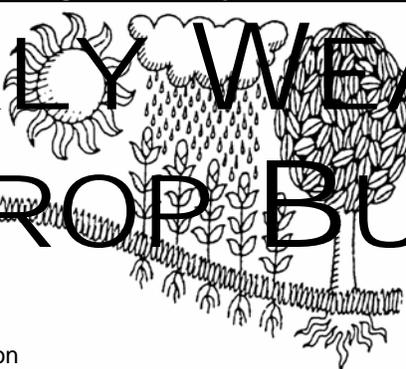
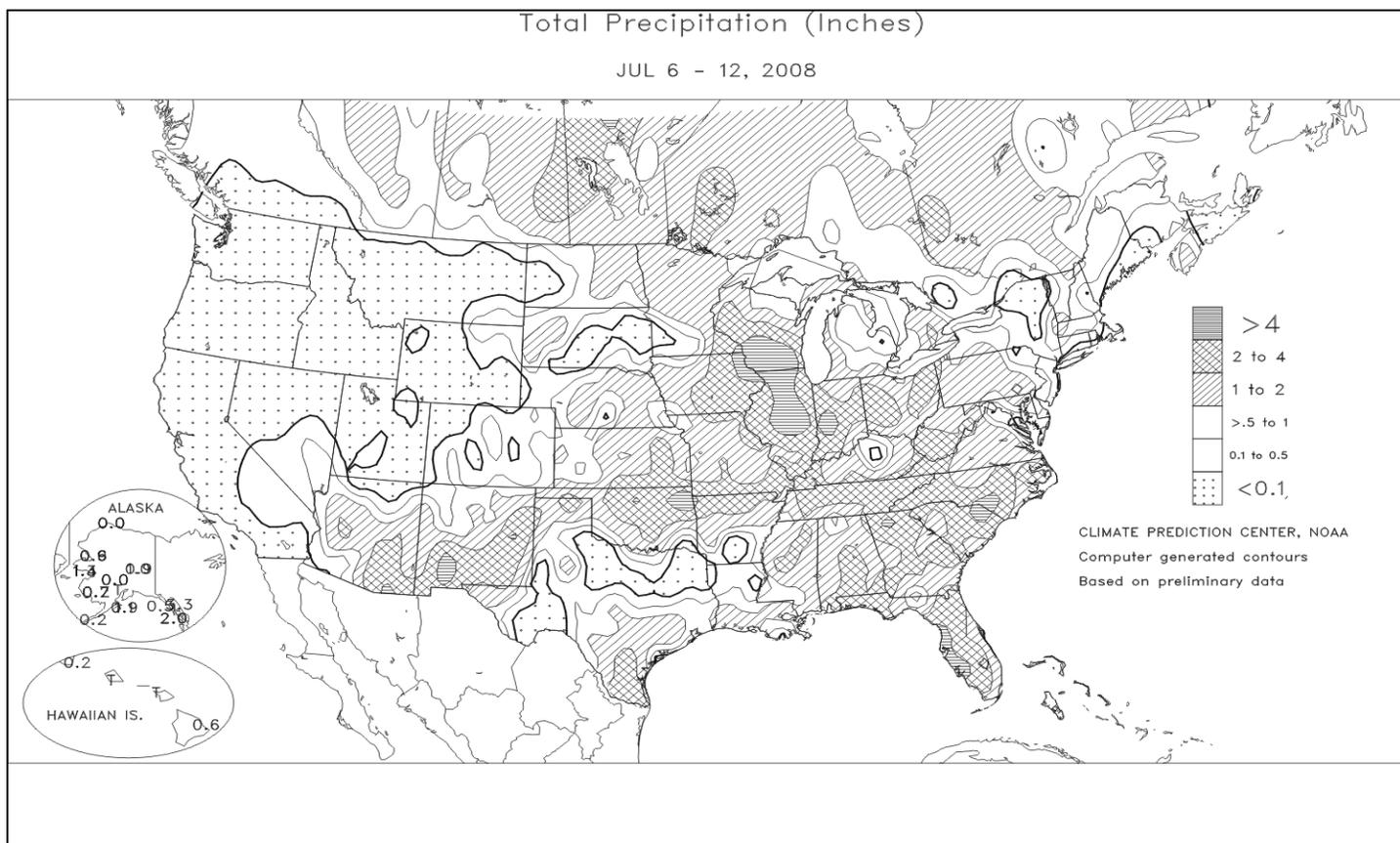


# WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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 6 - 12, 2008

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

**H** eavy rain continued to soak parts of the **Midwest**, maintaining adequate to excessive soil moisture reserves for vegetative to reproductive summer crops. Weekly rainfall topped 4 inches in much of **southern Wisconsin, northeastern Iowa, northern and central Illinois**, and **west-central Indiana**, triggering some renewed flooding. Meanwhile, **Southeastern** showers aided drought-stressed pastures and rain-fed summer crops. Rainfall amounts were highly variable, but exceeded 4 inches at a few locations in **western Florida, northern Georgia**, and the **eastern Carolinas**. Drought relief was also noted in both **southern and northern Texas**, although a broad area across the remainder of the state stayed mostly dry. Elsewhere across the **nation's mid-section**, winter wheat harvesting neared completion in **Kansas**,

(Continued on page 7)

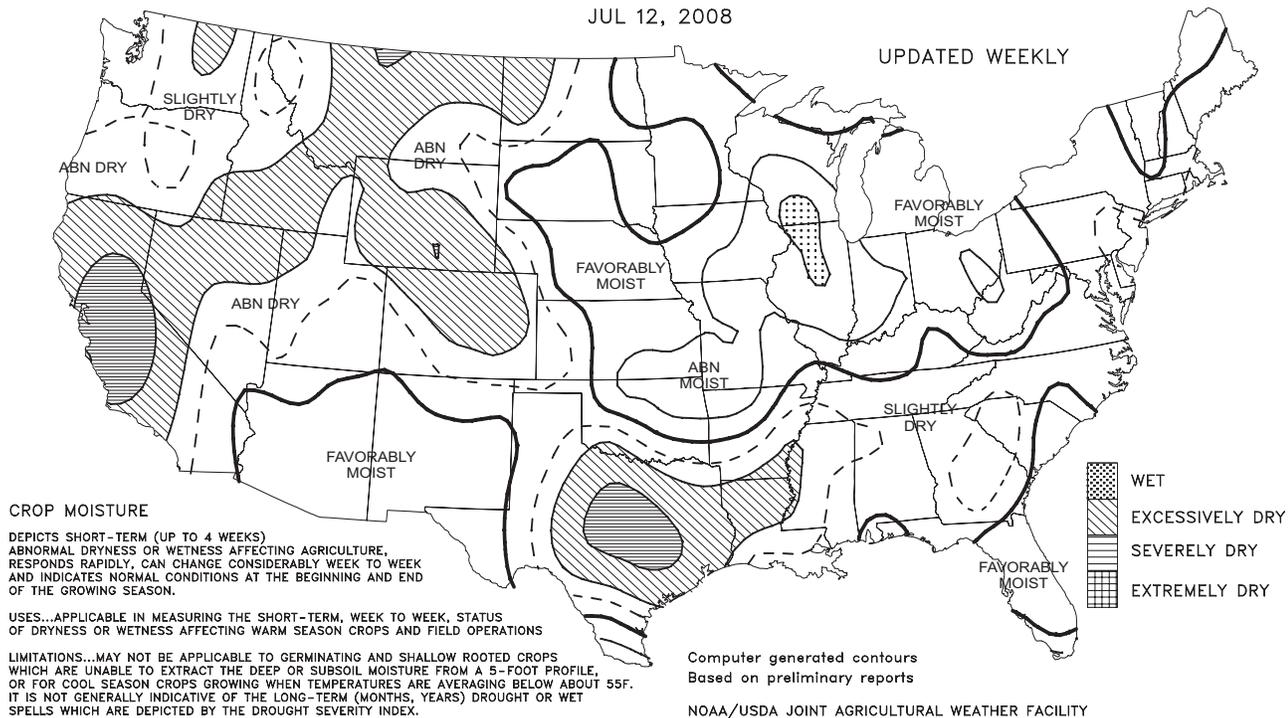
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### Crop Moisture

SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE  
JUL 12, 2008

UPDATED WEEKLY



**CROP MOISTURE**

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

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

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

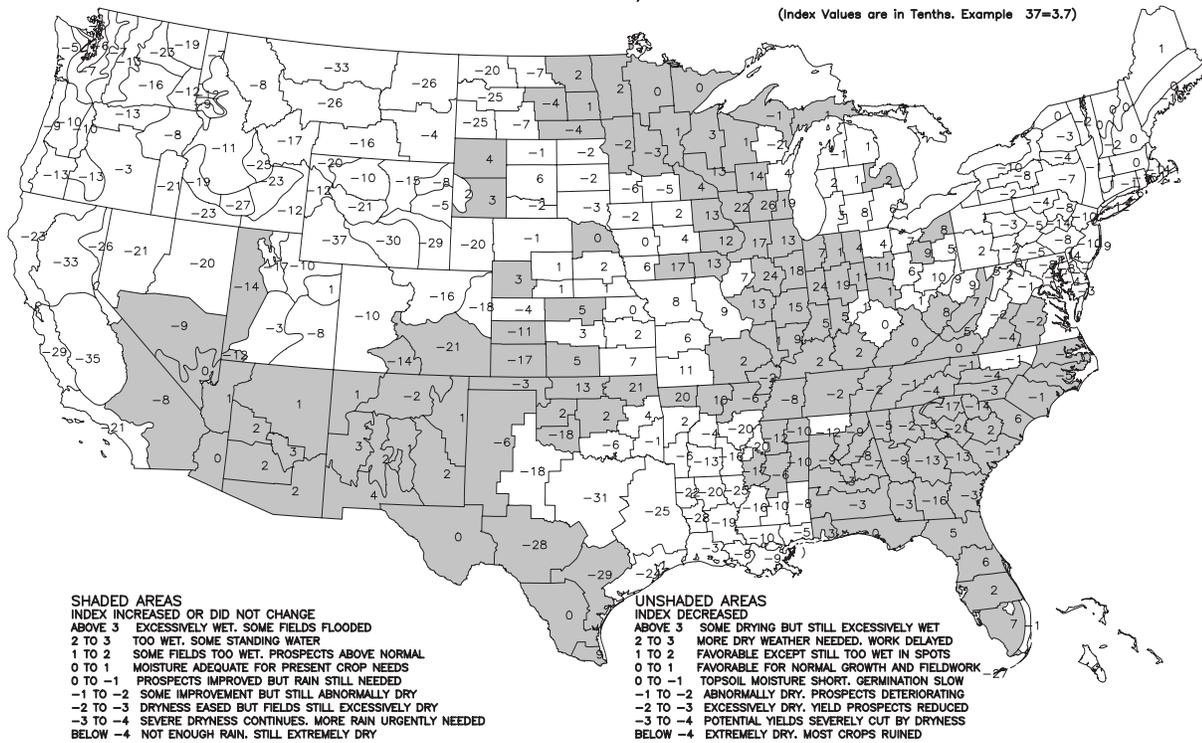
Computer generated contours  
Based on preliminary reports

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

### Crop Moisture Index

SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE  
JUL 12, 2008

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



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

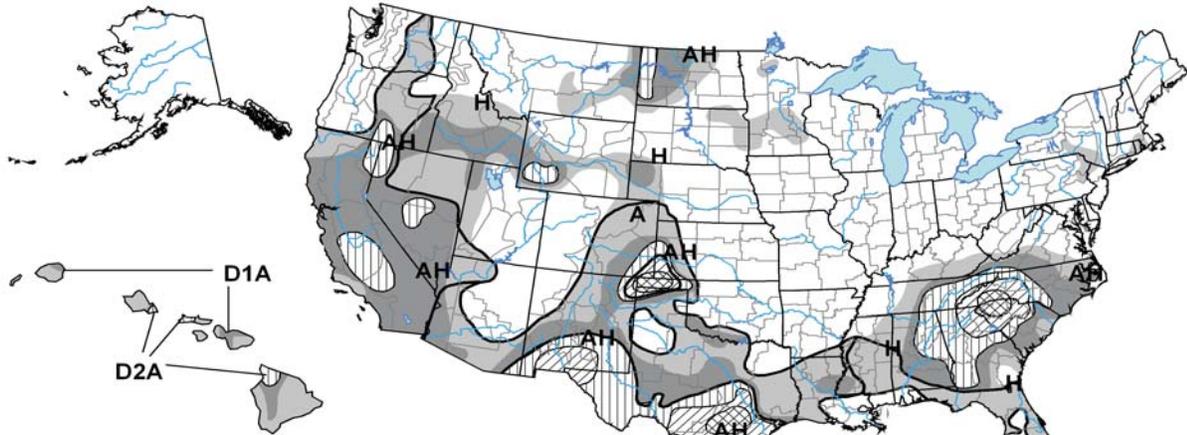
**UNSHADED AREAS**  
INDEX DECREASED  
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET  
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED  
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS  
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK  
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW  
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY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

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA

# U.S. Drought Monitor

July 8, 2008  
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.



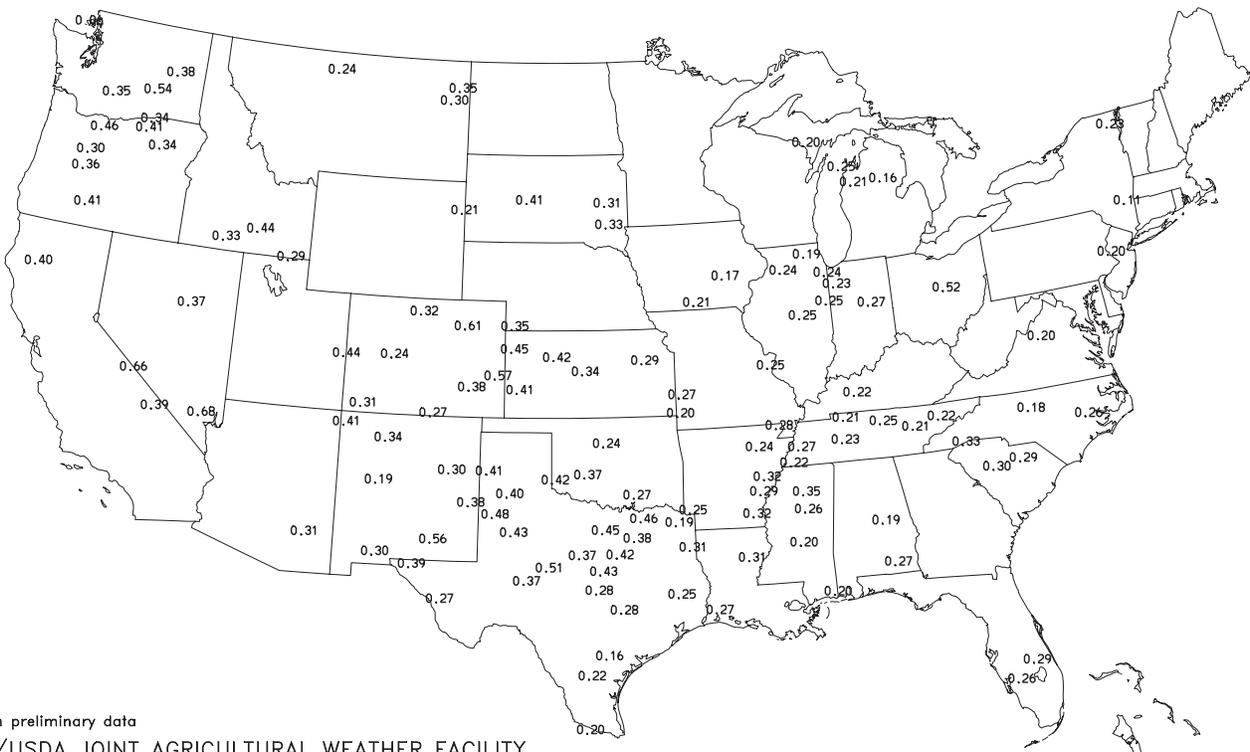
Released Thursday, July 10, 2008

Author: Rich Tinker, Climate Prediction Center/NOAA

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

## Average Pan Evaporation (Inches/Day)

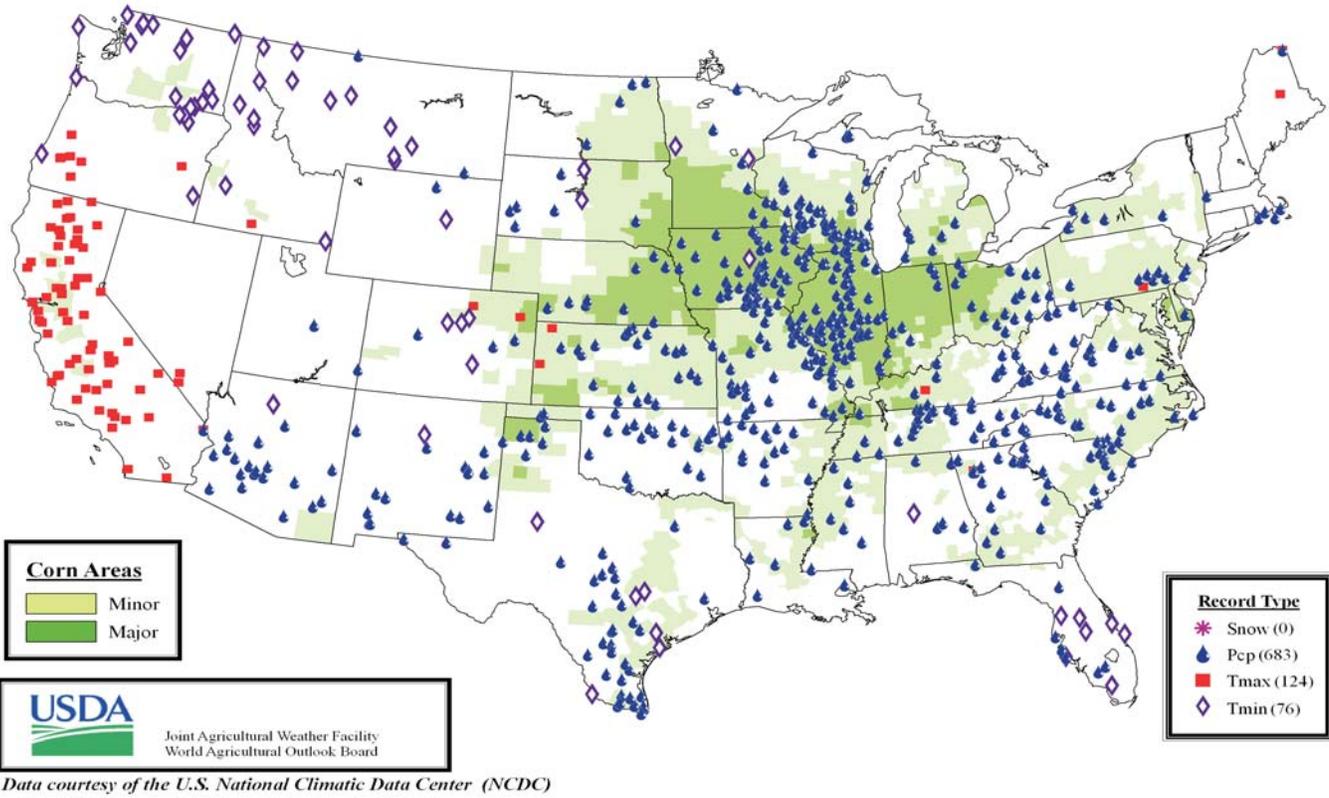
JUL 6 - 12, 2008



Based on preliminary data

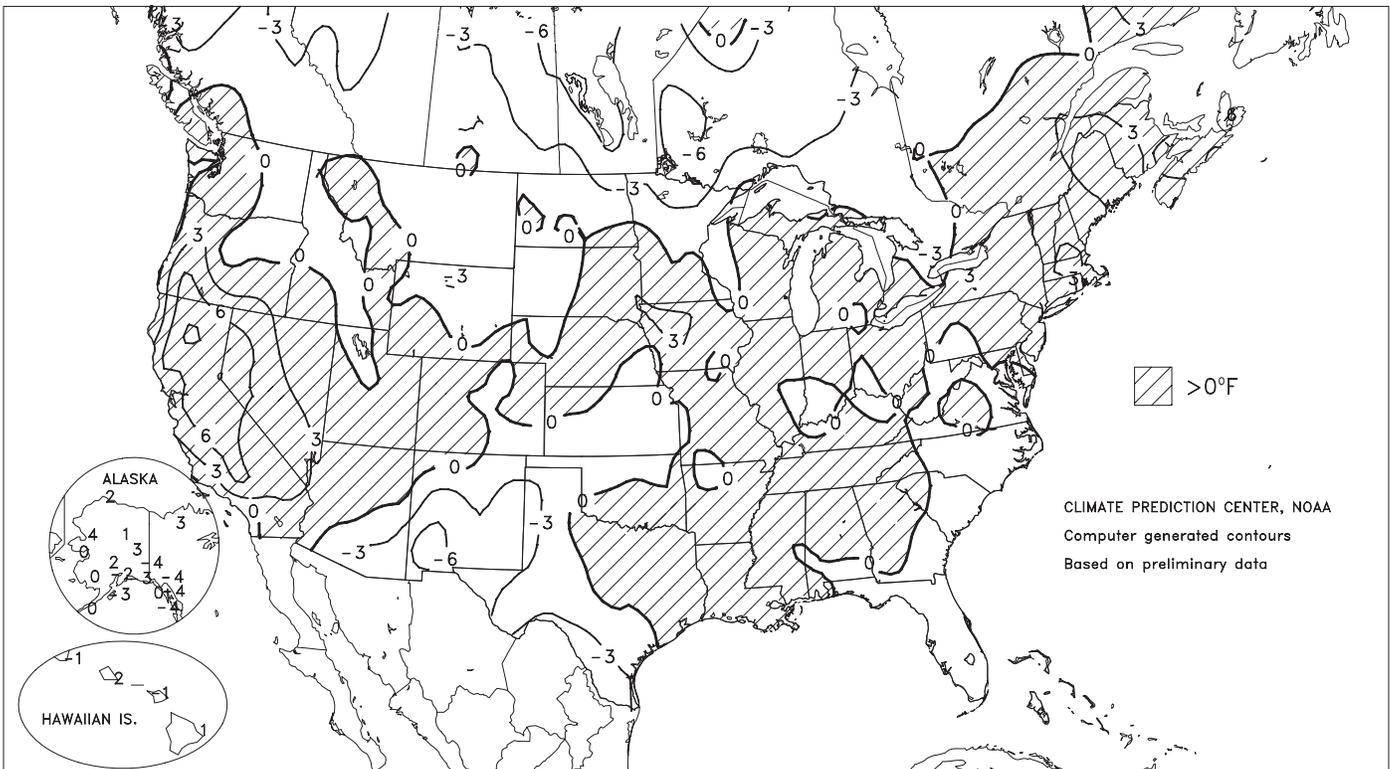
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

# Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP) July 6-12, 2008



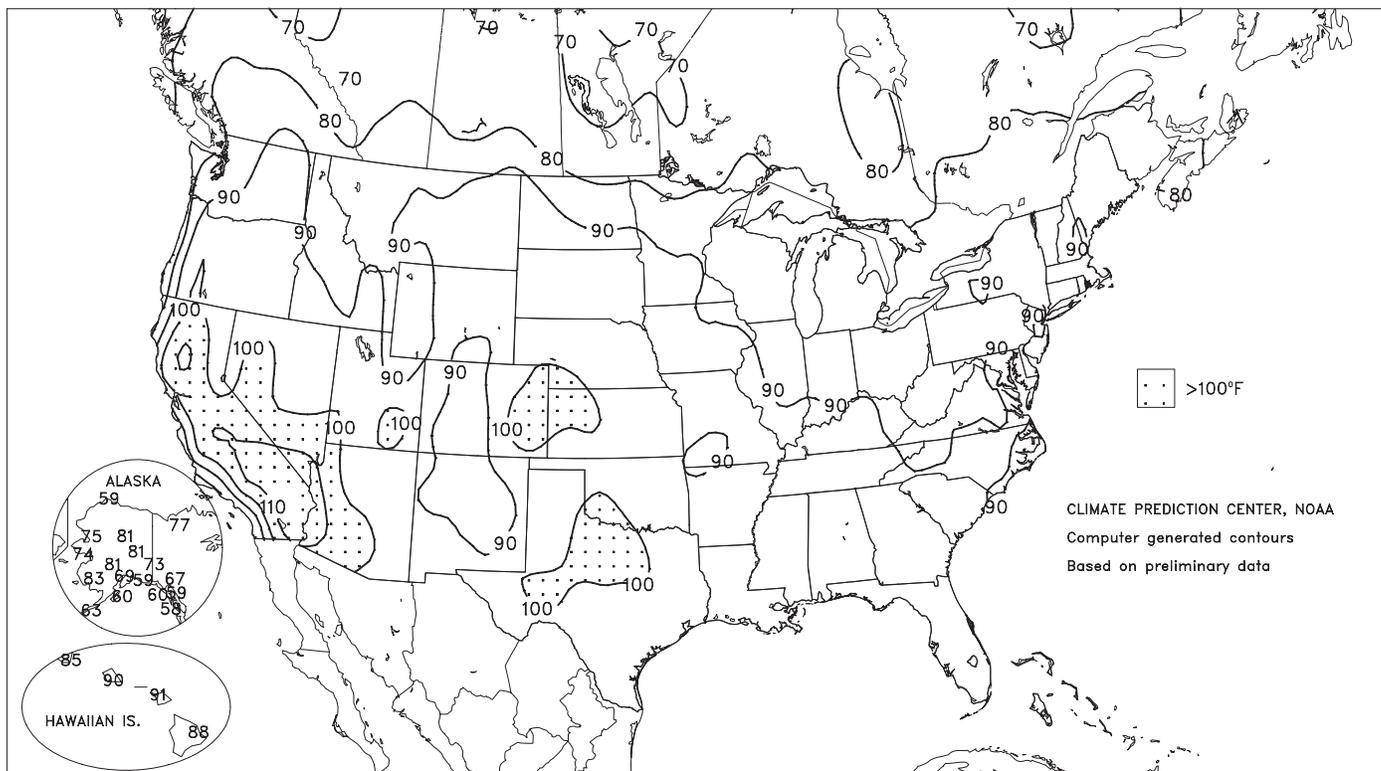
## Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

JUL 6 - 12, 2008



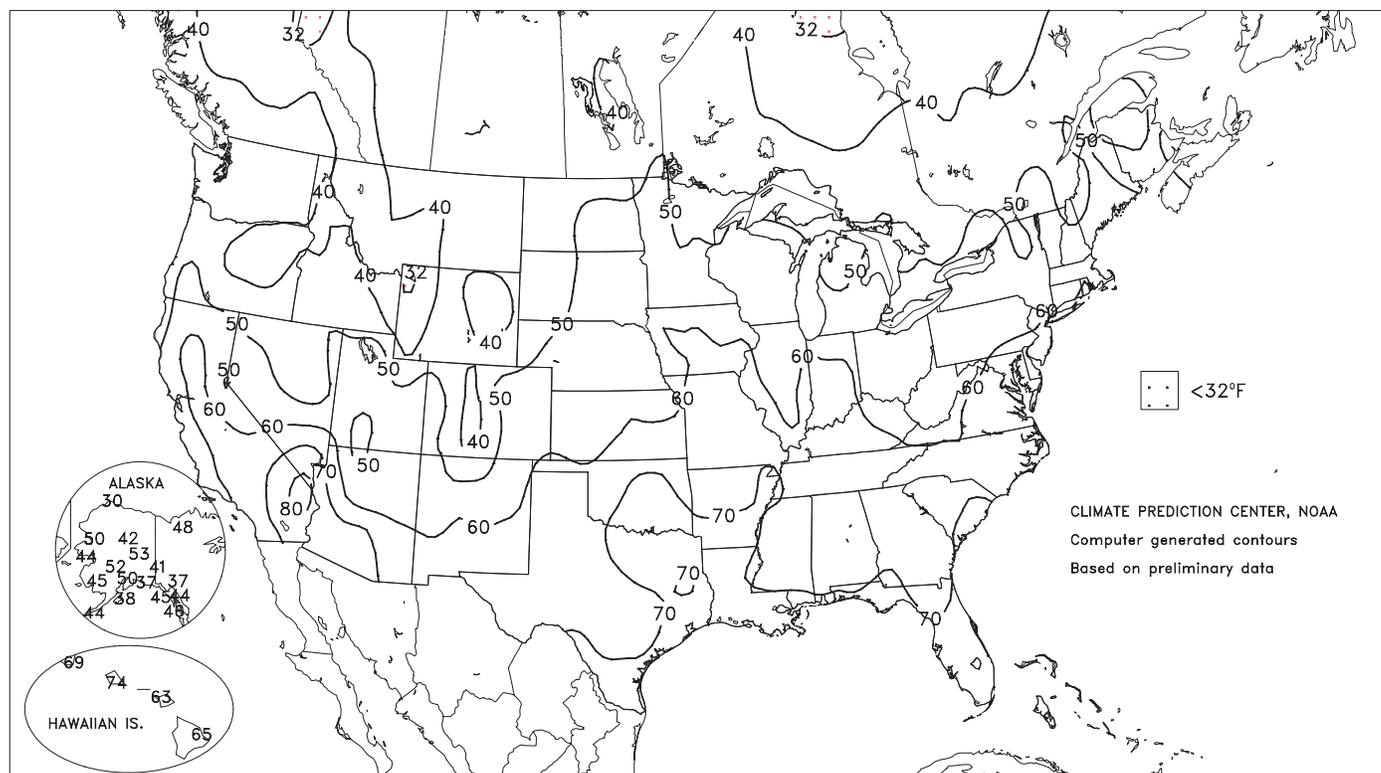
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

JUL 6 - 12, 2008



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

JUL 6 - 12, 2008





*(Continued from front cover)*

despite occasional rain, and advanced in **Colorado** and **Nebraska**. In the **West**, dry weather in most areas contrasted with stormy conditions in parts of **Arizona** and **New Mexico**. The onset of the summer rainy season was responsible for the **Southwestern** downpours. Meanwhile, a return to hot weather hampered wildfire containment efforts in **northern and central California**. An early- to mid-week heat wave boosted temperatures as much as 10°F above normal in **California** and the **western Great Basin**, but readings averaged within a few degrees of normal across the remainder of the nation.

Early in the week, locally heavy rain ended in the **East** but persisted across **southern Texas**. Daily-record rainfall totals included 2.79 inches (on July 6) in **Georgetown, DE**, and 2.67 inches (on July 7) in **Harlingen, TX**. In **southern Texas**, July 4-8 rainfall totaled 6.11 inches in **Harlingen** and 4.65 inches in **McAllen**. For both locations, those totals represented more than half of the year-to-date rainfall (11.68 and 8.11 inches, respectively, in **Harlingen** and **McAllen**). Elsewhere, beneficial showers dotted the **Southeast**, while unfavorably heavy rain fell in parts of the **Midwest**. Daily-record totals reached 2.38 inches (on July 6) in **Florence, SC**, and 2.63 inches (on July 8) in **Lincoln, IL**. Meanwhile, local downpours continued in the **Southwest**, following an early-July monsoon onset. In **Arizona**, daily-record totals were established in locations such as **Tucson** (1.73 inches on July 11) and **Phoenix** (1.30 inches on July 13). During the first 13 days of July, the 2.14-inch total in **Phoenix** accounted for 26 percent of the normal annual rainfall of 8.29 inches. Similarly, 5.87 inches of rain fell near **Fort Sumner, NM**, from July 7-9, accounting for 38 percent of the normal precipitation of 15.36 inches. Late in the week, rainfall increased across the **southern Atlantic region**, where daily-record totals for July 12 in **Florida** included 3.00 inches in **Fort Myers** and 2.50 inches in **Melbourne**.

In the **West**, early- to mid-week heat resulted in several record highs. In **California's Sacramento Valley**, highs soared to daily-record levels on July 7 in locations such as **Red Bluff** (113°F) and **Redding** (112°F). A day later, highs also topped 110°F in **California** locations such as **Needles** (117°F) and **Paso Robles** (111°F). **Redding** attained 113°F on July 9, part of a 4-day streak (July 7-10) with highs of 110°F or greater. By July 10, extreme heat shifted into **California's San Joaquin Valley**, where **Fresno** (112°F) noted its hottest of 5 consecutive days (July 7-11) of triple-digit heat. In contrast, cool air settled across the **Northwest** toward week's end. In **Montana**, **Great Falls** closed the week with consecutive daily-record lows (39 and 40°F) on July 11-12. Elsewhere, **Stanley, ID** (25°F on July 12) reported a daily-record low, while **Pullman, WA** (33°F on July 11) narrowly avoided its first July freeze since July 31, 1945.

**Hawaii** experienced another week of mostly dry weather, along with large temperature variations. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo** posted daily-record highs on July 6, 9, and 10 (88, 87, and 87°F, respectively). Elsewhere on July 10, **Kahului, Maui** (63°F), collected a daily-record low. Later, **Honolulu, Oahu** (90°F on July 12), tied a daily-record high. Farther north, chilly, damp weather across **southeastern Alaska** contrasted with mild conditions across most of the mainland. Highs reached daily-record levels in locations such as **Bethel** (83°F on July 6) and **Galena** (84°F on July 7). Meanwhile, nearly half (1.55 inches) of **Juneau's** 3.24-inch weekly rainfall occurred on July 8. At week's end, heavy rain also overspread **western Alaska**, where daily-record totals for July 12 included 0.83 inch in **Kotzebue**, 0.70 inch in **Nome**, and 0.62 inch in **Bethel**.

## U.S. Crop Production Highlights

*The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on July 11, 2008. Forecasts refer to July 1.*

**Winter wheat** production is forecast at 1.86 billion bushels. This is up 3 percent from last month and 23 percent above 2007. The yield is forecast at 46.3 bushels per acre, up 1.0 bushel from last month and 4.1 bushels from last year. The area expected to be harvested for grain totals 40.3 million acres, unchanged from the Acreage report released on June 30, 2008, but up 12 percent from last year.

Hard Red Winter, at 1.04 billion bushels, is up 1 percent from a month ago. Soft Red Winter, at 607 million bushels, is up 6 percent from the last forecast. White Winter is up 1 percent from last month and now totals 218 million bushels. Of this total, 23.3 million bushels are Hard White and 194 million bushels are Soft White.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 89.9 million bushels, up 25 percent from 2007. The yield is forecast at 34.8 bushels per acre, 0.9 bushel above last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 2.58 million acres, unchanged from the Acreage report released on June 30, 2008 but up 22 percent from last year.

Other Spring wheat production is forecast at 507 million bushels, 6 percent above 2007. The expected area to be harvested for grain totals 13.8 million acres, unchanged from the Acreage report released on June 30, 2008, but up 6 percent from last year. The yield is forecast at 36.8 bushels per acre, down 0.2 bushel from 2007. Of the total production, 471 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, up 5 percent from last year.

The **all orange** forecast for the 2007-08 season is 10.2 million tons, up 1 percent from the June 1 forecast and 34 percent higher than the 2006-07 final utilization of 7.63 million tons. Florida's all orange forecast, at 170 million boxes (7.64 million tons), increased 1 percent from the previous forecast and is 32 percent higher than last season's final utilization of 129 million boxes. Production for early, midseason, and navel varieties in Florida is final at 83.5 million boxes (3.76 million tons), unchanged from the June 1 forecast but 27 percent above last season. Florida's Valencia forecast, at 86.2 million boxes (3.88 million tons), is up 1 percent from the last forecast and 36 percent higher than 2006-07. The final row count survey indicated fewer than 5 percent of the Valencia orange rows remained to be harvested. If the production forecast for all oranges is realized, it will be the highest since 2003-04, prior to the two hurricane seasons.

Orange production in California is forecast at 65.5 million boxes, unchanged from the April 1 forecast but up 42 percent from last season. Navel harvest came to a close at the end of June with growers reporting good to excellent yields and fruit quality. Harvest demand shifted to Valencias, and picking for domestic sales was on the rise. In Texas, orange production is forecast at 1.74 million boxes, down 3 percent from the previous forecast and 12 percent lower than the 2006-07 season. Arizona's all orange production is forecast at 380,000 boxes, up 9 percent from the April forecast and 27 percent higher than last season.

**Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office**

**Weather Data for the Week Ending July 12, 2008**

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	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE
MISSISSIPPI																			
ND TUNICA 1W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LYON	93	73	94	68	83	-	0.44	-	0.43	2.25	-	-	-	92	81	7	0	2	0
VANCE	91	71	93	68	81	-	0.43	-	0.36	2.10	-	-	-	91	80	6	0	2	0
PERTSHIRE	91	72	93	70	82	-	0.06	-	0.05	3.56	-	-	-	89	79	7	0	2	0
SCOTT	93	73	95	69	83	-	0.02	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	92	82	7	0	1	0
SANDY RIDGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NE VERONA	93	72	97	69	82	-	0.20	-	0.17	1.00	-	19.98	-	-	-	7	0	3	0
SD STONEVILLE x	94	73	96	71	84	2	0.60	-0.37	0.60	1.53	28	28.35	89	98	84	7	0	1	1
INDIANOLA 1S*	91	72	92	69	82	-	1.00	-	0.41	1.47	-	23.14	-	91	80	7	0	4	0
INVERNESS 5E	92	73	94	69	82	-	0.47	-	0.40	0.95	-	22.18	-	96	83	7	0	2	0
SIDON	93	72	97	68	82	-	0.11	-	0.11	0.56	-	-	-	98	84	7	0	1	0
NORTH ISSAQUENA	92	73	94	70	83	-	0.28	-	0.27	2.39	-	-	-	96	82	7	0	2	0
SILVER CITY	93	72	94	69	82	-	1.65	-	1.57	2.03	-	26.70	-	94	82	7	0	2	1
ONWARD	92	72	93	69	82	-	0.24	-	0.23	0.90	-	-	-	99	84	7	0	2	0
MAYDAY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI																			
NW CORNING	88	69	94	60	78	1	0.30	-0.79	0.16	4.96	76	17.14	94	-	-	3	0	3	0
ALBANY	88	68	93	57	78	1	0.38	-0.78	0.21	9.92	151	23.50	122	83	74	2	0	4	0
ST. JOSEPH	86	69	91	61	77	0	0.58	-0.44	0.28	8.69	130	22.00	115	-	-	1	0	4	0
NC LINNEUS	87	68	90	60	77	1	1.64	0.58	0.97	16.39	248	32.10	163	78	72	2	0	3	1
BRUNSWICK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NE NOVELTY	87	67	91	60	77	0	1.11	0.13	0.97	11.25	206	28.01	147	78	71	2	0	4	1
MONROE CITY	87	67	92	62	77	0	3.89	2.88	3.56	11.93	225	28.54	148	81	71	2	0	4	1
WC GREEN RIDGE	88	70	91	63	78	2	0.79	-0.43	0.52	10.90	148	30.40	136	85	75	3	0	3	1
C AUXVASSE	89	69	92	63	78	1	1.75	0.73	1.04	10.00	158	29.74	138	82	74	3	0	3	2
SANBORN FIELD	90	71	94	66	80	1	0.34	-0.81	0.25	6.89	111	28.70	129	89	74	3	0	3	0
WILLIAMSBURG	88	68	91	63	78	1	0.37	-0.88	0.24	5.54	82	27.49	110	79	71	2	0	3	0
COLUMBIA	88	69	92	63	78	0	0.37	-0.79	0.24	5.92	96	28.33	127	-	-	3	0	3	0
VERSAILLES	89	70	92	64	79	1	0.42	-0.41	0.35	10.79	191	34.16	156	88	75	3	0	2	0
EC COOK STATION	89	67	91	63	78	0	1.62	0.79	1.29	4.91	91	33.29	146	80	75	2	0	4	1
SW LAMAR	88	70	94	67	78	-1	0.55	-0.37	0.32	10.90	135	38.84	149	84	75	4	0	3	0
SC MOUNTAIN GROVE	86	68	89	65	76	-1	0.42	-0.49	0.31	5.35	93	33.56	131	83	71	0	0	4	0
SE DELTA	90	70	94	63	79	-1	1.24	0.49	0.72	4.69	97	40.78	167	90	77	5	0	4	1
CHARLESTON	90	71	94	65	80	0	1.48	0.84	0.62	4.84	84	30.12	117	90	77	4	0	5	2
GLENNONVILLE	91	73	94	66	81	0	0.18	-0.68	0.14	1.36	29	24.97	108	93	81	5	0	2	0
CLARKTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PORTAGEVILLE DC	92	74	98	68	82	1	0.40	-0.30	0.34	1.68	32	26.95	106	95	80	5	0	3	0
PORTAGEVILLE LF	91	74	96	68	82	1	1.54	0.73	1.21	2.72	52	27.38	108	93	79	5	0	4	1
STEELE	91	74	96	71	82	1	0.86	0.15	0.50	2.17	41	24.98	93	95	83	5	0	2	1
CARDWELL	90	73	95	68	81	-1	0.27	-0.50	0.26	1.59	33	25.68	99	82	77	5	0	2	0

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

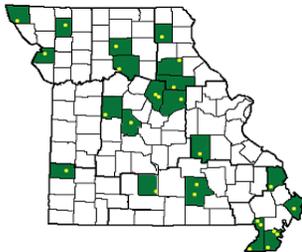
Data are preliminary and subject to revision.

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.

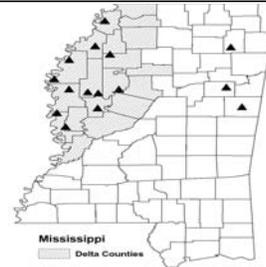
**Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta:** The same story prevailed: hot weather and not enough rainfall. The weather pattern remained fairly advantageous for cotton, but other crops showed stress more rapidly due to dryness. Some areas received downpours, but the events were widely spaced and occurred during hot weather.

Missouri Weather Stations



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

Mississippi Weather Stations



Note: For information on the weather stations in Mississippi, please visit: [http://www.deltaweather.msstate.edu/maps/weather\\_station\\_map.htm](http://www.deltaweather.msstate.edu/maps/weather_station_map.htm)

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 12, 2008

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	92	73	95	71	82	2	1.69	0.50	1.47	5.96	103	32.90	106	89	45	6	0	2	1
HUNTSVILLE	93	71	94	68	82	3	0.18	-0.86	0.10	2.08	35	22.41	68	92	54	7	0	3	0
MOBILE	90	72	94	68	81	0	1.96	0.50	1.35	7.07	95	35.58	97	90	75	3	0	6	1
AK MONTGOMERY	93	71	95	69	82	0	5.19	3.92	2.53	7.60	121	26.33	83	92	48	6	0	3	3
ANCHORAGE	61	52	69	50	56	-2	0.02	-0.29	0.02	0.89	56	5.77	119	82	66	0	0	1	0
BARROW	49	36	59	30	42	2	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.59	102	1.93	169	99	79	0	1	0	0
FAIRBANKS	76	57	81	53	66	3	0.95	0.59	0.50	3.26	162	6.27	156	74	47	0	0	4	1
JUNEAU	56	48	59	44	52	-5	3.26	2.39	1.15	4.98	103	28.00	119	97	87	0	0	7	3
KODIAK	57	44	60	38	51	-2	1.11	0.13	1.10	15.78	222	53.44	141	89	72	0	0	2	1
NOME	57	47	74	44	52	0	1.26	0.85	0.63	2.39	132	7.00	128	85	76	0	0	5	1
AZ FLAGSTAFF	81	52	88	45	67	1	0.17	-0.28	0.12	0.49	44	8.22	78	79	27	0	0	2	0
PHOENIX	104	81	109	71	93	0	0.84	0.66	0.60	0.84	233	3.26	95	55	34	7	0	3	1
PRESCOTT	88	62	98	59	75	2	1.35	0.81	0.64	1.37	112	8.55	107	80	30	4	0	5	2
TUCSON	93	74	101	69	83	-4	2.05	1.66	1.70	2.39	291	4.22	105	74	46	4	0	6	1
AR FORT SMITH	91	72	95	69	82	0	0.39	-0.38	0.39	8.47	150	36.33	153	89	51	5	0	1	0
LITTLE ROCK	93	73	95	70	83	1	0.32	-0.47	0.25	5.22	98	32.53	118	90	51	6	0	2	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	102	78	110	73	90	7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1.56	34	42	29	7	0	0	0
FRESNO	104	74	112	68	89	8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	5.76	73	56	32	7	0	0	0
LOS ANGELES	74	66	77	65	70	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	7.01	74	80	69	0	0	0	0
REDDING	107	77	113	65	92	11	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.08	12	14.30	65	40	19	7	0	1	0
SACRAMENTO	98	65	108	61	81	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	8.57	72	73	23	5	0	0	0
SAN DIEGO	72	65	77	63	69	-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	22	5.06	66	80	71	0	0	0	0
SAN FRANCISCO	78	59	88	55	69	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	10.21	76	85	70	0	0	0	0
STOCKTON	100	66	107	62	83	6	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.06	67	6.77	75	63	39	7	0	2	0
CO ALAMOSA	81	49	87	43	65	1	0.30	0.12	0.25	0.45	52	2.05	68	91	39	0	0	2	0
CO SPRINGS	86	57	97	53	71	2	0.03	-0.52	0.01	0.69	21	3.03	34	69	20	3	0	3	0
DENVER INTL	90	57	99	51	74	2	0.22	-0.24	0.16	0.95	39	3.26	43	67	20	3	0	3	0
GRAND JUNCTION	95	66	97	62	80	3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.50	86	3.90	86	37	20	7	0	0	0
PUEBLO	91	58	104	51	75	0	0.19	-0.20	0.11	1.15	58	4.15	66	69	30	3	0	2	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	84	69	89	63	76	2	0.00	-0.83	0.00	4.75	95	23.05	97	79	56	0	0	0	0
HARTFORD	86	66	90	57	76	2	0.01	-0.79	0.01	7.35	140	30.16	125	81	49	1	0	1	0
DC WASHINGTON	88	72	91	71	80	1	0.02	-0.79	0.01	4.94	110	28.86	141	79	52	3	0	2	0
DE WILMINGTON	88	70	91	63	79	3	0.29	-0.69	0.29	3.09	59	20.07	87	92	48	1	0	1	0
FL DAYTONA BEACH	89	73	93	70	81	-1	1.47	0.28	1.42	5.99	77	14.58	63	91	55	2	0	2	1
JACKSONVILLE	90	70	94	69	80	-2	0.65	-0.72	0.33	9.42	122	23.77	95	97	58	4	0	5	0
KEY WEST	88	81	89	77	85	0	0.60	-0.09	0.56	1.60	28	8.25	49	74	62	0	0	2	1
MIAMI	90	77	94	73	83	-1	0.85	-0.45	0.38	13.69	125	29.78	113	82	59	6	0	4	0
ORLANDO	90	73	93	72	82	0	1.32	-0.39	0.68	11.72	113	29.30	118	87	61	5	0	3	2
PENSACOLA	92	76	95	73	84	1	1.96	0.13	0.93	8.96	94	30.15	88	88	62	7	0	5	2
TALLAHASSEE	90	71	94	71	81	-1	1.94	0.13	0.92	7.97	80	29.18	83	93	72	3	0	4	2
TAMPA	90	74	92	72	82	-1	4.30	2.87	1.86	12.65	159	26.51	130	84	53	5	0	6	3
GA WEST PALM BEACH	88	75	90	72	82	0	1.59	0.15	0.71	9.49	93	30.66	105	81	67	1	0	4	1
ATHENS	91	69	94	67	80	0	1.80	0.81	1.07	3.49	62	18.36	68	93	56	6	0	5	2
ATLANTA	88	71	93	67	79	-1	2.18	0.99	1.12	3.30	59	21.95	78	90	64	2	0	3	2
AUGUSTA	93	70	95	67	81	0	0.56	-0.33	0.35	2.35	41	19.24	77	94	54	7	0	3	0
COLUMBUS	92	72	95	69	82	0	1.44	0.30	0.87	3.17	58	26.32	94	94	44	5	0	3	1
MACON	91	72	94	68	81	0	2.83	1.85	1.47	8.45	162	24.55	95	92	50	6	0	3	2
SAVANNAH	92	72	96	69	82	0	1.39	0.09	1.27	5.16	67	18.07	72	91	57	6	0	3	1
HI HILO	86	68	88	65	77	1	0.59	-1.85	0.26	3.27	29	71.81	110	81	63	0	0	4	0
HONOLULU	89	75	90	74	82	1	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.61	107	2.05	22	71	59	5	0	1	0
KAHULUI	87	67	91	63	77	-2	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.12	33	3.23	29	78	66	1	0	1	0
LIHUE	84	73	85	69	78	-1	0.19	-0.27	0.06	2.10	81	7.87	40	82	71	0	0	5	0
ID BOISE	91	59	96	52	75	1	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.59	65	4.20	57	48	22	5	0	0	0
LEWISTON	90	58	97	51	74	1	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.70	49	4.08	54	47	26	4	0	0	0
POCATELLO	87	53	95	46	70	1	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.63	55	4.09	55	48	27	2	0	0	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	85	66	88	59	75	2	2.33	1.59	0.74	6.71	136	21.62	120	82	56	0	0	6	3
MOLINE	86	66	92	61	76	1	2.24	1.35	0.90	10.62	172	26.12	129	82	60	2	0	5	2
PEORIA	86	66	89	58	76	1	1.12	0.18	0.55	6.14	113	23.26	121	87	57	0	0	5	1
ROCKFORD	83	64	88	57	74	1	6.32	5.38	1.95	13.36	206	28.61	149	90	65	0	0	6	4
SPRINGFIELD	86	66	88	58	76	0	6.15	5.37	2.47	14.92	291	34.86	182	97	61	0	0	3	3
IN EVANSVILLE	87	68	93	62	78	-1	1.80	0.93	1.05	5.57	99	41.02	162	90	59	3	0	4	1
FORT WAYNE	85	64	87	59	74	1	1.50	0.69	1.45	7.74	142	25.45	130	86	52	0	0	2	1
INDIANAPOLIS	84	67	88	64	76	1	3.96	2.97	2.13	13.99	240	35.10	159	85	53	0	0	4	3
SOUTH BEND	84	64	88	56	74	1	1.08	0.23	0.33	4.74	83	21.12	106	83	59	0	0	6	0
IA BURLINGTON	87	67	93	61	77	1	2.91	1.88	1.60	9.54	153	24.64	123	92	57	2	0	6	2
CEDAR RAPIDS	85	65	91	58	75	1	3.99	3.07	1.11	13.29	219	31.68	181	97	55	1	0	7	3
DES MOINES	87	68	93	63	77	1	1.56	0.64	0.99	15.04	244	29.21							

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 12, 2008

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE JUN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN01	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
KY WICHITA	87	70	95	66	78	-3	1.31	0.54	1.06	8.98	160	28.94	171	85	61	3	0	4	1
KY JACKSON	83	64	87	59	74	-1	2.70	1.65	1.67	7.65	118	24.92	92	95	54	0	0	3	2
LEXINGTON	86	65	90	58	75	-1	0.59	-0.51	0.45	4.68	73	31.45	121	85	57	2	0	2	0
LOUISVILLE	88	70	94	67	79	1	0.55	-0.42	0.31	4.65	86	33.23	132	80	48	3	0	4	0
LA PADUCAH	90	70	94	62	80	2	2.15	1.06	1.17	5.04	79	35.34	127	90	53	5	0	3	2
LA BATON ROUGE	94	75	95	72	84	2	1.11	-0.24	0.58	5.90	77	31.83	91	91	48	7	0	3	2
LA LAKE CHARLES	91	74	92	73	83	1	0.33	-0.89	0.32	3.23	39	21.89	72	95	59	6	0	2	0
LA NEW ORLEANS	91	76	94	72	84	1	1.15	-0.33	0.94	5.64	60	27.89	78	88	66	7	0	2	1
SHREVEPORT	95	74	98	71	84	1	0.54	-0.43	0.49	4.39	65	29.43	100	87	44	7	0	2	0
ME CARIBOU	81	57	87	48	69	4	0.57	-0.26	0.56	6.54	139	24.98	137	95	45	0	0	2	1
ME PORTLAND	81	61	87	55	71	3	0.17	-0.57	0.17	4.07	89	26.44	110	93	58	0	0	1	0
MD BALTIMORE	87	68	90	62	78	2	0.54	-0.31	0.43	4.46	92	24.49	110	85	51	2	0	2	0
MA BOSTON	84	68	90	61	76	2	0.05	-0.63	0.05	4.67	106	25.68	115	84	55	2	0	1	0
MA WORCESTER	81	66	86	60	73	3	0.72	-0.22	0.72	7.42	132	31.86	126	88	53	0	0	1	1
MI ALPENA	77	58	85	49	68	2	0.71	0.04	0.45	5.48	150	15.93	115	91	56	0	0	4	0
MI GRAND RAPIDS	81	64	84	55	73	2	1.37	0.54	0.61	10.39	203	26.47	146	85	56	0	0	4	1
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	79	58	82	47	69	2	0.31	-0.27	0.09	9.62	245	19.27	141	87	58	0	0	6	0
MI LANSING	81	63	83	53	72	2	0.39	-0.24	0.29	7.01	148	18.32	115	83	60	0	0	2	0
MI MUSKOGON	78	63	82	54	70	0	2.37	1.90	0.85	8.39	247	25.32	164	88	66	0	0	6	2
MI TRAVERSE CITY	82	60	85	53	71	2	0.60	-0.13	0.37	4.42	96	16.89	103	89	47	0	0	5	0
MN DULUTH	73	53	86	47	63	-2	1.17	0.19	1.06	6.43	108	14.24	97	86	60	0	0	5	1
MN INT'L FALLS	70	51	78	43	61	-5	2.58	1.78	2.04	7.53	139	15.37	131	94	66	0	0	6	1
MN MINNEAPOLIS	86	65	93	60	75	2	1.64	0.74	0.77	4.34	73	12.51	83	80	57	2	0	3	1
MN ROCHESTER	82	61	87	56	71	1	1.81	0.79	0.54	8.96	156	19.41	122	88	61	0	0	6	1
MN ST. CLOUD	83	57	91	50	70	1	0.91	0.16	0.47	5.29	90	14.24	103	89	42	2	0	3	0
MS JACKSON	94	72	96	68	83	2	0.97	-0.10	0.58	4.08	72	27.94	86	89	47	7	0	3	1
MS MERIDIAN	92	70	96	65	81	0	0.81	-0.48	0.37	4.17	68	29.13	84	96	59	6	0	7	0
MS TUPELO	95	71	97	69	83	3	2.87	1.99	2.73	3.89	61	26.85	81	90	50	7	0	3	1
MO COLUMBIA	88	70	92	65	79	2	0.85	0.00	0.46	8.02	146	30.27	140	90	59	3	0	5	0
MO KANSAS CITY	88	69	93	61	78	0	1.87	0.83	0.97	9.20	148	24.48	123	87	61	2	0	4	2
MO SAINT LOUIS	91	72	94	66	81	1	0.64	-0.27	0.33	3.52	66	33.09	157	79	52	5	0	4	0
MO SPRINGFIELD	86	69	90	67	78	0	0.48	-0.42	0.39	15.02	226	44.31	187	91	63	1	0	4	0
MT BILLINGS	86	56	96	46	71	0	0.00	-0.31	0.00	0.37	15	6.28	69	61	20	2	0	0	0
MT BUTTE	79	42	85	34	61	-1	0.04	-0.29	0.04	2.82	106	6.24	83	69	14	0	0	1	0
MT CUT BANK	78	47	84	39	63	1	0.03	-0.32	0.02	3.20	103	8.09	108	81	21	0	0	2	0
MT GLASGOW	84	55	95	50	70	1	0.11	-0.31	0.11	3.48	118	8.39	129	74	37	3	0	1	0
MT GREAT FALLS	81	47	87	39	64	-1	0.00	-0.31	0.00	4.05	145	11.06	124	78	21	0	0	0	0
MT HAVRE	81	52	90	44	67	-1	0.03	-0.32	0.03	3.44	137	7.34	109	77	37	1	0	1	0
MT MISSOULA	85	50	91	44	68	2	0.00	-0.24	0.00	2.85	132	7.04	88	63	27	1	0	0	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	89	66	95	57	78	2	0.20	-0.50	0.07	10.16	206	23.96	161	88	52	4	0	3	0
NE LINCOLN	90	68	97	61	79	1	0.54	-0.24	0.32	9.43	195	19.47	126	83	56	4	0	3	0
NE NORFOLK	86	66	91	58	76	1	0.73	-0.15	0.28	5.43	94	17.67	113	91	56	1	0	6	0
NE NORTH PLATTE	87	61	98	56	74	0	0.68	-0.04	0.42	3.61	82	15.76	133	88	41	2	0	6	0
NE OMAHA	89	68	93	60	78	2	0.58	-0.30	0.28	10.32	189	23.09	140	89	59	4	0	5	0
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	90	56	97	44	73	0	0.09	-0.43	0.09	2.38	67	7.07	68	81	36	5	0	1	0
NE VALENTINE	88	59	94	51	74	1	0.12	-0.65	0.06	5.48	127	12.16	107	81	36	2	0	2	0
NV ELY	90	46	93	43	68	1	0.61	0.51	0.61	0.95	116	2.83	51	46	15	5	0	1	1
NV LAS VEGAS	105	83	111	76	94	3	0.08	0.01	0.04	0.08	44	0.91	37	28	17	7	0	2	0
NV RENO	97	63	101	61	80	9	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	4.21	94	37	17	7	0	0	0
NV WINNEMUCCA	94	55	99	48	75	4	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.43	54	3.53	70	30	12	7	0	0	0
NH CONCORD	85	60	91	52	72	2	0.06	-0.68	0.05	5.65	129	27.38	143	93	51	2	0	2	0
NJ NEWARK	86	70	92	65	78	1	0.12	-0.93	0.12	5.95	116	24.33	99	73	49	1	0	1	0
NM ALBUQUERQUE	83	64	89	62	74	-5	0.37	0.14	0.17	1.55	153	2.64	72	77	37	0	0	6	0
NY ALBANY	84	65	88	56	74	3	0.32	-0.45	0.26	5.88	115	22.07	111	85	57	0	0	2	0
NY BINGHAMTON	81	60	86	54	71	3	0.05	-0.76	0.05	3.33	64	20.50	101	85	57	0	0	1	0
NY BUFFALO	82	64	87	58	73	2	0.33	-0.38	0.16	5.62	111	21.67	108	85	51	0	0	3	0
NY ROCHESTER	85	62	93	56	74	4	0.11	-0.55	0.06	2.97	66	15.94	94	82	54	3	0	2	0
NY SYRACUSE	83	60	89	54	72	1	0.11	-0.84	0.11	4.29	80	20.14	101	89	54	0	0	1	0
NC ASHEVILLE	83	64	88	61	74	1	2.07	1.22	1.35	3.55	61	18.58	71	96	61	0	0	5	2
NC CHARLOTTE	88	68	91	65	78	-2	1.23	0.40	1.01	4.94	102	20.07	86	94	57	3	0	3	1
NC GREENSBORO	86	69	89	68	78	0	0.44	-0.58	0.24	3.73	71	18.69	81	87	54	0	0	5	0
NC HATTERAS	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	25.75	97	***	***	***	***	***	***
NC RALEIGH	88	70	90	68	79	0	1.85	0.88	0.97	7.42	147	24.41	105	90	63	1	0	3	2
NC WILMINGTON	88	71	90	69	80	-1	2.02	0.32	1.22	6.35	77	23.06	83	96	56	3	0	6	1
ND BISMARCK	86	58	93	53	72	3	0.93	0.35	0.92	4.85	135	7.82	86	82	42	2	0	2	1
ND DICKINSON	86	52	100	47	69	1	0.04	-0.50	0.04	2.50	58	4.62	47	73	19	3	0	1	0
ND FARGO	82	60	91	55	71	1	1.03	0.36	0.61	7.12	152	13.08	117	86	50	1	0	5	1
ND GRAND FORKS	78	56	88	50	67	-2	1.04	0.35	0.95	4.00	95	6.69	68	92	51	0	0	5	1
ND JAMESTOWN	81	58	88	54	70	0	1.61	0.87	0.83	7.65	176	9.63	97	87	39	0	0	4	1
ND WILLISTON	84	55	98	47	69	1	0.20	-0.34	0.20	2.13	65	4.37	55	74	33	2	0	1	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	84	63	87	56	74	2	1.10	0.19	0.38	9.51	187	27.49	135	86	57	0	0	3	0
OH CINCINNATI	86	64	89	57	75	-1	1.53	0.70	0.87	7.22	123	33.50	140	88	58	0	0	3	2
OH CLEVELAND	84	66	89	57	75	3	1.91	1.10	0.88	7.75	146	28.49	143	81	46	0	0	3	2
OH COLUMBUS	87	66	91	61	77	2	0.47	-0.58	0.45	11.66	199	30.07	146	82	52	1	0	3	0
OH DAYTON	84	64	86	59	74	0	2.76	1.91	1.89	10.42	183	30.17	137	85	52	0	0	3	2
OH MANSFIELD	83	63	88	55	73	2	1.34	0.40	0.64	9.12	148	30.24	132	88	48	0	0	3	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 12, 2008

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	01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	85	63	87	50	74	1	0.74	0.09	0.74	9.02	181	25.70	145	81	53	0	0	1	1		
OK YOUNGSTOWN	85	62	88	57	74	4	1.99	1.01	0.99	5.84	104	26.91	136	85	51	0	0	3	2		
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	94	73	95	71	83	1	0.70	0.00	0.70	6.53	111	22.08	110	79	44	6	0	1	1		
OR TULSA	91	74	95	71	83	0	4.17	3.45	2.26	13.99	233	40.54	175	85	60	5	0	4	3		
OR ASTORIA	70	50	79	43	60	0	0.00	-0.31	0.00	2.80	89	33.53	93	92	68	0	0	0	0		
OR BURNS	89	44	94	37	66	1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.34	43	4.65	75	60	25	4	0	0	0		
OR EUGENE	88	51	96	47	70	4	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.64	35	17.27	62	79	43	3	0	0	0		
OR MEDFORD	97	59	102	54	78	6	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.09	11	8.14	84	67	20	7	0	0	0		
OR PENDLETON	88	53	95	42	70	-2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.38	148	6.00	92	59	28	2	0	0	0		
OR PORTLAND	84	57	92	51	70	2	0.01	-0.16	0.01	1.56	82	16.42	83	75	49	3	0	1	0		
OR SALEM	87	53	95	49	70	4	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.74	43	16.91	78	76	45	3	0	0	0		
PA ALLENTOWN	85	64	89	56	75	2	0.40	-0.55	0.40	4.09	73	24.89	107	90	61	0	0	1	0		
PA ERIE	83	66	91	60	74	2	1.43	0.68	0.68	6.17	109	24.02	118	80	59	2	0	4	2		
PA MIDDLETOWN	86	68	91	63	77	1	0.97	-0.26	0.30	3.40	64	24.21	111	93	50	1	0	3	0		
PA PHILADELPHIA	86	70	90	66	78	1	0.50	-0.09	0.49	3.85	78	19.93	89	83	52	1	0	3	0		
PA PITTSBURGH	83	63	86	58	73	0	0.81	-0.12	0.51	7.16	125	23.37	112	88	50	0	0	5	1		
PA WILKES-BARRE	83	63	88	55	73	1	0.01	-0.89	0.01	3.75	68	23.21	118	86	50	0	0	1	0		
PA WILLIAMSPORT	85	63	88	55	74	2	1.08	0.09	1.01	5.24	85	23.46	106	86	53	0	0	4	1		
RI PROVIDENCE	86	67	90	62	77	4	0.00	-0.69	0.00	2.74	60	25.19	102	80	51	2	0	0	0		
SC BEAUFORT	91	73	97	72	82	0	2.11	0.89	2.10	5.06	64	17.83	72	93	55	4	0	2	1		
SC CHARLESTON	90	72	96	69	81	-1	2.14	0.77	0.91	5.90	71	20.25	78	92	58	3	0	4	2		
SC COLUMBIA	90	71	93	67	81	-1	1.82	0.58	1.07	5.13	72	20.32	77	92	54	4	0	3	2		
SC GREENVILLE	91	69	93	65	80	1	1.60	0.58	0.55	1.76	31	18.21	66	92	46	5	0	4	1		
SD ABERDEEN	89	57	94	49	73	1	0.26	-0.42	0.13	3.47	74	7.70	67	83	37	3	0	2	0		
SD HURON	89	60	96	54	74	1	0.00	-0.67	0.00	4.05	91	10.27	82	84	34	3	0	0	0		
SD RAPID CITY	83	54	95	45	68	-3	0.89	0.43	0.69	4.37	120	14.58	141	82	36	1	0	3	1		
SD SIOUX FALLS	88	65	96	60	77	4	0.16	-0.50	0.16	4.11	88	12.31	91	81	44	2	0	1	0		
TN BRISTOL	85	65	91	62	75	1	1.74	0.75	1.31	4.28	77	19.54	82	99	52	1	0	3	1		
TN CHATTANOOGA	93	70	96	68	82	3	0.21	-0.91	0.15	3.09	52	22.75	74	89	46	7	0	2	0		
TN KNOXVILLE	90	70	93	67	80	2	1.39	0.28	0.75	3.69	62	23.09	81	87	44	5	0	4	2		
TN MEMPHIS	92	74	94	70	83	1	0.80	-0.22	0.64	4.22	70	37.68	121	88	53	6	0	2	1		
TN NASHVILLE	91	71	95	66	81	2	2.36	1.48	1.37	4.82	86	30.41	112	89	49	5	0	3	2		
TX ABILENE	94	71	100	68	82	-1	0.00	-0.36	0.00	2.52	68	12.28	105	83	47	7	0	0	0		
TX AMARILLO	86	65	96	62	76	-2	0.27	-0.31	0.21	4.37	102	7.96	76	85	41	2	0	5	0		
TX AUSTIN	96	69	99	64	82	-2	0.44	0.01	0.23	1.67	36	11.66	64	92	42	7	0	2	0		
TX BEAUMONT	93	74	94	73	84	1	0.51	-0.75	0.27	2.49	28	18.37	59	94	51	7	0	3	0		
TX BROWNSVILLE	88	75	92	73	82	-2	2.82	2.39	1.00	6.84	183	12.46	107	92	72	4	0	4	3		
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	88	72	91	70	80	-4	2.12	1.68	0.84	4.66	107	11.82	78	98	72	2	0	3	3		
TX DEL RIO	92	73	98	71	82	-3	0.16	-0.32	0.14	3.68	116	5.00	52	87	58	4	0	3	0		
TX EL PASO	88	69	97	67	79	-5	1.64	1.33	0.97	2.12	154	2.46	80	80	44	3	0	4	1		
TX FORT WORTH	99	79	102	77	89	4	0.37	-0.07	0.37	1.21	30	15.91	81	70	31	7	0	1	0		
TX GALVESTON	90	80	91	78	85	1	0.16	-0.65	0.10	2.34	43	12.26	58	81	60	7	0	2	0		
TX HOUSTON	95	74	98	73	85	2	0.00	-0.74	0.00	2.25	34	19.31	76	89	47	7	0	0	0		
TX LUBBOCK	89	68	96	65	79	-1	0.29	-0.21	0.23	3.20	83	10.48	111	79	52	3	0	2	0		
TX MIDLAND	90	68	100	66	79	-2	0.36	-0.05	0.36	2.44	101	3.64	56	83	50	3	0	1	0		
TX SAN ANGELO	93	68	100	65	81	-1	0.13	-0.10	0.07	2.32	78	9.29	87	81	45	6	0	2	0		
TX SAN ANTONIO	93	73	96	69	83	-1	1.88	1.42	1.02	2.86	55	6.79	38	88	47	7	0	3	2		
TX VICTORIA	93	72	95	70	83	-1	0.75	0.03	0.55	1.57	25	12.30	58	95	57	7	0	4	1		
TX WACO	98	74	99	72	86	1	0.15	-0.36	0.06	0.82	21	17.57	96	83	40	7	0	3	0		
TX WICHITA FALLS	98	76	103	73	87	3	0.09	-0.27	0.09	3.59	82	13.21	83	70	41	7	0	1	0		
UT SALT LAKE CITY	92	64	98	60	78	2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.75	76	6.39	66	41	12	5	0	0	0		
VT BURLINGTON	83	63	88	58	73	3	0.21	-0.67	0.20	5.62	114	19.35	112	87	48	0	0	2	0		
VA LYNCHBURG	86	65	90	63	76	1	0.63	-0.39	0.21	2.60	47	16.68	71	96	57	1	0	5	0		
VA NORFOLK	85	70	92	69	78	-1	0.63	-0.50	0.30	4.01	71	20.99	87	94	57	1	0	3	0		
VA RICHMOND	87	69	90	67	78	0	1.10	0.08	0.68	5.44	104	26.73	116	90	59	1	0	3	1		
VA ROANOKE	86	67	90	63	76	0	0.64	-0.27	0.57	5.75	110	17.86	77	85	57	1	0	4	1		
WA WASH/DULLES	86	67	90	62	77	1	0.05	-0.75	0.04	4.46	82	26.51	119	85	55	1	0	2	0		
WA OLYMPIA	80	48	88	43	64	2	0.01	-0.20	0.01	1.65	75	20.00	74	87	50	0	0	1	0		
WA QUILLAYUTE	69	48	83	39	58	0	0.00	-0.52	0.00	3.59	81	38.84	71	90	68	0	0	0	0		
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	79	56	87	52	67	2	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.89	102	14.02	73	72	49	0	0	0	0		
WA SPOKANE	84	54	91	42	69	1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.00	68	9.17	99	55	18	1	0	0	0		
WA YAKIMA	89	51	96	42	70	2	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.38	54	2.31	52	64	28	4	0	0	0		
WV BECKLEY	80	59	86	53	70	-1	2.23	1.14	1.90	6.94	120	24.73	106	91	58	0	0	2	1		
WV CHARLESTON	86	64	90	60	75	1	2.83	1.74	1.54	9.23	155	30.05	126	94	50	1	0	3	2		
WV ELKINS	81	59	88	55	70	1	1.11	0.01	0.56	9.12	141	29.88	118	100	54	0	0	4	1		
WV HUNTINGTON	85	64	89	57	75	0	0.39	-0.59	0.19	6.22	113	27.25	117	93	53	0	0	3	0		
WI EAU CLAIRE	82	60	85	54	71	0	3.03	2.16	2.32	7.47	129	18.70	116	95	47	0	0	4	1		
WI GREEN BAY	82	62	87	56	72	2	1.92	1.15	0.95	7.85	165	22.36	156	88	52	0	0	4	1		
WI LA CROSSE	84	64	87	57	74	0	3.17	2.21	1.62	10.40	183	25.25	152	94	50	0	0	4	2		
WI MADISON	82	63	85	59	72	1	4.97	4.10	2.74	15.90	285	32.83	193	88	64	0	0	5	2		
WI MILWAUKEE	81	64	86	57	73	1	2.56	1.76	1.28	15.13	305	30.97	173	87	66	0	0	5	2		
WY CASPER	85	51	93	38	68	-1	0.52	0.22	0.52	1.17	61	8.06	101	78	30	1	0	1	1		
WY CHEYENNE	84	54	92	45	69	2	0.01	-0.49	0.01	1.96	66	5.94	66	60	27	2	0	1	0		
WY LANDER	86	54	93	44	70	0	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.83	56	9.34	113	57	18	1	0	0	0		
WY SHERIDAN	83	49	93	38	66	-2	0.47	0.19	0.47	2.68	106	10.51	116	79	29	1	0	1	0		

Based on 1971-2000 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

## June Weather and Crop Summary

### Weather

*Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB*

A special, late-June survey by the USDA's National Statistics Service indicated that U.S. farmers intend to harvest 90.4 percent (%) of their planted acres of corn for grain, down from an estimate of 92.4% in a survey conducted during the first half of the month. Similarly, soybean acreage intended for harvest dipped to 96.8% in the June 23-25 survey, down from a historical average of 98.7%

Torrential Midwestern rainfall in late May and early June pushed rivers to record-setting levels in parts of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Wisconsin. On June 17, the Mississippi River from Keithsburg, IL, to Burlington, IA, surpassed crest records set in July 1993. Farther downstream, the Mississippi burst through several levees in Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri while climbing to its second- or third-highest level on record, behind July 1993 and April 1973, from Keokuk, IA, to Winfield, MO. Many Mississippi River tributaries also flooded, with the Cedar River at Cedar Rapids, IA, surging 19.12 feet above flood stage and eclipsing the previous record crest by a stunning 11.12 feet. Record flooding was also observed in several other watersheds, including parts of Indiana's White River basin, Iowa's Iowa River basin, and Wisconsin's Kickapoo and Rock River basins. Heavy rain also pelted the east-central and southeastern Plains, although those areas avoided major flooding. Nevertheless, rain slowed fieldwork, including winter wheat harvesting. In contrast, crop conditions took a turn for the worse across the southern half of the High Plains, in spite of occasional showers, due to hot weather and pre-existing sub-soil moisture shortages. Crops and pastures also deteriorated during June across much of the South. Drought intensified in the western Gulf Coast region, including southern Texas, while showers were insufficient to prevent increasing stress on rain-fed crops in most areas from the lower Mississippi Valley into the Southeast. However, much-needed precipitation developed across Florida, where rainfall curbed irrigation demands and reduced the wildfire threat. In California, however, a rash of lightning strikes on June 20-21 ignited more than 800 wildfires. For the remainder of the month, more than two dozen large (100 acres or more) wildfire complexes charred over 250,000 acres of vegetation and shrouded northern and central California in smoke. Elsewhere in the West, late-month heat replaced chilly conditions, especially across the northern half of the region. Although hot weather promoted crop growth, topsoil moisture shortages stressed some Northwestern small grains. Monthly temperatures ranged from more than 5°F above normal at several locations in Texas, the Southeast, and the Desert Southwest to as much as 5°F below normal on the northern Plains.

During the first week of June, conditions took a turn for the worse in the Midwest. June 1-7 rainfall totaled at least 4 inches, with isolated totals of 8 inches or more, from the middle Missouri Valley into southern Wisconsin and from central Illinois into the middle Ohio Valley. In Indiana, the largest official 24-hour total occurred near Center Point, where 9.50 inches fell on June 7. However, according to the National Climatic Data Center, an unofficial report from Edinburg, IN,

indicated that June 7 rainfall totaled 10.71 inches, which—if verified—would break the state record of 10.50 inches set in Princeton on August 6, 1905. A preliminary report by Iowa's state climatologist noted that the state's average rainfall totaled 2.32, 4.83, and 2.30 inches, respectively, during the last week of May and the first 2 weeks of June, for a stunning three-week sum of 9.45 inches. At the height of the deluge, several records for rainfall intensity were approached or broken. For example, Houghton Lake, MI (2.84 inches on June 5), experienced its wettest June day on record (previously, 2.59 inches on June 16, 1996). Meanwhile in Wisconsin, La Crosse (2.91 inches on June 8) endured its wettest June day since June 19, 1993, when 3.12 inches fell. On June 7-8, La Crosse's 4.40-inch rainfall represented its second-wettest two-day period in June, behind 4.91 inches on June 11-12, 1899. Elsewhere in Wisconsin, Milwaukee experienced its wettest 48-hour period on record, with 7.18 inches falling on June 7-8 (previously, 6.84 inches on August 5-6, 1986). Madison, Wisconsin (4.11 inches on June 8), weathered its second-wettest June day on record, behind 4.51 inches on June 17, 1996. By the month's mid-way point, both Milwaukee and Madison had broken June rainfall records, and Milwaukee had achieved a record for its wettest month at any time of year.

Starting on June 7, several tributaries of the Mississippi River in the middle and upper portion of the valley surged to record levels. Less than a week later, all navigation on the Mississippi River was halted by high water at a dozen lock and dam facilities stretching from Bellevue, IA, to Winfield, MO. Floods of record were achieved somewhere in the Mississippi drainage basin for 2 weeks, from June 7-21, but perhaps the most impressive crest was the Cedar River at Iowa's second-largest city, Cedar Rapids. On June 13, Cedar Rapids was inundated by a crest that exceeded the previous floods of record (on June 1, 1851, and March 18, 1929) by a staggering 11.12 feet, and topped flood stage by 19.12 feet. Elsewhere in Iowa, the Iowa River rose to record levels and exceeded the July-August 1993 high-water marks. New records were established by a little over 3 feet in Iowa City and more than 4 feet in Columbus Junction. Possibly the oldest record demolished by the 2008 flood occurred along the Shell Rock River near Shell Rock, IA, where on June 10 the water rose 2.30 feet above the benchmark established on April 1, 1856. Another long-standing record was broken in Columbus, IN, where on June 8 the East Fork White River edged 1 foot above the level achieved during the historic flood of March 27, 1913. Some of the last records to fall occurred on June 21 in the southern Wisconsin towns of Newville, Indianford, and Afton, along the Rock River. In those three locations, previous high-water marks had been established in April 1993, April 1979, and February 1916, respectively.

Despite all of the rain and flooding, severe thunderstorm activity was somewhat less frequent in June than May. According to preliminary reports, there were 380 tornadoes during June, down from 595 in May. In addition, there were only six tornado-related fatalities (all of which occurred on June 11), down from 43 the previous month. However, Iowa endured the brunt of the June 11 outbreak, with four deaths reported in Monona County. In Kansas, single fatalities were noted in Dickinson and Jackson Counties. Heavy rain associated with

the June 11 outbreak set daily rainfall records in Jamestown, ND (2.62 inches), and Sisseton, SD (2.14 inches). The following day, records for June 12 reached 4.87 inches in Oshkosh, WI; 3.28 inches in Moline, IL; and 2.57 inches in Madison, WI. Later, heavy rain finally shifted south and east of the Midwest, resulting in daily-record totals in locations such as Springfield, MO (3.88 inches on June 13), Little Rock, AR (2.23 inches on June 14), and Newark, NJ (2.16 inches on June 14).

During the second half of June, there was a shift in focus across the Midwest from flood mitigation to flood recovery. Rochester, MN, observed 14 consecutive days (June 13-26) without measurable rainfall, its longest such streak since a 22-day dry spell from October 27 - November 17, 2007. Some parts of the Midwest were not as fortunate, though, as late-month showers produced several daily-record rainfall totals. For example, Ottumwa, IA, netted 3.42 inches on June 25, followed by next day by 2.31 inches in Columbus, OH. By month's end, June rainfall records were broken in numerous Midwestern locations, including Springfield, MO (13.41 inches, or 267 percent of normal; previously 12.27 inches in 1928); Milwaukee, WI (12.27 inches, or 345 percent; previously, 10.03 inches in 1917); Oshkosh, WI (12.03 inches, or 329 percent; previously, 10.60 inches in 1993); Madison, WI (10.93 inches, or 270 percent; previously, 9.95 inches in 1978); Columbus, OH (10.39 inches, or 255 percent; previously, 9.75 inches in 1958); Houghton Lake, MI (9.20 inches, or 314 percent; previously, 6.72 inches in 1943); and Pierre, SD (7.66 inches, or 219 percent; previously, 7.28 inches in 1968).

While the Midwest dealt with rain, other parts of the country dealt with a winter-like storm and wildfires. First, a late-season snow storm struck the Northwest from June 10-12. Unofficially, 40 inches of snow fell at Badger Pass, MT, while 1 to 2 feet blanketed several other locations in western Montana, northern Idaho, and the mountains of Wyoming. On Montana's high plains, Great Falls netted 6.8 inches of snow on June 11. In the last 60 years, Great Falls' only later measurable snow occurred on June 12, 1969, when 5.1 inches fell. Farther west, 10.7 inches of snow buried Meacham, OR, on June 10. Meanwhile, a trace of snow fell in Boise, ID, for only the fourth time on record in June, along with June 1, 1954, June 5, 1950, and June 7, 1914. On June 10 in Washington, the storm produced the latest trace of snow in Spokane (previously, June 4, 1901) and the latest measurable snow—1.5 inches—in Pullman (previously, 1.0 inch on May 8, 2002). Chilly air associated with the storm produced a monthly record low (22°F on June 10) in Mullan Pass, ID. Selected locations reporting daily-record lows at or below the freezing mark included Bickleton, WA (32°F on June 10), and Sheridan, WY (31°F on June 12). Just over a week later, unusual June thunderstorms swept across northern and central California, accompanied by a flurry of lightning strikes. Initially, more than 800 fires were started by the June 20-21 storms, although the number dwindled to fewer than three dozen by month's end as blazes combined or were extinguished. Nevertheless, fire crews faced the prospect of containing thousands of acres of wildfires in rugged terrain though a typically hot, dry California summer. By June 30, lightning-sparked fires had consumed more than a quarter-million acres of vegetation in California, with the largest of the blazes having burned 51,000 acres in Shasta and Trinity Counties.

Nearly lost amid flooding and other highlights was a broad area of early-summer heat in the South, East, and occasionally the West. In early June, hot weather began to intensify and expand eastward from the south-central and southwestern U.S. Daily-record highs for June 1 included 102°F in Childress, TX, and 101°F in Douglas, AZ. A day later, record highs for June 2 soared to 106°F in Amarillo, TX, and 108°F in both Liberal, KS, and Carlsbad, NM. Amarillo last experienced a high of 106°F or greater on June 28, 1998, when the maximum temperature soared to an all-time-record level of 108°F. On June 3, Childress attained 110°F, part of a 6-day run (May 31 - June 5) with triple-digit high temperatures. A few days later in the central Appalachians, both Blacksburg, VA (86, 88, 90, and 90°F), and Bluefield, WV (85, 87, 89, and 88°F), noted four consecutive daily-record highs from June 4-7. In addition, Blacksburg's June 6 high represented its earliest 90-degree heat on record (previously, 90°F on June 8, 1984). Similarly, Raleigh-Durham, NC (100°F on June 7), experienced its earliest triple-digit heat, previously established with a high of 100°F on June 8, 1999. Heat lingered for a few more days along the East Coast, where Wilmington, NC (101°F on June 9), noted its earliest triple-digit heat since June 9, 1952. Farther north, the Blue Hill Observatory in Milton, MA (98°F on June 10), tied for its second-highest June reading, behind 99°F on June 4, 1919. In fact, daily-record highs were set on at least four consecutive days in several Eastern locations, including Richmond, VA (100, 100, 98, and 101°F from June 7-10). Although hot weather ended thereafter in the East, heat returned to the south-central U.S. By June 11, daily-record highs surged to 107°F in Borger, TX, and 106°F in Roswell, NM. Later, Borger (105°F on June 15), reached triple digits for the fifth time during the first half of June. Elsewhere, Hattiesburg, MS (99°F on June 17), experienced its hottest day since August 24, 2007. Warmth even reached the Midwest, where Rochester, MN, posted a high of 86°F on June 21. That marked Rochester's latest observance of the year's first 85-degree reading since June 22, 1997. Similarly, La Crosse, WI (87°F on June 20), noted its latest date of the year's first 85-degree reading since June 28, 1982. The average date of the year's first high of 85°F or greater is May 21 in Rochester and May 19 in La Crosse.

Chilly weather held on across the Northwest through mid-month but eventually relinquished its grip. In Washington, Boundary Dam notched three consecutive daily-record lows (33, 33, and 36°F) from June 14-16. Farther south, however, heat intensified elsewhere in the West. By June 20, Santa Maria, CA, endured an all-time-record high temperature of 110°F (previously, 109°F on June 21, 1929). San Luis Obispo, CA (108°F on June 20), registered a monthly record high, previously established with a high of 106°F on June 26, 1976. Elsewhere in southern California, Thermal collected daily-record highs (114, 114, 118, and 118°F) on four consecutive days from June 17-20. Parker, AZ, also tallied a daily-record high of 118°F on June 20. Extreme heat also occurred in California's San Joaquin Valley, where both Fresno and Bakersfield attained 110°F on June 21. Phoenix, AZ, noted highs of 110°F or greater on 11 consecutive days from June 14-24, the fifth-longest such streak on record in that location behind 18 days in June 1974, 17 days in July-August 1995, and 12 days in both June-July 2007 and July 1940. Following a brief break from the heat, the West saw a return to above-normal temperatures toward month's end. Late-month heat was especially impressive in the Northwest,

where record highs for June 28 included 103°F in The Dalles, OR, and 101°F in Vancouver, WA. The Dalles topped that reading on June 29 with a daily-record high of 107°F, a temperature that was also attained on June 30 in Hanford, WA.

While the West baked, parts of the South received some much-needed rain. For example, record totals for June 21 included 3.08 inches in Tampa, FL, and 1.80 inches in downtown Charleston, SC. More daily rainfall records were established a few days later, when Tallahassee, FL, collected 3.08 inches on June 25; Bristol, TN, netted 2.60 inches on June 27; and Macon, GA, received 2.24 inches on June 28. However, the Southeastern rainfall was not equally distributed. As a result, several locations experienced June-record dryness. For example, monthly rainfall totaled just 0.13 inch (3 percent of normal) in Greenville-Spartanburg, SC, edging its June 1993 mark of 0.17 inch. In addition, it was Greenville-Spartanburg's second-hottest June (80.6°F, or 5.9°F above-normal), behind only 82.3°F in 1952. Records for June dryness were also established in Asheville, NC (0.85 inch; previously, 0.90 inch in 1990), and Danville, VA (0.88 inch; previously, 1.13 inches in 1985). Meanwhile, San Antonio, TX, completed its driest January-June period on record. San Antonio's year-to-date rainfall totaled 3.94 inches (23 percent of normal), compared to the previous record low of 4.20 inches from January-June 1925. San Antonio also weathered its second-driest, second-hottest June on record, with respective values of 0.01 inch (4.29 inches below normal) and 86.8°F (5.3°F above normal). Elsewhere in Texas, Del Rio narrowly missed completing the first half of 2008 with less than 2 inches of rain. However, 2.34 inches pelted Del Rio on June 30, boosting its year-to-date rainfall to 4.07 inches (46 percent of normal).

Generally drier-than-normal weather and near-normal temperatures prevailed during June in Hawaii. During the first half of 2008, rainfall totaled just 2.07 inches (22 percent of normal) in Honolulu, Oahu; 2.62 inches (24 percent) in Kahului, Maui; and 7.45 inches (39 percent) in Lihue, Kauai. Although 70.70 inches (116 percent of normal) fell in Hilo, on the Big Island, 39.08 inches of that total occurred during the first half of February. Farther north, Alaskan monthly temperatures averaged within 2°F of normal, while mainland precipitation generally ranged from 100 to 200 percent of normal. More than twice the normal June precipitation occurred in a few locations, including McGrath (2.96 inches, or 204 percent of normal). In contrast, below-normal June precipitation was noted in southeastern Alaska.

## Fieldwork

*Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS*

The Corn Belt experienced excessive amounts of rainfall during the month, reaching up to 400 percent of normal in areas of southern Wisconsin. Temperatures in most of the Corn Belt averaged 2 to 4°F below normal, except in the eastern and southern areas, where temperatures were normal to 2°F above normal. By June 8, eighty-nine percent of the planted corn acreage had emerged, 9 points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. Emergence was behind normal in all States except Michigan, North Carolina, and Texas. By June 15, ninety-five percent of the corn acreage had emerged, 5 points behind last year and 3 points behind normal. In the Corn Belt,

emergence was complete in Michigan and Ohio, but was incomplete elsewhere in the region. By June 22, corn was silking on 2 percent of the acreage, 2 points behind both last year and average. Silking progress was behind normal in the southern Corn Belt, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Texas. By the end of the first week in June, 60 percent of the corn acreage was rated good to excellent. Despite flooding in the eastern Corn Belt, condition ratings dropped only 3 points by June 15, and showed improvement the following week. As of June 29, sixty-one percent of corn acreage was rated good to excellent.

The month of June brought excessive moisture to eastern Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Over the northeast corner of Oklahoma and southeast corner of Kansas, 8 to 12 inches of rain fell during the month. Farther west on the southern Great Plains, near-normal rainfall amounts were recorded. In the western sorghum-growing areas, drier- and warmer-than-normal weather prevailed. Sorghum planting was 8 points behind the previous year and 9 points behind the 5-year average on June 7. Planting progress was behind the normal pace in most States. Significant delays existed in Illinois and Missouri due to excessive rainfall and standing water. By June 29, ninety-two percent of the crop was planted, 3 points behind last year and 2 points behind normal. Planting was at or behind normal in all States except Texas and planting was complete in the Delta. Heading progress reached 22 percent by June 29, one point behind last year but a point ahead of the 5-year average. On June 15, fifty percent of the crop was rated good to excellent. The condition rating remained stable throughout the remainder of the month, declining only 1 percentage point by June 29.

In most areas of the northern Great Plains and isolated points west, rains of up to 4 inches were received. In the Great Lakes, excessive rainfall of up to 12 inches fell in southern Wisconsin. With the exception of above average temperatures east of Lake Michigan, the northern tier of the country experienced below-average temperatures during the month. In early June, oat heading was 4 points behind last year and 3 points behind normal. Acreage in all States was developing behind normal except in Pennsylvania and Texas. By month's end, Ohio acreage gained momentum, developing ahead of the average heading pace. Elsewhere, due to late planting and excessive moisture, heading was between 7 and 36 percentage points behind. Oat acreage rated in good to excellent condition reached 61 percent in early June and increased to 65 percent by month's end.

During the first week of June, barley emergence was ahead of the 5-year average. As of the second week of June, acreage heading was 9 points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. Twenty-one percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage in Washington by June 15, while heading had just begun in Idaho. By June 22, developmental delays continued, as barley heading reached 11 percent (17 points behind the previous year and 11 points behind average). By month's end, crop development remained behind average across all barley-producing States. Seventy-one percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition as of June 29.

Throughout the Great Plains, 2 to 4 inches of rain fell in most areas during the month. Winter wheat heading was 84 percent complete by June 8, behind last year and the 5-year average.

Heading was at or behind normal in all States except Michigan. By June 15, heading was complete in many States but was 34 or more points behind in Idaho, Montana, and South Dakota, when compared with normal. Nationwide, 95 percent of the acreage was heading by June 22. Heading remained behind in Idaho, Montana, and South Dakota, despite significant progress during the week. By June 15, sixteen percent of the Nation's acreage was harvested, 5 points ahead of last year's pace but 3 points behind average. Harvest was more than 50 percent complete in Arkansas, California, North Carolina, and on the southern Plains. By the end of the month, producers had reaped 36 percent of the crop, the same as last year but 12 points behind the 5-year average. Through the Nation's mid-section, where soggy fields remained, harvest progress was behind by month's end in Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska. Nearly half of the winter wheat crop remained in good to excellent condition through the month of June.

Spring wheat growing areas remained cooler than average during the month of June, and scattered rains of more than 4 inches fell in some areas. By June 8, emergence of spring wheat was complete in the Dakotas and nearly complete elsewhere. As of June 15, heading was underway in South Dakota and Washington and had just begun in Idaho. Development was delayed in all States, notably in Washington, where heading lagged the 5-year average by 25 percentage points. By June 29, twenty-eight percent of the spring wheat was at or beyond the heading stage, 25 points behind last year and 19 points behind the 5-year average. More than half of the acreage in South Dakota and Washington was headed or beyond. Crop development in all major spring wheat-producing States lagged the average pace. By June 29, seventy-four percent of the spring wheat acreage was rated good to excellent.

Cotton planting was nearly complete by June 15, two points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of the average. Nine percent of the crop had reached the squaring stage by June 8, five points behind both last year and the average. Progress was delayed in most cotton-producing States, but was within 18 points of normal in all States. By June 29, nearly half of the planted acreage was squaring, 1 point behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. The most significant delay was in Tennessee, due to lack of soil moisture. Forty-five percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition by month's end.

Rainfall amounts up to 12 inches fell throughout the soybean growing area during the month of June, with flooding occurring along the Mississippi River. Excessive moisture delayed soybean planting and development. On June 8, planting was 77 percent complete, 15 points behind last year and 12 points behind the 5-year average. Planting was behind in nearly all soybean-producing States and was significantly behind in Missouri, where excessive rain halted planting in many fields. By month's end, however, planting—at 95 percent—had nearly caught up with last year's progress. Late-June planting progress was only 4 points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. By June 8, over

half of the soybean crop had emerged, 24 and 18 points behind last year and the 5-year average, respectively. Acreage was emerging behind the usual pace in all States except Louisiana, Michigan, and North Dakota. Progress in Missouri remained furthest behind throughout the month. By month's end, emergence reached 90 percent nationally, 7 points behind last year and 6 points behind normal. Blooming was evident in the Delta and parts of the Corn Belt by June 22. However, blooming was behind the normal pace in all States except Louisiana and Mississippi, largely due to earlier planting delays. Condition of the soybean crop was rated 58 percent good to excellent at month's end.

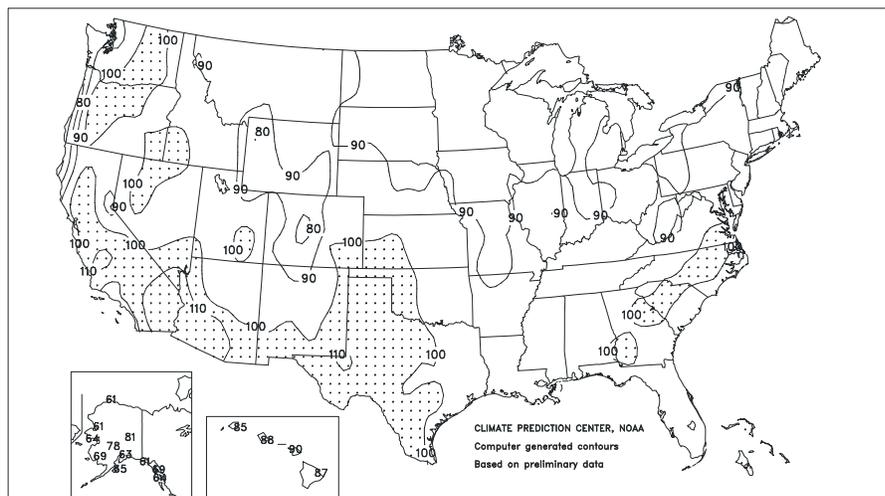
Rice emergence was nearly complete by June 8, the same as last year but ahead of the 5-year average. Rice emergence was within 4 percentage points of the average in all States except California. By June 22, rice heading was underway in Louisiana and Texas and development in all States was at or behind the 5-year average. By month's end, 5 percent of the rice was at or beyond heading and all States remained behind average. On June 8, rice condition was rated 72 percent good to excellent declining to 66 percent good to excellent by June 29.

Sunflower producers had planted 68 percent of their acreage by June 8, two points ahead of last year but 2 points behind the 5-year average. Progress lagged last year and the average in all States except North Dakota. As the month progressed, North Dakota planting remained slightly ahead of normal. By month's end, 95 percent of the Nation's crop was seeded, 2 points behind both last year and normal.

Peanut producers planted 94 percent of their acreage by June 8, seven points ahead of last year's planting pace and equal to the 5-year average. Peanut pegging had begun by June 15, reaching 3 percent, 1 point ahead of last year, but 3 points behind the 5-year average. The most significant delay was in Florida, where pegging was 9 points behind last year and 15 points behind the 5-year average. Pegging gained momentum by month's end, reaching 27 percent, 11 points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the usual pace. Peanut condition was rated 49 percent good to excellent at month's end.

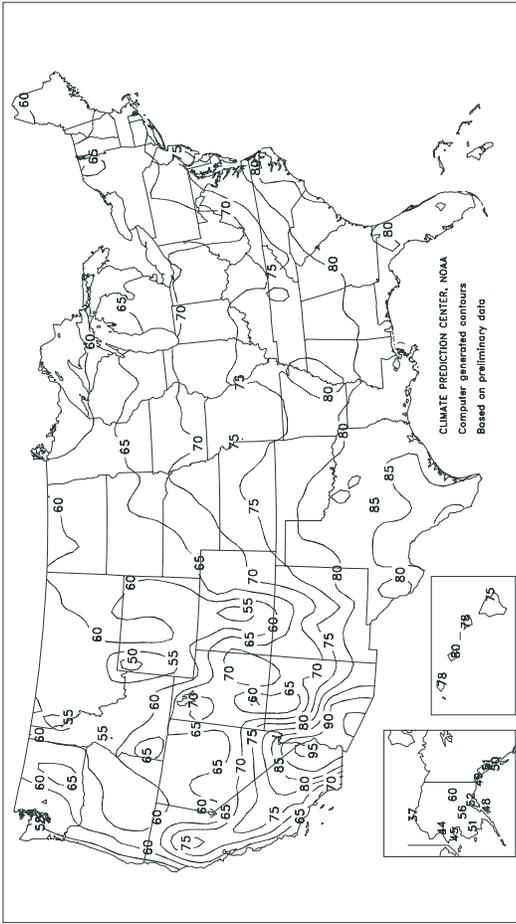
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

June 2008



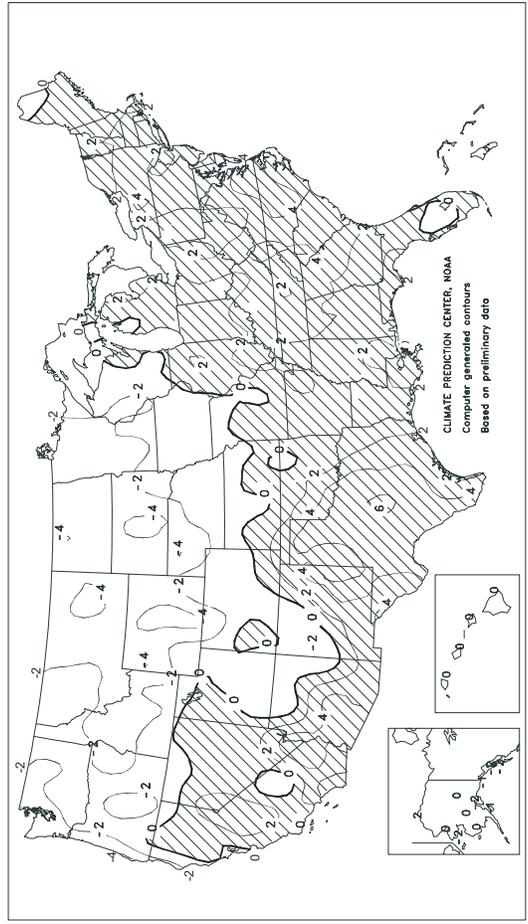
Average Temperature (°F)

June 2008



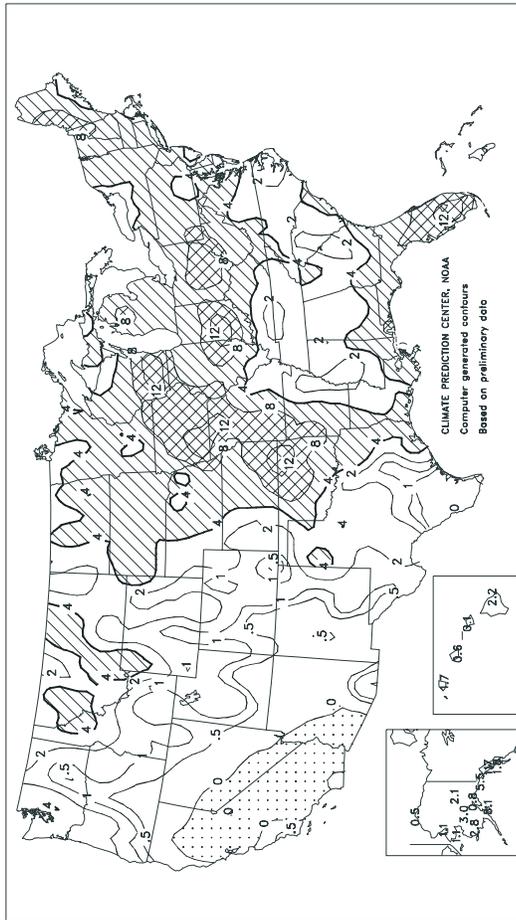
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

June 2008



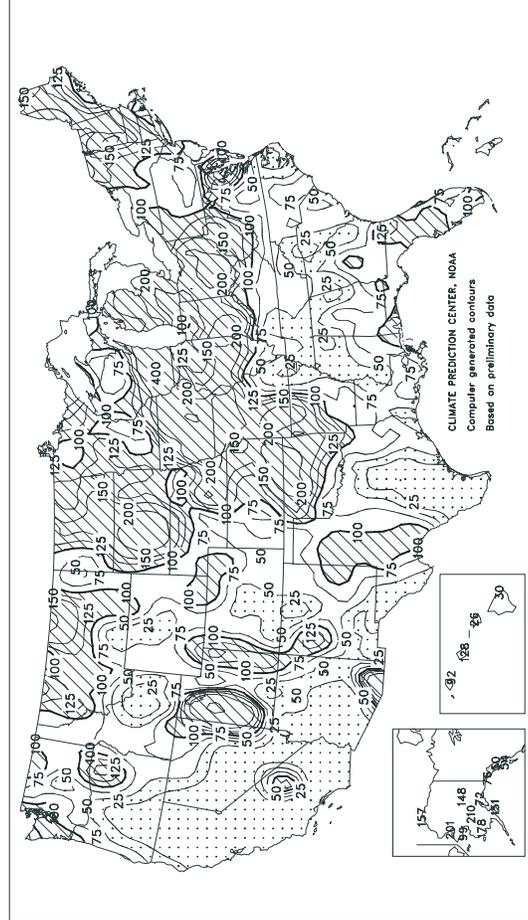
Total Precipitation (inches)

June 2008



Percent of Normal Precipitation

June 2008



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

June 2008

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	79	3	3.97	0.19	LEXINGTON	74	2	3.59	-0.99	COLUMBUS	73	2	10.39	6.32
HUNTSVILLE	79	3	1.61	-2.61	LONDON-CORBIN	74	2	2.33	-1.91	DAYTON	71	1	6.63	2.42
MOBILE	80	1	4.89	-0.12	LOUISVILLE	78	4	3.16	-0.60	MANSFIELD	69	2	6.64	2.12
MONTGOMERY	81	2	2.21	-1.92	PAUDUCAH	77	3	2.89	-1.62	TOLEDO	70	1	5.55	1.75
AK ANCHORAGE	52	-3	0.76	-0.30	LA BATON ROUGE	83	3	3.52	-1.81	YOUNGSTOWN	69	3	3.18	-0.73
BARROW	37	2	0.50	0.18	LAKE CHARLES	82	2	2.75	-3.32	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	80	3	5.83	1.20
COLD BAY	45	-1	1.60	-1.29	NEW ORLEANS	82	1	4.40	-2.43	TULSA	78	0	9.43	4.71
FAIRBANKS	60	0	2.08	0.68	SHREVEPORT	81	1	3.85	-1.20	OR ASTORIA	54	-3	2.58	0.01
JUNEAU	51	-3	1.68	-1.68	ME BANGOR	64	0	3.38	-0.03	BURNS	58	0	0.34	-0.32
KING SALMON	49	-2	1.34	-0.36	CARIBOU	60	-1	5.87	2.56	EUGENE	58	-2	0.63	-0.90
KODIAK	48	-1	8.14	2.76	PORTLAND	64	1	3.88	0.60	MEDFORD	66	0	0.09	-0.59
NOME	45	-2	1.13	-0.01	MD BALTIMORE	75	3	3.70	0.27	PENDLETON	64	-1	1.37	0.59
AZ FLAGSTAFF	62	2	0.02	-0.41	MA BOSTON	70	2	3.46	0.24	PORTLAND	62	-1	1.01	-0.58
PHOENIX	93	4	0.00	-0.09	WORCESTER	68	3	5.55	1.53	SALEM	60	-1	0.74	-0.71
TUCSON	87	3	0.16	-0.08	MI ALPENA	64	3	4.71	2.18	PA ALLENTOWN	72	3	2.96	-1.03
AR FORT SMITH	78	0	7.59	3.31	DETROIT	71	2	4.05	0.50	ERIE	70	3	4.33	0.05
LITTLE ROCK	80	2	4.21	0.26	FLINT	69	3	4.11	1.04	MIDDLETOWN	74	3	2.54	-1.31
CA BAKERSFIELD	80	2	0.00	-0.12	GRAND RAPIDS	69	2	5.66	1.99	PHILADELPHIA	76	4	2.87	-0.42
EUREKA	54	-2	0.24	-0.41	HOUGHTON LAKE	64	2	9.20	6.27	PITTSBURGH	70	2	6.17	2.05
FRESNO	79	3	0.00	-0.23	LANSING	68	2	4.89	1.29	WILKES-BARRE	69	2	3.73	-0.24
LOS ANGELES	69	3	0.00	-0.08	MUSKEGON	65	0	4.76	2.18	WILLIAMSPORT	72	4	4.07	-0.38
REDDING	77	2	0.04	-0.65	TRVERSE CITY	65	1	3.50	0.18	PR SAN JUAN	83	1	5.53	2.01
SACRAMENTO	73	2	0.00	-0.20	MN DULUTH	60	0	5.21	0.96	RI PROVIDENCE	71	3	2.48	-0.90
SAN DIEGO	67	0	0.02	-0.07	INTL FALLS	58	-4	4.94	0.96	SC CHARLESTON	81	3	2.61	-3.31
SAN FRANCISCO	62	1	0.00	-0.11	MINNEAPOLIS	69	1	2.70	-1.64	COLUMBIA	82	4	2.79	-2.20
STOCKTON	74	1	0.00	-0.09	ROCHESTER	68	2	7.14	3.14	FLORENCE	81	3	0.28	-3.99
CO ALAMOSA	59	0	0.15	-0.44	ST. CLOUD	65	0	4.38	-0.13	GREENVILLE	81	6	0.13	-3.79
CO SPRINGS	66	2	0.61	-1.73	MS JACKSON	81	3	2.78	-1.04	MYRTLE BEACH	80	3	3.45	-0.21
DENVER	68	2	0.73	-0.95	MERIDIAN	79	1	2.67	-1.32	SD ABERDEEN	64	-3	3.21	-0.28
GRAND JUNCTION	72	1	0.50	0.09	TUPELO	79	2	0.28	-4.54	HURON	65	-3	4.05	0.77
PUEBLO	71	1	0.89	-0.44	MO COLUMBIA	74	1	5.44	1.42	RAPID CITY	62	-3	3.12	0.29
CT BRIDGEPORT	72	4	4.29	0.72	JOPLIN	76	1	9.28	3.86	SIoux FALLS	68	1	3.95	0.46
HARTFORD	71	2	5.87	2.02	KANSAS CITY	74	0	4.31	-0.13	TN BRISTOL	73	2	2.26	-1.63
DC WASHINGTON	78	4	4.80	1.67	SPRINGFIELD	73	0	13.41	8.39	CHATTANOOGA	78	3	2.87	-1.12
DE WILMINGTON	75	4	2.71	-0.88	ST JOSEPH	74	0	6.54	2.33	JACKSON	78	1	3.19	-2.00
FL DAYTONA BEACH	81	1	3.64	-2.05	ST LOUIS	77	1	1.89	-1.89	KNOXVILLE	76	2	2.19	-1.87
FT LAUDERDALE	84	3	3.45	-6.56	MT BILLINGS	64	-1	0.31	-1.58	MEMPHIS	80	1	2.97	-1.33
FT MYERS	83	1	7.14	-2.63	BUTTE	54	-2	2.34	0.27	NASHVILLE	78	3	2.21	-1.87
JACKSONVILLE	80	1	8.21	2.84	GLASGOW	61	-3	3.37	1.17	TX ABILENE	83	3	2.52	-0.54
KEY WEST	85	2	0.63	-3.94	GREAT FALLS	58	-2	3.08	0.84	AMARILLO	77	3	4.03	0.75
MELBOURNE	81	1	6.33	0.50	HELENA	62	1	1.63	-0.19	AUSTIN	85	4	0.79	-3.02
MIAMI	83	1	9.63	1.09	KALISPELL	57	-1	2.22	-0.08	BEAUMONT	83	2	1.96	-4.62
ORLANDO	81	0	9.73	2.38	MILES CITY	64	-3	2.65	0.23	BROWNSVILLE	85	2	0.62	-2.31
PENSACOLA	83	2	6.40	0.01	MISSOULA	60	0	2.58	0.85	COLLEGE STATION	85	3	0.29	-3.50
ST PETERSBURG	82	0	6.09	0.00	NE GRAND ISLAND	71	0	9.89	6.17	CORPUS CHRISTI	83	1	0.70	-2.83
TALLAHASSEE	81	1	5.77	-1.15	HASTINGS	71	-1	5.28	1.69	DALLAS/FT WORTH	87	6	0.84	-2.39
TAMPA	83	1	7.54	2.04	LINCOLN	73	0	8.59	5.08	DEL RIO	87	4	2.76	0.42
WEST PALM BEACH	82	1	4.94	-2.64	MCCOOK	70	-1	2.09	-1.13	EL PASO	85	3	0.48	-0.39
GA ATHENS	80	4	1.22	-2.72	NORFOLK	***	***	4.60	0.35	GALVESTON	85	3	1.06	-2.98
ATLANTA	80	3	0.58	-3.05	NORTH PLATTE	66	-2	2.79	-0.38	HOUSTON	85	4	2.06	-3.29
AUGUSTA	81	3	0.89	-3.30	OMAHA/EPPLEY	72	0	9.31	5.36	LUBBOCK	81	4	2.91	-0.07
COLUMBUS	81	2	1.72	-1.79	SCOTTSBUFF	65	-2	2.17	-0.48	MIDLAND	84	4	2.08	0.37
MACON	81	3	4.77	1.23	VALENTINE	65	-3	4.48	1.47	SAN ANGELO	85	6	2.19	-0.33
SAVANNAH	82	3	3.69	-1.80	NV ELKO	62	0	0.58	-0.09	SAN ANTONIO	87	5	0.01	-4.29
HI HILO	75	0	2.18	-5.18	ELY	60	0	0.34	-0.32	VICTORIA	85	3	0.11	-4.85
HONOLULU	80	0	0.55	0.12	LAS VEGAS	89	3	0.00	-0.08	WACO	84	3	0.18	-2.90
KAHULUI	78	0	0.06	-0.17	RENO	70	5	0.00	-0.47	WICHITA FALLS	86	6	3.47	-0.22
LIHUE	78	0	1.68	-0.14	WINNEMUCCA	64	0	0.40	-0.29	UT SALT LAKE CITY	70	1	0.75	-0.02
ID BOISE	67	0	0.53	-0.21	NH CONCORD	66	1	4.90	1.80	VT BURLINGTON	68	2	5.21	1.78
LEWISTON	66	0	0.69	-0.47	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	75	5	2.28	-0.38	VA LYNCHBURG	74	3	1.94	-1.85
POCATELLO	62	0	0.63	-0.28	NEWARK	75	3	5.63	2.23	NORFOLK	79	5	1.93	-1.84
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	71	3	4.18	0.55	NM ALBUQUERQUE	76	1	0.52	-0.13	RICHMOND	79	5	3.64	0.10
MOLINE	72	1	8.34	3.71	NY ALBANY	70	4	5.45	1.69	ROANOKE	76	4	4.64	0.96
PEORIA	73	2	5.02	1.18	BINGHAMTON	67	3	3.06	-0.74	WASH/DULLES	74	3	4.21	0.14
ROCKFORD	71	2	6.27	1.47	BUFFALO	68	2	4.91	1.09	WA OLYMPIA	57	-1	1.41	-0.37
SPRINGFIELD	74	1	7.49	3.72	ROCHESTER	70	4	2.59	-0.77	QUILLAYUTE	53	-2	2.70	-0.80
IN EVANSVILLE	76	1	3.09	-1.01	SYRACUSE	70	4	3.75	0.04	SEATTLE-TACOMA	58	-3	1.64	0.15
FORT WAYNE	71	1	5.55	1.51	NC ASHEVILLE	73	4	0.85	-3.53	SPOKANE	61	-1	1.00	-0.18
INDIANAPOLIS	73	1	8.00	3.87	CHARLOTTE	79	3	2.69	-0.73	YAKIMA	63	0	0.29	-0.33
SOUTH BEND	70	1	2.90	-1.29	GREENSBORO	79	5	2.58	-0.95	WV BECKLEY	68	1	4.65	0.73
IA BURLINGTON	73	1	6.37	1.92	HATTERAS	77	2	0.59	-3.23	CHARLESTON	73	3	5.46	1.37
CEDAR RAPIDS	69	-2	8.95	4.48	RALEIGH	81	6	4.08	0.66	ELKINS	67	1	6.20	1.59
DES MOINES	71	0	13.45	8.88	WILMINGTON	81	4	4.09	-1.27	HUNTINGTON	73	2	5.32	1.44
DUBUQUE	68	0	7.16	3.08	ND BISMARCK	62	-3	3.92	1.33	WI EAU CLAIRE	65	-2	4.44	0.17
SIoux CITY	69	-2	3.35	-0.26	DICKINSON	60	-3	2.30	-1.01	GREEN BAY	67	2	4.77	1.34
WATERLOO	69	-1	8.79	3.97	FARGO	64	-2	6.06	2.55	LA CROSSE	68	-2	7.15	3.15
KS CONCORDIA	73	0	4.71	0.76	GRAND FORKS	62	-3	2.96	-0.07	MADISON	68	1	10.93	6.88
DODGE CITY	75	1	1.56	-1.59	JAMESTOWN	62	-3	6.04	2.99	MILWAUKEE	67	1	12.27	8.71
GOODLAND	70	0	1.03	-2.27	MINOT	61	-3	4.57	1.42	WAUSAU	65	0	2.80	-1.38
HILL CITY	73	0	3.17	-0.62	WILLISTON	61	-3	1.93	-0.43	WY CASPER	59	-4	0.57	-0.86
TOPEKA	75	1	7.50	2.62	OH AKRON-CANTON	69	2	7.76	4.21	CHEYENNE	61	-1	1.91	-0.21
WICHITA	77	1	7.42	3.17	CINCINNATI	73	1	5.21	0.79	LANDER	61	-3	0.82	-0.33
KY JACKSON	73	2	3.94	-0.73	CLEVELAND	71	4	5.22	1.33	SHERIDAN	58	-4	2.06	0.04

Based on 1971-2000 normals

\*\*\* Not Available

## National Agricultural Summary

July 7 - 13, 2008

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

**Corn:** Corn at or beyond silking reached 13 percent complete, 37 points behind last year and 23 points behind the 5-year average. Developmental delays continued in the Corn Belt, where many areas received more than 4 inches of rain during the week. Outside of the Corn Belt, silking progress was ahead of the normal pace in Colorado, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania. Despite the developmental delays, the condition of the crop continued to improve. By week's end, 64 percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points better than a week earlier.

**Soybeans:** Twenty-six percent of the soybean acres were at or beyond the blooming stage, 28 points behind last year and 19 points behind the 5-year average. Progress was lagging in all States except Michigan and Mississippi, where ideal weather conditions have allowed the crop to bloom ahead of the 5-year average pace. In Iowa and the Dakotas, one-fifth or more of the crop reached blooming during the week. Soybean condition ratings remained at 59 percent good to excellent, unchanged from last week.

**Winter Wheat:** Producers had reaped 62 percent of the Nation's wheat acreage by week's end, 5 points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest progress trailed the average pace in most States, most significantly in Colorado and Nebraska. When compared with last year, harvest progress in Ohio was behind by 51 percentage points. In contrast, harvest was complete in Arkansas and North Carolina, and neared completion in California, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

**Cotton:** Seventy-one percent of the cotton acreage was at or beyond squaring, 3 points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Acreage setting bolls, at 27 percent, was 3 points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Boll-setting progress was delayed in most cotton-producing States, but remained within 15 points of normal. However, when compared with last year's rapid development, acreage in California was 22 points behind. Boll setting was underway in all States except Kansas. Cotton condition ratings improved during the week, reaching 46 percent good to excellent.

**Sorghum:** The Nation's sorghum acreage was 28 percent headed, 13 points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. One-fifth of the acreage was coloring by week's end, 8 points behind last year but the same as normal. Sorghum was heading in most States. Rapid development occurred in Arkansas, where 20 percent of the crop reached the heading stage during the week. Half of the crop was coloring in Texas, 21 points behind last year's rapid pace but

equal to the 5-year average. Fifty percent of the sorghum crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 point below the previous week.

**Rice:** Twelve percent of the rice crop had reached the heading stage, 5 points behind last year and 4 points behind average. Heading was occurring in all States except California and Missouri, but trailed the average pace in all States. Rice condition was rated 72 percent good to excellent, an increase of 3 points from the previous week.

**Small Grains:** Spring wheat heading reached 84 percent, 6 points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Heading progress was within 5 points of normal in all States except Idaho and Minnesota, where progress trailed the average by 17 and 18 points, respectively. Heading was nearly complete in South Dakota. Progress was rapid in Montana, where 43 percent of the crop reached the heading stage during the week. Condition ratings declined to 61 percent good to excellent, 8 points below a week earlier.

Seventy-eight percent of the barley acreage was heading, 14 points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. Progress was behind last year and normal in all States, except North Dakota. Sixty-seven percent of the barley acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 69 percent last week.

Oat acreage was 93 percent headed, 5 points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Ten percent of the crop was harvested by week's end, 3 points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Heading was complete in Ohio and Texas, and harvest was complete in Texas. Condition of the crop was rated 61 percent good to excellent, a 5-point decline from the previous week's rating.

**Other Crops:** Peanut pegging, at 57 percent, was 17 points ahead of last year's progress and the same as the 5-year average pace. In the Southeast and Oklahoma, peanuts were pegging slower than average. However, when compared with last year's pegging pace, only Oklahoma and South Carolina were behind. Peanut condition, rated 60 percent good to excellent, improved 4 points from last week.

**Crop Progress and Condition**

**Week Ending July 13, 2008**

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

<b>Corn Percent Silking</b>				
	Jul 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
CO	16	6	15	9
IL	14	1	82	64
IN	8	0	57	42
IA	1	0	39	22
KS	46	26	64	60
KY	44	16	77	72
MI	2	0	23	12
MN	2	0	52	19
MO	36	15	73	75
NE	13	1	48	35
NC	88	71	90	87
ND	2	1	20	10
OH	4	1	38	23
PA	20	1	18	19
SD	0	0	12	4
TN	77	61	91	90
TX	70	60	72	77
WI	1	0	15	8
18 Sts	13	6	50	36
These 18 States planted 91% of last year's corn acreage.				

<b>Winter Wheat Percent Harvested</b>				
	Jul 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
AR	100	99	100	100
CA	98	97	99	94
CO	31	16	69	67
ID	0	0	1	1
IL	82	55	98	95
IN	68	38	94	85
KS	95	79	88	96
MI	4	0	48	18
MO	87	69	89	97
MT	0	0	2	2
NE	19	6	60	61
NC	100	97	98	95
OH	43	4	94	63
OK	99	98	74	95
OR	6	1	17	9
SD	2	0	39	27
TX	99	93	85	95
WA	4	0	5	4
18 Sts	62	52	67	70
These 18 States harvested 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

<b>Oats Percent Harvested</b>				
	Jul 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
IA	4	1	9	9
MN	0	0	3	2
NE	12	0	36	30
ND	0	0	0	1
OH	1	0	12	5
PA	0	0	0	1
SD	0	0	7	5
TX	100	99	94	97
WI	0	0	2	2
9 Sts	10	9	13	12
These 9 States harvested 71% of last year's oat acreage.				

<b>Sorghum Percent Headed</b>				
	Jul 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
AR	42	22	85	77
CO	15	10	16	8
IL	14	13	26	16
KS	2	0	1	5
LA	90	86	91	81
MO	5	1	26	20
NE	0	0	1	1
NM	6	5	0	1
OK	11	7	9	12
SD	0	0	31	12
TX	57	53	87	61
11 Sts	28	24	41	31
These 11 States planted 95% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

<b>Soybeans Percent Blooming</b>				
	Jul 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
AR	26	19	46	51
IL	24	11	65	54
IN	18	5	48	40
IA	35	15	64	54
KS	25	10	34	41
KY	15	8	39	33
LA	71	59	89	77
MI	31	21	42	27
MN	28	9	59	45
MS	92	77	96	91
MO	8	3	30	32
NE	21	8	53	47
NC	9	4	11	10
ND	31	10	59	42
OH	22	11	58	44
SD	26	5	52	42
TN	38	23	50	43
WI	12	8	43	30
18 Sts	26	12	54	45
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

<b>Barley Percent Headed</b>				
	Jul 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
ID	66	46	91	79
MN	72	56	99	92
MT	65	47	84	78
ND	89	66	95	86
WA	89	85	99	98
5 Sts	78	58	92	84
These 5 States planted 82% of last year's barley acreage.				

<b>Oats Percent Headed</b>				
	Jul 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
IA	95	86	100	100
MN	86	70	99	94
NE	98	95	100	99
ND	87	56	91	84
OH	100	100	100	99
PA	95	87	95	93
SD	95	76	100	98
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	86	72	99	96
9 Sts	93	81	98	95
These 9 States planted 66% of last year's oat acreage.				

<b>Sorghum Percent Coloring</b>				
	Jul 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
AR	1	0	10	8
CO	8	4	0	0
IL	0	0	4	1
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	31	20	23	21
MO	0	0	1	0
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	2	1	0	2
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	50	44	71	50
11 Sts	20	17	28	20
These 11 States planted 95% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

## Crop Progress and Condition

### Week Ending July 13, 2008

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

Peanuts Percent Pegging				
	Jul 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
AL	38	30	28	35
FL	60	53	51	68
GA	58	40	39	61
NC	76	50	69	70
OK	74	63	79	78
SC	59	40	60	62
TX	55	44	24	46
VA	66	45	42	40
8 Sts	57	42	40	57
These 8 States planted 98% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Rice Percent Headed				
	Jul 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
AR	1	0	6	4
CA	0	0	3	5
LA	53	39	58	60
MS	10	0	18	20
MO	0	0	8	10
TX	58	43	63	62
6 Sts	12	8	17	16
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Cotton Percent Squaring				
	Jul 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
AL	85	67	64	77
AZ	80	70	96	89
AR	100	98	100	98
CA	88	65	96	83
GA	80	66	62	83
KS	90	55	93	42
LA	88	82	98	96
MS	93	76	97	93
MO	88	71	93	87
NC	96	86	99	90
OK	49	42	49	59
SC	58	40	61	70
TN	82	68	96	94
TX	52	45	59	61
VA	68	53	79	74
15 Sts	71	60	74	75
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls				
	Jul 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
AL	26	14	26	29
AZ	45	38	57	54
AR	44	8	63	58
CA	40	12	62	32
GA	34	15	19	40
KS	0	0	4	2
LA	59	42	65	63
MS	38	22	48	53
MO	38	17	44	32
NC	30	9	32	28
OK	11	1	3	8
SC	12	4	7	14
TN	14	3	33	29
TX	18	17	18	21
VA	8	0	22	22
15 Sts	27	15	30	31
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Headed				
	Jul 13	Prev	Prev	5-Yr
	2008	Week	Year	Avg
ID	68	40	94	85
MN	75	56	99	93
MT	79	36	74	75
ND	87	61	90	84
SD	96	83	100	100
WA	93	84	99	98
6 Sts	84	58	90	86
These 6 States planted 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Oats Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	6	35	47	12
MN	0	2	21	62	15
NE	0	1	12	65	22
ND	4	11	40	41	4
OH	0	4	23	59	14
PA	1	1	18	70	10
SD	2	1	15	67	15
TX	16	20	22	39	3
WI	1	3	17	65	14
9 Sts	6	9	24	52	9
Prev Wk	2	7	25	56	10
Prev Yr	1	9	23	52	15

Corn Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	6	10	31	34	19
IL	2	7	26	49	16
IN	3	9	25	47	16
IA	3	9	30	45	13
KS	1	8	31	51	9
KY	1	2	14	48	35
MI	1	3	14	53	29
MN	2	4	23	58	13
MO	4	12	37	39	8
NE	2	4	21	54	19
NC	18	24	38	19	1
ND	1	4	31	53	11
OH	4	9	29	41	17
PA	0	5	19	53	23
SD	1	3	22	59	15
TN	2	6	27	51	14
TX	13	15	32	33	7
WI	3	6	21	53	17
18 Sts	3	7	26	49	15
Prev Wk	3	8	27	48	14
Prev Yr	4	8	24	46	18

Soybeans Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	10	36	39	13
IL	2	7	32	50	9
IN	4	9	28	46	13
IA	3	8	31	45	13
KS	1	7	26	58	8
KY	1	7	23	46	23
LA	1	8	35	48	8
MI	2	9	31	44	14
MN	2	4	25	58	11
MS	4	12	26	44	14
MO	4	13	42	36	5
NE	2	4	21	61	12
NC	7	14	42	34	3
ND	1	2	21	67	9
OH	5	11	31	42	11
SD	1	3	23	60	13
TN	2	7	25	53	13
WI	2	5	32	51	10
18 Sts	3	8	30	48	11
Prev Wk	3	8	30	49	10
Prev Yr	3	8	27	49	13

**Crop Progress and Condition**

**Week Ending July 13, 2008**

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

Peanuts Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	2	8	36	47	7
FL	0	0	18	68	14
GA	3	7	32	48	10
NC	0	5	30	63	2
OK	0	1	18	75	6
SC	11	15	28	39	7
TX	1	4	42	51	2
VA	0	0	20	74	6
8 Sts	2	6	32	52	8
Prev Wk	2	7	35	49	7
Prev Yr	4	12	38	42	4

Cotton Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	5	39	52	4
AZ	0	1	29	51	19
AR	0	4	32	51	13
CA	0	0	10	50	40
GA	4	11	38	41	6
KS	5	10	40	35	10
LA	1	6	37	51	5
MS	3	6	28	51	12
MO	0	7	29	57	7
NC	4	10	37	45	4
OK	3	11	48	37	1
SC	12	21	39	27	1
TN	0	4	18	66	12
TX	10	24	34	27	5
VA	0	0	39	56	5
15 Sts	6	15	33	38	8
Prev Wk	7	12	36	38	7
Prev Yr	4	11	30	43	12

Sorghum Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	5	42	40	13
CO	26	35	29	7	3
IL	0	5	24	59	12
KS	1	6	27	61	5
LA	0	1	43	49	7
MO	1	5	45	44	5
NE	0	3	28	60	9
NM	4	25	56	14	1
OK	2	13	27	53	5
SD	2	2	19	67	10
TX	4	18	46	27	5
11 Sts	3	11	36	44	6
Prev Wk	3	11	35	46	5
Prev Yr	1	3	18	63	15

VP - Very Poor; P - Poor; F - Fair;  
G - Good; EX - Excellent  
NA - Not Available  
\* Revised

Rice Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	5	27	52	15
CA	0	5	25	60	10
LA	0	2	13	75	10
MS	0	3	11	61	25
MO	0	1	12	54	33
TX	1	1	37	52	9
6 Sts	1	4	23	57	15
Prev Wk	1	4	26	56	13
Prev Yr	0	2	22	56	20

Barley Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	2	4	8	80	6
MN	1	1	25	58	15
MT	1	4	30	56	9
ND	3	6	27	54	10
WA	5	9	42	44	0
5 Sts	2	5	26	58	9
Prev Wk	1	4	26	60	9
Prev Yr	5	6	18	58	13

Spring Wheat Crop Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	2	11	80	6
MN	1	2	24	54	19
MT	2	12	37	42	7
ND	4	8	27	50	11
SD	2	2	22	60	14
WA	5	24	45	24	2
6 Sts	3	8	28	50	11
Prev Wk	2	5	24	58	11
Prev Yr	3	5	16	60	16

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent											
Week Ending Jul 13, 2008											
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	6	13	41	38	2	NH	1	2	11	80	6
AZ	29	18	31	19	3	NJ	0	5	25	70	0
AR	0	3	21	62	14	NM	15	42	33	10	0
CA	74	26	0	0	0	NY	0	7	20	56	17
CO	24	29	34	10	3	NC	5	26	41	26	2
CT	0	0	7	93	0	ND	11	25	34	29	1
DE	2	4	57	32	5	OH	1	5	27	51	16
FL	0	15	20	55	10	OK	4	6	33	47	10
GA	14	21	39	24	2	OR	6	18	38	34	4
ID	2	5	23	60	10	PA	4	9	22	54	11
IL	0	1	15	63	21	RI	0	0	0	70	30
IN	2	6	23	47	22	SC	28	31	24	17	0
IA	1	5	26	51	17	SD	1	2	15	63	19
KS	7	10	24	49	10	TN	4	17	39	35	5
KY	3	8	35	43	11	TX	18	28	35	17	2
LA	5	15	42	31	7	UT	3	9	35	41	12
ME	0	3	26	50	21	VT	0	6	16	66	12
MD	1	3	22	57	17	VA	5	15	37	38	5
MA	0	0	0	97	3	WA	2	49	17	32	0
MI	1	3	29	53	14	WV	1	3	13	67	16
MN	4	7	28	55	6	WI	1	3	22	51	23
MS	14	25	30	25	6	WY	0	2	25	60	13
MO	1	3	24	60	12	48 Sts	10	14	27	40	9
MT	4	11	34	36	15						
NE	1	6	21	55	17	Prev Wk	10	14	27	40	9
NV	3	18	61	18	0	Prev Yr	12	15	27	34	12

National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on the year 2007 planted acres.

## 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 6.1. Topsoil moisture 14% very short, 30% short, 55% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn condition 13% very poor, 17% poor, 31% fair, 35% good, 4% excellent. Corn 97% silked, 91% 2007, 91% avg.; 62% dough stage, 38% 2007, 47% avg.; 16% dented, 16% 2007, 21% avg.; 1% mature, 11% 2007, 7% avg.; 0% harvested, 3% 2007, 3% avg. Soybean condition 2% very poor, 21% poor, 34% fair, 42% good, 1% excellent; 96% emerged, 94% 2007, 95% avg.; 43% blooming, 41% 2007, 32% avg.; 14% setting pods, 11% 2007, 12% avg. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 12% poor, 27% fair, 54% good, 7% excellent. Pasture and range condition 6% very poor, 13% poor, 41% fair, 38% good, 2% excellent. Rainfall was fairly widespread during the past week. However, precipitation totals varied drastically depending on location. Average temperatures varied from 3 degrees below to as many as 6 degrees above normal. The amount of moisture received has greatly affected the condition of Alabama's row crops. Pasture conditions varied across the state, but overall, showed slight improvement. In some areas, stock ponds and small streams utilized by cattle were drying up. Livestock conditions remained virtually unchanged from a week ago, with the majority of animals in good to excellent condition.

**ALASKA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 6% short, 94% adequate. Subsoil moisture 12% short, 88% adequate. Barley 42% headed, condition 30% fair, 47% good, 23% excellent. Oats 25% headed, condition 23% fair, 61% good, 16% excellent. Potatoes 99% emerged. Hay harvest 47% complete, condition 11% poor, 19% fair, 67% good, 3% excellent. Crop growth 68% moderate, 32% rapid. Wind or rain damage to crops was reported as 99% none, 1% light. The main farm activities for the week were harvesting hay, irrigation, weed control, fertilizing, general maintenance.

**ARIZONA:** Temperatures were below normal across the State for the week ending July 13, ranging from 4 degrees below normal to 6 degrees above normal. Precipitation was reported at 18 of the 22 reporting stations. Cotton squaring is 80 percent complete, 9 percentage points below the five year average. Forty-five percent of the cotton acreage has set bolls. Cotton condition in the State varies from fair to excellent. Small grain harvest is at least 75 percent complete. Alfalfa harvest remains active on over half of the State's acreage. Range and pasture conditions across the State are very poor to good, depending on location and elevation.

**ARKANSAS:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 27% short, 60% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 26% short, 61% adequate, 7% surplus. Corn 92% silked, 98% 2007, 98% avg.; 27% dough, 64% 2007, 46% avg.; 2% dent, 23% 2007, 7% avg.; condition 4% poor, 24% fair, 50% good, 22% excellent. Soybeans 98% planted, 100% 2007, 99% avg.; 94% emerged, 99% 2007, 98% avg.; 10% setting pods, 22% 2007, 23% avg. Corn silked was 6% behind 2007 and the 5-year average. The dough stage was about two weeks behind last year and a week behind the 5-year average. Some of the corn crop was denting. The cotton crop completed squaring last week, and continued setting bolls with a dramatic increase of 36%. The rice crop began heading last week, and rice producers fertilized the crop. Sorghum headed was less than half of what it was at this time last year and 35% behind the 5-year average. Soybean planting neared completion with only 2% left. Soybean emergence increased 6% last week. Soybean blooming was more than a week behind last year and the 5-year average. Soybeans setting pods increased 6% by week's end. At least 88% of all row crops were rated in fair to excellent condition. Scattered rain showers helped improve crop conditions. Producers applied pesticides to row crops and continued to irrigate as needed. Peaches, blackberries, and tomatoes were some of the fruits and vegetables that were harvested by farmers last week. The condition of livestock remained fair to good. Pasture and range and hay crops were reported in at least 83% fair to good condition. Producers continued to harvest hay with reported good yields and quality.

**CALIFORNIA:** Irrigated wheat harvest continued. Alfalfa growers continued to cut, windrow, rake, bale. The fourth cutting of alfalfa was nearing completion. Corn for silage, grain continued to progress well. Barley, oats, winter forage continued to be windrowed for hay production. Dryland grain, barley harvest for hay was complete. Dry lima bean, blackeye bean planting was winding down. Spring sugar beet harvest was almost complete; fall sugar beets were irrigated, treated with insecticides.

Cotton fields continued to grow well and were being cultivated, side-dressed with pesticides. Rice fields continued to grow nicely with early planted fields being treated to control weeds. Safflower fields remained in full bloom or were being dried down for harvest. Grape bunches continued to expand. Harvest of the Flame Seedless variety continued. In some areas grape yields were expected to be lower due to the freeze earlier this season. Patterson apricots; Brittany Lane, Diamond Princess, Early Saturn, Elegant Lady, Glacier White, Ivory Princess, Jasper Gem, Jasper Treasure, July Flame, Magenta Queen, Rich Lady, Snow Angel, Snow Blaze, Spring Flame, Spring Snow, Spring Treat, Sweet Dream, Sweet Kay, Sweet Sun, Summer Flame, Summer Lady, Summer Sweet, Vista Gem, Zee Lady peaches; Black Amber, Black Beaut, Black Splendor, Catalina, Crimson Gold, Owen T, Red Beaut, Red Crimson, Ruby Red, Ruby Rosa, Sugar Drop, Yummy Beaut plums; Dapple Fire, Dapple Supreme, Honey Red Dino pluots; Arctic Belle, Diamond Bright, Diamond Pearl, Grand Pearl, Honey Fire, July Pearl, June Pearl, Red Diamond, Red Jewel, Red Roy, Ruby Bright, Ruby Diamond, Ruby Pearl, Summer Bright, Sunny Gun nectarines were harvested. Figs were also picked. Harvests of boysenberries and blueberries were winding down. Valenica oranges, lemons, grapefruit were harvested. Olives were forming fruit. Preparations were already underway in some areas for the upcoming almond harvest. Some almond orchards experienced tree and limb fall due to the heavy weight of nut fruits. Trees were taking up excessive amounts of moisture due to the hot weather, increasing the weight of limbs. Otherwise, nut fruits were developing normally. Growers in the Imperial Valley completed the melon harvest. Several fields of fresh market onions were disked under because the market price will not cover harvest costs. Processing tomatoes were growing as well as could be expected, producers hoped for deliverable water. In southern San Joaquin Valley, harvest of tomatoes, peppers, carrots, a few onion fields, Oriental vegetables continued. Irrigation applications increased due to the hotter weather with growers unsure how far the water will stretch. Some fields may go untended. In central San Joaquin Valley, commercial tomato harvest began as well as the watermelon harvest on the west side of the valley. Growers continued to transplant bell peppers, commercial tomatoes, melons. Cucumbers, peppers, summer squash, sweet corn, assorted vegetables were harvested. Garlic continued to be dried for harvest. In northern San Joaquin Valley planting was completed for fresh market tomato, bell peppers, freezer bean, cantaloupe, watermelon, honeydew melons. Current vegetables harvested were lettuce, carrots, canning tomatoes. Yields on canning tomatoes were disappointing; tomatoes had poor color due to extremely high temperatures. In the northern Sacramento Valley, harvest of fresh market onions, summer squash continued with good quality reported. Other crops being harvested were dehydrated onions, carrots, sweet corn, artichokes. Tomatoes, beans, zucchini squash acreage reduced due to lack of deliverable water. Heat has increased the presence of insects, army worms; insecticide applications were ongoing in many fields. Rangeland was in mostly poor condition, with fire damage sustained in some areas. Fire danger remained high. Cattle continued to be shipped, sold, placed out of state. Supplemental feeding of hay and other nutrients continued. Milk production declined due to the increase in temperatures. Sheep were grazing on idle farmland, dry land grain fields, some rangelands in the central part of the state. Honeybees remained active in melon, squash, cucumber, sunflower, safflower, early vinedseed fields. Some hives were in holding areas. Leafcutter bees were prepared for placement in seed alfalfa fields.

**COLORADO:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8 Topsoil moisture 26% very short, 43% short, 31% adequate. Subsoil moisture 33% very short, 47% short, 20% adequate. Spring barley 90% headed, 90% 2007, 97% avg.; 30% turning color, 46% 2007, 43% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 24% fair, 45% good, 24% excellent. Dry onions condition 3% very poor, 3% poor, 23% fair, 54% good, 17% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 3% very poor, 5% poor, 22% fair, 47% good 23% excellent. Summer potatoes condition 7% very poor, 8% poor, 16% fair, 54% good, 15% excellent. Fall potatoes condition 6% poor, 27% fair, 48% good, 19% excellent. Dry Beans 97% planted, 100% 2007, 100% avg.; 80% emerged, 99% 2007, 100% avg.; 17% flowered, 22% 2007, 12% avg.; condition 2% poor, 23% fair, 61% good 14% excellent. Spring wheat 80% headed, 80% 2007, 92% avg.; 30% turning color, 30% 2007, 34% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 10% poor, 28% fair, 38% good, 22% excellent. Winter wheat 86% ripe, 96% 2007, 94% avg. Sorghum 85% emerged, 99% 2007, 97% avg. Alfalfa 98% 1st cutting, 99% 2007, 98% avg.; 25% 2nd cutting, 47% 2007, 28% avg.;

condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 32% fair, 42% good, 18% excellent. Drought conditions still prevail in much of the state but the warmer temperatures are helping the development of many crops.

**DELAWARE:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil moisture 14% very short, 36% short, 49% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 47% short, 51% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay supplies 0% very short, 10% short, 79% adequate, 11% surplus. Other Hay 2nd cutting 71%, 84% 2007, 62% avg.; 3rd cutting 5%, 1% 2007, 2% avg.; 4th cutting 0%, 0% 2007, 0% avg. Alfalfa Hay 3rd cutting 12%, 3% 2007, 5% avg.; 4th cutting 0%, 0% 2007, 0% avg. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 57% fair, 32% good, 5% excellent. Corn condition 3% very poor, 12% poor, 47% fair, 28% good, 10% excellent; progress silked 30%, 51% 2007, 51% avg.; dough 0%, 11% 2007, 10% avg.; dent 0%, 1% 2007, 0% avg. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 47% fair, 37% good, 8% excellent; 11% blooming, 9% 2007, 8% avg.; 0% setting pods, 0% 2007, 1% avg. Apple condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 13% fair, 74% good, 11% excellent. Peach condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 65% good, 24% excellent. Winter wheat 77% harvested, 96% 2007, 79% avg. Cantaloupes 7% harvested, 7% 2007, 7% avg. Cucumbers 20% harvested, 11% 2007, 15% avg. Green Peas 86% harvested, 100% 2007, 95% avg. Lima Beans 0% harvested, 0% 2007, 2% avg. Potatoes 3% harvested, 4% 2007, 6% avg. Snap beans 7% harvested, 24% 2007, 26% avg. Sweet Corn 13% harvested, 25% 2007, 15% avg. Tomatoes 4% harvested, 4% 2007, 5% avg. Watermelons 7% harvested, 8% 2007, 10% avg. Apples 0% harvested, 3% 2007, 1% avg. Peaches 8% harvested, 27% 2007, 16% avg. Dry conditions persisted despite some rainfall. There was not enough rain to make a big difference in conditions. Corn and soybeans were both rated in mostly fair to good condition.

**FLORIDA:** Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 24% short, 69% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 41% short, 44% adequate, 6% surplus. High temperatures ranged upper 80s to mid-90s. Nighttime lows upper 60s, low 70s. Most counties reported at least one inch rain. Alachua, Collier counties reported 5.12, 4.66 in. respectively. Levy, Orange, Highlands counties all reported high temperatures ranged upper 80s, mid-90s. Nighttime lows upper 60s, low 70s. Most counties reported at least one inch rain. Alachua, Collier counties reported 5.12, 4.66 in. respectively. Levy, Orange, Highlands reported about 3.5 in. rain. Most locations reported drought conditions eliminated or almost quenched. Peanuts 60% pegged, 51% 2007, 68% 5-yr avg. Vegetable harvesting nearly finished most crops. Producers marketed avocados, okra, watermelon, tomatoes last week. Temperatures normal, mid-90s citrus areas at least one day. Scattered afternoon, evening thunderstorms. Southern citrus growing region over 4.50 in. rain, central region 3.50 in., east coast received least rainfall 0.50 in. Daily showers beneficial to foliage, new fruit. Trees look good all areas. Valencia harvest over. Growers focusing on grove maintenance, scheduled management practices, canker, and psyllid control. Next season's fruit sizing well. Growers have positive outlook for crop. Pasture Feed 15% poor, 20% fair, 55% good, 10% excellent. Cattle Condition 15% poor, 25% fair, 55% good, 5% excellent. Panhandle, north pasture condition fair to good. Stockpond water levels up from recent rains. Grass, cattle doing better in Suwannee County. Most cattle fair to good condition. Central pasture poor to excellent. Pasture in Holmes County much improved following rain. Cattle condition improved with growing forage. Hay making active. Condition of cattle poor to excellent. Southwestern pasture, cattle fair to excellent condition, most good. Statewide cattle condition poor to excellent, most good.

**GEORGIA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 18% very short, 34% short, 44% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn 7% very poor, 17% poor, 33% fair, 36% good, 7% excellent. Corn 96% silked, 93% 2007, 95% avg.; 70% dough, 69% 2007, 74% avg.; 33% dent, 32% 2007, 34% avg.; 1% mature, 3% 2007, 4% avg. Soybeans 5% very poor, 15% poor, 45% fair, 33% good, 2% excellent; 99% planted, 99% 2007, 99% avg.; 93% emerged, 95% 2007, 97% avg.; 23% blooming, 13% 2007, 29% avg.; 3% setting pods, 1% 2007, 7% avg. Sorghum 5% very poor, 9% poor, 48% fair, 37% good, 1% excellent; 88% planted, 92% 2007, 94% avg. Apples 0% very poor, 0% poor, 16% fair, 24% good, 60% excellent. Hay 15% very poor, 24% poor, 40% fair, 19% good, 2% excellent. Pecans 0% very poor, 8% poor, 47% fair, 40% good, 5% excellent. Tobacco 1% very poor, 8% poor, 26% fair, 49% good, 16% excellent. Peaches 58% harvested, 73% 2007, 62% avg. Peanuts 87% blooming, 70% 2007, 87% avg. Tobacco 11% harvested, 14% 2007, 16% avg. Watermelons 83% harvested, 80% 2007, 80% avg. Scattered showers brought some relief to drought stressed crops. In some areas recent thunderstorms have greatly improved top soil moisture. These rains came at a critical growth stage for corn which was starting to show stress from drought conditions. The first cutting of hay, was of limited quantity for some farmers, worse than last year. Farmers have begun monitoring for corn ear worms and tobacco budworms, as moth have

been seen. Other activities included irrigating crops as needed and applying weed control to some late planted peanuts and cotton.

**HAWAII:** Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture was adequate in most areas; some leeward areas received a boost from afternoon convective showers. Banana fields were in fair to good condition. Banana Bunchy Top disease continued to be a problem on Oahu and the Big Island. Papaya orchards were also in fair to good condition. Flowering remained active. Head cabbage was in fair to good condition. Adequate irrigation and sunny skies aided growth and quality of harvested heads. Sweet corn fields were in fair to good condition. Dry weather slowed crop growth in younger plantings and increased worm infestation. Dry onions were in good condition. The spell of current dry weather did not have a detrimental effect on the crop. Mainly warm and dry conditions prevailed during the week. Windward and leeward areas received some showers, heavy at times, but water conservation measures voluntary and mandatory were still in effect. Trade winds were variable from light to moderate.

**IDAHO:** Days suitable for field work 6.9. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 38% short, 53% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat turning color 37%, 74% 2007, 61% avg. Spring wheat boot stage 93%, 99% 2007, 98% avg.; turning color 2%, 29% 2007, 17% avg. Barley boot stage 89%, 99% 2007, 95% avg.; turning color 4%, 26% 2007, 23% avg. Potatoes 12 inches high 86%, 99% 2007, 93% avg.; closing middles 35%, 75% 2007, 66% avg. Cherries 77% harvested, 72% 2007, 84% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 94%, 99% 2007, 97% avg.; 2nd cutting harvested 19%, 35% 2007, 32% avg. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 64% good, 10% excellent. Potato condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 12% fair, 79% good, 8% excellent. The small grains are well behind normal for turning color. Spring wheat turning color is estimated at 2% statewide compared to 17% for the five year average. Likewise, barley is estimated at 4% statewide compared to 23% for the five year average. The Franklin County extension educator reported that very little rain is causing concerns for the winter wheat crop. In Power County, the dryland grain is showing some moisture stress while the irrigated crops look good. Statewide, alfalfa hay is at 94% harvested for its first cutting and its second cutting is at 19%. The Canyon County extension educator reported there is a short supply and large demand for hay.

**ILLINOIS:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 69% adequate, 28% surplus. Oats filled 96%, 99% 2007, 97% avg.; 60% turning yellow, 88% 2007, 82% avg.; 14% ripe, 37% 2007, 39% avg.; 7% harvested, 17% 2007, 17% avg. Alfalfa hay second cutting 52%, 78% 2007, 78% avg.; third cutting 7%, 17% 2007, 17% avg.; 2% poor, 18% fair, 59% good, 21% excellent. Red Clover cut 92%, 94% 2007, 96% avg. Corn 14% silked, 82% 2007, 64% avg.; 2% very poor, 7% poor, 26% fair, 49% good, 16% excellent. Soybeans 24% blooming, 65% 2007, 54% avg.; 2% setting pods, 12% 2007, 10% avg.; 2% very poor, 7% poor, 32% fair, 50% good, 9% excellent. Rain throughout the state brought more standing water to already soaked fields, slowing the progress of those spraying for insects or mowing waterways and ditches. Severe weather was reported in some areas, bringing more stress to already lagging crops. The average weekly precipitation was 2.08 inches above normal.

**INDIANA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 3% short, 77% adequate, 19% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 3% short, 73% adequate, 23% surplus. Corn condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 25% fair, 47% good, 16% excellent; 8% silked, 57% 2007, 42% avg. Soybeans 18% blooming, 48% 2007, 40% avg.; condition 4% very poor, 9% poor, 28% fair, 46% good, 13% excellent. Winter Wheat 68% harvested, 94% 2007, 85% avg. Alfalfa second cutting 37% complete, 73% 2007, 59% avg. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 23% fair, 47% good, 22% excellent. Average temperatures ranged from 30 below to 40 above normal with a high of 930 and low of 550. Precipitation averaged from 0.48 inches to 4.06 inches. Thunderstorms moved through portions of the state last week with some areas receiving heavy amounts of rain. Ponding and flooding occurred again in some of the same fields that had already been replanted. Planting of double-cropped soybeans continued following winter wheat harvest. Favorable growing conditions helped corn and soybeans make good progress. Several early planted corn fields entered into the silking stage during the week. Major activities during the week included reporting crops at FSA offices, spraying herbicides, baling hay and straw, mowing roadsides and ditches, attending county fairs, hauling grain to market, and tending to livestock.

**IOWA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 5% short, 75% adequate, 19% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 70% adequate, 28% surplus. Average height of corn is 49 inches. Corn condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 30% fair, 45% good, 13% excellent. Soybeans 35% bloomed, 3% very poor, 8% poor, 31% fair, 45% good, 13% excellent. Oats 95% headed and 46% turning color; condition 0% very poor,

6% poor, 35% fair, 47% good, 12% excellent. First cutting of alfalfa is nearly complete at 97%. Second cutting of alfalfa is now 16 percent complete. Hay condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 30% fair, 49% good, 14% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 26% fair, 51% good, 17% excellent. In the first days of the week, rainfall ranged from light in western Iowa to several inches of rain in the central and eastern districts of the state. Hot and sunny conditions returned in the later part of the week. Strong growth is now visible in the corn and soybean crops.

**KANSAS:** Days suitable for field work 5.6. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 20% short, 66% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 18% short, 69% adequate, 5% surplus. Sorghum 95% emerged, 97% 2007 and for the 5-yr avg. Soybeans 95% emerged, 94% 2007, 98% 5-yr avg. Sunflowers e 82% planted, 99% 2007, 98% 5-yr avg.; 77% emerged, 87% 2007, 91% 5-yr avg.; condition 3% poor, 40% fair, 51% good, 6% excellent. Second cutting of alfalfa is 82% completed, 80% 2007, 88% avg.; cutting of alfalfa 5% completed, 6% 2007, 14% 5-yr avg. Feed grain supplies 5% very short, 10% short, 84% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 2% very short, 6% short, 84% adequate, 8% surplus. Stock water supplies are 4% very short, 4% short, 87% adequate, and 5% surplus. Primary farm activity involved herbicide spraying on row crops, wheat harvest, cutting hay, and irrigating row crops.

**KENTUCKY:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 26% short, 63% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 24% short, 62% adequate, 5% surplus. Tobacco height under 24 in. 37%, 24-36 in. 41%, over 36 in. 22%. Tobacco set condition 3% poor, 23% fair, 53% good, 21% excellent. Pasture condition 3% very poor, 8% poor, 35% fair, 43% good, 11% excellent. Hay crop condition 3% very poor, 6% poor, 30% fair, 50% good, 11% excellent.

**LOUISIANA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Soil moisture 13% very short, 38% short, 46% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn 87% dough, 87% 2007, 84% avg.; 24% mature, 25% 2007, 16% avg.; 3% very poor, 6% poor, 28% fair, 56% good, and 7% excellent. Hay 99% first cutting, 99% 2007, 95% avg.; 44% second cutting, 40% 2007, 27% average. Peaches 84% harvested, 70% 2007, 73% avg. Sorghum 90% headed, 91% 2007, 81% avg.; 31% turning color, 23% 2007, and 21% avg.; 1% poor, 43% fair, 49% good, 7% excellent. Sweet Potatoes 99% planted, 100% 2007, 97% average. Sugarcane 1% very poor, 7% poor, 30% fair, 42% good, 20% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 7% poor, 32% fair, 53% good, and 7% excellent. Vegetable 4% very poor, 13% poor, 39% fair, 41% good, 3% excellent. Range and pasture 5% very poor, 15% poor, 42% fair, 31% good, and 7% excellent.

**MARYLAND:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 16% short, 75% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 14% short, 80% adequate, 2% surplus. Hay supplies 0% very short, 12% short, 76% adequate, 12% surplus. Other Hay 2nd cutting 35%, 49% 2007, 51% avg.; 3rd cutting 0%, 3% 2007, 2% avg.; 4th cutting 0%, 0% 2007, 0% avg. Alfalfa Hay 3rd cutting 16%, 9% 2007, 9% avg.; 4th cutting 0%, 0% 2007, 0% avg. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 57% good, 17% excellent. Corn condition 3% very poor, 6% poor, 23% fair, 55% good, 13% excellent. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 26% fair, 60% good, 7% excellent. Apple condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 2% fair, 95% good, 3% excellent. Peach condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 15% fair, 73% good, 12% excellent. Corn Progress silked 45%, 60% 2007, 46% avg. Corn dough 1%, 3% 2007, 3% avg. Corn dent 0%, 0% 2007, 0% avg. Soybeans blooming 8%, 10% 2007, 12% avg. Soybeans setting pods 1%, 2% 2007, 2% avg. Winter wheat harvested 81%, 88% 2007, 80% avg. Cantaloupes harvested 15%, 15% 2007, 12% avg. Cucumbers 11% harvested, 14% 2007, 23% avg. Green Peas 100% harvested, 93% 2007, 96% avg. Lima Beans 10% harvested, 4% 2007, 18% avg. Potatoes 6% harvested, 13% 2007, 19% avg. Snap beans 32% harvested, 23% 2007, 29% avg. Sweet Corn 15% harvested, 17% 2007, 16% avg. Tomatoes 16% harvested, 4% 2007, 10% avg. Watermelons 3% harvested, 8% 2007, 4% avg. Apples 5% harvested, 0% 2007, 0% avg. Peaches 10% harvested, 11% 2007, 9% avg. Dry conditions persisted despite some rainfall. There was not enough rain to make a big difference in conditions. Corn and soybeans were both rated in mostly fair to good condition.

**MICHIGAN:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil 2% very short, 9% short, 78% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 12% short, 78% adequate, 9% surplus. Corn height 44 inches. Winter Wheat 1% very poor, 6% poor, 25% fair, 53% good, 15% excellent; turning 99%, 100% 2007, 98% avg. Barley 1% very poor, 10% poor, 27% fair, 60% good, 2% excellent. Oats 0% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 55% good, 19% excellent; headed 95%, 94% 2007, 94% avg.; turning 19%, 37% 2007, 36% avg. All hay 2% very poor, 5% poor, 21% fair, 55% good, 17% excellent. First cutting hay 95%, 99% 2007, 96% avg. Second cutting hay 29%, 39% 2007, 35% avg. Dry beans 3% very poor, 6% poor, 21% fair, 54% good, 16%

excellent; 95% emerged, 100% 2007, 100% avg. Strawberries 85% harvested, 100% 2007, 96% avg. Blueberries 15% harvested, 11% 2007, 9% avg. Tart cherries 10% harvested, 41% 2007, 42% avg. Precipitation varied from 0.25 inches northwestern Lower Peninsula to 1.50 inches west central Lower Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from normal western and eastern Upper Peninsula to 2 degrees above normal northwestern and east central Lower Peninsula. Isolated rains fell across State this past week dropping heavy rains some areas and little rain other areas. Crops benefited from moisture some areas. Good growing weather experienced many parts of State. Some localized damage south central region reported from hail on July 2. Corn continued to grow rapidly and looked very good most areas. Tassel emergence just beginning. Condition of soybeans varied across State. On well drained soils, crop growing well. However, reports of uneven growth and yellowing fields with excess moisture. Winter wheat harvest just beginning some of drier areas of State, with other areas moving slowly toward harvest. Many farmers expect to harvest this coming week. Second cutting of alfalfa underway for some farmers, while others struggling to wrap up first harvest. Dry beans emerged nicely this week and off to a good start. A few reports of moisture damage. Oats turning color and majority had headed. Barley turning and good condition. Sugarbeet crop remained good condition. Apples ranged from 30 to 35 mm northwest to 2.3 inches southwest. West central crop now appears better than earlier forecasted. Blueberry harvest of early varieties underway southwest; fruit worm feeding apparent. Peaches ranged from 1.5 to 2.25 inches southeast and southwest, respectively; harvest will begin this week. Pears grew to 1.5 inches with low incidence of disease. Plums ranged from 25 mm northwest to 1.25 inches diameter southwest. Strawberry harvest ended and renovation began across State. Sweet cherry harvest of mid-season varieties underway southwest, and harvest wrapped up southeast. Fruit 18 to 19 mm northwest. Tart cherry harvest began southwest and southeast; harvest will start early this week west central; fruit continued to color northwest. Grapes at berry touch southwest and buckshot northwest. Summer raspberry harvest underway. Scattered rain received early last week, but warm, drier weather helped with crop development. Vegetable growers concerned about foliar diseases so spraying occurred more than usual, but diseases have been well controlled thus far. Cabbage being harvested while new transplants began growing. Growth of carrots progressed nicely, although reports of bacterial blight west central. Some celery and leeks southwest have been destroyed or stressed due to lack of rainfall. Cucumber, squash, and zucchini harvest continued with volume increasing as direct seeded fields came into production. Onions have not started to bulb, but fields looked good with growth at six leaf stage and 15 to 18 inches length. Potatoes a variety of growth stages from maturing vines to setting tubers. Pumpkins blooming and running with powdery mildew found on some fields but improving. Second radish crop appeared to be doing well. Early snap bean harvest began and July plantings mostly emerged. Spinach harvest completed some areas. Sweet corn improved with warmer weather and harvest from row covered plantings began. However, crop still behind schedule from previous years. Market tomatoes just starting to be harvested and very nice fruit quality. Processing tomato fields also good shape. Watermelons and cantaloups softball-sized or larger fruit.

**MINNESOTA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 24% short, 66% adequate, 4% surplus. Spring Wheat 96% jointed, 100% 2007, 99% avg.; 4% ripening, 35% 2007, 22% avg. Oats 99% jointed, 100% 2007, 99% avg.; 13% ripening, 67% 2007, 41% avg. Barley 95% jointed, 100% 2007, 98% avg.; 5% ripening, 49% 2007, 28% avg. Corn 46 in. height, 72 in. 2007, 59 in. avg. Soybeans 13 in. height, 19 in. 2007, 16 in. avg. Alfalfa 100% 1st cutting, 100% 2007, 99% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 23% fair, 53% good, 17% excellent. Pasture condition 4% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 55% good, 6% excellent. Sugarbeet condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 32% fair, 53% good, 12% excellent. Potatoes condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 61% good, 24% excellent. Canola condition 1% poor, 22% fair, 59% good, 18% excellent. Dry Bean condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 36% fair, 54% good, 7% excellent. Sunflower condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 56% good, 18% excellent. Small grains started ripening this past week, well behind last year and the 5-year average pace. Warm weather across the state continued to aid small grain development with nearly three quarters of the crop reaching the heading stage. Adequate topsoil moisture supplies across the northwest district have helped improve the crop condition rating in dry beans, sunflowers, and canola. The average temperature for the week was 68.9°, 0.8° below normal.

**MISSISSIPPI:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Soil moisture 24% very short, 28% short, 45% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn 99% silked, 100% 2007, 99% avg.; 73% dough, 86% 2007, 78% avg.; 24% dent, 51% 2007, 38% avg.; 2% very poor, 8% poor, 21% fair, 48% good, 21% excellent.; Cotton 93% squaring, 97% 2007, 93% avg.; 38% setting bolls, 48% 2007, 53% avg.; 3% very poor, 6% poor, 28% fair, 51% good, 12% excellent. Peanuts

60% pegging, 55% 2007, avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 0% fair, 93% good, 7% excellent. Rice 10% heading, 18% 2007, 20% avg.; 0% very poor, 3% poor, 11% fair, 61% good, 25% excellent. Sorghum 75% heading, 84% 2007, 83% avg.; 10% turning color, 7% 2007, 14% avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 17% fair, 54% good, 24% excellent. Soybeans 92% blooming, 96% 2007, 91% avg.; 62% setting pods, 63% 2007, 71% avg.; 4% very poor, 12% poor, 26% fair, 44% good, 14% excellent. Winter Wheat 100% harvested, 100% 2007, 100% avg. Hay (harvested-warm) 60%, 39% 2007, 51% avg.; 4% very poor, 18% poor, 33% fair, 44% good, 1% excellent.; Sweetpotatoes 96% planted, 99% 2007, 92% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 25% fair, 70% good, 5% excellent. Watermelons 89% harvested, 65% 2007, 67% avg.; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 1% fair, 98% good, 0% excellent. Abnormally to moderately dry conditions continue to concern producers, although scattered showers were reported across areas of the state. Row crops that have not received adequate moisture are continuing to suffer, and producers are predicting reduced corn yields due to the lack of precipitation. Hay yields, on the other hand, seem promising. Fungicides and insecticides are being applied to soybeans.

**MISSOURI:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 6% short, 74% adequate, 20% surplus. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 60% good, 12% excellent. Another week of drier weather allowed farmers to plant soybeans and cut hay. Wheat harvest was hampered by flooded fields and additional rains in the northeast district. Temperatures during the past week ranged from near normal to 2 degrees below normal over most of the State. Rainfall for the week averaged 1.29 inches, ranging from about 0.80 inches in the northwest and west-central districts to 2.10 inches in the northeast district. Activities 2nd cutting alfalfa, other hay harvest, winter wheat harvesting; care of livestock.

**MONTANA:** Days suitable for field work 6.6. Topsoil moisture 18% very short, 17% last year, 46% short, 41% last year, 35% adequate, 40% last year, 1% surplus, 2% last year. Subsoil moisture 19% very short, 13% last year, 40% short, 32% last year, 40% adequate, 53% last year, 1% surplus, 2% last year. Barley 89% boot, 97% last year, 65% headed, 84% last year, 6% turning, 24% last year. Barley condition 1% very poor, 13% last year, 4% poor, 12% last year, 30% fair, 17% last year, 56% good, 48% last year, 9% excellent, 10% last year. Oats 93% boot, 99% last year, 80% headed, 86% last year, 13% turning, 24% last year. Oats condition 2% very poor, 1% last year, 9% poor, 4% last year, 37% fair, 18% last year, 46% good, 64% last year, 6% excellent, 13% last year. Spring wheat 92% boot, 98% last year, 79% headed, 74% last year, 7% turning, 16% last year. Spring wheat condition 2% very poor, 8% last year, 12% poor, 9% last year, 37% fair, 18% last year, 42% good, 55% last year, 7% excellent, 10% last year. Winter wheat 99% headed, 100% last year, 51% turning, 87% last year. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 2% last year, 8% poor, 8% last year, 31% fair, 23% last year, 43% good, 44% last year, 17% excellent, 23% last year. Durum wheat 94% boot, 90% last year, 75% headed, 63% last year, 16% turning. Durum wheat condition 9% very poor, 3% last year, 29% poor, 4% last year, 39% fair, 23% last year, 21% good, 55% last year, 2% excellent, 16% last year. Dry peas 96% blooming, 97% last year, 1% harvested. Lentils 83% blooming, 97% last year. Alfalfa hay first cutting 74% complete, 90% last year. All other hay first cutting 69% complete, 82% last year. The small grain crops have begun turning this past week, and in some areas, the heat has caused crops to ripen too fast. Some hay producers in the northeast district are planning on grazing their hayland, and a lot who have harvested their hay have got little tonnage due to drought. The oilseeds have almost finished blooming, and many are well through the turning stage. The state received light precipitation for the week ending July 13th. Albion received the most moisture during the week at 1.59 inches. Highs were mostly in the 80s and 90s, and lows were mostly in the 30s and 40s. Hardin and Miles City shared the high temperature of 98 degrees, and Cascade and Sula shared the low temperature of 31 degrees. Range and pasture feed condition 4% very poor, 6% last year, 11% poor, 7% last year, 34% fair, 25% last year, 36% good, 47% last year, 15% excellent, 15% last year.

**NEBRASKA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 29% short, 65% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 20% short, 71% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn conditions 2% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 54% good, and 19% excellent. Irrigated corn conditions 2% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 55% good, and 17% excellent; dryland corn conditions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 52% good, and 25% excellent; 13% silked, 48% 2007, 35% avg. Soybean conditions 2% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 61% good, and 12% excellent; 21% blooming, 53% 2007, 47% avg.; 0% setting pods, 10% 2007, 8% avg. Sorghum conditions 0% very poor, 3% poor, 28% fair, 60% good, and 9% excellent; 0% headed, 1% 2007, 1% avg.; 0% turning color, 0% 2007, 0% avg. Wheat conditions 4% very poor, 9% poor, 29% fair, 48% good, and 10% excellent; 68% ripe, 90% 2007, 87% avg.; 19% harvested, 60% 2007, 61% avg. Oats conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 12% fair, 65% good, 22% excellent; 98%

headed, 100% 2007, 99% avg.; 12% harvested, 36% 2007, 30% avg. Dry Bean conditions 0% very poor, 3% poor, 41% fair, 51% good, 5% excellent; 10% blooming, 18% 2007, 15% avg. Alfalfa conditions 1% very poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 63% good, 12% excellent; 35% 2nd cutting, 67% 2007, 67% avg. Wild Hay conditions 1% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 61% good, 21% excellent. Pasture and Range conditions 1% very poor, 6% poor, 21% fair, 55% good, and 21% excellent. Wheat harvest is in full swing in southern counties and producers were able to make progress with their second cutting of alfalfa. Oat harvest is also underway. The drier weather has farmers busy irrigating, hilling fields, and fighting weeds. Corn is beginning to tassel in parts of the state. Temperatures averaged 3 degrees below normal again this week and ranged from highs over 100 degrees in the southwest to lows in near 40 in the Panhandle. Much of the state received precipitation with most districts receiving over a half an inch with the exception of the Panhandle, Central and South Central Districts.

**NEVADA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 7. High temperatures continued through the week. Temperatures averaged one to ten degrees above normal across the state. The week's high temperatures ranged from 93 degrees in Ely to 111 degrees in Las Vegas. The week's low temperatures ranged from 43 degrees in Ely and Elko to 76 degrees in Las Vegas. Precipitation was recorded in Tonopah and Ely. Alfalfa is in generally good condition throughout the state as first cutting progresses. Livestock are in predominately good condition as producers move stock to summer ranges. Small grains, onions, and garlic are in good to very good condition. Fall seeded wheat and barley fields are beginning to head out. Some southern small grain fields are being cut for hay. Main farm and ranch activities include irrigation, harvest of hay, weed control and equipment maintenance.

**NEW ENGLAND:** Days suitable for field work 6.1. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 21% short, 70% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 16% short, 78% adequate, 4% surplus. Pasture condition 3% poor, 12% fair, 74% good, 11% excellent. Maine Potatoes condition good/excellent. Rhode Island Potatoes condition good/excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes condition good. Maine Oats condition good/excellent. Maine Barley condition good. Field Corn 100% planted, 100% 2007, 99% average; 100% emerged, 100% 2007, 95% average; condition good/fair in Vermont and good elsewhere. Sweet Corn 100% planted, 99% 2007, 99% average; 95% emerged, 95% 2007, 95% average; 5% harvested, 5% 2007, 0% average; condition good/excellent in Rhode Island and good elsewhere. Shade Tobacco condition good/excellent. Broadleaf Tobacco condition good. First Crop Hay 85% harvested, 90% 2007, 85% average; condition poor in Massachusetts and good/fair elsewhere. Second Crop Hay 20% harvested, 15% 2007, 15% average; condition good/excellent in Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont and good/fair elsewhere. Apples Fruit Set average/above average in Rhode Island and average elsewhere; Fruit Size average/above average in Rhode Island and average elsewhere; condition good/fair in Connecticut and New Hampshire and good/excellent elsewhere. Peaches Fruit Set average/below average in New Hampshire and average elsewhere; Fruit Size average; condition good/fair in Connecticut and New Hampshire and good elsewhere. Pears Fruit Set average/below average in Connecticut and average elsewhere; Fruit Size average; condition good/fair. Strawberries 95% harvested, 90% 2007, 90% average; Fruit Set average; Fruit Size average; condition good/excellent in Vermont and good elsewhere. Massachusetts Cranberries Full Bloom to Petal Fall; condition good. Highbush Blueberries 10% harvested, 5% 2007, 5% average; Fruit Set average/above average in Maine and Rhode Island and average elsewhere; Fruit Size average/above average in Rhode Island and average elsewhere; condition good/excellent in Rhode Island and Vermont and good elsewhere. Maine Wild Blueberries Fruit Set average/above average; Fruit Size average/above average; condition good/excellent. The past week finally showed some relief from prolonged showers and thunderstorms, providing good fieldwork and growing conditions. Days were breezy, warm, and overcast throughout the first part of the week. Weekend weather was mostly sunny, increasing traffic at produce stands and farmers' markets. The week began with average to above average daytime temperatures ranging in the mid-80s to low-90s. Daytime temperatures cooled mid-week and remained in the mid-70s to low-80s throughout the weekend. Nighttime temperatures remained above average throughout the week, ranging in the mid-50s to mid-60s. Heavy rain and thunderstorms fell in northern states Wednesday evening; some hail was observed, but no damage was reported. Another large rainstorm occurred in northern states on Sunday. Southern states experienced little to no rainfall for the week. Total precipitation for the week ranged from 0.01 to 2.90 inches. Specialists reported field crops and pastures were beginning to show signs of stress in drier areas and rain is needed to improve crop conditions. Major farm activities included renovating strawberry beds, harvesting various vegetable crops, blueberries, and raspberries, applying pesticides and herbicides, hand hoeing weeds in vegetable fields, cutting hay, and cultivating potatoes.

**NEW JERSEY:** Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 40% short, 45% adequate. Subsoil moisture 40% short, 60% adequate. There were measurable amounts of rainfall for the week in few localities. Temperatures were above normal during the week across the Garden State. Summer vegetable harvesting began throughout New Jersey. Hot weather and lack of rainfall continued to affect crops as signs of heat stress became apparent. Irrigation was necessary for grapes in the southern district. Some peach harvesting began and early varieties are available. There was report of armyworm damage in field corn and timothy hay in south Jersey. Producers continued planting soybeans, harvesting wheat and rye, baling hay, and spraying corn.

**NEW MEXICO:** Days suitable for field work 5.4. Topsoil moisture 21% very short, 35% short, 42% adequate, 2% surplus. Wind damage 15% light, 5% moderate. Alfalfa 2% poor, 28% fair, 64% good, 6% excellent, 93% of second cutting complete, 30% of third cutting complete. Cotton 4% poor, 41% fair, 49% good, 6% excellent 70% squaring, 22% setting bolls. Corn 20% fair, 75% good, 5% excellent, 15% silked. Total sorghum 4% very poor, 25% poor, 56% fair, 14% good, 1% excellent, 6% headed. Irrigated winter wheat 98% harvested. Dry winter wheat 94% harvested. Total winter wheat 96% harvested. Peanuts 10% poor, 83% fair, 7% good, 50% pegged. Chile conditions 15% fair, 85% good. Onions 93% harvested. Apples 50% fair, 50% good. Pecans 13% fair, 87% good. Cattle conditions 1% very poor, 11% poor, 48% fair, 40% good. Sheep conditions 8% very poor, 13% poor, 51% fair, 28% good. Range and pasture conditions 15% very poor, 42% poor, 33% fair, 10% good. Farmers spent the week cutting hay, as well as weeding and harvesting crops. Livestock producers have been busy culling herds and shipping cattle. Temperatures were several degrees cooler than normal with widespread rain except in the extreme northwest corner of the state where drier conditions and near normal temperatures prevailed. Several sites reported over 2 inches of precipitation during the week including Tucumcari, Truth or Consequences, Las Cruces, Deming, Ruidoso and Carlsbad.

**NEW YORK:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Soil moisture 10% short, 80% adequate, 10% surplus. Pasture condition 7% poor, 20% fair, 56% good, 17% excellent. Oat condition 1% poor, 13% fair, 57% good, 29% excellent. Hay 10% poor, 26% fair, 45% good, 19% excellent. Winter Wheat 15% fair, 60% good, 25% excellent. Dry beans 92%, 97% 2007, 96% average. Alfalfa First cutting 93%, 98% 2007, 98% average. Clover-timothy hay mix 79%, 97% 2007, 87% average. Grass silage harvested 93%, 96% 2007, 92% average. Apple condition 20% poor, 25% fair, 34% good, 21% excellent. Grapes 7% poor, 15% fair, 50% good, 28% excellent. Peaches 20% poor, 30% fair, 30% good, 20% excellent. Pears 41% poor, 33% fair, 9% good, 17% excellent. Apples had not yet recovered from hail damage in Madison County. In Onondaga County vineyards, grapes were in great condition. On long Island, a stretch of warm, dry weather was ideal for vineyards, although many growers were irrigating. Sweet corn 98% planted, snap beans 89%, cabbage 95%, tomatoes 99%, lettuce 87%. Sweet corn condition 2% poor, 11% fair, 56% good, 31% excellent. Onions 20% fair, 71% good, 9% excellent. Lettuce 1% poor, 23% fair, 66% good, 10% excellent. Temperatures were above normal with precipitation generally below normal.

**NORTH CAROLINA:** Days suitable for field work 4.8. Soil moisture 9% very short, 24% short, 60% adequate, 7% surplus. Activities included the planting of sorghum and soybeans, harvesting hay, Irish potatoes, peaches, rye and preparing for tobacco harvest. North Carolina received between .34 and 4.68 inches of rain throughout the week. Fayetteville reported the most rain with 4.68 inches. Average temperatures ranged from 70 to 80 degrees.

**NORTH DAKOTA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 34% short, 50% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 18% very short, 32% short, 49% adequate, 1% surplus. Spring wheat 39% milk, 60% 2007, 49% avg.; 7% turning, 16% 2007, 13% average. Durum wheat 86% boot, 77% 2007, 77% avg.; 72% headed, 62% 2007, 57% avg.; 36% milk, 26% 2007, 23% avg.; 6% turning, 5% 2007, 4% avg.; conditions 10% very poor, 15% poor, 46% fair, 29% good. Barley 46% milk, 73% 2007, 54% avg.; 9% turning, 33% 2007, 20% average. Oats 53% milk, 66% 2007, 52% avg.; 11% turning, 24% 2007, 18% average. Canola 86% blooming, 95% 2007, 91% avg.; 4% turning, 10% 2007, 8% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 56% good, 13% excellent. Dry edible beans 13% blooming, 57% 2007, 37% avg.; 2% setting pods, 8% 2007, 8% avg.; condition 4% poor, 27% fair, 58% good, 11% excellent. Dry edible peas 6% mature, 17% 2007, average not available; condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 29% fair, 59% good, 3% excellent. Flaxseed 65% blooming, 73% 2007, 72% avg.; 1% turning, 2% 2007, 3% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 36% fair, 54% good, 4% excellent. Potatoes 36% blooming, 81% 2007, 70% avg.; 10% rows filled, 29% 2007, 35% avg.; condition 1% poor, 19% fair, 70% good, 10% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 1% very poor, 3%

poor, 12% fair, 71% good, 13% excellent. Sunflowers 2% blooming, 3% 2007, 2% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 31% fair, 56% good, 9% excellent. Soybeans 3% setting pods, 8% 2007, 8% average. Hay condition 13% very poor, 32% poor, 36% fair, 18% good, 1% excellent. Stockwater supplies 20% very short, 24% short, 54% adequate, 2% surplus. The first cutting of alfalfa was 82% complete. Other hay cutting was 49% complete. Eastern areas of the state experienced intermittent rain showers as mostly hot, dry conditions persisted in the west. The greatest amounts of precipitation were received in the northeast and central districts.

**OHIO:** Days suitable for field work 3.9. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 66% adequate, 34% surplus. Winter wheat 99% ripe, 99% 2007, 98% avg.; 43% harvested, 94% 2007, 63% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 17% fair, 54% good, 24% excellent. Corn silked (tasseled) 4%, 38% 2007, 23% avg.; condition 4% very poor, 9% poor, 29% fair, 41% good, 17% excellent. Soybeans 22% blooming, 58% 2007, 44% avg.; condition 5% very poor, 11% poor, 31% fair, 42% good, 11% excellent. Oats 14% ripe, 50% 2007, 30% avg.; 1% harvested, 12% 2007, 5% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 23% fair, 59% good, 14% excellent. Apples 11% harvested (summer), 8% 2007, 14% avg. Peaches 4% harvested, 13% 2007, 8% avg. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting 45%, 74% 2007, 50% avg. Other hay 1st cutting 95%, 100% 2007, 97% avg.; 2nd cutting 18%, 45% 2007, 26% avg. Hay condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 28% fair, 45% good, 16% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 19% fair, 64% good, 16% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 27% fair, 51% good, 16% excellent. The heavy rainfalls of the past month have subsided. This has allowed operators to harvest winter wheat and plant double crop soybeans. Other field activities for the week include cutting and baling hay, spraying herbicides and insecticides, and harvesting of sweet corn and tomatoes. Due to heavy rainfall during the past few weeks, Northwest district reporters have observed bacterial spot, downy mildew and septoria in soybean fields. Northwest reporters have also observed rust and gray leaf in corn fields. Japanese beetles are starting to feed on soybean leaves and corn silk. Southeast district reporters have seen early blight in tomatoes and phytophthora and blight in pepper fields.

**OKLAHOMA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 27% short, 55% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 18% very short, 21% short, 58% adequate, 3% surplus. Wheat plowed 57% this week, 43% last week, 17% last year, 65% average. Rye plowed 62% this week, 44% last week, 12% last year, 54% average. Oats 95% harvested this week, 87% last week, 73% last year, 92% average; plowed 52% this week, 39% last week, 21% last year, 63% average. Corn condition 4% poor, 21% fair, 66% good, 9% excellent; silking 55% this week, 44% last week, 79% last year, 65% average; dough 29% this week, 17% last week, 26% last year, 31% average. Sorghum 94% planted this week, 86% last week, 90% last year, 97% average; 63% emerged this week, 54% last week, 82% last year, 90% average. Soybeans condition 4% poor, 47% fair, 43% good, 6% excellent; 91%planted this week, 79% last week, 60% last year, 90% average; 85% emerged this week, 68% last week, 54% last year, 86% average; 24% blooming this week, 10% last week, N/A last year, 24% average. Peanuts 40% setting pods this week, 30% last week, 27% last year, 30% average. Watermelon setting fruit 83% this week, 72% last week, 99% last year, 92% average; harvested 21% this week, 11% last week, 32% last year, 30% average. Alfalfa condition 4% very poor, 7% poor, 34% fair, 44% good, 11% excellent; 3rd cutting 66% this week, 49% last week, 20% last year, 48% average. Other hay condition 4% very poor, 6% poor, 34% fair, 46% good, 10% excellent; 1st cutting 77% this week, 69% last week, 71% last year, 83% average. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 21% fair, 60% good, 13% excellent. Pasture and range condition 4% very poor, 6% poor, 33% fair, 47% good, 10% excellent. Livestock. Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged \$112 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged \$105 per cwt. Livestock conditions were rated mostly in the good to fair range. Mostly light to moderate insect activity was reported.

**OREGON:** Days suitable for field work 7.0. Top soil moisture 19% very short, 45% short, 36% adequate. Sub soil moisture 11% very short, 51% short, 38% adequate. Winter Wheat condition 9% very poor, 20% poor, 51% fair, 15% good, 5% excellent; 6% harvested, 17% previous year, 9% 5-year average. Spring Wheat condition 4% very poor, 31% poor, 37% fair, 21% good, 7% excellent; 96% headed, 100% previous year, 93% 5-year average. Barley condition 1% very poor, 20% poor, 35% fair, 38% good, 6% excellent. Corn condition 31% fair, 58% good, 11% excellent. Range, pasture condition 6% very poor, 18% poor, 38% fair, 34% good, 4% excellent. Alfalfa second cutting 37%, 69% previous year, 26% 5-year average. Weather Conditions were warm, dry throughout the State last week, with temperatures exceeding 100 degrees in some areas over the weekend. High temperatures ranged from 102 degrees in Medford, down to 68 degrees in Crescent City. Low temperatures ranged from 55 degrees in Roseburg, down to 31 degrees in Christmas Valley. The Crescent City,

Corvallis weather stations were the only two stations that received measurable precipitation with 0.01 total inches each. All stations reported below normal precipitation levels last week. Field Crops Hot, dry weather conditions prevailed this past week across the State, much field work was accomplished. Growers took advantage of the mostly perfect conditions for cutting hay, grass seed, grass hay, some wheat in north central areas. Some dry land crops showed stress in north eastern areas. Watering of course has increased now that the summer weather is back to normal. Wheat harvest will be picking up the pace within the next couple of weeks. Vegetables Farmer's markets, roadside stands were selling vast varieties of produce in abundance this past week throughout the Willamette Valley. Growers kept busy weeding, cultivating, irrigating during some very warm summer daytime temperatures. Bolting was reported to be a problem with cool weather crops in southwestern Oregon. Sweet corn was reported as starting to tassel out, ears starting to set in the south west part of the State, to only being around a foot tall in many parts of the Willamette Valley. Carrots, onions, parsley for seed were all flowering in central Oregon, attracting many bees for pollination. The planting of the 2009 onion seed crop was just beginning in this area. Fruits, Nuts This year's strawberry harvest was mainly complete, but some late varieties were still available. Raspberries continued to be picked; blueberries, Marionberries were available in many areas. Sweet cherry harvest continued in Polk County, in the higher elevations of Yamhill County. Some hazelnut growers applied filbert worm sprays. Grapes continued to develop, were about 10 days behind normal development in Douglas County. Hot temperatures last week made irrigation a priority. Summer orchard operations continued throughout the Hood River Valley. Pear growers continued cutting fire blight in many locations. There have been some reports with fire blight in southern Oregon pear trees as well. Rainier, Bing cherries were harvested in the lower Hood River valley. Early cherry harvest was nearly complete in Wasco County with low yields. Nurseries, Greenhouses. Greenhouses continued with clean-up stages, preparing for fall plants. Nurseries continued watering, fertilizing, potting plants. The hot weather may have caused some heat related issues with nursery container stock. Livestock, Range, Pasture Dryland pasture, range conditions across the State have declined with this long stretch of hot, dry weather. Higher elevations, irrigated pastureland were still in good shape. A fire on rangeland southwest of Rome in Malheur County burned approximately 38,000 acres of BLM land. No private lands were affected. Livestock were holding up despite the dry conditions.

**PENNSYLVANIA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Soil moisture 5% very short, 20% short, 58% adequate, 17% surplus. Corn 20% silk, 18% 2007, 19% avg.; height 52 inches, 59 inches 2007, 54 inches avg.; condition 5% poor, 19% fair, 53% good, 23% excellent. Barley 94% harvested, 95% 2007, 90% avg. Winter wheat 94% ripe, 97% 2007, 84% avg.; 62% harvested, 72% 2007, 46% avg.; condition 1% poor, 15% fair, 65% good, 19% excellent. Oats 95% heading, 95% 2007, 93% avg.; yellow 29% complete, 59% 2007, 40% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 18% fair, 70% good, 10% excellent. Soybeans emerged 93% complete, 99% 2007, 96% avg. Soybean condition 2% poor, 23% fair, 61% good, 14% excellent. Alfalfa second cutting 65% complete, 81% 2007, 58% avg.; third cutting 5% complete, 13% 2007, 7% avg.; conditions 1% very poor, 2% poor, 12% fair, 66% good, 19% excellent. Timothy clover first cutting 87% complete, 96% 2007, 88% avg.; second cutting 7% complete, 13% 2007, 11% avg.; condition 5% poor, 16% fair, 64% good, 15% excellent. Peach crop condition 6% fair, 60% good, 34% excellent; 5% harvested, 8% 2007, 9% avg. Apple condition 20% fair, 54% good, 26% excellent. Quality of hay made 7% poor, 35% fair, 48% good, 10% excellent. Pasture conditions 4% very poor, 9% poor, 22% fair, 54% good, 11% excellent. Principal farm activities included picking fruit, cutting and baling hay and straw, planting double crop soybeans, spraying corn and potatoes, as well as harvesting barley and wheat.

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Soil moisture 24% very short, 30% short, 45% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 48% very poor, 20% poor, 24% fair, 7% good, 1% excellent. Soybeans 21% very poor, 24% poor, 34% fair, 20% good, 1% excellent. Sorghum 39% very poor, 19% poor, 35% fair, 7% good, 0% excellent. Sweet Potatoes 20% very poor, 5% poor, 40% fair, 35% good, 0% excellent. Tobacco 14% very poor, 12% poor, 44% fair, 27% good, 3% excellent. Hay 21% very poor, 39% poor, 35% fair, 5% good, 0% excellent. Peaches 3% very poor, 15% poor, 26% fair, 55% good, 1% excellent. Apples 30% very poor, 5% poor, 55% fair, 10% good, 0% excellent. Watermelons 19% very poor, 18% poor, 30% fair, 33% good, 0% excellent. Cantaloupes 29% very poor, 8% poor, 32% fair, 31% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 6% very poor, 18% poor, 48% fair, 28% good, 0% excellent. Corn silked (tasseled 95%, 98% 2007, 97% avg.; 50% doughed, 59% 2007, 62% avg. Soybeans 100% planted, 100% 2007, 100% avg.; 91% emerged, 98% 2007, 98% avg.; 11% bloomed, 13% 2007, 17% avg.; 2% pods set, 3% 2007, 4% avg. Sorghum 100% planted, 100% 2007, 100% avg. 49% headed, 61% 2007, 66% avg.; turned color 17%, 23% 2007, 26% avg. Winter wheat 100% harvested, 100% 2007, 99% avg. Tobacco topped 62%, 66% 2007, 81% avg.; 11% harvested, 7% 2007, 11% avg. Hay, other hay 49%, 56% 2007, 53% avg. Peaches 46% harvested, 50% 2007, 46% avg. Snapbeans, fresh harvested 95%, 93% 2007, 95% avg. Cucumbers, fresh harvested 100%, 99% 2007, 98% avg. Watermelons 66% harvested, 66% 2007, 68% avg. Tomatoes, fresh harvested 80%, 87% 2007, 87% avg. Cantaloupes 72% harvested, 82% 2007, 80% avg. This past week, South Carolina received the most rainfall it has seen since early April. Precipitation totals varied across the state, but most areas received an inch or more of rain. Upstate counties saw the first significant amount of rain in several weeks. A streak running from Greenville, Laurens, and Newberry counties was the largest section shorted by

this past week's showers. It is too late for most corn, but continued rain will help late planted fields yield a fair crop. With the increased moisture, cotton should see improvement. Development was beginning to increase with some plants putting on new growth. Growers were scouting for larvae pests. Overall, peanut conditions continued to see improvement. Soybeans may have been saved this past week, but it was so dry that the crop still needs more rain. Tobacco should see increased leaf size and weight. Scattered storms have brought temporary relief to livestock, but general follow up rains are needed to help reduce the stress caused by the drought, and short hay stocks. Pastures were showing improvement. Upstate pastures will need more than one week of rain to help the situation there. The peach harvest was ongoing. Vegetable harvests were winding down for cucumbers, snap beans, and tomatoes. The state average temperature for the week was one degree below normal. The state average rainfall for the period was 1.6 inches.

**SOUTH DAKOTA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 33% short, 60% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 17% short, 75% adequate, 5% surplus. Winter wheat turning color 84%, 99% 2007, 98% avg.; ripe 12%, 76% 2007, 58% avg.; 3% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 55% good, 19% excellent. Barley boot 95%, 100% 2007, 100% avg.; 89% headed, 99% 2007, 98% avg.; turning color 18%, 66% 2007, 52% avg.; ripe 1%, 13% 2007, 7% avg.; 0% harvested, 1% 2007, 1% avg.; 2% very poor, 1% poor, 16% fair, 69% good, 12% excellent. Oats turning color 42%, 78% 2007, 55% avg.; 4% ripe, 32% 2007, 16% avg. Spring wheat turning color 27%, 69% 2007, 60% avg.; ripe 1%, 10% 2007, 9% avg.; 0% harvested, 1% 2007, 2% avg. Corn cultivated or sprayed once 98%, 100% 2007, 100% avg.; cultivated or sprayed twice 63%, 87% 2007, 84% avg.; Average corn height (inches) 37 in., 60 in. 2007, 51 in. avg.; tasseled 2%, 34% 2007, 17% avg. Soybeans 1% setting pods, 4% 2007, 2% avg. Sunflower 0% blooming, 3% 2007, 2% avg.; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 27% fair, 62% good, 8% excellent. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 90%, 96% 2007, 96% avg.; 2nd cutting harvested 19%, 49% 2007, 37% avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 16% fair, 61% good, 18% excellent. Other hay 65% harvested, 73% 2007, 67% avg. Feed supplies 6% short, 85% adequate, 9% surplus. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 7% short, 80% adequate, 12% surplus. Cattle condition 9% fair, 70% good, 21% excellent. Sheep condition 6% fair, 70% good, 24% excellent. Warmer weather continues to facilitate the development of row crops and small grains in South Dakota. However, dry conditions in some parts of the state are causing early indications of moisture stress in some crops and hay.

**TENNESSEE:** Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 34% short, 53% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 19% very short, 34% short, 45% adequate, 2% surplus. Tobacco 10% topped, 9% 2007, 8% avg.; 4% poor, 27% fair, 59% good, 10% excellent. Hay 4% very poor, 12% poor, 35% fair, 41% good, 8% excellent. Pastures 4% very poor, 17% poor, 39% fair, 35% good, 5% excellent. This past week's weather featured two cold fronts which moved through the State beginning on Thursday bringing some much needed rain to most areas. These showers helped to offset above normal temperatures that reached into the mid-to-high 90s. Tobacco growers began topping their plants last week at a pace slightly ahead of normal. Other field activities last week included applying fungicides, growth regulators, insecticides, and picking vegetables. Temperatures across the State last week were 1 to 2 degrees above normal. Precipitation averaged below normal on the Plateau, but above normal elsewhere.

**TEXAS:** Agricultural Summary. Mild, windy conditions were prevalent across most areas of the state. Drought conditions continued to plague the vast majority of producers, as there were several reports of grass fires. Producers in some areas of the state were spraying weeds in cotton fields. Cooler temperatures were experienced in some areas of the Edwards Plateau. Southern Texas, parts of the Northern High Plains, and areas along the Mexican border experienced the most rainfall with 0.50 to 2.0 inches, as isolated showers brought as much as 3-6 inches to some sections. The remaining areas of the state only received traces of rain. Range and pasture conditions continued to decline due to high temperatures and lack of moisture. Supplemental feeding was ongoing across many areas of the state. Hay quality has become a concern in many areas of the state as fertilization of pastures has decreased due to high fertilizer costs. Throughout the state, harvest of small grains was virtually complete except for some late planted wheat in the Northern High Plains. Weather conditions have been detrimental to the cotton crop in the Southern High Plains, as recent reports have indicated losses as high as 100,000 acres in some sections. In the Low Plains, cotton was in all stages as many producers continued to re-plant fields destroyed by early season storms. Reports of failed or very poor cotton crops continue to surface as insurance adjusters continue assessing damage. Meanwhile, wet conditions in the Lower Valley delayed cotton harvest. Cotton condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Corn tasseling continued to increase in the Northern High Plains, while some producers in the Blacklands have already begun harvest. Harvest or corn continued in South Central Texas with marginal results. Statewide, corn condition was mostly fair to good. Sorghum planting continued in the Northern High Plains. Sorghum condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Across the state, peanuts continued to improve, and pegging was ongoing. Statewide, peanut condition was mostly fair to good. Despite the high temperatures and lack of moisture, vegetable harvest continued. In North East Texas, peaches continued to look good. Wine grape production was doing well with some harvest underway in the Trans-Pecos area. Quality of native pastures continued to deteriorate in the Southern Low Plains. In North

East Texas, grazing pastures were poor, as some producers tried to supplement with hay where applicable. Some pastures in South East Texas began to burn up due to temperatures in the higher 90's and lack of moisture. However, recent rains in South Central and South Texas have increased the outlook on ranges and pastures. Increased moisture in these areas has nurtured some native ranges and pastures back to life, as growth has increased very quickly. This increased rainfall had also contributed to improved levels of stock tanks in South Central and South Texas. Tank levels across most other areas of the state continued to decrease due to the lack of rainfall. Range and pasture condition was mostly poor to fair statewide.

**UTAH:** Days suitable for field work 7. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 39% short, 58% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter Wheat 6% harvested, 9% 2007, 11% avg. Spring Wheat 93% headed, 99% 2007, 95% avg. Barley 93% headed, 97% 2007, 96% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 16% fair, 81% good, 3% excellent. Oats 77% headed, 79% 2007, 79% avg.; harvested for Hay or Silage 57%. Corn silked (tasseled) 1%, 18% 2007, 7% avg.; height 36 inches, 47 inches 2007, 41 inches avg. Alfalfa height 28%, 34% 2007, 27% avg.; Hay 1st Cutting 95%, 100% 2007, 100% avg.; 2nd Cutting 15%, 49% 2007, 42% avg. Other Hay Cut 72%, 79% 2007, 76% avg. Cattle and calves moved To Summer Range 100%, 99% 2007, 100% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 18% fair, 79% good, 3% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved To Summer Range 100%, 99% 2007, 100% avg. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 12% fair, 87% good, 1% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 1% very short, 20% short, 79% adequate, 0% surplus. Apricots 60% harvested, 77% 2007, 57% avg. Sweet Cherries 34% harvested, 77% 2007, 82% avg. Tart Cherries 10% harvested, 45% 2007, 31% avg. Crops continue to progress around the state. Weather continues to be hot and dry making an already dry situation worse. Livestock continue to do well. Box Elder reports moderate temperatures with highs in the low 90s and lows from 55 to 65. Crops continue to progress with fall barley and wheat ripening rapidly. Farmers expect to begin the grain harvest in 2 weeks. Corn has really been growing this week but no fields were observed in tassel yet. Producers are cutting second crop alfalfa in the Bear River Valley and the crop looks good. Demand is high and prices ranges from \$150 a ton to \$250 a ton depending on quality. These high prices are very concerning to livestock producers. Duchesne County reports areas of the county have been reporting heavy grasshopper infestations. Producers are spraying dimilin and other chemicals to help control. Emery County reports irrigated crops are growing very well. Summer rains are needed in the area to keep the mountain grazing in good shape. Things are really drying out on the mountains. Morgan County reports crops are in good condition and water supplies are adequate. Tooele County reports water supplies are adequate and farmers have begun cutting 2nd crop alfalfa. A Temporary Restraining Order was issued against USDA for the Critical Feed Use allowance of certain CRP acres. This has thrown a wrench in the plans of many livestock producers to either hay or graze CRP acreage. Ranges are drying out with some areas in the west part of the county in moderate drought conditions. Park Valley producers report that stream flows are falling rapidly and irrigation water is running out. Some meadows were not irrigated this year due to low streams flows. Livestock producers have moved the cattle and sheep to summer ranges and they are in fair to good condition. Some sheep producers are reporting that the higher elevations are beginning to dry out in some places due to lack of rain fall. Ranchers are reporting that they may need to bring cows and calves off public ranges one or two months earlier this year. Also, there have been reports of grasshopper infestations in the Washakie area and in the Howell Valley.

**VIRGINIA:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 24% short, 64% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 28% short, 61% adequate, 3% surplus. Pasture 5% very poor, 15% poor, 37% fair, 38% good, 5% excellent. Livestock 2% poor, 15% fair, 64% good, 19% excellent. Other Hay 3% very poor, 6% poor, 37% fair, 49% good, 5% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 1% poor, 23% fair, 61% good, 15% excellent. Corn 3% very poor, 10% poor, 24% fair, 41% good, 22% excellent; 55% silked; 61% 2007; 54% avg.; 11% Corn dough; 9% 2007; 11% avg. Soybeans 95% Planted; 99% 2007; 96% avg.; Soybeans 84% emerged; 84% 2007; Blooming 4%; 6% 2007; 9% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 12% poor, 31% fair, 49% good, 5% excellent. Winter Wheat 96% harvested; 97% 2007; 92% avg. Flue-cured Tobacco 12% poor, 37% fair, 36% good, 15% excellent. Burley Tobacco 2% poor, 43% fair, 37% good, 18% excellent. Dark Fire-cured tobacco 80% fair, 16% good, 4% excellent. Peanuts 66% pegged; 42% 2007; 40% avg.; condition 20% fair, 74% good; 6% excellent. Cotton 68% squaring; 79% 2007; 74% avg.; 8% setting bolls; 22% 2007; 22% avg.; condition 39% fair, 56% good, 5% excellent. Summer potatoes 40% harvested; 19% 2007; 24% avg.; condition 5% fair, 35% good, 60% excellent. Summer Apples 10% harvested; 4% avg.; 17% avg.; condition 21% fair, 75% good, 4% excellent. Peaches 5% harvested; condition 2% poor, 34% fair, 62% good, 2% excellent. Grapes 1% poor, 5% fair, 90% good, 4% excellent. Oats 2% poor, 13% fair, 83% good, 2% excellent. Virginia experienced scattered rain showers throughout the week. The recent rain and warm temperatures contributed to the good progress made in corn silking. Despite the good weather, some of the Commonwealth's corn was showing poor stands from the earlier effects of the cool and wet spring. Some corn producers feel that with continual rains the corn crop will be favorable. The winter wheat harvest is almost complete, as well as the planting of double crop soybeans. Hay and pasture conditions improved due to the precipitation. Farmers anticipate another cutting of hay. However, in some parts of the State, the hay and pasture fields are still suffering from the lack of water. In some cases, farmers are feeding livestock hay

to compensate for poor pasture growth. Other farming activities included harvesting blueberries, peaches, and blackberries, applying potash to soybean fields, spraying insecticides, and tending to the vegetable crop.

**WASHINGTON:** Days suitable for field work 7.0. Soil moisture 12% very short, 40% short, 48% adequate. Winter wheat harvest has begun. Early harvest activity in the Yakima/Benton/Klickitat area was reported by one grain elevator. Walla Walla County reported some harvest activity has begun but expects most combining to be one week to ten days out. Walla Walla County also reported pea harvest was moving along well and their second cutting of alfalfa was going down. Christmas tree growers continued monitoring Noble fir plantations for aphid infestations. In the Yakima Valley, cherry harvest continued in the upper Valley with a focus on the later maturing varieties. Locally harvested blueberries, raspberries, cucumbers, early sweet corn as well as early maturing peaches appeared at local markets. Snohomish County reported strawberry and raspberry harvest continued while blueberries ripened. Whatcom County reported strawberry harvest was one week shorter this year due to the cool spring, and corn fields which had been flooded out in June were being replanted. Pacific County reported cranberry growers were irrigating bogs. Range and pasture conditions 2% very poor, 49% poor, 17% fair and 32% good. On the west side of the State, hay and grass harvest was wrapping up and Jefferson County reported their second cutting of grass silage was done. On the east side, range and pasture dried out with the hot July weather, but reports from Walla Walla County indicated conditions were still good. In Pacific County, shellfish growers harvested triploid oyster stocks for processing and completed seeding operations.

**WEST VIRGINIA:** Days suitable for field work 4. Topsoil moisture 72% adequate, 28% surplus compared with 11% very short, 47% short, 42% adequate last year. Corn conditions 1% very poor, 1% poor, 13% fair, 62% good, 23% excellent; 15% silked, 9% 2007, 12% 5-yr avg. Soybean conditions 3% fair, 96% good, 1% excellent; 95% emerged, 2007 and 5-yr avg. not available. Soybeans blooming 10%, 21% 2007, 11% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat conditions 1% poor, 25% fair, 69% good, 5% excellent; 51% harvested, 30% 2007, 37% 5-yr avg. Oat conditions 29% fair, 55% good, 16% excellent; 92% headed, 81% 2007, 82% 5-yr avg.; 3% harvested, 9% 2007, 5-yr avg. not available. Hay 1% very poor, 3% poor, 35% fair, 50% good, 11% excellent; first cutting was 80% complete, 92% 2007, 85% 5-yr avg.; second cutting 5% complete, 6% in 2007, 6% 5-yr avg. Apple conditions 10% poor, 60% fair, 30% good. Peach conditions 5% poor, 69% fair, 26% good. Cattle and calves were 2% poor, 15% fair, 78% good and 5% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 2% poor, 13% fair, 76% good and 9% excellent. Farming activities included making hay, vaccinating cattle, and equipment maintenance. Farmers around the state are busy making hay between rainstorms while still trying to keep their fields in good conditions for the next hay cutting. County Fairs are also underway around the state.

**WISCONSIN:** Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 13% short, 64% adequate, and 20% surplus. Temperatures ranged from 0 degrees to 2 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 81 to 84 degrees across the state. Lows averaged from 60 to 64 degrees for the week. Precipitation ranged from 2.87 inches in Green Bay to 6.53 inches in Madison. Average corn height was 45 inches with 1 percent silking. There were 12 percent of soybeans blooming. Oats were 86 percent headed and 0 percent harvested. Second cutting hay was 29 percent complete. Rains across the state were welcomed by some, while others in the southern part of the state saw their fields under water once again. Winter wheat and oats are nearing harvest.

**WYOMING:** Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 36% short, 56% adequate, 1% surplus. Barley 84% boot, 68% previous week, 91% 2007, 95% avg.; 63% headed, 46% previous week, 76% 2007, 80% avg.; 10% turning color, 3% previous week, 46% 2007, 42% avg.; condition 3% poor, 20% fair, 75% good, 2% excellent. Corn 6% tasseled, 2% previous week, 3% 2007, 3% avg.; 35 inches average height; condition 3% poor, 35% fair, 62% good. Oats 95% jointed, 90% previous week, 94% 2007, 96% avg.; 73% boot, 60% previous week, 85% 2007, 87% avg.; 57% headed, 38% previous week, 68% 2007, 63% avg.; 20% turning color, 6% previous week, 35% 2007, 23% avg.; condition 1% poor, 24% fair, 75% good. Spring wheat 85% boot, 72% previous week, 93% 2007, 90% avg.; 65% headed, 41% previous week, 62% 2007, 66% avg.; 9% turning color, 5% previous week, 31% 2007, 31% avg.; condition 37% fair, 62% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat 86% turning color, 61% previous week, 95% 2007, 93% avg.; 13% mature, 6% previous week, 72% 2007, 56% avg.; condition 1% poor, 39% fair, 60% good. Dry beans 99% emerged, 91% previous week, 100% 2007, 99% avg.; 33% bloom, 24% previous week, 35% 2007, 28% avg.; 12% setting pods, 3% previous week, 6% 2007, 6% avg.; condition 1% fair, 99% good. Alfalfa hay 73% first cutting, 57% previous week, 90% 2007, 84% avg.; 6% second cutting, 5% 2007, 4% avg. Other hay 26% total cut, 20% previous week, 41% 2007, 34% avg. Sugar beet condition 1% very poor, 0% poor, 15% fair, 82% good, 2% excellent. Livestock condition 12% fair, 81% good, 7% excellent. Range and pasture condition 2% poor, 25% fair, 60% good, 13% excellent. Irrigation water supplies 1% very short, 15% short, 79% adequate, 5% surplus. Temperatures across Wyoming were hot with cool nights and little or no precipitation. Range pastures were drying out due to wind and lack of precipitation. Moisture is needed in order to improve irrigation water supplies and crop progress. More small grain crops were beginning to turn color. Activities preparations for hay harvest, shearing range sheep, branding and moving livestock.

## July 10 ENSO Update

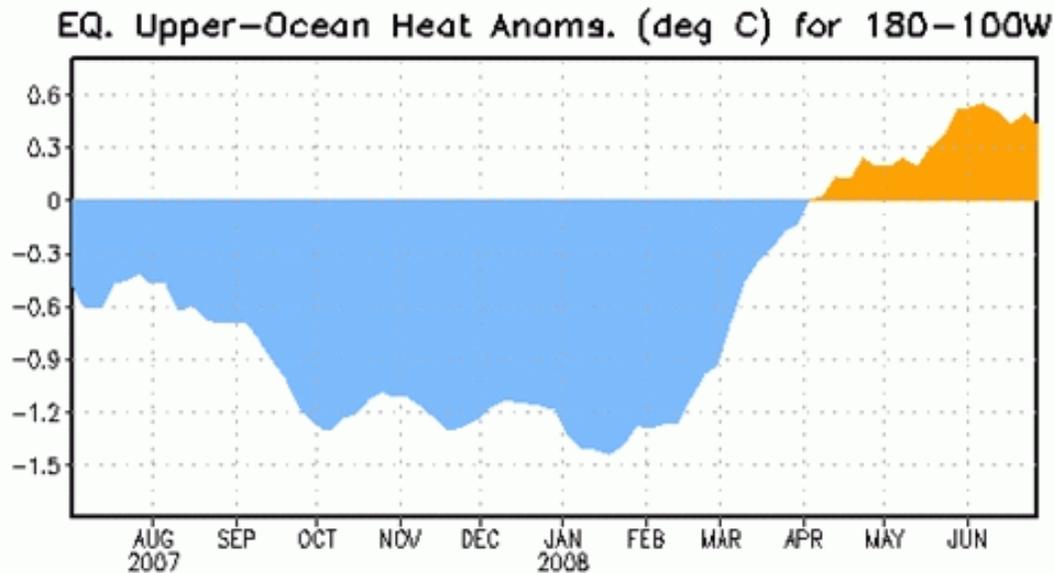


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomalies ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) in the equatorial Pacific ( $5^{\circ}\text{N}$ - $5^{\circ}\text{S}$ ,  $180^{\circ}$ - $100^{\circ}\text{W}$ ). Heat content anomalies are computed as departures from the 1982-2004 base period weekly means.

### Synopsis: ENSO-neutral conditions are expected to continue into Northern Hemisphere Fall 2008.

A transition from La Niña to ENSO-neutral conditions occurred during June 2008, as sea surface temperatures (SSTs) returned to near-average across the central and east-central equatorial Pacific Ocean. Also, positive SST anomalies continued in the eastern equatorial Pacific. Consistent with this pattern, the latest weekly SST index was  $-0.1^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the Niño-3.4 region, and  $+0.4^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the Niño 1+2 region. The subsurface oceanic heat content (average temperatures in the upper 300m of the ocean, Fig. 1) and patterns of subsurface temperature anomalies also reflected the transition to ENSO-neutral conditions. Positive heat content anomalies were associated with above-average temperatures at thermocline depth across the entire equatorial Pacific, while small negative subsurface temperature anomalies persisted near the Date Line between the surface and 75m depth.

Similar to past transitions, La Niña continues to linger in the atmospheric circulation, but with diminishing strength. Enhanced low-level easterly winds and upper-level westerly winds remain across the central equatorial Pacific, while convection continues to be suppressed in the central equatorial Pacific and slightly enhanced over the far western Pacific. Collectively, these atmospheric and oceanic anomalies are consistent with a return from La Niña to ENSO-neutral.

Most of the recent dynamical and statistical SST forecasts for the Niño 3.4 region indicate ENSO-neutral conditions ( $-0.5$  to  $0.5$  in the Niño-3.4 region) will continue through Northern Hemisphere Winter 2008-09. Despite this model consensus, the possible development of El Niño or La Niña cannot be ruled out due to uncertainty in model forecasts and because ENSO events often form during the second half of the year. Based on current atmospheric and oceanic conditions, recent trends, and model forecasts, ENSO-neutral conditions are expected to continue into Northern Hemisphere Fall 2008.

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Atmospheric and Oceanic Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 7 August 2008. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: [ncep.list.ens0-update@noaa.gov](mailto:ncep.list.ens0-update@noaa.gov).

# International Weather and Crop Summary

July 6 - 12, 2008

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

## HIGHLIGHTS

**FSU-WESTERN:** Drier weather improved conditions for winter wheat harvesting in the Southern District in Russia, while much-needed rain eased short-term dryness in southern and eastern Ukraine, boosting soil moisture for summer crop development.

**FSU-NEW LANDS:** Hot, dry weather returned to major spring wheat producing areas in north-central Kazakhstan and adjacent areas in Russia, increasing stress on crops in or nearing reproduction.

**EUROPE:** Wet weather provided additional topsoil moisture for vegetative to reproductive summer crops in central and northern Europe.

**AUSTRALIA:** In southeastern Australia, widespread, soaking rains provided a needed boost in topsoil moisture, helping winter grain development.

**EAST ASIA:** Showers throughout most growing areas kept conditions favorable for crops.

**SOUTHEAST ASIA:** Monsoon rains in Indochina maintained favorable moisture conditions, while beneficially drier weather prevailed in the Philippines.

**SOUTH ASIA:** Heavy monsoon showers across central and northern India contrasted with increasing dryness farther south.

**ARGENTINA:** Rain brought limited drought relief to central Argentina.

**BRAZIL:** Rain continued in winter wheat areas of Rio Grande do Sul, but drier weather prevailed elsewhere.

**CANADA:** Cool, showery weather benefited vegetative to reproductive summer crops in most Prairie growing areas.

**MEXICO:** Unseasonably heavy rain covered many important farming areas.

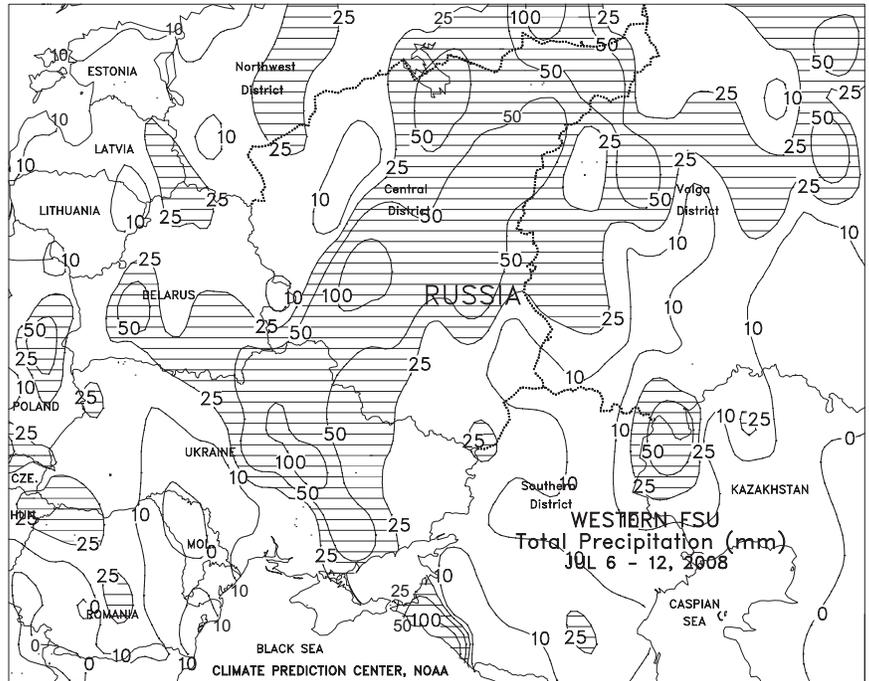
## EUROPE

Wet weather continued across central and northern Europe, while dry, occasionally hot weather prevailed in the south. A pair of cold fronts swept across the continent, preventing any lasting incursions of excessive heat while triggering widespread showers and thunderstorms (10-60 mm). The rain was beneficial for vegetative summer crops in central and northern crop areas but slowed winter crop maturation and early harvesting; fieldwork delays were most likely in England, the Low Countries, and northern Germany, where locally more than 75 mm of rain fell. Meanwhile, dry, cooler-than-normal weather (2-5 degrees C below normal) in Spain favored winter grain harvesting. Farther east, dry weather prevailed in Italy, although 25 to 50 mm of rain just north of the Po Valley boosted reservoir levels and maintained plentiful irrigation reserves. In the Balkans, dry weather along the Danube River Valley contrasted with showers in northern crop areas (Hungary and northern Romania). While winter crop prospects in southeastern Europe are greatly improved over last year, recent heat (greater than 35 degrees C) and dryness increased concerns for reproductive corn and sunflowers.



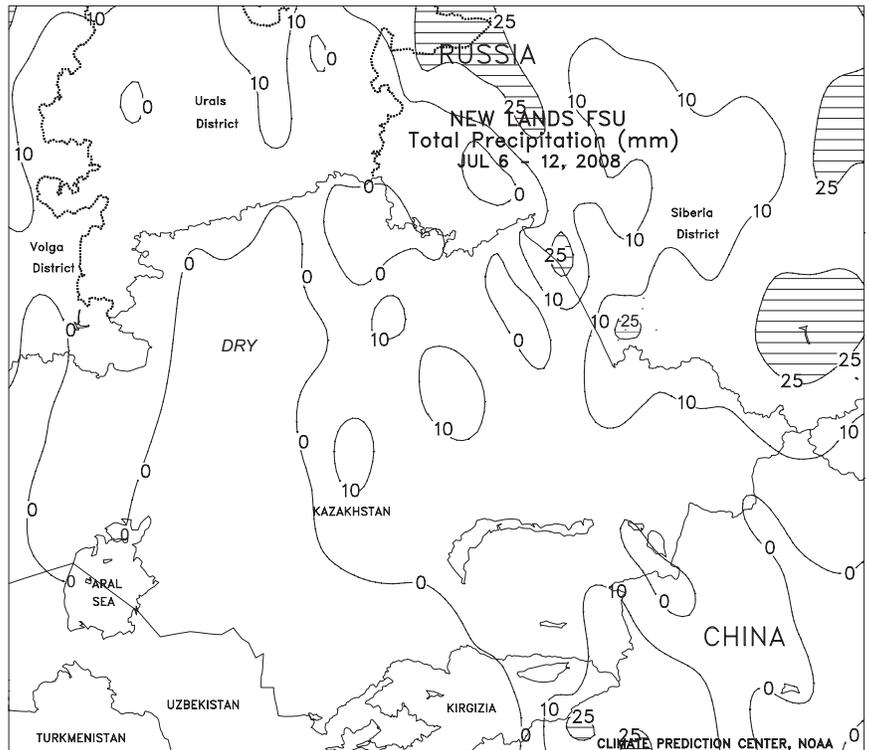
**FSU-WESTERN**

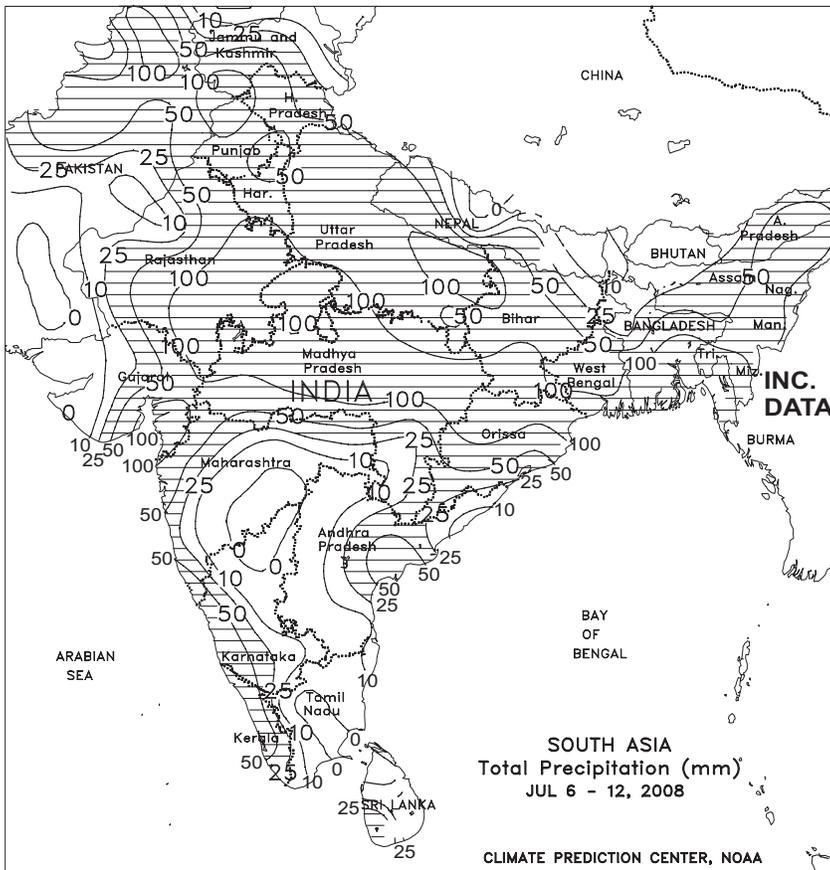
In Russia, drier weather improved conditions for winter wheat harvesting in the Southern District. Farther north, occasional showers (5-50 mm or more) continued to fall across northern Russia (Central and Volga Districts), favoring spring grains in the filling stage but slowing winter grain maturation. Greatest amounts of precipitation (50-103 mm) fell in a narrow band that extended northeastward through the Central District. In Ukraine, much-needed rain (10-50 mm or more) eased short-term dryness in southern and eastern areas. Although the precipitation caused some interruptions in winter grain harvesting, it boosted soil moisture for filling spring grains and vegetable summer crops (corn, sunflowers, and sugar beets). Elsewhere, light to moderate showers (10-40 mm or more) slowed winter grain maturation and early harvesting in western Ukraine and Belarus but favored spring-sown crop development. Dry weather persisted in Moldova, helping winter wheat harvesting but lowering soil moisture for summer crop development. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in Belarus and easternmost crop areas in Russia and near to slightly below normal in Ukraine and the remainder of Russia.



**FSU - NEW LANDS**

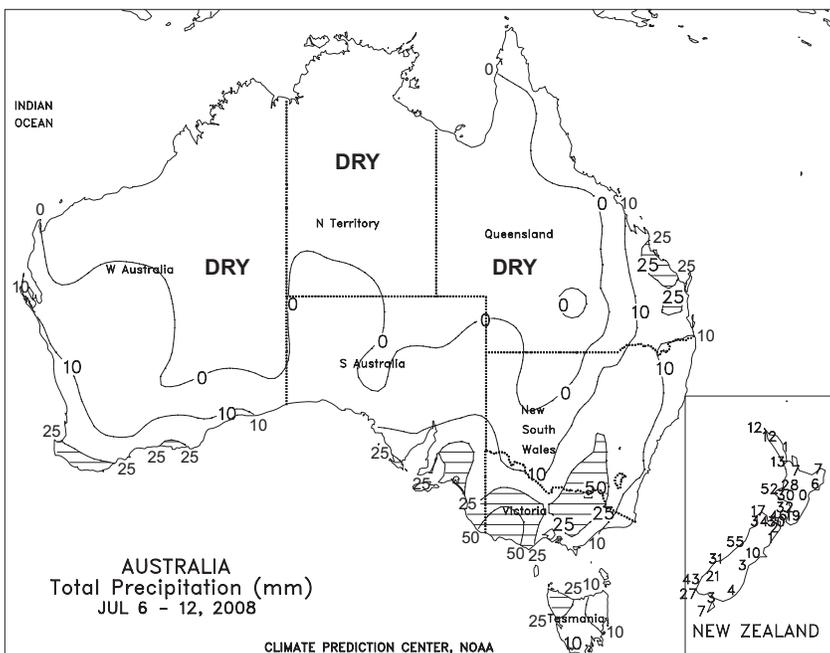
Dry weather returned to major spring grain producing areas in north-central Kazakhstan and adjacent areas in Russia (Urals District and the western portion of the Siberia District), following in the wake of last week's beneficial rain. The dryness in these areas was accompanied by the hottest weather so far this growing season. At week's end, most locations recorded maximum temperatures that ranged from 33 to 37 degrees C, increasing heat stress on crops in or nearing reproduction. Elsewhere, early-week showers (10-25 mm or more) and cool weather prevailed across the eastern portion of the Siberia District, favoring spring grain development. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in the western portion of the region and near to slightly below normal in the east. In primary cotton producing areas of Central Asia, hot weather (maximum temperatures ranging from 39 to 42 degrees C) promoted crop development and maintained seasonally high irrigation requirements.





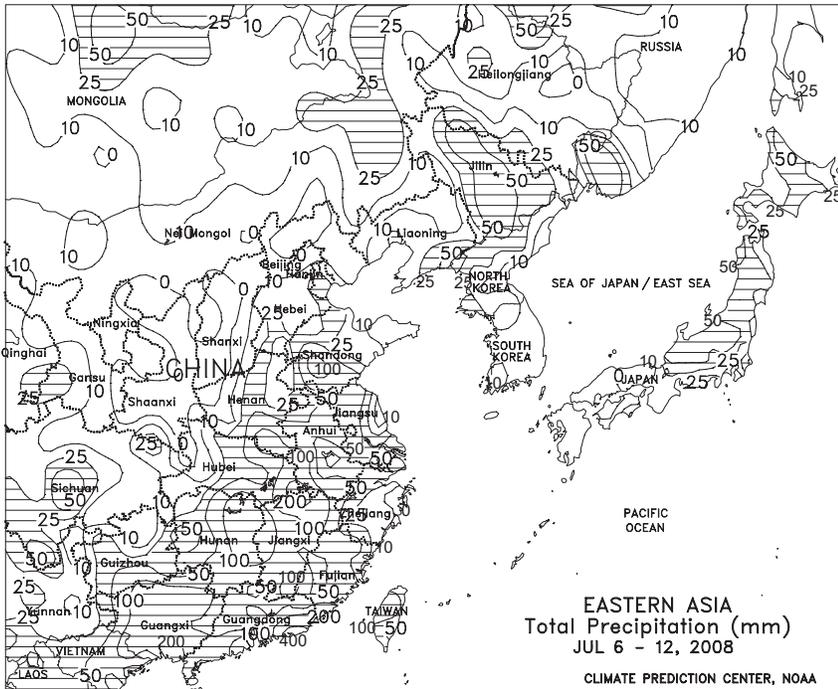
**SOUTH ASIA**

Widespread rainfall across the northern half of the subcontinent contrasted with pockets of dryness in southern crop areas. In India, a pair of monsoon lows generated moderate to heavy rain (50-200 mm) across key central and northern growing areas, maintaining favorable early prospects for soybeans (Madhya Pradesh), cotton (Punjab and Haryana), and groundnuts (Gujarat). Rain coverage also expanded to encompass most of central and northern Pakistan, with 25 to 100 mm providing ample to locally abundant planting moisture for summer crops. Farther east, moisture supplies remained adequate for summer-crop rice from Uttar Pradesh, India eastward into Bangladesh and West Bengal, India. In contrast, dry weather persisted in south-central India, reducing topsoil moisture for planting and establishment of cotton, groundnuts, and more southerly soybean areas.



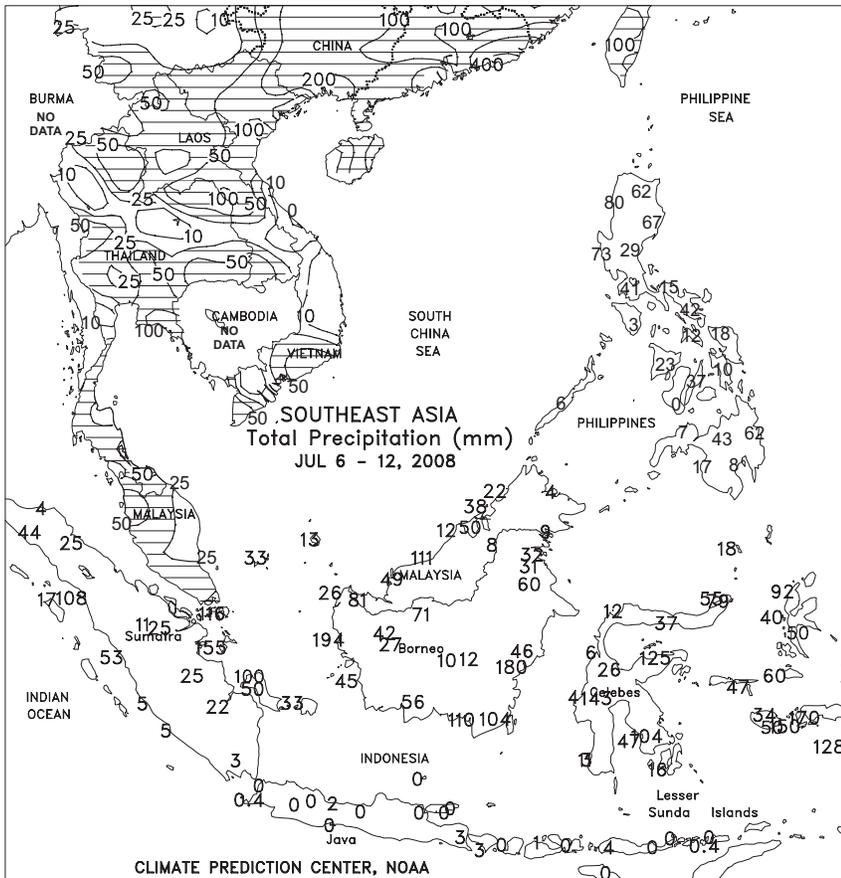
**AUSTRALIA**

In Western Australia, scattered showers (3-13 mm) maintained adequate moisture supplies for vegetative wheat and barley. Farther east, widespread, soaking rains (10-45 mm, locally more) fell across major winter grain producing areas in South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales. The wet weather produced the most substantial rainfall in southeastern Australia since middle June. Many farmers had delayed sowing winter grains until the onset of the June rains because of persistent dryness in portions of southeastern Australia. Thus, this follow-up rainfall was especially beneficial for recently planted winter grains, helping germination, emergence, and establishment. Elsewhere in Australia, scattered showers (2-10 mm) favored winter wheat development in eastern Queensland. Temperatures in Australia were generally seasonable, averaging within 1 degree C of normal across the wheat belt.



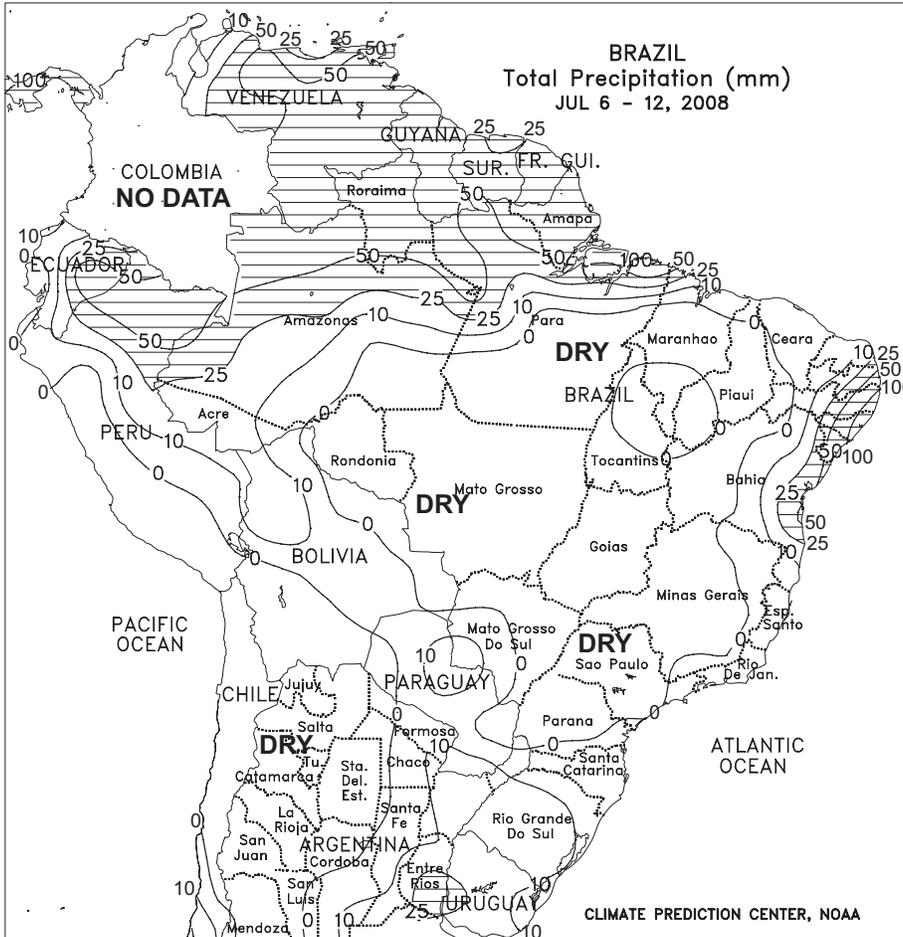
**EASTERN ASIA**

Showers diminished somewhat in the northeast, while monsoon rains continued throughout much of the east and southeast. In Manchuria, high pressure over the Yellow Sea prevented the continuation of heavy rain from last week. As a result, lighter showers (1-25 mm) prevailed throughout most corn and soybean areas; in contrast, however, 25 to 50 mm of rain continued in Jilin, albeit not covering as expansive an area as last week. The rainfall maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture both in the near-surface and sub-surface layers. Additionally, short-term moisture indices depict favorable growing conditions with localized wetness, and while crop development lags last year's pace, crops are progressing well. Meanwhile in irrigated growing areas of the east and southeast, monsoon showers (25-200 mm) provided beneficial moisture to summer crops and eased irrigation needs. The rainfall maintained adequate soil moisture throughout most of the North China Plain, with crop moisture indices depicting some localized dryness in western Henan. In the south, extremely wet conditions remained as an active monsoon continued to bring heavy downpours (50-100) with some areas receiving torrential amounts (100-400 mm).



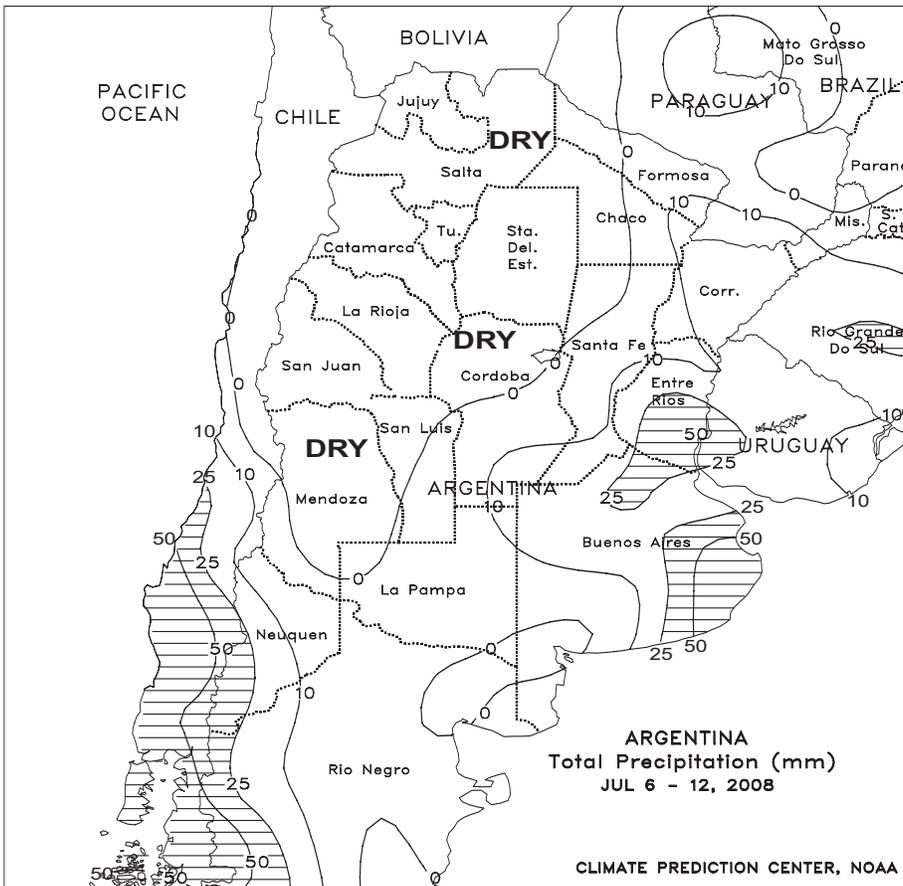
**SOUTHEAST ASIA**

The southwest monsoon continued to produce widespread showers (10-100 mm) across Thailand, benefiting rice and corn. In Vietnam, heavy showers (50-100 mm) favored rice in the north, while somewhat lighter amounts (25-50 mm) aided rice in the south. In contrast, beneficially drier conditions prevailed in the Philippines after several weeks of torrential rain. The dry weather eased wetness in the central Philippines and parts of the south. Meanwhile, showers (25-100 mm) in Luzon maintained wetness in the west, but increased soil moisture in previously dry areas of the Cagayan Valley. Across oil palm areas of Indonesia and Malaysia, showers (10-50 mm) maintained favorable moisture supplies in the west, while heavier amounts (50-100 mm) in the west slowed harvest activities.



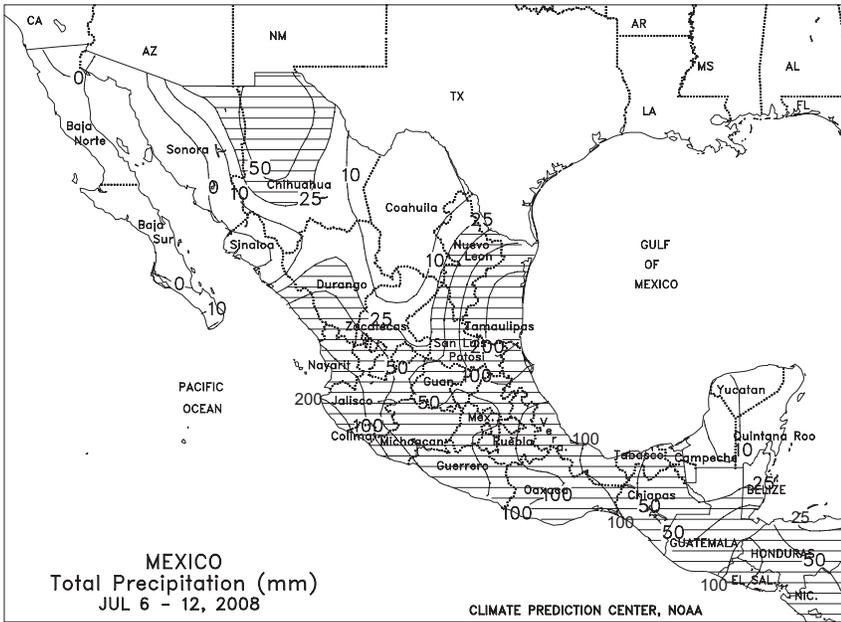
**BRAZIL**

Light to moderate rain (5-25 mm) maintained generally favorable moisture levels for winter grains in Rio Grande do Sul, but mostly dry weather prevailed farther north, including the main winter wheat areas of northern and western Parana. More rain would be welcome in Parana, which has experienced several weeks of patchy rainfall. Near- to above-normal temperatures (highs in the middle and upper 20s degrees C) promoted vegetative growth of winter grains, with temperatures staying well above freezing even in traditionally cooler eastern growing areas. Elsewhere, dry, seasonably mild weather supported harvesting of coffee, sugarcane, and citrus in the main growing areas of southeastern Brazil (Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, and Espirito Santo). Showers tapered off from last week's levels along the northeastern coast, with amounts exceeding 25 mm generally confined to sugarcane areas of Brazil's northeastern tip.

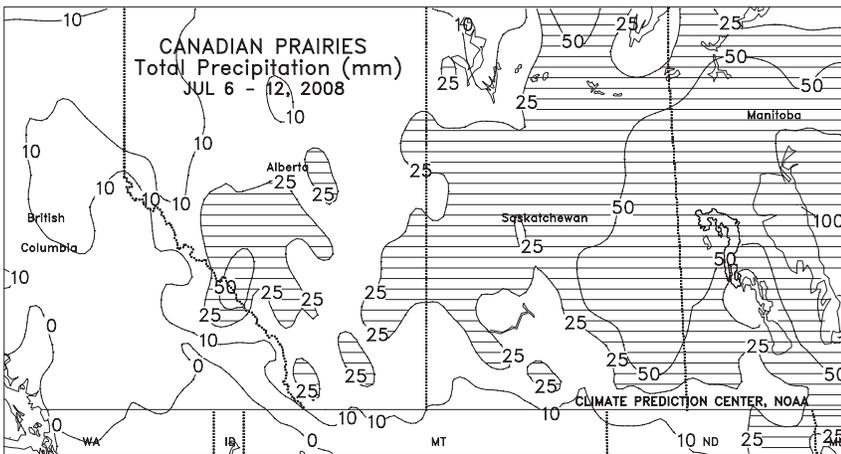


**ARGENTINA**

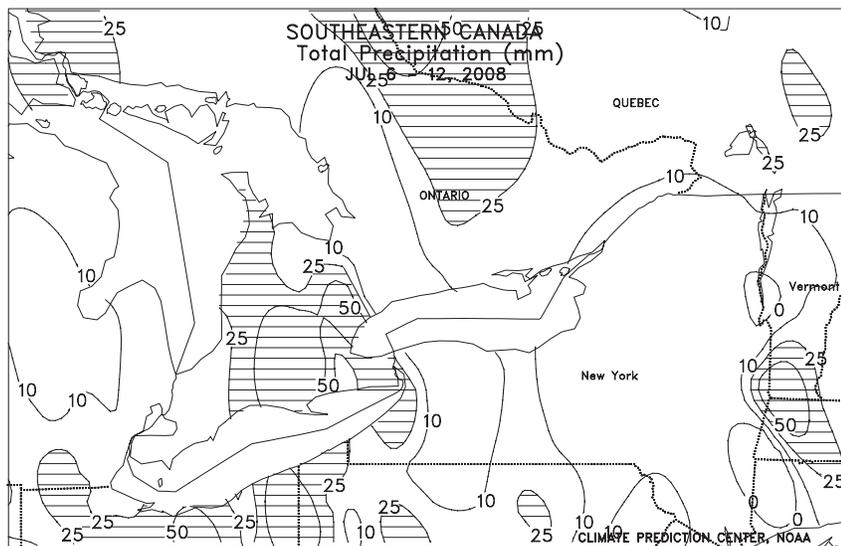
Much-needed rain (5-25 mm, locally approaching 50 mm) fell in northern Buenos Aires and neighboring locations in Cordoba, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios, boosting topsoil moisture for winter wheat germination. However, drier conditions prevailed in other key growing areas, and more rain of greater coverage is needed to significantly improve prospects for winter grains. In addition, unseasonably warm weather (temperatures averaging 1-3 degrees C above normal) maintained high evaporative losses, particularly from bare soils in areas that have not yet been able to plant. No widespread, freezing temperatures were recorded in major farming areas. According to Argentina's ministry of agriculture (SAGPyA), winter wheat planting was 60 percent complete nationally, 16 percentage points behind last year. Planting advanced 12 points in Buenos Aires, Argentina's largest wheat producer, but progress continued to lag that of last year (55 percent versus 62 percent last year). Significant planting delays continued elsewhere in central Argentina. Harvesting of summer crops, including corn and cotton, was nearly complete.



**MEXICO**  
Beneficial rain (25-50 mm or more) continued across the southern plateau and along the southern Pacific Coast, increasing moisture for corn and other rain-fed summer crops. Drier weather prevailed on the Yucatan Peninsula, but moderate to heavy rain (25-100 mm or more) fell in other states bordering the Gulf of Mexico. Especially heavy rain (100 to 200 mm or more) fell in parts of Tamaulipas and Veracruz, greatly increasing moisture reserves for agriculture but hampering seasonal fieldwork. Unseasonably heavy showers and thunderstorms (10-50 mm or more) also fell in northwestern watersheds, as the monsoon circulation which drives that region's rainy season remained relatively strong.



**CANADA**  
Cool, showery weather overspread the Prairies, maintaining overall favorable moisture levels for vegetative to reproductive grains and oilseeds. Rain (10-50 mm or more) was especially heavy in eastern growing areas of Saskatchewan and parts of Manitoba, which had been trending dry. Temperatures averaging as much as 2 to 4 degrees C below normal slowed growth of crops and pastures in Manitoba and portions of eastern Saskatchewan, and farmers would welcome a return to warmer weather. Warmer (near-normal temperatures, with highs in the lower 30s degrees C), drier conditions continued, however, in southern Alberta and portions of southwestern Saskatchewan. While initially beneficial for spring crop growth, conditions are becoming a bit too warm and dry in the southwestern Prairies, and rain will be needed as crops enter reproduction.



In eastern Canada, mild, showery weather benefited summer crops and pastures, but drier conditions will be needed for winter wheat harvesting. Rainfall totaled more than 25 mm in parts of Quebec, while amounts locally in excess of 50 mm were reported in Ontario between Lakes Huron and Ontario. Only light rain (less than 10 mm) fell, however, in extreme southeastern Ontario.

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