

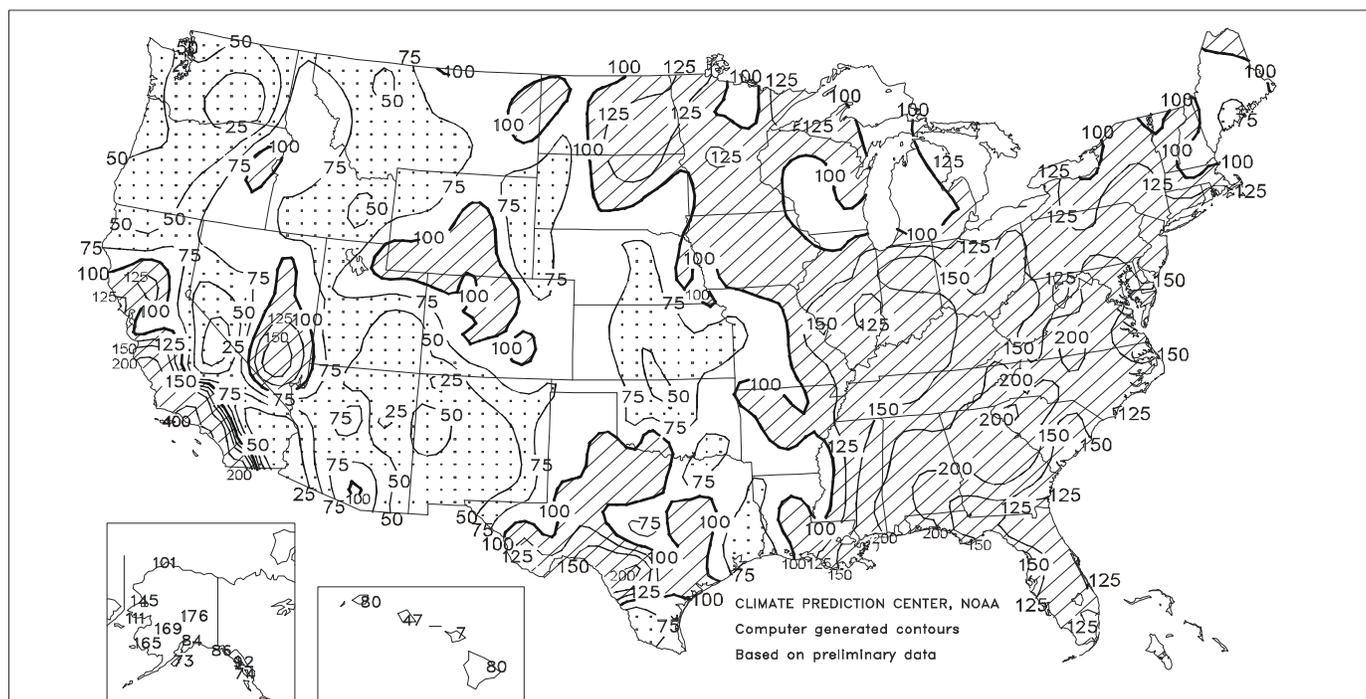
WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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 2003



During May-July, 2003, a persistent ridge, or area of high pressure, kept the West warm and dry, while a trough, or southward dip in the jet stream, kept the East cool and wet. In the Plains, a wet June helped offset a mostly dry May and July.

HIGHLIGHTS

August 3 - 9, 2003

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

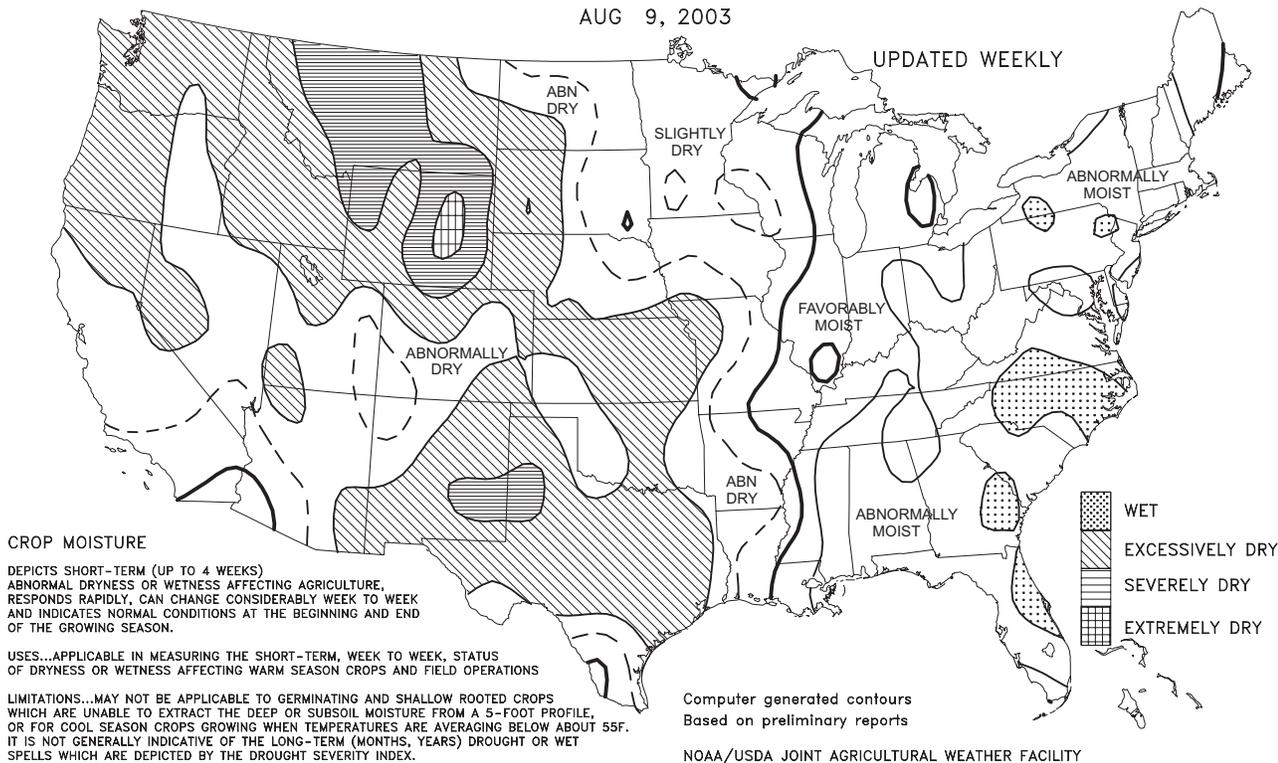
In the **Midwest**, near- to below-normal temperatures and mostly adequate soil moisture levels continued to favor reproductive to filling summer crops. **Midwestern** crop stress due to soil moisture shortages and sporadically hot weather was limited to the **southwestern Corn Belt**. Farther south, hot, dry weather stressed pastures and hastened summer crop maturation in the **western Gulf Coast region**. In contrast, heavy rain soaked the **Southeastern and Mid-Atlantic States**, causing local flash flooding and increasing concerns for summer crop disease potential. Meanwhile, spotty showers on the **Plains** provided limited relief from a persistent pattern of hot
(Continued on page 5)

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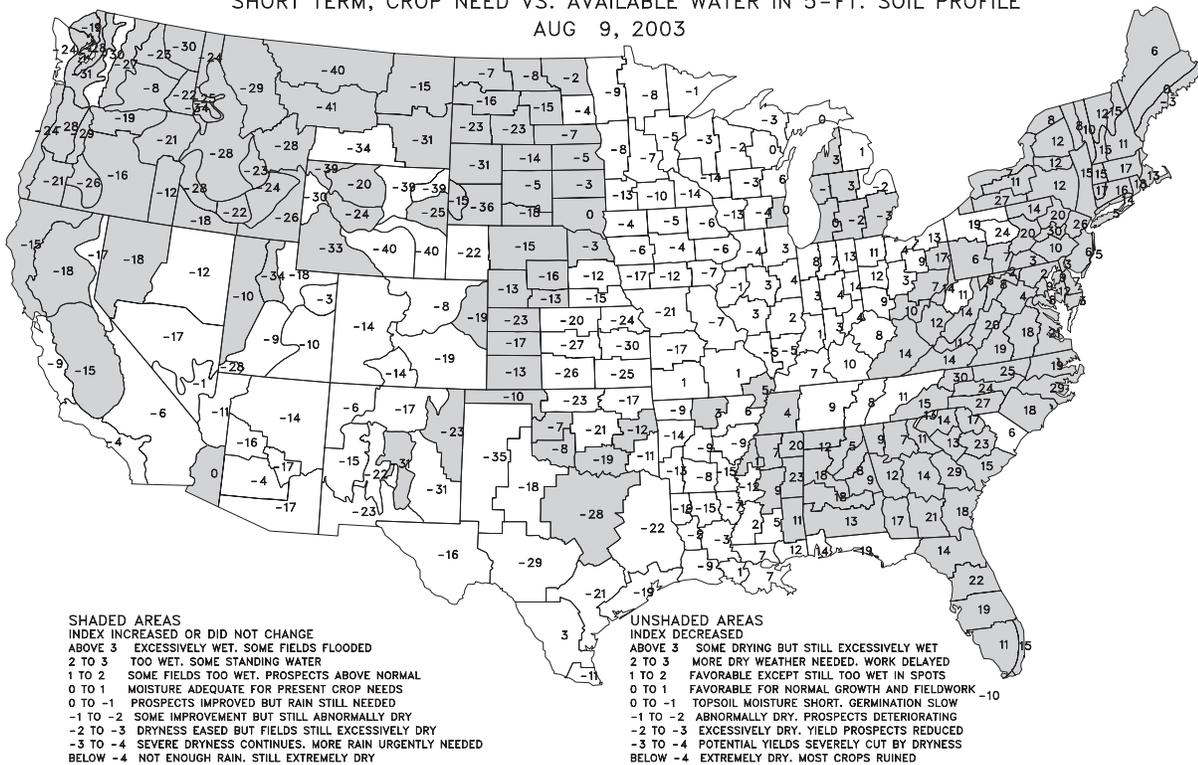
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Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
AUG 9, 2003

UPDATED WEEKLY



Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
AUG 9, 2003



Weather Data for Mississippi and the Missouri Bootheel

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 9, 2003

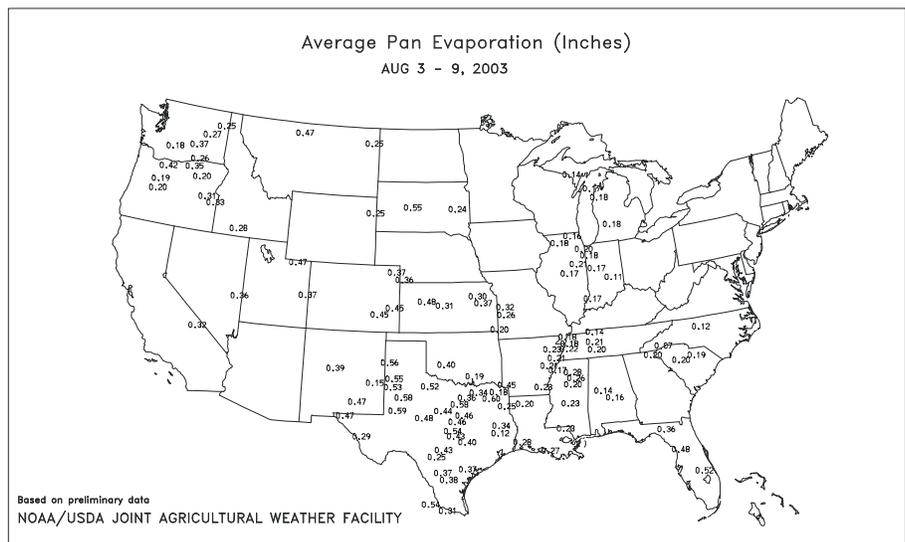
Data provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC),
the Southern Regional Climate Center (SRCC), and the University of Missouri.

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	PRECIP	
																		.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
MS BATESVILLE X	86	70	91	66	78	-2	0.68	0.02	0.28	9.93	98	40.01	112	-	-	2	0	4	0
BELZONI X	91	72	94	68	82	0	0.39	-0.45	0.30	8.60	84	29.25	75	-	-	5	0	2	0
CLARKSDALE X	90	71	93	70	80	-1	1.86	1.26	1.00	11.62	117	33.39	94	-	-	4	0	4	2
CLEVELAND X	90	71	94	69	81	-2	0.77	0.16	0.35	9.13	93	28.71	79	-	-	4	0	4	0
GREENVILLE X	90	72	95	68	81	-2	0.22	-0.34	0.12	8.11	88	-	-	-	-	4	0	2	0
GREENWOOD X	90	71	93	67	81	-2	0.90	0.30	0.77	10.37	109	29.33	82	-	-	5	0	2	1
INDIANOLA 1S ***	91	72	94	69	81	-	0.07	-	0.05	12.58	-	28.48	-	-	-	2	0	2	0
INVERNESS 5E	89	73	92	70	81	-	0.42	-	0.18	9.22	-	24.06	-	93	80	2	0	3	0
LYON	88	71	93	69	80	-	1.33	-	0.84	9.90	-	33.68	-	89	78	2	0	3	1
MACON	89	71	92	69	80	-	2.09	-	1.48	15.00	-	40.14	-	88	79	3	0	4	1
MOORHEAD X	89	72	92	70	81	-1	0.54	-0.09	0.31	8.26	83	27.73	75	-	-	3	0	6	0
ONWARD ***	92	-	95	-	-	-	0.23	-	0.21	5.65	-	-	-	-	-	4	0	2	0
PERTSHIRE ***	88	72	93	70	80	-	0.39	-	0.34	6.54	-	30.61	-	88	81	2	0	3	0
ROLLING FORK X	93	71	95	67	82	0	0.35	-0.31	0.24	8.79	96	29.91	82	-	-	7	0	3	0
SCOTT ***	90	73	94	71	81	-	0.00	-	0.00	6.85	-	-	-	93	83	2	0	0	0
SIDON	90	71	96	69	81	-	1.15	-	1.05	9.34	-	25.17	-	96	80	2	0	2	1
STARKVILLE ***	89	70	91	68	79	-2	2.30	1.50	1.24	15.71	167	41.17	113	87	79	3	0	5	2
TUNICA X	88	71	93	67	80	-2	2.01	1.43	2.01	10.11	103	25.23	71	-	-	2	0	1	1
TUNICA 1W ***	89	71	93	67	80	-	0.92	-	0.92	10.09	-	25.68	-	-	-	3	0	1	1
VANCE ***	88	71	91	69	79	-	0.93	-	0.77	9.75	-	26.01	-	-	-	2	0	3	1
VERONA	88	69	91	68	79	-	3.19	-	2.02	12.15	-	36.75	-	88	75	2	0	4	2
VICKSBURG X	91	74	93	69	82	0	0.13	-0.62	0.09	8.34	88	38.49	101	-	-	6	0	3	0
YAZOO CITY X	92	72	94	67	82	0	0.34	-0.50	0.24	8.97	96	28.02	72	-	-	6	0	2	0
STONEVILLE X	93	71	97	68	82	1	0.05	-0.75	0.05	9.82	104	27.74	76	96	83	6	0	1	0
MO DELTA	86	66	88	63	75	-3	0.36	-0.48	0.28	7.97	97	23.62	82	86	74	0	0	3	0
STEELE	87	69	90	67	77	-2	0.4	-0.07	0.28	8.08	89	34.1	108	88	77	0	0	3	0
GLENNONVILLE	86	68	88	66	76	-3	2.29	1.78	1.77	8.29	102	22.63	81	85	74	0	0	5	1
PORTAGEVILLE LF	87	69	89	67	76	-2	0.55	-0.19	0.26	11.97	137	31.43	105	89	74	0	0	5	0
CLARKTON	87	67	88	65	76	-3	2.89	2.38	1.23	10.47	128	28.56	102	84	75	0	0	4	3
CARDWELL	86	69	89	67	77	-2	0.32	-0.11	0.11	10.76	133	34.98	113	90	76	0	0	4	0
CHARLESTON	86	67	88	65	75	-3	0.07	-0.89	0.07	11.22	115	28.4	91	90	73	0	0	1	0
PORTAGEVILLE DC	87	69	88	68	76	-2	0.42	-0.32	0.35	11.72	134	29.49	98	90	75	0	0	4	0

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

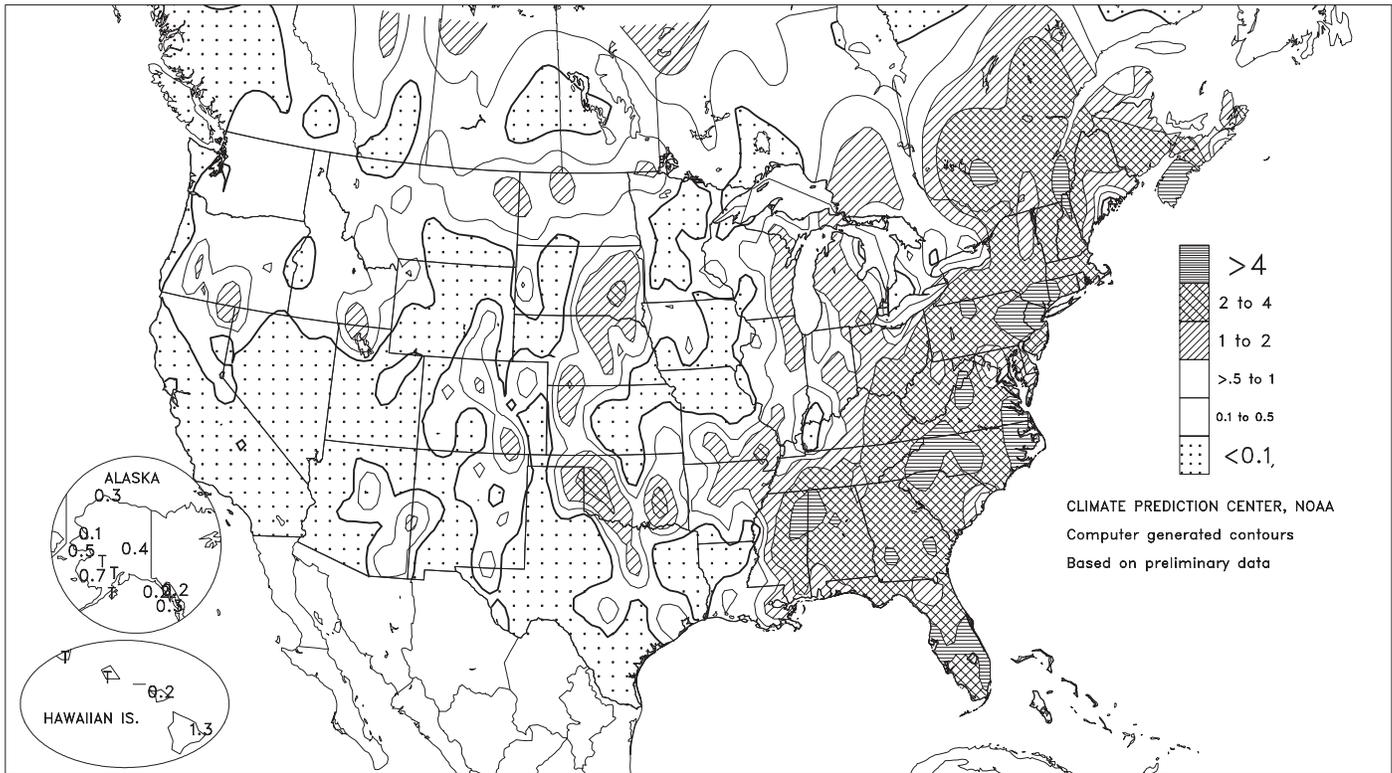
- X Based on 1971-2000 normals.
- Sufficient data not available.
- *** Based on incomplete data (5 days from August 3-7)

Weather and Crop Summary: Early-week heat and humidity gave way to less humid conditions with the passage of a cold front. The front provided scattered showers, leaving a few areas with excessive precipitation and others with minimal rainfall that did little to recharge soil moisture. Irrigation was still necessary and beneficial for some late-planted crops. Initial soybean and sorghum harvests started in most areas of the Delta, with good to excellent yields reported. Some corn was harvested, but grain moisture remained too high in many fields. Some rice fields were drained in preparation for impending harvest. Cotton was reaching maturity, with some fields showing open bolls.



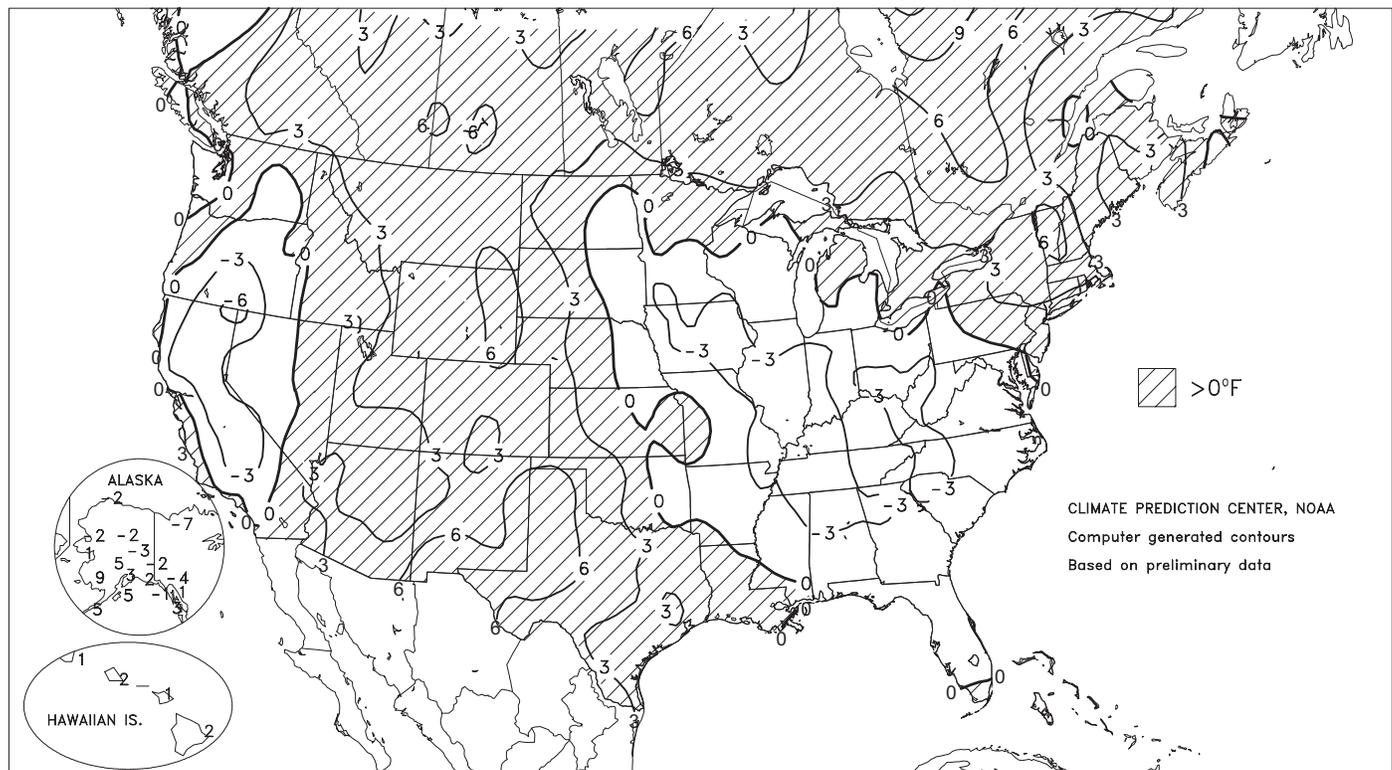
Total Precipitation (Inches)

AUG 3 - 9, 2003



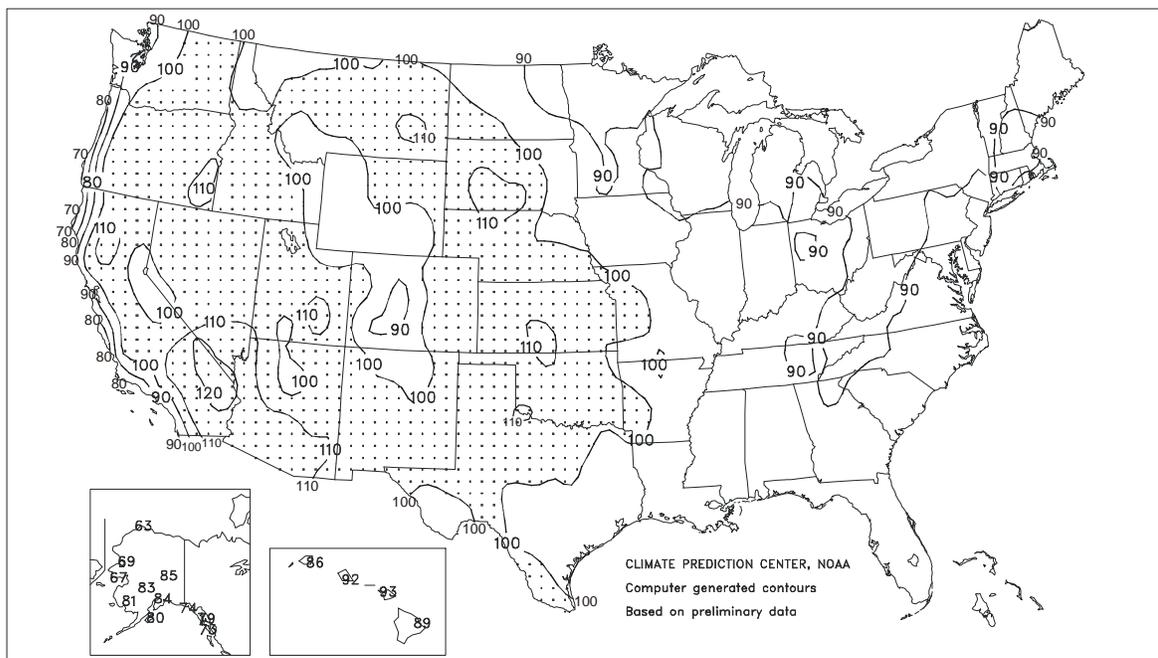
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

AUG 3 - 9, 2003



Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

July 2003



(Continued from front cover)

weather and diminishing soil moisture reserves. As a result, stress on the **Plains'** pastures and immature summer crops continued, but spring wheat harvesting progressed with few delays. Elsewhere, favorably cooler air overspread the **West Coast States**, although scattered showers provided little drought relief to dryland agricultural interests. Meanwhile, heat and dryness re-intensified across the **Intermountain West**, where weekly temperatures averaged up to 10°F above normal.

Hot weather persisted on the **northern High Plains**, while extreme heat shifted into the **South Central United States**. With 9 consecutive days of triple-digit heat (August 1-9), **Midland, TX**, tied its August record (previously established from August 11-19, 1969). However, **Midland's** streak ended on August 10 with a high of 97°F. Elsewhere in **Texas**, **Lubbock** notched five consecutive daily-record highs (105, 102, 104, and 105°F) from August 4-8, while both **Austin** locations (**Bergstrom** [108°F] and **Mabry** [110°F]) collected monthly record highs on August 8. The previous records were 107°F at **Austin-Bergstrom**, established on August 10, 1953, and 109°F at **Austin-Mabry**, registered on August 18, 1923. Several **Texas** locations, including **Dallas-Ft. Worth** (109°F on August 6) and both **Austin** stations, experienced their hottest weather since the September 2000 heat wave. Dry weather accompanied the heat, extending **Lubbock's** spell without measurable rain to 44 days (June 27 - August 9). Meanwhile in **Montana**, **Billings'** dry spell stretched to 45 days (June 26 - August 9), tying October 17 - November 30, 1934, for its third-longest streak on record. The longest spell in **Billings** without measurable precipitation was 51 days, from October 31 - December 20, 1939.

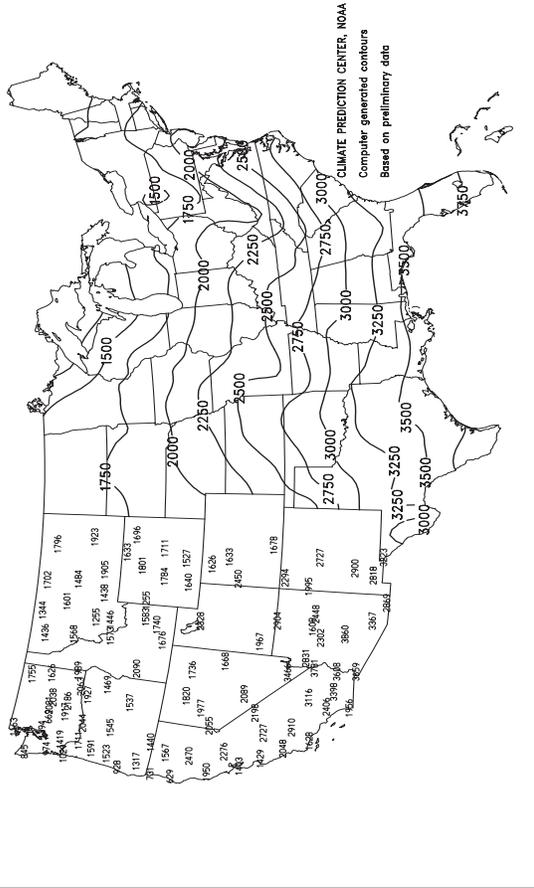
Farther east, **Greenville-Spartanburg, SC**, became the latest of several **Southeastern** locations to surpass its normal annual rainfall (50.24 inches), accomplishing the feat on August 8. Daily-record rainfall totals—including 3.00 inches in **Greensboro, NC** (on August 3), 3.40 inches in **Birmingham, AL** (on August 3), and 6.15 inches in **Tupelo, MS** (on August 6)—were scattered across the **East** throughout the week. **Birmingham's** August 3-6 rainfall totaled 7.36 inches. In **Florida** on August 9, daily-record totals in **Tampa** (3.34 inches) and **Sarasota-Bradenton** (3.53 inches) contributed to flash flooding in **west-central portions of the State**. Farther north, **Philadelphia, PA**, received at least a trace of rain on 15 consecutive

days (totaling 2.83 inches) from July 27 - August 10, its longest such streak since another 15-day wet spell from April 19 - May 3, 1950. The only longer streak in **Philadelphia's** records occurred in 1898, when precipitation fell on 16 consecutive days from March 16-31. Late in the week, heavy rain continued in the **northern Mid-Atlantic region** and **southern New England**, where August 7-8 totals included 3.42 inches in **Providence, RI**.

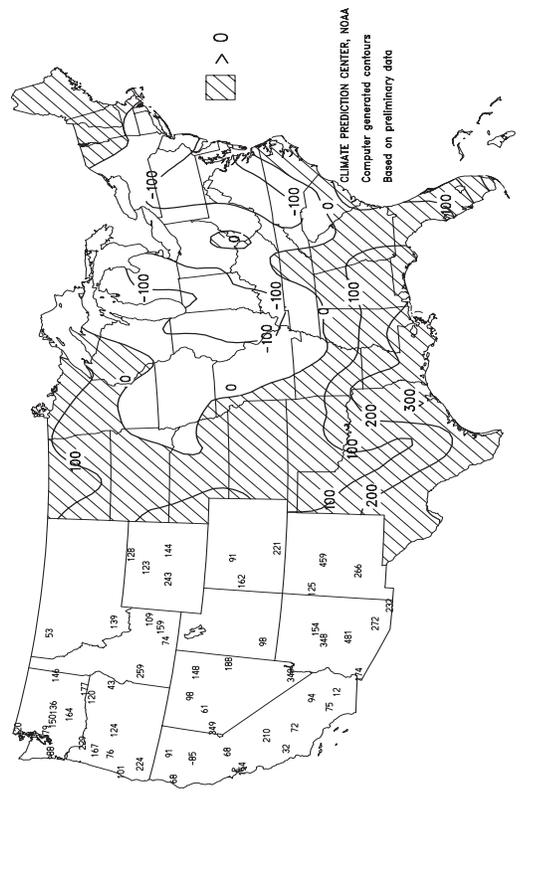
Record heat returned to much of the **West** toward week's end, boosting August 9 highs to daily-record levels in locations such as **Phoenix, AZ** (112°F), and **Simi Valley, CA** (103°F). Prior to the heat's return, a 67-day spell (May 31 - August 5) without measurable precipitation ended in **Yakima, WA**, with a 0.30-inch rainfall on August 6-7. It was **Yakima's** fourth-longest dry spell on record, but well shy of its 1987 standard of 104 days. By August 10, more than three dozen large wildfires were scattered across the **southern Plains** and the **West**, with the largest concentration of activity in the **northern Rockies**. According to the National Interagency Fire Center, wildfires charred 1.99 million acres of vegetation nationally through August 10, slightly less than 70 percent of the 10-year average.

Warm weather returned to **southwestern Alaska**, where weekly temperatures averaged up to 9°F above normal, but cool weather (as much as 3°F below normal) lingered for most of the week elsewhere in the State. **Northway** (35°F) collected a daily-record low on August 5. In contrast, **Bethel** closed the week with consecutive daily-record highs (78 and 87°F), including an August-record maximum temperature on August 9. It was the warmest day in **Bethel** since a high of 87°F on June 28, 1939. During the first 10 days of August, drier-than-normal weather prevailed across the majority of **Alaska**. Only a trace of rain (0.70 inch below normal) fell in **Anchorage**, while August 1-10 precipitation totaled 0.13 inch (11 percent of normal) in **Kodiak** and 0.22 inch (13 percent) on **Annette Island**. Meanwhile, a warm, mostly dry weather pattern prevailed in **Hawaii**, where weekly temperatures averaged as much as 2°F above normal. On August 3, **Honolulu, Oahu** (91°F), posted its fourth consecutive daily-record high, followed by another record (92°F) on August 6. Showers became more numerous in typically wetter windward locations during the second half of the week, when 72-hour (August 7-10) totals on the **Big Island** reached 3.19 inches in **Glenwood** and 3.04 inches in **Mountain View**.

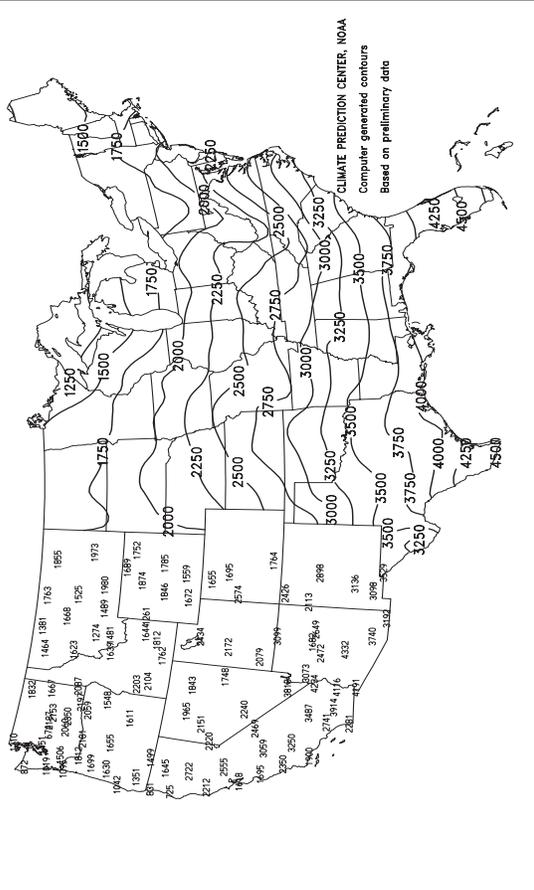
Total Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - AUG 9, 2003



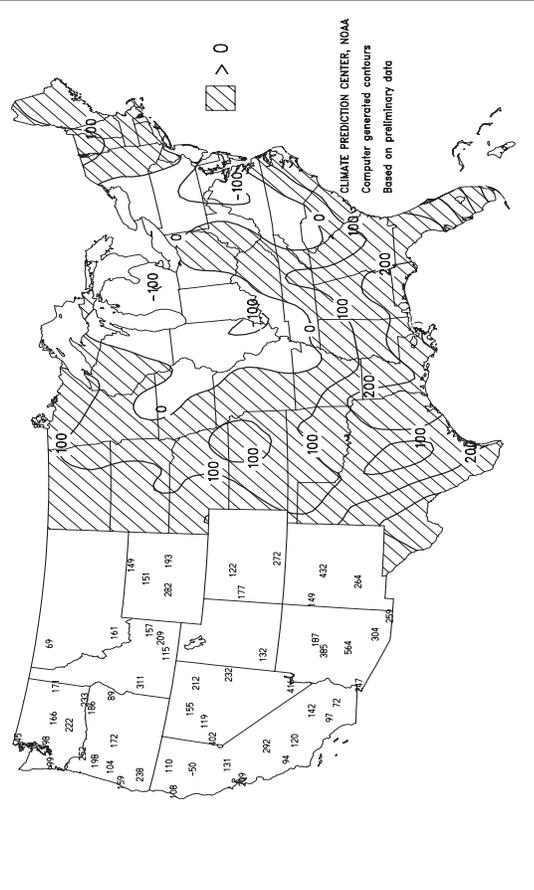
Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - AUG 9, 2003



Total Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - AUG 9, 2003



Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - AUG 9, 2003



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 9, 2003

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	87	68	90	65	78	-2	7.39	6.55	3.40	19.76	198	53.69	152	99	61	1	0	5	3	
	HUNTSVILLE	86	67	87	65	76	-4	2.16	1.42	1.48	13.97	146	38.70	106	96	70	0	0	3	2	
	MOBILE	90	73	92	71	82	0	0.94	-0.43	0.82	31.14	234	54.70	129	89	61	5	0	4	1	
	MONTGOMERY	87	71	91	69	79	-3	1.14	0.30	1.06	15.29	145	35.04	97	98	68	2	0	2	1	
AK	ANCHORAGE	72	51	80	46	61	3	0.01	-0.57	0.01	2.13	61	4.58	68	88	64	0	0	1	0	
	BARROW	44	31	58	30	38	-2	0.28	0.06	0.20	1.40	95	2.00	99	97	87	0	6	3	0	
	FAIRBANKS	66	46	75	42	56	-3	0.44	0.03	0.32	6.77	185	8.18	145	94	64	0	0	4	0	
	JUNEAU	69	45	79	42	57	0	0.20	-0.89	0.18	8.26	93	22.70	82	94	65	0	0	2	0	
	KODIAK	69	51	77	46	60	4	0.04	-0.77	0.04	10.01	95	45.19	109	90	72	0	0	1	0	
	NOME	59	46	69	38	53	1	0.48	-0.20	0.40	4.31	104	7.86	101	94	78	0	0	3	0	
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	81	50	83	46	66	0	0.27	-0.42	0.14	3.73	100	8.92	68	85	30	0	0	3	0	
	PHOENIX	108	88	112	83	98	6	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.64	46	5.05	113	30	21	7	0	0	0	
	TUCSON	102	78	106	73	90	5	0.00	-0.59	0.00	2.68	87	4.45	71	48	27	7	0	0	0	
	YUMA	108	83	111	81	96	2	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.02	5	1.37	93	56	32	7	0	0	0	
AR	FORT SMITH	93	72	98	68	83	0	1.01	0.48	0.82	6.89	84	17.76	68	94	51	6	0	3	1	
	LITTLE ROCK	91	73	95	70	82	0	0.40	-0.21	0.37	10.23	127	24.92	82	95	57	5	0	2	0	
CA	BAKERSFIELD	91	65	94	63	78	-5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	3.37	73	75	52	4	0	0	0	
	FRESNO	92	65	96	62	78	-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	5.78	73	67	45	6	0	0	0	
	LOS ANGELES	78	63	82	61	71	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	18	8.07	85	88	65	0	0	0	0	
	REDDING	89	63	94	57	76	-5	0.02	-0.01	0.02	0.66	85	18.64	85	78	49	3	0	1	0	
	SACRAMENTO	87	59	91	58	73	-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	36	8.35	70	89	33	2	0	0	0	
	SAN DIEGO	77	67	83	65	72	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	8.00	105	90	75	0	0	0	0	
	SAN FRANCISCO	73	60	77	58	67	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	10.17	76	90	69	0	0	0	0	
	STOCKTON	87	59	91	56	73	-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	4.80	53	83	50	2	0	0	0	
CO	ALAMOSA	85	49	87	44	67	3	0.00	-0.26	0.00	1.54	83	2.69	67	81	32	0	0	0	0	
	CO SPRINGS	89	61	94	58	75	6	0.08	-0.77	0.08	6.35	101	9.83	82	73	24	2	0	1	0	
	DENVER INTL	92	62	98	60	77	4	0.01	-0.47	0.01	4.50	99	12.18	126	69	23	6	0	1	0	
	GRAND JUNCTION	94	66	99	61	80	3	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.12	9	3.43	65	46	33	6	0	0	0	
	PUEBLO	98	62	102	57	80	5	0.10	-0.47	0.10	4.68	114	9.87	117	69	29	7	0	1	0	
CT	BRIDGEPORT	81	72	85	71	77	3	3.99	3.16	1.15	13.67	163	32.18	118	93	82	0	0	5	4	
	HARTFORD	82	71	85	68	77	4	3.93	3.09	1.99	13.69	159	30.50	111	96	75	0	0	7	2	
DC	WASHINGTON	83	72	85	68	77	-2	1.08	0.31	0.45	15.62	201	37.37	157	91	68	0	0	4	0	
DE	WILMINGTON	82	70	86	65	76	0	1.79	0.99	0.63	14.73	165	33.09	124	100	75	0	0	5	2	
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	88	73	89	73	81	-1	2.50	1.32	1.35	17.69	143	35.71	128	96	62	0	0	6	1	
	JACKSONVILLE	88	72	89	69	80	-1	0.57	-0.76	0.23	14.70	113	35.40	116	99	70	0	0	5	0	
	KEY WEST	91	82	92	80	87	3	0.41	-0.60	0.39	9.33	102	22.15	109	80	64	7	0	2	0	
	MIAMI	90	76	91	75	83	-1	4.47	2.85	2.08	22.83	140	39.53	125	90	64	5	0	7	3	
	ORLANDO	90	73	92	72	82	0	5.06	3.72	1.40	21.40	132	35.81	117	98	71	4	0	6	4	
	PENSACOLA	88	74	91	72	81	-1	1.00	-0.61	0.56	26.97	164	48.85	119	96	71	2	0	6	1	
	TALLAHASSEE	88	72	91	69	80	-2	1.96	0.28	0.76	24.43	143	43.70	104	95	82	2	0	5	2	
	TAMPA	87	75	90	72	81	-2	6.02	4.44	3.34	23.68	169	37.41	142	92	70	1	0	6	3	
	WEST PALM	90	75	92	73	82	-1	4.69	3.49	2.13	17.41	115	42.29	124	94	71	4	0	7	4	
GA	ATHENS	85	68	87	66	76	-3	2.24	1.35	1.24	16.58	175	39.10	127	97	74	0	0	5	2	
	ATLANTA	84	69	86	68	77	-3	1.84	0.97	1.50	14.54	147	40.59	125	97	72	0	0	3	1	
	AUGUSTA	85	70	88	69	77	-3	0.96	-0.02	0.55	18.01	189	42.79	149	96	75	0	0	4	1	
	COLUMBUS	88	72	90	70	80	-2	1.61	0.67	0.97	19.26	197	43.23	134	97	58	3	0	5	2	
	MACON	89	72	92	69	80	-1	1.33	0.46	1.03	20.82	232	45.71	155	95	61	4	0	5	1	
	SAVANNAH	89	73	91	71	81	0	0.85	-0.72	0.73	12.13	90	34.63	112	100	69	4	0	5	1	
HI	HILO	85	71	87	68	78	2	1.30	-0.90	0.35	18.01	86	45.18	61	90	74	0	0	7	0	
	HONOLULU	91	77	96	74	84	2	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.73	68	5.92	60	69	62	4	0	1	0	
	KAHULUI	88	72	91	66	80	1	0.16	0.05	0.08	0.29	34	9.08	77	83	67	2	0	2	0	
	LIHUE	86	75	86	71	81	2	0.01	-0.42	0.01	3.11	69	20.84	96	80	72	0	0	1	0	
ID	BOISE	92	64	98	62	78	2	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.46	39	7.32	96	51	32	6	0	1	0	
	LEWISTON	90	61	98	56	76	1	0.23	0.09	0.14	0.77	37	10.29	127	75	48	4	0	3	0	
	POCATELLO	92	53	99	48	73	3	0.16	0.02	0.16	0.30	17	4.52	56	63	31	5	0	1	0	
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	79	63	83	61	71	-2	0.90	-0.07	0.68	9.67	116	21.55	100	92	65	0	0	3	1	
	MOLINE	83	62	87	59	73	-2	0.02	-0.95	0.01	8.67	88	20.28	85	95	58	0	0	2	0	
	PEORIA	82	63	85	60	73	-1	0.09	-0.65	0.07	10.44	118	20.62	91	94	56	0	0	3	0	
	ROCKFORD	83	61	87	56	72	0	0.06	-0.83	0.06	6.37	64	15.16	66	96	56	0	0	1	0	
	SPRINGFIELD	83	62	85	58	72	-4	0.17	-0.60	0.15	10.88	131	20.61	93	99	63	0	0	3	0	
IN	EVANSVILLE	84	65	86	61	74	-4	0.03	-0.67	0.01	10.08	115	29.22	102	97	80	0	0	3	0	
	FORT WAYNE	80	62	84	59	71	-1	0.14	-0.66	0.07	14.64	169	29.10	128	98	61	0	0	2	0	
	INDIANAPOLIS	81	64	84	62	73	-2	1.10	0.19	1.02	11.68	120	29.93	115	96	63	0	0	3	1	
	SOUTH BEND	79	61	81	59	70	-3	0.61	-0.21	0.57	8.05	90	21.36	92	96	65	0	0	5	1	
IA	BURLINGTON	83	62	85	57	72	-4	0.05	-0.83	0.03	7.87	78	18.24	76	99	52	0	0	2	0	
	CEDAR RAPIDS	81	59	84	55	70	-4	0.10	-0.81	0.08	10.26	106	18.75	89	98	54	0	0	3	0	
	DES MOINES	84	65	88	63	75	-1	0.26	-0.75	0.26	8.53	85	23.13	104	90	55	0	0	1	0	
	DUBUQUE	81	60	85	54	70	-2	0.21	-0.75	0.08	7.45	82	16.11	73	96	60	0	0	5	0	
	SIOUX CITY	85	59	87	56	72	-2	0.38	-0.29	0.35	8.17	105	17.93	103	96	58	0	0	3	0	
	WATERLOO	81	57	86	53	69	-4	0.02	-0.89	0.01	7.55	74	19.29	89	97	59	0	0	2	0	
KS	CONCORDIA	93	65	98	64	79	0	0.34	-0.47	0.17	3.76	41	13.72	70	88	54	6	0	3	0	
	DODGE CITY	97	68	105	66	83	3	0.06	-0.61	0.06	4.70	65	13.01	84	88	34	7	0	1	0	
	GOODLAND	94	65	99	62	80	5	0.21	-0.48	0.17	6.36	82	12.48	84	87	46	6	0	2	0	
	TOPEKA	93	66	97	64	80	2	0.19	-0.62	0.16	4.76	49	17.11	76	88	48	7	0	3	0	

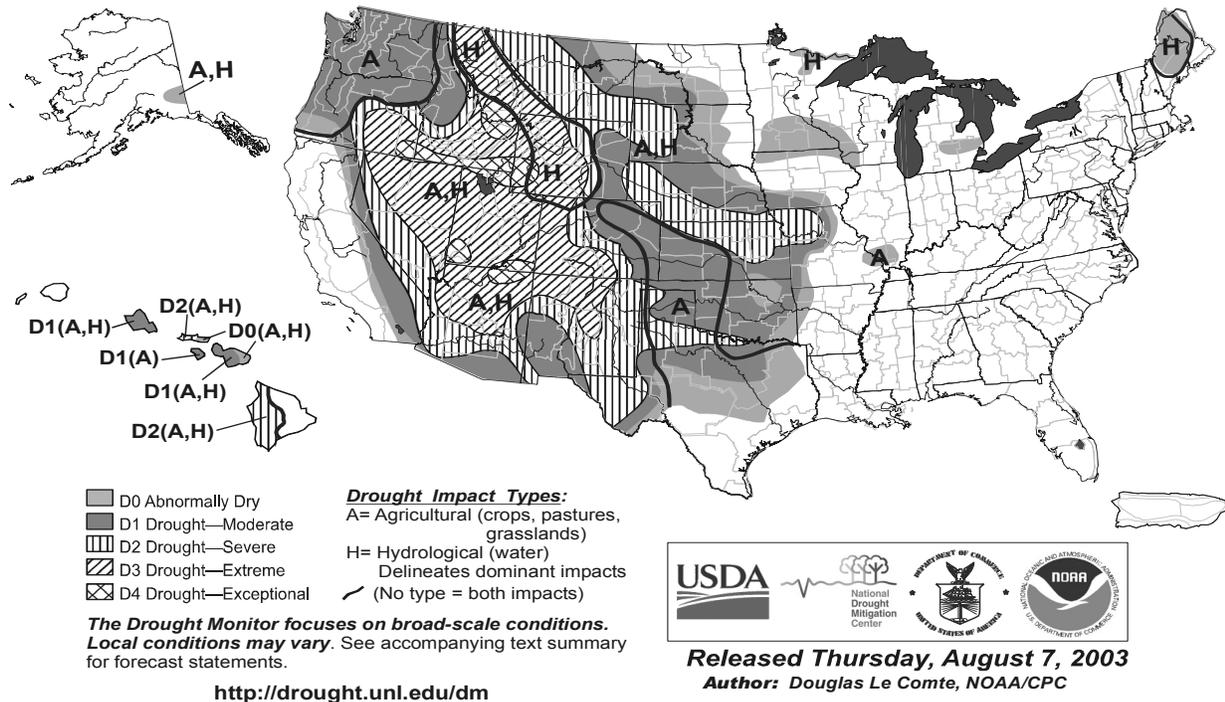
Weather Data for the Week Ending August 9, 2003

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	93	73	100	72	83	2	0.06	-0.58	0.06	6.09	73	18.74	95	89	60	5	0	1	0
KY JACKSON	79	63	82	61	71	-4	2.93	1.99	1.61	14.55	139	37.14	120	100	70	0	0	6	2
KY LEXINGTON	82	63	83	61	73	-3	1.78	0.85	1.42	13.57	128	34.28	114	95	63	0	0	6	1
KY LOUISVILLE	84	67	86	66	76	-2	1.91	1.08	0.80	10.71	117	30.46	105	93	59	0	0	5	2
KY PADUCAH	86	66	88	64	76	-2	0.22	-0.47	0.17	8.94	91	30.68	98	99	60	0	0	4	0
LA BATON ROUGE	93	75	94	72	84	2	0.00	-1.32	0.00	12.26	94	25.81	64	97	52	7	0	0	0
LA LAKE CHARLES	95	76	99	70	85	2	0.02	-0.93	0.02	9.98	80	21.42	62	98	56	7	0	1	0
LA NEW ORLEANS	93	77	94	76	85	2	1.26	0.03	0.75	25.10	172	43.52	107	89	64	7	0	4	1
LA SHREVEPORT	95	76	99	71	86	2	0.00	-0.63	0.00	7.68	78	22.19	68	88	48	7	0	0	0
ME CARIBOU	76	64	80	60	70	5	1.31	0.37	0.82	11.44	136	22.26	102	99	77	0	0	5	1
ME PORTLAND	74	64	80	62	69	0	0.74	0.06	0.32	5.46	73	19.27	72	100	86	0	0	4	0
MD BALTIMORE	83	70	86	65	76	0	1.44	0.61	0.83	14.08	169	36.80	143	97	75	0	0	5	1
MA BOSTON	82	68	86	64	75	1	1.66	0.96	0.76	9.38	131	27.45	109	100	80	0	0	6	1
MA WORCESTER	78	68	80	65	73	3	2.39	1.48	1.24	12.49	133	30.85	106	99	76	0	0	6	1
MI ALPENA	78	60	83	57	69	3	0.04	-0.76	0.02	7.29	108	14.63	87	98	65	0	0	3	0
MI GRAND RAPIDS	79	62	83	60	71	0	1.50	0.77	0.66	7.04	86	18.24	86	97	64	0	0	4	1
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	78	58	83	53	68	2	0.05	-0.71	0.04	5.00	75	12.13	74	98	69	0	0	2	0
MI LANSING	80	57	83	53	69	-1	0.31	-0.32	0.12	4.31	61	13.23	72	95	68	0	0	3	0
MI MUSKEGON	79	63	81	59	71	1	1.14	0.42	0.99	6.10	105	13.31	75	98	71	0	0	3	1
MI TRAVERSE CITY	76	63	81	59	69	0	0.19	-0.48	0.18	5.99	82	13.80	72	96	63	0	0	2	0
MN DULUTH	77	58	82	52	67	1	0.59	-0.27	0.50	9.29	97	16.37	90	95	65	0	0	4	1
MN INT'L FALLS	81	56	85	51	68	2	0.03	-0.62	0.01	7.58	93	10.41	72	96	53	0	0	3	0
MN MINNEAPOLIS	82	63	86	62	72	-1	0.22	-0.69	0.22	6.94	73	17.72	94	91	57	0	0	1	0
MN ROCHESTER	78	57	82	54	68	-2	0.27	-0.93	0.05	8.31	84	18.81	94	97	67	0	0	3	0
MS ST. CLOUD	80	57	84	54	69	-1	0.57	-0.24	0.54	7.68	87	18.45	110	99	58	0	0	4	1
MS JACKSON	91	72	94	69	81	0	2.27	1.38	1.44	11.04	114	42.09	116	99	58	5	0	4	2
MS MERIDIAN	90	70	92	67	80	-2	1.31	0.46	0.81	22.38	212	48.71	124	98	71	4	0	5	1
MS TUPELO	87	69	90	68	78	-2	6.43	5.84	6.15	17.61	191	45.84	127	96	68	1	0	5	1
MO COLUMBIA	89	64	91	62	76	-1	0.00	-0.83	0.00	6.75	76	21.18	85	93	43	4	0	0	0
MO KANSAS CITY	93	68	96	65	81	3	0.00	-0.77	0.00	6.37	65	16.13	68	86	40	7	0	0	0
MO SAINT LOUIS	86	69	88	67	77	-3	0.23	-0.46	0.15	15.60	182	29.61	121	90	57	0	0	2	0
MO SPRINGFIELD	88	68	90	67	78	-1	0.57	0.00	0.45	9.54	102	24.02	91	91	61	2	0	3	0
MT BILLINGS	94	64	99	60	79	6	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.80	53	7.14	71	62	23	7	0	0	0
MT BUTTE	82	49	87	45	66	2	0.58	0.28	0.38	2.09	53	7.73	88	90	22	0	0	4	0
MT GLASGOW	91	64	95	62	78	6	0.94	0.64	0.48	4.40	101	8.14	103	81	49	5	0	4	0
MT GREAT FALLS	88	57	93	48	72	4	0.89	0.54	0.67	2.92	71	8.10	79	79	23	4	0	3	1
MT HAVRE	91	60	94	56	76	6	0.65	0.37	0.43	3.46	92	7.63	95	73	37	5	0	3	0
MT KALISPELL	87	53	95	47	70	5	0.17	-0.08	0.08	1.50	37	6.78	62	83	51	4	0	4	0
MT MISSOULA	88	55	96	49	72	4	0.12	-0.10	0.06	1.70	55	9.93	111	77	39	4	0	4	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	87	65	92	63	76	1	0.99	0.30	0.55	4.78	62	13.39	76	95	59	2	0	3	1
NE LINCOLN	88	64	91	60	76	-1	0.18	-0.58	0.18	8.39	104	17.28	92	89	54	3	0	1	0
NE NORFOLK	87	62	90	55	74	-1	0.90	0.23	0.51	6.31	71	15.34	82	94	55	1	0	4	1
NE NORTH PLATTE	91	63	95	61	77	2	0.22	-0.36	0.22	7.58	107	15.63	107	93	42	3	0	1	0
NE OMAHA	86	63	88	59	74	-2	0.12	-0.61	0.12	5.95	68	16.15	81	93	57	0	0	1	0
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	95	62	98	59	79	6	0.08	-0.21	0.05	2.20	43	6.88	58	92	49	7	0	2	0
NE VALENTINE	93	64	99	59	78	4	0.51	-0.08	0.40	6.38	89	13.55	95	87	43	5	0	2	0
NV ELY	87	48	91	42	68	0	0.03	-0.16	0.02	0.70	47	5.34	86	53	23	1	0	2	0
NV LAS VEGAS	104	79	108	75	92	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.09	165	3.94	135	26	19	7	0	0	0
NV RENO	89	56	93	52	72	0	0.03	0.00	0.03	1.16	155	2.73	58	65	31	3	0	1	0
NV WINNEMUCCA	91	50	95	44	71	-1	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.20	19	5.46	104	56	29	6	0	0	0
NH CONCORD	82	68	86	62	75	5	3.06	2.34	1.70	8.68	117	25.88	117	97	75	0	0	7	1
NJ NEWARK	82	72	87	70	77	0	5.53	4.59	2.48	20.35	219	37.06	129	94	77	0	0	7	4
NM ALBUQUERQUE	95	70	97	66	82	5	0.13	-0.26	0.13	0.75	31	3.31	65	60	23	7	0	1	0
NY ALBANY	84	70	87	68	77	6	1.30	0.51	0.61	10.07	123	25.92	113	94	66	0	0	5	1
NY BINGHAMTON	79	64	82	61	71	3	0.47	-0.22	0.28	11.49	140	25.39	109	99	71	0	0	4	0
NY BUFFALO	79	65	82	64	72	1	1.09	0.33	0.57	6.59	83	20.54	90	98	68	0	0	5	1
NY ROCHESTER	80	65	83	63	73	3	2.30	1.60	0.97	6.98	97	18.77	95	98	69	0	0	6	2
NY SYRACUSE	83	66	89	63	75	4	2.15	1.41	1.32	8.97	103	23.75	102	97	65	0	0	6	1
NC ASHEVILLE	81	63	83	60	72	-1	3.42	2.50	1.72	21.18	225	44.74	150	98	64	0	0	6	3
NC CHARLOTTE	85	67	86	63	76	-4	4.40	3.57	2.47	17.78	215	49.38	184	98	65	0	0	7	2
NC GREENSBORO	84	68	85	65	76	-1	4.91	4.07	3.00	16.95	187	42.92	159	98	67	0	0	7	3
NC HATTERAS	79	73	82	70	76	-3	5.07	3.64	2.32	18.77	177	45.54	140	97	87	0	0	7	4
NC RALEIGH	85	69	87	67	77	-1	3.15	2.30	1.26	12.21	139	32.68	121	99	74	0	0	6	3
NC WILMINGTON	85	75	88	72	80	0	3.30	1.89	1.88	13.58	91	38.61	112	97	73	0	0	5	2
ND BISMARCK	86	59	94	51	73	2	0.21	-0.30	0.12	3.68	63	10.40	92	87	54	2	0	3	0
ND DICKINSON	88	59	93	52	73	2	1.39	1.09	1.17	4.14	71	9.49	84	95	37	2	0	4	1
ND FARGO	82	61	85	56	72	1	0.57	0.01	0.44	6.89	97	13.57	100	95	54	0	0	4	0
ND GRAND FORKS	81	58	86	54	70	0	0.20	-0.44	0.14	6.46	93	12.60	101	98	54	0	0	4	0
ND JAMESTOWN	80	57	87	51	69	-3	0.32	-0.26	0.22	4.99	71	12.09	96	99	55	0	0	4	0
ND WILLISTON	86	61	95	55	74	3	0.83	0.48	0.57	5.14	101	11.93	123	88	52	3	0	3	1
OH AKRON-CANTON	79	63	81	61	71	-1	1.28	0.46	0.81	16.46	191	33.28	139	97	73	0	0	5	1
OH CINCINNATI	81	63	84	61	72	-4	0.91	0.06	0.74	11.18	121	28.20	103	98	69	0	0	4	1
OH CLEVELAND	80	66	83	62	73	2	0.17	-0.57	0.09	8.41	101	24.42	106	90	63	0	0	2	0
OH COLUMBUS	78	65	82	63	72	-3	2.93	2.04	1.50	11.42	116	26.82	109	96	78	0	0	4	3
OH DAYTON	79	64	82	62	72	-2	0.54	-0.26	0.24	12.73	142	26.81	106	95	63	0	0	3	0
OH MANSFIELD	78	62	80	58	70	-1	0.72	-0.27	0.38	10.54	105	23.83	89	100	64	0	0	4	0

U.S. Drought Monitor

August 5, 2003

Valid 8 a.m. EDT



U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on August 12, 2003. Forecasts refer to August 1.

Corn production is forecast at 10.1 billion bushels, up 12 percent (%) from last year and 2% above 2001. The yield is expected to average 139.9 bushels per acre, up 9.9 bushels from last year. If realized, both production and yield would be the largest on record. The previous record for both was set in 1994 when the production was estimated at 10.05 billion bushels and the yield was 138.6 bushels per acre. Yields are higher in all States east of the Mississippi River, as favorable precipitation and temperatures have occurred since planting. With the exception of Iowa and Minnesota, where yields are expected to be lower than the record estimates of 2002, forecast yields are higher than last year in all Corn Belt States. Farmers expect to harvest 71.9 million acres of corn for grain, down 70,000 acres from June but up 4% from 2002.

Soybean production is forecast at 2.86 billion bushels, up 5% from 2002 but down 1% from 2001. Yields are expected to average 39.4 bushels per acre, up 1.6 bushels from 2002. Yields are higher than 2002 across much of the United States. However, average yields in Iowa, Minnesota, and Oklahoma are expected to be lower than last year, while yields are expected to be the same in Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and North Dakota. The area for harvest, at 72.6 million acres, is down 55,000 acres from June but up 1% from the 2002 acreage.

All **cotton** production is forecast at 17.1 million 480-pound bales, down 1% from last year's 17.2 million bales. The yield is expected to average 667 pounds per harvested acre, up 2 pounds from 2002. Upland cotton production is forecast at 16.7 million 480-pound bales, 1% above 2002. American-Pima production is forecast at 450,500 bales, down 34% from last year's output. Producers expect to harvest 12.3 million acres of all cotton, 1% below last year. Upland cotton harvested area, at 12.1 million acres, is 60,000 acres less than a year ago. American-Pima harvested area is expected to total 178,400 acres, 26% fewer than 2002. Texas increased its American-Pima planted area by 4,000 acres, resulting in a total American-Pima planted estimate of 180,000 acres.

All **wheat** production is placed at 2.29 billion bushels, down 1% from the July forecast but up 42% from 2002. The yield is forecast at 43.5 bushels per acre, down 0.4 bushel from last month.

The final **Winter wheat** production forecast is 1.71 billion bushels. This is down slightly from last month but 50% above 2002. The yield is forecast at 46.9 bushels per acre, down 0.1 bushel from last month. Hard Red Winter, at 1.09 billion bushels, is up fractionally from a month ago. Soft Red Winter, at 365 million bushels, is down slightly from the last forecast. White Winter totals 254 million bushels and is down 2% from last month.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 87.4 million bushels, down 7% from last month but up 10% from 2002. The yield is forecast at 31.9 bushels per acre, 2.2 bushels below last month.

Other Spring wheat production is forecast at 492 million bushels, down 2% from last month but 25% above 2002. Acreage intended for harvest is unchanged from last month. The yield is forecast at 36.6 bushels per acre, 0.7 bushel below July 1. Of the production total, 460 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, down 1% from last month.

July Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

A remarkably constant weather pattern across the United States—featuring an amplified jet stream—led to persistent conditions in any given location but dramatic regional variability. For example, near- to below-normal temperatures were observed across the eastern half of the Nation, while monthly readings averaged 2 to 8°F above normal across the High Plains and much of the West. As a result, stress on Midwestern summer crops due to heat and lack of soil moisture was largely restricted to areas along, west, and south of the Missouri River. In fact, too much rain fell early in the month in parts of the eastern Corn Belt, including northern and central Indiana, causing widespread flooding, winter wheat disease concerns, and crop developmental delays. A markedly different scenario unfolded on the Plains, where favorable conditions for reproductive to filling summer crops were mostly confined to the eastern Dakotas. Elsewhere on the Plains, hot weather and an untimely dry spell placed pastures and summer crops under significant stress.

Across the South, heavy rain continued to soak areas from the central Gulf Coast to the middle and southern Atlantic States, causing local flooding but maintaining generally favorable conditions for pastures and summer crops. Tropical Storm Bill crossed the Southeast early in the month, contributing to the overall wet pattern. Another tropical system, Hurricane Claudette, reached the middle Texas coast on July 15, temporarily reversing a dry regime in the western Gulf Coast region. The remnants of Claudette were steered westward and eventually drawn into the Southwest's monsoon (summer rainy season) circulation by a strong upper-level ridge of high pressure parked over the Four Corners region. The ridge was responsible for record-breaking heat throughout the West but helped to direct moisture into Arizona and parts of California and the Great Basin. Following pre-monsoon heat and dryness, mid- to late-July showers aided Southwestern wildfire containment efforts and temporarily eased demands on drought-reduced irrigation reserves. However, mostly dry weather persisted through month's end in the Northwest and portions of the Intermountain West, maintaining stress on rangelands and dryland summer crops.

Tropical Storm Bill formed over the southern Gulf of Mexico on June 29, then made landfall a day later east of Morgan City, Louisiana. Bill sparked heavy rainfall along the Gulf Coast from southeastern Louisiana to western Florida, including daily-record totals on June 30 in Mobile, Alabama (6.05 inches), and Pensacola, Florida (5.26 inches). The tropical storm's maximum sustained winds at landfall were near 60 m.p.h., primarily in areas along and near the central Gulf Coast. On the afternoon of June 30, peak wind gusts reached 62 mph on the Lake Ponchartrain Causeway near Mandeville, Louisiana, and 52 mph in Gulfport, Mississippi. Farther inland, 24-hour rainfall on July 1-2 included 9.15 inches at Lake Toxaway, NC, and 6.15 inches at Table Rock Reservoir, SC. In Virginia, consecutive daily-record rainfalls were measured on July 1-2 in locations such as Blacksburg (1.35 and 2.33 inches) and Lynchburg (2.15 and 1.63 inches). Bill's remnants continued to track northeastward and interacted with a non-tropical disturbance approaching from the west, reaching the Mid-Atlantic region on July 3.

The month's other named storm system was Hurricane Claudette, which brushed the northeastern tip of Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula as a tropical storm before emerging into the Gulf of Mexico. Claudette was a strengthening hurricane at landfall near Port O'Connor, TX, with maximum sustained winds near 90 mph and a minimum central pressure of 979 millibars, or 28.91 inches of mercury. Just inland, Victoria, TX, clocked a maximum sustained wind of 62 mph and a peak gust of 83 mph on July 15. Unofficial reports closer to the point of landfall near Matagorda Bay, TX, included sustained winds of 80 mph

with gusts to 98 mph at Point Comfort, winds of 78 mph with gusts to 95 mph in Long Mott, and winds of 68 mph with gusts to 83 mph in Port O'Connor. In part due to the storm's rapid westward motion, Claudette was not a prolific rain-producer. Totals of 6.50 inches in Tilden and 5.63 inches near Refugio were among the highest storm-total amounts in Texas. Claudette quickly weakened while tracking westward near the U.S.-Mexico border but briefly enhanced monsoon shower activity in parts of the Desert Southwest on July 17-18. More than a week later, a tropical depression formed about 60 miles east of Jacksonville, FL. Tropical Depression Seven was a short-lived system that moved inland along the Georgia coast on the morning of July 26 just south of Savannah. The depression dissipated over central Georgia a day later but enhanced an already wet pattern in the southern Atlantic States.

In fact, it was the wettest May-July period on record in Columbus, GA, where the 3-month total of 22.93 inches (188 percent of normal) surpassed its 1971 standard of 21.88 inches. Meanwhile, Macon, GA, marked its third-wettest May to July on record (22.22 inches, or 205 percent of normal), behind 26.45 inches in 1923 and 25.45 inches in 1994. Meanwhile in Virginia, Richmond completed its wettest January-July period (38.41 inches, or 148 percent of normal) since the beginning of the 20th century, besting the 38.37-inch total from 1975.

Farther west, thunder was observed in Indianapolis, IN, on 15 days during July, the third highest monthly total there behind 17 days in July 1992 and 16 days in May 1927. Preliminary, unofficial Indiana rainfall totals for July included 17.47 inches (446 percent of normal) in Logansport, 16.97 inches (388 percent) near Kokomo and 13.58 inches (326 percent) near Delphi. Meanwhile in Ohio, Akron-Canton's July rainfall of 12.55 inches (312 percent of normal) was its highest monthly total on record, exceeding the September 1926 mark of 11.98 inches. Much of the rain—including 9.75 inches near Kokomo on July 5 and 4.78 inches in Lincoln, IL, on July 9—fell in a relatively short period of time. Kokomo's previous highest daily rainfall was 6.75 inches on September 1, 1950, while Lincoln's previous wettest July day was July 22, 1990, when precipitation totaled 4.64 inches. In the rain's wake, record flooding struck several basins, including Indiana's Wildcat, Kokomo, and Deer Creeks. Near Lafayette, IN, Wildcat Creek crested more than 13.6 feet above flood stage on July 6, exceeding the June 1958 flood of record by about 2 feet. Farther downstream, the Wabash River at Lafayette crested on July 10 at approximately 14.05 feet above flood stage, the highest level there since February 1959.

Record-High July Precipitation (Inches)

Location	Total	Normal	Previous Record
Logansport, IN	17.47	3.92	9.44 in 1942
Kokomo (3WSW), IN	16.97	4.37	11.86 in 1992
Delphi (3S), IN	13.58	4.16	8.72 in 1994
Bluffton (1N), IN	12.88	3.90	10.03 in 1992
Akron-Canton, OH	12.55	4.02	11.43 in 1958
Wabash, IN	11.67	4.14	8.63 in 1992
Tipton (5SW), IN	11.58	4.20	11.57 in 1992
Winamac (2SSE), IN	11.47	3.91	10.19 in 1969
Rockville, IN	11.03	4.89	11.01 in 1910
Asheville, NC	10.55	3.87	9.92 in 1982
Berne, IN	10.42	4.04	9.55 in 1993
Decatur (1N), IN	10.42	3.78	8.92 in 1996
Youngstown, OH	10.40	4.10	9.68 in 1992
Grover Hill, OH	9.54	3.75	7.33 in 1990
Fairbanks, AK	5.96	1.73	5.39 in 1922

In contrast, it was the driest July on record in several Plains and Northwestern locations and the driest in at least a quarter century in many others. For example, only a trace of precipitation (2.13 inches below normal) fell in Lubbock, TX, marking its driest July since no rain fell in 1970. In Nebraska, Grand Island (0.22 inch; 7 percent of normal) endured its driest July since 0.01 inch fell in 1936.

Meanwhile, not even a trace of rain dampened Wichita Falls in July for the first time on record. And Billings, MT, received only a trace in July, tying its all-time monthly record low previously set in November 1934, 1939, and 1954.

Record-Low July Precipitation (Inches)

Location	Total	Normal	Previous Record/Year
Wichita Falls, TX	0.00	1.58	Trace in 1943, 1999, and 2001
Medford, OR	0.00	0.31	0.00 in 1998 and earlier
Pocatello, ID	Trace	0.70	Trace in 1963 and 1988
Billings, MT	Trace	1.28	0.04 in 1988
Kearney, NE	0.11	3.43	0.13 in 1997
Kansas City, MO	0.12	4.42	0.25 in 1975
Ruidoso, NM	0.54	3.71	1.16 in 1966
Vero Beach, FL	1.30	6.53	1.69 in 1961

Based on a long-standing definition of dewpoint temperatures, the monsoon arrived in Tucson, AZ, on July 11. It was Tucson's fifth-latest monsoon onset in the last half-century, and latest since July 17, 1997. Farther north, the onset date was July 18 in Phoenix, AZ, 11 days later than average but 1 week earlier than the latest arrival on record (July 25, 1987). Southwestern showers intensified toward month's end, when Phoenix's 0.61-inch total on July 29 ended a 104-day spell (April 16 - July 28) without measurable precipitation. Tucson's 1.31-inch rainfall on July 29 represented its greatest daily total since 1.53 inches fell on October 11, 2000. Meanwhile in southern California, Long Beach netted its highest daily total on record during July (0.27 inch on the 30th), eclipsing the standard of 0.18 inch established on July 23, 1986.

Showers and humidity associated with the Southwestern monsoon contributed to a gradual northward shift in the core area of wildfire activity into the northern Rockies. According to the National Interagency Fire Center, about 1.82 million acres of vegetation burned nationwide through the end of July, 78 percent of the 10-year average. However, more than 1.05 million acres burned in July, very close to average.

Simply stated, July 2003 was the hottest month on record at more than a dozen major Western observing sites. In many cases, previous monthly average-temperature records had been established in July 1934, 1954, 1963, 1966, 1970, 1980, 1985, 1988, 1989, and 2002. In the table below, July values listed in the "Previous Record/Year" column denote the previous hottest month on record in all locations except Rawlins, WY, where the previous standard—according to the Western Regional Climate Center—was 71.0°F in August 2000.

Highest July Average Temperature (°F)

Location	Avg.	Dep.	Previous Record/Year
Phoenix, AZ	97.7	+4.9	97.4 in 1989
Las Vegas, NV	94.8	+3.6	94.5 in 2002
Grand Jct., CO	84.1	+7.3	82.5 in 1934
Albuquerque, NM	83.8	+5.3	82.7 in 1980
S.L. City, UT	83.4	+6.4	81.9 in 2002
Sacramento, CA (downtown site)	81.6	+4.7	81.6 in 1988
Pueblo, CO	81.2	+5.8	80.3 in 1970
Reno, NV	79.2	+7.9	78.4 in 2002
Helena, MT	76.4	+8.6	74.9 in 1985
Riverton, WY	76.3	+6.0	74.9 in 2002
Lander, WY	75.9	+5.0	75.3 in 1988
Co. Springs, CO	75.8	+6.2	75.5 in 1963
Cheyenne, WY	75.1	+7.4	74.5 in 1966
Rawlins, WY	71.5	+3.6	70.9 in 1954, 1998, 2000, and 2002
Ruidoso, NM	69.1	+4.6	68.6 in 1966
Alamosa, CO	68.3	+4.2	67.5 in 1966
Laramie, WY	67.8	+4.6	67.8 in 1954

During a span of more than 2 weeks from July 11-25, several stations set or tied all-time-record high temperatures. Among them were Hanksville, UT (114°F on July 11), Pueblo, CO (109°F on July 13), and Ennis, MT (98°F on July 23). Still others—including Phoenix, AZ (96°F on July 15), and Las Vegas, NV (92°F on July 22 and 23)—set or tied all-time records for the highest minimum temperature on record. A small sample of other heat-related records included the greatest number of days in a month in Grand Junction, CO, with high temperatures of 95°F or higher (31; previously, 24 days in July 1901), and number of consecutive days in Boise, ID, with highs at or above 100°F (9; previously, 7 days on July 20-26, 1931, and July 15-21, 1960). Boise also set a record for the greatest number of triple-digit days in a year (17 days through July), eclipsing the 1990 standard of 15 days. Pueblo experienced 23 days with temperatures of 100°F or higher in July 2003, greater than its previous annual record of 22 days, set in 2002.

In contrast, the first 90-degree heat of the year reached parts of the Southeast early in the month. On July 8, Greenville-Spartanburg, SC (91°F), and Charlotte, NC (90°F), marked their latest observance of the year's first high temperatures of 90°F or greater. The previous standard in Greenville-Spartanburg had been July 4, 1979, while Charlotte's record had stood since June 26, 1978. In Florida, Tallahassee's high temperatures reached or exceeded 90°F only 15 times during July, compared with an average of 23 days. Similarly, Augusta, GA, recorded just 14 days with highs of 90°F or higher, compared with a July average of 22 days. With an average temperature of 79.1°F (2.2°F below normal), Augusta observed its fifth-coolest July on record and coolest since 1975 (77.5°F). Elsewhere in Georgia, Atlanta reached or exceeded 90°F only once (90°F on July 8) during the first 7 months of the year, tying 1884 and 1961 for the fewest such days through July.

Alaska experienced large temperature variations during July, noting both monthly record lows and highs. The month opened with a daily-record high of 87°F in Tok, followed on July 8 by a monthly record high of 84°F in Anchorage. Later, Anchorage noted daily-record highs of 77, 82, and 79°F on July 13, 14, and 19, respectively. Farther north, however, a brief cold snap resulted in McGrath's first July freeze on record (31°F on July 17), sandwiched between highs of 81°F on July 13 and 83°F on July 20. During the transition to cold weather, 1.0 inch of snow fell on July 16-17 at the headquarters of Denali National Park. Not only was it the first measurable July snowfall on record at park headquarters, but the July 16 high of 42°F was its lowest on record during July. Elsewhere in Alaska, Fairbanks' high of 48°F on July 16 was its first July maximum temperature below 50°F since July 9, 1934. Alaskan precipitation was significantly above normal at most mainland locations, reaching July-record levels in some east-central locations. Very heavy rain fell on July 26-27 in locations such as McGrath (0.96 and 1.23 inches) and Fairbanks (1.16 and 2.27 inches). Fairbanks also noted its greatest 1- and 2-day precipitation totals on record in July, and second-highest 1-day rainfall in any month behind 3.42 inches on August 12, 1967. By the end of July, Fairbanks' monthly total reached 5.96 inches (345 percent of normal), erasing its July 1992 mark of 5.39 inches and becoming its fourth-wettest month on record. Meanwhile, below-normal July precipitation was largely confined to southeastern Alaska, where Annette Is. received 3.04 inches (71 percent of normal).

For most of the month, trade winds provided beneficial showers to many windward locations across Hawaii. Nevertheless, moderate to severe drought persisted at month's end from Oahu to western portions of the Big Island, excluding windward portions of Molokai and Maui. The trade-wind pattern briefly broke down from July 25-28, when a tropical moisture embedded in a disturbance northwest of the island chain sparked heavy showers, especially across Oahu and Kauai. July rainfall at Hawaii's major observing stations ranged from 0.07 inch (14 percent of normal) at Kahului, Maui, to 10.24 inches (96 percent) at Hilo, on the Big Island. From mid- to late July, several heat-related temperature records were set or tied. For example, Lihue, Kauai, noted daily record-tying highs of 86°F on July 14, 15, 17, and 19, followed by monthly record-tying highs of 89°F in Hilo from July 25-27.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Hot, dry weather dominated the Western half of the Nation, while rain and below-normal temperatures reigned in the East. Temperatures reached 100°F throughout the West. In the Pacific Northwest, very little rain fell and temperatures were well above normal for most of the month. These hot, dry conditions increased irrigation needs and stressed dryland crops, but aided maturation and harvest of small grains. Rainfall from Hurricane Claudette and scattered showers in the Southwest did little to provide widespread drought relief. In the Rocky Mountains, above-normal temperatures and a lack of precipitation lowered crop and pasture conditions. In the Great Plains, high temperatures and dry weather stressed crops but accelerated progress. Temperatures were near to below normal for most of the month in the Corn Belt, with periods of heavy rainfall alternating with periods of little to no rain, slowing progress for most crops but maintaining conditions. In the Delta and Southeast, moderate to heavy precipitation and cooler-than-normal temperatures slowed crop development but improved conditions. Favorable early-month conditions in the Ohio Valley and Atlantic Coast States gave way to heavy rainfall, with flooding in some areas.

As of July 27, the corn crop was 70 percent at or beyond the silking stage and 10 percent was at or beyond the dough stage. Both stages were behind their 5-year averages of 78 and 16 percent, respectively. In the Corn Belt, corn was slow to enter the silking stage but accelerated in the latter half of the month. In the Great Plains, most areas finished the month with silking of the crop near normal. Douching also started at a slow pace in the Corn Belt and Atlantic Coast States and remained behind the average at month's end.

Twenty-seven percent of the soybean acreage was blooming and 3 percent was setting pods on July 13, behind their respective 5-year averages by 12 and 4 percentage points. At midmonth, the acreage blooming in the Corn Belt was almost 1 week behind normal. By July 27, acreage blooming was at 69 percent, just 7 points behind the average. However, the acreage setting pods was at 21 percent, falling to 13 points behind the average. By month's end, blooming was near normal in the northern Great Plains but still lagged well behind the average in the Corn Belt and the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys. Pod setting slowly gained momentum during the last week of July due to warmer weather. Progress was well behind normal in all areas except the interior Delta, where progress was normal. In the 18 States, 66 percent of the soybean crop was rated as good to excellent on July 27, compared with only 45 percent last year at this time.

The Nation's cotton acreage was 89 percent at the squaring stage or beyond on July 27, 5 points behind the 5-year average. On this same date, 54 percent of the crop was at the boll-setting stage or beyond, 18 points behind the average. This compares with midmonth, when acreage squaring was 13 points behind the average and acreage setting bolls was 11 points behind the average. By the end of the month, squaring was nearly complete in the Delta and most of the Southeast but was 1 week behind normal in South Carolina and Texas and 3 weeks behind normal in Arizona and Virginia. Boll setting progressed slowly in the Southeast and adjacent areas due to below-normal temperatures. Setting bolls were furthest behind in Virginia, where progress trailed the 5-year average by over 50 percentage points. In Texas, boll setting was 25 points behind the average although defoliation activities were well underway in the southern cotton-producing areas.

Eighty-eight percent of the winter wheat crop was harvested by July 27, slightly ahead of the 5-year average of 87 percent. In the Pacific Northwest and Rocky Mountains, harvest began around midmonth as hot, dry weather accelerated maturation and aided harvest. Corn Belt farmers, who normally complete their winter wheat harvest by the end of July, were unable to do so this year because of intermittent showers. In the Great Plains, where hot, dry weather promoted maturation and fieldwork, farmers in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas completed their

winter wheat harvest on time, and Nebraska and South Dakota farmers harvested their crop ahead of normal.

As of July 27, 98 percent of the spring wheat crop and 99 percent of the barley crop had headed, compared with 5-year averages of 96 percent for both crops. By the middle of July, Washington's barley crop was 100 percent headed, and spring wheat was 100 percent headed in Washington and South Dakota. Idaho's spring wheat and barley crops were 100 percent headed by the end of the month. Both crops were ahead of normal pace in Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota. Hot, dry conditions across most of the barley and spring wheat areas promoted rapid development but stressed the crops somewhat. Both crops began the month with three-fourths of the acreage rated good or excellent but ended the month with only about 60 percent of the acreage rated good or excellent.

Heading of the oat crop was complete shortly after midmonth, ahead of the 5-year average. Pennsylvania, where the oat crop was planted late, was the only State behind its 5-year average heading progress. By July 27, farmers had harvested 20 percent of the oat crop nationwide, 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. In Nebraska and South Dakota, where warm, dry weather prevailed, farmers were slightly ahead of the 5-year average harvest pace. Elsewhere, harvest progress lagged behind the normal pace. In Ohio and Pennsylvania, where heavy rains dominated the weather, farmers were about 30 points behind the average harvest pace.

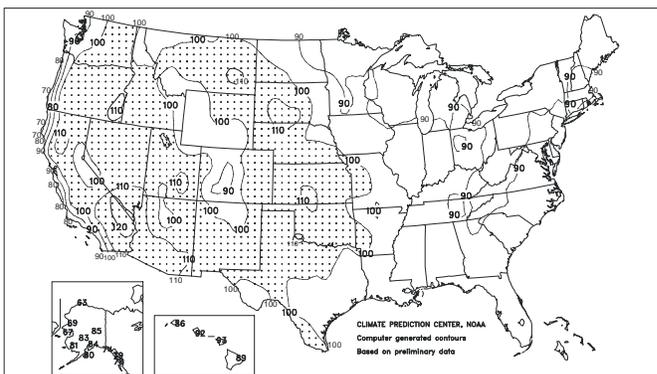
The Nation's rice crop was 45 percent headed on July 27, slightly ahead of the 5-year average of 42 percent. After slow progress during the first half of the month, development of the crop in Arkansas, California, and Texas accelerated and ended the month at or slightly ahead of normal. Mississippi and Missouri rice progressed well throughout the month and ended the month a week ahead of their average heading pace. Despite delayed heading in Louisiana, 11 percent of the State's rice crop had been harvested by July 27, as had 5 percent of Texas' crop.

On July 6, 96 percent of the Nation's sorghum crop was planted, 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average for this date. Heading progressed slower than normal due to delayed planting in most areas, and on July 27, was 36 percent headed, 11 points behind the average. However, the crop turned color at near normal pace, and on July 27, acreage turning color was at 20 percent, 1 point behind the 5-year average. Development of the crop in the Corn Belt and Great Plains was behind the 5-year average, but the Delta progressed ahead of the normal pace.

The peanut crop progressed well during the month. Despite a slow start, 85 percent of the crop had reached the pegging stage by July 27, 1 point behind the 5-year average. The southern Great Plains and Alabama were ahead of their 5-year averages, while the Atlantic Coast States were generally behind the average. Virginia's peanut crop, which was planted late, was over 2 weeks behind the normal pegging pace.

Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

July 2003



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

July 2003

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	79	-1	5.73	0.64	LEXINGTON	75	-1	5.12	0.32	COLUMBUS	73	-2	2.94	-1.67
HUNTSVILLE	78	-2	4.76	0.36	LONDON-CORBIN	74	-2	6.67	2.28	DAYTON	72	-2	6.34	2.59
MOBILE	81	-1	9.48	2.94	LOUISVILLE	77	-1	3.44	-0.86	MANSFIELD	70	-1	6.03	1.81
MONTGOMERY	80	-2	7.69	2.38	PADUCAH	78	0	2.80	-1.65	TOLEDO	72	-1	4.05	1.25
AK ANCHORAGE	62	4	1.25	-0.45	LA BATON ROUGE	82	0	4.86	-1.10	YOUNGSTOWN	69	-1	10.40	6.30
BARROW	41	1	0.97	0.10	LAKE CHARLES	82	-1	3.00	-2.12	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	84	2	0.65	-2.29
COLD BAY	51	0	2.45	-0.08	NEW ORLEANS	83	0	6.41	0.21	TULSA	86	3	0.89	-2.07
FAIRBANKS	61	-1	5.96	4.23	SHREVEPORT	83	0	3.07	-0.92	OR ASTORIA	62	2	0.26	-0.90
JUNEAU	58	1	3.49	-0.65	ME BANGOR	69	0	1.06	-2.18	BURNS	71	5	0.50	0.10
KING SALMON	57	1	2.45	0.30	CARIBOU	65	-1	6.13	2.24	EUGENE	69	3	0.00	-0.64
KODIAK	57	3	3.37	-0.75	PORTLAND	69	0	1.50	-1.82	MEDFORD	78	5	0.00	-0.31
NOME	49	-4	2.04	-0.11	MD BALTIMORE	75	-1	5.56	1.71	PENDELTON	76	3	0.01	-0.40
AZ FLAGSTAFF	70	4	3.41	1.01	MA BOSTON	74	0	2.12	-0.94	PORTLAND	72	4	0.00	-0.72
PHOENIX	98	5	0.61	-0.38	WORCESTER	71	1	3.07	-1.12	SALEM	70	3	0.00	-0.57
TUCSON	89	2	2.50	0.43	MI ALPENA	67	0	4.70	1.53	PA ALLENTOWN	74	1	5.44	1.17
AR FORT SMITH	83	1	0.49	-2.70	DETROIT	73	-1	2.59	-0.57	ERIE	70	-2	4.90	1.62
LITTLE ROCK	82	0	3.40	0.09	FLINT	71	0	1.74	-1.43	MIDDLETOWN	75	-1	5.10	1.51
CA BAKERSFIELD	87	4	0.00	0.00	GRAND RAPIDS	70	-1	3.56	0.00	PHILADELPHIA	79	1	2.01	-2.38
EUREKA	56	-2	0.02	-0.14	HOUGHTON LAKE	65	-2	3.00	0.25	PITTSBURGH	71	-2	6.01	2.05
FRESNO	87	6	0.00	-0.01	LANSING	69	-1	1.84	-0.84	WILKES-BARRE	71	-1	3.76	0.02
LOS ANGELES	71	2	0.02	-0.01	MUSKEGON	70	0	3.37	1.05	WILLIAMSPORT	71	-1	5.65	1.57
REDDING	85	4	0.05	0.00	TRAVERSE CITY	68	-2	3.15	0.01	PR SAN JUAN	82	0	4.70	0.54
SACRAMENTO	79	4	0.00	-0.05	MN DULUTH	66	1	4.81	0.61	RI PROVIDENCE	73	0	3.60	0.43
SAN DIEGO	70	-1	0.00	-0.03	INT'L FALLS	64	-2	3.36	-0.01	SC CHARLESTON	81	-1	9.10	2.97
SAN FRANCISCO	63	0	0.00	-0.03	MINNEAPOLIS	74	1	2.06	-1.98	COLUMBIA	80	-2	9.05	3.51
STOCKTON	80	3	0.00	-0.05	ROCHESTER	69	-1	3.42	-1.19	FLORENCE	80	-1	8.02	2.74
ALAMOSA	68	4	0.94	0.00	ST. CLOUD	70	0	3.46	0.12	GREENVILLE	77	-2	7.98	3.33
CO SPRINGS	76	6	1.15	-1.70	MS JACKSON	81	0	2.30	-2.39	MYRTLE BEACH	79	-2	9.21	4.02
DENVER	77	5	0.54	-1.71	MERIDIAN	80	-2	10.10	4.65	SD ABERDEEN	71	-1	1.98	-0.94
GRAND JUNCTION	84	7	0.02	-0.64	TUPELO	79	-2	4.43	0.78	HURON	75	2	1.28	-1.58
PUEBLO	82	7	0.84	-1.20	MO COLUMBIA	77	0	1.10	-2.70	RAPID CITY	77	5	0.49	-1.54
CT BRIDGEPORT	74	0	1.99	-1.78	JOPLIN	81	1	1.32	-2.23	SIoux FALLS	73	0	1.64	-1.29
HARTFORD	73	-1	2.67	-1.00	KANSAS CITY	81	3	0.12	-4.30	TN BRISTOL	74	0	7.52	3.31
DC WASHINGTON	78	-1	5.77	2.11	SPRINGFIELD	79	1	2.01	-1.55	CHATTANOOGA	78	-2	8.61	3.88
DE WILMINGTON	76	-1	2.85	-1.43	ST JOSEPH	80	1	0.51	-3.38	JACKSON	78	-2	5.22	0.48
FL DAYTONA BEACH	81	-1	7.30	2.13	ST LOUIS	80	0	2.51	-1.39	KNOXVILLE	76	-2	8.27	3.56
FT LAUDERDALE	84	1	1.72	-4.98	MT BILLINGS	78	6	0.00	-1.28	MEMPHIS	81	-2	3.29	-0.93
FT MYERS	83	0	2.93	-6.05	BUTTE	67	4	0.48	-0.99	NASHVILLE	78	-1	2.87	-0.90
JACKSONVILLE	81	-1	7.33	1.36	GLASGOW	74	4	1.50	-0.28	TX ABILENE	83	0	0.05	-1.64
KEY WEST	85	0	1.57	-1.70	GREAT FALLS	73	7	0.18	-1.27	AMARILLO	80	2	0.09	-2.59
MELBOURNE	81	0	5.33	-0.05	HELENA	76	8	0.23	-1.11	AUSTIN	82	-2	1.42	-0.55
MIAMI	84	0	6.34	0.55	KALISPELL	69	5	0.09	-1.32	BEAUMONT	82	-1	5.29	0.06
ORLANDO	82	0	8.26	1.11	MILES CITY	78	4	0.25	-1.36	BROWNSVILLE	84	0	2.58	0.81
PENSACOLA	80	-3	10.04	2.02	MISSOULA	73	6	0.48	-0.61	COLLEGE STATION	83	-2	4.07	2.15
ST PETERSBURG	83	0	6.81	0.09	NE GRAND ISLAND	78	2	0.22	-2.92	CORPUS CHRISTI	83	-1	4.28	2.28
TALLAHASSEE	80	-2	7.58	-0.46	HASTINGS	79	3	0.47	-3.34	DALLAS/FT WORTH	86	1	0.08	-2.04
TAMPA	83	0	3.63	-2.86	LINCOLN	79	1	1.39	-2.15	DEL RIO	83	-2	5.34	3.32
WEST PALM BEACH	83	0	2.99	-2.98	MCCOOK	80	3	1.18	-2.12	EL PASO	85	2	0.55	-0.94
GA ATHENS	78	-2	8.34	3.93	NORFOLK	76	1	2.76	-0.98	GALVESTON	83	-1	4.45	1.00
ATLANTA	78	-2	5.35	0.23	NORTH PLATTE	78	4	1.90	-1.27	HOUSTON	83	-1	5.37	2.19
AUGUSTA	79	-2	7.04	2.97	OMAHA/EPPLEY	78	1	2.57	-1.29	LUBBOCK	83	3	0.00	-2.13
COLUMBUS	81	-1	8.64	3.60	SCOTTSBLUFF	78	5	0.47	-1.66	MIDLAND	83	1	1.14	-0.75
MACON	81	0	6.63	2.31	VALENTINE	76	2	1.69	-1.68	SAN ANGELO	82	0	0.90	-0.20
SAVANNAH	82	0	6.38	0.34	NV ELKO	74	5	0.92	0.62	SAN ANTONIO	82	-2	8.12	6.09
HI HILO	77	1	10.24	-0.47	ELY	72	5	0.49	-0.11	VICTORIA	82	-2	7.94	5.04
HONOLULU	82	1	0.52	0.02	LAS VEGAS	95	4	1.09	0.65	WACO	85	0	2.75	0.52
KAHULUI	80	1	0.07	-0.42	RENO	79	8	0.23	-0.01	WICHITA FALLS	86	1	0.06	-1.52
LIHUE	79	0	1.71	-0.41	WINNEMUCCA	76	4	0.19	-0.08	UT SALT LAKE CITY	83	6	0.33	-0.39
ID BOISE	81	6	0.27	-0.12	NH CONCORD	71	1	1.96	-1.41	VT BURLINGTON	71	0	3.48	-0.49
LEWISTON	79	5	0.31	-0.41	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	76	1	4.06	0.20	VA LYNCHBURG	74	-1	8.36	3.97
POCATELLO	75	6	0.00	-0.70	NEWARK	77	0	2.59	-2.09	NORFOLK	80	1	8.56	3.39
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	72	-1	4.50	0.99	NM ALBUQUERQUE	84	6	0.42	-0.85	RICHMOND	78	0	9.31	4.64
MOLINE	75	0	5.51	1.48	NY ALBANY	72	1	4.52	1.06	ROANOKE	75	-1	5.16	1.16
PEORIA	75	0	5.75	1.73	BINGHAMTON	68	-1	4.93	1.44	WASH/DULLES	75	-1	6.07	2.50
ROCKFORD	72	-1	4.30	0.20	BUFFALO	69	-2	3.69	0.55	WA OLYMPIA	65	2	0.14	-0.68
SPRINGFIELD	75	-1	3.91	0.38	ROCHESTER	70	-1	2.26	-0.67	QUILLAYUTE	60	1	1.81	-0.53
IN EVANSVILLE	77	-2	4.40	0.65	SYRACUSE	71	0	3.30	-0.72	SEATTLE-TACOMA	68	3	0.06	-0.73
FORT WAYNE	71	-2	9.80	6.22	NC ASHEVILLE	72	-1	10.91	7.04	SPOKANE	73	4	0.00	-0.76
INDIANAPOLIS	74	-1	8.11	3.69	CHARLOTTE	76	-4	8.29	4.50	YAKIMA	74	5	0.00	-0.22
SOUTH BEND	71	-2	6.23	2.50	GREENSBORO	76	-2	7.59	3.15	WV BECKLEY	69	-2	4.18	-0.60
IA BURLINGTON	74	-2	4.27	-0.21	HATTERAS	78	-1	8.29	3.34	CHARLESTON	73	-1	5.89	1.03
CEDAR RAPIDS	72	-2	4.48	0.42	RALEIGH	78	-1	4.41	0.12	ELKINS	69	-1	4.41	-0.42
DES MOINES	77	1	4.06	-0.12	WILMINGTON	80	-1	4.70	-2.92	HUNTINGTON	74	-1	7.29	2.83
DUBUQUE	71	-1	4.47	0.74	ND BISMARCK	73	3	1.36	-1.22	WI EAU CLAIRE	71	0	3.62	-0.32
SIoux CITY	74	-1	3.74	0.44	DICKINSON	72	3	0.62	-1.49	GREEN BAY	68	-2	4.26	0.82
WATERLOO	74	0	4.24	0.04	FARGO	71	0	1.72	-1.16	LA CROSSE	73	-1	2.53	-1.72
KS CONCORDIA	83	4	0.57	-3.63	GRAND FORKS	68	-1	2.89	-0.17	MADISON	70	-2	4.26	0.33
DODGE CITY	83	3	0.48	-2.69	JAMESTOWN	70	-1	1.41	-1.81	MILWAUKEE	71	-1	2.43	-1.15
GOODLAND	80	5	1.12	-2.42	MINOT	70	0	2.40	-0.30	WAUSAU	69	-1	2.06	-2.06
HILL CITY	83	4	0.09	-3.03	WILLISTON	72	3	1.94	-0.34	WY CASPER	73	3	0.41	-0.88
TOPEKA	82	4	0.70	-3.13	OH AKRON-CANTON	71	-1	12.55	8.53	CHEYENNE	75	7	0.44	-1.82
WICHITA	84	3	0.47	-2.84	CINCINNATI	74	-2	5.00	1.25	LANDER	76	5	0.43	-0.41
KY JACKSON	74	-1	4.01	-0.58	CLEVELAND	72	0	4.89	1.37	SHERIDAN	74	5	0.12	-0.99

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 10, 2003

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

Corn Percent Silking				
	Aug 10 2003	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	96	86	87	87
IL	98	92	98	99
IN	91	82	94	97
IA	96	87	99	98
KS	99	97	98	99
KY	99	88	99	97
MI	86	57	88	91
MN	99	98	98	98
MO	97	93	98	99
NE	96	93	98	98
NC	100	94	100	99
ND	97	86	96	97
OH	93	80	88	96
PA	69	54	82	84
SD	90	71	90	90
TN	100	99	100	99
TX	100	98	100	99
WI	81	60	87	90
18 Sts	95	86	96	97
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Dented				
	Aug 10 2003	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	1	NA	0	0
IL	13	NA	15	22
IN	2	NA	7	15
IA	0	NA	7	5
KS	28	NA	36	29
KY	30	NA	41	34
MI	0	NA	0	1
MN	1	NA	1	2
MO	39	NA	41	43
NE	4	NA	17	13
NC	27	NA	65	60
ND	1	NA	3	8
OH	0	NA	1	6
PA	4	NA	7	6
SD	0	NA	10	8
TN	68	NA	75	60
TX	73	NA	71	69
WI	0	NA	3	1
18 Sts	9	NA	14	15
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Blooming				
	Aug 10 2003	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	85	72	88	85
IL	92	85	94	96
IN	81	72	86	94
IA	96	90	100	98
KS	84	77	91	90
KY	66	57	76	74
LA	90	85	97	98
MI	86	72	95	93
MN	99	96	98	98
MS	100	96	99	100
MO	77	64	82	84
NE	94	90	98	97
NC	61	39	63	60
ND	99	93	100	99
OH	92	82	88	95
SD	96	90	98	94
TN	70	53	92	81
WI	86	70	93	88
18 Sts	90	82	93	93
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Corn Percent Dough				
	Aug 10 2003	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	25	19	19	20
IL	53	31	57	64
IN	30	17	33	56
IA	20	5	39	34
KS	67	53	68	70
KY	59	42	62	65
MI	2	0	4	13
MN	17	0	26	21
MO	74	57	77	77
NE	39	17	61	55
NC	74	50	91	84
ND	25	7	46	43
OH	24	9	23	45
PA	21	4	36	41
SD	18	7	36	39
TN	93	80	92	88
TX	90	79	88	88
WI	13	4	23	26
18 Sts	35	19	45	48
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Aug 10 2003	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	99	97	98	99
CO	100	100	100	99
ID	59	37	34	38
IL	99	99	100	100
IN	100	99	100	100
KS	100	100	100	100
MI	96	91	100	100
MO	100	100	100	100
MT	79	67	47	68
NE	100	99	100	99
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	100	100	100	100
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	85	70	83	72
SD	100	98	100	97
TX	100	100	100	100
WA	68	45	57	55
18 Sts	96	93	94	94
These 18 States harvested 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods				
	Aug 10 2003	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	63	47	66	56
IL	57	36	68	77
IN	44	27	50	69
IA	75	53	90	85
KS	57	42	60	66
KY	37	19	47	50
LA	74	68	88	90
MI	50	23	62	65
MN	86	50	78	75
MS	95	87	89	91
MO	41	26	46	52
NE	69	37	76	70
NC	24	7	33	30
ND	83	60	95	89
OH	52	33	48	70
SD	70	45	76	70
TN	39	24	69	56
WI	56	29	59	57
18 Sts	62	40	69	71
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 10, 2003

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

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls				
	Aug 10 2003	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	95	85	95	93
AZ	90	84	100	100
AR	97	95	100	99
CA	90	75	89	76
GA	92	86	97	94
LA	100	99	100	100
MS	93	89	100	100
MO	99	84	89	97
NC	91	85	94	89
OK	70	52	72	77
SC	65	45	78	78
TN	87	64	91	97
TX	63	49	82	87
VA	78	52	100	91
14 Sts	80	69	90	91

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening				
	Aug 10 2003	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	4	NA	5	5
AZ	16	NA	27	17
AR	1	NA	3	4
CA	3	NA	3	2
GA	2	NA	12	9
LA	5	NA	7	16
MS	2	NA	11	11
MO	0	NA	0	3
NC	0	NA	3	4
OK	2	NA	1	1
SC	1	NA	6	4
TN	0	NA	3	2
TX	17	NA	19	18
VA	0	NA	14	3
14 Sts	8	NA	12	11

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

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Aug 10 2003	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	18	6	8	14
MN	37	12	28	31
MT	21	12	11	19
ND	21	7	18	23
SD	82	57	88	73
WA	44	21	28	27
6 Sts	29	13	23	27

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

Sorghum Percent Headed				
	Aug 10 2003	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	98	96	98	96
CO	42	30	32	39
IL	45	24	78	74
KS	50	37	60	71
LA	100	99	98	99
MO	76	57	72	79
NE	63	30	68	71
NM	31	11	38	37
OK	60	51	56	59
SD	84	57	64	59
TX	64	57	76	80
11 Sts	59	47	66	73

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

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Aug 10 2003	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	78	65	68	63
CO	2	0	1	1
IL	8	2	33	27
KS	8	5	11	16
LA	85	75	85	84
MO	16	10	13	24
NE	2	0	10	7
NM	3	1	1	3
OK	25	18	38	23
SD	16	13	23	18
TX	51	49	55	59
11 Sts	27	23	30	33

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

Oats Percent Harvested				
	Aug 10 2003	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	98	87	100	98
MN	65	41	62	63
NE	94	90	100	95
ND	28	10	29	33
OH	60	41	84	87
PA	32	17	69	62
SD	90	71	92	81
WI	42	30	62	65
8 Sts	57	40	65	65

These 8 States harvested 53% of last year's oat acreage.

Rice Percent Headed				
	Aug 10 2003	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	82	66	76	76
CA	30	15	37	29
LA	93	85	95	95
MS	92	84	90	82
MO	70	42	54	55
TX	99	95	100	97
6 Sts	76	63	74	72

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

Rice Percent Harvested				
	Aug 10 2003	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	0	NA	0	0
CA	0	NA	0	0
LA	45	NA	43	45
MS	0	NA	0	0
MO	0	NA	0	0
TX	24	NA	60	39
6 Sts	9	NA	11	10

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

Peanuts Percent Pegging				
	Aug 10 2003	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	96	92	96	91
FL	98	95	98	95
GA	98	96	100	99
NC	97	90	100	98
OK	99	98	97	97
TX	95	89	91	91
VA	72	65	94	97
7 Sts	96	92	97	95

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

Barley Percent Harvested				
	Aug 10 2003	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	23	7	11	15
MN	52	19	37	43
MT	23	12	14	24
ND	38	16	15	28
WA	40	18	21	25
5 Sts	32	13	16	25

These 5 States harvested 81% of last year's barley acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 10, 2003

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

Corn Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	5	9	18	42	26
IL	1	5	16	48	30
IN	5	9	25	48	13
IA	1	5	18	52	24
KS	16	26	35	20	3
KY	1	6	25	39	29
MI	1	4	17	57	21
MN	2	6	23	54	15
MO	18	23	31	23	5
NE	9	12	25	37	17
NC	1	3	16	56	24
ND	2	6	21	56	15
OH	3	8	26	42	21
PA	3	6	22	41	28
SD	2	6	20	46	26
TN	2	3	16	54	25
TX	12	19	30	33	6
WI	3	7	22	51	17
18 Sts	4	9	22	45	20
Prev Wk	3	8	22	47	20
Prev Yr	13	18	30	31	8

Soybeans Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	10	29	43	15
IL	1	6	22	48	23
IN	5	9	27	47	12
IA	2	5	19	54	20
KS	8	22	46	23	1
KY	1	2	18	49	30
LA	10	20	33	34	3
MI	1	4	19	57	19
MN	2	6	26	55	11
MS	0	1	16	47	36
MO	14	24	34	25	3
NE	9	17	33	32	9
NC	1	3	28	62	6
ND	2	5	20	55	18
OH	3	8	30	43	16
SD	1	4	20	54	21
TN	1	2	17	61	19
WI	2	5	18	55	20
18 Sts	4	9	25	46	16
Prev Wk	3	8	26	47	16
Prev Yr	9	17	32	35	7

Sorghum Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	3	23	50	23
CO	8	22	38	29	3
IL	0	7	56	32	5
KS	15	35	34	16	0
LA	0	3	27	60	10
MO	5	18	46	28	3
NE	13	26	42	18	1
NM	12	37	43	8	0
OK	2	19	51	28	0
SD	15	17	23	41	4
TX	9	16	33	34	8
11 Sts	11	24	35	26	4
Prev Wk	11	22	37	26	4
Prev Yr	18	24	32	23	3

Cotton Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	5	24	46	24
AZ	0	4	14	41	41
AR	0	4	27	55	14
CA	0	0	15	75	10
GA	0	3	22	56	19
LA	1	3	28	48	20
MS	1	4	12	54	29
MO	2	18	29	47	4
NC	3	7	32	53	5
OK	7	14	46	29	4
SC	0	2	25	67	6
TN	0	5	22	63	10
TX	10	20	39	26	5
VA	0	8	35	43	14
14 Sts	5	11	30	42	12
Prev Wk	5	11	31	41	12
Prev Yr	4	11	31	40	14

Peanuts Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	3	18	55	24
FL	1	1	5	63	30
GA	0	3	18	57	22
NC	0	1	25	71	3
OK	0	7	37	49	7
TX	0	2	20	53	25
VA	0	6	26	53	15
8 Sts	0	3	19	57	21
Prev Wk	0	2	20	56	22
Prev Yr	2	8	31	46	13

Oats Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	3	12	57	28
MN	0	3	21	55	21
NE	1	3	20	57	19
ND	2	11	31	46	10
OH	2	6	41	44	7
PA	2	12	44	34	8
SD	2	8	31	42	17
WI	0	6	25	54	15
8 Sts	1	7	27	49	16
Prev Wk	1	6	28	50	15
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 10, 2003

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

Spring Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	14	23	51	12
MN	0	4	21	52	23
MT	14	31	35	18	2
ND	2	6	22	51	19
SD	5	8	34	37	16
WA	7	22	40	31	0
6 Sts	5	13	27	41	14
Prev Wk	4	12	27	42	15
Prev Yr	13	19	35	30	3

Barley Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	2	11	25	49	13
MN	0	2	15	60	23
MT	17	22	26	28	7
ND	1	4	20	55	20
WA	7	23	45	24	1
5 Sts	6	12	25	44	13
Prev Wk	7	11	24	44	14
Prev Yr	6	16	36	38	4

Rice Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	4	28	47	20
CA	0	5	50	35	10
LA	0	1	19	57	23
MS	0	1	10	57	32
MO	2	4	21	36	37
TX	0	0	15	74	11
6 Sts	1	3	27	49	20
Prev Wk	1	3	27	49	20
Prev Yr	1	3	32	49	15

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

* - Revised
 NA - Not Available

National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based upon the year 2002 planted acres.

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent											
Week Ending August 10, 2003											
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	1	15	50	33	NH	0	2	24	61	13
AZ	19	40	20	18	3	NJ	0	0	35	65	0
AR	1	8	32	51	8	NM	39	29	25	7	0
CA	20	40	30	10	0	NY	0	4	21	59	16
CO	22	28	33	16	1	NC	0	1	12	73	14
CT	0	0	31	59	10	ND	5	21	37	34	3
DE	0	5	19	63	13	OH	1	4	24	57	14
FL	5	5	15	55	20	OK	7	26	40	24	3
GA	0	1	14	62	23	OR	12	20	49	16	3
ID	4	23	46	20	7	PA	3	10	23	52	12
IL	1	10	35	45	9	RI	0	0	10	60	30
IN	1	4	21	56	18	SC	0	0	18	53	29
IA	11	27	34	25	3	SD	14	16	34	31	5
KS	24	36	32	8	0	TN	0	2	14	64	20
KY	0	2	17	61	20	TX	14	23	36	23	4
LA	1	8	42	43	6	UT	9	21	35	33	2
ME	0	7	24	51	18	VT	0	22	30	48	0
MD	0	4	24	49	23	VA	0	4	15	48	33
MA	0	0	40	50	10	WA	7	19	52	22	0
MI	2	12	32	45	9	WV	0	2	25	51	22
MN	6	17	39	36	2	WI	13	24	39	22	2
MS	0	2	17	60	21	WY	8	16	53	22	1
MO	24	31	27	16	2	48 Sts	11	20	31	31	7
MT	26	33	28	12	1						
NE	19	29	29	22	1	Prev Wk	9	18	31	34	8
NV	4	25	44	25	2	Prev Yr	23	25	28	21	3

National Agricultural Summary

August 4 - 10, 2003

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

The Pacific Northwest received limited relief from drought conditions in the form of widespread, but low precipitation and cooler temperatures in some areas. The Southwest remained hot and dry, but crop and pasture conditions improved slightly. In the Rockies, hot, dry weather continued to stress crops and pastures. Scattered showers across the Great Plains eased drought conditions but did little to improve crop condition, though most crops progressed well. Most of the Corn Belt received

little rain and had slightly cooler-than-normal temperatures, causing little change in conditions and about normal progress for crops. The western part of the Delta was mostly dry, with seasonable temperatures. Abundant rainfall and mild temperatures in the Southeast and Ohio Valley maintained good conditions without slowing progress. The northern Atlantic Coast States had above-normal temperatures and adequate rainfall, improving pasture conditions.

Corn: Ninety-five percent of the acreage was at or beyond the silking stage, 1 percentage point behind last year's 96 percent and 2 points behind the 5-year average of 97 percent. Thirty-five percent of the crop was at or beyond the dough stage, behind last year and the average pace of 45 and 48 percent, respectively. Nine percent of the crop had reached the dough stage, 5 points behind last year and 6 points behind the average. Even though most States are nearing completion, silking continued to trail the normal pace in the Corn Belt and Great Plains. Doughing progressed well but was still behind the normal pace in most areas, especially the Corn Belt and Great Plains. Following the trend of earlier development stages, denting was behind the normal pace in most areas.

Soybeans: Ninety percent of the crop was blooming and 62 percent was setting pods, compared with 93 percent blooming and 69 percent setting pods on this date last year. On average, 93 percent of the acreage would be blooming and 71 percent setting pods on this date. Fields in the Great Plains advanced quickly into the pod-setting stage, aided by seasonable temperatures and scattered drought relief.

Much of the Corn Belt remained well behind normal pace in setting pods, though most States in that region advanced by 20 points or more. Pod setting in the Southeast slowed due to heavy rains and cooler-than-normal temperatures.

Winter Wheat: Harvest advanced to 96 percent complete, compared with 94 percent for last year and the 5-year average. The last of the Great Plains fields were harvested and in the Corn Belt, only Illinois and Michigan farmers have not yet completed their harvest. Farmers in the Rocky Mountains and Pacific Northwest are well ahead of normal. Harvest was most active in Washington, where producers threshed 23 percent of their acreage. Harvest was also active in Idaho.

Cotton: Eighty percent of the acreage was at or beyond the setting bolls stage, 10 percentage points behind last year and 11 points behind the 5-year average. Eight percent of fields had open bolls compared with 12 percent last year and 11 percent for the 5-year average. In the Delta, acreage setting bolls was at or near completion, but progress in opening bolls was well behind normal. California remained well ahead of the average in setting bolls and was slightly ahead of normal in bolls opening. In Texas, setting bolls was 24 percent behind normal, but bolls opening was 1 point off the normal pace and the highest of all States.

Sorghum: Fifty-nine percent of the crop was headed, and 27 percent was turning color. Acreage at or beyond the heading stage was 7 percentage points behind last year and 14 points behind the 5-year average. Acreage turning color was 3 points behind last year and 6 points behind the average for this date. Heading was nearly complete in the Delta and rapidly advanced in the central Great Plains. About a third of the crop entered the

heading stage in Nebraska. Illinois fields made good heading progress but were still nearly 2 weeks behind average. Fields in the Delta continued to lead the Nation in turning color, while other areas were progressing slowly.

Rice: Seventy-six percent of the crop was headed, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nine percent of the rice had been harvested, 2 points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. Only Louisiana trails the 5-year average in heading, while Mississippi and Missouri remained well ahead of the average. Harvest was reported in Louisiana and Texas. Louisiana farmers had harvested 45 percent of their rice crop, slightly ahead of last year and the same as the 5-year average. Texas rice was 24 percent harvested, 36 points behind last year and 15 points behind the normal pace.

Small grains: The spring wheat crop was 29 percent harvested, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Minnesota and South Dakota farmers harvested one-fourth of their crops to bring the total acreage harvested to 37 and 82 percent, respectively. Washington farmers harvested slightly less, at 23 percent, but were 17 points ahead of their 5-year average.

Barley was 32 percent harvested, 16 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Minnesota farmers, aided by dry conditions and warmer-than-normal temperatures, harvested a third of their crop. Farmers in North Dakota and Washington harvested 22 percent of their crop to bring their total acreage harvested to 38 and 40 percent, respectively.

The oat crop advanced to 57 percent harvested, 8 percentage points behind last year and the 5-year average. Farmers made good progress in most States, with Minnesota farmers harvesting nearly a fourth of their crop. Progress remains well behind normal in the Ohio Valley, where wet conditions have hampered progress for several weeks.

Peanuts: Ninety-six percent of the peanut acreage was pegging, 1 percentage point behind last year but 1 point above the 5-year average. Alabama, Florida, Oklahoma, and Texas were ahead of their 5-year average, while Georgia and North Carolina were slightly behind. Crop development in Virginia was nearly 3 weeks behind the 5-year average.

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 3.8. Topsoil 0% very short, 3% short, 71% adequate, 26% surplus. Corn 96% dough, 88% 2002, 71% avg.; 82% dented, 56% 2002, 74% avg.; 44% mature, 29% 2002, 48% avg.; 8% harvested, 31% 2002, 18% avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 9% fair, 35% good, 52% excellent. Soybeans 66% blooming, 82% 2002, 72% avg.; 37% setting pods, 45% 2002, 44% avg.; 0% very poor, 3% poor, 9% fair, 63% good, 25% excellent. Pasture feed 1% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 51% good, 33% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 16% fair, 54% good, 27% excellent. Wet weather continues to hinder daily farm activities. Farmers are haying as weather permits.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 40% short, 60% adequate. Subsoil 35% short, 65% adequate. The Fairbanks area received over 0.7 inches of rain last week. Daytime high temperatures were in the sixties to seventies. Lows were mostly in the forties, with a few days in the thirties. Barley 55% turning color, 10% poor, 60% fair, 30% good. Oat 25% turning color, 10% poor, 45% fair, 30% good, 15% excellent. Potatoes 70% in bloom, 5% poor, 10% fair, 50% good, 35% excellent. Hay 1st cutting harvest 99% complete, 2nd cutting hay crop 5% poor, 25% fair, 50% good, 20% excellent. Second cutting should be underway soon.

ARIZONA: Temperatures for the State were mostly above average for the week. Cotton was reported as 90% setting bolls, 100% 2002, 5- yr avg.; 16% opening, 27% 2002. Alfalfa conditions were mostly good, with harvest progressing at a normal rate. Precipitation was reported at 5 of the 17 reporting stations with 0.01 to 0.50 inches.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Soil 4% very short, 31% short, 60% adequate, 5% surplus. Corn 98% dough, 93% 2002, 97% 4- yr avg.; 87% Dent, 65% 2002, 81% 4- yr avg.; 26% Matured, 21% 2002, 23% 3- yr avg.; 0% very poor, 3% poor, 14% fair, 54% good, 29% excellent. Soybeans 85% blooming, 88% 2002, 85% 5- yr avg.; 63% Setting Pods, 66% 2002, 56% 5 yr avg.; 3% very poor, 10% poor, 29% fair, 43% good, 15% excellent. Sorghum: 98% heading, 98% 2002, 96% 5- yr avg.; 78% turning color, 68% 2002, 63% 5- yr avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 23% fair, 50% good, 23% excellent. Cotton 97% setting bolls, 100% 2002, 99% 5- yr avg.; 1% opening bolls, 3% 2002, 4%- 5yavg.; 0% very poor, 4% poor, 28% fair, 47% good, 20% excellent. Rice 82% headed, 76% 2002, 76% 5- yr avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 28% fair, 47% good, 20% excellent Hay other 0% very poor, 3% poor, 31% fair, 57% good, 9% excellent. Hay - Alfalfa: 0% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 68% good, 2% excellent Pasture, Range 1% very poor, 8% poor, 32% fair, 51% good, 8% excellent. Seasonally hot dry weather conditions persist across the state. Scattered rain showers, thunderstorms brought temporary relief from the heat in some areas. Activities: Irrigating crops, spraying fungicides, insecticides, scouting for insects, diseases. Farmers are applying herbicides in soybean, rice fields. Some rice fields are being treated for sheath blight, blast, insects. Stink bugs are continuing to show up in some soybean fields. Some cotton is being sprayed for bollworms, plant bugs. Corn, milo irrigations are coming to a close, harvest should get into full swing next week. In the northeast portion of the state, severe hail damage to rice, soybean fields was reported. Worms are still showing up in some sorghum fields. Peaches, blackberries, cantaloupes, watermelons are being harvested. Tomato producers are cleaning fields. Livestock were reported to be in good condition. Throughout the past week producers were working cattle, harvesting hay, controlling weeds. Recent rain showers aided re growth in many of these fields. In the western portion of the state, a few cattle producers were feeding hay last week because of the prior dry conditions. Producers are preparing to plant fall forages.

CALIFORNIA: Bloom, boll set continued in cotton fields. Many fields were irrigated, treated with pesticides to control aphids, armyworms. Weeding was in progress in some cotton fields as plant height, density restricted access for cultivation equipment. Several cotton growers treated their fields with plant growth regulators to advance boll development. Small grain harvesting was nearing completion for the season. Straw in harvested grain fields was baled, stacked, fields were disced for fall

planting or left fallow. Alfalfa hay was cut, windrowed, baled, stacked. Alfalfa hay fields continued to display strong growth under ideal weather conditions. Fields were irrigated, treated to control insect pests. Bloom was essentially complete in alfalfa seed fields, with good seed set reported in many areas. Irrigation was cut off in most seed alfalfa fields to initiate seed development. Borders were cut down to prepare for harvest. Fields of corn were thriving. Irrigation, cultivation, pest control treatments were in progress where needed. A few fields of corn for silage were being harvested. Sugar beet harvesting continued in some areas. Maturing sugar beet fields were irrigated, weeded. Blackeye bean fields were in bloom, with good pod development reported. Safflower fields were mostly dry, ready for harvesting. Rice fields continued to head out. Picking, packing of stone fruit continued across the State. Among the varieties harvested were Prima peaches, Royal Diamond plums, July Red nectarines. Most orchards were yielding very good quality fruit. Cling peaches suffered heat damage in some orchards in the Sacramento Valley. Cultural activities in tree fruit orchards included irrigation, cultivation, summer pruning, insect control treatments. Some peach orchards were treated with fungicides. Apple harvesting remained active in the San Joaquin Valley. Steady fruit development was reported in apple, pomegranate, persimmon orchards. Treatments to control disease and insect pests were applied as needed. Bins were stacked, terracing was underway in raisin grape vineyards as some growers prepared for harvesting. Harvesting continued at a steady rate in table grape vineyards. Varieties picked, packed included Black Marroo, Black Emerald. Field work in wine, raisin, table grape vineyards included cane cutting, irrigation, cultivation, treatments to control insect pests. Preparation of strawberry fields for fall planting continued in several locations. Citrus, olive orchards were irrigated and treated to control weeds, insect pests. Valencia orange harvesting continued slowly. Some of the crop was sent to juice directly from the field. New crop Navels were sizing normally. The pummelo crop was reported to be light, but with very large fruit sizes. Almond harvesting began in some areas of the San Joaquin Valley. Elsewhere, nuts continued to mature steadily, floors in many almond orchards were mowed in preparation for harvesting. Walnut, pecan orchards showed good progress. Orchards were irrigated, treated to control insect pests as needed. Weather conditions were mostly favorable for the growth, development of the State's vegetable crops. Some cauliflower was being transplanted. The Central Valley's sweet corn crop was maturing rapidly. Irrigation was ongoing in maturing melon fields. Some tomato fields suffered mold damage resulting from hot, humid weather. Fungicides were being applied to both fresh market, processing tomatoes. Growers were spraying beans for mites, worms. Cantaloupes, honeydews, watermelons, mixed melons continued to be picked, packed, shipped. Harvesting of onions, garlic, tomatoes for processing, fresh market use continued. Tomato fields planted for later harvest were growing steadily. Irrigation, weeding continued in a number of maturing tomato fields. Eggplant, bell peppers, squash, sweet corn were picked, packed for commercial sales. The following vegetables were also harvested: Carrots, cauliflower, celery, cilantro, cucumbers, green onions, okra, parsley, hot peppers, spinach, zucchini. Rangeland feeds in the San Joaquin Valley continued to decline despite recent rainfall in some areas. Cooler weather conditions during the week provided some relief to livestock. Livestock condition was generally good in Northern state. Cows were calving in the Central Valley. Cattle grazed in irrigated pastures. Sheep grazed in fallow fields, harvested grain fields. Bees were active in some vegetable fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.5. Top soil 38% very short, 37% short, 25% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 36% very short, 43% short, 21% adequate, 0% surplus. Areas along the Front Range, eastern plains received widely scattered but some locally heavy thunderstorms. Most of state remained hot, dry this week with little relief from the current drought situation. The prolonged dry period is putting stress on several crops and lowering crop condition ratings. Spring wheat 99% turning color, 81% 2002, 82% avg.; 29% harvested, 36% 2002, 33% avg.; 3% very poor, 5% poor, 21% fair, 50% good, 21% excellent. Spring barley 100% turning color, 87% 2002, 94% avg.; 30% harvested, 40% 2002, 36% avg.; 1% very poor, 11% poor, 13% fair, 48% good, 27% excellent. Sunflower 7% very poor, 15% poor, 36% fair, 32% good, 10% excellent. Alfalfa 71%

2nd cutting, 78% 2002, 73% avg.; 10% 3rd cutting, 12% 2002, 13% avg.; 2% very poor, 11% poor, 24% fair, 43% good, 20% excellent. Dry beans 83% flowered, 75% 2002, 78% avg.; 8% very poor, 9% poor, 31% fair, 39% good, 13% excellent. Sugar beets condition 3% poor, 7% fair, 60% good, 30% excellent. Summer potatoes 11% harvested, 8% 2002, 8% avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 5% fair, 50% good, 41% excellent. Fall potatoes condition 10% poor, 24% fair, 49% good, 17% excellent. Dry onions 13% harvested, 11% 2002, 13% avg.; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 11% fair, 41% good, 45% excellent.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Topsoil 2% very short, 8% short, 53% adequate, 37% surplus. Subsoil 4% short, 74% adequate, 22% surplus. Corn 4% very poor, 8% poor, 27% fair, 33% good, 28% excellent; 89% silked, 97% 2002, 94% avg.; 41% dough, 74% 2002, 52% avg. Soybean 13% poor, 31% fair, 36% good, 20% excellent; 23% blooming, 66% 2002, 52% avg.; 8% setting pods, 29% 2002, 29% avg. Sorghum 4% poor, 24% fair, 44% good, 28% excellent; 32% headed, 26% 2002, 37% avg. Pasture feed 5% poor, 19% fair, 63% good, 13% excellent. Other hay 2nd cutting 85%, 99% 2002, 95% avg.; 3rd cutting 16%, 42% 2002, 59% avg. Alfalfa hay cutting 88%, 100% 2002, 100% avg.; 3rd cutting 25%, 58% 2002, 67% avg. Watermelons harvested 23%, 65% 2002, 42% avg. Lima beans (processed) harvested 7%, 3% 2002, 17% avg. Snap beans harvested 51%, 71% 2002, 61% avg. Sweet corn harvested 50%, 62% 2002, 53% avg. Potatoes harvested 30%, 64% 2002, 50% avg. Cantaloups 33%, 64% 2002, 46% avg. Hay supplies 3% very short, 32% short, 52% adequate, 13% surplus. Heavy showers came across the southern peninsula last Tuesday, New Castle County had over 3 inches of rain on Saturday. Humidity, almost daily showers seemed to be the theme of last weeks weather conditions. Many farmers could be found mowing unplanted fields last week to control weeds. Vine crops, particularly melons, are under severe disease pressure due to the continual wet, humid conditions. Some potatoes were dug last week. Harvest progress for hay, vegetable crops was slow due to the wet weather, however the moisture has been beneficial for corn, soybean development.

FLORIDA: Topsoil 1% very short, 1% short, 43% adequate, 55% surplus. Subsoil 2% short, 48% adequate, 50% surplus. Temperature average: normal to 2° below normal, major cities. Daytime highs: 80s, 90s. Nighttime lows: mostly 70s. Rainfall range: about 0.33 in. Marianna to over 6.00 in. Tampa, Ft. Lauderdale. Most localities, over 1.00 to 3.00 in. except for some eastern Panhandle localities which are drying out from earlier rains. Very short to short supplies: some central, southeastern coastal counties. Peanuts 98% pegged, 98% 2002, 95% 5-yr avg.; 1% very poor, 1% poor, 5% fair, 63% good, 30% excellent. Continued wet conditions reducing quality of hay, tobacco; reducing cotton, peanut yield prospects, especially in Panhandle. Hay fields becoming very over mature, quality decreasing rapidly. Rains slowing bahia seed harvesting. Fertilizer leached from tobacco lowering leaf quality. Recent rains prevented pesticide spraying, disease reported on limited acreage of tobacco, peanuts. St. John's County growers harvesting corn for grain between showers; plowing under some cover crops as they mature. Flooding damaged some Baker County nursery crops. Showers interrupted some vegetable field work; southern Peninsula producers planting fall acreage. Dade County producers cutting okra. Flooding damaged some Baker County vegetables. Hot, humid summer time weather all citrus areas; rainfall heavier than normal. Growers maintaining middles, ditches to keep water moving, trees in excellent condition with good fruit sizes reported. Pasture feed: 5% very poor, 5% poor, 15% fair, 55% good, 20% excellent. Cattle condition 10% fair, 70% good, 20% excellent. Pasture feed throughout much of State lower due to excessive rain. North, Panhandle: grass quality lower in many locations due to flooding from recent rains; armyworm pressure increasing in Taylor County. Central: excess moisture reducing forage quality; increasing pest pressure on calves resulting in weight loss. Southwest: pasture, range condition, some locations, excellent; others condition lower due to rain. Manatee County: some flooded pastures, range lands under water; cattle moving to any high ground. Statewide: cattle condition mostly good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for field work 3.8. Soil 2% short, 57% adequate, 41% surplus. Corn 63% mature, 82% 2002, 78% avg.; 9% harvested for grain, 28% 2002, 23% avg. Hay 5% poor, 25% fair, 55% good, 15% excellent. Sorghum 2% poor, 20% fair, 58% good, 20% excellent; 6% harvested for grain, 3% 2002, 2% avg. Tobacco 63% harvested, 66% 2002, 60% avg. Apples 1% poor, 9% fair, 83% good, 7% excellent; 14% harvested, 11% 2002, 8% avg. Peaches 99% harvested, 100% 2002, 98% avg. Pecans 7% poor, 29% fair, 55% good, 9% excellent. Rain, waterlogged soils limited field work last week. Wet field conditions delayed pesticide applications in peanuts, tobacco, cotton. The rains made it difficult to cut, bale hay. Stink bug numbers increased

in some cotton fields. Several comments of boll rot in some early planted cotton were reported in south state. Worm, disease pressure increased on other row crops. Wet weather increased the incidence of disease in peanuts, pecans. Pastures benefitted from recent rains. Apple growers used pheromone traps to coordinate insecticide spraying. Activities: Routine care of livestock, poultry, applying pesticide sprays as weather permitted.

HAWAII: The high pressure system north of the State continued to produce brisk trade winds, generally dry conditions. Scattered showers remained limited to windward, mountain areas. East state banana orchards were in good condition with active harvest. Lower Puna papaya orchards were in fair to good condition with steady supplies. Vegetables remained in mostly fair to good condition, but some areas were still feeling the adverse effects of the hot, dry weather.

IDAHO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.80 Topsoil 34% very short, 41% short, 25% adequate, 0% surplus. Harvest continues ahead of normal for all crops. Areas of Eastern state reported some insect damage to barley. Irrigation Water Supply is 11% very poor, 23% poor, 37% fair, 28% good, 1% excellent. Potato Vines Dying/Killed 8%, 3% 2002, 4% avg.; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 10% fair, 72% good, 16% excellent. Peaches Harvested 22%, 19% 2002, 19% avg. Plums, Prunes Harvested 15%, 0% 2002, 2% avg. Winter Wheat 0% very poor, 1% poor, 32% fair, 47% good, 20% excellent. Spring Wheat Turning Color 95%, 93% 2002, 91% avg. Barley Turning Color 96%, 93% 2002, 89% avg. Oats Harvested for Grain 17%, 7% 2002, 12% avg. Alfalfa Hay 2nd Cutting harvested 80%, 77% 2002, 81% avg.; 3rd Cutting Harvested 24%, 14% 2002, 19% avg. Mint Harvested (1st cutting) 77%, 25% 2002, 46% avg. Dry Peas Harvested 25%, 14% 2002, 39% avg. Lentils Harvested 25%, 6% 2002, 12% avg. Activities : Irrigating, caring of livestock, weed, pest control, harvesting winter wheat, spring wheat, barley, oats, hay, peaches, prunes, plums, dry peas, lentils, mint.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil 5% very short, 24% short, 67% adequate, 4% surplus. Oats 92% Harvested, 97% 2002, 96% avg.; Alfalfa hay 2nd crop 99%, 96% 2002, 97% avg.; 3rd crop 42%, 44% 2002, 42% avg. Last week was very mild again with cooler temperatures, some scattered showers that were generally less than one half inch. Adequate moisture with below average temperatures are allowing for good development of crops. Although the crops look good, more rain is needed across the state especially for soybeans, hay, pastures. Bean aphids are very noticeable in some fields, with farmers beginning to spray a second time to help curb the insect problems. Wheat harvest is virtually complete while oat harvest is nearing completion. Farmers used the days suitable for fieldwork across the state last week to get harvest equipment ready, mow roadsides, ditches, waterways, check fields for insects, spread manure on oat, wheat stubble, fix fences, clean out grain bins, attend county fairs that are in full swing.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil 1% very short, 7% short, 75% adequate, 17% surplus. Subsoil 3% very short, 8% short, 74% adequate, 15% surplus. Most of the water has receded from the July floods. Certain areas in the southwestern regions need more rainfall for grain fill, pod fill. Crop conditions slowly improving. Soybean have perked up, regained color. Soybean heights shorter than normal. Farmers had a good week for spraying along with cutting, baling of hay. Japanese beetles very active. Temperatures averaged 0° to 5° below normal for the week. Precipitation averaged 0.0 to 1.54 inches. Spraying for weeds, insects continued. Blue mold in some tobacco fields. Livestock are in mostly good condition. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting of 92% complete, 98% 2002, 99% avg.; 3rd cutting of alfalfa hay underway in northern regions. Pastures 1% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 56% good, 18% excellent. Activities: Mowing, baling hay, spraying for weeds, insects, moving grain to market, hauling manure, cleaning out grain bins, certifying crop acreage, mowing roadsides, lots, repairing equipment, taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil 22% very short, 41% short, 37% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 16% very short, 33% short, 50% adequate, 1% surplus. Field Crops Report: As oat harvest was nearing completion across state, corn, soybeans were filling ears, settings pods, respectively. Pasture feeds were deteriorating due to lack of moisture, as a result, some supplemental feeding of hay was occurring. Reports of aphid pressure in both soybeans, hay were cited. Moisture stress was observed in crops in the drier areas of the state, but overall, corn, soybean conditions were favorable. Oat acreage harvested for grain 98% completed. Corn 96% acreage silked, acreage in or past milk stage was

64%, 81% 2002, 5-yr avg 77% percent milk stage. Corn acreage in dough stage was 20%, 39% 2002, 5-yr avg of 34% dough stage, 1% very poor, 5% poor, 18% fair, 52% good, 24% excellent. Soybean acreage blooming was 96%, soybean acreage setting pods 75%, 90% 2002, 5-yr avg 85% podded, 2% very poor, 5% poor, 19% fair, 54% good, 20% excellent. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting of was 28% complete, 4% very poor, 18% poor, 31% fair, 39% good, 8% excellent. Livestock, Pasture, Range Report: Livestock conditions continued to be good across the state, although fly problems were noted. Pasture, range feed 11% very poor, 27% poor, 34% fair, 25% good, 3% excellent.

KANSAS: Topsoil 59% very short, 34% short, 7% adequate. Subsoil 49% very short, 43% short, 8% adequate. Corn 5% mature, 8% 2002, 6% avg. Sunflowers 61% blooming, 70% 2002, 77% avg.; ray flowers dry 15%, 26% 2002, 20% avg.; bracts yellow 4%, 20% 202, 10% avg.; 12% very poor, 18% poor, 34% fair, 32% good, 4% excellent. Alfalfa 3rd cutting 71%, 77% 2002, 81% poor, 5% avg.; 4th cutting 6%, 10% 2002, 12% avg.. Cotton 94% is squaring, 40% setting bolls, 1% very poor, 5% poor, 35% fair, 59% good. Hot dry conditions stressed row crops. Corn silage harvest continues. Pasture feed 24% very poor, 36% poor, 32% fair, 8% good. Hay, forage supplies 3% very short, 17% short, 76% adequate, 4% surplus.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.8. Topsoil 4% short, 72% adequate, 24% surplus. Subsoil 7% short, 70% adequate, 23% surplus. Tobacco 2% very poor, 12% poor, 29% fair, 40% good, 17% excellent. Burley tobacco blooming 67%, 78% 2002, 83% 5 yr- avg. Burley tobacco topped 45%, 64% 2002, 5 yr avg 63%. Dark tobacco topped 74%, 84% 2002, 84% 5 yr- avg. Tobacco condition is variable, depending on when planted. Blue mold is starting to be a problem in the areas of state with persistent rain. Very few reports of insects in tobacco statewide. Some have started cutting early tobacco. Rains have helped produce a lot of hay, but farmers are having trouble getting it cut and baled due to wet weather. The hay crop 3% poor, 19% fair, 57% good, 21% excellent. Pasture feed 2% poor, 17% fair, 61% good, 20% excellent.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Soil 7% very short, 24% short, 62% adequate, 7% surplus. Corn 2% poor, 18% fair, 52% good, 28% excellent; 100% dough stage, 99% last week, 100% 2002, 100% avg.; 85% mature, 66% last week, 92% 2002, 96% avg.; 12% harvested, 8% last week, 23% 2002, 36% avg. Hay 2nd 76% cutting, 64% last week, 70% 2002, 63% avg. Peaches 99% harvested, 97% last week, 90% 2002, 97% avg. Rice 67% ripe, 52% last week, 70% 2002, 67% avg. Rice harvest was in full swing. Sorghum 54% ripe, 34% last week, 50% 2002, 54% avg.; 12% harvested, 3% last week, 10% 2002, 10% avg. Harvesting of sorghum made good progress, remained ahead of the 5-year average. Soybeans 12% turning color, 7% last week, 13% 2002, 12% avg. Sugarcane 1% very poor, 7% poor, 25% fair, 40% good, 27% excellent; 5% planted 1% last week, 6% 2002, 6% avg. Sweet potatoes 1% harvested, 0% last week, 2% 2002, 4% avg. Livestock 3% poor, 37% fair, 51% good, 9% excellent. Vegetables 8% very poor, 19% poor, 48% fair, 22% good, 3% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.1. Topsoil 4% short, 66% adequate, 30% surplus. Subsoil 4% short, 69% adequate, and 27% surplus. Corn 5% very poor, 10% poor, 19% fair, 46% good, 20% excellent; 82% silked, 91% 2002, 93% avg.; 25% dough, 65% 2002, 54% avg. Soybeans 7% very poor, 16% poor, 31% fair, 35% good, 11% excellent; 34% blooming, 74% 2002, 62% avg.; 7% very poor, 3% poor, 68% fair, 15% good, 7% excellent. Sorghum 32% headed, 19% 2002, 59% avg. Tobacco condition 2% very poor, 23% poor, 17% fair, 39% good, 19% excellent; 32% bloomed, 70% 2002, 75% avg.; 14% topped, 50% 2002, 46% avg. Apple condition 21% fair, 72% good, 7% excellent. Lima Beans (processed) harvested 15%, 22% 2002, 28% avg. Apples harvested 7%, 16% 2002, 11% avg. Peach condition 20% fair, 69% good, 11% excellent. Peaches harvested 35%, 63% 2002, 51% avg. Watermelons harvested 27%, 46% 2002, 43% avg. Potatoes harvested 41%, 60% 2002, 82% avg. Snap Beans harvested 52%, 67% 2002, 62% avg. Sweet Corn harvested 55%, 59% 2002, 63% avg. Cantaloups harvested 40%, 67% 2002, 62% avg. Other Hay 2nd cutting 73%, 93% 2002, 87% avg. Alfalfa Hay 2nd cutting 93%, 100% 2002, 100% avg.; 3rd cutting Alfalfa Hay 28%, 69% 2002, 66% avg. Pasture feed 4% poor, 24% fair, 49% good, 23% excellent. Hay supplies 17% very short, 26% short, 57% adequate. While temperatures stayed below normal last week, high humidity and many afternoon showers kept vegetable, fruit, hay harvesting to a minimum. Wet weather improved topsoil, subsoil moisture as well as corn, soybean crop conditions. One-fourth of the corn crop has reached the dough stage with a few fields beginning to dent. Soybeans plants are continuing to bloom with a few early planted fields beginning to set pods.

Snap beans, sweet corn have passed the half-way point of harvest, though sunshine, drier weather are needed to speed harvest progress.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil 3.0% very short, 22% short, 69% adequate, 6.0% surplus. Subsoil 6.0% very short, 31% short, 60% adequate, 3.0% surplus. All hay 2nd cutting 80%, 79% 2002, 81% avg.; 3rd cutting 11%, 9.0% 2002, 15% avg. Blueberries harvested 49%, NA 2002, NA avg. Corn height 77 in, NA 2002, NA avg. Dry beans blooming 64%, 77% 2002, 85% avg.; setting pods 34%, 34% 2002, 53% avg. Oats turning yellow 99%, 99% 2002, 99% avg.; harvested 18%, 57% 2002, 71% avg. Tart cherries harvested 95%, NA 2002, NA avg. Producers across much of State noted crops still 10 days to two weeks behind normal. Delayed progress of many crops has farmers beginning to express concern over early frost. Temperatures ranged from 3° above normal western Upper Peninsula and northern Lower Peninsula to normal three Lower Peninsula districts. Farmers reported spotty, highly variable rainfall within districts. Precipitation amounts ranged from 0.02 inches eastern Upper Peninsula to 0.60 inches west central Lower Peninsula. Scattered rainfall across most districts limited fieldwork. Farmers grateful for any moisture received, showers perked up field crops. Wheat harvest neared completion, localized rainfall limited farmers' ability to finish combining. Producers busy baling straw, weather permitting. Oat harvest picked up, progress behind normal. Second crop hay harvest continued, frequent showers hampered drying. Third cutting moved along some districts. Corn tasseled across much of State. Several growers noted progress up to two weeks behind normal. Soybeans soaked up last week's rains. Some aphid problems reported. Sugarbeets looked good. Dry bean growers reported average but highly variable conditions. Thunderstorms, hail last week caused some scattered injury to apples, peaches. Apples continued to size well across State. Apple maggot, second generation codling moth, potato leaf hopper numbers increased at many farms south, west central. Summer pruning continued southeast. Apricot harvest began to wind down southwest. Peach harvest continued, X-disease common some orchards south. Tart cherry harvest continued northwest. Adult cherry fruit fly catches increased. European red mites causing some bronzing southwest. Plum harvest continued. Blueberry harvest full swing. Blueberry maggot levels low. Early wine grape varieties coloring southwest. Strawberries rebounding well after renovation. Summer raspberry harvest southeast complete. Yields disappointing due to winter injury. Growers across State noted increase vegetable disease, insect problems over last week. Farmers scouting for western corn rootworms, can cause significant damage. Powdery mildew reported vine crops. European corn borer trap counts ranged from zero to significant, depending on district. Across west, southeast, harvest of most major vegetable crops well underway. Early snap beans looked good across State, harvest slated to start this week west central. Some disease problems spotted later plantings. Pumpkins looked good, some squash vine borer problems reported southwest. Tomato growers reported some bacterial and fungal disease along with mite problems. Harvest is about one to two weeks off southeast. Early sweet corn harvest neared completion southeast, progressed across rest of State. Asparagus growers reported a big flush of new fern growth due to recent rains. Carrot harvest began west central. Potatoes looked good, tubers continued to bulk up northeast. Some leafhopper damage noted. Cabbage harvest picked up northeast. Cucumber harvest continued. Onion growers reported disease problems brought on by localized heavy rains, severe weather. Celery harvest continued, farmers reported good quality, yield.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil 11% very short, 42% short, 47% adequate, 0% surplus. Spring Wheat 99% turning ripe, 93% 2002, 93% avg. Oats 99% turning ripe, 98% 2002, 98% avg. Barley 99% turning ripe, 95% 2002, 95% avg. Corn 78% milking, 79% 2002, 71% avg. Canola 8% harvested, 2% 2002, NA avg. Sweet corn 19% harvested for processing, 25% 2002, 26% avg. Pasture feed 6% very poor, 17% poor, 39% fair, 36% good, 2% excellent. Sugarbeets 1% very poor, 7% poor, 23% fair, 56% good, 13% excellent. Dry Beans 0% very poor, 9% poor, 31% fair, 49% good, 11% excellent. Canola 0% very poor, 0% poor, 8% fair, 69% good, 23% excellent. Potatoes 1% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 58% good, 22% excellent. Sunflowers 1% very poor, 5% poor, 18% fair, 61% good, 15% excellent. Small grain harvest is well underway. Dry weather this past week allowed farmers to continue with harvest activities as well as spray for aphids in infested fields of soybeans. Soil moisture has dropped dramatically, now producers across the state are looking for rain to relieve stressed crops. The statewide average temperature was 70.1 degrees.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Soil 4% veryshort, 19% short, 64% adequate, 13% surplus. Corn 100% dough, 100% 2002, 100% avg.; 88% dent, 92% 2002, 93% avg.; 39% mature, 52% 2002, 58% avg.;

3% harvested, 5% 2002, 12% avg.; 86% silage harvested, 71% 2002, 64% avg.; 3% poor, 7% fair, 52% good, 38% excellent. Cotton 93% setting bolls, 100% 2002, 100% avg.; 2% open bolls, 11% 2002, 11% avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 12% fair, 54% good, 29% excellent. Rice 92% heading, 90% 2002, 82% avg.; 8% mature, 12% 2002, 6% avg.; 1% poor, 10% fair, 57% good, 32% excellent. Sorghum 100% heading, 100% 2002, 99% avg.; 85% turning color, 79% 2002, 75% avg.; 40% mature, 28% 2002, 25% avg.; 2% harvested, 0% 2002, 3% avg.; 12% fair, 62% good, 26% excellent. Soybeans 100% blooming, 99% 2002, 100% avg.; 95% setting pods, 89% 2002, 91% avg.; 31% turning color, 20% 2002, 21% avg.; 10% shedding leaves, 13% 2002, 10% avg.; 1% harvested, 2% 2002, 1% avg.; 1% poor, 16% fair, 47% good, 36% excellent. Hay 79% harvested (warm season), 80% 2002, 75% avg. Sweet potatoes 1% very poor, 3% poor, 29% fair, 23% good, 44% excellent. Watermelons 100% harvested, 99% 2002, 87% avg. Cattle 2% poor, 15% fair, 60% good, 23% excellent. Pasture 2% poor, 17% fair, 60% good, 21% excellent. Harvest Activities: Are just gearing up for the State's row crops. Hay baling continues to be plagued by frequent rain showers resulting in decreased production, quality.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil 40% very short, 35% short, 24% adequate, 1% surplus. Northwest, west-central districts remain the driest areas but many counties in north-central, northeast, central districts are also becoming dry. Condition of row crops again declined as dry weather prevailed. Much of the corn crop is reaching the stage where benefits from rainfall would be limited but reporters are still hopeful that moisture becomes available in time for decent soybean pod development. Some soybeans in the driest areas are aborting blooms, pods as the need for moisture becomes critical. Development of corn ranges from 55% dough stage or beyond, 17% dented in the northeast district to 100% dough or beyond, 72% dented southeast. Soybean development varies from less than 20% setting pods in southwest, south-central districts to 50% or more northwest, north-central. Alfalfa 3rd crop cut 63%, 64% 2002, 56% avg. Pasture feed 24% very poor, 31% poor, 27% fair, 16% good, 2% excellent. Some farmers are hauling water for livestock in areas where ponds dried up. Rainfall averaged 0.26 inches, ranging from virtually none to 0.19 inch in districts in the northern two-thirds of the State to 1.04 inches in the southeast.

MONTANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 636. Topsoil 70% very short, 27% short, 3% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 61% very short, 34% short, 5% adequate, 0% surplus. Weather conditions for the week were above normal temperatures with some rain falling in the central, the northeastern regions. Barley 92% turned, 55% ripe, 23% is harvested, 17% very poor, 22% poor, 26% fair, 28% good, 7% excellent. Corn 1% very poor, 4% poor, 36% fair, 34% good, 25% excellent. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting of is 58% harvested. The first cutting of all other hay is 98% complete, 27% of the 2nd cutting is harvested. Dry beans 0% very poor, 12% poor, 36% fair, 46% good, 6% excellent. Oat 95% turned, 66% ripe, 27% harvested, 11% very poor, 17% poor, 33% fair, 28% good, 11% excellent. Potatoes 0% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 63% good, 26% excellent. Sugar beets 0% very poor, 2% poor, 26% fair, 31% good, 41% excellent. Spring wheat 93% turned, 49% ripe, 21% harvested, 14% very poor, 31% poor, 35% fair, 18% good, 2% excellent. Winter wheat 97% ripe, 79% harvested. Pasture, Range feeds 26% very poor, 33% poor, 28% fair, 12% good, 1% excellent.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil 39% very short, 34% short, 27% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 40% very short, 37% short, 23% adequate, 0% surplus. Temperatures averaged from 2° below normals to 6° above normals for the week. Precipitation was scattered across the state with amounts mostly less than 0.60 inches, but ranged to over 3 inches in the southwest. Dry bean condition 3% very poor, 6% poor, 21% fair, 51% good, 19% excellent; 91% blooming, 93% 2002, 94% avg.; 61% set pods, 66% 2002, 58% avg. Alfalfa condition 9% very poor, 21% poor, 31% fair, 33% good, 6% excellent; 3rd cutting 50%, 59% 2002, 39% avg. Pasture, range feed 19% very poor, 29% poor, 29% fair, 22% good, 1% excellent.

NEVADA: Scattered afternoon thundershowers occurred throughout the week but little precipitation accumulated. Most areas received about .02 inch of rain. Temperatures averaged near normal. Scattered rains damaged some cut hay caught in the field as second cutting of alfalfa continued. Third cutting of alfalfa got underway in early areas. Harvests of wheat, barley began in earnest. Grass seed harvest continued. Potatoes were in bloom and responding favorably to the warm weather. Cantaloups were growing well. Garlic harvest was underway. Grasshopper, Mormon cricket infestations continued to plague some areas in northern state. Activities: Haying, grain harvest, garlic harvest, irrigating, weed control, insect control.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 3.5. Topsoil 0% very short, 1% short, 62% adequate, 37% surplus. Subsoil 0% very short, 7% short, 74% adequate, 19% surplus. Pasture feed 0% very poor, 13% poor, 28% fair, 49% good, 10% excellent. Maine Potatoes condition good/excellent. Rhode Island Potatoes 5% harvested, 30% 2002, 20% avg.; condition good/excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes 5% harvested, 10% 2002, 15% avg.; condition good. Maine Oats condition good. Maine Barley condition good. Field Corn condition good/fair. First Crop Hay 95% harvested, 95% 2002, 95% avg.; 2nd Crop Hay 50% harvested, 70% 2002, 65% avg.; condition good/fair. Third Crop Hay: 5% harvested, 30% 2002, 15% avg.; condition good. Shade Tobacco 25% harvested, 65% 2002, 60% avg.; condition fair/good. Broadleaf Tobacco 20% harvested, 60% 2002, 50% avg.; condition fair/good. Sweet Corn 25% harvested, 35% 2002, 40% avg.; condition good/fair. Apples: <5% harvested, 5% 2002, 5% avg.; condition good/fair. Peaches: 35% harvested, 55% 2002, 40% avg.; condition good/fair. Pears: condition good/fair. Massachusetts Cranberries: condition good/fair. Highbush Blueberries: 55% harvested, 55% 2002, 60% avg.; condition good/fair. Maine Wild Blueberries: 10% harvested, 5% 2002, 30% avg.; condition good. Tropical conditions existed in the state states last week. High humidity, rain showers deterred field activities, crop harvest, but also increased crop growth rates. Growers would like to see sunshine next week. Activities: Cutting haylage, making dry hay; harvesting broadleaf tobacco, shade tobacco, apples, peaches,ighbush blueberries, wild blueberries, vegetables; renovating strawberry beds; spreading manure; mowing; pruning; cultivating; weeding; monitoring fields; applying insecticides, fungicide.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work were 3.3. Top soil 19% adequate, 81% surplus. There were measurable amounts of rainfall during the week over most of the state. Activities during the week were harvesting fruit, vegetables, top dressing fertilizer, spraying pesticides, herbicides where weather conditions allowed. Poor forage quality reported by some equine owners. More available pasture forage reduced supplemental livestock feeding. Army worm infestation was reported in some corn fields. Wet weather conditions continued to delay hay harvest activities in most areas. Second cutting hay harvest was not complete some areas. Third cutting of hay began in a few fields. Vegetables were rated in fair to good condition as harvesting continued. Leafhoppers, earworms counts continued to rise. The south reported bacterial leaf spot on pepper plants and phytophthora blight on cucumber, pumpkin plants. In the north, some cantaloupes cracked due to wet conditions. Sweet corn quality varied, according to our reporters. Tomato development continued to be delayed across the state with poor quality reported. Irish potatoes showed variable size, some rot problems were reported in some fields. Sweet potatoes were filling in well. Apple harvest started in the north with good crop condition reported. Fungal sprays were used on grape plants due to wet weather conditions.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil 59% very short, 28% short, 13% adequate. It was a hot week in state with temperatures above normal statewide. Readings topped 100° at many lower elevation stations in the east, south. Hit, miss thunderstorms produced some measurable rainfall at about two thirds of the reported stations, but no stations reported as much as an inch. Wind damage was 15% light, 2% moderate. Farmers were busy cutting hay, some corn silage, harvesting green chile, digging potatoes. Those that had water were irrigating. Alfalfa 15% very poor, 12% poor, 41% fair, 28% good, 4% excellent; 3rd cutting was 85% cut, 4th was 61% complete. High water requirements combined with limited water availability is causing alfalfa production to suffer, with many fields blooming before reaching desired heights. Corn saw slight declines, but remained in mostly fair to good condition. Almost all of our corn had reached the silking stage, 44% was doughing and 16% of the crop had reached the dent stage. Some farmers were beginning to cut for silage. Cotton held steady over the week, remained in mostly poor to good condition, with 92% setting bolls, 4% had bolls opening. Grasshoppers continued to attack field borders, threatening cotton that has already been damaged this season by hail, wind. Total sorghum remained in mostly very poor to fair condition. Total sorghum headed reached 31%, but there are fears that most of the dryland crop will never reach this stage if rain doesn't come soon. Peanuts saw little change over the week and were still listed as fair to excellent. Most of the crop was pegging. Chile was reported as mostly fair to good, the green chile harvest was right on target with last year at 28% complete. Pecan conditions did not change at mostly fair to good. Drop was listed as 26% below average, 71% above, and 3% heavy. Potatoes were being harvested and pumpkins were blooming. Ranchers spent the week delivering feed and water to their livestock. The poor pasture, water situation is taking its toll on weight gains, many ranchers continue to sell

off early, many more are considering it. Cattle conditions 7% very poor, 16% poor, 35% fair, 23% good, 19% excellent. Sheep 26% very poor, 27% poor, 24% fair, 23% good. Range, pasture 39% very poor, 29% poor, 25% fair, 7% good.

NEW YORK: Days suitable 2.0. Topsoil 1% short, 43% adequate, 56% surplus. Pasture feed 4% poor, 21% fair, 59% good, 16% excellent. Hay 5% poor, 29% fair, 54% good, 12% excellent. Corn 4% poor, 22% fair, 51% good, 23% excellent. Soybeans 3% poor, 20% fair, 54% good, 23% excellent. Oats 49% harvested, 40% 2002. Wheat 64% combined, 82% 2002. Alfalfa 2nd cut 74% harvested, 93% 2002; Clover-timothy 2nd cut 60%, 79% 2002. Tart cherries 83% harvested, sweet cherries 93%. Apples, grapes, peaches, pears good condition.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable 3.7. Soil 0% very short, 0% short, 43% adequate, 57% surplus. Widespread rain showers, thunder storms continued this week, left water standing in many fields. Tobacco harvest was slowed, pest management practices impeded as farmers waited for fields to dry. Most corn, cotton fields appear healthy vegetatively, but there are reports of cotton boll rot, corn rust, downy mildew in pumpkins. Activities: Harvesting tobacco, produce, peaches, apples; making hay; scouting crops for disease, insects; spraying crops; tending livestock; general farm maintenance.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil 15% very short, 36% short, 45% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil 14% very short, 35% short, 47% adequate, 4% surplus. Producers made good progress harvesting small grains last week. Durum wheat was 87% in the milk stage, beyond, 94% 2002, 91% avg. 55% was turning, beyond, 51% 2002, 58% avg. 9% was combined, 3% 2002, 6% avg. Canola 87% turning, beyond, 81% 2002, 83% avg. 54% was swathed, beyond, 44% 2002, 45% avg. 9% was combined, 3% 2002, 5% avg. Dry Edible Beans 80% podding, beyond, 78% 2002, 86% avg. 22% were fully podded and beyond, 37% 2002, 41% avg. Flaxseed was 73% turning and beyond, 62% 2002, 60% avg. 2% was combined, 3% 2002, 2% avg. Eight percent of the potatoes had vines killed and beyond, 1% 2002, 4% avg. Sunflowers were 75% blooming, beyond, 77% 2002, 71% avg. Durum Wheat 1% very poor, 10% poor, 37% fair, 46% good, 6% excellent. Canola 1% very poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 53% good, and 22% excellent. Dry Edible Beans 0% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 57% good, 18% excellent. Flaxseed 1% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 54% good, 12% excellent. Potatoes 0% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 61% good, 22% excellent. Sugarbeets 0% very poor, 2% poor, 20% fair, 50% good, 28% excellent. Sunflower 1% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 57% good, 13% excellent. All hay 4% very poor, 13% poor, 35% fair, 41% good, 7% excellent. Alfalfa 2nd cutting of was 78% complete, 92% of all other hay had been cut. Stockwater supplies 5% very short, 22% short, 72% adequate, 1% surplus. Pasture, range feeds 5% very poor, 21% poor, 37% fair, 34% good, 3% excellent.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.0. Topsoil 0% very short, 1% short, 53% adequate, 46% surplus. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting complete 72%, 97% 2002, 96% avg.; 3rd cutting complete 11%, 33% 2002, 36% avg. Corn 93% silking, 88% 2002, 96% avg.; 24% in dough, 23% 2002, 45% avg. Cucumber harvested 30%, 46% 2002, 51% avg. Oats harvested 60%, 84% 2002, 87% avg. Other hay 2nd cutting complete 51%, 78% 2002, 80% avg.; 3rd cutting complete 7%, 20% 2002, 19% avg. Peaches harvested 42%, 51% 2002, 55% avg. Potatoes harvested 11%, 14% 2002, 20% avg. Soybeans blooming 92%, 88% 2002, 95% avg. Soybeans setting pods 52%, 48% 2002, 70% avg. Summer apples harvested 62%, 53% 2002, 67% avg. Corn 3% very poor, 8% poor, 26% fair, 42% good, 21% excellent. Hay conditions 5% very poor, 9% poor, 35% fair, 41% good, 10% excellent. Oat condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 41% fair, 44% good, 7% excellent. Pasture feeds 1% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 57% good, 14% excellent. Soybean conditions 3% very poor, 8% poor, 30% fair, 43% good, 16% excellent. Most field activities last week were reduced by frequent afternoon showers. Producers in areas that were too wet went to their local county fairs. In between the rains, growers harvested oats, baled hay, sprayed soybeans. Vegetable producers harvested sweet corn, squash, tomatoes, peppers, onions, broccoli, cucumbers, green beans. Farmers mowed weeds, worked on fence lines, repaired equipment. Producers prepared bins and dryers for the fall harvest. Growers spread manure on wheat stubble in drier areas.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 46% very short, 35% short, 19% adequate. Subsoil 32% very short, 45% short, 23% adequate. Wheat 95% plowed, 93% last week, 94% 2002, 92% avg.; 15% seedbed prepared, 8% last week, 35% 2002, 23% avg. Rye 25% seedbed prepared, n/a last week, 29% 2002, 28% avg. Oats 96% plowed, 94% last

week, 97% 2002, 92% avg.; 13% seedbed prepared, 9% last week, 27% 2002, 19% avg. Corn 2% poor, 15% fair, 35% good, 48% excellent; 92% silking, 81% last week, 99% 2002, 99% avg.; 61% dough, 50% last week, 72% 2002, 78% avg.; 28% mature, 20% last week, 44% 2002, 22% avg. Soybeans 3% very poor, 17% poor, 37% fair, 40% good, 3% excellent; 76% blooming, 60% last week, 80% 2002, 76% avg.; 54% setting pods, 37% last week, 57% 2002, 51% avg. Peanuts 85% setting pods, 64% last week, 84% 2002, 80% avg.; 1% mature, n/a last week, 4% 2002, 2% avg. Cotton 99% squaring, 90% last week, 94% 2002, 96% avg. Alfalfa Hay 5% very poor, 17% poor, 43% fair, 31% good, 4% excellent; 95% 3rd cutting, 93% last week, 93% 2002, 85% avg.; 25% 4th cutting, 7% last week, 38% 2002, 25% avg.; Other Hay 6% very poor, 17% poor, 46% fair, 27% good, 4% excellent; 99% 1st cutting, 97% last week, 98% 2002, 97% avg.; 46% 2nd cutting, 37% last week, 65% 2002, 42% avg. Watermelons 91% harvested, 77% last week, 83% 2002, 77% avg. Livestock 1% very poor, 3% poor, 29% fair, 53% good, 14% excellent; Pasture, Range 7% very poor, 26% poor, 40% fair, 24% good, 3% excellent; Livestock conditions were rated as mostly fair to good. Supplemental feeding continued in drier areas that lacked sufficient pastures. Producers were conserving hay as much as possible due to the short supplies. Livestock insect activities were rated as mostly light to moderate. Cattle auctions reported an average increase in marketings for the week. The price for feeder steers less than 800 pounds increased from last week by an average of eighty two cents per cwt. and averaged \$94.71 per cwt. The average price for feeder heifers less than 800 pounds also increased from last week by seventy-five cents per cwt. and averaged \$90.04 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork: 6.4. Topsoil 36% very short, 45% short, 19% adequate. Subsoil 39% very short, 43% short, 18% adequate. Barley harvested 80%, 74% previous week, 69% 2002, 51% 5 yr avg. Winter wheat harvested 85%, 70% previous week, 83% 2002, 72% 5-yr avg. Spring wheat harvested 69%, 64% previous week, 55% 2002, 44% 5-yr avg. Range, Pasture 12% very poor, 20% poor, 49% fair, 16% good, 3% excellent. Activities: Increase in precipitation, considerably cooler temperatures occurred across state last week. Thunderstorms, hail reported in several counties, bringing damaging effects to crops. A particularly severe hailstorm hit in Malheur County, created flash flood conditions. Run-off damage due to heavy storms reported in Morrow, Sherman counties. Also in Sherman County, several fires caused by lightning, kept in check by rain. Thunderstorms not as damaging in western state, although Jackson, Josephine counties reported some hail. Medford reported over an inch, a half of weekly precipitation. By end week's end, storms subsided, hot, dry conditions began to return. Grain, hay harvests continued Statewide. In Sherman county, a severe rain storm delayed harvest for a few days. Wasco County wheat producers reported a good harvest. Rain delayed harvest for a few days but conditions still dry there. Third cutting of alfalfa underway. Union County grass seed yields down, winter wheat showing weather damage. Second cutting of dryland alfalfa yields down, most dryland producers will not get a third cutting. Irrigated alfalfa looking good, should give good third cutting. Winter wheat, mint, barley harvest continued. Harvest began in most parts of Wallowa County. Marion County grass seed harvest nearly completed. Sugarbeet seed fields have been swathed, winter wheat harvest in full swing, mint harvest underway. Wheat harvest continued in Washington County, wrapping up in Clackamas County. Grain harvest, second cutting of alfalfa winding down in Jackson, Josephine counties. Vegetable harvest active, which included fresh sweet corn, cucumbers, early tomatoes, green beans, bell peppers. Most summer vegetables available for local markets. Roadside stands, farmers markets, U-Picks active. Cannery sweet corn nearing harvest time. A severe hailstorm hit between Vale, Ontario in Malheur County with complete loss of some fields of onions. Storm damage to potatoes occurred in parts of central state as well. Nurseries getting ready for sales stock. Activities: Feeding, watering, weeding of late summer, fall, winter plants. Easter lily growers continued making preparations for planting, harvesting. Growth good at nurseries where irrigation plentiful. Blackberry harvest continued in Willamette Valley & southern state. Other cranberries being pruned, renovated for next year. Early apples picked in Lane County on a moderate to good crop. Asian pears starting to ripen. Growers in lower Hood Rivery Valley prepared for Bartlett pear harvest. Some damage to fruit crops in Jackson County during a hail storm on Wednesday. Early pear harvest should begin next week. Southern coast cranberry bloom completed later than usual; fruit set, sizing very good on some farms. Range, pasture feeds continued to decline, despite cooler temperatures, scattered thunderstorms last week. As of August 10, 32% of pasture land reported to be in very poor or poor condition, compared to 20% as of August 3. Dry soil conditions keeping ranchers busy with irrigation, moving livestock to better pastures. Supplemental feeding continued.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for field work 2.0. Soil 1% short, 46% adequate, 53% surplus. Fall plowing 6% complete, 4% 2002, 7% avg. Corn 69% silk, 82% 2002, 84% avg.; 21% dough, 36% 2002, 41% avg.; 3% very poor, 6% poor, 22% fair, 41% good, 28% excellent. Barley 98% harvested, 99% 2002, 99% avg. Winter wheat 95% harvested, 100% 2002, 100% avg. Oats 88% turning yellow, 96% 2002, 97% avg.; 64% ripe, 85% 2002, 83% avg.; 32% harvested, 69% 2002, 62% avg.; 2% very poor, 12% poor, 44% fair, 34% good, 8% excellent. Soybean 1% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 53% good, 21% excellent. Potatoes 6% harvested, 10% 2002, 11% avg. Alfalfa 2nd cutting 83% complete, 90% 2002, 88% avg.; 3rd cutting 35% complete, 55% 2002, 47% avg.; 4th cutting 5% complete, 7% 2002, 5% avg. Timothy clover 1st cutting 95% complete, 99% 2002, 99% avg.; 2nd cutting 28% complete, 54% 2002, 47% avg. Peach crop condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 8% fair, 47% good, 43% excellent. Peaches 28% harvested complete, 57% 2002, 51% avg. Apple crop condition 1% poor, 18% fair, 65% good, 16% excellent; 10% harvested, 9% 2002, 14% avg. Quality of hay made 18% very poor, 20% poor, 40% fair, 16% good, 6% excellent. Pasture feeds 3% very poor, 10% poor, 23% fair, 52% good, 12% excellent. Activities: Making hay; baling straw; harvesting wheat, oats; spraying pesticides; harvesting fruit, vegetables; hauling manure; spreading fertilizer, lime; fixing fences, general maintenance; caring for livestock; attending county fairs.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 4.0. Soil 45% adequate, 55% surplus. Corn 93% doughed, 99% 2002, 97% avg.; 58% matured, 83% 2002, 71% avg.; 5% harvested, 26% 2002, 17% avg.; 1% poor, 16% fair, 55% good, 28% excellent. Soybeans 58% bloomed, 72% 2002, 62% avg.; 21% pods set, 39% 2002, 31% avg.; 1% turning color, 5% 2002, 2% avg.; 2% very poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 63% good, 11% excellent. Sorghum 90% headed, 89% 2002, 82% avg.; 60% turned color, 63% 2002, 57% avg.; 10% matured, 17% 2002, 16% avg.; 2% harvested, 6% 2002, 5% avg.; 36% fair, 56% good, 8% excellent. Cotton 98% squared, 99% 2002, 99% avg.; 65% bolls set, 78% 2002, 78% avg.; 1% bolls opened, 6% 2002, 4% avg.; 2% poor, 25% fair, 67% good, 6% excellent. Peanuts 98% pegged, 99% 2002, 91% avg.; 14% fair, 74% good, 12% excellent. Pastures 18% fair, 53% good, 29% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 45% fair, 55% good. Tobacco 100% topped, 100% 2002, 100% avg; 61% harvested, 54% 2002, 53% avg.; 6% stalks destroyed, 8% 2002, 10% avg.; 2% very poor, 6% poor, 39% fair, 47% good, 6% excellent. Other Hay 89% harvested, 85% 2002, 86% avg.; 2% poor, 22% fair, 66% good, 10% excellent. Peaches 75% harvested, 79% 2002, 81% avg; 4% poor, 19% fair, 74% good, 3% excellent. Apples 96% fair, 4% good. Watermelons 99% harvested, 98% 2002, 99% avg.; 34% poor, 25% fair, 41% good. Cantaloups 99% harvested, 99% 2002, 99% avg.; 50% fair, 50% good. Livestock 1% poor, 7% fair, 64% good, 28% excellent.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil 23% very short, 33% short, 43% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 22% very short, 32% short, 45% adequate, 1% surplus. Feed supplies 5% very short, 22% short, 70% adequate, 3% surplus. Stock water supplies 24% very short, 25% short, 48% adequate, 3% surplus. Winter Rye harvested 98%, 94% 2002, 88% avg. Barley ripe 95%, 98% 2002, 95% avg. Oats ripe 99%, 100% 2002, 96% avg. Spring Wheat ripe 98%, 100% 2002, 95% avg. Corn tasseled 98%, 99% 2002, 98% avg. Sunflower 5% very poor, 13% poor, 42% fair, 37% good, 3% excellent. Sunflower blooming 59%, 65% 2002, 67% avg. Sunflower ray flowers dry 2%, 20% 2002, 17% avg. Sunflower bracts yellow 0%, 7% 2002, 10% avg. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 58% good, 16% excellent. Sheep condition 16% poor, 14% fair, 53% good, 17% excellent. Range, Pasture 14% very poor, 16% poor, 34% fair, 31% good, 5% excellent. Corn silage harvested 1%, 3% 2002, 1% avg. Sorghum silage harvested 1%, 4% 2002, 1% avg. Alfalfa hay 9% very poor, 15% poor, 31% fair, 37% good, 8% excellent. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting harvested 91%, 81% 2002, 82% avg.; 3rd cutting harvested 17%, 32% 2002, 24% avg. Other hay harvested 94%, 92% 2002, 86% avg. Farmers, ranchers in several areas of the state received welcomed rains, while other areas got passed over and received no precipitation last week. Temperatures varied from above normal to below normal, with crop progress advancing, conditions remaining fairly consistent to the previous week. Activities: Cutting hay, harvesting small grains, spraying, fixing fences, working summer fallow, caring for livestock.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil 3% short, 77% adequate, 20% surplus. Subsoil 4% short, 86% adequate, 10% surplus. Pastures 2% poor, 14% fair, 64% good, 20% excellent. Tobacco 63% topped, 56% 2002, 65% avg.; 2% very poor, 6% poor, 35% fair, 46% good, 11% excellent. Burley 4% harvest, 8% 2002, 12% avg. Dark-air cured 1% harvested, 8% 2002, 11% avg. Dark-fired cured 7% harvest, 8% 2002, 13% avg. Tobacco harvest for the State began on a limited basis this past week despite frequent scattered showers. For those not yet

harvesting, the main activities were topping, applying fungicides. Wet weather continued last week, while temperatures averaged below normal. As a result, crop, pasture feeds improved slightly. Corn silage harvest continued throughout the State. Showers last week hampered cotton, soybean producers from spraying insecticides, herbicides.

TEXAS: Agricultural Summary: Hot temperatures, dry conditions dominated most areas of the state during the week. Temperatures surpassed 100° in many locations for several days. The dry, hot weather caused soil moisture to dry up, stressed crops. A few storms managed to drop scattered rainfall in counties of North, Central, East state, some Coastal areas. Developing crops continued to make good progress where moisture was adequate. Irrigation was in full swing where water was available. Harvest of summer crops continued across the state with only minor delays occurring. Baling of hay continued. Weed, insect pressures were low, but increased in some areas. Damage from grasshoppers, armyworms, corn borer, web worms was visible in a few locations. Land preparation for fall planting continued. Range, pasture feeds were becoming extremely dry. Livestock conditions remained fair to good, varied due to pasture availability, stocking rate. Cattlemen continued supplemental feeding, hauling water. Poultry in East state were affected by the heat. Very hot, dry conditions sparked rangeland fires. Small Grains: Preparation for wheat, oat planting continued despite dry conditions. Many producers were waiting for rain before planting. Corn: Farmers continued to irrigate corn across the Plains. In the Blacklands, other central areas, harvest made good progress with open conditions. Corn borer, other pests increased in the Plains. Corn 60% of normal, 59% 2002. Cotton: Due to the hot, dry conditions, cotton progressed rapidly in most locations. The heat continued to take its toll in the driest areas. Dryland fields continued to show stress due to high temperatures, lack of water. Irrigation remained active. Some dryland acreage was beginning to cut-out due to the extreme conditions. Cotton pests were on the increase in some fields, but were under control. Harvest continued in southern areas under mostly open weather. Cotton 58% normal, 68% 2002. Sorghum: In the Plains, irrigated sorghum was developing well, continued to make fair to good progress. Some dryland fields were burning up, some fields needed rainfall to continue to develop. In other areas, harvest had started, was making good progress. Yields varied from area to area, but many fields with poor rainfall were showing below average yields. Sorghum 59% normal, 60% 2002. Peanuts: Peanuts were still looking good except in areas where water was short. Some fields were beginning to show stress where water was not adequate. Pod rot was showing up in some fields. Producers were treating fields that had pests. Peanut 88% normal, 8% 2002. Rice: Rice harvest continued to move forward but was slower in fields affected by heavy winds, light showers. Rice production was showing good quality, yields. Rice 88% normal, compared with 93% 2002. Soybeans: Irrigated soybeans continued to make good progress, but dryland soybeans continued to suffer. Harvest of earlier planted soybeans continued to expand along more areas of the state. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit and Pecans. In the Rio Grande Valley land preparation remained active in most locations. Additional moisture will be needed to aid in preparation. In the San Antonio-Winter Garden, harvest of remaining vegetables was near completion, other activities were minimal. Land preparation for fall planting moved forward. In East state, harvest of watermelons continued as conditions allowed. Some early sweet potato harvest was taking place. Harvest of remaining vegetable crops was just about complete. In the High Plains, pumpkins were progressing well. Vegetable harvest continued in some locations. In the Trans Pecos region, harvest of vegetable crops continued. Cantaloupe prices were low, but watermelon prices were holding steady. Pecans, Grapes: Pecans continued to make good to fair progress across the state. Nut dropping continued in some locations. Pecan growers were anticipating a bumper crop in some parts of the state. In some areas, pecan trees were stressed by dry, hot conditions. Grape harvest was nearing completion in some locations. Range, Livestock: Condition of range, livestock continued to decrease as the hot, dry weather continued. Range condition was deteriorating quickly in the 100+ degree heat. Stock tanks were getting low or dry, ranchers were hauling water in some dry areas. Pastures in some locations were still in fair shape for this time of year. Hay cutting was in full swing where conditions allowed. Supplemental feeding continued in areas where pasture feeds were poor. Insect populations, especially armyworms, grasshoppers, other pests, continued to cause problems in some locations. Salt water shrimp were growing, developing well.

UTAH: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil 21% very short, 46% short, 33% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 27% very short, 39% short, 34% adequate, 0% surplus. Alfalfa Hay 2nd cutting 90%, 92% 2002, 90% avg.; 3rd cutting 10%, 23% 2002, 17% avg. Barley harvested (grain) 59%, 47% 2002, 55% avg.; 0% very poor, 2.0% poor, 19% good, 71% excellent.

8.0% Cattle/Calves 0% very poor, 4.0% poor, 24% fair, 59% good, 13% excellent. Corn silked (tasseled) 81%, 72% 2002, 67% avg.; 14% dough, 12% 2002, 8.0% avg.; 0% very poor, 3.0% poor, 25% fair, 65% good, 7.0% excellent; Corn Height 76", 77" 2002, 75" avg. Irrigation Water Supplies 41% very short, 40% short, 19% adequate, 0% surplus. Oats 100% headed, 97% 2002, 96% avg.; harvested (grain) 42%, 32% 2002, 30% avg.; Harvested for Hay or Silage 91%, 91% 2002, 85% avg. Other Hay cut 92%, 97% 2002, 90% avg. Peaches picked 15%, 14% 2002, 14% avg. Range, Pasture 9% very poor, 21% poor, 35% fair, 33% good, 2% excellent. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 4.0% poor, 23% fair, 65% good, 8.0% excellent. Wheat 0% very poor. Spring Wheat 15% poor, 27% fair, 52% good, 6.0% excellent; 59% harvested, 49% 2002, 49% avg. Stock Water Supplies 14% very short, 46% short, 40% adequate, 0% surplus. Tart Cherries 82% picked, 100% 2002, 96% avg. Winter Wheat 77% harvested, 68% 2002, 65% avg. High temperatures ranged from the mid 70's to low 100's, while the lows were between the high 40's and high 70's. Though most counties received rain, few if any, recorded more than an inch during the last week. Activities: Irrigating field crops, cutting hay, tending livestock, harvesting grains, picking fruit. Irrigated crops fared very well this week, especially hay, corn silage. Some farmers have reported that they are already out of water for the year. The grain harvest continued this week. While some counties reported high yields, others such as Cache county experienced low yields, perhaps due to mid-May frosts. Where irrigation is not possible, crops showed signs of drought stress. Livestock, for the most part, did very well last week. Pests, such as horn flies, mosquitos, have caused problems for livestock in areas where the farmers have not tried to control them. In fact, on Cedar Mountain an outbreak of grasshoppers damaged many rangeland acres.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.9. Topsoil 1% short, 55% adequate, 44% surplus. Subsoil 2% short, 70% adequate, 28% Surplus. Pasture 4% poor, 15% fair, 48% good, 33% excellent. Livestock 1% poor, 16% fair, 61% good, 22% excellent. Other Hay 2% very poor, 6% poor, 29% fair, 45% good, 18% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 7% poor, 23% fair, 51% good, 19% excellent. Corn for Grain 10% very poor, 8% poor, 26% fair, 37% good, 19% excellent. Corn 84% silked, 96% 2002, 92% 5-yr avg.; 53% dough, 75% 2002, 56% 5-yr avg.; 22% dent, 47% 2002, 29% 5-yr avg.; Silage 2% harvested, 5% 2002, 2% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 1% very poor, 7% poor, 22% fair, 46% good, 24% excellent. Soybeans 59% blooming, 74% 2002, 61% 5-yr avg.; 31% setting pods, 44% 2002, 34% 5-yr avg. Flue Tobacco 21% very poor, 24% poor, 30% fair, 24% good, 1% excellent; 14% harvested, 9% 2002, 15% 5-yr avg. Burley Tobacco 6% very poor, 18% poor, 36% fair, 34% good, 6% excellent. Dark Fire Tobacco 4% very poor, 21% poor, 38% fair, 33% good, 4% excellent. Sun Tobacco 71% fair, 29% good. Peanuts 6% poor, 26% fair, 53% good, 15% excellent. Peanuts 72% pegged, 94% 2002, 97% 5-yr avg. Cotton 8% poor, 35% fair, 43% good, 14% excellent; 98% squaring, 100% 2002, 100% 5-yr avg.; 78% setting bolls, 100% 2002, 91% 5-yr avg. Summer Potatoes 95% harvested, 100% 2002, 95% 5-yr avg. Apples 20% poor, 35% fair, 43% good, 2% excellent. Summer Apples 72% harvested, 81% 2002, 72% 5-yr avg. Peaches 63% harvested, 71% 2002, 59% 5-yr avg. Grapes 16% poor, 29% fair, 54% good, 1% excellent. State experienced more scattered thunderstorms this week. Most areas of the state received heavy rains, while a few parts of Virginia saw only a small amount of precipitation. State temperatures were just a little below normal for the week, while rainfall averages were above normal. The precipitation was good for crop growth, but did not allow for much fieldwork. Pastures are doing well, livestock look good. Despite the rain, peach, apple harvest were well underway. The rain storms caused damage to some vegetable crops such as tomatoes, melons. There was a deficiency of nitrogen in some corn, hay crops. Several hay crops are getting too mature as a result of the rain not allowing farmers to cut it. Corn, soybeans, some fruit crops as showing signs of fungal diseases. There is also some disease pressure present in the horticultural fields due to the excess moisture. Activities: Marketing lambs, stockers, applying post-emergence herbicides, insecticides to double-cropped soybeans, getting machinery ready for corn silage harvesting, topping tobacco, scouting, harvesting vegetables, scouting peanuts, cotton for insects, diseases, repairing machinery, attending county fairs, food festivals, cleaning up around the farm.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork averaged 6.3. Topsoil 44% very short, 27% short, 29% adequate. Subsoil 16% very short, 32% short, 52% adequate. Irrigation water supplies were 4% very short, 9% short, 87% adequate. The highest temperature in the state was 100° in Colville. The lowest temperature in the state was 44° in Olympia. Winter wheat 68% harvested, 3% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 51% good, 11% excellent. Spring wheat 44% harvested, 7% very poor, 22% poor, 40% fair, 31% good. Barley 40% harvested, 7% very poor, 23% poor, 45% fair, 24%

good, 1% excellent. Rain showers in the Palouse slowed harvest activity, while not causing any grain quality damage. Winter, spring dryland cereal harvest progressed as well as peas, lentils. The second cutting of alfalfa wrapped up while the third cutting was well underway. Skagit County reported some signs of early blight, but no signs of late blight in potato fields. Potatoes 27% harvested, 11% fair, 74% good, 15% excellent. Corn for silage was 4% harvested, 9% fair, 91% good. Dry peas 52% harvested. Dry edible beans 2% harvested, 5% fair, 65% good, 30% excellent. Alfalfa 2nd cutting of was 100% complete, 3rd cutting 48% complete. Hay, other roughage supplies 3% very short, 6% short, 82% adequate, 9% surplus. Range, pasture feeds 7% very poor, 19% poor, 52% fair, and 22% good. Light rains helped some pastures which were still growing, but supplemental feeding continued to be reported. Clam seeding continued in Pacific County, while oyster transplanting finished. Blueberry harvest continued with a few reports of mummyberry in Snohomish, Northern King Counties, resulting in lower yields than normal. Pumpkins were also reported as small, not coloring well for the fall market due to the hot, dry conditions over the past few weeks. Raspberry harvest was winding down while harvest on cole crops, vegetable seeds, apricots, peaches, carrots, sweet corn, watermelons, tomatoes continued. In the Yakima Valley, harvest of Ginger Gold, Gala apples began.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 2.7. Topsoil 62% adequate, 38% surplus, 5% very short, 55% short, 40% adequate 2002. Corn 12% poor, 34% fair, 51% good, 3% excellent; 57% silked; 76% in 2002, 75% for the 5-yr. avg.; 21% dough; 35% in 2002, 26% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 3% poor, 32% fair, 65% good; 59% blooming, 80% in 2002, 67% 5-yr avg.; setting pods 35%, 40% in 2002, 31% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat 23% poor, 48% fair, 29% good; harvested for grain 92%, 100% 2002, 98% 5-yr avg. Oats 1% poor, 34% fair, 54% good, 11% excellent; harvested 42%; 85% 2002, 75% 5-yr avg. Tobacco 1% very poor, 23% poor, 50% fair, 26% good; topped 16%; 50% 2002, 24% 5-yr avg. Hay 1% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 62% good, 7% excellent, 1st cutting 93% complete, 100% in 2002, 100% 5-yr avg; 2nd cutting 17%, 70% 2002, 53% 5-yr avg. Apples 6% poor, 38% fair and 56% good. Peaches 8% poor, 39% fair, 53% good; 20% harvested. Cattle, calves 1% poor, 20% fair, 65% good, 14% excellent. Sheep, Lambs 12% fair, 73% good, and 15% excellent. Heavy thunderstorms continue to inhibit hay, small grain harvesting, crop progress. Some localized flooding was reported. Problems with weeds, pest control were reported. Wet, muddy conditions are effecting livestock. Concern for time left in the growing season remains.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Soil 15% very short, 37% short, 44% adequate, 4% surplus. The first full week of August brought spotty rains for state farmers. Rainfall amounts were extremely varied across the state. Large areas of the state received little or no rains for the week, while scattered areas had beneficial showers. The eastern half of the state had the more significant rains. The rains have helped stressed crops, but most producers are still waiting for that "good soaker." The 52% in the short to very short range is 5 percentage points higher than last week. Pastures began to show more stress, producers are supplementing hay in some areas. Pasture feed 13% very poor, 24% poor, 39% fair, 22% good, 2% excellent.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 6.9. Topsoil 30% very short, 52% short, 18% adequate. Subsoil 30% very short, 49% short, 21% adequate. Winter wheat 95% harvested, 92% 2002, 91% 5-yr avg. Barley 85% mature, 67% 2002, 71% 5-yr avg.; 58% harvested, 44% 2002, 41% 5-yr avg.; 1% poor, 24% fair, 59% good, 16% excellent. Oats 57% mature, 45% 2002, 48% 5-yr avg. Oats 23% harvested, 26% 2002, 23% 5-yr avg.; 4% poor, 37% fair, 49% good, 10% excellent. Spring wheat 60% mature, 44%, 2002, 55% 5-yr avg.; 33% harvested, 24% 2002, 27% 5-yr avg.; 2% poor, 54% fair, 42% good, 2% excellent. Sugarbeets 2% poor, 15% fair, 70% good, 13% excellent. Corn 82% silked, 2002 71%, 78% 5-yr avg.; in milk 54%, 28% 2002, 37% 5-yr avg.; 1% poor, 25% fair, 62% good, 12% excellent. Dry beans 86% setting pod, 57% 2002, 69% 5-yr avg.; leaves turning color 4%, 8% 2002, 9% 5-yr avg.; 3% poor, 18% fair, 64% good, 15% excellent. Alfalfa 2nd cutting harvested 48%, 42% 2002, 44% 5-yr avg. Other hay harvested 82%, 75% 2002, 75% 5-yr avg. Range, pasture feed 8% very poor, 16% poor, 53% fair, 22% good, 1% excellent. Stock water supplies 15% very short, 39% short, 46% adequate. Temperatures remained well above normal with Kaycee, Greybull, Gillette hitting the 100° mark. Precipitation was scattered and light. Almost all stations were below normal. The heaviest moisture fell in Douglas with 0.60 inch, Wheatland with 0.51 inch, Afton with 0.29 inch.

International Weather and Crop Summary

August 3 - 9, 2003

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Across western Europe, a record-setting heat wave and drought reduced yield potentials for rainfed summer crops.

FSU-WESTERN: Occasional, light to moderate showers favored summer crops in Ukraine and the southern portion of the Southern Region in Russia, while several days of unseasonably warm, dry weather helped small grain harvesting in northern Russia.

FSU-NEW LANDS: Warmer, drier weather promoted spring grain development, previously slowed by cool, showery weather.

AUSTRALIA: Light showers fell in major winter grain-producing areas, maintaining adequate topsoil moisture in the west, but offering little additional drought relief in the east.

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon showers maintained abundant moisture levels throughout central India and Pakistan as some crops entered into reproduction.

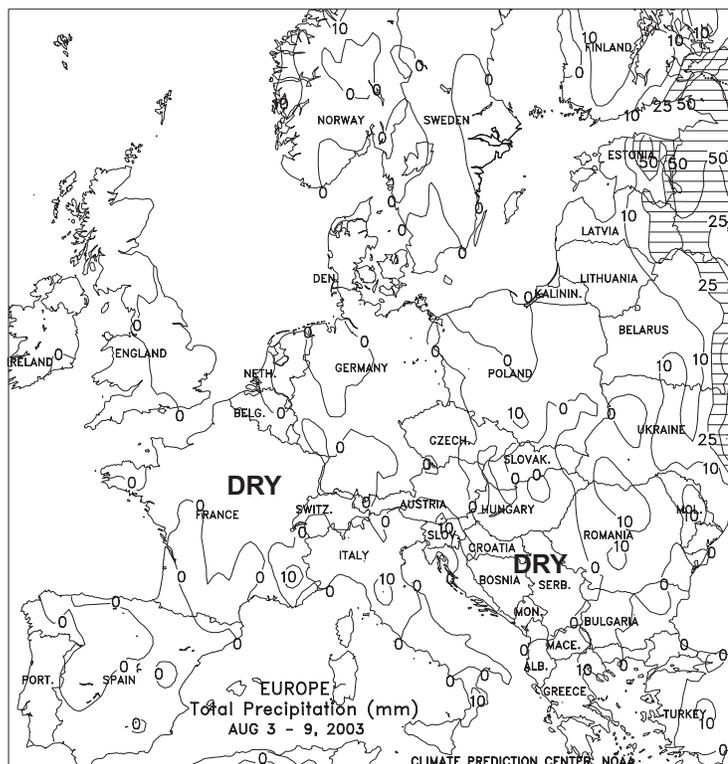
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Showers favored vegetative to reproductive rice in Thailand and Vietnam, while heavy rainfall caused flooding and some crop damage in Luzon, the Philippines.

EASTERN ASIA: Beneficial rain continued in central and northern China, while in the south, scattered showers brought some relief from heat and dryness.

CANADA: Late-week showers helped stabilize filling spring crops throughout the Prairies.

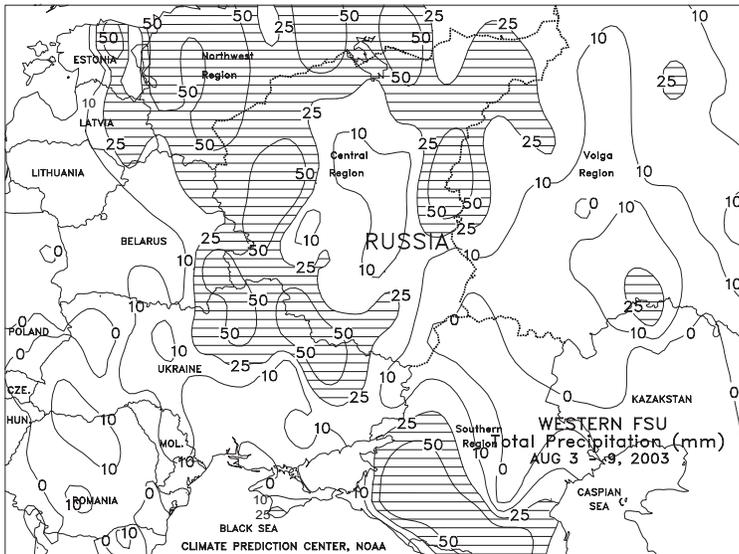
MEXICO: Beneficial showers continued across the main Corn Belt and the western Sierra Madre, but hot, dry weather stressed pastures and summer crops in northern and northeastern Mexico.

SOUTH AMERICA: Showers increased moisture for Argentina's winter wheat, while in Brazil, showers caused local delays in coffee harvesting.



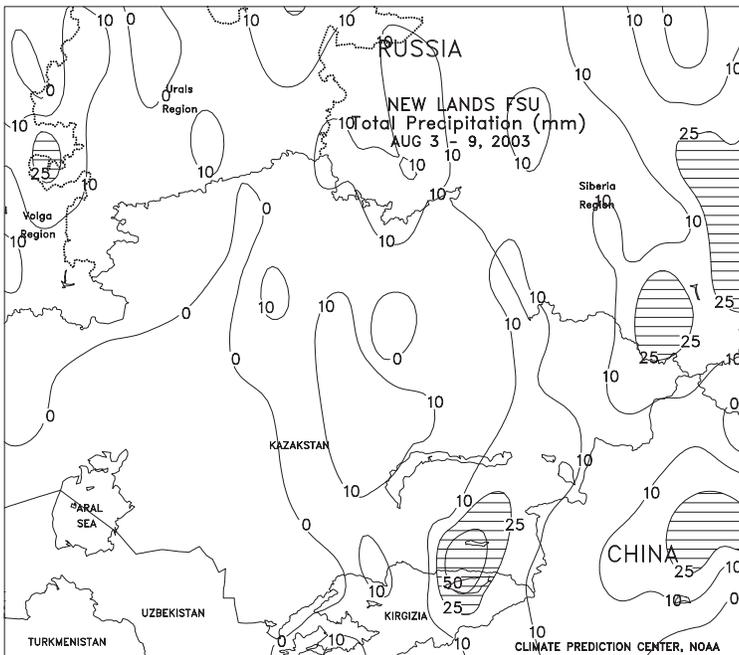
EUROPE

Across western Europe, an unrelenting heat wave, with record-setting temperatures, continued into its second week. This heat wave started on August 1 and is the second heat wave of the summer, following hot, dry weather in June. A stifling high pressure ridge brought hot, dry air from northern Africa, preventing storms from crossing western Europe. Only very isolated thunderstorms (5-15 mm) were observed across Europe during the week. Temperatures averaged 5 to 10 degrees C above normal from central Spain into all of France, most of Germany, and northern Italy. Across this region, maximum temperatures ranged from 35 to 38 degrees C almost every day. The hottest areas were in southwestern Spain, southwestern France, and portions of north-central France, where maximum temperatures reached 40 to 42 degrees C. Even in England, temperatures averaged 3 to 6 degrees C above normal, with maximum temperatures reaching 33 to 35 degrees C. In addition to the high temperatures, the heat has lasted much longer than usual this summer, with the number of days exceeding 30 degrees C (86 degrees F), 2 to 4 times the average number. The extreme heat has worsened drought across most of France, southern and central Germany, and northern Italy, likely reducing yield potentials for rainfed summer crops and taxing irrigation supplies for summer crops. Across northern Europe, where winter grains have not been harvested, the hot weather has greatly favored winter grain maturation and fieldwork. The heat wave and drought has also increased fire danger across most of western Europe, but especially in southwestern Spain, Portugal, southern France, and northern Italy. Across eastern Europe, slightly cooler, but still mostly dry weather prevailed, stressing reproductive to filling summer crops, especially in Romania and Bulgaria. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in Poland, 3 to 6 degrees C above normal from Czech Republic to Hungary and Slovenia, and 1 to 2 degrees C above normal in Romania and Bulgaria. Maximum temperatures reached 33 to 35 degrees C everywhere in eastern Europe except for Poland (28-32 degrees C).



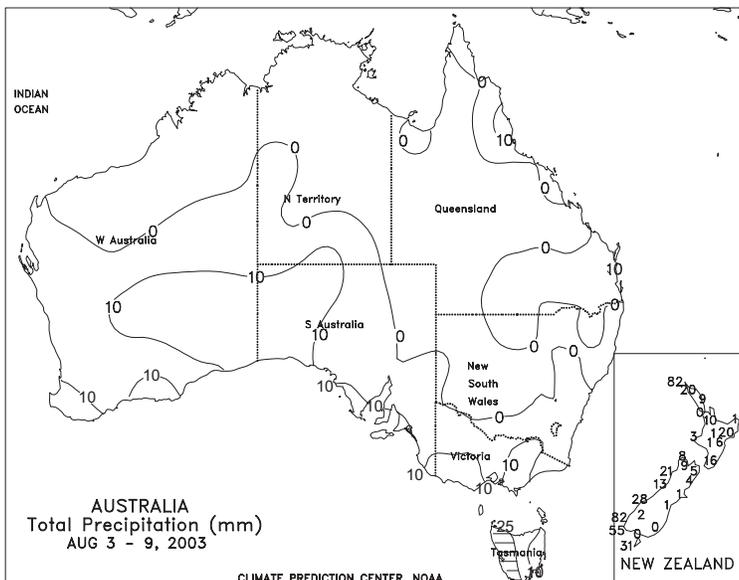
FSU-WESTERN

In Russia, hot, dry weather extended from the Volga Region southward into the northern portion of the Southern Region early in the week, helping small grain harvesting but hastening maturity in spring grains. Maximum temperatures ranged from 30 to 34 degrees C in these areas. During the latter half of the week, a cooling trend along with light to moderate showers (8-35 mm or more) spread eastward across northern Russia (Central and Volga Regions), improving growing conditions for immature spring grains. Farther south, showers and thunderstorms produced locally heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) in the southern portion of the Southern Region in Russia, favoring summer crops but interrupting small grain harvest activities. In Ukraine, occasional light to moderate showers (5-25 mm or more) favored summer crops, but slowed small grain harvest activities. The greatest amounts of rain (25-100 mm) were observed in northern Ukraine. Reports as of August 6 from Ukraine indicated that grain was about 65 percent harvested. In Belarus and the Baltics, generally dry weather helped harvest activities. Reports from Belarus as of August 4 indicated that grain was about 27 percent harvested. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 6 degrees C above normal in the Volga Region, 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in the remainder of Russia, Belarus, and the Baltics, and near normal in Ukraine.



FSU-NEW LANDS

A warming trend was accompanied by drier weather in primary grain-producing areas of north-central Kazakhstan and Russia. The warmer, drier weather pattern was welcomed in most spring grain areas, helping to promote crop development previously slowed by persistently cool, wet conditions. The exception was in the northern Urals Region in Russia, where unseasonable warmth accompanied a drying trend that had persisted since early July, increasing stress on filling crops. Weekly temperatures averaged 3 to 6 degrees C in the Urals, 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in north-central Kazakhstan, and 1 to 3 degrees C below normal in the eastern half of the Siberia Region in Russia. In cotton-producing areas of Central Asia, unseasonably cool weather (weekly temperatures averaging 1-4 degrees C below normal) lessened the seasonal demands on irrigation and slowed crop development.

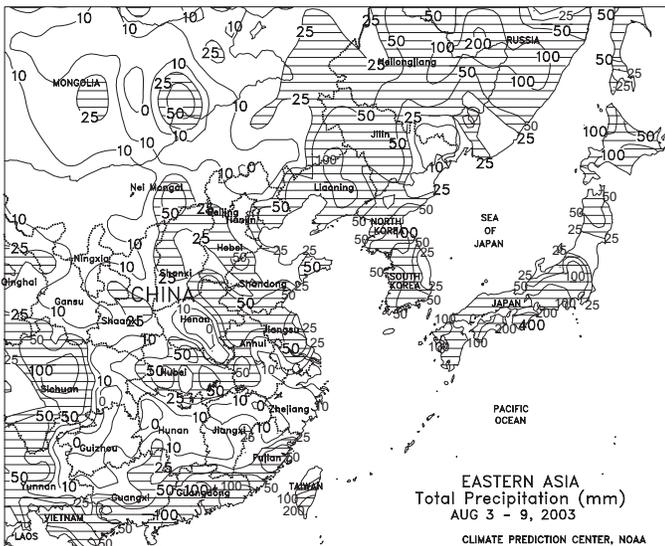


AUSTRALIA

Scattered, light showers (2-6 mm) fell across major crop-producing areas in Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, and southern Queensland, while dry weather prevailed in New South Wales. Although the showers were light, topsoil moisture remained adequate for vegetative winter grains in Western Australia. More rain would be welcomed to maintain topsoil moisture in South Australia and Victoria. However, winter wheat and barley are semi-dormant, and thus not experiencing significant moisture stress. In southern and central New South Wales, where rain has fallen recently, continued rainfall is necessary to end long-term, severe drought. Similarly, more rain is needed in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland to spur winter grain development and to improve drought-depleted reservoir levels for summer crop irrigation later this calendar year. Temperatures in southern Queensland averaged about 2 degrees C above normal and 0 to 1 degrees C above normal elsewhere in Australia.

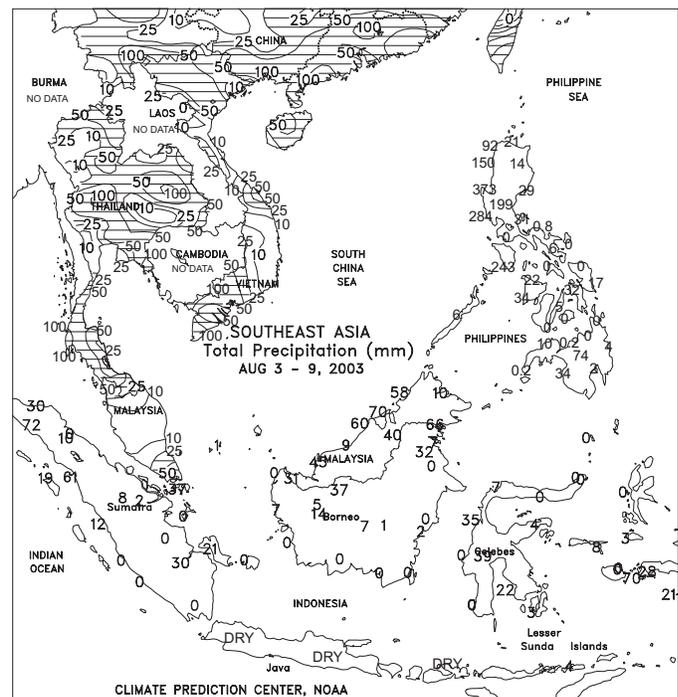
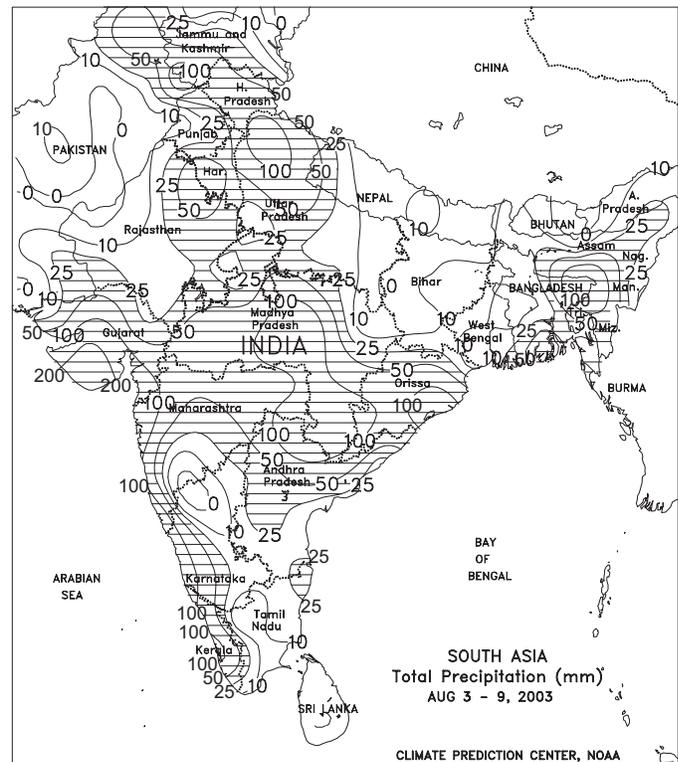
SOUTH ASIA

Monsoon showers (50-100 mm) continued to cover most of central India, boosting soil moisture for emerging groundnuts and soybeans entering reproduction. Very heavy showers (over 200 mm) caused some flooding in southern Gujarat. In northern India, showers (25-50 mm) increased irrigation supplies for squaring cotton and tillering rice. Beneficial showers increased moisture supplies for rainfed rice in Orissa, while generally dry weather prevailed over irrigated rice areas along the Gangetic Plain. Mostly dry weather eased seasonal flooding throughout Bangladesh and far eastern India. In Pakistan, showers (25-50 mm or more) maintained flood levels and caused additional damage to cotton.



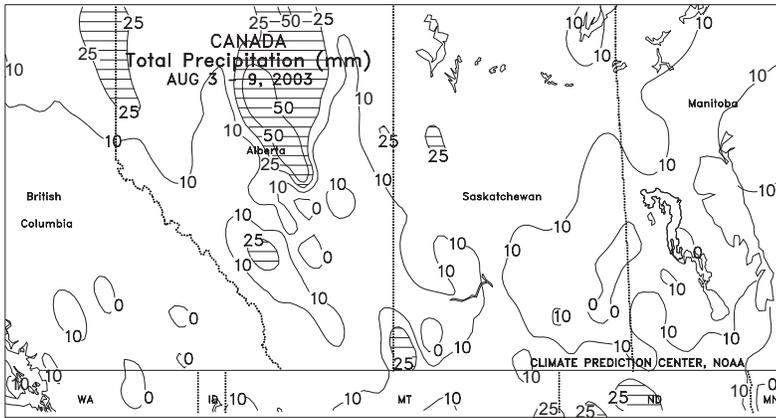
EASTERN ASIA

Moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) continued over important corn, soybean, and cotton areas of the North China Plain and Manchuria. The rainfall returned to growing areas from Henan to northern Jiangsu, following a brief respite from earlier periods of heavy rain. Temperatures averaged near normal on the North China Plain, with highs staying in the lower to middle 30s degrees C. Cooler-than-normal weather (highs in the upper 20s and lower 30s degrees C) lowered summer crop growth rates in Manchuria, but corn and soybeans should reach maturity before the average date of the first autumn freeze, which is over 1 month away. In southern China, scattered showers (10-50 mm or more) brought some relief from dryness to sections of the Yangtze Valley, where highs continued to reach the upper 30s degrees C. Beneficial showers (25-50 mm or more) also brought some relief from dryness to rice and sugarcane areas along the southern coast, but hot, dry weather persisted in the southern interior (Guizhou to Zhejiang), maintaining high irrigation demands on rice and other summer crops. Elsewhere, moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) overspread Japan and the Korean Peninsula, maintaining adequate to abundant moisture reserves for rice and other summer crops. In Japan, the rainfall was generated by Typhoon Etou, which struck southern Japan on August 8 with sustained winds of 90 knots.



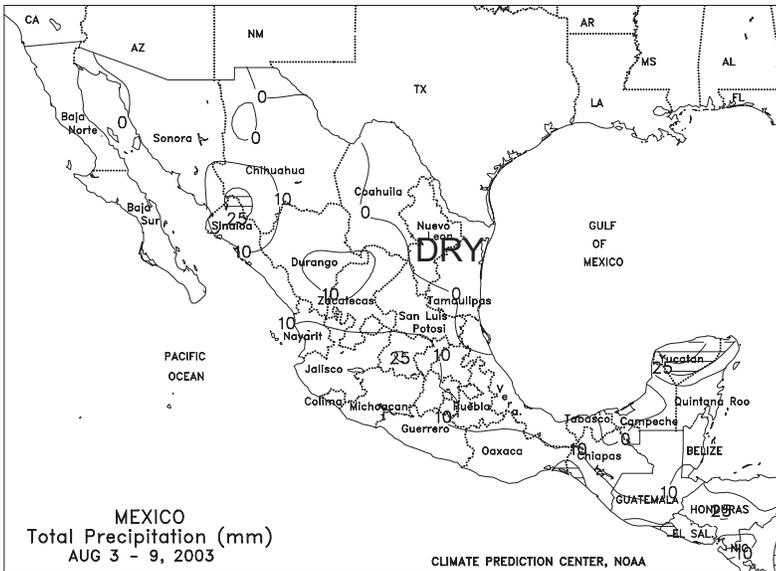
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Showers (25-50 mm or more) continued to favor flowering rice in Thailand, while boosting irrigation levels for tillering to booting rice in Vietnam's Red River and Mekong Delta. Especially heavy showers (over 200 mm) continued to cause flooding and damage to filling rice and unharvested corn in western Luzon, Philippines. Dry weather prevailed throughout oil palm areas of peninsular Malaysia and Sumatra, as well as irrigated rice areas of Java, Indonesia.



CANADA

Across the Prairies, scattered showers (1-15 mm, locally exceeding 25 mm) brought some relief to filling spring grains and oilseeds, with best coverage in Alberta's Peace River Valley, northern Saskatchewan, and southern growing areas of Manitoba. However, temperatures averaging 2 to 4 degrees C above normal (highs in the 30s degrees C in most growing areas) maintained high crop moisture demands. It should also be noted that the rain, while beneficial, came too late in the growing season to significantly improve crop prospects. Harvesting was reportedly beginning in a few areas and is usually well underway by late August. Most growing areas experience their first autumn freeze in late August and early September, but this season's above-normal temperatures have accelerated crop development, thereby reducing the risk from autumn freeze damage. In eastern Canada, warm, showery weather (highs in the middle and upper 20s degrees C; rainfall totalling 5-25 mm or more in most growing areas) maintained generally favorable conditions for pastures and immature summer crops. The heaviest rain (25-50 mm or more) fell in eastern Ontario and Quebec. In southern Ontario, showers may have caused minor disruptions in winter wheat harvesting. However, additional moisture would be welcomed for winter wheat planting, usually in full swing by late September.



MEXICO

Across the Southern Plateau Corn Belt and southeastern Mexico, widespread showers (10-50 mm) maintained favorable soil moisture for reproductive summer crops. Abundant showers (10-50 mm) also continued across the western Sierra Madre, boosting long-term moisture supplies. However, in the Rio Grande watershed and elsewhere across northern Mexico, hot, dry weather stressed pastures and summer crops. Temperatures averaged 1 to 4 degrees C above normal across northern Mexico and 1 to 2 degrees C above normal elsewhere.



SOUTH AMERICA

In Argentina, rain (10-50 mm or more) increased moisture reserves in most major winter wheat areas. The heaviest rain was recorded in sections of Cordoba and Santa Fe, while the lightest (less than 25 mm) fell in previously dry crop areas of La Pampa and western Buenos Aires, where much more was needed to ensure proper crop germination. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, winter wheat was 89 percent planted as of August 8, compared with 94 percent last year. In Brazil, showers (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) extending from southern Mato Gross to northern Parana likely caused some delays in coffee harvesting, although the moisture will ultimately benefit next season's crop. Elsewhere, mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather aided coffee and citrus harvesting. According to independent analysts Safras e Mercado, coffee was 84 percent harvested as of August 7, compared with 81 percent last year.

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