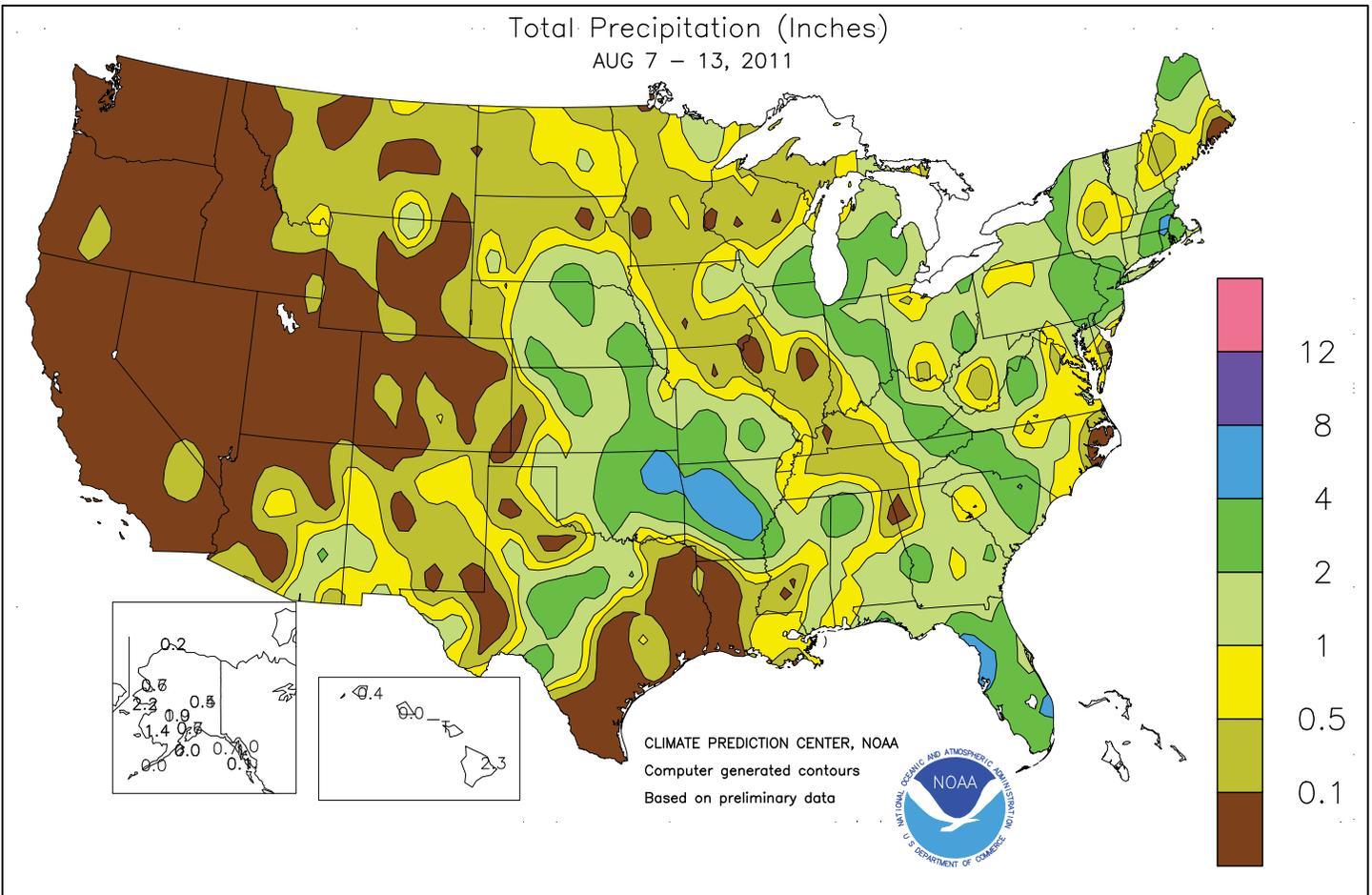


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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

August 7 - 13, 2011

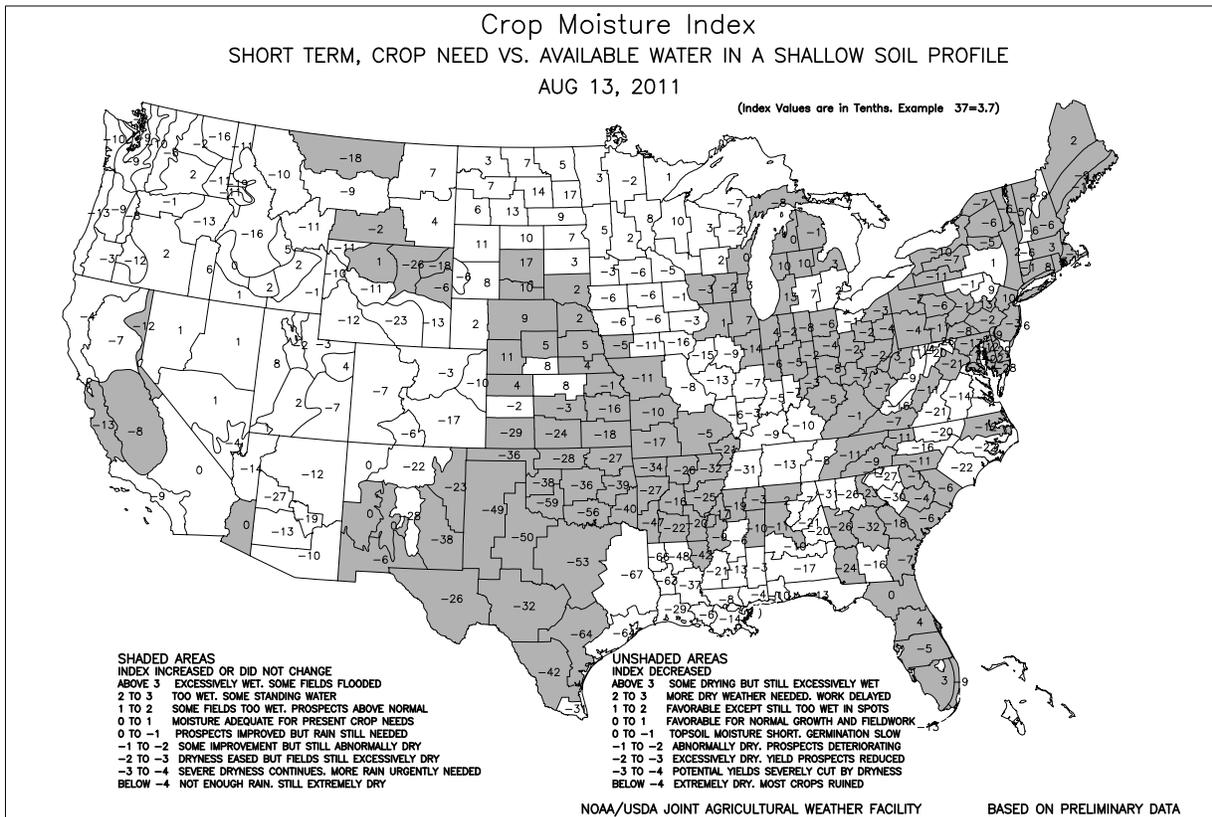
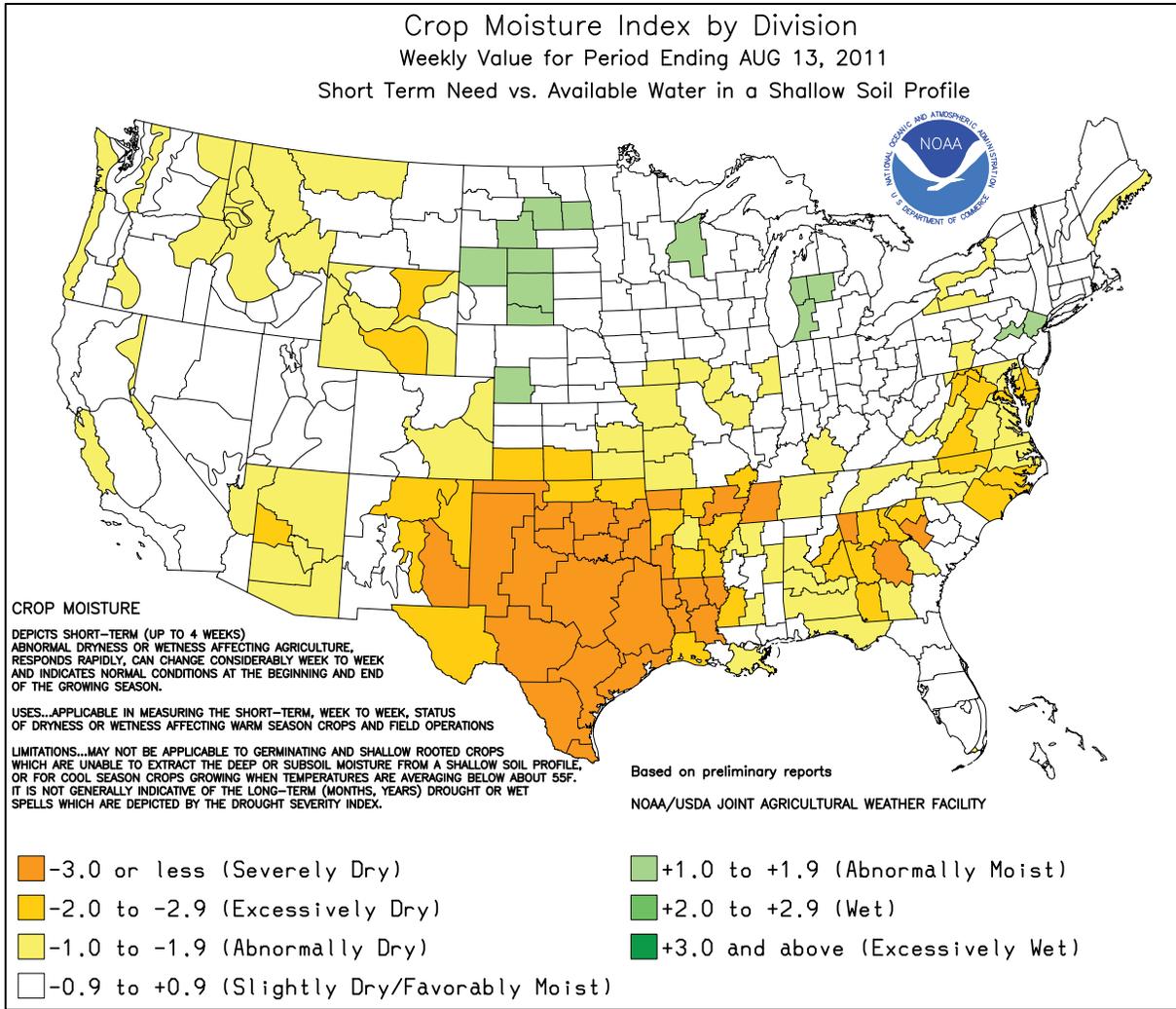
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Heat receded deep into the **South**, allowing a much more favorable weather pattern to overtake the majority of the nation. Even the **south-central U.S.** received some much-needed rain, although much more precipitation will be needed to significantly dent the region's 10-month drought. Cooler conditions and widespread showers also affected the **northern Plains** and the **Midwest**, stabilizing prospects for crops such as corn and soybeans. However, the rain also slowed fieldwork, including small grain harvesting, on the **northern Plains**. Rain also pushed into

(Continued on page 5)

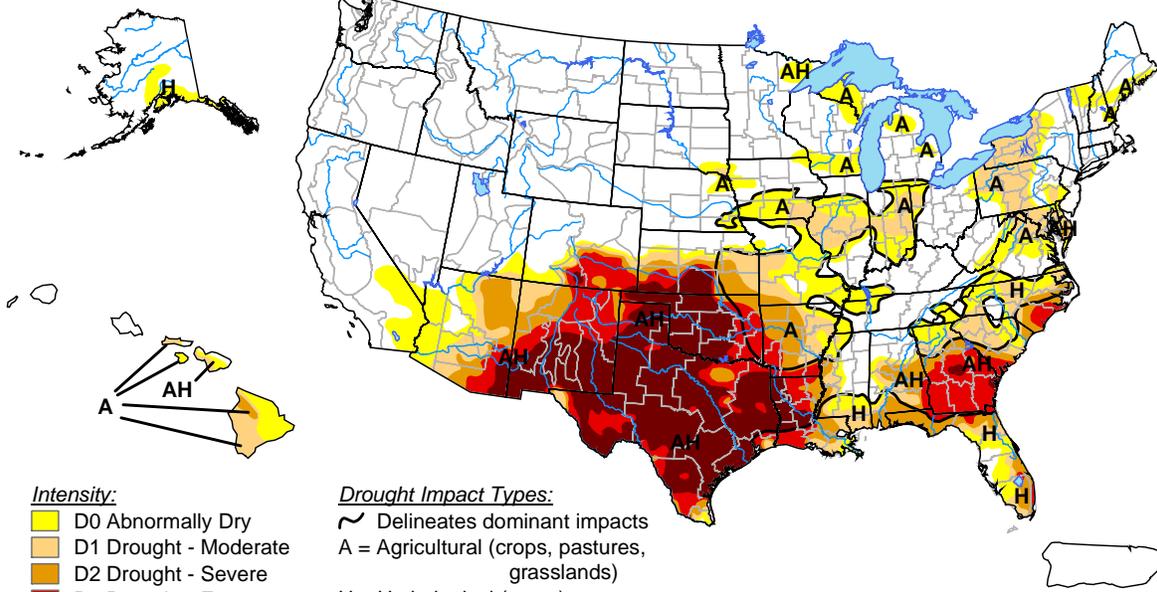
Contents

Crop Moisture Maps	2
August 9 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
July Weather and Crop Summary	11
U.S. Crop Production Highlights	15
July Precipitation & Temperature Maps	16
July Weather Data for Selected Cities	19
Crop Progress and Condition Tables	20
National Agricultural Summary	24
State Agricultural Summaries	25
International Weather and Crop Summary	33
July International Temperature/Precipitation Maps	47
Bulletin Information & Record Reports	62



U.S. Drought Monitor

August 9, 2011
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Intensity:

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

Drought Impact Types:

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

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

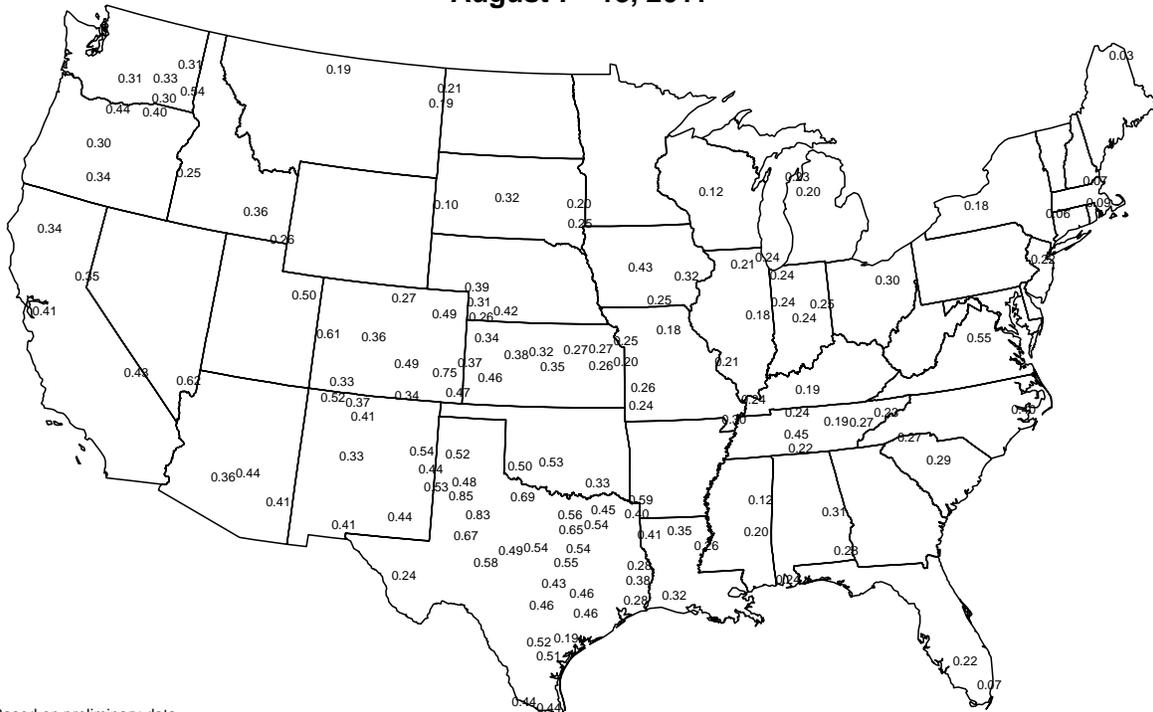
<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>



Released Thursday, August 11, 2011
Author: Laura Edwards, Western Regional Climate Center

Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

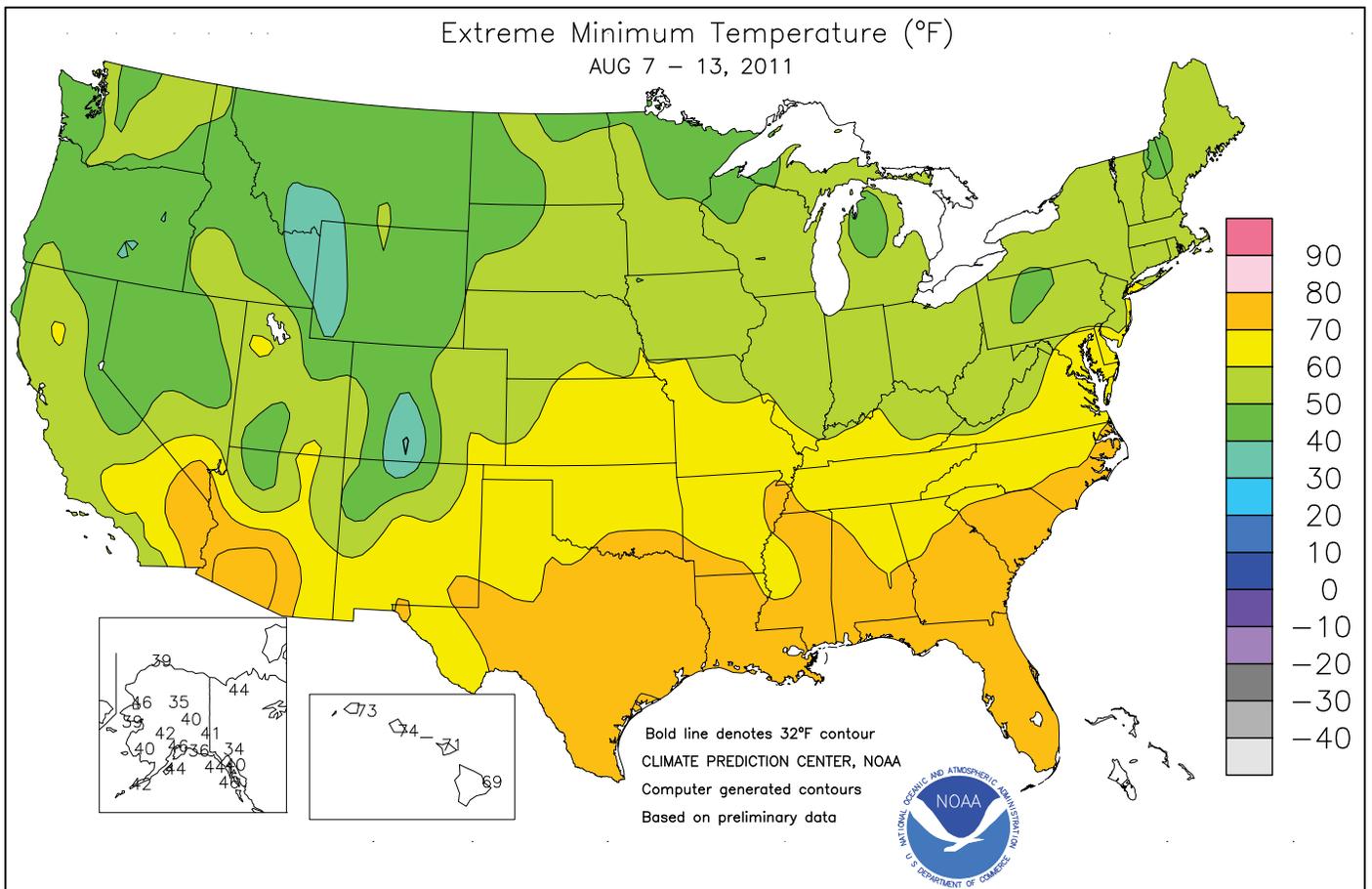
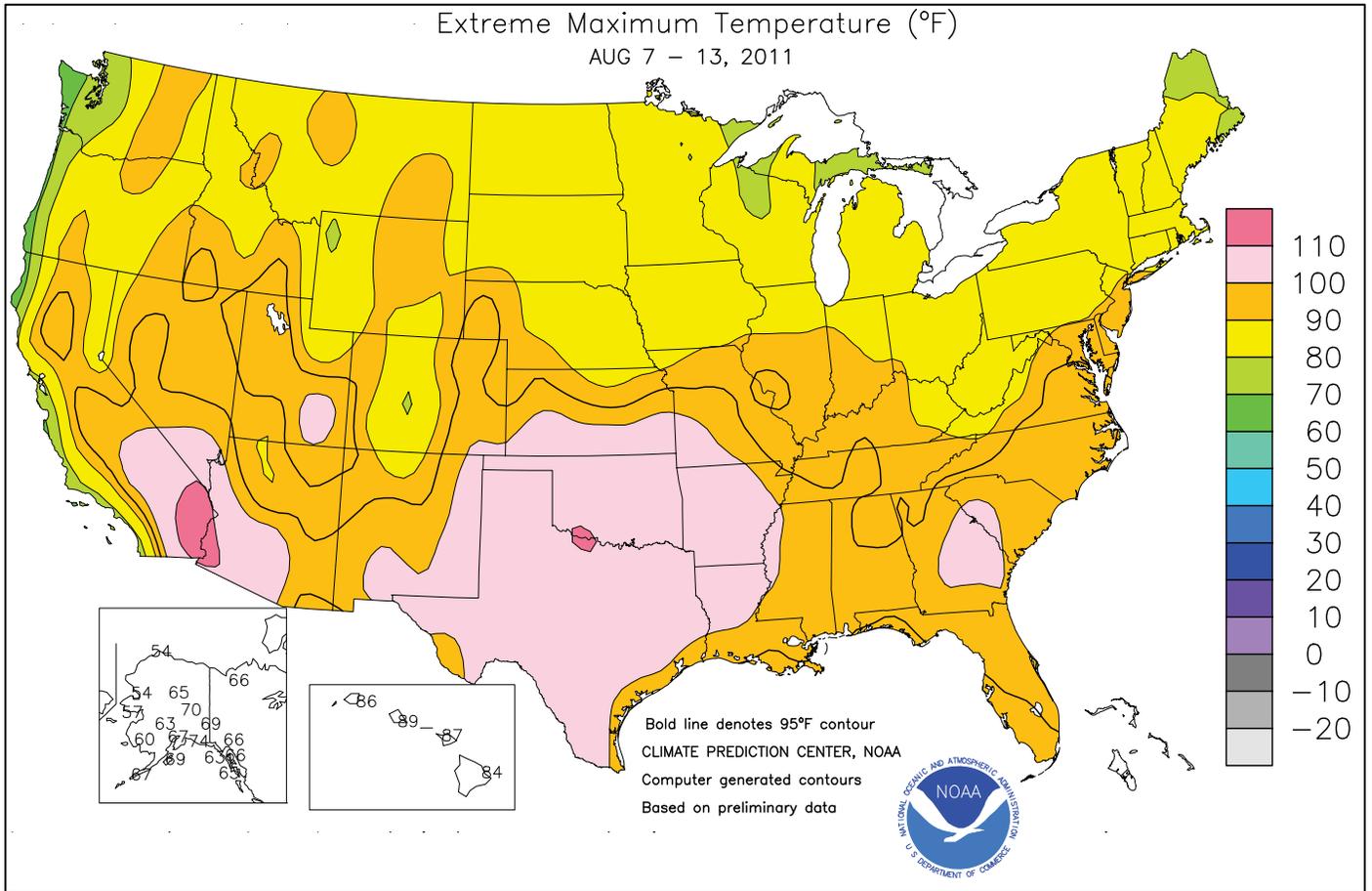
August 7 - 13, 2011



Based on preliminary data

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments

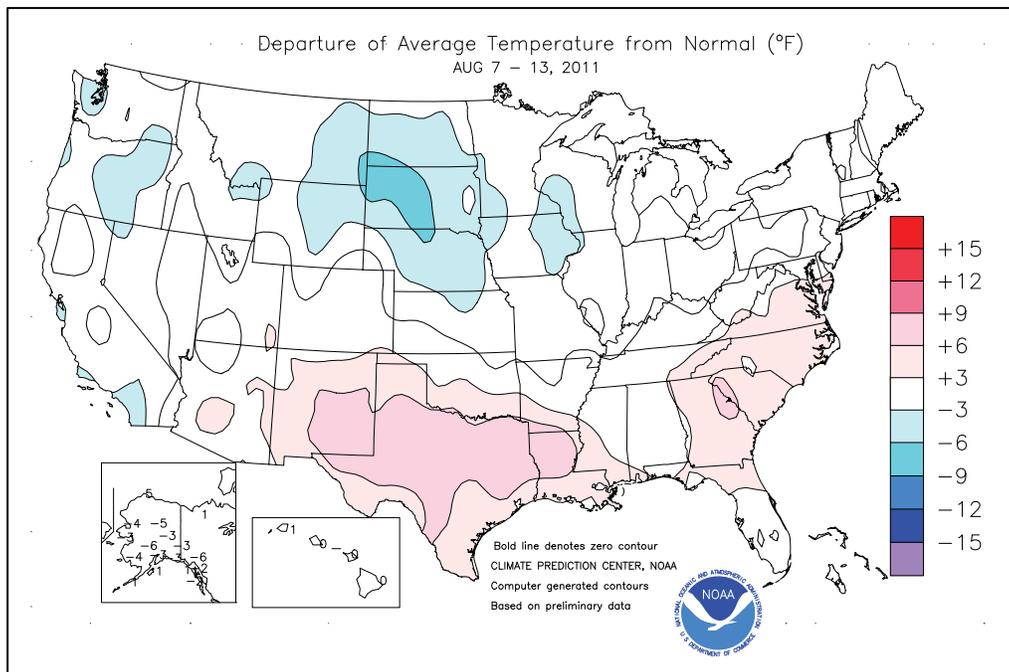
Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.



(Continued from front cover)

the **Mid-South** and parts of the **East**, easing the effects of a record-setting heat wave. However, hot, mostly dry weather persisted for much of the week across the **Deep South**, where some pastures and rain-fed summer crops continued to suffer. Elsewhere, a lull in the monsoon resulted in drier conditions in the **Four Corners States**, while warm, seasonably dry weather promoted fieldwork and crop development in much of the **Far West**. Chilly conditions lingered, however, along the immediate **Pacific Coast**.

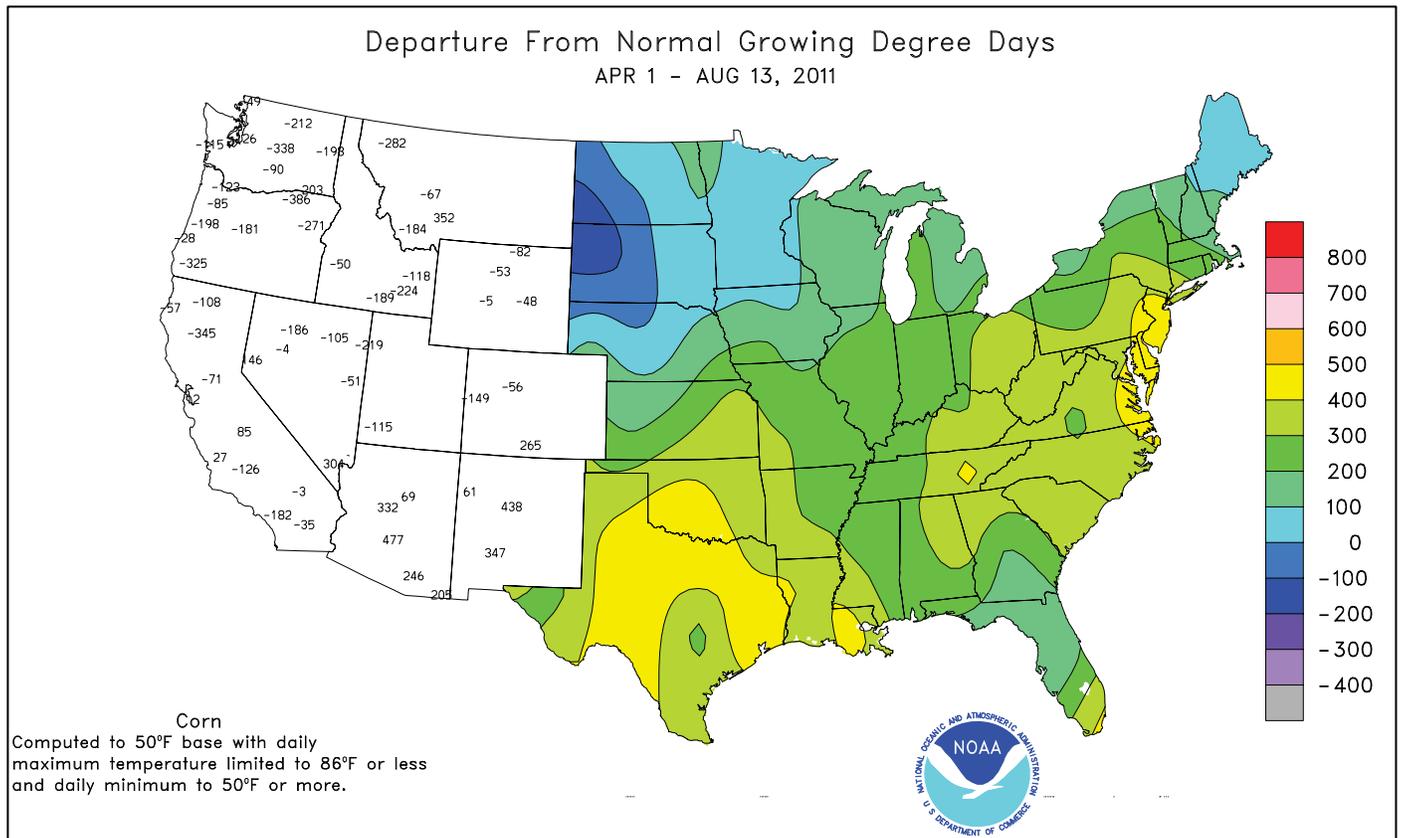
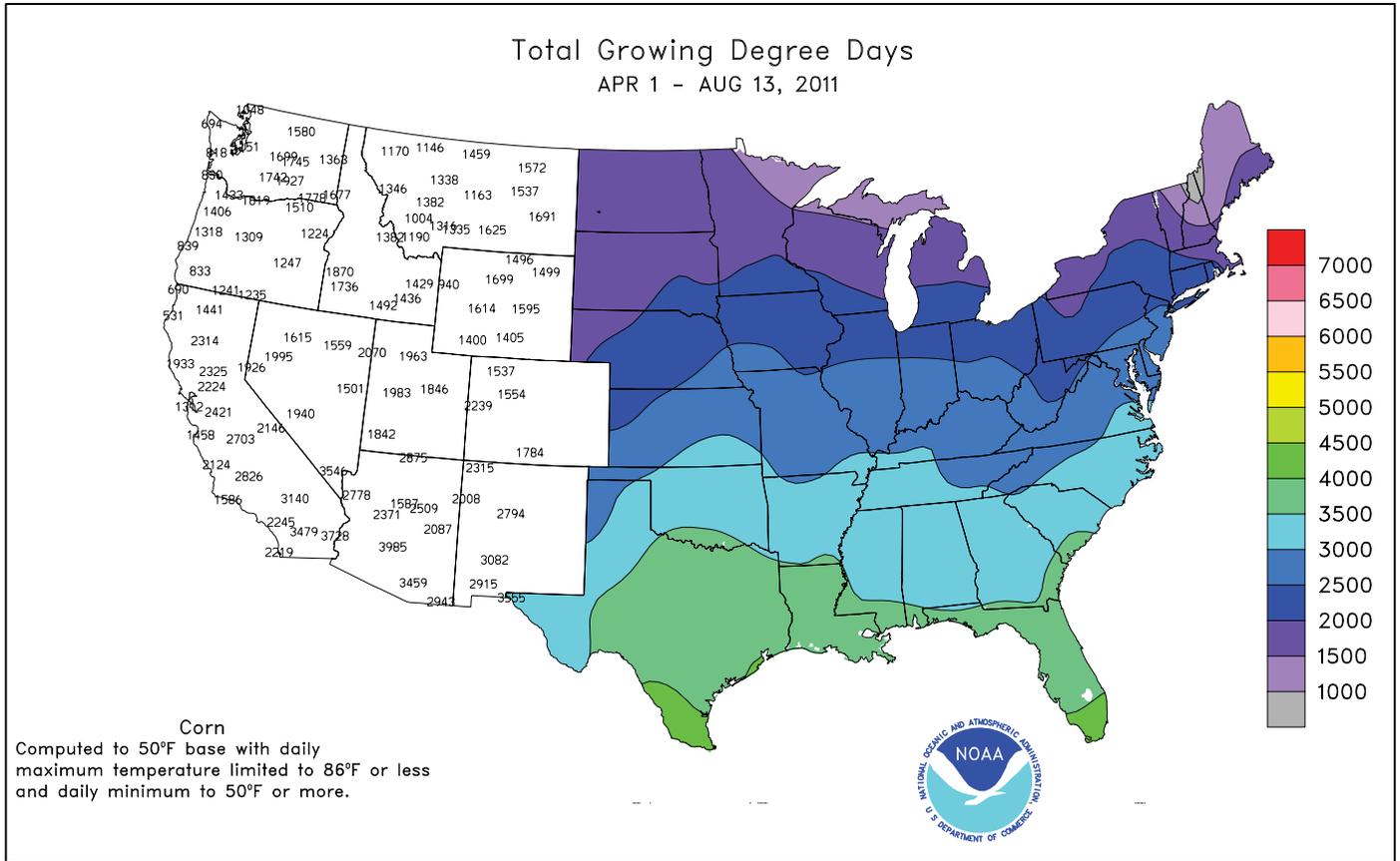
Cooler air pushed to the south and west as the week progressed, ending an impressive array of hot-weather streaks. For example, long-running streaks of triple-digit heat came to an end in locations such as **Ft. Smith, AR** (35 days from July 5 - August 8), and **Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX** (40 days from July 2 - August 10). **Ft. Smith's** former record of 17 consecutive days of 100-degree heat had been set from July 10-26, 1934. **Dallas-Ft. Worth's** record of 42 days, set from June 23 - August 3, 1980, still stands. A few triple-digit streaks survived through week's end. In **Texas**, **Wichita Falls'** streak of 100-degree readings stretched to 53 days (June 22 - August 13), far beyond the previous record of 42 days set from June 23 - August 3, 1980. Elsewhere in **Texas**, record-setting, triple-digit streaks also survived in locations such as **Tyler** (47 consecutive days from June 28 - August 13; previously, 20 days from July 15 - August 3, 1998) and **Waco** (45 days in a row from June 30 - August 13; previously, 42 days from June 23 - August 3, 1980). Of course, markedly cooler air also arrived in the **Midwest**, where **Indianapolis, IN**, saw the end of a record-setting streak of 23 consecutive days (July 17 - August 8) with highs of 90°F or greater (previously, 19 days in a row from August 8-26, 1936). Still, there were numerous heat-related records set across the **Deep South**. For example, **Galveston, TX**, reported monthly record-tying lows of 85°F on 6 consecutive days from August 7-12. Prior to 2011, **Galveston's** only occurrences of August lows of 85°F had occurred on August 30, 2010, and August 20, 1994. **San Antonio, TX**, also tied a monthly record with a low of 82°F on August 11 (previously, 82°F on August 5, 1980). Selected daily-record highs included 107°F (on August 7) in **Joplin, MO**; 110°F (on August 8) in **Childress, TX**; 107°F (on August 9) in **Roswell, NM**; 102°F (on August 10) in **Vicksburg, MS**; 100°F (on August 11) in **Savannah, GA**; and 100°F (on August 12) in **Tallahassee, FL**. Meanwhile, a few daily-record lows dotted the **North** and **West**.



Readings dipped to 34°F (on August 8) in **Alamosa, CO**, and 39°F (on August 10) in **International Falls, MN**.

Widespread showers and thunderstorms formed along and near the boundary between hot air to the south and cooler conditions farther north. Daily-record totals topped 3 inches in several locations, including **Del Rio, TX** (4.47 inches on August 11); **Tulsa, OK** (3.44 inches on August 10); **Columbus, GA** (3.28 inches on August 8); **Russellville, AR** (3.22 inches on August 11); and **Watertown, NY** (3.14 inches on August 9). **Del Rio's** rain accounted for more than two-thirds of its year-to-date precipitation, which increased to 6.64 inches (55 percent of normal). **Watertown** experienced its fourth-wettest day on record. Severe weather accompanied some of the rainfall, with straight-line wind gusts estimated near 120 mph in parts of **Beaver County, OK**, on August 9. Two days earlier, on August 7, **Little Rock, AR**, had experienced its second-highest wind gust on record. **Little Rock's** gust to 77 mph exceeded its former monthly record (64 mph on August 20, 1993, and represented its highest gust since a record-setting 87 mph blast on June 1, 1999). **Valentine, NE**, also clocked a wind gust to 77 mph on August 7.

A cool, damp weather pattern persisted across much of **Alaska**. In fact, **Nome** (1.21 inches on August 11) experienced its wettest day since August 12, 2004, when 1.39 inches fell. **Fairbanks** received at least a trace of rain on each of the first 13 days in August. Farther south, unusually tranquil weather prevailed for much of the week across **Hawaii**. Toward week's end, however, some remnant moisture associated with former eastern Pacific Hurricane Eugene led to an increase in shower activity, especially on the **Big Island**.



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 13, 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	72	95	70	82	2	0.41	-0.39	0.32	11.28	108	34.19	96	93	51	5	0	4	0
AL HUNTSVILLE	91	71	93	70	81	2	1.97	1.26	1.57	10.85	108	40.79	110	91	63	5	0	4	1
AL MOBILE	94	76	95	75	85	3	0.18	-1.17	0.08	14.63	104	27.12	63	90	59	7	0	3	0
AL MONTGOMERY	95	73	98	71	84	2	2.18	1.37	1.27	10.97	99	31.70	87	94	53	7	0	3	2
AK ANCHORAGE	62	49	67	46	55	-3	0.62	0.02	0.43	5.33	140	7.85	111	91	73	0	0	3	0
AK BARROW	47	41	54	39	44	4	0.16	-0.06	0.13	2.20	138	3.41	158	100	86	0	0	3	0
AK FAIRBANKS	64	47	70	40	55	-3	0.45	0.04	0.23	3.92	101	6.01	102	91	72	0	0	4	0
AK JUNEAU	61	48	66	40	55	-2	0.96	-0.14	0.37	9.45	99	26.28	93	94	77	0	0	3	0
AK KODIAK	63	50	69	44	56	0	0.00	-0.83	0.00	6.06	55	32.88	78	82	65	0	0	0	0
AK NOME	53	45	57	39	49	-3	2.23	1.54	1.12	8.06	178	11.99	146	97	89	0	0	7	1
AZ FLAGSTAFF	82	53	85	48	68	2	0.01	-0.68	0.01	3.26	79	9.53	70	76	24	0	0	1	0
AZ PHOENIX	104	87	108	85	96	4	0.00	-0.23	0.00	1.59	104	2.63	57	42	26	7	0	0	0
AZ PRESCOTT	90	66	93	60	78	5	0.00	-0.80	0.00	1.80	38	5.63	49	54	23	6	0	0	0
AZ TUCSON	96	76	99	74	86	1	0.45	-0.12	0.44	2.25	66	2.80	42	70	47	7	0	2	0
AR FORT SMITH	97	73	109	70	85	2	2.35	1.83	0.74	3.28	39	29.23	110	89	42	7	0	7	3
AR LITTLE ROCK	93	71	108	67	82	0	2.40	1.79	0.84	3.80	45	31.26	102	93	51	5	0	6	1
CA BAKERSFIELD	98	68	100	66	83	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	67	3.07	67	53	33	7	0	0	0
CA FRESNO	98	66	100	64	82	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.91	796	9.36	119	65	38	7	0	0	0
CA LOS ANGELES	72	61	73	59	67	-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	18	6.86	72	85	72	0	0	0	0
CA REDDING	98	64	100	62	81	1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	2.06	264	20.34	93	63	32	7	0	0	0
CA SACRAMENTO	91	58	96	56	75	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	600	14.60	122	86	28	5	0	0	0
CA SAN DIEGO	71	63	73	62	67	-5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	25	4.50	59	81	74	0	0	0	0
CA SAN FRANCISCO	68	54	72	53	61	-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.49	1064	13.72	102	85	69	0	0	0	0
CA STOCKTON	92	57	95	54	75	-2	0.02	0.02	0.01	1.21	864	8.49	94	77	43	6	0	2	0
CO ALAMOSA	88	42	89	34	65	2	0.02	-0.24	0.01	0.45	22	1.23	29	69	20	0	0	2	0
CO CO SPRINGS	87	59	91	55	73	4	0.00	-0.85	0.00	5.87	87	8.03	64	79	21	5	0	0	0
CO DENVER INTL	92	59	96	56	75	3	0.00	-0.46	0.00	6.11	126	13.35	134	72	18	4	0	0	0
CO GRAND JUNCTION	97	61	98	57	79	3	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.71	191	6.18	115	30	14	7	0	0	0
CO PUEBLO	93	62	98	58	77	2	0.00	-0.56	0.00	3.92	89	6.35	73	74	37	5	0	0	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	85	68	90	61	77	3	2.38	1.55	1.20	11.30	127	34.26	124	80	49	1	0	3	2
CT HARTFORD	85	62	89	56	74	1	1.86	1.01	1.05	12.47	137	36.85	132	84	50	0	0	3	2
DC WASHINGTON	92	74	97	70	83	5	1.09	0.33	0.67	6.13	74	19.80	82	72	43	5	0	2	1
DE WILMINGTON	87	68	93	60	78	2	1.93	1.15	1.55	8.40	90	26.51	98	97	48	2	0	2	1
FL DAYTONA BEACH	93	76	96	74	84	2	1.43	0.22	0.70	19.77	152	32.00	112	96	58	6	0	4	2
FL JACKSONVILLE	96	74	98	71	85	4	0.35	-1.00	0.17	15.27	111	30.72	98	94	47	7	0	3	0
FL KEY WEST	90	81	92	76	86	2	0.53	-0.53	0.48	5.94	61	9.79	47	79	65	5	0	2	0
FL MIAMI	93	77	95	75	85	1	4.77	3.07	2.41	22.87	133	34.29	105	91	61	7	0	6	3
FL ORLANDO	92	75	97	74	84	2	2.33	0.99	0.97	21.77	128	35.92	114	97	71	5	0	5	2
FL PENSACOLA	94	77	95	74	86	4	1.67	0.09	0.68	13.48	77	30.80	73	91	60	7	0	6	1
FL TALLAHASSEE	96	74	100	73	85	3	0.13	-1.52	0.13	9.72	54	22.57	52	93	54	7	0	1	0
FL TAMPA	91	79	94	75	85	2	5.10	3.49	3.05	17.61	118	37.64	138	85	65	5	0	4	2
FL WEST PALM BEACH	93	75	96	73	84	1	2.96	1.72	1.47	12.98	82	18.61	54	92	74	7	0	7	2
GA ATHENS	96	71	100	68	84	5	0.16	-0.71	0.08	4.20	42	21.98	70	87	57	7	0	2	0
GA ATLANTA	94	74	95	72	84	4	0.26	-0.58	0.21	5.93	57	27.86	84	80	49	7	0	2	0
GA AUGUSTA	100	73	103	72	86	6	0.92	-0.07	0.41	7.11	71	23.40	80	91	51	7	0	7	0
GA COLUMBUS	96	75	99	73	85	3	3.84	2.93	3.28	11.68	113	27.11	83	92	41	7	0	2	2
GA MACON	99	72	102	71	86	5	0.67	-0.19	0.50	7.59	80	21.06	70	95	40	7	0	3	1
GA SAVANNAH	97	75	100	73	86	5	0.93	-0.67	0.43	12.51	87	24.81	78	87	51	7	0	3	0
HI HILO	82	70	84	69	76	0	2.30	0.13	1.08	15.49	70	46.60	62	89	77	0	0	7	2
HI HONOLULU	88	75	89	74	82	0	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.95	170	13.86	138	74	66	0	0	0	0
HI KAHULUI	87	72	87	71	80	1	0.02	-0.09	0.01	0.95	103	10.22	87	79	69	0	0	2	0
HI LIHUE	85	75	86	73	80	0	0.45	0.02	0.35	4.00	84	32.60	148	75	68	0	0	4	0
ID BOISE	92	62	95	58	77	1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.53	45	7.98	104	41	24	6	0	0	0
ID LEWISTON	90	57	93	53	73	-2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.79	37	10.73	131	47	26	5	0	0	0
ID POCATELLO	89	47	97	43	68	-2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.13	60	8.75	108	69	32	3	0	0	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	81	63	86	57	72	-1	2.13	1.13	0.75	17.28	194	36.51	166	88	54	0	0	3	3
IL MOLINE	84	62	89	56	73	-2	0.88	-0.10	0.83	7.43	71	22.35	91	93	53	0	0	2	1
IL PEORIA	85	63	91	57	74	0	0.81	0.09	0.81	8.51	92	27.30	119	91	48	1	0	1	1
IL ROCKFORD	81	61	87	53	71	-1	2.50	1.60	0.98	10.59	100	24.12	103	92	60	0	0	4	2
IL SPRINGFIELD	88	63	94	56	75	0	1.00	0.23	0.98	8.44	97	22.61	100	93	44	2	0	2	1
IN EVANSVILLE	88	67	93	60	77	-1	0.29	-0.41	0.27	13.78	150	44.96	155	86	51	1	0	2	0
IN FORT WAYNE	84	60	89	52	72	0	1.93	1.13	0.69	6.50	72	30.01	129	92	45	0	0	4	2
IN INDIANAPOLIS	87	65	94	58	76	1	0.70	-0.20	0.39	6.93	68	31.05	117	86	41	3	0	4	0
IN SOUTH BEND	82	62	86	55	72	0	1.26	0.43	0.64	8.93	95	31.71	134	90	58	0	0	3	2
IA BURLINGTON	84	61	90	55	72	-4	0.02	-0.85	0.02	12.74	120	24.95	102	96	46	1	0	1	0
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	80	59	86	53	70	-4	0.28	-0.64	0.16	9.27	91	20.41	94	96	52	0	0	4	0
IA DES MOINES	84	65	89	61	74	-2	0.25	-0.77	0.25	12.73	120	27.76	121	84	51	0	0	1	0
IA DUBUQUE	78	58	85	52	68	-3	0.73	-0.26	0.67	20.25	211	33.43	149	93	63	0	0	3	1
IA SIOUX CITY	83	60	87	55	72	-2	0.86	0.20	0.42	6.69	82	21.11	118	92	56	0	0	3	0
IA WATERLOO	81	59	88	49	70	-3	0.42	-0.50	0.34	7.10	66	19.10	86	95	61	0	0	2	0
KS CONCORDIA	85	65	88	61	75	-4	0.60	-0.19	0.30	13.13	136	25.14	125	96	73	0	0	4	0
KS DODGE CITY	96	65	106	60	80	0	0.27	-0.39	0.21	1.38	18	4.40	28	83	32	6	0	3	0
KS GOODLAND	86	60	90	57	73	-2	1.10	0.43	1.10	8.38	103	15.69	103	93	60	1	0	1	1
KS TOPEKA	92	67	97	62	79	1	0.46	-0.35	0.20	4.99	49	19.36	85	92	66	5	0	4	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 13, 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	92	69	102	65	81	0	0.93	0.30	0.90	7.44	85	14.04	70	90	58	4	0	4	1
KY JACKSON	84	66	89	59	75	0	1.91	0.98	0.81	14.12	128	42.42	134	90	57	0	0	3	2
LEXINGTON	85	66	90	57	75	-1	1.29	0.38	0.67	11.24	101	43.34	142	88	58	1	0	3	1
LOUISVILLE	88	69	93	63	79	1	2.59	1.78	1.34	12.09	126	46.21	157	84	47	2	0	4	2
PADUCAH	87	68	90	61	77	0	0.97	0.31	0.73	12.04	117	50.22	159	92	56	1	0	3	1
LA BATON ROUGE	96	79	97	78	88	6	0.00	-1.32	0.00	12.55	91	28.23	69	97	52	7	0	0	0
LAKE CHARLES	95	80	96	78	87	4	0.00	-0.95	0.00	9.13	70	23.64	68	90	55	7	0	0	0
NEW ORLEANS	95	80	97	78	87	4	0.53	-0.72	0.45	18.30	120	35.65	86	85	61	7	0	3	0
SHREVEPORT	103	80	106	78	91	7	0.85	0.23	0.85	4.32	42	18.66	57	73	32	7	0	1	1
ME CARIBOU	73	56	80	53	65	0	1.79	0.85	0.59	20.80	233	37.12	165	97	72	0	0	6	2
PORTLAND	76	60	83	55	68	-1	0.76	0.09	0.32	9.14	116	31.15	114	95	61	0	0	4	0
MD BALTIMORE	89	68	93	62	78	2	0.88	0.06	0.82	7.96	90	24.24	93	81	47	4	0	3	1
MA BOSTON	80	67	83	64	73	-1	3.29	2.58	1.70	10.69	141	29.19	115	87	62	0	0	4	2
WORCESTER	80	63	85	57	71	1	3.70	2.79	2.11	12.92	130	35.70	121	93	50	0	0	4	2
MI ALPENA	77	57	82	52	67	1	2.58	1.78	0.88	10.11	141	23.86	138	93	55	0	0	4	2
GRAND RAPIDS	80	63	83	55	71	0	1.48	0.74	1.32	13.54	158	33.55	156	90	54	0	0	4	1
HOUGHTON LAKE	79	58	85	47	68	2	1.50	0.72	1.32	7.13	101	20.80	124	90	60	0	0	4	1
LANSING	79	61	82	54	70	0	0.82	0.17	0.66	8.75	118	26.94	145	91	59	0	0	3	1
MUSKOGON	79	63	82	54	71	1	4.32	3.57	4.29	11.79	190	28.45	156	89	61	0	0	2	1
TRAVERSE CITY	81	61	87	55	71	2	0.89	0.21	0.79	4.64	60	17.68	91	89	47	0	0	4	1
MN DULUTH	75	56	81	50	66	0	1.17	0.30	0.77	12.57	125	20.87	111	88	58	0	0	4	1
INT'L FALLS	77	49	79	39	63	-3	1.15	0.50	0.87	7.45	87	14.91	100	96	50	0	0	2	1
MINNEAPOLIS	80	64	84	58	72	0	0.62	-0.29	0.61	11.96	119	22.97	119	82	54	0	0	2	1
ROCHESTER	77	58	79	51	67	-2	0.21	-0.79	0.20	9.62	92	22.69	110	92	68	0	0	2	0
ST. CLOUD	80	58	84	52	69	0	0.93	0.10	0.57	11.57	124	23.10	134	95	48	0	0	7	1
MS JACKSON	97	75	100	71	86	5	0.12	-0.74	0.05	5.18	51	25.19	68	91	44	7	0	3	0
MERIDIAN	93	72	95	70	82	0	1.06	0.25	0.87	15.00	135	36.99	93	95	61	7	0	2	1
TUPELO	93	74	98	72	84	4	0.08	-0.49	0.08	7.38	77	31.49	86	89	59	7	0	1	0
MO COLUMBIA	88	65	97	59	76	-1	0.49	-0.34	0.31	8.51	91	25.34	99	88	53	2	0	4	0
KANSAS CITY	87	66	94	63	76	-2	1.17	0.41	0.92	8.39	81	22.10	92	90	50	1	0	3	1
SAINT LOUIS	90	71	98	65	80	0	0.23	-0.44	0.10	12.82	143	34.29	138	84	51	4	0	3	0
SPRINGFIELD	87	67	102	63	77	-2	1.33	0.74	0.99	4.55	47	26.30	98	94	68	2	0	4	1
MT BILLINGS	85	57	88	53	71	-2	0.05	-0.12	0.04	3.55	101	16.55	162	75	27	0	0	2	0
BUTTE	74	44	81	38	59	-5	0.03	-0.23	0.03	5.29	130	10.09	113	82	24	0	0	1	0
CUT BANK	81	48	90	46	65	1	0.08	-0.27	0.07	2.32	49	4.38	48	90	23	1	0	2	0
GLASGOW	83	56	87	54	69	-3	0.04	-0.25	0.04	9.97	220	20.36	252	83	45	0	0	1	0
GREAT FALLS	85	49	92	43	67	-1	0.03	-0.33	0.03	3.62	84	13.22	126	78	18	1	0	1	0
HAVRE	84	52	93	49	68	-2	0.03	-0.24	0.03	4.15	106	10.82	133	81	43	1	0	1	0
MISSOULA	87	48	94	45	68	0	0.00	-0.23	0.00	3.54	109	10.51	116	64	30	1	0	0	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	83	62	88	58	73	-2	0.53	-0.16	0.28	6.84	84	21.26	118	89	53	0	0	5	0
LINCOLN	84	63	88	56	74	-3	1.80	1.05	1.03	7.91	93	19.71	103	92	62	0	0	4	2
NORFOLK	84	60	90	56	72	-2	1.70	1.05	0.79	6.37	69	18.00	94	92	56	1	0	3	2
NORTH PLATTE	83	60	90	57	72	-3	0.74	0.18	0.37	9.26	125	19.76	133	95	56	1	0	4	0
OMAHA	83	67	88	64	75	-1	1.01	0.29	0.74	9.37	102	20.19	100	83	58	0	0	4	1
SCOTTSBLUFF	89	58	97	54	73	0	0.05	-0.23	0.03	5.74	107	16.48	136	91	51	2	0	3	0
VALENTINE	82	56	88	54	69	-5	1.90	1.34	0.85	8.77	117	17.56	121	95	55	0	0	5	2
NV ELY	90	45	91	41	67	-1	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.72	108	8.88	140	40	12	5	0	0	0
LAS VEGAS	104	80	107	78	92	1	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.84	117	1.10	37	19	11	7	0	1	0
RENO	92	56	95	54	74	3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	1.35	178	4.59	98	36	17	7	0	0	0
WINNEMUCCA	92	47	95	44	70	-2	0.02	-0.04	0.01	0.80	76	7.89	150	41	16	6	0	2	0
NH CONCORD	82	58	88	50	70	0	0.80	0.08	0.53	6.23	80	26.54	117	97	49	0	0	4	1
NJ NEWARK	88	71	94	63	80	3	1.63	0.71	0.82	7.01	71	31.38	107	72	43	2	0	3	2
NM ALBUQUERQUE	96	70	99	67	83	6	0.01	-0.39	0.01	0.52	20	0.71	13	39	16	7	0	1	0
NY ALBANY	82	61	88	54	71	0	0.30	-0.50	0.24	8.74	101	28.49	122	91	53	0	0	3	0
BINGHAMTON	76	59	80	52	68	0	3.09	2.40	1.74	10.41	121	36.98	157	87	69	0	0	3	2
BUFFALO	79	64	84	57	72	2	1.43	0.65	0.66	7.99	96	31.42	135	86	58	0	0	3	2
ROCHESTER	79	60	84	54	70	0	2.08	1.36	0.93	5.59	74	23.27	116	90	60	0	0	4	2
SYRACUSE	81	63	85	59	72	1	2.43	1.69	1.55	9.99	110	29.36	124	85	54	0	0	3	2
NC ASHEVILLE	88	67	93	64	78	5	1.29	0.36	0.74	9.02	91	28.33	93	92	51	2	0	4	1
CHARLOTTE	91	70	97	67	81	1	2.48	1.65	1.29	11.65	133	29.02	106	93	51	4	0	3	3
GREENSBORO	92	71	95	68	81	4	0.81	-0.01	0.47	7.19	75	21.78	79	86	41	6	0	2	0
HATTERAS	90	79	92	76	85	6	0.00	-1.44	0.00	8.48	74	25.41	76	86	55	5	0	0	0
RALEIGH	91	72	96	70	82	4	0.48	-0.35	0.48	11.44	123	25.30	92	81	50	4	0	1	0
WILMINGTON	93	76	99	72	85	5	1.67	0.05	1.56	8.49	53	21.02	59	94	48	5	0	2	1
ND BISMARCK	78	55	82	49	67	-4	0.12	-0.38	0.12	8.97	147	16.89	145	95	56	0	0	1	0
DICKINSON	78	52	82	48	65	-6	0.42	0.12	0.31	7.73	129	17.15	149	96	44	0	0	4	0
FARGO	81	59	85	55	70	-1	0.19	-0.36	0.19	12.79	172	21.93	157	87	47	0	0	1	0
GRAND FORKS	80	56	83	51	68	-2	0.34	-0.29	0.33	8.52	117	15.02	117	93	47	0	0	2	0
JAMESTOWN	79	58	84	54	68	-3	1.44	0.88	1.44	11.95	162	18.78	145	93	49	0	0	1	1
WILLISTON	82	54	91	46	68	-3	0.05	-0.29	0.04	4.45	84	15.55	157	90	60	1	0	2	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	82	61	86	54	72	1	1.37	0.56	1.37	14.11	155	36.82	151	85	49	0	0	1	1
CINCINNATI	85	65	90	58	75	-1	2.70	1.85	2.17	14.54	149	46.69	167	88	55	1	0	2	2
CLEVELAND	82	64	86	55	73	2	0.23	-0.52	0.23	11.47	131	36.82	158	90	48	0	0	1	0
COLUMBUS	84	63	88	58	74	-1	1.09	0.22	0.79	10.42	101	33.76	135	86	49	0	0	3	1
DAYTON	83	62	91	54	73	0	1.59	0.79	1.08	6.57	70	31.50	122	90	46	1	0	4	1
MANSFIELD	81	61	86	54	71	1	1.19	0.19	0.97	9.29	88	34.92	128	96	49	0	0	3	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 13, 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 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE		
OK TOLEDO	83	61	87	54	72	0	0.12	-0.53	0.07	4.60	59	26.32	128	90	53	0	0	3	0		
OK YOUNGSTOWN	81	58	86	50	70	1	0.93	0.21	0.85	6.11	65	33.64	143	91	54	0	0	2	1		
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	96	73	108	68	85	3	1.88	1.38	0.63	6.19	73	18.60	82	86	43	6	0	6	1		
OR TULSA	95	71	105	66	83	-1	4.94	4.43	3.46	7.52	87	20.65	80	87	56	6	0	6	2		
OR ASTORIA	66	54	69	51	60	-1	0.00	-0.16	0.00	3.09	77	46.62	126	90	71	0	0	0	0		
OR BURNS	86	44	89	40	65	-1	0.09	0.01	0.09	1.26	104	8.24	124	61	28	0	0	1	0		
OR EUGENE	79	49	85	44	64	-3	0.00	-0.13	0.00	2.15	90	21.76	76	88	61	0	0	0	0		
OR MEDFORD	90	57	93	52	74	0	0.00	-0.07	0.00	1.29	116	12.81	127	70	27	5	0	0	0		
OR PENDLETON	88	52	93	48	70	-4	0.00	-0.10	0.00	1.71	126	9.81	128	56	27	2	0	0	0		
OR PORTLAND	76	58	81	56	67	-2	0.00	-0.13	0.00	1.69	67	25.10	122	78	62	0	0	0	0		
OR SALEM	78	54	85	49	66	-2	0.00	-0.07	0.00	1.72	80	24.00	108	83	59	0	0	0	0		
PA ALLENTOWN	84	63	88	53	73	0	4.49	3.55	3.60	14.60	146	37.58	135	90	55	0	0	3	2		
PA ERIE	79	65	83	61	72	0	1.81	1.00	1.10	6.20	69	33.47	142	83	59	0	0	3	2		
PA MIDDLETOWN	84	66	87	59	75	0	0.72	0.00	0.51	11.94	136	37.73	149	91	54	0	0	4	1		
PA PHILADELPHIA	86	71	92	65	79	2	1.94	1.08	1.87	9.79	105	27.32	102	76	46	2	0	3	1		
PA PITTSBURGH	84	62	88	52	73	1	0.43	-0.31	0.37	5.86	62	27.92	114	85	40	0	0	2	0		
PA WILKES-BARRE	81	61	84	52	71	-1	0.57	-0.06	0.40	12.81	144	34.17	148	94	54	0	0	3	0		
PA WILLIAMSPORT	83	62	86	52	73	1	4.30	3.61	1.40	15.17	154	44.36	172	92	57	0	0	5	4		
RI PROVIDENCE	83	66	89	59	74	1	3.01	2.20	2.20	10.53	131	29.95	107	86	56	0	0	3	2		
SC BEAUFORT	95	76	98	73	85	4	0.21	-1.39	0.15	9.13	64	19.62	63	91	51	7	0	4	0		
SC CHARLESTON	95	76	98	71	85	4	1.99	0.53	1.93	14.51	99	24.70	76	94	54	7	0	2	1		
SC COLUMBIA	96	75	100	73	85	4	1.13	-0.11	1.11	10.77	84	26.18	82	85	56	6	0	2	1		
SC GREENVILLE	96	71	100	70	84	6	0.10	-0.86	0.09	7.90	76	27.96	86	89	43	7	0	2	0		
SD ABERDEEN	81	57	85	52	69	-4	0.06	-0.50	0.06	11.53	155	20.83	146	93	55	0	0	1	0		
SD HURON	81	58	84	52	69	-4	0.93	0.45	0.93	8.66	123	19.03	126	95	52	0	0	1	1		
SD RAPID CITY	82	54	88	50	68	-5	0.50	0.11	0.46	5.17	92	15.21	124	93	43	0	0	3	0		
SD SIOUX FALLS	80	59	84	51	70	-3	0.32	-0.33	0.29	10.38	136	21.75	132	92	59	0	0	2	0		
TN BRISTOL	89	65	92	62	77	3	0.79	0.10	0.28	8.10	86	31.39	113	93	43	3	0	6	0		
TN CHATTANOOGA	95	73	99	69	84	5	0.00	-0.77	0.00	7.82	76	36.56	104	82	46	6	0	0	0		
TN KNOXVILLE	93	70	95	67	81	4	0.50	-0.20	0.46	6.26	62	30.87	95	86	44	7	0	2	0		
TN MEMPHIS	93	75	99	71	84	2	1.14	0.48	0.52	8.12	83	36.79	105	86	53	6	0	4	1		
TN NASHVILLE	92	70	95	66	81	2	0.06	-0.64	0.05	9.13	99	33.46	109	86	47	6	0	2	0		
TX ABILENE	101	79	106	71	90	6	3.55	3.03	3.55	4.48	79	10.04	74	68	43	6	0	1	1		
TX AMARILLO	98	69	105	66	83	5	0.17	-0.50	0.17	1.98	28	2.66	20	74	30	6	0	1	0		
TX AUSTIN	102	77	104	76	90	5	0.00	-0.49	0.00	1.44	22	8.00	40	83	40	7	0	0	0		
TX BEAUMONT	97	78	98	77	88	5	0.00	-0.96	0.00	13.10	96	19.51	54	94	50	7	0	0	0		
TX BROWNSVILLE	97	80	97	78	88	4	0.00	-0.45	0.00	9.59	176	12.23	92	92	55	7	0	0	0		
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	98	80	99	77	89	5	0.00	-0.62	0.00	1.13	17	7.52	43	92	49	7	0	0	0		
TX DEL RIO	101	78	103	72	90	4	4.49	4.16	4.49	5.31	106	6.66	58	71	50	7	0	1	1		
TX EL PASO	99	76	104	72	88	6	0.17	-0.20	0.15	2.86	94	2.97	63	60	24	7	0	2	0		
TX FORT WORTH	101	82	107	75	92	7	0.87	0.38	0.87	3.80	61	16.80	77	66	34	6	0	1	1		
TX GALVESTON	94	85	94	85	89	4	0.00	-0.75	0.00	2.05	23	9.78	40	75	58	7	0	0	0		
TX HOUSTON	102	80	102	77	91	7	0.00	-0.75	0.00	3.90	40	10.86	38	87	44	7	0	0	0		
TX LUBBOCK	100	73	104	68	87	8	0.05	-0.41	0.05	0.10	2	1.20	10	59	37	7	0	1	0		
TX MIDLAND	102	76	105	71	89	8	0.46	0.09	0.37	0.46	11	0.62	7	59	33	7	0	2	0		
TX SAN ANGELO	102	78	107	71	90	8	1.51	1.16	0.99	1.97	47	4.45	37	74	41	6	0	3	1		
TX SAN ANTONIO	101	79	103	76	90	5	0.00	-0.52	0.00	2.54	35	6.57	33	81	34	7	0	0	0		
TX VICTORIA	102	79	102	77	90	5	0.00	-0.54	0.00	1.47	17	7.60	32	93	47	7	0	0	0		
TX WACO	103	81	106	79	92	6	0.00	-0.41	0.00	1.35	22	11.03	54	73	39	7	0	0	0		
TX WICHITA FALLS	105	79	111	70	92	7	0.46	0.03	0.24	0.48	8	3.82	22	58	42	7	0	3	0		
UT SALT LAKE CITY	92	63	98	59	77	-1	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.16	122	15.60	149	48	15	6	0	0	0		
VT BURLINGTON	82	62	85	57	72	2	1.18	0.30	0.63	8.39	93	32.87	153	92	50	0	0	4	1		
VA LYNCHBURG	90	66	96	61	78	3	0.06	-0.71	0.06	6.89	71	21.68	78	91	46	5	0	1	0		
VA NORFOLK	91	75	95	72	83	5	2.06	0.94	1.61	17.68	160	29.68	100	84	47	4	0	2	1		
VA RICHMOND	94	71	99	66	82	5	0.34	-0.64	0.27	7.20	71	23.02	83	79	39	5	0	2	0		
VA ROANOKE	90	70	96	65	80	4	0.02	-0.80	0.02	7.81	85	24.18	89	81	44	4	0	1	0		
WA WASH/DULLES	90	68	93	62	79	4	0.37	-0.43	0.36	5.07	56	22.71	88	76	47	4	0	2	0		
WA OLYMPIA	73	46	78	43	60	-4	0.00	-0.15	0.00	2.09	74	31.09	112	94	70	0	0	0	0		
WA QUILLAYUTE	64	51	66	47	57	-3	0.00	-0.54	0.00	4.20	62	63.59	112	91	76	0	0	0	0		
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	72	54	76	52	63	-3	0.00	-0.15	0.00	2.13	84	24.11	121	86	67	0	0	0	0		
WA SPOKANE	84	56	87	50	70	0	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.09	50	11.56	116	57	22	0	0	0	0		
WA YAKIMA	90	55	93	48	73	3	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.67	74	5.55	120	60	31	4	0	0	0		
WV BECKLEY	84	63	88	55	73	3	0.42	-0.41	0.27	6.08	59	24.73	88	90	54	0	0	3	0		
WV CHARLESTON	88	65	91	55	77	3	0.45	-0.51	0.34	7.70	71	30.16	105	91	43	1	0	4	0		
WV ELKINS	82	59	86	51	71	2	1.11	0.15	0.56	10.96	97	31.83	106	97	51	0	0	2	2		
WV HUNTINGTON	86	65	91	57	75	0	0.48	-0.46	0.26	13.30	131	42.23	151	95	51	1	0	6	0		
WI EAU CLAIRE	77	58	81	50	68	-3	0.21	-0.78	0.12	15.68	157	26.18	129	97	55	0	0	4	0		
WI GREEN BAY	77	59	82	53	68	-1	0.14	-0.67	0.09	11.31	136	26.02	145	93	60	0	0	3	0		
WI LA CROSSE	80	60	86	52	70	-3	1.10	0.16	1.02	14.36	144	27.44	131	93	48	0	0	2	1		
WI MADISON	80	59	85	51	69	-2	2.11	1.16	0.89	7.53	78	19.37	92	93	59	0	0	4	2		
WI MILWAUKEE	80	63	87	58	72	0	0.25	-0.61	0.13	7.39	85	23.05	107	83	55	0	0	3	0		
WY CASPER	87	48	93	45	68	-3	0.00	-0.18	0.00	3.19	103	9.69	106	75	28	1	0	0	0		
WY CHEYENNE	82	53	88	49	68	0	0.00	-0.43	0.00	8.66	167	15.38	138	82	38	0	0	0	0		
WY LANDER	87	53	91	49	70	-2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.62	28	10.76	120	54	14	3	0	0	0		
WY SHERIDAN	85	51	92	46	68	-2	0.40	0.26	0.38	2.66	78	12.98	131	80	36	2	0	3	0		

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

July Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Untimely heat expanded across the Midwest and Northeast, halting pasture growth and stressing reproductive corn and soybeans. Patchy dryness accompanied the heat, further reducing summer crop yield potential in some areas. In the Midwest, some of the most extensive short-term dryness stretched from southern Iowa into central Indiana.

Farther south, historically hot, dry conditions persisted in the south-central U.S. Texas experienced its hottest, second-driest July on record, sharply aggravating the effects of a 10-month drought. The previous hottest month in Texas had occurred in July 1998, while the only drier July had been noted in 2000. It was also the hottest month on record in Oklahoma, breaking a record set in July 1954. By early August, more than 90 percent of the rangeland and pastures in both Oklahoma and Texas were rated in very poor to poor condition.

Drought also persisted in much of the Southeast, although locally heavy showers provided some relief in the central Gulf Coast States and the southern Atlantic region. Nevertheless, hot weather and soil moisture shortages continued to stress some Southeastern pastures and rain-fed summer crops.

Similarly, monsoon showers provided some limited relief to drought-affected areas in the Four Corners States. Elsewhere, mild, drier weather on the northern Plains promoted winter wheat maturation and spring wheat development, while cool, occasionally showery conditions lingered across the Far West.

Summary: The month opened with pre-monsoon heat in the Southwest, where Phoenix, AZ (118°F on July 2), posted its highest reading since July 21, 2006. Heat also began to creep northward, resulting in the first 90-degree reading in Duluth, MN (91°F on July 1), since July 31, 2006. In contrast, Seattle, WA (49°F on July 1), dipped below 50°F in July for the first time since July 31, 2002.

The Southwestern heat soon subsided, however, due to the arrival of humid air and scattered thundershowers. During a final day of record-setting heat in Arizona, on July 3, highs soared to 114°F on Picacho Peak and 105°F in Page. In Nevada, Las Vegas (0.74 inch on July 3) received more rain on a single day than occurred during the entire June 15 - September 30 monsoon season in 2008, 2009, and 2010. The following day was the wettest 4th of July on record in Ely, NV (0.52 inch), and Death Valley, CA (0.10). Death Valley had never before received measurable rain on July 4. Later, on the afternoon of July 6, Douglas, AZ, received more precipitation in 9 minutes (0.30 inch) than what had fallen during the 9-month period from October 2010 - June 2011 (0.27 inch). Later, monsoon moisture interacting with a cold front produced an expanding area of

showers across the West. On July 8, daily-record amounts reached 0.63 inch in Winslow, AZ; 0.61 inch in Miles City, MT; and 0.58 inch in Cedar City, UT. However, rainfall largely bypassed Montana's High Plains region, which quietly turned dry in mid- to late June and early July. For example, precipitation totaled just 0.15 inch in Cut Bank, MT, during the 30-day stretch from June 10 - July 9, representing its driest such period on record.

Much of the Northwest experienced a few days of warm weather before cool conditions returned in the wake of a cold front's passage. For example, Idaho Falls, ID (95°F), posted a daily-record high on July 3. By July 9, however, daily-record lows were noted in locations such as Stanley, ID (24°F); Baker City, OR (32°F); and Whitman Mission, WA (39°F). Farther east, the south-central U.S. endured another round of 110-degree heat. In Texas, Wichita Falls (110 and 111°F) posted consecutive daily-record highs on July 8-9. Oklahoma City, OK (110°F on July 9), noted its hottest day since July 6, 1996, when it was also 110°F. Oklahoma City's 110-degree reading also tied its July record high. Elsewhere in Oklahoma, Lawton (112°F on July 9) experienced its hottest day since June 27, 1994, when it was 114°F. Less than 2 weeks after setting an all-time-record high of 110°F on June 26, Dalhart, TX, shattered its July record with a reading of 107°F on July 9. Dalhart's previous monthly record of 105°F had been set on July 3, 1957; July 6, 1973; and July 2, 1994. In Kansas, daily-record highs on July 9 included 114°F in Medicine Lodge, and 113°F in Ashland. Farther east, parts of the Southeast finally got a break from record-setting streaks of 90-degree heat. Savannah, GA, reported 56 consecutive days with highs of 90°F or greater from May 20 - July 14, breaking its 1993 record of 44 days. Similarly, Mobile, AL, notched 50 consecutive days of 90-degree heat from May 27 - July 15, demolishing its 1999 standard of 35 days. The Southeast also experienced an increase in rainfall, with daily-record totals set in communities such as Tampa, FL (3.67 inches on July 8); Charleston, SC (2.71 inches on July 9); and Danville, VA (2.17 inches on July 8). Heavy rain also fell elsewhere in the East, where daily-record amounts reached 2.58 inches in Caribou, ME, and 2.48 inches in Wilmington, DE. Prior to reaching the East, rainfall had eclipsed daily records in several other places, including Evansville, IN (2.70 inches on July 7), and North Platte, NE (1.95 inches on July 6). About a week later, 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 west, Cheyenne, WY (2.43 inches on July 12), and Colorado Springs, CO (2.30 inches on July 13), were pelted by daily-record amounts in excess of 2 inches. 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.

In mid-July, 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 month. In Arkansas, Ft. Smith registered 35 consecutive days of triple-digit heat from July 5 - August 8. Ft. Smith's previous longest streak of consecutive 100-degree readings, 17 days, occurred from July 10-26, 1934. Another phenomenal streak of triple-digit readings affected Tyler, TX. Tyler's 100-degree streak, which began on June 28 and lasted into August, more than doubled its previous record of 20 consecutive days from July 15 - August 3, 1998. Heat also returned to the East, where Raleigh-Durham, NC, registered a record-high 5 consecutive days of 100-degree heat from July 20-24. Raleigh-Durham's previous record of 4 days was most recently achieved from June 7-10, 2008. Elsewhere in North Carolina, Wilmington tied a 1952 annual record with 7 days of triple-digit heat (2 days in June and 5 days in July). 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 in mid-July. On July 15, lows dipped to daily-record levels in Flagstaff, AZ (37°F), and Omak, WA (42°F).

As the month wore on, the major story remained the heat and humidity. In Wisconsin, Green Bay's dewpoint climbed to 80°F on July 17. In the last 60 years, only July 30, 1999, July 13, 1995, and July 14, 1980, featured dewpoints of 80°F or higher in Green Bay. By July 18, Rochester, MN, set an all-time record with a dewpoint of 83°F (previously, 82°F on July 12 and 13, 1995). On July 19, a Minnesota state record-high dewpoint of 88°F was established in Moorhead (previously, 86°F in Pipestone and St. James on July 23, 2005). Elsewhere on July 19, Aberdeen, SD, reported its first triple-digit day since July 7, 2007, while Moline, IL, registered a 100-degree day for the first time since July 17, 2006. Even more impressively, Rockford, IL (100°F on July 19), tallied its first high of 100°F or greater since July 10, 1989, while Indianapolis, IN (100°F on July 21), experienced its hottest day since August 16, 1988. Meanwhile in Texas, Amarillo registered 32 days of triple-digit heat during the first 7 months of 2011, breaking its 1953 annual record of 26 days. Elsewhere in Texas, Abilene's tally of 100-degree readings reached 51 days by month's end, eclipsing its 1934 annual record of 46 days. Meanwhile, some of the hottest weather on record spread into the East. On July 22, highs soared

to 108°F in Newark, NJ, and downtown Baltimore, MD. Newark's former all-time record of 105°F had been set on August 9, 2001, and several earlier dates. Downtown Baltimore's reading missed the Maryland state record by 1°F. All-time-record highs were also set or tied on July 22 in locations such as Virginia's Dulles Airport (105°F; previously, 104°F on August 20, 1983, and July 16, 1988) and Bridgeport, CT (103°F; tied the record set on July 22, 1957). Additionally, all-time records were broken in Reading, PA (106°F; previously, 105°F on August 7, 1918), and Georgetown, DE (104°F; previously, 102°F on July 31, 1954, and July 6, 2010). A July record was set in Portland, ME (100°F on July 22), where it was the hottest day since August 2, 1975 (103°F). In Pittsburgh, PA (96°F on July 22), it was the hottest day since August 15, 1995. In some locations, including Raleigh-Durham, NC (100, 102, and 103°F from July 20-22), and Reading, PA (102, 106, and 100°F from July 21-23), daily-record highs were set on 3 days in a row. At the height of the heat wave, all-time records for the highest minimum temperature were set or tied in numerous locations, including Newark, NJ (86°F on July 22); Washington, DC (84°F on July 23-24); New York's Central Park (84°F on July 22); and Scranton, PA (80°F on July 22). In Omaha, NE, the minimum temperature remained at 80°F or higher from July 17-20, marking the second-longest such streak on record behind 8 days from July 18-25, 1934. In contrast, several daily-record lows were set in the Northwest. For example, records for July 23 dipped to 35°F in Butte, MT, and 37°F in Burns, OR.

During the last half of the month, rain fell in a hit-or-miss pattern. In Florida, daily-record totals for July 17 included 5.80 inches in Apalachicola, 4.45 inches in Pensacola, and 3.13 inches in Ft. Myers. Heavy rain also deluged parts of the central Gulf Coast region. In southern Mississippi, Gulfport received 5.46 inches, while unofficial totals topped 11 inches in Pass Christian. Meanwhile, unusually heavy showers overspread the Northwest. In Oregon, daily-record amounts for July 17 reached 0.68 inch in Eugene and 0.67 inch in Portland. By July 19, heavy showers reached the upper Great Lakes region, where Marshfield, WI, reported a daily-record total of 3.10 inches. Scattered showers also affected the Southeast. For example, Tuscaloosa, AL (1.26 inches), netted a daily-record amount for July 20. Two days later, Alma, GA (2.37 inches), also collected a daily-record total. Later, a significant batch of rain overspread the nation's northern tier. On July 22, record-setting totals included 1.55 inches in Glasgow, MT, and 1.41 inches in Dickinson, ND. For Glasgow, it was the sixth time this year that daily rainfall totaled an inch or more; Glasgow's previous annual record had been 5 such days in 1906 and 1923. Also on July 22, a thunderstorm in Amarillo, TX (0.67 inch), boosted its year-to-date rainfall to 2.08 inches (18 percent of normal), but also produced an all-time, record-tying wind gust to 81 mph. Farther north, July 23 was the wettest day on record in Chicago, IL, where 6.86 inches fell (previously, 6.64 inches on September 13, 2008). Elsewhere, daily-record sums for July 23 reached 1.73 inches in Jackson, MS, and 1.58 inches in Watertown, SD.

Late in the month, Meridian, MS, netted a 5-day (July 21-25) total of 6.20 inches. New Orleans, LA, received daily-record

amounts on July 25 and 28 (2.34 and 3.52 inches, respectively), and ended the month with 13.00 inches of rain (210 percent of normal). Farther north, in Pennsylvania, daily-record totals for July 25 included 2.38 inches in Harrisburg and 2.23 inches in Allentown. Two days later, record-setting totals in Michigan for July 27 reached 3.49 inches in Grand Rapids and 2.15 inches in Lansing. On July 28, Wisconsin locations such as Wisconsin Rapids (3.20 inches) and Green Bay (2.25 inches) tallied daily-record amounts. Dubuque, IA, was hammered by 10.62 inches of rain in a 24-hour period on July 27-28, establishing an all-time record. Previously, Dubuque's highest 24-hour rainfall had been 8.96 inches on August 21-22, 2002. Dubuque also experienced its wettest calendar day on record (7.47 inches on July 27), shattering its former mark of 6.28 inches set on July 1, 1961. Midwestern monthly rainfall totals were extraordinarily variable, with Dubuque (16.01 inches) experiencing its wettest month on record and Indianapolis, IN (0.47 inch), weathering its driest July. Toward month's end, an increase in showers across the East led to daily-record totals for July 29 in locations such as Portland, ME (2.49 inches), and Orlando, FL (1.88 inches). Elsewhere, Midland, TX, completed another month without measurable precipitation (rain greater than a trace last fell on May 20). Midland also endured its driest 10-month period on record, with just 0.18 inch falling from October 2010 - July 2011. The previous record-low precipitation for any 10-month period in Midland was 2.60 inches from October 1950 - July 1951.

July 27 was a particularly hot day across the south-central U.S., with daily-record highs soaring to 113°F in Salina, KS; 107°F in Ft. Smith, AR; and 105°F in Joplin, MO. Salina's reading came within 5°F of its all-time record established on August 13, 1936. Late in the month, extreme heat returned to the East, where daily records for July 29 included 104°F in both Washington, DC, and Raleigh-Durham, NC. A number of observation sites across the South and East completed their hottest month on record. Washington, DC (84.5°F), broke by 1.4°F a record set in July 1993 and 2010. Oklahoma City, OK (89.2°F), smashed its Dust Bowl-era record of 88.7°F set in August 1936. In Texas, Wichita Falls (92.9°F) edged its July 1980 standard of 91.9°F. For the second consecutive month, Lubbock, TX, experienced its hottest month on record (85.9°F in June and 86.0°F in July; previously, 85.4°F in July 1966). Even as far north as Michigan, Detroit set a record for its hottest month (79.3°F; previously, 79.0°F in July 1921 and 1955). Meanwhile in Indiana, Ft. Wayne not only set a record for its hottest month, but also experienced a record-high number of 90-degree days (22; previously, 21 days in 1983).

Showery, unsettled weather and near- to below-normal temperatures covered much of Alaska during July. Fairbanks noted thunder on July 3, 6, 8, and 16, while Cold Bay clocked wind gusts greater than 50 mph on July 5, 8, 10, 11, and 23. Nome (4.27 inches, or 199 percent of normal) experienced its wettest July since 1999, when 4.78 inches fell. McGrath reported a daily-record low of 39°F on July 16, followed the next day by a low of 38°F. In southeastern Alaska, most of July's precipitation fell late in the month. Juneau's monthly

precipitation totaled 3.51 inches (85 percent of normal), with nearly two-thirds (2.33 inches) of that amount falling from July 24-29.

Despite frequent July showers across Hawaii, amounts were mostly below normal. As a result, drought began to expand again across Hawaii's central and eastern islands. Rainfall was somewhat heavier in western Hawaii, where Kilohana netted 3.70 inches in a 96-hour period from July 6-10. During a period of dry weather in mid-July, large diurnal temperature variations led to a daily record-tying low in Kahului, Maui (63°F on July 14), followed by a daily record-tying high in Lihue, Kauai (86°F on July 16). On Oahu, highs reached 87°F in Honolulu on 14 consecutive days from July 10-23. January-July rainfall at Hawaii's major observation sites ranged from 60 percent of normal (42.64 inches) in Hilo, on the Big Island, to 142 percent of normal (30.11 inches) at Lihue, Kauai.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

July brought warmer-than-normal weather and limited rainfall to much of the U.S., promoting rapid crop development but negatively impacting crop conditions and soil moisture levels. Most notably, monthly temperatures averaged as much as 10°F above normal in portions of the southern Great Plains, where the majority of summer row crops and many small grains were stressed by triple-digit heat and little to no rainfall. Conversely, temperatures along the Pacific Coast were near to below normal. Portions of the northern Great Plains, Great Lakes region, and areas along the Gulf Coast received 6 or more inches of rain during the month, but coastal regions in California, as well as much of Texas, received less than 25 percent of the normal precipitation.

Despite warm weather across most of the major corn-producing area during July, development of the nation's crop remained behind both last year and normal due to a sluggish planting pace earlier in the season. Six percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the silking stage by July 3, with progress evident in a limited number of states. Near-normal temperatures throughout the Corn Belt promoted silking progress of 27 percentage points or more in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Missouri during the week ending July 17. By July 24, nine percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the dough stage, 7 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Continued warm weather and adequate soil moisture levels promoted rapid development of reproductive to filling corn toward month's end. As the month ended, 83 percent of the crop was silking, 18 percent was at or beyond the dough stage, and denting was underway in seven of the 18 major estimating states. Overall, 62 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 31, compared with 69 percent on July 3 and 71 percent at the same time last year.

By July 3, sorghum producers had planted 97 percent of this year's crop, slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Heading was

underway in a limited number of states. Hot weather in the southern Great Plains promoted a rapid crop maturity pace. With activity limited to Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, 24 percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the coloring stage by July 10, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Triple-digit temperatures had many sorghum producers in Kansas irrigating their fields as much as water supplies allowed, while some fields in the Edwards Plateau region of Texas were abandoned due to prolonged drought stress. As July ended, 42 percent of the sorghum crop was headed, 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Head development in Kansas was a week behind normal, as hot temperatures and dry soils negatively impacted crop growth. Nationwide, coloring had advanced to 28 percent complete by July 31, with 23 percent of this year's crop at or beyond the maturity stage. In Texas, scorching heat helped to quickly mature portions of the sorghum crop—leaving progress well ahead of both last year and normal—but caused a decline in crop conditions. Overall, 24 percent of the nation's crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 31, compared with 36 percent on July 3 and 69 percent at the same time last year.

As the month began, heading of the nation's oat crop was behind both last year and normal due to delayed seeding and slow growth earlier in the season. With the exception of Texas, where heading was complete and harvest was nearly complete, head development was behind normal in all major estimating states. By July 24, ninety-five percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 4 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. As July ended, oat producers had harvested 30 percent of this year's crop, 18 percentage points behind last year and 14 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 55 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 31, compared with 59 percent on July 3 and 76 percent at the same time last year.

Seeding was complete in Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, and Washington, but barley producers in North Dakota were still seeding their crop as July began. Nationally, 93 percent of the crop was emerged by July 3, with the most significant delay evident in North Dakota. Unfavorable weather conditions not only limited North Dakota's seeding progress but also slowed crop development. By July 17, fifty-three percent of the barley crop was at or beyond the heading stage in Montana, 38 percentage points behind normal. The latter half of July brought warmer weather to much of the nation's northern tier, promoting increased crop development and maturation in many areas. By July 24, harvest was underway in the southwest region of Idaho. As the month ended, 92 percent of the barley crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 72 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 31, compared with 76 percent on July 3 and 86 percent at the same time last year.

Ninety-seven percent of the winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by July 3, on par with the 5-year average. Despite warmer weather promoting double-digit head development in Idaho, Montana, and Washington during the

week ending July 3, progress remained well behind normal. Mostly sunny skies and dry weather allowed producers in several states ample time to harvest their crop. The harvest pace remained quick in many areas as July progressed, evidenced by producers in Indiana and Ohio harvesting 41 percent or more of their crop during the week ending July 10. While harvest was complete or nearly complete in most of the major winter wheat-producing regions by July 24, harvest across the nation's northern tier was just beginning. By the end of July, 81 percent of this year's winter wheat crop was harvested, with progress in Montana 20 days behind normal due to delayed seeding and slow crop development earlier in the season. Overall, 36 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition when harvest surpassed the halfway point during the week ending July 3. This was 27 percentage points behind the same time last year.

Spring wheat emergence was 94 percent complete by July 3, more than 3 weeks behind normal. With cool, wet weather dominating much of the nation's northern tier during much of the growing season, heading of the spring wheat crop in Minnesota, Montana, and the Dakotas was 32 percentage points or more behind normal by July 3. Warmer weather promoted double-digit head development in most estimating states in mid-July; however, overall progress remained well behind both last year and normal. As the month ended, heading had advanced to 90 percent complete, 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. The most significant delay was evident in Montana, where heading was 21 percentage points behind normal. Overall, 70 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 31, unchanged from July 3 but 12 percentage points below the same time last year.

As July began, heading of this year's rice crop was slightly ahead of normal, with producers in California treating fields with herbicide to control weeds. Producers along the Upper Coast in Texas were preparing to harvest their fields. In Arkansas, favorable weather boosted crop conditions at mid-month, while disease and insect presence negatively impacted some fields in Louisiana. As the month progressed, head development slowed and progress fell behind the 5-year average during the week ending July 24. By month's end, 47 percent of the nation's rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 18 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 64 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 31, compared with 60 percent on July 3 and 72 percent at the same time last year.

Soybean emergence was 96 percent complete by July 3, on par with the 5-year average. Blooming was underway but behind both last year and normal due to late planting and adverse growing conditions in many areas during the spring and early summer. Warm, sunny weather promoted a rapid blooming pace as July progressed, with double-digit development evident in most states during each week throughout the month. By July 24, sixteen percent of the soybean crop was setting pods, 16

percentage points behind last year and 11 points behind the 5-year average. Despite rapid phenological development, July ended with blooming and pod set behind both last year and normal. Overall, 60 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 31, compared with 66 percent on July 3 and 66 percent at the same time last year.

Spotty rainfall helped to improve soil conditions in portions of the Southeast as July began. At that time, pegging of the peanut crop was 26 percent complete, well behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Peg development became easier and crop conditions improved in many of the major peanut-producing areas as additional rain helped to loosen hard-packed soils in mid- to late July. Toward month's end, producers in Georgia were busy treating fields with fungicide to combat white mold. By July 31, pegging was 80 percent complete, 5 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 43 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 31, compared with 30 percent on July 3 and 57 percent at the same time last year.

Although some sunflower fields remained wet in North Dakota, improved weather conditions in early July allowed producers time to complete some fieldwork. By July 10, ninety-seven percent of the nation's crop was planted, more than a week behind normal.

Despite warm weather across much of the South, squaring of this year's cotton crop was behind both last year and normal as July began. In Texas, poor seed germination and emergence of dryland fields across parts of the Plains left crop development behind normal. Bolls were setting on 20 percent of the nation's crop by July 10, five percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. As drought conditions worsened in areas of Texas, some dryland cotton fields in the Low Plains of Texas were abandoned, while some producers switched irrigation from corn to cotton to prepare the crop for boll set. Harvest was in full swing in the Coastal Bend and Lower Valley during the latter half of the month. By July 31, ninety percent of the cotton crop was at or beyond the squaring stage, 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Bolls were setting on 62 percent of this year's acreage, on par with the average. Overall, 30 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 31, compared with 28 percent on July 3 and 66 percent at the same time last year.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

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

Corn production is forecast at 12.9 billion bushels, up 4 percent from 2010. If realized, this will be the third-largest production total on record for the U.S. Yields are expected to average 153.0 bushels per acre, up 0.2 bushel from 2010, and the fourth-highest yield on record. Acreage planted for all purposes is estimated at 92.3 million acres, unchanged from the June

estimate. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 84.4 million acres, down less than 1 percent from June but up 4 percent from 2010.

Soybean production is forecast at 3.06 billion bushels, down 8 percent from last year. Yields are expected to average 41.4 bushels per acre, down 2.1 bushels from last year. Area for harvest in the U.S. is forecast at 73.8 million acres, down less than 1 percent from June and down 4 percent from 2010. Planted area for the nation is estimated at 75.0 million acres, down fractionally from June.

All cotton production is forecast at 16.6 million 480-pound bales, down 9 percent from last year's 18.1 million bales. Yield is expected to average 822 pounds per harvested acre, up 10 pounds from last year. Upland cotton production is forecast at 15.8 million 480-pound bales, down 10 percent from 2010. American Pima production is forecast at 737,200 bales, up 46 percent from last year. Producers expect to harvest 9.67 million acres of all cotton, down 10 percent from 2010. This harvested total includes 9.38 million acres of Upland cotton and 287,500 acres of Pima cotton.

All wheat production, at 2.08 billion bushels, is down 1 percent from the July forecast and down 6 percent from 2010. The U.S. yield is forecast at 45.2 bushels per acre, up 0.6 bushel from last month but down 1.2 bushels from last year.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.50 billion bushels, up slightly from last month and up 1 percent from 2010. The U.S. yield is forecast at 46.3 bushels per acre, up 0.1 bushel from last month but down 0.5 bushel from last year. The area expected to be harvested for grain totals 32.3 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 2 percent from last year.

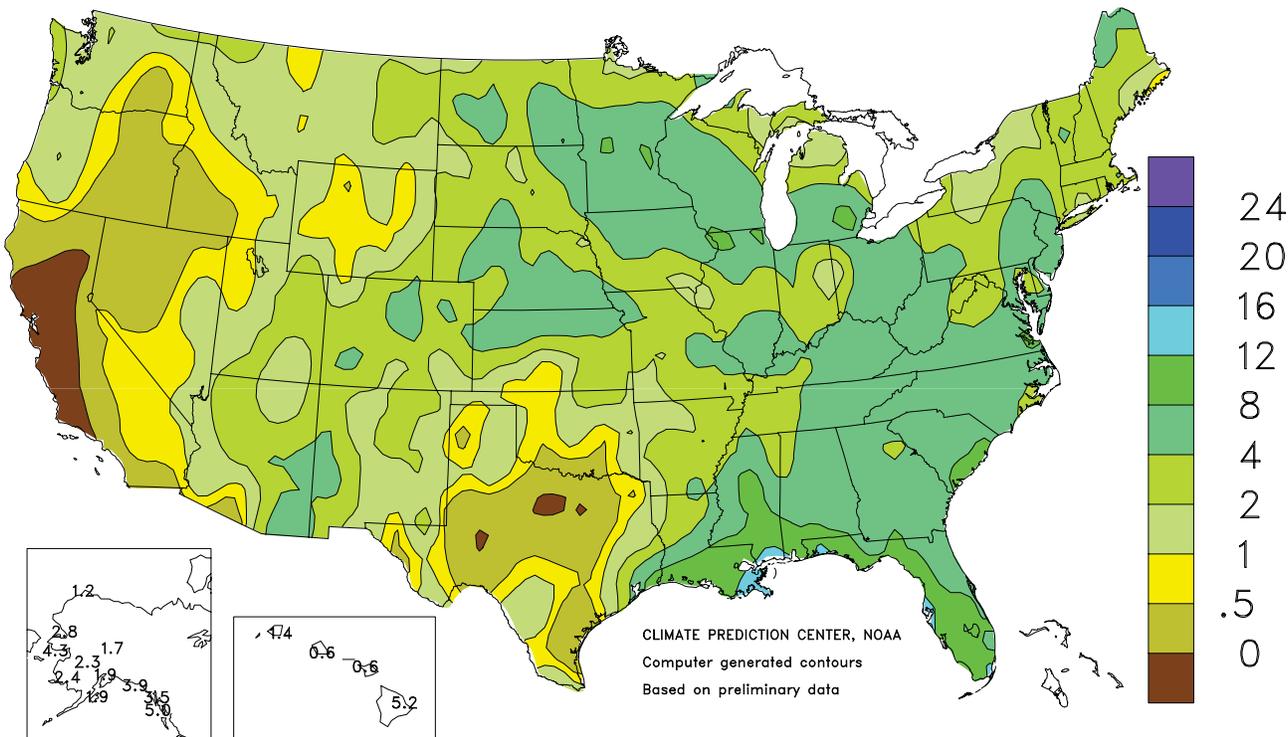
Hard Red Winter, at 794 million bushels, is up slightly from a month ago. Soft Red Winter, at 452 million bushels, is down 1 percent from the previous forecast. White Winter is up 3 percent from last month and now totals 251 million bushels. Of this total, 11.8 million bushels are Hard White and 239.3 million bushels are Soft White.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 57.1 million bushels, down 10 percent from July and down 47 percent from 2010. The U.S. yield is forecast at 42.4 bushels per acre, up 3.7 bushels from last month but unchanged from last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 1.35 million acres, down 18 percent from last month and down 47 percent from last year.

Other spring wheat production is forecast at 522 million bushels, down 5 percent from last month and down 15 percent from last year. The expected area to be harvested for grain totals 12.3 million acres, down 7 percent from last month and down 8 percent from last year. The U.S. yield is forecast at 42.5 bushels per acre, up 0.8 bushel from last month but down 3.6 bushels from 2010. Of the total production, 475 million bushels are Hard Red Spring Wheat, down 6 percent from last month and down 17 percent from last year.

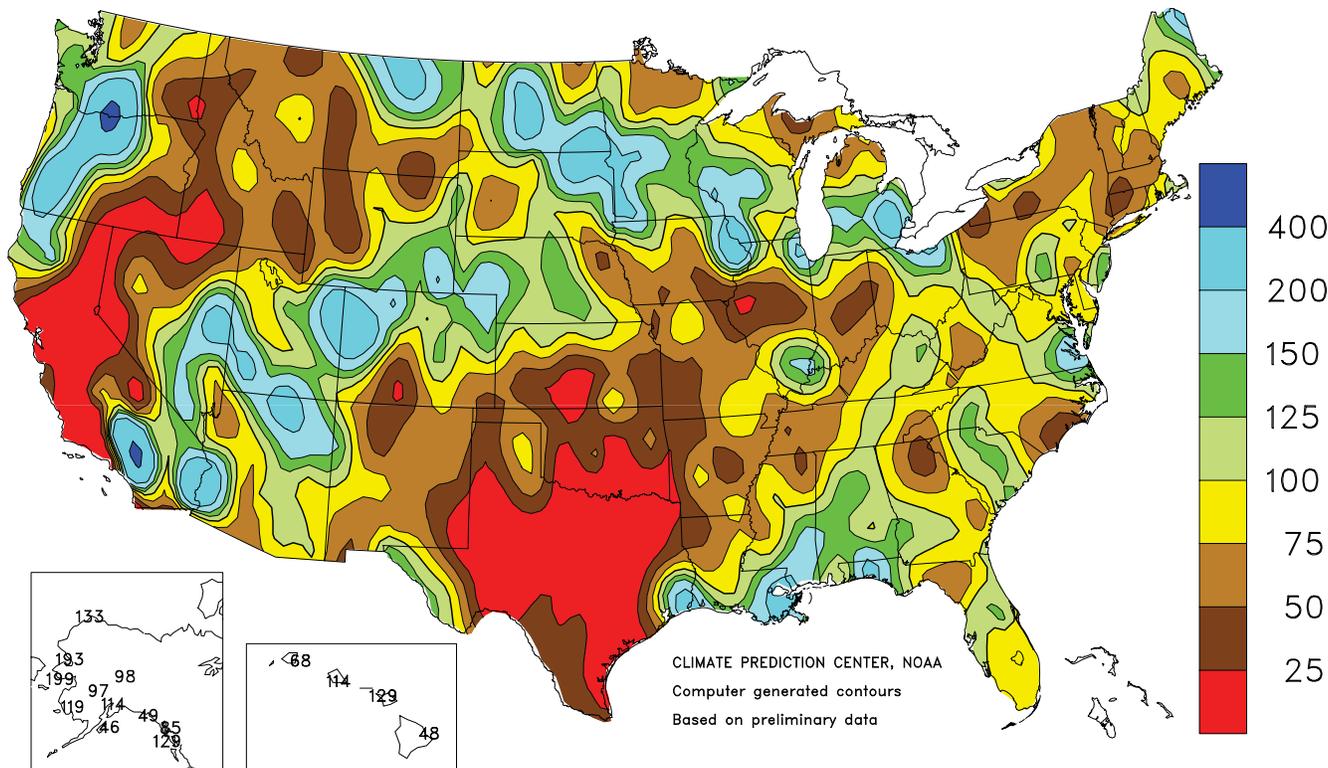
Total Precipitation (Inches)

July 2011



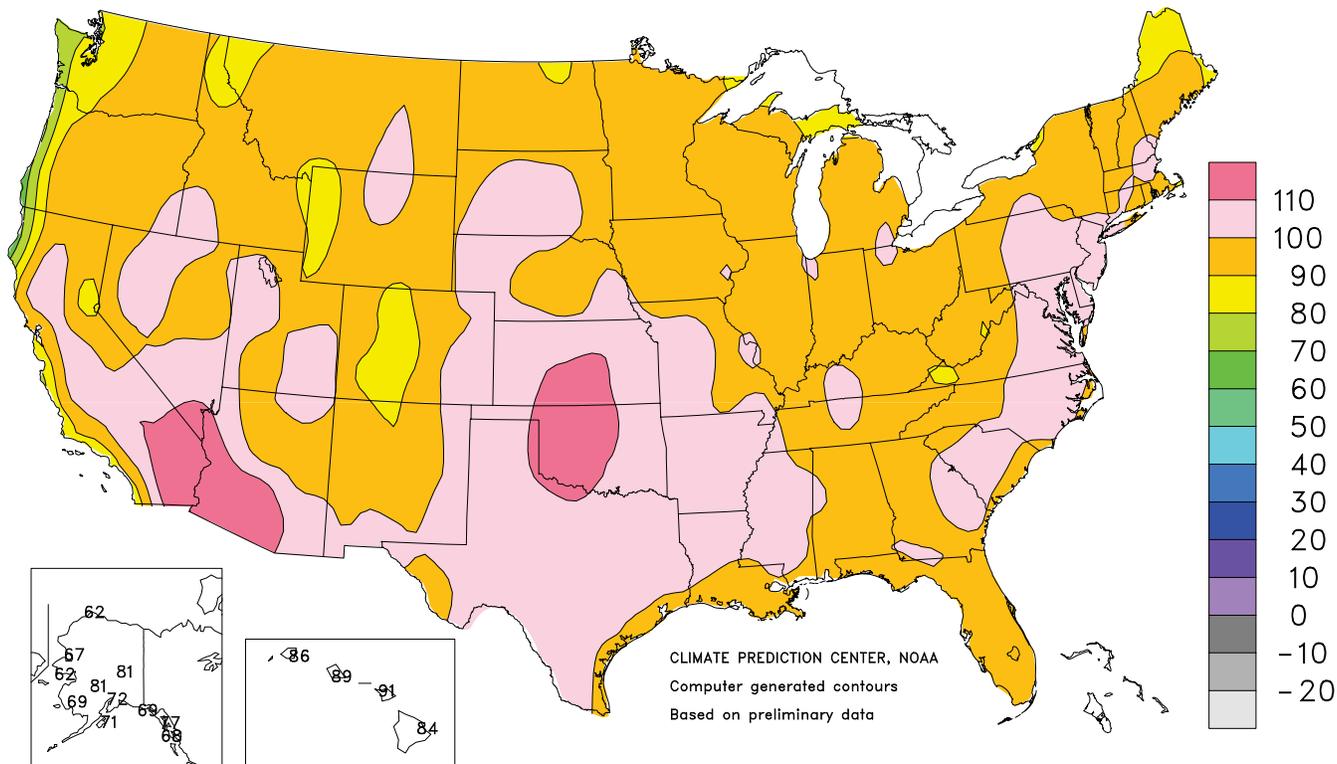
Percent Of Normal Precipitation

July 2011



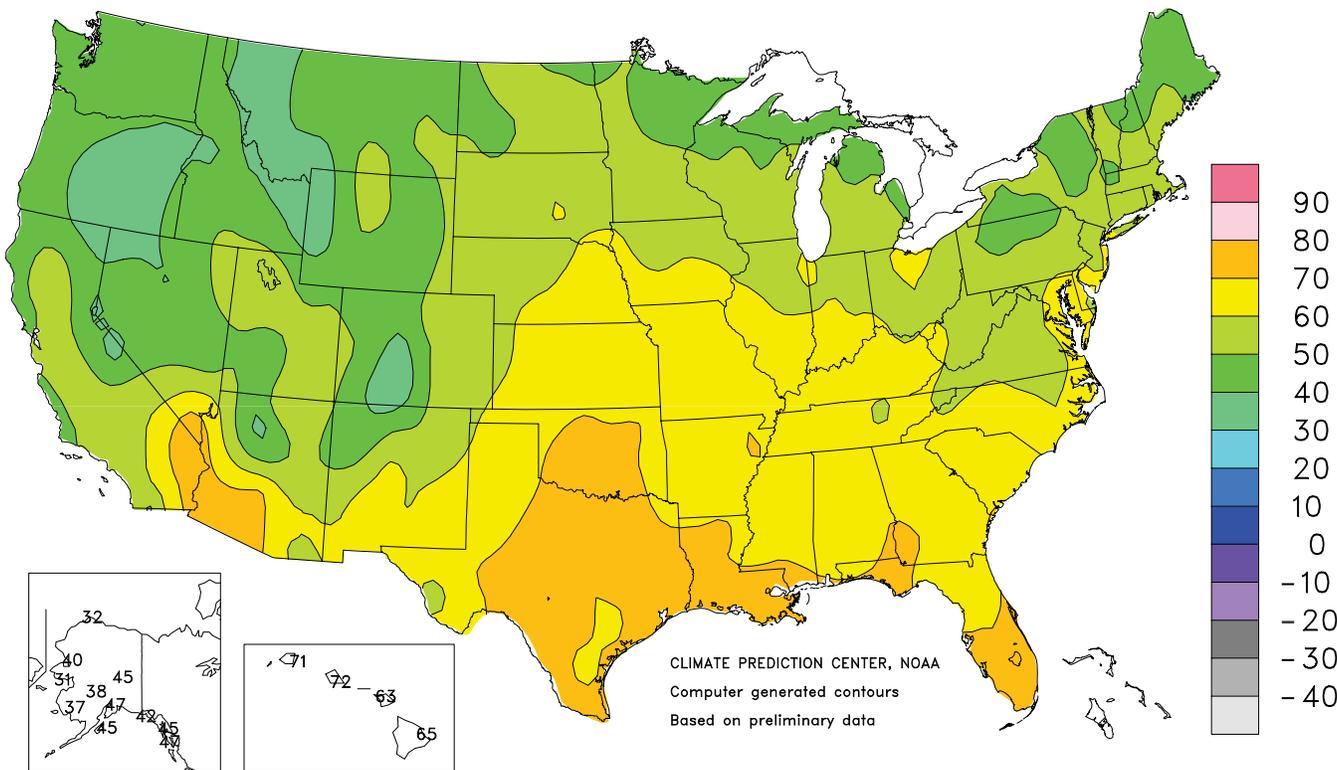
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

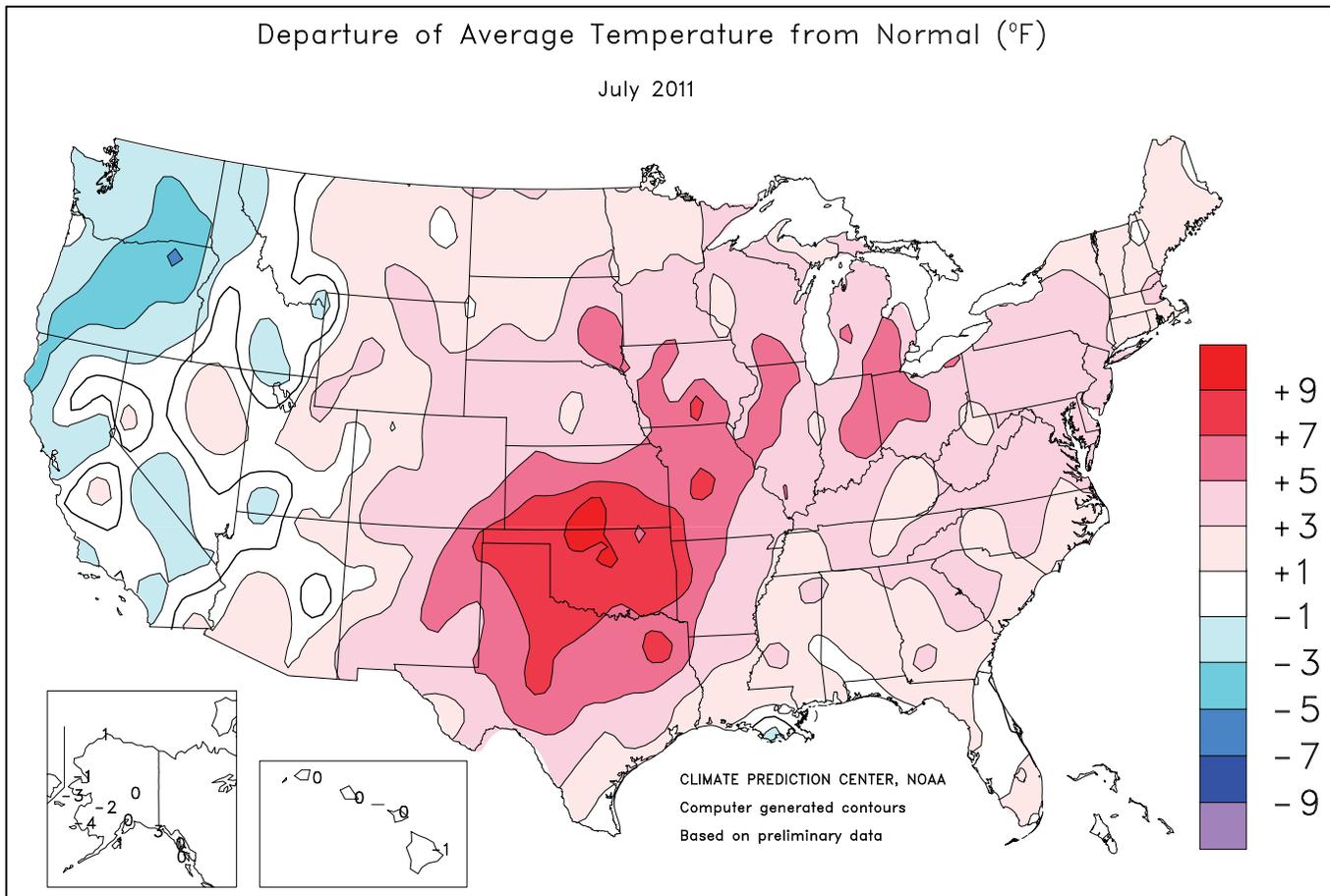
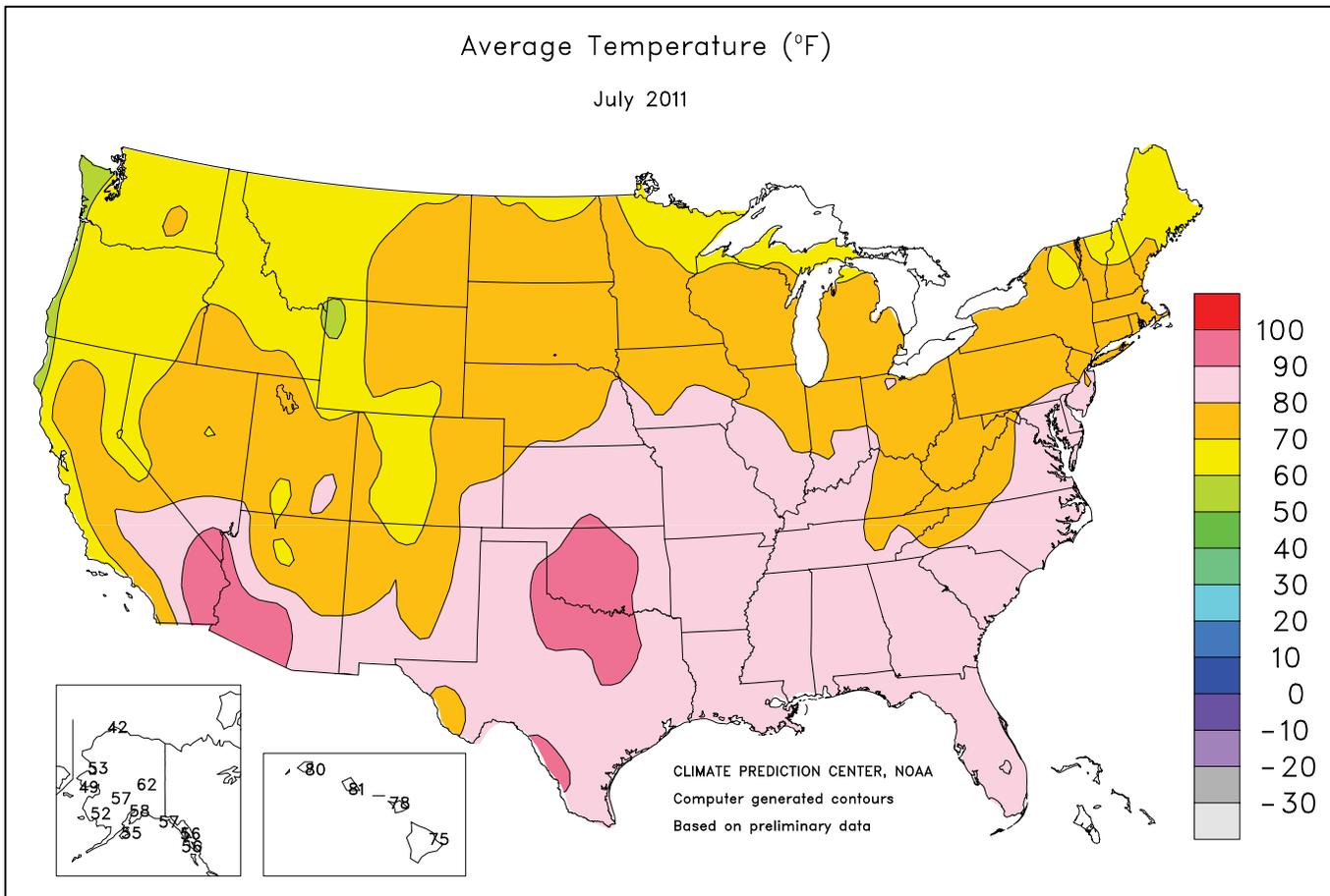
July 2011



Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

July 2011





National Weather Data for Selected Cities

July 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	3	8.00	2.91	LEXINGTON	79	3	4.92	0.12	COLUMBUS	80	5	5.67	1.06
HUNTSVILLE	82	2	3.31	-1.09	LONDON-CORBIN	78	2	4.01	-0.38	DAYTON	80	6	2.22	-1.53
MOBILE	83	1	8.92	2.38	LOUISVILLE	83	5	2.34	-1.96	MANSFIELD	76	5	4.65	0.43
MONTGOMERY	83	1	5.26	-0.05	PADUCAH	82	4	3.83	-0.62	TOLEDO	79	6	3.34	0.54
AK ANCHORAGE	58	0	1.94	0.24	LA BATON ROUGE	84	2	6.22	0.26	YOUNGSTOWN	75	5	2.93	-1.17
BARROW	42	2	1.16	0.29	LAKE CHARLES	84	1	6.42	1.30	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	89	7	3.04	0.10
COLD BAY	49	-2	3.83	1.30	NEW ORLEANS	84	1	13.00	6.80	TULSA	91	8	0.36	-2.60
FAIRBANKS	62	0	1.70	-0.03	SHREVEPORT	88	5	1.85	-2.14	OR ASTORIA	59	-1	1.40	0.24
JUNEAU	56	-1	3.51	-0.63	ME BANGOR	71	2	2.09	-1.15	BURNS	64	-2	0.10	-0.30
KING SALMON	53	-3	2.20	0.05	CARIBOU	67	1	7.96	4.07	EUGENE	64	-2	1.16	0.52
KODIAK	55	1	1.90	-2.22	PORTLAND	73	4	4.64	1.32	MEDFORD	71	-2	0.60	0.29
NOME	49	-4	4.27	2.12	MD BALTIMORE	82	6	2.77	-1.08	PENDLETON	68	-5	0.25	-0.16
AZ FLAGSTAFF	66	0	2.31	-0.09	MA BOSTON	77	3	2.04	-1.02	PORTLAND	67	-1	0.96	0.24
PHOENIX	95	2	1.41	0.42	WORCESTER	73	3	2.20	-1.99	SALEM	66	-1	0.74	0.17
TUCSON	88	1	1.64	-0.43	MI ALPENA	72	5	1.89	-1.28	PA ALLENTOWN	78	5	3.94	-0.33
AR FORT SMITH	91	9	0.22	-2.97	DETROIT	79	5	7.66	4.50	ERIE	76	4	0.74	-2.54
LITTLE ROCK	87	5	0.24	-3.07	FLINT	77	6	6.43	3.26	MIDDLETOWN	80	4	3.78	0.19
CA BAKERSFIELD	84	1	0.00	0.00	GRAND RAPIDS	77	6	6.87	3.31	PHILADELPHIA	82	4	2.71	-1.68
EUREKA	55	-3	0.17	0.01	HOUGHTON LAKE	72	5	2.80	0.05	PITTSBURGH	77	4	2.62	-1.34
FRESNO	82	1	0.00	-0.01	LANSING	76	6	4.76	2.08	WILKES-BARRE	75	3	4.06	0.32
LOS ANGELES	68	-1	0.00	-0.03	MUSKEGON	75	5	4.30	1.98	WILLIAMSPORT	77	5	4.92	0.84
REDDING	80	-1	0.15	0.10	TRAVERSE CITY	75	5	0.82	-2.32	PR SAN JUAN	82	0	11.08	6.92
SACRAMENTO	75	0	0.00	-0.05	MN DULUTH	70	5	4.57	0.37	RI PROVIDENCE	76	3	3.41	0.24
SAN DIEGO	70	-1	0.00	-0.03	INT'L FALLS	67	1	2.15	-1.22	SC CHARLESTON	84	2	6.94	0.81
SAN FRANCISCO	63	0	0.00	-0.03	MINNEAPOLIS	79	6	5.23	1.19	COLUMBIA	85	3	6.17	0.63
STOCKTON	75	-2	0.00	-0.05	ROCHESTER	75	5	4.17	-0.44	FLORENCE	84	3	4.61	-0.67
CO ALAMOSA	68	4	0.14	-0.80	ST. CLOUD	75	5	5.63	2.29	GREENVILLE	82	3	5.23	0.58
CO SPRINGS	75	5	4.90	2.05	MS JACKSON	84	3	3.31	-1.38	MYRTLE BEACH	82	1	2.97	-2.22
DENVER	76	4	3.41	1.16	MERIDIAN	82	0	9.99	4.54	SD ABERDEEN	76	4	6.63	3.71
GRAND JUNCTION	78	1	1.71	1.05	TUPELO	84	3	1.02	-2.63	HURON	79	6	3.49	0.63
PUEBLO	79	4	2.34	0.30	MO COLUMBIA	82	5	3.22	-0.58	RAPID CITY	75	3	0.66	-1.37
CT BRIDGEPORT	78	4	2.00	-1.77	JOPLIN	88	8	0.83	-2.72	SIOUX FALLS	77	4	5.76	2.83
HARTFORD	76	2	1.72	-1.95	KANSAS CITY	83	5	2.26	-2.16	TN BRISTOL	79	5	3.85	-0.36
DC WASHINGTON	84	5	3.03	-0.63	SPRINGFIELD	85	7	1.71	-1.85	CHATTANOOGA	83	3	3.87	-0.86
DE WILMINGTON	81	4	3.73	-0.55	ST JOSEPH	85	6	0.00	-3.89	JACKSON	82	2	2.92	-1.82
FL DAYTONA BEACH	82	0	3.15	-2.02	ST LOUIS	86	6	2.91	-0.99	KNOXVILLE	82	4	2.49	-2.22
FT LAUDERDALE	84	1	3.87	-2.83	MT BILLINGS	75	3	0.93	-0.35	MEMPHIS	86	3	2.95	-1.27
FT MYERS	84	1	11.62	2.64	BUTTE	63	0	0.72	-0.75	NASHVILLE	83	4	3.46	-0.31
JACKSONVILLE	82	0	7.39	1.42	GLASGOW	72	2	4.50	2.72	TX ABILENE	90	7	0.00	-1.69
KEY WEST	86	1	1.87	-1.40	GREAT FALLS	68	2	0.87	-0.58	AMARILLO	85	7	1.00	-1.68
MELBOURNE	83	2	4.23	-1.15	HELENA	70	2	1.68	0.34	AUSTIN	86	2	0.05	-1.92
MIAMI	85	1	5.71	-0.08	KALISPELL	63	-1	0.69	-0.72	BEAUMONT	85	2	11.24	6.01
ORLANDO	83	1	10.62	3.47	MILES CITY	76	2	1.16	-0.45	BROWNSVILLE	85	1	0.71	-1.06
PENSACOLA	83	0	9.58	1.56	MISSOULA	67	0	0.63	-0.46	COLLEGE STATION	89	4	0.10	-1.82
ST PETERSBURG	83	0	5.72	-1.00	NE GRAND ISLAND	79	3	4.37	1.23	CORPUS CHRISTI	86	2	0.02	-1.98
TALLAHASSEE	83	1	4.28	-3.76	HASTINGS	80	4	4.96	1.15	DALLAS/FT WORTH	91	6	0.09	-2.03
TAMPA	84	1	7.31	0.82	LINCOLN	82	4	1.55	-1.99	DEL RIO	89	4	0.37	-1.65
WEST PALM BEACH	86	3	6.75	0.78	MCCOOK	81	4	3.20	-0.10	EL PASO	86	3	2.59	1.10
GA ATHENS	83	3	1.46	-2.95	NORFOLK	80	5	1.45	-2.29	GALVESTON	87	3	1.11	-2.34
ATLANTA	82	2	2.67	-2.45	NORTH PLATTE	78	4	3.45	0.28	HOUSTON	87	3	2.98	-0.20
AUGUSTA	85	4	4.05	-0.02	OMAHA/EPPLEY	82	5	3.33	-0.53	LUBBOCK	86	6	0.05	-2.08
COLUMBUS	84	2	3.99	-1.05	SCOTTSBLUFF	77	4	1.76	-0.37	MIDLAND	87	5	0.00	-1.89
MACON	83	2	4.16	-0.16	VALENTINE	78	4	3.08	-0.29	SAN ANGELO	90	8	0.00	-1.10
SAVANNAH	84	2	4.00	-2.04	NV ELKO	72	3	0.10	-0.20	SAN ANTONIO	88	4	0.96	-1.07
HI HILO	75	-1	5.18	-5.53	ELY	69	2	1.50	0.90	VICTORIA	87	3	0.57	-2.33
HONOLULU	81	0	0.57	0.07	LAS VEGAS	92	1	0.83	0.39	WACO	91	6	0.09	-2.14
KAHULUI	78	-1	0.63	0.14	RENO	75	4	0.00	-0.24	WICHITA FALLS	93	8	0.00	-1.58
LIHUE	80	1	1.45	-0.67	WINNEMUCCA	71	-1	0.12	-0.15	UT SALT LAKE CITY	78	1	0.58	-0.14
ID BOISE	76	1	0.02	-0.37	NH CONCORD	72	2	1.22	-2.15	VT BURLINGTON	73	2	3.68	-0.29
LEWISTON	71	-3	0.15	-0.57	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	81	6	4.15	0.29	VA LYNCHBURG	78	3	2.99	-1.40
POCATELLO	70	1	0.29	-0.41	NEWARK	83	6	2.04	-2.64	NORFOLK	82	3	10.89	5.72
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	79	6	11.15	7.64	NM ALBUQUERQUE	82	4	0.39	-0.88	RICHMOND	82	4	3.63	-1.04
MOLINE	80	5	2.91	-1.12	NY ALBANY	75	4	3.04	-0.42	ROANOKE	80	4	3.76	-0.24
PEORIA	81	6	1.66	-2.36	BINGHAMTON	73	4	1.40	-2.09	WASH/DULLES	81	5	2.58	-0.99
ROCKFORD	79	6	4.60	0.50	BUFFALO	75	4	2.72	-0.42	WA OLYMPIA	62	-1	1.42	0.60
SPRINGFIELD	82	6	1.09	-2.44	ROCHESTER	74	3	1.81	-1.12	QUILLAYUTE	58	-1	2.28	-0.06
EVANSVILLE	83	4	6.66	2.91	SYRACUSE	76	5	3.30	-0.72	SEATTLE-TACOMA	64	-1	0.71	-0.08
FORT WAYNE	80	7	0.98	-2.60	NC ASHEVILLE	77	4	3.33	-0.54	SPOKANE	67	-2	0.52	-0.24
INDIANAPOLIS	82	7	0.47	-3.95	CHARLOTTE	82	2	3.53	-0.26	YAKIMA	68	-1	0.46	0.24
SOUTH BEND	77	4	2.52	-1.21	GREENSBORO	81	3	3.55	-0.89	WV BECKLEY	75	4	3.09	-1.69
BURLINGTON	80	4	2.34	-2.14	HATTERAS	83	4	6.19	1.24	CHARLESTON	79	5	2.83	-2.03
CEDAR RAPIDS	78	4	4.28	0.22	RALEIGH	84	5	5.49	1.20	ELKINS	73	3	5.78	0.95
DES MOINES	82	6	1.47	-2.71	WILMINGTON	83	2	3.53	-4.09	HUNTINGTON	78	3	6.25	1.79
DUBUQUE	76	4	16.01	12.28	ND BISMARCK	72	2	5.24	2.66	WI EAU CLAIRE	75	4	7.43	3.49
SIoux CITY	80	5	0.78	-2.52	DICKINSON	70	1	2.44	0.33	GREEN BAY	75	5	5.30	1.86
WATERLOO	78	4	2.79	-1.41	FARGO	74	3	4.35	1.47	LA CROSSE	78	4	4.61	0.36
KS CONCORDIA	83	4	5.38	1.18	GRAND FORKS	72	3	2.69	-0.37	MADISON	77	5	1.85	-2.08
DODGE CITY	87	7	0.63	-2.54	JAMESTOWN	73	2	4.00	0.78	MILWAUKEE	76	4	3.53	-0.05
GOODLAND	79	4	3.22	-0.32	MINOT	72	2	5.58	2.88	WAUSAU	74	4	5.53	1.41
HILL CITY	84	5	4.35	1.23	WILLISTON	72	3	2.33	0.05	WY CASPER	73	3	1.52	0.23
TOPEKA	86	8	1.56	-2.27	OH AKRON-CANTON	77	5	6.80	2.78	CHEYENNE	71	3	5.63	3.37
WICHITA	89	8	1.45	-1.86	CINCINNATI	81	5	2.22	-1.53	LANDER	73	2	0.07	-0.77
KY JACKSON	77	2	6.02	1.43	CLEVELAND	77	5	7.47	3.95	SHERIDAN	73	4	0.50	-0.61

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 14, 2011

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

Corn Percent Silking				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 14 2011	5-Yr Avg
CO	99	80	95	96
IL	100	99	100	99
IN	99	93	98	97
IA	100	96	98	97
KS	100	96	98	100
KY	99	82	92	99
MI	100	90	96	95
MN	100	95	99	99
MO	98	98	100	98
NE	100	98	99	99
NC	100	99	100	100
ND	100	81	96	94
OH	100	83	95	99
PA	96	89	92	93
SD	95	75	93	90
TN	100	100	100	100
TX	99	97	98	99
WI	98	89	95	93
18 Sts	99	93	98	97
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Dented				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 14 2011	5-Yr Avg
CO	2	0	0	6
IL	48	10	30	29
IN	36	0	6	18
IA	24	1	13	13
KS	45	21	36	37
KY	63	15	28	44
MI	24	0	0	9
MN	6	0	2	8
MO	40	27	53	43
NE	28	1	10	22
NC	83	71	80	74
ND	3	0	0	5
OH	31	1	3	13
PA	15	3	7	13
SD	9	0	1	9
TN	84	52	62	75
TX	66	61	70	72
WI	10	0	0	4
18 Sts	30	7	17	21
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Blooming				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 14 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	98	87	95	95
IL	97	91	97	94
IN	97	80	90	93
IA	99	95	97	97
KS	89	77	87	88
KY	91	71	84	85
LA	99	97	99	99
MI	95	87	96	95
MN	99	88	93	98
MS	100	98	100	100
MO	85	79	88	83
NE	99	90	94	98
NC	87	68	82	79
ND	100	89	95	99
OH	99	79	93	99
SD	99	92	97	98
TN	95	85	93	93
WI	94	89	95	93
18 Sts	96	87	94	94
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Corn Percent Dough				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 14 2011	5-Yr Avg
CO	44	10	20	37
IL	87	56	74	72
IN	78	24	48	60
IA	65	19	52	45
KS	85	60	75	75
KY	77	35	48	67
MI	72	18	34	51
MN	49	8	27	37
MO	75	65	84	76
NE	76	34	58	70
NC	95	92	95	94
ND	56	7	28	39
OH	80	15	31	60
PA	50	20	35	42
SD	50	6	28	39
TN	97	80	90	94
TX	83	71	75	86
WI	54	17	36	36
18 Sts	71	32	52	58
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	1	4	26	53	16
IL	4	13	33	42	8
IN	7	17	37	32	7
IA	2	6	25	49	18
KS	21	21	27	25	6
KY	1	5	27	48	19
MI	3	9	23	49	16
MN	2	5	18	58	17
MO	15	18	27	34	6
NE	2	5	18	55	20
NC	21	22	29	26	2
ND	2	6	23	55	14
OH	2	12	34	44	8
PA	5	18	32	34	11
SD	2	3	18	55	22
TN	1	6	24	53	16
TX	33	35	22	10	0
WI	1	4	16	50	29
18 Sts	5	10	25	46	14
Prev Wk	6	10	24	45	15
Prev Yr	3	8	20	46	23

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 14 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	90	56	76	83
IL	83	57	75	76
IN	82	38	59	68
IA	90	69	84	87
KS	55	28	47	64
KY	79	42	56	64
LA	91	91	95	94
MI	85	48	67	77
MN	90	48	70	85
MS	97	90	95	97
MO	56	37	58	54
NE	89	50	72	84
NC	51	35	47	47
ND	97	60	79	92
OH	81	23	46	84
SD	79	49	78	79
TN	80	60	72	80
WI	76	53	76	72
18 Sts	82	51	70	78
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 14, 2011

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

Soybean Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	4	20	38	31	7
IL	3	9	31	49	8
IN	6	12	35	41	6
IA	2	6	22	49	21
KS	16	25	29	26	4
KY	1	7	28	50	14
LA	7	13	41	33	6
MI	2	6	27	50	15
MN	2	5	20	53	20
MS	4	9	25	46	16
MO	9	16	32	36	7
NE	1	3	18	57	21
NC	5	16	34	41	4
ND	2	7	22	55	14
OH	2	7	30	50	11
SD	1	7	19	55	18
TN	1	6	24	57	12
WI	1	3	14	54	28
18 Sts	4	9	26	48	13
Prev Wk	4	9	26	48	13
Prev Yr	3	8	23	47	19

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 14 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	100	98	100	100
CO	100	98	99	100
ID	32	8	20	57
IL	100	100	100	100
IN	100	100	100	100
KS	100	100	100	100
MI	100	90	96	99
MO	100	100	100	100
MT	34	25	62	67
NE	100	97	100	100
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	100	100	100	100
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	79	29	54	87
SD	99	91	98	96
TX	100	100	100	100
WA	50	20	42	70
18 Sts	90	85	91	94
These 18 States harvested 91% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 14 2011	5-Yr Avg
AL	78	59	64	79
AZ	84	85	90	92
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	88	85	90	90
GA	97	70	84	93
KS	78	41	61	80
LA	98	98	99	98
MS	100	94	97	99
MO	100	100	100	94
NC	97	91	99	95
OK	87	13	30	68
SC	69	68	77	77
TN	96	87	93	97
TX	86	79	90	76
VA	73	70	75	90
15 Sts	90	79	88	84
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 14 2011	5-Yr Avg
AL	20	0	4	10
AZ	27	30	37	27
AR	15	0	6	8
CA	8	5	6	8
GA	18	2	7	7
KS	2	1	2	2
LA	39	24	43	27
MS	26	1	2	14
MO	5	0	1	5
NC	5	1	6	3
OK	0	0	0	2
SC	2	6	7	1
TN	6	0	0	3
TX	13	14	15	14
VA	1	1	2	9
15 Sts	14	9	11	11
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	8	16	30	41	5
AZ	0	2	8	46	44
AR	1	12	32	37	18
CA	0	0	10	70	20
GA	12	17	38	27	6
KS	17	13	39	27	4
LA	3	25	36	29	7
MS	2	10	23	48	17
MO	3	4	33	55	5
NC	1	10	36	46	7
OK	49	37	12	2	0
SC	3	19	43	34	1
TN	0	1	21	65	13
TX	35	25	28	12	0
VA	0	0	1	59	40
15 Sts	21	19	29	26	5
Prev Wk	22	19	29	25	5
Prev Yr	3	8	27	46	16

Peanuts Percent Pegging				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 14 2011	5-Yr Avg
AL	79	64	79	74
FL	96	89	90	95
GA	100	91	96	98
NC	100	97	99	100
OK	96	93	95	97
SC	98	90	93	98
TX	98	92	93	93
VA	71	80	85	90
8 Sts	96	87	92	93
These 8 States planted 98% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Peanut Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	6	16	35	38	5
FL	2	4	26	63	5
GA	6	13	41	32	8
NC	0	6	29	55	10
OK	6	10	50	34	0
SC	2	10	43	43	2
TX	12	36	37	15	0
VA	0	0	15	57	28
8 Sts	6	15	36	37	6
Prev Wk	6	15	36	37	6
Prev Yr	1	7	32	46	14

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 14, 2011

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

Oats Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 14 2011	5-Yr Avg
IA	97	91	98	94
MN	80	23	51	72
NE	100	91	98	97
ND	36	2	4	45
OH	100	79	96	98
PA	93	53	73	77
SD	85	58	76	82
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	75	43	64	72
9 Sts	80	50	65	77
These 9 States harvested 67% of last year's oat acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 14 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	98	100	99
CO	85	40	60	72
IL	89	60	88	75
KS	76	30	51	69
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	80	49	64	77
NE	89	62	71	77
NM	45	17	27	41
OK	82	55	56	60
SD	86	52	81	80
TX	89	79	85	85
11 Sts	82	52	66	75
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 14 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	96	60	77	82
CO	32	15	24	34
IL	31	1	21	24
KS	11	1	4	11
LA	100	98	100	95
MO	32	7	22	28
NE	10	0	2	6
NM	6	4	6	7
OK	30	29	30	22
SD	17	3	21	21
TX	60	69	70	68
11 Sts	33	29	32	35
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Mature				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 14 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	71	6	18	35
CO	0	0	0	1
IL	1	0	0	0
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	83	75	84	77
MO	2	0	0	2
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	0	1	8	4
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	52	64	65	59
11 Sts	20	24	25	23
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	4	7	39	43	7
CO	1	11	51	35	2
IL	1	12	47	38	2
KS	19	22	32	23	4
LA	10	24	42	24	0
MO	2	15	46	36	1
NE	0	3	18	69	10
NM	39	20	35	6	0
OK	50	38	11	1	0
SD	0	0	17	70	13
TX	16	27	35	20	2
11 Sts	18	23	32	24	3
Prev Wk	18	22	33	24	3
Prev Yr	3	6	27	54	10

Rice Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 14 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	93	58	80	77
CA	23	12	20	46
LA	98	92	98	97
MS	98	90	94	89
MO	88	22	41	72
TX	90	97	100	95
6 Sts	83	58	73	77
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	10	33	40	16
CA	0	0	10	20	70
LA	2	3	21	47	27
MS	1	3	29	55	12
MO	1	5	21	49	24
TX	8	2	34	43	13
6 Sts	1	6	27	40	26
Prev Wk	2	7	25	39	27
Prev Yr	1	4	24	51	20

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 14 2011	5-Yr Avg
ID	4	0	7	20
MN	71	6	21	46
MT	7	0	2	31
ND	25	2	6	34
SD	77	36	64	76
WA	24	2	3	45
6 Sts	31	6	13	39
These 6 States harvested 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	0	13	78	9
MN	2	7	29	51	11
MT	3	9	31	49	8
ND	1	5	23	58	13
SD	1	14	32	41	12
WA	1	6	33	51	9
6 Sts	1	7	26	55	11
Prev Wk	2	5	27	55	11
Prev Yr	1	2	15	64	18

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 14, 2011

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

Barley Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 14 2011	5-Yr Avg
ID	17	2	8	24
MN	67	7	21	58
MT	11	0	6	32
ND	40	3	9	48
WA	15	0	1	39
5 Sts	25	2	8	37
These 5 States harvested 78% of last year's barley acreage.				

Barley Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	1	11	72	16
MN	1	2	23	63	11
MT	3	9	37	44	7
ND	0	5	25	59	11
WA	1	3	17	71	8
5 Sts	1	5	26	57	11
Prev Wk	1	5	22	59	13
Prev Yr	0	3	12	68	17

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent											
Week Ending Aug 14, 2011											
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	3	14	33	44	6	NH	3	14	43	33	7
AZ	37	20	17	21	5	NJ	0	5	50	40	5
AR	29	44	21	6	0	NM	50	37	13	0	0
CA	5	30	40	25	0	NY	9	17	41	31	2
CO	26	18	18	29	9	NC	9	22	33	35	1
CT	0	0	46	54	0	ND	1	3	14	52	30
DE	24	27	21	28	0	OH	4	14	39	37	6
FL	1	4	25	60	10	OK	63	28	8	1	0
GA	15	27	36	20	2	OR	9	17	25	43	6
ID	0	5	13	61	21	PA	22	32	29	16	1
IL	7	22	42	26	3	RI	0	24	44	32	0
IN	10	25	40	23	2	SC	11	34	40	15	0
IA	6	18	35	35	6	SD	1	2	14	60	23
KS	31	25	24	18	2	TN	2	13	38	43	4
KY	3	12	35	41	9	TX	75	21	4	0	0
LA	15	24	36	23	2	UT	0	0	11	65	24
ME	0	4	40	34	22	VT	0	26	35	29	10
MD	17	30	33	20	0	VA	10	24	34	30	2
MA	0	0	44	53	3	WA	1	9	41	44	5
MI	3	12	32	42	11	WV	2	9	50	36	3
MN	1	4	15	59	21	WI	2	9	27	51	11
MS	5	19	42	31	3	WY	0	6	23	64	7
MO	15	30	36	19	0	48 Sts	21	18	24	30	7
MT	1	6	20	46	27						
NE	1	3	20	65	11	Prev Wk	21	17	23	32	7
NV	1	3	19	42	35	Prev Yr	5	13	29	44	9

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

National Agricultural Summary

August 8 – 14, 2011

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Below average temperatures and increased rainfall were welcomed throughout much of the Great Plains and Corn Belt during the week, aiding row crop development and helping to alleviate unusually dry soil conditions in

certain areas. Elsewhere, Northwestern fieldwork was promoted by warmer, drier weather. In the South, hot temperatures persisted, while scattered showers benefitted crop and pasture conditions.

Corn: By August 14, silking had advanced to 98 percent complete, slightly behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 52 percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the dough stage, 19 percentage points behind last year and 6 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Despite milder temperatures compared to recent weeks throughout much of the Midwest, double-digit doughing was evident during the week. By week's end, 17 percent of the corn crop was dented, 13 percentage points behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 60 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from ratings last week but 9 percentage points below the same time last year.

Soybeans: By week's end, 94 percent of the soybean crop was at or beyond the blooming stage, 2 percentage points behind last year but on par with the 5-year average. Favorable weather conditions promoted rapid phenological development across much of the major soybean-producing region during the week. Pods were setting on 70 percent of the Nation's soybean acreage by August 14, twelve percentage points behind last year and 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 61 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from ratings last week but 5 percentage points below the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: Nationally, 91 percent of this year's winter wheat crop was harvested by August 14, slightly ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Warmer, drier weather in the Northwest aided harvest toward week's end.

Cotton: By August 14, eighty-eight percent of the cotton crop was at or beyond the boll setting stage, 2 percentage points behind last year but 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, water shortages in areas of the Plains caused portions of the cotton crop to shed bolls. Bolls were opening on 11 percent of this year's cotton acreage by week's end, 3 percentage points behind last year but on par with the 5-year average. In South Central Texas, producers were busy applying defoliant in preparation for harvest. Overall, 31 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from ratings last week but 31 percentage points below the same time last year.

Sorghum: Two-thirds of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the heading stage by week's end, 16 percentage points behind last year and 9 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Heading in Kansas was approximately one week behind normal. Coloring advanced to 32 percent complete by August 14,

slightly behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. With activity limited to Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas, 25 percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the mature stage by week's end, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 27 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from ratings last week but 37 percentage points below the same time last year.

Rice: By week's end, 73 percent of the rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 10 percentage points behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. In Arkansas, 22 percent of the crop began heading during the week, with 4 percent of the crop reported as being ripe. Overall, 66 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from ratings last week but 5 percentage points below the same time last year.

Small Grains: Oat producers had harvested 65 percent of this year's crop, 15 percentage points behind last year and 12 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

By August 14, eight percent of the barley crop was harvested, 17 percentage points behind last year and 29 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Delays of 16 points or more were evident throughout the five major producing States. With approximately 6 days suitable for fieldwork, harvest began in Montana and Minnesota during the week. Overall, 68 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 4 percentage points from ratings last week and 17 percentage points below the same time last year.

Nationally, 13 percent of the spring wheat crop was harvested by week's end, 18 percentage points behind last year and 26 percentage points behind the 5-year average. The most activity was evident in South Dakota, where favorable weather conditions allowed producers to harvest 28 percent of their crop during the week. Overall, 66 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from ratings last week but 16 percentage points below the same time last year.

Other Crops: Five percent of this year's peanut crop began pegging during the week, leaving progress, at 92 percent complete, 4 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Overall, 43 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from ratings last week but 17 percentage points below the same time last year.

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 5.5. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 22% short, 71% adequate, and 2% surplus. Corn 98% dough, 95% 2010, and 95% 5-yr avg.; 80% dented, 88% 2010, and 81% 5-yr avg.; 41% mature, 51% 2010, and 44% 5-yr avg.; 4% harvested, 0% 2010, and 6% 5-yr avg.; condition 10% very poor, 14% poor, 33% fair, 39% good, and 4% excellent. Soybeans blooming 86%, 86% 2010, and 87% 5-yr avg.; setting pods 48%, 69% 2010, and 64% 5-yr avg.; condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 60% good, and 3% excellent. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 30% fair, 58% good, and 4% excellent. Pasture and range condition 3% very poor, 14% poor, 33% fair, 44% good, and 6% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 79.6 F in Sylacauga, to 84.9 F in Mobile; total precipitation ranged from 0.03 inches in Clayton, to 2.18 inches in Montgomery. Corn harvest has begun and yields are expected to vary greatly depending on when the crop was planted. Crops and pastures look better due to rain and cooler temperatures. Some areas still need rain to keep crops and pastures progressing.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.0. Topsoil moisture 95% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 95% adequate. Barley 20% turning color. Condition of barley 10% poor, 20% fair, 50% good, 20% excellent. Oats 10% turning color. Condition of oats 20% fair, 50% good, 30% excellent. Condition of potatoes 20% fair, 60% good, 20% excellent. First cutting hay harvest 95% complete. Condition of all hay 10% poor, 45% fair, 45% good. Pasture condition 5% poor, 25% fair, 50% good, 20% excellent. Wind and rain damage 95% none, 5% light. Activities harvesting hay, grass seed and vegetables; weed control; preparing for grain harvest; equipment repair.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly above normal for the week ending August 14th, ranging from 4 degrees below normal at Parker to 8 degrees above normal at Aguila and Prescott. The highest temperature of the week was 111 degrees at Roll. The lowest reading was 42 degrees at Grand Canyon. Precipitation was recorded in 12 of the 22 weather stations. The least precipitation was recorded in Flagstaff with 0.01 inches. The most precipitation was recorded in Willcox with 1.63 inches. Willcox is the only area that has above normal precipitation to date. Ninety percent of Arizona's cotton acreage has set bolls, slightly behind the 5-year average. Bolls opening is at 37 percent mostly along the Colorado River. The condition of the cotton crop remains mostly good to excellent. Alfalfa condition is mostly good 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 continued to receive some much needed moisture from seasonal rains. Many areas are showing new forage. Most rangeland remains in very poor to fair condition. Rain has replenished water to many stock tanks.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 26% very short, 33% short, 4% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 30% very short, 37% short, 32% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 100% dough, 100% 2010, 98% avg.; 97% dent, 98% 2010, 91% avg.; 64% mature, 76% 2010, 49% avg.; 9% harvested, 20% 2010, 9% avg.; condition 9% very poor, 19% poor, 35% fair, 31% good, 6% excellent. Rice 4% ripe, 31% 2010, 9% avg. Sorghum 4% harvested, 6% 2010, 2% avg. Soybeans 5% yellowing, 15% 2010, 11% avg.; 1% shedding, 6% 2010, 5% avg. Irrigation, continued scouting for pests, and harvesting were some of the activities for row crop farmers, and melon harvest was in progress in northern Arkansas. Livestock condition remained mostly fair to good. Rain showers last week were only slightly beneficial to pasture and range and hay conditions as producers continued feeding hay to livestock. There were reports of producers baling crop residue for additional hay.

CALIFORNIA: Cotton was setting bolls rapidly. Some bolls have started to open. The crop is making good developmental progress and reporters commented that producers will stop irrigating the crop in two to three weeks. Rice fields were developing well; most fields were headed, but harvest had not yet begun. Alfalfa fields continued to be cut, windrowed and baled as operators were progressing through their third to fifth cuttings across the State. Corn for silage harvest was ongoing. Weed and insect control in cotton, corn and alfalfa fields continued. Harvested grain fields were being bailed, then disked and prepared for fall plantings. Safflower fields were drying down. Black eye beans were maturing with runners and blooms clearly becoming more visible. The Garbanzo bean harvest was ongoing. Sugarbeet harvest was going strong. Maintenance to orchards, groves, and vineyards continued with the spraying of fungicides, fertilizers, insecticides, and herbicides as necessary. Peaches, plums, pluots, and nectarines continued to be harvested and packed. The early variety table grape harvest continued in the San Joaquin Valley with the main varieties, Summer Royals and Flame Seedless, picked. Raisin and wine grapes continued to develop and underwent thinning and foliage removal. Cherry orchards were pruned. Scale treatments were applied in olive orchards. Pear harvest continued. Apples were harvested in the San Joaquin Valley. Kiwis and pomegranates were growing well. The prune harvest was expected to begin in one to two weeks. Valencia oranges, tangelos, grapefruits, and lemons were packed. The new Navel crop was slightly behind normal for the season. Almond growers were busy preparing orchards for harvest. The early variety harvest was expected to begin in the next week. Walnut, pistachio and pecan orchards showed good development. Walnut growers continued to spray for codling moth. Kern County reported bell peppers, organic greens, carrots and garlic were being harvested. In Tulare County, farmer's markets were still enjoying their peak season, with summer fruits and vegetables continuing to be harvested. Processing tomato harvest continued. Fresno County reported onions, tomatoes and carrots were being harvested. Some farmers were applying fungicides on the tomatoes. In San Joaquin County, fresh market tomatoes were being harvested, bell pepper harvest had begun, watermelon harvest was underway, and cucumbers were being harvested. Field work and ground preparation continued, while the tomato harvest was delayed in Sutter County. Onions were continuing to bulk-up in Siskiyou County. Non-irrigated pasture and rangeland were reported to be in good to poor condition. Non-irrigated grasses in the lower Sierra foothills and the eastern slope of the Coast Range have dried and range conditions were fair. Supplemental feeding of livestock was at a minimum in some areas. Sheep and cattle grazed harvested grain fields. Bees were active pollinating alfalfa, melon, and squash fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.7. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 34% short, 51% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 15% very short, 34% short, 50% adequate, 1% surplus. Spring barley 95% turning color, 95% 2010, 98% avg.; 30% harvested, 28% 2010, 31% avg.; condition 2% poor, 46% fair, 42% good, 10% excellent. Spring wheat 90% turning color, 86% 2010, 93% avg.; 12% harvested, 14% 2010, 23% avg.; condition 14% poor, 48% fair, 32% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa 86% 2nd cutting, 88% 2010, 85% avg.; 18% 3rd cutting, 20% 2010, 13% avg.; condition 14% poor, 27% fair, 47% good, 12% excellent. Dry Beans 65% flowered, 91% 2010, 87% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 3% poor, 52% fair, 37% good, 5% excellent. Dry onions 5% harvested, 2% 2010, 5% avg.; condition 1% poor, 15% fair, 68% good, 16% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 30% fair, 53% good, 15% excellent. Fall potatoes condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 42% fair, 47% good, 5% excellent. Summer potatoes 5% harvested, 3% 2010, 7% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 46% fair, 44% good, 5% excellent. Sunflowers condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 34% fair, 55% good, 8% excellent. Livestock condition 1% poor, 23% fair, 60% good, 16% excellent. Colorado experienced above

average temperatures and below average precipitation last week. The moisture that was received came in the form of isolated thunderstorms with hail causing some reported crop damage in the northeastern region. Counties in the San Luis Valley received some scattered moisture last week but are still designated a primary disaster area due to exceptional drought conditions.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 40% very short, 37% short, 23% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 22% very short, 53% short, 25% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay supplies 6% very short, 20% short, 54% adequate, 20% surplus. Other hay second cutting 99%, 100% 2010, 99% avg.; third cutting 27%, 34% 2010, 34% avg. Alfalfa hay third cutting 62%, 43% 2010, 64% avg. Pasture condition 24% very poor, 27% poor, 21% fair, 28% good, 0% excellent. Corn condition 14% very poor, 25% poor, 31% fair, 24% good, 6% excellent. Soybean condition 6% very poor, 16% poor, 33% fair, 41% good, 4% excellent. Apple condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 12% fair, 81% good, 4% excellent. Peach condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 17% fair, 76% good, 4% excellent. Corn silked 100%, 100% 2010, 98% avg.; dough 99%, 82% 2010, 70% avg.; 59% dent, 37% 2010, 32% avg. Soybeans blooming 92%, 86% 2010, 75% avg.; setting pods 63%, 59% 2010, 42% avg. Cantaloups 77% harvested, 79% 2010, 62% avg. Cucumbers 100% planted, 100% 2010, 98% avg.; 74% harvested, 64% 2010, 64% avg. Green Peas 90% harvested, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Lima Beans 46% harvested, 33% 2010, 23% avg. Potatoes 70% harvested, 98% 2010, 58% avg. Snap beans 100% planted, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 78% harvested, 89% 2010, 73% avg. Sweet corn 79% harvested, 91% 2010, 72% avg. Tomatoes 62% harvested, 69% 2010, 53% avg. Watermelons 82% harvested, 78% 2010, 65% avg. Apples 46% harvested, 18% 2010, 16% avg. Peaches 85% harvested, 74% 2010, 71% avg. Some rain may help soybeans. Irrigated vegetables are doing okay. Not much field flooding. Soil was so dry, it absorbed most of it.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 22% short, 70% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 24% short, 67% adequate, 7% surplus. Peanut 90% pegged, 96% 2010, 95% 5-yr avg. Escambia, Santa Rosa counties crops developing later than normal. Jackson County some crops stressed by dry weather, near triple digit temperatures. Suwannee County corn for grain being harvested. Putnam County harvesting field corn. Walton County cotton in fair condition after being hampered by dry conditions. Soybean in good condition due to adequate rainfall. Peanuts mostly good to fair condition. Lafayette County peanuts behind schedule in development due to late planting caused by drought. Columbia County few producers digging green peanuts. Suwannee County peanuts improved due to recent rains. Jackson County hot, dry conditions stopped peanut blooming, pegging and pod development continued. Light supplies of okra marketed. Charlotte, Collier, De Soto, Hendry, Lee counties preparing land, laying plastic for vegetable planting. Miami-Dade County some vegetables fields had standing water in low lying areas due to recent rains. Highlands County land preparation for fall planting underway. Extreme drought parts of Okeechobee, Martin, St Lucie, Palm Beach citrus counties. Oranges larger than golf balls, grapefruit between baseball and softball size. Grove activity resetting new trees, young tree care, applying herbicides, hedging and topping, brush removal, fertilizer application. Pasture Condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 60% good, 10% excellent. Cattle Condition 2% poor, 23% fair, 70% good, 5% excellent. Statewide pasture condition mostly good, drought primary limiting factor for grass growth. Pasture in poor condition result of earlier over grazing. Cattle condition improved, most cattle in good condition. Panhandle pasture condition very poor to excellent, most fair to good. High temperatures stressed grass, livestock. Armyworm damage. North pasture condition very poor to good, most good. Some damage from armyworms. Cattle condition mostly good. Central, southwest pasture condition poor to excellent, most good. Most cattle in good condition.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 39% short, 43% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 20% very short, 44% short, 36% adequate, 0% surplus. Range and pasture 15% very poor, 27% poor, 36% fair, 20% good, 2% excellent.

Corn 14% very poor, 15% poor, 26% fair, 31% good, 14% excellent; 32% harvested, 28% in 2010, 16% avg. Cotton 12% very poor, 17% poor, 38% fair, 27% good, 6% excellent; squaring 94%, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; setting bolls 84%, 97% 2010, 93% avg.; bolls opening 7%, 18% 2010, 7% avg. Hay 15% very poor, 23% poor, 37% fair, 23% good, 2% excellent. Hay second cutting comp. 79%, n/a 2010, n/a avg. Peanuts 6% very poor, 13% poor, 41% fair, 32% good, 8% excellent; pegging 96%, 100% 2010, 98% avg. Pecans 6% very poor, 13% poor, 46% fair, 24% good, 11% excellent. Sorghum 5% very poor, 21% poor, 46% fair, 25% good, 3% excellent; 7% harvested, 15% 2010, 8% avg. Soybeans 7% very poor, 19% poor, 40% fair, 30% good, 4% excellent. Tobacco 5% very poor, 12% poor, 46% fair, 32% good, 5% excellent; 45% harvested, 55% 2010, 55% avg. Precipitation estimates for the State ranged from no rain up to 3.0 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 clear. 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 in some localities that showers were carried over to the leeward side. The National Drought Monitor showed increased drought area moderate and severe for leeward portions of Hawaii, Maui, and Molokai Islands. The Big Island is suffering from lack of rainfall in the agricultural areas of north, west and central regions. D2 (severe drought) rating was expanded to include a larger area of north central Hawaii, and moderate drought conditions now encompass most of the western half of the island. No drought and abnormally dry rating levels remained unchanged from the previous week. Areas rated with Honolulu and Kauai continued to be rated with no condition of drought. Crops were in generally fair condition throughout the week, but varied based on location.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.8. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 18% short, 78% adequate, 0% surplus. Spring wheat turning color 85%, 78% 2010, 92% avg. Barley turning color 89%, 86% 2010, 94% avg. Potato vines killed 1%, 2% 2010, 10% avg. Oats harvested for grain 15%, 39% 2010, 33% avg. Dry peas 7% harvested, 15% 2010, 36% avg. Lentils 0% harvested, 6% 2010, 20% avg. Dry beans harvested 0%, 1% 2010, 5% avg. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting harvested 78%, 87% 2010, 86% avg.; 3rd cutting harvested 16%, 29% 2010, 32% avg. Mint 1st cutting harvested 20%, 26% 2010, 55% avg. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 0% poor, 2% fair, 36% good, 62% excellent. Potato condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 9% fair, 79% good, 12% excellent. The cereal grain harvest is well underway in the Southwest and South-Central Districts. Dry peas are being swathed in Twin Falls County. Small pockets of grasshoppers are showing up in Twin Falls County. Winter Wheat harvested, at twenty percent complete, advanced twelve percentage points from last week. At the state level, first and second cutting of alfalfa are seventy-eight and sixteen percent complete, respectively.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 41% short, 43% adequate, 1% surplus. Oats 98% ripe, 100% 2010, 99% avg.; 96% harvested, 100% 2010, 95% avg. Alfalfa 60% third cut, 56% 2010, 58% avg. Slightly cooler weather and scattered showers across much of the state made for a favorable growing week and was a welcomed change from the hot and dry conditions experienced throughout the summer thus far. Statewide temperatures averaged 72.5 degrees last week, 1.2 degrees below normal. The northern portion of the state experienced slightly above normal precipitation; however, statewide precipitation was nearly 0.2 inches below average, ending the week at 0.65 inches. Many producers are taking advantage of this cooler weather to prepare equipment and facilities for harvest. Other activities continuing last week included aerial spraying of fungicides and insecticides, baling hay, and mowing roadsides.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 40% short, 42% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 15% very short, 42% short, 43% adequate. Corn silked 98%, 99% 2010, 97% avg.; in dough 48%, 78% 2010, 60% avg.; 6% dent, 36% 2010, 18% avg.; condition 7% very poor, 17% poor, 37% fair, 32%

good, 7% excellent. Soybeans blooming 90%, 97% 2010, 93% avg.; setting pods 59%, 82% 2010, 68% avg.; condition 6% very poor, 12% poor, 35% fair, 41% good, 6% excellent. Pasture condition 10% very poor, 25% poor, 40% fair, 23% good, 2% excellent. Third cutting alfalfa 41%, 63% 2010, 43% avg. Temperatures ranged from 50 below normal to 30 above normal with a low of 48o and a high of 94o. Precipitation ranged from 0.01 inches to 3.20 inches. Cooler temperatures and scattered thunderstorms brought some relief to crops and livestock. Reporters indicate that crops and pastures responded quickly to any moisture that was received. However, many areas that missed the rain showers remain very dry and crop conditions continue to suffer. The soybean crop is currently in need of additional rainfall as pods are trying to fill. Recent cuttings of hay have been very light due to the hot, dry conditions during July and early August. Peach harvest is underway in some southern counties. Other activities included spraying soybeans for aphids and spider mites, applying herbicides and fungicides, attending the state fair, cutting and baling hay, monitoring irrigation systems, mowing roadsides and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 34% short, 52% adequate, and 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 29% short, 62% adequate, and 2% surplus. Cooler conditions have been welcomed by both crops and livestock; however, the desire for rain gets stronger with each passing dry day. Farmers are now waiting for moisture and waiting for the crops to mature to see what kind of year it has really been. Fungicide and pesticide applications are wrapping up in most areas.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 31% very short, 28% short, 39% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 38% very short, 28% short, 33% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 11% matured, 10% 2010, 7% avg.; harvested for grain 2%, 1% 2010, 1% avg. Cotton squaring 95%, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Sunflowers bloomed 67%, 70% 2010, 67% avg.; ray flowers dry 8%, 10% 2010, 7% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 10% poor, 40% fair, 41% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa third cutting 72%, 89% 2010, 83% avg. Feed grain supplies 9% very short, 17% short, 71% adequate, 3% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 20% very short, 30% short, 48% adequate, 2% surplus. Stock water supplies 20% very short, 23% short, 56% adequate, 1% surplus. Another week with scattered thunderstorms brought beneficial rains across much of Kansas last week, though damaging hail was reported in some isolated areas. Precipitation totals were over an inch at 26 of the 52 weather stations across the State, whereas 13 locations received less than a half inch. The Eskridge station reported the most rainfall with 2.93 inches, followed very closely by Garnett with 2.90 inches, and Columbus with 2.89 inches. The thunderstorms caused a welcome break in the summer's heat wave as most stations had highs in the upper 80's to the low hundreds with Dodge City and Liberal stations each recording a high of 106, while lows ranged from the mid 50's to mid 60's. The Southwest and South Central Districts continue to be dry at 91 percent or more in the short to very short categories, whereas the three northern districts are all 72 percent or greater in the adequate to surplus categories. Farmers were busy cutting hay and chopping silage as well as getting the corn harvest underway in the Southeast District. Farmers welcomed the rain last week, though most crop conditions did not see improvement statewide and some areas, particularly in the Northwest District that received hail damage, showed continued decline in crop conditions. The rains across Kansas the last two weeks have helped to alleviate the pressure on the pasture as well as refresh some stock water supplies. Producers are still actively moving cattle to better pastures as well as looking to reduce inventory through liquidations.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil 9% very short, 35% short, 54% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 35% short, 57% adequate, 2% surplus. Precipitation totaled 0.74 inches, 0.14 in. below normal. Temperatures averaged 75 degrees, which is normal. Corn reaching milk stage 71%. Dark tobacco topped 79% and cut 13%. Burley tobacco topped 49% and cut 9%. Condition of tobacco set, 1% very poor, 7% poor, 30% fair, 46% good, 16% excellent. Hay conditions 1% very poor, 9% poor, 33% fair, 49% good, 8% excellent.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Soil moisture 34% very short, 30% short, 34% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 100% mature, 99% 2010, 98% avg.; 66% harvested, 61% 2010, 41% avg.; 13% very poor, 21% poor, 31% fair, 32% good, 3% excellent. Peaches 100% harvested, 94% 2010, 98% avg. Hay second cutting 82%, 90% 2010, 81% avg. Sweet Potatoes 6% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, and 73% good. Sugarcane 16% planted, 21% 2010, 14% avg. 9% very poor, 14% poor, 31% fair, 37% good, 9% excellent. Livestock 3% very poor, 12% poor, 44% fair, 37% good, and 4% excellent. Vegetables 14% very poor, 20% poor, 38% fair, 26% good, and 2% excellent. Range and Pasture 15% very poor, 24% poor, 36% fair, 23% good, and 2% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 35% short, 49% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 16% very short, 46% short, 38% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay supplies 6% very short, 22% short, 72% adequate, 0% surplus. Other hay second cutting 95%, 97% 2010, 89% avg.; third cutting 15%, 36% 2010, 31% avg. Alfalfa hay third cutting 80%, 68% 2010, 74% avg. Pasture condition 17% very poor, 30% poor, 33% fair, 20% good, 0% excellent. Corn condition 17% very poor, 22% poor, 29% fair, 30% good, 2% excellent. Soybean condition 16% very poor, 17% poor, 32% fair, 33% good, 2% excellent. Apple condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 7% fair, 93% good, 0% excellent. Peach condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 12% fair, 83% good, 2% excellent. Corn silked 99%, 99% 2010, 96% avg.; dough 72%, 88% 2010, 80% avg.; 32% dent, 52% 2010, 30% avg. Soybeans blooming 84%, 89% 2010, 78% avg.; setting pods 55%, 76% 2010, 55% avg. Cantaloups 65% harvested, 72% 2010, 68% avg. Cucumbers 100% planted, 100% 2010, 98% avg. Cucumbers 69% harvested, 64% 2010, 68% avg. Green Peas 86% harvested, 92% 2010, 98% avg. Lima Beans 43% harvested, 31% 2010, 45% avg. Potatoes 91% harvested, 72% 2010, 73% avg. Snap beans planted 100%, 100% 2010, 99% avg. Snap beans 93% harvested, 70% 2010, 72% avg. Sweet corn 69% harvested, 67% 2010, 71% avg. Tomatoes 67% harvested, 67% 2010, 58% avg. Watermelons 58% harvested, 58% 2010, 54% avg. Apples 22% harvested, 20% 2010, 25% avg. Peaches 77% harvested, 65% 2010, 62% avg. Some rain may help soybeans. Irrigated vegetables are doing okay. Not much field flooding. Soil was so dry, it absorbed most of it.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil 3% very short, 16% short, 74% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil 3% very short, 23% short, 70% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn height 80 inches. Barley 0% very poor, 8% poor, 37% fair, 43% good, 12% excellent; 100% headed, 100% 2010, 40% avg.; 62% harvested, 83% 2010, 17% avg. Oats 0% very poor, 6% poor, 29% fair, 55% good, 10% excellent; turning 96%, 100% 2010, 98% avg. All hay 1% very poor, 8% poor, 24% fair, 49% good, 18% excellent. Second cutting hay 83%, 86% 2010, 85% avg. Third cutting hay 19%, 39% 2010, 34% avg. Dry beans 7% very poor, 10% poor, 24% fair, 42% good, 17% excellent; blooming 97%, 95% 2010, 90% avg.; setting pods 84%, 83% 2010, 71% avg. Apples 1% harvested, 6% 2010, 2% avg. Blueberries 78% harvested, 87% 2010, 71% avg. Tart cherries 96% harvested, 100% 2010, 96% avg. Precipitation ranged from 0.13 inches to 0.52 inches Upper Peninsula and 1.04 to 1.95 inches Lower Peninsula. Temperatures 1 to 2 degrees above normal Upper Peninsula and ranged from 1 degree below to 1 degree above normal Lower Peninsula. Nice seasonal temperatures coupled with a fair amount of rainfall had crops looking good. Nighttime temperatures fell into mid 50's southern counties; a drop in temperatures from recent weeks. Humid conditions subsided bringing a much more enjoyable week for fieldwork. Corn at variable growth stages, with advanced fields finished pollinating and late fields approaching VT. Western bean cutworm moth flight declined. Gray leaf spot reported in some seed corn fields. Soybeans R3 to R4 southeast Lower Peninsula and R4 to R5 southwest Lower Peninsula. Japanese beetles predominant leaf feeders, with grasshoppers and bean leaf beetles also present. Aphids still prevalent western Lower Peninsula. Alfalfa growth recovered with recent rain fall. Third cutting will depend upon forecast. Yields reported as good central Michigan. Potato leafhoppers remained main insect pest and caused yellowing, affecting growth, yield and quality. Oat and barley harvest progressed as weather allowed. Excessive heat during grain fill may have

contributed to lower yields. Dry beans progressed nicely central Michigan, and setting pods. White mold and western bean cutworm still a concern. Sugarbeets benefitted greatly from rain. The tart cherry harvest approached completion northwest. Quality has been high. Harvest of blueberries continued. Soft fruit has been a problem due to heat and rain delays. Labor shortages have forced some growers to mechanically harvest fruit intended to be hand-picked. Apples 2.5 to 2.75 inches south. harvest dates for major varieties will likely be 5 days later than predicted earlier. Pristine apples picked. Stanley plums coloring. Redhaven peach harvest began—5 days later than anticipated. Pears 2 to 2.5 inches south. Grape berry moth flight continued grape vineyards. Southwest Michigan, cantaloupe harvest underway and watermelon harvest expected to begin soon. Bacterial spot observed some pepper and tomato plantings. Potato harvest began. Chip potato harvest began last week Central Michigan. eastern counties carrot harvest started. Sweet corn harvest continued; yields looked good. West Central Michigan celery harvest continued. Some early blight observed. Lettuce and radish yields varied by location. Vine crops maturing quickly. Some downy mildew evident in cucumbers. Growers reporting lower snap bean yields early plantings this year.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 8% Short, 75% adequate, 17% Surplus. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 15% fair, 59% good, 21% excellent. Corn 73% milk, 89% 2010, 76% avg. Dry edible beans 95% blooming, 99% 2010, na avg.; 73% Setting pods, 88% 2010, na avg.; 25% Fully podded, 46% 2010, na avg.; condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 21% fair, 48% good, 24% excellent. Spring wheat 88% turning ripe, 100% 2010, 90% avg. Barley 95% turning ripe, 100% 2010, 91% avg. Oats 97% turning ripe, 100% 2010, 97% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 23% fair, 60% good, 11% excellent. Sweet corn 25% harvested, 30% 2010, 27% avg. Canola 6% harvested, 19% 2010, 15% avg.; condition 13% poor, 38% fair, 46% good, 3% excellent. Potato 9% harvested, 15% 2010, 14% avg.; condition 3% poor, 13% fair, 52% good, 32% excellent. Sugarbeet condition 3% very poor, 13% poor, 29% fair, 42% good, 13% excellent. Sunflower condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 44% fair, 40% good, 9% excellent. Weekend rain across the state ended an otherwise dry week. Reporters noted the need for rain in southern areas of the state, while wet conditions persisted in northwestern and central areas. Precipitation was reported at every station; however, amounts were below average statewide. The North Central District was the only district to receive above normal precipitation at nearly a half-inch. The statewide average temperature was 1.5 degrees cooler than normal, a departure from the hot conditions prevalent in earlier weeks. Producers continued to scout for soybean aphids and spray when necessary.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Soil moisture 7% very short, 39% short, 53% adequate, and 1% surplus. Corn 100% dough, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 97% dent, 97% 2010, 98% avg.; 72% mature, 82% 2010, 70% avg.; 10% harvested, 27% 2010, 16% avg.; 14% very poor, 15% poor, 25% fair, 33% good, 13% excellent. Cotton 100% squaring, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 97% setting bolls, 100% 2010, 99% avg.; 2% open bolls, 26% 2010, 14% avg.; 2% very poor, 10% poor, 23% fair, 48% good, 17% excellent. Peanuts 100% pegging, 100% 2010, 100% avg. 0% very poor, 2% poor, 41% fair, 36% good, 21% excellent. Rice 94% heading, 98% 2010, 89% avg.; 11% mature, 58% 2010, 23% avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 29% fair, 55% good, 12% excellent. Sorghum 100% heading, 100% 2010, 99% avg.; 68% turning color, 92% 2010, 85% avg.; 23% mature, 58% 2010, 46% avg.; 0% very poor, 7% poor, 26% fair, 58% good, 9% excellent. Soybeans 100% blooming, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 95% setting pods, 97% 2010, 97% avg.; 16% turning color, 42% 2010, 39% avg.; 2% shedding leaves, 21% 2010, 20% avg.; 4% very poor, 9% poor, 25% fair, 46% good, 16% excellent. Hay (harvested-warm) 79%, 78% 2010, 77% avg.; 8% very poor, 29% poor, 29% fair, 32% good, 2% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 0% very poor, 5% poor, 19% fair, 63% good, 13% excellent. Watermelons 99% harvested, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Cattle 3% very poor, 14% poor, 50% fair, 26% good, 7% excellent. Pasture 5% very poor, 19% poor, 42% fair, 31% good, 3% excellent. Scattered rain fell last week with the most precipitation accumulating in the lower delta according to The National Weather

Service. Armyworm presence has continued in pastures and hayfields in some areas, but producers have continued to treat fields. There have been reports of insect and disease pressure in soybeans in some areas of the state.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Precipitation 1.00 in. Temperatures were normal to 4 degrees below average. Topsoil moisture 19% very short, 45% short, 31% adequate, 1% surplus. The southwest enjoyed a reprieve from the oppressively hot conditions with significant rainfall and cooler temperatures. Scattered rain allowed all crop conditions to hold steady from last week. Statewide corn dough and dented stages were developing nearly 1 week ahead of last year and normal. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting was 69 percent; some producers had insufficient growth to allow a 3rd cutting. Pasture condition 15% very poor, 30% poor, 36% fair, 19% good. Many producers continued to feed hay.

MONTANA: Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 1% last year; 45% short, 25% last year; 45% adequate, 69% last year; 2% surplus, 5% last year. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 3% last year; 28% short, 23% last year; 63% adequate, 73% last year; 3% surplus, 1% last year. Winter wheat 62% harvested, 34% last year. Barley condition 3% very poor, 0% last year; 9% poor, 1% last year; 37% fair, 14% last year; 44% good, 59% last year; 7% excellent, 26% last year. Barley 98% headed, 100% last year. Barley turning 69%, 87% last year. Barley 6% harvested, 11% last year. Corn condition 0% very poor, 0% last year; 2% poor, 1% last year; 30% fair, 19% last year; 54% good, 67% last year; 14% excellent, 13% last year. Dry Peas 26% harvested, 54% last year. Durum wheat condition 3% very poor, 0% last year; 3% poor, 1% last year; 20% fair, 27% last year; 62% good, 57% last year; 12% excellent, 15% last year. Durum wheat 95% headed, 99% last year. Durum wheat turning 45%, 71% last year. Lentils 27% harvested, 44% last year. Oats condition 0% very poor, 0% last year; 6% poor, 1% last year; 41% fair, 17% last year; 48% good, 62% last year; 5% excellent, 20% last year. Oats 96% headed, 100% last year. Oats turning 67%, 84% last year. Oats 10% harvested, 12% last year. Spring wheat condition 3% very poor, 0% last year; 9% poor, 1% last year; 31% fair, 19% last year; 49% good, 60% last year; 8% excellent, 20% last year. Spring wheat 95% headed, 100% last year. Spring wheat turning 51%, 79% last year. Spring wheat 2% harvested, 7% last year. Alfalfa hay harvested second cutting 46%, 36% last year. Other hay harvested second cutting 38%, 28% last year. Range and pasture feed condition 1% very poor, 2% last year; 6% poor, 5% last year; 20% fair, 32% last year; 46% good, 50% last year; 27% excellent, 11% last year. Montana saw marginally cooler weather for the week ending August 14th. The high for the state was recorded in Roundup at 97 degrees. The highs for all other weather stations ranged from the mid 70s to lower 90s. West Yellowstone had the weekly low temperature of 28 degrees, while Wisdom recorded 29 degrees. Turner saw the most moisture in the state at 1.59 inches, with most other weather stations outside the Northeast reporting 0-0.4 inch precipitation.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 20% short, 74% adequate, and 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 20% short, 76% adequate, and 3% surplus. Corn Irrigated conditions 1% very poor, 5% poor, 15% fair, 56% good and 23% excellent. Corn Dryland conditions 2% very poor, 6% poor, 21% fair, 55% good, and 16% excellent. Dry Beans blooming 97%, 100% 2010, 98% avg. Dry Beans Setting Pods 69%, 81% 2010, 78% avg. Dry Bean conditions 1% very poor, 11% poor, 25% fair, 57% good, and 6% excellent. Alfalfa third cutting 53% complete, 66% 2010, 57% avg. Alfalfa conditions 0% very poor, 2% poor, 20% fair, 63% good, and 15% excellent. A week with below normal temperatures and above normal precipitation brought some relief to the high heat and humidity that made for challenging growing conditions. Storms that brought high winds, hail and heavy rain caused damage to crops and property in isolated locations. Irrigation was slowed by the rains and fungicide and insecticide applications occurred where needed. Preparation for wheat seeding had begun in the west while grasshopper numbers were still a concern. Temperatures ranged from 2 to 7 degrees below normal. Highs stayed out of the triple digits, but reached the low 90's. Lows were recorded in the low 50's. Most areas of the state received above

normal rainfall for the week. The highest levels of precipitation accumulated in the North Central and East Central Districts with some locations reporting over 3 inches. The Panhandle and some central counties were relatively dry.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Warm, dry weather was prevalent. Weekly average temperatures ranged from 2 degrees below normal to 4 degree above normal. Las Vegas recorded a high temperature of 107 degrees. Temperatures reached the mid nineties in most areas with lows in the forties. Thunderstorms brought scattered showers. Eureka recorded .07 inches of precipitation and Las Vegas recorded .01 inches of precipitation. Second cutting of alfalfa was well underway in the north. Timothy hay was also being harvested. Potatoes are flowering and in good condition. Pastures and ranges are in good to excellent condition. Cheat grass was curing out. Some range fires. 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 5.3. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 28% short, 63% adequate, and 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 35% short, 60% adequate, and 1% surplus. Pasture conditions 13% poor, 39% fair, 38% good, and 10% excellent. Maine Potatoes condition 1% poor, 19% fair, 54% good, and 26% excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes 10% harvested, 5% 2010, 5% average; condition 4% poor, 31% fair, and 65% good. Rhode Island Potatoes 5% harvested, 15% 2010, 10% average; condition 40% fair and 60% good. Maine Oats condition 3% poor, 22% fair, 72% good and 3% excellent. Maine Barley condition 20% fair, 77% good, and 3% excellent. Field Corn condition 7% very poor, 12% poor, 30% fair, 45% good, and 6% excellent. Sweet Corn 45% harvested, 60% 2010, 45% average, condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 26% fair, 66% good, and 3% excellent. Broadleaf Tobacco 20% harvested, 50% 2010, 35% average, condition 4% poor, 24% fair, and 72% good. Shade Tobacco 60% harvested, 65% 2010, 55% average; condition 26% fair and 74% good. First Crop Hay 99% harvested, 100% 2010, 95% average. Second Crop Hay 65% harvested, 90% 2010, 60% average. Third Crop Hay 10% harvested, 25% 2010, 10% average; condition 18% poor, 15% fair, 66% good, 1% excellent. Apples <5% harvested, 5% 2010, 5% average; set of fruit was 12% below average, 83% average, and 5% above average; size of fruit was 8% below average, 88% average, and 4% above average; condition 2% very poor, 1% poor, 21% fair, 70% good, and 6% excellent. Peaches 50% harvested, 40% 2010, 40% average; set of fruit was 5% below average and 95% average; size of fruit was 5% below average, 94% average, and 1% above average; condition 8% poor, 27% fair, and 65% good. Pears <5% harvested, <5% 2010, <5% average, set of fruit was 2% below average, 97% average, and 1% above average; size of fruit was 3% below average and 97% average; condition 1% poor, 13% fair, and 86% good. Massachusetts Cranberry set of fruit was 60% average and 40% above average; size of fruit was 10% below average and 90% average; condition 10% fair, 70% good, 20% excellent. Highbush Blueberries 70% harvested, 85% 2010, 75% average. Maine Wild Blueberries 40% harvested, 60% 2010, 45% average; set of fruit was 1% below average and 99% average; size of fruit was 13% below average, 53% average, 34% above average; condition 50% fair, and 50% good. The week began with clouds, fog, showers, and some thunderstorms with temperatures in the low to high 80s. Tuesday, temperatures were cooler, in the high 70s to low 80s. Through Saturday, conditions remained mostly mild. Skies were partly cloudy, temperatures were in the mid-70s to low 80s, and there were very few isolated showers. Nighttime low temperatures were cool in the 50s and 60s. Rain was experienced by southern States Sunday. Elsewhere, conditions were partly to mostly cloudy and temperatures ranged from the low 70s to low 80s. The week's total rainfall for New England locations ranged from 0.40 to 3.21 inches. Farmers harvested fruits and a wide variety of vegetables, cut hay, weeded, scouted for pests, cultivated, sprayed, and fertilized between rain showers.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 5.5. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 75% adequate, 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 85% adequate, 10% surplus. Pasture and Range condition 5% poor,

50% fair, 40% good, 5% excellent. There were measurable amounts of rainfall during the week in all localities. Temperatures were near normal across the Garden State. Much needed rainfall relieved heat-stressed field crops. Agricultural producers continued planting fall-vegetables, irrigating, scouting pests, and spraying herbicides. Early planted corn was chopped for silage. Soybean pod development varied across the state. Pod setting was complete in the central district, while pod-fill progressed in the northern and southern areas. Hay fields were re-seeded for fourth cuttings as producers continued harvesting and baling alfalfa and other hay varieties. There were reports of mildew on fruit and vegetable crops. Harvest of summer vegetables included cucumbers, eggplant, peppers, sweet corn, and tomatoes. Growers began picking early-season grapes. White and yellow peach varieties were harvested at a steady volume.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 58% very short, 35% short and 7% adequate. Wind damage 15% light; 4% cotton damaged and 3% sorghum damaged. Alfalfa 7% very poor, 10% poor, 46% fair, 34% good and 3% excellent; third cutting 100% complete; fourth cutting 65% complete; fifth cutting 20% complete. Corn 1% very poor, 7% poor, 63% fair, 25% good and 4% excellent; 83% silked; 19% dough and 7% dent. Cotton 8% very poor, 33% poor, 27% fair, 16% good and 16% excellent; 98% squaring; 55% setting bolls; 2% bolls opening. Total sorghum 39% very poor, 20% poor, 35% fair and 6% good; 27% headed and 6% turning color. Peanuts 8% poor, 86% fair and 6% good; 65% pegging. Lettuce 5% planted. Chile 2% poor, 50% fair, 35% good and 13% excellent; 22% harvested. Onions 90% harvested. Pecans 1% poor, 17% fair and 82% good. Cattle 21% very poor, 37% poor, 32% fair and 10% good. Sheep 7% very poor, 42% poor, 48% fair and 3% good. Range and pasture 50% very poor, 37% poor and 13% fair. Average temperatures across New Mexico ranged from 3 degrees above normal in Gallup to 12 degrees above normal in Raton. The main concentration of precipitation occurred across the Eastern and Southern parts of New Mexico. The rest of the state experienced less than a tenth of an inch of precipitation with the exceptions being Clovis 1.08 inches, Gallup 0.08 inches, Quemado 0.78 inches, Las Cruces 0.41 inches, Los Alamos 0.39 inches, Raton 0.25 and Moriarty 0.18 inches.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Soil moisture 8% very short, 25% short, 62% adequate, 5% surplus. Pasture conditions 9% very poor, 17% poor, 41% fair, 31% good, 2% excellent. Corn condition 11% poor, 34% fair, 45% good, 10% excellent. Soybean condition 8% poor, 35% fair, 48% good, 9% excellent. Hay condition 8% poor, 37% fair, 50% good, 5% excellent. Second cut alfalfa 97% complete, 88% average. Third cut alfalfa 36% complete, 41% average. Second cut clover-timothy 85% complete, 73% average. Third cut clover-timothy 27% complete, 29% average. Winter wheat 99% harvested, 100% 2010, 92% average. Oats 53% harvested, 78% 2010, 59% average. Potatoes 14% harvested, 24% 2010, 23% average. Onion 38% harvested, 24% 2010, 30% average; condition 5% poor, 16% fair, 65% good, 14% excellent. Cabbage 43% harvested, 51% 2010, 35% average; conditions 20% poor, 63% fair, 16% good, 1% excellent. Sweet corn 36% harvested, 44% 2010, 36% average; conditions 9% poor, 22% fair, 61% good, 8% excellent. Snap beans 30% harvested, 45% 2010, 40% average; conditions 10% poor, 38% fair, 46% good, 6% excellent. Apple 14% harvest complete, 12% 2010, 12% average; condition 7% poor, 44% fair, 41% good, 8% excellent. Grape condition 15% fair, 77% good, 8% excellent. Peach 61% harvest complete, 79% 2010, 50% average; condition 8% poor, 31% fair, 47% good, 14% excellent. Pear 20% harvest complete, 35% average; condition 41% fair, 46% good, 13% excellent. Tart cherry 100% harvest complete. Precipitation was above average for most of the state, and still above the seasonal average. Temperatures averaged above normal, ranging from 90 to 47 degrees.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Soil moisture 8% very short, 35% short, 56% adequate and 1% surplus. The state received below normal precipitation and above normal average temperatures last week. Rains throughout the week helped improve crop conditions in many areas. However, portions of Eastern North Carolina experienced crop damage due to severe weather. Numerous tobacco, cotton and soybean fields suffered wind and hail damage.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 66% adequate, 31% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 64% adequate, 34% surplus. Durum 97% headed, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 78% milk, 94% 2010, 96% avg.; 35% turning, 56% 2010, 74% avg.; condition 3% poor, 26% fair, 63% good, 8% excellent. Canola 70% turning, 90% 2010, 83% avg.; 14% swathed, 46% 2010, 45% avg.; condition 3% poor, 19% fair, 63% good, 15% excellent. Dry edible beans 97% blooming, 100% 2010, 99% avg.; 86% setting pods, 97% 2010, 92% avg.; 16% fully podded, 66% 2010, 45% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 10% poor, 35% fair, 44% good, 9% excellent. Dry edible peas 75% mature, 99% 2010, 96% avg.; condition 8% poor, 40% fair, 49% good, 3% excellent. Flaxseed 97% blooming, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 38% turning, 60% 2010, 68% avg.; condition 3% poor, 27% fair, 63% good, 7% excellent. Potatoes 97% rows filled, 100% 2010, 96% avg.; condition 4% very poor, 9% poor, 25% fair, 46% good, 16% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 22% fair, 58% good, 13% excellent. Sunflowers 63% blooming, 86% 2010, 81% avg.; condition 4% poor, 25% fair, 60% good, 11% excellent. Stockwater supply 66% adequate, 34% surplus. Hay condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 12% fair, 63% good, 18% excellent. Alfalfa hay second cutting 57% complete. Other hay cut 85% complete. Harvesting of small grains continued through mostly favorable weather conditions this week. Some concerns were expressed about insects and disease damaging the late planted crop while moisture levels remained a barrier to entry in many fields. Wet soil conditions have slowed haying progress in some areas of the state. Other activities during the week included spraying pesticides and cutting hay.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Top soil moisture 8% very short, 22% short, 64% adequate, 6% surplus. Apple condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 31% fair, 57% good, 5% excellent. Corn condition 2% very poor, 12% poor, 34% fair, 44% good, 8% excellent. Hay condition 3% very poor, 13% poor, 36% fair, 43% good, 5% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 64% good, 10% excellent. Range and Pasture condition 4% very poor, 14% poor, 39% fair, 37% good, 6% excellent. Soybean condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 30% fair, 50% good, 11% excellent. Corn silked (tasseled) 95%, 100% 2010, 99% avg.; in dough 31%, 80% 2010, 60% avg.; 3% dented, 31% 2010, 13% average. Corn for silage harvested 1%, 0% 2010, 1% avg. Soybeans blooming 93%, 99% 2010, 99% avg. Soybeans setting pods 46%, 81% 2010, 84% avg. Oats 96% harvested, 100% 2010, 98% avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 57%, 68% 2010, 62% avg.; 4th cutting 7%, 10% 2010, 5% avg. Other hay 2nd cutting 85%, 90% 2010, 85% avg.; 3rd cutting 15%, 28% 2010, 20% avg. Summer Apples 62% harvested, 80% 2010, 69% avg. Peaches 67% harvested, 75% 2010, 64% avg. Cucumbers 55% harvested, 85% 2010, 60% avg. Potatoes 20% harvested, 48% 2010, 22% avg. Processing tomatoes 3% harvested, 7% 2010, 8% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 71% very short, 23% short, 6% adequate. Subsoil moisture 83% very short, 15% short, 2% adequate. Wheat plowed 84% this week, 82% last week, 99% last year, 92% average; seedbeds prepared 7% this week, n/a last week, 31% last year, 22% average. Rye plowed 83% this week, 82% last week, 94% last year, 92% average. Oats plowed 82% this week, 81% last week, 100% last year, 93% average. Corn condition 54% very poor, 28% poor, 15% fair, 3% good; 93% dough this week, 91% last week, 95% last year, 89% average; 72% dent this week, 57% last week, 75% last year, n/a average; 39% mature this week, 33% last week, 31% last year, 28% average. Soybeans condition 49% very poor, 33% poor, 16% fair, 2% good; blooming 76% this week, 64% last week, 84% last year, 75% average; setting pods 39% this week, 25% last week, 51% last year, 47% average. Peanuts setting pods 46% this week, 39% last week, 68% last year, 73% average. Cotton 95% emerged this week, 83% last week, 100% last year, 100% average. Alfalfa condition 63% very poor, 24% poor, 10% fair, 3% good; 2nd cutting 91% this week, 90% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; 3rd cutting 32% this week, 30% last week, 94% last year, 92% average. Other hay condition 65% very poor, 24% poor, 10% fair, 1% good; 1st cutting 92% this week, 91% last week, 99% last year, 96% average; 2nd cutting 14% this week, 13% last week, 54% last year, 35% average. Watermelon 95% harvested this week, 87% last week, 80% last year, 79% average. Livestock

condition 10% very poor, 25% poor, 43% fair, 21% good, 1% excellent. Pasture and range condition 63% very poor, 28% poor, 8% fair, 1% good. Livestock; Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged \$135 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged \$126 per cwt. Livestock conditions were rated mostly in the fair to poor range.

OREGON: Winter wheat harvest continued, but was slowed in some areas because of morning moisture. All grain crops benefited from last week's warmer temperatures. Peppermint for oil was being harvested in Union County, and sugarbeets, potatoes, sunflower, and canola appeared to be in good condition. Second cutting of hay was completed in Klamath County, but continued in other parts of the State. Grass seed was still being harvested and was near completion in Marion County. Red Clover bloom was finishing. Vegetables; More fresh vegetable varieties were available at markets and roadside stands across the State. Sweet corn was tasseling in some areas of Washington County. Irrigation continued as conditions remained warm and dry. Fruits and Nuts; Apples and pears were looking good. Peach harvest was underway. Tart cherry harvest was nearing completion in Yamhill County. Cherry harvest was underway, along with routine orchard operations throughout Hood River Valley. Spotted Wing Drosophila population continued to grow and attack late cherries, berry crops, peaches, and figs that were not using controls. Some vineyards were thinning crops to force ripening of remaining fruit in Josephine County. In Lane County, blueberries were large in size and the blackberry crop looked large. A couple of strawberry fields had trouble with E. coli in Washington County. Nurseries and Greenhouses; Greenhouses continued with plant maintenance and fall planting preparations. Nurseries continued busy with maintenance as well and removed covers from hoop houses. Dryland pasture and range continued to decline, though those on higher elevations were in better shape. The milder summer had allowed pastures to last longer than normal. Ranchers were supplementing feed where needed. Livestock continued to do well.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Soil moisture 4% very short, 39% short, 53% adequate, and 4% surplus. Corn silked 92%, 96% pr. yr., 93% 5-yr. Corn at dough stage 35%, 50% pr. yr., 42% 5-yr. avg. Corn at dent stage 7%, 15% pr. yr., 13% 5-yr. avg. Corn Height, 83 inches, 85 inches pr. yr., 80 inches Avg. Oats ripe 94%, 97% Prv. Yr., 94% 5 Yr. Avg. Oats harvest is 73% complete, 93% pr. yr., 77% 5-yr. avg. Potato harvest is 7% complete, 10% pr. yr., 12% 5-yr. avg. Alfalfa third cutting 77%, 91% pr. yr., 70% 5-yr. avg. Timothy/Clover second cutting, 80%, 88% pr. yr., 76% 5-yr. avg. Peach 52% harvest, 73% pr. yr., 63% 5-yr. avg. Apple 20% harvest, 27% pr. yr., 25% 5-yr. avg. Corn Condition 5% very poor, 18% poor, 32% fair, 34% good, 11% excellent. Oats condition 3% very poor, 28% poor, 39% fair, 29% good, 1% excellent. Soybean condition 0% very poor, 7% poor, 32% fair, 47% good, 14% excellent. Quality of Hay made 2% very poor, 2% poor, 27% fair, 51% good, 18% excellent. Pasture condition 22% very poor, 32% poor, 29% fair, 16% good, 1% excellent. Peaches condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 0% fair, 55% good, 45% excellent. Apples condition 6% very poor, 11% poor, 17% fair, 53% good, 13% excellent.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Soil moisture 17% very short, 42% short, 41% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn 46% very poor, 30% poor, 17% fair, 7% good, 0% excellent. Soybeans 9% very poor, 28% poor, 43% fair, 20% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 10% poor, 38% fair, 49% good, 1% excellent. Corn silked (tasseled) 100%, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; doughed 100%, 100% 2010, 99% avg. 87% matured, 82% 2010, 77% avg.; 28% harvested, 18% 2010, 11% avg. Soybeans bloomed 87%, 86% 2010, 83% avg.; pods set 33%, 50% 2010, 47% avg. Cotton squared 96%, 99% 2010, 99% avg. Winter wheat 100% harvested, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Oats 100% harvested, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Tobacco 73% harvested, 70% 2010, 61% avg. Tobacco stalks destroyed 25%, 18% 2010, 11% avg. Hay other hay 98%, 98% 2010, 93% avg. Peaches 88% harvested, 84% 2010, 81% avg. Watermelons 98% harvested, 98% 2010, 96% avg. Cantelopes 97% harvested, 96% 2010, 96% avg. The week ending August 14th, 2011 began with unusually high temperatures. On Monday, Clemson, Aiken and Saluda all recorded highs of 101 degrees. Columbia measured 100

degrees on Tuesday. The high heat led to thunderstorms beginning Thursday, bringing much needed rainfall to many counties. Hartsville measured 2.08 inches while the Columbia airport measured 3.46 inches on Thursday. Rain from storms continued to fall throughout the weekend. Relief from the heat finally arrived Sunday with a drop in temperatures with Orangeburg and Newberry recording highs of 88 degrees. The State average temperature was three degrees above normal with an average of 6.3 days suitable for fieldwork. The State average rainfall for the period was 1.4 inches. Soil moisture conditions improved considerably to 17% very short, 42% short and 41% adequate. Corn completed doughing while 87% of the crop had completed maturation, 10 points ahead of the five year average. Twenty-eight percent of the crop had been harvested. Ninety-six percent of the cotton crop had squared and 77% had set bolls by the end of the week, exactly on schedule based on the five year average. 7% of the bolls had opened by the end of the week. Ninety-three percent of peanuts had pegged, remaining 5 points behind last year's pace and the five year average. Eighty-seven percent of soybeans had bloomed with 33% of the crop setting pods by the end of the week, remaining far behind historical figures. Tobacco harvest continued with 73% of the crop harvested by week's end, moving slightly ahead of last year's harvest. Twenty-five percent of the stalks had been destroyed. Ninety-seven percent of cantelopes and 98% of watermelons had been harvested. Ninety-eight percent of hay had been harvested, exactly on pace with last year's figure.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 16% short, 71% adequate, 12% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 13% short, 70% adequate, 16% surplus. Barley ripe 91%, 89% 2010, 91% avg.; 37% harvested, 68% 2010, 67% avg.; 1% very poor, 8% poor, 10% fair, 65% good, 16% excellent. Oats ripe 93%, 96% 2010, 96% avg. Spring wheat ripe 95%, 97% 2010, 96% avg. Soybeans dropping leaves 0%, 1% 2010, 2% avg. Sunflower blooming 59%, 66% 2010, 65% avg. Sunflower ray flowers dry 2%, 3% 2010, 6% avg. Sunflower 1% poor, 21% fair, 61% good, 17% excellent. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting harvested 89%, 88% 2010, 89% avg.; 3rd cutting harvested 22%, 24% 2010, 26% avg. Alfalfa hay 3% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 62% good, 18% excellent. Other hay 95% harvested, 93% 2010, 93% avg. Feed supplies 1% short, 80% adequate, 19% surplus. Stock water supplies 3% short, 76% adequate, 21% surplus. Cattle condition 1% poor, 10% fair, 74% good, 15% excellent. Sheep condition 1% poor, 8% fair, 68% good, 23% excellent. Another week of good growing conditions brought 5.8 days suitable for field work. Some areas could benefit from rain and others need some dry conditions to keep crops progressing. Major activities this week included spraying weeds and some aphids, harvesting small grains and hay, and preparing for row crop harvest.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 37% short, 50% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 36% short, 53% adequate, and 1% surplus. Pastures 2% very poor, 13% poor, 38% fair, 43% good, 4% excellent. Tobacco 65% topped, 69% 2010, 68% average; 1% very poor, 8% poor, 24% fair, 52% good, 15% excellent. Last week brought only scattered showers in most counties leaving a scenario, at week's end, where all regions could use a general rainfall. Despite this generally dry pattern, crops overall remain rated in good-to-excellent condition. Most counties have crops in all condition categories from very poor to excellent. Hay, corn silage, and tobacco harvest, topping tobacco and spraying pesticides continued to be the most common farm activities. Pastures are mostly in fair-to-good condition but, some areas are poor even for this time of year.

TEXAS: Areas of the Northern Plains, the Cross Timbers, the Trans-Pecos, and the Edwards Plateau received up to 4 inches of rainfall, while the rest of the state observed scattered showers. Row Crops; Cotton and sorghum fields progressed well due to recent rainfall in areas of the Northern High Plains; however, some fields were damaged by high winds and hail. Cotton was shedding bolls due to water shortages in areas of the Plains. In areas of the Southern High Plains and the Northern Low Plains, producers baled some of the peanut crop due to low pegging rates. Cotton responded well to recent rainfall in areas of the Southern Low Plains, while

irrigation remained active. Some corn and sorghum fields in areas of the Blacklands continued to be baled while some soybean fields were plowed under. Cotton fields made good progress in areas of the Trans-Pecos due to fewer insect infestations and higher flower retention. Cotton harvest progressed well in areas of the Upper Coast. In areas of South Central Texas, producers defoliated cotton and prepared for harvest. Producers continued to irrigate peanut fields in areas of South Texas. Fruit, Vegetable and Specialty Crop Report; In areas of North East Texas, blackberry and blueberry harvest neared completion. Pecan trees continued to prematurely drop nuts due to very hot temperatures in areas of the Trans-Pecos. Pecan trees in the critical kernel development stage were heavily irrigated in areas of South Texas. Producers in areas of the southern part of the state prepared land for cabbage and spinach planting. Livestock, Range and Pasture Report; Cattle relocation was active in areas of the Plains due to water shortages. Producers across the state continued supplemental feeding of hay to livestock; however, hay expenses were high while stocks remained very low. Cattle continued to be culled due to forage shortages in areas of the eastern and southern part of the state. Rangeland and pastures continued to brown in most areas of the state, while winter annuals were in need of moisture for fall growth. Large trees in pastures died or went into early dormancy due to record heat and drought conditions in most areas of the state. Wildfire danger remained high in areas of the Trans-Pecos and the Edwards Plateau.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 7. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 20% short, 78% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation water supplies 2% very short, 10% short, 76% adequate, 12% surplus. Winter wheat 55% harvested, 55% 2010, 73% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 28% fair, 54% good, 16% excellent. Spring wheat 23% harvested, 35% 2010, 51% avg.; 0% very poor, 3% poor, 23% fair, 61% good, 13% excellent. Barley harvested (grain) 46%, 53% 2010, 60% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 17% fair, 74% good, 8% excellent. Oats harvested (grain) 19%, 28% 2010, 37% avg. Oats harvested for Hay or Silage 82%, 94% 2010, 91% avg. Corn silked (tasseled) 56%, 84% 2010, 86% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 34% fair, 54% good, 5% excellent. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting 87%, 88% 2010, 91% avg.; 3rd cutting 6%, 12% 2010, 22% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 10% fair, 75% good, 15% excellent. Sheep condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 15% fair, 62% good, 23% excellent. Stock water supplies 0% very short, 8% short, 83% adequate, 9% surplus. Apricots 96% harvested, 93% 2010, 96% avg. Sweet cherries 99% harvested, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Tart cherries 64% harvested, 93% 2010, 96% avg. Peaches 4% harvested, 6% 2010, 20% avg. Days suitable for field work averaged 6.9. Weather conditions in Utah were favorable for field work last week. The persistent afternoon thunderstorms which Utah farmers have been plagued with for the past couple of weeks ceased. Soil moisture content decreased from the previous week. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 22% short and 76% adequate. Grain harvest in Box Elder County is well underway. A good percentage of the irrigated cropland has already been harvested. Some irrigated winter wheat yields have been below average. Wheat stripe rust caused moderate to serious damage to some fields. Dryland harvest is also underway, and so far yields look good. Corn has progressed well due to warm temperatures and favorable conditions. At least 50 percent of the corn is now in tassel. The rest of the acres are growing well but may not mature due to the lateness of planting. The amount of corn able to mature will depend on the weather in September and early October. Producers continue to cut alfalfa hay. Most producers have completed the second cutting. The third cutting of alfalfa is being swathed in the south part of the Bear River Valley. Alfalfa prices remain good. Grain harvest is also underway in Weber County. Yields from fields infected with wheat stripe rust are substantially below average. Corn remains delayed and will require a long fall in order to mature. Sporadic rain storms have made it difficult to dry hay without some damage. The first cutting of alfalfa was delayed; however, growth following the first cutting has been good. The tart cherry harvest in Utah County is well underway. Wheat and Barley harvest continues. The second cutting of alfalfa hay has mostly been completed. Warm temperatures in Duchesne County have

allowed crops to progress nicely. Summer ranges in Utah continue to have a bountiful amount of forage for this time of year. Most livestock across the state are in good to excellent condition due to the ample amount of forage and favorable weather conditions.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 18% very short, 35% short, 45% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 18% very short, 42% short, 40% adequate. Pasture 10% very poor, 24% poor, 34% fair, 30% good, 2% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 3% poor, 28% fair, 59% good, 9% excellent. Other hay 11% very poor, 16% poor, 37% fair, 34% good, 2% excellent. Alfalfa hay 5% very poor, 10% poor, 35% fair, 46% good, 4% excellent. Corn dough 80%; 84% 2010; 78% 5-yr avg.; 55% dent, 61% 2010; 51% 5-yr avg.; 17% mature; 28%; 15% 5-yr avg. Corn Silage harvested 27%; 45% 2010; 24% 5-yr avg. Corn 2% very poor, 9% poor, 27% fair, 46% good, 16% excellent. Soybeans blooming 70%; 79% 2010; 79% 5-yr avg.; setting pods 43%; 32% 2010; 47% 5-yr avg.; 4% poor, 30% fair, 52% good, 14% excellent. Tobacco Flue-cured 20% harvested; 21% 2010; 23% 5-yr avg. Tobacco Flue-cured 1% poor, 48% fair, 28% good, 23% excellent. Tobacco Burley harvested 10%; 9% 2010; 4% 5-yr avg. Tobacco Burley 7% poor, 40% fair, 51% good, 2% excellent. Tobacco Dark fire-cured harvested 30%; 9% 2010; 9% 5-yr avg. Tobacco Dark fire-cured 2% poor, 72% fair, 26% good. Peanuts Pegged 85%; 71% 2010; 90% 5-yr avg. Peanuts 15% fair, 57% good, 28% excellent. Cotton squaring 100%; 97% 2010; 99% 5-yr avg. Cotton setting bolls 75%; 73% 2010; 90% 5-yr avg. Cotton bolls opening 2%; 1% 2010; 9% 5-yr avg. Cotton 1% fair, 59% good, 40% excellent. Summer Potatoes 100% harvested; 100% 2010; 95% 5-yr avg. Summer Apples harvested 55%; 59% 2010; 63% 5-yr avg. Apples All 71% fair, 23% good, 6% excellent. Peaches 68% harvested; 65% 2010; 73% 5-yr avg. Peaches 7% poor, 29% fair, 56% good, 8% excellent. Grapes 25% fair, 73% good, 2% excellent. Timely rains and cooler temperatures graced Virginia as crops responded well to the much needed moisture. Cotton and soybeans continue to look good. Soybeans benefited from the recent rains. Growers continue to apply fungicides to peanuts for leaf spots and spray soybeans for worms. Corn has matured and grain harvest is expected to begin soon. Growers are preparing for corn harvest by getting combines, bins, and trucks ready. Vegetable growers continue to harvest tomatoes, cantaloupes, and various other summer vegetables.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 37% short, 55% adequate, and 4% surplus. Another dry week aided progress on winter wheat harvest. The harvest was resulting in above average yield and quality as far west as Douglas County and as far east as Asotin County. In Klickitat County, wheat crops were showing reduced tonnage due to rust. Dry peas were in many different stages of maturity due to many different planting dates, but were as much as 50 percent harvested in Columbia County. Third cutting was underway in Benton, Grant, and Walla Walla Counties. In Chelan County and the upper Yakima Valley, producers were still harvesting late cherry varieties in higher altitudes. Peaches and nectarines were harvested in the lower Yakima Valley. Cherry tomato and bell pepper harvest was underway, but only the early maturing varieties were coming in. There were concerns among apple producers that the late-maturing varieties may not ripen fully or size up as desired before first heavy frosts hit this autumn. In Klickitat County, peach and nectarine harvest was about 10 days behind normal and an above average amount of powdery mildew was seen on grapes. Cannery pea fields were in full bloom and pods were nearing maturity in Grays Harbor County. Range and pasture conditions 1% very poor, 9% poor, 41% fair, 44% good and 5% excellent. Pasture conditions took a dive last week, seeming to finally reach a summer slump after a damp and cool spring and summer held conditions above normal. Dairy producers in Whatcom County were busy bringing in grass cuttings for hay and silage.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 5. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 22% short, 68% adequate, and 7% surplus compared to 8% very short, 38% short, 51% adequate, and 3% surplus last year. Corn conditions 6% very poor, 7% poor, 33% fair, and 54% good. Corn silked was 79%, 99% in 2010, and 90% 5-year

avg. Corn doughing was 44%, 82% in 2010, and 43% 5-year avg. Soybeans conditions were 1% poor, 25% fair, 73% good, and 1% excellent. Soybeans were 93% blooming, 99% in 2010, and 91% 5-year avg. Soybeans were setting pods 62%, 84% in 2010, and 60% 5-year avg. Hay was reported 2% very poor, 10% poor, 22% fair, 63% good and 3% excellent. Hay second cutting was 63% complete, 51% in 2010, and 49% 5-year avg. Apple conditions were 8% poor, 40% fair, 50% good, and 2% excellent. Peaches were 7% poor, 34% fair, 58% good, and 1% excellent. Peaches were 68% harvested, 40% in 2010, and 40% 5-year avg. Cattle and calves were 1% poor, 25% fair, 72% good, and 2% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 23% fair, 76% good, and 1% excellent. Farm activities included working in vegetable gardens, baling and transporting hay, vaccinating livestock, and participating in fairs and festivals.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 15% short, 74% adequate, and 8% surplus. Oats 64% harvested, 75% in 2010, 72% 5-yr. avg.; condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 18% fair, 64% good, and 13% excellent. Corn silked 95%, 98% 2010, 94% 5-yr avg.; dough stage 36%, 54% 2010, 35% 5-yr avg.; condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 16% fair, 50% good, 29% excellent. Soybeans blooming 95%, 94% 2010, and 93% 5-yr. avg.; setting pods 76%, 76% 2010, 73% 5-yr avg.; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 14% fair, 54% good and 28% excellent. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 27% fair, 51% good and 11% excellent. Third crop hay harvested 56%, 44% 2010, 42% 5-yr. avg. The heat wave of 2011 finally broke this past week, with temperatures normal to below normal across the state. The southeastern area of the state received some needed rain, although some of the southern region still needs moisture. In the north and central regions, high humidity and wet fields slowed hay and small grain harvest, encouraged weeds and elevated the risk of mold and disease. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures last week were 3 degrees below normal to normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 77 to 80 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 58 to 63 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.14 inches in Green Bay to 2.11 inches in Madison. Growing degree days for corn remain above normal.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 7.00. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 37% short, 56% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 30% short, 65% adequate. Barley progress 80% turning color, 78% mature, 67% harvested. Oats progress 95% headed, 71% turning color, 56% mature, 31% harvested. Spring wheat progress 80% turning color, 53% mature, 21% harvested. Winter wheat progress 93% harvested. Dry bean progress 90% bloom, 73% setting pods, 11% leaves turning color. Corn progress 97% tasseled, 71% silked, 24% milk, 1% dough. Alfalfa harvested, 2nd cutting 52%. Alfalfa harvested, 3rd cutting. 6%. Other hay harvested 77%. Barley condition 41% fair, 55% good, 4% excellent. Oat condition 24% fair, 73% good, 3% excellent. Spring wheat condition 29% fair, 58% good, 13% excellent. Corn condition 21% fair, 78% good, 1% excellent. Dry bean condition 3% poor, 40% fair, 53% good, 4% excellent. Sugar beet condition 36% fair, 60% good, 4% excellent. Alfalfa condition 3% poor, 15% fair, 77% good, 5% excellent. Other hay condition 1% poor, 13% fair, 83% good, 3% excellent. Crop insect infestation 51% none, 25% light, 22% moderate, 2% severe. Range and pasture condition 6% poor, 23% fair, 64% good, 7% excellent. Stock water supplies 10% short, 89% adequate, 1% surplus. Cooler temperatures prevailed over some of Wyoming this past week, breaking the heat wave of the previous several weeks. Uinta County reported that small portions of high mountain snow still remain, but livestock are now fully utilizing forest allotments. They also reported that despite very dry conditions in the northern part of the county, hay harvest is in full swing, with most locations predicted to have normal or better yields. Converse County reported persistent summer conditions with a drop off in moisture. Platte County also reported warm temperatures but cool nights. Crops in that area of the state are maturing well but will need a late frost. Hail in parts of Goshen County, moving east into Nebraska, did do some damage early in the week, but the full extent of the crop damage is still unknown. Activities checking livestock, fencing, irrigating, harvesting small grains, haying.

International Weather and Crop Summary

August 7-13, 2011

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Additional showers further delayed small grain harvesting but maintained adequate to abundant moisture for reproductive to filling summer crops.

WESTERN FSU: Western showers slowed the late stages of winter crops harvesting, while sunny skies elsewhere accelerated fieldwork and summer crop development.

EASTERN FSU: Dry weather returned, promoting spring wheat maturation.

MIDDLE EAST: Seasonably dry weather promoted late winter crop harvesting and cotton development.

SOUTH ASIA: A pair of monsoon lows produced heavy showers in eastern rice areas and for western cotton and oilseeds.

EAST ASIA: Typhoon Muifa brought beneficial rainfall to crops in the latter stages of development.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Seasonable rainfall maintained favorable moisture supplies for crops.

AUSTRALIA: Widespread showers favored winter crop development in the wheat belt, except in Queensland where unfavorably dry weather continued.

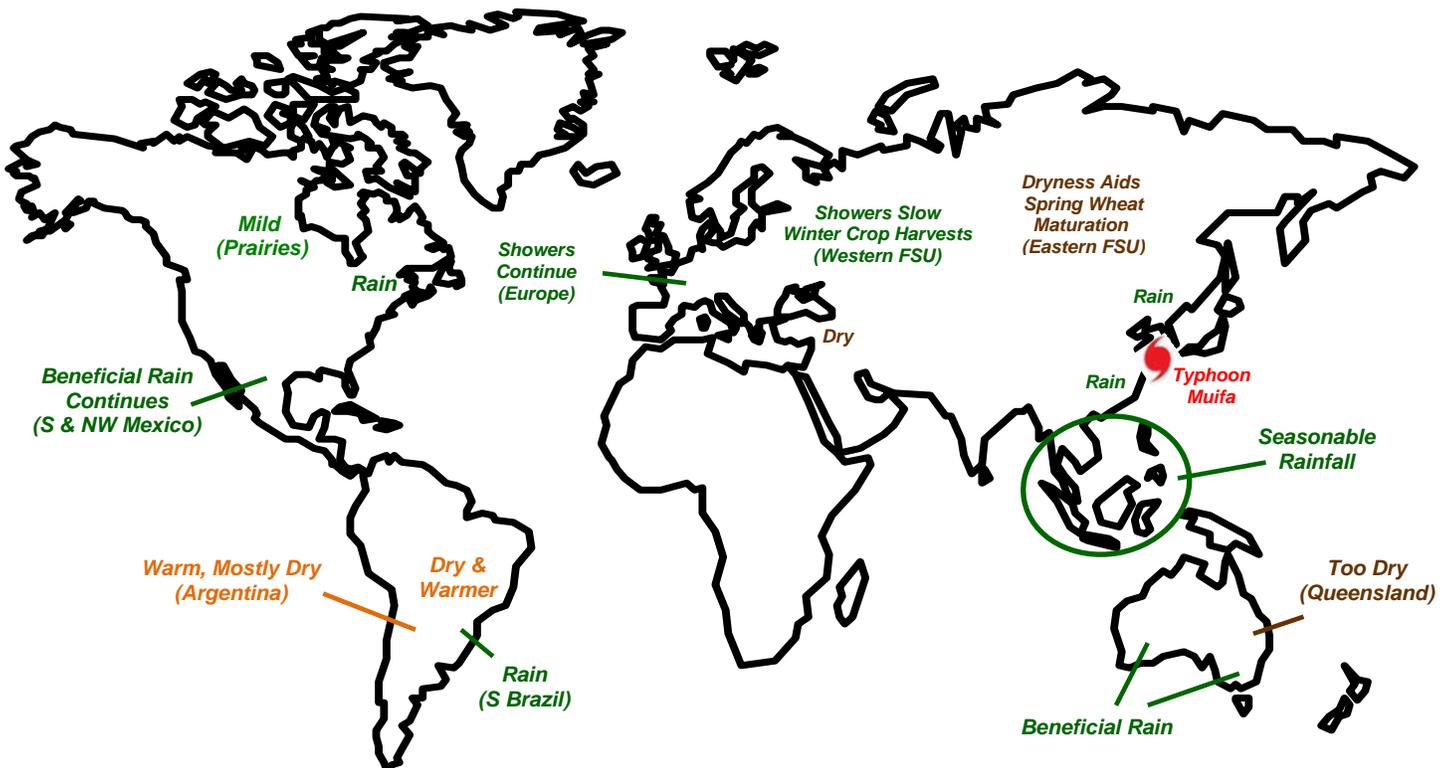
ARGENTINA: Warm, mostly dry weather aided the final stages of summer crop harvesting and winter grain planting.

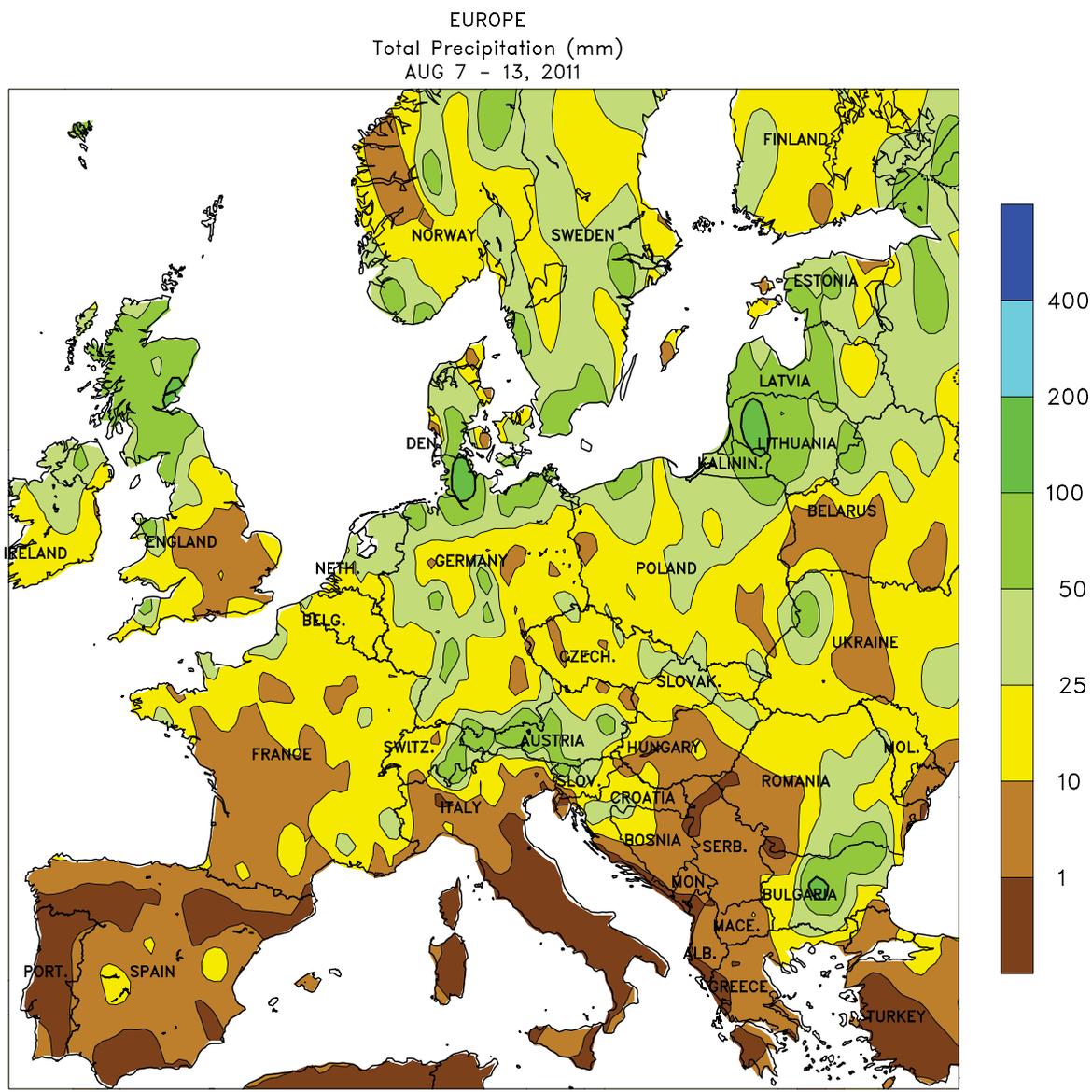
BRAZIL: Warmth and dryness benefited maturing, late-developing crops in central Brazil, but heavy rain lingered in southern-most agricultural areas.

MEXICO: Seasonal rains continued, although amounts were lower than in recent weeks in southern farming areas.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Mild, showery weather benefited immature spring grains and oilseeds.

EASTERN CANADA: Locally heavy rain increased moisture for summer crops and pastures.





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

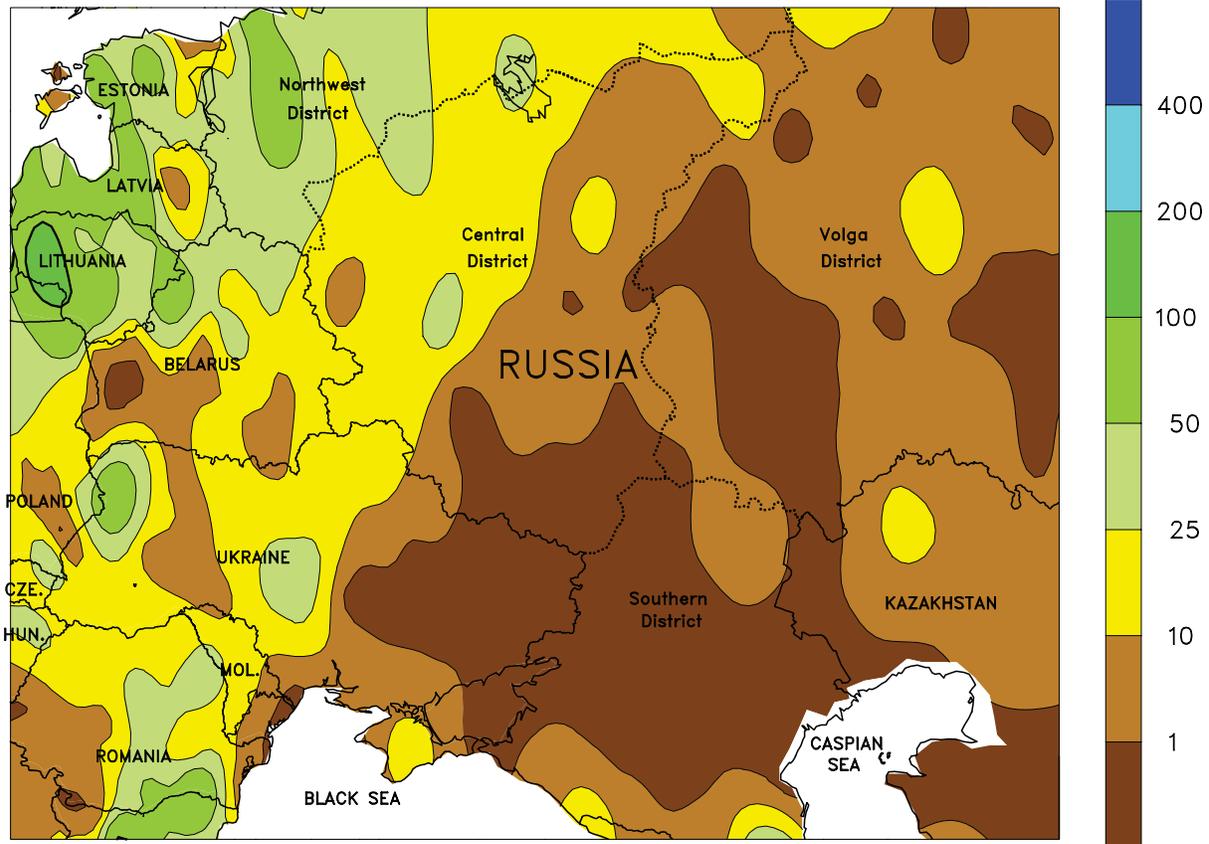


EUROPE

Wet weather persisted over much of the continent, further delaying fieldwork and increasing crop quality concerns. A series of disturbances tracked across northern Europe before stalling in eastern portions of the continent, producing widespread showers and thunderstorms (10-100 mm) from northern France into Poland and the Baltic States. The rain further delayed winter grain harvesting and elevated quality concerns in Germany, Poland, and Lithuania, where the rain was heaviest. Locally heavy showers and thunderstorms (up to 85 mm) developed

along a trailing cold front in the lower Danube River Valley, boosting soil moisture for filling corn and sunflowers. Showers were also noted in northern Italy, providing supplemental moisture for late-filling corn. Dry weather for much of the week favored fieldwork in Spain, central France, and southeastern England, although some light showers (2-10 mm) developed in these areas by week's end. Temperatures averaged up to 3°C below normal in central and western Europe, while near-normal temperatures were reported in the Balkans.

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
AUG 7 - 13, 2011



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

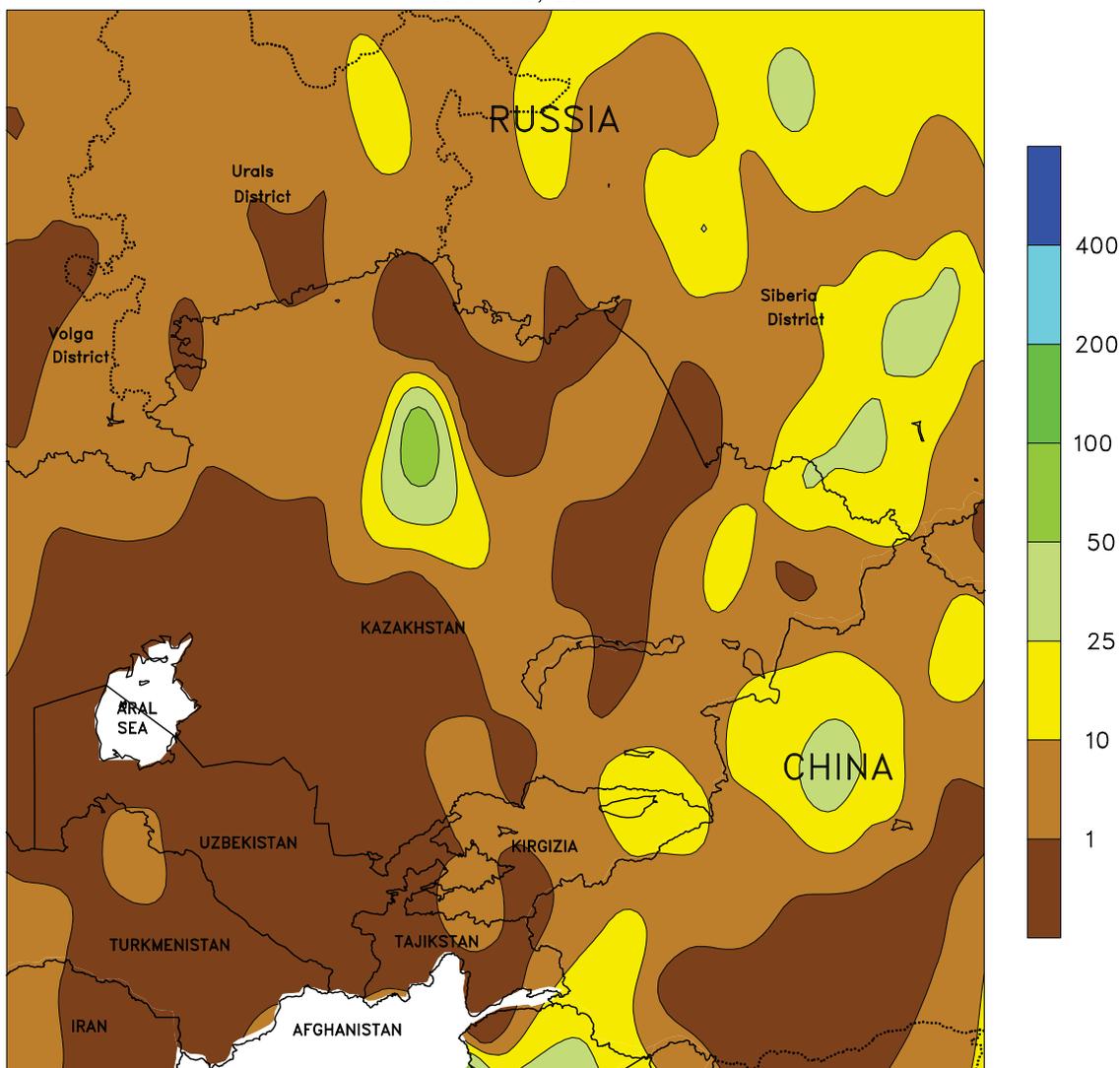


WESTERN FSU

Persistent wetness in western-most growing areas contrasted with dry, warm weather elsewhere. A ridge of high pressure intensified over central Eurasia, bringing sunny skies and above-normal temperatures (up to 6°C above normal) to Russia and eastern Ukraine. Consequently, winter crop harvesting accelerated in Russia and neared completion in

Ukraine. However, soil moisture remained adequate for reproductive to filling corn and sunflowers, with conditions somewhat cooler (30-35°C) than last week's extreme heat. Meanwhile, a stalled frontal boundary produced 10 to 40 mm of rain over Belarus and western Ukraine, further hampering late winter crop harvesting and raising crop quality concerns.

EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
AUG 7 - 13, 2011



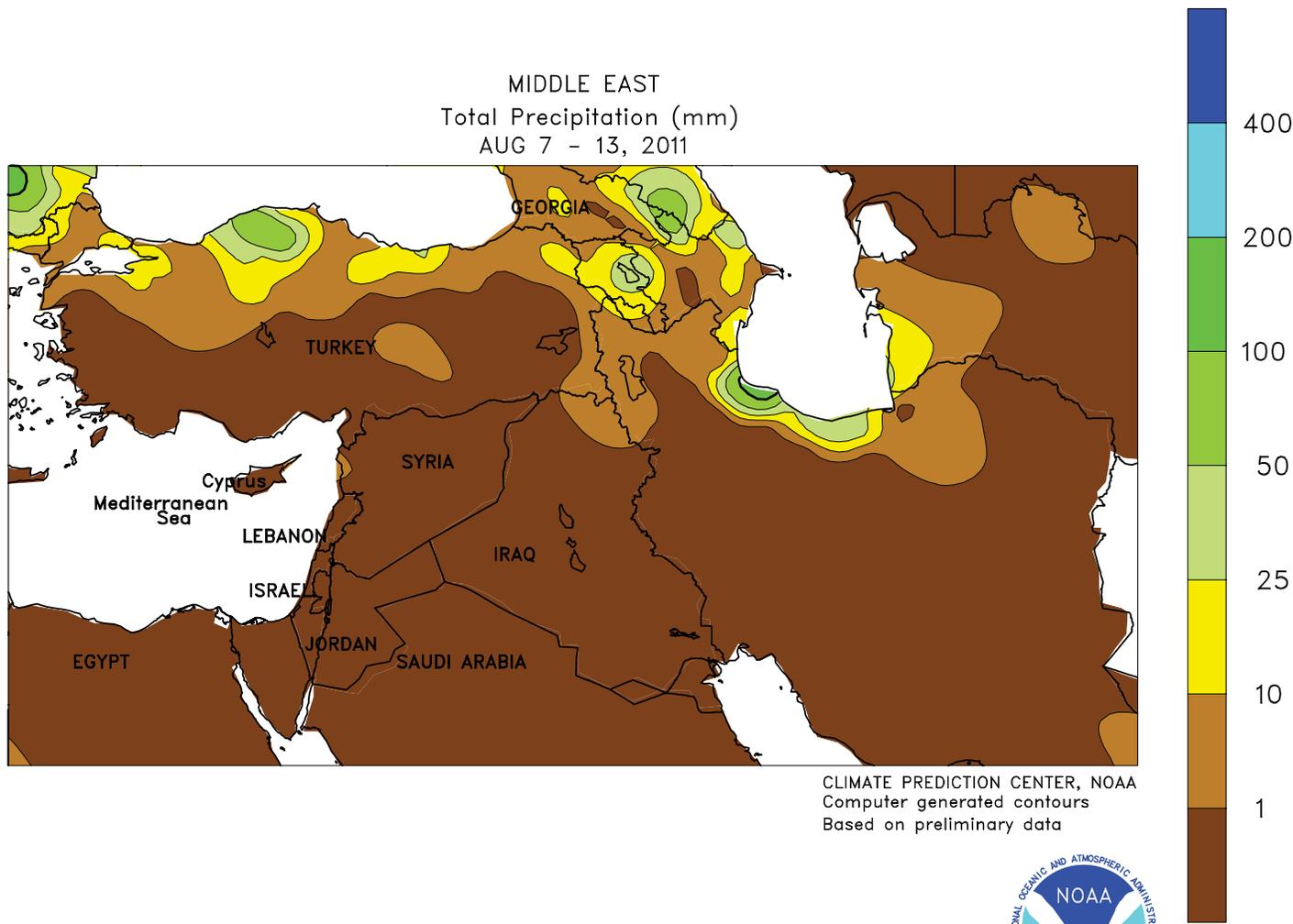
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



EASTERN FSU

A strengthening area of high pressure brought favorably drier weather to most of the region. The respite from recent heavy showers promoted spring wheat maturation, with most crops at or nearing maturity. In southwestern Siberia, where a pocket of unfavorably dry weather has lingered for the past two months, spring grains have likely

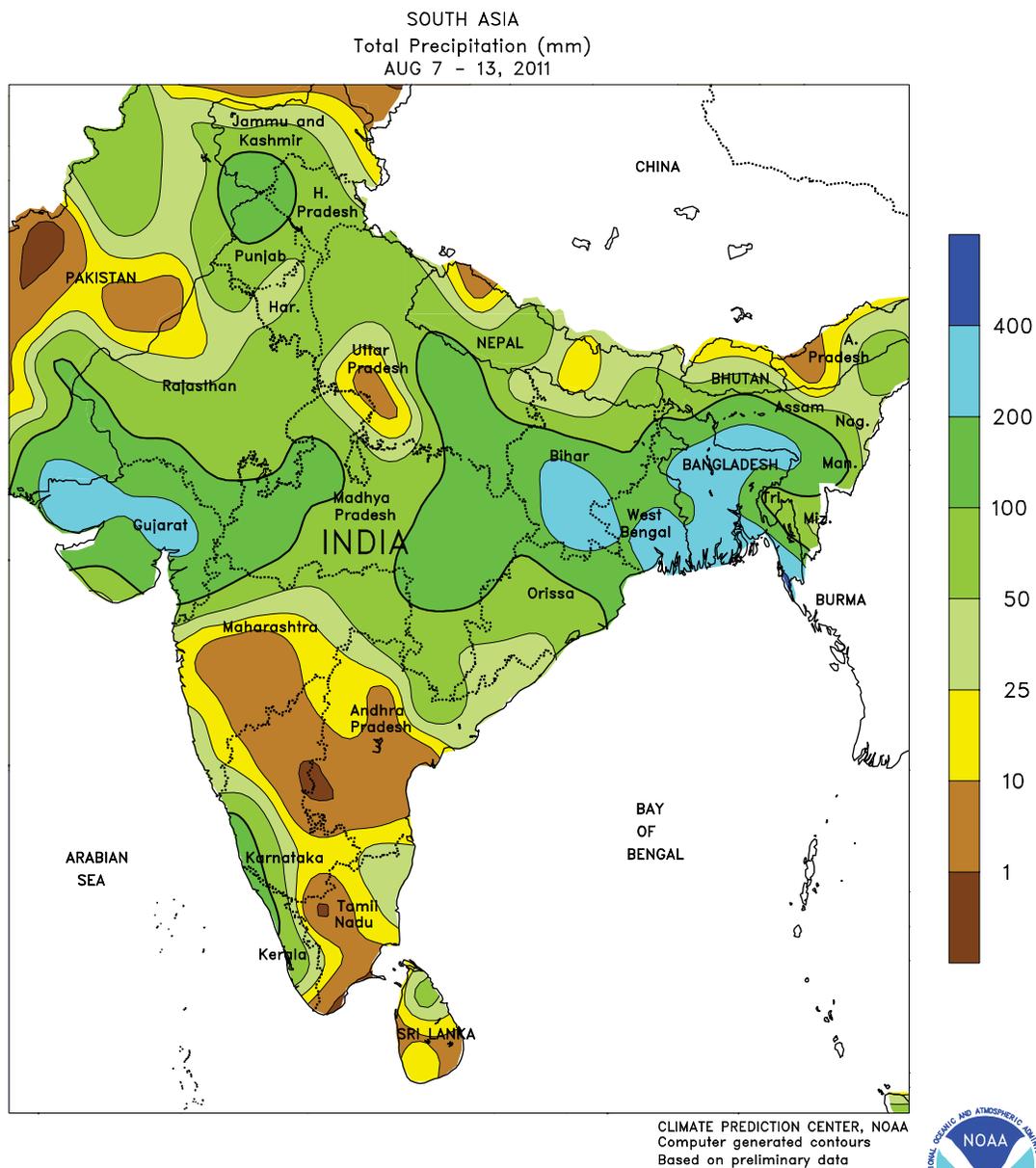
reached maturity and subsequently would not benefit from any late-season rainfall. Dry, hot weather continued over southern portions of the region, maintaining high irrigation demands for cotton. However, daytime highs did not reach the excessive levels reported last week, easing crop stress.



MIDDLE EAST

Seasonably dry weather over most of the region contrasted with lingering showers in northern Turkey. Showers continued along the Turkish north coast, with amounts in northern-most growing areas totaling up to 60 mm; however, summer crops

were likely at or approaching maturity, minimizing the potential benefit of the rainfall. Elsewhere, seasonably hot, dry conditions promoted late winter grain harvesting and favored cotton development.

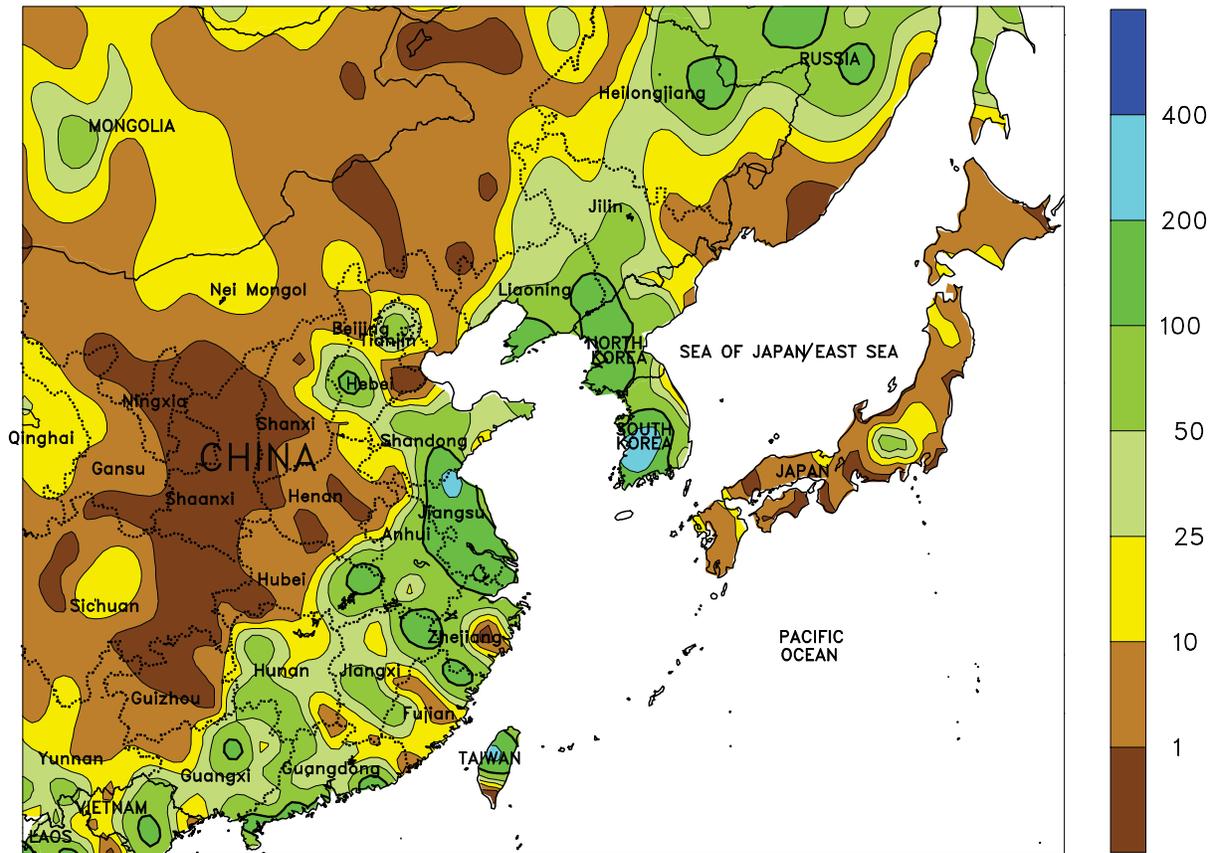


SOUTH ASIA

Two low pressure areas flared along the monsoon boundary during the week, bringing widespread rainfall to summer crops. The first low lingered throughout the period in the east, bringing 50 to over 100 mm of rainfall to rice in eastern Madhya Pradesh, southern Bihar, southern West Bengal, and northern Orissa. Rainfall also extended to rice in the delta of Bangladesh as well. The showers missed much of northern Bihar (a key rice producing area), but irrigation is more extensive in this part of the Ganges River Plain. The other low pressure area formed mid-week in western India and produced

25 to upwards of 100 mm of rainfall for cotton and oilseeds in Gujarat, western Madhya Pradesh, and northern Maharashtra. Southern Pakistan received over 200 mm of rain, causing flooding in minor rice areas of the lower Indus River Basin. Heavy showers (50-100 mm) also occurred separately in northern India, maintaining abundant moisture supplies for rice, cotton, and sugarcane. The lone area of dry weather in the region was in a swath from Maharashtra through Karnataka and into southern Andhra Pradesh, where moisture conditions remained adequate for crop development.

EASTERN ASIA
 Total Precipitation (mm)
 AUG 7 - 13, 2011



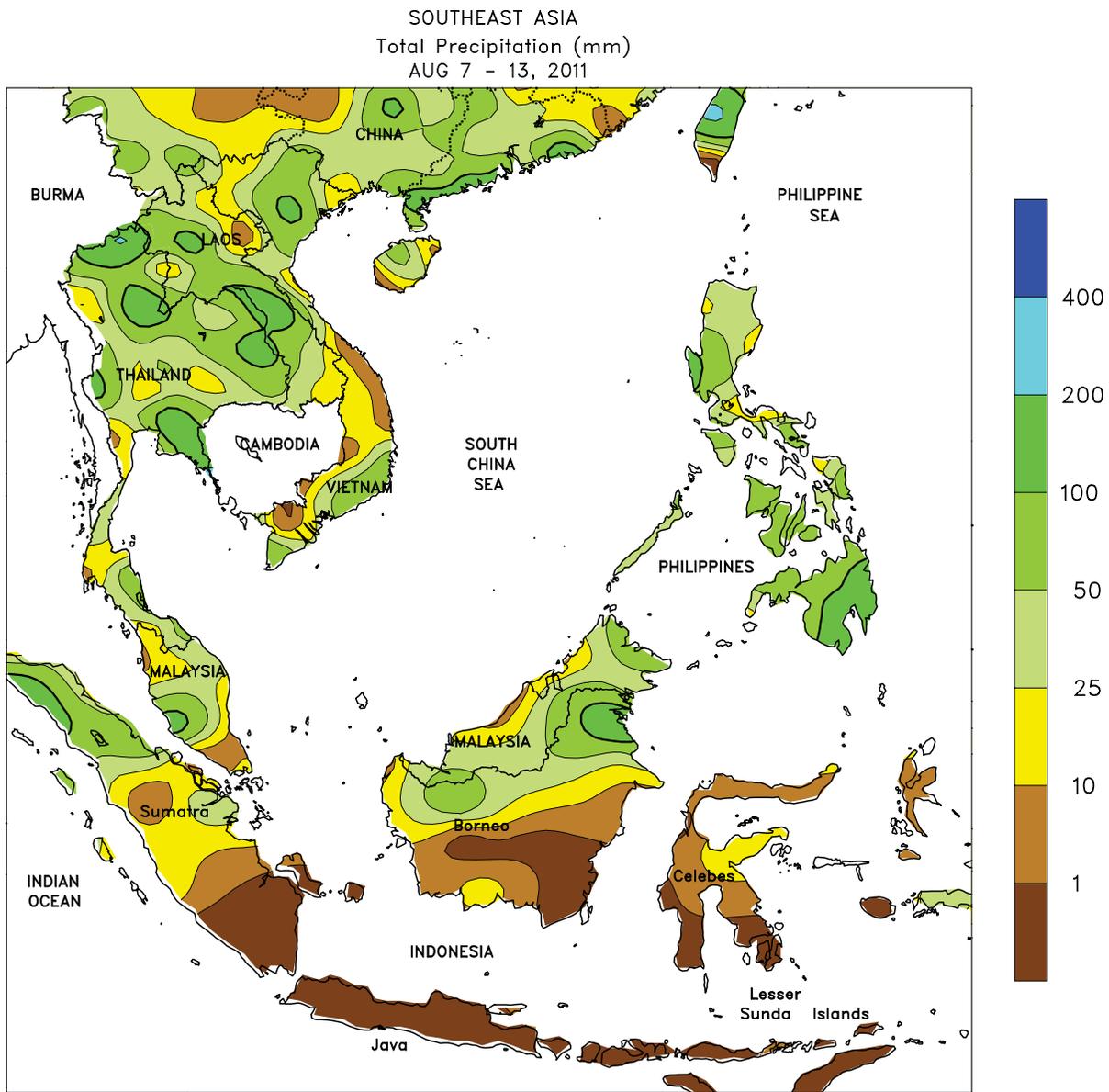
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
 Computer generated contours
 Based on preliminary data



EASTERN ASIA

Rainfall overspread the majority of China’s summer growing areas, benefiting crops in the late stages of reproduction. Most of the rainfall was the result of Typhoon Muifa as it moved into the Yellow Sea. Muifa weakened rapidly, sparing coastal areas from high winds, while 25 to over 100 mm of rain made an arc from the eastern Yangtze Valley and North China Plain to southern Manchuria and the Korean Peninsula. The moisture provided by Muifa benefited most crops in the latter stages of development, although it caused unwelcome wetness

to open cotton bolls in minor producing areas of the eastern Yangtze Valley. In addition, rainfall totals approaching 200 mm caused flooding for rice in western North and South Korea. Meanwhile in southern China, 10 to 50 mm of rain provided a boost to moisture supplies for rice, although seasonal rainfall totals remained below normal in the area. Dry weather prevailed for filling corn and soybeans in the Sichuan Basin during the week but despite the lack of rainfall, moisture reserves continued to be adequate.



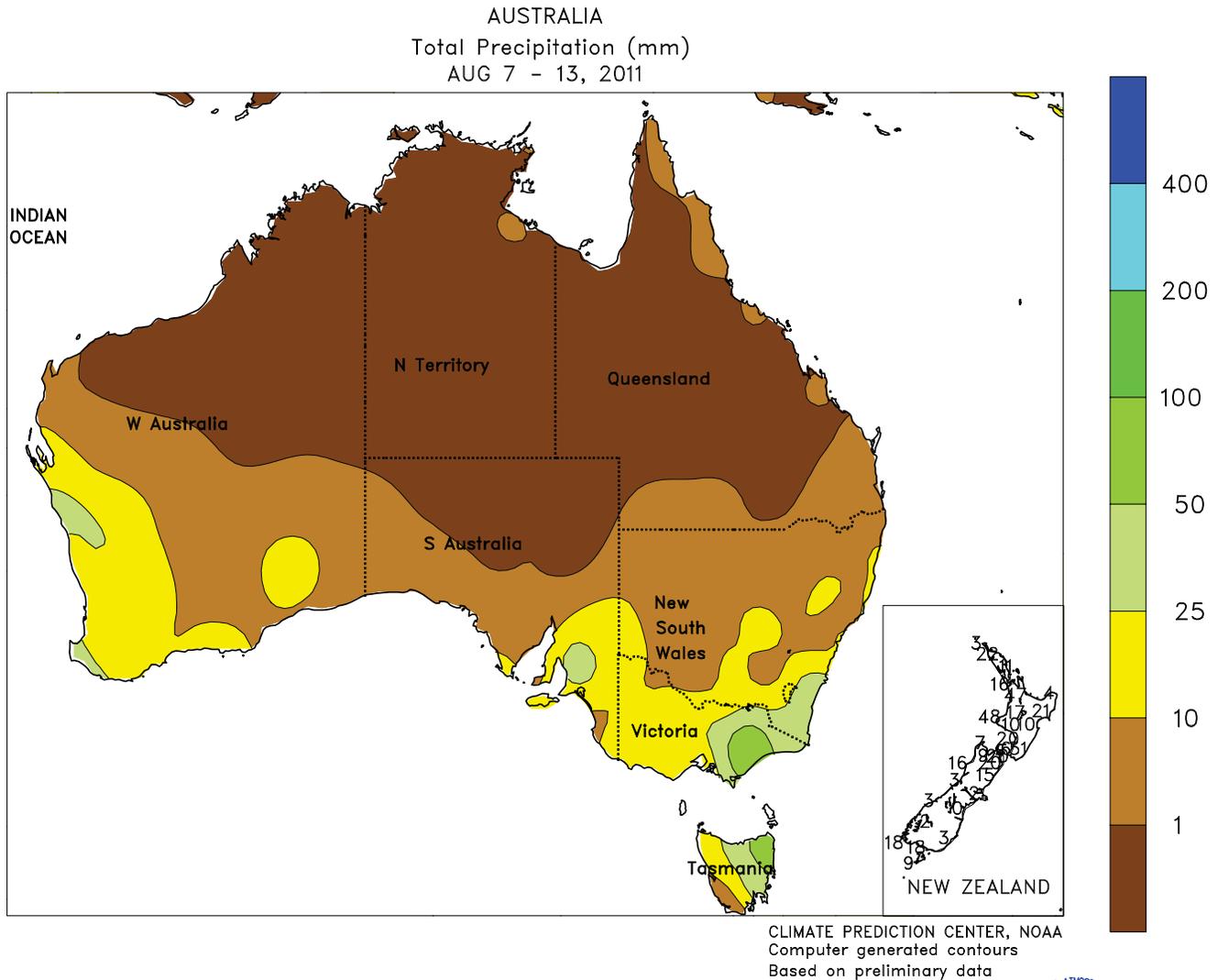
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Seasonable rainfall (10-50 mm, locally more) maintained favorable moisture supplies for rice in Thailand and across portions of Cambodia and Laos as well. In southern Vietnam, periodic showers (10-50 mm) caused few delays in summer rice harvesting and winter rice transplanting, while occasionally heavy downpours (over 50 mm) slowed winter

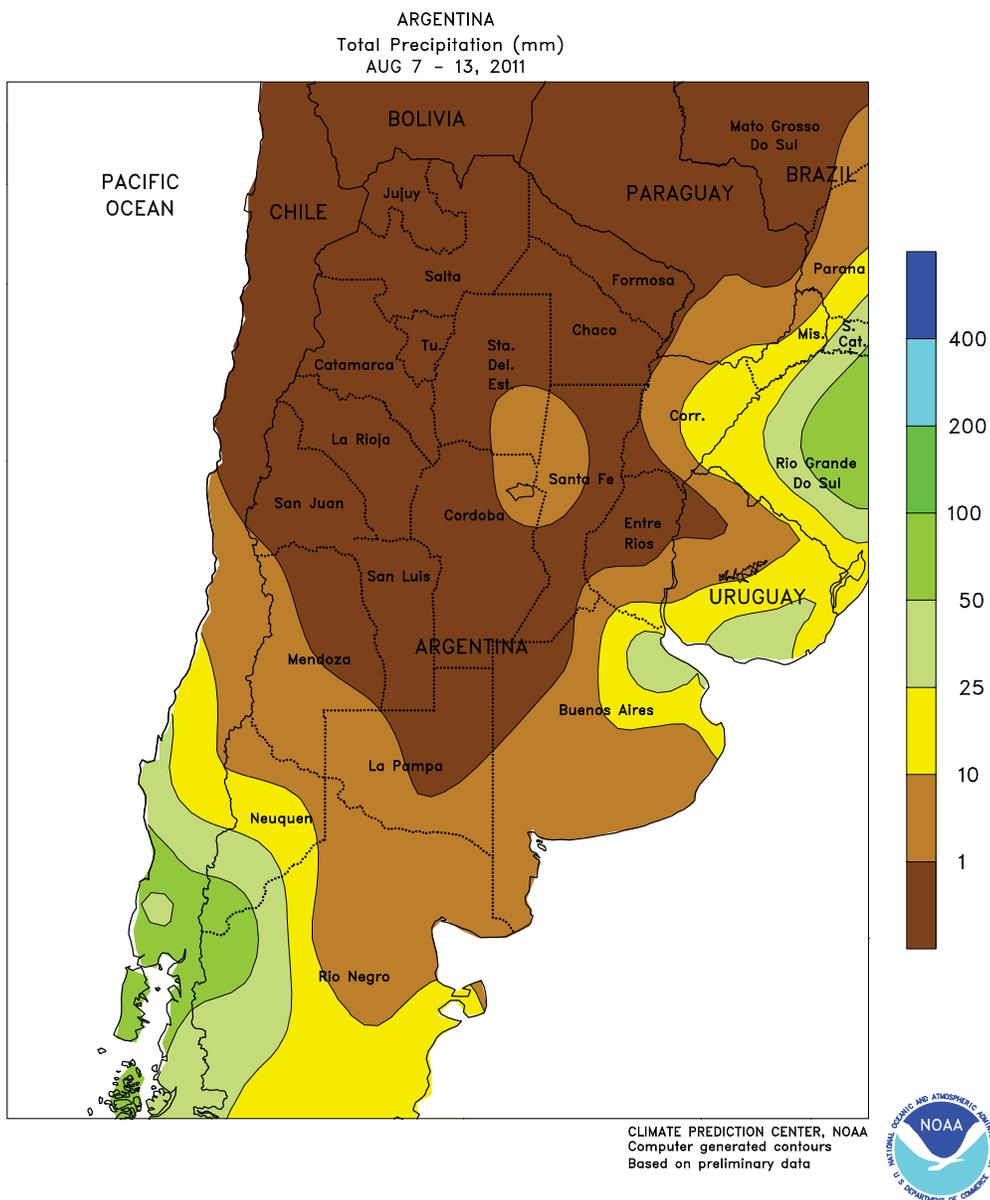
rice transplanting in the north. Somewhat drier weather prevailed in the northern Philippines, easing excessive wetness to rice and corn after weeks of inundating rainfall from tropical cyclones and an active monsoon. Meanwhile, seasonable rainfall (25-100 mm) continued in oil palm areas of Malaysia and Indonesia, with the highest amounts in key growing areas.



AUSTRALIA

In Western Australia, intermittent rain (5-25 mm) and sunshine maintained near ideal weather for wheat, barley, and canola development. For a second consecutive week, widespread showers (5-25 mm) in southeastern Australia increased moisture supplies for vegetative winter grains and oilseeds. Showers (5-25 mm) also fell across portions of

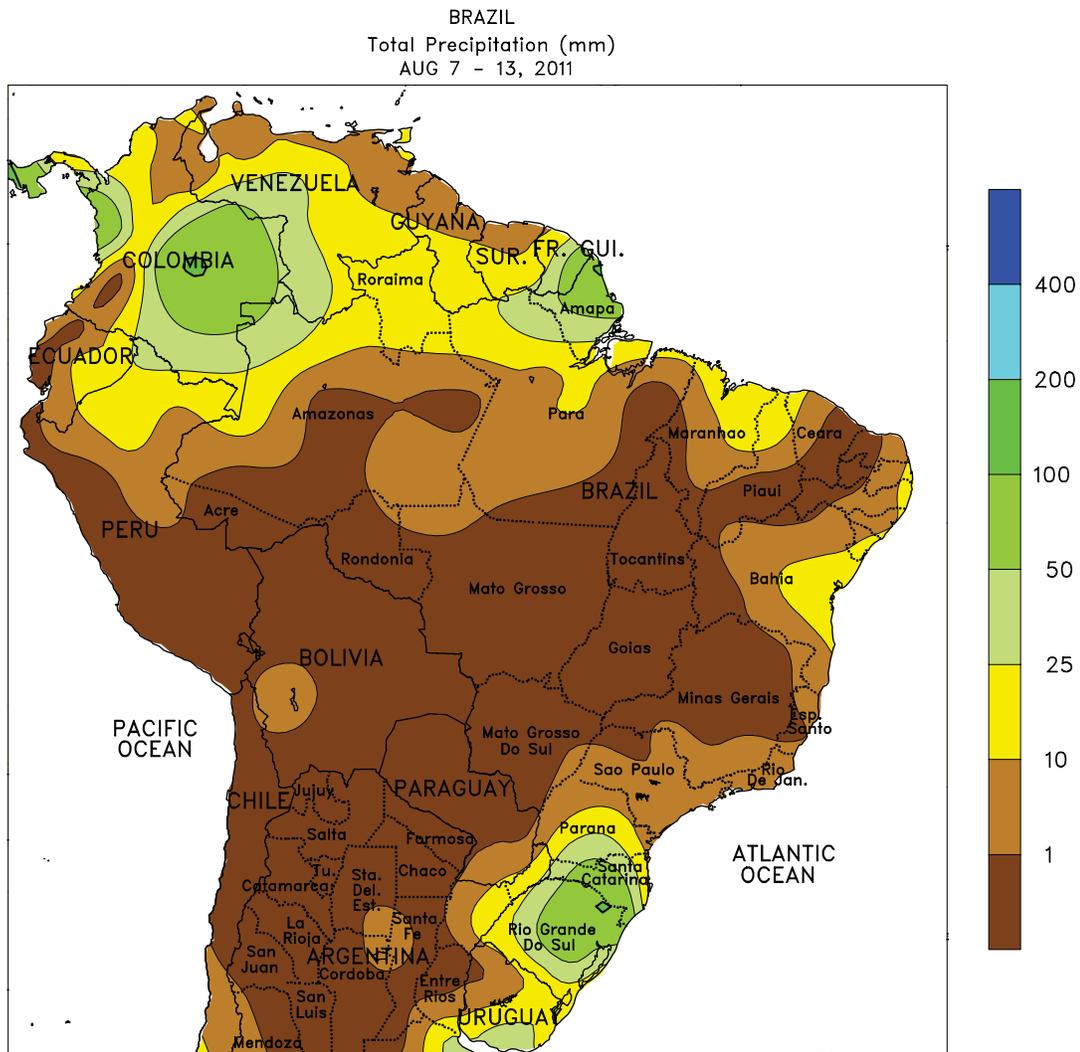
northern New South Wales, providing a needed boost in topsoil moisture for jointing winter wheat. More rain is needed in southern Queensland, however, where unfavorably dry weather has slowed wheat development. Temperatures in the wheat belt were generally seasonable, averaging within 1°C of normal.



ARGENTINA

Warm, mostly dry weather dominated the region, promoting winter grain development and allowing fieldwork to advance. In stark contrast to last week’s cold snap, weekly average temperatures ranged from 3 to 6°C above normal throughout much of the country, and freezing temperatures were limited to traditionally cooler locations of southern Buenos Aires. Highs briefly reached the upper 20s (degrees C) in southern growing areas of Cordoba, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios, while Argentina’s northern farming areas recorded daytime highs well into the 30s during the latter

half of the week. Dry weather accompanied the warmth for most of the week in the country’s main agricultural areas. However, light rain (less than 5 mm) developed across southern Buenos Aires during the latter part of the week and heavier rain (greater than 10 mm) fell over eastern Buenos Aires at week’s end. According to Argentina’s Ministry of Agriculture, corn harvesting was 98 percent complete as of August 11. Wheat planting was also nearing completion at 97 percent. Meanwhile, sunflower planting was underway in some northern locations.



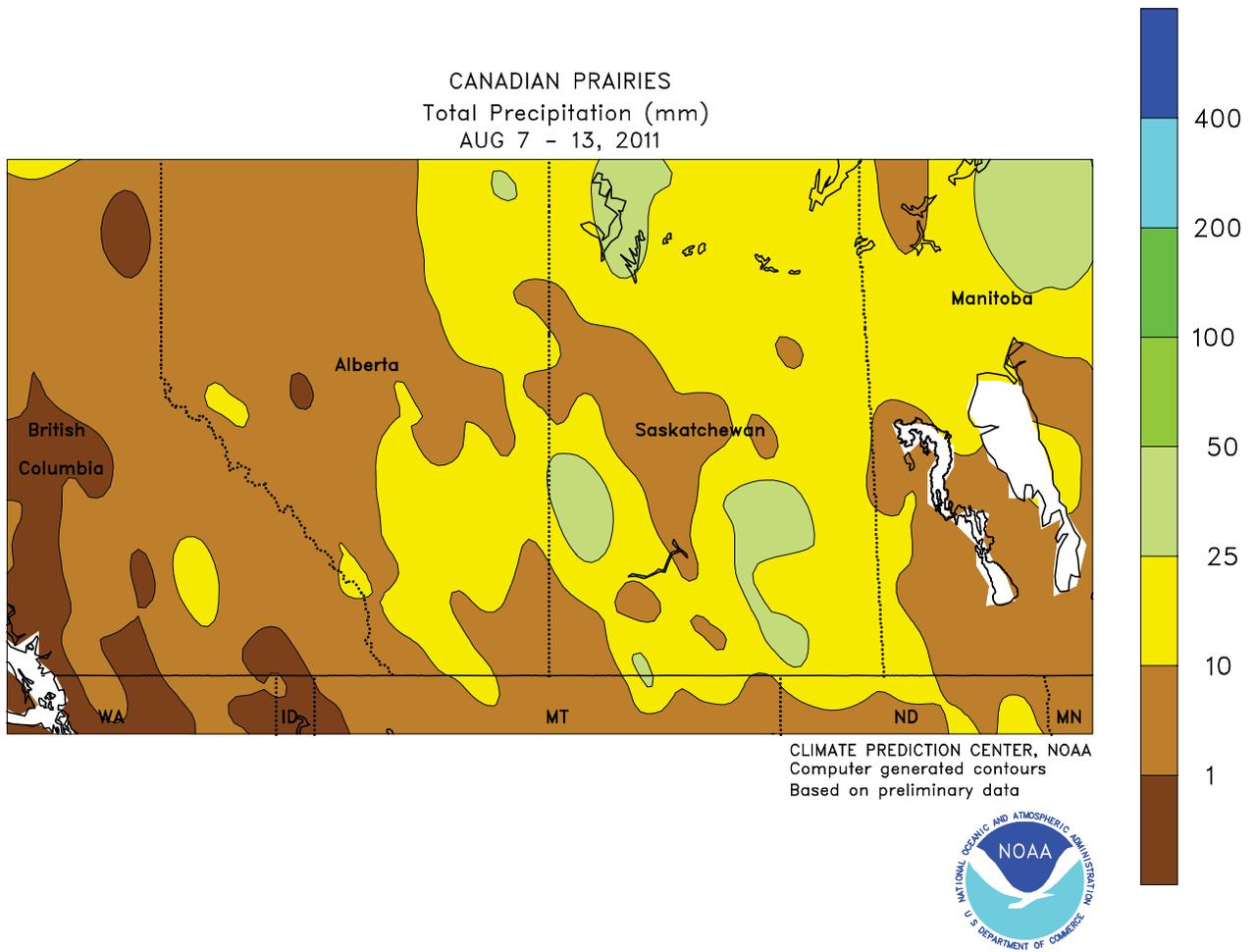
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



BRAZIL

Warm, dry weather dominated much of central and southern Brazil, aiding drydown and harvesting of winter wheat and late-developing cotton, as well as other regionally important crops. In the Center-West and northeastern interior (much of the area from Mato Grosso to western Bahia), the dryness was seasonable, although weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 4°C above normal and daytime highs frequently reached the middle and upper 30s (degrees C). The warmth and dryness extended southward into northern sections of Parana, bringing some relief from last week's excessive wetness to filling to maturing wheat. Conditions were

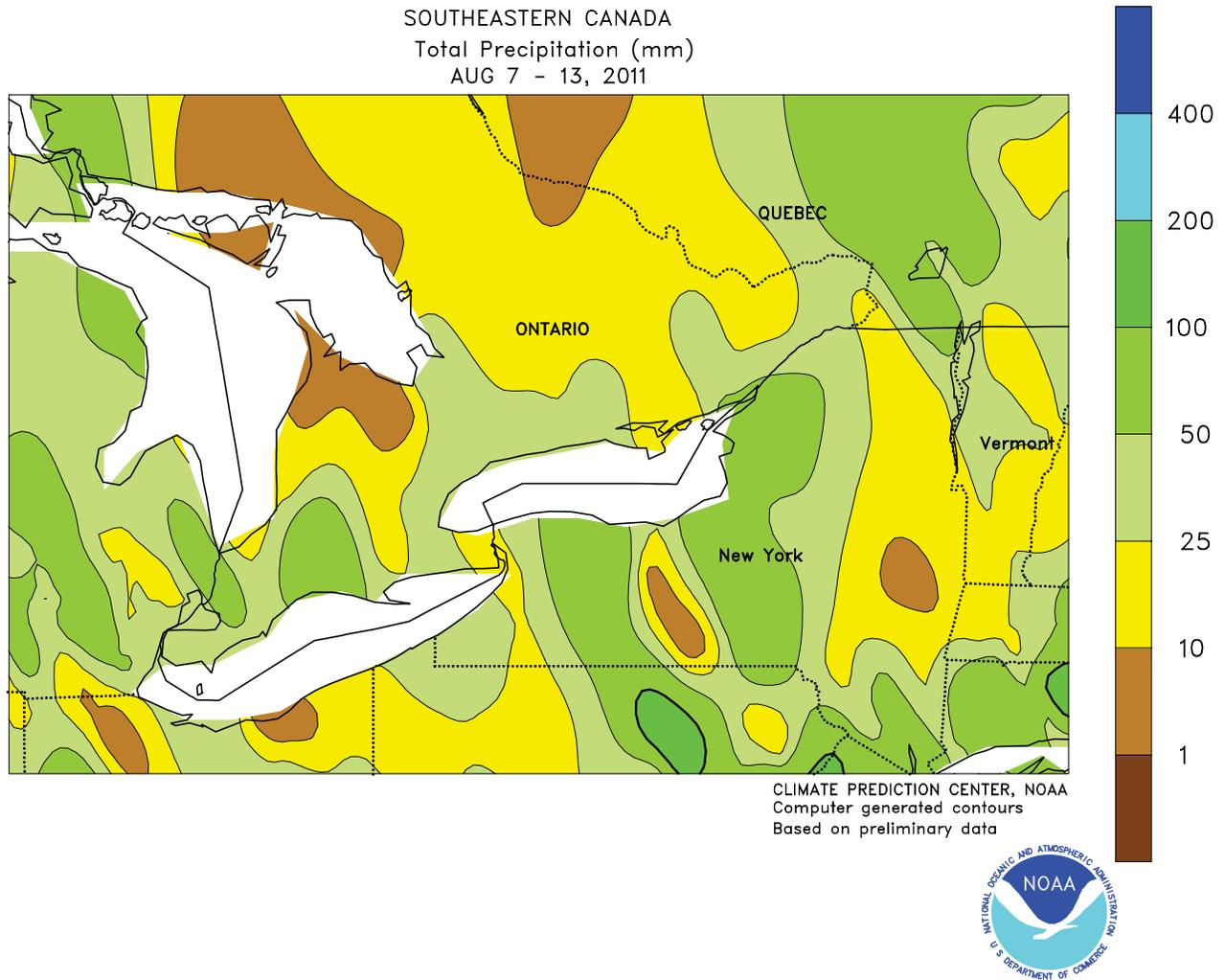
favorable for sugarcane and coffee harvesting in the southeast (notably Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais), although additional moisture would have been welcome for sugar production. Unseasonable wetness (50-100 mm or more) returned to Rio Grande do Sul, maintaining abundant, locally excessive, levels of moisture for winter wheat. Unlike last week, however, temperatures were above normal (4-6°C above normal, with highs greater than 30°C) and well above freezing, promoting crop development. Elsewhere, drier conditions prevailed along the northeastern coast, with only a few areas recording more than 10 mm.



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

A generally milder weather pattern dominated the south and east, following several weeks of above-normal temperatures. Weekly average temperatures ranged from near normal to more than 1°C below normal, with highs mostly in the middle and upper 20s (degrees C). Rainfall continued to be below normal (10 mm or less) over most of Manitoba, supporting harvests of early maturing spring crops and hay. Heavier showers (10-25 mm or more) were recorded throughout much of Saskatchewan, while in

Alberta, light showers (5-15 mm) prevailed. Temperatures averaged within 1°C of normal throughout Alberta but by week's end, a warming trend brought daytime highs back to the lower 30s, hastening crop development. In the western Prairies, the first autumn freeze typically occurs in late August or early September, depending on the exact location; many warmer locations farther east experience their first freeze, on average, after September 10 but before September 20.

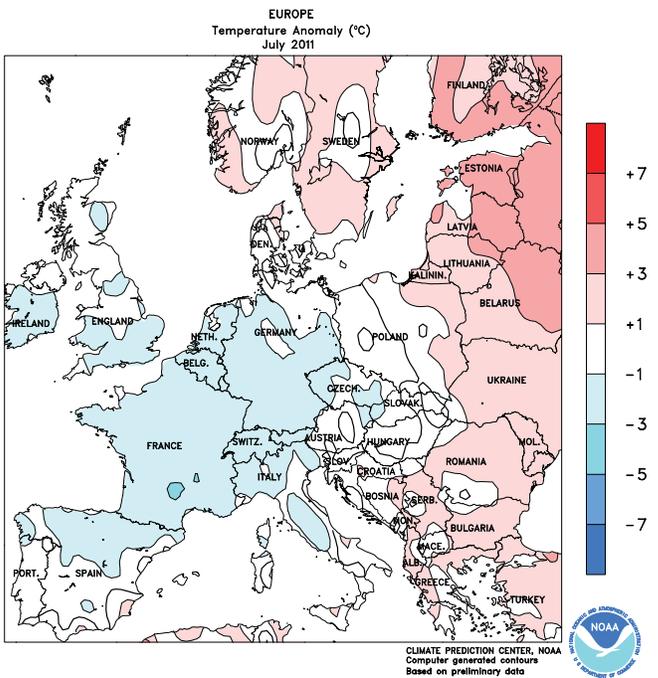
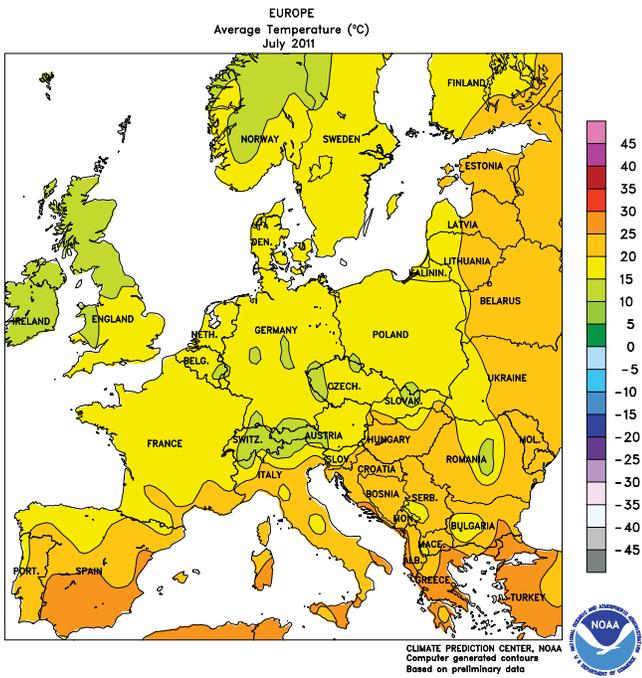
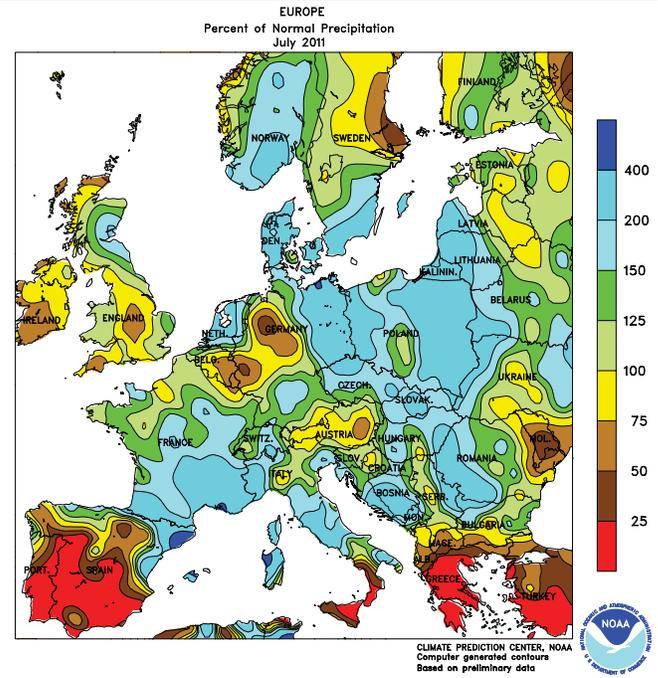
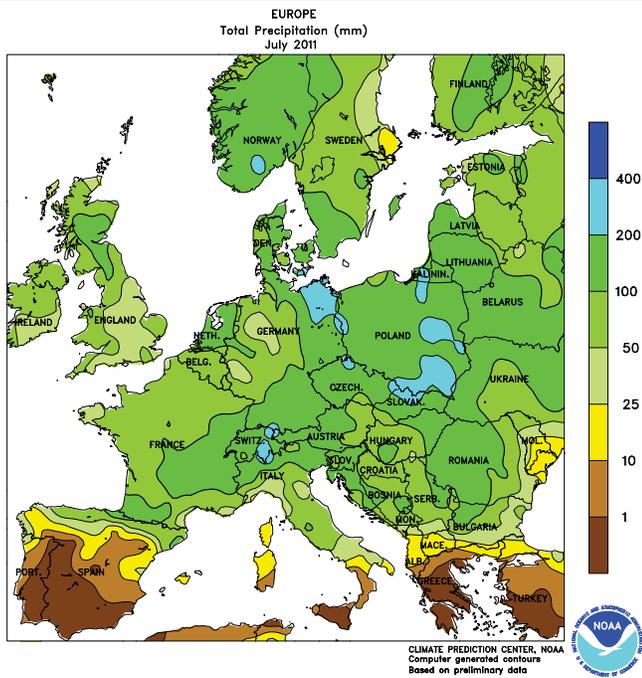


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Seasonably warm, showery weather overspread the region, boosting soil moisture for summer crops and pastures. The heaviest rain (25-50 mm or more) fell in Quebec and nearby locations of eastern Ontario, ending an extended period of dryness for many agricultural districts. Pockets of locally heavy rain were also recorded in southwestern Ontario as well, though in general, rainfall totaled 10 to 25

mm or more throughout the region. In the southwest, the rain provided a late-season boost to late-planted, reproductive to filling corn and soybeans. Throughout Ontario and Quebec, seasonable warmth accompanied the rain, with weekly temperatures averaging within 1°C of normal in most areas and highs in the upper 20s and lower 30s (degrees C).

July International Temperature and Precipitation Maps

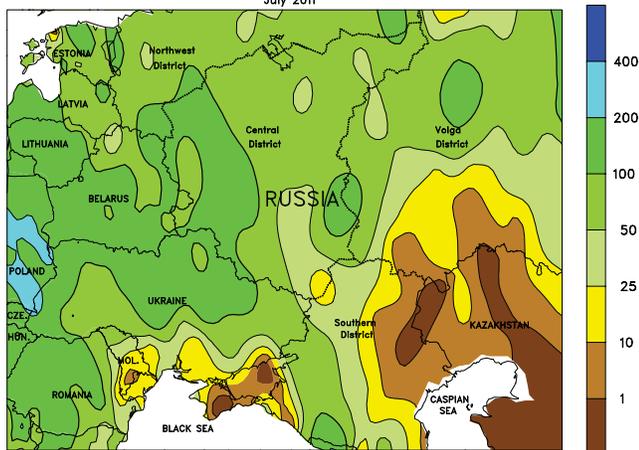


EUROPE

In July, wetter- and cooler-than-normal weather improved yield prospects for filling small grains across northern Europe. However, locally heavy rain (150-300 mm) likely reduced crop quality across northeastern growing areas, while persistent showers (50-135 mm) across the remainder of the wheat belt hampered harvesting efforts. A brief heat wave (daytime highs up to 39°C) in the Balkans raised concerns for reproductive

summer crops, although cooler, wetter conditions by month's end stabilized yield prospects. Showers in Italy (locally more than 150 mm) provided supplemental moisture for corn, while sunny skies accelerated fieldwork in Spain. Cooler-than-normal weather (up to 3°C below normal) in western growing areas contrasted with near- to above-normal temperatures in eastern-most crop areas.

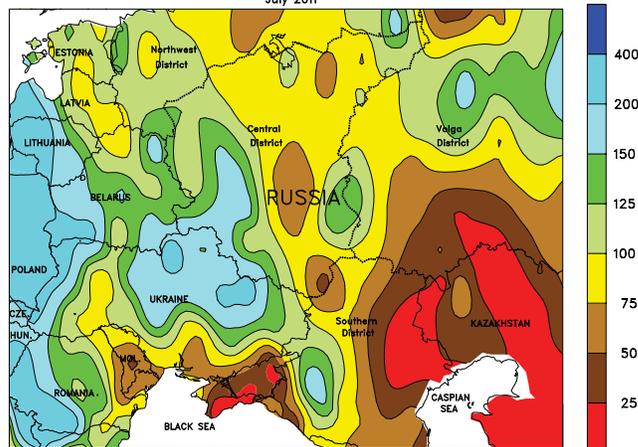
WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
July 2011



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



WESTERN FSU
Percent of Normal Precipitation
July 2011



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



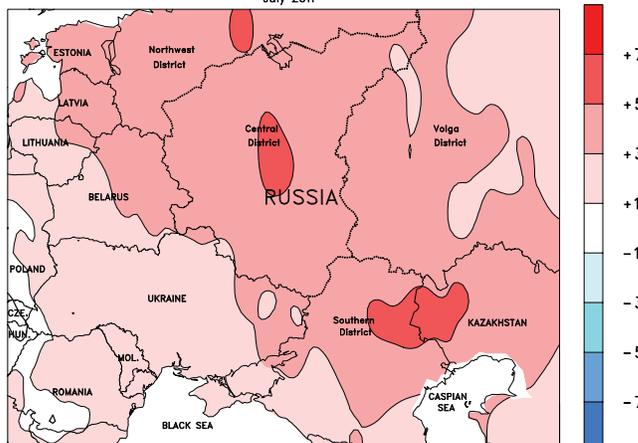
WESTERN FSU
Average Temperature (°C)
July 2011



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



WESTERN FSU
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
July 2011



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

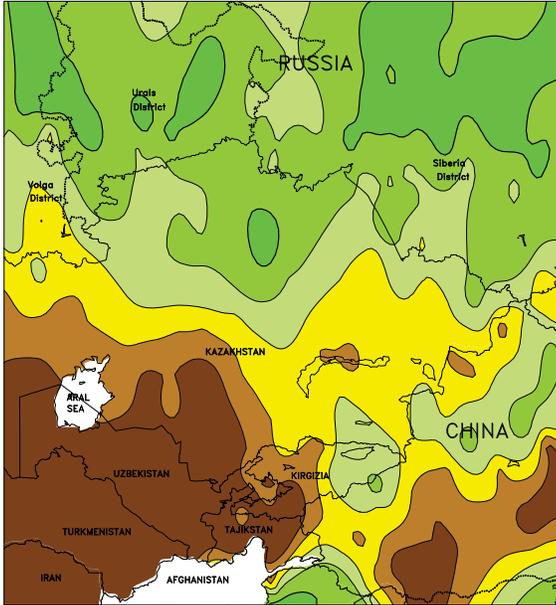


WESTERN FSU

Drier-than-normal July weather accelerated the harvesting of winter grains and oilseeds from southern Ukraine into southern and central Russia. Despite the dry weather, ample soil moisture remained for reproductive summer crops. However, late-month heat in southern Russia may have impacted tasseling corn, with temperatures eclipsing 35°C in the

Southern District for up to 12 days during the month of July. In contrast, locally heavy showers and thunderstorms (150-250 mm) hampered winter crop harvesting and impacted crop quality in Belarus, northern Ukraine, and far northwestern Russia. Nevertheless, crop prospects are vastly improved from last year's historic heat and drought over much of the region.

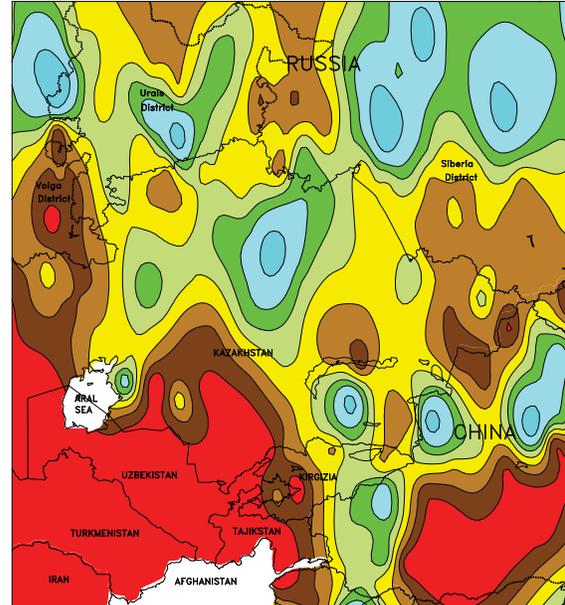
EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
July 2011



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



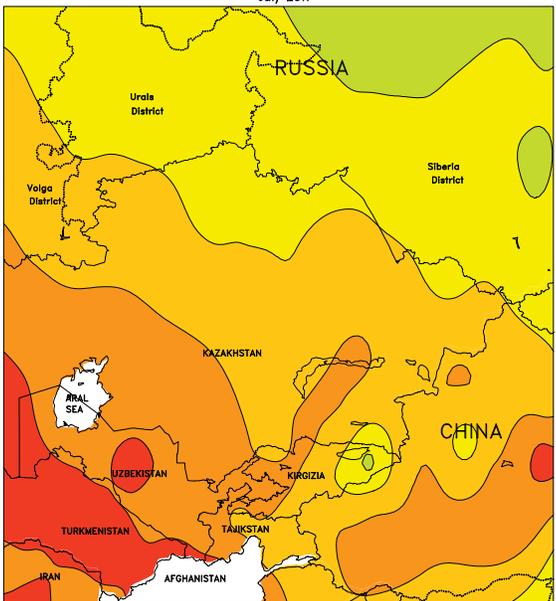
EASTERN FSU
Percent of Normal Precipitation
July 2011



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



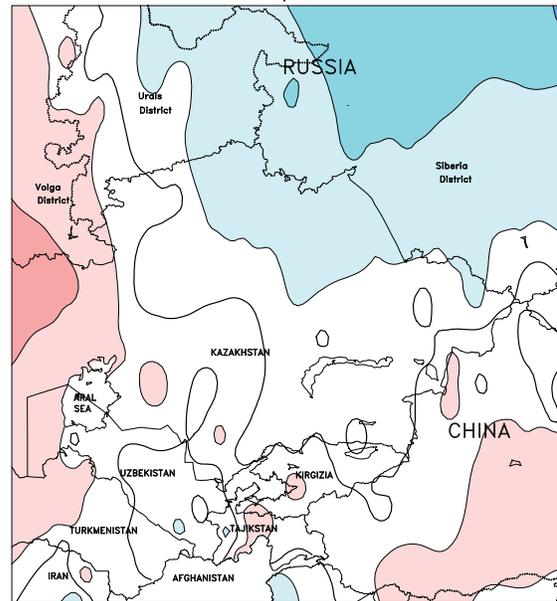
EASTERN FSU
Average Temperature (°C)
July 2011



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



EASTERN FSU
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
July 2011



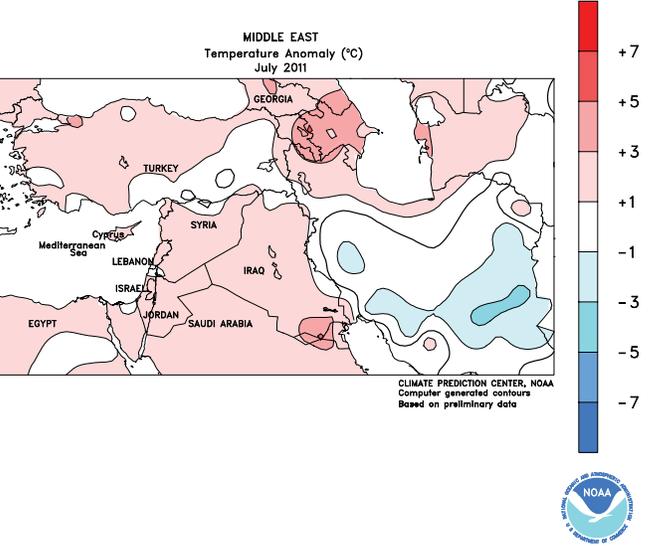
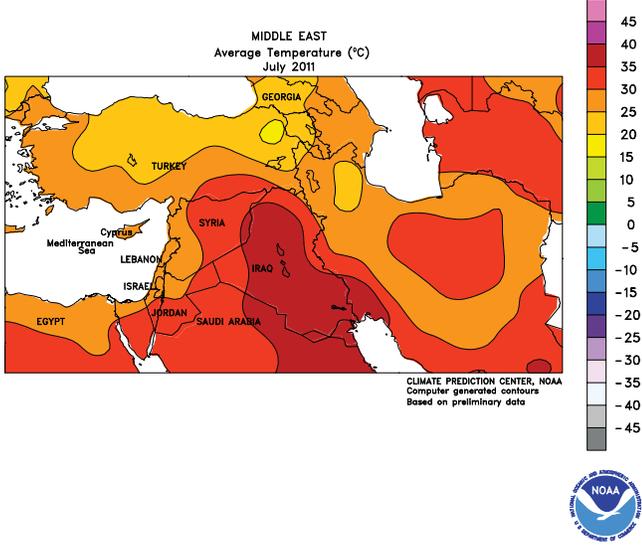
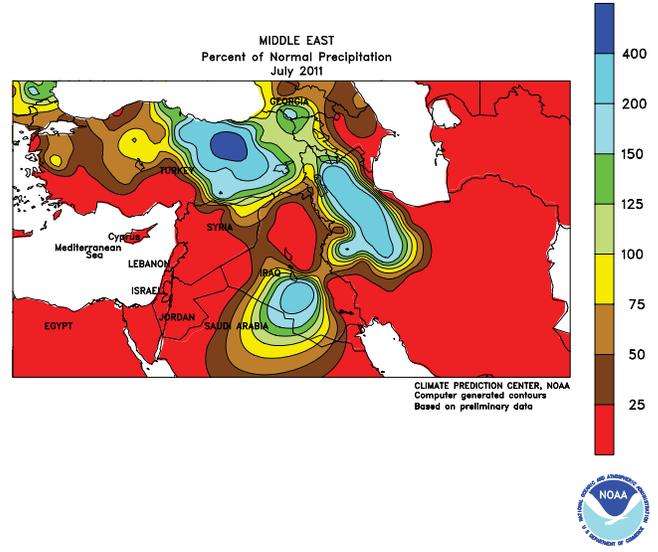
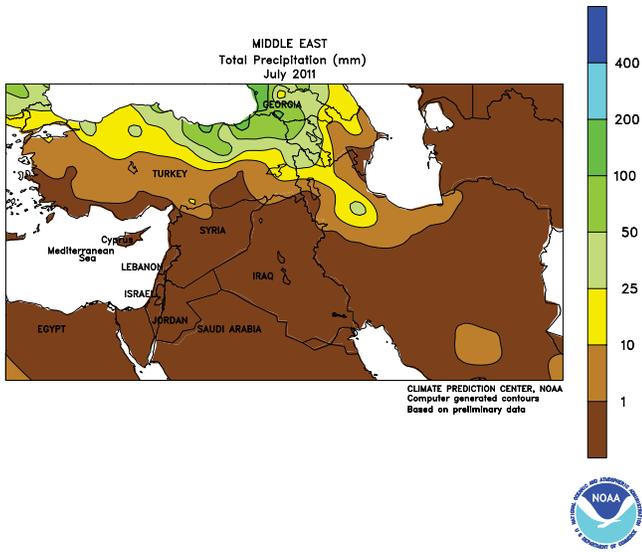
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



EASTERN FSU

In July, cool, showery weather favored filling spring grains over most of the region. Monthly precipitation tallied 90 to 200 percent of normal from northern Kazakhstan and the Urals into the Siberia District. However, pockets of dryness (40-70 percent of normal)

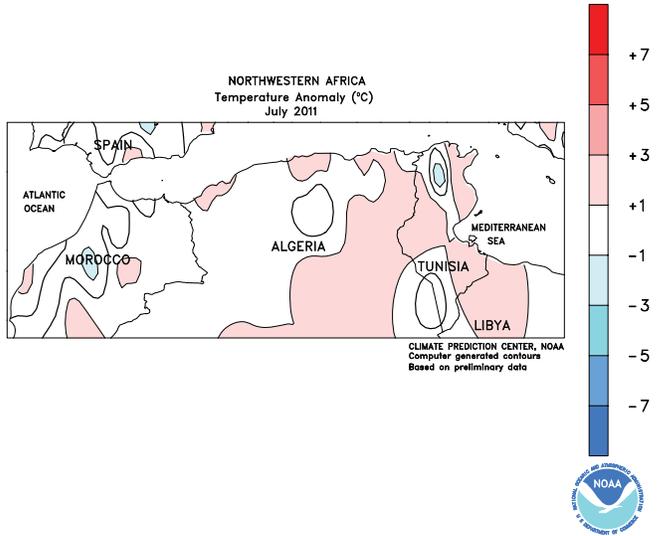
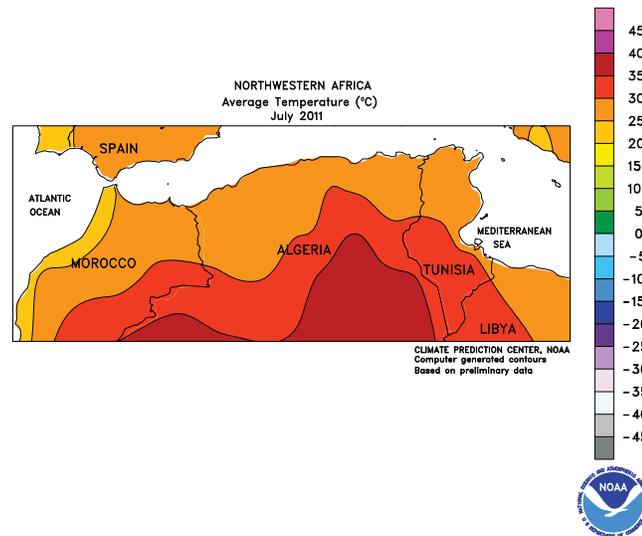
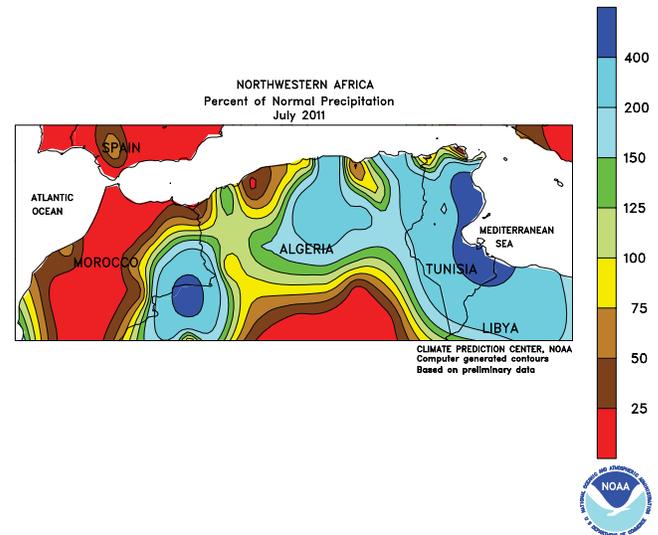
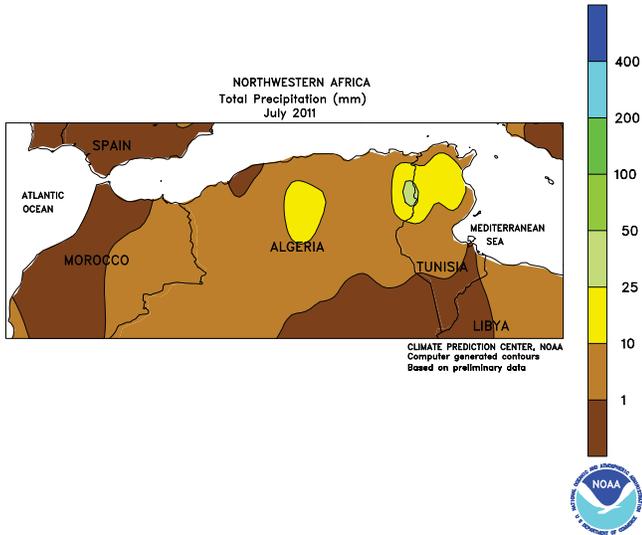
persisted in the Altai Krai region of the Siberia District, causing localized yield reductions for filling spring wheat. As in western Russia, overall crop prospects are markedly improved versus last year, when heat and drought slashed yields.



MIDDLE EAST

During July, unseasonable showers in the north contrasted with dry conditions elsewhere. Across central and northern Turkey, showers and thunderstorms benefited filling corn and other summer crops. Despite the unsettled conditions, temperatures for the month averaged up to 2°C above

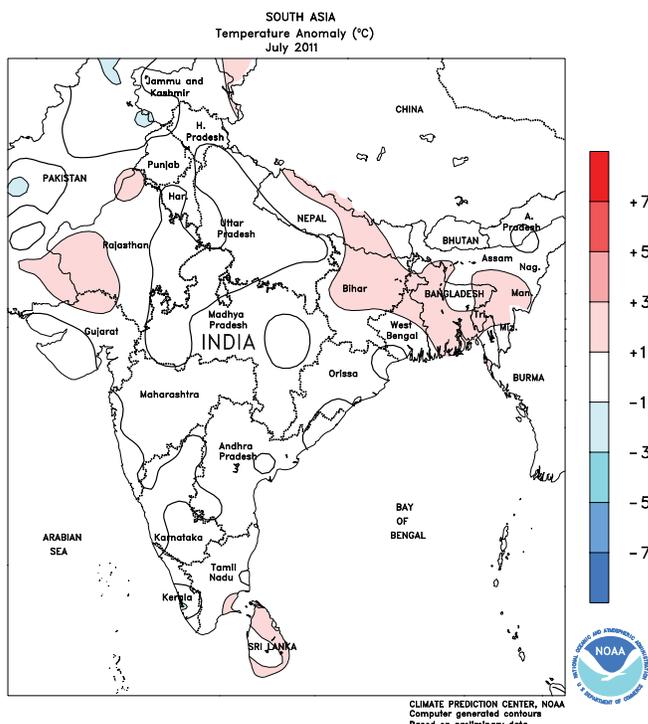
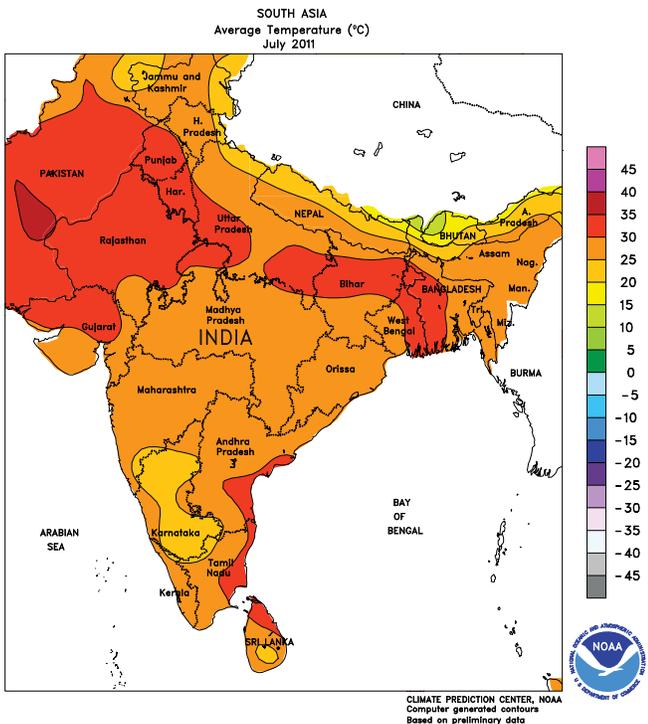
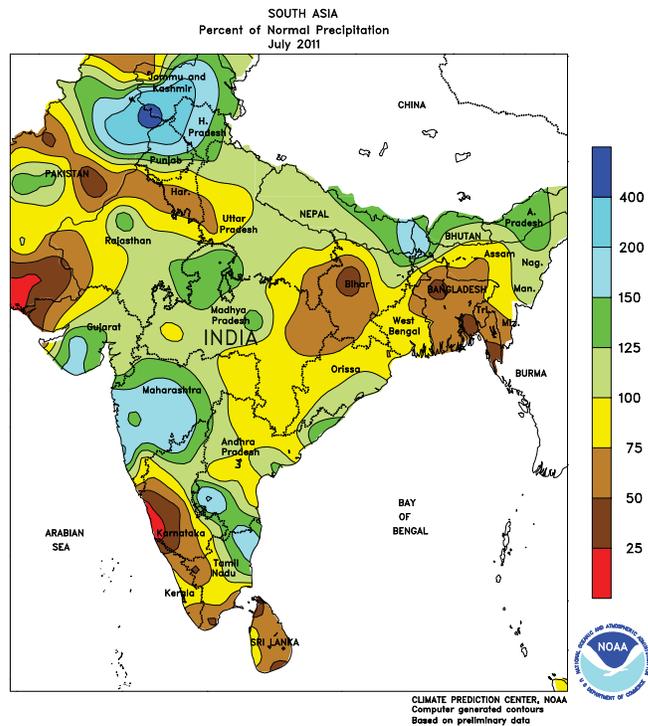
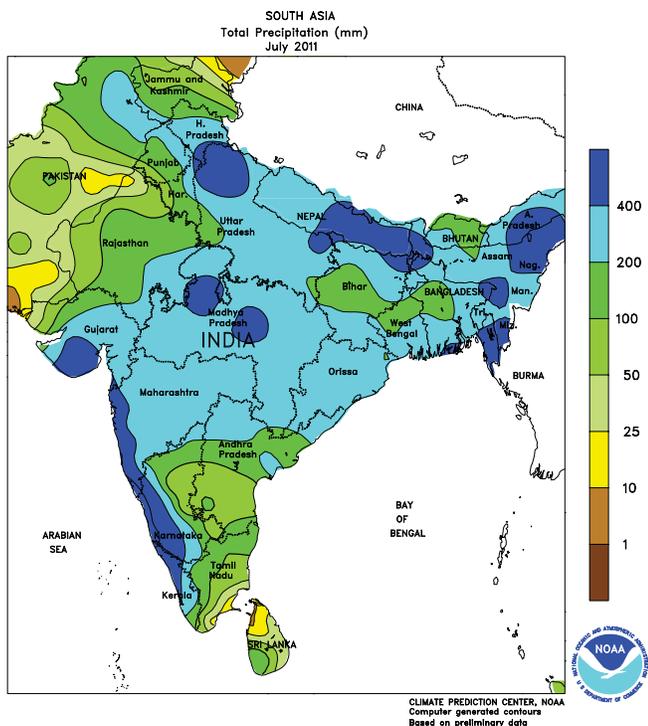
normal over much of Turkey. Rain (2-35 mm) also spilled into northwestern Iran, although the supplemental moisture was likely of little overall agricultural benefit. Elsewhere, seasonable dryness favored the harvesting of winter grains, spring-sown crops, and fruit.



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

A typical mid-summer weather pattern prevailed over the region during July, with sunny skies and high temperatures. The generally dry weather favored late harvesting of wheat and barley. However, at a time of year when normal monthly

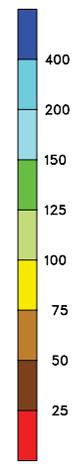
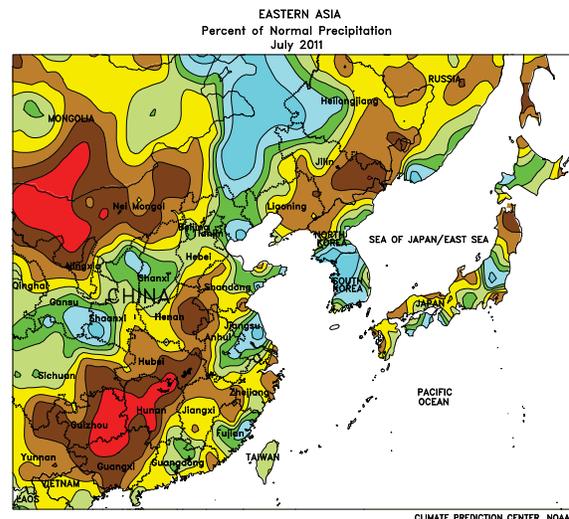
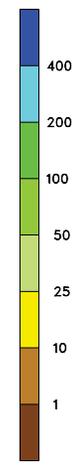
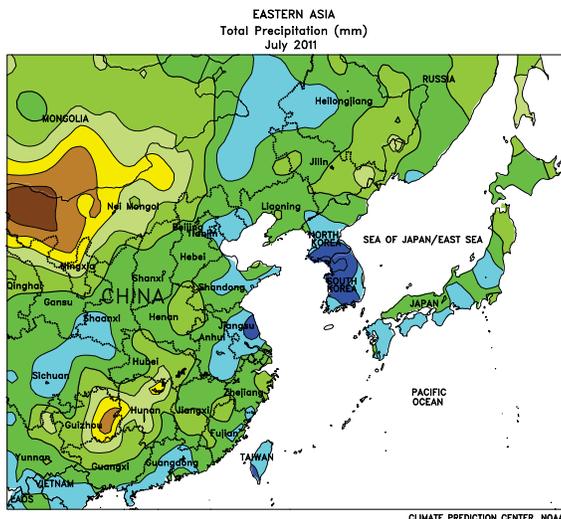
precipitation is at or near 0 mm, the light to moderate showers (2-10 mm, locally more than 30 mm) in eastern portions of the region corresponded to percent of normal values in excess of 400 percent.



SOUTH ASIA

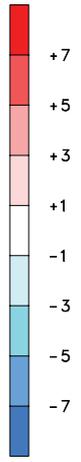
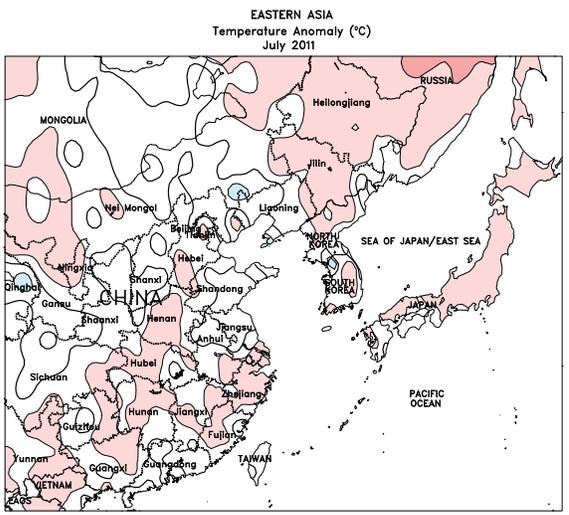
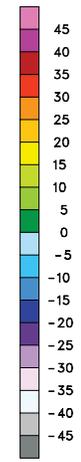
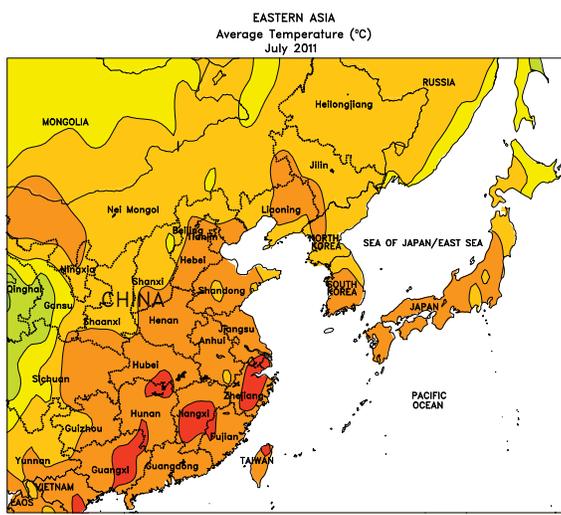
Monsoon rains covered much of the region in July, benefiting summer crops. Soaking rains inundated soybeans in western Madhya Pradesh, causing some ponding and overly wet soils for the vegetative crop. Rice in the east benefited from consistent, albeit slightly below-normal, rainfall. In western India, a sluggish start to the monsoon gave way to heavy

rainfall, encouraging cotton and groundnut planting. However, rainfall remained inconsistent through the month and more moisture would be welcomed. In Bangladesh, moisture supplies were adequate for rice, while showers in northern Pakistan maintained favorable prospects for rice and cotton.



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

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



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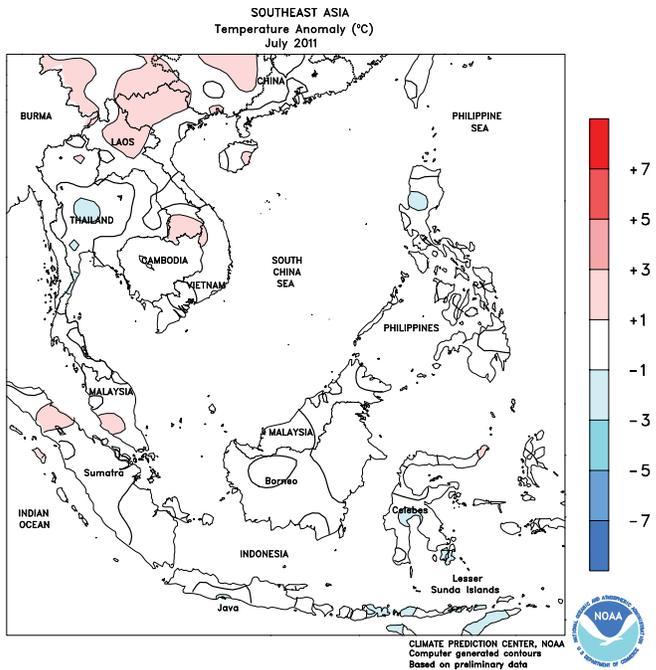
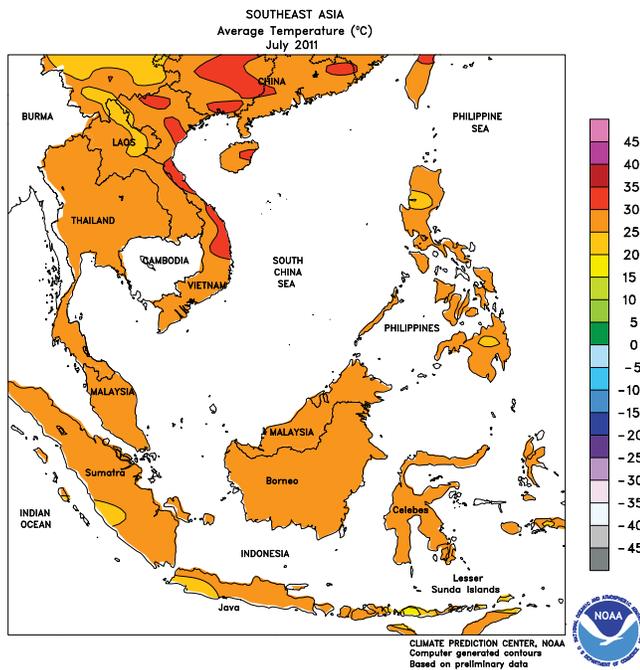
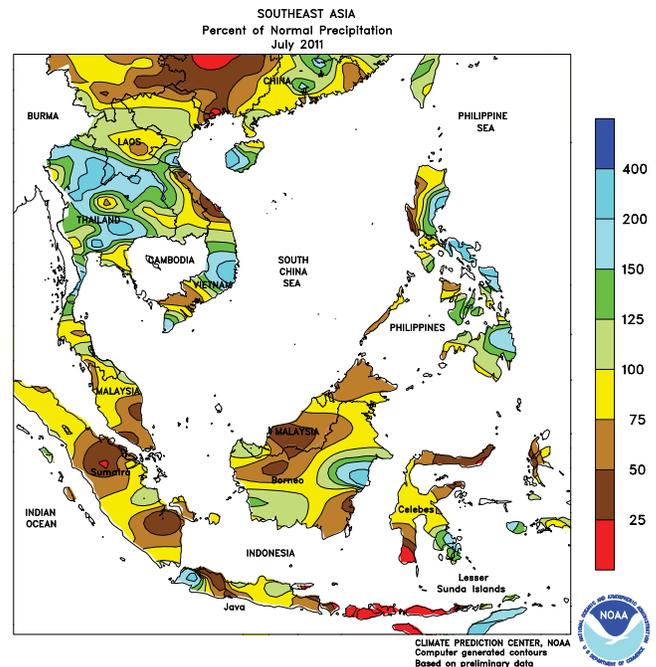
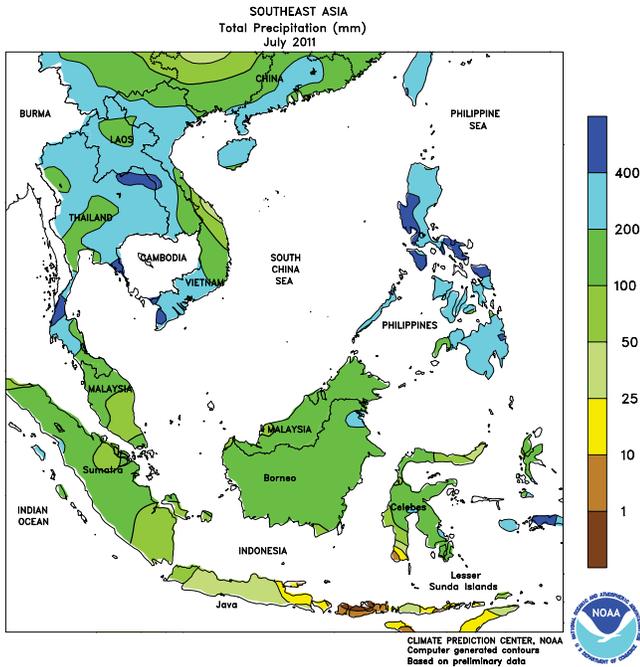
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



EASTERN ASIA

July rainfall maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for summer crops throughout China. In Henan, however, dry weather for most of the month necessitated supplemental irrigation. Similarly, inconsistent rainfall in the Yangtze Valley increased irrigation demands for crops entering reproduction. Rice, corn, and soybeans in Manchuria

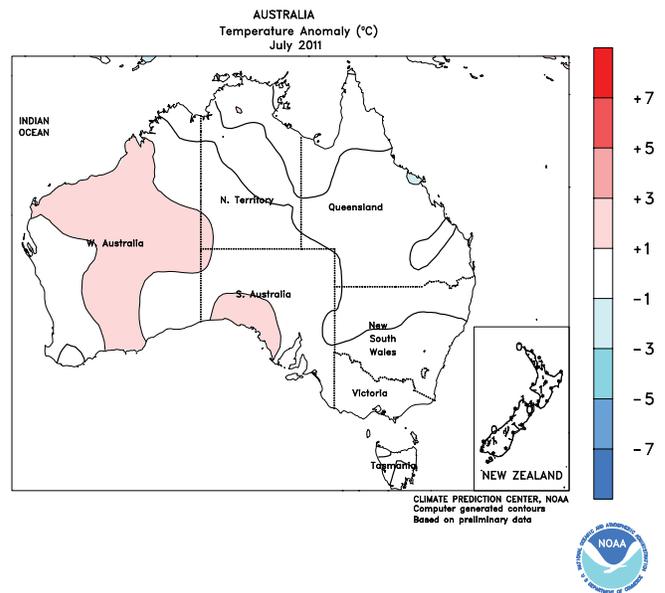
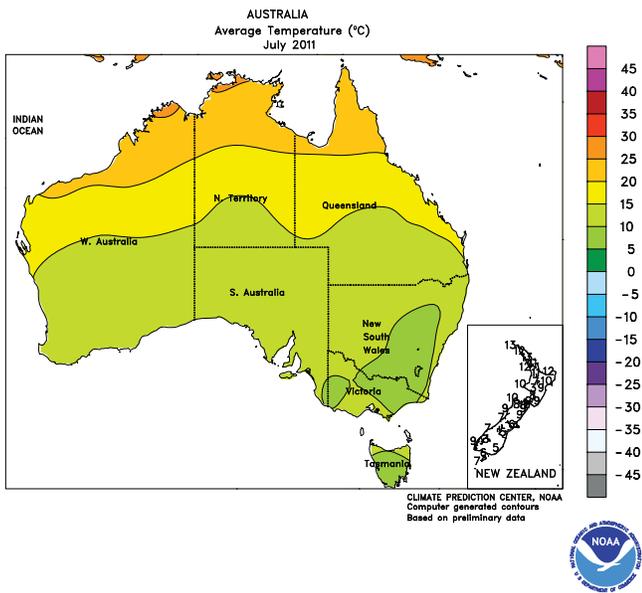
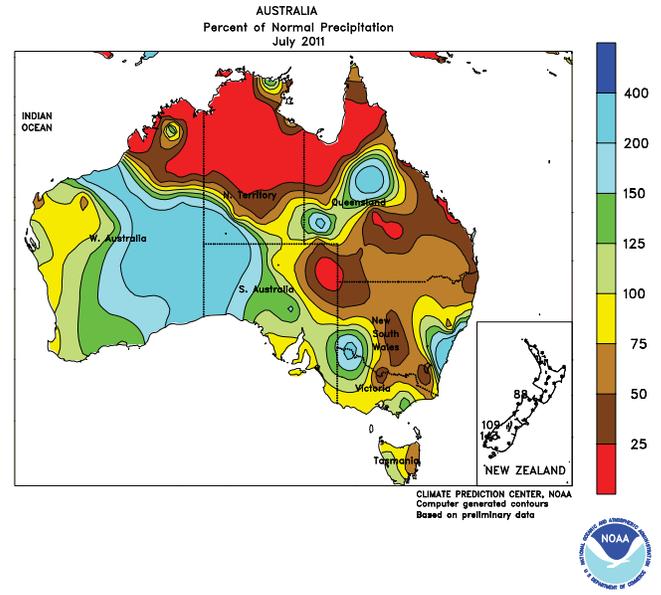
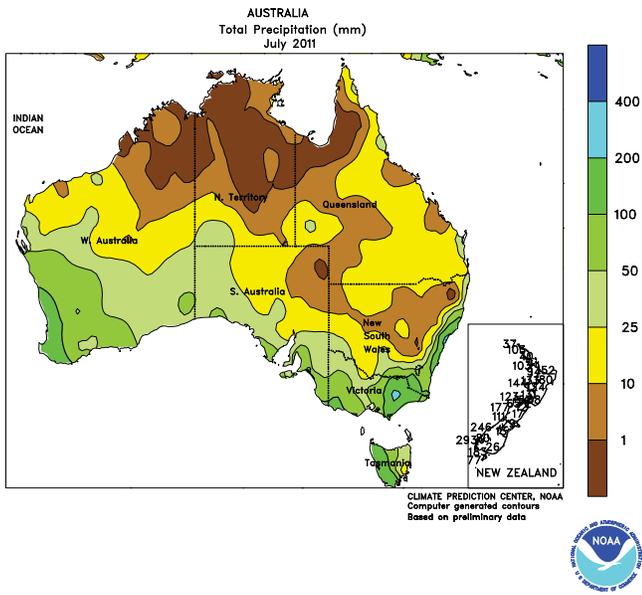
benefited from heavy showers, although some dryness developed in eastern Heilongjiang by month's end. Meanwhile, flooding occurred across the Korean Peninsula during the latter half of the month, resulting in localized damage to rice in South Korea with more extensive damage to rice in southern North Korea.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Tropical Cyclone Nock-Ten crossed the northern Philippines late in July, bringing flooding rains to rice in southwestern Luzon. The remnants of Nock-Ten also produced heavy showers for rice in Laos and Thailand

but caused only localized flooding. Drier weather in oil palm areas of Malaysia and Indonesia favored harvesting and eased excessive wetness from the previous season.

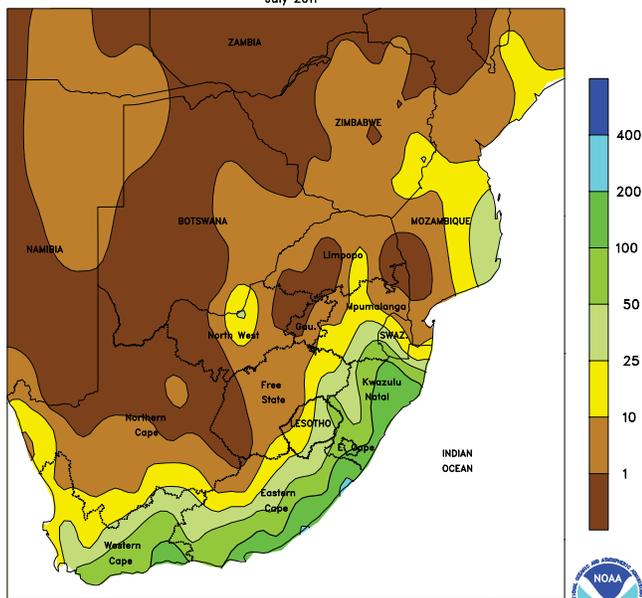


AUSTRALIA

In July, periods of rain and generally mild weather favored wheat, barley, and canola development in Western Australia. Occasional showers benefited winter grains and oilseeds in southeastern Australia as well, although

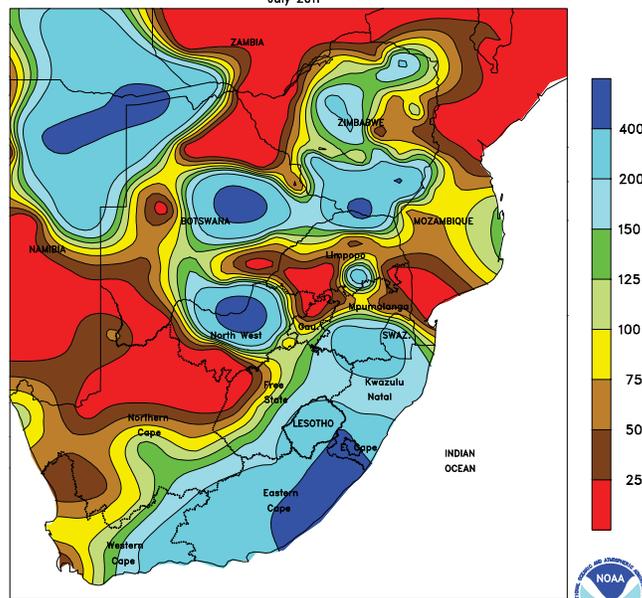
pockets of drier-than-normal weather reduced local moisture supplies. Rainfall was well below normal in central and northern New South Wales, slowing crop development.

SOUTH AFRICA
Total Precipitation (mm)
July 2011



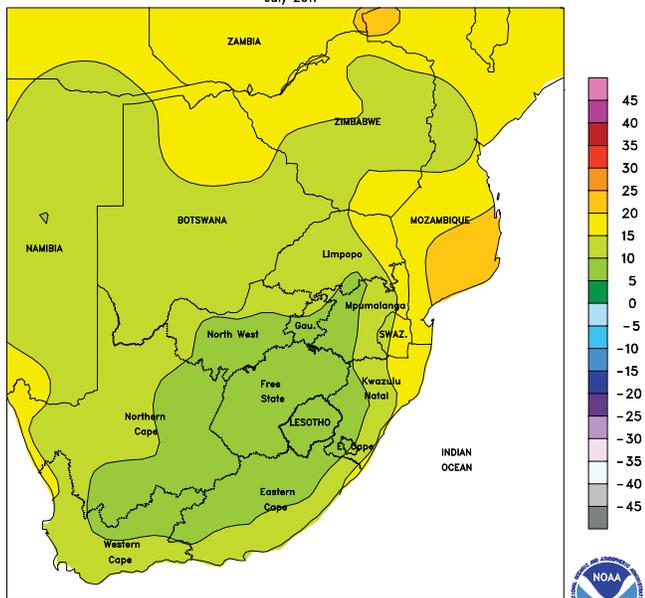
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

SOUTH AFRICA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
July 2011



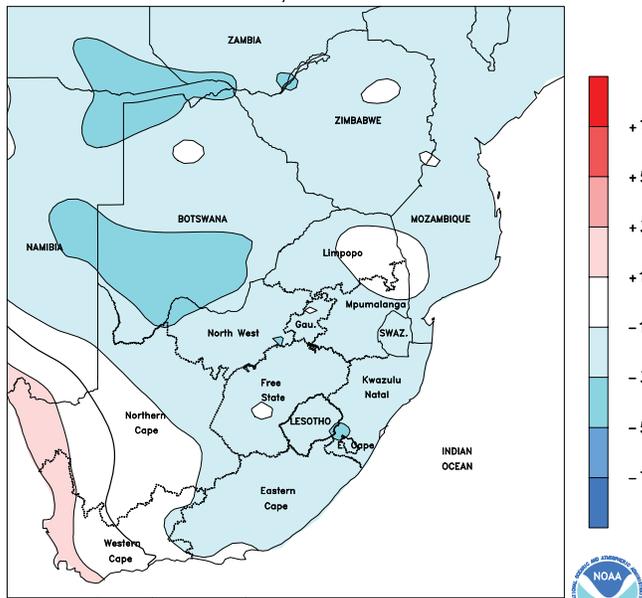
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

SOUTH AFRICA
Average Temperature (°C)
July 2011



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

SOUTH AFRICA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
July 2011

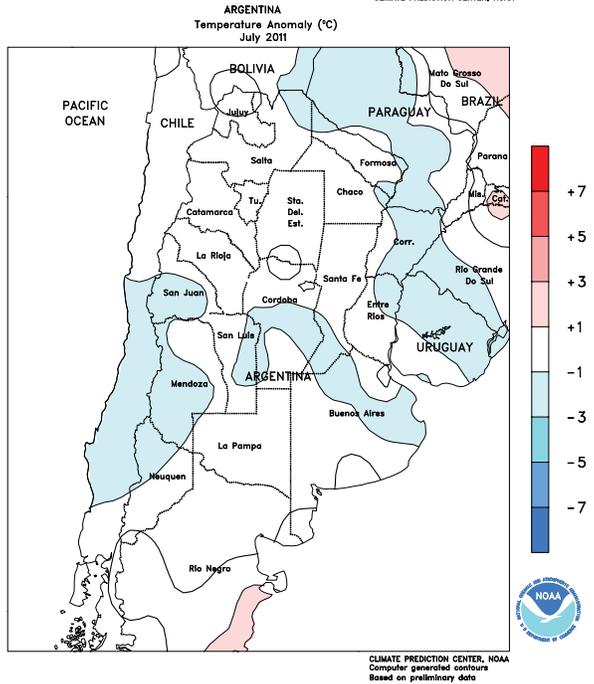
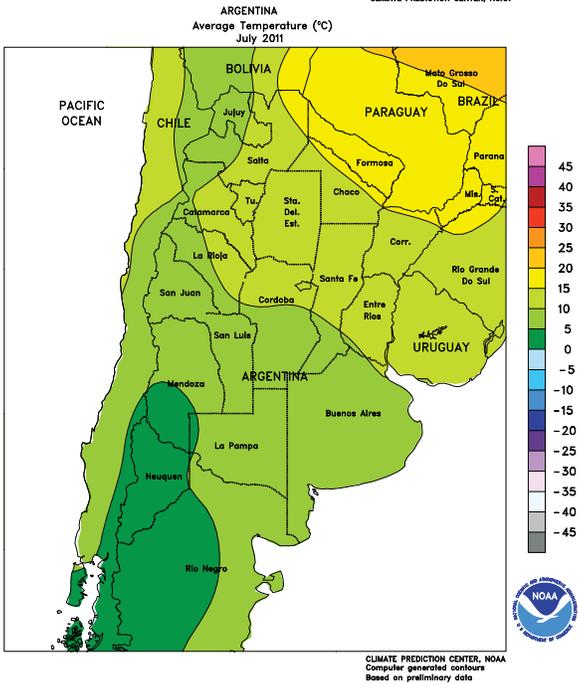
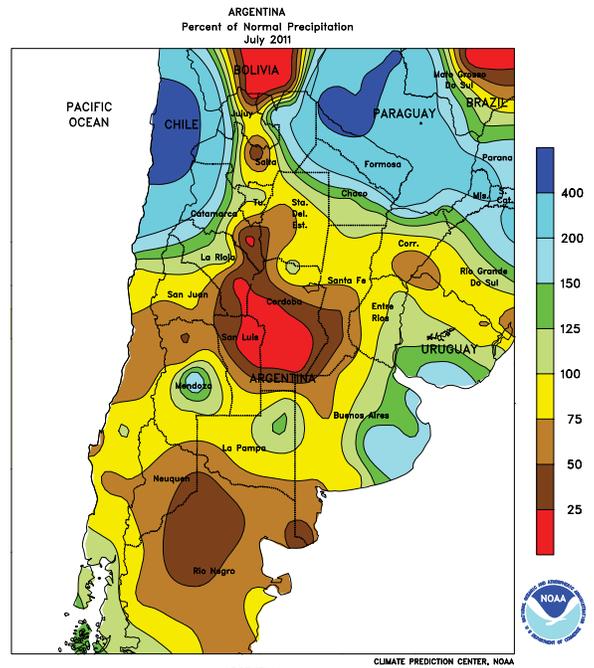
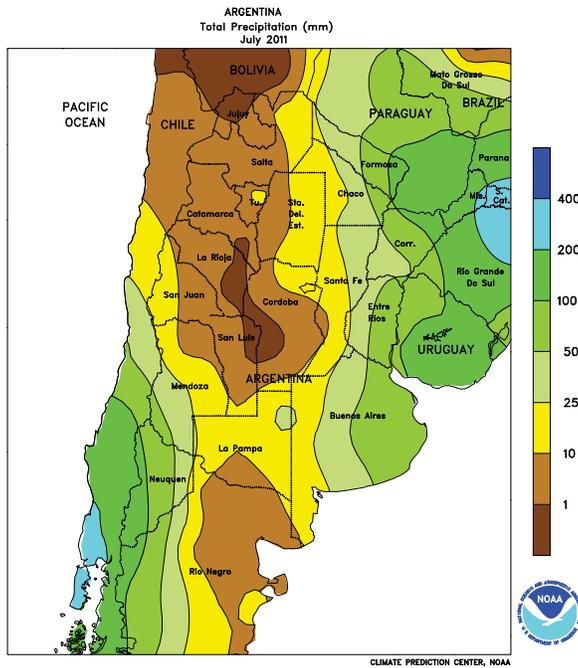


CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

SOUTH AFRICA

In July, rainfall was near to above normal in the south and east, with the heaviest rain falling in agricultural areas nearest the Indian Ocean Coast. In KwaZulu-Natal, most of the rain (monthly accumulations totaling 50-100 mm or more in most areas) came during a relative brief period at the end of the month, likely disrupting sugarcane harvesting. A cold snap immediately followed the heavy rain but temperatures stayed well above freezing in coastal production areas. In Western Cape, rain fell during both the early and latter parts of July, with amounts generally ranging from 10 mm in the northwest to more than 100 mm

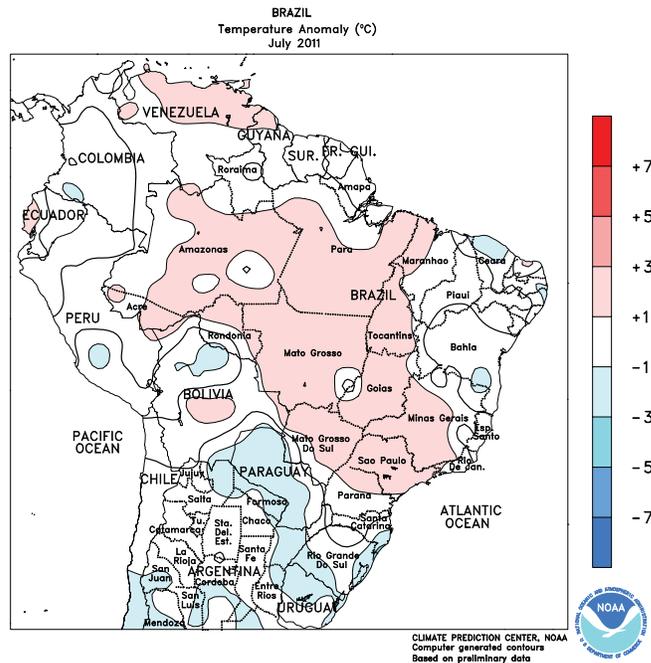
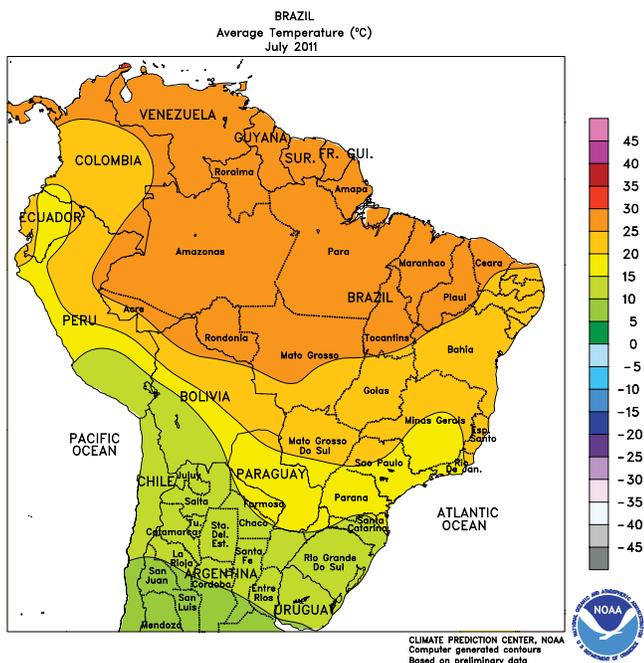
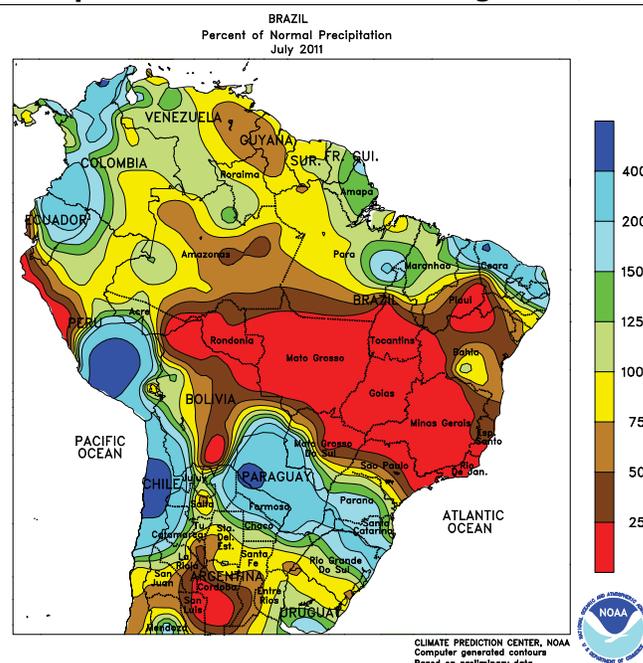
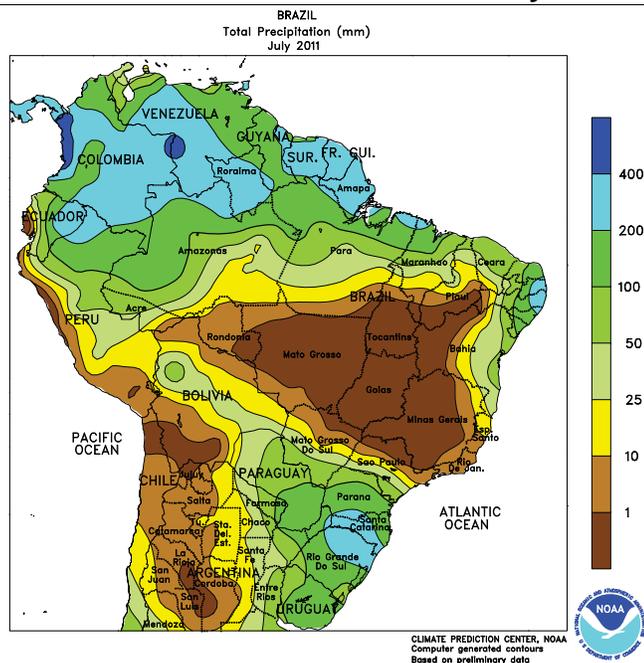
in the southeast. Near- to above-normal temperatures accompanied the moisture, benefiting early wheat development. Cold, mostly dry weather dominated winter wheat areas in the country's central interior, with monthly totals below 10 mm in the main production areas of North West and Free State. The drier conditions favored corn dry down and harvesting, which were reportedly affected by last month's heavy rain. Temperatures averaged up to 3°C below normal, and freezing temperatures were common throughout the month, limiting growth of semi-dormant to vegetative winter crops.



ARGENTINA

During July, showers slowed harvesting of summer crops in Argentina's eastern farming areas, but the resultant moisture was overall favorable for germination and establishment of winter grains. Monthly totals exceeded 50 mm in eastern farming areas of Buenos Aires and Entre Rios and in the northeast, including eastern crop areas of Chaco and Formosa; lingering wetness associated with the wet weather pattern reportedly threatened the quality of late-developing cotton. Drier conditions prevailed in western farming areas, although a

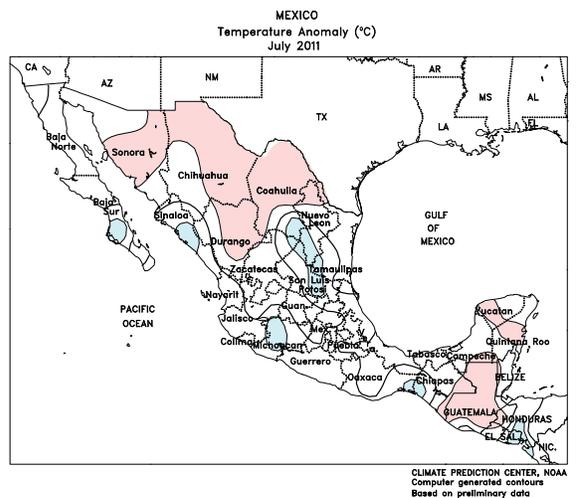
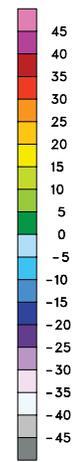
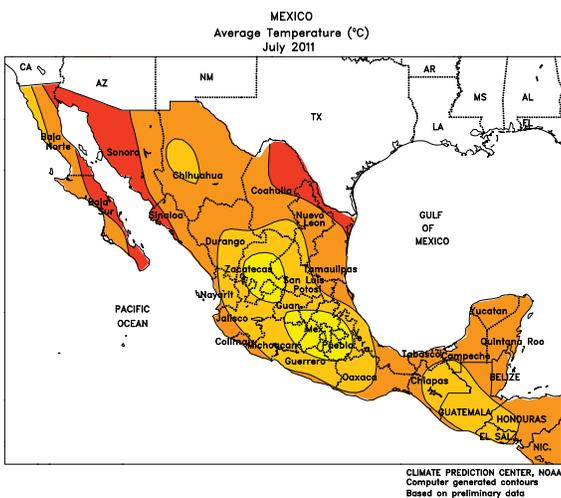
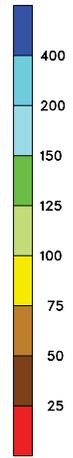
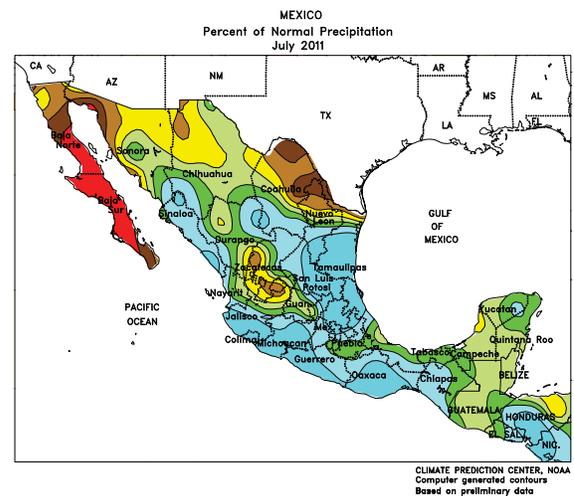
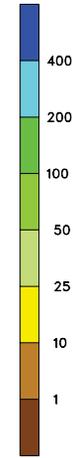
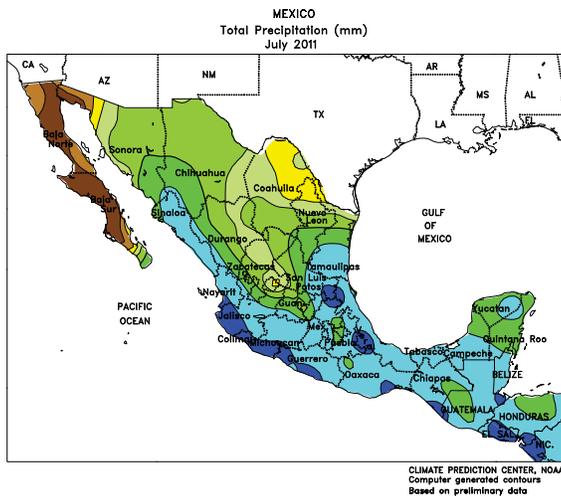
brief period of unseasonably heavy rain (10-25 mm or more) provided timely topsoil moisture for winter grain germination in previously dry sections of La Pampa and western Buenos Aires. Monthly average temperatures were within 1°C of normal in most areas but temperatures were highly variable within the month. Many locations recorded temperatures below freezing, including those in the traditionally warmer northwest, and some preventive measures may have been necessary to protect fruit crops susceptible to damage.



BRAZIL

In July, near- to above-normal rainfall maintained adequate to locally excessive moisture for winter grains in the main southern production areas. The highest monthly totals (greater than 200 mm) were recorded in northern Rio Grande do Sul, western Santa Catarina, and southern sections of Parana. Northern Parana and southern Mato Grosso do Sul also experienced periods of above-normal rainfall (monthly accumulations of 50-100 mm or more), which reportedly disrupted late-harvesting of safrinha corn. In Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais, mostly dry weather favored harvesting of sugarcane, coffee, and citrus, although moisture remained limited for sugar production.

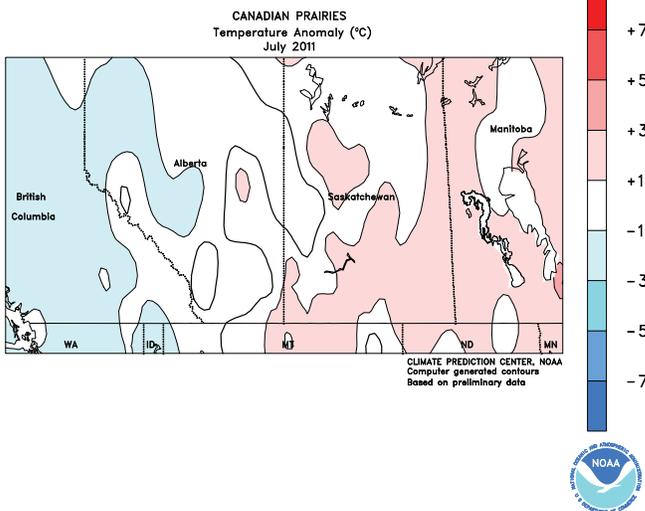
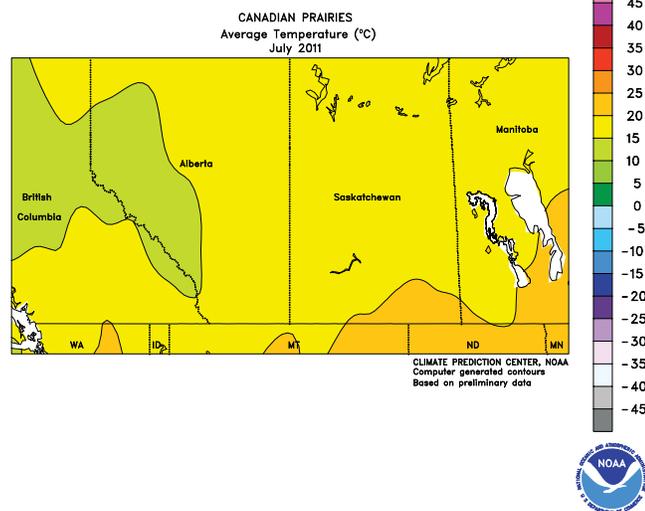
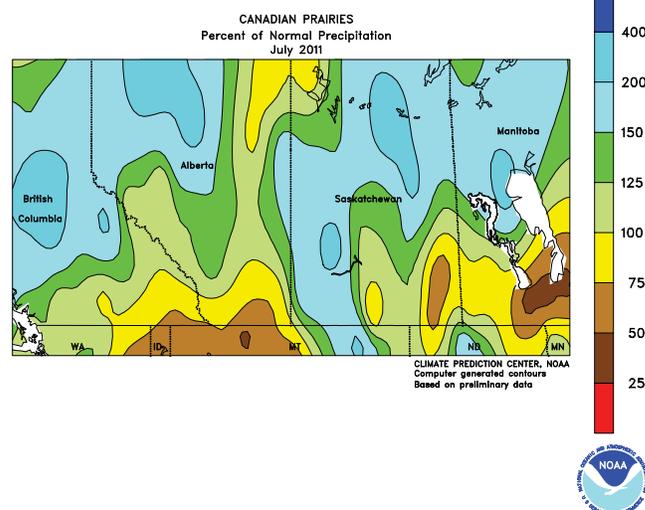
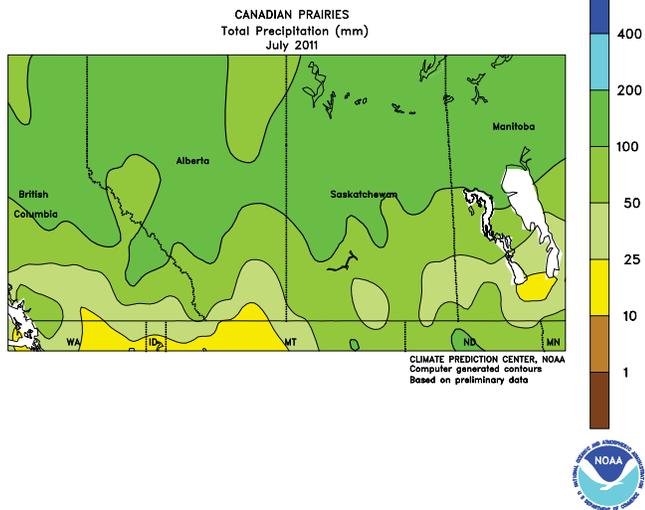
Seasonable dryness in the Center-West region favored drydown and harvesting of cotton and other late-developing row crops. Monthly average temperatures were up to 2°C above normal throughout southern and central Brazil, aiding crop drydown and harvesting and promoting winter wheat growth. An early month cool snap resulted in freezing temperatures in some outlying farming areas, but temperatures were not as low as those recorded in June, and no significant impact was expected. Seasonal showers increased moisture supplies for plantation crops such as sugarcane and cocoa along the northeastern coast, although amounts were below normal in Bahia



MEXICO

During July, near- to above-normal rainfall helped to replenish moisture reserves in the south and northwest. Southern growing areas, including the southern plateau corn belt, received beneficial rain throughout the month, improving conditions for rain-fed summer crops delayed by the late start of the rainy season. Heavy rain, partly from the dissipating remnants of Tropical Storm Arlene, lingered over sugarcane areas in the vicinity of northern Veracruz early in the month and returned after a brief

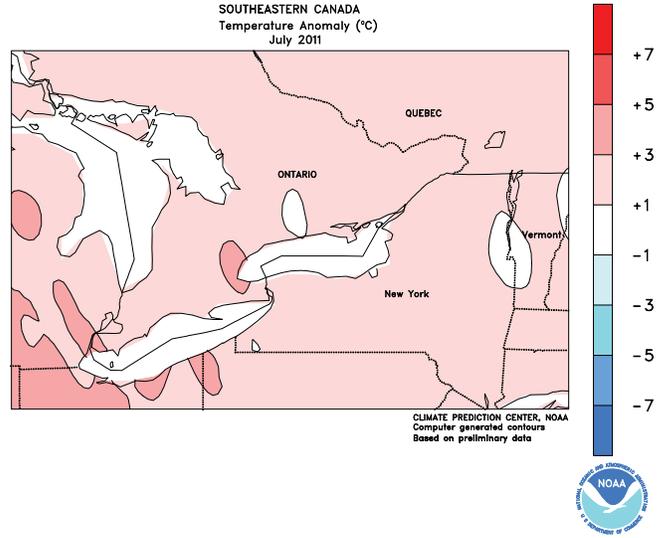
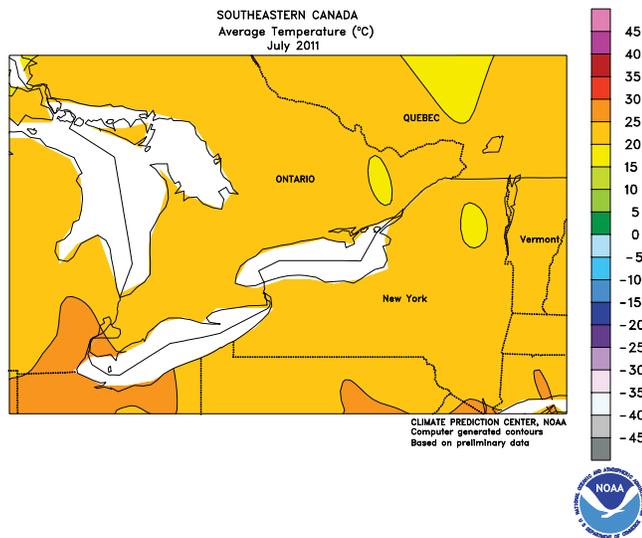
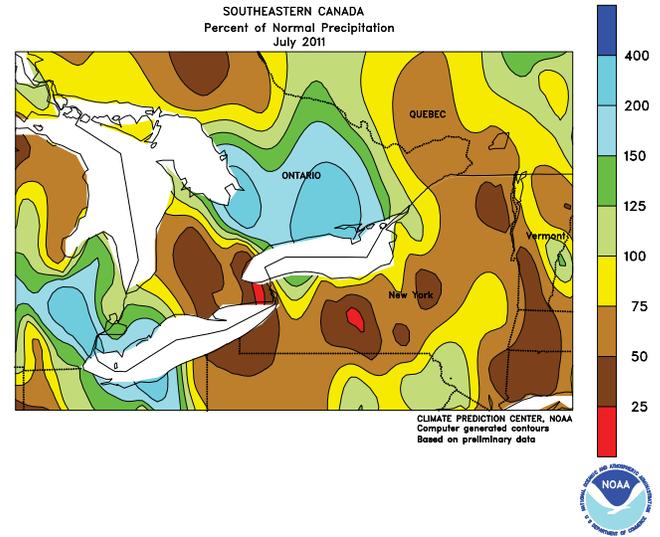
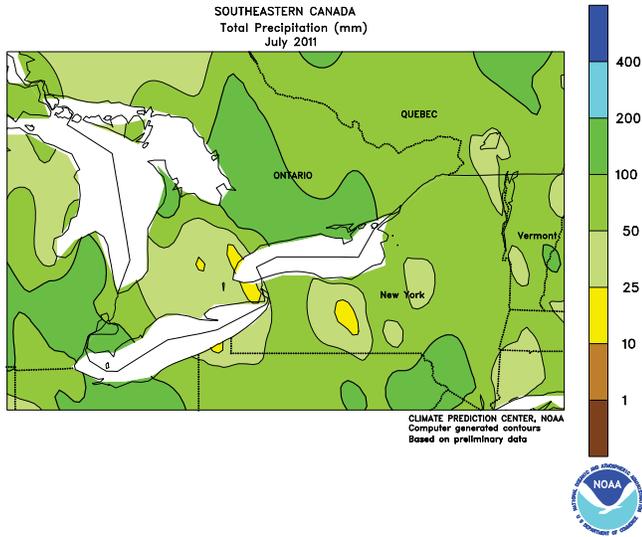
period of favorably drier weather. In the northwest, monsoon showers increased gradually over the course of the month, gaining in intensity by month's end. Elsewhere in northern Mexico, showers were sporadic, with unseasonable warmth and dryness dominating the lower Rio Grande Valley for much of the month. According to the Government of Mexico, total national reservoir capacity was at 55.1 percent as of July 30, compared with 72 percent last year and 60 percent in 2009.



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

In July, a warming trend advanced the development of late-planted spring grains and oilseeds in the eastern Prairies. Monthly average temperatures were 1 to 3°C above normal over a broad area encompassing Manitoba and southern and eastern Saskatchewan, but highs only occasionally reached the middle 30s (degrees C), limiting the potential for stress. Near-to below-normal rainfall accompanied the dryness, initially benefiting crop development but reportedly resulting in

unfavorably dry conditions in parts of Manitoba by month's end. Meanwhile, locally heavy showers provided abundant moisture for crops in previously dry northwestern farming districts, with large areas picking up more than 100 mm for the month. However, periods of unseasonably cool weather accompanying the wetness slowed crop development in Alberta's northern growing areas, raising concern for potential impacts from an early autumn freeze.



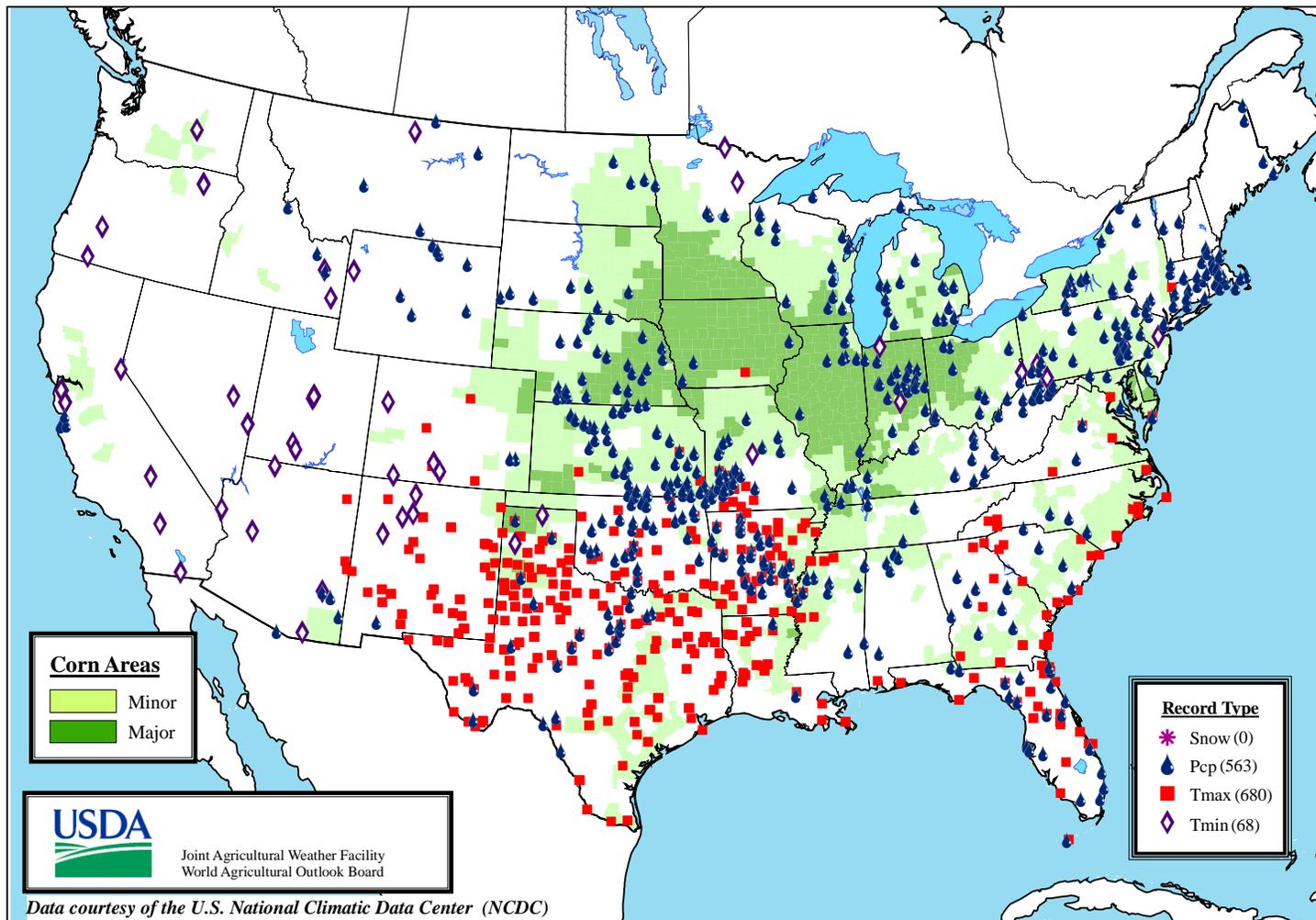
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

In July, a drying trend that began the previous month continued throughout sections of southwestern Ontario, reducing moisture for development of summer crops and pastures but fostering rapid drydown of winter wheat. Unseasonable warmth accompanied the dryness, with several days of stressful heat (highs reaching the middle 30s degrees C) as a portion of the corn and soybean crops advanced through reproduction. Showers returned to the region toward the end of the month,

bringing seasonably cooler weather and helping to stabilize crop and pasture conditions. Elsewhere, unseasonably heavy rain (monthly accumulations in excess of 100 mm) was concentrated over farmlands lying north of Lake Ontario, but drier conditions prevailed in eastern Ontario and Quebec. Monthly average temperatures were 1 to 2°C above normal, with highs briefly reaching the lower and middle 30s, enhancing the impact of the dryness on crops and pastures.

Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

August 7-13, 2011



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

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World Agricultural Outlook Board

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

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

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