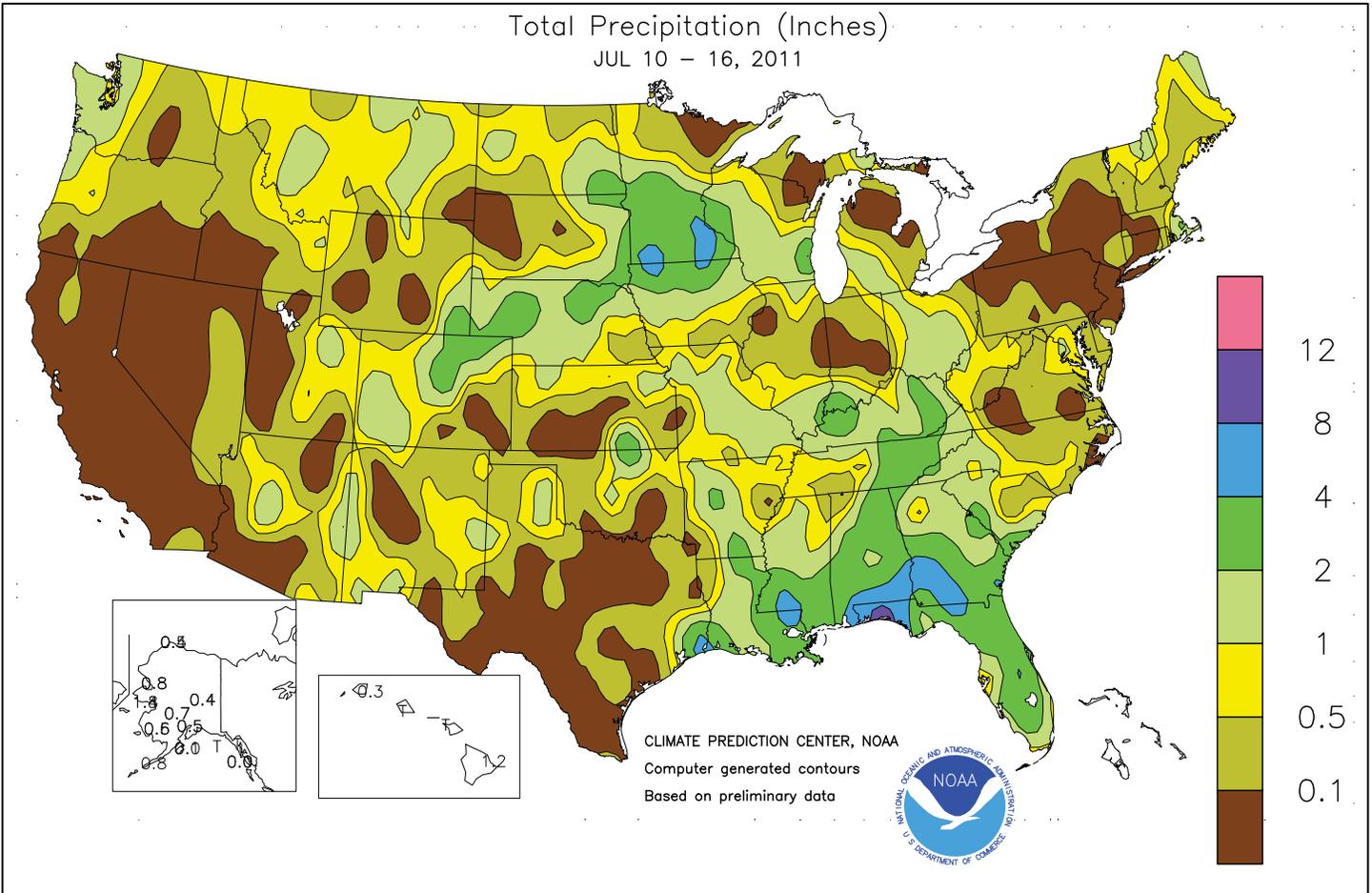


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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 10 - 16, 2011

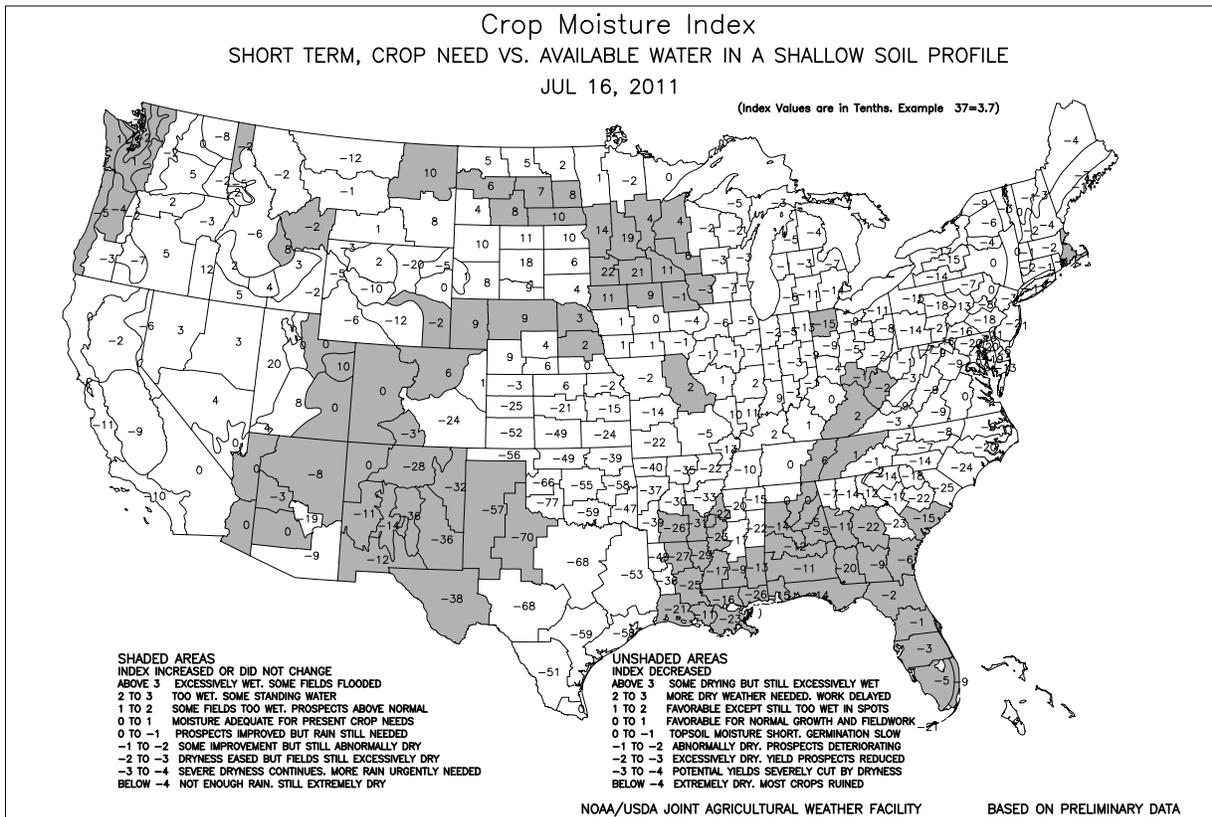
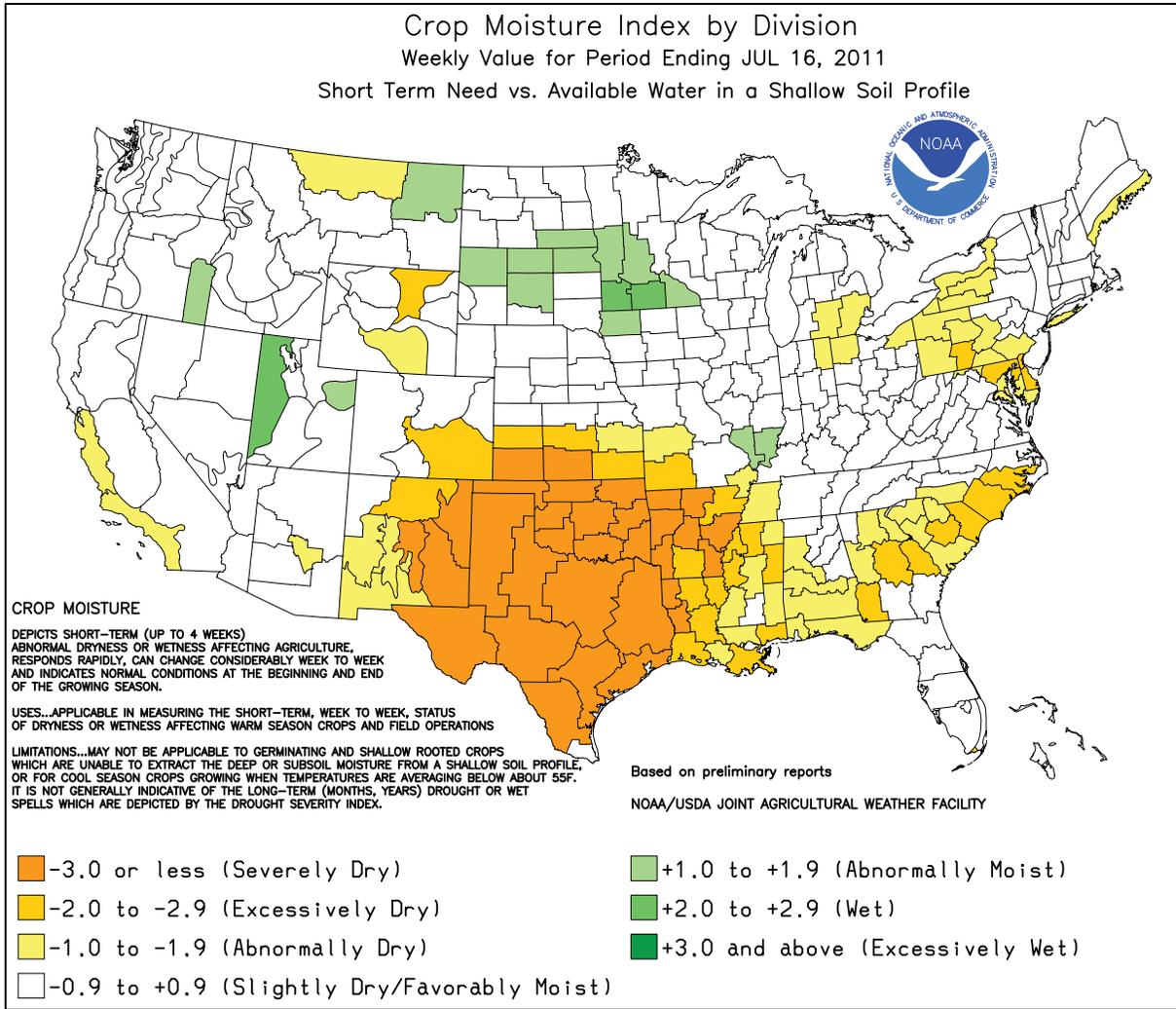
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

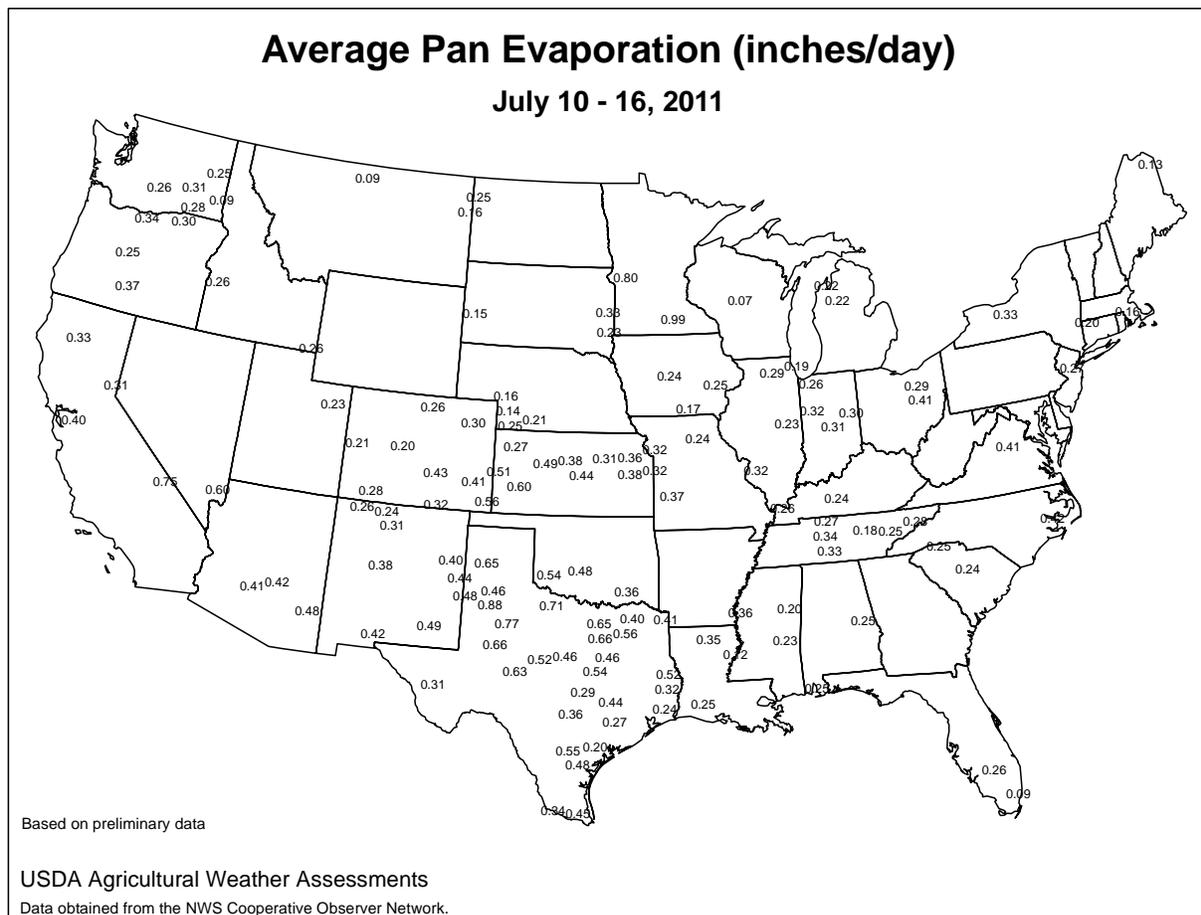
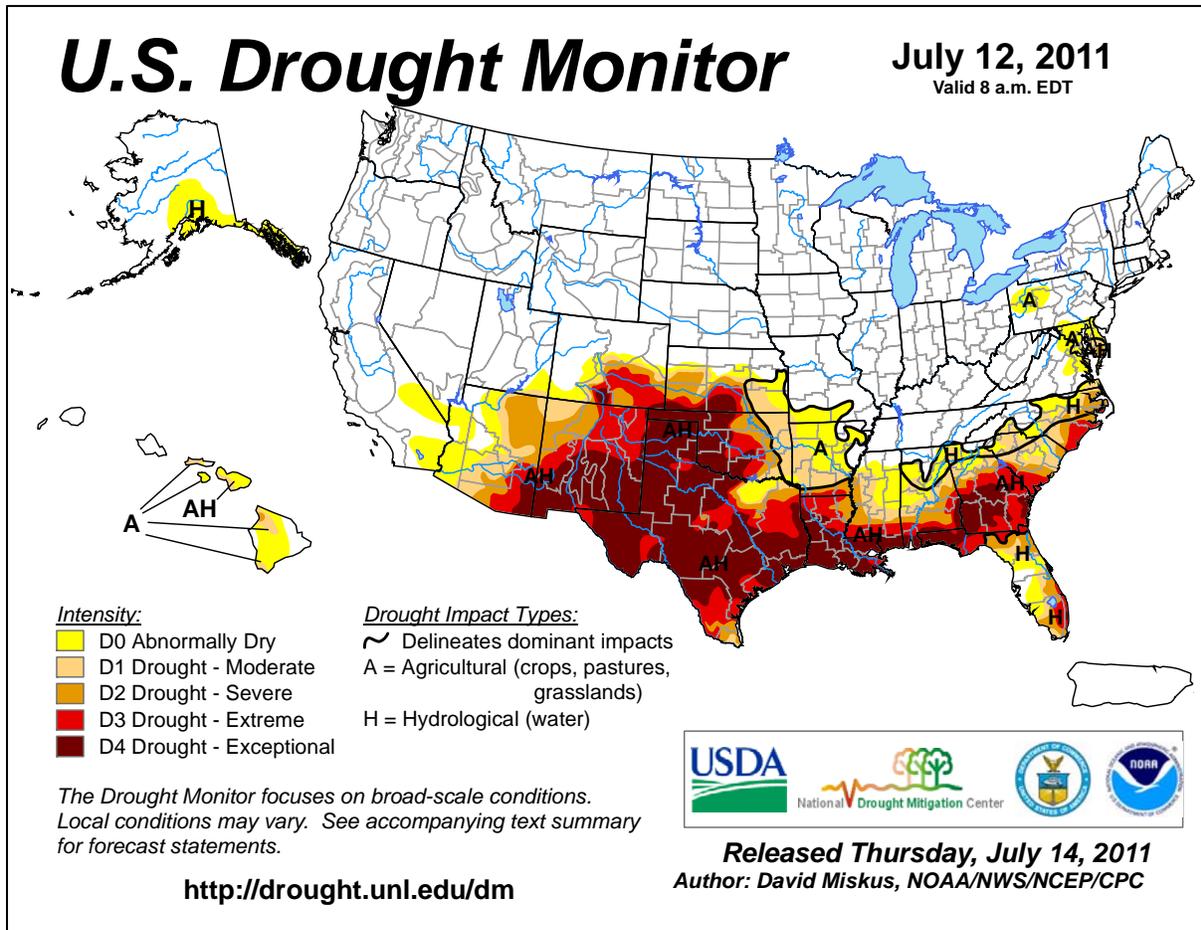
Under a siege of mostly dry weather and record-breaking heat, conditions worsened across the drought-ravaged **south-central U.S.** Weekly temperatures generally ranged from 5 to 10°F above normal on the **southern Plains**, where a few readings in excess of 110°F were noted. Heat also spread into the **Midwest**, where temperatures topped 95°F as far north as **South Dakota** and **central portions of Illinois and Indiana**. Parts of the **Corn Belt** also received heavy rain and local wind damage, particularly on July 10-11. Rainfall was heaviest in the **upper Midwest**,

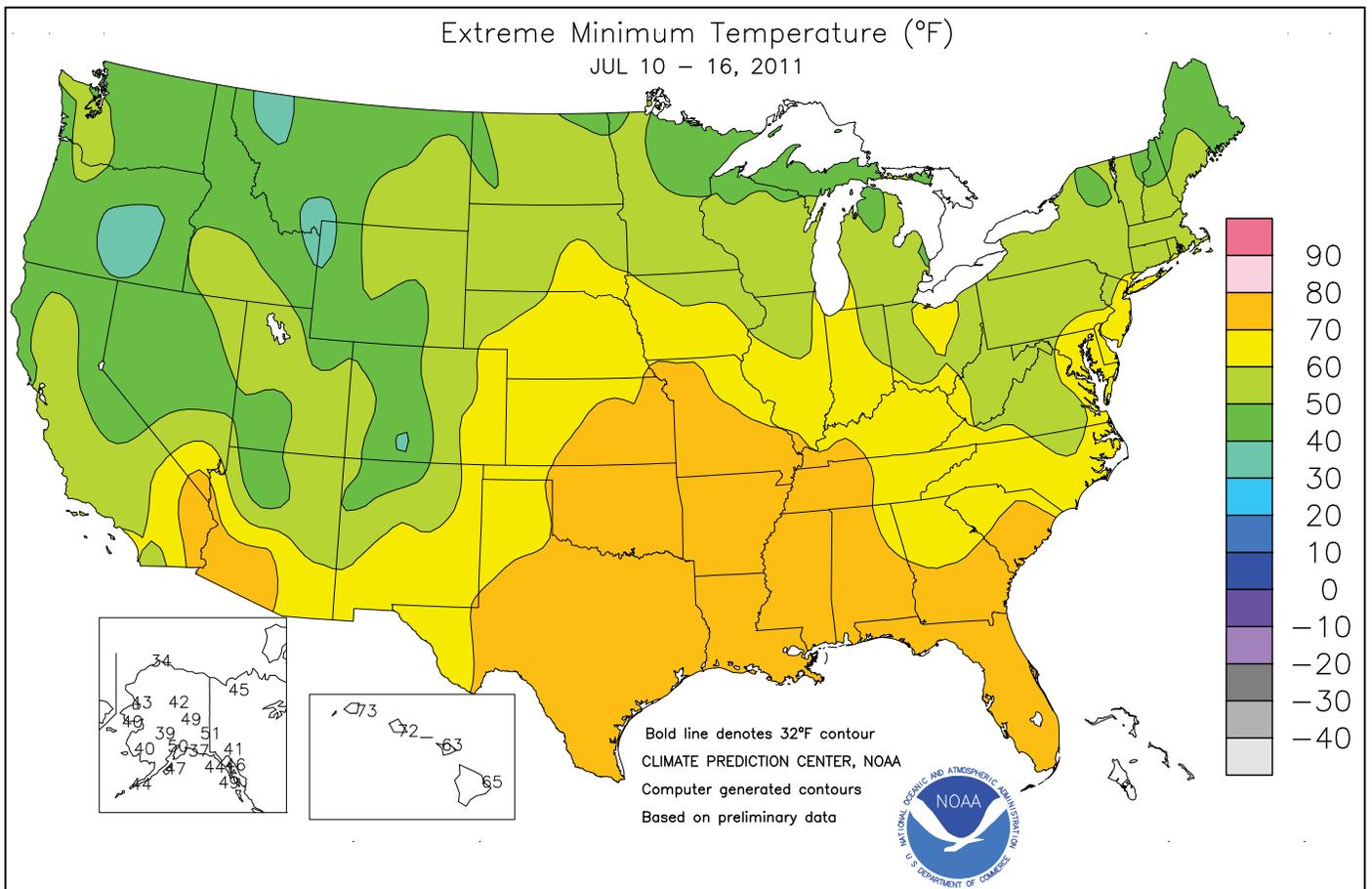
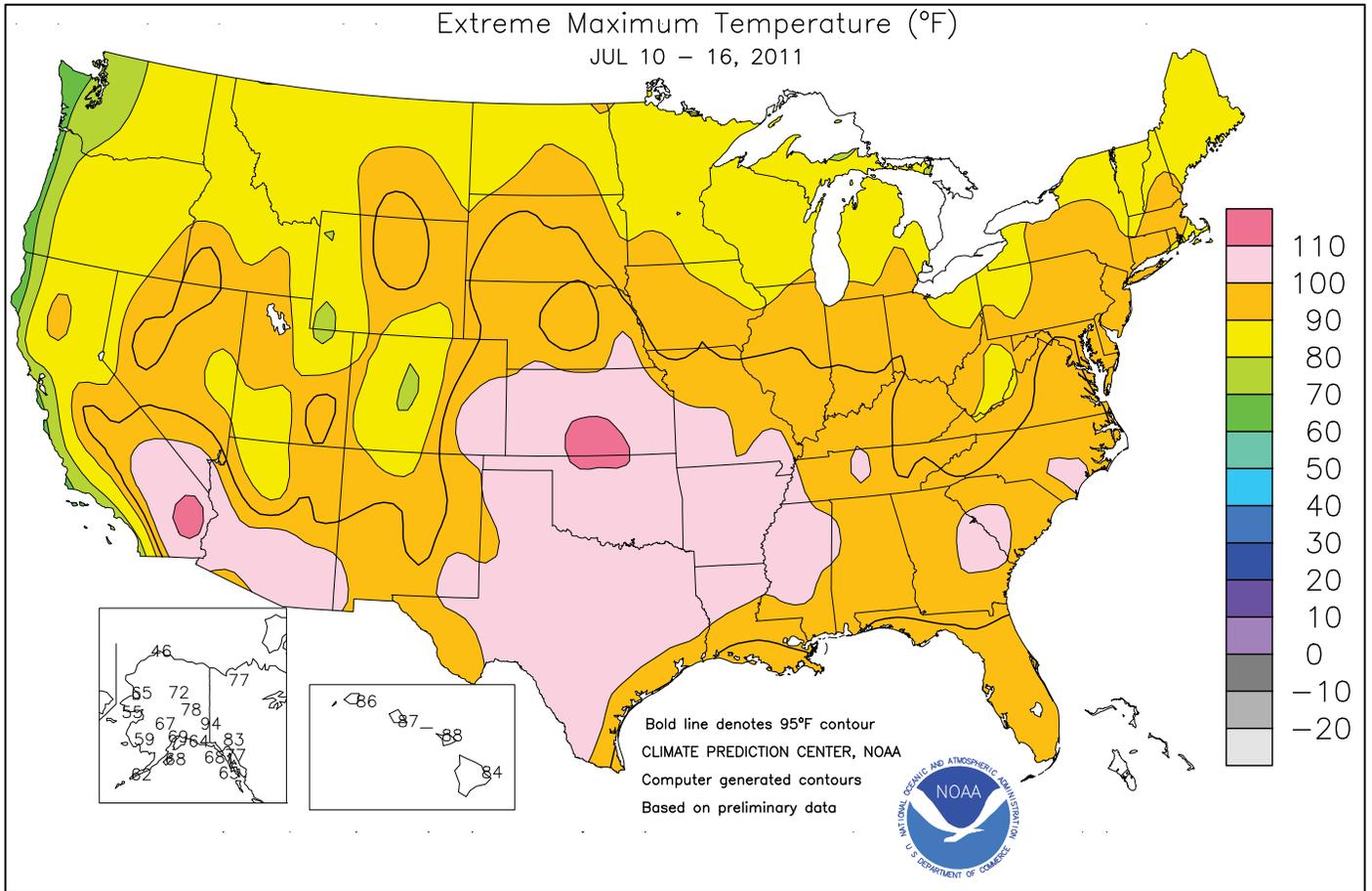
(Continued on page 5)

Contents

Crop Moisture Maps	2
July 12 Drought Monitor & Pan Evaporation Map	3
Extreme Maximum & Minimum Temperature Maps	4
Temperature Departure Map	5
Growing Degree Day Maps	6
National Weather Data for Selected Cities	8
June Weather and Crop Summary	11
June Precipitation & Temperature Maps	16
June Weather Data for Selected Cities	19
National Agricultural Summary	20
Crop Progress and Condition Tables	21
State Agricultural Summaries	25
International Weather and Crop Summary	33
June International Temperature/Precipitation Maps	47
Bulletin Information & Record Reports	62



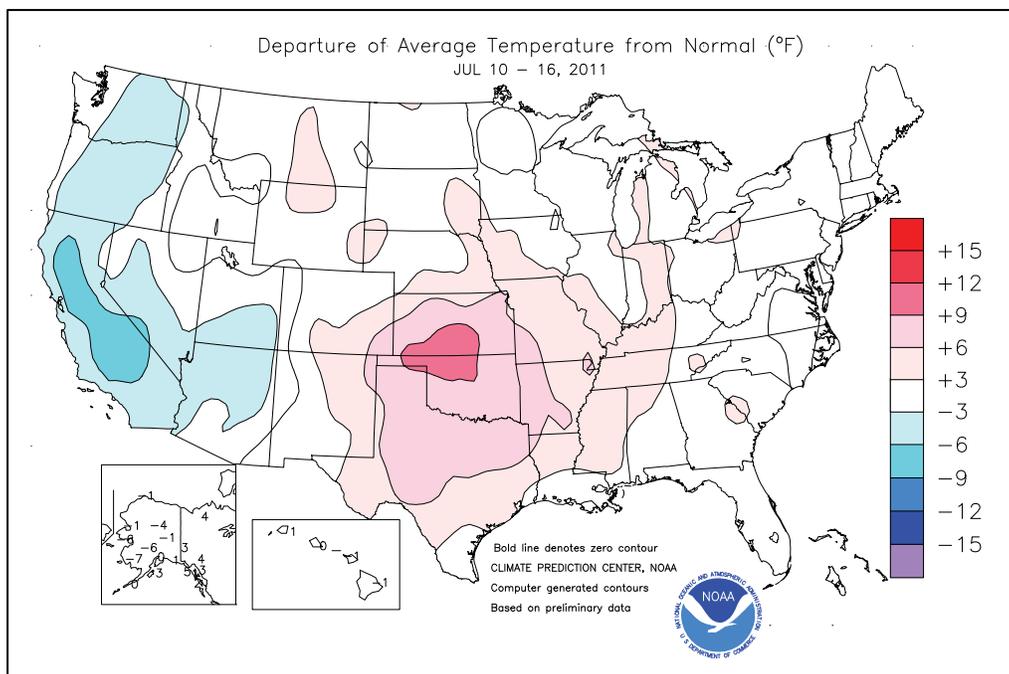




(Continued from front cover)

where 2- to 4-inch weekly totals were common. Significant rain also dampened portions of the **Southeast**, helping to offset some of the effects of consistently hot weather. Some of the heaviest rain, locally in excess of 8 inches, soaked **Florida's panhandle**. Elsewhere, scattered showers dotted the **Four Corners States** and stretched from the **Pacific Northwest to the northern Plains**, while seasonably dry weather prevailed in **California**. Cooler-than-normal weather was mostly confined to the **Pacific Coast States** and portions of the **Southwest**.

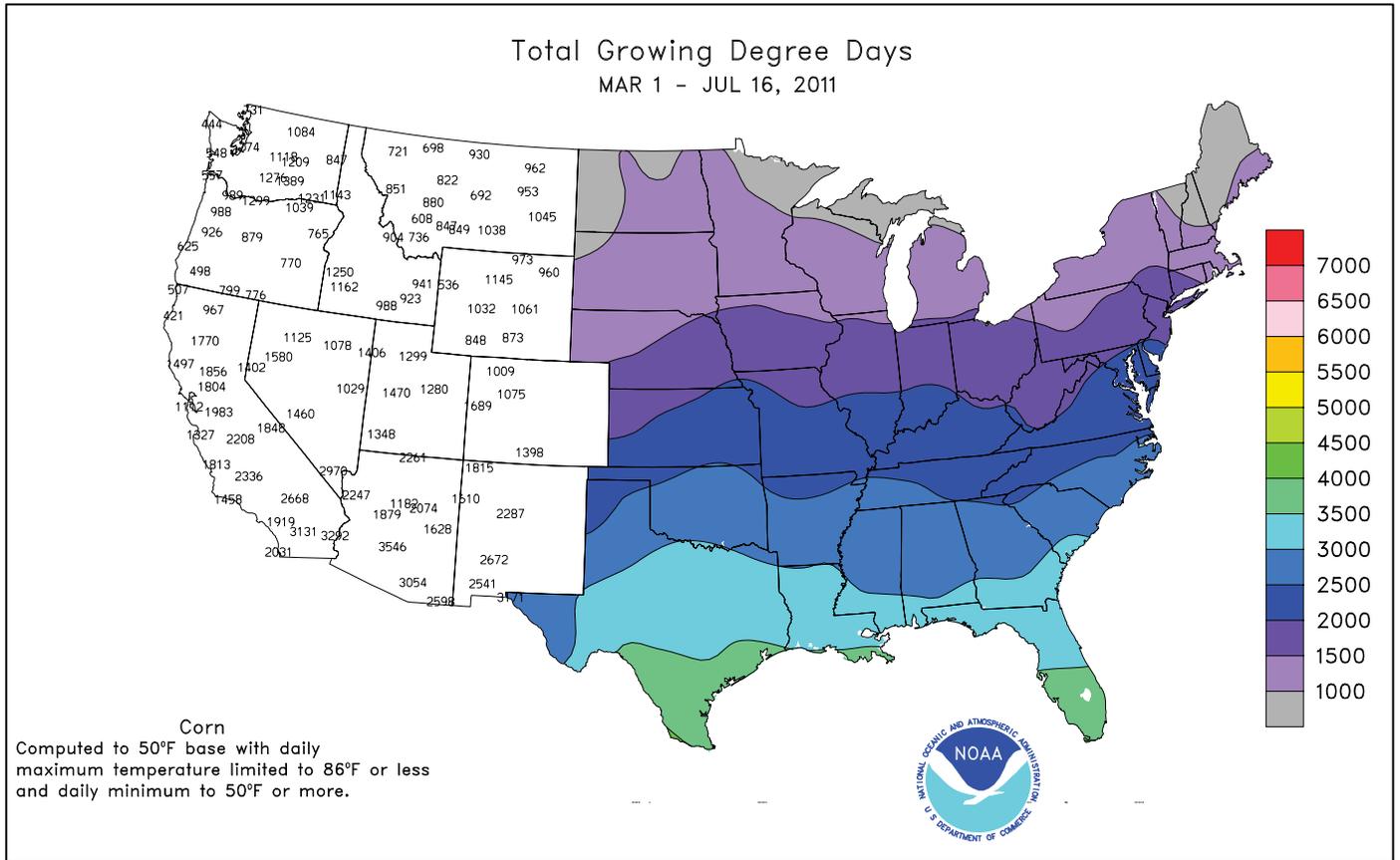
Early in the week, a brutal heat wave continued across the **central and southern Plains** and parts of the **Mid-South**. **Wichita, KS** (111°F on July 10), experienced its hottest day since July 12, 1980, when the high reached 112°F. It was only the tenth time in more than 120 years that **Wichita's** temperature exceeded the 110-degree mark. Similarly, **Joplin, MO** (106°F on July 10), endured its hottest day since July 30, 1986, when the high soared to 107°F. Elsewhere in **Missouri, Springfield** (102°F on July 10) reported its hottest day since August 15, 2007 (also 102°F). Heat continued to plague the **south-central U.S.** for the remainder of the week. In **Arkansas, Ft. Smith** registered 12 consecutive days of triple-digit heat from July 5-16, including a reading of 108°F on July 12. **Ft. Smith's** longest streak of consecutive 100-degree readings, 17 days, occurred from July 10-26, 1934. Heat also spread into the **East**, where daily-record highs for July 12 included 100°F in **Raleigh-Durham, NC**, and 99°F in **Newark, NJ**. The following day, July 13, **Wilmington, NC** (102°F), collected a daily-record high. Later, however, record-setting streaks of 90-degree heat came to an end in locations such as **Savannah, GA**, and **Mobile, AL**. **Savannah** reached or exceeded 90°F on 56 consecutive days (May 20 - July 14), shattering the record of 44 days set in 1993. **Mobile** reported 50 consecutive 90-degree days from May 27 - July 15, easily toppling the mark of 35 days set in 1999. Farther west, however, relentless heat persisted. **Tyler, TX**, logged consecutive daily-record highs of 105°F on July 14-15. **Dodge City, KS**, closed the week with consecutive daily-record highs of 108°F on July 15-16. Elsewhere in **Kansas, Hays** (110°F) posted a daily-record high on July 15. Relief was difficult to find, even at night. In **Richmond, VA**, the low of 81°F on July 12 represented the city's first observance of a minimum temperature of 80°F or higher. **St. Louis, MO** (low of 85°F on July 11), experienced its warmest night since August 19, 1963 (also 85°F). In contrast, daily-record lows were scattered across the **West**.

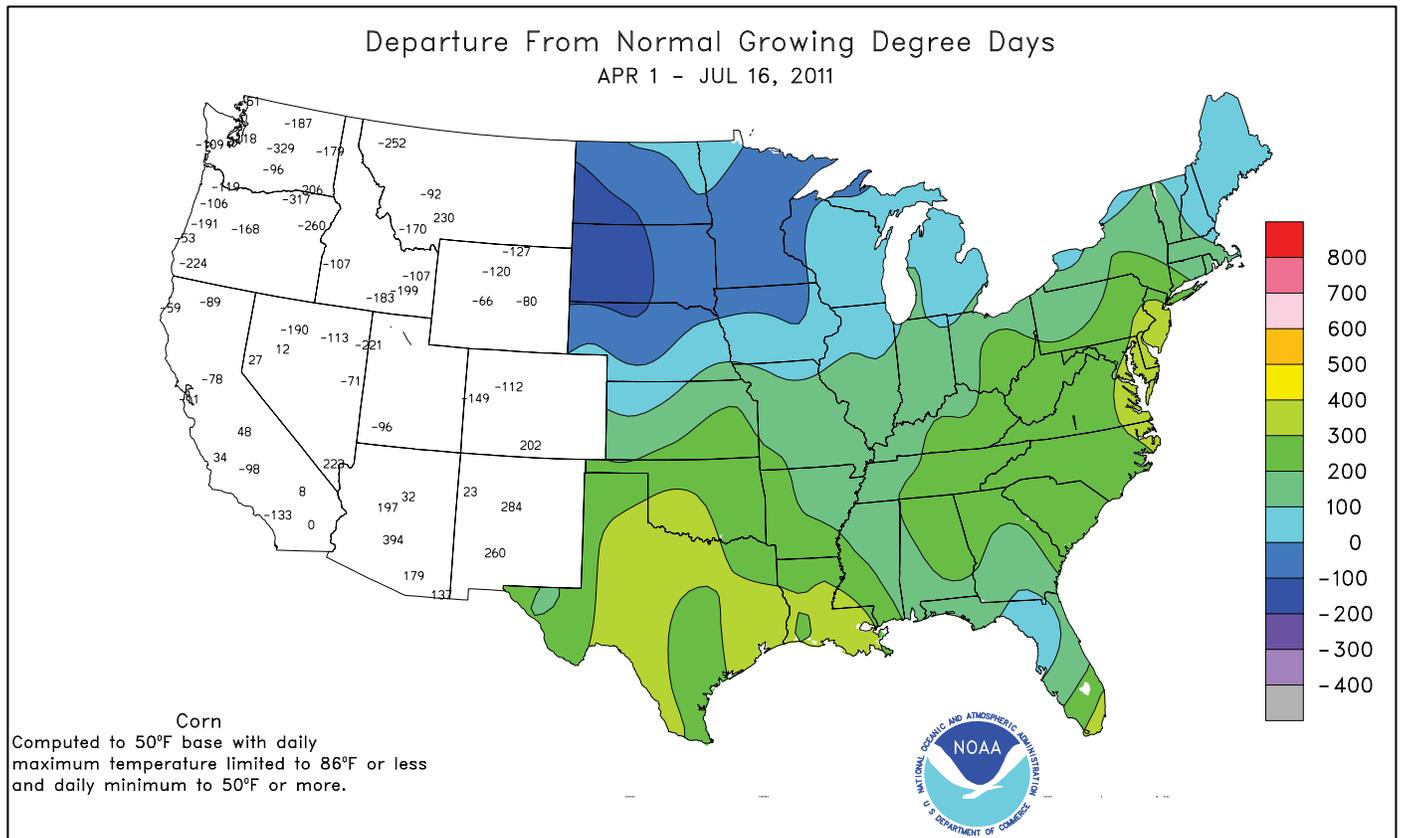
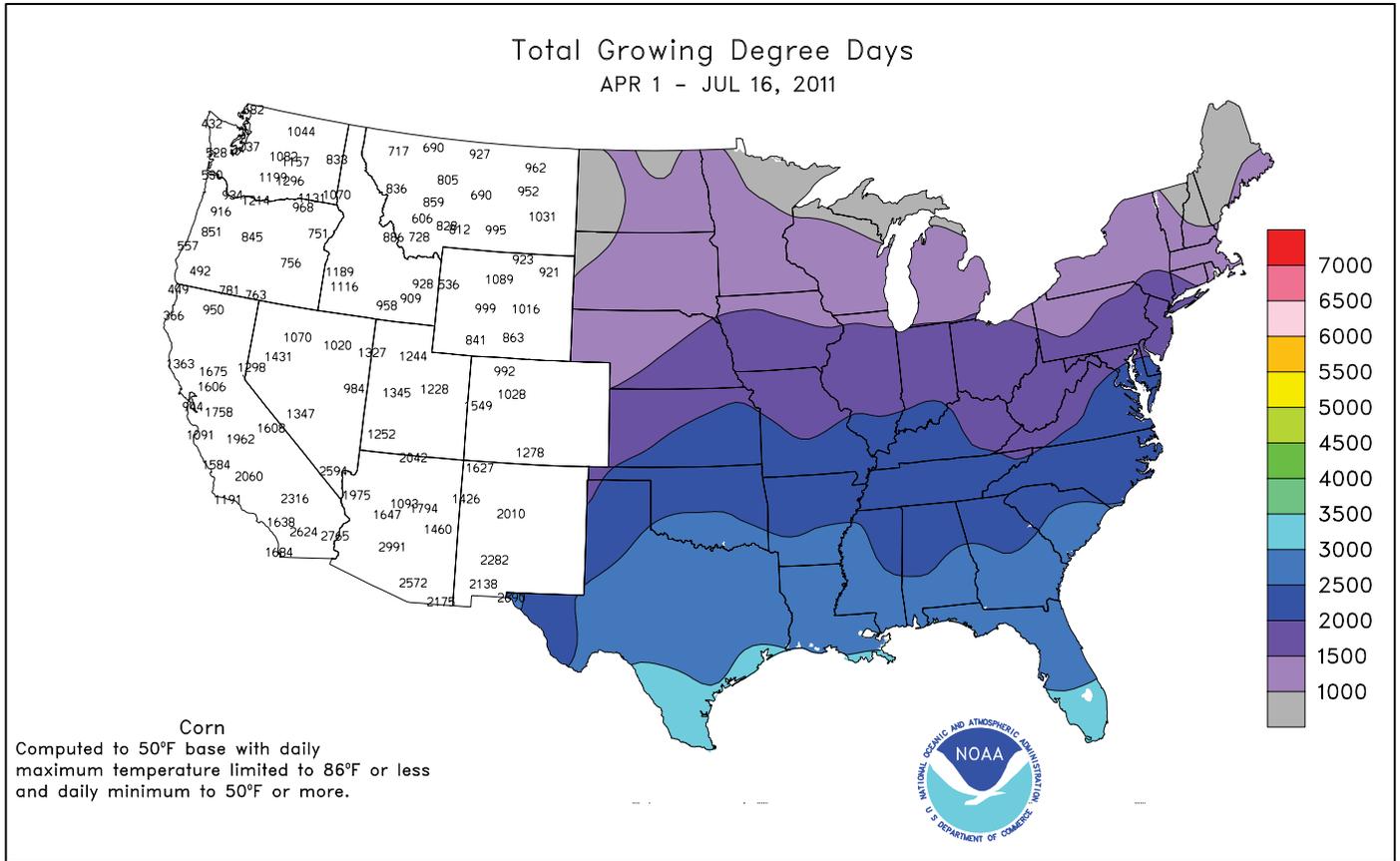


On July 15, lows dipped to daily-record levels in **Flagstaff, AZ** (37°F), and **Omak, WA** (42°F).

Locally heavy showers accompanied the breaking of the **Southeastern** heat wave. On July 14, daily-record amounts reached 1.79 inches in **Meridian, MS**, and 1.42 inches in **Charleston, SC**. The following day, rainfall records for July 15 included 3.22 inches at **St. Simons Island, GA**, and 3.20 inches in **Beaumont-Pt. Arthur, TX**. July 16-17 rainfall totaled 7.03 inches in **Apalachicola, FL**. Farther north, showers and thunderstorms swept across portions of the **Plains** and the **Midwest**. On July 11, both **Imperial, NE** (1.29 inches), and **Sault Ste. Marie, MI** (1.44 inches), collected daily-record totals. **Cheyenne, WY** (2.43 inches on July 12), and **Colorado Springs, CO** (2.30 inches on July 13), were also pelted by daily-record amounts. In **Minnesota, Rochester** (2.73 inches) and **St. Cloud** (1.74 inches) registered daily-record totals for July 15. Even the **southern Plains** experienced a few showers, although drought relief was minimal due to extreme heat and limited rainfall coverage. On July 12, **Oklahoma City, OK** (2.91 inches), received a daily-record rainfall, helping to hold the high temperature below 100°F for the first time since June 28.

Cool, unsettled weather prevailed across the **Alaskan mainland**, while mild, mostly dry weather covered the **southeastern part of the state**. Weekly rainfall totaled 1.63 inches in **Nome**. **McGrath** received rainfall totaling 0.44 inch on July 12, followed 4 days later by a daily-record low of 39°F. Farther south, only light showers dotted **Hawaii**. **Kahului, Maui** (63°F on July 14), posted a daily record-tying low, while **Lihue, Kauai** (86°F on July 16), notched a daily record-tying high. On **Oahu**, highs reached 87°F in **Honolulu** each day from July 10-16.





National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 16, 2011

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN, SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN, SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	92	75	97	72	84	4	1.22	0.02	0.71	7.40	116	30.31	96	92	55	5	0	5	1
HUNTSVILLE	92	74	98	69	83	4	3.10	2.06	1.52	7.02	107	36.96	110	91	62	5	0	4	2
MOBILE	93	75	98	73	84	3	3.70	2.22	2.03	6.27	76	18.76	50	93	60	6	0	5	2
AK MONTGOMERY	93	75	98	74	84	2	3.53	2.26	1.69	7.27	104	28.00	87	94	63	4	0	7	2
ANCHORAGE	64	52	69	50	58	0	0.51	0.19	0.26	2.23	128	4.75	95	81	64	0	0	3	0
BARROW	43	37	46	34	40	-1	0.43	0.26	0.40	1.02	157	2.23	184	99	82	0	0	3	0
FAIRBANKS	71	54	78	49	63	0	0.43	0.07	0.42	3.04	137	5.13	121	76	49	0	0	2	0
JUNEAU	69	51	77	46	60	3	0.01	-0.87	0.01	4.64	88	21.47	89	92	70	0	0	1	0
KODIAK	63	50	68	47	57	3	0.06	-0.90	0.05	3.85	50	30.67	79	83	68	0	0	2	0
NOME	50	43	55	40	47	-5	1.44	1.02	0.49	3.73	186	7.66	135	97	85	0	0	7	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	78	46	83	37	62	-4	0.14	-0.33	0.06	0.69	53	6.96	65	77	20	0	0	3	0
PHOENIX	104	80	107	76	92	-1	0.52	0.33	0.43	0.58	135	1.62	46	39	19	7	0	2	0
PRESCOTT	86	58	92	52	72	-1	0.63	0.06	0.55	1.32	92	5.15	63	64	17	1	0	2	1
TUCSON	98	74	105	67	86	-1	0.00	-0.40	0.00	2.07	213	2.62	63	35	22	6	0	0	0
AR FORT SMITH	104	78	108	75	91	9	0.01	-0.75	0.01	0.45	7	26.40	109	78	30	7	0	1	0
LITTLE ROCK	99	78	105	75	89	7	0.07	-0.71	0.05	1.23	21	28.69	102	87	43	7	0	2	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	92	64	100	60	78	-5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	67	3.07	67	58	37	4	0	0	0
FRESNO	89	60	98	57	75	-6	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.91	830	9.36	119	66	42	3	0	0	0
LOS ANGELES	73	63	75	62	68	-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	25	6.86	73	82	65	0	0	0	0
REDDING	87	62	95	57	75	-6	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.92	278	20.20	92	68	45	1	0	1	0
SACRAMENTO	81	56	87	54	69	-6	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	750	14.60	122	87	40	0	0	0	0
SAN DIEGO	72	64	75	64	68	-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	33	4.50	59	75	68	0	0	0	0
SAN FRANCISCO	65	55	70	53	60	-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.49	1355	13.72	103	84	73	0	0	0	0
STOCKTON	81	56	88	54	69	-8	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.19	1322	8.47	94	81	53	0	0	0	0
CO ALAMOSA	86	49	92	45	67	3	0.10	-0.08	0.04	0.13	14	0.91	29	82	29	1	0	3	0
CO SPRINGS	89	61	93	57	75	6	2.35	1.79	2.33	3.68	104	5.84	63	81	24	2	0	2	1
DENVER INTL	87	59	92	58	73	1	1.42	0.95	1.04	5.34	202	12.58	162	85	40	2	0	4	1
GRAND JUNCTION	88	60	94	58	74	-3	1.06	0.94	0.94	1.75	278	5.22	114	74	37	3	0	3	1
PUEBLO	94	64	102	59	79	4	0.18	-0.23	0.15	2.46	113	4.89	76	79	36	6	0	2	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	86	67	95	63	77	3	0.02	-0.81	0.02	7.08	130	30.04	124	76	43	2	0	1	0
HARTFORD	88	62	92	56	75	1	0.00	-0.80	0.00	7.52	132	31.90	129	79	39	2	0	0	0
DC WASHINGTON	90	72	97	67	81	2	1.05	0.24	1.05	4.28	87	17.95	86	78	43	4	0	1	1
DE WILMINGTON	89	67	92	62	78	1	0.00	-0.98	0.00	4.99	86	23.10	98	91	43	3	0	0	0
FL DAYTONA BEACH	91	75	94	73	83	1	1.14	-0.04	0.79	14.21	167	26.44	110	97	60	5	0	4	1
JACKSONVILLE	90	75	95	73	82	0	2.04	0.67	0.85	8.85	104	24.30	94	96	65	5	0	4	3
KEY WEST	89	83	90	82	86	1	0.00	-0.68	0.00	1.67	27	5.52	32	76	65	3	0	0	0
MIAMI	92	79	93	78	85	1	1.02	-0.25	0.89	15.46	131	26.88	99	82	57	7	0	3	1
ORLANDO	93	75	95	72	84	2	3.52	1.83	2.34	13.28	117	27.43	106	96	55	7	0	5	2
PENSACOLA	92	75	96	74	84	1	2.08	0.24	1.42	3.79	36	21.11	60	93	65	6	0	4	2
TALLAHASSEE	91	75	96	73	83	1	2.42	0.60	0.91	8.02	73	20.87	58	92	71	5	0	5	1
TAMPA	91	80	92	78	85	2	0.08	-1.35	0.08	10.94	125	30.96	146	81	60	6	0	1	0
GA WEST PALM BEACH	94	77	95	76	85	3	0.14	-1.28	0.08	8.77	79	14.39	48	88	57	7	0	3	0
ATHENS	92	72	100	66	82	2	0.28	-0.71	0.23	3.41	55	21.19	77	88	60	4	0	2	0
ATLANTA	91	73	97	65	82	2	1.50	0.30	1.01	4.08	65	26.01	90	87	62	5	0	3	1
AUGUSTA	96	73	104	70	85	4	3.12	2.23	3.09	5.14	82	21.43	84	91	47	6	0	2	1
COLUMBUS	91	75	98	72	83	1	2.70	1.55	1.10	6.42	107	21.85	77	95	60	4	0	5	3
MACON	93	74	98	71	83	2	0.62	-0.37	0.62	6.06	106	19.53	74	96	59	6	0	1	1
SAVANNAH	93	75	99	73	84	2	0.74	-0.56	0.72	8.35	99	20.65	80	87	61	5	0	2	1
HI HILO	83	67	84	65	75	-1	1.23	-1.22	0.64	9.69	76	40.80	62	87	73	0	0	7	1
HONOLULU	87	74	87	72	80	-1	0.04	-0.04	0.03	1.46	235	13.37	141	79	67	0	0	2	0
KAHULUI	87	69	88	63	78	-1	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.57	143	9.84	87	76	62	0	0	1	0
LIHUE	85	75	86	73	80	1	0.25	-0.21	0.10	2.61	93	31.21	155	77	70	0	0	5	0
ID BOISE	90	60	95	56	75	1	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.51	53	7.96	107	60	36	3	0	0	0
LEWISTON	82	56	89	51	69	-4	0.07	-0.08	0.05	0.71	46	10.65	140	70	45	0	0	3	0
POCATELLO	88	52	92	47	70	1	0.11	-0.03	0.11	0.70	57	8.32	112	84	37	3	0	1	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	85	68	91	59	77	4	0.40	-0.34	0.39	3.79	71	23.02	125	78	50	1	0	2	0
MOLINE	88	67	91	58	77	2	0.08	-0.81	0.07	3.64	54	18.56	89	87	58	3	0	2	0
PEORIA	87	69	94	61	78	3	0.14	-0.80	0.12	6.48	109	25.27	128	87	54	3	0	2	0
ROCKFORD	87	66	92	58	77	4	0.04	-0.89	0.04	3.48	49	17.02	86	86	50	1	0	1	0
SPRINGFIELD	90	70	95	63	80	4	0.04	-0.74	0.02	6.82	122	20.99	107	88	55	4	0	3	0
IN EVANSVILLE	92	71	99	68	82	3	2.33	1.46	2.33	13.10	215	44.28	171	86	55	4	0	1	1
FORT WAYNE	88	66	92	59	77	3	0.22	-0.58	0.22	3.87	65	27.38	136	81	40	4	0	1	0
INDIANAPOLIS	90	70	96	66	80	5	0.00	-0.99	0.00	5.87	92	29.99	132	73	41	3	0	0	0
SOUTH BEND	85	66	91	61	76	3	0.42	-0.43	0.42	5.70	92	28.48	139	82	54	2	0	1	0
IA BURLINGTON	87	70	92	63	79	3	0.15	-0.88	0.08	10.49	154	22.71	110	90	60	1	0	4	0
CEDAR RAPIDS	84	66	90	58	75	1	0.20	-0.71	0.20	4.88	74	16.02	89	92	61	1	0	1	0
DES MOINES	87	72	94	67	80	4	0.90	-0.01	0.43	11.21	167	26.24	138	86	66	3	0	4	0
DUBUQUE	82	65	86	57	74	2	0.17	-0.63	0.08	3.68	62	16.86	90	89	64	0	0	3	0
SIOUX CITY	87	70	95	63	79	4	0.46	-0.28	0.31	5.51	103	19.93	132	87	68	2	0	5	0
WATERLOO	85	66	90	58	76	2	0.78	-0.17	0.57	4.67	66	16.67	90	91	69	2	0	5	1
KS CONCORDIA	95	72	99	68	83	4	1.91	0.96	1.84	8.66	142	20.67	126	89	59	7	0	3	1
DODGE CITY	103	72	108	70	88	8	0.05	-0.65	0.05	0.52	11	3.54	27	60	20	7	0	1	0
GOODLAND	94	65	100	63	79	4	0.64	-0.15	0.58	4.43	88	11.74	97	92	57	5	0	4	1
TOPEKA	99	76	102	71	87	9	0.01	-0.86	0.01	3.20	46	17.57	89	87	51	6	0	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 16, 2011

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION						RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE 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	103	77	111	73	90	9	0.01	-0.75	0.01	4.91	81	11.51	66	73	37	7	0	1	0
JACKSON	84	68	91	65	76	1	3.20	2.15	1.73	10.55	149	38.86	141	91	63	2	0	2	2
LEXINGTON	89	68	94	63	78	2	0.86	-0.24	0.86	6.41	91	38.51	145	88	63	3	0	1	1
LOUISVILLE	92	73	97	69	82	4	1.05	0.07	1.05	8.67	147	42.79	167	83	51	5	0	1	1
PADUCAH	92	72	97	69	82	4	1.21	0.13	1.20	8.44	120	46.62	164	91	60	5	0	2	1
LA BATON ROUGE	93	76	98	75	84	2	3.41	2.06	1.44	8.32	99	24.00	67	98	57	6	0	4	3
LAKE CHARLES	92	77	95	75	84	2	1.95	0.74	1.42	5.93	66	20.44	66	93	60	5	0	4	1
NEW ORLEANS	91	77	95	76	84	1	1.26	-0.20	0.59	6.89	66	24.24	66	85	66	5	0	4	2
SHREVEPORT	100	78	104	75	89	6	0.00	-0.96	0.00	2.54	35	16.88	56	81	37	7	0	0	0
ME CARIBOU	81	54	86	48	67	2	0.76	-0.08	0.62	12.55	243	28.87	155	93	41	0	0	3	1
PORTLAND	83	62	86	56	72	4	0.48	-0.26	0.48	4.62	93	26.62	109	87	48	0	0	1	0
MD BALTIMORE	89	68	93	60	78	1	0.43	-0.43	0.26	5.42	101	21.69	96	77	45	4	0	2	0
MA BOSTON	85	67	95	63	76	2	1.17	0.49	0.64	6.37	133	24.87	110	78	43	2	0	2	2
WORCESTER	82	61	87	57	72	2	0.13	-0.81	0.12	8.32	136	31.10	121	89	41	0	0	2	0
MI ALPENA	84	56	91	51	70	3	0.02	-0.65	0.02	5.37	134	19.12	135	92	41	2	0	1	0
GRAND RAPIDS	85	65	90	58	75	4	1.07	0.24	1.07	4.66	83	24.67	133	83	44	1	0	1	1
HOUGHTON LAKE	83	59	89	48	71	4	0.16	-0.42	0.15	3.68	86	17.36	124	86	50	0	0	2	0
LANSING	85	63	92	53	74	4	0.70	0.09	0.70	2.55	50	20.74	127	83	55	2	0	1	1
MUSKOGON	84	66	87	60	75	5	0.62	0.15	0.62	3.94	107	20.60	131	77	51	0	0	1	1
TRAVERSE CITY	84	63	92	55	73	4	0.14	-0.58	0.10	2.73	54	15.77	94	88	43	1	0	2	0
MN DULUTH	76	58	89	49	67	2	0.14	-0.83	0.07	5.81	89	14.11	93	86	62	0	0	3	0
INT'L FALLS	79	52	87	40	66	0	0.02	-0.77	0.01	5.78	98	13.24	108	92	54	0	0	2	0
MINNEAPOLIS	82	67	92	61	75	2	3.67	2.77	1.84	9.12	141	20.14	128	82	62	1	0	4	3
ROCHESTER	79	64	87	56	72	2	3.31	2.28	2.73	8.82	139	21.90	133	90	79	0	0	5	1
ST. CLOUD	80	63	92	55	72	2	2.84	2.10	1.74	7.43	117	18.96	132	95	60	1	0	4	2
MS JACKSON	98	75	102	74	86	5	0.34	-0.73	0.27	1.81	29	21.82	66	94	46	7	0	3	0
MERIDIAN	94	73	97	72	84	2	2.06	0.77	1.79	7.09	104	29.08	82	97	61	6	0	6	1
TUPELO	95	76	100	73	86	6	0.29	-0.58	0.16	6.22	90	30.33	90	87	65	6	0	3	0
MO COLUMBIA	91	72	97	68	82	5	1.38	0.53	1.24	7.91	132	24.74	112	93	63	4	0	2	1
KANSAS CITY	93	74	97	70	84	6	0.76	-0.28	0.76	7.04	104	20.75	101	89	58	5	0	1	1
SAINT LOUIS	94	76	102	70	85	5	0.00	-0.91	0.00	10.93	187	32.40	150	77	55	6	0	0	0
SPRINGFIELD	96	74	102	71	85	7	0.71	-0.17	0.47	2.04	28	23.79	98	89	50	6	0	2	0
MT BILLINGS	89	60	95	57	74	3	0.88	0.58	0.81	2.36	90	15.36	164	74	31	3	0	2	1
BUTTE	79	44	84	37	62	0	0.68	0.35	0.49	4.62	161	9.42	122	86	23	0	0	4	0
CUT BANK	78	49	84	41	64	2	0.06	-0.29	0.06	1.73	51	3.78	49	79	32	0	0	1	0
GLASGOW	86	58	88	50	72	3	1.26	0.85	1.01	6.51	203	16.90	250	87	57	0	0	3	1
GREAT FALLS	83	53	87	46	68	2	0.82	0.52	0.36	3.40	114	13.00	142	81	30	0	0	4	0
HAVRE	84	54	90	46	69	1	0.68	0.34	0.34	3.63	133	10.30	148	85	46	2	0	3	0
MISSOULA	84	52	90	44	68	2	0.35	0.11	0.17	3.19	138	10.16	125	81	53	1	0	4	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	87	70	93	66	78	2	1.07	0.37	0.73	4.81	90	19.23	126	87	69	4	0	3	1
LINCOLN	93	73	112	68	83	5	0.03	-0.76	0.03	4.80	91	16.60	104	90	64	5	0	1	0
NORFOLK	86	69	95	63	78	3	0.92	0.05	0.83	4.29	68	15.93	99	89	67	2	0	3	1
NORTH PLATTE	87	66	95	63	77	3	0.68	-0.04	0.47	7.04	146	17.54	143	94	59	4	0	4	0
OMAHA	88	73	95	68	81	4	0.57	-0.31	0.55	5.86	98	16.68	98	87	70	3	0	2	1
SCOTTSBLUFF	90	63	94	60	76	3	0.77	0.26	0.63	5.10	131	15.84	149	89	48	5	0	4	1
VALENTINE	88	65	98	59	76	3	1.28	0.51	0.88	5.53	116	14.32	121	93	59	4	0	3	1
NV ELY	83	50	85	44	66	-1	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.87	100	8.03	143	51	21	0	0	0	0
LAS VEGAS	100	78	102	74	89	-2	0.01	-0.06	0.01	0.77	367	1.03	42	25	15	7	0	1	0
RENO	87	56	93	52	72	1	0.00	-0.05	0.00	1.35	229	4.59	101	46	20	3	0	0	0
WINNEMUCCA	89	48	93	43	69	-3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.77	92	7.86	155	48	20	3	0	0	0
NH CONCORD	87	57	92	50	72	2	0.04	-0.70	0.04	4.22	88	24.53	125	92	36	2	0	1	0
NJ NEWARK	92	70	99	67	81	4	0.16	-0.90	0.16	3.55	63	27.92	111	62	33	5	0	1	0
NM ALBUQUERQUE	94	68	97	61	81	2	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.00	0	0.19	5	53	18	6	0	0	0
NY ALBANY	86	62	91	56	74	3	0.12	-0.65	0.12	5.79	104	25.54	126	84	41	1	0	1	0
BINGHAMTON	83	60	87	56	72	3	0.02	-0.79	0.02	4.44	78	31.01	149	76	42	0	0	1	0
BUFFALO	84	64	89	57	74	3	0.00	-0.70	0.00	4.50	82	27.93	136	79	41	0	0	0	0
ROCHESTER	87	60	94	53	74	3	0.00	-0.65	0.00	1.50	30	19.18	110	80	34	2	0	0	0
SYRACUSE	87	62	93	57	74	3	0.01	-0.93	0.01	4.85	82	24.22	119	81	40	2	0	1	0
NC ASHEVILLE	83	68	91	61	75	2	0.10	-0.75	0.07	6.32	99	25.63	96	93	65	2	0	3	0
CHARLOTTE	89	71	96	65	80	0	0.55	-0.29	0.44	4.97	94	22.34	94	92	55	4	0	3	0
GREENSBORO	88	71	95	66	79	1	0.00	-1.02	0.00	5.30	92	19.89	84	80	51	4	0	0	0
HATTERAS	89	75	94	71	82	3	0.71	-0.30	0.44	4.01	67	20.94	75	80	53	4	0	2	0
RALEIGH	92	70	100	60	81	2	0.00	-0.98	0.00	3.32	60	17.18	73	77	41	4	0	0	0
WILMINGTON	90	70	102	64	80	-1	0.11	-1.61	0.06	2.81	31	15.34	53	95	49	2	0	2	0
ND BISMARCK	80	58	94	52	69	-1	0.70	0.12	0.68	5.12	130	13.04	138	95	76	1	0	2	1
DICKINSON	79	57	86	49	68	-1	0.32	-0.20	0.26	4.09	88	13.51	132	96	56	0	0	5	0
FARGO	81	62	89	55	72	2	1.21	0.55	0.74	6.59	129	15.73	136	86	57	0	0	4	1
GRAND FORKS	81	59	90	50	70	1	0.12	-0.57	0.09	4.62	100	11.12	109	94	52	1	0	2	0
JAMESTOWN	81	62	91	57	71	1	1.51	0.77	1.42	7.51	157	14.34	138	93	55	1	0	4	1
WILLISTON	84	59	90	47	71	3	0.47	-0.07	0.30	2.62	73	13.72	167	86	53	1	0	3	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	85	65	88	58	75	3	0.55	-0.36	0.54	6.69	120	29.40	141	82	49	0	0	2	1
CINCINNATI	89	69	96	65	79	3	0.02	-0.81	0.02	10.14	159	42.29	173	83	54	2	0	1	0
CLEVELAND	86	67	90	61	76	4	0.19	-0.62	0.19	4.33	75	29.68	146	79	45	1	0	1	0
COLUMBUS	88	66	93	63	77	2	0.70	-0.35	0.70	4.34	67	27.68	131	84	51	3	0	1	1
DAYTON	88	64	95	57	76	2	0.89	0.04	0.89	3.61	58	28.54	126	89	45	3	0	1	1
MANSFIELD	85	62	89	58	73	2	0.99	0.05	0.99	4.18	62	29.81	127	96	46				

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 16, 2011

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS					
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN 01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 01	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	87	64	93	58	75	2	0.71	0.08	0.71	1.22	23	22.94	126	82	45	3	0	1	1		
OK YOUNGSTOWN	86	60	90	55	73	3	0.16	-0.81	0.13	2.70	44	30.23	148	84	43	1	0	2	0		
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	103	76	105	72	89	7	2.92	2.23	2.91	4.17	66	16.58	81	75	30	7	0	2	1		
OR TULSA	103	80	107	74	92	9	0.25	-0.45	0.24	1.84	28	14.97	63	66	41	7	0	2	0		
OR ASTORIA	63	54	66	49	59	-1	1.20	0.90	0.43	2.96	87	46.49	128	96	83	0	0	5	0		
OR BURNS	80	46	86	38	63	-2	0.06	-0.02	0.05	1.16	136	8.14	130	73	41	0	0	2	0		
OR EUGENE	75	51	81	47	63	-3	0.37	0.22	0.33	1.36	70	20.97	75	88	63	0	0	3	0		
OR MEDFORD	81	56	86	53	69	-3	0.12	0.06	0.12	0.81	96	12.34	126	75	37	0	0	1	0		
OR PENDLETON	80	51	84	47	66	-6	0.25	0.17	0.16	1.71	174	9.81	135	75	39	0	0	2	0		
OR PORTLAND	74	57	80	55	66	-2	0.24	0.07	0.14	0.98	48	24.39	122	81	65	0	0	3	0		
OR SALEM	75	53	81	49	64	-2	0.34	0.20	0.21	1.32	71	23.60	108	88	63	0	0	2	0		
PA ALLENTOWN	89	63	92	58	76	3	0.00	-0.96	0.00	6.11	100	29.09	122	78	42	2	0	0	0		
PA ERIE	84	66	90	58	75	3	0.01	-0.73	0.01	2.86	47	30.13	145	72	52	1	0	1	0		
PA MIDDLETOWN	88	67	93	62	78	2	0.00	-0.82	0.00	5.90	102	31.69	142	82	37	3	0	0	0		
PA PHILADELPHIA	90	71	94	67	80	3	0.00	-1.00	0.00	4.07	75	21.60	94	65	39	3	0	0	0		
PA PITTSBURGH	86	65	90	61	75	2	0.16	-0.76	0.16	3.28	52	25.34	119	82	36	1	0	1	0		
PA WILKES-BARRE	86	60	91	56	73	1	0.02	-0.87	0.02	7.09	117	28.45	140	83	38	1	0	1	0		
PA WILLIAMSPORT	88	61	94	56	75	3	0.09	-0.89	0.09	4.78	71	33.97	149	79	40	2	0	1	0		
RI PROVIDENCE	85	64	92	60	74	1	0.54	-0.15	0.51	7.19	145	26.61	106	83	50	1	0	2	1		
SC BEAUFORT	91	75	99	72	83	1	5.72	4.50	3.75	7.60	88	18.09	71	91	59	4	0	4	2		
SC CHARLESTON	91	76	99	73	84	2	1.65	0.28	1.42	9.15	101	19.34	72	92	61	4	0	3	1		
SC COLUMBIA	95	74	101	73	85	3	0.00	-1.24	0.00	6.34	81	21.75	80	91	54	6	0	0	0		
SC GREENVILLE	90	72	99	64	81	2	1.07	0.04	0.95	5.17	84	25.23	89	91	55	4	0	2	1		
SD ABERDEEN	85	65	93	58	75	3	2.49	1.82	1.32	10.16	199	19.46	163	95	67	3	0	3	2		
SD HURON	87	68	95	61	77	4	0.13	-0.54	0.11	5.16	106	15.53	121	95	55	3	0	3	0		
SD RAPID CITY	87	61	98	58	74	3	0.03	-0.43	0.02	4.31	109	14.35	135	94	47	3	0	2	0		
SD SIOUX FALLS	84	68	94	60	76	3	2.86	2.21	2.01	7.34	145	18.71	134	90	70	2	0	5	2		
TN BRISTOL	87	68	95	64	77	3	0.29	-0.70	0.17	3.90	64	27.19	111	90	49	3	0	3	0		
TN CHATTANOOGA	92	74	99	71	83	4	2.33	1.20	2.08	7.03	108	35.77	114	88	58	5	0	3	1		
TN KNOXVILLE	90	71	97	68	81	3	1.22	0.11	0.68	4.99	77	29.60	102	91	58	4	0	3	2		
TN MEMPHIS	96	79	99	76	88	5	0.02	-0.99	0.02	5.21	78	33.88	107	79	48	7	0	1	0		
TN NASHVILLE	94	75	100	71	85	6	0.00	-0.87	0.00	6.93	114	31.26	113	85	50	6	0	0	0		
TX ABILENE	102	80	104	78	91	8	0.00	-0.35	0.00	0.93	23	6.49	54	59	34	7	0	0	0		
TX AMARILLO	100	72	102	66	86	8	0.00	-0.58	0.00	0.73	16	1.41	13	57	21	7	0	0	0		
TX AUSTIN	100	74	102	71	87	3	0.01	-0.41	0.01	1.40	29	7.96	43	83	37	7	0	1	0		
TX BEAUMONT	95	76	99	74	85	2	5.94	4.70	3.20	7.71	80	14.12	44	96	50	6	0	5	2		
TX BROWNSVILLE	92	78	93	77	85	1	0.00	-0.42	0.00	8.96	222	11.60	97	92	60	7	0	0	0		
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	97	76	98	75	87	3	0.00	-0.43	0.00	1.11	24	7.50	49	92	48	7	0	0	0		
TX DEL RIO	101	79	103	78	90	5	0.00	-0.47	0.00	0.45	13	1.80	18	68	41	7	0	0	0		
TX EL PASO	98	73	101	68	85	1	0.89	0.58	0.75	0.95	62	1.06	33	58	22	7	0	2	1		
TX FORT WORTH	102	82	107	80	92	7	0.09	-0.35	0.09	2.93	69	15.93	80	64	32	7	0	1	0		
TX GALVESTON	92	83	94	79	88	4	0.15	-0.65	0.06	1.09	18	8.82	41	78	58	7	0	3	0		
TX HOUSTON	97	79	100	76	88	4	0.16	-0.56	0.08	1.77	25	8.73	34	85	53	7	0	3	0		
TX LUBBOCK	99	73	101	69	86	6	0.03	-0.46	0.02	0.04	1	1.14	12	62	32	7	0	2	0		
TX MIDLAND	100	75	103	74	88	6	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.00	0	0.16	2	55	30	7	0	0	0		
TX SAN ANGELO	103	79	105	76	91	9	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.46	15	2.94	27	62	30	7	0	0	0		
TX SAN ANTONIO	99	78	101	76	88	4	0.01	-0.44	0.01	1.67	30	5.70	31	86	38	7	0	1	0		
TX VICTORIA	99	77	101	76	88	4	0.00	-0.70	0.00	1.04	15	7.17	33	94	53	7	0	0	0		
TX WACO	103	80	105	79	92	7	0.00	-0.50	0.00	1.26	30	10.94	59	70	37	7	0	0	0		
TX WICHITA FALLS	106	81	109	78	94	10	0.00	-0.35	0.00	0.02	0	3.36	21	53	28	7	0	0	0		
UT SALT LAKE CITY	90	66	94	62	78	2	0.04	-0.10	0.03	1.28	120	14.72	150	53	22	5	0	2	0		
VT BURLINGTON	84	61	89	55	72	2	0.85	-0.03	0.59	6.20	114	30.68	172	96	43	0	0	2	1		
VA LYNCHBURG	87	64	95	56	75	0	1.59	0.57	1.39	6.10	100	20.89	87	91	50	3	0	2	1		
VA NORFOLK	89	72	97	67	80	1	0.15	-0.99	0.15	8.36	134	20.36	82	83	49	3	0	1	0		
VA RICHMOND	89	68	97	61	79	1	0.01	-1.03	0.01	6.19	107	22.01	94	84	46	4	0	1	0		
VA ROANOKE	86	69	95	63	77	1	0.00	-0.91	0.00	6.24	109	22.61	95	76	54	2	0	0	0		
VA WASH/DULLES	89	65	96	59	77	1	0.70	-0.10	0.69	3.61	61	21.25	93	77	46	4	0	2	1		
WA OLYMPIA	70	53	76	50	62	0	1.20	1.00	0.48	1.87	80	30.87	113	91	72	0	0	6	0		
WA QUILLAYUTE	62	53	68	49	58	0	1.14	0.63	0.47	3.11	65	62.50	114	97	86	0	0	4	0		
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	72	56	76	55	64	-1	0.47	0.29	0.35	1.93	97	23.92	123	88	69	0	0	5	0		
WA SPOKANE	77	54	83	49	65	-3	0.48	0.31	0.39	1.06	67	11.53	124	76	34	0	0	3	0		
WA YAKIMA	82	51	88	45	67	-2	0.02	-0.02	0.01	0.23	31	5.11	115	67	43	0	0	2	0		
WV BECKLEY	81	63	89	58	72	1	0.25	-0.85	0.14	4.01	63	22.66	94	86	61	0	0	2	0		
WV CHARLESTON	88	66	95	61	77	3	1.22	0.12	1.15	5.35	82	27.81	114	88	50	3	0	2	1		
WV ELKINS	84	58	89	51	71	1	0.46	-0.64	0.26	7.29	103	28.16	108	99	46	0	0	3	0		
WV HUNTINGTON	87	66	95	62	77	2	1.70	0.72	1.64	6.15	102	35.08	147	94	61	3	0	3	1		
WI EAU CLAIRE	79	63	89	52	71	0	2.77	1.91	1.33	10.28	163	20.78	125	95	57	0	0	4	3		
WI GREEN BAY	81	64	88	56	73	3	0.28	-0.49	0.21	6.84	131	21.55	146	87	62	0	0	2	0		
WI LA CROSSE	81	65	88	56	73	-1	2.06	1.10	0.73	10.69	172	23.77	139	91	55	0	0	6	3		
WI MADISON	84	64	89	53	74	2	0.12	-0.75	0.09	3.79	62	15.63	89	85	56	0	0	2	0		
WI MILWAUKEE	82	66	91	61	74	2	1.04	0.24	1.04	4.53	83	20.19	110	79	62	1	0	1	1		
WY CASPER	89	55	96	49	72	3	0.44	0.14	0.39	2.36	113	8.86	109	74	29	3	0	2	0		
WY CHEYENNE	83	57	86	54	70	3	3.07	2.57	1.94	6.21	191	12.93	140	87	44	0	0	4	2		
WY LANDER	87	57	93	52	72	2	0.04	-0.15	0.00	0.65	41	10.79	129	60	17	1	0	1	0		
WY SHERIDAN	89	56	96	51	72	4	0.46	0.19	0.29	2.16	80	12.48	135	83	44	3	0	3	0		

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

June Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Across the south-central U.S., relentlessly hot, mostly dry weather maintained severe stress on pastures, rangeland, and rain-fed summer crops. Even some heavily irrigated crops on the southern Plains suffered under the spell of record-breaking heat and drought. Texas experienced its hottest June, breaking a 1953 record, and endured its driest June since 1934.

Farther north, however, cool, showery weather continued to plague the northern Plains and the Northwest, hampering crop development and late-season planting efforts. Flooding intensified along the Missouri River, as heavy rain falling on saturated soils combined with runoff from melting snow in the northern Rockies.

Meanwhile, much of the Corn Belt experienced improving conditions, following early-season planting delays. Across the previously waterlogged eastern Corn Belt and upper Midwest, producers were able to plant most of the remaining acreage intended for corn and soybeans. As the month progressed, warmer weather promoted Midwestern crop emergence and development.

Elsewhere, drought covered not only the southern Plains but also stretched from Arizona to the southern Atlantic Coast. Wildfires and poor crop conditions were obvious symptoms of the soil moisture shortages. Toward month's end, however, an increase in shower activity started to provide some Southeastern drought relief. Deep South Texas also received late-month rainfall.

Monthly temperatures averaged as much as 5°F below normal across the northern High Plains and parts of the West, but ranged from 5 to 10°F above normal in much of the south-central U.S.

According to preliminary information provided by the National Climatic Data Center, the nation experienced its 26th-warmest, 19th-driest June during the 117-year period of record. The nation's average temperature of 70.7°F was 1.4°F above the 20th-century mean, while the average precipitation of 2.48 inches was 86 percent (%) of normal. It was the nation's driest June since 1990, when an average of 2.46 inches fell. State temperature rankings ranged from the 13th-coolest June in Oregon to the hottest June on record in Texas (figure 1). Top-ten rankings for June warmth were noted in fourteen other states, primarily from New Mexico to Florida, northward to New Jersey. State precipitation rankings ranged from the driest June on record in New Mexico to the wettest June in California (figure 2). Previous records had been established in 1998 (in New Mexico) and 1929 (in California). Top-ten rankings for June dryness were noted in Arizona, Oklahoma, Texas, and Florida, while Illinois experienced its eighth-wettest June.

Figure 1
June 2011 Statewide Ranks
National Climatic Data Center/NESDIS/NOAA

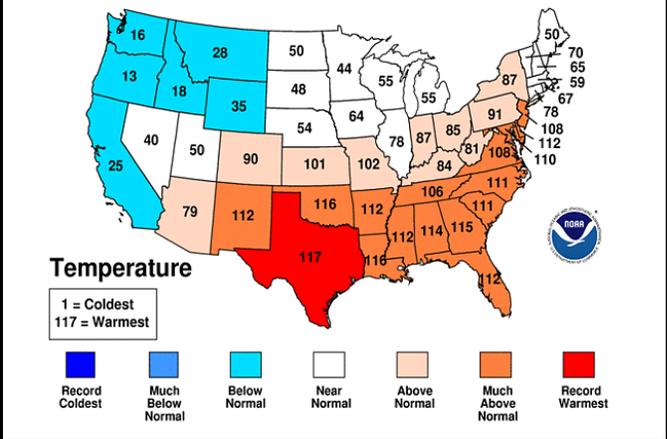
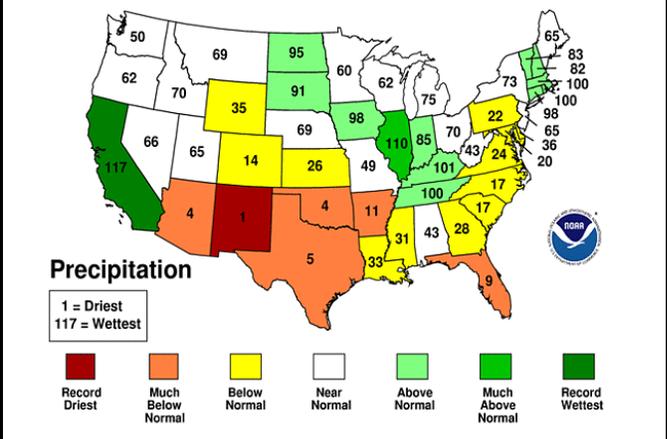


Figure 2
June 2011 Statewide Ranks
National Climatic Data Center/NESDIS/NOAA



Summary: As the month began, Hattiesburg, MS, reported eight consecutive triple-digit highs from June 1-8. On June 2, Houston, TX (100°F), registered its earliest triple-digit reading on record, previously set with a high of 100°F on June 10, 1902. Similarly, Lafayette, LA (101°F on June 2), posted its earliest 100-degree reading (previously, 100°F on June 6, 1985). Farther north, Rochester, MN (96°F on June 3), experienced its hottest day since July 13, 1995, when the high reached 99°F. In Montana, Lewiston reached 72°F on June 1, marking its first 70-degree reading of the year. Previously, Lewiston's latest observance of the year's first 70-degree day had occurred on May 29, 1995. Relentless heat continued, however, across the South. In Louisiana, the temperature in both Baton Rouge and New Iberia soared to 103°F on June 2. Baton Rouge tied a monthly record originally set on June 29, 1914, and June 30, 1954. New Iberia edged its monthly record (previously, 102°F on June 24, 2009) and tied its all-time record (previously, 103°F

on September 4, 2000). Another monthly record was established on June 4, when Mobile, AL (103°F), nipped by 1°F the mark achieved on June 20, 1936, June 14, 1952, and June 29, 1954. On June 5, Galveston, TX (99°F), tied its June record (previously attained on June 18, 1918), while Houston (105°F) edged its former monthly mark (previously, 104°F on June 24 and 26, 2009). Houston reached 105°F again on June 6, representing its first occurrence of consecutive highs of 105°F or greater since September 4-5, 2000. Meanwhile, heat briefly returned to the Midwest, where Sioux City, IA (100°F on June 6), recorded a triple-digit high for the first time since July 31, 2006. In Illinois, Rockford (96°F on June 7) experienced its hottest day since July 31, 2006, when it was also 96°F. Madison, WI (96°F on June 7), reached or exceeded the 95-degree mark for only the fourth time since the beginning of 2000, and noted its hottest June day since June 23, 1995. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN (103°F on June 7), had its hottest day in more than two decades—since the high climbed to 105°F on July 31, 1988. Farther east, Ft. Wayne, IN (97°F on both June 7 and 8), reached or exceeded the 97-degree mark on consecutive days for the first time since July 30-31, 1999. Extreme heat reached the Mid-Atlantic States on June 9, when both Washington, DC, and Atlantic City, NJ, attained 102°F. It was Washington's hottest June day on record, tied with June 9, 1874, and Atlantic City's earliest triple-digit reading (previously, June 22, 1988). However, heat was much more persistent farther south, where Medicine Lodge, KS, recorded five triple-digit highs in a row from June 5-9. Midland, TX, endured 14 consecutive triple-digit readings from June 7-20. Roswell, NM, posted 13 consecutive highs of 100°F or greater from June 7-19, breaking its monthly record of 12 days set from June 19-30, 1998. In southern Texas, Laredo's high temperatures reached or exceeded 110°F on 5 consecutive days from June 15-19. In contrast, daily-record lows were set on June 9 in Washington locations such as Lind (35°F) and Spokane (39°F). Two days later, records for June 11 included 34°F in Bismarck, ND, and 38°F in Pierre, SD. In Montana, Havre finally experienced its first 80-degree reading of the year on June 22. Previously, Havre's latest date of the year's first 80-degree warmth had occurred on June 9, 1898.

The Missouri River became a focus for flood-control efforts in June, as dam operators tried to balance water levels on either side of their structures. Outside of the Missouri Basin, the Souris (Mouse) River—which loops into and back out of North Dakota from Canada—reached-high levels. On June 26, the Souris River crested 12.72 feet above flood stage in Minot, ND, exceeding both the historical record (9.00 feet above flood stage in 1881) and the modern-day standard (7.08 feet on April 18, 1976). Earlier in the month, downpours in northeastern Kansas led to severe flooding along the Saline River. On June 4, the Saline River at Tescott, KS, crested 5.02 feet above flood stage and less than 2 inches below the July 1993 high-water mark. Williston, ND, located on the Missouri River between Fort Peck and Garrison Dams, experienced a record-high crest, 8.61 feet above flood stage, on June 21. The previous record, 6.00 feet above flood stage, had been set in April 1912. The Missouri River also rose to record-high levels (and more than 10 feet above flood stage) in southeastern Nebraska from Plattsmouth downstream to Rulo. Previous high-water marks in Plattsmouth,

Nebraska City, and Brownsville, NE, had been established in July 1993. Unofficially, the river crested in Plattsmouth on June 30, about 10.73 feet above flood stage. During June, Missouri River basin runoff above Sioux City, IA, totaled 13.8 million acre-feet (4.5 trillion gallons), breaking the April 1952 record of 13.2 million acre-feet (4.3 trillion gallons).

The flood situation in the Missouri Basin was not helped by occasional June downpours. Glasgow, MT—coming off its wettest May on record—netted a daily-record sum of 1.73 inches on June 7. A few days later in North Dakota, daily-record totals reached 1.65 inches (on June 12) in Dickinson and 1.72 inches (on June 14) in Jamestown. As the month progressed, other daily-record amounts included 3.89 inches (on June 19) in Sidney, NE; 2.89 inches (on June 20) in Pierre, SD; and 1.81 inches (on June 21) in Fargo, ND. Heavy showers also developed south and east of the Missouri Valley. With a 4.53-inch total on June 9, Des Moines, IA, experienced its third-wettest June day on record. The wettest June day in Des Moines had occurred on June 12, 1947, when 5.48 inches fell. Daily-record amounts included 3.40 inches (on June 10) in Cincinnati, OH; 2.82 inches (on June 9) in Wichita, KS; and 1.41 inches (on June 11) in Reading, PA. Caribou, ME, received 4.04 inches of rain on June 8-9. In the West, out-of-season showers dampened parts of California. Santa Barbara, CA (1.24 inches on the 5th), recorded more rain on a June day than it had ever received during the entire month of June. Ukiah, CA, also set a June rainfall record (1.72 inches; previously, 1.30 inches in 1967), courtesy of a 1.51-inch total from June 1-6. Several weeks later, extremely rare late-June showers soaked parts of northern and central California, resulting in daily-record amounts for June 28 in locations such as Chico (1.25 inches), Napa (0.93 inch), and Redding (0.87 inch). Napa's 2.61-inch monthly sum easily pushed aside its June 1967 record of 1.95 inches.

Heat continued across the South in mid- to late June. Tyler, TX (105°F on June 18), tied a monthly record that had been originally set on June 30, 1917, then was repeated on June 22-24, 1925, and June 28, 1930. Monthly records were also tied on June 18 in Shreveport, LA (104°F), and Monticello, AR (103°F). Shreveport had not reached 104°F in June since 1936. Extreme heat also gripped the southern Atlantic States, where Tallahassee, FL (105°F on June 15), set an all-time record. Previously, Tallahassee had reached 104°F on multiple dates, most recently June 20, 1933. Alma, GA (103°F on June 15), experienced its hottest day since July 20, 2000, when the high reached 104°F. At the height of the mid-June heat wave, several locations in the south-central U.S. topped 110°F. In Texas, highs reached 111°F (on June 17 and 18) in Wichita Falls and 113°F (on June 17) in Laredo. Long-running streaks of triple-digit days lasted from June 2-20 in Wichita Falls and from May 18 - June 21 in Laredo. As a whole, June 2011 was the hottest month on record in San Angelo (88.6°F, or 9.4°F above normal), Midland (88.0°F, or 8.4°F above normal), and Lubbock, TX (85.9°F, or 8.8°F above normal). Previous monthly average temperature records had been set in August 1952 in San Angelo, August 1964 in Midland, and July 1966 in Lubbock. Midland also noted a June record, tied with 1998, with 21 days of 100-degree heat. Midland also endured a rainless month—breaking its June mark of 0.01 inch set in 1990 and 2001—and completed

its driest nine-month period on record. Midland's October-June precipitation totaled 0.18 inch (2 percent of normal), shattering its nine-month standard of 2.02 inches set from November 1950 - July 1951.

Deep South Texas, picked up some heavy showers in late June. Brownsville's monthly total of 8.88 inches (303 percent of normal) mostly fell from June 22-25 (exactly five inches) and 29-30 (3.75 inches). The latter event was a direct result of Tropical Storm Arlene, which made landfall on the Mexican Gulf Coast near Cabo Rojo. Meanwhile in Florida, Fort Myers (4.22 inches) netted a daily-record rainfall on June 29. Florida's rain was spotty, however, as Miami Beach completed its driest June on record, with a monthly total of 1.15 inches (previously, 1.45 inches in 1927). Not unusual for June, locally severe thunderstorms accompanied some of the rain. In fact, a fatal tornado tore through Springfield, MA, on June 1. The three deaths from that storm brought the nation's year-to-date count of tornado-related fatalities to 537—a number unsurpassed since 1936 (552 deaths). Overall, June was a lot quieter, with a preliminary count of 177 tornadoes. That compared to May's initial tally of 370 twisters and April's record-shattering preliminary count of 875. Nevertheless, Valentine, NE, recorded a thunderstorm wind gust to 74 mph on June 16. A day later, Gainesville, FL, clocked a thunderstorm wind gust to 64 mph. It was Gainesville's highest gust since the passage of Hurricane Frances on September 5, 2004. Downpours accompanied some of the mid-month storms. In Wisconsin, daily-record totals for June 18 included 4.50 inches in La Crosse and 4.74 inches in Eau Claire. For La Crosse, it was the wettest June day on record (previously, 3.93 inches on June 15, 1967) and the wettest day since July 27, 1987, when 5.24 inches fell. For Eau Claire, it was the wettest day since September 10, 2000, when 5.98 inches fell. Late in the month, a Midwestern thunderstorm outbreak was accompanied by high winds and trailed by cool air. On June 26, for example, Sioux City, IA, clocked a wind gust to 67 mph, while Great Falls, MT, notched a daily-record low of 36°F. A day later, Pocatello, ID, also posted a daily-record low of 36°F.

Toward the end of June, heat expanded into the Desert Southwest. Death Valley, CA (124°F on June 23), experienced its hottest day since June 25, 2006, when it was 125°F. June 24 featured all-time-record high temperatures in Texas locations such as Borger (110°F), Amarillo (109°F), and Dalhart (108°F). Previous records had been 108°F (most recently on June 27, 1998) in Borger; 108°F (most recently on June 28, 1998) in Amarillo; and 107°F (most recently on June 24, 1990) in Dalhart. Elsewhere in Texas, daily-record highs on June 25 included 111°F in Midland and 110°F in Lubbock. Lubbock's reading represented its hottest day since June 27, 1994, when the high reached 114°F. Incredibly, all-time-record highs were set again in Borger (113°F), Amarillo (111°F), and Dalhart (110°F) on June 26. Childress, Texas (117°F on June 26), tied an all-time record originally set on June 27, 1994. All-time records were also tied in Ashland, Kansas (114°F); Gage, Oklahoma (113°F); and Dodge City, Kansas (110°F). Ashland had also attained 114°F on August 17, 1909, June 25, 1911, and August 13, 1936. On June 27-28, Douglas, AZ, posted consecutive daily-record highs of 107°F. Elsewhere in Arizona, Willcox

(110°F on June 28) tied an all-time record most recently achieved on June 28, 1994. The month ended on a torrid note across the south-central U.S., where daily-record highs for June 30 included 108°F in Dodge City, KS, and 102°F in Monroe, LA. Monroe topped 100°F each day from June 30 - July 3. Triple-digit heat also affected Joplin, MO, from June 30 - July 3. Mobile, AL, closed the month with its 35th consecutive high of 90°F or greater, tying its July-August 1999 standard of 35 days. All of the heat and drought contributed to vigorous wildfire activity and hampered containment efforts. By early July, year-to-date wildfires had charred more than 4.9 million acres of vegetation across the southern half of the U.S. During all of 2010, U.S. wildfires burned just 3.4 million acres. Among the most significant incidents was the Wallow fire, which torched nearly 540,000 acres near Alpine, AZ, to become the largest modern-day wildfire in the state's history. Arizona's record had been established in 2002, when the Rodeo/Chediski fire consumed 468,000 acres. Meanwhile in southern Georgia, the Honey Prairie fire burned nearly 300,000 acres of swampland in the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge.

Seasonal showers increased during June across much of Alaska. Fairbanks reported its first thunderstorm of the year on June 11; during the preceding 15 weeks, from February 26 - June 10, Fairbanks' precipitation had totaled just 0.36 inch. Fairbanks received measurable rainfall on 6 consecutive days from June 11-16, totaling 0.60 inch, and ended the month with 1.77 inches (126% of normal). Elsewhere, Bettles (0.56 inch) netted a daily-record rainfall for June 12. Later, on June 20, King Salmon received a half-inch of rain, while Nome (0.29 inch) received a daily-record amount. Alaskan temperatures were highly variable, with King Salmon (35°F on June 23) notching a daily-record low, and Fairbanks (88°F on June 25) noting its highest temperature since August 15, 2010. From June 25-28, highs ranged from 65 to 70°F in Kotzebue on 4 consecutive days. Late in the month, heavy rain returned to interior Alaska, where Bettles (1.03 inches on June 27) registered a daily-record total.

Most of Hawaii's significant rain fell early in the month. On Oahu, for example, 24-hour totals on June 4-5 included 10.13 inches at a USGS gauge on Punaluu Stream and 4.83 inches at the Oahu Forest National Wildlife Refuge. Monthly rainfall reached 38.09 inches (127% of normal) on Mt. Waialeale, Kauai, representing its wettest June since 2005. The first half of the year ended with some lingering drought across Hawaii's central and eastern islands. Hilo, on the Big Island, received a January-June total of 37.46 inches (61% of normal). In contrast, January-June rainfall reached 28.65 inches (150%) in Lihue, Kauai.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Above-average temperatures and unusually dry weather continued to dominate much of the southern half of the U.S. during June, compounding the effects of low soil moisture levels and adversely affecting crop conditions. Temperatures in an area centered over Oklahoma and northern Texas averaged as much as 10°F above normal. Conversely, cool, wet weather

limited fieldwork and small grain crop development along the Pacific Coast and from the Pacific Northwest to the northern Plains.

By June 5, corn producers had planted 94% of this year's crop, 5 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. As the month began, planting was most active in Ohio, where improved conditions allowed ample time for fieldwork following unusually wet weather earlier in the season. Warm weather and adequate soil moisture levels in many of the major producing states provided nearly ideal growing conditions for emerging corn plants during the first half of June. By June 19, emergence was 97% complete, 3 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Silking was underway in seven of the 18 major estimating states by July 3; however, progress was well behind both last year and normal in most states due to late spring planting. Overall, 69% of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 3, compared with 67% on June 5 and 71% at the same time last year.

Warm, sunny weather aided a rapid planting pace in many of the major sorghum-producing states during the first half of June. In the 14-day period ending June 12, producers planted 29% of this year's crop. Dryland sorghum fields across much of Texas were in need of rainfall to continue developing, while harvest was underway in a limited number of fields in the Coastal Bend by mid-month. With activity limited to Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, one quarter of the nation's sorghum crop was headed by June 19. This was 8 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. As June ended, heading inched forward, with progress yet to begin in Kansas and limited development evident in Texas. Overall, 36% of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 3, compared with 38% on June 12 and 71% at the same time last year.

Poor weather conditions throughout the spring led to seeding and crop developmental delays in many of the major oat-producing states. Seeding was ongoing as the month began. Despite significant delays in North Dakota and Ohio, planting progress nationwide was 96% complete by June 12. Emergence was 96% complete by June 19, with heading complete in Texas and underway in all other major estimating states except North Dakota. Warmer weather across much of the growing region promoted double-digit head development during the week ending June 26. By month's end, harvest was nearly complete in Texas, while head development was behind both last year and the average in all other estimating states. Overall, 59% of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 3, compared with 58% on June 5 and 81% at the same time last year.

With seeding nearing completion in Idaho, Minnesota, and Washington, 80% of the nation's barley crop was in the ground by June 5. This was 19 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Despite improved weather conditions affording producers in North Dakota ample time to complete fieldwork early in the month, seeding progress for the state was

25 percentage points behind normal by June 12. Although warmer weather in portions of the major barley-producing regions promoted rapid crop emergence during the first half of the month, progress remained well behind normal. Toward month's end, producers in North Dakota battled soggy fields in hopes of sowing as much of their intended acreage as possible before the lateness of the season prevented further seeding. By July 3, barley producers nationwide had seeded 96% of this year's crop, with 93% of the crop emerged. With progress limited to Idaho, Minnesota, and Washington, 9% of the barley crop was at or beyond the headed stage by July 3. This was 30 percentage points behind last year and 38 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 76% of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 3, compared with 66% on June 12 and 85% at the same time last year.

Seventy-nine percent of the 2011 winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 5, four percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. In Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing state, heading was complete with 50% of the crop turning color and 11% mature. Harvest was underway in Arkansas, California, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Texas, with progress on the southern Great Plains well ahead of normal due to unusually hot, dry weather that helped to quickly dry down the crop. Heading progress in the Pacific Northwest and northern Rocky Mountains was limited by cool, wet weather throughout much of the month. Harvest advanced at a rapid pace in many states, as warm, dry weather continued to quickly mature the crop. By July 3, ninety-seven percent of the winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, with 56% of the crop harvested. This was 4 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Overall, 36% of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 34% on June 5 and 63% at the same time last year.

As June began, spring wheat seeding continued in the six major estimating states. By June 5, emergence had advanced to 57% complete, 32 percentage points behind last year and 35 points behind the 5-year average. Improved growing conditions in most states promoted double-digit emergence during the 14 days ending June 12; however, overall progress remained well behind normal. Cool, wet conditions in Montana and North Dakota led to emergence delays of 21 percentage points or more by June 19. With progress complete in four of the six major spring wheat-producing states, 95% of the crop was seeded by June 26. Thirteen percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage by July 3. With cool weather dominating much of the nation's northern tier, head development was 32 percentage points or more behind normal. Overall, 70% of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 3, compared with 68% on June 12 and 83% at the same time last year.

Rice producers had seeded 99% of the rice crop by June 5, on par with last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. In Arkansas, fields were being flooded, with 89% of the crop emerged. Warmer weather in California promoted increased crop emergence at mid-month. By June 19, nationwide

emergence was 97% complete, on par with both last year and the 5-year average. While double-digit progress was evident in California, hot, dry weather limited seed germination in Texas, where emergence was 14 percentage points behind normal. Heading was underway in the Lower Delta and Texas by June 26, with progress most advanced in Louisiana. As June ended, rice fields in California were sprayed with herbicide, while producers along the Upper Coast in Texas prepared to begin harvest. Overall, 60% of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 3, compared with 59% on June 5 and 72% at the same time last year.

With the exception of states where soybean planting was nearing completion, nearly ideal weather conditions and producers switching their focus from corn to beans allowed for double-digit progress during early June. By June 12, producers had planted 87% of this year's crop, 3 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. In Iowa, warmer weather and sunshine promoted rapid crop growth. Favorable fieldwork conditions continued much of the month, and by June 26, producers had planted 97% of the nation's crop. This was slightly ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Blooming was underway in 17 of the 18 major estimating states by July 3, but progress was behind normal. Overall, 66% of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 3, compared with 67% on June 12 but unchanged from the same time last year.

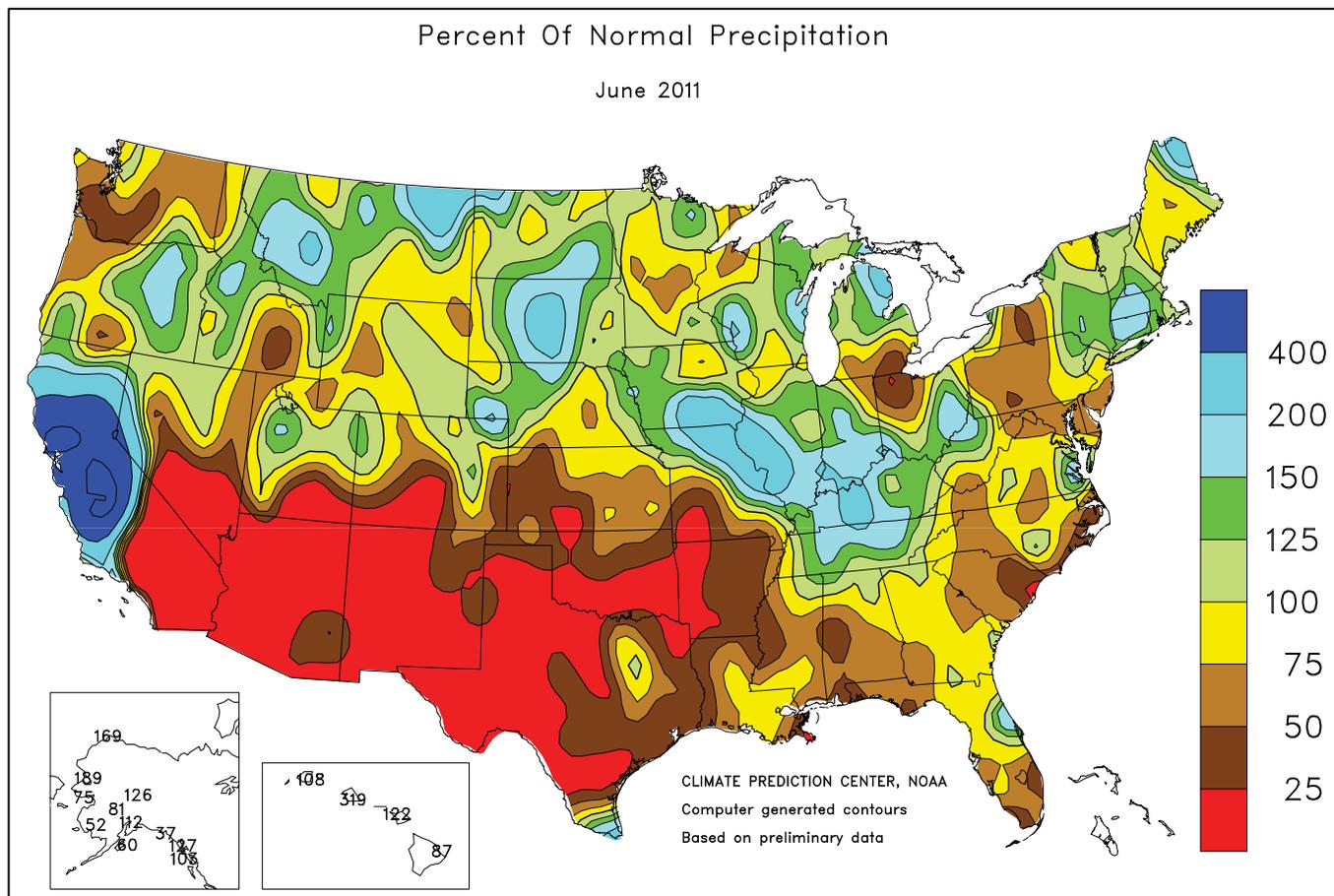
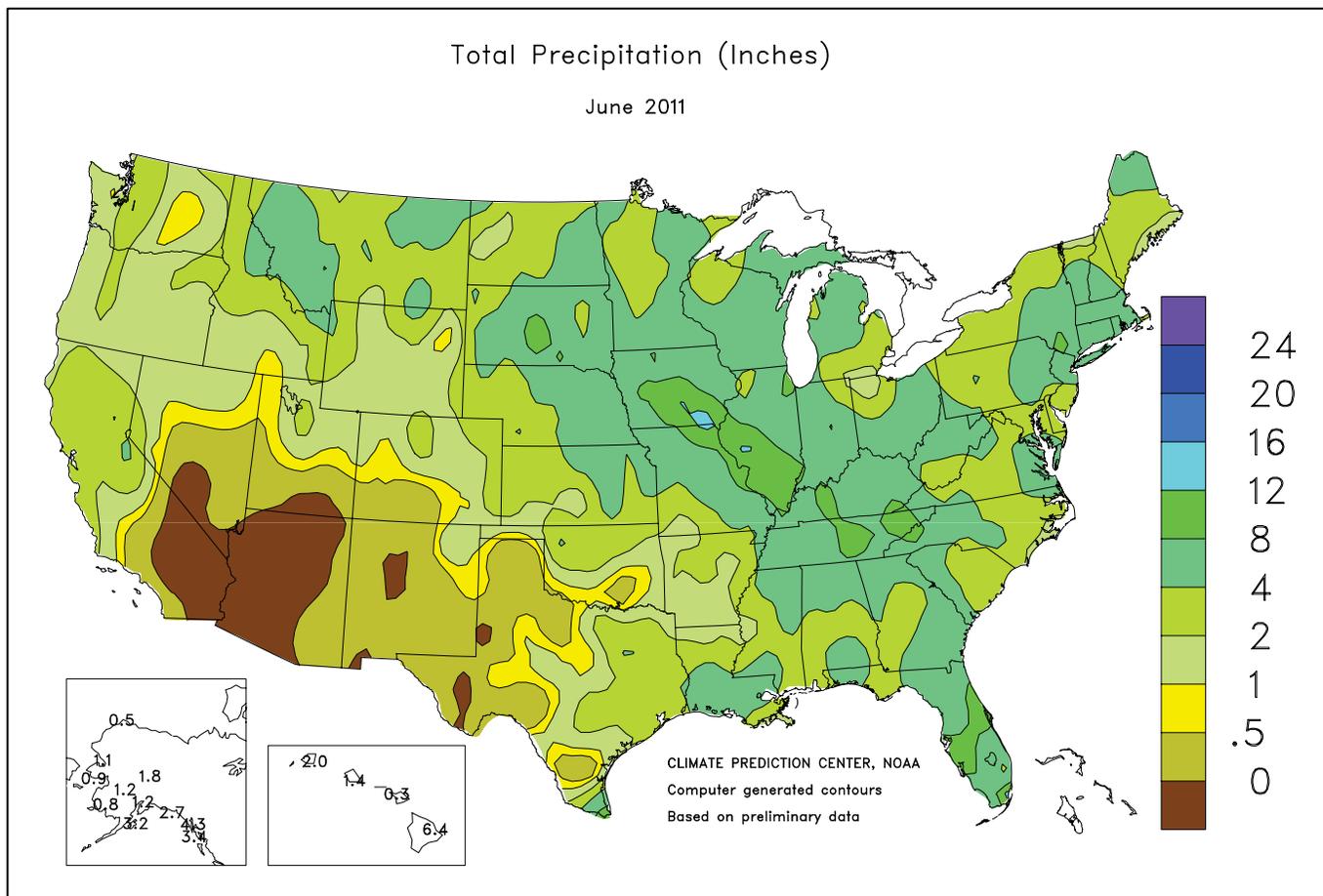
Nationally, 86% of this year's peanut crop was planted by June 5, four percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Producers in many areas were waiting as long as possible to begin or continue planting in hopes of increased rainfall and soil moisture. As of June 19, planting was complete or nearly complete in all major estimating states except Alabama, where unusually dry soils left many fields in need of soaking moisture and led to the need for some replanting. Pegging was underway in seven of the eight major peanut-producing states by June 19. Scattered rainfall in portions of the Southeast helped to improve crop conditions in some areas, but peg development remained behind normal. By July 3, twenty-six percent of the peanut crop was pegging, 11 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average.

Overall, 30% of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 3, compared with 29% on June 12 and 72% at the same time last year.

By June 5, twenty-eight percent of the sunflower crop was planted, 23 percentage points behind last year and 29 points behind the 5-year average. Improved weather conditions allowed for increased fieldwork in the four major estimating states at mid-month. By July 3, producers had planted 93% of this year's crop, 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Although some fields in North Dakota remained wet, mostly sunny skies afforded producers time to complete some fieldwork at month's end.

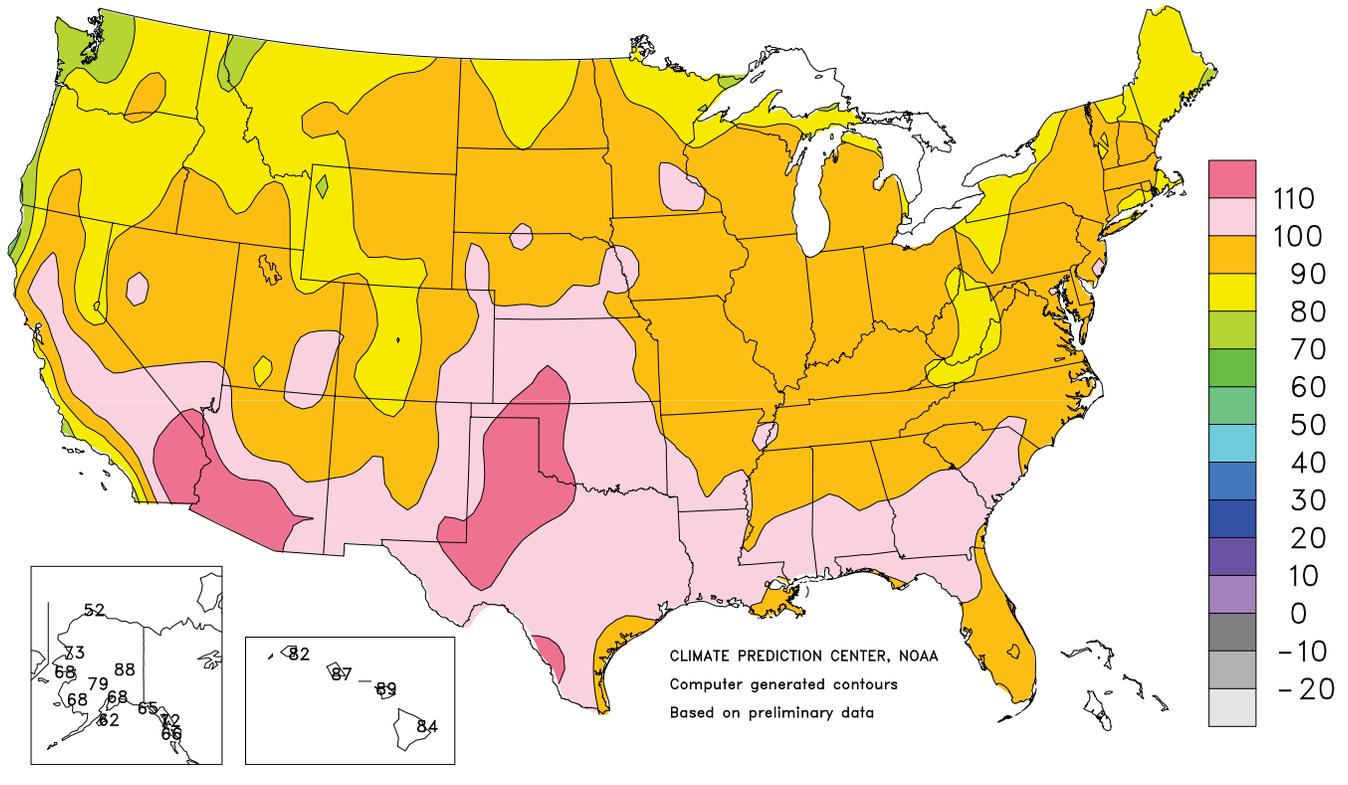
As the month began, cotton planting was most active in Tennessee, where warm weather and sunny skies provided nearly a full week suitable for fieldwork. By June 5, producers had planted 87% of the nation's crop, 3 percentage points behind last year but on par with the 5-year average. In Texas, producers planted dryland fields on the Plains to meet insurance deadlines. While warm weather promoted rapid square development in Arizona, Louisiana, and Virginia by mid-month, hot, windy weather coupled with mostly short to very short soil moisture levels damaged portions of the cotton crop on the High Plains of Texas. Nationally, 21% of the crop was at or beyond the squaring stage by June 19, five percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Above-average temperatures continued across the South throughout much of June, aiding rapid crop development in many cotton-producing states. Bolls were setting on 9% of the country's cotton acreage by June 26, two percentage points ahead of last year but on par with the 5-year average. Conversely, poor seed germination and emergence of dryland cotton in some areas of the Texas Plains left crop development behind normal. By July 3, squaring was 49% complete, 13 percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 28% cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 3, compared with 28% on June 12 and 65% at the same time last year.

Ninety-six percent of the sugarbeet crop was planting by June 5, four percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average.



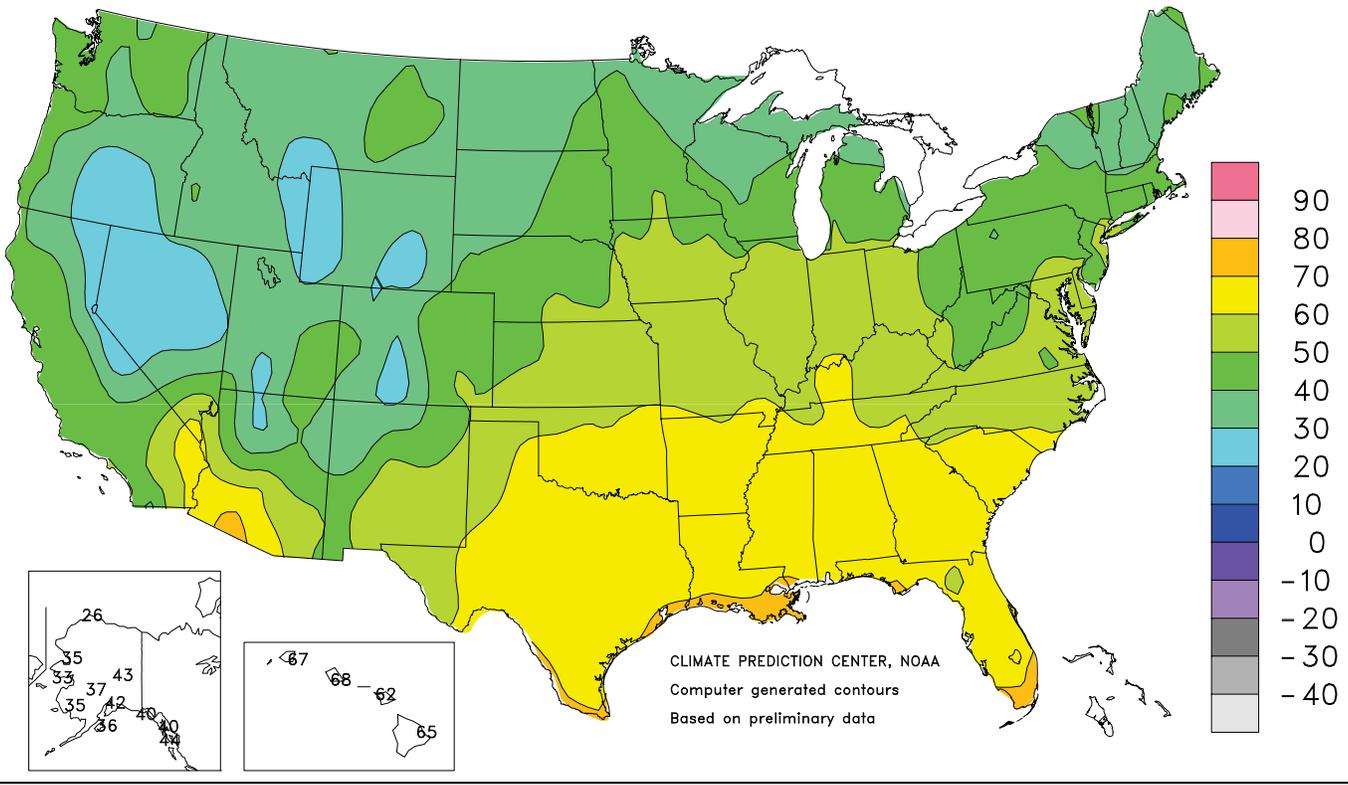
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

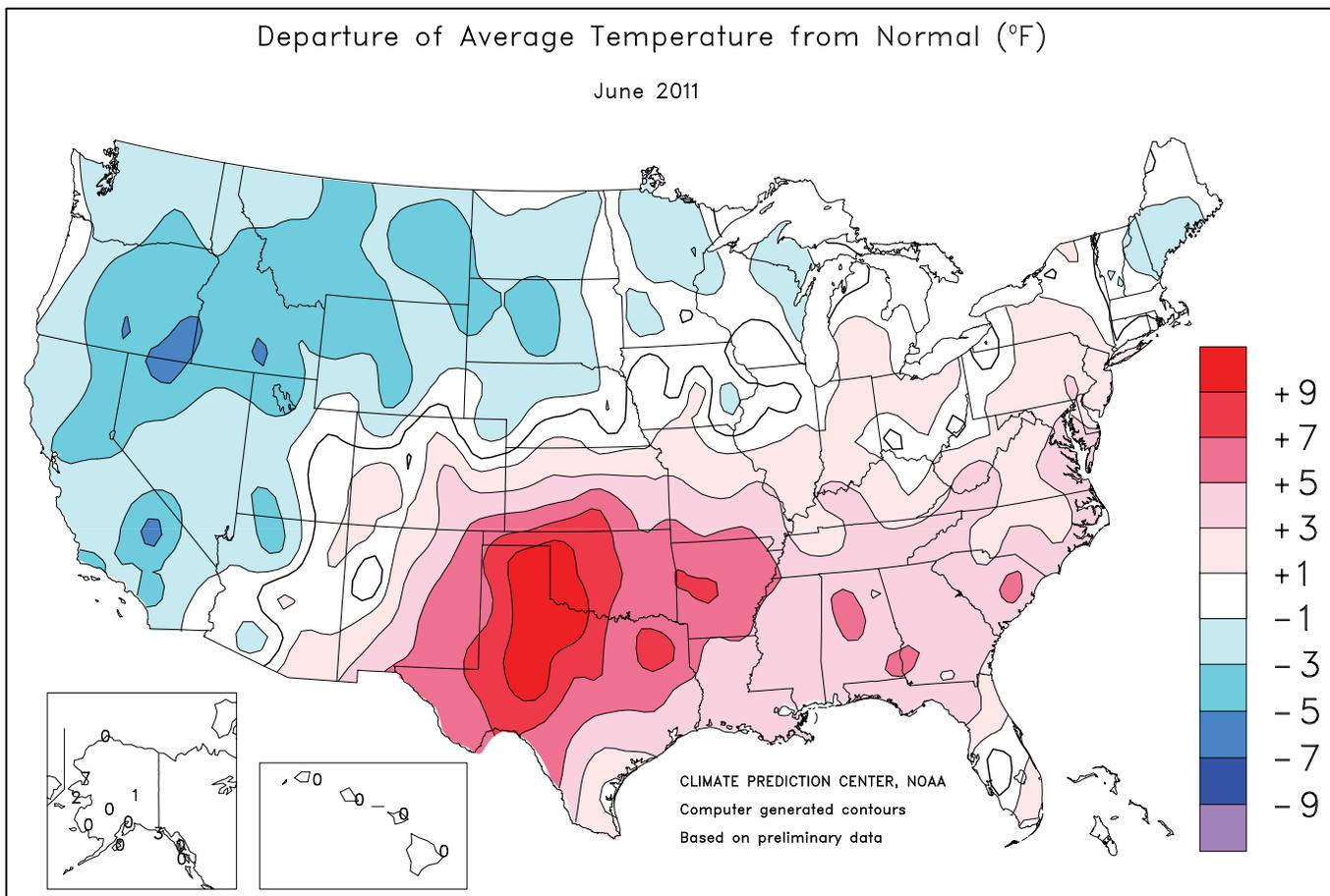
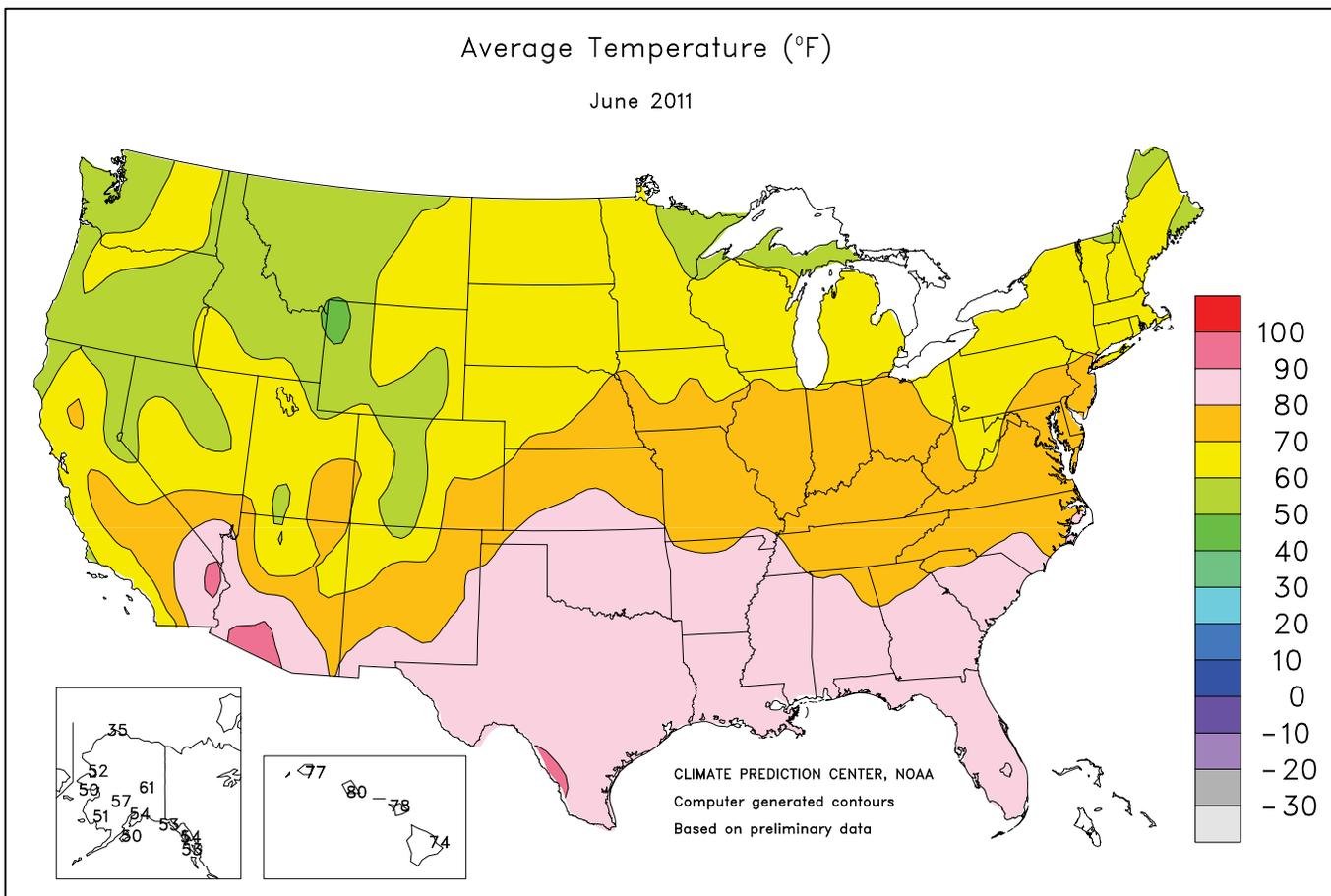
June 2011



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

June 2011





National Weather Data for Selected Cities

June 2011

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	83	7	2.81	-0.97	LEXINGTON	73	1	3.20	-1.38	COLUMBUS	72	1	3.03	-1.04
HUNTSVILLE	81	5	3.74	-0.48	LONDON-CORBIN	73	1	6.43	2.19	DAYTON	72	2	2.56	-1.65
MOBILE	84	5	1.85	-3.16	LOUISVILLE	77	3	7.14	3.38	MANSFIELD	69	2	2.88	-1.64
MONTGOMERY	83	4	3.49	-0.64	PADUCAH	78	4	6.75	2.24	TOLEDO	71	2	0.51	-3.29
AK ANCHORAGE	54	-1	1.19	0.13	LA BATON ROUGE	84	4	4.73	-0.60	YOUNGSTOWN	67	1	2.05	-1.86
BARROW	35	0	0.54	0.22	LAKE CHARLES	84	4	2.71	-3.36	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	84	7	1.24	-3.39
COLD BAY	46	0	3.41	0.52	NEW ORLEANS	85	4	4.69	-2.14	TULSA	84	6	1.47	-3.25
FAIRBANKS	61	1	1.77	0.37	SHREVEPORT	85	5	1.62	-3.43	OR ASTORIA	57	0	1.66	-0.91
JUNEAU	54	0	4.25	0.89	ME BANGOR	62	-2	2.79	-0.62	BURNS	55	-3	1.07	0.41
KING SALMON	49	-2	2.77	1.07	CARIBOU	61	0	9.03	5.72	EUGENE	59	-1	0.99	-0.54
KODIAK	50	1	3.24	-2.14	PORTLAND	63	0	3.61	0.33	MEDFORD	65	-1	0.69	0.01
NOME	50	3	0.86	-0.28	MD BALTIMORE	76	4	3.51	0.08	PENDLETON	60	-5	1.46	0.68
AZ FLAGSTAFF	59	-1	0.00	-0.43	MA BOSTON	67	-1	4.76	1.54	PORTLAND	62	-1	0.73	-0.86
PHOENIX	91	2	0.00	-0.09	WORCESTER	65	0	6.91	2.89	SALEM	61	0	0.98	-0.47
TUCSON	86	2	0.03	-0.21	MI ALPENA	61	0	5.15	2.62	PA ALLENTOWN	71	2	4.76	0.77
AR FORT SMITH	85	7	0.44	-3.84	DETROIT	70	1	0.94	-2.61	ERIE	67	0	2.57	-1.71
LITTLE ROCK	84	6	1.16	-2.79	FLINT	68	2	2.29	-0.78	MIDDLETOWN	73	2	5.17	1.32
CA BAKERSFIELD	76	-2	0.08	-0.04	GRAND RAPIDS	69	2	3.34	-0.33	PHILADELPHIA	75	3	2.56	-0.73
EUREKA	54	-2	1.29	0.64	HOUGHTON LAKE	63	1	2.73	-0.20	PITTSBURGH	70	2	2.50	-1.62
FRESNO	75	-1	1.91	1.68	LANSING	68	2	1.85	-1.75	WILKES-BARRE	68	1	5.25	1.28
LOS ANGELES	64	-2	0.02	-0.06	MUSKEGON	67	2	2.76	0.18	WILLIAMSPORT	71	3	2.20	-2.25
REDDING	72	-3	1.91	1.22	TRAVERSE CITY	64	0	2.56	-0.76	PR SAN JUAN	82	0	13.60	10.08
SACRAMENTO	69	-2	1.50	1.30	MN DULUTH	58	-2	3.72	-0.53	RI PROVIDENCE	67	-1	4.06	0.68
SAN DIEGO	65	-2	0.03	-0.06	INT'L FALLS	59	-3	4.07	0.09	SC CHARLESTON	83	5	4.37	-1.55
SAN FRANCISCO	61	0	1.49	1.38	MINNEAPOLIS	70	2	5.28	0.94	COLUMBIA	83	5	2.87	-2.12
STOCKTON	70	-3	1.19	1.10	ROCHESTER	68	2	5.20	1.20	FLORENCE	83	5	0.30	-3.97
CO ALAMOSA	62	3	0.00	-0.59	ST. CLOUD	65	0	2.87	-1.64	GREENVILLE	80	5	2.49	-1.43
CO SPRINGS	71	7	0.26	-2.08	MS JACKSON	83	5	1.47	-2.35	MYRTLE BEACH	80	3	0.38	-3.28
DENVER	68	2	2.43	0.75	MERIDIAN	82	4	3.75	-0.24	SD ABERDEEN	66	-1	4.69	1.20
GRAND JUNCTION	72	1	0.56	0.15	TUPELO	82	5	5.38	0.56	HURON	67	-1	3.95	0.67
PUEBLO	74	4	0.80	-0.53	MO COLUMBIA	75	2	4.75	0.73	RAPID CITY	63	-2	3.84	1.01
CT BRIDGEPORT	69	1	6.54	2.97	JOPLIN	81	6	1.02	-4.40	SIOUX FALLS	67	0	4.26	0.77
HARTFORD	68	-1	6.75	2.90	KANSAS CITY	76	2	4.85	0.41	TN BRISTOL	74	3	3.40	-0.49
DC WASHINGTON	79	5	1.68	-1.45	SPRINGFIELD	78	5	0.82	-4.20	CHATTANOOGA	80	5	3.95	-0.04
DE WILMINGTON	74	3	2.49	-1.10	ST JOSEPH	76	2	4.43	0.22	JACKSON	80	3	5.39	0.20
FL DAYTONA BEACH	80	0	12.29	6.60	ST LOUIS	78	2	9.10	5.34	KNOXVILLE	78	4	2.99	-1.05
FT LAUDERDALE	83	2	2.70	-7.31	MT BILLINGS	62	-3	1.46	-0.43	MEMPHIS	84	5	3.55	-0.75
FT MYERS	83	1	10.01	0.24	BUTTE	53	-3	3.93	1.86	NASHVILLE	79	4	5.04	0.96
JACKSONVILLE	81	2	6.07	0.70	GLASGOW	61	-3	5.20	3.00	TX ABILENE	88	8	0.93	-2.13
KEY WEST	84	1	0.71	-3.86	GREAT FALLS	57	-3	2.58	0.34	AMARILLO	82	8	0.49	-2.79
MELBOURNE	81	1	5.90	0.07	HELENA	58	-3	4.05	2.23	AUSTIN	85	4	1.39	-2.42
MIAMI	84	2	12.22	3.68	KALISPELL	55	-3	3.16	0.86	BEAUMONT	85	4	1.77	-4.81
ORLANDO	83	2	7.34	-0.01	MILES CITY	63	-4	3.13	0.71	BROWNSVILLE	85	2	8.88	5.95
PENSACOLA	84	3	1.64	-4.75	MISSOULA	58	-2	2.82	1.09	COLLEGE STATION	87	5	2.87	-0.92
ST PETERSBURG	82	0	4.37	-1.72	NE GRAND ISLAND	72	1	1.72	-2.00	CORPUS CHRISTI	84	2	1.11	-2.42
TALLAHASSEE	84	4	4.59	-2.33	HASTINGS	72	0	2.65	-0.94	DALLAS/FT WORTH	87	6	2.84	-0.39
TAMPA	84	2	5.18	-0.32	LINCOLN	73	0	3.44	-0.07	DEL RIO	88	5	0.45	-1.89
WEST PALM BEACH	84	3	3.19	-4.39	MCCOOK	72	1	1.07	-2.15	EL PASO	87	5	0.05	-0.82
GA ATHENS	81	5	2.44	-1.50	NORFOLK	70	0	3.12	-1.13	GALVESTON	86	4	0.94	-3.10
ATLANTA	81	4	2.20	-1.43	NORTH PLATTE	68	0	4.17	1.00	HOUSTON	86	5	0.92	-4.43
AUGUSTA	82	4	1.98	-2.21	OMAHA/EPPLEY	73	1	4.31	0.36	LUBBOCK	86	9	0.00	-2.98
COLUMBUS	84	5	2.64	-0.87	SCOTTSBLUFF	67	0	3.91	1.26	MIDLAND	88	8	0.00	-1.71
MACON	83	5	2.76	-0.78	VALENTINE	67	-1	3.56	0.55	SAN ANGELO	89	10	0.46	-2.06
SAVANNAH	83	4	7.09	1.60	NV ELKO	60	-2	0.65	-0.02	SAN ANTONIO	86	4	1.58	-2.72
HI HILO	74	-1	6.38	-0.98	ELY	58	-2	0.20	-0.46	VICTORIA	85	3	0.90	-4.06
HONOLULU	80	0	1.37	0.94	LAS VEGAS	85	-1	0.00	-0.08	WACO	87	6	1.26	-1.82
KAHULUI	77	-1	0.28	0.05	RENO	66	1	1.35	0.88	WICHITA FALLS	89	9	0.02	-3.67
LIHUE	77	-1	1.97	0.15	WINNEMUCCA	60	-4	0.66	-0.03	UT SALT LAKE CITY	66	-3	1.23	0.46
ID BOISE	64	-3	0.51	-0.23	NH CONCORD	64	-1	3.92	0.82	VT BURLINGTON	66	0	3.52	0.09
LEWISTON	63	-3	0.64	-0.52	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	74	4	1.62	-1.04	VA LYNCHBURG	74	3	3.81	0.02
POCATELLO	59	-3	0.41	-0.50	NEWARK	74	2	2.74	-0.66	NORFOLK	79	5	4.63	0.86
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	69	1	3.39	-0.24	NM ALBUQUERQUE	78	3	0.00	-0.65	RICHMOND	78	4	3.03	-0.51
MOLINE	71	0	3.56	-1.07	NY ALBANY	68	2	4.67	0.91	ROANOKE	76	4	3.51	-0.17
PEORIA	72	1	6.04	2.20	BINGHAMTON	66	2	4.33	0.53	WASH/DULLES	75	4	1.40	-2.67
ROCKFORD	70	1	3.44	-1.36	BUFFALO	67	1	3.47	-0.35	WA OLYMPIA	57	-1	0.67	-1.11
SPRINGFIELD	74	1	6.31	2.54	ROCHESTER	67	1	1.45	-1.91	QUILLAYUTE	55	0	1.87	-1.63
EVANSVILLE	76	1	6.52	2.42	SYRACUSE	69	3	3.31	-0.40	SEATTLE-TACOMA	59	-2	1.42	-0.07
FORT WAYNE	72	2	3.25	-0.79	NC ASHEVILLE	74	5	3.83	-0.55	SPOKANE	59	-3	0.57	-0.61
INDIANAPOLIS	74	2	5.76	1.63	CHARLOTTE	78	2	3.10	-0.32	YAKIMA	63	0	0.21	-0.41
SOUTH BEND	70	1	4.94	0.75	GREENSBORO	78	4	2.70	-0.83	WV BECKLEY	69	2	2.55	-1.37
BURLINGTON	71	-1	10.34	5.89	HATTERAS	80	5	1.56	-2.26	CHARLESTON	73	3	3.63	-0.46
CEDAR RAPIDS	69	-2	4.67	0.20	RALEIGH	80	5	1.16	-2.26	ELKINS	67	1	3.59	-1.02
DES MOINES	73	2	10.28	5.71	WILMINGTON	81	4	2.42	-2.94	HUNTINGTON	72	1	4.06	0.18
DUBUQUE	69	1	3.51	-0.57	ND BISMARCK	63	-2	3.19	0.60	WI EAU CLAIRE	66	-1	7.23	2.96
SIoux CITY	71	0	5.03	1.42	DICKINSON	61	-2	3.56	0.25	GREEN BAY	65	0	5.12	1.69
WATERLOO	70	0	3.89	-0.93	FARGO	67	1	4.41	0.90	LA CROSSE	69	-1	8.63	4.63
KS CONCORDIA	75	2	3.55	-0.40	GRAND FORKS	65	0	3.34	0.31	MADISON	68	1	3.55	-0.50
DODGE CITY	80	6	0.32	-2.83	JAMESTOWN	64	-1	5.67	2.62	MILWAUKEE	65	-1	3.48	-0.08
GOODLAND	71	1	2.16	-1.14	MINOT	64	0	2.97	-0.18	WAUSAU	65	0	4.17	-0.01
HILL CITY	76	3	1.71	-2.08	WILLISTON	62	-2	1.86	-0.50	WY CASPER	61	-2	1.55	0.12
TOPEKA	78	4	2.29	-2.59	OH AKRON-CANTON	69	2	5.38	1.83	CHEYENNE	62	0	2.02	-0.10
WICHITA	82	6	4.73	0.48	CINCINNATI	73	1	8.89	4.47	LANDER	61	-3	0.55	-0.60
KY JACKSON	73	2	5.49	0.82	CLEVELAND	70	3	2.92	-0.97	SHERIDAN	61	-1	1.68	-0.34

National Agricultural Summary

July 11 – 17, 2011

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures east of the Rocky Mountains remained above normal during the week. On the central and southern Plains, temperatures averaged as much as 10°F above normal. In contrast, temperatures along the Pacific Coast and in Great Basin were below normal. The eastern Corn Belt and most of the Gulf Coast States received rain during the week, while the central and southern Plains remained relatively dry. Near-normal temperatures, sunshine, and abundant soil moisture

reserves provided almost ideal conditions for corn and soybean development in the Midwest, while relentlessly hot, dry weather persisted on the southern Plains. In the latter region, temperatures exceeded the century mark several days during the week. Tropical moisture provided some relief to the Mid-Atlantic Coast and the Southeast. Similarly, monsoon showers in the Southwest dumped localized amounts of 2 to 3 inches of rain on Arizona during the week.

Corn: Nationally, 35 percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the silking stage by July 17, twenty-seven percentage points behind last year and 12 points behind the 5-year average. With near normal temperatures and little precipitation across the Corn Belt, silking advanced 27 percentage points or more in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Missouri during the week. Overall, 66 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 3 percentage points from last week and 6 points below the same time last year.

Soybeans: Despite double-digit progress in most of the major estimating states during the week, blooming, at 40 percent complete, was 18 percentage points behind last year and 12 points behind normal. Overall, 64 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last week and 3 points below the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: By week's end, producers had harvested 68 percent of this year's winter wheat crop. This was 2 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. The most significant progress was evident Michigan, where 31 percent of the crop was harvested during the week. Harvest in Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing state, neared completion, while the Nebraska harvest was 32 percentage points behind normal.

Cotton: By July 17, seventy-one percent of the cotton was at or beyond the squaring stage, 14 percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. Cotton on the High Plains of Texas was in need of moisture, while some dryland cotton on the Low Plains was abandoned due to a lack of germination. By week's end, 31 percent of the nation's crop was setting bolls. This was 8 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 28 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 40 percentage points below the same time last year.

Sorghum: Thirty-one percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the heading stage by week's end, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but on par with the 5-year average. Sorghum was drying out in Texas due to hot weather. With activity limited to Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, 25 percent of the crop was coloring by July 17. This was 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 31 percent

of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last week and 44 percentage points below the same time last year.

Rice: By July 17, twenty-four percent of the rice was at or beyond the heading stage. This was 12 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 60 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week but 15 percentage points below the same time last year.

Small Grains: Nationally, 89 percent of the nation's oat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by week's end, 9 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Harvest was underway in many states, but heading in North Dakota—45 percentage points behind normal—remained significantly delayed. By July 17, thirteen percent of the oat crop was harvested, 6 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 59 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week but 19 percentage points below the same time last year.

Sixty-two percent of the barley crop was at or beyond the heading stage by week's end. This was 17 percentage points behind last year and 21 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 76 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 10 percentage points below the same time last year.

Aided by hot, humid weather during the week, spring wheat heading advanced by double digits in all estimating states. By July 17, sixty percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage. This was 24 percentage points behind last year and 28 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 73 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 9 percentage points below the same time last year.

Other Crops: Nationally, 55 percent of the peanut crop was pegging by week's end, 9 percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 36 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 3 percentage points from last week but 33 points below the same time last year.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 17, 2011

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

Corn Percent Silking				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 17 2011	5-Yr Avg
CO	10	4	7	20
IL	87	27	62	63
IN	78	4	31	49
IA	57	1	32	38
KS	73	32	52	69
KY	79	27	45	69
MI	60	0	13	28
MN	53	0	11	36
MO	72	44	74	68
NE	55	9	34	52
NC	100	95	97	95
ND	27	2	3	20
OH	71	1	7	41
PA	49	9	31	37
SD	16	0	2	12
TN	95	69	85	91
TX	82	73	82	82
WI	43	1	11	20
18 Sts	62	14	35	47
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Blooming				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 17 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	67	33	49	55
IL	61	17	45	51
IN	63	15	31	43
IA	67	35	61	62
KS	36	15	31	46
KY	65	17	30	42
LA	85	75	89	85
MI	58	0	28	43
MN	59	16	33	54
MS	91	78	87	94
MO	33	11	34	31
NE	50	19	41	53
NC	30	19	28	21
ND	66	17	26	62
OH	61	4	11	53
SD	49	24	34	53
TN	62	28	42	57
WI	46	13	28	37
18 Sts	58	21	40	52
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 17 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	94	80	85	97
CO	57	35	53	64
ID	0	0	0	1
IL	98	86	95	95
IN	98	80	97	93
KS	98	93	98	98
MI	78	4	35	43
MO	100	97	99	97
MT	0	0	0	5
NE	41	10	28	60
NC	100	100	100	99
OH	98	76	95	89
OK	95	100	100	95
OR	7	0	2	16
SD	29	0	1	34
TX	96	99	100	96
WA	1	0	1	6
18 Sts	70	63	68	72
These 18 States harvested 91% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Corn Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	1	2	26	62	9
IL	4	8	27	49	12
IN	3	10	34	42	11
IA	1	3	16	52	28
KS	11	14	33	35	7
KY	1	1	18	51	29
MI	3	12	31	43	11
MN	2	6	24	54	14
MO	7	9	21	50	13
NE	1	3	14	59	23
NC	19	21	30	28	2
ND	1	5	22	58	14
OH	2	8	35	45	10
PA	4	7	31	46	12
SD	2	5	15	59	19
TN	0	2	16	53	29
TX	35	30	23	12	0
WI	2	6	19	54	19
18 Sts	4	7	23	50	16
Prev Wk	3	6	22	52	17
Prev Yr	2	7	19	51	21

Soybean Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	6	15	37	34	8
IL	3	7	28	53	9
IN	4	9	34	43	10
IA	1	2	15	55	27
KS	8	15	34	38	5
KY	0	2	20	58	20
LA	5	14	35	41	5
MI	4	11	32	44	9
MN	2	6	26	53	13
MS	4	10	24	50	12
MO	3	7	29	49	12
NE	2	3	15	60	20
NC	2	17	42	36	3
ND	1	5	22	61	11
OH	1	6	34	51	8
SD	2	4	19	60	15
TN	0	1	16	63	20
WI	1	5	21	57	16
18 Sts	3	7	26	51	13
Prev Wk	2	6	26	52	14
Prev Yr	2	7	24	52	15

Rice Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 17 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	34	7	14	13
CA	0	0	0	2
LA	71	59	69	65
MS	50	17	33	29
MO	16	0	1	10
TX	58	49	68	72
6 Sts	36	16	24	23
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	6	11	33	39	11
CA	0	0	20	35	45
LA	4	5	25	44	22
MS	0	5	26	47	22
MO	3	6	20	53	18
TX	1	1	46	37	15
6 Sts	4	7	29	41	19
Prev Wk	4	6	29	41	20
Prev Yr	0	4	21	53	22

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 17, 2011

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

Cotton Percent Squaring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 17 2011	5-Yr Avg
AL	80	39	50	79
AZ	79	75	85	89
AR	100	94	97	98
CA	84	60	75	87
GA	91	62	70	84
KS	68	60	68	73
LA	96	99	100	97
MS	98	88	94	97
MO	94	71	82	90
NC	90	90	93	95
OK	77	16	31	64
SC	82	70	75	78
TN	93	70	86	94
TX	80	50	64	70
VA	73	87	91	81
15 Sts	85	60	71	79
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	13	20	33	31	3
AZ	0	0	17	65	18
AR	7	13	34	36	10
CA	0	0	35	40	25
GA	17	20	40	19	4
KS	9	10	49	27	5
LA	2	23	34	36	5
MS	2	8	22	49	19
MO	4	10	30	52	4
NC	1	8	30	50	11
OK	24	48	23	5	0
SC	2	12	47	37	2
TN	0	1	18	65	16
TX	33	24	31	12	0
VA	0	0	13	62	25
15 Sts	21	19	32	24	4
Prev Wk	23	19	30	24	4
Prev Yr	2	5	25	50	18

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 17 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	22	7	17	14
CO	4	0	0	5
IL	1	0	0	1
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	60	28	63	41
MO	3	0	0	1
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	3	0	0	2
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	47	65	66	56
11 Sts	18	24	25	21
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 17 2011	5-Yr Avg
AL	48	13	26	38
AZ	46	32	45	56
AR	76	30	68	66
CA	26	30	45	41
GA	52	28	41	45
KS	4	0	5	5
LA	71	78	87	73
MS	77	25	40	62
MO	49	9	27	45
NC	50	37	64	44
OK	28	0	1	13
SC	24	35	40	21
TN	39	7	24	38
TX	28	15	20	23
VA	48	2	10	35
15 Sts	39	20	31	34
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Headed					
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 17 2011	5-Yr Avg	
AR	93	54	77	79	
CO	12	7	18	20	
IL	26	1	18	20	
KS	5	1	2	5	
LA	98	94	98	93	
MO	23	2	5	21	
NE	4	0	0	3	
NM	2	0	1	4	
OK	31	20	30	17	
SD	2	1	3	15	
TX	58	70	71	67	
11 Sts	28	29	31	31	
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.					

Sorghum Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	11	39	43	5
CO	4	17	60	18	1
IL	2	10	50	36	2
KS	13	16	40	28	3
LA	10	23	29	38	0
MO	0	3	33	60	4
NE	0	1	17	68	14
NM	31	22	41	6	0
OK	25	47	26	2	0
SD	0	0	12	69	19
TX	20	25	29	25	1
11 Sts	15	20	34	28	3
Prev Wk	13	20	34	30	3
Prev Yr	1	2	22	64	11

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 17, 2011

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

Oats Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 17 2011	5-Yr Avg
IA	100	97	99	99
MN	100	69	91	96
NE	100	100	100	100
ND	88	0	46	91
OH	99	81	95	100
PA	99	89	94	98
SD	98	68	91	98
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	100	81	91	98
9 Sts	98	75	89	98
These 9 States planted 65% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oats Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 17 2011	5-Yr Avg
IA	32	4	21	17
MN	5	0	0	5
NE	38	0	30	37
ND	0	0	0	2
OH	17	0	8	12
PA	19	0	2	7
SD	2	0	0	8
TX	95	94	96	98
WI	11	0	2	4
9 Sts	19	9	13	16
These 9 States harvested 65% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	3	23	58	16
MN	1	4	21	63	11
NE	0	2	10	79	9
ND	0	2	13	65	20
OH	0	6	34	51	9
PA	0	16	34	45	5
SD	0	0	13	75	12
TX	52	20	21	7	0
WI	1	4	15	66	14
9 Sts	14	8	19	49	10
Prev Wk	14	7	19	50	10
Prev Yr	1	4	17	60	18

Peanuts Percent Pegging				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 17 2011	5-Yr Avg
AL	42	17	27	36
FL	54	50	55	64
GA	69	46	60	64
NC	75	68	87	81
OK	78	39	80	78
SC	81	55	65	74
TX	67	24	49	58
VA	42	30	59	61
8 Sts	64	41	55	61
These 8 States planted 98% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Peanut Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	10	22	40	25	3
FL	2	10	44	44	0
GA	6	15	45	27	7
NC	1	5	34	53	7
OK	1	6	39	54	0
SC	1	8	52	35	4
TX	3	27	52	18	0
VA	0	0	29	53	18
8 Sts	5	16	43	31	5
Prev Wk	6	19	42	29	4
Prev Yr	1	3	27	50	19

Spring Wheat Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 17 2011	5-Yr Avg
ID	64	49	80	81
MN	99	69	92	92
MT	62	26	44	79
ND	88	0	47	89
SD	98	76	94	98
WA	97	66	84	98
6 Sts	84	27	60	88
These 6 States planted 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	1	13	73	13
MN	2	6	22	53	17
MT	3	6	31	51	9
ND	1	3	19	61	16
SD	0	1	20	59	20
WA	0	3	19	58	20
6 Sts	1	4	22	58	15
Prev Wk	1	3	23	60	13
Prev Yr	1	2	15	64	18

Barley Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 17 2011	5-Yr Avg
ID	76	50	80	81
MN	99	61	86	91
MT	69	22	54	75
ND	87	0	53	91
WA	97	70	80	97
5 Sts	79	25	62	83
These 5 States planted 75% of last year's barley acreage.				

Barley Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	1	12	63	23
MN	1	2	16	62	19
MT	2	5	29	51	13
ND	0	3	16	68	13
WA	0	3	15	64	18
5 Sts	1	3	20	60	16
Prev Wk	0	3	21	61	15
Prev Yr	0	3	11	66	20

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 17, 2011

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent Week Ending Jul 17, 2011												
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX	
AL	10	16	37	33	4		NH	1	3	20	65	11
AZ	36	30	19	13	2		NJ	0	5	20	73	2
AR	18	41	30	10	1		NM	54	36	10	0	0
CA	5	10	30	35	20		NY	3	19	30	39	9
CO	19	22	20	30	9		NC	6	19	37	35	3
CT	0	0	32	57	11		ND	0	3	10	57	30
DE	14	16	25	45	0		OH	2	10	32	49	7
FL	1	8	30	55	6		OK	45	33	19	3	0
GA	11	27	40	21	1		OR	2	13	17	58	10
ID	0	0	7	65	28		PA	28	15	33	22	2
IL	3	8	34	45	10		RI	0	0	50	50	0
IN	2	9	34	47	8		SC	13	35	41	11	0
IA	1	6	25	52	16		SD	1	2	9	64	24
KS	24	20	27	26	3		TN	1	7	26	53	13
KY	1	4	26	57	12		TX	70	24	6	0	0
LA	17	31	37	14	1		UT	0	1	13	66	20
ME	0	5	34	36	25		VT	0	13	34	42	11
MD	10	25	31	33	1		VA	4	16	30	47	3
MA	0	0	22	71	7		WA	0	2	16	49	33
MI	3	11	38	39	9		WV	1	11	46	40	2
MN	1	2	11	60	26		WI	2	9	28	53	8
MS	10	36	25	26	3		WY	0	4	13	68	15
MO	3	16	40	37	4		48 Sts	17	15	22	35	11
MT	0	3	12	42	43							
NE	0	2	14	68	16		Prev Wk	15	14	22	37	12
NV	0	2	15	39	44		Prev Yr	3	8	25	51	13

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

NA - Not Available
* Revised

State Agricultural Summaries

These summaries, issued weekly through the summer growing season, provide brief descriptions of crop and weather conditions important on a national scale. More detailed data are available in Crop Progress and Condition Reports published each Monday by NASS State Statistical Offices in cooperation with the National Weather Service. The crop reports are available on the Internet through the NASS Home Page on the World Wide Web at <http://www.nass.usda.gov>.

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture 22% very short, 30% short, 46% adequate, and 2% surplus. Corn 95% silked, 99% 2010, and 96% five-year average. Corn 29% dough, 58% 2010, and 60% five-year avg.; condition 13% very poor, 15% poor, 32% fair, 36% good, and 4% excellent. Soybeans 98% emerged, 95% 2010, and 96% five-year average. Soybeans blooming 30%, 47% 2010, and 48% five-year avg.; condition 2% very poor, 10% poor, 27% fair, 57% good, and 4% excellent. Livestock condition 4% very poor, 8% poor, 32% fair, 54% good, and 2% excellent. Pasture and range condition 10% very poor, 16% poor, 37% fair, 33% good, and 4% excellent. The average mean temperatures for the week ranged from 79.9 F in Opelika, to 85.2 F in Gainesville. The total precipitation ranged from 0.00 inches in Russellville, to 5.02 inches in Thomasville. Rainfall was fairly widespread across the state. Not all areas received rain, and pockets with dry conditions remain. Most all row and vegetable crops look good at this point, and both the crops and livestock received a break from the drought. While pasture conditions have improved greatly with the rainfall, farmers still face challenges of drought.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 90% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 20% short, 80% adequate. Crop growth 70% moderate, 30% rapid. Barley 90% headed. Condition of barley 20% poor, 40% fair, 40% good. Oats 60% headed. Condition of oats 10% poor, 25% fair, 50% good, 15% excellent. Condition of potatoes 5% poor, 20% fair, 60% good, 15% excellent. Hay harvest 45% complete. Condition of all hay 10% poor, 50% fair, 40% good. Wind and rain damage 95% none, 5% light. Activities harvesting hay, weed control, CRP maintenance, equipment repair.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly below normal for the week ending July 17th, ranging from 7 degrees below normal at Paloma and Parker to 2 degrees above normal at Douglas and Willcox. The highest temperature of the week was 110 degrees at Marana, Maricopa and Roll. The lowest reading was 33 degrees at Grand Canyon. There was precipitation recorded in 13 of the twenty-two weather stations. The least precipitation was recorded in Douglas with 0.02 inches. The most precipitation was recorded in Payson and St. John's, both with 0.70 inches. All weather stations across the State except Kingman and Roll have below normal precipitation to date. Squaring has occurred on about eighty-five percent of the State's cotton acreage, ahead of last year but slightly behind the five year average. Forty-five percent of the acreage has set bolls. The condition of the cotton crop remains fair to excellent. Alfalfa condition is also fair to excellent. Harvesting is active on over three-fourths of the acreage across the State. Arizona growers remained active with the harvest of cantaloupes, honeydews and other miscellaneous melons. Range and pastures received some much needed moisture from seasonal rains. Most rangeland remains in very poor to fair condition. Some stock tanks were replenished with the much needed rain showers.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 32% very short, 46% short, 20% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 32% very short, 40% short, 28% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn 98% silked, 100% 2010, 98% avg.; 74% dough, 78% 2010, 61% avg.; 40% dent, 54% 2010, 26% avg.; condition 11% very poor, 15% poor, 34% fair, 34% good, 6% excellent. Soybeans 99% emerged, 99% 2010, 99% avg.; 22% setting pods, 38% 2010, 29% avg. Producers continued to irrigate and to apply herbicides to their crops, and rice producers applied mid-season nitrogen to the crop. Melon and peach harvest continued last week in Sharp and Faulkner Counties, respectively. Livestock remained in mostly fair to good condition last week. Pasture and range and hay conditions declined again last week due to the lack of rain. Hay harvest continued across the state.

CALIFORNIA: Well over three-quarters of the winter wheat crop had been harvested across the state. Other small grain crop harvest

progressed well. Cotton producers continued to cultivate, irrigate and apply miticide in fields as needed. Rice fields were reported to be in excellent condition and continued to receive weed treatments. Alfalfa producers started harvesting the second to fourth cutting and some producers have had to spray for insects. Sugarbeet producers have started to chop the beet tops in preparation for harvest. Garbanzo beans were drying down in preparation for harvest. Corn for silage is progressing well however harvest is behind schedule due to immature crop. The Valencia orange and grapefruit harvests were ongoing as lemons were picked along the southern coast. Strawberries, blueberries, and blackberries were picked in the San Joaquin Valley. Grape vineyards across the state continued to be sprayed to treat mildew and European grapevine moth. The peach, nectarine and plum harvests continued. Apples, kiwis and pomegranates were growing well. Sporadic hull split in almond orchards began across the state as growers applied hull split sprays. Due to limited spider mite activity, most sprays did not include a miticide. Though the crop continued to be delayed by one to two weeks, growers began preparing almond orchards for harvest. There was also good development in walnut, pistachio and pecan orchards. Kern County reported carrots and watermelon were being harvested. Squash, eggplant, tomatoes, watermelons, and gourds were harvested in Tulare County. In Fresno County onions, garlic and tomato harvests started. Processing tomatoes were maturing well and showing fruit. Sutter County reported field work and ground preparation continued. Siskiyou County onions were 6-10 inches in height with at least one field lost to seed corn maggot. Non-irrigated pasture and rangeland were reported to be in excellent to fair condition. Some dry land range in Siskiyou County was still grazed due to late season moisture. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued to decline. Sheep grazed harvested grain fields. The cool weather gave the dairy herds in the southern San Joaquin a break from the typical July heat. Bees were active pollinating sunflowers, alfalfa, melon, and squash fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 5.4. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 20% short, 65% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 13% very short, 21% short, 63% adequate, 3% surplus. Winter wheat 82% ripe, 88% 2010, 92% avg. Spring barley 93% headed, 99% 2010, 95% avg.; 41% turning color, 45% 2010, 47% avg.; condition 3% poor, 43% fair, 47% good, 7% excellent. Spring wheat 95% headed, 91% 2010, 86% avg.; 26% turning color, 32% 2010, 34% avg.; condition 7% poor, 47% fair, 38% good, 8% excellent. Alfalfa 97% 1st cutting, 99% 2010, 99% avg.; 26 2nd cutting, 39 2010, 39% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 17% poor, 25% fair, 47% good, 10% excellent. Dry Beans 99% emerged, 100% 2010, 96% avg.; condition 5% poor, 59% fair, 31% good, 5% excellent. Dry onions condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 16% fair, 74% good, 7% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 1% poor, 27% fair, 62% good, 10% excellent. Fall potatoes condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 49% fair, 39% good, 6% excellent. Summer potatoes condition 4% poor, 43% fair, 49% good, 4% excellent. Sunflowers condition 4% very poor, 5% poor, 36% fair, 50% good, 5% excellent. Livestock condition 1% poor, 18% fair, 69% good, 12% excellent. Colorado received some precipitation last week in the form of scattered showers and thunderstorms in many areas of the Eastern Plains and Front Range. Sporadic precipitation came with hail. Drought conditions continue for the southern regions of the State. Temperatures were typical across the State.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 26% very short, 40% short, 34% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 20% very short, 37% short, 43% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay supplies 3% very short, 9% short, 75% adequate, 13% surplus. Other hay second cutting 78% , 72% 2010, 77% avg.; third cutting 0%, 2% 2010, 3% avg. Alfalfa hay second cutting 93%, 79% 2010, 86% avg.; third cutting 3%, 3% 2010, 13% avg. Pasture condition 14% very poor, 16% poor, 25% fair, 45% good, 0% excellent. Corn condition 11% very poor,

25% poor, 29% fair, 28% good, 7% excellent. Soybean condition 4% very poor, 17% poor, 26% fair, 50% good, 3% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 26% fair, 65% good, 5% excellent. Apple condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 5% fair, 89% good, 5% excellent. Peach condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 8% fair, 87% good, 3% excellent. Corn silked 81%, 80% 2010, 64% avg.; dough 45%, 10% 2010, 14% avg. Soybeans 100% planted, 100% 2010, 98% avg.; 98% emerged, 100% 2010, 91% avg.; blooming 20%, 42% 2010, 22% avg.; setting pods 7%, 19% 2010, 6% avg. Winter wheat 100% harvested, 100% 2010, 95% avg. Cantaloups 100% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 18% harvested, 23% 2010, 15% avg. Cucumbers 81% planted, 98% 2010, 90% avg.; 57% harvested, 21% 2010, 23% avg. Lima Beans 96% planted, 88% 2010, 90% avg.; 7% harvested, 86% 2010, 20% avg. Snap beans 92% planted, 100% 2010, 97% avg.; 42% harvested, 60% 2010, 35% avg. Sweet corn 100% planted, 100% 2010, 98% avg.; 31% harvested, 23% 2010, 22% avg. Tomatoes 14% harvested, 11% avg. Watermelons 24% harvested, 20% 2010, 13% avg. Apples 31% harvested, 5% 2010, 3% avg. Peaches 53% harvested, 19% 2010, 25% avg. Crops stressed due to continued dry, hot conditions. Fruits and vegetables are doing well since they are irrigated, but dry land field crops are suffering and need rain.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 22% short, 69% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 30% short, 61% adequate, 3% surplus. Peanut 55% pegged, 54% 2010, 64% 5-yr avg. Widespread rain helped revitalize crops. Jackson County rain improved crop growth; most cotton, peanut fields appeared 3 to 4 weeks behind average development. Extreme western Panhandle short on rainfall. Wakulla County rain improved growing conditions. South Florida rains sustained sugarcane affected by drought. Miami-Dade County harvesting and replanting sunflowers. Peanuts respond favorably to rain. Pests in peanut fields rednecked peanut worms, armyworms, white mold, tomato spotted wilt virus. Gadsden County planting fall tomatoes. Miami-Dade County harvesting okra. Extreme drought conditions Martin, St Lucie, Palm Beach, Indian River citrus counties. Grove activity resetting new trees, young tree care, applying herbicides, hedging/topping, brush removal, fertilizer application. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 30% fair, 55% good, 6% excellent. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 35% fair, 54% good, 3% excellent. Statewide pasture, cattle conditions mostly good for first time this year. Panhandle pasture condition remained mostly fair, ranging from very poor to excellent. Pastures greened up following daily showers, growth behind normal for July. Cattle condition mostly fair to good. Cattle no longer relying on hay for feed. North pasture, cattle condition poor to excellent, most good. Central pasture, cattle condition very poor to excellent, most good. Recent rain assisted pasture grass growth, stock pond water levels still low. Southwest pasture, cattle conditions poor to excellent, most in good condition. Pasture condition improved from previous week.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 35% short, 51% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 16% very short, 42% short, 40% adequate, 2% surplus. Range and pasture 11% very poor, 27% poor, 40% fair, 21% good, 1% excellent. Corn 12% very poor, 18% poor, 33% fair, 25% good, 12% excellent. Cotton 17% very poor, 20% poor, 40% fair, 19% good, 4% excellent; squaring 70%, 91% 2010, 84% avg.; setting bolls 41%, 52% 2010, 45% avg. Hay 12% very poor, 25% poor, 44% fair, 18% good, 1% excellent; second cutting comp. 28%, N/A 2010, N/A avg. Peaches 89% harvested, 70% in 2010, 69% avg. Peanuts 6% very poor, 15% poor, 45% fair, 27% good, 7% excellent; blooming 83%, 93% in 2010, 88% avg.; pegging 60%, 69% in 2010, 64% avg. Pecans 4% very poor, 18% poor, 54% fair, 18% good, 6% excellent. Sorghum 4% very poor, 20% poor, 59% fair, 16% good, 1% excellent; 87% planted, 93% in 2010, 93% avg. Soybeans 6% very poor, 14% poor, 55% fair, 24% good, 1% excellent; 95% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Tobacco 2% very poor, 11% poor, 52% fair, 30% good, 5% excellent; 24% harvested, 13% 2010, 15% avg. Watermelons 95% harvested, 91% in 2010, 88% avg. Precipitation estimates for the State ranged from no rain up to 6.5 inches. The week's average temperatures ranged from the mid 70s to the mid 80s.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture was at short to adequate levels. Skies were generally partly sunny. Trade winds were

at moderate levels throughout the week. Associated rains generally fell over the windward and mountain areas, but were spotty with wide variation. Trades were strong enough at times that showers were carried over to the leeward side. The National Drought Monitor showed that overall conditions remained unchanged from the previous four weeks. The only counties that continued to see any level of drought was Hawaii and Maui. Crops were in generally fair condition throughout the week, but varied based on location.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.7. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 14% short, 79% adequate, 6% surplus. Winter wheat turning color 38%, 24% 2010, 59% avg. Spring wheat boot stage 97%, 94% 2010, 97% avg.; turning color 14%, 3% 2010, 18% avg. Barley boot stage 99%, 92% 2010, 95% avg.; turning color 14%, 5% 2010, 19% avg. Potatoes 12 inches high 98%, 82% 2010, 92% avg.; closing middles 76%, 55% 2010, 68% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 93%, 96% 2010, 97% avg.; 2nd cutting harvested 8%, 21% 2010, 32% avg. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 0% poor, 1% fair, 26% good, 73% excellent. Potato condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 16% fair, 67% good, 17% excellent. Winter wheat 99% headed, 99% 2010, 100% avg. Favorable weather advanced crop progress and improved many crop's conditions over the week ending July 17. Most potatoes passed the 12 inch high mark during the week. More than three quarters of potato plants have closed middles. Barley and spring wheat headed, at eighty percent complete, respectively, are one percentage point behind the five year average. The second cutting of alfalfa, at eight percent complete, is twenty four percentage points behind the five year average. The Caribou county extension reports farm operators are beginning to take irrigation water away from winter wheat fields as those fields are starting to turn.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 29% short, 54% adequate, 8% surplus. Corn 4% dough, 17% 2010, 9% avg. Soybeans 8% setting pods, 14% 2010, 11% avg. Oats 92% turning yellow, 96% 2010, 86% avg.; 43% ripe, 69% 2010, 43% avg. Alfalfa 82% second cut, 83% 2010, 80% avg.; 5% third cut, 8% 2010, 10% avg. Red clover 91% cut, 98% 2010, 95% avg. Statewide temperatures 2.2 degrees above normal last week, averaging 78.4 degrees. Precipitation 0.51 inches, 0.19 inches below normal. The far southern districts of the state received over one inch of rain. Northern areas, however, were again below average in rainfall. Hot and dry crops were beginning to show stress. Winds also took their toll on corn. In some fields necking, green snap, uprooted corn and delayed tasseling were evident. Some pastures were turning brown. Japanese beetles showed their presence in soybean fields. Leaf feeding was substantial on the outside of some fields. With 6.2 days available for fieldwork, farmers harvested wheat, cut hay and sprayed soybeans with micronutrients and fungicides. Farmers also planted the few remaining fields of double-cropped soybeans. Irrigation units were turned on where available.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 35% short, 53% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 23% short, 66% adequate, 7% surplus. Corn 31% silked, 78% 2010, 49% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 10% poor, 34% fair, 42% good, 11% excellent. Soybeans blooming 31%, 63% 2010, 43% avg.; condition 4% very poor, 9% poor, 34% fair, 43% good, 10% excellent. Winter wheat 97% harvested, 98% 2010, 93% avg. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 34% fair, 47% good, 8% excellent. Second cutting alfalfa 64%, 70% 2010, 68% avg. Temperatures ranged from 20 below normal to 70 above normal with a low of 540 and a high of 990. Precipitation ranged from 0.0 inches to 3.93 inches. Extremely hot, dry conditions placed stress on crops and livestock during the week. Irrigation systems were running full force as topsoil moisture was quickly depleted, especially on sandy soils. Storms producing high winds caused some crop damage in a few northernmost and southern counties. Winter wheat harvest is quickly coming to a close across the state. Farmers are concerned over the high temperatures and lack of rain as a good portion of the corn crop is beginning to pollinate. Mint harvest is underway in some northern counties. The first harvest of commercially grown green beans is nearing completion. Other activities included monitoring irrigation systems, certifying crop acreage with FSA, baling straw, cutting hay, attending county fairs, hauling grain to market and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 20% short, 70% adequate, and 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 10% short, 78% adequate, and 10% surplus. Areas of northwest and north central Iowa received rain with isolated heavy rain reported. Strong straight line winds cut a swath across central Iowa flattening corn and damaging grain storage and outbuildings. Power lines were downed and a great deal of tree damage was reported. Many farmers, especially in south central and southeast Iowa, would like to receive some rain.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 36% very short, 30% short, 33% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 35% very short, 30% short, 34% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn dough 10%, 13% 2010, 12% avg. Sunflowers 96% planted, 97% 2010, 98% avg.; emerged 88%, 90% 2010, 92% avg.; bloomed 9%, 10% 2010, 8% avg; condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 44% fair, 44% good, 7% excellent. Alfalfa second cutting 92%, 94% 2010, 90% avg.; third cutting 17%, 14% 2010, 15% avg. Feed grain supplies 6% very short, 14% short, 77% adequate, 3% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 12% very short, 27% short, 59% adequate, 2% surplus. Stock water supplies 13% very short, 19% short, 67% adequate, 1% surplus. Kansas producers endured another week of hot, windy, and mostly dry conditions as temperatures were again in the triple digits. Highs reached 112 degrees at Hutchinson and McPherson as the State saw temperatures over 100 degrees at 48 of the 52 stations with the remaining in the high 90's. This will be the seventh week in a row that all stations in the Southwest District have had weekly high temperatures of 100 degrees or higher. Most of the precipitation fell in the Northwest and North Central Districts, along with locally heavy rains in parts of Cowley County in southeast Kansas. Only 7 of the 52 stations received more than an inch of rain with Winfield receiving 5.24 inches to lead the State followed by Concordia at 1.91 inches, and Horton at 1.21 inches. The year to date rainfall total at the Anthony station in south central Kansas is more than a foot below normal, while the stations at Ashland, Dodge City, Hutchinson and Medicine Lodge are more than 10 inches behind. Topsoil moisture in 6 of the 9 districts was 65 percent short to very short or worse, with the southern three districts at 90 percent and over. In contrast, the three northern districts are 65 percent adequate to surplus with only the North Central and Central Districts having any surplus topsoil moisture. Both topsoil and subsoil moisture supplies are at the lowest levels since November of 2006. Last week's farm activity included monitoring irrigation water supply, preparing for silage harvest, cutting hay, and spraying herbicides and pesticides. The hot, dry weather continues to have a negative impact Statewide on the progress and condition of row crops. Livestock producers have begun pasturing and haying approved Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land and continue to liquidate cattle inventories, supplement feed, and haul water.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil 2% very short, 12% short, 78% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 83% adequate, 6% surplus. Precipitation totaled 1.27 inches, 0.27 in. above normal. Temperatures averaged 79 degrees, 2 degrees warmer than the previous week. Corn tasseling 63%, corn milking 11% Dark tobacco blooming 34% and Burley tobacco blooming 14%. Condition of tobacco set, 1% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 51% good, 18% excellent. Hay conditions 1% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 53% good, 13% excellent.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Soil moisture 26% very short, 37% short, 34% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn 5% harvested, 1% 2010.; 16% very poor, 21% poor, 26% fair, 33% good, 4% excellent. Sweet Potato 98% planted, 97% 2010, 100% avg. Peaches 68% harvested, 68% 2010, 75% avg. Hay second cutting 48%, 56% 2010, 47% avg. Sugarcane 12% very poor, 17% poor, 34% fair, 30% good, 7% excellent. Livestock 4% very poor, 15% poor, 42% fair, 38% good, and 1% excellent. Vegetables 12% very poor, 21% poor, 41% fair, and 26% good. Range and Pasture 17% very poor, 31% poor, 37% fair, 14% good, and 1% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 44% short, 37% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 16% very short, 45% short, 36% adequate, 3% surplus. Hay

supplies 1% very short, 6% short, 91% adequate, 2% surplus. Other hay second cutting 80%, 89% 2010, 59% avg.; third cutting 0%, 2% 2010, 3% avg. Alfalfa hay second cutting 96%, 94% 2010, 87% avg.; third cutting 26%, 16% 2010, 18% avg. Pasture condition 10% very poor, 25% poor, 31% fair, 33% good, 1% excellent. Corn condition 11% very poor, 11% poor, 22% fair, 46% good, 10% excellent. Soybean condition 12% very poor, 14% poor, 25% fair, 42% good, 7% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 15% fair, 71% good, 10% excellent. Apple condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 2% fair, 97% good, 1% excellent. Peach condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 11% fair, 81% good, 6% excellent. Corn 66% silked, 74% 2010, 64% avg.; dough 9%, 16% 2010, 8% avg. Soybeans 98% planted, 100% 2010, 99% avg.; 96% emerged, 100% 2010, 96% avg.; blooming 27%, 47% 2010, 21% avg.; setting pods 14%, 12% 2010, 4% avg. Winter wheat 99% harvested, 98% 2010, 93% avg. Cantaloups 100% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 28% harvested, 25% 2010, 21% avg. Cucumbers 93% planted, 90% 2010, 87% avg.; 47% harvested, 25% 2010, 29% avg. Lima Beans 96% planted, 75% 2010, 85% avg.; 19% harvested, 0% 2010, 18% avg. Snap beans 97% planted, 100% 2010, 89% avg.; 27% harvested, 26% 2010, 37% avg. Sweet corn 97% planted, 100% 2010, 99% avg.; 30% harvested, 24% 2010, 23% avg. Tomatoes 25% harvested, 21% 2010, 18% avg. Watermelons 17% harvested, 11% 2010, 8% avg. Apples 0% harvested, 0% 2010, 4% avg. Peaches 20% harvested, 9% 2010, 14% avg. Crops stressed due to continued dry, hot conditions. Fruits and vegetables are doing well since they are irrigated, but dry land field crops are suffering and need rain.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 24% very short, 43% short, 33% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 10% very short, 46% short, 43% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn height 48 inches. Barley 0% very poor, 3% poor, 34% fair, 60% good, 3% excellent; 97% headed, 97% 2010, 34% avg. Oats 0% very poor, 4% poor, 29% fair, 59% good, 8% excellent; 96% headed, 100% 2010, 97% avg.; turning 30%, 79% 2010, 56% avg. All hay 1% very poor, 8% poor, 25% fair, 50% good, 16% excellent. First cutting hay 95%, 93% 2010, 98% avg. Second cutting hay 41%, 49% 2010, 49% avg. Dry beans 3% very poor, 10% poor, 33% fair, 42% good, 12% excellent. Dry beans blooming 8%, 42% 2010, 15% avg. Strawberries 97% harvested, 100% 2010, 96% avg. Blueberries 20% harvested, 30% 2010, 24% avg. Tart cherries 16% harvested, 82% 2010, 45% avg. Precipitation ranged from 0.20 inches to 0.91 inches Upper Peninsula and 0.10 to 0.84 inches Lower Peninsula. Temperatures 2 to 3 degrees above normal Upper and Lower Peninsula. Hot and dry weather conditions allowed ample field activities to occur. A strong weather system rolled through Lower Peninsula on Monday causing some long-term power outages and fruit tree damage. Crops need moisture. Field activities included first and second cutting of hay, harvest of cherries, blueberries, strawberries, peaches, oats, and wheat. Heat main factor affecting field crops during week. Crops started to show signs of being short on moisture, especially late planted fields. Corn began rolling and continued variable growth stages. Some fields began tasseling, others barely above ankle high. Northern counties have begun wheat harvest on a limited basis while southern counties finishing up. Soybeans began blooming. Growers spraying sugarbeets for cerospora. Oats have headed and began to turn. Early planted dry beans blooming. Potatoes being hilled. The tart cherry harvest continued southwest. July 11, storms caused extensive damage to fruit trees in some orchards. Harvesting began west central, fruit 18 mm and red northwest. Sweet cherry harvesting began northwest and continued elsewhere. Harvest of Bluecrop blueberries began southwest; Duke and other early varieties picked in Grand Rapids area. Phomopsis has been a serious problem. Juice grapes at berry touch southwest. Growers northwest tucking and tying wine grapes; viniferas past bloom. Apples 1.5 inches Grand Rapids area, hail early July caused some localized fruit damage. Hand thinning neared completion Grand Rapids area and began northwest. Pears 1.5 to 2 inches diameter. Summer raspberry harvest continued. Peaches 1.5 inches southeast; early season varieties coloring southwest. Strawberry harvest completed and renovation underway. Summer-like conditions this past week good for vegetable crops, precipitation is needed as soils dry. Irrigation being used where available. Celery harvest underway for some growers. Tomatoes and peppers filling out and flowering. Carrots continued to

grow. Sweet corn at harvest stage some fields, others still silk. Cucumber, zucchini, and summer squash harvest continued. Cucumbers for pickles ranged from just planted to setting and developing fruit. Onion crop growing well. Downy mildew detected in onions. Cabbage continued to be harvested, with indications of a good crop season. Cantaloupe and watermelon setting fruit, and nearing full size some fields. Collards and mustard greens being harvested southwest.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.8. Topsoil moisture 1% Short, 68% adequate, 31% surplus. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 11% fair, 60% good, 26% excellent. Corn Height 55 inches, 71 inches 2010, 66 inches avg. Soybean Height 14 inches, 21 inches 2010, 19 inches avg.; 2% Setting Pods, 6% 2010, 7% avg. Canola condition 6% poor, 44% fair, 48% good, 2% excellent. Dry Edible Beans 22% Blooming, NA 2010, NA avg.; condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 22% fair, 51% good, 19% excellent. Potato condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 54% good, 33% excellent. Spring Wheat 10% Turning Ripe, 62% 2010, 38% avg. Barley 99% Jointing, 100% 2010, 99% avg.; 19% Turning Ripe, 65% 2010, 43% avg. Oats 98% Jointing, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 21% Turning Ripe, 75% 2010, 59% avg. Sugarbeet condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 29% fair, 45% good, 15% excellent. Sunflower condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 41% fair, 44% good, 9% excellent. Intermittent rain and thunderstorms rolled across the state this past week and ended the longest stretch of dry weather so far this summer. Warm weather helped advance crop development and maturity. Reporters in west central areas noted areas of green snap that occurred in corn from high winds early Monday morning. Several rounds of showers and thunderstorms, accompanied by excessive heat and humidity, prevailed late in the week. Heavy rainfall prompted flash flood warnings from the National Weather Service for areas of the Minnesota and Sauk Rivers.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Soil moisture 13% very short, 34% short, and 53% adequate. Corn 99% silked, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 87% dough, 90% 2010, 88% avg.; 55% dent, 64% 2010, 57% avg.; 13% very poor, 13% poor, 33% fair, 28% good, 13% excellent. Cotton 94% squaring, 98% 2010, 97% avg.; 40% setting bolls, 77% 2010, 62% avg.; 2% very poor, 8% poor, 22% fair, 49% good, 19% excellent. Peanuts 93% pegging, 78% 2010, 79% avg. 0% very poor, 0% poor, 58% fair, 32% good, 10% excellent. Rice 33% heading, 50% 2010, 29% avg.; 0% very poor, 5% poor, 26% fair, 47% good, 22% excellent. Sorghum 100% emerged, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 69% heading, 90% 2010, 85% avg.; 18% turning color, 24% 2010, 23% avg.; 1% very poor, 6% poor, 22% fair, 60% good, 11% excellent. Soybeans 100% emerged, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 87% blooming, 91% 2010, 94% avg.; 47% setting pods, 76% 2010, 74% avg.; 4% very poor, 10% poor, 24% fair, 50% good, 12% excellent. Hay (harvested-warm) 63%, 54% 2010, 58% avg.; 14% very poor, 23% poor, 33% fair, 28% good, 2% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 100% planted, 100% 2010, 98% avg.; 4% very poor, 9% poor, 25% fair, 39% good, 23% excellent. Watermelons 72% harvested, 84% 2010, 86% avg. Cattle 6% very poor, 14% poor, 44% fair, 31% good, 5% excellent. Pasture 10% very poor, 36% poor, 25% fair, 26% good, 3% excellent. Most areas of the state received spotty rains last week. These welcomed showers have been a relief from the excessive hot and dry conditions of late and has given producers a break from the nonstop watering on irrigated lands. There have been reports of bugs in sweet potatoes and cotton.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 36% short, 49% adequate, 3% surplus. Precipitation 0.62 in. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting 84%. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 8%. Other hay cut 90%. Temperatures were 3 degrees below to 6 degrees above average. High temperatures and little precipitation decreased crop condition. In some areas water levels along the Missouri River began to decline. Topsoil moisture in the west-central district rated 76 percent in the short and very short categories, followed by the southwest and south-central districts with 67% and 64% in the short and very short categories. Pasture condition in the good and excellent categories declined 16 points from last week to 3% very poor, 16% poor, 40% fair, 37% good, and 4% excellent.

MONTANA: Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 1% last year; 29% short, 21% last year; 61% adequate, 71% last year; 7% surplus, 7% last year. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 2% last year; 14% short, 20% last year; 75% adequate, 73% last year; 10% surplus, 5% last year. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 0% last year; 6% poor, 3% last year; 25% fair, 16% last year; 53% good, 56% last year; 15% excellent, 25% last year. Winter wheat headed 93%, 100% last year. Winter wheat turning 39%, 58% last year. Barley condition 2% very poor, 0% last year; 5% poor, 1% last year; 29% fair, 16% last year; 51% good, 53% last year; 13% excellent, 30% last year. Barley boot stage 88%, 94% last year. Barley 54% headed, 69% last year. Dry peas blooming 84%, 93% last year. Durum wheat condition 0% very poor, 0% last year; 1% poor, 4% last year; 12% fair, 19% last year; 39% good, 58% last year; 48% excellent, 19% last year. Durum wheat boot stage 61%, 86% last year. Durum wheat 16% headed, 60% last year. Lentils blooming 72%, 76% last year. Oats condition 2% very poor, 0% last year; 6% poor, 1% last year; 20% fair, 25% last year; 68% good, 61% last year; 4% excellent, 13% last year. Oats boot stage 76%, 94% last year. Oats 27% headed, 62% last year. Spring wheat condition 2% very poor, 0% last year; 6% poor, 1% last year; 32% fair, 17% last year; 51% good, 63% last year; 9% excellent, 19% last year. Spring wheat boot stage 72%, 92% last year. Spring wheat 44% headed, 62% last year. Alfalfa hay harvested first cutting 73%, 76% last year. Other hay harvested first cutting 66%, 68% last year. Range and pasture feed condition 0% very poor, 1% last year; 3% poor, 3% last year; 12% fair, 15% last year; 42% good, 58% last year; 43% excellent, 23% last year. Montana saw high temperatures and low precipitation for the week ending July 10th. Jordan received the most weekly accumulated precipitation at 1.91 inches. Highs were mostly in the upper 80s and mid 90s, with lows scattered in the lower and upper 40s. The highest temperatures in the State were recorded at Hardin and Broadus at 98 degrees. West Yellowstone again broke the freezing mark, this time right at 32 degrees. Cooke City recorded the low at 30 degrees.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.96. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 11% short, 84% adequate, and 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 10% short, 85% adequate, and 5% surplus. Corn irrigated conditions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 14% fair, 58% good and 24% excellent. Corn Dryland conditions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 13% fair, 60% good, and 23% excellent. Corn dough 2%, 2% 2010 3% avg. Soybeans setting pods 3%, 6% 2010, 11% avg. Winter wheat ripe 75%, 69% 2010, 86% avg. Dry Bean conditions 1% very poor, 9% poor, 24% fair, 58% good, and 8% excellent. Alfalfa second cutting 60% complete, 68% 2010, 69% avg.; conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 67% good, and 17% excellent. Wild hay harvested 62% complete, 54% 2010. Wild hay conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 19% fair, 64% good, and 16% excellent. Rain in Panhandle counties delayed progress of wheat harvest, while high humidity made curing of hay a challenge for producers. Heat pushed corn pollination along with about a third of the crop showing silked ears. The impact of high winds on corn stands was being assessed in some central and eastern counties. Irrigation was active in many areas. As temperatures rose, producers were monitoring livestock to minimize heat stress. Temperatures averaged 1 degree above normal. Highs reached triple digits, but were mainly in the upper 90's. Lows were recorded mostly in the 60's. Rainfall accumulations of one to two inches were recorded in the northern two thirds of the state with isolated locations receiving higher amounts. The Southeast District received limited precipitation.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Mild weather dominated the week's weather. Weekly average temperatures ranged from 7 degrees below normal to 1 degree above normal. Las Vegas recorded a high temperature of 105 degrees and temperatures reached the low nineties in most areas. Northern weather stations recorded only a trace amount of precipitation. The dry weather permitted excellent progress of haying. First cutting of alfalfa was nearing completion in the north. Alfalfa cutting helped control aphid and other pests. Pastures and ranges showed good growth and is in good to excellent condition. Cheat grass was curing out. Livestock were doing well on abundant seasonal range. Main farm and ranch activities included haying, weed and pest control, fertilizing, irrigation, equipment maintenance, and livestock movement.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 26% short, 67% adequate, and 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 20% short, 76% adequate, and 2% surplus. Pasture conditions 0% very poor, 7% poor, 32% fair, 47% good, and 14% excellent. Maine Potatoes condition 20% fair, 61% good, and 19% excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes condition 4% poor, 31% fair, and 65% good. Rhode Island Potatoes condition 100% good. Maine Oats condition 15% fair, 81% good, and 4% excellent. Maine Barley condition 7% fair, 90% good, and 3% excellent. Field Corn 99% emerged, 100% 2010, 99% average; condition 4% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 52% good, and 6% excellent. Sweet Corn 99% planted, 100% 2010, 100% average; 95% emerged, 99% 2010, 95% average; 5% harvested, 10% 2010, 5% average, condition 2% poor, 19% fair, 75% good, and 4% excellent. Broadleaf Tobacco condition 20% fair and 80% good. Shade Tobacco 15% harvested, 15% 2010, 5% average; condition 1% fair and 99% good. First Crop Hay 90% harvested, 95% 2010, 85% average. Second Crop Hay 20% harvested, 50% 2010, 20% average; condition 3% poor, 26% fair, 67% good, and 4% excellent. Apples set of fruit was 11% below average, 83% average, and 6% above average; size of fruit was 4% below average, 91% average, and 5% above average; condition 16% fair, 82% good, and 2% excellent. Peaches <5% harvested, 5% 2010, 5% average; set of fruit was 4% below average and 96% average; size of fruit was 100% average; condition 43% fair and 57% good. Pears set of fruit was 2% below average, 97% average, and 1% above average; size of fruit was 100% average; condition 5% fair and 95% good. Strawberries were 90% harvested, 99% 2010, 95% average. Massachusetts Cranberries set of fruit was 80% average and 20% above average; size of fruit was 100% average; condition 10% fair, 70% good, and 20% excellent. Highbush Blueberries were 10% harvested, 20% 2010, 15% average; set of fruit was 1% below average, 90% average, and 9% above average; size of fruit was 3% below average, 89% average, and 8% above average; condition 12% fair, 75% good, and 13% excellent. Maine Wild Blueberry set of fruit was 19% below average, 49% average, and 32% above average; size of fruit was 34% below average, 52% average, and 14% above average; condition 8% poor, 19% fair, 35% good, and 38% excellent. For the week ending July 17, 2011, there were 6.5 days available for fieldwork across New England. Pasture conditions were rated 7 percent poor, 32 percent fair, 47 percent good, and 14 percent excellent. The week began with average to above average temperatures with highs ranging from the mid-80s in the north to the low 90s in the south. A storm front moved through New England on Wednesday bringing varying amounts of precipitation to most areas. After the system passed, cooler temperatures prevailed across the region with high temperatures in the low 70s to the low 80's on Thursday. However, the week ended with daytime temperatures in the mid-80s to the low 90s and mostly sunny skies. Farmers were planting late vegetables, harvesting berries, some early vegetables, and garlic, cutting hay, weeding, scouting for pests, cultivating, spraying, and fertilizing.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 6.90. Topsoil moisture 34% short, 65% adequate, 1% excellent. Subsoil moisture 25% short, 71% adequate, 4% surplus. Pasture and Range condition 5% poor, 20% fair, 73% good, 2% excellent. This week was especially dry with minimal precipitation. Temperatures were slightly above normal across the Garden State. The hot dry weather resulted in a significant decrease to soil moisture supplies. Farmers have noted that crops continue to look good, but require rainfall. In order to combat the dry weather farmers are irrigating their fields. The blueberry harvest is beginning to wind down as the peach harvest begins.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 74% very short, 25% short and 1% adequate. Wind damage 9% light, 5% moderate and 8% severe. Alfalfa 7% very poor, 6% poor, 43% fair, 30% good and 14% excellent; second cutting 100% complete; third cutting 80% complete. Corn 1% very poor, 7% poor, 63% fair, 25% good and 4% excellent; 47% silked. Cotton 8% very poor, 35% poor, 25% fair, 22% good and 10% excellent; 80% squaring; 33% setting bolls. Irrigated winter wheat 100% harvested for grain. Total winter wheat 100% harvested for grain. Total sorghum 31% very poor, 22% poor, 41% fair and 6% good; 1% headed. Peanuts 8% poor, 86% fair and 6% good; 37% pegging. Chile 2% poor, 35% fair,

40% good and 23% excellent; 23% light and 77% average pod set. Onions 75% harvested. Pecans 1% poor, 15% fair, 81% good and 3% excellent. Cattle 31% very poor, 23% poor, 25% fair and 21% good. Sheep 29% very poor, 35% poor, 25% fair and 11% good. Range and pasture 54% very poor, 36% poor and 10% fair. The temperatures for the week were above normal, in most areas of the state. Some rainfall amounts Cannon Air Force Base 0.93 inches, Clayton 1.40 inches, Roswell 0.53 inches, Las Cruces 1.35 inches and Gallup 1.22 inches .

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Soil moisture 22% short, 37% short, 40% adequate, 1% surplus. Pasture conditions 3% very poor, 19% poor, 30% fair, 39% good, 9% excellent. Corn condition 10% poor, 25% fair, 54% good, 11% excellent. Hay condition 7% poor, 25% fair, 57% good, 11% excellent. Oats condition 7% poor, 24% fair, 61% good, 8% excellent. First cuttings of alfalfa 99% complete, 98% average. Second cut alfalfa 63% complete. First cut clover-timothy 97% complete, 90% average. Second cut clover-timothy 50% complete. Grass silage 98% complete, 96% average. Oats 99% seeded, 100% last year, 100% average. Dry beans 99% planted, 100% 2010, 95% average. Soybeans 99% planted, 100% 2010, 100% average. Winter wheat 37% harvested, 64% 2010. Onion condition 2% poor, 17% fair, 63% good, 18% excellent. Sweet corn 100% planted, 9% harvested. Sweet corn conditions 8% poor, 20% fair, 60% good, 6% excellent. Snap beans 96% planted, 1% harvested, 2% 2010. Cabbage 100% planted; 2% harvested. Apple condition 10% poor, 17% fair, 68% good, 5% excellent. Grape condition 5% fair, 91% good, 4% excellent. Peach condition 12% poor, 14% fair, 64% good, 10% excellent. Peach harvest 8% complete. Sweet cherries condition 4% poor, 17% fair, 64% good, 15% excellent. Sweet cherries 87% harvest complete. Tart cherries condition 2% poor, 3% fair, 72% good, 23% excellent. Tart cherry harvest 59% complete. Precipitation was below average for the state, but still above the seasonal average. Temperatures averaged above normal, ranging from 94 to 45 degrees.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.1. Soil moisture 10% very short, 31% short, 57% adequate and 2% surplus. The state received below normal precipitation and slightly below average temperatures last week. A few scattered rain showers this past week brought relief to some parts of the state. However dry weather in many areas continued to take a toll on crops.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 4% short, 61% adequate, 35% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 58% adequate, 41% surplus. Durum 78% jointed, 95% 2010, 95% avg.; 47% boot, 86% 2010, 87% avg.; 18% headed, 69% 2010, 71% avg.; condition 3% poor, 24% fair, 60% good, 13% excellent. Canola 97% rosette, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 67% blooming, 99% 2010, 93% avg.; 1% turning, 9% 2010, 14% avg.; condition 2% poor, 17% fair, 67% good, 14% excellent. Dry edible beans 15% blooming, 57% 2010, 55% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 30% fair, 55% good, 8% excellent. Dry edible peas 83% flowering, 97% 2010, 98% avg.; condition 3% poor, 35% fair, 58% good, 4% excellent. Flaxseed 40% blooming, 70% 2010, 78% avg.; condition 4% poor, 28% fair, 60% good, 8% excellent. Potatoes 48% blooming, 86% 2010, 76% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 6% poor, 39% fair, 41% good, 11% excellent. Broad leaf and wild oats spraying 93% complete and 94% complete, respectively. Stockwater supply 63% adequate, 37% surplus. Pasture and range condition 3% poor, 10% fair, 57% good, 30% excellent. Hay condition 3% very poor, 5% poor, 13% fair, 54% good, 25% excellent. Alfalfa hay first cutting 80% complete and second cutting 2% complete. Other hay cut 45% complete. Above normal temperatures across the state continued to aid crop development. Crop conditions continue to be rated mostly in the good to excellent range, despite the late start due to adverse weather conditions during planting. Some western counties reported increased alfalfa weevil activity.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Top soil moisture 7% very short, 25% short, 62% adequate, 6% surplus. Apple condition 5% very poor, 10% poor, 26% fair, 48% good, 11% excellent. Corn condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 35% fair, 45% good, 10% excellent.

Hay condition 3% very poor, 11% poor, 30% fair, 49% good, 7% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 16% fair, 65% good, 16% excellent. Oat condition 0% very poor, 6% poor, 34% fair, 51% good, 9% excellent. Peach condition 6% very poor, 10% poor, 28% fair, 46% good, 10% excellent. Range and Pasture condition 2% very poor, 10% poor, 32% fair, 49% good, 7% excellent. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 34% fair, 51% good, 8% excellent. Corn silked (tasseled) 7%, 71% 2010, 41% avg. Soybeans blooming 11%, 61% 2010, 53% avg. Soybeans setting pods 1%, 13% 2010, 8% avg. Winter wheat 95% harvested, 98% 2010, 89% avg. Oats 95% headed, 99% 2010, 100% avg.; ripe 34%, 71% 2010, 54% avg.; 8% harvested, 17% 2010, 12% avg. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting 60%, 85% 2010, 74% avg.; 3rd cutting 1%, 10% 2010, 5% avg. Other hay 2nd cutting 39%, 61% 2010, 47% avg. Summer Apples 7% harvested, 24% 2010, 20% avg. Peaches 21% harvested, 27% 2010, 14% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 83% very short, 15% short, 2% adequate. Subsoil moisture 77% very short, 20% short, 3% adequate. Wheat plowed 76% this week, 68% last week, 71% last year, 65% average. Rye plowed 69% this week, 62% last week, 81% last year, 67% average. Oats plowed 74% this week, 62% last week, 81% last year, 66% average. Corn condition 32% very poor, 29% poor, 27% fair, 12% good; silking 94% this week, 86% last week, 93% last year, 77% average; dough 46% this week, 14% last week, 33% last year, 36% average. Sorghum 95% emerged this week, 91% last week, 99% last year, 85% average. Soybeans condition 24% very poor, 24% poor, 41% fair, 11% good; blooming 37% this week, 24% last week, 37% last year, 33% average. Peanuts setting pods 5% this week, n/a last week, 37% last year, 36% average. Cotton 77% emerged this week, 75% last week, 100% last year, 100% average. Alfalfa condition 43% very poor, 31% poor, 21% fair, 5% good; 2nd cutting 86% this week, 82% last week, 95% last year, 95% average; 3rd cutting 14% this week, 11% last week, 63% last year, 54% average. Other hay condition 47% very poor, 30% poor, 20% fair, 3% good; 1st cutting 82% this week, 73% last week, 83% last year, 80% average; 2nd cutting 4% this week, n/a last week, 8% last year, 9% average. Watermelon 49% harvested this week, 10% last week, 28% last year, 35% average. Livestock condition 6% very poor, 21% poor, 44% fair, 27% good, 2% excellent. Pasture and range condition 45% very poor, 33% poor, 19% fair, 3% good. Livestock; Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged \$141 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged \$132 per cwt. Livestock conditions were rated mostly in the good to fair range.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 27% short, 64% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 20% short, 74% adequate, 3% surplus. Alfalfa hay, first cutting 94%, 99% 2010, 98% avg.; second cutting 6%, 28% 2010, 59% average. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 14% fair, 59% good, 24% excellent. Spring wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 17% fair, 62% good, 20% excellent. Barley condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 14% fair, 63% good, 23% excellent. Corn condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 40% fair, 59% good, 1% excellent. Range and Pasture 2% very poor, 13% poor, 17% fair, 58% good, 10% excellent. Weather; A mix of sun and rain this week which brought a couple of thunderstorms in some areas. Low temperatures ranged from 37 degrees in Christmas Valley and Redmond to 56 degrees in Ontario and Portland. High temperatures ranged from 64 degrees in Crescent City to 94 degrees in Ontario. The average temperature across the State of 62.9 degrees was just over four degrees below normal. Precipitation levels were a quarter inch above normal this week with an average across the State of 0.40 inches. There were 38 of the 43 stations that reported a measurable amount of precipitation. Tillamook reported the highest amount of precipitation of 1.47 inches, followed by Hillsboro with 1.14 inches. Field Crops; Warmer temperatures and light rains allowed growers to apply fertilizer to hay crops and continue with second cuttings. Grass seed harvest continued, but remained behind schedule. Limited wheat was being harvested in western Umatilla County, while other areas were waiting for the crop to mature. Crimson clover was on windrows. Early potatoes varieties were starting to bloom in Klamath County. Vegetables; Most vegetables were in the ground and waiting for some heat. Growers were busy irrigating, weeding, and cultivating

fields. Sweet corn and other vegetables were doing better with the improved weather but vegetables still pretty slow. Fruits and Nuts; Cherry harvest continued in Wasco County with reports of Bing cherries being slightly larger than normal. The lower Hood River Valley was reporting 15% culled. Apples were sizing. Peach crop losses reported in Marion County. Walnuts were sizing in Washington County. Filbert orchards were groomed in preparation of harvest to come. Clackamas County strawberries were done. Raspberries, currants, and gooseberries were ripe in Lane County with blueberries just turning blue. Good yield expected. Nurseries and Greenhouses; Summer cleanup continued. Soil preparation and cover crop planting was active for both nurseries and greenhouses. Nurseries cared for new stock and stock on hand with lots of watering and feeding. Greenhouses worked on vegetable and decorative planted pots. Livestock, Range and Pasture; The summer weather continued to lower the quality of range and non-irrigated pastures, though some areas around the State received rainfall over the weekend that gave a boost to grazing conditions, particularly around the Willamette Valley. Producers were moving livestock to irrigated pastures or higher elevations where available. Livestock were in good condition.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture 37% very short, 36% short, 27% adequate, and 0% surplus. Corn silked 31%, 49% pr. yr., 37% 5-yr. avg. Corn Height, 62 inches, 68 inches pr. yr., 64 inches avg. Winter wheat 87% harvested, 88% pr. yr., 79% 5-yr. avg. Oats 94% headed, 99% pr. yr., 98% 5-yr. avg. Oats yellow 22%, 85% pr. yr., 63% 5-yr. avg. Oats ripe 6%, 38% pr. yr., 17% 5-yr. avg. Alfalfa second cutting, 88%, 94% pr. yr., 78% avg. Alfalfa third cutting 9%, 27% pr. yr., 14% 5-yr. avg. Timothy/Clover first cutting, 99%, 99% pr. yr., 95%, avg. Timothy/Clover second cutting, 37%, 38% pr. yr., 24% 5-yr. avg. Peach 10% harvest, 21% pr. yr., 15% 5-yr. avg. Apple harvest 5%, 4% pr. yr., 3% 5-yr. avg. Corn condition 4% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 46% good, 12% excellent. Oats condition 0% very poor, 16% poor, 34% fair, 45% good, 5% excellent. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 24% fair, 56% good, 12% excellent. Timothy/Clover condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 23% fair, 66% good, 6% excellent. Quality of Hay made 1% very poor, 8% poor, 26% fair, 31% good, 34% excellent. Pasture condition 28% very poor, 15% poor, 33% fair, 22% good, 2% excellent. Peaches condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 5% fair, 52% good, 43% excellent. Apples condition 6% very poor, 11% poor, 17% fair, 51% good, 15% excellent.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Soil moisture 26% very short, 48% short, 26% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn 43% very poor, 29% poor, 19% fair, 9% good, 0% excellent. Soybeans 6% very poor, 28% poor, 47% fair, 18% good, 1% excellent. Oats 1% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 72% good, 6% excellent. Tobacco 4% very poor, 17% poor, 41% fair, 37% good, 1% excellent. Livestock condition 3% very poor, 12% poor, 39% fair, 45% good, 1% excellent. Corn silked (tasseled) 100%, 100% 2010, 99% avg. Corn doughed 75%, 78% 2010, 71% avg. Corn 18% matured, 13% 2010, 7% avg. Soybeans 100% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 92% emerged, 99% 2010, 98% avg.; bloomed 23%, 28% 2010, 21% avg. Winter wheat 100% harvested, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Oats 100% headed, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 100% harvested, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Tobacco topped 100%, 95% 2010, 89% avg.; 23% harvested, 24% 2010, 19% avg. Hay other hay 80%, 77% 2010, 65% avg. Peaches 64% harvested, 56% 2010, 55% avg. Snapbeans, fresh harvested 92%, 91% 2010, 97% avg. Cucumbers, fresh harvested 100%, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Watermelons 87% harvested, 85% 2010, 78% avg. Tomatoes, fresh harvested 90%, 95% 2010, 90% avg. Cantelopes 85% harvested, 78% 2010, 82% avg. Record temperatures scorched much of South Carolina during the week ending July 17th, 2011. Columbia reached 102 degrees on Tuesday. On Wednesday, Mount Pleasant reached 124 degrees on the heat index scale, the highest unofficial heat index value ever recorded in the State. High temperatures continued until late Thursday when thunderstorms began to sweep through many counties in the Lowcountry, buffeted by a front of cooler air moving in from the west. Weekend temperatures were unseasonably cool with highs in the eighties and lows in the sixties. The State average temperature for the week was three degrees above normal. Four counties in the Midlands were upgraded to a moderate drought status while the two easternmost

counties in the State were upgraded to severe drought status. Soil moisture conditions were 26% very short, 48% short and 26% adequate. The State average rainfall for the period was 0.4 inches, and there were 6.4 days on average suitable for fieldwork. Corn completed silking and 75% had doughed, surpassing the five year average by 4 points. The crop had reached 18% maturity. However, there were reports of farmers harvesting their crops early for silage or sale to cattle producers due to the poor crop conditions. Seventy-five percent of the cotton crop had squared and 40% had set bolls by the end of the week. Sixty-five percent of peanuts had pegged, remaining far behind historical figures. Soybean planting was completed with 92% of the crop emerged by the end of the week. Twenty-three percent of the crop had started to bloom. Tobacco completed topping with 23% of the crop harvested, slightly behind last year but ahead of the five year average. The cucumber harvest was completed and 92% of snapbeans had been harvested. Sixty-four percent of peaches had been harvested, continuing to exceed the five-year average, but with an average smaller fruit size. Eighty-five percent of cantelopes and 87% of watermelons had been harvested. Tomato harvest was 90% complete.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 74% adequate, 22% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 4% short, 67% adequate, 28% surplus. Winter wheat turning color 95%, 98% 2010, 97% avg. Winter wheat ripe 20%, 71% 2010, 64% avg. Winter wheat 1% poor, 14% fair, 58% good, 27% excellent. Barley 75% headed, 98% 2010, 97% avg.; turning color 7%, 54% 2010, 63% avg. Barley ripe 0%, 6% 2010, 14% avg.; 14% fair, 68% good, 18% excellent. Oats turning color 42%, 69% 2010, 70% avg. Oats ripe 5%, 15% 2010, 24% avg. Spring wheat turning color 20%, 70% 2010, 66% avg. Spring wheat ripe 1%, 10% 2010, 16% avg. Corn cultivated or sprayed once 100%, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Corn cultivated or sprayed twice 64%, 78% 2010, 81% avg. Average corn height (inches) 50 in., 55 in. 2010, 55 in. avg. Corn tasseled 13%, 37% 2010, 30% avg. Sunflower blooming 1%, 3% 2010, 3% avg. Sunflower 1% poor, 26% fair, 55% good, 18% excellent. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 92%, 93% 2010, 97% avg.; 2nd cutting harvested 31%, 42% 2010, 45% avg. Alfalfa hay 1% very poor, 3% poor, 15% fair, 61% good, 20% excellent. Other hay harvested 65%, 71% 2010, 73% avg. Feed supplies 1% short, 83% adequate, 16% surplus. Stock water supplies 1% short, 74% adequate, 25% surplus. Cattle condition 9% fair, 73% good, 18% excellent. Sheep condition 7% fair, 71% good, 22% excellent. The week saw rain and high humidity to start and hot weather at the weekend. Crop development has improved across the board with the hot, humid conditions. Producer's stayed busy this week; spraying weeds, scouting for pest, hauling grain, and haying.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 22% short, 73% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 17% short, 78% adequate, 3% surplus. Pastures 1% very poor, 7% poor, 26% fair, 53% good, 13% excellent. Tobacco 16% topped, 17% 2010, 16% average; 3% poor, 18% fair, 61% good, 18% excellent. Above normal temperatures and variable precipitation headlined the state's weather last week. Scattered showers were reported in areas across the state; however, there were reports of crops showing signs of heat stress in some areas. Soybean growers were busy this week making post emergence and fungicide applications. Other field activities last week included topping tobacco and harvesting a second cutting of hay. Corn, cotton, soybeans, and tobacco were rated in mostly good-to-excellent condition. Pastures were rated in mostly fair-to-good condition.

TEXAS: Areas of South East Texas received up to 6 inches of rainfall, the Plains received up to 5 inches of rainfall, while the rest of the state observed scattered showers. Row Crops; Cotton set bolls in areas of the Northern Plains and was in need of rainfall for growth. In areas of the High Plains, peanut pegging was delayed due to drought conditions. Dry-land cotton fields in areas of the Low Plains were abandoned due to lack of germination. Corn was harvested for silage due to drought conditions in areas of the Cross Timbers. In areas of the Blacklands, corn made progress due to earlier received rainfall while soybeans were baled due to drought conditions. Dry-land corn was baled for hay due to drought conditions in areas of South Central

Texas. Corn and sorghum dried-out due to very hot temperatures in areas of South Texas. Corn and sorghum were harvested in areas of the Lower Valley. Producers prepared to harvest cotton in areas of South Central Texas and the Upper Coast. Fruit, Vegetable and Specialty Crop Report; Potatoes progressed well in areas of the Northern High Plains. Commercial vegetable production slowed in areas of Northeast Texas due to low soil moisture. Livestock, Range and Pasture Report; In most areas of the state, early weaning of calves and herd liquidation increased, while stock tanks and ponds continued to dry up due to drought conditions. Cattle suffered in areas of the Cross Timbers and North East Texas due to consumption of toxic Johnson grass. Hay was in short supply and pastures were depleted due to low soil moisture in most areas of the state. Grasshoppers continued to increase in population while damaging crops in areas of North East Texas. In areas of the Plains, producers prepared to replant hay grazer due to recent rainfall. The risk of wildfires remained high due to drought conditions in many areas of the state.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 7. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 14% short, 85% adequate, 1% surplus. Irrigation water supplies 0% very short, 1% short, 77% adequate, 22% surplus. Winter wheat 3% harvested, 3% 2010, 10% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 29% fair, 56% good, 13% excellent. Spring wheat 73% headed, 96% 2010, 94% avg.; 1% very poor, 1% poor, 16% fair, 62% good, 20% excellent. Barley 88% headed, 99% 2010, 97% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 65% good, 23% excellent. Oats 77% headed, 78% 2010, 83% avg. Oats harvested for Hay or Silage 34%. Corn silked (tasseled) 1%, 1% 2010, 12% avg. Corn condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 37% fair, 54% good, 2% excellent. Corn height 29 inches, 40 inches 2010, 48 inches avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 97%, 100% 2010, 99% avg. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting 12%, 28% 2010, 43% avg. Other hay cut 79%, 82% 2010, 75% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 12% fair, 74% good, 13% excellent. Sheep condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 16% fair, 73% good, 10% excellent. Stock water supplies 0% very short, 3% short, 82% adequate, 15% surplus. Apricots 26% harvested, 27% 2010, 61% avg. Sweet cherries 39% harvested, 56% 2010, 72% avg. Tart cherries 1% harvested, 17% 2010, 33% avg. Days suitable for field work averaged 6.5. Temperatures continued to be warm and favorable for crop growth last week. Some thunderstorms were seen across the state. Soil moisture content decreased slightly from the previous week. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 20% short, 78% adequate, and 1 percent surplus. Box Elder County winter wheat is maturing; farmers should be able to begin harvesting by the end of July. Corn in the county really progressed last week, but the crop is still considered two to three weeks behind normal maturity. Hay looks good and is growing well. Some producers have begun to cut the second cutting of alfalfa in the south part of the Bear River Valley. In the west part of the county farmers are now cutting some of their small grains for hay such as barley and oats. Farmers are busy irrigating alfalfa, corn, and onions. Safflower is in good condition on both irrigated and dryland fields. Soil moisture is in good condition so dryland safflower should produce well this year. Some winter barley in the Corinne area is nearly ready to cut. Some hay fields have not been cut due to the presence of standing water. Spring flooding has ceased in Sevier County; however, crop progress remains delayed. Winter wheat in Utah County is in good to excellent condition; harvest is expected to begin shortly. The second hay cutting has begun and looks good. Fruit harvest remains delayed. Duchesne County continues to get plenty of moisture which is increasing grass growth and condition, but delaying hay harvest. The corn crop continues to progress, but lags behind in comparison to an average crop year. Hail storms in Uintah County damaged some crops last week. In Garfield, Wayne, and Piute Counties monsoon like rains damaged some cut hay, but mostly prevented hay from being cut in a timely manner. Irrigated land in Beaver County has been infested with grasshoppers. Farmers are spraying as fast as they can to try to control the pests. There is also an infestation of Mormon Crickets in some parts of the county. Grasshoppers and crickets are also beginning to appear in Tooele County. A few rain showers in Cache County hindered the harvesting of crops. Most of the first cutting of hay has been completed. Alfalfa weevil continues to hold second crop growth back in fields where insecticides were not used. Small grains are in good

condition and making progress with the warmer weather. Livestock in Utah are doing well on range and pasturelands that continue to have ample forage. Ranchers are pleased with the quality of pastures and ranges this summer. Pastures in many of the valleys are still green.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 31% short, 59% adequate, 1% Surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 34% short, 57% adequate, 1% surplus. Pasture 4% very poor, 16% poor, 30% fair, 47% good, 3% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 7% poor, 19% fair, 57% good, 16% excellent. Other Hay 5% very poor, 13% poor, 31% fair, 43% good, 8% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 5% poor, 19% fair, 65% good, 11% excellent. Corn silked 75%; 80% 2010; 74% 5-yr avg.; dough 27%; 21% 2010; 22% 5-yr avg.; dent 6%, 17% 5-year avg.; 1% very poor, 6% poor, 23% fair, 51% good, 19% excellent. Soybeans 99% planted, 91% 2010; 93% 5-yr avg.; 99% emerged, 91% 2010; 93% 5-yr avg.; Blooming 14%; 13% 2010; 14% 5-yr avg.; 10% poor, 21% fair, 55% good, 14% excellent. Tobacco Flue-cured 5% very poor, 10% poor, 51% fair, 29% good, 5% excellent. Tobacco Burley 1% very poor, 5% poor, 39% fair, 52% good, 3% excellent. Tobacco Dark fire-cured 2% poor, 50% fair, 46% good, 2% excellent. Peanuts Pegged 59%; 42% 2010; 61% 5-yr avg.; 29% fair, 53% good, 18% excellent. Cotton squaring 91%; 73% 2010; 81% 5-yr avg.; setting bolls 10%; 48% 2010; 35% 5-yr avg.; 13% fair, 62% good, 25% excellent. Summer Potatoes 55% harvested, 57% 2010; 41% 5-yr avg. Summer Potatoes 50% fair, 50% good. Summer Apples harvested 20%; 13% 2010; 16% 5-yr avg. Apples All 12% fair, 67% good, 21% excellent. Peaches 22% harvested, 36% 2010; 25% 5-yr avg.; 4% poor, 11% fair, 77% good, 8% excellent. Grapes 5% fair, 95% good. Oats 83% harvested, 11% fair, 87% good, 2% excellent. Throughout the week there was drier weather throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia. Pastures and hayfields are green and growing well. Cotton and peanuts are doing well but corn is showing some drought stress in some areas. Growers are optimistic and hoping for continued moisture for the rest of the summer. Deer continue to cause some problems to the soybean crop. Fungicide sprays are going out on peanuts and growth regulators on cotton. Vegetable growers are harvesting tomatoes, sweet corn, peppers, eggplant, cantaloupes and watermelon. Tobacco producers are topping and preparing for flue harvest.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 10% short, 72% adequate, and 17% surplus. Precipitation received during the week was enough to maintain current crop and soil moisture conditions in Lincoln County. Western producers experienced only 4.5 days of fieldwork because of above average rainfall. A few producers in Benton County were the first to harvest winter wheat this year. Grains were headed out and beginning to turn color in Stevens County. First cutting hay yields were reported as below average due to the cool wet spring in Pend Oreille County. Producers in Walla Walla and Benton Counties made significant progress on their second cutting of alfalfa. As potato harvest began in Benton and Franklin Counties, potatoes were at the bloom stage in Whatcom County. In the Yakima Valley, there was little impact on cherry harvest due to showers. Workers continued to harvest a very clean and high quality crop of Bing and Rainier cherries in the upper Yakima Valley. Raspberry and blueberry harvest continued. Green bean, zucchini, cucumbers and some early sweet corn were available at roadside markets. Apple growers started protecting their apples from the second generation of codling moth. Vine damage from last winter was becoming apparent in some vineyards in Walla Walla County. Raspberry harvest began while strawberry harvest was winding down in Whatcom County. There was a mixture of very healthy along with dead vines that suffered from root rot. Range and pasture 2% poor, 16% fair, 49% good and 33% excellent. Pastures continued to hold up well statewide, with plentiful grass for cattle and above average moisture. Oyster growers in Pacific County monitored natural larval sets in the bay and continued work on remote-set seed distribution to intertidal ground. Marine bio-toxins continued to limit shellfish harvests.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 6. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 39% short, and 59% adequate compared to 5% very short, 32% short, 56% adequate, and 7% surplus last year. Corn conditions 4% poor, 19% fair, 76% good, and 1% excellent; silked

22%, 37% in 2010, 25% 5-year avg. Soybeans conditions 1% poor, 23% fair, 75% good, and 1% excellent; 96% emerged, 99% in 2010, 5-year avg. comparison data not available. Soybeans 19% blooming, 26% in 2010, and 24% 5-year avg. Winter wheat 75% harvested, 97% in 2010, and 70% 5-year avg. Hay was reported 1% very poor, 5% poor, 21% fair, 66% good and 7% excellent; first cutting was 95% complete, 93% in 2010, and 93% 5-year avg.; second cutting was 17% complete, 13% in 2010, and 12% 5-year avg. Apple conditions were 9% poor, 35% fair, 54% good, and 2% excellent. Peaches 10% poor, 47% fair, 41% good, and 2% excellent. Cattle and calves were 2% poor, 10% fair, 85% good, and 3% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 2% poor, 9% fair, 87% good, and 2% excellent. Rain was a much desired and rare commodity last week. Croplands and pasture thirsted for water, but their needs were unmet. Even with the lack of rain this past week, July appears greener than years past. Farmers continued to harvest hay, wheat, and peaches.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 26% short, 62% adequate, and 5% surplus. Oats 91% headed, 100% 2010, and 97% 5-yr. avg.; 2% harvested, 12% in 2010, 4% 5-yr. avg.; condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 15% fair, 66% good, and 14% excellent. Corn average height 56 in., 71 in. 2010, 64 in. 5-yr. avg.; condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 19% fair, 54% good, 19% excellent. Soybeans 28% blooming, 46% 2010, and 37% 5-yr. avg.; condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 21% fair, 57% good and 16% excellent. Winter wheat 4% harvested; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 15% fair, 57% good and 24% excellent. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 28% fair, 53% good and 8% excellent. Second Crop Hay 73% harvested, 62% 2010, 61% 5-yr. avg. This past week had optimal weather for progress in the field. All crops received ample heat to aid in growth and development this past week. Many southern and eastern counties remained somewhat dry as precipitation was spotty. The Madison reporting station remained below the normal precipitation for the year. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures last week were 1 degree below normal to 3 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 79 to 84 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 63 to 66 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.12 inches in Madison to 2.77 inches in Eau Claire. Growing degree days reached above normal at all reporting stations, except Madison.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 6.30. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 19% short, 59% adequate, 21% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 15% short, 80% adequate, 1% surplus. Barley progress 97% jointed, 88% boot, 72% headed, 33% turning color. Oats progress 92% jointed, 79% boot, 49% headed, 13% turning color. Spring wheat progress 95% jointed, 88% boot, 29% headed, 6% turning color. Winter wheat progress 99% headed, 89% turning color, 4% mature. Dry bean progress 25% bloom, 10% setting pods. Corn progress 3% tasseled. Corn avg height 40 inches. Alfalfa harvested, 1st cutting 75%. Alfalfa harvested, 2nd cutting 2%. Other hay 41% harvested. Barley condition 2% poor, 21% fair, 73% good, 4% excellent. Oat condition 24% fair, 73% good, 3% excellent. Spring wheat condition 28% fair, 57% good, 15% excellent. Winter wheat condition 2% poor, 26% fair, 67% good, 5% excellent. Corn condition 22% fair, 77% good, 1% excellent. Dry bean condition 46% fair, 51% good, 3% excellent. Sugar beet condition 2% poor, 36% fair, 60% good, 2% excellent. Alfalfa condition 2% poor, 15% fair, 77% good, 6% excellent. Other hay condition 3% poor, 21% fair, 72% good, 4% excellent. Cattle condition. N/A Calf condition N/A. Sheep condition N/A. Lamb condition N/A. Crop insect infestation 43% none, 30% light, 26% moderate, 1% severe. Range and pasture condition 4% poor, 13% fair, 68% good, 15% excellent. Irrigation water supplies N/A. Stock water supplies 10% short, 90% adequate. Most of Wyoming saw some moisture over the past week while temperatures continued to rise. Lincoln, Uinta, and Carbon counties reported problems with rain with cut hay on the ground. Uinta County reported that northern areas are beginning to show signs of drying out while high mountain snow still exists. Sweetwater County reported a short alfalfa crop due to the cold, wet spring and summer while many other counties have reported delays in hay progress. Meanwhile, Converse County reports that signs of pest infestation are beginning to take effect. Crop progress is catching up across the state from the cool spring as warmer temperatures have become persistent. Activities checking livestock, fencing, haying.

International Weather and Crop Summary

July 10-16, 2011

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Locally heavy rain improved summer crop prospects in western and central Europe, while hot conditions in the Balkans increased stress on reproductive corn and sunflowers.

WESTERN FSU: Drier weather promoted winter crop drydown and harvesting.

EASTERN FSU: Locally heavy showers and thunderstorms maintained favorable prospects for reproductive to filling spring wheat.

MIDDLE EAST: Seasonably dry weather favored rapid winter crop harvesting.

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon moisture continued to improve conditions for cotton and groundnuts in Gujarat and Maharashtra.

EAST ASIA: Heavy rainfall prevailed across southeastern China and portions of the northeast, increasing soil moisture for summer crops.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: An active monsoon overspread the region with heavy rainfall, benefiting rice and other summer crops.

AUSTRALIA: Showers aided winter grain and oilseed development throughout the wheat belt.

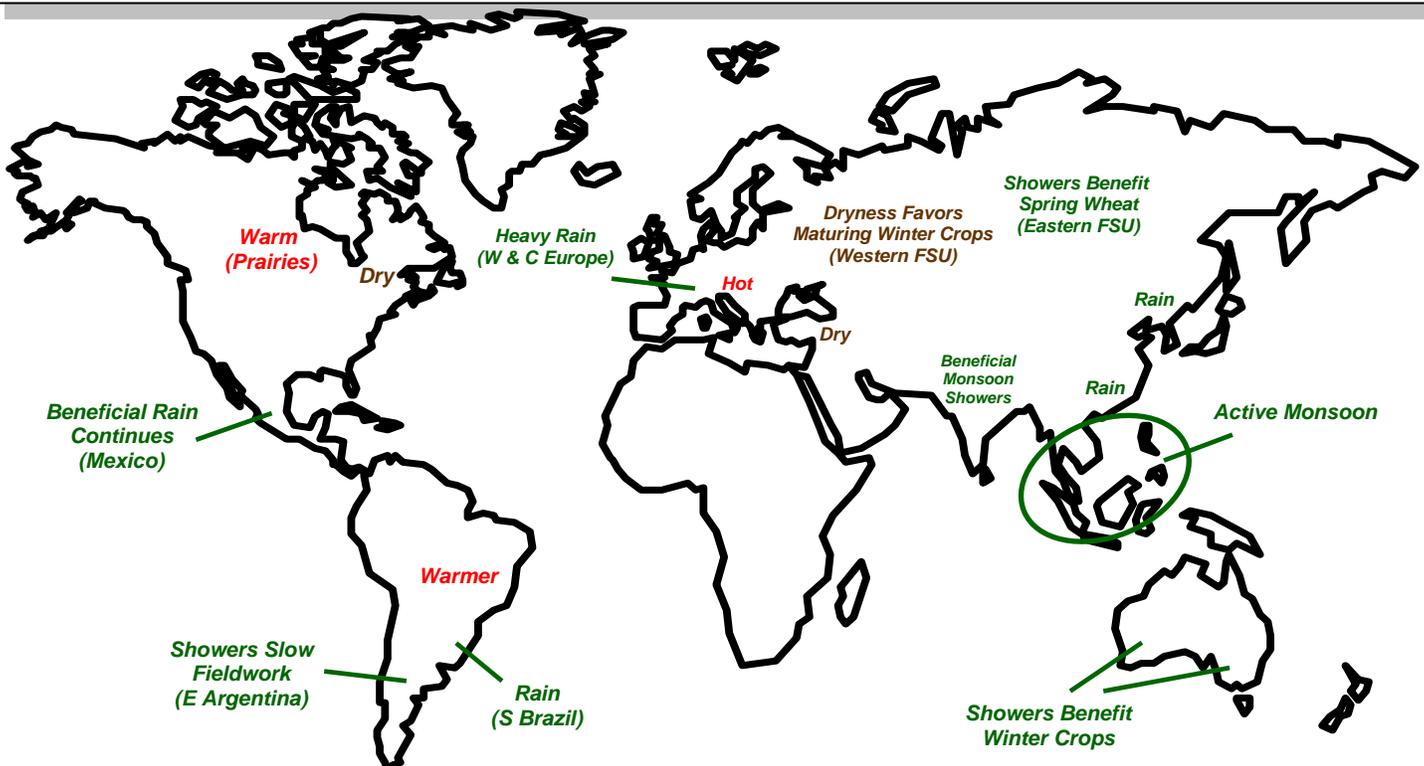
ARGENTINA: Showers returned to eastern farming areas, increasing moisture for winter grains but slowing fieldwork.

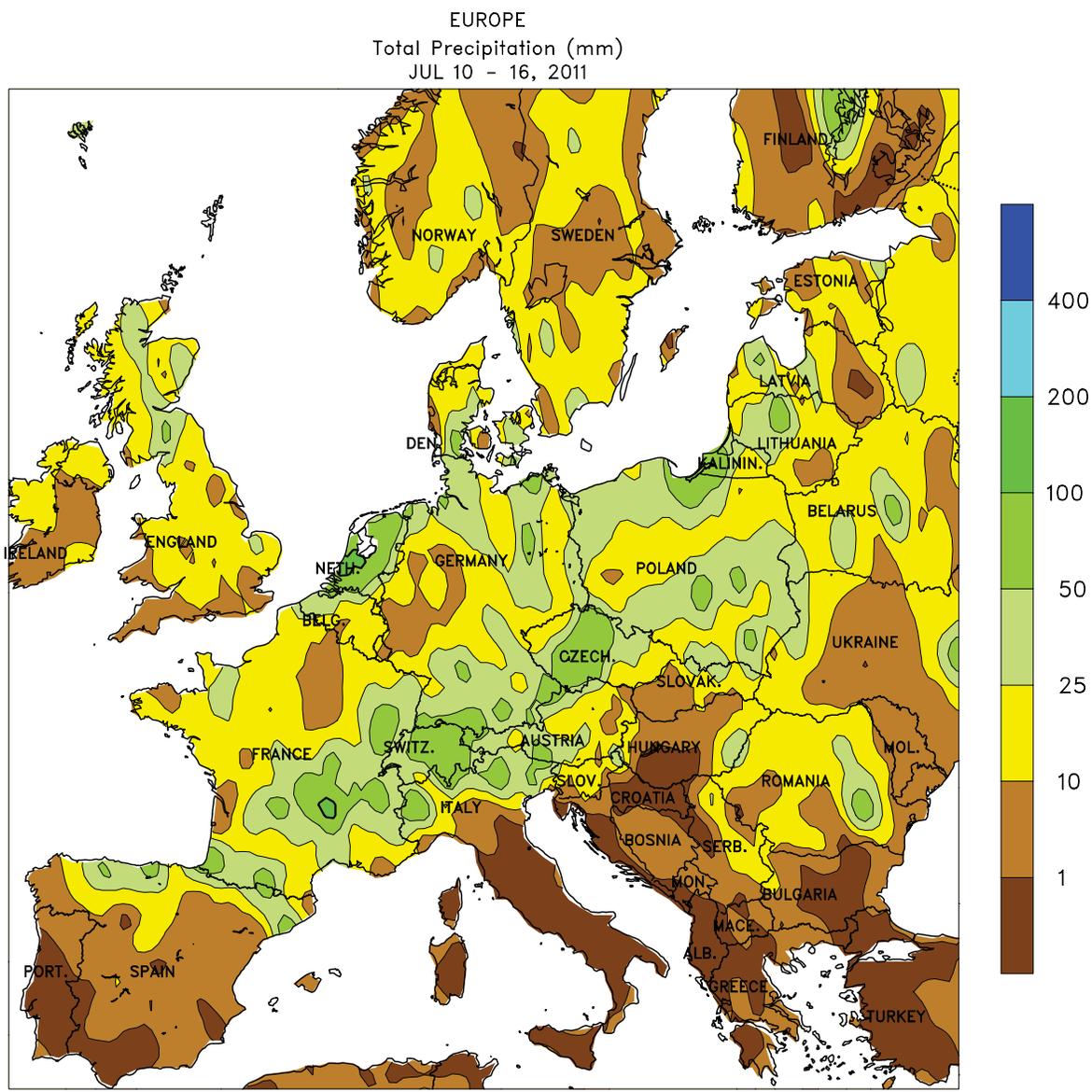
BRAZIL: Rain returned to Rio Grande do Sul, but warm, dry weather dominated the remainder of southern Brazil, promoting winter grain development.

MEXICO: Rain continued throughout the south, benefiting corn and other rain-fed summer crops.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Warm, dry weather promoted development of spring crops in the southeast, while showers elsewhere boosted moisture for spring crops and pastures.

EASTERN CANADA: Warm, sunny weather sped development of both winter and summer crops.





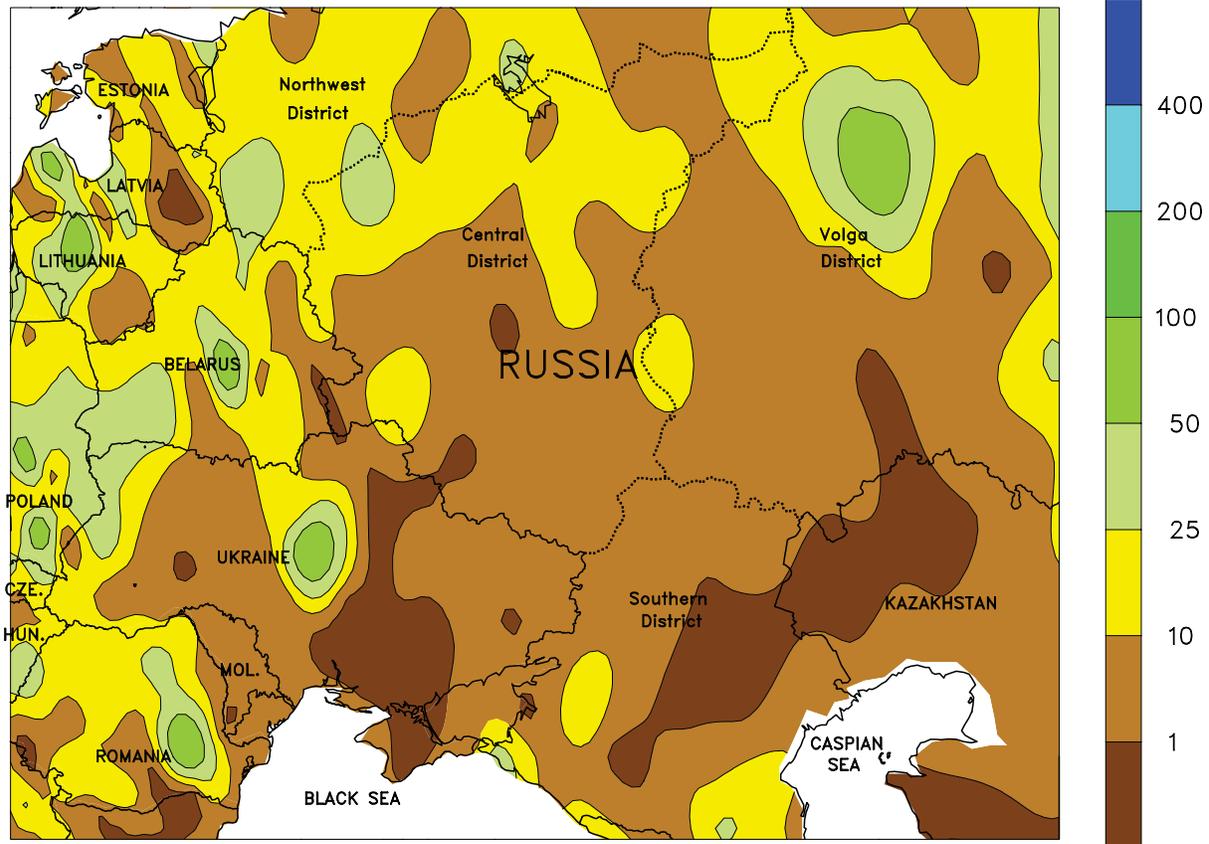
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

EUROPE

Widespread, locally heavy rain across much of Europe contrasted with hot weather in the Balkans. A slow-moving storm generated showers and thunderstorms, some severe, from central and southern France into western and northern Poland. The rain improved prospects for reproductive corn in France and maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for spring-sown crops elsewhere. Wrap-around showers on the back side of the storm tallied locally more than 25 mm across northern Europe, hampering winter crop drydown and harvesting. Showers (10-30 mm) also spilled

into northern portions of Spain and Italy, providing supplemental moisture for reproductive summer crops but hampering the final stages of winter wheat harvesting. Meanwhile, hot weather (up to 39°C) developed in the central and northern Balkans, increasing stress on reproductive corn and sunflowers. By week's end, a weak front was bringing somewhat cooler weather along with scattered showers (2-50 mm) to southeastern Europe, although temperatures for the week still averaged more than 5°C above normal.

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
JUL 10 - 16, 2011



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

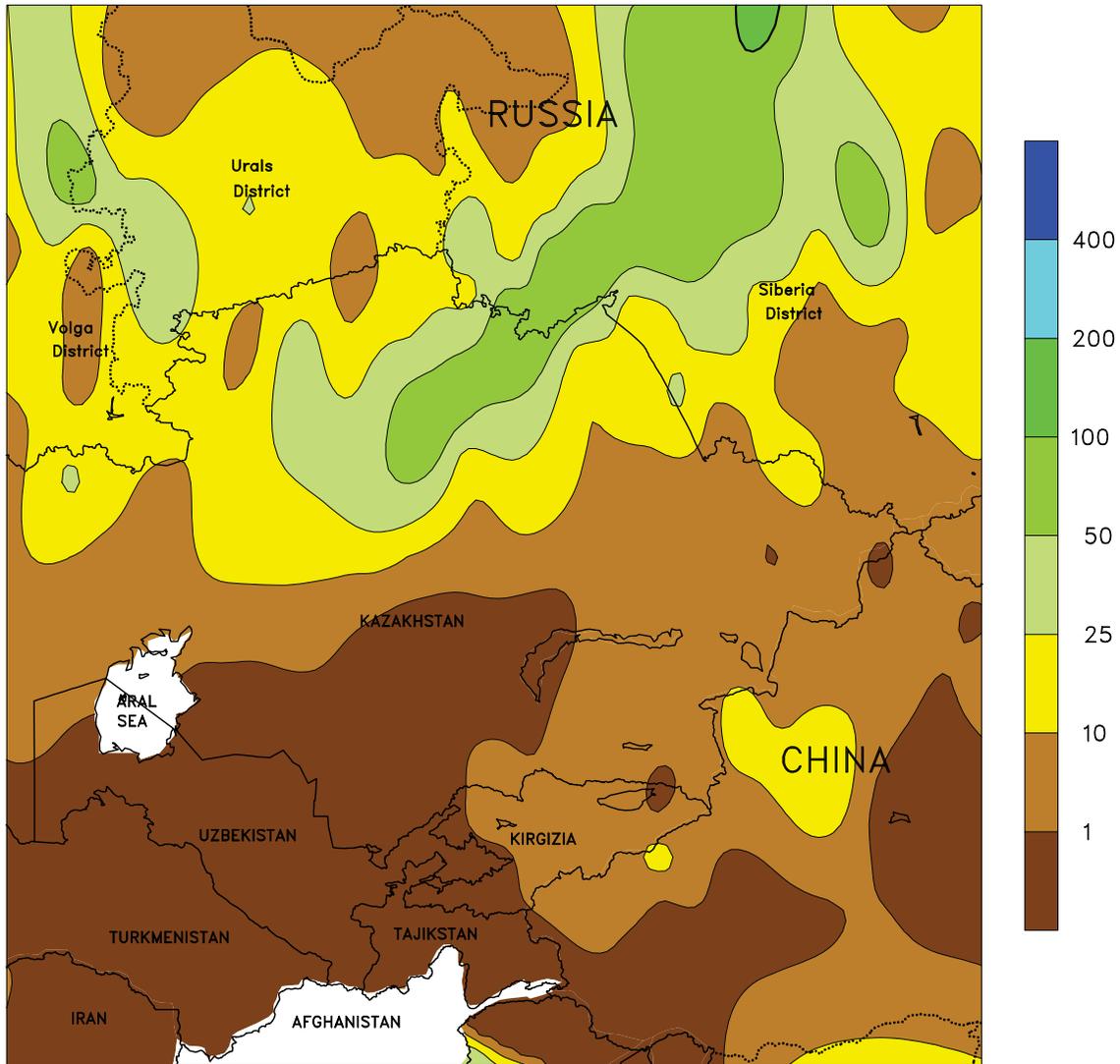


WESTERN FSU

Drier weather returned to the region, although rain lingered in northern-most crop districts. A strengthening area of high pressure brought increasingly dry weather to southern Ukraine and much of western and southern Russia, accelerating winter crop drydown and harvesting. Nevertheless, soil moisture remained adequate to abundant for vegetative to reproductive

summer crops. In contrast, showers (10-50 mm) continued to hamper winter grain drydown and harvesting in Belarus, northern Ukraine, and northern Russia. In the southern Volga District, last week's heat was replaced by more seasonable temperatures, with highs remaining mostly in the lower 30s (degrees C).

EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
JUL 10 - 16, 2011



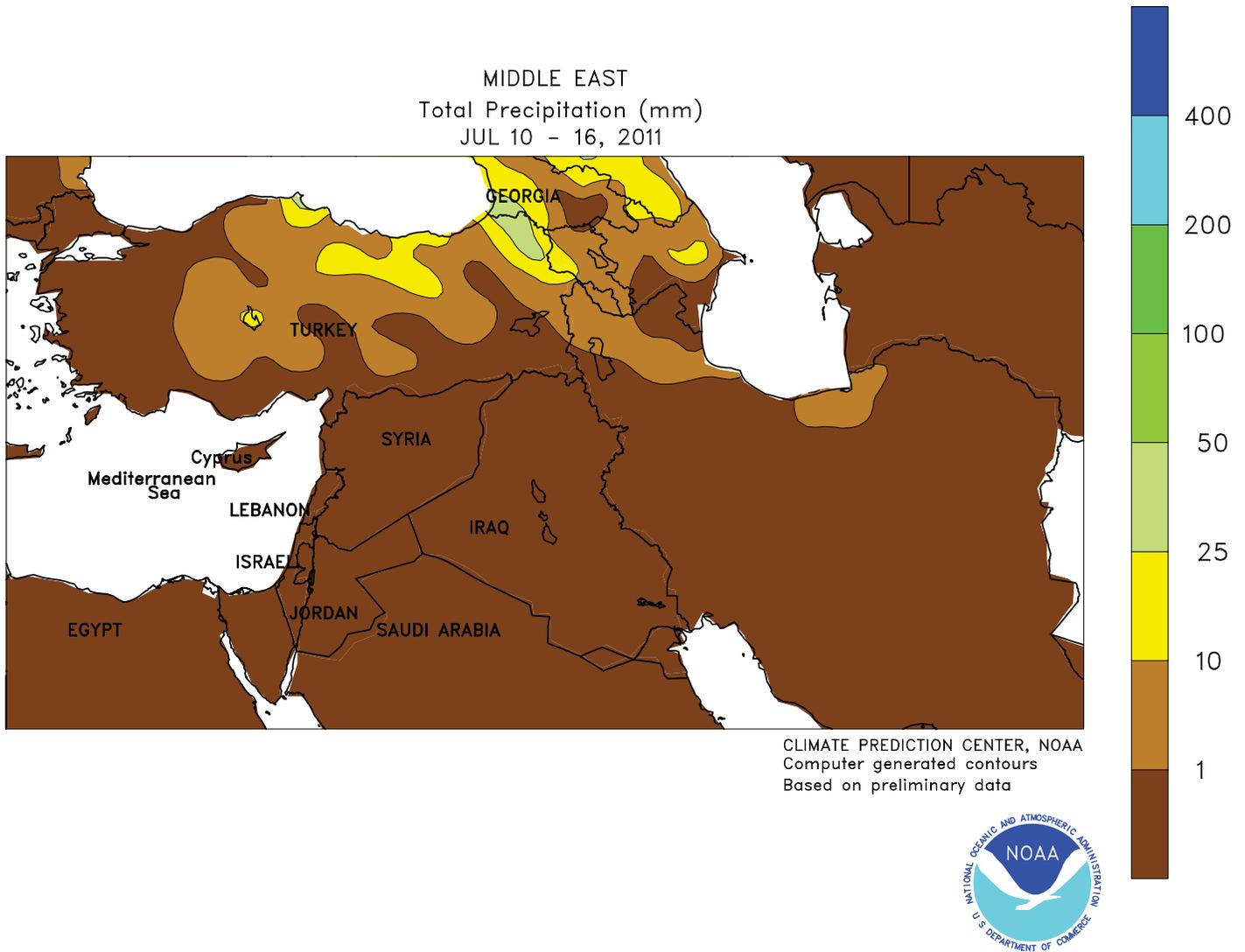
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



EASTERN FSU

Locally heavy rain swept across the region, although seasonably dry conditions persisted in the far south. Showers and thunderstorms, some severe, produced 20 to 90 mm of rain across the primary crop areas of northern Kazakhstan and neighboring portions of Russia. The

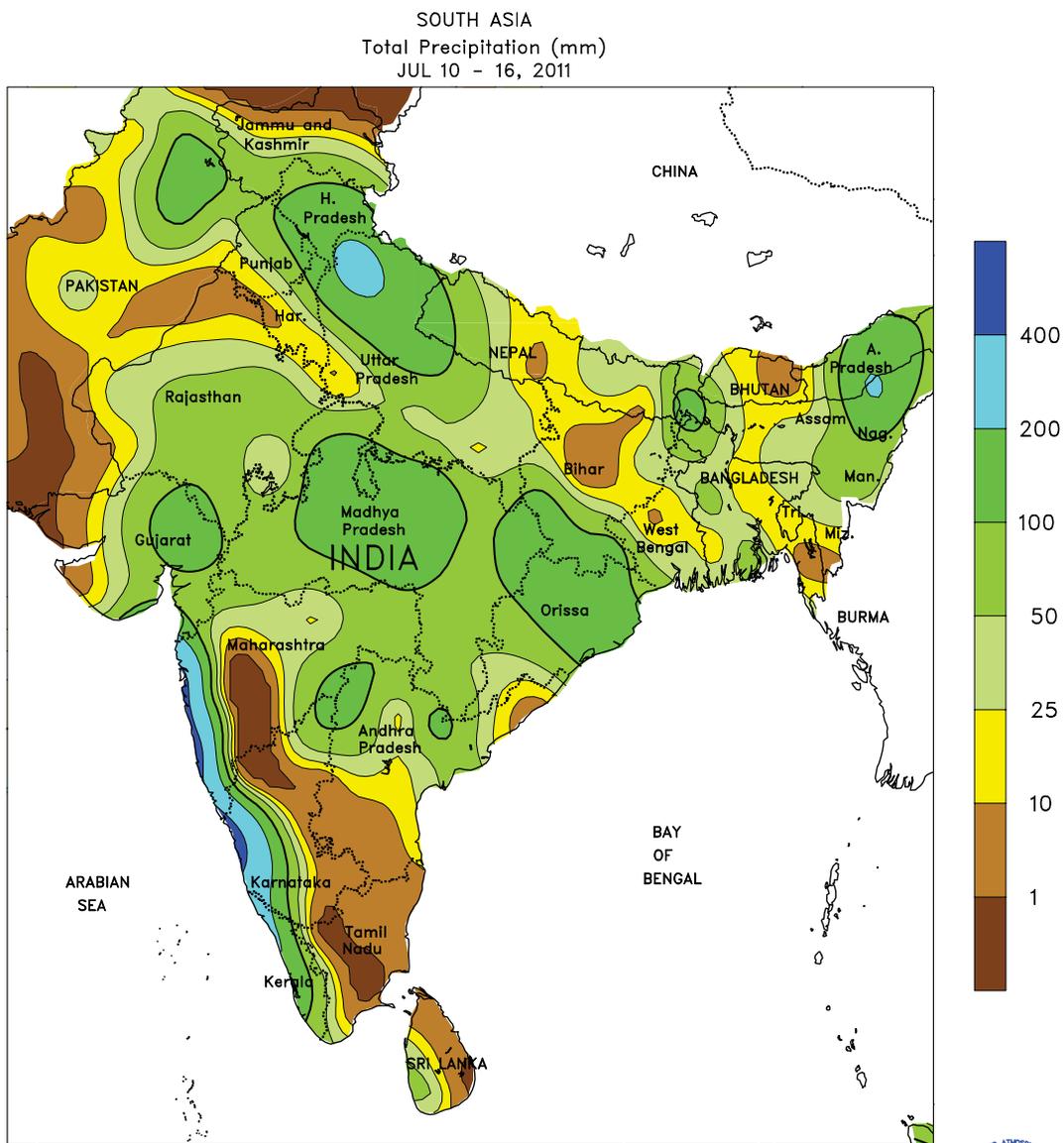
timely rainfall maintained excellent prospects for reproductive to filling spring wheat and kept temperatures well below normal. Dry weather continued over southern portions of the region, increasing irrigation demands for flowering cotton.



MIDDLE EAST

Mostly dry weather prevailed over the region, with light showers confined to northern-most growing areas. Light rain (mostly less than 10 mm) was reported in northern Turkey, providing limited additional moisture for corn and other summer crops. Winter grain harvesting proceeded

with little if any delays elsewhere under mostly sunny skies and near- to above-normal temperatures. The seasonably hot, dry conditions were also favorable for irrigated cotton, which had likely reached the flowering stage of development.



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

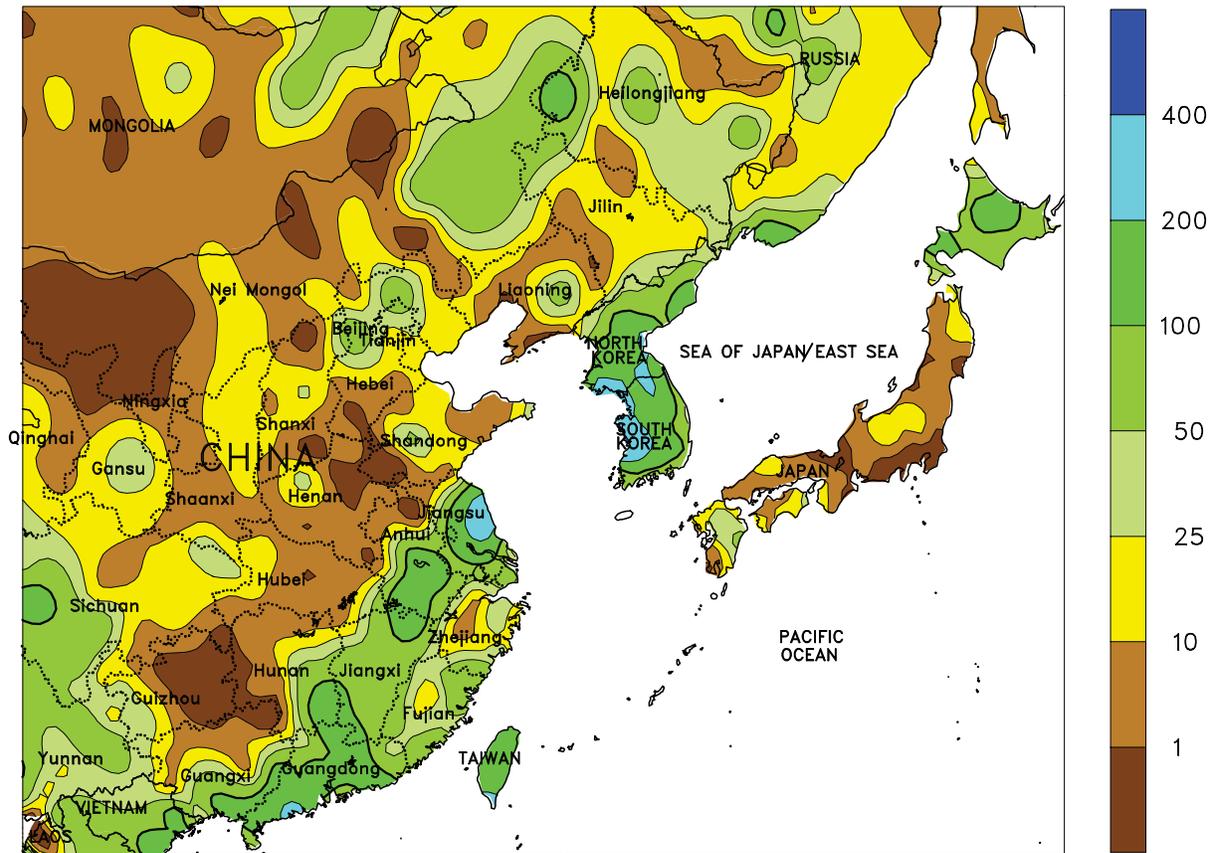


SOUTH ASIA

Monsoon rains continued across Gujarat, where over 50 mm added to last week's totals and brought the seasonal (since June 1) rainfall total to within 75 percent of average. The increased rainfall in Gujarat as well as Maharashtra significantly improved soil moisture for cotton and groundnuts. Heavy rains continued throughout central India as over 100 mm maintained nearly saturated soils for soybeans in western Madhya Pradesh. Rice in eastern areas benefited from persistent rainfall of over 100 mm

as well, especially along the Ganges River Basin and extending southward towards Andhra Pradesh. In northern India, monsoon rains (25-50 mm) provided additional moisture to already ample irrigation supplies for cotton and rice. Meanwhile in Pakistan, showers (25-100 mm) continued in Punjab, near the headwaters of the Indus River, boosting moisture supplies for rice and cotton, while also increasing streamflow for irrigated crops farther south.

EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
JUL 10 - 16, 2011



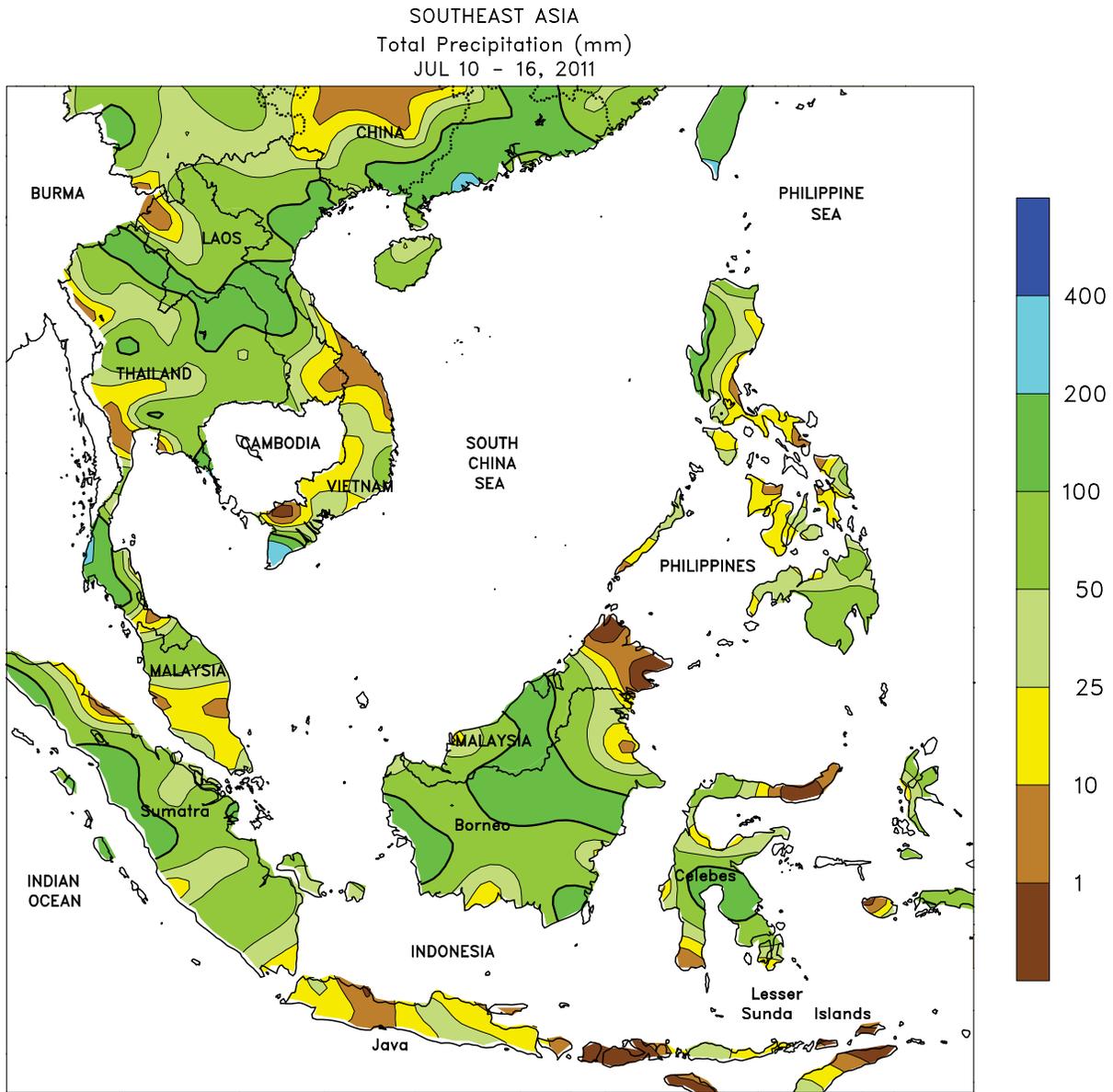
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



EASTERN ASIA

Showers occurred throughout the week across eastern China. The monsoon boundary shifted into a southwest to northeast orientation, creating a sharp delineation between high weekly rainfall totals and little if any rain. The highest rainfall amounts (50-200 mm) prevailed from southeastern China onto the Korean Peninsula. The moisture benefited primarily rice in these areas. Drier conditions (less than 10 mm) existed for the week in the heart of the Yangtze Valley and on the North China Plain, where moisture reserves were adequate but more rainfall is needed to ensure good crop

development. In northeastern China, near-daily showers (10-25 mm or more) provided beneficial moisture to crops, with previously dry areas of western Manchuria experiencing over 50 mm of rainfall. Meanwhile, Typhoon Ma-On approached Japan as much drier weather eased wetness for summer crops in advance of the tropical cyclone. Weekly average temperatures in the region remained below stress thresholds (30°C), but maximum temperatures in the mid-30s caused some diurnal wilting where moisture was limited.



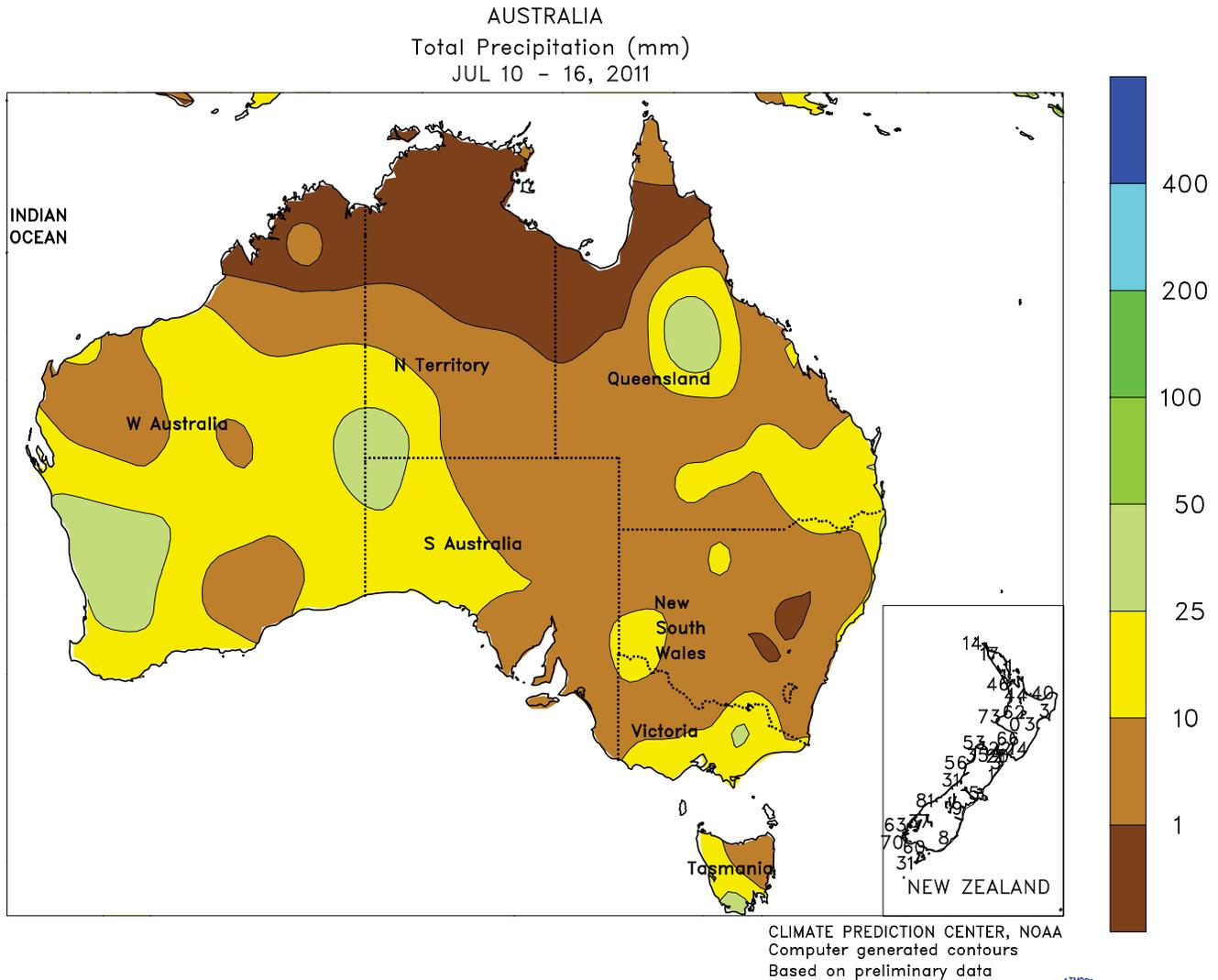
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Monsoon showers covered Indochina, bringing 25 to 100 mm of rain to rice. Moisture conditions continued to be very favorable for rice in Thailand and southern Vietnam. Heavy rainfall (50-100 mm) continued to benefit rice and corn along the western side of the Philippines, with slightly lesser

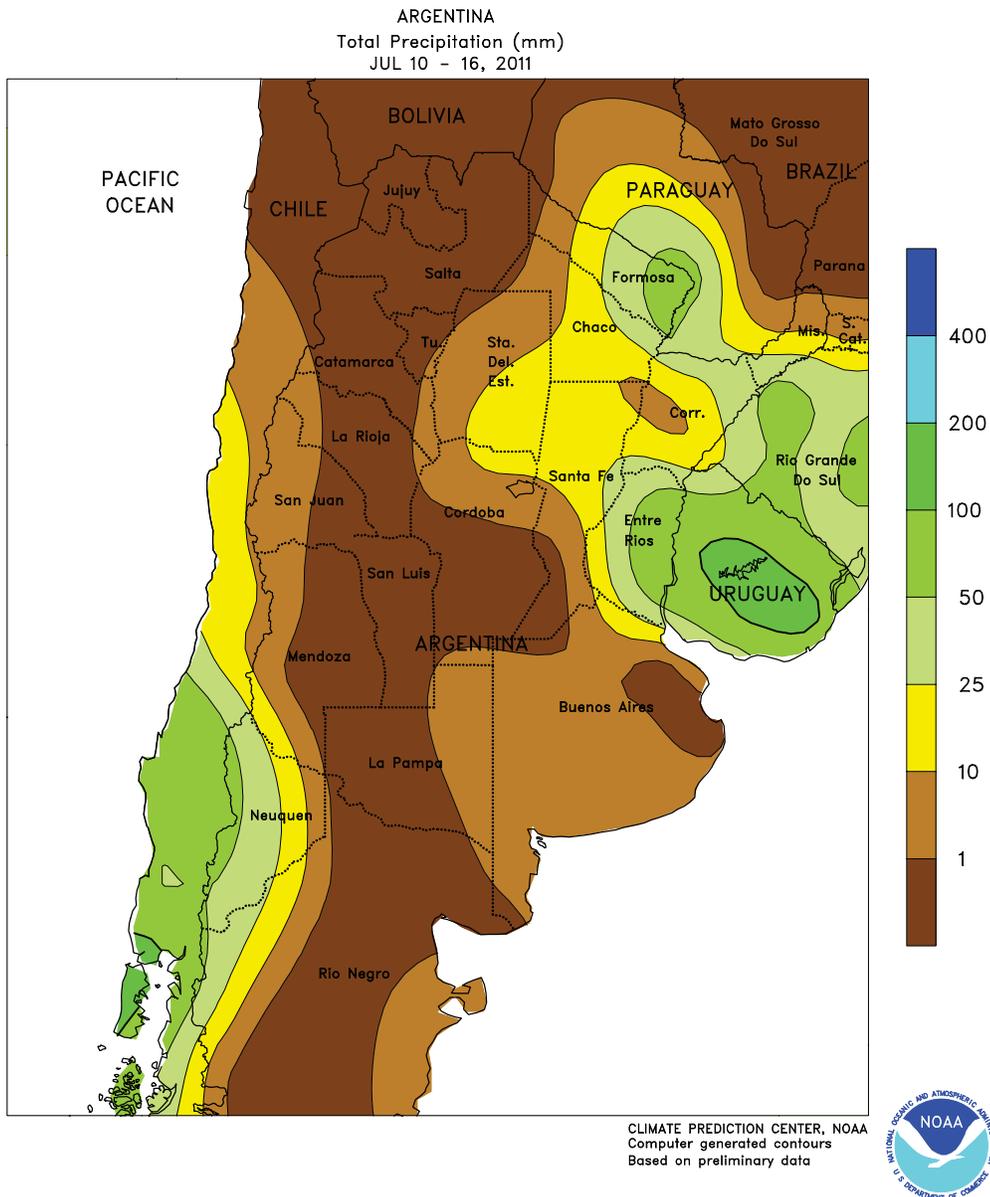
amounts (25-50 mm) across the remainder of the country maintaining abundant to excessive soil moisture for summer crops. Meanwhile, heavy rainfall returned to oil palm areas of Malaysia and Indonesia as over 50 mm slowed harvest activities but boosted moisture supplies.



AUSTRALIA

Occasional rain (10-40 mm) continued to help wheat, barley, and canola establishment in Western Australia. In southeastern Australia, mild, sunny weather followed early week showers (2-7 mm), benefiting vegetative winter grains and oilseeds. Farther north, widespread showers (5-15 mm

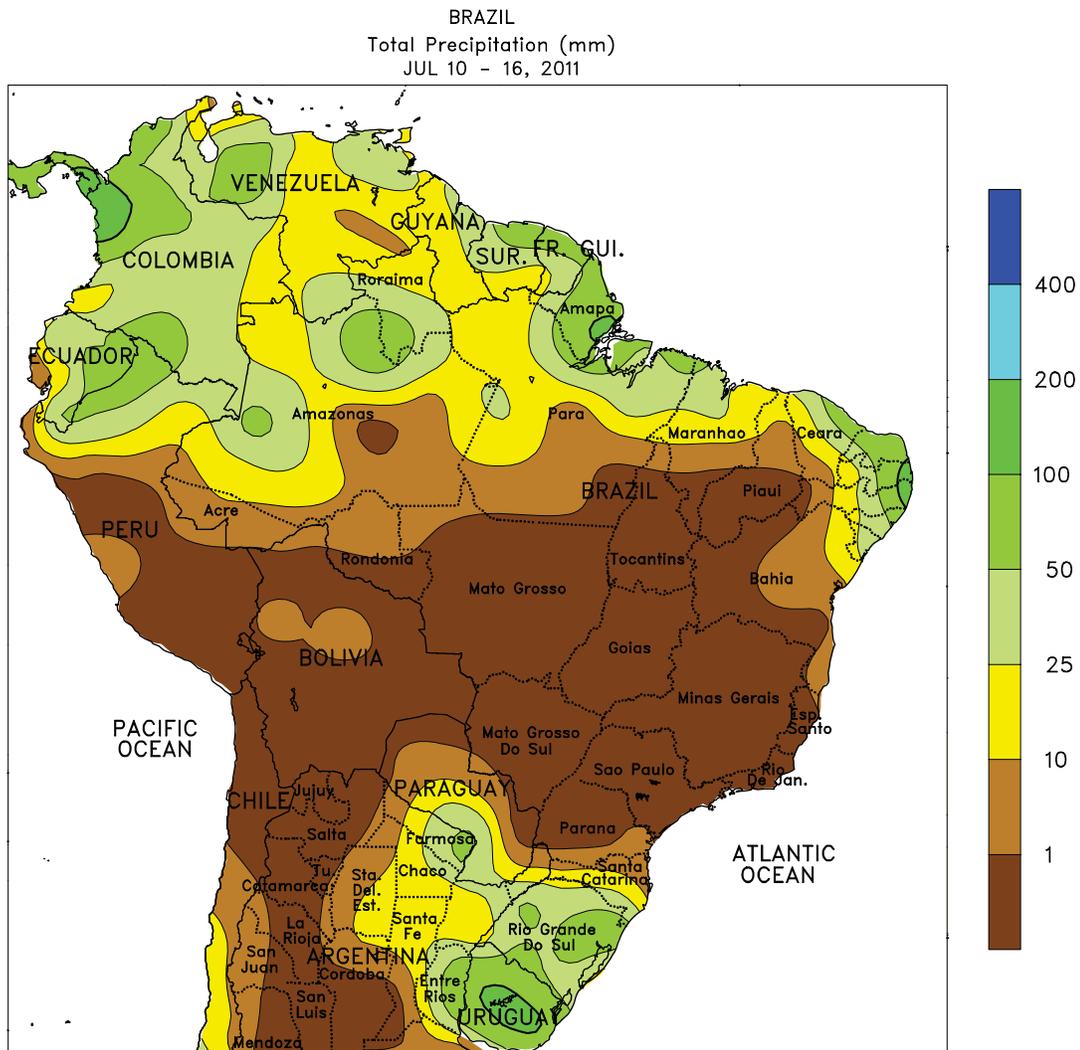
or more) in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland provided a welcomed boost in topsoil moisture, aiding early winter wheat development. Temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal across the wheat belt.



ARGENTINA

Rainy weather returned to Argentina’s eastern farming areas, slowing seasonal fieldwork but increasing moisture for winter grain establishment. The heaviest rainfall (greater than 25 mm) was concentrated over eastern Formosa and Entre Rios, with more moderate (5-25 mm) amounts over Santa Fe and nearby locations in Santiago del Estero and Cordoba. Light showers (5 mm or less) moistened topsoils for winter grain germination in southern La Pampa and southwestern Buenos Aires, but the rest of the south stayed dry. Warmer conditions accompanied the rain, with weekly temperatures averaging 4 to

6°C above normal throughout the main production areas of central and northern Argentina. Early in the week, daytime highs ranged from the lower 20s (degrees C) in central Argentina to the lower 30s farther north; cooler weather prevailed later in the week, and a freeze was recorded on several mornings in southeastern Buenos Aires. According to Argentina’s Ministry of Agriculture, corn harvesting was 92 percent complete as of July 14, 2 percentage points behind last year’s pace. Meanwhile, wheat was 79 percent planted, up 11 points from last week and slightly ahead of last year’s pace.



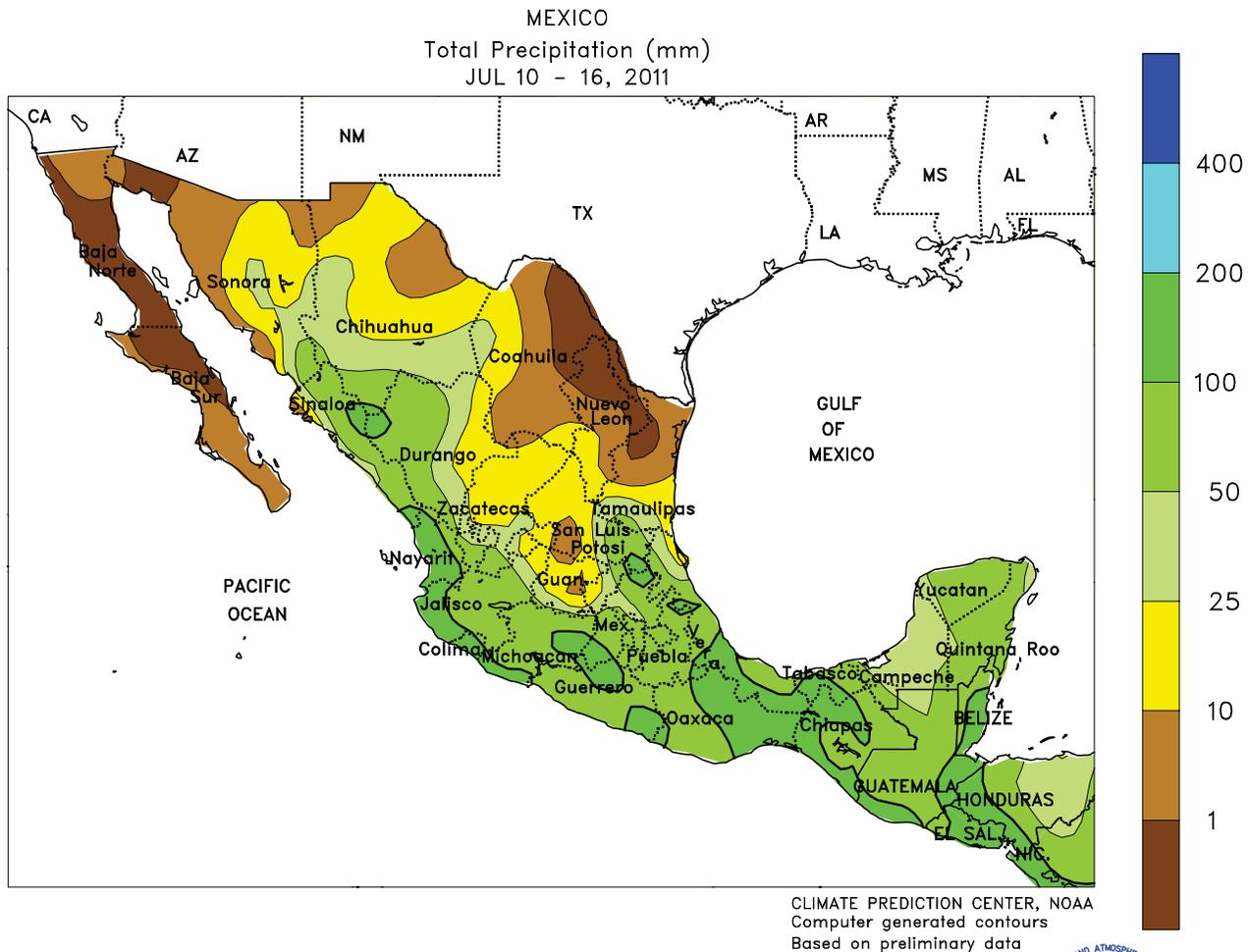
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



BRAZIL

Rain returned to Rio Grande do Sul, increasing moisture for winter wheat after more than a week of cool, dry conditions. Most of the state recorded rainfall in excess of 25 mm, with several days of heavy rain resulting in local accumulations in excess of 50 mm. However, drier weather prevailed throughout the remainder of south-central Brazil, including nearby locations in Santa Catarina and southern Parana. Throughout the region, weekly average temperatures were 3 to 5°C above normal, with highs ranging from the middle 20s (degrees C) in

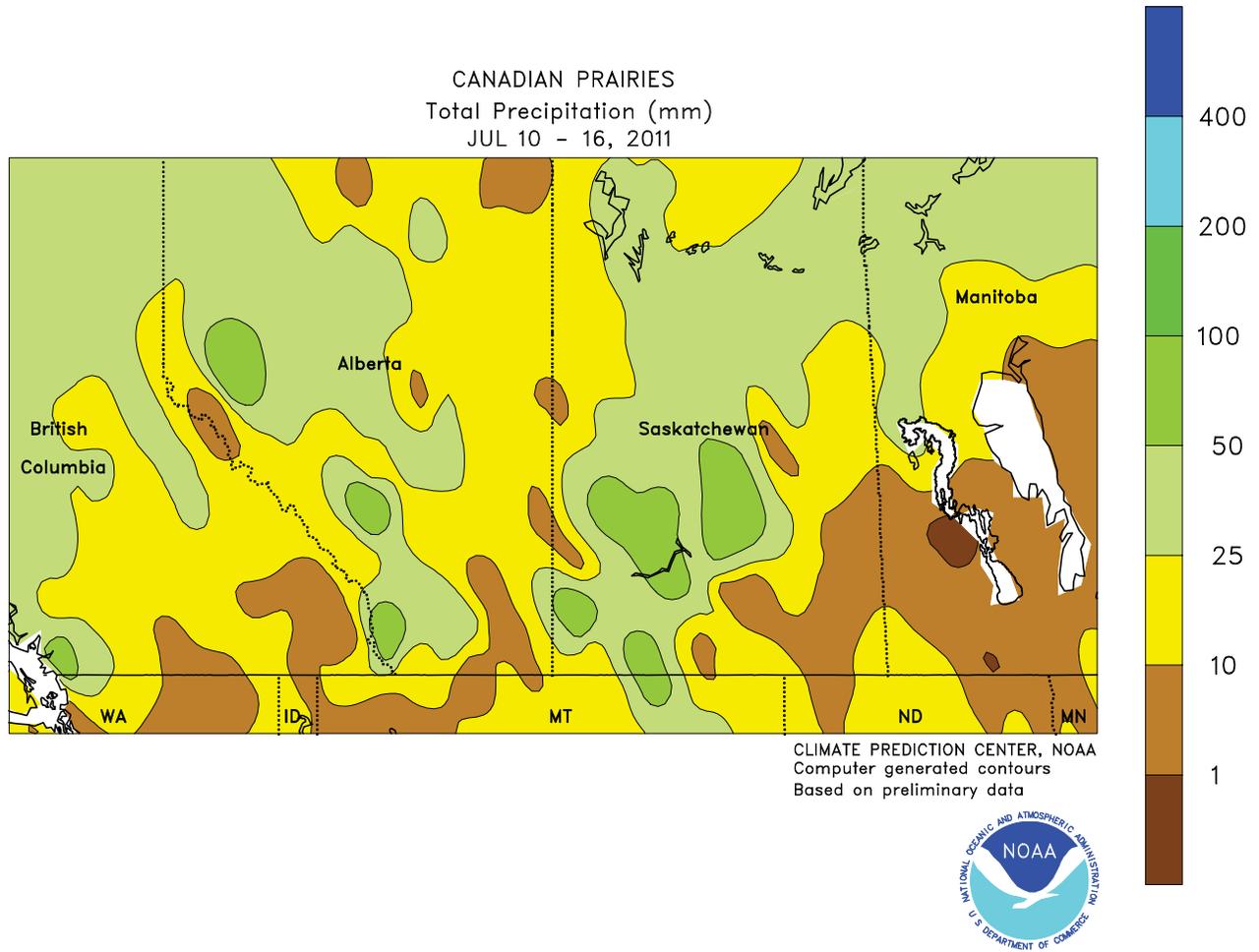
southern growing areas to the middle 30s in Mato Grosso. In addition, temperatures stayed well above freezing. The warmer weather aided winter grain development, following the recent outbreaks of unseasonable cold, and conditions were overall favorable for late development and harvesting of sugarcane, coffee, and citrus. In the northeast, seasonal rains (10-50 mm or more) boosted irrigation reserves for sugarcane, cocoa, and other plantation crops, though amounts diminished considerably toward the northeastern interior.



MEXICO

Beneficial rain continued across the south, further improving conditions for corn and other rain-fed summer crops recovering from the late start to the rainy season. Rainfall totaled 25 to 100 mm or more throughout the region, with drier conditions (amounts below 25 mm) again confined to the northern edges of the southern plateau corn belt. Weekly average temperatures were within 1°C of normal throughout the south, with highs ranging from the middle and upper 20s (degrees C) on the southern plateau to the 30s elsewhere.

Meanwhile, rainfall was highly variable across northern Mexico; locally heavy monsoon showers (10-50 mm or more) continued in the northwest, while drier conditions prevailed in the northeast. Satellite-derived information depicted an increase in shower activity over north-central Mexico (in and around Coahuila), boosting reservoir levels after an extensive period of dryness. However, temperatures averaging 2 to 3°C above normal over north-central Mexico sustained higher-than-expected rates of evaporation.

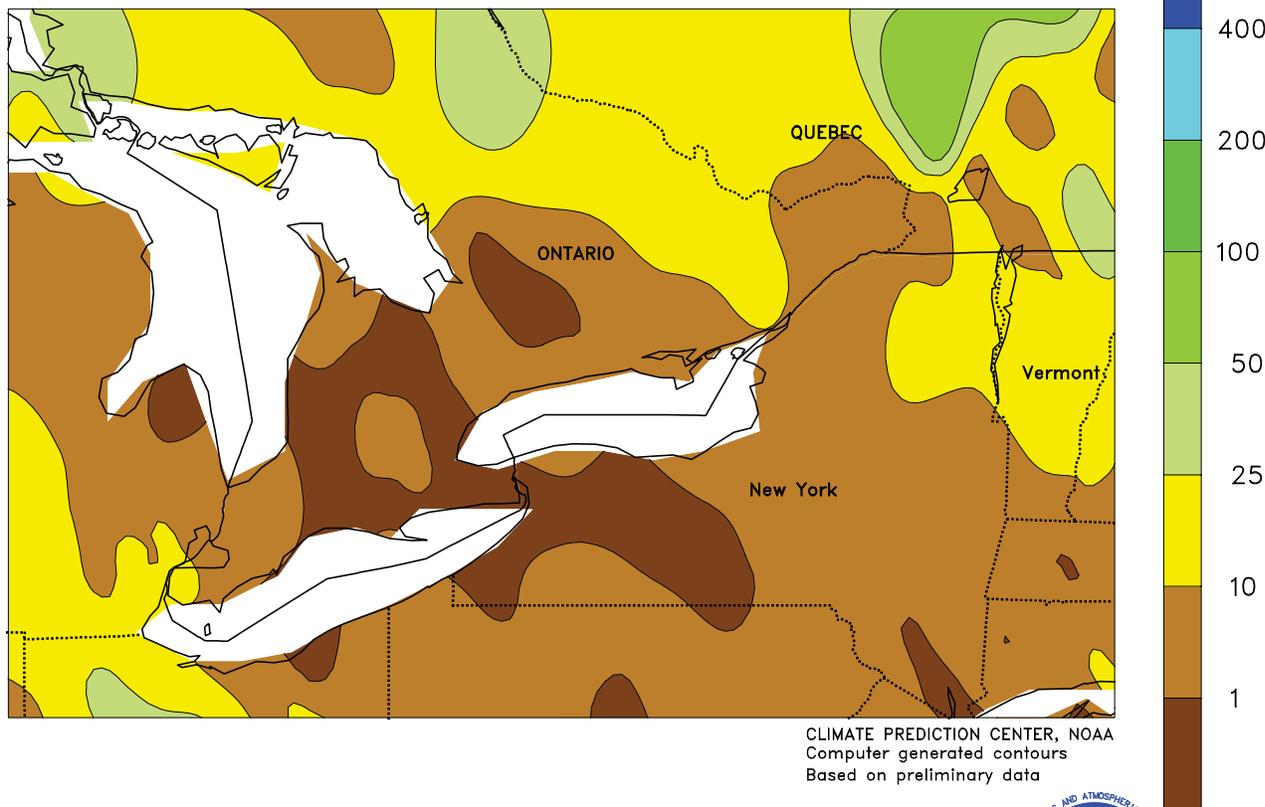


CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Following last week's return to unfavorably wet conditions, warm, mostly dry weather aided development of spring crops in Manitoba and nearby locations in eastern Saskatchewan. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3°C above normal (highs in the upper 20s and lower 30s) in these mostly sunny, eastern areas, with only a few locations recording rainfall in excess of 10 mm. Locally heavy rain fell farther west; most areas received at least 10 mm, and

amounts in excess of 50 mm were scattered across western Saskatchewan. Temperatures were more seasonable in the west than in the east, averaging 1 to 2°C above normal (highs approaching 30°C) in some of the drier southwestern areas and within 1°C of normal elsewhere. Highs only reached the lower 20s in the Peace River Valley, where warmer weather would be welcome for development of late-planted spring grains and oilseeds.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Total Precipitation (mm)
JUL 10 - 16, 2011



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

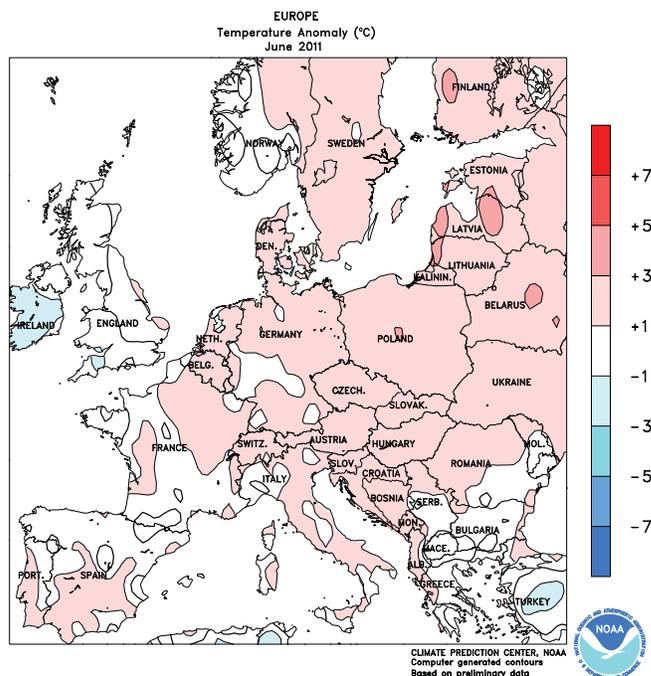
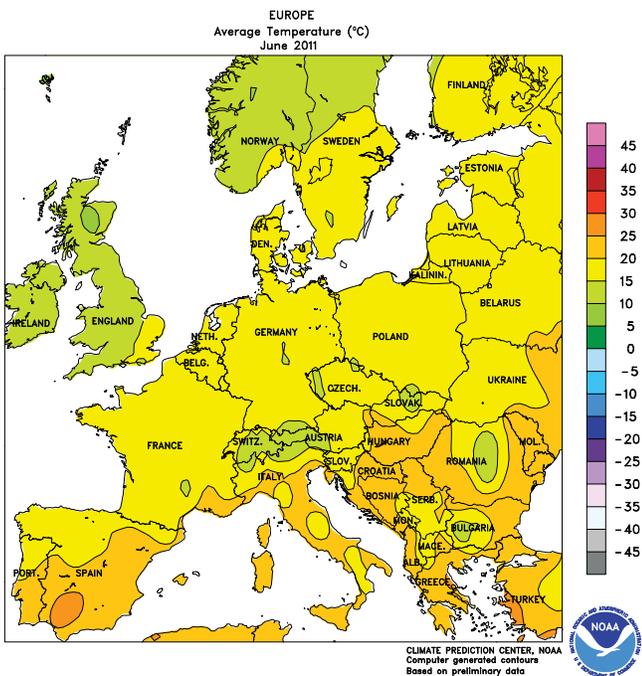
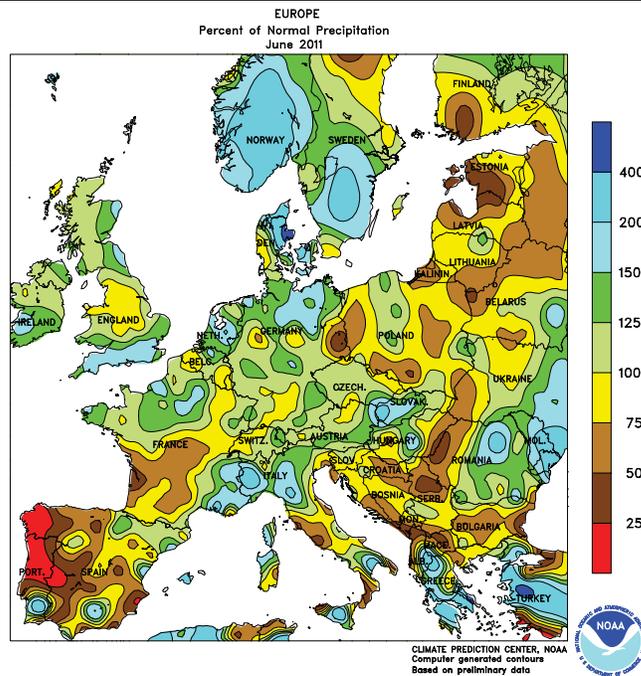
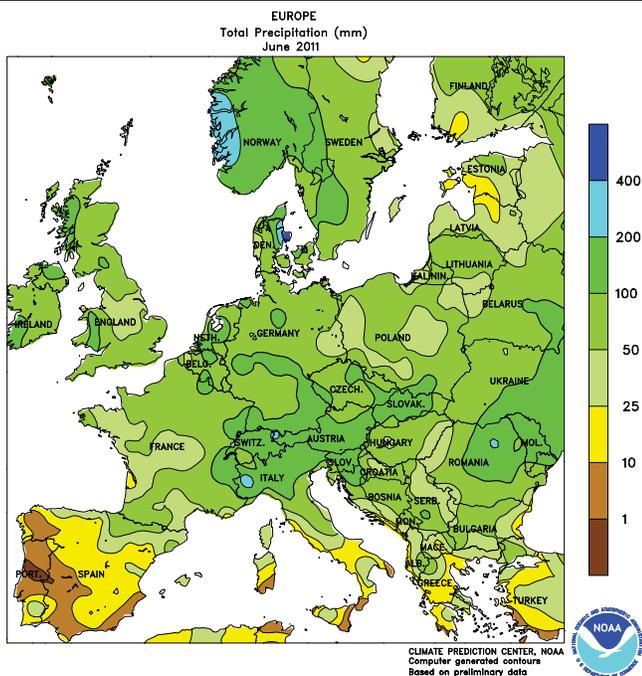


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

For a third consecutive week, mostly dry, summer-like weather dominated the main farming districts of southwestern Ontario. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal, with highs reaching the lower 30s (degrees C) early in the week and again on June 16 after several days of somewhat cooler weather. Significant rain (greater than 10 mm) was generally limited to northern production areas. Initially beneficial, the

drier conditions may be limiting moisture in some areas for normal growth of crops and pastures, although current conditions are overall favorable for maturation and early harvesting of winter wheat. Showery weather (rainfall totaling 5-25 mm or more) accompanied similar temperatures in eastern Ontario and Quebec, maintaining generally favorable conditions for crops and pastures.

June International Temperature and Precipitation Maps

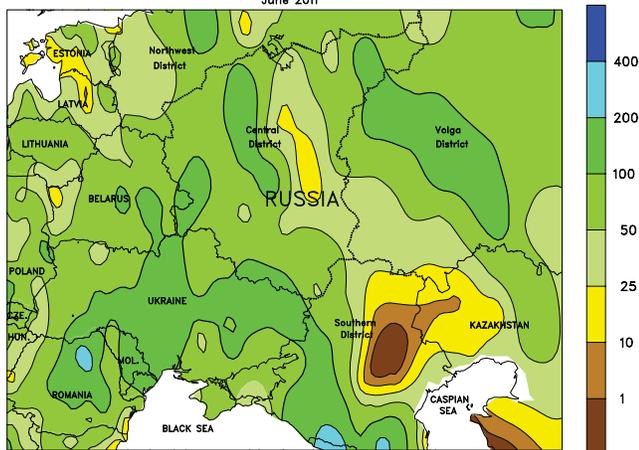


EUROPE

During June, wetter-than-normal conditions across central and northern Europe stabilized yield prospects for reproductive to filling small grains. In particular, 50 to more than 100 mm of rain benefited late-filling winter wheat in Germany and Poland but was likely too late to significantly improve crop yields farther west (France). In addition, the rain improved soil moisture for vegetative summer crops. Despite the overall wet

weather pattern, unfavorably dry conditions (locally less than 50 percent of normal) lingered in southwestern France's corn belt, although recent rain provided timely moisture as the crop entered reproduction. Dry weather was also a concern over portions of southeastern Europe, with drier-than-normal conditions in the northern Danube River Valley reducing soil moisture for vegetative to early reproductive summer crops.

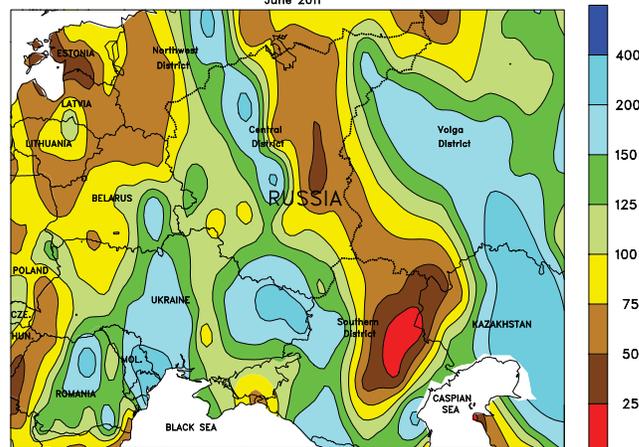
WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
June 2011



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



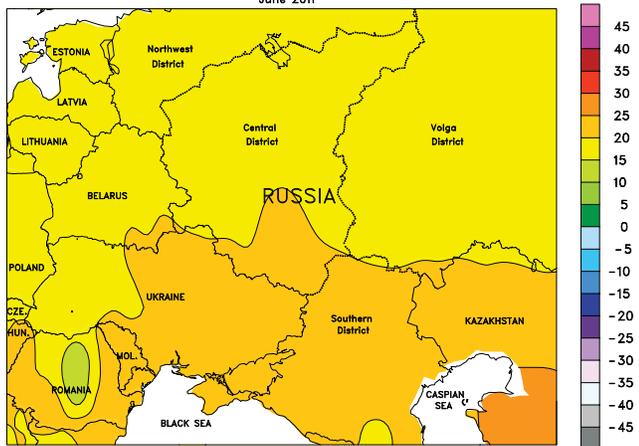
WESTERN FSU
Percent of Normal Precipitation
June 2011



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



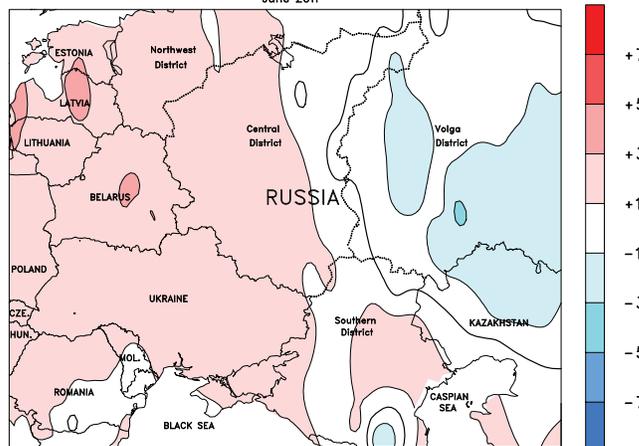
WESTERN FSU
Average Temperature (°C)
June 2011



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



WESTERN FSU
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
June 2011



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

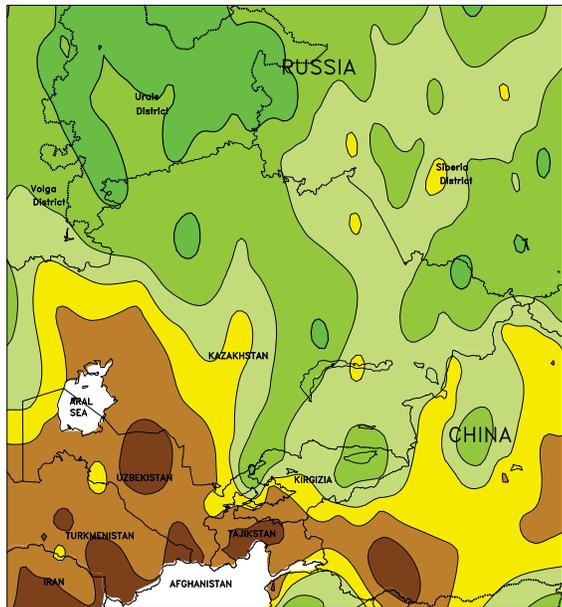


WESTERN FSU

June wetness in Ukraine and Russia's Southern District favored late-filling winter grains but hampered crop maturation and harvesting. In addition, rain totals in excess of 150 mm in central and southern portions of Ukraine raised quality concerns for barley and wheat. Periodic

showers (25-100 mm) across the eastern half of the region maintained favorable moisture for filling winter wheat and reproductive spring grains. Overall, crop prospects are vastly improved over last year, when historic heat and drought slashed yields.

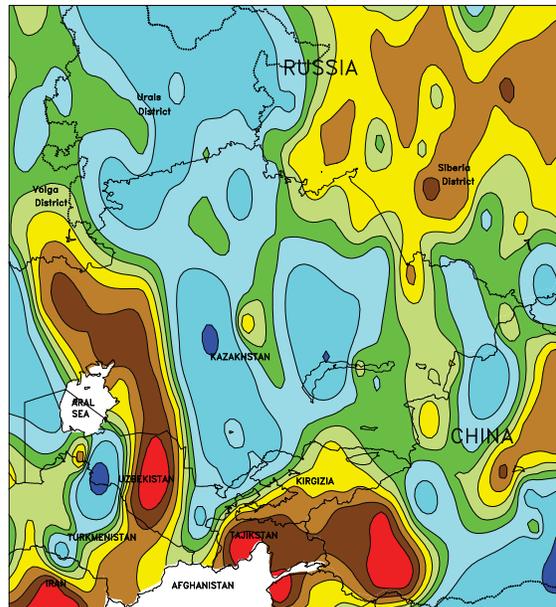
EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
June 2011



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



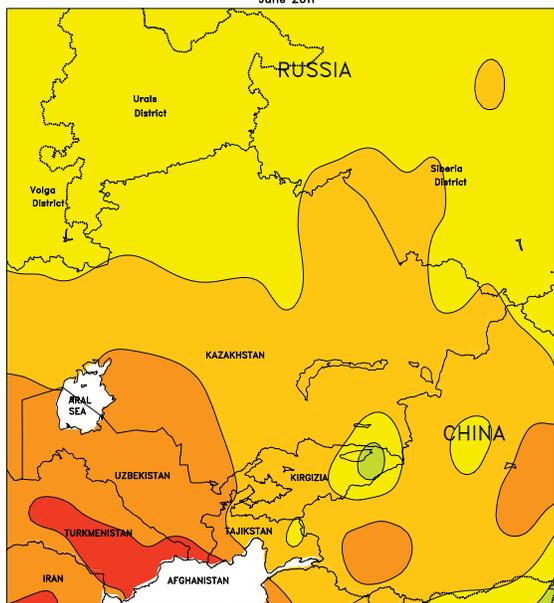
EASTERN FSU
Percent of Normal Precipitation
June 2011



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



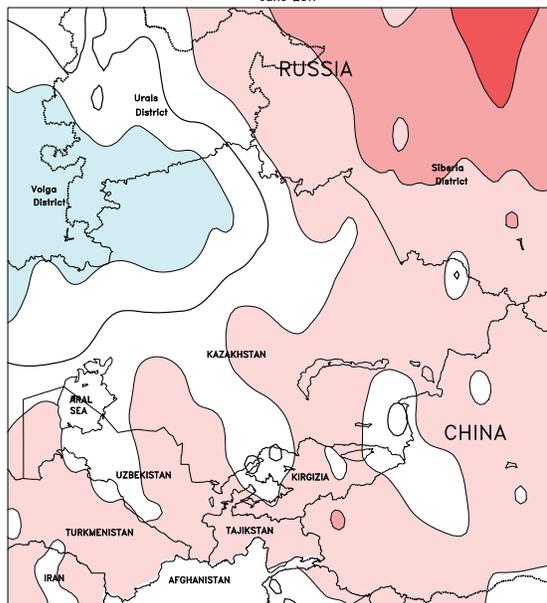
EASTERN FSU
Average Temperature (°C)
June 2011



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



EASTERN FSU
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
June 2011



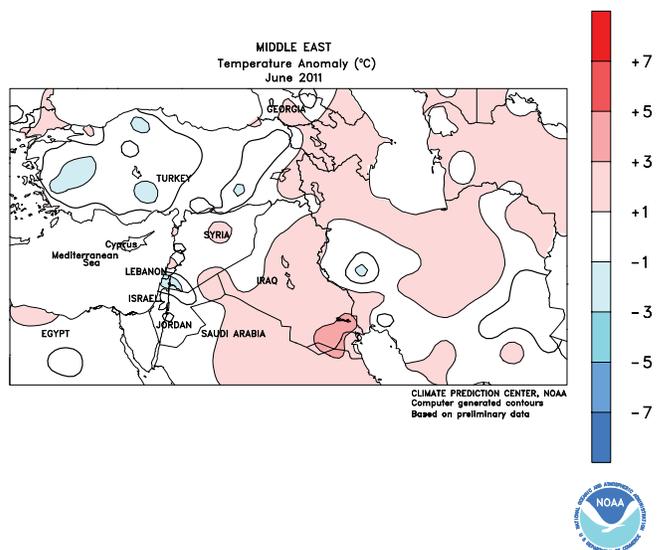
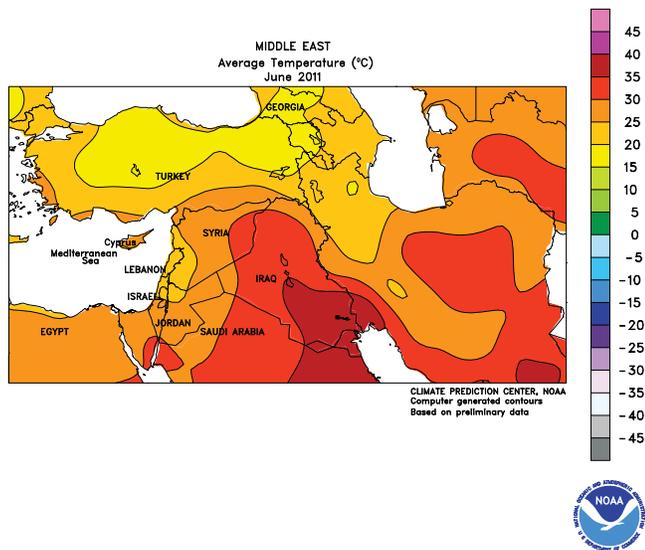
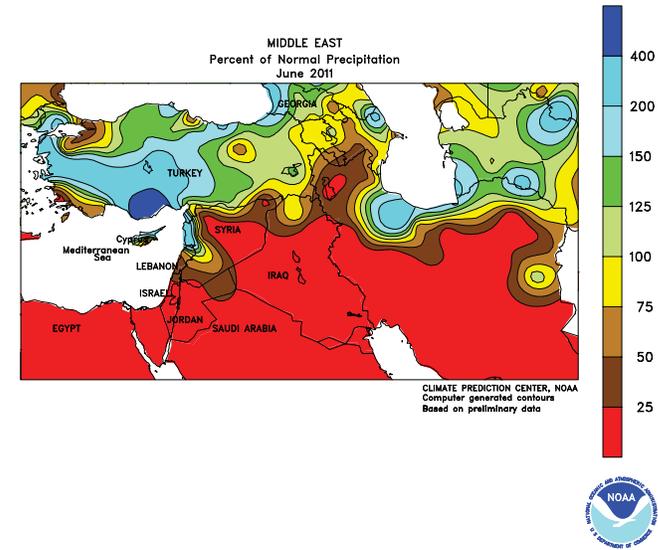
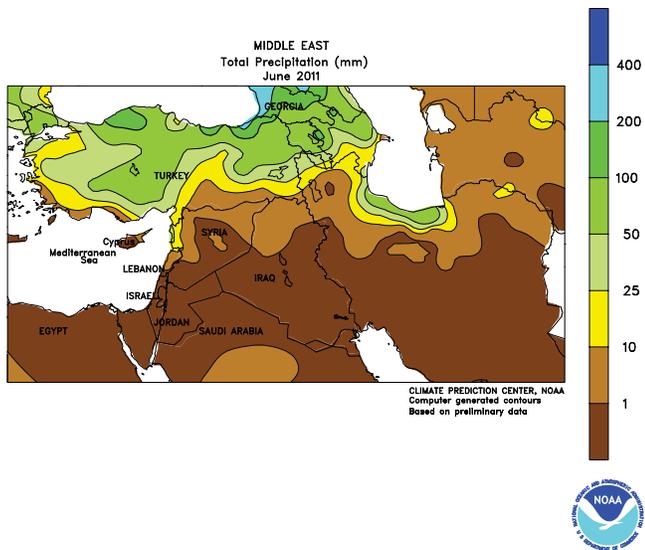
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



EASTERN FSU

Locally heavy June rainfall (25-125 mm) across Kazakhstan and neighboring portions of Russia boosted prospects for jointing to flowering spring grains. Rain was lighter (15-75 mm) in the Siberia District, although

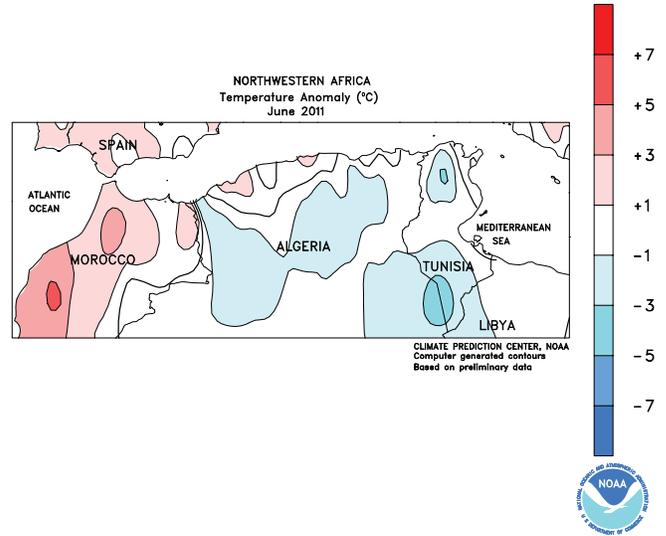
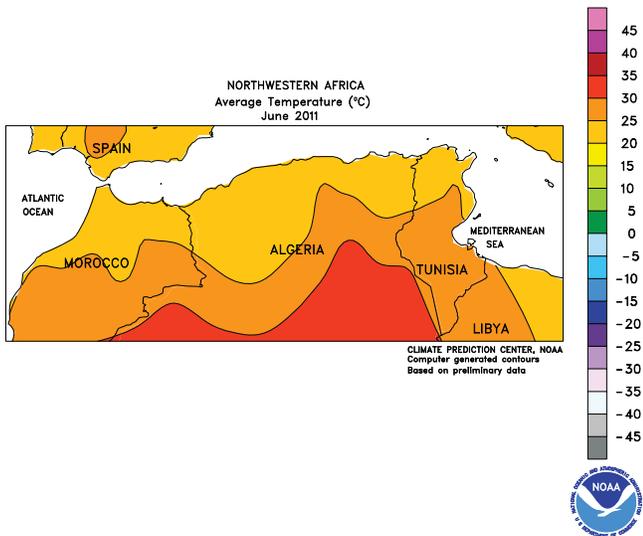
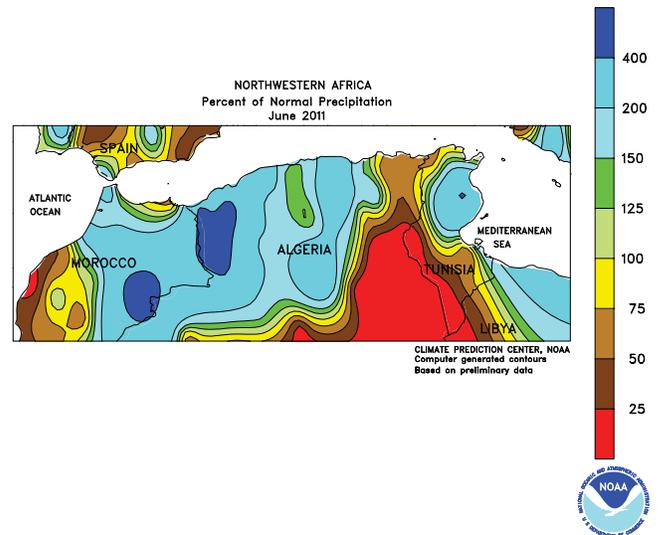
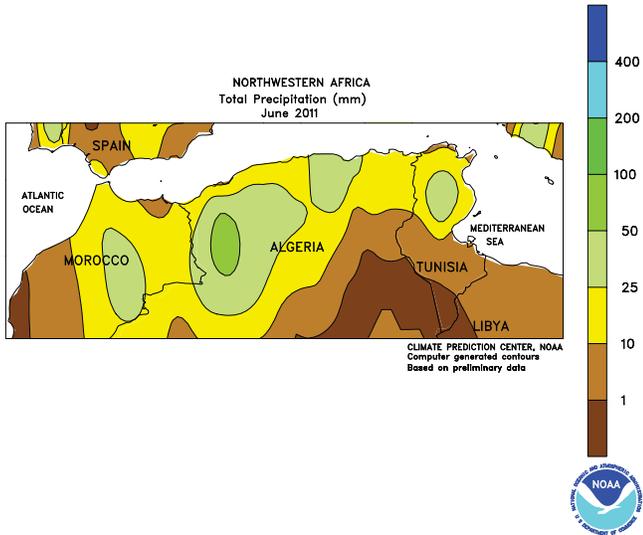
soil moisture was still adequate for wheat development. Seasonable temperatures and above-normal rainfall in southern portions of the region were favorable for flowering cotton.



MIDDLE EAST

In June, unseasonably wet weather in the north contrasted with favorably dry weather elsewhere. In Turkey, heavy early June rainfall (50-90 mm) hampered winter grain drydown and harvesting. However, much-needed drier weather arrived during

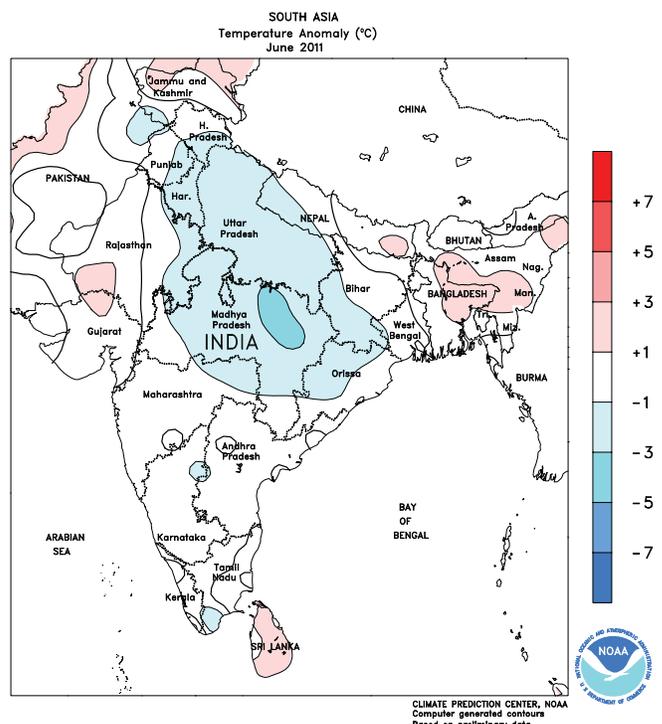
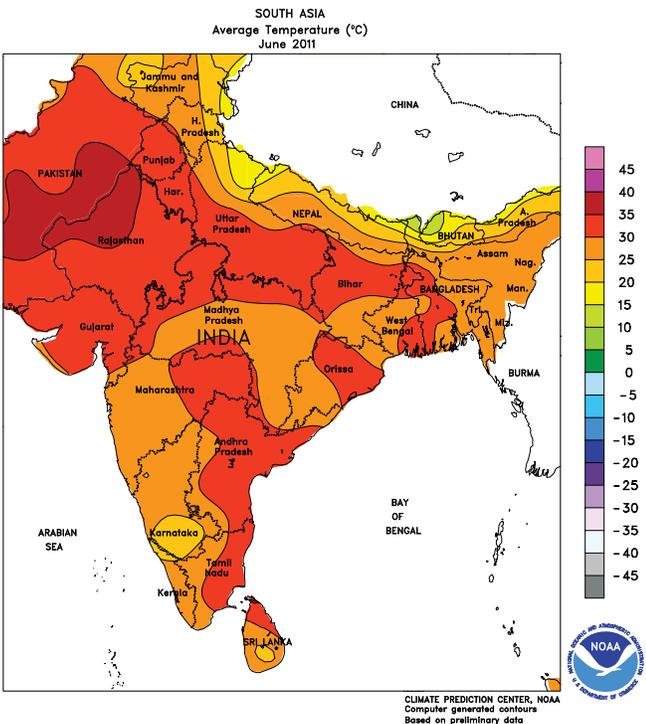
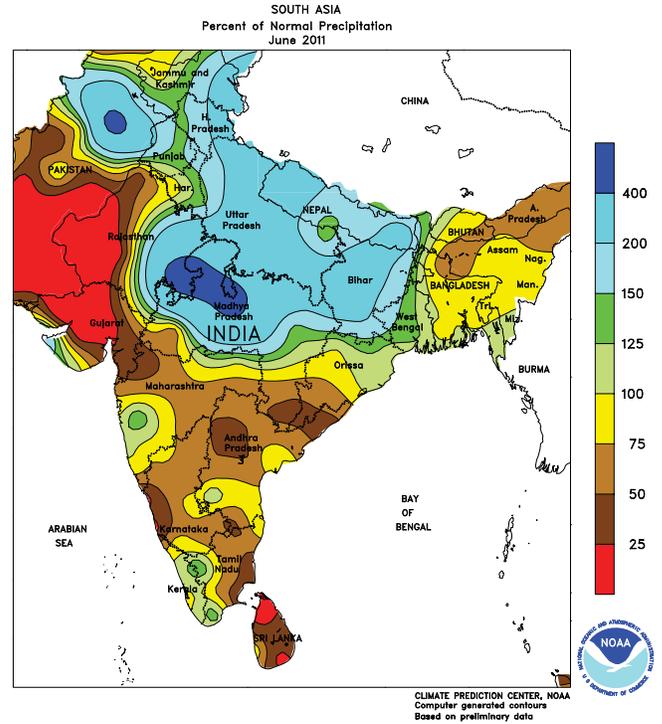
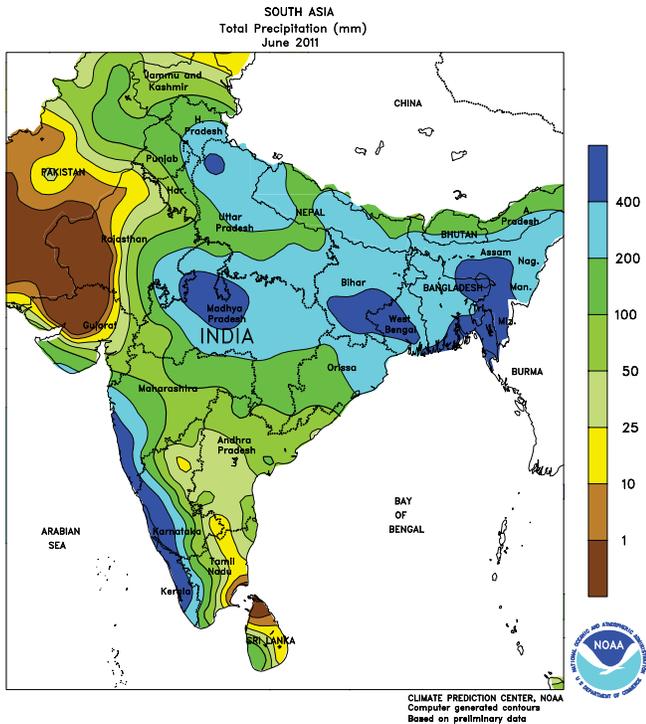
the latter half of the month, allowing producers to resume winter grain harvesting as fields dried. However, the rain provided supplemental moisture for irrigated summer crops. Seasonably dry weather elsewhere favored winter crop harvesting.



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

An unusually wet June slowed fieldwork over most of northwestern Africa's winter grain belt. Rain totals reached 50 mm or more in western and central Algeria, hampering winter crop drydown and harvesting. Showers also tallied up to 25

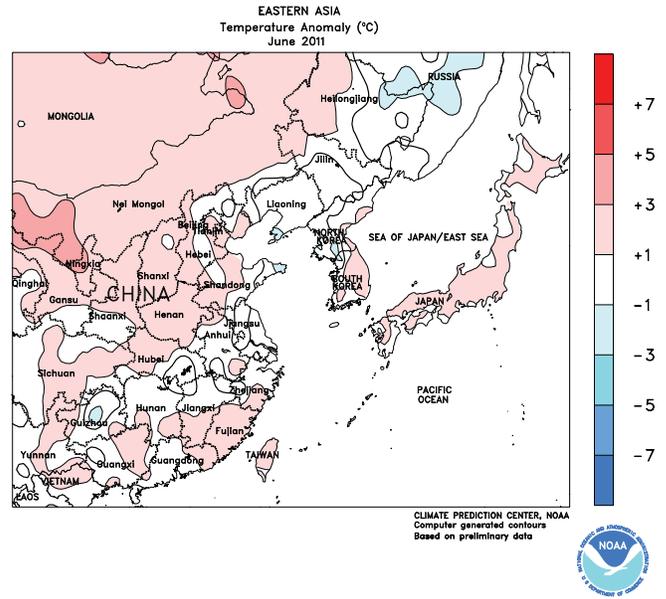
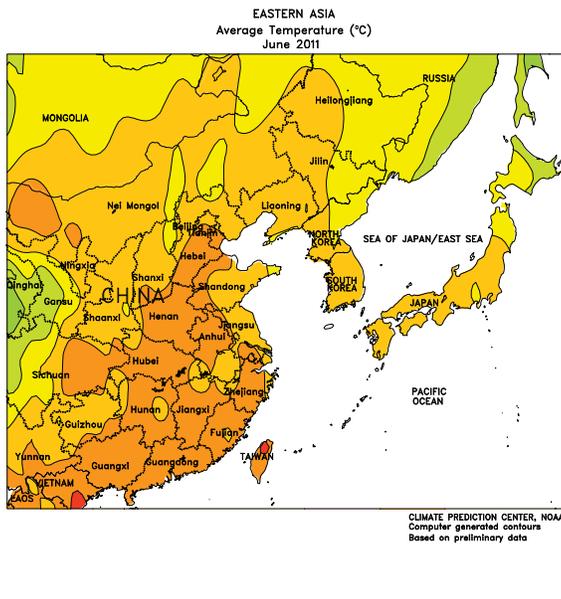
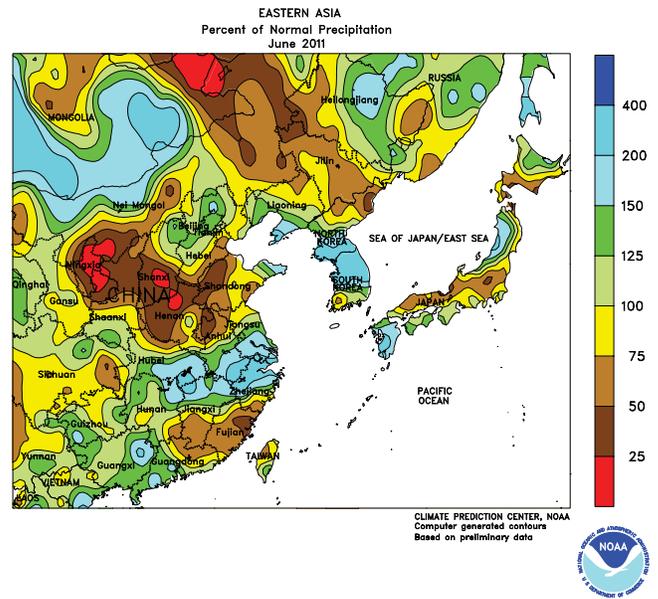
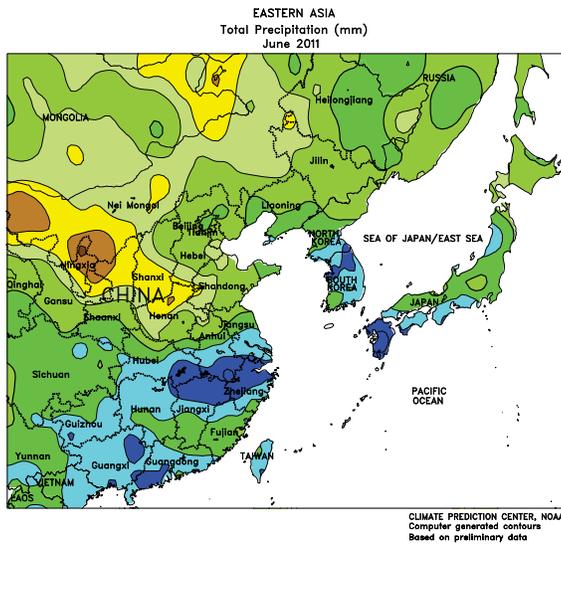
mm (locally more) in northern portions of Morocco and Tunisia, causing some interruptions to the final stages of wheat and barley harvesting. Drier weather returned by month's end, allowing producers to finalize harvesting efforts.



SOUTH ASIA

The monsoon was well established across most of India in June. The timely onset of rains promoted widespread planting of rice, soybeans, and cotton (in the north).

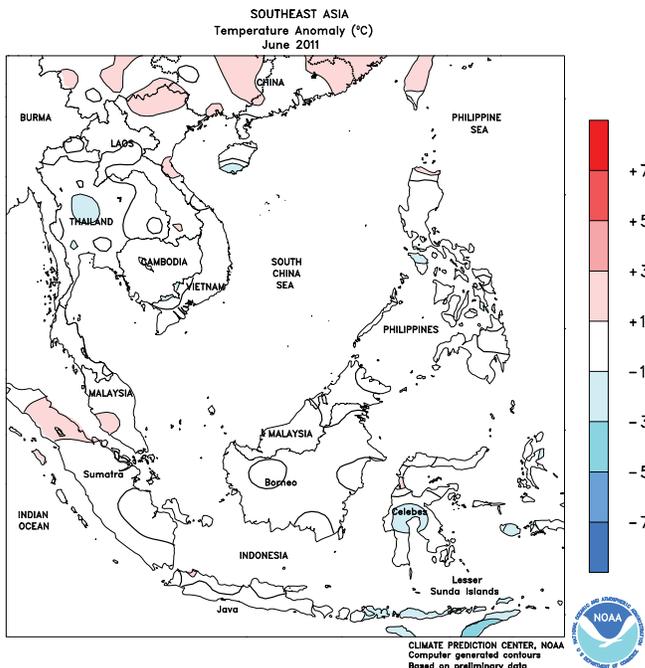
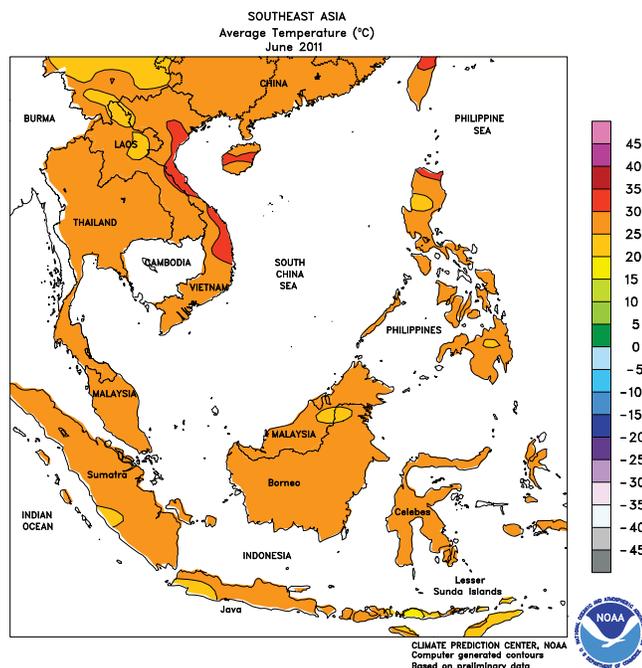
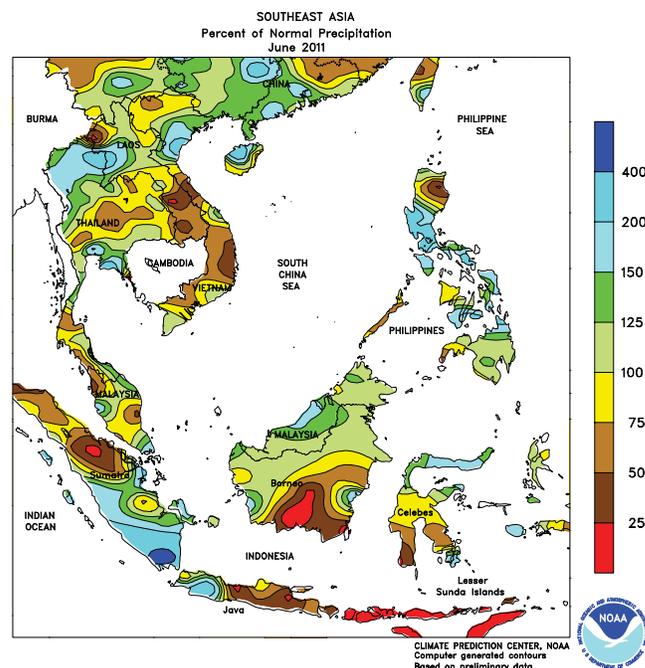
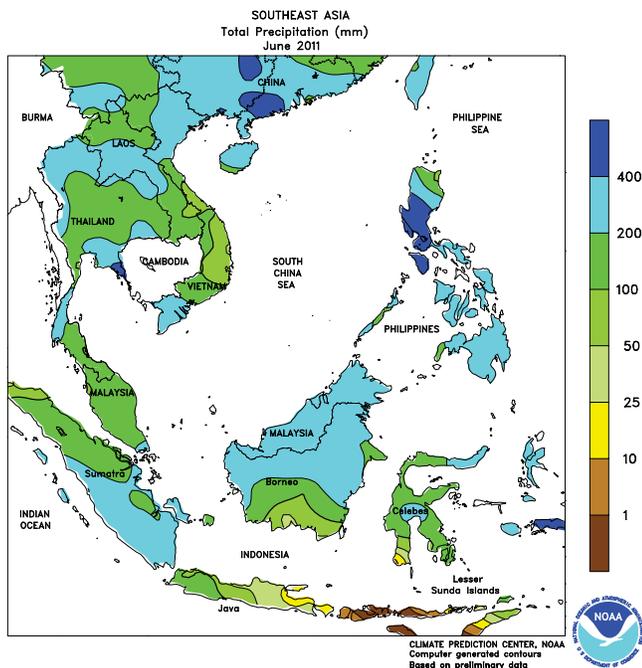
However, the monsoon was not well established in western growing areas, resulting in planting delays for cotton and groundnuts.



EASTERN ASIA

Wet weather and flooding in the Yangtze Valley eased short-term dryness, following below-normal spring rainfall. Moisture supplies were nearly replenished from the flooding rainfall. On the North China Plain, June rainfall boosted soil

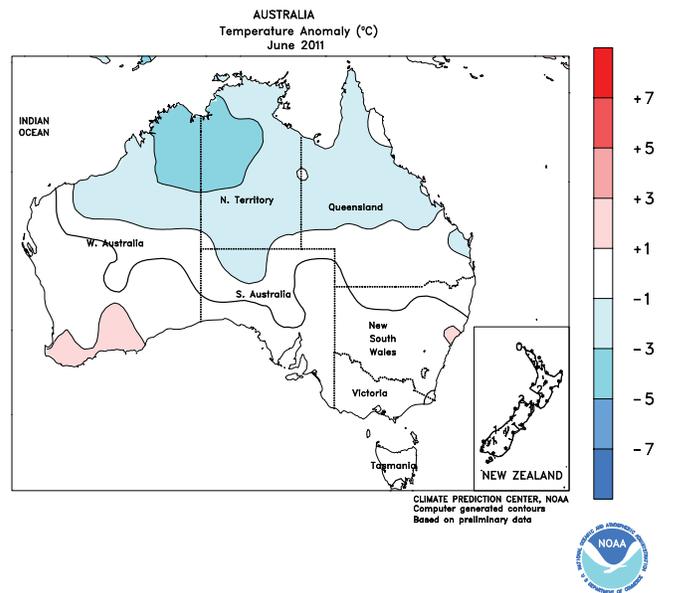
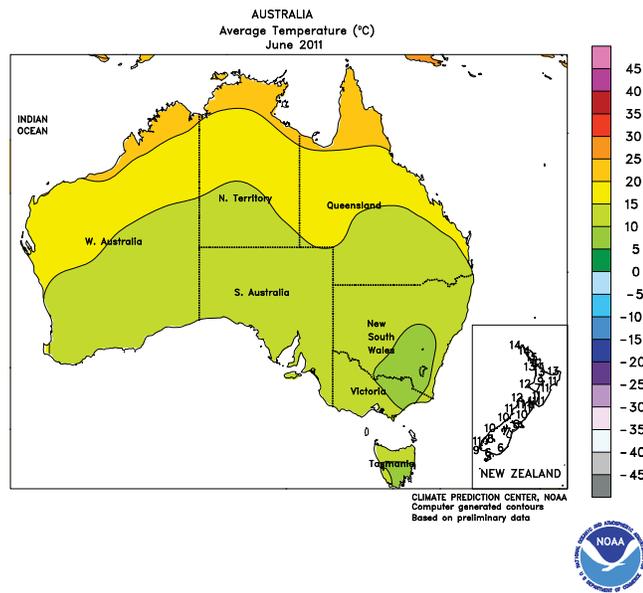
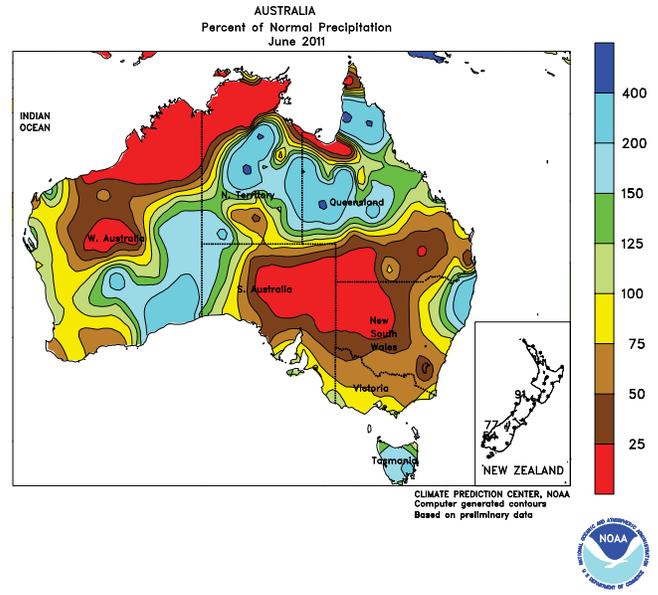
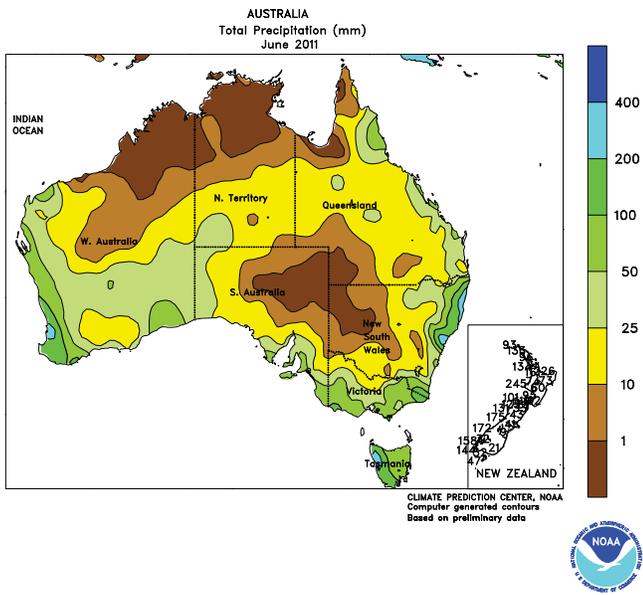
moisture for summer crops. In Manchuria, periodic showers maintained adequate soil moisture for rice, corn, and soybeans, although pockets of dryness existed in far western growing areas.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Three tropical cyclones brought heavy rainfall to the region during June. The cyclones, along with monsoon rains, caused flooding in the northern Philippines (especially in the northwest) and likely caused minor damage to rice. Meanwhile, surplus rainfall benefited rice

and corn across Thailand as well as summer rice in southern Vietnam. Drier-than-normal weather benefited oil palm harvesting in Malaysia and Indonesia, although more rain is needed to maintain adequate moisture supplies.

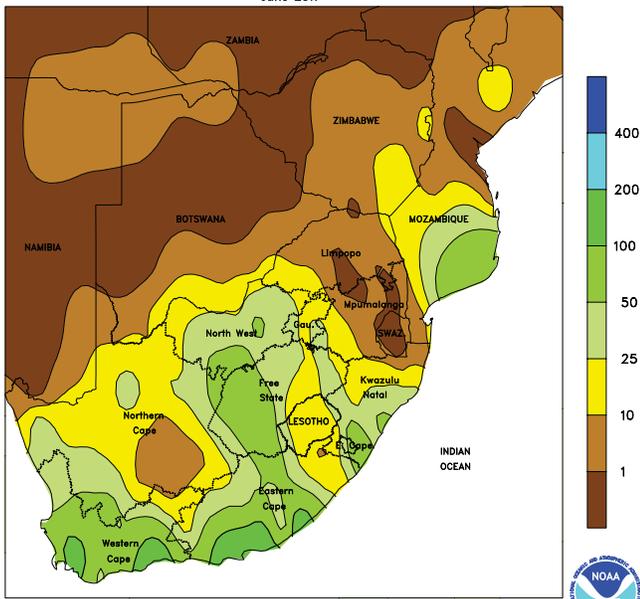


AUSTRALIA

During June, near-normal rainfall in Western Australia favored winter crop planting and early development. In southeastern Australia, below-normal rainfall aided fieldwork but reduced topsoil moisture for wheat, barley,

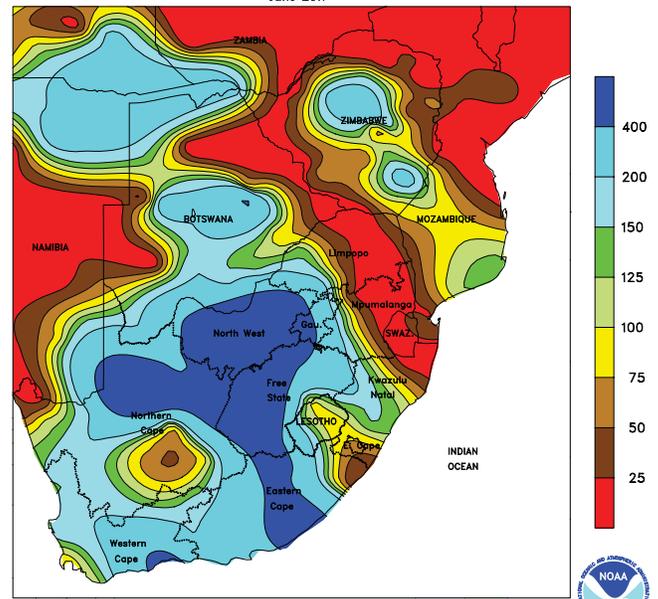
and canola. Occasional showers benefited winter wheat in northern New South Wales, while drier weather in southern Queensland favored late-summer crop harvesting.

SOUTH AFRICA
Total Precipitation (mm)
June 2011



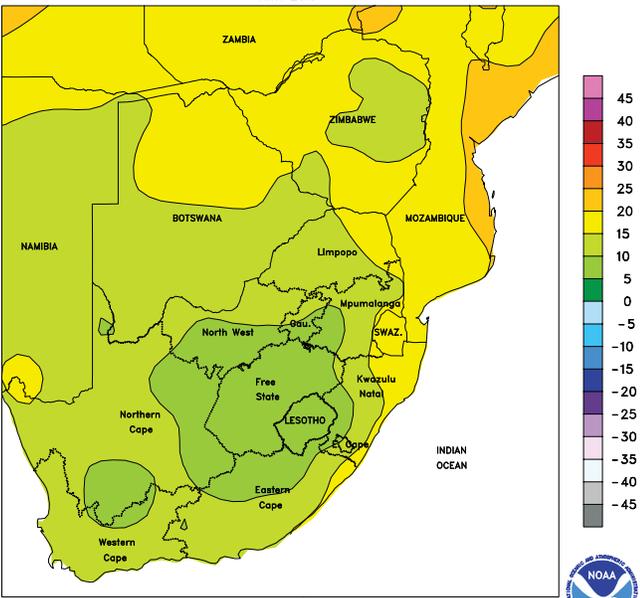
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

SOUTH AFRICA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
June 2011



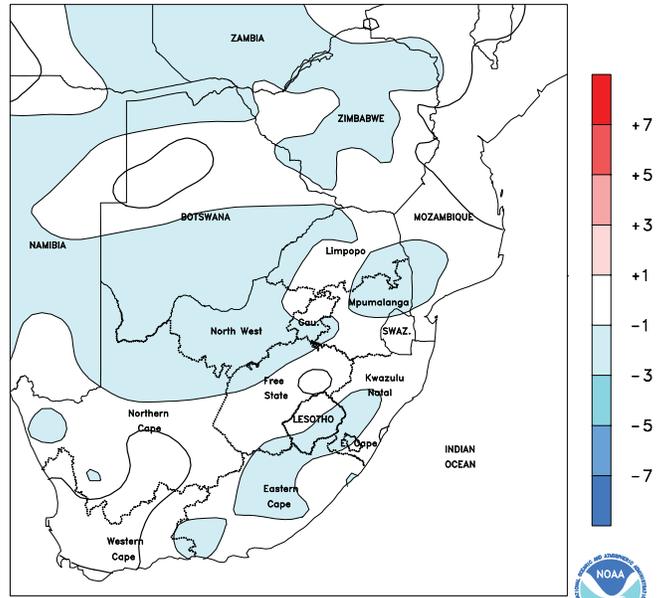
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

SOUTH AFRICA
Average Temperature (°C)
June 2011



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

SOUTH AFRICA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
June 2011

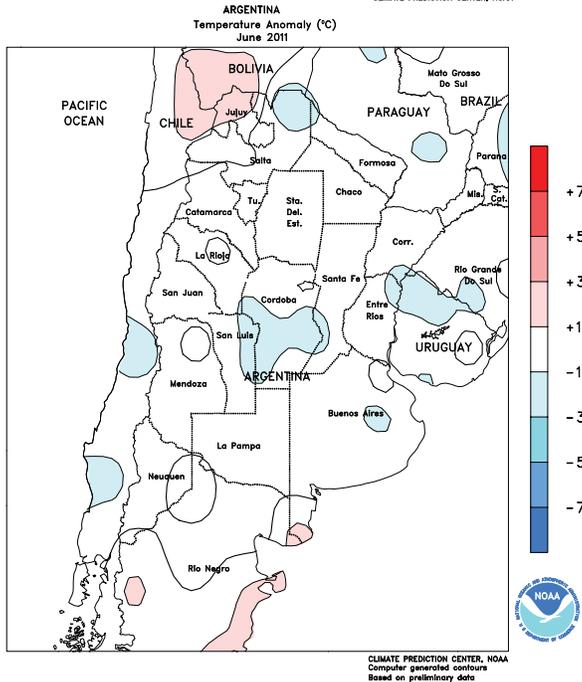
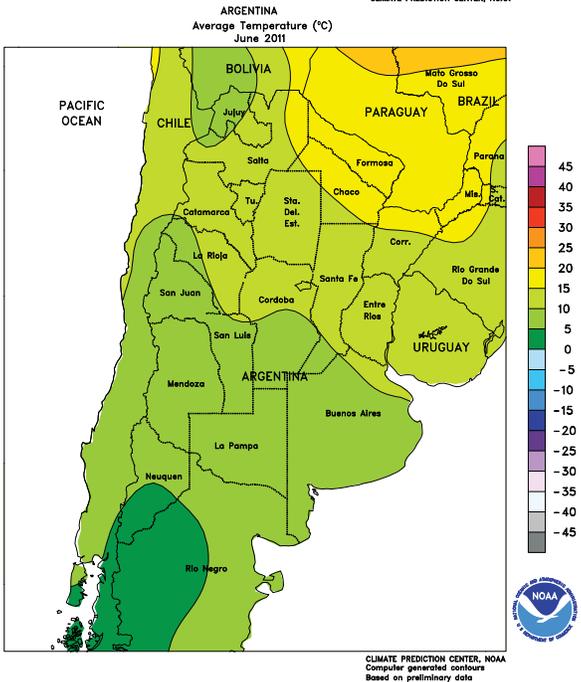
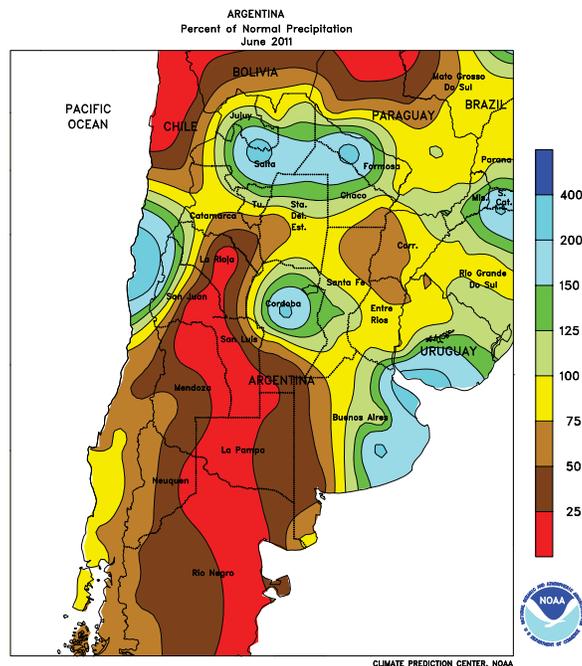
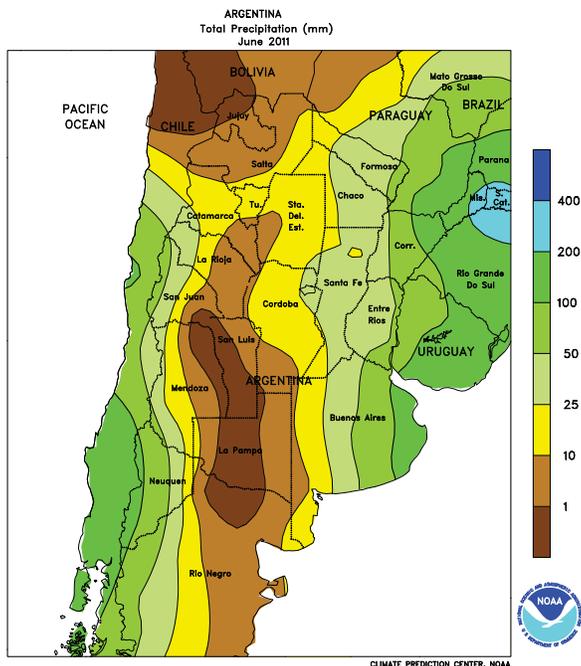


CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

SOUTH AFRICA

In June, above-normal rainfall increased moisture for winter wheat throughout South Africa’s major commercial production areas. Most of the moisture came early in the month in the form of soaking rains lasting over a period of several days; Western Cape experienced occasional showers during the latter part of June but major production areas in the corn belt (notably North West and Free State)

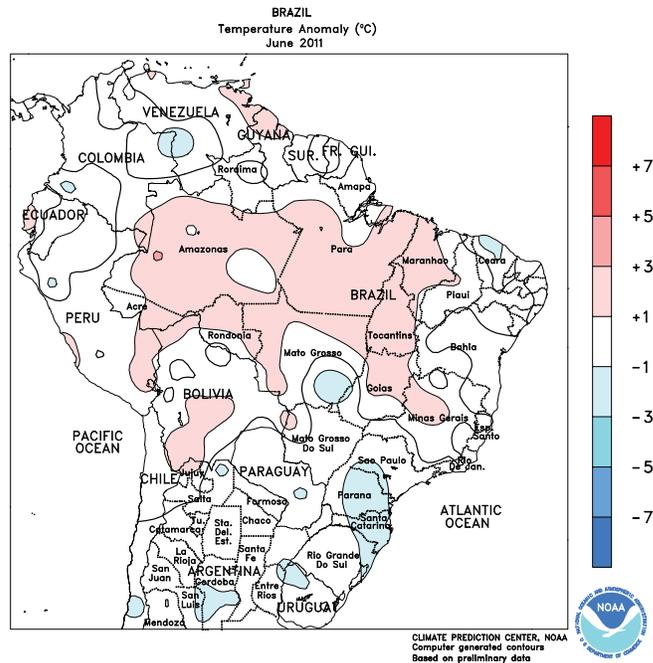
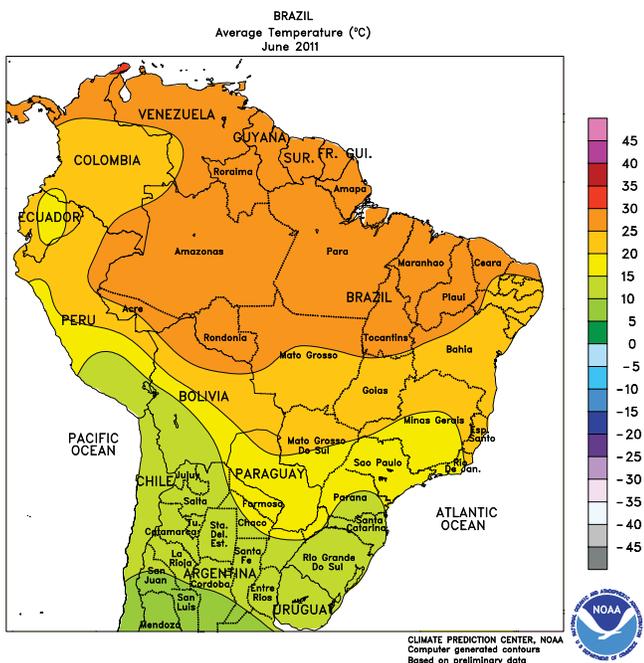
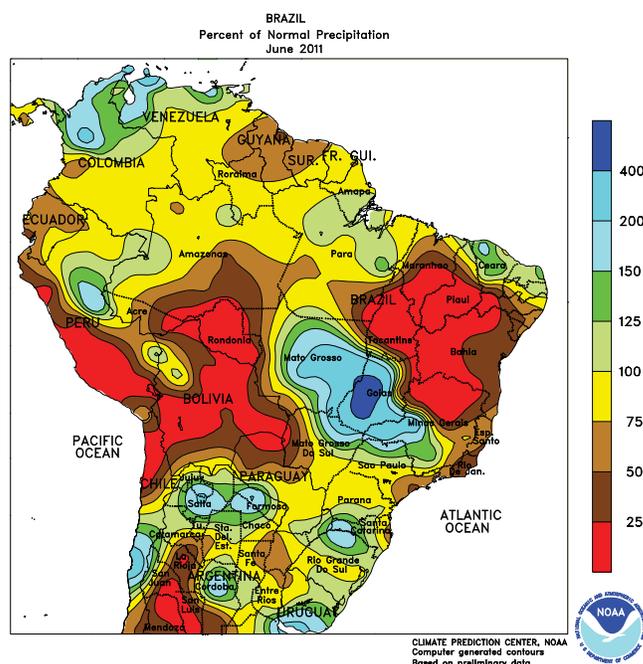
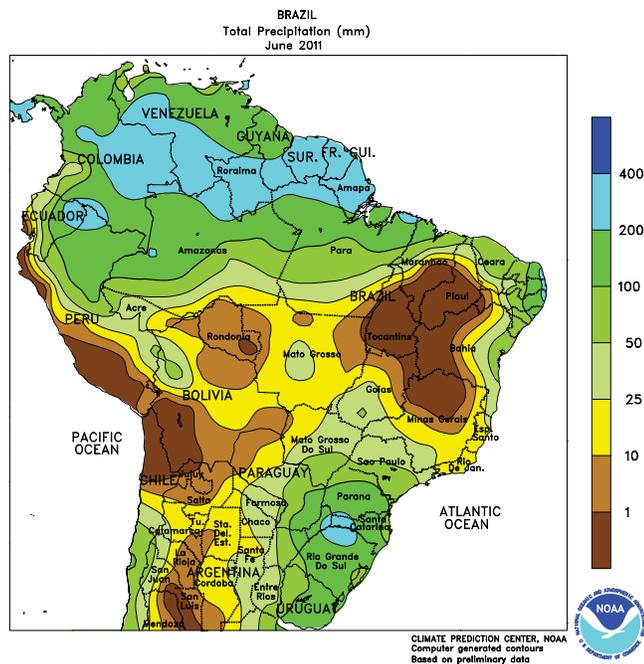
received virtually no rain after June 10. Similarly, heavy rain briefly disrupted sugarcane harvesting in KwaZulu-Natal early in the month before favorably drier conditions returned. Monthly temperatures were near to slightly below normal across the country, with sub-freezing temperatures common in agricultural areas in the Nation’s interior.



ARGENTINA

During June, near- to above-normal rainfall slowed harvesting of summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton in eastern production areas of both northern and central Argentina. Lingering wetness due to the frequency of the rain also resulted in some winter grain planting delays, although the moisture was overall favorable for future crop development. In contrast, western agricultural districts were drier, and moisture was limited in some southwestern farming areas (La Pampa and southwestern Buenos Aires) for winter grain germination and establishment. Monthly average temperatures were within 1°C of normal,

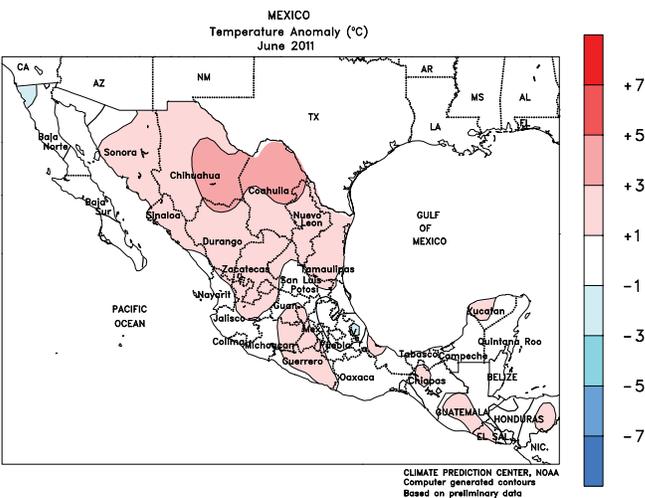
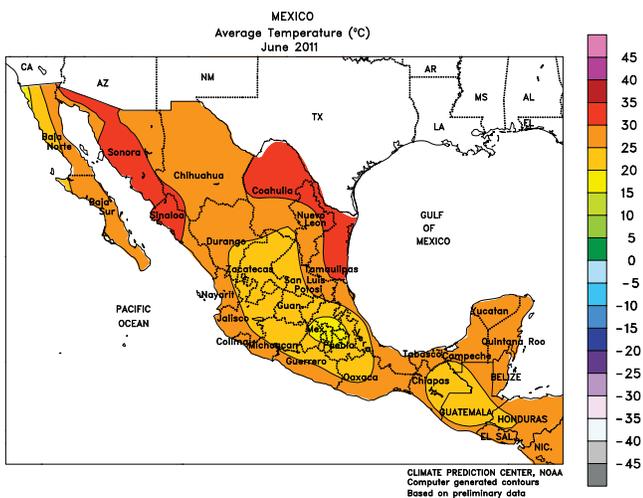
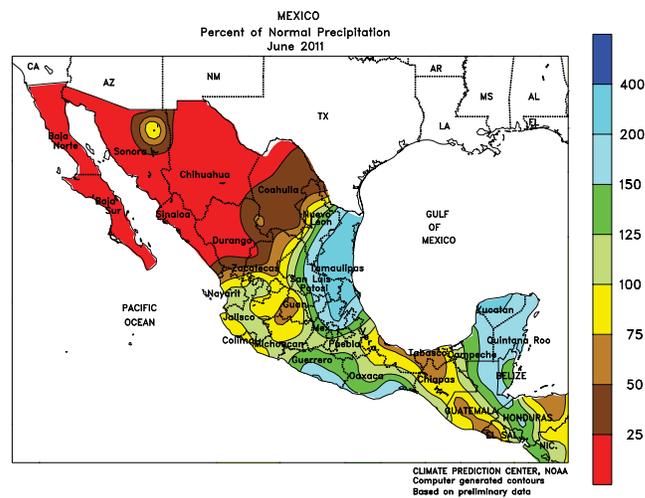
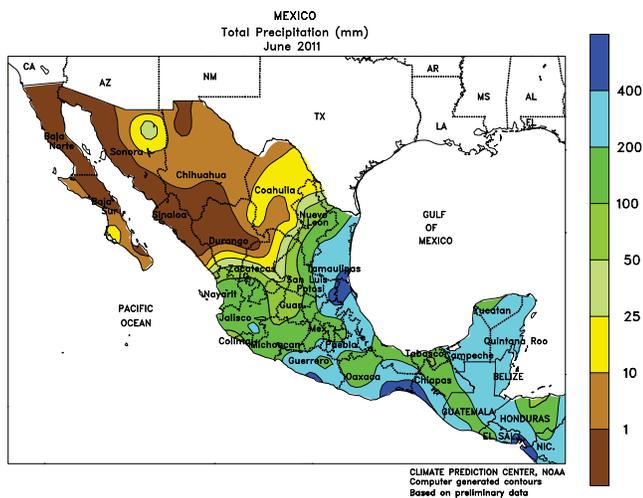
with freezing temperatures generally confined to traditionally cooler southern farming areas (La Pampa, Buenos Aires, and southern Cordoba) during the early parts of the month. However, a late-month outbreak of unusually cold weather dropped temperatures below freezing throughout the country, likely necessitating preventive measures to protect crops from potential damage. Temperatures at or below -2°C were recorded as far north as Formosa, and Chaco recorded lows of -5°C, helping to drydown and defoliate any remaining cotton in the affected areas.



BRAZIL

Two distinct weather events impacting agriculture occurred during the month of June. From June 7 to 10, a frontal system brought copious rain (10-25 mm or more) to previously dry sections of south-central Brazil, providing a much-needed boost in moisture for cotton and winter-grown (safrinha) corn. In the Center-West Region (Mato Grosso, Goias, and Mato Grosso do Sul), where the rainfall was particularly timely for late-planted crops, both the amount and coverage were unusual for this time of year. In Parana, which receives rainfall year-round, the rain

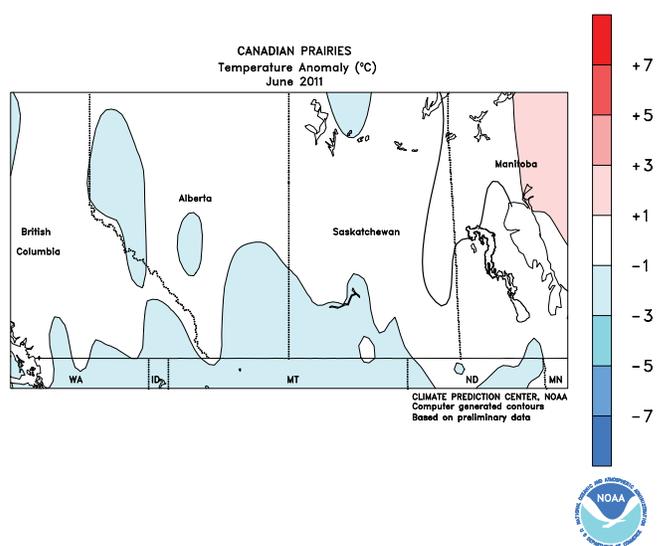
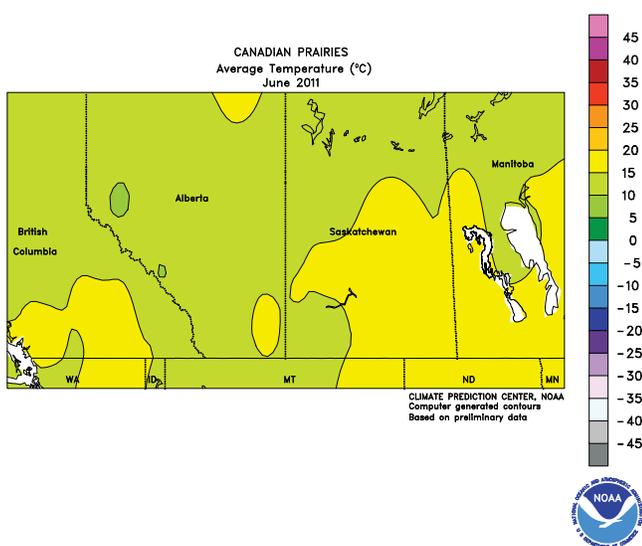
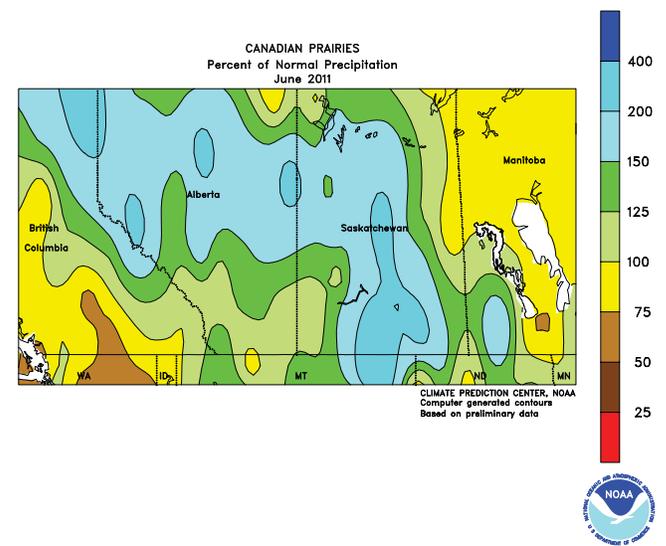
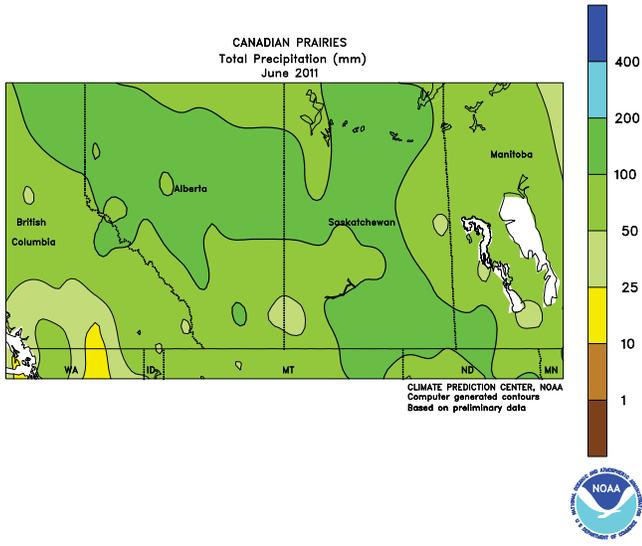
ended a spell of unfavorable dryness for winter grains. For the remainder of the month, showers were generally confined to Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, and only southern sections of Parana. On June 27 and 28, an unusual freeze struck southern Brazil, with temperatures as low as -2°C recorded in central Parana. Parana, a minor producer of coffee but the country's second largest producer of safrinha corn, lies at the southern end of the country's coffee and safrinha corn producing region, and some degree of crop damage was likely.



MEXICO

In June, the rainy season finally began in southern Mexico, although monthly totals were below normal in many major agricultural areas. At the beginning of the month, showers intensified over the Yucatan Peninsula and rain gradually pushed westward over time. During the third week in June, Hurricane Beatriz brushed the southern coast, generating the heaviest, most widespread rain of the season on the southern plateau and the southern Pacific Coast. The rain promoted planting of corn and other rain-fed summer crops, though the late start of the rainy season disrupted the crop calendar and may have affected planting intentions. Toward month's end, the remnants of Tropical Storm

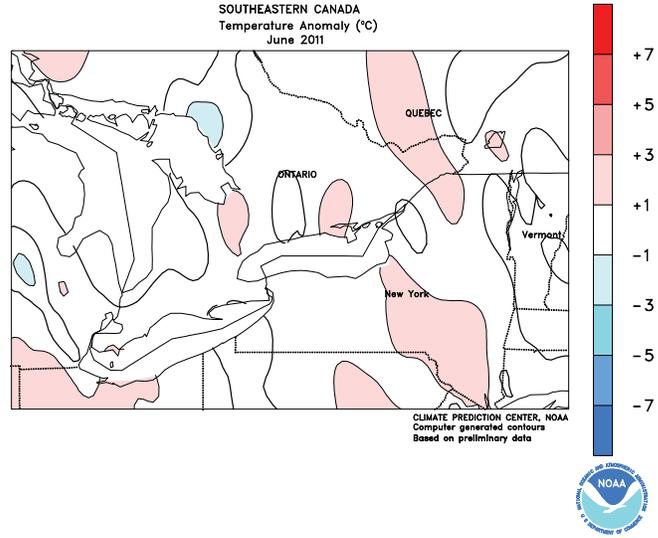
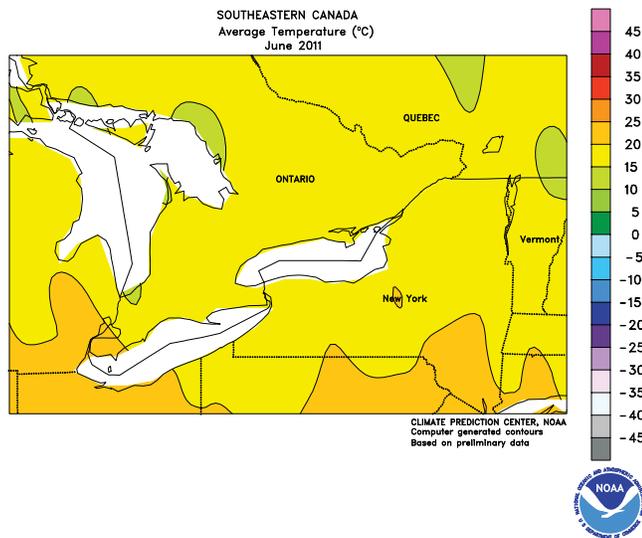
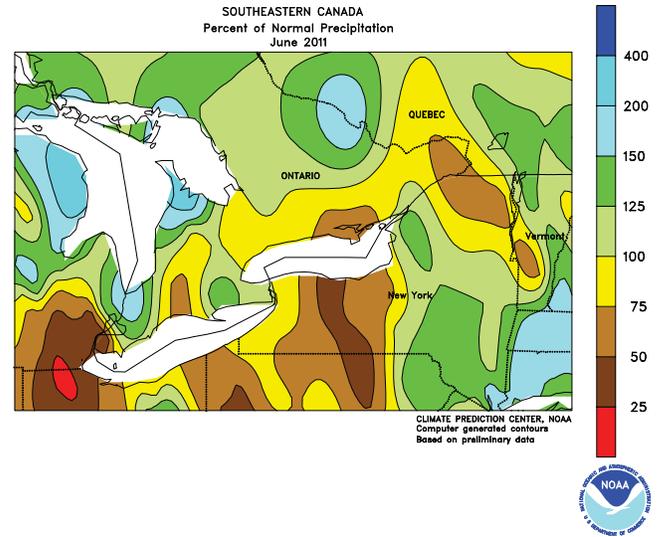
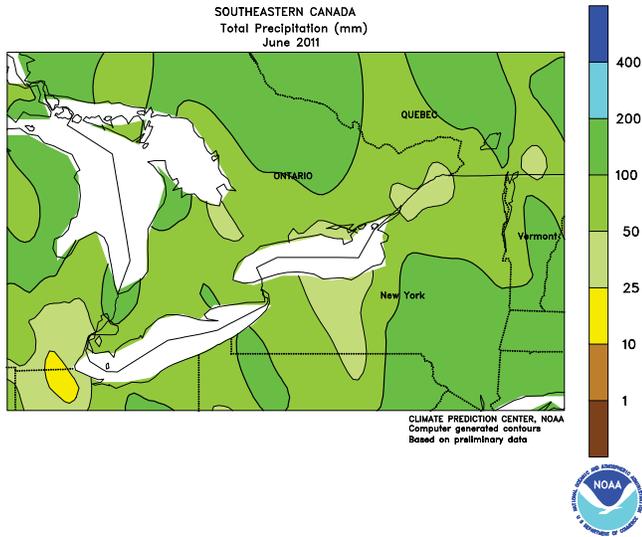
Arlene made landfall near the Tamaulipas – Veracruz border, inundating sugarcane and other crops with rainfall in excess of 200 mm. The storm also brought locally heavy rain to northern Tamaulipas, but the moisture arrived too late in the season for winter sorghum. Dry, unseasonably hot weather (monthly temperatures averaging up to 3°C above normal) dominated the remainder of northern Mexico, although the monsoon began in the northwest at month's end. According to the Government of Mexico, total national reservoir capacity was at 48.2 percent as of June 30, compared with 54.8 percent last year, and 57.7 percent in 2009.



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

In the southeastern Prairies, chronic wetness lasted through the first 3 weeks of June. As a result, a significant amount of acreage remained unplanted, lowering the production potential of spring grains and oilseeds. Warmer, drier conditions developed only after the June 20 deadline for planting, promoting development of late-planted crops but coming too late to spur any additional fieldwork. Meanwhile, rainfall increased over

previously dry northern areas during the middle part of the month, helping to replenish moisture reserves for germination and establishment over a broad area stretching from the Peace River Valley to central Saskatchewan. June monthly temperatures averaged near normal in the east (eastern Saskatchewan and Manitoba) and 1 to 2°C below normal in the west. Most areas recorded their last spring freeze by the first week of June.



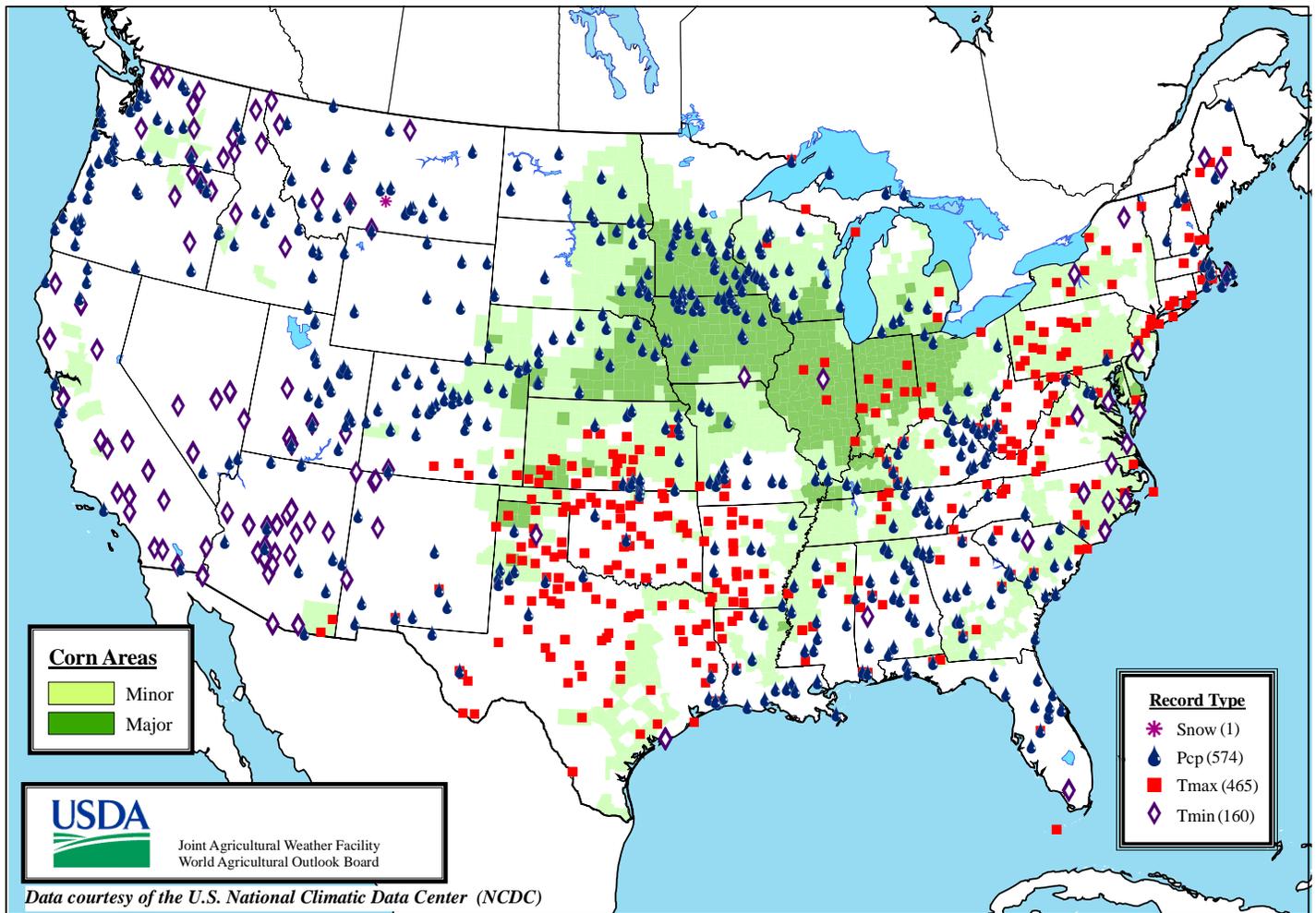
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

In June, seasonal warming aided the development of the region's winter wheat and summer crops, although frequent showers hampered fieldwork, including treatments for pests and disease. Monthly temperatures were generally within 1°C of normal and warmer conditions early in the month precluded freezing temperatures in the main agricultural

districts. All areas recorded June rainfall totaling near to above normal, although the pattern began with wetter conditions in Ontario that shifted eastward toward month's end. Consequently, planting delays lingered into the early part of the month in Ontario, while drier conditions aided fieldwork farther east.

Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

July 10-16, 2011



The *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* (ISSN 0043-1974) is jointly prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Publication began in 1872 as the *Weekly Weather Chronicle*. It is issued under general authority of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44-USC 213), 53rd Congress, 3rd Session. The contents may be redistributed freely with proper credit.

Correspondence to the meteorologists should be directed to:
Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, NOAA/USDA, Joint Agricultural Weather Facility, USDA South Building, Room 4443B, Washington, DC 20250.

Internet URL: <http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather>

E-mail address: weather@oce.usda.gov

The *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* and archives are maintained on the following USDA Internet URL:

<http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather/pubs/Weekly/Wwcb/index.htm>

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

World Agricultural Outlook Board

Managing Editor.....**Brad Rippey** (202) 720-2397

Production Editor.....**Brian Morris** (202) 720-3062

International Editor.....**Mark Brusberg** (202) 720-3508

Editorial Advisors.....**Charles Wilbur and Brenda Chapin**

Agricultural Weather Analysts.....**Tom Puterbaugh,**

Harlan Shannon, and Eric Luebheusen

Stoneville.....**Nancy Lopez**

National Agricultural Statistics Service

Agricultural Statistician.....**Julie Schmidt** (202) 720-7621

State Summaries Editor.....**Delores Thomas** (202) 720-8033

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

National Weather Service/Climate Prediction Center

Meteorologists.....**David Miskus, Brad Pugh, Adam Allgood,**

and Andrew Loconto

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.