

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

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HIGHLIGHTS

July 7 - 13, 2002

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

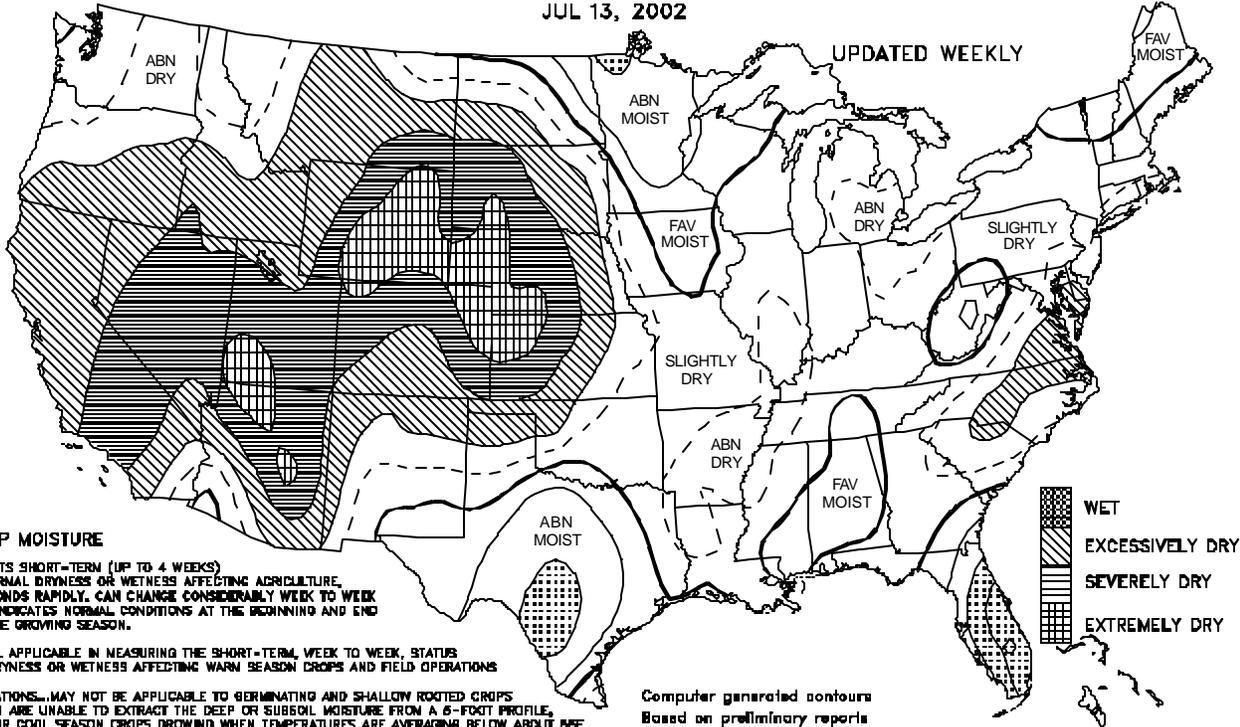
A record-setting heat wave (weekly temperatures ranged from 6 to 12°F above normal) gripped much of **California**, the **Great Basin**, and the **Northwest**, hastening winter wheat maturation but boosting irrigation demands and severely stressing dryland small grains. Meanwhile, seasonal (monsoon) showers arrived approximately on schedule in the **Southwest**, providing limited relief from heat and historically dry conditions. Toward week's end, record heat spread onto the **northern High Plains**, where highs ranging from 100 to 110°F promoted winter wheat maturation but adversely affected reproductive, spring-sown small grains. In addition, soil
(Continued on page 5)

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Crop Moisture
 SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
 JUL 13, 2002

UPDATED WEEKLY



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.

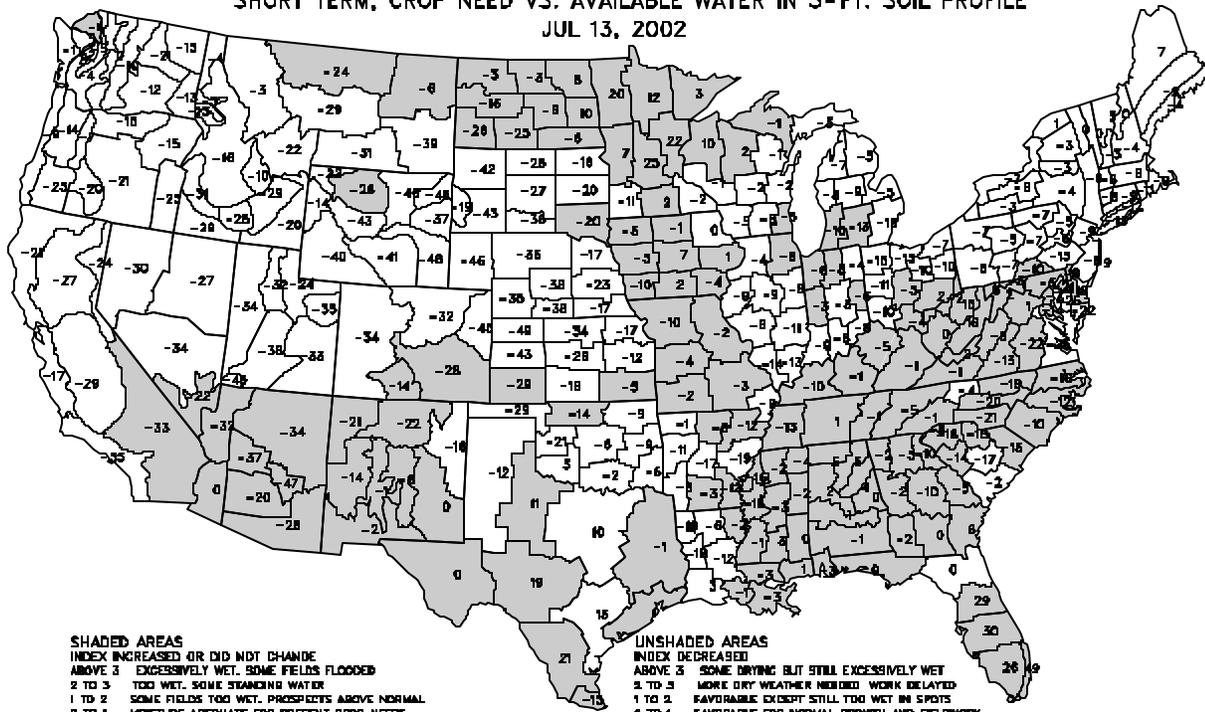
USES APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS

LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A 6-FOOT PROFILE, OR FOR SOIL SEASON CROPS DROWNED WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 50F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.

Computer generated contours
 Based on preliminary reports

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Crop Moisture Index
 SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
 JUL 13, 2002



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 FIELDCROPS
 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 RAINED

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA

Weather Data for Mississippi and the Missouri Bootheel

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 13, 2002

Data provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC), the Southern Regional Climate Center (SRCC), and the University of Missouri.

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION								4-INCH SOIL TEMP, °F		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	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	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE		
MS BATESVILLE ^x	93	71	96	68	82	2	2.24	1.22	2.10	3.45	49	35.51	108	--	--	6	0	3	1		
BELZONI ^x	94	75	97	73	85	3	1.00	-0.20	1.00	2.25	37	--	--	--	--	6	0	1	1		
CLARKSDALE ^x	93	74	97	72	84	2	2.82	1.80	2.00	3.73	54	37.21	114	--	--	5	0	3	2		
CLEVELAND ^x	94	74	98	71	84	1	0.13	-0.89	0.08	2.01	29	30.75	92	--	--	7	0	2	0		
GREENVILLE ^x	95	74	97	73	85	2	0.46	-0.42	0.36	5.14	81	33.41	102	--	--	7	0	2	0		
GREENWOOD ^x	92	72	98	71	82	0	2.13	1.10	1.18	3.41	53	26.54	81	--	--	5	0	3	2		
INDIANOLA 1S	93	73	96	72	83	--	0.40	--	0.16	4.11	--	26.51	--	85	79	6	0	3	0		
INVERNESS 5E	92	75	96	72	84	--	1.00	--	0.46	3.81	--	25.35	--	96	83	5	0	3	0		
LYON	93	72	99	70	83	--	3.28	--	2.41	4.01	--	4.1	--	92	80	6	0	3	1		
MACON	92	72	96	70	82	--	0.94	--	0.94	3.52	--	21.21	--	86	78	5	0	1	1		
MOORHEAD ^x	91	75	95	72	83	1	0.81	-0.38	0.56	2.14	33	24.25	73	--	--	5	0	3	1		
ONWARD	93	72	96	71	83	--	1.61	--	1.58	3.70	--	22.58	--	86	80	6	0	2	1		
PERTSHIRE	92	73	97	71	83	--	1.07	--	0.71	3.74	--	--	--	96	82	5	0	4	1		
ROLLING FORK ^x	97	73	98	71	85	3	0.53	-0.45	0.42	2.21	36	22.56	67	--	--	7	0	2	0		
SIDON	92	73	97	71	83	--	0.34	--	0.18	3.07	--	24.21	--	97	84	5	0	2	0		
STARKVILLE	90	72	95	69	81	--	0.71	--	0.49	2.86	--	--	--	92	81	4	0	2	0		
TUNICA ^x	93	74	98	69	84	2	0.69	-0.26	0.35	4.05	57	30.23	92	--	--	6	0	3	0		
TUNICA 1W	93	71	97	69	82	--	0.96	--	0.90	3.06	--	27.76	--	85	79	6	0	3	1		
VANCE	93	71	98	70	82	--	0.36	--	0.36	2.60	--	--	--	86	79	5	0	1	0		
VERONA	92	73	97	70	83	--	1.88	--	1.84	6.00	--	31.48	--	98	81	5	0	3	1		
VICKSBURG ^x	94	74	95	72	84	2	0.35	-0.66	0.21	5.10	83	25.16	73	--	--	7	0	3	0		
YAZOO CITY ^x	94	73	97	71	84	2	1.17	0.19	0.98	4.53	78	33.24	94	--	--	7	0	2	1		
STONEVILLE ^x	96	74	98	72	85	3	0.28	-0.72	0.24	4.80	83	32.35	101	98	84	7	0	2	0		
MO CARDWELL	92	71	96	68	80	-2	2.54	1.78	2.42	5.48	96	24.78	85	92	77	5	0	3	1		
CHARLESTON	90	71	95	67	79	-1	0.49	-0.20	0.26	4.41	74	28.90	104	95	79	4	0	2	0		
CLARKTON	93	70	99	66	80	-2	0.25	-0.63	0.17	5.63	102	31.18	120	93	78	4	0	2	0		
DELTA	90	69	95	65	78	-3	0.83	0.19	0.41	5.48	99	37.57	130	90	77	4	0	3	0		
GLENNONVILLE	92	70	97	67	80	-2	0.13	-0.75	0.08	3.48	63	25.76	--	93	77	4	0	3	0		
PORTAGEVILLE #1	92	72	98	68	81	1	0.22	-0.65	0.11	3.12	52	24.63	86	92	80	4	0	4	0		
PORTAGEVILLE #2	92	71	98	66	81	0	2.45	1.58	1.46	3.92	65	25.56	89	95	79	4	0	2	2		
STEELE	94	72	100	67	82	1	0.61	-0.10	0.51	5.95	88	27.46	92	96	84	6	0	3	1		

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office.

^x Based on 1971-2000 normals.

Weather and Crop Summary: A weakness in the Bermuda High brought scattered thunderstorms and near-normal temperatures to Mississippi and the Missouri Bootheel. Because of the weak upper-level flow, slow-moving storms brought heavy rainfall to some areas. Corn was in the dent or black-layer stage, with some drydown beginning in the southern Delta. Soybeans were flowering and podding throughout the region. Early-planted rice was in the boot stage, with isolated locations reporting heading. Sorghum was fully headed in most locations, with drydown continuing. Cotton continued to bloom and square.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on July 11, 2002. Forecasts refer to July 1.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.18 billion bushels, the lowest level since 1971. The production forecast is down 5 percent from last month and 13 percent from 2001. The decline in production from the June forecast is due to a reduction in harvested acreage and a lower forecasted yield. Acres for harvest as grain are forecast at 29.8 million, 1 percent below the June forecast and down 5 percent from 2001. This is the smallest harvested acreage since 1917. The yield is forecast at 39.6 bushels per acre, down 1.4 bushels from last month.

Hard Red Winter, at 634 million bushels, is down 6 percent from a month ago. White Winter is down 1 percent and now

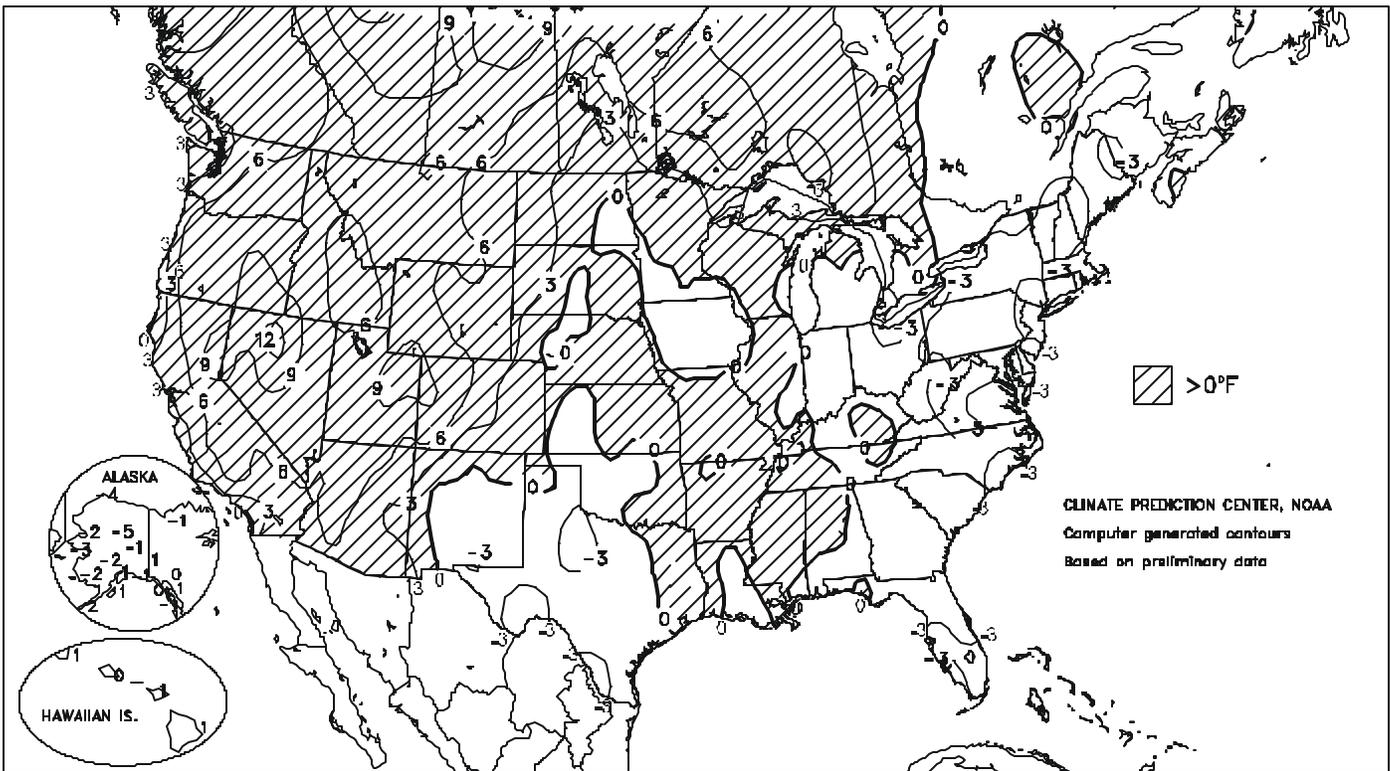
totals 203 million bushels. Soft Red Winter, at 341 million bushels, is down 5 percent from the previous forecast.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 84.1 million bushels, up 1 percent from 2001. The yield is forecast at 31.3 bushels per acre, 1.3 bushels above last year.

Other Spring wheat production is forecast at 486 million bushels, down 5 percent from 2001. The yield is forecast at 32.0 bushels per acre, 3.2 bushels lower than last year. Of the production total, 443 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, down 7 percent from last season.

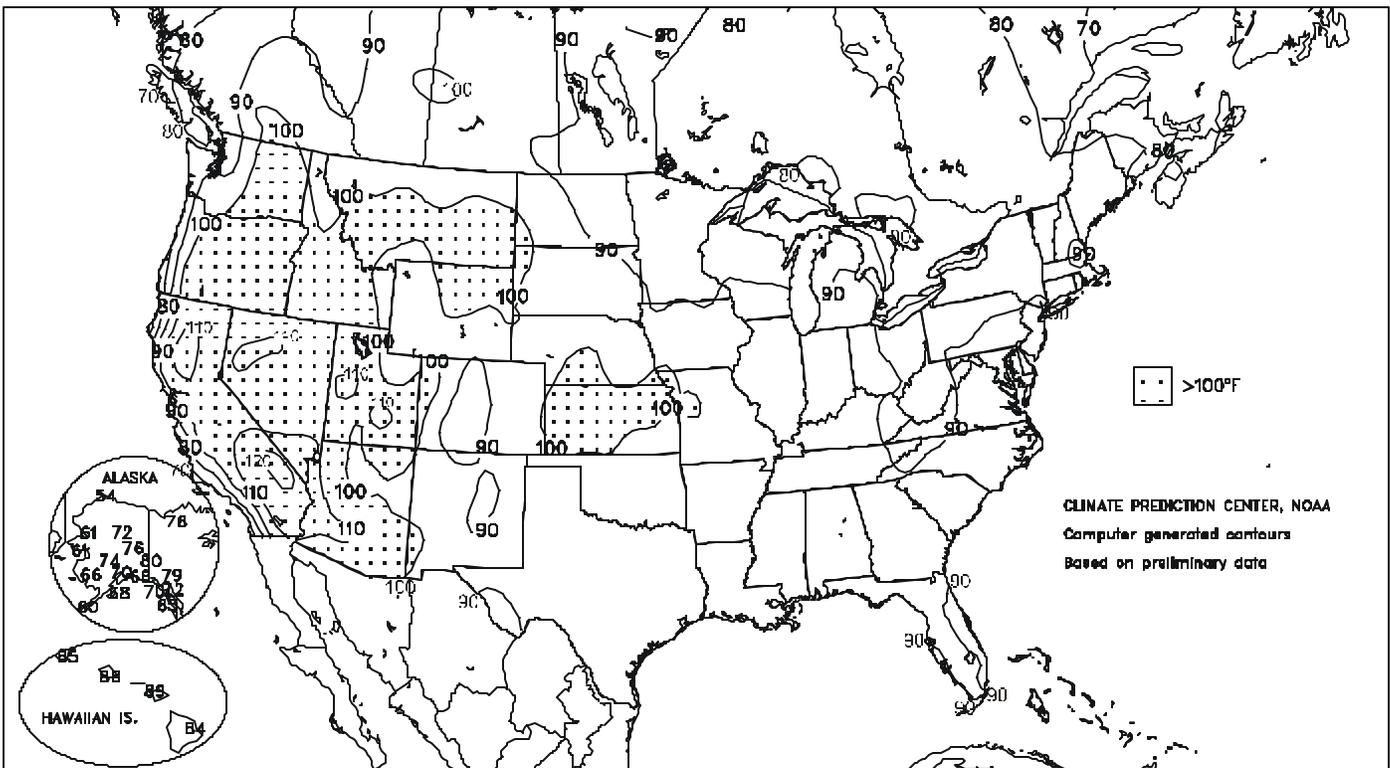
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

JUL 7 - 13, 2002



Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

JUL 7 - 13, 2002



(Continued from front cover)

moisture shortages continued to stress pastures and dryland summer crops from **southwestern North Dakota and southeastern Montana to the central High Plains**. In contrast, crops benefited from a continuation of widespread showers from **southern Kansas southward into Texas**. Farther east, showers and near-normal temperatures returned to much of the **Midwest**, aiding reproductive corn and soybeans. However, unfavorable dryness persisted in the **western Corn Belt**, including **South Dakota and Nebraska**, while heavy rain caused some renewed flooding in the **Red River Valley** and adjacent areas in **northern and central Minnesota**. In the **South**, showery weather and near- to below-normal temperatures favored pastures and rain-fed summer crops. Most of the showers bypassed **south-central Texas**, allowing lowland flooding to subside. Meanwhile, cool (as much as 6°F below normal), mostly dry weather prevailed in the **Northeast**.

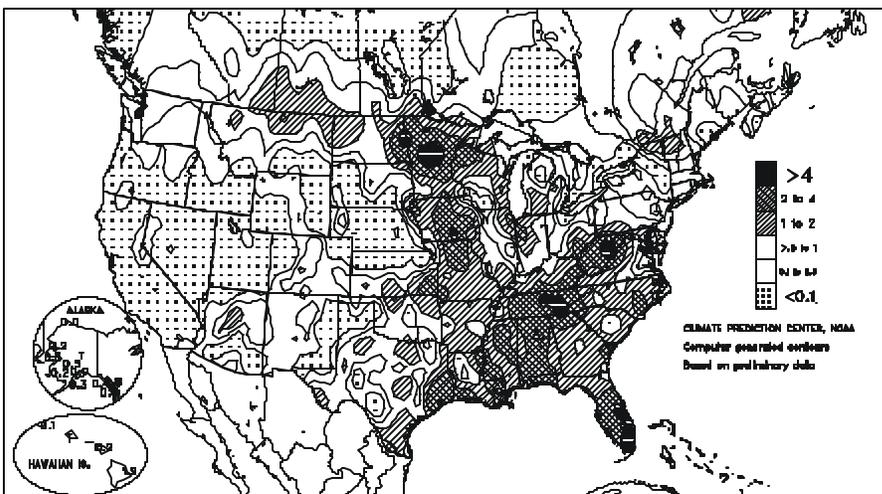
All-time, record-high temperatures were set or tied in about three dozen **Western** locations from July 10-14, while more than 500 daily-record highs were established during the 8-day period ending July 14. **Reno, NV**, noted 108°F on July 10 and 11, easily surpassing their former all-time record (106°F on July 20, 1931). In **Oregon**, **Burns** (103°F on July 10) tied their all-time record most recently attained on August 4, 1961, then eclipsed that mark with highs of 106°F on July 11 and 107°F on July 12. Similarly, **Wells, NV**, edged their all-time record (101°F on July 18, 1951, and July 20, 1960) with a high of 102°F on July 10, then reached 102°F again the following day before attaining 104°F on July 12. Elsewhere, several locations tied their all-time records, including **Grand Junction, CO** (105°F on July 13 and 14, tying the record most recently set on June 27, 1990), **Helena, MT** (105°F on July 12, tying the mark set on August 24, 1969), **Salt Lake City, UT** (107°F on July 13, tying the record set on July 26, 1960), and **Miles City, MT** (110°F on July 14, matching the standard reached most recently on August 7, 1995). Elsewhere in **Montana**, **Great Falls** (102, 101, and 101°F from July 12-14) topped the 100°F mark on 3 consecutive days for the first time since August 3-5, 1961. In **Idaho**, **Boise** (110°F on July 13) missed their July 1960 record by 1°F, but experienced 4 consecutive days (July 10-13) with highs at or above 105°F for the first time ever (2 days previously, attained most recently on August 5-6, 1990).

Even at night there was little relief from the Western heat, as minimum temperatures were the highest on record in locations such as **Reno, NV** (74°F on July 12), and **Las Vegas, NV** (92°F on July 14). In contrast, more than a dozen daily-record lows were set in the **Northeast**, mostly on July 11-12. On the latter date, records included 42°F in **Salisbury, MD**, and 46°F in **Scranton, PA**.

In **south-central Texas**, **San Antonio** netted 16.00 inches of rain

Total Precipitation (Inches)

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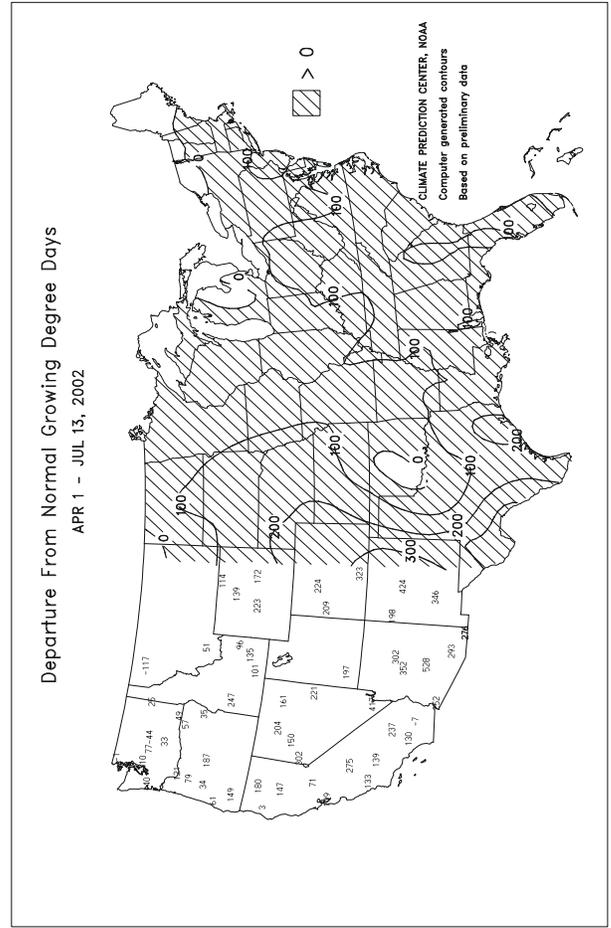
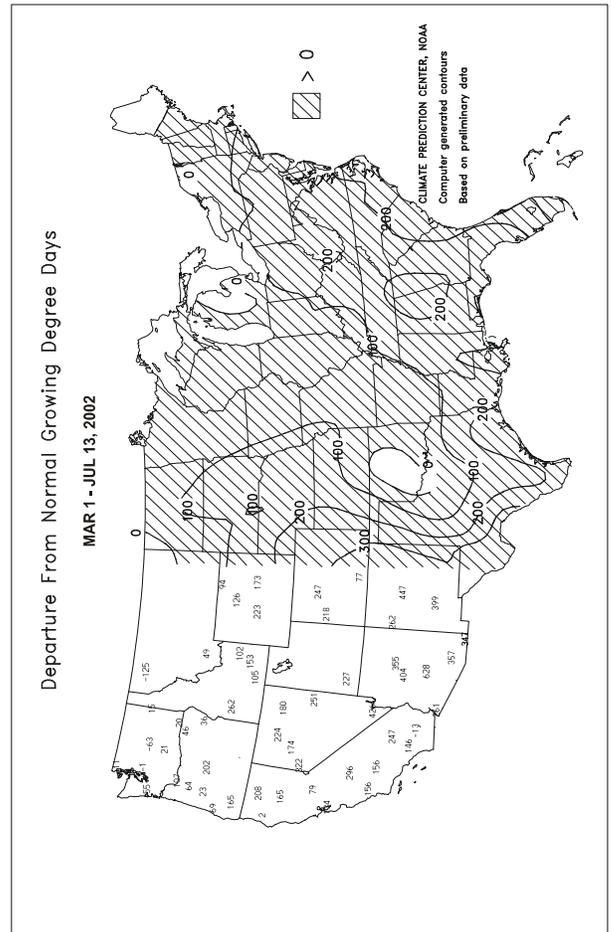
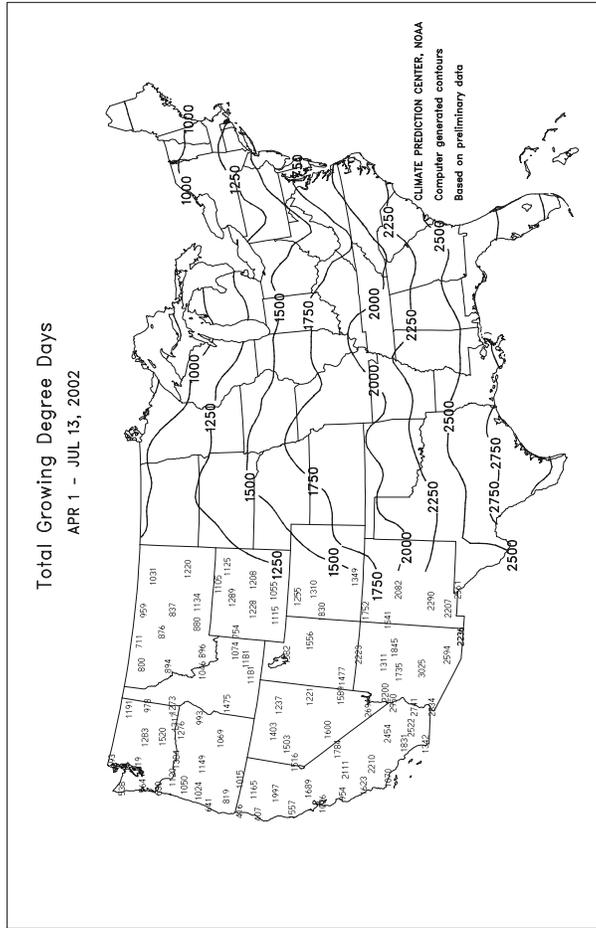
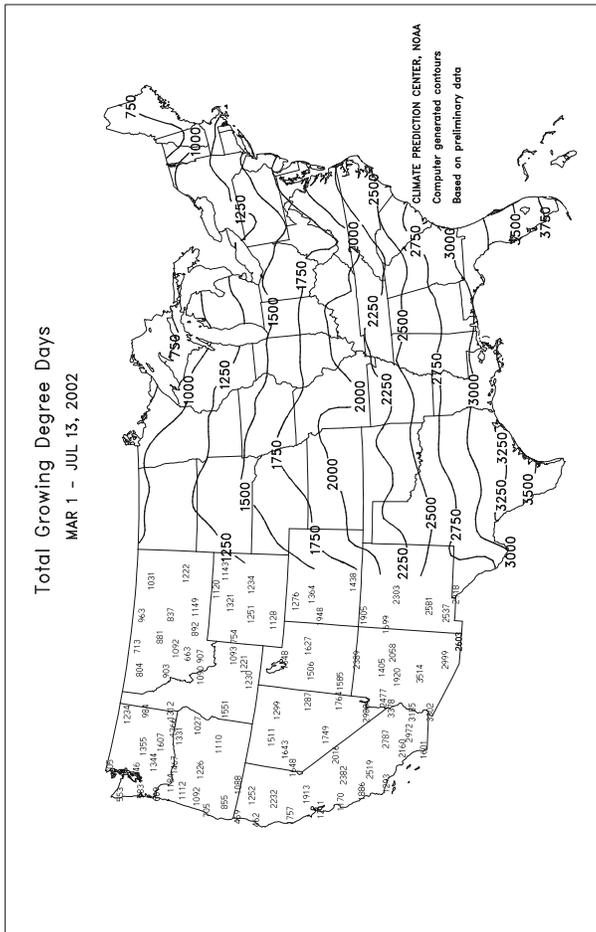
(1,416 percent of normal) during the first half of July, surpassing the 15.78-inch total of September 1946 as their second-highest monthly total. **San Antonio's** wettest month was October 1998, when 18.07 inches fell. Farther north, **Abilene, TX**, received 7.81 inches (898 percent of normal) from July 1-15, approaching their two highest July totals of 7.95 inches in 1938 and 7.82 inches in 1902. Farther east, locally heavy showers soaked much of the **South**, producing daily-record totals in locations such as **Miami, FL** (2.86 inches on July 8), and **Houston, TX** (5.40 inches on July 13). On July 12, daily-record totals in **Tennessee** included 3.29 inches in **Memphis** and 2.15 inches in **Knoxville**. Heavy showers also fell in parts of the **Midwest**, especially on July 10, when totals of 1.93 inches in **Minneapolis, MN**, and 1.83 inches in **Des Moines, IA**, were records for the date. In contrast, only scattered showers dampened the **Southwest**, despite the monsoon's arrival. The monsoon onset, marked in **southeastern Arizona** by 3 consecutive days with average dewpoints of 54°F or higher, began on July 9 in **Tucson**, less than 1 week later than normal. Showers associated with the monsoon circulation ended **Tucson's** record-setting spell without a drop of rain at 100 days (March 30 - July 7), and halted their streak without measurable precipitation (111 days from March 19 - July 7), just shy of the 1950 record of 114 days.

Cool, mostly dry weather prevailed in **Alaska**, where weekly temperatures averaged as much as 5°F below normal. Despite the return to dry weather, July 1-14 precipitation totals were well above normal at most **interior and west-central Alaskan** locations such as **Fairbanks** (1.79 inches, or 252 percent of normal) and **Kotzebue** (1.21 inches, or 228 percent). Meanwhile, mostly dry weather persisted across **southern Alaska**, where rainfall during the first 2 weeks of July totaled just 0.10 inch (14 percent of normal) in **Anchorage** and 0.44 inch (29 percent) in **Valdez**. Farther south, a generally quiet weather pattern continued across **Hawaii**, where only scattered windward locations noted daily rainfall totals in excess of 1 inch. On the **Big Island**, 24-hour totals on July 9-10 reached 1.18 inches in **Honokaa** and 1.11 inches in **Glenwood**.

All-Time-Record High Temperatures (°F) at Selected Locations, July 10-14, 2002

<u>Location</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Previous Record/Date</u>
July 10		
Monument, OR	112	112 on Aug 5, 1961
Gerlach, NV	109	108 on Jul 4, 2001
Reno, NV	108	106 on Jul 20, 1931
Hawthorne, NV	108	107 on Jul 18, 1998
Fallon, NV	107	107 on Jul 18, 1960
Alturas, CA	107	107 on Jul 18, 1960
Yerington, NV	107	105 on Aug 14, 1933, Jul 18 & 19, 1960, Aug 18, 1967, and Aug 24, 1981
Carson City, NV	104	103 on Sep 3, 1950, Jul 18 & 19, 1960, and Aug 8, 1972
Burns, OR	103	103 on Jul 20, 1946, and Aug 4, 1961
Wells, NV	102	101 on Jul 18, 1951, and Jul 20, 1960
Bridgeport, CA	98	98 on Jul 28, 1994
July 11		
Lovelock, NV	110	109 on Jul 19, 1960
Battle Mountain, NV	110	109 on Jul 17, 1998
Gerlach, NV	109	109 on Jul 10, 2002
Winnemucca, NV	109	108 on Jul 20, 1931, and Aug 6, 1983
Reno, NV	108	108 on Jul 10, 2002
Fallon, NV	108	107 on Jul 10, 2002, and earlier
Alturas, CA	107	107 on Jul 10, 2002, and earlier
Yerington, NV	107	107 on Jul 10, 2002
Burns, OR	106	103 on Jul 10, 2002, and earlier
Carson City, NV	104	104 on Jul 10, 2002
Wells, NV	102	102 on Jul 10, 2002
Paisley, OR	102	101 on Aug 4, 1961
Randolph, UT	94	94 on Jul 28, 1999, Jul 31, 2000, and Aug 7, 2001
Park City, UT	94	93 on Jul 21, 1982
July 12		
Battle Mountain, NV	112	110 on Jul 11, 2002
Billings, MT	107	106 on Jul 4, 1937
Burns, OR	107	106 on Jul 11, 2002
Helena, MT	105	105 on Aug 24, 1969
Wells, NV	104	102 on Jul 10 & 11, 2002
Pleasant Grove, UT	102	102 on Jul 31, 1949, Jul 26, 1960, and Jul 18, 1998
Coalville, UT	102	100 on Jul 19, 1998, Jul 30, 2000, Aug 1, 2000, and Jul 2 & 3, 2001
Ely, NV	101	101 on Jul 18, 1998
July 13		
Delta, UT	110	110 on Aug 1, 1938
Enterprise, OR	108	107 on Aug 9, 2000
Salt Lake City, UT	107	107 on Jul 26, 1960
Ogden, UT	106	105 on Jul 13, 1939
Grand Junction, CO	105	105 on Jul 15, 1925, Jul 13, 1971, Jul 10, 1976, and Jun 27, 1990
Orchard Mesa, CO	105	104 on Jul 7 & 9, 1989, Jun 28, 1990, Jun 27, 1994, Jul 20 & 21, 1998, and Jul 24, 2000
Wells, NV	104	104 on Jul 12, 2002
Pleasant Grove, UT	103	102 on Jul 12, 2002, and earlier
Escalante, UT	103	103 on Jun 24, 1994, and Jul 18 & 19, 1998
Coalville, UT	102	102 on Jul 12, 2002
Duchesne, UT	101	101 on Aug 4, 1970
West Yellowstone, MT	99	97 on Jul 19 & 21, 1936
July 14		
Miles City, MT	110	110 on Aug 7, 1949, and Aug 7, 1995
Flatwillow, MT	109	108 on Aug 6, 1949, Jul 19, 1960, Aug 5, 1961, and Jul 22, 1963
Billings, MT	108	107 on Jul 12, 2002
Sheridan, WY	107	107 on Jul 5, 1936
Grand Junction, CO	105	105 on Jul 13, 2002, and earlier

Note: Compiled by USDA/WAOB from information provided by the National Weather Service and the Western Regional Climate Center.



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 13, 2002

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE EF						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	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	TEMP. EF		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	88	72	93	71	80	0	6.61	5.42	2.86	11.98	203	34.55	111	91	57	3	0	5	4
AL HUNTSVILLE	91	70	95	68	81	2	3.16	2.12	1.74	5.07	83	25.77	78	91	59	5	0	3	2
AL MOBILE	91	72	94	70	81	0	0.82	-0.64	0.52	5.79	76	24.46	66	97	60	5	0	4	1
AL MONTGOMERY	91	72	93	71	82	0	3.58	2.31	3.41	6.40	99	19.29	61	95	57	6	0	2	1
AK ANCHORAGE	66	52	70	47	59	1	0.00	-0.31	0.00	1.14	70	2.86	58	83	65	0	0	0	0
AK BARROW	43	30	54	25	37	-3	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.64	107	1.13	97	97	89	0	6	0	0
AK FAIRBANKS	72	52	76	49	62	-1	0.03	-0.33	0.03	2.60	126	6.85	168	82	49	0	0	1	0
AK JUNEAU	63	47	72	41	55	-2	0.80	-0.07	0.34	5.86	118	18.96	80	97	79	0	0	4	0
AK KODIAK	60	50	68	46	55	2	0.35	-0.63	0.18	7.82	108	38.86	102	85	69	0	0	2	0
AK NOME	53	46	61	44	50	-2	0.30	-0.11	0.12	1.39	75	6.68	121	91	85	0	0	4	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	90	55	94	52	73	7	0.18	-0.27	0.16	0.20	17	1.42	13	70	18	4	0	2	0
AZ PHOENIX	111	87	112	84	99	6	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.00	0	0.19	6	33	19	7	0	0	0
AZ TUCSON	105	76	107	72	91	4	0.11	-0.28	0.05	0.11	13	0.79	20	48	22	7	0	3	0
AZ YUMA	109	85	111	79	97	3	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	0.17	15	34	28	7	0	0	0
AR FORT SMITH	94	73	96	70	83	1	0.00	-0.77	0.00	4.18	73	27.95	117	96	52	6	0	0	0
CA LITTLE ROCK	92	72	96	68	82	0	0.35	-0.44	0.35	2.25	41	24.79	89	88	47	6	0	1	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	103	75	109	67	89	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1.59	34	48	31	7	0	0	0
CA FRESNO	104	72	109	65	88	7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	9	2.73	35	59	33	7	0	0	0
CA LOS ANGELES	74	63	77	62	68	-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	50	1.56	17	91	76	0	0	0	0
CA REDDING	105	72	115	58	89	8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	10.86	50	48	27	7	0	0	0
CA SACRAMENTO	100	63	110	56	81	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	8.37	70	73	21	7	0	0	0
CA SAN DIEGO	72	64	75	62	68	-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1.58	21	90	82	0	0	0	0
CA SAN FRANCISCO	77	56	90	52	66	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	5.96	45	87	67	1	0	0	0
CA STOCKTON	102	61	110	52	82	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	4.61	51	65	31	7	0	0	0
CO ALAMOSA	88	45	91	39	67	3	0.04	-0.14	0.04	0.29	33	1.28	42	88	32	2	0	1	0
CO CO SPRINGS	87	59	91	55	73	4	0.13	-0.42	0.13	1.69	51	3.26	36	77	25	2	0	1	0
CO DENVER INTL	89	60	93	55	75	3	0.69	0.23	0.69	2.84	115	5.07	67	76	28	4	0	1	1
CO GRAND JUNCTION	102	69	105	65	86	9	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.08	13	1.76	39	32	19	7	0	0	0
CO PUEBLO	93	61	101	57	77	2	0.51	0.12	0.32	1.07	53	1.99	31	78	40	6	0	2	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	83	63	89	56	73	-1	0.37	-0.46	0.36	4.66	91	19.77	83	73	38	0	0	2	0
CT HARTFORD	85	58	93	48	71	-3	0.27	-0.53	0.27	5.47	102	20.57	85	79	39	2	0	1	0
DC WASHINGTON	87	67	98	60	77	-2	0.11	-0.70	0.08	3.93	86	14.72	71	73	34	2	0	2	0
DE WILMINGTON	84	62	94	56	73	-3	0.98	0.00	0.96	5.93	110	18.79	81	86	37	1	0	2	1
FL DAYTONA BEACH	87	73	90	72	80	-2	2.55	1.36	1.28	18.13	227	28.61	122	97	65	1	0	6	2
FL JACKSONVILLE	89	73	92	70	81	-1	0.48	-0.89	0.23	6.74	85	19.30	76	95	61	2	0	3	0
FL KEY WEST	87	78	89	75	83	-2	0.04	-0.65	0.04	6.36	107	14.97	88	88	71	0	0	1	0
FL MIAMI	88	73	90	69	80	-4	7.39	6.09	2.86	26.41	237	40.66	153	95	68	1	0	6	6
FL ORLANDO	86	73	89	71	79	-3	2.61	0.90	0.87	16.90	159	25.67	102	96	71	0	0	6	2
FL PENSACOLA	90	74	92	73	82	-1	2.40	0.57	1.52	8.60	88	25.39	74	94	67	4	0	3	2
FL TALLAHASSEE	92	72	95	69	82	0	1.92	0.11	0.82	5.29	52	25.68	73	93	55	7	0	4	2
FL TAMPA	87	74	92	73	81	-2	3.22	1.79	2.17	16.23	199	25.10	122	93	68	1	0	5	2
FL WEST PALM	86	73	92	72	79	-3	2.90	1.46	0.77	25.74	248	43.68	149	94	77	1	0	7	3
GA ATHENS	87	68	94	66	78	-2	1.59	0.60	1.14	6.71	116	24.85	92	94	66	3	0	2	1
GA ATLANTA	86	71	91	66	78	-2	0.25	-0.94	0.16	3.40	59	22.04	78	89	62	2	0	2	0
GA AUGUSTA	91	69	96	62	80	-1	1.98	1.09	1.56	7.14	122	19.30	77	91	57	5	0	3	1
GA COLUMBUS	90	73	94	72	82	0	1.08	-0.06	0.70	7.02	126	23.04	82	93	52	5	0	3	1
GA MACON	90	71	94	68	80	-1	0.14	-0.84	0.06	2.09	39	18.40	71	96	54	4	0	4	0
GA SAVANNAH	88	73	93	71	81	-1	2.41	1.11	1.30	12.96	164	23.79	94	99	75	2	0	6	1
HI HILO	83	70	84	68	76	0	1.84	-0.60	0.64	10.56	90	88.65	136	91	78	0	0	5	1
HI HONOLULU	87	74	88	73	80	-1	0.02	-0.06	0.01	0.10	17	9.26	98	82	72	0	0	2	0
HI KAHULUI	87	71	89	65	79	0	0.23	0.15	0.20	0.26	70	9.29	83	88	74	0	0	3	0
HI LIHUE	84	75	85	73	80	1	0.10	-0.36	0.04	1.71	65	21.16	106	83	76	0	0	4	0
ID BOISE	101	68	110	55	85	11	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.20	22	3.23	44	40	20	6	0	0	0
ID LEWISTON	99	63	110	54	81	8	0.10	-0.06	0.07	1.55	105	6.22	82	69	39	6	0	2	0
ID POCATELLO	97	52	103	46	74	5	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.46	39	4.39	59	74	29	5	0	0	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	82	64	93	57	73	0	2.08	1.34	2.08	6.92	138	19.81	109	86	51	1	0	1	1
IL MOLINE	86	65	94	56	75	0	0.85	-0.04	0.62	5.22	82	19.22	94	91	59	3	0	3	1
IL PEORIA	86	68	95	59	77	2	0.00	-0.94	0.00	4.72	85	21.88	113	87	51	3	0	0	0
IL ROCKFORD	85	62	94	51	74	1	0.32	-0.62	0.20	7.81	118	18.96	98	87	55	1	0	3	0
IL SPRINGFIELD	86	67	93	57	76	0	0.87	0.09	0.85	6.18	118	26.46	138	88	70	3	0	2	1
IN EVANSVILLE	89	68	95	63	79	0	0.12	-0.75	0.10	3.03	53	27.93	109	90	58	3	0	2	0
IN FORT WAYNE	85	61	92	54	73	0	0.18	-0.63	0.18	3.33	60	20.15	102	81	44	1	0	1	0
IN INDIANAPOLIS	86	66	91	59	76	1	0.66	-0.33	0.66	3.77	63	25.07	113	84	51	3	0	1	1
IN SOUTH BEND	84	61	94	52	73	0	1.41	0.56	1.41	2.63	45	18.93	94	76	43	2	0	1	1
IA BURLINGTON	84	67	93	57	75	-1	0.30	-0.73	0.17	6.67	105	22.64	112	91	54	2	0	2	0
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	82	63	92	57	73	-1	3.08	2.16	2.03	7.34	118	18.47	105	98	59	1	0	5	2
IA DES MOINES	83	67	96	60	75	-1	3.16	2.24	2.58	8.99	142	18.71	101	89	65	1	0	3	2
IA DUBUQUE	81	62	90	54	72	0	0.22	-0.58	0.09	10.30	184	21.71	118	92	67	1	0	5	0
IA SIOUX CITY	84	66	93	61	75	0	1.16	0.42	1.00	4.86	97	12.32	84	90	67	2	0	3	1
IA WATERLOO	83	63	93	55	73	-1	0.38	-0.58	0.38	5.27	79	14.84	82	99	82	2	0	1	0
KS CONCORDIA	92	70	103	64	81	2	0.00	-0.95	0.00	0.98	17	8.09	50	79	43	4	0	0	0
KS DODGE CITY	94	66	102	55	80	1	0.07	-0.63	0.07	1.72	39	5.45	43	89	35	5	0	1	0
KS GOODLAND	92	59	101	51	75	0	0.00	-0.79	0.00	1.90	40	4.66	40	88	38	3	0	0	0
KS TOPEKA	91	70	100	61	80	2	0.01	-0.87	0.01	4.14	63	16.64	86	87	58	4	0	1	0

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 13, 2002

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE EF						PRECIPITATION								RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	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 Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	TOTAL IN, SINCE Jan 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE Jan 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. EF		PRECIP		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
KY	WICHITA	93	70	100	67	82	1	0.08	-0.69	0.08	5.65	99	16.37	96	85	50	4	0	1	0
	JACKSON	83	67	89	63	75	0	2.01	0.96	1.87	7.15	108	29.78	110	91	64	0	0	2	1
	LEXINGTON	86	66	93	62	76	0	0.42	-0.68	0.24	3.11	47	24.02	92	86	56	2	0	2	0
	LOUISVILLE	87	69	94	67	78	0	0.58	-0.39	0.45	4.67	85	30.06	119	83	50	3	0	3	0
LA	PADUCAH	91	69	97	63	80	2	1.16	0.07	1.03	2.29	35	32.05	115	95	49	4	0	3	1
	BATON ROUGE	91	73	94	70	82	0	0.49	-0.86	0.23	5.66	72	27.29	78	97	58	5	0	5	0
	LAKE CHARLES	91	74	95	73	83	1	1.80	0.58	0.91	15.56	186	31.76	104	97	63	6	0	4	2
	NEW ORLEANS	92	75	94	74	84	1	1.18	-0.30	0.78	6.96	72	21.79	61	90	61	7	0	3	1
	SHREVEPORT	95	73	98	70	84	1	0.01	-0.96	0.01	2.60	38	18.63	63	92	50	6	0	1	0
ME	CARIBOU	72	51	82	47	61	-4	0.67	-0.16	0.54	7.29	151	21.81	119	94	57	0	0	2	1
	PORTLAND	80	55	89	47	67	-1	0.55	-0.19	0.35	4.99	107	22.91	95	87	47	0	0	2	0
MD	BALTIMORE	86	61	97	53	74	-2	0.74	-0.11	0.70	3.14	63	16.51	74	83	43	2	0	2	1
MA	BOSTON	82	64	91	58	73	-1	0.62	-0.06	0.62	5.38	120	21.15	94	75	37	2	0	1	1
	WORCESTER	77	58	85	52	68	-2	0.67	-0.27	0.67	5.52	96	22.77	90	86	45	0	0	1	1
MI	ALPENA	81	53	87	42	67	1	0.55	-0.12	0.55	4.52	121	15.39	111	96	49	0	0	1	1
	GRAND RAPIDS	83	59	91	52	71	0	0.00	-0.83	0.00	2.05	39	15.33	84	92	43	1	0	0	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	84	51	90	41	67	0	0.17	-0.41	0.17	2.14	53	13.42	97	95	41	1	0	1	0
	LANSING	83	54	92	45	69	-1	1.07	0.44	0.65	2.74	57	12.61	79	83	51	2	0	2	1
	MUSKEGON	82	59	87	53	70	0	0.87	0.40	0.75	4.10	118	15.33	99	87	52	0	0	2	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	82	57	91	49	70	1	0.00	-0.73	0.00	2.42	51	14.65	89	94	40	1	0	0	0
MN	DULUTH	77	59	84	53	68	3	3.21	2.23	1.54	9.04	148	16.71	113	85	59	0	0	4	2
	INT'L FALLS	81	55	85	46	68	2	0.06	-0.74	0.05	11.25	204	15.21	128	94	49	0	0	2	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	83	66	91	59	75	2	2.08	1.18	1.93	11.02	182	19.33	126	88	58	2	0	3	1
	ROCHESTER	80	62	87	54	71	1	0.53	-0.49	0.47	8.80	149	17.24	108	90	65	0	0	3	0
	ST. CLOUD	80	61	87	53	71	2	2.66	1.91	1.96	7.61	127	16.62	119	98	59	0	0	5	2
MS	JACKSON	93	72	96	71	82	1	0.50	-0.57	0.20	5.74	99	28.33	87	95	54	6	0	4	0
	MERIDIAN	93	71	96	69	82	1	2.17	0.88	1.11	5.25	83	22.18	63	99	70	6	0	4	1
	TUPELO	91	72	94	70	81	1	1.59	0.71	1.54	5.54	85	33.54	101	95	63	5	0	4	1
MO	COLUMBIA	89	68	97	63	78	1	1.64	0.79	1.13	5.16	92	24.74	114	94	57	4	0	4	1
	KANSAS CITY	90	70	99	66	80	2	0.25	-0.79	0.16	2.21	35	17.17	86	94	59	3	0	2	0
	SAINT LOUIS	89	73	98	67	81	1	0.04	-0.87	0.02	5.79	106	25.51	120	76	57	3	0	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	90	69	96	66	79	1	0.81	-0.09	0.44	2.35	35	23.94	100	91	58	4	0	3	0
MT	BILLINGS	97	62	107	56	80	9	0.00	-0.31	0.00	1.46	59	5.45	59	55	18	5	0	0	0
	BUTTE	89	47	98	37	68	6	0.25	-0.08	0.25	2.84	105	5.98	79	76	21	4	0	1	0
	GLASGOW	87	59	100	54	73	4	0.63	0.21	0.62	5.53	184	8.10	123	87	55	2	0	2	1
	GREAT FALLS	90	56	102	50	73	8	0.47	0.16	0.28	5.55	195	8.84	98	78	25	4	0	2	0
	HAYRE	87	55	98	50	71	3	1.80	1.45	1.79	6.47	253	8.90	131	91	48	4	0	2	1
	KALISPELL	88	51	99	46	69	6	0.82	0.48	0.81	2.76	93	7.38	74	88	47	4	0	2	1
	MISSOULA	93	51	104	42	72	6	0.19	-0.05	0.09	3.22	146	7.95	99	82	44	5	0	3	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	89	66	101	56	78	2	0.01	-0.69	0.01	1.74	35	8.34	56	83	50	4	0	1	0
	LINCOLN	88	68	97	59	78	0	0.19	-0.59	0.14	1.40	28	11.24	72	89	63	3	0	3	0
	NORFOLK	89	65	99	55	77	2	0.01	-0.87	0.01	3.47	59	9.27	59	87	50	4	0	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	89	60	101	49	75	1	0.00	-0.72	0.00	2.33	52	5.83	49	87	35	4	0	0	0
	OMAHA	87	68	99	62	78	2	0.77	-0.11	0.72	2.99	53	12.01	72	87	63	3	0	2	1
	SCOTTSBLUFF	94	59	98	54	77	4	0.00	-0.52	0.00	0.60	16	2.18	21	79	36	6	0	0	0
	VALENTINE	86	61	94	53	73	0	0.07	-0.70	0.07	1.03	23	6.74	59	91	56	4	0	1	0
NV	ELY	98	51	101	46	74	7	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.08	10	2.12	38	36	13	7	0	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	110	85	113	80	98	7	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.00	0	0.10	4	28	19	7	0	0	0
	RENO	100	64	108	55	82	11	0.11	0.05	0.11	0.23	40	2.89	64	40	18	7	0	1	0
	WINNEMUCCA	103	64	109	57	83	12	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.12	15	3.89	77	30	23	7	0	0	0
NH	CONCORD	81	50	89	42	66	-4	0.09	-0.65	0.08	5.40	121	20.05	104	96	38	0	0	2	0
NJ	NEWARK	88	65	96	60	76	-1	0.05	-1.00	0.05	5.85	111	19.26	78	67	37	3	0	1	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	90	66	96	64	78	-1	0.45	0.22	0.35	0.65	63	1.47	40	63	25	4	0	3	0
NY	ALBANY	81	56	88	49	69	-2	0.26	-0.51	0.26	5.70	109	19.94	100	87	42	0	0	1	0
	BINGHAMTON	75	55	82	48	65	-3	0.04	-0.77	0.04	7.58	141	24.69	121	76	48	0	0	1	0
	BUFFALO	80	58	86	51	69	-2	0.09	-0.62	0.09	1.60	31	21.13	105	84	38	0	0	1	0
	ROCHESTER	81	58	89	51	69	-1	0.13	-0.53	0.13	4.42	96	20.37	119	82	47	0	0	1	0
	SYRACUSE	79	57	88	50	68	-3	0.71	-0.24	0.70	6.06	110	22.51	113	87	45	0	0	2	1
NC	ASHEVILLE	79	62	86	60	71	-2	0.95	0.10	0.80	6.40	107	20.89	79	93	68	0	0	4	1
	CHARLOTTE	87	68	94	63	78	-2	0.41	-0.42	0.41	1.77	36	17.08	73	88	43	4	0	1	0
	GREENSBORO	85	66	92	61	75	-3	0.46	-0.56	0.37	5.60	104	16.18	70	84	47	2	0	3	0
	HATTERAS	82	71	85	64	77	-2	0.37	-0.62	0.31	7.22	129	26.80	97	90	63	0	0	3	0
	RALEIGH	88	66	99	63	77	-2	2.13	1.16	1.46	4.45	86	18.18	78	88	48	4	0	3	2
	WILMINGTON	86	68	93	63	77	-4	0.64	-1.06	0.52	3.99	47	15.22	54	97	60	2	0	3	1
ND	BISMARCK	83	60	93	55	72	3	0.95	0.37	0.90	3.12	85	6.07	66	93	70	2	0	3	1
	DICKINSON	86	59	99	50	72	4	0.87	0.33	0.66	3.73	85	6.70	67	93	36	2	0	4	1
	FARGO	79	62	84	58	70	0	3.68	3.01	1.93	8.74	182	14.34	127	89	64	0	0	3	2
	GRAND FORKS	80	58	85	53	69	0	3.39	2.70	1.81	9.80	227	12.68	128	99	55	0	0	5	2
	JAMESTOWN	78	59	86	55	69	-1	1.41	0.67	0.97	4.11	92	6.44	64	98	63	0	0	4	1
	WILLISTON	87	60	97	56	74	6	1.93	1.39	1.41	5.84	173	9.75	122	93	51	3	0	3	1
OH	AKRON-CANTON	82	58	88	51	70	-2	0.05	-0.86	0.05	3.20	61	22.44	110	86	45	0	0	1	0
	CINCINNATI	86	64	91	61	75	-1	0.40	-0.43	0.36	3.94	66	26.70	111	81	52	1	0	3	0
	CLEVELAND	80	60	88	52	70	-2	0.44	-0.37	0.44	1.36	25	19.57	98	87	42	0	0	1	0
	COLUMBUS	84	63	91	58	74	-1	0.14	-0.91	0.14	3.60	60	21.33	103	78	53	1	0	1	0
	DAYTON	84	62	90	54	73	-1	0.00	-0.85	0.00	3.27	56	21.91	99	82	41	1			

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 13, 2002

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE EF						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY, PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	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	TEMP. EF		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	86	60	95	54	73	0	0.02	-0.63	0.02	2.03	40	16.91	95	76	37	2	0	1	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	79	54	87	47	67	-3	1.21	0.23	1.21	4.95	86	22.82	114	86	43	0	0	1	1
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	90	70	93	66	80	-2	0.17	-0.53	0.16	7.62	127	20.53	102	95	57	4	0	2	0
OR TULSA	93	73	96	70	83	0	0.58	-0.14	0.46	4.01	66	18.89	81	90	63	5	0	4	0
OR ASTORIA	72	55	87	50	63	3	0.18	-0.13	0.09	2.51	78	35.64	98	91	76	0	0	2	0
OR BURNS	98	52	107	41	75	10	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.40	49	3.46	55	51	20	6	0	0	0
OR EUGENE	89	54	98	50	72	6	0.01	-0.14	0.01	0.68	37	19.29	69	83	49	4	0	1	0
OR MEDFORD	99	62	108	53	80	8	0.08	0.02	0.08	0.11	14	6.70	69	63	25	5	0	1	0
OR PENDLETON	98	62	109	49	80	8	0.02	-0.06	0.02	1.32	140	6.06	84	60	33	6	0	1	0
OR PORTLAND	86	60	98	56	73	5	0.19	0.02	0.13	1.76	90	19.13	96	82	57	2	0	2	0
OR SALEM	88	58	97	55	73	7	0.07	-0.08	0.06	1.33	75	21.57	99	77	52	4	0	2	0
PA ALLENTOWN	85	55	94	48	70	-3	0.03	-0.92	0.03	4.68	82	18.64	79	84	39	1	0	1	0
PA ERIE	78	58	84	51	68	-4	0.12	-0.63	0.12	2.94	51	24.92	122	75	54	0	0	1	0
PA MIDDLETOWN	84	60	94	55	72	-4	0.13	-0.70	0.12	2.51	46	18.55	85	92	37	2	0	2	0
PA PHILADELPHIA	86	66	95	62	76	-1	0.51	-0.48	0.50	4.25	84	17.00	76	75	39	2	0	2	1
PA PITTSBURGH	82	59	89	52	70	-3	0.15	-0.78	0.15	2.81	48	17.16	82	83	39	0	0	1	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	82	54	88	46	68	-4	0.05	-0.85	0.05	4.05	71	17.44	88	88	34	0	0	1	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	83	53	92	47	68	-4	0.23	-0.76	0.23	4.50	71	20.98	94	79	40	1	0	1	0
RI PROVIDENCE	83	62	91	54	73	0	0.04	-0.65	0.04	3.43	73	20.85	84	80	45	2	0	1	0
SC BEAUFORT	88	74	94	72	81	-1	1.87	0.65	1.39	9.42	117	18.56	74	98	66	2	0	3	1
SC CHARLESTON	89	71	91	69	80	-2	1.70	0.33	1.41	7.70	91	21.05	81	97	62	3	0	4	1
SC COLUMBIA	90	71	96	65	81	-1	0.00	-1.24	0.00	0.63	9	19.60	74	88	51	4	0	0	0
SD GREENVILLE	86	68	94	64	77	-2	2.52	1.50	1.80	3.52	61	19.47	70	90	51	4	0	4	2
SD ABERDEEN	82	61	88	53	72	0	0.52	-0.16	0.46	2.14	45	5.98	52	93	64	0	0	2	0
SD HURON	88	63	99	49	75	2	0.17	-0.50	0.16	1.47	32	7.11	57	94	45	3	0	2	0
SD RAPID CITY	90	59	99	54	75	4	0.44	-0.02	0.44	0.90	24	5.75	55	86	31	4	0	1	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	84	62	95	53	73	0	1.12	0.46	0.75	3.68	77	9.64	71	91	66	2	0	4	1
TN BRISTOL	84	64	90	60	74	0	0.55	-0.44	0.52	4.84	85	19.30	80	92	55	1	0	2	1
TN CHATTANOOGA	89	69	95	66	79	0	1.14	0.02	0.70	3.44	57	24.08	78	90	60	4	0	3	1
TN KNOXVILLE	86	69	91	67	78	0	1.73	0.62	1.47	6.74	111	33.20	117	91	63	1	0	2	1
TN MEMPHIS	93	75	98	71	84	2	0.13	-0.89	0.13	2.64	43	27.85	89	84	47	5	0	1	0
TX NASHVILLE	88	70	93	68	79	0	1.05	0.17	0.53	5.46	96	30.07	110	94	67	3	0	5	1
TX ABILENE	91	69	93	67	80	-3	0.05	-0.31	0.03	8.67	228	18.01	152	99	65	6	0	3	0
TX AMARILLO	90	66	96	63	78	0	0.08	-0.50	0.07	1.93	44	7.02	67	85	39	4	0	2	0
TX AUSTIN	92	72	95	70	82	-2	1.01	0.58	0.67	9.62	206	15.22	84	92	54	5	0	5	1
TX BEAUMONT	92	75	96	72	83	0	1.62	0.36	0.87	6.89	76	18.84	60	97	60	6	0	4	1
TX BROWNSVILLE	91	74	94	73	83	-1	0.62	0.19	0.41	2.66	70	6.56	56	95	62	5	0	3	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	92	74	94	71	83	-1	2.18	1.74	1.71	4.01	91	7.92	52	96	71	5	0	2	1
TX DEL RIO	95	74	98	71	84	-1	0.02	-0.46	0.01	3.25	100	6.65	68	84	52	7	0	2	0
TX EL PASO	92	71	97	69	82	-2	0.02	-0.29	0.02	0.91	64	2.13	68	64	34	5	0	1	0
TX FORT WORTH	94	73	96	71	84	-1	0.89	0.45	0.58	5.21	128	29.53	150	92	52	7	0	3	1
TX GALVESTON	90	78	93	75	84	0	0.98	0.17	0.71	6.32	113	17.08	80	93	65	5	0	3	1
TX HOUSTON	94	75	97	71	85	2	5.64	4.90	5.40	10.29	150	20.36	80	97	57	6	0	3	1
TX LUBBOCK	89	68	93	65	79	-1	0.34	-0.16	0.22	4.28	108	9.19	96	90	53	5	0	3	0
TX MIDLAND	93	70	95	68	81	0	1.08	0.67	0.68	1.37	55	3.79	58	85	47	5	0	3	1
TX SAN ANGELO	91	69	94	67	80	-2	1.37	1.14	0.83	2.84	94	6.34	59	93	55	6	0	3	2
TX SAN ANTONIO	92	74	95	73	83	-1	0.73	0.27	0.61	17.22	328	25.28	141	92	54	6	0	2	1
TX VICTORIA	92	74	95	73	83	-1	0.59	-0.13	0.35	7.01	110	14.25	67	96	62	5	0	3	0
TX WACO	95	73	97	71	84	-1	0.05	-0.46	0.04	3.94	98	13.71	75	93	55	7	0	2	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	93	73	95	72	83	-1	0.03	-0.33	0.03	6.45	145	17.69	111	93	53	6	0	1	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	101	69	107	64	85	9	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.20	20	7.12	73	42	15	7	0	0	0
VT BURLINGTON	78	56	84	49	67	-3	1.27	0.39	1.25	9.02	179	20.82	119	94	48	0	0	3	1
VA LYNCHBURG	84	60	92	50	72	-3	0.10	-0.92	0.08	1.39	25	14.65	62	87	45	2	0	3	0
VA NORFOLK	88	68	97	60	78	-1	0.13	-1.00	0.12	4.42	76	20.83	86	84	43	4	0	2	0
VA RICHMOND	90	63	97	52	77	-1	0.02	-1.00	0.02	1.91	36	16.61	72	78	37	5	0	1	0
VA ROANOKE	84	64	92	59	74	-2	0.71	-0.20	0.56	2.57	48	13.71	59	80	52	3	0	3	1
VA WASH/DULLES	85	60	94	47	72	-4	0.04	-0.76	0.03	3.66	66	17.04	76	81	48	2	0	2	0
WA OLYMPIA	80	52	94	47	66	4	0.28	0.07	0.27	1.98	89	29.09	107	91	65	1	0	2	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	72	51	84	46	61	3	0.35	-0.17	0.28	4.95	110	55.80	102	93	73	0	0	2	0
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	78	57	89	54	68	3	0.58	0.39	0.41	2.31	123	21.20	110	86	58	0	0	2	0
WA SPOKANE	92	60	102	51	76	8	0.23	0.06	0.20	1.73	115	6.92	75	73	31	4	0	2	0
WA YAKIMA	96	58	105	48	77	9	0.11	0.07	0.09	0.82	114	3.68	83	73	32	5	0	2	0
WV BECKLEY	76	62	83	55	69	-2	1.36	0.27	0.72	4.11	70	21.59	92	89	67	0	0	3	2
WV CHARLESTON	82	63	91	56	73	-1	0.92	-0.17	0.68	4.69	77	23.99	100	98	64	2	0	3	1
WV ELKINS	80	56	89	47	68	-1	4.31	3.21	3.10	7.74	117	29.90	117	99	52	0	0	4	2
WV HUNTINGTON	83	65	91	60	74	-1	2.00	1.02	1.95	5.29	94	27.48	117	91	62	2	0	2	1
WI EAU CLAIRE	85	62	92	52	73	2	0.30	-0.57	0.25	7.40	125	19.26	119	94	45	2	0	3	0
WI GREEN BAY	82	59	90	51	71	1	0.06	-0.71	0.06	5.26	108	15.26	105	92	50	1	0	1	0
WI LA CROSSE	84	64	93	52	74	0	0.06	-0.90	0.05	7.35	127	17.10	102	88	45	1	0	2	0
WI MADISON	84	59	93	48	71	0	0.00	-0.87	0.00	3.70	65	14.57	85	87	51	1	0	0	0
WI MILWAUKEE	79	64	95	56	71	-1	0.92	0.12	0.92	4.07	80	14.63	81	88	62	1	0	1	1
WY CASPER	93	54	100	49	73	4	0.50	0.20	0.50	1.28	65	4.06	51	77	28	5	0	1	1
WY CHEYENNE	88	57	91	52	73	6	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.78	26	3.88	43	69	29	2	0	0	0
WY LANDER	95	58	100	55	77	7	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.40	26	4.44	54	51	22	6	0	0	0
WY SHERIDAN	96	55	105	47	76	8	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.67	26	4.50	49	70	28	5	0	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

NOTE: These data are preliminary and subject to change. In the past, precipitation totals from a number of stations have been incomplete.

National Agricultural Summary

July 8 - 14, 2002

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

In the Great Plains, hot, dry weather aided winter wheat harvest, but most row crops and small grains suffered due to moisture shortages. In the Corn Belt, seasonal temperatures eased stress on many corn and soybean fields, and conditions improved where

ground-soaking rains boosted moisture reserves. Many areas of the Southeast and lower Mississippi Valley also received beneficial rainfall. However, rainfall was uneven in all regions, and crops deteriorated where moisture shortages continued.

Corn: Twenty-four percent of the crop was at or beyond the silking stage, and 3 percent was at or beyond the dough stage. Both stages lagged slightly behind last year and the 5-year average. Fields rapidly entered the reproductive stage in the western and central Corn Belt. About one-fourth of the acreage reached the silking stage in Nebraska. Progress was only slightly slower in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri. Silking exceeded the 5-year average in Iowa and Missouri but lagged well behind normal in Illinois and Kansas. A few fields reached the silking stage in the eastern Corn Belt, but progress was well behind normal in Ohio and far behind normal in Indiana. Acreage at or beyond the dough stage was mostly confined to the southern Great Plains, Southeast, and the southern edge of the Corn Belt. Rain boosted soil moisture reserves and improved crop conditions in parts of the Corn Belt, but rainfall was too light to prevent crop deterioration in many areas.

Soybeans: Thirty-nine percent was blooming, and 6 percent was setting pods. Acreage at the bloom stage slightly exceeded last year and equaled the 5-year average. Acreage setting pods slightly trailed last year and the 5-year average. Fields rapidly entered the bloom stage in the western Corn Belt, advancing 30 and 32 percentage points in Minnesota and Nebraska, respectively. Development was only slightly slower in the northern Great Plains, where 29 percent of the North Dakota crop reached the bloom stage. Fields also progressed ahead of normal in Iowa and South Dakota. Development accelerated in the central and eastern Corn Belt, but acreage at the bloom stage lagged well behind normal in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. A few fields were setting pods in the Corn Belt, but progress was more advanced in the lower Mississippi Valley, where 41 and 26 percent were setting pods in Mississippi and Louisiana, respectively. Soaking rain improved crop conditions in parts of the Corn Belt and lower Mississippi Valley. However, beneficial rain missed most of Illinois and Ohio.

Cotton: Eighty-five percent of the acreage was at or beyond the squaring stage, matching last year's pace and the 5-year average. Fields setting bolls advanced to 41 percent, 4 percentage points less than progress on this date last year but slightly ahead of the 40-percent average for this date. Nearly all fields in the lower Mississippi Valley were at or beyond the squaring stage. In Louisiana and Mississippi, two-thirds were setting bolls. In the southern Great Plains, three-fourths of the crop was squaring, and 20 and 27 percent were setting bolls in Oklahoma and Texas, respectively. Development progressed ahead of normal in most areas of the Southeast, with fields squaring and setting bolls much earlier than normal in Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia. Fields developed well ahead of normal in Arizona and slightly ahead of normal in California. Scattered areas from eastern Texas to the mid-Atlantic Coast received beneficial ground-soaking precipitation. However, the southern High Plains and parts of the southern Atlantic Coastal Plain remained mostly dry, and moisture shortages increased.

Winter Wheat: Harvest advanced to 81 percent, 5 percentage points more than last year and the average for this date. The harvest pace was most active in Ohio, where producers reaped more than one-half of their crop during the week. In Indiana, widespread showers limited progress to just over one-fourth of the acreage. On the central Great Plains, harvest neared completion far ahead of normal in Colorado and Nebraska. Hot weather quickly ripened fields across the northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest. Harvest rapidly accelerated in South Dakota and Oregon but

barely progressed in other areas of the northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest. Harvest began in Michigan and quickly accelerated, but progress lagged well behind normal.

Small grains: Barley and spring wheat at or beyond the heading stage advanced to 78 and 80 percent, respectively. Barley at the heading stage was 2 percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Spring wheat heading was 1 percentage point behind last year and the average. Above-normal temperatures promoted rapid biological development across most of the northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest. In Idaho, 43 percent of the spring wheat and 33 percent of the barley reached the heading stage. In Montana, barley and spring wheat development remained well behind normal, even though 24 percent of the barley and 34 percent of the spring wheat entered the heading stage. In addition, about one-third of the Minnesota and North Dakota barley and spring wheat fields headed during the week.

Ninety-one percent of the oat crop was heading and 7 percent was harvested. On this date last year, 88 percent was heading and 3 percent was harvested. Normally, 89 percent would be headed and 4 percent would be harvested by this date. Seasonal and above-normal temperatures promoted rapid heading in the upper Mississippi Valley and northern Great Plains. Nearly one-third of the acreage entered the heading stage in North Dakota. Fields in Minnesota and Wisconsin also quickly entered the heading stage. Dry weather aided harvest in Nebraska and South Dakota, while midweek rains interrupted progress in Iowa. A few fields were harvested in the eastern Corn Belt, but progress was isolated.

Rice: Twenty-four percent of the crop was heading, matching last year's pace and exceeding the 5-year average of 21 percent. Development was well ahead of normal along the western Gulf Coast, where 83 percent of the Texas acreage and 80 percent of the Louisiana crop was heading. Some Texas and Louisiana fields were ripe, and a few were drained and harvested. Heading accelerated in the interior Mississippi Delta but lagged behind normal in Arkansas and Mississippi. Hot weather promoted development in California, but no fields had reached the heading stage.

Sorghum: Thirty percent was at or beyond the heading stage, slightly behind last year's 32 percent pace but ahead of the 28-percent average for this date. Sixteen percent was turning color, equaling progress on this date last year and the 5-year average. Development was most advanced in Texas and the lower Mississippi Valley. In Texas, 44 percent was turning color, 28 percent was mature, and 16 percent was harvested. In Arkansas and Louisiana, 17 and 14 percent, respectively, entered the heading stage, while 14 and 18 percent, respectively, began turning color. A few fields entered the heading stage in the central and northern Great Plains and Corn Belt, but none were turning color. Conditions deteriorated in many areas due to moisture shortages.

Peanuts: Seventy-one percent of the acreage was pegging, 5 percentage points ahead of this date last year and well ahead of the 62-percent average. More than one-fourth of the acreage entered the pegging stage in the southern Great Plains, and nearly one-fifth began pegging in most areas of the Southeast. Rain aided development in parts of the Southeast and southern Great Plains. However, some fields required irrigation, while others remained unfavorably dry.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 14, 2002

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

Soybeans Percent Blooming				
	Jul 14 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	34	18	46	27
IL	29	10	53	45
IN	22	6	52	45
IA	74	50	37	51
KS	32	20	50	45
KY	19	10	38	25
LA	55	51	82	68
MI	32	9	32	26
MN	50	20	20	35
MS	54	54	85	74
MO	19	10	21	31
NE	50	18	23	33
NC	13	8	18	15
ND	33	4	36	27
OH	19	7	51	50
SD	44	22	27	32
TN	27	15	39	22
WI	23	*8	0	12
18 Sts	39	20	38	39

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

Corn Percent Silking				
	Jul 14 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	11	8	13	7
IL	29	9	57	42
IN	9	2	48	36
IA	25	5	5	18
KS	45	23	74	57
KY	57	48	80	61
MI	1	0	5	10
MN	8	1	1	18
MO	65	45	68	61
NE	31	7	24	23
NC	89	75	85	75
ND	5	1	4	12
OH	4	1	20	17
PA	13	3	13	15
SD	1	0	0	3
TN	93	80	94	78
TX	88	76	75	72
WI	3	0	2	6
18 Sts	24	11	29	28

These 18 States planted 93% of last year's corn acreage.

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Jul 14 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	98	100	98
CA	90	80	89	89
CO	91	61	53	66
ID	0	0	3	1
IL	96	90	97	93
IN	91	65	92	85
KS	100	100	100	98
MI	17	0	29	38
MO	100	97	99	96
MT	0	0	2	1
NE	80	65	49	53
NC	100	99	98	99
OH	90	36	79	71
OK	100	99	100	99
OR	17	4	7	3
SD	26	5	1	12
TX	99	96	97	97
WA	2	1	4	3
18 Sts	81	74	76	76

These 18 States harvested 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods				
	Jul 14 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	16	NA	18	8
IL	2	NA	11	7
IN	3	NA	15	9
IA	12	NA	3	8
KS	5	NA	8	9
KY	5	NA	11	7
LA	26	NA	56	39
MI	1	NA	6	5
MN	4	NA	0	3
MS	41	NA	69	47
MO	3	NA	3	5
NE	10	NA	3	4
NC	0	NA	0	0
ND	6	NA	5	4
OH	0	NA	6	7
SD	7	NA	2	8
TN	8	NA	15	6
WI	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	6	NA	8	7

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

Corn Percent Dough				
	Jul 14 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	NA	0	0
IL	2	NA	7	4
IN	0	NA	2	2
IA	0	NA	0	0
KS	8	NA	10	12
KY	0	NA	9	4
MI	0	NA	0	0
MN	0	NA	0	0
MO	14	NA	15	10
NE	0	NA	0	1
NC	41	NA	37	40
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	0	NA	1	1
PA	0	NA	1	1
SD	0	NA	0	0
TN	19	NA	33	16
TX	63	NA	56	56
WI	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	3	NA	5	4

These 18 States planted 93% of last year's corn acreage.

Peanuts Percent Pegging				
	Jul 14 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	57	45	49	55
FL	83	65	73	72
GA	78	63	72	72
NC	80	60	77	61
OK	76	47	66	65
TX	65	40	65	54
VA	55	40	50	50
7 Sts	71	52	66	62

These 7 States planted 98% of last year's peanut acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 14, 2002

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

Cotton Percent Squaring				
	Jul 14 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	90	76	90	84
AZ	99	97	100	98
AR	97	94	100	100
CA	80	70	79	73
GA	95	87	83	88
LA	98	95	98	98
MS	95	82	98	96
MO	80	69	98	94
NC	94	86	80	78
OK	76	55	61	59
SC	81	70	65	77
TN	93	84	94	96
TX	75	60	78	79
VA	96	81	94	88
14 Sts	85	74	85	85

These 14 States planted 98% of last year's cotton acreage.

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls				
	Jul 14 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	35	21	35	36
AZ	75	55	62	55
AR	56	26	84	53
CA	25	20	24	18
GA	64	46	46	49
LA	68	54	82	73
MS	67	40	76	70
MO	31	17	59	56
NC	40	18	23	24
OK	20	4	8	8
SC	27	17	21	26
TN	35	19	37	36
TX	27	20	35	29
VA	40	5	17	11
14 Sts	41	27	45	40

These 14 States planted 98% of last year's cotton acreage.

Sorghum Percent Headed				
	Jul 14 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	68	51	71	53
CO	3	0	3	1
IL	6	5	18	6
KS	6	1	19	12
LA	80	66	89	70
MO	10	4	21	20
NE	2	1	0	3
NM	1	0	4	2
OK	22	7	17	10
SD	5	1	5	5
TX	64	63	56	55
11 Sts	30	25	32	28

These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Jul 14 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	14	0	16	6
CO	0	0	0	0
IL	0	0	0	0
KS	0	0	1	0
LA	25	7	32	18
MO	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	2	0	1	1
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	44	40	42	44
11 Sts	16	14	16	16

These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Barley Percent Headed				
	Jul 14 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	86	53	82	76
MN	95	63	76	86
MT	62	38	80	76
ND	79	44	75	73
WA	100	97	99	99
5 Sts	78	51	80	78

These 5 States planted 78% of last year's barley acreage.

Oats Percent Headed				
	Jul 14 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	100	100	98	99
MN	95	83	88	93
NE	100	100	99	100
ND	80	51	78	72
OH	97	90	100	100
PA	92	88	91	95
SD	99	93	92	92
WI	87	68	84	97
8 Sts	91	78	88	89

These 8 States planted 49% of last year's oat acreage.

Oats Percent Harvested				
	Jul 14 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	19	NA	2	10
MN	0	NA	0	0
NE	43	NA	30	25
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	6	NA	9	9
PA	8	NA	6	5
SD	16	NA	0	3
WI	0	NA	0	1
8 Sts	7	NA	3	4

These 8 States harvested 49% of last year's oat acreage.

Spring Wheat Percent Headed				
	Jul 14 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	87	44	82	75
MN	92	63	78	88
MT	63	29	85	81
ND	79	48	74	74
SD	98	92	94	94
WA	100	98	99	99
6 Sts	80	52	81	81

These 6 States planted 98% of last year's spring wheat acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 14, 2002

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

Rice Percent Headed				
	Jul 14 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	8	3	11	9
CA	0	0	9	2
LA	80	67	66	62
MS	15	6	23	23
MO	3	0	1	2
TX	83	70	67	64
6 Sts	24	17	24	21
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Soybeans Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	9	34	45	9
IL	3	14	41	36	6
IN	3	11	35	47	4
IA	2	7	26	52	13
KS	2	9	33	50	6
KY	1	6	28	51	14
LA	8	17	32	38	5
MI	4	9	33	48	6
MN	2	6	28	53	11
MS	1	6	22	47	24
MO	5	14	44	33	4
NE	9	26	41	22	2
NC	5	11	38	45	1
ND	6	13	27	48	6
OH	7	15	39	34	5
SD	7	16	36	38	3
TN	1	6	30	54	9
WI	2	5	20	54	19
18 Sts	4	12	34	42	8
Prev Wk	3	11	34	43	9
Prev Yr	2	9	32	47	10

Corn Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	3	13	33	44	7
IL	5	15	37	37	6
IN	4	11	37	42	6
IA	2	9	28	47	14
KS	9	20	35	30	6
KY	3	10	31	40	16
MI	3	9	36	46	6
MN	1	8	29	50	12
MO	5	16	40	34	5
NE	9	16	34	33	8
NC	20	22	38	20	0
ND	10	12	31	45	2
OH	6	16	40	34	4
PA	2	6	36	46	10
SD	10	16	33	36	5
TN	3	10	31	47	9
TX	11	23	26	29	11
WI	2	6	21	50	21
18 Sts	5	13	33	40	9
Prev Wk	4	11	32	43	10
Prev Yr	2	7	26	50	15

Sorghum Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	9	31	47	10
CO	16	34	39	9	2
IL	1	13	43	39	4
KS	6	21	38	32	3
LA	2	17	37	39	5
MO	2	9	45	41	3
NE	8	27	48	17	0
NM	28	26	39	7	0
OK	4	13	32	49	2
SD	23	30	37	10	0
TX	6	13	41	32	8
11 Sts	7	18	39	31	5
Prev Wk	6	17	38	36	3
Prev Yr	6	16	33	40	5

Cotton Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	4	16	45	31	4
AZ	0	2	14	53	31
AR	2	7	38	46	7
CA	0	0	15	75	10
GA	2	8	34	42	14
LA	1	13	34	41	11
MS	0	3	19	58	20
MO	4	21	36	37	2
NC	2	6	38	51	3
OK	0	4	30	65	1
SC	2	12	61	25	0
TN	1	10	38	45	6
TX	9	15	32	34	10
VA	0	15	39	44	2
14 Sts	4	10	32	44	10
Prev Wk	5	11	32	41	11
Prev Yr	7	13	26	43	11

Peanuts Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	2	5	38	42	13
FL	0	0	7	83	10
GA	1	6	35	44	14
NC	0	1	25	73	1
OK	0	2	18	70	10
TX	0	4	18	55	23
VA	0	7	30	60	3
7 Sts	1	4	27	54	14
Prev Wk	0	3	29	54	14
Prev Yr	1	8	25	54	12

Oats Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	1	8	28	53	10
MN	2	7	32	48	11
NE	19	27	37	17	0
ND	25	20	29	25	1
OH	2	9	40	45	4
PA	0	4	35	52	9
SD	37	35	18	9	1
WI	1	9	20	53	17
8 Sts	15	17	28	34	6
Prev Wk	12	15	28	38	7
Prev Yr	1	5	26	55	13

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 14, 2002

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

Rice Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	6	32	45	15
CA	0	0	25	70	5
LA	0	1	32	60	7
MS	0	2	12	64	22
MO	1	6	22	48	23
TX	1	2	18	50	29
6 Sts	1	4	28	53	14
Prev Wk	1	4	26	51	18
Prev Yr	0	2	26	57	15

Spring Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	6	21	58	14
MN	7	13	42	31	7
MT	3	10	38	40	9
ND	13	15	34	33	5
SD	33	35	18	12	2
WA	1	12	43	35	9
6 Sts	11	15	35	33	6
Prev Wk	10	11	32	40	7
Prev Yr	6	8	20	52	14

Barley Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	3	16	72	8
MN	7	13	46	29	5
MT	5	14	30	43	8
ND	9	9	34	43	5
WA	0	10	53	32	5
5 Sts	5	10	32	47	6
Prev Wk	4	8	31	49	8
Prev Yr	5	13	25	47	10

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent											
Week Ending June 30, 2002											
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	2	12	38	44	4	NH	0	4	24	50	22
AZ	20	50	28	2	0	NJ	0	13	31	56	0
AR	1	7	37	47	8	NM	54	30	15	1	0
CA	20	70	8	1	1	NY	2	13	29	52	4
CO	48	32	16	4	0	NC	31	35	25	9	0
CT	6	7	21	66	0	ND	34	24	29	12	1
DE	16	34	32	16	2	OH	5	19	41	33	2
FL	0	0	5	85	10	OK	3	5	25	53	14
GA	6	17	44	30	3	OR	20	26	36	18	0
ID	1	13	36	45	5	PA	6	30	35	25	4
IL	5	22	39	29	5	RI	0	23	48	27	2
IN	4	15	44	34	3	SC	17	39	30	14	0
IA	7	22	37	30	4	SD	36	35	20	8	1
KS	25	24	23	23	5	TN	10	25	33	29	3
KY	3	14	32	41	10	TX	15	22	31	25	7
LA	5	15	47	31	2	UT	28	33	30	9	0
ME	0	1	4	52	43	VT	0	5	28	48	19
MD	19	33	32	15	1	VA	25	37	26	11	1
MA	0	3	61	34	2	WA	1	10	77	12	0
MI	4	20	34	40	2	WV	0	10	38	48	4
MN	3	14	36	40	7	WI	3	13	38	36	10
MS	4	8	30	46	12	WY	51	23	22	4	0
MO	6	14	36	39	5	48 Sts	16	23	30	26	5
MT	26	25	34	13	2	Prev Wk	15	22	30	28	5
NE	43	34	20	3	0	Prev Yr	8	18	34	35	5
NV	8	28	42	20	2						

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

* Revised

NA - Not Available

National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on the year 2001 planted acres.

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 Weather and Crop Bulletins published each Monday by NASS State Statistical Offices in cooperation with the National Weather Service. The crop weather reports are also available on the Internet through the NASS Home Page on the World Wide Web at <http://www.usda.gov/nass/> or from JAWF at <http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf>.

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil 7% very short, 30% short, 59% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn 83% silked, 90% 2001, 90% avg.; 4% very poor, 17% poor, 36% fair, 38% good, 5% excellent. Soybeans 99% emerged, 98% 2001, avg not available. Soybeans 23% blooming, 19% 2001, 21% avg.; 6% setting pods 6% 2001, 6% avg.; 0% very poor, 8% poor, 46% fair, 43% good, 3% excellent. Winter wheat 100% harvested, 99% 2001, 97% avg. Hay 1st harvested 99% cutting 100% 2001, 98% avg. Pasture, range feed 2% very poor, 12% poor, 38% fair, 44% good, 4% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 14% fair, 64% good, 19% excellent. Scattered showers brought some relief to row crops, pastures. Harvesting summer vegetables, cantaloupes, watermelons.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil 35% short, 65% adequate. Subsoil 20% short, 80% adequate. Daytime high temperatures ranged from the upper sixties to upper seventies. Nighttime lows ranged from the upper thirties to upper. Barley 85% headed. Oat 40% headed. Barley 10% fair, 40% good, 50% excellent. Oat 20% fair, 50% good, 30% excellent. The average height of the small grain crops was 23 inches. Potato crop was just beginning to bloom. Potato 20% fair, 70% good, 10% excellent. Crop growth was reported as 10% slow, 50% moderate, 40% rapid. Range, pasture feed 10% poor, 20% fair, 50% good, 20% excellent. Hay harvest was 75% complete. Hay 25% fair, 50% good, 25% excellent. Activities: Harvesting hay, vegetables, fertilizing, weed control, irrigation, fencing, equipment repair.

ARIZONA: Temperatures throughout the state continued to be well above average. Precipitation was reported in most parts of the state, as summer monsoon conditions have begun. Cotton squaring was virtually complete, while cotton setting bolls was reported at 75%, ahead of 2001 rate of 62% and ahead of the 5-yr avg of 55%.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork: 6.4. Soil 11% very short, 44% short, 44% adequate and 1% surplus. Sorghum 68% headed, 71% 2001, 53% 5 yr. avg.; 14% turning color, 16% 2001, 6% 5 yr. avg.; 3% very poor, 9% poor, 31% fair, 47% good, 10% excellent; Corn 95% Tassling, 88% 2001, 94% 5 yr. avg.; 26% doughing, 27% 2001, 8% 5 yr. avg.; 2% poor, 29% fair, 54% good, 15% excellent; Wheat 100% harvested, 100% 2001, 98% 5 yr. avg. Soybeans: 99% planted, 99% 2001, 99% 5 yr. avg.; 97% emerged, 97% 2001, 96% 5 yr. avg.; 34% blooming, 46% 2001, 27% 5 yr. avg.; 16% setting pods, 18% 2001, 8% 5 yr. avg.; 3% very poor, 9% poor, 34% fair, 45% good, 9% excellent; Cotton: Squaring 97%, 100% 2001, 100% 5 yr. avg.; 56% setting bolls, 84% 2001, 53% 5 yr. avg.; 2% very poor, 7% poor, 38% fair, 46% good, 7% excellent; Rice: 8% headed, 11% 2001, 9% 5 yr. avg.; 2% very poor, 6% poor, 32% fair, 45% good, 15% excellent. Other Hay 0% very poor, 4% poor, 36% fair, 50% good, 10% excellent; Pasture, range feed 1% very poor, 7% poor, 37% fair, 47% good, 8% excellent. FIELD CROP : Wheat harvest is complete. Soybean planting is winding down. Hot, dry weather is helping cotton, but hurting double-cropped soybeans. Mid-season nitrogen is being applied to rice fields. Rice is being sprayed for sheath blight. All row crops are being irrigated. Grasshoppers still being reported as a major threat to many fields. LIVESTOCK, PASTURE, RANGE: Cattle are in good condition. Producers are working cattle, vaccinating calves. Pasture land is being fertilized and other weed control measures being applied. Second hay cutting is underway.

CALIFORNIA: An increasing number of cotton plants were blooming as rapid growth continued in most locations. However, excessive heat did stress cotton plants in a few areas. Cotton fields were irrigated, weeded, treated for diseases, insect pests as necessary. Alfalfa hay, seed fields continued to show vigorous growth. Alfalfa hay was cut, windrowed, baled, stacked in many areas. Bloom continued in alfalfa seed fields, with bees on hand in several locations to aid in pollination. Irrigation, treatments to control insect pests, primarily worms, were in progress in some alfalfa fields. Harvesting of wheat, oats continued. The wheat harvest was nearly complete in the San Joaquin, Sacramento valleys. Straw in harvested grain fields was baled, stacked. Discing, leveling of

harvested fields continued in preparation for fall planting. Field, silage corn thrived under good growing conditions. Corn fields were in all stages of development. Harvesting of silage corn for animal feed continued in many areas. Harvesting of sugar beets continued with excellent sugar content noted in some locations. Recently planted fields of sugar beets, sweet potatoes continued to develop rapidly. Many sunflower, safflower fields were in full bloom. Dry bean plantings continued to show good growth. Rice fields were developing well. Aerial rice herbicide applications were winding down. Potato harvesting continued. Table grape harvesting increased as more varieties reached maturity, but the recent high temperatures led to some concern about burn in susceptible varieties. Varieties picked, packed included Flame Seedless, Beauty Seedless, Thompson Seedless, Black Emerald. Raisin, wine, table grapes continued to show good fruit development. Irrigation, cultivation continued in vineyards. The application of fungicides, insecticides became necessary for many growers due to increased problems with mildew, vine mealybug, mites. The stone fruit harvest remained steady. Stone fruit farmers continued irrigation, cultivation, weed, pest control treatments in orchards not being harvested. Among the varieties picked, packed were: Arctic Jay, Brite Pearl, Summer Pearl nectarines; Snow Blaze, Sweet Dreams peaches; Fortune, Kelsey, Purple Majesty plums. Pomegranate fruit size continued to increase, show good color development. Fruit in apple, persimmon, Asian pear orchards also increased in size. Royal Gala apples started to color. The strawberry harvest has all but ended in the San Joaquin Valley, but continues in the Central Coast counties; patches were topped off or cleared in preparation for fall planting. Cling peach harvesting commenced. Harvesting of apricots, blueberries, pluots, figs remained steady. Olive set was variable but appeared to be on the light side overall; pit hardening in most groves motivated growers to increase olive fruit fly treatments. Citrus orchards were irrigated, fertilized, treated for pests. The Valencia orange harvest remained slow while grapefruit harvest continued to be active. Lemons were harvested in the coastal areas of the State. Hull split became apparent in almond orchards as the crop matured. Walnut, almond orchard floors were treated with herbicides in preparation for harvest. Walnut orchards were sprayed for codling moths. Irrigation continued in walnut, pistachio, pecan, almond orchards. Unseasonably hot temperatures hastened the maturity of many vegetable crops. Cantaloupe, watermelon, honeydew melons were harvested in the west side districts of Fresno County. Irrigation was underway in many unharvested melon fields. Harvesting of sweet corn, garlic, squash, cucumbers, eggplant, peppers was in full swing. In Tulare County, the second harvest of Black Beauty eggplant has been disappointing, many local blocks were removed, replanted. The tomato harvest continued to show high losses due to sunburn. Harvested red onions were being packed in the field. In Merced County, planting is nearly complete for late season fresh market, processed tomatoes, harvesting of cucumbers, early watermelon, fresh market tomato, bell peppers continued. The following vegetables were also harvested: Broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, Swiss chard, chives, garlic, okra, radishes, spinach, squash. Hot temperatures dried range, non-irrigated pastures. Conditions along the foothills have been reported as dangerously dry. Ranchers have started supplemental feeding of livestock earlier than normal due to the poor conditions. Dairy operations used misters, fans to help cool their animals during the heat. For some farms, milk production was off one to two gallons per cow per day as a result of high temperatures. Sheep grazed in fallowed and harvested grain fields. Bees continued to pollinate the alfalfa seed crop while some hives were moved to clover, sunflower fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.7. Topsoil 54% very short, 35% short, 11% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 62% very short, 34% short, 4% adequate, 0% surplus. Colorado received limited moisture on the Eastern Plains, in the Southern region. The San Luis Valley, scattered acres of the Eastern Plains experienced some hail damage. Temperatures remained above average for the state. Spring barley 41% turning color, 58% 2001, 48% avg.; 5% harvested, 3% 2001, 4% avg.; 4% very poor, 6% poor, 41% fair, 30% good, 19% excellent. Spring wheat 100% headed, 95% 2001, 90% avg.; 38% turning color, 43% 2001, 40% avg.; 6% harvested, 2% 2001, 4% avg.; 3% very poor, 5% poor, 46% fair, 31% good, 15% excellent. Dry onions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 11% fair,

62% good, 23% excellent. Summer potatoes 1% very poor, 2% poor, 3% fair, 60% good, 34% excellent. Fall potatoes 2% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 50% good, 15% excellent. Dry beans 14% flowered, 12% 2001, 16% avg.; 2% very poor, 9% poor, 27% fair, 49% good, 13% excellent. Alfalfa 30% 2nd cutting, 22% 2001, 28% avg.; 10% very poor, 15% poor, 30% fair, 35% good, 10% excellent.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 56% very short, 33% short, 11% adequate. Subsoil 56% very short, 35% short, 9% adequate. Barley 100% harvested, 100% 2001, 100% avg. Winter wheat 97% harvested, 86% 2001, 89% avg. Range, pasture feed 16% very poor, 34% poor, 32% fair, 16% good, 2% excellent. Corn 22% very poor, 37% poor, 19% fair, 21% good, 1% excellent, 54% silked, 42% 2001, 33% avg.; 2% dough, 4% 2001, 8% avg. Sorghum 12% very poor, 58% poor, 23% fair, 7% good. Soybean 22% very poor, 33% poor, 30% fair, 14% good, 1% excellent, 94% planted, 90% 2001, 90% avg.; 14% blooming, 10% 2001, 9% avg. Apple 2% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 69% good, 3% excellent. Cucumbers 24% harvested, 18% 2001, 22% avg. Sweet Corn 19% harvested, 11% 2001, 15% avg. Snap beans 28% harvested, 28% 2001, 18% avg. Peaches 4% very poor, 6% poor, 18% fair, 65% good, 7% excellent, 16% harvested, 12% 2001, 11% avg. Watermelon 11% harvested, 9% 2001, 5% avg. Potatoes 18% harvested, 14% 2001, 16% avg. Tomatoes 3% harvested, 4% 2001, 6% avg. Cantaloupes 9% harvested, 5% 2001, 5% avg. Other hay 2nd 92% cutting, 74% 2001, 71% avg.; 3rd 4% cutting, 19% 2001, 30% avg. Alfalfa hay 2nd 94% cutting, 91% 2001, 87% avg.; 3rd 3% cutting, 17% 2001, 20% avg. Hay supplies 2% very short, 14% short, 79% adequate, 5% surplus. Corn, soybean conditions continue to deteriorate due to lack of moisture. There were reports in some areas of corn, soybeans which had died. Despite the dry conditions there were reports of planting double cropped soybeans but some question as to their ability to survive if the dry conditions continue.

FLORIDA: Topsoil 1% very short, 4% short, 46% adequate, 49% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 14% short, 39% adequate, 46% surplus. More rainfall, over nearly all locations in State, helped build up soil moisture supplies July 7 - 13. Rainfall totaled from 0.50 in. at Jacksonville to 7.00 in., Miami. Rainfall, cloud cover caused temperatures to range from normal to 4^o below normal. Daytime highs averaged from 79 to 83^o with most daily maximums in upper 80s, low 90s. Lows upper 60s, low 70s. Peanut 7% fair, 83% good, 10% excellent, 83% pegged, 75%: 5-yr avg, 72%. Light supplies watermelons, tomatoes available. Okra harvesting continues in Miami-Dade County. Heavy rains all week citrus areas. Some groves very wet, abundant new growth. New crop fruit generally making very good progress, virtually all new crop fruit is regular bloom. Very little fruit being picked going to the fresh squeeze operations. All major processors closed. Caretakers cutting cover crops, young trees being fertilized, herbicided. Spraying continues on crops being grown for fresh utilization, hedging, topping continues. Pasture feed 5% fair, 85% good, 10% excellent. Cattle condition 10% fair, 80% good, 10% excellent. Panhandle: cattle, pasture feed fair. North: pasture feed improved to fair, cattle beginning to gain weight. However, stock ponds going down. Central: pasture, cattle condition good. West Central: some pastures flooded. Southeast: although cattle, pasture feeds good due to past drought, pastures not fully recovered yet to year's previous level. Statewide: cattle condition fair to good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for field work 5.7. Soil 11% very short, 35% short, 52% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 65% dent, 44% 2001, 53% avg.; 24% mature, 13% 2001, 15% avg. Hay 7% very poor, 13% poor, 46% fair, 30% good, 4% excellent. Peanuts 96% blooming, 93% 2001, 94% avg. Sorghum 1% very poor, 11% poor, 39% fair, 45% good, 4% excellent; 98% planted, 97% 2001, 96% avg. Soybeans 99% emerged, 95% 2001, NA avg. Tobacco 17% very poor, 25% poor, 31% fair, 24% good, 3% excellent; 23% harvested, 17% 2001, 24% avg. Watermelons 87% harvested, 78% 2001, 80% avg. Apples 4% poor, 40% fair, 49% good, 7% excellent; 2% harvested, 1% 2001, 1% avg. Peaches 76% harvested, 76% 2001, 77% avg. Pecans 2% very poor, 16% poor, 42% fair, 37% good, 3% excellent. Temperatures were near normal the first part of the week, below normal the latter part of the week. The State experienced another week of scattered showers, thunderstorms. Although continued rain replenished some areas, other areas remained dry. Irrigation was active in some areas. Crop conditions remained mostly good. Growers were cutting, baling hay, weather permitting. The tobacco harvest was active. TSWV was beginning to show up in some peanut fields. Growers were applying fungicides, insecticides to peanuts. Cotton was being sprayed with growth regulators, foliar fertilizer.

Activities: Weed control, checked for insects, the routinely managed livestock, poultry.

HAWAII: Soil moisture was adequate. Mostly sunny skies with passing showers, warm temperatures continued to benefit crops throughout the State. Harvesting will remain active for bananas. Papaya production will be seasonally light. Most vegetable crops made favorable progress during the week, remained in fair to good condition.

IDAHO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil 13% very short, 39% short, 48% adequate. Irrigation water supply 2% very poor, 21% poor, 32% fair, 45% good. Potatoes 96% 12 inches high, 95% 2001, 87% avg.; 64% closing middles, 59% 2001, 55% avg.; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 12% fair, 66% good, 19% excellent. Winter wheat 63% turning color, 62% 2001, 52% avg.; 2% poor, 23% fair, 66% good, 9% excellent. Spring wheat 22% turning color, 19% 2001, 17% avg. Barley 29% turning color, 24% 2001, 19% avg. Alfalfa hay 97% 1st cutting harvested, 99% 2001, 95% avg.; 38% 2nd cutting harvested, 45% 2001, 30% avg. Mint 5% 1st cutting harvested, 4% 2001, 5% avg. Cherries 99% harvested, 93% 2001, 81% avg. Activities: Irrigating, applying pesticides, cutting alfalfa, avoiding heatstroke.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil 25% very short, 47% short, 28% adequate. Oats 97% filled, 96% 2001, 95% avg.; 81% turning yellow, 80% 2001, 78% avg.; 31% ripe, 36% 2001, 31% avg.; 13% harvested, 17% 2001, 13% avg. Alfalfa 2nd crop 70% cut, 75% 2001, 65% avg.; 7% 3rd, 10% 2001, 6% avg.; 1% very poor, 7% poor, 35% fair, 48% good, 9% excellent. Red clover 95% cut, 91% 2001, 91% avg. Cooler temperatures moved into state during the later half of last week providing much needed relief for the states corn, soybean crops. Rainfall also accompanied the cooler weather with many but not all areas receiving a few tenths or a few inches accumulation depending on location. Areas that were missed by the rains are beginning to suffer, will need rain soon if the temperatures rise again or else corn pollination will be adversely affected. Wheat, rye harvest in northern regions of the state are wrapping up with straw baling being completed quickly under the dry conditions. Japanese beetle damage reports are coming in from all areas of the state with some damage being simply to trees, flowers while other more severe infestations in corn, soybean fields have farmers spraying to keep them under control. Beetles were eating the silks off in corn fields with some defoliation occurring in soybean fields. Farmers were also checking leafhopper infestations in their alfalfa crops, spraying when needed, watching for grasshopper infestations along field edges. Activities: Hauling grain, spraying post herbicides in soybeans, baling hay, mowing waterways, roadsides.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil 18% very short, 41% short, 40% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 11% very short, 36% short, 51% adequate, 2% surplus. Much needed rain arrived in many areas of the state. Some areas received very little or no rain. Very dry conditions exist in some eastern, southwestern regions. Cooler temperatures arrived by mid-week. Corn still curling during the afternoon hours in many fields. Irrigation active where available. Weeds are still a problem in many soybean fields. Japanese beetles are active. Planting of double crop soybeans is virtually complete. Temperatures averaged 4^o below to 2^o above normal. Precipitation averaged 0 to 2.18 inches. Winter wheat harvest was in full swing in the northern regions and winding up in the central and southern areas. Alfalfa hay 2nd 52% cutting complete, 70% 2001, 61% avg. Pastures 4% very poor, 15% poor, 44% fair, 34% good, 3% excellent. Livestock are in mostly good condition, but under some stress. Feeding of hay is underway on some farms. Activities: Spraying soybeans for weed control, baling hay, straw, scouting fields, moving grain to market, cleaning up, repairing equipment, mowing roadsides, attending county fairs, taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Topsoil 10% very short, 33% short, 53% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil 18% very short, 36% short, 42% adequate, 4% surplus. Although last week began with hot, dry weather, rain arrived late Tuesday, into Wednesday across much of the state. Rain amounts varied widely with some areas receiving little to no precipitation. Some storms produced strong winds resulting in downed corn, especially in northwest, western state. Cooler temperatures also arrived with below normal temperatures for the remainder of the week. Oats 100% headed, 98% 2001, 99% avg.; 96% turning color, 71% 2001, 81% avg.; 19% harvested for grain, 2% 2001, 10% avg.; 1% very poor, 8% poor, 28% fair, 53% good, 10% excellent. Corn 25% silking, 5%, 2001, 18% avg.; 2% very poor, 9% poor, 28% fair, 47% good, 14%

excellent. Soybeans 74% blooming, 37%, 2001, 51% avg.; 12% setting pods, 3% 2001, 8% avg.; 2% very poor, 7% poor, 26% fair, 52% good, 13% excellent. Pasture feed 7% very poor, 22% poor, 37% fair, 30% good, 4% excellent.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil 36% very short, 38% short, 26% adequate. Subsoil 33% very short, 37% short, 29% adequate, 1% surplus. Wheat 100% harvested, 100% 2001, 98% avg. Corn 9% very poor, 20% poor, 35% fair, 30% good, 6% excellent, 45% silking, 74% 2001, 57% avg.; 8% doughing, 10% 2001, 12% avg. Sorghum 6% headed, 19% 2001, 12% avg. Sorghum 0% turning, 0% 2001, 0% avg.; 6% very poor, 21% poor, 38% fair, 32% good, 3% excellent. Soybeans 32% blooming, 50% 2001, 45% avg.; 2% very poor, 9% poor, 33% fair, 50% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa 2nd 94% cutting completed, 98% 2001, 91% avg.; 3rd 11% cutting completed, 24% 2001, 21% avg. Pasture feed 25% very poor, 24% poor, 23% fair, 23% good, 5% excellent.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil 19% very short, 33% short, 45% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 14% very short, 33% short, 51% adequate, 2% surplus. Three major showers fell across the State this week, all were heavy and localized. Farmers need more rain statewide. Activities: Baling hay, clipping pastures, the cultivation of tobacco, spraying for weeds. Both the corn, soybean crop had mixed reports but both need rain. There were several reports of tobacco being less than a foot high. Tobacco 3% very poor, 11% poor, 29% fair, 43% good, 14% excellent. The tobacco crop had mixed reports, with the most common problems reported as black shank, storm damage. Harvesting of hay continued to be one of the major farming activities this week. hay crop 1% very poor, 10% poor, 34% fair, 47% good, 8% excellent. Pasture feed 3% very poor, 14% poor, 32% fair, 41% good, 10% excellent.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Soil 9% very short, 20% short, 66% adequate, 5% surplus. Corn 6% very poor, 17% poor, 38% fair, 31% good, 8% excellent; 85% dough stage, 78% last week, 94% 2001, 92% avg.; 27% mature, 8% last week, 36% 2001, 31% avg. Hay 99% 1st cutting, 98% last week, 99% 2001, 98% avg.; 27% 2nd cutting, 19% last week, 36% 2001, 26% avg. Peaches 62% harvested, 56% last week, 70% 2001, 84% avg. Rice 11% ripe, 2% last week, 13% 2001, 11% avg. Soybeans 100% planted, 99% last week, 100% 2001, 100% avg., 99% emerged, 98% last week, 100% 2001, 99% avg. Soybean planting was completed. Sugarcane 2% poor, 15% fair, 50% good, 33% excellent. Sugarcane farmers were preparing seed beds. Sweet potatoes 99% planted, 96% last week, 99% 2001, 99% avg. Livestock 1% very poor, 6% poor, 38% fair, 50% good, 5% excellent. Vegetables 4% very poor, 18% poor, 49% fair, 25% good, 4% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil 29% very short, 48% short, 23% adequate. Subsoil 44% very short, 44% short, 12% adequate. Barley 99% harvested, 99% 2001, 99% avg. Winter Wheat 94% harvested, 81% 2001, 87% avg. Range pasture feed 19% very poor, 33% poor, 32% fair, 15% good, 1% excellent. Corn 11% very poor, 26% poor, 39% fair, 23% good, 1% excellent, 46% silked, 44% 2001, 36% avg.; 8% dough, 13% 2001, 6% avg.; 4% dent 2001, 1% avg. Cantaloupes 11% harvested, 18% 2001, 15% avg. Peaches 6% poor, 37% fair, 54% good, 3% excellent, 11% harvested, 14% 2001, 14% avg. Sweet corn 29% harvested, 27% 2001, 21% avg. Apples 2% poor 20% fair, 77% good, 1% excellent. Cucumbers 36% harvested, 46% 2001, 39% avg. Tobacco 5% very poor, 8% poor, 54% fair, 28% good, 5% excellent, 10% bloomed, 19% 2001, 18% avg. Snap Beans 51% harvested, 26% 2001, 29% avg. 10% very poor, 21% poor, 40% fair, 27% good, 2% excellent, 96% planted, 94% 2001, 93% avg.; 12% blooming, 12% 2001, 13% avg. Lima Beans 12% harvested 2001, 9% avg. Potatoes 27% harvested, 29% 2001, 45% avg. Tomatoes 11% harvested, 13% 2001, 12% avg. Watermelons 5% harvested, 4% 2001, 7% avg. Potatoes 13% harvested, 19% 2001, 28% avg. Sorghum 50% fair, 50% good, 4% headed, 1% 2001, 4% avg. Other hay 51% 2nd cutting, 57% 2001, 54% avg.; 20% 3rd cutting, 18% 2001, 19% avg. Alfalfa Hay 92% 2nd cutting, 81% 2001, 82% avg.; 27% 3rd cutting, 24% 2001, 16% avg. Hay supplies 2% very short, 27% short, 68% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn, soybean conditions continue to deteriorate due to lack of moisture, yield damage reported in some areas. Some producers are beginning to feed livestock.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 23% very short, 47% short, 29% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 11% very short, 41% short, 47% adequate, 1% surplus. All hay 1st 94% cutting, 95% 2001,

95% avg.; 2nd 37% cutting, 38% 2001, 31% avg. Hay 2% very poor, 12% poor, 29% fair, 47% good, 10% excellent. Corn Height 38 inches, 43 inches 2001, 44 inches avg. Dry beans blooming 3.0%, 9.0% 2001, 7.0% avg. Dry beans 3% very poor, 13% poor, 44% fair, 35% good, 5% excellent. Oats 34% turning yellow, 67% 2001, 52% avg.; 97% headed, 99% 2001, 96% avg.; 2.0% harvested, 3.0% 2001, 2.0% avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 59% good, 11% excellent. Winter Wheat 97% turning yellow, 100% 2001, 96% avg.; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 20% fair, 60% good, 17% excellent. Temperatures ranged from 3° above to 2° below normal State. The weather conditions continued to be hot, dry. Average rainfall amounts ranged from 0.23 inch central Lower Peninsula to 1.35 inches southwest Lower Peninsula. Corn growing rapidly with warm temperatures, European corn borer larvae found some stalks. The dryness caused corn to curl recently. Soybean growth still behind normal with variable height, but some fields blossom stage. Even though weed control from herbicide applications good, spider mites, soybean cyst nematodes causing damage some fields. Sugarbeets encountered some stress, but showing good growth with lower temperatures. Cercospora leafspot found some early-planted fields of susceptible varieties. Winter wheat plants had dried down, but most heads still erect, kernels soft. Head scabs minimal, but could be found most fields. Wheat harvest going strong. Potato leafhoppers over threshold levels alfalfa fields. Growth of alfalfa stunted by dry weather. Dry bean stands continue to look good with variable growth stages, but leafhopper pressure visible. Oats continued to look good as most fields reached Feeke's scale 10.1. Insect activity last week included increased numbers of dogwood borer, Oriental fruit worm, redbanded leaf roller, spotted tentiform leafminer, tufted apple budmoth. Early peach varieties coloring southwest, pit hardening southeast. Pears continued to size well with most being around 1.3 inches southeast. Tart, sweet cherry harvest continued. Birds a problem. Blueberries coloring most areas with some limited harvesting. Japanese beetles and blueberry maggots problems southwest. Grapes at berry touch southwest. Strawberry harvest complete. Renovation wrapping up. Summer raspberry harvest began. Cantaloup and watermelons continued to respond positively to increased temperatures. Cantaloup had fruit that 6 inches diameter. Watermelon had softball size fruit. Early cucumber fields growing rapidly and continued vining; harvest volume continued to increase. Cabbage and carrots continued to grow rapidly. Cabbage harvest continued. Celery harvest continued. Onions continued to progress. Pea harvest progressing rapidly due to hot weather. Peppers and eggplants continued to flower and early fruit sizing. Some pepper blossom drop caused by high temperatures. Late planted potato fields being cultivated. Pumpkins, winter squash continued to vine out. Winter squash fields looking good but some concern about bacterial blight. Harvest volume from transplanted summer squash, zucchini fields continued to increase. Snap bean planting almost complete. Early planted fields blooming. Sweet corn continued to grow with harvest to begin next week. Later planted fields had good stands. Tomato staking, tying continued. Tomatoes for market had fruits nearing mature green with harvest to begin soon. Fruits had good quality.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for field work 4.2. Topsoil 3% very short, 13% short, 58% adequate, 26% surplus. Spring Wheat 18% turning ripe, 7% 2001, 17% avg. Oats 36% turning ripe, 20% 2001, 36% avg. Barley 21% turning ripe, 7% 2001, 18% avg. Corn 56 in. height, 44 in. 2001, 54 in. avg. Soybeans 18 in. height, 13 in. 2001, 16 in. avg. Pasture feed 3% very poor, 14% poor, 36% fair, 40% good, 7% excellent. Dry beans 5% very poor, 12% poor, 41% fair, 37% good, 5% excellent. Potatoes 3% very poor, 4% poor, 17% fair, 47% good, 29% excellent. Sunflowers 16% very poor, 9% poor, 21% fair, 49% good, 5% excellent. Canola 59% very poor, 21% poor, 12% fair, 8% good, 0% excellent. Sugarbeets 4% very poor, 11% poor, 35% fair, 40% good, 10% excellent. Strong storms brought large amounts of rain to many areas around the state this week. Storms on Wednesday, July 10th damaged some crops with strong winds in the central and south central regions of the state. Corn lodging was reported in Martin, Blue Earth counties. In other areas, crops were showing excess moisture stress in the form of yellowing, root rot. Previously dry areas welcomed the rains, while wet soils became even more saturated. The southwest corner of the state, which has been in need of rain for many weeks, missed much of the rainfall again. Relief from the extreme heat followed the storms. Crop progress in the Northwest District is still behind average as a result of June flooding. Wet conditions have hampered making hay, leading to concerns about hay shortages. Corn, soybean fields are finally improving, but many sunflower, canola, barley fields in Roseau county are being torn up. The heavy rains caused flooding once again this week in Polk, Norman counties.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.7. Soil 5% very short, 16% short, 63% adequate, 16% surplus. Corn 97% silked, 98% 2001, 93% avg.; 76% dough, 81% 2001, 76% avg.; 41% dent, 45% 2001, 44% avg. Silage 22% harvested, 16% 2001, 6% avg.; 1% very poor, 7% poor, 21% fair, 51% good, 20% excellent. Cotton 95% squaring, 98% 2002, 96% avg.; 67% setting bolls, 76% 2001, 70% avg.; 3% poor, 19% fair, 58% good, 20% excellent. Rice 15% heading, 23% 2001, 23% avg.; 2% poor, 12% fair, 64% good, 22% excellent. Sorghum 74% heading, 87% 2001, 75% avg.; 5% poor, 20% fair, 64% good, 11% excellent. Soybeans 70% blooming, 85% 2001, 74% avg.; 41% setting pods, 69% 2001, 47% avg.; 1% very poor 6% poor, 22% fair, 47% good, 24% excellent. Hay 59% harvested (Warm Season), 63% 2001, 60% avg.; 1% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 50% good, 19% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 100% planted, 100% 2001, 98% avg.; 23% poor, 47% fair, 11% good, 19% excellent. Watermelons 62% harvested, 51% 2001, 40% avg.; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 9% fair, 44% good, 44% excellent. Cattle 1% very poor, 8% poor, 20% fair, 58% good, 13% excellent. Pasture 4% very poor, 8% poor, 30% fair, 46% good, 12% excellent. Widely scattered showers have helped some dry areas of the state. Crops continue to need the rain.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil 16% very short, 37% short, 46% adequate, 1% surplus, a significant improvement from a week earlier. Row crop condition is holding in mostly fair to good condition with more moisture and cooler temperatures providing some relief from the hot, dry weather of recent weeks. However, much of the precipitation came in the form of thunderstorms, which resulted in many localities being largely missed by the rain. The northwest district continues as the driest area, with 85% short or very short. Corn silking ranges from around 45% complete in the northeast district to 90% southeast and southwest. Soybeans blooming range from less than 10% in the northeast, east-central and south-central districts, to 39% in the north-central district. Some late beans have uneven stands as a result of inadequate moisture after planting. Alfalfa 79% 2nd crop cut, 68% 2001, 72% avg.; 3rd 11% cut, 0% 2001, 2% avg. Other hay 89% cut, 85% 2001, 87% avg. Pastures 6% very poor, 14% poor, 36% fair, 39% good, 5% excellent, a slight improvement since the rain. Rainfall for the week averaged 1.24 inch, ranging from 0.78 inch in the northwest district to 1.68 inches in the central district.

MONTANA: Days last week suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil 32% very short, 37% short, 29% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 37% very short, 38% short, 25% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat 7% very poor, 24% poor, 47% fair, 19% good, 3% excellent. This is better than 2001 35% very poor, 41% poor, 17% fair, 7% good, 0% excellent, is also ahead of the 5-yr avg 10% very poor, 20% poor, 33% fair, 31% good, 6% excellent, in boot is 98%, behind 2001, 5-yr avg 100%. 95% headed, behind both the 2001, 5-yr avg 100% and 99%, respectively. Winter wheat 63% now turning, still behind 2001, 83% and the 5-yr avg 76%. Potatoes are now fully emerged, catching up with 2001, 5-yr avg of 93%. Barley 62% headed, behind 2001, when headed was at 80%, 5-yr avg of 76%. Spring wheat boot rapidly increased and is rated 89%, still behind 2001, 5-yr avg 97%, 95%, respectively. Spring wheat 63% headed, now closer to 2001, 85%, 5-yr avg 81%. Oats in boot 93%, is now ahead 2001, 92%, even with the 5-yr avg 93%. Oats 69% headed jumped up again, still lagging behind 2001, 80% as well as the 5-yr avg 76%. Barley 5% very poor, 14% poor, 30% fair, 43% good, 8% excellent. Spring wheat 3% very poor, 10% poor, 38% fair, 40% good, 9% excellent. Oats 8% very poor, 12% poor, 38% fair, 38% good, 4% excellent. Dry bean 1% very poor, 8% poor, 37% fair, 54% good, 0% excellent. Corn 1% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 59% good, 12% excellent. Potatoes 0% very poor, 0% poor, 7% fair, 81% good, 12% excellent. Haying 84% of 1st cutting alfalfa hay harvested, compared to 67% 2001, 5-yr avg 70%. All other hay harvested 61% complete, compared to 2001, 5-yr avg 53%, 50%, respectively. Pasture, range 26% very poor, 25% poor, 34% fair, 13% good, 2% excellent. Pasture, range feed conditions are rated poorer than a year ago, and still poorer than the 5-yr avg. Last year, conditions 16% very poor, 24% poor, 33% fair, 24% good, 3% excellent while the 5-yr avg 9% very poor, 17% poor, 31% fair, 35% good, 8% excellent. The movement of cattle, sheep to summer ranges is now complete.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil, subsoil moisture mostly very short to short across the State. Temperatures averaged from 3° below normals to 3° above normals for the week. Precipitation was very light, limited to the northern Panhandle, the eastern third of the State. Alfalfa 2nd cutting 73%, 63% 2001, 53% avg. Some producers providing supplemental feed to livestock and are culling deeper into their herds.

NEVADA: Hot summer weather was interrupted by afternoon thunder showers. Lightning resulted in several range, forest fires. Temperatures averaged well above normal with daily highs often into the 100's. Several areas recorded record high temperatures. Precipitation measurements were generally modest, but some local flooding occurred. Summary First cutting of alfalfa was completed in northern state, second cutting was in full swing. Harvest of other types of hay continued with demand strong. Some hay was damaged by rain, winds over the weekend. Fields were being sprayed for mite, aphid control. Corn growth accelerated in response to the hot weather. Potato fields showed rapid growth. Onions remained in fair to good condition. Garlic fields were drying with harvest approaching. Mormon crickets and grasshoppers continued to damage range, crop lands. Squash bugs began to appear in melon fields. Irrigation water supplies were very short in some areas. Activities: Alfalfa hay harvest, other hay harvest, irrigation, pest control, weed control.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work: 6.5. Topsoil 7% very short, 21% short, 62% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil 7% very short, 20% short, 70% adequate, 3% surplus. Pasture feed 1% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 49% good, 20% excellent. Maine Potatoes: Condition good/excellent. Rhode Island Potatoes: Condition good/excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes: Condition good. Maine Oats: Condition excellent/good. Maine Barley: Condition excellent/good. Field corn 100% emerged, 99% 2001, 99% avg.; condition good/fair. Sweet corn 99% planted, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 95% emerged, 95% 2001, 99% avg.; condition good/fair. First crop hay 85% harvested, 90% 2001, 85% avg.; condition good/fair. 2nd 25% harvested, 35% 2001, 25% avg.; condition good/excellent. Shade tobacco 5% harvested, 0% 2001, 5% avg.; condition good/fair. Broadleaf Tobacco: Condition good/fair. Apples: Condition good/fair. Peaches: Condition good/fair. Pears: Condition poor. Strawberries 90% harvested, 90% 2001, 90% avg.; condition fair. Massachusetts Cranberries: Petal Fall Stage; fruit size avg.; condition good. Highbush Blueberries: Condition good. Maine Wild Blueberries: Condition good. Dry weather continues throughout most of state. Some crops are beginning to show stress from the lack of moisture. Irrigation took place where available last week, though farmers continue to be wary of low water supplies. Activities: Planting vegetables; harvesting strawberries,ighbush blueberries, early vegetables; weeding, cultivating fields; side dressing fields with fertilizer; cutting dry hay, chopping haylage; mowing orchards; monitoring for pests, disease; irrigating, where necessary and available; applying fungicides, herbicides, insecticides.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil 54% short, 46% adequate. Weather conditions were cooler in comparison to previous week's extreme heat. Clear skies provided excellent hay, blueberry, vegetable harvest conditions in most localities. Cooler weather also provided relief to livestock. Activities: Combining wheat, cutting, baling hay, harvesting blueberries, early vegetables. Corn silked 12%. Corn condition was rated 40% fair and 60% good. Stalks in some corn fields showed dry weather stress. Producers hoped beneficial rains fall soon. Soybeans 10% blooming, 6% fair, 94% good. Late planted soybeans showed more drought stress than early planted fields. Dry weather conditions allowed hay producers to make good progress on their second cutting. Third hay cutting activity began in some fields. Pumpkins began to vine, spread in most fields. Tomato harvest began in fields planted under plastic. State's blueberry harvest should wrap up by the end of this month. Hopefully, prices will hold, not be in competition with Michigan's blueberry crop.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for field work 6.7. Topsoil 50% very short, 30% short, 20% adequate. Temperatures were generally a little above normal in the northwest, but were within a few degrees of normal elsewhere. The statewide average for the week was one degree above normal. Scattered thunderstorms occurred on most days, producing some measurable rainfall at most locations; however, no locations measured over an inch. Wind damage to crops 21% light, 1% moderate. Farmers were busy maintaining fields, cutting hay, finishing wheat harvest, irrigating fields. Most dryland sorghum has been planted, though acreage will be down and the outlook for that planted is poor. Chile, cotton, corn, peanut conditions continued to be in mostly fair to excellent condition. Cotton 90% squaring, 60% setting bolls increased. Corn 50% silked, 30% dough stage. Alfalfa was in mostly fair to good condition, with the 3rd cutting 70% complete, 4th cutting 35% complete. Wheat remained in mostly very poor to fair condition with harvest virtually complete. Onions were in mostly good to excellent condition with harvest 95% completed. The rains have caused the grass to green, new growth

has been slow. Much more rain is needed as tanks remain low, ranchers continue to have to supplemental feed, haul water. Pasture, range feed 54% very poor, 30% poor, 15% fair, 1% good.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork: 6.4. Topsoil 7% very short, 42% short, 51% adequate. Temperatures averaged normal to 7^o below normal. Rainfall scattered; amounts generally less than 0.25 inches from Niagara Frontier, across Southern Tier to Catskills. Pasture feed 2% very poor, 13% poor, 29% fair, 52% good, 4% excellent. Livestock recovering from heat, humidity. Corn 7% poor, 34% fair, 47% good, 12% excellent; late plantings showing heat stress. Hay 3% poor, 26% fair, 55% good, 16% excellent; great week for making dry hay. Alfalfa 2nd cut 46%, clover-timothy 2nd cut 31% complete. Winter wheat harvest began; condition varied; flattened areas a particular challenge. Oats, barley, rye also ready most areas. Some late soybean, dry bean planting. Many field crop acres left unplanted. Vegetable planting wound down. Early planted sweet corn in tassal. Irrigating where possible.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Soil 25% very short, 38% short, 37% adequate, 0% surplus. Widespread rainfall, though limited in some areas, came to state in the form of strong thunderstorms last week. Most areas remain in need of precipitation with many reports of crops suffering, especially in the Piedmont. Presently, the entire State is classified as being in a drought with the Piedmont categorized as having exceptional drought conditions.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 21% very short, 25% short, 50% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil 19% very short, 26% short, 50% adequate, 5% surplus. Warm temperatures, scattered rain showers last week advanced development of crops statewide. Barley 41% milk, 33% 2001, 36% avg.; 12% turning, 7% 2001, 8% avg. Durum wheat 69% boot, 75% 2001, 74% avg.; 42% headed, 49% 2001, 51% avg.; 17% milk, 9% 2001, 13% avg.; 4% turning, 0% 2001, 1% avg. Hard red spring wheat 41% milk, 28% 2001, 34% avg.; 15% turning, 3% 2001, 6% avg. Oats 44% milk, 42% 2001, 38% avg.; 16% turning, 5% 2001, 6% avg. Canola 6% turning, 3% 2001, 5% avg. Dry edible beans 28% blooming, 33% 2001, 34% avg. Flax 66% blooming, 59% 2001, 57% avg. Potatoes 47% blooming, 64% 2001, 56% avg.; 41% rows filled, 56% 2001, 44% avg. Sunflower 1% blooming, 1% 2001, 1% avg. Emerged crop conditions: Durum wheat 5% very poor, 7% poor, 36% fair, 48% good, 4% excellent. Canola 9% very poor, 17% poor, 39% fair, 31% good, 4% excellent. Dry edible beans 9% very poor, 20% poor, 25% fair, 40% good, 6% excellent. Flaxseed 10% very poor, 18% poor, 35% fair, 34% good, 3% excellent. Potatoes 6% very poor, 12% poor, 30% fair, 40% good, 12% excellent. Sugarbeets 8% very poor, 14% poor, 29% fair, 43% good, 6% excellent. Sunflower 10% very poor, 18% poor, 39% fair, 29% good, 4% excellent. Hay 34% very poor, 28% poor, 31% fair, 7% good, 0% excellent. Pasture, range feeds 34% very poor, 24% poor, 29% fair, 12% good, 1% excellent. Stockwater supplies were 17% very short, 18% short, 64% adequate, 1% surplus. The statewide condition rating of CRP for haying or grazing was 9% very poor, 15% poor, 46% fair, 26% good, 4% excellent.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil 26% very short, 43% short, 30% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 4% silked, 20% 2001, 17% avg. Soybeans 19% blooming, 51% 2001, 50% avg. Winter wheat 99% ripe, 98% 2001, 88% avg.; 90% harvested, 79% 2001, 71% avg. Oats 97% headed, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 28% ripe, 36% 2001, 39% avg.; 6% harvested, 9% 2001, 9% avg. Alfalfa 2nd cutting complete 52%, 50% 2001, 51% avg. Other hay 1st cutting complete 99%, 99% 2001, 98% avg.; 2nd cutting complete 31%, 31% 2001, 29% avg. Summer apples 16% harvested, 13% 2001, 16% avg. Peaches 5% harvested, 11% 2001. Corn 6% very poor, 16% poor, 40% fair, 34% good, 4% excellent. Soybean 7% very poor, 15% poor, 39% fair, 34% good, 5% excellent. Hay 2% very poor, 12% poor, 38% fair, 44% good, 4% excellent. Pasture feed 5% very poor, 19% poor, 41% fair, 33% good, 2% excellent. Oats 2% very poor, 9% poor, 40% fair, 45% good, 4% excellent. Winter wheat harvest continued at a feverish pace last week as growers took advantage of the continued dry conditions. Activities: Baling straw, spraying soybeans, hauling grain, irrigating vegetables, harvesting blueberries, shearing Christmas trees, mowing weeds.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil 12% very short, 27% short, 60% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 18% very short, 27% short, 55% adequate, 0% surplus. Alfalfa 99% 2nd cutting, 97% last week, 99% 2001, 93% avg.; 42% 3rd cutting, 33% last week, 48% 2001, 34% avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 60% good, 12% excellent; Other

hay 88% 1st cutting, 86% last week, 89% 2001, 84% avg.; 34% 2nd cutting, 24% last week, 27% 2001, 14% avg.; 2% very poor, 5% poor, 30% fair, 52% good, 11% excellent; Oats 94% harvested, 91% last week, 99% 2001, 95% avg.; 78% plowed, 58% last week, 87% 2001, 60% avg. Corn 79% silking, 61% last week, 63% 2001, 41% avg.; 53% dough, 21% last week, 24% 2001, 15% avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 28% fair, 57% good, 11% excellent; Sorghum 98% planted, 96% last week, 100% 2001, 98% avg.; 88% emerged, 79% last week, 99% 2001, 92% avg. Soybeans 99% planted, 95% last week, 99% 2001, 94% avg.; 96% emerged, 91% last week, 98% 2001, 87% avg.; 40% blooming, 24% last week, 47% 2001, 28% avg.; 22% setting pods, n/a 2001, 8% 2001, 6% avg.; 1% very poor, 5% poor, 35% fair, 52% good, 7% excellent; Watermelons 98% setting fruit, 89% last week, 99% 2001, 91% avg.; 22% harvested, 5% 1st week, 43% 2001, 19% avg.; 0% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 66% good, 5% excellent; Peanuts 12% setting pods, n/a last week, 27% 2001, 27% avg. Livestock 2% very poor, 3% poor, 23% fair, 58% good, 14% excellent; Livestock: Cattle auctions reported a small increase in trading of steers, but slight decrease in heifers less than 800 pounds. The price for feeder steers less than 800 pounds was up about 40 cents per cwt. from the previous week, averaged \$80.00 per cwt. The price for feeder heifers less than 800 pounds was up 80 cents per cwt. averaged \$75.40 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork: 6.9. Topsoil 30% very short, 52% short, 18% adequate. Subsoil 33% very short, 49% short, 18% adequate. Barley 9% harvested, 2% previous week, 6% 2001, 2% 5 yr avg.; 20% very poor, 12% poor, 32% fair, 35% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat 17% harvested, 4% previous week, 7% 2001, 3% 5 yr avg.; 40% very poor, 21% poor, 21% fair, 14% good, 4% excellent. Range, pasture 20% very poor, 26% poor, 36% fair, 18% good. Activities: Winter wheat, barley harvest underway. Wasco County summer fallow being cultivated, fertilized. Second cutting of alfalfa getting started. Gilliam County had isolated thundershowers that hampered third cutting of alfalfa. Grain in Baker County has been sprayed for Cereal Leaf Beetle. Grass seed harvest underway in Union County. Hay harvest in full swing in Grant, Harney counties. Second cutting of alfalfa underway in Klamath County, winding down in Malheur County. Hay cutting, baling continued in Willamette Valley. Swathing of grass seed crops in full swing in Marion County. Some early varieties being combined. Red clover nearing full bloom in Washington County, field corn leafing out. Grass for seed in windrows & being combined. Nurseries irrigating all plants, containers & spraying for weed control. Greenhouses operating in summer mode, making plans for fall crops. Easter lily growers monitoring irrigation requirements, hand weeding fields, doing early field preparations for planting. Potatoes blooming, looking good in major growing areas of Eastern state despite record high temperatures. However, Gilliam County reported temperatures over 100^o had virtually "shut down" potato plants. In Willamette Valley, record high temperatures did not seem to have much effect on vegetable plants, as most counties reported onions, sweet corn, green beans for processing growing well. Fresh vegetables reported to be abundant, potatoes doing well. Statewide range, pasture still in need of rain. In eastern state grass in short supply, 100 plus degree days are rapidly drying up water holes for cattle, sheep. For time being livestock are still in good shape. In western state livestock reported in good condition with range, pasture starting summer dry down.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Soil 19% very short, 52% short, 29% adequate. Corn 13% silk, 13% 2001, 15% avg. Corn height 45 inches, 45 inches 2001, 44 inches avg. Corn 2% very poor, 6% poor, 36% fair, 46% good, 10% excellent. Barley 93% harvested, 86% 2001, 89% avg. Winter Wheat 87% ripe, 77% 2001, 81% avg.; 72% harvested, 44% 2001, 48% avg.; 1% very poor, 7% poor, 29% fair, 55% good, 8% excellent. Oats 92% heading, 91% 2001, 95% avg.; 57% yellow, 46% 2001, 57% avg.; 40% ripe, 24% 2001, 19% avg.; 8% harvested, 6% 2001, 5% avg.; 4% poor, 35% fair, 52% good, 9% excellent. Soybean 3% very poor, 7% poor, 34% fair, 44% good, 12% excellent. Alfalfa 2nd cutting 62% complete, 53% 2001, 56% avg.; 3rd cutting 17% complete, 5% 2001, 5% avg. Timothy clover 1st cutting 88% complete, 91% 2001, 89% avg.; 2nd cutting 21% complete, 18% 2001, 14% avg. Peach 13% fair, 68% good, 19% excellent, 10% harvested, 14% 2001, 5% avg. Apple 1% very poor, 9% poor, 20% fair, 65% good, 5% excellent. Quality of hay made 1% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 45% good, 26% excellent. Pasture feeds 6% very poor, 30% poor, 35% fair, 25% good, 4% excellent. Activities: Harvesting small grains; harvesting fruits, vegetables; harvesting forages, baling straw; fixing fences; machinery maintenance; cleaning barns; hauling, spreading manure; caring for livestock; scouting fields; spraying herbicides, insecticides; fertilizing, attending farm meetings.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Soil 38% very short, 48% short, 14% adequate. Corn 99% silked, 96% 2001, 98% avg.; 75% doughed, 60% 2001, 63% avg.; 26% matured, 19% 2001, 23% avg.; 1% harvested; 34% very poor, 35% poor, 23% fair, 7% good, 1% excellent. Soybeans 100% planted, 99% 2001, 99% avg.; 98% emerged, 98% 2001, 98% avg.; 19% bloomed, 24% 2001, 22% avg.; 6% pods set, 12% 2001, 8% avg.; 8% very poor, 21% poor, 48% fair, 23% good. Sorghum 99% planted, 99% 2001, 99% avg.; 68% headed, 56% 2001, 61% avg.; 28% turned color, 26% 2001, 31% avg.; 4% very poor, 17% poor, 32% fair, 47% good. Cotton 81% squared, 65% 2001, 77% avg.; 27% bolls set, 21% 2001, 26% avg.; 2% very poor, 12% poor, 61% fair, 25% good. Peanuts 65% pegged, 63% 2001, 55% avg.; 6% very poor, 8% poor, 42% fair, 37% good, 7% excellent. Barley 100% harvested, 100% 2001, 100% avg. Pastures 17% very poor, 39% poor, 30% fair, 14% good. Sweetpotatoes 100% planted, 99% 2001, 100% avg.; 3% poor, 62% fair, 35% good. Tobacco 90% topped, 85% 2001, 87% avg.; 16% harvested, 14% 2001, 12% avg.; 12% very poor, 21% poor, 35% fair, 31% good, 1% excellent. Hay 65% harvested, 57% 2001, 67% avg.; 14% very poor, 31% poor, 40% fair, 15% good. Peaches 52% harvested, 55% 2001, 55% avg.; 4% poor, 26% fair, 48% good, 22% excellent. Apples 34% fair, 64% good, 2% excellent. Snapbeans 98% harvested, 87% 2001, 83% avg.; 3% poor, 96% fair, 1% good. Cucumbers 98% harvested, 100% 2001, 98% avg. Watermelons 77% harvested, 84% 2001, 83% avg.; 4% very poor, 11% poor, 66% fair, 19% good. Tomatoes 84% harvested, 92% 2001, 87% avg.; 9% very poor, 14% poor, 27% fair, 43% good, 7% excellent. Cantaloups 77% harvested, 91% 2001, 86% avg.; 1% very poor, 7% poor, 45% fair, 47% good. Livestock 1% very poor, 8% poor, 48% fair, 42% good, 1% excellent.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil 45% very short, 37% short, 18% adequate. Subsoil 45% very short, 36% short, 18% adequate, 1% surplus. Feed supplies 32% very short, 32% short, 36% adequate. Stock water supplies 41% very short, 28% short, 30% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter rye 23% very poor, 47% poor, 9% fair, 21% good, 98% turning color, 76% 2001, 88% avg.; 78% ripe, 12% 2001, 41% avg.; 91% turning color, 63% 2001, 76% avg.; 44% ripe, 6% 2001, 27% avg.; 2% harvested, 0% 2001, 3% avg. Barley 49% turning color, 31% 2001, 46% avg.; 17% ripe, 1% 2001, 8% avg. Oats 72% turning color, 37% 2001, 46% avg.; 30% ripe, 3% 2001, 16% avg. Spring Wheat 69% turning color, 36% 2001, 46% avg.; 26% ripe, 2% 2001, 8% avg. Sunflower 24% very poor, 20% poor, 47% fair, 8% good, 1% excellent. Average corn height in inches 49 in., 44 in. 2001, 46 in. avg. Corn cultivated once 95%, 95% 2001, 96% avg. Corn cultivated twice 80%, 70% 2001, 67% avg. Corn tassled 7%, 7% 2001, 10% avg. Sunflower 1% blooming, 3% 2001, 7% avg. Cattle condition 5% very poor, 10% poor, 29% fair, 49% good, 7% excellent. Sheep condition 4% very poor, 7% poor, 23% fair, 60% good, 6% excellent. Range, pasture 36% very poor, 35% poor, 20% fair, 8% good, 1% excellent. Alfalfa hay 44% very poor, 32% poor, 17% fair, 7% good, 1st cutting harvested 94%, 96% 2001, 96% avg.; 2nd cutting harvested 32%, 38% 2001, 29% avg. Other hay harvested 59%, 62% 2001, 58% avg. Relief from the hot, dry weather came last week, as many areas of the state received some rain showers and cooler, overcast days. Small grain harvest is underway, although, some of the small grain crop acres are being put up as hay due to the drought conditions. Very little change in soil moisture conditions was seen from a week ago, with ratings remaining mostly short to very short. Cattle continue to be sold as producers are running out of grass.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil 15% very short, 36% short, 44% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil 17% very short, 36% short, 43% adequate, 4% surplus. Tobacco 3% very poor, 11% poor, 33% fair, 45% good, 8% excellent. Alfalfa hay 77% 2nd cutting, 90% 2001, 74% avg. Pastures 10% very poor, 25% poor, 33% fair, 29% good, 3% excellent. Scattered showers, thunderstorms were the main weather story for the Volunteer State this past week as two separate fronts passed through. Rainfall provided much needed moisture to crops, pastures, but a more general rain will be needed for crops to rebound from the recent hot, dry weather. Some areas received substantial amounts of precipitation, while others were relatively dry. In some locations in Middle, East state, the prolonged lack of rain, coupled with high temperatures has created severe conditions for crops, pastures. The tobacco crop was in mostly good condition, although a few farmers have begun to irrigate fields. Dry conditions have caused premature blooming in some fields. Black shank was hitting a few isolated areas very hard and even pressuring some resistant varieties in rotated fields. Heavy rains in Grainger county wiped out some stands. With tobacco

transplanting completed, indications show that almost 90% of the transplants used this year were grown using float bed systems, compared to just over 50% in 1994. Many pastures were drying up, are needing rain.

TEXAS: Agricultural Summary: Conditions remained generally wet during the week across many areas of the state as some previous rain totals were measured in the thirty inch plus range. Property damage during this time was high in many areas but, livestock losses appeared to be light. Rain showers were active again during this past week as the result of a cool front, abundant tropical moisture. Some storms across the Plains were severe, damage from hail was reported in a few locations. Some flood watches were posted in Central, Hill Country areas but, no severe damage resulted. This extended period of rain has improved many farming operations, especially where dryland crops were planted. A few irrigated operations were able to discontinue watering for a short time as well. Range, pasture re-growth has begun in many areas, livestock condition should improve also. Harvest of summer crops remained on hold in most areas where rains fell as drying out is still needed. Haying operations were responding well to the rains but, most baling remained on hold at this time. In areas where rains missed, drought conditions remained in effect, crops as well as livestock continued to show signs of stress. Some crops remained near the abandonment stage, water available to livestock is also very low. Supplemental feeding was declining in areas where rain fall has been adequate however, feeding remained high in other areas where dry conditions remained. Insect pressure remained high especially from grasshopper invasions, army worm populations continued to grow. Small Grains: A few areas remained to be harvested however, drying out was needed in a few of these locations. Land preparation progressed but, was stalled in some locations as fields remained wet. Corn: Progress, development in irrigated corn continued across the Plains, the recent rainfall in some locations has enhanced further growth, development. Corn root worm, corn borer populations continued to increase in some areas. Harvest in southern locations moved ahead but, was slow as some drying out is still needed. Corn 72% of normal compared with 70% 2001. Cotton: Irrigated cotton continued to make good to fair progress across areas of the Plains, dryland cotton was responding well in areas where rainfall has been good. Some cotton was damaged by hail in a few locations across the Plains. Fleahoppers continued to cause problems in some areas. Cotton 65% of normal compared with 55% 2001. Sorghum: Planting remained active but, was nearing completion across portions of the Plains, North Central state. Some areas were too wet for planting, drying out was needed. Progress, development continued in earlier planted fields especially in areas where rain has been abundant. Harvest was slow in southern locations as many fields remained too wet to carry harvest equipment. Sorghum 66% of normal compared with 52% 2001. Peanuts: Peanuts made good progress in most areas across the state. Irrigation remained active in some areas however, recent rainfall has reduced water usage in many other areas. Some damage occurred in a few locations as heavy down-pours created extensive washing of some fields. Pegging, setting pods was active in many locations. Peanut 87% of normal compared to 70% 2001. Soybeans: Progress, development improved in areas where earlier rainfall was plentiful. Preparations for harvest continued in southern locations but, drying out has been slow, harvest has remained on hold. Rice: Rice condition was favorable as fields were under constant flood. Heading continued to progress at a rapid pace. Grasshoppers continued to cause problems in some areas. Rice 92% of normal compared to 88% 2001. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit, Pecans In the Rio Grande Valley land preparation continued in some areas, but was on hold in other areas as fields remained wet from additional rainfall. In the San Antonio-Winter Garden harvest of remaining cucumbers, cantaloupes, watermelons was slow as the result of heavy rainfall. Some fields were again damaged by heavy rainfall, remaining crops could be difficult to harvest. In East state growth, development of sweet potatoes continued. Watermelon harvest was in full swing along with peas, tomatoes, sweet corn. Some areas experienced additional rainfall, harvest will be further delayed until drying out occurs. In the High Plains growth, development continued for earlier planted potatoes, carrots, cucumbers, pumpkins, onions. Watermelons, cantaloupes made good progress. Pinto beans, lima beans made fair progress. Pecans: Nut development continued in most areas of the state. However nut drop remained a problem in some of the driest areas as water needs could not be met. Peaches: Harvest continued to be affected by heavy rains in the Hill Country growing areas. Range, Livestock: Heavy rains fell across many southern and Hill Country locations during late week but, the rains were not as heavy as in the previous week, damage to range, pasture was minimal. Signs of some pasture recovery was noticed as the result of previous rainfall. Hay baling was active in a few areas where drying out was sufficient however, many areas remained too

wet, all baling was on hold. Supplemental feeding continued in many areas as pasture recovery was not sufficient enough to carry livestock herds without some supplement. Livestock losses appeared to be light as the result of heavy rainfall, flooding during the previous week. Armyworms, grasshoppers continued to cause severe damage in some locations but, most control measures were on hold at this time. With all the recent rainfall; some areas remained dry, range, pastures were mostly dormant. Remaining livestock was under constant supplemental feeding, water available to livestock was critical in these areas.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 7. Topsoil 37% very short, 42% short, 21% adequate. Subsoil 33% very short, 43% short, 24% adequate. Winter Wheat 4% harvested, 12% 2001, 8% avg.; 17% very poor, 19% poor, 36% fair, 24% good, 4% excellent. Spring 93% wheat headed, 99% 2001, 93% avg.; 8% very poor, 12% poor, 46% fair, 31% good, 3% excellent. Barley 96% headed, 99% 2001, 93% avg.; 3% very poor, 14% poor, 37% fair, 35% good, 11% excellent. Oats 74% headed, 77% 2001, 75% avg. Hay or silage 65% harvested, 66% 2001, 48% avg. Corn 2% very poor, 9% poor, 34% fair, 47% good, 8% excellent; height 38 inches, 43 inches 2001, 38 inches avg. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting 36%, 44% 2001, 31% avg. Other hay cut 77%, 78% 2001, 64% avg. Apricots 67% harvested, 78% 2001, 60% avg. Sweet cherries 95% picked, 96% 2001, 80% avg. Tart cherries 41% picked, 34% 2001, 25% avg. Cattle 2% very poor, 9% poor, 38% fair, 44% good, 7% excellent. Sheep 2% very poor, 8% poor, 37% fair, 49% good, 4% excellent. Range, pasture feed 28% very poor, 33% poor, 30% fair, 9% good. Irrigation water supplies 34% very short, 40% short, 26% adequate. Stock water supplies 31% very short, 45% short, 24% adequate. Farmers, ranchers in state were busy harvesting second crop alfalfa, other hay, picking cherries, apricots, applying pesticides, herbicides to control weeds, insects. Temperatures were extremely hot, very dry most of the week. Last week's hot temperatures affected agriculture across the Beehive State. Irrigation water supplies are very low all over the state, remaining supplies in several localities will be consumed by next week. Farmers relying on spring water in northern counties may be limited to one hay crop. Where irrigation water supplies are adequate, quality, yields are very good. Grasshoppers, army worms continue to cause crop damage in the northern part of the state. One southern county reported that all wheat, barley, oats were being cut for hay because of lack of water, the expected shortage of hay supplies. With extremely low stock water supplies and poor range conditions caused by intense heat, low perception, ranchers are removing livestock from summer ranges, relocating them to feedlots or sale yards. Ranchers also reported that because the lack of green plant vegetation on summer range, cattle have started to consume poisonous plants.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil 31% very short, 39% short, 30% adequate. Subsoil 40% very short, 44% short, 16% adequate. Pasture 25% very poor, 37% poor, 26% fair, 11% good, 1% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 8% poor, 32% fair, 54% good, 5% excellent. Other hay 17% very poor, 38% poor, 30% fair, 15% good. Alfalfa hay 3% very poor, 26% poor, 45% fair, 22% good, 4% excellent. Corn 16% very poor, 35% poor, 34% fair, 13% good, 2% excellent, 66% silked, 45% 2001, 40% 5-yr avg.; 27% dough, 18% 2001, 8% 5-yr avg.; 4% dent, NA 2001, NA 5-yr avg. Soybeans 12% very poor, 27% poor, 35% fair, 25% good, 1% excellent, 94% emerged, 90% 2001, 68% 5-yr avg.; 13% blooming, 7% 2001, 5% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat 99% harvested, 94% 2001, 91% 5-yr avg. Flue tobacco 10% poor, 37% fair, 34% good, 19% excellent. Burley tobacco 30% poor, 19% fair, 21% good, 30% excellent. Dark Fire Cured tobacco 15% poor, 45% fair, 33% good, 7% excellent. Sun tobacco 25% poor, 11% fair, 64% good. Peanuts 7% poor, 30% fair, 60% good, 3% excellent, 55% pegged, 50% 2001, 50% 5-yr avg. Cotton 15% poor, 39% fair, 44% good, 2% excellent, 96% Squaring, 94% 2001, 88% 5-yr avg.; 40% setting bolls, 17% 2001, 11% 5-yr avg. Summer Potatoes 5% very poor, 10% poor, 45% fair, 35% good, 5% excellent, 75% harvested, 56% 2001, 48% 5-yr avg. Summer Apples 2% very poor, 6% poor, 48% fair, 44% good. Summer Apples 2% harvested, NA 2001, 5% 5-yr avg. Peaches 23% very poor, 13% poor, 35% fair, 29% good. Peaches 5% harvested, NA 2001, 5% 5-yr avg. State experienced some much needed rainfall over the past weekend slowing the deterioration of field crops, hay, pastures stressed by continuing drought conditions. However, conditions are still very dry and water supplies across the state are quickly decreasing. Wheat harvest was reaching completion. Farmers continue to cull livestock, haul water due to decreasing pasture feeds, water supplies. Activities: Irrigating field crops, selling livestock, applying fungicide to peanuts, adding nitrogen to cotton. Farmers continue to apply herbicides to soybeans, peanuts, cotton, are hopeful that conditions, water supplies will continue to improve.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork averaged 7.0. Topsoil 3% very short, 39% short, 58% adequate. Subsoil 30% short, 70% adequate. Irrigation water supply was 100% adequate. The highest temperature in the state was 112° in Hanford. The lowest temperature in the state was 41° in Ellensburg. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 7% poor, 38% fair, 41% good, 13% excellent. Grain ripened rapidly due to the hot temperatures mid-week, while farmers along the western edge of Whitman County prepared for grain harvest. In Asotin, Garfield Counties, high temperatures hurt yield, quality for crops in the critical filling stages. Spring wheat 1% very poor, 12% poor, 43% fair, 35% good, 9% excellent, 100% headed. Barley 10% poor, 53% fair, 32% good, 5% excellent, 100% headed. Field corn 6% fair, 94% good. Dry edible bean 1% poor, 13% fair, 85% good, 1% excellent. Dry peas 2% harvested. Processing green peas were 95% harvested. Potatogrowers continued harvest of early varieties. Potato 7% fair, 83% good, 10% excellent. 15% harvested. Dairymen continued making silage, baling hay under ideal conditions. Hay, other roughage 1% very short, 20% short, 78% adequate, 1% surplus. Alfalfa 2nd cutting 67% complete; 3rd cutting 5% complete. Range, pasture feeds 1% very poor, 10% poor, 77% fair, 12% good. In Skagit County, rain received early in the week was needed by most crops, but wreaked havoc on the strawberry quality, yields. Strawberry harvest conclusion is about a week away while raspberry harvest just began.

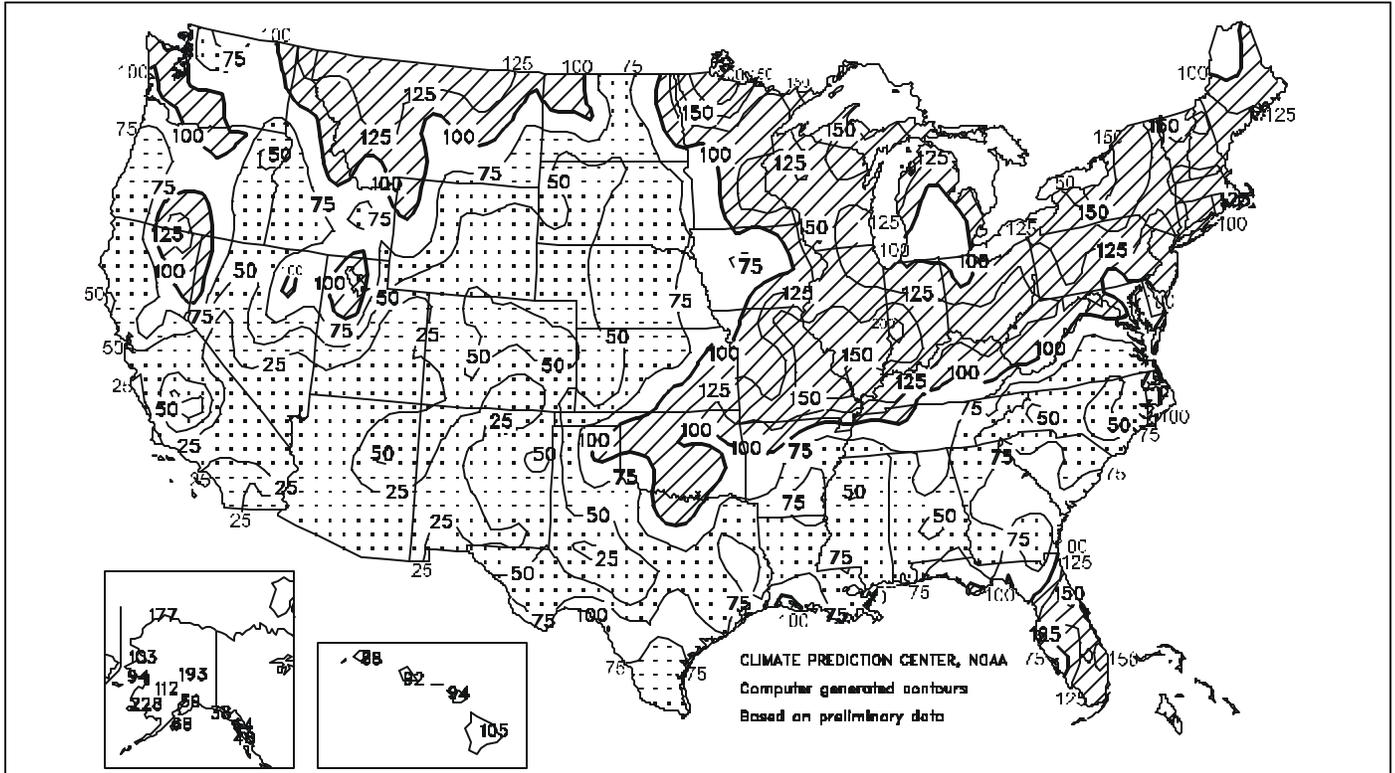
WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil 3% very short, 22% short, 73% adequate, 2% surplus. 5% very short, 50% short, 45% adequate last week, 2% very short, 18% short, 77% adequate, 3% surplus in 2001. Corn 4% poor, 23% fair, 67% good, 6% excellent; 14% silked, 8% last week, 20% 2001, 21% 5-yr avg. Oats 36% fair, 56% good, 8% excellent; 87% headed, 75% last week, 96% 2001, 96% 5-yr avg.; 12% harvested, 11% 2001, 14% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 2% poor, 12% fair, 78% good, 8% excellent; 13% blooming, 5% last week, 12% 2001, 26% 5-yr avg. Wheat 88% harvested for grain, 70% last week, 69% 2001, 71% 5-yr avg. Tobacco 4% poor, 28% fair, 45% good, 23% excellent. Hay 6% poor, 31% fair, 58% good, 5% excellent; Hay 1st cut 95%, 92% last week, 93% 2001, 95% 5-yr avg.; 2nd cut 28%, 15% last week, 29% 2001, 25% 5-yr avg. Apple 100% fair. Peach 100% fair. Cattle, calves 16% fair, 77% good, 7% excellent. Sheep, Lambs, 22% fair, 74% good, 4% excellent. Some heavy rainfall across the northern half of the state with over 4 inches reported in some areas. This aided pasture, hay conditions for the short term. Weather permitting, farmers continued with 2nd cutting hay, harvesting small grains.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Soil 12% very short, 27% short, 57% adequate, 4% surplus. Most of state's soil remained dry last week. While isolated areas received much needed rain, some fields haven't felt rain in weeks. Moisture stress on crops continued last week although the temperatures dropped back to normal. Many farmers who received rain last week remarked that crops greatly improved with the moisture but still needed additional rain.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil 68% very short, 30% short, 2% adequate. Subsoil 70% very short, 35% short, 26% short, 4% adequate. Stock water supply 50% very short, 35% short, 15% adequate. Barley 12% very poor, 12% poor, 28% fair, 47% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat 51% very poor, 31% poor, 16% fair, 2% good. Spring wheat 42% very poor, 31% poor, 21% fair, 6% good. Oats 25% very poor, 20% poor, 35% fair, 20% good. Corn 15% very poor, 22% poor, 34% fair, 28% good, 1% excellent. Sugarbeet 9% very poor, 11% poor, 28% fair, 47% good, 5% excellent. Dry Beans 8% very poor, 10% poor, 33% fair, 47% good, 2% excellent. Barley 70% headed, 77% 2001, 80% avg.; 31% turning color, 41% 2001, 37% avg.; 8% mature, 8% 2001, 3% avg. Spring wheat 87% boot, 100% 2001, 95% avg.; 82% headed, 48% 2001, 75% avg.; 21% turning color, 13% 2001, 28% avg.; 3% mature, 3% 2001, 5% avg. Oats 79% boot, 75% 2001, 84% avg.; 53% headed, 47% 2001, 65% avg.; 10% turning color, 10% 2001, 16% avg. Dry Beans 35% bloom, 22% 2001, 21% avg.; 6% setting pods, 10% 2001, 5% avg. Corn 2% tasseled, 7% 2001, 6% avg.; average height 26 in., 39 in. 2001, 37 in. avg. Winter wheat 99% turning color, 94% 2001, 95% avg.; 70% mature, 34% 2001, 49% avg.; 46% harvested, 0% 2001, 12% avg. Alfalfa 1st cutting 82%, 85% 2001, 82% avg.; 2nd cutting 2%, 6% 2001, 3% avg. Other hay 38% harvested, 31% 2001, 38% avg. Pasture, range 51% very poor, 23% poor, 22% fair, 4% good. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 44% fair, 46% good, 1% excellent.

Percent Of Normal Precipitation

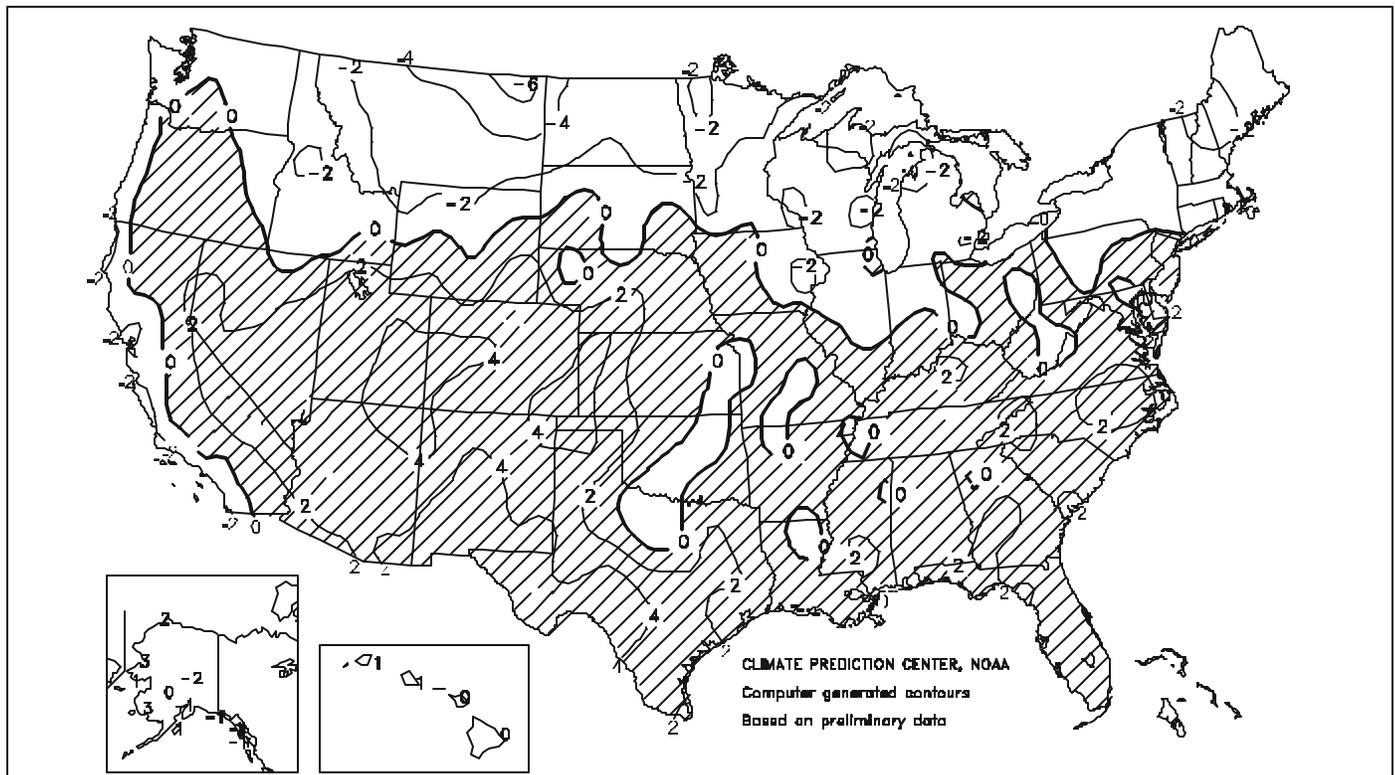
APR - JUN 2002



According to the National Climatic Data Center, it was the warmest April-June on record (since 1895) in New Mexico and the driest April-June in Arizona and Colorado (2nd driest in North Carolina and 3rd driest in Nebraska and Wyoming). Regionally, it was the driest and second warmest April-June in the Southwest in 108 years. The recent warmth and dryness, in addition to near-record low precipitation during the wet season (November-March), has brought extreme drought and high wildfire danger to the Southwest and parts of the Rockies. As of July 15, year-to-date acreage burned in Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Oregon totaled over 1.58 million acres, according to the National Interagency Fire Center.

Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

APR - JUN 2002



July 11 ENSO Update

Based on the latest seasonally averaged sea surface temperature (SST) data, a Pacific basin warm episode (El Niño) has now developed. The 3-month (April-May-June 2002) average SST anomaly for the Niño 3.4 region equaled the +0.5°C threshold value that NOAA uses to define El Niño. During June 2002, SST anomalies increased to greater than +1°C throughout the equatorial Pacific between 170°E and 105°W (Fig. 1), and subsurface temperature anomalies increased throughout the central and east-central Pacific (Fig. 2). While positive SST anomalies in the vicinity of the international date line (180°W) have gradually increased since mid-2001, those in the east-central portion of the basin (between 140°W and 105°W) gradually increased beginning in early 2002 and then rapidly increased during late May and early June 2002. For the first time since the end of the 1997-98 El Niño episode, the Niño 3, Niño 3.4, and Niño 4 indices in June 2002 were all greater than +0.5°C (Fig. 3).

The Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) continues to be a major source of week-to-week and month-to-month variability in the atmospheric circulation of the Tropics and subtropics. In spite of this variability, since March 2002, the SOI has been consistently negative, with an average value of -0.8 during the last 4 months, and the low-level equatorial easterly winds have gradually weakened over the central Pacific (140-175°W).

The oceanic and atmospheric variables discussed above reflect the presence of El Niño conditions. Most coupled model and statistical model forecasts indicate that El Niño conditions are likely to continue through the end of 2002 and into early 2003. Although there is considerable uncertainty in the forecasts about the timing and intensity of the peak of this warm episode, all of the forecasts indicate that it will be much weaker than the 1997-98 El Niño. It is important to add that the global impacts of this warm episode should be correspondingly weaker than those observed during the very strong 1997-98 El Niño.

This discussion is a team effort of NOAA and its funded institutions. Updates of SST, 850-hPa wind, OLR, and the equatorial subsurface temperature structure are available on the Climate Prediction Center web page at <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov> (Weekly Update). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin Forecast Forum.

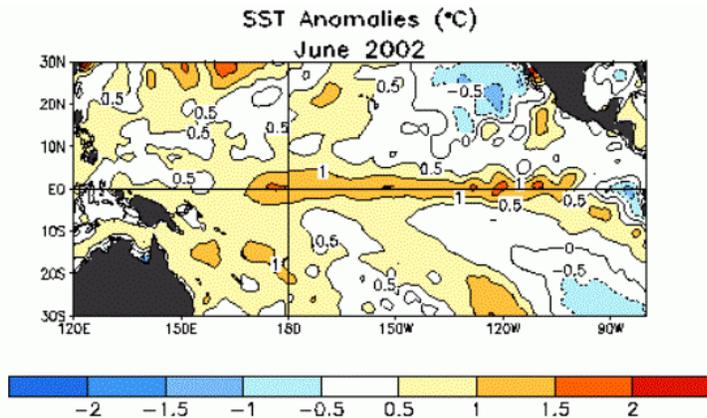


Figure 1. Sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies during June 2002. Departures from average (anomalies) are based on the 1971-2000 base period means. (Analysis based on NOAA/PMEL TAO buoy data, NOAA/AVHRR satellite data and ships of opportunity.)

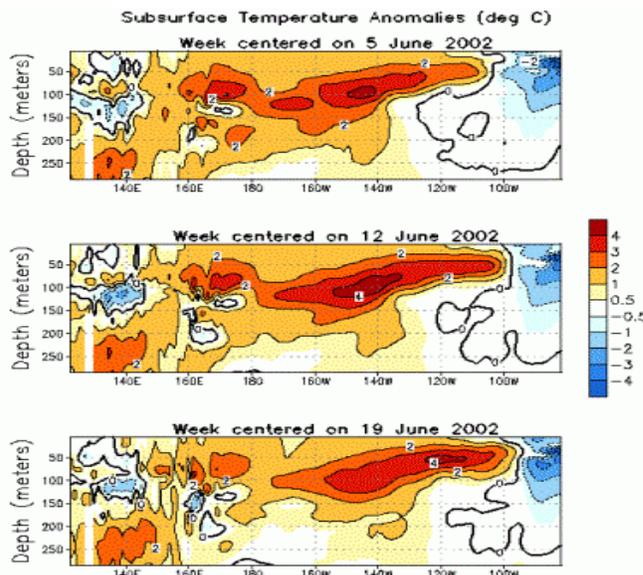


Figure 2. Depth-longitude sections of anomalous equatorial ocean temperatures for recent weeks. Contour interval is 1°C. Anomalies are departures from the 1981-2000 base period means.

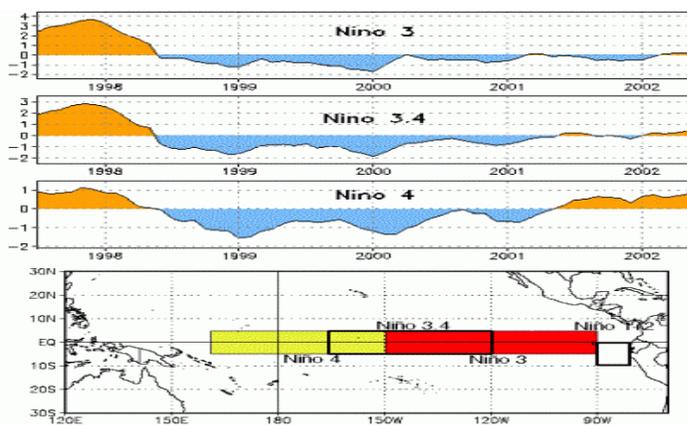


Figure 3. Time series of SST anomalies for the Niño 3, Niño 3.4, and Niño 4 regions (depicted in bottom panel). Anomalies are departures from the 1971-2000 base period averages.

International Weather and Crop Summary

July 7 - 13, 2002

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: The hottest weather thus far this summer prevailed over Ukraine and most of Russia, hastening maturity in spring grains and increasing stress on corn and sunflowers in or nearing the reproductive stage of development.

FSU-NEW LANDS: Cool, wet weather prevailed across most spring wheat-producing areas in Russia and Kazakhstan, maintaining adequate to excessive moisture levels for reproductive to filling crops.

EUROPE: In southeastern Europe, showers brought some relief to reproductive summer crops, but more rain was needed due to hot weather. Continued rainy, cool weather slowed winter grain maturation and raised disease concerns in northwestern Europe.

SOUTH ASIA: Warm, dry weather continued over most of India, promoting planting.

EASTERN ASIA: Drier weather dominated China as tropical storm activity inundated Japan.

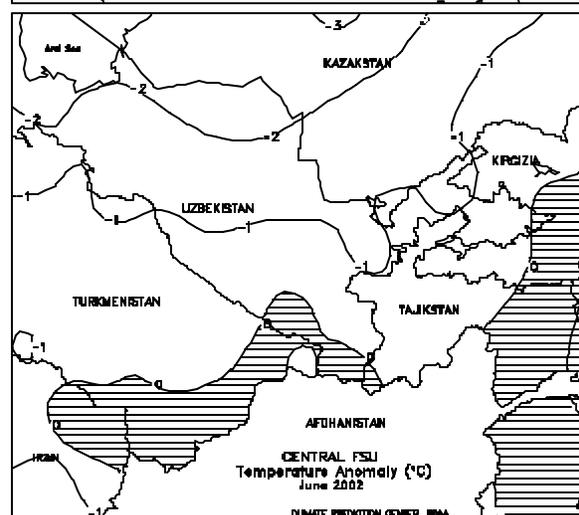
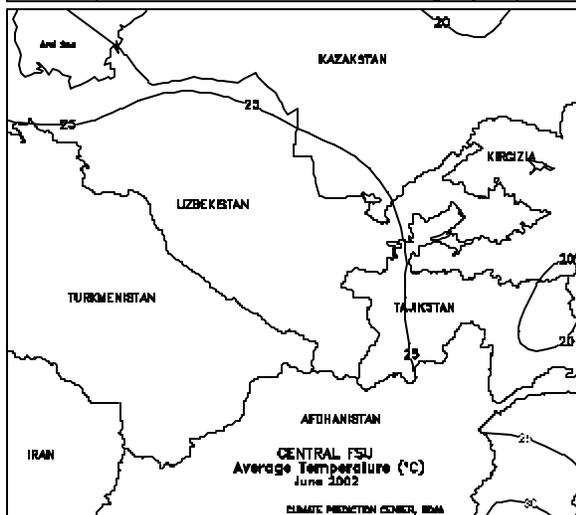
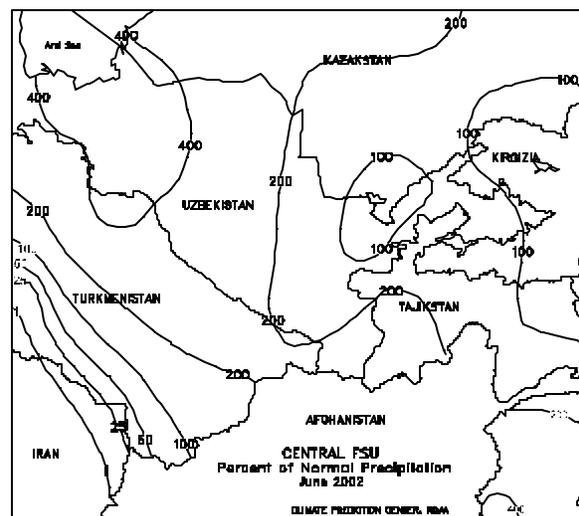
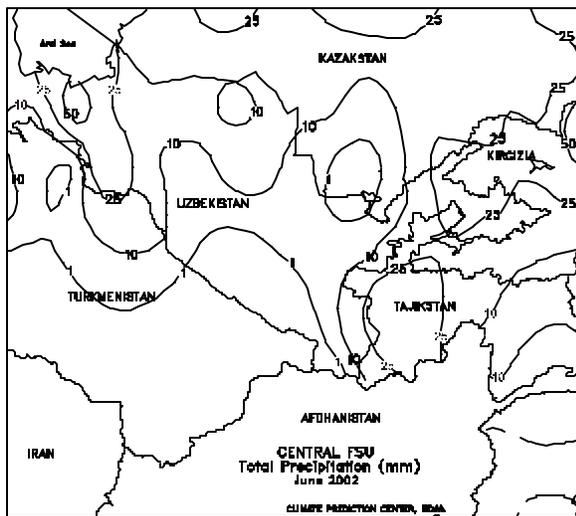
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Heavy rains in Luzon, Philippines, caused widespread flooding, possibly damaging rice and corn.

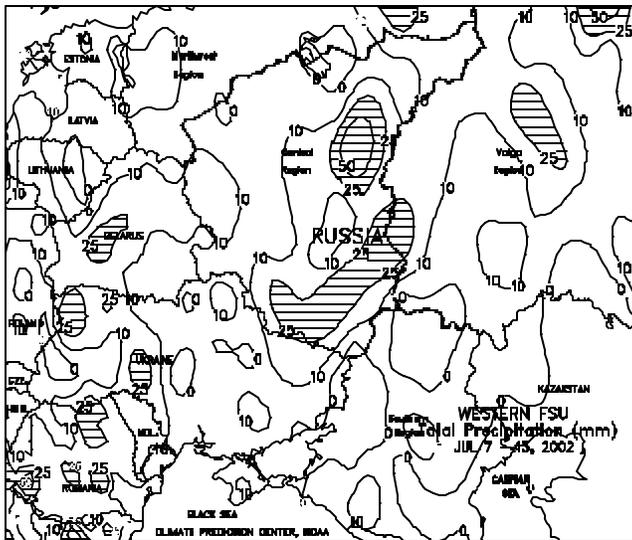
AUSTRALIA: Widespread showers helped winter grain development in Western Australia and South Australia, while dry weather helped to intensify drought in eastern Australia.

CANADA: Showers brought only temporary relief to reproductive spring grains and oilseeds in the western Prairies, with stressful heat returning by week's end.

MEXICO: A tropical wave brought much-needed moisture to the Rio Grande watershed, while widespread showers continued to favor vegetative corn across the Southern Plateau.

SOUTH AMERICA: In southern Brazil, frosty weather raised some concern for reproductive winter wheat and unharvested coffee, while in Argentina, cool, dry weather supported winter wheat planting.

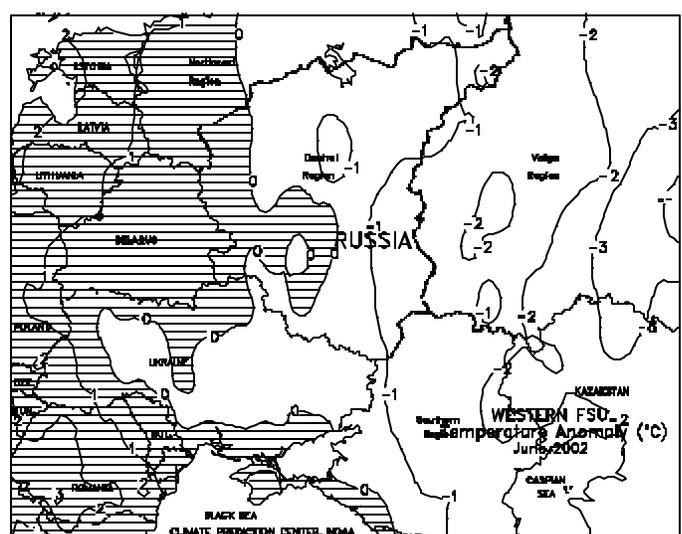
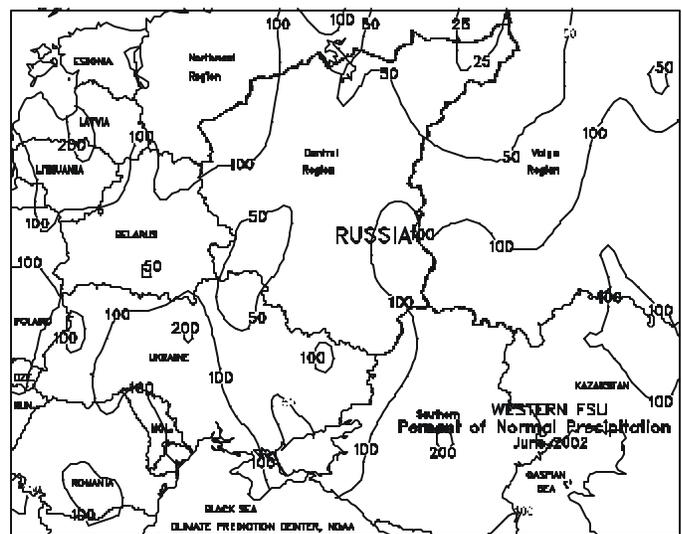
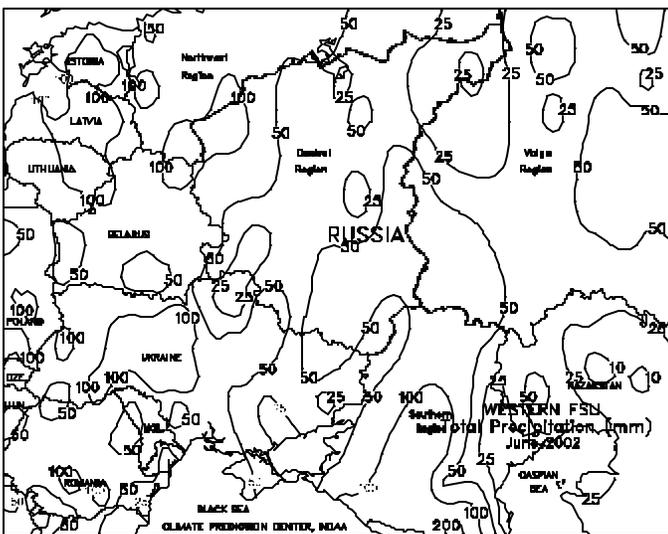


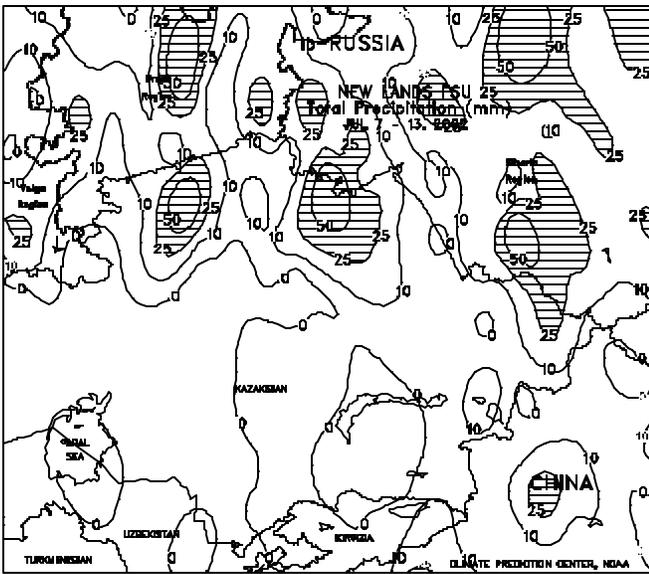


FSU-WESTERN

The hottest weather thus far this summer prevailed over Russia and Ukraine, quickly ripening winter grains and accelerating the vegetative growth of spring-sown crops. The highest temperatures (33 to 40 degrees C) were observed in the eastern two-thirds of Ukraine and Southern Region in Russia, (North Caucasus and lower Volga Valley), accompanied by little if any precipitation. Although the hot, dry weather in these areas allowed rapid winter wheat harvesting, it hastened maturity in spring grains and stressed corn and sunflowers in or nearing reproduction. At week's end, scattered showers (generally less than 10 mm) were accompanied by cooler weather at week's end, easing crop stress. Farther north in the Central and Volga Regions, the unseasonably warm weather (maximum temperatures ranging from 30 to 35 degrees C) was accompanied by showers and thunderstorms (5-25 mm or more), helping to minimize stress on crops. Weekly temperatures averaged 6 to 8 degrees C above normal in Ukraine and the Russian Southern Region and 3 to 6 degrees C above normal in the remainder of Russia, Belarus, and the Baltics. In early June, widespread light to moderate rain fell in chronically dry areas of southern and eastern Ukraine and the Southern Region in Russia, stabilizing conditions for filling winter wheat and relieving moisture stress on spring-sown crops in the vegetative stage. However, in mid-June, dry weather returned to southern and eastern Ukraine and persisted until month's end, causing renewed stress on spring-sown crops. From June 18-20, in the Southern

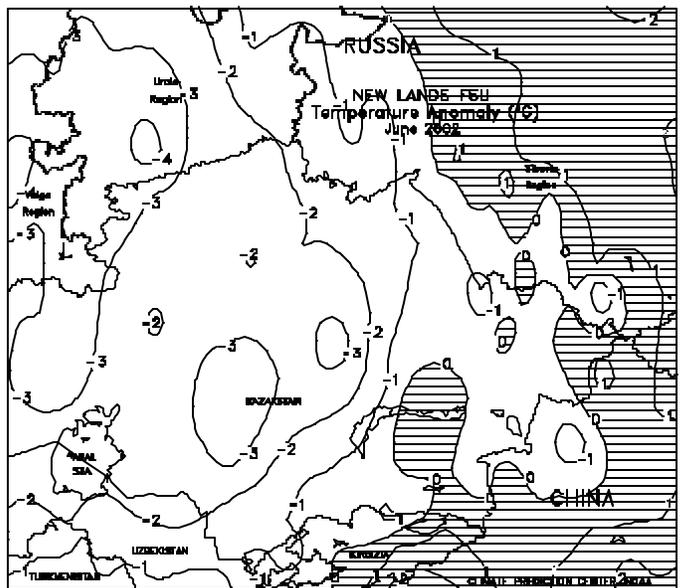
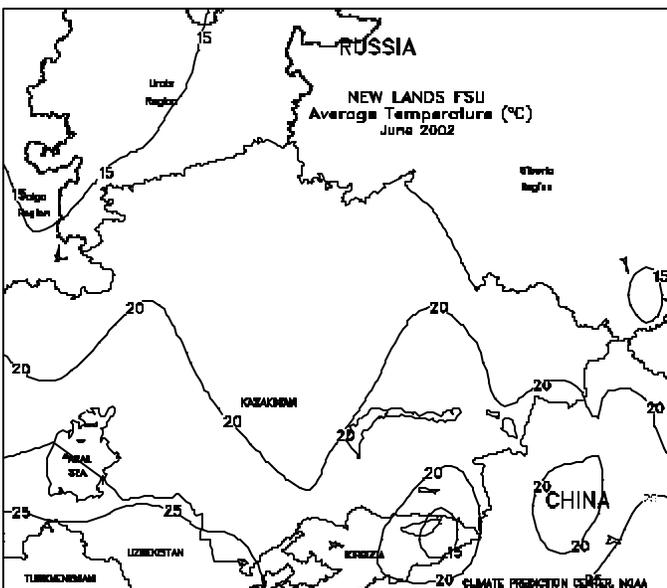
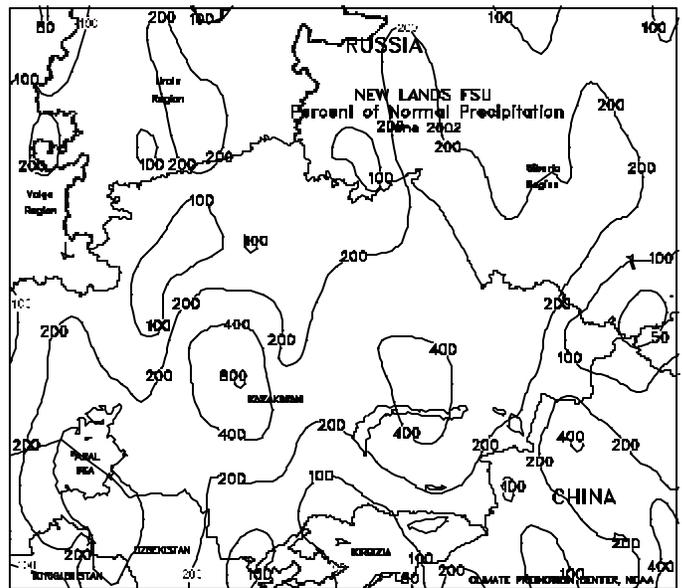
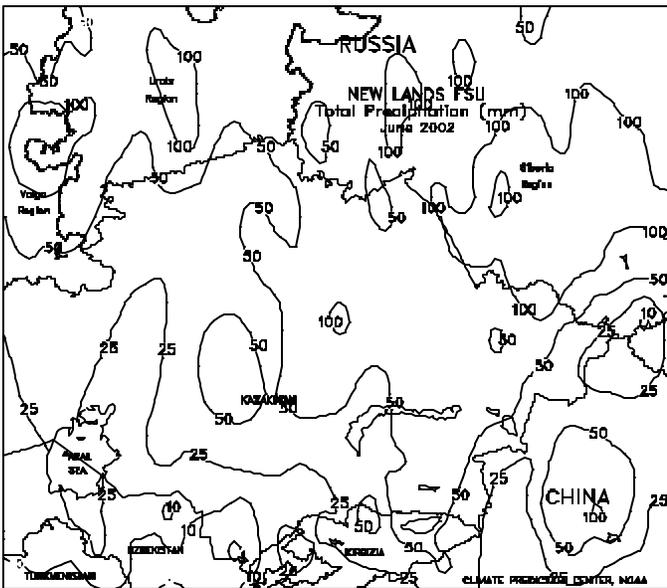
Region of Russia (Krasnodar and Stavropol Oblasts), heavy rains caused some flooding and crop lodging, especially in winter grain areas where the crop was approaching maturity. Below-normal precipitation was observed in the Central and Volga Regions in Russia, causing a general decline in soil moisture levels during the month. Temperatures in June averaged near normal in Ukraine and 1 to 3 degrees C below normal in Russia.





FSU-NEW LANDS

In Kazakstan, widespread showers (10-25 mm or more) were accompanied by unseasonably cool weather in primary spring grain-producing areas in the north-central portion of the country, benefiting crops advancing through reproduction. In Russia, wet weather (10-40 mm or more) benefited spring grains in the Urals Region, but maintained saturated soils in Siberia, Russia. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal in Siberia, Russia, and central and eastern Kazakstan, slowing crop development. In June, near- to above-normal precipitation was observed in most spring grain-producing areas of Russia and Kazakstan, providing adequate to locally excessive moisture conditions for crops in the vegetative stage. Eastern spring wheat-producing areas in Siberia experienced the wettest June weather in at least the past 25 years, causing localized flooding and increasing concerns about the potential for disease development. Temperatures in June averaged 2 to 4 degrees C below normal in the Urals region in Russia and the western two-thirds of Kazakstan, slowing crop development. Temperatures in Siberia, Russia, and eastern Kazakstan averaged near to slightly above normal.

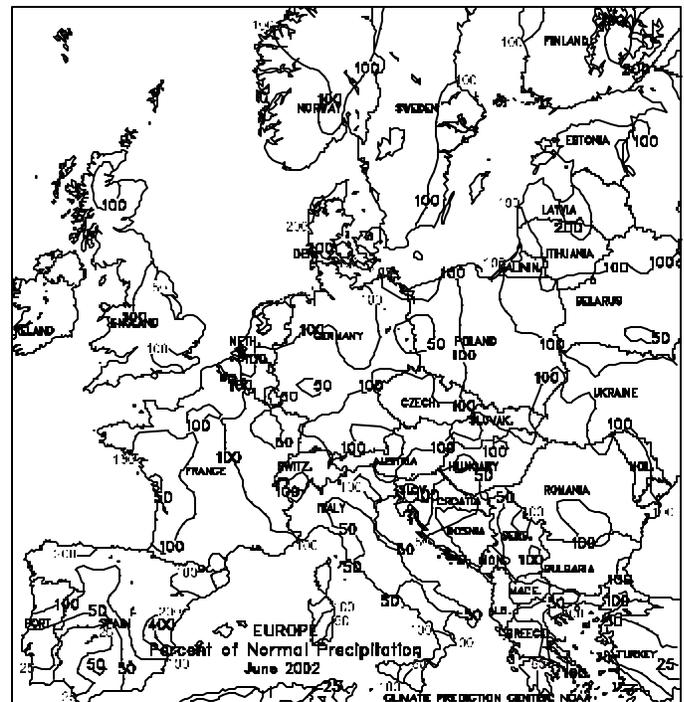


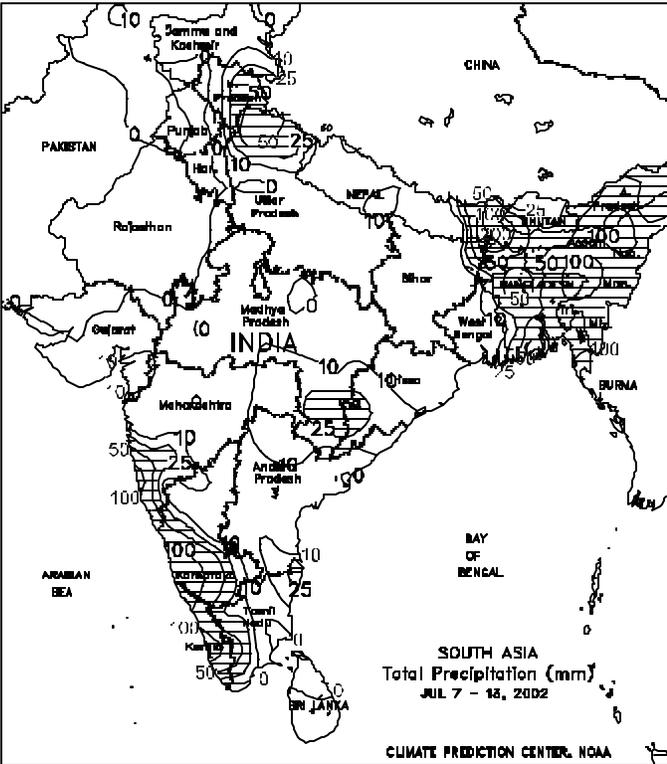
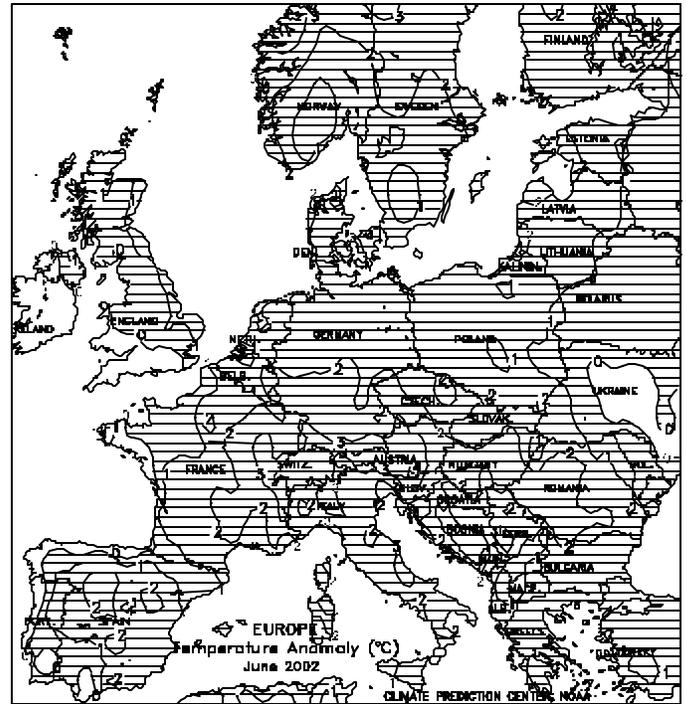


EUROPE

In northwestern Europe, a midweek frontal system brought widespread rain (10-40 mm), maintaining favorable moisture supplies for vegetative summer crops. However, wet and sometimes cool weather during the past 2 weeks has slowed winter grain maturation and raised disease concerns from southern England and northern France to Denmark. Elsewhere, the rain did not significantly slow winter grain maturation or early harvesting. In northeastern Europe, warmer, drier weather (less than 10 mm) favored winter wheat maturation, while adequate moisture supplies remained for summer crops. Heavier showers (15-50 mm) fell in the Czech Republic. In southeastern Europe, fairly widespread showers (10-30 mm) increased moisture supplies for vegetative to reproductive summer crops, especially in the lower Danube River Valley. However, more rain was needed in the region to ease moisture deficits, and warm weather (3-5 degrees C above normal; maximum temperatures reaching 34-37 degrees C) increased crop water use. In the main growing areas of central and eastern Hungary, below-normal rainfall during the past 3 to 4 weeks stressed summer crops. In Italy's Po Valley, mostly dry weather favored winter grain harvesting, except in the far western portion of Valley where showers (10-50 mm) slowed fieldwork. In Spain, cool, dry weather reduced irrigation requirements for summer crops and favored winter grain harvesting. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal in England and France, near to

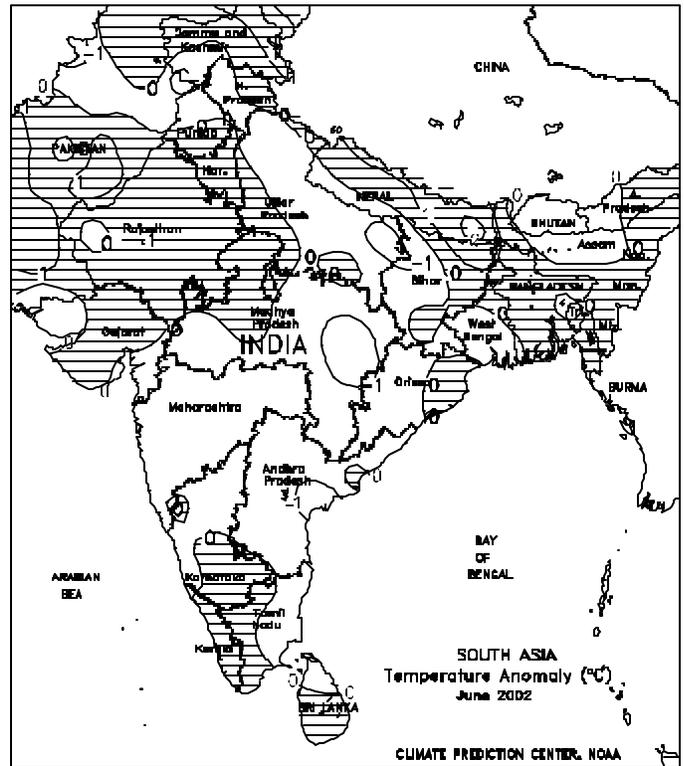
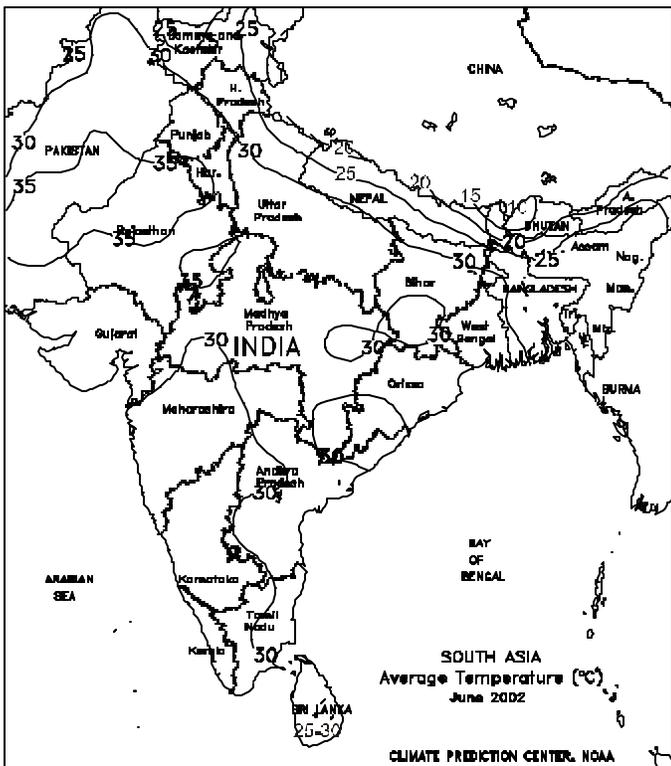
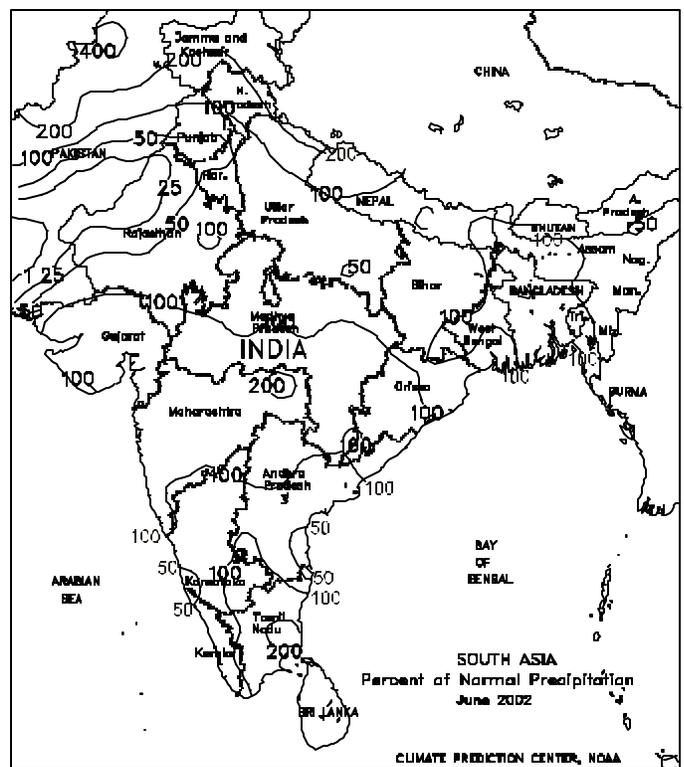
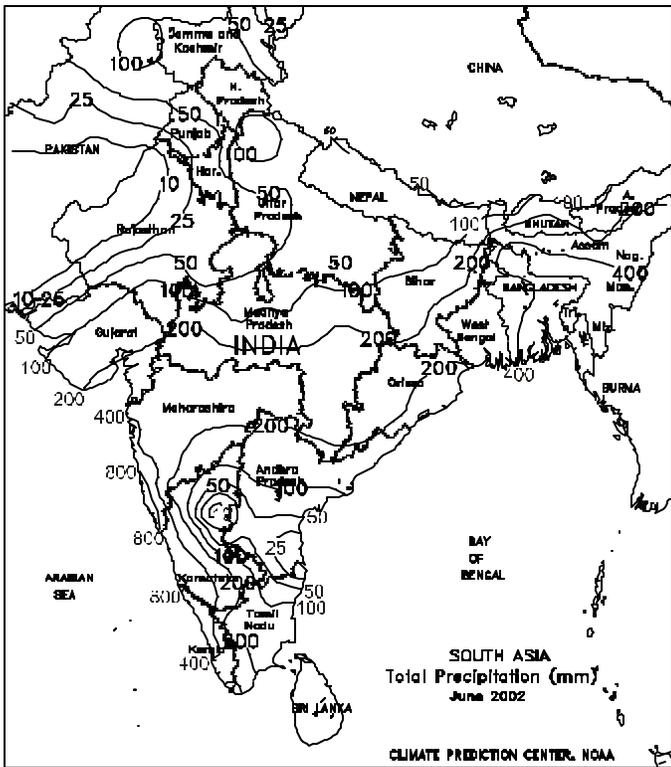
slightly above normal in central Europe, and 2 to 5 degrees C above-normal across the east. In June, near- to slightly below-normal rainfall maintained adequate moisture supplies for filling winter grains and summer crop development across northwestern Europe. In northeastern Europe, near- to above-normal rainfall boosted soil moisture supplies for summer crops, but at times was excessive for winter grains. Across southeastern Europe, below-normal June rainfall stressed vegetative summer crops, but near-normal rainfall in the lower Danube Valley provided only limited relief to long-term moisture deficits. Temperatures averaged 1 to 4 degrees C above normal due to a midmonth heatwave stressing vegetative summer crops, especially in southeastern Europe. In northern Italy and southern Spain, below-normal rainfall and above-normal temperatures favored winter crop harvesting but increased irrigation demands for summer crops.

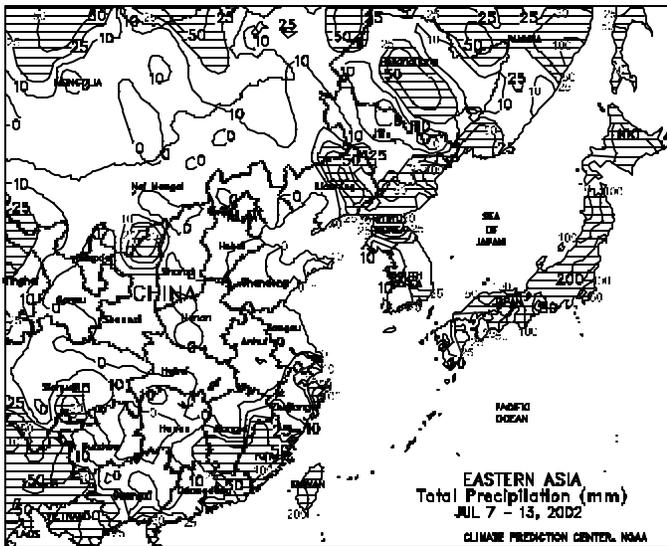




SOUTH ASIA

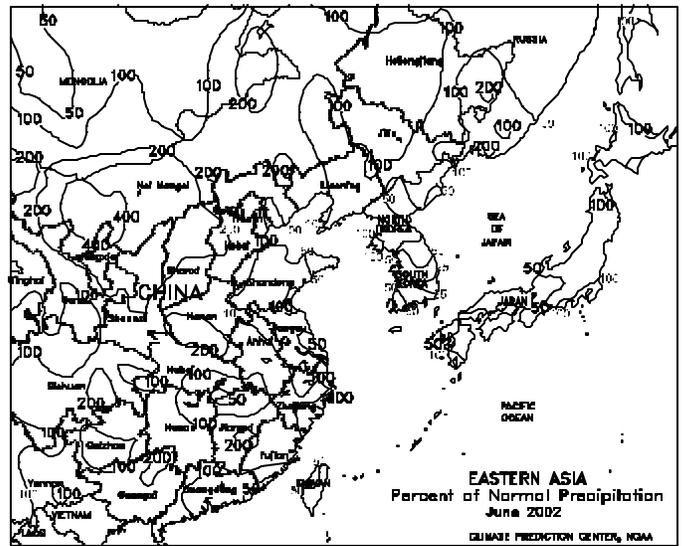
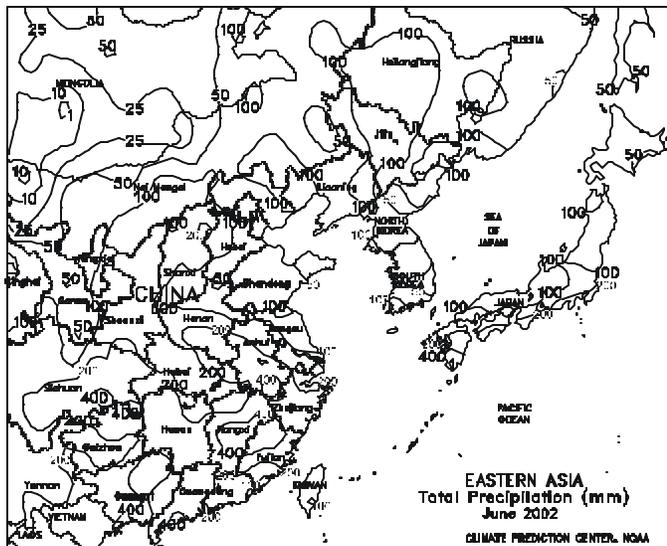
Warmer- and drier-than-normal weather enveloped much of India as a break in the monsoon circulation entered its second week. As a result, planting of coarse grains, oilseeds, and cotton progressed in interior crop areas, where moisture was available. Periodic lulls in monsoon shower activity are expected in a typical season, but extended periods of heat and dryness would be harmful to crops, such as central India's emerging soybeans and groundnuts. In fact, highs in the middle 30s degrees C over the main oilseed areas of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh may have stressed emerging crops, necessitating a return to more seasonable weather. Along the southwest coast, rainfall (50-100 mm or more) maintained moisture supplies for rice and sugarcane. In India's eastern states, heavy rains (50-200 mm) provided excessive moisture to irrigated rice and caused some flooding. In the far northwest, the main Pakistani crop areas were mostly dry as growers continued to wait for the monsoon rains. The monsoon progressed normally in June, providing adequate moisture to central India's cotton, oilseed, and groundnut areas. Abundant rainfall provided excessive moisture to main rice areas, with some flooding reported. Unfavorably dry weather prevailed in the southern interior, reducing moisture for summer crop establishment.

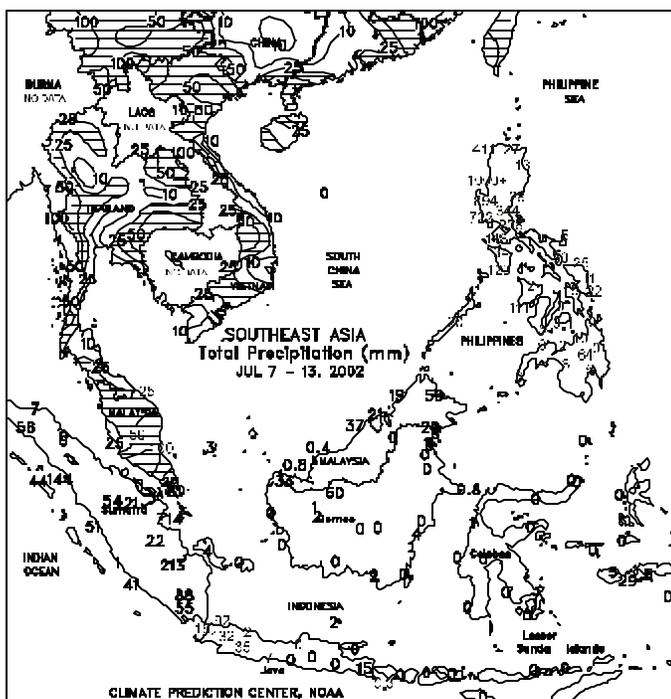
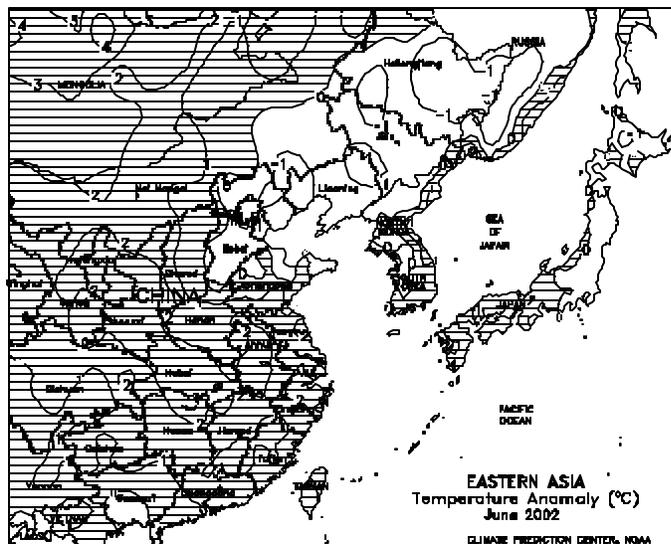




EASTERN ASIA

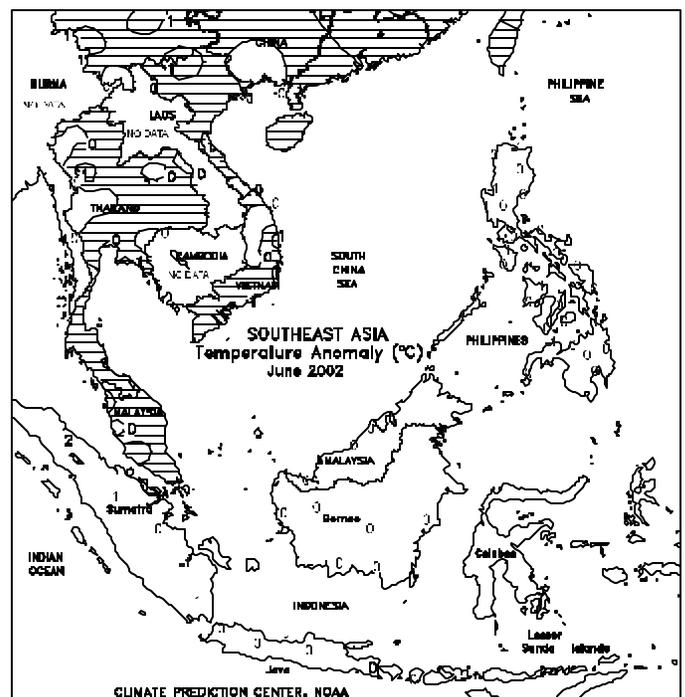
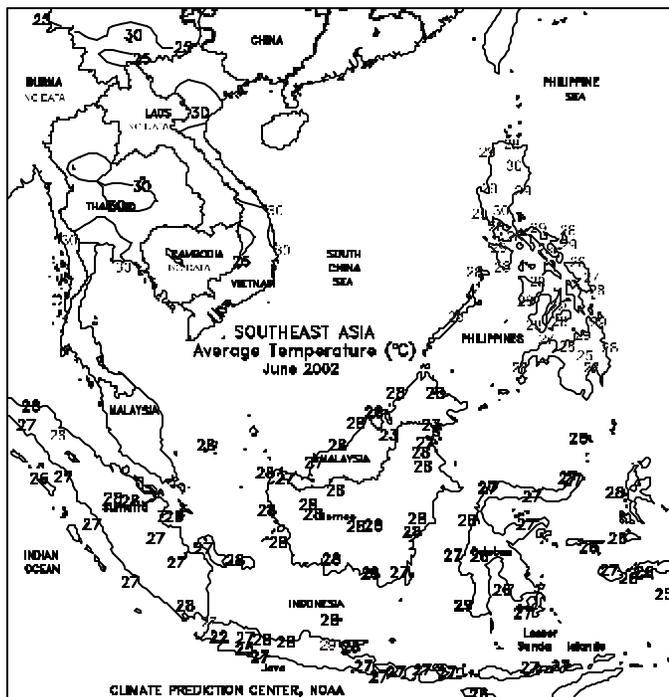
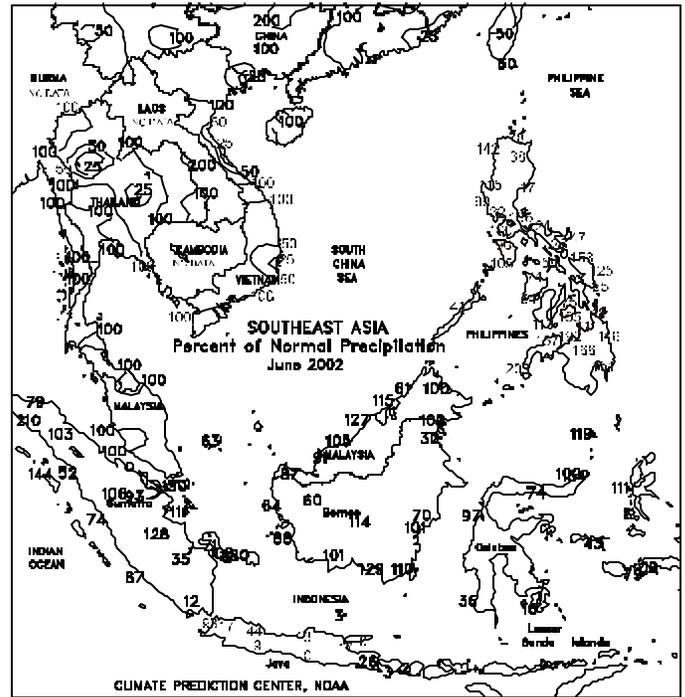
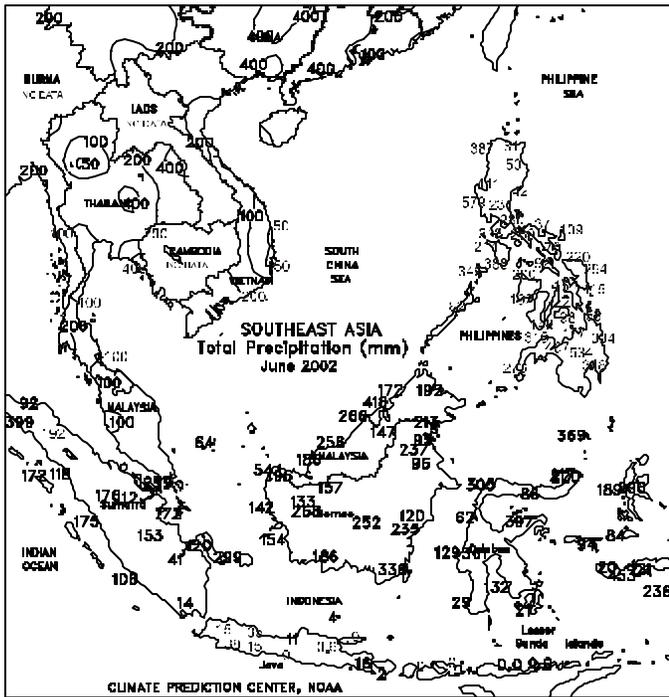
On the North China Plain, dry, warmer-than-normal weather hastened development of corn and soybeans. By week's end, however, highs in the middle and upper 30s degrees C likely stressed crops entering reproductive phases of development. Late-week showers brought some relief from unseasonably high temperatures in southern Manchuria, although dry pockets lingered in western Liaoning and portions of Jilin. Conditions remained generally favorable for corn and soybeans in northern Manchuria. In the south, mostly dry weather helped to alleviate flooding in sections of the Yangtze Valley while enabling fieldwork, including early double-crop rice harvesting and late double-crop rice planting. In Japan, Tropical Storm Chata'an brought very heavy rain (100-200 mm or more), locally high winds, and flooding to portions of Honshu and Hokkaido, likely damaging rice and other crops. Tropical Storm Halong was approaching southern Japan at week's end, making it the third storm system to have affected Japan in the past 2 weeks. Scattered showers (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) boosted irrigation reserves for rice on the Korean Peninsula. During June, summer warmth and frequent shower activity maintained generally favorable conditions for early development of corn and soybeans in most major growing areas of the North China Plain and Manchuria. The wet weather was not favorable, however, for winter wheat harvesting. In southern China, widespread, locally heavy showers eventually caused deadly flooding and possibly crop damage, especially in the Yangtze Valley and Sichuan Basin. Conditions were also unfavorable for cotton development and disrupted rice fieldwork.

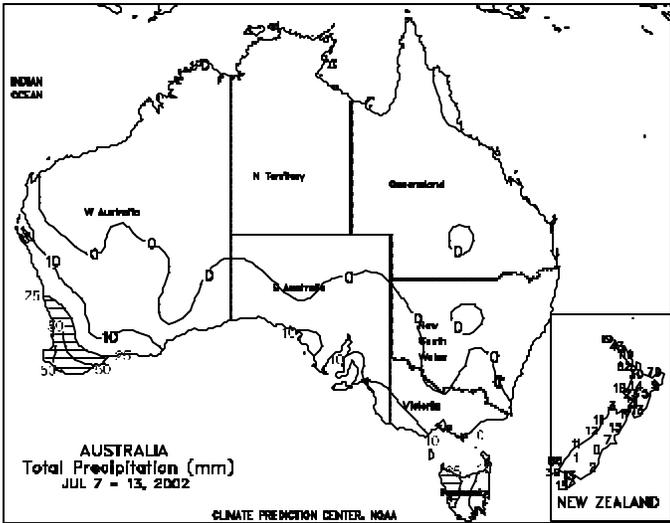




SOUTHEAST ASIA

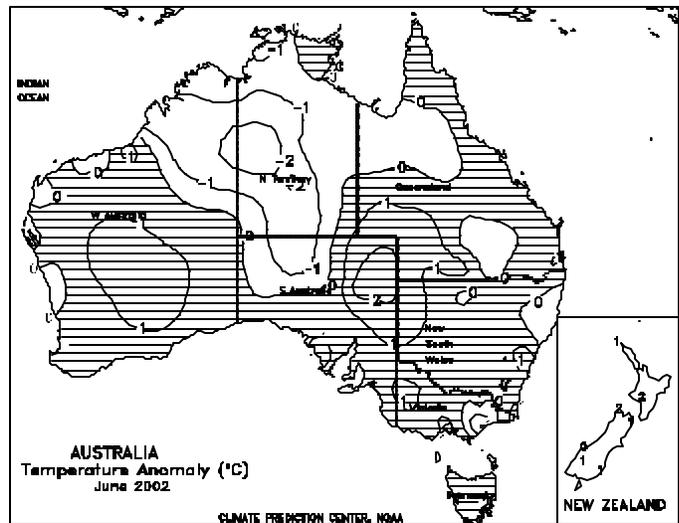
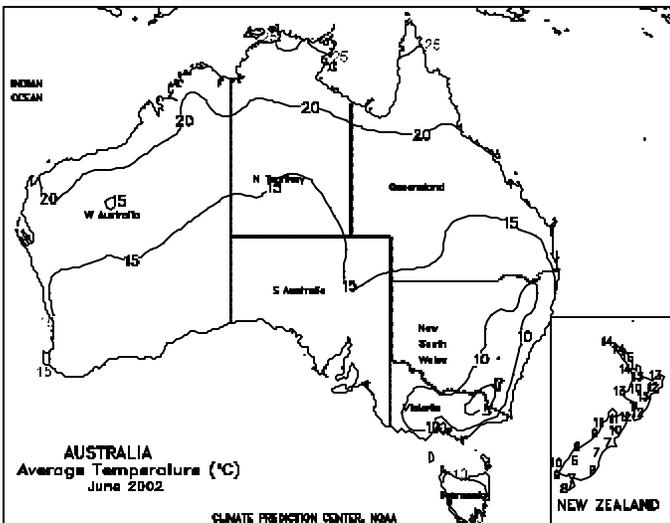
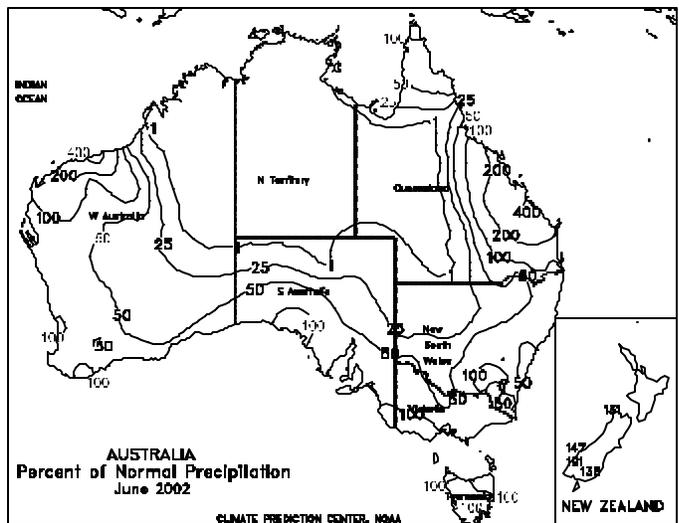
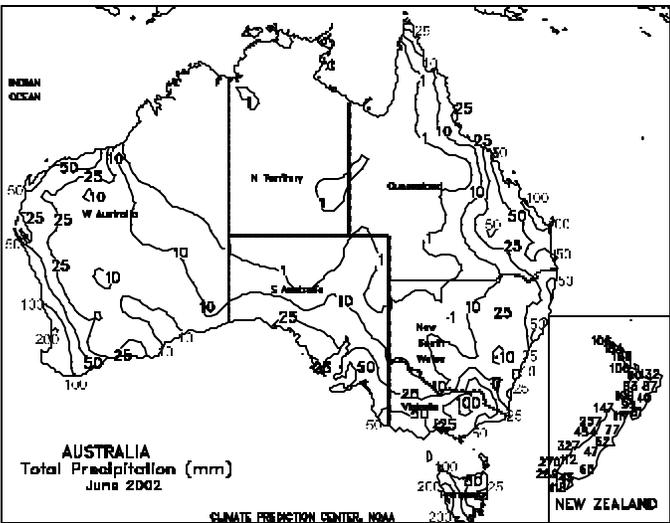
Heavy showers (200-400 mm, locally more), enhanced by Tropical Storm Halong, caused deadly flooding throughout Luzon, Philippines. The heavy rains may have also damaged corn and rice. Showers (25-100 mm) continued to maintain moisture supplies for main-season rice in northern Vietnam and eastern Thailand. Generally dry weather continued in northern and central Thailand, reducing soil moisture for corn. In peninsular Malaysia and Sumatra, showers remained moderate to heavy (25-100 mm or more), maintaining moisture supplies for oil palm. Shower activity in western Java, Indonesia, increased moisture supplies to irrigated second-season rice. In June, rainfall was near to above normal throughout Indochina and the Philippines, increasing moisture supplies for corn and rice. Near-normal rainfall maintained moisture supplies for oil palm in peninsular Malaysia and Sumatra. In Java, Indonesia, seasonably dry weather prevailed.

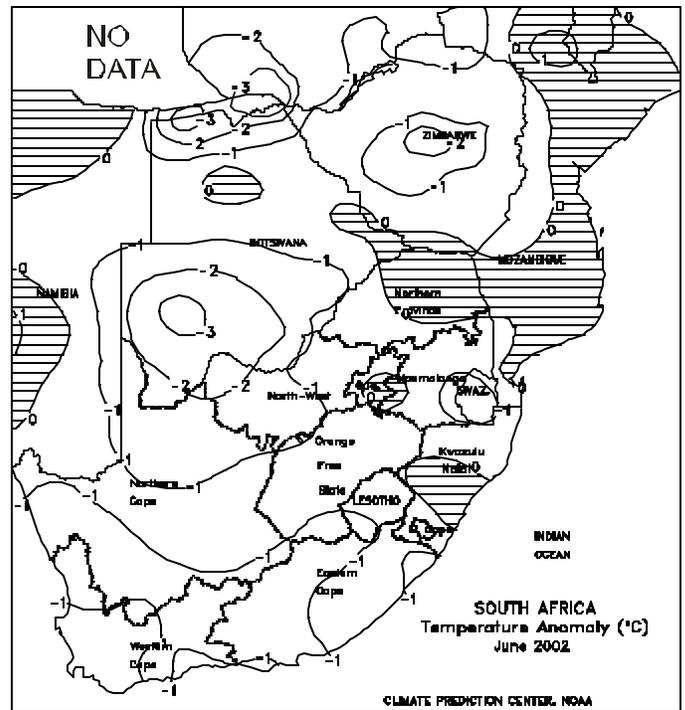
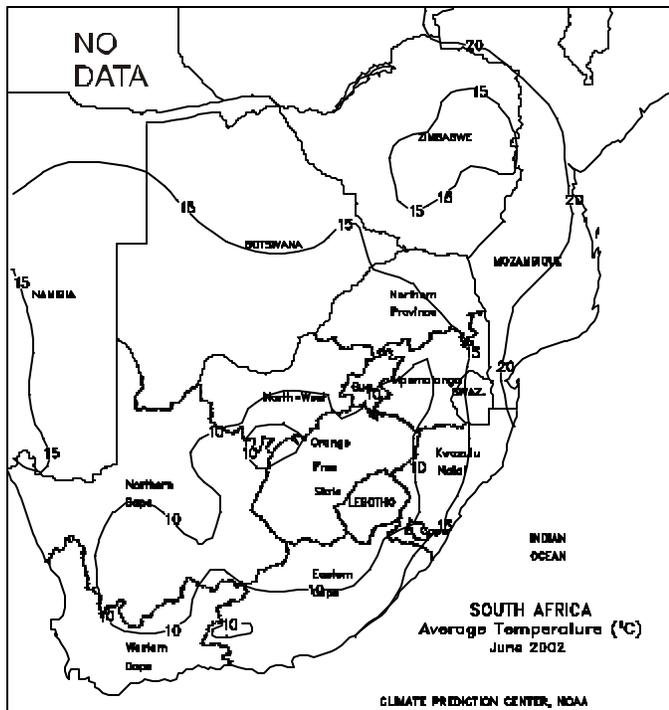
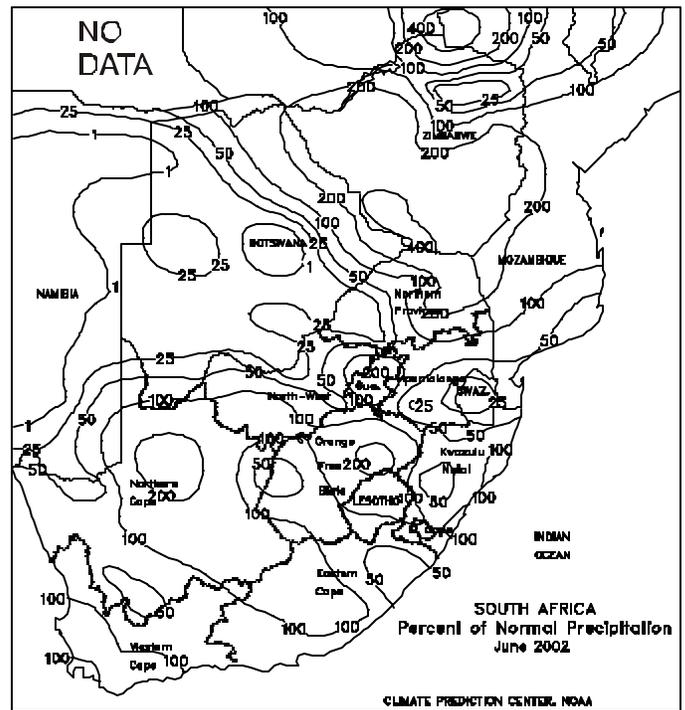
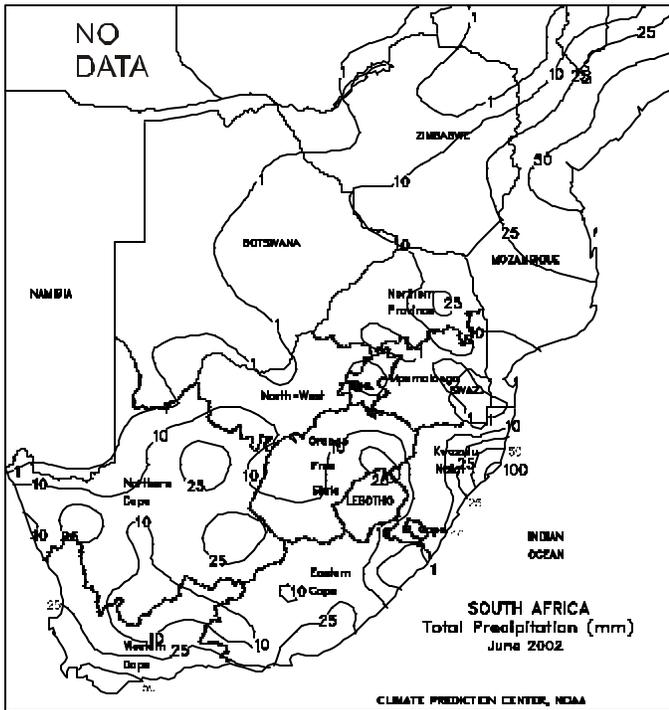


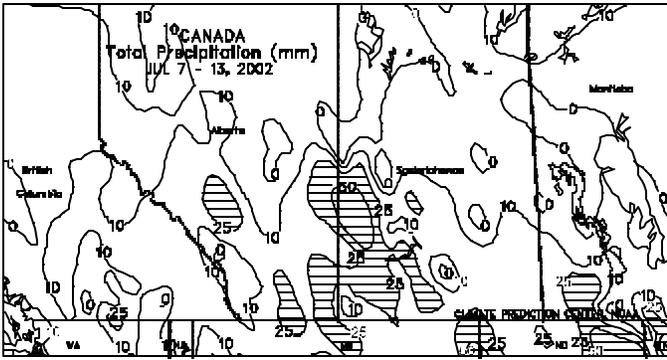


AUSTRALIA

Widespread showers (9-27 mm) benefited vegetative winter wheat and barley in Western Australia. Farther east, light, scattered showers (2-13 mm) in South Australia and far western parts of Victoria helped early winter grain development, while dry weather hampered winter grain development elsewhere in northern Victoria. Dry weather also encompassed New South Wales and southern Queensland, intensifying drought throughout much of eastern Australia. The persistently dry weather in New South Wales and southern Queensland has likely led to uneven emergence of winter grains. Temperatures in Australian winter grain-producing areas averaged about 0 to 2 degrees C above normal, favoring crop development in areas where moisture supplies remained adequate. In New Zealand, showers (7-30 mm or more) in most agricultural areas helped crop development. During June, much-below-normal rainfall in extreme southern Queensland, New South Wales, and northern Victoria continued to hamper winter grain planting and germination. Similarly, below-normal rainfall in eastern portions of Western Australia hampered winter grain development. In contrast, near-normal rainfall helped early winter wheat and barley development in western portions of Western Australia and South Australia.



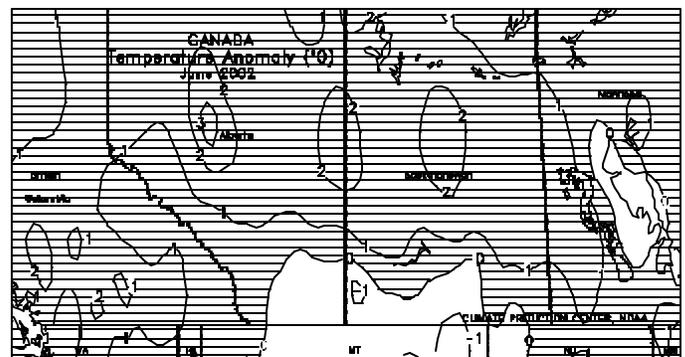
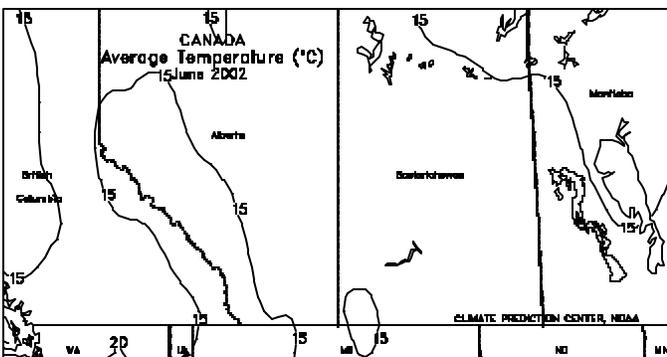
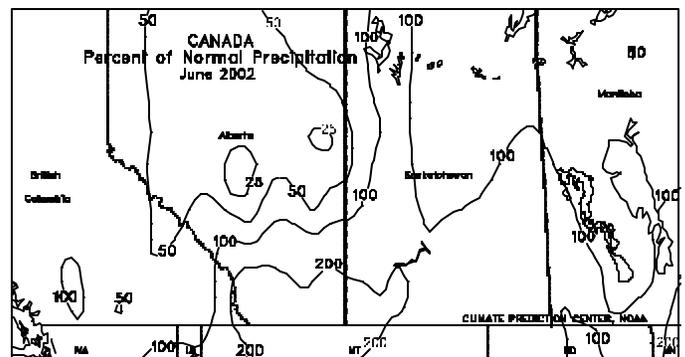
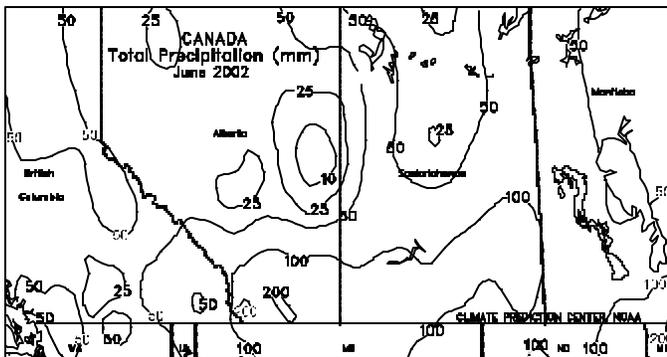


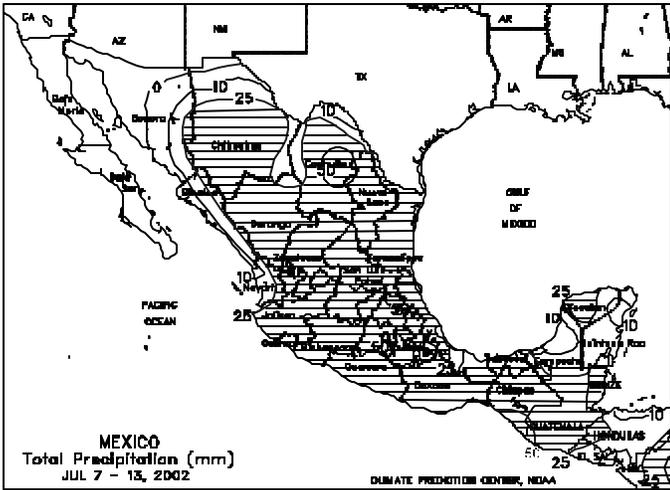


CANADA

Showers (10-25 mm or more) and unseasonably mild weather swept across the Prairies early in the week, providing needed moisture to reproductive spring grains and oilseeds. The moisture was especially welcomed on the western Prairies (Alberta and western Saskatchewan), where crops had been stressed by heat and dryness. However, the relief was only temporary, as highs in the middle and upper 30s degrees C renewed stress on crops late in the week across Alberta and western Saskatchewan. On the eastern Prairies, crop prospects were generally more favorable, especially in well-watered crop areas of southeastern Saskatchewan and Manitoba. In these areas, recent weeks of warmer-than-normal weather has been helpful in advancing the development of late-planted grains and oilseeds. However, temperatures hit the middle

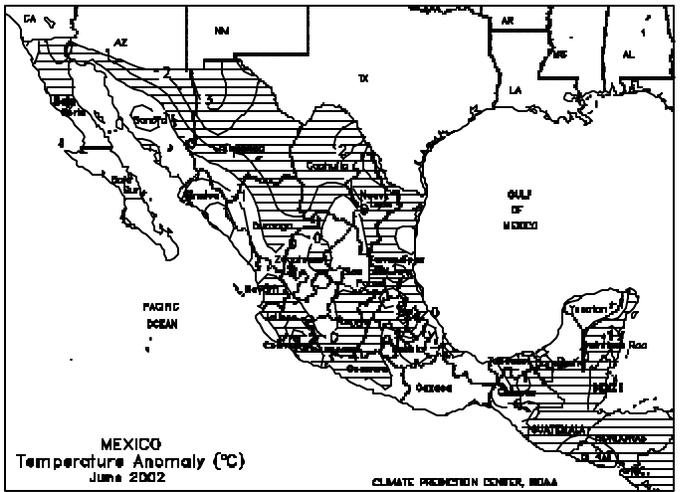
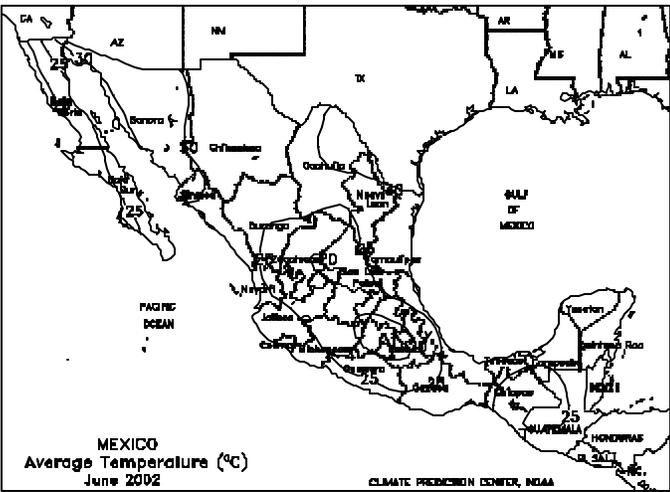
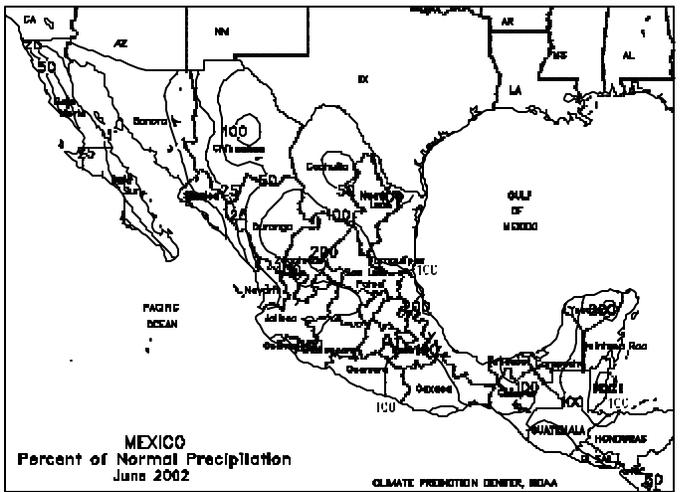
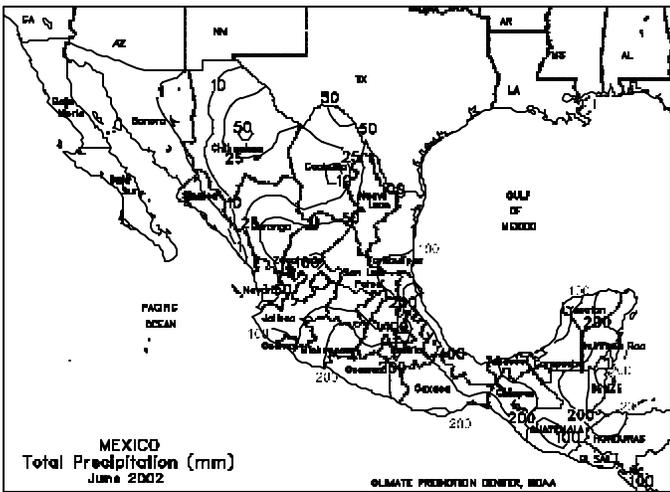
30s by week's end in eastern Saskatchewan, stressing reproductive grains and oilseeds in northern growing areas that had been trending dry. A return to seasonably milder, showery weather was critically needed across the Prairies to prevent significant, irreversible declines in crop yields. In eastern Canada, above-normal temperatures (highs in the low to middle 30s degrees C) spurred development of corn and soybeans early in the week, but a cold front brought milder weather by week's end. Scattered showers (5-25 mm or more) were generally confined to crop areas of Quebec and easternmost Ontario. Winter wheat harvesting typically begins by the end of July. In June, locally heavy rain (50-100 mm or more) fell in Alberta and western Saskatchewan during the first weeks of the month, providing much-needed moisture for germination and establishment of late-planted grains and oilseeds. However, unseasonable warmth and dryness the remainder of the month was unfavorable for crop development, especially in northern growing areas plagued by long-term drought and periods of excessive heat (highs in the middle to upper 30s degrees C). In Ontario, June's warm, showery weather was overall favorable for corn and soybean germination and establishment. Conditions were also reportedly overall favorable for winter wheat development, with the risk for disease reduced by breaks in the rainfall during critical periods. Cool, showery weather dominated Quebec.





MEXICO

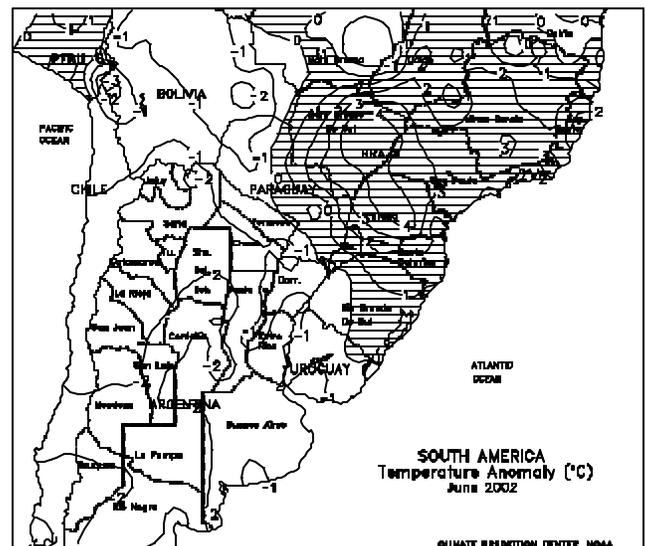
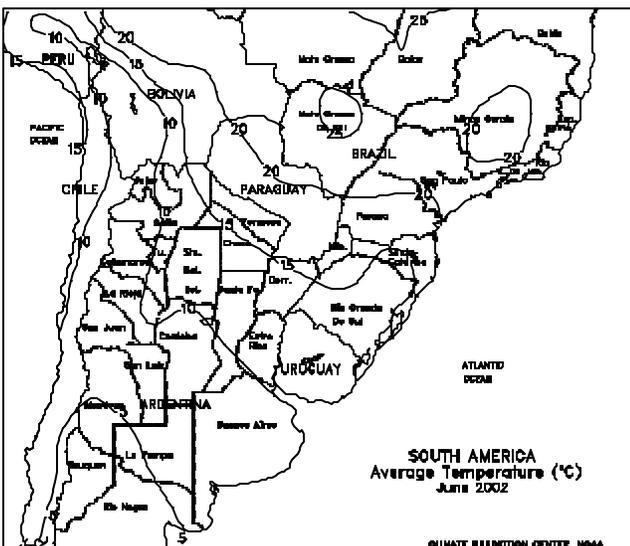
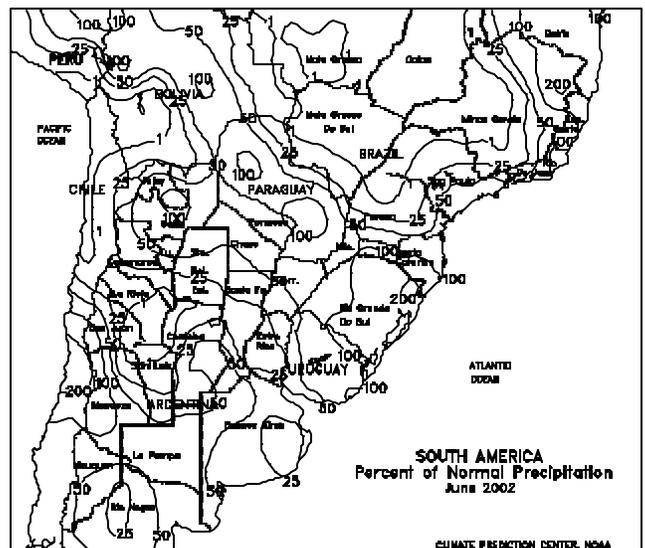
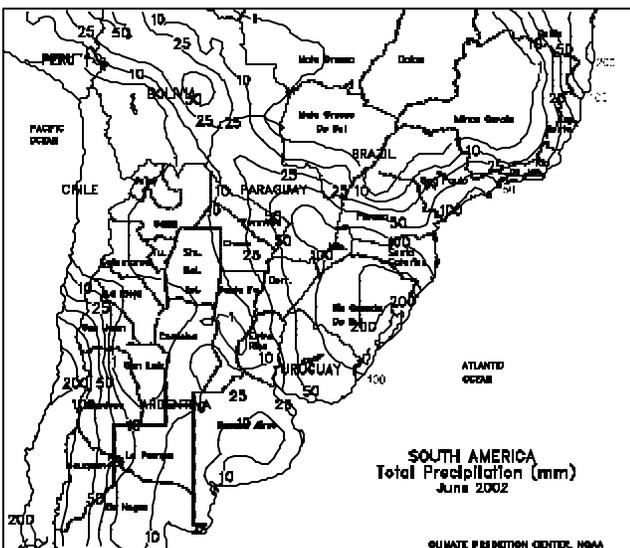
A tropical wave brought much-needed showers (10-70 mm) to the Rio Grande watershed of northern Mexico, including Chihuahua and Coahuila, easing long-term moisture deficits and boosting topsoil moisture for pastures and dryland summer crops. The heaviest showers (greater than 30 mm) were concentrated in Chihuahua and Coahuila. Across the Southern Plateau corn belt, widespread showers (10-70 mm) continued to favor vegetative corn. In northwestern Mexico, where the summer rainy season has been slow to arrive, light showers (mostly less than 10 mm) were reported for the first time this season. Scattered showers (5-50 mm) fell across southeastern Mexico, the Yucatan Peninsula, Belize, Guatemala, and Honduras, maintaining adequate moisture supplies. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal across northeastern Mexico and near to slightly above normal elsewhere. During June, near- to above-normal rainfall favored summer crops, sugarcane, and coffee in the central and east-central corn belt, southeastern Mexico, and the Yucatan Peninsula. Near- to below-normal rainfall reduced moisture supplies in portions of the western corn belt and the Rio Grande watershed. Much-below-normal rainfall across northwestern Mexico (Sonora and Sinaloa) reduced irrigation supplies.





SOUTH AMERICA

Cool, showery weather (temperatures 2-4 degrees C below normal; rainfall totaling 10-25 mm or more) covered portions of southern Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul northward through Parana). The moisture was favorable for winter wheat in Parana, which has been drier than normal since May. However, freezing temperatures occurred from southern Parana to northern Rio Grande do Sul, possibly causing some minor, localized damage to winter wheat in or nearing reproduction. Temperatures stayed above freezing in the main coffee-producing regions, but patchy frost may have occurred in lower-lying areas of northern Parana, Sao Paulo, and southern Minas Gerais, as recorded lows fell below 5 degrees C on July 9. According to independent analysts, Brazil's coffee was 44 percent harvested by the end of June. Cool, dry weather continued in Argentina's main growing areas, slowing winter wheat germination. Temperatures again fell below -5 degrees C in growing areas of Buenos Aires and La Pampa, possibly burning back tender vegetation. According to the Argentine Agricultural Secretariat, winter wheat was reportedly 59 percent planted as of July 5, compared with 60 percent last year. Corn and soybeans were virtually harvested at 95 and 98 percent, respectively. During June, cool, dry weather prevailed across Argentina's primary crop areas, aiding final corn and soybean harvests but slowing winter wheat germination and leading some farmers to wait for rain before planting. In Brazil, shower activity was generally confined to Rio Grande do Sul, with heavy showers early in the month causing local delays in winter corn harvesting and winter wheat planting. Persistent warmth and dryness elsewhere aided fieldwork, including coffee and citrus harvesting, but eventually resulted in unfavorable dryness in some winter wheat areas.



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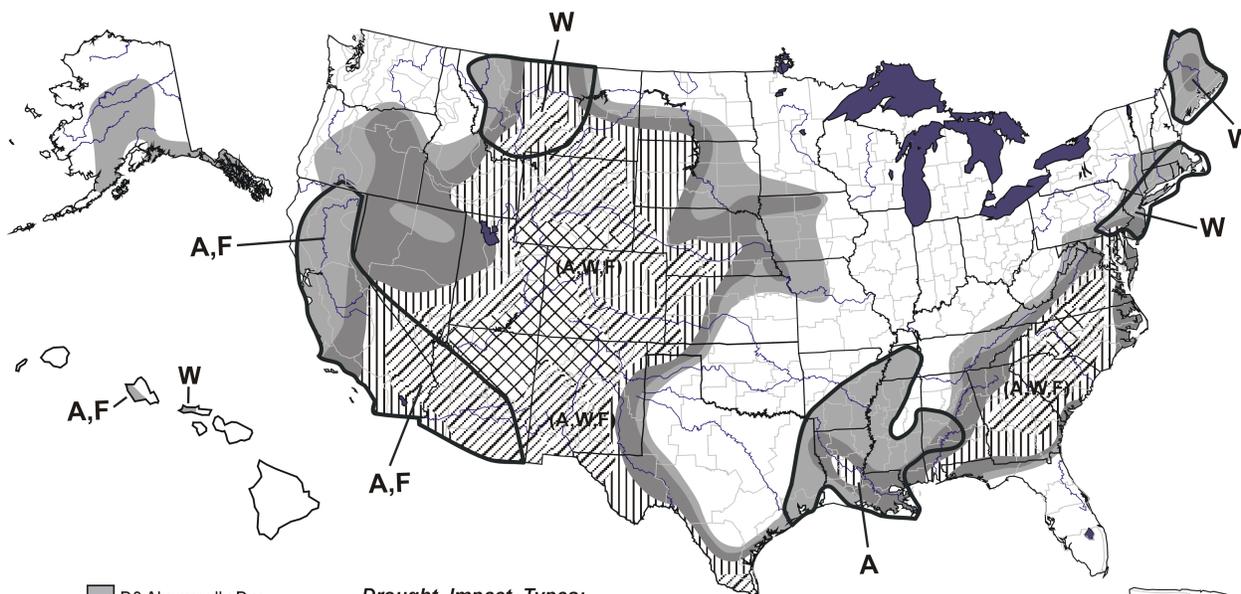
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U.S. Drought Monitor

July 9, 2002
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Drought Impact Types:
A = Agriculture
W = Water (Hydrological)
F = Fire danger (Wildfires)
/ Delineates dominant impacts
(No type = All 3 impacts)

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

<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>



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