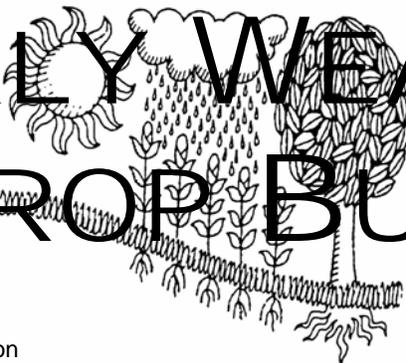
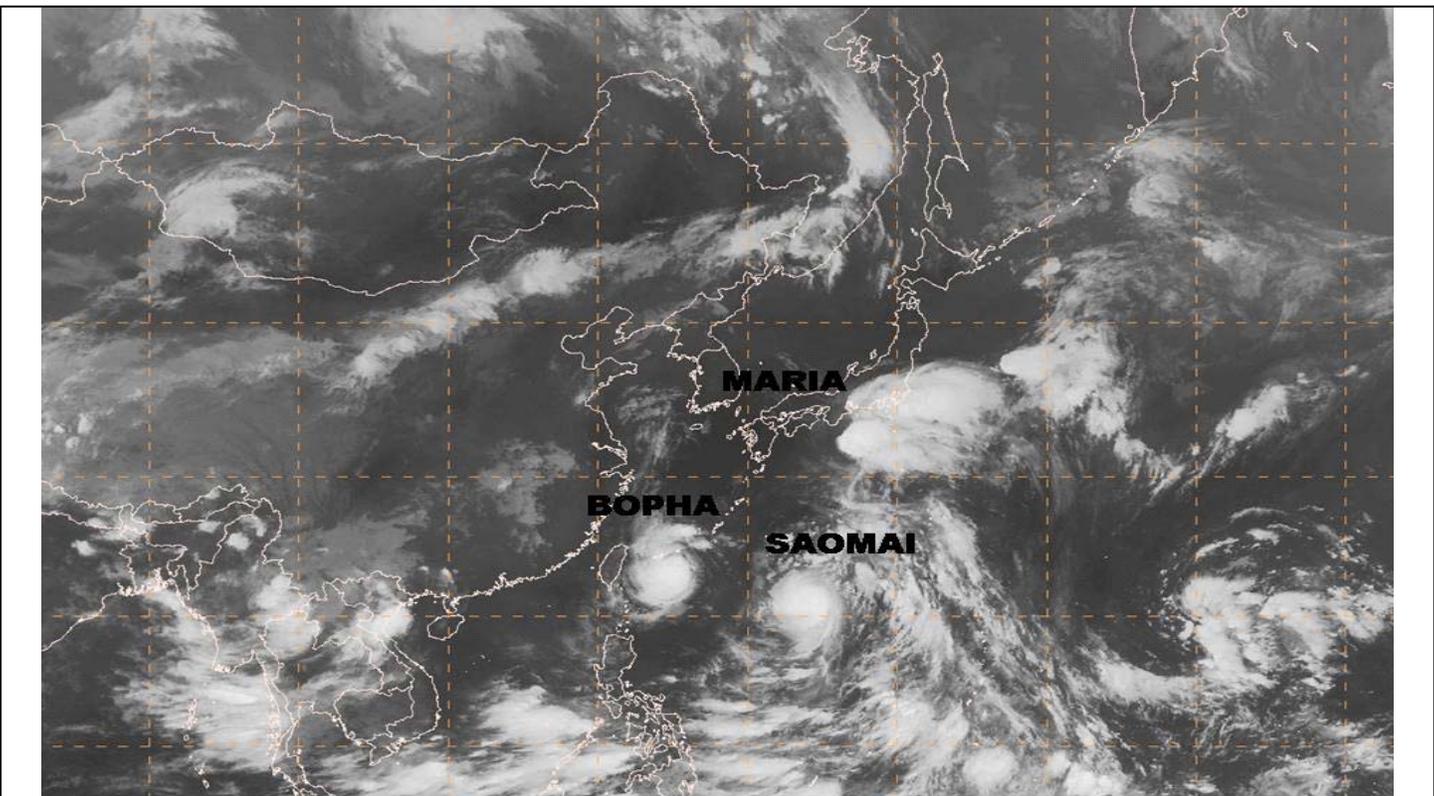


# WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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



Three tropical cyclones churn in the Northwest Pacific. Typically 31 tropical cyclones form in the Northwest Pacific each year. To date, 14 tropical cyclones have formed this year.

## HIGHLIGHTS August 6 - 12, 2006

*Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB*

Hot weather persisted across the **Plains** and **South**, maintaining heat stress on pastures and immature summer crops. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 5°F above normal at many **Plains** and **Southern** locations. In contrast, near-normal temperatures prevailed in the **West**, while cooler-than-normal weather overspread the **Great Lakes** and **Northeastern States**. Readings averaged more than 5°F below normal in parts of **New England**. **West of the Rockies**, showery weather in the **Four Corners States** contrasted with warm, dry conditions in **California**, the **Great Basin**, and the **Northwest**. **Southwestern** downpours caused local flooding but

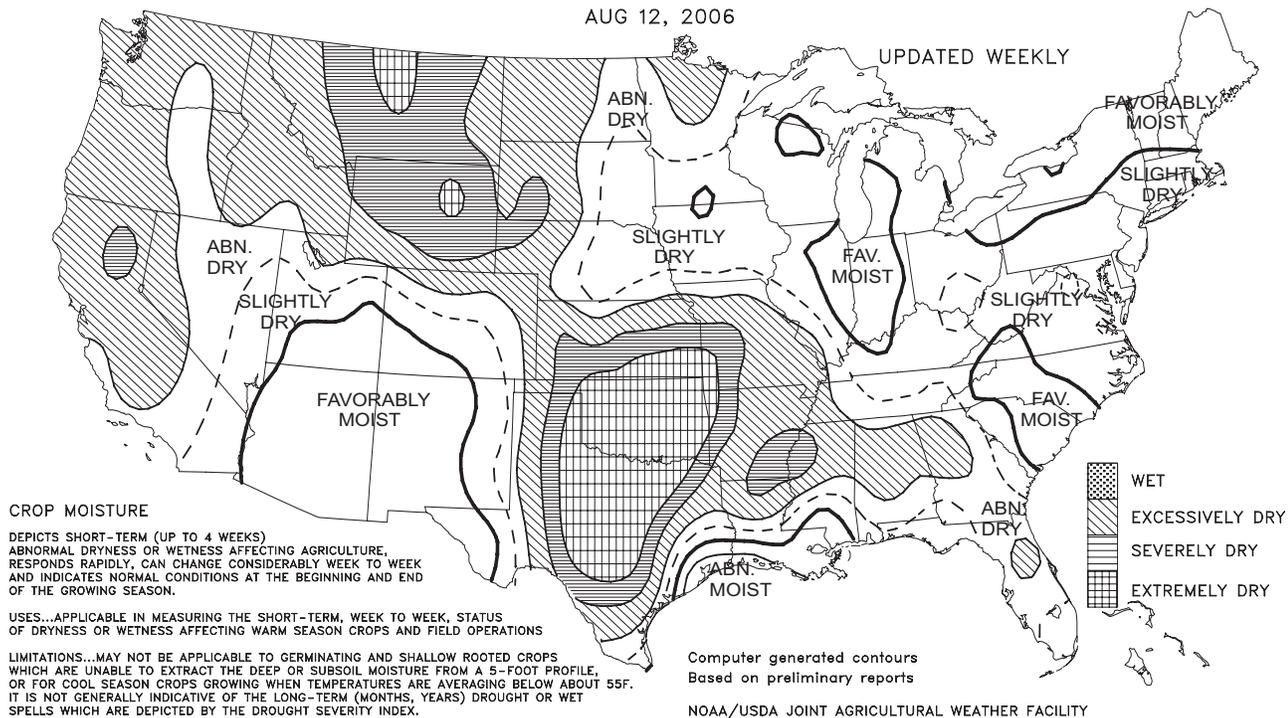
*(Continued on page 5)*

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Crop Moisture  
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE  
AUG 12, 2006

UPDATED WEEKLY



CROP MOISTURE

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

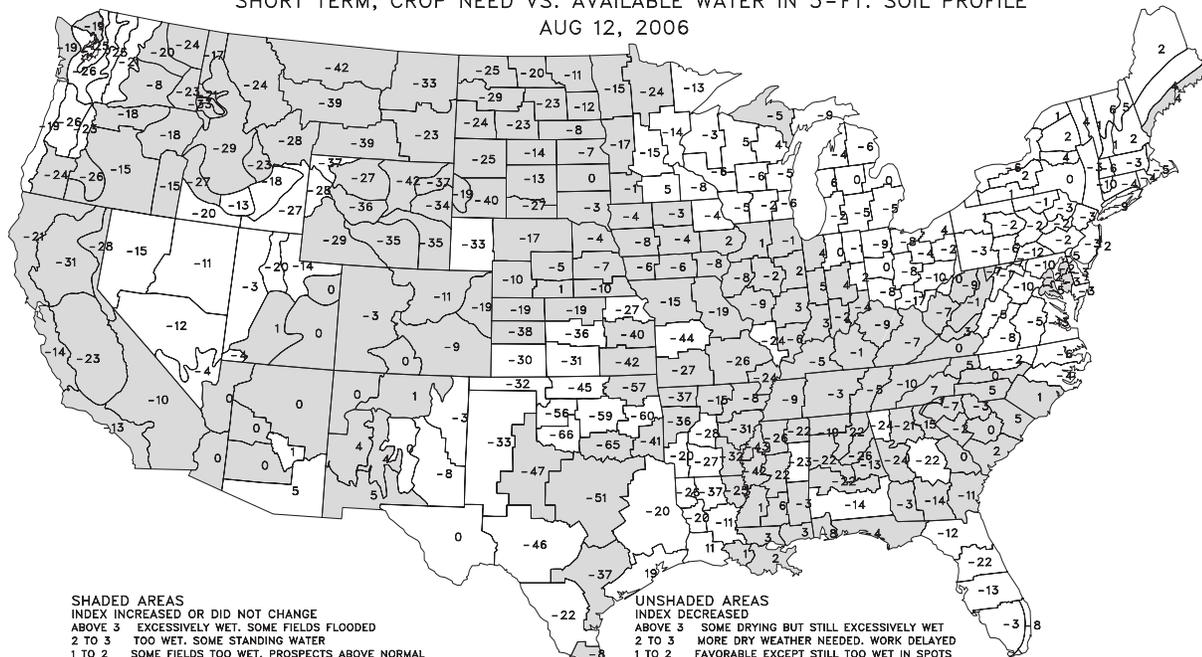
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS

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

Computer generated contours  
Based on preliminary reports

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Crop Moisture Index  
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE  
AUG 12, 2006



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

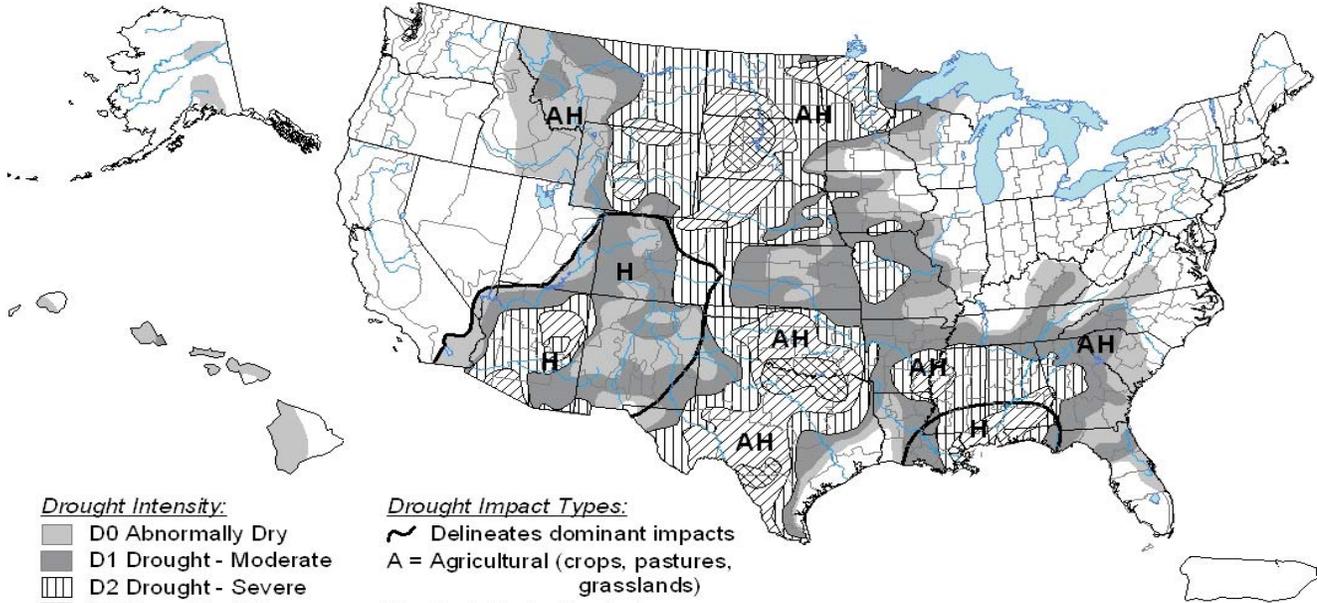
**UNSHADED AREAS**  
INDEX DECREASED  
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET  
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED  
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS  
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK  
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW  
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY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

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA

# U.S. Drought Monitor

August 8, 2006  
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Drought Intensity:

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

Drought Impact Types:

- ~ Delineates dominant impacts
- A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
- H = Hydrological (water)

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



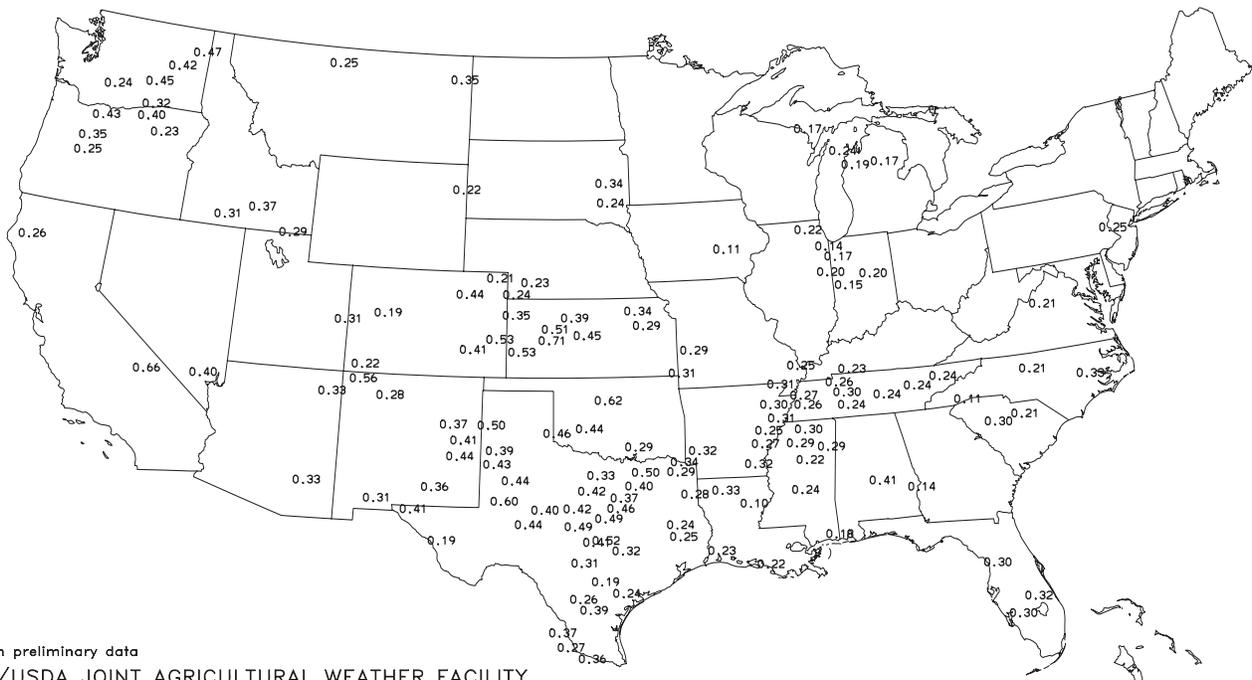
Released Thursday, August 10, 2006

Author: Rich Tinker, Climate Prediction Center, NOAA

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

## Average Pan Evaporation (Inches/Day)

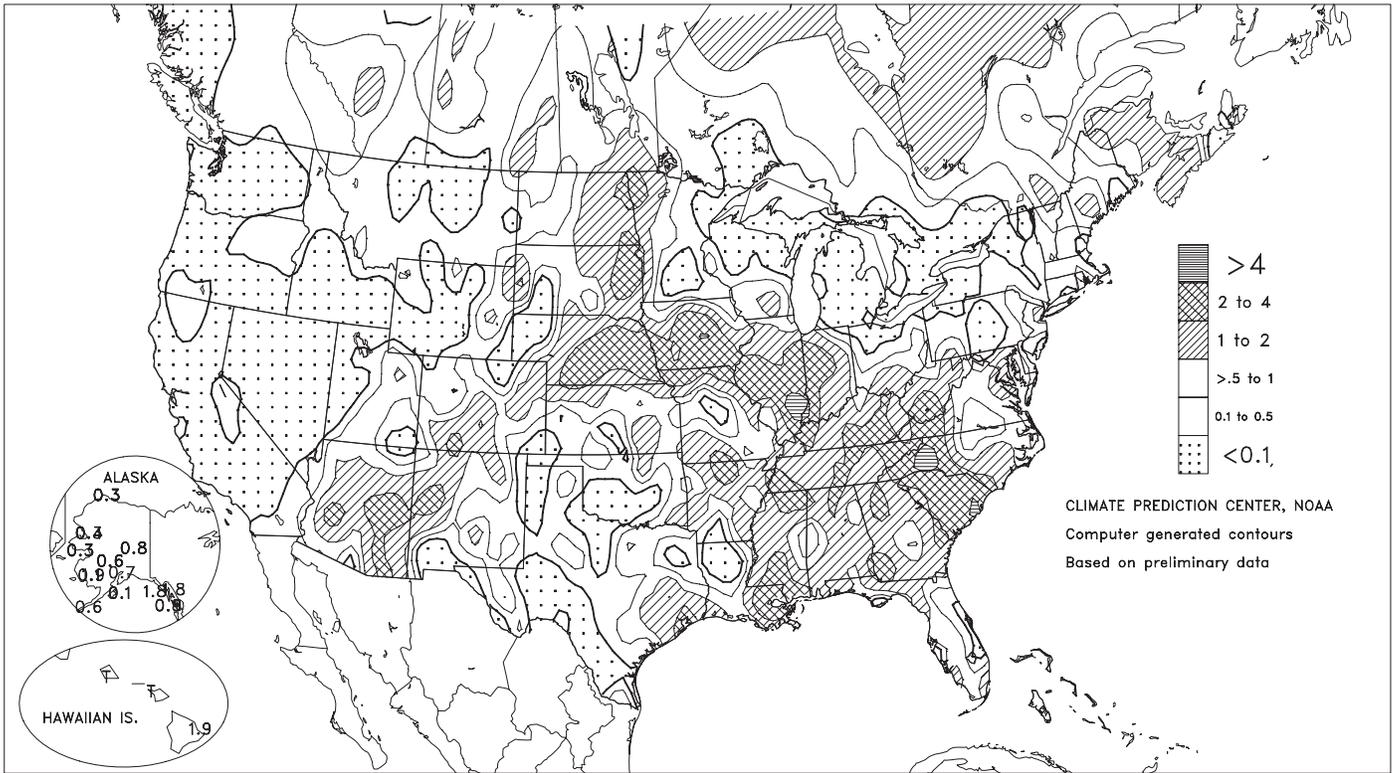
AUG 6 - 12, 2006



Based on preliminary data  
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

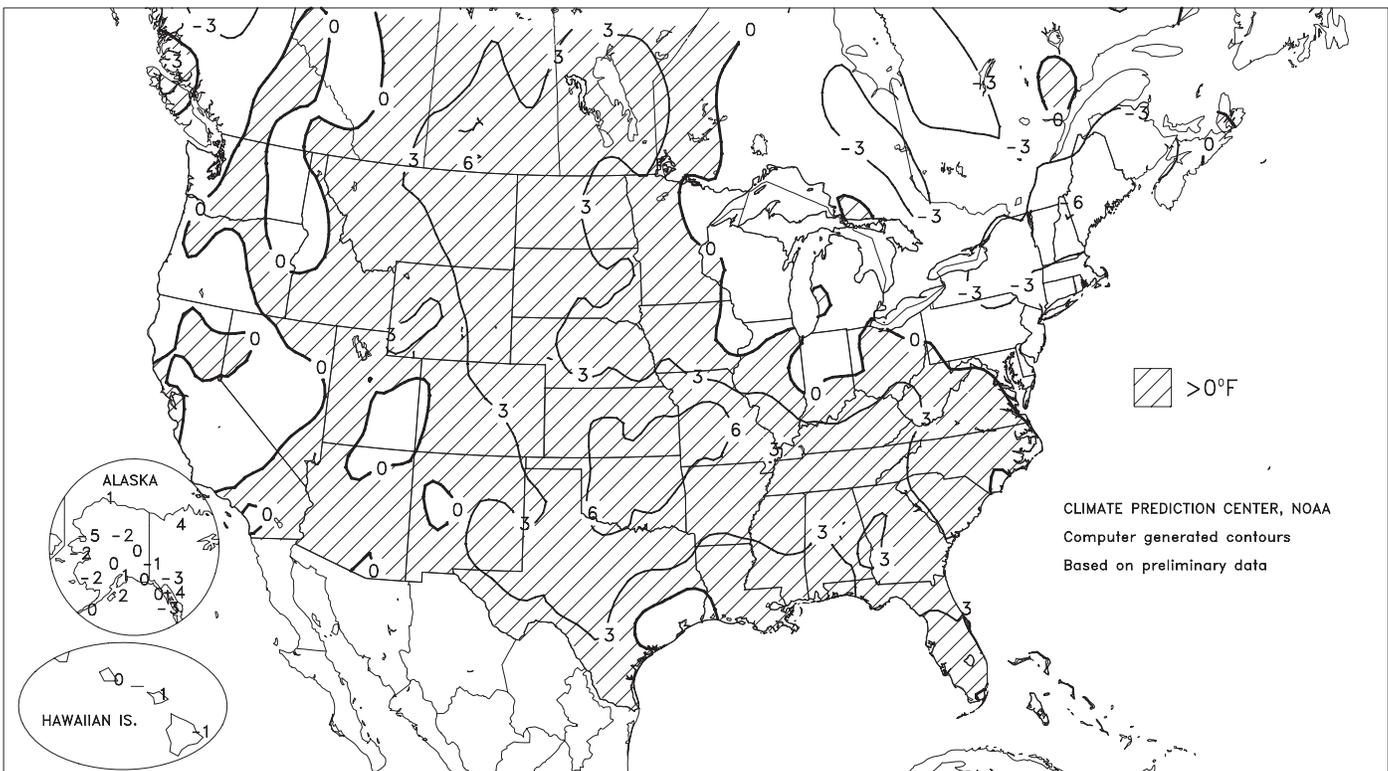
Total Precipitation (Inches)

AUG 6 - 12, 2006



Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

AUG 6 - 12, 2006



(Continued from front cover)

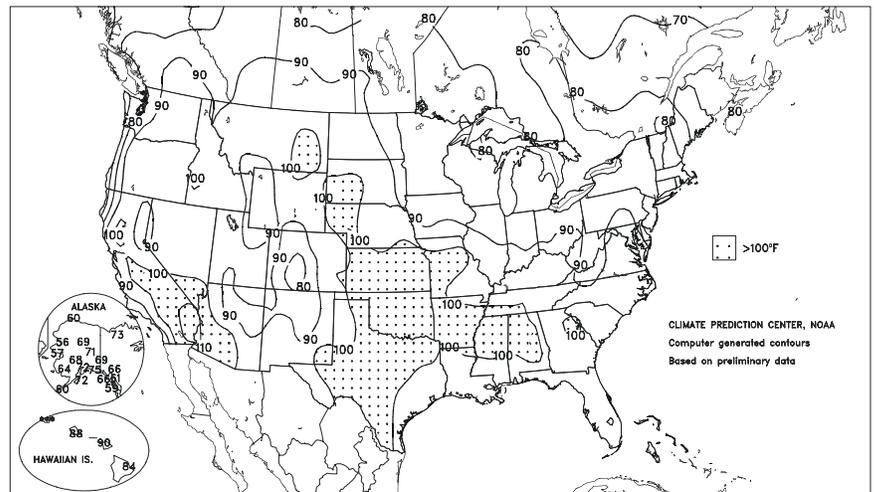
eased irrigation demands and provided additional drought relief. **Northwestern** dryness promoted small grain harvesting but reduced topsoil moisture reserves and hampered wildfire containment efforts. Farther east, substantial rainfall (2 inches or more) pelted areas from **central and eastern Nebraska northward into the Red River Valley**, stabilizing pasture conditions and aiding immature summer crops. However, hot, mostly dry weather lingered through week's end across the remainder of the nation's drought-stricken mid-section, including the **southern Plains** and the **northern High Plains**. Unfavorably dry conditions also persisted across the **South** as far east as the **Delta**, maintaining significant stress on cotton, soybeans, and other immature summer crops. In contrast, locally heavy showers provided some drought relief in the **Southeast**, particularly from the **lower Ohio Valley southeastward into South Carolina**. Heavy rain (at least 2 inches) also pelted parts of the **Corn Belt**, especially from **Nebraska to Indiana**. **West of the Mississippi River**, showers were highly beneficial for **Midwestern** soybeans, which had been stressed by heat and drought. Farther north, cooler, mostly dry weather promoted fieldwork in the **Great Lakes and Northeastern States**.

Hot weather produced more than three dozen daily-record highs across the **Plains** and **South**, boosting the nation's August total to more than 100. In **Missouri**, **Vichy-Rolla** opened the week with consecutive daily-record highs (100 and 98°F) on August 6-7. On August 8 in **Alabama**, daily-record highs reached 102°F in both **Montgomery** and **Pinson**. A day later, **Vichy-Rolla** (100°F) broke another daily record, while records for August 9 were also established in locations such as **Hill City, KS** (108°F), and **Tupelo, MS** (105°F). During the second half of the week, daily-record, triple-digit highs were observed at many other sites, including **Chadron, NE** (106°F on August 11), and **Augusta, GA** (101°F). However, much cooler air arrived across the **Great Lakes and Northeastern States**. In **northern Virginia**, **National Airport's** maximum of 75°F on August 10 represented its first high below 80°F since June 14. Daily-record lows for August 12 included 37°F in **Houlton, ME**, and 47°F in **Hartford, CT**. At week's end, cool air also overspread the **Northwest**, where **Oregon** daily-record lows for August 12 dipped to 35°F in **Mitchell** and 43°F in **Eugene**.

Mid- to late-week rainfall was heaviest from the **western Corn Belt across the lower Ohio Valley and into the Southeast**. **Evansville, IN**, collected a daily-record rainfall (2.79 inches on August 9) en route to a 4-day (August 8-11) total of 4.24 inches. Farther east, **Asheville, NC**, noted consecutive daily-record totals (2.36 and 1.93 inches on August 11 and 12, respectively). Late-week **Southern**

Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

AUG 6 - 12, 2006



showers developed as far west as the **Delta**, where **Greenville, MS**, collected a daily-record total (2.05 inches) on August 12. Meanwhile, **Sisseton, SD** (2.77 inches on August 12), received more rain in 1 day than during the preceding 72 days. From June 1 - August 11, **Sisseton's** rainfall totaled 2.66 inches (36 percent of normal). Farther west, **Albuquerque, NM**, received 5.62 inches of rain (266 percent of normal) during the 48-day period from June 26 - August 12, compared with a 0.52-inch total (12 percent) in the 237 days from November 1, 2005 - June 25, 2006. Similarly, **Tucson, AZ**, netted 6.67 inches (211 percent of normal) from June 26 - August 12, preceded by a 1.10-inch sum (14 percent) during the 298-day period from September 1, 2005 - June 25, 2006.

By August 15, the nation's year-to-date wildfire acreage topped 6.2 million acres (160 percent of the 10-year average), an area slightly larger than **Vermont**. Since 1960, the highest annual wildfire acreage totals were 8.7, 8.4, and 7.4 million, in 2005, 2000, and 1988, respectively. The largest individual fires in mid-August were the Tripod Complex (90,000 acres near **Winthrop, WA**), 25 percent contained, and the Ola Complex (45,000 acres about 30 miles northwest of **Boise, ID**), 40 percent contained.

Heavy showers subsided across **Hawaii's western islands** early in the week, followed by several days of uneventful weather. On August 6-7, 24-hour rainfall totals on **Kauai** reached 15.08 inches on **Mount Waialeale**, 3.29 inches in **Kapahi**, and 3.25 inches in **Hanalei**. At the State's major airport sites, August 1-12 rainfall totals ranged from 0.04 inch (17 percent of normal) in **Kahului, Maui**, to 2.82 inches (386 percent) in **Lihue, Kauai**. Meanwhile in **Alaska**, widespread showers accompanied near- to below-normal temperatures. Weekly readings averaged as much as 5°F below normal in **western Alaska**. Precipitation was especially heavy across **southern Alaska**, where August 1-12 totals reached 4.34 inches (235 percent of normal) in **Juneau** and 2.61 inches (251 percent) in **King Salmon**.



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 12, 2006

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			
																90 AND ABOVE	82 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	95	74	100	72	85	5	3.18	2.40	1.55	12.98	126	42.72	120	85	43	6	0	3	2
HUNTSVILLE	95	73	100	70	84	5	2.22	1.52	1.27	6.31	64	25.13	68	93	53	6	0	4	2
MOBILE	92	73	94	71	83	1	3.26	1.92	2.05	11.10	80	23.09	54	90	57	7	0	3	2
AK MONTGOMERY	97	73	102	71	85	3	1.68	0.89	0.94	8.07	74	26.50	73	92	44	7	0	6	2
ANCHORAGE	65	52	72	48	59	1	0.70	0.09	0.46	3.62	96	6.46	92	86	65	0	0	3	0
BARROW	47	34	60	30	41	2	0.28	0.06	0.25	1.84	117	2.69	126	100	76	0	2	2	0
FAIRBANKS	67	49	71	39	58	0	0.84	0.43	0.49	3.79	99	5.58	96	91	66	0	0	4	0
JUNEAU	56	49	61	40	53	-4	1.79	0.68	0.80	14.53	155	29.88	106	98	91	0	0	7	1
KODIAK	64	51	72	48	58	2	0.11	-0.73	0.07	17.35	159	35.14	84	85	73	0	0	2	0
NOME	54	46	57	38	50	-2	0.34	-0.36	0.11	4.98	112	8.69	107	93	85	0	0	5	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	78	54	81	48	66	1	0.47	-0.22	0.40	6.68	167	10.60	79	92	38	0	0	4	0
PHOENIX	104	83	108	73	94	2	1.10	0.87	1.09	2.39	160	3.95	86	50	34	7	0	2	1
TUCSON	96	74	100	70	85	0	1.07	0.50	1.06	7.01	212	7.42	114	73	41	7	0	2	1
YUMA	107	84	108	79	95	1	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	0.23	15	52	31	7	0	0	0
AR FORT SMITH	99	76	106	74	88	5	0.04	-0.48	0.04	5.36	64	26.12	99	87	39	7	0	1	0
LITTLE ROCK	96	76	103	74	86	4	0.01	-0.60	0.01	5.65	68	27.85	91	85	44	7	0	1	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	94	67	102	62	81	-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	5.25	114	56	35	5	0	0	0
FRESNO	95	64	104	60	80	-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	12.30	156	63	35	6	0	0	0
LOS ANGELES	78	66	79	63	72	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	118	8.33	88	83	63	0	0	0	0
REDDING	96	66	103	61	81	1	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.32	41	26.21	119	60	37	6	0	1	0
SACRAMENTO	90	58	99	55	74	-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	13.49	113	81	27	3	0	0	0
SAN DIEGO	79	70	80	68	75	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	42	4.53	59	73	60	0	0	0	0
SAN FRANCISCO	74	58	88	55	66	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	15.26	114	80	66	0	0	0	0
STOCKTON	93	59	103	53	76	-1	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.05	36	11.94	132	65	42	6	0	3	0
CO ALAMOSA	80	52	84	48	66	3	0.42	0.15	0.24	3.79	192	5.09	123	92	49	0	0	4	0
CO SPRINGS	84	60	87	57	72	3	0.53	-0.32	0.35	7.18	108	8.33	68	81	30	0	0	5	0
DENVER INTL	92	64	96	57	78	6	0.08	-0.37	0.08	1.84	39	4.44	45	64	21	5	0	1	0
GRAND JUNCTION	90	62	95	58	76	0	0.27	0.09	0.12	1.75	126	3.86	72	70	33	6	0	3	0
PUEBLO	95	63	98	58	79	4	0.00	-0.56	0.00	3.53	82	5.81	67	68	28	6	0	0	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	82	66	86	58	74	0	0.03	-0.80	0.03	9.42	108	32.80	119	67	42	0	0	1	0
HARTFORD	84	58	89	47	71	-2	0.05	-0.80	0.05	11.64	130	32.03	115	80	39	0	0	1	0
DC WASHINGTON	86	69	93	63	78	0	0.95	0.19	0.79	18.53	228	29.60	123	79	41	3	0	2	1
DE WILMINGTON	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	15.51	172	28.91	108	***	***	***	***	***	***
FL DAYTONA BEACH	93	74	98	72	83	1	0.00	-1.23	0.00	10.37	80	16.91	60	92	45	6	0	0	0
JACKSONVILLE	95	73	97	71	84	3	0.78	-0.59	0.73	12.95	95	23.08	74	91	46	7	0	2	1
KEY WEST	89	80	90	78	85	1	0.37	-0.71	0.17	13.12	137	18.42	89	76	63	1	0	3	0
MIAMI	91	77	93	70	84	0	1.22	-0.52	0.95	16.21	95	29.94	92	82	56	6	0	3	1
ORLANDO	94	74	96	72	84	2	0.42	-0.92	0.42	14.50	86	21.71	69	94	55	7	0	1	0
PENSACOLA	90	75	93	71	83	1	0.47	-1.10	0.27	6.85	40	20.65	49	93	62	4	0	3	0
TALLAHASSEE	96	73	97	72	85	3	0.26	-1.38	0.17	13.10	73	28.22	66	95	48	7	0	2	0
TAMPA	92	77	93	75	85	2	0.20	-1.42	0.15	18.94	129	31.19	115	82	53	7	0	2	0
GA WEST PALM BEACH	92	78	97	75	85	2	0.32	-0.94	0.27	9.53	61	23.54	68	83	59	6	0	2	0
ATHENS	91	72	97	66	82	3	0.24	-0.63	0.24	6.02	61	20.93	67	89	58	4	0	1	0
ATLANTA	92	72	97	66	82	2	2.53	1.71	1.49	9.64	94	28.51	87	87	56	4	0	4	2
AUGUSTA	95	72	101	69	83	3	1.11	0.11	0.60	9.05	91	22.74	78	91	54	6	0	3	2
COLUMBUS	95	75	100	73	85	3	0.13	-0.77	0.12	4.76	47	21.05	65	86	42	7	0	2	0
MACON	95	73	97	69	84	3	0.81	-0.04	0.81	9.35	100	20.43	68	91	49	7	0	1	1
SAVANNAH	94	74	96	71	84	3	0.81	-0.80	0.46	10.55	74	20.28	64	91	52	7	0	4	0
HI HILO	82	69	84	67	76	0	1.90	-0.27	1.14	14.09	65	90.80	120	89	77	0	0	6	2
HONOLULU	87	76	88	75	82	0	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.25	22	23.28	233	68	62	0	0	1	0
KAHULUI	88	72	90	67	80	1	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.21	23	6.76	57	75	63	1	0	1	0
LIHUE	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	7.00	155	56.28	258	***	***	***	***	***	***
ID BOISE	92	63	104	56	77	1	0.02	-0.01	0.02	1.08	92	8.44	110	46	29	4	0	1	0
LEWISTON	91	60	103	52	76	1	0.18	0.04	0.10	1.84	87	8.05	98	54	30	4	0	2	0
POCATELLO	90	57	97	44	73	3	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.00	54	7.81	97	51	25	4	0	0	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	81	68	86	59	75	2	0.01	-1.00	0.01	8.48	96	23.03	105	81	58	0	0	1	0
MOLINE	82	68	87	62	75	0	1.90	0.92	0.83	9.82	95	24.61	101	87	69	0	0	4	1
PEORIA	82	68	89	63	75	1	1.06	0.35	0.64	5.71	63	19.24	84	87	64	0	0	5	1
ROCKFORD	82	64	88	59	73	1	0.17	-0.74	0.17	7.49	72	23.19	100	88	60	0	0	1	0
SPRINGFIELD	84	68	94	63	76	1	1.22	0.45	0.50	5.96	69	19.43	86	93	57	1	0	4	1
IN EVANSVILLE	89	70	95	66	80	2	4.52	3.83	2.80	14.71	162	39.56	137	92	68	3	0	4	2
FORT WAYNE	81	60	87	55	71	-1	0.28	-0.52	0.19	9.24	103	25.18	109	90	55	0	0	2	0
INDIANAPOLIS	83	67	89	61	75	0	1.08	0.19	0.62	10.86	107	30.81	117	88	57	0	0	4	1
SOUTH BEND	81	62	85	56	72	0	0.00	-0.84	0.00	13.12	141	27.88	118	85	59	0	0	0	0
IA BURLINGTON	84	69	95	64	76	0	1.58	0.71	0.59	6.88	66	18.83	78	89	63	1	0	4	2
CEDAR RAPIDS	81	64	87	59	73	0	2.02	1.09	0.92	8.10	80	18.86	88	96	64	0	0	3	3
DES MOINES	84	70	92	67	77	2	1.73	0.71	0.67	9.17	88	19.95	88	85	70				

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 12, 2006

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	74	105	72	87	6	0.19	-0.44	0.19	10.58	122	21.72	109	78	41	7	0	1	0
JACKSON	87	72	94	68	79	5	0.33	-0.60	0.20	7.50	69	25.99	83	90	58	3	0	4	0
LEXINGTON	87	70	94	64	79	3	1.54	0.65	0.51	9.35	85	29.28	96	90	64	3	0	5	1
LOUISVILLE	88	73	95	67	81	3	1.45	0.65	0.64	12.10	128	33.02	113	86	60	3	0	4	1
PADUCAH	91	72	96	67	81	4	1.84	1.19	1.44	12.89	127	37.70	120	96	57	5	0	3	1
LA BATON ROUGE	93	73	95	71	83	1	1.93	0.61	1.24	11.96	88	22.64	55	93	53	6	0	3	2
LAKE CHARLES	91	76	94	74	83	0	0.54	-0.42	0.52	21.73	169	31.81	91	89	57	6	0	2	1
NEW ORLEANS	90	75	92	73	83	0	2.67	1.41	1.24	11.86	78	22.66	55	89	66	6	0	4	2
SHREVEPORT	96	76	98	73	86	2	0.50	-0.11	0.50	7.89	78	26.68	81	85	45	7	0	1	1
ME CARIBOU	71	48	78	43	60	-5	1.11	0.17	0.52	10.04	114	23.74	106	92	50	0	0	3	1
PORTLAND	78	56	83	49	67	-2	0.08	-0.59	0.08	15.23	196	38.06	140	86	43	0	0	1	0
MD BALTIMORE	86	65	95	58	76	1	0.96	0.15	0.95	10.14	117	21.32	82	79	44	2	0	2	1
MA BOSTON	80	64	86	57	72	-1	0.04	-0.68	0.04	14.06	188	36.14	142	75	44	0	0	1	0
WORCESTER	78	60	83	52	69	-1	0.03	-0.88	0.03	10.34	106	28.62	97	83	40	0	0	1	0
MI ALPENA	77	51	83	42	64	-2	0.00	-0.80	0.00	6.61	94	18.33	106	89	44	0	0	0	0
GRAND RAPIDS	81	59	84	50	70	-1	0.03	-0.72	0.03	9.28	109	26.42	123	87	44	0	0	1	0
HOUGHTON LAKE	78	49	81	36	64	-2	0.00	-0.79	0.00	5.73	82	18.20	109	93	50	0	0	0	0
LANSING	79	57	84	47	68	-2	0.00	-0.67	0.00	6.97	95	22.03	119	84	54	0	0	0	0
MUSKOGON	81	60	84	50	70	0	0.03	-0.73	0.03	6.82	111	25.63	141	86	52	0	0	1	0
TRAVERSE CITY	79	56	84	48	68	-1	0.03	-0.66	0.02	4.50	59	14.54	75	93	45	0	0	2	0
MN DULUTH	75	57	81	54	66	1	0.02	-0.86	0.01	7.05	71	16.36	88	87	61	0	0	2	0
INT'L FALLS	78	52	83	46	65	-1	0.28	-0.38	0.28	6.00	71	13.01	88	90	54	0	0	1	0
MINNEAPOLIS	83	66	86	62	75	3	0.55	-0.37	0.28	8.66	87	19.33	101	80	54	0	0	2	0
ROCHESTER	80	62	84	57	71	2	0.00	-0.99	0.00	8.18	79	18.82	92	86	69	0	0	0	0
ST. CLOUD	83	59	87	52	71	2	0.01	-0.83	0.01	4.76	52	11.90	69	96	46	0	0	1	0
MS JACKSON	94	73	101	71	83	2	1.29	0.44	1.04	9.15	91	33.23	90	94	51	6	0	2	1
MERIDIAN	95	71	99	68	83	1	0.51	-0.27	0.51	4.72	43	32.78	83	93	50	7	0	1	1
TUPELO	99	75	105	74	87	7	0.31	-0.26	0.20	3.33	35	26.16	72	86	46	6	0	4	0
MO COLUMBIA	95	72	103	69	84	7	0.34	-0.49	0.34	6.36	69	16.94	67	86	43	6	0	1	0
KANSAS CITY	96	74	104	71	85	7	0.01	-0.74	0.01	5.80	57	14.55	61	83	44	7	0	1	0
SAINT LOUIS	93	74	100	68	84	4	0.14	-0.53	0.14	5.24	59	15.56	63	80	60	4	0	1	0
SPRINGFIELD	94	74	99	72	84	5	1.69	1.09	1.00	7.04	74	23.83	89	84	54	7	0	4	1
MT BILLINGS	92	60	97	53	76	3	0.41	0.24	0.41	1.30	37	6.81	67	51	19	5	0	1	0
BUTTE	81	45	88	43	63	0	0.03	-0.27	0.02	3.60	89	9.18	103	70	18	0	0	2	0
CUT BANK	84	50	96	42	67	3	0.07	-0.29	0.05	1.19	26	2.88	32	74	20	2	0	2	0
GLASGOW	92	61	100	49	77	5	0.04	-0.24	0.03	1.30	29	5.83	73	53	30	5	0	2	0
GREAT FALLS	88	55	98	46	72	4	0.02	-0.34	0.02	4.53	106	12.91	124	60	16	4	0	1	0
HAVRE	91	57	100	47	74	4	0.18	-0.08	0.09	2.05	53	5.82	72	59	26	5	0	2	0
MISSOULA	88	52	97	43	70	2	0.28	0.05	0.15	2.70	84	10.22	113	67	36	4	0	4	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	88	68	95	65	78	3	1.72	1.03	0.86	7.87	98	14.95	83	91	65	2	0	3	1
LINCOLN	90	70	100	66	80	3	3.62	2.87	1.73	6.44	77	16.37	86	92	63	5	0	5	3
NORFOLK	87	66	94	62	77	3	3.38	2.73	1.38	9.35	103	16.45	87	89	60	1	0	5	3
NORTH PLATTE	89	64	97	61	77	3	1.60	1.05	0.83	9.90	135	13.70	93	96	52	4	0	4	1
OMAHA	85	69	94	64	77	1	2.91	2.20	1.41	7.54	83	16.80	83	92	70	2	0	6	2
SCOTTSBLUFF	94	61	101	58	77	4	0.00	-0.27	0.00	3.73	71	8.12	67	87	34	4	0	0	0
VALENTINE	91	63	99	59	77	3	1.43	0.88	0.65	4.74	64	9.85	68	84	48	4	0	5	1
NV ELY	87	44	89	39	66	-1	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.33	147	7.19	114	41	14	0	0	0	0
LAS VEGAS	105	81	106	76	93	3	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.24	34	0.52	18	25	14	7	0	0	0
RENO	90	58	92	54	74	3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.34	45	6.09	130	44	20	5	0	0	0
WINNEMUCCA	91	47	95	44	69	-3	0.04	-0.02	0.02	0.72	69	7.52	143	47	18	4	0	2	0
NH CONCORD	80	51	86	43	65	-4	0.25	-0.47	0.20	13.91	180	35.15	156	93	39	0	0	2	0
NJ NEWARK	85	68	90	61	76	-1	0.51	-0.40	0.51	13.38	138	28.75	98	66	42	1	0	1	1
NM ALBUQUERQUE	86	66	91	64	76	-1	0.17	-0.24	0.07	5.73	220	6.04	115	81	38	1	0	4	0
NY ALBANY	80	57	87	48	69	-1	0.26	-0.54	0.18	12.65	148	29.69	128	89	45	0	0	2	0
BINGHAMTON	76	55	83	48	65	-3	0.00	-0.70	0.00	16.99	200	28.14	120	81	47	0	0	0	0
BUFFALO	79	58	86	51	68	-2	0.00	-0.79	0.00	8.47	102	20.61	89	80	43	0	0	0	0
ROCHESTER	79	57	86	50	68	-2	0.07	-0.65	0.07	13.06	174	23.36	117	82	45	0	0	1	0
SYRACUSE	78	57	85	52	68	-2	0.64	-0.10	0.63	16.64	185	29.30	125	87	45	0	0	2	1
NC ASHEVILLE	85	66	91	62	76	3	4.32	3.39	2.87	12.33	126	25.65	85	93	56	3	0	4	2
CHARLOTTE	88	69	95	63	79	-1	2.82	1.99	2.18	14.38	166	23.70	87	93	58	4	0	5	1
GREENSBORO	86	72	93	65	79	2	0.17	-0.64	0.16	17.43	185	27.49	101	89	60	3	0	2	0
HATTERAS	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	23.17	74	***	***	0	0	0	0
RALEIGH	89	71	95	62	80	2	0.94	0.12	0.93	14.99	164	26.47	97	88	56	4	0	2	1
WILMINGTON	87	72	96	66	80	0	2.23	0.62	2.18	14.63	93	26.50	75	92	61	3	0	3	1
ND BISMARCK	91	60	95	48	75	4	0.71	0.21	0.71	2.12	35	5.54	48	80	39	4	0	1	1
DICKINSON	92	58	97	46	75	4	0.13	-0.17	0.11	1.89	32	7.40	65	79	24	4	0	2	0
FARGO	84	61	87	51	73	2	0.13	-0.42	0.08	4.18	57	9.50	69	88	51	0	0	3	0
GRAND FORKS	84	58	88	47	71	1	2.20	1.57	0.77	3.95	55	9.93	78	91	48	0	0	4	2
JAMESTOWN	85	59	88	48	72	1	1.63	1.07	1.55	3.97	55	8.04	63	92	44	0	0	3	1
WILLISTON	95	61	99	45	77	6	0.07	-0.27	0.04	1.44	27	7.87	80	73	35	5	0	2	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	82	60	88	53	71	0	0.17	-0.64	0.17	12.14	135	28.20	116	87	50	0	0	1	0
CINCINNATI	86	70	92	64	78	3	0.20	-0.65	0.11	8.26	86	28.92	104	87	57	2	0	4	0
CLEVELAND	81	62	87	54	72	1	0.05	-0.71	0.05	9.44	109	22.69	98	77	46	0	0	1	0
COLUMBUS	85	67	90	59	76	2	0.13	-0.73	0.13	10.32	101	23.60	95	76	51	2	0	1	0
DAYTON	82	63	88	56	73	0	0.00	-0.80	0.00	8.99	96	25.41	99	88	58	0	0	0	0
MANSFIELD	82	59	87	51	71	1	0.00	-1.01	0.00	10.45	100	27.26	100	90	43	0	0	0	0

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Weather Data for the Week Ending August 12, 2006

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	0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	83	62	89	54	72	0	0.03	-0.63	0.02	13.17	171	28.39	139	84	49	0	0	2	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	81	57	86	49	69	0	0.01	-0.71	0.01	13.05	141	27.63	118	90	49	0	0	1	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	102	76	107	72	89	7	0.02	-0.48	0.02	5.93	70	15.25	67	69	29	7	0	1	0
OR TULSA	102	78	107	74	90	6	0.12	-0.40	0.12	10.38	121	23.12	90	72	40	7	0	1	0
OR ASTORIA	65	53	66	46	59	-2	0.15	-0.02	0.14	3.48	87	43.86	118	90	77	0	0	2	0
OR BURNS	85	49	95	40	67	1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.38	115	8.54	129	63	30	2	0	0	0
OR EUGENE	83	51	90	43	67	0	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.93	39	26.14	92	86	54	1	0	0	0
OR MEDFORD	89	57	95	50	73	-1	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.81	74	12.84	128	70	30	2	0	0	0
OR PENDLETON	88	59	98	50	73	0	0.02	-0.08	0.02	2.05	152	9.28	122	52	31	2	0	1	0
OR PORTLAND	81	59	90	54	70	1	0.01	-0.13	0.01	1.43	57	22.94	112	73	59	1	0	1	0
OR SALEM	83	53	91	46	68	1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.72	34	25.72	116	82	53	2	0	0	0
PA ALLENTOWN	84	59	87	51	71	-1	0.00	-0.94	0.00	17.48	177	31.00	112	75	46	0	0	0	0
PA ERIE	79	60	86	52	69	-3	0.00	-0.83	0.00	6.49	73	20.13	85	71	47	0	0	0	0
PA MIDDLETOWN	85	63	92	56	74	-1	0.00	-0.72	0.00	13.75	159	26.36	105	77	39	1	0	0	0
PA PHILADELPHIA	85	69	90	62	77	0	0.03	-0.02	0.03	12.25	133	24.89	94	66	44	2	0	1	0
PA PITTSBURGH	83	63	88	56	73	1	0.00	-0.73	0.00	8.63	92	22.21	91	83	42	0	0	0	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	81	55	85	48	68	-4	0.01	-0.62	0.01	12.50	142	24.61	107	84	41	0	0	1	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	84	57	89	49	70	-2	0.00	-0.69	0.00	10.25	105	24.36	95	82	43	0	0	0	0
RI PROVIDENCE	83	64	88	57	74	1	0.49	-0.33	0.47	12.14	153	31.02	111	73	36	0	0	2	0
SC BEAUFORT	93	77	94	75	85	4	2.35	0.97	0.89	9.10	67	22.50	74	93	59	6	0	5	2
SC CHARLESTON	92	74	95	70	83	2	1.35	-0.13	1.05	16.08	111	28.47	89	92	60	6	0	4	1
SC COLUMBIA	91	73	96	67	82	1	1.57	0.33	0.82	12.94	102	22.35	70	91	56	5	0	3	2
SC GREENVILLE	90	71	97	65	81	3	1.52	0.58	1.14	9.22	90	20.44	63	89	52	4	0	3	1
SD ABERDEEN	88	61	91	54	74	2	0.25	-0.30	0.12	4.35	59	10.12	71	90	54	2	0	3	0
SD HURON	90	63	98	57	77	4	2.22	1.74	1.85	4.77	68	9.58	64	92	42	4	0	3	1
SD RAPID CITY	92	63	103	58	78	5	0.30	-0.09	0.28	2.01	36	7.49	61	75	31	5	0	2	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	83	64	86	56	73	0	0.95	0.30	0.77	8.45	112	19.22	117	91	67	0	0	4	1
TN BRISTOL	86	67	92	60	77	3	0.00	-0.69	0.00	5.96	64	22.68	82	98	56	2	0	0	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	94	74	98	68	84	5	1.24	0.48	0.81	8.68	86	27.27	78	89	53	6	0	4	1
TN KNOXVILLE	92	71	97	70	82	5	0.66	-0.02	0.62	7.07	71	26.54	82	94	50	5	0	3	1
TN MEMPHIS	96	77	102	74	87	5	0.68	0.03	0.68	3.61	37	25.89	75	78	43	6	0	1	1
TN NASHVILLE	92	73	98	70	83	4	2.25	1.55	1.13	8.77	97	30.02	98	86	48	5	0	2	2
TX ABILENE	99	76	102	71	88	4	0.09	-0.44	0.09	2.69	48	13.59	100	66	37	7	0	1	0
TX AMARILLO	91	66	95	64	79	2	0.02	-0.65	0.02	6.99	99	10.13	77	81	33	6	0	1	0
TX AUSTIN	99	73	101	71	86	1	0.00	-0.49	0.00	3.66	55	21.84	108	87	40	7	0	0	0
TX BEAUMONT	91	75	94	73	83	0	1.41	0.44	1.06	23.29	173	34.52	96	92	58	5	0	3	1
TX BROWNSVILLE	96	77	98	76	87	3	0.01	-0.46	0.01	2.58	48	7.36	55	89	46	7	0	1	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	95	75	97	74	85	1	0.47	-0.18	0.25	16.92	258	22.25	129	94	57	7	0	2	0
TX DEL RIO	99	77	102	75	88	2	0.05	-0.28	0.04	2.80	57	5.68	50	76	44	7	0	2	0
TX EL PASO	94	73	98	69	83	1	0.00	-0.38	0.00	7.44	249	8.64	184	66	30	6	0	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	102	79	105	75	91	6	0.20	-0.29	0.16	2.32	37	16.58	76	74	31	7	0	3	0
TX GALVESTON	89	79	91	74	84	-1	2.38	1.61	1.42	17.14	196	24.31	99	81	63	4	0	6	2
TX HOUSTON	93	76	95	74	84	0	1.33	0.57	0.46	17.06	174	35.09	123	89	60	7	0	4	0
TX LUBBOCK	96	72	99	68	84	5	0.16	-0.31	0.16	1.65	28	6.37	56	67	36	7	0	1	0
TX MIDLAND	96	72	100	70	84	3	0.04	-0.33	0.02	3.08	72	6.33	76	70	44	7	0	2	0
TX SAN ANGELO	100	74	103	69	87	5	0.00	-0.37	0.00	1.23	29	7.24	61	68	36	7	0	0	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	99	76	102	75	88	3	0.00	-0.52	0.00	3.04	42	10.57	53	87	34	7	0	0	0
TX VICTORIA	93	74	95	74	84	-1	0.12	-0.43	0.12	13.74	157	26.05	110	94	58	7	0	1	0
TX WACO	101	77	103	73	89	3	0.00	-0.40	0.00	2.85	47	14.64	72	84	36	7	0	0	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	104	79	107	75	92	7	0.00	-0.45	0.00	1.13	19	8.25	47	61	31	7	0	0	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	92	66	96	60	79	2	0.14	0.00	0.08	1.57	90	10.84	104	43	19	5	0	2	0
VT BURLINGTON	77	55	86	47	66	-4	0.26	-0.62	0.26	11.33	127	28.31	133	91	44	0	0	1	0
VA LYNCHBURG	85	68	92	59	77	2	0.00	-0.76	0.00	10.09	106	20.16	73	85	51	1	0	0	0
VA NORFOLK	87	72	95	66	79	1	0.27	-0.84	0.27	12.58	116	23.04	79	81	49	1	0	1	0
VA RICHMOND	88	69	96	63	78	1	0.92	-0.05	0.67	13.64	138	23.62	85	83	50	3	0	2	1
VA ROANOKE	85	70	91	62	77	1	0.45	-0.37	0.12	10.88	120	20.81	77	89	60	2	0	5	0
VA WASH/DULLES	86	65	94	58	75	0	1.19	0.38	0.97	15.43	171	26.94	104	83	49	2	0	2	1
WA OLYMPIA	77	51	88	42	64	0	0.13	-0.03	0.13	1.92	68	28.82	104	87	64	0	0	1	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	63	50	65	47	56	-4	0.23	-0.31	0.17	4.21	62	56.41	100	94	80	0	0	3	0
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	77	56	86	51	66	0	0.01	-0.15	0.01	1.74	69	22.51	113	83	63	0	0	1	0
WA SPOKANE	84	57	94	48	71	1	0.02	-0.12	0.01	3.21	147	12.88	130	57	24	2	0	2	0
WA YAKIMA	89	54	98	48	71	1	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.75	82	5.05	109	67	36	2	0	0	0
WV BECKLEY	78	64	85	57	71	1	5.07	4.25	3.06	16.27	160	29.83	107	93	73	0	0	5	3
WV CHARLESTON	88	69	95	64	78	5	0.53	-0.41	0.50	12.69	120	25.18	88	91	51	2	0	2	1
WV ELKINS	82	58	86	52	70	1	0.00	-0.96	0.00	12.12	109	26.56	89	99	50	0	0	0	0
WV HUNTINGTON	88	70	96	65	79	4	0.08	-0.85	0.08	12.16	122	26.04	94	89	54	2	0	1	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	83	61	86	53	72	1	0.17	-0.83	0.17	7.41	75	16.65	82	84	43	0	0	1	0
WI GREEN BAY	78	55	82	48	67	-2	0.06	-0.75	0.06	7.81	95	19.82	111	93	57	0	0	1	0
WI LA CROSSE	83	63	86	58	73	0	0.92	-0.02	0.92	6.28	64	18.97	91	91	51	0	0	1	1
WI MADISON	80	59	82	53	70	-1	0.95	0.00	0.91	7.86	82	22.62	108	95	64	0	0	2	1
WI MILWAUKEE	77	65	80	61	71	-1	0.67	-0.20	0.45	8.82	103	24.31	113	85	70	0	0	3	0
WY CASPER	92	55	95	47	74	3	0.68	0.51	0.61	2.49	82	6.61	73	59	21	6	0	2	1
WY CHEYENNE	87	59	93	55	73	6	0.00	-0.42	0.00	3.25	63	7.94	72	59	24	4	0	0	0
WY LANDER	91	59	93	55	75	4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.26	12	3.34	37	46	11	5	0	0	0
WY SHERIDAN	94	57	101	53	75	5	0.12	-0.02	0.08	0.78	23	4.41	45	59	24	6	0	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

## U.S. Crop Production Highlights

*The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on August 11, 2006. Forecasts refer to August 1.*

Corn production is forecast at 11.0 billion bushels, down 1 percent (%) from last year and 7% below 2004. Yields are expected to average 152.2 bushels per acre, up 4.3 bushels from last year. If realized, yield would be the second largest and production would be the third largest on record. Forecast yields across the Great Plains and western Corn Belt are at or below last year, as scarce precipitation and above-normal temperatures depleted soil moisture levels and caused crop conditions to decline. Expected yields are generally higher than last year in the eastern Corn Belt and Ohio Valley, as frequent rainfall and near-normal temperatures throughout much of the growing season helped maintain adequate soil moisture. The largest yield increase from last year is in Illinois where farmers expect to average 172 bushels per acre, 29 bushels above last year's drought-reduced yield. The largest yield decreases are expected in Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and North Dakota.

Soybean production is forecast at 2.93 billion bushels, down 5% from 2005 and down 6% from 2004. Yields are expected to average 39.6 bushels per acre, down 3.7 bushels from the record-high U.S. yield set last year. Yields are lower than 2005 throughout the Great Plains, the western Corn Belt, and the Gulf Coast States, while yields are expected to remain unchanged or increase in the Ohio Valley, Arkansas, Missouri, and the Atlantic Coast States. Area for harvest, at 73.9 million acres, remains unchanged from June but is up 4% from 2005.

All Cotton production is forecast at 20.4 million 480-pound bales, down 14% from last year's record high 23.9 million bales. Yield is expected to average 765 pounds per harvested acre, down 66 pounds from 2005. Upland cotton production is forecast at 19.5 million 480-pound bales, 16% below 2005. Missouri and Tennessee producers are expecting record-high production at 1.03 million and 1.25 million 480-pound bales, respectively. American-Pima production is forecast at a record-high 893,000 bales, up 42% from last year. Producers expect to harvest 12.8 million acres of all cotton and 12.5 million acres of upland cotton, down 7 and 8%, respectively. American-Pima

harvested area is expected to total a record-high 333,000 acres, up 24% from 2005.

All wheat production, at 1.80 billion bushels, is down slightly from the July forecast and down 14% from 2005. Yield is forecast at 38.3 bushels per acre, unchanged from last month but 3.7 bushels below last year.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.28 billion bushels, up slightly from last month but 14% below 2005. Area harvested for grain totals 31.1 million acres, unchanged from last month but down 8% from last year. The yield is forecast at 41.2 bushels per acre, up 0.1 bushel from July 1.

Hard Red production is down fractionally from a month ago at 660 million bushels. Soft Red is up 1% from last month and now totals 380 million bushels. White production totals 243 million bushels, down 1% from last month. Of the White production total, 19.9 million bushels are Hard White and 223 million bushels are Soft White.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 54.7 million bushels, down 9% from last month and down 46% from 2005. The yield is forecast at 30.0 bushels per acre, 3.1 bushels lower than last month and down 7.2 bushels from last year. Area harvested for grain totals 1.82 million acres, unchanged from last month but down 33% from last year. If realized, this will be the lowest harvested area since 1961 and the lowest production since 1988.

Other Spring wheat production is forecast at 464 million bushels, down slightly from last month and 8% below 2005. Area harvested for grain totals 14.2 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 4% from last year. The yield is forecast at 32.7 bushels per acre, 0.2 bushel below last month and down 4.4 bushels from 2005. Of the total production, 423 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, down less than 1% from last month.

## Selected U.S. Heat Wave Records, Summer 2006

### Updated Through August 13

*The following information was compiled by Brad Rippey, USDA, from preliminary data provided by the National Weather Service and the Regional Climate Centers.*

#### South Dakota All-Time-Record High Temperature (°F)

<u>Location</u>	<u>High/Date</u>
Kelly Ranch near Usta (Perkins Co.)	120 on July 15

**Note:** Pending certification, the high of 120°F recorded 8 miles west-northwest of Usta tied the State record set in Gannvalley (Buffalo Co.) on July 5, 1936.

**All-Time-Record High Temperatures (°F)**

<u>Location</u>	<u>High/Date</u>	<u>Previous Record</u>
Kelly Ranch/Usta, SD	120 on July 15	111 on July 25, 2003
Woodland Hills, CA	119 on July 22	116 on August 24, 1985
Cottonwood, SD	117 on July 15	116 on July 14, 1910
Pierre, SD	117 on July 15	115 on July 20, 1934, and July 23, 1940
Mobridge, SD	116 on July 15	116 on July 16, 1936
Milesville, SD	116 on July 15	115 on July 24, 1952
Philip, SD	116 on July 15	113 on August 26, 1970
Stockton, CA	115 on July 23	114 on July 14, 1972
Interior, SD	114 on July 15	111 on July 6, 1973
Wild Animal Park, CA	114 on July 22	112 on July 1, 1985, and August 29, 1998
Modesto, CA	113 on July 23, 24	112 on June 15, 1961
El Cajon, CA	113 on July 22	109 on September 2, 1982, and September 3 and 4, 1988
Escondido, CA	112 on July 22	109 on July 1, 1985, and August 12, 1994
Rapid City Airport, SD	111 on July 15	110 on July 6, 1973, and July 8, 1989
Pine Ridge, SD	111 on July 15	108 on July 31, 2002, and July 25, 2003
Spearfish, SD	109 on July 15, 28	106 on July 9, 1954, and July 9, 1989
La Mesa, CA	109 on July 22	109 on September 3, 1988
Hillsboro, OR	108 on July 21	108 on July 19, 1956
Fort Meade, SD	108 on July 15, 28	107 on July 16, 2005, and five earlier dates
Douglas, WY	105 on July 18, 29	104 on July 15, 2006
Douglas, WY	104 on July 15	103 on July 14, 2003, and five earlier dates
Casper, WY	104 on July 29	104 on July 12, 1954, and July 16, 2005
Pactola Reservoir, SD	101 on July 15	100 on July 8 and 9, 1989
Mount Rushmore, SD	100 on July 30	100 on July 10 and 11, 1985, and three earlier dates

**All-Time-Record High Minimum Temperatures (°F)**

<u>Location</u>	<u>Low/Date</u>	<u>Previous Record</u>
Needles, CA	100 on July 22	100 on June 30, 2001
Imperial, CA	93 on July 22	90 on July 14, 1942, and August 10, 1946
Fresno, CA	90 on July 23	86 on August 1, 1908
Tucson, AZ	89 on July 22	88 on July 11, 1934
Wichita Falls, TX	85 on August 11	85 on July 2, 1980
Sacramento (city), CA	84 on July 23	79 on July 22, 2006
Madera, CA	83 on July 23	81 on July 13, 1999
Stockton, CA	82 on July 23	80 on July 25, 1974
Detroit, MI	80 on August 1	80 on July 5, 1921, July 1, 1931, and July 18, 1942
Buffalo, NY	79 on August 1	78 on July 4, 1897, and September 2, 1900
Riverside, CA	79 on July 23	77 on August 14, 1994
Sacramento (city), CA	79 on July 22	78 on June 23, 1909
Sacramento (airport), CA	78 on July 23	76 on July 22, 2006
Reno, NV	77 on July 23	74 on July 12, 2002, and July 19, 2006
Sacramento (airport), CA	76 on July 22	75 on August 6, 1961, and July 12, 1999
Reno, NV	74 on July 19	74 on July 12, 2002
San Jose, CA	74 on July 22	73 on July 25, 1974
Campo, CA	74 on July 23	73 on September 3, 1950
Salem, OR	74 on July 22	72 on July 10, 1926
Portland, OR	74 on July 22	74 on July 14, 1935, and July 17, 1941
Stampede Pass, WA	72 on July 22	72 on August 8, 1981
Troutdale, OR	71 on July 22	71 on September 21, 1974
Eugene, OR	71 on July 22	66 on July 17, 1941, and August 12, 1992
Olympia, WA	69 on July 22	62 on June 29, 1978, and two earlier dates

**Highest Temperature (°F) Since...**

Location	High/Date	Highest Temperature Since...
Chadron, NE	112 on July 15	114 on August 27, 1894
Bismarck, ND	112 on July 30	114 on July 6, 1936
Duluth, MN	97 on July 28	97 on August 5, 1947
Traverse City, MI	100 on July 31	100 on June 29, 1971
Burbank, CA	112 on July 22	112 on September 9, 1979
Russell, KS	111 on July 19	111 on July 14, 1980
Big Bar, CA	116 on July 23	118 on August 8, 1981
Alliance, NE	109 on July 16	110 on July 19, 1983
Grand Island, NE	109 on July 19	110 on August 16, 1983
Redding, CA	117 on June 25	118 on July 20, 1988
Portland, OR	104 on July 21	105 on September 2, 1988
Fargo, ND	102 on July 30	103 on July 5, 1989
Sidney, NE	107 on July 16	108 on July 9, 1989
San Diego, CA	99 on July 22	100 on September 25, 1989
Valentine, NE	113 on July 16	114 on July 2, 1990
Scottsbluff, NE	108 on July 16	108 on July 2, 1990
Kearney, NE	106 on July 19	108 on July 3, 1990
Red Bluff, CA	117 on June 25	118 on August 6, 1990
Lincoln, NE	108 on July 19	108 on July 12, 1995
Hastings, NE	107 on July 19	107 on July 13, 1995
Minneapolis, MN	101 on July 31	101 on July 13, 1995
LaCrosse, WI	102 on July 31	103 on July 14, 1995
Phoenix, AZ	118 on July 21	121 on July 28, 1995
Wenatchee, WA	107 on July 23	108 on July 27, 1998
Seattle, WA	97 on July 21	97 on July 28, 1998
Washington, DC	101 on August 3	103 on July 6, 1999
Athens, GA	102 on June 22	103 on July 31, 1999
Paso Robles, CA	114 on July 22, 23	115 on June 14, 2000
Nashville, TN	100 on July 19	100 on August 17, 2000
Huntsville, AL	102 on July 18	102 on August 29, 2000
Tupelo, MS	105 on August 9	106 on August 29, 2000
Birmingham, AL	100 on June 21, 22, and August 8	100 on August 29, 2000
Memphis, TN	102 on July 19	102 on September 4, 2000
Baltimore, MD	100 on August 1, 3	100 on July 4, 2002
Lewiston, ID	109 on July 23	110 on July 13, 2002
Spokane, WA	102 on July 23	102 on July 13, 2002
Sioux Falls, SD	100 on July 30	101 on July 20, 2002
Concordia, KS	109 on July 19	109 on July 25, 2002
Georgetown, DE	100 on August 3	100 on August 13, 2002
Delta, UT	109 on July 15	109 on July 13, 2003
Wichita, KS	109 on July 19, 20	109 on July 14, 2003
Hill City, KS	109 on July 19	109 on July 16, 2003
Missoula, MT	102 on July 22	103 on July 23, 2003
Topeka, KS	106 on July 19 and August 9	107 on August 21, 2003
Des Moines, IA	100 on July 19	101 on August 25, 2003
Tucson, AZ	110 on July 21	111 on July 17, 2005
Denver, CO	103 on July 16	104 on July 21, 2005
Mason City, IA	98 on July 31	98 on July 23, 2005
Chicago, IL	99 on July 31 and August 1	102 on July 24, 2005
Atlantic City, NJ	99 on July 18	99 on July 27, 2005
Newark, NJ	100 on August 1, 2	102 on August 13, 2005

**Record-High July Average Temperature (°F) \***

Location	Avg.	Dep.	Previous Record
Palm Springs, CA	97.2	+5.1	96.0 in 2003
Borrego Desert Park, CA	96.0	+4.9	95.2 in 2003
Fresno, CA	87.8	+6.4	87.6 in 1931
Woodland Hills, CA	83.8	+7.8	81.0 in 1985
Burbank, CA	82.0	+6.5	79.7 in 1984
L.A. (downtown), CA	79.9	+5.7	79.2 in 1985

Location	Avg.	Dep.	Previous Record
Rapid City Airport, SD	79.3	+7.6	78.3 in 2002
Paso Robles, CA	78.9	+5.1	78.0 in 1967
Long Beach, CA	77.5	+3.7	76.6 in 1984
Riverton, WY	76.8	+6.5	75.3 in 2003
U.C.L.A., CA	74.9	+5.4	72.6 in 1984
Duluth, MN	71.9	+6.4	71.7 in 1881
Camarillo, CA	71.2	+5.3	70.1 in 2003

\* July 2006 was also the hottest month on record in all locations listed above except downtown Los Angeles, Long Beach, U.C.L.A., and Camarillo. In Los Angeles, where the all-time record is 81.3°F in September 1984, it was the fourth-hottest month. Long Beach experienced its hottest month (80.1°F) in August 1998. The hottest month on record at U.C.L.A. was September 1984 (77.2°F). Camarillo noted its fifth-hottest month, well behind the September 1984 standard of 73.2°F.

**Consecutive Days With High Temperatures of 110°F or Above**

Location	Total	Previous Record
Paso Robles, CA	5 (July 21-25)	5 (July 16-20, 1960)

**Consecutive Days With High Temperatures of 100°F or Above**

Location	Total	Previous Record
Woodland Hills, CA	21 (July 6-26)	15 (Aug. 1-15, 1998)
Modesto, CA	12 (July 16-27)	10 (July 6-15, 1960)
Sacramento (city), CA	11 (July 16-26)	9 (Aug. 8-16, 1996, three earlier times)
Boise, ID	9 (July 20-28)	9 (July 15-23, 2003)

**July Days With High Temperatures of 100°F or Above**

Location	Total	Previous Record
Woodland Hills, CA	24	20 in 1985

**July Days With High Temperatures of 90°F or Above**

Location	Total	Previous Record
Burbank, CA	26	26 in 1980 and 1984
Helena, MT	23	22 in 1985
Sandberg, CA	20	19 in 1994
L.A. (downtown), CA	17	14 in 1954
Long Beach, CA	10	9 in 1981
U.C.L.A., CA	5	5 in 1936 and 1972

**Record-Low July Precipitation (Inches)**

Location	Total	Normal	Previous Record
Winner, SD	0.04	3.30	0.25 in 1952
Alma, GA	0.77	6.01	1.49 in 1961

**Record-High July Precipitation (Inches)**

Location	Total	Normal	Previous Record
Toledo, OH	9.19	2.80	6.75 in 1969
South Bend, IN	8.66	3.73	7.47 in 1982
Danforth, ME	8.07	3.27	7.02 in 1996
Glenwood, NM	7.10	n/a	6.99 in 1998

**Record-High Monthly Precipitation (Inches)**

Location	Total	Normal	Previous Record
Toledo, OH	9.19	2.80	8.49 in October 1881
Glenwood, NM	7.10	n/a	7.03 in December 1965

## July Weather and Crop Summary

### Weather

*Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB*

The Nation experienced its second-hottest July on record, according to preliminary data from the National Climatic Data Center. Only the Dust Bowl July of 1936, with an average temperature of 77.5°F (3.2°F above the 20<sup>th</sup> century mean), topped the July 2006 value of 77.2°F. In addition, the contiguous United States experienced its driest July since 2000. From May to July, the Lower 48 had its third-hottest such period behind 1934 and 1936. It was the driest May-July period since the record-setting dryness of 1988.

Monthly temperatures averaged as much as 8°F above normal in California and the northern Plains. More than 800 daily-record high temperatures and at least 20 all-time records were set or tied from July 12-31, with readings reaching 115°F at several locations in California's Central Valley and central South Dakota. Hotter-than-normal weather also prevailed across the remainder of the Plains and the West, promoting small grain harvesting but significantly stressing pastures, rangeland, crops, and livestock. Meanwhile, near-normal temperatures were confined to the southern Atlantic region and in an area stretching from the western Gulf Coast region northeastward to the lower Ohio Valley.

Intensifying drought on the Plains contrasted with an active monsoon season in the Southwest. July dryness was particularly severe on the northern Plains, where rainfall was less than 50 percent of normal. Meanwhile in the Four Corners States and the eastern Great Basin, heavy showers caused local flooding but eased irrigation demands, curbed the wildfire threat, and aided drought-stressed rangeland. Some of the beneficial monsoon showers spilled into the High Plains region centered on the Oklahoma panhandle. Farther east, most Midwestern summer crops escaped July with only brief periods of heat stress. However, generally adequate soil moisture reserves in the central and eastern Corn Belt contrasted with varying degrees of drought from the Mississippi Valley westward. Heat and drought stress on reproductive Midwestern corn and soybeans was most widespread in the eastern Dakotas. Elsewhere, many Southern pastures and summer crops—including cotton, peanuts, and soybeans—also endured a difficult month, with below-normal rainfall and occasional heat. Exceptions included southern Florida and the western Gulf Coast region. In the latter region, soaking rains signaled the continuation of a wet weather pattern that developed in late May.

During the 20-day period from July 12-31, more than 800 daily-record highs and at least 20 all-time-record highs were set or tied across the Lower 48 States. Many of the all-time records were set in California (July 22-24) and South Dakota (July 15 and 28-30). When blistering heat first struck the northern Plains on July 15, South Dakota highs that surpassed or tied all-time records from the Dust Bowl era included 117°F in Pierre (previously, 115°F on July 20, 1934, and July 23, 1940) and 116°F in Mobridge (previously, 116°F on July 16, 1936). All-time records were also broken on July 15 in South Dakota locations such as Cottonwood (117°F; previously, 116°F on July 20, 1910), Philip (116°F; previously, 113°F on August 26, 1970), and Rapid City (111°F; previously, 110°F on July 6, 1973, and July 8, 1989). A high temperature of 120°F, pending certification, was recorded near Usta (Perkins County), SD, on July 15, tying the State record set at Gannvalley (Buffalo County) on July 5, 1936.

Days later, all-time-record heat shifted southward and westward. In Russell, KS, a high of 111°F on July 19 was the highest reading since July 14, 1980. Meanwhile in Nebraska, July 19 maxima of 109°F in Grand Island, 106°F in Kearney, and 108°F in Lincoln were the stations' highest readings since the summers of 1983, 1990, and 1995, respectively. In the Midwest, triple-digit heat spread as far east as Iowa, where Des Moines (100°F on July 19) had its first reading at or above 100°F since August 25, 2003. LaCrosse, WI, posted highs of 98°F or greater (98, 98, and 99°F from July 15-17) on 3 consecutive days for the first time since August 1988, and later attained 102°F (on July 31). Farther south, the hottest weather since August 2000 affected locations such as Huntsville, AL (102°F on July 18), and Nashville, TN (100°F on July 19). By July 21, Western highs soared to 118°F in Phoenix, AZ, and 108°F in Hillsboro, OR. It was the hottest day in Phoenix since July 28, 1995, while Hillsboro tied an all-time record originally set on July 19, 1956. Elsewhere in Oregon, Portland (104°F) experienced its hottest day since September 2, 1988. On July 22, Woodland Hills, CA, posted an all-time-record high of 119°F, previously established with a high of 116°F on August 24, 1985. Woodland Hills also set a record for consecutive days with highs of 100°F or greater (21 days from July 6-26; previously, 15 days from August 1-15, 1998). Modesto, CA, also set both types of records with all-time-record highs of 113°F on July 23 and 24 (previously, 112°F on June 15, 1961), and 12 consecutive days of triple-digit heat from July 16-27 (previously, 10 days from July 6-15, 1960).

During the month's final intense heat wave, Mount Rushmore, SD, posted an all-time record-tying high of 100°F (on July 30), previously achieved on July 10 and 11, 1985, and three earlier dates. Elsewhere in South Dakota, highs again topped 110°F in locations such as Mobridge (112°F on July 30) and Pierre (111°F from July 28-30). Farther north, Bismarck, ND (112°F on July 30), noted its highest reading since July 6, 1936, when an all-time-record high of 114°F occurred. Fargo, ND (102°F on July 30), experienced its highest temperatures since July 5, 1989, when it was 103°F. Similarly, LaCrosse, WI (102°F on July 31), posted its highest reading since July 14, 1995, when the temperature climbed to 103°F. In Michigan, Traverse City (100°F on July 31), witnessed triple-digit heat for the first time since June 29, 1971, when it was also 100°F. By month's end, however, relief arrived across the northern Plains and the Northwest. In Montana, for example, Glasgow's streak of maximum temperatures of 85°F or higher ended at 30 days (July 1-30). It was Glasgow's second-longest such warm spell on record behind a 39-day streak from July 12 - August 19, 2003.

The month's only Atlantic Basin tropical storm was Beryl, which passed over Nantucket Island, MA, before dawn on July 21 with maximum sustained winds near 50 m.p.h. However, heavy rain and high winds were well removed from the storm's center. As a result, Nantucket's peak gust on July 21 was east-southeasterly at 44 m.p.h., while daily rainfall totaled just 0.62 inch. Much more impressive rainfall totals were observed across the Midwest and Northeast at various other times during the month. For example, daily-record totals for July 12 included 2.77 inches in Evansville, IN, and 3.33 inches in Rochester, NY. Rochester also experienced its wettest July day on record (previously, 3.26 inches on July 11, 1897). Elsewhere in New York, 4.29 inches of rain pelted Syracuse on July 12, setting an all-time record. Prior to July 12, Syracuse's highest daily totals were 3.90 inches on July 3, 1974, and 3.60 inches on June 21, 1972. More than a week later, the cold front that

swept Beryl out to sea dropped locally heavy rain. Daily-record totals for July 21 included 3.23 inches in Newark, NJ, and 2.06 inches at New York's LaGuardia Airport. A day later, rainfall records for July 22 topped 2 inches in Greensboro, NC (3.22 inches), and Atlantic City, NJ (2.34 inches). Before reaching the East, the front had also provided the Midwest with beneficial moisture, including the first 2-inch daily total in Chicago, IL (2.05 inches on July 20), since August 1, 2003, when 2.24 inches fell.

Sporadically heavy rain also soaked the western Gulf Coast region. July 2-6 rainfall reached 8.66 inches in Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX, accounting for 58 percent of its 14.82-inch monthly total (283 percent of normal). Elsewhere near the Texas coast, Palacios netted a monthly sum of 14.28 inches (358 percent of normal), aided by a July 1-8 total of 7.45 inches and a July 26 deluge of 5.42 inches. Other Southern locations reporting monthly totals in excess of 1 foot included Fort Myers, FL (14.43 inches, or 161 percent of normal), and Lake Charles, LA (13.08 inches, or 255 percent). Farther north, an example of locally heavy rainfall included the 4.63-inch total in West Plains, MO, on July 10. It was also West Plains' wettest July day on record, surpassing the 3.85-inch standard established on July 7, 1929. Early in the month, hit-or-miss showers also dotted the southern High Plains, where Amarillo, TX (3.27 inches on July 5), experienced its wettest day since July 29, 1997. In contrast, Alma, GA, weathered its driest July on record (previously, 1.49 inches in 1961) with rainfall totaling just 0.77 inch (13 percent of normal). Southern monthly rainfall also totaled 1 inch or less in locations such as Greenwood, MS (0.92 inch, or 22 percent of normal), and Anderson, SC (0.73 inch, or 20 percent).

Farther north, heat and drought combined to create harsh conditions for pastures and summer crops across the northern Plains and the upper Midwest. LaCrosse, WI (78.0°F, or 4.0°F above normal), reported its hottest month since July 1980, when the temperature averaged 78.3°F. Huron, SD, experienced its eighth-warmest, fifth-driest July on record, with an average temperature of 78.3°F (4.9°F above normal) and rainfall totaling 0.46 inch (16 percent of normal). Elsewhere in South Dakota, Winner not only had its driest July on record (0.04 inch, or 1 percent of normal), but also endured its third-hottest month (81.7°F, or 5.4°F above normal) behind 82.5°F in July 2002 and 82.0°F in July 1974. Valentine, NE, (79.7°F, or 6.0°F above normal), posted its fourth-hottest month on record, behind Dust Bowl-era readings in July 1934, 1935, and 1936, and narrowly missed its all-time-record high of 114°F (established on July 2, 1990) when the mercury reached 113°F on July 16. Similarly severe conditions were noted in Norfolk, NE, where it was the second-driest July on record behind 0.18 inch in 1936. Norfolk narrowly averted its driest July when a thunderstorm on the evening of the 31<sup>st</sup> boosted its monthly rainfall from 0.08 to 0.22 inch.

In contrast, downpours intensified in late July and early August across the Southwest, where Phoenix, AZ (1.04 inches on July 25), noted its wettest July day since July 14, 1999. Elsewhere in Arizona, Tucson (5.40 inches, or 261 percent of normal) completed its fifth-wettest July. Tucson also experienced its fourth-wettest July day on the 31<sup>st</sup>, when 1.90 inches fell. An observation site at an elevation of 8,210 feet on Mt. Lemmon, near Tucson, netted a monthly total of 14.92 inches, aided by a 10.91-inch deluge from July 27-31. Meanwhile in New Mexico, Albuquerque (3.55 inches, or 280 percent of normal) logged its wettest July since 1930, when 4.45 inches fell. Albuquerque collected a daily-record total of 1.07

inches on July 31. El Paso, TX, noted daily-record totals on August 1 and 3 (2.84 and 1.14 inches, respectively), boosting its 8-day (July 28 - August 4) rainfall to 6.79 inches. El Paso's normal annual rainfall is 9.43 inches. In addition, El Paso's August 1 sum represented its greatest 24-hour total since July 9, 1881, when 6.50 inches fell.

Southwestern storminess helped to significantly reduce July wildfire activity in the Four Corners States, but lightning and other causes sparked dozens of large blazes across the Plains and Northwest. During the first 7 months of 2006, U.S. wildfires charred 5.59 million acres (nearly 8,730 square miles) of vegetation, 183 percent of the 10-year average. More than half (3.07 million acres) of the vegetation burned in a 15-State Southern area stretching from Arizona to the southern Atlantic region. Collectively, the Great Basin (0.90 million acres) and the northern Rockies (0.52 million acres) accounted for 25 percent of the burned land.

Alaskan monthly temperatures averaged within 2°F of normal at most observing sites. July precipitation was highly variable, however, ranging from less than three-quarters of normal in southwestern Alaska locations such as Bethel (1.26 inches) and McGrath (1.67 inches) to 2.26 inches (131 percent of normal) in Fairbanks and 7.96 inches (193 percent) on Kodiak Island. Meanwhile, July conditions were unremarkable in Hawaii, despite the late-month passage (just south of the Big Island) of the remnant circulation of former eastern Pacific Hurricane Daniel. On the Big Island, Hilo's July 28-29 rainfall of 3.50 inches accounted for nearly half of its 7.83-inch monthly total (73 percent of normal). A few days later, locally heavy showers developed across the western Hawaiian islands. On Kauai, Lihue netted a daily-record rainfall of 2.77 inches on July 31, representing 74 percent of its 3.75 inch monthly total. Elsewhere on Kauai, Mt. Waialeale's 20.80-inch monthly rainfall (63 percent of normal) led all totals statewide but also marked its driest July since 1987, when just 7.40 inches fell.

## Fieldwork

*Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS*

Above-normal temperatures prevailed nearly nationwide, with the exception of the western Gulf Coast, the middle and lower Mississippi Valley, and parts of the middle and southern Atlantic Coast States. The warm weather promoted rapid development of summer crops and maturation and harvest of small grains. Mostly dry conditions across the Great Plains and western Corn Belt caused corn and soybean conditions to deteriorate, while near-normal conditions in the eastern Corn Belt and Ohio River Valley allowed modest improvements in crop condition. Precipitation was also below normal in the Southeast, causing soil moisture levels to decline.

The Nation's corn crop developed rapidly during the month in response to hot weather. Acreage at or beyond the silking stage advanced from 10 percent on July 2 to 91 percent on July 30, the same as last year but 9 percentage points ahead of normal. Silking was at or ahead of the normal pace in all States, except Colorado. The doughing stage also progressed ahead of normal, reaching 25 percent by month's end, 4 points ahead of normal. Acreage denting, at 5 percent, was 1 point ahead of last year but the same as the 5-year average. Crop condition declined during the month, particularly in the northern and central Great Plains and western

Corn Belt, as hot, dry conditions lowered soil moisture levels. On July 30, fifty-six percent of the crop was rated good or excellent, compared with 68 percent on July 2.

Sorghum continued to progress ahead of normal during the month. By month's end, acreage at or beyond the heading stage had advanced to 52 percent, compared with 50 percent last year and 49 percent for the 5-year average. Heading was most advanced in the Delta, at 96 percent in Arkansas and Louisiana. Acreage turning color or beyond had reached 23 percent by July 30, three points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of normal. Coloring was underway in all States, except Nebraska, and was ahead of normal in most States.

On July 9, ninety-five percent of the oat acreage was at or beyond the heading stage, 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest progressed well ahead of the normal pace, reaching 55 percent complete by month's end, 9 points ahead of last year and 17 points ahead of normal. In Texas, where oats are seeded in the fall, harvest was completed by July 23. Elsewhere, harvest was most advanced in Nebraska, at 91 percent, and Iowa, at 81 percent. Progress was behind normal in the Ohio Valley, but ahead of normal in the other spring-seeded-oats States. In Minnesota and the Dakotas, harvest was between 27 and 33 points ahead of the normal pace.

Barley acreage heading or beyond began the month well ahead of normal, at 58 percent, compared with 44 percent last year and 43 percent for the 5-year average. Development was well ahead of normal in Minnesota and North Dakota but trailed over a week behind in the Pacific Northwest. By month's end, 96 percent of the acreage was at or beyond the heading stage, 3 points behind last year and 2 points behind normal. Though Minnesota's and North Dakota's crops reached 100 percent heading ahead of the normal pace, Idaho and Montana's crops, which were delayed by slow planting progress, trailed behind normal. Meanwhile, growers had harvested 17 percent of their acreage by July 30, eleven points ahead of last year and 12 points ahead of normal. Similar to heading progress, harvest was well ahead of normal in Minnesota and North Dakota, but was at or behind the normal pace in the Pacific Northwest.

The winter wheat harvest continued to progress ahead of normal, beginning the month at 65 percent complete, compared with 56 percent last year and 55 percent for the 5-year average. By month's end, producers had reaped 91 percent of their crop, 3 points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of normal. Harvest was complete or nearly complete in most States, but less than 50 percent of the acreage had been harvested in the Pacific Northwest. Encouraged by warm, dry weather, Montana growers had harvested 83 percent of their acreage by month's end, 51 points ahead of their normal pace.

Spring wheat acreage in the heading stage or beyond reached 97 percent by mid-month, 7 points ahead of last year and 11 points ahead of normal. Development trailed behind normal in Idaho and Washington but was well ahead of normal elsewhere. Meanwhile, harvest began rapidly and advanced ahead of the normal pace. On July 30, twenty-two percent of the crop had been harvested, compared to just 7 percent last year and 6 percent for the 5-year average. Harvest was most advanced in the northern Great Plains, at 54 percent

complete in South Dakota and 21 percent complete in North Dakota. Both States were well ahead of normal.

The Nation's rice crop progressed slightly behind the normal pace during the month. In Texas, heading progressed ahead of normal throughout the month, but in all other States, the crop fell behind normal at various dates. On July 30, acreage in the heading stage or beyond was 49 percent, 6 points ahead of last year but 2 points behind the 5-year average. At that time, only Arkansas's and California's crops trailed behind the normal heading pace.

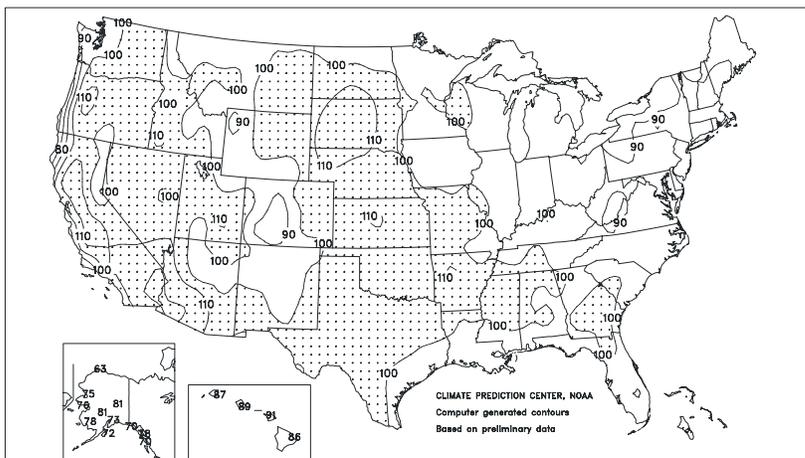
Soybeans developed rapidly during July, with acreage blooming or beyond advancing from 18 percent on July 2 to 87 percent on July 30. At month's end, blooming was 2 points behind last year but 6 points ahead of normal. With the exception of Illinois and Indiana, all States were ahead of the normal blooming pace. Acreage setting pods or beyond also progressed ahead of normal. By month's end, 53 percent of the acreage had begun setting pods, compared with 52 percent last year and 41 percent for the 5-year average. Pod-setting was at or behind normal in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio but was ahead of normal elsewhere, leading the normal pace by 37 points in North Dakota and by 25 points or more in Minnesota, Nebraska, and Tennessee.

Peanuts continued to develop behind normal, mostly due to excessively dry weather in the Southeast and southern Great Plains. At month's end, 83 percent of the crop had reached the pegging stage, 4 points behind last year and 7 points behind normal. Pegging trailed slightly behind normal in Georgia and South Carolina, but was over a week behind normal in Texas and nearly 3 weeks behind in Alabama.

The cotton crop progressed at a near-normal pace during the month. Squaring began the month 3 points ahead of normal and slipped behind the normal pace by mid-month, but finished the month at the normal pace. On July 30, ninety-four percent of the acreage was at the squaring stage or beyond, the same as last year and the 5-year average. Similarly, acreage setting bolls or beyond was ahead of normal early in the month, but fell behind the 5-year average as the month progressed. By month's end, 70 percent of the acreage had begun setting bolls, 3 points ahead of last year but 1 point behind normal. Though progress was ahead of normal in most States, in Texas, the leading producing State, boll-setting trailed 5 points behind normal.

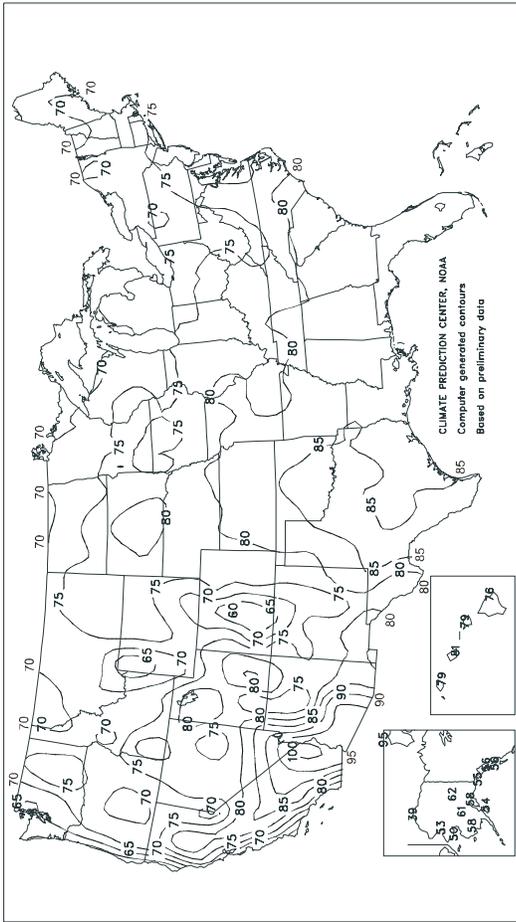
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

July 2006



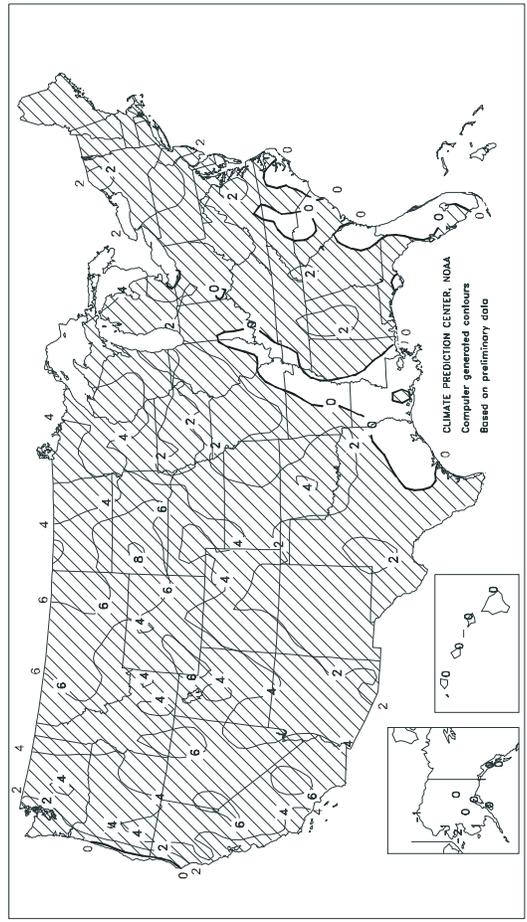
Average Temperature (°F)

July 2006



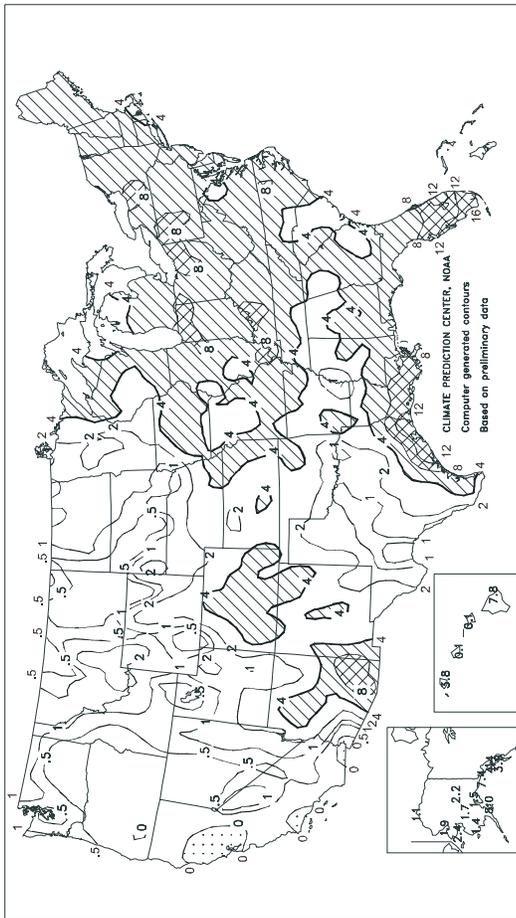
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

July 2006



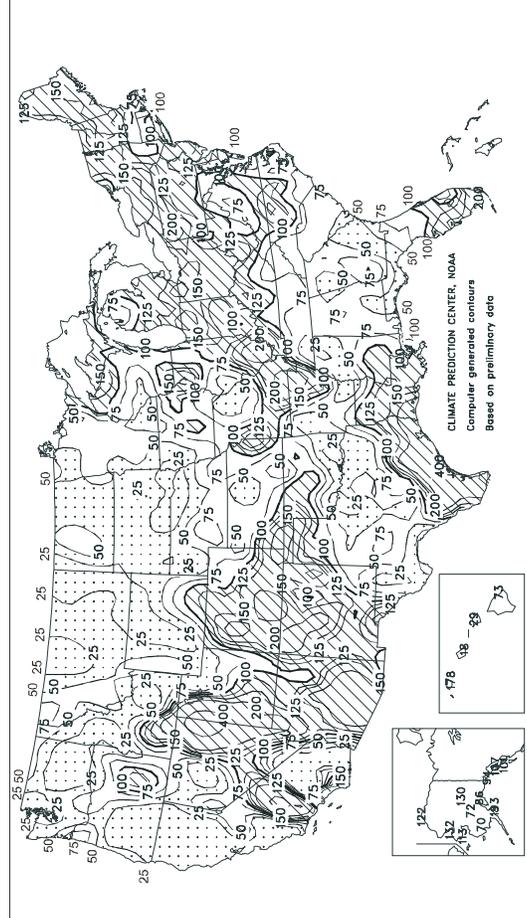
Total Precipitation (inches)

July 2006



Percent of Normal Precipitation

July 2006



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

July 2006

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	83	3	5.03	-0.06	LEXINGTON	77	1	5.48	0.68	COLUMBUS	76	1	5.77	1.16
HUNTSVILLE	82	2	2.18	-2.22	LONDON-CORBIN	76	0	2.16	-2.23	DAYTON	76	2	5.32	1.57
MOBILE	82	0	4.76	-1.78	LOUISVILLE	79	1	4.54	0.24	MANSFIELD	73	2	6.39	2.17
MONTGOMERY	83	1	1.93	-3.38	LODUCAH	79	1	8.03	3.58	TOLEDO	75	2	9.19	6.39
AK ANCHORAGE	58	0	1.47	-0.23	LA BATON ROUGE	83	1	7.16	1.20	YOUNGSTOWN	72	2	7.06	2.96
BARROW	39	-1	1.06	0.19	LAKE CHARLES	82	-1	13.08	7.96	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	86	4	3.42	0.48
COLD BAY	51	0	1.76	-0.77	NEW ORLEANS	83	0	4.86	-1.34	TULSA	85	2	4.41	1.45
FAIRBANKS	62	0	2.24	0.51	SHREVEPORT	85	2	4.74	0.75	OR ASTORIA	61	1	1.19	0.03
JUNEAU	56	-1	4.43	0.29	ME BANGOR	72	3	6.29	3.05	BURNS	73	7	0.66	0.26
KING SALMON	55	-1	2.06	-0.09	CARIBOU	68	2	4.32	0.43	EUGENE	69	3	0.09	-0.55
KODIAK	54	0	7.96	3.84	PORTLAND	72	3	5.65	2.33	MEDFORD	77	4	0.00	-0.31
NOME	50	-3	2.43	0.28	MD BALTIMORE	80	4	1.86	-1.99	PENDLETON	76	3	0.07	-0.34
AZ FLAGSTAFF	68	2	4.95	2.55	MA BOSTON	76	2	3.58	0.52	PORTLAND	71	3	0.47	-0.25
PHOENIX	97	4	1.29	0.30	WORCESTER	73	3	3.22	-0.97	SALEM	70	3	0.07	-0.50
TUCSON	88	1	5.42	3.35	MI ALPENA	71	4	2.80	-0.37	PA ALLENTOWN	76	3	8.17	3.90
AR FORT SMITH	84	2	1.55	-1.64	DETROIT	76	2	4.38	1.22	ERIE	73	1	3.45	0.17
LITTLE ROCK	84	2	1.63	-1.68	FLINT	72	1	4.26	1.09	MIDDLETOWN	78	2	5.13	1.54
CA BAKERSFIELD	88	5	0.00	0.00	GRAND RAPIDS	75	4	6.90	3.34	PHILADELPHIA	79	1	4.27	-0.12
EUREKA	56	-2	0.04	-0.12	HOUGHTON LAKE	70	3	1.48	-1.27	PITTSBURGH	73	0	3.86	-0.10
FRESNO	88	7	0.00	-0.01	LANSING	74	4	4.05	1.37	WILKES-BARRE	73	1	3.02	-0.72
LOS ANGELES	74	5	0.10	0.07	MUSKEGON	73	3	4.08	1.76	WILLIAMSPORT	76	4	3.83	-0.25
REDDING	86	5	0.00	-0.05	TRVERSE CITY	73	3	1.49	-1.65	PR SAN JUAN	82	0	8.92	4.76
SACRAMENTO	79	4	0.00	-0.05	MN DULUTH	72	7	3.47	-0.73	RI PROVIDENCE	76	3	2.05	-1.12
SAN DIEGO	76	5	0.04	0.01	INTL FALLS	69	3	3.15	-0.22	SC CHARLESTON	82	0	3.87	-2.26
SAN FRANCISCO	66	3	0.00	-0.03	MINNEAPOLIS	80	7	1.29	-2.75	COLUMBIA	82	0	3.25	-2.29
STOCKTON	82	5	0.01	-0.04	ROCHESTER	74	4	2.90	-1.71	FLORENCE	81	0	3.34	-1.94
CO ALAMOSA	66	2	2.94	2.00	ST. CLOUD	75	5	2.10	-1.24	GREENVILLE	80	1	2.52	-2.13
CO SPRINGS	72	2	4.42	1.57	MS JACKSON	82	1	5.33	0.64	MYRTLE BEACH	81	0	3.98	-1.21
DENVER	76	4	1.37	-0.88	MERIDIAN	83	1	3.85	-1.60	SD ABERDEEN	75	3	0.72	-2.20
GRAND JUNCTION	80	3	0.91	0.25	TUPELO	84	3	1.58	-2.07	HURON	78	5	0.46	-2.40
PUEBLO	77	2	3.14	1.10	MO COLUMBIA	80	3	2.09	-1.71	RAPID CITY	80	8	0.77	-1.26
CT BRIDGEPORT	76	2	3.86	0.09	JOPLIN	82	2	3.29	-0.26	SIoux FALLS	76	3	0.68	-2.25
HARTFORD	76	2	2.14	-1.53	KANSAS CITY	82	4	3.20	-1.22	TN BRISTOL	75	1	2.01	-2.20
DC WASHINGTON	80	1	3.56	-0.10	SPRINGFIELD	81	3	3.56	0.00	CHATTANOOGA	81	1	4.47	-0.26
DE WILMINGTON	78	1	6.05	1.77	ST JOSEPH	80	1	4.51	0.62	JACKSON	80	0	1.63	-3.11
FL DAYTONA BEACH	81	-1	4.48	-0.69	ST LOUIS	83	3	2.73	-1.17	KNOXVILLE	79	1	3.95	-0.76
FT LAUDERDALE	83	0	10.35	3.65	MT BILLINGS	78	6	0.40	-0.88	MEMPHIS	84	1	1.20	-3.02
FT MYERS	82	-1	14.43	5.45	BUTTE	68	5	0.74	-0.73	NASHVILLE	81	2	2.64	-1.13
JACKSONVILLE	81	-1	3.97	-2.00	CUT BANK	69	6	0.40	-1.18	TX ABILENE	85	2	0.39	-1.30
KEY WEST	84	-1	6.46	3.19	GLASGOW	77	7	0.33	-1.45	AMARILLO	78	0	4.40	1.72
MELBOURNE	81	0	8.19	2.81	GREAT FALLS	74	8	0.27	-1.18	AUSTIN	84	0	0.48	-1.49
MIAMI	83	-1	7.32	1.53	HELENA	76	8	0.39	-0.95	BEAUMONT	82	-1	14.82	9.59
ORLANDO	83	1	7.02	-0.13	MILES CITY	79	5	0.67	-0.94	BROWNSVILLE	85	1	1.90	0.13
PENSACOLA	84	1	4.27	-3.75	MISSOULA	73	6	0.34	-0.75	COLLEGE STATION	84	-1	5.87	3.95
ST PETERSBURG	85	2	9.47	2.75	NE GRAND ISLAND	80	4	1.49	-1.65	CORPUS CHRISTI	83	-1	5.26	3.26
TALLAHASSEE	83	1	3.93	-4.11	HASTINGS	80	4	3.01	-0.80	DALLAS/FT WORTH	88	3	1.78	-0.34
TAMPA	83	0	9.46	2.97	LINCOLN	80	2	2.08	-1.46	DEL RIO	87	2	0.01	-2.01
WEST PALM BEACH	82	-1	4.91	-1.06	MCCOOK	82	5	1.47	-1.83	EL PASO	84	1	3.17	1.68
GA ATHENS	82	2	3.66	-0.75	NORFOLK	79	4	0.22	-3.52	GALVESTON	84	0	9.39	5.94
ATLANTA	81	1	1.31	-3.81	NORTH PLATTE	78	4	3.27	0.10	HOUSTON	83	-1	7.85	4.67
AUGUSTA	81	0	1.51	-2.56	OMAHA/EPPLEY	80	3	2.57	-1.29	LUBBOCK	83	3	0.62	-1.51
COLUMBUS	84	2	2.86	-2.18	SCOTTSBLUFF	77	4	0.04	-2.09	MIDLAND	85	3	1.55	-0.34
MACON	83	2	3.42	-0.90	VALENTINE	80	6	0.28	-3.09	SAN ANGELO	84	2	0.87	-2.03
SAVANNAH	81	-1	2.98	-3.06	NV ELKO	75	6	1.11	0.81	SAN ANTONIO	86	2	1.41	-0.62
HI HILO	76	0	7.83	-2.88	ELY	70	3	1.80	1.20	VICTORIA	82	-2	8.86	5.96
HONOLULU	81	0	0.09	-0.41	LAS VEGAS	95	4	0.13	-0.31	WACO	87	2	0.33	-1.90
KAHULUI	79	0	0.14	-0.35	RENO	80	9	0.34	0.10	WICHITA FALLS	89	4	0.09	-1.49
LIHUE	79	0	3.76	1.64	WINNEMUCCA	76	4	0.09	-0.18	UT SALT LAKE CITY	83	6	0.26	-0.46
ID BOISE	82	7	0.24	-0.15	NH CONCORD	73	3	4.16	0.79	VT BURLINGTON	73	2	2.95	-1.02
LEWISTON	80	6	0.21	-0.51	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	78	3	5.20	1.34	VA LYNCHBURG	76	1	2.37	-2.02
POCATELLO	74	5	0.16	-0.54	NEWARK	79	2	6.71	2.03	NORFOLK	81	2	1.34	-3.83
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	76	3	3.70	0.19	NM ALBUQUERQUE	79	1	3.55	2.28	RICHMOND	81	3	4.59	-0.08
MOLINE	79	4	4.68	0.65	NY ALBANY	75	4	2.92	-0.54	ROANOKE	78	2	1.92	-2.08
PEORIA	79	4	2.04	-1.98	BINGHAMTON	71	2	5.52	2.03	WASH/DULLES	79	3	2.45	-1.12
ROCKFORD	75	2	3.64	-0.46	BUFFALO	74	3	4.60	1.46	WA OLYMPIA	66	3	0.15	-0.67
SPRINGFIELD	78	2	2.28	-1.25	ROCHESTER	75	4	8.02	5.09	QUILLAYUTE	60	1	0.97	-1.37
IN EVANSVILLE	78	-1	6.46	2.71	SYRACUSE	74	3	10.12	6.10	SEATTLE-TACOMA	68	3	0.06	-0.73
FORT WAYNE	75	2	5.41	1.83	NC ASHEVILLE	***	***	2.81	-1.06	SPOKANE	74	5	0.10	-0.66
INDIANAPOLIS	77	2	3.98	-0.44	CHARLOTTE	78	-2	3.65	-0.14	YAKIMA	74	5	0.06	-0.16
SOUTH BEND	74	1	8.66	4.93	GREENSBORO	79	1	6.72	2.28	WV BECKLEY	71	0	3.53	-1.25
IA BURLINGTON	79	3	2.58	-1.90	HATTERAS	79	0	4.32	-0.63	CHARLESTON	76	2	8.44	3.58
CEDAR RAPIDS	75	1	3.18	-0.88	RALEIGH	80	1	3.31	-0.98	ELKINS	71	1	5.59	0.76
DES MOINES	79	3	4.35	0.17	WILMINGTON	81	0	3.67	-3.95	HUNTINGTON	77	2	6.66	2.20
DUBUQUE	74	2	6.78	3.05	ND BISMARCK	77	7	0.58	-2.00	WI EAU CLAIRE	77	6	1.85	-2.09
SIoux CITY	78	3	0.36	-2.94	DICKINSON	75	6	1.21	-0.90	GREEN BAY	73	3	3.14	-0.30
WATERLOO	75	1	4.83	0.63	FARGO	75	4	2.23	-0.65	LA CROSSE	78	4	1.75	-2.50
KS CONCORDIA	81	2	1.68	-2.52	GRAND FORKS	72	3	0.76	-2.30	MADISON	74	2	4.45	0.52
DODGE CITY	82	2	2.05	-1.12	JAMESTOWN	73	2	0.98	-2.24	MILWAUKEE	75	3	5.23	1.65
GOODLAND	78	3	1.19	-2.35	MINOT	73	3	1.73	-0.97	WAUSAU	74	4	2.33	-1.79
HILL CITY	82	3	2.15	-0.97	WILLISTON	75	6	0.22	-2.06	WY CASPER	75	5	0.82	-0.47
TOPEKA	82	4	3.41	-0.42	OH AKRON-CANTON	73	1	6.29	2.27	CHEYENNE	72	4	3.00	0.74
WICHITA	84	3	2.16	-1.15	CINCINNATI	77	1	4.03	0.28	LANDER	76	5	0.15	-0.69
KY JACKSON	77	2	3.87	-0.72	CLEVELAND	74	2	4.46	0.94	SHERIDAN	76	7	0.10	-1.01

Based on 1971-2000 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

## Crop Progress and Condition

### Week Ending August 13, 2006

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

Corn Percent Dough				
	Aug 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
CO	30	20	24	24
IL	83	64	80	75
IN	66	41	72	61
IA	56	29	60	43
KS	78	71	81	79
KY	66	51	66	71
MI	55	22	52	20
MN	50	12	38	25
MO	93	84	91	84
NE	80	56	71	66
NC	96	94	88	89
ND	60	28	32	41
OH	58	35	61	50
PA	51	35	41	44
SD	54	27	32	35
TN	99	94	96	96
TX	97	92	90	90
WI	43	18	33	21
18 Sts	67	44	62	54
These 18 States planted 93% of last year's corn acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Blooming				
	Aug 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
AR	99	96	97	93
IL	97	95	99	97
IN	94	83	99	94
IA	99	97	100	99
KS	94	89	95	92
KY	77	74	81	79
LA	99	98	99	98
MI	98	89	99	93
MN	99	99	98	97
MS	100	100	100	100
MO	92	85	92	86
NE	100	95	100	98
NC	79	66	83	73
ND	100	100	100	99
OH	100	95	100	96
SD	100	96	95	96
TN	100	94	98	89
WI	94	90	96	90
18 Sts	97	93	97	95
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Aug 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	100	100	100	100
CO	100	100	100	100
ID	69	42	54	57
IL	100	100	100	100
IN	100	100	100	100
KS	100	100	100	100
MI	100	98	100	99
MO	100	100	100	100
MT	97	91	88	73
NE	100	100	100	100
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	100	100	100	100
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	80	59	86	84
SD	100	100	100	98
TX	100	100	100	100
WA	78	55	65	67
18 Sts	97	94	96	95
These 18 States harvested 92% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Corn Percent Dented				
	Aug 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
CO	5	2	4	2
IL	34	16	38	31
IN	18	6	20	19
IA	15	4	10	9
KS	47	30	39	40
KY	44	27	45	46
MI	6	0	3	1
MN	5	0	4	3
MO	68	45	65	54
NE	26	8	20	17
NC	76	59	53	62
ND	14	1	2	4
OH	9	1	8	7
PA	20	10	7	11
SD	15	3	3	6
TN	85	69	76	79
TX	85	71	69	74
WI	2	0	0	1
18 Sts	25	12	21	19
These 18 States planted 93% of last year's corn acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods				
	Aug 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
AR	90	82	86	78
IL	87	69	89	81
IN	67	46	88	73
IA	92	84	92	87
KS	74	59	73	71
KY	55	50	60	56
LA	93	91	92	90
MI	82	64	87	70
MN	97	86	95	80
MS	99	98	99	96
MO	71	52	73	58
NE	91	81	93	81
NC	50	34	48	39
ND	100	98	97	91
OH	91	68	96	76
SD	88	70	76	76
TN	93	82	92	72
WI	75	65	82	62
18 Sts	85	72	87	77
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Pegging				
	Aug 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
AL	62	50	83	95
FL	98	95	100	99
GA	100	98	100	100
NC	100	97	95	99
OK	100	99	99	98
SC	100	99	95	97
TX	85	82	97	96
VA	97	85	97	95
7 Sts	92	88	97	98
These 8 States planted 98% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Barley Percent Harvested				
	Aug 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
ID	22	10	16	23
MN	89	68	70	48
MT	51	33	34	27
ND	74	54	60	37
WA	40	22	57	42
5 Sts	54	37	43	32
These 5 States harvested 81% of last year's barley acreage.				

**Crop Progress and Condition**

**Week Ending August 13, 2006**

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

<b>Cotton Percent Setting Bolls</b>				
	Aug 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
AL	80	72	79	93
AZ	98	97	89	96
AR	100	100	99	99
CA	87	75	84	93
GA	98	97	94	96
KS	95	90	57	54
LA	100	100	99	100
MS	99	98	99	98
MO	94	92	97	95
NC	98	89	92	94
OK	79	74	73	78
SC	79	68	66	77
TN	99	96	100	96
TX	82	71	76	80
VA	99	80	99	96
15 Sts	90	83	85	89
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

<b>Cotton Percent Bolls Opening</b>				
	Aug 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
AL	7	2	1	4
AZ	29	20	19	24
AR	4	1	4	4
CA	13	1	6	8
GA	7	3	1	6
KS	5	0	0	0
LA	39	3	5	12
MS	23	5	2	8
MO	6	1	3	3
NC	2	1	0	3
OK	6	0	0	2
SC	2	1	3	4
TN	1	0	3	3
TX	17	15	16	18
VA	6	4	24	16
15 Sts	14	8	9	11
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

<b>Sorghum Percent Headed</b>				
	Aug 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
AR	100	99	96	98
CO	68	53	68	53
IL	86	74	94	82
KS	69	56	78	70
LA	100	98	99	99
MO	92	87	91	84
NE	83	75	84	74
NM	38	36	57	46
OK	56	34	65	66
SD	90	83	79	80
TX	84	82	79	77
11 Sts	76	67	78	73
These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

<b>Sorghum Percent Coloring</b>				
	Aug 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
AR	86	74	79	81
CO	15	9	5	3
IL	34	13	43	34
KS	19	5	18	17
LA	94	88	84	89
MO	44	21	38	29
NE	9	1	5	7
NM	5	4	0	3
OK	27	12	22	31
SD	34	29	11	17
TX	68	67	53	55
11 Sts	37	29	30	31
These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

<b>Oats Percent Harvested</b>				
	Aug 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
IA	98	95	100	99
MN	94	78	78	66
NE	100	96	100	97
ND	79	62	45	36
OH	97	80	97	87
PA	74	57	80	64
SD	96	91	88	87
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	86	64	88	64
9 Sts	90	77	81	71
These 9 States harvested 72% of last year's oat acreage.				

<b>Sorghum Percent Mature</b>				
	Aug 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
AR	36	NA	10	11
CO	0	NA	0	0
IL	0	NA	0	0
KS	0	NA	0	2
LA	61	NA	49	61
MO	3	NA	0	0
NE	0	NA	0	0
NM	2	NA	0	0
OK	12	NA	3	3
SD	0	NA	0	0
TX	64	NA	49	49
11 Sts	23	NA	17	18
These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

<b>Rice Percent Headed</b>				
	Aug 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
AR	87	71	81	84
CA	43	31	48	52
LA	99	93	95	95
MS	93	89	95	94
MO	83	63	85	77
TX	97	96	96	98
6 Sts	83	71	80	82
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

<b>Rice Percent Harvested</b>				
	Aug 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
AR	0	0	0	1
CA	0	0	0	0
LA	41	22	27	43
MS	0	0	0	0
MO	0	0	0	0
TX	56	28	30	41
6 Sts	10	5	6	10
These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

## Crop Progress and Condition

### Week Ending August 13, 2006

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

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Aug 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2006	Week	Year	Avg
ID	25	8	11	19
MN	73	47	39	33
MT	62	38	30	22
ND	68	48	32	26
SD	98	87	87	82
WA	54	28	52	47
6 Sts	69	49	39	34
These 6 States harvested 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Corn Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	4	12	30	41	13
IL	3	7	21	48	21
IN	2	6	20	54	18
IA	3	9	24	46	18
KS	11	21	36	25	7
KY	0	4	10	48	38
MI	1	4	22	49	24
MN	9	12	28	40	11
MO	5	14	34	41	6
NE	7	11	29	37	16
NC	0	2	13	57	28
ND	10	22	35	30	3
OH	1	6	21	50	22
PA	2	5	19	44	30
SD	27	26	23	22	2
TN	6	10	26	41	17
TX	34	18	28	17	3
WI	7	9	27	39	18
18 Sts	7	11	25	41	16
Prev Wk	7	11	25	41	16
Prev Yr	9	14	26	38	13

Rice Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	6	26	50	16
CA	0	2	75	21	2
LA	0	4	55	40	1
MS	1	10	23	62	4
MO	0	2	11	52	35
TX	0	11	44	40	5
6 Sts	1	5	38	45	11
Prev Wk	1	4	37	46	12
Prev Yr	1	3	34	46	16

Soybeans Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	9	18	34	32	7
IL	3	7	23	48	19
IN	1	6	22	57	14
IA	2	7	21	53	17
KS	4	21	42	29	4
KY	0	3	14	56	27
LA	7	17	41	32	3
MI	1	5	23	52	19
MN	7	12	27	41	13
MS	15	22	31	30	2
MO	7	19	37	32	5
NE	4	16	37	36	7
NC	0	3	27	58	12
ND	3	18	43	31	5
OH	1	7	23	50	19
SD	13	24	33	26	4
TN	4	10	28	46	12
WI	2	7	29	41	21
18 Sts	4	12	28	43	13
Prev Wk	5	12	30	41	12
Prev Yr	6	13	30	39	12

Cotton Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	30	36	23	11	0
AZ	0	1	49	38	12
AR	1	7	27	47	18
CA	0	0	5	81	14
GA	16	24	32	25	3
KS	4	6	43	37	10
LA	3	9	30	57	1
MS	11	21	29	34	5
MO	0	5	24	63	8
NC	3	7	28	56	6
OK	24	32	28	16	0
SC	1	17	43	37	2
TN	1	4	21	60	14
TX	27	27	24	17	5
VA	0	3	22	45	30
15 Sts	16	19	26	32	7
Prev Wk	15	20	27	31	7
Prev Yr	3	8	25	51	13

Sorghum Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	13	41	34	9
CO	1	10	34	54	1
IL	6	21	33	36	4
KS	11	28	36	21	4
LA	1	7	25	64	3
MO	1	9	41	46	3
NE	5	13	34	39	9
NM	37	25	20	12	6
OK	14	20	34	20	12
SD	31	30	33	6	0
TX	34	21	24	20	1
11 Sts	19	23	32	23	3
Prev Wk	16	21	32	28	3
Prev Yr	6	14	39	36	5

Peanuts Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	7	33	41	19	0
FL	15	20	40	20	5
GA	10	20	37	30	3
NC	0	2	9	78	11
OK	2	14	39	45	0
SC	0	6	37	55	2
TX	4	5	43	36	12
VA	0	0	18	62	20
8 Sts	8	17	37	33	5
Prev Wk	8	20	38	31	3
Prev Yr	1	4	19	59	17

Barley Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	4	20	66	10
MN	10	19	35	33	3
MT	6	19	30	35	10
ND	11	17	35	35	2
WA	0	10	44	43	3
5 Sts	6	15	31	42	6
Prev Wk	6	14	30	44	6
Prev Yr	1	7	24	52	16

**Crop Progress and Condition**

**Week Ending August 13, 2006**

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

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent Week Ending Aug 13, 2006												
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX	
AL	43	37	17	3	0		NH	0	1	14	62	23
AZ	47	26	18	8	1		NJ	10	20	30	40	0
AR	21	38	29	12	0		NM	11	23	41	21	4
CA	15	31	42	12	0		NY	0	4	38	47	11
CO	27	33	28	11	1		NC	1	14	32	49	4
CT	0	13	19	55	13		ND	34	34	22	10	0
DE	5	13	30	48	4		OH	2	8	27	49	14
FL	3	16	53	25	3		OK	43	37	17	3	0
GA	20	39	30	11	0		OR	14	25	26	28	7
ID	1	6	43	47	3		PA	8	20	43	25	4
IL	11	16	29	39	5		RI	0	0	0	50	50
IN	2	7	27	58	6		SC	8	16	45	30	1
IA	15	26	31	22	6		SD	39	35	19	7	0
KS	26	32	32	10	0		TN	15	24	38	21	2
KY	4	12	34	43	7		TX	49	29	15	6	1
LA	10	30	31	27	2		UT	2	4	39	48	7
ME	0	2	11	43	44		VT	0	0	30	50	20
MD	7	16	38	33	6		VA	4	25	39	29	3
MA	0	0	7	85	8		WA	5	6	39	50	0
MI	3	14	30	37	16		WV	2	10	36	47	5
MN	34	26	25	14	1		WI	9	18	32	37	4
MS	20	32	33	15	0		WY	44	30	20	6	0
MO	37	32	24	7	0		48 Sts	25	26	29	18	2
MT	16	32	31	16	5							
NE	38	32	24	6	0		Prev Wk	24	26	28	19	3
NV	22	25	31	20	2		Prev Yr	13	21	32	30	4

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 2005 planted acres.

# National Agricultural Summary

August 7 - 13, 2006

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

## HIGHLIGHTS

**Above-normal temperatures prevailed across most of the Nation, with the exception of the Northeast, Great Lakes States, and Pacific Coast. Temperatures averaged over 3 degrees F above normal across most the Great Plains and Southeast, promoting rapid crop development. Moderate rainfall across the Mississippi Delta, Southeast, and southern Atlantic Coast States improved soil moisture levels but did not seriously hinder fieldwork. In the central Corn Belt, moderate**

**to heavy precipitation improved summer crop conditions, while mostly dry conditions in the northern Corn Belt caused conditions to deteriorate. Dry weather across the southern half of the Great Plains contrasted with light to moderate showers in the northern half. Monsoon rains fell in the Four Corners area, but the northern Rocky Mountains, Intermountain West, and Pacific Coast States remained mostly dry.**

**Corn:** Acreage at or beyond the dough stage advanced to 67 percent, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 13 points ahead of the 5-year average. The crop progressed rapidly in the Corn Belt and northern Great Plains under near-normal temperatures. Doughing advanced over 30 points in Michigan, Minnesota, and North Dakota, and 25 points or more in Indiana, Iowa, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Twenty-five percent of the crop was at or beyond the dent stage, compared with 21 percent last year and 19 percent for the 5-year average. Denting was most advanced in Tennessee and Texas, both at 85 percent. All States were ahead of the normal pace, except Indiana and Kentucky, which were just slightly behind normal.

**Soybeans:** Acreage blooming or beyond reached 97 percent, the same as last year but 2 points ahead of normal. Progress was at or ahead of normal in all States, except Kentucky. Setting pods had begun on 85 percent of the acreage, 2 points behind last year but 8 points ahead of normal. Pod-setting progressed rapidly on the north side of the Ohio River, advancing 21 points in Indiana and 23 points in Ohio. Progress was ahead of normal in most States, exceeding the normal pace by 21 points in Tennessee.

**Winter Wheat:** Producers had harvested 97 percent of their acreage, compared with 96 percent last year and 95 percent for the 5-year average. Harvest was complete or nearly complete everywhere except the Pacific Northwest, where Idaho, Oregon, and Washington growers had reaped 69, 80, and 78 percent of their acreage, respectively.

**Cotton:** Boll-setting had begun on 90 percent of the crop, 5 points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of normal. Progress was ahead of normal in most States, but trailed in California and Missouri and was over a week behind normal in Alabama. Meanwhile, bolls had begun opening on 14 percent of the acreage, compared with 9 percent last year and 11 percent for the 5-year average. Bolls had begun opening in all growing areas, and progress was at or ahead of normal in most States. Louisiana's crop advanced 36 points to 39 percent bolls opening, while Arizona's and Mississippi's progress exceeded 20 percent.

**Sorghum:** Acreage in the heading stage or beyond advanced to 76 percent, 2 points behind last year but 3 points ahead of normal. Heading was most advanced in the Delta, at 100 percent in Arkansas and Louisiana, and was ahead of normal in all States, except Kansas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma. Turning color, at 37 percent nationally,

was 7 points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of normal. Coloring progressed rapidly in Illinois and Missouri, advancing 21 and 23 points, respectively. Twenty-three percent of the crop was mature, compared with 17 percent last year and 18 percent for the 5-year average. Maturation was most advanced in Texas and Louisiana, at over 60 percent, but had not yet begun in the Corn Belt and northern and central Great Plains.

**Rice:** Acreage at or beyond the heading stage advanced to 83 percent, 3 points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of normal. Progress was ahead of normal in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Missouri but trailed normal by 1 point in Mississippi and Texas and 9 points in California, where rainfall early in the season delayed planting. Meanwhile, growers had harvested 10 percent of their acreage, 4 points ahead of last year but the same as the 5-year average. Harvest was well underway in Louisiana and Texas, at 41 and 56 percent complete, respectively, but had not yet begun elsewhere.

**Small Grains:** The spring wheat harvest advanced to 69 percent complete, 30 points ahead of last year and 35 points ahead of normal. Harvest was ahead of normal in all States and exceeded the normal pace by 40 points or more in Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota.

Barley producers had harvested 54 percent of their acreage, 11 points ahead of last year and 22 points ahead of normal. Harvest trailed slightly behind normal in the Pacific Northwest, where rainfall and cool weather early in the season slowed planting and emergence. Elsewhere, however, progress was well ahead of normal.

Ninety percent of the Nation's oat crop had been reaped, compared with 81 percent last year and 71 percent for the 5-year average. Harvest was complete in Nebraska and Texas and nearly complete in Iowa, Ohio, and South Dakota. Growers in most States were ahead of the normal harvest pace, with North Dakota producers over 40 points ahead of normal.

**Other Crops:** Peanut acreage pegging or beyond advanced to 92 percent, 5 points behind last year and 6 points behind normal. Pegging was at or near 100 percent in most States, but lagged normal by more than 2 weeks in Texas and more than 3 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.nass.usda.gov/> or from JAWF at <http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather>.*

**ALABAMA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil 49% very short, 38% short, 13% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn 96% dough, 94% 2005, and 95% avg.; 84% dented, 71% 2005, 78% avg.; condition: 54% very poor, 24% poor, 17% fair, 5% good, 0% excellent. Soybeans 90% blooming, 86% 2005, 82% avg.; 73% setting pods, 71% 2005, 54% avg.; condition: 43% very poor, 41% poor, 14% fair, 2% good, 0% excellent. Pasture condition 43% very poor, 37% poor, 17% fair, 3% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 10% very poor, 29% poor, 36% fair, 21% good, 4% excellent. Alabama experienced another week of hot temperatures, with recordings pushing above the century mark across most of the state. Moisture accumulations were totaled at all reporting weather stations. Livestock conditions have improved, as pastures begin green up slightly with the help of welcomed rainfall.

**ALASKA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil 10% short, 90% adequate. Subsoil 10% short, 90% adequate. Barley 5% ripe, mostly in the Fairbanks area. Condition of the barley crop was reported as 20% poor, 20% fair, 40% good, 20% excellent. Oats 5% turning color. Condition of the oat crop 15% poor, 30% fair, 35% good, 20% excellent. Potatoes 65% in bloom statewide. Condition of the potato crop 20% fair, 60% good, 20% excellent. Hay 1<sup>st</sup> cutting harvest was complete 98%; 2<sup>nd</sup> cutting was just underway. Condition of the hay crop 10% poor, 20% fair, 35% good, 35% excellent. Wind and rain damage to crops was reported as 90% none, 10% light. Activities: Cultivating for weed control, fence maintenance, harvesting hay, vegetable, and grass seed, and preparing for grain harvest.

**ARIZONA:** Temperatures for the State were mostly above normal for the week ending August 13. Precipitation was reported at 20 of the 22 reporting stations. Aguila received the most at 3.06 inches. Roll received the lowest precipitation at 0.01 inches. There are now 5 of 22 reporting stations to receive above normal precipitation for the year to date. Virtually all cotton acreage has set bolls and twenty-nine percent of the acreage have bolls opening. The cotton harvest is still underway in the Yuma area. Cotton condition is mostly fair to good. Alfalfa condition is mostly good. Range and pasture conditions remain mostly very poor to poor.

**ARKANSAS:** Days suitable for field work 6.0. Soil 29% very short, 37% short, 32% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 100% doughed, 98% prev week, 97% prev year, 97% 5-yr avg.; 93% dented, 86% prev week, 83% prev year, 84% 5-yr avg.; 53% matured, 20% prev week, na prev year, na 5-yr avg.; 11% harvested, 2% prev week, na prev year, na 5-yr average. Rice 87% headed, 71% prev week, 81% prev year, 84% 5-year average. Soybean 99% bloomed, 96% prev week, 97% prev year, 93% 5-yr avg.; 90% Pods Set, 82% prev week, 86% prev year, 78% 5-yr avg.; 18% yellowed, 7% prev week, 12% prev year, 6% 5-yr avg.; 11% shedding, 2% prev week, 4% prev year, 1% 5-yr avg.; 4% mature, na prev week, na prev year, na 5-yr avg.; 3% harvested, na prev week, na prev year, na 5-year average. Sorghum 100% headed, 99% prev week, 96% prev year, 98% 5-yr avg.; 86% coloring, 74% prev week, 79% prev year, 81% 5-yr avg.; 36% mature, 10% prev week, 10% prev year, 11% 5-year average. Cotton 100% Bolls set, 100% prev week, 99% prev year, 99% 5-yr avg.; 4% Bolls open, 1% prev week, 4% prev year, 4% 5-year average. Corn 3% very poor, 13% poor, 27% fair, 41% good, 16% excellent. Cotton 1% very poor, 7% poor, 27% fair, 46% good, 19% excellent. Rice 2% very poor, 6% poor, 26% fair, 50% good, 16% excellent. Sorghum 3% very poor, 13% poor, 41% fair, 34% good, 9% excellent. Soybeans 9% very poor, 18% poor, 34% fair, 32% good, 7% excellent. Hay-Alfalfa 15% very poor, 56% poor, 16% fair, 13% good, 0% excellent. Hay-Other 24% very poor, 32% poor, 28% fair, 16% good, 1% excellent. Pasture, Range 21% very poor, 38% poor, 29% fair, 12% good, 0% excellent. Corn harvest was underway with over half of the crop matured. The crop was in fair to mostly good condition. Cotton bolls began to open last week. The crop was also in fair to mostly good condition. Rice farmers began to drain fields in preparation for harvest. Sorghum finished the heading stage last week with over one-third of the crop matured. Soybean harvest began last week with the crop in mostly fair to good condition. Livestock remained in good condition. Pasture and hay crop conditions continued to decline. Several counties reported cattlemen feeding winter hay now as well as reducing herds.

**CALIFORNIA:** The harvest of silage corn continued, and some fields were irrigated and treated for pests and weeds. Some silage corn fields

were being replanted. Grain corn continued to mature, with harvest still a few weeks away. The rice crop continued to head. Cotton was progressing well, with favorable conditions for boll development. Black eye beans and garbanzo beans were treated for insect control. The harvest of garbanzo beans continued in several areas. Safflower harvest continued. The fifth cutting of alfalfa hay was underway in several areas, and weather conditions were very good for hay drying. The last fields of barley were awaiting harvest in Fresno County. Stone fruit harvest continued but was nearing completion in some areas of the San Joaquin Valley. Varieties being picked and packed included Snow Beauty, White Lady, O'Henry, Summer Lady, Summer Sweet, and Snow King peaches; Summer Bright, Royal Giant, Arctic Blaze, Honey Royale, and August Pearl nectarines; Dapple Fire, Flavor Grenade, and Necticotom plums; and Sugarosa, Wickson, Fortune, and Yummy plums. Harvest began on Bosc pears in Tulare County. Pomegranate fruits continued to size and show color. Fig harvest continued. Red Globe, Black Seedless, Black Corinth, Zante Currents, and Thompson Seedless table grapes were being still being harvested in San Joaquin Valley districts. Cultural operations for table grapes included thinning and the applications of fungicides and herbicides. Dried-on-the-vine raisin grape harvest continued. Strawberries were in various stages of pre-plant fumigation, irrigation, and fertilization in Tulare County. The Valencia orange harvest continued at a slow pace. Some orchards were being irrigated and treated to control weeds and insects. Lemons continued to be packed. Citrus drop due to hot temperatures has stopped. Almond and pistachio nuts continued to size with hull splitting in many almond orchards. Almond orchards were being treated for insects, irrigated, mowed, and prepared for harvest. Early ground preparations were in progress for walnuts in some districts. Vegetable crops were developing well and have mostly recovered from any hindered growth cause by the extensive heat in mid July. Concerns were for reduced set size, but the recent prevailing weather temperatures have been ideal for vegetable production, with growers hoping for more set. Younger fields of garlic and onion, as well as fields of beans, tomatoes, melons, and asparagus, were being treated with herbicides and insecticides to control army worms and stink bugs. Melon fields were also being treated for control of cabbage looper and cucumber beetles. Fields of fall crop broccoli and lettuce were in various stages of pre-plant fumigation. Late fresh market tomato planting was complete. Cantaloupe, honeydew, watermelon, and sweet corn continued to be harvested. Other crops being harvested were various hot and sweet peppers, wax beans, cucumbers, summer squashes, green onions and many types of Asian vegetables. Weather returned to more normal patterns with cooler nighttime temperatures. Milk production was starting to improve in many areas. Some counties have submitted disaster declarations for the heat related losses in July. A few beef cows continued to graze on dry foothill pastures where there was ample grass. Many were receiving protein and/or nutrient supplements. There was fire danger in foothill pasture areas. Cattle on irrigated valley pastures appeared to be doing well. Fall calving has begun. Beef cattle were doing well on higher elevation pastures. Stock ewes were grazing in small grain hay fields and retired farmland, with a few in alfalfa fields. Bees pollinated melon and seed alfalfa fields in the central area and seed crops in the northern area.

**COLORADO:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil 27% very short, 35% short, 35% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 38% very short, 44% short, 17% adequate, 1% surplus. Colorado experienced scattered thunderstorms throughout the state last week with average temperatures. The hot dry weather continues to stress crops that are currently not under heavy irrigation. Spring wheat 98% turning color, 95% 2005, 94% avg.; 30% harvested, 28% 2005, 38% avg.; condition 4% very poor, 10% poor, 34% fair, 40% good, 12% excellent. Spring barley 100% turning color, 89% 2005, 95% avg.; 32% harvested, 25% 2005, 38% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 11% poor, 29% fair, 43% good, 15% excellent. Corn silage 5% harvested, 0% 2005, 0% avg. Alfalfa hay 2<sup>nd</sup> cutting 80%, 90% 2005, 81% avg.; 3<sup>rd</sup> cutting 8%, 12% 2005, 14% avg.; condition 13% very poor, 19% poor, 29% fair, 33% good, 6% excellent. Dry onions 15% harvested, 5% 2005, 13% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 51% good, 18% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 8% very poor, 15% poor, 28% fair, 42% good, 7% excellent. Summer potatoes 14% harvested, 8% 2005, 13% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 6% poor, 5% fair, 45% good, 41% excellent. Fall potatoes condition 8% poor, 28% fair, 47% good, 17%

excellent. Dry beans 92% flowered, 68% 2005, 76% avg.; condition 10% very poor, 12% poor, 21% fair, 54% good, 3% excellent.

**DELAWARE:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil 24% very short, 44% short, 31% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 3% very short, 38% short, 58% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn condition 1% very poor, 10% poor, 18% fair, 42% good, 29% excellent; 79% dough, 76% 2005, 69% avg.; 35% dent, 9% 2005, 25% avg.; 5% mature, 0% 2005, 5% avg.; 21% harvested for Silage, 0% 2005, 9% avg. Soybean condition 3% very poor, 11% poor, 18% fair, 51% good; 17% excellent; 82% blooming, 58% 2005, 63% avg.; 49% setting pods, 29% 2005, 34% avg. Pasture condition 5% very poor, 13% poor, 30% fair, 48% good, 4% excellent. Other hay 3rd cutting 51%, 33% 2005, 37% avg.; 4<sup>th</sup> cutting 6%, 0% 2005, 2% avg. Alfalfa hay 3<sup>rd</sup> cutting 82%, 77% 2005, 64% avg.; 4<sup>th</sup> cutting 5%, 0% 2005, 2% avg. Apple condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 14% fair, 40% good, 41% excellent; 10% harvested, 16% 2005, 15% avg. Peaches 70% harvested, 60% 2005, 66% avg. Watermelons 64% harvested, 54% 2005, 52% avg. Cucumbers 65% harvested, 67% 2005, 59% avg. Lima beans (Processed) 25% harvested, 30% 2005, 18% avg. Snap beans 75% harvested, 73% 2005, 73% avg. Sweet corn 69% harvested, 60% 2005, 58% avg. Potatoes 43% harvested, 52% 2005, 50% avg. Tomatoes 55% harvested, 48% 2005, 42% avg. Cantaloups 59% harvested, 52% 2005, 53% avg. Hay supplies 11% short, 71% adequate, 18% surplus. Most field corn is filled and will not benefit from rain. Soybeans need rain now for pod development.

**FLORIDA:** Topsoil 14% very short, 47% short, 39% adequate. Subsoil 19% very short, 45% short, 35% adequate, 1% surplus. Temperature average: none to 3 deg. above normal major stations. Highs: lower to upper 90s. Lows: 60s, 70s. Rainfall: traces, several stations. Over 1.00 in. Dover, Homestead, Jay, Miami, Okahumpka. Over 3.00 in. Ft. Lauderdale, nearly 4.00 in. Quincy. Peanuts 98% pegged. Continuous lack of precipitation damaging several field crops, Panhandle, northern Peninsula. Growers need substantial rains to elevate topsoil moisture. Drought caused almost no pecan crops, growers indicating very low nut set for year, Jefferson County. Most cotton crop, Panhandle areas, suffering immensely, will not recover from drought. Some cotton shown early flowering, Jefferson County. Some peanuts, excellent condition, scattered rains improving peanut condition, parts Jackson County. Despite recent rains relieving drought some fields, hay in short supply this year, nearly 50 percent crop lost to drought, some Panhandle areas. Hay cutting spotty, delayed due to localized showers, Jefferson County. Rainfall delayed some fall crop preparation, central, southern Peninsula. Fall tomato, watermelon growers completed plantings, Washington County. Okra harvesting active, Dade County. Citrus producing counties, uncharacteristically dry weather this past week. Less than 0.50 in. rain in monitored stations. Hot temperatures prevailed, daytime highs mid to high 90s. Sebring, one daytime high 98 degrees. Growers irrigating due to insufficient rain, hot weather, attempting to keep new crop on trees in good condition. Fruit sizes reported variable, early, mid oranges larger than golf-ball size, grapefruit large as baseball size. Many small sizes found on healthy trees. Activity limited, includes applications of summer oils, cleaning ditches, fertilizing, mowing and irrigation. Some larger groves with ability to irrigate regularly are resetting new trees. Pasture feed 3% very poor, 16% poor, 53% fair, 25% good, 3% excellent. Cattle Condition 1% poor, 43% fair, 49% good, 7% excellent. Panhandle: drought continues negatively impact pasture condition mostly poor to fair. Jefferson County: cattle in shade not grazing, drought; lowered pasture condition. Washington County: rains improved pastures, hay crops. North, Big Bend: pasture mostly fair to good. Central: pasture fair to good. Southwest: pasture very poor to good. Statewide: cattle poor to excellent, cattle in Panhandle, north mostly fair condition; cattle central, south, mostly fair to good condition, some excellent.

**GEORGIA:** Days suitable for field work 5.8. Soil 23% very short, 43% short, 32% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 76% mature, 53% 2005, 71% avg.; 18% harvested, 5% 2005, 17% avg. Sorghum 8% very poor, 21% poor, 39% fair, 29% good, 3% excellent; 11% harvested, 4% 2005, 5% avg. Apples 4% very poor, 11% poor, 24% fair, 57% good, 4% excellent; 14% harvested, 6% 2005, 11% avg. Hay 20% very poor, 37% poor, 33% fair, 10% good. Peaches 96% harvested, 93% 2005, 98% avg. Pecans 16% very poor, 38% poor, 33% fair, 13% good. Tobacco 66% harvested, 67% 2005, 69% avg. A weekend cold front brought rain and relief from scorching temperatures to Georgia. Week long rainfall for the state was varied, with totals ranging from a trace to over two inches. Highs were in the mid 90's most of the week. The cold front brought them back into the mid 80's for the weekend. Lows remained near 70. Although last week's front brought scattered rain to most of the state, overall conditions remain dry. Crop, pasture and hayfield conditions have seen some improvement. Pond and stream levels remained below normal. Hayfields were still reported in mostly poor condition. Cattle owners are feeding hay that they

normally would feed during the winter months. Hay supplies remain very short. Steady rain will be critical in order to replenish hay reserves. Growers began planting Vidalia salad onions during the week. County extension agents reported numerous calls concerning alternative supplemental feed for livestock. Armyworms were reported in pastures and hay fields. Other activities included harvesting tobacco, field preparation for fall crops and preparing Vidalia onion seedbeds.

**HAWAII:** Weather conditions for the week ending August 13, 2006 were mixed with sunny skies interspersed with mainly light passing showers. Light to moderate trades carried a few showers to leeward sectors. Generally, fruits and vegetables were in fair to good condition. Pastures drying most areas.

**IDAHO:** Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil 7% very short, 37% short, 56% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter Wheat Condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 17% fair, 64% good, 14% excellent. Spring Wheat Condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 19% fair, 70% good, 8% excellent. Potato Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 9% fair, 76% good, 15% excellent. Potato Vines Dying/Killed 11%, 7% 2005, 10% average. Oats 28% harvested for grain, 26% 2005, 20% average. Alfalfa Hay 2nd cutting harvested 88%, 82% 2005, 82% avg.; 3rd cutting harvested 46%, 22% 2005, 24% average. Dry Beans 2% Harvested, 1% 2005, 1% average. Dry Peas 49% Harvested, 43% 2005, 42% average. Mint 50% harvested, 51% 2005, 60% average. Lentils 28% harvested, 31% 2005, 27% average. Irrigation Water Supply 0% very poor, 1% poor, 6% fair, 61% good, 32% excellent.

**ILLINOIS:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil 11% very short, 23% short, 63% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn 3% mature, 3% 2005, 2% avg. Soybeans 1% turning yellow, 2% 2005, 1% avg. Alfalfa 3<sup>rd</sup> crop cut 69%, 73% 2005, 57% avg. Above normal precipitation returned to the state last week after a couple weeks of below normal rainfall. The state averaged 1.55 inches of rainfall, ranging from around eight tenths of an inch in the Northeast and Southwest districts to over two inches in the East Southeast district. Some scattered areas have missed recent rains with crops and pastures being negatively impacted. Temperatures moderated later in the week, but the average temperature for the week still ended up being slightly above normal. Last week was a difficult week to put up third cutting alfalfa, but pastures and hay ground benefitted from the moisture.

**INDIANA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil 1% very short, 10% short, 81% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil 2% very short, 13% short, 80% adequate, 5% surplus. Corn 66% in dough, 72% 2005, 61% avg.; 18% in dent, 20% 2005, 19% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 20% fair, 54% good, 18% excellent. Soybeans 94% blooming, 99% 2005, 94% avg.; 67% setting pods, 88% 2005, 73% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 22% fair, 57% good, 14% excellent. Winter wheat 100% harvested, 100% 2005, 100% avg. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 27% fair, 58% good, 6% excellent. alfalfa hay 3<sup>rd</sup> cutting of complete, 45%, 47% 2005, 42% avg. A relief from the heat has helped to eliminate stress to livestock. Average temperatures ranged from 3 below normal to 6 above normal with a high of 97 and a low of 46. Precipitation averaged from 0 to 4.24 inches. The state experienced moderate temperatures and scattered rain showers which helped to improve crop conditions in many areas. There have been very few reports of aphids or spider mites in the soybean crop which is a pleasant change from last year. Activities included: attending the state fair, hauling grain to market, cleaning grain bins, cutting and baling hay, mowing roadsides and ditches, and taking care of livestock.

**IOWA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Topsoil 6% very short, 22% short, 66% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil 19% very short, 34% short, 45% adequate, 2% surplus. Agricultural Summary: Another week of rain across the State greened the fields and pastures. Subsoil moisture levels are still very low in the southwestern counties of Iowa, with ponds and streams in need of more water. Field Crops Report: Corn in or past the milk stage 89 percent, nine percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Corn in or past dough stage was 56 percent, 13 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Corn in or past dent stage was 15 percent, 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Corn condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 24% fair, 46% good, 18% excellent. The percentage of soybeans setting pods was 92 percent, equal to last year but four days ahead of the 5-year average. Soybean condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 21% fair, 53% good, 17% excellent. The hay condition across the state 6% very poor, 19% poor, 29% fair, 34% good, 12% excellent. Alfalfa 3<sup>rd</sup> harvest complete 48%. Livestock, Pasture and Range Report: Pasture, range 15% very poor, 26% poor, 31% fair, 22% good, 6% excellent. Livestock were less stressed this week because of overcast days and moderate nights. Grazing and forage land hardest hit by dry weather will require time to recover. Rejuvenated pastures are helping the livestock producer and have slowed feeding of the current year's hay crop.

**KANSAS:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil 34% very short, 50% short, and 16% adequate. Subsoil 41% very short, 47% short, 12% adequate. The State received spotty showers over the week, however, there was no relief from hot, windy weather. High temperatures for the week remained in excess of 100° in many parts of the State. Field preparations for fall wheat and hay cutting were the major activities. Corn 13% mature; 3% harvested. Soybeans 2% dropping leaves. Sunflowers 65% bloomed, 71% 2005, 73% avg.; 7% ray flower dry, 14% 2005, condition 8% poor, 37% fair, 45% good, 10% excellent. Alfalfa 3<sup>rd</sup> cutting harvested 86%, 91% 2005, 83% avg. Alfalfa fourth cutting 16% harvested, 25% 2005, 16% avg. Some producers are hauling water and supplemental feeding cattle. Feed grain supplies were 4% very short, 12% short, 82% adequate, and 2% surplus. Hay and forage supplies were 13% very short, 38% short, 48% adequate, and 1% surplus. Stock water supplies were 19% very short, 34% short, and 47% adequate.

**KENTUCKY:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil 8% very short, 30% short, 59% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil 8% very short, 34% short, 56% adequate, 2% surplus. General farm work, cutting, baling hay, topping, cutting tobacco were the main farm activities. Burley tobacco topped was 59% and 11% had been cut. Dark tobacco was 75% topped, 4% cut. Blue mold is still a presence across the state, but not generally considered severe. There were a few reports of black shank. Tobacco condition remains in mostly good to excellent condition with 1% rated very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 51% good, and 23% excellent. Hay crop condition 3% very poor, 12% poor, 31% fair, 46% good, 8% excellent. Pasture condition 4% very poor, 12% poor, 34% fair, 43% good, 7% excellent. Southern and eastern areas of Kentucky need rain for hay and pastures.

**LOUISIANA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Soil 23% very short, 20% short, 48% adequate, 9% surplus. Corn 3% very poor, 10% poor, 41% fair, 45% good, 1% excellent; 100% mature, 96% last week, 96% in 2005, 95% avg.; 43% harvested, 9% last week, 10% in 2005, 23% avg. Soybeans 60% turning color, 43% last week, 42% in 2005, 25% avg.; 42% dropping leaves, 10% last week, 20% in 2005, 8% avg. Sorghum 31% harvested, 11% last week, 10% in 2005, 16% avg. Rice 78% ripe, 52% last week, 51% in 2005, 66% avg. Peaches 100% harvested, 99% last week, 100% 2005, 98% avg. Hay 2<sup>nd</sup> cutting 79%, 73% last week, 72% 2005, 77% avg. Sugarcane 7% very poor, 15% poor, 48% fair, 23% good, 7% excellent; 8% planted, 1% last week, 12% in 2005, 10% avg. Livestock 1% very poor, 13% poor, 47% fair, 37% good, 2% excellent. Vegetable 20% very poor, 26% poor, 37% fair, 16% good, 1% excellent. Range and pasture 10% very poor, 30% poor, 31% fair, 27% good, 2% excellent.

**MARYLAND:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil 16% very short, 38% short, 45% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 14% very short, 30% short, 55% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn condition 3% very poor, 6% poor, 17% fair, 40% good, 34% excellent; 77% dough, 54% 2005, 59% avg.; 30% dent, 10% 2005, 20% avg. Soybean condition 5% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 47% good, 13% excellent; 75% blooming, 74% 2005, 66% avg.; 54% setting pods, 42% 2005, 43% avg. Pasture condition 7% very poor, 16% poor, 38% fair, 33% good, 6% excellent. Other hay third cutting 22%, 36% 2005, 33% avg. Alfalfa hay 3<sup>rd</sup> cutting 73%, 84% 2005, 68% avg.; 4<sup>th</sup> cutting 11%, 21% 2005, 10% avg. Apple condition 3% fair, 96% good 1% excellent; 28% harvested, 24% 2005, 16% avg. Peaches 80% harvested, 69% 2005, 58% avg. Watermelons 54% harvested, 54% 2005, 47% avg. Cucumbers 68% harvested, 82% 2005, 63% avg. Lima beans (Processed) 73% harvested, 67% 2005, 43% avg. Snap beans 76% harvested, 90% 2005, 73% avg. Sweet corn 75% harvested, 71% 2005, 70% avg. Potatoes 71% harvested, 53% 2005, 63% avg. Tomatoes 57% harvested, 51% 2005, 51% avg. Cantaloups 68% harvested, 65% 2005, 61% avg. Hay supplies 5% very short, 12% short, 79% adequate, 4% surplus. Very dry soil conditions impacting corn, soybeans, hay and pasture. Most of the corn is past the point of needing too much more rain. Soybeans need rain now or else pod fill out is questionable.

**MICHIGAN:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Subsoil 4% very short, 28% short, 67% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn silked 96%, 99% 2005, 91% avg. Barley 1% very poor, 25% poor, 41% fair, 31% good, 2% excellent. Potatoes harvested 15%, 9% 2005. All hay 1% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 41% good, 23% excellent. Second cutting hay 86%, 87% 2005, 82% avg. Third cutting hay 43%, 34% 2005, 21% avg. Dry beans 1% very poor, 11% poor, 17% fair, 55% good, 16% excellent. Dry beans setting pods 98%, 89% 2005, 61% avg. Dry beans turning 5%, 6% 2005, 2% avg. Blueberries harvested 52%, 79% 2005. Tart cherries harvested 95%, 100% 2005, 99% avg. Precipitation amounts ranged from none northeastern, central, and east central Lower Peninsula to 0.23 inches eastern Upper Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 2 degrees below normal northeastern and east central Lower Peninsula to normal western Upper

Peninsula and northwestern, west central, central, southwestern, and southeastern Lower Peninsula. Dry weather improved small grain and hay harvest. Reporters mentioned sufficient soil moisture, while others reported a need for more rain. Across State, temperatures cooled and soils dried. Corn continued to grow and more than half of fields dough stage. Most fields showing good growth. Some fields reported to be under stress from lack of rain. Soybean fields reported to be stressed in dry areas. Third cuttings of hay continued. Oat harvest continued. Barley good condition. Dry beans setting pods. Sugarbeet growth continued. Apple growers across State saw codling moth populations increase, apple maggot emergence continue, and Japanese beetle populations remain strong. Red Delicious apples Flint area mostly 2.5 inches. Other apple varieties 2.75 inches or greater. Jersey mac harvest underway southeast. Peach harvest continued south. Brown rot evident, especially where light spraying. Plum harvest continued throughout week. Growers encouraged to protect against brown rot and watch for potato leafhoppers, deer damage, and Japanese beetles. Tart cherry harvest nearing completion northwest. Powdery mildew found in cherry orchards in northwest. Brown rot and cherry leaf spot lesions present. Pears southeast about 2.5 inches diameter, while those northwest 1.75 inches. Blueberry harvest continued southwest and southeast. Berry size and quality excellent. Grape clusters forming nicely south. Grape berry moth trap catches up southwest. Powdery mildew and Japanese beetles common in vineyards across State. Warm weather advanced growth vegetable crops. Watermelon and cantaloup harvest began southwest. Celery harvest continued on or ahead of schedule some areas. Carrot harvest continued. Pumpkin plant growth continued with fruits evident most fields. Onion crops continued to progress well. Pepper harvest continued. Hot weather caused sweet corn to mature quickly, and producers hurried to keep up with harvest. Harvest of cucumbers, yellow squash and zucchini slowed some areas. Signs of viral activity still evident some cucumber and zucchini fields. Potato harvest continued on as needed basis southeast. Tomatoes for fresh market harvest continued with good size and quality, while growth of processing tomatoes advanced.

**MINNESOTA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil 34% very short, 29% short, 37% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn 92% milk, 88% 2005, 75% avg. Soybeans 2% turning yellow, 1% 2005, 0% average. Canola 36% harvested, 27% 2005, 11% avg. Potatoes 19% harvested, 4% 2005, 4% average. Sweet Corn 32% harvested, 30% 2005, 26% average. Pasture feed 34% very poor, 26% poor, 25% fair, 14% good, 1% excellent. Alfalfa 19% very poor, 26% poor, 31% fair, 22% good, 2% excellent. Sugarbeets 2% very poor, 9% poor, 32% fair, 46% good, 11% excellent. Dry Beans 9% very poor, 15% poor, 46% fair, 23% good, 7% excellent. Potatoes 2% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 57% good, 6% excellent. Sunflowers 2% very poor, 8% poor, 38% fair, 49% good, 3% excellent. Canola 2% very poor, 15% poor, 38% fair, 35% good, 10% excellent. Crop development continued to advance ahead of average, while topsoil soil moisture supplies were rated mostly short or very short across much of the state. The small grain harvest progressed rapidly aided by slightly above average temperatures and dry weather. Approximately half of corn and soybean acres were rated in good or excellent condition. However, crops in the north and central area continued to be stressed due to lack of moisture. Producers continued to scout and spray for soybean aphids. The average temperature for the week was 70.4°, 1.1° above normal.

**MISSISSIPPI:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Soil 33% very short, 39% short, 24% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn 100% dough, 98% 2005, 99% avg.; 98% dent, 84% 2005, 91% avg.; 82% mature, 43% 2005, 54% avg.; 19% harvested, 4% 2005, 7% avg.; 94% silage harvested, 83% 2005, 82% avg.; 20% very poor, 24% poor, 24% fair, 30% good, 2% excellent. Cotton 99% setting bolls, 99% 2005, 98% avg.; 23% open bolls, 2% 2005, 8% avg.; 11% very poor, 21% poor, 29% fair, 34% good, 5% excellent. Rice 93% heading, 95% 2005, 94% avg.; 13% mature, 4% 2005, 12% avg.; 1% very poor, 10% poor, 23% fair, 62% good, 4% excellent. Sorghum 98% turning color, 93% 2005, 89% avg.; 82% mature, 41% 2005, 42% avg.; 52% harvested, 0% 2005, 3% avg.; 1% very poor, 16% poor, 31% fair, 51% good, 1% excellent. Soybeans 99% setting pods, 99% 2005, 96% avg.; 68% turning color, 40% 2005, 36% avg.; 46% shedding leaves, 20% 2005, 19% avg.; 25% harvested, 2% 2005, 3% avg.; 15% very poor, 22% poor, 31% fair, 30% good, 2% excellent. Hay 77% (Harvested Warm), 82% 2005, 78% avg.; 20% very poor, 33% poor, 28% fair, 17% good, 2% excellent. Peanuts 6% very poor, 13% poor, 42% fair, 39% good. Sweetpotatoes 2% very poor, 15% poor, 36% fair, 27% good, 20% excellent. Watermelons 99% harvested, 99% 2005, 98% avg.; 19% poor, 28% fair, 52% good, 1% excellent. Cattle 17% very poor, 17% poor, 40% fair, 22% good, 4% excellent. Pasture 20% very poor, 32% poor, 33% fair, 15% good. Continued scattered showers provided relief from the heat and dust, but didn't do much for already damaged crops. Farmers forged ahead with harvesting of corn, soybeans and sorghum, making good progress, although there are some concerns with yield and quality. Hay producers

continued to battle armyworm invasion in hay fields and pastures with chemical applications.

**MISSOURI:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil 39% very short, 34% short, 26% adequate, 1% surplus. After a very hot start to the week, moderating temperatures later in the week as well as rainfall in some parts of the State helped stabilize row crop and pasture conditions. The three northern districts improved substantially in topsoil moisture. However, the west-central, central, east-central, and southwest districts remain nearly 100 percent short to very short. Alfalfa 3<sup>rd</sup> cutting of is 81%, 71% 2005, 66% average. Pasture condition 37% very poor, 32% poor, 24% fair, 7% good. In central and southern areas, more head than normal have been sold off to thin herds, as the pasture and water situation can no longer support larger numbers. An increasing number of reports indicate severe shortages of livestock water, especially in central and southwestern districts. A few heat-related cattle deaths were reported in the same areas. Temperatures were above normal throughout the State. Central and northwestern areas were 6 to 9 degrees above average, with several counties recording highs at or above 100 degrees. Other areas were generally 2 to 4 degrees above normal. Rainfall averaged 0.84 inches for the week. The three northern districts received the most, with the north-central at 1.48 inches, northwest at 1.39, and northeast at 1.27. Several counties in those districts received over 3 inches, including Gentry with 4.82, Harrison with 4.76, Marion with 4.64, and Mercer with 3.56. The west-central and central districts received the least amounts, each at about one-third inch.

**MONTANA:** Days suitable for field work 6.8. Topsoil 0% surplus, 2% last year, 9% adequate, 31% last year, 32% short, 40% last year, 59% very short, 27% last year. Subsoil 0% surplus, 1% last year, 14% adequate, 28% last year, 35% short, 43% last year, 51% very short, 28% last year. Montana received light precipitation last week. Albion received the most precipitation at 1.67 inches. Roundup experienced the high temperature in the state of 103 degrees. Wisdom experienced the low temperature with 27 degrees. Spring wheat harvest is well underway with 62 percent, ahead of last year and the five-year average. Durum wheat harvest jumped forward to 48 percent. Second cutting of hay is continuing for alfalfa and all other hay. Oats and barley are still turning, though nearing completion, with the harvest for both progressing. Livestock movement continues due to declining range condition. Some reports indicate a negative impact on grazing land due to fire. Winter wheat harvested is 97%, 88% last year. Spring wheat harvested is 62%, 30% last year. Spring wheat condition is 18% very poor, 2% last year, 25% poor, 5% last year, 39% fair, 16% last year, 17% good, 58% last year, 1% excellent, 19% last year. Durum wheat harvested is 48%, 17% last year. Durum wheat condition is 15% very poor, 1% last year, 42% poor, 15% last year, 28% fair, 25% last year, 14% good, 46% last year, 1% excellent, 13% last year. Barley is 86% turning, 95% last year, and 51% harvested, 34% last year. Barley condition is 6% very poor, 1% last year, 19% poor, 8% last year, 30% fair, 28% last year, 35% good, 46% last year, 10% excellent, 17% last year. Oats are 96% turning, 96% last year, 63% harvested, 42% last year. Oats condition is 14% very poor, 3% last year, 22% poor, 6% last year, 32% fair, 20% last year, 26% good, 56% last year, 6% excellent, 15% last year. Alfalfa second cutting is 71% complete, 39% last year. All other hay second cutting is 65% complete, 29% last year. Range and pasture feed condition is 5% excellent, 8% last year, 16% good, 38% last year, 31% fair, 38% last year, 32% poor, 13% last year, and 16% very poor, 3% last year. Cattle moved from summer pasture is 6%. Sheep moved from summer pasture is 3 percent.

**NEBRASKA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil 31% very short, 36% short, 33% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 49% very short, 37% short, 14% adequate, 0% surplus. Dry beans 93% setting pods, 83% 2004, 69% avg.; conditions 0% very poor, 6% poor, 35% fair, 55% good, 4% excellent. Alfalfa conditions 21% very poor, 25% poor, 31% fair, 22% good, 1% excellent; 65% of 3<sup>rd</sup> cutting taken, 64% 2004, 57% avg. Pasture, range conditions 38% very poor, 32% poor, 24% fair, 6% good, 0% excellent. Showers last week resulted in accumulations from a trace to upwards of over 4 inches across the eastern two thirds of the state. Activities Included: Irrigating, putting up hay, providing supplemental feed to livestock, and marketing of old crops. Temperatures ranged from 2<sup>o</sup> below normal to 7<sup>o</sup> above. Four of the eight districts saw triple digit heat. Last week was the wettest of the growing season so far. Seven of the eight districts averaged over one and a quarter inches of precipitation. Precipitation since April 1 is still below normal in all eight districts.

**NEVADA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Moderate temperatures, dry weather predominated. No measurable precipitation was recorded. Human caused wildfires were controlled in the Reno-Carson area. Irrigation water supplies remained mostly adequate. The third cutting of alfalfa hay continued, as did meadow hay cutting in Elko county. Alfalfa seed fields

were in good condition and leaf cutter bees were in the fields. Garlic harvest continued. Onion and potato fields were in good to excellent condition. Livestock were being rotated on Summer ranges. Range and pasture forage was drying. Mormon cricket populations continued to seasonally decline. Activities: Moving cattle, sheep, hay harvest, garlic harvest, irrigation, weed and pest control.

**NEW ENGLAND:** Days suitable for field work: 6.5. Topsoil 9% short, 77% adequate, 14% surplus. Subsoil 5% short, 82% adequate, 13% surplus. Pasture condition 2% poor, 19% fair, 55% good, 24% excellent. Maine Potatoes: condition good/excellent. Rhode Island Potatoes: condition good/excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes 5% harvested, 15% 2005, 10% average; condition good. Maine Oats 10% harvested, 0% 2005, 0% average; condition good. Maine Barley 20% harvested, 0% 2005, 0% average; condition good. Field Corn: condition poor in Vermont, good in Maine and New Hampshire, good/fair elsewhere. Sweet Corn 35% harvested, 40% 2005, 40% average; condition good/excellent in Maine and Rhode Island, good in Connecticut and New Hampshire, good/fair elsewhere. Shade Tobacco 45% harvested, 50% 2005, 50% average; condition fair/good in Connecticut and good in Massachusetts. Broadleaf Tobacco 30% harvested, 45% 2005, 45% average; condition good/fair in Connecticut and good in Massachusetts. First Crop Hay 95% harvested, 99% 2005, 95% average; condition poor/fair. Second Crop Hay 60% harvested, 60% 2005, 65% average; condition poor/fair in Vermont, good/excellent in Maine and Rhode Island, and good/fair elsewhere. Third Crop Hay: <5% harvested, 20% 2005, 15% average; condition good. Apples: Fruit size average/above average; condition good/excellent in Rhode Island, good in Maine and Massachusetts, and good to fair elsewhere. Peaches 30% harvested, 30% 2005, 40% average; Fruit size average; condition good/excellent in New Hampshire, good in Massachusetts, and good/fair elsewhere. Pears: Fruit size average; condition fair in Connecticut and good elsewhere. Massachusetts Cranberries: Fruit Size average; condition good/fair. Highbush Blueberries 75% harvested, 60% 2005, 65% average; Fruit size above average/average in Maine and Rhode Island, average elsewhere; condition good/fair in Connecticut and good/excellent elsewhere. Maine Wild Blueberries 40% harvested, 30% 2005, 25% average; Fruit size above average/average; condition good. The week began with hot, humid conditions giving way to rain and thundershowers. By Tuesday afternoon, cooler and drier air moved into the region and stayed for most of the week, interrupted only by thunderstorms on Thursday. High temperatures in the upper 70's to low 80's were welcomed by dairy farmers, who saw milk production improve this week. While many growers were excited about the moderate conditions for doing field work, some growers expressed concern that topsoil was beginning to dry out with fewer showers in the region. By week's end, temperatures at night became much cooler, ranging from the low 50's in the south to the upper 30's in the north, sparking worries for the potential of an early frost in low lying northern areas. Major field activities included cultivating, hoeing weeds, spreading manure, irrigating, fertilizing and monitoring vegetable fields, chopping and baling dry hay and haylage, mowing orchard floors, pruning apple trees, and fixing up orchard roads, monitoring for pests, spraying pesticides, desiccating potato vines, preparing potato harvesting equipment, and harvesting small grains, early apples, peaches, sweet corn, vegetables, tobacco, blueberries, and raspberries.

**NEW JERSEY:** Days suitable for field work 6.5. Topsoil 50% short, 50% adequate. Temperatures averaged below normal across most of the state. There were measurable amounts of precipitation in most localities for the week. Agricultural producers continued harvesting. Spraying continued across the state. Growers irrigated in some localities. Harvest of sweet corn, tomatoes, cantaloupe, eggplant, peppers, potatoes, and cucumbers progressed. Planting of fall lettuce continued. A reporter from the northern district identified some loss of the pumpkin crop due to phytophthora. Mowing and baling of hay continued. Hay condition was rated mostly fair to good. Corn and soybean development progressed across the state. Peach harvest continued. Apple harvest began in the northern district. Corn and soybean condition was rated mostly fair to good condition. Spring seeding of some pastures in the central district failed. Pasture was rated very poor to good condition.

**NEW MEXICO:** Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil 12% very short, 37% short, 48% adequate, 3% surplus. It was another active week for thunderstorms across New Mexico, especially late in the week as another plume of tropical moisture surged northward from Mexico. Localized flash flooding occurred in some areas, with Albuquerque hit pretty hard late on the 14th. Deming was the only reporting station to not measure rainfall during the week. Temperatures were generally within a few degrees of normal across the state. Wind damage 17% light, 1% moderate. No hail damage was reported. Farmers spent the week irrigating cotton, harvesting

chile, cutting, baling hay as well as cultivating lettuce, some spraying for insects as well as checking crops for any damage. Alfalfa 2% very poor, 6% poor, 22% fair, 57% good; 13% excellent with 99% of the third cutting complete, 4<sup>th</sup> cutting complete 75%, 5<sup>th</sup> cutting complete 17%. Irrigated sorghum was reported as poor to excellent with 60% headed, 15% coloring, 5% mature. Dry sorghum was reported as very poor to poor condition with 27% headed. Sorghum condition 37% very poor, 25% poor, 20% fair, 12% good; 6% excellent. Peanuts 2% very poor, 2% poor, 73% fair, 23% good; 95% pegged. Lettuce 75% planted. Pecan conditions were fair to excellent. Cotton 3% very poor, 9% poor, 28% fair, 39% good; 21% excellent; 97% setting bolls, 8% bolls opening. Chile condition 1% very poor, 20% poor, 13% fair, 49% good; 17% excellent. Green chile 25% harvested. Onions 97% harvested. Corn condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 61% good; 21% excellent, 78% dough stage, 46% dent stage. Cattle conditions 2% very poor, 9% poor, 53% fair, 34% good; 2% excellent. Sheep 7% very poor, 19% poor, 57% fair, 17% good. Ranges, pastures received more moisture this week, with conditions reported as 11% very poor, 23% poor, 41% fair, 21% good; 4% excellent. Much of the state received some rain with flash floods in some areas. Some counties are still cleaning up and drying fields from the recent heavy rains. Ranchers are reducing the amount of supplemental feed.

**NEW YORK:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Soil 14% short, 73% adequate, 13% surplus. Pasture conditions 4% poor, 38% fair, 47% good, 11% excellent. Alfalfa 2<sup>nd</sup> cutting 94% finished compared to 92% last year. Oats 63% harvested about equal to last years 65%. Potatoes 33% harvested ahead of last years 23%. A good week for fieldwork. Day time temperature moderate but night time temperatures dropped. Corn and Soybeans continued to look very good to excellent. Farmer's markets were going strong. Apples 6% poor, 25% fair, 40% good, 29% excellent. Grapes 3% poor, 25% fair, 38% good, 34% excellent. The dry week helped onion condition to improve to 23% fair, 37% good, and 40% excellent. Harvesting of processing crops going well.

**NORTH CAROLINA:** Days suitable for field work 5.9. Soil 7% very short, 27% short, 58% adequate, 8% surplus. Activities Included: Cutting hay, harvesting apples, corn silage, peaches, tobacco and scouting for pest, disease problems. Most areas of North Carolina received much needed rainfall with amounts ranging from 0.02 to 7.91 inches. However, temperatures remained above normal causing some potential crop damage due to consecutively high temperatures.

**NORTH DAKOTA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil 42% very short, 36% short, 22% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 38% very short, 43% short, 19% adequate, 0% surplus. Welcomed precipitation fell across the majority of the state during the week. Reporters noted that although the rain slowed small grain harvest during the weekend, it will benefit some late season crops. Durum wheat 93% turning, 72% 2005, 66% avg.; 32% harvested, 16% 2005, 10% average. Canola 93% turning, 92% 2005, 86% avg.; 68% swathed, 65% 2005, 53% avg.; 20% harvested, 14% 2005, 9% average. Corn for Silage 6% chopped, 0% 2005, 0% average. Dry Edible Beans 80% fully podded, 39% 2005, 33% avg.; 41% lower leaves yellowing, 7% 2005, 8% average. Dry edible peas 87% harvested, 67% 2005, average not available. Flaxseed 90% turning, 83% 2005, 72% avg.; 10% harvested, 5% 2005, 4% average. Potatoes 20% vines killed, 1% 2005, 7% average. Soybeans 74% fully podded, 34% 2005, 34% avg.; 11% lower leaves yellowing, 2% 2005, 2% average. Sunflower 95% blooming, 92% 2005, 81% avg.; 27% ray flowers dried/dropped, 5% 2005, 5% avg.; 5% bracts turned yellow, 0% 2005, 0% average. Emerged crop conditions ratings: Durum Wheat 6% very poor, 23% poor, 45% fair, 25% good, 1% excellent. Canola 6% very poor, 12% poor, 42% fair, 36% good, 4% excellent. Dry Edible Beans 6% very poor, 22% poor, 51% fair, 20% good, 1% excellent. Flaxseed 7% very poor, 16% poor, 52% fair, 24% good, 1% excellent. Potatoes 7% very poor, 25% poor, 39% fair, 22% good, 7% excellent. Sugarbeets 0% very poor, 7% poor, 43% fair, 47% good, 3% excellent. Sunflower 10% very poor, 14% poor, 35% fair, 38% good, 3% excellent. Stockwater supplies were rated 23% very short, 39% short, 38% adequate, 0% surplus. Alfalfa 2<sup>nd</sup> cutting of 91% complete, other hay 95% complete. Hay conditions 35% very poor, 27% poor, 25% fair, 12% good, 1% excellent.

**OHIO:** Days suitable for field work 6.1. Topsoil 2% very short, 25% short, 69% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn in dough 58%, 61% 2005, 50% avg.; 9% dented, 8% 2005, 7% avg. Soybeans 91% setting pods, 96% 2005, 76% avg. Oats 97% harvested, 97% 2005, 87% avg. Summer apples harvested 62%, 60% 2005, 64% avg. Peaches harvested 62%, 52% 2005, 57% avg. Potatoes 11% harvested, 11% 2005, 21% avg. Cucumbers 50% harvested, 34% 2005, 44% avg. Alfalfa fair 3<sup>rd</sup> cutting 59%, 46% 2005, 34% avg.; 4<sup>th</sup> cutting 3%, 1% 2005, 1% avg. Other hay 2<sup>nd</sup> cutting 84%, 82% 2005, 75% avg.; 3<sup>rd</sup> cutting 17%, 18% 2005, 18% avg.

Corn condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 21% fair, 50% good, 22% excellent. Hay condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 26% fair, 50% good, 16% excellent. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 27% fair, 49% good, 14% excellent. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 23% fair, 50% good, 19% excellent. Farmers took advantage of six days suitable for fieldwork last week to combine oats, make straw and hay, scout fields, mow and plow winter wheat stubble, apply herbicide, and spread manure. Reporters observed Japanese beetles, bean leaf beetles, and grasshoppers in soybean fields, with limited spraying observed. Vegetable producers are harvesting green beans, tomatoes, onions, and green peppers. Mid-season apples are being picked and the peach harvest is in full swing. Reporters in the Northwest observed downy mildew in cucumbers and early blight and cercospora in tomatoes.

**OKLAHOMA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil 71% very short, 23% short, 6% adequate. Subsoil 79% very short, 19% short, 2% adequate. Wheat plowed 91% this week, 90% last week, 94% last year, 95% avg.; seedbed prepared 23% this week, 21% last week, 15% last year, 25% average. Rye seedbed prepared 38% this week, 20% last week, 12% last year, 34% average. Oats seedbed prepared 27% this week, 14% last week, 7% last year, 17% average. Corn 15% very poor, 17% poor, 19% fair, 11% good, 38% excellent; dough 92% this week, 75% last week, 90% last year, 78% avg.; mature 44% this week, 32% last week, 31% last year, 33% avg.; harvested 20% this week, 9% last week, 4% last year, 2% average. Soybeans 30% very poor, 33% poor, 22% fair, 11% good, 4% excellent; blooming 84% this week, 74% last week, 81% last year, 79% avg.; setting pods 61% this week, 55% last week, 58% last year, 60% avg.; mature 11% this week, 4% last week, 3% last year, 3% average. Peanuts setting pods 89% this week, 78% last week 76% last year, 84% avg.; mature 8% this week, 7% last week, 7% last year, 5% average. Alfalfa 38% very poor, 30% poor, 23% fair, 7% good, 2% excellent; 3<sup>rd</sup> cutting 90% this week, 89% last week, 98% last year, 95% avg.; 4<sup>th</sup> cutting 31% this week, 24% last week, 50% last year, 39% average. Other Hay 47% very poor, 33% poor, 16% fair, 4% good; 1<sup>st</sup> cutting 95% this week, 93% last week, 99% last year, 99% avg.; 2<sup>nd</sup> cutting 21% this week, 16% last week, 45% last year, 54% average. Watermelon harvested 91% this week, 85% last week, 68% last year, 86% average. Livestock 31% very poor, 35% poor, 22% fair, 9% good, 3% excellent. Pasture, Range 43% very poor, 37% poor, 17% fair, 3% good. Livestock: Nearly two-third's of the livestock were rated in mostly poor to very poor condition. Livestock marketings were high with light insect activity. Producers were culling cattle as forage and water supplies continued to diminish. Feeder steers under 800 pounds averaged \$116.67 per cwt. and feeder heifers less than 800 pounds averaged \$110.75 per cwt.

**OREGON:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil 40% very short, 32% short, 28% adequate. Subsoil 34% very short, 36% short, 30% adequate. Spring wheat conditions 5% poor, 19% fair, 69% good, 7% excellent. Winter wheat harvested 80% current week, 86% 2005, 84% average. Spring wheat harvested 58% current, 75% 2005, 70% average. Barley harvested 66% current, 82% 2005, 71% average. Alfalfa second cutting 96% this week, 93% previous week. Weather: It was a warmer week across the State. High temperatures ranged from 68 degrees in Bandon, up to 101 degrees in Ontario. Hermiston, at 100 degrees, was the only other station to report a triple digit high. Lows ranged from 37 degrees in Baker City, up to 54 degrees in Portland. Moisture was reported at twenty-four stations, with the Joseph station reporting the largest amount, at 0.75 inches. Field Crops: Thunderstorms & showers delayed harvest activities in north central, northeast, southeast areas of the State this past week. Haying continued with the second cutting wrapping up, while the third cutting is in full swing throughout most of the State. Cooler weather conditions made irrigation schedules easier for Douglas County growers last week. Hot days, cool nights have helped crops ripen in Jackson County. Grass seed yields are down in Polk County due to extreme heat during pollination. Grain yields in Sherman County continue to be in the average to slightly higher than average range. Vegetables: Truck gardens were doing brisk business with a wide variety of vegetables available. Growers completed harvesting processing green beans in Washington County. However, in Yamhill County, harvest has not started for vegetable seed crops or processed vegetables. Garlic was harvested in Sherman County with good production reports. Fruits & Nuts: Blueberry harvest continued throughout the Willamette Valley, Evergreen blackberries were ready, Marionberry harvest is complete. Summer apples were falling. Prune/plum harvest should begin in a couple of weeks. Peaches are still available at local outlets. Some growers applied their second filberworm sprays to hazelnut trees. Sunburned fruit is making fruit picking difficult in the southern Willamette Valley as the fruit is bruising easily. Vineyard development is progressing; growers are experiencing some powdery mildew. Summer pear harvest began in the lower Hood River Valley with Starkrimson, Bartlett varieties being picked. Elsewhere in the Hood River area, growers prepared

orchards for harvest. Southern Oregon Bartlett pears were picked. Peaches, blueberries & wild blackberries were available. Nurseries & Greenhouses: Seasonal temperatures in most of the nursery areas. Sales have slowed. Busy with plant, tree & shrub upkeep. Still some sales of potted plants, balled, burlapped trees. Livestock, Range, Pasture: Irrigation continued in full swing on pastures with facilities available. Dryland pasture & rangeland conditions continued to deteriorate as most areas continued to be very dry. Isolated thunderstorms did bring limited rain to some areas. Livestock on irrigated pastures looked very good. Livestock on dryland pastures, rangeland were still doing well with some supplemental feeding reported.

**PENNSYLVANIA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Soil 11% very short, 46% short, 42% adequate, 1% surplus. Fall plowing 11% complete, 10% 2005, 7% avg. Corn 97% silk, 98% 2005, 85% avg.; 51% dough, 41% 2005, 44% avg.; 20% dent, 7% 2005, 11% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 19% fair, 44% good, 30% excellent. Oats 96% ripe, 97% 2005, 87% avg.; 74% harvested, 80% 2005, 64% avg. Soybean crop condition 4% poor, 16% fair, 59% good, 21% excellent. Tobacco 10% harvested, 9% 2005, 7% avg. Potatoes 12% harvested, 9% 2005, 12% avg. Alfalfa 2<sup>nd</sup> cutting complete 99%, 100% 2005, 90% avg.; 3<sup>rd</sup> cutting complete 68%, 71% 2005, 52% avg.; 4<sup>th</sup> cutting complete 5%, 2% 2005, 5% avg. Timothy clover 2<sup>nd</sup> cutting complete 79%, 65% 2005, 53% avg. Peach crop condition 5% fair, 60% good, 35% excellent. Peaches 61% harvested, 56% 2005, 56% avg. Apple crop condition 5% fair, 65% good, 30% excellent; 27% harvested, 21% 2005, 15% avg. Quality of hay made 1% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 47% good, 27% excellent. Pasture conditions 8% very poor, 20% poor, 43% fair, 25% good, 4% excellent. Activities Included: Baling hay, straw; repairing equipment; spreading manure; plowing; and harvesting oats, peaches, apples, sweet corn, potatoes and tobacco.

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** Days suitable for field work 5.7. Soil 12% very short, 34% short, 52% adequate, 2% surplus. Showers were reported in many parts of South Carolina last week improving the overall condition of crops. There are still a few counties in the state reporting declining crop conditions due to the heat and lack of precipitation. Tomato spotted wilt virus was reported on tobacco in a few areas of the state, while other counties reported stink bugs and their eggs in cotton and soybeans. Corn 98% doughed, 99% 2005, 98% avg.; 69% matured, 67% 2005, 72% avg.; 8% harvested, 9% 2005, 14% avg.; 6% very poor, 11% poor, 42% fair, 36% good, 5% excellent. Cotton 99% squared, 98% 2005, 99% avg.; 79% bolls set, 66% 2005, 77% avg.; 2% bolls open, 3% 2005, 4% avg.; 1% very poor, 17% poor, 43% fair, 37% good, 2% excellent. Other Hay 92% harvested, 90% 2005, 88% avg. Peanuts 100% pegged, 95% 2005, 97% avg.; 6% poor, 37% fair, 55% good, 2% excellent. Sorghum 94% headed, 97% 2005, 92% avg.; 64% turned color, 64% 2005, 65% avg.; 30% matured, 32% 2005, 26% avg.; 6% harvested, 4% 2005, 5% avg.; 47% fair, 50% good, 3% excellent. Soybeans 81% bloomed, 77% 2005, 75% avg.; 40% pods set, 40% 2005, 42% avg.; 2% leaves turning color, 2% 2005, 3% avg.; 9% very poor, 17% poor, 34% fair, 39% good, 1% excellent. Sweet Potatoes 50% fair, 50% good. Tobacco 63% harvested, 63% 2005, 63% avg.; 4% stalks destroyed, 6% 2005, 9% avg.; 4% poor, 50% fair, 44% good, 2% excellent. Apples 50% fair, 50% good. Peaches 80% harvested, 74% 2005, 78% avg.; 2% very poor, 3% poor, 49% fair, 43% good, 3% excellent. Watermelons 96% harvested, 93% 2005, 98% avg. Livestock 47% fair, 51% good, 2% excellent. Pastures 8% very poor, 16% poor, 45% fair, 30% good, 1% excellent.

**SOUTH DAKOTA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil 48% very short, 25% short, 27% adequate. Subsoil 54% very short, 29% short, 17% adequate. Feed supplies 25% very short, 37% short, 37% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 37% very short, 32% short, 31% adequate. Sunflower 39% very poor, 27% poor, 30% fair, 4% good.; blooming 78%, 69% 2005, 71% avg.; ray flowers dry 10%, 7% 2005, 13% avg.; bracts yellow 2%, 1% 2005, 4% avg. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 29% fair, 52% good, 13% excellent. Sheep condition 3% poor, 20% fair, 59% good, 18% excellent. Range, pasture 39% very poor, 35% poor, 19% fair, 7% good. Corn silage 16% harvested, 2% 2005, 3% avg. Sorghum silage 26% harvested, 3% 2005, 3% avg. Alfalfa hay 38% very poor, 29% poor, 25% fair, 8% good. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting harvested 92%, 88% 2005, 88% avg.; 3rd cutting harvested 31%, 20% 2005, 25% avg. Other hay harvested 95%, 94% 2005, 92% avg. Scattered thunderstorms around most of the state helped maintain conditions. Corn and sorghum is being cut for silage early due to dry conditions and feed sources getting low. Calves are getting weaned early and some sold to buy feed for remaining cattle.

**TENNESSEE:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 13% very short, 34% short, 49% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil 15% very short, 36% short, 49% adequate. Corn harvest for silage 48%, 26% 2005, 30% average. Pastures 15% very poor, 24% poor, 38% fair, 21% good, 2% excellent.

Tobacco topped 70%, 71% 2005, 71% avg.; 2% very poor, 8% poor, 30% fair, 49% good, 11% excellent. Burley tobacco harvested 15%, 16% 2005, 14% average. Air-cured tobacco harvested 9%, 15% 2005, 14% average. Fire-cured tobacco 16% harvested, 23% 2005, 18% average. Crops across the State continue to be rated in mostly good condition, although a general rain is still needed in most parts. For the fourth weekend in a row, a cool front has produced measurable precipitation, provided relief from the scorching summer heat and humidity. Livestock producers continued feeding hay. Activities: Accomplished last week included applying fungicides, insecticides to row crops. Both, temperatures and precipitation averaged slightly above to above normal across the State last week.

**TEXAS:** Agricultural Summary: At least 0.25 inches of rain fell in areas of the High Plains, Trans-Pecos, Upper Coast, South East, and Blacklands. Isolated locations in those places received 1 to 2 inches. Many counties throughout Texas recorded at least 0.1 inches of precipitation. Most of the state reported temperatures at or over 100 degrees during the week. Despite the rain, there were more reports of wells going dry in a number of areas. Growers in the Northern High Plains began to plant winter wheat in hopes of rain this month. Army worms were active in East Texas and the Edwards Plateau. Moisture from recent rains continued to delay harvest in some areas of the Upper Coast. Cotton: Dryland plants in the Plains, stressed by hot and dry conditions, increased their shedding of blooms and bolls. Most of the dryland acres in the Plains had reached cutout. Growers in the Northern High Plains were debating whether to shut off irrigation soon, as the irrigated crop was at or near cutout. Farmers were defoliating in the Blacklands, and some began to harvest. Harvest was in full swing in the Coastal Bend, South Texas, and the Lower Valley. Wet conditions delayed harvest in the Upper Coast. Statewide, cotton condition was mostly rated poor to very poor. Corn: The crop was quickly approaching maturity in the Northern High Plains, and farmers were planning to stop irrigating and let the crop dry down for harvest. Growers in that area also harvested for silage. Harvest for grain was winding down in the Blacklands. The corn condition statewide was mostly rated fair to very poor. Sorghum: Growers irrigated in the Northern High Plains, where the irrigated crop was heading out but many dryland fields never headed. Producers were finishing harvest in the Coastal Bend. Statewide, sorghum condition was mostly rated fair to very poor. Peanuts: Peanuts were doing well under constant irrigation in the Southern High Plains, where plants were filling pods. Peanut condition statewide was rated mostly good to fair. Rice: The condition of rice was mostly rated good to fair statewide. Soybeans: The majority of the crop in areas of the Blacklands was baled for hay. Some acreage was destroyed in the Upper Coast by recent excessive rains that rotted the seed in the pods. Statewide, the condition was mostly rated poor to very poor. Commercial Vegetables, Fruit and Pecans. Cantaloupe and watermelon harvest neared completion in the Trans-Pecos. Growers harvested some remaining watermelons in South-Central Texas, but size and quality were down. Pumpkins looked very good in the Northern High Plains, especially the later planted crop. Pecans: Good nut filling was reported in the Trans-Pecos, where some yellow aphids were present but under control. There was little or no damage by casebearer, and not many webworms, in the Trans-Pecos. Livestock, Range and Pasture Report: Some cattle were bought for grazing winter wheat being planted in the Northern High Plains. In most areas, range conditions continued to decline, and hay was scarce and expensive. Exceptions were in locations that received rain recently, including East Texas, the Trans-Pecos, and coastal areas. Ranchers in drought-stressed areas provided supplemental feeding, and Cross Timbers producers were reported to be buying rolls of corn and milo instead of expensive bales of Bermuda. Producers continued to liquidate herds due to dry conditions and not enough grazing.

**UTAH:** Days suitable for field work 6. Subsoil 1% very short, 29% short, 70% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation Water Supplies 1% very short, 16% short, 81% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter Wheat 70% harvested, 70% 2005, 74% avg.; Condition 0% very poor, 6% poor, 37% fair, 57% good, 0% excellent. Spring Wheat 100% headed, 100% 2005, 100% avg.; 54% harvested, 47% 2005, 52% avg.; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 16% fair, 63% good, 19% excellent. Barley 100% headed, 100% 2005, 100% avg.; harvested (grain) 55%, 49% 2005, 60% avg.; Condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 66% good, 17% excellent. Oats 99% headed, 99% 2005, 99% avg.; harvested (grain) 35%, 34% 2005, 42% avg.; harvested for Hay or Silage 92%, 85% 2005, 91% avg. Corn silked (tasseled) 88%, 77% 2005, 83% avg.; dough 19%, 7% 2005, 17% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 16% fair, 69% good, 13% excellent; height 83 inches, 85 inches 2005, 82 inches avg. Alfalfa Hay 1st Cutting 100%, 100% 2005, 100% avg.; 2nd Cutting 95%, 89% 2005, 93% avg.; 3rd Cutting 18%, 16% 2005, 26% avg. Other Hay Cut 91%, 93% 2005, 96% avg. Onions 11% harvested, 5% 2005, 9% avg. Cattle and calves moved From Summer Range 35%, 86% 2005, 30% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 6% fair, 80% good, 14% excellent; Sheep and lambs moved To Summer

Range 100%, 100% 2005, 100% avg. Sheep and lambs moved From Summer Range 20%. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 8% fair, 85% good, 6% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 1% very short, 14% short, 82% adequate, 3% surplus. Apricots harvested 100%, 95% 2005, 99% avg. Sweet Cherries 100% harvested, 100% 2005, 100% avg. Tart Cherries 100% harvested, 90% 2005, 95% avg. Peaches 19% harvested, 14% 2005, 18% avg. Continuing moisture throughout the central and southern parts of the state is hampering hay drying, causing reduced qualities. In Northern Utah there is much concern for the lack of moisture content in the soil. Farmers are worried about seeding for fall crops and whether or not they will have the moisture needed. Box Elder County, reports that with moderate temperatures and no rain, wheat yields have been lower compared to last year, with irrigated wheat down as much as 20 to 40 bushels per acre. Alfalfa Hay producers are cutting 3rd crop. In Iron County, high temperatures caused Alfalfa 3rd crop to grow quickly and producers plan to cut early and go for 4th crop. Corn looks great, but there have been reports of Spider Mites and aerial spraying is being used by some farmers to control the mites. Small grains harvest is underway in Tooele County along with fall tillage. Livestock continue to look good throughout the state; no changes in conditions have been reported.

**VIRGINIA:** Days suitable for field work 5.9. Topsoil 11% very short, 35% short, 53% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 8% very short, 42% short, 49% adequate, 1% surplus. Warm temperatures and late week rain showers were the norm in the Commonwealth during the week ending August 13, 2006. Although the temperatures were above normal, it was the coolest week during the last four weeks. The average total precipitation for the state was 0.59 inches which was 0.34 below normal for the state. The rain showers revived crops all across Virginia. Corn, soybeans were doing well across the state. Potato producers are reporting good yields. Strawberry producers are getting beds ready for September planting. Some farmers are working on their second cutting of hay. Corn silage harvest has begun early due to the rapid dry down of the plants. Activities Included: Trimming hedgerows, field ditches, attending field days, scouting soybeans for insects, and repairing equipment.

**WASHINGTON:** Days suitable for field work 6.7. Topsoil 18% very short, 40% short, 42% adequate. Scattered showers received across the state slowed the wheat harvest slightly but the cooler temperatures made fieldwork more comfortable as producers were busy harvesting crops, irrigating and seeding for fall crops. Yields from winter wheat, potatoes, lentils and peas were reported as average or below. Christmas tree growers were busy with weed, insect control, shearing Doug fir and top working Noble fir. Alfalfa producers were busy with the second and third cuttings. Blueberry and cucumber harvest continued while apple harvest began. Cranberry producers continued weed and insect control. Greenhouse tomato growers reported an excellent yield. Range and Pasture conditions 5% very poor, 6% poor, 39% fair, 50% good. Livestock producers were supplemental feeding. Shellfish growers completed burrowing shrimp control assessments.

**WEST VIRGINIA:** Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil 6% very short, 40% short, 51% adequate, 2% surplus compared with 14% very short, 47% short, 39% adequate last year. Hay 2% very poor, 11% poor, 28% fair, 54% good; 5% excellent. Hay 2<sup>nd</sup> cutting complete 57%, 58% 2005, 53% 5-yr avg. Oats conditions 3% poor, 49% fair, 45% good; 3% excellent; 97% headed, 2005 and the 5-yr avg not available. Oats 57% harvested for grain, 70% 2005, 72% 5-yr avg. Corn conditions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 26% fair, 67% good; 3% excellent; 85% silked, 95% 2005, 87% 5-yr avg.; 48% doughing, 49% 2005, 41% 5-yr avg.; 14% dented, 10% 2005, 5-yr avg not available. Soybeans conditions 1% poor, 18% fair, 80% good; 1% excellent; 84% blooming, 86% 2005, 79% 5-yr avg.; 33% setting pods, 57% 2005, 53% 5-yr avg. Apple conditions 8% poor, 33% fair, 50% good; 9% excellent. Peach conditions 7% poor 28% fair, 58% good; 7% excellent; 47% harvested, 30% 2005, 5-yr avg not available. Cattle and calves 1% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 73% good; 3% excellent. Sheep and lambs 2% poor, 12% fair, 83% good; 3% excellent. Activities Included: Making hay, equipment maintenance, checking water supplies, clipping pastures, and harvesting vegetables, oats, and peaches.

**WISCONSIN:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil 4% very short, 29% short, 65% adequate, 2% surplus. Relief from extreme heat came as temperatures dropped over the past week. After successive weeks of average high temperatures in the 90s, temperatures were about normal, ranging from 2 degrees below to 1 degree above normal. Average high temperatures were in the high 70s to low 80s in most areas. Lows averaged in the mid 50s to mid 60s during the week. Rainfall totals ranged from 0.06 inches in Green Bay to 0.95 inches in Madison. Corn 95% silked, behind last year's 98% and ahead of the 5-year average of 87%. Corn 43% dough stage, ahead of last year's 33% and the 5-year average of 21%. Corn was rated as mostly fair to good, beginning to dent. Corn 2% dent, compared to none last year, 1% 5-year average. Soybeans 94% bloomed, behind last year's 96%, but ahead of the 90% 5-year average. Soybeans setting pods 75% complete, behind last year's progress of 82%, ahead of the 5-year average of 62%. Soybeans looked good, as conditions were rated mostly fair to good. Some farmers reported the presence of spider mites. Alfalfa 3<sup>rd</sup> cutting complete 46%, ahead of last year's 33% and the 5-year average of 27%. Alfalfa cutting is again progressing very well, as it is slightly ahead of the record 44% complete in 1998. With recent rains, third crop regrowth has been good. Winter wheat harvested was at 93% complete, behind last year's average of 96%, but ahead of the 5-year average of 86%. Oats 86% harvested for grain, 88% behind last year's, but ahead of the 5-year average of 64%. Sweet corn, snapbeans, and peas were being harvested.

**WYOMING:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil 46% very short, 44% short, 10% adequate. Temperatures during the week ending Friday, August 11<sup>th</sup> averaged well above normal across the entire State. Averages ranged from 1.4<sup>o</sup> above normal in Jackson to 7.6<sup>o</sup> above normal in Douglas. The high temperature was 101 in Sheridan while the low was 34 in Jackson. Precipitation was widely scattered across the State and many stations did not receive any moisture. Nearly all amounts remained below normal except for a few East Central areas. The most precipitation was reported in Redbird with 1.37 inches, Newcastle with 1.13 inches, and Douglas with 0.97 inches. Irrigation water supply 24% very short, 23% short, 53% adequate. Barley 87% mature, 79% 2005, 79% 5-yr avg.; 66% harvested, 57% 2005, 55% 5-yr avg.; Oats 76% mature, 65% 2005, 59% 5-yr avg.; 56% harvested, 44% 2005, 35% 5-year average. Spring wheat 91% mature, 88% 2005, 69% 5-yr avg.; 60% harvested, 63% 2005, 41% 5-year average. Corn 46% milk, 55% 2005, 44% 5-yr av.; 4% dough, 20% 2005, 13% 5-year average. Dry beans 77% setting pods, 2005 86%, 76% 5-yr avg.; 10% turning color, 5% 2005, 12% 5-year average. Alfalfa 2<sup>nd</sup> cutting harvested 74%, 2005 47%, 5-year average 52%. Other hay 80% harvested, 79% 2005, 79% 5-year average. Oats condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 44% fair, 46% good. Spring wheat condition 37% poor, 51% fair, and 12% good. Sugarbeets condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 74% good. Dry bean condition 2% poor, 39% fair, 57% good, 2% excellent. Corn condition 1% very poor, 11% poor, 33% fair, 51% good, 4% excellent. Range, pasture conditions 44% very poor, 30% poor, 20% fair, 6% good. Livestock in fair to mostly good condition. Unusually hot and mostly dry weather continued.

# International Weather and Crop Summary

August 6 - 12, 2006

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

## HIGHLIGHTS

**EUROPE:** Persistent, locally heavy rain across central and eastern Europe aided summer crop development but slowed spring grain maturation and harvesting.

**FSU-WESTERN:** A second consecutive week of unfavorably hot, dry weather stressed summer crops in southern and eastern Ukraine and the Southern District in Russia, while wet weather in the Central and Volga Districts in Russia delayed small grain harvesting.

**FSU-NEW LANDS:** Cool weather and light showers provided mostly favorable growing conditions for spring grains.

**SOUTH ASIA:** Heavy rain in central and western India favored summer crop development but caused widespread flooding.

**AUSTRALIA:** Mostly dry, relatively mild weather continued to stretch across major agricultural areas, further reducing moisture supplies for winter grains and oilseeds.

**EASTERN ASIA:** Super Typhoon Saomai made landfall in southeastern China with heavy rain and high winds.

**SOUTHEAST ASIA:** Mostly dry weather prevailed in Thailand and oil palm areas of Indonesia and Malaysia, while monsoon showers occurred in Vietnam and the Philippines.

**BRAZIL:** Rain maintained overall favorable conditions for winter wheat in Rio Grande do Sul while Parana stayed dry.

**ARGENTINA:** Dry weather continued in the winter wheat belt, hampering final planting efforts.

**MEXICO:** Conditions remained mostly favorable across the southern plateau corn belt.

**CANADA:** Harvesting was underway across southern Prairie growing areas.

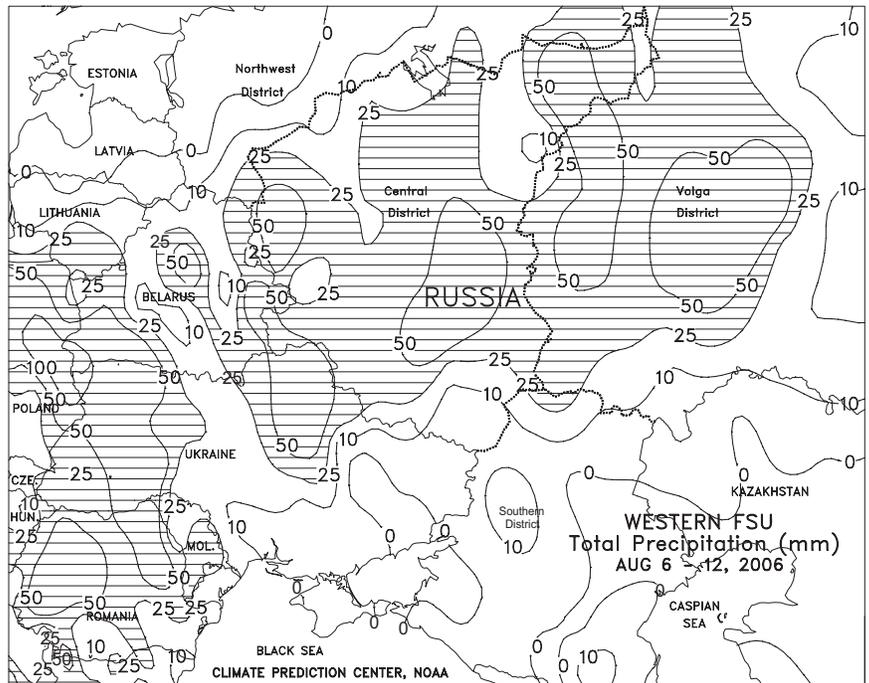
### EUROPE

Widespread rain and below-normal temperatures across central and eastern Europe contrasted with unfavorably hot, dry weather on the Iberian Peninsula. A slow-moving upper-air disturbance triggered widespread, locally heavy showers (25-100 mm, locally more) across much of central and eastern Europe. The rain benefited reproductive to filling summer crops but slowed spring grain maturation and harvesting. However, somewhat drier conditions (less than 10 mm) in central and northern Germany facilitated late winter grain harvesting and promoted spring grain maturation. In northern Italy, showers (10-30 mm) provided limited relief from long-term dryness, although the rain likely arrived too late to improve corn and sunflower yield prospects. Showers and locally heavy thunderstorms (5-100 mm) also lingered in the Balkans, boosting moisture reserves for summer crops. Farther west, light to moderate showers (5-24 mm) across central and eastern France aided reproductive to filling summer crops, while primary corn-growing areas in southwestern France remained unfavorably dry. Intermittent showers (1-15 mm) in England maintained generally favorable conditions for summer crop development but were light enough to allow final winter grain harvesting to proceed with little delay. On the Iberian Peninsula, unfavorably dry weather further reduced summer crop prospects, with extreme heat (38-41 degrees C) in southern Spain and Portugal causing additional crop stress.



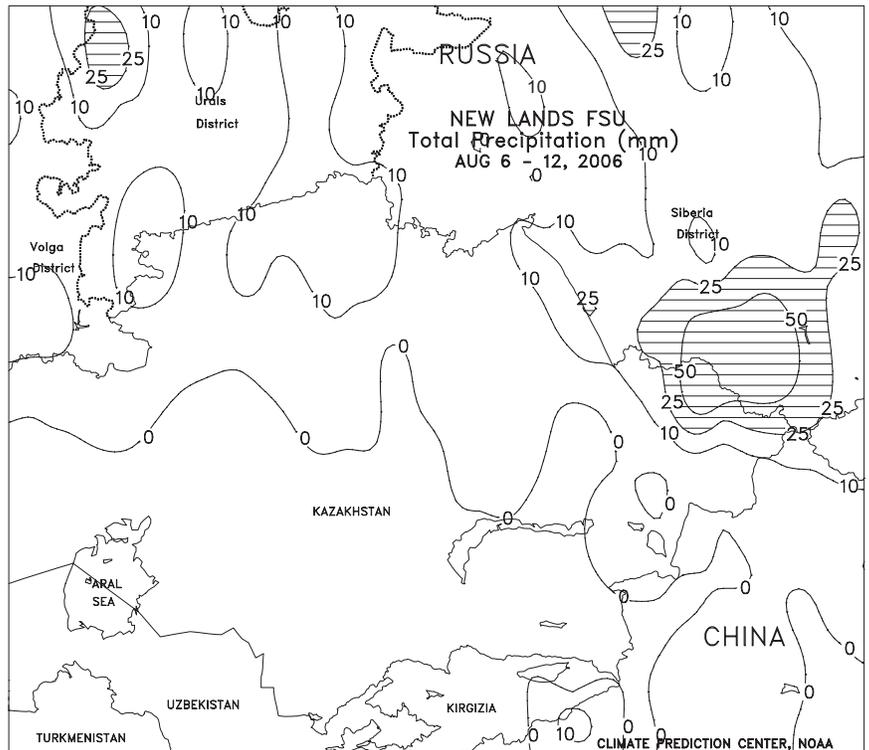
**FSU-WESTERN**

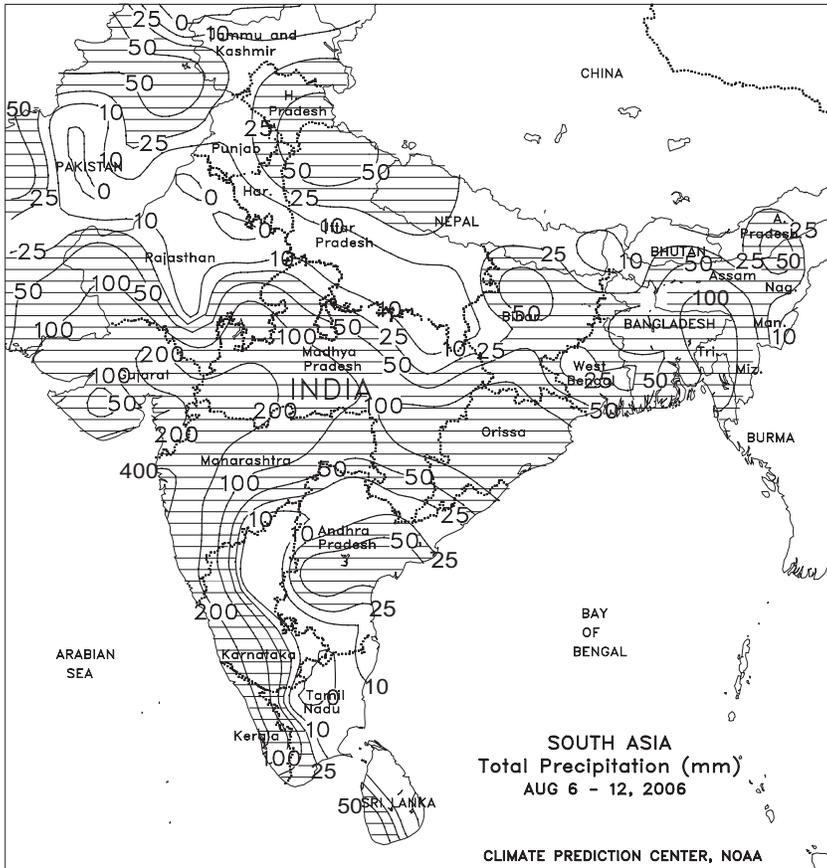
Unfavorably hot, dry weather persisted for the second consecutive week from southern and eastern Ukraine eastward into the Southern District in Russia, stressing corn, sunflowers, and sugar beets, but aiding rapid small grain harvesting. On most days during the week, maximum temperatures ranged from 33 to 40 degrees C, increasing heat stress on crops and accelerating crop development. Early in the week, several locations in the Russian Southern District reported maximum temperatures that exceeded 40 degrees C. Meanwhile, widespread showers and thunderstorms, some locally severe, occurred along a stalled frontal boundary that extended from western Ukraine northeastward through the Central and Volga Regions in Russia. Precipitation amounts in these areas ranged from 25 to 50 mm or more, delaying small grain harvesting. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 6 degrees C above normal in southern and eastern Ukraine and the Southern District in Russia and near to slightly below normal in western Ukraine and the Central and Volga Districts in Russia. Reports from Ukraine as of August 8 indicated that the total grain harvest was 77 percent complete. Furthermore, the wheat and barley harvests were 82 and 80 percent complete, respectively. In Russia, reports as of August 8 indicated that 24 percent of the total grain crop was harvested, with the wheat harvest advancing to 29 percent complete.



**FSU - NEW LANDS**

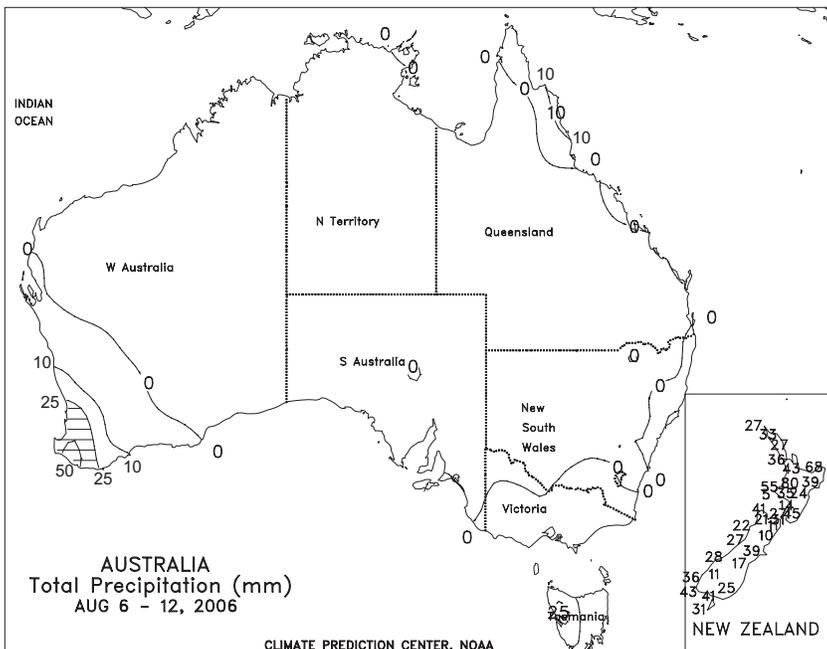
Light showers (around 10 mm) and unseasonably cool weather prevailed throughout the major spring grain producing areas of Russia and north-central Kazakhstan, providing generally favorable growing conditions for spring grains in the filling stage. Moderate to locally heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) was confined to the Altay Kray region in Siberia. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees C below normal in most of Russia and Kazakhstan, slowing spring grain development. In cotton growing areas of Central Asia, the combination of seasonably dry weather and above-normal temperatures maintained high irrigation requirements and promoted rapid cotton development.





**SOUTH ASIA**

An active monsoon maintained favorable summer crop prospects in central and western India, while pockets of drier-than-normal weather persisted in southern growing areas. For the second consecutive week, a westward-moving monsoon low triggered heavy to locally excessive rain (100-500 mm) from Orissa westward into Gujarat and southern Rajasthan. The rainfall benefited vegetative cotton in central India, but likely caused additional quality and disease concerns for vegetative to flowering groundnuts in Gujarat due to submerged fields. Moderate to heavy rain (50-230 mm) in western Madhya Pradesh boosted soybean prospects but caused local flooding, while lighter rain (25-60 mm) in central and eastern Madhya Pradesh maintained favorable moisture supplies for summer crop development. Heavy rain (35-90 mm) also prevailed across southern Pakistan, boosting moisture reserves for vegetative summer crops. In northern portions of India and Pakistan, a respite from several weeks of excessive rain allowed flooding to recede and field drainage operations to commence, although lingering showers (25-80 mm) maintained abundant to excessive topsoil moisture. In contrast, welcomed rainfall (60-100 mm) in Bangladesh eased short-term dryness and boosted moisture supplies for main-season rice. Elsewhere, dry weather in interior portions of southern India increased irrigation demands on recently-planted summer crops, while showers (10-70 mm) in Andhra Pradesh favored vegetative cotton and groundnuts.



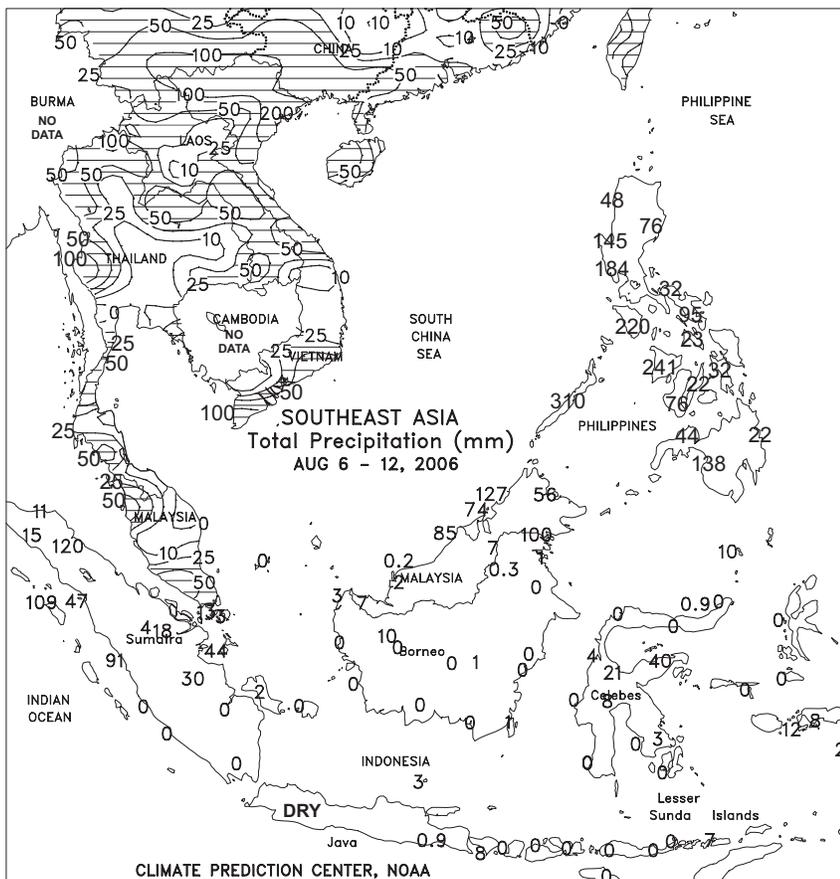
**AUSTRALIA**

For the second consecutive week, dry weather stretched across major agricultural areas in southern and eastern Australia, further reducing moisture supplies for winter grains and oilseeds. In Western Australia, soaking showers were confined to extreme southwestern coastal areas. Farther inland, occasional showers overspread major winter crop areas, but the showers were too light (generally less than 5 mm) to significantly increase moisture supplies for winter wheat and barley. Unseasonably warm weather (temperatures in the middle to upper 20's degrees C) increased evaporative losses in this region, further limiting the amount of water available to winter crops. In southern and eastern Australia, seasonably mild weather prevailed (temperatures in the upper 10's to lower 20's degrees C).



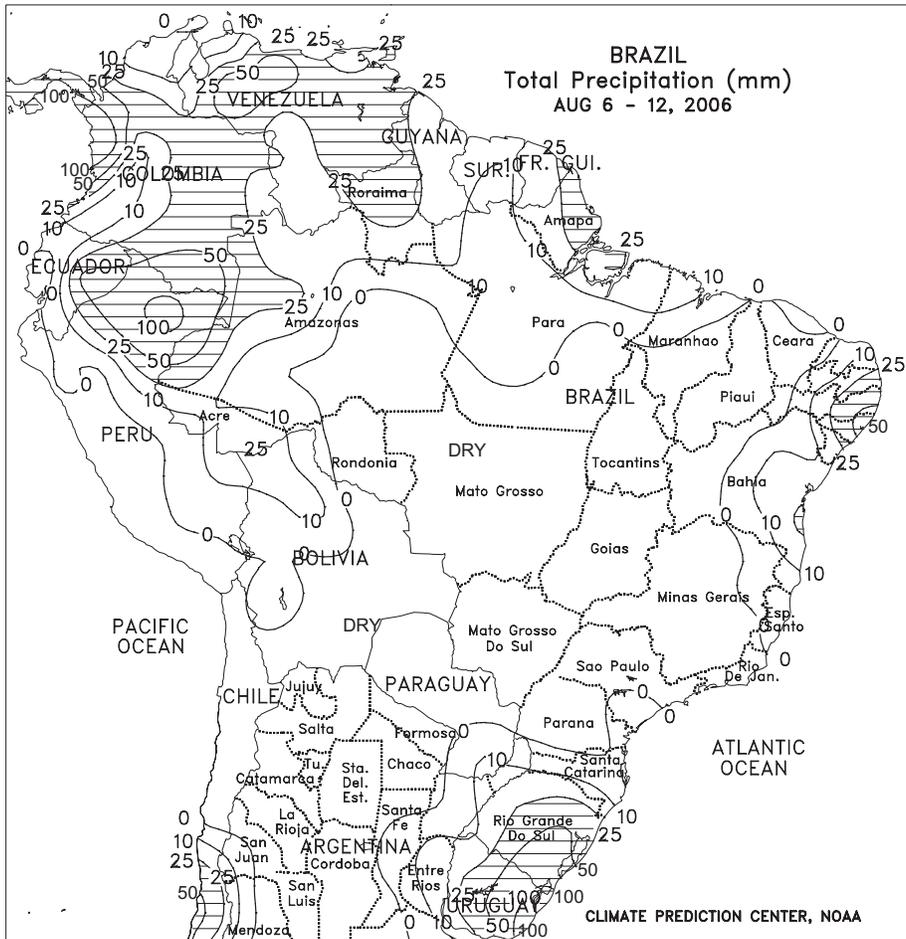
**EASTERN ASIA**

Super Typhoon Saomai made landfall August 10 in Zhejiang province of China with 130 knots winds and heavy rainfall (50-200 mm, locally up to 400 mm near the coast). Governmental sources in China indicated that this was the strongest storm to hit the mainland in 50 years. Saomai was the sixth tropical cyclone to hit mainland China in the last two months. Typically, five tropical cyclones hit southern China each year. Showers from Saomai were generally confined to Zhejiang, Fujian, and Jiangxi provinces as the storm quickly dissipated. Mostly dry weather prevailed south of these provinces, easing the excessive wetness. On the North China Plain, generally dry weather prevailed. Soil moisture remained adequate for reproductive corn, soybeans, and cotton. Farther north, heavy showers (50-100 mm) increased soil moisture for reproductive corn and soybeans in western Manchuria and most of Jilin. Elsewhere in the region, dry weather eased excessive wetness in South Korea and Japan, while dry weather continued in North Korea. Temperatures were 1 to 3 degrees C above normal throughout northeastern China and the Korean peninsula.

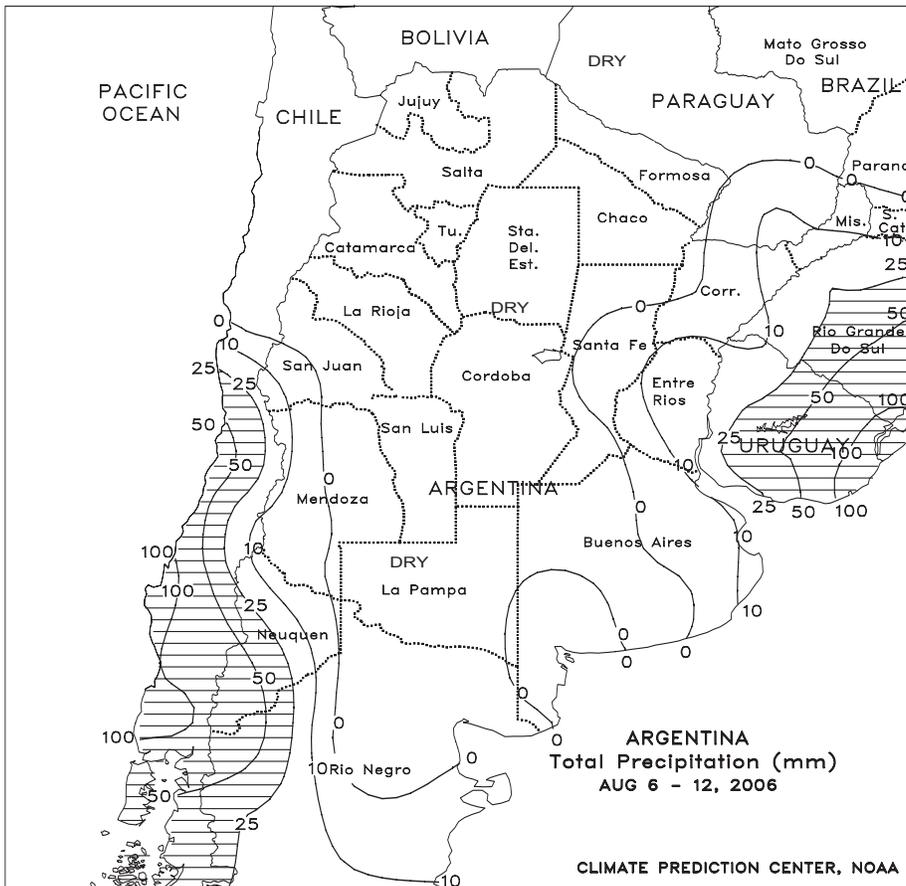


**SOUTHEAST ASIA**

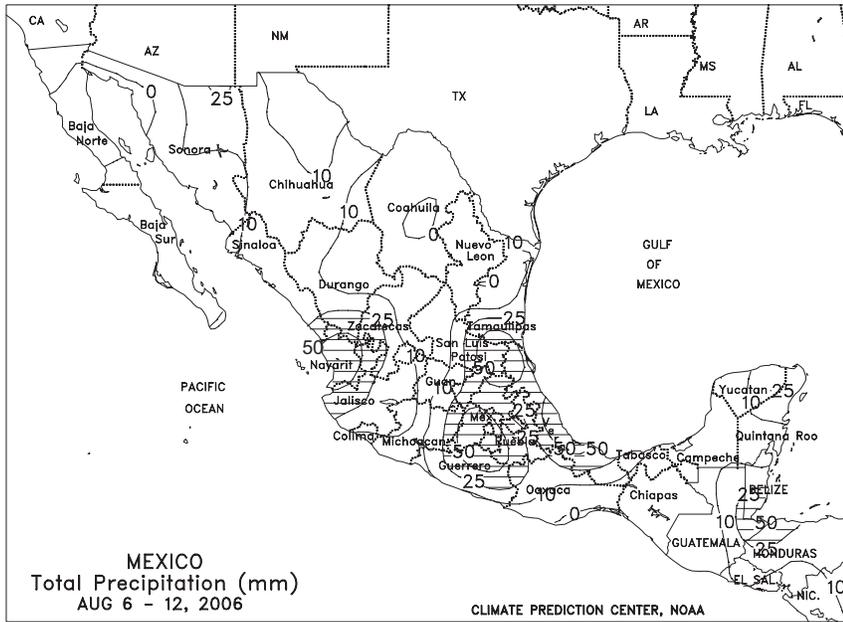
Dry weather prevailed in Thailand with showers (25-100 mm) confined to the northern border areas. In Vietnam, heavy showers (50-200 mm) likely caused flooding in the north, while lighter showers prevailed in the south as summer-autumn rice harvesting was finishing. Seasonal monsoon showers (50-200 mm) maintained soil moisture for rice and corn in the Philippines. In Indonesia, showers (25-100 mm) increased moisture supplies for oil palm in the northern half of Sumatra, while the southern half remained dry. Mostly dry weather in Malaysia aided oil palm harvesting.



**BRAZIL**  
 Showers (10-25 mm or more) maintained mostly favorable conditions for vegetative winter wheat in Rio Grande do Sul. Elsewhere, however, dry, warmer-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging 3-5 degrees C above normal, with highs in the lower 30s degrees C) hastened development of winter wheat and raised additional concern for the crops in or nearing reproduction in Parana, traditionally Brazil's leading producer of wheat, and other minor production areas of the center-south. Warmth and dryness promoted harvesting of coffee and other plantation crops in key production areas. According to press reports emanating from Brazil, coffee was 73 percent harvested as of August 10.

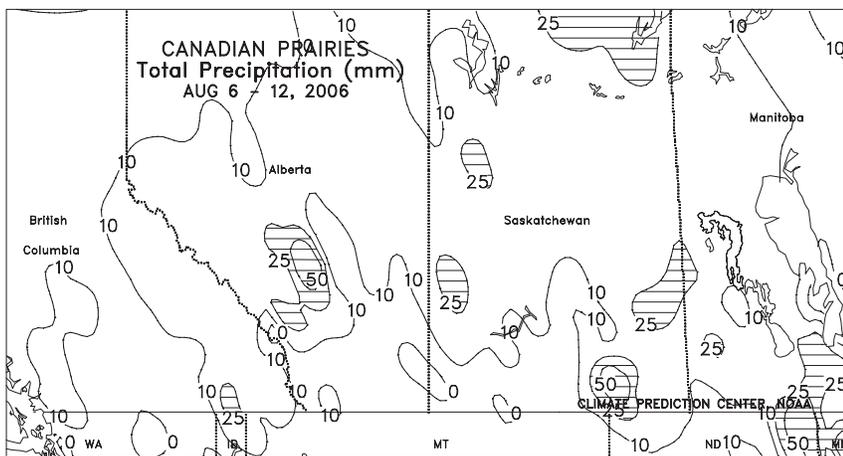


**ARGENTINA**  
 Unseasonably dry weather persisted throughout central and northern Argentina, with appreciable rain (greater than 10 mm) confined to outlying crop areas of Entre Rios and the northeast. Following last week's cold snap, temperatures rebounded to more seasonable levels, helping to warm topsoils for germination of newly sown winter wheat but raising concern for the quickened pace of crop development in areas with limited soil moisture. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture (SAGPyA), winter wheat was 90 percent planted, comparable to last year's pace of 91 percent. However, dryness is reportedly affecting final efforts to plant winter wheat in Buenos Aires and La Pampa. SAGPyA also noted planting delays due to dryness of early-season sunflowers in Argentina's northern growing areas.



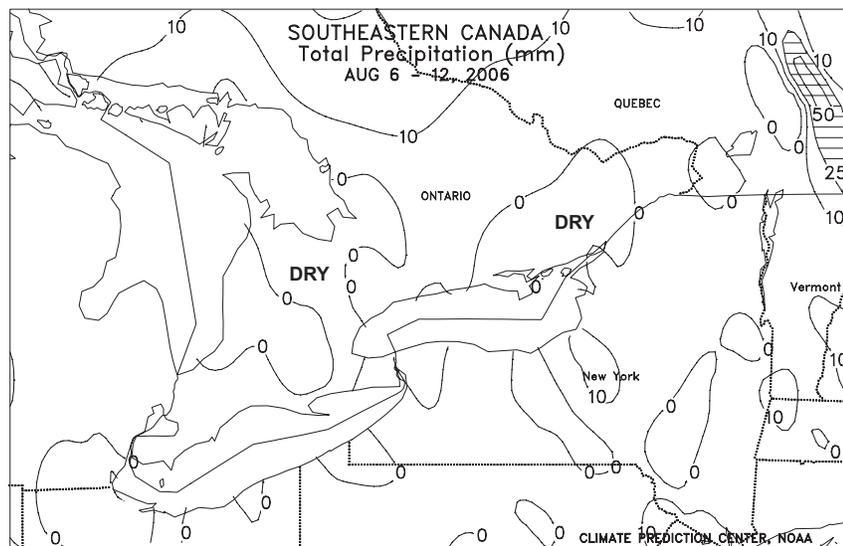
**MEXICO**

Scattered showers (10-50 mm or more) continued across the southern plateau corn belt, maintaining generally favorable conditions for rain-fed summer crops. Mostly dry weather prevailed elsewhere in southern Mexico. Farther north, mostly dry weather provided some relief from flash flooding in the Rio Grande Valley (notably northern Chihuahua), but locally heavy monsoon showers continued in the western Sierra Madre. In the northeast, isolated showers (locally more than 10 mm) brought limited drought relief to crop areas of Tamaulipas and the lower Rio Grande Valley.



**CANADA**

Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging 1-3 degrees C above normal, with highs exceeding 35 degrees C in some southern locations) promoted drydown and harvesting of spring grains and oilseeds across the southern Prairies. These crops have been rapidly developing due to persistent summer warmth; according to recently released provincial crop reports, this has resulted in reduced yields in some of the driest locations of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. Meanwhile across the northern Prairies, scattered showers (locally in excess of 25 mm) and somewhat cooler conditions (temperatures near to slightly above average) promoted the development of immature crops.



In eastern Canada, several days of warm, dry weather promoted summer crop development, followed by much cooler conditions toward week's end. High temperatures generally peaked from 25 to 30 degrees C from August 6-10, but late-week readings fell below 5 degrees C in a few locations. Mostly dry weather helped to ease pockets of persistent wetness in eastern growing areas, although light showers lingered across Quebec.

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Correspondence to the meteorologists should be directed to: **Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, NOAA/USDA, Joint Agricultural Weather Facility, USDA South Building, Room 4443B, Washington, DC 20250**. Internet URL: <http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf>; E-mail address: [jawfweb@oce.usda.gov](mailto:jawfweb@oce.usda.gov)

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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
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Managing Editor ..... **David Miskus** (202) 720-7919  
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