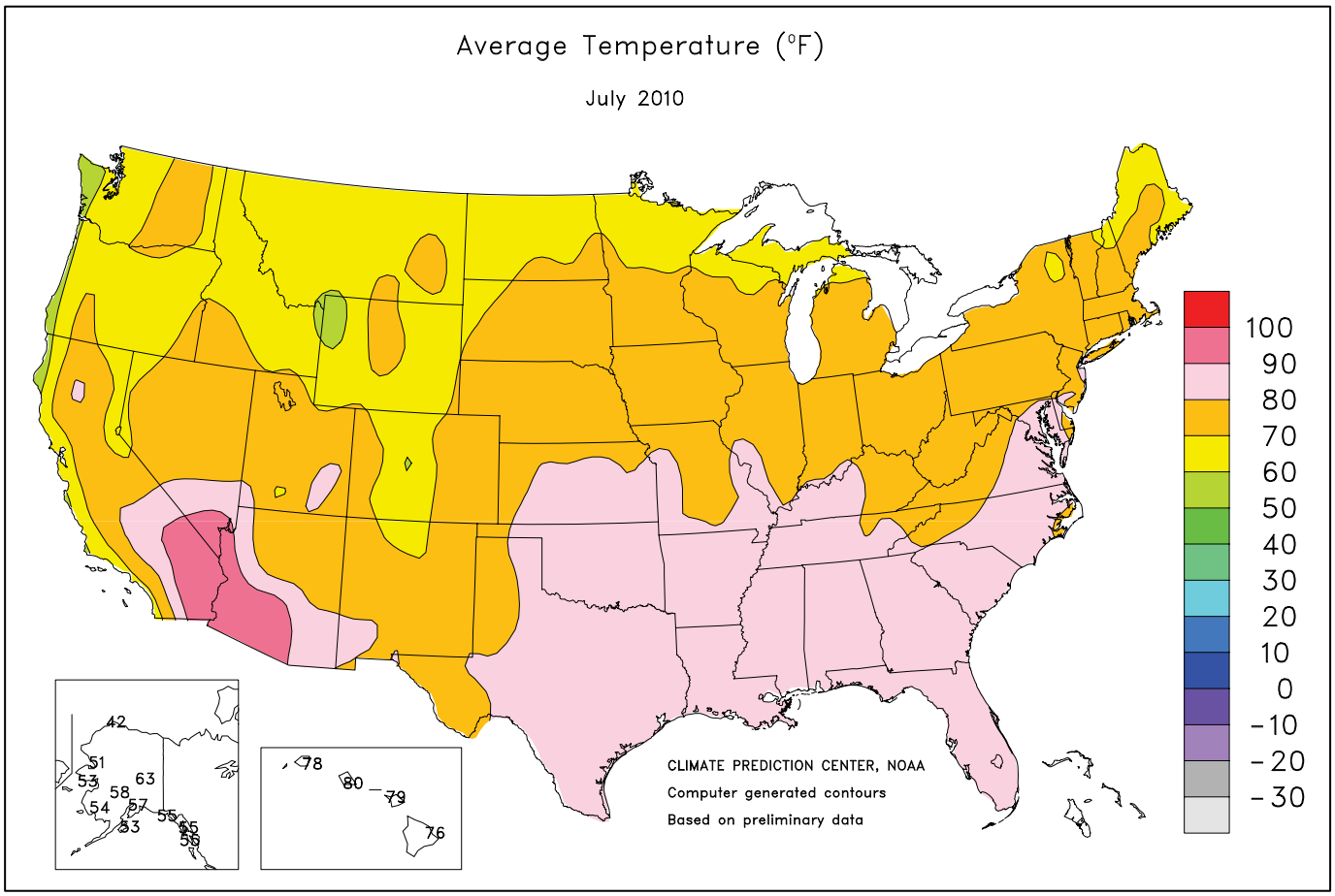
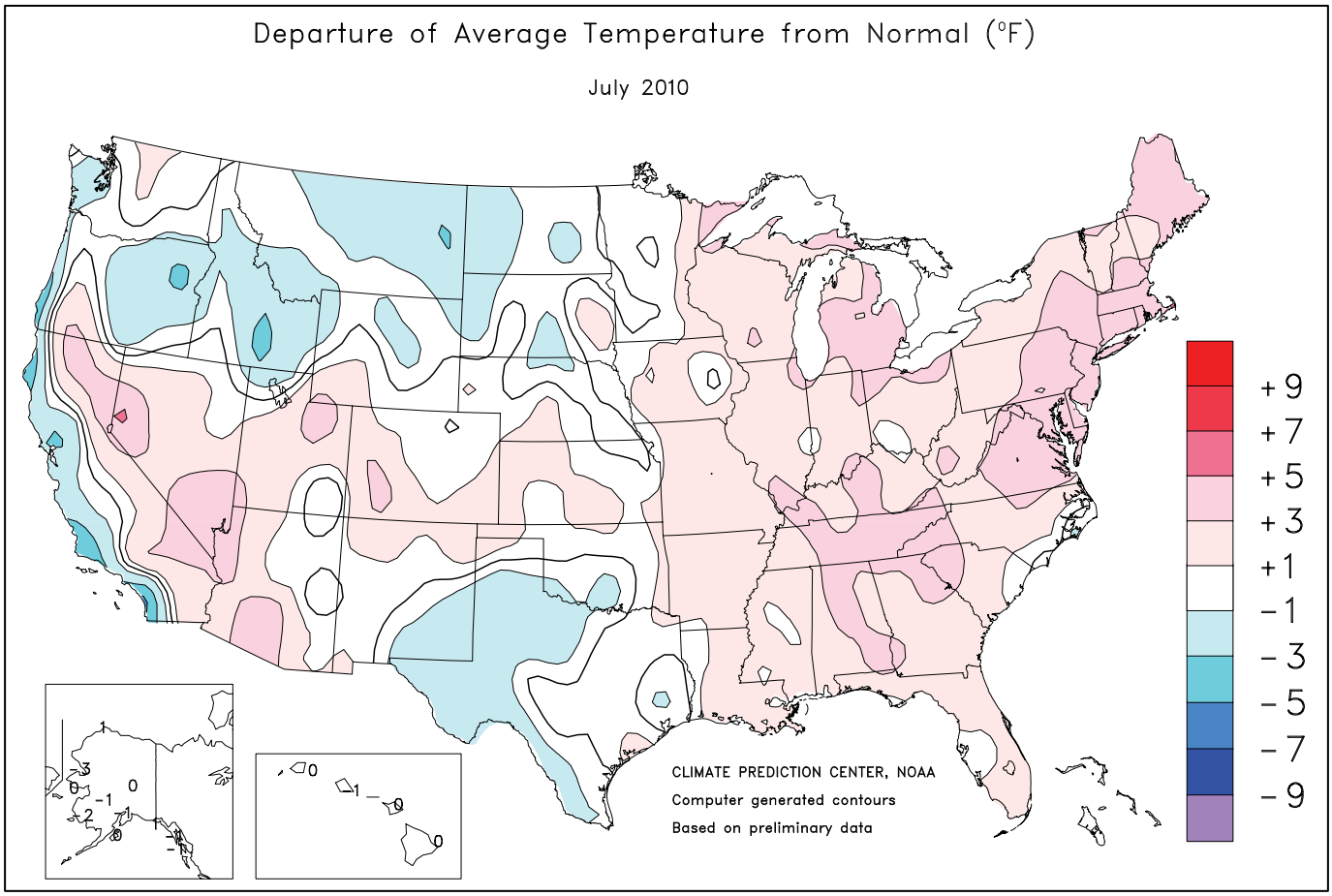
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


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


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
July 2010
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
63
67
79
85
81
75
73
71
66
86
89
95
87
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
July 2010
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
30
37
34
47
43
42
46
44
49
69
69
63
65
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Average Temperature (°F)
July 2010
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
42
51
53
63
58
54
57
55
55
56
78
80
79
76
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


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

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

July 2010

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	85	5	1.31	-3.78	LEXINGTON	78	2	6.07	1.27	COLUMBUS	77	2	6.04	1.43
HUNTSVILLE	84	4	1.99	-2.41	LONDON-CORBIN	77	1	4.67	0.28	DAYTON	76	2	2.75	-1.00
MOBILE	83	1	4.42	-2.12	LOUISVILLE	83	5	5.22	0.92	MANSFIELD	74	3	2.59	-1.63
MONTGOMERY	85	3	3.78	-1.53	PADUCAH	82	4	1.36	-3.09	TOLEDO	77	4	5.02	2.22
AK ANCHORAGE	57	-1	3.11	1.41	LA BATON ROUGE	84	2	3.45	-2.51	YOUNGSTOWN	73	3	3.17	-0.93
BARROW	42	2	1.65	0.78	LAKE CHARLES	85	2	6.86	1.74	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	83	1	5.93	2.99
COLD BAY	50	-1	2.57	0.04	NEW ORLEANS	85	2	6.67	0.47	TULSA	84	1	4.69	1.73
FAIRBANKS	63	1	3.09	1.36	SHREVEPORT	84	1	5.92	1.93	OR ASTORIA	60	0	0.61	-0.55
JUNEAU	55	-2	3.72	-0.42	ME BANGOR	72	3	2.16	-1.08	BURNS	67	1	0.04	-0.36
KING SALMON	52	-4	3.17	1.02	CARIBOU	69	3	4.37	0.48	EUGENE	67	1	0.00	-0.64
KODIAK	53	-1	5.24	1.12	PORTLAND	72	3	4.06	0.74	MEDFORD	76	3	0.00	-0.31
NOME	53	0	2.14	-0.01	MD BALTIMORE	81	5	4.37	0.52	PENDLETON	71	-2	0.07	-0.34
AZ FLAGSTAFF	68	2	5.95	3.55	MA BOSTON	77	3	2.66	-0.40	PORTLAND	67	-1	0.72	0.00
PHOENIX	97	4	1.97	0.98	WORCESTER	74	4	2.61	-1.58	SALEM	68	1	0.04	-0.53
TUCSON	89	2	2.75	0.68	MI ALPENA	70	3	3.64	0.47	PA ALLENTOWN	76	3	8.43	4.16
AR FORT SMITH	84	2	2.47	-0.72	DETROIT	76	2	5.48	2.32	ERIE	74	2	5.20	1.92
LITTLE ROCK	86	4	1.19	-2.12	FLINT	74	3	2.49	-0.68	MIDDLETOWN	79	3	5.80	2.21
CA BAKERSFIELD	84	1	0.00	0.00	GRAND RAPIDS	75	4	4.07	0.51	PHILADELPHIA	82	4	6.29	1.90
EUREKA	53	-5	0.09	-0.07	HOUGHTON LAKE	70	3	6.15	3.40	PITTSBURGH	75	2	2.87	-1.09
FRESNO	83	2	0.00	-0.01	LANSING	74	4	2.01	-0.67	WILKES-BARRE	75	3	2.51	-1.23
LOS ANGELES	66	-3	0.00	-0.03	MUSKEGON	75	5	3.52	1.20	WILLIAMSPORT	76	4	4.64	0.56
REDDING	84	3	0.00	-0.05	TRAVERSE CITY	73	3	4.25	1.11	PR SAN JUAN	83	1	8.54	4.38
SACRAMENTO	74	-1	0.00	-0.05	MN DULUTH	69	4	2.99	-1.21	RI PROVIDENCE	77	4	3.69	0.52
SAN DIEGO	66	-5	0.02	-0.01	INT'L FALLS	66	0	8.81	5.44	SC CHARLESTON	83	1	8.79	2.66
SAN FRANCISCO	63	0	0.00	-0.03	MINNEAPOLIS	76	3	3.04	-1.00	COLUMBIA	84	2	6.20	0.66
STOCKTON	75	-2	0.01	-0.04	ROCHESTER	73	3	5.04	0.43	FLORENCE	82	1	6.34	1.06
CO ALAMOSA	67	3	1.04	0.10	ST. CLOUD	72	2	3.15	-0.19	GREENVILLE	82	3	6.06	1.41
CO SPRINGS	73	3	2.46	-0.39	MS JACKSON	83	2	3.30	-1.39	MYRTLE BEACH	81	0	0.00	-5.19
DENVER	74	2	3.70	1.45	MERIDIAN	83	1	2.92	-2.53	SD ABERDEEN	73	1	3.24	0.32
GRAND JUNCTION	80	3	0.46	-0.20	TUPELO	83	2	6.03	2.38	HURON	75	2	6.46	3.60
PUEBLO	77	2	2.20	0.16	MO COLUMBIA	79	2	7.51	3.71	RAPID CITY	71	-1	1.66	-0.37
CT BRIDGEPORT	78	4	4.17	0.40	JOPLIN	81	1	8.02	4.47	SIOUX FALLS	74	1	8.63	5.70
HARTFORD	77	3	3.30	-0.37	KANSAS CITY	80	2	7.00	2.58	TN BRISTOL	78	4	1.59	-2.62
DC WASHINGTON	83	4	5.18	1.52	SPRINGFIELD	80	2	6.39	2.83	CHATTANOOGA	83	3	2.62	-2.11
DE WILMINGTON	80	3	6.16	1.88	ST JOSEPH	79	0	5.49	1.60	JACKSON	82	2	1.95	-2.79
FL DAYTONA BEACH	83	1	3.89	-1.28	ST LOUIS	82	2	6.78	2.88	KNOXVILLE	82	4	5.91	1.20
FT LAUDERDALE	85	2	4.17	-2.53	MT BILLINGS	72	0	1.63	0.35	MEMPHIS	85	2	3.59	-0.63
FT MYERS	84	1	7.63	-1.35	BUTTE	61	-2	1.01	-0.46	NASHVILLE	82	3	5.87	2.10
JACKSONVILLE	84	2	3.98	-1.99	GLASGOW	70	0	2.18	0.40	TX ABILENE	82	-1	5.19	3.50
KEY WEST	84	-1	4.91	1.64	GREAT FALLS	65	-1	1.11	-0.34	AMARILLO	77	-1	8.03	5.35
MELBOURNE	84	3	1.23	-4.15	HELENA	68	0	0.39	-0.95	AUSTIN	84	0	5.41	3.44
MIAMI	85	1	7.37	1.58	KALISPELL	63	-1	0.93	-0.48	BEAUMONT	84	1	13.16	7.93
ORLANDO	84	2	4.27	-2.88	MILES CITY	73	-1	3.71	2.10	BROWNSVILLE	85	1	5.22	3.45
PENSACOLA	84	1	3.70	-4.32	MISSOULA	67	0	0.48	-0.61	COLLEGE STATION	85	0	1.30	-0.62
ST PETERSBURG	83	0	5.67	-1.05	NE GRAND ISLAND	76	0	4.10	0.96	CORPUS CHRISTI	84	0	7.73	5.73
TALLAHASSEE	84	2	9.75	1.71	HASTINGS	77	1	1.86	-1.95	DALLAS/FT WORTH	86	1	3.13	1.01
TAMPA	84	1	6.09	-0.40	LINCOLN	78	0	5.83	2.29	DEL RIO	83	-2	4.75	2.73
WEST PALM BEACH	85	2	4.61	-1.36	MCCOOK	78	1	4.07	0.77	EL PASO	83	0	1.07	-0.42
GA ATHENS	83	3	1.41	-3.00	NORFOLK	75	0	3.64	-0.10	GALVESTON	85	1	4.76	1.31
ATLANTA	82	2	4.37	-0.75	NORTH PLATTE	75	1	3.98	0.81	HOUSTON	84	0	12.76	9.58
AUGUSTA	84	3	5.87	1.80	OMAHA/EPPLEY	78	1	6.35	2.49	LUBBOCK	77	-3	7.15	5.02
COLUMBUS	85	3	2.16	-2.88	SCOTTSBLUFF	75	2	1.37	-0.76	MIDLAND	80	-2	1.41	-0.48
MACON	83	2	6.97	2.65	VALENTINE	76	2	2.26	-1.11	SAN ANGELO	84	2	1.75	0.65
SAVANNAH	84	2	2.18	-3.86	NV ELKO	72	3	0.23	-0.07	SAN ANTONIO	84	0	3.72	1.69
HI HILO	76	0	3.88	-6.83	ELY	69	2	1.70	1.10	VICTORIA	84	0	8.89	5.99
HONOLULU	80	-1	0.42	-0.08	LAS VEGAS	96	5	0.00	-0.44	WACO	86	1	2.83	0.60
KAHULUI	79	0	0.09	-0.40	RENO	78	7	0.34	0.10	WICHITA FALLS	84	-1	4.94	3.36
LIHUE	78	-1	1.11	-1.01	WINNEMUCCA	73	1	0.24	-0.03	UT SALT LAKE CITY	79	2	0.15	-0.57
ID BOISE	76	1	0.06	-0.33	NH CONCORD	74	4	1.32	-2.05	VT BURLINGTON	73	2	2.29	-1.68
LEWISTON	74	0	0.17	-0.55	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	80	5	3.39	-0.47	VA LYNCHBURG	78	3	2.93	-1.46
POCATELLO	69	0	0.08	-0.62	NEWARK	82	5	1.94	-2.74	NORFOLK	83	4	5.86	0.69
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	78	5	8.85	5.34	NM ALBUQUERQUE	79	1	2.17	0.90	RICHMOND	83	5	1.27	-3.40
MOLINE	78	3	4.50	0.47	NY ALBANY	75	4	2.88	-0.58	ROANOKE	79	3	5.77	1.77
PEORIA	78	3	4.46	0.44	BINGHAMTON	72	3	3.00	-0.49	WASH/DULLES	79	3	4.18	0.61
ROCKFORD	75	2	9.41	5.31	BUFFALO	73	2	3.18	0.04	WA OLYMPIA	63	0	0.19	-0.63
SPRINGFIELD	79	3	5.88	2.35	ROCHESTER	74	3	5.72	2.79	QUILLAYUTE	58	-1	0.41	-1.93
IN EVANSVILLE	81	2	3.51	-0.24	SYRACUSE	74	3	4.29	0.27	SEATTLE-TACOMA	65	0	0.31	-0.48
FORT WAYNE	77	4	2.75	-0.83	NC ASHEVILLE	76	3	3.56	-0.31	SPOKANE	69	0	0.37	-0.39
INDIANAPOLIS	79	4	2.87	-1.55	CHARLOTTE	82	2	2.49	-1.30	YAKIMA	72	3	0.08	-0.14
SOUTH BEND	76	3	4.35	0.62	GREENSBORO	81	3	7.32	2.88	WV BECKLEY	73	2	5.86	1.08
IA BURLINGTON	79	3	7.11	2.63	HATTERAS	78	-1	5.32	0.37	CHARLESTON	78	4	7.74	2.88
CEDAR RAPIDS	74	0	4.76	0.70	RALEIGH	82	3	2.94	-1.35	ELKINS	72	2	6.08	1.25
DES MOINES	78	2	5.46	1.28	WILMINGTON	82	1	5.68	-1.94	HUNTINGTON	77	2	5.70	1.24
DUBUQUE	74	2	12.68	8.95	ND BISMARCK	71	1	2.99	0.41	WI EAU CLAIRE	73	2	6.57	2.63
SIOUX CITY	75	0	6.44	3.14	DICKINSON	67	-2	1.81	-0.30	GREEN BAY	73	3	9.52	6.08
WATERLOO	74	0	10.93	6.73	FARGO	72	1	4.24	1.36	LA CROSSE	76	2	6.09	1.84
KS CONCORDIA	80	1	5.13	0.93	GRAND FORKS	71	2	2.16	-0.90	MADISON	75	3	7.98	4.05
DODGE CITY	80	0	8.40	5.23	JAMESTOWN	68	-3	4.61	1.39	MILWAUKEE	76	4	10.93	7.35
GOODLAND	77	2	3.84	0.30	MINOT	70	0	1.63	-1.07	WAUSAU	71	1	5.58	1.46
HILL CITY	81	2	1.31	-1.81	WILLISTON	69	0	3.86	1.58	WY CASPER	69	-1	1.07	-0.22
TOPEKA	82	4	4.63	0.80	OH AKRON-CANTON	75	3	4.07	0.05	CHEYENNE	69	1	2.12	-0.14
WICHITA	83	2	2.77	-0.54	CINCINNATI	78	2	2.43	-1.32	LANDER	71	0	0.64	-0.20
KY JACKSON	76	1	2.80	-1.79	CLEVELAND	76	4	3.57	0.05	SHERIDAN	69	0	1.59	0.48

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 15, 2010

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

Corn Percent Dough

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 15 2010	5-Yr Avg
CO	27	20	48	36
IL	44	78	89	73
IN	39	66	80	62
IA	25	38	70	47
KS	68	74	87	77
KY	51	59	80	67
MI	19	50	76	51
MN	8	21	54	38
MO	67	65	77	80
NE	62	54	80	72
NC	93	94	95	93
ND	3	33	60	37
OH	43	65	82	59
PA	31	37	52	43
SD	14	32	53	39
TN	87	95	97	95
TX	87	66	86	88
WI	17	33	58	34
18 Sts	38	52	74	58

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

Corn Percent Dented

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 15 2010	5-Yr Avg
CO	8	0	2	8
IL	5	29	51	29
IN	0	19	39	17
IA	3	4	27	13
KS	17	26	48	39
KY	29	42	66	43
MI	0	8	27	8
MN	0	1	7	9
MO	32	26	42	50
NE	11	7	32	24
NC	71	80	83	71
ND	0	0	3	6
OH	4	10	34	10
PA	6	4	17	13
SD	0	2	10	9
TN	56	71	86	77
TX	72	54	68	73
WI	0	2	11	4
18 Sts	9	14	32	22

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

Soybeans Percent Blooming

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 15 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	92	95	98	95
IL	88	94	98	95
IN	88	94	97	94
IA	98	97	99	98
KS	88	80	90	90
KY	84	87	92	84
LA	100	99	99	99
MI	85	92	95	96
MN	95	97	99	98
MS	100	100	100	100
MO	82	77	86	86
NE	99	97	99	98
NC	77	77	89	80
ND	97	98	100	99
OH	96	96	100	99
SD	96	91	100	98
TN	90	89	96	95
WI	88	89	95	94
18 Sts	92	93	97	95

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

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 15 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	75	84	91	84
IL	56	71	85	79
IN	58	74	83	72
IA	87	82	91	89
KS	67	40	58	69
KY	61	64	81	63
LA	97	87	92	95
MI	53	71	87	80
MN	69	78	92	88
MS	97	94	97	98
MO	47	44	58	60
NE	86	71	92	86
NC	45	41	53	50
ND	77	92	98	93
OH	69	78	82	88
SD	78	63	82	80
TN	70	71	82	84
WI	62	57	79	76
18 Sts	69	71	84	81

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

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 15 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	100	100	100	100
CO	100	99	100	100
ID	56	18	34	65
IL	100	100	100	100
IN	100	100	100	100
KS	100	100	100	100
MI	95	100	100	99
MO	100	100	100	100
MT	54	13	38	80
NE	100	99	100	100
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	100	100	100	100
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	93	68	81	89
SD	88	96	100	97
TX	100	100	100	100
WA	70	37	52	74
18 Sts	93	87	91	96

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

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 15 2010	5-Yr Avg
ID	15	2	4	25
MN	8	47	75	42
MT	4	6	7	39
ND	3	13	27	38
SD	63	54	81	80
WA	45	8	27	54
6 Sts	13	20	34	44

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

Barley Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 15 2010	5-Yr Avg
ID	18	8	18	27
MN	15	46	71	61
MT	6	6	12	39
ND	6	24	43	55
WA	36	8	16	50
5 Sts	10	16	29	45

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 15, 2010

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

Sorghum Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 15 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	99
CO	58	64	88	70
IL	50	77	91	78
KS	62	59	79	72
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	66	77	80	81
NE	71	78	91	78
NM	32	24	48	45
OK	49	73	84	58
SD	56	70	89	81
TX	84	86	89	83
11 Sts	71	72	84	77

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

Sorghum Percent Coloring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 15 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	69	91	97	81
CO	44	22	34	30
IL	2	30	31	29
KS	4	7	12	15
LA	97	97	100	94
MO	15	28	33	31
NE	3	2	11	7
NM	0	2	7	6
OK	13	21	32	21
SD	18	8	19	22
TX	67	59	60	66
11 Sts	33	31	35	38

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

Sorghum Percent Mature

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 15 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	12	32	78	26
CO	4	0	0	1
IL	0	0	1	0
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	85	68	86	73
MO	0	1	2	2
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	0	0	0	1
OK	0	0	0	5
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	62	51	52	58
11 Sts	27	22	23	25

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

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 15 2010	5-Yr Avg
AL	73	72	79	82
AZ	94	80	85	94
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	93	85	88	90
GA	90	96	97	94
KS	70	68	80	78
LA	100	94	99	99
MS	98	99	100	99
MO	87	100	100	94
NC	95	94	97	95
OK	61	66	90	69
SC	78	65	70	78
TN	94	93	97	98
TX	76	78	87	75
VA	88	67	74	96
15 Sts	82	84	90	83

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 15 2010	5-Yr Avg
AL	1	4	23	7
AZ	28	25	27	27
AR	3	5	17	7
CA	9	0	9	9
GA	1	7	20	4
KS	3	1	2	2
LA	16	18	42	22
MS	3	12	28	11
MO	0	0	6	5
NC	3	1	6	2
OK	0	0	0	2
SC	0	0	2	2
TN	0	3	7	3
TX	14	12	13	15
VA	14	0	1	16
15 Sts	9	9	14	11

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

Rice Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 15 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	63	89	94	77
CA	60	9	25	55
LA	96	97	98	97
MS	82	95	99	90
MO	28	76	90	74
TX	95	87	90	97
6 Sts	68	75	82	78

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

Rice Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 15 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	0	NA	3	0
CA	0	NA	0	0
LA	28	NA	40	36
MS	0	NA	5	0
MO	0	NA	0	0
TX	48	NA	34	45
6 Sts	7	NA	10	8

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 15, 2010

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

Oats Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 15 2010	5-Yr Avg
IA	95	94	98	96
MN	47	67	82	74
NE	97	97	100	98
ND	9	17	39	50
OH	96	99	100	98
PA	68	81	95	78
SD	64	66	88	85
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	51	72	76	77
9 Sts	57	68	79	78

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

Peanuts Percent Pegging

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 15 2010	5-Yr Avg
AL	62	70	80	76
FL	94	92	97	96
GA	96	99	100	98
NC	100	100	100	100
OK	96	93	96	98
SC	99	97	98	98
TX	97	92	99	93
VA	93	65	72	96
8 Sts	91	93	96	94

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

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	6	18	41	31	4
AZ	0	0	9	49	42
AR	1	5	33	41	20
CA	0	0	10	45	45
GA	8	16	32	35	9
KS	1	4	34	56	5
LA	2	15	28	50	5
MS	4	10	29	44	13
MO	12	24	25	35	4
NC	4	14	41	37	4
OK	0	3	26	55	16
SC	1	9	28	54	8
TN	1	2	25	55	17
TX	2	5	25	49	19
VA	10	28	41	21	0
15 Sts	3	8	27	46	16
Prev Wk	2	8	25	47	18
Prev Yr	7	10	30	41	12

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	0	2	15	56	27
IL	4	9	24	46	17
IN	5	10	25	46	14
IA	4	8	20	43	25
KS	3	8	28	48	13
KY	8	20	34	30	8
MI	1	5	18	44	32
MN	1	2	7	49	41
MO	5	16	30	40	9
NE	2	4	11	57	26
NC	16	25	36	21	2
ND	2	3	11	60	24
OH	3	9	26	46	16
PA	6	14	27	41	12
SD	2	7	19	53	19
TN	8	14	30	38	10
TX	4	6	19	52	19
WI	2	4	14	41	39
18 Sts	3	8	20	46	23
Prev Wk	3	7	19	48	23
Prev Yr	3	7	22	49	19

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	5	16	35	34	10
IL	3	8	25	49	15
IN	5	9	27	44	15
IA	3	8	20	44	25
KS	4	12	33	42	9
KY	13	19	38	22	8
LA	2	11	31	50	6
MI	1	4	20	48	27
MN	1	1	10	54	34
MS	6	13	29	39	13
MO	6	14	31	41	8
NE	2	4	15	55	24
NC	4	15	34	44	3
ND	2	2	10	59	27
OH	2	9	26	46	17
SD	2	9	23	53	13
TN	5	11	30	43	11
WI	1	3	13	45	38
18 Sts	3	8	23	47	19
Prev Wk	3	8	23	48	18
Prev Yr	2	7	25	51	15

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	4	18	58	18	2
CO	1	5	26	50	18
IL	3	4	27	55	11
KS	3	9	30	50	8
LA	1	1	30	68	0
MO	2	7	30	55	6
NE	0	2	17	67	14
NM	0	0	30	68	2
OK	1	4	31	49	15
SD	0	1	9	69	21
TX	4	5	25	55	11
11 Sts	3	6	27	54	10
Prev Wk	2	6	26	57	9
Prev Yr	11	10	32	41	6

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 15, 2010

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

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	3	11	52	29	5
FL	0	3	12	67	18
GA	2	10	37	39	12
NC	1	6	53	39	1
OK	0	0	18	70	12
SC	0	3	23	63	11
TX	0	0	8	59	33
VA	6	12	50	32	0
8 Sts	1	7	32	46	14
Prev Wk	1	8	31	49	11
Prev Yr	0	2	25	61	12

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	5	29	43	22
CA	0	5	15	70	10
LA	0	2	25	55	18
MS	0	3	20	49	28
MO	0	3	11	56	30
TX	1	1	29	54	15
6 Sts	1	4	24	51	20
Prev Wk	0	5	23	52	20
Prev Yr	1	5	28	47	19

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	0	5	90	5
MN	1	1	8	60	30
MT	0	0	19	60	21
ND	1	2	15	68	14
SD	1	5	17	53	24
WA	0	9	29	44	18
6 Sts	1	2	15	64	18
Prev Wk	0	3	15	66	16
Prev Yr	2	5	19	60	14

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent Week Ending Aug 15, 2010

	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	7	33	38	18	4	NH	10	10	36	44	0
AZ	27	15	27	20	11	NJ	0	30	50	20	0
AR	6	33	40	20	1	NM	4	9	39	39	9
CA	5	25	20	50	0	NY	1	12	29	50	8
CO	0	6	32	55	7	NC	8	26	37	27	2
CT	8	33	34	25	0	ND	0	3	28	60	9
DE	18	27	40	15	0	OH	1	8	32	49	10
FL	0	10	10	65	15	OK	3	13	49	32	3
GA	6	18	48	25	3	OR	3	27	25	38	7
ID	1	12	25	56	6	PA	14	21	37	23	5
IL	3	11	29	47	10	RI	0	20	50	30	0
IN	6	16	33	39	6	SC	7	17	32	42	2
IA	1	5	25	49	20	SD	1	4	16	61	18
KS	3	10	36	46	5	TN	9	25	40	25	1
KY	14	22	24	32	8	TX	5	15	36	34	10
LA	4	17	35	38	6	UT	1	2	24	64	9
ME	6	34	25	14	21	VT	0	36	13	44	7
MD	29	26	24	20	1	VA	31	32	24	13	0
MA	0	5	41	54	0	WA	0	6	39	51	4
MI	3	6	25	45	21	WV	11	23	39	25	2
MN	0	1	11	65	23	WI	1	2	11	60	26
MS	2	11	48	33	6	WY	0	2	18	66	14
MO	9	11	33	40	7	48 Sts	5	13	29	44	9
MT	2	5	33	50	10						
NE	1	2	9	72	16	Prev Wk	4	11	28	47	10
NV	2	8	53	35	2	Prev Yr	11	12	27	41	9

Barley Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	1	3	87	9
MN	1	3	12	43	41
MT	0	1	14	60	25
ND	1	5	13	69	12
WA	0	5	20	57	18
5 Sts	0	3	12	68	17
Prev Wk	1	3	13	65	18
Prev Yr	1	4	17	61	17

National Agricultural Summary

August 9 - 15, 2010

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Hot temperatures dominated the eastern half of the country during the week, promoting rapid phenological development of many row crops and helping to dry down small grains as harvest approached. Most notably, temperatures reaching as many as 8 degrees above normal prevailed in an area centered over the Corn Belt and extending throughout much of the Great Lakes region, Ohio and Tennessee Valleys, and central Great Plains. In contrast, abnormally cool temperatures returned to many areas west of the Rocky Mountains. While much of the United States was relatively dry during the week, precipitation totaling 200 percent or more above normal was received across much of the northern tier of the country, as well as in scattered locations east of the Mississippi River. Portions of central Iowa received rainfall in excess of 7 inches, causing localized flooding and damaging some corn and soybean fields.

Corn: A week of temperatures well above normal promoted rapid phenological development of this year's corn crop across much of the major producing areas during the week. Corn at or beyond the dough stage advanced 22 percentage points during the week, leaving progress, at 74 percent complete, 36 percentage points ahead of last year and 16 percentage points ahead of the 5 year average. As the week ended, doughing in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Minnesota, four of the five largest corn producing States, was 41 percentage points or more ahead of last year and 16 percentage points or more ahead of the 5 year average. Nationally, 32 percent of the crop was at or beyond the dented stage by week's end, 23 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 percentage points ahead of the 5 year average. While 20 percent or more of the corn crop in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Nebraska reached the dented stage during the week, progress in Minnesota slowly gained momentum but remained slightly behind normal. Overall, 69 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from ratings last week but slightly better than the same time last year.

Soybeans: By week's end, 97 percent of the soybean crop was at or beyond the blooming stage, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5 year average. Pod setting advanced to 84 percent complete by week's end, 15 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5 year average. Aided by hot, humid conditions, the most rapid progress was evident in Nebraska and Wisconsin, where 21 percent or more of the crop began setting pods during the week. Overall, 66 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from both ratings last week and the same time last year. However, crop condition ratings in Iowa, the largest soybean producing State, declined as continued heavy rainfall and localized flooding led to the drowning out of some soybean fields, as well as increased instances of sudden death syndrome and white mold in portions of the crop.

Winter Wheat: While harvest was complete or nearly complete throughout much of the major winter wheat producing areas, harvest remained well behind both last year and normal in the Pacific Northwest and Montana despite double digit progress during the week. By August 15, ninety one percent of the Nation's crop had been harvested, 2 percentage points behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5 year average.

Cotton: Nationally, 90 percent of the cotton crop was at or beyond the boll setting stage by week's end, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5 year average. Boll setting neared completion in the Delta and portions of the Southeast. Elsewhere, hot temperatures in Kansas and Oklahoma promoted boll setting of 12 percent or more during the week. Bolls were opening on 14 percent of this year's crop, 5 percentage point ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5 year average. Overall, 62 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 3 percentage points from ratings last week but 9 percentage points better than the same time last year. In Texas, the largest cotton producing State, fields in the High Plains began to show signs of crop stress due to a lack of available soil moisture coupled with warmer than normal temperatures.

Sorghum: Heading of this year's sorghum crop advanced to 84 percent complete by August 15, thirteen percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5 year average. Despite evidence of double digit advancement of sorghum coloring in portions of the Great Plains and Colorado, National progress remained slow, advancing to 35 percent complete by week's end, slightly ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5 year average. Twenty three percent of the Nation's crop was at or beyond the mature stage by August 15, four percentage points behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5 year average. Overall, 64 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from ratings last week but 17 percentage points better than the same time last year. Triple digit temperatures combined with persistently dry weather led to a 3 point decline in crop condition ratings in Kansas, while reports of sprouting in portions of south Texas resulted in a 2 point decline during the week.

Rice: By week's end, 82 percent of the rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 14 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5 year average. Despite progress of 16 percentage points during the week, head development in California remained over 11 days behind normal. Harvest was complete on 10 percent of this year's rice acreage, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5 year average. In Arkansas, the largest rice producing State, producers had harvested 3 percent of their crop by August 15, the earliest start of harvest in the past 8 years. Overall, 71 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from ratings last week but 5 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Small Grains: Nationwide, 79 percent of the oat crop was harvested by August 15, twenty two percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5 year average. Despite producers using 4 days to harvest 22 percent of their crop during the week, progress in North Dakota remained 11 percentage points behind the 5 year average.

Barley producers harvested 13 percent of the Nation's crop during the week, leaving progress, at 29 percent complete, 19 percentage points ahead of last year but 16 percentage points behind the 5 year average. Harvest remained behind the average pace in all estimating States except Minnesota, where progress was 56 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 percentage points ahead of the 5 year average. Overall, 85 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from ratings last week and 7 percentage points better than the same time last year. Despite the overall improvement in condition ratings, a significant decline was reported in Washington where damage caused by stripe rust that was prevalent in fields earlier in the spring became evident as producers began harvesting their crop.

Producers had harvested 34 percent of the spring wheat crop by week's end, 21 percentage points ahead of last year but 10 percentage points ahead of the 5 year average. As harvest was just beginning in Idaho and Montana, progress continued at a rapid pace in Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Washington, where 14 percent or more of the crop was combined during the week. Overall, 82 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from ratings last week but 8 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Other Crops: By August 15, ninety six percent of the peanut crop was at or beyond the pegging stage, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5 year average. Pegging was complete or nearly complete in all estimating States except Alabama and Virginia. Overall, 60 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from ratings last week but down 13 percentage points from the same time last year.

State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 23% very short, 59% short, 18% adequate, and 0% surplus. Corn 95% dough, 90% 2009, 96% avg.; 88% dented, 64% 2009, 80% avg.; mature 54%, 22% 2009, 39% average. Soybeans blooming 87%, 78% 2009, 88% average. Soybeans setting pods 71%, 55% 2009, 66% average. Corn conditions 5% very poor, 16% poor, 36% fair, 39% good and 4% excellent. Soybean conditions 8% very poor, 21% poor, 40% fair, 28% good, 3% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 10% poor, 46% fair, 38% good, and 6% excellent. Pasture and range condition 7% very poor, 33% poor, 38% fair, 18% good and 4% excellent. The US Drought Monitor, released August 10, portrayed the state to be 67.8 percent abnormally dry, 25.8 percent moderately dry, and 32.2 percent of the state with no drought compared to 89.3 percent a year ago. Daytime highs ranged from 95 degrees in Opelika, Brewton, and Dothan to a blistering 103 degrees in Muscle Shoals, Huntsville, and Tuscaloosa. Overnight lows ranged from 69 degrees in Highland to 76 degrees in Huntsville. The highest amount of precipitation received last week occurred in Brewton with 3.62 inches of rainfall over a period of 4 days. Corn harvest has begun in the northern portion of the state. The lack of rainfall has taken its toll on cotton and double cropped soybeans. Early planted soybeans were in poor to fair condition. Soybeans planted behind wheat were in very poor condition. Intense heat and spotty rainfall have been a challenge for fruit and vegetable growers in the Tennessee Valley, however production of warm season vegetables and fruit was good. Armyworms have been noticed in almost all pastures across the state. Many producers have missed their second cutting of hay because of the infestation. Some producers were beginning to look for hay to buy for the winter.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil moisture 10% short, 85% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 20% short, 80% adequate. Barley 40% ripe; condition 20% fair, 30% good, 50% excellent. Oats 30% turning color; condition 10% fair, 40% good, 50% excellent. Potatoes 55% in bloom; condition 20% fair, 50% good, 30% excellent. Hay harvest 85% complete; condition 10% poor, 25% fair, 40% good, 25% excellent. Range and pasture condition 5% poor, 25% fair, 45% good, 25% excellent. Rate of crop growth 25% slow, 55% moderate, 20% rapid. Wind and rain damage to crops 90% none, 10% light. Activities hay harvest, grass seed harvest, vegetable harvest, weed control, preparation for grain harvest.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly above normal across the State for the week ending August 15, ranging from 6 degrees below normal at Parker to 7 degrees above normal at Douglas and Willcox. The highest temperature of the week was 111 degrees at Roll. The lowest reading at 38 degrees occurred at Grand Canyon. Precipitation was recorded in 6 of the 22 stations this week. Winslow received the least at 0.02 inches of precipitation and Douglas received the most at 0.31 inches of precipitation. Cotton setting bolls is 85 percent complete, behind last year's 94 percent and the five-year average of 94 percent. Cotton conditions are good to excellent. Most alfalfa is in fair to good condition. Harvesting is active on over three-fourths of the State's acreage. Range and pasture conditions vary from very poor to good, depending on location.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 24% very short, 55% short, 21% adequate. Subsoil moisture 20% very short, 53% short, 27% adequate. Corn 100% dough, 95% 2009, 98% avg.; 98% dent, 87% 2009, 90% avg.; 79% mature, 33% 2009, 39% avg.; 22% harvested, 3% 2009, 6% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 12% poor, 30% fair, 40% good, 17% excellent. Harvesting activities continued last week for Arkansas corn, rice, sorghum, and soybean producers. Dry conditions continued to cause stress on some crops. Most crop conditions held steady last week, but some declined slightly. Army worms were still an issue last week as farmers continued to spray their fields with insecticide. Melon harvest continued last week in northern Arkansas. Livestock remained in mostly fair to good condition last week. Pasture and range and hay crops conditions declined last week due to the continuation of the hot, dry weather conditions. Hay harvesting continued in some areas of the state.

CALIFORNIA: Lygus levels continued to be monitored in cotton fields. Corn silage continued to be harvested. Black-eyed bean growth continued. Garbanzo bean harvest concluded in Sutter County. Alfalfa continued to be cut and baled. Potato fields were treated for disease and pests in Siskiyou County. Small grains continued to be harvested for hay and silage. Sunflowers were harvested for seed. Sugar beets were being dug out in Imperial County. Field operations continued with irrigation, ground preparation, and spray applications of fertilizer, herbicide, and fungicides, as needed. Peaches, nectarines, and plums continued to be harvested and packed. The prune harvest was expected to begin next week. Gala apples continued to be picked in the San Joaquin Valley. Valencia oranges continued to be picked in the Central Valley and along the southern coast. The lemon harvest along the southern coast began to slow down. The fig harvest continued normally. The early table grape harvest continued in the San Joaquin Valley as raisin and wine grapes continued to develop. Cooler temperatures slowed wine grape development in Napa County vineyards; growers removed more leaves to increase exposure to sunlight. Maintenance to orchards, groves, and vineyards continued with the spraying of fungicides, fertilizers, insecticides, and herbicides as necessary. Hull splitting continued in almond orchards across the State as growers were applying their final hull split sprays before harvest. Tree shaking began on early varieties, and large-scale shaking is expected to begin in one to two weeks. Good size development continued in walnut, pistachio, and pecan orchards, as some trees were propped up to support their heavy set. Walnut orchards were also sprayed with husk fly sprays. Farmers' markets were at the peak of their summer vegetable season. Imperial County began ground preparation for fall veggies, but it was still too hot to plant. In Kern County, processing tomato, carrot and potato harvests had begun. In Tulare County, tomatoes, eggplant, green beans, squash and assorted peppers were harvested, while some areas were being prepared for early plantings of winter vegetables. Processing tomato harvest continued. In Fresno County, processing tomatoes and melons were being harvested. Melons and peppers were being harvested, while tomatoes and beans were pushed back at least three weeks from their normal schedule due to late rains in Stanislaus County. San Joaquin County was harvesting onions and watermelons. Sutter County reported continued harvest of vegetables for Farmers' Markets. Rangeland forage grasses and non-irrigated pasture continued to deteriorate at all elevations. Irrigated pasture was reported to be in good condition. Supplemental feeding of hay and nutrients continued as range quality declined. Sheep grazed on idle farmland, harvested grain fields, and some rangeland. Dairies attempted to keep cows cool with fans and misting in Imperial Valley. Bees were in alfalfa seed, sunflower, melon and some vegetable fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 19% short, 75% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 25% short, 70% adequate, 2% surplus. Barley 97% turning color, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; 29% harvested, 35% 2009, 32% avg.; condition 1% poor, 18% fair, 73% good, 8% excellent. Spring wheat 88% turning color, 99% 2009, 96% avg.; 15% harvested, 27% 2009, 26% avg.; condition 3% poor, 25% fair, 61% good, 11% excellent. Dry Beans 92% flowered, 90% 2009, 84% avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 38% fair, 55% good, 2% excellent. Dry onions 2% harvested, 6% 2009, 7% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 16% fair, 72% good, 10% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 8% fair, 76% good, 16% excellent. Summer potatoes 3% harvested, 8% 2009, 9% avg.; condition 10% poor, 11% fair, 78% good, 1% excellent. Fall potatoes condition 1% poor, 15% fair, 67% good, 17% excellent. Alfalfa 89% 2nd cutting, 76%

2009, 86% avg.; 22% 3rd cutting, 10% 2009, 13% avg.; condition 3% poor, 31% fair, 54% good, 12% excellent. Sunflowers condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 27% fair, 53% good, 19% excellent. Most of Colorado experienced sporadic rainfall with hail reported in the northeast region of the state. Temperatures remained average for this time of year.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 16% very short, 52% short, 32% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 18% very short, 45% short, 37% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay supplies 1% very short, 10% short, 60% adequate, 29% surplus. Other hay second cutting 100%, 99% 2009, 99% avg.; third cutting 34%, 23% 2009, 36% avg. Alfalfa hay second cutting 100%, 92% 2009, 98% avg.; third cutting 44%, 41% 2009, 72% avg. Pasture condition 18% very poor, 27% poor, 40% fair, 15% good, 0% excellent. Corn condition 7% very poor, 32% poor, 43% fair, 16% good, 2% excellent; silked 100%, 100% 2009, 98% avg.; 83% dough, 63% 2009, 71% avg.; 39% dent, 18% 2009, 29% avg. Soybean condition 13% very poor, 12% poor, 46% fair, 27% good, 2% excellent; blooming 89%, 51% 2009, 72% avg.; setting pods 59%, 30% 2009, 39% avg. Apple condition 4% very poor, 7% poor, 32% fair, 47% good, 10% excellent; 18% harvested, 19% 2009, 16% avg. Peach condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 55% good, 14% excellent; 80% harvested, 71% 2009, 70% avg. Cantaloupes 81% harvested, 50% 2009, 58% avg. Cucumbers 100% planted, 100% 2009, 96% avg.; 64% harvested, 74% 2009, 66% avg. Green peas 100% harvested, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Lima beans 35% harvested, 29% 2009, 23% avg. Potatoes 98% harvested, 49% 2009, 50% avg. Snap beans 90% harvested, 66% 2009, 71% avg. Sweet corn 93% harvested, 67% 2009, 67% avg. Tomatoes 71% harvested, 40% 2009, 51% avg. Watermelons 79% harvested, 58% 2009, 63% avg. One crop reporter in Southern Maryland reported “Good rains fell this week which will help with pasture, hay fields and soybeans.”

FLORIDA: 10% poor, 10% fair, 65% good, 15% excellent. Cattle condition 10% poor, 10% fair, 60% good, 20% excellent. Panhandle, north most pasture condition good. Some pasture suffered from extended high temperature, drought. Some damage from armyworms. Some iron clay peas planted for fall forage. Cattle condition poor to excellent, most good. Heat, humidity challenged animal performance. Ranchers marketing calves, some herd culling in anticipation of reduced fall hay supplies. Central pasture condition poor to excellent. Forage growth hampered by drought. Cattle condition fair to excellent, most good. Southwest range, cattle in fair to excellent condition, most good. Statewide cattle condition poor to excellent, most good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 43% short, 39% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 1% very poor, 5% poor, 29% fair, 53% good, 12% excellent; 87% mature, 72% 2009, 68% avg.; harvested for grain 30%, 15% 2009, 13% avg. Soybeans 5% very poor, 15% poor, 44% fair, 32% good, 4% excellent; blooming 91%, 87% 2009, 83% avg.; setting pods 64%, 57% 2009, 55% avg.; dropping leaves 0%, 0% 2009, 0% avg. Sorghum 3% very poor, 15% poor, 45% fair, 32% good, 5% excellent; harvested for grain 15%, 0% 2009, 7% avg. Hay 6% very poor, 15% poor, 49% fair, 27% good, 3% excellent. Pecans 0% very poor, 6% poor, 43% fair, 42% good, 9% excellent. Tobacco 0% very poor, 6% poor, 37% fair, 46% good, 11% excellent. Peaches harvested 95%, 100% 2009, 97% avg. Tobacco harvested 57%, 51% 2009, 59% avg. Army worms continued to be present in some fields. Over three-quarters of corn is mature, and over one fourth has bloomed and over one-half is setting pods. Some fields of sorghum have quarter of the cotton bolls are starting to open. Peach harvest is almost complete. Over one-half of the tobacco crop has been harvested. Other activities for the week included routine care of livestock and applying fungicides and insecticides to cotton and peanuts. County Extension Agents.

HAWAII: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.6 days. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 27% short, 67% adequate, 4% surplus. Spring wheat turning color 80%, 97% 2009, 96% avg. Barley turning color 89%, 95% 2009, 96% avg. Potato vines killed 3%, 16% 2009, 13% avg. Oats harvested for grain 40%, 21% 2009, 33% avg. Dry peas harvested 16%, 29% 2009, 44% avg. Lentils harvested 7%, 9% 2009, 27% avg. Dry beans harvested 1%, 1% 2009, 6% avg. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting harvested 89%, 82% 2009, 86% avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting harvested 31%, 24% 2009, 33% avg. Mint 1st cutting harvested 28%, 63% 2009, 63% avg. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 80% good, 3% excellent. Potato condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 8% fair, 86% good, 6% excellent. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 5% fair, 80% good, 15% excellent. Reports from farmers and several U of I extension educators indicate major agricultural impacts from grasshoppers and voles in several areas of the state. The Twin Falls extension educator reports that late season corn has not fully tasseled which places maturity about 2 weeks behind average. Latah County reports winter wheat harvest is starting at low elevations. Caribou County reports that farm operators have suspended irrigation of cereal crops and that harvest should begin soon. Caribou also reports that potatoes are a little behind average but look good.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 20% short, 62% adequate, 10% surplus. Corn 2% mature, 0% 2009, 3% avg. Soybeans 2% turning yellow, 0% 2009, 1% avg.; 1% shedding leaves, 0% 2009, 0% avg. Oats 100% harvested, 83% 2009, 95% avg. Alfalfa cut 57% third crop, 42% 2009, 63% avg. Pasture 3% very poor, 11% poor, 29% fair, 47% good, 10% excellent. Temperatures continued the summer long pattern of above normal last week pushing the corn crop maturity rapidly ahead. Reports were received of producers preparing for an early corn harvest after a long week of triple digit heat indexes and high nighttime temperatures. Beneficial rains fell sporadically across the state from a few tenths to a few inches. The largest rainfall accumulations were recorded in the northwest and west districts where some rivers were overflowing. Rains at this point are needed in many areas to help soybeans fill pods and will help with corn grain weight but will not be as helpful to the corn as it will be to the soybean crop. Soybean diseases are starting to show up with the primary concern coming from sudden death syndrome. Farmers were busy last week mowing waterways, baling hay, spraying fungicides and insecticides, chopping silage, and attending the Illinois State Fair.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 13% very short, 36% short, 47% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 31% short, 58% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn in dough 80%, 39% 2009, 62% avg.; 39% dent, 0% 2009, 17% avg.; condition 5% very poor, 10% poor, 25% fair, 46% good, 14% excellent. Soybeans blooming 97%, 88% 2009, 94% avg.; setting pods 83%, 58% 2009, 72% avg.; condition 5% very poor, 9% poor, 27% fair, 44% good, 15% excellent. Pasture condition 6% very poor, 16% poor, 33% fair, 39% good, 6% excellent. Third cutting Alfalfa 67%, 27% 2009, 44% avg. Temperatures ranged from 5o to 12o above normal with a low of 59o and a high of 101o. Total precipitation ranged from 0.0 inches to 2.25 inches. Another week of intense heat has caused crop and pasture condition to decline in areas that have not had recent precipitation. Farmers have begun preparing harvest equipment as some of the early planted corn fields are racing toward maturity. Chopping of corn silage continued during the week, and is now active even in northern counties. Sudden Death Syndrome (SDS) is becoming more prevalent in soybean fields across the state. The soybean crop desperately needs rain in some areas to finish setting and filling pods. Tobacco harvest has begun in a few southern counties. Other activities included preparing harvest equipment, hauling grain to market, cutting and baling hay, cleaning grain bins, attending the state fair, mowing roadsides and ditches, and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.5. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 59% adequate, and 39% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 54% adequate, and 45% surplus. Thunderstorms brought heavy rain to Central Iowa early in the week, causing several flooding issues. Jasper, Polk, and Story counties were hit hardest with localities accumulating over 10 inches of rain. While Central Iowa battled flooding, parts of Southwest Iowa are becoming dry, and could use rain before stress is put on crops. Iowa’s corn and soybean crops continued to progress ahead of normal with the assistance of hot and humid weather. The forecast for the upcoming week calls for drier days and slightly cooler temperatures which will be good for crop development and overall crop condition. Although aphid numbers remain low, cases of sudden death syndrome and white mold have

been reported. Frequent rains have contributed to excellent hay growth but have made harvest difficult.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 16% very short, 43% short, 40% adequate, and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 36% short, 53% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 11% mature, 2% 2009, 8% avg.; harvested 1%, 0% 2009, 1% avg. Sunflowers blooming 73%, 67% 2009, 69% avg.; ray flowers dry 11%, 3% 2009, 9% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 29% fair, 57% good, 8% excellent. Alfalfa 3rd cutting 91%, 82% 2009, 85% avg.; 4th cutting 5%, 3% 2009, 14% avg. Feed grain supplies 1% very short, 7% short, 88% adequate, and 4% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 1% very short, 5% short, 84% adequate, and 10% surplus. Stock water supplies are 2% very short, 11% short, 84% adequate, and 3% surplus. Most of the State saw triple digit temperatures and only spotty rain last week as the hot, dry conditions continued for another week. Temperatures reached 107 degrees Fahrenheit at the Manhattan reporting station in the Northeast District, and highs were in the upper 90's and low 100's throughout the rest of the State. Sunday did bring a reprieve from the extremely hot temperatures, with highs only reaching into the 80's in most areas. Only two counties received more than 2 inches of precipitation last week. Morris County received 2.69 inches and Barber County received 2.05 inches. These conditions are causing a decline in topsoil and subsoil moisture supplies. The condition of the spring seeded crops continued to decline with the extreme heat and little to no rain in the last few weeks. Kansas farmers have been busy cutting corn for silage, as well as beginning grain harvest in the southern part of the state. Field activities included baling hay, fertilizing and preparing fields for wheat planting, cutting corn and sorghum for silage. It was reported that high heat indices continue to impact cattle performance.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for field work 6.2. Topsoil moisture 46% very short, 25% short, 28% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 41% very short, 35% short, 24% adequate. Burley tobacco topped 72%, cut 15%, dark tobacco topped 90%, cut 11%. Tobacco set condition 2% very poor, 11% poor, 26% fair, 42% good, 19% excellent. Hay conditions 8% very poor, 14% poor, 23% fair, 42% good, 13% excellent. The continued hot and mostly dry weather has quickened the crop progress. Livestock have been stressed by the heat and humidity. In some areas, farmers have fed hay due to deteriorating pasture conditions.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Soil moisture 11% very short, 31% short, 45% adequate and 13% surplus. Corn 99% mature, 95% 2009, 98% avg.; 65% harvested, 36% 2009, 34% avg.; 7% very poor, 18% poor, 35% fair, 40% good, 0% excellent. Hay 91% second cutting, 70% 2009, and 79% avg. Peaches 97% harvested, 99% 2009, 100% avg. Sweet potatoes 0% very poor, 1% poor, 41% fair, 56% good, 2% excellent. Sugarcane 23% planted, 20% 2009, 14% avg.; 0% very poor, 7% poor, 24% fair, 44% good, 25% excellent. Livestock 6% very poor, 6% poor, 34% fair, 46% good, 8% excellent. Vegetable 8% very poor, 24% poor, 40% fair, 27% good, 1% excellent. Range and pasture 4% very poor, 17% poor, 35% fair, 38% good, 6% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for field work 6.1. Topsoil moisture 23% very short, 47% short, 30% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 29% very short, 43% short, 28% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay supplies 5% very short, 26% short, 68% adequate, 1% surplus. Other hay second cutting 97%, 91% 2009, 92% avg.; third cutting 38%, 26% 2009, 33% avg. Alfalfa hay second cutting 99%, 97% 2009, 99% avg.; third cutting 69%, 63% 2009, 79% avg. Pasture condition 29% very poor, 26% poor, 24% fair, 20% good, 1% excellent. Corn condition 21% very poor, 25% poor, 31% fair, 21% good, 2% excellent; silked 100%, 100% 2009, 96% avg.; dough 89%, 77% 2009, 75% avg.; 55% dent, 18% 2009, 24% avg. Soybean condition 5% very poor, 24% poor, 35% fair, 30% good, 6% excellent; blooming 91%, 76% 2009, 77% avg.; setting pods 78%, 47% 2009, 51% avg. Apple condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 27% fair, 69% good, 4% excellent; 20% harvested, 19% 2009 27% avg. Peach condition 7% very poor, 7% poor, 12% fair, 51% good, 23% excellent; 75% harvested, 58% 2009, 65% avg. Cantaloupes 74% harvested, 61% 2009, 68% avg. Cucumbers 100% planted, 100% 2009, 97% avg.; 66% harvested, 66% 2009, 72% avg. Green peas 92% harvested, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Lima beans 33% harvested, 38% 2009, 53% avg. Potatoes 82% harvested, 74% 2009, 71% avg. Snap beans 72% harvested, 68% 2009, 77% avg. Sweet corn 69% harvested, 67% 2009, 73% avg. Tomatoes 69% harvested, 63% 2009, 57% avg. Watermelons 59% harvested, 41% 2009, 55% avg. One crop reporter in Southern Maryland reported "Good rains fell this week which will help with pasture, hay fields and soybeans."

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 12% very short, 29% short, 55% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil 12% very short, 31% short, 54% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn mature 1%, 0% 2009, 0% avg. Sugarbeets 0% harvested, 0% 2009, 0% avg. Barley 0% very poor, 13% poor, 30% fair, 43% good, 14% excellent; 85% harvested, 0% 2009, 0% avg. Potatoes 4% harvested, 12% 2009, 12% avg. All hay 1% very poor, 4% poor, 17% fair, 52% good, 26% excellent. Second cutting hay 87%, 77% 2009, 86% avg. Third cutting hay 41%, 23% 2009, 34% avg. Dry beans 4% very poor, 13% poor, 28% fair, 37% good, 18% excellent; blooming 95%, 76% 2009, 92% avg.; setting pods 86%, 25% 2009, 74% avg. Apples 6% harvested, 4% 2009, 1% avg. Blueberries 88% harvested, 73% 2009, 72% avg. Precipitation ranged from 0.36 inches eastern Upper Peninsula to 1.47 inches central Lower Peninsula. Temperatures ranged from 9 to 10 degrees above normal Upper Peninsula and 7 to 10 degrees Lower Peninsula. Hot and humid weather norm again this week. Hot temperatures continued with some scattered rain. Few rain showers welcomed as they helped some crops mature, but moisture did not last with above average temperatures. Activities for week included preparing for fall harvest. Seasonal summer temperatures and high humidity major factors affecting field crops during week. Fields across Michigan received needed rain showers early week. Evidence of moisture short lived as warm weather dried fields up quickly. Corn maturity continued to progress. Some fields had indications of heat stress. Farmers made plans to begin silage harvest next week. Soybeans filling pods with no major disease or insect problems reported. Alfalfa seeding took place during week. Many have been pleased with this year's overall quality of hay crop. Early dry bean harvest started in Montcalm County and expected to start soon other areas. Most of plants still drying down. Barley and oat harvest neared completion. Soils moist in Grand Rapids area, but soils remained dry around rest of state. Apples ranged from 57 to 69 mm northwest; harvest of Zestar apples has begun southwest, southeast and west central regions. Growers concerned about obtaining good color with warm nighttime temperatures northwest and Grand Rapids regions. European red mite numbers building southwest and west central regions. Peach harvest continued around state. European plums ranged from 32 mm northwest to 2 inches length and 1.75 inches diameter southeast. Harvest continued southwest and has started Grand Rapids and west central regions. Growth continued to be poor for strawberries due to lack of rain and potato leafhoppers. Pears ranged from 32 mm northwest to 2.5 inches diameter southeast. Pear psylla nymph numbers increasing southwest. Harvest of blueberries continued. Many growers southwest near completion. High temperatures decreased quality west central. Grapes ranged from having green fruit northwest to veraison southeast and southwest regions. Downy mildew infections continued to be seen southwest, southeast, and northwest regions. Harvest of summer raspberry continued southwest and southeast regions. Disease problems have remained high due to continued warm weather and humidity. Harvesting continued across state. In southwest, it appears to be about two-weeks ahead of normal. Grand Rapids area, harvest began for radishes and lettuce. Other crops being harvested include, onions, winter squash, cabbage, yellow squash, celery, zucchini for fresh and processing, cucumbers for pickles, sweet corn, potatoes, snap beans, peppers, watermelon, tomatoes for fresh and processing, and eggplant. Quality good tomato fields, aside from mites and other various foliar diseases. Eggplant looked good but has some verticillium present Grand Rapids area. Broccoli and cauliflower continued progressing, however, it has been a tough summer for these crops due to warmer temperatures. Insect activity has been heavy. Vine crops, such as pumpkins and fall squash, continued sizing. Pumpkins beginning to ripen. Melons looked good, however cucumber beetles, Phytopythora and powdery mildew symptoms evident. Cucumber growers struggling with downy mildew and following downy mildew control guidelines. Macomb county area, growers observed browning foliage from spider mite activity, but only isolated areas. On muck soils, carrots, beets, turnips, parsnips, and leeks growing well. Potatoes nearing harvest

southeast, with growers applying pre-harvest herbicides. Asparagus ferns look good, however disease pressure has been very high due to high temperatures and heavy dew.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 81% adequate, 17% surplus. Pasture condition 1% poor, 12% fair, 65% good, 23% excellent. Corn 92% milk, 50% 2009, 79% avg. Soybeans 0% turning yellow, 0% 2009, 2% avg. Sweet corn 32% harvested, 15% 2009, 29% avg. Potatoes 16% harvested, 10% 2009, 13% avg.; condition 1% poor, 3% fair, 58% good, 38% excellent. Canola 21% harvested, 1% 2009, 19% avg.; condition 8% very poor, 17% poor, 21% fair, 35% good, 19% excellent. Sugarbeet condition 1% poor, 7% fair, 59% good, 33% excellent. Sunflower condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 12% fair, 66% good, 17% excellent. Dry beans 91% setting pods, NA 2009, NA avg.; 50% fully podded, NA 2009, NA avg.; 4% lower leaves yellowing, NA 2009, NA avg.; condition 1% poor, 13% fair, 68% good, 18% excellent. Hot, humid conditions prevailed over much of central and southern Minnesota for much of last week. The warm, wet air triggered thunderstorms across the state with rainfall totals for the week exceeding 3 inches in some locations. Cooler, drier conditions developed across most of the state Saturday. By Sunday, daytime highs were generally in the low to mid 70s statewide. Last week's rains slowed small grain harvest; however, progress remained ahead of last year and the five-year average.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Soil moisture 14% very short, 31% short, 54% adequate, and 1% surplus. Corn 100% dough, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; 98% dent, 97% 2009, 96% avg.; 86% mature, 55% 2009, 66% avg.; 30% harvested, 7% 2009, 13% avg.; 90% silage harvested, 77% 2009, 85% avg.; 5% very poor, 17% poor, 28% fair, 41% good, 9% excellent. Cotton 100% setting bolls, 98% 2009, 99% avg.; 28% open bolls, 3% 2009, 11% avg.; 4% very poor, 10% poor, 29% fair, 44% good, 13% excellent. Peanuts 0% very poor, 0% poor, 13% fair, 82% good, 5% excellent. Rice 99% heading, 82% 2009, 90% avg.; 64% mature, 5% 2009, 14% avg.; 5% harvested, 0% 2009, 0% avg.; 0% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 49% good, 28% excellent. Sorghum 100% heading, 100% 2009, 99% avg.; 94% turning color, 73% 2009, 87% avg.; 63% mature, 20% 2009, 46% avg.; 0% harvested, 0% 2009, 15% avg.; 3% very poor, 6% poor, 27% fair, 61% good, 3% excellent. Soybeans 100% blooming, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; 97% setting pods, 97% 2009, 98% avg.; 45% turning color, 24% 2009, 41% avg.; 23% shedding leaves, 6% 2009, 22% avg.; 5% harvested, 0% 2009, 7% avg.; 6% very poor, 13% poor, 29% fair, 39% good, 13% excellent. Hay (harvested-warm) 79%, 79% 2009, 78% avg.; 2% very poor, 12% poor, 29% fair, 43% good, 14% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 1% harvested, 0% 2009, 0% avg.; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 7% fair, 56% good, 36% excellent. Watermelons 100% harvested, 100% 2009, 100 avg. Cattle 1% very poor, 5% poor, 42% fair, 45% good, 7% excellent. Pasture 2% very poor, 11% poor, 48% fair, 33% good, 6% excellent. Hot, dry weather has pushed Mississippi to an early harvest this year. Indications from the field are that irrigated crops survived the severe conditions well, but non-irrigated fields have suffered. Across the state, there are reports of disease and insect damage, particularly from armyworms in hay fields.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 13% very short, 28% short, 55% adequate and 4% surplus. Pasture condition 9% very poor, 11% poor, 33% fair, 40% good, and 7% excellent. Statewide, rainfall averaged 0.94 of an inch during the week. While scattered rains were welcomed by many areas, extremely hot and dry conditions persisted throughout most of the week. Temperatures were 6 to 9 degrees above average across the State.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 5.1, 4.1 last year. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 8% last year; 23% short, 21% last year; 70% adequate, 67% last year; 6% surplus, 4% last year. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 16% last year; 22% short, 37% last year; 74% adequate, 46% last year; 1% surplus, 1% last year. Winter wheat harvested 38%, 54% last year. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 3% last year; 2% poor, 9% last year; 14% fair, 33% last year; 56% good, 49% last year; 28% excellent, 6% last year. Barley turning 90%, 75% last year. Barley harvested 12%, 6% last year. Barley condition 0% very poor, 2% last year; 1% poor, 10% last year; 14% fair, 30% last year; 60% good, 43% last year; 25% excellent, 15% last year. Camelina turning 99%, 100% last year. Camelina harvested 30%, 94% last year. Durum wheat turning 75%, 64% last year. Durum wheat harvested 4%, 2% last year. Durum wheat condition 0% very poor, 3% last year; 0% poor, 12% last year; 28% fair, 37% last year; 56% good, 34% last year; 16% excellent, 14% last year. Lentils harvested 48%, 20% last year. Mustard seed turning 82%, 94% last year. Mustard seed harvested 20%, 18% last year. Oats turning 86%, 96% last year. Oats harvested 12%, 22% last year. Oats condition 0% very poor, 1% last year; 1% poor, 11% last year; 17% fair, 34% last year; 61% good, 47% last year; 21% excellent, 7% last year. Spring wheat turning 83%, 78% last year. Spring wheat harvested 7%, 4% last year. Spring wheat condition 0% very poor, 5% last year; 0% poor, 13% last year; 19% fair, 34% last year; 60% good, 39% last year; 21% excellent, 9% last year. Dry peas harvested 56%, 35% last year. Alfalfa hay harvested second cutting 38%, 38% last year. Other hay harvested second cutting 31%, 21% last year. Range and Pasture feed condition 2% very poor, 9% last year; 5% poor, 19% last year; 33% fair, 43% last year; 50% good, 27% last year; 10% excellent, 2% last year. Cattle and Calves moved from summer ranges 1%. The Treasure State received more precipitation this week, with several areas recording over one inch of rain. Compared to last week, temperatures were slightly warmer for the week ending August 15th. Neihart received the most accumulated precipitation this past week with 2.42 inches. Cascade received 2.13 inches, and 50 of the 84 reporting stations across the state received over half an inch of precipitation. High temperatures were mostly in the mid 80s to lower 90s, with lows scattered mainly in the mid and upper 40s. The weekly high of 97 degrees was recorded at Glendive, Hardin, and Baker. Wisdom had the weekly low of 28 degrees. West Yellowstone was the only other location to dip below freezing at 30 degrees.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 25% short, 72% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 15% short, 83% adequate, 2% surplus. Both topsoil and subsoil supplies are well above year ago and average. Corn irrigated conditions 85% good or excellent. Corn dryland conditions 82% good or excellent, both near year ago levels. Dry beans conditions 1% very poor, 4% poor, 16% fair, 70% good, 9% excellent. Dry beans 84% setting pods, 78% 2009, 82% avg. Alfalfa conditions 1% very poor, 4% poor, 14% fair, 64% good, 17% excellent. Alfalfa 3rd cutting 69% complete, 55% 2009, 60% avg. Wild hay conditions 1% very poor, 1% poor, 9% fair, 70% good, 19% excellent. Wild hay harvested 91% complete, 83% 2009, 20% avg. Temperatures for the week averaged 2 degrees above normal with highs that reached over 100 and lows in the low 50's. Most of the rain fall in the state happened during the first part of the week. The Southeast and East Central Districts were the driest regions. All other areas in the state received some precipitation, generally half to three quarters of one inch with some isolated locations receiving over an inch. High heat and humid conditions covered the state aiding in the maturity of crops. Irrigation was active as soil moisture levels fell with little rainfall. Ground that will be sown to wheat was being prepared in the Panhandle. Hay harvest advanced with the dry conditions. Livestock in confined areas were stressed due to the heat and high humidity.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Warm, dry weather was prevalent. Only Elko recorded any measurable precipitation among the stations monitored and that was just .01 inch. Temperatures cooled midweek then rose to above normal over the weekend. Weekly average temperatures thus averaged near normal. No major fires were reported despite high fire danger. Dry, windy weather contributed to further seasonal decline in pasture and range conditions. Alfalfa second cutting continued and third cutting was just beginning in the north. Spraying continued to control aphid and weevils. Timothy hay harvest was active. Fall seeded grain harvest was complete and spring seed grain harvest was well along. Corn benefitted from high temperatures with silage harvest approaching. Potatoes remained in good to excellent condition. Some late onion seeding was undertaken in Mason Valley. Range livestock were foraging high country ranges. Livestock marketing was busy and prices were rising. Grasshoppers continued to damage rangelands in the north. Water allocations were increased to one acre foot in Lovelock, facilitating some further irrigation. Disease was hurting some cantaloupe fields in Fallon. Main farm and ranch activities included swathing and baling hay, weed and pest control, irrigation, and equipment maintenance.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 6.5. Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 38% short, 42% adequate, and 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 18% very short, 30% short, 50% adequate, and 2% surplus. Pasture condition 3% very poor, 28% poor, 27% fair, 35% good, and 7% excellent. Maine Potatoes <5% harvested, 0% 2009, 0% average; condition excellent/good. Massachusetts Potatoes 5% harvested, 15% 2009, 10% average; condition good/fair. Rhode Island Potatoes 15% harvested; 10% 2009, 10% average; condition good/fair. Maine Oats 15% harvested, 10% 2009, 5% average; condition good/excellent. Maine Barley: 40% harvested, 5% 2009, 5% average; condition excellent/good. Field Corn good in Rhode Island and New Hampshire, good/excellent in Vermont, good/fair elsewhere. Sweet Corn 65% harvested, 35% 2009, 45% average; condition good/fair in Maine, excellent/good in Vermont, good elsewhere. Shade Tobacco: 70% harvested, 40% 2009, 55% average; condition good/fair. Broadleaf Tobacco 50% harvested, 20% 2009, 40% average; condition fair in Connecticut, good/fair in Massachusetts. Second Crop Hay 90% harvested, 55% 2009, 60% average. Third Crop Hay 25% harvested, 10% 2009, 10% average; condition fair/good in New Hampshire and Connecticut, good/fair elsewhere. Apples 5% harvested, 5% 2009, <5% average; Fruit Set average/below average in New Hampshire, average elsewhere. Fruit Size average; condition fair in Maine, fair/poor in Connecticut, good/fair elsewhere. Peaches 45% harvested, 50% 2009, 40% average; Fruit Set average in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, average/below average in Connecticut and New Hampshire; Fruit Size average/below average in Rhode Island, average elsewhere; condition poor/fair in Connecticut, good/fair in New Hampshire, good elsewhere. Pears <5% harvested, 5% 2009, <5% average; Fruit Set average/below in Connecticut and New Hampshire, average elsewhere; Fruit Size average/below average in Connecticut and New Hampshire, average elsewhere; condition poor/fair in Connecticut, fair in New Hampshire, good elsewhere. Massachusetts Cranberries Fruit Set average/above; Fruit Size average; condition good. Highbush Blueberries 90% harvested, 70% 2009, 70% average; Fruit Set average; Fruit Size average /above average in Maine, average elsewhere; condition fair/good in Connecticut, good/excellent in Vermont, good elsewhere. Maine Wild Blueberries 65% harvested, 50% 2009, 50% average; Fruit Set average; Fruit Size average, condition good/fair. The week began rainy with average to above average temperatures ranging from the upper 70s to mid-90s. Rain showers at the beginning of the week were light in southern States while thunderstorms brought up to an inch of rain to parts of northern New England. Average to above average temperatures mostly in the 80s continued until a cold front passed through the region on Wednesday night. The front brought localized light showers in parts of New England. Temperatures in all 6 States were at average to below average levels throughout the rest of the week, ranging from the mid-70s to low 80s during the day. The week ended cloudy with seasonal temperatures. Average nighttime temperatures during the week ranged from the low 50s to mid-60s. Total precipitation ranged from 0.01 to 1.35 inches. Farmers were busy harvesting crops, irrigating, mowing orchard floors, weeding, scouting for pests and diseases, applying sprays as necessary, and cultivating.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 6.5. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 50% short, 45% adequate. Subsoil moisture 45% short, 55% adequate. There were minimal amounts of rainfall during the week in most localities. Temperatures were above normal across the Garden State. Irrigation was necessary as dry and hot conditions continued to affect various crops. Corn and soybean development progressed throughout the state. Field-corn completed the dough stage in the central district. Some corn is being chopped for silage. Second and third-cuttings of alfalfa hay continued while other hay varieties experienced slow regrowth for second cuttings. Pumpkins and potatoes continued maturing earlier than usual due to high temperatures. Peach and apple harvests progressed with crop conditions rated mostly good. Other activities included planting and harvesting vegetables, spraying pesticides, and feeding livestock.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 22% short, 68% adequate, 3% surplus. Wind damage 13% light and 4% moderate; with 4% of cotton crops damaged by wind and 2% of sorghum crops damaged by wind to date. No hail damage was reported this week, with 2% of corn crop, 3% of cotton crop, 2% of sorghum crop and 2% peanut crop damaged by hail to date. Alfalfa 5% very poor, 15% poor, 18% fair, 46% good, 16% excellent; 98% of the third cutting complete, 58% of the fourth cutting complete and 21% of the 5th cutting complete. Corn 13% fair, 58% good, 29% excellent; 99% silked, 23% dough, 15% dent, 4% mature. Cotton 3% poor, 27% fair, 48% good, 22% excellent; 97% squaring, 52% setting bolls and 11% bolls opening. Irrigated sorghum 9% fair, 89% good and 2% excellent; with 58% headed and 7% coloring. Dry sorghum 41% fair, 57% good and 2% excellent; with 42% headed and 7% coloring. Total sorghum 30% fair, 68% good and 2% excellent; with 48% headed and 7% coloring. Apple 100% good. Chile 1% poor, 25% fair, 38% good, 36% excellent; with 28% harvested. Lettuce 27% planted. Peanut 15% fair 83% good and 2% excellent; with 67% pegging. Pecan 3% fair, 43% good and 54% excellent. Onion crop is 95% harvested. Cattle 1% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 55% good, 11% excellent. Sheep 16% very poor, 14% poor, 22% fair, 42% good and 6% excellent. Range and pasture 4% very poor, 9% poor, 39% fair, 39% good and 9% excellent. This week temperatures were well above normal across the state. The northern most half of the state saw average temperatures in the seventies which ranged from 2 to 8 degrees above normal. Clayton came in with an average temperature of 81F which was 10 degrees above normal. Central NM including the ABQ and SAF areas had average temperatures 5 to 8 degrees above normal as well, ranging from the mid seventies to low eighties. South Western NM had average temperatures in the eighties, again, 5 to 7 degrees above normal. Eastern NM average temperatures were in the upper seventies to mid eighties also 1 to 6 degrees above normal.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Soil moisture 1% very short, 18% short, 77% adequate and 4% surplus. Pastures were rated 1% very poor, 12% poor, 29% fair, 50% good, and 8% excellent. Soybean condition 2% poor, 15% fair, 41% good, 42% excellent. Hay 4% poor, 12% fair, 55% good, 29% excellent. Oats 81% harvested, 46% 2009, 60% average. Potatoes 26%, 18% 2009, 25% average. Alfalfa 2nd cutting 98%, 79% 2009, 87% avg.; 3rd cutting 60%, 27% 2009, 39% average. Timothy hay 2nd cutting 94%, 56% 2009, 71% avg.; 3rd cutting 46%, 24% 2009, 27% average. Apple condition 11% poor, 16% fair, 42% good, 31% excellent; 12%, 12% 2009. Grapes 1%. Grapes 3% poor, 6% fair, 49% good, 42% excellent. Peaches 4% poor, 13% fair, 81% good, 2% excellent; 80%, 59% 2009 Pears 2% poor, 11% fair, 87% good, 75%, 26% 2009. Sweet cherries 100%. There were no reported cases of any serious disease manifestation except a few sporadic occurrences of pith necrosis on tomatoes, some wilting on eggplant and a few sunscald cases. Tomato 43% harvest, 31% average. Onions 25%, 32% average. Sweet corn 45%, 20% 2009, 37% average. Snap beans 45%, 41% average. Cabbage 52%, 40% 2009, 32% average. Tomato condition 5% poor, 12% fair, 65% good, 18% excellent. Lettuce 4% poor, 14% fair, 36% good, 46% excellent. Onions 1% poor, 2% fair, 95% good, 2% excellent. Sweet corn 2% poor, 14% fair, 64% good, 20% excellent. Snap beans 9% poor, 34% fair, 49% good, 8% excellent. Cabbage 1% poor, 3% fair, 69% good, 27% excellent. Temperatures were above normal across the state. Precipitation was below average through most of the state.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.1. Soil moisture 12% very short, 34% short, 52% adequate and 2% surplus. Average temperatures were above normal ranging from 74 to 85 degrees. The Northern Coastal, Northern Piedmont and Mountain Regions received some rain last week while other parts of the state stayed relatively dry. Excessive heat continues to plague the state but scattered showers in certain regions have helped relieve some soil moisture and improved pasture conditions.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil moisture 15% short, 76% adequate, and 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 14% short, 76% adequate, and 9% surplus. Barley 98% turning, 89% 2009, 98% average. Durum wheat 96% milk, 96% 2009, 97% avg.; 59% turning, 59% 2009, 80% avg.; 3% harvested, 2% 2009, 23% avg.; condition 1% poor, 13% fair, 83% good, 3% excellent. Spring wheat 90% turning, 67% 2009, 91% average. Oats 97% turning, 86% 2009, 97% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 19% fair, 71% good, 7% excellent. Canola 92% turning, 63% 2009, 86% avg.; 50% swathed, 7% 2009, 52% avg.; 7% harvested, 0% 2009, 15% avg.; condition 4% poor, 16% fair, 65% good, 15% excellent. Dry edible beans 98% setting pods, 85% 2009, 94% avg.; 70% fully podded, 15% 2009, 43% avg.;

18% lower leaves yellowing, 2% 2009, 15% avg.; 2% dropping leaves, 0% 2009, 3% avg.; condition 4% very poor, 6% poor, 17% fair, 49% good, 24% excellent. Dry edible peas 54% harvested, 15% 2009, 68% average; condition 3% poor, 21% fair, 73% good, 3% excellent. Flaxseed 65% turning, 45% 2009, 75% avg.; condition 2% poor, 18% fair, 75% good, 5% excellent. Potatoes 11% vines killed, 2% 2009, 6% avg.; condition 4% very poor, 5% poor, 12% fair, 48% good, 31% excellent. Soybeans 54% fully podded, 8% 2009, 42% avg.; 5% lower leaves yellowing, 0% 2009, 5% average. Sugarbeets condition 2% very poor, 2% poor, 12% fair, 47% good, 37% excellent. Sunflowers 89% blooming, 58% 2009, 85% avg.; 4% ray flowers dried/dropped, 0% 2009, 13% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 18 fair, 67% good, 9% excellent. Stockwater supplies 4% short, 89% adequate, 7% surplus. Hay condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 14% fair, 73% good, 10% excellent. Alfalfa hay second cutting 67% complete. Other hay cutting 90% complete. Producers generally made good harvest progress; although, wet weather limited progress in some areas. Reporters also commented that high winds caused damage to some crops.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 5.9. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 34% short, 56% adequate, 3% surplus. Apples 7% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 59% good, 13% excellent; 80% harvested, 64% 2009, 67% avg. Corn 3% very poor, 9% poor, 26% fair, 46% good, 16% excellent; 82% in dough, 43% 2009, 59% avg.; 34% dented, 4% 2009, 10% avg. Hay 2% very poor, 7% poor, 33% fair, 49% good, 9% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 61% good, 14% excellent. Range and pasture 1% very poor, 8% poor, 32% fair, 49% good, 10% excellent. Soybeans 2% very poor, 9% poor, 26% fair, 46% good, 17% excellent; 82% setting pods, 69% 2009, 88% avg. Alfalfa hay 69% 3rd cutting, 57% 2009, 60% avg.; 11% 4th cutting, 3% 2009, 3% avg. Other hay 90% 2nd cutting, 84% 2009, 85% avg.; 29% 3rd cutting, 20% 2009, 20% avg. Peaches 75% harvested, 60% 2009, 61% avg. Cucumbers 88% harvested, 74% 2009, 52% avg. Potatoes 52% harvested, 24% 2009, 16% avg. Processing tomatoes harvested 7%, 14% 2009, 9% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 34% very short, 50% short, 16% adequate. Subsoil moisture 19% very short, 46% short, 35% adequate. Wheat seedbed prepared 35% this week, 9% last week, 17% last year, 22% average. Rye plowed 94% this week, 92% last week, 92% last year, 94% average; seedbed prepared 32% this week, 9% last week, 14% last year, 6% average. Oats seedbed prepared 31% this week, 18% last week, 18% last year, 7% average. Corn condition 8% poor, 26% fair, 52% good, 14% excellent; dough 95% this week, 92% last week, 88% last year, 90% average; 77% dent this week, 65% last week, 39% last year, n/a average; 33% mature this week, 19% last week, 12% last year, 29% average. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 31% fair, 55% good, 8% excellent; blooming 85% this week, 75% last week, 83% last year, 75% average; setting pods 54% this week, 36% last week, 49% last year, 50% average. Peanuts setting pods 70% this week, 55% last week, 55% last year, 77% average. Alfalfa condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 49% fair, 37% good, 3% excellent; 3rd cutting 94% this week, 93% last week, 90% last year, 93% average; 4th cutting 52% this week, 34% last week, 41% last year, 45% average. Other hay condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 49% fair, 38% good, 4% excellent; 2nd cutting 56% this week, 39% last week, 27% last year, 35% average. Watermelons 82% harvested this week, 70% last week, 66% last year, 79% average. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 27% fair, 60% good, 9% excellent. Pasture and range condition 3% very poor, 13% poor, 49% fair, 32% good, 3% excellent. Livestock conditions continue to rate mostly in the good to fair range. Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged $115 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged $109 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 16% very short, 51% short, 32% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 47% short, 44% adequate, 0% surplus. Alfalfa hay second cutting 90%, 100% 2009, 79% average. Alfalfa hay third cutting 25%, 49% 2009, 18% average. Spring Wheat Harvested 80%, 77% 2009, 74% average. Winter Wheat Harvested 81%, 94% 2009, 89% average. Barley Harvested 67%, 74% 2009, 78% average. Winter Wheat Condition 1% very poor, 0% poor, 19% fair, 57% good, 23% excellent. Spring Wheat Condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 13% fair, 57% good, 27% excellent. Barley Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 11% fair, 65% good, 24% excellent. Corn Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 18% fair, 82% good, 0% excellent. Range & Pasture 3% very poor, 27% poor, 25% fair, 38% good, 7% excellent. Another hot week with some thunderstorms reported in the eastern counties. High temperatures ranged from 61 degrees in Crescent City to 102 in The Dalles. Low temperatures ranged from 33 in Baker City to 57 in Portland. Twenty-six stations reported below average temperatures for this time of year. Sixteen of forty-three stations reported measurable precipitation, & only seven stations reported more than normal precipitation levels for the week. The Burns station reported the most precipitation with 0.45 inches followed by the Joseph station with 0.42 inches. Seventeen stations reported below normal seasonal cumulative precipitation. Klamath Falls struggles most with only 53 percent of normal season precipitation levels. High temperatures aided winter wheat harvest. Yields looked above average in Yamhill County, although spring wheat may not be so fortunate. In Sherman County, they were finishing the north end & just setting started in the south. Grass seed harvest was mostly finished. Hot weather improved field corn condition. Red clover was blooming & hops will soon be ready for harvest. Hops were close to being ready for harvest. Alfalfa haying continued in Wasco County. Irrigation was needed in the hot, dry weather. Carrot seed planting was underway in Jefferson County. The harvest of warm weather crops was in full swing for truck gardens in Josephine County. Growers in Douglas County reported late tomato & pepper ripening due to late spring plantings. Green beans & squash flourished with the mild temperatures. Garlic & onion harvest continued. Sweet corn was available at markets in Washington & Yamhill counties. The berry harvest continued in lower Willamette Valley, there was still intensive monitoring for the spotted wing drosophila found in some berry crops. Late everbearing strawberries were on the market. Peaches were still being harvested, & pears were looking good. Fresh apples may be found in farmers markets soon. Some fruit russeting was found on many apple varieties down in Douglas County. Hazelnuts were reported to be sizing fairly well. Some foliar & filbertworm spraying was going on in Yamhill County. In the middle & upper Hood River Valley, cherry harvest continued, while in the lower Valley, preparations were taking place for the pear harvest. Summer irrigation & plant care continued for nurseries & greenhouses. Livestock continued to do well, despite rapidly declining dryland pasture conditions & water sources. Ranchers were busy with weaning preparations & supplementing feed & hauling water where needed.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Soil moisture 10% very short, 28% short, 61% adequate, 1% surplus. Fall Plowing 7%, 2% pr. yr., 8% avg. Corn 52% dough, 31% pr. yr., 43% 5 yr. avg.; 17% dent, 6% pr. yr.,13% 5yr. avg. Corn height, 85 inches, 84 in. pr. yr., 80 in. avg. Corn silage 7% harvest, 1% pr. yr., 3% 5 yr. avg. Oats 95% harvested, 68% pr. yr., 78% avg. Soybeans progress setting pods 73%, 12% avg. Alfalfa third cutting 92%, 55% pr. yr., 68% avg. Alfalfa fourth cutting 18%, 6% Pr. Yr., 6% Avg. Timothy/Clover second-cutting 89%, 74% Pr. Yr., 73% avg. Peaches 74% harvested, 6% pr. yr., 61% avg. Apples harvested 27%, 28% Pr. Yr., 24% Avg. Corn crop condition, 6% very poor, 14% poor, 27% fair, 41% good, 12% excellent. Soybeans condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 23% fair, 54% good, 17% excellent. Alfalfa Stand condition 6% poor, 25% fair, 47% good, 22% excellent. Timothy/Clover Stand condition 2% very poor, 12% poor, 35% fair, 47% good, 4% excellent. Quality of hay made 2% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 47% good, 34% excellent. Pasture condition 14% very poor, 21% poor, 37% fair, 23% good, 5% excellent. Apple condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 18% fair, 44% good, 33% excellent. Primary field activities were harvesting vegetables, apples, third cuttings of hay, and the beginning of the corn silage, followed up by preparations for seeding alfalfa fields.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Soil moisture 9% very short, 29% short, 56% adequate, 6% surplus. Corn 9% very poor, 27% poor, 39% fair, 24% good, 1% excellent; doughed 100%, 99% 2009, 99% avg.; 85% matured, 77% 2009, 77% avg.; 20% harvested, 13% 2009, 11% avg. Soybeans 2% very poor, 18% poor, 31% fair, 45% good, 4% excellent; bloomed 88%, 85% 2009, 84% avg.; pods set 52%, 55% 2009, 48% avg. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 31% fair, 64% good, 2% excellent Cotton squared 99%, 99%

2009, 99% avg. Tobacco 72% harvested, 67% 2009, 61% avg.; stalks destroyed 20%, 17% 2009, 10% avg. Hay other hay 98%, 100% 2009, 92% avg. Peaches 85% harvested, 89% 2009, 80% avg. Watermelons 98% harvested, 98% 2009, 95% avg. Cantaloupes 96% harvested, 93% 2009, 97% avg. Hot weather and dry conditions continued to plague much of South Carolina. However, thundershowers arrived at the latter portion of the week, bringing much needed relief to many agricultural producers. Despite the respite from harsh weather, drought conditions and excessive heat continued to have a great negative effect on crop production for some growers. In addition, a large number of farmers, particularly in the Upstate area, experienced an increasing outbreak of army worms and grasshoppers, greatly affecting crops and pastures. Corn had finished filling out and 85% of the crop had matured by week's end. Twenty percent of corn had been harvested, nine points ahead of the five-year average. Corn conditions fell slightly. Nearly all cotton had squared while 70% had set bolls, falling behind average for this time of year. Bolls had just begun to open. Nearly all peanuts had pegged. Eighty-eight percent of soybeans had bloomed. Over half of the crop had set pods. Some growers reported soybean blooms and small pods aborting due to hot weather conditions. Seventy-two percent of tobacco had been harvested and 20% of producers had destroyed stalks, remaining ahead of historical figures. The watermelon and cantaloup harvest continued to approach completion for the year. Eighty-five percent of peaches had been harvested. The extreme heat and lack of rainfall has been very hard on vegetable and fruit crops, affecting pollination.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 15% short, 69% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 14% short, 68% adequate, 17% surplus. Barley 91% ripe, 75% 2009, 93% avg.; 72% harvested, 41% 2009, 71% avg.; 4% poor, 19% fair, 58% good, 19% excellent. Oats ripe 97%, 89% 2009, 96% avg. Spring wheat ripe 98%, 92% 2009, 97% avg. Corn silked 97%, 80% 2009, 92% avg. Soybeans dropping leaves 1%, 2% 2009, 2% avg. Sunflower blooming 71%, 59% 2009, 70% avg.; ray flowers dry 3%, 3% 2009, 8% avg. Sunflower 2% poor, 22% fair, 60% good, 16% excellent. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting harvested 89%, 85% 2009, 90% avg.; 3rd cutting 25% harvested, 18% 2009, 27% avg. Alfalfa hay 1% very poor, 4% poor, 23% fair, 61% good, 11% excellent. Other hay harvested 93%, 91% 2009, 94% avg. Feed supplies 3% short, 78% adequate, 19% surplus. Stock water supplies 4% short, 78% adequate, 18% surplus. Cattle condition 1% poor, 12% fair, 70% good, 17% excellent. Sheep condition 14% fair, 59% good, 27% excellent. A few showers last week were present in parts of South Dakota, but hot and humid weather seemed to be the theme for most of the week. As the week ended, a small cold front moved in decreasing humidity and relieving stress on crops and livestock.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil moisture 19% very short, 42% short, 38% adequate, and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 19% very short, 40% short, and 41% adequate. Pastures 9% very poor, 25% poor, 40% fair, 25% good, 1% excellent. Tobacco 70% topped, 69% 2009, 71% average; 20% burley harvested, 10 2009, 14% average; 30% dark air-cured harvested, 14 2009, 19% average; 34% dark fire-cured harvested, 14 2009, 20% average; 2% very poor, 9% poor, 32% fair, 50% good, 7% excellent. Parts of Tennessee saw heat indices reach up to 120 degrees during yet another hot week in what has been a stifling summer. Farmers continued to harvest tobacco and corn for silage, as well as apply fungicide and fight insect pests. Armyworms in particular have caused problems for hay fields and pastures, which have been affected most by the dry weather. Almost all of the cotton crop acreage is setting bolls, while the soybean crop is setting pods. Corn is maturing well ahead of the five-year average, and an early corn harvest this season remains likely. Crops range from very poor to excellent condition, with the majority of the crops in fair-to-good condition. Temperatures averaged 7 to 8 degrees above normal across the state. Precipitation averaged within an inch of normal in most areas.

TEXAS: Topsoil moisture was mostly short to adequate across the state. Cotton condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Statewide, corn condition was mostly good to excellent. Sorghum condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Statewide, rice condition was mostly fair to good. 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. Most areas of the state observed 0.01 to 0.5 of an inch of rainfall while some areas in the Edwards Plateau and South Texas observed little to no rainfall. In the Northern High Plains, winter wheat was being seeded with ranchers trying to anticipate grazing needs for the season. Cotton was progressing well with many fields reaching maturity, and dryland fields were starting to suffer from the lack of moisture in the High Plains. In South Central Texas, bolls were starting to open, with the earlier planted cotton being defoliated and harvest beginning. Dryland sorghum acres in the western part of the Northern High Plains were progressing well with the recent rains. In South Central Texas, the additional moisture from the Gulf caused grain sorghum to start sprouting but has been harvested with minimal loss. Hot dry weather in the Northern High Plains has hurt the corn crop, where some of the corn will be harvested for silage. In the Blacklands, there were many corn fields with high levels of aflatoxin. Harvest of early maturing soybeans has started in the Blacklands. Rice harvest continued in South Central Texas. Peanuts are in the pegging stage and development is good in South Texas. Commercial vegetable production has slowed greatly with the warmer weather in North East Texas. Additional moisture is needed for hay production to provide growth for another cutting across the state. The extreme heat has been very hard on Texas livestock but most are in fair to good condition.

UTAH: Days Suitable For Field Work 7. Subsoil Moisture 7% very short, 31% short, 62% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation Water Supplies 7% very short, 16% short, 76% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter Wheat harvested 59%, 77% 2009, 78% avg. Winter Wheat Condition 0% very poor, 8% poor, 27% fair, 47% good, 18% excellent. Spring Wheat harvested 38%, 50% 2009, 57% avg. Spring Wheat, Very Poor 1% very poor, 5% poor, 17% fair, 55% good, 22% excellent. Barley harvested (grain) 57%, 60% 2009, 63% avg. Barley Condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 13% fair, 64% good, 22% excellent. Oats headed 97%, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Oats harvested (grain) 30%, 46% 2009, 42% avg. Oats harvested for Hay or Silage 95%, 94% 2009, 90% avg. Corn silked (tasseled) 87%, 89% 2009, 87% avg. Corn dough 15%, 23% 2009, 22% avg. Corn condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 18% fair, 71% good, 9% excellent. Corn height 82 inches, 90 inches 2009, 90 inches avg. Alfalfa Hay 2nd Cutting 90%, 90% 2009, 92% avg. Alfalfa Hay 3rd Cutting 14%, 21% 2009, 26% avg. Other Hay Cut 94%, 95% 2009, 93% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 9% fair, 78% good, 12% excellent. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 8% fair, 72% good, 20% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 3% very short, 13% short, 83% adequate, 1% surplus. Apricots harvested 95%, 99% 2009, 97% avg. Tart Cherries harvested 95%, 94% 2009, 96% avg. Peaches harvested 7%, 20% 2009, 23% avg. Weather across the state varied. Some areas of the state received rainfall while other areas remained hot and dry. Soil moisture content decreased from the previous week. Box Elder County producers have reported mixed yields and test weights on irrigated wheat. Yields have ranged from 70 bushels per acre (bpa) to 130 bpa. Dryland wheat yields have generally been average to above average. Producers are pleased with the increase in the wheat price over the last few weeks. Corn continues to progress with almost all fields now tasseled; however, corn remains approximately ten days behind schedule. Safflower has blossomed and most of it looks good. There are some safflower fields on dryland acres that are sparse and weedy due to the lack of germination during the cold spring. Farmers have also begun harvesting the third cutting of alfalfa hay. Alfalfa quality seems to be good to excellent, and most of it is with little to no rain damage. Onions are in good condition and should begin maturing within the next couple weeks. Cache County farmers continued to harvest wheat, barley, oats, alfalfa, and grass hay. Crops, especially corn, continue to do well where adequate irrigation water is available. Irrigation companies have been forced to limit the amount of water that can be delivered to their shareholders. Grasshoppers are proving to be troublesome in many areas of the county. Weber and Emery County irrigation supplies are sufficient. Crops are in good condition. Millard and Utah County farmers completed harvesting the second cutting of alfalfa. Duchesne and Beaver County producers have received rain showers which delayed field work. Box Elder County livestock seem to be doing well on summer ranges. Some producers have reported even high mountain ranges need moisture. Cache County livestock are in good condition. Rangelands and water supplies are dwindling due to several weeks without precipitation. In Tooele

County aerial spraying of grasshoppers in Grantsville and Rush Valley has been completed. Around 2000 acres of rangeland and 6000 acres of irrigated cropland were treated. Utah County livestock and ranges are in good condition. Duchesne County livestock seem to be doing very well now. Range conditions are good, so cattle will not have to be removed from summer ranges ahead of schedule. Many producers have been selling their calves through video auctions and have received good prices. Emery and Beaver County ranges received much needed rainfall over the past few weeks, which greatly improved range conditions.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture 35% very short, 37% short, 28% adequate. Subsoil moisture 47% very short, 30% short, 23% adequate. Pasture 31% very poor, 32% poor, 24% fair, 13% good. Livestock 5% very poor, 11% poor, 28% fair, 46% good, 10% excellent. Other Hay 25% very poor, 30% poor, 29% fair, 15% good, 1% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 11% very poor, 11% poor, 35% fair, 37% good, 6% excellent. Corn dough 85%; 79% 2009; 77% 5-yr avg. Corn 62% dent; 44% 2009; 46% 5-yr avg. Corn 29% mature; 3% 2009; 12% 5-yr avg. Corn 39% very poor, 28% poor, 21% fair, 11% good, 1% excellent. Corn for Silage harvested 46%; 17% 2009; 19% 5-yr. avg. Soybeans blooming 80%; 85% 2009; 81% 5-yr avg. Soybeans setting pods 33%; 60% 2009; 57% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 13% very poor, 26% poor, 36% fair, 25% good. Flue-cured tobacco harvested 22%; 33% 2009; 23% 5-yr avg. Flue-cured tobacco 18% very poor, 34% poor, 21% fair, 25% good, 2% excellent. Burley tobacco harvested 10%; 3% 2009; 3% 5-yr avg. Burley tobacco 4% very poor, 11% poor, 9% fair, 66% good, 10% excellent. Dark Fire-cured tobacco harvested 10%; 20% 2009; 15% 5-yr avg. Dark Fire-cured tobacco 6% very poor, 46% poor, 41% fair, 5% good, 2% excellent. Peanuts pegged 72%; 93% 2009; 96% 5-yr avg. Peanuts 6% very poor, 12% poor, 50% fair, 32% good. Cotton squaring 98%; 100% 2009; 100% 5-yr avg. Cotton setting bolls 74%; 88% 2009; 96% 5-yr avg. Cotton Bolls opening 1%; 14% 2009; 16% 5-yr avg. Cotton 10% very poor, 28% poor, 41% fair, 21% good. Summer Apples harvested 60%; 67% 2009; 62% 5-yr avg. All Apples 18% poor, 73% fair, 8% good, 1% excellent. Peaches harvested 66%; 75% 2009; 75% 5-yr avg. Peaches 6% very poor, 17% poor, 30% fair, 40% good, 7% excellent. Grapes 1% very poor, 1% poor, 7% fair, 81% good, 10% excellent. Recent rains and thunderstorms have improved the soil moisture in some areas of the state. Corn is being harvested for silage with small ears and little to no kernels. The precipitation has been very beneficial to cotton, soybeans and peanuts. Fruit and vegetable crops are fair to good, and farmers are reporting good demand for local produce. Tobacco harvesting is underway at a slow pace.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork were 6.7. Topsoil moisture conditions were 16 percent very short, 40 percent short, and 44 percent adequate. A few South-eastern counties were as much as eighty-five percent finished with their winter wheat harvest. The protein levels in winter wheat have been higher than normal in most varieties, including white winter wheat from Walla Walla County, although Whitman County has several varieties with below average protein levels. A little farther west in Snohomish County, winter wheat harvest just began. Spring wheat quality appeared to be the hardest hit by the rust. Spring wheat yield and test weights have been very disappointing with yields well below expectations in Adams County. The hot dry weather has been excellent for haying. Walla Walla County was working on finishing the late second cutting and even started on the third. In the Yakima Valley, Bartlett pear harvest has started up. Harvest of peach and nectarine varieties continued. Producers of the early apple varieties like Gala were mowing orchards, putting out harvest bins, and laying down color-up cloth in anticipation of harvest in the next couple weeks. Locally produced peppers, sweet corn, zucchini, tomatoes and melons were flooding the roadside stands and farmers markets. Douglas and Chelan Counties are in the midst of soft fruit harvest. In Grays Harbor County, commercial blueberry growers had substantial fruit loss due to the mummy berry fungus. Range and pasture conditions were 6 percent poor, 39 percent fair, 51 percent good and 4 percent excellent. Frequent showers in Pend Oreille County were keeping pastures in good shape. In Pacific County, livestock producers took advantage of the hot weather to complete final haying operations. Shellfish growers continued oyster and clam seeding activities, and monitored treated grounds for burrowing shrimp.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 5. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 38% short, 51% adequate and 3% surplus compared with 1% very short, 10% short, 87% adequate and 2% surplus last year. Corn conditions 30% very poor, 11% poor, 22% fair, and 37% good, 99% silked, 91% in 2009, 89% 5-year avg.; doughing 82%, 24% in 2009, and 36% 5-year avg.; 26% dented, 3% in 2009, and 6% 5-year avg. Soybean conditions 35% very poor, 14% poor, 17% fair, and 34% good, 99% blooming, 82% in 2009, and 88% 5-year avg.; 84% setting pods, 40% in 2009 and 54% 5-year avg. Oats 75% harvested, 75% in 2009, and 69% 5-year avg. Hay was reported 7% very poor, 8% poor, 23% fair, 58% good and 4% excellent. Hay second cutting was 51% complete, 46% in 2009, and 50% 5-year avg. Apple conditions were 20% fair, 60% good and 20% excellent. Peaches were 20% poor, 20% fair, 50% good and 10% excellent. Peaches 40% harvested, 40% in 2009, and 38% 5-year avg. Cattle and calves were 8% poor, 24% fair, 63% good and 5% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 3% poor, 35% fair, 59% good and 3% excellent. Scattered rain showers across the state gave some relief to stressed crops and livestock. Farming activities included baling hay and straw, garden work, harvesting sweet corn, oats and peaches.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 62% adequate, and 37% surplus. Average temperatures last week ranged from 6 to 9 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 86 to 90 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 67 to 71 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.74 inches in Milwaukee to 4.22 inches in La Crosse. Corn 98% silked, 58% in the dough stage, and 11% dent. Soybeans blooming 95%, setting pods 79%. Oats harvested for grain was 76%. Second cutting hay was 94% complete and third cutting hay was 45% complete. Fields were wet again across much of the state after last week brought more moisture. The wet weather made harvest of hay and small grains difficult and many reports indicated standing water had formed in low-lying areas. High winds and hail were reported in Trempealeau County. The past week also saw above average temperatures that were reported as stressing various fruit and vegetable crops in Crawford County.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 6.7. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 25% short, 69% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 25% short, 72% adequate. Barley progress 89% turning color, 72% mature, 48% harvested. Oats progress 90% turning color, 70% mature, 35% harvested. Spring wheat progress 87% turning color, 64% mature, 10% harvested. Winter wheat progress 95% mature, 85% harvested. Dry beans progress 94% bloom, 72% setting pods, 9% leaves turning color.Corn progress 78% silked, 30% milk, 6% dough. Alfalfa harvested 57% second cutting, 3% third cutting. Other hay harvest 85% first cutting. Barley condition 16% fair, 82% good, 2% excellent. Oats condition 3% poor, 22% fair, 66% good, 9% excellent. Spring wheat condition 16% fair, 56% good, 28% excellent. Corn condition 16% fair, 84% good. Dry bean condition 16% fair, 84% good. Sugar beet condition 8% fair, 92% good. Alfalfa condition 1% poor, 18% fair, 69% good, 12% excellent. Other hay condition 1% poor, 23% fair, 71% good, 5% excellent. Crop insect infestation 23% none, 33% light, 29% moderate, 15% severe. Range and pasture condition 2% poor, 18% fair, 66% good, 14% excellent. Stock water supply 111% short, 85% adequate, 4% surplus. The fall season is fast approaching and evidenced by reports of warm days but cold mornings, in counties such as Lincoln. Grasshopper infestations that are affecting growing crops and rangeland are being reported in Converse, Laramie and Weston Counties. Uinta and Weston Counties are also reporting very dry conditions with a high fire danger in Weston County. Activities haying, harvesting small grains, checking livestock on pasture.

International Weather and Crop Summary

August 8 - 14, 2010

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Additional heavy rain in central and eastern Europe hampered fieldwork and maintained grain quality concerns.

WESTERN FSU: Intense heat and extreme drought further reduced prospects for filling summer crops and prevented early winter grains planting.

EASTERN FSU: Drought and heat in western crop districts contrasted with locally heavy rain in eastern portions of the region.

MIDDLE EAST: Seasonably dry weather favored winter grain harvesting and open-boll cotton.

SOUTH ASIA: Widespread monsoon showers maintained favorable soil moisture for summer crops in India, while heavy showers continued flooding concerns in Pakistan.

EAST ASIA: Showers continued to benefit summer crops on the North China Plain and into Manchuria, while Tropical Cyclone Dianmu made landfall in South Korea.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Continued monsoon rains maintained favorable moisture supplies for crops.

AUSTRALIA: Welcome rain helped stabilize crop conditions in Western Australia, while additional soaking rains in southern and eastern Australia maintained good to excellent crop prospects.

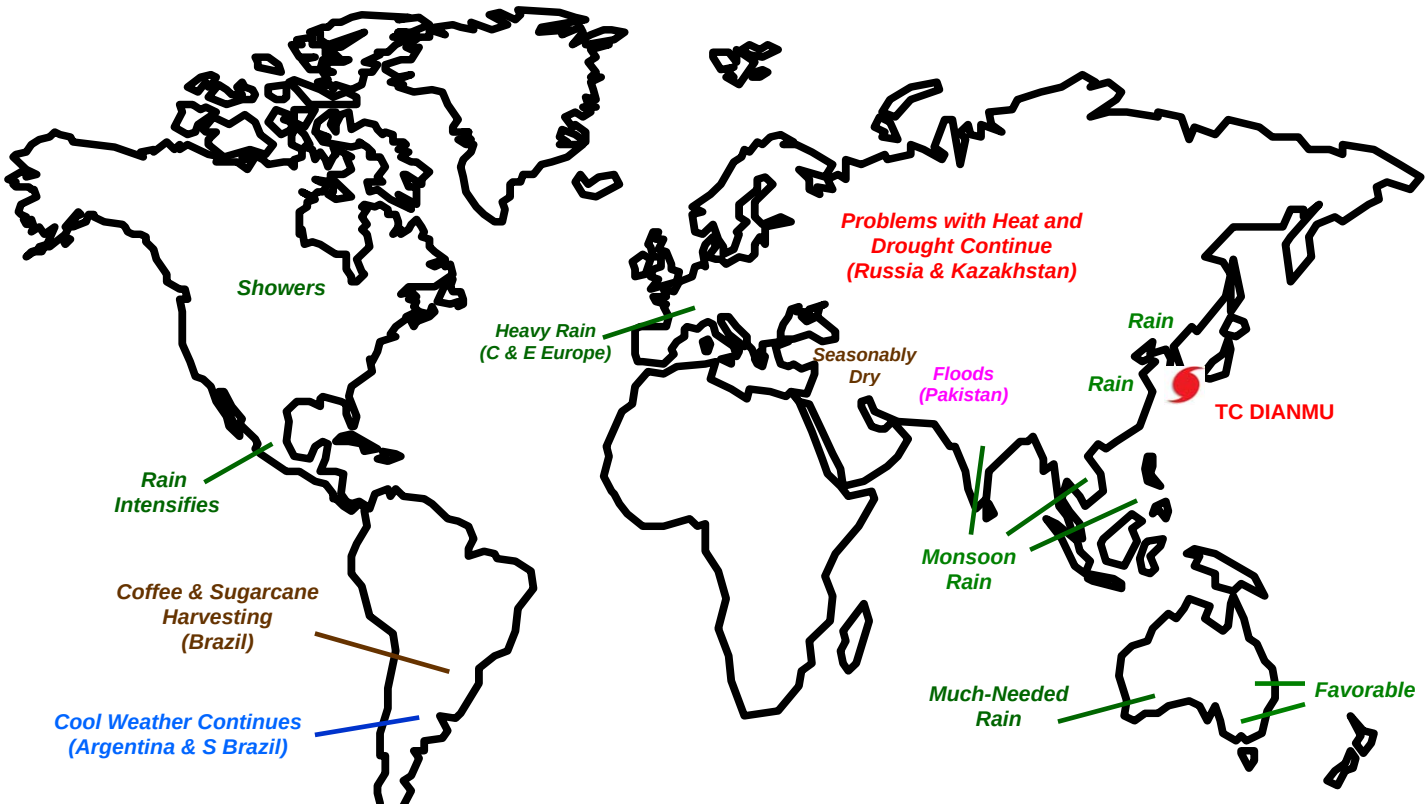
ARGENTINA: Cool, dry weather maintained slow rates of winter grain germination.

BRAZIL: Conditions favored coffee and sugarcane harvesting, but cool weather slowed winter wheat growth.

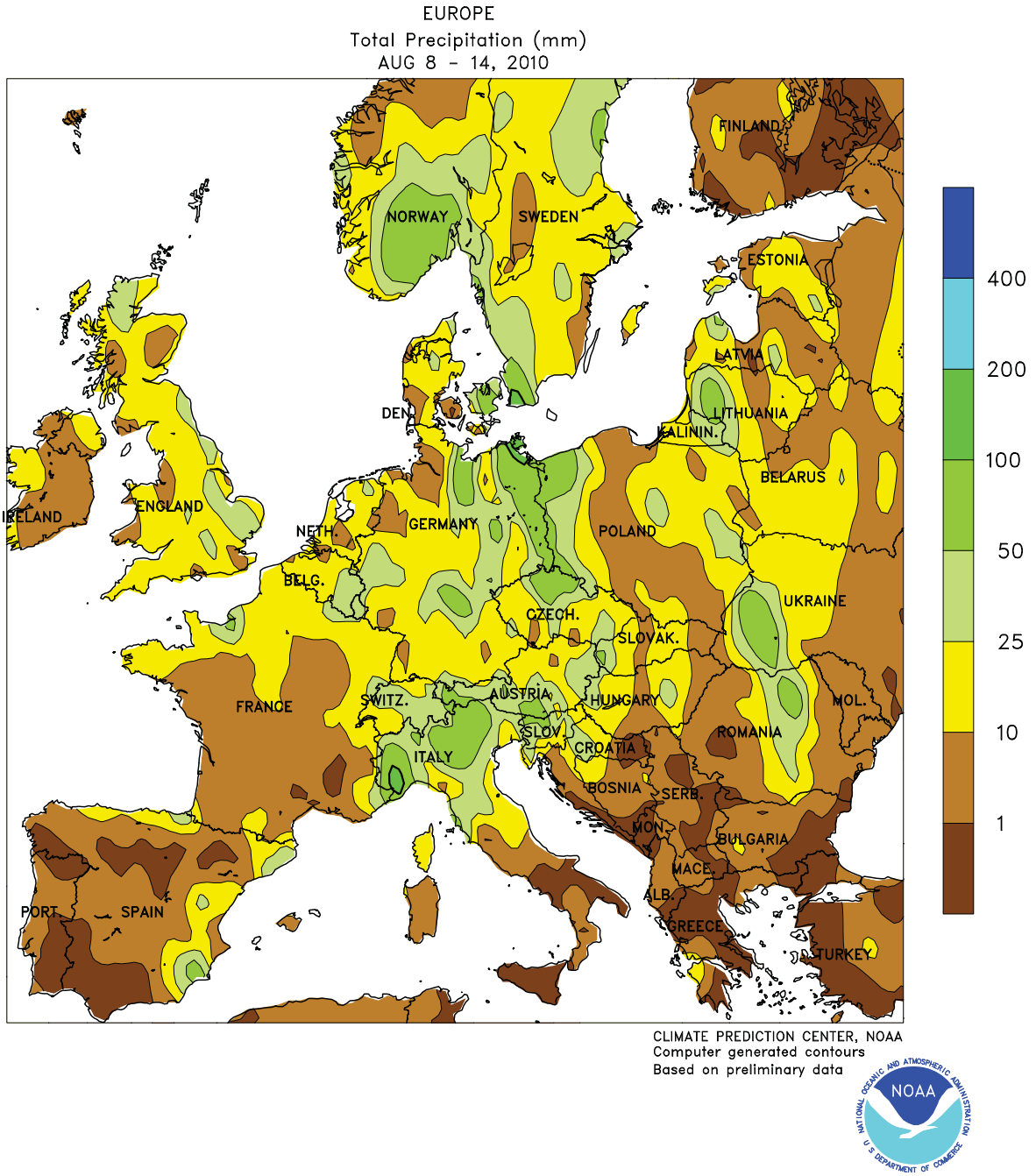
MEXICO: Beneficial rain overspread the southern plateau corn belt.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Locally heavy showers slowed fieldwork and ushered cooler weather into the region.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Warm, showery weather maintained favorable conditions for summer crops and pastures.

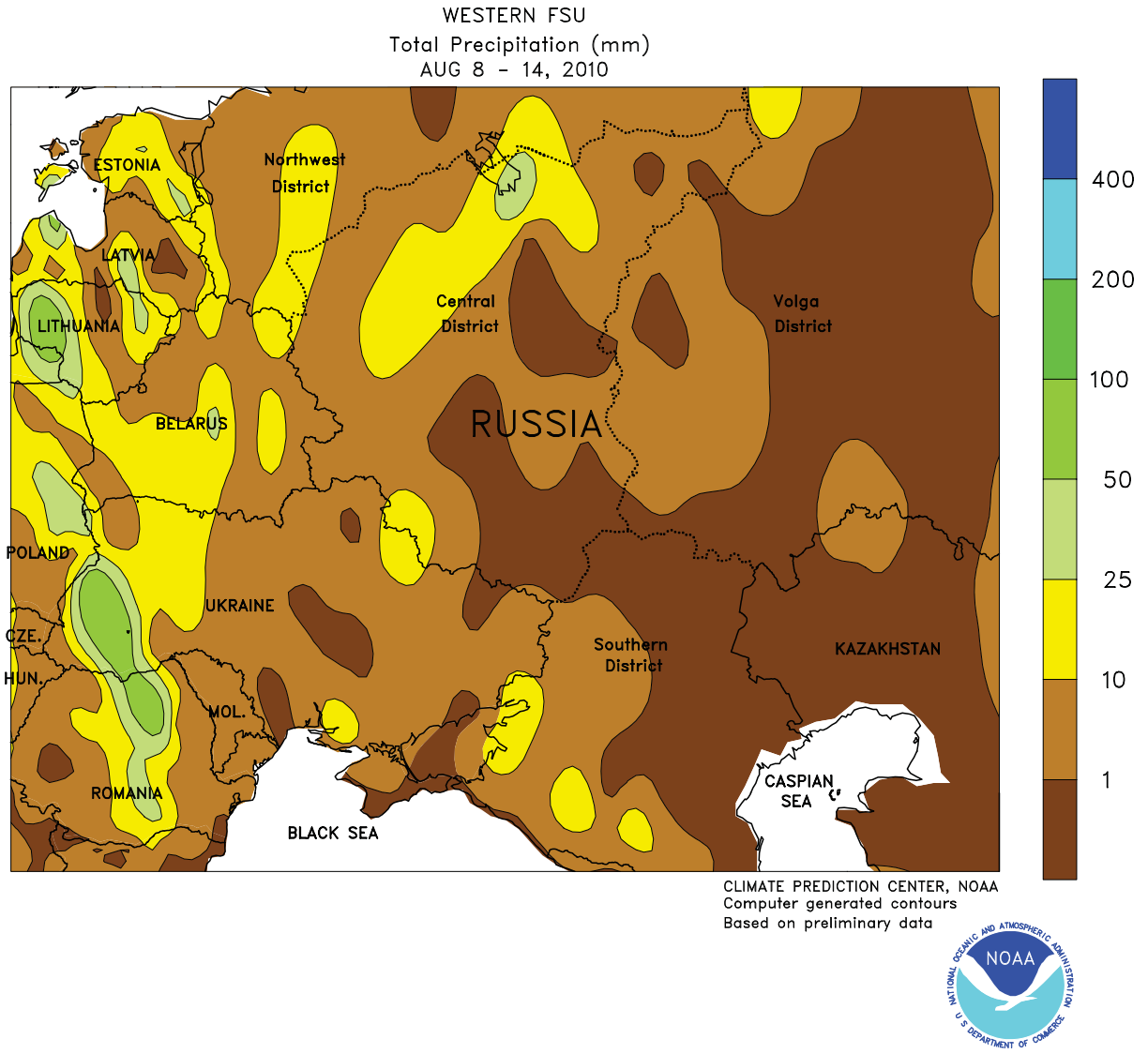


For additional information contact: meteorologists@oce.usda.gov



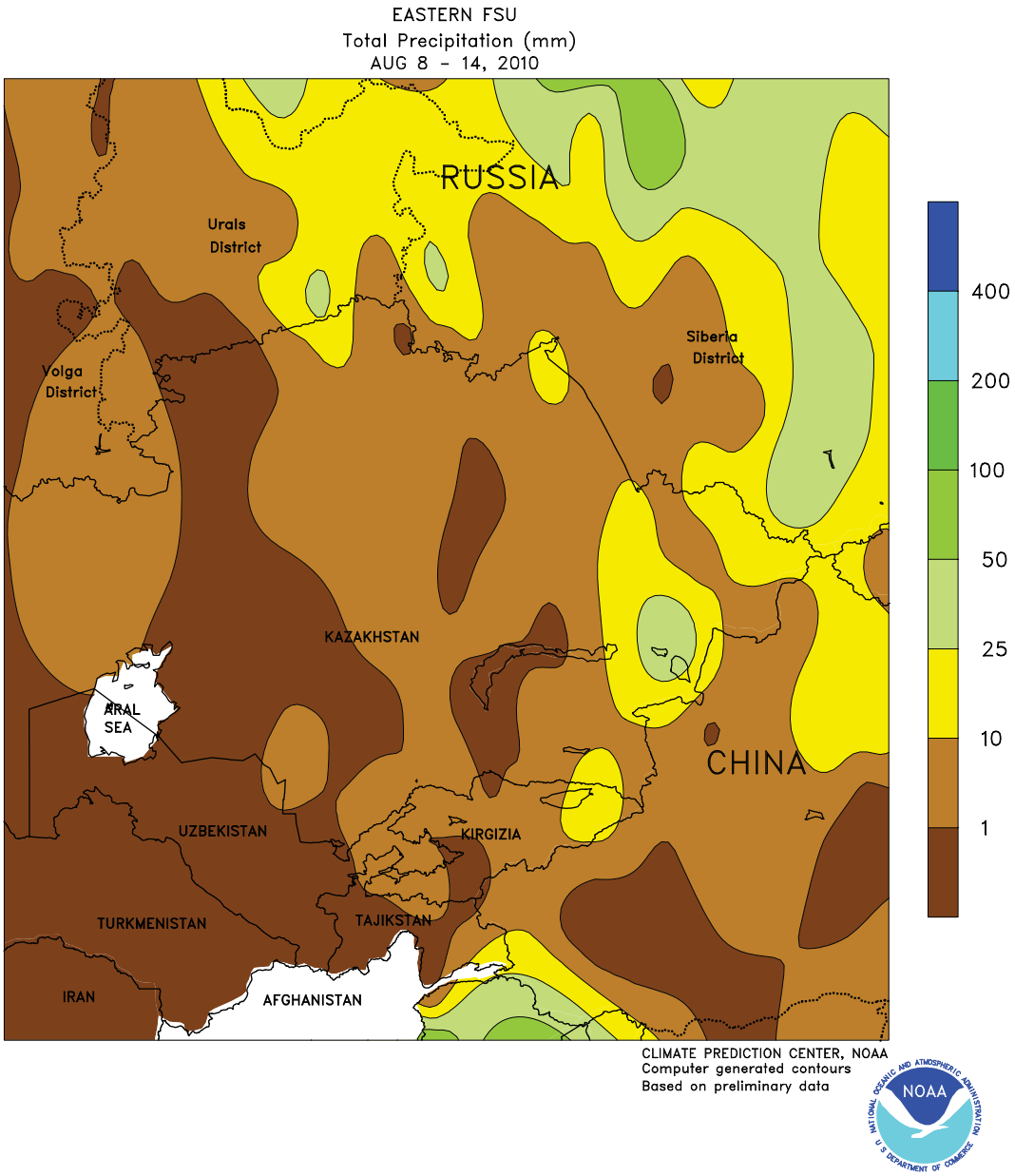
EUROPE

Persistent heavy showers in central and eastern Europe hampered fieldwork and maintained crop quality concerns. Storms continued to make little eastward progress across the continent due to a strong ridge of high pressure anchored over western and central Russia. As a result, periods of moderate to heavy rainfall (25-100 mm, locally more) from Germany and northern Italy into Poland and the Baltic States hampered spring grain harvesting and raised concerns over crop quality. The rain bypassed the Balkans, providing a favorable respite from excessive wetness, and allowed producers to resume fieldwork, including small grain harvesting. Light to moderate showers (10-30 mm) in northern France and the United Kingdom provided additional soil moisture recharge following a drier-than-normal spring and summer. In southwestern France, generally dry weather was beneficial for corn and sunflower maturation. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees C below normal over central and western Europe, however late-week heat (35-39 degrees C) in the lower Danube River Valley may have trimmed prospects for filling summer crops, although corn and sunflowers were beyond the critical reproductive stages of development.



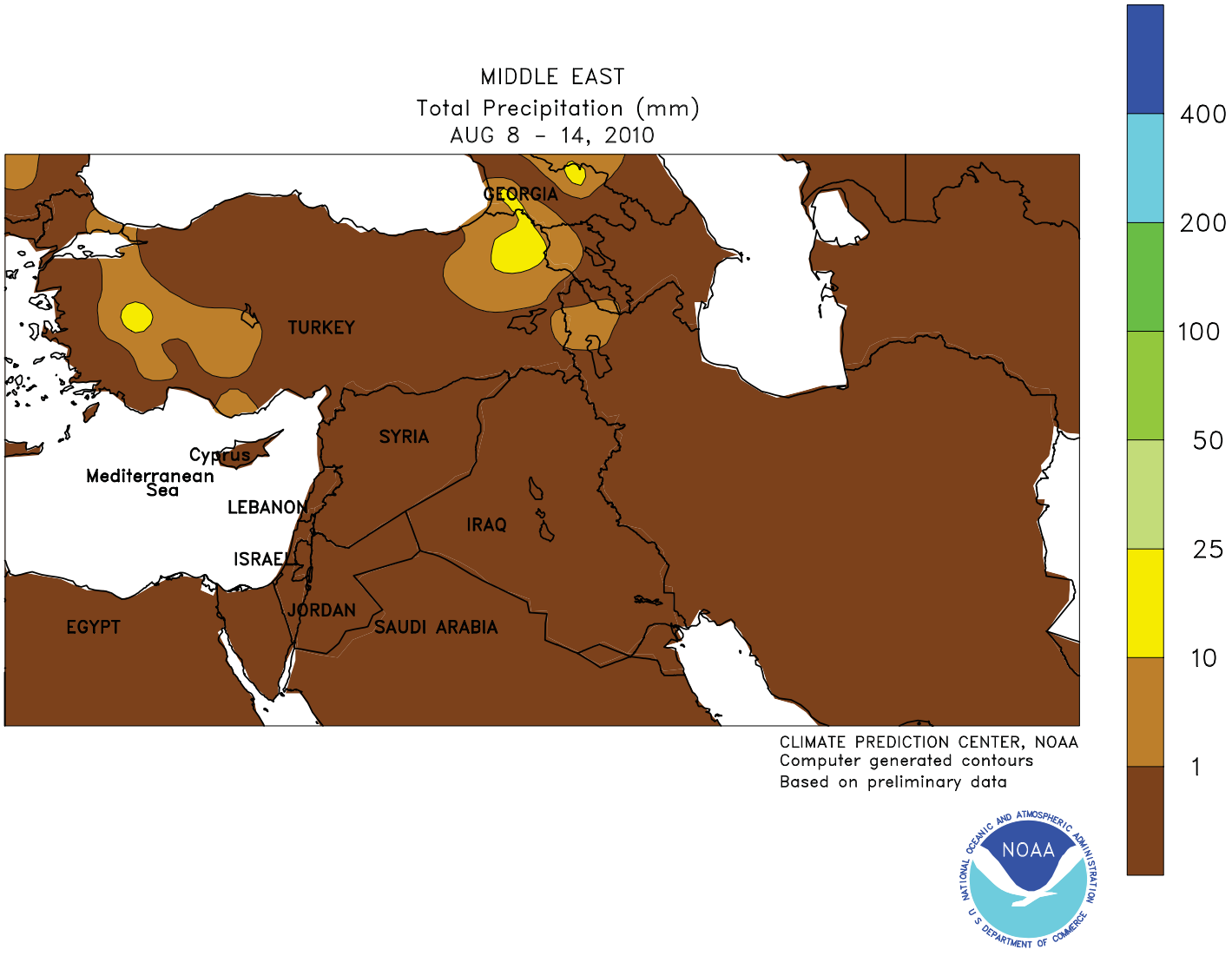
WESTERN FSU

Extreme heat and drought persisted over much of the region, although cooler weather arrived by week's end. A strong, stationary ridge of high pressure north of the Caspian Sea maintained damaging heat (35-42 degrees C) from central Ukraine and eastern Belarus into Russia and Kazakhstan, further reducing the yield potential of filling corn and sunflowers. However, as the high weakened, cooler conditions slowly broke the record-setting heat wave and provided much-needed relief to the region. In Ukraine, the thermometer reached 38 degrees C (100 degrees F) or greater for 13 consecutive days, with the streak ending on August 13. In the southern Volga District, the heat didn't relent until August 15, when the streak of 24 consecutive 38-degree days came to an end. Despite the relief, temperatures still averaged a remarkable 9 to 11 degrees C above normal over most of the region. Little if any rain was recorded over the core drought-afflicted crop districts, maintaining concerns over winter crop planting prospects. However, isolated showers and thunderstorms (10-20 mm) in western and northern portions of the drought area provided limited relief. In contrast, locally heavy rain (10-60 mm) in western-most portions of Ukraine and Belarus continued to hamper harvesting and maintain crop quality concerns, although crops are faring much better than those grown farther east.



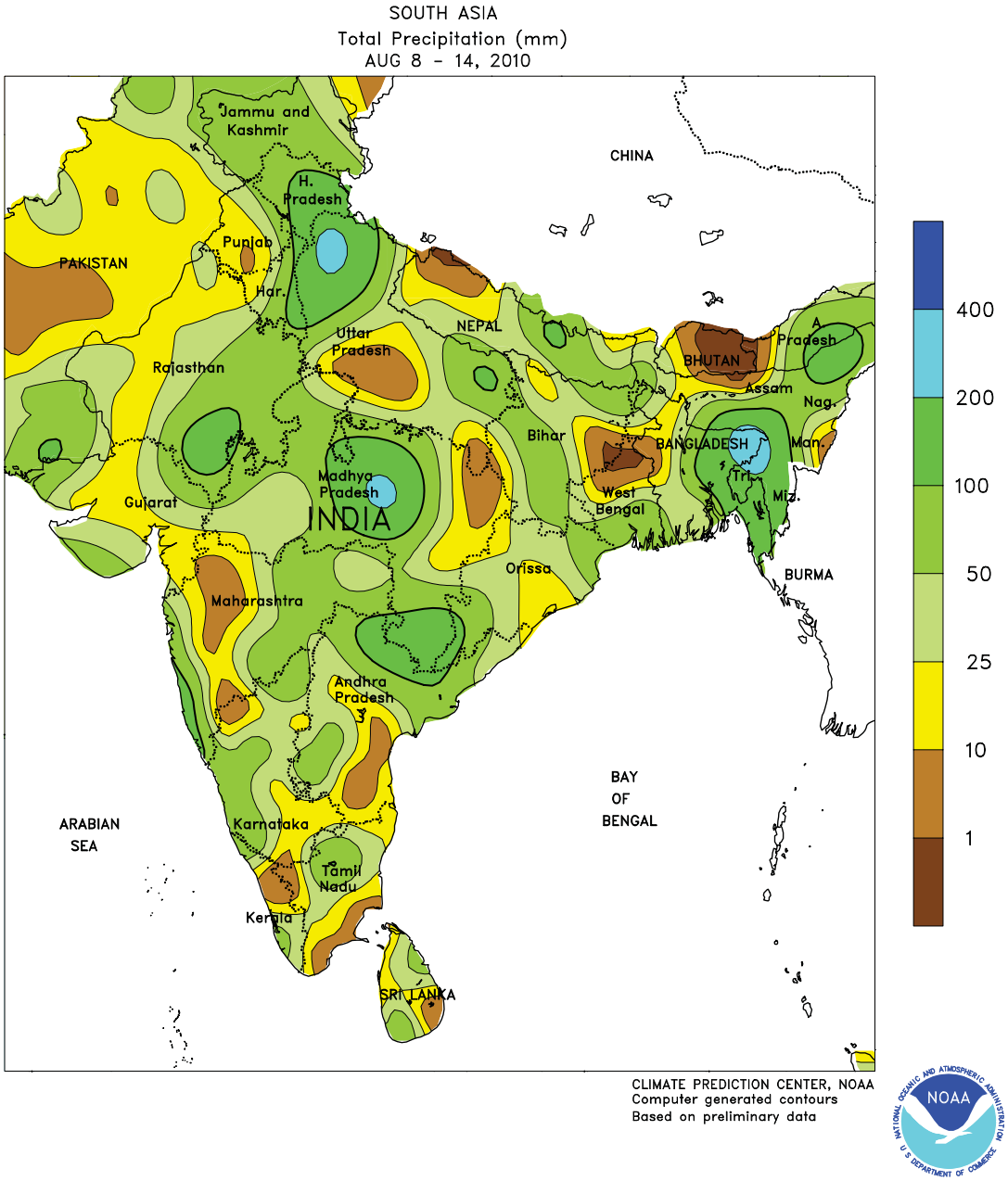
EASTERN FSU

Mostly dry conditions over western and central portions of the region contrasted with locally heavy showers in eastern-most growing districts. Rain was heaviest (10-45 mm) in eastern portions of Russia's Siberia District, maintaining favorable soil moisture for filling spring grains. Meanwhile, scattered showers and thunderstorms (5-35 mm) were reported in western Siberia and the southern Urals District, although spring grains had likely reached maturity in these growing areas. Drought remained firmly entrenched over northern Kazakhstan, where isolated showers (2-7 mm) provided little if any recharge to depleted soil moisture reserves. However, harvesting and other fieldwork proceeded with minimal delays. Across southern portions of the region, sunny skies and near-normal temperatures favored open-boll cotton in Uzbekistan, southern Kazakhstan, and central Kirgizia.



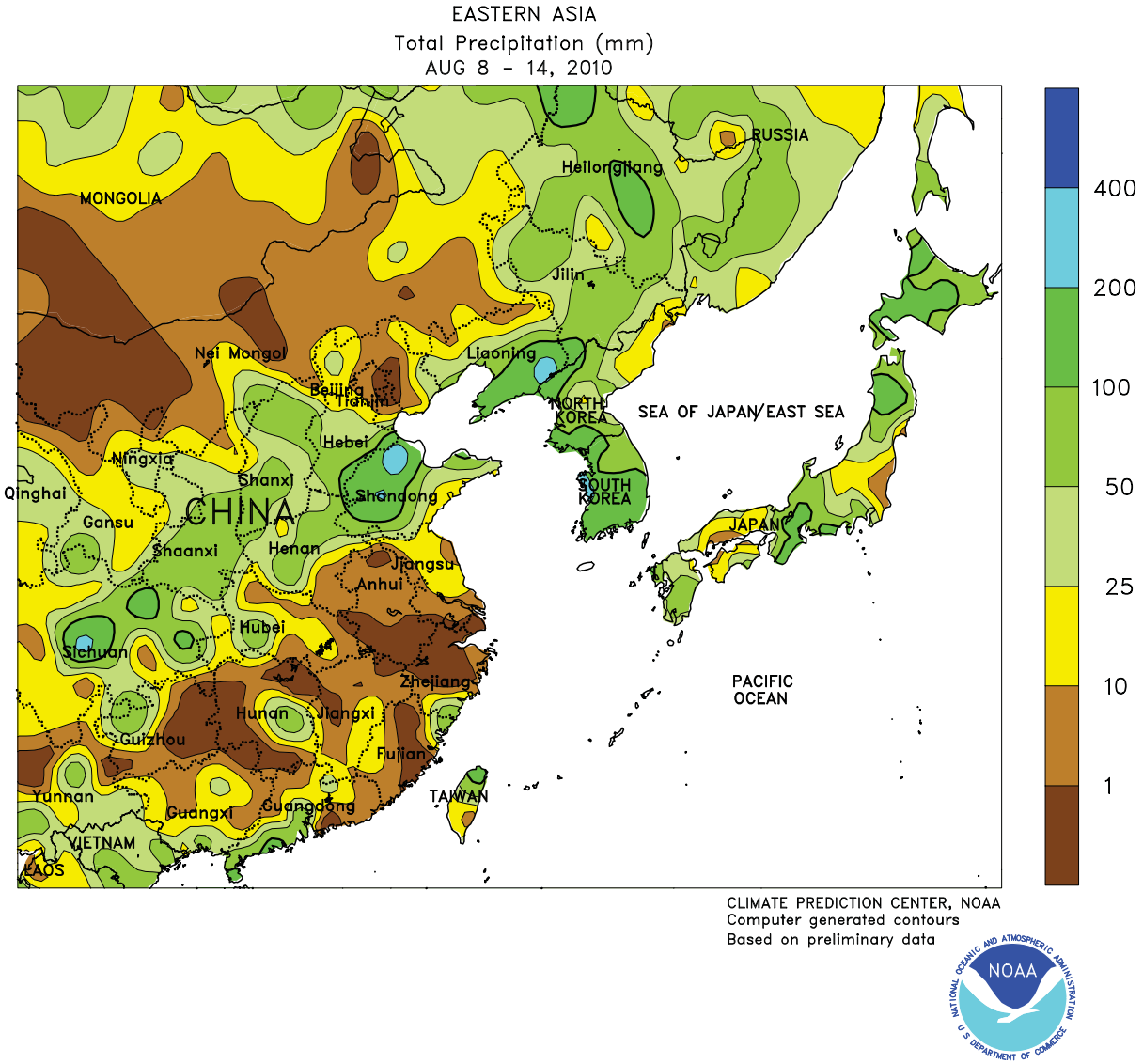
MIDDLE EAST

Seasonably dry weather prevailed over much of the region, although a few showers lingered into western growing areas. In general, sunny, hot weather maintained a rapid pace of harvesting (wheat, barley, corn, and fruit crops). The dry conditions were also beneficial for open-boll cotton. Scattered showers and thunderstorms (1-15 mm) were reported in western Turkey, although the rain was not heavy enough to raise concerns for cotton or cause significant fieldwork delays.



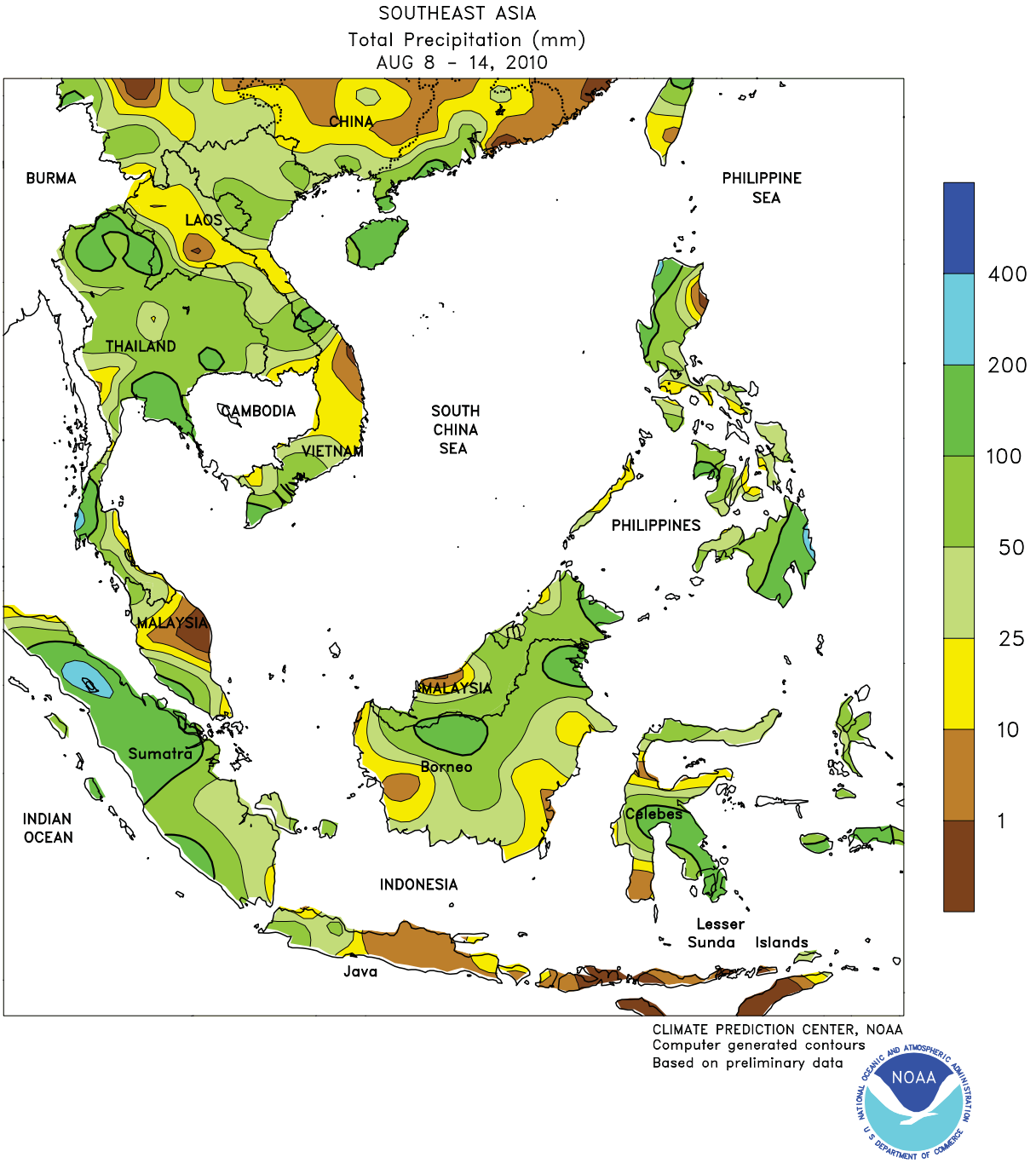
SOUTH ASIA

Monsoon showers covered much of the sub-continent through the week. Rainfall totals of 10 to over 100 mm maintained favorable soil moisture for summer (kharif) crops across India. The heaviest rain amounts (50-100 mm or more) occurred in central and northern growing areas, benefiting newly planted cotton in Maharashtra, while maintaining abundant to excessive soil moisture for rice and cotton in Punjab and Haryana. In addition, over 50 mm of rain eased concerns of reduced monsoon rainfall in rice areas of Bihar. Meanwhile in Pakistan, heavy showers (over 50 mm) throughout Punjab maintained flooding concerns for the Indus River system where most of the country's rice and cotton are grown. The monsoon typically remains active in Pakistan and northern India through August.



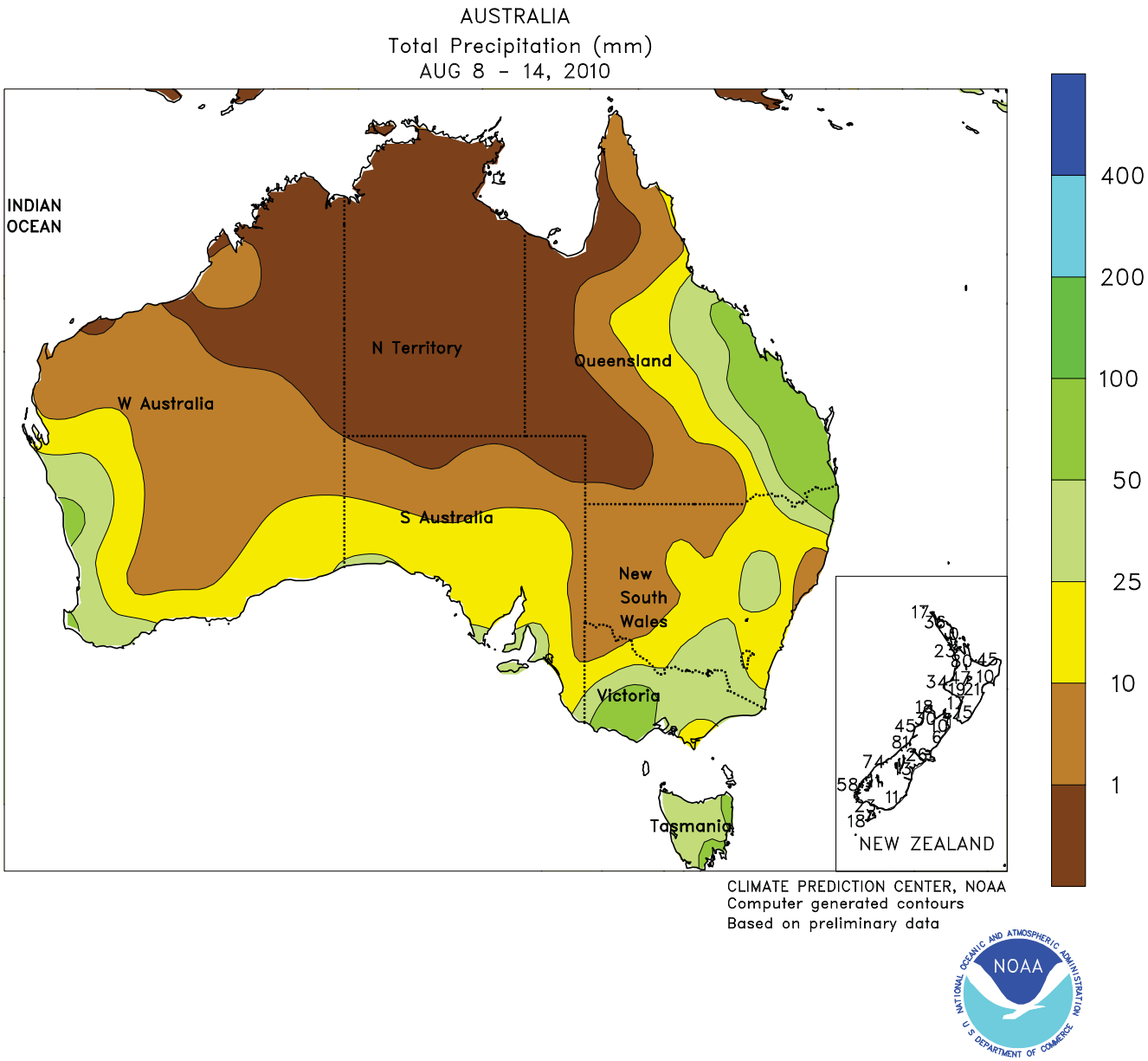
EASTERN ASIA

Mostly dry weather continued across southern China's rice areas, easing the excessive wetness from several weeks of inundating rainfall. Late-season rice transplanting was likely nearing completion and soil moisture remained high for the crop. Meanwhile, a narrow band of heavy showers extended from the Sichuan Basin into Manchuria. Rainfall totals ranged from 25 to 100 mm with localized amounts over 100 mm. The moisture was beneficial for reproductive corn, rice, and soybeans in the northeast as well as corn, soybeans, and cotton nearing maturation across the North China Plain and into the Yangtze Valley. Elsewhere in the region, Tropical Cyclone Dianmu formed east of Taiwan early in the week and moved north toward the Korean Peninsula. The system made landfall in southwestern South Korea with 45 knot tropical storm winds, skirted the coast, and quickly emerged into the Sea of Japan where it dissipated prior to making landfall in central Japan. Dianmu brought flooding rainfall (over 200 mm) to much of South Korea, including key rice areas in the south. Rainfall amounts over 100 mm reached into North Korea and parts of Japan, causing some minor flooding.



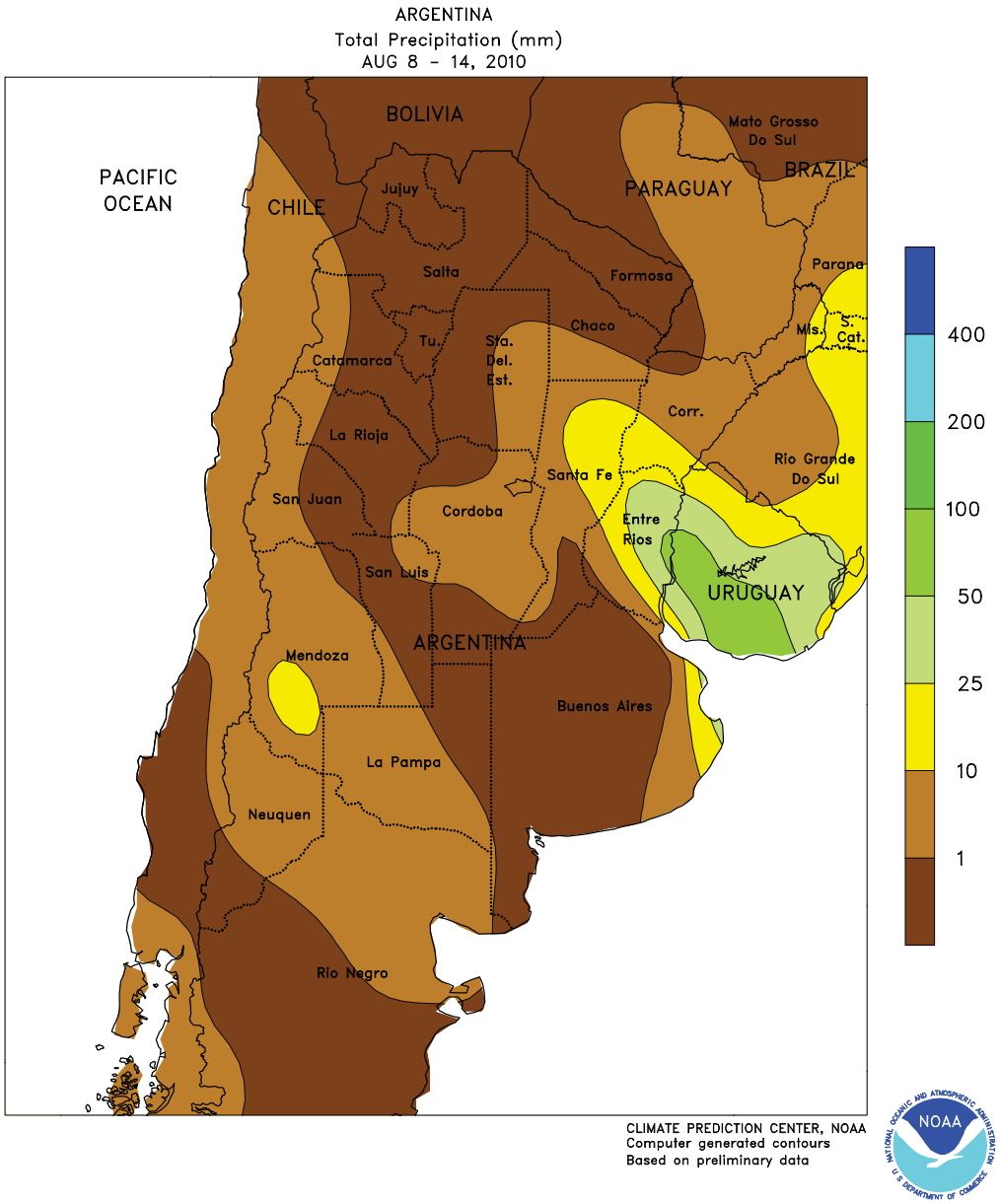
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Monsoon rains continued to recharge soils in Thailand with abundant moisture. Rainfall amounts over 50 mm ensured favorable prospects for heading rice and reproductive to filling corn. In fact, the three major growing regions have received above normal rainfall for the season to date. In Vietnam, 50 to 100 mm of rain boosted moisture supplies in the south as winter rice transplanting increased. Somewhat lesser amounts (25-50 mm) prevailed in northern Vietnam, benefiting newly transplanted winter rice. The southwest monsoon remained active across the Philippines, where 25 to over 100 mm of rain maintained favorable soil moisture for rice and corn. Seasonal rainfall, thus far, has been near to above normal for most regions, ensuring a much-improved summer crop compared with last winter's crop. Elsewhere, torrential showers (over 100 mm) caused delays in oil palm harvesting throughout Malaysia and Indonesia but especially on the island of Sumatra and Borneo, where rainfall amounts were the heaviest.



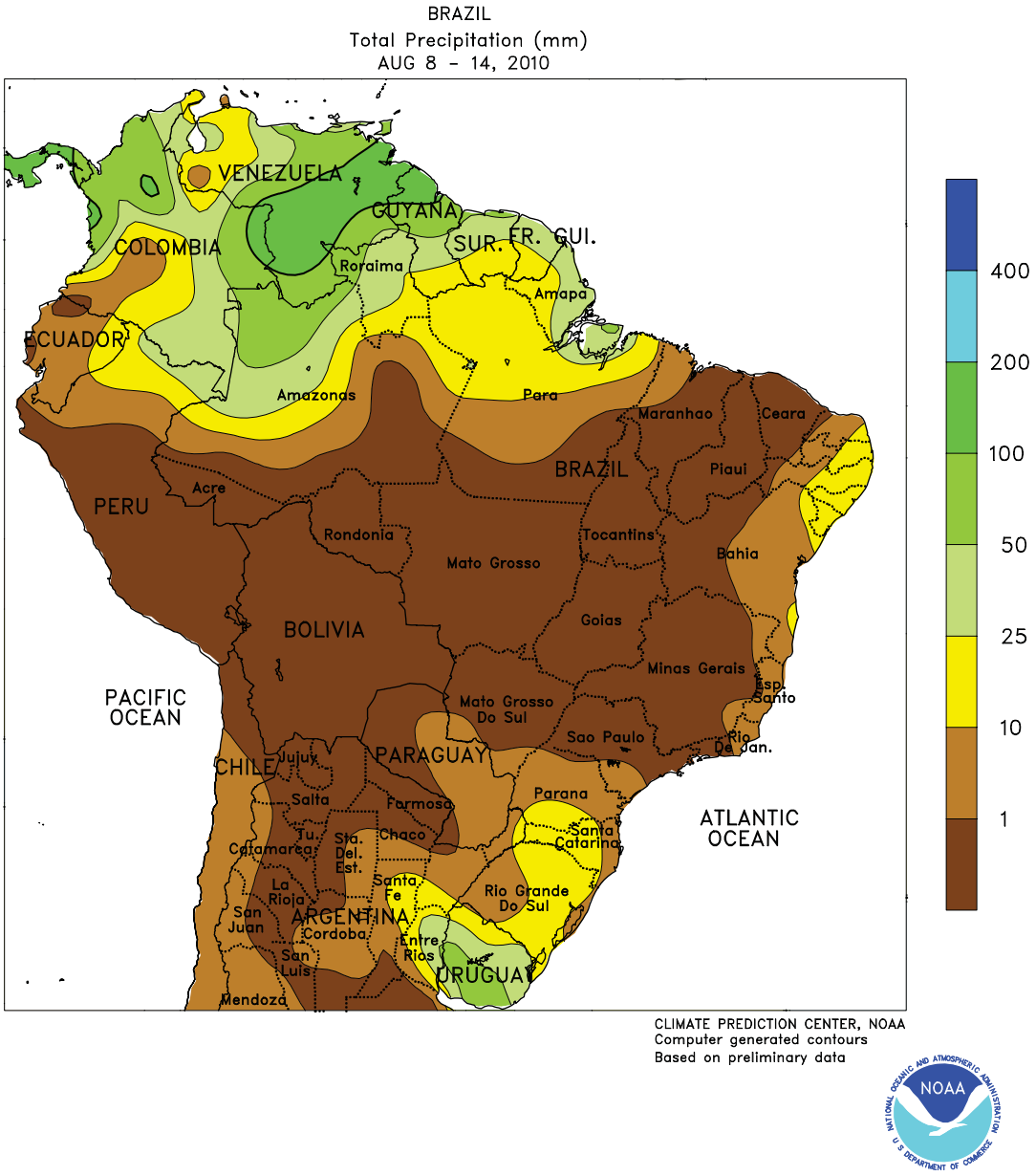
AUSTRALIA

Widespread showers (10-35 mm) overspread Western Australia, providing a needed boost in topsoil moisture for vegetative winter grains and oilseeds. Additional rain is needed, however, to reverse the recent drying trend and to maintain yield potential as spring approaches and crops enter the critical reproductive and filling stages of development. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, soaking rains (10-50 mm or more) continued to favor winter grain and oilseed development throughout much of southern and eastern Australia, maintaining good to excellent crop prospects in many locations. Temperatures in the wheat belt averaged near normal.



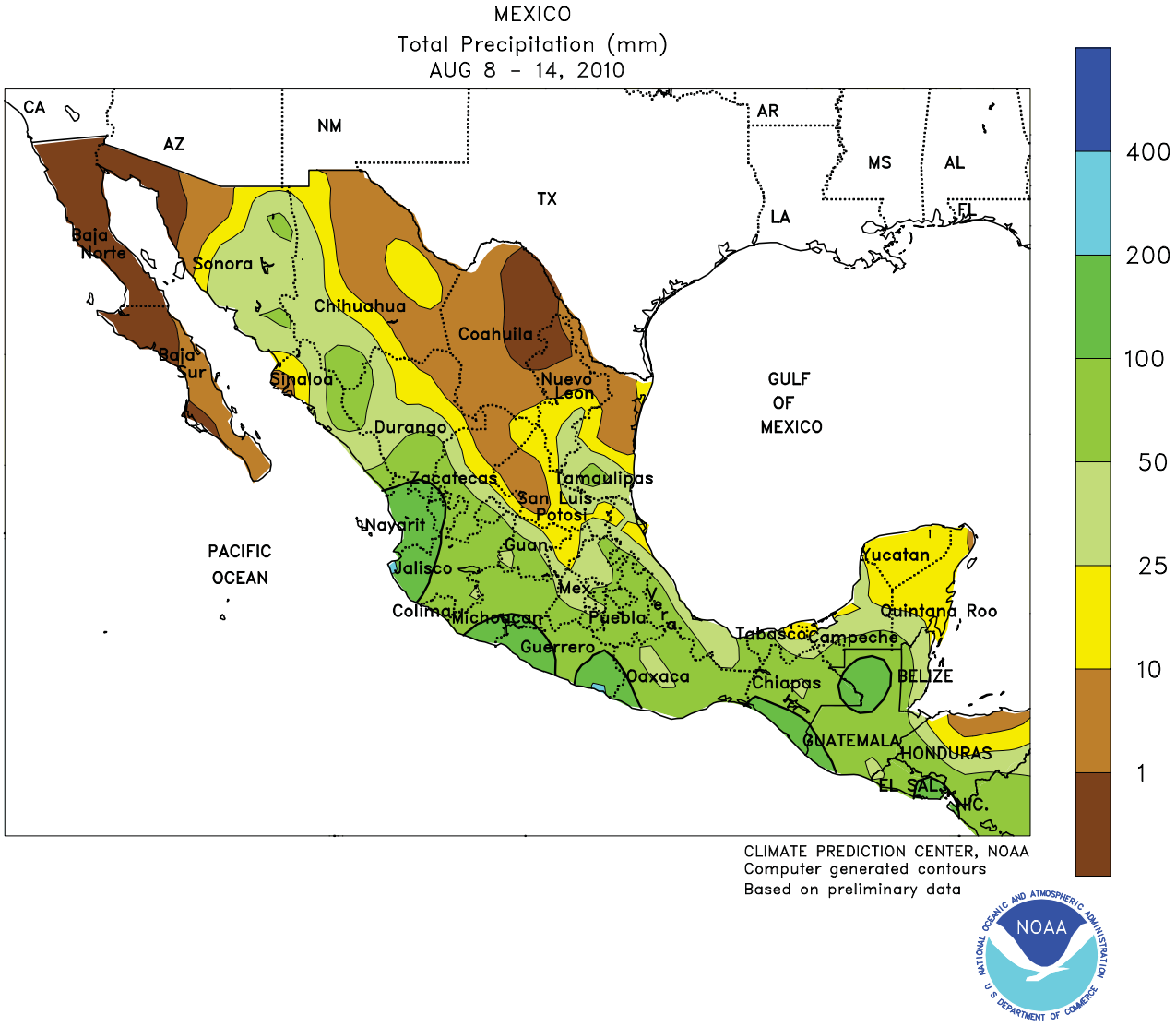
ARGENTINA

Unseasonably cool, dry weather continued to dominate major farming areas of Argentina. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal throughout the region, with freezing temperatures extending as far north as Chaco. In central Argentina (La Pampa, Buenos Aires, and nearby locations in Cordoba and Santa Fe), lows typically ranged from -7 to 0 degrees C, sustaining slow rates of development of emerging to vegetative winter grains. However, the drier weather supported the final stages of corn harvesting and aided wheat planting in important production areas of southeastern Buenos Aries that had recently been too wet for fieldwork. Farther north, the cool, dry weather was favorable for mature cotton but frost may have affected some northwestern fruit and sugarcane areas. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, winter wheat was 95 percent planted as of August 12, slightly ahead of last year's pace. However, this year's planted acreage is currently forecast to be higher than last year due to better moisture conditions and, as has been more recently reported, the prospects of higher returns for wheat with respect to other crops.



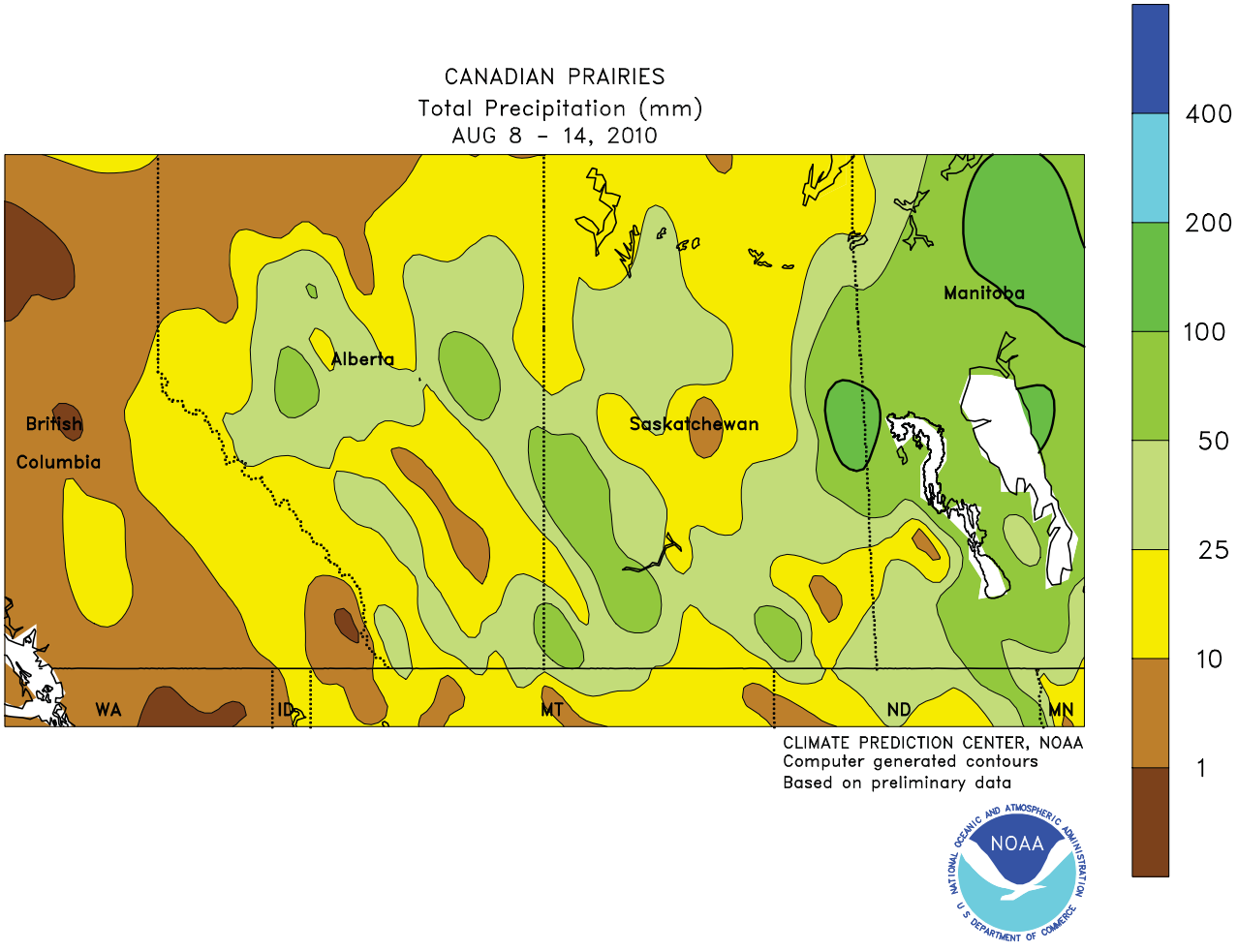
BRAZIL

Unseasonably cold weather lingered over the south, slowing winter grain development but likely having little impact on other crops. Weekly temperatures averaged up to 3 degrees C below normal in Rio Grande do Sul, with lows falling into the low single digits C. Light rain (3-25 mm) accompanied the cool weather, but dry weather along the coast improved conditions for transportation of sugarcane. Farther north, dryness and warmth (temperatures averaging 1-2 degrees C above normal) favored sugarcane and coffee harvesting in Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais. Harvesting of second-crop (safrinha) corn is usually underway by now in the Center-West Region (Mato Grosso, Goias, and northern Mato Grosso do Sul) and nearby locations in Minas Gerais, Sao Paulo, and Parana. Historically, wheat harvesting begins in September in some of the more northerly production areas; fieldwork usually runs from October to December in Rio Grande do Sul.



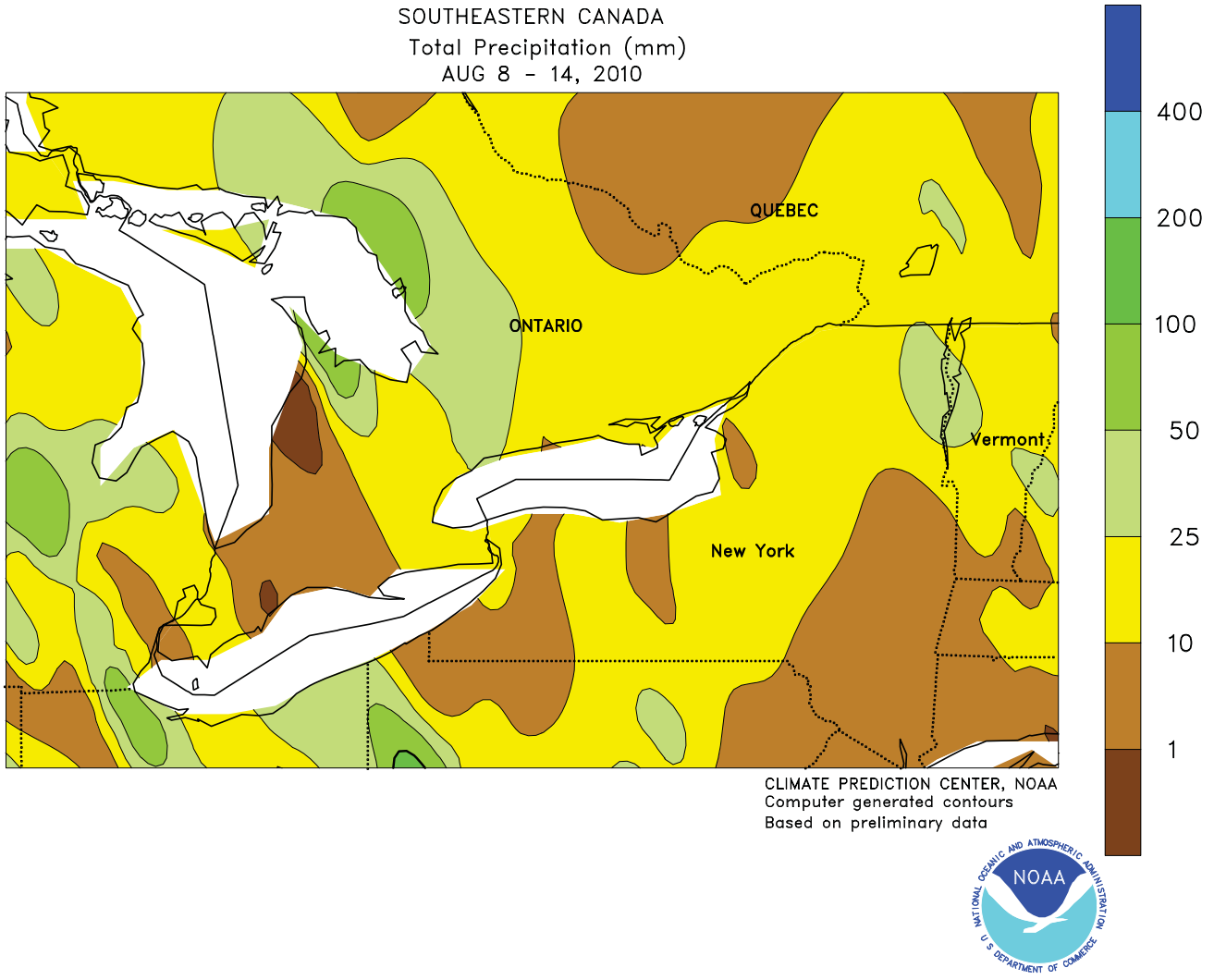
MEXICO

Seasonal showers increased from the previous week over the south and west, benefiting rain-fed summer crops and boosting reservoirs. Rainfall totaled 25 to 50 mm or more over most of the southern plateau corn belt after last week's lull. In addition, locally heavy showers (50-100 mm or more) returned to farming areas along the western and southern Pacific Coasts (Nayarit to Chiapas). Elsewhere, somewhat lower rainfall was recorded along the Gulf Coast, with rainfall totaling 10 to 50 mm in Veracruz. Meanwhile, monsoon showers increased in coverage over the northwest (Sonora, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, and Durango).



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

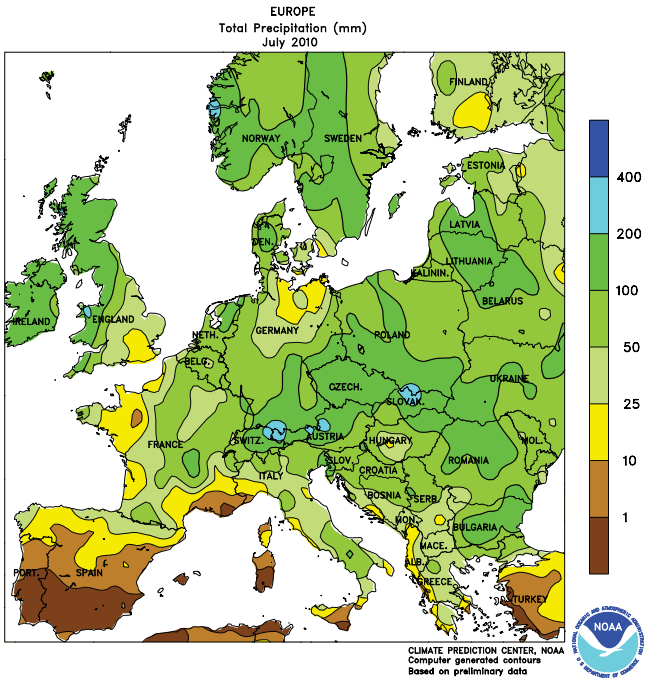
A wetter weather pattern dominated the region, hampering seasonal fieldwork but providing a boost in moisture for immature spring crops. In most areas, rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm, although pockets of heavier rain were scattered throughout the Prairies. The exception continued to be the Peace River Valley, where unfavorable dryness (less than 10 mm) persisted. Weekly temperatures averaged near to above normal in most areas, with highs briefly reaching the lower 30s degrees C in many southern growing areas. However, the weather cooled after the onset of the heaviest rain, and by week's end, highs barely reached 20 degrees C. A return to warmer weather would be welcome for development of spring grains and oilseeds, which have lagged the normal pace in development for much of the season. The first autumn freeze usually occurs in early September, and an early to on-time freeze could result in some damage to late-planted crops.

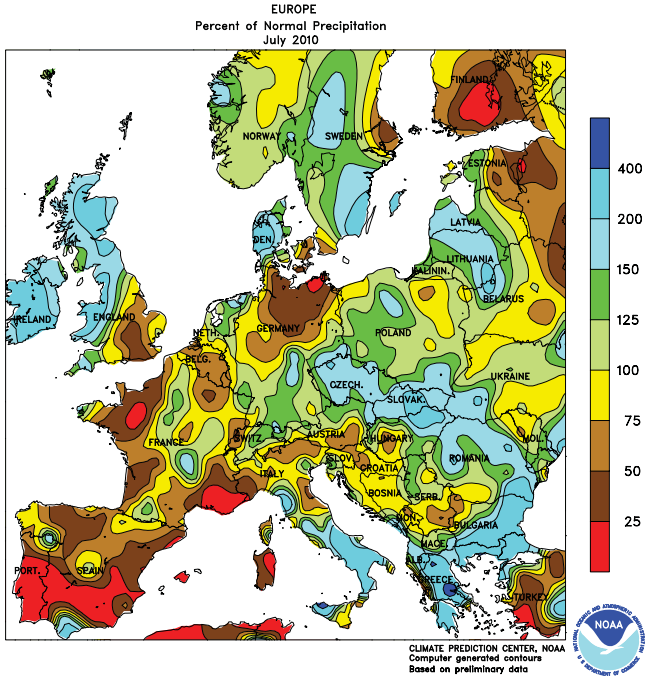


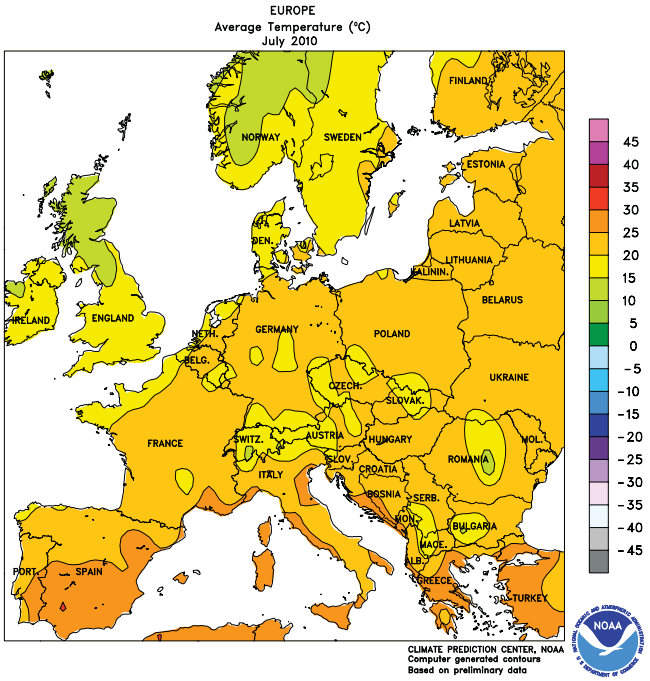
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

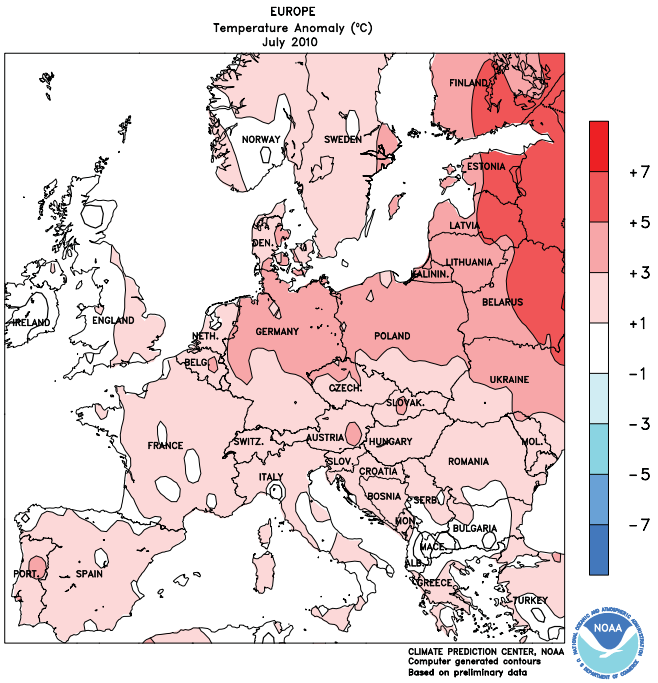
Warm, showery weather maintained overall favorable conditions for summer crops and pastures. Most areas received 10 to 25 mm of rain, with isolated amounts in excess of 50 mm in southwestern Ontario. Most of the rain came early in the week, and drier conditions afterward favored harvesting of winter wheat and hay. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees C above normal in most areas, with highs reaching the upper 20s and lower 30s degrees C.

July International Temperature and Precipitation Maps



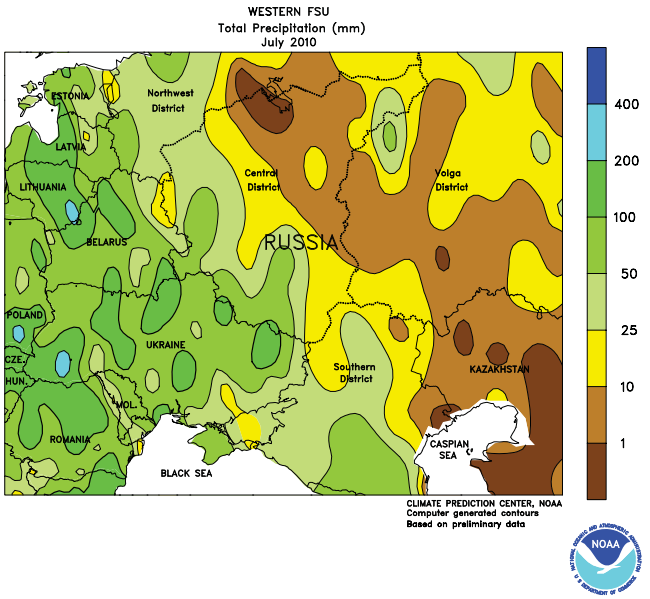


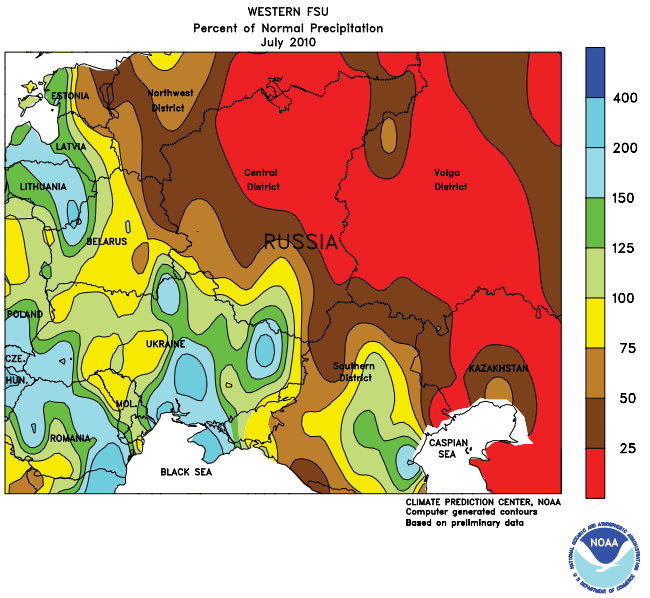


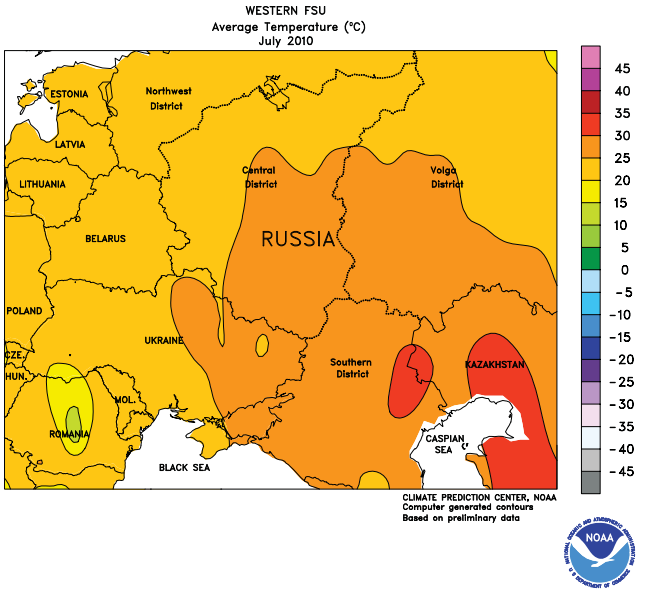


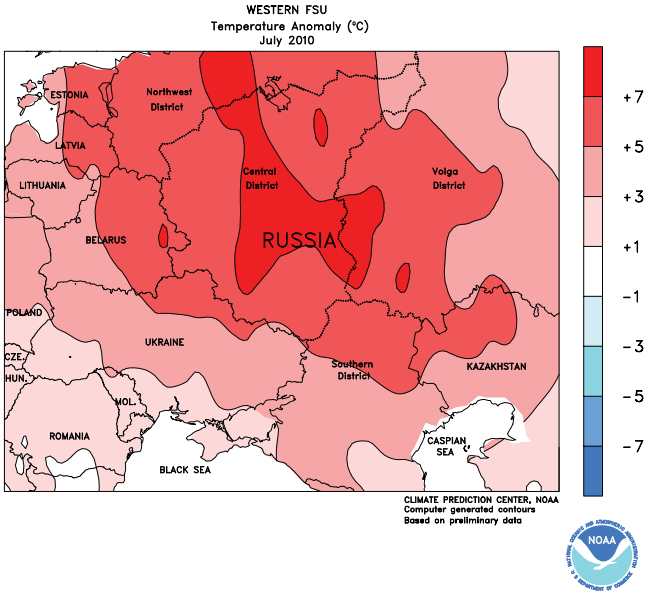
EUROPE

In July, drier- and warmer-than-normal weather reduced yield prospects for filling small grains across northern and western Europe. However, winter crop harvesting and other summer fieldwork proceeded at a rapid pace, especially in France and Spain. In contrast, persistent, locally heavy rainfall in eastern Europe hampered wheat harvesting and reduced yield prospects for late-filling crops. Soil moisture remained adequate to abundant for reproductive to filling corn and sunflowers in the Balkans.



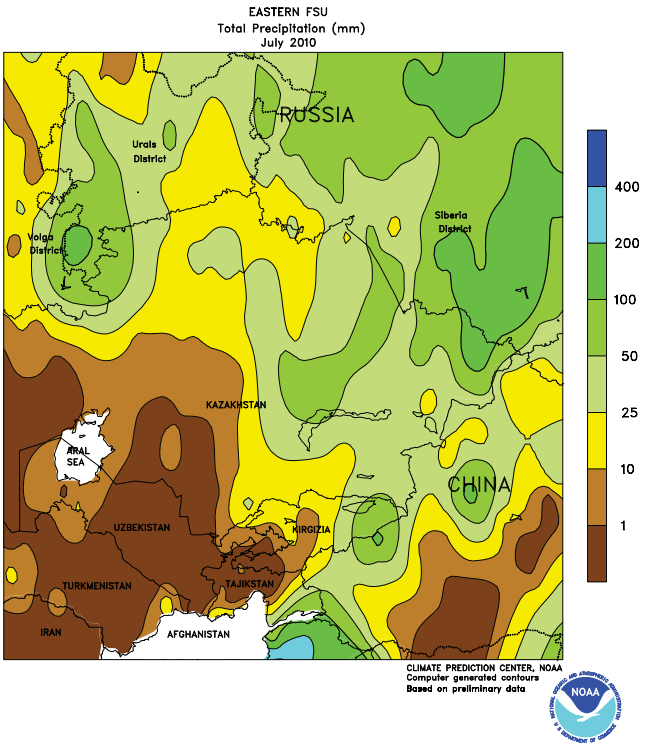


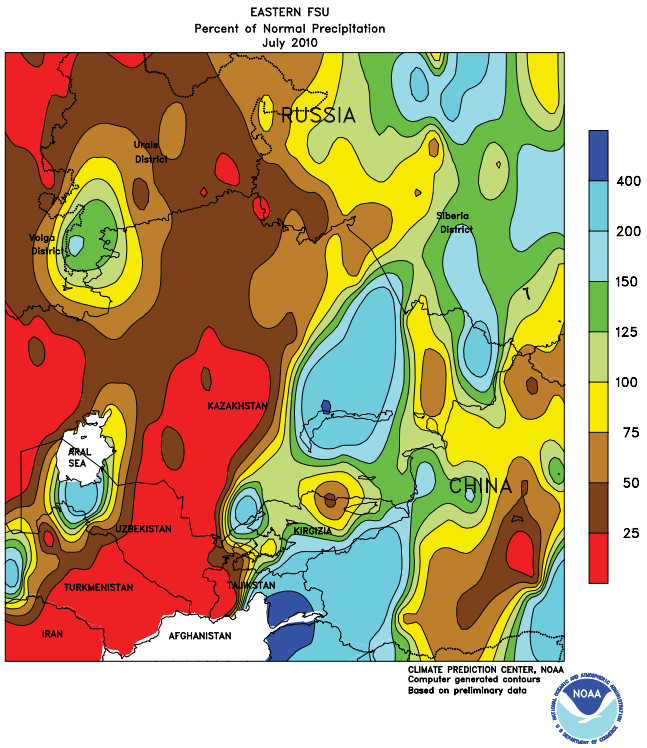


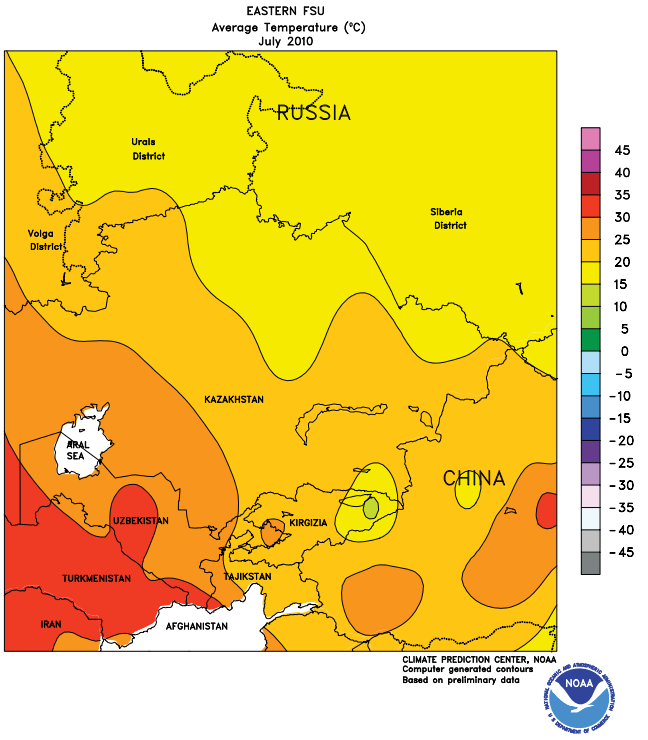


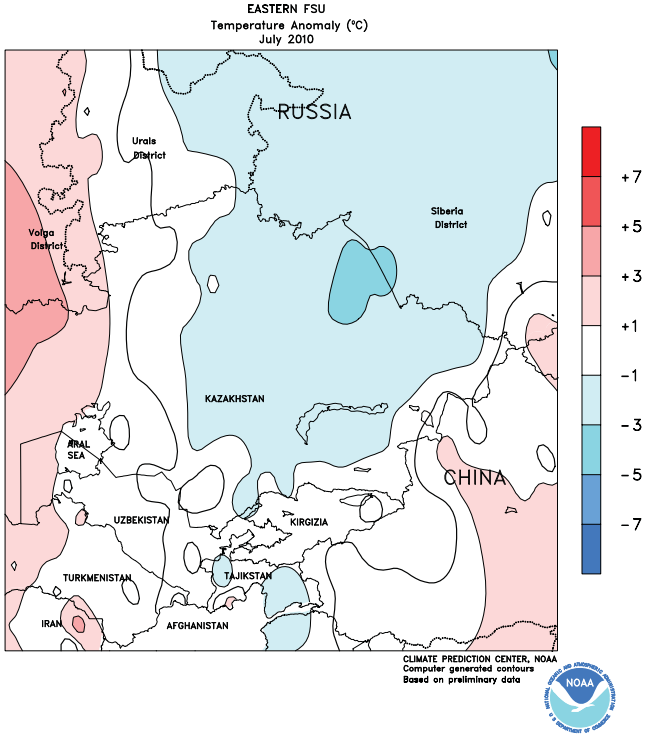
WESTERN FSU

During July, intense heat and extreme drought persisted in Russia, further reducing yield prospects for filling spring grains and reproductive to filling summer crops. As of early August, topsoil moisture remained extremely limited, raising concerns for upcoming winter crop planting. The dry weather facilitated small grain harvesting, most notably in southern-most areas which have escaped the brunt of this year's drought. By month's end, extreme heat and unfavorable dryness expanded into eastern Ukraine and the Southern District, impacting late-reproductive to filling corn and sunflowers. In contrast, excessively wet weather affected grain quality and hampered wheat harvesting in Belarus and western Ukraine.



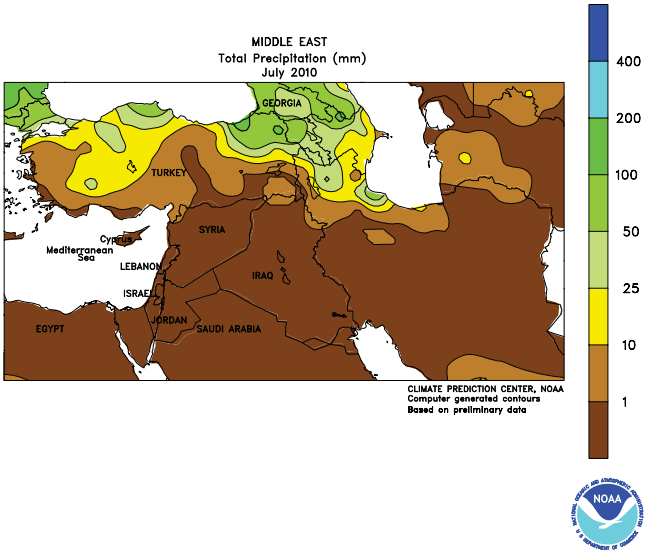


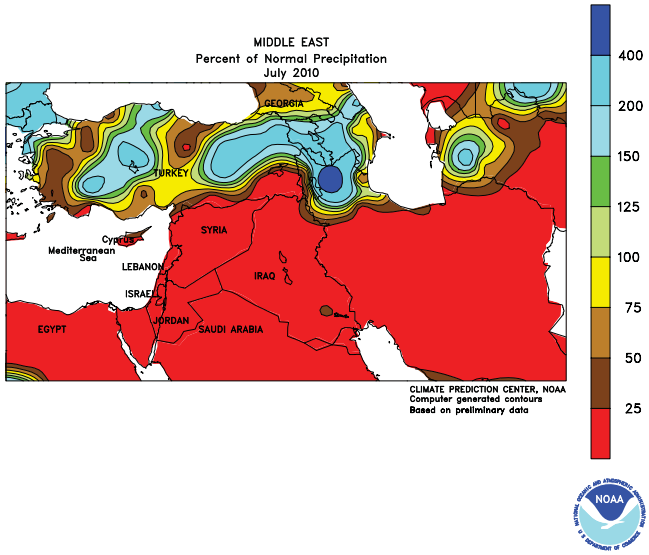


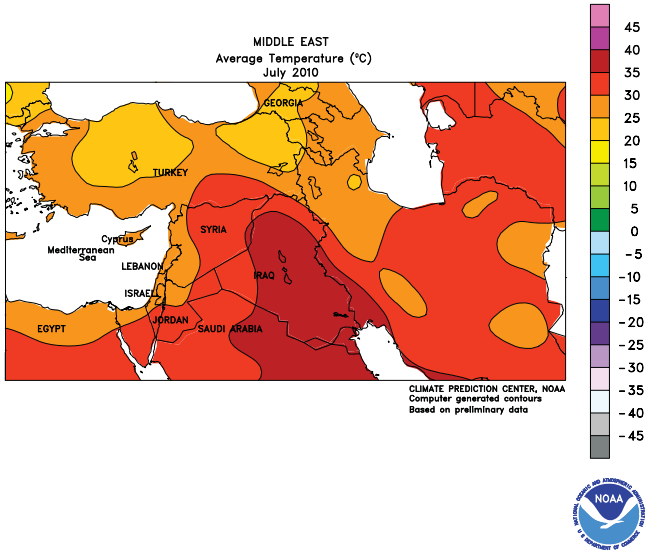


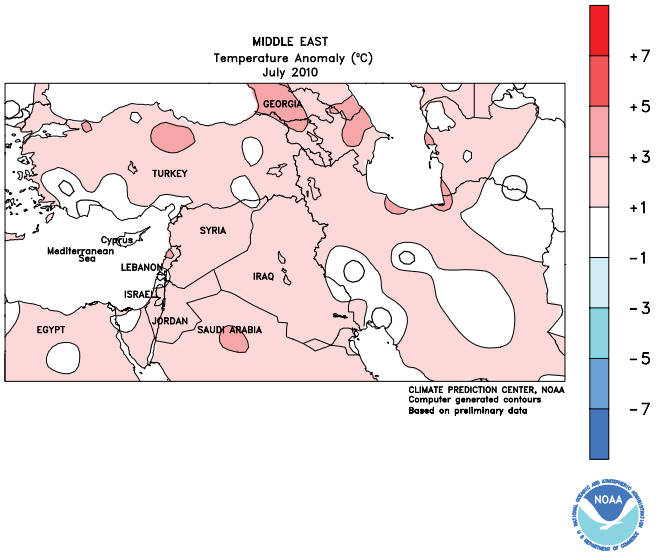
EASTERN FSU

In July, cool, showery weather favored filling spring grains in the Siberia District. Farther west, drought remained firmly entrenched over northern Kazakhstan and the southern Urals District, further reducing yield prospects for filling spring wheat. Cool weather prevailed over much of the region, although heat returned to western crop areas by month's end.



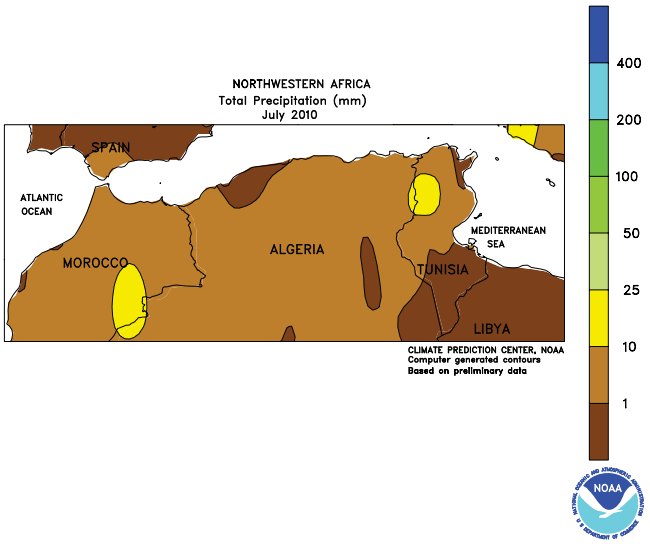


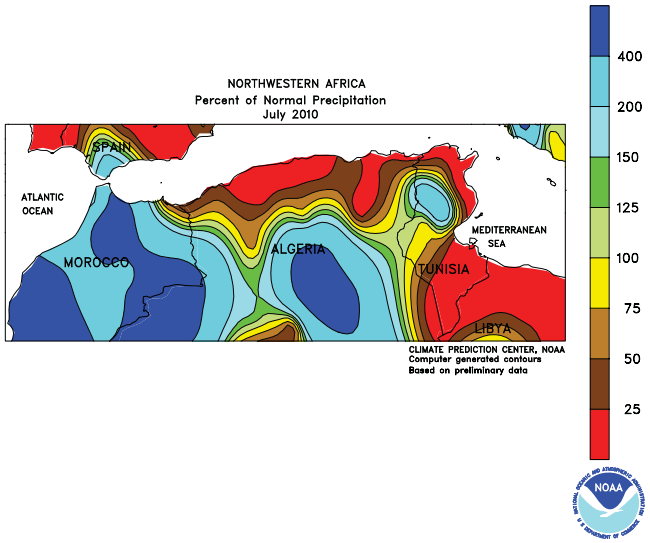


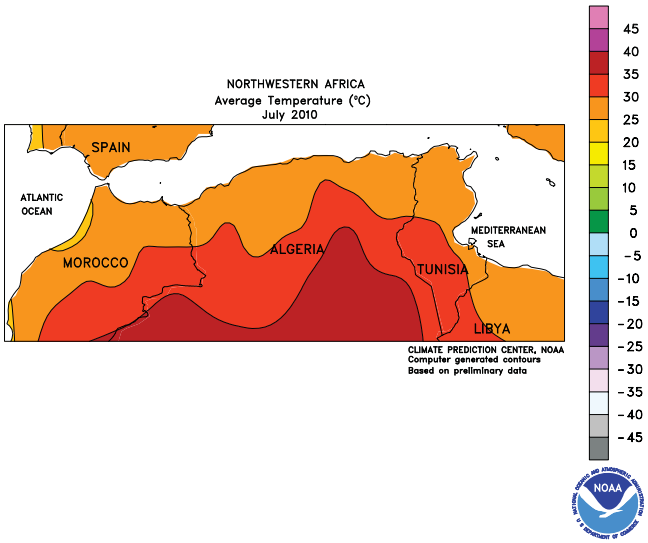


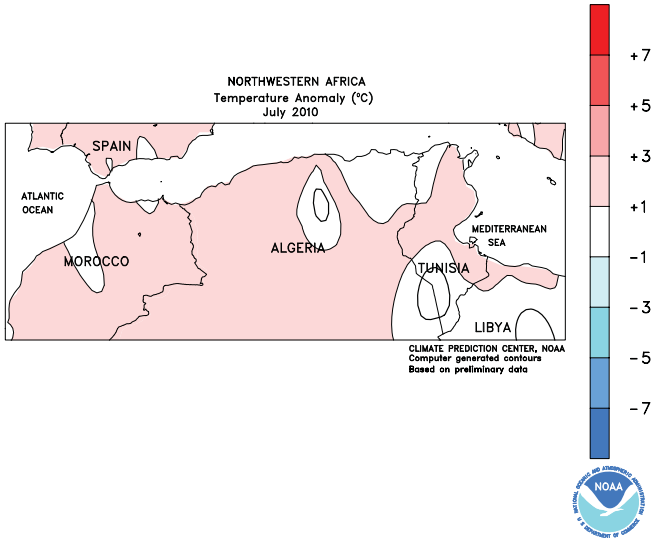
MIDDLE EAST

In July, showers across central and northern Turkey benefited filling corn and other summer crops. Rainfall totals exceeded 25 mm over western portions of the Anatolia Plateau and along the Black Sea coast, which equated to more than 200 percent of normal. Turkey's western cotton areas remained favorably dry. Elsewhere, seasonable dryness promoted the harvesting of winter grains, spring-sown crops, and fruit.



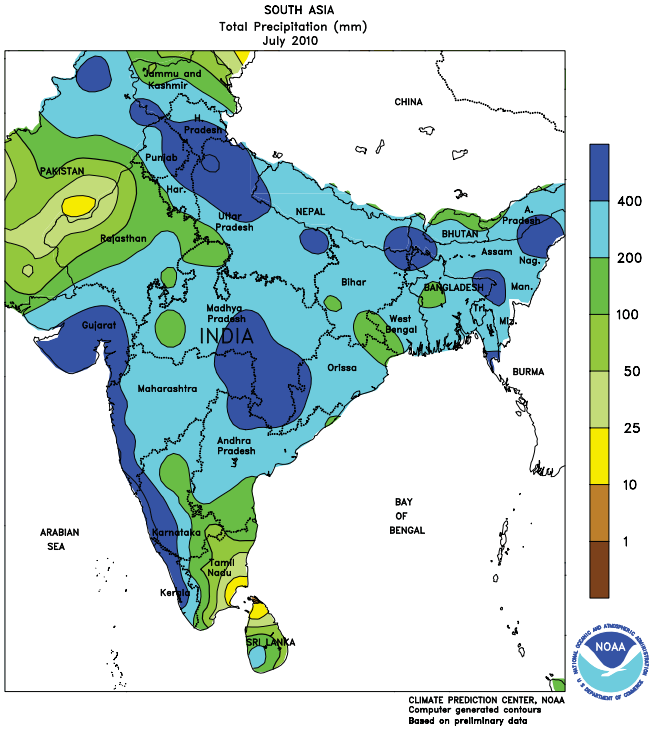


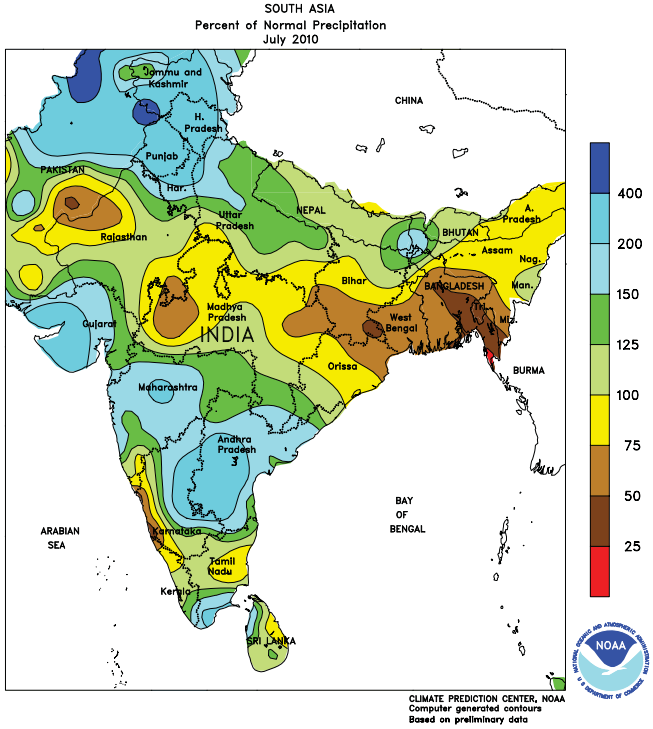


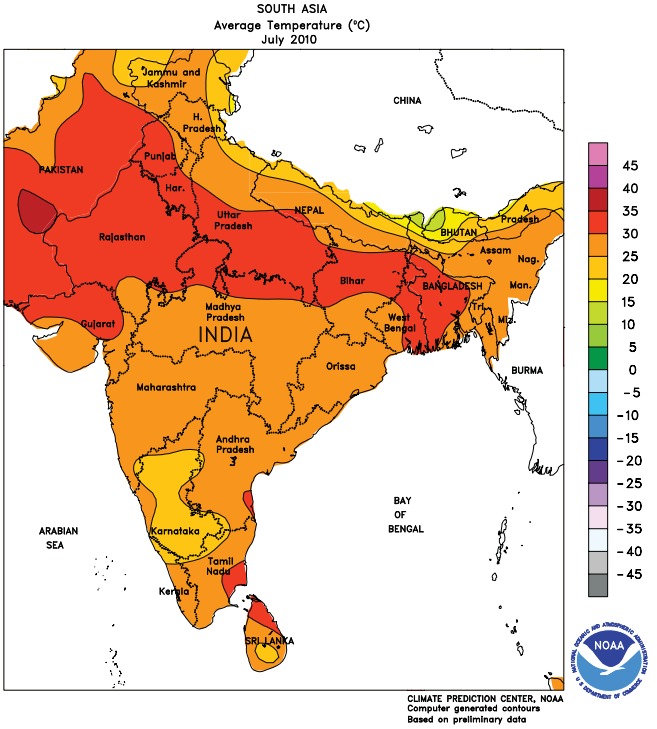


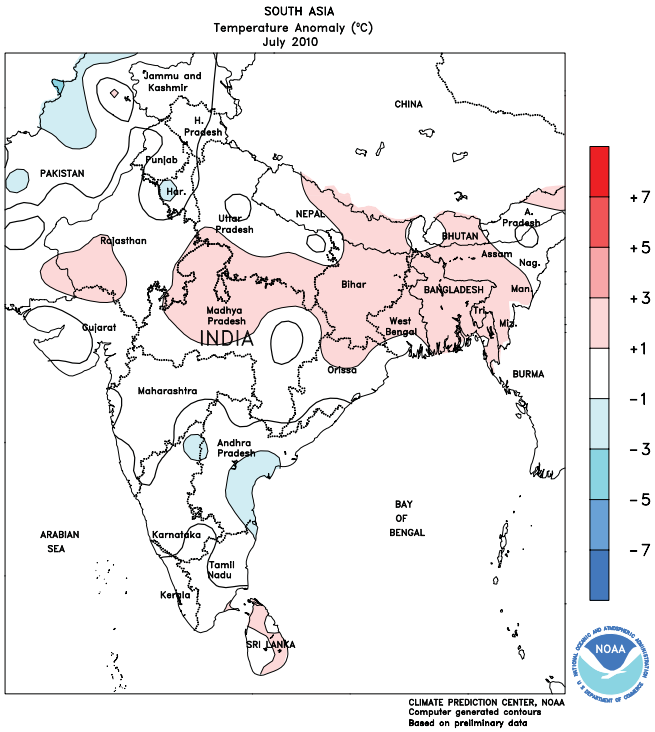
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

During July, seasonably dry, hot weather was favorable for late winter crop harvesting. A few isolated showers were recorded in southern Algeria (10-35 mm) and in interior portions of Morocco (up to 10 mm), but the rain was generally inconsequential for agriculture.



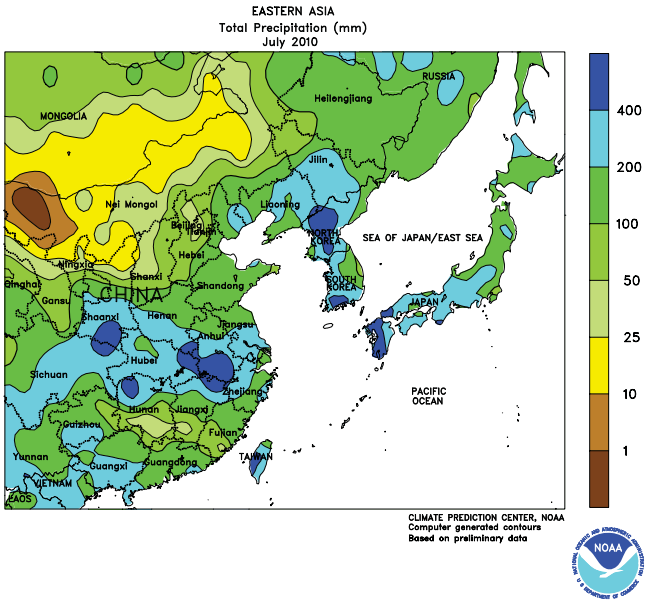


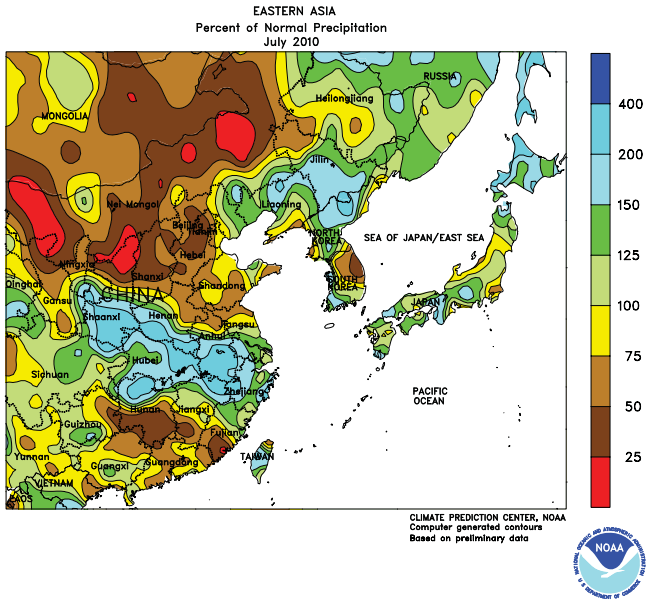


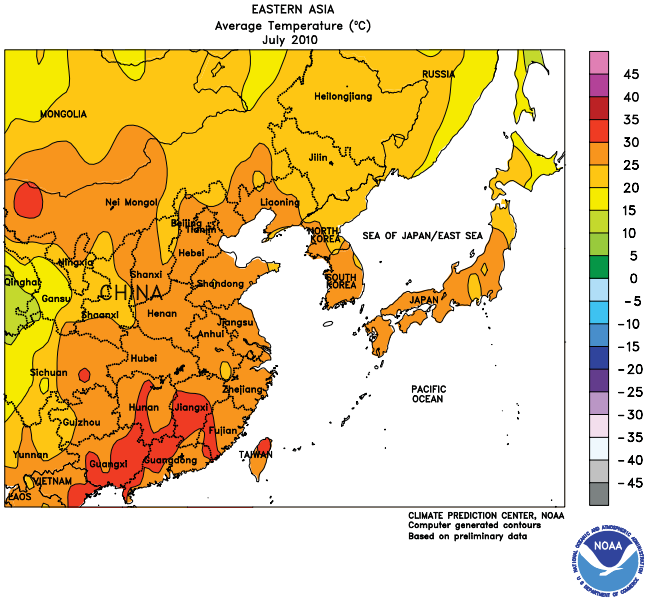


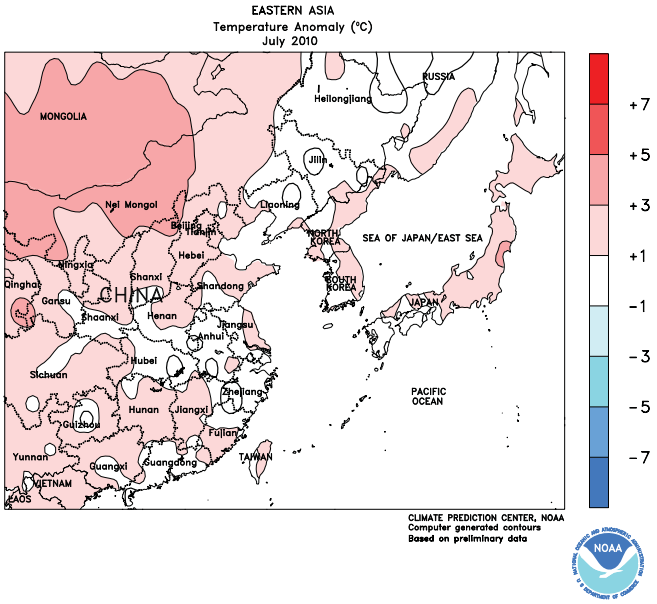
SOUTH ASIA

During July, above-normal rainfall prevailed across much of India. Torrential rainfall caused minor flooding in cotton and rice areas of northern India at mid-month. The rain eventually spread into Pakistan and by August, significant flooding was causing damage to crops (including cotton and rice) and the country's infrastructure. Although pockets of below-normal rainfall prevailed in eastern rice areas of India, soil moisture remained adequate for rice in most areas. Crop prospects across India remained favorable with the improved monsoon compared to last year.



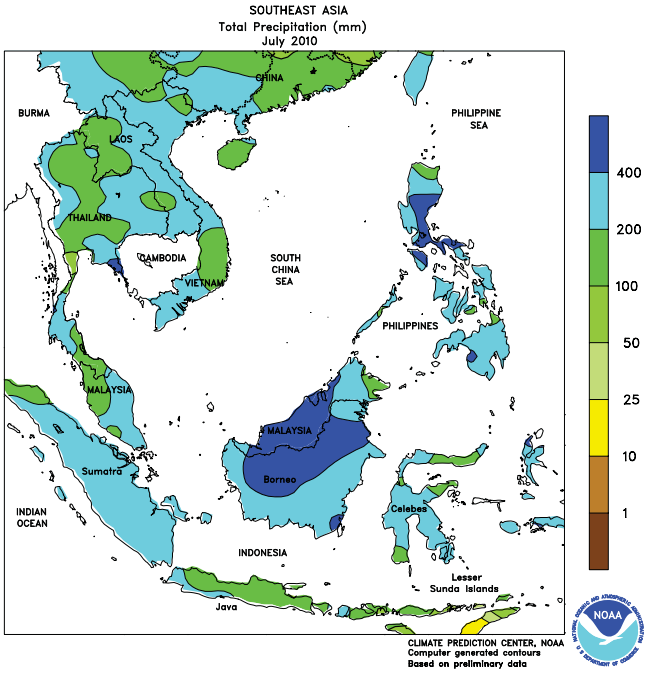


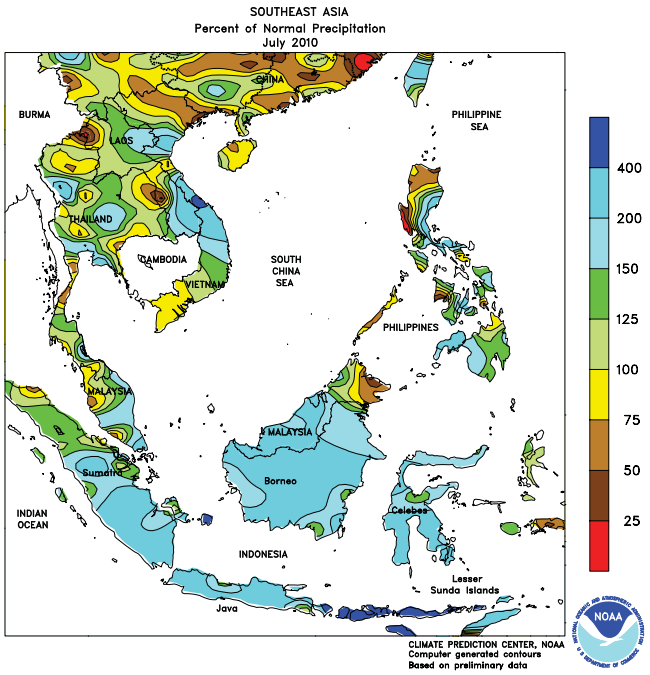


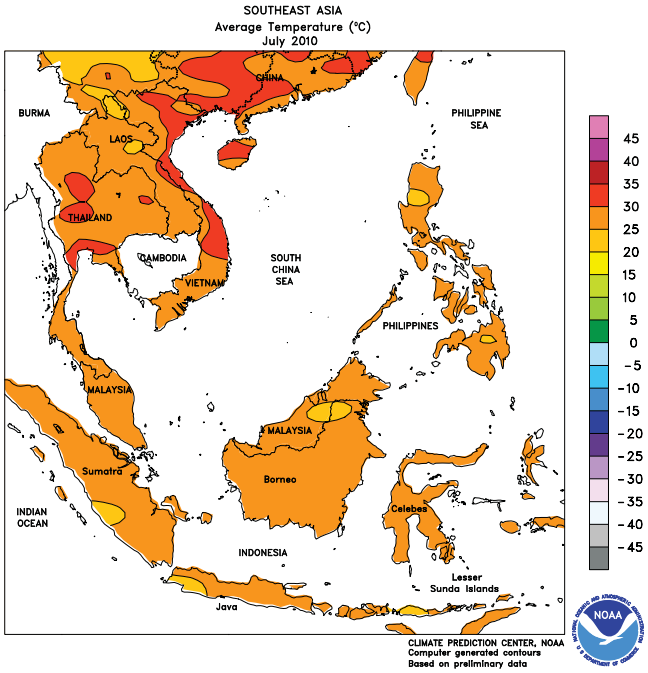


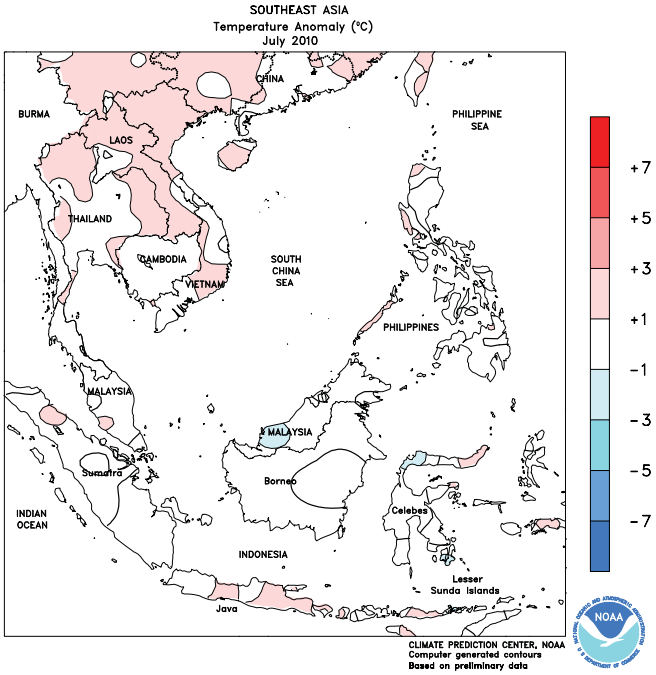
EASTERN ASIA

Localized flooding prevailed for much of July across the Yangtze Valley, with only minor effects on agriculture. Meanwhile, increased rainfall across the North China Plain and Manchuria boosted soil moisture for summer crops and maintained favorable crop prospects.



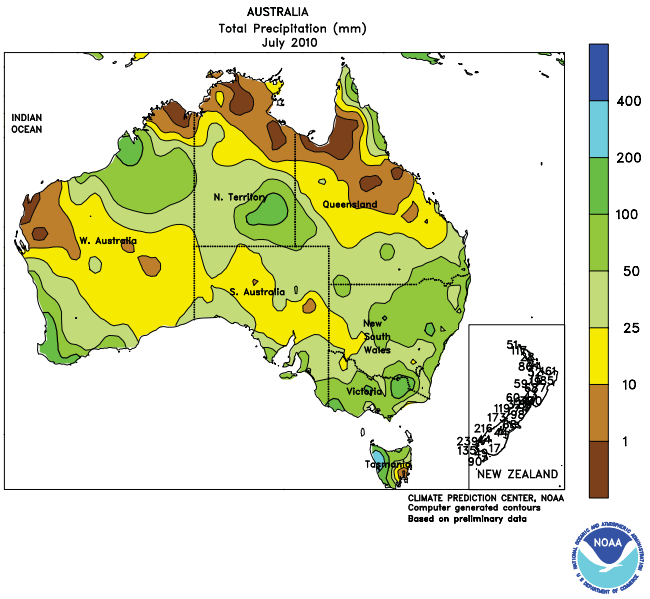


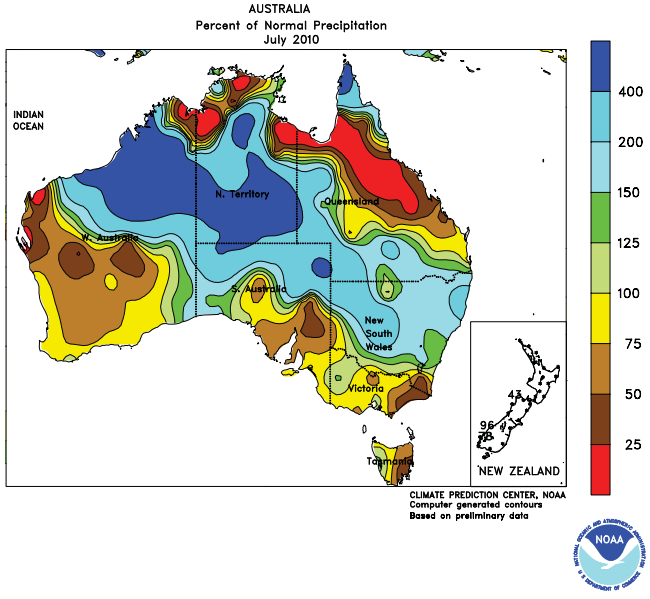


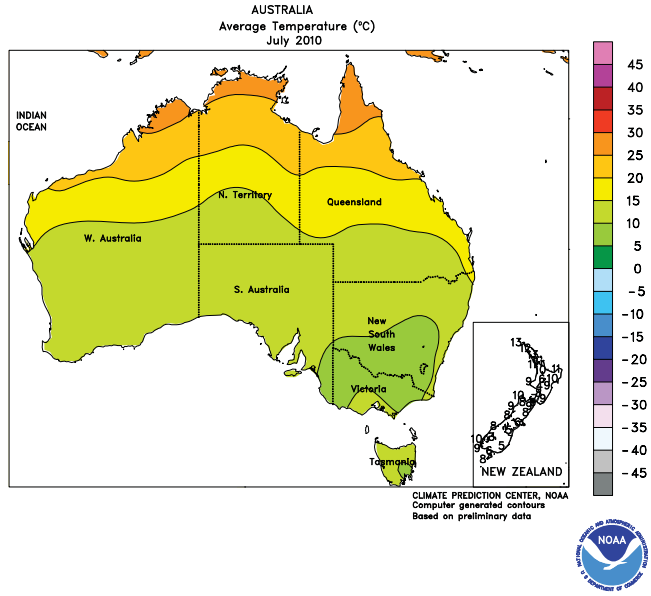


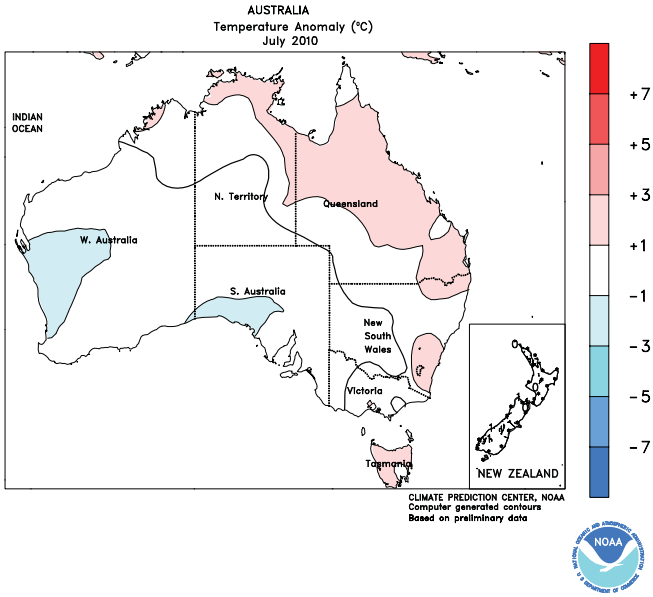
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Tropical Cyclones Conson and Chanthu brought heavy rainfall to the northern Philippines and, while causing some flooding, maintained favorable moisture supplies for rice. Above-normal July rainfall across Thailand improved rice and corn prospects, especially in the Northeast Region, where rains were slow to develop. Meanwhile, southern Vietnam continued to experience below-normal rainfall for the month, but irrigation supplies were adequate for summer-autumn rice nearing maturation. Oil palm in Indonesia and Malaysia benefited from above-normal rain, with only minor harvest delays.



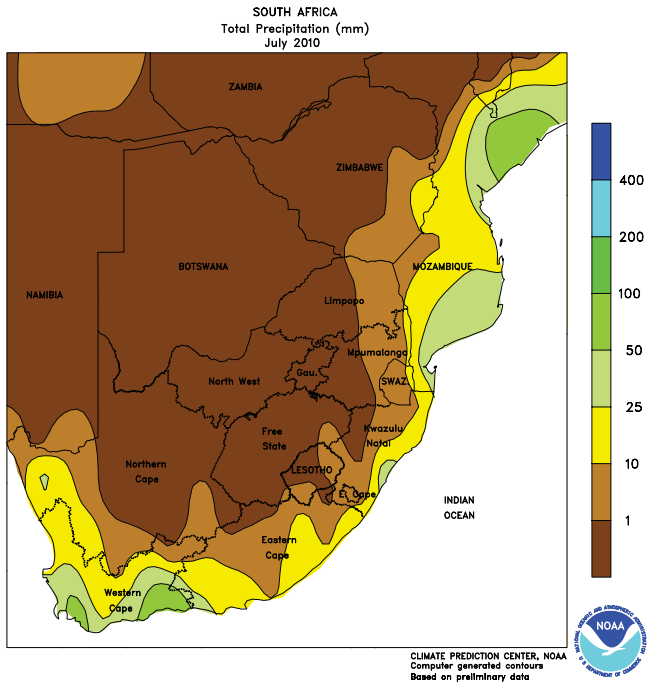


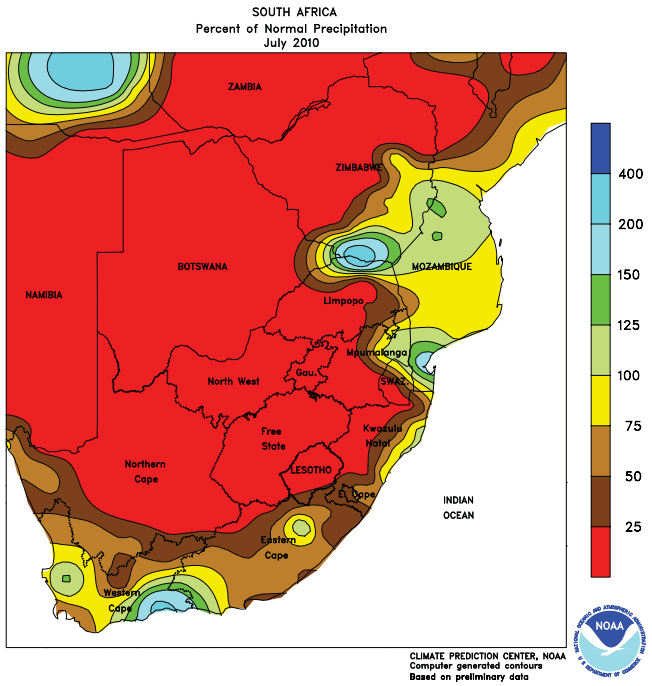


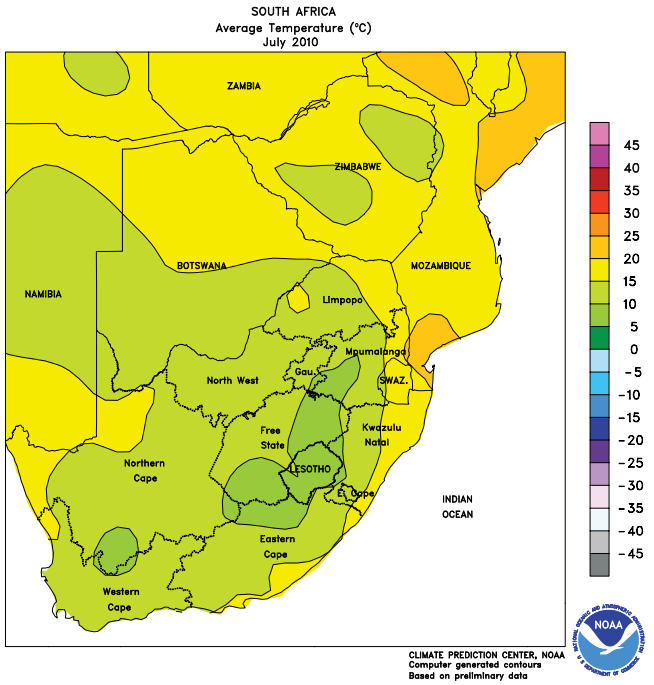


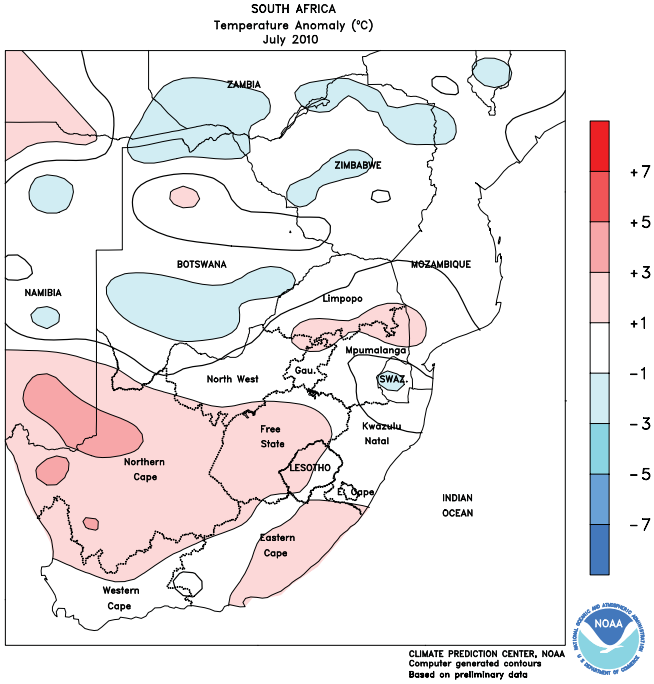
AUSTRALIA

In July, increasing dryness in Western Australia reduced moisture supplies for vegetative winter grains and oilseeds. July rainfall was below normal in South Australia and Victoria as well, but soaking rains near month's end increased topsoil moisture and benefited winter crops. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, abundant rainfall in New South Wales and southern Queensland maintained good to excellent crop prospects.



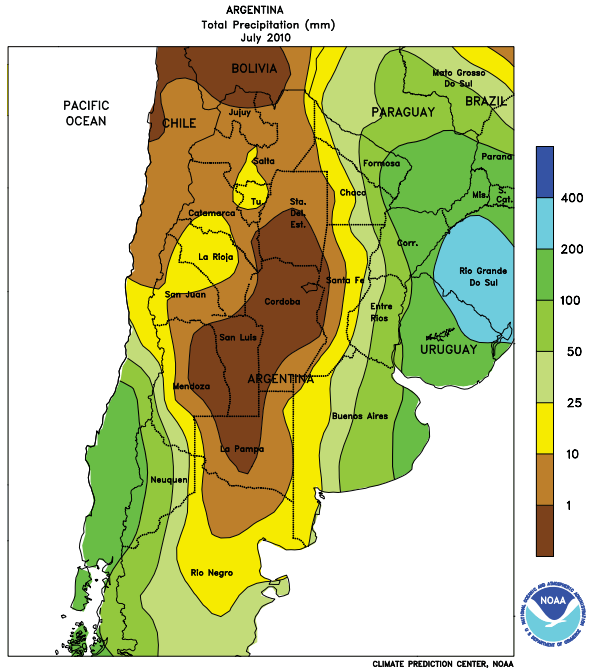


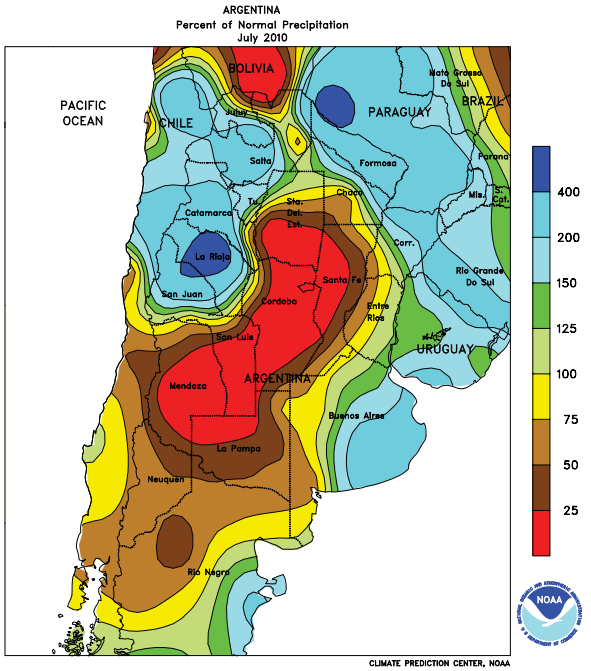


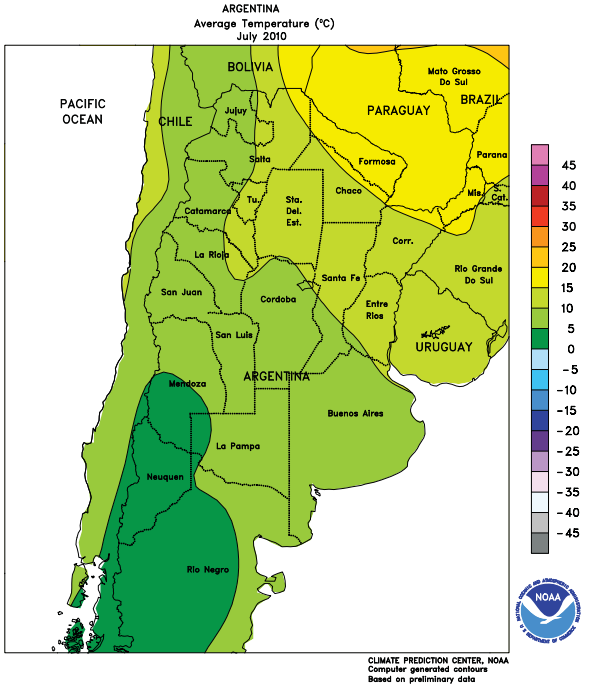


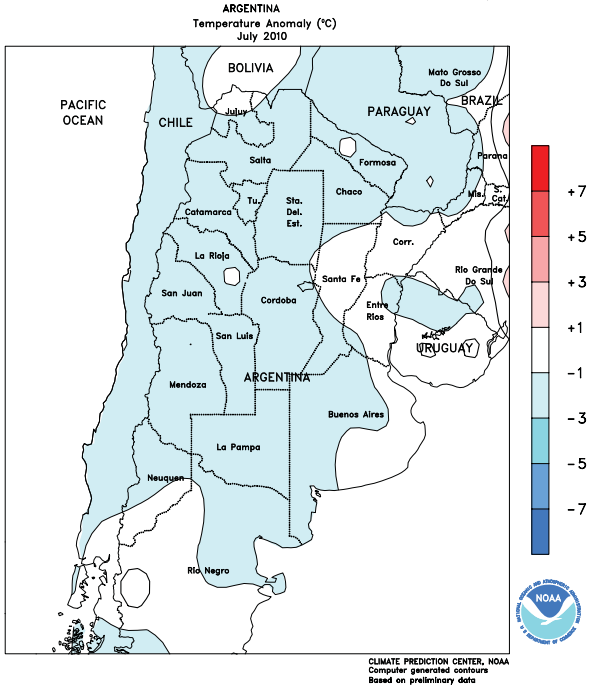
SOUTH AFRICA

In July, warm, showery weather favored overwintering wheat in Western Cape. However, much of the rain came early in the month, and monthly totals (10-25 mm) were below normal in key production areas north of Cape Town. Virtually no rain fell in winter wheat areas of North West and Free State, and rain would be welcome in upcoming weeks as crops approach heading. Mostly dry weather also continued in KwaZulu-Natal, favoring sugarcane harvesting but reportedly impacting sugar production.



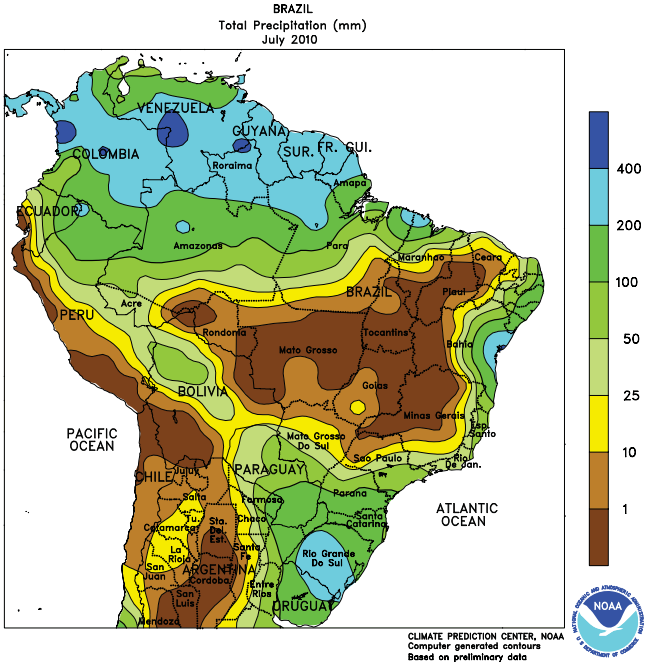


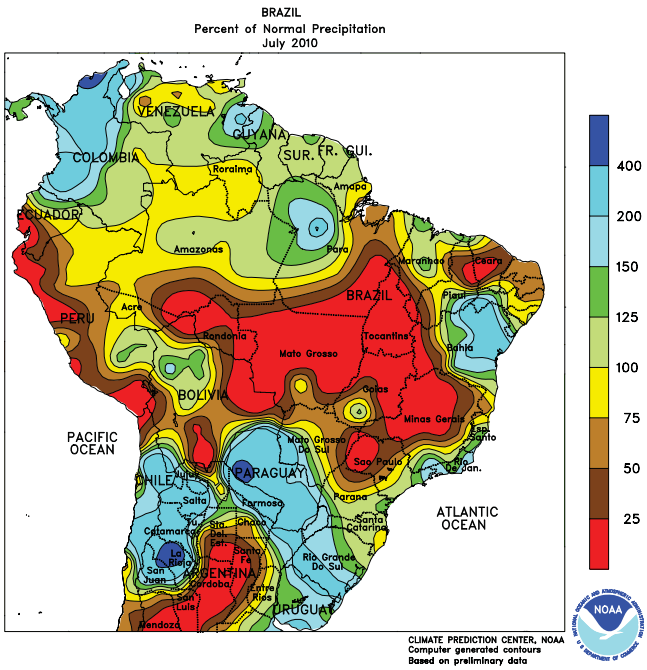


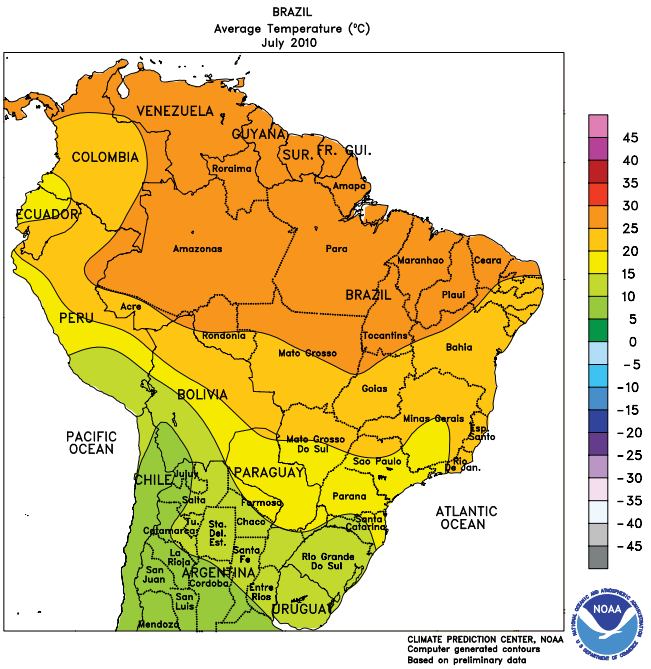


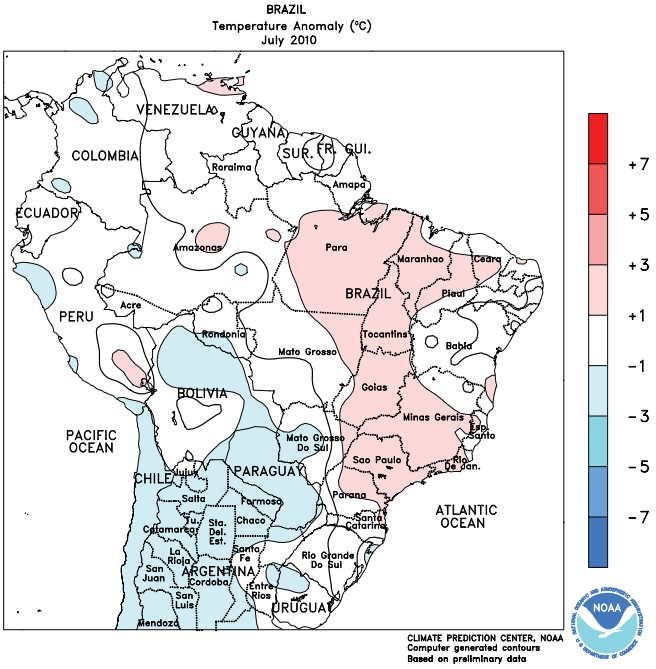
ARGENTINA

In early July, warmer-than-normal weather promoted winter grain germination and early vegetative growth in the main farming areas of central and northern Argentina. However, a much colder weather pattern became established by mid-month, slowing winter wheat growth and creating the potential for damage to cold-sensitive crops. As a result, monthly temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees C below normal in most areas. Precipitation was above normal in eastern and northern sections of the country, including key wheat producing areas of southeastern Buenos Aires; dry weather continued, however, in western Buenos Aires, La Pampa, and Cordoba. Consequently, delays in wheat planting due to both excessive wetness and insufficient moisture were reported.



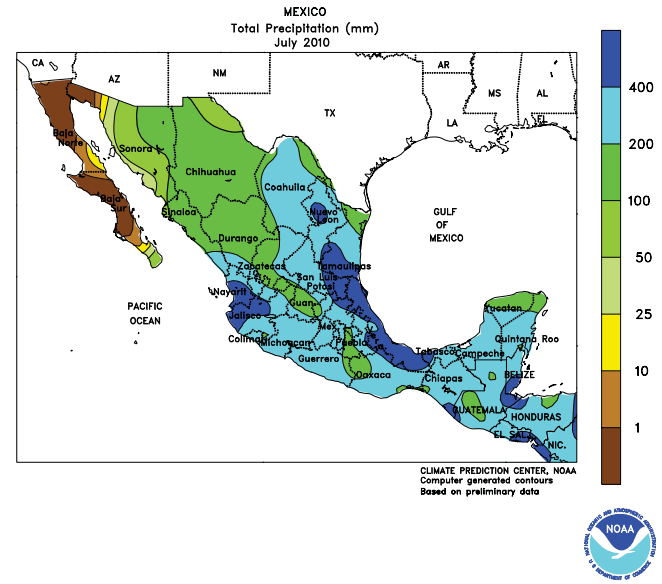


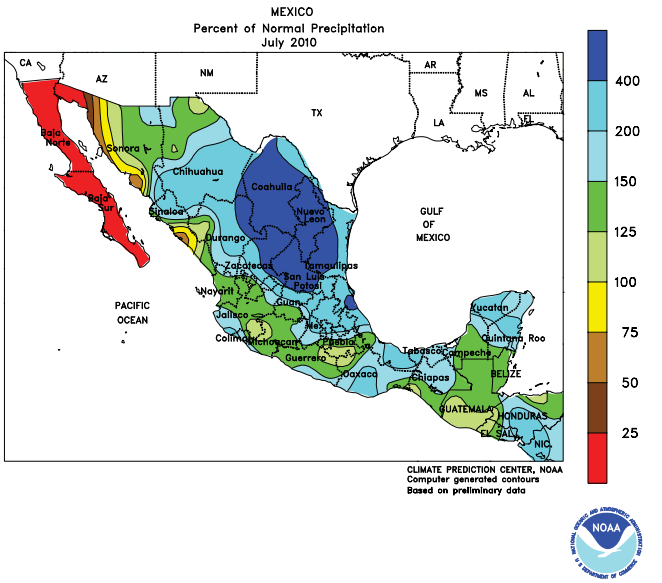


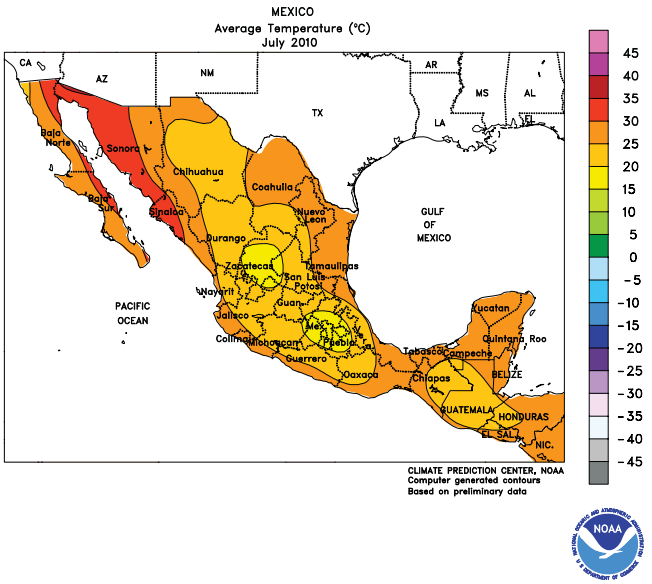


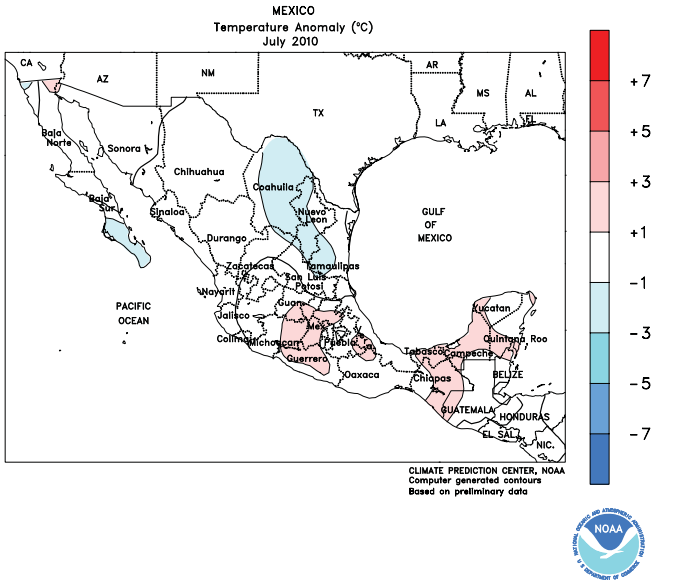
BRAZIL

In July, near- to above-normal precipitation increased moisture levels for overwintering wheat in the main production areas of southern Brazil. Temperatures averaged within a degree (C) of normal in most of the southern wheat belt as early month warmth balanced an outbreak of unseasonably cool weather during the middle weeks of July. However, the cool weather had little, if any, impact on agriculture other than lowering the developmental rates of winter grains. Farther north, warm, seasonably dry weather favored harvesting of sugarcane and coffee while promoting growth of winter wheat and corn. In contrast, seasonable showers increased moisture for sugarcane and other plantation crops along the northeast coast.



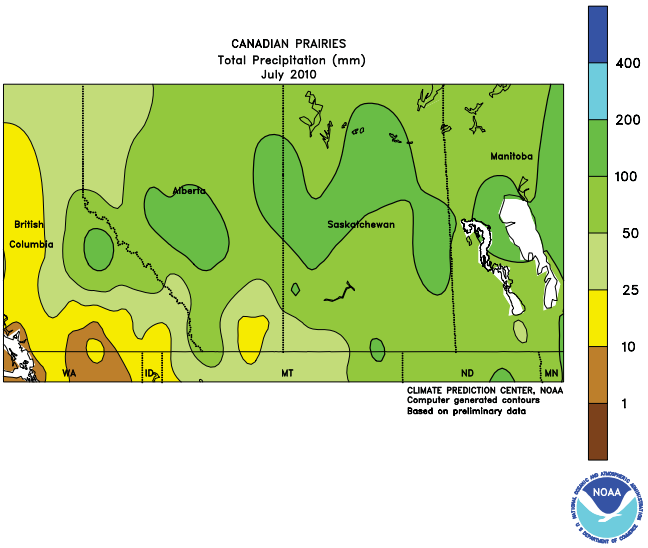


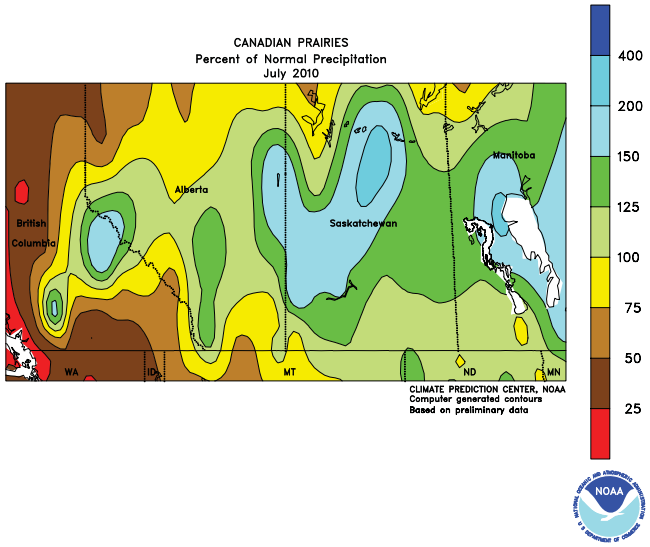


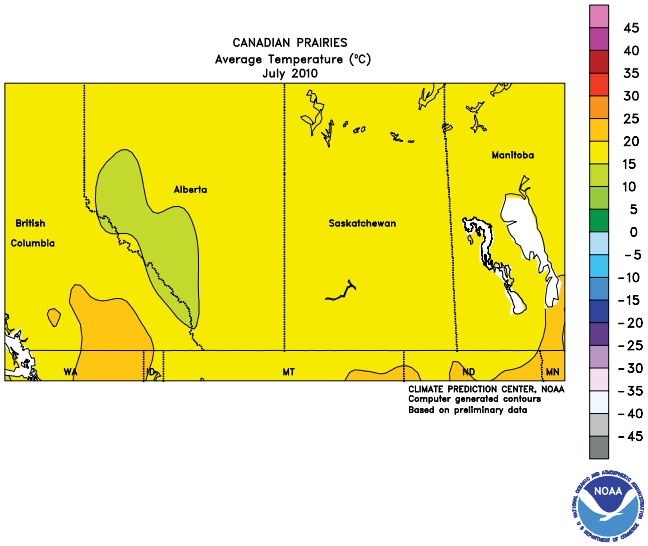


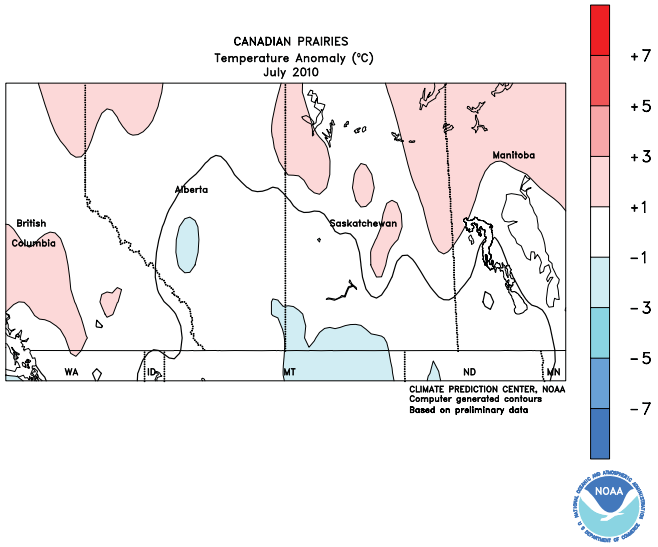
MEXICO

In July, rainfall was near to above normal in nearly all major farming areas of southern, central, and northern Mexico. From the Rio Grande Valley to the southern plateau, much of the rain came early in the month from the remnants of Hurricane Alex and a second, much weaker tropical system. The rapid succession of the storms resulted in deadly flooding and damage to crops and infrastructure in parts of the northeast; by month's end, local reservoir levels had risen to almost full capacity. In the northwest, a late-month surge of monsoon moisture contributed the bulk of July's above-normal totals and increased moisture reserves for crops and livestock, but some flooding was likely. According to the Mexican Government, national reservoir levels were at 72 percent of capacity as of July 30, compared with 60 percent in 2009 and 56 percent in 2008.



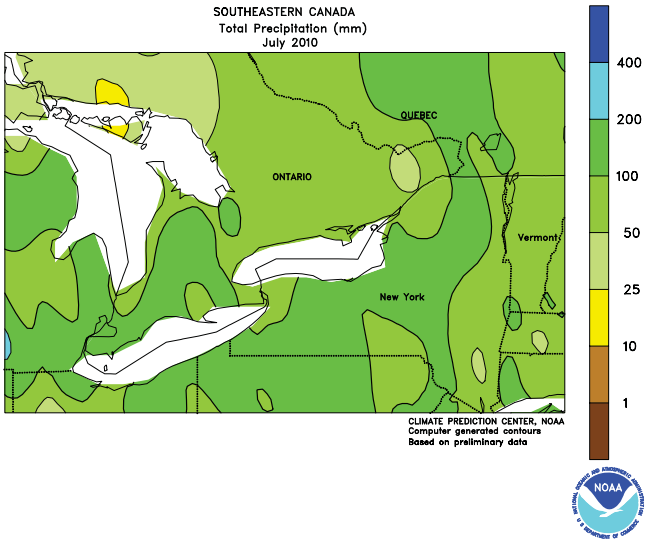


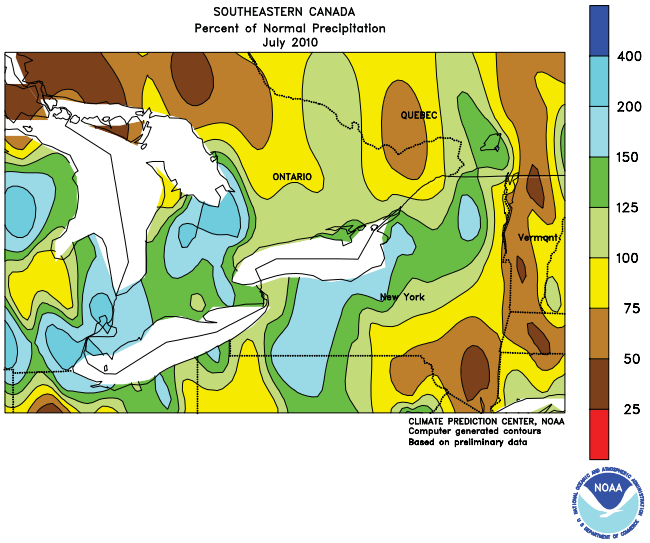


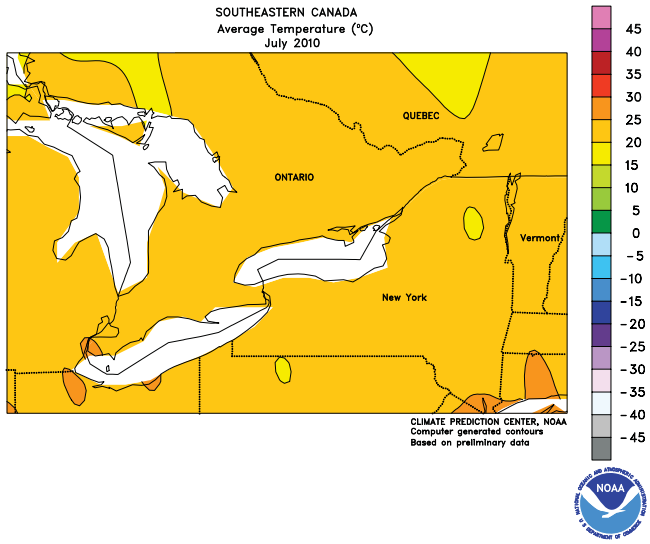


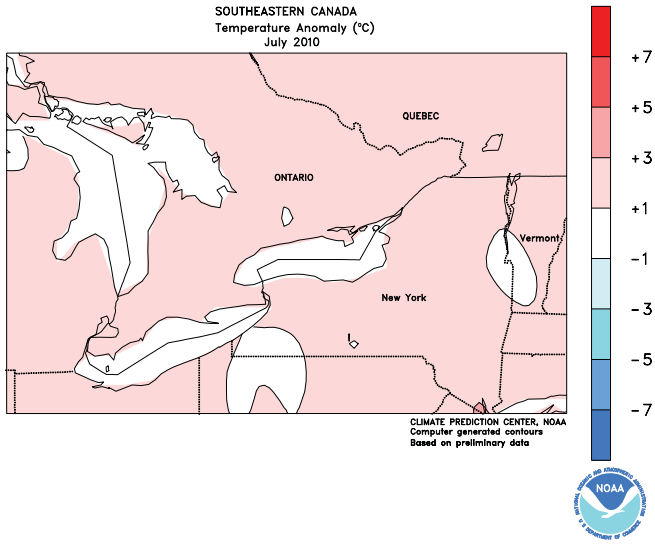
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

During July, mild, showery weather maintained adequate to abundant moisture reserves for most prairie spring grains and oilseeds as crops advanced through reproduction. However, drought lingered in the Peace River Valley, and pockets of dryness developed in portions of southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan. Temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal in northern agricultural districts and slightly below normal in farming areas along the U.S. border, which was similar to the June temperature pattern. A late-month warming trend boosted development of reproductive to filling spring grains and oilseeds in the absence of stressful heat, although late-planted crops reportedly continued to lag in development.



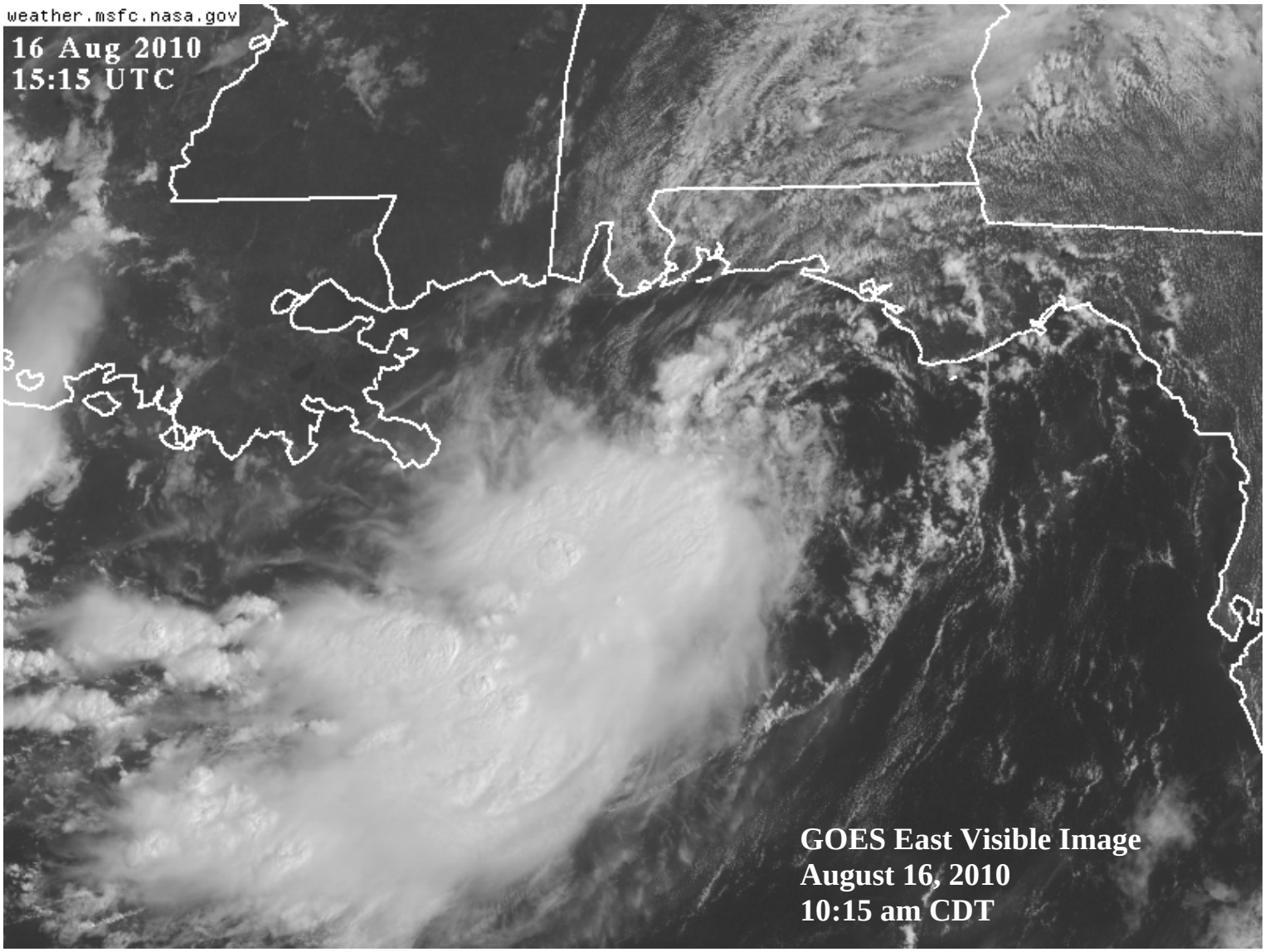






SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

In July, warm, occasionally wet weather benefited reproductive to filling summer crops and promoted pasture growth. However, the frequency of the rain led to disruptions in seasonal fieldwork, including harvesting of winter wheat and hay and application treatments of diseases and pests. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees C above normal throughout the region, but highs consistently ranged in the upper 20s and lower 30s degrees C, aiding crop development without stressing the generally well-watered summer crops.



Tropical Depression Five developed over the eastern Gulf of Mexico on August 10 and drifted northwestward, but was downgraded to a remnant low-pressure system a day later before reaching the central Gulf Coast. After executing a slow, clockwise loop through parts of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and western Florida from August 13-15, the remnant circulation (pictured above) re-entered the northern Gulf of Mexico by the morning of August 16. Impacts of this resurgent system on agricultural conditions along the U.S. Gulf Coast and elsewhere will appear in next week's *Bulletin*.

The *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* (ISSN 0043-1974) is published weekly and is jointly prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Publication began in 1872 as the *Weekly Weather Chronicle*. It is issued under general authority of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44-USC 213), 53rd Congress, 3rd Session. The contents may be redistributed freely with proper credit.

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