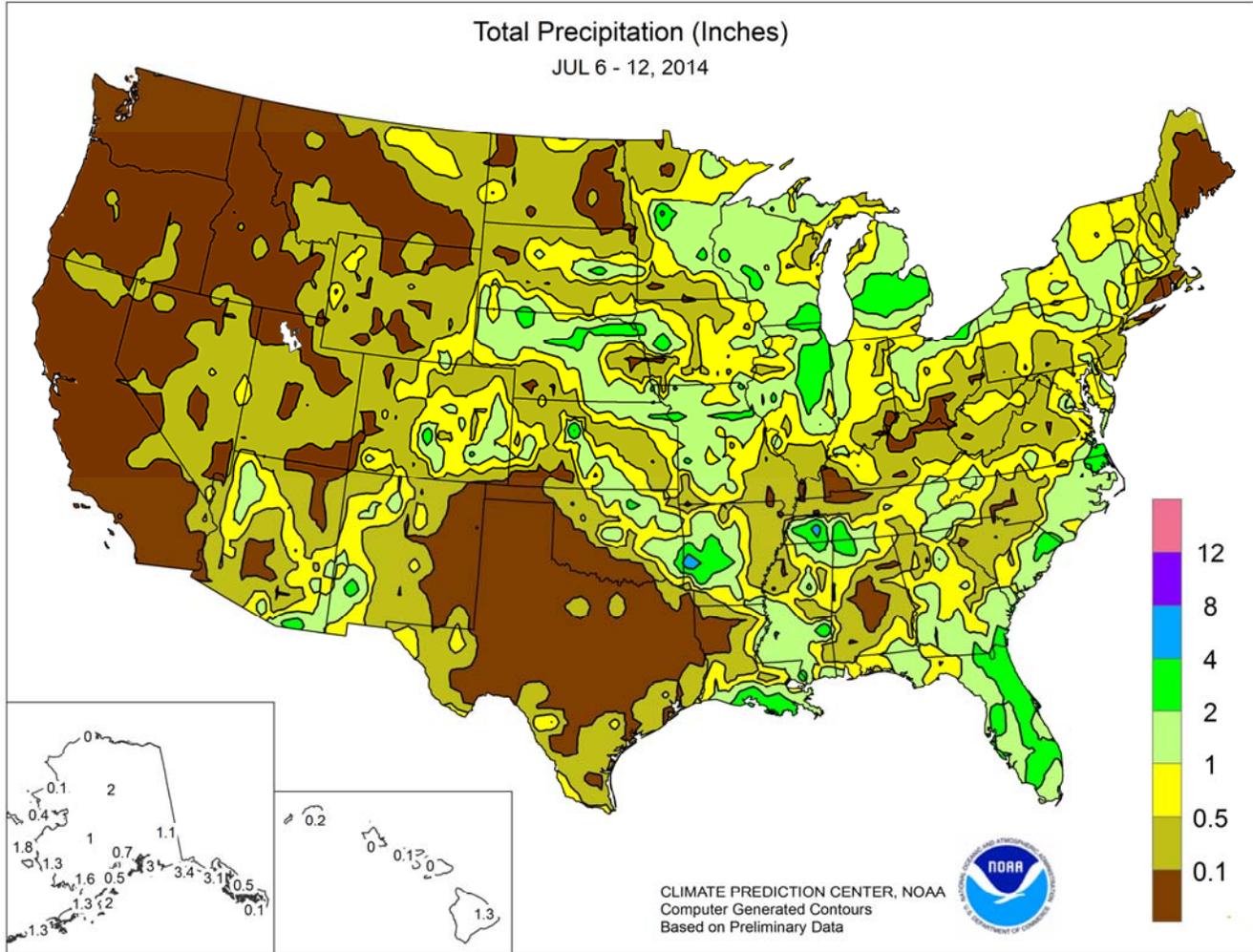


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
National Agricultural Statistics Service
and World Agricultural Outlook Board



HIGHLIGHTS July 6 – 12, 2014

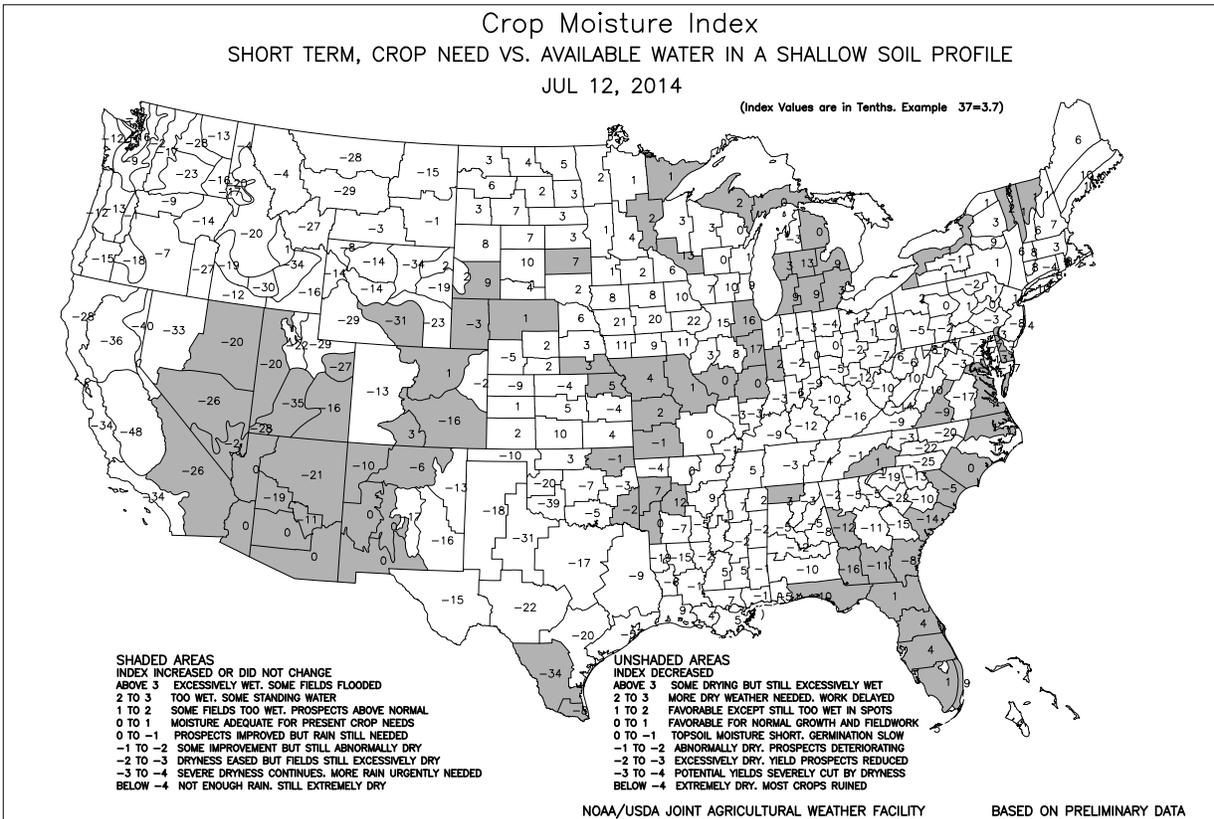
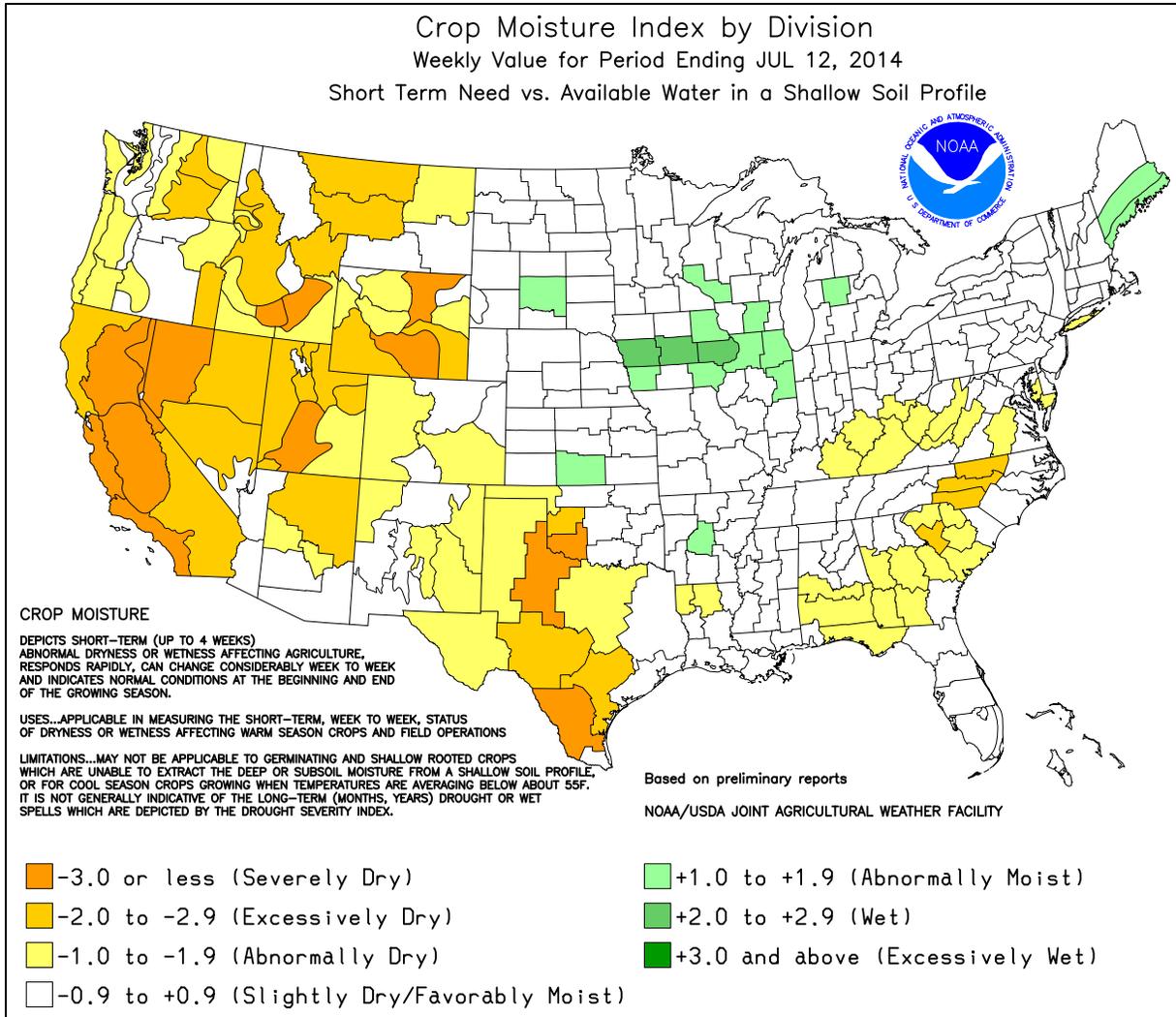
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

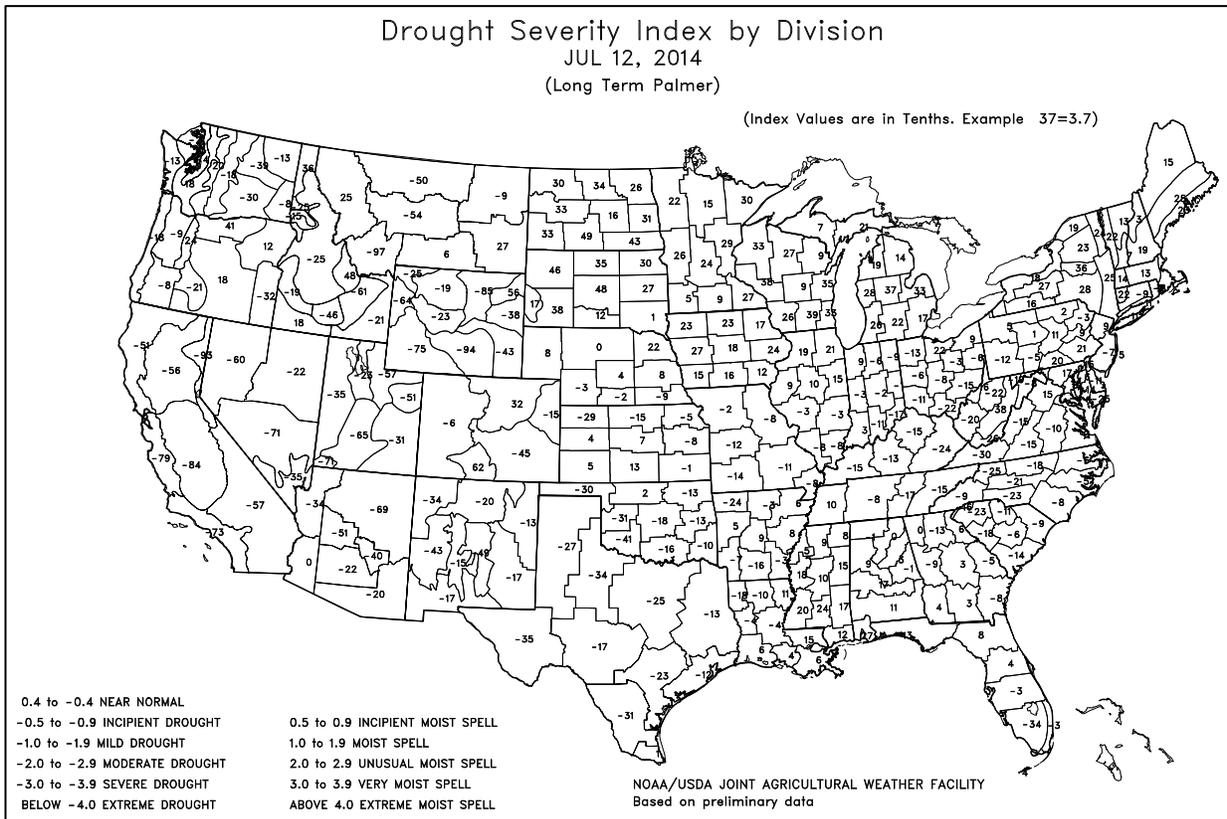
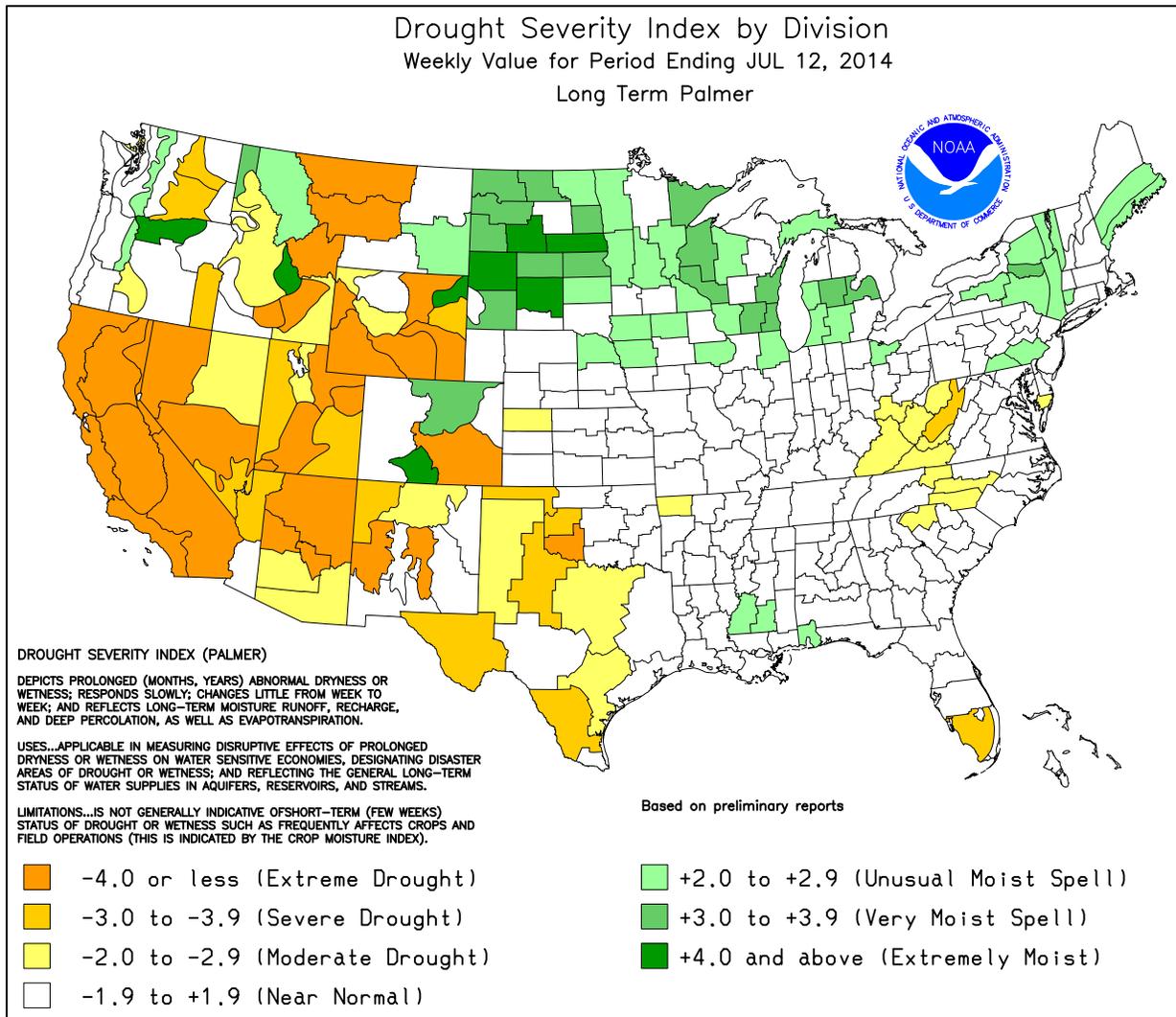
Hot, dry weather returned to the **southern Plains**, raising concerns about rain-fed summer crops that have been thriving due to precipitation in May and June, but are considered to be at risk due to lingering subsoil moisture deficits. Farther north and east, however, generous rains continued to benefit pastures and summer crops across much of the **central Plains, Midwest, and East**. Despite the rainfall, which totaled 2 inches or more in many locations, pockets of short-term dryness stressed summer crops in parts of the **Southeast**. Meanwhile, the **northern**

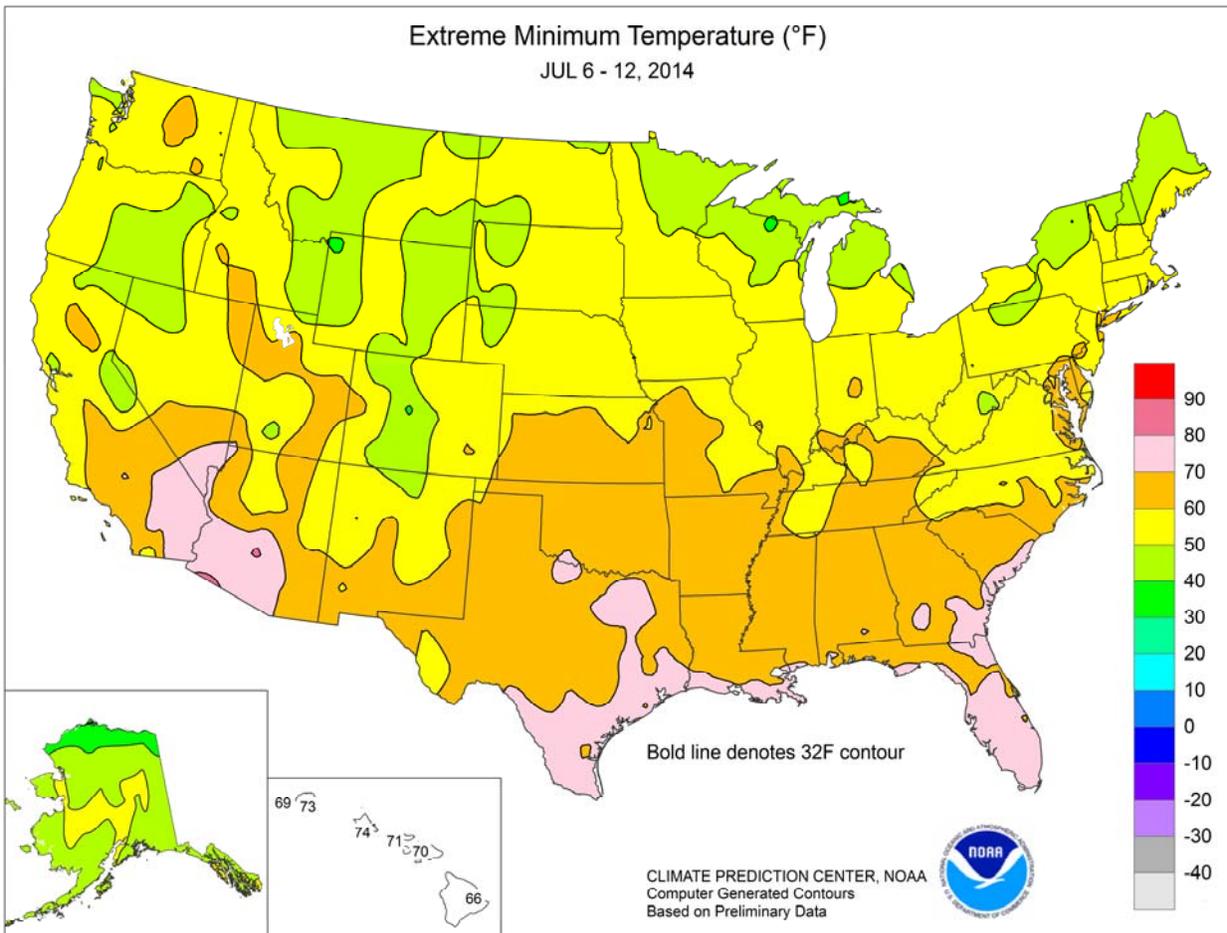
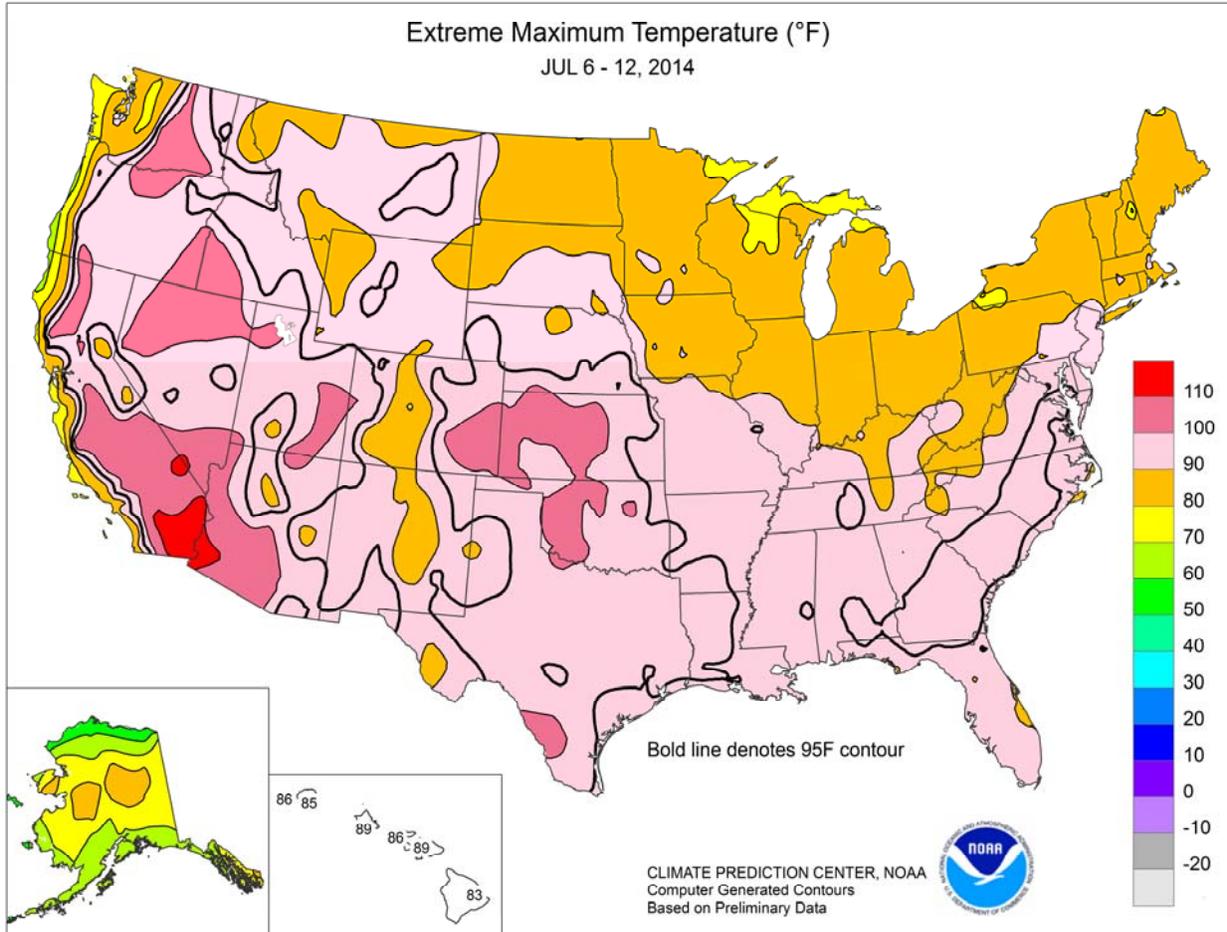
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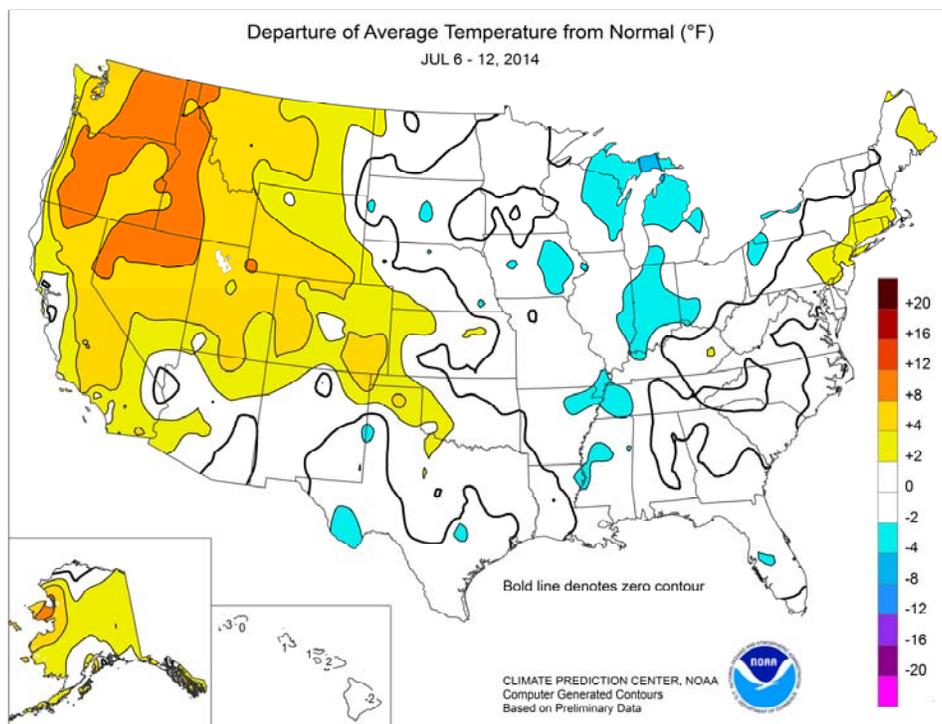
(Continued from front cover)

Plains experienced a temporary reprieve from the cool, wet conditions that have slowed winter wheat maturation and the development of spring-sown crops. Elsewhere, monsoon-related showers were heaviest across portions of **Arizona** and **Colorado**, while hot, mostly dry weather dominated **California**, the **Great Basin**, and the **Northwest**. The heat maintained heavy irrigation demands and further stressed rangeland, pastures, and rain-fed summer crops.

Near-normal temperatures across the **central and eastern U.S.** contrasted with persistent heat in the **West**. However, clouds and showers helped to suppress temperatures in parts of the **Southwest**. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 10°F above normal in several locations across the **Northwest**.

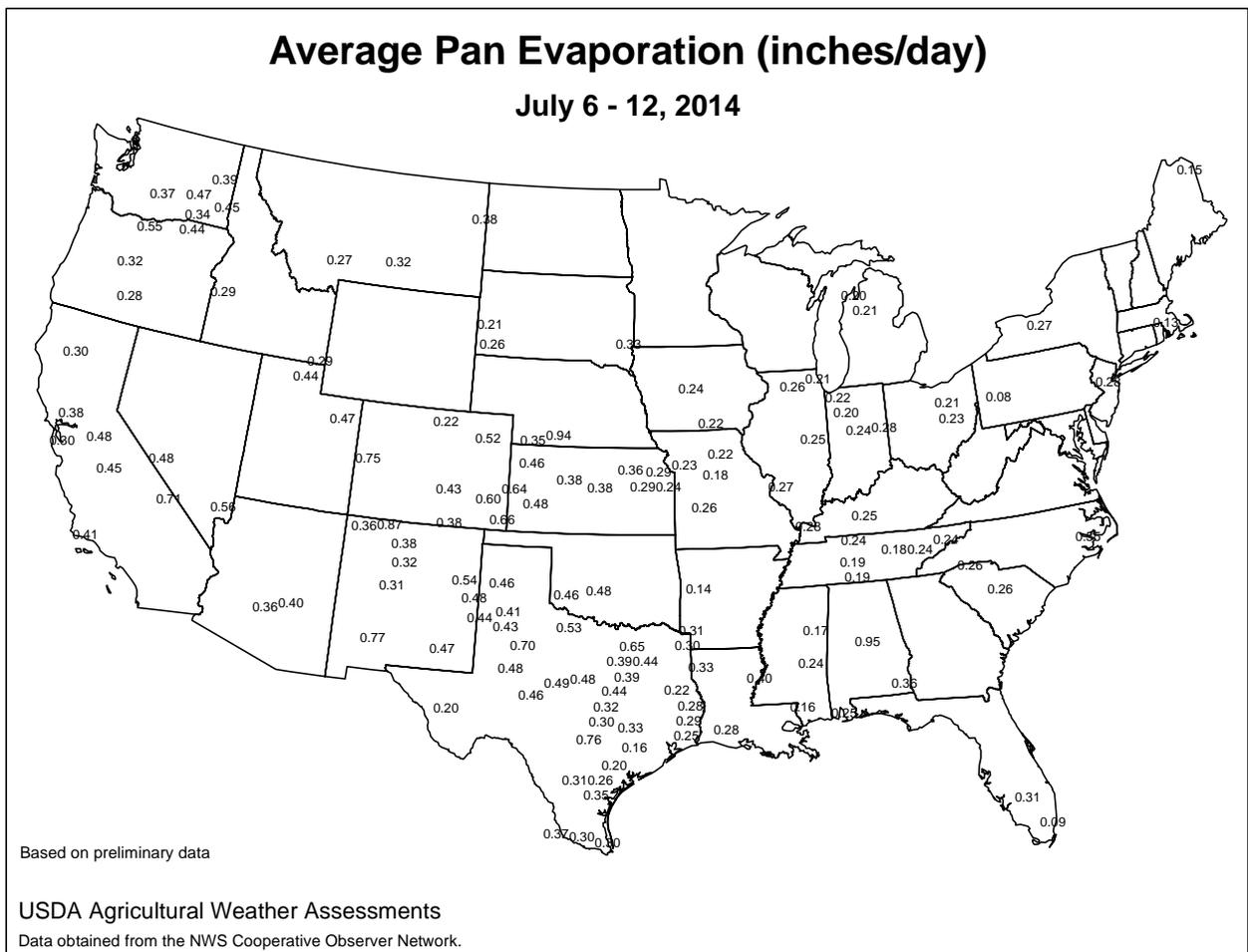
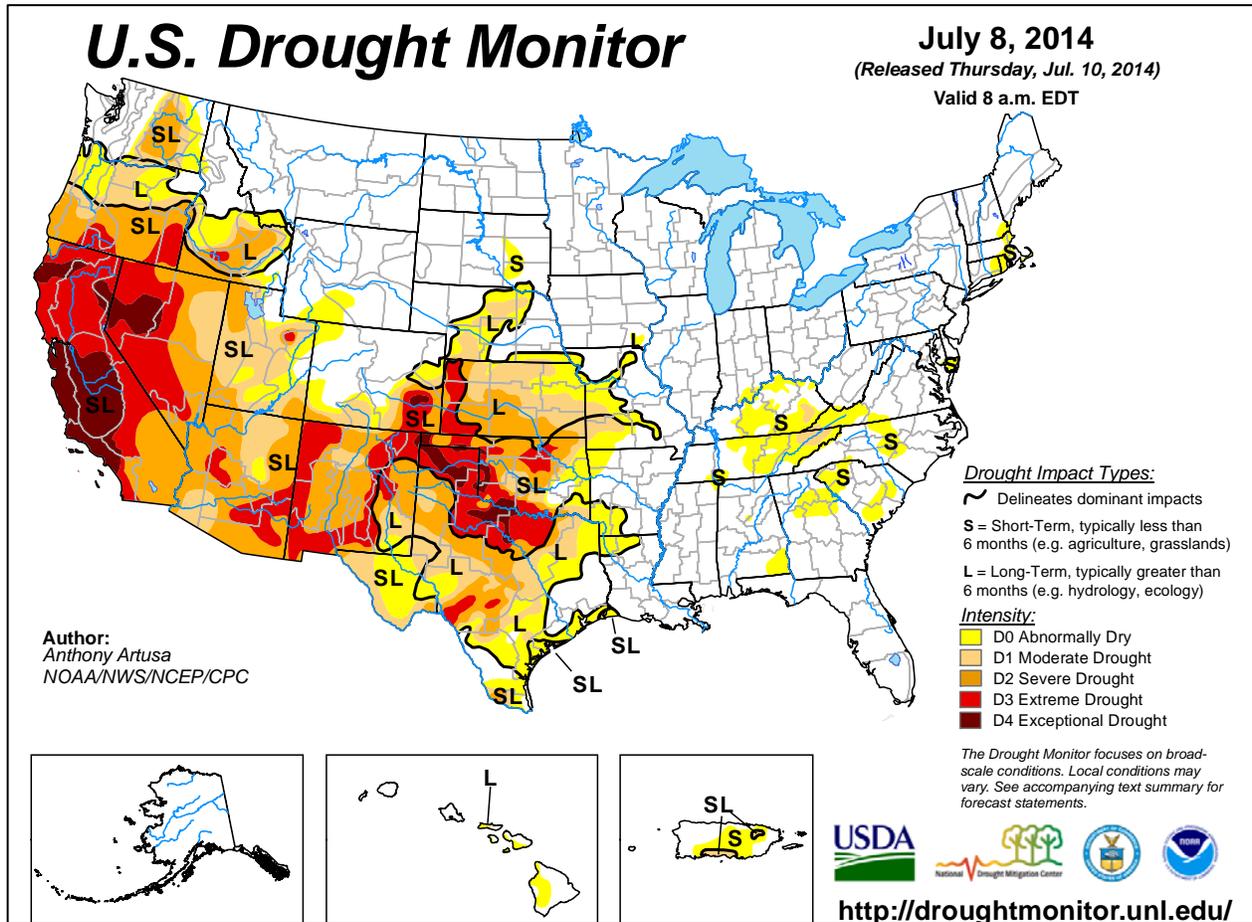
In the **West**, heat shifted northward as monsoon showers increased in coverage across the **Four Corners States**. **Reno, NV**, opened the week with consecutive daily-record highs (101 and 102°F, respectively) on July 6-7. Other triple-digit, daily-record highs in the **Great Basin** and the **Northwest** on July 7 included 106°F in **Montague, CA**; 103°F in **Winnemucca, NV**; and 102°F in **Medford, OR**. Heat also overspread the **southern Atlantic States**, where **Columbia, SC**, and **Richmond, VA**, both reached the 100-degree mark on July 8. For **Columbia** and **Richmond**, it was the first triple-digit reading since July 2012. Meanwhile, a push of cool air into the **Great Lakes region** resulted in a daily-record low of 42°F on July 9 in **Rhineland, WI**. The following day, **Gaylord, MI**, noted a daily-record low (40°F) for July 10.

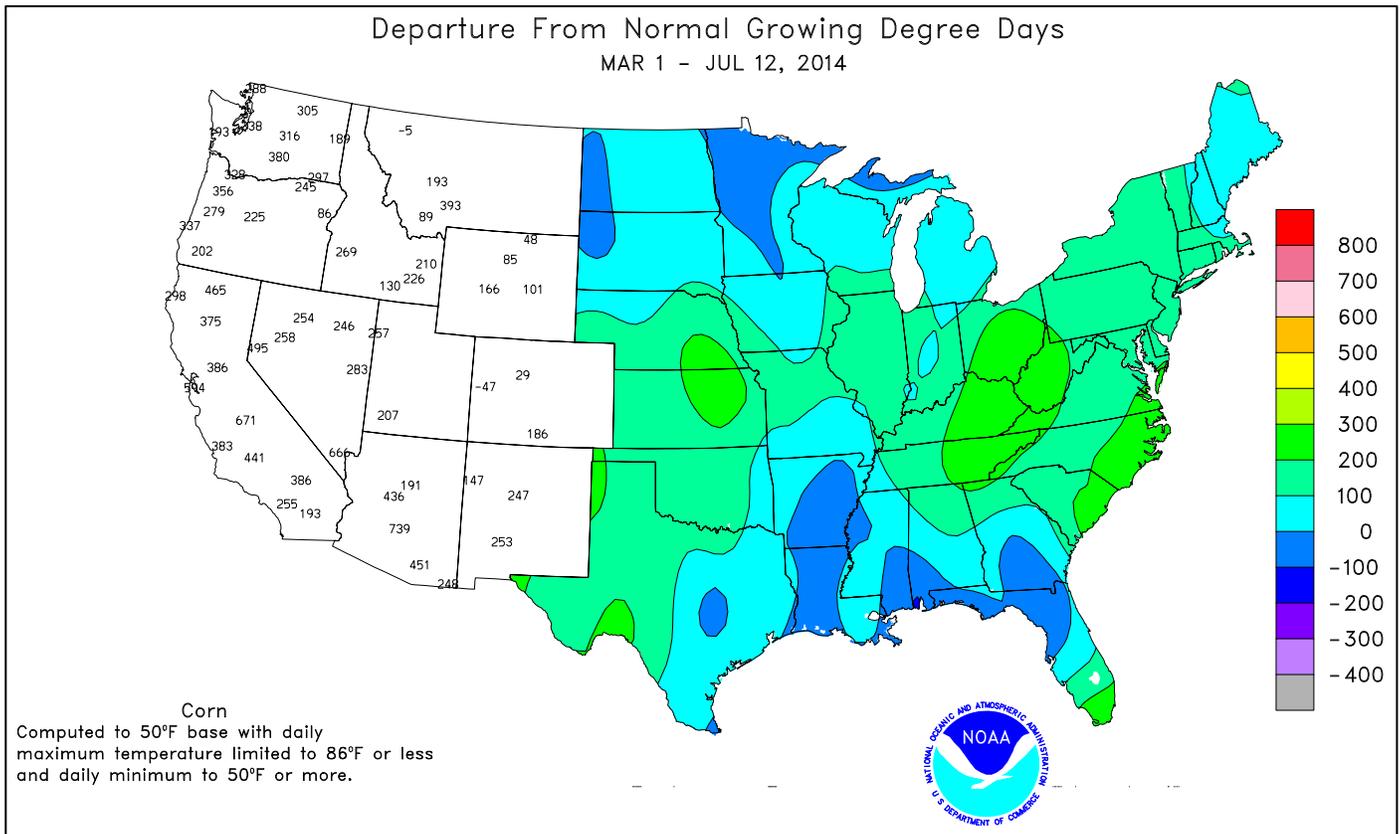
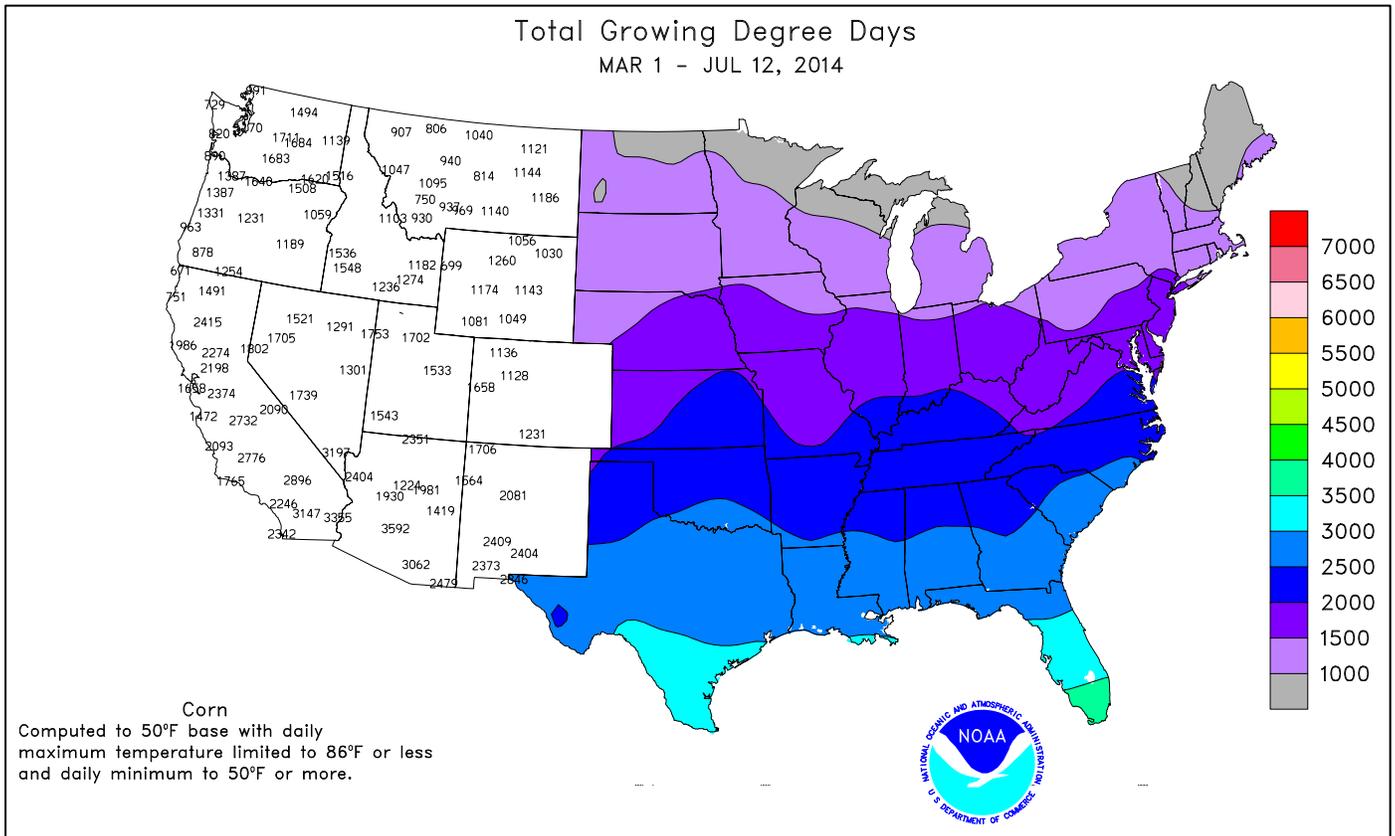
Early in the week, showers and locally severe thunderstorms swept across parts of the **Midwest** and **Northeast**. **Marquette, MI**, received a daily-record rainfall of 1.59 inches on July 6. Elsewhere in **Michigan**, **Flint, MI**, netted a daily-record total (1.69 inches) on July 7, en route to a 2-day (July 7-8) sum of 3.17 inches. On July 8, an EF-2 tornado near **Smithfield, Madison County, NY**, cut a 2.5-mile swath and had estimated winds of 135 mph, resulting



in four fatalities. On the same date, a thunderstorm wind gust to 72 mph was clocked in **Kingwood, WV**. Meanwhile, heavy showers also developed across **Florida's peninsula**, where **Tampa** collected a daily-record sum (4.49 inches) for July 8. Elsewhere in **Florida**, **Fort Myers** registered a daily-record amount (3.31 inches) for July 10. During the mid- to late-week period, scattered but locally heavy showers affected several parts of the country. Daily-record totals reached 1.87 inches (on July 10) in **Little Rock, AR**; 1.37 inches (on July 10) in **Medicine Lodge, KS**; 1.02 inches (on July 8) in **Needles, CA**; and 0.92 inch (on July 11) in **Laramie, WY**. At week's end, rainfall intensified across the **upper Midwest**, where record-setting totals for July 12 included 3.35 inches in **Huron, SD**, and 2.99 inches in **La Crosse, WI**.

A typically wet weather continued in **Alaska**, along with near- to above-normal temperatures. In **southeastern Alaska**, **Pelican** reported more than an inch of rain on July 8 and 12—with 1.56 and 1.26 inches, respectively. Daily-record totals included 0.90 inch (on July 9) in **Bettles** and 0.83 inch (on July 12) in **Cold Bay**. Elsewhere, **Kotzebue** opened the week with consecutive daily-record highs (77 and 80°F, respectively) on July 6-7, while **Hyder** closed the week with two records in a row (77 and 80°F, respectively) on July 11-12. Farther south, typical summer-time weather prevailed in **Hawaii**, with showers in windward locations. On the **Big Island**, measurable rain fell each of the first 11 days of July, totaling 1.85 inches.





National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 12, 2014

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

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 OF MORE	.50 INCH OF MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	91	72	94	67	82	2	0.00	-1.15	0.00	4.81	85	27.66	89	85	42	4	0	0	0
HUNTSVILLE	90	69	94	65	80	1	1.68	0.65	1.00	8.81	148	32.28	98	89	52	6	0	3	2
MOBILE	91	70	94	68	81	0	0.43	-0.98	0.24	5.58	76	47.07	129	96	65	6	0	3	0
AK MONTGOMERY	94	71	96	68	83	1	0.01	-1.25	0.01	5.18	83	34.06	108	90	42	7	0	1	0
ANCHORAGE	64	55	69	52	59	1	0.74	0.44	0.52	4.07	263	7.30	151	83	70	0	0	5	1
BARROW	43	32	51	31	38	-2	0.01	-0.14	0.01	1.53	273	3.77	337	97	78	0	5	1	0
FAIRBANKS	77	58	87	54	67	4	1.14	0.78	1.13	8.07	401	9.16	228	78	48	0	0	2	1
JUNEAU	64	52	72	47	58	2	3.05	2.20	1.07	11.78	246	31.70	134	95	81	0	0	5	3
KODIAK	59	52	64	49	55	2	2.01	1.00	0.86	8.29	116	41.82	110	100	87	0	0	6	2
NOME	69	52	84	47	60	8	0.36	-0.03	0.17	1.07	60	5.53	102	93	73	0	0	4	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	80	54	86	52	67	2	0.81	0.42	0.68	2.77	274	5.98	57	88	34	0	0	3	1
PHOENIX	106	86	110	83	96	3	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.01	3	1.00	29	44	28	7	0	0	0
PRESCOTT	87	63	94	60	75	2	0.36	-0.11	0.13	0.90	82	1.96	25	76	29	1	0	4	0
TUCSON	99	75	100	72	87	0	0.45	0.12	0.37	0.70	96	1.31	33	68	38	7	0	4	0
AR FORT SMITH	92	72	97	69	82	1	0.91	0.12	0.48	5.41	95	20.16	85	92	52	5	0	3	0
LITTLE ROCK	90	71	94	67	80	-2	3.32	2.51	1.87	8.81	164	31.22	113	90	54	3	0	3	2
CA BAKERSFIELD	101	74	108	69	88	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1.33	29	34	20	7	0	0	0
FRESNO	101	71	108	66	86	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	4.07	52	50	33	7	0	0	0
LOS ANGELES	76	67	80	66	72	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	3.41	36	83	65	0	0	0	0
REDDING	102	69	106	63	85	4	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	14.28	65	44	29	7	0	1	0
SACRAMENTO	91	60	98	57	76	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	7.89	66	78	27	5	0	0	0
SAN DIEGO	79	70	83	68	74	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	2.81	37	76	60	0	0	0	0
SAN FRANCISCO	72	57	76	53	65	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	9	7.32	55	88	71	0	0	0	0
STOCKTON	93	61	100	57	77	0	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.09	100	5.88	65	70	43	5	0	4	0
CO ALAMOSA	85	48	89	44	67	3	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.02	2	1.82	60	82	31	0	0	0	0
CO SPRINGS	89	59	95	52	74	5	0.65	0.12	0.53	2.50	78	7.29	82	74	24	4	0	3	1
DENVER INTL	93	62	100	59	77	6	0.57	0.14	0.30	2.39	101	9.10	121	77	24	5	0	3	0
GRAND JUNCTION	96	66	100	63	81	5	0.02	-0.08	0.02	0.15	27	3.93	87	51	24	7	0	1	0
PUEBLO	96	63	101	57	79	4	0.75	0.38	0.41	1.70	88	5.90	95	68	32	6	0	3	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	86	68	90	61	77	4	0.08	-0.75	0.05	5.23	105	26.88	113	82	50	1	0	2	0
HARTFORD	88	64	92	58	76	3	0.07	-0.74	0.06	3.42	65	25.42	105	77	41	3	0	2	0
DC WASHINGTON	91	71	96	65	81	2	2.09	1.31	1.31	5.96	134	28.25	138	78	45	3	0	3	2
DE WILMINGTON	89	68	93	59	79	3	1.50	0.54	1.40	6.60	127	28.93	126	91	45	3	0	2	1
FL DAYTONA BEACH	89	72	90	70	80	-1	0.68	-0.54	0.25	5.11	65	24.85	106	98	62	2	0	6	0
JACKSONVILLE	89	71	94	70	80	-2	0.96	-0.43	0.37	5.86	76	31.69	126	100	58	4	0	3	0
KEY WEST	90	82	92	79	86	2	0.23	-0.49	0.13	2.61	44	15.46	91	76	62	6	0	3	0
MIAMI	90	76	92	75	83	0	1.77	0.38	0.92	22.87	206	33.01	125	89	62	5	0	6	1
ORLANDO	91	73	93	71	82	0	4.62	2.86	2.30	10.37	100	27.70	111	95	58	5	0	5	2
PENSACOLA	90	73	93	71	82	0	0.73	-1.08	0.72	3.99	42	60.47	177	84	56	5	0	2	1
TALLAHASSEE	92	71	97	67	82	0	0.23	-1.57	0.12	4.63	46	36.71	105	84	51	6	0	3	0
TAMPA	88	74	90	72	81	-1	4.63	3.20	4.49	8.35	105	27.67	136	90	62	1	0	3	1
GA WEST PALM BEACH	89	74	90	72	82	0	2.45	0.93	1.01	12.36	120	30.07	103	88	68	1	0	5	2
ATHENS	92	68	94	64	80	0	0.54	-0.44	0.35	4.28	76	23.91	89	89	52	5	0	3	0
ATLANTA	88	71	90	68	79	-1	0.66	-0.50	0.65	5.76	104	24.23	86	85	56	3	0	2	1
AUGUSTA	94	68	99	67	81	0	0.02	-0.88	0.02	2.29	40	21.15	85	92	45	6	0	1	0
COLUMBUS	92	71	95	69	82	0	0.33	-0.78	0.20	4.54	85	30.33	109	92	41	6	0	3	0
MACON	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	5.65	119	27.83	110	***	***	***	***	***	***
SAVANNAH	91	73	95	72	82	0	0.39	-0.91	0.27	12.03	156	27.82	111	88	55	4	0	4	0
HI HILO	81	67	83	66	74	-2	1.27	-1.12	0.59	8.43	74	56.15	87	97	85	0	0	6	1
HONOLULU	88	75	89	74	82	2	0.02	-0.06	0.01	0.64	112	10.63	113	74	61	0	0	2	0
KAHULUI	88	73	89	70	80	2	0.03	-0.05	0.02	0.38	109	14.33	128	76	63	0	0	2	0
LIHUE	84	74	85	73	79	0	0.23	-0.21	0.11	3.39	133	19.19	97	80	73	0	0	4	0
ID BOISE	98	68	102	64	83	10	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.27	29	8.38	113	44	24	7	0	0	0
LEWISTON	99	65	101	61	82	10	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.95	65	6.23	83	50	24	7	0	0	0
POCATELLO	94	57	97	49	75	7	0.03	-0.11	0.03	0.46	40	6.17	84	55	25	7	0	1	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	82	65	88	60	74	1	1.65	0.90	0.63	9.65	196	24.48	136	76	51	0	0	4	2
MOLINE	84	63	88	57	74	-1	1.13	0.22	1.13	12.31	198	23.86	117	86	56	0	0	1	1
PEORIA	85	67	90	60	76	1	0.27	-0.67	0.17	10.44	192	22.41	117	81	51	1	0	4	0
ROCKFORD	81	62	86	54	72	0	2.17	1.19	1.35	10.32	158	20.29	105	87	57	0	0	3	1
SPRINGFIELD	86	65	90	57	76	0	0.43	-0.37	0.43	9.33	182	23.62	123	89	52	2	0	1	0
IN EVANSVILLE	87	68	90	63	77	-1	0.30	-0.58	0.26	6.39	114	27.88	110	83	50	1	0	2	0
FORT WAYNE	82	63	86	54	73	0	0.20	-0.63	0.13	6.57	120	23.11	118	88	52	0	0	3	0
INDIANAPOLIS	81	64	83	60	72	-3	0.44	-0.55	0.33	7.61	131	25.03	113	87	55	0	0	3	0
SOUTH BEND	80	63	84	54	72	-1	0.24	-0.64	0.11	9.67	168	24.73	124	82	57	0	0	3	0
IA BURLINGTON	84	65	89	58	75	-1	1.45	0.41	1.41	11.01	176	22.48	112	94	51	0	0	4	1
CEDAR RAPIDS	81	61	85	55	71	-3	2.38	1.44	2.29	16.34	267	27.58	157	94	54	0	0	2	1
DES MOINES	85	66	91	61	76	0	0.24	-0.69	0.20	9.75	157	20.90	113	8					

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 12, 2014

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
WICHITA	91	69	98	64	80	0	1.49	0.70	1.49	13.12	233	19.18	113	82	50	4	0	1	1
KY JACKSON	88	66	91	62	77	2	0.38	-0.67	0.37	3.54	55	24.39	90	82	38	1	0	2	0
LEXINGTON	88	64	90	60	76	0	0.00	-1.09	0.00	5.96	93	27.31	105	81	43	2	0	0	0
LOUISVILLE	90	69	92	65	79	1	0.03	-0.91	0.03	1.92	36	21.43	85	79	40	3	0	1	0
PADUCAH	89	68	92	62	79	1	0.51	-0.60	0.51	8.13	126	28.32	102	88	50	3	0	1	1
LA BATON ROUGE	92	70	94	65	81	0	1.48	0.14	0.89	12.84	169	37.17	107	95	51	5	0	5	1
LAKE CHARLES	93	74	96	71	83	1	0.83	-0.42	0.67	15.37	186	30.54	101	94	53	7	0	3	1
NEW ORLEANS	90	73	93	70	82	-1	0.83	-0.72	0.57	8.86	93	33.81	95	87	60	6	0	3	1
SHREVEPORT	94	73	97	67	84	1	0.01	-0.99	0.01	3.11	46	21.18	72	91	46	7	0	1	0
ME CARIBOU	76	55	83	47	66	1	0.37	-0.44	0.27	6.92	148	24.12	133	93	52	0	0	4	0
PORTLAND	81	62	85	56	72	4	0.09	-0.65	0.06	7.35	161	26.57	111	86	49	0	0	2	0
MD BALTIMORE	88	67	93	58	77	1	0.09	-0.75	0.09	5.00	103	28.62	129	84	51	2	0	1	0
MA BOSTON	84	67	92	62	76	3	0.08	-0.61	0.08	5.21	118	23.16	104	76	45	1	0	1	0
WORCESTER	81	62	85	58	72	3	0.16	-0.77	0.14	3.45	62	24.65	98	89	44	0	0	2	0
MI ALPENA	77	53	84	43	65	-1	0.97	0.32	0.50	2.18	60	13.67	99	94	53	0	0	3	1
GRAND RAPIDS	79	61	83	55	70	-1	2.84	1.99	1.13	8.48	165	21.70	120	91	52	0	0	4	3
HOUGHTON LAKE	76	53	81	40	65	-1	0.41	-0.17	0.28	3.11	79	15.79	115	88	59	0	0	3	0
LANSING	78	60	83	53	69	-1	2.93	2.26	1.89	10.16	212	21.36	134	83	59	0	0	4	2
MUSKOGON	77	60	81	53	68	-1	2.36	1.89	1.79	9.39	276	22.69	147	85	57	0	0	3	2
TRaverse CITY	77	58	83	48	67	-2	1.05	0.30	0.58	3.80	82	17.00	104	91	52	0	0	4	1
MN DULUTH	76	58	83	51	67	3	1.29	0.29	0.65	5.76	96	18.18	124	85	59	0	0	4	2
INT'L FALLS	77	51	82	42	64	-1	0.39	-0.44	0.25	11.43	210	20.27	171	95	53	0	0	5	0
MINNEAPOLIS	83	64	90	58	73	0	1.62	0.70	1.03	13.14	221	27.61	182	87	57	1	0	4	1
ROCHESTER	79	60	85	53	69	-1	1.46	0.44	0.98	8.01	140	19.34	122	91	67	0	0	3	1
ST. CLOUD	83	61	89	51	72	3	0.76	-0.04	0.42	6.99	117	23.33	168	92	47	0	0	4	0
MS JACKSON	90	69	92	62	80	-1	1.25	0.19	0.79	7.68	137	39.28	121	95	58	5	0	4	1
MERIDIAN	92	67	96	62	79	-2	0.24	-1.02	0.06	2.90	48	34.62	100	93	54	5	0	6	0
TUPELO	90	69	92	63	79	-1	0.70	-0.21	0.70	9.16	143	29.34	88	88	54	4	0	1	1
MO COLUMBIA	87	66	93	61	77	0	1.08	0.23	0.58	6.22	114	21.04	97	91	53	2	0	2	2
KANSAS CITY	87	68	92	63	78	0	2.08	1.04	2.07	9.06	146	17.68	89	86	56	2	0	2	1
SAINT LOUIS	90	71	97	64	80	0	0.33	-0.58	0.33	5.61	105	22.67	107	75	51	4	0	1	0
SPRINGFIELD	86	67	91	62	77	-1	1.73	0.77	1.45	7.96	118	19.44	82	90	64	3	0	2	1
MT BILLINGS	88	62	96	55	75	5	0.02	-0.30	0.01	1.85	76	9.67	105	62	26	3	0	2	0
BUTTE	85	49	87	46	67	6	0.21	-0.13	0.21	3.67	137	7.95	105	78	20	0	0	1	0
CUT BANK	82	52	87	47	67	5	0.04	-0.34	0.04	5.39	170	9.44	126	84	29	0	0	1	0
GLASGOW	83	59	92	52	71	2	0.47	0.04	0.28	2.73	92	6.12	94	85	48	3	0	2	0
GREAT FALLS	86	55	91	50	70	5	0.01	-0.31	0.01	4.18	149	11.28	126	79	24	3	0	1	0
HAVRE	84	54	94	46	69	2	0.09	-0.27	0.09	2.78	110	6.47	96	83	44	3	0	1	0
MISSOULA	92	54	95	52	73	8	0.00	-0.26	0.00	2.00	91	8.85	110	72	30	6	0	0	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	87	64	97	56	76	1	1.37	0.66	1.22	11.01	222	15.50	104	88	56	1	0	2	1
LINCOLN	91	67	99	59	79	2	0.31	-0.46	0.14	6.22	129	15.97	103	83	49	4	0	3	0
NORFOLK	83	62	92	54	72	-2	0.75	-0.15	0.68	12.14	209	17.64	113	89	60	1	0	4	1
NORTH PLATTE	88	60	92	53	74	1	0.11	-0.61	0.08	8.86	201	13.15	111	91	43	1	0	2	0
OMAHA	87	68	95	62	78	2	0.32	-0.56	0.32	12.24	224	19.06	115	82	54	3	0	1	0
SCOTTSBLUFF	91	59	97	54	75	3	1.18	0.64	0.90	2.91	81	10.06	97	89	46	5	0	5	1
VALENTINE	85	60	93	54	72	-1	0.44	-0.33	0.34	9.07	210	16.28	143	92	65	1	0	3	0
NV ELY	89	54	93	52	72	6	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.18	22	4.35	79	74	27	3	0	0	0
LAS VEGAS	101	81	105	77	91	0	0.09	0.03	0.08	0.17	106	0.47	19	42	29	7	0	2	0
RENO	98	67	102	62	82	12	0.05	-0.01	0.05	0.05	9	2.05	46	48	20	7	0	1	0
WINNEMUCCA	98	61	103	47	79	8	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.07	9	3.99	79	47	22	7	0	0	0
NH CONCORD	84	58	88	52	71	2	0.20	-0.54	0.16	7.85	180	25.66	134	95	43	0	0	3	0
NJ NEWARK	89	69	95	61	79	2	0.20	-0.81	0.19	7.21	142	30.56	124	78	41	3	0	2	0
NM ALBUQUERQUE	92	67	94	65	79	1	0.27	0.07	0.22	0.98	100	1.99	55	63	24	6	0	3	0
NY ALBANY	84	61	87	55	72	1	1.56	0.78	0.78	8.25	161	21.81	110	88	45	0	0	3	2
BINGHAMTON	80	59	84	53	69	1	0.33	-0.51	0.19	5.09	97	20.44	101	83	54	0	0	3	0
BUFFALO	78	60	83	55	69	-1	1.99	1.25	1.01	5.91	115	23.44	117	83	51	0	0	3	2
ROCHESTER	79	59	85	53	69	-1	1.50	0.82	1.03	4.02	88	17.01	100	83	55	0	0	2	1
SYRACUSE	83	61	89	52	72	2	1.13	0.17	0.50	4.41	82	21.79	110	79	46	0	0	3	1
NC ASHEVILLE	83	61	88	54	72	-1	0.42	-0.44	0.31	5.81	99	22.32	85	93	56	0	0	2	0
CHARLOTTE	89	68	94	61	79	-1	0.15	-0.66	0.15	3.14	65	25.93	111	89	44	3	0	1	0
GREENSBORO	89	68	94	61	79	1	0.13	-0.87	0.12	3.14	60	20.63	89	89	42	3	0	2	0
HATTERAS	87	73	88	61	80	1	0.86	-0.08	0.59	3.33	62	26.12	96	92	64	0	0	2	1
RALEIGH	92	69	98	61	80	1	0.68	-0.26	0.66	3.99	80	23.26	101	84	46	5	0	2	1
WILMINGTON	88	72	94	65	80	-1	0.93	-0.73	0.93	7.17	88	26.42	95	92	54	3	0	1	1
ND BISMARCK	81	59	85	51	70	1	0.29	-0.30	0.16	3.45	96	7.64	84	84	53	0	0	2	0
DICKINSON	80	55	83	51	67	-1	0.17	-0.42	0.11	4.02	92	12.06	122	91	45	0	0	4	0
FARGO	82	62	88	57	72	3	0.79	0.10	0.71	6.77	143	13.80	123	89	43	0	0	2	1
GRAND FORKS	80	57	85	53	69	1	0.67	-0.02	0.63	7.45	177	14.81	151	93	45	0	0	3	1
JAMESTOWN	78	59	84	52	69	-1	0.26	-0.49	0.26	6.80	157	15.24	153	91	48	0	0	1	0
WILLISTON	85	57	95	50	71	3	0.00	-0.55	0.00	1.49	45	5.58	71	86	48	1	0	0	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	83	62	88	58	73	2	1.37	0.47	0.91	10.82	213	27.45	135	78	54	0	0	2	1
CINCINNATI	84	63	86	57	74	-2	0.07	-0.78	0.07	6.90	117	24.37	101	83	49	0	0	1	0
CLEVELAND	80	63	85	56	72	0	0.90	0.06	0.68	7.16	134	23.56	118	83	53	0	0	2	1
COLUMBUS	85	66	89	61	75	0	0.65	-0.40	0.65	6.76	116	23.61	115	74	47	0	0	1	1
DAYTON	82	64	85	58	73	-1	1.03	0.16	0.76	5.79	101	23.86	108	84	51	0	0	2	1
MANSFIELD	80	61	85	56	71	0	0.26	-0.69	0.17	7.73	125	24.06	105	94	48	0	0	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

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Weather Data for the Week Ending July 12, 2014

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	0.1 INCH OR MORE	5.0 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	83	61	87	56	72	-1	0.17	-0.52	0.17	4.22	84	18.07	101	85	54	0	0	1	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	81	59	84	53	70	0	0.49	-0.50	0.37	5.97	106	21.06	106	85	55	0	0	3	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	94	71	98	68	83	2	1.00	0.26	1.00	9.60	161	16.73	83	81	40	6	0	1	1
OR TULSA	93	71	100	65	82	-1	1.98	1.23	1.98	6.65	110	15.09	65	80	55	6	0	1	1
OR ASTORIA	68	57	72	55	63	4	0.00	-0.35	0.00	1.93	60	40.61	112	90	79	0	0	0	0
OR BURNS	94	50	98	45	72	8	0.06	-0.02	0.06	0.50	63	5.46	88	70	25	6	0	1	0
OR EUGENE	90	55	94	51	73	8	0.00	-0.18	0.00	1.29	69	22.00	79	87	50	6	0	0	0
OR MEDFORD	98	64	102	60	81	10	0.01	-0.06	0.01	0.55	68	10.67	109	65	24	5	0	1	0
OR PENDLETON	97	61	101	58	79	8	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.02	109	7.49	104	51	24	7	0	0	0
OR PORTLAND	87	61	93	56	74	7	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.33	119	23.09	116	81	57	1	0	0	0
OR SALEM	91	58	95	52	75	9	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.64	36	21.63	99	80	49	5	0	0	0
PA ALLENTOWN	87	64	91	56	76	3	0.16	-0.78	0.12	6.46	116	28.75	123	85	46	2	0	2	0
PA ERIE	78	61	83	57	70	-2	1.89	1.09	1.64	6.95	122	23.18	114	76	59	0	0	2	1
PA MIDDLETOWN	89	68	92	62	79	4	1.10	0.27	0.81	5.06	96	26.71	122	84	43	2	0	2	1
PA PHILADELPHIA	90	70	95	64	80	3	0.17	-0.79	0.17	5.97	122	28.47	128	73	44	3	0	1	0
PA PITTSBURGH	83	63	86	55	73	1	0.97	0.03	0.73	5.22	91	20.30	98	86	47	0	0	3	1
PA WILKES-BARRE	85	62	89	54	73	1	1.33	0.40	0.74	4.09	73	16.80	85	88	43	0	0	2	2
PA WILLIAMSPORT	86	62	90	54	74	2	0.85	-0.17	0.47	5.91	95	20.66	93	87	49	1	0	4	0
RI PROVIDENCE	85	66	91	60	76	4	0.00	-0.69	0.00	5.03	110	27.58	112	81	48	1	0	0	0
SC BEAUFORT	91	74	96	71	83	2	1.15	-0.09	1.12	4.08	51	18.85	76	89	53	5	0	2	1
SC CHARLESTON	91	75	97	71	83	2	2.00	0.61	1.05	5.75	69	22.99	89	88	54	4	0	2	2
SC COLUMBIA	93	73	100	69	83	1	1.40	0.16	1.34	2.91	41	21.87	83	83	50	6	0	2	1
SD GREENVILLE	88	68	91	62	78	0	0.33	-0.66	0.31	3.92	70	23.72	86	92	51	3	0	2	0
SD ABERDEEN	82	58	87	52	70	-1	0.36	-0.34	0.23	3.81	81	9.24	80	96	59	0	0	3	0
SD HURON	85	61	94	53	73	1	3.44	2.75	3.35	5.81	130	10.31	83	88	44	2	0	3	1
SD RAPID CITY	83	58	89	52	70	0	0.89	0.41	0.73	6.15	167	11.53	111	85	48	0	0	3	1
SD SIOUX FALLS	85	62	92	55	74	2	0.45	-0.23	0.37	14.16	303	19.12	141	89	55	1	0	3	0
TN BRISTOL	88	63	91	58	76	2	0.69	-0.29	0.41	4.27	77	16.27	68	91	37	3	0	2	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	90	69	92	63	80	1	0.48	-0.63	0.39	5.46	93	22.75	74	83	50	4	0	2	0
TN KNOXVILLE	88	66	91	61	77	0	0.30	-0.79	0.20	4.85	82	20.87	74	89	46	3	0	2	0
TN MEMPHIS	89	72	94	65	81	-1	0.88	-0.16	0.84	14.38	237	40.35	130	86	54	4	0	3	1
TN NASHVILLE	91	68	95	64	80	1	0.06	-0.82	0.05	5.99	107	27.81	103	88	43	6	0	2	0
TX ABILENE	97	73	98	70	85	2	0.00	-0.39	0.00	4.02	106	8.01	68	69	37	7	0	0	0
TX AMARILLO	91	66	93	62	79	1	0.00	-0.59	0.00	5.44	125	10.15	97	71	34	6	0	0	0
TX AUSTIN	95	67	96	64	81	-2	0.00	-0.45	0.00	2.37	51	14.19	78	90	46	7	0	0	0
TX BEAUMONT	93	73	95	72	83	0	0.37	-0.94	0.34	6.15	69	18.60	59	97	52	7	0	3	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	90	74	92	71	82	-2	0.61	0.13	0.61	2.27	59	7.60	65	97	64	6	0	1	1
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	94	74	96	70	84	1	0.17	-0.31	0.17	1.87	42	8.97	59	93	52	6	0	1	0
TX DEL RIO	94	75	97	71	84	-1	0.14	-0.35	0.14	4.83	151	5.73	59	77	51	6	0	1	0
TX EL PASO	95	73	98	70	84	0	0.24	-0.06	0.19	0.33	24	0.97	32	59	26	7	0	2	0
TX FORT WORTH	97	76	99	74	87	3	0.00	-0.44	0.00	3.26	82	10.59	54	72	35	7	0	0	0
TX GALVESTON	90	79	91	78	85	1	0.02	-0.81	0.02	1.55	28	10.24	48	85	61	6	0	1	0
TX HOUSTON	93	73	95	72	83	0	0.09	-0.71	0.08	3.06	45	22.13	87	95	53	6	0	2	0
TX LUBBOCK	91	69	93	67	80	0	0.00	-0.52	0.00	4.75	121	10.88	115	67	40	6	0	0	0
TX MIDLAND	94	69	97	68	82	1	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.48	20	3.64	56	70	37	6	0	0	0
TX SAN ANGELO	95	69	97	65	82	0	0.00	-0.26	0.00	2.29	76	10.56	99	76	38	7	0	0	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	94	73	96	72	84	0	0.00	-0.51	0.00	5.39	102	12.73	71	90	39	7	0	0	0
TX VICTORIA	91	73	93	71	82	-2	0.01	-0.76	0.01	6.44	101	17.72	84	96	62	6	0	1	0
TX WACO	95	72	96	68	83	-2	0.00	-0.52	0.00	8.31	208	19.45	107	86	45	7	0	0	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	96	73	99	71	85	1	0.00	-0.41	0.00	5.29	118	10.39	65	72	41	7	0	0	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	95	68	99	66	82	6	0.09	-0.04	0.06	1.29	132	7.76	80	57	20	6	0	2	0
VT BURLINGTON	82	60	88	53	71	1	1.28	0.40	1.26	6.44	131	20.20	117	85	42	0	0	2	1
VA LYNCHBURG	87	62	93	52	74	-1	1.03	0.02	0.68	4.08	74	25.10	107	98	53	1	0	3	1
VA NORFOLK	88	70	95	62	79	0	3.75	2.66	2.40	7.12	127	26.75	111	86	51	3	0	2	2
VA RICHMOND	92	69	100	60	80	2	0.05	-0.93	0.05	3.48	67	19.52	85	82	45	6	0	1	0
VA ROANOKE	87	65	94	55	76	0	0.67	-0.22	0.36	4.40	85	19.98	86	81	49	2	0	4	0
VA WASH/DULLES	87	65	92	57	76	1	0.82	0.01	0.42	6.02	110	30.36	136	88	49	1	0	2	0
WA OLYMPIA	86	53	92	48	70	8	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.88	39	30.69	113	94	60	2	0	0	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	69	54	71	49	61	3	0.16	-0.38	0.16	2.40	54	54.58	100	99	86	0	0	1	0
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	85	59	90	55	72	8	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.73	39	27.29	141	83	55	1	0	0	0
WA SPOKANE	92	64	95	62	78	11	0.00	-0.18	0.00	1.84	123	9.24	100	55	17	7	0	0	0
WA YAKIMA	99	65	102	60	82	14	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.08	11	3.00	68	54	23	7	0	0	0
WV BECKLEY	82	61	86	56	72	2	0.37	-0.70	0.26	4.31	75	21.23	91	81	49	0	0	2	0
WV CHARLESTON	89	64	93	54	77	3	0.58	-0.50	0.56	7.12	121	23.23	98	96	43	3	0	3	1
WV ELKINS	84	58	87	47	71	2	0.83	-0.27	0.78	5.35	83	20.69	82	92	42	0	0	2	1
WV HUNTINGTON	88	63	92	54	76	1	0.28	-0.67	0.28	4.80	88	24.34	104	92	41	2	0	1	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	80	61	86	53	71	0	1.78	0.90	0.81	11.68	201	25.77	160	96	57	0	0	4	2
WI GREEN BAY	79	59	86	51	69	0	0.23	-0.55	0.13	4.39	92	15.05	105	92	55	0	0	2	0
WI LA CROSSE	82	63	88	59	73	0	3.51	2.54	2.99	10.31	182	23.48	141	90	55	0	0	4	1
WI MADISON	80	61	84	53	71	0	0.76	-0.13	0.44	10.32	184	22.07	130	86	55	0	0	3	0
WI MILWAUKEE	79	63	86	56	71	0	1.67	0.86	0.99	8.08	162	19.03	106	80	55	0	0	3	2
WY CASPER	89	55	94	47	72	3	0.08	-0.21	0.07	1.43	75	6.19	78	74	34	2	0	2	0
WY CHEYENNE	85	58	91	55	72	5	0.20	-0.30	0.12	2.18	74	9.14	102	83	41	2	0	2	0
WY LANDER	89	59	98	52	74	5	0.14	-0.05	0.08	0.74	50	4.92	60	64	23	2	0	2	0
WY SHERIDAN	87	54	91	46	70	3	0.36	0.06	0.28	2.56	100	9.37	103	82	37	2	0	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

June Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Abundant June rainfall from the Plains to the East Coast provided generally beneficial moisture for rangeland, pastures, and summer crops. However, rainfall became locally excessive in some areas, particularly across the upper Midwest, leading to submerged crops and lowland flooding. By July 5-6, the Mississippi River rose to its third-highest level on record, behind July 1993 and June 2008, from New Boston, Illinois, downstream to Burlington, Iowa. Despite the pockets of wetness, along with isolated wind and hail damage, three-quarters of the U.S. corn was rated in good to excellent condition on June 29—the first such late-June occurrence since 2003.

The heavy rain also caused delays in fieldwork, including winter wheat harvesting, across the central Plains and lower Midwest. By June 29, the wheat harvest in Kansas and Missouri was more than 20 percentage points behind the respective 5-year state averages. However, the rain also boosted good to excellent crop ratings by month's end to 72% of the U.S. soybeans and peanuts; 70% of the spring wheat; 69% of the rice; 59% of the sorghum; 58% of the rangeland and pastures; and 53% of the cotton.

On the southern Plains, a second consecutive month of drought-easing rainfall improved prospects for summer crops and aided rangeland and pastures. Despite the drought relief, subsoil moisture was rated at least half very short to short on June 29 in New Mexico (67%), Oklahoma (64%), Texas (52%), and Colorado (52%). Meanwhile, pockets of short-term dryness developed during June in the Southeast. By June 29, topsoil moisture was rated 61% very short to short in South Carolina.

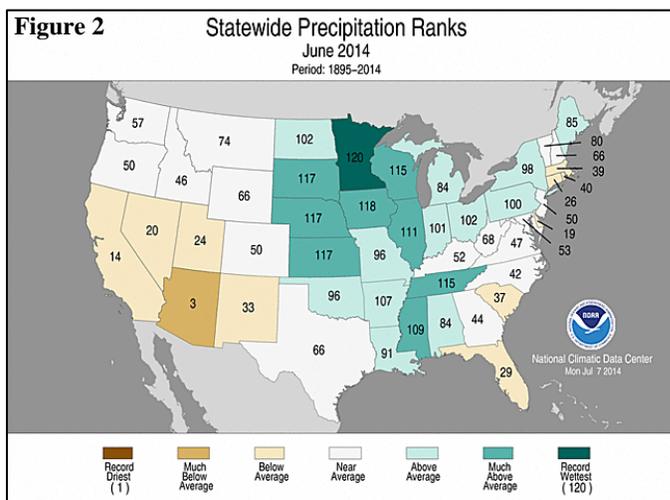
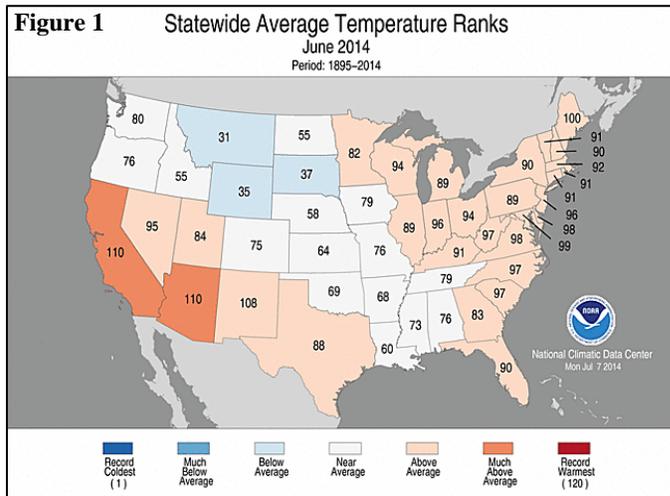
June warmth prevailed from the Mississippi River eastward and from California into the Southwest. In contrast, cooler-than-normal June conditions stretched from the Pacific Northwest to the northern Plains. In the latter region, cool weather maintained a slow pace of development for late-planted crops, including corn, soybeans, and spring wheat.

Elsewhere, light June showers were insufficient to provide relief from increasingly dry conditions in the Northwest, while dry weather and periods of heat boosted irrigation demands in drought-stricken areas from California into the Southwest. By June 29, more than one-quarter of Washington's spring wheat (28%) and winter wheat (27%) was rated very poor to poor.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary information provided by the National Climatic Data Center, the contiguous U.S. experienced its 33rd-warmest, sixth-wettest June during the 120-year period of record. The nation's average temperature of 69.6°F was 1.1°F above the 1901-2000 mean, while the average precipitation of 3.62 inches was 124% of normal.

State temperature rankings ranged from the 31st-coolest June in Montana to the 11th-hottest June in Arizona and California (figure 1). Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the third-driest June in Arizona to the wettest June on record in Minnesota

(figure 2). The previous June record in Minnesota, 7.32 inches in 1914, was easily surpassed by the 2014 average of 7.75 inches. Elsewhere, top-10 rankings for June wetness were noted in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Tennessee.



Summary: The beginning of June coincided with a Southwestern heat wave. For example, El Paso, TX, reported four consecutive daily-record highs (104, 109, 107, and 107°F) from June 2-5. In Arizona, Phoenix attained a daily-record high (110°F) on June 2. Elsewhere in Arizona, consecutive daily-record highs were established on June 2-3 in locations such as Tucson (108 and 107°F, respectively) and Douglas (104°F on both days). Albuquerque, NM, notched consecutive daily-record highs (97 and 96°F, respectively) on June 3-4. Heat also reached the High Plains, where daily-record highs included 106°F (on June 4) in Wichita Falls, TX; 101°F (on June 4) in Portales, NM; and 99°F (on June 3) in Garden City, KS. Hot weather later shifted into the Southeast, while cool air arrived across the northern Plains and Northwest. Melbourne, FL, registered a daily-record high (95°F) on June 7, while freezes—and daily-record lows—were reported on Montana's high plains at Simpson (29°F) and Valentine (31°F).

Early-month showers were heaviest across the upper Midwest, where record-setting rainfall totals for June 1 included 2.47 inches in Sioux Falls, SD, and 2.37 inches in Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN. On the northern Plains, daily-record amounts reached 1.52 inches (on June 2) in Grand Forks, ND, and 0.99 inch (on June 1) in Miles City, MT. Later, the focus for heavy rainfall shifted southward. Extremely heavy rainfall, along with localized high winds, large hail, and flash flooding, battered parts of the Midwest on June 3. In Nebraska, Omaha (5.30 inches on June 3) experienced its wettest June day on record, surpassing the 5.02-inch total of June 17, 1875. Lamoni, IA, also received a 5-inch rainfall on June 3, netting 5.27 inches. Valentine, NE, reported 4.76 inches of rain during the first 7 days of the month, aided by a daily-record total of 2.53 inches on June 6. Eventually, Valentine would set a monthly rainfall record, with the 8.63-inch total eclipsing its June 1905 standard of 8.18 inches. Elsewhere, daily-record rainfall totals set early in the month included 2.78 inches (on June 5) in Chanute, KS; 2.75 inches (on June 4) in Paducah, KY; and 1.98 inches (on June 6) in Amarillo, TX. In New Mexico, thunderstorm wind gusts on June 6 were clocked to 79 mph in Clovis and 63 mph in Tucumcari.

As the month progressed, periods of heat gripped the West. On June 8, highs surged to daily-record levels in California locations such as Paso Robles (106°F) and Gilroy (102°F). The following day, record-setting highs in California for June 9 reached 110°F in Fresno and Bakersfield. Sacramento, CA, posted consecutive daily-record highs (106 and 103°F, respectively) on June 9-10. Meanwhile, heat also overspread parts of the South, where record-breaking highs included 97°F in both Charleston, SC (on June 10), and Corpus Christi, TX (on June 11). During a final day of Western and Southern heat, on June 12, record-setting highs surged to 108°F in Del Rio, TX, and 85°F in Idaho Falls, ID. Eventually, markedly cooler air settled across the Plains and Midwest. As a result, daily-record lows for June 13 dipped to 39°F in Sioux City, IA, and 40°F in Norfolk, NE. At the same time, much cooler air also overspread the West. By June 15, daily-record lows in Wyoming fell to 24°F in Big Piney and 36°F in Worland.

Around mid-June, showers became more concentrated across the upper Midwest. Before that happened, however, record-setting rainfall totals for June 8 were established on the Plains in locations such as McAlester, OK (2.16 inches); Childress, TX (1.70 inches); and Valentine, NE (1.42 inches). Farther west, some late-season snow blanketed the central Rockies, where 2 inches fell in Gothic, CO, on June 8-9. Meanwhile, heavy showers also dotted the South and East. Among a large number of daily-record amounts for June 9 were totals of 3.51 inches in Monticello, AR; 2.81 inches in Jackson, TN; and 2.66 inches in Greenwood, MS. The parade of rainfall records continued through June 10, when record-setting totals reached 3.69 inches in Lafayette, LA, and 2.59 inches in Philadelphia, PA. A few days later, a new area of rain across the north-central U.S. resulted in a 2-day (June 11-12) sum of 3.74 inches in International Falls, MN. Meanwhile, heavy showers lingered in the East through June 13, when Vero Beach, FL (2.28 inches), and Bridgeport, CT (1.65 inches), collected daily-record amounts.

In mid-June, heavy rain expanded and intensified across the nation's mid-section. In a 24-hour period ending before daybreak on June 15, a remarkable 4.65 inches of rain drenched Sioux Falls, SD. Previously, Sioux Falls' wettest 24-hour period in June had

occurred on June 16, 1957, when 4.26 inches fell. In addition, Sioux Falls' month-to-date rainfall through June 15 climbed to 9.97 inches, surpassing its all-time records for June (8.43 inches in 1984) and any month (9.42 inches in May 1898). By the time the month ended, June rainfall in Sioux Falls reached 10.70 inches. In a similar vein, Sioux City, IA, and Garden City, KS, also set June and monthly rainfall records. Sioux City received a stunning 16.65 inches of rain, nearly doubling its June 1967 mark of 8.78 inches and surpassing by nearly 5 inches its May 1903 standard of 11.78 inches. Sioux City also experienced its wettest June day on record (5.05 inches on June 14; previously, 4.50 inches on June 3, 1940). Garden City's monthly sum of 10.88 inches clipped its June 1989 record of 9.38 inches and edged its July 1979 benchmark of 10.43 inches. Finally, June rainfall totaled 19.65 inches in Canton, SD, setting a state record for any month. Prior to this year, the highest monthly rainfall anywhere in South Dakota had been 18.61 inches at Deadwood in May 1946. More than two-thirds (13.16 inches) of Canton's rain fell in a 3-day period, assisted by an 8.43-inch deluge on June 17.

At the peak of the deluge, from June 14-16, rainfall in Sioux Falls totaled 7.71 inches. Similarly, 9.27 inches of rain drenched Sioux City from June 14-17. In South Dakota, record-high crests were established on June 17 along the Big Sioux River from Hawarden downstream to Akron. Records along that section of the Big Sioux River had been established in May 1993 or April 2001. In Sioux City, the Big Sioux River crested 6.63 feet above flood stage on June 19, rising to its highest level since April 1969. Even outside the major flood zone, rainfall was impressive. June 18 featured particularly widespread Midwestern rainfall, with amounts reaching 4.27 inches in Sisseton, SD; 3.93 inches in Muskegon, MI; and 2.91 inches in Dubuque, IA. On the same date, heavy rainfall on the northern Plains led to record-setting totals in locations such as Jamestown, ND (2.45 inches), and Cut Bank, MT (2.37 inches). Cut Bank's 2-day (June 17-18) rainfall climbed to 3.60 inches. Later, the 19th was the wettest June day on record in Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN, where 4.13 inches fell (previously, 3.48 inches on June 29, 1877). Elsewhere, selected daily-record rainfall totals included 4.31 inches (on June 20) in Del Rio, TX, and 1.69 inches (on June 19) in Quillayute, WA.

Contrasting air masses were a contributing factor to the mid-month downpours. On June 15, daily-record lows in Nebraska included 35°F in Alliance and 37°F in Scottsbluff. Cool conditions also prevailed in the Great Basin, resulting in daily-record lows for June 18 in Nevada locations such as Ely (25°F) and Eureka (28°F). Meanwhile, heat spread into the East, where daily-record highs for June 17 soared to 97°F in Washington, DC, and 90°F in Erie, PA. A day later, record-breaking highs for June 18 rose to 97°F in Georgetown, DE, and 95°F in Atlantic City, NJ. During the warm spell, overnight temperatures remained above 75°F in numerous locations across the central and eastern U.S. Specific lows included 76°F (on June 17) in Salina, KS; 77°F (on June 19) in Louisville, KY; and 78°F (on June 18) in Philadelphia, PA. Farther west, another push of chilly air reached the northern High Plains by June 18, when the high temperature in Great Falls, MT (49°F), failed to reach the 50-degree mark. Elsewhere, cool air eventually overspread the Northeast and returned to the Northwest. Record-setting lows for June 21 fell to 32°F in Meacham, OR, and 40°F in Montpelier, VT.

Showers lingered across the Midwest as the month began to wind down, although the axis of heaviest rain shifted southward.

Record-setting totals for June 22 included 4.28 inches in Waco, TX, and 1.77 inches in Dodge City, KS. The only wetter June days on record in Waco were June 17, 1938, with 6.40 inches, and June 14, 1927, with 5.46 inches. On June 23, daily-record amounts reached 3.03 inches in Oklahoma City, OK, and 2.57 inches in Springfield, IL. Locally heavy showers also developed along the southern Atlantic coast, where Savannah, GA (6.65 inches on June 23), reported its wettest June day on record. Previously, Savannah's wettest June day had been June 29, 1999, when 6.60 inches fell. By June 24, daily-record totals climbed to 3.54 inches in Cleveland, OH, and 2.50 inches in Lake Charles, LA. Very heavy showers lingered for several days along the Gulf Coast, resulting in daily-record amounts in Louisiana locations such as Lake Charles (6.94 inches on June 27) and Baton Rouge (3.53 inches on June 25). Meanwhile, unusually heavy summer rainfall overspread the Pacific Northwest, where record-setting Oregon totals for June 26 included 0.88 inch in Troutdale and 0.46 inch in Hillsboro. Heavy showers erupted as far east as Montana, resulting in daily-record amounts for June 26 in locations such as Miles City (2.08 inches) and Butte (1.48 inches). Late in the month, torrential rains returned to parts of the central U.S. Record-setting totals for June 28 included 4.37 inches in Garden City, KS, and 2.96 inches in Minot, ND. Two days later, winds associated with a Midwestern "derecho" were clocked to 73 mph in Marshalltown, IA; 71 mph in Cedar Rapids, IA; and 68 mph in South Bend, IN. The multi-state blast of wind caused damage to trees, crops, and homes. In Illinois, daily rainfall totals associated with the June 30 storms included 5.10 inches in Moline and 2.60 inches in Chicago. Sioux City, IA, capped its wettest June and month on record with a 1.81-inch total on the 30th. Runoff from late-June rainfall and earlier storms pushed the Mississippi River to its third-highest crest on record from New Boston, IL, downstream to Burlington, IA. On July 5-6, water levels along that stretch the river climbed 8 to 10 feet above flood stage—and were just 1 to 3 feet below high-water marks established in either July 1993 or June 2008.

In most of the country, late-June temperatures strayed little from typical early-summer levels. However, late-month heat was fairly consistent in Florida, leading to daily-record highs in locations such as Fort Myers (97°F on June 26) and Sarasota-Bradenton (97°F on June 27). Fort Myers notched another daily-record high of 97°F on June 29. Some late-month heat was also observed on the High Plains, where record-setting highs for June 30 included 103°F in Pueblo, CO, and 100°F in Clayton, NM. Toward month's end, breezy conditions accompanied a surge of cooler air into parts of the West. On June 25, for example, a wind gust to 68 mph was clocked in Wendover, UT. In northwestern Wyoming, Lake Yellowstone ended the month with three consecutive freezes (31, 30, and 29°F).

Unusually wet weather prevailed in much of Alaska, resulting in June rainfall records in locations such as Juneau (7.46 inches; previously, 6.69 inches in 2012); Fairbanks (3.56 inches; previously, 3.55 inches in 1949); and Barrow (1.47 inches; previously, 1.15 inches in 1955). An exception to the wet pattern included some western locations, including Nome,

where June rainfall totaled just 0.22 inch (22% of normal). Meanwhile, Alaska's June temperatures averaged very close to normal, despite some day-to-day fluctuations. Early in the month, freezes and daily-record lows were established in locations such as Bettles (30°F on June 2) and King Salmon (28°F on June 3). A few days later, heavy rain resulting in daily-record amounts in Kodiak (2.98 inches on June 6) and Port Alexander (2.40 inches on June 7). Juneau netted consecutive daily-record amounts on June 8-9, totaling 2.04 inches. At mid-month, King Salmon posted another daily-record low (32°F on June 16). Around the same time, daily-record precipitation totals were set in several Alaskan communities, including Delta Junction (1.61 inches on June 18), Juneau (1.13 inches on June 20), and Anchorage (0.73 inch on June 21). Precipitation became very heavy in southeastern Alaska, where daily-record totals for June 22 reached 5.45 inches in Ketchikan and 2.96 inches on Annette Island. Heavy precipitation was even noted in northernmost Alaska, where Barrow received a daily-record amount (0.49 inch) on June 23. Record-setting totals for June 25 reached 0.87 inch in Fairbanks and 0.78 inch in Anchorage.

Hawaii moved into a typical warm-season weather pattern, with trade winds producing almost daily showers along the windward and upper slopes of the islands. Spring weather lingered early in the month across the western islands, where Lihue, Kauai, received a daily-record rainfall of 1.78 inches on June 2. On the same date, Kahului, Maui, collected a daily-record high of 91°F. Later, a touch of cool weather affected the Big Island location of Hilo, leading to daily record-tying lows of 64°F on June 15 and 20. An even lower reading—62°F—occurred in Hilo on June 24, the lowest temperature in that location since March 19. For the month, Hilo's rainfall totaled 6.57 inches, 89% of normal.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Notable areas of heavy precipitation occurred during June in portions of the northern Great Plains and the lower Mississippi Valley. Parts of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Tennessee recorded more than 12 inches of rain for the month. Early in the month, storms brought high winds, minor hail damage, and flooding to portions of Tennessee. The second half of the month brought heavy rainfall to the northern Great Plains and upper Midwest, leaving soils saturated, stressing crops, and delaying efforts to complete planting. Temperatures averaged generally within 2°F of normal for the month, except in the northern Rocky Mountains, where readings were locally more than 4°F below normal.

Ninety-five percent of this year's corn crop was planted by June 1, five percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 92 percent of the corn crop had emerged by June 8, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Above-average Midwestern temperatures during June promoted crop development, although untimely rains in some areas prevented

post-planting fieldwork. By June 29, five percent of this year's corn crop was silking. This was 2 percentage points ahead of last year but 4 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 75 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 29, eight percentage points above the same time last year.

By June 1, producers had planted 56 percent of this year's sorghum crop. This was 5 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. National planting progress remained at or slightly behind the 5-year average for the entire month. In Kansas, planting progress was 16 percentage points behind the state's 5-year average pace on June 15; however, favorable planting conditions in the final weeks allowed producers to get closer to normal levels. With activity limited to Louisiana and Texas, 17 percent of the nation's sorghum crop was headed by June 15. This was equal to the same time last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Producers in southern areas of Texas reported spraying for an infestation of sugarcane aphids throughout the month. By June 29, producers had planted 93 percent of the sorghum crop, 3 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Nationally, 21 percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 29, two percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Overall, 59 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 29, up 6 percentage points from 2 weeks earlier and 10 points above the same time last year.

Oat producers had sown 95 percent of this year's crop by June 1, slightly ahead of the previous year but 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationwide, 86 percent of the oat crop had emerged by June 1, also slightly ahead of the previous year but 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Thirty-two percent of the nation's oat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 1, two percentage points ahead of last year but 2 points behind the 5-year average. By the end of the month, heading progress was at or behind 5-year average levels in all estimating states except South Dakota. Nationwide, 69 percent of the oat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 29, five percentage points ahead of last year but 4 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 64 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 29, compared with 62 percent on June 1 and 59 percent at the same time last year.

By June 1, ninety-three percent of the barley was seeded, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-six percent of the barley had emerged by June 1, sixteen percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 22, a majority of the crop had reached the heading stage in Idaho and Washington, while the crop had just begun heading in Minnesota and North Dakota. Seventeen percent of the nation's barley was at or beyond the heading stage by June 22, slightly ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Thirty-one percent of the barley crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 29, five percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. By the end of the month, barley development was well ahead of

normal in the Pacific Northwest, but heading progress was 29 percentage points behind the 5-year average in Minnesota. Overall, 68 percent of the barley was reported in good to excellent condition on June 29, compared with 67 percent on June 1 and 68 percent at the same time last year.

Heading of this year's winter wheat crop advanced to 79 percent by June 1, eight percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Producers in parts of Oklahoma reported good rains at the beginning of the month, which came too late to revive drought-stricken wheat. Winter wheat harvest began during the week ending June 8 in Arkansas, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Texas, with 9 percent of this year's winter wheat crop harvested nationwide. By June 29, winter wheat producers had harvested 43 percent of the nation's crop, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but 5 points behind the 5-year average. Crop conditions for winter wheat held steady at 30 percent in the good to excellent categories throughout the month.

Producers had sown 88 percent of the spring wheat crop by June 1, eight percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Sixty-seven percent of the spring wheat crop had emerged by June 1, nine percentage points ahead of last year but 5 points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 26 percent of the spring wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 29. This was 10 percentage points ahead of last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. Spring wheat progress remained behind normal in the upper Midwest due to delayed planting, with Minnesota 28 percentage points behind the 5-year average in the heading stage. Overall, 70 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 29, compared with 71 percent on June 8 and 68 percent at the same time last year.

Nationally, emergence of the rice crop reached 89 percent by June 1, three percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Emergence was virtually complete by June 15. Producers in Arkansas reported that heavy rainfall delayed fertilization and flooding of rice fields. By June 29, nine percent of this year's rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Reports of leaf blast and sheaf blight were confirmed in Arkansas, and producers were applying mid-season and pre-flood nitrogen and herbicide to the crop. Overall, 69 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 29, equal to the condition rating on June 1 but 3 percentage points above the same time last year.

Producers had planted 78 percent of the nation's soybean crop by June 1. This was 23 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide, 50 percent of the soybean crop had emerged by June 1, twenty-one percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 94 percent of the soybean crop had emerged by June 29, four percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Ten percent of the nation's soybean crop was at or beyond the blooming stage by June 29, seven percentage points ahead of last year but equal to

the 5-year average. Overall, 72 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition by month's end, 2 percentage points lower than the June 8 rating but 5 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Producers were steadily planting peanuts when June began, with 84 percent of the crop in the ground by June 1. This was 2 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Peanut planting was nearly finished in South Carolina as June began, with 97 percent planted, 12 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, peanut producers had planted 96 percent of this year's crop by June 15. Peg development was evident in all major peanut-producing states except Virginia by June 15. Twenty-seven percent of the peanut crop was pegging by June 29, eight percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 72 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 29, compared with 71 percent on June 15 and 72 percent at the same time last year. Peanut conditions deteriorated at the end of the month in Alabama due to increased rainfall and lack of sunshine.

Significant delays in sunflower planting were evident at the beginning of the month in Colorado and North Dakota. Twenty-six percent of the national sunflower crop was planted by June 1, twelve percentage points ahead of last year but 7 points behind the 5-year average. Favorable planting conditions in North Dakota allowed for 50 percent of the state's sunflower crop to be planted in the first 2 weeks of the month. South Dakota began the month near the 5-year average for planting progress, but wet conditions slowed planting acceleration. By month's end, South Dakota was 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By June 29, ninety-one percent of this year's sunflower crop was planted, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but 2 points behind the 5-year average.

By June 1, seventy-four percent of the cotton crop was planted, 5 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. The cotton crop showed the first signs of squaring at the beginning of the month—5 percent squaring nationwide—slightly ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Ninety-five percent of this year's cotton crop was planted by June 15, with planting complete in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Louisiana, Missouri, North Carolina, and Virginia. Three percent of the cotton crop was at or beyond the boll-setting stage by June 22, three percentage points behind the 5-year average. Thirty-six percent of this year's cotton crop was at or beyond the squaring stage by June 29, slightly ahead of last year but 6 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationwide, 7 percent of the cotton crop was setting bolls by June 29, slightly ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 53

percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 29, compared with 50 percent on June 8 and 47 percent at the same time last year.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on July 11, 2014. Forecasts refer to July 1.

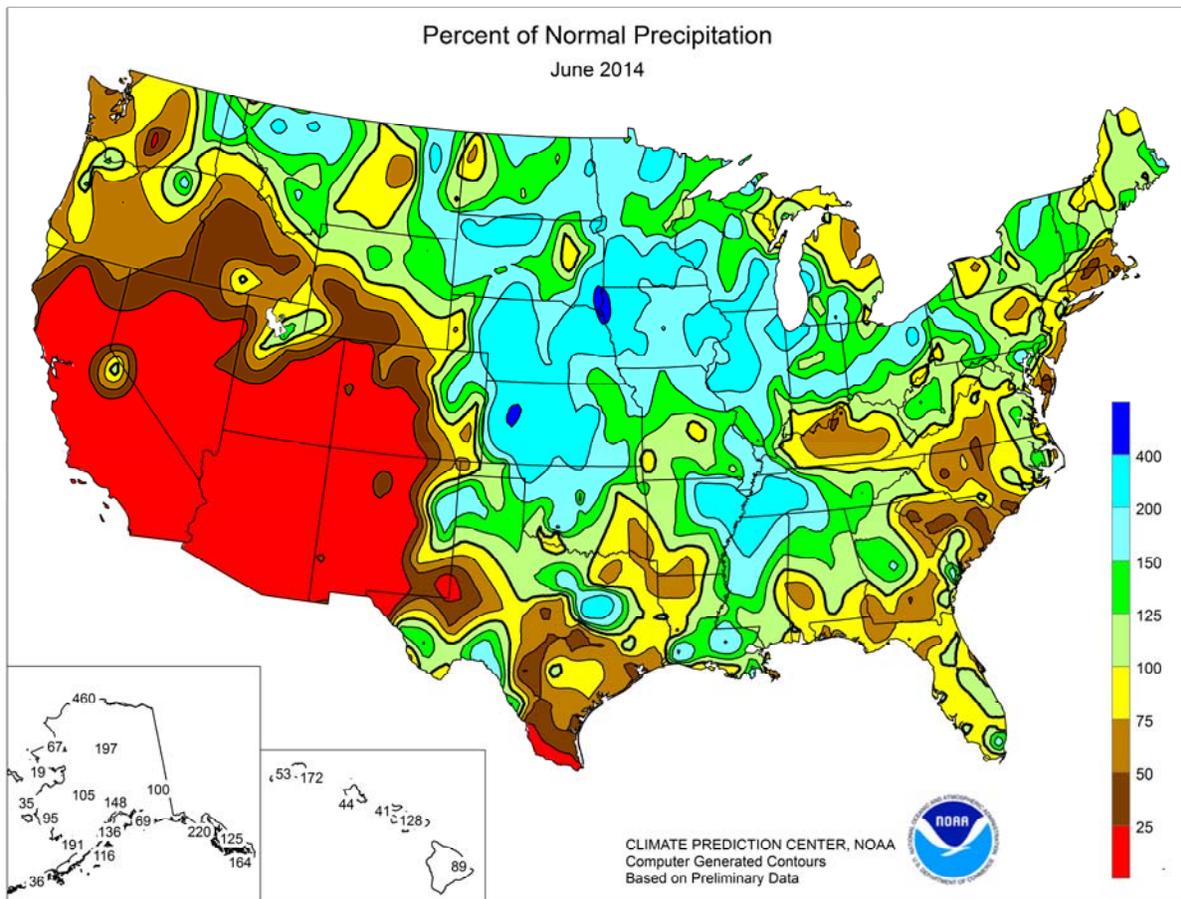
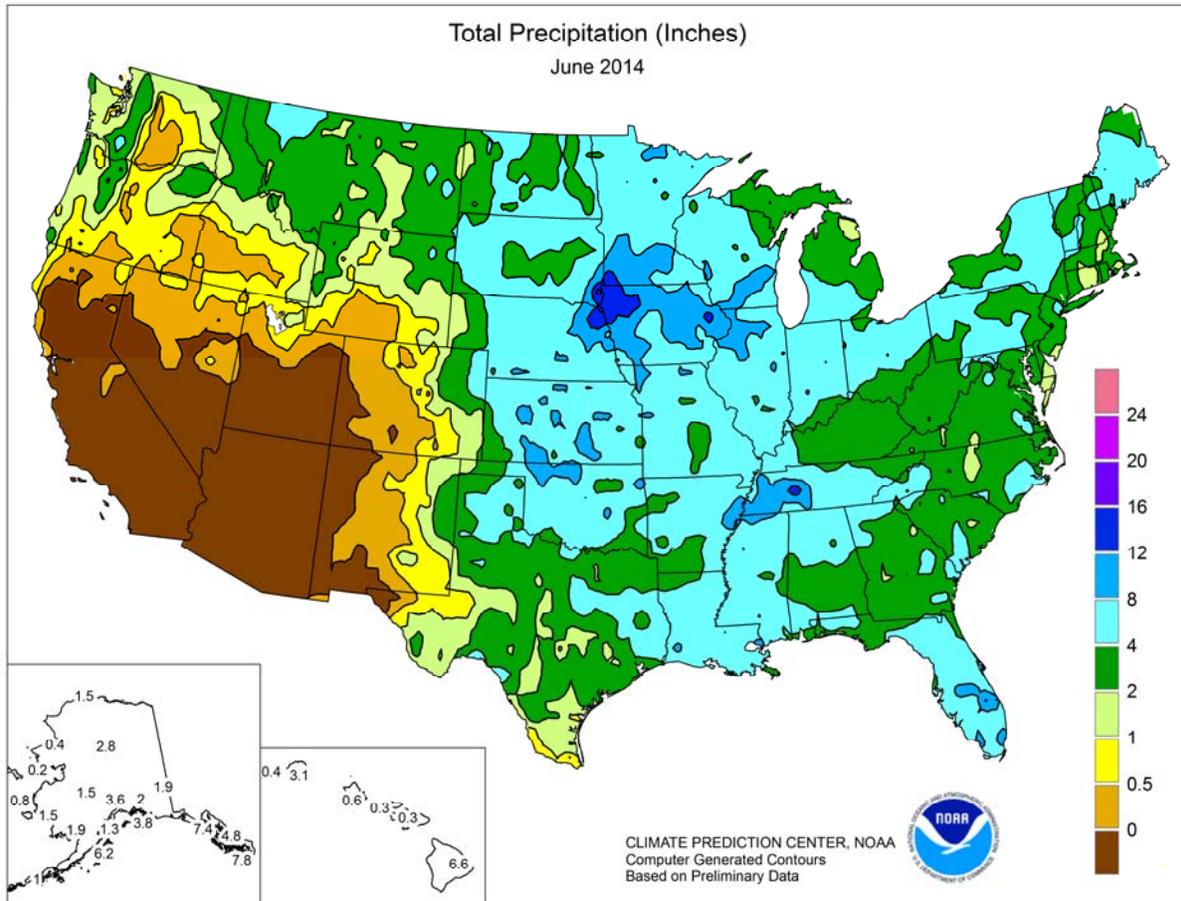
Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.37 billion bushels, down 1 percent from the June 1 forecast and down 11 percent from 2013. The U.S. yield is forecast at 42.2 bushels per acre, down 0.2 bushel from last month and down 5.2 bushels from last year. The area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 32.4 million acres, unchanged from the "Acreage" report released on June 30, 2014, but up slightly from last year.

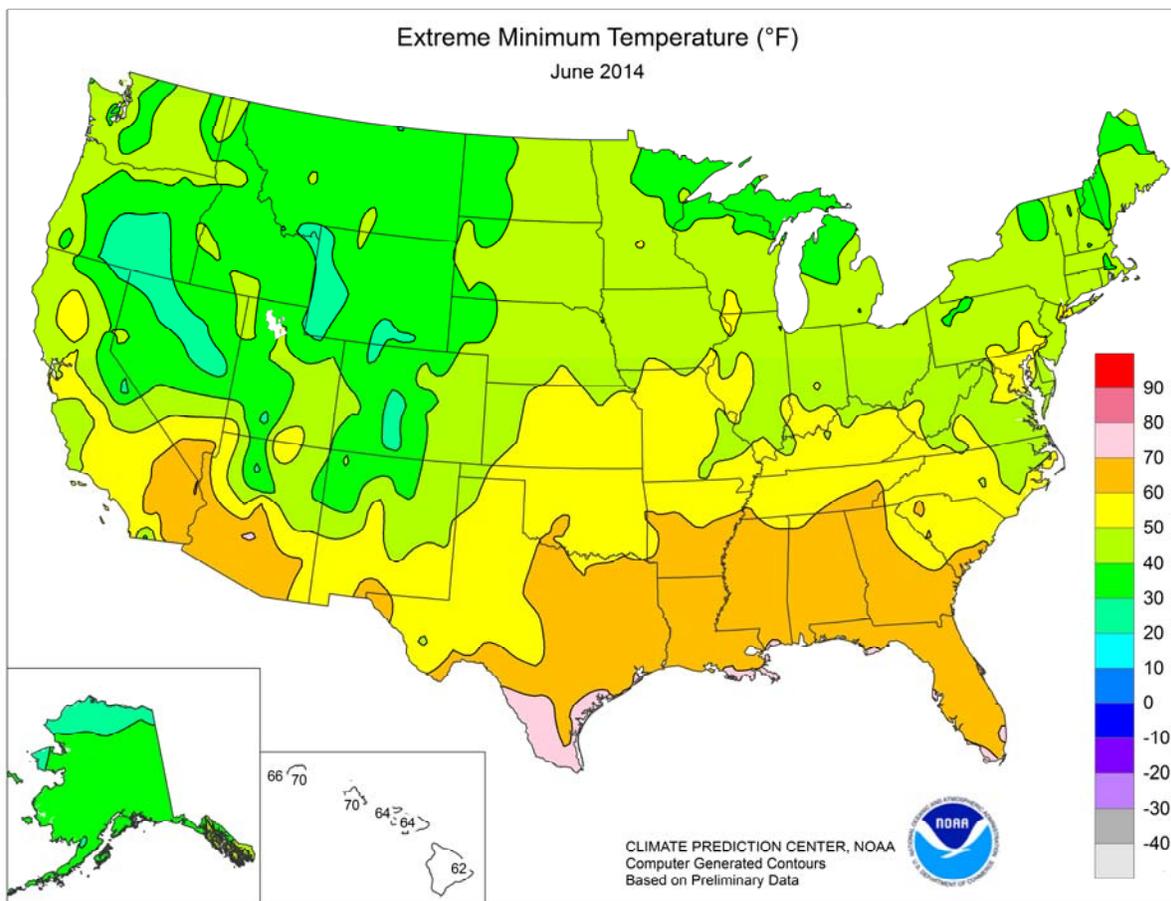
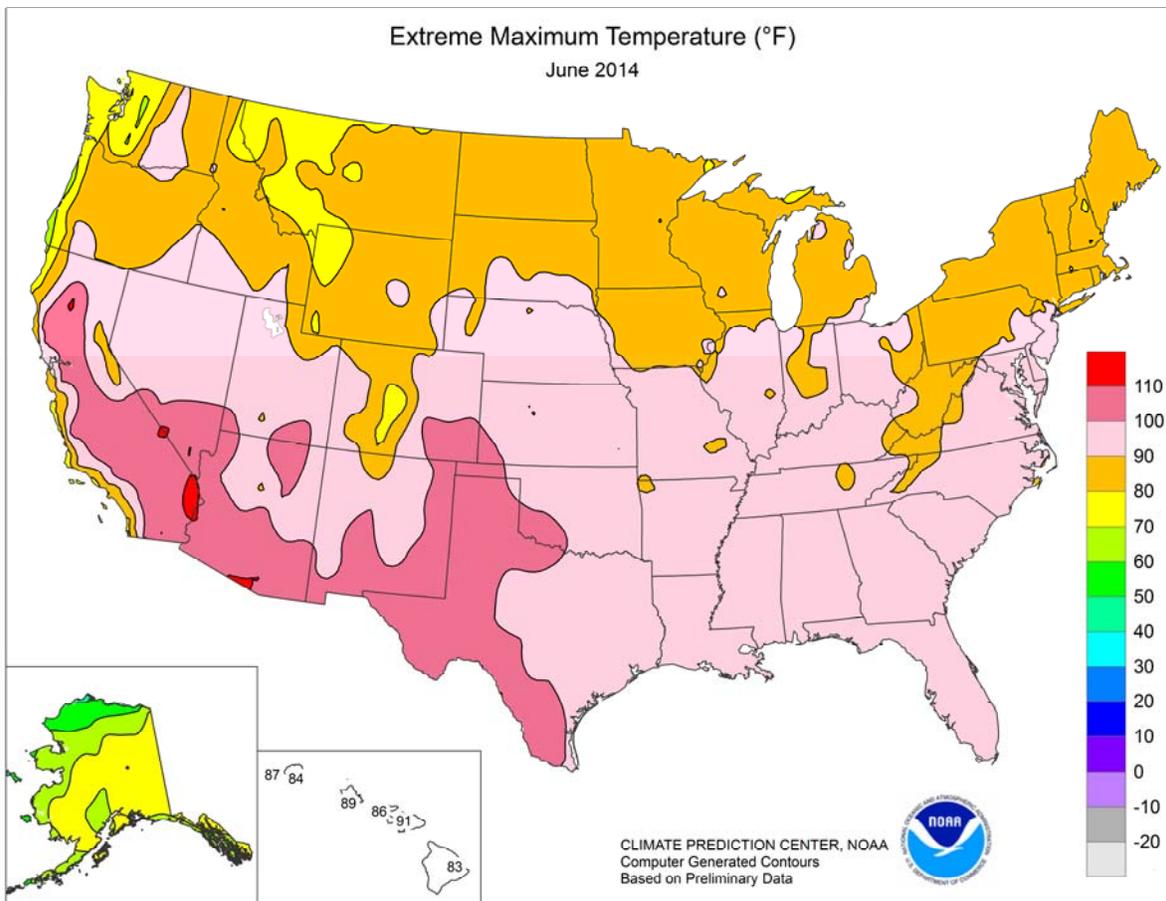
Hard Red Winter production, at 703 million bushels, is down 2 percent from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 458 million bushels, is up 1 percent from the June forecast. White Winter, at 206 million bushels, is up slightly from last month. Of the White Winter production, 10.6 million bushels are Hard White and 196 million bushels are Soft White.

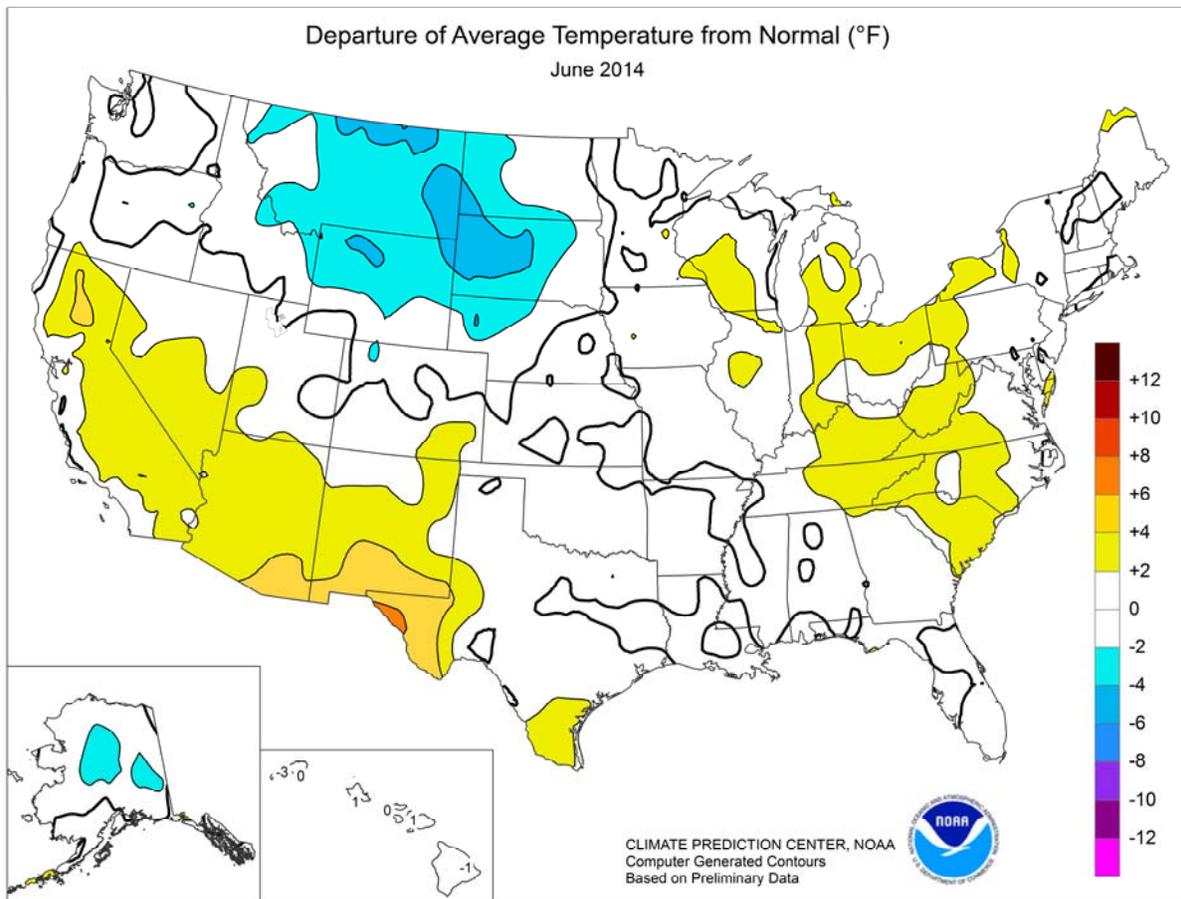
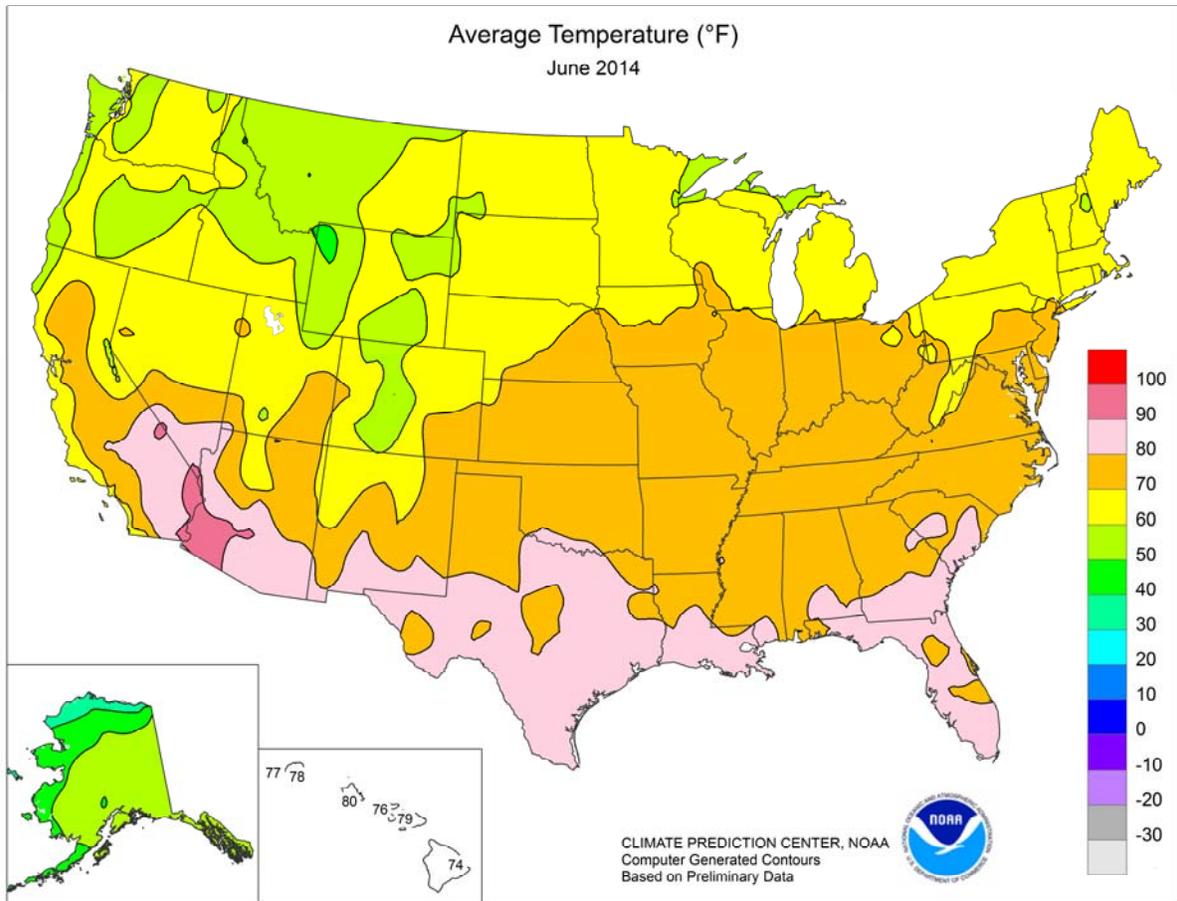
Durum wheat production is forecast at 59.6 million bushels, down 4 percent from 2013. The U.S. yield is forecast at 42.1 bushels per acre, down 1.5 bushels from last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 1.42 million acres, unchanged from the "Acreage" report released on June 30, 2014, but down slightly from last year.

Other spring wheat production is forecast at 565 million bushels, up 6 percent from last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 12.4 million acres, unchanged from the "Acreage" report released on June 30, 2014, but up 9 percent from last year. The U.S. yield is forecast at 45.5 bushels per acre, down 1.6 bushels from 2013. Of the total production, 520 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, up 6 percent from last year.

The U.S. **all orange** forecast for the 2013-2014 season is 6.94 million tons, down slightly from the previous forecast and down 16 percent from the 2012-2013 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 104 million boxes (4.70 million tons), is up slightly from the previous forecast but down 22 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 53.3 million boxes (2.40 million tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but down 21 percent from last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 51.1 million boxes (2.30 million tons), is up slightly from the previous forecast but down 23 percent from last season's final utilization.







National Weather Data for Selected Cities

June 2014

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

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	78	2	4.81	1.03	LEXINGTON	75	3	5.59	1.01	COLUMBUS	74	3	5.29	1.22
HUNTSVILLE	78	2	7.13	2.91	LONDON-CORBIN	75	3	2.71	-1.53	DAYTON	73	3	3.53	-0.68
MOBILE	78	-1	5.15	0.14	LOUISVILLE	78	4	1.65	-2.11	MANSFIELD	69	2	6.48	1.96
MONTGOMERY	80	1	5.17	1.04	PADUCAH	78	4	6.69	2.18	TOLEDO	70	1	3.98	0.18
AK ANCHORAGE	55	0	3.33	2.27	LA BATON ROUGE	80	0	11.36	6.03	YOUNGSTOWN	69	3	4.80	0.89
BARROW	34	-1	1.47	1.15	LAKE CHARLES	81	1	14.54	8.47	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	78	1	8.60	3.97
COLD BAY	50	4	1.04	-1.85	NEW ORLEANS	82	1	8.03	1.20	TULSA	78	0	4.67	-0.05
FAIRBANKS	59	-1	3.56	2.16	SHREVEPORT	80	0	3.10	-1.95	OR ASTORIA	59	2	1.85	-0.72
JUNEAU	54	0	7.39	4.03	ME BANGOR	64	0	3.59	0.18	BURNS	59	1	0.44	-0.22
KING SALMON	51	0	3.25	1.55	CARIBOU	63	2	2.61	-0.70	EUGENE	62	2	1.29	-0.24
KODIAK	51	2	6.22	0.84	PORTLAND	64	1	4.30	1.02	MEDFORD	68	2	0.54	-0.14
NOME	46	-1	0.22	-0.92	MD BALTIMORE	73	1	3.95	0.52	PENDLETON	65	0	1.02	0.24
AZ FLAGSTAFF	63	3	0.00	-0.43	MA BOSTON	68	0	2.62	-0.60	PORTLAND	64	1	2.33	0.74
PHOENIX	93	4	0.00	-0.09	WORCESTER	66	1	1.56	-2.46	SALEM	63	2	0.64	-0.81
TUCSON	89	5	0.00	-0.24	MI ALPENA	63	2	1.17	-1.36	PA ALLENTOWN	71	2	5.40	1.41
AR FORT SMITH	79	1	4.44	0.16	DETROIT	70	1	4.00	0.45	ERIE	69	2	4.98	0.70
LITTLE ROCK	79	1	5.45	1.50	FLINT	69	3	2.46	-0.61	MIDDLETOWN	73	2	3.78	-0.07
CA BAKERSFIELD	82	4	0.00	-0.12	GRAND RAPIDS	70	3	5.15	1.48	PHILADELPHIA	74	2	5.46	2.17
EUREKA	55	-1	0.35	-0.30	HOUGHTON LAKE	65	3	2.62	-0.31	PITTSBURGH	71	3	4.05	-0.07
FRESNO	81	5	0.00	-0.23	LANSING	69	3	6.40	2.80	WILKES-BARRE	69	2	2.16	-1.81
LOS ANGELES	68	2	0.00	-0.08	MUSKEGON	68	3	7.02	4.44	WILLIAMSPORT	70	2	3.46	-0.99
REDDING	79	4	0.00	-0.69	TRAVERSE CITY	66	2	2.67	-0.65	PR SAN JUAN	85	3	0.77	-2.75
SACRAMENTO	74	3	0.00	-0.20	MN DULUTH	60	0	4.46	0.21	RI PROVIDENCE	68	0	2.35	-1.03
SAN DIEGO	68	1	0.00	-0.09	INT'L FALLS	62	0	10.24	6.26	SC CHARLESTON	82	4	3.59	-2.33
SAN FRANCISCO	64	3	0.01	-0.10	MINNEAPOLIS	69	1	11.36	7.02	COLUMBIA	82	4	1.41	-3.58
STOCKTON	74	1	0.01	-0.08	ROCHESTER	69	3	6.50	2.50	FLORENCE	81	3	0.98	-3.29
CO ALAMOSA	61	2	0.02	-0.57	ST. CLOUD	68	3	6.18	1.67	GREENVILLE	78	3	2.82	-1.10
CO SPRINGS	67	3	1.29	-1.05	MS JACKSON	80	2	6.43	2.61	MYRTLE BEACH	78	1	2.55	-1.11
DENVER	67	1	1.82	0.14	MERIDIAN	78	0	2.54	-1.45	SD ABERDEEN	64	-3	3.31	-0.18
GRAND JUNCTION	71	0	0.13	-0.28	TUPELO	79	2	8.34	3.52	HURON	67	-1	2.36	-0.92
PUEBLO	73	3	0.86	-0.47	MO COLUMBIA	74	1	5.07	1.05	RAPID CITY	61	-4	5.25	2.42
CT BRIDGEPORT	69	1	4.01	0.44	JOPLIN	75	0	3.93	-1.49	SIOUX FALLS	68	1	13.70	10.21
HARTFORD	69	0	1.71	-2.14	KANSAS CITY	74	0	6.91	2.47	TN BRISTOL	74	3	3.58	-0.31
DC WASHINGTON	77	3	3.31	0.18	SPRINGFIELD	74	1	6.23	1.21	CHATTANOOGA	78	3	4.98	0.99
DE WILMINGTON	73	2	5.03	1.44	ST JOSEPH	74	0	7.91	3.70	JACKSON	77	0	12.59	7.40
FL DAYTONA BEACH	80	0	3.75	-1.94	ST LOUIS	78	2	5.26	1.50	KNOXVILLE	76	2	4.55	0.51
FT LAUDERDALE	82	1	8.64	-1.37	MT BILLINGS	62	-3	1.75	-0.14	MEMPHIS	79	0	13.40	9.10
FT MYERS	82	0	2.48	-7.29	BUTTE	53	-3	3.43	1.36	NASHVILLE	78	3	5.73	1.65
JACKSONVILLE	80	1	4.48	-0.89	GLASGOW	62	-2	2.26	0.06	TX ABILENE	80	0	3.75	0.69
KEY WEST	83	0	2.38	-2.19	GREAT FALLS	57	-3	4.17	1.93	AMARILLO	75	1	5.40	2.12
MELBOURNE	80	0	6.06	0.23	HELENA	61	0	1.71	-0.11	AUSTIN	82	1	1.68	-2.13
MIAMI	82	0	19.62	11.08	KALISPELL	56	-2	5.24	2.94	BEAUMONT	82	1	3.89	-2.69
ORLANDO	82	1	4.64	-2.71	MILES CITY	63	-4	4.29	1.87	BROWNSVILLE	85	2	0.64	-2.29
PENSACOLA	81	0	3.26	-3.13	MISSOULA	59	-1	2.00	0.27	COLLEGE STATION	82	0	1.61	-2.18
ST PETERSBURG	82	0	4.48	-1.61	NE GRAND ISLAND	73	2	9.64	5.92	CORPUS CHRISTI	85	3	1.41	-2.12
TALLAHASSEE	82	2	4.40	-2.52	HASTINGS	72	0	8.68	5.09	DALLAS/FT WORTH	82	1	3.26	0.03
TAMPA	82	0	1.77	-3.73	LINCOLN	74	1	5.90	2.39	DEL RIO	86	3	4.69	2.35
WEST PALM BEACH	81	0	7.98	0.40	MCCOOK	71	0	8.05	4.83	EL PASO	88	6	0.01	-0.86
GA ATHENS	79	3	3.74	-0.20	NORFOLK	71	1	11.39	7.14	GALVESTON	83	1	1.53	-2.51
ATLANTA	78	1	5.10	1.47	NORTH PLATTE	68	0	8.75	5.58	HOUSTON	82	1	2.18	-3.17
AUGUSTA	79	1	2.27	-1.92	OMAHA/EPPLEY	74	2	10.52	6.57	LUBBOCK	78	1	2.59	-0.39
COLUMBUS	80	1	4.21	0.70	SCOTTSBLUFF	66	-1	1.73	-0.92	MIDLAND	83	3	0.48	-1.23
MACON	79	1	5.65	2.11	VALENTINE	67	-1	8.63	5.62	SAN ANGELO	81	2	2.29	-0.23
SAVANNAH	81	2	11.64	6.15	NV ELKO	63	1	0.14	-0.53	SAN ANTONIO	83	1	5.38	1.08
HI HILO	74	-1	6.57	-0.79	ELY	61	1	0.18	-0.48	VICTORIA	83	1	4.11	-0.85
HONOLULU	80	0	0.58	0.15	LAS VEGAS	89	3	0.00	-0.08	WACO	81	0	8.31	5.23
KAHULUI	79	1	0.29	0.06	RENO	72	7	0.00	-0.47	WICHITA FALLS	82	2	3.14	-0.55
LIHUE	78	0	3.13	1.31	WINNEMUCCA	65	1	0.07	-0.62	UT SALT LAKE CITY	70	1	1.20	0.43
ID BOISE	67	0	0.27	-0.47	NH CONCORD	65	0	3.83	0.73	VT BURLINGTON	68	2	4.35	0.92
LEWISTON	67	1	0.95	-0.21	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	71	1	1.54	-1.12	VA LYNCHBURG	73	2	2.40	-1.39
POCATELLO	62	0	0.43	-0.48	NEWARK	73	1	4.41	1.01	NORFOLK	76	2	1.91	-1.86
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	71	3	7.81	4.18	NM ALBUQUERQUE	78	3	0.11	-0.54	RICHMOND	76	2	3.39	-0.15
MOLINE	72	1	10.92	6.29	NY ALBANY	69	3	4.77	1.01	ROANOKE	75	3	3.05	-0.63
PEORIA	74	3	9.67	5.83	BINGHAMTON	66	2	4.37	0.57	WASH/DULLES	72	1	4.62	0.55
ROCKFORD	71	2	8.06	3.26	BUFFALO	69	3	3.80	-0.02	WA OLYMPIA	60	2	0.88	-0.90
SPRINGFIELD	75	2	8.87	5.10	ROCHESTER	69	3	2.06	-1.30	QUILLAYUTE	57	2	2.15	-1.35
EVANSVILLE	77	2	3.87	-0.23	SYRACUSE	69	3	2.74	-0.97	SEATTLE-TACOMA	62	1	0.73	-0.76
FORT WAYNE	72	2	5.81	1.77	NC ASHEVILLE	72	3	5.39	1.01	SPOKANE	62	0	1.84	0.66
INDIANAPOLIS	73	1	7.04	2.91	CHARLOTTE	77	1	2.85	-0.57	YAKIMA	67	4	0.08	-0.54
SOUTH BEND	71	2	9.14	4.95	GREENSBORO	77	3	3.00	-0.53	WV BECKLEY	70	3	3.86	-0.06
BURLINGTON	73	1	9.09	4.64	HATTERAS	74	-1	1.71	-2.11	CHARLESTON	73	3	6.54	2.45
CEDAR RAPIDS	71	0	13.29	8.82	RALEIGH	77	2	3.31	-0.11	ELKINS	69	3	4.52	-0.09
DES MOINES	73	2	7.49	2.92	WILMINGTON	79	2	2.48	-2.88	HUNTINGTON	73	2	4.52	0.64
DUBUQUE	70	2	12.57	8.49	ND BISMARCK	64	-1	3.02	0.43	WI EAU CLAIRE	68	1	9.84	5.57
SIoux CITY	71	0	16.65	13.04	DICKINSON	60	-3	3.83	0.52	GREEN BAY	67	2	4.05	0.62
WATERLOO	70	0	9.63	4.81	FARGO	67	1	5.69	2.18	LA CROSSE	72	2	6.70	2.70
KS CONCORDIA	74	1	6.70	2.75	GRAND FORKS	65	0	6.60	3.57	MADISON	71	4	9.55	5.50
DODGE CITY	74	0	9.09	5.94	JAMESTOWN	65	0	6.36	3.31	MILWAUKEE	65	-1	6.34	2.78
GOODLAND	69	-1	5.53	2.23	MINOT	63	-1	5.34	2.19	WAUSAU	68	3	5.51	1.33
HILL CITY	74	1	6.93	3.14	WILLISTON	62	-2	1.44	-0.92	WY CASPER	60	-3	1.35	-0.08
TOPEKA	76	2	6.23	1.35	OH AKRON-CANTON	70	3	9.28	5.73	CHEYENNE	61	-1	1.98	-0.14
WICHITA	76	0	10.46	6.21	CINCINNATI	74	2	6.22	1.80	LANDER	61	-3	0.60	-0.55
KY JACKSON	74	3	3.12	-1.55	CLEVELAND	70	3	6.26	2.37	SHERIDAN	59	-3	2.20	0.18

National Agricultural Summary

July 7 – 13, 2014

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures were generally below normal across the eastern U.S. In contrast, above-average temperatures in the Pacific Northwest, along with a lack of precipitation, exacerbated dry conditions.

Large amounts of rain across the Lower Peninsula of Michigan led to concerns about crop damage due to flooding and caused challenges for alfalfa hay harvest.

Corn: By week's end, 34 percent of this year's corn crop was at or beyond the silking stage. This was 19 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Corn reaching the silking stage advanced more than 30 percentage points in Illinois and Missouri and advanced more than 20 percentage points in Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Tennessee. Seed corn de-tasseling began this week in Iowa. Overall, 76 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week and 10 percentage points better than the same time last year. This rating is the highest recorded in the month of July since 2004.

Soybeans: Forty-one percent of the soybean crop was at or beyond the blooming stage by July 13, seventeen percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Despite cool weather throughout the soybean-producing region, development has been active. Soybeans reaching the blooming stage advanced 20 percentage points or more during the week in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Michigan. Overall, 72 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 7 percentage points better than the same time last year. Soybean conditions are the highest recorded in July since 1994.

Winter Wheat: Producers had harvested 69 percent of the nation's winter wheat crop by week's end, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Winter wheat harvest is behind state 5-year averages in all estimating States except Idaho, North Carolina, Oregon, Texas, and Washington.

Cotton: By July 13, seventy percent of the cotton crop was at or beyond the squaring stage. This was 4 percentage points ahead of last year but 4 points behind the 5-year average. Nationwide, 24 percent of this year's cotton crop was setting bolls, 8 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Producers reported treating for increased lygus in California. Overall, 53 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last week but 11 points ahead of the same time last year.

Sorghum: By week's end, 30 percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. With major progress limited to Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, 21 percent of the sorghum crop was coloring by July 13, slightly behind

both last year and the 5-year average. Precipitation slowed the sorghum harvest for Texas producers in the Coastal Bend and South Texas regions. Overall, 62 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week and 18 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Rice: Twenty-four percent of this year's rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage by week's end, 12 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Arkansas, producers were applying herbicides to late-planted rice and flooding fields. Overall, 70 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 2 percentage points above the same time last year.

Other Small Grains: By July 13, ninety percent of the oats were at or beyond the heading stage, equal to last year but 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Twenty-nine percent of the oat crop was harvested by week's end, 18 percentage points ahead of last year and 13 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 64 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 6 percentage points higher than the same time last year.

Eighty-three percent of the barley crop was at or beyond the heading stage by July 13, eleven percentage points ahead of last year and 16 points ahead of the 5-year average. Crop progress was well ahead of the normal pace in the Pacific Northwest but remained well behind normal in Minnesota. Overall, 64 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down four percentage points from last week and slightly below the same time last year.

By week's end, 69 percent of the spring wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Spring wheat entering the headed stage advanced over 20 percentage points in Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota. Overall, 70 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week and equal to the same time last year.

Other Crops: Sixty percent of the peanut crop was at or beyond the pegging stage by July 13, eight percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 69 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week but slightly above the same time last year.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 13, 2014

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

Corn Percent Silking				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 13 2014	5-Yr Avg
CO	7	3	8	10
IL	19	28	62	48
IN	19	14	42	38
IA	1	4	26	25
KS	30	35	56	50
KY	34	46	65	51
MI	8	2	9	18
MN	1	1	5	20
MO	28	47	79	57
NE	12	8	33	32
NC	92	80	88	96
ND	4	4	5	11
OH	17	4	14	29
PA	20	3	12	28
SD	5	5	9	9
TN	73	56	78	84
TX	71	80	81	78
WI	2	0	5	12
18 Sts	15	15	34	33
These 18 States planted 91% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	1	4	25	52	18
IL	1	3	15	53	28
IN	1	4	20	52	23
IA	2	5	17	52	24
KS	2	6	30	49	13
KY	1	4	18	55	22
MI	1	4	15	60	20
MN	2	6	28	49	15
MO	0	2	14	52	32
NE	2	5	19	52	22
NC	4	12	27	46	11
ND	1	3	17	59	20
OH	1	4	21	53	21
PA	1	4	14	48	33
SD	1	2	15	67	15
TN	0	3	18	56	23
TX	0	4	30	47	19
WI	1	6	16	51	26
18 Sts	1	4	19	54	22
Prev Wk	1	4	20	54	21
Prev Yr	3	6	25	49	17

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 13 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	96	99	100
CA	94	81	85	91
CO	40	22	46	51
ID	0	0	4	0
IL	85	82	90	91
IN	63	52	76	86
KS	96	70	90	96
MI	8	1	3	34
MO	95	83	95	98
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	27	13	31	40
NC	82	94	97	96
OH	25	20	61	75
OK	98	95	97	98
OR	8	2	6	5
SD	0	0	0	17
TX	96	85	99	97
WA	1	0	3	1
18 Sts	66	57	69	68
These 18 States harvested 86% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Blooming				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 13 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	35	47	57	50
IL	29	29	50	36
IN	27	30	55	35
IA	12	21	45	44
KS	19	16	28	27
KY	10	16	31	31
LA	71	77	85	79
MI	41	12	32	32
MN	19	13	27	35
MS	65	53	65	83
MO	6	14	30	22
NE	36	39	55	40
NC	6	18	33	15
ND	22	12	25	34
OH	24	10	22	32
SD	32	39	56	39
TN	14	18	30	38
WI	11	5	24	21
18 Sts	24	24	41	37
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybean Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	5	11	29	37	18
IL	1	4	19	56	20
IN	1	4	24	55	16
IA	1	6	20	53	20
KS	1	2	32	56	9
KY	1	3	17	62	17
LA	2	6	15	49	28
MI	2	5	21	59	13
MN	2	7	29	53	9
MS	0	6	24	51	19
MO	0	3	20	61	16
NE	2	5	21	53	19
NC	1	5	25	59	10
ND	1	3	18	62	16
OH	2	5	24	59	10
SD	1	4	21	65	9
TN	0	2	19	64	15
WI	1	4	21	51	23
18 Sts	1	5	22	56	16
Prev Wk	1	4	23	57	15
Prev Yr	2	6	27	52	13

Rice Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 13 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	1	11	13	15
CA	0	6	8	0
LA	52	57	72	59
MS	18	4	27	30
MO	0	5	12	4
TX	73	20	50	60
6 Sts	12	17	24	22
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	8	29	48	14
CA	0	5	15	50	30
LA	0	1	19	57	23
MS	0	0	12	63	25
MO	0	3	32	46	19
TX	0	3	44	47	6
6 Sts	0	5	25	51	19
Prev Wk	0	5	25	50	20
Prev Yr	1	4	27	45	23

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 13, 2014

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

Cotton Percent Squaring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 13 2014	5-Yr Avg
AL	89	60	68	75
AZ	88	75	85	82
AR	99	98	99	96
CA	96	80	90	80
GA	66	73	87	76
KS	45	21	25	58
LA	96	82	92	97
MS	82	73	80	92
MO	58	59	65	75
NC	72	70	85	84
OK	23	58	63	47
SC	41	68	91	67
TN	50	62	74	76
TX	62	36	59	68
VA	77	43	80	76
15 Sts	66	53	70	74
These 15 States planted 98% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 13 2014	5-Yr Avg
AL	15	11	28	25
AZ	56	31	45	44
AR	25	8	57	50
CA	48	25	50	35
GA	19	18	38	35
KS	2	0	1	5
LA	49	39	59	65
MS	18	18	39	44
MO	16	0	1	20
NC	8	9	15	30
OK	4	25	27	7
SC	3	25	50	18
TN	2	8	15	17
TX	13	9	15	18
VA	0	0	4	15
15 Sts	16	12	24	25
These 15 States planted 98% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	2	32	56	10
AZ	0	0	16	47	37
AR	1	7	28	40	24
CA	0	5	20	15	60
GA	0	5	29	55	11
KS	2	4	37	51	6
LA	0	1	11	64	24
MS	0	2	27	57	14
MO	0	3	40	53	4
NC	1	4	23	62	10
OK	1	4	38	55	2
SC	0	6	30	59	5
TN	1	4	21	59	15
TX	8	15	38	28	11
VA	0	0	1	97	2
15 Sts	4	10	33	41	12
Prev Wk	4	9	32	42	13
Prev Yr	10	16	32	32	10

Sorghum Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 13 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	43	42	63	70
CO	4	0	1	9
IL	8	12	15	12
KS	1	1	3	3
LA	82	87	93	91
MO	4	17	28	11
NE	0	3	10	1
NM	2	0	0	2
OK	12	14	25	18
SD	3	5	28	5
TX	61	54	65	62
11 Sts	27	23	30	29
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 13 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	0	0	10	11
CO	0	0	0	1
IL	0	0	1	0
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	44	25	49	45
MO	0	0	0	1
NE	0	0	1	0
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	0	0	0	1
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	54	41	57	55
11 Sts	22	15	21	22
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	7	23	46	23
CO	0	16	56	28	0
IL	2	2	16	72	8
KS	0	5	31	55	9
LA	0	2	26	53	19
MO	0	2	28	62	8
NE	0	2	36	43	19
NM	0	0	30	68	2
OK	5	5	24	55	11
SD	0	0	8	84	8
TX	2	7	31	47	13
11 Sts	1	6	31	51	11
Prev Wk	1	5	33	51	10
Prev Yr	6	12	38	39	5

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 13, 2014

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

Oats Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 13 2014	5-Yr Avg
IA	97	95	97	98
MN	77	61	81	88
NE	99	87	97	99
ND	68	30	59	66
OH	99	91	97	96
PA	98	80	86	96
SD	91	85	97	92
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	83	74	90	92
9 Sts	90	80	90	92
These 9 States planted 65% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oats Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 13 2014	5-Yr Avg
IA	3	NA	8	19
MN	0	NA	0	4
NE	23	2	13	30
ND	0	NA	0	1
OH	3	NA	7	11
PA	0	NA	0	5
SD	0	NA	1	8
TX	99	91	92	97
WI	2	NA	3	7
9 Sts	11	NA	29	16
These 9 States planted 65% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	3	24	59	14
MN	2	5	27	57	9
NE	3	17	28	50	2
ND	1	1	11	79	8
OH	0	7	24	63	6
PA	1	2	25	58	14
SD	0	0	14	76	10
TX	9	19	39	26	7
WI	0	3	15	59	23
9 Sts	3	8	25	53	11
Prev Wk	3	8	25	54	10
Prev Yr	4	9	29	48	10

Peanuts Percent Pegging				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 13 2014	5-Yr Avg
AL	58	42	46	42
FL	68	60	71	57
GA	45	42	63	54
NC	52	57	80	68
OK	59	52	58	59
SC	54	72	84	64
TX	60	8	30	54
VA	38	25	35	47
8 Sts	52	44	60	54
These 8 States planted 96% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Peanut Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	1	47	38	14
FL	1	1	19	72	7
GA	0	4	26	57	13
NC	0	1	17	70	12
OK	0	0	39	52	9
SC	0	3	22	64	11
TX	1	9	35	48	7
VA	0	0	2	92	6
8 Sts	0	3	28	58	11
Prev Wk	0	3	27	58	12
Prev Yr	1	5	26	57	11

Barley Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 13 2014	5-Yr Avg
ID	75	82	97	72
MN	79	43	59	82
MT	81	65	88	62
ND	58	34	66	64
WA	94	94	99	88
5 Sts	72	61	83	67
These 5 States planted 77% of last year's barley acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 13 2014	5-Yr Avg
ID	78	84	95	70
MN	84	36	63	85
MT	62	44	68	54
ND	58	35	61	61
SD	95	81	88	93
WA	94	96	100	88
6 Sts	67	47	69	68
These 6 States planted 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	0	29	57	14
MN	4	9	37	44	6
MT	1	3	36	51	9
ND	2	2	14	64	18
SD	0	1	18	66	15
WA	6	28	45	20	1
6 Sts	2	4	24	57	13
Prev Wk	2	4	24	58	12
Prev Yr	1	4	25	57	13

Barley Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	1	20	66	13
MN	5	11	37	43	4
MT	0	5	44	40	11
ND	1	2	17	68	12
WA	3	15	57	24	1
5 Sts	1	4	31	53	11
Prev Wk	0	3	29	57	11
Prev Yr	1	3	31	54	11

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 13, 2014

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent Week Ending Jul 13, 2014												
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX	
AL	1	3	29	54	13		NH	1	3	33	48	15
AZ	28	29	28	14	1		NJ	6	7	37	34	16
AR	1	5	24	54	16		NM	25	40	26	9	0
CA	30	45	15	5	5		NY	4	6	29	48	13
CO	12	23	24	34	7		NC	4	13	34	45	4
CT	0	5	41	54	0		ND	0	2	11	61	26
DE	2	12	36	48	2		OH	1	6	24	58	11
FL	0	4	25	63	8		OK	8	14	36	37	5
GA	0	6	37	51	6		OR	5	23	34	35	3
ID	0	4	34	52	10		PA	4	5	28	46	17
IL	1	2	22	56	19		RI	0	0	50	50	0
IN	1	5	25	53	16		SC	4	24	33	37	2
IA	1	4	20	54	21		SD	0	2	13	62	23
KS	6	16	39	36	3		TN	1	9	31	54	5
KY	3	12	37	41	7		TX	7	15	35	33	10
LA	0	8	29	51	12		UT	3	18	42	36	1
ME	0	2	46	41	11		VT	0	0	19	52	29
MD	1	3	11	67	18		VA	6	14	32	42	6
MA	0	3	31	52	14		WA	2	14	48	30	6
MI	2	6	24	48	20		WV	1	14	27	56	2
MN	1	3	16	57	23		WI	0	0	8	61	31
MS	0	5	20	60	15		WY	0	9	14	55	22
MO	0	5	37	51	7		48 Sts	5	11	29	44	11
MT	4	13	31	38	14							
NE	5	10	30	47	8		Prev Wk	5	11	28	45	11
NV	15	15	40	25	5		Prev Yr	11	17	26	37	9

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

NA - Not Available
* Revised

State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork was 5.7. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 29% short, 61% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 20% short, 70% adequate, 7% surplus. Corn silking 94%, 87% last week, 88% 2013, 92% avg. Corn dough 61%, 42% last week, 55% 2013, 48% avg. Corn dented 14%, 7% last week, 10% 2013, 16% avg. Corn mature 0%, na% last week, 0% 2013, 2% avg. Corn condition 1% poor, 12% fair, 65% good, 22% excellent. Soybeans planted 96%, 93% last week, 100% 2013, 100% avg. Soybeans emerged 91%, 83% last week, 97% 2013, 95% avg. Soybeans blooming 42%, 35% last week, 27% 2013, 35% avg. Soybeans setting pods 11%, na% last week, 0% 2013, 7% avg. Soybeans condition 14% fair, 71% good, 15% excellent. Winter wheat harvested 99%, 92% last week, 99% 2013, 99% avg. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 23% fair, 60% good, 14% excellent. Pasture and range condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 29% fair, 54% good, 13% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 78.2 F in Haleyville to 82.9 F in Montgomery; total precipitation ranged from 0.01 inch in Montgomery to 2.60 inches in Muscle Shoals. Hot, humid conditions continued in Alabama last week. On Tuesday, north Alabama received rain showers with some accumulations of over 2 inches. The rest of the state received lightly scattered showers throughout the week. Harvesting of winter wheat was virtually complete along with most soybeans planted behind the wheat. Producers were monitoring pest populations and spraying where needed. Livestock, pasture, and range remained in mostly good condition; but some rain would improve pasture stands.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 10% short, 90% adequate. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 95% adequate. Barley headed 60%. Oats in-boot 50%. Potatoes emerged 100%. First cutting hay 50% complete. Barley condition 15% poor, 50% fair, 25% good, 10% excellent. Oat condition 20% poor, 35% fair, 45% good. All hay condition 5% poor, 25% fair, 55% good, 15% excellent. Potato condition 70% good, 30% excellent. Wind and rain damage to crops 95% none, 5% light. Rate of crop growth 60% moderate, 40% rapid. The main farm activities for the week were harvesting hay, fertilizing hay ground for second cutting, weed control, CRP maintenance, farm and fence maintenance.

ARIZONA: Days suitable for field work 7.0 days. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 35% short, 64% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 33% short, 59% adequate, 0% surplus. Cotton squaring is 85 percent complete compared to 88 percent last year and 82 percent for the 5-year average, with conditions rated mostly good to excellent. Bolls setting is at 45 percent, depending on location, compared to 56 percent last year and 44 percent for the 5-year average. Conditions for cotton were 16% fair, 47% good, and 37% excellent. Arizona's alfalfa condition was rated in excellent to fair condition, depending on location. Harvesting occurred on over three-quarters of the alfalfa acreage across the State. Barley conditions are mostly good to fair, with 94 percent harvested compared to 95 percent last year and 86 percent for the 5-year average. Durum Wheat conditions are mostly excellent to good, with 95 percent harvested compared to 90 percent last year and 71 percent for the 5-year average. Winter Wheat conditions are excellent to fair, depending on location, with 75 percent harvested, compared to 10 percent last year and 14 percent for the 5-year average. This week there were 7 days suitable for field work. Watermelons, cantaloupes, honeydews and mixed and miscellaneous melons show movement this week. The Monsoon brought much needed rain to the State, but drought conditions still

exist. Range and Pastures were rated very poor to fair condition, depending on location. Conditions were 28% very poor, 29% poor, 28% fair, 14% good and 1% excellent.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 17% short, 67% adequate, 16% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 17% short, 70% adequate, 12% surplus. Corn reached 98% silking, 94% last week, 96% previous year, 97% 5-year average; 50% doughing, 33% last week, 39% last year, 57% 5-year average; 12% dented, 6% last week, 9% previous year, 30% 5-year average. Corn condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 22% fair, 47% good, and 23% excellent. Winter wheat reached 99% harvested, 96% last week, 100% last year, 100% 5-year average. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 24% fair, 54% good, 16% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 67% good, and 13% excellent. Most of the state received rainfall last week. Producers continued to plant and harvest crops as weather permitted.

CALIFORNIA: Days suitable for field work was 6 days. Topsoil moisture 50% very short, 30% short, 20% adequate, and 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 40% very short, 50% short, 10% adequate and 0% surplus. The start of the week was hot and dry for most all of the State as a strong high pressure cell centered over the Four Corners region of the Southwestern U.S. was the dominant weather feature for most of the West. As the week progressed, moist monsoonal air from Mexico began to move northward along the western flank of the high pressure cell. By Wednesday, the Four Corners High had shifted east, allowing the monsoonal moisture to stream up into the State from the southeast. This resulted in scattered thunderstorms across the Sierra Nevada and the Northeast Plateau and across the Southern Cascades. By Thursday and early Friday, light showers had even made their way into portions of the Sacramento Valley, although the amounts from these showers were insignificant. By late Friday, high pressure aloft was again rebuilding over the West. This resulted in a drying and warming trend for the State for the weekend. Some cotton fields were treated where lygus numbers were building in Kern County. Treatments for white fly started 10 to 12 days ahead of normal in the southern part of the county. In Tulare County, cotton was showing good growth with fields in full bloom. Cotton, corn, and black-eyed peas were irrigated and cultivated for weeds. Silage corn continued to mature and some fields were chopped. Corn was planted as a double crop to wheat. Baling of wheat straw continued. Sudan grass was showing significant growth. Alfalfa fields were treated for beet armyworms. In Fresno County, the cotton crop was holding squares and bolls very well. Armyworm egg masses were noticed in a few alfalfa fields. Orchards and vineyards were sprayed and irrigated. Table grape harvest in the San Joaquin Valley increased. Wine and raisin type grapes were in veraison. Harvest of apricots, peaches, nectarines, and plums continued. Prunes were beginning to turn; growers were expecting an earlier than normal harvest. Pomegranate and olive fruit developed and increased in size. Apple fruit development was ahead of normal; harvest was expected to begin soon. Valencia orange harvest continued. Ruby Red grapefruit were harvested for domestic market. Almond hull split continued; shaking began in a few locations. Almond harvest is expected to start on a larger scale in a week. Pistachio nut fall continued to vary greatly; growers sprayed for Navel Orangeworm. Walnut growers sprayed for husk fly and codling moth and sprayed trees with whitewash to protect from sunburn. Tomato harvest has started on a wider basis throughout the State including Stanislaus, Fresno, Tulare and Kern counties. In Stanislaus County, cantaloupe, honeydew and summer squash were harvested. Broccoli,

cantaloupe, and honeydew were planted. In Monterey County, full harvest continued for lettuce and Brassica though cooler than normal nights slowed production on lettuce. In Fresno County, growers harvested bell peppers and onions with good quality and yields reported. Lettuce seed was blooming. In Tulare County, sweet corn, yellow squash, zucchini, cucumber, eggplant, and Bell pepper harvest continued with produce being sold at roadside stands and Farmer's Markets. Range and non-irrigated pasture were in poor to very poor condition. Hot and dry winds in the northern half of the State reduced already low fuel moisture levels and fanned rangeland wildfires. Cattle and sheep grazed on idle fields, dry land grain and alfalfa fields. Supplemental feeding of livestock was ongoing. Bees were active in sunflower fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 5.8 days. Topsoil moisture 16% very short, 37% short, 45% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 25% very short, 28% short, 46% adequate, 1% surplus. Spring barley headed 88% this week, 73% last week, 91% last year, 91% average; coloring 15% this week, 10% last week, 16% last year, 27% average; condition 2% very poor, 2% poor, 13% fair, 56% good, 27% excellent. Spring wheat headed 94% this week, 80% last week, 95% last year, 87% average; coloring 17% this week, 12% last week, 20% last year, 20% average; condition 2% poor, 40% fair, 57% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat coloring 98% this week, 93% last week, 99% last year, 99% average; mature 84% this week, 61% last week, 67% last year, 78% average; harvested 46% this week, 22% last week, 40% last year, 51% average; condition 26% very poor, 12% poor, 22% fair, 29% good, 11% excellent. Corn silking 8% this week, 3% last week, 7% last year, 10% average; condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 52% good, 18% excellent. Dry beans emerged 96% this week, 90% last week, 99% last year, 96% average; blooming 26% this week, 1% last week, 11% last year, 13% average; condition 60% fair, 35% good, 5% excellent. Onion condition 2% poor, 15% fair, 68% good, 15% excellent. Potatoes fall inside SLV condition 4% very poor, 10% poor, 24% fair, 51% good, 11% excellent. Potatoes fall outside SLV condition 1% poor, 17% fair, 69% good, 13% excellent. Sorghum emerged 86% this week, 81% last week, 93% last year, 95% average; headed 1% this week, none last week, 4% last year, 9% average; condition 16% poor, 56% fair, 28% good. Sugarbeets condition 4% poor, 19% fair, 57% good, 20% excellent. Sunflowers planted 95% this week, 92% last week, 94% last year, 98% average; condition 25% poor, 40% fair, 30% good, 5% excellent. Alfalfa progress 1st cutting 97% this week, 93% last week, 96% last year, 97% average; 2nd cutting 37% this week, 19% last week, 27% last year, 29% average; condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 27% fair, 43% good, 19% excellent. Livestock condition 2% poor, 22% fair, 65% good, 11% excellent. Pasture and range conditions 12% very poor, 23% poor, 24% fair, 34% good, 7% excellent. Warm, dry conditions east of the Front Range spurred crop development and allowed the winter wheat harvest and hay cuttings to advance rapidly. High winds reportedly impacted several areas along eastern Colorado. However, beneficial rains received late last week in eastern Colorado resulted in slightly improved conditions in most crops. Reporters indicated some dry patches remained unaffected by precipitation throughout eastern Colorado. Strong hail producing storms reduced the condition of some fields in the northeastern and eastern districts. The vast majority of the San Luis Valley remains dry and in need of moisture. However, the dry conditions throughout the valley allowed producers to focus on hay cuttings.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork, 4. Topsoil moisture; 5% very short, 42% short, 53% adequate and 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 15% very short, 40% short, 45% adequate and 0% surplus. Alfalfa condition; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 75% good, 6% excellent. Apples condition; 3% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 62% good, 5% excellent. Barley condition; 2% very poor, 3% poor, 17% fair, 72% good, 6% excellent. Cherry condition; 7% very poor, 13% poor, 27% fair, 47% good, 6% excellent. Corn condition; 3% very poor, 7% poor, 22% fair, 60% good, 8% excellent. Other hay

condition; 0% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 70% good, 6% excellent. Pasture and Range Condition; 2% very poor, 12% poor, 36% fair, 48% good, and 2% excellent. Peaches condition; 4% very poor, 7% poor, 21% fair, 61% good, 7% excellent. Soybean condition; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 17% fair, 62% good, 17% excellent. Wheat conditions; 2% very poor, 6% poor, 22% fair, 63% good, 7% excellent. Alfalfa 2nd cutting; 49% this year, 81% last year, 82% five year average. Barley Coloring; 91% this year, N/A last year, N/A five year average. Barley Mature; 82% this year, N/A last year, N/A five year average. Barley Harvested; 80% this year, N/A last year, N/A five year average. Corn Silking; 59% this year, 56% last year, 61% five year average. Cantaloupe Harvested; 9% this year, 8% last year, 16% five year average. Cucumbers Planted; 87% this year, 91% last year, 91% five year average. Cucumbers Harvested; 16% this year, 31% last year, 30% five year average. Green Peas Harvest; 89% this year, N/A last year, N/A five year average. Lima Beans planted; 87% this year, 87% last year, 92% five year average. Other hay 2nd cutting; 41% this year, 73% last year, 71% five year average. Snap Beans planted; 89% this year, 98% last year, 94% five year average. Snap Beans Harvested; 14% this year, 34% last year, 33% five year average. Soybean planted; 95% this year, 90% last year, 98% five year average. Soybean emerged; 85% this year, 80% last year, 93% five year average. Soybean blooming; 13% this year, 29% last year, 20% five year average. Strawberries Harvested; 74% this year, N/A last year, N/A five year average. Sweet Corn Planted; 20% this year, 9% last year, 20% five year average. Tomatoes Planted; 100% this year, N/A last year, N/A five year average. Tomatoes Harvested; 15% this year, 12% last year, 12% five year average. Watermelon Harvested; 6% this year, 6% last year, 13% five year average. Winter Wheat Mature; 88% this year, N/A last year, N/A five year average. Winter Wheat Harvested; 75% this year, 82% last year, 95% five year average. Hay and Roughage Supplies; 0% very short, 4% short, 82% adequate and 14% surplus. Field activities for the week include cutting hay, planting, and applying fertilizer.

FLORIDA: Days suitable for field work; 6.3. Topsoil moisture, 12% short, 77% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 12% short, 79% adequate, 8% surplus. Hay being cut in Panhandle, north Florida. Wet conditions hindering haying in Pasco County. Peanut condition, 1% very poor, 1% poor, 19% fair, 72% good, 7% excellent. Peanut pegging at 71%. Vegetable crops being harvested Miami-Dade County; okra, boniato, malanga, mangoes. Pasture condition 4% poor, 25% fair, 63% good, 8% excellent. Cattle condition 1% poor, 17% fair, 74% good, 8% excellent. Cattle, pasture conditions generally good. Army worms in pastures in Panhandle, north Florida. Charlotte, Collier, Glades, Lee, Hendry counties; pasture quality improving. St. Lucie County, water standing in pastures. Rainfall in citrus producing area widespread, all stations received some precipitation. Daytime highs low to mid 90s. Per U.S. Drought Monitor, Florida drought free. Next season's citrus crop progressing well. Growers, caretakers applying summer oils, fertilizing, irrigating, resetting new trees.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 41% short, 47% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 34% short, 58% adequate, 3% surplus. Range and pasture condition 0% very poor, 6% poor, 37% fair, 51% good, 6% excellent. Blueberries harvested 94%, 93% 2013. Corn condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 30% fair, 55% good, 10% excellent. Hay 2nd Cutting 65%, 33% 2013. Peaches harvested 75%, 78% 2013. Sorghum condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 36% fair, 57% good, 5% excellent. Sorghum planted 86%, 84% 2013. Soybean condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 68% good, 4% excellent. Tobacco condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 34% fair, 46% good, 14% excellent. Watermelon harvested 79%, 70% 2013. Precipitation estimates for the state ranged from no rain inches up to 1.3 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the high 80s to the mid 90s. Average low temperatures ranged from the high 60s to the mid 70s.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 28% short, 72% adequate, 0% surplus. On July 8, the U.S. Drought Monitor reported that 28.07 percent of the State was abnormally dry or drier, up 9.43 percentage points from the previous week. The rainfall averaged 0.47 inches across the state. On Maui, the pastures along the windward section of the island continued to benefit from the brief rain showers, however the brisk trade winds evaporated most of the moisture received leading to very little net improvement in overall pasture condition. For the fruit crops, rainfall received early in the year has allowed for good fruit set and development. The subsequent sunny and warm growing conditions have led to high quality fruit and increased yields. Vegetable growers maintained steady regular plantings. Average yields were at levels typical for this time of the year; however this varied depending on field location and cultural practices. Insect pressure was slightly elevated and close monitoring was essential for timely control of losses due to insect damage. Overall, the crop production benefitted from the typical summer weather conditions. On the Big Island, pastures remained in good condition along the Hamakua coast through North Kohala with ample forage. Waimea received steady precipitation throughout the week decreasing slightly the need for irrigation. Coffee crops benefitted from consistent overnight showers aiding in bean development. Coffee Emaravirus was reported in a third coffee orchard in South Kona.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.8 days. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 34% short, 57% adequate. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 25% short, 66% adequate. Winter wheat condition 3% poor, 24% fair, 57% good, 16% excellent. Winter wheat harvested 4%, 0% 2013, 0% avg. Barley headed 97%, 75% 2013, 72% avg. Barley condition 1% poor, 20% fair, 66% good, 13% excellent. Corn condition 15% fair, 83% good, 2% excellent. Dry beans condition 1% poor, 17% fair, 77% good, 5% excellent. Hay alfalfa first cutting 96%, 96% 2013, 93% avg. Hay alfalfa second cutting 38%, 42% 2013, 24% avg. Potatoes condition 3% poor, 13% fair, 71% good, 13% excellent. Spring wheat headed 95%, 78% 2013, 70% avg. Spring wheat condition 29% fair, 57% good, 14% excellent. Irrigation water supply conditions 3% very poor, 4% poor, 45% fair, 38% good, 10% excellent. Pasture and range conditions 4% poor, 34% fair, 52% good, 10% excellent. Temperatures for the week ranged from 4 degrees above normal to 10 degrees above normal with very little precipitation across the entire state. Major agricultural activities included irrigation, harvesting of winter wheat and hay. In the southwest region high temperatures throughout the week have led to some crop stress most noticeable in sugar beets and corn. In Caribou County hot dry weather has impacted dry land crops, but both Potatoes and alfalfa hay continue to look good. Some reports of aphids and weevil have been reported in alfalfa within Franklin County. In Jefferson County irrigation continued to look good in the eastern portion of the county and is coming short on the western portion of the county with no reports of crop stress.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 6% short, 83% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 13% short, 80% adequate, 6% surplus. Statewide precipitation averaged 1.37 inches, 0.61 inches above normal. Statewide temperature averaged 73.9 degrees, 2.5 degrees below average. Oats headed 93%, 99% 2013, 98% avg. Oats harvested 32%, 10% 2013, 22% avg. Temperatures remained in the 70's and precipitation was slightly above average for the state of Illinois. Activities included spraying fungicide and insecticide.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5.1. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 72% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% short, 80% adequate, 14% surplus. Alfalfa hay second cutting 64%, 2013 41%, 5ya 60%. Other hay second cutting 57%. Soybeans setting pods 18%, 2013 0%, 5ya 4%. Soybeans blooming by region is 58% in North, 55% in Central, and 51% in South. Corn silking by region is 59% in South, 39% in North, 37% in Central. Winter Wheat harvested by region is 93% in South, 86% in Central, and 48% in

North. Average temperatures ranged from 69 to 78 degrees, or 5 degrees below to 2 degrees above normal. The lowest recorded temperature for the week was 50 degrees; the highest, 92 degrees. The statewide average temperature for the week was 72.6 degrees, 2.3 degrees below normal. Recorded precipitation ranged from 0.07 to 2.80 inches, with a statewide average of 0.93 inches. With minimal precipitation and cool clear weather for the majority of the week, farmers found plenty of opportunity to engage in all manner of fieldwork. Corn and soybeans were growing strong this week, and soybeans to be double cropped were being planted as wheat fields came down. Spraying for weeds and fungus was a common sight in soybean fields, and irrigation has been picking up in corn fields as corn begins to silk. The winter wheat harvest was in full swing across the state, being 76% concluded by week's end, although some farmers in southern counties reported significant vomitoxin content in their harvested wheat. Farmers were nearly halfway through second cutting of all types of hay this week as weather was excellent for hay drying. Other activities for the week included mowing of roadsides, field scouting, certifying acres with the FSA, and attending fairs.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 73% adequate, and 25% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 6% short, 77% adequate, and 17% surplus. Oats turning color 60%, 42% 2013, 70% average. Alfalfa 1st cutting 97%, 100% 2013, 98% average. Alfalfa 2nd cutting 27%, 24% 2013, 51% average. All hay condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 26% fair, 52% good, 16% excellent. Iowa welcomed drier conditions which allowed farmers to get back in the fields. This was the first time since mid-June that farmers have had over 3.0 days suitable across the whole State. Activities for the week included spraying, herbicide application, replanting drowned out crops, and the beginning of seed corn detasseling. High insect counts caused stress to livestock across the State.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture supplies rated 8% very short, 23% short, 65% adequate, and 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 15% very short, 28% short, 55% adequate, and 2% surplus. Winter wheat mature 99%, 100% 2013, 100% avg. Winter wheat conditions rated 28 percent very poor, 33 poor, 27 fair, 11 good, and 1 excellent. Sorghum emerged 94%, 97% 2013, 98% avg. Sorghum headed 3%, 1% 2013, 3% avg. Sunflowers emerged 89%, 92% 2013, 88% avg. Sunflowers blooming 2%, 2% 2013, 7% avg. Hay alfalfa conditions 3% very poor, 10% poor, 41% fair, 39% good, 7% excellent. Hay alfalfa second cutting 77%, 69% 2013, 86% avg. Stock water supplies were rated 7% very short, 14% short, 77% adequate, and 2% surplus. Widespread rain was prevalent in northern and south central Kansas, with rainfall totals ranging from a half to two and a half inches. It was hot and dry in southwest Kansas, with average temperatures up to five degrees above normal. Most farmers had finished wheat harvest. Others who decided to control weed infestations with herbicides were waiting for the weeds to die before finishing harvest.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil 11% very short, 39% short, 45% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 34% short, 52% adequate, 5% surplus. Precipitation averaged 0.38 inches, 0.61 inches below normal. Temperatures averaged 77 degrees, near normal. Corn milk 26%, 0% 2013, 14% average; dough 10%, 0% 2013, 3% average. Soybeans emerged 96%, 92% 2013, 98% average; setting pods 6%, 0% 2013, 4% average. Winter wheat harvested 98%, 92% 2013, 97% average. Tobacco blooming 24%, 18% 2013, 19% average; topped 9%, 4% 2013, 3% average. Tobacco set condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 56% good, 16% excellent. Primary activities this week included spraying soybeans, harvesting wheat, and baling hay.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5.9. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 26% short, 59% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 19% short, 66% adequate, 13% surplus. Corn dough 91% this week, 70% last week, 92% last year, 94% average. Corn

dented 64% this week, 40% last week, 59% last year. Corn mature 6% this week, 4% last year, 1% average. Corn condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 12% fair, 63% good, 23% excellent. Sweet potatoes planted 100% this week, 98% last week, 100% last year, 99% average. Peaches harvested 69% this week, 65% last week, 73% last year, 69% average. Hay first cutting 99% this week, 97% last week, 99% last year, 100% average. Hay second cutting 45% this week 35% last week, 43% last year, 46% average. Sugarcane condition 2% very poor, 10% poor, 33% fair, 42% good, 13% excellent. Vegetables condition 1% very poor, 11% poor, 42% fair, 42% good, 4% excellent. Pasture condition 0% very poor, 8% poor, 29% fair, 51% good, 12% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 30% fair, 52% good, 10% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6. Topsoil moisture; 0% very short, 14% short, 82% adequate and 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 0% very short, 6% short, 93% adequate and 1% surplus. Alfalfa condition; 1% very poor, 1% poor, 17% fair, 71% good, 10% excellent. Apples condition; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 5% fair, 86% good, 7% excellent. Cherry condition; 0% very poor, 9% poor, 9% fair, 80% good, 2% excellent. Corn condition; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 17% fair, 63% good, 16% excellent. Other hay condition; 2% very poor, 5% poor, 18% fair, 71% good, 4% excellent. Pasture and Range Condition; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 11% fair, 67% good, and 18% excellent. Peaches condition; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 77% good, 12% excellent. Soybean condition; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 68% good, 15% excellent. Wheat conditions; 1% very poor, 6% poor, 13% fair, 66% good, 14% excellent. Alfalfa 2nd cutting; 74% this year, 79% last year, 88% five year average. Cantaloupes Harvested; 12% this year, 14% last year, 17% five year average. Corn Silking; 55% this year, 41% last year, 56% five year average. Cucumbers Harvested 21% this year, 34% last year, 32% five year average. Green Peas Harvest; 96% this year, 98% last year, 99% five year average. Lima Beans planted; 64% this year, 100% last year, 93% five year average. Other hay 1st cutting; 89% this year, 100% last year, 100% five year average. Other hay 2nd cutting; 43% this year, 52% last year, 71% five year average. Peaches harvested; 10% this year, 14% last year, 15% five year average. Potatoes harvested; 5% this year, 11% last year, 13% five year average. Snap Beans planted; 93% this year, 98% last year, 96% five year average. Snap Beans harvested; 44% this year, 17% last year, 22% five year average. Soybean planted; 96% this year, 95% last year, 98% five year average. Soybean emerged; 91% this year, 88% last year, 93% five year average. Soybean blooming; 10% this year, 13% last year, 20% five year average. Strawberries harvested; 71% this year, 100% last year, 100% five year average. Sweet Corn Harvested; 21% this year, 28% last year, 25% five year average. Tomatoes Harvested; 21% this year, 20% last year, 18% five year average. Winter Wheat Coloring; 99% this year, 100% last year, 100% five year average. Winter Wheat Mature; 98% this year, 100% last year, 100% five year average. Winter Wheat Harvested; 73% this year, 65% last year, 89% five year average. Hay and Roughage Supplies; 2% very short, 15% short, 82% adequate and 1% surplus. Field activities for the week include cutting hay, planting, and applying fertilizer.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.3. Topsoil moisture 4% short, 72% adequate, 24% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 72% adequate, 23% surplus. Dry edible beans blooming 17%, 6% last year, 11% 5-year average. Dry edible beans condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 20% fair, 60% good, 17% excellent. Winter wheat coloring 98%. Winter wheat mature 57%. Winter wheat harvested 3%. Oats headed 92%, 92% last year, and 94% 5-year average. Oats coloring 31%. Oats condition 1% poor, 27% fair, 58% good, 14% excellent. Barley headed 84%. Barley condition 2% very poor, 1% poor, 23% fair, 63% good, 11% excellent. Alfalfa hay first cutting 92%, Alfalfa hay second cutting 27%, other hay first cutting 87%, other hay second cutting 19%. Precipitation for the week ending July 13 ranged between 0.11 inch and 1.27 inches in the

Upper Peninsula and between 0.08 inch and 2.83 inches in the Lower Peninsula. Temperatures ranged from 36 degrees to 88 degrees, with a state average of 65.8 degrees Fahrenheit, 2.8 degrees below normal. With large amounts of rain across the Lower Peninsula, there were concerns of crop damage due to flooding, especially with dry beans. Alfalfa harvest was also a challenge due to wet conditions. Despite delayed planting and development due to cold temperatures, winter wheat harvest finally started in the southern region of the state, and decent yields are expected. Corn and soybean fields are approaching tasseling and flowering stages respectively. Field activities for the week included spraying, side-dressing, and harvesting hay. Apple fruit ranged from 1.2 to 1.6 inches in diameter in the west Michigan area and from 1.75 to 2.0 inches in the southwest and southeast. Apples were sizing well due to heavy rainfall. Predicted harvest dates, however, are slightly behind normal. Early peach varieties began coloring, and harvest will begin this week. Redhaven harvest is predicted to start August 3. Pears ranged from 0.75 inch in the northwest to 1.5 inches in the south. Sweet cherry harvest wound up in the south. Fruit ranged from 16 to 20 mm in the northwest and ripening was underway. Growers have had to be diligent keeping fruit clean because of cracking and bird pecks. Tart cherries were also ripening in the northwest while harvest continued in the south. Japanese plums were 1 to 1.25 inches in diameter and European plums were at 0.875 to 1 inches. Juice grapes were at berry touch in the south. Wine grapes in the northwest were at buckshot berry. Berry set looked good on healthy shoots, but some there has been significant shoot injury and collapse from the cold winter. Strawberry harvest continued in the northwest while renovation began in the south. Harvest of black and early red raspberries continued. Yields in the west central area have been excellent and fruit quality has been good. Little winter damage has been evident. Hand harvest of Duke and other early season blueberries continued. Bluecrop and other mid-season varieties were ripening. Cane collapse from phomopsis has been evident in some fields. Harvest of cabbage, broccoli, cucumbers, and lettuce continued in the southeast region. Watermelon and cantaloupe fruit have shown significant development and are sizing well in the southwest. Sweet corn is tasseling in the central region; the crop condition looks strong heading into pollination. Summer squash and zucchini are being harvested daily in the Bay area. Greenhouse tomatoes are being picked in the Bay area; bacterial diseases are becoming a concern due to rapid crop development and crowding. Peppers in the southeast are bearing fruit 2-3 inches in length; insect pests have not been an issue. Downey mildew has been found on cucumbers in the central region. Heavy rains and high humidity across most of the State have increased disease pressure on most vegetable crops.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture rated 0% very short, 1% short, 78% adequate, and 21% surplus. Subsoil moisture rated 0% very short, 2% short, 75% adequate, and 23% surplus. The majority of Minnesota field crop conditions improved with only potato and hay crop conditions showing a slight decline. Field activities included replanting, aerial chemical application, and ground spraying where conditions allowed. Flooded pastures in the northwest part of the state forced some farmers to find additional grazing ground for livestock.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for field work 5.7. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 21% short, 65% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 22% short, 65% adequate, 11% surplus. Winter wheat 100% harvested, 97% last week, 100% 2013, 100% Avg. Corn 94% silking this week, 92% last week, 92% 2013, 98% Avg. Corn 58% dough this week, 44% last week, 46% 2013, 78% Avg. Corn 22% dented this week, 13% last week, 0% 2013, 38% Avg. Corn condition was 0% very poor, 6% poor, 23% fair, 45% good, 26% excellent. Hay, second cutting, 47% cut this week, 35% last week, 65% 2013, 63% Avg. Hay condition was 0% very poor, 4% poor, 27% fair, 57% good, 12% excellent. Peanuts 95%

emerged this week, 90% last week, 98% 2013, 98% Avg. Peanuts 40% pegging this week, 34% last week, 69% 2013, 81% Avg. Peanuts condition was 0% very poor, 2% poor, 34% fair, 53% good, 11% excellent. Sorghum 99% emerged this week, 95% last week, 100% 2013, 100% Avg. Sorghum 46% headed this week, 24% last week, 52% 2013, 65% Avg. Sorghum 8% coloring this week, 1% last week, 2% 2013, 13% Avg. Sorghum condition was 0% very poor, 2% poor, 18% fair, 62% good, 18% excellent. Sweet potatoes 95% planted this week, 87% last week, 100% 2013, 100% Avg. Sweet potatoes condition was 0% very poor, 3% poor, 35% fair, 52% good, 10% excellent. Watermelon condition was 0% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 62% good, 11% excellent. Livestock condition was 0% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 60% good, 16% excellent. Pasture and range condition was 0% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 60% good, 15% excellent. Blueberries condition was 0% very poor, 1% poor, 29% fair, 63% good, 7% excellent. Precipitation was spread out across the state, with most regions receiving about an inch.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Topsoil moisture 15% short, 77% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 24% short, 69% adequate, 4% surplus. Hay and roughage supplies 8% short, 84% adequate, 8% surplus. Stock water supplies 5% short, 89% adequate, 6% surplus. Temperatures averaged 76.2 degrees statewide. Rain averaged 1.27 inches statewide.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 6.2, 6.4 last year. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 7% last year; 31% short, 30% last year; 57% adequate, 61% last year; 7% surplus, 2% last year. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 5% last year; 27% short, 30% last year; 62% adequate, 62% last year; 6% surplus, 3% last year. Canola 82% blooming, 100% last year. Canola 25% turning, 24% last year. Corn condition 2% poor, 1% last year; 24% fair, 45% last year; 60% good, 40% last year; 14% excellent, 13% last year. Dry peas 84% blooming, 97% last year. Dry peas condition 3% poor, 2% last year; 30% fair, 28% last year; 56% good, 56% last year; 11% excellent, 14% last year. Flaxseed 68% blooming, 86% last year. Alfalfa hay – 1st cutting 83% harvested, 83% last year. Other hay – 1st cutting 73% harvested, 72% last year. Lentils 59% blooming, 85% last year. Oats 84% boot stage, 95% last year. Oats 49% headed, 65% last year. Oats condition 1% poor, 5% last year; 41% fair, 40% last year; 51% good, 48% last year; 7% excellent, 6% last year. Durum wheat 72% boot stage, 66% last year. Durum wheat 13% headed, 14% last year. Durum wheat condition 1% very poor, 1% last year; 3% poor, 1% last year; 26% fair, 16% last year; 69% good, 59% last year; 1% excellent, 23% last year. The week ending July 13 was largely hot and dry for the state of Montana. Precipitation was scattered and varied in accumulation this week. Chinook received the highest amount of precipitation at 1.08 inches of moisture. The high temperatures for Montana ranged from the mid 80s to upper 90s. Low temperatures ranged from the upper 30s to upper 50s.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture supplies rated 2% percent very short, 21% short, 73% adequate, and 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 8% very short, 21% short, 69% adequate, and 2% surplus. Hay alfalfa condition rated 2% very poor, 6% poor, 32% fair, 52% good and 8% excellent. Hay alfalfa 2nd cutting 53%, 2013 44%, 60% avg. Dry Beans blooming 6%, 4% 2013, 7% avg. Proso millet planted 82%, 100% 2013, 99% five year average. Stock water supplies rated 1% very short, 6% short, 91% adequate, and 2% surplus. Oats coloring 70%. Oats mature 38%. Soybean setting pods 17%, 2% 2013, 4% avg. Winter wheat coloring 97%, 98% 2013, 99 avg. Winter wheat mature 65%, 53% 2013, 64% avg. Rain of an inch or more was common across much of the state with hail producing storms damaging crops in portions of central and southern Nebraska. Temperatures were below normal across the north and east. Wheat harvest progressed northward and was near one-third

complete. Corn was in the pollination stage. Hay harvest resumed but continued to be difficult. Pasture conditions in most areas continued to improve.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil Moisture 20% Very Short, 25% Short, 55% Adequate. Subsoil moisture 30% Very Short, 40% Short, 30% Adequate. Subsoil moisture, topsoil moisture and stock water supply remained constant. Days suitable for fieldwork decreased due to thunderstorms. Range conditions remained constant. Farmers irrigating from wells reported above average crops. There were reports of crop damage due to extreme heat. The second cutting of alfalfa and other hay continued. Winter wheat harvest progressed ahead of schedule and spring wheat continued to head. Main farm and ranch activities included irrigation, hay harvest, weed and insect control, and livestock tending. Temperatures were above normal for most of State. Temperatures in every station except Las Vegas experienced above average temperatures. Ely, Tonopah and Las Vegas were the only stations where average temperatures were less than 5 degrees above the five-year average. Las Vegas had a high of 112 degrees and Ely had a low of 52 degrees. Every station except for Ely and Eureka reported a high exceeding 100 degrees during the week. Every station experienced at least trace amounts of rainfall during the week. A storm system passed through the State during the week, beginning with showers in southern Nevada on Monday. The system progressed north-northeast during the week and was centered over the central and eastern parts of the State by Thursday. Most stations experienced their warmest weather on either Monday or Sunday.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6. Topsoil moisture; 1% very short, 6% short, 58% adequate and 35% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 0% very short, 5% short, 64% adequate, 31% surplus. Blueberries, wild progress (ME); 91% fruit set. Blueberries, wild condition (ME); 0% very poor, 0% poor, 8% fair, 78% good, 14% excellent. Blueberries, tame condition; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 83% fair, 13% good, 4% excellent. Blueberries, tame progress; 96% fruit set. Cranberries all progress (MA); 96% full bloom, 65% petal fall. Strawberries condition; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 70% good, 13% excellent. Strawberries progress; 99% fruit set, 81% harvested. Barley all condition (ME); 0% very poor, 0% poor, 0% fair, 38% good, 62% excellent. Corn all condition; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 32% fair, 53% good, 12% excellent. Oats all condition (ME); 0% very poor, 0% poor, 0% fair, 38% good, 62% excellent. Hay all condition; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 12% fair, 74% good, 13% excellent. Hay all progress; 90% first cutting, 33% second cutting. Potatoes all condition; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 1% fair, 73% good, 26% excellent. Potatoes all progress; 50% blooming. Apples all condition; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 63% good, 19% excellent. Apples all progress; 91% fruit set. Peaches all condition; 3% very poor, 3% poor, 33% fair, 61% good, 0% excellent. Peaches all progress; 96% fruit set. Pears all condition; 0% very poor, 8% poor, 22% fair, 66% good, 4% excellent. Pears all progress; 84% fruit set. Pasture and range; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 34% fair, 49% good, 15% excellent. Sweet corn all progress; 100% planted, 6% harvested. Sweet corn all condition; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 28% fair, 53% good, 18% excellent. CT Valley binder tobacco all condition; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 7% fair, 85% good, 8% excellent. CT Valley shade tobacco all condition; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 0% fair, 92% good, 8% excellent.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6.5. Topsoil moisture; 8% very short, 24% short, 59% adequate and 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 4% very short, 14% short, 71% adequate and 11% surplus. Hay Alfalfa all progress; 40% second cutting. Other Hay all progress; 94% first cutting, 29% second cutting. Apples all condition; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 45% fair, 50% good, 4% excellent. Corn all conditions; 3% very poor, 8% poor, 29% fair, 41% good, 19% excellent. Hay Alfalfa conditions; 2% very

poor, 13% poor, 39% fair, 38% good, 8% excellent. Other Hay conditions; 1% very poor, 9% poor, 39% fair, 35% good, 16% excellent. Pasture and range conditions are; 6% very poor, 7% poor, 37% fair, 34% good, and 16% excellent. Peaches all condition; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 22% fair, 77% good, 0% excellent. Soybeans all conditions; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 31% fair, 54% good, 12% excellent. Crops currently harvested: arugula, basil, baby spinach, beets, cabbage, cilantro, collards, cucumbers, dill, eggplant, kale, leeks, mint, parsley, peppers, radishes, summer squash, sweet corn, Swiss chard and tomatoes. Farmers who have finished harvesting their winter wheat are beginning to plant soybeans.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 41% very short, 25% short and 34% adequate. Subsoil moisture 42% very short, 25% short and 33% adequate. Alfalfa second cutting 90% complete, 86% 2013, 95% avg; third cutting 77% complete, 60% 2013, 62% avg; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 36% fair, 46% good and 14% excellent. Corn silking 34% complete, 22% 2013, 33% avg; condition 3% very poor, 4% poor, 35% fair, 28% good and 30% excellent. Sorghum 95% planted, 99% 2013, 100% avg. Winter wheat harvested 90% complete, 62% 2013, 90% avg. Cotton squaring 86% complete, 58% 2013, 66% avg; setting bolls 37% complete, 32% 2013, 23% avg; condition 5% poor, 51% fair, 21% good and 23% excellent. Peanuts pegging 25% complete, 15% 2013, 38% avg; condition 3% very poor, 21% poor, 68% fair and 8% good. Onions 81% harvested, 79% 2013, 78% avg. Chile condition 2% poor, 41% fair, 44% good, 13% excellent. Pecan nut set 1% light, 97% moderate, 2% heavy; condition 25% fair, 58% good and 17% excellent. Cattle 3% very poor, 14% poor, 56% fair, 25% good and 2% excellent. Sheep and lamb condition 19% very poor, 25% poor, 46% fair and 10% good. Measurable rainfall was received virtually Statewide during the week, aiding both crop and pasture conditions; however, additional moisture was needed to sustain dryland crops. Hay harvest was delayed in some areas because of daily showers.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5. Topsoil moisture, 0% very short, 3% short, 69% adequate, and 28% surplus. Subsoil moisture, 0% very short, 2% short, 75% adequate, 23% surplus. Barley headed, 87% this week and 79% last week. Cabbage planted, 94% this week and 92% previous week. Corn emerged, 95% this week and 92% last week. Corn Average Height is 28 inches this week and 19 inches last week. Hay alfalfa second cutting, 38% this week, 21% last week, 32% the previous year. Hay other than alfalfa first cutting, 92% this week and 89% the previous week. Hay other than alfalfa second cutting, 22% this week, 11% last week. Oats emerged, 96% this week and 94% previous week. Oats headed, 74% this week, 65% last week. Onions planted, 77% this week, 75% previous week. Snap beans planted, 81% this week, 78% previous week, 79% last year and 88% average. Soybeans emerged, 91% this week and 87% previous week. Sweet corn planted, 94% this week, 93% previous week, 99% last year and 99% average. Winter wheat harvested, 10% this week, 9% last week, 7% last year and 18% average. Barley condition, 0% very poor, 3% poor, 11% fair, 67% good, 19% excellent. Corn condition, 1% very poor, 3% poor, 26% fair, 52% good, 18% excellent. Hay alfalfa condition, 3% very poor, 6% poor, 29% fair, 50% good, 12% excellent. Hay other than alfalfa condition, 3% very poor, 9% poor, 32% fair, 45% good, 11% excellent. Oats condition, 0% very poor, 1% poor, 18% fair, 63% good, 18% excellent. Pasture and range condition, 4% very poor, 6% poor, 29% fair, 48% good, 13% excellent. Soybeans condition, 1% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 63% good, 15% excellent. Winter wheat condition, 1% very poor, 6% poor, 22% fair, 50% good, 21% excellent. Field activities for the week include hauling and spreading manure, applying fertilizer, plowing and planting of fields, mowing and bailing hay, mowing pastures, spraying of trees, and fixing machinery.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 5.7. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 29% short, 58% adequate and 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 25% short, 64% adequate and 5% surplus. Received scattered showers and thunderstorms across the state this week with precipitation amounts recorded over 2 inches in some eastern areas. This week's report shows cotton squaring was rated at 85%, peanuts pegging at 80%, corn silking at 88%, dough at 50%, and dented at 18%, soybeans blooming at 33% and setting pods at 13%. The second cutting of hay at 59% and peaches harvested at 49%.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 5% short, 74% adequate, 21% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 77% adequate, 20% surplus. Winter wheat headed 95%. Winter wheat turning color 19%. Winter wheat conditions 2% very poor, 10% poor, 33% fair, 49% good, 6% excellent. Durum wheat jointed 71%, 82% 2013, 83% average. Durum wheat headed 24%, 49% 2013, 47% average. Durum wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 17% fair, 77% good, 5% excellent. Spring wheat jointed 90%, 86% 2013, 93% average. Spring wheat turning color 2%, 2% 2013, 12% average. Barley jointed 94%, 86% 2013, 94% average. Barley turning color 6%, 1% 2013, 14% average. Oats jointed 90%, 91% 2013, 94% average. Oats turning color 3%, 1% 2013, 11% average. Canola blooming 86%, 65% 2013, 72% average. Canola turning color 5%, 1% 2013, 5% average. Canola condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 63% good, 22% excellent. Flaxseed blooming 41%, 41% 2013, 48% average. Flaxseed condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 21% fair, 67% good, 10% excellent. Dry edible peas bloomed 61%, 70% 2013, 82% average. Dry edible peas condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 67% good, 9% excellent. Dry beans blooming 23%, 11% 2013, 28% average. Dry beans condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 23% fair, 57% good, 13% excellent. Potatoes emerged 98%, 84% 2013, 97% average. Potatoes blooming 49%, 16% 2013, 47% average. Potatoes condition 5% very poor, 8% poor, 27% fair, 50% good, 10% excellent. Sugarbeet condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 29% fair, 54% good, 10% excellent. Sunflowers emerged 93%. Sunflower condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 14% fair, 74% good, 7% excellent. Alfalfa 1st cutting 56%, 83% 2013, 80% average. Alfalfa condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 70% good, 19% excellent. Stock water supplies 0% very short, 1% short, 77% adequate, and 22% surplus. Cooler than normal temperatures and minimal precipitation were received across most of the state. The highest rainfall amounts were in the western and northern parts of the state; however, the amounts were a half inch or less. Reports indicated the cooler weather has been beneficial to small grains, canola, and flaxseed, while the row crops needed more heat units to advance crop development.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 10% short, 70% adequate, 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% short, 72% adequate, 20% surplus. Winter wheat mature 96%, NA 2013, NA avg. Alfalfa hay second cutting 54%, NA 2013, NA avg. Other hay first cutting 95%, NA 2013, NA avg. Other hay second cutting 29%, NA 2013, NA avg. Average temperatures recorded around the State ranged from 68 to 76 degrees or five degrees below to six degrees above normal. The lowest recorded temperature was 52 degrees and the highest was 93 degrees. The statewide average temperature for the week was 73.0 degrees, 0.2 degrees colder than normal. Recorded precipitation ranged from 0.00 to 3.36 inches, with a statewide average of 0.74 inches. The weather continued to be highly conducive to field work as the dry conditions allowed a significant amount of wheat harvesting to occur. Most areas have benefited from the dry weather, though a few areas are beginning to get too dry. Winter wheat harvest progress continues to outpace 2013 while remaining behind the five year average. Oat harvesting is moving at a slower pace than the wheat harvest. Corn and soybean progress are behind compared to last year and the five year average. The first cuttings of all types of hay are nearly finished, and some producers have moved on to a second cutting.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 38% short, 48% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 27% very short, 40% short, 33% adequate, 0% surplus. Rye harvested 90% this week, 75% last week, 99% last year, 100% average. Sorghum emerged 91% this week, 82% last week, 92% last year, 91% average. Soybeans planted 89% this week, 84% last week, 98% last year, 99% average; emerged 82% this week, 73% last week, 87% last year, 95% average. Corn dough 17% this week, N/A% last week, 6% last year, 22% average. Alfalfa condition 8% very poor, 13% poor, 38% fair, 35% good, 6% excellent; second cutting 80% this week, 70% last week, 86% last year, 91% average; third cutting 12% this week, N/A% last week, 15% last year, 35% average. Other Hay 9% very poor, 15% poor, 44% fair, 29% good, 3% excellent; first cutting 77% this week, 71% last week, 86% last year, 83% average; second cutting 21% this week, 16% last week, 10% last year, 9% average. Watermelons harvested 13% this week, N/A% last week, 5% last year, 17% average. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 31% fair, 56% good, 8% excellent. Pasture and range condition 8% very poor, 14% poor, 36% fair, 37% good, 5% excellent. Temperatures averaged in the low 80's with precipitation received in all nine districts last week. Some districts received more rain than others. Western Oklahoma received the least amount of rainfall. Drought conditions persisted and grass was showing signs of burn in the Panhandle District. Central and Western Oklahoma received good rains last week, the highest was recorded in Oklahoma City with 3.93 inches per Mesonet data. Overall temperatures were cooler than normal and precipitation totals were slightly higher than normal on average across the state for this time of year. Producers continued to cut hay, although heavy rain totals in the Southeast district slowed hay harvest last week. Row crops continued to be in good condition and small grains harvest was virtually completed. Temperatures ranged from 61 degrees at Kenton on Thursday, July 10th to 103 degrees at Butler on Monday, July 7th. Topsoil and subsoil moisture conditions continued to be rated mostly adequate to short. There were 6.0 days suitable for fieldwork.

OREGON: Days suitable for field work 6.4 days. Topsoil Moisture 10% Very Short, 43% Short, 47% Adequate, 0% Surplus. Subsoil Moisture 11% Very Short, 42% Short, 46% Adequate, 1% Surplus. Range and Pasture 5% Very Poor, 23% Poor, 34% Fair, 35% Good, 3% Excellent. Winter Wheat Condition 9% Very Poor, 12% Poor, 35% Fair, 38% Good, 6% Excellent. Spring Wheat Condition 7% Very Poor, 9% Poor, 32% Fair, 52% Good, 0% Excellent. Barley Condition 7% Very Poor, 5% Poor, 40% Fair, 47% Good, 1% Excellent. Winter Wheat Harvested 6%, 8% 2013, 5% avg. Spring Wheat Harvested 4%, - 2013, - avg. Hay 1st cutting 97%, 98% 2013, 95% avg. Hay 2nd cutting 26%, 24% 2013, 18% avg. Barley Harvested 2%, - 2013, - avg. Grain Harvest Underway in Eastern Oregon. Days suitable for fieldwork were 6.4. Pasture and range conditions were reported to be 5% very poor, 23% poor, 34% fair, 35% good, and 3% excellent. In western Oregon crimson clover harvest was winding down. Producers were sending the second cutting of alfalfa to storage and grass seed harvest was well under way. Field corn was being irrigated and growing well. Both sweet and field corn were looking good. Winter wheat has fully turned. Blueberry harvest was underway while strawberries were nearing the end of the season. Apricots and early peaches were producing. Vegetable irrigation scheduling was a challenge with the heat. Nurseries have been irrigating new plantings. Non-irrigated pastures were drying with high temperatures but low and sub-irrigated pastures remain in fair to good condition. All cattle were looking good. In eastern Oregon winter wheat harvest continued and canola harvest began. Growth on potatoes was excellent and some early varieties were blooming. Cherry harvest, the hand thinning of apples, and other routine orchard operations continued.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5.5. Topsoil moisture, 0% very short, 16% short, 72% adequate, and 13%

surplus. Subsoil moisture, 0% very short, 9% short, 78% adequate, 13% surplus. Barley harvested, 93% this week, 86% last year, 94% average. Corn silking, 12% this week, 20% last year, 28% average. Oats headed, 86% this week, 98% last year, 96% average. Oats coloring, 55% this week, 46% last year, 48% average. Potatoes planted, 96% this week, 100% last year, 100% average. Soybeans emerged, 97% this week, 100% last year, 100% average. Soybean blooming, 42% this week, 100% last year, 100% average. Winter wheat coloring, 99% this week, 100% last year, 100% average. Winter wheat mature, 79% this week, 91% last year, 96% average. Winter wheat harvested, 42% last week, 41% last year, 70% average. Hay alfalfa first cutting, 94% this week, 100% last year, 100% average. Hay alfalfa second cutting, 54% this week, 53% last year, 77% average. Hay other than alfalfa first cutting, 86% this week, 93% last year, 96% average. Hay other than alfalfa second cutting, 30% this week, 6% last year, 28% average. Apples condition, 1% very poor, 19% poor, 40% fair, 23% good, 17% excellent. Cherries condition, 100% very poor, 0% poor, 0% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Corn condition, 1% very poor, 4% poor, 14% fair, 48% good, 33% excellent. Hay Alfalfa condition, 0% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 53% good, 12% excellent. Hay Other condition, 0% very poor, 13% poor, 28% fair, 54% good, 5% excellent. Oats condition, 1% very poor, 2% poor, 25% fair, 58% good, 14% excellent. Soybeans condition, 0% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 65% good, 20% excellent. Quality of Hay Made, 1% very poor, 8% poor, 27% fair, 35% good, 29% excellent. Pasture condition, 4% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 46% good, 17% excellent. Peaches condition, 2% very poor, 0% poor, 2% fair, 30% good, 66% excellent. Winter Wheat condition, 0% very poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 52% good, 24% excellent. Field activities for the week included spraying, haymaking, and harvesting.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil Moisture 17% very short, 48% short, 33% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil Moisture 16% very short, 45% short, 37% adequate, 2% surplus. Pasture and Range condition 4% very poor, 24% poor, 33% fair, 37% good, 2% excellent. Peaches condition 6% very poor, 8% poor, 40% fair, 42% good, 4% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 26% fair, 64% good, 8% excellent. Tomatoes condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 20% fair, 75% good, 5% excellent. Watermelons conditions 0% very poor, 2% poor, 29% fair, 69% good, 0% excellent. Cantaloupes conditions 0% very poor, 4% poor, 53% fair, 43% good, 0% excellent. Snap beans conditions 0% very poor, 0% poor, 20% fair, 75% good, 5% excellent. Tobacco condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 36% fair, 60% good, 2% excellent. Corn condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 27% fair, 59% good, 6% excellent. Corn Silked 99%, 97% 2013. Corn Doughed 85%, 60% 2013. Winter Wheat harvested 99%, 89% 2013. Rye harvested 100%, 90% 2013. Oats harvested 100%, 98% 2013. Peaches Harvested 58%, 46% 2013. Cantaloupes Harvested 80%, 57% 2013. Cucumbers Harvested 89%, 66% 2013. Snap beans harvested 50%, 77% 2013. Watermelons harvested 75%, 53% 2013. Tomatoes harvested 50%, 88% 2013. Peanuts pegged 84%, 54% 2013. Soybeans planted 97%, 93% 2013. Soybeans emerged 93%, 82% 2013. Soybeans Blooming 33%, 6% 2013. Tobacco Topped 76%, 65% 2013. The state average temperature for the seven-day period was two degrees above the long-term average. The state average rainfall for the seven-day period was 0.6 inches.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 11% short, 85% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 9% short, 85% adequate, 6% surplus. Winter wheat conditions 0% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 65% good, 9% excellent. Winter wheat 86% coloring, 74% 2013 and 87% average. Winter wheat 10% mature 3% 2013, 36% average. Spring wheat 19% coloring, 18% 2013, 42% average. Barley jointed 97%. Barley 4% coloring, 36% 2013, 40% average. Oats 48% coloring, 23% 2013, 48% average. Oats mature 2% mature, 0% 2013, 14% average. Sorghum emerged 93%, 97%

2013, 99% average. Soybeans setting pods 8%, 0% 2013, 3% average. Sunflower emerged 85%. Sunflower blooming 4%, 1% 2013, 2% average. Alfalfa conditions 0% very poor, 3% poor, 16% fair, 57% good, 24% excellent. Alfalfa first cut 85%, 93% 2013, 93% average. Alfalfa second cutting 28%, 15% 2013, 33% average. Stock waters supplies 1% very short, 6% short, 85% adequate, 8% surplus. Below normal temperatures and scattered showers dominated the weather pattern this past week.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable 5.5. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 24% short, 68% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 21% short, 70% adequate, 6% surplus. Corn silking 78%, cotton 74% squaring, 15% setting bolls. Soybeans 88% emerged, 30% blooming. Winter wheat 88% harvested. Corn condition 3% percent poor, 18% fair, 56% good, 23% excellent. Cotton condition, 1% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 59% good, 15% excellent. Soybean condition 2% poor, 19% fair, 64% good, 15% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 1% very poor, 9% poor 31% fair, 54% good, 5% excellent. Other activities included second cutting of hay.

TEXAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 20% very short, 44% short, 35% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 20% very short, 43% short, 36% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn dough 60%, 60% 2013, 59% avg.; Corn dented 41%, 53% 2013, 52% avg.; Corn mature 15%, 32% 2013, 33% avg. Cotton bolls opening 1%, 2% 2013, 2% avg. Sorghum mature 44%, 43% 2013, 43% avg.; Sorghum harvested 15%, 29% 2013, 22% avg. Soybeans emerged 100%, 100% 2013, 100% avg. Soybeans setting pods 14%, 16% 2013, 19% avg. Range and pasture condition 7% very poor, 15% poor, 35% fair, 33% good and 10% excellent. Hot and dry conditions persisted throughout majority of the state. Areas of South Texas and the Lower Valley received at least 1 inch of precipitation, while scattered showers totaling less than 1 inch were observed across areas of the Trans-Pecos, Edwards Plateau, South Central, and Upper Coast. The rest of the State received trace amounts of precipitation. Winter wheat neared completion in the Northern High Plains, while in the Blacklands, wheat and oat harvest was complete. Producers began plowing wheat stubble in the Cross-Timbers. Corn continued to mature throughout the Northern High Plains and Blacklands. In areas of the Coastal Bend, sorghum harvest slowed due to light rainfall, while producers in the Cross Timbers reported that the crop is suffering from dry conditions. Precipitation in areas of South Texas delayed corn and sorghum harvests, but provided proper moisture for cotton crops throughout the area. In areas of the Southern High Plains, cotton was progressing, though some producers reported intense insect and weed pressure. Cotton progress was slowed due to the intense thundershowers in late May. Peanuts continued pegging across the Southern High Plains. In the Blacklands, soybeans continued to progress. In areas of the Upper Coast, rice continued to progress with many producers preparing to begin harvest in the upcoming weeks. In North East Texas, producers continued to harvest fruits and vegetables. In areas of the Trans-Pecos, pecans continued to progress, while some producers across the Edwards Plateau were spraying pecan trees for insects. Watermelon harvest approached completion in areas of South Texas. Pastures continued to green in some areas of the Northern Plains due to recent rainfall. Some producers in North East and South Central Texas reported that pastures were suffering due to heat stress. Decent rainfall coverage across South Texas benefitted native range and pastures late last week which provided quality forage for livestock in some areas. In areas of the Coastal Bend, many calves were marketed early due to poor pasture conditions as result of little rainfall, in contrast with other neighboring regional areas.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 6.2. Topsoil moisture 18% very short, 47% short, 35% adequate. Subsoil Moisture 16% very short, 50% short, 34% adequate. Corn average height 40 inches.

Winter wheat harvested 35%, 6% 2013, 8% 5-yr avg; condition 3% very poor, 5% poor, 30% fair, 47% good, 15% excellent. Barley headed 96%, 98% 2013, 93% 5-yr avg; harvested 4%, 1% 2013; 2% 5-yr avg; condition 8% fair, 69% good, 23% excellent. Oats headed 70%, 89% 2013, 79% 5-yr avg; condition 15% fair, 75% good, 10% excellent. Spring wheat harvested 2%; condition 3% poor, 17% fair, 60% good, 20% excellent. Alfalfa hay second cutting 38%, 43% 2013, 28% 5-yr avg. Other hay first cutting 90%, 79% 2013, 75% 5-yr avg. Sweet cherries harvested 65%, 73% 2013, 61% 5-yr avg. Tart cherries 16% harvested, 14% 2013, 22% 5-yr avg. Apricots 32% harvested. Sheep and lambs condition 16% fair, 77% good, 7% excellent. Cattle and calves condition 1% poor, 22% fair, 65% good, 12% excellent. Stock water supplies 14% very short, 31% short, 55% adequate. Washington County reported the soil was still dry and the grasses were struggling to green up despite receiving rain last week. Thunder showers in Garfield County offered some relief to drought conditions. Beaver County producers began harvesting their second cutting of alfalfa, but were cutting a lot of green hay. Pastures and ranges were very dry, but were starting to get a little rain. Limited rain fell toward the end of the week to help with dry conditions in Summit County. Weber County reported crops were progressing well. Both first and second cuttings of alfalfa have been harvested with very little rain damage. Rich County producers began to harvest the first cutting of alfalfa. Morgan County crops were progressing well. Box Elder County reported hot weather, which made for great growing conditions where adequate irrigation water was present. Farmers in Box Elder County were making preparations to start harvesting wheat and barley. The dryland crop looked good considering the lack of meaningful precipitation this spring. Many producers credit the rain storms from last fall for the good stand this year. Irrigated wheat and alfalfa looks good as does the corn. Many producers postponed their second crop because of a few storms last week. Summit County farmers are finishing up 1st crop alfalfa cutting and working on cutting pastures for grass hay. Cache County growers are feverishly spraying for spider mites in corn and pea aphids in alfalfa. The corn is almost too tall to use ground sprayers, but ground rigs seem to be more effective than applications by air. An evening rain earlier in the week helped refresh pastures and rangelands, but their productivity is dwindling. Many Box Elder County ranchers have their cows and calves and sheep in higher pastures. Livestock producers indicate the animals are doing well for the most part on summer ranges. Some water supplies have diminished which necessitates hauling additional water or moving to new pastures. Summit County ranchers report livestock look good on summer ranges. Some sheep ranchers report higher than normal predator losses for this time of year. Cows in Rich County are being moved into higher elevations. Grass is good and recent rain will help even more. Calf prices remain high.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 13% very short, 31% short, 53% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 30% short, 59% adequate, 2% surplus. Cotton 1% fair, 97% good, 2% excellent. Cotton squaring 80%, 77% 2013, 76% 5-yr avg. Cotton setting bolls 4%, 0% 2013, 15% 5-yr avg. Peanuts 2% fair, 92% good, 6% excellent. Peanuts pegging 35%, 38% 2013, 47% 5-yr avg. Corn 2% very poor, 6% poor, 22% fair, 58% good, 12% excellent. Corn silking 60%, 66% 2013, 66% 5-yr avg. Corn dented 2%. Soybeans 5% poor, 21% fair, 68% good, 6% excellent. Soybeans planted 94%, 91% 2013, 97% 5-yr avg. Soybeans emerged 84%, 83% 2013, 90% 5-yr avg. Soybeans blooming 16%, 6% 2013, 8% 5-yr avg. Soybeans setting pods 4%. Winter wheat harvested 86%, 88% 2013, 97% 5-yr avg. Oats harvested 89%, 82% 2013. Summer potatoes 99% good, 1% excellent. Summer potatoes harvested 45%, 71% 2013, 55% 5-yr avg. Flue-cured tobacco 3% very poor, 9% poor, 37% fair, 31% good, 20% excellent. Fire-cured tobacco 2% very poor, 8% poor, 44% fair, 39% good, 7% excellent. Air-cured tobacco 1% very poor, 3% poor, 38% fair, 52% good, 6% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 19% fair, 60% good, 16% excellent.

Pasture 6% very poor, 14% poor, 32% fair, 42% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa hay 9% poor, 32% fair, 54% good, 5% excellent. Other hay 3% very poor, 19% poor, 31% fair, 42% good, 5% excellent. All apples 1% very poor, 1% poor, 40% fair, 58% good. All apples harvested 1%. Grapes 9% poor, 32% fair, 52% good, 7% excellent. Peaches 17% very poor, 17% poor, 26% fair, 39% good, 1% excellent. Peaches harvested 10%, 19% 2013, 21% 5-yr avg. Virginia experienced diverse weather this week. Thunderstorms brought moderate rainfall to Western and Southern Virginia, and heavy rainfall to parts of Northern and Southeastern Virginia. Most of Central and Southwestern Virginia received very little rain; continual lack of rain in these areas contributed to poor crop conditions. Northern Virginia reported temperatures in the 80s, while the majority of the Commonwealth experienced highs in the upper 90s to 100 degrees. Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.8. For regions that received significant rain this week, crops were doing well, but in some cases the rain delayed the small grain harvest and double crop soybean plantings. Growers in the dry regions of Virginia worried that irreversible damage was done to the corn, and will soon hurt the soybeans yield. Pastures were poor in these areas; in some cases livestock producers began to supplementing feed with hay. Other farming activities for the week included starting the peach harvest, extracting honey, making hay, irrigating tobacco, finishing the small grain harvest, and applying herbicides to soybeans and cotton.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil Moisture 17% Very Short, 47% Short, 35% Adequate and 1% Surplus. Subsoil Moisture 13% Very Short, 44% Short, 42% Adequate and 1% Surplus. Range and Pasture Conditions were 2% very poor, 13% poor, 48% fair, 30% good, and 6% excellent. Winter Wheat Condition 6% Very Poor, 22% Poor, 45% Fair, 24% Good, 3% Excellent. Winter Wheat Harvested 3%, 0% PW, 1% PY and 1% 5YA. Spring Wheat Condition 6% Very Poor, 28% Poor, 45% Fair, 20% Good, and 1% Excellent. Barley Condition 3% Very Poor, 15% Poor, 57% Fair, 24% Good, and 1% Excellent. Barley Headed 99%, 94% PW, 94% PY, and 88% 5YA. Potatoes Condition 0% Very Poor, 2% Poor, 29% Fair, 63% Good, 6% Excellent. Potatoes Harvested 1%, NA PW, 3% PY, and 3% 5YA. Corn Condition 0% Very Poor, and 1% Poor, 30% Fair, 58% good, 11% Excellent. Corn Silked 28%, 4% PW, 14% PY, and 9% 5YA. Dry beans Condition 0% very Poor, 16% poor, 36% fair, 45% Good, and 3% Excellent. Dry Pea Harvested 16%, NA PW, 1% PY, 5% 5YA. Green Pea Processing Harvested 75%, 50% PW, 84% PY, and 66% 5YA. Alfalfa first cutting of hay 90%, 89% PW, 93% PY, and 88% 5YA. Alfalfa first cutting 96%, 90% PW, 99% PY, and 94% 5YA. Alfalfa second cutting of Hay 59%, 45% PW, 51% PY, and 36% 5YA. Winter Wheat and Potato Harvest Began in Washington State Temperatures were above average all week with a high temperature of 103 degrees. Operations are expected to continue picking up in coming weeks. In Lincoln County hot, dry weather was causing the winter wheat crop to turn faster than usual. In Grant County cherry harvest completed while potato and dry pea harvest was underway. Second cutting of alfalfa continued. In Yakima County temperatures reached 102 degrees with no precipitation during the week. Field crews were busy thinning apples and harvesting peaches and nectarines. Vegetable stands were burgeoning with produce sweet corn, sweet peppers, green and yellow beans, cucumbers, early tomato varieties, summer squashes (and flowers), cantaloupe, onions, garlic, and baby potatoes. A few sweet cherries, blueberries and apricots were still coming into the packinghouses. No crop losses reported.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil moisture was 7% very short, 25% short, 65% adequate, and 3% surplus compared to 6% short, 77% adequate, and 17% surplus last year. Subsoil moisture was 4% very short, 28% short, 66% adequate, and 2% surplus, comparison data not available. Corn conditions were 2% very poor, 14% poor, 25% fair, 41% good, and 18% excellent. Corn was 95% emerged, 96% in 2013, 5-year average

not available. Corn was 15% silked, 5% in 2013, and 11% 5-year avg. Soybean conditions were 3% poor, 12% fair, and 85% good. Soybeans were 92% emerged, 92% in 2013, and 95% 5-year avg. Soybeans were 17% blooming, 5% in 2013, and 11% 5-year avg. Winter wheat conditions were 7% poor, 28% fair, and 65% good. Winter wheat was 40% harvested, 42% in 2013, and 72% 5-year avg. Hay conditions were 2% very poor, 9% poor, 37% fair, 42% good, and 10% excellent. Hay first cutting was 86%, 70% in 2013, and 85% 5-year avg. Apple conditions were 3% very poor, 8% poor, 24% fair, 60% good, and 5% excellent. Peach conditions were 3% very poor, 9% poor, 26% fair, 59% good, and 3% excellent. Cattle and calves were 2% poor, 19% fair, 70% good, and 9% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 2% poor, 17% fair, 76% good, and 5% excellent. Farming activities included making hay and harvesting winter wheat. Windy conditions and thunderstorms have made some farming activities more difficult.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 74% adequate and 25% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 79% adequate, and 19% surplus. Winter wheat turning color 79%, n.a. 2013, n.a. avg; condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 19% fair, 49% good, 24% excellent. Hay, alfalfa, second cutting 44%, 31% 2013, 58% avg. Hay, all types, condition 2% poor, 10% fair, 54% good, 34% excellent. Potatoes condition 8% fair, 70% good, 22% excellent. The state experienced yet another week with intermittent rainfall. Although there were a few days available for fieldwork mid-week, high moisture levels continued to slow field operations and stress crops in low-lying areas. Farmers were working to catch up on haying, herbicide application and nitrogen side-dressing. Second crop alfalfa progressed well, though drying hay continues to be problematic in some areas. Corn was beginning to tassel across the state, but reporters noted that more heat units are needed to promote pollination. While the majority of both crops were in good condition, corn and soybeans in late-planted and moisture-stressed fields were still struggling to catch up. Crops from small grains to cranberries were in need of warmer weather to mature. Across all reporting stations, average temperatures last week were near normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 79 to 82 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 59 to 63 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.23 inches in Green Bay to 3.51 inches in La Crosse.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 13% very short, 23% short, 62% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 30% short, 66% adequate, 2% surplus. Barley jointing 96%, 100% 2013, 97% 5-yr avg; booted 84%, 84% 2013, 85% 5-yr avg; headed 64%, 64% 2013, 69% 5-yr avg; condition 2% fair, 66% good, 32% excellent. Oats jointing 93%, 85% 2013, 89% 5-yr avg; booted 83%, 67% 2013, 74% 5-yr avg; headed 64%, 27% 2013, 46% 5-yr avg; condition 1% very poor, 2% fair, 88% good, 9% excellent. Spring wheat jointing 98%, 95% 2013, 90% 5-yr avg; booted 82%, 89% 2013, 80% 5-yr avg; headed 50%, 23% 2013, 39% 5-yr avg; condition 7% fair, 90% good, 3% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 86% good, 14% excellent. Winter wheat coloring 65%, 78% 2013, 80% 5-yr avg; condition 2% poor, 42% fair, 53% good, 3% excellent. Corn avg height 39 inches, 25 inches 2013, 27 inches 5-yr avg; silking 10%, 20% 2013, 12% 5-yr avg; condition 1% very poor, 0% poor, 4% fair, 91% good, 4% excellent. Dry beans blooming 41%, 27% 2013, 28% 5-yr avg; condition 8% fair, 85% good, 7% excellent. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting 85%, 77% 2013, 76% 5-yr avg; condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 5% fair, 76% good, 13% excellent. Other hay harvested 80%, 20% 2013, 30% 5-yr avg; condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 5% fair, 85% good, 7% excellent. Livestock condition 2% poor, 17% fair, 65% good, 16% excellent. Pasture and Crop insect infestation 3% severe, 9% moderate, 47% light, 41% none. Irrigation water supplies 3% poor, 6% fair, 77% good, 14% excellent. Albany and Converse counties reported monsoonal rains, aiding pastures and topsoil moisture supplies.

July 10 ENSO Update

EQ. Upper-Ocean Heat Anoms. (deg C) for 180-100W

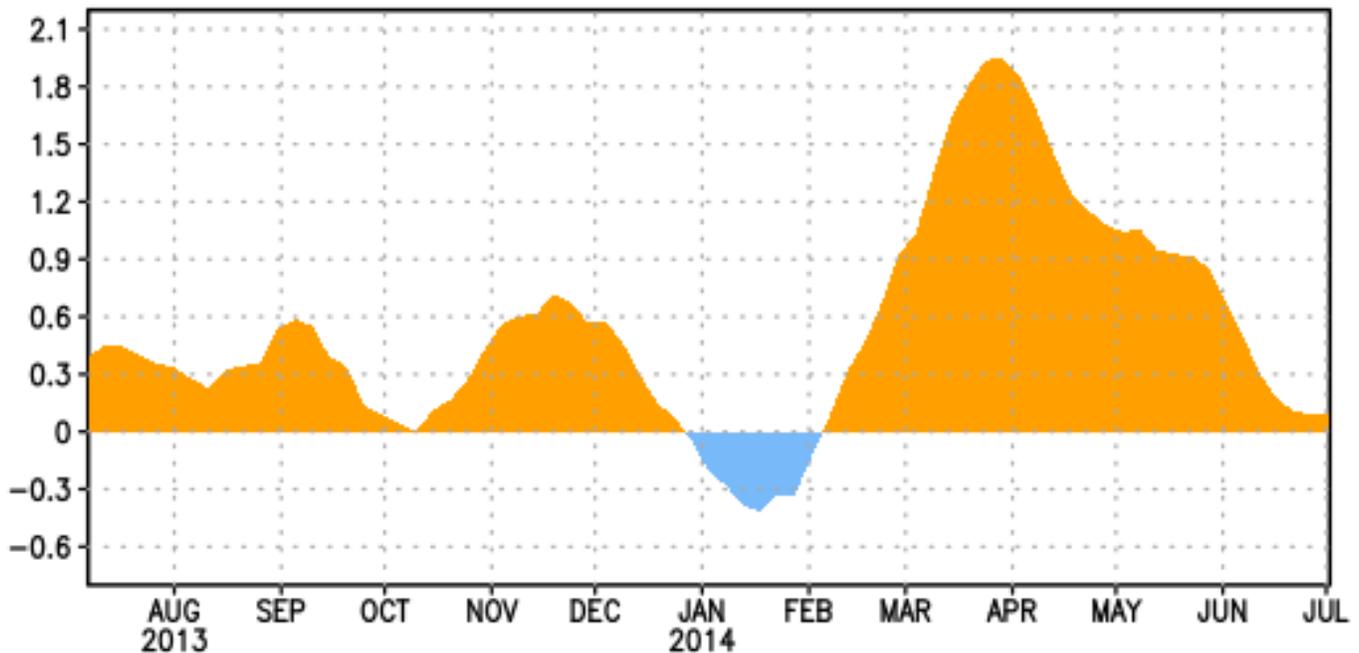


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180°-100°W). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1981-2010 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: **El Niño Watch**

Synopsis: The chance of El Niño is about 70% during the Northern Hemisphere summer and is close to 80% during the fall and early winter.

During June 2014, above-average sea surface temperatures (SST) were most prominent in the eastern equatorial Pacific, with weakening evident near the International Date Line. This weakening was reflected in a decrease to +0.3°C in the Niño-4 index. The Niño-3.4 index remained around +0.5°C throughout the month, while the easternmost Niño-3 and Niño-1+2 indices are +1.0°C or greater. Subsurface heat content anomalies (averaged between 180°-100°W) have decreased substantially since late March 2014 and are now near average (Fig. 1). However, above-average subsurface temperatures remain prevalent near the surface (down to 100m depth) in the eastern half of the Pacific. The upper-level and low-level winds over the tropical Pacific remained near average, except for low-level westerly anomalies over the eastern Pacific. Convection was enhanced near and just west of the Date Line and over portions of Indonesia. Still, the lack of a clear and consistent atmospheric response to the positive SSTs indicates ENSO-neutral.

Over the last month, no significant change was evident in the model forecasts of ENSO, with the majority of models indicating El Niño onset within June-August and continuing into early 2015. The chance of a strong El Niño is not

favored in any of the ensemble averages for Niño-3.4. At this time, the forecasters anticipate El Niño will peak at weak-to-moderate strength during the late fall and early winter (3-month values of the Niño-3.4 index between 0.5°C and 1.4°C). The chance of El Niño is about 70% during the Northern Hemisphere summer and is close to 80% during the fall and early winter (click [CPC/IRI consensus forecast](#) for the chance of each outcome).

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site ([El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions](#)). Forecasts are also updated monthly in the [Forecast Forum](#) of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. Additional perspectives and analysis are also available in an [ENSO blog](#). The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 7 August 2014. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.ens0-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

July 6-12, 2014

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Widespread moderate to heavy rainfall further improved summer crop prospects across much of the continent but caused additional winter wheat harvest delays.

WESTERN FSU: Winter wheat harvesting proceeded across southern portions of Russia and Ukraine, while wet weather maintained excellent summer crop prospects in Moldova, Belarus, and western and northern Ukraine.

EASTERN FSU: Moderate to heavy showers improved prospects for spring wheat across the western half of the region, while heat was untimely for flowering wheat in eastern growing areas.

MIDDLE EAST: Mostly sunny weather promoted the development of irrigated corn and cotton, though isolated showers in northern Iran provided supplemental moisture for irrigated summer crops.

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon rain improved in central portions of India, but rainfall was still lacking in western growing areas.

EAST ASIA: Widespread showers benefited summer crops entering reproduction, although seasonal moisture supplies remained short in some areas.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon showers continued to benefit rice in northern Thailand and the northern Philippines, but rainfall remained deficient in southern portions of these countries.

AUSTRALIA: Rain maintained good to excellent crop prospects in the west and south, while less favorable weather prevailed across the northeast.

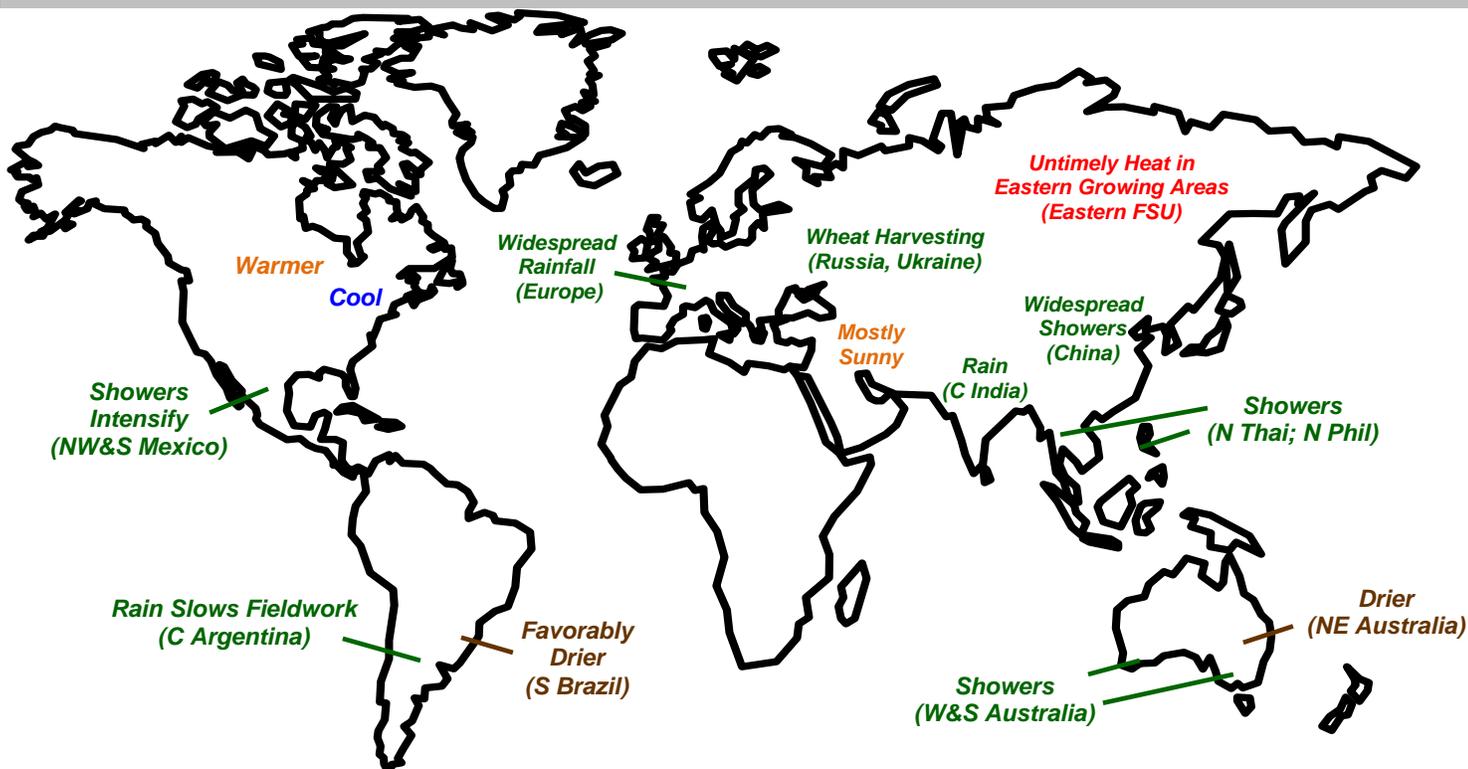
ARGENTINA: Showers returned to the south, maintaining slow rates of corn harvesting and winter wheat planting.

BRAZIL: Drier conditions brought some relief from flooding to winter wheat areas of southern Brazil.

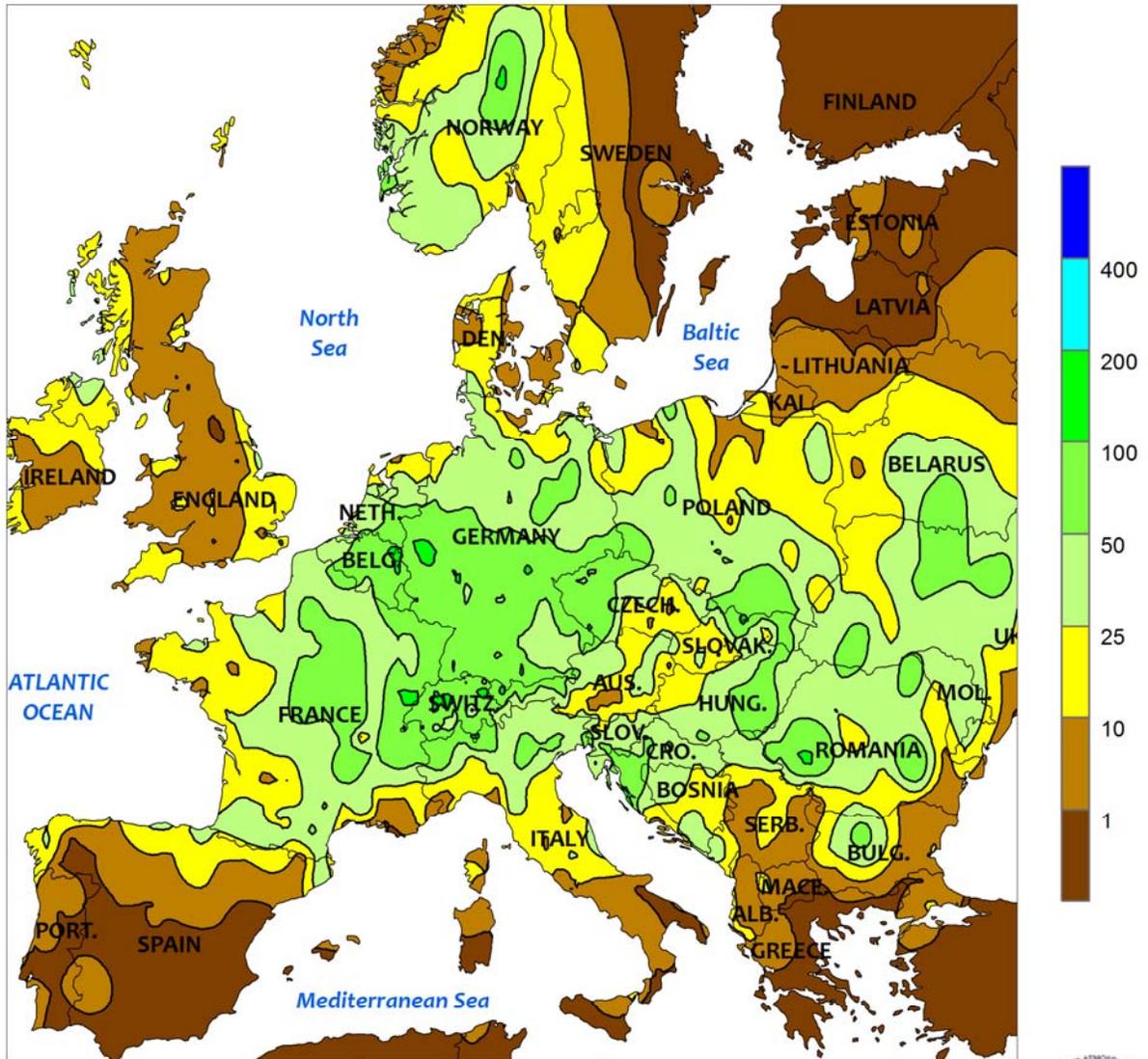
MEXICO: Intensifying rainfall increased moisture for corn and other rain-fed summer crops, as well as northwestern reservoirs.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Warmer weather spurred spring grain and oilseed growth.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Cool, showery weather increased moisture for winter grains, summer crops, and pastures, while maintaining slow rates of development.



EUROPE
Total Precipitation (mm)
JUL 6 - 12, 2014



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

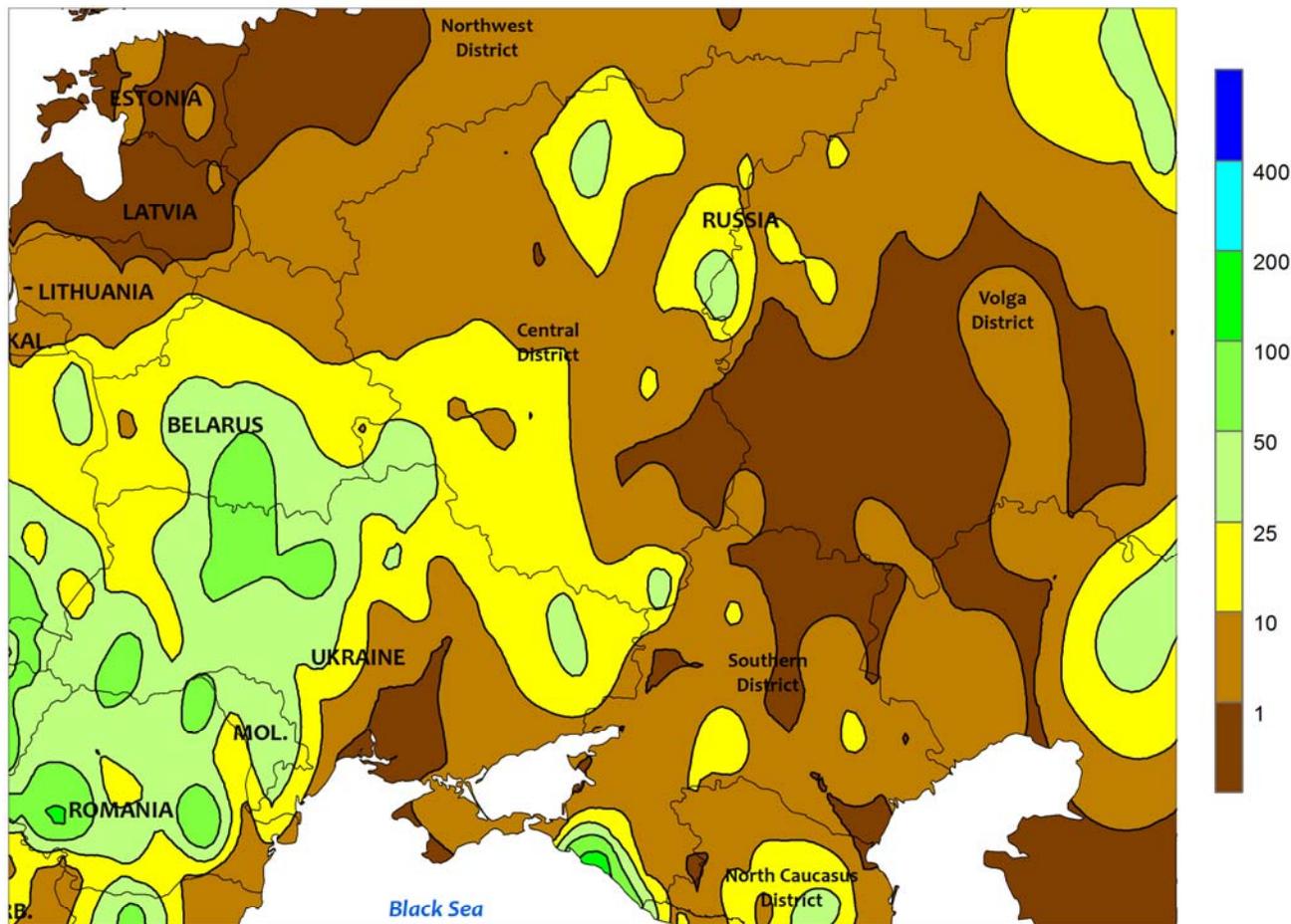


EUROPE

A stationary storm system generated widespread, locally heavy rain across much of the continent, hampering fieldwork but maintaining favorable summer crop prospects. Moderate to heavy rainfall (10-100 mm, locally more) fell from northern France and the United Kingdom eastward into Poland, halting winter wheat and rapeseed harvesting but maintaining abundant soil moisture for reproductive summer crops. Strong, gusty winds were also reported, particularly in eastern Germany and western Poland, possibly lodging unharvested wheat and rapeseed in exposed areas. Farther

south, 25 to 100 mm of rain from southwestern France into northern Italy and the Balkans maintained excellent prospects for reproductive corn and sunflowers but increased grain quality concerns for unharvested winter wheat. Somewhat lighter showers (2-20 mm) in central and northern Spain provided localized supplemental soil moisture for irrigated summer crops. Temperatures averaged 2 to 6°C above normal over eastern Europe, while clouds and rain kept temperatures 2 to 6°C below normal over western and southern portions of the continent.

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
JUL 6 - 12, 2014



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

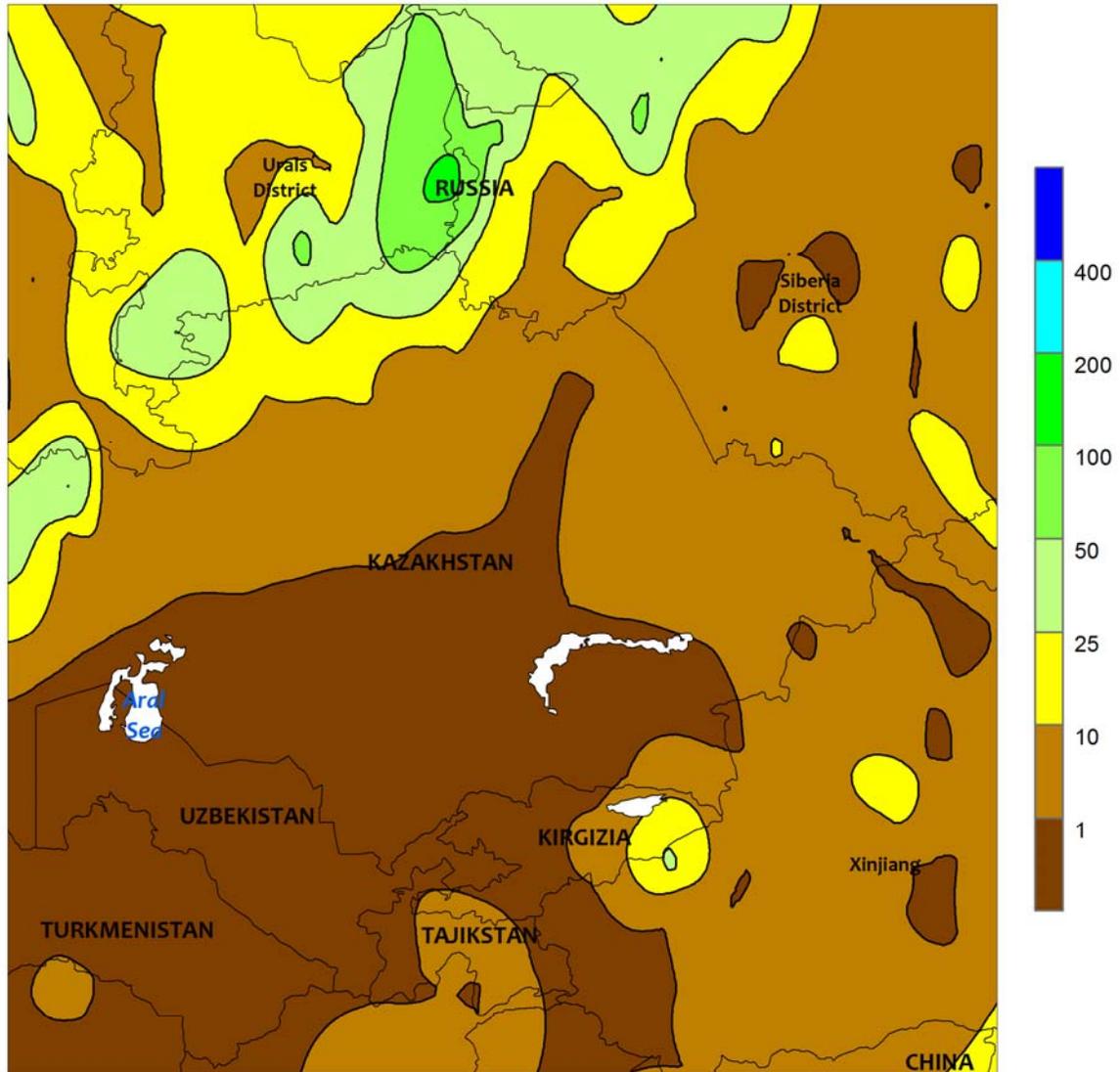


WESTERN FSU

Mostly dry, warm weather promoted southern fieldwork, while locally heavy rain boosted summer crop prospects in central and western portions of the region. High pressure centered over western Kazakhstan maintained a warm, southerly flow across much of the region, with temperatures averaging 1 to 2°C above normal in Russia’s Southern District and up to 4°C above normal in western Ukraine. Mostly dry weather prevailed in many key winter wheat areas from southern Ukraine into southern Russia, allowing winter wheat harvesting to accelerate. However, a narrow

band of locally heavy showers and thunderstorms (10-70 mm) from eastern Ukraine into Russia’s Southern District curtailed fieldwork but boosted soil moisture for corn and sunflowers. Meanwhile, showers and thunderstorms — some severe — dropped 10 to 75 mm of rain in Moldova, northern and western Ukraine, Belarus, and northwestern Russia, benefiting filling small grains and reproductive summer crops. In contrast, dry albeit cool weather (1-3°C below normal) prevailed in the Volga District, promoting spring wheat development.

EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
JUL 6 - 12, 2014



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

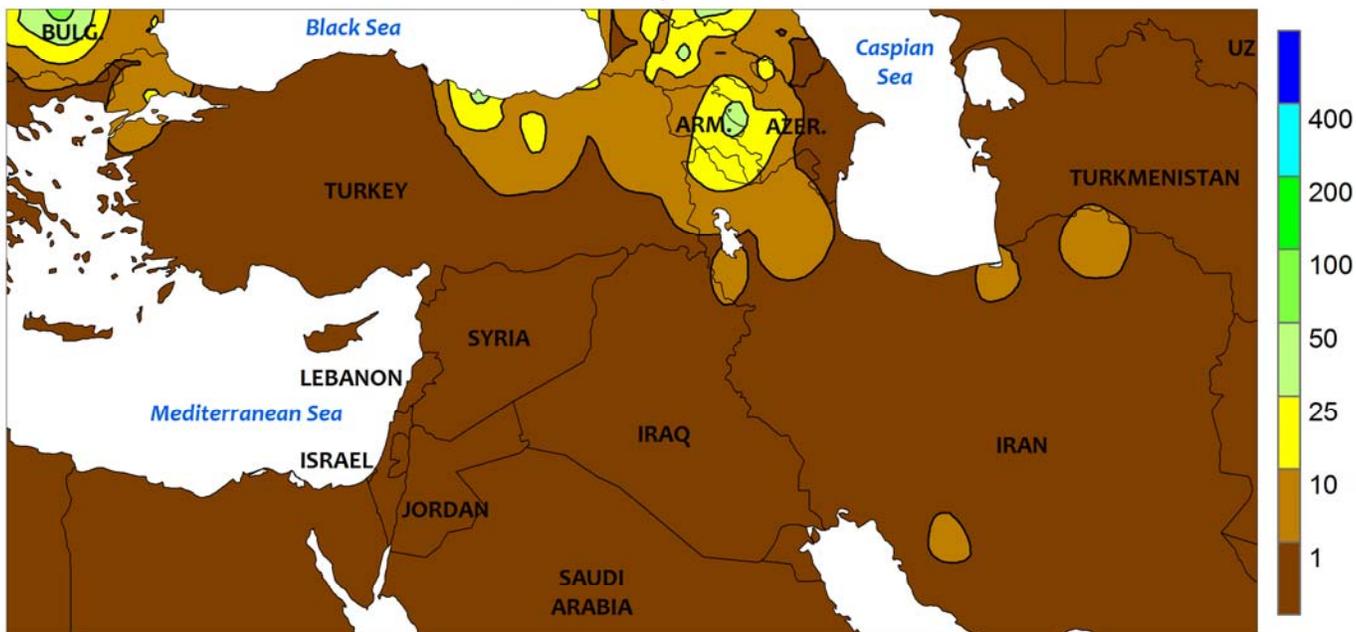


EASTERN FSU

Much-needed, locally heavy rainfall over the western half of the region’s spring wheat belt contrasted with increasing heat in eastern growing areas. A storm system stalled over northern Kazakhstan, generating moderate to heavy rainfall (12-90 mm) over previously-dry spring wheat areas of northwestern Kazakhstan and Russia’s Urals District. The rain arrived as the crop was entering the flowering stage, helping to stabilize yield prospects after an unfavorably dry, hot June. The storm also brought cooler weather (up to 3°C below normal) to these

areas, easing concerns over heat stress. Light to moderate showers (5-22 mm) were reported in western portion of the Siberia District, providing additional soil moisture on top of last week’s locally heavy rain. Farther east, however, sunny skies and above-normal temperatures (daytime readings as high as 38°C) stressed reproductive spring wheat in southern and central portions of the Siberia District. In the south, seasonably sunny skies promoted the development of irrigated cotton in Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan.

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation (mm)
JUL 6 - 12, 2014



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

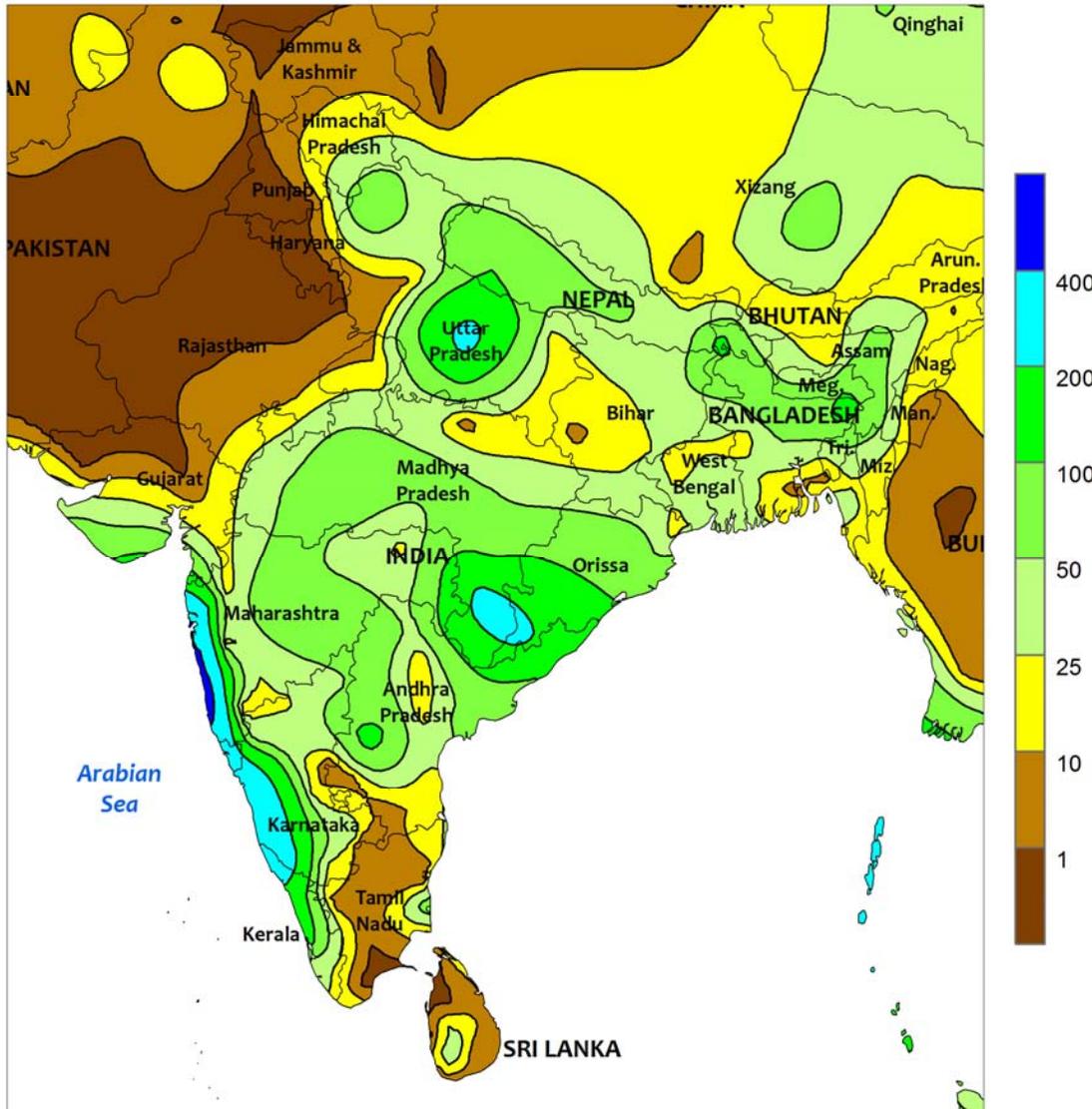


MIDDLE EAST

Seasonably dry weather prevailed across much of the region, though isolated showers lingered from northeastern Turkey into northern Iran. In Turkey, sunny skies and near- to above-normal temperatures over the country's primary agricultural areas promoted the development of irrigated corn, cotton, and

sunflowers. Farther east, showers and thunderstorms (2-10 mm) provided localized supplemental soil moisture for irrigated summer crops in northwestern Iran. From the eastern Mediterranean Coast into central and southern Iran, sunny, seasonably hot weather promoted late winter grain harvesting.

SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
JUL 6 - 12, 2014



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

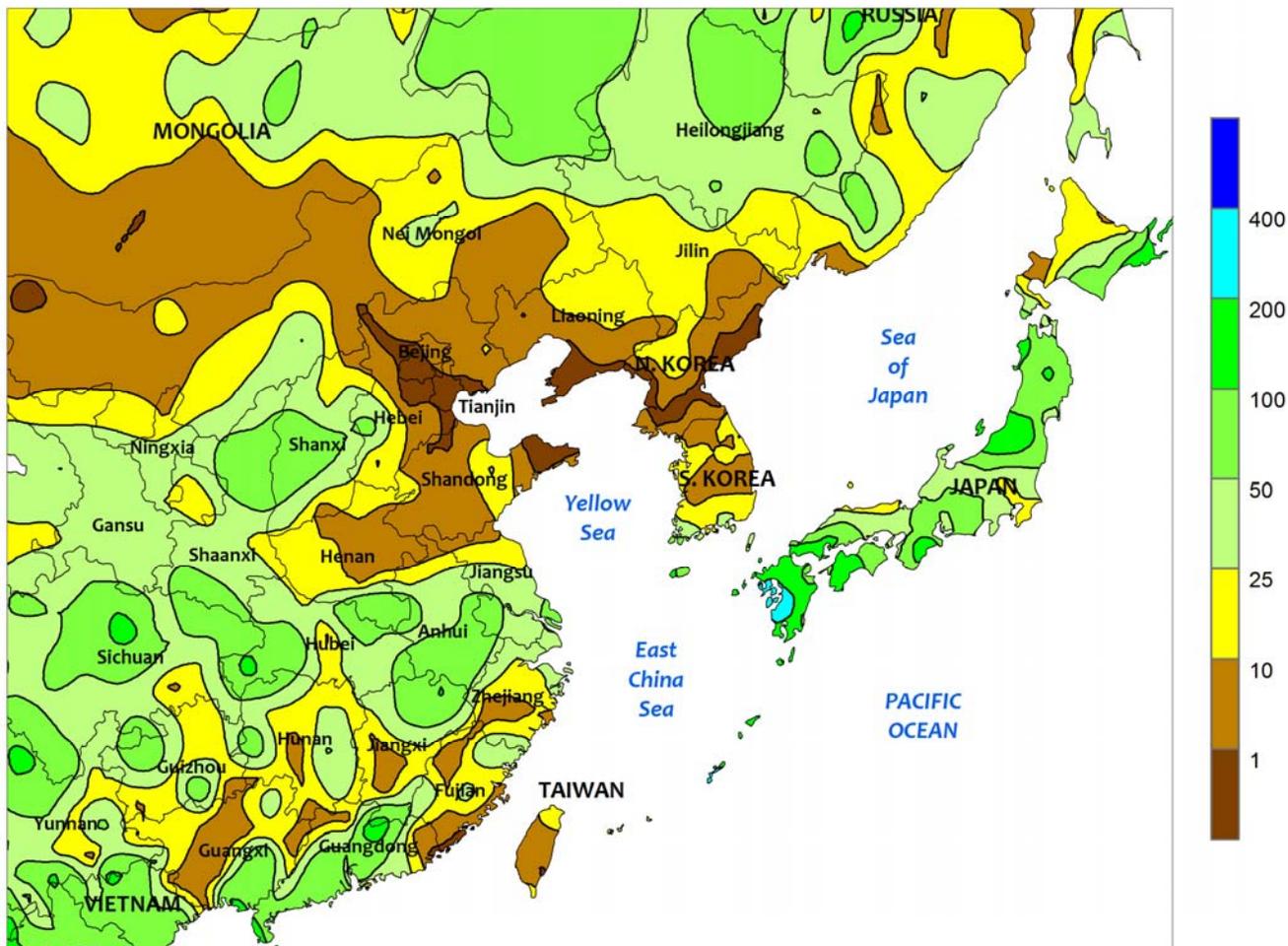


SOUTH ASIA

Monsoon showers improved in central India but still remained largely absent in western-most growing areas. Rainfall totals between 50 and 100 mm were reported in western portions of Madhya Pradesh and throughout most neighboring areas of Maharashtra. The improved moisture conditions encouraged planting of soybeans, cotton, and groundnuts, which has been well behind normal and last year's pace. However, key soybean districts in northern Madhya Pradesh and southeastern Rajasthan continued to receive little, if any, rainfall, likely limiting planting progress in these areas. Similarly, Gujarat remained unseasonably dry, with little more than 50 mm of rain since June 1 negatively affecting cotton and groundnut planting. In fact,

seasonal rainfall totals to date in Gujarat are the lowest since 1995. Meanwhile in eastern India, rice benefited from consistent rainfall between 50 and 100 mm, although amounts have been lower than last year. A pocket of drier weather (rainfall less than 25 mm) prevailed from southern Bihar into eastern Madhya Pradesh and northern Orissa, where moisture deficits continued to mount. Elsewhere in the region, rainfall continued at a near-normal pace in Bangladesh, benefiting aman rice, while a few weeks of sub-par rainfall in Sri Lanka resulted in moisture deficits of nearly 200 mm since the start of the yala rice season (April 1). In Pakistan, irrigation supplies remained adequate to maintain current rice and cotton prospects.

EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
JUL 6 - 12, 2014



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

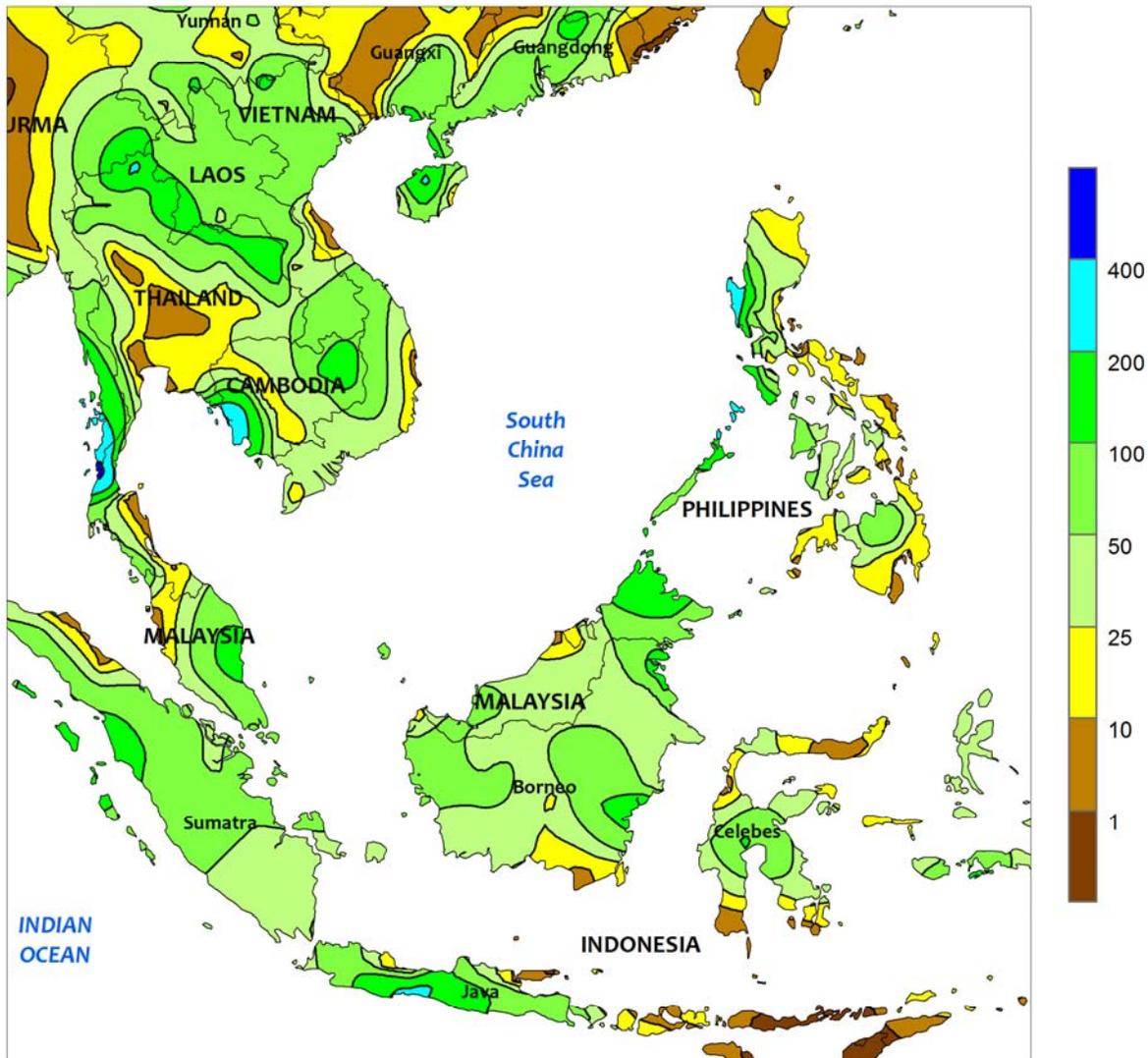


EASTERN ASIA

Showers across much of China maintained favorable moisture supplies for summer crops, although seasonal moisture deficits continued in some areas. In northeastern China, rainfall (25-50 mm) returned to Heilongjiang, boosting soil moisture for reproductive corn and soybeans, while season-to-date (beginning May 1) rain in the remainder of the northeast continued to keep pace or surpass last year. In addition, temperatures have been near optimal for crop development at 20 to 25°C (1-2° below normal). Farther south, much of the North China Plain experienced rainfall below 10 mm for the week. Nonetheless, moisture conditions remained favorable for summer crops in Hebei and Shandong, but the dryness increased seasonal rainfall deficits in Henan as well as northern Anhui and Jiangsu. Weekly temperatures, in the meantime, have averaged below 30°C, easing concerns over further crop stress in the drier locations. In the Yangtze Valley, widespread showers (25-50 mm or more) maintained good

moisture supplies for summer crops and, in particular, rice. However, recent rainfall has not been sufficient to reduce seasonal rainfall deficits in Hubei, which currently stands at 100 mm to date. Meanwhile in southern China, all provinces were reporting near-to above-normal rainfall since May 1 (rainfall was also better than last year at the same time). Current rice prospects for the late- and single-crop remained favorable on the consistent rainfall. In other parts of the region, unseasonably dry weather continued in most parts of the Korean Peninsula and was most pronounced in South Korea. In Japan, Super Typhoon Neoguri weakened rapidly before making landfall in the southern island of Kyushu. As a result, most of the country was spared the destructive winds and torrential rain when the storm was at its peak. Instead, widespread, beneficial showers (50-150 mm) maintained moisture supplies for rice and eased seasonal moisture deficits in southern Honshu.

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
JUL 6 - 12, 2014



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

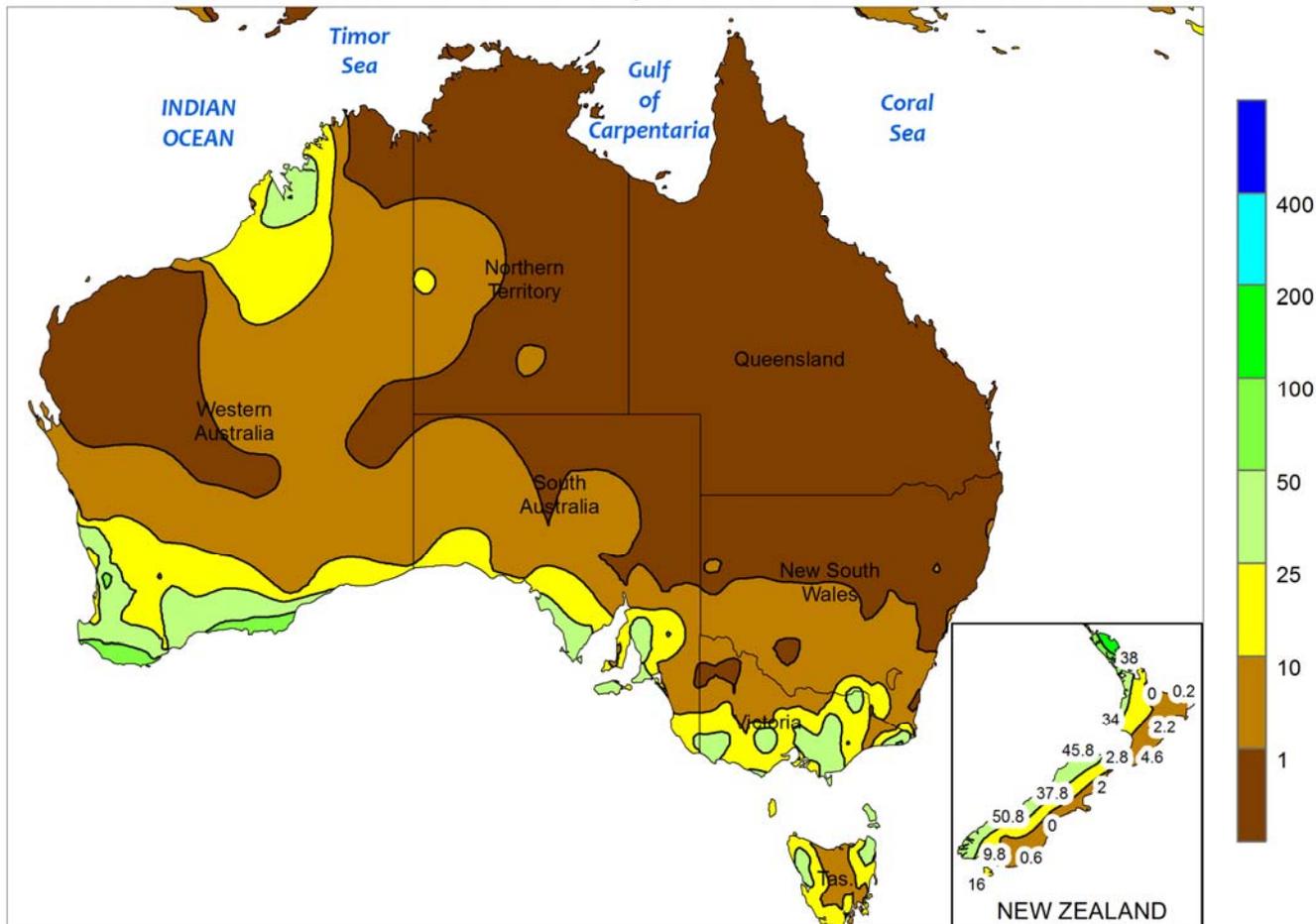


SOUTHEAST ASIA

Monsoon rainfall in northern and northeastern Thailand maintained adequate moisture supplies for rice. The monsoon was performing slightly better than last year at the same time. However, the Central Plain Region continued to receive deficient rainfall (season-to-date deficits of 100 mm versus last year). In southern Vietnam, monsoon showers have been inconsistent and light resulting in significant moisture deficits since May 1. However, rainfall averaging 20 mm during the past week reduced the deficit somewhat. Meanwhile in the

Philippines, seasonably heavy showers (100-300 mm) continued in the northwest, causing some localized flooding but generally maintaining favorable moisture supplies for rice. Rainfall in other parts of the country has been lighter than usual and moisture supplies in these areas have been less favorable for rice as well as corn. In oil palm areas of Indonesia and Malaysia, summer rainfall has been near normal with weekly totals between 25 and 50 mm or more. This is typically the driest point of the year in this part of the region.

AUSTRALIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
JUL 6 - 12, 2014



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

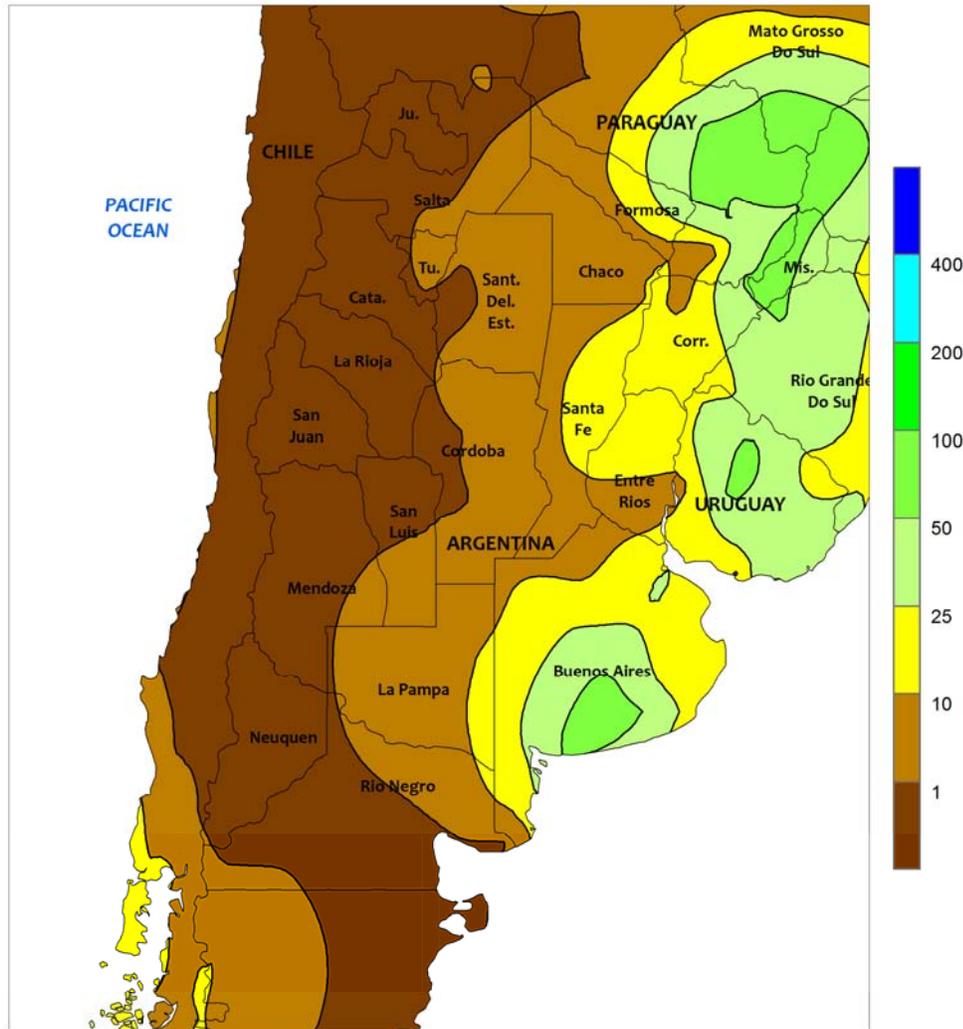


AUSTRALIA

In Western Australia, widespread rain (10-30 mm, locally more) maintained good to excellent yield prospects for vegetative winter grains and oilseeds. In southeastern Australia, scattered showers (5-20 mm, locally more) continued to favor wheat, barley, and canola establishment in South Australia, southern Victoria, and southeastern New South Wales. A pocket of relatively dry weather (less than 5 mm) prevailed across northern Victoria and the remainder of southern New South

Wales. Season-to-date rainfall has been near normal in these areas, however, which has helped maintain generally good early-season crop prospects. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, dry weather persisted for a second consecutive week in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, further reducing topsoil moisture for vegetative wheat and other winter crops. Temperatures in the wheat belt were generally seasonable, averaging within 1°C of normal in most areas.

ARGENTINA
Total Precipitation (mm)
JUL 6 - 12, 2014



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

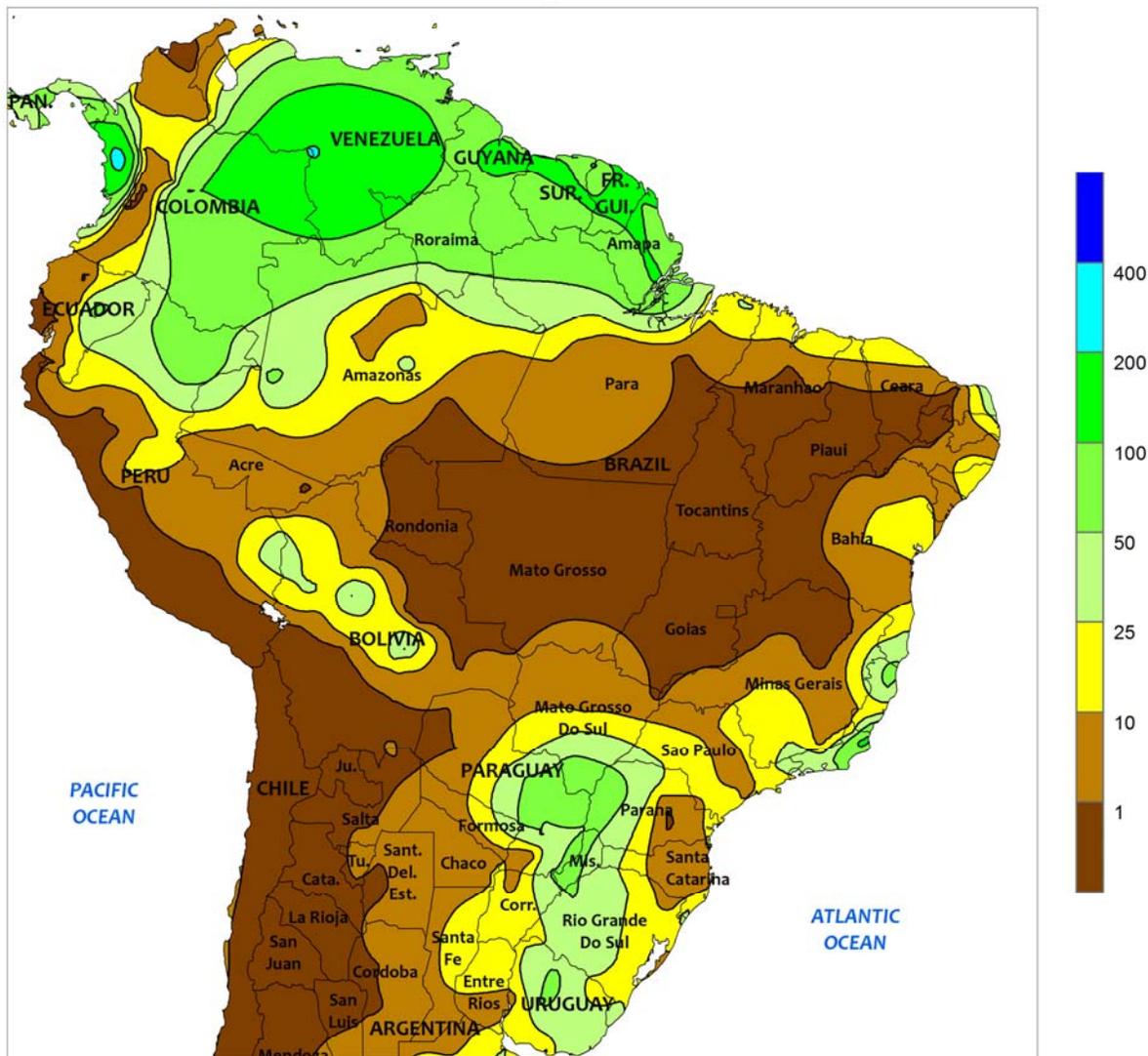


ARGENTINA

Showers returned to parts of southern Argentina, slowing seasonal fieldwork. Rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm — locally higher — across Buenos Aires, with the highest amounts concentrated over the southern winter grain belt. While maintaining abundant levels of moisture winter grain establishment, drier conditions are now needed for completion of fieldwork. Rainfall was below 10 mm elsewhere in central Argentina (La Pampa and southern production areas of Cordoba, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios) but lingering wetness maintained slow rates of fieldwork in those states as well. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal across the region with daytime highs ranging from the middle teens to lower 20s (degrees C). Meanwhile, showers tapered off in the northeastern cotton belt (from northern Santa Fe to Formosa eastward), with amounts ranging from 10 mm in the west to

more than 50 mm in Misiones. As with central Argentina, the drier conditions were welcomed for fieldwork but lingering wetness remained a problem. Mostly dry weather dominated the northwest (northern Cordoba to Salta). Weekly average temperatures were near to slightly below normal, with daytime highs mostly in the lower and middle 20s. Nighttime lows in the low single digits were common, though no season-ending freeze (temperatures below -2°C) were reported north of Cordoba. According to Argentina’s Ministry of Agriculture, soybeans were 98 percent harvested as of July 10. Corn was 65 percent harvested, compared with 92 percent last year. In addition, winter wheat was 70 percent planted, slightly behind last year. In Buenos Aires, Argentina’s leading wheat producer, wheat was 47 percent planted, lagging last year’s pace by 12 points.

BRAZIL
Total Precipitation (mm)
JUL 6 - 12, 2014



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

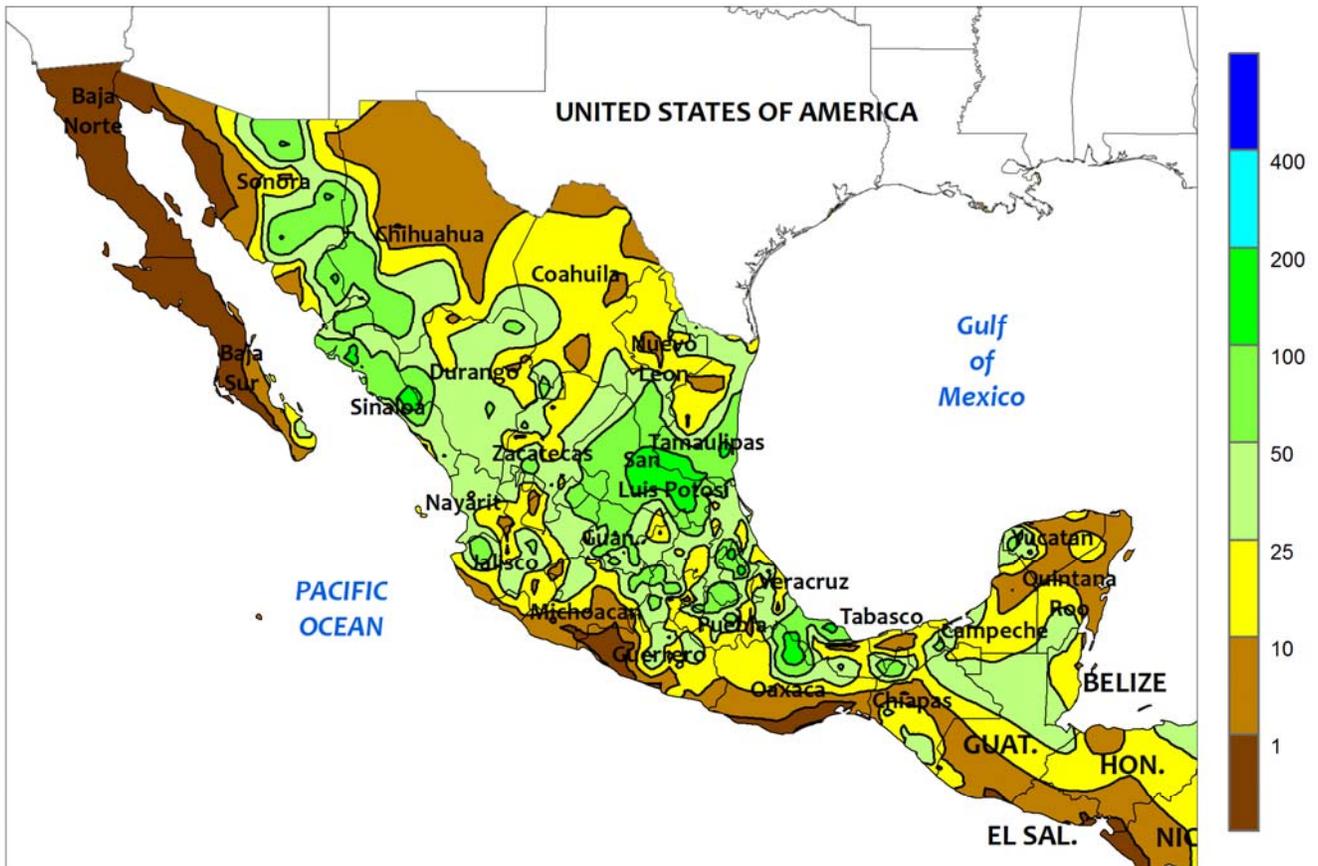


BRAZIL

Showers tapered off across the south, bringing some relief from flooding to southern wheat areas. In Rio Grande do Sul, the rain (10-100 mm) fell at the beginning of the week and was followed by favorably drier conditions. Other parts of the region — notably western Parana, southern Mato Grosso do Sul, and eastern Paraguay — also received periods of heavy showers later in the week. Showers (5-25 mm) also developed over Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais, temporarily disrupting sugarcane and coffee harvesting. Weekly temperatures

averaged 1 to 2°C above normal across most of the south (daytime highs ranging from the lower to upper 20s degrees C), fostering winter wheat growth and late development of corn. Elsewhere, seasonable warmth and dryness promoted maturation and harvesting of second-crop (safrinha) corn and cotton in central Brazil and the northeastern interior. In contrast, scattered, mostly light rain continued along the northeastern coast, with heaviest rainfall (greater than 25) recorded in coffee areas of Espirito Santo and Rio de Janeiro.

MEXICO
Total Precipitation (mm)
JUL 6 - 12, 2014



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

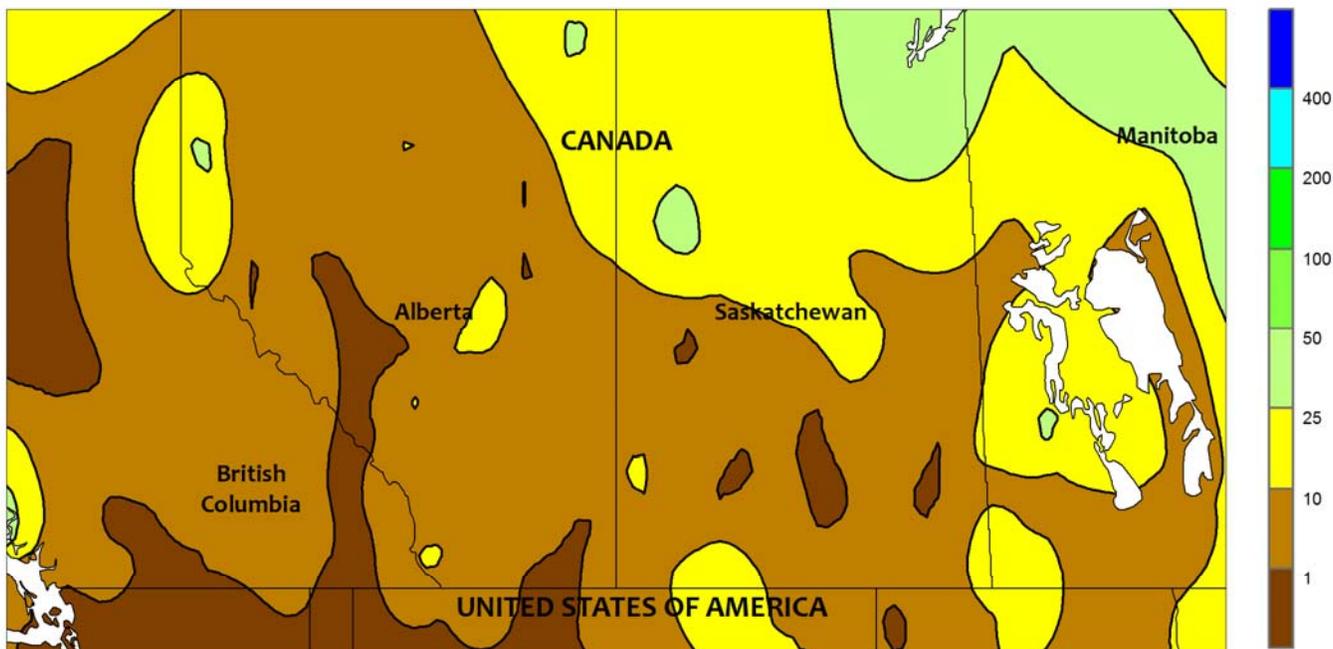


MEXICO

Showers intensified across the region, benefiting rain-fed summer crops and increasing reservoirs. Rainfall totaled 10 to more than 50 mm across the southern plateau (Jalisco to Puebla); similar amounts extended eastward to the western Gulf Coast (notably Tamaulipas and Veracruz), with pockets of heavier rain (greater than 100 mm) centered over San Luis Potosi and northern Oaxaca. Showers were also scattered along the southern Pacific Coast and on the Yucatan Peninsula, interspersed with pockets of dryness.

However, moisture conditions should be overall favorable due to recent periods of heavy rain. Across the north, monsoon showers (exceeding 50 mm in many areas) extended past the U.S. border, giving a substantial boost to reservoirs in Sonora, Chihuahua, and Sinaloa. Showers also returned to the northeast though amounts generally ranged from 5 to 50 mm. Near- to below-normal temperatures accompanied the northern wetness, though daytime highs exceeded 35°C locally.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES Total Precipitation (mm) JUL 6 - 12, 2014



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

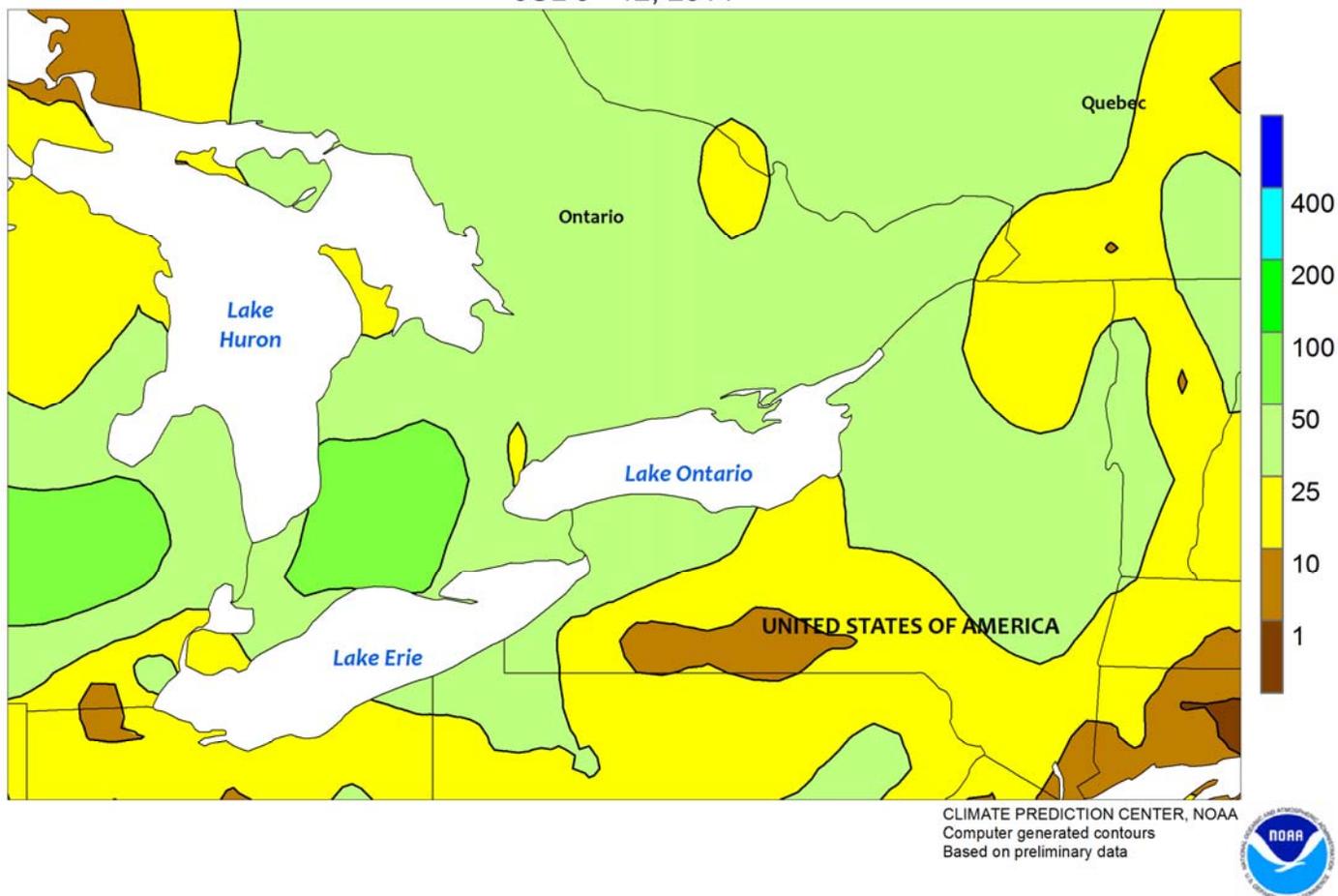


CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Warm, somewhat drier weather aided development of vegetative to reproductive spring grains and oilseeds. Weekly temperatures averaged up to 2°C above normal across the Prairies, with daytime highs briefly reaching the lower 30s (degrees C) in sections of the south and west (southern Saskatchewan and parts of Alberta, including the Peace River Valley). However, some days were considerably cooler, with temperatures barely reaching the lower 20s on some days in

central agricultural districts, and nighttime lows below 10°C in many locations. Rainfall totaled 2 to 25 mm across the region, with most recently-flooded farmland in Saskatchewan and Manitoba recording less than 10 mm. Reports emanating from Canada depicted generally favorable crop conditions though some areas experienced considerable developmental delays, and warmer, drier weather would be welcome as crops advance through reproduction.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
 Total Precipitation (mm)
 JUL 6 - 12, 2014

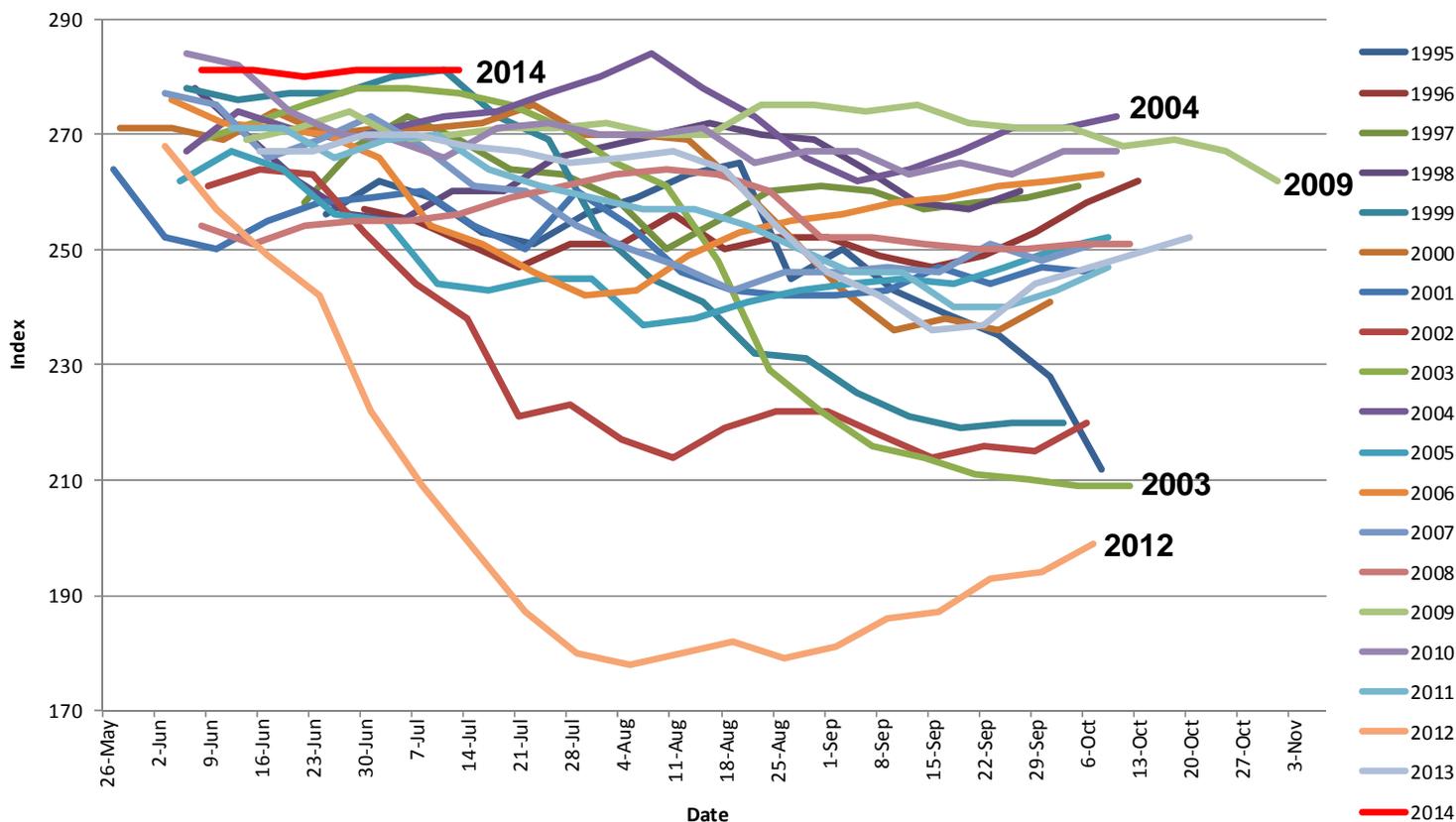


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

A series of cold fronts brought showers and cooler weather to the region, keeping winter grains, pastures, and summer crops well watered but slowing developmental rates. Rainfall totaled 25 to 50 mm — locally higher — in the main agricultural districts of Ontario, with somewhat lighter amounts (10-25 mm) in most farming areas of Quebec. Meanwhile, weekly average temperatures were 1 to 2°C below normal in Ontario, with temperatures averaging closer to normal in Quebec; daytime highs reached the upper 20s

(degrees C) in southwestern Ontario, and the lower 30s farther east, including much of Quebec. However, following the first frontal passage, temperatures failed to reach 20°C in some of the more northerly cropping areas of Ontario, and highs elsewhere hovered in the middle 20s. According to Ontario’s Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Affairs, early-planted soybeans were flowering but development still lagged the normal pace, and some areas were showing the effects of earlier periods of cool, wet weather.

U.S. SOYBEAN Condition Index



Based on NASS crop progress data.

Index Weighting: Excellent = 4; Good = 3; Fair = 2; Poor = 1; Very Poor = 0

In the last two decades, U.S. soybeans have been rated more highly this late in the growing season only once: in 2004. On August 8, 2004, nearly three-quarters (73 percent) of the soybeans were in good to excellent condition, according to USDA/NASS, compared to 72% on July 13, 2014.

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

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

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

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