

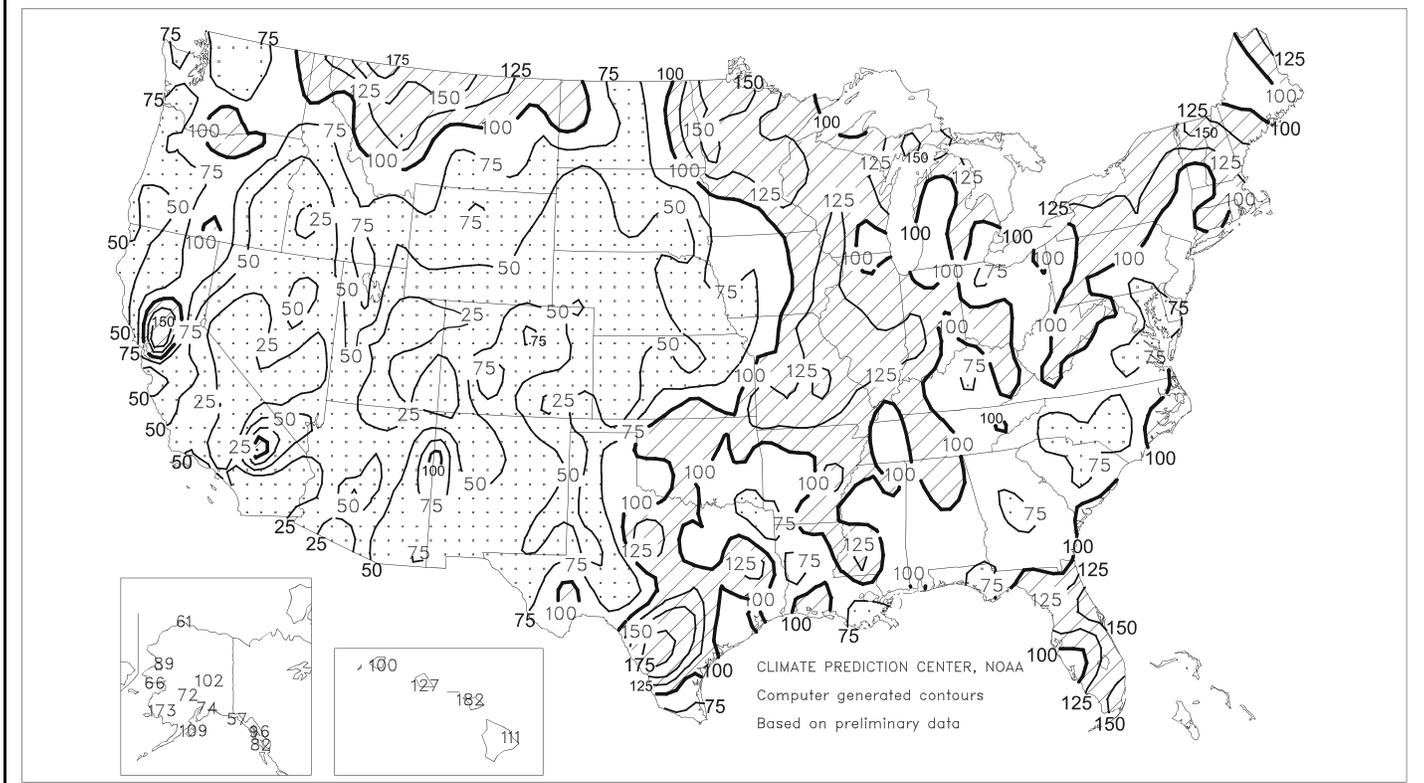
WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

Percent Of Normal Precipitation

MAY - JUL 2002



HIGHLIGHTS

August 4 - 10, 2002

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Despite the arrival of near- to below-normal temperatures, dryness continued to significantly stress filling summer crops in the **Atlantic Coast States as far south as Georgia** and in most **Midwestern areas east of the Mississippi River**. In contrast, widespread showers aided drought-stressed pastures and dryland summer crops across the **Plains** and **westernmost Corn Belt**. Meanwhile across the **interior South**, very warm, mostly dry weather hastened summer crop development and maturation. Farther south, Tropical Storm Bertha brought locally heavy rainfall to the **central Gulf Coast region** and scattered showers farther west. Locally heavy showers

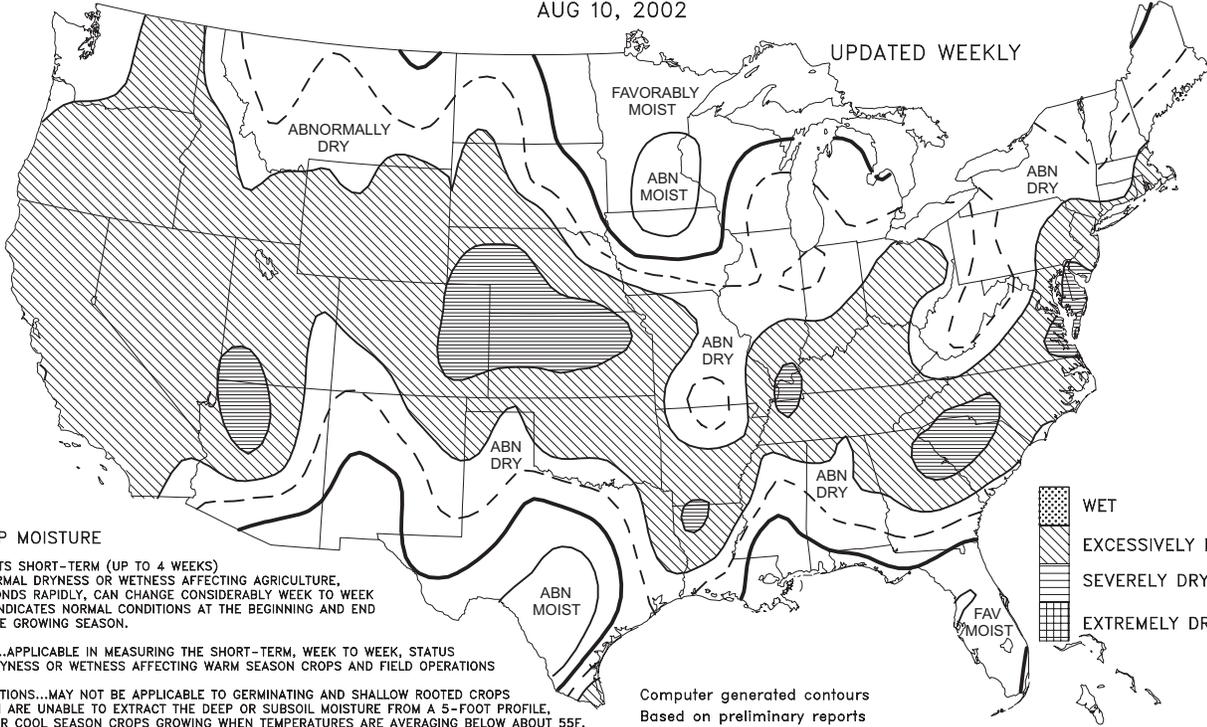
(Continued on page 5)

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Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
AUG 10, 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.

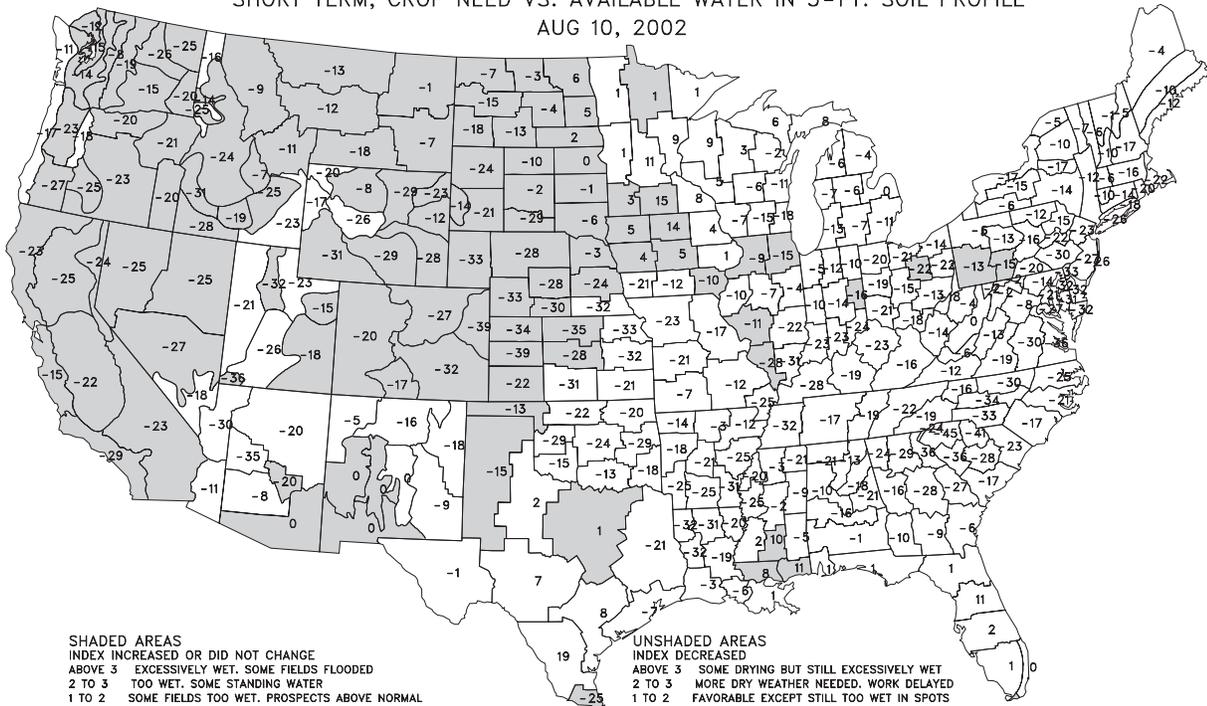
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS

LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A 5-FOOT PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.

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
AUG 10, 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 FIELDWORK
- 0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
- 1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
- 2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
- 3 TO -4 POTENTIAL FIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
- BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. MOST CROPS RUINED

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA

Weather Data for Mississippi and the Missouri Bootheel

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 10, 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	70	95	63	82	2	0.00	-0.65	0.00	6.02	59	38.08	106	--	--	6	0	0	0	0
BELZONI ^x	94	72	96	69	83	1	0.00	-0.82	0.00	5.52	53	--	--	--	--	7	0	0	0	0
CLARKSDALE ^x	92	71	95	66	82	1	0.07	-0.52	0.07	7.91	79	41.39	116	--	--	6	0	1	0	0
CLEVELAND ^x	94	70	97	65	82	-1	0.00	-0.60	0.00	4.94	50	33.68	92	--	--	6	0	0	0	0
GREENVILLE ^x	94	70	96	66	82	-1	0.00	-0.54	0.00	7.45	77	35.72	100	--	--	7	0	0	0	0
GREENWOOD ^x	92	68	95	66	80	-2	0.00	-0.59	0.00	6.19	65	29.32	82	--	--	6	0	0	0	0
INDIANOLA 1S	93	70	95	66	82	--	0.26	--	0.26	6.05	--	28.45	--	86	76	6	0	1	0	0
INVERNESS 5E	93	73	95	71	83	--	0.03	--	0.03	5.71	--	27.28	--	99	84	7	0	1	0	0
LYON	92	69	97	63	81	--	1.05	--	1.05	6.60	--	--	--	90	80	5	0	1	1	1
MACON	92	69	96	68	81	--	0.00	--	0.00	6.42	--	24.10	--	89	78	6	0	0	0	0
MOORHEAD ^x	93	72	95	70	83	1	0.00	-0.61	0.00	3.10	31	25.21	68	--	--	7	0	0	0	0
ONWARD	92	70	94	66	81	--	0.01	--	0.01	7.03	--	25.61	--	92	83	7	0	1	0	0
PERTSHIRE	93	70	96	67	82	--	0.00	--	0.00	6.61	--	--	--	99	85	6	0	0	0	0
ROLLING FORK ^x	94	72	97	68	83	1	0.43	-0.22	0.43	4.05	44	24.40	66	--	--	7	0	1	0	0
SIDON	93	68	98	68	82	--	0.00	--	0.00	4.67	--	25.81	--	99	84	7	0	0	0	0
STARKVILLE	92	70	95	69	81	--	0.07	--	0.05	6.24	--	--	--	94	82	6	0	2	0	0
TUNICA ^x	94	72	97	66	83	2	0.06	-0.51	0.06	6.61	67	32.79	92	--	--	7	0	1	0	0
TUNICA 1W	93	68	97	63	81	--	0.08	--	0.08	6.35	--	31.05	--	88	81	6	0	1	0	0
VANCE	91	69	96	64	80	--	0.10	--	0.10	9.70	--	--	--	88	78	5	0	1	0	0
VERONA	94	71	98	69	83	--	0.01	--	0.01	7.92	--	33.40	--	97	82	6	0	1	0	0
VICKSBURG ^x	93	72	95	65	83	1	0.03	-0.71	0.03	6.54	68	26.60	70	--	--	7	0	1	0	0
YAZOO CITY ^x	94	71	95	70	83	1	0.00	-0.83	0.00	8.79	93	37.50	96	--	--	7	0	0	0	0
STONEVILLE ^x	95	71	98	66	83	1	0.00	-0.47	0.00	7.80	91	35.35	102	99	84	7	0	0	0	0
MO CARDWELL	90	68	96	59	78	-1	0.00	-0.64	0.00	7.97	90	27.27	84	95	79	4	0	0	0	0
CHARLESTON	91	67	97	61	79	1	0.00	-0.89	0.00	6.60	67	31.09	98	99	79	4	0	0	0	0
CLARKTON	91	67	98	57	79	0	0.00	-0.50	0.00	7.57	90	33.12	115	95	77	4	0	0	0	0
DELTA	92	64	98	57	77	-1	0.00	-1.05	0.00	6.61	71	38.70	119	93	78	4	0	0	0	0
GLENNONVILLE	91	67	98	60	79	0	0.00	-0.50	0.00	4.99	59	27.27	94	94	77	3	0	0	0	0
PORTAGEVILLE #1	91	69	97	60	80	2	0.00	-0.90	0.00	4.63	50	26.14	82	94	81	5	0	0	0	0
PORTAGEVILLE #2	93	68	99	59	80	2	0.00	-0.90	0.00	4.98	54	26.62	84	98	80	5	0	0	0	0
STEELE	92	68	98	59	80	1	0.20	-0.36	0.19	6.79	71	28.30	87	94	82	5	0	2	0	0

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. ^x Based on 1971-2000 normals.

Weather and Crop Summary: A weak cold front moved through the lower Mississippi Valley, bringing isolated showers and slightly lower overnight temperatures. Corn was denting in the Bootheel and drying down in the Delta. Sorghum samples were cut in many Delta locations, allowing harvesting to begin. Rice was fully headed in most Delta locations. Harvesting of early-maturing soybeans began in the Delta, while late-maturing varieties received irrigation to fill the pods. Cracked cotton bolls were reported across much of the Delta.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on August 12, 2002. Forecasts refer to August 1.

Corn production is forecast at 8.89 billion bushels, down 7 percent (%) from last year and 10% from 2000. If realized, this would be the lowest production since 1995. Yields are expected to average 125.2 bushels per acre, down 13.0 bushels from last year. Yields are lower than 2001 across much of the United States, because wet weather during planting caused delays in the eastern Corn Belt, and persistently hot, dry weather has stunted growth and limited yield potential in many areas. Farmers expect to harvest 71.0 million acres of corn for grain, down 1.08 million acres from June, but up 3% from 2001.

Soybean production is forecast at 2.63 billion bushels, down 9% from 2001 and 5% below 2000. Yields are expected to average 36.5 bushels per acre, down 3.1 bushels from 2001. If realized, this would be the lowest production since 1996. Yields are mostly lower than 2001 in the western Corn Belt, central Great Plains, Ohio Valley, and Atlantic Coast States. However, higher yields were reported in the upper and middle Mississippi Valley and southern Great Plains States. Area planted, at 73.0 million acres, is up slightly from June, but down 1% from last year. Acreage for harvest is estimated at 72.0 million acres, down 1% from 2001.

All cotton production is forecast at 18.4 million 480-pound bales, down 9% from last year's record-high production. The yield is expected to average 675 pounds per harvested acre, down 30 pounds from 2001. The reduced production is due to lower acreage and yield, but is partially offset by less abandonment than a year ago. Upland cotton production is forecast at 17.8 million 480-pound bales, 9% below 2001. American-Pima cotton production is forecast at 689 thousand 480-pound bales, a decline of 2% from last year. Nationwide, producers expect to harvest 13.1

million acres, 5% below last year. Upland cotton harvested area, at 12.8 million acres, is 5% less than a year ago. American-Pima harvested acreage is expected to total 263,400 acres, 2% less than 2001.

All wheat production is placed at 1.69 billion bushels, down 4% from the July forecast and 14% from 2001. This is the lowest production since 1972. Yields are forecast at 35.4 bushels per acre, down 1.3 bushels from last month.

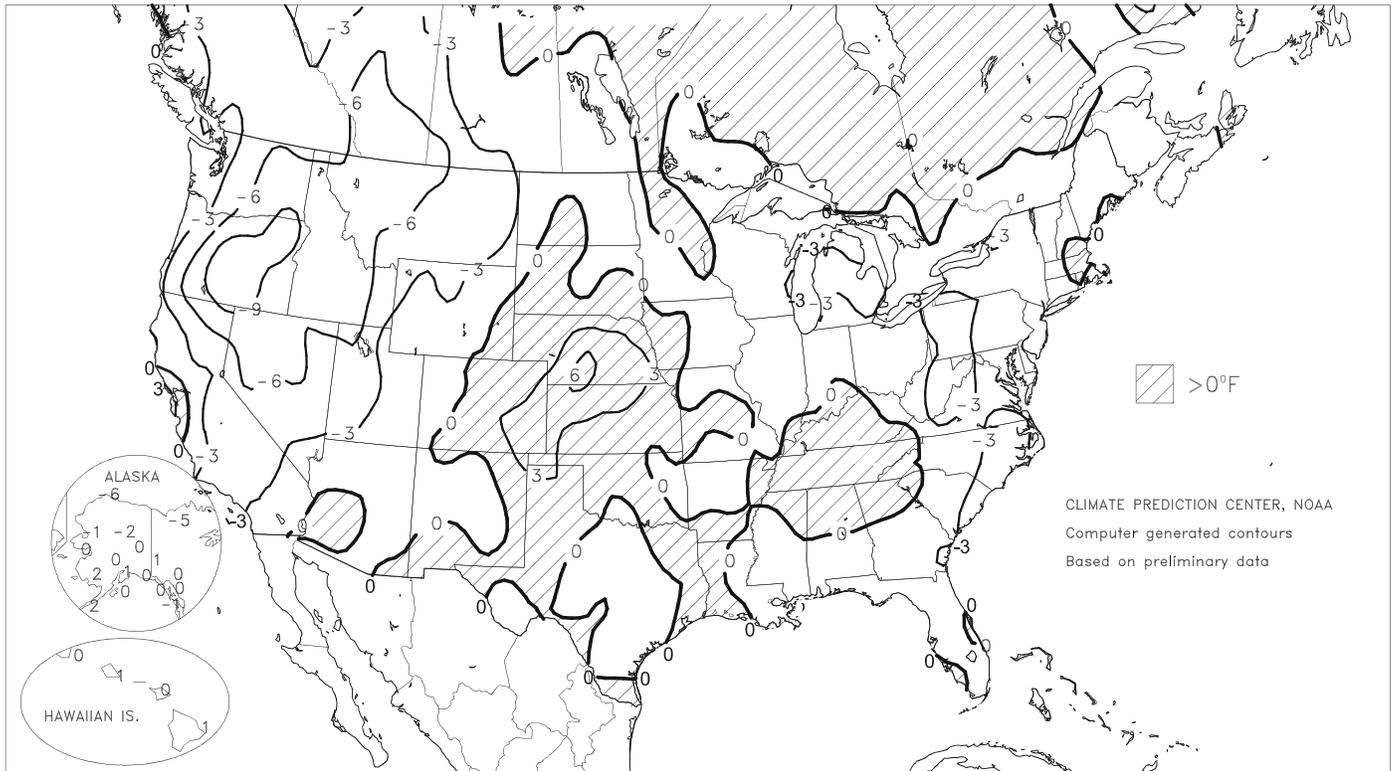
The final **Winter wheat** production forecast is 1.16 billion bushels, the lowest level since 1971. This is down 2% from last month and 15% below 2001. The yield is forecast at 38.9 bushels per acre, down 0.7 bushels from last month. Production forecasts for all three classes of winter wheat are down for the third consecutive month. Hard Red Winter, at 626 million bushels, is down 1% from a month ago. White Winter is down 4% from last month and totals 195 million bushels. Soft Red Winter, at 338 million bushels, is down 1% from the last forecast.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 79.5 million bushels, down 5% from last month and 2001. The yield is forecast at 29.5 bushels per acre, 1.8 bushels lower than last month. There were no changes in acreage intended for harvest.

Other Spring wheat production is forecast at 448 million bushels, down 8% from last month and 13% below 2001. Acreage intended for harvest is unchanged from last month. The yield is forecast at 29.5 bushels per acre, 2.5 bushels lower than July 1. Of the production total, 407 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, down 8% from last month.

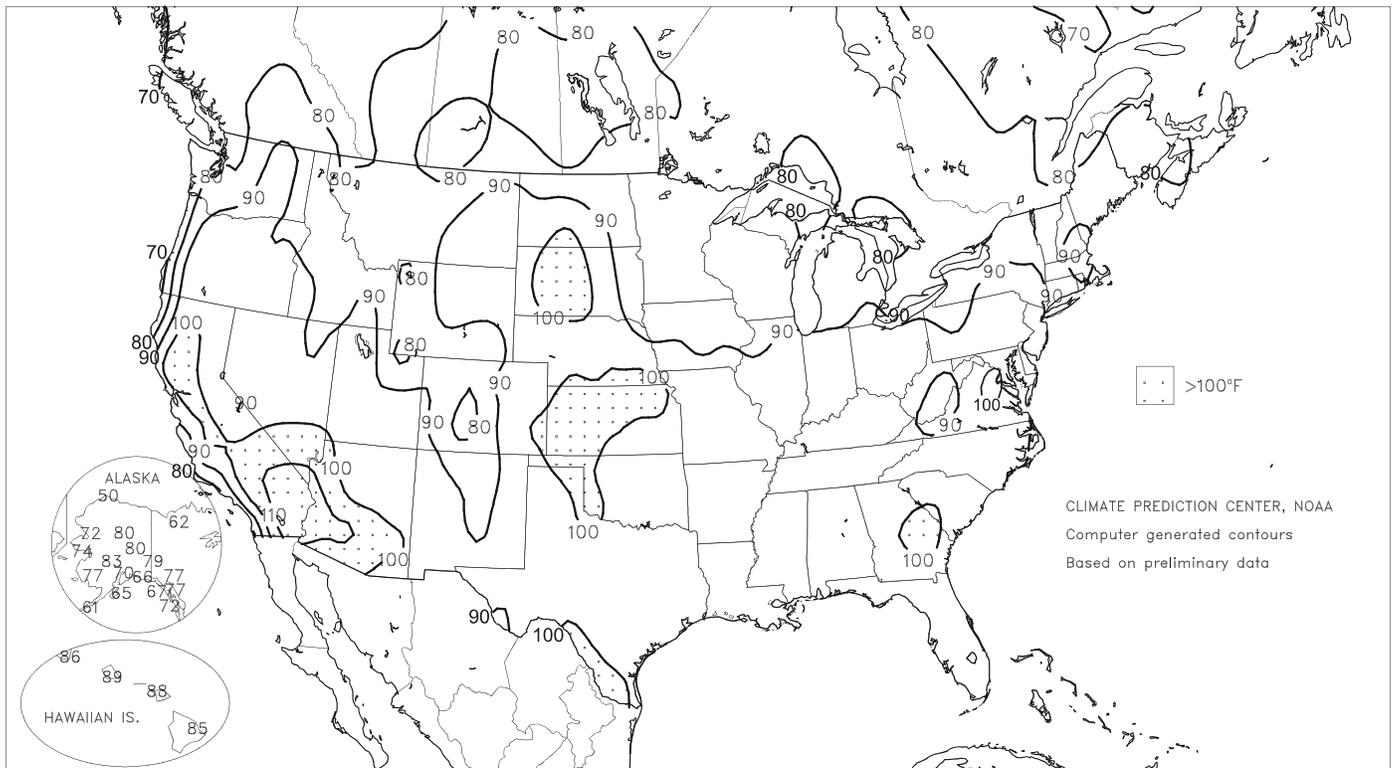
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

AUG 4 - 10, 2002



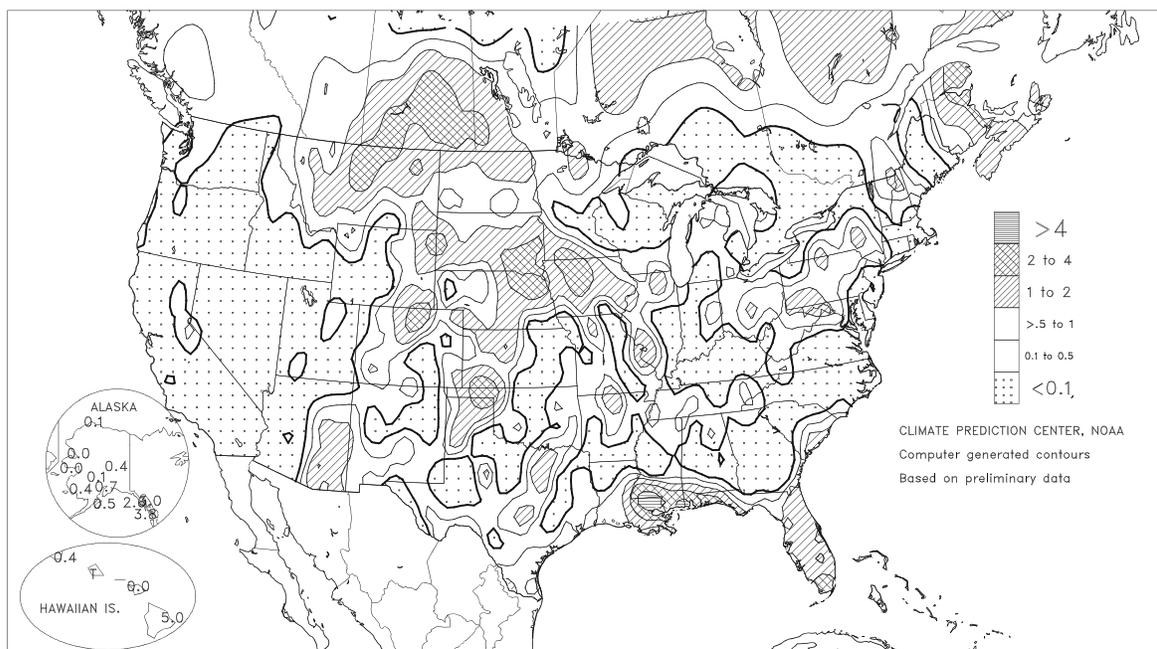
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

AUG 4 - 10, 2002



Total Precipitation (Inches)

AUG 4 - 10, 2002



(Continued from front cover)

also continued across **Florida's peninsula**, keeping orchards and field crops well watered. In the **Four Corners region**, diminishing monsoon showers and increasing temperatures boosted irrigating demands. Cool, dry weather prevailed elsewhere in the **West**, favoring irrigated summer crops but providing little relief to rangelands and dryland small grains. Weekly temperatures averaged as much as 10°F below normal across the **interior Northwest**.

Heavy rainfall across parts of the **Plains** and **western Corn Belt** contrasted sharply with continuing dryness from the **Ohio Valley into the East**. August 1-10 rainfall totaled 4.23 inches in **Norfolk, NE**, 2.97 inches in **Sioux City, IA**, and 2.71 inches in **Sioux Falls, SD**. During the same 10-day period, only a trace of rain fell in **Evansville, IN**, while 0.05 inch fell in **Indianapolis, IN**, and **Cleveland, OH**. Farther east, not a drop of rain fell during the first 10 days of August in locations such as **Lynchburg, VA**, **Jackson, KY**, **Nashville, TN**, **Greensboro, NC**, and **Greenville-Spartanburg, SC**. Meanwhile, weekly (August 4-10) rainfall in **Montana** totaled 4.03 inches in **Wolf Point**, including 2.85 inches on August 7, and 3.76 inches in **Lewistown**, including 2.99 inches on August 8. Heavy showers also continued in **southern Florida**, where **Miami** netted 4.07 inches during the first 10 days of August, following their wettest July (12.78 inches, or 221 percent of normal) since 1947.

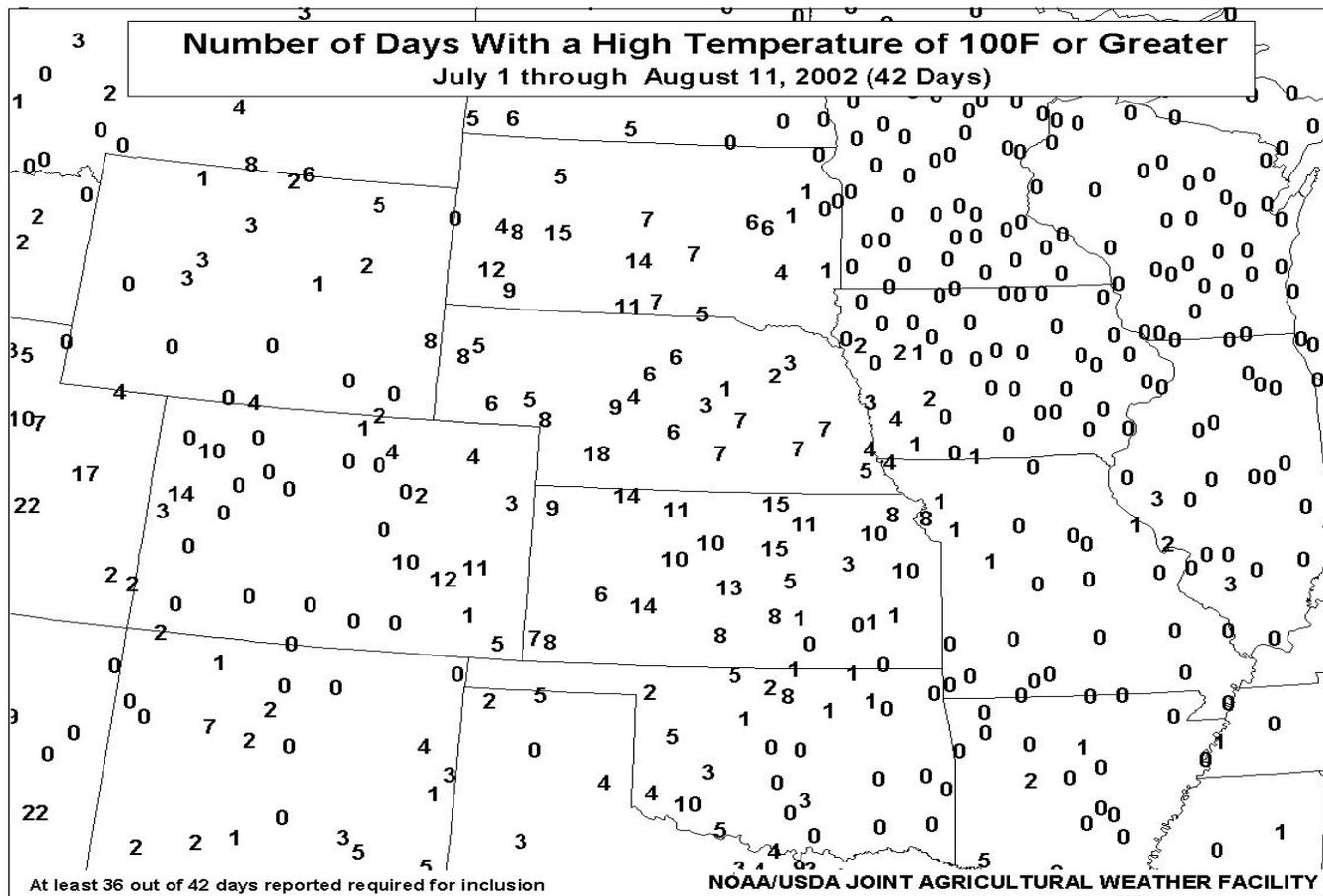
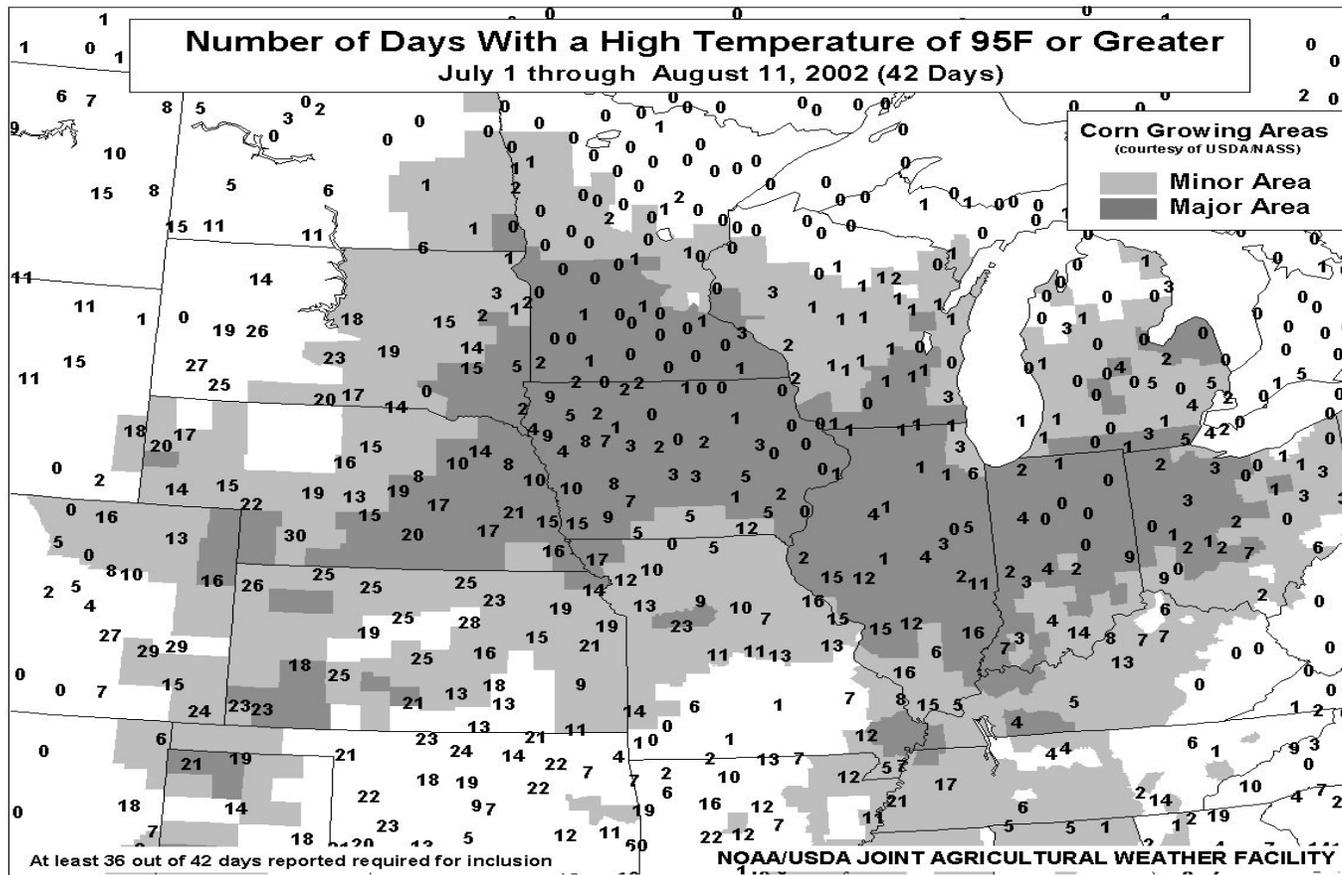
Minimal Tropical Storm Bertha moved northwestward and inland near **New Orleans, LA**, on the night of August 4-5, producing locally heavy rainfall. **Pascagoula, MS**, netted 6.31 inches during the 24 hours ending at 7 a.m. CDT on August 5, and **McComb, MS**, received 4.48 inches during the ensuing 24-hour period. Bertha's remnants emerged over the **Gulf of Mexico** on August 7, regaining tropical-depression status. Tropical Depression Bertha then moved in a southwesterly direction, making landfall early on August 9 about 65 miles south of **Corpus Christi, TX**. Only scattered showers accompanied Bertha's second landfall. Bertha finally dissipated later on August 9 near **Laredo, TX**.

Dryness in the **Mid-Atlantic, Northeast, and lower Midwest** continued despite the passage of a strong cold front. **Washington, DC**, marked the end of a 6-day run of 95°F heat (July 31 - August 5), their longest such streak since July 1997 and 2 days shy of their record set in July 1987 and July 1993. Farther north, **Windsor Locks, CT**, noted 8 consecutive high temperatures at or above 90°F from July 29 - August 5, their long-running heat wave since July 24 - August 2, 1995 (10 days). Farther west, **Indianapolis, IN**, saw a brief cooling trend but

still notched their 55th consecutive day (starting June 17) with high temperatures of 80°F or higher on August 10, their second-longest such streak on record behind 61 days from June 11 - August 10, 1931. Elsewhere, several locations closed the week with three consecutive daily-record lows, including **Macon, GA** (61, 61, and 60°F), and **Lynchburg, VA** (53, 53, and 54°F). Dozens of daily-record lows were also noted in the **Northwest**, where minimum temperatures on August 8 included 27°F in **Wells, NV**, and 28°F in **Meacham, OR**. (Wells' low came less than a month after all-time-record highs of 104°F on July 12 and 13.) A day later in **Utah**, record lows included 31°F in **Park City** and 32°F in **Coalville**. In contrast, record heat overspread the **California coast** and parts of the **Southwest**. **Oakland, CA**, posted consecutive daily-record highs (88 and 93°F) on August 8-9. In **southern California**, daily-record highs on August 9 included 114°F in **Indio** and 105°F in **Chatsworth**.

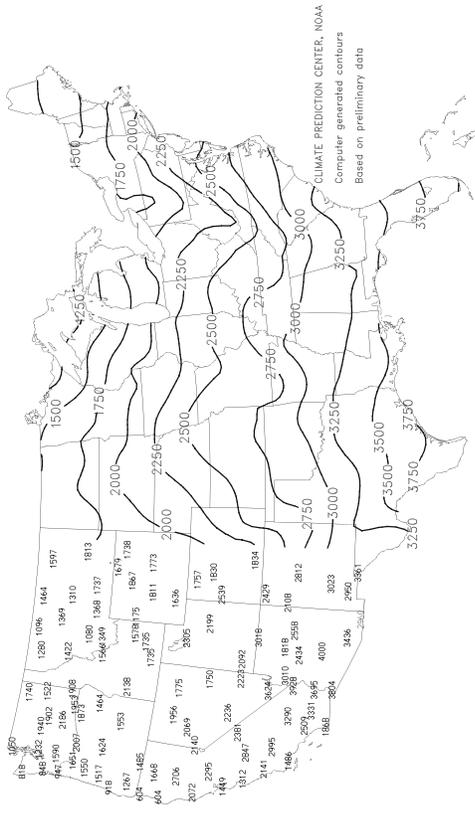
By August 11, the largest concentrations of wildfire activity were **southern California** (six large fires), the **Northwest** (six fires, including five in **Oregon**), and **interior Alaska** (five fires). The 17 fires, in various stages of containment, were responsible for about 1.17 million acres of charred vegetation in four States, boosting the Nation's year-to-date total to 5.42 million acres (nearly 220 percent of the 10-year average). The largest of the active blazes were the Biscuit fire (more than 376,000 acres and 25 percent contained), straddling the **Oregon-California border** southwest of **Grants Pass, OR**, and the Geskakmina Lake fire (nearly 258,000 acres and 0 percent contained), about 70 miles west of **Fairbanks, AK**.

Early-August dryness across much of **interior and west-central Alaska** contrasted sharply with wet conditions across the State's southern tier. August 1-11 precipitation totaled 4.47 inches (234 percent of normal) in **Valdez** and 3.45 inches (363 percent) in **King Salmon**, but just 0.12 inch (12 percent) in **McGrath** and a trace (1.08 inches below normal) in **Nome**. Although cooler air overspread **Alaska** toward week's end, weekly temperatures averaged within 2°F of normal nearly statewide. Cold weather was more persistent across **northern Alaska**, where weekly temperatures averaged as much as 6°F below normal. Meanwhile, widespread, locally heavy showers fell across **Hawaii**, especially in windward locations. Many of the highest 24-hour amounts were noted on August 6-7, when rainfall totaled 1.95 inches in **Pahoa**, on the **Big Island**, and 1.05 inches at **Oahu's Manoa Lyon Arboretum**.



Total Growing Degree Days

APR 1 - AUG 10, 2002



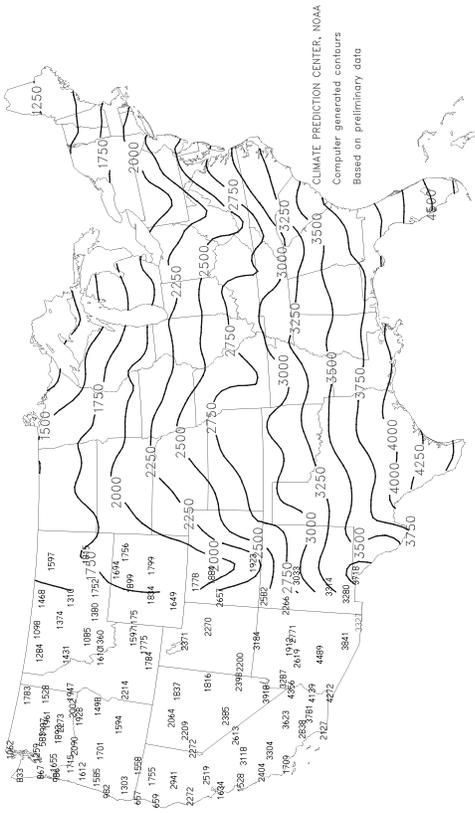
Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days

APR 1 - AUG 10, 2002



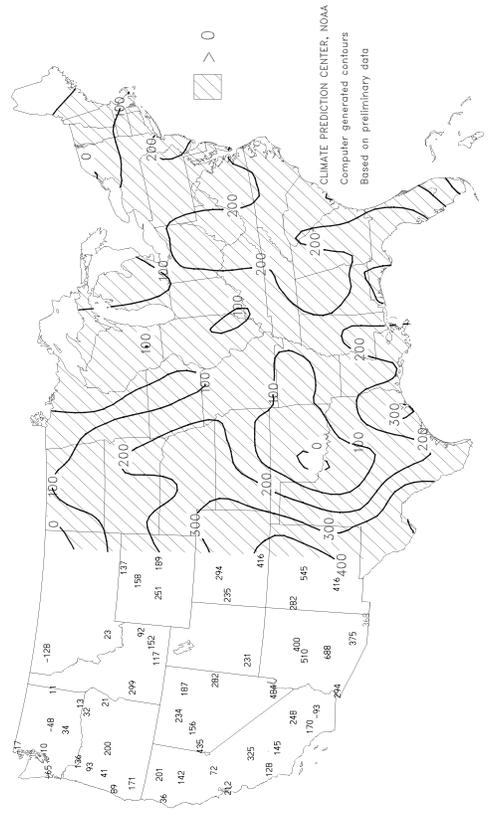
Total Growing Degree Days

MAR 1 - AUG 10, 2002



Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days

MAR 1 - AUG 10, 2002



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 10, 2002

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						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	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE		
AL BIRMINGHAM	92	71	95	69	82	2	0.19	-0.63	0.19	13.15	130	35.72	101	85	42	6	0	1	0	0	
HUNTSVILLE	92	69	96	65	80	1	0.00	-0.72	0.00	8.23	85	28.93	79	87	56	6	0	0	0	0	
MOBILE	87	72	94	68	80	-2	2.72	1.37	2.08	16.35	121	35.02	82	93	65	1	0	4	1	1	
MONTGOMERY	91	69	94	65	80	-2	0.01	-0.81	0.01	10.34	97	23.23	64	94	52	7	0	1	0	0	
AK ANCHORAGE	64	53	70	50	58	0	0.73	0.14	0.42	3.16	89	4.88	71	93	75	0	0	4	0	0	
BARROW	36	31	50	30	33	-7	0.09	-0.13	0.04	0.74	49	1.23	60	99	97	0	7	3	0	0	
FAIRBANKS	67	51	80	45	59	0	0.37	-0.04	0.18	3.79	102	8.04	141	88	67	0	0	4	0	0	
JUNEAU	63	50	77	43	57	0	2.99	1.90	1.48	11.12	123	24.22	87	94	80	0	0	5	2	2	
KODIAK	61	50	65	45	56	0	0.52	-0.30	0.47	13.85	130	44.89	108	90	73	0	0	4	0	0	
NOME	63	41	74	34	52	0	0.00	-0.69	0.00	1.80	42	7.09	90	74	57	0	0	0	0	0	
AZ FLAGSTAFF	80	52	89	48	66	0	0.18	-0.51	0.14	3.19	84	4.41	33	73	24	0	0	2	0	0	
PHOENIX	104	83	112	78	93	1	0.00	-0.24	0.00	1.18	83	1.37	30	42	27	7	0	0	0	0	
TUCSON	96	73	104	67	84	-1	0.84	0.26	0.80	3.43	109	4.11	65	72	41	5	0	2	1	1	
YUMA	108	81	114	79	94	0	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.00	0	0.17	11	59	36	7	0	0	0	0	
AR FORT SMITH	94	71	98	65	83	0	0.00	-0.52	0.00	5.60	68	29.37	112	95	46	7	0	0	0	0	
LITTLE ROCK	93	71	96	65	82	0	0.03	-0.58	0.03	5.61	69	28.15	92	88	46	5	0	1	0	0	
CA BAKERSFIELD	94	65	101	62	80	-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1.59	34	49	31	6	0	0	0	0	
FRESNO	95	62	104	60	79	-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8	2.73	35	63	32	6	0	0	0	0	
LOS ANGELES	74	62	78	61	68	-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	36	1.56	16	90	70	0	0	0	0	0	
REDDING	95	66	108	55	80	0	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	10.86	49	46	28	4	0	0	0	0	
SACRAMENTO	92	56	102	53	74	-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	8.37	70	80	22	4	0	0	0	0	
SAN DIEGO	74	64	75	61	69	-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1.58	21	91	77	0	0	0	0	0	
SAN FRANCISCO	81	57	94	54	69	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	5.96	44	81	57	1	0	0	0	0	
STOCKTON	94	55	104	51	74	-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	14	4.63	51	73	34	4	0	0	0	0	
CO ALAMOSA	81	46	86	40	64	0	0.20	-0.06	0.17	1.06	56	2.05	50	89	50	0	0	2	0	0	
CO SPRINGS	89	58	90	53	73	4	0.03	-0.82	0.03	2.82	44	4.39	36	71	20	1	0	1	0	0	
DENVER INTL	88	57	91	55	73	1	0.42	-0.05	0.24	3.26	70	5.49	56	84	29	2	0	2	0	0	
GRAND JUNCTION	89	60	93	54	75	-1	0.33	0.14	0.22	0.67	50	2.35	45	68	38	3	0	2	0	0	
PUEBLO	96	61	98	58	79	4	0.00	-0.57	0.00	1.27	30	2.19	26	60	29	7	0	0	0	0	
CT BRIDGEPORT	83	65	89	61	74	0	0.00	-0.83	0.00	6.65	78	21.76	80	72	47	0	0	0	0	0	
HARTFORD	84	59	92	51	72	-1	0.01	-0.83	0.01	8.28	95	23.37	85	79	46	2	0	1	0	0	
DC WASHINGTON	89	67	97	62	78	0	0.09	-0.67	0.09	6.11	77	16.90	71	82	39	3	0	1	0	0	
DE WILMINGTON	87	63	95	57	75	-1	0.00	-0.79	0.00	6.37	71	19.23	72	82	33	2	0	0	0	0	
FL DAYTONA BEACH	89	74	96	72	82	0	1.03	-0.17	0.97	21.87	174	32.35	115	90	55	3	0	3	1	1	
JACKSONVILLE	88	68	96	63	78	-3	0.02	-1.32	0.01	15.61	118	28.17	92	94	56	2	0	2	0	0	
KEY WEST	90	79	91	74	84	0	3.09	2.05	2.69	13.01	140	21.62	106	88	70	4	0	5	1	1	
MIAMI	90	76	92	72	83	-1	1.86	0.20	0.76	32.22	194	46.47	145	91	61	3	0	5	1	1	
ORLANDO	90	73	93	71	82	0	0.86	-0.48	0.77	25.00	152	33.77	109	90	59	3	0	2	1	1	
PENSACOLA	87	73	94	70	80	-2	2.92	1.33	2.10	15.43	92	32.22	78	90	65	1	0	4	2	2	
TALLAHASSEE	91	68	95	60	80	-2	1.10	-1.57	0.09	10.74	62	31.13	73	88	57	6	0	2	0	0	
TAMPA	90	74	91	72	82	-1	2.76	1.17	2.56	23.05	162	31.92	120	91	60	6	0	2	1	1	
WEST PALM	90	76	93	73	83	0	0.68	-0.54	0.64	27.11	178	45.05	132	89	61	4	0	4	1	1	
GA ATHENS	93	66	99	60	80	1	0.00	-0.88	0.00	7.05	73	25.19	82	73	39	7	0	0	0	0	
ATLANTA	90	71	97	66	80	0	0.00	-0.85	0.00	5.39	54	24.03	74	70	44	3	0	0	0	0	
AUGUSTA	93	63	101	58	78	-2	0.11	-0.87	0.11	9.27	96	21.43	74	89	46	5	0	1	0	0	
COLUMBUS	93	71	99	66	82	0	0.01	-0.92	0.01	10.81	109	26.83	83	81	35	7	0	1	0	0	
MACON	93	66	100	60	79	-2	0.00	-0.87	0.00	4.48	49	20.79	70	89	36	7	0	0	0	0	
SAVANNAH	91	68	99	64	79	-2	0.01	-1.58	0.01	14.14	103	24.97	80	98	56	3	0	1	0	0	
HI HILO	84	71	85	69	77	1	5.00	2.81	2.81	20.01	94	98.10	131	93	84	0	0	7	2	2	
HONOLULU	88	76	89	75	82	0	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.21	19	9.36	94	76	64	0	0	1	0	0	
KAHULUI	87	72	88	69	80	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.68	77	9.71	83	81	73	0	0	0	0	0	
LIHUE	85	75	86	73	80	0	0.42	-0.01	0.18	3.29	72	22.74	104	84	76	0	0	6	0	0	
ID BOISE	82	55	95	48	68	-8	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.29	25	3.32	43	50	29	1	0	0	0	0	
LEWISTON	81	54	93	48	67	-8	0.32	0.18	0.18	1.92	92	6.59	81	70	42	2	0	3	0	0	
POCATELLO	83	48	93	36	66	-4	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.57	31	4.51	56	59	28	1	0	0	0	0	
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	82	63	89	57	72	-1	0.68	-0.30	0.68	8.02	94	20.91	97	91	59	0	0	1	1	1	
MOLINE	83	63	90	56	73	-2	0.96	-0.02	0.75	11.50	115	25.50	106	89	64	1	0	2	1	1	
PEORIA	85	65	92	58	75	1	0.00	-0.73	0.00	6.91	77	24.06	106	89	55	3	0	0	0	0	
ROCKFORD	85	60	91	55	72	0	0.11	-0.78	0.09	8.76	86	19.91	87	90	53	1	0	2	0	0	
SPRINGFIELD	86	63	93	54	74	-1	0.01	-0.76	0.01	7.94	95	28.22	126	93	59	2	0	1	0	0	
IN EVANSVILLE	91	63	97	56	77	-1	0.00	-0.70	0.00	5.95	67	30.85	108	89	49	4	0	0	0	0	
FORT WAYNE	82	59	93	53	71	-1	0.05	-0.75	0.05	5.63	64	22.45	98	89	46	1	0	1	0	0	
INDIANAPOLIS	87	66	96	59	76	1	0.00	-0.91	0.00	4.81	49	26.11	100	79	41	3	0	0	0	0	
SOUTH BEND	83	60	91	51	72	0	0.06	-0.77	0.03	4.34	48	20.64	88	87	55	1	0	2	0	0	
IA BURLINGTON	83	65	89</																		

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 10, 2002

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						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. °F		PRECIP		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE	
KY WICHITA	95	72	99	69	83	2	0.00	-0.63	0.00	7.31	86	18.03	91	77	46	6	0	0	0	
KY JACKSON	85	63	92	56	74	-1	0.00	-0.94	0.00	10.48	99	33.11	106	85	46	2	0	0	0	
KY LEXINGTON	91	63	99	57	77	1	0.00	-0.91	0.00	4.83	45	25.74	85	79	37	4	0	0	0	
KY LOUISVILLE	92	67	101	62	80	2	0.00	-0.82	0.00	5.30	57	30.69	106	77	33	4	0	0	0	
KY PADUCAH	94	65	99	58	79	1	0.02	-0.65	0.02	3.02	30	32.78	105	90	34	5	0	1	0	
LA BATON ROUGE	91	71	95	67	81	-1	0.24	-1.08	0.23	7.56	57	29.20	72	96	53	5	0	2	0	
LA LAKE CHARLES	93	75	94	70	84	1	0.35	-0.60	0.29	20.60	164	36.80	106	92	54	7	0	2	0	
LA NEW ORLEANS	91	75	95	72	83	0	1.16	-0.08	1.10	10.57	71	25.39	62	87	62	5	0	3	1	
LA SHREVEPORT	96	74	98	72	85	1	0.00	-0.63	0.00	5.70	57	21.74	67	79	39	7	0	0	0	
ME CARIBOU	75	52	81	44	63	-2	0.19	-0.75	0.16	9.26	108	23.78	108	94	53	0	0	2	0	
ME PORTLAND	81	59	90	53	70	1	0.05	-0.63	0.03	7.76	103	25.68	95	86	42	1	0	2	0	
MD BALTIMORE	87	63	94	56	75	-1	0.04	-0.78	0.04	5.55	66	18.92	73	76	39	3	0	1	0	
MA BOSTON	84	67	93	63	76	2	0.00	-0.70	0.00	6.30	87	22.06	88	69	36	2	0	0	0	
MA WORCESTER	79	61	87	56	70	0	0.53	-0.38	0.53	8.42	89	25.67	88	82	42	0	0	1	1	
MI ALPENA	77	54	86	47	66	0	0.46	-0.34	0.46	7.30	107	18.17	107	95	46	0	0	1	0	
MI GRAND RAPIDS	80	58	86	51	69	-2	0.19	-0.54	0.18	5.93	72	19.22	90	91	50	0	0	2	0	
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	79	47	84	39	63	-3	0.37	-0.40	0.36	4.10	61	15.38	93	10	56	0	0	2	0	
MI LANSING	80	54	88	45	67	-3	0.18	-0.46	0.18	6.47	90	16.34	89	89	57	0	0	1	0	
MI MUSKEGON	79	58	84	53	69	-1	0.31	-0.43	0.31	6.69	113	17.92	100	93	58	0	0	1	0	
MI TRAVERSE CITY	77	56	84	48	66	-3	0.27	-0.40	0.27	4.79	65	17.02	89	98	50	0	0	1	0	
MN DULUTH	75	56	82	51	65	-1	0.16	-0.71	0.08	11.88	123	19.55	106	92	64	0	0	2	0	
MN INT'L FALLS	77	55	87	46	66	0	0.55	-0.10	0.33	12.75	154	16.71	114	91	56	0	0	5	0	
MN MINNEAPOLIS	79	64	84	61	72	-1	0.12	-0.79	0.12	15.98	165	24.29	128	85	62	0	0	1	0	
MN ROCHESTER	78	60	81	55	69	0	0.12	-0.88	0.10	15.20	151	23.64	117	95	71	0	0	3	0	
MN ST. CLOUD	77	61	81	54	69	0	0.12	-0.70	0.08	11.26	125	20.27	120	95	63	0	0	3	0	
MS JACKSON	91	72	94	69	81	0	0.14	-0.73	0.14	15.87	162	38.46	105	93	52	6	0	1	0	
MS MERIDIAN	92	69	94	65	81	-1	0.02	-0.81	0.02	7.73	72	24.65	63	98	61	6	0	1	0	
MS TUPELO	92	70	97	66	81	1	0.20	-0.38	0.20	7.84	84	35.84	99	92	55	6	0	1	0	
MO COLUMBIA	90	65	96	57	77	0	0.04	-0.79	0.04	5.67	63	25.25	100	92	44	3	0	1	0	
MO KANSAS CITY	91	69	100	64	80	2	0.03	-0.73	0.03	2.69	27	17.65	75	86	45	3	0	1	0	
MO SAINT LOUIS	91	70	99	62	80	0	2.68	2.00	2.68	9.42	109	29.15	119	77	46	3	0	1	1	
MO SPRINGFIELD	92	66	95	58	79	0	0.03	-0.55	0.03	5.34	57	26.93	102	88	47	4	0	1	0	
MT BILLINGS	82	56	93	48	69	-4	0.32	0.15	0.32	2.34	68	6.33	62	76	37	2	0	1	0	
MT BUTTE	72	44	84	34	58	-6	0.89	0.59	0.57	4.54	114	7.68	87	93	36	0	0	3	1	
MT GLASGOW	77	56	89	49	67	-5	1.31	1.02	0.53	7.00	159	9.57	120	92	71	0	0	6	1	
MT GREAT FALLS	71	50	83	46	61	-7	1.60	1.25	0.77	8.14	194	11.43	111	90	49	0	0	4	2	
MT HAVRE	75	54	84	51	64	-6	2.18	1.91	1.08	9.14	241	11.57	144	88	70	0	0	4	1	
MT KALISPELL	73	45	83	39	59	-6	0.87	0.62	0.53	4.21	104	8.83	80	91	55	0	0	4	1	
MT MISSOULA	75	49	89	44	62	-6	0.23	0.01	0.20	3.57	114	8.30	93	84	53	0	0	3	0	
NE GRAND ISLAND	92	69	99	63	81	6	1.41	0.72	1.34	4.00	51	10.60	60	88	52	5	0	2	1	
NE LINCOLN	95	70	102	64	82	5	0.37	-0.39	0.22	2.12	26	11.96	64	86	47	6	0	3	0	
NE NORFOLK	88	68	91	62	78	3	3.94	3.28	2.49	8.21	92	14.00	75	92	58	1	0	3	2	
NE NORTH PLATTE	93	65	97	57	79	4	0.64	0.07	0.39	3.30	46	6.80	47	85	38	6	0	2	0	
NE OMAHA	88	69	91	64	79	3	0.62	-0.10	0.55	5.40	61	14.42	72	85	62	2	0	2	1	
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	89	60	95	49	75	2	0.98	0.70	0.94	2.39	46	3.97	33	85	50	3	0	3	1	
NE VALENTINE	89	63	101	50	76	2	0.91	0.34	0.58	2.29	32	8.01	56	90	49	4	0	6	1	
NV ELY	84	42	90	35	63	-5	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.36	24	2.40	38	35	14	1	0	0	0	
NV LAS VEGAS	101	75	107	72	88	-3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.52	76	0.62	21	23	13	7	0	0	0	
NV RENO	87	53	97	48	70	-2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	1.06	141	3.72	79	45	19	2	0	0	0	
NV WINNEMUCCA	87	44	96	32	65	-7	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.12	12	3.89	74	45	22	1	1	0	0	
NH CONCORD	84	56	91	46	70	0	0.01	-0.71	0.01	7.66	102	22.30	100	89	36	2	0	1	0	
NJ NEWARK	86	68	92	63	77	0	0.02	-0.91	0.01	8.63	92	22.04	76	64	40	3	0	2	0	
NM ALBUQUERQUE	88	67	91	62	77	0	0.31	-0.09	0.25	2.01	81	2.83	55	63	28	2	0	3	0	
NY ALBANY	84	60	92	52	72	1	0.00	-0.79	0.00	6.40	77	20.63	90	84	41	1	0	0	0	
NY BINGHAMTON	78	55	92	51	67	-1	0.32	-0.37	0.32	8.89	107	26.01	112	83	47	1	0	1	0	
NY BUFFALO	79	58	85	53	68	-2	0.00	-0.77	0.00	4.70	59	24.23	105	91	43	0	0	0	0	
NY ROCHESTER	81	58	89	53	70	0	0.00	-0.71	0.00	5.94	82	21.89	111	84	55	0	0	0	0	
NY SYRACUSE	82	58	93	54	70	-1	0.28	-0.46	0.28	7.39	84	23.83	102	87	45	2	0	1	0	
NC ASHEVILLE	87	57	92	51	72	-1	0.00	-0.92	0.00	7.72	81	22.20	74	95	54	1	0	0	0	
NC CHARLOTTE	91	63	96	56	77	-3	0.00	-0.83	0.00	2.46	29	17.77	66	76	35	3	0	0	0	
NC GREENSBORO	88	63	94	57	76	-1	0.00	-0.83	0.00	6.99	76	17.57	65	74	35	3	0	0	0	
NC HATTERAS	82	73	87	68	78	-1	0.00	-1.43	0.00	9.10	84	28.68	88	77	53	0	0	0	0	
NC RALEIGH	89	61	94	51	75	-3	0.00	-0.84	0.00	7.08	79	20.81	77	81	43	3	0	0	0	
NC WILMINGTON	86	65	92	59	76	-4	0.72	-0.91	0.65	11.81	77	23.04	66	93	48	1	0	3	1	
ND BISMARCK	88	59	103	52	74	3	0.69	0.18	0.64	4.89	83	7.84	69	87	50	2	0	3	1	
ND DICKINSON	81	57	91	50	69	-2	0.51	0.21	0.25	6.21	106	9.18	81	96	48	1	0	3	0	
ND FARGO	80	60	87	54	70	-1	0.49	-0.07	0.26	11.33	158	16.93	124	91	57	0	0	3	0	
ND GRAND FORKS	79	58	89	48	69	-1	0.88	0.25	0.67	11.58	165	14.46	115	95	54	0	0	3	1	
ND JAMESTOWN	80	58	91	50	69	-2	0.04	-0.53	0.03	6.70	94	9.03	71	94	52	2	0	2	0	
ND WILLISTON	78	58	92	52	68	-3	1.48	1.13	0.47	7.95	154	11.86	122	89	72	1	0	6	0	
OH AKRON-CANTON	83	56	92	49	69	-3	0.53	-0.29	0.53	5.64	64	24.88	104	84	49	1	0	1	1	
OH CINCINNATI	88	64	97	59	76	0	0.00	-0.85	0.00	4.94	53	27.69	101	74	40	3	0	0	0	
OH CLEVELAND	81	60	93	52	70	-1	0.05	-0.69	0.03	3.84	45	22.05	96	86	48	1	0	2	0	
OH COLUMBUS	85	62	94	55	73	-2	1.59	0.71	1.58	9.18	92	26.90	109	83	47	2	0	2	1	
OH DAYTON	85	62	95	54	73	-1	0.00	-0.80	0.00	5.08	56	23.72	93	82	38	2	0	0	0	
OH MANSFIELD	81	57	93	51	69	-1	0.01	-0.99	0.01	5.32	52	22.44	83	94	43	1	0	1	0	

Based on 1971-2000 normals

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 10, 2002

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						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. °F		PRECIP.		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE	
OK TOLEDO	84	59	95	53	72	0	0.24	-0.39	0.18	4.15	55	19.03	94	86	53	1	0	2	0	
OK YOUNGSTOWN	81	52	91	48	67	-2	0.95	0.23	0.95	8.83	98	26.70	115	90	54	1	0	1	1	
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	94	71	96	68	83	0	0.00	-0.50	0.00	9.51	115	22.43	100	91	46	7	0	0	0	
OR TULSA	96	72	99	64	84	0	0.08	-0.43	0.08	5.17	62	20.05	78	88	51	7	0	1	0	
OR ASTORIA	68	51	76	46	59	-2	0.03	-0.12	0.01	2.52	64	35.65	96	92	76	0	0	3	0	
OR BURNS	77	38	94	31	58	-8	0.02	-0.06	0.02	0.49	42	3.56	54	70	30	1	1	1	0	
OR EUGENE	80	46	90	41	63	-4	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.68	29	19.29	68	84	48	1	0	0	0	
OR MEDFORD	84	50	98	45	67	-7	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.11	10	6.70	67	72	27	2	0	0	0	
OR PENDLETON	80	52	92	44	66	-8	0.00	-0.09	0.00	1.32	100	6.06	80	51	34	2	0	0	0	
OR PORTLAND	78	56	88	54	67	-2	0.04	-0.09	0.04	1.80	73	19.17	94	79	60	0	0	1	0	
OR SALEM	79	51	89	46	65	-3	0.00	-0.07	0.00	1.31	62	21.55	98	84	54	0	0	0	0	
PA ALLENTOWN	86	58	94	50	72	-1	0.07	-0.87	0.07	6.08	63	20.04	73	82	47	2	0	1	0	
PA ERIE	78	59	89	54	69	-3	0.00	-0.80	0.00	4.62	53	26.60	114	78	52	0	0	0	0	
PA MIDDLETOWN	86	63	95	58	75	0	0.01	-0.71	0.01	4.26	50	20.30	81	81	34	3	0	1	0	
PA PHILADELPHIA	87	67	96	62	77	-1	0.00	-0.87	0.00	5.86	66	18.61	71	73	40	2	0	0	0	
PA PITTSBURGH	84	57	95	50	71	-1	0.24	-0.50	0.24	4.54	50	18.89	78	80	39	1	0	1	0	
PA WILKES-BARRE	82	56	93	51	69	-3	1.08	0.45	1.08	7.33	85	20.72	91	90	42	1	0	1	1	
PA WILLIAMSPORT	85	57	94	51	71	-1	0.07	-0.62	0.07	6.81	71	23.29	91	86	48	2	0	1	0	
RI PROVIDENCE	86	65	93	59	75	2	0.00	-0.81	0.00	4.40	57	21.82	79	76	39	2	0	0	0	
SC BEAUFORT	89	70	97	65	80	-1	1.01	-0.57	0.80	15.86	116	25.00	82	94	45	2	0	2	1	
SC CHARLESTON	88	67	96	62	78	-3	1.03	-0.43	0.74	13.49	96	26.84	85	95	49	2	0	2	1	
SC COLUMBIA	93	66	99	58	79	-2	0.00	-1.24	0.00	4.00	33	22.97	73	77	36	5	0	0	0	
SC GREENVILLE	91	66	97	61	79	1	0.00	-0.96	0.00	4.92	49	20.87	65	72	32	3	0	0	0	
SD ABERDEEN	83	61	89	51	72	-1	1.20	0.64	0.70	6.54	91	10.38	74	93	64	0	0	3	1	
SD HURON	85	65	92	56	75	1	1.33	0.85	0.54	4.28	63	9.93	67	96	59	2	0	5	2	
SD RAPID CITY	89	60	100	48	74	1	0.52	0.13	0.23	2.08	38	6.93	57	81	38	4	0	4	0	
SD SIOUX FALLS	81	66	84	57	73	0	1.50	0.85	1.19	7.08	96	13.04	80	91	72	0	0	4	1	
TN BRISTOL	90	59	95	53	74	0	0.00	-0.70	0.00	6.75	74	21.21	77	89	31	3	0	0	0	
TN CHATTANOOGA	94	69	97	64	82	3	0.00	-0.78	0.00	5.90	60	26.54	76	76	41	7	0	0	0	
TN KNOXVILLE	90	66	94	62	78	0	0.00	-0.72	0.00	9.89	101	36.35	113	85	43	3	0	0	0	
TN MEMPHIS	93	74	97	68	83	1	0.20	-0.47	0.20	10.87	114	36.08	104	78	43	6	0	1	0	
TN NASHVILLE	92	68	97	62	80	1	0.00	-0.70	0.00	9.42	106	34.03	112	82	43	5	0	0	0	
TX ABILENE	95	71	99	68	83	-1	0.00	-0.50	0.00	8.87	163	18.21	135	82	50	7	0	0	0	
TX AMARILLO	92	66	98	62	79	1	1.01	0.35	1.01	4.21	61	9.31	71	75	33	5	0	1	1	
TX AUSTIN	94	71	98	68	83	-2	0.86	0.38	0.68	11.51	178	17.11	85	93	54	7	0	4	1	
TX BEAUMONT	93	76	95	73	85	2	1.16	0.21	1.06	11.31	86	23.25	65	98	56	7	0	2	1	
TX BROWNSVILLE	95	76	98	74	86	2	1.62	1.19	1.61	4.35	82	8.25	63	92	52	7	0	2	1	
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	94	74	100	70	84	0	1.06	0.46	1.04	6.15	97	10.06	59	92	56	7	0	3	1	
TX DEL RIO	96	76	100	74	86	0	0.61	0.27	0.54	4.58	94	7.98	70	75	48	5	1	2	1	
TX EL PASO	93	72	97	69	83	1	0.02	-0.35	0.02	2.26	78	3.48	76	64	33	7	0	1	0	
TX FORT WORTH	95	75	98	72	85	0	0.52	0.02	0.52	6.70	111	31.02	143	85	44	6	0	1	1	
TX GALVESTON	91	80	93	79	86	1	0.47	-0.27	0.28	9.51	111	20.27	84	86	57	7	0	2	0	
TX HOUSTON	94	76	96	72	85	1	0.01	-0.73	0.01	12.52	131	22.59	80	92	53	7	0	1	0	
TX LUBBOCK	93	68	96	63	80	1	0.01	-0.45	0.01	4.48	78	9.39	83	75	44	6	0	1	0	
TX MIDLAND	95	72	98	68	84	2	0.06	-0.32	0.04	1.70	41	4.12	50	67	40	7	0	2	0	
TX SAN ANGELO	94	70	98	68	82	-1	0.19	-0.15	0.19	3.08	75	6.58	56	81	48	6	0	1	0	
TX SAN ANTONIO	94	74	97	72	84	-1	0.42	-0.08	0.35	18.84	268	26.90	137	89	49	7	0	2	0	
TX VICTORIA	94	73	98	71	84	-1	0.07	-0.46	0.05	11.33	132	18.57	79	96	60	7	0	2	0	
TX WACO	96	73	102	71	85	-1	0.99	0.58	0.99	6.18	105	15.95	79	85	48	6	0	1	1	
TX WICHITA FALLS	96	72	98	71	84	-1	0.00	-0.42	0.00	7.69	132	18.92	109	86	47	7	0	0	0	
UT SALT LAKE CITY	89	63	95	52	76	-2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.37	22	7.29	70	35	14	4	0	0	0	
VT BURLINGTON	81	58	88	51	70	0	0.13	-0.75	0.09	10.21	118	22.01	104	88	45	0	0	3	0	
VA LYNCHBURG	87	58	95	53	73	-2	0.00	-0.78	0.00	5.39	58	18.65	68	85	33	2	0	0	0	
VA NORFOLK	85	68	93	62	77	-1	0.07	-1.06	0.07	7.95	75	24.37	84	85	44	2	0	1	0	
VA RICHMOND	89	62	96	57	76	-1	0.00	-0.99	0.00	3.41	35	18.11	66	80	35	3	0	0	0	
VA ROANOKE	88	61	95	55	75	-1	0.00	-0.83	0.00	4.51	51	15.65	58	74	46	2	0	0	0	
VA WASH/DULLES	88	60	99	52	74	-2	0.27	-0.53	0.27	6.56	75	19.94	78	83	41	3	0	1	0	
WA OLYMPIA	75	47	85	42	61	-3	0.11	-0.03	0.10	2.10	75	29.20	106	98	72	0	0	2	0	
WA QUILLAYUTE	66	49	73	45	58	-2	0.40	-0.14	0.28	5.67	86	56.52	100	96	83	0	0	2	0	
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	73	54	82	52	63	-3	0.03	-0.12	0.02	2.40	97	21.29	107	87	66	0	0	2	0	
WA SPOKANE	76	50	86	45	63	-7	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.75	82	6.94	70	62	28	0	0	0	0	
WA YAKIMA	81	46	92	38	64	-6	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.83	92	3.69	80	78	39	2	0	0	0	
WV BECKLEY	79	56	87	49	68	-2	0.39	-0.46	0.36	7.83	79	25.31	92	86	52	0	0	3	0	
WV CHARLESTON	87	59	94	52	73	-1	0.07	-0.89	0.07	7.36	71	26.66	94	98	38	3	0	1	0	
WV ELKINS	81	51	90	47	66	-3	0.22	-0.75	0.19	10.88	100	33.04	111	10	42	1	0	4	0	
WV HUNTINGTON	87	61	94	54	74	-1	0.05	-0.90	0.05	6.47	67	28.66	104	88	39	3	0	1	0	
WI EAU CLAIRE	82	61	85	54	71	0	0.01	-0.97	0.01	10.77	112	22.63	114	89	47	0	0	1	0	
WI GREEN BAY	79	56	85	50	67	-2	0.28	-0.52	0.28	7.13	89	17.13	97	96	58	0	0	1	0	
WI LA CROSSE	81	61	86	55	71	-2	0.21	-0.73	0.21	11.21	117	20.96	102	97	55	0	0	1	0	
WI MADISON	80	56	85	49	68	-3	0.61	-0.33	0.61	6.38	69	17.25	83	89	63	0	0	1	1	
WI MILWAUKEE	79	62	89	58	71	-1	0.24	-0.61	0.24	5.73	69	16.29	77	84	59	0	0	1	0	
WI CASPER	87	54	92	39	70	-1	0.21	0.03	0.16	1.81	60	4.59	51	77	33	2	0	3	0	
WI CHEYENNE	84	55	86	48	70	2	0.75	0.32	0.51	1.94	39	5.04	46	79	36	0	0	4	1	
WI LANDER	85	56	92	48	70	-2	0.08	-0.03	0.08	1.30	60	5.34	60	59	30	2	0	1	0	
WI SHERIDAN	85	52	99	42	68	-2	0.05	-0.09	0.03	2.71	81	6.54	66	83	54	3	0	2	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.

July Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Very warm, dry weather depleted topsoil moisture and increased stress on summer crops in the eastern Corn Belt, while hot, dry conditions severely stressed reproductive to filling corn and soybeans across the westernmost Corn Belt. In contrast, wet weather prevailed in the upper Mississippi Valley, including much of Minnesota and Iowa. Meanwhile on the Plains, drought and excessive heat continued to adversely affect pastures and dryland summer crops in South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, and much of Kansas. Somewhat more favorable conditions existed on the southern Plains due to widespread showers, and across parts of Montana and North Dakota because of scattered showers and a late-month cooling trend. Farther west, hot, dry weather stressed dryland agriculture and contributed to an increase in wildfire activity across the interior Northwest. Meanwhile, monsoon showers eased irrigation demands, aided wildfire containment efforts, and provided limited relief from long-term drought in the Four Corners region. Isolated mid- to late-month showers also helped to ease the effects of a record-setting heat wave that struck the Great Basin and Intermountain West from July 10-14. Farther east, record rainfall and flooding struck south-central Texas in early July, and an overall wet pattern continued for the remainder of the month across the South, particularly in Texas and Florida. In the Atlantic Coast region, however, above-normal temperatures and only isolated showers led to drought intensification as far south as northern Georgia.

Monthly temperatures across the South ranged from as much as 3°F above normal in the southern Mid-Atlantic region to 3°F below normal in central Texas. Readings also averaged as much as 3°F below normal at a few locations in northern New England and along the California coast. Hotter-than-normal weather prevailed across the remainder of the country, boosting July temperatures generally 1 to 5°F above normal in the Corn Belt and 3 to 7°F above normal in the Great Basin, Intermountain West, interior Northwest, and the Plains' core drought area.

An historic heat wave gripped much of the western half of the Nation prior to midmonth, resulting in numerous all-time-record highs and more than 500 daily-record highs 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 shattered that mark with highs of 106°F on July 11 and 107°F on July 12. Elsewhere, several cities tied their all-time records, including Grand Junction, CO (105°F on July 13 and 14, matching 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, attaining the standard reached on July 26, 1960); and Miles City, MT (110°F on July 14, tying the record last set on August 7, 1995). Great Falls, MT (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, Pocatello completed their first 4-day streak of triple-digit heat from July 11-14, and Boise experienced their first-ever, 4-day run (July 10-13) with high temperatures at or above 105°F.

Aided by the fierce Western heat wave, which set or tied all-time temperature records in about three dozen locations from July 10-14, several observing sites experienced their hottest month ever. At the height of the hot spell, even the overnight hours provided little relief from excessive heat, as locations such as Flagstaff, AZ (68°F on July 2), Reno, NV (74°F on July 12), and Las Vegas, NV (92°F on July 14), posted their highest minimum temperatures for any date on record.

Highest Average Temperature (°F) for Any Month

Location	Avg.	Dep.	Previous Record/Month
Las Vegas, NV	94.5	+3.3	93.4 in July 1959, 1989
S.L. City, UT	81.9	+4.9	81.2 in July 1960
Reno, NV	78.4	+7.1	77.4 in July 1931
Flagstaff, AZ	70.0	+3.9	69.4 in July 1901

Despite above-normal July rainfall in parts of the Southwest, serious long-term precipitation deficits persisted. For example, July totals in Arizona were slightly above normal in Flagstaff (2.60 inches, or 108 percent [%] of normal) and Tucson (2.47 inches, or 119%). But Flagstaff still experienced their second-driest September-July on record with 7.31 inches (36% of normal), just ahead of the 7.11-inch total during the same 11-month period in 1995-96. And Tucson reported only 4.49 inches of rain (53% of normal) from October-July, their 12th-lowest total on record during the first 10 months of the water year. Farther north, only 1.39 inches (64% of normal) fell in Denver, CO, during July, marking their 12th consecutive month with below-normal precipitation. During the year-long period (August 2001 - July 2002), Denver received precipitation totaling just 7.98 inches, compared with an annual average of 15.81 inches.

In addition, Denver remained ahead of their 2000 pace for the greatest number of days with high temperatures of 90°F or higher. There were 38 such days during the first 7 months of 2000—en route to a calendar-year total of 61—compared with 41 days of 90°F heat through July 31, 2002. Elsewhere in Colorado, Grand Junction experienced 19 days of triple-digit heat during the first 7 months of the year, including all-time, record-tying highs of 105°F on July 13 and 14. Grand Junction's previous calendar-year record was 17 days of 100°F heat, set in 1994. Meanwhile in Wyoming, Cheyenne (98°F on July 31) noted their highest reading since a maximum of 98°F on July 6, 1973, and recorded their 24th day of 90°F heat this year. Cheyenne posted a larger number of days with highs of 90°F or above in only 3 other years: 1936 (31 days), 1960 (30 days), and 1874 (27 days).

In South Dakota, monthly temperatures averaged 78.3°F (6.6°F above normal) in Rapid City, representing the hottest July since an 82.4°F average in 1936. Meanwhile, Winner, SD, endured their second-hottest (81.8°F, or 5.5°F above normal), second-driest (0.60 inch, or 18% of normal) July on record, behind the 82.0°F average in 1974 and a 0.25-inch total in 1952. It was also the second-hottest, second-driest July on record in Cheyenne, WY, with an average temperature of 73.5°F (5.8°F above normal) and a rainfall total of 0.48 inch (21% of normal). Elsewhere in Wyoming, Rawlins (70.9°F, or 3.0°F above normal) tied the record for their hottest July, first attained in 1954 and tied in 1998 and 2000.

Heat also periodically affected parts of the Midwest and East, where Indianapolis, IN (94°F on July 21, 22, and 28), noted their highest reading since the mercury also peaked at 94°F on September 5, 1999, and Atlanta, GA (95°F on July 21), marked their hottest day since a high of 97°F on August 19, 2000. Farther west, the month ended on a torrid note across the central High Plains and north-central Plains, where daily-record highs on July 31 included 110°F in Valentine, NE, and Academy, SD. For Valentine, it was the second-highest temperature on record, behind only a high of 114°F on July 2, 1990, and tying 110°F readings on July 15 and 20, 1934; July 29, 1980; and June 24, 1988.

January-July precipitation totals of 4.91 inches (35% of normal) in Goodland, KS, 2.23 inches (19%) in Scottsbluff, NE, and 2.19 inches (29%) in Pueblo, CO, were the lowest on record for the first 7 months of the year. Goodland netted 3.12 inches (30% of normal) from May to July, their second-driest such period behind only 1.79 inches in 1924. Going back much farther, Dodge City, KS, received only 11.56 inches of precipitation (40% of normal) from June 2001 - July 2002,

their driest such 14-month period on record. Dodge City's previous June-July record was set in 1952-53, when 11.89 inches fell.

Driest July (Inches) on Record

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Previous Record/Year</u>
Boulder, CO	0.09	1.88	0.35 in 1994
Chadron, NE	0.33	2.11	0.35 in 1960

Across the Southwest, however, showers associated with the monsoon onset ended a record-setting, 100-day spell (March 30 - July 7) without a drop of rain in Tucson, AZ. The previous record of 93 days had stood since 1909. Tucson's streak without measurable precipitation, 111 days from March 19 - July 7, was just shy of their 1950 record of 114 days. Farther north, Las Vegas, NV, received 0.52 inch of rain on July 17, breaking a 114-day spell (March 25 - July 16) without measurable precipitation. Las Vegas had just completed their driest July-June period on record, with a 12-month total of 0.77 inch (17% of normal).

With the onset of the Southwestern monsoon, the core of wildfire activity shifted with the hot, dry conditions into California and the Northwest. According to the National Interagency Fire Center, the national wildfire acreage topped 4 million acres (207 percent of the 10-year, January-July average) by month's end, up from about 2.9 million acres in late June. A dozen Oregon fires were responsible for more than 400,000 acres of burned vegetation during July.

Corn Belt rainfall varied during July, topping 8 inches in locations such as Cedar Rapids, IA (8.75 inches, or 216% of normal), and Waterloo, IA (8.43 inches, or 201%), but totaling less than 2 inches in Rockford, IL (1.74 inches, or 42%), and Indianapolis, IN (1.65 inches, or 37%). Measurable rain fell in Indianapolis on just 7 days during July for the first time since 1974. In addition, maximum temperatures in Indianapolis reached or exceeded 80°F on every July day for only the tenth time in more than 130 years and for the first time since 1966.

Farther south, it was the wettest July on record in parts of Texas. San Antonio's July sum of 16.92 inches (833% of normal) was their second-highest monthly total on record behind only 18.07 inches in October 1998. San Antonio endured 16.16 inches of rain from June 30 - July 6, including 9.52 inches on the first day of July. The Medina River at San Antonio crested 35.65 feet above flood stage on the Fourth of July, edging the previous high-water mark by 0.65 foot. Similarly, the San Antonio River near Falls City, TX, climbed 23.42 feet above flood stage on July 7, surpassing the former record by 1.62 feet. Major flooding also engulfed the Guadalupe River Basin, where the water rose 21.95 feet above flood stage on July 6 at New Braunfels, TX.

Wettest July (Inches) on Record

<u>Location</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Normal</u>	<u>Previous Record/Year</u>
San Antonio, TX	16.92	2.03	8.29 in 1990
Abilene, TX	8.04	1.70	7.95 in 1938

Elsewhere across the South, Jackson, MS, collected 9.42 inches (201% of normal), their seventh-wettest July on record, while Miami, FL, received 12.78 inches (221%), their greatest July total since 1947.

A fairly tranquil weather pattern prevailed during July across Hawaii, although showers increased toward month's end in windward locations. Monthly rainfall totals at the major airport locations ranged from 0.12 inch (24% of normal) in Honolulu, Oahu, to 6.98 inches (65%) on the Big Island at Hilo. On the eastern side of the Big Island, 24-hour totals topped 3 inches in a few locations on July 26-27. Locally heavy showers spread into Kauai and Oahu on July 29, totaling 1 to 3 inches in some spots.

Occasional record warmth overspread parts of southern and interior Alaska during the second half of July, replacing an early-month chill. Fairbanks posted a daily-record low of 40°F on July 4, followed by 5

days with high temperatures at or above 80°F from July 16-23. Anchorage closed the month with consecutive daily-record highs (77 and 79°F). Near- to above-normal precipitation was observed during July in most locations, although pockets of dryness were scattered across interior, western, and northern Alaska. Kodiak netted 5.96 inches (145% of normal) during July, but monthly totals were as low as 0.06 inch (7%) in Barrow, 1.34 inches (53%) in Cold Bay, and 1.38 inches (61%) in McGrath.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Above-normal temperatures promoted rapid phenological crop development across most of the Nation during July, but moisture shortages stunted vegetative growth and stressed reproductive crop development in many areas. Crop stress was most severe in the western Corn Belt, central Great Plains, Ohio Valley, and Atlantic Coastal Plain. Meanwhile, most crops along the Gulf Coast and adjacent areas of the interior southern Great Plains, lower Mississippi Valley, and Southeast benefited from above-normal precipitation. Abundant rainfall also aided crop development through much of the central and upper Mississippi Valley. However, hail, strong winds, and flooding damaged some fields in south-central Texas and parts of the northern Red River Valley. Harvest of winter wheat and spring-sown small grains progressed with few delays in the Corn Belt and Great Plains. Rain periodically interrupted harvest of mature summer crops along the Gulf Coast.

On July 28, 77 percent (%) of the Nation's corn acreage was at or beyond the silking stage and 15% was at or beyond the dough stage. Both stages were slightly behind their 5-year average of 78 and 16%, respectively. Fields entered the silking stage earlier than normal in the western Corn Belt and adjacent areas of the northern Great Plains, especially in Iowa and Minnesota. In the central and eastern Corn Belt, fields rapidly advanced to the silking stage after midmonth, but progress remained well behind normal in Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin, and slightly behind normal in Illinois. Acreage at or beyond the dough stage was mostly confined to the southern Great Plains, Southeast, and along the southern edge of the Corn Belt until late in the month. Conditions steadily deteriorated across the Corn Belt, as hot weather and below-normal precipitation stressed fields in many areas. Along the middle and upper Mississippi River Valley, precipitation was adequate to support healthy development, but fields along and adjacent to the western edge of the Corn Belt were severely stressed by moisture shortages.

On July 28, 76% of the soybean acreage was blooming, and 34% was setting pods. Acreage at the bloom stage slightly trailed the 77-percent average for this date, but acreage setting pods equaled the 5-year average. Above-normal temperatures accelerated biological development across the Corn Belt and Great Plains during July, but vegetative growth was stunted by moisture shortages in most areas. Fields entered the bloom stage and began setting pods later than normal in most areas east of the Mississippi River. Meanwhile, progress exceeded the 5-year average in most areas of the western Corn Belt and Great Plains. Development was most advanced in Iowa and North Dakota, where nearly all of the acreage was blooming and about two-thirds was setting pods by the end of the month. Fields entered the bloom stage and began setting pods more than 1 week later than normal in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Late-month rains accelerated vegetative growth across much of the Corn Belt, but the most beneficial precipitation was in the middle and upper Mississippi Valley.

Cotton development progressed near normal during July, with 94% of the acreage at or beyond the squaring stage and 73% setting bolls by July 28. Above-normal temperatures promoted rapid biological development in the Southeast, Southwest, and lower Mississippi

Valley, while below-normal temperatures limited biological development through much of the southern Great Plains. Despite rapid advancement during July, development remained mostly behind normal in the interior Mississippi Valley. Meanwhile, biological 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. In the Southwest, fields developed well ahead of normal in Arizona and slightly ahead of normal in California. Frequent afternoon thunderstorms provided adequate moisture for development through much of the Southeast, although parts of the Atlantic Coastal Plain remained unfavorably dry. In Texas, some fields suffered due to excessive rainfall. Near the end of the month, producers along the Gulf Coast applied defoliant and picked mature fields.

The winter wheat harvest progressed ahead of normal throughout the month and was 88% complete on July 28. Mostly dry weather aided harvest progress across the central Great Plains and eastern Corn Belt during the first half of the month. In Kansas, harvest was finished by July 7. Elsewhere, widespread showers briefly slowed progress in Indiana, but harvest neared completion far ahead of normal in Colorado and Nebraska. Hot weather promoted maturation across the northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest most of the month, and dry weather supported harvest after midmonth, especially in South Dakota. Harvest also accelerated in Michigan. As the end of the month approached, harvest neared completion in Michigan and South Dakota. In Idaho and Montana, harvest gained momentum late in the month, but progress lagged behind normal, especially in Montana.

Ninety-six percent of the barley and 97% of the spring wheat was at or beyond the heading stage on July 28. Normally, 97% of the barley and spring wheat would be headed by this date. Above-normal temperatures promoted rapid biological development across the northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest during most of the month. However, moisture shortages stunted vegetative growth in less advanced fields and hampered grain-filling in more advanced fields, especially in South Dakota. Nearly all of the barley and spring wheat fields were headed in Minnesota and Washington by midmonth. Most of South Dakota's spring wheat was also headed by midmonth. In Idaho and Montana, barley and spring wheat fields entered the heading stage later than normal. Near the end of the month, the spring wheat harvest rapidly accelerated in South Dakota and was far ahead of normal on July 28.

Ninety-five percent of the oat crop was heading on July 21, matching the average for this date. Hot weather promoted rapid biological development in the northern Great Plains and Corn Belt during most of the month. Fields matured ahead of normal in Iowa and Nebraska. Meanwhile, heading neared completion ahead of normal in Minnesota and the Dakotas, but later than normal in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. Harvest accelerated after

midmonth and progressed with few delays in most areas. By July 28, harvest was 36% complete, compared with the average of 27%. Progress was far ahead of normal in Iowa and South Dakota but lagged behind normal in Ohio. Elsewhere, harvest neared completion in Nebraska, gained momentum in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and began in North Dakota.

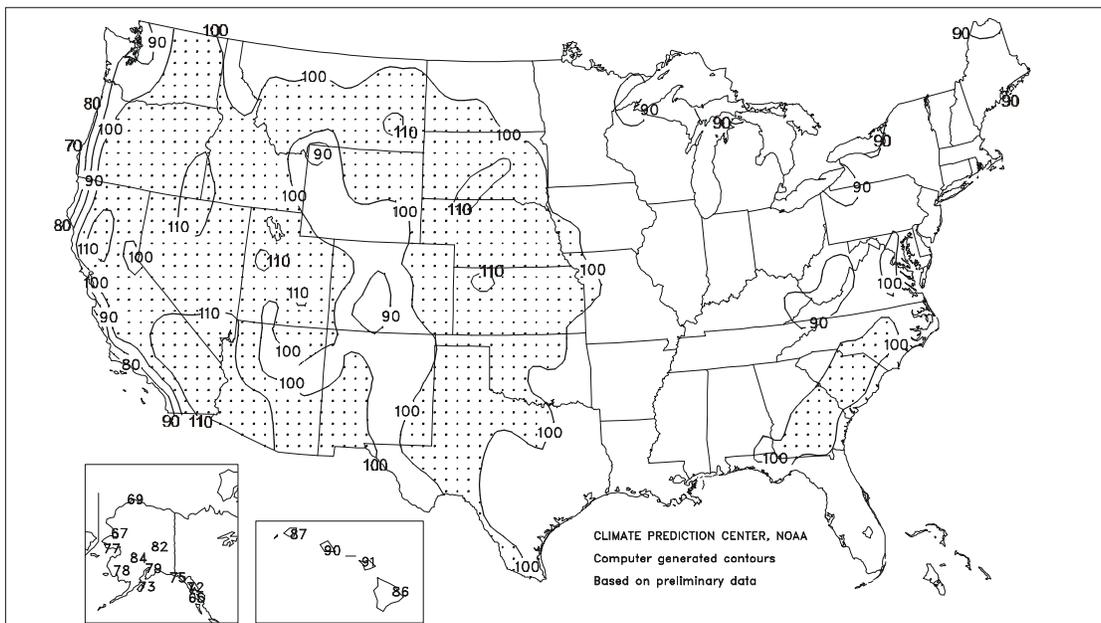
Rice development during July was behind last year's pace, but heading advanced ahead of the 5-year average. Fields entered the heading stage more than 1 week ahead of normal along the western Gulf Coast. In the interior Mississippi Delta, progress was slightly behind normal before midmonth and slightly ahead of normal after midmonth. Some early-planted Texas and Louisiana fields were ripe by midmonth, and a few were drained and harvested. After midmonth, fields rapidly entered the heading stage in the interior Mississippi Delta. By the end of the month, about one-half of the acreage was headed, and many fields along the Gulf Coast were ripe. On July 28, harvest was 14 and 6% complete in Louisiana and Texas, respectively.

Sorghum development progressed near normal during July, with 49% at or beyond the heading stage and 22% turning color on July 28. Above-normal temperatures accelerated biological development in the central and northern Great Plains and Corn Belt, but increasing moisture shortages stunted vegetative growth, especially in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota. Meanwhile, cooler-than-normal weather limited biological progress in the southern Great Plains. In the lower Mississippi Valley, fields rapidly entered the heading stage early in the month and quickly approached maturity near the end of the month. In Texas, 39% was mature and 30% was harvested on July 28.

The peanut crop developed ahead of normal across most of the Southeast and southern Great Plains, with 89% of the acreage pegging on July 28, compared with the 5-year average of 85%. Pegging accelerated along the Atlantic Coastal Plain early in the month and gained momentum along the Gulf Coast and southern Great Plains near midmonth. Dryland fields were periodically stressed by moisture shortages, especially along the Atlantic Coastal Plain, but near-normal temperatures and precipitation maintained crop conditions across most of the Southeast. In the southern Great Plains, excessive rain damaged some fields.

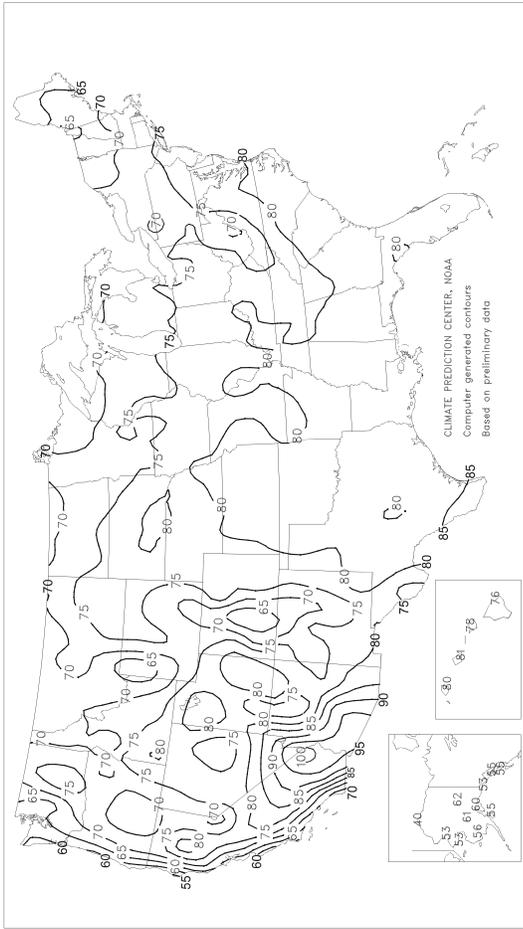
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

July 2002



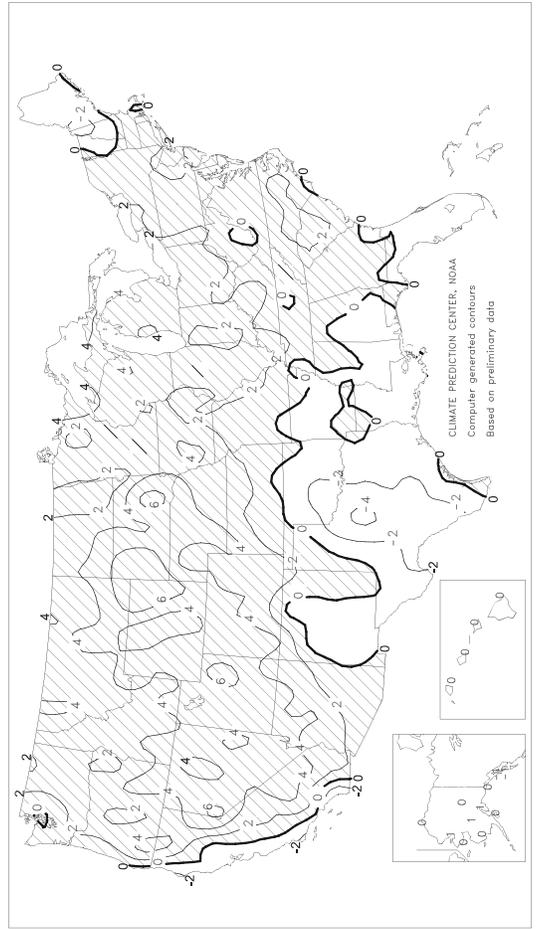
Average Temperature (°F)

July 2002



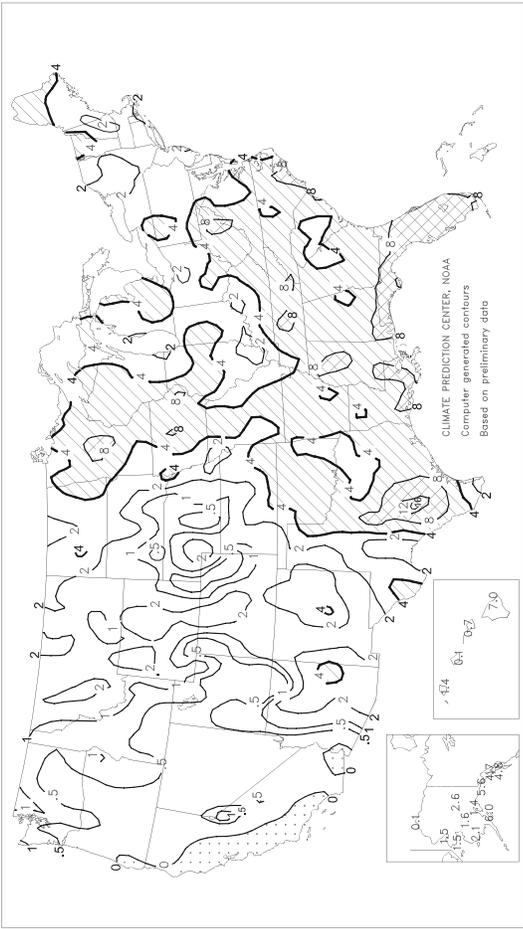
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

July 2002



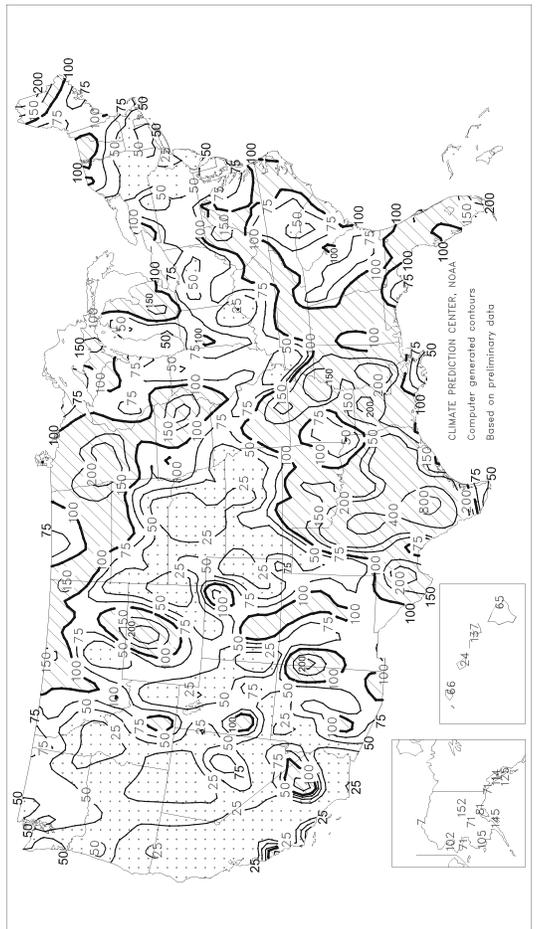
Total Precipitation (Inches)

July 2002



Percent of Normal Precipitation

July 2002



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY July 2002

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	81	1	7.61	2.52	LEXINGTON	79	3	1.76	-3.04	COLUMBUS	78	3	4.13	-0.48
AL HUNTSVILLE	80	0	6.38	1.98	LA LONDON-CORBIN	77	1	3.55	-0.84	DAYTON	77	3	1.81	-1.94
AL MOBILE	81	-1	9.38	2.84	LA LOUISVILLE	81	3	1.21	-3.09	MANSFIELD	75	4	1.01	-3.21
AL MONTGOMERY	82	0	7.70	2.39	LA PADUCAH	82	4	2.16	-2.29	TOLEDO	78	5	1.90	-0.90
AK ANCHORAGE	60	2	1.37	-0.33	LA BATON ROUGE	82	0	3.38	-2.58	YOUNGSTOWN	73	3	4.14	0.04
AK BARROW	40	0	0.06	-0.81	LA LAKE CHARLES	82	-1	6.70	1.58	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	80	-2	4.94	2.00
AK COLD BAY	52	1	1.35	-1.18	LA NEW ORLEANS	83	0	4.54	-1.66	OK TULSA	83	0	2.18	-0.78
AK FAIRBANKS	62	0	2.63	0.90	ME SHREVEPORT	83	0	3.38	-0.61	OR ASTORIA	62	2	0.17	-0.99
AK JUNEAU	55	-2	4.73	0.59	ME BANGOR	68	-1	2.24	-1.00	OR BURNS	70	4	0.07	-0.33
AK KING SALMON	56	0	2.51	0.36	ME CARIBOU	64	-2	5.86	1.97	OR EUGENE	68	2	0.01	-0.63
AK KODIAK	55	1	5.96	1.84	ME PORTLAND	69	0	3.33	0.01	OR MEDFORD	77	4	0.08	-0.23
AK NOME	53	0	1.52	-0.63	MD BALTIMORE	78	2	2.26	-1.59	OR PENDLETON	75	2	0.02	-0.39
AZ FLAGSTAFF	70	4	2.60	0.20	MA BOSTON	75	1	1.42	-1.64	OR PORTLAND	70	2	0.19	-0.53
AZ PHOENIX	96	3	1.18	0.19	MA WORCESTER	71	1	2.65	-1.54	PA SALEM	69	2	0.05	-0.52
AZ TUCSON	87	0	2.47	0.40	MI ALPENA	71	4	3.73	0.56	PA ALLENTOWN	75	2	1.15	-3.12
AR FORT SMITH	82	0	2.53	-0.66	MI DETROIT	76	2	3.50	0.34	PA ERIE	73	1	1.80	-1.48
AR LITTLE ROCK	82	0	4.02	0.71	MI FLINT	75	4	2.31	-0.86	PA MIDDLETOWN	78	2	1.27	-2.32
CA BAKERSFIELD	86	3	0.00	0.00	MI GRAND RAPIDS	75	4	2.09	-1.47	PA PHILADELPHIA	80	2	2.12	-2.27
CA EUREKA	56	-2	0.03	-0.13	MI HOUGHTON LAKE	71	4	1.61	-1.14	PA PITTSBURGH	76	3	1.66	-2.30
CA FRESNO	84	3	0.00	-0.01	MI LANSING	73	3	4.37	1.69	PA WILKES-BARRE	73	1	2.11	-1.63
CA LOS ANGELES	69	0	0.00	-0.03	MI MUSKEGON	74	4	1.57	-0.75	PA WILLIAMSPORT	74	2	2.47	-1.61
CA REDDING	84	3	0.00	-0.05	MI TRAVERSE CITY	73	3	0.62	-2.52	PR SAN JUAN	83	1	5.17	1.01
CA SACRAMENTO	76	1	0.00	-0.05	MN DULUTH	69	4	5.40	1.20	RI PROVIDENCE	75	2	0.39	-2.78
CA SAN DIEGO	68	-3	0.00	-0.03	MN INT'L FALLS	69	3	3.82	0.45	SC CHARLESTON	83	1	6.55	0.42
CA SAN FRANCISCO	64	1	0.00	-0.03	MN MINNEAPOLIS	77	4	5.19	1.15	SC COLUMBIA	84	2	3.37	-2.17
CA STOCKTON	77	0	0.00	-0.05	MN ROCHESTER	73	3	5.02	0.41	SC FLORENCE	82	1	3.98	-1.30
CO ALAMOSA	66	2	0.84	-0.10	MN ST. CLOUD	73	3	5.15	1.81	SC GREENVILLE	81	2	4.41	-0.24
CO CO SPRINGS	74	4	1.62	-1.23	MS JACKSON	82	1	9.42	4.73	SC MYRTLE BEACH	81	0	5.95	0.76
CO DENVER	76	4	1.39	-0.86	MS MERIDIAN	81	-1	4.33	-1.12	SD ABERDEEN	75	3	3.96	1.04
CO GRAND JUNCTION	82	5	0.13	-0.53	MS TUPELO	81	0	6.11	2.46	SD HURON	80	7	0.85	-2.01
CO PUEBLO	79	4	0.84	-1.20	MO COLUMBIA	79	2	2.32	-1.48	SD RAPID CITY	78	6	1.13	-0.90
CT BRIDGEPORT	76	2	1.16	-2.61	MO JOPLIN	81	1	4.89	1.34	SD SIOUX FALLS	78	5	1.80	-1.13
CT HARTFORD	75	1	-2.21	-1.46	MO KANSAS CITY	81	3	1.20	-3.22	TN BRISTOL	76	2	4.76	0.55
DC WASHINGTON	81	2	2.20	-1.46	MO SPRINGFIELD	79	1	3.60	0.04	TN CHATTANOOGA	81	1	2.09	-2.64
DE WILMINGTON	77	0	1.40	-2.88	MO ST JOSEPH	81	2	0.68	-3.21	TN JACKSON	81	1	1.01	-3.73
FL DAYTONA BEACH	82	0	7.36	2.19	MO ST LOUIS	83	3	1.47	-2.43	TN KNOXVILLE	79	1	5.69	0.98
FL FT LAUDERDALE	82	-1	9.00	2.30	MT BILLINGS	77	5	0.55	-0.73	TN MEMPHIS	83	0	8.45	4.23
FL FT MYERS	82	-1	7.15	-1.83	MT BUTTE	65	2	0.96	-0.51	TN NASHVILLE	80	1	5.64	1.87
FL JACKSONVILLE	82	0	7.81	1.84	MT GLASGOW	73	3	2.31	0.53	TX ABILENE	80	-3	8.04	6.35
FL KEY WEST	84	-1	4.96	1.69	MT GREAT FALLS	71	5	1.50	0.05	TX AMARILLO	79	1	1.66	-1.02
FL MELBOURNE	81	0	4.85	-0.53	MT HELENA	72	4	1.61	0.27	TX AUSTIN	82	-2	4.93	2.96
FL MIAMI	83	-1	12.76	6.97	MT KALISPELL	68	4	1.40	-0.01	TX BEAUMONT	83	0	4.91	-0.32
FL ORLANDO	82	0	10.21	3.06	MT MILES CITY	79	5	1.34	-0.27	TX BROWNSVILLE	85	1	0.84	-0.93
FL PENSACOLA	82	-1	9.53	1.51	MT MISSOULA	71	4	0.31	-0.78	TX COLLEGE STATION	83	-2	5.69	3.77
FL ST PETERSBURG	82	-1	7.88	1.16	NE GRAND ISLAND	80	4	0.86	-2.28	TX CORPUS CHRISTI	84	0	3.51	1.51
FL TALLAHASSEE	82	0	6.41	-1.63	NE HASTINGS	80	4	0.95	-2.86	TX DALLAS/F WORTH	83	-2	3.07	0.95
FL TAMPA	82	-1	7.34	0.85	NE LINCOLN	81	3	1.58	-1.96	TX DEL RIO	84	-1	0.87	-1.15
FL WEST PALM BEACH	83	0	5.97	0.00	NE MCCOOK	83	6	1.10	-2.20	TX EL PASO	82	-1	1.34	-0.15
GA ATHENS	80	0	2.26	-2.15	NE NORFOLK	80	5	0.51	-3.23	TX GALVESTON	84	0	3.73	0.28
GA ATLANTA	80	0	2.59	-2.53	NE NORTH PLATTE	79	5	0.45	-2.72	TX HOUSTON	84	0	7.11	3.93
GA AUGUSTA	82	1	4.58	0.51	NE OMAHA/EPPLEY	81	4	2.70	-1.16	TX LUBBOCK	80	0	1.40	-0.73
GA COLUMBUS	83	1	6.29	1.25	NE SCOTTSBLUFF	78	5	0.08	-2.05	TX MIDLAND	82	0	1.48	-0.41
GA MACON	82	1	2.55	-1.77	NE VALENTINE	80	6	0.66	-2.71	TX SAN ANGELO	81	-1	2.02	0.92
GA SAVANNAH	82	0	3.46	-2.58	NV ELKO	74	5	0.03	-0.27	TX SAN ANTONIO	83	-1	16.92	14.89
HI HILO	76	0	6.98	-3.73	NV ELY	71	4	0.26	-0.34	TX VICTORIA	83	-1	5.48	2.58
HI HONOLULU	81	0	0.12	-0.38	NV LAS VEGAS	95	4	0.52	0.08	TX WACO	84	-1	2.39	0.16
HI KAHULUI	78	-1	0.67	0.18	NV RENO	78	7	0.12	-0.12	TX WICHITA FALLS	82	-3	2.92	1.34
HI LIHUE	80	1	1.39	-0.73	NV WINNEMUCCA	76	4	0.00	-0.27	UT SALT LAKE CITY	82	5	0.14	-0.58
ID BOISE	80	5	0.09	-0.30	NH CONCORD	70	0	2.25	-1.12	VT BURLINGTON	70	-1	3.35	-0.62
ID LEWISTON	77	3	0.15	-0.57	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	77	2	1.07	-2.79	VA LYNCHBURG	77	2	4.65	0.26
ID POCATELLO	73	4	0.34	-0.36	NJ NEWARK	80	3	1.19	-3.49	VA NORFOLK	81	2	3.59	-1.58
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	77	4	2.68	-0.83	NM ALBUQUERQUE	78	0	0.88	-0.39	VA RICHMOND	80	2	1.63	-3.04
IL MOLINE	78	3	6.17	2.14	NY ALBANY	73	2	0.84	-2.62	VA ROANOKE	78	2	3.09	-0.91
IL PEORIA	79	4	2.18	-1.84	NY BINGHAMTON	70	1	1.49	-2.00	VA WASH/DULLES	77	1	2.65	-0.92
IL ROCKFORD	77	4	1.15	-2.95	NY BUFFALO	73	2	3.24	0.10	WA OLYMPIA	64	1	0.36	-0.46
IL SPRINGFIELD	78	2	2.62	-0.91	NY ROCHESTER	74	3	1.59	-1.34	WA QUILLAYUTE	59	0	0.98	-1.36
IN EVANSVILLE	80	1	3.04	-0.71	NY SYRACUSE	74	3	1.75	-2.27	WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	65	0	0.64	-0.15
IN FORT WAYNE	76	3	2.40	-1.18	NC ASHEVILLE	75	2	1.99	-1.88	WA SPOKANE	71	2	0.25	-0.51
IN INDIANAPOLIS	78	3	1.65	-2.77	NC CHARLOTTE	81	1	1.20	-2.59	WA YAKIMA	73	4	0.12	-0.10
IN SOUTH BEND	77	4	2.47	-1.26	NC GREENSBORO	79	1	3.25	-1.19	WV BECKLEY	72	1	5.07	0.29
IA BURLINGTON	77	1	2.94	-1.54	NC HATTERAS	80	1	2.25	-2.70	WV CHARLESTON	76	2	3.71	-1.15
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	75	1	8.75	4.69	NC RALEIGH	81	2	4.76	0.47	WV ELKINS	72	2	7.39	2.56
IA DES MOINES	78	2	3.80	-0.38	NC WILMINGTON	82	1	7.80	0.18	WV HUNTINGTON	77	2	3.22	-1.24
IA DUBUQUE	74	2	4.12	0.39	ND BISMARCK	75	5	2.61	0.03	WI EAU CLAIRE	75	4	2.56	-1.38
IA SIOUX CITY	78	3	4.16	0.86	ND DICKINSON	74	5	2.84	0.73	WI GREEN BAY	73	3	2.16	-1.28
IA WATERLOO	76	2	8.43	4.23	ND FARGO	73	2	5.65	2.77	WI LA CROSSE	77	3	3.77	-0.48
KS CONCORDIA	83	4	0.50	-3.70	ND GRAND FORKS	71	2	4.37	1.31	WI MADISON	74	2	2.07	-1.86
KS DODGE CITY	81	1	0.57	-2.60	ND JAMESTOWN	71	0	4.33	1.11	WI MILWAUKEE	76	4	2.33	-1.25
KS GOODLAND	79	4	0.42	-3.12	ND MINOT	72	2	1.36	-1.34	WI WAUSAU	73	3	3.82	-0.30
KS HILL CITY	82	3	0.58	-2.54	ND WILLISTON	74	5	2.65	0.37	WY CASPER	74	4	1.07	-0.22
KS TOPEKA	82	4	0.81	-3.02	OH AKRON-CANTON	75	3	2.00	-2.02	WY CHEYENNE	74	6	0.48	-1.78
KS WICHITA	82	1	1.96	-1.35	OH CINCINNATI	78	2	1.38	-2.37	WY LANDER	75	4	0.98	0.14
KY JACKSON	77	2	5.50	0.91	OH CLEVELAND	75	3	2.87	-0.65	WY SHERIDAN	75	6	1.96	0.85

Based on 1971-2000 normals.

*** Not Available.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 11, 2002

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

Soybeans Percent Blooming				
	Aug 11 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	89	81	94	83
IL	95	88	98	96
IN	87	78	99	95
IA	100	98	95	98
KS	93	79	95	92
KY	76	74	87	70
LA	98	92	99	98
MI	96	89	92	93
MN	98	96	97	98
MS	100	96	100	96
MO	83	75	82	86
NE	98	95	95	98
NC	66	44	63	59
ND	100	100	100	99
OH	89	81	96	96
SD	99	92	94	93
TN	93	85	87	75
WI	94	84	83	89
18 Sts	94	88	94	93
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Corn Percent Silking				
	Aug 11 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	90	69	83	89
IL	99	95	100	99
IN	95	87	100	97
IA	99	97	96	99
KS	99	93	100	100
KY	100	99	100	95
MI	89	84	93	91
MN	98	97	98	99
MO	98	95	99	99
NE	99	93	99	99
NC	100	*99	100	99
ND	97	91	97	97
OH	90	76	97	97
PA	84	73	82	82
SD	92	76	91	91
TN	100	100	100	99
TX	100	99	99	99
WI	89	77	84	93
18 Sts	96	91	97	97
These 18 States planted 93% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Dented				
	Aug 11 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	0	0	0
IL	16	8	29	22
IN	9	0	28	15
IA	8	2	8	5
KS	38	23	45	28
KY	43	30	48	29
MI	0	0	3	2
MN	1	0	0	3
MO	44	24	43	44
NE	18	12	17	12
NC	68	50	63	58
ND	3	1	7	9
OH	1	0	5	7
PA	8	3	7	5
SD	11	4	6	7
TN	78	55	72	56
TX	72	64	71	67
WI	3	0	0	2
18 Sts	15	8	19	15
These 18 States planted 93% of last year's corn acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods				
	Aug 11 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	68	53	73	50
IL	71	49	86	80
IN	52	35	83	72
IA	92	79	73	85
KS	63	44	75	71
KY	48	42	63	47
LA	89	83	95	88
MI	66	38	71	66
MN	81	57	62	75
MS	90	81	95	89
MO	48	32	48	55
NE	79	59	67	72
NC	34	24	33	29
ND	96	89	89	90
OH	51	27	79	75
SD	79	60	71	72
TN	71	57	64	49
WI	62	39	33	58
18 Sts	71	53	72	72
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Corn Percent Dough				
	Aug 11 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	20	11	24	22
IL	60	41	75	63
IN	35	18	74	59
IA	42	23	31	32
KS	71	50	83	71
KY	62	60	79	62
MI	5	0	13	14
MN	29	5	11	20
MO	79	66	78	78
NE	64	46	65	54
NC	92	87	91	83
ND	74	46	74	72
OH	25	12	44	47
PA	38	26	47	39
SD	38	21	40	38
TN	94	83	92	87
TX	89	80	89	89
WI	25	11	7	27
18 Sts	48	31	51	48
These 18 States planted 93% of last year's corn acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Aug 11 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	98	97	100	99
CO	100	100	99	99
ID	37	16	52	40
IL	100	100	100	100
IN	100	100	100	100
KS	100	100	100	100
MI	100	98	100	100
MO	100	100	100	100
MT	50	30	74	71
NE	100	100	100	99
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	100	100	100	100
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	85	70	76	71
SD	100	100	95	93
TX	100	100	100	100
WA	60	39	55	55
18 Sts	94	91	94	94
These 18 States harvested 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 11, 2002

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

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls				
	Aug 11 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	96	89	97	90
AZ	100	100	100	100
AR	100	99	100	100
CA	90	80	98	80
GA	97	95	93	94
LA	100	99	100	100
MS	100	99	100	100
MO	90	*85	98	100
NC	95	88	89	86
OK	72	70	81	74
SC	80	69	75	78
TN	92	85	99	98
TX	83	75	91	88
VA	100	97	98	93
14 Sts	91	85	94	91

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening				
	Aug 11 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	5	2	2	4
AZ	29	15	26	18
AR	3	*0	9	4
CA	3	0	4	4
GA	13	9	4	8
LA	8	3	11	16
MS	12	5	10	13
MO	0	0	6	4
NC	3	0	7	4
OK	1	0	2	1
SC	7	2	3	4
TN	2	0	5	2
TX	19	16	18	17
VA	15	5	0	0
14 Sts	12	8	11	11

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

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Aug 11 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	9	3	16	16
MN	31	12	24	31
MT	12	7	22	21
ND	20	6	21	23
SD	91	69	70	66
WA	30	15	29	28
6 Sts	28	15	27	29

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

Sorghum Percent Headed				
	Aug 11 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	98	95	99	93
CO	34	23	43	43
IL	81	60	84	74
KS	62	49	80	75
LA	98	96	100	98
MO	74	58	82	82
NE	71	52	70	74
NM	39	30	51	37
OK	56	53	71	57
SD	66	50	85	61
TX	77	70	81	82
11 Sts	68	58	79	76

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

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Aug 11 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	72	60	85	55
CO	1	0	1	1
IL	35	20	41	23
KS	12	6	28	17
LA	87	75	91	77
MO	14	5	39	28
NE	12	*4	4	5
NM	1	0	4	3
OK	40	28	32	18
SD	24	18	16	16
TX	56	51	60	60
11 Sts	32	25	39	33

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

Oats Percent Harvested				
	Aug 11 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	100	98	94	98
MN	66	37	63	61
NE	100	97	96	96
ND	32	9	27	31
OH	87	64	95	88
PA	72	49	60	62
SD	94	83	75	77
WI	65	41	48	64
8 Sts	70	50	62	65

These 8 States harvested 61% of last year's oat acreage.

Rice Percent Headed				
	Aug 11 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	79	61	87	73
CA	40	20	46	38
LA	96	90	94	93
MS	93	75	88	80
MO	56	42	81	50
TX	100	99	98	94
6 Sts	77	62	83	72

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

Rice Percent Harvested				
	Aug 11 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	0	0	2	0
CA	0	0	0	0
LA	45	31	38	42
MS	0	0	0	0
MO	0	0	0	0
TX	64	38	36	30
6 Sts	12	8	10	9

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

Barley Percent Harvested				
	Aug 11 2002	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	12	5	17	18
MN	40	16	41	41
MT	15	9	23	25
ND	17	6	26	29
WA	23	11	19	29
5 Sts	17	7	23	27

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 11, 2002

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

Soybeans Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	9	30	46	13
IL	8	16	39	34	3
IN	11	20	36	31	2
IA	3	11	28	44	14
KS	13	27	33	23	4
KY	6	20	32	35	7
LA	3	9	28	49	11
MI	3	15	38	38	6
MN	3	7	22	51	17
MS	1	3	19	56	21
MO	19	27	35	16	3
NE	28	27	30	14	1
NC	9	13	37	37	4
ND	5	12	27	49	7
OH	20	31	34	14	1
SD	9	20	31	34	6
TN	9	12	33	40	6
WI	6	13	26	46	9
18 Sts	9	17	32	35	7
Prev Wk	9	16	32	35	8
Prev Yr	4	11	31	43	11

Corn Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	20	21	30	22	7
IL	10	18	40	29	3
IN	16	22	34	26	2
IA	4	10	27	42	17
KS	21	27	34	17	1
KY	8	23	36	26	7
MI	6	15	35	35	9
MN	3	8	22	48	19
MO	25	25	30	18	2
NE	24	17	25	29	5
NC	19	22	32	24	3
ND	6	10	25	51	8
OH	27	30	30	12	1
PA	21	31	28	18	2
SD	22	24	27	22	5
TN	10	15	33	37	5
TX	12	23	24	33	8
WI	8	14	30	36	12
18 Sts	13	18	30	31	8
Prev Wk	12	17	30	33	8
Prev Yr	4	10	29	45	12

Cotton Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	6	9	47	33	5
AZ	0	4	21	55	20
AR	2	5	28	50	15
CA	0	0	5	65	30
GA	4	13	36	38	9
LA	2	5	28	49	16
MS	0	3	13	61	23
MO	7	23	29	39	2
NC	4	10	40	43	3
OK	0	4	46	50	0
SC	7	33	51	9	0
TN	2	11	25	44	18
TX	6	14	35	32	13
VA	2	23	30	36	9
14 Sts	4	11	31	40	14
Prev Wk	4	9	30	43	14
Prev Yr	10	15	27	37	11

Sorghum Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	5	30	50	14
CO	14	34	34	17	1
IL	13	24	48	15	0
KS	25	31	27	16	1
LA	0	11	34	49	6
MO	7	21	44	25	3
NE	39	34	23	4	0
NM	24	38	24	14	0
OK	11	14	40	35	0
SD	36	37	23	4	0
TX	9	15	40	31	5
11 Sts	18	24	32	23	3
Prev Wk	18	25	31	23	3
Prev Yr	8	20	35	33	4

Peanuts Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	2	4	56	32	6
FL	0	0	15	75	10
GA	2	11	31	42	14
NC	5	7	35	48	5
OK	0	5	27	56	12
TX	2	6	21	52	19
VA	6	15	30	43	6
7 Sts	2	8	31	46	13
Prev Wk	1	6	27	52	14
Prev Yr	2	7	23	53	15

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 11, 2002

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

Rice Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	5	30	46	18
CA	0	0	55	45	0
LA	0	2	40	53	5
MS	0	2	9	65	24
MO	1	5	23	49	22
TX	0	0	12	54	34
6 Sts	1	3	32	49	15
Prev Wk	1	4	31	47	17
Prev Yr	0	3	25	55	17

Spring Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	6	21	58	14
MN	6	13	42	35	4
MT	7	20	44	23	6
ND	12	19	32	35	2
SD	44	30	16	9	1
WA	1	17	50	32	0
6 Sts	13	19	35	30	3
Prev Wk	10	18	40	29	3
Prev Yr	7	10	25	45	13

Barley Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	4	23	64	8
MN	16	9	43	27	5
MT	8	24	38	24	6
ND	8	18	33	40	1
WA	0	10	61	29	0
5 Sts	6	16	36	38	4
Prev Wk	4	15	38	39	4
Prev Yr	9	12	33	40	6

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent											
Week Ending August 11, 2002											
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	5	12	42	38	3	NH	6	12	44	38	0
AZ	37	39	20	4	0	NJ	0	40	51	9	0
AR	1	10	41	41	7	NM	37	34	23	5	1
CA	30	60	10	0	0	NY	11	34	38	14	3
CO	66	25	7	2	0	NC	38	30	22	10	0
CT	11	18	49	22	0	ND	30	29	27	13	1
DE	49	28	18	5	0	OH	29	32	28	10	1
FL	0	0	15	80	5	OK	4	10	31	46	9
GA	11	30	38	20	1	OR	21	28	38	13	0
ID	4	20	42	34	0	PA	40	28	21	10	1
IL	19	25	39	14	3	RI	0	50	45	5	0
IN	29	32	29	10	0	SC	28	37	27	8	0
IA	23	28	24	21	4	SD	43	29	19	9	0
KS	40	29	22	8	1	TN	18	29	34	17	2
KY	20	30	31	17	2	TX	10	17	34	30	9
LA	3	14	44	34	5	UT	35	33	27	5	0
ME	0	8	21	71	0	VT	3	17	27	32	21
MD	40	31	23	6	0	VA	33	36	21	9	1
MA	7	15	43	35	0	WA	0	42	48	10	0
MI	15	28	29	26	2	WV	2	13	50	30	5
MN	4	12	33	43	8	WI	11	15	36	31	7
MS	0	4	26	56	14	WY	58	26	12	4	0
MO	25	27	32	15	1	48 Sts	23	25	28	21	3
MT	19	30	35	13	3	Prev Wk	22	24	27	23	4
NE	64	27	9	0	0	Prev Yr	14	24	31	27	4
NV	14	36	38	12	0						

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.

National Agricultural Summary

August 5 - 11, 2002

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Crops received little relief from abnormally dry conditions, but slightly cooler weather limited further deterioration in many areas. Moisture-boosting rainfall was concentrated over the western Corn Belt and scattered areas

of the central Corn Belt and Great Plains. Heat stress remained excessive through the central Great Plains, while abnormally cool weather delayed ripening and harvest of small grains in the northern Great Plains and Pacific Northwest.

Corn: Ninety-six percent of the crop was at or beyond the silking stage, 48 percent was at or beyond the dough stage, and 15 percent was at or beyond the dent stage. All three stages trailed last year's pace of 97 percent silking or beyond, 51 percent doughing or beyond, and 19 percent dented or beyond. Silking also trailed the 5-year average, but acreage at or beyond the dough and dent stages matched the 5-year average. Fields rapidly entered the silking stage in Colorado, where progress advanced 21 percentage points. About one-fourth of the Minnesota and North Dakota acreage and one-fifth of the Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa fields advanced to the dough stage. In Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Wisconsin, more than one-tenth of the acreage entered the silk stage, while a similar amount passed into the dough stage. Denting accelerated throughout the Corn Belt but primarily remained confined to southern areas of the region, especially along the Missouri, Ohio, and Tennessee River Valleys.

Soybeans: Ninety-four percent of the acreage was blooming, and 71 percent was setting pods. Acreage at or beyond the bloom stage equaled last year's pace and slightly exceeded the 93-percent average for this date. Acreage setting pods was 1 percentage point behind last year and the 5-year average. Fields rapidly entered the bloom stage on the Atlantic Coastal Plain, progressing 22 percentage points in North Carolina. In Indiana and Ohio, nearly 90 percent of the fields were blooming and more than one-half were setting pods, but development remained more than 1 week behind normal in most areas. In contrast, fields were blooming and setting pods far ahead of normal in Tennessee and Arkansas, and well ahead of normal in Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and the Dakota's.

Cotton: Ninety-one percent of the acreage was setting bolls, and 12 percent had open bolls. Acreage setting bolls trailed last year's 94 percent but equaled the 5-year average, while fields with open bolls slightly exceeded last year and the average of 11 percent. Nearly all fields in the lower Mississippi Valley were setting bolls, except in Missouri and Tennessee, where progress lagged. Elsewhere, acreage setting bolls neared completion in most areas but remained active in California and South Carolina. Bolls began opening in scattered fields throughout the Southeast and interior areas of the Mississippi Delta and southern Great Plains. Meanwhile, fields quickly ripened along the Gulf Coast and interior Southwest. Harvest progressed without delay along the western Gulf Coast, advancing to 9 percent complete in Texas.

Winter Wheat: Harvest advanced to 94 percent complete, matching last year's pace and the 5-year average. Harvest was most active in Idaho and Washington, where producers threshed more than one-fifth of their acreage during the week. The harvest pace was only slightly slower in Montana, even though rain temporarily interrupted progress. Harvest was also active in Oregon.

Small grains: The barley harvest, at 17 percent complete, trailed last year's pace and the 5-year average of 23 and 27 percent, respectively. Harvest accelerated throughout the northern Great

Plains and Pacific Northwest, led by Minnesota's 24-percent pace. Harvest was also active in North Dakota and Washington, but progress lagged behind normal in both States. Harvest also lagged in Idaho and Montana, where cool weather slowed ripening. Rain also contributed to harvest delays in Montana.

The spring wheat crop was 28 percent harvested, slightly more than last year's 27 percent but slightly less than the 29-percent average for this date. Harvest neared completion far ahead of normal in South Dakota, as producers reaped more than one-fifth of their crop during the week, despite rain delays in many areas. Elsewhere, harvest rapidly accelerated in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Washington. The harvest pace gained momentum in Idaho and Montana, but progress was limited due to cool weather that delayed ripening.

The oat harvest progressed to 70 percent complete, exceeding last year's 62-percent pace and the 65-percent average for this date. Harvest progressed with isolated rain delays in the Corn Belt and scattered rain delays in the northern Great Plains. The harvest pace was led by Minnesota's 29-percent advancement, although progress was not much slower in North Dakota, Ohio, and Wisconsin, where growers threshed nearly one-fourth of their acreage during the week. Harvest was also very active in Pennsylvania. Rain interrupted progress in South Dakota, but growers in Iowa and Nebraska finished their harvest, despite brief rain delays.

Rice: Seventy-seven percent of the crop was heading, 6 percentage points less than last year's progress but 5 percentage points more than the average for this date. Harvest advanced to 12 percent, compared with last year's 10 percent and the average of 9 percent. Fields quickly entered the heading stage in the interior Mississippi Delta, advancing 18 percentage points in Arkansas and Mississippi. Along the Gulf Coast, nearly all fields were headed and most were turning color or mature. Harvest was 45 and 64 percent complete in Louisiana and Texas, respectively. In California, acreage headed doubled from the previous week, to 40 percent.

Sorghum: Acreage at or beyond the heading stage, at 68 percent, was 1 week behind last year's 79 percent and about 4 days behind the 5-year average of 76 percent. Thirty-two percent was turning color or beyond, compared with 39 percent last year and the average of 33 percent. Nearly one-fifth of the acreage entered the heading stage in the Corn Belt, led by Illinois's 21-percent advancement. Fields in the central and northern Great Plains also rapidly headed. In the southern Great Plains and lower Mississippi Valley, fields quickly approached maturity. Acreage turning color advanced 12 percentage points in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma. In Texas, 46 percent was mature and 38 percent was harvested.

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 6.7. Topsoil 21% very short, 33% short, 42% adequate, and 4% surplus. Corn 100% silked, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 91% dough, 95% 2001, average not available; 57% dented, 82% 2001, 82% avg.; 4% very poor, 13% poor, 53% fair, 23% good, 7% excellent. Soybeans 85% blooming, 73% 2001, 69% avg.; 47% setting pods, 42% 2001, 43% avg.; 1% very poor, 13% poor, 49% fair, 30% good, 7% excellent. Pasture, range feed 5% very poor, 12% poor, 42% fair, 38% good, 3% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 32% fair, 49% good, 16% excellent. Parts of the state drier than normal. Reports of armyworm infestations. Spraying horticulture crops for insects, diseases.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.0. Topsoil, subsoil 100% adequate. Rain prevailed over most of state last week bringing some much needed moisture to crops. Daytime high temperatures ranged from the high fifties to low eighties. Nighttime lows ranged from the low forties to mid fifties. Barley crop 35% turning color, was beginning to ripen in some areas, 50% good, 50% excellent. Oat 95% in dough, 15% fair, 70% good, 15% excellent. Wind, rain damage to grain crops was reported as 95% none, 5% light. Potato 85% in bloom, 15% fair, 70% good, 15% excellent. First cutting hay harvest was nearing completion. Second cutting hay was underway but was slowed by the rain. Condition of the second cutting hay crop was reported as 10% poor, 40% fair and 50% good. Activities: Harvesting vegetables, preparing equipment for grain harvest, selling hay, weed control, equipment repair.

ARIZONA: Temperatures throughout most of the state were near average for the week. There has been moderate precipitation in most parts of the state; however, only three of 17 reporting stations are above 50% of normal for this time of year. Cotton setting bolls was complete, while bolls opening was reported as 29% opening, compared with 26% 2001, 18% for the five-year average. Cotton condition remains mostly good.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Soil 10% very short, 47% short, 42% adequate, 1% surplus. Sorghum 98% headed, 99% 2001, 93% 5 yr. avg.; 72% turning color, 85% 2001, 55% 5 yr. avg.; 1% very poor, 5% poor, 30% fair, 50% good, 14% excellent; Corn 94% Dough, 98% 2001, 98% 5 yr. avg.; 71% Dent, 82% 2001, with 85% 5 yr. avg.; 30% Mature, 26% (2000 only other report), 4% harvested, 0% 2001, 2% 5 yr. avg. Corn 0% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 53% good, 20% excellent. Soybeans: 89% blooming, 94% 2001, 83% 5 yr. avg.; 68% setting pods, 73% 2001, 50% 5 yr. avg.; 9% yellowing, 0% 2001, 0% 5 yr. avg.; 2% very poor, 9% poor, 30% fair, 46% good, 13% excellent. Cotton 100% setting bolls, 100% 2001, 100% 5 yr. avg.; 3% Opening Bolls, 9% 2001, 4% 5 yr. avg.; 2% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 50% good, 15% excellent. Rice 79% headed, 87% 2001, 73% 5 yr. avg.; Ripe 4%, 0% 2001, 1% 5 yr. avg.; 1% very poor, 5% poor, 30% fair, 46% good, 18% excellent. Other Hay 1% very poor, 12% poor, 33% fair, 45% good, 9% excellent; Pasture, range feed 1% very poor, 10% poor, 41% fair, 41% good, 7% excellent. FIELD CROP: Corn harvest is underway mostly in the east central parts of the state. Soybean, cotton, rice fields are being treated with insecticides, fungicides. Stinkbugs are reported as reaching severe levels in many rice fields. Many sorghum fields are reported to have heavy corn earworm infestations. Several soybean, cotton fields are being irrigated while some rice fields are being drained. Peaches, watermelons are being harvested. LIVESTOCK, PASTURE, RANGE: Cattle remain in relatively good condition although several heat related deaths have been reported. Producers are lightly working cattle. Hay harvest continues. Recent heat has slowed pasture growth although most are in better condition than they have been in several years. Pastures continue to be mowed, fertilized, and sprayed with insecticides (mostly for armyworms).

CALIFORNIA: Cotton fields were flourishing, with a good boll set reported. Cotton growers irrigated, applied insecticides to control insect pests where necessary. Labor crews were weeding in a few cotton fields. Alfalfa hay continued to grow well, with irrigation, insecticide applications underway in many areas. Mature fields of alfalfa hay were cut, windrowed, baled, stacked under excellent drying conditions. Irrigation was cut off in several mature alfalfa seed fields, allowing plant dessication to begin in preparation for harvest. Wheat planted for winter forage began to germinate in a few locations. Planting of new wheat fields continued. Baled straw from harvested grain fields was stacked for storage. Harvested grain fields were being prepared for the fall planting cycle. Field, silage corn continued to show good development. Favorable temperatures led to increased harvesting of silage corn in many areas. Maturing corn fields were irrigated, treated to control diseases, insect pests where necessary. Harvesting of sugar beets continued in some areas. Maturing fields of sugar beets, sweet potatoes were growing well, being irrigated. Dry bean fields neared maturity with good pod development reported. Rice fields continued to develop well overall, although heading has slowed in some areas due to cool evening temperatures. Harvesting of wild rice, safflower continued. Warm weather enhanced the

maturity of various tree fruits. Table grape harvesting continued at a steady pace. Varieties picked, packed included Flame Seedless, Fantasy. Wine grapes continued to develop well. Growers irrigated, applied insecticides, fungicides as necessary. The season's first raisin grapes were cut, laid out for drying in the Selma district. Irrigation in most raisin vineyards was cut off as fruit maturity increased, harvest preparations began. Stone fruit harvesting continued to remain active. Among the stone fruit varieties picked, packed were: Arctic Gold, Arctic Queen nectarines; Babcock, Cassie peaches; Fortune, Freedom plums; Dapple Dandy, Flavor King pluots. Prune harvesting began in some areas of the San Joaquin Valley. Pomegranates, persimmons continued to mature well. Black Mission figs were harvested in the Sanger district. Strawberry harvesting continued in the Central Coast counties. Spraying for the olive fruit fly continued in olive groves as necessary. Treatments for Red Scale were underway in some citrus orchards. Valencia orange harvesting remained slow due to the lack of demand. Grapefruit harvesting continued. Lemons were harvested in the coastal areas of the State. Almond harvesting began in the Huron, Kerman districts. Growers in other areas were preparing their groves for harvest. Irrigation activity continued in many orchards. Walnuts, pistachios, pecans continued to show good size, development. Codling moth treatment continued in many walnut orchards. Summer vegetable fields continued to produce a healthy crop. Fields awaiting harvest were maturing well. Growers irrigated, treated their fields to control insect pests, diseases as necessary. Some processing tomato fields in the Sacramento Valley received aphid treatments. Field preparation for fall lettuce planting was in progress in the Huron district. Beds were being prepared for fall, winter cucumbers, spinach, cauliflower, and broccoli. Melon harvesting in Fresno county's west side districts continued at a steady pace. Fresh, processing tomatoes, cauliflower, sweet corn, garlic, squash, eggplant, onions, peppers were being harvested. The fresh market onion harvest was still about two weeks from completion in the San Joaquin Valley. The following vegetables were also harvested: broccoli, carrots, daikon, cucumbers, green onions, parsley, string beans, squash, okra, spinach. Higher elevation pastures were declining in quality, quantity of grass. In areas where beef cows remained on foothill pastures, dry grass was short. Supplemental feeding of hay to cattle began earlier than normal in central state. Poor to very poor pasture feeds continued in the southern half of state. Bees were used for pollination in a few melon fields in central state. Most hives had been moved out of alfalfa seed, vegetable fields. Sheep grazed in harvested grain fields, fallow fields in central state.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.5. Top soil 72% very short, 21% short, 7% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 81% very short, 15% short, 4% adequate, 0% surplus. Although it was cooler this week, temperatures remained above average. Most of state received some moisture this week, but hot dry temperature quickly evaporated any moisture that was received. Spring barley 88% turning color, 97% 2001, 94% avg.; 42% harvested, 47% 2001, 36% avg.; 3% very poor, 4% poor, 32% fair, 41% good, 20% excellent. Spring wheat 82% turning color, 89% 2001, 83% avg.; 37% harvested, 41% 2001, 31% avg.; 4% very poor, 5% poor, 38% fair, 37% good, 16% excellent. Dry onions 11% harvest, 9% 2001, 10% avg.; 2% very poor, 3% poor, 10% fair, 59% good, 26% excellent. Summer potatoes 8% harvested, 12% 2001, 10% avg.; 2% very poor, 4% poor, 8% fair, 51% good, 35% excellent. Fall potatoes 1% very poor, 2% poor, 25% fair, 47% good, 25% excellent. Dry beans 77% flowered, 79% 2001, 82% avg.; 15% very poor, 18% poor, 21% fair, 38% good, 8% excellent. Alfalfa 80% 2nd cutting, 74% 2001, 75% avg.; 12% 3rd cutting, 9% 2001, 10% avg.; 12% very poor, 14% poor, 29% fair, 35% good, 10% excellent.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil 63% very short, 26% short, 11% adequate. Subsoil 78% very short, 19% short, 3% adequate. Range, Pasture feed 49% very poor, 28% poor, 18% fair, 5% good. Corn Condition 56% very poor, 16% poor, 11% fair, 17% good. Corn 97% silked, 97% 2001, 93% avg.; silage harvested 20%, 9% 2001, 8% avg.; dough 77%, 47% 2001, 44% avg.; dent 45%, 14% 2001, 16% avg.; mature 13%, 6% avg. Sorghum 35% very poor, 23% poor, 22% fair, 20% good. coloring 7% avg.; headed 28%, 43% 2001, 40% avg. Snap beans harvested 73%, 67% 2001, 57% avg. Soybean 28% very poor, 30% poor, 15% fair, 17% good, blooming 70%, 62% 2001, 48% avg.; setting pods 31%, 41% 2001, 30% avg.; turning color 2%, 1% avg. Apples harvested 23%, 16% 2001, 16% avg.; 5% very poor, 17% poor, 25% fair, 49% good, 4% excellent. Cucumbers harvested 66%, 47% 2001, 58% avg. Sweet Corn harvested 64%, 51% 2001, 53% avg. Peaches 7% very poor, 17% poor, 27% fair, 42% good, 7% excellent. Peaches harvested 66%, 59% 2001, 54% avg. Watermelon harvested 70%, 34% 2001, 39% avg. Potatoes harvested 65%, 45% 2001, 53% avg. Tomatoes harvested 41%, 41% 2001, 40% avg. Cantaloupes harvested 67%, 42% 2001, 48% avg. Other hay third cutting 42%, 43% 2001, 57% avg. Other hay fourth cutting 9%, 11% avg. Alfalfa Hay third cutting 62%, 68% 2001, 69% avg. Hay supplies 13% very short, 30% short, 56% adequate, 1% surplus. Last week was dry with temperatures dipping into the 80's by midweek, and back up to the 90's by week's end. Some corn is being harvested quickly to salvage it

before it becomes too mature. Irrigation systems are running continuously. Harvesting of all kinds of produce remains active.

FLORIDA: Topsoil 1% very short, 20% short, 59% adequate, 20% surplus. Subsoil 5% very short, 20% short, 55% adequate, 20% surplus. Rainfall range: traces at Jacksonville to about 3.50 in. at Avalon. Temperature average: normal to 3° below normal; several record lows near end of week. Daytime highs: 80s, 90s. Nighttime lows: 60s, 70s. Drier days earlier in week left more areas with very short to short moisture supplies, especially in Big Bend, southeastern Peninsula areas. Scattered rains left a few cotton, peanut fields flooded. Producers irrigating some acreage in drier areas. Cotton in mostly good condition. Peanut 15% fair, 75% good, 10% excellent. Peanut growers combating fall armyworms, southern armyworms, velvet bean caterpillars, corn ear worms in some fields. Insect infestations in cotton fairly low; producers spraying for southern armyworms, other pests. Oldest cotton fields blooming. Hay producers spraying for fall armyworms. Recent rains reduced some hay quality. Hay, tobacco harvesting active. Fall vegetable crop planting becoming more active, southern Peninsula areas. Okra harvesting active, Miami-Dade County. Rain all citrus areas; groves, trees, new crop fruit in excellent condition; abundant new foliage on hedged, topped trees. Some June, later bloom fruit showing. Few fresh squeeze operations still open. Caretakers cutting cover crops, spraying, fertilizing, herbiciding; dead trees being pushed out, burned. Some resets planted. Pasture feed 15 fair%, 80% good, 5% excellent. Cattle 5% fair, 90% good, 5% excellent. Statewide pasture feed generally good. Panhandle, North: armyworms causing some damage. Central, South: flooding hurting pastures. North: most pastures in good condition; some in fair condition due to short soil moisture. Statewide: most cattle in good condition.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for field work 6.5. Soil 28% very short, 48% short, 23% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 84% mature, 62% 2001, 78% avg.; 30% harvested for grain, 13% 2001, 21% avg. Hay 12% very poor, 29% poor, 37% fair, 20% good, 2% excellent. Sorghum 2% very poor, 16% poor, 39% fair, 37% good, 6% excellent; 3% harvested for grain, 1% 2001, 2% avg. Tobacco 68% harvested, 61% 2001, 64% avg. Apples 1% very poor, 19% poor, 37% fair, 42% good, 1% excellent; 11% harvested, 11% 2001, 8% avg. Pecans 4% very poor, 21% poor, 41% fair, 32% good, 2% excellent. Temperatures last week were below normal. In mid-week, a cold front swept across the State bringing cooler temperatures to many areas. Some areas reached record lows. Cooler weather brought relief to fields suffering from July's scalding temperatures. Low soil moisture levels continued. Drought conditions persisted across the state. Soils remained dry. Dry pastures continued to force cattlemen to feed hay. Hay conditions were poor. Apple conditions worsened from lack of rain. In some fields, peanut, cotton conditions declined. High winds disturbed some corn fields. Army worms were reported in hay fields, pastures. Growers sprayed cotton for insects. Farmers actively harvested tobacco, corn. Activities: Producers applied fungicides to grapes, pumpkins, routinely managed livestock, poultry.

HAWAII: Hot, dry weather continued throughout the State. Soil moisture, rainfall remained generally adequate. Harvesting will be active for bananas. Papaya production is active with improving fruit quality. Most vegetable crops continued to make favorable progress during the week, remained in fair to good condition.

IDAHO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil 19% very short, 47% short, 34% adequate. Irrigation water supply 7% very poor, 23% poor, 30% fair, 40% good. Potatoes 3% vines dying/killed, 7% 2001, 4% avg.; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 62% good, 21% excellent. Winter wheat 2% poor, 27% fair, 61% good, 10% excellent. Spring wheat 95% turning color, 91% 2001, 92% avg. Barley 95% turning color, 94% 2001, 89% avg. Oats 8% harvested for grain, 13% 2001, 15% avg. Alfalfa hay 79% 2nd cutting harvested, 86% 2001, 82% avg.; 15% 3rd cutting harvested, 19% 2001, 19% avg. Mint 26% 1st cutting harvested, 61% 2001, 52% avg. Dry Peas 14% harvested, 59% 2001, 43% avg. Lentils 6% harvested, 1% 2001, 13% avg. Onions 0% harvested, 5% 2001, 3% avg. Peaches 20% harvested, 20% 2001, 25% avg. Activities: irrigating, applying pesticides, providing water for livestock, harvesting small grains.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil 34% very short, 46% short, 20% adequate. Corn mature 1%, 2% 2001, 1% avg. Soybeans turning yellow <1%, 2% 2001, 0% avg. Oats harvested 98%, 96% 2001, 97% avg. Alfalfa second crop cut 96%, 99% 2001, 98% avg.; third crop cut 46%, 48% 2001, 40% avg. Rain is needed in most of the state as dry conditions have taken a toll on crops, farmers are facing uncertain yields if the drought-like conditions continue. Some hay crops have reportedly stopped growing. Dried up pastures are forcing farmers to feed hay to livestock. Some areas in southern states have not had any measurable rainfall since mid June. Scattered showers along with slightly lower temperatures across the northern, central part of the state this week have relieved some of the stress on soybeans but more rain is needed. Activities: Baling hay, maintaining irrigation equipment, working on harvesting equipment, picking sweet corn, mowing roadsides, waterways.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil 44% very short, 43% short, 13% adequate. Subsoil 35% very short, 43% short, 22% adequate.

Hot, dry weather continues. Major crops under severe stress again last week. Much needed precipitation many areas. Some areas received very little or no rain. Corn, soybean crops under severe stress, most areas of the state. Many corn fields being cut for silage in the southern region. Soybeans are aborting blooms. Hay crops, pastures in very poor condition. Pastures are rapidly drying up. Most critical areas for soil moisture are in the northeast, east central, southwest, south central regions. Many farmers are still very concerned about crop condition. Irrigation active where available. Spraying for weeds, insects continued. Root worms active. Spider mites are a problem in some fields. Temperatures averaged 5° below to 4° above normal. Precipitation averaged 0.00 to 1.36 inches. Third cutting alfalfa hay 24% complete, 47% avg. Pastures 29% very poor, 32% poor, 29% fair, 10% good. Livestock are in mostly good condition, welcomed the cooler weather during the week. Feeding of hay necessary, some farms. Activities: Cutting, baling hay, harvesting mint, cutting silage, selling grain, scouting fields, cleaning up, repairing equipment, cleaning out grain bins, mowing roadsides, pastures, hauling manure, taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork were 4.8. Topsoil 15% very short, 26% short, 55% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil 22% very short, 33% short, 42% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn, soybean conditions declined this week as many portions of Iowa continue to need moisture. The percentage of corn rated good to excellent fell from 63 to 59, while the same figures for soybeans fell from 65 to 58. Rains in the northwest portion of the state have helped improve conditions in that area, but portions of central, southern, especially southwestern state remain dry. Topsoil, subsoil moisture levels showed some improvement, driven by significantly better ratings in northwest state. Statewide precipitation totals were slightly below normal. Conditions for pastures, hay were generally unchanged. The oat harvest is rated complete for the state. Corn, soybean progress items remain ahead of normal, while the third harvest of alfalfa is now well underway. Oats 100% harvested for grain, 94% 2001, 98% avg.. Corn 4% very poor, 10% poor, 27% fair, 42% good, 17% excellent. Corn 99% silking, 96% 2001, 99% avg.; 42% doughing; 31% 2001, 32% avg.; 8% dented, 8% 2001, 5% avg. Soybeans 100% blooming, 95%, 2001, 98% avg.; 92% setting pods, 73% 2001, 85% avg.; 3% very poor, 11% poor, 28% fair, 44% good, 14% excellent. Pasture feed 23% very poor, 28% poor, 24% fair, 21% good, 4% excellent.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil 64% very short, 28% short, 8% adequate. Subsoil 61% very short, 31% short, 8% adequate. Drought-like conditions persist across most of state. Wheat 100 harvested%, 100% prev year, 100% avg. Corn 21% very poor, 27% poor, 34% fair, 17% good, 1% excellent; silking 99%, 100% prev, 100% avg.; in dough stage 71%, 83% prev, 71% avg. Sorghum 25% very poor, 31% poor, 27% fair, 16% good, 1% excellent; headed 62%, 80% prev, 75% avg. Sorghum turning 12%, 28% prev, 17% avg. Soybean 13% very poor, 27% poor, 33% fair, 23% good, 4% excellent; blooming 93%, 95% prev, 92% avg. Soybeans podding 63%, 75% prev, 71% avg. Third cutting alfalfa 79% completed, 83% 2001, 82% avg. Fourth cutting alfalfa 11% completed, 13% prev, 15% avg. Pasture feed 40% very poor, 29% poor, 22% fair, 8% good, 1% excellent.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil 54% very short, 34% short, 11% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 44% very short, 40% short, 16% adequate. Cooler but remaining dry; farmers are still looking for rain. Good yields expected in areas fortunate enough to receive needed rains. In general, later crops are more stressed than earlier planted crops. The jury is still out on soybean potential. Lower humidity made farm work a little easier. Jobs on the farm included preparing equipment for corn harvest, topping, spraying tobacco and preparing for tobacco harvest, clipping pastures, cutting and baling hay. Tobacco 7% very poor, 17% poor, 28% fair, 37% good, 11% excellent. Black shank severity is highly variable. Blue mold has been held in check by the dry weather. Burley tobacco topped 67%, 76% 2001, 5 yr avg. 59%. Burley tobacco cut 8%, 12% 2001, 5 yr avg 7%. Dark tobacco topped 85%, 93% 2001, 5 yr avg 80%. Dark tobacco cut 5%, 10% 2001, 5 yr avg 7%. Soybeans would benefit from widespread rain. Many corn fields are beyond the stage where rain would benefit. Hay 14% very poor, 26% poor, 31% fair, 26% good, 3% excellent. There were a few reports of supplemental feeding of hay to cattle. In some areas, lack of moisture has severely slowed or halted pasture growth. Some are concerned about livestock water supply.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Soil 10% very short, 32% short, 55% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn 2% very poor, 10% poor, 35% fair, 44% good, 9% excellent; 100% dough stage, 97 last week, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 94% mature, 77% last week, 99% 2001, 98% avg.; 24% harvested, 15% last week, 21% 2001, 37% avg. Hay 72% second cutting, 60% last week, 83% 2001, 65% avg. Peaches 91% harvested, 87% last week, 99% 2001, 99% avg. Rice 72% ripe, 60% last week, 58% 2001, 61% avg. Sorghum 53% ripe, 34% last week, 64% 2001, 48% avg.; 11% harvested, 4% last week, 9% 2001, 10% avg. Soybeans 14% turning color, 9% last week, 17% 2001, 12% avg. Sugarcane 1% poor, 16% fair, 46% good, 37% excellent; 7% planted, 2% last week, 6% 2001, 6% avg. Livestock 1% very poor, 5% poor, 39% fair, 49% good, 6% excellent. Vegetables 4% very poor, 28% poor, 40% fair, 26% good, 2% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.70. Topsoil 45% very short, 46% short, 9% adequate. Subsoil 63% very short, 28% short, 9% adequate. Range, Pasture feed 40% very poor, 31% poor, 23% fair, 6% good. Corn 39%

very poor, 26% poor, 20% fair, 14% good, 1% excellent; Corn silked 92%, 93% 2001, 91% avg.; 68% dough, 58% 2001, 48% avg.; 13% dent, 22% 2001, 18% avg.; 4% silage harvested, 2% 2001, 6% avg. Cantaloupes 69% harvested, 46% 2001, 65% avg. Peach condition 4% very poor, 10% poor, 66% fair, 20% good. Peaches harvested 64%, 44% 2001, 47% avg. Sweet corn harvested 60%, 53% 2001, 64% avg. Apple condition 4% very poor, 9% poor, 62% fair, 25% good, 17% harvested, 11% 2001, 9% avg. Cucumbers 63% harvested, 64% 2001, 67% avg. Potatoes 61% harvested, 94% 2001, 86% avg. Tobacco 8% very poor, 32% poor, 38% fair, 18% good 4% excellent; 73% bloomed 72% 2001, 76% avg.; 54% topped, 50% 2001, 45% avg.; 8% harvested, 19% 2001, 16% avg. Lima beans 22% harvested, 49% 2001, 24% avg. Snap Beans 67% harvested, 64% 2001, 59% avg. Soybean 31% very poor, 34% poor, 24% fair, 11% good, 58% setting pods, 37% 2001, 41% avg.; 77% blooming, 55% 2001, 60% avg. Tomatoes 44% harvested, 44% 2001, 53% avg. Watermelons 50% harvested, 33% 2001, 44% avg. Sorghum 30% poor, 60% fair, 10% good, 20% headed, 61% 2001, 64% avg. Other Hay second cutting 94%, 93% 2001, 86% avg. Other Hay third cutting 46%, 37% 2001, 35% avg. Other Hay fourth cutting 15% 2001, 6% avg. Alfalfa hay third cutting 70%, 74% 2001, 66% avg. Other Hay fourth cutting 4%, 20% 2001, 14% avg. Hay supplies 10% very short, 40% short, 47% adequate, 3% surplus. Dry conditions prevail again, causing soybean conditions to decline. Double cropped beans are struggling due to the lack of moisture. Corn continues to be stunted by recent conditions.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil 21% very short, 38% short, 39% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 15% very short, 40% short, 43% adequate, 2% surplus. All Hay second cutting 81%, 80% 2001, 83% avg. All Hay third cutting 11%, 21% 2001, 15% avg. Hay 9% very poor, 20% poor, 27% fair, 34% good, 10% excellent. Corn 42% milk, 44% 2001, 47% avg. Dry beans 79% blooming, 87% 2001, 89% avg.; 37% beans setting pods, 66% 2001, 64% avg.; 3% very poor, 9% poor, 40% fair, 46% good, 2% excellent. Oats 61% harvested, 76% 2001, 73% avg.; 3% very poor, 8% poor, 40% fair, 38% good, 11% excellent. Temperatures ranged from 2° below normal State. Rainfall limited. Abnormally dry conditions returned to most of Lower Peninsula. Average rainfall amounts ranged from none at most reporting stations to 0.09 inch southwest Lower Peninsula. Corn pollination taking place under good conditions although soil moisture getting short. Some fields tasseling with short stalks. Corn earworm damage higher than normal for early-planted corn. Soybeans responded favorably to recent rains, but grasshopper infestations starting to show. Many problem fields shaping up as Japanese beetles, soybean aphids remained below threshold. Majority of early-planted sugarbeet fields susceptible to cercospora leafspot sprayed with fungicide. Leaf wetness led to infection, growth of disease. Third cutting of alfalfa improvement over second cutting because of recent rains. Potato leafhoppers present many fields. Dry bean growth strong fields that had adequate moisture. Fungicide applications made to control white mold. Oat harvest continued. Insect activity last week included increased numbers of apple maggot, lesser peachtree borer, dogwood borer, Japanese beetle, grape berry moth, two spotted spider mites, and potato leaf hopper. Apples continued to size well. Peach harvest continued. Deer causing damage young cherry blocks southwest. Plum harvest continued. Blueberry harvest continued. Summer raspberry harvest ended. Fall raspberry harvest began. Birds a problem blueberries and peaches. Carrot harvest increased with good quality. Celery harvest continued with processing tonnage being shipped. Cucumber harvest continued with some poor pollination symptoms found. Overall, yield and quality good. Onion thrips numbers hovered at a threshold as controls applied. Powdery mildew observed on summer and winter squash, pumpkins. Yields, quality good, some color could be seen on pumpkin crop. Pepper harvest volume increased with good fruit size, quality. Aphid populations increased, some virus symptoms detected peppers. Potato fields benefitted from rain and cooler weather. Snap bean harvest progressed with good yields, quality. Leafhopper numbers very high some snap bean fields. Sweet corn harvest full swing with no disease problems, with good quality. Tomatoes for fresh market being packed. Fungal diseases, mite populations increased tomatoes. Also, a significant amount of blossom end rot noticed. Watermelon harvest began. Light fruit set noticed.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for field work 5.1. Topsoil 1% very short, 12% short, 80% adequate, 7% surplus. Spring wheat 95% turning ripe, 89% 2001, 93% avg. Barley 97% turning ripe, 92% 2001, 94% avg. Corn 85% milking, 58% 2001, 67% avg. Canola 2% harvested, 6% 2001, NA avg. Sweet corn 28% harvested, 22% 2001, 25% avg. Pasture feed 4% very poor, 12% poor, 33% fair, 43% good, 8% excellent. Dry beans 6% very poor, 7% poor, 35% fair, 44% good, 8% excellent. Potatoes 2% very poor, 3% poor, 23% fair, 43% good, 29% excellent. Sunflowers 2% very poor, 14% poor, 30% fair, 49% good, 5% excellent. Canola 47% very poor, 39% poor, 10% fair, 4% good, 0% excellent. Sugarbeets 3% very poor, 9% poor, 34% fair, 45% good, 9% excellent. Seasonably warm days, enough rainfall to restore most of the state to adequate moisture conditions, kept crop development on track. Much of the southwestern corner of the state, which had been very dry, received rains in excess of 2 inches during the week. In the areas which had been driest, the rain was reported to have soaked in, produced very little runoff, indicating that soils are still thirsty for more moisture. Intermittent rain has caused delays in completing the harvest of small grains, hay. Some areas have experienced much rain damage to grain or hay lying in the swath.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Soil 4% very short, 22% short, 68% adequate, 6% surplus. Corn 100% dough, 100% 2001, 99% avg.; 93% dent, 91% 2001, 92% avg.; 54% mature, 54% 2001, 59% avg.; 6% harvested, 5% 2001, 14% avg.; 73% silage harvested, 71% 2001, 61% avg.; 4% poor,

20% fair, 59% good, 17% excellent. Cotton 100% setting bolls, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; 12% open bolls, 10% 2001, 13% avg.; 3% poor, 13% fair, 61% good, 23% excellent. Rice 93% heading, 88% 2001, 80% avg.; 13% mature, 10% 2001, 6% avg.; 2% poor, 9% fair, 65% good, 24% excellent. Sorghum 81% turning color, 81% 2001, 76% avg.; 31% mature, 31% 2001, 24% avg.; 22% silage harvested, 7% 2001, 7% avg.; 2% poor, 7% fair, 70% good, 21% excellent. Soybeans 100% blooming, 100% 2001, 96% avg.; 90% setting pods, 95% 2001, 89% avg.; 21% turning color, 27% 2001, 21% avg.; 15% shedding leaves, 10% 2001, 9% avg.; 2% harvested, NA 2001, NA avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 56% good, 21% excellent. Hay 81% harvested (Warm Season), 77% 2001, 74% avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 54% good, 23% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 10% very poor, 34% poor, 23% fair, 33% good. Watermelons 99% harvested, 89% 2001, 86% avg. Cattle, 3% poor, 18% fair, 62% good, 17% excellent. Pasture 4% poor, 26% fair, 56% good, 14% excellent. Harvesting of early planted crops has begun. Many farmers are hoping for favorable weather to harvest their crops.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil 48% very short, 38% short, 14% adequate. Crops, pastures are continuing to suffer from the moisture shortage, as dry weather prevailed. Corn development is most advanced in the southwest, southeast districts where 73% or more of the crop is dented, becoming too mature to be helped by rain. Soybean podding ranges from 20% in the south-central district to 60% in the north-central and 65% west-central. Third crop alfalfa 66% cut, 56% 2001, 55% avg., with yields hurt by moisture shortage. Pastures 25% very poor, 27% poor, 32% fair, 15% good, 1% excellent, with supplemental hay feeding necessary in driest counties. Stock water supplies 7% very short, 28% short, 64% adequate, 1% surplus. Rainfall for the week averaged 0.35 inch, ranging from less than 0.10 inch in the northwest, northeast, west-central, southeast districts, to 1.30 inches in the east-central district.

MONTANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Topsoil 23% very short, 28% short, 43% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil 44% very short, 33% short, 22% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat 87% ripe now, behind last year, the 5-year average of 96%, 93%, respectively. Harvesting has continued and is 50% complete, compared to 74% last year, the 5-yr. average of 71%. Winter wheat 11% very poor, 23% poor, 48% fair, 15% good, 3% excellent. Barley 84% turning, compared to 92% for both last year, the 5-year average. Ripening in barley is behind, is now rated 36%, behind when compared to last year, the 5-yr. averages of 49%, 47%, respectively. Barley harvested is at 15%, compared to 23% last year, the 5-year average of 25%. Barley 8% very poor, 24% poor, 38% fair, 24% good, 6% excellent. Spring wheat turning slowed, is now at 84%, behind last year's 91%, the 5-year average of 93%. Spring wheat ripening 33%, behind both last year, the 5-year averages of 52%, 44%, respectively. Harvest of spring wheat 12%, compared with last year's 22%, the 5-year average of 21%. Spring wheat 7% very poor, 20% poor, 44% fair, 23% good, 6% excellent. Oats 88% turning, same as last year, behind the 5-year average of 89%. Ripening has progressed to 49%, compared to last year at 54%, the 5-year average of 50%. Harvesting of oats is rated 28%, ahead of both last year at 16% and the 5-year average of 19%. Oats are rated 10% very poor, 18% poor, 35% fair, 32% good, 5% excellent. Dry bean 0% very poor, 6% poor, 37% fair, 50% good, 7% excellent. Corn 1% very poor, 5% poor, 26% fair, 53% good, 15% excellent. Potatoes 0% very poor, 0% poor, 7% fair, 57% good, 36% excellent. Sugar beet 1% very poor, 8% poor, 20% fair, 51% good, 20% excellent. Ninety nine percent of the alfalfa hay is now harvested, compared to 98% last year, the 5-year average of 100%. Second cutting is 41% complete. All other hay harvested is at 95% complete, compared to last year and the 5-year average of 89%, 88%, respectively. Second cutting of all other hay is 26% complete. Pasture, range feed 19% very poor, 30% poor, 35% fair, 13% good, 3% excellent. Last year, 21% very poor, 24% poor, 31% fair, 20% good, 4% excellent while the 5-year average is 12% very poor, 19% poor, 34% fair, 28% good, 7% excellent.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil, subsoil moisture mostly very short to short across the State. Temperatures averaged from normals to 7° above normals for the week. Precipitation fell statewide, amounts ranged from traces to over 3.0 inches. Alfalfa 3rd cutting 62%, 43% 2001, 34% avg. Livestock producers providing supplemental feed to livestock on pastures, dry lot cattle, and/or culling deeper into their herds.

NEVADA: Temperatures warmed as the week progressed, exceeding norms by the weekend. No precipitation was received. Skies remained hazy due to smoke from regional wildfires. Open weather was conducive to haying. Third cutting alfalfa hay was being baled. Grass hay harvest progressed. Wheat, barley harvests continued. Triticale was being harvested for seed in the Orovada area. Silage corn condition good. Potato condition stressed due to June frost, hot July weather with bloom advancing. Garlic harvest was underway amidst poor market conditions. Cantaloup, sweet corn harvests underway for local markets. Mormon crickets, grasshoppers, and drought continued to hurt range condition. Some livestock movement necessary. Irrigation water very short in some areas. Main farm and ranch activities: Alfalfa hay harvest, other hay harvest, grain harvest, irrigation, pest control, weed control.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 6.8. Topsoil 20% very short, 37% short, 38% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil 15% very short, 41% short, 42% adequate, 2% surplus. Pasture feed 4% very poor, 14% poor, 31% fair,

41% good, 10% excellent. Maine Potatoes: condition excellent/good. Rhode Island Potatoes: 30% harvested, 20% 2001, 20% avg.; condition good/fair. Massachusetts Potatoes 15% harvested, 5% 2001, 15% avg.; condition good. Maine Oats: condition excellent/good. Maine Barley: Condition excellent/good. Field Corn: Condition good/fair. Sweet Corn 35% harvested, 40% 2001, 40% avg.; condition good/fair. First Crop Hay: 95% harvested, 99% 2001, 95% avg.; condition good. Second Crop Hay 75% harvested, 80% 2001, 65% avg.; condition good. Third Crop Hay 30% harvested, 15% 2001, 10% avg.; condition good/fair. Shade Tobacco 70% harvested, 50% 2001, 60% avg.; condition good/fair. Broadleaf Tobacco 65% harvested, 45% 2001, 45% avg.; condition good/fair. Apples 5% harvested, 5% 2001, 5% avg.; condition good/fair. Peaches 60% harvested, 25% 2001, 35% avg.; condition good/fair. Pears: Condition very poor. Massachusetts Cranberries: Fruit size avg/b. avg; condition good/fair. Highbush Blueberries 60% harvested, 50% 2001, 60% avg.; condition good. Maine Wild Blueberries 5% harvested, 25% 2001, 35% avg.; condition good/excellent. Throughout State, farmers with irrigation watered their crops to give relief from dry conditions. Non-irrigated crops showing signs of drought stress. Humidity eased up last week to facilitate making dry hay. Major farm activities included: Harvesting tobacco, potatoes, highbush, lowbush blueberries, apples, peaches, vegetables; weeding, cultivating fields; applying fertilizer; cutting dry hay, chopping haylage; mowing orchards, around fields; irrigating; monitoring for pests, disease; applying fungicides, insecticides.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 6.8. Top soil 35% very short, 55% short, 10% adequate. Temperatures were near normal at this point in the growing season, but rainfall amounts ranged from none to minimal across the Garden State last week. Irrigation pond levels were low in practically all areas of southern state. Continued dry conditions stressed row crops, hay fields, non-irrigated vegetables. Forage harvest continued with no weather related delays. Alfalfa hay regrowth has been minimal due to dry growing conditions. Cooler weather helped milk production levels rise. Pumpkins began to show drought stress, but were vining out well in central portions of the state. Warm, dry conditions pushed summer potato harvest ahead of schedule. Blueberry harvest is complete in most localities.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for field work 6.7. Topsoil 42% very short, 36% short, 19% adequate, 3% surplus. Wind damage to crops was 27% light, 5% moderate. About two-thirds of the reporting locations received some measurable rainfall during the week, although showers became fewer as the week progressed. Ruidoso, Quemado were the only locations that received over an inch. Temperatures were not far from normal, with a statewide average of 1° above normal. Hail damage was 5% light. Farmers were busy this week cutting alfalfa, irrigating, spraying for bugs, otherwise maintaining crops. Cotton, corn conditions declined slightly but remained in mostly fair to excellent condition. The cotton crop progressed to 95% setting bolls, 16% bolls opening. Corn doughing was at 55%, denting was at 35%. Peanut, pecan conditions also saw some decline in condition, with most of the crop still in fair to excellent condition. Irrigated sorghum was reported to be in fair to good condition, with 71% headed, 2% beginning to color. The drought is taking its toll on dryland sorghum, which was listed as 39% very poor, 61% poor. Progress is slow, with only 23% headed. Chile was reported to be in fair to excellent condition, the harvest was 30% finished. Lettuce planting has started and was 35% complete. Alfalfa was reported as 10% very poor, 10% poor, 38% fair, 31% good, and 11% excellent. 87% of the 3rd cutting was complete, 74% of the 4th, and 25% of the 5th. Cattle conditions were listed as 8% very poor, 22% poor, 39% fair, 31% good. Sheep conditions dropped from the previous week, were reported as 14% very poor, 23% poor, 30% fair, 24% good, and 9% excellent. Ranchers were busy culling, hauling water, supplementing feed. Range conditions continue to decline, with 37% listed as very poor, 34% poor, 23% fair, 5% good, 1% excellent. What little green the spotty showers produce, the livestock are quickly consuming. Substantial moisture is still badly needed, especially if ranchers are going to produce enough forage to carry their livestock over the winter.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork: 6.7. Topsoil 24% very short, 52% short, 24% adequate. Cool, dry week. Temperatures near or slightly below normal Northern, Western sections; near or slightly above normal Southeast. Most areas less than 0.25 inches of rain. Pasture feed 11% very poor, 34% poor, 38% fair, 14% good, 3% excellent. Corn 16% poor, 37% fair, 39% good, 8% excellent. Hay 10% poor, 31% fair, 54% good, 5% excellent. Haymaking in full gear. Alfalfa 2nd cut 95% complete, 89% 2001; 3rd cut 28%, 23% 2001. Clover-timothy 2nd cut 81% complete, 82% 2001; 3rd cut 18%, 23% 2001. Winter wheat 84% harvested, 92% 2001. Oats 41% combined, 60% 2001. Soybeans 13% poor, 39% fair, 43% good, 5% excellent. Dry beans in critical stage, need rain. Vegetable harvests gained momentum. Sweet corn picking 15% complete; later plantings need rain to fill ears. Onions fair; showing signs of moisture stress, thrips. Irrigation in high gear.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Soil 39% very short, 38% short, 23% adequate, 0% surplus. As Dry conditions persisted in state with most of the state receiving no measurable rain. Crops are exhibiting further signs of stress, but it will be difficult to assess the full impact of the drought on yields until harvest. Symptoms of severe drought stress on burley tobacco are causing some farmers to harvest early to prevent further crop damage. Pasture feeds continue to deteriorate, the short hay supply is being fed early causing anticipation of a possible hay shortage this winter. Disease,

pest pressures continue to increase with reports of army worms, corn ear worms, bean leaf beetles.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil 15% very short, 37% short, 47% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 17% very short, 34% short, 47% adequate, 2% surplus. Scattered rain showers slowed progress of the small grain harvest in many areas of the state. Barley 94% turning, 90% 2001, 87% average. Durum wheat 96% milk, 94% 2001, 91% average; 55% turning, 72% 2001, 62% average; 3% combined, 6% 2001, 8% average. Hard red spring wheat 87% turning, 87% 2001, 82% average. Oats 93% turning, 88% 2001, 85% average. Canola 83% turning, 87% 2001, 79% average; 48% swathed, 50% 2001, 42% average; 4% combined, 4% 2001, 6% average. Dry edible beans 80% podding, 85% 2001, 90% average; 41% fully podded, 33% 2001, 45% average; 6% lower leaves yellowing, 6% 2001, 15% average. Flax 66% turning, 65% 2001, 59% average; 3% combined, 2% 2001, 2% average. Potatoes 1% vines killed, 4% 2001, 4% average. Soybeans 46% fully podded, 31% 2001, 42% average; 5% lower leaves yellowing, 1% 2001, 4% average. Sunflower 83% blooming, 80% 2001, 75% average; 3% ray flowers dried/dropping, 3% 2001, 3% average. Emerged crop conditions: Durum wheat 4% very poor, 14% poor, 48% fair, 33% good, 1% excellent. Oats 24% very poor, 28% poor, 28% fair, 20% good, 0% excellent. Canola 9% very poor, 14% poor, 38% fair, 36% good, 3% excellent. Dry edible beans 3% very poor, 13% poor, 20% fair, 52% good, 12% excellent. Flaxseed 10% very poor, 19% poor, 32% fair, 37% good, 2% excellent. Potatoes 1% very poor, 4% poor, 18% fair, 57% good, 20% excellent. Sugarbeets 5% very poor, 10% poor, 29% fair, 45% good, 11% excellent. Sunflower 4% very poor, 14% poor, 31% fair, 45% good, 6% excellent. Hay 26% very poor, 36% poor, 29% fair, 9% good, 0% excellent. Pasture, range feeds 30% very poor, 29% poor, 27% fair, 13% good, 1% excellent. Stockwater supplies were 16% very short, 25% short, 58% adequate, 1% surplus.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil 54% very short, 34% short, 12% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn silked 90%, 97% 2001, 97% avg.; in dough 25%, 44% 2001, 47% avg.; dented 1%, 5% 2001, 7% avg. Soybeans blooming 89%, 96% 2001, 96% avg.; setting pods 51%, 79% 2001, 75% avg. Oats ripe 99%, 100% 2001, 99% avg. Oats harvested 87%, 95% 2001, 88% avg. Alfalfa second cutting complete 97%, 94% 2001, 96% avg. Alfalfa third cutting complete 34%, 35% 2001, 34% avg. Other hay second cutting complete 79%, 80% 2001, 79% avg. Other hay third cutting complete 21%, 22% 2001, 17% avg. Summer apples harvested 55%, 69% 2001, 60% avg. Peaches harvested 53%, 53% 2001. Potatoes harvested 15%, 29% 2001, 19% avg. Cucumbers harvested 48%, 50% 2001. Tobacco topped 42%, 54% 2001, 40% avg. Tobacco harvested 1%, 1% 2001, 4% avg. Corn 27% very poor, 30% poor, 30% fair, 12% good, 1% excellent. Soybean 20% very poor, 31% poor, 34% fair, 14% good, 2% excellent. Hay 13% very poor, 29% poor, 35% fair, 21% good, 2% excellent. Pasture feed 29% very poor, 32% poor, 28% fair, 10% good, 1% excellent. It was another dry week across the Buckeye State with rainfall amounts averaging only a quarter of an inch Statewide. The dry conditions continue to take a toll on the State's corn and soybean acreage, as well as hay fields, pasture land. Producers across the State continued harvesting hay, picking fruit, vegetables, topping tobacco, cleaning grain bins, clipping weeds this past week. Cooler temperatures, lower humidity during the first part of the week was a welcome sight to the State's livestock producers, but the sweltering conditions quickly returned by the weekend.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Subsoil 31% very short, 33% short, 36% adequate. Topsoil 21% very short, 40% short, 39% adequate. Winter Wheat 94% plowed, 93% last week, 95%, 92% avg.; 36% seedbed prepared, 29% last week, 20% last year, 23% avg. Rye 34% seedbed prepared, n/a last week, 28% last year, 24% avg; Oats 97% plowed, 95% last week, 95% last year, 90% avg; 30% seedbed prepared, 17% last week, 16% last year, 18% avg; Corn 75% dough, 70% last week, 82% last year, 83% avg.; 45% mature, 35% last week, 24% last year, 14% avg.; 2% very poor, 2% poor, 23% fair, 70% good, 3% excellent; Sorghum 97% emerged, 95% last week, 100% last year, 100% avg. Soybeans 82% blooming, 65% last week, 76% last year, 79% avg.; 56% setting pods, 45% last week, 61% last year, 55% avg.; 4% very poor, 10% poor, 28% fair, 51% good, 7% excellent; Peanuts 98% pegging, 93% last week, 95% last year, 97% avg.; 85% setting pods, 80% last week, 80% last year, 81% avg; 5% mature, n/a last week, 2% last year, 1% avg; Cotton 95% squaring, 90% last week, 95% last year, 97% avg. Alfalfa 94% 3rd cutting, 86% last week, 91% last year, 83% avg; 36% 4th cutting, 20% last week, 22% last year, 20% avg; 2% very poor, 10% poor, 35% fair, 48% good, 5% excellent; Other Hay 98% 1st cutting, 96% last week, 100% last year, 97% avg.; 65% 2nd cutting, 58% last week, 49% last year, 33% avg.; 5% very poor, 9% poor, 28% fair, 49% good, 9% excellent; Watermelons 85% harvested, 70% last week, 89% last year, 76% avg. Livestock 4% poor, 30% fair, 57% good, 9% excellent; Livestock: Cattle auctions reported an increase in trade of steers under 800 pounds, but a slight decrease in heifers less than 800 pounds. The price for feeder steers less than 800 pounds edged up an average of 20 cents per cwt. from the previous week, averaged \$79.80 per cwt. The price for feeder heifers less than 800 pounds was up an average of 40 cents per cwt. and averaged \$75.20 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil 45% very short, 36% short, 19% adequate. Subsoil 46% very short, 35% short, 19% adequate. Barley harvested 70%, 61% previous week, 53% 2001, 48% 5 yr avg. Spring wheat harvested 56%, 50% previous week, 64% 2001. Winter wheat

harvested 85%, 70% previous week, 76% 2001, 71% 5 yr avg. Range, Pasture 21% very poor, 28% poor, 38% fair, 13% good. Activities: Grain harvest started winding down in Sherman County, just getting started in Baker, Klamath counties. Some damage reported in Klamath County to second growth of alfalfa from smoke, lack of sun. In Union County, dryland wheat yields down 30-40%. Grass seed harvest winding down, peppermint harvest under way. Grain harvest ongoing in Willamette Valley. Mint harvest getting started. Grass seed harvest continued in most of valley, winding down in Polk, Washington counties. Sugarbeets for seed harvest under way in Marion County. Red clover in full bloom in Marion County, windrowing started in Washington County. Nursery operators are in a summer maintenance mode with lots of irrigating. Greenhouses are starting fall plants. Easter lily growers continued to prepare beds for planting. Some early fall plants starting to show up in retail outlets. Farwest nursery show in Portland on August 22 to 24 only two weeks away. Klamath County potatoes reported 1% knocked down, 2% turning, in Union County seed potatoes nearly ready to harvest. In Willamette Valley, fresh & processed vegetables being harvested. Very busy in processed snap bean, sweet corn fields as those crops harvested, sent to processors. Washington County reported potato harvest continued, onions near pulling stage, tomatoes ripening. Across most of State, range, pasture feeds continued to decline with ongoing lack of rainfall, high temperatures. At the extreme, Jackson County reported 95% very poor. Overall, livestock reported as being in good-to-excellent condition, with most counties reporting that supplemental feeding had begun. Jackson County reported that spring calves ready to be weaned, in good condition.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Soil 51% very short, 33% short, 16% adequate. Corn silk 84% complete, 82% 2001, 82% avg.; dough 38% complete, 47% 2001, 39% avg.; dent 8% complete, 7% 2001, 5% avg.; 21% very poor, 31% poor, 28% fair, 18% good, 2% excellent. Oats ripe 88% complete, 86% 2001, 85% avg.; harvested 72% complete, 60% 2001, 62% avg. Soybean 14% very poor, 32% poor, 29% fair, 23% good, 2% excellent. Potatoes harvested 10% complete, 12% 2001, 10% avg. Alfalfa second cutting 91% complete, 86% 2001, 88% avg. Alfalfa third cutting 57% complete, 51% 2001, 44% avg. Alfalfa fourth cutting 8% complete, 4% 2001, 4% avg. Timothy clover second cutting 57% complete, 49% 2001, 48% avg. Peach crop 22% fair, 78% good, harvested 60% complete, 54% 2001, 46% avg. Apple crop 37% fair, 59% good, 4% excellent. harvested 9% complete, 15% 2001, 15% avg. Quality of hay made 4% very poor, 7% poor, 25% fair, 47% good, 17% excellent. Pasture feeds 40% very poor, 28% poor, 21% fair, 10% good, 1% excellent. Principal farm activities included harvesting small grains; harvesting fruits, vegetables; harvesting forages, baling straw; fixing fences; machinery maintenance; preparing fall harvest equipment; fall tillage; cleaning barns; hauling, spreading manure; caring for livestock; scouting fields; spraying herbicides, insecticides; fertilizing; attending county fairs.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.3. Soil 49% very short, 40% short, 11% adequate. Corn 99% doughed, 97% 2001, 98% avg.; 85% matured, 61% 2001, 69% avg.; 27% harvested, 9% 2001, 16% avg.; 42% very poor, 32% poor, 22% fair, 4% good. Soybeans 74% bloomed, 67% 2001, 63% avg.; 40% pods set, 41% 2001, 31% avg.; 6% leaves turning color, 3% 2001; 19% very poor, 31% poor, 39% fair, 11% good. Sorghum 90% headed, 80% 2001, 81% avg.; 64% turned color, 59% 2001, 59% avg.; 18% matured, 18% 2001, 17% avg.; 7% harvested, 4% 2001, 6% avg.; 9% very poor, 31% poor, 30% fair, 30% good. Cotton 99% squared, 98% 2001, 99% avg.; Cotton 80% bolls set, 75% 2001, 78% avg.; 7% bolls opened, 3% 2001, 4% avg; 7% very poor, 33% poor, 51% fair, 9% good. Peanuts 99% pegged, 97% 2001, 87% avg.; 7% very poor, 11% poor, 45% fair, 31% good, 6% excellent. Pastures 28% very poor, 37% poor, 27% fair, 8% good. Sweet potatoes 7% poor, 49% fair, 44% good. Tobacco 100% topped, 100% 2001, 100% avg.; Tobacco 56% harvested, 56% 2001, 56% avg.; 8% stalks destroyed, 8% 2001, 13% avg.; 10% very poor, 17% poor, 37% fair, 33% good, 3% excellent. Hay 86% harvested, 79% 2001, 87% avg.; 26% very poor, 28% poor, 35% fair, 11% good. Peaches 80% harvested, 76% 2001, 84% avg.; 3% poor, 34% fair, 49% good, 14% excellent. Apples 43% fair, 56% good, 1% excellent. Watermelons 98% harvested, 99% 2001, 99% avg. Cantaloups 99% harvested, 99% 2001, 99% avg. Livestock 2% very poor, 10% poor, 54% fair, 34% good.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for field work 5.1. Topsoil 35% very short, 33% short, 32% adequate. Subsoil 47% very short, 31% short, 22% adequate. Feed supplies 34% very short, 37% short, 28% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 39% very short, 32% short, 28% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter Rye harvested 95%, 85% 2001, 87% avg. Barley ripe 99%, 95% 2001, 94% avg. Sunflower 30% very poor, 29% poor, 32% fair, 8% good, 1% excellent. Sunflower blooming 68%, 72% 2001, 70% avg. Sunflower ray flowers dry 22%, 15% 2001, 15% avg. Sunflower bracts yellow 7%, 4% 2001, 10% avg. Corn tasseled 100%, 98% 2001, 98% avg. Cattle 6% very poor, 11% poor, 32% fair, 42% good, 9% excellent. Sheep 5% very poor, 11% poor, 27% fair, 47% good, 10% excellent. Range, Pasture 43% very poor, 29% poor, 19% fair, 9% good. Corn silage harvested 3%, 0% 2001, 0% avg. Sorghum silage harvested 5%, 0% 2001, 1% avg. Alfalfa hay 46% very poor, 30% poor, 16% fair, 8% good. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting harvested 82%, 86% 2001, 82% avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting harvested 33%, 27% 2001, NA% avg. Other hay harvested 93%, 89% 2001, 86% avg. Warm temperatures, scattered showers covered the state last week, bringing much needed precipitation to row crops, improving soil moisture conditions. Row crop conditions improved slightly from last week with the precipitation. Cattle, sheep are in mostly good to excellent condition, but feed, water supplies remain a concern for producers.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil 29% very short, 48% short, 23% adequate. Subsoil 30% very short, 44% short, 26% adequate. Tobacco 57% topped, 73% 2001, 66% avg.; 7% very poor, 15% poor, 29% fair, 41% good, 8% excellent. Burley 9% harvested, 14% 2001, 13% avg. Dark-air cured 9% harvested, 14% 2001, 12% avg. Dark-fire cured 9% harvested, 23% 2001, 14% avg. Pastures 18% very poor, 29% poor, 34% fair, 17% good, 2% excellent. Farmers across state continued to watch both crops, pastures deteriorate as soil moisture declined to critical levels in many areas. Most of the State received little or no rain last week. Crop conditions again declined, but the majority were still rated in the fair-to-good range. Tobacco harvest was underway in many locations with reported yields being highly variable. In many areas, dry weather has hurt the crop's potential to put on additional weight after topping. Some of the fields suffering from drought, disease were harvested early in order to salvage as much of the crop as possible. Poor pasture feeds, low pond levels have forced many cattle producers to provide hay, carry water to their animals. In addition, the dry pastures have left producers less optimistic about a good fall cutting of hay. Farmers were also busy topping tobacco, spraying cotton, harvesting corn silage.

TEXAS: Conditions remained hot throughout the week with only widely scattered thunderstorms occurring across the Plains, North area, the Edwards Plateau. Southern, Central locations received scattered thunderstorms as the result of moisture associated with tropical depression Bertha moving inland from the Gulf of Mexico. Crop development continued across the state with the best progress being seen in irrigated locations. Many dryland areas were beginning to suffer from lack of moisture as daytime temperatures remained hot. Harvest of summer crops became more widespread, with only minor delays occurring from passing showers. Land preparation for small grain planting moved forward across the state. Planting is expected to begin soon in some areas. Haying operations continued throughout the state with many producers reporting a surplus of hay supplies. Supplemental feeding remained about average for this time of year, however some areas remained dry, supplemental feeding demand was high in these locations. Water available for livestock remained very short in some areas, hauling water remained necessary. Insect pressure continued to expand, especially from greenbugs, armyworms, grasshoppers, boll worms. West Nile virus continued to expand with additional deaths being reported in equine. Small Grains: Land preparation for fall planting continued across the state. Planting will begin soon in some areas. Corn: Progress, development of irrigated corn remained good across the Plains. In some locations, the entire corn crop has been made with irrigation as little measurable rain has been received. Harvest continued to move forward in southern, central locations with variable yield reports. Aflatoxin continued to be a problem for some producers. Corn root worm, corn borer populations continued to increase in some areas. Corn 59% of normal compared with 64% last year. Cotton: Irrigated cotton continued to make good progress across areas of the Plains. Dryland cotton continued to respond well in most areas, however some cotton was dropping bolls, showing signs of moisture stress in some of the driest locations. Bollworm activity continued to increase in some areas. Some cotton was still young enough that boll worms could cause major damage if not controlled. Harvest moved ahead in several southern locations. Cotton 68% of normal compared with 45% last year. Sorghum: Harvest continued in central, southern locations, but was interrupted at times by passing showers. Some dryland sorghum was suffering and yields may be effected. Greenbugs, worms continued to be a problem for producers in a few areas. Sorghum 62% of normal compared with 45% last year. Peanuts: Good growth, development of peanuts continued across the state. Many fields appear to be ahead of schedule as growing conditions have been good this season. Irrigation remained active but is expected to decrease as maturity nears. A few late planted nuts were developing slowly. Peanut 82% of normal compared to 71% last year. Soybeans: Moisture stress, signs of a dry spring continued to become more evident in maturing beans. Harvest moved ahead in central, southern, North state locations. Rice: Rice condition remained favorable. Harvest moved forward in southern locations for early planted rice, however some fields have been slow to ripen, harvest had not begun. Rice 93% of normal compared to 89% last year. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit, Pecans in the Rio Grande Valley land preparation for fall planting remained active throughout the week. Recent tropical moisture should help the very dry soils. In the San Antonio-Winter Garden harvest of remaining melons continued. Land preparation for fall planting of spinach, cabbage, carrot, onion, wheat crops remained active. Some planting of squash, peppers, cucumbers began during the week. In East Texas growth, development of sweet potatoes continued. Harvest of remaining vegetables was mostly complete. In the High Plains growth, development continued for earlier planted potatoes, carrots, pumpkins, onions. Harvest of watermelons, cantaloups, cucumbers continued. Grape harvest moved ahead in areas of the Trans Pecos Region. Pecans: Good to fair nut development continued in most areas of the state. Some locations were experiencing problems with aphids. In other areas, walnut caterpillars were stripping leaves from trees. Scab, stem end blight continued to be a problem for some producers. Peaches: Harvest was mostly completed across the state. Range, Livestock: Range, pasture recovery continued but was slowing in many areas as tender forages began to suffer from lack of moisture. Hay baling remained active in most areas across the state. Some producers are indicating a bumper crop of hay this season. In some areas where hay crops were suffering from lack of moisture, prussic acid is expected to become a problem. Supplemental feeding remained necessary in areas that have remained dry. Producers in these areas were concerned about going into another winter without any regrowth of pasture forages. In

areas where rainfall has been adequate, supplemental feeding remained mostly suspended. Insect populations, especially armyworms, grasshoppers, continued to cause severe damage in some locations. In a few drought stricken areas, range, pastures remained dormant, water available for livestock was extremely short. Much concern continued over the spread of West Nile Virus.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 7. Topsoil 40% very short, 43% short, 17% adequate. Subsoil 37% very short, 39% short, 24% adequate. Winter Wheat 69% harvested, 77% 2001, 66% avg. Spring wheat 52% harvested, 47% 2001, 52% avg.; 8% very poor, 13% poor, 47% fair, 29% good, 3% excellent. Barley 49% harvested for grain, 56% 2001, 57% avg.; 3% very poor, 17% poor, 38% fair, 32% good, 10% excellent. Oats 98% headed, 95% 2001, 95% avg.; 34% harvested for grain, 31% 2001, 31% avg.; 91% harvested for hay or silage, 90% 2001, 83% avg. Corn 74% silked, 80% 2001, 70% avg.; 13% dough stage, 2% very poor, 7% poor, 37% fair, 44% good, 10% excellent; height 78 inches, 75 inches 2001, 74 inches avg. Alfalfa hay: second cutting 93%, 91% 2001, 89% avg; third cutting 25%, 32% 2001, 16% av. Other hay cut 97%, 100% 2001, 89% avg. Peaches picked 15%, 18% 2001, 23% avg. Cattle 2% very poor, 10% poor, 40% fair, 41% good, 7% excellent. Thirty-six percent of cattle have been moved from summer ranges, 35% of sheep have been moved. Sheep 2% very poor, 7% poor, 38% fair, 48% good, 5% excellent. Range, Pasture feed 35% very poor, 33% poor, 27% fair, 5% good. Irrigation water supplies 44% very short, 37% short, 19% adequate. Stock water supplies 37% very short, 46% short, 17% adequate. Activities: Irrigating crops, picking fruit, harvesting hay, small grains, caring for livestock. Temperatures were cooler last week in much of the state ranging from the high 80s to mid 90s while the southwestern region continued to experience 100° temperatures. Farmers continued to harvest small grains. Third cutting of alfalfa hay has begun in parts of state while some producers have reported that inadequate irrigation will prevent a third cutting. Livestock continued to be removed from summer range early in many areas throughout the state. Many ranchers have started hauling water to livestock. Dry weather has left many ranchers with poor grazing pasture prospects for fall.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil 32% very short, 42% short, 25% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 46% very short, 40% short, 14% adequate. Pasture 33% very poor, 36% poor, 21% fair, 9% good, 1% excellent. Livestock 3% very poor, 15% poor, 32% fair, 46% good, 4% excellent. Other Hay 25% very poor, 34% poor, 27% fair, 13% good, 1% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 6% very poor, 28% poor, 39% fair, 24% good, 3% excellent. Corn 25% very poor, 37% poor, 26% fair, 10% good, 2% excellent. Corn 97% silked, 94% 2001, 91% 5-yr avg. Corn 76% dough, 61% 2001, 50% 5-yr avg. Corn 50% dent, 31% 2001, 25% 5-yr avg. Corn 19% mature, 5% 2001, 6% 5-yr avg. Corn silage 6% harvested, 2% 2001, 2% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 21% very poor, 30% poor, 33% fair, 14% good, 2% excellent. Soybeans 77% blooming, 67% 2001, 58% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 46% setting pods, 38% 2001, 32% 5-yr avg. Flue tobacco 5% very poor, 14% poor, 32% fair, 44% good, 5% excellent. Flue tobacco 10% harvested, 19% 2001, 17% 5-yr avg. Burley tobacco 2% very poor, 17% poor, 42% fair, 30% good, 9% excellent. Burley tobacco 2% harvested, 4% 2001, 2% 5-yr avg. Dark Fire Cured tobacco 1% very poor, 18% poor, 40% fair, 38% good, 3% excellent. Dark Fire Cured tobacco 10% harvested, 24% 2001, 16% 5-yr avg. Sun tobacco 10% very poor, 43% poor, 14% fair, 33% good. Peanuts 6% very poor, 15% poor, 30% fair, 43% good, 6% excellent. Peanuts 95% pegged, 98% 2001, 99% 5-yr avg. Cotton 2% very poor, 23% poor, 30% fair, 36% good, 9% excellent. Cotton 100% setting bolls, 98% 2001, 93% 5-yr avg. Cotton 15% opening bolls, 0% 2001, 0% 5-yr avg. Summer Apples 83% harvested, 68% 2001, 59% 5-yr avg. Peaches 72% harvested, 67% 2001, 55% 5-yr avg. State experienced more hot, dry weather, below average rainfall this week. Extremely dry conditions have caused crop yield potential

to remain low. Farmers continue to haul water, feed hay, silage to livestock. Soybeans, hay, pastures continue to deteriorate due to dry conditions, farmers are irrigating fields where water is available. Corn earworms are becoming a problem in many soybean and vegetable fields. Farmers continue to scout for corn earworm, mites, armyworm, thrips, other crop pests, apply insecticides. Activities: Early weaning, selling of cattle, harvesting vegetables, tobacco, corn silage.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9%. Topsoil 14% very short, 43% short, 67% adequate. Subsoil 35% short, 65% adequate. Highest temperature in State 97° in Hanford, lowest temperature in State 38° in Yakima. Eastern State continued to experience warm dry conditions. Wheat, barley harvests were in full swing last week. Winter wheat harvest 60% completed. Dry pea harvest was 20% completed. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 8% poor, 47% fair, 39% good, 5% excellent. Several counties have reported lower than expected yields. Early potato, sweet corn harvests were beginning in western areas. Potatoes harvested 25% completed. Onion harvest continued. Christmas tree growers were trimming and top working Noble and Fraser firs. Range and pasture conditions remained dry in the lower elevations. Douglas, Chelan counties have requested ECP assistance for livestock water. Second cutting alfalfa harvest finished up, while third cutting alfalfa and grass hay harvests continued. Third cutting alfalfa 30% completed. Range, pasture conditions 42% poor, 48% fair, 10% good. Blueberry, raspberry harvests were in full swing with excellent yields reported. Cauliflower, broccoli, pea harvest continued. Cucumber harvest began earlier than usual this season. Cherry harvest was wrapping up in the central areas area. Daffodil and tulip bulb harvests were nearly complete.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 5% very short, 55% short, 40% adequate, 3% very short, 39% short, 56% adequate, 2% surplus last week, 10% short, 80% adequate, 10% surplus in 2001. Corn 7% very poor, 10% poor, 38% fair, 40% good, 5% excellent; silked 76%, 72% last week, 83% 2001, 82% 5-yr avg.; doughing 35%, 31% last week, 30% 2001, 33% 5-yr avg.; dent 7%, 2% last week. Oats harvested 85%, 70% last week, 75% 2001, 78% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 5% very poor, 12% poor, 38% fair, 45% good; blooming 80%, 74% last week, 70% 2001, 77% 5-yr avg.; podding 40%, 36% last week, 30% 2001, 43% 5-yr avg. Tobacco, 2% poor, 23% fair, 75% good; topped 50%, 32% last week, 30% 2001, 46% 5-yr avg. Hay 1% very poor, 9% poor, 55% fair, 30% good, 5% excellent; Hay 2nd cut 70%, 59% last week, 50% 2001, 56% 5-yr avg. Apple 100% fair. Peach 100% fair. Cattle, calves 2% poor, 18% fair, 70% good, 10% excellent. Sheep, Lambs, 10% fair, 85% good, 5% excellent. Weather permitted farmers to continue with 2nd cutting hay, topping tobacco, harvesting small grains, fruits, vegetables. Cooler weather with little, if any, rainfall was common throughout the state.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Soil 17% very short, 34% short, 48% adequate, 1% surplus. Last week, state experienced its first week of below average temperatures after eight full weeks of normal or above normal temperatures. While most state farmers are thankful for the change in the temperature trends, many wish the precipitation trends would also change. Most farmers in the northern, central regions have been satisfied with the recent amount of rainfall; however, last week marked the sixth week in a row that farmers in the southern half of the state called for rain. And, similar to the water, patience is running out. Each rainless day means additional yield reduction. While Mother Nature's plans have not always been fair, state southern fields have had enough of her dry humor.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil 69% very short, 26% short, 5% adequate. Subsoil 71% very short, 28% short, 1% adequate. Stock water supply 49% very short, 30% short, 21% adequate. Barley 13% very poor, 13% poor, 30% fair, 42% good, 2% excellent. Spring wheat 55% very poor, 32% poor, 9% fair, 4% good. Oats 29% very poor, 23% poor, 33% fair, 15% good. Corn 12% very poor, 17% poor, 25% fair, 44% good, 2% excellent. Sugarbeet 8% very poor, 12% poor, 29% fair, 46% good, 5% excellent. Dry beans 9% very poor, 19% poor, 36% fair, 33% good, 3% excellent. Barley turning color 89%, 95% 2001, 94% average; mature 70%, 80% 2001, 73% average; harvested 47%, 58% 2001, 40% average. Spring wheat turning color 85%, 96% 2001, 90% average; mature 46%, 64% 2001, 60% average; harvested 25%, 27% 2001, 28% average. Oats turning color 74%, 83% 2001, 82% average; mature 48%, 57% 2001, 52% average; harvested 29%, 28% 2001, 24% average. Dry Beans bloom 85%, 98% 2001, 97% average; setting pods 60%, 74% 2001, 75% average; leaves turning 9%, 20% 2001, 9% average. Corn silked 77%, 70% 2001, 84% average; milk 32%, 36% 2001, 49% average; dough 0%, 15% 2001, 17% average. Winter wheat harvested 92%, 93% 2001, 89% average. Alfalfa 2nd cutting 44%, 59% 2001, 44% average. Other hay harvested 76%, 82% 2001, 76% average. Range, pasture feed 8% very poor, 26% poor, 12% fair, 4% good. Scattered rainfall helped some areas but much more needed.

August 8 ENSO Update

Warm episode (El Niño) conditions prevailed during July, as SST anomalies (departures from average) remained greater than +1°C throughout the central equatorial Pacific between 170°E and 120°W (Fig. 1). Atmospheric indicators of a warm episode (El Niño) include consistently negative values of the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI), since March 2002, and weaker-than-average low-level easterly winds during May-July 2002 throughout the equatorial Pacific.

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. The MJO contributed to a substantial weakening of the low-level easterly winds throughout the equatorial Pacific during July. As a consequence, drier-than-average conditions were observed over Indonesia and portions of Southeast Asia/ India during the month (Fig. 3). In addition, the weaker-than-average easterly winds contributed to a deepening of the oceanic thermocline in the central equatorial Pacific, evident by the increase in subsurface temperature anomalies (Fig. 2), and an increase in SST anomalies in the central equatorial Pacific during July.

The oceanic and atmospheric variables discussed above reflect the presence of weak-to-moderate 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.

Based on the current conditions in the tropical Pacific, on the SST predictions, and on results from historical studies of the effects of ENSO, we expect drier-than-average conditions to continue over Indonesia and eastern Australia during the next several months, and wetter-than-average conditions over southeastern South America during the next three months.

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.

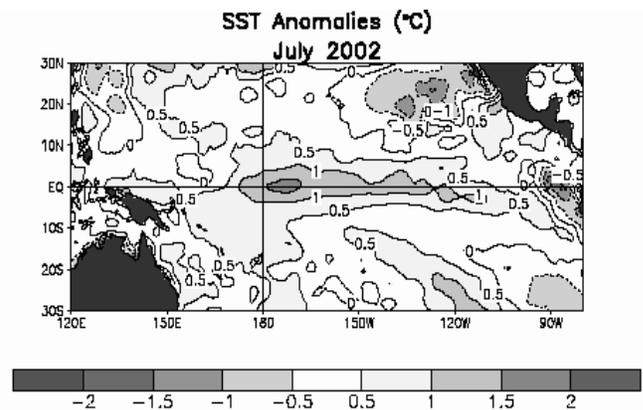


Figure 1. Sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies during June 2002. Departures from average (anomalies) are based on the 1971-2000 base period means. (Analysis based on NOAA/PMEL TAO buoy data, NOAA/AVHRR satellite data and ships of opportunity.)

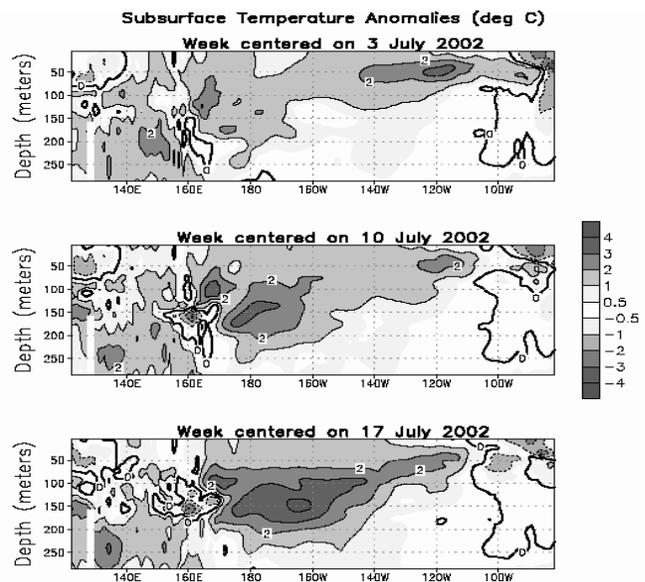


Figure 2. Depth-longitude sections of anomalous equatorial ocean temperatures for recent weeks. Contour interval is 1°C. Anomalies are departures from the 1981-2000 base period means.

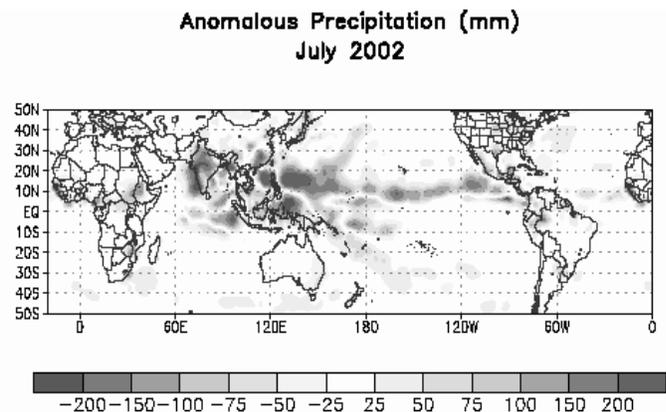


Figure 3. Data are obtained from a merge of rain gauge observations and satellite-derived precipitation estimates.

International Weather and Crop Summary

August 4 - 10, 2002

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Across northwestern Europe, unseasonably stormy, wet weather delayed winter and spring grain harvesting and reduced grain quality. Widespread showers benefited reproductive to filling summer crops across southeastern Europe.

FSU-WESTERN: Cooler weather and scattered showers stabilized summer crops in Ukraine and Russia but caused only brief delays in small grain harvesting.

FSU-NEW LANDS: Showers benefited filling spring grains in Kazakstan, while warmer, drier weather favored crop development in Siberia, Russia.

AUSTRALIA: Dry weather remained entrenched in eastern Australia, stressing drought-stricken winter grains.

EASTERN ASIA: Stressful weather persisted over the North China Plain, but conditions remained generally favorable for Manchurian summer crops.

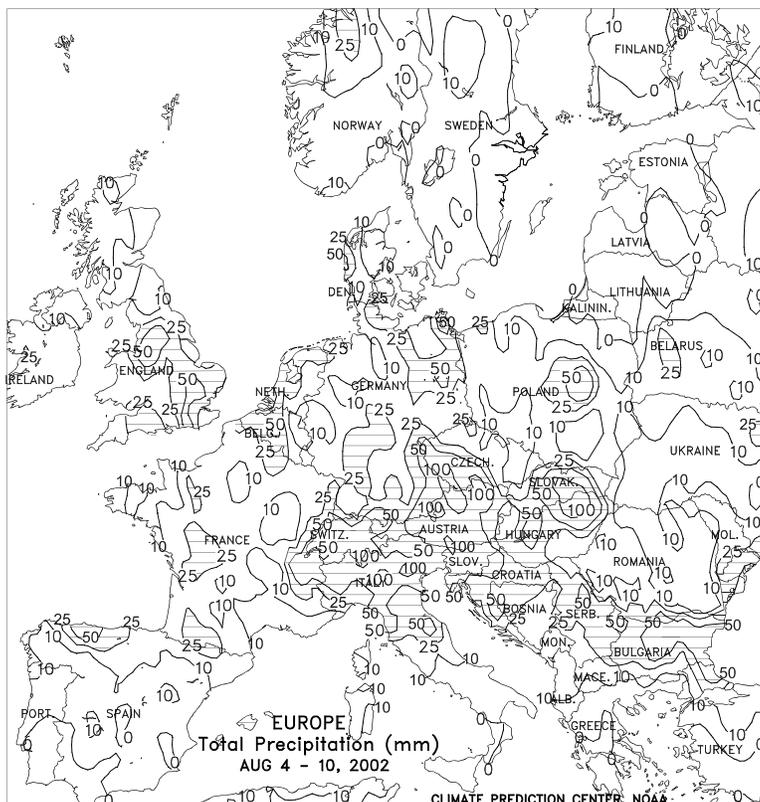
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Showers increased in northern Thailand, while heavy showers continued in the northern Philippines.

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon showers continued to increase throughout central India, providing stabilizing moisture to rice, oilseeds, and cotton.

CANADA: Showers benefited immature spring grains and oilseeds, but patchy frost likely caused some local crop damage.

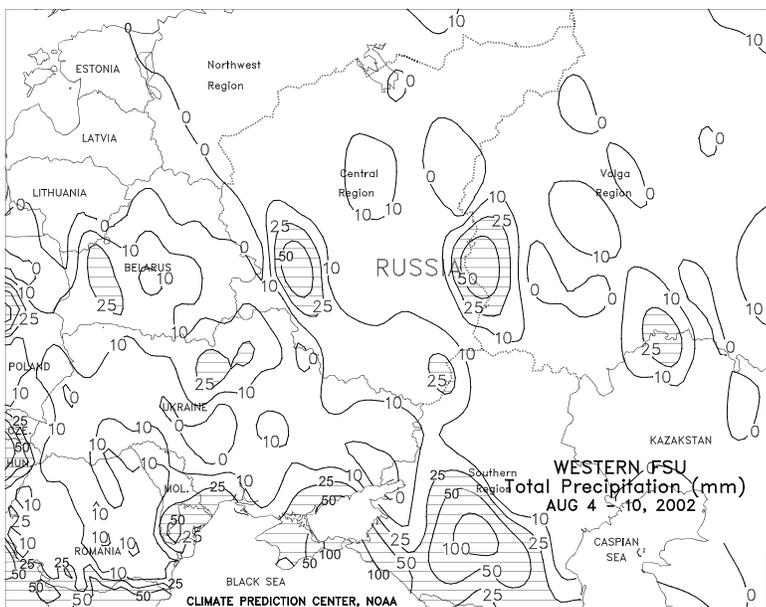
MEXICO: Showers favored reproductive corn across the western corn belt, while drier weather prevailed in the east.

SOUTH AMERICA: In Brazil, warm, drier weather improved conditions for coffee harvesting, while in Argentina, frosty weather slowed winter wheat emergence.



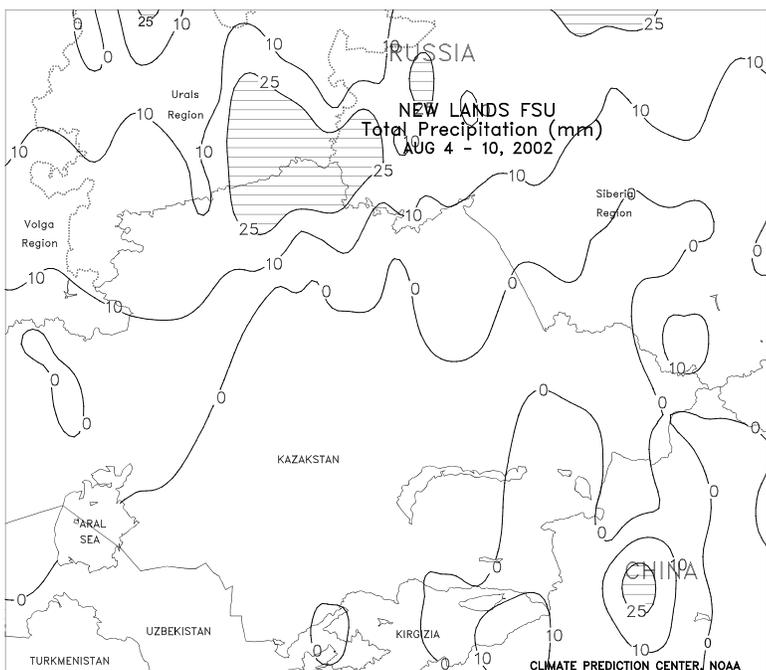
EUROPE

Yet another slow-moving low-pressure system brought unseasonably stormy weather to most of Europe. Across northwestern Europe, the continued wet weather (10-50 mm) delayed winter and spring grain harvesting and reduced grain quality. England and the Benelux countries have experienced the most persistent wetness during the previous several weeks. In France, scattered showers (5-35 mm) slowed winter grain and early sunflower harvesting, while Germany received more widespread showers (10-45 mm). In Poland, drier weather (5-25 mm, with isolated heavier amounts in central Poland) allowed some early winter grain harvesting to progress. In central and southeastern Europe, widespread moderate to heavy rain (20-70 mm) boosted moisture supplies for reproductive to filling summer crops, but slowed spring grain maturation and harvesting. However, in portions of the Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary, northern Italy, and Bulgaria, excessive rains (100-150 mm or more) caused flooding and local crop damage. The rainfall was the lightest but still beneficial in Romania (5-20 mm). In southern Spain, dry, but cool weather (temperatures 1-2 degrees C below normal) reduced irrigation requirements for summer crops. Across the rest of Spain, France, extreme southern Germany, and northern and central Italy, temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C below normal. The relatively cool weather reduced crop water use for irrigated and rainfed summer crops, but slowed development for tree crops and vineyards. Temperatures 1 to 2 degrees C above normal in Scandinavia and Poland favored winter grain maturation and harvesting. Temperatures were near normal elsewhere in Europe.



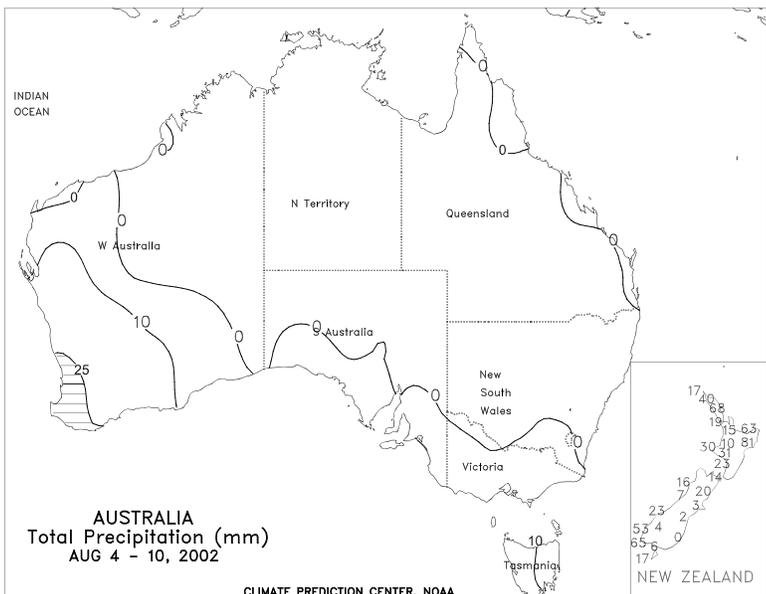
FSU-WESTERN

A strong cold front moved southward through the region early in the week, ending a heat wave that had plagued portions of Ukraine and southern Russia for several weeks. Maximum temperatures in these areas fell from the low 30s degrees C into the low 20s degrees C by week's end. The front produced scattered showers and thunderstorms as it progressed southward, helping to stabilize summer crops, but causing only brief delays in winter and spring grain harvest activities. The front stalled as it reached the southern portions of the Southern Region in Russia, producing heavy rain (25-100 mm or more) and lowland flooding. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal across Belarus, Ukraine, and southern Russia, and 3 to 6 degrees C below normal across northern Russia.



FSU-NEW LANDS

Spring grains were in the filling stage in the northern Urals and Western Siberia, Russia, while crop progress ranged from filling to maturing in the southern Urals and Kazakhstan. A cold front moved south through the Urals, Russia, and became stationary over northern Kazakhstan. As a result, beneficial showers (10-40 mm or more) fell along the frontal boundary, extending from the southern Urals, northeastward across major spring grain-producing areas in north-central Kazakhstan, into northern portions of the Siberia Region. Ahead of the front, welcomed warmer, drier weather spread into southern and eastern areas of Siberia, where wet weather had persisted during most of the growing season. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 5 degrees C below normal in the Urals and northern Siberia, near normal in north-central Kazakhstan, and 2 to 5 degrees C above normal in eastern Kazakhstan and the southern and eastern portions of Siberia. In cotton-producing areas of Central Asia, the hottest weather so far this summer prevailed over most areas, increasing irrigation requirements and accelerating crop development. On several days, maximum temperatures ranged from 38 to 47 degrees C, with nighttime lows around 20 degrees C.

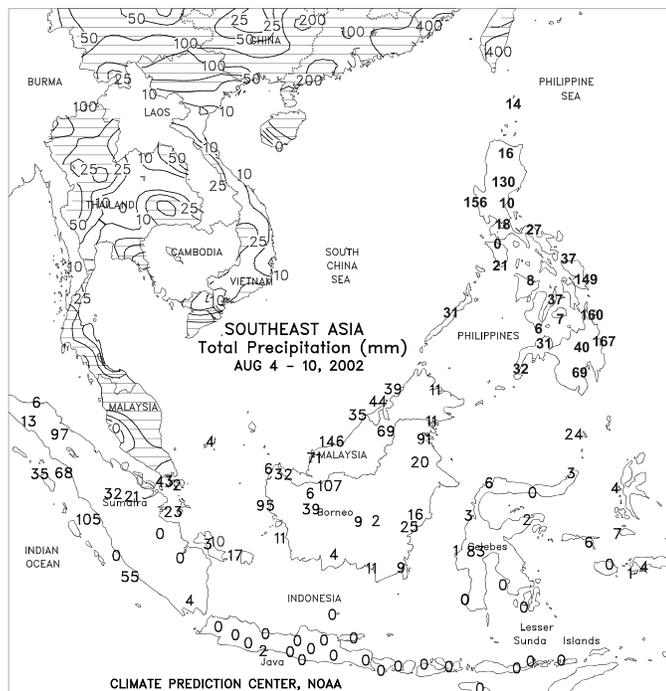
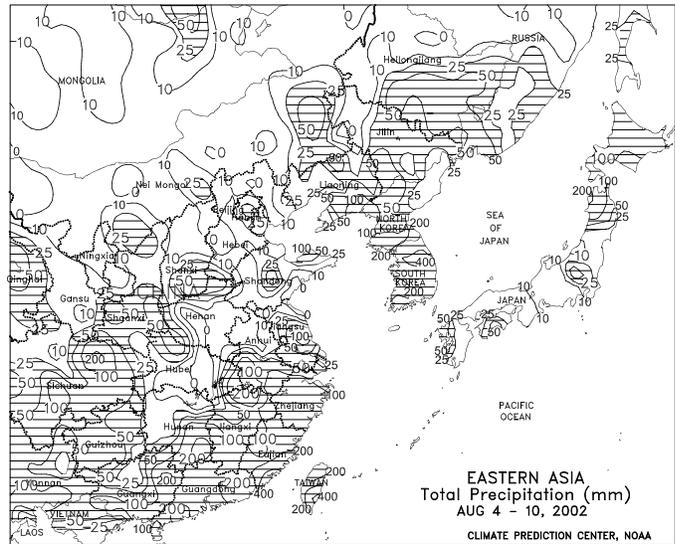


AUSTRALIA

In Western Australia, scattered showers (8-29 mm) helped moisten topsoils for vegetative winter wheat and barley, but much more rain was needed to improve subsoil moisture. Farther east, light showers (1-4 mm) were insufficient to prevent net drying in South Australia. Although crops in this area can likely withstand a short period of dry weather, these crops would deteriorate rapidly during an extended period of dry weather because of limited subsoil moisture. Elsewhere, unfavorably dry weather remained entrenched in northern Victoria, New South Wales, and southern Queensland. Drought-stressed winter grains will need timely rainfall during the spring to prevent significant declines in yield potential. Temperatures in southern Australia averaged about 1 to 2 degrees C above normal. In New Zealand, showers (5-35 mm) maintained moisture supplies in major agricultural areas.

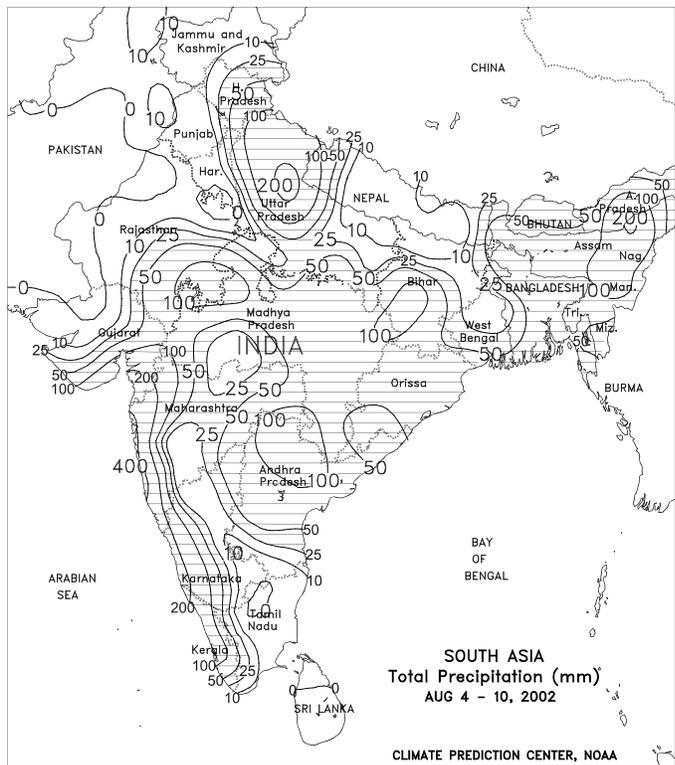
EASTERN ASIA

Warmer- and drier-than-normal weather continued to dominate the North China Plain, reducing moisture for immature corn and soybeans while causing local stress. Scattered showers brought some local relief, especially in southern Shanxi and northern Henan, but temperatures hit the middle 30s degrees C throughout the region as far north as southern Hebei. In contrast, unseasonably cool, showery weather (temperatures averaging 1-3 degrees C below normal; rainfall totaling 25-50 mm or more at most locations) maintained generally favorable growing conditions for summer crops throughout Manchuria. However, heavy rain (100 mm or more) likely caused some local flooding from southern Liaoning southward through the Korean Peninsula, with the heaviest rainfall (200-400 mm or more) in northern sections of South Korea. In contrast, mostly warm, dry weather continued in Japan's main rice areas, increasing irrigation requirements, but moderate showers (25 mm or more) returned to growing areas of northern Honshu and Hokkaido. In southern China, Tropical Storm Kammuri brought locally heavy rain (100-200 mm or more) to rice and sugarcane areas along the southern coast. Remnants of the storm eventually moved through the lower Yangtze Valley, causing some flooding, and heavy showers (50-100 mm or more) covered much of the Sichuan Basin.



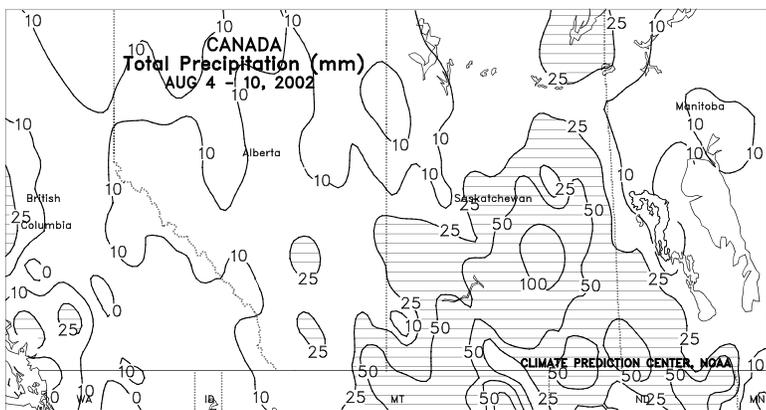
SOUTHEAST ASIA

An increase in showers (25-50 mm or more) benefited main-season rice in northern Thailand, but drier weather reduced moisture to corn and rice in central and eastern Thailand. Showers (10-25 mm) maintained moisture supplies to 10th month rice in northern Vietnam, while easing dryness to the south. In the northern Philippines, heavy showers (50-100 mm) continued to exacerbate wetness, while maintaining moisture supplies for main-season rice in the south. Moderate showers (25-50 mm) maintained moisture levels for oil palm in peninsular Malaysia and Sumatra. Generally dry weather prevailed in Java, Indonesia, where irrigation supplies were adequate for second-season rice.



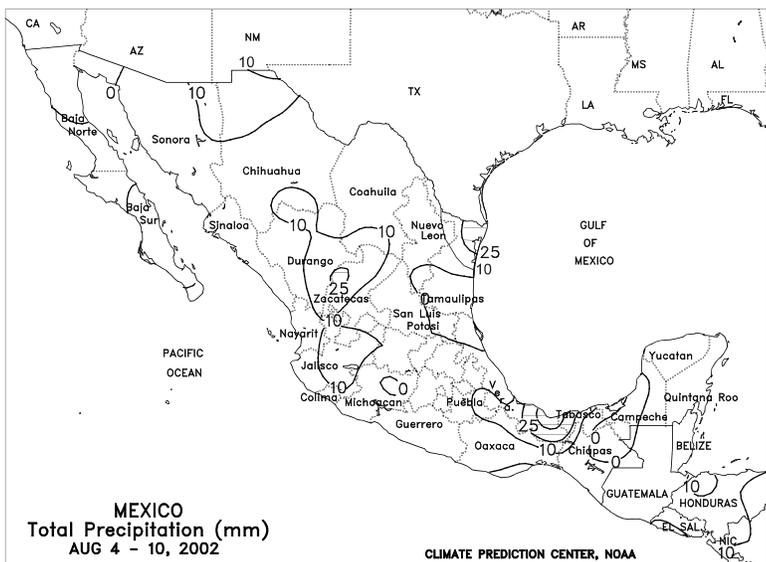
SOUTH ASIA

The monsoon continued to make a late surge after making poor progress most of the season. Shower activity (25-100 mm or more) increased throughout central India, but was especially significant in drought-stricken areas of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Gujarat. Showers over the past 2 weeks helped stabilize rice, oilseeds, and cotton. In the north, however, hot, dry weather continued to increase evaporative losses for irrigated crops. Heavy showers (50-200 mm or more) continued in eastern Indian States, Bangladesh, and along the southwestern Indian coast. The monsoon is typically well into Pakistan by this time, but has remained consistently well behind schedule. The average withdrawing of the monsoon begins September 1.



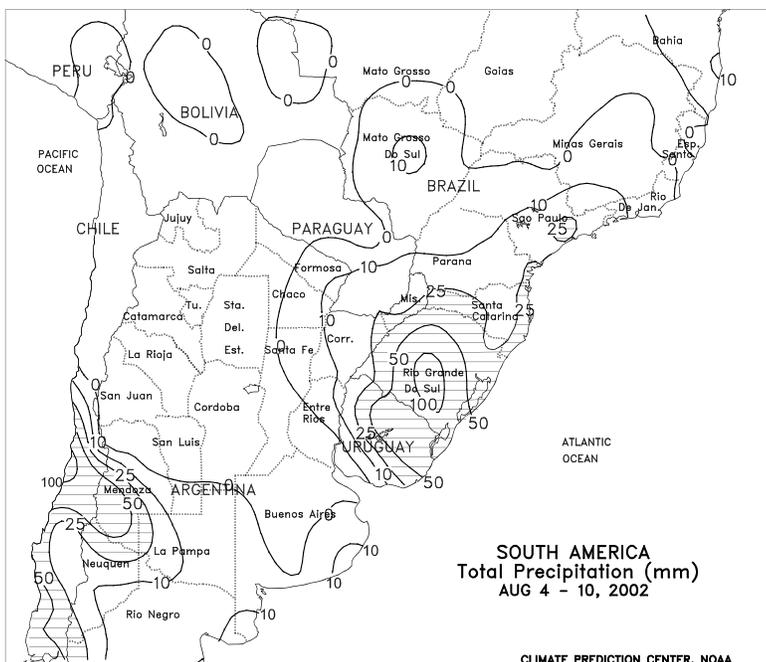
CANADA

Moderate to heavy showers (10-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) swept across the Prairies, greatly improving moisture levels for pastures and immature spring grains and oilseeds. However, the rainfall came too late to significantly improve prospects of drought-stressed crops in northwestern growing areas of Saskatchewan and neighboring parts of Alberta. Elsewhere in western Canada, light showers (5-10 mm or more) fell in the Peace River Valley. Much cooler-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging 3-5 degrees C below normal) continued to slow crop development, with freezing temperatures reported in Saskatchewan's northern and central growing areas. The freeze came 3 to 4 weeks ahead of schedule in the affected areas and likely caused local crop damage. Most Prairie growing areas usually experience their first autumn freeze in early September, meaning those crops still behind in development probably have only a few weeks left to reach maturity. In eastern Canada, mostly dry weather covered the major summer crop areas of Ontario and Quebec, favoring winter wheat and hay harvesting. Moisture was limited for normal development of corn and soybeans in southern Ontario, but below-normal temperatures (1-2 degrees C below normal, with highs in the upper 20s degrees C) lowered crop moisture demands. Winter wheat is reportedly at least 75 percent harvested in the major production districts.



MEXICO

Scattered light showers (5-20 mm) provided some moisture for summer crops and pastures across the lower Rio Grande watershed, but more widespread moisture is needed. Across the Southern Plateau, showers (10-30 mm) maintained favorable soil moisture for reproductive corn in the western corn belt. Drier weather (rainfall less than 10 mm) prevailed in the eastern corn belt, although soil moisture remained adequate. In northwestern Mexico, widespread moderate rain (15-40 mm) boosted irrigation supplies in the western Sierra Madre and favored pastures and summer crops in Chihuahua and Sonora. Scattered showers (10-80 mm) favored corn development across southeastern Mexico and the Yucatan Peninsula. Drier weather (less than 15 mm) was reported in Belize and Honduras, where moisture supplies remained adequate for field and tree crops. Temperatures were close to normal across Mexico, maintaining near-normal crop water use and irrigation demands.



SOUTH AMERICA

In southern Brazil, moderate to heavy showers (25-50 mm or more) maintained adequate to abundant moisture for winter wheat in Rio Grande do Sul, but drier weather redeveloped over the southern coffee regions (Parana and Sao Paulo), enabling a resumption in harvesting. Temperatures continued to average above normal (1-4 degrees C above normal) over most of southern Brazil, exacerbating the effect of the dryness on long-term moisture reserves. In addition, temperatures reached the middle 30s degrees C in the northern wheat areas (northern Parana, western Sao Paulo, and eastern Mato Grosso do Sul), likely renewing stress on reproductive to filling winter wheat following last week's beneficial rainfall. Elsewhere, drier weather favored cocoa harvests in southern Bahia. In Argentina, dry, seasonably mild weather supported winter wheat planting, but frost and freezing temperatures (temperatures ranging from -3 to 1 degrees C) limited early development. According to private analysts, winter wheat was 95 percent harvested as of August 10. Moisture was needed in most areas to ensure proper establishment.

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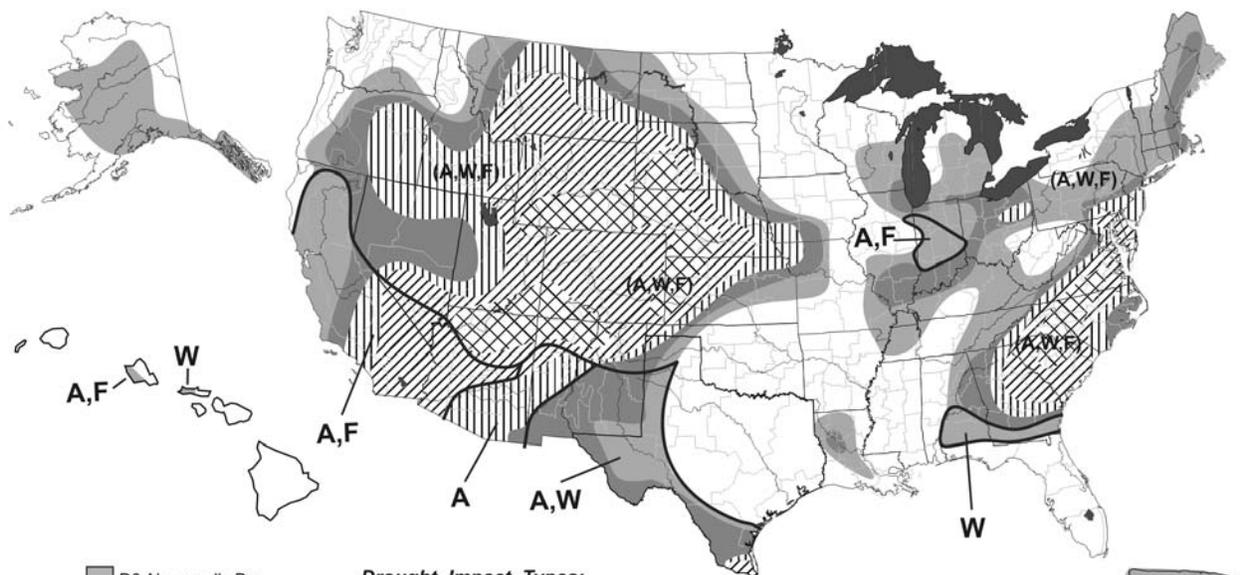
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service/Climate Prediction Center
Managing Editor **David Miskus** (202) 720-7919
Meteorologists **Eric Luebehusen, Brad Pugh,**
..... **Chester Schmitt**
Subscriptions **John Kopman** (301) 763-8000 ext 7534
..... **fax: (301) 763-8125**

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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U.S. Drought Monitor

August 6, 2002
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Drought—Moderate
- ▨ D2 Drought—Severe
- ▩ D3 Drought—Extreme
- ⊠ D4 Drought—Exceptional

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>



Released Thursday, August 8, 2002
Author: Rich Tinker, CPC/NWS/NOAA

Climate Prediction Center, W/NP52
Attn: *Weekly Weather & Crop Bulletin*
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC
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