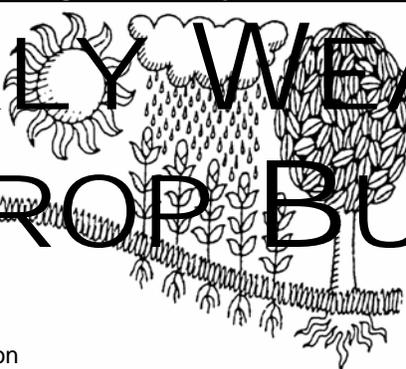
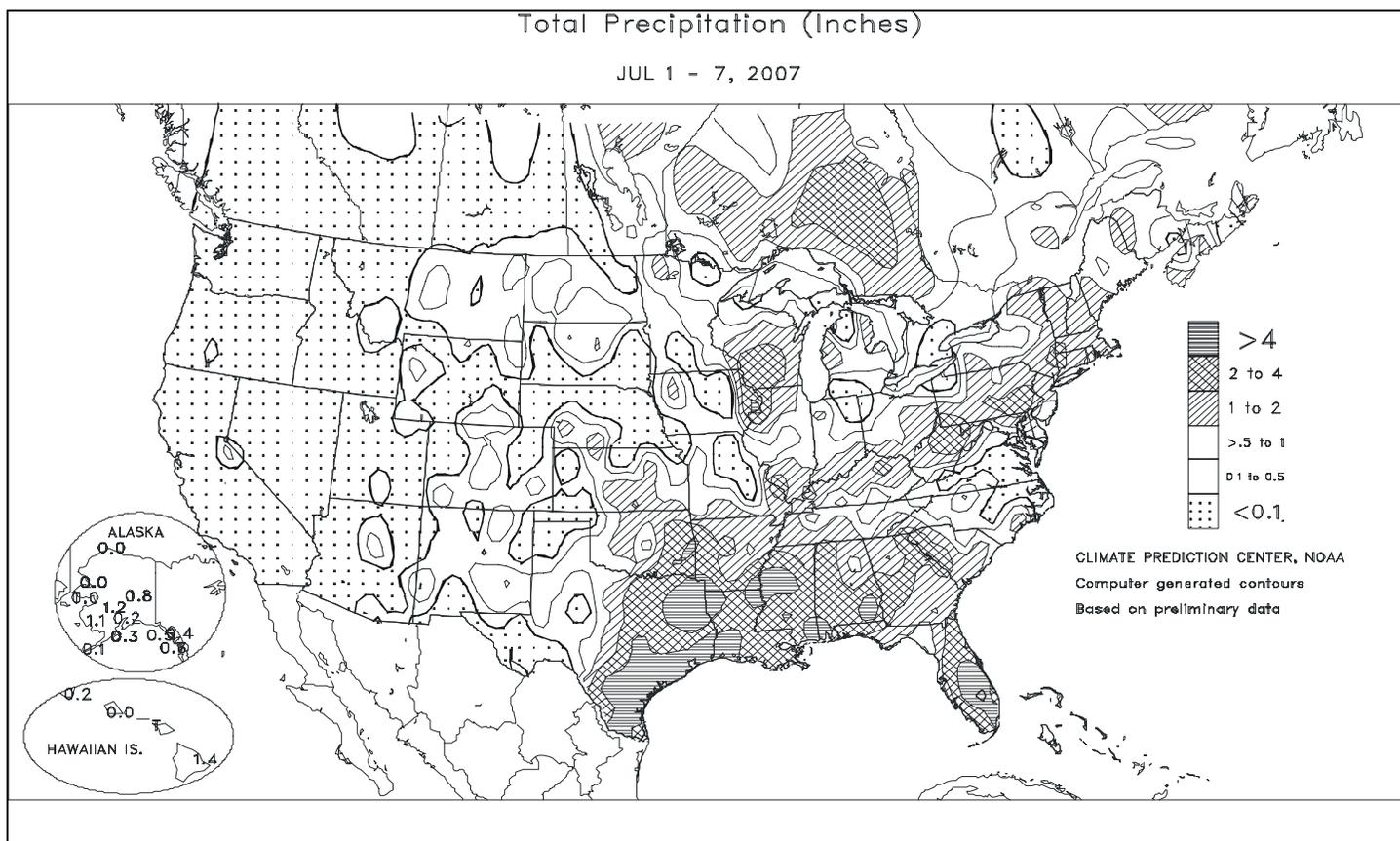


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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



HIGHLIGHTS July 1 - 7, 2007

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

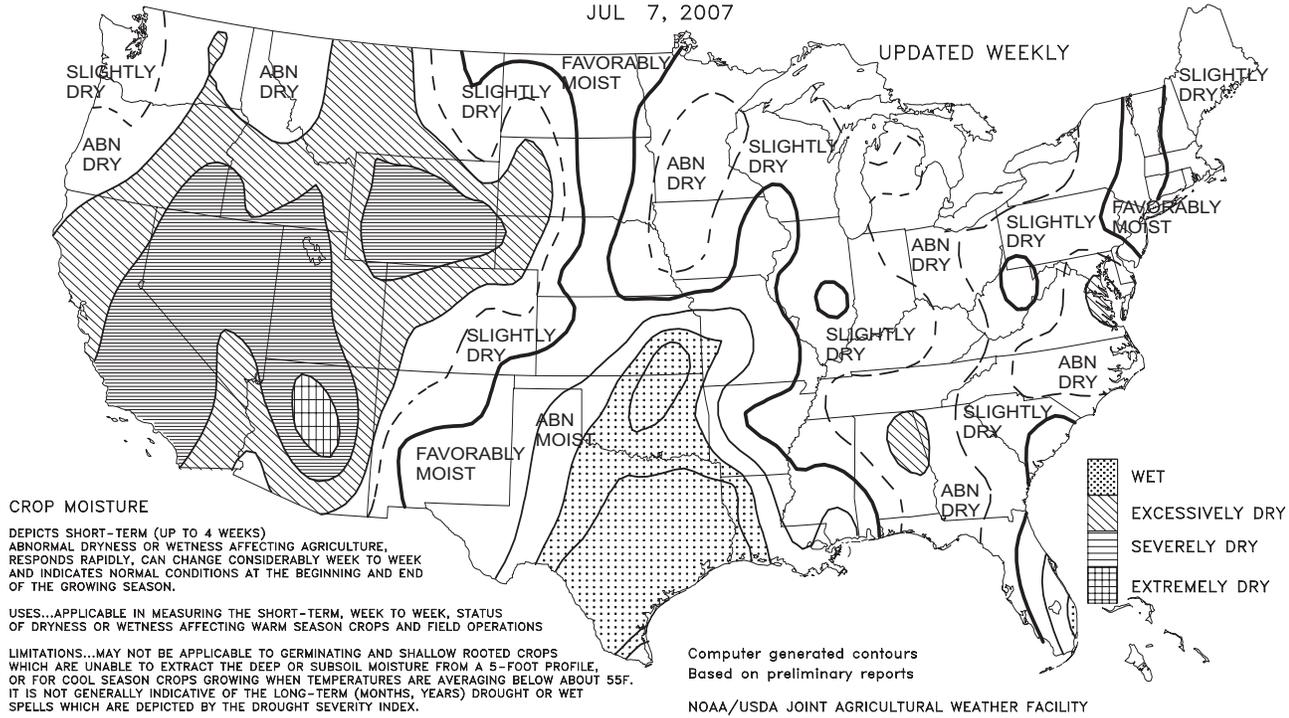
An early-summer heat wave across the **West** promoted winter wheat maturation and the rapid development of irrigated summer crops, but boosted irrigation demands and increased stress on **Northwestern** spring wheat. Heat and drought also contributed to a sharp increase in wildfire activity and increased concerns about **Western** water supplies. Heat also briefly overspread the **northern Plains**, favoring winter wheat maturation but increasing stress on heading spring wheat and other summer crops. Temperatures averaged as much as 10°F above normal on the **northern High Plains**, aided by late-week readings at or above 100°F. Meanwhile, wet weather gradually subsided across the **central and southern Plains**,

(Continued on page 7)

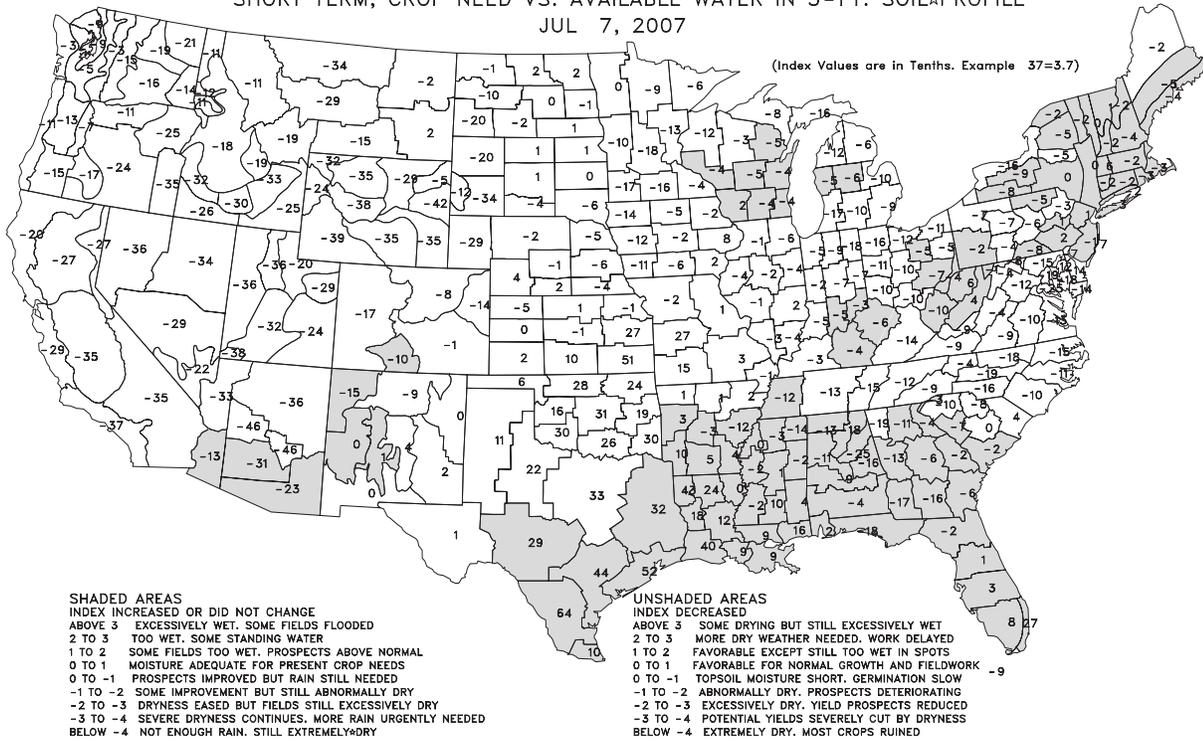
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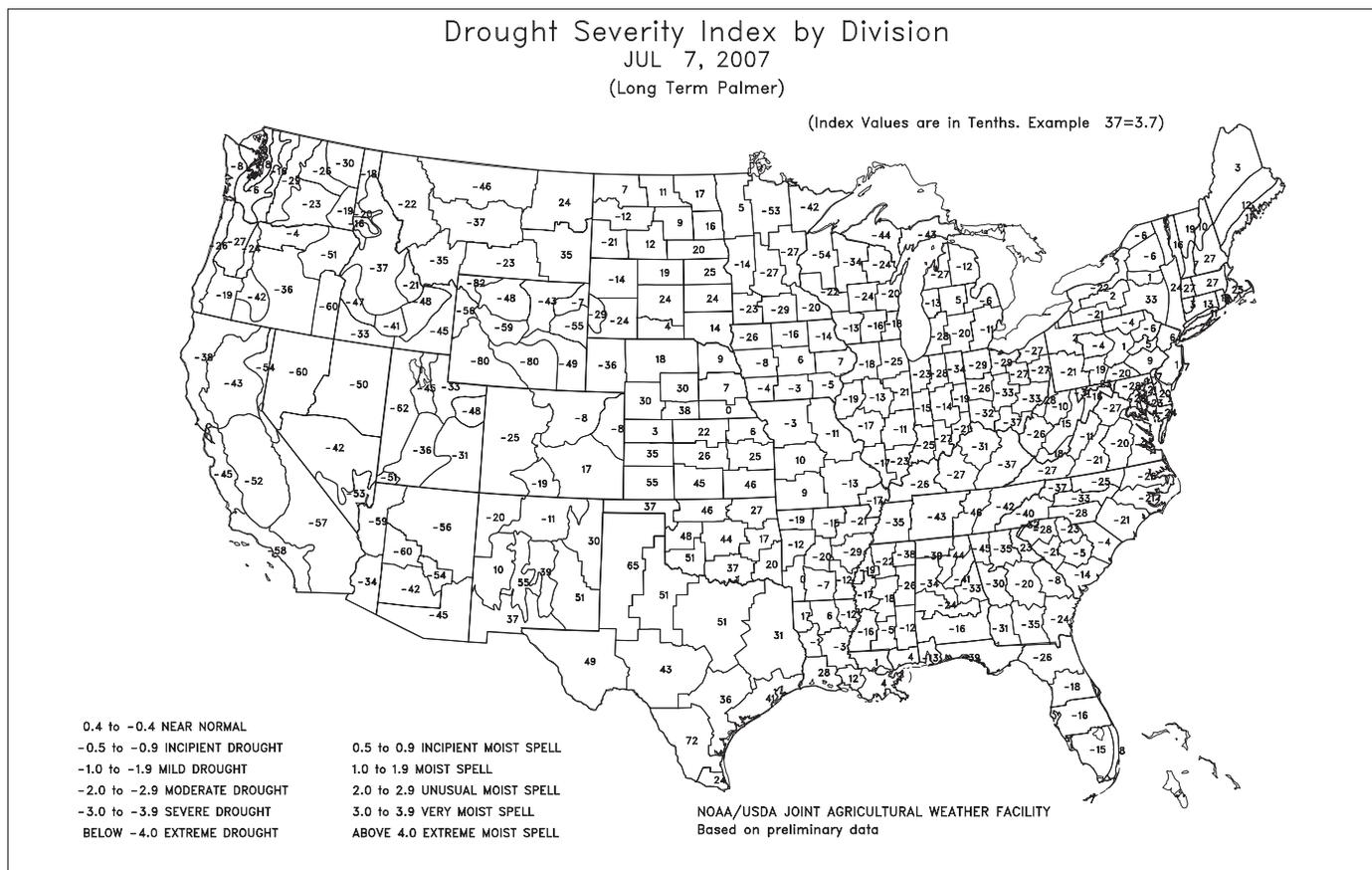
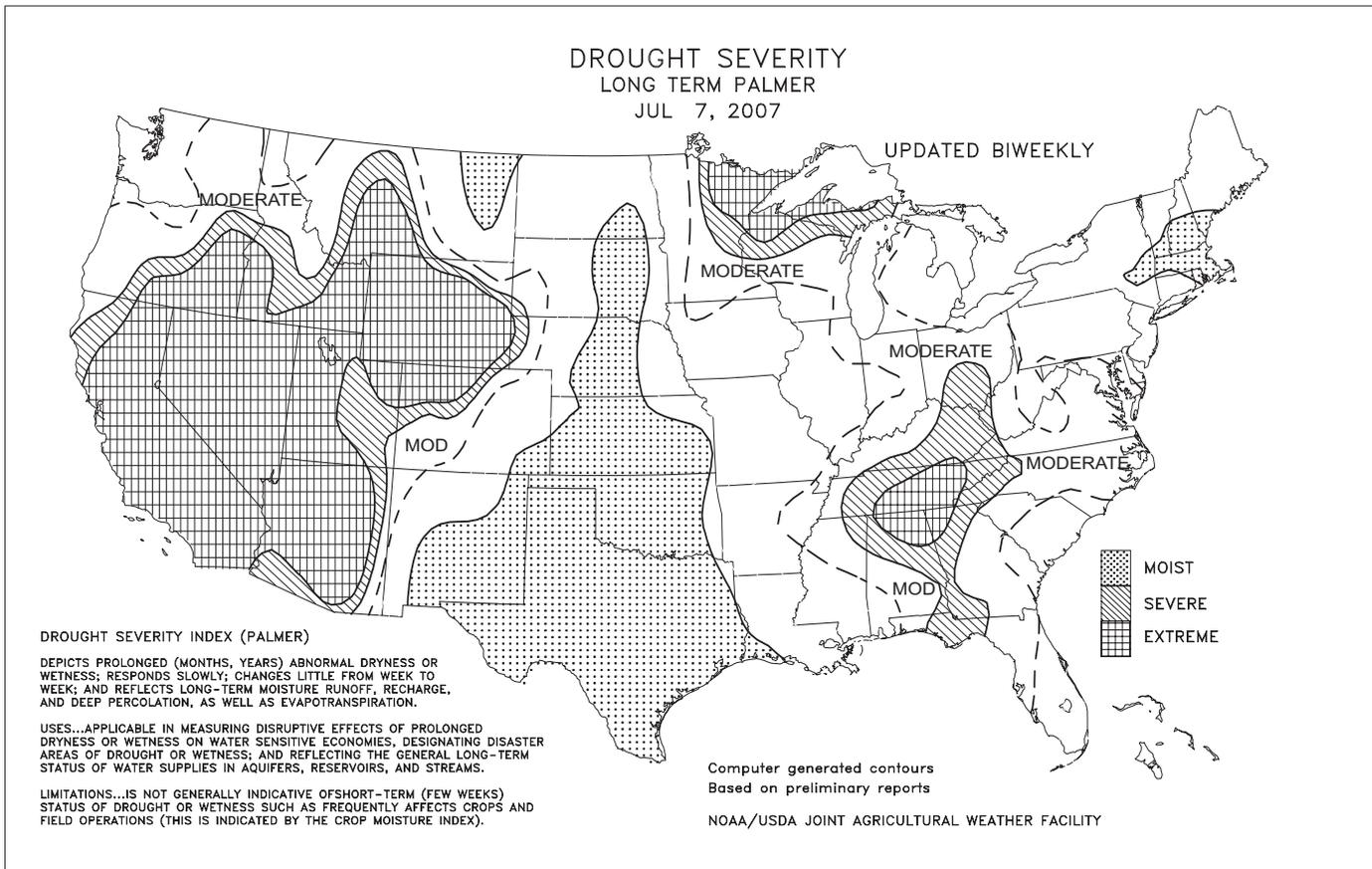
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Crop Moisture
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
JUL 7, 2007



Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE
JUL 7, 2007

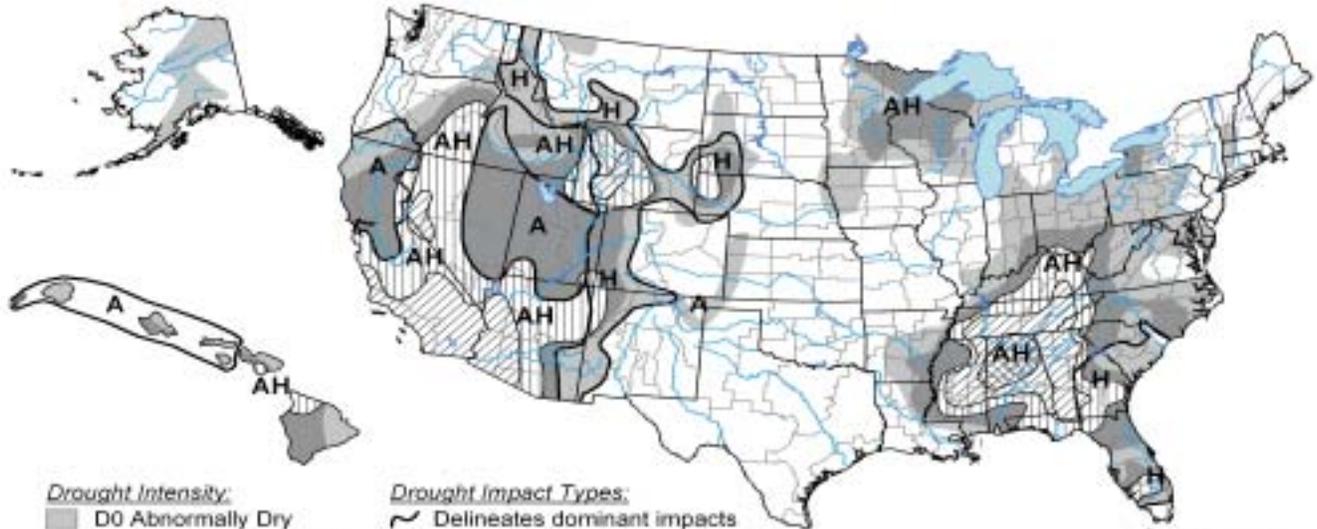




U.S. Drought Monitor

July 3, 2007

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.



Released Thursday, July 5, 2007

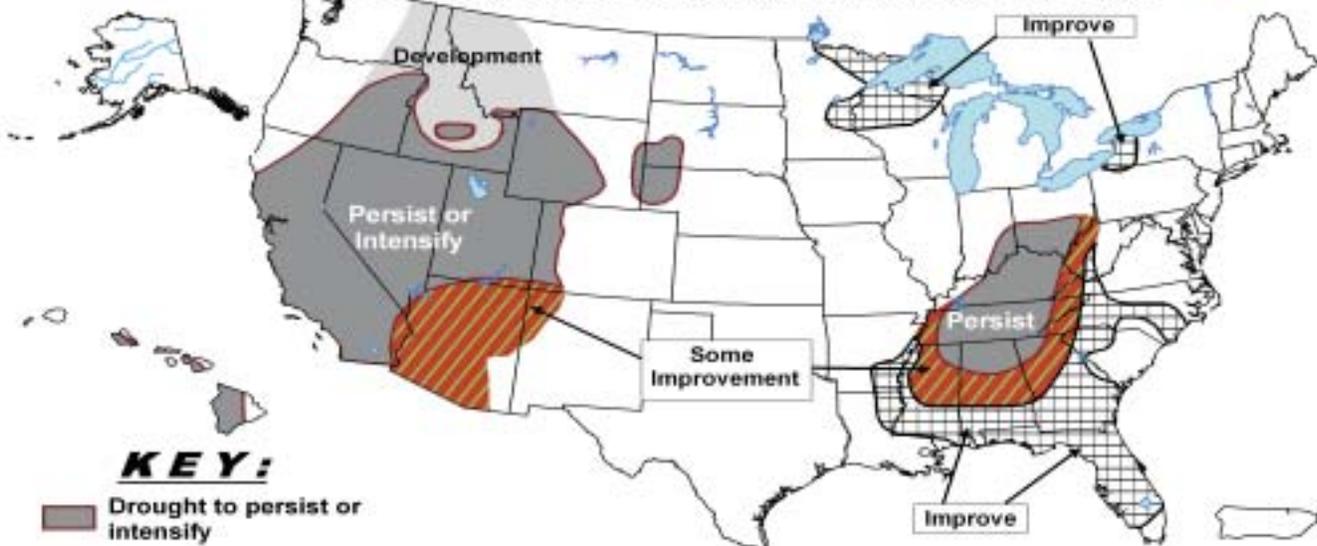
Author: Douglas Le Comte, CPC/NOAA

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

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid July 5 - September, 2007 Released July 5, 2007



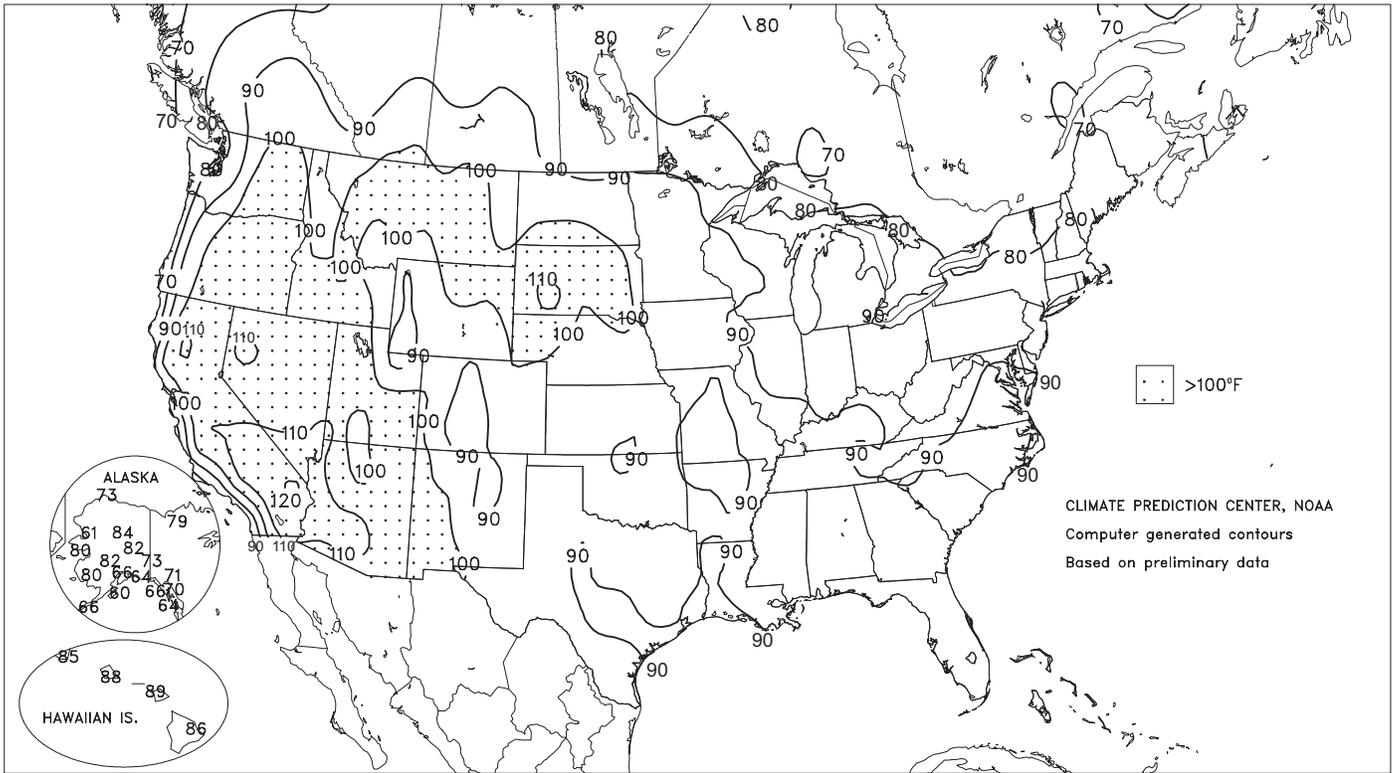
KEY:

- Drought to persist or intensify
- Drought ongoing, some improvement
- Drought likely to improve, impacts ease
- Drought development likely

Depicts general, large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by numerous indicators, including short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events – such as individual storms – cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance, so use caution if using this outlook for applications – such as crops – that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4). For weekly drought updates, see the latest Drought Monitor map and text. NOTE: the green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.

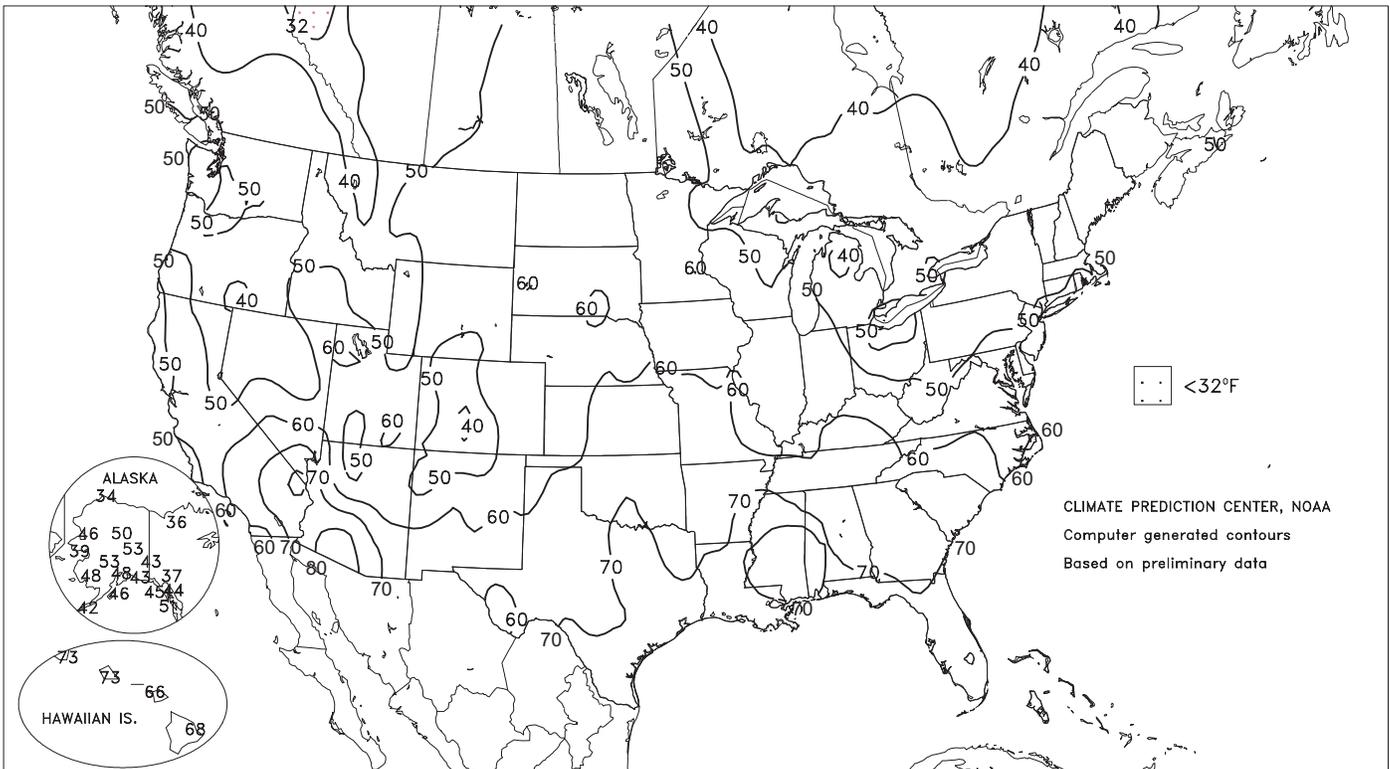
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

JUL 1 - 7, 2007



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

JUL 1 - 7, 2007



(Continued from front cover)

permitting a gradual return to fieldwork. However, heavy showers and lowland flooding persisted on the **southeastern Plains**, causing further degradation in the quality of unharvested winter wheat. Farther east, downpours (locally 10 inches or more) shifted into the **western Gulf Coast region**, washing out fields and flooding lowlands. As the week progressed, however, heavy rain reached areas from the **Delta to the southern Atlantic States**, providing much-needed relief to drought-stricken pastures and summer crops. Elsewhere, many **Midwestern** summer crops continued to avoid the major weather concerns of surrounding regions. Even some of the driest areas of the **Corn Belt**, including the **Ohio Valley** and parts of the **upper Midwest**, received beneficial showers. **Midwestern** temperature rose toward week's end, but largely remained below critical stress thresholds (approximately 95°F) for silking corn and blooming soybeans.

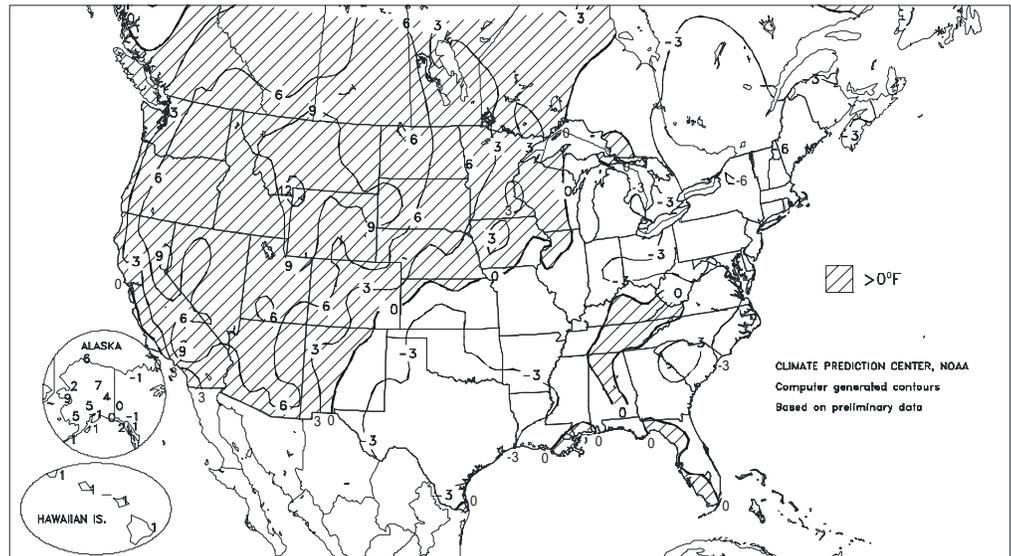
Early in the week, record or near-record flooding persisted in several river basins from **eastern Texas into western Missouri**. Near **Horton, MO**, the **Little Osage River** crested 12.31 feet above flood stage on July 1, second only to the high-water mark (18.40 feet above flood stage) established on October 4, 1986. In the same **Osage River** watershed, the **Marais des Cygnes River** achieved its second-highest crest on record near the **eastern Kansas** towns of **Osawatimie** (21.19 feet above flood stage on July 1), **La Cygne** (11.07 feet above flood stage on July 2), and **Trading Post** (15.26 feet above flood stage on July 2). In all three **Kansas** locations, the record crest along the **Marais des Cygnes River** occurred in July 1951. Meanwhile, record flooding was reported along the **Verdigris River** in or near locations such as **Coffeyville, KS** (12.17 feet above flood stage on July 1), **Independence, KS** (22.40 feet above flood stage on July 1), and **Lenapah, OK** (12.89 feet above flood stage on July 2). For both **Independence** and **Lenapah**, the previous flood of record along the **Verdigris River** occurred in May 1943.

Elsewhere, early-week heat in the **West** was a prelude to a more intense heat wave later in the week. For example, **Rapid City, SD**, posted a daily-record high of 102°F on July 1, followed by another record (109°F) on July 7. Daily-record highs were set or tied in more than four dozen **Western** locations on July 4, with readings soaring to 120°F in **Needles, CA**, 114°F in **Cottonwood, AZ**, and 106°F in **Reno, NV**. The following day, **Reno** posted an all-time, record-tying high of 108°F, equaling the mark set on July 11, 2002. Elsewhere in **Nevada**, **Fallon** (108°F) also tied its all-time record, while **Lovelock** (112°F) edged its July 2002 standard of 110°F. Another notable **Nevada** temperature was a high of 116°F on July 5 in **Las Vegas**, where the all-time-record high of 117°F was most recently attained on July 19, 2005. **Las Vegas** also reached or exceeded 110°F on each of the first 9 days of the month, matching its July record originally set from July 12-20, 2005. **Las Vegas'** longest streak of 110-degree heat during any month was 10 days from June 17-26, 1961. Extremely low humidity levels accompanied the **Western** heat. On July 2, for example, **Las Vegas** reported a high of 110°F along with a dewpoint of -7°F, which resulted in a relative humidity of 1 percent. By July 6, record-setting heat spread across the **northern Rockies** and **northern High Plains**. In **western Montana**, all-time records were broken at locations such as **Missoula** (107°F; previously, 105°F on July 10, 1973, and several earlier dates) and **Belgrade Field** (106°F; previously 103°F on August 5, 1961). Elsewhere in **Montana**, **Cut Bank** (106°F on July 6) achieved triple-digit heat for the first time since August 6, 1983, and experienced its hottest day since August 5, 1961, when it was 107°F.

Although a few wildfires flared across the **West** in late June, activity dramatically increased during the first week of July. One of the most

Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

JUL 1 - 7, 2007



damaging fires that started in late June was the Angora fire in **South Lake Tahoe, CA**, which burned just a little more than 3,000 acres but destroyed more than 250 homes. Another late-June blaze was **northern Utah's** Neola North fire, first reported on June 29, which claimed three lives and quickly consumed more than 40,000 acres, a dozen homes, and two dozen other structures. Elsewhere in **Utah**, the Milford Flat complex, just north of **Milford**, flared toward week's end and rapidly became the largest wildfire in state history, with the amount of vegetation charred surpassing 300,000 acres on July 9. Other fires exhibiting explosive late-week development included the Tungsten fire just north of **Inlay, NV**, which grew nearly 50,000 acres on July 7, and the Stampede fire, 8 miles west of **Pine Ridge, SD**, which burned more than 20,000 acres on July 8. Elsewhere in **western South Dakota**, the Alabaugh fire near **Hot Springs** grew to nearly 5,000 acres and claimed 77 structures by July 8.

Beneficial **Southeastern** showers resulted in a few daily-record rainfall totals, including 2.89 inches (on July 1) in **Macon, GA**, and 1.63 inches (on July 5) in **Vicksburg, MS**. Locally heavy showers also dotted the **Midwestern and Northwestern States**, where record amounts on July 4 reached 3.56 inches in **Moline, IL**, and 1.94 inches in **Allentown, PA**. Rain was much heavier and more widespread in the **western Gulf Coast region**, where weekly rainfall totaled 13.90 inches in **Corpus Christi, TX**. Daily-record totals were set in **Corpus Christi** on July 2 and 4 (9.86 and 3.50 inches, respectively). The 9.86-inch sum was also **Corpus Christi's** wettest day on record, supplanting the 8.03-inch total observed on June 27, 1931. Farther north, **Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX**, received measurable rain on 9 consecutive days, totaling 7.99 inches, from June 25 - July 3, narrowly missing its all-time record of 10 days (April 10-19, 1908, and February 13-22, 1932). Similarly, **Oklahoma City, OK**, noted at least a trace of rain on 20 consecutive days from June 13 - July 2. **Oklahoma City's** previous record of 14 days was set from May 29 - June 11, 1937.

Most of the **Alaska** experienced unusually warm weather, with temperatures averaging at least 5°F above normal across much of the mainland. **Barrow** ended the week with consecutive daily-record highs (67 and 73°F) on July 6-7; the latter high was **Barrow's** highest reading since August 5, 1999, when it was 74°F. Meanwhile, **Cold Bay** attained the 60-degree mark for the first time this year on July 6, followed the next day by a daily-record high of 66°F. It was also **Cold Bay's** warmest day since May 29, 2006, when the high reached 67°F. **Alaskan** precipitation was mostly light, although **McGrath** netted a weekly total of 1.17 inches. Much of **McGrath's** rain, 0.72 inch, fell in a thunderstorm on July 3. Farther south, warmer- and drier-than-normal weather prevailed across much of **Hawaii**. On the **Big Island, Hilo** netted at least a trace of precipitation on each of the first 7 days of July, but rainfall totaled just 0.93 inch (42 percent of normal).

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 7, 2007

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

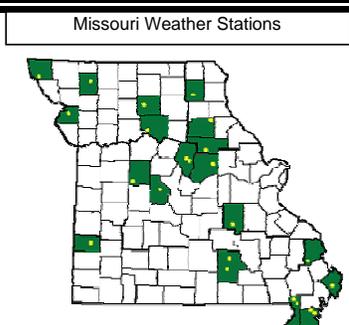
STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						4-INCH SOIL TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS							
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE JUN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN01	TOTAL IN. SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F		PRECIP		
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE	01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE	
MISSISSIPPI																						
ND TUNICA 1W	86	72	88	70	79	-	1.80	-	1.23	3.19	-	-	-	90	78	0	0	3	1			
LYON	86	71	89	71	79	-	2.21	-	1.04	3.33	-	17.92	-	86	79	0	0	6	2			
VANCE	85	71	88	70	78	-	1.12	-	0.66	4.58	-	-	-	89	80	0	0	4	1			
PERTSHIRE	84	71	91	70	78	-	3.93	-	1.87	-	-	-	-	85	79	1	0	6	2			
SCOTT	85	71	91	70	78	-	4.08	-	1.61	-	-	-	-	89	81	1	0	5	3			
NE VERONA	87	71	91	69	79	-	0.31	-	0.29	2.48	-	13.22	-	92	79	1	0	2	0			
SD STONEVILLE x	87	72	94	69	80	-1	4.80	3.83	2.97	8.71	174	21.74	70	91	81	2	0	6	2			
INDIANOLA 1S*	85	71	93	70	78	-	4.69	-	1.65	6.57	-	-	-	86	80	1	0	5	3			
INVERNESS 5E	84	71	91	69	78	-	5.49	-	2.18	9.43	-	25.34	-	88	81	1	0	4	3			
SIDON	84	71	96	69	78	-	6.58	-	2.90	11.10	-	21.67	-	90	81	1	0	5	4			
NORTH ISSAQUENA	85	72	92	70	78	-	4.46	-	2.05	7.85	-	-	-	87	80	1	0	6	3			
SILVER CITY	86	71	96	69	79	-	5.08	-	1.55	7.09	-	-	-	85	79	2	0	5	4			
ONWARD	86	71	94	69	78	-	2.13	-	1.17	3.35	-	-	-	90	82	3	0	6	2			
MAYDAY	86	71	96	70	79	-	4.45	-	1.44	6.43	-	-	-	83	79	2	0	6	3			
MISSOURI																						
NW CORNING	89	68	94	62	79	3	0.00	-1.42	0.00	1.29	22	15.93	91	-	-	4	0	0	0			
ALBANY	89	65	94	61	77	1	0.27	-1.08	0.27	1.38	23	16.66	87	85	73	4	0	1	0			
ST. JOSEPH	87	67	91	60	77	1	0.00	-1.36	0.00	1.89	31	16.24	88	-	-	3	0	0	0			
NC LINNEUS	87	64	92	59	75	-1	0.09	-1.12	0.09	5.41	95	18.77	101	83	71	2	0	1	0			
BRUNSWICK	86	66	90	63	76	0	0.85	-0.23	0.78	8.25	143	19.52	99	85	73	1	0	4	1			
NE NOVELTY	86	64	89	58	75	-1	0.00	-1.00	0.00	2.82	60	20.93	116	80	71	0	0	0	0			
MONROE CITY	86	64	90	59	75	-2	0.38	-0.42	0.38	4.94	113	17.60	96	82	70	2	0	1	0			
WC GREEN RIDGE	86	66	90	63	76	0	0.28	-0.91	0.28	6.84	102	18.64	82	83	72	0	0	1	0			
C AUXVASSE	86	64	90	59	75	-2	0.09	-0.84	0.07	5.15	96	18.78	92	75	69	1	0	3	0			
SANBORN FIELD	87	67	91	62	77	-1	0.00	-1.19	0.00	4.23	77	17.77	82	86	70	2	0	0	0			
WILLIAMSBURG	87	65	92	59	76	0	0.04	-1.25	0.04	3.42	59	16.75	70	79	70	3	0	1	0			
COLUMBIA	86	65	90	61	76	-1	0.00	-1.11	0.00	3.92	73	18.56	87	-	-	0	0	0	0			
VERSAILLES	87	67	91	63	77	0	0.12	-0.88	0.12	7.34	143	24.12	113	82	73	2	0	1	0			
EC COOK STATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
SW LAMAR	85	68	89	67	76	-2	0.83	-0.58	0.82	20.51	292	36.88	148	86	74	0	0	2	1			
SE DELTA	87	64	91	57	75	-4	0.46	-0.30	0.43	2.08	48	18.97	79	91	73	2	0	2	0			
CHARLESTON	86	67	90	62	76	-3	2.57	1.44	1.70	9.21	180	26.66	104	85	73	0	0	2	2			
GLENNONVILLE	86	68	89	63	77	-4	2.03	1.52	1.55	3.60	91	21.80	97	89	77	0	0	3	1			
CLARKTON	87	68	90	63	77	-4	2.30	1.84	1.74	4.97	119	21.92	94	92	76	0	0	2	2			
PORTAGEVILLE DC	87	69	90	64	78	-3	1.95	1.35	1.78	3.17	68	19.06	76	93	75	1	0	2	1			
PORTAGEVILLE LF	88	69	90	64	78	-2	1.96	1.36	1.63	3.34	74	18.31	73	88	75	0	0	2	1			
STEELE	89	70	92	65	79	-1	0.91	0.31	0.91	2.55	54	15.14	58	93	80	4	0	1	1			
CARDWELL	87	69	90	66	78	-3	2.34	1.78	1.97	5.27	127	20.59	81	86	76	0	0	2	1			

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

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

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

Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: An unsettled weather pattern produced moderate to heavy rains for the majority of the week. Except for the extreme northern Delta, many areas experienced 2 to 4 inches of rain, with extremes ranging from less than 1 inch to more than 6 inches. Several locations recorded nearly 3 inches of rain in a 24-hour period, helping to more than double precipitation totals since June 1. As a result of the cloudiness and showers, there were fewer days with readings of 90 degrees F or higher.



Note: For information on the weather stations in Missouri, please visit: <http://agebb.missouri.edu/weather/stations/index.htm>



Note: For information on the weather stations in Mississippi, please visit: http://www.deltaweather.msstate.edu/maps/weather_station_map.htm

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 7, 2007

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN, SINCE JUN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN01	TOTAL, IN, SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OF MORE	.50 INCH OF MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	89	72	97	70	81	2	0.88	-0.23	0.65	2.51	51	14.84	49	84	45	4	0	3	1
AL HUNTSVILLE	88	70	94	68	79	0	1.77	0.76	1.41	3.42	65	14.54	45	90	58	2	0	3	1
AL MOBILE	91	71	96	68	81	0	6.65	5.29	2.00	8.87	139	23.72	67	91	54	4	0	5	4
AK MONTGOMERY	91	72	100	70	82	1	0.79	-0.44	0.46	2.90	54	15.88	52	90	48	5	0	3	0
AK ANCHORAGE	62	51	66	48	56	-2	0.24	-0.04	0.13	1.26	94	3.68	80	85	70	0	0	4	0
AK BARROW	53	38	73	34	45	5	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.01	2	0.77	76	91	60	0	0	0	0
AK FAIRBANKS	77	57	82	53	67	4	1.05	0.69	0.75	2.66	151	4.42	117	85	56	0	0	3	1
AK JUNEAU	63	50	70	44	57	1	0.37	-0.46	0.11	2.30	55	23.69	103	92	77	0	0	4	0
AK KODIAK	58	49	60	46	53	0	0.32	-0.73	0.13	4.25	66	41.90	112	89	76	0	0	4	0
AK NOME	71	50	80	39	60	9	0.01	-0.35	0.01	1.66	111	4.12	80	76	62	0	0	1	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	90	51	96	48	71	6	0.12	-0.21	0.08	0.18	24	3.25	32	35	8	5	0	2	0
AZ PHOENIX	113	87	116	83	100	8	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.00	0	1.97	60	23	12	7	0	0	0
AZ PRESCOTT	100	63	104	57	82	9	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.00	0	2.90	38	28	6	7	0	0	0
AZ TUCSON	108	80	110	74	94	7	0.02	-0.26	0.01	0.15	29	1.87	50	27	15	7	0	2	0
AR FORT SMITH	88	71	92	70	80	-1	3.13	2.32	2.30	6.70	132	24.41	105	94	59	3	0	4	1
AR LITTLE ROCK	87	72	91	69	80	-2	0.45	-0.38	0.31	2.51	53	23.23	86	89	59	1	0	3	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	100	71	111	63	85	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	2.17	47	42	24	7	0	0	0
CA FRESNO	102	69	111	59	86	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	4.39	56	51	30	7	0	0	0
CA LOS ANGELES	74	64	78	63	69	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1.66	18	86	70	0	0	0	0
CA REDDING	104	66	113	58	85	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	12.02	55	50	24	7	0	0	0
CA SACRAMENTO	96	60	107	55	78	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	6.59	55	73	23	5	0	0	0
CA SAN DIEGO	74	66	78	64	70	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	2.26	30	83	72	0	0	0	0
CA SAN FRANCISCO	71	55	80	54	63	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	6.35	47	85	66	0	0	0	0
CA STOCKTON	99	63	110	55	81	4	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.08	89	4.96	55	61	33	7	0	3	0
CO ALAMOSA	86	48	92	45	67	4	0.32	0.17	0.32	0.60	81	4.17	144	79	39	2	0	1	0
CO CO SPRINGS	86	54	92	51	70	1	0.77	0.26	0.77	1.83	64	7.00	82	82	23	1	0	1	1
CO DENVER INTL	95	60	100	56	77	6	0.01	-0.39	0.01	0.53	25	6.42	89	65	14	7	0	1	0
CO GRAND JUNCTION	99	66	103	61	83	7	0.02	-0.07	0.02	0.71	142	3.82	86	27	14	7	0	1	0
CO PUEBLO	92	57	98	51	74	0	0.00	-0.35	0.00	1.54	92	8.03	134	78	37	4	0	0	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	78	60	87	56	69	-4	0.93	0.11	0.75	4.53	103	25.01	108	76	50	0	0	3	1
CT HARTFORD	81	56	87	49	69	-4	1.01	0.19	0.66	4.65	100	23.96	102	80	46	0	0	3	1
DC WASHINGTON	85	67	92	62	76	-2	0.14	-0.62	0.11	1.56	40	15.36	77	69	37	2	0	2	0
DE WILMINGTON	83	61	89	53	72	-4	0.58	-0.36	0.56	3.31	73	22.96	103	87	40	0	0	2	1
FL DAYTONA BEACH	88	75	94	74	82	1	5.57	4.31	2.39	12.00	173	19.13	85	90	59	3	0	6	4
FL JACKSONVILLE	89	73	94	71	81	0	1.73	0.33	0.80	8.42	124	17.50	72	95	61	4	0	5	2
FL KEY WEST	91	80	92	77	86	2	1.51	0.74	0.70	5.92	111	13.87	84	78	56	7	0	4	2
FL MIAMI	91	75	93	73	83	0	4.47	2.97	1.77	19.73	197	37.54	148	85	60	7	0	5	3
FL ORLANDO	91	73	94	72	82	0	2.37	0.57	1.13	8.31	91	14.07	60	96	74	5	0	5	1
FL PENSACOLA	90	74	94	72	82	0	1.35	-0.43	0.99	3.50	43	17.65	54	88	63	4	0	4	1
FL TALLAHASSEE	92	73	96	72	82	0	1.15	-0.63	0.78	7.02	81	17.13	51	88	53	4	0	3	1
FL TAMPA	89	75	91	74	82	0	1.29	-0.14	0.60	10.90	157	17.34	90	86	63	4	0	4	1
FL WEST PALM BEACH	90	74	91	73	82	0	2.66	1.07	1.09	17.51	191	25.41	90	90	70	4	0	6	2
GA ATHENS	88	67	96	62	77	-2	0.88	-0.09	0.86	3.69	75	17.32	66	84	50	3	0	3	1
GA ATLANTA	86	70	95	67	78	-2	0.03	-1.08	0.03	3.89	82	15.84	58	83	55	1	0	1	0
GA AUGUSTA	88	67	94	60	77	-3	2.51	1.59	1.42	7.48	146	19.12	79	89	50	2	0	3	2
GA COLUMBUS	88	71	99	68	79	-3	1.74	0.67	1.62	6.44	141	19.63	73	89	44	2	0	3	1
GA MACON	89	68	95	63	79	-2	3.15	2.20	2.90	8.92	199	19.22	77	89	45	2	0	4	1
GA SAVANNAH	87	71	93	68	79	-2	1.42	0.12	1.17	10.46	154	18.92	78	94	58	3	0	5	1
HI HILO	85	69	86	68	77	1	1.36	-0.95	0.49	7.32	76	47.64	75	87	76	0	0	7	0
HI HONOLULU	87	74	88	73	81	1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.18	35	2.71	29	73	62	0	0	0	0
HI KAHULUI	88	71	89	66	79	1	0.01	-0.06	0.01	0.06	20	3.96	35	82	66	0	0	1	0
HI LIHUE	84	74	85	73	79	0	0.17	-0.26	0.06	0.61	27	10.96	56	81	73	0	0	5	0
ID BOISE	99	65	105	61	82	10	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.07	126	4.31	59	41	20	7	0	0	0
ID LEWISTON	97	63	108	54	80	9	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.88	66	4.41	60	52	26	6	0	0	0
ID POCATELLO	95	52	102	47	73	6	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.93	184	5.21	72	57	22	6	0	0	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	84	62	90	53	73	1	0.64	-0.12	0.40	2.95	67	15.58	89	74	43	1	0	2	0
IL MOLINE	87	63	91	55	75	0	7.12	6.18	3.56	12.86	231	25.76	131	79	47	2	0	2	2
IL PEORIA	85	64	89	59	75	1	0.72	-0.22	0.36	4.45	93	22.15	120	84	45	0	0	2	0
IL ROCKFORD	85	62	91	55	74	2	0.58	-0.43	0.57	4.84	83	15.19	82	82	47	1	0	2	1
IL SPRINGFIELD	84	62	88	57	74	-2	0.50	-0.30	0.50	6.33	139	19.33	104	92	48	0	0	1	1
IN EVANSVILLE	87	65	91	58	76	-2	0.60	-0.28	0.59	3.34	67	20.49	83	83	47	3	0	2	1
IN FORT WAYNE	84	58	90	51	71	-2	0.00	-0.85	0.00	3.09	63	15.78	83	82	35	1	0	0	0
IN INDIANAPOLIS	85	64	89	60	74	-1	0.03	-0.95	0.03	2.61	51	20.25	95	80	37	0	0	1	0
IN SOUTH BEND	84	61	89	56	72	0	0.60	-0.31	0.30	2.65	52	16.13	83	77	39	0	0	2	0
IA BURLINGTON	87	66	91	61	77	1	0.19	-0.86	0.14	6.46	117	17.53	91	81	45	2	0	2	0
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	84	62	89	55	73	-1	0.00	-0.96	0.00	5.73	106	17.55	104	93	49	0	0	0	0
IA DES MOINES	88	67	93	60	78	3	0.21	-0.74	0.21	3.27	59	20.18	113	82	48	2	0	1	0
IA DUBUQUE	84	61	90	54	73	1	2.81	1.98	2.06	5.08	103	17.34	97	86	49	1	0	2	2
IA SIOUX CITY	91	63	98	56	77	3	0.02	-0.74	0.01	2.82	65	20.10	143	87	49	5	0	2	0
IA WATERLOO	87	62	94	54	75	2	0.00	-1.01	0.00	5.12	88	17.65	102	86	47	1	0	0	0
KS CONCORDIA	91	68	98	62	79	1	0.00	-0.92	0.00	1.18	24	13.36	88	85	53	5	0	0	0
KS DODGE CITY	88	63	94	59	76	-3	0.01	-0.68	0.01	2.19	57	10.08	83	87	43	3	0	1	0
KS GOODLAND	91	61	97	54	76	2	0.00	-0.76	0.00	0.96	24	7.52	68	82	33	4	0	0	0
KS TOPEKA	88	67	91	66	78	0	0.79	-0.15	0.79	5.20	89	24.76	134	88	61	4	0	1	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 7, 2007

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	90 AND ABOVE		32 AND BELOW		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
KY	WICHITA	87	68	91	66	78	-2	0.99	0.18	0.93	10.80	213	25.03	153	88	62	3	0	3	1
	JACKSON	85	64	88	57	74	0	1.11	0.06	1.03	3.26	57	14.88	57	82	43	0	0	2	1
	LEXINGTON	86	64	89	57	75	0	1.74	0.66	1.43	4.43	78	18.34	73	81	47	0	0	2	1
	LOUISVILLE	88	68	91	61	78	0	0.82	-0.10	0.71	2.41	51	19.30	79	73	39	4	0	2	1
	PADUCAH	87	65	90	58	76	-2	0.91	-0.22	0.78	6.00	106	23.77	88	90	49	1	0	2	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	89	73	94	72	81	0	1.26	-0.07	0.68	5.73	86	29.77	88	92	60	4	0	4	1
	LAKE CHARLES	86	74	90	72	80	-2	6.91	5.63	3.36	11.45	156	39.61	135	89	66	1	0	6	4
	NEW ORLEANS	90	75	93	72	82	0	0.38	-1.22	0.30	9.07	108	28.58	82	86	68	4	0	3	0
	SHREVEPORT	86	73	91	71	80	-3	6.59	5.55	4.11	12.59	207	31.60	110	88	66	2	0	6	3
ME	CARIBOU	70	48	77	40	59	-6	0.67	-0.13	0.34	3.12	76	17.78	101	94	53	0	0	4	0
	PORTLAND	74	54	79	49	64	-3	0.74	0.00	0.27	4.04	100	21.30	91	89	55	0	0	4	0
MD	BALTIMORE	83	62	90	54	73	-3	0.90	0.08	0.54	3.10	73	17.74	82	81	41	1	0	3	1
MA	BOSTON	79	61	85	56	70	-3	0.36	-0.34	0.29	2.70	69	22.36	102	82	43	0	0	2	0
	WORCESTER	75	55	81	50	65	-4	1.01	0.10	0.57	3.18	65	25.99	106	86	41	0	0	3	1
MI	ALPENA	78	53	87	40	65	-1	2.97	2.34	2.59	6.22	197	15.30	115	90	46	0	0	3	1
	GRAND RAPIDS	82	59	88	50	71	0	0.50	-0.37	0.24	4.73	104	18.63	106	81	36	0	0	3	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	78	52	84	36	65	-1	0.23	-0.36	0.15	5.61	159	15.69	118	87	48	0	0	3	0
	LANSING	80	57	86	45	68	-2	0.31	-0.40	0.15	3.66	85	16.29	105	82	54	0	0	3	0
	MUSKOGON	78	58	84	50	68	-1	0.67	0.19	0.26	2.79	91	16.56	110	79	50	0	0	4	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	80	56	89	43	68	0	0.05	-0.73	0.02	1.49	36	9.76	61	89	39	0	0	4	0
MN	DULUTH	77	55	88	49	66	2	0.55	-0.46	0.49	3.26	62	13.07	94	83	61	0	0	3	0
	INT'L FALLS	79	54	91	50	66	1	0.11	-0.75	0.08	5.10	105	12.85	115	94	53	1	0	3	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	88	66	98	64	77	5	0.20	-0.74	0.20	2.27	43	10.72	74	75	46	2	0	1	0
	ROCHESTER	85	62	91	57	73	4	0.08	-0.94	0.08	4.74	94	14.60	96	84	53	1	0	1	0
	ST. CLOUD	84	60	94	56	72	3	1.21	0.36	1.11	4.17	78	12.04	90	92	47	1	0	2	1
MS	JACKSON	87	71	95	69	79	-2	2.28	1.25	0.98	3.70	76	17.41	55	93	61	3	0	4	2
	MERIDIAN	88	70	96	69	79	-2	3.49	2.27	1.50	6.47	124	19.24	57	92	64	1	0	5	3
	TUPELO	90	73	93	71	82	2	0.45	-0.48	0.29	3.30	57	17.68	54	87	57	4	0	3	0
MO	COLUMBIA	86	66	90	61	76	0	0.00	-0.85	0.00	4.36	90	18.65	89	87	50	2	0	0	0
	KANSAS CITY	87	66	91	64	77	0	0.05	-0.98	0.05	4.56	83	19.33	101	88	56	2	0	1	0
	SAINT LOUIS	88	69	91	62	78	-1	0.48	-0.43	0.41	3.37	72	18.71	91	79	46	4	0	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	87	69	91	66	78	1	1.42	0.40	1.26	10.28	170	27.67	120	88	69	2	0	2	1
MT	BILLINGS	95	63	104	60	79	9	1.10	0.77	1.10	2.31	104	11.04	123	68	23	6	0	1	1
	BUTTE	89	49	96	43	69	8	0.02	-0.34	0.02	2.09	86	7.31	100	73	14	2	0	1	0
	CUT BANK	90	51	106	42	71	10	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.22	8	1.08	15	65	15	2	0	0	0
	GLASGOW	91	62	102	57	76	8	0.18	-0.27	0.11	3.78	143	11.59	187	76	45	3	0	2	0
	GREAT FALLS	93	57	104	50	75	11	0.08	-0.26	0.08	0.89	34	8.25	95	68	16	5	0	1	0
	HAVRE	93	57	105	48	75	9	0.31	-0.06	0.31	2.18	96	8.69	133	85	46	5	0	1	0
	MISSOULA	96	57	107	48	76	11	0.00	-0.27	0.00	1.17	58	5.97	76	64	26	7	0	0	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	91	65	100	57	78	3	0.00	-0.72	0.00	3.14	71	18.28	127	85	45	5	0	0	0
	LINCOLN	92	67	100	58	80	3	0.00	-0.77	0.00	2.32	54	18.67	125	81	48	5	0	0	0
	NORFOLK	90	64	97	56	77	3	0.00	-0.92	0.00	3.32	64	18.28	122	86	49	5	0	0	0
	NORTH PLATTE	89	62	97	57	75	2	0.14	-0.58	0.14	2.97	76	17.41	154	87	46	4	0	1	0
	OMAHA	92	67	99	60	79	3	0.00	-0.88	0.00	0.25	5	20.92	131	81	47	5	0	0	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	96	62	103	57	79	7	0.00	-0.56	0.00	0.25	8	5.33	53	70	33	6	0	0	0
	VALENTINE	93	61	102	56	77	5	0.00	-0.76	0.00	5.22	138	17.46	161	83	38	5	0	0	0
NV	ELY	96	48	99	44	72	6	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.52	70	3.70	68	31	11	7	0	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	113	84	116	80	99	9	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	0.40	17	***	***	7	0	0	0
	RENO	100	62	108	56	81	11	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.12	23	1.66	37	33	14	7	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	99	51	106	44	75	5	0.02	-0.05	0.01	0.89	117	4.80	96	35	11	7	0	2	0
NH	CONCORD	79	50	85	42	65	-4	0.44	-0.30	0.31	3.50	91	20.20	109	93	38	0	0	4	0
NJ	NEWARK	81	64	87	58	72	-4	1.85	0.89	1.29	6.04	139	28.66	120	69	41	0	0	2	2
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	93	68	100	63	80	2	0.35	0.16	0.33	1.01	120	5.61	161	56	20	4	0	2	0
NY	ALBANY	77	56	82	50	67	-3	0.51	-0.28	0.41	3.89	85	20.34	106	89	45	0	0	4	0
	BINGHAMTON	72	55	79	48	64	-4	0.80	-0.06	0.77	4.07	87	17.54	89	87	51	0	0	2	1
	BUFFALO	75	57	81	51	66	-4	0.91	0.15	0.56	2.82	62	15.82	81	87	45	0	0	2	1
	ROCHESTER	77	56	86	50	67	-3	0.31	-0.39	0.19	2.37	58	15.23	92	82	49	0	0	2	0
	SYRACUSE	76	56	84	50	66	-4	0.08	-0.88	0.07	3.75	80	19.89	104	87	44	0	0	2	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	81	61	85	58	71	-1	0.04	-0.83	0.02	2.95	56	14.77	58	90	56	0	0	2	0
	CHARLOTTE	87	65	94	61	76	-4	0.03	-0.77	0.03	2.57	61	17.85	78	84	41	3	0	1	0
	GREENSBORO	86	67	90	62	76	-1	0.46	-0.51	0.46	2.72	60	16.74	75	80	39	2	0	1	0
	HATTERAS	83	72	87	64	77	-1	0.63	-0.28	0.55	2.87	61	18.03	68	82	53	0	0	2	1
	RALEIGH	89	66	94	63	78	0	0.00	-0.91	0.00	4.50	104	18.25	81	77	40	3	0	0	0
	WILMINGTON	86	66	95	59	76	-5	0.56	-1.04	0.25	4.50	65	15.62	59	89	44	2	0	5	0
ND	BISMARCK	89	62	101	55	76	7	0.82	0.22	0.68	4.20	132	12.57	145	89	53	1	0	3	1
	DICKINSON	90	60	102	55	75	8	1.31	0.67	0.66	3.79	96	9.90	104	91	32	3	0	2	2
	FARGO	89	65	99	58	77	8	0.00	-0.72	0.00	7.12	168	17.02	159	78	40	1	0	0	0
	GRAND FORKS	86	59	93	53	72	4	0.00	-0.69	0.00	3.17	85	12.00	129	90	44	1	0	0	0
	JAMESTOWN	86	63	96	58	74	5	0.30	-0.46	0.18	7.09	186	14.33	152	91	43	1	0	3	0
	WILLISTON	88	59	96	53	74	7	0.50	-0.05	0.44	6.08	209	12.81	171	88	50	2	0	2	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	80	56	85	48	68	-3	0.12	-0.76	0.07	3.15	71	17.09	87	75	47	0	0	2	0
	CINCINNATI	85	62	89	59	74	-2	0.86	-0.01	0.44	3.17	60	18.07	77	81	42	0	0	2	0
	CLEVELAND	79	60	86	52	70	-1	0.00	-0.86	0.00	1.67	35	17.05	88	74	40	0	0	0	0
	COLUMBUS	84	60	88	52	72	-2	0.56	-0.48	0.40	3.37	66	20.08	101	77	41	0	0	2	0
	DAYTON	83	59	86	49	71	-3	0.13	-0.76	0.09	1.92	38	19.85	92	83					

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 7, 2007

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	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE		
OK TOLEDO	82	58	88	50	70	-2	0.45	-0.28	0.45	3.41	75	15.71	91	78	49	0	0	1	0		
OK YOUNGSTOWN	79	54	87	44	66	-3	0.02	-0.97	0.02	3.76	77	18.98	99	79	46	0	0	1	0		
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	89	72	93	70	80	-1	0.61	-0.17	0.47	10.70	198	32.48	166	87	53	2	0	3	0		
OR TULSA	89	72	93	71	80	-2	3.08	2.29	2.61	12.32	224	31.20	138	92	61	3	0	3	1		
OR ASTORIA	67	55	72	50	61	2	0.04	-0.35	0.02	2.68	91	34.58	96	87	69	0	0	2	0		
OR BURNS	93	50	102	42	72	9	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.81	109	4.67	76	61	25	5	0	0	0		
OR EUGENE	85	50	91	49	68	4	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.39	23	15.54	56	88	50	2	0	0	0		
OR MEDFORD	93	61	99	54	77	6	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.20	26	8.03	83	62	24	5	0	0	0		
OR PENDLETON	95	60	106	50	78	8	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.80	92	5.54	77	56	24	5	0	0	0		
OR PORTLAND	84	58	90	54	71	4	0.00	-0.21	0.00	1.12	62	14.37	73	78	54	1	0	0	0		
OR SALEM	85	53	92	49	69	4	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.78	47	16.19	75	83	51	1	0	0	0		
PA ALLENTOWN	78	56	84	47	67	-5	2.34	1.41	2.03	6.25	127	22.69	100	81	48	0	0	3	1		
PA ERIE	76	58	82	51	67	-4	0.01	-0.84	0.01	1.74	34	16.62	84	76	50	0	0	1	0		
PA MIDDLETOWN	80	61	86	55	71	-4	1.65	0.81	1.38	5.36	114	18.76	88	87	44	0	0	2	1		
PA PHILADELPHIA	81	64	88	58	72	-4	1.33	0.40	1.13	5.35	127	26.02	120	73	45	0	0	2	1		
PA PITTSBURGH	79	58	85	48	69	-3	0.98	0.03	0.98	3.52	69	20.34	101	83	42	0	0	1	1		
PA WILKES-BARRE	77	54	83	44	65	-6	0.71	-0.23	0.37	3.76	77	17.96	94	91	43	0	0	3	0		
PA WILLIAMSPORT	81	55	88	46	68	-3	0.18	-0.86	0.18	1.84	34	15.36	72	83	54	0	0	1	0		
RI PROVIDENCE	80	59	85	54	69	-3	0.85	0.15	0.52	4.24	104	27.03	112	79	46	0	0	3	1		
SC BEAUFORT	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	7.69	115	13.76	58	***	***	***	***	***	***		
SC CHARLESTON	88	69	93	64	79	-2	0.42	-0.98	0.38	4.75	65	13.65	55	88	48	3	0	2	0		
SC COLUMBIA	87	68	93	61	78	-4	0.04	-1.20	0.04	6.75	108	17.70	69	84	48	1	0	1	0		
SC GREENVILLE	85	67	92	64	76	-2	1.39	0.43	1.13	4.66	95	18.83	70	83	48	1	0	2	1		
SD ABERDEEN	88	63	103	57	75	4	0.05	-0.67	0.03	2.49	59	21.40	194	86	51	1	0	2	0		
SD HURON	90	65	104	59	77	5	0.02	-0.68	0.02	6.29	158	19.43	162	91	45	2	0	1	0		
SD RAPID CITY	98	64	109	60	81	11	0.05	-0.45	0.04	0.99	30	7.38	74	68	20	6	0	2	0		
SD SIOUX FALLS	88	63	98	60	76	4	0.00	-0.70	0.00	4.51	108	16.03	123	82	59	2	0	0	0		
TN BRISTOL	85	63	88	57	74	0	0.11	-0.85	0.06	3.18	66	11.48	49	95	43	0	0	2	0		
TN CHATTANOOGA	88	69	92	66	79	0	0.30	-0.78	0.29	2.47	49	14.30	48	87	61	3	0	2	0		
TN KNOXVILLE	89	69	91	65	79	2	0.45	-0.62	0.43	2.40	47	15.21	55	84	43	3	0	2	0		
TN MEMPHIS	91	74	94	73	83	1	0.11	-0.94	0.11	0.83	16	14.46	48	85	49	6	0	1	0		
TN NASHVILLE	89	70	92	65	80	2	0.26	-0.62	0.26	2.63	53	16.12	61	76	43	2	0	1	0		
TX ABILENE	86	68	90	67	77	-6	0.86	0.43	0.83	8.73	250	22.43	195	92	65	2	0	2	1		
TX AMARILLO	87	63	90	60	75	-3	0.38	-0.24	0.27	3.10	79	14.40	143	89	39	1	0	2	0		
TX AUSTIN	86	70	90	68	78	-5	2.67	2.18	1.32	10.90	253	35.27	197	91	67	1	0	7	2		
TX BEAUMONT	86	74	90	71	80	-2	8.95	7.59	3.74	13.78	174	35.14	116	92	66	1	0	5	4		
TX BROWNSVILLE	92	79	94	78	85	2	0.22	-0.30	0.17	5.45	158	16.17	142	91	70	7	0	4	0		
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	87	73	91	71	80	-3	13.90	13.38	9.86	16.38	404	27.14	184	100	78	3	0	5	2		
TX DEL RIO	91	73	93	71	82	-3	0.05	-0.45	0.04	4.79	169	19.31	207	87	60	6	0	2	0		
TX EL PASO	95	71	103	67	83	-1	0.10	-0.18	0.10	0.62	54	4.29	150	52	24	5	0	1	0		
TX FORT WORTH	88	75	94	74	81	-3	4.26	3.81	2.02	15.40	418	36.37	188	86	62	3	0	4	3		
TX GALVESTON	84	74	89	71	79	-5	6.18	5.32	1.80	9.55	195	30.07	146	96	73	0	0	6	4		
TX HOUSTON	86	74	92	72	80	-3	3.80	2.94	1.22	6.94	112	33.76	135	91	77	1	0	6	3		
TX LUBBOCK	89	66	94	65	77	-3	0.32	-0.24	0.32	3.71	105	17.74	195	90	49	2	0	1	0		
TX MIDLAND	91	66	93	64	79	-2	0.03	-0.38	0.02	1.65	78	12.18	197	90	49	4	0	2	0		
TX SAN ANGELO	87	68	90	65	77	-5	0.37	0.07	0.26	5.93	210	19.62	187	90	63	2	0	2	0		
TX SAN ANTONIO	87	73	90	71	80	-4	2.84	2.28	1.53	9.30	191	28.93	166	94	66	1	0	6	1		
TX VICTORIA	85	73	90	70	79	-5	9.07	8.24	3.45	15.17	262	42.82	208	97	87	1	0	7	5		
TX WACO	87	73	92	70	80	-4	0.77	0.24	0.49	9.61	266	39.05	219	92	66	3	0	4	0		
UT WICHITA FALLS	89	72	92	70	80	-3	0.88	0.41	0.79	8.74	210	23.78	152	89	62	2	0	3	1		
UT SALT LAKE CITY	99	67	103	61	83	8	0.00	-0.12	0.00	1.04	117	5.68	59	37	9	7	0	0	0		
VT BURLINGTON	75	55	79	48	65	-5	1.28	0.41	0.59	3.47	81	16.73	100	91	48	0	0	4	1		
VA LYNCHBURG	85	63	91	60	74	0	0.18	-0.81	0.18	3.24	68	19.00	83	82	42	1	0	1	0		
VA NORFOLK	84	67	92	60	76	-3	0.11	-0.95	0.08	3.98	82	15.88	68	85	44	2	0	3	0		
VA RICHMOND	87	65	93	59	76	-1	0.43	-0.51	0.43	5.62	125	20.97	94	77	44	3	0	1	0		
VA ROANOKE	86	64	93	60	75	-1	0.00	-0.88	0.00	2.63	58	15.85	70	74	40	2	0	0	0		
WA WASH/DULLES	84	63	90	55	73	-2	0.76	-0.06	0.74	3.72	76	15.04	69	70	42	1	0	2	1		
WA OLYMPIA	81	50	87	45	66	5	0.00	-0.24	0.00	1.32	65	23.44	87	89	53	0	0	0	0		
WA QUILLAYUTE	67	52	72	49	59	2	0.03	-0.54	0.03	4.65	114	68.19	126	90	75	0	0	1	0		
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	80	58	84	54	69	5	0.00	-0.24	0.00	1.58	91	17.80	93	72	52	0	0	0	0		
WA SPOKANE	90	60	101	51	75	9	0.02	-0.17	0.02	0.64	47	6.26	69	56	18	3	0	1	0		
WA YAKIMA	94	58	103	46	76	9	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.33	48	2.22	50	63	27	5	0	0	0		
WV BECKLEY	78	57	82	50	68	-2	0.20	-0.85	0.15	4.94	99	22.71	100	88	53	0	0	2	0		
WV CHARLESTON	87	60	91	54	73	0	1.35	0.29	1.00	2.46	48	17.21	75	91	36	1	0	2	1		
WV ELKINS	77	53	81	46	65	-4	2.27	1.18	1.93	6.60	116	24.02	98	100	50	0	0	2	1		
WV HUNTINGTON	86	62	90	56	74	-1	0.24	-0.69	0.12	2.16	45	16.52	73	89	40	1	0	2	0		
WI EAU CLAIRE	85	60	94	56	73	3	0.68	-0.22	0.50	2.82	55	10.64	69	91	40	1	0	4	1		
WI GREEN BAY	80	57	88	49	68	-1	1.61	0.82	1.09	5.33	126	14.01	101	91	52	0	0	4	1		
WI LA CROSSE	87	63	93	60	75	2	1.89	0.91	1.70	5.17	104	16.73	105	86	42	1	0	2	1		
WI MADISON	84	59	90	50	72	1	1.95	1.04	1.95	6.78	137	18.69	114	86	49	1	0	1	1		
WI MILWAUKEE	80	63	89	53	71	0	0.30	-0.53	0.20	3.93	90	15.38	89	74	58	0	0	2	0		
WY CASPER	95	58	100	53	76	8	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.72	42	6.26	81	65	25	6	0	0	0		
WY CHEYENNE	89	57	94	55	73	7	0.20	-0.29	0.20	0.60	23	5.65	66	71	24	3	0	1	0		
WY LANDER	93	60	97	55	77	8	0.02	-0.17	0.02	0.44	33	5.11	63	44	14	5	0	1	0		
WY SHERIDAN	95	60	103	57	77	11	0.00	-0.32	0.00	1.94	83	9.39	106	70	35	6	0	0	0		

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

June Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Wetness, already a problem on the central and southern Plains by the end of May, intensified during June, culminating in late-month flooding and major winter wheat harvest delays. Unharvested wheat was especially vulnerable to disease and sprouting on the southeastern Plains, where June rainfall locally topped 15 inches. Elsewhere across the Plains and Midwest, pockets of dryness developed or expanded. Much of the Ohio Valley remained unfavorably dry for summer crops, although winter wheat maturation and harvesting progressed rapidly. During June, dryness became a concern for heading spring wheat on the northern Plains and for corn and soybeans in an area stretching from the middle Missouri Valley into the upper Mississippi Valley. However, Midwestern crop stress was relatively minor compared to drought-ravaged pastures and summer crops across the interior Southeast. In the wake of a record-dry spring, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi received little relief. In contrast, Tropical Storm Barry crossed the southern Atlantic region in early June, subduing the wildfire threat, easing crop stress, and signaling the arrival of a more typical rainfall regime. Most of the West, however, experienced a continuation of hot, dry weather. As a result, winter grains ripened quickly but the condition of rain-fed summer crops gradually deteriorated. Other effects of Western heat and drought included an elevated threat of wildfires and heavy irrigation requirements.

Monthly temperatures averaged at least 4°F above normal at several locations across the interior Southeast and the Intermountain West, while near- to slightly above-normal readings prevailed elsewhere. An exception was the south-central U.S., where persistent cloudiness, rainfall, and wet soils held temperatures 1 to 3°F below normal.

Tropical Storm Barry developed over the southeastern Gulf of Mexico on June 1 and crossed Florida's peninsula the following day, producing much-needed rain in the drought-stricken southern Atlantic States. Storm-total rainfall topped 6 inches at a few locations in eastern sections of Florida and Georgia, aiding wildfire containment efforts and reversing the long decline in Lake Okeechobee's surface elevation. Barry achieved tropical-storm intensity while situated about 235 miles west of Key West, FL, and quickly moved northeastward, reaching Florida's west coast by the morning of June 2. Barry was responsible for the wettest June day on record in Melbourne (5.28 inches on June 2; previously, 5.00 inches on June 23, 1984), and produced daily-record totals in many other Southeastern locations. June 2 totals reached 4.80 inches in Savannah, GA, and 3.73 inches in West Palm Beach, FL; storm totals in those two locations climbed to 5.21 inches (on June 2-3) in Savannah and 6.99 inches (from May 31 - June 2) in West Palm Beach. Prior to Barry's arrival, Savannah's rainfall for the entire spring (March-

May) totaled just 3.73 inches, or 35 percent of normal. Storm-total rainfall unofficially reached 8.00 inches in Mount Vernon, GA. Meanwhile, the average surface elevation of southern Florida's Lake Okeechobee fell to a record-low 8.89 feet on May 31, but rebounded about 1 inch to 8.98 feet by June 4. A few days later, however, the lake resumed a slow decline, falling to a new record low of 8.82 feet on July 3.

The remnants of Tropical Storm Barry moved northward along the Eastern Seaboard on June 3, resulting in daily-record rainfall totals in locations such as Augusta, GA (2.24 inches), and Atlantic City, NJ (1.35 inches). Two-day rainfall totals related to Barry included 3.63 inches in Augusta (on June 2-3) and 3.69 inches (on June 3-4) in Atlantic City. Meanwhile, heavy showers persisted across the upper Midwest, where June 3 rainfall records were broken in locations such as Madison, WI (3.06 inches), and St. Cloud, MN (1.73 inches). In western South Dakota, 5-day (May 29 - June 2) rainfall totaled 8.24 inches near Deadwood and 6.28 inches in Lead. On June 1-2, Wheaton, MN, netted 7.02 inches of rain in a 24-hour period. In the rain's wake, unusually severe summer flooding affected parts of the Red River Basin. For example, summer (June-August) crest records were established along the Red River at Wahpeton, ND (5.66 feet above flood stage on June 3), and Wild Rice River at Abercrombie, ND (10.99 feet above flood stage on June 5).

Farther west, daily-record highs for June 3 soared to 101°F in Lewiston, ID, and 100°F in both Moses Lake and Walla Walla, WA. It was Lewiston's earliest triple-digit reading since May 29, 1983, when the high reached 100°F. However, rain, snow, and sharply cooler weather associated with a winter-like storm soon overspread the Northwest, where 24-hour totals (on June 4-5) reached 1.32 inches in Mitchell, OR, and 0.87 inch at Boundary Dam, WA. Later, high winds and heavy precipitation swept across the Plains, Rockies and the Intermountain West. On June 6-7, peak gusts included 77 m.p.h. in Buffalo, WY; 70 m.p.h. in Gallup, NM; 67 m.p.h. in Alamosa, CO; and 62 m.p.h. in Dalhart, TX. June 5-7 snowfall topped a foot as far south as Utah's Wasatch Range, where totals reached 16 inches at Alta and 14 inches at Snowbird. Farther north, Pocatello, ID (1.45 inches on June 6), experienced its wettest June day on record and its wettest day during any month since October 2, 1976, when 1.68 inches fell. Pocatello's June 6-7 rainfall reached 1.85 inches, representing its second-wettest 2-day period in June behind 1.86 inches on June 21-22, 1948. Meanwhile, Miles City, MT (2.02 inches on June 6), experienced its wettest June day since June 7, 1993, when 2.45 inches fell. The storm's central barometric pressure fell below 980 millibars (28.94 inches of mercury) over the north-central U.S. on June 7, a day after Goodland, KS (981.8 millibars, or 28.99 inches), set a record for its lowest June pressure.

The storm's trailing cold front swept across areas from the northern Plains into the Northeast from June 6-8, trailed by cooler weather but preceded by widespread thunderstorms.

More than a dozen tornadoes were spotted across the upper Midwest on June 7, followed the next day by nearly 300 reports of wind gusts to at least 58 m.p.h. across the eastern one-third of the U.S. Among the month's 156 tornadoes, one of the most impressive was an EF-3 twister that carved a 40-mile-long, 0.50- to 0.75-mile-wide path across four Wisconsin counties on June 7. Farther west, Denver, CO (31°F on June 8), experienced its latest freeze on record by 6 days, eclipsing the former mark of 30°F on June 2, 1951. Elsewhere in Colorado, it was also the latest freeze in Trinidad (31°F; previously, 31°F on May 26, 1950). Light freezes were also noted on June 8 in locations such as Cheyenne, WY (31°F), and Scottsbluff, NE (32°F).

By June 10-11, heavy rain returned to the nation's mid-section, where, Joplin, MO (3.86 and 3.60 inches), noted consecutive daily-record totals. By month's end, Joplin's rainfall surged to 17.12 inches (316 percent of normal), easily surpassing its June 1932 standard of 14.12 inches. Phenomenal rainfall totals were also reported elsewhere on the Plains. In Chase County, NE, for example, as much as 4 to 10 inches of rain fell in a 72-hour period from June 11-13. In South Dakota, Aberdeen surpassed its normal annual precipitation total of 20.19 inches on June 13. Aberdeen's January 1 - June 13 total of 20.33 inches was second only to a 21.85-inch sum during the same period in 1896. Meanwhile in Oklahoma, the Spring River near Quapaw crested 12.18 feet above flood stage on June 13. It was the highest water level in Quapaw since April 12, 1994, when the Spring River crested 14.43 feet above flood stage. Farther west, out-of-season rainfall dampened parts of Arizona on June 11, when daily-record totals included 0.61 inch in Douglas and 0.48 inch in Sierra Vista. In contrast, rainfall largely bypassed pockets of the High Plains and the western Corn Belt; record-low June total in Nebraska included 0.25 inch (9 percent of normal) in Scottsbluff and 0.24 inch (6 percent) in Omaha.

Meanwhile, Lake Superior remained at near-record levels due to a protracted warm spell and drought in the upper Great Lakes region. On May 31, the average Lake Superior water level stood at 600.0 feet above sea level, approaching the record low of 599.6 feet established in May 1926. For the 1-year period ending May 31, 2007, precipitation in Michigan's Upper Peninsula totaled less than 80 percent of normal in locations such as Houghton and Iron Mountain. Elsewhere in Michigan, Grand Rapids noted highs of 85°F or greater on 8 consecutive days (June 11-18) before June 19 for only the sixth time on record. Grand Rapids' longest streak of 85-degree days, prior to June 19, was 11 days in May 1977. Farther south, daily records reached 101°F (on June 11) in Tallahassee, FL, and 100°F (on June 12) in Mobile, AL. Mobile had last experienced triple-digit heat on August 29, 2000, when an all-time-record high of 105°F was noted. Elsewhere in Alabama, Montgomery posted triple-digit highs on June 6 and 9-11 (101, 101, 100, and 100°F). Montgomery's June record of 6 days with 100-degree heat was established in 1881, while the modern-day June record of 5 days was set in 1954. Meanwhile in the West, Salt Lake City's high of 100°F on June 16 represented its fifth-earliest triple-digit heat. Salt Lake City's earliest high of 100°F or greater occurred on June 7, 1985.

After mid-month, heavy rain and flooding intensified across the south-central U.S. In northeastern Texas, June 17-18 rainfall totaled 8.80 inches in Gainesville and 7.10 inches in Sherman. Nearly half (3.61 inches) of Gainesville's rain fell in a 1-hour period on the morning of June 18. In the rain's wake, the Elm Fork of the Trinity River at Gainesville crested 6.5 feet above flood stage on June 18, surpassing the record-high level of 6.1 feet above flood stage established on September 1, 1986. A few days later, a huge thunderstorm complex brought more unwelcome wind and rain to the central and southern Plains on June 19-20. A gust to 94 m.p.h. was reported early on the 20th in Wichita Falls, TX. That complex occurred in the midst of a protracted wet spell; for example, Oklahoma City, OK, noted at least a trace of rain on 20 consecutive days from June 13 - July 2. Oklahoma City's previous record of 14 days was set from May 29 - June 11, 1937. Later, Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX, received measurable rain on 9 consecutive days, totaling 7.99 inches, from June 25 - July 3, narrowly missing its all-time record of 10 days (April 10-19, 1908, and February 13-22, 1932).

By June 19, locally heavy rain reached drought-affected areas of the Southeast, where daily-record totals in Mississippi reached 4.05 inches in Greenwood and 2.46 inches in Greenville. Despite the increase in Southeastern rain, the precipitation deficit in Huntsville, AL, since January 1, 2005, surpassed 50 inches on June 12. Huntsville's normal annual precipitation is 57.51 inches. From January 1, 2005, to June 30, 2007, Huntsville's total of 94.91 inches was 51.26 inches below normal—and just 65 percent of normal. In addition, Huntsville's year-to-date rainfall through July 2 stood at a meager 12.51 inches—the lowest total on record—more than 2 inches below the former 1925 standard of 14.87 inches. Farther north, a 1.24-inch rainfall on June 19 in Rochester, NY, matched its total during the preceding 7 weeks (May 1 - June 18). Meanwhile, some late-season snow fell across the northern Rockies on June 17-18, when the 24-hour total reached 8 inches in Logan Pass, MT.

Toward month's end, additional rainfall totaled at least 4 inches from central Texas into central Missouri, with local totals in excess of a foot. In southeastern Kansas, 7-day (June 25 - July 1) totals topped 18 inches in locations such as Fredonia (18.79 inches) and Yates Center (18.29 inches). Chanute, KS, netted 13.68 inches during the same period, en route to a record-setting June total of 18.13 inches (previously, 12.05 inches in 1942). Resultant flooding along the Verdigris River reached record proportions in locations such as Coffeyville, KS (12.17 feet above flood stage on July 1), Independence, KS (22.40 feet above flood stage on July 1), and Lenapah, OK (12.89 feet above flood stage on July 2). For both Independence and Lenapah, the previous flood of record along the Verdigris River occurred in May 1943. Meanwhile near Horton, MO, the Little Osage River crested 12.31 feet above flood stage on July 1, second only to the high-water mark (18.40 feet above flood stage) established on October 4, 1986. In the same Osage River watershed, the Marais des Cygnes River achieved its second-highest crest on record near the eastern Kansas towns of Osawatomie (21.19 feet above flood stage on July 1), La Cygne

(11.07 feet above flood stage on July 2), and Trading Post (15.26 feet above flood stage on July 2). In all three Kansas locations, record crests along the Marais des Cygnes River occurred in July 1951.

Farther south, record flooding also affected several Texas locations, including the Leon River near De Leon (7.78 feet above flood stage on June 27) and the Wichita River near Wichita Falls (6.40 feet above flood stage on June 30). Elsewhere in Texas, Dallas-Ft. Worth (11.10 inches, or 344 percent of normal) achieved its second-wettest June behind 11.58 inches in 1928, while Austin (Bergstrom) completed its wettest January-June period on record (31.71 inches, or 179 percent of normal; previously, 30.84 inches in 1992). It was also Dallas-Ft. Worth's wettest month since May 1982, when 13.66 inches fell. In contrast, downtown Los Angeles, CA, completed its driest July 1 - June 30 period on record, with a water-year total of just 3.21 inches (21 percent of normal). Previously, the driest water year in Los Angeles was 2001-02, when 4.42 inches fell. Water-year records were also established in several other southern California locations, including Long Beach (2.10 inches, or 16 percent of normal), Lancaster (1.40 inches, or 19 percent), and Palmdale (0.65 inch, or 9 percent). Records in Lancaster and Palmdale had stood since 1960-61.

Late in the month, building Western heat aggravated the effects of drought. In Montana, June record-tying highs on the 28th included 100°F at Belgrade Field, 98°F in Missoula, and 94°F in Butte. Farther east, heat briefly affected the High Plains and the Northeast. Selected daily-record highs included 107°F (on June 25) in Chadron, NE; 100°F (on June 24) in Denver, CO; and 96°F (on June 26 and 27) in Burlington, VT. By month's end, however, cooler air arrived in the Northeast, while heat expanded across the West. Casper, WY (99°F), posted a daily-record high on June 29, followed the next day by a record high of 117°F in Indio, CA. One of the most damaging fires that started in late June was the Angora fire in South Lake Tahoe, CA, which burned just over 3,000 acres but destroyed more than 250 homes. Another late-June blaze was northern Utah's Neola North fire, first reported on June 29, which claimed three lives and quickly consumed more than 40,000 acres, a dozen homes, and two dozen other structures.

For the majority of June, Hawaiian showers were mostly light and confined to windward locations. On the Big Island, measurable rain fell in Hilo on 23 of the last 24 days in June, totaling 6.38 inches. However, Hilo's June rainfall, also 6.38 inches, was only 87 percent of normal. Elsewhere, the first half of 2007 featured rainfall totals of just 3.90 inches (35 percent of normal) in Kahului, Maui, and 2.66 inches (29 percent) in Honolulu, Oahu. Meanwhile in Alaska, June featured near- to slightly above-normal temperatures and variable precipitation totals. There were, however, periods of Alaskan warmth, including a high of 82°F on June 19 in Fairbanks. That temperature represented Fairbanks' highest reading since August 15, 2005, when it was also 82°F. Fairbanks later reached 83°F on June 20 and 29. In Anchorage, a 1.09-inch rainfall total on June 24-25 prevented a very dry month; its June total of 1.10 inches was 104 percent of normal. Elsewhere in southern

Alaska, however, Valdez (0.34 inch, or 11 percent of normal) completed its driest June since 1968, when 0.12 inch fell. In contrast, Kotzebue netted June rainfall totaling 0.95 inch (167 percent of normal).

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Below-normal temperatures in the central and southern Great Plains, portions of the Atlantic coastal plains, and along Pacific Coast contrasted with above-normal temperatures elsewhere. Seasonably dry, hot weather continued in areas west of the Rocky Mountains, promoting fieldwork and crop development, but increasing summer crop irrigation demands. On the Great Plains, heavy showers and thunderstorms persisted from southern Kansas into Texas, delaying fieldwork and causing flooding. Precipitation was as much as 400 percent of normal in some areas. Farther east, beneficial rains provided relief across the central and eastern Corn Belt, after an early-June drying trend increased stress on pastures and summer crops. Elsewhere, much-needed rain fell across portions of the drought-stricken southern Atlantic Coast, but unfavorably dry conditions persist elsewhere in the Southeast, contributing to heavy irrigation demands.

With favorable weather conditions during June in most areas, corn emergence continued to progress ahead of normal. On June 10, ninety-nine percent of the acreage had emerged, 2 points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of normal. All States were at or ahead of normal, except Colorado. Meanwhile, silking advanced ahead of normal, reaching 13 percent on July 1, 4 points ahead of last year and the 5-year average. Silking was 10 percentage points or more ahead of normal in Illinois, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Tennessee, while progress had not yet begun in Michigan and South Dakota.

Sorghum producers lagged behind last year and the normal planting pace at the beginning of the month, particularly in Kansas, where excessive moisture hampered field activities. On June 3, growers had planted 54 percent of their intended acreage, 9 points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. On this same date, planting was complete in Arkansas and Louisiana. However, planting gained momentum during the middle of the month, and by July 1, planting was at 95 percent, the same as the normal pace. Heading progressed slightly ahead of normal, reaching 19 percent by month's end, compared with 18 percent for the normal. Heading progress was mainly limited to the Delta and Texas.

The Nation's oat crop was heading ahead of the normal pace throughout the month of June. By July 1, heading was underway on 89 percent of the acreage, 1 point ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of normal. The crop developed near or ahead of normal in all States. In Minnesota and North Dakota, the crop was 19 points or more ahead of the 5-year average due to favorable weather conditions.

Emergence of the barley crop progressed ahead of normal, reaching 95 percent complete on June 3, four points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of normal. Meanwhile, heading began slightly ahead of normal but accelerated rapidly at month's end. On July 1, heading was underway on 67 percent of the acreage, compared with 54 percent last year and 42 percent for the 5-year average. Progress was well ahead of normal in the Great Plains and adjacent areas of the Corn Belt, exceeding the normal pace by 32 points in Minnesota, 31 points in Montana, and 30 points in North Dakota.

Winter wheat heading reached 97 percent by mid-June, 1 point behind last year but 2 points ahead of normal. All States were at or ahead of normal, except Washington. However, by the end of the month, harvest was only 40 percent complete nationwide, 22 points behind last year and 14 points behind the 5-year average. In the central and southern Great Plains, showers and thunderstorms halted field activities, where the crop trailed behind the normal pace by 21 points or more in Oklahoma, Kansas, and Texas.

The cotton crop was planted at a normal pace in most States. On June 17, growers had planted 97 percent of their intended acreage, 2 points behind last year but the same as the 5-year average. Planting was complete or nearly so in all States except Alabama and Georgia, where planting plans were delayed by extremely dry conditions, and Oklahoma, due to excessive moisture. By month's end, 53 percent of the crop had reached the squaring stage, 8 points behind last year and 4 points behind normal. Development of the crop lagged normal, particularly in the Southeast and southern Atlantic Coast, where drought conditions hampered progress. In Georgia, Alabama, and Virginia, squaring was 22 points or more behind the normal pace. Meanwhile, boll setting was also behind normal, reaching 13 percent complete by July 1, compared with 16 percent last year and 5 percent for the 5-year average. In California, however, progress was well ahead of the normal pace due to early planting and favorable growing conditions.

Soybean planting and emergence continued to progress ahead of the normal pace during June. By mid-month, 96 percent of the crop was planted, 1 point behind last year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting was completed at or ahead of normal in all States except Kansas and North Dakota. By month's end, 96 percent of the crop had emerged, compared with 97 percent last year and 93 percent for the average. Blooming had begun in all States by July 1 and was 19 percent complete, ahead of last year and the 5-year average.

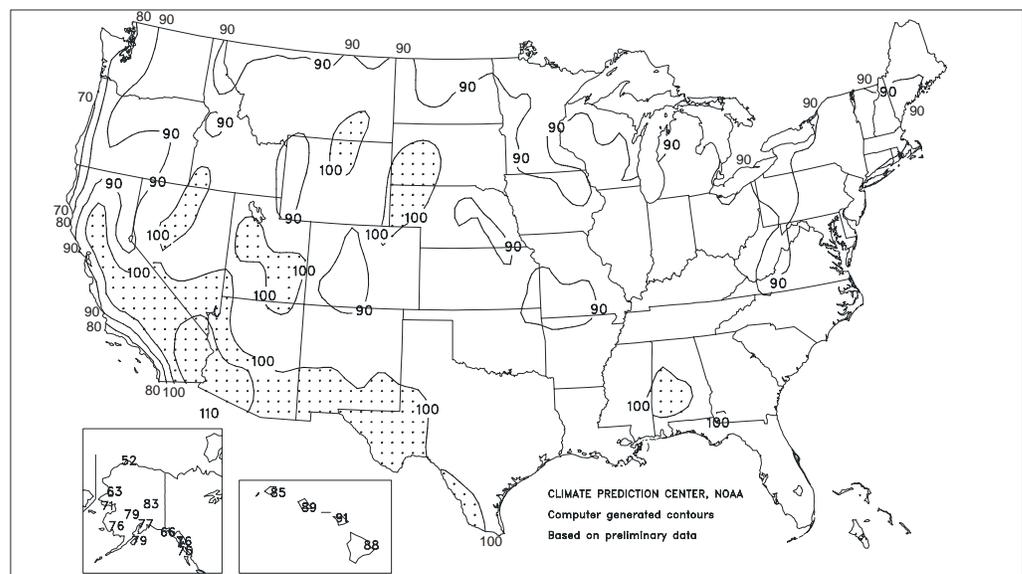
The rice crop was 96 percent emerged on June 3, ten points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of normal. Emergence was complete in Arkansas, and at or ahead of the normal pace in all States, except Texas. In contrast, heading lagged normal in all States, except Missouri. By month's end, 6 percent of the crop had headed, compared with 8 percent last year and 9 percent for the 5-year average. In Texas, where lingering showers and thunderstorms persisted throughout June, progress was 25 points behind last year.

At month's end, 61 percent of the spring wheat crop was headed, 7 points behind last year but 12 points ahead of normal. Four States, including Idaho, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, advanced 26 points or more during the final week under favorable conditions. All States were ahead of normal, except Washington, where the pace of heading was 6 points behind the 5-year average.

Sunflower planting was ahead of normal at the end of May; however, planting remained behind the normal pace throughout June. By July 1, ninety-seven percent of the crop was planted, 2 points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. Despite all other States being at or ahead of the normal pace, South Dakota trailed behind the normal planting progress.

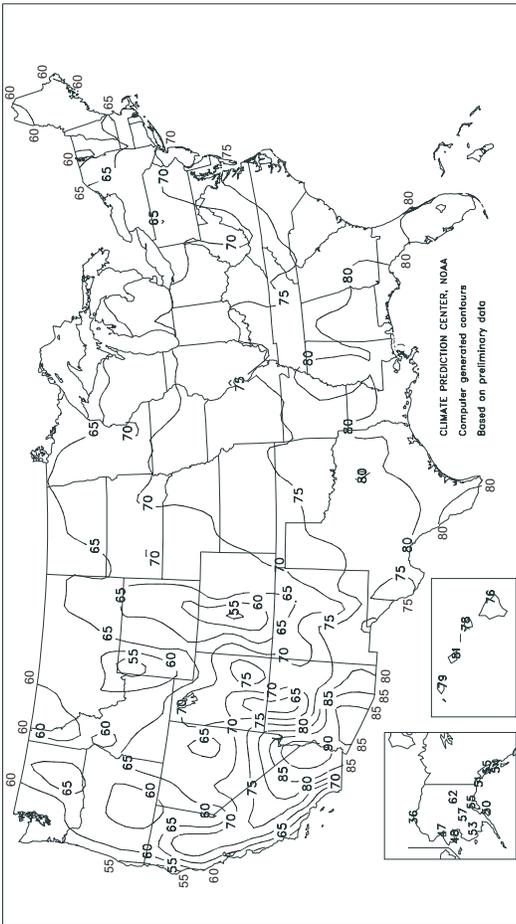
The Nation's peanut crop was 97 percent planted on June 17, two points behind last year and the 5-year average. In the drought-stricken Southeast, planting was behind normal in Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, but at or ahead of normal elsewhere. On this same date, planting was complete in North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Virginia. On July 1, eighteen percent of the crop was pegging or beyond, 13 points behind last year and 17 points behind the 5-year average. Only in Virginia and North Carolina was pegging ahead of the normal pace, while progress trailed normal elsewhere.

Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
June 2007



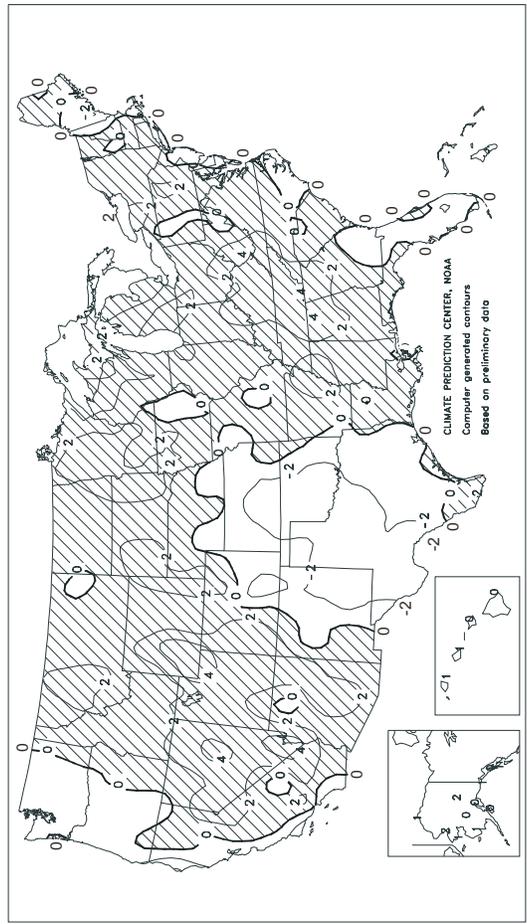
Average Temperature (°F)

June 2007



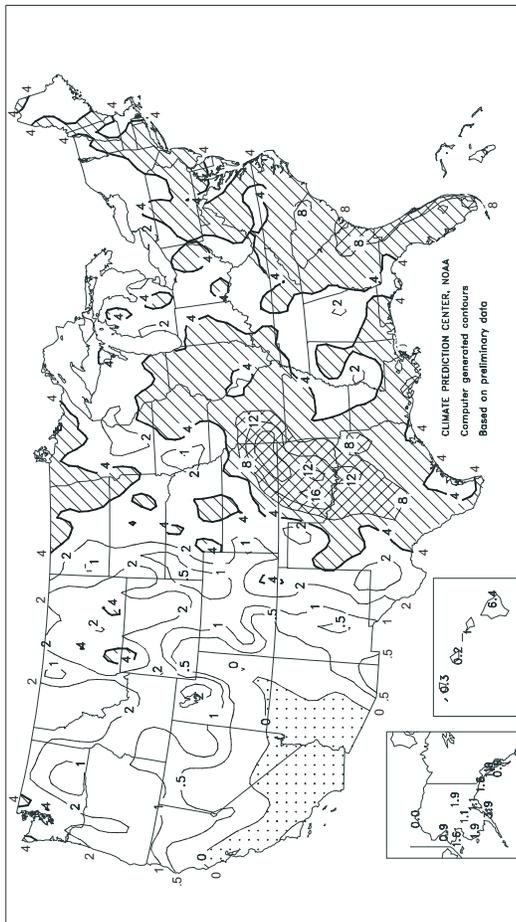
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

June 2007



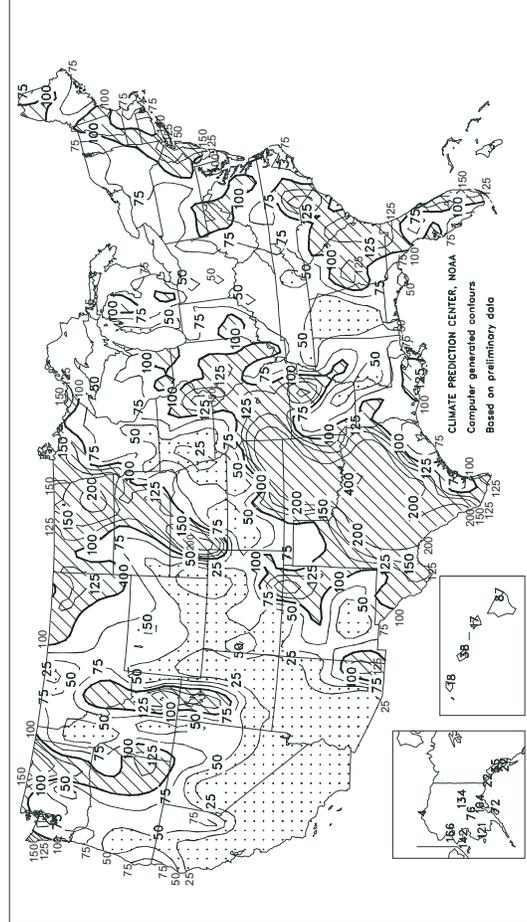
Total Precipitation (inches)

June 2007



Percent of Normal Precipitation

June 2007



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

June 2007

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	81	5	1.63	-2.15	LEXINGTON	74	2	2.68	-1.90	COLUMBUS	73	2	2.78	-1.29
HUNTSVILLE	80	4	1.65	-2.57	LONDON-CORBIN	74	2	3.50	-0.74	DAYTON	72	2	1.78	-2.43
MOBILE	80	1	2.27	-2.74	LOUISVILLE	77	3	1.58	-2.18	MANSFIELD	69	2	3.88	-0.64
MONTGOMERY	83	4	2.02	-2.11	LODUCAH	76	2	5.09	0.58	TOLEDO	71	2	2.95	-0.85
AK ANCHORAGE	55	0	1.10	0.04	LA BATON ROUGE	82	2	4.46	-0.87	YOUNGSTOWN	67	1	3.67	-0.24
BARROW	36	1	0.01	-0.31	LAKE CHARLES	81	1	5.31	-0.76	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	77	0	10.06	5.43
COLD BAY	44	-2	3.28	0.39	NEW ORLEANS	81	0	8.64	1.81	TULSA	77	-1	9.17	4.45
FAIRBANKS	62	2	1.88	0.48	SHREVEPORT	81	1	6.00	0.95	OR ASTORIA	56	-1	2.48	-0.09
JUNEAU	55	1	1.85	-1.51	ME BANGOR	63	-1	2.18	-1.23	BURNS	60	2	0.80	0.14
KING SALMON	51	0	3.20	1.50	CARIBOU	61	0	2.44	-0.87	EUGENE	59	-1	0.38	-1.15
KODIAK	50	1	3.88	-1.50	PORTLAND	63	0	3.33	0.05	MEDFORD	67	1	0.20	-0.48
NOME	48	1	1.62	0.48	MD BALTIMORE	74	2	2.20	-1.23	PENDLETON	65	0	0.88	0.10
AZ FLAGSTAFF	63	3	0.01	-0.42	MA BOSTON	68	0	2.12	-1.10	PORTLAND	63	0	1.08	-0.51
PHOENIX	93	4	0.00	-0.09	WORCESTER	65	0	2.16	-1.86	SALEM	61	0	0.78	-0.67
TUCSON	86	2	0.00	-0.24	MI ALPENA	65	4	2.59	0.06	PA ALLENTOWN	70	1	3.99	0.00
AR FORT SMITH	78	0	3.56	-0.72	DETROIT	71	2	3.10	-0.45	ERIE	68	1	1.66	-2.62
LITTLE ROCK	80	2	1.97	-1.98	FLINT	69	3	3.48	0.41	MIDDLETOWN	73	2	3.70	-0.15
CA BAKERSFIELD	79	1	0.00	-0.12	GRAND RAPIDS	70	3	3.39	-0.28	PHILADELPHIA	74	2	4.02	0.73
EUREKA	53	-3	0.46	-0.19	Houghton Lake	64	2	3.53	0.60	PITTSBURGH	69	1	2.53	-1.59
FRESNO	78	2	0.00	-0.23	LANSING	69	3	3.09	-0.51	WILKES-BARRE	69	2	3.03	-0.94
LOS ANGELES	65	-1	0.00	-0.08	MUSKIEGON	68	3	1.19	-1.39	WILLIAMSPORT	71	3	1.63	-2.82
REDDING	77	2	0.00	-0.69	TRaverse City	67	3	1.42	-1.90	PR SAN JUAN	84	2	4.04	0.52
SACRAMENTO	72	1	0.00	-0.20	MN DULUTH	63	3	2.67	-1.58	RI PROVIDENCE	68	0	3.11	-0.27
SAN DIEGO	65	-2	0.00	-0.09	INTL FALLS	63	1	4.71	0.73	SC CHARLESTON	78	0	4.33	-1.59
SAN FRANCISCO	61	0	0.00	-0.11	MINNEAPOLIS	73	5	2.05	-2.29	COLUMBIA	79	1	6.69	1.70
STOCKTON	74	1	0.01	-0.08	ROCHESTER	69	3	4.00	0.00	FLORENCE	78	0	7.40	3.13
CO ALAMOSA	61	2	0.25	-0.34	ST. CLOUD	69	4	2.92	-1.59	GREENVILLE	77	2	3.21	-0.71
CO SPRINGS	65	1	0.94	-1.40	MS JACKSON	81	3	1.39	-2.43	MYRTLE BEACH	77	0	4.27	0.61
DENVER	69	3	0.52	-1.16	MERIDIAN	80	2	2.96	-1.03	SD ABERDEEN	69	2	2.43	-1.06
GRAND JUNCTION	74	3	0.50	0.09	TUPELO	81	4	2.83	-1.99	HURON	70	2	6.23	2.95
PUEBLO	69	-1	1.53	0.20	MO COLUMBIA	74	1	4.36	0.34	RAPID CITY	69	4	0.89	-1.94
CT BRIDGEPORT	69	1	4.39	0.82	JOPLIN	75	0	17.12	11.70	SIoux FALLS	70	3	3.98	0.49
HARTFORD	69	0	3.62	-0.23	KANSAS CITY	73	-1	4.16	-0.28	TN BRISTOL	73	2	2.96	-0.93
DC WASHINGTON	76	2	1.38	-1.75	SPRINGFIELD	75	2	8.11	3.09	CHATTANOOGA	79	4	2.16	-1.83
DE WILMINGTON	73	2	2.72	-0.87	ST JOSEPH	73	-1	4.01	-0.20	JACKSON	78	1	1.83	-3.36
FL DAYTONA BEACH	80	0	5.78	0.09	ST LOUIS	76	0	2.88	-0.88	KNOXVILLE	77	3	1.34	-2.70
FT LAUDERDALE	82	1	13.29	3.28	MT BILLINGS	66	1	1.12	-0.77	MEMPHIS	82	3	0.72	-3.58
FT MYERS	82	0	6.10	-3.67	BUTTE	58	2	2.07	0.00	NASHVILLE	78	3	2.37	-1.71
JACKSONVILLE	78	-1	6.68	1.31	GLASGOW	66	2	3.28	1.08	TX ABILENE	77	-3	7.86	4.80
KEY WEST	83	0	4.21	-0.36	GREAT FALLS	63	3	1.00	-1.24	AMARILLO	72	-2	2.71	-0.57
MELBOURNE	81	1	9.49	3.66	HELENA	66	5	1.44	-0.38	AUSTIN	80	-1	7.49	3.68
MIAMI	82	0	15.22	6.68	KALISPELL	59	1	0.95	-1.35	BEAUMONT	82	1	4.86	-1.72
ORLANDO	81	0	5.91	-1.44	MILES CITY	68	1	2.28	-0.14	BROWNSVILLE	83	0	5.23	2.30
PENSACOLA	82	1	2.15	-4.24	MISSOULA	63	3	1.49	-0.24	COLLEGE STATION	82	0	5.00	1.21
ST PETERSBURG	82	0	6.36	0.27	NE GRAND ISLAND	71	0	2.87	-0.85	CORPUS CHRISTI	81	-1	2.47	-1.06
TALLAHASSEE	81	1	5.85	-1.07	HASTINGS	73	1	2.19	-1.40	DALLAS/FIT WORTH	81	0	11.10	7.87
TAMPA	82	0	8.70	3.20	LINCOLN	73	0	2.28	-1.20	DEL RIO	80	-3	4.61	2.27
WEST PALM BEACH	81	0	14.85	7.27	MCCOOK	71	0	1.18	-2.04	EL PASO	82	0	0.51	-0.36
GA ATHENS	78	2	2.17	-1.77	NORFOLK	71	1	2.35	-1.90	GALVESTON	82	0	3.37	-0.67
ATLANTA	80	3	3.66	0.03	NORTH PLATTE	69	1	2.52	-0.65	HOUSTON	82	1	3.07	-2.28
AUGUSTA	78	0	4.77	0.58	OMAHA/EPPLEY	73	1	0.24	-3.71	LUBBOCK	75	-2	3.39	0.41
COLUMBUS	80	1	4.70	1.19	SCOTTSBUFF	70	3	0.25	-2.40	MIDLAND	77	-3	2.63	0.92
MACON	79	1	4.69	1.15	VALENTINE	69	1	5.17	2.16	SAN ANGELO	78	-1	5.54	3.02
SAVANNAH	79	0	8.95	3.46	NV ELKO	65	3	0.37	-0.30	SAN ANTONIO	81	-1	6.47	2.17
HI HILO	76	1	6.38	-0.98	ELY	63	3	0.34	-0.32	VICTORIA	81	-1	6.09	1.13
HONOLULU	81	1	0.16	-0.27	LAS VEGAS	89	3	0.00	-0.08	WACO	80	-1	8.76	5.68
KAHULUI	78	0	0.04	-0.19	RENO	73	8	0.12	-0.35	WICHITA FALLS	78	-2	7.82	4.13
LIHUE	79	1	0.32	-1.50	WINNEMUCCA	66	2	0.28	-0.41	UT SALT LAKE CITY	73	4	0.80	0.03
ID BOISE	71	4	0.94	0.20	NH CONCORD	65	0	3.05	-0.05	VT BURLINGTON	68	2	2.26	-1.17
LEWISTON	68	2	0.76	-0.40	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	71	1	5.18	2.52	VA LYNCHBURG	72	1	3.06	-0.73
POCATELLO	64	2	1.88	0.97	NEWARK	73	1	5.24	1.84	NORFOLK	76	2	3.87	0.10
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	71	3	2.29	-1.34	NM ALBUQUERQUE	76	1	0.66	0.01	RICHMOND	76	2	5.22	1.68
MOLINE	72	1	5.79	1.16	NY ALBANY	69	3	3.36	-0.40	ROANOKE	74	2	2.62	-1.06
PEORIA	73	2	3.73	-0.11	BINGHAMTON	67	3	3.26	-0.54	WASH/DULLES	74	3	2.92	-1.15
ROCKFORD	71	2	4.07	-0.73	BUFFALO	69	3	1.82	-2.00	WA OLYMPIA	58	0	1.30	-0.48
SPRINGFIELD	73	0	5.57	1.80	ROCHESTER	69	3	2.30	-1.06	QUILLAYUTE	55	0	4.57	1.07
IN EVANSVILLE	76	1	2.71	-1.39	SYRACUSE	68	2	3.04	-0.67	SEATTLE-TACOMA	60	-1	1.34	-0.15
FORT WAYNE	71	1	3.04	-1.00	NC ASHEVILLE	71	2	2.91	-1.47	SPOKANE	62	0	0.59	-0.59
INDIANAPOLIS	74	2	2.22	-1.91	CHARLOTTE	76	0	2.57	-0.85	YAKIMA	64	1	0.21	-0.41
SOUTH BEND	71	2	1.80	-2.39	GREENSBORO	75	1	2.20	-1.33	WV BECKLEY	67	0	4.72	0.80
IA BURLINGTON	74	2	6.25	1.80	HATTERAS	76	1	2.19	-1.63	CHARLESTON	74	4	1.10	-2.99
CEDAR RAPIDS	70	-1	5.52	1.05	RALEIGH	76	1	4.46	1.04	ELKINS	66	0	4.85	0.24
DES MOINES	73	2	3.02	-1.55	WILMINGTON	77	0	3.64	-1.72	HUNTINGTON	74	3	1.91	-1.97
DUBUQUE	69	1	2.24	-1.84	ND BISMARK	67	2	3.32	0.73	WI EAU CLAIRE	69	2	1.99	-2.28
SIoux CITY	72	1	2.70	-0.91	DICKINSON	64	1	1.84	-1.47	GREEN BAY	67	2	3.71	0.28
WATERLOO	70	0	5.11	0.29	FARGO	70	4	5.78	2.27	LA CROSSE	71	1	3.03	-0.97
KS CONCORDIA	72	-1	1.08	-2.87	GRAND FORKS	67	2	4.19	1.16	MADISON	69	2	4.82	0.77
DODGE CITY	72	-2	2.16	-0.99	JAMESTOWN	67	2	6.66	3.61	MILWAUKEE	68	2	3.64	0.08
GOODLAND	70	0	0.98	-2.32	MINOT	66	2	4.60	1.45	WAUSAU	67	2	3.20	-0.98
HILL CITY	72	-1	1.50	-2.29	WILLISTON	65	1	3.32	0.96	WY CASPER	64	1	0.72	-0.71
TOPEKA	74	0	4.39	-0.49	OH AKRON-CANTON	69	2	3.01	-0.54	CHEYENNE	64	2	0.36	-1.76
WICHITA	74	-2	8.53	4.28	CINCINNATI	74	2	1.74	-2.88	LANDER	68	4	0.63	-0.52
KY JACKSON	74	3	2.15	-2.52	CLEVELAND	69	2	1.66	-2.23	SHERIDAN	64	2	1.94	-0.08

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 8, 2007

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

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Jul 8 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	99	98	100	99
CA	98	77	90	88
CO	48	18	75	52
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	96	78	93	91
IN	87	49	65	71
KS	81	59	98	96
MI	14	3	4	2
MO	83	67	98	96
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	41	10	76	49
NC	97	93	92	93
OH	81	11	17	34
OK	69	59	100	99
OR	4	3	3	4
SD	13	1	35	10
TX	81	68	98	95
WA	3	0	0	1
18 Sts	58	40	70	65
These 18 States harvested 92% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Corn Percent Silking				
	Jul 8 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	6	1	6	6
IL	68	32	36	34
IN	35	10	12	19
IA	18	1	7	5
KS	50	22	52	41
KY	67	50	68	60
MI	0	0	0	1
MN	28	2	4	2
MO	62	44	69	61
NE	27	3	24	14
NC	83	74	87	78
ND	7	2	6	2
OH	18	1	5	6
PA	17	1	4	7
SD	1	0	0	0
TN	86	75	88	82
TX	63	61	72	73
WI	3	1	1	1
18 Sts	32	13	21	18
These 18 States planted 93% of last year's corn acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Blooming				
	Jul 8 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	36	23	51	36
IL	51	22	33	31
IN	36	15	11	21
IA	52	27	47	39
KS	23	7	35	27
KY	23	13	29	22
LA	87	70	85	62
MI	31	13	10	9
MN	45	11	36	24
MS	92	85	94	79
MO	16	8	27	20
NE	36	16	47	31
NC	5	2	5	6
ND	27	8	45	19
OH	42	24	23	23
SD	31	14	37	24
TN	36	20	51	28
WI	24	11	19	15
18 Sts	40	19	36	28
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Pegging				
	Jul 8 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	27	15	13	32
FL	40	28	46	64
GA	29	15	54	56
NC	42	36	48	57
OK	75	43	71	65
SC	51	34	60	52
TX	11	5	44	39
VA	40	40	20	29
8 Sts	31	18	46	51
These 8 States planted 98% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Barley Percent Headed				
	Jul 8 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	82	52	55	62
MN	97	87	93	77
MT	74	64	71	57
ND	88	71	83	66
WA	95	90	85	95
5 Sts	84	67	75	65
These 5 States planted 78% of last year's barley acreage.				

Cotton Percent Squaring				
	Jul 8 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	50	41	60	74
AZ	90	75	88	85
AR	99	96	99	94
CA	94	77	62	71
GA	55	39	85	84
KS	75	10	28	21
LA	94	82	98	93
MS	96	90	93	86
MO	89	78	76	76
NC	95	77	80	82
OK	41	28	39	49
SC	50	39	71	64
TN	94	88	90	87
TX	51	30	56	53
VA	76	27	64	62
15 Sts	69	53	71	69
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls				
	Jul 8 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	15	8	16	18
AZ	45	30	44	44
AR	48	20	44	35
CA	55	40	7	18
GA	11	4	41	37
KS	0	0	0	1
LA	43	14	68	50
MS	32	16	55	43
MO	30	24	16	16
NC	8	1	5	16
OK	0	0	5	5
SC	1	0	12	11
TN	20	2	16	18
TX	17	15	19	19
VA	3	0	3	11
15 Sts	22	13	26	24
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 8, 2007

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

Sorghum Percent Headed				
	Jul 8 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	71	39	70	60
CO	12	1	7	1
IL	10	2	8	7
KS	0	0	3	3
LA	90	56	84	68
MO	19	9	9	10
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	6	2	6	8
SD	8	0	2	3
TX	86	57	68	55
11 Sts	31	19	26	21
These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Jul 8 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	3	NA	1	2
CO	0	NA	0	0
IL	0	NA	0	0
KS	0	NA	0	0
LA	17	NA	29	13
MO	0	NA	0	0
NE	0	NA	0	0
NM	0	NA	0	0
OK	0	NA	1	1
SD	0	NA	0	0
TX	70	NA	50	42
11 Sts	22	NA	16	14
These 11 States planted 97% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Headed				
	Jul 8 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	88	68	63	65
MN	96	89	93	78
MT	60	35	71	53
ND	81	55	85	67
SD	99	90	99	97
WA	98	81	85	96
6 Sts	82	61	84	70
These 6 States planted 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Oats Percent Headed				
	Jul 8 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	99	96	98	99
MN	97	92	96	86
NE	100	95	99	98
ND	84	57	80	66
OH	100	99	99	96
PA	94	90	90	89
SD	99	91	97	94
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	96	90	96	86
9 Sts	96	89	95	90
These 9 States planted 67% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oats Percent Harvested				
	Jul 8 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	3	0	2	3
MN	0	0	3	1
NE	16	3	33	18
ND	0	0	0	0
OH	4	0	0	1
PA	0	0	0	1
SD	1	0	3	2
TX	93	92	92	96
WI	0	0	0	0
9 Sts	10	9	11	11
These 9 States harvested 68% of last year's oat acreage.				

Rice Percent Headed				
	Jul 8 2007	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	1	0	2	2
CA	2	1	0	4
LA	54	33	47	54
MS	13	4	10	11
MO	6	3	4	5
TX	52	33	73	57
6 Sts	12	6	12	13
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Corn Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	0	2	13	60	25
IL	1	4	14	53	28
IN	4	13	32	43	8
IA	2	5	21	53	19
KS	2	4	28	50	16
KY	6	11	24	43	16
MI	4	15	35	39	7
MN	6	7	20	48	19
MO	3	5	26	51	15
NE	1	2	17	55	25
NC	10	21	39	30	0
ND	1	4	14	63	18
OH	6	13	31	41	9
PA	4	8	30	42	16
SD	1	2	15	56	26
TN	21	27	35	14	3
TX	1	4	22	53	20
WI	3	5	18	52	22
18 Sts	3	6	21	51	19
Prev Wk	2	5	20	53	20
Prev Yr	3	8	26	47	16

Soybeans Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	3	34	44	17
IL	1	5	18	55	21
IN	6	13	36	40	5
IA	1	5	22	57	15
KS	1	4	30	53	12
KY	5	10	25	43	17
LA	2	4	25	58	11
MI	4	17	31	42	6
MN	2	7	26	52	13
MS	1	5	23	56	15
MO	3	5	33	52	7
NE	0	2	22	60	16
NC	2	17	39	40	2
ND	2	3	15	62	18
OH	7	16	32	36	9
SD	1	3	18	58	20
TN	8	18	37	30	7
WI	2	5	22	49	22
18 Sts	2	7	26	51	14
Prev Wk	2	6	24	53	15
Prev Yr	3	9	30	47	11

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 8, 2007

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

Winter Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	20	28	31	20	1
CA	1	2	11	62	24
CO	0	3	20	52	25
ID	0	1	16	73	10
IL	12	15	34	35	4
IN	3	18	46	30	3
KS	17	20	26	27	10
MI	1	11	40	41	7
MO	17	30	38	14	1
MT	2	10	27	47	14
NE	4	13	27	44	12
NC	12	23	31	33	1
OH	6	16	48	27	3
OK	13	25	33	23	6
OR	0	13	45	39	3
SD	2	6	20	48	24
TX	9	8	20	37	26
WA	1	12	36	47	4
18 Sts	10	15	28	35	12
Prev Wk	10	15	27	35	13
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Cotton Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	37	31	21	10	1
AZ	0	5	48	38	9
AR	0	5	21	51	23
CA	0	0	11	65	24
GA	6	16	42	32	4
KS	0	5	20	60	15
LA	0	2	21	71	6
MS	1	3	23	57	16
MO	7	11	25	55	2
NC	5	18	27	50	0
OK	1	10	30	59	0
SC	1	8	36	50	5
TN	2	13	35	42	8
TX	3	12	33	38	14
VA	0	3	58	38	1
15 Sts	4	11	30	44	11
Prev Wk	5	11	30	43	11
Prev Yr	11	18	30	33	8

Sorghum Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	3	31	52	13
CO	0	0	8	80	12
IL	5	3	25	56	11
KS	1	3	23	63	10
LA	0	4	9	48	39
MO	1	4	35	54	6
NE	1	2	20	66	11
NM	0	0	10	90	0
OK	0	2	24	58	16
SD	1	2	20	72	5
TX	0	2	21	58	19
11 Sts	1	2	21	63	13
Prev Wk	1	2	21	60	16
Prev Yr	9	13	30	44	4

Oats Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	4	22	60	14
MN	6	8	25	50	11
NE	0	3	27	64	6
ND	0	1	7	82	10
OH	3	25	33	33	6
PA	3	19	36	41	1
SD	0	3	17	58	22
TX	2	15	25	35	23
WI	1	5	25	56	13
9 Sts	2	8	22	53	15
Prev Wk	1	8	20	55	16
Prev Yr	18	20	27	29	6

Barley Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	2	6	24	65	3
MN	5	5	20	50	20
MT	9	14	19	49	9
ND	1	1	9	69	20
WA	3	17	45	35	0
5 Sts	4	7	18	59	12
Prev Wk	2	5	16	62	15
Prev Yr	3	10	28	47	12

Peanuts Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	31	24	21	21	3
FL	5	20	35	20	20
GA	3	16	39	40	2
NC	2	4	31	62	1
OK	0	4	25	69	2
SC	0	7	33	55	5
TX	0	2	49	41	8
VA	0	0	26	70	4
8 Sts	6	14	36	39	5
Prev Wk	10	18	37	33	2
Prev Yr	6	12	37	40	5

Spring Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	1	19	76	4
MN	2	6	24	45	23
MT	5	10	19	56	10
ND	1	2	9	70	18
SD	1	4	21	51	23
WA	3	24	40	31	2
6 Sts	2	5	15	61	17
Prev Wk	1	4	16	62	17
Prev Yr	9	18	31	36	6

Rice Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	4	25	46	25
CA	0	3	17	66	14
LA	0	2	37	55	6
MS	0	0	10	67	23
MO	0	2	15	54	29
TX	0	3	53	37	7
6 Sts	0	3	25	52	20
Prev Wk	0	3	23	55	19
Prev Yr	1	5	39	44	11

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 8, 2007

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

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent												
Week Ending Jul 8, 2007												
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX	
AL	48	32	17	3	0		NH	1	3	25	62	9
AZ	25	27	35	12	1		NJ	0	0	10	90	0
AR	0	3	32	56	9		NM	6	12	30	42	10
CA	69	27	4	0	0		NY	10	22	33	30	5
CO	1	6	31	50	12		NC	20	28	35	17	0
CT	0	10	22	68	0		ND	1	3	19	63	14
DE	8	34	28	29	1		OH	26	30	27	16	1
FL	10	20	40	25	5		OK	0	4	14	52	30
GA	30	30	27	12	1		OR	7	22	52	19	0
ID	2	16	52	29	1		PA	27	26	28	18	1
IL	1	10	40	43	6		RI	0	0	50	50	0
IN	20	34	33	13	0		SC	7	23	45	24	1
IA	2	11	37	41	9		SD	2	5	22	55	16
KS	2	8	26	51	13		TN	41	30	23	6	0
KY	21	34	32	12	1		TX	1	3	15	43	38
LA	4	7	20	61	8		UT	12	28	40	20	0
ME	0	9	25	45	21		VT	0	24	29	28	19
MD	12	26	31	29	2		VA	17	37	32	14	0
MA	0	0	6	94	0		WA	2	11	23	64	0
MI	13	27	46	13	1		WV	8	31	46	15	0
MN	9	17	36	32	6		WI	8	24	36	27	5
MS	12	17	37	30	4		WY	3	14	44	32	7
MO	3	12	42	37	6		48 Sts	12	15	27	34	12
MT	5	8	26	46	15							
NE	5	6	24	54	11		Prev Wk	11	14	25	37	13
NV	19	32	41	8	0		Prev Yr	16	22	31	27	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 2006 planted acres.

National Agricultural Summary

July 2 - 8, 2007

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Hot, dry weather continued in the West, adding to the stress of non-irrigated summer crops, while active wildfires threatened areas in Utah, Nevada, and California. Irrigation water supplies remained an issue as demand continued and temperatures soared. Farther east, in the Great Plains, dryness became more of a concern for spring wheat and summer crop development, while additional rain fell in the eastern portions of the central and southern Great Plains. The additional rain continued to limit winter wheat harvesting and caused flooding in some areas. Flooding rains

also continued along the western Gulf Coast, stalling field activities. Precipitation continued eastward into the lower Mississippi Valley and Southeast, benefiting summer crops and pastures. In the Southeast, showers were more scattered, along with near-normal temperatures. Elsewhere east of the Mississippi River, temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal, with significant precipitation mostly confined to the Ohio Valley and southern portions of the Northeast.

Corn: Corn at or beyond the silking stage increased 19 percentage points during the week to 32 percent. This was 11 points ahead of last year and 14 points ahead of average. In the Corn Belt, mostly favorable conditions allowed the crop to rapidly develop, with 36 percent of Illinois' crop entering the silking stage during the week. Nearly a quarter or more of the crop also entered the silking stage in Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, and Nebraska. Seventy percent of the crop was rated in good or excellent condition compared with 73 percent last week.

Soybeans: Forty percent of the crop was at or beyond the blooming stage, 4 points ahead of last year and 12 points ahead of the 5-year average. Twenty percent or more of the crop entered the blooming stage in the central and western Corn Belt, with progress well ahead of normal. In the Delta, showers received during the week were beneficial to blooming soybeans. Ninety-two percent of the Mississippi soybean acreage was at or beyond the blooming stage, while Louisiana soybeans were trailing just behind with 87 percent bloomed; progress in both States was well ahead of normal. Nationwide, 65 percent of the crop was rated in good or excellent condition, down 3 points from last week.

Winter Wheat: Producers had harvested 58 percent of the crop, 12 points behind last year and 7 points behind average. Progress in the parts of the central and southern Great Plains continued at a slow pace due to the excessively wet field conditions and additional rain. Progress was the farthest behind in Oklahoma, at 69 percent, 30 points less than the 5-year average. In Kansas and Texas, harvest was 15 and 14 points behind the normal pace, respectively. Elsewhere, harvest was nearly complete in Arkansas, California, Illinois, and North Carolina. Harvest rapidly advanced in Ohio, where producers reaped 70 percent or their acreage during the week under mostly favorable conditions.

Cotton: Acreage at or beyond the squaring stage, at 69 percent, was 2 points behind last year but the same as the 5-year average. Squaring was near or ahead of normal in all States except in the Southeast, where development was well behind normal. Bolls were setting on 22 percent of acreage nationwide, 4 points behind last year and 2 points behind normal. Due to the abundant amount of

heat units, more than half of California's acreage was setting bolls, 48 points ahead of last year and 37 points ahead of normal.

Sorghum: With nearly all of the acreage planted, 31 percent had reached the heading stage, 5 points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of normal. The crop was heading rapidly in the Delta and Texas, but heading had not yet begun in Kansas, Nebraska, and New Mexico. Nationally, 22 percent of the crop was at or beyond the coloring stage, 6 points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of average. Coloring of the crop was limited to the Delta and Texas, with progress in Texas 28 points ahead of the normal pace.

Rice: Twelve percent of the acreage had reached the heading stage, the same as last year but 1 point behind normal. The Texas rice crop continued to develop behind the normal pace, while Louisiana's crop was 54 percent headed, right on target with the 5-year average. With heading underway in all States, 72 percent of the crop was rated in good or excellent condition.

Small Grains: Eighty-two percent of spring wheat was at or beyond the heading stage, 2 points behind last year but 12 points ahead of normal. Heading gained momentum in the northern Great Plains under warm, dry conditions and was head of average in all States. Barley acreage heading had reached 84 percent, 9 points ahead of last year and 19 points ahead of normal. Meanwhile, heading of the oat crop was at 96 percent nationally, with heading complete or nearly so in all States except North Dakota. Nationally, oat harvest was 10 percent complete, 1 point behind both last year and normal. In the northern growing areas, harvest had not yet begun.

Other Crops: Peanut pegging advanced 13 points during the week to 31 percent complete, 15 points behind last year and 20 points behind normal. Progress was behind the normal pace in all States except Virginia and Oklahoma, with Florida, Georgia, and Texas 24 points or more behind normal. The amount of the crop rated in good or excellent condition improved by 9 points from last week to 44 percent.

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 Crop Progress and Condition Reports published each Monday by NASS State Statistical Offices in cooperation with the National Weather Service. The crop reports are available on the Internet through the NASS Home Page on the World Wide Web at <http://www.nass.usda.gov>.

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.66.5. Topsoil moisture 48% very short, 39% short, 13% adequate, and 00% surplus. Corn 85% silked, 92% 2006, 85% avg.; dough 17%, 0% 2006, 23% avg.; condition 68% very poor, 19% poor, 10% fair, 3% good, 0% excellent. Soybeans 90% emerged, 90% avg.; 32% blooming, 36% 2006, 19% avg.; condition 42% very poor, 37% poor, 19% fair, 2% good, 0% excellent. Pasture condition 48% very poor, 32% poor, 17% fair, 3% good and 0% excellent. Livestock condition 39% very poor, 28% poor, 22% fair, 11% good, and 0% excellent. After a second week of spotty rainfall, areas of drought in southwestern Alabama improved slightly from extreme to severe conditions. The year-to-date totals for all weather stations remained below normal, with several areas in northeastern and north-central Alabama still more than 20 inches behind. Alabama's crops began to show signs of improvement, as a second week of rainfall was received by most areas. Slight improvements were seen in livestock conditions, as pastures started to green up and a more nutritious food source was available.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil moisture supplies 5% short, 95% adequate. Subsoil moisture supplies 5% short, 90% adequate, 5% surplus. Barley 50% headed. Oats 60% in-boot. Potatoes 99% emerged. Hay 1ST cutting complete 60%. Condition of the barley crop 10% fair, 40% good; 50% excellent. Condition of the oat crop 10% fair, 60% good, 30% excellent. Condition of potatoes 10% fair, 70% good, 20% excellent. Condition of the hay crop 5% poor, 10% fair, 65% good, 20% excellent. Crop growth 75% moderate, 25% rapid. Wind and rain damage to crops 95% none, 5% light. The main farm activities for the week were harvesting hay, weed control, working fallow ground, equipment maintenance.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were above normal in the State for the week ending July 8. Precipitation was reported at 6 of the 22 reporting stations. Payson received the most at 0.13 inches of precipitation and Canyon De Chelly, Grand Canyon, and St. Johns received the least with 0.02 inches. There are only three stations with above normal precipitation for the year to date. Alfalfa harvest continues in Arizona with over three quarters of the State's acreage active. Small grain harvesting is nearing completion with 90 percent of the acreage harvested. Cotton squaring is 90 percent complete across the State, slightly ahead of the 5-year average of 85 percent. Cotton acreage continues setting bolls with 45 percent completed.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for field work 4.5. Topsoil moisture supplies were 2% very short, 13% short, 73% adequate, and 12% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies 1% very short, 16% short, 78% adequate, 5% surplus. Corn 95% silked, 100% 2006, 94% avg.; 43% dough, 36% 2006, 22% avg.; 15% dent 0% 2006, 0% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 26% fair, 45% good, and 25% excellent. Soybeans 16% setting pods, 22% 2006, 10% avg. Alfalfa hay condition 3% poor, 45% fair, 41% good, 11% excellent. Other hay condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 35% fair, 49% good, 8% excellent. In general, row crops across the state progressed at or above their 5-year averages. Cotton, corn, and rice were rated at 70% good to excellent. Corn in the dough stage increased 14 percentage points beyond the previous week's progress. In the last week, cotton setting bolls advanced 28 percentage points and was 13 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Sorghum headed jumped 32 percentage points and was 11 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By week's end, soybeans that have bloomed was equal to the 5-year average. When weather allowed, producers throughout the state were applying fertilizers, insecticides, and herbicides to field crops. Cattle conditions were reported as fair to good and pasture conditions were mostly good to excellent. Last week, as weather permitted, producers continued spraying pastures, harvesting hay, and controlling brush growth.

CALIFORNIA: Irrigation, weed treatments on rice fields remained underway. An early safflower harvest was expected in Sutter County. The fourth cutting of alfalfa was ongoing. Extreme temperatures were expected to harm some irrigated alfalfa fields. Heat was also stressing grain crops. Sugar beet fields were irrigated in Stanislaus County. Cotton fields were flowering, setting bolls. Cotton, blackeye beans were sprayed for lygus. Wheat harvest was complete in most areas of the State, straw was being baled. Corn for grain, silage was in various stages of growth. Second crop

corn planting was winding down in Tulare County. Hot weather raised concerns over damage to fruit. Harvest of table grapes began in Tulare County. Cooler nights later in the week helped increase sugar content of grapes. Grape vineyard, stone fruit orchard activities still included irrigation, fertilization, the application of herbicides. Patterson apricots were still being harvested. Galaxy, Brittany Lane, Flavorcrest, Ice Princess, July Flame, Prima 13 and 15, Sierra Gem, Strawberry Red Heirloom peach and Arctic Snow, Candy Pearl, Diamond Ray, Grand Pearl, Honey Blaze, Kay Pearl, July Pearl, and Summer Bright nectarine harvests continued. Plum harvest was still active with Black Amber, Black Beaut, Fortune, Hiromi Red, Laroda, Owen T, Sugar Drop, Westerner varieties being picked. Dapple Fire, Flavor Green, Early Dapple pluot varieties were also harvested. Pomegranates, figs continued to form fruit. Kiwifruit, persimmons were treated to control weeds, insects. Apple, pear, quince orchards were being thinned, treated for insects, diseases. Strawberry, blueberry harvests were slowing down. The harvesting of lemons, Valencia oranges continued but at a slow pace. Citrus red scale treatments were taking place. Olive formation progressed, growers hoped for a normal year. Almond, pistachio trees were loaded with nuts. Some almond hulls were splitting. Almond growers continued to spray for weeds, mites. Walnut growers were still irrigating orchards, treating for codling moth. Planting of fresh market tomatoes was underway in Stanislaus County. Cantaloupe fields were irrigated, growing well. Beans, cantaloupe, eggplant, honeydew melon, okra, peppers, squash, sweet corn, tomatoes were picked in Tulare County. Freezer lima bean plantings came to a close in Merced County along with cantaloupe, onion, honeydew planting. Harvests of bok choy, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, cilantro, collard greens, cucumbers, daikon, dandelion greens, garlic, green onions, kale, leaf and head lettuce, leeks, mustard greens, parsley, parsnips, rutabaga, spinach, tomatoes were ongoing in Fresno County. High fire danger remained the case given the dry range conditions. Supplemental feeding of cattle with hay, grain increased. Weight gains were nonetheless good in many areas. Milk production dropped due to the hot weather. Sheep, goats grazed on dry land wheat fields, retired farmland, established alfalfa fields. Bees were active in cucumber, melon, squash, safflower, sunflower, early vineseed fields. A few bees were still at work pollinating onion fields. Leaf cutter bees were placed near seed alfalfa fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 29% short, 63% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 30% short, 62% adequate, 3% surplus. Spring barley 84% headed, 93% 2006, 96% avg.; 28% turning color, 26% 2006, 30% avg.; condition 3% poor, 24% fair, 46% good, 27% excellent. Spring wheat 74% headed, 87% 2006, 91% avg.; condition 2% poor, 30% fair, 42% good, 26% excellent. Alfalfa 31% 2nd cutting, 17% 2006, 15% avg.; condition 2% poor, 26% fair, 46% good, 26% excellent. Dry onion condition 7% poor, 26% fair, 45% good, 22% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 4% poor, 24% fair, 60% good, 12% excellent. Summer potatoes condition 3% poor, 9% fair, 42% good, 46% excellent. Fall potatoes condition 3% poor, 38% fair, 41% good, 18% excellent. Dry beans 95% emerged, 100% 2006, 98% avg., 11% emerged, 3% 2006, 3% avg.; condition 3% poor, 18% fair, 67% good, 12% excellent. Weather conditions were warm and dry last week across Colorado. Most areas reported precipitation well below average and temperatures were above average statewide. This has allowed producers to make substantial progress harvesting winter wheat.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 35% very short, 26% short, 39% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 32% very short, 27% short, 41% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn condition very poor 15%, poor 18%, 22% fair, 29% good, 16% excellent. Corn silked 33%, 37% 2006, 35% avg.; dough 9%, 3% 2006, 2% avg. Soybean condition very poor 8%, poor 10%, 33% fair, 38% good, 11% excellent; planted 93%, 86% 2006, 89% avg.; emerged 72%, 79% 2006, 93% avg. Barley condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 30% fair, 62% good, 3% excellent; harvested 100%, 96% 2006, 96% avg. Winter wheat condition very poor 1%, 6% poor, 25% fair, 63% good, 5% excellent; harvested 87%, 68% 2006, 69% avg. Pasture condition 8% very poor, 34% poor, 28% fair, 29% good, 1% excellent. Other Hay second cutting 80%, 51% 2006, 59% avg. Alfalfa hay second cutting 96%, 70% 2006, 70% avg. Apple condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 23% fair, 67% good, 3% excellent. Peach condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 30%

fair, 63% good, 2% excellent; harvested 12%, 10% 2006, 9% avg. Watermelons harvested 6%, 9% 2006, 7% avg. Cucumbers planted 80%, 64% 2006, 64% avg. Lima Beans planted 85%, 57% 2006, 58% avg. Snap Beans planted 94%, 92% 2006, 94% avg.; harvested 22%, 25% 2006, 21% avg.. Sweet Corn harvested 16%, 12% 2006, 8% avg. Green Peas harvested 100%, 80% 2006, 95% avg. Tomatoes planted 100%, 91% 2006, 89% avg. Cantaloups harvested 5%, 8% 2006, 5% avg. Hay supplies very short 0%, 20% short, 70% adequate, 10% surplus. Despite the hard ground and dry conditions farmers spent valuable time in the field. However, due to the lack of precipitation, crops are suffering. Corn is starting to curl and soybean germination is running behind normal due to lack of water.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 15% short, 72% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 25% very short, 28% short, 45% adequate, 2% surplus. Recent rain helped cotton, peanut, hay growth, most Panhandle, northern Peninsula. Jackson County rain ranged from 0.20 to over 3.00 in.; 25 to 30% of field crop under severe drought conditions. Statewide, rain increased peanut condition to 5% very poor, 20% poor, 35% fair, 20% good, 20% excellent. Recent rains greened hay fields; more needed to ensure adequate growth. Jefferson County Earlier dry conditions caused nut drop from pecan trees. Washington County most field crop producers to apply fertilizer to stimulate production; fighting weed problems since herbicides less effective on drought-stressed plants. Recent rains improved soil moisture; most adequate. Dade County this week's rainfall led to minor flooding, standing water, many locations. Hendry County nearly daily rains raised water levels, ponds, canals. Other counties spots with surplus soil moisture Marion, Hernando. Scattered rain left some skipped areas, Panhandle, Big Bend area; soil moisture very short to short. Jefferson County watermelon harvest near end; some poor yields. Quincy tomato picking nearly finished. Dade County okra harvest continued. Thunderstorms, early in week, alleviated dry conditions, citrus regions; 1.00 to 3.00 in. of rain on Tuesday; lighter rain continue next couple of days; Sebring, over 5.00 in.; Ft. Pierce, over 3.50 in. Lakes, ponds, water reservoirs refilling following dry spring, early summer. High temperatures, 90s all areas; highest recorded, Lake Alfred at 95 degrees. Cultural practices fertilizing, applications of summer oils, copper spraying, hedging, resetting of young trees. Trees making good progress; some new growth due to recent weather. New fruit sizing well; growers have positive outlook for next year's crop. Harvest of Valencia oranges complete except for limited amounts to fresh squeeze plants. Pasture feed 10% very poor, 20% poor, 40% fair, 25% good, 5% excellent. Cattle Condition 5% very poor, 15% poor, 40% fair, 40% good. Panhandle pasture very poor to good, most fair. Pasture grass extremely short. Hay, cattle feed supply short. Some cattle sold due to lack of forage, expensive hay. North, central pasture poor to fair, most fair. Pastures greened, significant growth. Southwest pasture very poor to good, most good. Frequent rain caused improvement, pastures, cattle condition, Desoto County. Raised water levels, stock ponds, Hendry County. In Okeechobee, pastures greening, show some growth. Many producers sold calves early to reduce cows' need for forage. Statewide cattle very poor to good, most fair.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 23% very short, 36% short, 40% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 15% very poor, 23% poor, 26% fair, 32% good, 4% excellent. Soybeans 5% very poor, 8% poor, 32% fair, 52% good, 3% excellent. Sorghum 10% very poor, 14% poor, 35% fair, 40% good, 1% excellent. Apples 63% very poor, 24% poor, 13% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Hay 35% very poor, 29% poor, 23% fair, 12% good, 1% excellent. Pecans 13% very poor, 24% poor, 29% fair, 28% good, 6% excellent. Tobacco 3% very poor, 11% poor, 37% fair, 42% good, 7% excellent. Corn 90% silked, 93% 2006, 94% avg.; dough 59%, 68% 2006, 69% avg.; dent 21%, 31% 2006, 30% avg.; mature 0%, 2% 2006, 4% avg. Soybeans 95% planted, 99% 2006, 98% avg.; emerged 89%, 94% 2006, 95% avg.; blooming 7%, 19% 2006, 26% avg.; setting pods 0%, 3% 2006, 6% avg. Sorghum planted 89%, 95% 2006, 94% avg. Peaches 67% harvested, 49% 2006, 58% avg.; blooming 61%, 84% 2006, 86% avg. Tobacco 8% harvested, 11% 2006, 13% avg. Watermelons 69% harvested, 80% 2006, 73% avg. Scattered showers throughout the week benefited farmers. Still more rain will be needed to reduce the drought conditions and replenish water supplies. Rains have helped crop conditions to at least remain stable and in many cases improve. Late planted cotton and peanuts looked good. Dryland corn was not faring well, but irrigated corn was in good condition. Spider mites were reported on tomatoes.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture was variable. Soil moisture in some windward areas received from added showers. Soil moisture in leeward areas continued to experience short levels with only a few areas receiving scattered showers. Crop progress for bananas and papayas were fair to good. Harvesting of banana was at a seasonal high in some areas. Watermelon harvesting remained active. Non-irrigated vegetables made fair progress. Irrigated vegetables made good progress. Harvesting was active and expected to increase for some vegetable crops.

Spraying for insect control was hampered by brisk winds. Insect population and damage increased in some areas. Irrigation levels were moderate to high to combat dryness. Trade wind weather in partly cloudy skies in windward areas and generally sunny conditions in leeward areas. Temperatures reached the upper 80s in the warmer leeward sides of the islands. As typical with trade wind weather, showers were concentrated in windward areas. Some areas received almost daily showers in the light to moderate range. The added showers helped to replenish soil moisture, but were not enough to completely relieve weeks of dry weather. The moderate to strong trade winds hampered some forms of irrigation and spray programs. Voluntary and mandatory water restrictions remained in place across most of the State.

IDAHO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 23% very short, 42% short, 35% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat turning Color 57%, 38% 2006, 36% avg. Spring wheat boot stage 98%, 91% 2006, 93% avg.; turning color 15%, 9% 2006, 6% avg. Barley jointed 100%, 99% 2006, 99% avg.; boot stage 95%, 83% 2006, 89% avg. Barley turning color 14%, 13% 2006, 11% avg. Potato condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 14% fair, 76% good, 10% excellent. Potatoes 12 inches high 96%, 88% 2006, 84% avg. Potatoes closing middles 57%, 55% 2006, 48% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 97%, 93% 2006, 93% avg. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting 26%, 28% 2006, 22% avg. Cherries harvested 53%, 58% 2006, 77% avg. Mint 1st cutting 5%, 15% 2006, 4% avg. Irrigation water supply 5% very poor, 18% poor, 48% fair, 29% good, 0% excellent.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 24% short, 71% adequate, and 3% surplus. Corn 68% silked, 36% 2006, 34% avg. Oats 98% filled, 95% 2006, 89% avg.; turning yellow 77%, 70% 2006, 63% avg.; ripe 31%, 29% 2006, 27% avg.; harvested 12%, 11% 2006, 11% avg. Soybeans 51% blooming, 33% 2006, 31% avg.; setting pods 5%, 3% 2006, 3% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 18% fair, 55% good, 21% excellent. Alfalfa second crop cut 68%, 80% 2006, 64% avg.; third crop cut 8%, 8% 2006, 4% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 15% poor, 32% fair, 42% good, 10% excellent. Red Clover cut 93%, 97% 2006, 95% avg.; Precipitation early last week, followed by warm temperatures the rest of the week, was beneficial to producers across the state. Temperatures and precipitation, statewide, were slightly below average this past week. Hay cuttings continue, along with oats and wheat harvest. Corn and soybean conditions and development are very favorable. Corn in the dough is at 3 percent, which is the same as last year at this time. Wheat harvested was 96 percent, ahead of the five-year average of 91 percent.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 26% very short, 38% short, 34% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 25% very short, 40% short, 34% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 35% silked, 12% 2006, 19% avg.; condition 4% very poor, 13% poor, 32% fair, 43% good, 8% excellent. Soybeans 36% blooming, 11% 2006, 21% avg.; condition 6% very poor, 13% poor, 36% fair, 40% good, 5% excellent. Winter wheat 87% harvested, 65% 2006, 71% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 18% poor, 46% fair, 30% good, 3% excellent. Pasture condition 20% very poor, 34% poor, 33% fair, 13% good. Hot, dry conditions late in the week placed livestock under some stress. Average temperatures ranged from 5° below normal to 1° above normal with a high of 91° and a low of 48°. Precipitation averaged from 0 to 2.10 inches. Cooler weather and scattered showers were offset by hot, dry conditions late in the week. Major crops were under stress in many areas as afternoon temperatures were above 90 degrees during the weekend. Many corn fields have now entered the critical stage of pollination, so farmers are hoping for cooler temperatures and precipitation. Wheat harvest along with cutting and baling of hay made good progress. Farmers are spraying to control feeding of Japanese beetles on corn silks and soybean plants. Activities included maintaining irrigation equipment, scouting fields, spraying, cutting and baling hay, mowing roadsides and ditches, hauling manure and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 39% short, 44% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 22% short, 68% adequate, 3% surplus. Oats turning color 66%. Corn 37% tasseled, silked 18%. Soybeans 52% blooming, setting pods 7%. Alfalfa Second cutting of is 29% complete. Oat condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 60% good, 14% excellent. Corn condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 21% fair, 53% good, 19% excellent. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 22% fair, 57% good, 15% excellent. Hay condition 3% very poor, 12% poor, 38% fair, 40% good, 7% excellent. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 11% poor, 37% fair, 41% good, and 9% excellent. Crops are stressed from heat and drought. Leaves are curling. Leafhoppers are a problem in alfalfa. Livestock is being stressed by the heat. Pastures are struggling to keep up with grazing without rain.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 23% short, 61% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very

short, 17% short, 70% adequate, 11% surplus. Soybeans 95% planted, 100% 2006, 100% avg.; emerged 90%, 98% 2006, 97% avg. Sorghum 97% planted, 99% 2006, 98% avg.; emerged 93%, 96% 2006, 94% avg. Sunflowers 97% planted, 95% 2006, 96% avg., emerged 66%, 87% 2006, 88% avg.; condition 44% fair, 44% good, 12% excellent. Alfalfa 2nd cutting 66%, 85% 2006, 81% avg.; 3rd cutting 5%, 3% 2006, 6% avg. Feed grain supplies 4% very short, 10% short, 85% adequate, and 1% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 5% very short, 17% short, 76% adequate, and 2% surplus. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 6% short, 84% adequate, and 9% surplus. Precipitation was very light and scattered throughout the eastern two thirds of the State over the week with higher amounts falling in the central parts. Temperatures were average. Harvesting wheat and row crop planting remained the primary activities.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 25% very short, 30% short, 41% adequate, and 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 32% very short, 36% short, 30% adequate, and 2% surplus. Tobacco height 36% under 24 inches, 37% 24-36 inches, and 27% over 36 inches. Set tobacco condition 8% very poor, 15% poor, 32% fair, 37% good, and 8% excellent. The pasture condition 21% very poor, 34% poor, 32% fair, 12% good, and 1% excellent. There were a few reports of black shank in the tobacco, although the tobacco is mostly free from disease and insects. Hay crop condition 22% very poor, 34% poor, 35% fair, 8% good, and 1% excellent. Most of the State received various amounts of rain last week, which helped the crops. More rain is still needed across Kentucky to aid in crop development. Farmers commented that the earlier planted crops benefited more from the rain than the later planted crops. The corn silking and soybeans blooming are both slightly above the 5 year average. The pastures and hay crops still need a good amount of rain. Farmers have been feeding hay to their cattle since the pastures are in poor to very poor condition. Now with the low hay cuttings, farmers are trying to find hay to buy.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 1.9. Soil moisture 1% very short, 7% short, 47% adequate, 45% surplus. Corn 82% dough, 80% 2006, 72% avg.; 11% mature, 13% 2006, 9% avg; 4% very poor, 8% poor, 19% fair, 57% good, 12% excellent. Hay 97% first cutting, 100% 2006, 93% avg.; 31% second cutting, 33% 2006, 17% avg. Peaches 58% harvested, 59% 2006, 64% avg. Soybeans 100% emerged, 100% 2006, 96% avg; 66% setting pods, 65% 2006, 38% avg; 0% turning color, 4% 2006, 1% avg. Sweet Potatoes 99% planted, 100% 2006, 93% avg. Sugarcane 2% poor, 39% fair, 32% good, 27% excellent. Livestock 2% poor, 25% fair, 65% good, 8% excellent. Vegetable 2% very poor, 21% poor, 29% fair, 46% good, 2% excellent. Range and pasture 4% very poor, 7% poor, 20% fair, 61% good, 8% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 27% very short, 50% short, 23% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 24% very short, 49% short, 27% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn condition 11% very poor, 12% poor, 26% fair, 37% good, 14% excellent; silked 36%, 34% 2006, 32% avg. Soybean condition 7% very poor, 14% poor, 34% fair, 40% good, 5% excellent; 95% planted, 90% 2006, 88% avg.; 90% emerged, 100% 2006, 97% avg. Barley condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 62% good, 15% excellent; 100% harvested, 100% 2006, 94% avg. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 15% fair, 73% good, 9% excellent; 75% harvested, 65% 2006, 68% avg. Pasture condition 12% very poor, 26% poor, 31% fair, 29% good, 2% excellent. Other Hay second cutting 45%, 38% 2006, 43% avg. Alfalfa Hay second cutting 88%, 73% 2006, 68% avg. Alfalfa Hay third cutting 5%, 5% 2006, 9% avg. Apple condition very poor 1%, poor 1%, 2% fair, 96% good, 0% excellent. Peach condition 8% very poor, 5% poor, 8% fair, 79% good and 0% excellent; 7% harvested, 9% 2006, 4% avg. Watermelons 5% harvested, 1% 2006, 2% avg. Cucumbers 62% planted, 72% 2006, 65% avg. Lima Beans planted 84%, 61% 2006, 69% avg. Snap Beans planted 65%, 72% 2006, 71% avg. Sweet Corn harvested 16%, 12% 2006, 12% avg. Green Peas harvested 77%, 85% 2006, 97% avg. Potatoes harvested 5%, 33% 2006, 15% avg. Tomatoes planted 100%, 95% 2006, 94% avg. Cantaloups harvested 11%, 10% 2006, 7% avg. Hay supplies 8% very short, 20% short, 72% adequate, 0% surplus. A dry week around the state of Maryland allowed farmers numerous opportunities to get into the field. However, crops are suffering due to the lack of precipitation. The dry weather is delaying the germination of soybeans and causing corn to curl in some parts of the state.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 45% very short, 38% short, 17% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 25% very short, 50% short, 25% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn height 46 inches, 36 inches 2006, 32 inches avg. Barley 1% very poor, 5% poor, 31% fair, 60% good, 3% excellent. Oats 3% very poor, 8% poor, 40% fair, 43% good, 6% excellent; headed 92%, 95% 2006, 89% avg.; turning 26%, 21% 2006, 20% avg. All hay 6% very poor, 23% poor, 37% fair, 31% good, 3% excellent. First cutting hay 98%, 97% 2006, 93% avg. Second cutting hay 27%, 36% 2006, 23% avg.

Dry beans 0% very poor, 8% poor, 45% fair, 40% good, 7% excellent. Strawberries harvested 99%, 69% 2006, 89% avg. Blueberries harvested 4%, 4% 2006, 3% avg. Tart cherries harvested 38%, 30% 2006. Precipitation varied from 0.24 inches south central Lower Peninsula to 1.56 inches west central Lower Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 1 degree above normal east central, southwest, south central and southeast Lower Peninsula to 4 degrees above normal Upper Peninsula. Scattered rains fell across much of State, leaving majority of farmers with dry fields. Dry conditions continued across State. Corn condition varied depending on amount of rainfall received. Fields have started to tassel and continue to look good. Some areas continued to report curling from lack of moisture. Soybean fields bloomed some portions of State. Oats and barley continued to head. Alfalfa re-growth reported as short due to dry conditions. Second cutting continued some areas. Sugarbeet fields continued to progress. Wheat continued to advance with warm weather and harvest underway many areas. Apples 2.0 to 2.25 inches south. Disease control has generally been very good most orchards. Some hand thinning occurred. Blueberry harvest continued. Blueberry maggots flying. Peaches 2.0 inches diameter southeast. Harvest of early varieties began southwest; later season varieties coloring. Raspberry harvest continued. Pears mostly 1.5 inches diameter south. Tart cherry harvest ended southwest. Production lower than expected, but quality very good. Harvesting began west central, where disease problems have been minimal. Sweet cherry harvest also wound down south and started west central. Grape berry growth has been rapid southwest, where powdery mildew a primary disease concern. Dry weather reported across growing area despite rains some area. Some areas slowed down on irrigation while other areas could not keep up with irrigation needs. Carrot growth continued. Celery harvest continued on a limited basis. Cabbage and lettuce harvest continued. Potato harvest continued for farmer's markets. Early planted sweet corn dealing with dry conditions better than later planted sweet corn, which has not been able to fill canopy between rows. Watermelons and cantaloups continued to size. Cucumber harvest for pickles began in Thumb. Zucchini started to bloom west central area. Pumpkin and winter squash crops continued to grow. These crops ahead of normal west central area. Tomato, pepper, and eggplant fruit continued to size. Onions, leeks, red beets, and radishes continued to grow. Late season planting of snap beans still going on but delayed a little by rain. Spinach harvest continued.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 24% very short, 34% short, 39% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn 68 in. height, 58 in. 2006, 46 in. avg. Soybeans 18 in. height, 15 in. 2006, 13 in. avg.; 3% setting pods, 0% 2006, 0% avg. Spring wheat 17% ripening, 20% 2006, 8% avg. Oats 40% ripening, 37% 2006, 17% avg. Barley 24% ripening, 24% 2006, 10% avg.; 0% harvested, 2% 2006, 0% avg. Pasture feed 9% very poor, 17% poor, 36% fair, 32% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa 9% very poor, 16% poor, 28% fair, 40% good, 7% excellent. Sugarbeets 1% very poor, 5% poor, 29% fair, 43% good, 22% excellent. Potatoes 1% poor, 14% fair, 59% good, 26% excellent. Green Peas 13% poor, 20% fair, 62% good, 5% excellent. Dry Beans 2% very poor, 6% poor, 32% fair, 50% good, 10% excellent. Canola 2% poor, 15% fair, 35% good, 48% excellent. Sunflowers 1% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 49% good, 29% excellent. Topsoil moisture ratings declined further despite spotty precipitation across the state. Corn and soybean conditions declined slightly as moisture supplies in the central and southern portions of the state were reported short or very short. Crop conditions for sunflowers, canola, dry beans, and barley improved as soil moisture remained mostly adequate in the northwest. Crops developed rapidly during the week pushed by warm temperatures.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.4. Soil moisture 8% very short, 26% short, 58% adequate, and 8% surplus. Corn 99% silked, 100% 2006, 96% avg.; 80% dough, 79% 2006, 65% avg.; 37% denting, 32% 2006, 22% avg.; 7% silage harvested, 17% 2007, 9% avg.; 4% very poor, 20% poor, 30% fair, 36% good, 10% excellent. Cotton 96% squaring, 93% 2006, 86% avg.; 32% setting bolls, 55% 2006, 43% avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 23% fair, 57% good, 16% excellent. Peanuts 41% pegging, 33% 2006, NA% avg.; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 33% good, 51% excellent. Rice 13% heading, 10% 2006, 11% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 10% fair, 67% good, 23% excellent. Sorghum 77% heading, 83% 2006, 67% avg.; 3% turning color, 14% 2006, 5% avg.; 0% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 69% good, 9% excellent. Soybeans 92% blooming, 94% 2006, 79% avg.; 49% setting pods, 77% 2006, 53% avg.; 1% very poor, 5% poor, 23% fair, 56% good, 15% excellent. Wheat 100% harvested, 100% 2006, 99% avg. Hay 37% (Harvested warm), 51% 2006, 50% avg.; 18% very poor, 28% poor, 30% fair, 20% good, 4% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 95% planted, 84% 2006, 89% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 60% fair, 30% good, 10% excellent. Watermelons 52% harvested, 73% 2006, 56% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 3% fair, 58% good, 39% excellent. Blueberries 1% very poor, 1% poor, 3% fair, 51% good, 44% excellent. Cattle 9% very poor, 16% poor, 22% fair, 47% good, 6% excellent. Pasture 12% very poor, 17% poor, 37% fair, 30% good, 4% excellent. The majority of row crops showed

a marked improvement in condition this week as several rain showers moved through the state. Pastures and hay fields have also shown some encouraging progress, although production remains well below normal. In a few areas around the state, producers started harvesting their corn for silage.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 20% short, 63% adequate, 11% surplus. Alfalfa harvest 2nd cutting 64%, 83% 2006, 75% avg. Other hay 84% harvest, 91% 2006, 88% avg. A dry week caused moderate deterioration in topsoil moisture. Crop conditions remain mostly fair to good around the state. A few dry pockets exist across the northwest, north-central, and east-central districts, where crops are showing signs of stress and hay yields have been somewhat short. Counties in the west-central district along the Kansas border have struggled with the effects of last week's heavy rains. Flooding caused some crop losses to corn, soybeans, hay where fields were completely drowned out. There have been isolated reports of pastures struggling to recover from various setbacks, including the April freeze, overgrazing, and dry weather. Temperatures averaged close to normal over most of the state. Rainfall averaged 0.34 inches. Activities soybean herbicide spraying; 2st cutting alfalfa, other hay, fescue seed, winter wheat harvest; care of livestock.

MONTANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 23% last year, 40% short, 47% last year, 46% adequate, 28% last year, 3% surplus, 252500% last year. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 18% last year, 31% short, 43% last year, 57% adequate, 35% last year, 3% surplus, 4% last year. Barley 96% boot stage, 94% last year, 74% headed, 71% last year, and 15% turning color. Barley condition 9% very poor, 2% last year, 14% poor, 7% last year, 19% fair, 27% last year, 49% good, 43% last year, 9% excellent, 21% last year. Oats 97% boot stage, 92% last year, 74% headed, 73% last year, and 13% turning color. Oats condition 1% very poor, 2% last year, 4% poor, 11% last year, 20% fair, 22% last year, 65% good, 55% last year, 10% excellent, 10% last year. Spring wheat 95% boot stage, 94% last year, 60% headed, 71% last year, and 5% turning color. Spring wheat condition 5% very poor, 5% last year, 10% poor, 9% last year, 19% fair, 38% last year, 56% good, 44% last year, 10% excellent, 4% last year. Winter wheat 70% turning, 85% last year. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 2% last year, 10% poor, 9% last year, 27% fair, 30% last year, 47% good, 42% last year, 14% excellent, 17% last year. Durum wheat 79% boot stage, 95% last year, and 52% headed, 53% last year. Durum wheat condition 3% very poor, 2% last year, 4% poor, 28% last year, 24% fair, 35% last year, 52% good, 33% last year, 17% excellent, 2% last year. Dry Peas 90% blooming, 79% last year. Lentils 89% blooming, 85% last year. Alfalfa first cutting 80% complete, 81% last year. All other hay first cutting 76% complete, 67% last year. Hot weather and limited precipitation is affecting the conditions of all small grains. The hot weather during the past week increased the progress of some small grains to catch up with last year's levels. Most of Montana experienced above normal temperatures with limited precipitation during last week. We had several new record high temperatures throughout the state on July 6th and 7th. Roundup for the second consecutive week had the high temperature of 108 degrees, and West Yellowstone had the low temperature of 32 degrees. Martinsdale received the most moisture at 2.42 inches. Range and pasture feed conditions 5% very poor, 5% last year, 8% poor, 14% last year, 26% fair, 33% last year, 46% good, 43% last year, 15% excellent, 5% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 34% short, 52% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 28% short, 64% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn conditions 1% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 55% good, 25% excellent; 27% silked, 24% 2006, 14% avg. Soybean conditions 0% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 60% good, 16% excellent; blooming 36%, 47% 2006, 31% avg.; setting pods was 3%, 4% 2006, 3% avg. Wheat conditions 4% very poor, 13% poor, 27% fair, 44% good, 12% excellent; ripe 78%, 93% 2006, 74% avg.; harvested 41%, 76% 2006, 49% avg. Oat conditions 0% very poor, 3% poor, 27% fair, 64% good, 6% excellent; 16% harvested, 33% 2006, 18% avg.; conditions 1% very poor, 2% poor, 20% fair, 66% good, 11% excellent Dry bean conditions 0% very poor, 2% poor, 18% fair, 77% good, 3% excellent. Dry beans blooming was 14%, 7% 2006, 7% avg. Alfalfa conditions rated 2% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 47% good, and 13% excellent; 56% of 2nd cutting taken, 72% 2006, 53% avg. Wild hay 4% very poor, 2% poor, 20% fair, 63% good, 11% excellent. Pasture and range conditions rated 5% very poor, 6% poor, 24% fair, 54% good, and 11% excellent. Temperatures averaged 2 degrees above normal. Only the Southwest and South Central Districts saw measurable precipitation with averages of around a half inch.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Triple-digit heat across the region set record highs in many locations as temperatures averaged six to twelve degrees above normal at the major reporting stations. Las Vegas reached 116 degrees for the week's high temperature while Ely, Winnemucca recorded the week's low at 44 degrees. No measurable

precipitation was recorded for the period. Record high temperatures dropped soil moisture levels, diminished range and pasture ratings as drought conditions persisted across the state. No measurable precipitation was reported for week; however, heat induced thunderstorms produced dry lighting that sparked several wildfires across northern Nevada. Sheep producers report heavy pressure from predators as all livestock growers work to maintain adequate feed and water for their herds. Alfalfa remains in generally good condition, although irrigation flows are declining in some regions. Main farm and ranch activities include harvest of alfalfa and other hay, weed control, irrigation and equipment maintenance.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 6.1. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 33% short, 57% adequate, and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 32% short, and 61% adequate. Pasture condition 13% poor, 24% fair, 50% good, and 13% excellent. Maine Potatoes 100% emerged, 100% 2006, 100% average; condition good/excellent. Rhode Island Potatoes condition good/excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes condition good. Maine Oats condition good. Maine Barley condition excellent. Field Corn 100% planted, 95% 2006, 99% average; 100% emerged, 90% 2006, 95% average; condition good. Sweet Corn 99% planted, 95% 2006, 95% average; 95% emerged, 90% 2006, 90% average, condition good/excellent. Shade Tobacco condition good. Broadleaf Tobacco 100% transplanted, 100% 2006, 100% average, condition good. First Crop Hay 90% harvested, 60% 2006, 75% average, condition good/excellent in Rhode Island, good in Vermont and Maine, and good/fair elsewhere. Second Crop Hay 10% harvested, 5% 2006, 10% average, condition good/excellent in New Hampshire and good/fair elsewhere. Apples Fruit Set average/above average; Fruit Size average; condition good/fair in Connecticut, good/excellent in Maine and Rhode Island and good elsewhere. Peaches Fruit Set average; Fruit Size average; condition good/fair in Connecticut and good elsewhere. Pears Fruit Set average; Fruit Size average; condition good/fair in Connecticut and New Hampshire and good elsewhere. Strawberries 85% harvested, 85% 2006, 75% average; Fruit Set average/above average; Fruit Size average/above average in Maine and average elsewhere; condition good/excellent. Massachusetts Cranberries Full Bloom to Petal Fall; Fruit Set average, condition good. Highbush Blueberries 5% harvested, 5% 2006, 10% average; Fruit Set average/above average; Fruit Size average; condition good/fair in Connecticut and good elsewhere. Maine Wild Blueberries Fruit Set average; Fruit Size below average/average; condition good. Cooler temperatures prevailed during the first part of the week, with daytime highs remaining in the 70s through Wednesday. Showers on Wednesday evening and Thursday morning brought some relief to drier areas. On Friday, thunderstorms brought heavy rain and hail to many areas, causing damage to tree fruit, corn and vegetable crops. Warmer conditions returned for the weekend along with scattered shower activity. Despite the week's wetter weather, most growers reported that fields remain fairly dry. Major farm activities included chopping and baling hay, harvesting strawberries and early vegetables, sidedressing fields with fertilizer, pruning fruit trees, mowing orchard floors, cultivating and weeding field crops, spreading manure, irrigating vegetable crops, monitoring for pests and disease, and applying pesticides as needed.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil moisture 25% short, 75% adequate. Irrigation water 100% adequate. There were measurable amounts of rainfall during the week in most localities. Temperatures were below normal for the beginning of the week and rose to near, or above, normal by the end of the week in most areas of the Garden State. Corn started to tassel in northern areas of the state. Harvest of barley and wheat progressed across the state. Producers continued spraying, fertilizing, and harvesting vegetables. A county agent noted an increase in bacterial diseases on tomatoes and peppers. Apples were sizing across the state. A county agent noted some fire blight on apple trees in the north. In the northern district, Japanese beetles were seen on grapes, and alfalfa hopper was observed in some hay fields. Producers continued harvesting hay. Irrigation was necessary in some southern localities.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 39% short, 43% adequate, 10% surplus. Wind damage 16% light. Alfalfa 1% poor, 19% fair, 56% good, 24% excellent, 92% second cutting complete, 50% third cutting complete. Irrigated sorghum 9% fair, 90% good, 1% excellent. Dry sorghum 10% fair, 90% good. Total sorghum 10% fair, 90% good. Irrigated winter wheat 4% fair, 85% good, 11% excellent, 93% harvested. Dry winter wheat 37% fair, 63% good, 78% harvested. Total winter wheat 24% fair, 72% good, 4% excellent, 84% harvested. Chile 5% very poor, 16% poor, 35% fair, 32% good, 12% excellent. Cotton 27% poor, 31% fair, 26% good, 16% excellent, 63% squaring, 16% setting bolls. Corn 4% poor, 10% fair, 56% good, 30% excellent, 18% silked. Onions 7% poor, 17% fair, 32% good, 44% excellent, 86% harvested. Apples 25% poor, 50% fair, 25% good. Pecans 1% very poor, 20% fair, 31% good, 48% excellent. Peanuts 75% fair, 23% good, 2% excellent, 35% pegging. Cattle conditions

1% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 65% good, 17% excellent. Sheep conditions 7% very poor, 10% poor, 13% fair, 52% good, 18% excellent. Range and pasture conditions 6% very poor, 12% poor, 30% fair, 42% good, 10% excellent. Farmers spent the week cutting and baling hay, irrigating and harvesting crops. Ranchers are hauling water, preparing to supplemental feed and spraying mesquite bushes. The general trend for the 4th of July week included near to slightly below normal temperatures in the eastern half of the state of New Mexico, while the western half experienced above normal temperatures. This past week's precipitation was primarily composed of afternoon thunderstorm activity with most locales recording measurable rainfall.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Soil moisture 10% very short, 34% short, 54% adequate, 2% surplus. Pastures 10% very poor, 22% poor, 33% fair, 30% good, 5% excellent. Dry Beans 95% planted, 85% 2006. Sweet Corn 99%, 94% average. Snap Beans 87%, 87% average. Cabbage 90%, 94% average. Winter Wheat condition 7% poor, 22% fair, 52% good, 19% excellent. Oats 9% poor, 24% fair, 54% good, 13% excellent. Hay 9% poor, 25% fair, 50% good, 16% excellent. Apples 4% poor, 10% fair, 51% good, 35% excellent. Grapes 8% poor, 13% fair, 44% good; 35% excellent. Peaches 13% poor; 35% fair; 32% good; 20% excellent. Pears 8% poor, 33% fair, 42% good, 17% excellent. Onion condition mostly fair to good. Sweet corn condition fair to excellent. In Albany County, strawberry harvest came to an end. The apple crop was off to a good start and apples were sizing nicely. In Long Island fruit region, fruit sets appeared to be good in most vineyards. Temperatures started the week cool, warming throughout the week, but remaining slightly below normal. Precipitation was slightly below normal for most of the state.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.3. soil moisture 29% very short, 42% short, 29% adequate, and 0% surplus. Activities during the week included the finishing of planting of sorghum, soybeans, and sweetpotatoes, while small grains, peaches, hay, and Irish potatoes continued to be harvested. Rain was scarce during the week with few areas of the state receiving small amounts of rain.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 1% very short 26% short, 69% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 16% short, 77% adequate, 6% surplus. Durum wheat boot 69%, 79% 2006, 62% average; 51% headed, 49% 2006, 36% average; 12% milk, 15% 2006, 9% average; 1% turning, 4% 2006, 1% average; condition 1% poor, 9% fair, 76% good, 14% excellent. Spring wheat 41% milk, 46% 2006, 28% average; 4% turning, 12% 2006, 5% average. Oats 48% milk, 52% 2006, 31% average; 9% turning, 21% 2006, 7% average. Barley 54% milk, 48% 2006, 29% average; 10% turning, 14% 2006, 7% average. Canola 89% blooming, 86% 2006, 79% average; 3% turning, 5% 2006, 2% average; condition 1% poor, 12% fair, 67% good, 20% excellent. Dry edible beans 31% blooming, 41% 2006, 18% average; 4% setting pods, 7% 2006, 2% average; condition 3% very poor, 6% poor, 23% fair, 56% good, 12% excellent. Dry edible peas 94% flowering, 94% 2006, average not available; 3% mature, 6% 2006, average not available; condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 9% fair, 75% good, 14% excellent. Flaxseed 52% blooming, 78% 2006, 54% average; 1% turning, 3% 2006, 1% average; condition 1% poor, 7% fair, 81% good, 11% excellent. Potatoes 67% blooming, 78% 2006, 44% average; 23% rows filled, 48% 2006, 22% average; condition 3% very poor, 5% poor, 14% fair, 53% good, 25% excellent. Sunflower 2% blooming, 5% 2006, 1% average; conditions were rated 1% very poor, 2% poor, 10% fair, 71% good, 16% excellent. Broad leaf spraying was 98% complete. Alfalfa first-cutting 85% complete. Other hay cutting was 55% complete. Sugarbeet conditions rated 2% very poor, 5% poor, 18% fair, 51% good, 24% excellent. Hay conditions 3% poor, 15% fair, 63% good, 19% excellent. Stockwater supplies 1% very short, 8% short, 78% adequate, 13% surplus. Pasture, range conditions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 63% good, 14% excellent. Above normal temperatures prevailed last week as all crops made excellent progress. With only scattered precipitation received the past few weeks, moisture and heat stress are starting to show in crops and pastures. sr380.vea.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 5.9. Topsoil moisture 32% very short, 46% short, 22% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat 99% ripe, 85% 2006, 77% avg.; 81% harvested, 17% 2006, 34% avg. Soybeans 81% blooming 42%, 23% 2006, 23% avg. Corn silked (tasseled) 18%, 5% 2006, 6% avg. Oats 26% ripe, 20% 2006, 11% avg.; 4% harvested, NA% 2006, 1% avg. Apples harvested (summer) 3%, 8% 2006, 11% avg. Peaches 4% harvested, 3% 2006, 5% avg. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting 62%, 40% 2006, 34% avg. Other hay 2nd cutting 31%, 17% 2006, 16% avg. Corn condition 3% very poor, 13% poor, 31% fair, 41% good, 9% excellent. Hay condition 20% very poor, 29% poor, 29% fair, 19% good, 3% excellent. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 22% fair, 52% good, 15% excellent. Oats condition 3% very poor, 25% poor, 33% fair, 33% good, 6% excellent. Pasture condition 26% very poor, 30% poor, 27% fair, 16% good, 1% excellent.

Soybean condition 7% very poor, 16% poor, 32% fair, 36% good, 9% excellent. Winter Wheat condition 6% very poor, 16% poor, 48% fair, 27% good, 3% excellent. Last week was the ninth consecutive week with over five days favorable for field work. Field activities for this past week included cutting and baling hay, and harvesting winter wheat. Other field activities for the week included corn and soybean post emergent spraying, sidedressing corn, cultivating corn and soybeans, mowing ditches, applying herbicides and insecticides, and scouting. Vegetable producers in the Southeast continued to harvest sweet corn, cantaloupe harvest expected to begin next week. Most areas throughout the State still need more rain than was received last week to replenish topsoil moisture. Corn and late planted soybeans are showing stress from dry weather and high temperatures throughout the State. Japanese beetles reported on fruit trees and ornamentals in the West Central district. Adult rootworms reported in corn fields in the Southwest.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.5 Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 5% short, 53% adequate, 39% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 64% adequate 29% surplus. Winter wheat plowed 12% this week, 8% last week, 78% last year, 68% average. Rye condition 7% very poor, 21% poor, 53% fair, 17% good, 2% excellent; harvested 60% this week, 52% last week, 100% last year, 86% average. Oats condition 4% very poor, 15% poor, 41% fair, 34% good, 6% excellent; harvested 68% this week, 34% last week, 98% last year, 93% average; plowed 15% this week, 6% last week, 80% last year, 63% average. Corn condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 15% fair, 35% good, 45% excellent; silking 67% this week, 47% last week, 69% last year, 56% average; dough 20% this week, 16% last week, 29% last year, 26% average. Sorghum 84% planted this week, 66% last week, 98% last year, 97% average; 66% emerged this week, 58% last week, 83% last year, 86% average. Soybeans condition 6% very poor, 8% poor, 35% fair, 47% good, 4% excellent; seedbed prepared 85% this week, 85% last week, 100% last year, 99% average; planted 52% this week, 51% last week, 98% last year, 95% average; emerged 47% this week, 42% last week, 91% last year, 90% average. Peanuts setting pods 13% this week, 4% last week, 26% last year, 15% average. Cotton emerged 97% this week, 92% last week, 100% last year, 100% average. Alfalfa condition 3% very poor, 11% poor, 30% fair, 40% good, 16% excellent; 2nd cutting 78% this week, 72% last week, 94% last year, 96% average; 3rd cutting 11% this week, 7% last week, 42% last year, 40% average. Other hay condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 31% fair, 49% good, 14% excellent; 1st cutting 70% this week, 67% last week, 78% last year, 83% average. Watermelon setting fruit 96% this week, 91% last week, 91% last year, 88% average; harvested 28% this week, 5% last week, 33% last year, 17% average. Livestock condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 59% good, 26% excellent. Pasture and range condition 4% poor, 14% fair, 52% good, 30% excellent. Livestock, Pasture and Range Livestock conditions were rated mostly in the excellent to good range. Livestock marketings were average last week. Pasture conditions were also rated mostly in the excellent to good range. Producers in drier locations applied herbicides to weed-infested pastures.

OREGON: Days suitable for field work 6.8. Top soil moisture 31% very short, 48% short, 21% adequate. Subsoil moisture 32% very short, 45% short, 23% adequate. Range, pasture condition 7% very poor, 22% poor, 52% fair, 19% good. Winter wheat condition 13% poor, 45% fair, 39% good, 3% adequate. Winter wheat harvested 4% complete. Spring wheat condition 1% very poor, 14% poor, 44% fair, 39% good, 2% excellent. Barley condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 62% fair, 30% good, 1% excellent. Corn condition 7% fair, 60% good, 33% excellent. Alfalfa second cutting 55% complete. Weather It was a hot, dry week across the State, especially to the east of the Cascades. The highest temperature recorded was 107 degrees in Hermiston, though Echo, Pendleton, Ontario, Rome were all close with a high of 106 degrees. A total of 16 stations recorded triple digits. The coastal areas were cooler, with Bandon recording a high of only 71 degrees. Lows ranged from 59 degrees in Ontario, down to 42 degrees in Condon, Christmas Valley, Worden. Precipitation was minimal, with only 7 stations reporting measurable moisture. Lorella was the only station to report over 0.05 inches, with 0.37 inches. The Klamath Basin experienced severe thunderstorms on Friday evening, resulting in temporary flooding, hail, and losing of entire fields of grain, potatoes, onions, strawberries. Field Crops Hot, dry weather conditions prevailed this past week across the State. Grass seed harvest as well as grass hay, grass silage harvest continued throughout the Willamette Valley last week. Crops were growing, maturing rapidly with the warmer temperatures, but soil moisture levels were extremely low. Producers in Washington County are preparing for triple digit temperatures that are anticipated this week. Grasshoppers were feasting on crops throughout Baker County. Some frost, heat damage was showing in grain crops too. Kentucky bluegrass for seed was swathed in Jefferson County last week. A rain storm brought hail, large amounts of rain in Klamath County, which caused temporary flooding. Extremely hot, dry conditions in Eastern Oregon have stressed dry land crops this past week. Emergency grazing of CRP ground was requested in Wallowa County,

County Commissioners have sent a disaster declaration to the governor. Vegetables Onions were in full production in Benton, Linn, Lane counties. Snap beans were growing rapidly in the Willamette Valley. The sweet corn crop was showing substantial growth due to the hotter weather. Carrots grown for seed were in full bloom, conditions were favorable for good pollination. Large amounts of rain in Klamath County damaged complete fields of potatoes, onions. Fruits Nuts Most areas in the Willamette Valley were finished with their strawberry crops for the season. Raspberries were winding down. Blackberries, blueberries, early currants, gooseberries were available through local venues. Sweet cherry harvest was wrapping up in Washington County, in higher elevations of Yamhill County. There has been some rain induced cherry cracking in the southern Willamette Valley where yields are varied. Tart cherry harvest continued. Apricot, peach harvest should begin soon. The second generation codling moth controls were applied to apples, pears. Hazelnuts, walnuts continued to size. Dry, warm to hot weather prevailed during the week in Hood River County. Cherry harvest was ongoing in the lower, middle Hood River Valley. A few days with calm conditions provided opportunities for applying summer orchard cover sprays. Summer orchard activities continued throughout the valley. Sweet cherry harvest continued in The Dalles area on Bings, Rainiers. Nurseries, Greenhouses. Greenhouses kept busy with routine summer maintenance including feeding, watering, weeding, other stock care. Livestock, Range, Pasture. Pastures, rangeland continued to dry out across the State. Several range fires were burning in eastern Oregon forcing ranchers to move cattle in some cases. Many other areas remained very vulnerable to wild fires because of the dry conditions. Entering the warmest summer months, most areas will need considerable rain or pasture conditions will continue to deteriorate rapidly. Water hauling continued in rangeland areas where waterholes were dry. Livestock were in good condition throughout the State.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Soil moisture 34% very short, 34% short, 32% adequate. Corn silk 17% complete, 4% 2006, 7% avg.; height 58 inches, 52 inches 2006, 44 inches avg.; crop conditions 4% very poor, 8% poor, 30% fair, 42% good, 16% excellent. Barley 98% ripe complete, 97% 2006, 97% avg.; 91% harvested complete, 85% 2006, 85% avg. Winter wheat ripe 91% complete, 91% 2006, 70% avg.; 46% harvested complete, 38% 2006, 29% avg.; crop conditions 2% poor, 23% fair, 58% good, 17% excellent. Oats 94% heading complete, 90% 2006, 89% avg.; yellow 38% complete, 33% 2006, 27% avg.; crop conditions 3% very poor, 19% poor, 36% fair, 41% good, 1% excellent. Soybeans 96% emerged complete, 100% 2006, 94% avg.; crop condition 7% very poor, 8% poor, 31% fair, 44% good, 10% excellent. Alfalfa second cutting 80% complete, 45% 2006, 47% avg. Alfalfa third cutting 13% complete, 2% 2006, 3% avg. Alfalfa crop condition 4% very poor, 11% poor, 27% fair, 45% good, 13% excellent. Timothy clover first cutting 96% complete, 87% 2006, 83% avg. Timothy clover second cutting 12% complete, 8% 2006, 8% avg. Timothy clover crop condition 3% very poor, 11% poor, 37% fair, 43% good, 6% excellent. Peach crop condition 2% fair, 50% good, 48% excellent. Apple crop condition 1% fair, 50% good, 49% excellent. Quality of hay made 2% very poor, 4% poor, 17% fair, 53% good, 24% excellent. Pasture conditions 27% very poor, 26% poor, 28% fair, 18% good, 1% excellent. Principal farm activities included spraying herbicides, baling straw, rotating pastures, repairing equipment, fixing fences, hauling water for livestock, making hay, and harvesting barley, winter wheat.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Soil moisture 20% very short, 39% short, 41% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn 1% very poor, 16% poor, 40% fair, 37% good, 6% excellent. Soybeans 0% very poor, 11% poor, 41% fair, 46% good, 2% excellent. Sorghum 0% very poor, 4% poor, 38% fair, 58% good, 0% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 0% very poor, 0% poor, 20% fair, 80% good, 0% excellent. Tobacco 0% very poor, 4% poor, 36% fair, 49% good, 11% excellent. Hay 8% very poor, 27% poor, 34% fair, 30% good, 1% excellent. Peaches 85% very poor, 5% poor, 3% fair, 7% good, 0% excellent. Apples 40% very poor, 35% poor, 25% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Snapbeans, fresh 0% very poor, 0% poor, 50% fair, 50% good, 0% excellent. Watermelons 0% very poor, 13% poor, 34% fair, 53% good, 0% excellent. Tomatoes, fresh 0% very poor, 0% poor, 52% fair, 48% good, 0% excellent. Cantelopes 0% very poor, 12% poor, 34% fair, 54% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 39% fair, 49% good, 2% excellent. Corn silked (tasseled 96%, 96% 2006, 96% avg. Corn doughed 45%, 54% 2006, 54% avg. Soybeans planted 100%, 99% 2006, 99% avg. Soybeans emerged 96%, 97% 2006, 96% avg. Soybeans bloomed 8%, 10% 2006, 12% avg. Soybeans pods set 1%, 2% 2006, 2% avg. Sorghum planted 100%, 99% 2006, 99% avg. Sorghum 54% headed, 59% 2006, 61% avg. Sorghum turned color 16%, 20% 2006, 21% avg. Winter wheat harvested 99%, 99% 2006, 98% avg. Oats 99% harvested, 97% 2006, 96% avg. Tobacco topped 50%, 83% 2006, 75% avg. Tobacco harvested 2%, 6% 2006, 6% avg. Peaches 41% harvested, 46% 2006, 40% avg. Snapbeans, fresh harvested 87%, 94% 2006, 92% avg. Cucumbers, fresh harvested 98%, 100% 2006, 97% avg. Watermelons 57% harvested,

60% 2006, 60% avg. Tomatoes, fresh harvested 82%, 77% 2006, 77% avg. Cantelopes harvested 76%, 76% 2006, 71% avg.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 31% short, 58% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 17% short, 68% adequate, 7% surplus. Winter wheat turning color 98%, 98% 2006, 90% avg.; ripe 52%, 72% 2006, 35% avg. Barley 98% headed, 98% 2006, 92% avg.; turning color 35%, 38% 2006, 29% avg.; ripe 1%, 2% 2006, 2% avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 12% fair, 54% good, 30% excellent. Oats turning color 55%, 50% 2006, 32% avg.; ripe 6%, 7% 2006, 5% avg. Spring wheat turning color 37%, 69% 2006, 39% avg.; ripe 1%, 8% 2006, 5% avg.; 0% wheat harvested, 1% 2006, 1% avg. Corn cultivated or sprayed once 100%, 100% 2006, 97% avg. Corn cultivated or sprayed twice 81%, 85% 2006, 70% avg. Average corn height (inches) 53 in., 49 in. 2006, 39 in. avg. Corn tasseled 15%, 7% 2006, 2% avg. Sorghum emerged 100%, 100% 2006, 80% avg. Soybeans setting pods 3%, 2% 2006, 1% avg. Sunflower 99% planted, 100% 2006, 100% avg.; blooming 1%, 0% 2006, 0% avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 29% fair, 60% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 96%, 94% 2006, 91% avg. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting harvested 26%, 29% 2006, 21% avg. Alfalfa hay 3% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 56% good, 15% excellent. Other hay harvested 63%, 69% 2006, 56% avg. Feed supplies 1% very short, 7% short, 86% adequate, 6% surplus. Stock water supplies 10% very short, 13% short, 69% adequate, 8% surplus. Cattle condition 11% fair, 63% good, 26% excellent. Sheep condition 9% fair, 50% good, 41% excellent. This week was characterized by mostly hot and dry conditions. Only a small area in the central part of the state has received above-average precipitation over the last 30 days. Winter wheat harvest has begun in earnest.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil moisture 34% very short, 41% short, 25% adequate. Subsoil moisture 47% very short, 37% short, 16% adequate. Tobacco 7% very poor, 15% poor, 44% fair, 32% good, 2% excellent. Hay 34% very poor, 34% poor, 27% fair, 5% good. Pastures 41% very poor, 30% poor, 23% fair, 6% good. Cattle 6% very poor, 17% poor, 43% fair, 30% good, 4% excellent. For the second consecutive week, scattered rain showers across the State brought some short term relief to continuing hot, dry conditions, but a good soaking rain is still needed. The showers and thunderstorms helped improve the overall condition of most row crops, but pastures and hay fields remained in the very poor-to-poor category. Cattle were rated as mostly fair-to-good condition, despite pastures deteriorating to the point where a few producers have chosen to reduce their herds. Others were busy feeding hay and hauling water. Tomato harvest is in full swing in the western section of the State. Temperatures across the State last week averaged normal to slightly above normal, while rainfall continued below normal.

TEXAS: Soil moisture was adequate in West and Southwest Texas; however, a surplus of soil moisture was reported in Central and East Texas with the most being in the Upper Coast Statewide, corn condition was mostly fair to good. Cotton condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Peanut condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Rice condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Sorghum condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Soybean condition was mostly good to excellent statewide. Wheat was mostly fair to good statewide. Range and Pasture was mostly good to excellent statewide. Widespread rain and cooler temperatures were prevalent across most regions of the state with continued flooding in some areas. Some fields benefited from the good soil moisture, but many activities were slowed due to wet conditions. Wet soils have continued to cause harvesting problems in areas of the state. Excellent wheat yields were reported in the High and Low Plains. Cotton continued to struggle due to cooler temperatures and wind problems in most areas of the state. Cooler and wet conditions have been beneficial to corn growth and development. Moisture conditions improved grain sorghum in the Northern Low Plains, but completely halted harvest in the Coastal Bend and Lower Valley. Range conditions steadily improved with continued moisture. Haying and baling were halted in most areas due to the continued rainfall. Livestock remained in good to excellent condition in most areas of the state due to good pasture conditions.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 7. Subsoil moisture 17% very short, 45% short, 38% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation water supplies 19% very short, 39% short, 42% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat 2% harvested, 7% 2006, 6% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 6% poor, 41% fair, 45% good, 8% excellent. Spring wheat headed 97%, 89% 2006, 88% avg.; 2% very poor, 7% poor, 49% fair, 36% good, 6% excellent. Barley 96% headed, 92% 2006, 91% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 31% fair, 53% good, 14% excellent. Oats 73% headed, 70% 2006, 69% avg. Oats harvested (grain) 22%, 44% 2006, 33% avg. Corn silked (tasseled) 5%, 7% 2006, 2% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 25% fair, 61% good, 14% excellent; height 36 inches, 36 inches 2006, 30 inches avg. Alfalfa height

30%, 22% 2006, 24% avg. Alfalfa Hay 2nd cutting 31%, 38% 2006, 25% avg. Other Hay Cut 78%, 67% 2006, 69% avg. Cattle and calves moved To Summer Range 97%, 100% 2006, 99% avg. Cattle, calves condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 66% good, 10% excellent. Sheep, lambs moved to summer range 97%, 100% 2006, 98% avg. Sheep condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 16% fair, 78% good, 6% excellent. Stock water Supplies 10% very short, 33% short, 57% adequate, 0% surplus. Apricots harvested 63%, 21% 2006, 38% avg. Sweet Cherries 50% harvested, 71% 2006, 71% avg. Tart Cherries 22% harvested, 19% 2006, 21% avg. Hot, dry weather has set the stage for large range fires across the state. Smoke and ash from the Milford wildfire and driving winds hampered working conditions but days suitable for field work still averaged 7.0 days around the State. The Neola North fire has burned 20,000 acres of range, pasture, and hay land in Uintah County and about the same amount in Duchesne County. Permits have been required to take their cattle off Forest land in a much larger area than the fire. In southern Utah, the largest range fire in the history of the State is burning range at a rapid rate. Some cattle have been reported killed. An accurate count won't be available until the fire is out. There is going to be an extreme shortage of range and hay due to the fires. Wheat and barley are starting to ripen rapidly. The first grain of the season was harvested in Box Elder County this past week. Yields were lower than expected. Corn growth has been excellent. If growers can irrigate adequately, the crop should be very good. The first sweet corn is now on the market in Weber County. This is very early for sweet corn. All the heat has helped it mature early. On average, second cutting of alfalfa hay was 31 percent complete compared to 38 percent last year at this time and the five year average of 25 percent. Farmers in Sevier County were spraying for aphids. Many have run out of water for irrigation. Safflower on irrigated and non-irrigated land was beginning to blossom in Box Elder County. The sweet cherry harvest has reached the mid point. Yields in Weber County seem a little light. Apricot harvest is 63 percent finished 25, percentage points ahead of the five year average. Lack of moisture and wildfires continued to cause rangeland to deteriorate. Rangeland and pasture conditions were rated 12 very poor, 28 percent poor, 40 percent fair, and 20 percent good. The amount of range rated poor or very poor increased 5 percentage points from last week. Many livestock producers feel that unless the weather changes significantly they will bring their livestock in from the range early.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for work 6.6. Topsoil moisture was generally very short. Scattered showers stretched across the state again this week as soil moisture conditions continue to deteriorate. Pastures and hayfields are still showing signs of stress. As a result, some farmers are continuing to reduce herd and flock sizes. Concern is also developing as livestock producers begin to feed winter hay supplies. Corn in many areas is showing stress and the need for rainfall is critical as pollination approaches. Double-cropped soybean planting has halted in many areas due to a lack of soil moisture. Most tobacco producers are beginning their second phase of irrigation and topping is slowly occurring because of the dry conditions. Peanuts and cotton are reaching the reproductive stage and are in need of water. Potato harvesting has started and yields are reported as good. Vegetable crops are beginning to show signs of stress and are being irrigated in some areas as tomatoes begin to ripen. Other activities this week include herbicide applications, equipment repair, and midsummer deworming.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Soil moisture 18% very short, 45% short, 37% adequate. Several areas reported new official high temperatures. Irrigation water was being applied to many crops. Dry, hot weather continued in major grain growing counties, and yields were expected to be lower as a result. Walla Walla County reported some winter wheat grain harvest had begun. The hot weather was good for bluegrass seed harvest and making timothy hay. Grant County reported fresh pea harvest was winding down. Cherry harvest continued and was nearly complete in the mid to lower Yakima Valley. Elsewhere; raspberries, strawberries, and blueberry harvest continued with exceptional yields reported. Apple growers were using irrigation systems and applied kaolin clay and other sunburn prevention materials on their crops. Pears appeared to be developing well. Early maturing peaches were showing good color with harvest expected within the next two weeks. Grant County reported sweet corn harvest

was expected to begin soon. Farmer's Markets continued to be busy with the first flush of berries and an abundance of vegetables and tomatoes coming very soon. Range and pasture conditions 2% very poor, 11% poor, 23% fair, 64% good. Some beef producers reported being behind in pasture management as pastures have been going to seed. Many have cut their pastures to stay ahead of the grass. Shellfish growers continued limited harvest operations for both clams and triploid oysters.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 5. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 47% short, 42% adequate compared with 2% short, 83% adequate, 15% surplus last year. Corn conditions were 10% poor, 30% fair, 57% good, 3% excellent. Corn was 9% silked, 11% in 2006, 13% 5-yr avg. Soybean conditions were 1% poor, 30% fair and 69% good. Soybeans were 21% blooming, 1% in 2006, 9% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat conditions were reported 5% poor, 47% fair and 48% good. Wheat harvested 30%, 18% in 2006, 48% for the 5-yr avg. Oat conditions 18% poor, 33% fair, 47% good, 2% excellent. Oats 81% headed, 78% 2006, 83% 5-yr avg.; 9% harvested, 2006 & 5-yr average not available. Hay was reported 7% very poor, 24% poor, 47% fair, 20% good and 2% excellent. Hay first cutting 92% complete, 87% in 2006, 86% 5-yr avg. Hay second cutting 6% complete, 6% in 2006, 10% 5-yr avg. Apple conditions were reported 1% very poor, 1% poor, 39% fair, 49% good and 10% excellent. Peach conditions were reported 5% poor, 40% fair, 45% good, 10% excellent. Cattle and calves 1% very poor, 5% poor, 29% fair, 60% good, 5% excellent. Sheep and lambs 4% poor, 18% fair, 74% good, 4% excellent. Farming activities included harvesting early season vegetables, making hay, transporting water for livestock, repairing fences due to recent storms and equipment maintenance.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 47% short, 36% adequate, and 2% surplus. Oats 96% headed. Oat condition was at 1% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 56% good, and 13% excellent. Average height of corn at record 58 inches. Corn condition at 3% very poor, 5% poor, 18% fair, 52% good, and 22% excellent. Soybeans 24% bloomed. Soybean condition at 2% very poor, 5% poor, 22% fair, 49% good, and 22% excellent. Second cutting hay 44% complete. Winter wheat condition was 2% very poor, 7% poor, 19% fair, 49% good, and 23% excellent. Pasture conditions were 8% very poor, 24% poor, 36% fair, 27% good, and 5% excellent. Rainfall totals ranged from 0.30 inches in Milwaukee to 1.95 inches in Madison. Temperatures were 1 degree below normal to 3 degrees above normal. High temperatures reached the high 80s and mid 90s. Average low temperatures were in the high 50s to low 60s. The scattered rains provided mild relief to crops.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 53% short, 36% adequate, 1% surplus. Sub soil moisture 29% very short, 47% short, 24% adequate. Stock water supplies 9% very short, 30% short, 60% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat 94% turning color, 86% 2006, 85% avg.; 53% mature, 58% 2006, 36% avg.; 3% harvested, 18% 2006, 8% avg.; condition 7% poor, 60% fair, 32% good, 1% excellent. Barley 97% jointed, 99% 2006, 98% avg.; 85% boot, 90% 2006, 90% avg.; 66% headed, 70% 2006, 71% avg.; 33% turning color, 41% 2006, 24% avg.; 8% mature, 7% 2006, 3% avg.; condition 3% poor, 37% fair, 57% good, 3% excellent. Oats 91% jointed, 98% 2006, 93% avg.; 77% boot, 85% 2006, 77% avg.; 57% headed, 53% 2006, 49% avg.; 26% turning color, 17% 2006, 11% avg.; 6% mature, 1% 2006, 3% avg.; condition 1% poor, 36% fair, 54% good, 9% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 35% fair, 65% good. Spring Wheat 95% jointed, 99% 2006, 97% avg.; 89% boot, 91% 2006, 85% avg.; 55% headed, 73% 2006, 63% avg.; 20% turning color, 25% 2006, 21% avg.; 1% mature, 0% 2006, 6% avg.; condition 46% fair, 45% good, 9% excellent. Corn 33 inches avg. height, 40 inches 2006, 27 inches avg.; 1% tasseled, 1% 2006, 0% avg.; condition 2% poor, 30% fair, 68% good. Dry beans 24% bloom; 24% 2006, 15% avg.; condition 46% fair, 54% good. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 84%, 88% 2006, 72% avg.; alfalfa 2nd cutting 2%, 2% 2006, 1% avg.; Other hay 1st cutting 32%, 28% 2006, 25% avg. Range and pasture conditions 3% very poor, 14% poor, 44% fair, 32% good, 7% excellent.

International Weather and Crop Summary

July 1 - 7, 2007

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Ongoing showers in the north hampered fieldwork but maintained adequate to excessive moisture supplies, while dry weather in the southeast stressed reproductive to filling summer crops.

FSU-WESTERN: Hot weather worsened conditions for summer crops in southern and eastern Ukraine and the Southern District in Russia but allowed rapid harvesting of the drought-reduced winter wheat crop.

FSU-NEW LANDS: Widespread showers and mild weather favored spring grains, in or nearing reproduction.

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon showers promoted summer crop planting and development over most of India, while the remnants of Tropical Cyclone 04-B triggered flooding and fieldwork delays in western growing areas.

AUSTRALIA: Showers in southeastern and western Australia provided a welcomed boost in topsoil moisture for vegetative winter wheat and barley.

EASTERN ASIA: Showers continued to improve conditions for crops throughout Manchuria.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon showers continued in Vietnam and the Philippines, while somewhat drier weather prevailed in Thailand.

BRAZIL: Warm, dry weather favored rapid harvesting of coffee and other crops while spurring development of winter wheat.

ARGENTINA: Dry weather promoted seasonal fieldwork, but moisture remained limited for winter grain establishment.

MEXICO: Beneficial rain continued across the southern plateau corn belt.

CANADA: Much-needed drier weather covered the Prairies, but stressful heat developed in southwestern crop areas at week's end.

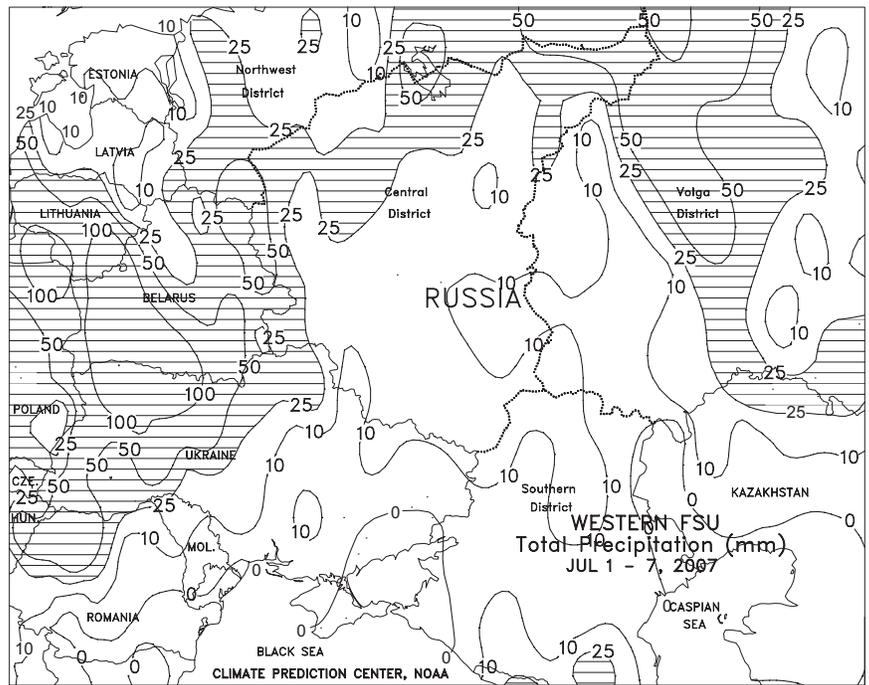
EUROPE

Ongoing wetness in central and northern Europe contrasted with chronic dryness in the southeast. A series of cold fronts generated widespread showers and thunderstorms (10-50 mm) from central and northern France eastward into Poland and the northern Balkans. The rain benefited vegetative to reproductive summer crops but hampered winter grain maturation and harvesting. Locally heavy rain (40-120 mm) across northern growing areas (England, the Low Countries, northern Poland, and the Baltics) caused flooding, maintained crop quality concerns, and halted fieldwork. Heavy showers (40-130 mm) also spread southward into mountainous areas of south-central Europe, boosting irrigation reserves but causing local flooding; however, Italy's primary growing areas remained dry, maintaining high irrigation demands for reproductive summer crops. In contrast, dry weather across the remainder of southern Europe favored late winter wheat harvesting and promoted spring grain maturation. Despite showers (10-20 mm) in northern portions of the Danube River Basin, drier-than-normal conditions continued to plague southeastern Europe. The ongoing dryness on the heels of last week's record-setting heat stressed reproductive corn and further depleted topsoil moisture, which remained well below the long-term average.



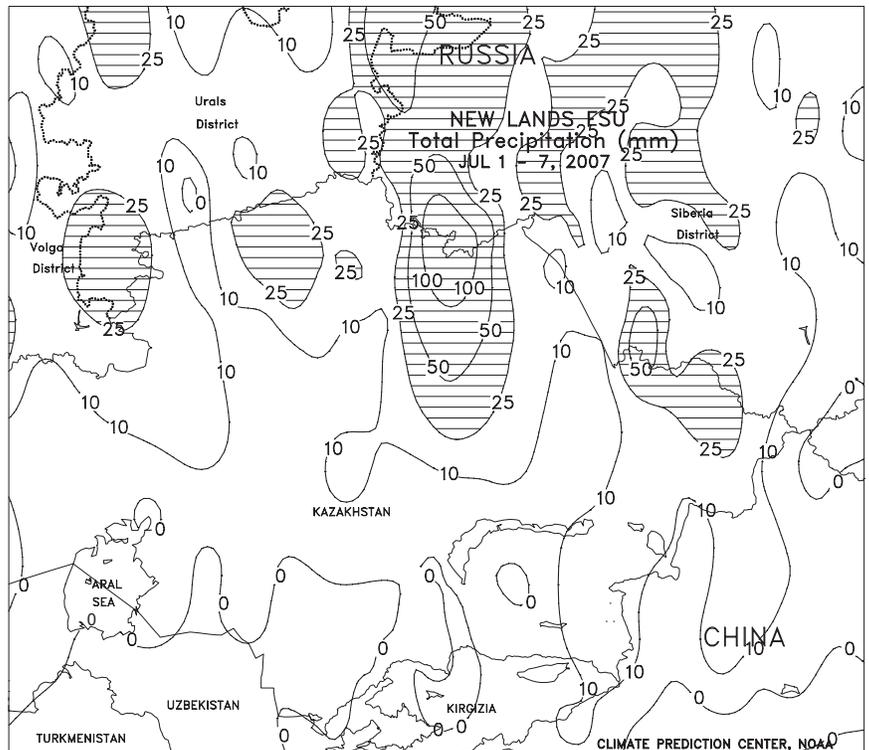
FSU-WESTERN

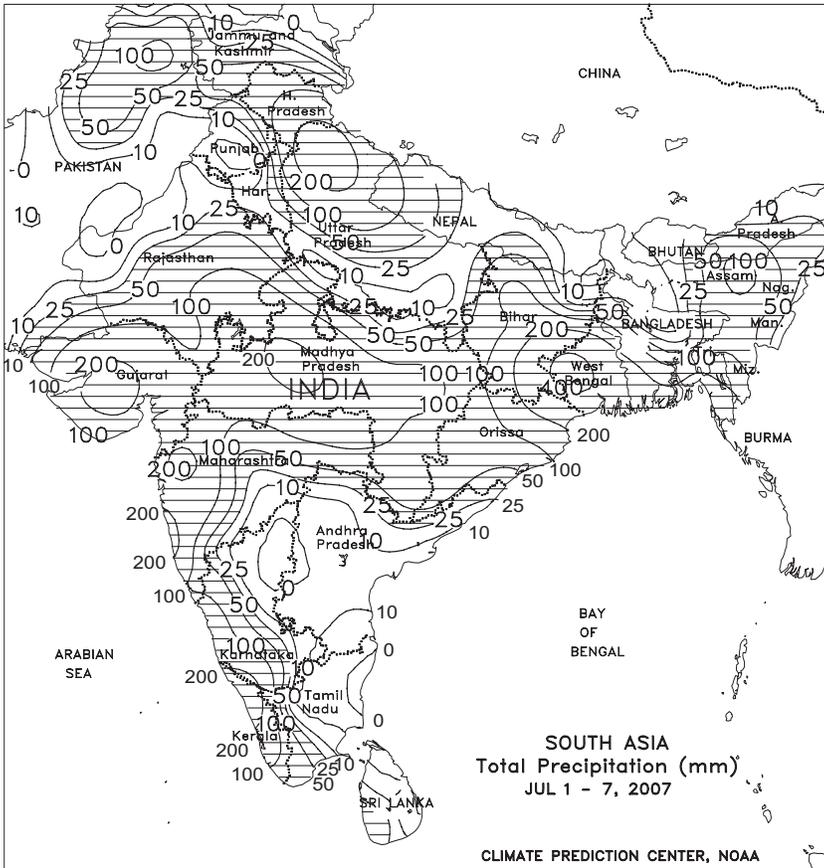
In Ukraine, a storm system brought soaking rain (25-100 mm or more) to the western portion of the country, easing long-term dryness and stabilizing conditions for spring-sown crops. However, the rain may have caused some local flooding and halted winter grain harvesting. The storm system brought little, if any, precipitation (mostly less than 10 mm) to southern and eastern Ukraine, and hot weather briefly returned to these areas during the middle of the week. Maximum temperatures ranged from 32 to 35 degrees C on July 4 and 5, placing renewed stress on summer crops. However, the unseasonably warm, dry weather allowed rapid harvesting of the drought-reduced winter wheat crop. Weekly temperatures averaged near normal in western Ukraine and 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in southern and eastern areas. In Russia, persistent heat was accompanied by only light scattered showers (mostly less than 10 mm), helping winter wheat harvesting but causing further deterioration in summer crop conditions. Furthermore, extreme maximum temperatures ranged from 34 to 39 degrees C, increasing heat stress on crops. Farther north, occasional showers (10-25 mm or more) continued to fall across northern Russia (Central and Volga Districts), favoring reproductive to filling spring grains. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal in northern Russia and 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in the Southern District. Elsewhere, drought continued to reduce prospects for summer crops in Moldova. Locally heavy rain (25 to 100 mm or more) fell in Belarus, providing abundant moisture conditions for spring-sown crops, but causing some flooding in areas that received the heaviest rainfall.



FSU - NEW LANDS

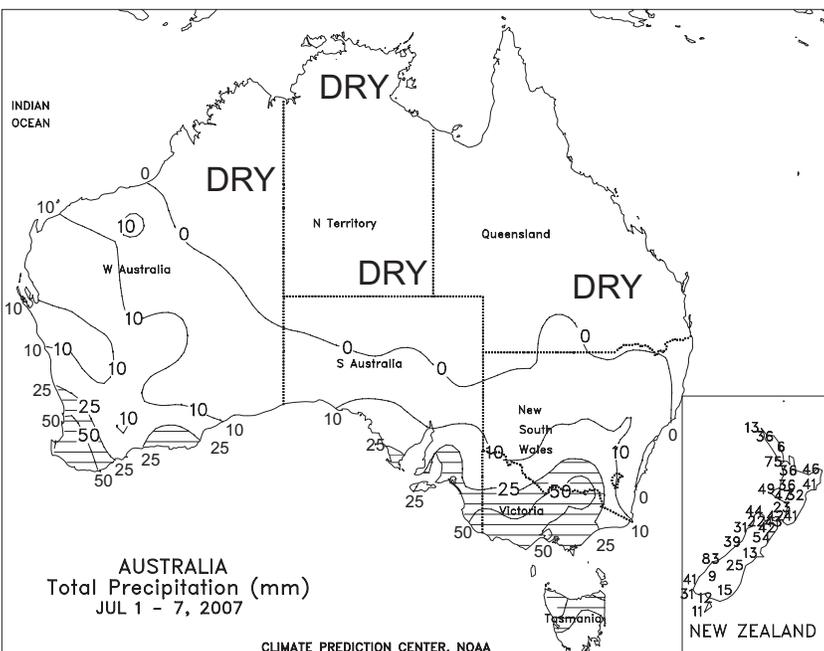
Widespread showers (10-25 mm or more) and mild weather prevailed throughout most spring grain areas in Kazakhstan and Russia, maintaining favorable crop prospects. Weekly temperatures averaged near normal in Kazakhstan and 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in Russia, promoting crop development. Spring grains were in or nearing reproduction in Kazakhstan and adjacent areas in Russia. In cotton growing areas of Central Asia, seasonably hot weather prevailed throughout most of the region, promoting crop development and placing seasonal demands on irrigation. Most of this region's cotton crop is irrigated.





SOUTH ASIA

Favorably wet weather continued across most of the subcontinent, although locally heavy rain caused flooding and fieldwork delays. As of July 4, the monsoon had overspread all of India and most of Pakistan. Moderate to heavy rain (60-240 mm) across key oilseed areas of Madhya Pradesh encouraged additional planting of soybeans and cotton, although some flooding and fieldwork delays were likely. In West Bengal, India's largest rice (summer grown) producing state, heavy to excessive rain (200-440 mm) caused flooding but maintained mostly favorable moisture supplies for rice sowing and transplanting. Meanwhile, the remnants of Tropical Cyclone 04-B brought heavy showers and thunderstorms (100-300 mm, locally more) to Gujarat, boosting moisture reserves for the planting of cotton and groundnuts. Rain also spread into southeastern Pakistan, albeit not as heavy, maintaining abundant to locally excessive topsoil moisture in the wake of recent flooding. Moderate to heavy monsoon showers (50-175 mm, locally more) also prevailed from northern Pakistan eastward in Uttar Pradesh, India, favoring rain-fed cotton and rice but causing fieldwork delays and local flooding. In contrast, drier weather favored fieldwork in far southern India and allowed flood waters in Andhra Pradesh to subside.



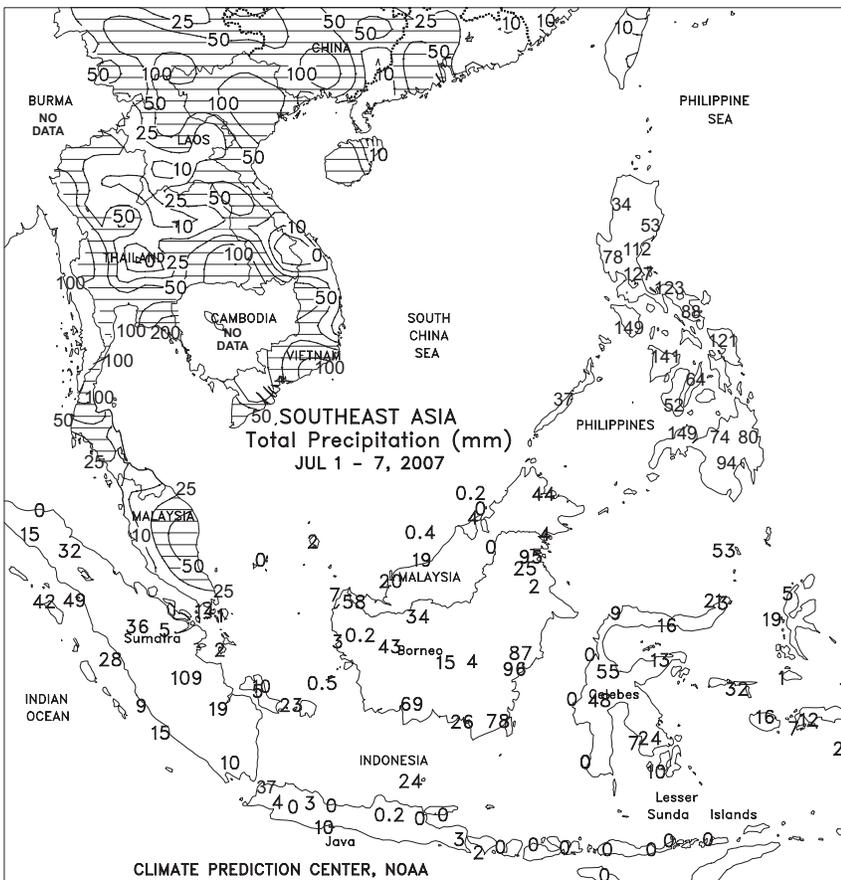
AUSTRALIA

Dry weather overspread Queensland and northern New South Wales, allowing fieldwork to resume in the wake of last week's beneficial rains. The sunny, mild weather also favored winter grain development, helping germination and emergence of recently planted wheat and barley. Elsewhere, widespread showers (9-35 mm, locally more) in southern New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia provided a welcomed boost in topsoil moisture for vegetative winter wheat and barley. Temperatures across the Australian wheat belt averaged about 1 to 2 degrees C above normal, spurring crop development.



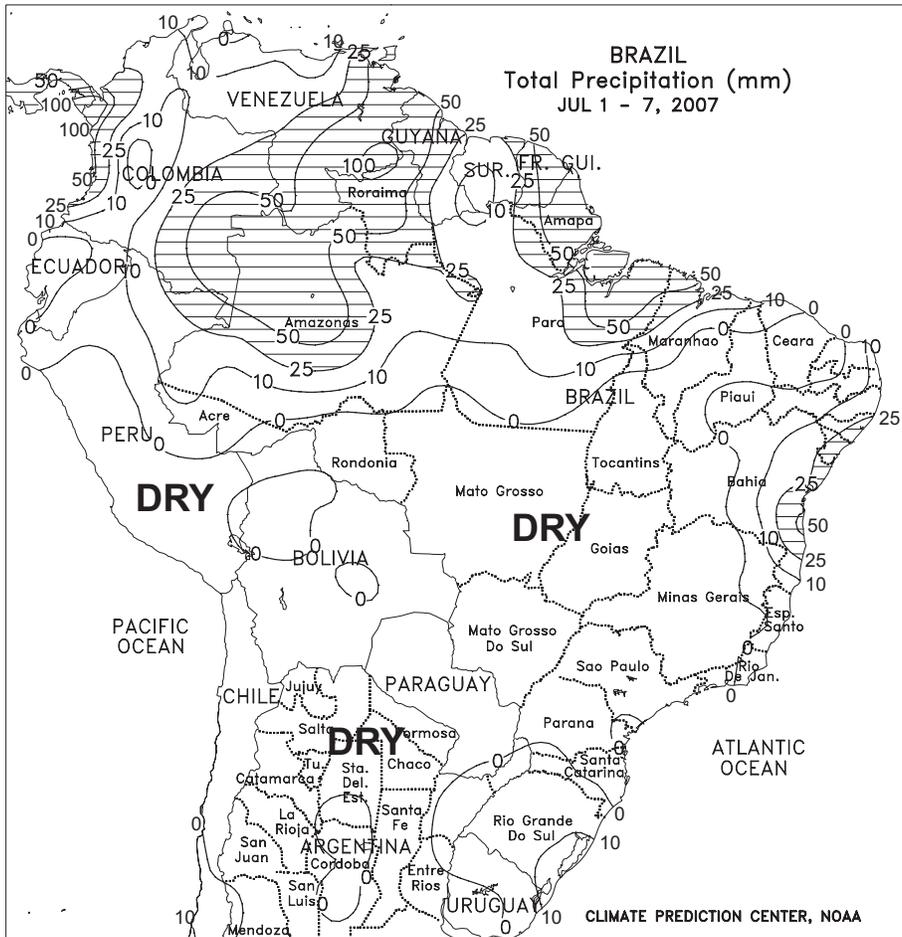
EASTERN ASIA

Rainfall continued throughout Manchuria, providing a boost to soil moisture. In Heilongjiang (China's leading soybean producer), showers (10-25 mm) dampened topsoil in western growing areas, while dry weather continued in the east. More rain is needed throughout Heilongjiang, especially in the drier eastern half, to ensure normal crop development. In Jilin (China's leading corn producer) and Liaoning, however, showers (25-100 mm) continued to improve moisture conditions for corn and soybeans progressing through the early stages of reproduction. On the North China Plain, dry weather in Shandong and Hebei followed last week's heavy rainfall, easing wetness in areas that experienced flooding. Heavy showers (50-200 mm, locally up to 400 mm) extended from Jiangsu west into southern Shaanxi, boosting moisture for corn, cotton, and soybeans, but likely causing some flooding especially along the Huai River. Showers (10-50 mm) in the Yangtze Valley supplemented irrigation for corn and soybeans, while farther south dry weather prevailed in the major rice producing provinces Hunan and Jiangxi. Despite the dry weather, though, moisture supplies remained adequate for rice.



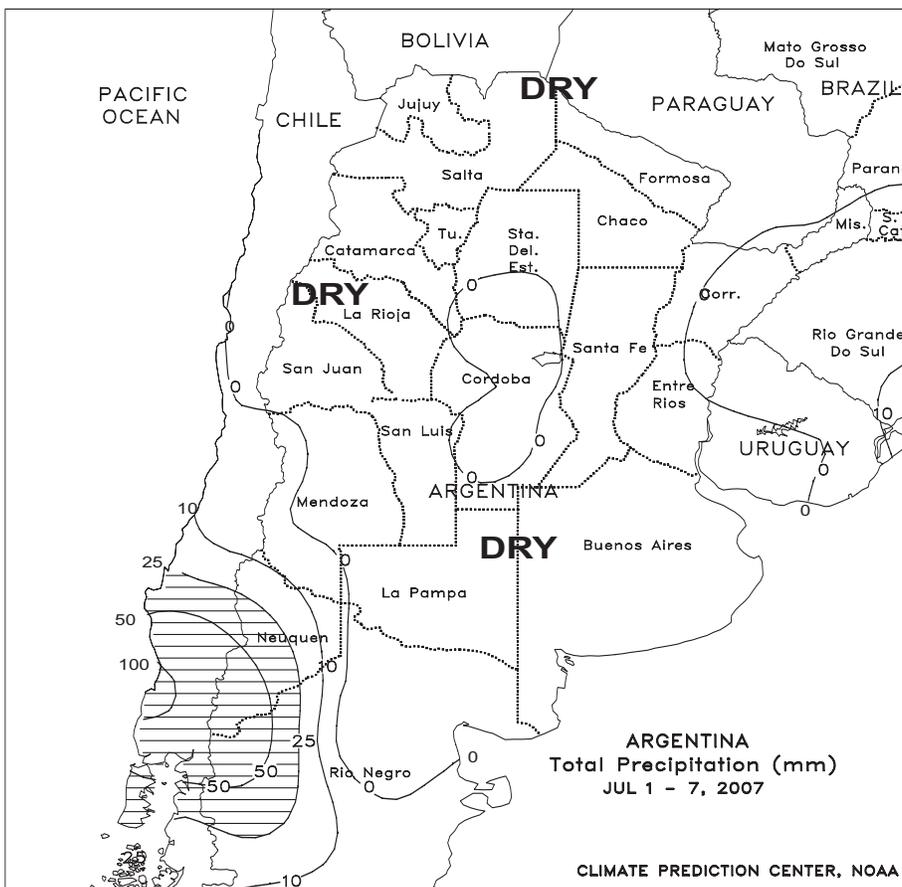
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Drier weather (less than 25 mm) prevailed throughout most of Thailand after last week's heavy rainfall. Despite the dryness, moisture supplies remained favorable for vegetative rice. Corn in Thailand's Central Plain Region was filling to maturing; another corn crop is expected to be planted upon harvesting of the current crop. In Vietnam, monsoon showers (25-200 mm) continued across northern and southern rice areas with flooding likely in the north where the heaviest amounts occurred. Summer-autumn rice harvesting typically begins throughout southern Vietnam in July prior to the onset of the flood season. The monsoon remained active throughout the Philippines, bringing widespread rain (25-100 mm). The showers ensured adequate reservoir levels for irrigated crops and maintained abundant soil moisture for rain-fed crops. Scattered showers (10-25 mm) throughout oil palm areas of Malaysia and Indonesia maintained adequate moisture supplies for the trees.



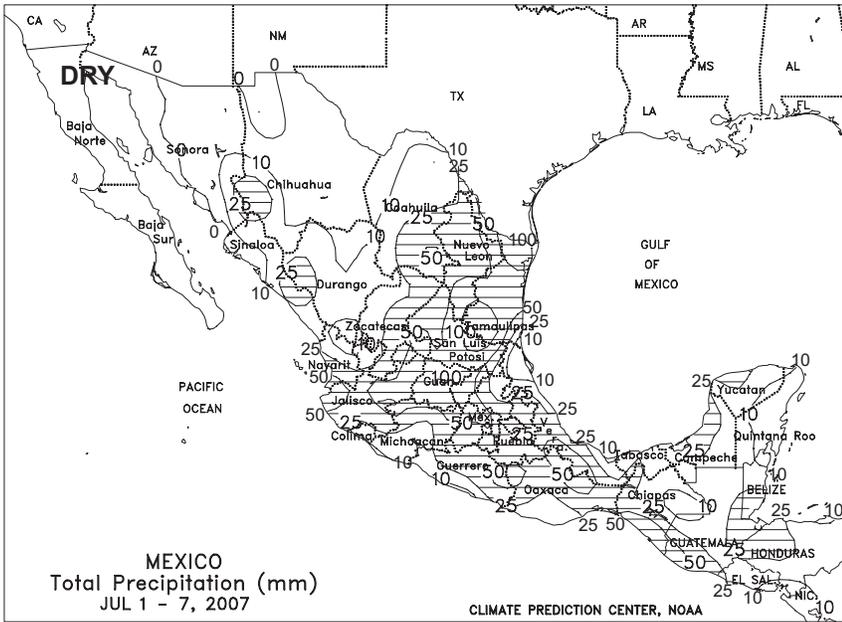
BRAZIL

Dry, warmer-than-normal weather promoted harvesting of various crops throughout southern and central Brazil. This was particularly true in key coffee and sugarcane areas of Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, and Espirito Santo; according to private analyst Safras e Mercado, coffee was 56 percent harvested as of July 3, an increase of 10 percentage points from the previous week. In Rio Grande do Sul, warmth and dryness spurred growth of winter wheat after last week's cool, showery weather. Farther north, however, moisture remained limited for winter wheat in Parana and minor production areas to the north, where temperatures averaging 2 to 4 degrees C above normal (highs in the upper 20s and lower 30s degrees C) increased moisture demands of crops in or nearing the heading stage. Scattered showers (10-50 mm) continued along the northeastern coast, increasing moisture for sugarcane but possibly causing local delays in the harvest of coffee and other plantation crops.



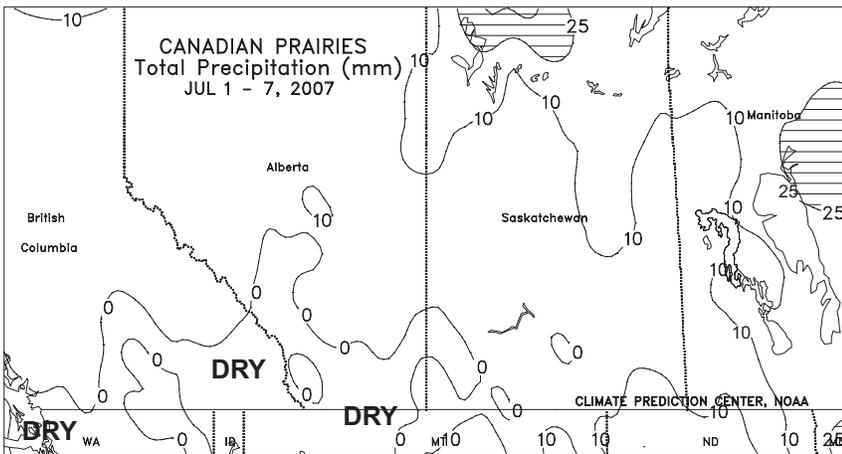
ARGENTINA

Unseasonably dry weather persisted throughout central Argentina, supporting seasonal fieldwork but maintaining unfavorably low moisture levels for germination and establishment of winter grains. Temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal (weekly average temperatures ranging from 5-10 degrees C, with lows commonly falling below freezing), slowing emergence and reportedly compounding the affects of dryness on regional planting delays. Dry, warmer-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging 1-4 degrees C above normal) maintained generally favorable conditions for mature cotton. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture (SAGPyA), corn was 94 percent harvested as of July 5, slightly behind last year's 96 percent. Cotton planting was also nearing completion, although non-weather related delays in fieldwork have been noted in some locations. Winter wheat was 66 percent planted, on par with last year's pace, although SAGPyA depicted continuing problems with dryness in southwestern sections of the winter grain belt (western Buenos Aires, La Pampa, and southern Cordoba).



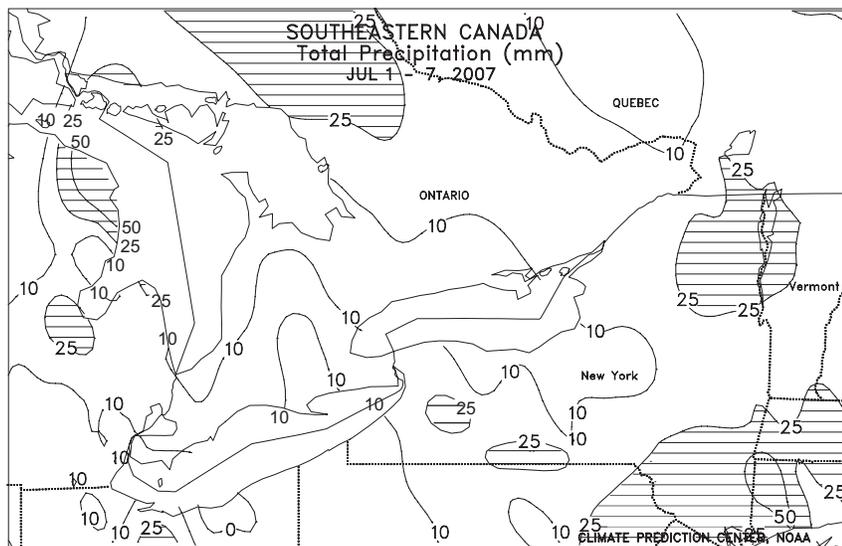
MEXICO

Widespread, locally heavy showers (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) covered a broad area of central and southern Mexico, including most of the southern plateau corn belt, although pockets of dryness persisted on the Yucatan Peninsula. The moisture extended northeastward into the lower Rio Grande Valley, bringing heavy rain (greater than 50 mm) to much of Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon. Elsewhere, scattered showers (10-50 mm) continued in the western Sierra Madres, providing a seasonal increase in reservoir levels in Sinaloa, Sonora, and western Chihuahua.



CANADA

Warmer- and drier-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging 2-5 degrees C above normal) dominated the Prairies, marking a significant departure from the mild, showery weather that has dominated the region so far this season. Farmers welcomed the change in most areas, as conditions fostered rapid growth of vegetative to reproductive spring crops and helped to alleviate the excessive wetness that has plagued many districts in recent weeks. However, temperatures reached excessive levels (highs ranging from 35-41 degrees C) on several days in southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan, likely posing some temporary stress on reproductive spring grains and oilseeds.



In eastern Canada, cool, showery weather (temperatures averaging 1-3 degrees C below normal, with rainfall totaling 5-25 mm) covered the main agricultural areas of Ontario and Quebec, boosting topsoil moisture for summer crops in or approaching reproduction. The cooler weather also lowered crop moisture usage and rates of development after a brief warm spell.

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