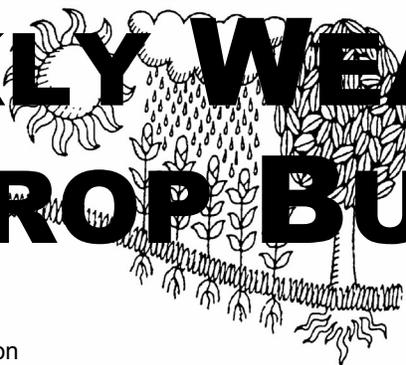
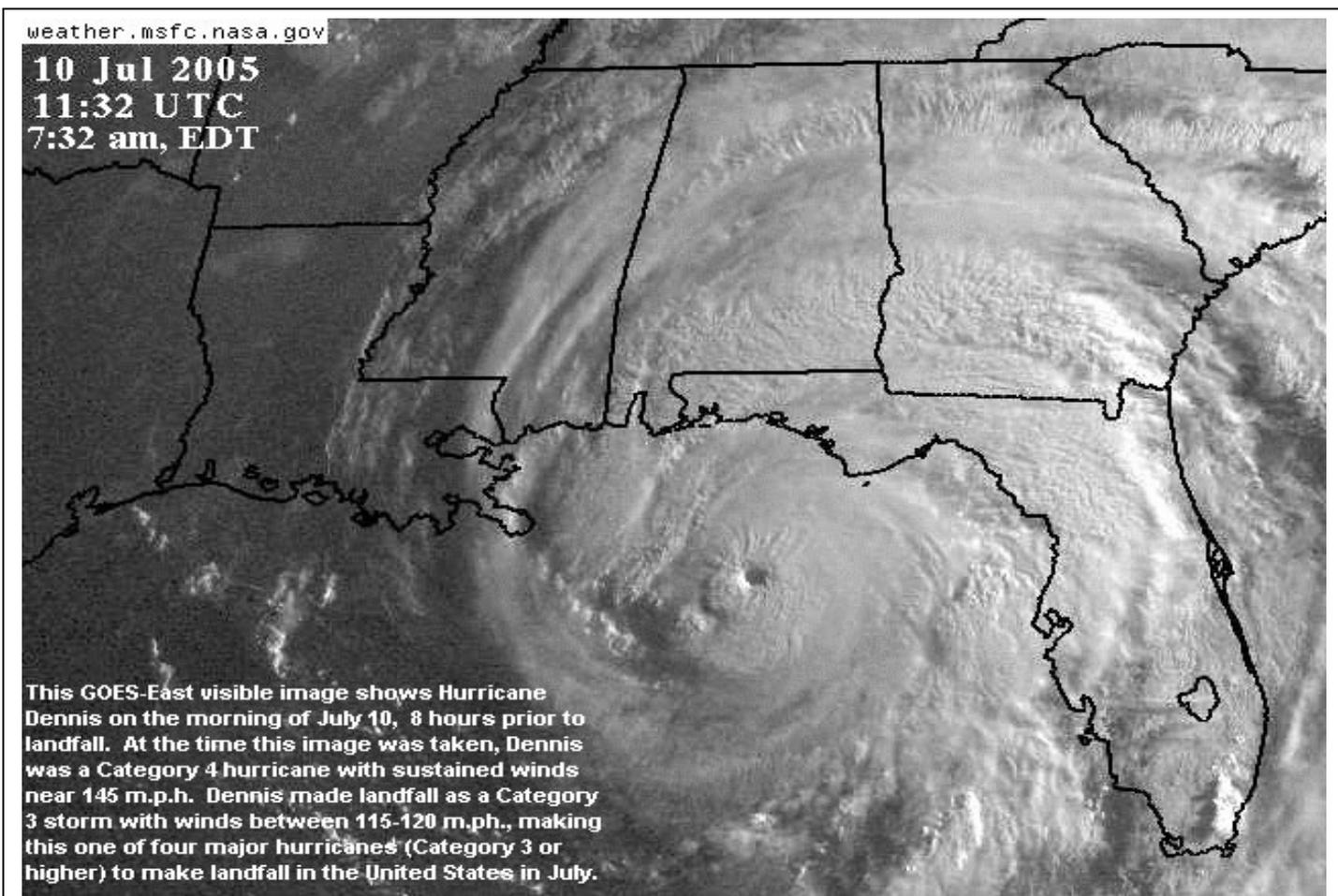


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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



weather.msfc.nasa.gov

10 Jul 2005
11:32 UTC
7:32 am, EDT

This GOES-East visible image shows Hurricane Dennis on the morning of July 10, 8 hours prior to landfall. At the time this image was taken, Dennis was a Category 4 hurricane with sustained winds near 145 m.p.h. Dennis made landfall as a Category 3 storm with winds between 115-120 m.ph., making this one of four major hurricanes (Category 3 or higher) to make landfall in the United States in July.

HIGHLIGHTS

July 3 - 9, 2005

Highlights provided by JAWF/CPC

An unusually early start to the **Atlantic** tropical season featured **Gulf Coast** landfalling Tropical Storm Cindy (July 5) and major Hurricane Dennis (July 10). Cindy moved ashore over **southeastern Louisiana** on the night of July 5-6 and then moved northeastward during the next 3 days, producing a large swath of torrential rainfall from the **central Gulf Coast northeastward to the Mid-Atlantic States**. Flooding was most extensive in the already saturated **southern Appalachians** and adjacent foothills. Meanwhile, Dennis

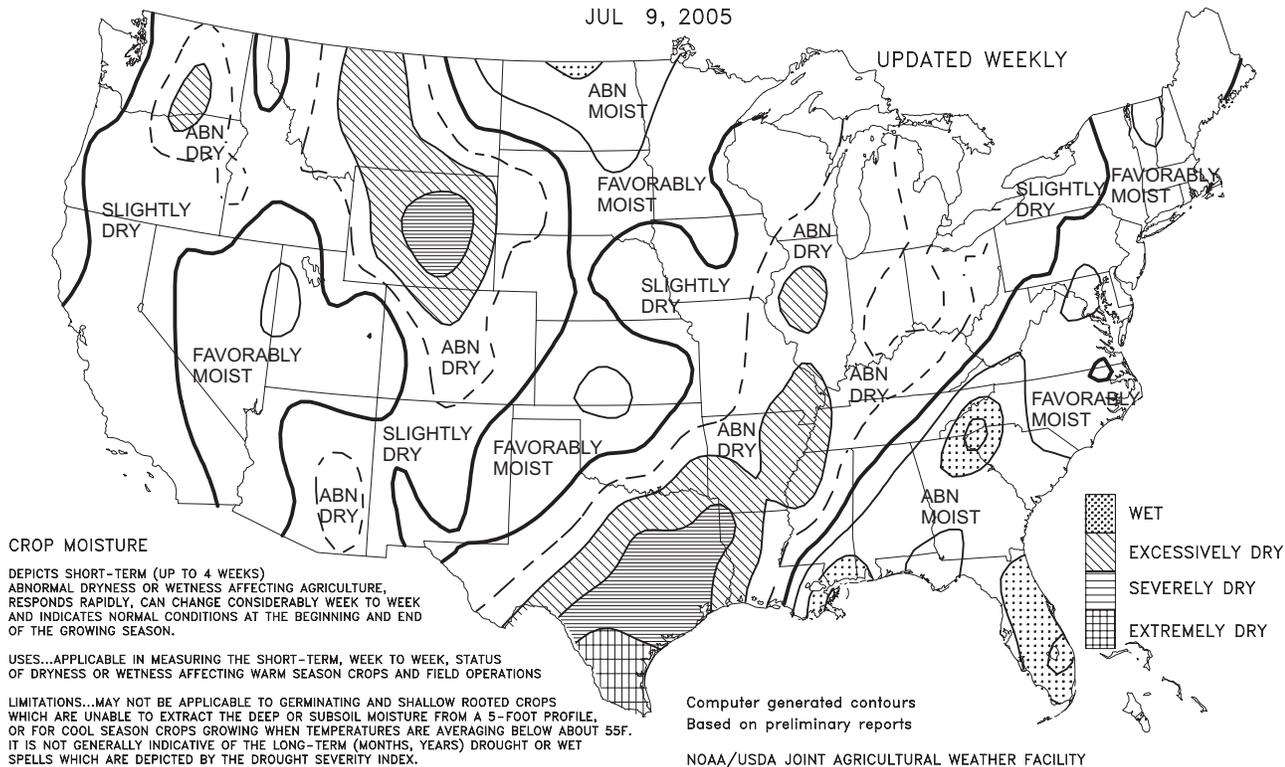
(Continued on page 5)

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Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
JUL 9, 2005

UPDATED WEEKLY



CROP MOISTURE

DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE. RESPONDS RAPIDLY. CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.

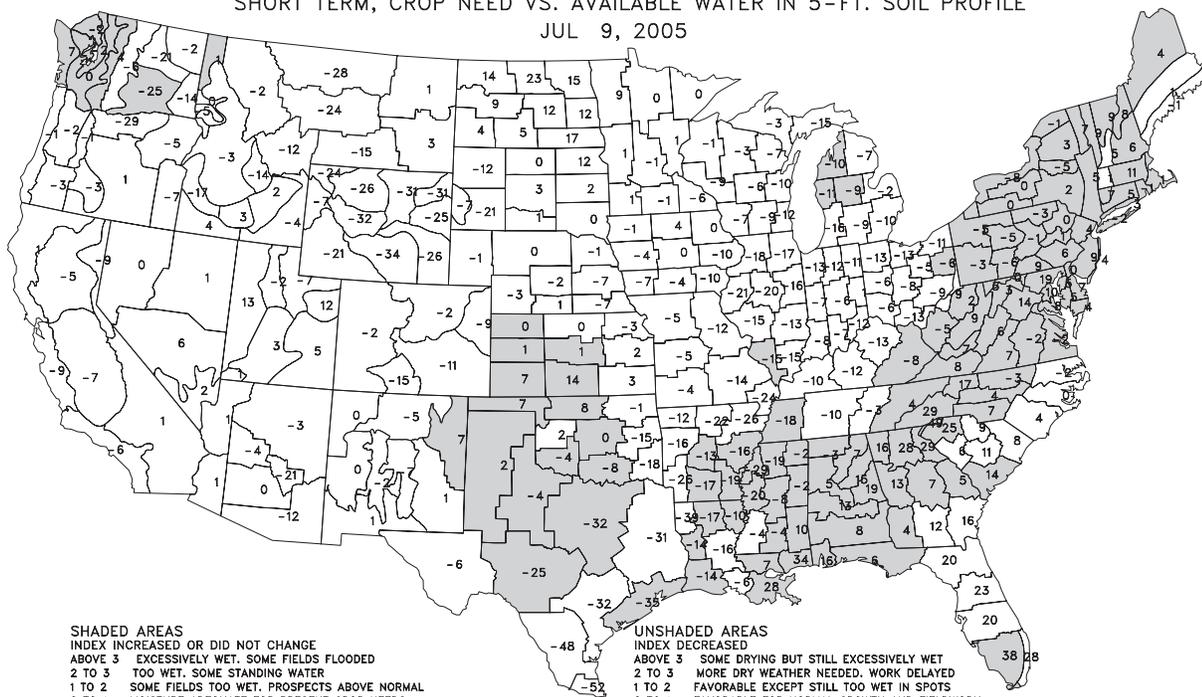
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS

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

Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
JUL 9, 2005



SHADED AREAS

INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
 ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
 2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
 1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
 0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
 0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
 -1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
 -2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
 -3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES. MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
 BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. STILL EXTREMELY DRY

UNSHADED AREAS

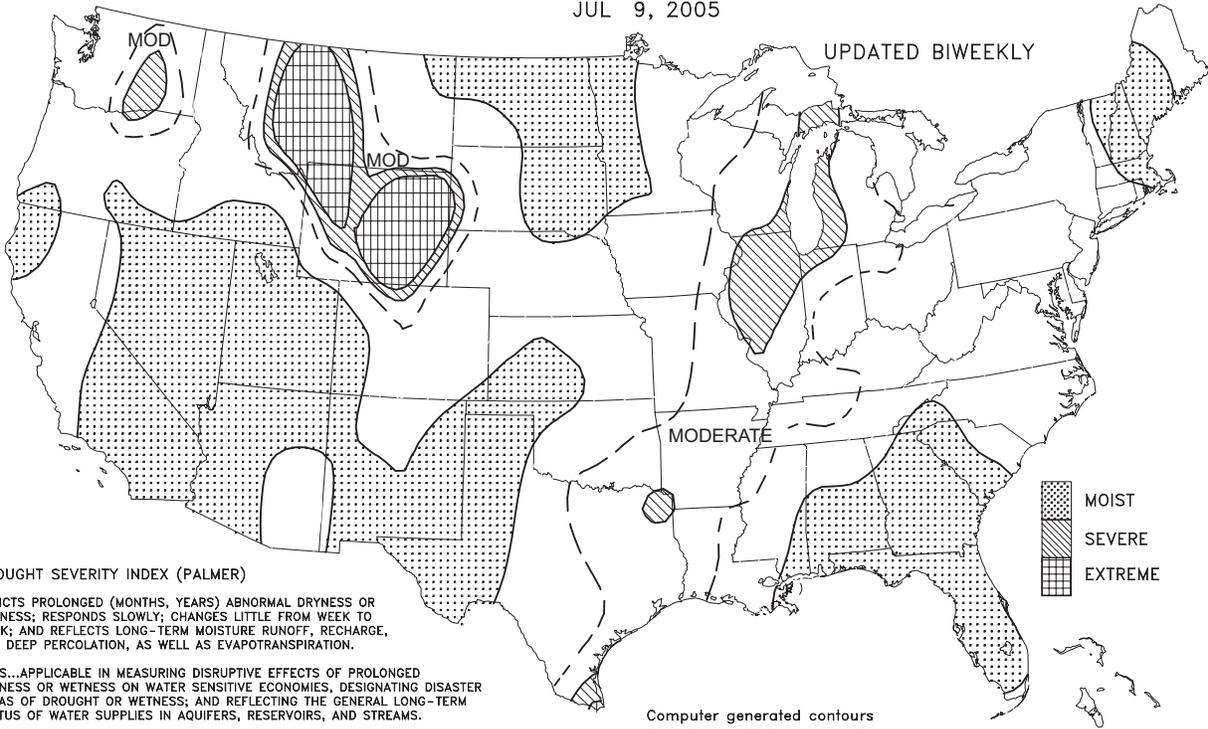
INDEX DECREASED
 ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
 2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
 1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
 0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
 0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
 -1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
 -2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
 -3 TO -4 POTENTIAL FIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
 BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. MOST CROPS RUINED

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA

DROUGHT SEVERITY
LONG TERM PALMER
JUL 9, 2005

UPDATED BIWEEKLY



DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)

DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS; RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION, AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.

USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNATING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS, AND STREAMS.

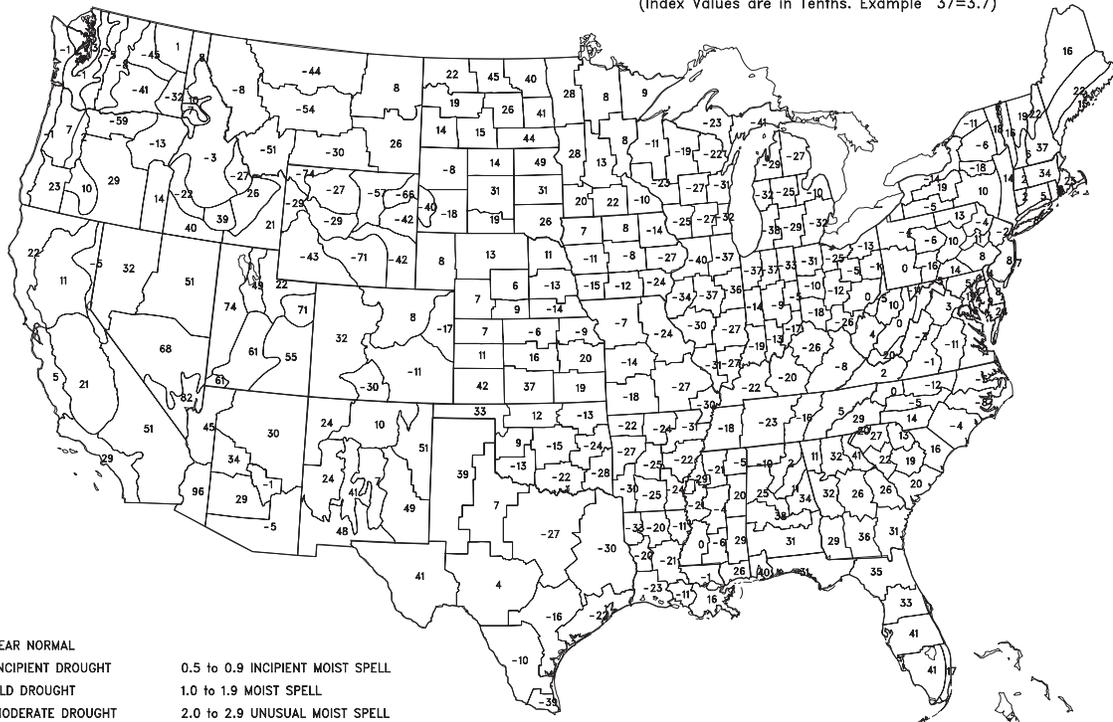
LIMITATIONS...IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF SHORT-TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).

Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Drought Severity Index by Division
JUL 9, 2005
(Long Term Palmer)

(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)



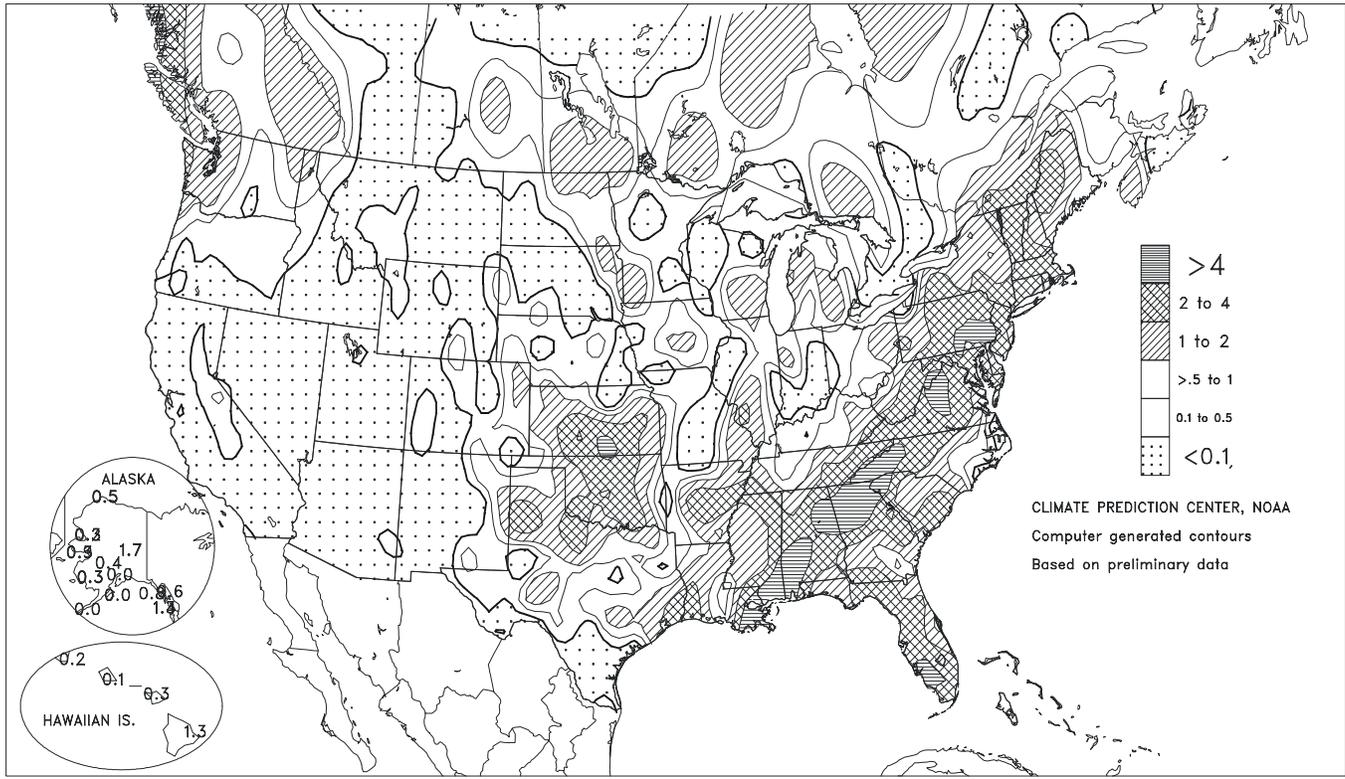
0.4 to -0.4 NEAR NORMAL
-0.5 to -0.9 INCIPENT DROUGHT
-1.0 to -1.9 MILD DROUGHT
-2.0 to -2.9 MODERATE DROUGHT
-3.0 to -3.9 SEVERE DROUGHT
BELOW -4.0 EXTREME DROUGHT

0.5 to 0.9 INCIPENT MOIST SPELL
1.0 to 1.9 MOIST SPELL
2.0 to 2.9 UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL
3.0 to 3.9 VERY MOIST SPELL
ABOVE 4.0 EXTREME MOIST SPELL

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
Based on preliminary data

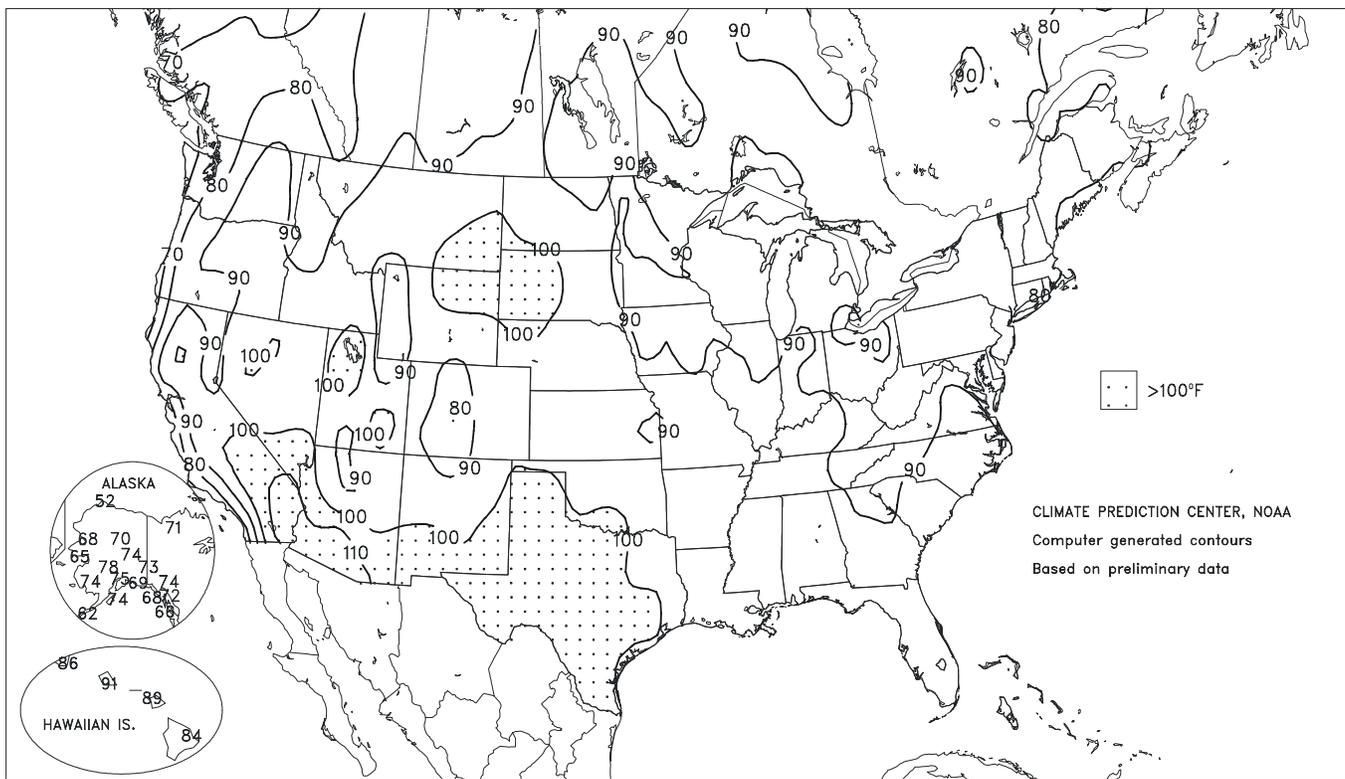
Total Precipitation (Inches)

JUL 3 - 9, 2005



Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

JUL 3 - 9, 2005



(Continued from front cover)

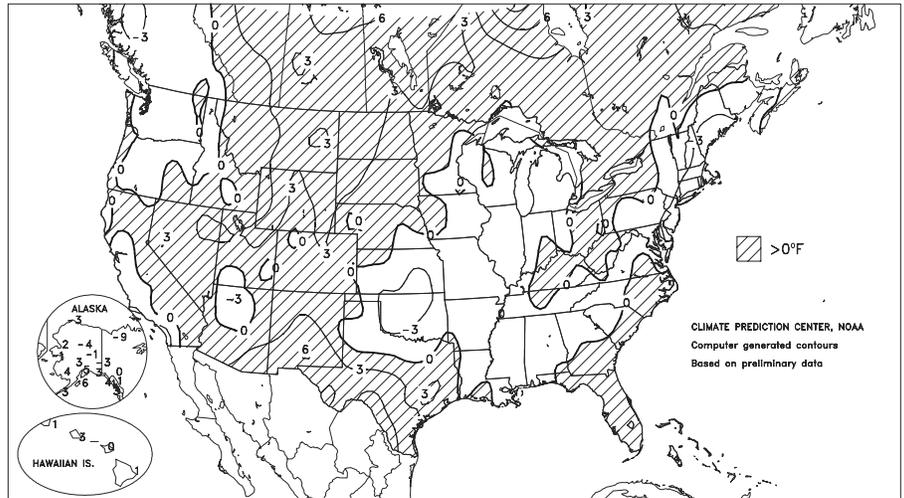
reached the **eastern Gulf of Mexico** by week's end after battering **Jamaica**, the **Cayman Islands**, and parts of **Cuba** with high winds and flooding rains. When Dennis achieved tropical-storm intensity on July 5, it marked the **Atlantic Basin's** earliest date on record of the formation of the season's fourth named storm. Elsewhere, significant showers were largely confined to the **Northeast** and the **southern half of the Plains**. In the latter region, frequent thunderstorms slowed final winter wheat harvesting and caused local wind and hail damage, but generally aided pastures and dryland summer crops. Meanwhile on the **northern Plains**, increasingly hot and favorably drier weather promoted winter wheat maturation and rapid summer crop development. In parts of the **Dakotas**, however, hot weather and lingering lowland flooding increased concerns about disease potential in spring-sown small grains. Meanwhile, generally favorable soil moisture reserves in the **upper Midwest** contrasted with varying degrees of dryness elsewhere in the **Corn Belt**. Early-week showers provided only temporary relief from excessively dry conditions in the **central Corn Belt**,

including **Illinois**, where drought stress on silking corn and blooming soybeans remained a major concern in spite of cooler weather. Farther south, scattered thunderstorms provided only local relief to drought-stressed pastures and dryland summer crops from the **Delta westward into the western Gulf Coast States**. **West of the Rockies**, scattered showers were generally confined to the **Northwest**. Hot, dry weather elsewhere in the **West** favored fieldwork and crop development, but fostered the spread of several large wildfires. Temperatures were generally close to normal across **much of the Nation**, although persistent heat (departures +4 to +6°F) and triple-digit highs enveloped the **extreme southern Intermountain West and Rio Grande Valley**. The largest negative departures (-2 to -5°F) were confined to the **south-central Great Plains**.

On the night of July 5-6, Tropical Storm Cindy moved inland near **Grand Isle, LA**, packing maximum sustained winds near 70 m.p.h. A wind gust to 99 m.p.h. was clocked on an offshore oil rig, while sustained tropical storm-force winds (39 m.p.h. or greater) were observed for more than 5 consecutive hours at the **New Orleans Lakefront Airport**. Early on July 6, **Lakefront Airport's** peak gust reached 70 m.p.h. For the 24-hour period ending 7 a.m. CDT on July 6, rainfall totaled 6.46 inches in **Gulfport, MS**, and 6.20 inches in **Mobile, AL**. As the remnants of Cindy tracked northeastward, additional heavy rains fell on parts of the **Southeast, southern Appalachians, mid-Atlantic, and eventually the Northeast**. For the 24 hours ending 7 a.m. EDT on July 7, totals included 5.22 inches at **Atlanta, GA**, 4.11 inches at **Athens, GA**, 2.69 inches at **Anderson, SC**, 1.98 inches at **Greenville-Spartansburg, SC**, and 1.67 inches at **Asheville, NC**. Cindy's deluge triggered local flash flooding in the southern Appalachians, coming a little more than a week after heavy June 26-28 rains soaked **Greenville-Spartansburg, SC**, and **Asheville, NC**, with 6.21 and 4.61 inches, respectively. Cindy's remnants eventually became a low pressure center on a stationary cold front and continued to move northeastward toward the **mid-Atlantic**, producing July 7 record rainfall totals at **Danville, VA**, (3.12 inches); **Bluefield, WV**, (2.27 inches); **Roanoke, VA**, (1.94 inches); **Raleigh-Durham, NC**, (1.85 inches); and **Blacksburg, VA**, (1.78 inches). For the 24-hour period ending 7 a.m. EDT July 8, **Salisbury, MD**, and **Washington/Dulles, VA**, measured 5.59 and 3.54 inches, respectively. The heavy rains also produced record low maximums at **Lynchburg (72°F)** and **Roanoke, VA (74°F)** on July 7. Cindy's rains in the **mid-Atlantic**, however, were generally beneficial as short-term dryness and warmth had encompassed much of the area. During Friday, the system trekked northward just off the **New England Coast**, bringing heavy rains, gusty winds, and unseasonably cool weather to the **Northeast**. Additional daily record rainfall totals (for July 8) were broken at **Worcester, MA**, (2.49 inches); **Hartford, CT**, (2.17 inches); **Bridgeport, CT**, (1.73 inches); and **Islip, NY**, (1.42 inches). The rain and brisk northeasterly winds also kept maximums at record low levels in **Worcester, MA (59°F)**; **Boston, MA (61°F)**; **Providence, RI (63°F)**; and **Hartford, CT (64°F)**. By week's end, the remnants of Cindy still lingered in **northern New England** as the upper-air system stalled, generating additional rainfall that included a record July 9 total of 2.19 inches at **Montpelier, VT**. Right on the heels of Cindy, Dennis had become a major hurricane over the **Caribbean Sea south of Cuba** before coming ashore near **Cienfuegos, Cuba**, and weakening before heading back over the warm waters of the **southeastern Gulf of Mexico** and re-strengthening. The outer fringes of Dennis lashed the **Florida Keys** with

Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

JUL 3 - 9, 2005



strong winds and heavy rains, including a record 4.25 inches at **Key West** on July 9. By 11 p.m. EDT on July 9, Category 3 Hurricane Dennis was centered about 250 miles south of **Panama City, FL**, with a central pressure of 941 millibars and bearing maximum sustained winds of 125 m.p.h. (more details on Dennis will appear in next week's summary).

Throughout much of the week, extreme heat gripped **Texas**. On July 3-4, consecutive daily-record highs were established in **Texas** locations such as **McAllen (103 and 101°F)** and **San Angelo (106 and 105°F)**, while **Austin/Mabry (101°F)** and **Austin/Bergstrom (102°F)** set daily-record highs on Sunday and Monday, respectively. Lows also stayed warm during the night in **southeastern Texas**, with record high minimums notched at **Galveston (84°F)**, **Houston (80°F)**, and **College Station (78°F)** during July 4. After a slight cooldown into the 90's°F on Tuesday, triple-digit heat returned to **southern portions of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona** during July 6-9. On July 6, **Corpus Christi, TX**, hit 100°F, its first triple-digit reading since August 9, 2003, while **Arizona** locations **Tucson (109°F)** and **Douglas (105°F)** set new standards. In contrast, a pocket of cool air over the **south-central Plains** dropped July 6 minimums to record levels at **Burlington, CO (47°F)** and **Childress, TX (64°F)**. While the heat persisted in the **southern Rockies and Plains** during the rest of the week and more daily records were broken (107°F at **Del Rio, TX**, on July 7; 104°F **Harlingen, TX**, on July 8; and 103°F at **McAllen, TX**, on July 9), warmth spread into the **northern Rockies and High Plains** by the weekend. On July 8, **Montana** locations setting record highs included **Stanford (96°F)**; **Bozeman (93°F)**; **Dillon (93°F)**; and **Neihart (91°F)**, while the following day saw more maximum records broken, spreading eastward into the **northern Great Plains**. Former July 9 record highs fell at **Rapid City, SD (106°F)**; **Sheridan, WY (103°F)**; **Williston, ND (100°F)**; **Billings, MT (100°F)**; **Casper, WY (99°F)**; and **Riverton, WY (97°F)**. The warmth spurred growth of spring-sown crops and aided maturity and drydown of winter wheat as this area had adequate to abundant moisture supplies. The spring wheat, however, was advancing through the heading stage and could use lower temperatures to avoid stress.

Besides the rains from Tropical Storm Cindy and approaching Hurricane Dennis, a few other areas received significant rains, including the **south-central Great Plains, parts of the Delta, and scattered sections of the drought-stricken central and eastern Corn Belt**. Early in the week, a stalled cold front in the **central Great Plains and Delta** was a focal point for showers and thunderstorms, which aided pastures and summer crops but may have delayed the harvesting of any late winter wheat. A cold front also brought scattered showers and thunderstorms to the **Midwest**, but amounts were generally light. A few exceptions included a July 4 record of 1.72 inches at **Oklahoma City, OK**, and 1.80 inches at **Lansing, MI**. However, highs dropped from the 90's°F into the 80's°F through the rest of the week in the **Corn Belt**. As of July 10, **Illinois** continued to be the focal point for drought as corn, soybean, and pasture conditions rated very poor or poor deteriorated to 52, 41, and 70 percent, respectively, according to USDA/NASS, and topsoil moisture dropped to 72 percent very short and 25 percent short. Farther south, **North Little Rock, AR**, measured a record 2.79 inches on July 6, but the remainder of the Delta reported only light amounts.

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 9, 2005

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS						
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE JUN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN01	TOTAL IN. SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE	01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE	
MISSISSIPPI																						
ND TUNICA 1W	89	71	96	69	80	-	0.00	-	0.00	1.70	-	18.34	-	-	-	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
LYON	91	71	96	68	81	-	0.24	-	0.14	0.71	-	15.64	-	94	78	5	0	3	0	3	0	
VANCE	89	71	94	70	80	-	1.19	-	0.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	3	0	3	1	
PERTHSHIRE	89	72	93	71	81	-	0.12	-	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	3	0	3	0	
SCOTT	88	72	95	71	80	-	1.45	-	1.36	2.41	-	24.33	-	-	-	2	0	3	1	3	1	
NE VERONA	89	70	94	68	80	-	1.98	-	1.37	4.39	-	20.02	-	91	78	4	0	4	1	4	1	
STARKVILLE	88	71	94	67	79	-1	1.10	0.10	0.79	7.79	147	27.75	86	-	-	3	0	2	1	2	1	
EC MACON	88	71	95	67	80	-	1.19	-	0.52	6.61	-	28.35	-	97	77	4	0	5	1	5	1	
SD STONEVILLE x	90	72	95	71	81	-1	0.51	-0.47	0.26	1.30	25	18.33	58	95	83	4	0	3	0	3	0	
INDIANOLA 1S*	89	71	94	70	80	-	2.97	-	2.15	5.76	-	25.92	-	-	-	4	0	4	2	4	2	
INVERNESS 5E	88	72	93	70	80	-	1.60	-	1.29	2.10	-	18.23	-	-	-	2	0	3	1	3	1	
SIDON	91	72	94	70	81	-	0.44	-	0.16	1.12	-	19.42	-	97	84	5	0	4	0	4	0	
NORTH ISSAQUENA	89	72	95	70	80	-	0.84	-	0.84	2.51	-	21.69	-	95	84	3	0	1	1	1	1	
SILVER CITY	90	72	94	71	81	-	1.88	-	1.25	2.39	-	24.45	-	90	80	3	0	4	1	4	1	
ONWARD	89	71	93	70	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0	0	0	0	0	
MISSOURI																						
NW CORNING	88	65	91	59	77	0	0.04	-1.36	0.04	4.18	67	18.27	100	*	*	2	0	1	0	1	0	
ALBANY	88	62	91	56	75	-2	0.01	-1.23	0.01	5.89	99	16.36	87	86	73	2	0	1	0	1	0	
ST. JOSEPH	86	65	89	63	76	-1	0.09	-0.98	0.07	6.57	106	19.94	106	*	*	0	0	2	0	2	0	
NC LINNEUS	87	62	91	57	75	-2	0.28	-0.93	0.25	5.54	93	16.32	86	83	71	1	0	2	0	2	0	
BRUNSWICK	88	63	92	61	75	-3	0.44	-0.40	0.23	6.43	109	19.31	96	84	74	1	0	3	0	3	0	
NE NOVELTY	85	62	90	60	74	-3	0.31	-0.58	0.27	6.00	125	17.00	93	80	71	0	0	2	0	2	0	
MONROE CITY	87	60	92	58	74	-3	0.28	-0.44	0.28	2.53	55	13.99	74	85	71	3	0	1	0	1	0	
WC GREEN RIDGE	89	64	93	60	76	-1	0.24	-0.58	0.21	4.84	71	16.57	71	88	73	3	0	2	0	2	0	
C AUXVASSE	89	61	95	58	75	-3	0.15	-0.61	0.15	3.34	61	15.67	75	89	72	3	0	1	0	1	0	
SANBORN FIELD	89	65	94	63	77	-2	0.08	-0.98	0.08	4.72	86	20.32	93	90	72	3	0	1	0	1	0	
COLUMBIA	88	64	94	59	76	-2	0.10	-0.93	0.05	4.22	78	19.73	91	-	-	3	0	2	0	2	0	
VERSAILLES	92	64	96	58	78	0	0.00	-0.78	0.00	2.43	46	16.45	75	91	75	5	0	0	0	0	0	
EC COOK STATION	91	58	94	53	74	-4	0.29	-0.39	0.27	2.87	60	17.23	78	81	74	5	0	2	0	2	0	
SW LAMAR	89	65	93	62	77	-2	0.52	-0.77	0.52	4.84	64	18.55	72	88	68	3	0	1	1	1	1	
SE DELTA	90	64	92	60	76	-4	0.69	-0.24	0.69	2.93	60	18.86	77	92	75	3	0	1	1	1	1	
CHARLESTON	91	67	95	64	78	-2	0.44	-0.53	0.44	2.78	50	18.23	70	98	77	4	0	1	0	1	0	
GLENNONVILLE	89	68	93	66	78	-3	0.35	-0.18	0.35	1.65	37	16.48	70	94	78	4	0	1	0	1	0	
CLARKTON	92	69	95	66	80	-2	0.31	-0.18	0.30	3.72	80	17.97	74	101	80	5	0	2	0	2	0	
PORTAGEVILLE DC	90	70	95	67	80	-1	0.39	-0.29	0.39	2.71	52	19.12	74	100	78	4	0	1	0	1	0	
PORTAGEVILLE LF	91	69	94	66	80	-1	0.57	-0.12	0.56	2.84	56	18.45	71	100	76	4	0	2	1	2	1	
STEELE	92	70	96	67	80	-1	0.76	-0.02	0.75	3.43	63	19.95	73	95	81	5	0	2	1	2	1	
CARDWELL	90	68	95	66	78	-4	1.13	0.55	1.12	3.95	89	22.38	85	93	76	4	0	2	1	2	1	

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

Mississippi: ND = Northern Delta; NE = Northeastern Mississippi; EC = East Central Mississippi; SD = Southern Delta.

Missouri: NW = Northwest; NC = North Central; NE = Northeast; WC = West Central; C = Central; EC = East Central; SW = Southwest; SE = Southeast.

Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Periodic showers slowly meandered along a front from mid- to late-week. About half of the Delta locations received over an inch of rain, with one location approaching 3 inches. The moisture provided at least some drought relief throughout the Delta. Although hot weather prevailed throughout the Delta during most of the week, there were fewer days with temperatures reaching the 90's compared to recent weeks. A lack of soil moisture remains a concern for Delta farmers.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on July 12, 2005. Forecasts refer to July 1, 2005.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.53 billion bushels. This is down 1 percent from last month but 2 percent above 2004. The U.S. yield is forecast at 44.5 bushels per acre, up 0.4 bushel from last month. Area harvested for grain totals 34.3 million acres, unchanged from the Acreage report released on June 30, 2005, but down 2 percent from the June 1 forecast.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 94.1 million bushels, up 5 percent from 2004. The U.S. yield is forecast at 38.4 bushels per acre, 0.4 bushel more than last year.

Other **Spring wheat** production is forecast at 589 million bushels, up 3 percent from 2004. The U.S. yield is forecast at 43.2 bushels per acre, unchanged from last year's record high. Of the total production, 552 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, up 5 percent from last season.

The **all orange** July 1 forecast for the 2004-05 season is 9.00 million tons, down 2 percent from the June 1 forecast and 30 percent below last season's final utilization of 12.9 million tons. Florida's all orange forecast, at 150 million boxes (6.73 million tons), is down 1 percent from the previous forecast and 38 percent below the previous season. The early and midseason forecast in Florida is 79.1 million boxes (3.56 million tons), virtually

unchanged from last month but 37 percent below early and midseason forecast in Florida is 79.1 million boxes (3.56 million tons) the previous season. Harvest of the early and midseason varieties is complete, making this the smallest early-mid-navel crop since the 1989-90 season. Florida's Valencia forecast is 70.5 million boxes (3.17 million tons), down 2 percent from the June forecast and 39 percent below last season's final utilization. The decrease in utilized production is due to near record high amounts of rainfall during June, which delayed and hampered harvest throughout the month and led to some loss of fruit.

California's all orange forecast for July is 58.0 million boxes (2.18 million tons), down 5 percent from the April 1 forecast but 12 percent above last season's final utilization. Navel oranges are forecast at 43.0 million boxes (1.61 million tons), unchanged from April's forecast but 13 percent more than the previous season. Harvest of navel oranges is complete. The forecast for Valencia oranges is 15.0 million boxes (563,000 tons), down 17 percent from the previous forecast but 7 percent above last season's utilization. The Texas forecast for all oranges is 1.77 million boxes (75,000 tons), 11 percent below the April 1 forecast but 7 percent above last season's final utilization. Arizona's all orange forecast, at 430,000 boxes (16,000 tons), is unchanged from the April 1 forecast but 9 percent below the previous season.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 9, 2005

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 JUN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN01	TOTAL, IN. SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	87	70	91	66	79	-1	2.10	0.96	1.59	7.21	138	29.95	98	95	57	3	0	5	1
HUNTSVILLE	87	70	91	68	79	0	0.91	-0.11	0.79	6.43	116	24.34	75	94	66	1	0	3	1
MOBILE	89	72	92	66	80	-1	8.12	6.72	6.35	15.46	228	46.37	129	89	65	5	0	5	2
MONTGOMERY	89	71	93	67	80	-2	2.51	1.26	1.13	5.67	99	33.89	109	94	62	4	0	7	2
AK ANCHORAGE	70	55	75	52	63	5	0.00	-0.29	0.00	1.22	85	4.30	91	76	61	0	0	0	0
BARROW	42	32	52	30	37	-3	0.51	0.36	0.38	1.19	238	1.75	165	96	84	0	5	3	0
FAIRBANKS	70	54	74	50	62	-1	1.71	1.35	0.74	3.96	213	7.08	183	91	66	0	0	7	1
JUNEAU	64	51	72	42	57	1	0.62	-0.22	0.28	4.12	93	24.17	104	91	75	0	0	5	0
KODIAK	67	50	74	42	59	6	0.00	-1.03	0.00	5.66	84	38.57	103	84	62	0	0	0	0
NOME	57	45	65	41	51	-1	0.35	-0.03	0.29	1.21	75	4.66	88	84	70	0	0	2	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	84	43	85	38	63	-2	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.40	45	15.83	153	44	11	0	0	0	0
PHOENIX	110	82	112	79	96	4	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.00	0	5.34	160	22	13	7	0	0	0
TUCSON	107	75	110	70	91	4	0.02	-0.29	0.01	0.09	15	4.04	106	28	14	7	0	2	0
YUMA	108	80	110	77	94	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	3.20	294	39	24	7	0	0	0
AR FORT SMITH	92	69	96	65	80	-1	0.00	-0.80	0.00	3.25	61	18.21	78	89	45	5	0	0	0
LITTLE ROCK	90	72	98	70	81	-1	4.39	3.58	2.84	7.47	149	23.69	87	90	50	4	0	2	2
CA BAKERSFIELD	97	69	100	66	83	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	6.40	139	47	31	7	0	0	0
FRESNO	96	66	100	63	81	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	4	9.00	115	59	35	7	0	0	0
LOS ANGELES	72	60	74	55	66	-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	16.17	171	92	70	0	0	0	0
REDDING	97	65	103	64	81	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.74	107	20.13	92	60	31	6	0	0	0
SACRAMENTO	90	58	97	57	74	-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.66	330	12.19	102	82	33	3	0	0	0
SAN DIEGO	71	63	72	62	67	-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	22	13.18	173	78	68	0	0	0	0
SAN FRANCISCO	70	56	72	54	63	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	273	16.26	122	87	65	0	0	0	0
STOCKTON	94	61	99	60	77	0	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.26	289	11.08	123	69	41	5	0	3	0
CO ALAMOSA	85	42	88	39	64	1	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.36	46	3.78	128	66	22	0	0	0	0
CO SPRINGS	87	55	94	48	71	2	0.00	-0.52	0.00	2.11	70	5.77	66	68	19	3	0	0	0
DENVER INTL	93	58	97	50	76	5	0.00	-0.42	0.00	3.99	181	8.13	111	57	14	6	0	0	0
GRAND JUNCTION	96	59	98	52	78	2	0.00	-0.09	0.00	1.59	300	5.45	122	33	13	7	0	0	0
PUEBLO	96	59	101	49	77	3	0.03	-0.33	0.03	1.18	66	6.22	102	59	23	7	0	1	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	76	63	83	59	69	-4	1.93	1.10	1.73	4.46	96	21.80	93	85	70	0	0	4	1
HARTFORD	78	59	84	54	69	-4	3.17	2.36	2.17	6.19	126	24.99	105	88	65	0	0	4	2
DC WASHINGTON	86	70	91	66	78	-1	0.93	0.15	0.68	4.00	97	22.34	111	90	53	1	0	3	1
DE WILMINGTON	80	64	85	60	72	-4	2.68	1.73	1.47	4.93	103	22.28	99	96	59	0	0	4	2
FL DAYTONA BEACH	90	76	92	75	83	2	0.70	-0.54	0.32	15.00	205	35.51	156	93	60	5	0	4	0
JACKSONVILLE	92	75	94	73	84	2	0.78	-0.61	0.45	16.94	237	34.24	139	93	57	5	0	3	0
KEY WEST	88	80	90	75	84	0	5.82	5.08	4.24	12.18	220	21.93	132	82	69	4	0	3	2
MIAMI	91	79	92	74	85	2	2.36	0.93	1.43	20.28	195	37.53	145	84	63	6	0	3	2
ORLANDO	93	75	94	72	84	2	1.12	-0.65	0.63	18.95	196	35.96	149	95	57	7	0	3	1
PENSACOLA	89	75	92	69	82	0	0.76	-1.04	0.54	8.12	93	54.60	163	87	63	4	0	5	1
TALLAHASSEE	93	73	96	71	83	1	2.66	0.86	1.73	11.38	123	33.79	99	93	61	7	0	4	2
TAMPA	91	78	94	72	84	2	1.59	0.16	1.56	13.87	189	25.93	131	86	55	6	0	2	1
GA WEST PALM BEACH	90	78	91	74	84	2	2.35	0.81	1.93	14.25	149	33.72	118	82	65	3	0	2	1
ATHENS	85	68	89	63	77	-3	4.27	3.29	3.93	14.93	287	37.80	143	94	72	0	0	4	1
ATLANTA	85	70	89	67	77	-3	5.65	4.50	5.14	9.06	178	31.04	112	94	71	0	0	6	1
AUGUSTA	89	71	91	69	80	0	2.09	1.18	1.60	9.98	186	30.65	125	92	64	5	0	2	1
COLUMBUS	89	73	92	69	81	-1	1.09	0.00	0.60	10.79	220	39.29	144	91	54	4	0	5	1
MACON	90	73	95	69	81	0	2.27	1.31	1.52	8.93	187	29.68	117	89	56	4	0	4	1
SAVANNAH	92	73	95	71	82	0	0.80	-0.50	0.34	7.43	104	24.80	101	93	70	6	0	4	0
HI HILO	83	70	84	68	77	1	1.26	-1.10	0.36	11.96	115	56.64	89	84	75	0	0	7	0
HONOLULU	89	76	91	74	83	3	0.08	0.00	0.07	0.36	67	10.66	113	69	61	4	0	2	0
KAHULUI	87	70	89	64	78	0	0.24	0.16	0.16	0.48	150	12.33	110	81	67	0	0	6	0
LIHUE	85	75	86	74	80	1	0.17	-0.26	0.06	1.59	67	17.41	89	77	68	0	0	6	0
ID BOISE	90	60	97	53	75	2	0.02	-0.09	0.02	0.87	99	7.80	106	57	29	4	0	1	0
LEWISTON	87	59	96	51	73	1	0.43	0.26	0.24	1.73	125	8.03	108	61	36	3	0	2	0
POCATELLO	90	48	96	43	69	1	0.03	-0.11	0.03	1.43	131	9.66	132	69	27	4	0	1	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	85	61	88	54	73	1	0.10	-0.65	0.10	0.88	19	12.09	68	84	42	0	0	1	0
MOLINE	87	60	92	58	74	-1	0.15	-0.77	0.11	1.33	23	9.33	47	84	45	2	0	2	0
PEORIA	88	62	91	59	75	0	0.18	-0.76	0.18	1.05	21	11.14	59	86	37	2	0	1	0
ROCKFORD	83	59	89	56	71	-1	0.17	-0.82	0.15	2.62	43	11.34	60	87	51	0	0	2	0
SPRINGFIELD	87	61	90	56	74	-2	0.14	-0.66	0.14	1.50	31	14.03	75	87	44	1	0	1	0
IN EVANSVILLE	90	64	93	60	77	-1	0.11	-0.77	0.11	4.99	95	20.43	82	86	45	3	0	1	0
FORT WAYNE	87	59	91	53	73	0	0.06	-0.78	0.03	2.19	43	15.04	78	91	38	1	0	2	0
INDIANAPOLIS	86	64	89	60	75	0	0.34	-0.65	0.17	3.93	73	24.24	112	81	38	0	0	2	0
SOUTH BEND	85	60	91	53	72	-1	0.55	-0.34	0.48	2.62	49	13.89	71	87	43	1	0	2	0
IA BURLINGTON	85	62	90	58	74	-2	0.13	-0.92	0.13	2.11	36	13.52	69	90	47	1	0	1	0
CEDAR RAPIDS	81	59	87	55	70	-4	0.51	-0.44	0.42	5.34	94	14.04	82	96	57	0	0	2	0
DES MOINES	85	66	90	62	75	0	1.46	0.52	0.79	6.14	106	20.17	112	86	65	1	0	2	2
DUBUQUE	81	59	86	56	70	-2	0.21	-0.60	0.17	3.29	64	12.37	69	88	64	0	0	2	0
SIOUX CITY	88	65	94	56	77	3	0.00	-0.76	0.00	4.13	90	14.07	98	87	54	1	0	0	0
WATERLOO	81	61	88	55	71	-2	0.23	-0.76	0.19	8.25	135	18.29	104	87	62	0	0	2	0
KS CONCORDIA	88	66	92	63	77	-1	0.14	-0.79	0.12	4.66	91	16.19	104	85	51	1	0	2	0
DODGE CITY	89	64	99	58	76	-3	1.16	0.47	0.71	5.68	141	13.37	108	87	43	2	0	3	1
GOODLAND	90	58	98	50	74	0	0.28	-0.48	0.23	2.97	69	8.46	75	89	45	3	0	2	0
TOPEKA	87	65	90	62	76	-2	1.22	0.31	1.21	10.81	178	22.24	119	87	50	1	0	2	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 9, 2005

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 JUN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN01	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
KY WICHITA	89	67	97	66	78	-2	2.87	2.07	2.66	10.17	193	19.89	120	86	53	3	0	2	1
KY JACKSON	83	66	88	60	75	0	0.58	-0.47	0.39	4.47	74	26.10	98	90	57	0	0	3	0
LEXINGTON	89	67	93	63	78	2	0.16	-0.93	0.16	2.45	41	18.55	73	84	46	3	0	1	0
LOUISVILLE	90	70	92	67	80	2	0.00	-0.94	0.00	2.47	50	21.98	89	78	42	5	0	0	0
PADUCAH	90	65	93	60	78	0	0.82	-0.30	0.82	4.25	71	20.63	76	96	41	4	0	1	1
LA BATON ROUGE	93	72	95	70	82	1	0.20	-1.13	0.07	2.86	41	20.19	59	91	46	6	0	7	0
LAKE CHARLES	91	74	93	70	82	0	2.63	1.37	1.31	5.47	71	25.52	86	89	56	6	0	7	2
NEW ORLEANS	89	73	93	70	81	-1	6.94	5.37	3.00	10.89	123	34.15	97	90	66	3	0	5	4
SHREVEPORT	94	73	96	70	83	0	0.75	-0.27	0.75	2.65	42	18.01	62	86	48	7	0	1	1
ME CARIBOU	78	51	86	47	65	0	1.47	0.66	0.95	3.78	87	22.32	125	92	44	0	0	3	2
ME PORTLAND	70	56	77	52	63	-5	1.50	0.76	0.91	6.81	161	33.81	143	93	68	0	0	3	1
MD BALTIMORE	84	66	86	62	75	-1	2.69	1.86	1.84	6.43	143	23.41	107	87	59	0	0	3	1
MA BOSTON	73	59	88	56	66	-7	3.19	2.50	1.87	6.01	146	24.23	110	87	65	0	0	4	2
MA WORCESTER	72	57	82	53	64	-5	4.27	3.35	2.50	6.08	117	29.66	119	90	65	0	0	5	2
MI ALPENA	78	50	87	45	64	-2	0.31	-0.34	0.31	2.97	89	10.93	81	94	48	0	0	1	0
MI GRAND RAPIDS	81	59	85	55	70	-1	0.08	-0.78	0.08	7.43	155	18.59	105	90	48	0	0	1	0
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	78	51	83	43	65	-1	0.46	-0.13	0.46	3.11	84	11.61	86	93	49	0	0	1	0
MI LANSING	81	59	86	53	70	0	1.87	1.19	1.80	7.36	164	17.89	114	88	53	0	0	2	1
MI MUSKEGON	80	59	83	52	69	0	0.65	0.18	0.42	1.55	49	12.18	80	86	60	0	0	2	0
MI TRAVERSE CITY	79	56	86	50	68	-1	1.28	0.52	0.77	2.52	58	10.20	63	93	45	0	0	2	2
MN DULUTH	74	54	86	44	64	0	0.25	-0.75	0.13	5.71	103	15.46	109	95	69	0	0	3	0
MN INT'L FALLS	76	55	87	49	66	1	1.44	0.60	1.44	5.32	105	13.90	122	99	62	0	0	1	1
MN MINNEAPOLIS	82	65	92	58	73	1	0.17	-0.76	0.17	4.53	82	13.14	89	81	56	1	0	1	0
MN ROCHESTER	80	61	87	56	70	0	0.08	-0.94	0.08	3.80	72	13.45	87	90	60	0	0	1	0
MN ST. CLOUD	82	60	92	54	71	2	1.28	0.47	0.98	5.80	104	14.64	108	90	54	1	0	2	1
MS JACKSON	93	71	96	66	82	1	0.36	-0.69	0.25	2.04	40	28.92	91	89	46	6	0	4	0
MS MERIDIAN	90	70	96	63	80	-1	5.38	4.13	2.26	9.50	171	35.40	103	94	64	4	0	7	3
MS TUPELO	90	72	94	70	81	1	3.03	2.12	1.55	8.13	135	26.97	82	88	57	3	0	3	2
MO COLUMBIA	89	64	94	61	77	0	0.00	-0.85	0.00	4.66	91	19.81	93	83	39	3	0	0	0
MO KANSAS CITY	87	67	90	63	77	-1	0.35	-0.69	0.28	11.32	196	27.82	143	84	50	1	0	2	0
MO SAINT LOUIS	90	67	93	64	78	-2	0.06	-0.85	0.06	5.16	105	20.44	99	78	43	3	0	1	0
MO SPRINGFIELD	90	65	93	60	77	0	0.02	-0.96	0.01	3.69	58	19.31	83	82	43	5	0	2	0
MT BILLINGS	91	58	100	50	74	4	0.00	-0.32	0.00	2.43	105	8.66	96	64	18	4	0	0	0
MT BUTTE	81	44	91	37	63	2	0.07	-0.28	0.06	2.57	102	7.41	100	80	21	1	0	2	0
MT GLASGOW	89	57	96	47	73	4	0.07	-0.37	0.07	3.69	133	7.65	121	81	40	4	0	1	0
MT GREAT FALLS	84	50	95	42	67	2	0.07	-0.25	0.07	6.92	259	10.31	117	79	25	2	0	1	0
MT HAVRE	87	51	98	43	69	2	0.10	-0.26	0.10	5.23	221	7.24	110	82	29	2	0	1	0
MT KALISPELL	78	46	85	37	62	0	0.14	-0.24	0.14	5.38	192	9.81	100	90	45	0	0	1	0
MT MISSOULA	84	50	93	43	67	2	0.00	-0.26	0.00	2.48	120	8.80	111	75	39	1	0	0	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	85	65	91	60	75	0	0.00	-0.72	0.00	4.99	107	18.57	127	88	54	2	0	0	0
NE LINCOLN	90	66	95	58	78	1	0.08	-0.69	0.08	3.07	68	11.37	75	84	43	3	0	1	0
NE NORFOLK	86	65	91	55	76	2	0.34	-0.56	0.34	4.27	79	15.61	102	80	53	1	0	1	0
NE NORTH PLATTE	89	63	96	57	76	3	0.39	-0.33	0.37	5.47	134	13.21	114	90	40	3	0	1	0
NE OMAHA	89	68	94	60	79	3	0.02	-0.86	0.01	2.78	55	13.42	83	81	50	3	0	2	0
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	90	57	99	55	74	2	0.81	0.27	0.77	6.41	191	13.14	130	83	43	3	0	2	1
NE VALENTINE	87	59	96	51	73	0	0.28	-0.48	0.28	9.12	229	18.37	166	90	48	3	0	1	0
NV ELY	90	45	92	39	68	2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.19	25	8.02	146	41	14	4	0	0	0
NV LAS VEGAS	105	80	108	79	93	2	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.08	57	5.20	217	20	10	7	0	0	0
NV RENO	93	60	95	56	76	6	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.39	72	4.63	103	43	23	6	0	0	0
NV WINNEMUCCA	94	50	98	42	72	2	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.50	65	6.08	122	47	18	5	0	0	0
NH CONCORD	76	55	87	48	66	-3	1.50	0.76	0.80	6.65	164	26.32	140	94	60	0	0	4	1
NJ NEWARK	78	65	84	61	72	-4	3.10	2.11	1.17	6.32	136	22.07	91	82	61	0	0	4	3
NM ALBUQUERQUE	96	68	97	64	82	4	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.09	10	5.94	168	39	12	7	0	0	0
NY ALBANY	77	62	83	54	69	-1	3.28	2.50	2.18	8.74	183	22.19	114	88	65	0	0	4	2
NY BINGHAMTON	75	60	83	50	68	0	0.92	0.08	0.44	4.17	85	19.15	96	89	68	0	0	4	0
NY BUFFALO	83	65	89	56	74	4	0.42	-0.32	0.23	3.69	77	16.16	82	87	51	0	0	2	0
NY ROCHESTER	80	61	88	50	70	0	0.35	-0.34	0.18	2.79	66	14.33	85	91	62	0	0	4	0
NY SYRACUSE	82	64	91	51	73	3	0.53	-0.43	0.23	2.53	51	14.78	76	89	55	2	0	4	0
NC ASHEVILLE	81	63	87	57	72	-1	2.77	1.90	2.45	12.88	234	25.30	98	92	67	0	0	4	1
NC CHARLOTTE	87	68	90	64	77	-3	0.52	-0.29	0.52	8.75	196	24.05	105	94	60	1	0	1	1
NC GREENSBORO	86	69	89	65	78	1	1.50	0.51	1.07	5.43	113	17.17	76	97	63	0	0	4	1
NC HATTERAS	84	74	88	71	79	0	0.08	-0.85	0.08	4.52	90	26.51	98	92	67	0	0	1	0
NC RALEIGH	92	70	97	67	81	2	2.10	1.16	1.85	3.68	80	17.35	76	90	49	5	0	3	1
NC WILMINGTON	90	74	94	71	82	1	0.43	-1.21	0.12	10.12	136	26.79	99	92	56	4	0	7	0
ND BISMARCK	86	60	98	51	73	4	0.04	-0.55	0.04	6.74	201	11.16	126	90	54	3	0	1	0
ND DICKINSON	82	57	93	47	70	2	0.01	-0.60	0.01	7.06	172	15.15	157	97	51	1	0	1	0
ND FARGO	80	61	90	53	70	1	0.43	-0.27	0.17	9.34	211	14.49	133	88	57	1	0	3	0
ND GRAND FORKS	80	60	92	48	70	2	0.56	-0.13	0.16	8.22	210	14.20	149	96	55	1	0	4	0
ND JAMESTOWN	81	59	90	49	70	1	1.32	0.57	0.48	7.64	190	13.58	141	96	57	1	0	3	0
ND WILLISTON	86	59	100	52	73	5	0.56	0.01	0.28	5.20	169	9.43	123	87	51	2	0	2	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	83	61	90	55	72	1	1.81	0.92	1.81	2.66	57	19.22	96	88	55	1	0	1	1
OH CINCINNATI	87	65	89	61	76	0	0.24	-0.61	0.24	3.18	58	21.46	91	79	50	0	0	1	0
OH CLEVELAND	82	63	91	57	72	1	0.00	-0.85	0.00	1.64	33	18.26	93	83	48	1	0	0	0
OH COLUMBUS	84	65	89	61	75	0	0.36	-0.69	0.36	3.13	58	24.62	122	84	57	0	0	1	0
OH DAYTON	83	62	86	58	73	-1	0.00	-0.88	0.00	3.49	65	22.93	106	88	47	0	0	0	0
OH MANSFIELD	81	60	87	54	71	0	0.23	-0.73	0.15	3.74	65	20.79	92	86	51	0	0	2	0

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 9, 2005

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 JUN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN01	TOTAL IN. SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	85	61	92	54	73	0	0.01	-0.69	0.01	1.35	29	14.18	81	86	47	1	0	1	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	82	60	88	55	71	1	1.02	0.03	1.02	3.79	73	22.63	117	91	56	0	0	1	1
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	89	68	98	64	78	-3	0.18	-0.57	0.18	5.27	94	13.03	66	95	53	3	0	1	0
OR TULSA	91	69	97	66	80	-2	1.06	0.30	1.06	5.28	92	16.69	73	88	50	4	0	1	1
OR ASTORIA	66	53	69	49	60	1	1.51	1.14	0.91	3.45	113	33.97	94	91	71	0	0	3	1
OR BURNS	84	47	90	41	66	2	0.37	0.29	0.37	1.10	143	8.28	134	72	36	2	0	1	0
OR EUGENE	78	53	84	45	65	0	0.11	-0.07	0.06	1.50	85	14.41	52	90	60	0	0	3	0
OR MEDFORD	87	56	91	51	71	0	0.03	-0.04	0.03	0.71	92	9.56	98	75	29	2	0	1	0
OR PENDLETON	85	55	94	46	70	-1	0.19	0.11	0.18	1.05	118	6.25	87	65	40	2	0	2	0
OR PORTLAND	76	59	84	55	67	0	0.26	0.06	0.24	2.49	135	17.33	87	82	61	0	0	3	0
PA SALEM	76	54	83	48	65	-1	0.19	0.01	0.09	2.05	121	15.58	72	86	60	0	0	3	0
PA ALLENTOWN	80	62	86	56	71	-2	1.75	0.81	1.57	6.09	117	25.74	112	83	63	0	0	4	1
PA ERIE	82	63	92	59	73	2	0.00	-0.81	0.00	1.73	32	17.22	86	81	59	1	0	0	0
PA MIDDLETOWN	84	65	89	60	75	0	2.68	1.85	1.12	4.10	83	20.47	95	92	50	0	0	3	2
PA PHILADELPHIA	82	65	87	62	73	-4	2.51	1.56	1.78	6.16	137	23.50	107	87	61	0	0	3	2
PA PITTSBURGH	83	63	88	59	73	1	1.89	0.95	1.73	5.24	98	24.49	120	95	55	0	0	2	1
PA WILKES-BARRE	79	63	86	53	71	0	1.37	0.44	0.59	3.44	67	19.26	99	90	62	0	0	4	2
PA WILLIAMSPORT	82	63	89	51	72	0	3.17	2.14	2.30	5.94	103	22.92	105	86	58	0	0	4	2
RI PROVIDENCE	76	58	83	55	67	-5	0.75	0.06	0.62	1.47	34	23.57	97	86	67	0	0	3	1
SC BEAUFORT	90	74	93	72	82	1	0.74	-0.52	0.36	10.60	144	35.00	144	96	63	6	0	4	0
SC CHARLESTON	91	75	93	73	83	2	1.08	-0.31	0.82	6.21	80	22.19	88	96	63	6	0	3	1
SC COLUMBIA	90	72	92	68	81	-1	0.75	-0.49	0.43	6.60	100	22.38	87	92	56	4	0	3	0
SC GREENVILLE	85	69	89	63	77	-1	4.78	3.80	4.68	15.79	305	33.59	123	94	63	0	0	3	1
SD ABERDEEN	83	60	92	52	72	1	0.36	-0.35	0.36	6.58	149	11.27	100	88	61	1	0	1	0
SD HURON	88	62	96	52	75	3	0.03	-0.67	0.03	5.67	136	10.24	84	88	43	2	0	1	0
SD RAPID CITY	92	57	106	50	74	4	0.00	-0.48	0.00	1.26	36	9.95	98	76	26	4	0	0	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	85	61	91	52	73	1	1.66	0.98	0.99	5.38	123	17.03	129	87	63	1	0	2	2
TN BRISTOL	81	64	87	60	73	-1	2.33	1.35	1.18	7.44	145	23.67	101	99	61	0	0	3	2
TN CHATTANOOGA	86	68	90	66	77	-2	2.50	1.40	1.17	9.63	179	27.72	91	92	63	1	0	4	2
TN KNOXVILLE	83	66	91	61	74	-3	3.09	2.00	1.70	6.18	114	23.70	85	99	65	1	0	6	2
TN MEMPHIS	93	73	99	70	83	1	1.81	0.77	1.79	3.22	57	21.31	69	79	43	6	0	2	1
TN NASHVILLE	92	71	96	69	81	2	0.27	-0.61	0.20	2.97	57	23.11	86	85	43	5	0	3	0
TX ABILENE	97	71	105	66	84	1	0.40	-0.01	0.40	1.27	35	9.25	80	78	45	7	0	1	0
TX AMARILLO	90	64	102	61	77	-1	1.00	0.40	0.85	2.86	70	10.13	99	84	39	2	0	3	1
TX AUSTIN	100	73	104	70	87	4	0.27	-0.19	0.27	1.16	26	13.78	77	87	43	7	0	1	0
TX BEAUMONT	92	74	95	71	83	0	3.30	1.97	1.72	5.14	62	19.20	62	91	52	6	0	5	2
TX BROWNSVILLE	98	77	100	75	88	4	0.00	-0.49	0.00	0.06	2	2.87	25	91	46	7	0	0	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	97	74	100	70	86	3	0.00	-0.49	0.00	1.95	47	10.28	69	95	55	7	0	0	0
TX DEL RIO	104	78	107	76	91	6	0.00	-0.49	0.00	0.10	3	6.71	71	69	40	7	0	0	0
TX EL PASO	103	74	106	71	89	5	0.00	-0.29	0.00	0.00	0	3.73	126	31	13	7	0	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	95	73	102	70	84	0	0.20	-0.24	0.20	1.34	35	13.37	69	81	40	6	0	1	0
TX GALVESTON	92	81	95	76	86	2	0.69	-0.15	0.66	0.93	18	13.13	63	78	56	6	0	2	1
TX HOUSTON	96	76	101	72	86	3	1.34	0.53	1.30	1.43	22	22.32	89	88	50	7	0	4	1
TX LUBBOCK	93	66	103	59	79	-1	1.61	1.07	0.46	3.52	96	9.42	102	78	51	6	0	4	0
TX MIDLAND	100	70	106	65	85	4	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.93	42	5.06	80	62	29	7	0	0	0
TX SAN ANGELO	101	71	106	68	86	4	0.11	-0.16	0.09	1.20	42	10.92	103	73	37	7	0	3	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	99	76	102	73	87	3	0.00	-0.52	0.00	0.81	16	10.40	59	86	38	7	0	0	0
TX VICTORIA	99	74	103	68	87	3	0.06	-0.73	0.06	1.12	19	19.84	95	92	45	7	0	1	0
TX WACO	98	73	102	67	86	2	0.00	-0.52	0.00	1.51	40	15.52	86	85	43	7	0	0	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	94	70	105	68	82	-2	1.25	0.82	0.65	4.14	97	11.12	71	85	56	6	0	2	2
UT SALT LAKE CITY	94	65	99	54	79	4	0.00	-0.13	0.00	1.64	176	12.80	133	40	15	6	0	0	0
VT BURLINGTON	78	61	86	51	70	0	2.67	1.80	2.14	6.45	142	17.07	101	88	57	0	0	5	1
VA LYNCHBURG	83	65	88	58	74	-1	1.63	0.63	1.57	5.21	103	18.61	81	93	60	0	0	4	1
VA NORFOLK	84	71	89	68	78	-1	0.00	-1.08	0.00	4.52	88	18.33	78	94	67	0	0	0	0
VA RICHMOND	89	69	92	66	79	1	3.27	2.30	3.08	4.45	93	19.17	85	89	62	3	0	2	1
VA ROANOKE	83	68	88	64	75	-1	1.98	1.09	1.94	8.08	168	20.98	92	84	63	0	0	4	1
WA WASH/DULLES	84	66	87	63	75	0	4.98	4.17	1.93	6.92	135	24.65	112	88	62	0	0	3	3
WA OLYMPIA	72	50	81	44	61	-1	0.78	0.53	0.42	2.47	117	25.08	93	94	70	0	0	3	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	64	52	66	45	58	0	3.72	3.17	1.83	6.14	145	53.76	99	94	81	0	0	5	2
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	71	54	79	51	63	-1	0.76	0.54	0.40	2.39	134	18.75	98	95	71	0	0	3	0
WA SPOKANE	79	55	89	48	67	0	0.88	0.70	0.85	2.26	159	9.95	109	76	32	0	0	2	1
WA YAKIMA	84	52	94	44	68	0	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.09	13	3.53	80	74	36	2	0	0	0
WV BECKLEY	77	62	83	57	69	-1	0.69	-0.38	0.28	2.85	54	16.38	71	90	67	0	0	4	0
WV CHARLESTON	84	65	92	62	75	1	0.96	-0.11	0.90	4.38	80	21.61	93	96	55	1	0	3	1
WV ELKINS	83	60	90	56	71	2	2.99	1.90	2.04	5.09	85	23.52	95	93	49	1	0	4	1
WV HUNTINGTON	87	66	92	62	76	1	0.09	-0.86	0.07	2.21	43	19.28	84	90	49	3	0	2	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	80	59	90	57	70	-1	0.02	-0.87	0.01	6.98	129	15.21	97	93	50	1	0	2	0
WI GREEN BAY	79	56	85	52	67	-2	1.16	0.38	0.60	4.60	104	12.86	92	90	55	0	0	2	2
WI LA CROSSE	84	63	89	59	73	0	0.47	-0.50	0.40	2.89	55	11.88	73	91	44	0	0	2	0
WI MADISON	81	58	87	54	70	-1	0.41	-0.49	0.28	2.05	39	12.90	78	89	68	0	0	2	0
WI MILWAUKEE	78	61	84	56	69	-2	0.16	-0.66	0.12	2.39	52	12.24	70	84	60	0	0	2	0
WY CASPER	92	51	99	44	71	3	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.41	23	5.20	67	60	24	4	0	0	0
WY CHEYENNE	86	53	94	47	70	3	0.29	-0.21	0.19	4.64	169	8.64	99	60	27	3	0	2	0
WY LANDER	90	56	96	48	73	4	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.31	22	7.87	97	43	19	4	0	0	0
WY SHERIDAN	90	51	103	43	71	4	0.00	-0.31	0.00	2.94	121	11.81	132	73	30	4	0	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

June Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

The Plains and the Midwest served as a transition zone between wet conditions across northern and western portions of the regions and worsening drought farther south and east. On the northern Plains, abundant moisture reserves were generally favorable for winter wheat and spring-sown crops, although excessively wet conditions and rare summer flooding developed in parts of North Dakota and adjacent areas. Farther south, the winter wheat harvest hastily progressed on the central and southern Plains under mostly dry conditions. A late-month increase in shower activity on the central and southern Plains slowed final wheat harvesting but provided much-needed moisture for pastures and dryland summer crops. Significant June rains failed to materialize, however, in a broad area stretching from the western half of the Gulf Coast region northeastward into the central Corn Belt. In the latter region, Illinois bore the brunt of deteriorating conditions for corn and soybeans due to diminishing soil moisture reserves and occasional heat stress. Very dry weather also prevailed during June in much of the Ohio Valley and the Northeast, continuing a rapid change from excessively wet conditions earlier in the year. Farther south, however, near-record to record June wetness prevailed in Florida. Elsewhere in the Southeast, late-month showers reversed a brief drying trend. Meanwhile, several large wildfires flared in the Southwest under seasonably dry conditions, following abundant winter precipitation. In contrast, showery weather in the Northwest continued to provide recovery from excessively dry conditions that gripped the region until March.

Near-record to record June warmth in the Great Lakes and Northeastern States contrasted with cooler-than-normal weather across the southern Atlantic region, the northern High Plains, and much of the West. Monthly temperatures averaged as much as 7°F above normal in the Great Lakes region, but were at least 3°F below normal in parts of California and the Great Basin.

June-record warmth prevailed in several locations across the Great Lakes and Northeastern States. Average temperature records from June 1967 were broken in locations such as Scranton, PA, and Binghamton, NY. Elsewhere in New York, Albany (72.8°F, or 6.5°F above normal) experienced its warmest June since 1873. In addition, some Northeastern cities noted a record number of June days with temperatures of 90°F or higher. From the Delta and the Midwest into the Northeast, many locations experienced their hottest weather in 2 to 3 years. Green Bay, WI, noted 91°F on June 23 and 92°F on June 24, reaching or exceeding 90°F on consecutive days for the first time since July 1-2, 2002. In Buffalo, NY, the high of 95°F on June 27 represented its highest reading in nearly a decade.

Record-High June Average Temperature (°F)

<u>Location</u>	<u>Avg.</u>	<u>Dep.</u>	<u>Previous Record/Year</u>
Lansing, MI	72.7	+6.5	71.9 in 1919
Scranton, PA	72.6	+5.1	71.1 in 1967
Muskegon, MI	72.1	+7.2	71.9 in 1919
Syracuse, NY	71.7	+5.9	70.4 in 1957
Binghamton, NY	69.4	+5.5	68.2 in 1967

Number of Days in June ≥ 90°F

<u>Location</u>	<u>Days</u>	<u>Previous Record/Year</u>
Windsor Locks, CT	10	9 in 1965, 1976
Syracuse, NY	10	6 in 1988
Albany, NY	8	8 in 1949
Scranton, PA	7	7 in 1959

Highest Temperature (°F) Since...

<u>Location</u>	<u>High/Date</u>	<u>Highest Temperature Since...</u>
Buffalo, NY	95 on June 27	97 on July 15, 1995
Rochester, MN	93 on June 23	93 on July 29, 1999
Fort Wayne, IN	96 on June 25	98 on July 31, 1999
Memphis, TN	100 on June 30	102 on September 4, 2000
Nashville, TN	96 on June 30	97 on August 5, 2002
Pittsburgh, PA	91 on June 26, 27	91 on September 9, 2002
Bowling Green, KY	95 on June 30	97 on September 10, 2002
Jackson, KY	91 on June 6, 25, 30	93 on September 10, 2002
London, KY	92 on June 6, 25	93 on September 10, 2002
Caribou, ME	90 on June 25, 28	91 on June 27, 2003
LaCrosse, WI	98 on June 23	99 on August 24, 2003
South Bend, IN	96 on June 24	97 on August 21, 2003
Indianapolis, IN	93 on June 26	93 on August 27, 2003

Severe thunderstorms swept across the Nation with great regularity in June, in the wake of a tranquil May. Ironically, relative quietude in May 2005 (130 tornadoes, according to preliminary reports from the Storm Prediction Center), followed the modern-day monthly U.S. tornado record (543) in May 2003 and the second-highest monthly tornado count (509) in May 2004. In June 2005, tornadoes were observed on all but 3 days (June 14, 21, and 24), with more than 80 percent of the activity reported from June 1-13. On both June 4 and 9, there were more than three dozen tornadoes observed across the central and southern Plains and the upper Midwest. Wisconsin residents noted 27 tornadoes during the month, all from June 4-13, easily surpassing the State's 1971-2000 normal annual count of 21. Meanwhile in California, a pair of tornadoes in Glenn County on June 6 boosted the State's year-to-date count to 27 and breaking the 1998 annual record of 24.

Near-record to record June wetness affected several locations in the Plains, Southeast, and West. June, typically the driest month of the year in Cedar City, UT, featured a record-high monthly rainfall total of 2.55 inches, or 567 percent of normal. Monthly rainfall totaled 6.85 inches (306 percent of normal) in Great Falls, MT, representing its wettest June since 1923, when 8.02 inches fell, and its third-wettest June during the 113-year period of record. Interestingly, Great Falls' high of 82°F on June 20 ended a record-tying string of days with high temperatures below 80°F. Great Falls's 281-day streak, from September 12, 2004 - June 19, 2005, tied a record originally established in 1906-07. Farther south, Denver, CO, netted a monthly sum of 3.99 inches (256 percent of normal), marking its wettest June since 1967 and its fourth-wettest June in the last 134 years. In North Dakota, monthly rainfall topped 10 inches in several locations, including Minot (10.08 inches, or 320 percent of normal).

One consequence of the northern Plains' rain was rare summer flooding. The Red River of the North, along the Minnesota-North

Dakota border, crested on June 18 in Fargo (11.19 feet above flood stage) and Grand Forks (12.07 feet above flood stage), the second-highest summer level on record in both locations. Summer high-water marks along the Red River were established in July 1975, when crests climbed 16.26 feet above flood stage in Fargo and 15.08 feet above flood stage in Grand Forks.

Meanwhile, the remnants of Tropical Storm Arlene were one of the few bright spots in an otherwise dry month across the Ohio Valley and the Mid-South. Arlene made landfall on the afternoon of June 11 near Pensacola, FL, then moved northward into Lower Michigan before veering eastward. Indianapolis, IN, received 3.59 inches of rain (87 percent of normal) during the month, but nearly all (3.04 inches) of that total fell on June 12 in association with Arlene's passage.

Elsewhere, Houston, TX (0.08 inch), and Elkins, WV (1.11 inches), were among the Southern and Eastern locations experiencing their driest June on record. On a longer time scale, Shreveport, LA, received just 1.11 inches of rain (11 percent of normal) in May and June, its second-lowest total for those 2 months behind 0.55 inch in 1988. Similarly, Texarkana, AR, posted its third-lowest May-June rainfall (2.00 inches, or 22 percent of normal) on record, behind 1.64 inches in 1971 and 1.88 inches in 1896. Meanwhile in Illinois, Moline's February-June precipitation totaled just 6.95 inches (41 percent of normal), breaking its 1940 record low of 7.63 inches. Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX, netted a 5-month total of 8.84 inches, its lowest February-June sum since the infamously hot, dry summer of 1980.

Record-High June Precipitation (Inches)

Location	Total	Normal	Previous Record/Year
Naples, FL	21.28	8.18	17.97 in 1947
Kalispell, MT	5.66	2.30	5.30 in 1995
Boundary Dam, WA	5.47	2.76	4.67 in 1981
Porthill, ID	5.31	1.85	4.64 in 1981
Cedar City, UT	2.55	0.45	1.89 in 1998

Record-Low June Precipitation (Inches)

Location	Total	Normal	Previous Record/Year
Houston, TX	0.08	5.35	0.12 in 1934
Elkins, WV	1.11	4.61	1.66 in 1960 and 1988

Despite the dry spots, severe thunderstorms swept across the Nation with great regularity in June, in the wake of a tranquil May. Ironically, relative quietude in May 2005 (130 tornadoes, according to preliminary reports from the Storm Prediction Center), followed the modern-day monthly U.S. tornado record (543) in May 2003 and the second-highest monthly tornado count (509) in May 2004. In June 2005, tornadoes were observed on all but 3 days (June 14, 21, and 24), with more than 80 percent of the activity reported from June 1-13. On both June 4 and 9, there were more than three dozen tornadoes observed across the central and southern Plains and the upper Midwest. Wisconsin residents noted 27 tornadoes during the month, all from June 4-13, easily surpassing the State's 1971-2000 normal annual count of 21. Meanwhile in California, a pair of tornadoes in Glenn County on June 6 boosted the State's year-to-date count to 27 and breaking the 1998 annual record of 24.

Toward month's end, several large wildfires flared across northeastern Alaska and the Southwest. By June 30, more than 500,000 acres had burned in the Southern Nevada Complex, which was about two-thirds contained. In Arizona, the Cave Creek Complex near Carefree had

burned nearly 200,000 acres and was less than 40 percent contained, while the Westside Complex, about 25 miles northwest of St. George, UT, had charred more than 68,000 acres but was fully contained. In Alaska, the Chapman Creek fire near Coldfoot had consumed nearly 160,000 acres and was just 5 percent contained. The U.S. burned acreage for the first half of the year topped 2.1 million acres.

June was another warm month across much of Alaska, with mainland temperatures as much as 5°F above normal. Monthly temperatures averaged 56.0°F (4.9°F above normal) in Bethel. Although significant precipitation fell across parts of the mainland, most of southern Alaska experienced drier-than-normal weather. In Fairbanks, monthly rainfall totaled 1.93 inches (138 percent of normal), nearly half (0.88 inch) of which fell on June 19. In contrast, June rainfall totaled 1.84 inches (26 percent of normal) in Yakutat and 1.73 inches (57 percent) in Valdez.

Hawaii experienced limited improvement from the hot, mostly dry conditions observed during May. Shower activity increased in windward locations, such as Hilo (on the Big Island), where June rainfall totaled 10.26 inches (139 percent of normal). Lihue, Kauai, noted at least a trace of rain on every day during June, but netted a monthly total of just 1.39 inches (76 percent of normal). Meanwhile, very warm conditions persisted in some areas, including Honolulu, Oahu, where six daily-record highs (89, 90, 90, 89, 90, and 90°F on June 7, 13, 14, 16, 22, and 29, respectively) propelled its monthly average temperature to 82.7°F (3.3°F above normal). In addition, Honolulu's streak of above-normal daily average temperatures reached 60 days (May 2 - June 30).

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Temperatures averaged above normal from the Great Plains eastward, with the exception of the southern Atlantic and central Gulf Coasts. Warm, dry weather prevailed in a band extending from eastern Texas, across the Mississippi Delta, through the central Corn Belt, and into the Ohio Valley and middle Atlantic Coast States. Across these areas, excessive dryness caused rapid deterioration of crop conditions. In the northern and central Great Plains, moderate to heavy precipitation and above-normal temperatures benefited crop development while causing flooding and worsened crop conditions in some areas. Cool weather in the southern Atlantic Coast States continued to hinder development of cotton and peanuts. Cool, mostly dry weather prevailed from the Rocky Mountains westward, aiding winter wheat harvest in California but hindering development of cotton and rice in the State.

Due to the rapid planting pace earlier in the season, the Nation's corn crop emerged ahead of normal, reaching 95 percent complete by June 5, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Silking started slightly behind normal, but by July 3 had advanced to 11 percent complete, 7 points behind last year but the same as the 5-year average. Condition of the crop improved early in the month but deteriorated as dry weather began to take its toll. The most extreme decline in crop condition was in Illinois, where the percentage of the crop rated good to excellent fell from 60 percent on May 29 to 25 percent on July 3.

Sorghum seeding trailed the normal pace through most of June, slipping as far as 7 points behind normal on June 12. However, with steady progress through month's end, planting reached 97 percent complete on July 3, 2 points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead

of normal. Meanwhile, heading fell slightly behind normal, reaching 15 percent complete at month's end, compared with 16 percent last year and 17 percent for the 5-year average. At that time, 12 percent of the crop had turned color, 1 point ahead of last year and the same as the normal pace, though coloring had begun only in Louisiana and Texas.

Oat heading progressed at a near normal pace through most of the month, but advanced rapidly in the final week, reaching 84 percent complete on July 3, 6 points ahead of last year and the 5-year average. During that final week, when warm weather prevailed in most growing areas, over one-third of Minnesota's, North Dakota's, and South Dakota's crop entered the heading stage. Only Nebraska's crop trailed the normal heading pace, with all other States at or ahead of normal.

Emergence of the barley crop progressed ahead of normal, reaching 97 percent complete on June 12, 2 points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of normal. Heading, however, began slowly, falling 5 points behind normal by June 19. However, the crop progressed rapidly during the last 2 weeks of June, reaching 48 percent complete by month's end, 3 points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of normal. Heading was nearly complete in Washington and was 17 points ahead of normal in North Dakota, but trailed behind the normal pace elsewhere.

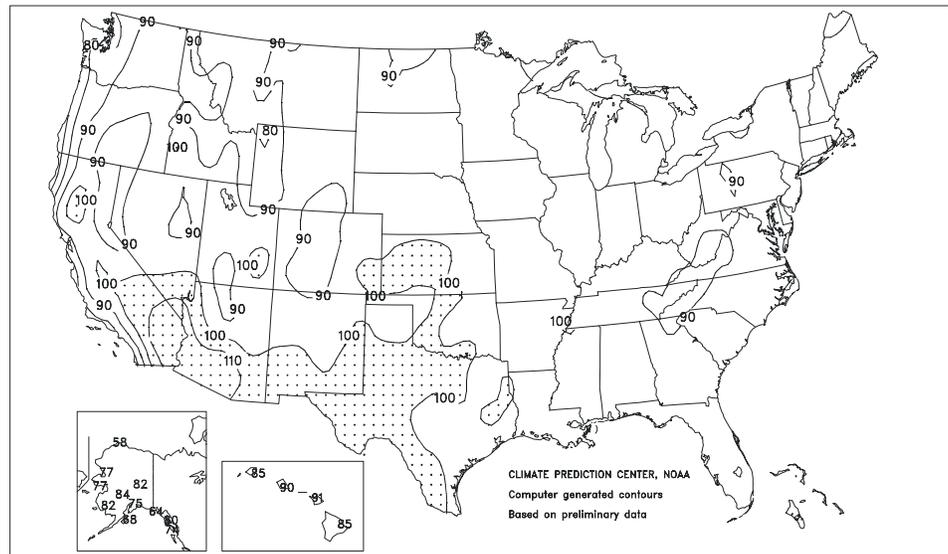
The Nation's winter wheat crop headed slightly ahead of the normal pace during June. By June 19, heading was 97 percent complete, the same as last year but 1 point ahead of normal. At that time, heading was complete in most States and within 2 points of completion everywhere except in the northernmost growing areas. Harvest began slowly as rainfall hindered fieldwork in the central and southern Great Plains, but progressed rapidly during the final 2 weeks of June as drier conditions were more favorable for fieldwork. During those 2 weeks, harvest advanced 40 points nationwide, 80 points in Kansas, and 65 points in Illinois and Missouri. At month's end, growers had reaped 62 percent of the crop, 2 points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of normal. Harvest was nearly complete in Arkansas and Oklahoma but had not yet begun in Idaho, Michigan, Montana, South Dakota, and Washington.

The spring wheat crop was 96 percent emerged on June 5, 2 points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of normal. Heading fell behind normal briefly but progressed rapidly during the last 2 weeks, reaching 57 percent complete by month's end, 9 points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of normal. At that time, only Idaho's and Minnesota's crop trailed the 5-year average pace for heading, while North Dakota's crop was well ahead of normal. From June 19 to July 3, heading advanced 68 points in South Dakota, 52 points in North Dakota, and 48 points nationwide.

Emergence of the rice crop progressed at a near normal pace, reaching 96 percent complete on June 12, 1 point behind normal. Heading, however, trailed well behind normal. On June 19, just 1 percent of the crop had reached the heading stage, compared with 4 percent last year and 5 percent for the 5-year average. At that time, heading had begun only in Louisiana and Texas. Heading continued to progress slowly through month's end, reaching only 7 percent complete on July 3, 6 points behind last year and the average. Progress was ahead of the normal pace only in Mississippi and trailed over a week behind normal in Louisiana and over 2 weeks behind in California and Texas.

Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

June 2005



Soybean growers had planted 96 percent of their acreage on June 19, 1 point ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of normal. Emergence also progressed ahead of normal, reaching 96 percent complete a week later. By month's end, 21 percent of the crop was at or beyond the blooming stage, compared with 19 percent last year and 15 percent for the 5-year average. Condition of the crop, however, declined during the latter half of the month as hot, dry weather in the central Corn Belt and Mississippi Delta rapidly depleted soil moisture.

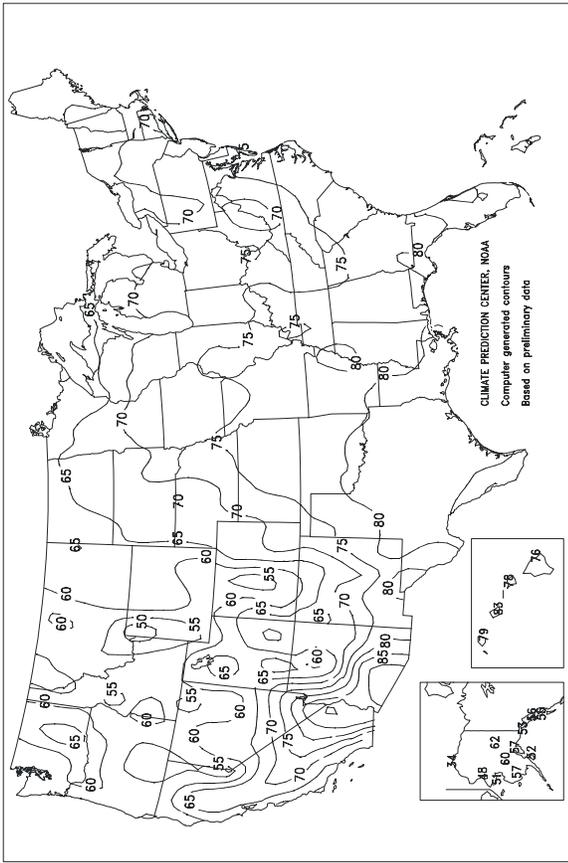
Sunflower seeding trailed behind the normal pace throughout the month. On July 3, producers had planted 97 percent of their acreage, compared with 98 percent last year and 99 percent for the normal. Progress was behind normal in the Great Plains but ahead of normal in Colorado.

Peanut growers trailed their normal planting pace during June as soggy conditions hindered planting in the Southeast and in Oklahoma. On June 12, ninety-six percent of the crop had been sown, 3 points behind last year and 2 points behind normal. Due to late planting and cool conditions in the Southeast, pegging also trailed well behind normal. On July 3, just 32 percent of the crop had reached the pegging stage, compared with 43 percent last year and 41 percent for the 5-year average. Only in Oklahoma, where warm weather favored crop development, was pegging ahead of the normal pace, while progress was over 2 weeks behind normal in Alabama and Florida.

The Nation's cotton crop was planted at a near normal pace. On June 19, growers had planted 97 percent of their acreage, the same as last year and the 5-year average. While planting was complete in most States, at or ahead of the normal pace--Oklahoma and Kansas growers, hindered by dry weather in May and heavy rainfall in early June, were well behind normal. Development of the crop lagged well behind normal as cool conditions in most growing areas hindered growth of the crop. By month's end, 55 percent of the crop had reached the squaring stage, 13 points behind last year and 10 points behind normal. Squaring was slightly ahead of normal in the Delta, where warm weather prevailed, but well behind normal elsewhere. In California, Oklahoma, and Texas, squaring was over a week behind the normal pace. Meanwhile, boll setting was also behind normal, reaching just 13 percent complete on July 3, compared with 19 percent for last year and the 5-year average. Progress was ahead of normal only in Arkansas and Tennessee and had not yet begun in Kansas and Oklahoma.

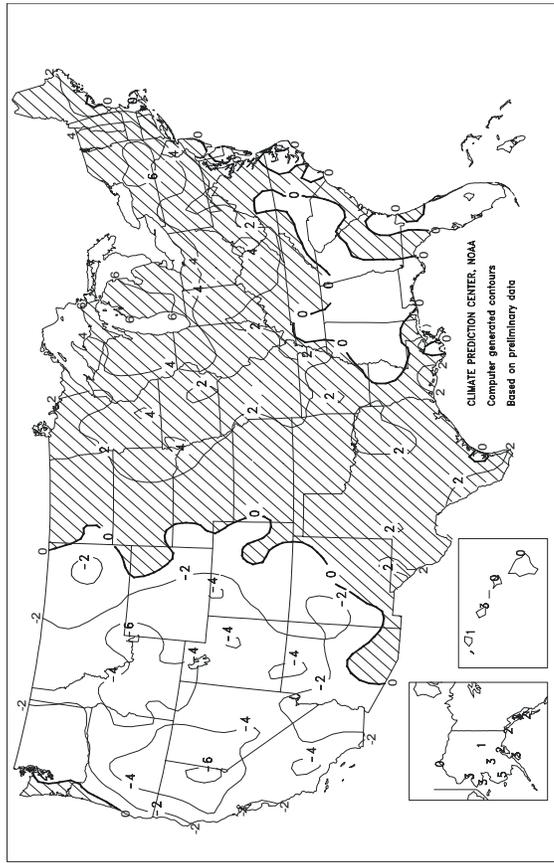
Average Temperature (°F)

June 2005



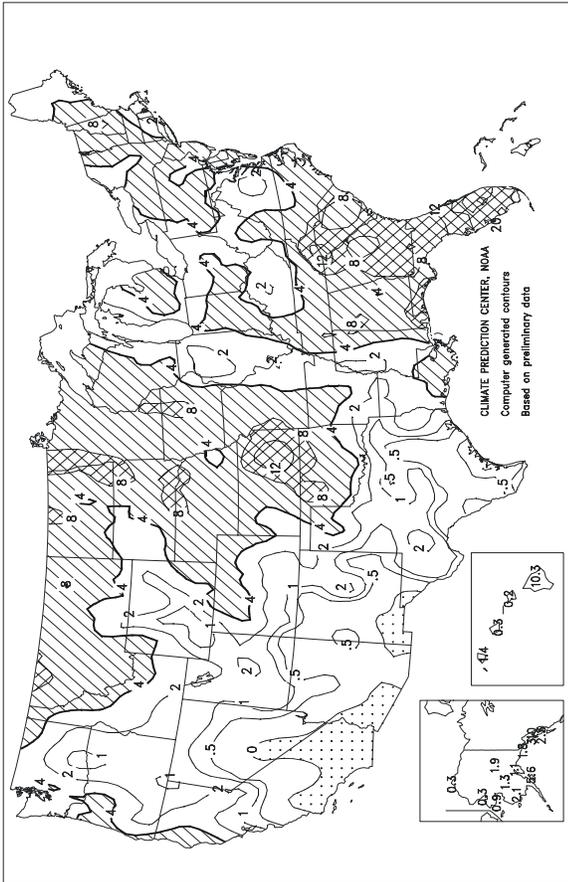
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

June 2005



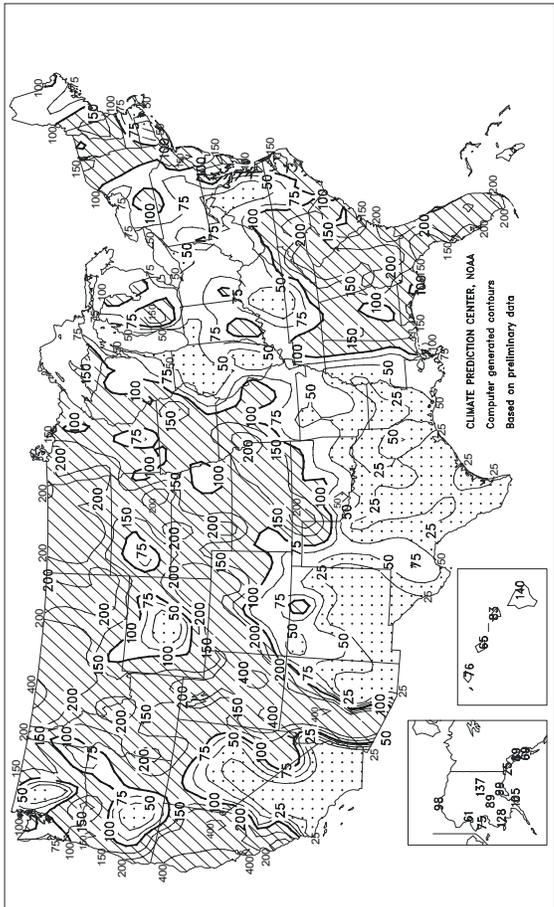
Total Precipitation (Inches)

June 2005



Percent of Normal Precipitation

June 2005



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY
June 2005

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	77	1	4.93	1.15	LEXINGTON	75	3	2.28	-2.30	COLUMBUS	74	3	2.69	-1.38
HUNTSVILLE	77	1	4.15	-0.07	LONDON-CORBIN	73	1	2.57	-1.67	DAYTON	73	3	3.49	-0.72
MOBILE	79	0	7.33	2.32	LOUISVILLE	77	3	2.46	-1.30	MANSFIELD	71	4	3.51	-1.01
MONTGOMERY	79	0	2.60	-1.53	PADUCAH	76	2	3.43	-1.08	TOLEDO	74	5	1.34	-2.46
AK ANCHORAGE	57	2	1.05	-0.01	LA BATON ROUGE	81	1	2.58	-2.75	YOUNGSTOWN	70	4	2.77	-1.14
BARROW	34	-1	0.31	-0.01	LAKE CHARLES	82	2	2.26	-3.81	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	78	1	4.89	0.26
COLD BAY	48	2	2.04	-0.85	NEW ORLEANS	82	1	2.53	-4.30	TULSA	80	2	3.96	-0.76
FAIRBANKS	62	2	1.92	0.52	SHREVEPORT	82	2	0.38	-4.67	OR ASTORIA	58	1	1.94	-0.63
JUNEAU	56	2	3.00	-0.36	ME BANGOR	66	2	1.89	-1.52	BURNS	56	-2	0.73	0.07
KING SALMON	54	3	1.34	-0.36	CARIBOU	63	2	2.31	-1.00	EUGENE	60	0	1.39	-0.14
KODIAK	52	3	5.64	0.26	PORTLAND	65	2	5.12	1.84	MEDFORD	64	-2	0.68	0.00
NOME	51	4	0.86	-0.28	MD BALTIMORE	74	2	3.74	0.31	PENDLETON	63	-2	0.86	0.08
AZ FLAGSTAFF	58	-2	0.40	-0.03	MA BOSTON	68	0	2.82	-0.40	PORTLAND	62	-1	2.23	0.64
PHOENIX	90	1	0.00	-0.09	WORCESTER	69	4	1.77	-2.25	SALEM	60	-1	1.86	0.41
TUCSON	86	2	0.06	-0.18	MI ALPENA	67	6	2.66	0.13	PA ALLENTOWN	73	4	4.27	0.28
AR FORT SMITH	79	1	2.93	-1.35	DETROIT	74	5	1.95	-1.60	ERIE	72	5	1.73	-2.55
LITTLE ROCK	80	2	2.80	-1.15	FLINT	71	5	2.01	-1.06	MIDDLETOWN	75	4	1.40	-2.45
CA BAKERSFIELD	74	-4	0.00	-0.12	GRAND RAPIDS	73	6	7.35	3.68	PHILADELPHIA	75	3	3.31	0.02
EUREKA	55	-1	3.08	2.43	HOUGHTON LAKE	69	7	2.63	-0.30	PITTSBURGH	72	4	3.35	-0.77
FRESNO	74	-2	0.01	-0.22	LANSING	73	7	5.49	1.89	WILKES-BARRE	73	6	2.07	-1.90
LOS ANGELES	65	-1	0.00	-0.08	MUSKEGON	72	7	0.90	-1.68	WILLIAMSPORT	72	4	2.77	-1.68
REDDING	71	-4	0.74	0.05	TRAVERSE CITY	71	7	1.21	-2.11	PR SAN JUAN	84	2	5.13	1.61
SACRAMENTO	69	-2	0.66	0.46	MN DULUTH	62	2	5.46	1.21	RI PROVIDENCE	70	2	0.64	-2.74
SAN DIEGO	66	-1	0.02	-0.07	INT'L FALLS	63	1	3.86	-0.12	SC CHARLESTON	78	0	4.66	-1.26
SAN FRANCISCO	62	1	0.30	0.19	MINNEAPOLIS	73	5	4.24	-0.10	COLUMBIA	77	-1	5.69	0.70
STOCKTON	71	-2	0.23	0.14	ROCHESTER	72	6	3.72	-0.28	FLORENCE	77	-1	8.14	3.87
CO ALAMOSA	59	0	0.36	-0.23	ST. CLOUD	70	5	4.25	-0.26	GREENVILLE	74	-1	10.02	6.10
CO SPRINGS	65	1	2.10	-0.24	MS JACKSON	79	1	1.66	-2.16	MYRTLE BEACH	77	0	2.65	-1.01
DENVER	66	0	3.99	2.31	MERIDIAN	78	0	4.07	0.08	SD ABERDEEN	69	2	6.22	2.73
GRAND JUNCTION	69	-2	1.59	1.18	TUPELO	78	1	5.10	0.28	HURON	71	3	5.61	2.33
PUEBLO	70	0	1.15	-0.18	MO COLUMBIA	76	3	4.66	0.64	RAPID CITY	67	2	1.24	-1.59
CT BRIDGEPORT	70	2	2.53	-1.04	JOPLIN	78	3	3.76	-1.66	SIoux FALLS	71	4	3.72	0.23
HARTFORD	72	3	2.86	-0.99	KANSAS CITY	76	2	10.97	6.53	TN BRISTOL	72	1	4.93	1.04
DC WASHINGTON	76	2	2.87	-0.26	SPRINGFIELD	76	3	3.29	-1.73	CHATTANOOGA	76	1	7.05	3.06
DE WILMINGTON	73	2	2.25	-1.34	ST JOSEPH	76	2	4.87	0.66	JACKSON	75	-2	6.75	1.56
FL DAYTONA BEACH	79	-1	13.67	7.98	ST LOUIS	79	3	5.10	1.34	KNOXVILLE	75	1	3.09	-0.95
FT LAUDERDALE	80	-1	17.11	7.10	MT BILLINGS	64	-1	2.35	0.46	MEMPHIS	82	3	1.40	-2.90
FT MYERS	80	-2	18.42	8.65	BUTTE	53	-3	2.50	0.43	NASHVILLE	77	2	2.70	-1.38
JACKSONVILLE	79	0	14.79	9.42	GLASGOW	64	0	3.61	1.41	TX ABILENE	80	0	0.72	-2.34
KEY WEST	83	0	6.35	1.78	GREAT FALLS	58	-2	6.85	4.61	AMARILLO	75	1	1.85	-1.43
MELBOURNE	80	0	11.37	5.54	HELENA	60	-1	4.55	2.73	AUSTIN	83	2	0.89	-2.92
MIAMI	81	-1	17.60	9.06	KALISPELL	56	-2	5.24	2.94	BEAUMONT	83	2	1.83	-4.75
ORLANDO	80	-1	17.39	10.04	MILES CITY	65	-2	5.20	2.78	BROWNSVILLE	85	2	0.06	-2.87
PENSACOLA	80	-1	7.30	0.91	MISSOULA	57	-3	2.48	0.75	COLLEGE STATION	84	2	0.45	-3.34
ST PETERSBURG	83	1	9.05	2.96	NE GRAND ISLAND	73	2	4.11	0.39	CORPUS CHRISTI	82	0	1.95	-1.58
TALLAHASSEE	80	0	8.65	1.73	HASTINGS	73	1	4.89	1.30	DALLAS/FT WORTH	83	2	1.14	-2.09
TAMPA	81	-1	12.27	6.77	LINCOLN	75	2	2.85	-0.66	DEL RIO	85	2	0.10	-2.24
WEST PALM BEACH	80	-1	11.83	4.25	MCCOOK	72	1	6.60	3.38	EL PASO	84	2	0.00	-0.87
GA ATHENS	75	-1	10.35	6.41	NORFOLK	73	3	3.81	-0.44	GALVESTON	85	3	0.24	-3.80
ATLANTA	75	-2	2.91	-0.72	NORTH PLATTE	70	2	5.08	1.91	HOUSTON	83	2	0.09	-5.26
AUGUSTA	78	0	7.45	3.26	OMAHA/EPPELLEY	76	4	2.76	-1.19	LUBBOCK	79	2	1.84	-1.14
COLUMBUS	79	0	8.80	5.29	SCOTTSBLUFF	66	-1	5.60	2.95	MIDLAND	81	1	0.92	-0.79
MACON	79	1	6.56	3.02	VALENTINE	70	2	7.70	4.69	SAN ANGELO	80	1	1.00	-1.52
SAVANNAH	78	-1	6.60	1.11	NV ELKO	59	-3	0.75	0.08	SAN ANTONIO	83	1	0.81	-3.49
HI HILO	76	1	10.27	2.91	ELY	58	-2	0.19	-0.47	VICTORIA	82	0	1.06	-3.90
HONOLULU	83	3	0.28	-0.15	LAS VEGAS	85	-1	0.08	0.00	WACO	82	1	1.40	-1.68
KAHULUI	78	0	0.19	-0.04	RENO	64	-1	0.39	-0.08	WICHITA FALLS	81	1	2.89	-0.80
LIHUE	79	1	1.39	-0.43	WINNEMUCCA	60	-4	0.50	-0.19	UT SALT LAKE CITY	67	-2	1.64	0.87
ID BOISE	64	-3	0.85	0.11	NH CONCORD	68	3	4.92	1.82	VT BURLINGTON	71	5	3.78	0.35
LEWISTON	65	-1	1.30	0.14	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	72	2	3.91	1.25	VA LYNCHBURG	71	0	3.33	-0.46
POCATELLO	59	-3	1.40	0.49	NEWARK	74	2	2.99	-0.41	NORFOLK	75	1	4.49	0.72
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	74	6	0.78	-2.85	NM ALBUQUERQUE	75	0	0.09	-0.56	RICHMOND	76	2	1.18	-2.36
MOLINE	76	5	1.18	-3.45	NY ALBANY	73	7	3.87	0.11	ROANOK	73	1	5.07	1.39
PEORIA	76	5	0.87	-2.97	BINGHAMTON	69	5	2.96	-0.84	WASH/DULLES	74	3	1.92	-2.15
ROCKFORD	74	5	2.45	-2.35	BUFFALO	72	6	3.27	-0.55	WA OLYMPIA	59	1	1.69	-0.09
SPRINGFIELD	75	2	1.36	-2.41	ROCHESTER	70	4	2.44	-0.92	QUILLAYUTE	56	1	2.35	-1.15
IN EVANSVILLE	75	0	4.88	0.78	SYRACUSE	73	7	1.95	-1.76	SEATTLE-TACOMA	60	-1	1.63	0.14
FORT WAYNE	73	3	2.13	-1.91	NC ASHEVILLE	69	0	10.09	5.71	SPOKANE	60	-2	1.38	0.20
INDIANAPOLIS	75	3	3.59	-0.54	CHARLOTTE	74	-2	8.23	4.81	YAKIMA	63	0	0.09	-0.53
SOUTH BEND	74	5	2.07	-2.12	GREENSBORO	74	0	3.92	0.39	WV BECKLEY	68	1	1.83	-2.09
BURLINGTON	76	4	1.98	-2.47	HATTERAS	75	0	4.32	0.50	CHARLESTON	74	4	3.35	-0.74
CEDAR RAPIDS	73	2	4.83	0.36	RALEIGH	76	1	1.50	-1.92	ELKINS	70	4	2.08	-2.53
DES MOINES	74	3	4.68	0.11	WILMINGTON	77	0	9.48	4.12	HUNTINGTON	76	5	1.48	-2.40
DUBUQUE	72	4	3.08	-1.00	ND BISMARCK	68	3	6.23	3.64	WI EAU CLAIRE	71	4	6.96	2.69
SIoux CITY	75	4	4.13	0.52	DICKINSON	63	0	6.27	2.96	GREEN BAY	71	6	3.44	0.01
WATERLOO	73	3	8.02	3.20	FARGO	68	2	8.47	4.96	LA CROSSE	74	4	2.42	-1.58
KS CONCORDIA	76	3	4.32	0.37	GRAND FORKS	66	1	7.50	4.47	MADISON	72	5	1.64	-2.41
DODGE CITY	75	1	4.42	1.27	JAMESTOWN	66	1	5.96	2.91	MILWAUKEE	72	6	2.23	-1.33
GOODLAND	71	1	2.55	-0.75	MINOT	64	0	10.09	6.94	WAUSAU	71	6	3.67	-0.51
HILL CITY	75	2	3.81	0.02	WILLISTON	65	1	4.64	2.28	WY CASPER	62	-1	0.41	-1.22
TOPEKA	76	2	9.59	4.71	OH AKRON-CANTON	72	5	0.84	-2.71	CHEYENNE	62	0	4.34	2.22
WICHITA	78	2	7.30	3.05	CINCINNATI	74	2	2.92	-1.50	LANDER	62	-2	0.31	-0.84
KY JACKSON	74	3	2.78	-1.89	CLEVELAND	73	6	1.64	-2.25	SHERIDAN	62	0	2.94	0.92

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 10, 2005

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

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Jul 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
AR	100	99	99	99
CA	96	85	97	86
CO	68	21	36	55
ID	0	0	1	0
IL	95	89	93	91
IN	86	53	93	78
KS	98	90	93	98
MI	3	0	5	6
MO	99	93	97	96
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	52	21	42	52
NC	96	90	96	95
OH	56	2	71	48
OK	100	98	99	99
OR	7	7	0	4
SD	6	0	2	6
TX	96	92	97	96
WA	2	0	3	2
18 Sts	72	62	69	71
These 18 States harvested 91% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Blooming				
	Jul 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
AR	48	28	50	31
IL	55	29	56	35
IN	46	25	41	29
IA	48	21	43	42
KS	27	12	39	35
KY	42	35	24	20
LA	73	65	66	63
MI	10	0	12	15
MN	36	1	21	25
MS	90	84	88	74
MO	33	20	30	23
NE	52	26	41	25
NC	9	7	8	9
ND	30	8	6	14
OH	47	24	33	29
SD	17	3	25	25
TN	56	38	20	18
WI	39	17	11	8
18 Sts	42	21	36	30
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Corn Percent Silking				
	Jul 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
CO	12	8	1	6
IL	54	20	68	38
IN	31	8	57	27
IA	7	0	8	11
KS	52	30	51	47
KY	66	42	78	66
MI	0	0	2	1
MN	1	0	1	4
MO	71	48	79	64
NE	26	2	16	14
NC	82	63	92	79
ND	3	2	0	2
OH	3	0	25	10
PA	9	4	22	9
SD	0	0	0	1
TN	78	57	90	87
TX	72	66	78	76
WI	3	0	3	1
18 Sts	25	11	30	22
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Oats Percent Headed				
	Jul 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
IA	100	99	100	99
MN	89	71	76	87
NE	96	94	97	98
ND	74	53	66	67
OH	99	94	96	97
PA	92	89	91	90
SD	95	87	93	93
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	95	89	86	85
9 Sts	92	84	88	89
These 9 States planted 67% of last year's oat acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods				
	Jul 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
AR	21	NA	14	8
IL	4	NA	11	5
IN	2	NA	7	4
IA	5	NA	3	4
KS	3	NA	3	4
KY	0	NA	0	3
LA	50	NA	43	36
MI	0	NA	0	1
MN	0	NA	0	1
MS	65	NA	74	51
MO	5	NA	0	0
NE	7	NA	0	0
NC	0	NA	3	1
ND	1	NA	0	1
OH	0	NA	0	2
SD	0	NA	0	3
TN	18	NA	2	3
WI	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	6	NA	6	4
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Corn Percent Dough				
	Jul 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
CO	0	NA	0	1
IL	3	NA	9	4
IN	1	NA	3	1
IA	0	NA	0	0
KS	4	NA	7	5
KY	0	NA	0	2
MI	0	NA	0	0
MN	0	NA	0	0
MO	9	NA	18	9
NE	0	NA	0	0
NC	25	NA	25	25
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	0	NA	0	0
PA	0	NA	2	1
SD	0	NA	0	0
TN	14	NA	19	14
TX	60	NA	57	59
WI	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	3	NA	5	3
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 10, 2005

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

Cotton Percent Squaring				
	Jul 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
AL	65	60	89	86
AZ	80	72	97	93
AR	98	93	98	96
CA	67	43	94	81
GA	82	64	89	84
KS	17	14	20	23
LA	97	91	94	94
MS	90	86	88	90
MO	82	75	81	85
NC	88	56	95	83
OK	50	24	62	61
SC	60	44	77	69
TN	97	94	98	90
TX	48	36	68	65
14 Sts	67	55	80	77
These 14 States planted 98% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls				
	Jul 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
AL	12	10	28	26
AZ	47	23	47	52
AR	47	19	51	41
CA	10	5	39	23
GA	32	17	41	42
KS	0	0	4	2
LA	49	22	49	61
MS	38	17	51	52
MO	24	8	20	28
NC	6	1	53	24
OK	5	0	10	8
SC	8	4	17	16
TN	27	13	26	23
TX	15	14	23	22
14 Sts	22	13	33	30
These 14 States planted 98% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Headed				
	Jul 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
AR	59	17	73	63
CO	0	0	0	1
IL	11	6	15	7
KS	5	1	4	5
LA	58	32	74	74
MO	11	6	14	14
NE	0	0	0	1
NM	1	0	2	1
OK	10	4	15	11
SD	0	0	3	5
TX	49	46	49	53
11 Sts	19	15	19	21
These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Jul 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
AR	2	0	2	4
CO	0	0	0	0
IL	0	0	0	0
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	16	6	6	13
MO	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	1	0	3	1
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	42	39	40	41
11 Sts	13	12	12	13
These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Pegging				
	Jul 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
AL	18	15	46	43
FL	60	40	79	70
GA	58	38	66	63
NC	65	40	77	63
OK	80	60	61	58
TX	41	20	48	49
VA	31	21	37	37
7 Sts	50	32	61	58
These 7 States planted 96% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Headed				
	Jul 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
ID	72	38	79	75
MN	87	50	67	79
MT	63	38	59	60
ND	81	56	64	66
SD	98	93	99	95
WA	99	97	99	97
6 Sts	80	57	69	71
These 6 States planted 98% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Rice Percent Headed				
	Jul 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
AR	2	1	2	5
CA	2	1	20	5
LA	47	28	58	61
MS	9	8	18	14
MO	6	2	8	5
TX	55	16	50	63
6 Sts	13	7	19	18
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Barley Percent Headed				
	Jul 10	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2005	Week	Year	Avg
ID	63	34	77	75
MN	89	54	63	78
MT	66	30	66	63
ND	79	56	64	66
WA	98	97	99	98
5 Sts	74	48	69	69
These 5 States planted 81% of last year's barley acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 10, 2005

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

Soybeans Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	9	23	38	25	5
IL	16	25	43	15	1
IN	7	17	39	34	3
IA	1	4	20	56	19
KS	1	5	34	52	8
KY	2	10	33	43	12
LA	6	13	35	40	6
MI	3	11	33	47	6
MN	2	6	25	51	16
MS	0	3	15	81	1
MO	6	16	39	36	3
NE	1	5	29	48	17
NC	0	5	27	61	7
ND	3	6	21	48	22
OH	3	9	34	43	11
SD	1	2	16	57	24
TN	5	12	31	44	8
WI	3	8	21	46	22
18 Sts	5	11	30	43	11
Prev Wk	3	9	30	46	12
Prev Yr	2	6	24	53	15

Corn Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	0	2	11	40	47
IL	22	30	32	15	1
IN	7	20	39	30	4
IA	1	4	19	52	24
KS	1	5	27	57	10
KY	4	13	32	39	12
MI	2	8	30	50	10
MN	2	4	20	53	21
MO	7	13	36	37	7
NE	1	2	16	52	29
NC	1	6	29	54	10
ND	3	4	18	50	25
OH	4	12	34	40	10
PA	2	6	30	50	12
SD	0	2	12	58	28
TN	7	16	31	40	6
TX	12	16	25	33	14
WI	3	7	21	45	24
18 Sts	6	11	25	42	16
Prev Wk	4	9	25	45	17
Prev Yr	2	5	19	51	23

Cotton Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	5	26	62	6
AZ	0	6	34	46	14
AR	1	5	23	56	15
CA	0	0	19	53	28
GA	1	2	28	55	14
KS	0	3	40	50	7
LA	6	11	32	44	7
MS	0	2	15	81	2
MO	5	16	29	42	8
NC	1	8	25	64	2
OK	0	3	30	66	1
SC	0	1	20	75	4
TN	1	7	22	57	13
TX	2	12	41	41	4
14 Sts	2	8	32	50	8
Prev Wk	4	9	30	48	9
Prev Yr	3	7	22	47	21

Sorghum Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	4	21	42	28	5
CO	0	3	35	53	9
IL	13	32	33	19	3
KS	0	3	28	63	6
LA	1	14	33	43	9
MO	4	14	45	34	3
NE	0	3	28	55	14
NM	0	17	59	23	1
OK	0	0	22	64	14
SD	0	1	18	67	14
TX	3	9	32	44	12
11 Sts	1	6	30	54	9
Prev Wk	2	6	28	55	9
Prev Yr	1	5	25	53	16

Oats Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	5	23	56	16
MN	3	4	21	57	15
NE	0	2	21	53	24
ND	0	1	10	68	21
OH	1	9	34	46	10
PA	1	4	30	55	10
SD	0	1	16	66	17
TX	8	23	50	18	1
WI	1	3	25	53	18
9 Sts	3	8	27	49	13
Prev Wk	2	6	26	53	13
Prev Yr	4	8	26	50	12

Peanuts Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	2	14	71	13
FL	1	1	8	75	15
GA	0	3	19	60	18
NC	0	4	9	83	4
OK	0	0	18	70	12
TX	1	4	24	56	15
VA	0	0	29	66	5
8 Sts	0	3	17	65	15
Prev Wk	0	3	21	63	13
Prev Yr	1	2	19	57	21

Spring Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	0	3	68	29
MN	1	11	26	47	15
MT	1	3	15	66	15
ND	1	4	14	58	23
SD	0	9	16	54	21
WA	2	6	34	54	4
6 Sts	1	5	16	59	19
Prev Wk	0	4	15	63	18
Prev Yr	2	5	22	54	17

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 10, 2005

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

Rice Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	4	32	46	17
CA	0	0	73	27	0
LA	0	3	51	39	7
MS	0	0	5	88	7
MO	1	3	18	55	23
TX	0	3	27	51	19
6 Sts	1	3	39	45	12
Prev Wk	1	4	39	44	12
Prev Yr	1	3	28	50	18

Barley Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	1	3	45	51
MN	4	13	28	44	11
MT	0	4	22	53	21
ND	1	1	14	64	20
WA	6	17	32	41	4
5 Sts	1	3	16	55	25
Prev Wk	1	3	15	58	23
Prev Yr	1	4	21	56	18

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent											
Week Ending Jul 10, 2005											
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	2	20	69	9	NH	0	0	20	56	24
AZ	14	44	30	10	2	NJ	0	0	57	39	4
AR	20	33	32	15	0	NM	7	27	40	23	3
CA	2	20	55	20	3	NY	1	12	45	40	2
CO	5	14	32	40	9	NC	0	5	18	66	11
CT	12	0	23	39	26	ND	1	4	14	61	20
DE	0	1	22	73	4	OH	8	14	34	38	6
FL	0	5	20	65	10	OK	2	10	43	37	8
GA	0	3	14	66	17	OR	1	4	20	59	16
ID	0	1	8	68	23	PA	14	22	39	24	1
IL	35	35	22	8	0	RI	0	0	35	48	17
IN	11	26	42	21	0	SC	0	2	15	75	8
IA	3	11	34	46	6	SD	1	2	20	61	16
KS	2	8	33	50	7	TN	3	16	41	37	3
KY	15	32	38	14	1	TX	15	31	36	16	2
LA	12	18	46	23	1	UT	0	1	13	60	26
ME	0	1	3	65	31	VT	0	0	34	36	30
MD	2	7	38	44	9	VA	6	20	35	35	4
MA	0	0	5	91	4	WA	7	22	30	39	2
MI	8	35	37	16	4	WV	1	10	38	50	1
MN	2	5	22	58	13	WI	8	22	30	32	8
MS	4	13	40	42	1	WY	0	5	27	61	7
MO	22	33	31	13	1	48 Sts	7	17	32	37	7
MT	2	9	25	50	14						
NE	1	6	28	52	13	Prev Wk	6	15	31	40	8
NV	0	3	7	35	55	Prev Yr	7	10	24	45	14

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

NA - Not Available; * Revised

National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on the year 2004 planted acres.

National Agricultural Summary

July 4 - July 10, 2005

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Two tropical systems made landfall on the Gulf Coast. Tropical Storm Cindy dropped heavy rainfall from the central Gulf Coast through the Appalachian Mountains to the Northeast. The rainfall was mostly beneficial to crops in these areas, with little flooding, but high winds damaged some crops. West of this storm's path, rainfall was spotty, improving crop conditions in the Mississippi Delta but providing little relief from persistent dry conditions in the central Corn Belt, where crop conditions continued to deteriorate. Producers in the Corn

Belt hope that Hurricane Dennis, which made landfall Sunday, will bring some much-needed rainfall to the area. Mostly warm, dry conditions in the northern Great Plains and northwestern Corn Belt were favorable for summer crop development. Moderate to heavy rainfall in the central and southern Great Plains was not enough to slow winter wheat harvest. From the Rocky Mountains westward, mostly dry weather prevailed, causing declines in small grain crop conditions in the Pacific Northwest and cotton and rice condition in California.

Corn: Silking advanced to 25 percent complete, 5 percentage points behind last year but 3 points ahead of normal. Three percent of the crop was at or beyond the dough stage, 2 points behind last year but the same as the 5-year average. Silking progressed rapidly in the central Corn Belt and central Great Plains, advancing 34 points in Illinois and over 20 points in Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska. Silking was ahead of normal in the central Corn Belt and central Great Plains but lagged behind normal in the northern portions of both regions. Sixty percent of the crop was doughing in Texas, but it had not yet begun in most States. Condition of the crop continued to decline as dry weather in the central Corn Belt further reduced soil moisture.

Soybeans: Blooming was 42 percent complete, compared with 36 percent last year and 30 percent for the normal. Pods were setting on 6 percent of the acreage, the same as last year but 2 points ahead of normal. Blooming progressed rapidly in Minnesota, advancing 35 points under mostly warm, dry conditions. Blooming also progressed well in Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska, with over one-fourth of the crop entering the stage. Pod setting was well underway in the Delta, at 65 percent complete in Mississippi, 50 percent complete in Louisiana, and 21 percent complete in Arkansas. Outside of the Delta, however, progress was limited to 7 percent or less.

Winter Wheat: Growers had harvested 72 percent of their acreage, compared with 69 percent last year and 71 percent for the 5-year average. Harvest progressed rapidly in the Ohio River Valley, with Ohio producers combining over half their acreage and Indiana growers harvesting one-third of their acreage during the week under mostly dry conditions. In Colorado and Nebraska, harvest advanced 47 and 31 points, respectively. Harvest was complete in Arkansas and Oklahoma and within 2 points of completion in Kansas and Missouri.

Cotton: Sixty-seven percent of the crop was at or beyond the squaring stage, 13 points behind last year and 10 points behind normal. Bolls were setting on 22 percent of the acreage, compared with 33 percent last year and 30 percent for the 5-year average. Squaring was at or ahead of the normal pace in the Delta, but behind normal elsewhere, except in North Carolina, where 32 percent of the crop entered the stage during the week. Progress was over a week behind normal in Alabama, Arizona, California, and Texas. Boll setting was most active in the Delta, advancing 28 points in Arkansas and 27 points in Louisiana. Only in Arkansas and

Tennessee was progress ahead of the normal pace, while California trailed its normal pace by 2 weeks.

Sorghum: Heading advanced to 19 percent complete, the same as last year but 2 points behind normal. Thirteen percent of the crop had turned color, 1 point ahead of last year but the same as the 5-year average. Heading was most advanced in Arkansas, at 59 percent complete. Louisiana and Texas, at 58 and 49 percent complete, respectively, were over a week behind normal. Coloring was limited to southern Great Plains and Delta, with Texas's crop reaching 42 percent turning color.

Rice: Heading advanced to 13 percent complete, compared with 19 percent last year and 18 percent for the normal. Nationwide, progress was a week behind normal. The crop was most advanced in Texas, at 55 percent headed, followed by Louisiana, at 47 percent headed. However, both States were behind the normal heading pace. Elsewhere, heading was less than 10 percent complete, with all States, except Missouri, trailing the normal pace.

Small Grains: The spring wheat crop was 80 percent headed, 11 points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of normal. Heading progressed rapidly in Minnesota, advancing 37 points under warm, mostly dry conditions. Though over one-third of Idaho's crop headed during the week, progress remained slightly behind normal, while all other States exceeded their normal pace.

Barley heading advanced to 74 percent complete, compared with 69 percent for last year and the 5-year average. Minnesota's and Montana's crop advanced 35 and 36 points, respectively, while Washington's crop edged closer to completion. Heading was at or ahead of normal in all States, except Idaho.

Ninety-two percent of the oat crop was headed, 4 points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of normal. Heading reached completion in Iowa and neared completion in Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. All States, except Nebraska, were at or ahead of the normal heading pace.

Other Crops: The peanut crop was 50 percent pegging, compared with 61 percent last year and 58 percent for the 5-year average. One-fourth of North Carolina's crop entered the pegging stage during the week, pushing the crop slightly ahead of normal. Oklahoma's crop, at 80 percent pegging, was well ahead of normal. Pegging was behind normal in all other States, trailing the normal pace by 2 weeks in Alabama.

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 4.2. Topsoil 0% very short, 5% short, 73% adequate, 22% surplus. Corn 84% silked, 89% 2004, 87% avg.; 18% dough, 43% 2004, 36% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 18% fair, 64% good, 13% excellent. Soybeans 97% emerged, 93% 2004, 93% avg.; 27% blooming, 19% 2004, 13% avg.; 12% setting pods, 4% 2004, 2% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 19% fair, 67% good, 12% excellent. Wheat 94% harvested, 55% 2004, 78% avg. Hay 96% harvested, 95% 2004, 96% avg. Pasture feed 0% very poor, 2% poor, 20% fair, 69% good, 9% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 13% fair, 61% good, 25% excellent. The state received needed moisture from two major storms that passed through the state, causing improvement in crop conditions. It is too early to assess the full effects of hurricane Dennis but initial indications are that damage was less than had been expected.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork last week 4.5. Topsoil moisture was reported as 10% short, 85% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies were reported as 5% short, 90% adequate, 5% surplus. Barley was reported as 15% in dough, while oats were reported as 40% in dough. Condition of the barley crop was reported as 5% poor, 10% fair, 35% good, 50% excellent. Oats were reported as 5% poor, 10% fair, 50% good, 35% excellent. Potatoes were reported as 25% in bloom. Condition of the potato crop was listed as 20% fair, 55% good, 25% excellent. First cutting of hay was reported as 65% complete statewide. Condition of hay was listed as 10% poor, 20% fair, 35% good, 35% excellent. Range and pasture condition was reported as 10% fair, 55% good, 35% excellent. Farm activities for the week included harvesting hay and vegetables, weed control and irrigation.

ARIZONA: Temperatures for the State were mostly above normal for the first week of July. Harvest has been completed on virtually all of the durum wheat, barley acreage. Cotton 80% squaring acreage, behind 2004 97%, 47% bolls, the same as last year. Cotton condition remains mostly fair to good. Alfalfa condition is mostly good. Range, pasture feeds are mostly poor to fair. Precipitation was reported at three of the seventeen reporting stations ranging from 0.02 inches in Douglas to 0.24 inches in Safford.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for field work 6. Soil M 26% Very Short, 36% Short, 34% Adequate, 4% Surplus. Corn 92% Silked, 83% Previous Week, 98% Previous Year, 93% 5 Year Average; 23% Doughed, N/A Previous Week, 34% Previous Year, 18% 5 Year Average; Soybeans: 98% Planted, 96% Previous Week, 99% Previous Year, 98% 5 Year Average; 96% Emerged, 92% Previous Week, 96% Previous Year, 95% 5 Year Average; 28% Bloomed, 8% Previous Week, 37% Previous Year, 31% 5 Year Average; 41% Bloomed, N/A Previous Week, 14% Previous Year, 8% 5 Year Average; Sorghum: 59% Headed, 17% Previous Week, 73% Previous Year, 63% 5 Year Average; 2% Coloring, N/A Previous Week, 2% Previous Year, 4% 5 Year Average; Cotton: 98% Squaring, 93% Previous Week, 98% Previous Year, 96% 5 Year Average; 47% Setting Bolls, 19% Previous Week, 51% Previous Year, 41% 5 Year Average; Rice: 2% Headed, 1% Previous Week, 2% Previous Year, 5% 5 Year Average; Wheat: 100% Harvested, 99% Previous Week, 99% Previous Year, 99% 5 Year Average; N/A-Question not asked in previous week. CONDITION: Corn: 2% Very Poor, 12% Poor, 35% Fair, 42% Good, 9% Excellent; Soybeans: 9% Very Poor, 23% Poor, 38% Fair, 25% Good, 5% Excellent; Sorghum: 4% Very Poor, 21% Poor, 42% Fair, 28% Good, 5% Excellent; Cotton: 1% Very Poor, 5% Poor, 23% Fair, 56% Good, 15% Excellent; Rice: 1% Very Poor, 4% Poor, 32% Fair, 46% Good, 17% Excellent; Hay-Other: 11% Very Poor, 29% Poor, 40% Fair, 20% Good, 0% Excellent; Hay-Alfalfa: 6% Very Poor, 30% Poor, 51% Fair, 13% Good, 0% Excellent; Pasture & Range: 20% Very Poor, 33% Poor, 32% Fair, 15% Good, 0% Excellent; moisture supplies were 26% very short, 36% short, 34% adequate, and 4% surplus. CROPS: Ample rainfall in northeast and central counties, bringing much needed relief. Some eastern counties reported having had enough water to fill reservoirs, and to require draining soybean and rice fields. Scattered showers received in some western and northwestern counties, bringing minimal relief from dry, hot conditions. Some counties have had no relief from dry conditions. Irrigation continued in fields. Dryland corn and sorghum have suffered from dry conditions. Herbicides were applied to rice, soybeans, and cotton. Insecticide applied for spider mites and bollworms in cotton fields. Fertilizer applied to rice, cotton, and forage. Central counties harvested watermelons, peaches, nectarines, blackberries, and some vegetables. LIVESTOCK: Livestock were reported to be in good condition. Culling cows and feeding hay reported due to dry conditions. Hay supplies and pastures were short. Some producers reporting forages used up, and looking for alternative feed sources. Areas that had ample rainfall hope to see a second hay cutting occur.

CALIFORNIA: Alfalfa hay was sprayed for Army worms and continued to be cut, wind-rowed, raked, and baled. The harvesting of wheat, barley, and oats was winding down. Rice fields continued to grow well, with weed treatment ongoing. Irrigation continued in sugar beet fields that were planted late in the season, and mature fields continued to be harvested. Lettuce grown for seed was irrigated and was making good progress. Vineseed planting began to wind down. Safflower and sunflower fields were blooming. Pesticides were being applied to young corn

fields. Potato harvest continued. Rye was harvested for both seed and straw. Grapes were maturing well with the onset of ideal growing conditions. A few Flame Seedless vineyards were harvested in the San Joaquin Valley. Warm weather conditions also helped to mature stone fruit. Stone fruit varieties harvested included Golden Sweet apricots; Elegant Lady and Klondike White peaches; Black Amber and Catalina plums; Dapple Fire pluots; and Ruby Diamond and Ruby Pearl nectarines. Post-harvest pruning was underway in cherry orchards. Summer pruning and codling moth applications were active in apple orchards. Pears and figs were harvested in the Central Valley. Fresh market strawberries continued to be harvested; the season was near completion in the San Joaquin Valley and ongoing in the Central Coast. The Valencia orange harvest continued with fruit maturity and quality reported as good. Application of materials for sunburn control of young fruit was ongoing. Citrus groves were topped and hedged, and some late thrips and mite sprays were applied. Olive orchards were sprayed for olive fruit fly. Insecticides were applied to almonds to control Navel Orange worm. Almond orchards were mowed and herbicides were applied as growers began preparing their orchards for harvest. Hull split of the Nonpareil variety was reported in Fresno County. Walnut orchards were sprayed for weeds, blight, sunburn, and codling moth. Warming temperatures stimulated vegetable development. Irrigation, insecticide spraying, weeding, and thinning in tomato and melon fields continued. Fungicides were applied for rust control in some onion and garlic fields. Planting of melons, fresh market and processing tomatoes continued. Freezer lima beans and cauliflower were planted in Merced County. Harvest of cabbage, carrots, cucumbers, bell peppers, eggplant, fresh market tomatoes, green beans, melons, parsley, squash, and sweet corn continued. Processing onions and garlic were harvested. Chard, fava beans, leaf lettuce, and various Asian vegetables were also reported harvested. Foothill rangeland pastures were dry, with high fire danger. Movement of feeder cattle to market was complete. Stocker cattle and cows have been moved to summer pastures. Higher elevation pastures were reported to be in good condition. Some beef cows remained on foothill pastures due to an abundance of dry grass. In the central area, stock ewes were grazing in retired grain fields. Beehives were placed in and around seed alfalfa and melon fields to aid in pollination. Placement of leaf cutter bees began in seed alfalfa fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Top soil moisture 7% very short, 26% short, 66% adequate 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 14% very short, 33% short, and 51% adequate 2% surplus. Colorado weather conditions continued to be hot and windy this past week with temperatures reported above average throughout the state. Scattered thunderstorms brought isolated moisture to the Eastern Plains. Spring wheat 95% headed, 89% 2004, 93% avg.; 30% turning color, 35% 2004, 35% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 29% fair, 47% good, 18% excellent. Spring barley 96% headed, 97% 2004, 98% avg.; 32% turning color, 35% 2004, 38% avg.; condition 2% poor, 27% fair, 50% good, 21% excellent. Dry bean 6% flowered, 3% 2004, 7% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 24% fair, 64% good, 10% excellent. Dry onion condition 2% poor, 26% fair, 57% good, 15% excellent. Summer potatoes condition 40% fair, 42% good, 18% excellent. Fall potatoes condition 9% poor, 38% fair, 44% good, 9% excellent. Alfalfa hay 97% 1st cutting, 94% 2004, 96% avg.; 19% 2nd cutting, 14% 2004, 18% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 29% fair, 49% good, 17% excellent. Sugarbeets 5% poor, 12% fair, 60% good, 23% excellent.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.3. Topsoil 13% short, 80% adequate, and 7% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 19% short, and 80% adequate. Field corn condition 1% poor, 7% fair, 65% good, 27% excellent; 26% silked, 89% 2004, 40% avg.; 3% dough, 8% 2004, 5% avg. Soybean condition 1% poor, 6% fair, 51% good, 42% excellent; 88% emerged, 100% 2004, 94% avg.; 3% blooming, 6% 2004, 5% avg. Barley 98% harvested, 100% 2004, 97% avg. Winter wheat 40% harvested, 99% 2004, 80% avg. Pasture feed 1% poor, 22% fair, 73% good, 4% excellent. Other hay 2nd cutting 50%, 74% 2004, 64% avg.; 3rd cutting 2%, 3% 2004, 9% avg. Alfalfa, 2nd cutting 77%, 80% 2004, 75% avg. Apple condition 1% poor, 10% fair, 84% good, 5% excellent. Peach condition 7% fair, 89% good, 4% excellent; 4% harvested, 14% 2004, 11% avg. Watermelons 5%, 12% 2004, 6% avg. Cucumbers 15% harvested, 12% 2004, 16% avg. Lima beans 1% (Processed) harvested, 6% 2004, 1% avg. Snap beans 10% harvested, 33% 2004, 24% avg. Sweet corn 7% harvested, 9% 2004, 11% avg. Potatoes 3% harvested, 9% 2004, 11% avg. Tomatoes 2% harvested, 4% 2004, 3% avg. Cantaloups 5%, 6% 2004, 3% avg. Hay supplies 16% short, 67% adequate, 17% surplus. Rains from Thursday, Friday gave the ground a well needed soaking. This was critical for corn, which is currently at 26% tasseled. Uneven corn growth in many of the fields around the state due to the previous dry conditions has been alleviated by the recent rains. The precipitation, however, has further delayed wheat harvest, the subsequent double crop soybean planting. Barley harvest is now virtually complete around the state.

FLORIDA: Topsoil 11% short, 56% adequate, 33% surplus. Subsoil 4% short, 62% adequate, 34% surplus. Peanuts 60% pegged. Temperature average 2 deg. above normal, major stations. Highs: 90s. Lows: 60s, 70s. Rainfall: over 3.00 in. Carabelle to nearly 7.00 in. Monticello, Panhandle, northern Peninsula (may be more localities with more precipitation than "official" recorded amount.) Central

Peninsula: nearly 1.00 in. Apopka to nearly 4.00 in. Bronson, southern Peninsula; over 6.50 in. Immokalee, with most areas 2.00 to over 4.00 in. Some hay lost, due to heavy rains, Washington County. Rains advance hay growth, Taylor County. Asian soybean rust on kudzu, Leon County. Assessing cotton, peanut fields, Jackson County as well as throughout Panhandle, northern Peninsula. Growers applying fungicide sprays to peanuts, to prevent rust; also flood damage to corn, tobacco fields, low lying areas, Hamilton County. Tomato picking active, Quincy, preparing for fall planting. Light supplies of watermelons, okra, potatoes. Southern Peninsula growers expect fall crop planting to start in late July or early August. No damage or loss to citrus from Hurricane Dennis that passed through Gulf well offshore of Florida. Only gusty winds, some rainfall along West coast reported, rainfall widespread all week, surface water levels very high. Cultural practices limited, citrus canker continues to be discovered in many groves statewide. Harvest near complete for all types. Pasture feed 5% poor, 20% fair, 65% good, 10% excellent. Cattle condition 5% poor, 20% fair, 70% good, 5% excellent. Panhandle, north, central: cattle, pasture feed fair to excellent, with most in good condition. Southwest: range feed poor to good, as many locations have standing water. Statewide: most cattle in good condition.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for field work 4.4. Soil 1% very short, 5% short 57% adequate 37% surplus. Corn 14% dent, 38% 2004, 41% avg. Soybeans 98% planted, 100% 2004, 98% avg.; 96% emerged, 100% 2004, 94% avg. Sorghum 1% very poor, 1% poor, 35% fair, 59% good, 4% excellent; 89% planted, 94% 2004, 95% avg. Apples 3% poor, 9% fair, 77% good, 11% excellent. Hay 1% poor, 21% fair, 64% good, 14% excellent. Peaches 54% harvested, 64% 2004, 67% avg. Peanuts 88% blooming, 90% 2004, 89% avg. Pecans 2% poor, 31% fair, 51% good, 16% excellent. Tobacco 25% poor, 40% fair, 21% good, 1% excellent; 10% harvested, 12% 2004, 16% avg. Watermelons 3% very poor, 12% poor, 45% fair, 38% good, 2% excellent; 60% harvested, 83% 2004, 79% avg. Storms Cindy, Dennis pummeled most areas, according to the Georgia Agricultural Statistics Service. Up to 4 inches of rain were common throughout the State and some areas received more. Heavy rains coupled with strong winds damaged crops, delayed fieldwork. Pastures, corn, grain sorghum continued to improve from the recent rains. Dry weather, early in the week, permitted fertilizing and spraying to control insects, weeds. In east central state, the rains reduced the recent dry conditions. Wet weather conditions, high humidity were causing a rise in diseases for commercial vegetables. Sucker control was applied on tobacco fields, herbicides, fungicides on cotton, peanuts. Pecan scab, leaf spot appeared in pecans. Excessive rains continued to delay hay harvest. Livestock producers have abundance of grass. Activities Included: Tobacco harvesting, general maintenance of equipment, the routine care of livestock and poultry.

HAWAII: Weather conditions for crops were fair to good for the week ending July 10th. A high pressure system in the northern Pacific Ocean continued to bring moderate trade winds and showers over the windward and mountain areas across the State. The leeward areas experienced sunny to partly cloudy conditions, which kept these areas of the State dry. Dry onion crop was rated in fair to good condition with a slight drop in production due to fewer acres being harvested. Rainfall helped Papaya crop condition and production was steady for the week.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work: 6.7. Topsoil: 1% very short, 18% short, 73% adequate, 8% surplus. Temperatures this week were above average, and a few scattered areas received moisture. In the Treasure Valley, cherry harvest continued to 90% complete. Winter Wheat 100% jointed; 100% boot stage; 40% turning color, 51% 2004, 47% avg. Spring Wheat 100% jointed; 95% boot stage; 6% turning color, 15% 2004, 14% avg. Barley 99% jointed; 89% boot stage; 14% turning color, 23% 2004, 19% avg. Potato Condition 1% poor, 17% fair, 66% good, and 16% excellent. Potatoes 75% 12" high, 92% 2004, 89% avg; 35% closing middles, 52% 2004, 56% avg. Mint-1st Cutting Harvested 0%, 3% 2004, 2% avg. Alfalfa Hay-1st Cutting Harvested 94%, 92% 2004, 95% avg; 2nd Cutting Harvested 12%, 28% 2004, 32% avg. Irrigation Water Supply 2% poor, 14% fair, 75% good, 9% excellent. No major livestock problems were reported as cattle and sheep graze summer pastures and ranges. Livestock are reported to be in excellent condition. Activities included: harvesting hay, irrigating, cultivating, and spraying insecticides.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil 72% very short, 25% short, 3% adequate. Oats are 98% filled, compared to 97% 2004, 90% 5-yr avg.; 87% turning yellow, compared to 78% 2004, 65% 5-yr avg.; 46% ripe, 26% harvested. Isolated areas received minimal rainfall last week, leaving corn rolled up in spikes, soybean growth at a stand-still. Activities Included: Cutting, baling hay, mowing roadside ditches, tending livestock, crop scouting for insects, weeds, spraying soybeans, and harvesting wheat.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 37% very short, 45% short, 18% adequate. Subsoil moisture 24% very short, 47% short, 29% adequate. Mostly dry conditions continued to place stress on crops. Precipitation remained spotty and variable. Winter wheat harvest winding down in central and southern regions. Soybean growth remains slow. Farmers had a good week for field activities. Second cutting of alfalfa hay 69% complete, 42% 2004, 42% avg. Spraying for weeds and spot spraying for insects continued. Corn condition declined and is rated 34% good to excellent compared with 75% a year ago. Plants curling in many corn fields. Soybean condition declined and is rated 37% good to excellent compared with 69% a year ago. Pastures 11% very poor, 26% poor, 42% fair, 21% good. Temperatures averaged 3° below to 3° above normal. Precipitation average 0.00 to 1.30 inches. Livestock are in mostly good condition. Other major activities: baling hay and straw, scouting crops, hauling grain to market, cleaning up and repairing equipment, monitoring irrigation systems, mowing pastures and roadsides, visiting FSA offices, preparing for county fairs, spraying chemicals, hauling manure and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Most Iowa counties received only limited rainfall this past week and remained below expected levels. Consequently, many reporters increased their rating of topsoil and subsoil moisture in the short and very short categories from a week ago. The East Central and Southern counties of the State showed a minimum of 47% of their topsoil in the short to very short range. Some corn leaves are rolling due to heat and limited rainfall. Farmers were able to make good progress harvesting oats and hay. Spraying herbicides on soybean fields is winding down, while fungicide applications were about to begin in most areas. year at this time. Topsoil moisture rated 12% very short, 27% short, 57% adequate, and 4% surplus across Iowa. Subsoil moisture rated 7% very short, 22% short, 64% adequate, and 7% surplus. Field Crops Report: Corn condition was rated 1% very poor, 4% poor, 19% fair, 52% good, and 24% excellent. Average corn height was reported at 63 inches, up 12 inches from a week ago. Corn tasseled reached 19 percent, up 17 percentage points from a week ago and slightly ahead of the 5-year average of 16 percent. Corn silked was rated at 7% complete, slightly behind last year's progress of 8% and the 5-year average of 11%. Soybean acreage blooming reached 48%, slightly ahead of last year and the 5-year average. Soybeans setting pods was at 5%. Soybean condition was rated 1% very poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 56% good, and 19% excellent. The oat acreage turning color was 82%, compared to 54% the previous week and 21% points ahead of the 5-year average of 61%. Oats harvested for grain reached 7%, slightly ahead of last year and the 5-year average. Oat condition was rated 5% poor, 23% fair, 56% good, and 16% excellent. The second cutting of alfalfa was 63% complete, up 30% points from the previous week. Hay condition was 2% very poor, 6% poor, 27% fair, 55% good, and 10% excellent. Livestock, Pasture, and Range Report: Livestock were reported to be in good condition and calves appeared to be growing well. Pasture and range condition was rated 3% very poor, 11% poor, 34% fair, 46% good, and 6% excellent. Lack of rainfall has lowered pasture condition from a week ago.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil 3% very short, 24% short, 71% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 6% very short, 24% short, 69% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay, forage supplies 1% very short, 5% short, 84% adequate, 10% surplus. Feed grain supplies 2% very short, 4% short, 90% adequate, 4% surplus. Stock water supplies 2% very short, 9% short, 85% adequate, 4% surplus. Alfalfa 2nd cutting complete 91%, 77% 2004, 88% avg.; 3rd cutting complete 16%, 6% 2004, 9% avg. Sorghum 97% emerged, 94% 2004, 97% avg. Sunflowers 92% emerged, 82% 2004, 93% avg.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil 42% very short, 45% short, 12% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 31% very short, 50% short, and 19% adequate. Rain continues to be needed statewide to maintain crop development. Crops are starting to lose yield potential due to the lack of soil moisture. The State received scattered rains last week, which helped some areas in the west, but the State still needs a slow soaking rain. Tobacco condition 4% very poor, 15% poor, 36% fair, 39% good, 6% excellent; plants under 24 in. tall 50%, between 24-36 in. tall 40%, over 36 in. tall 10%. Wheat 98% harvested, 97% 2004, 98% avg. Pasture feeds are deteriorating, water for livestock ponds is starting to concern livestock producers. Pasture feed 15% very poor, 32% poor, 38% fair, 14% good 1% excellent. Hay crops condition 8% very poor, 27% poor, 42% fair, 21% good, 2% excellent.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Soil moisture 16% very short, 39% short, 40% adequate, and 5% surplus. Corn 11% very poor, 10% poor, 28% fair, 46% good, 5% excellent; 100% silked, 99% last week, 100% 2004, 100% avg; 73% dough stage, 45% last week, 79% 2004, 83% avg; 7% mature, 6% last week, 7% 2004, 16% avg. Hay 99% first cutting, 95% last week, 75% 2004, 93% avg; 15% second cutting, 6% last week, 3% 2004, 22% avg. Peaches 84% harvested, 70% last week, 66% 2004, 66% avg. Soybeans 100% emerged, 99% last week, 97% 2004, 97% avg. Sugarcane 12% poor, 29% fair, 49% good, 10% excellent. Sweet potatoes 100% planted, 99% last week, 83% 2004, 94% avg. Livestock 6% very poor, 11% poor, 39% fair, 39% good, 5% excellent. Vegetable 15% very poor, 13% poor, 38% fair, 32% good, 2% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.3. Topsoil 3% very short, 18% short, 60% adequate, 19% surplus. Subsoil 3% very short, 24% short, 67% adequate, 6% surplus. Corn condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 21% fair, 55% good, 14% excellent. Corn 19% silked, 64% 2004, 35% avg. Soybean 3% condition very poor, 6% poor, 24% fair, 61% good, 6% excellent; 88% emerged, 100% 2004, 97% avg.; 5% blooming, 16% 2004, 9% avg. Barley 94% harvested, 97% 2004, 96% avg. Winter wheat 60% harvested, 94% 2004, 77% avg. Pasture feed 2% very poor, 7% poor, 38% fair, 44% good, 9% excellent. Other hay 2nd cutting 60%, 57%, 2004, 43% avg. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting 80%, 66% 2004, 67% avg.; 3rd cutting 11%, 7% 2004, 14% avg. Apple condition 2% poor, 16% fair, 80% good, 2% excellent. Peach condition 5% poor, 39% fair, 51% good, 5% excellent; 2% harvested, 5% 2004, 7% avg. Watermelons 0% harvested, 6% 2004, 4% avg. Cucumbers harvested 23%, 24% 2004, 30% avg. Lima Beans (Processed) harvested 14%, 18% 2004, 9% avg. Snap beans 26% harvested, 34% 2004, 28% avg. Sweet corn 9% harvested, 19% 2004, 16% avg. Potatoes 14% harvested, 13% 2004, 21% avg. Tomatoes 4% harvested, 17% 2004, 9% avg. Cantaloups 5% harvested, 13% 2004, 10% avg. Hay supplies 6% very short, 9% short, 78% adequate, 7% surplus. Heavy rains that came late Thursday into Friday gave the ground a good soaking. This was critical for corn as 19% of the crop is now beginning to tassel. Corn growth is uneven in many fields due to earlier dry conditions, but with recent rains growth has begun to accelerate. However, precipitation has further delayed wheat harvest, the subsequent double crop soybean planting. Hay harvest, despite the rain, is still ahead of schedule in comparison to last year's progress.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Subsoil 19% very short, 52% short, 29% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn height 43 inches, 29 inches 2004, 32 inches avg. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 9% poor, 33% fair, 51% good, 6% excellent; turning 98%, 92% 2004, 93% avg. Barley 0% very poor, 1% poor, 62% fair, 28% good, 9% excellent. Oats 1% very poor, 5% poor, 29% fair, 51% good, 14% excellent. Oats turning 49%, 14% 2004, 24% avg. All hay 6% very poor, 20% poor, 34% fair, 32% good, 8% excellent; 1st cutting hay 96%, 88% 2004, 91% avg.; 2nd cutting 32%, 11% 2004, 20% avg. Dry beans 0% very poor, 4% poor, 38% fair, 47% good, 11% excellent. Strawberries 99% harvested, 99% 2004, 97% avg. Blueberries 12% harvested, 1% 2004. Tart cherries 35% harvested, 26% 2004. Precipitation amounts ranged from 0.14 inches southwest Lower Peninsula to 0.79 inches west central Lower Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from normal northeast and east central Lower Peninsula to 2° above normal western Upper Peninsula and northwest, central, southeast Lower Peninsula. The rains that fell earlier week helped crops, but conditions returned to dry by week's end. Temperatures remained warm through week. Corn looked good warm weather. Areas still low on moisture reported curling and a lack of growth. Soybean fields bloomed southern portions of State. Growth lagged behind dry areas. Aphids reported southeast, south central. Sugarbeet fields less impacted by lack of rainfall, most looked good. A few reports of cercospora leaf spot. The first cutting of alfalfa completed. The second cutting continued. Regrowth of second cutting reported as short from dry conditions. Southern regions of State began harvesting winter wheat with crop being shorter than previous years. Other areas of State reported that grain fill had not yet begun. Fields being harvested had a low incidence of disease. Oats turned yellow southwest. Reports of oat damage severe dry areas. Barley continued to head. Dry bean growth remained slow. In Southwest, apple fruit about 2 inches diameter. Growers catching apple maggot adults. Apples continued to size nicely southeast and west central regions. Sweet cherry harvest underway southwest, tart cherry harvest wrapping up. Cherry growers protecting against brown rot southwest, where no symptoms of cherry leaf spot had yet been found. In west central, rain cracked unharvested sweet cherries. Tart cherry harvest underway. Cherry harvest essentially complete southeast, where a good crop of sweet and tart cherries observed. In blueberries, general harvest of early varieties underway southwest. Peach fruit 1.5 inches diameter southwest, where pit hardening had started. Last week peak egg laying for second generation of Oriental fruit moth southwest. Strawberry renovation underway southwest. Strawberry harvest west central shortened because of heat. Juice grape berries had buckshot-sized fruit, and Vinifera varieties berry touch southwest. Vegetable crops growing steadily with minimal insect and disease pressures due to dry weather. However, many growers reported that rain needed throughout State, to prevent harm to crops. Cabbage harvest continued and planting for later harvest progress some fields. Carrots and onions continued to do well. Potatoes continued to blossom and set tubers. Pumpkin plants began to flower. First plantings of processing snap beans emerged. Sweet corn harvested began in some areas. Squash, zucchini, and cucumber harvest continued. Tomatoes continued to develop at a fast pace and fruit developing.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 75% adequate, 15% surplus. Spring Wheat 99% jointed, 95% 2004, 96% avg. Oats 99% jointed, 94% 2004, 97% avg. Barley 99% jointed, 88% 2004, 95% avg. Corn 52 in. height, 37 in. 2004, 45 in. avg. Soybeans 15 in. height, 11 in. 2004, 13 in. avg. Sweet Corn 99% planted, 99% 2004, 99% avg. Alfalfa 96% 1st cutting, 94% 2004, 97% avg. Pasture feed 2% very poor, 5% poor, 22% fair, 58% good, 13% excellent. Sugarbeets 1% very poor, 9% poor, 25% fair, 53% good, 12% excellent. Dry Beans 1% very poor, 4% poor, 32% fair, 54% good, 9% excellent. Canola 32% very poor, 33% poor, 31% fair, 3% good, 1% excellent. Potatoes 2% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 47% good, 26% excellent. Sunflowers 2% very poor, 6% poor, 28% fair, 52% good, 12% excellent. Crop development in Minnesota showed significant progress as warm, humid weather settled over the state. Small grain development advanced rapidly and surpassed the five-year pace, while corn and soybeans progressed ahead of the five-year average. Heavy rains in the extreme northwest portion of the state flooded fields and drowned crops in some areas. These heavy rains left wet conditions in other areas causing farmers to only spray by air.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Soil moisture, 23% very short, 24% short, 38% adequate, 15% surplus. Corn 97% silked, 99% 2004, 96% avg.; 61% dough, 72% 2004, 71% avg.; 9% dent, 33% 2004, 31% avg.; 1% very poor, 1% poor, 12% fair, 79% good, 7% excellent. Cotton 90% squaring, 88% 2004, 90% avg.; 38% setting bolls, 51% 2004, 52% avg.; 2% poor, 15% fair, 81% good, 2% excellent. Rice 9% heading, 18% 2004, 14% avg.; 5% fair, 88% good, 7% excellent. Sorghum 75% heading, 78% 2004, 69% avg.; 6% fair, 94% good. Soybeans 90% blooming, 88% 2004, 74% avg.; 65% setting pods, 74% 2004, 51% avg.; 3% poor, 15% fair, 81% good, 1% excellent. Hay (Warm Season) 60% harvested, 35% 2004, 50% avg. Sweetpotatoes 95% planted, 79% 2004, 92% avg.; 50% fair, 50% good. Watermelons 55% harvested, 52% 2004, 48% avg. Cattle 1% very poor, 5% poor, 24% fair, 51% good, 19% excellent. Pasture 4% very poor, 13% poor, 40% fair, 42% good, 1% excellent. Coastal and eastern parts of Mississippi appear to have been spared heavy damage from Hurricane Dennis. Early reports of damage are minimal, and include isolated reports of damage to corn stalks from high winds. Cotton and soybeans do not yet appear to have suffered damage from the storm. Areas affected by the hurricane benefited from the rainfall received, but the soil moisture continues to concern Delta farmers.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture averaged 40% very short, 40% short, 20% percent adequate. Row crops for the State as a whole are still averaging mostly in fair to good condition but rain is needed soon to permit normal growth and development. Crops and pastures in many of the driest counties, particularly in the northeast, central, east-central and southern districts are suffering stress from the continued dry weather. Reporters in some of the

driest areas are concerned that the limited soil moisture will not sustain complete pollination in corn. The moisture shortage is also limiting plant growth for other crops. The wheat harvest is virtually complete in most of the State except for some unharvested fields in the northwest and north-central districts. Alfalfa second cutting 85%, 72% 2004, 72% avg., third cutting 9%, 4% 2004. Other hay cut 93%, 83% 2004, 87% avg. Pastures are rated as 22% very poor, 33% poor, 31% fair, 13% good and 1% excellent. Supplemental feeding is common in many southern and east-central counties where pasture growth has nearly come to a stand-still. Precipitation for the week averaged 0.24 inch, ranging from less than 0.02 inch in the northwest and 0.10 in the central district to 0.51 inch in the southwest district and 0.69 inch in the northwest.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 6.0. During the week ending July 10th, temperatures ranged from highs in the 100s to lows in the 30s with light precipitation. Glendive had the high temperature of 110 degrees. Wisdom had the low temperature of 31 degrees. The wet spot for the State was Stanford with 0.82 inches of moisture. Topsoil moisture conditions were rated 2% very short, 18% short, 77% adequate, and 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture is rated 6% very short, 30% short, 61% adequate, and 3% surplus. The winter wheat crop is rated 0% very poor, 4% poor, 12% fair, 46% good, and 38% excellent. Winter wheat progress is 69% turning, 39% last year. Spring wheat is 88% boot, 83% last year, with 63% headed, 59% last year. The spring wheat crop is rated 1% very poor, 3% poor, 15% fair, 66% good, and 15% excellent. Durum wheat is 72% boot, 46% last year with 42% headed, 18% last year. Durum condition is 9% very poor, 18% poor, 29% fair, 34% good, and 10% excellent. Barley is 94% boot stage, 92% last year with 66% headed, 66% last year. The barley crop is rated 0% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 53% good, and 21% excellent. Oats are 88% boot, 80% last year with 65% headed, 42% last year. The oat crop is rated 1% very poor, 3% poor, 15% fair, 63% good, and 18% excellent. Corn condition is 0% very poor, 2% poor, 11% fair, 69% good, and 18% excellent. Dry Bean condition is rated 1% very poor, 3% poor, 12% fair, 75% good, and 9% excellent. First hay cuttings are under way with 62% of alfalfa harvested, 60% last year, and 61% of other hay harvested, 44% last year. Cattle are being moved to summer ranges at 99%, 100% last year. Sheep are being moved to summer ranges at 98%, 99% last year. Range and pasture feed condition is 2% very poor, 18% last year, 9% poor, 22% last year, 25% fair, 31% last year, 50% good, 23% last year, and 14% excellent, 5% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil 6% very short, 43% short, 51% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 8% very short, 29% short, 63% adequate, 0% surplus. Warm temperatures, limited rainfall helped wheat harvest progress rapidly. Producers were irrigating, putting up hay, practicing weed control, continuing wheat, oat harvest. Temperatures ranged from 2° below normal to 2° above, with highs approaching 100° in southwestern counties. Rainfall was light in most areas with few reporting stations receiving amounts over .50 inch. Precipitation since April 1 continued above normal in most districts, but the southwest, east-central districts joined the southeast with below normal totals. Oats 96% headed, 97% 2004, 98% avg.; 17% harvested, 8% 2004, 20% avg. Alfalfa conditions 1% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 46% good, 20% excellent; 66% 2nd cutting taken, 46% 2004, 53% avg. Wild hay 2% poor, 26% fair, 59% good, 13% excellent. Proso millet 100% planted, 100% 2004. Pasture, range feeds 1% very poor, 6% poor, 28% fair, 52% good, and 13% excellent.

NEVADA: Temperatures averaged from 2° above normal to 4° above normal across the State. The State continued to be dominated by a high pressure during the week bringing mostly clear skies, warm temperatures with only a trace of precipitation in Ely, Winnemucca, Elko, Reno where localized thundershowers occurred. Wild fires continued to burn in Lincoln County in the southern portion of the State. Warm weather had crops growing well and irrigation water was plentiful in most areas. The first cutting of alfalfa hay was completed in all areas of the State except the north eastern state. Native hay cutting was underway. Grain hay harvest was gaining momentum. Alfalfa seed fields were blooming. Newly seeded alfalfa fields were in good shape. Cattle were being tended on Summer ranges. Pastures, ranges were in good to excellent condition due to the abundance of moisture. Activities: Irrigating, haying, weed spraying, building fire breaks, fertilization, moving cattle.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork: 5.2. Topsoil 3% very short, 9% short, 77% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil 3% very short, 9% short, 78% adequate, 10% surplus. Pasture feed 1% very poor, 1% poor, 20% fair, 53% good, 25% excellent. Maine Potatoes: condition fair/excellent. Rhode Island Potatoes: condition good/fair. Massachusetts Potatoes: condition good. Maine Oats: condition good/fair. Maine Barley: condition good/fair. Field Corn 99% planted, 100% 2004, 99% avg.; 95% emerged; condition fair/excellent in Maine and good/excellent elsewhere. Sweet Corn 95% planted, 100% 2004, 99% avg.; 95% emerged; condition excellent/fair in Maine, excellent/good in Vermont, good/excellent elsewhere. Shade Tobacco 5% harvested, 5% 2004, 0% avg.; condition good. Broadleaf Tobacco: condition good. Hay 1st crop 80% harvested, 85% 2004, 80% avg.; condition good in Vermont, fair/good in Maine, good to fair elsewhere. 2nd crop 15% harvested, 15% 2004, 15% avg.; condition excellent in Maine, good/excellent in Connecticut, Vermont, good elsewhere. Apples: set above average/average in Maine, average/below average in New Hampshire, average elsewhere; size above average in Maine, average/above average in Vermont, and average elsewhere; condition good/excellent in Maine, Vermont, fair/good in Massachusetts, good/fair elsewhere. Peaches set average/below average; size average; condition fair/poor in Connecticut and good/fair elsewhere. Pears: set average; size average; condition fair/good. Strawberries 75% harvested, 85% 2004, 80% avg.; condition fair/very poor in Massachusetts, and good/fair elsewhere. Massachusetts Cranberries: Full Bloom to Petal Fall; condition good. Highbush Blueberries: set above average in Maine and average elsewhere; size above average in Maine and average elsewhere; condition excellent in Maine,

good/fair in New Hampshire, good elsewhere. Maine Wild Blueberries: set average; size average; condition fair/poor. The week began with a warm, sunny day but clouds rolled into the region, hindered field crop progress throughout the week. By mid-week, cooler conditions arrived with light rain scattered throughout the region. Reminiscent of tropical storm Cindy, arrived with scattered showers throughout the state at week's end. On Sunday, sun arrived to the region providing ideal conditions for fieldwork. Activities Included: Harvesting strawberries, sweet corn in Connecticut, early vegetables, thinning fruit trees, mowing orchard floors, baling hay and making haylage, hilling potatoes, applying fertilizer, fungicides, nitrogen and pesticides to field crops, cultivating, monitoring pests and applying pesticides.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 5.2. Topsoil 18% short, 59% adequate, 23% surplus. Activities Included: Cutting, baling hay, spraying, harvesting vegetables Irrigation water supply 95% adequate, 5% surplus. There were measurable amounts of rainfall during the week, with over an inch of rain on July 8, 2005 in many parts of the state. Temperatures were variable during the week. Soybeans began to bloom in some parts of the state. Wheat harvest was almost completed in areas of the central district. Second cutting of hay continued across the state, third cutting began in the central, southern districts. There were reports of leaf hoppers in alfalfa hay in some northern and southern localities. Producers sprayed for late blight in some southern potato fields. Field crops rated in fair to good condition across the state. Downy mildew was observed on cucumber plants. Tomatoes were sizing well in the central district, harvest began in some southern localities. Pumpkin vines were doing well in the central district. Blueberry harvest continued in the south, central districts. There was a report of some hail damage to apple trees in areas of the central district. Pasture was rated in mostly fair to good condition.

NEW MEXICO: Temperatures for the week were close to normal for most of the state. Afternoon readings hit 100 degrees at the lower elevation stations in the south. Most of the western counties remained dry while afternoon and early night-time thunderstorms favored the northeast quarter of the state. Some of the storms produced strong winds and large hail, especially early in the week. Greatest precipitation totals included Clovis with 1.88 inches, Tucumcari with 1.29, and Roy with 1.15 inches. There were 7 days suitable for field work. Topsoil moisture was 33% very short, 40% short and 27% adequate. Wind damage was 19% light, 13% moderate and 1% severe. Farmers were busy irrigating and harvesting crops. Lea county reported hail damage to corn, chile, alfalfa and cotton and over 600 acres of cotton was reported to have either ascochyta blight or sore shin. Alfalfa was in fair to excellent condition with 97% of the second cutting complete and 63% of the third cutting complete. Cotton was 81% squared, 11% setting bolls and condition was reported as 5% very poor, 10% poor, 55% fair, 16% good and 14% excellent. Corn was in mostly fair to good condition and was 49% silked and 1% doughed. Sorghum was 1% headed and condition was 17% poor, 59% fair, 23% good and 1% excellent. Wheat was 97% harvested. Peanuts were in mostly fair to excellent condition with 61% pegged. Chile condition was 1% very poor, 10% poor, 30% fair, 48% good and 11% excellent. There was a misprint in the last issue and onions should have read 75% harvested. Onions were 76% harvested. Apples were in fair to good condition. Pecans were in fair to excellent condition. Ranchers were busy maintaining water and herds and are hoping for moisture across the state. Cattle was reported as 12% poor, 32% fair, 44% good and 12% excellent. Sheep were 5% very poor, 20% poor, 48% fair, 21% good and 6% excellent. Range and pasture was reported as 7% very poor, 27% poor, 40% fair, 23% good and 3% excellent.

NEW YORK: Days suitable 4.9. Soil 6 % very short, 34% short, 53% adequate, 7% surplus. Pasture feeds 1% very poor, 12% poor, 45% fair, 40% good, 2% excellent. Winter wheat 15% fair, 65% good, 20% excellent. Dry conditions have negatively impacted hay yields; however corn continued to grow despite lack of rain. Hay 5% poor, 29% fair, 56% good, 10% excellent. Soybeans 100% planted, compared to 98% 2004. Oats 4% poor, 24% fair, 57% good, 15% excellent. In Ontario County, shoot thinning by growers was needed to improve peach ripening. In the Long Island fruit region, the East End has suffered from a major drought. Rain on July 9 helped alleviate that.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 5.3. Soil 4% very short, 20% short, 62% adequate, 14% surplus. Activities Included: Planting sorghum, soybeans, sweetpotatoes, cutting hay, harvesting small grains, scouting for pest, disease problems, preparation for harvesting row crops. The western part of the State received heavy rainfall during the week from Tropical Storm Cindy. It is too early to report on the full impact of Hurricane Dennis. However, the eastern part of the State is reporting crop stress from the lack of rainfall. Temperatures remained normal for the week.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture supplies were rated 0% very short, 3% short, 74% adequate, 23% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies were rated 1% very short, 6% short, 68% adequate, 25% surplus. Warm and humid conditions were a big concern for disease in field crops. Wet conditions in some counties have slowed haying progress and reduced hay quality if the hay was not immediately baled. Durum wheat 52% headed, 34% 2004, 37% average; 13% milk, 5% 2004, 10% average. Canola 95% blooming, 72% 2004, 82% average; 3% turning, 1% 2004, 3% average. Dry edible beans 21% blooming, 4% 2004, 13% average. Flaxseed 82% blooming, 38% 2004, 46% average. Potatoes 53% blooming, 34% 2004, 41% average; 11% rows filled, 9% 2004, 28% average. Sunflower 1% blooming, 0% 2004, 0% average. Dry edible peas 91% flowering; 2004 and average not available. Emerged crop condition ratings: Durum wheat 0% very poor, 1% poor, 8% fair, 64% good, 27% excellent. Canola 1% very poor, 2% poor, 13% fair, 61% good, 23% excellent. Dry edible beans 5% very poor, 13% poor, 23% fair, 44% good, 15% excellent. Dry edible peas 0% very poor, 0% poor, 12% fair, 72% good, 16% excellent. Flaxseed 0%

very poor, 2% poor, 14% fair, 70% good, 14% excellent. Potatoes 6% very poor, 15% poor, 25% fair, 42% good, 12% excellent. Sugarbeets 5% very poor, 15% poor, 29% fair, 44% good, 7% excellent. Sunflowers 1% very poor, 3% poor, 17% fair, 61% good, 18% excellent. Broodleaf, wild oats spraying were 97% and 98% complete, respectively. Stockwater supplies 0% very short, 3% short, 82% adequate, 15% surplus. Hay conditions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 54% good, 17% excellent.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil 20% very short, 41% short, 38% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat 99% turning color, 100% 2004, 100% avg.; 97% ripe, 98% 2004, 88% avg.; 56% harvested, 71% 2004, 48 % avg. Oats 99% headed, 96% 2004, 97% avg.; 7% ripe, 13% 2004, 17% avg.; 1% harvested, 2% 2004, 2% avg. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting 60%, 29% 2004, 33% avg. Other hay 1st cutting 99%, 94% 2004, 94% avg.; 2nd cutting 28%, 13% 2004, 17% avg. Soybeans 47% blooming, 33% 2004, 29 % avg. Strawberries 98% harvested, 100% 2004, 99% avg. Cucumbers 99% planted, 83% 2004, 93% avg. Corn 3% silked, 25% 2004, 10% avg. Summer apples 8% harvested, 27% 2004, 11% avg. Peaches 1% harvested, 17% 2004, 7% avg. Corn conditions 4% very poor, 12% poor, 34% fair, 40% good, 10% excellent. Hay conditions 5% very poor, 7% poor, 29% fair, 48% good, 11% excellent. Oat conditions 1% very poor, 9% poor, 34% fair, 46% good, 10% excellent. Pasture feeds 8% very poor, 14% poor, 34% fair, 38% good, 6% excellent. Soybean conditions 3% very poor, 9% poor, 34% fair, 43% good, 11% excellent. Strawberries condition 0% very poor, 11% poor, 30% fair, 47% good, 12% excellent. Livestock conditions 0% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 61% good, 15% excellent. The last week has been hot, very dry. Most areas have received little, if any, rain which is greatly affecting crop condition, growth. Temperatures have been about normal for this time of year. Main farm activities for the week have been winter wheat harvest, baling straw, 1st and 2nd cutting of alfalfa, other hay, spraying soybeans. Livestock are stressed from the heat, but otherwise healthy. The pastures are extremely dry.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 23% short, 72% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 26% short, 65% adequate, 1% surplus. Wheat 71% plowed, 55% last week, 61% last year, 71% average; Oats 98% harvested, 92% last week, 90% last year, 92% average; 69% plowed, 55% last week, 62% last year, 64% average; Rye 99% harvested, 96% last week, 95% last year, N/A average; 75% plowed, 57% last week, 61% last year, N/A average; Corn 1% very poor, 2% poor, 19% fair, 33% good, 45% excellent; 53% silking, 44% last week, 58% last year, 53% average; 26% dough, 15% last week, 34% last year, 24% average; Sorghum 85% emerged, 70% last week, 96% last year, 92% average; 1% coloring, N/A last week, 3% last year, 1% average; Soybeans 2% poor, 37% fair, 52% good, 9% excellent; 98% planted, 95% last week, 93% last year, 95% average; 95% emerged, 87% last week, 90% last year, 90% average; 20% blooming, 15 last week, 25% last year, 26% average; 4% setting pods, N/A last week, 10% last year, 5% average; Peanuts 33% setting pods, 23% last week, 13% last year, 10% average; Alfalfa Hay 7% poor, 34% fair, 50% good, 9% excellent; 97% 2nd cutting, 94% last week, 97% last year, 96% average; 64% 3rd cutting, 47% last week, 35% last year, 35% average; Other Hay 1% very poor, 15% poor, 41% fair, 37% good, 6% excellent; 85% 1st cutting, 83% last week, 85% last year, 86% average; 15% 2nd cutting, 10% last week, 19% last year, 21% average; Watermelons 99% running, 98% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; 88% setting fruit, 84% last week, 85% last year, 88% average; 18% harvested, 82% last week, 18% last year, 18% average; Livestock 2% poor, 22% fair, 62% good, 13% excellent; Pasture & Range 4% very poor, 10% poor, 43% fair, 37% good, 8% excellent. Livestock: Livestock continued to be in mostly good condition. Livestock marketings were rated as average. Feeder steers under 800 pounds averaged \$119.76 per cwt. and feeder heifers less than 800 pounds averaged \$112.37 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil 11% very short, 27% short, 58% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil 13% very short, 24% short, 62% adequate, 1% surplus. Spring wheat 95% headed, 84% previous week, 80% previous year. Spring wheat condition 15% very poor, 22% poor, 23% fair, 36% good, 4% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 11% poor, 24% fair, 44% good, 20% excellent. Barley 95% headed, 90% previous week, 93% previous year, 96% avg.; condition 15% very poor, 22% poor, 23% fair, 36% good, 4% excellent. Range, pasture 1% very poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 59% good, 16% excellent. Weather: Precipitation was light last week throughout the State. The most rainfall occurred along the Coast in Tillamook and Astoria/Clatsop, that received 1.48 inches and 1.61 inches respectively. The Dalles and Worden were the only two stations that did not receive any precipitation last week. Weather stations with a season cumulative precipitation of 100 percent of normal include Bend, Burns, Lorella, Redmond, Baker City, Union, and Rome. Nearly all SNOTEL sites have melted out for the year. Low temperatures were generally in the forties and fifties, however Baker City reported a low of 37 degrees Fahrenheit. High temperatures were mostly in the eighties and nineties except for the high sixty and low seventy temperatures reported along the coast. Field Crops: Dry weather early in the week was replaced by wetter conditions over the weekend in many areas. Winter Wheat harvest began last week in parts of eastern Oregon. Stripe rust has been an issue in various areas of Oregon this year. Grass for seed was being swathed throughout the Willamette Valley and in Union County. Growers continued to put up hay as weather allowed. Yields so far this year have been good, but in many areas, quality has been negatively affected by last month's wet conditions. Vegetables: In Benton, Linn or Lane counties radishes, shallots, new potatoes, garlic, lettuce mixes, onions, chard, chives, cauliflower, cabbage, lots of lettuces, young carrots, corn and green beans were up and slowly growing. Green beans are just beginning to show some bloom, and corn is barely knee-high. Vegetables were still looking for some good growing weather in Clackamas County, where beans will be ready soon. In Jackson County much watering, weeding and cultivation of vegetable crops was ongoing. Some early sweet corn was about knee high. Early vegetable crops that are being harvested are now at the farmer's markets and some roadside stands. Josephine County has truck gardens including sweet corn,

tomatoes, squash and green beans. In Washington County sweet corn was nearing waist high and tomatoes are blooming and setting fruit. Potatoes were up and growing in Crook, Deschutes and Jefferson counties last week, but they were behind previous years because of all of the spring moisture received and consequently were planted late. In Klamath County potatoes were 10% flowering and 15% rows closed. Fruits & Nuts: Peaches were looking good in Benton, Linn and Lane counties but Lane County Commissioners declared the County a disaster on many tree fruits. The season was ending for June berries; blueberries were strong as long as the weather holds and raspberries are looking good, but botrytis moves in quickly in wet weather. The orchard growers in the Willamette Valley have suffered crop loss on the sour cherries. In Clackamas County strawberries were finished, raspberries were over the hill, and Marionberries were just beginning. Mold and mildew has been a problem most of the season. In Douglas County showers and cool weather caused fruit growers an additional fungicide spray as fungal diseases had optimum disease conditions for spreading with the high humidity. Grape growers were also having to spray fungicides to fight powdery mildew. All fruit were looking good in Jackson County; lots of watering being done now on apples and pears, vineyards were looking good. There still are lots of local fresh strawberries. Washington County apples were below average, while strawberries, blueberries, raspberries, boysenberries, blackcaps, cherries and rhubarb were being picked. Filberts and grapes were sizing and walnuts were showing. Cherry harvest continued in the lower and middle Hood River Valley. Summer orchard operations were continuing throughout the Valley. In Malheur County warmer nights have improved the corn crop considerably. In Wasco County officials from the Oregon Department of Agriculture launched a ground based spraying operation on Tuesday night in The Dalles area for a pest control effort targeted at eradicating the Ambrosia beetle. Most growers are pleased with this year's cherry crop as cherry harvest continued on higher elevation orchards in the northern end of the County. Apricots are quite ripe while peaches were sizing nicely. Nurseries & Greenhouses: Nurseries are in summer time mode and irrigating plants and containers. Greenhouses were doing summer clean up. Christmas tree growers were spraying for weeds and getting ready to start shearing trees. Livestock, Range, & Pasture: Pastures and rangeland were in overall good condition throughout the State. Adequate precipitation has allowed most dryland pastures to continue to hold up very well providing good forage. Some rangeland and pasture conditions, however, were beginning to deteriorate in drier areas of the State. Livestock were reported in excellent condition across the State.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Soil 14% very short, 33% short, 50% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn 9% silk, 22% 2004, 9% avg.; height 48 inches, 60 inches 2004, 43 inches avg.; condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 30% fair, 50% good, 12% excellent. Barley 86% harvested, 89% 2004, 85% avg. Wheat 100% turning yellow, 100% 2004, 96% avg.; 81% ripe, 88% 2004, 69% avg.; 20% harvested, 47% 2004, 32% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 18% fair, 67% good, 12% excellent. Oat 92% heading, 91% 2004, 90% avg.; 30% turning yellow, 30% 2004, 36% avg. Oats ripe 7% complete, 0% 2004, 0% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 30% fair, 55% good, 10% excellent. Soybean crop condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 34% fair, 50% good, 9% excellent. Alfalfa 2nd cutting complete 62%, 54% 2004, 48% avg.; 3rd cutting complete 6%, 0% 2004, 0% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 50% good, 11% excellent. Timothy clover 1st cutting complete 92%, 86% 2004, 82% avg.; 2nd cutting complete 16%, 6% 2004, 9% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 34% fair, 53% good, 6% excellent. Peach crop condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 27% fair, 47% good, 20% excellent. Apple crop condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 11% fair, 52% good, 32% excellent. Quality of hay made 1% very poor, 6% poor, 31% fair, 48% good, 14% excellent. Pasture feeds 14% very poor, 22% poor, 39% fair, 24% good, 1% excellent. Activities Included: Making hay, baling straw, harvesting small grains, spraying pesticides, spreading manure, spreading fertilizer, spreading lime, building fence, caring for livestock, and machinery repairs.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 5.0. Soil 1% very short, 9% short, 66% adequate, 24% surplus. The average Statewide rainfall for the period was .8 inches. The highest official temperature reported was 96° at Ft. Moultrie on July 5. The lowest official temperature reported was 55° at Caesars Head on the morning of July 8. The heaviest 24-hour rainfall reported was 4.68 inches at Greer on July 7. Corn 98% silked, 98% 2004, 96% avg.; 55% doughed, 57% 2004, 58% avg.; 1% matured, 3% 2004, 14% avg.; 3% poor, 15% fair, 67% good, 15% excellent. Sorghum 99% planted, 100% 2004, 99% avg.; 60% headed, 73% 2004, 61% avg.; 20% turned color, 28% 2004, 23% avg.; 2% fair, 97% good, 1% excellent. Cotton 60% squared, 77% 2004, 69% avg.; 8% setting bolls, 17% 2004, 16% avg.; 1% poor, 20% fair, 75% good, 4% excellent. Tobacco 70% topped, 82% 2004, 80% avg.; 8% harvested, 9% 2004, 8% avg.; 6% poor, 28% fair, 60% good, 6% excellent. Soybeans 99% planted, 100% 2004, 99% avg.; 95% emerged, 99% 2004, 97% avg.; 13% bloomed, 19% 2004, 17% avg.; 2% pods set, 3% 2004, 5% avg.; 3% poor, 19% fair, 70% good, 8% excellent. Winter wheat 96% harvested, 99% 2004, 99% avg. Barley 100% ripe, 99% 2004, 100% avg.; 93% harvested, 95% 2004, 98% avg. Pastures 2% poor, 15% fair, 75% good, 8% excellent. Rye 100% ripe, 100% 2004, 100% avg.; 93% harvested, 98% 2004, 98% avg. Oats 100% ripe, 100% 2004, 100% avg.; 93% harvested, 99% 2004, 99% avg. Grain hay 100% harvested, 100% 2004, 100% avg.; 4% poor, 22% fair, 65% good, 9% excellent. Peaches 39% harvested, 40% 2004, 47% avg.; 1% very poor, 1% poor, 3% fair, 85% good, 10% excellent. Apples 40% fair, 60% good. Snap beans 89% harvested, 94% 2004, 90% avg. Cucumbers 92% harvested, 100% 2004, 99% avg. Watermelons 50% harvested, 75% 2004, 73% avg.; 4% poor, 62% fair, 34% good. Tomatoes 82% harvested, 83% 2004, 83% avg.; 31% fair, 69% good. Cantaloupes 61% harvested, 82% 2004, 80% avg.; 7% poor, 62% fair, 31% good. Livestock 16% fair, 78% good, 6% excellent. Peanuts 59% pegged, 58% 2004, 51% avg.; 1% poor, 15% fair, 76% good, 8% excellent. Sweet potatoes 100% planted, 100% 2004, 99% avg.; 70% fair, 25% good, 5% excellent.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 21% short, 66% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 10% short, 77% adequate, 9% surplus. Feed supplies 2% very short, 3% short, 83% adequate, 12% surplus. Stock water supplies 6% very short, 15% short, 72% adequate, 7% surplus. Winter Wheat turning color 96%, 90% 2004, 86% avg. Winter Wheat ripe 31%, 11% 2004, 32% avg. Barley turning color 35%, 20% 2004, 31% avg. Oats turning color 31%, 24% 2004, 37% avg. Spring Wheat turning color 42%, 26% 2004, 36% avg. Average corn height (inches) 42 in., 37 in. 2004, 40 in. avg. Corn cultivated or sprayed twice 69%, 78% 2004, 67% avg. Corn tasseled 2%, NA 2004, NA avg. Sorghum emerged 94%, 99% 2004, 70% avg. Cattle condition 1% poor, 7% fair, 69% good, 23% excellent. Sheep condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 6% fair, 62% good, 30% excellent. Range and Pasture 1% very poor, 2% poor, 20% fair, 61% good, 16% excellent. Alfalfa hay 4% poor, 24% fair, 57% good, 15% excellent. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 94%, 84% 2004, 93% avg. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting harvested 19%, 20% 2004, 25% avg. Other hay harvested 57%, 47% 2004, 56% avg. Hot, dry weather last week aided row crop development significantly. However, moisture is needed soon for further development. Nearly all small grain progress is ahead of last year, and winter wheat harvest is just beginning. Major farm activities included machinery repair, preparing for small grain harvest, harvesting winter wheat, irrigating crops, hay harvesting, fertilizing and applying herbicides, fixing fence and tending to livestock.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 39% short, 42% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 14% very short, 40% short, 45% adequate, 1% surplus. Wheat 100% harvested, 95% 2004, 98% avg. Tobacco 3% very poor, 6% poor, 30% fair, 54% good, 7% excellent. Alfalfa hay 73% second cutting, 53% 2004, 71%. Pastures 3% very poor, 16% poor, 41% fair, 37% good, 3% excellent. Dry, hot weather continued to be the story over the middle and western portions of the State last week. Despite scattered showers, crops in these areas began to show the effects of moisture stress. Most crops are holding their own and remain in mostly fair-to-good condition. Hoped-for rain in sufficient quantities may be forthcoming as the remnants of Hurricane Dennis are forecast to bring ample moisture to much of Middle and West Tennessee. East Tennessee was the benefactor of Tropical Storm Cindy that brought much needed rain and cooler temperatures to that area of the State last week. Crops and pastures in that region responded favorably to the rains and maintain good yield prospects. Primary farming activities last week included pesticide applications, scouting for insects and disease, tobacco topping, and vegetable harvest. Wheat harvest was also completed.

TEXAS: Agricultural Summary: Weather conditions across the state remained hot and mostly dry during the week. Isolated showers and a few heavy thunderstorms crossed many areas but accumulations were minimal and little runoff was reported. Hail damage was reported in a few locations, however only a few fields were affected. Minor delays in harvest activities were reported due to the passing storms, but hot, dry conditions overall allowed most producers to quickly proceed after storms passed. Irrigation was active in all areas and relatively good growth and development continued in irrigated crops. Dryland crops were suffering from lack of moisture, and in a few areas prospects for good dryland crop yields have diminished drastically. Range and pastures were generally deteriorating across the State. Supplemental feeding continued to increase across most of the state and some producers were feeding hay supplies that were intended for this winter. Conditions in portions of East Texas and lower South Texas were the most severe. Herd reduction continued in these areas and was spreading slowly to other areas. Hay baling operations continued, but slowed in some areas as the result of dry conditions. Small Grains: Grain harvest remained active in areas of the Plains and North Texas, but was complete in other areas. Post harvest land preparation was active across the state. Corn: Growth and development continued where irrigation was possible. Dryland corn in a few areas benefitted from rainfall during the week, but in general dryland corn continued to suffer from the dry conditions prevalent in most areas. Many dryland producers indicate that any rainfall now would be too late to benefit their corn crop. Harvest was underway in a few southern locations. Statewide, corn condition was rated at 65 percent of normal, compared with 95 percent last year. Cotton: Irrigation continued in most areas. A few areas received some moderate showers during the week. Dryland cotton needed rain and many dryland fields were suffering from lack of moisture. Some dryland areas indicated that cotton plants were dropping squares. Insect populations continued to increase in some areas. Defoliation should begin soon in southern locations as harvest approaches. Statewide, cotton condition was rated at 69 percent of normal compared with 74 percent last year. Sorghum: In areas that received earlier rain, sorghum was responding well. In other locations, sorghum was suffering from dry conditions, especially in areas where young plants have not developed a good root system. Baling remained active for some producers as production for grain has become impossible due to the continued dry conditions. Harvest was active in some southern locations. Statewide, sorghum condition was rated at 79 percent of normal, compared with 84 percent last year. Peanuts: Irrigation was active in most areas as rainfall during the week was very limited. Growth and development were good, but dryland acres could use rain in all locations. A few dryland acres have missed all passing showers and these peanuts were in extremely bad shape. Statewide, peanut condition was rated at 82 percent of normal, compared with 84 percent last year. Soybeans: Soybeans progressed well under irrigation and dryland acres also made progress in areas where showers fell. Many other areas were suffering from lack of moisture and the beans were reported to be in bad shape. Statewide, soybean condition was rated at 61 percent of normal. Rice: Growth and development continued in all rice growing areas. Flooding of fields continued. Insect problems remained light. Statewide, rice condition was rated at 84 percent of normal, compared with 85 percent last year. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit and Pecans: The Rio Grande Valley, irrigated watermelons and cantaloupes made good progress. Harvest of early planted melons was ongoing. In the San Antonio-Winter Garden,

green bean harvest continued in a few locations. Surface moisture continued to decline in all areas and irrigation was ongoing. In East Texas, onion, squash and sweet potato harvest remained active in a few locations. Insect and fungus pressure continued to increase in many locations and treatment was ongoing. Losses in dryland crops continued to increase as the dry trend continued. Pecans: Spraying for pecan nut casebearer and web worms remained active in many areas. Irrigation remained active where necessary. Nut development remained satisfactory in areas where moisture was adequate. Nut drop remained light. Livestock, Range and Pasture Report: Range and pasture conditions remained varied across the state, however in general range and pasture conditions continued to decline due to moisture shortages. Rain showers crossed many areas during the week, but accumulations were light and quickly removed due to high temperatures and moderate winds. Supplemental feeding and herd reduction continued to increase in many areas. Livestock water supplies were short in many areas and several producers were busy hauling water. Haying operations continued to suffer and baling was suspended in some areas until rainfall is received. Many producers commented on the possibility of hay shortages this winter if this dry trend continues.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 7. Subsoil Moisture 0% very short, 12% short, 86% adequate, 2% surplus. Irrigation Water Supplies 0% very short, 9% short, 85% adequate, 6% surplus. Winter Wheat harvested 17%, 3% 2004, 5% avg. Winter Wheat headed 100%, 100% 2004, 100% avg. Winter Wheat Condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 51% good, 29% excellent. Spring Wheat headed 79%, 97% 2004, 94% avg. Spring Wheat harvested 4%, 1% 2004, 2% avg. Spring Wheat, Very Poor 0% very poor, 4% poor, 17% fair, 63% good, 16% excellent. Barley headed 85%, 96% 2004, 95% avg. Barley harvested (grain) 3%, 3% 2004, 2% avg. Barley Condition 0% very poor, 7% poor, 25% fair, 51% good, 17% excellent. Oats headed 67%, 78% 2004, 74% avg. Oats harvested for Hay or Silage 47%, 57% 2004, 53% avg. Corn condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 39% fair, 57% good, 4% excellent. Corn height 23 inches, 36 inches 2004, 35 inches avg. Alfalfa Hay 1st Cutting 100%, 100% 2004, 100% avg. Alfalfa Hay 2nd Cutting 20%, 40% 2004, 32% avg. Other Hay Cut 75%, 75% 2004, 69% avg. Cattle and calves moved To Summer Range 100%, 99% 2004, 99% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 8% fair, 63% good, 28% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved To Summer Range 100%, 97% 2004, 99% avg. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 11% fair, 72% good, 17% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 0% very short, 4% short, 91% adequate, 5% surplus. Apricots harvested 17%, 30% 2004, 57% avg. Sweet Cherries harvested 63%, 89% 2004, 88% avg. Tart Cherries harvested 10%, 19% 2004, 19% avg. Hot and dry weather without any precipitation allowed farmers to put in a full week with all 7.0 days of workable conditions compared to 6.8 days the previous week. The heat has caused drying in pastures and other areas. Crops were growing well and irrigation continued as a constant activity. Water continued to appear adequate in areas of irrigation water, livestock water, topsoil moisture, and subsoil moisture. Crops continued to progress. Corn continued to grow and be cultivated. Grain continued to ripen, and harvest began. Sweet cherry, tart cherry, and apricot harvest was underway. The weather allowed producers to finish their first crop of alfalfa and many have begun second cutting, although it appears to be light. Northeastern counties reported a few grasshopper problems that had started to appear. Other activities included weed control and spraying. Animals were doing very well on mountain ranges last week. Only reported problem was flies that are increasing and being troublesome to the livestock. Sheep and cattle finished being moved to ranges last week. Overall conditions of animals remain good to excellent.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 29% short, 55% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 33% short, 55% adequate, 1% surplus. The majority of the Commonwealth received some much needed rain as tropical storm Cindy made its way across the state bringing 2-6 inches. Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.0. While substantial rainfall greatly improved conditions, some damage from three weeks of hot and dry weather cannot be reversed. Many farmers hope to see more precipitation as Hurricane Dennis, now downgraded to a tropical depression, continues up from the south. While some corn remains stunted, the rain from Cindy has lessened the stress and yield prospects have improved. The barley harvest was finished and the last of the double cropped soybeans should be planted by next week as soil moisture is restored. Hay and pastureland have greened up, but the second cutting of hay may still be short. Tobacco continues to do quite well with some farmers reporting plants doubling in size over the week. Large amounts have flowered and the harvest is expected to begin shortly. Other activities for the week included cleaning harvesters and planters, bush-hogging pastures, finishing up pumpkin and winter squash planting, fungicide applications to peanuts, spraying corn, cotton, and soybeans with herbicides, topping and applying sucker control chemicals to tobacco, and scouting crops for disease.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork was 5.7. Topsoil moisture was 6% very short, 24% short, 69% adequate, and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture was 14% very short, 46% short, and 40% adequate. Irrigation water supplies were 7% very short, 11% short, and 82% adequate. The highest temperature in the state was 99 degrees in Handford and Pasco. The lowest temperature in the state was 41 degrees in Deer Park. Winter wheat condition was 2% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 56% good, and 17% excellent. Winter wheat was 100% headed and 2% harvested. Spring Wheat condition was 2% very poor, 6% poor, 34% fair, 54% good, and 4% excellent. Spring wheat was 99% headed. Barley condition was 6% very poor, 17% poor, 32% fair, 41% good, and 4% excellent. Barley was 100% emerged and 98% headed. Potato condition was 3% poor, 7% fair, 65% good, and 25% excellent. Potatoes were 3% harvested. Corn condition was 1% poor, 13% fair, 80% good, and 6% excellent. Corn was 40% silked. Dry peas were 17%

harvested. Dry edible beans were 1% very poor, 3% poor, 29% fair, 66% good, and 1% excellent. Processing green pea was 75% harvested. Alfalfa hay first cutting was 99%, second cutting was 66%, and third cutting was 1%. Rains over the weekend brought cool and damp weather to many areas, delayed winter wheat and hay harvests. Harvest of 2005 winter wheat began. More winter wheat operations throughout the state will begin to harvest as weather permits. Christmas tree growers sprayed aphid infestations in Noble Fir. Range and pasture conditions were 7% very poor, 22% poor, 30% fair, 39% good, and 2% excellent. Livestock producers continued to make haylage as the weather did not permit to make conventional square bale hay. Cut hay was rained on in many areas which caused bleaching and nutrient loss. However, pastures benefitted from the rains over the weekend. Shellfish growers completed seed transplant operations and finished early season harvests. The persistent rainfall combined with cool temperatures were ideal for sweet corn growth in many areas. Early apricot picking was underway. Cherry, raspberry, and blueberry harvest continued with good yields. Apple fruit thinning continued.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 5.0. Topsoil 8% very short, 24% short, 67% adequate, 1% surplus compared with 2004 13% short, 75% adequate, 12% surplus. Corn conditions 2% poor, 36% fair, 62% good; 7% silked, 32% 2004, 13% 5-yr avg. Oat conditions 2% very poor, 12% poor, 30% fair, 54% good, 2% excellent; 79% headed, 93% n 2004, 84% 5-yr avg. Soybean conditions 1% poor, 44% fair, 55% good; 11% blooming, 19% 2004, 8% 5-yr avg. Tobacco conditions 23% fair, 71% good, 6% excellent. Winter wheat conditions 1% very poor, 6% poor, 13% fair, 72% good, 8% excellent; 42% harvested, 56% 2004, 54% 5-yr avg. Hay 1% very poor, 9% poor, 34% fair, 55% good, 1% excellent; 1st cutting complete 92%, 84% 2004, 84% 5-yr avg.; 2nd cutting complete 7%, 10% 2004, 15% 5-yr avg. Apples 8% poor, 17% fair, 67% good, 8% excellent. Peaches 7% poor, 28% fair, 58% good, 7% excellent. Cattle, calves 1% poor, 10% fair, 85% good, 4% excellent. Sheep, lambs 1% poor, 9% fair, 85% good, 5% excellent. Scattered showers across the state provided much needed rainfall for crops, pastures. Activities Included: Hay making, harvesting wheat, and maintenance of equipment.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork last week 6.3. Soil 30% very short, 36% short, 33% adequate, 1% surplus. Rain Needed: Temperatures were slightly cooler than normal with little rain was received during the past week. As the corn and soybean crops begin pollinating, producers across the state expressed a need for moisture. Low temperatures were reported in the 50s, and high temperatures reached the upper 80s. Precipitation ranged from 0.02 inches in Eau Claire to 1.16 inches in Green Bay. Corn conditions 3% very poor, 7% poor, 21% fair, 45% good, 24% excellent. The average height of corn was 53 inches, much greater than 2004 36 inches and over a foot taller than the 5-year average of 40 inches. The crop is starting to stress due to the lack of rain, especially in sandy soils. Corn in heavier soils is in good condition, but needs more rain. Several reporters stated that the dry weather is beginning to reduce yield potential. In the southern half of the state, corn has started to tassel. Soybeans 39% bloomed, 11% higher than 2004, 8% 5-yr avg.; conditions 3% very poor, 8% poor, 21% fair, 46% good, 22% excellent. Soybean aphids are starting to become an issue in some areas. There were reports of aphids appearing in the northern counties, while producers in the southern areas have started to spray for aphids. Oat conditions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 53% good, 18% excellent; 95% headed, 2004 86%, 85% 5-yr avg. Hay 1st cutting harvested 97%, above 2004 93%, slightly ahead 96% 5-yr avg.; 2nd cutting complete 38%, ahead of 2004 14% 5-year average of 24%. Potato leafhoppers are becoming a concern in alfalfa fields. Pasture feeds 8% very poor, 22% poor, 30% fair, 32% good, 8% excellent. Winter wheat conditions 4% very poor, 10% poor, 29% fair, 42% good, 15% excellent. There were reports of producers expecting to start wheat harvest in a week or ten days. Potato, vegetable crops were in good condition. Apple, other fruit crops were in need of moisture. The tobacco crop has been responding well to the hot weather.

WYOMING: There were 6.8 days suitable for field work. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 43% short, 55% adequate. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 37% short, 52% adequate. Barley boot stage 91%, 2004 95%, 5-year average 91%. Barley headed 71%, 2004 80%, 5-year average 75%. Barley turning color 30%, 2004 27%, 5-year average 25%. Barley condition 18% fair, 78% good, 4% excellent. Oats boot stage 83%, 2004 79%, 5-year average 76%. Oats headed 55%, 2004 55%, 5-year average 48%. Oats turning 9%, 2004 20%, 5-year average 9%. Oats condition 19% fair, 81% good. Spring wheat boot stage 88%, 2004 82%, 5-year average 89%. Spring wheat headed 75%, 2004 71%, 5-year average 53%. Spring wheat turning color 31%, 2004 38%, 5-year average 16%. Spring wheat mature 3%, 2004 30%, 5-year average 7%. Spring wheat condition 53% fair, 47% good. Winter wheat turning color 91%, 2004 96%, 5-year average 89%. Winter wheat mature 52%, 2004 29%, 5-year average 34%. Winter wheat condition 2% poor, 32% fair, 66% good. Sugarbeets condition 12% fair, 83% good, 5% excellent. Average height of corn 24 inches, 2004 25 inches, 5-year average 29 inches. Corn condition 8% fair, 90% good, 2% excellent. Dry beans blooming 27%, 2004 9%, 5-year average 13%. Dry beans condition 2% fair, 98% good. Alfalfa first cutting 75%, 2004 66%, 5-year average 74%. Other hay harvested 28%, 2004 21%, 5-year average 28%. Range and pasture conditions 5% poor, 27% fair, 61% good, 7% excellent. Stock water supplies 10% very short, 19% short, 71% adequate. For the week ending Friday, July 8th, temperatures ranged from 1.3 degrees below normal in Jackson to 3.9 degrees above normal in Evanston. The high temperature was 103 in Sundance and the low was 31 in Jackson. More dry conditions continue. Archer had the most precipitation with 0.26 inches followed by Newcastle with 0.21 inches and Torrington with 0.19 inches.

International Weather and Crop Summary

July 3 - 9, 2005

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Unfavorable wetness in the Balkans contrasted with beneficial showers in central Europe.

FSU-WESTERN: Periodic showers caused only brief interruptions in winter grain harvesting in Ukraine and Russia, and maintained adequate topsoil moisture for spring grain and summer crop development.

FSU-NEW LANDS: Unseasonably cool, showery weather benefited spring grains in the Urals Region in Russia and Kazakstan, while hot, dry weather stressed crops in the eastern portion of Siberia.

CANADA: Showers kept parts of southern Manitoba unfavorably wet for spring crop development and attendant fieldwork.

MEXICO: Scattered showers continued across the southern plateau corn belt, but unseasonable heat and dryness persisted across the north.

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon showers benefited recently planted summer crops across much of India, while drier weather in Gujarat favored fieldwork following last week's torrential rain.

AUSTRALIA: Welcomed rain continued in southeastern Australia, while drier weather prevailed across Queensland.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon showers resumed in Thailand, while showers continued in the Philippines.

EASTERN ASIA: Heavy showers likely caused flooding in parts of Manchuria, while dry weather eased flooding in southern China.

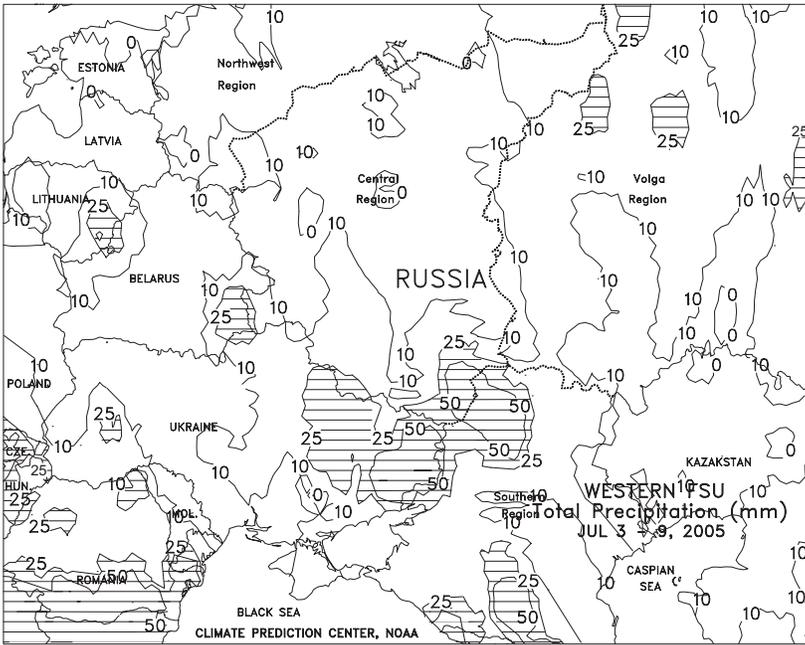
BRAZIL: Drier weather promoted coffee harvesting in recently wet coastal growing areas.

ARGENTINA: Continuing drought maintained unfavorable planting prospects in many key winter wheat areas.



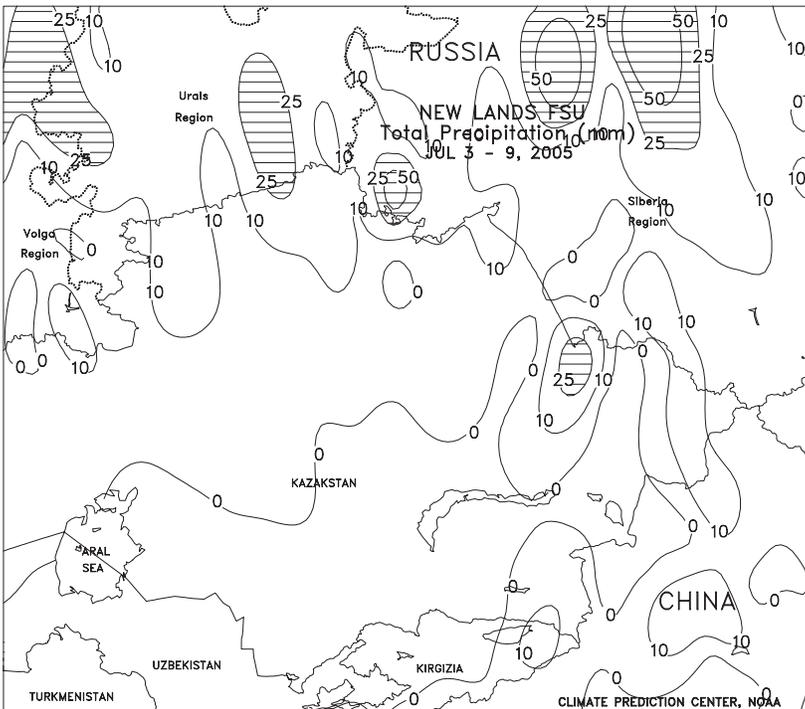
EUROPE

A stagnant weather pattern resulted in persistent wetness across central and southeastern Europe, while dry weather prevailed in northeastern Europe and the Iberian Peninsula. A strong area of high pressure over northeastern Europe maintained favorably dry weather for maturing winter grains in eastern Poland. An equally strong ridge of high pressure worsened drought in the Iberian Peninsula, while increasing moisture deficits in southern France. In between these two features, a series of cold fronts triggered showers and thunderstorms across much of central and southeastern Europe. In the Balkans, locally heavy rain (50-130 mm) halted fieldwork and raised crop quality concerns for maturing winter grains and filling spring wheat. Farther west, moderate to heavy showers (25-60 mm) in northern Italy boosted moisture supplies for vegetative summer crops while increasing irrigation supplies. Meanwhile, periods of rain (15-50 mm) in Germany and western Poland maintained favorable topsoil moisture for vegetative summer crops. In southeastern England, northern France, and the Low Countries, showers and thunderstorms (15-50 mm) alleviated short-term moisture deficits, with pockets of heavy rain (75-130 mm) causing local flooding and fieldwork delays. Elsewhere, dry weather coupled with above-normal temperatures (2-4 degrees C above normal) worsened drought in the Iberian Peninsula, while scattered light showers (2-15 mm) in western and southern France did little to increase moisture supplies for spring-sown summer crops.



FSU-WESTERN

In Ukraine, periodic showers over most of the country caused only brief interruptions in winter grain harvesting. The exception was in extreme eastern Ukraine, where moderate to locally heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) delayed some harvesting. In most of Ukraine, topsoil moisture remained sufficient enough to meet the moisture requirements of filling spring grains and summer crops (corn, sugar beets, and sunflowers) in the vegetative stage. Weekly temperatures averaged near normal in the western half of Ukraine and 1 to 3 degrees C below normal in the east. In Russia, several days of dry weather favored winter grain maturation and helped early harvesting, reportedly underway in the Southern Region. Most of the precipitation (10-25 mm or more) that was observed in the Southern Region fell on July 6. Farther north, unseasonably cool weather was accompanied by light showers (mostly less than 10 mm) in the Central and Volga Regions, favoring immature winter grains and spring grains in the reproductive to filling stages. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C below normal in these areas, slowing crop development. Elsewhere, only light, scattered showers were observed in Belarus and Moldova.

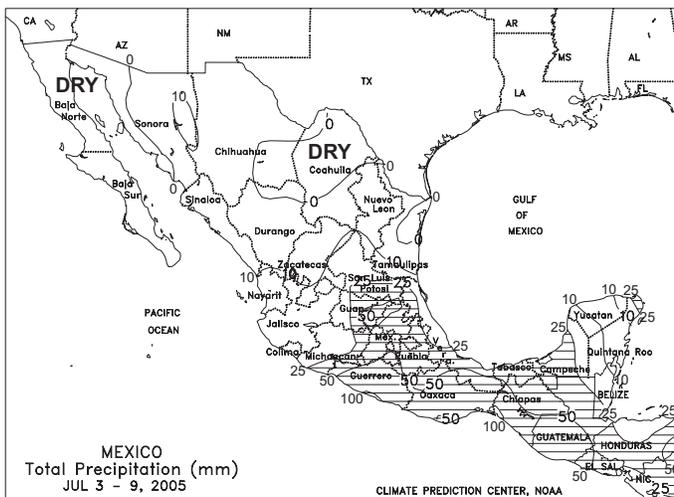
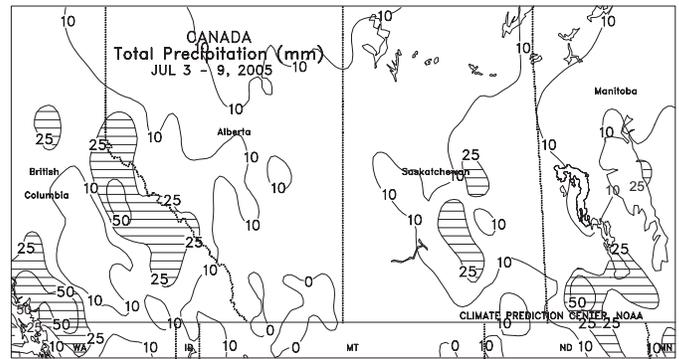


FSU-NEW LANDS

Spring grains were in or nearing the heading stage across most of the region. In Russia, unseasonably cool, showery weather benefited spring grains in the Urals Region and western areas in Siberia. Precipitation amounts were mostly light (10-25 mm), while weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 5 degrees C below normal. Farther east, mostly dry weather was accompanied by periodic heat in the eastern portion of Siberia, increasing stress on spring grains. Weekly temperatures averaged 3 to 5 degrees C above normal. Maximum temperatures, ranging from 33 to 38 degrees C, were recorded on several days. In Kazakhstan, beneficial showers (10-22 mm) fell in major spring grain areas in the north-central portion of the country. Timely showers and seasonable temperatures will be needed in upcoming weeks in Russia and Kazakhstan to maintain favorable crop prospects. In cotton areas of Central Asia, unseasonably hot weather promoted rapid crop development and increased irrigation requirements.

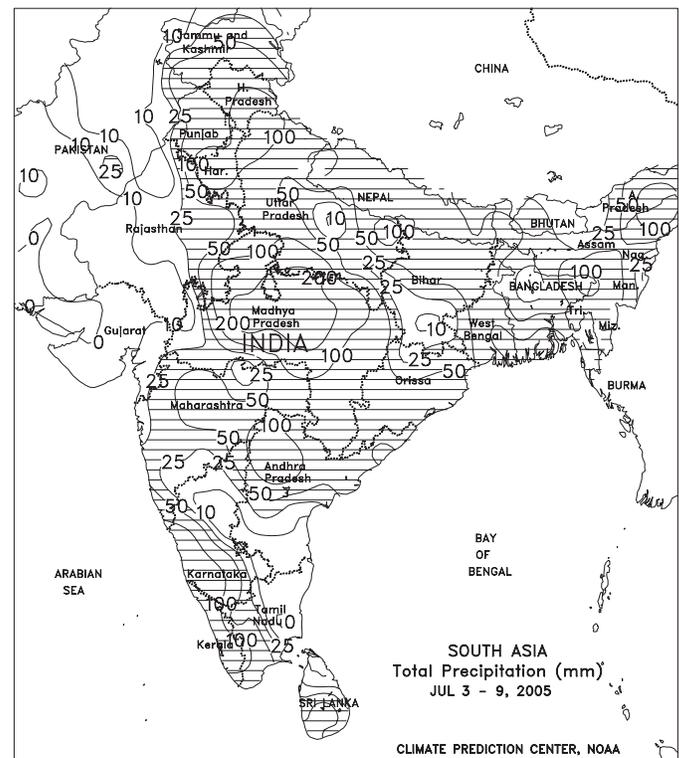
CANADA

Locally heavy rain (10-50 mm or more) returned to southern Manitoba late in the week, keeping many fields flooded or otherwise too wet for fieldwork. The damp weather also increased the potential for disease outbreak as crops approach or enter reproductive phases of development. Drier weather was needed to affect recommended treatments. Elsewhere in the Prairies, scattered showers (10-25 mm or more) lingered over central Saskatchewan early in the week. However, in general, warmer, drier weather enveloped Alberta and Saskatchewan, promoting development of vegetative to reproductive spring grains and oilseeds and helping to alleviate excessive field moisture. Highs reaching the upper 20s and lower 30s degrees C also helped the western Prairies to dry out. In eastern Canada, dry, seasonably warm weather kept soybean and corn areas of southern Ontario unfavorably dry, but showers (10-25 mm or more) increased moisture for grains and pastures in far eastern Ontario and Quebec.



MEXICO

Scattered showers (10-25 mm or more) continued across the southern plateau corn belt, raising hopes that the seasonal rains will increase in coverage and intensity over the coming weeks. While increasing local moisture reserves, however, coverage was still incomplete, and available soil moisture was still insufficient in most areas to support normal development of non-irrigated crops. In addition, unseasonable heat and dryness persisted throughout the north, maintaining unseasonably high irrigation demands of summer grown grains and vegetables. Highs commonly reached the upper 30s degrees C as far south as Tamaulipas and Durango, staying in the middle and upper 20s degrees C over most growing areas of the southern Plateau. In the southeast, rainfall was generally confined to locations in and around Oaxaca, as drier weather developed from Chiapas to the Yucatan Peninsula.

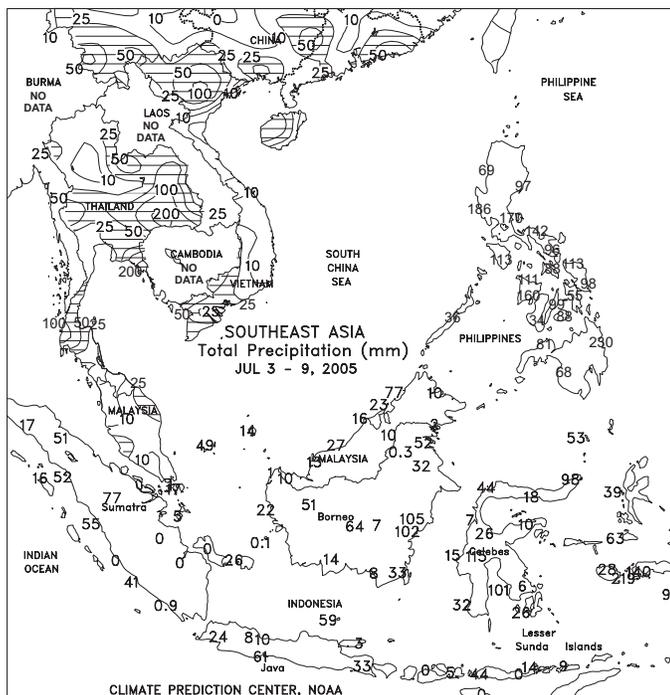
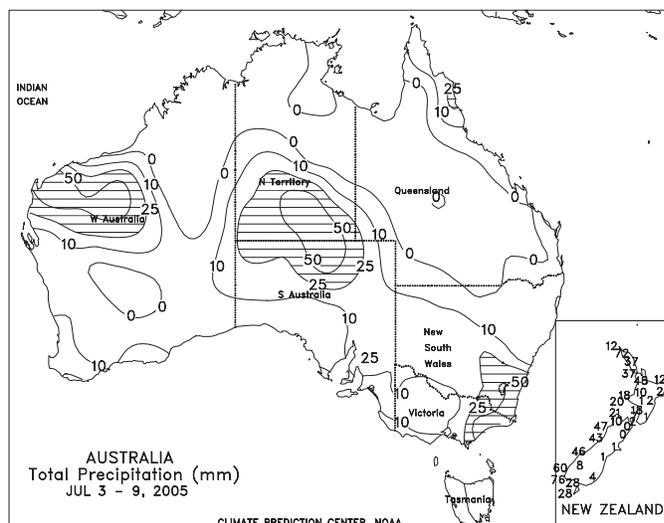


SOUTH ASIA

Monsoon showers retreated from Pakistan and west-central India, while the rest of the region received seasonal monsoon rains. Following last week's torrential downpours, dry weather in Gujarat, India allowed floodwaters to recede and fieldwork to resume. Last week's flooding may necessitate cotton replanting in some areas, although final cotton sowing activities typically run into mid-July in central and southern India. In addition, drier weather returned to northern Pakistan, where last week's monsoon showers were up to 2 weeks ahead of schedule. Meanwhile, widespread, locally heavy showers (25-200 mm) across much of northern and central India conditioned fields and promoted summer crop development. In southern India, dryness persisted over portions of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, where pockets of drought have reduced moisture for corn, sorghum, and groundnuts. Elsewhere, seasonal showers (100-200 mm) persisted in Kerala and Karnataka, while light to moderate showers (30-100 mm) maintained moisture supplies for main-season rice.

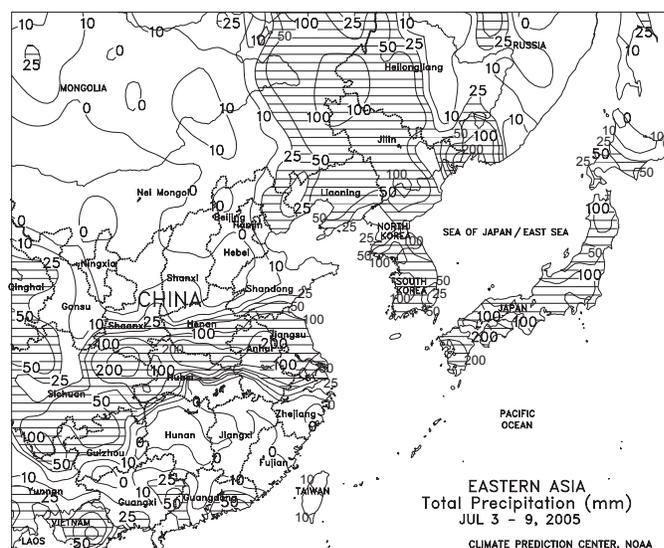
AUSTRALIA

Sunny, dry weather overspread Queensland, favoring winter grain development and enabling fieldwork to resume following last week's soaking rains. In contrast, rain (generally 10-30 mm) continued to fall across central and southern New South Wales and portions of Victoria and South Australia. The rainfall remained welcomed in southeastern Australia, further improving moisture supplies for winter wheat and barley development. Farther west, scattered, light showers (3-10 mm) across Western Australia maintained moisture supplies for vegetative winter grains. Temperatures in Western Australia averaged about 2 degrees C below normal, while temperatures in the East averaged about 1 to 3 degrees C above normal.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Monsoon showers (25-100 mm) resumed in most of Thailand, maintaining moisture supplies for rice and corn. Showers (25-50 mm) in southern Vietnam supplemented irrigation supplies for 10th month rice, while summer-autumn rice continued to mature. In the Philippines, monsoon showers (50-100 mm) continued to be widespread, maintaining adequate moisture supplies for corn and rice. Showers (25-100 mm) favored oil palm in northern Sumatra, while dry weather continued to reduce moisture supplies for rice and oil palm in southern Sumatra.



EASTERN ASIA

Heavy showers (25-100 mm, locally more) throughout most of Manchuria likely caused flooding in areas where corn and soybeans are nearing reproduction. In contrast, light showers (less than 25 mm) fell in major agricultural areas of northeastern Heilongjiang, where soil moisture remained limited. On the North China Plain, mostly dry weather prevailed after 2 weeks of beneficial showers that increased soil moisture for reproductive corn, soybeans, and cotton. In southern Hebei, however, temperatures over 35 degrees C and dryness continued to stress crops, risking reductions in yields. Showers (25-200 mm) prevailed along the Yangtze Valley, while dry weather in southern China eased excessive wetness. Along the Korean peninsula and Japan, heavy showers (50-200 mm) continued to cause flooding in rice areas.



BRAZIL

Mostly dry, seasonably warm weather (highs in the upper 20s and lower 30s degrees C) supported coffee harvesting throughout the region, including previously wet locations in northern Esperito Santo. According to independent analyst Safras e Mercado, 2004/05 coffee was 45 percent harvested as of July 5, up 8 points from the previous week but still behind last season's pace. Farther south, mostly dry weather aided winter corn harvesting and spurred winter wheat growth, although periods of cool weather (lows below 5 degrees C) temporarily lowered growth rates. Patchy frost was confined to the higher elevations of southern Parana and northern Rio Grande do Sul, east of the main grain areas and well south of the coffee belt. In northern Brazil, warm, dry weather (highs in the 30s degrees C) maintained irrigation requirements of corn, cotton, and other summer crops. Dry weather also covered most coastal crop areas, promoting fieldwork in cocoa areas of Bahia.



ARGENTINA

Unseasonable dryness covered most major crop areas, improving conditions for winter wheat planting in Entre Rios but worsening dryness in key western and southern winter wheat areas (Cordoba, La Pampa, and Buenos Aires). According to Argentina's Agricultural Secretariat (SAGPyA), winter wheat was 52 percent planted as of July 7, compared with 74 percent last year. In Buenos Aires, Argentina's top wheat state, planting jumped 13 percentage points from last week but overall fieldwork continued to lag last season's pace (44 percent planted versus 62 percent last year). Temperatures averaged near normal in the main growing areas of central Argentina, bringing some relief to emerged winter crops after last week's spell of unseasonable warmth. In northern Argentina, the dryness, in combination with seasonable warmth (highs in the upper 20s and lower 30s degrees C), favored unharvested cotton. According to SAGPyA, 93 percent of the cotton was harvested, although quality problems were noted.

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