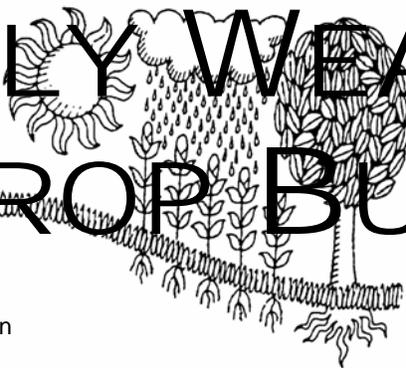
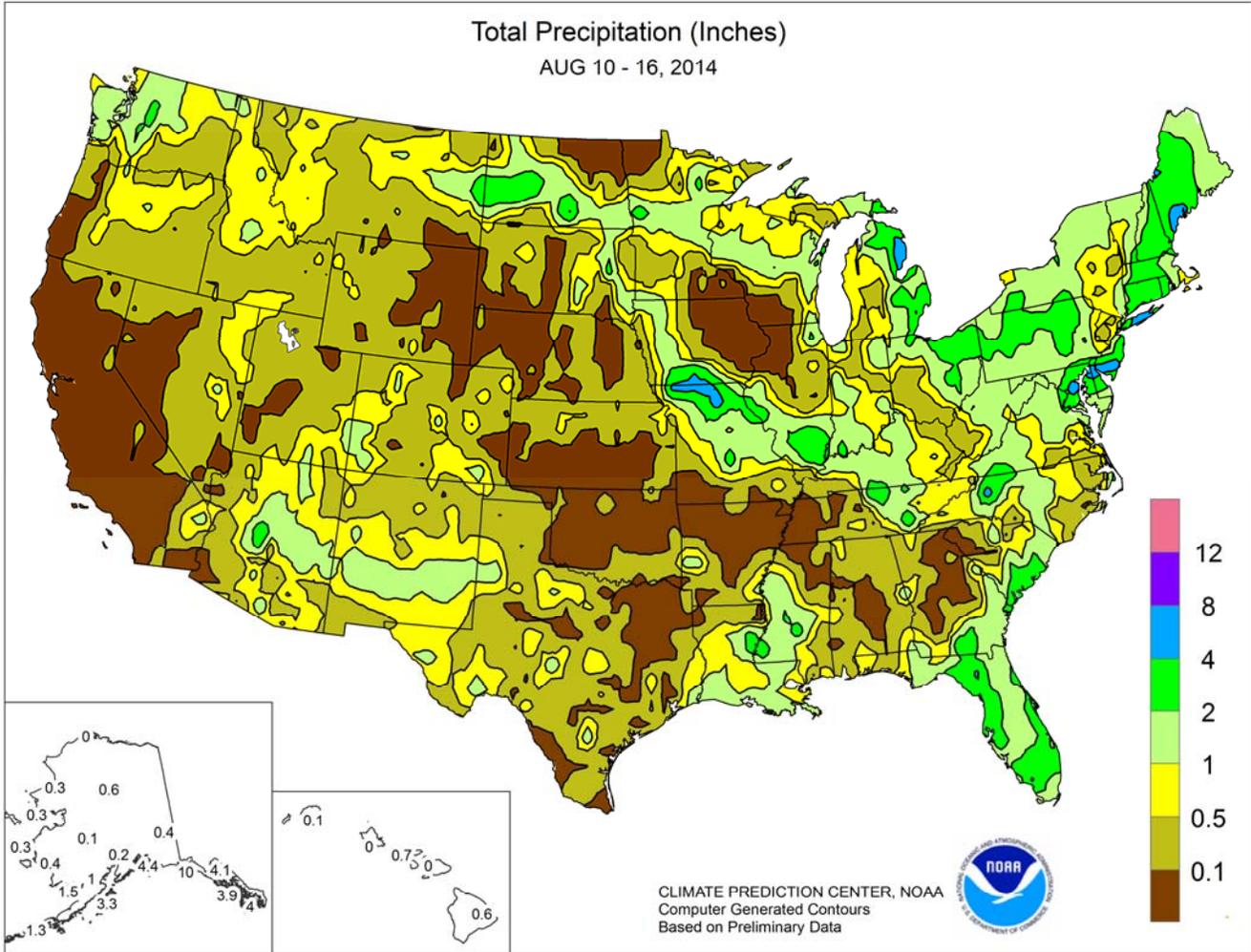


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

August 10 – 16, 2014

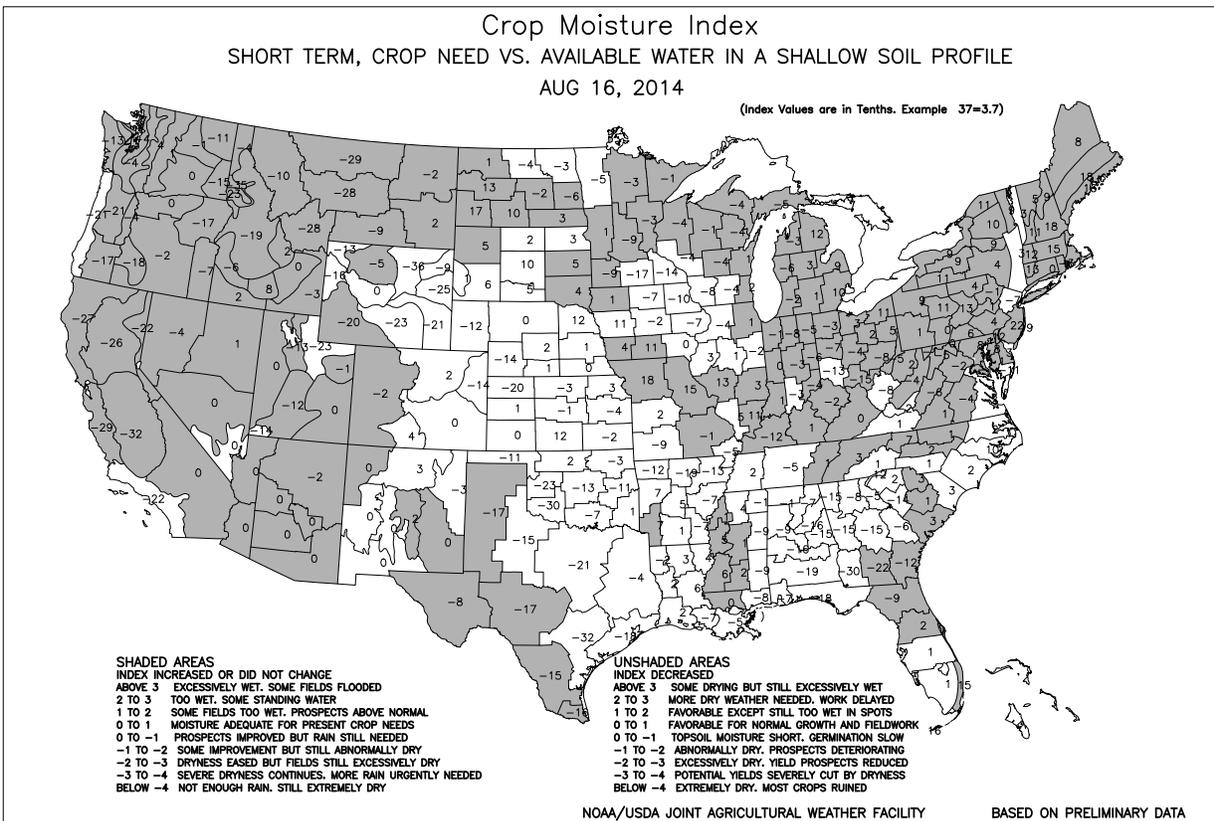
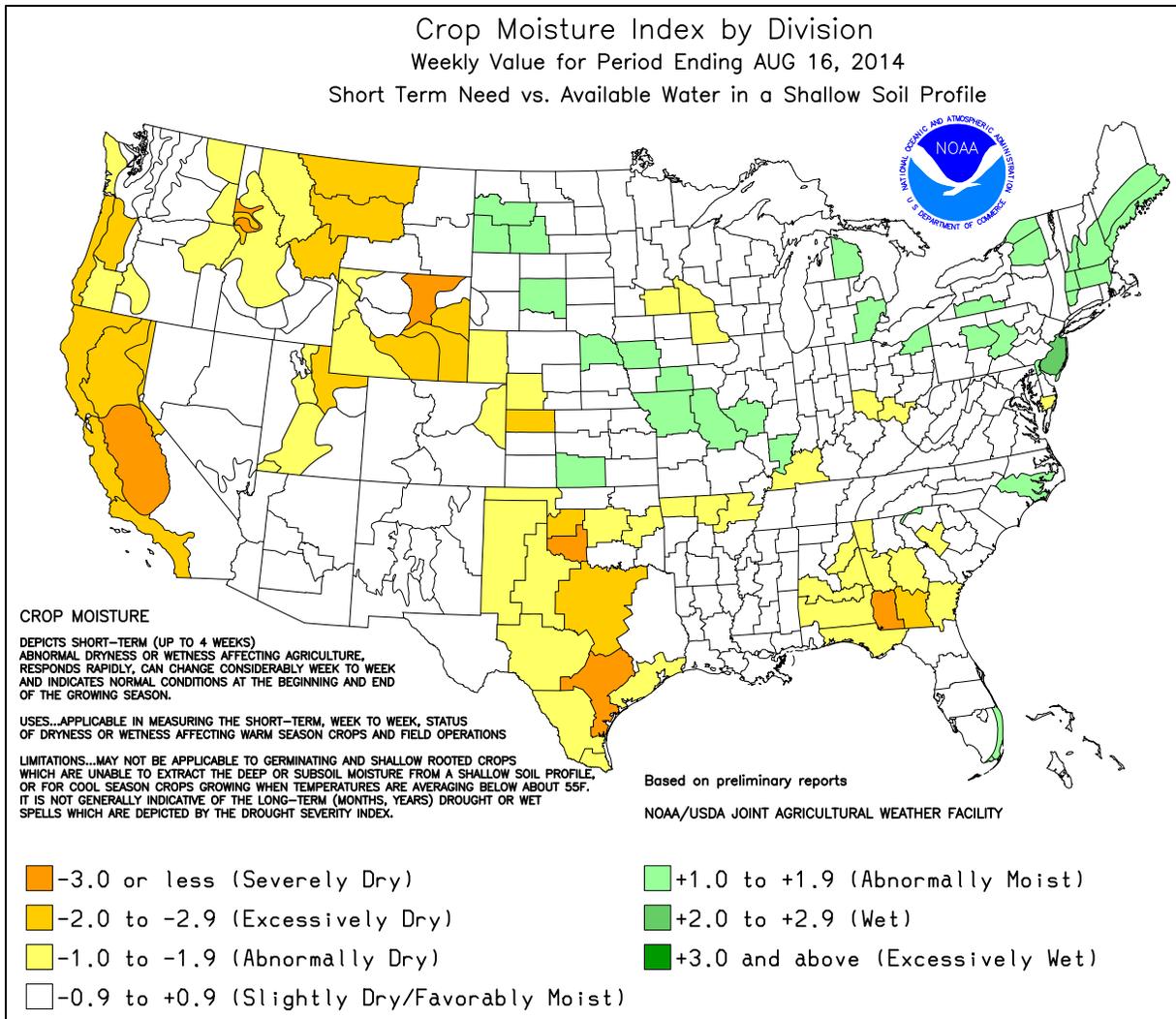
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

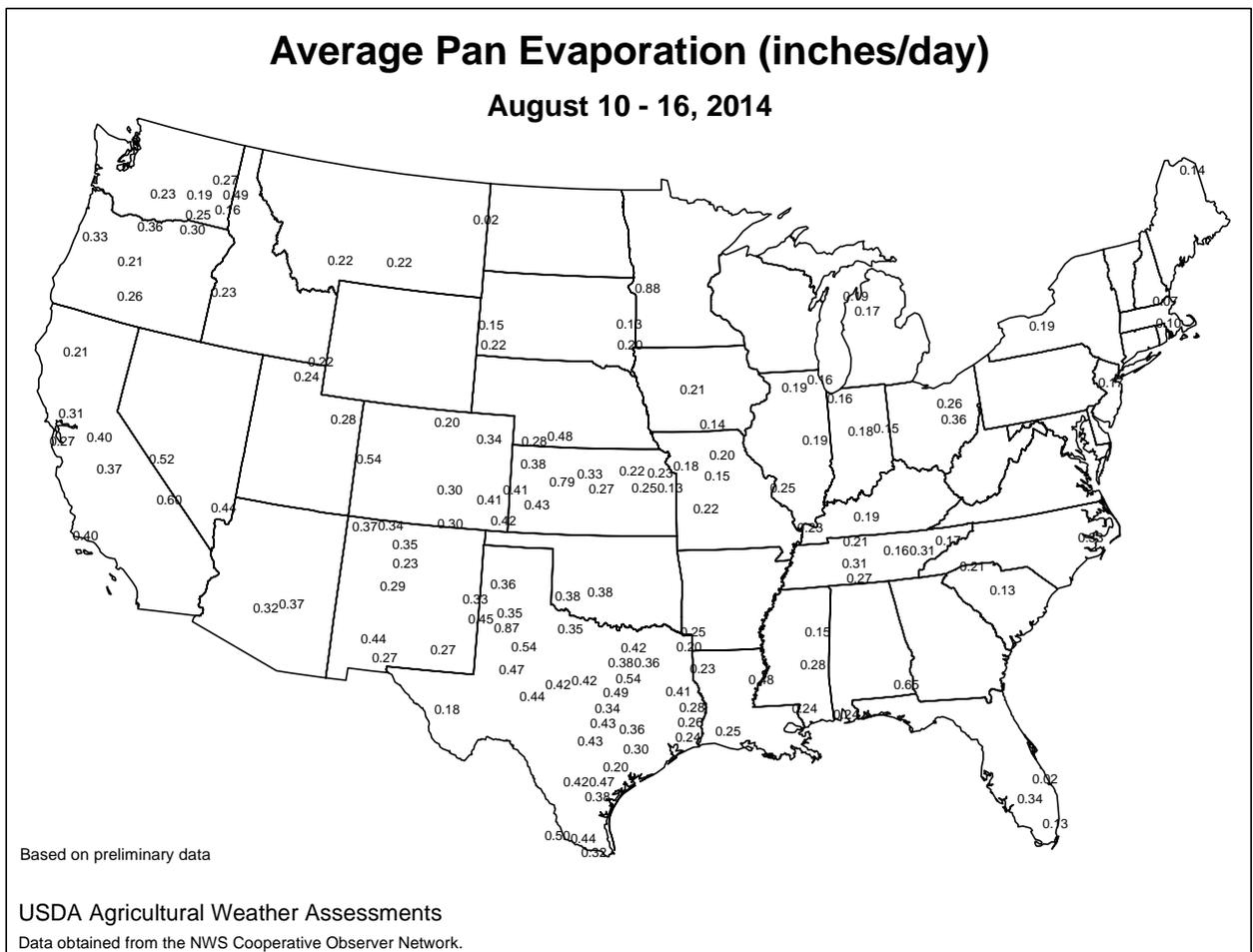
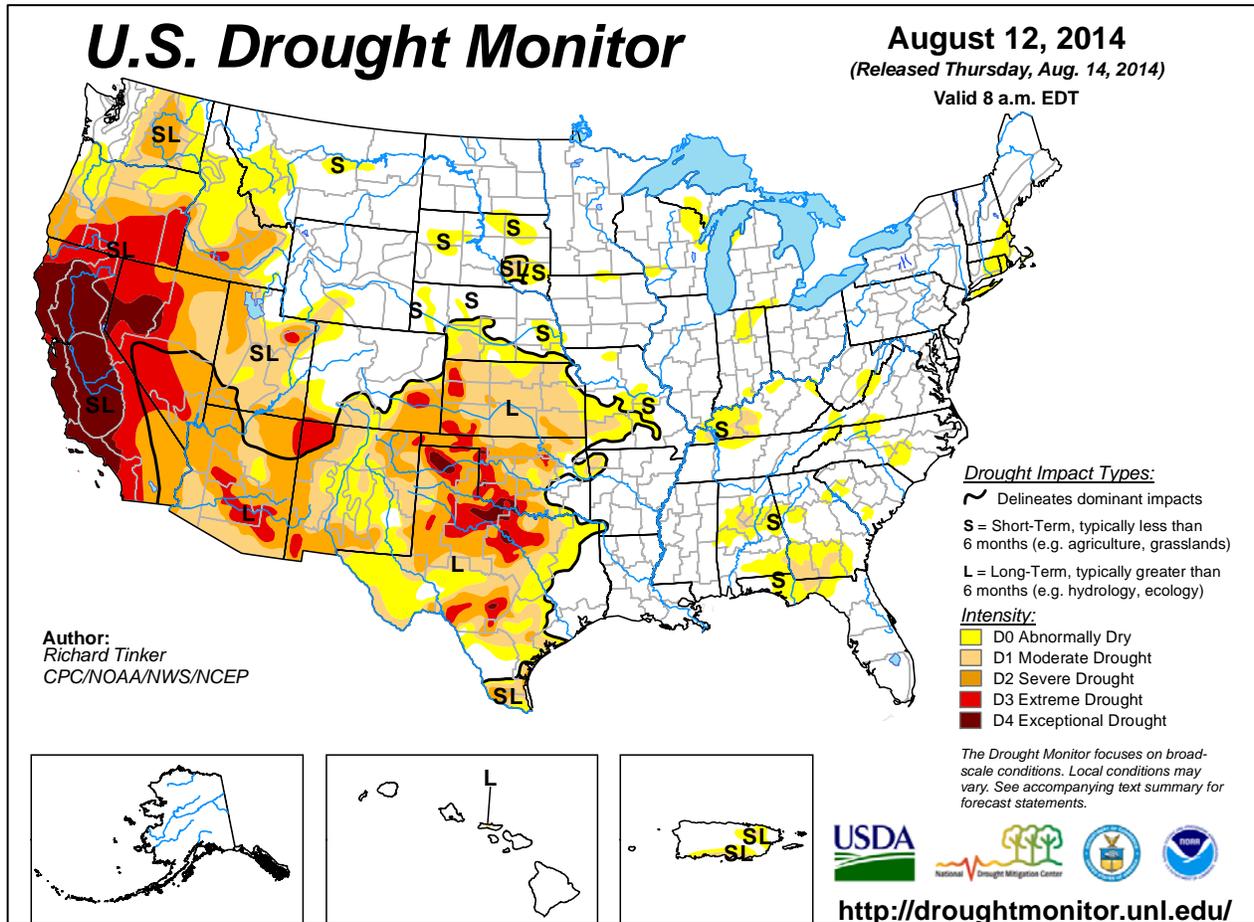
Patchy showers dotted the nation, providing beneficial moisture for pastures and immature summer crops in many areas but leaving some fields still in need of moisture. Some of the heaviest rain fell along the **southern Atlantic Coast** and from the **lower Great Lakes region into the Northeast**. Early-week totals reached 4 to 8 inches or more at a few locations in the **northern Mid-Atlantic States** and **coastal New England**. Later, on August 15-16, locally heavy rain also soaked portions of the **northern Plains** and the **middle Mississippi Valley**. Totals of 4

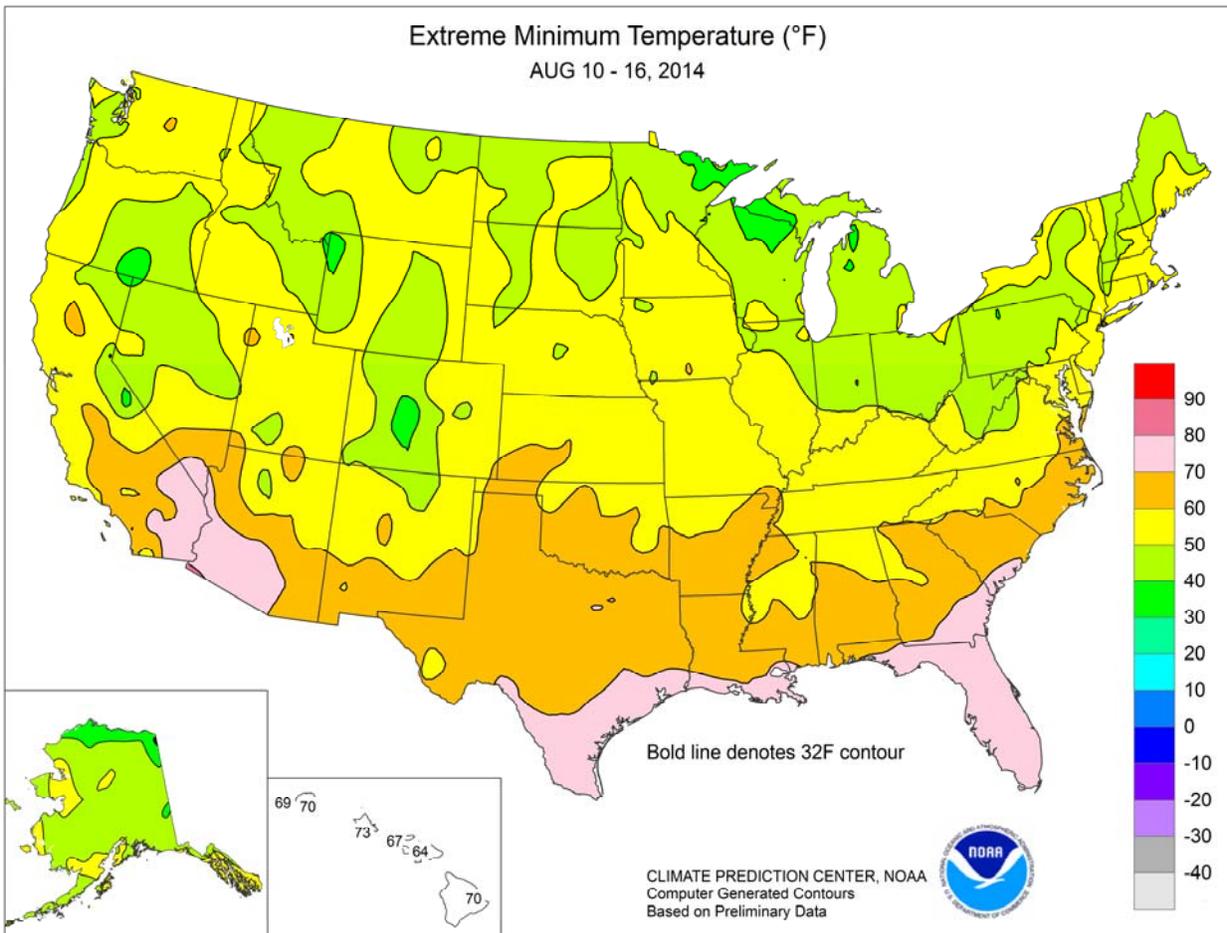
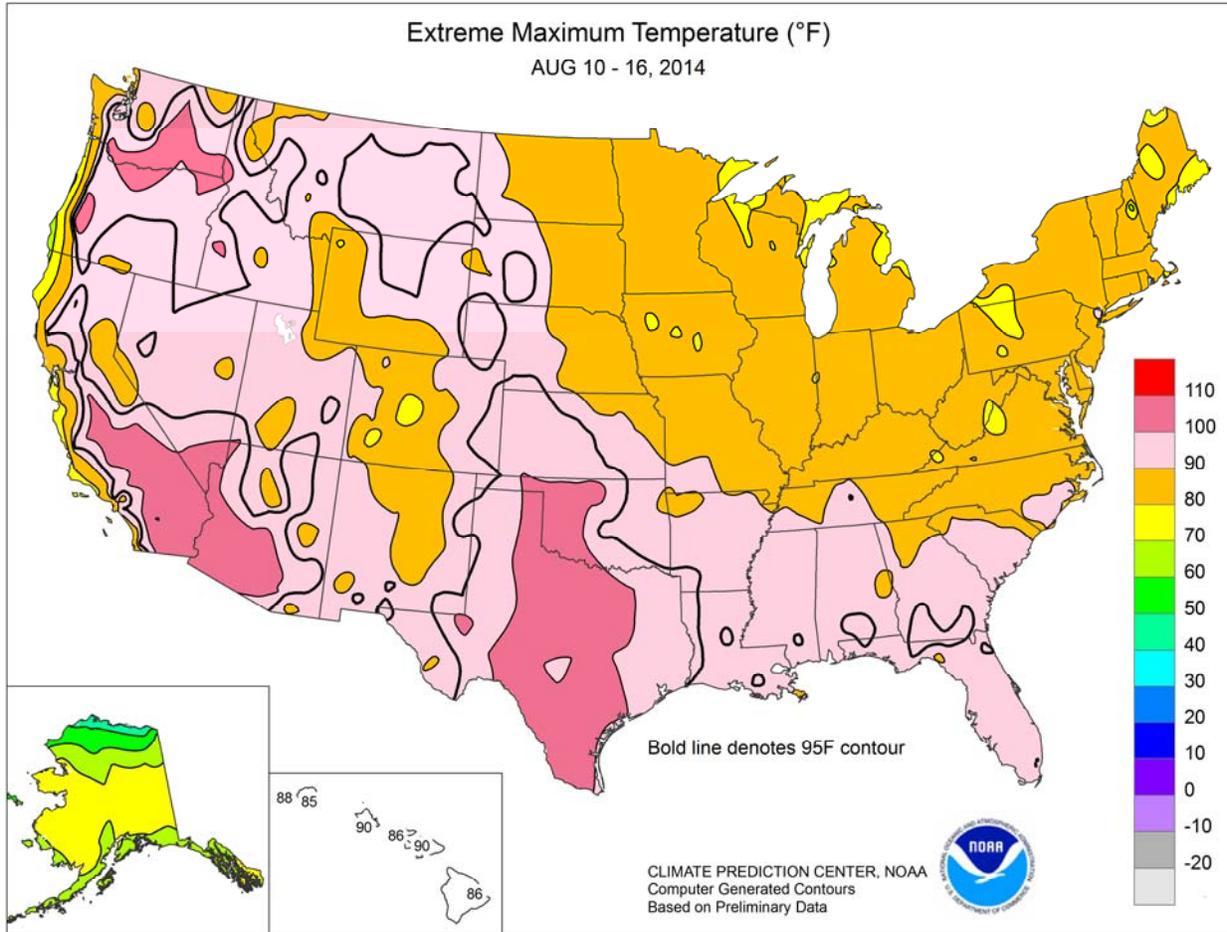
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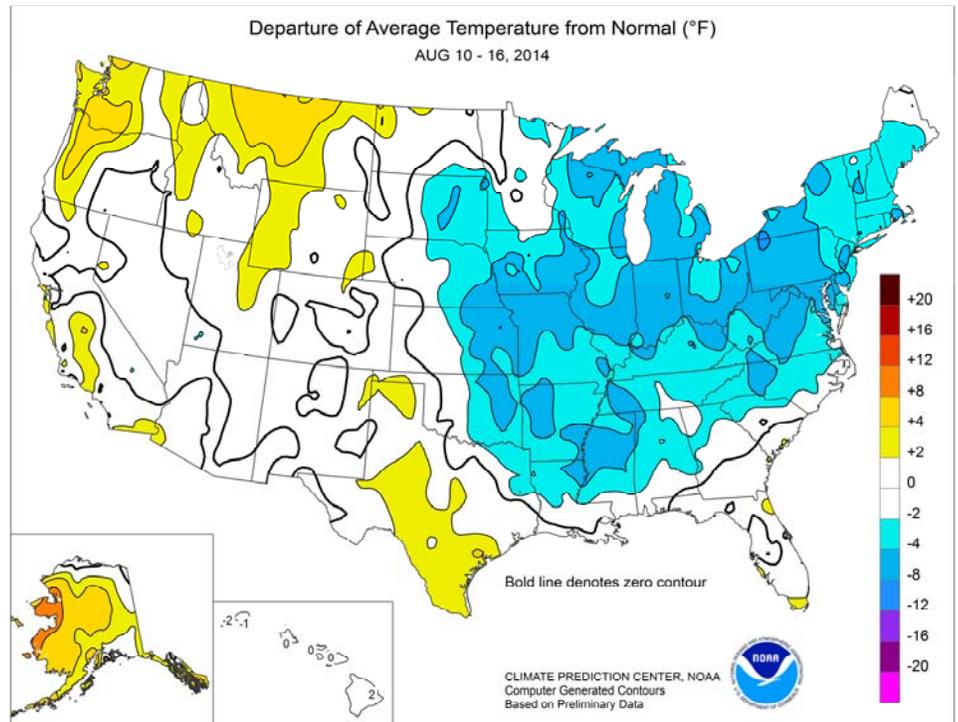


(Continued from front cover)

inches or more were noted in parts of **southern Iowa** and **northern Missouri**. Farther west, spotty showers on the **High Plains** helped to offset the effects of building heat. However, in **Montana** and the **Dakotas**, rain also slowed the wheat harvest. Meanwhile, the interaction between a strong cold front and the monsoon circulation led to widespread showers in much of the **West**. Rain was heavy in parts of the **Four Corners States**—but was especially beneficial in the **Northwest** with respect to aiding wildfire containment efforts and easing stress on rangeland, pastures, and immature summer crops. As the week progressed, heat yielded to cooler conditions in the **Northwest** but intensified on the **High Plains**. Cool air covered many other areas of the country, including the **Midwest**, **Mid-South**, and **Northeast**, allowing summer crops to continue developing without heat stress. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 5°F below normal in many locations from the **Midwest into the Northeast**.

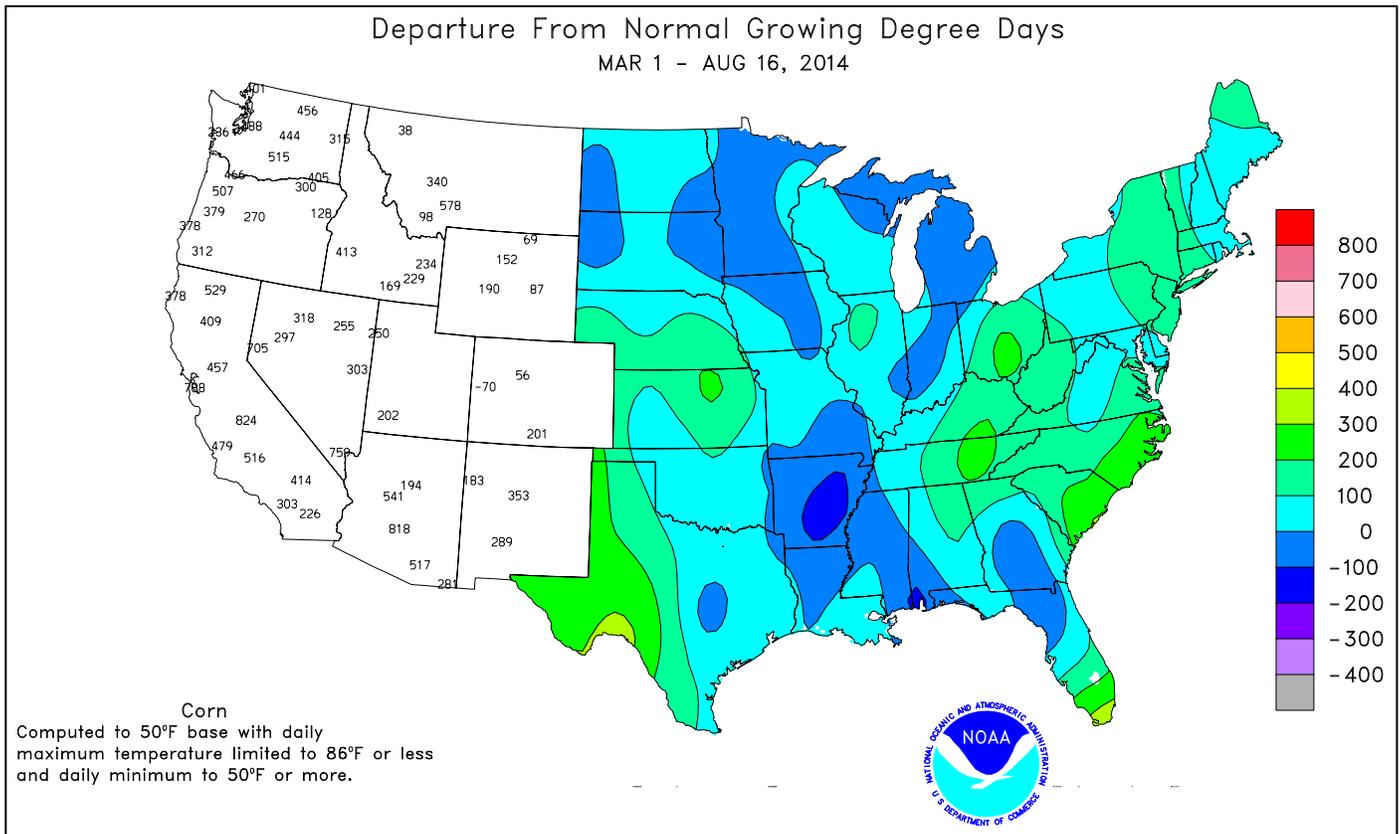
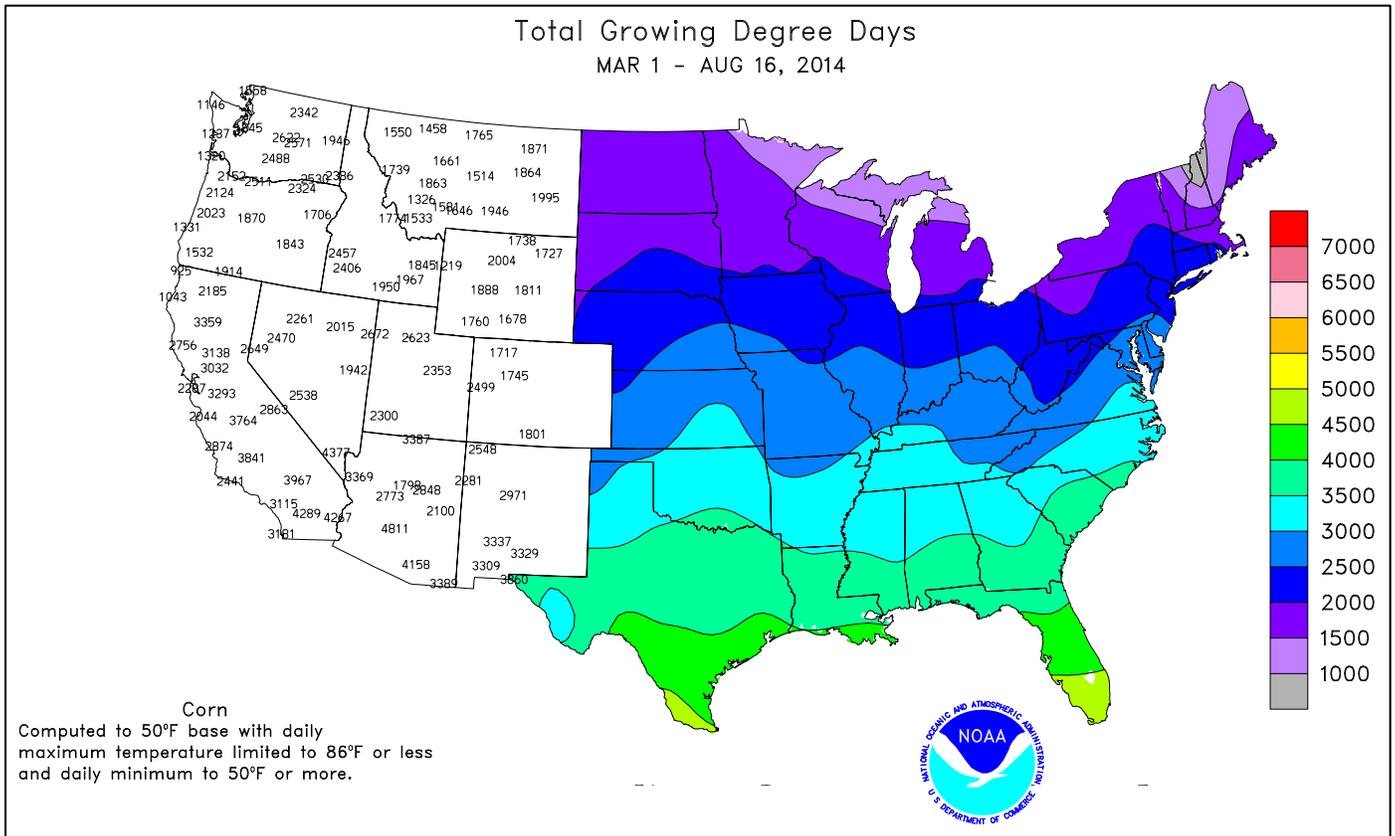
Heat lingered early in the week across the **Northwest**, where daily-record highs for August 11 climbed to 102°F in **Boise, ID**, and 96°F in **Seattle, WA**. At the same time, heat began to build in the **western Gulf Coast region**. The hot conditions persisted through week's end in **coastal Texas**, where selected daily-record highs included 104°F (on August 16) in **McAllen**; 103°F (on August 11) in **Victoria**; and 101°F (on August 12) in **Corpus Christi**. In contrast, unusually cool conditions returned across much of the **Midwest**, **South**, and **East** during the second half of the week. Daily-record lows included 43°F (on August 15) in **Ft. Wayne, IN**; 53°F (on August 16) in **Trenton, NJ**; and 58°F (on August 14) in **Knoxville, TN**. Temperatures in **Marquette, MI**, dipped below the 50-degree mark on 4 consecutive days from August 12-15, including lows of 44°F on August 14-15.

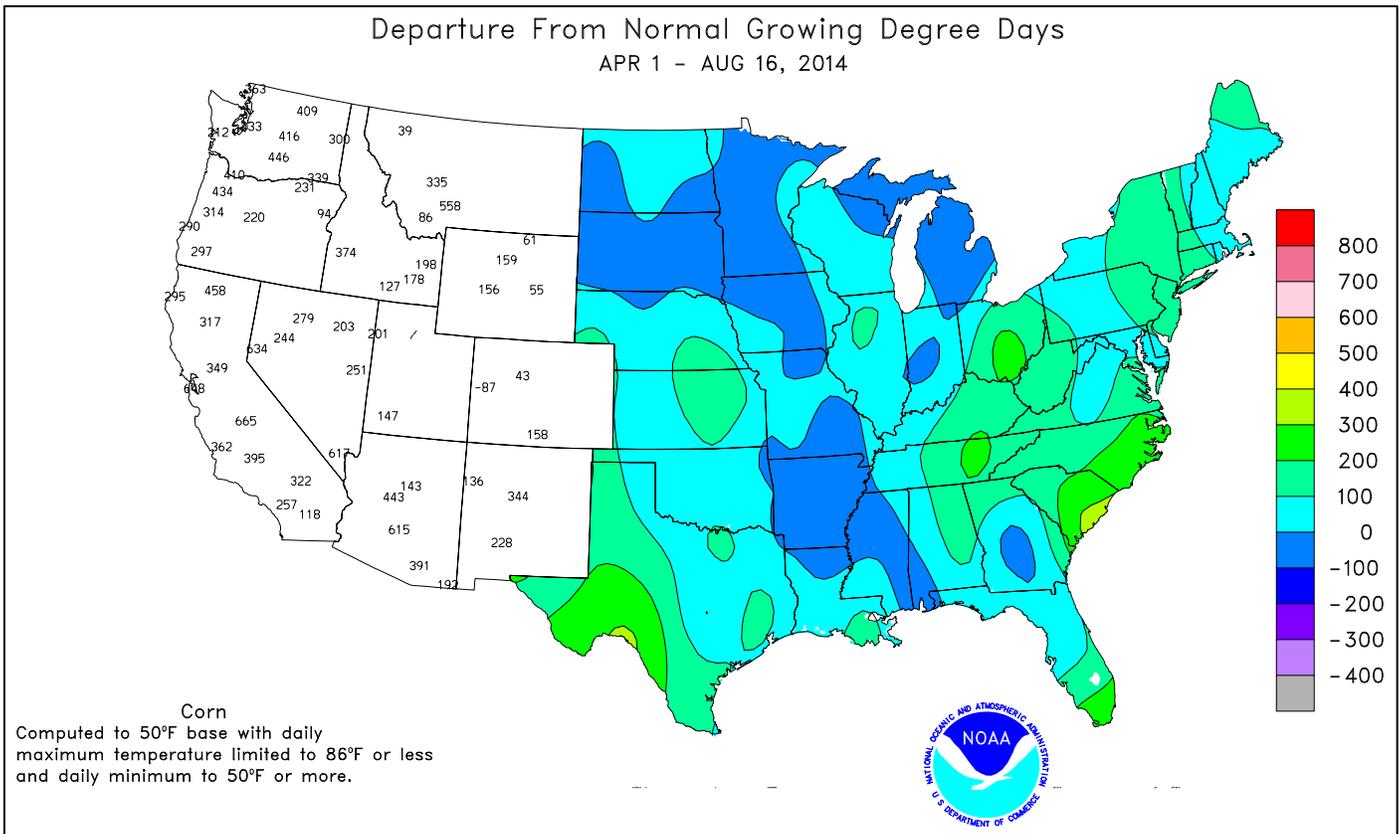
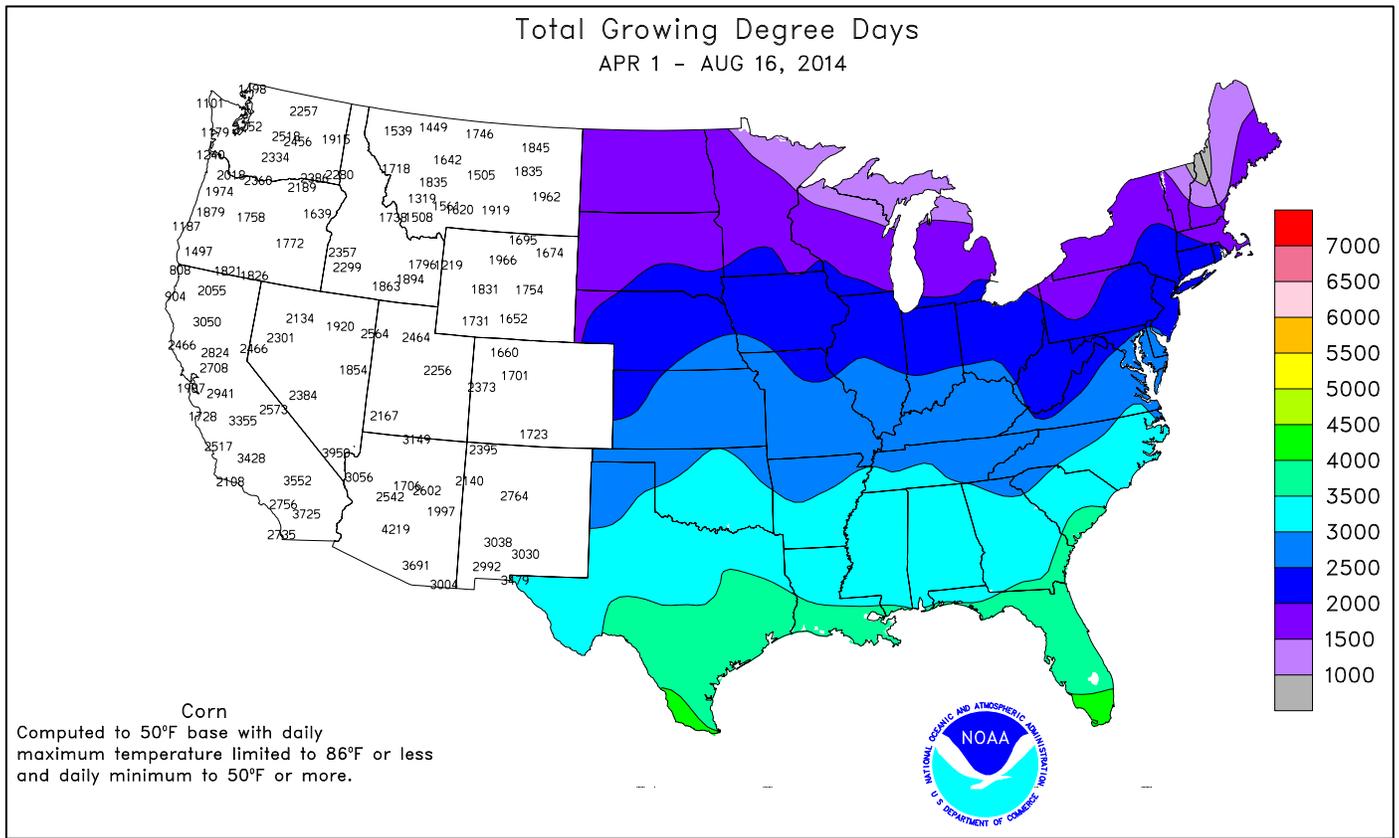
Prior to the arrival of cool weather, heavy showers soaked parts of the **South** and **East**. On August 10, daily-record totals included 5.38 inches in **Lexington, KY**, and 4.02 inches in **Charleston, SC**. For **Lexington**, it was the fourth-highest daily total on record. A day later in **Michigan**, record-setting amounts for August 11 reached 4.57 inches in **Detroit** and 2.94 inches in **Alpena**. Elsewhere in the **Great Lakes States**, record-setting totals for August 11 climbed to 1.85 inches in **Ft. Wayne, IN**, and 1.40 inches in **Eau Claire, WI**. Torrential rainfall shifted into the **Mid-Atlantic region** by August 12, when record-breaking totals reached 6.30 inches in **Baltimore, MD**; 4.41 inches in **Atlantic City, NJ**; and 3.40 inches in **Williamsport, PA**. The only wetter day in **Baltimore's** history was August 23, 1933, when a former hurricane dropped 7.62 inches. Heavy rain lingered along the **northern Atlantic Coast** through August 13, when **Portland, ME** (6.43 inches), experienced its fifth-wettest day—and wettest day on record not associated with a tropical system. **Portland** also set an all-time record with a 1-hour total of 2.57 inches (previously, 2.08 inches on August 19, 1991, with former Hurricane Bob). In addition, a state-record 13.51 inches



of rain fell on August 13 in **Islip, NY**. Previously, the highest documented 24-hour total in **New York** occurred in **Tannersville** on August 27-28, 2011, during the passage of Hurricane Irene. Elsewhere in the **Northeast**, daily-record totals for August 13 reached 2.29 inches in **Hartford, CT**, and 2.26 inches in **Providence, RI**. Late in the week, locally heavy rainfall developed in parts of **North Dakota**, where **Dickinson** (1.85 inches) netted a daily-record sum for August 15. On August 15-16, a few 6- to 10-inch rainfall amounts were reported in **western North Dakota**. Heavy, late-week rain also soaked **southern Iowa** and **northern Missouri**. **Kirkville, MO**, received 5.83 inches of rain on August 15-16. Farther west, widespread showers dampened areas from the **Four Corners States to the Northwest**. On August 12, **Eureka, NV**, measured a daily-record total of 1.14 inches. The following day, **Northwestern** daily-record amounts for August 13 reached 0.85 inch in **Seattle, WA**, and 0.44 inch in **Medford, OR**. Elsewhere in **Washington**, **Wenatchee's** weekly rainfall climbed to 0.81 inch, aided by daily-record amounts (0.27 and 0.51 inch, respectively) on August 12 and 14.

Alaska's showery summer continued, along with mostly above-normal temperatures. In fact, weekly temperatures averaged at least 10°F above normal in parts of **western Alaska**. **Kotzebue** posted daily-record highs on August 10, 11, and 15, with temperatures reaching 75, 74, and 73°F, respectively, on those dates. **Nome** (77°F) also achieved a daily-record high on August 11. Precipitation was especially heavy in **southeastern Alaska**, where weekly totals reached 11.38 inches in **Yakutat** and 3.88 inches in **Juneau**. **Yakutat's** total was boosted by a daily-record sum of 4.07 inches on August 14. Other weekly totals included 9.35 inches in **Annex Creek** and 8.22 inches in **Port Alexander**; both locations reported daily-record amounts (4.14 and 5.19 inches, respectively) on August 10. Meanwhile, tranquil weather covered **Hawaii** in the wake of Tropical Storm Iselle's passage. **Honolulu, Oahu** (on August 10 and 14), and **Kahului, Maui** (from August 12-14), reported multiple days with high temperatures of 90°F. Meanwhile, weekly rainfall totaled just 0.02 inch in **Honolulu** and 0.01 inch in **Kahului**.





National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 16, 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 OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL BIRMINGHAM	89	67	92	60	78	-2	0.13	-0.62	0.07	7.28	68	30.13	84	90	41	4	0	2	0
AL HUNTSVILLE	90	65	92	57	77	-2	0.06	-0.63	0.06	12.06	117	35.53	95	89	48	4	0	1	0
AL MOBILE	91	70	92	67	80	-2	0.34	-0.99	0.24	14.10	96	55.59	127	97	59	6	0	2	0
AK MONTGOMERY	92	69	94	63	80	-1	0.03	-0.74	0.03	8.79	77	37.67	102	90	46	6	0	1	0
AK ANCHORAGE	65	54	69	53	60	3	0.57	-0.06	0.29	7.37	180	10.60	144	85	68	0	0	6	0
AK BARROW	40	34	44	32	37	-2	0.01	-0.21	0.01	2.50	148	4.74	211	97	84	0	1	1	0
AK FAIRBANKS	75	52	80	44	64	6	0.15	-0.25	0.08	11.21	277	12.30	203	80	57	0	0	2	0
AK JUNEAU	61	54	67	52	57	0	4.12	2.99	1.79	21.10	211	41.02	143	98	93	0	0	7	3
AK KODIAK	61	54	64	51	58	2	3.32	2.46	1.39	14.25	125	47.78	113	95	86	0	0	7	4
AK NOME	69	54	77	47	61	10	0.29	-0.42	0.27	3.26	67	7.72	91	84	70	0	0	2	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	76	53	84	51	64	-1	2.02	1.34	1.02	7.48	170	10.69	77	90	44	0	0	4	1
AZ PHOENIX	103	82	109	73	92	0	0.55	0.33	0.44	0.61	38	1.60	34	58	35	7	0	2	0
AZ PRESCOTT	87	62	94	61	74	2	1.73	0.95	0.88	3.73	73	4.79	40	80	31	3	0	4	2
AZ TUCSON	96	75	101	72	86	1	0.50	-0.06	0.24	2.37	65	2.98	44	64	39	7	0	3	0
AR FORT SMITH	90	68	93	61	79	-3	0.19	-0.33	0.19	8.24	95	22.99	86	88	48	4	0	1	0
AR LITTLE ROCK	89	69	93	65	79	-3	0.20	-0.41	0.16	13.96	161	36.37	117	85	45	3	0	2	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	100	72	102	69	86	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1.33	29	42	27	7	0	0	0
CA FRESNO	101	70	104	68	85	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	4	4.08	52	54	31	7	0	0	0
CA LOS ANGELES	76	66	77	63	71	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	155	3.58	38	87	68	0	0	0	0
CA REDDING	90	65	101	63	77	-3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.19	24	14.46	66	52	37	3	0	0	0
CA SACRAMENTO	89	60	95	57	74	-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	4	7.91	66	82	28	4	0	0	0
CA SAN DIEGO	79	69	82	67	74	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	58	2.88	38	79	63	0	0	0	0
CA SAN FRANCISCO	76	61	79	60	68	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	7	7.32	55	85	70	0	0	0	0
CA STOCKTON	92	59	96	55	76	-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	21	5.82	64	78	48	5	0	0	0
CO ALAMOSA	82	45	84	40	64	1	0.00	-0.28	0.00	1.54	73	3.34	78	85	35	0	0	0	0
CO CO SPRINGS	83	56	87	51	69	0	0.88	0.03	0.56	7.59	107	12.38	97	85	30	0	0	3	1
CO DENVER INTL	87	59	90	53	73	1	0.00	-0.43	0.00	6.49	129	13.20	130	73	26	2	0	0	0
CO GRAND JUNCTION	88	61	92	59	74	-2	0.52	0.35	0.34	3.00	201	6.78	125	72	37	4	0	2	0
CO PUEBLO	91	58	94	53	74	-1	0.61	0.06	0.44	5.36	115	9.55	107	86	31	5	0	2	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	80	64	85	58	72	-2	1.70	0.87	1.60	9.37	101	31.02	111	80	55	0	0	2	1
CT HARTFORD	80	58	87	54	69	-4	2.33	1.47	2.29	9.49	100	31.49	111	84	44	0	0	2	1
DC WASHINGTON	84	68	88	62	76	-2	1.63	0.88	1.60	10.62	124	32.91	134	72	43	0	0	2	1
DE WILMINGTON	81	61	85	56	71	-5	2.51	1.75	2.51	14.36	148	36.69	134	91	47	0	0	1	1
FL DAYTONA BEACH	90	74	95	72	82	0	1.38	0.11	0.81	12.74	94	32.48	112	98	62	4	0	3	1
FL JACKSONVILLE	90	73	93	72	82	1	0.83	-0.58	0.70	9.36	65	35.19	111	99	62	4	0	4	1
FL KEY WEST	90	84	91	80	87	3	0.21	-0.92	0.21	7.05	69	19.90	93	71	62	6	0	1	0
FL MIAMI	92	77	92	74	85	1	2.26	0.44	1.10	35.87	198	46.01	137	84	59	6	0	4	1
FL ORLANDO	91	74	93	73	82	0	0.68	-0.67	0.46	19.34	110	36.67	114	94	77	4	0	3	0
FL PENSACOLA	89	72	91	70	81	-1	0.90	-0.64	0.88	12.05	67	68.53	160	87	61	3	0	2	1
FL TALLAHASSEE	94	74	96	73	84	2	0.61	-1.01	0.26	7.39	39	39.47	90	90	58	7	0	3	0
FL TAMPA	89	76	92	74	83	0	1.86	0.21	0.88	17.49	112	36.82	131	87	64	4	0	5	1
FL WEST PALM BEACH	92	75	93	73	84	1	4.53	3.22	2.37	25.08	153	42.79	121	90	66	7	0	6	3
GA ATHENS	90	67	93	62	78	-1	0.12	-0.73	0.12	8.38	81	28.01	88	90	53	5	0	1	0
GA ATLANTA	86	68	88	62	77	-2	0.44	-0.36	0.28	13.72	128	32.19	96	87	58	0	0	2	0
GA AUGUSTA	90	67	92	61	79	-1	0.41	-0.60	0.25	9.43	90	28.29	95	97	52	5	0	3	0
GA COLUMBUS	90	70	93	65	80	-2	0.18	-0.69	0.10	9.39	88	35.18	106	93	47	4	0	3	0
GA MACON	92	66	94	59	79	-2	0.15	-0.69	0.13	10.86	110	33.04	109	100	42	6	0	2	0
GA SAVANNAH	92	75	94	74	83	2	0.72	-0.91	0.32	19.08	126	34.87	107	89	60	6	0	3	0
HI HILO	85	71	86	70	78	2	0.62	-1.53	0.24	29.60	128	77.32	101	90	74	0	0	4	0
HI HONOLULU	89	76	90	73	82	0	0.02	-0.09	0.02	2.14	178	12.13	121	75	62	2	0	1	0
HI KAHULUI	89	70	90	64	80	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.52	157	15.47	131	79	65	3	0	0	0
HI LIHUE	84	73	85	70	79	-1	0.05	-0.36	0.03	7.53	152	23.33	105	81	71	0	0	2	0
ID BOISE	92	65	102	60	78	3	0.02	-0.01	0.02	0.38	32	8.49	111	62	34	4	0	1	0
ID LEWISTON	91	64	105	60	77	2	0.49	0.35	0.24	1.70	78	6.98	85	70	45	3	0	3	0
ID POCATELLO	88	54	94	49	71	1	0.38	0.24	0.25	2.32	121	8.03	99	87	39	3	0	3	0
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	78	61	82	52	70	-3	0.92	-0.11	0.85	13.78	147	28.61	127	74	59	0	0	2	1
IL MOLINE	80	59	85	51	69	-5	0.19	-0.81	0.17	13.75	126	25.30	101	87	55	0	0	3	0
IL PEORIA	81	63	84	57	72	-2	0.64	-0.06	0.55	14.25	149	26.22	113	84	55	0	0	3	1
IL ROCKFORD	80	58	84	50	69	-3	0.06	-0.86	0.06	12.41	113	22.38	94	85	60	0	0	1	0
IL SPRINGFIELD	80	62	84	53	71	-4	0.47	-0.30	0.37	13.32	147	27.61	120	93	58	0	0	3	0
IN EVANSVILLE	83	66	86	58	74	-3	0.01	-0.68	0.01	9.48	100	30.97	106	88	55	0	0	1	0
IN FORT WAYNE	77	54	86	43	66	-6	1.86	1.06	1.85	9.86	105	26.40	112	93	57	0	0	2	1
IN INDIANAPOLIS	78	59	84	49	69	-5	0.32	-0.56	0.13	10.50	99	27.92	104	89	55	0	0	3	0
IN SOUTH BEND	78	56	87	46	67	-5	0.36	-0.50	0.25	11.80	120	26.87	112	83	57	0	0	2	0
IA BURLINGTON	78	61	82	51	69	-6	0.13	-0.73	0.08	12.23	112	23.70	96	95	62	0	0	2	0
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	79	58	82	51	69	-4	0.00	-0.93	0.00	17.32	163	28.56	129	98	59	0	0	0	0
IA DES MOINES	80	64	85	57	72	-3	0.44	-0.59	0.32	12.18	110	23.33	100	87	60	0	0	2	0
IA DUBUQUE	78	55	83	50	67	-4	0.00	-1.02	0.00	14.68	146	27.11	118	92	59	0	0	0	0
IA SIOUX CITY	81	60	85	52	71	-2	0.65	0.00	0.64	24.49	291	29.74	164	93	60	0	0	2	1
IA WATERLOO	80	58	84	51	69	-3	0.00	-0.93	0.00	10.77	97	24.81	110	94	55	0	0	0	0
KS CONCORDIA	84	62	88	56	73	-5	0.47	-0.29	0.28	9.89	99	15.72	77	97	61	0	0	2	0
KS DODGE CITY	91	66	96	61	78	-1	0.00	-0.65	0.00	13.82	176	17.34	107	79	37	4	0	0	0
KS GOODLAND	91	59	96	56	75	1	0.21	-0.42	0.20	8.80	105	12.35	80	92	43	5	0	2	0
KS TOPEKA	85	63	89	55	74	-4	0.55	-0.28	0.48	9.50	90	16.97	73	93	54	0	0	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 16, 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	
KY WICHITA	89	66	96	59	78	-3	0.57	-0.06	0.53	15.33	170	21.39	105	83	48	3	0	2	1	
KY JACKSON	79	62	82	55	70	-4	1.69	0.77	1.30	12.91	113	33.76	106	94	61	0	0	4	1	
KY LEXINGTON	82	62	84	57	72	-4	5.58	4.71	5.38	15.53	135	36.88	119	89	60	0	0	4	1	
KY LOUISVILLE	85	66	89	60	75	-3	0.81	0.03	0.59	8.55	86	28.06	95	88	51	0	0	3	1	
LA PADUCAH	87	64	89	57	75	-2	0.30	-0.34	0.28	10.36	98	30.55	96	91	48	0	0	3	0	
LA BATON ROUGE	91	70	93	65	81	-1	0.45	-0.87	0.30	18.61	130	42.94	103	94	51	5	0	2	0	
LA LAKE CHARLES	92	74	94	71	83	0	1.14	0.16	1.14	25.77	192	40.94	116	93	54	7	0	1	1	
LA NEW ORLEANS	91	76	94	72	84	1	0.77	-0.52	0.67	14.87	94	39.82	95	84	56	6	0	2	1	
LA SHREVEPORT	93	70	96	63	82	-2	0.00	-0.59	0.00	7.53	72	25.60	77	89	43	7	0	0	0	
ME CARIBOU	75	55	83	50	65	0	1.26	0.32	0.68	11.32	121	28.52	125	93	55	0	0	2	2	
ME PORTLAND	74	57	81	52	66	-2	6.44	5.78	6.44	17.53	215	36.75	133	94	61	0	0	1	1	
MD BALTIMORE	81	60	86	54	71	-4	6.31	5.50	6.30	13.88	152	37.50	142	83	49	0	0	2	1	
MA BOSTON	78	63	84	60	71	-2	1.06	0.33	1.06	8.29	105	26.24	102	84	49	0	0	1	1	
MA WORCESTER	74	58	83	54	66	-3	1.78	0.87	1.76	10.01	97	31.21	104	90	50	0	0	2	1	
MI ALPENA	74	51	80	46	63	-3	3.89	3.09	3.40	8.97	119	20.46	116	91	54	0	0	3	1	
MI GRAND RAPIDS	77	55	85	46	66	-4	0.63	-0.13	0.62	10.20	114	23.42	107	93	56	0	0	2	1	
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	73	50	81	43	61	-5	0.97	0.16	0.63	7.00	94	19.68	114	94	58	0	0	3	1	
MI LANSING	77	53	83	45	65	-4	0.46	-0.24	0.42	14.23	184	25.43	134	85	60	0	0	3	0	
MI MUSKOGON	75	55	86	46	65	-5	0.65	-0.14	0.47	11.43	174	24.73	133	87	63	0	0	3	0	
MI TRAVERSE CITY	74	55	85	47	65	-4	1.00	0.29	1.00	5.76	72	18.96	96	91	47	0	0	1	1	
MN DULUTH	76	57	82	51	66	1	1.72	0.83	1.44	9.61	92	22.03	115	87	58	0	0	4	1	
MN INT'L FALLS	76	46	84	37	61	-4	0.26	-0.41	0.19	15.09	171	23.93	157	97	54	0	0	2	0	
MN MINNEAPOLIS	82	63	86	57	73	1	0.28	-0.65	0.16	14.58	139	29.05	147	86	59	0	0	3	0	
MN ROCHESTER	78	57	82	53	68	-1	0.01	-0.98	0.01	8.99	82	20.32	97	89	59	0	0	1	0	
MN ST. CLOUD	82	61	86	55	71	2	1.01	0.15	1.00	8.61	89	24.96	141	91	49	0	0	2	1	
MS JACKSON	90	67	95	61	78	-3	2.61	1.78	2.51	11.46	109	43.06	116	95	52	4	0	2	1	
MS MERIDIAN	90	65	93	59	77	-5	0.91	0.17	0.57	6.39	56	38.11	95	93	57	3	0	6	1	
MS TUPELO	88	65	92	60	77	-3	0.01	-0.55	0.01	14.67	149	34.85	95	91	50	2	0	1	0	
MO COLUMBIA	83	63	86	58	73	-4	0.85	0.02	0.81	9.04	93	23.86	92	95	59	0	0	3	1	
MO KANSAS CITY	81	63	84	57	72	-6	0.36	-0.38	0.30	14.53	137	23.15	95	92	59	0	0	3	0	
MO SAINT LOUIS	84	67	87	61	76	-3	1.07	0.42	0.98	11.10	120	28.16	112	86	56	0	0	2	1	
MO SPRINGFIELD	87	63	92	55	75	-4	0.05	-0.57	0.05	9.70	98	21.18	78	90	49	2	0	1	0	
MT BILLINGS	90	62	98	58	76	3	0.18	0.01	0.13	2.27	64	10.09	98	69	30	4	0	2	0	
MT BUTTE	81	50	89	46	65	2	1.28	0.98	0.46	5.65	134	9.93	109	85	28	0	0	5	0	
MT CUT BANK	85	56	91	47	71	7	0.61	0.24	0.56	6.58	135	10.63	116	78	29	3	0	2	1	
MT GLASGOW	90	59	96	52	74	3	1.01	0.73	0.52	4.04	87	7.43	91	78	40	3	0	3	1	
MT GREAT FALLS	88	58	95	51	73	6	0.46	0.10	0.46	5.43	121	12.53	118	66	23	4	0	1	0	
MT HAVRE	90	58	95	51	74	5	0.43	0.17	0.41	3.45	86	7.14	86	78	38	4	0	2	0	
MT MISSOULA	86	54	98	50	70	2	0.42	0.18	0.27	2.69	81	9.54	104	79	48	3	0	5	0	
NE GRAND ISLAND	83	62	87	55	72	-3	0.29	-0.40	0.19	14.87	176	19.36	105	90	58	0	0	2	0	
NE LINCOLN	84	61	89	51	72	-5	0.32	-0.42	0.23	7.54	86	17.29	89	90	54	0	0	2	0	
NE NORFOLK	81	60	87	52	71	-3	0.09	-0.54	0.09	14.34	151	19.84	103	92	57	0	0	1	0	
NE NORTH PLATTE	87	59	93	55	73	-1	0.75	0.23	0.75	11.40	149	15.70	104	93	44	2	0	1	1	
NE OMAHA	80	62	86	54	71	-5	0.25	-0.45	0.24	14.36	152	21.18	103	90	56	0	0	2	0	
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	92	58	100	55	75	3	0.00	-0.26	0.00	3.68	68	10.83	89	93	48	5	0	0	0	
NE VALENTINE	87	60	93	51	73	-1	0.07	-0.45	0.07	10.76	140	17.97	122	91	49	3	0	1	0	
NV ELY	82	52	89	43	67	0	0.28	0.09	0.21	1.68	99	5.85	91	70	43	0	0	3	0	
NV LAS VEGAS	100	80	104	77	90	0	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.57	75	0.87	29	36	22	7	0	0	0	
NV RENO	90	60	94	56	75	4	0.00	-0.03	0.00	1.28	166	3.28	70	58	30	4	0	0	0	
NV WINNEMUCCA	89	50	95	45	70	-1	0.06	0.00	0.03	0.68	64	4.60	87	55	26	3	0	3	0	
NH CONCORD	77	54	86	49	65	-4	2.13	1.41	2.12	13.48	166	31.29	137	97	49	0	0	2	1	
NJ NEWARK	82	64	88	58	73	-3	0.59	-0.30	0.45	10.68	105	34.03	114	75	45	0	0	2	0	
NM ALBUQUERQUE	87	66	93	63	76	-1	0.06	-0.35	0.03	4.78	170	5.79	106	68	32	1	0	3	0	
NY ALBANY	76	58	86	53	67	-3	0.21	-0.60	0.17	12.46	138	26.02	110	85	51	0	0	3	0	
NY BINGHAMTON	72	55	81	49	63	-5	2.78	2.08	1.62	11.22	126	26.57	111	86	60	0	0	3	2	
NY BUFFALO	75	59	84	55	67	-3	0.90	0.09	0.67	11.70	134	29.23	124	84	53	0	0	3	1	
NY ROCHESTER	75	56	83	52	66	-4	1.26	0.52	1.01	11.88	150	24.87	122	89	53	0	0	4	1	
NY SYRACUSE	77	58	86	54	67	-3	1.95	1.21	0.96	10.38	110	27.76	116	89	51	0	0	5	2	
NC ASHEVILLE	79	61	83	56	70	-2	0.29	-0.65	0.16	13.28	128	29.79	97	91	57	0	0	3	0	
NC CHARLOTTE	84	65	89	59	75	-5	0.90	0.07	0.58	10.69	117	33.48	121	92	55	0	0	3	1	
NC GREENSBORO	81	65	86	57	73	-4	0.91	0.11	0.81	8.21	83	25.70	93	93	60	0	0	2	1	
NC HATTERAS	87	73	88	67	80	1	3.45	1.98	3.45	17.37	144	40.16	118	88	54	0	0	1	1	
NC RALEIGH	85	66	89	58	75	-3	2.92	2.11	2.45	17.41	180	36.68	132	86	56	0	0	3	1	
NC WILMINGTON	87	70	91	65	78	-2	0.41	-1.20	0.24	20.21	121	39.46	108	94	56	2	0	3	0	
ND BISMARCK	83	60	90	49	72	1	0.70	0.21	0.70	6.52	103	10.71	91	89	56	1	0	1	1	
ND DICKINSON	83	58	90	51	71	1	1.90	1.59	1.85	9.32	152	17.36	149	90	45	1	0	2	1	
ND FARGO	83	60	88	49	72	1	0.25	-0.30	0.19	7.91	103	14.94	105	89	46	0	0	3	0	
ND GRAND FORKS	82	59	87	50	70	1	0.01	-0.62	0.01	10.38	137	17.75	135	92	46	0	0	1	0	
ND JAMESTOWN	80	59	83	51	69	-2	1.27	0.73	1.27	8.45	111	16.89	128	93	51	0	0	1	1	
ND WILLISTON	88	61	95	46	75	5	0.03	-0.29	0.03	2.47	45	6.56	65	82	45	3	0	1	0	
OH AKRON-CANTON	77	59	85	50	68	-3	2.19	1.39	2.09	16.66	176	33.29	135	82	50	0	0	2	1	
OH CINCINNATI	81	62	87	51	72	-3	1.96	1.11	1.27	11.02	109	28.49	101	88	56	0	0	3	2	
OH CLEVELAND	75	58	84	50	67	-4	2.51	1.74	1.46	13.17	145	29.57	125	90	53	0	0	2	2	
OH COLUMBUS	82	61	89	51	71	-3	0.97	0.12	0.97	10.36	97	27.21	107	81	46	0	0	1	1	
OH DAYTON	80	59	86	49	69	-4	0.08	-0.72	0.04	7.56	77	25.63	98	90	51	0	0	3	0	
OH MANSFIELD	77	56	85	47	66	-4	1.93	0.91	1.35	11.80	107	28.13	101	99	51	0	0	3	2	

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 16, 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 01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	PRECIP	
																		.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	78	56	86	49	67	-5	2.05	1.37	2.04	6.95	86	20.80	100	88	52	0	0	2	1
OK YOUNGSTOWN	74	55	84	47	65	-4	1.39	0.67	1.12	11.04	114	26.13	109	87	57	0	0	3	1
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	93	69	98	65	81	-1	0.00	-0.50	0.00	12.77	147	19.90	87	80	38	6	0	0	0
OR TULSA	90	68	93	60	79	-4	0.00	-0.54	0.00	9.90	112	18.34	70	84	53	5	0	0	0
OR ASTORIA	70	55	78	49	63	2	0.51	0.32	0.39	3.46	85	42.14	113	97	78	0	0	2	0
OR BURNS	84	46	94	42	65	-1	0.19	0.11	0.10	1.07	86	6.03	90	85	42	2	0	2	0
OR EUGENE	86	59	101	55	72	5	0.17	0.01	0.16	1.88	77	22.59	79	84	61	2	0	2	0
OR MEDFORD	91	61	99	59	76	3	0.58	0.50	0.44	1.22	107	11.34	113	75	31	5	0	2	0
OR PENDLETON	89	59	98	55	74	1	0.25	0.14	0.18	1.49	106	7.96	104	73	38	3	0	3	0
OR PORTLAND	85	65	99	62	75	6	0.01	-0.14	0.01	3.38	130	24.14	117	81	61	2	0	1	0
OR SALEM	86	61	98	58	74	7	0.13	0.04	0.13	1.38	63	22.37	101	78	57	2	0	1	0
PA ALLENTOWN	80	57	87	50	69	-3	0.83	-0.11	0.47	10.62	102	32.91	117	85	48	0	0	2	0
PA ERIE	75	59	82	51	67	-5	1.00	0.14	0.82	10.21	109	26.44	110	74	59	0	0	4	1
PA MIDDLETOWN	80	61	87	54	70	-5	3.06	2.34	2.96	11.49	127	33.13	129	86	45	0	0	3	1
PA PHILADELPHIA	82	65	88	60	73	-4	1.33	0.49	1.08	11.87	123	34.37	127	78	47	0	0	2	1
PA PITTSBURGH	76	56	84	48	66	-6	1.89	1.17	0.96	11.30	116	26.38	106	94	53	0	0	3	2
PA WILKES-BARRE	78	57	88	50	68	-3	1.93	1.30	1.42	6.90	75	19.60	84	86	46	0	0	2	2
PA WILLIAMSPORT	78	56	86	50	67	-5	4.33	3.64	3.54	12.50	123	27.25	104	87	56	0	0	3	2
RI PROVIDENCE	79	60	86	56	70	-3	2.26	1.42	2.26	8.39	100	30.94	109	89	51	0	0	1	1
SC BEAUFORT	90	75	93	74	83	2	3.29	1.63	2.24	21.56	144	36.33	114	95	58	5	0	3	2
SC CHARLESTON	91	75	95	72	83	2	4.93	3.43	4.02	17.74	115	34.98	106	89	56	6	0	3	2
SC COLUMBIA	90	72	93	65	81	0	0.04	-1.20	0.02	9.04	68	28.00	86	87	50	5	0	2	0
SC GREENVILLE	84	66	90	64	75	-3	0.40	-0.53	0.38	14.02	130	33.82	103	90	57	1	0	2	0
SD ABERDEEN	79	56	85	44	68	-4	0.26	-0.29	0.25	5.05	66	10.48	72	99	68	0	0	2	0
SD HURON	80	58	86	48	69	-4	0.26	-0.20	0.26	6.72	93	11.22	73	94	56	0	0	1	0
SD RAPID CITY	85	60	89	53	72	-1	0.16	-0.22	0.10	10.05	175	15.43	124	85	44	0	0	2	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	79	60	83	51	70	-2	1.13	0.47	1.10	16.65	211	21.61	129	91	61	0	0	3	1
TN BRISTOL	81	61	83	55	71	-2	0.75	0.09	0.39	10.29	106	22.29	79	93	53	0	0	3	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	87	68	90	61	77	-2	0.27	-0.48	0.22	8.51	81	25.80	73	86	49	1	0	2	0
TN KNOXVILLE	83	64	87	58	74	-3	0.52	-0.13	0.33	11.13	107	27.15	83	95	56	0	0	3	0
TN MEMPHIS	89	69	93	63	79	-3	0.00	-0.64	0.00	16.76	166	42.73	122	83	45	4	0	0	0
TN NASHVILLE	88	66	92	59	77	-2	0.07	-0.62	0.07	10.37	109	32.19	104	93	43	2	0	1	0
TX ABILENE	98	74	101	69	86	3	0.00	-0.55	0.00	6.21	106	10.20	73	59	35	7	0	0	0
TX AMARILLO	92	65	98	62	79	2	0.73	0.05	0.60	8.87	119	13.58	100	79	31	4	0	2	1
TX AUSTIN	101	71	103	64	86	1	0.00	-0.50	0.00	3.73	54	15.55	76	84	38	7	0	0	0
TX BEAUMONT	93	75	97	73	84	1	1.61	0.63	1.27	19.48	139	31.93	88	91	51	7	0	2	1
TX BROWNSVILLE	97	77	99	75	87	3	0.01	-0.50	0.01	2.29	40	7.62	56	95	51	7	0	1	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	98	76	101	74	87	3	0.13	-0.56	0.13	3.02	44	10.12	57	92	48	7	0	1	0
TX DEL RIO	100	76	102	73	88	2	0.08	-0.25	0.08	5.79	113	6.69	57	77	41	7	0	1	0
TX EL PASO	91	71	96	69	81	-1	0.06	-0.33	0.05	1.76	55	2.40	49	67	35	5	0	2	0
TX FORT WORTH	97	76	101	71	87	2	0.03	-0.45	0.02	5.35	83	12.68	57	67	34	7	0	2	0
TX GALVESTON	92	80	95	74	86	1	0.88	0.08	0.81	3.78	41	12.47	50	85	59	7	0	2	1
TX HOUSTON	96	76	98	73	86	2	0.27	-0.52	0.25	7.96	78	27.03	93	90	53	7	0	2	0
TX LUBBOCK	94	67	99	64	80	1	0.22	-0.26	0.13	5.56	90	11.69	100	73	40	6	0	2	0
TX MIDLAND	96	72	99	69	84	3	0.30	-0.06	0.26	1.13	25	4.29	50	68	37	7	0	2	0
TX SAN ANGELO	99	72	101	65	85	3	0.02	-0.37	0.01	3.11	71	11.38	94	71	34	7	0	2	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	100	76	102	71	88	3	0.08	-0.46	0.08	8.71	117	16.06	80	84	30	7	0	1	0
TX VICTORIA	101	77	103	76	89	4	0.40	-0.17	0.32	6.87	76	18.15	76	93	43	7	0	2	0
TX WACO	99	72	102	62	86	0	0.21	-0.18	0.21	8.67	139	19.81	97	86	39	7	0	1	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	96	70	103	66	83	-2	1.36	0.88	0.92	10.03	161	15.13	85	79	47	7	0	5	1
UT SALT LAKE CITY	91	65	95	61	78	1	0.26	0.12	0.17	2.50	137	8.97	85	66	21	5	0	2	0
VT BURLINGTON	76	59	87	56	67	-2	1.43	0.55	1.25	11.63	123	25.39	116	84	51	0	0	4	1
VA LYNCHBURG	79	60	82	52	69	-5	0.98	0.24	0.77	11.64	117	32.66	117	96	63	0	0	3	1
VA NORFOLK	84	70	86	67	77	-1	0.83	-0.27	0.52	12.17	106	31.80	106	83	49	0	0	2	1
VA RICHMOND	85	65	87	60	75	-2	0.55	-0.40	0.33	8.83	84	24.87	88	84	49	0	0	2	0
VA ROANOKE	77	62	84	55	70	-5	1.41	0.60	0.92	10.42	109	26.01	94	89	65	0	0	3	1
WA WASH/DULLES	81	59	84	53	70	-5	1.25	0.44	1.12	8.11	86	32.45	123	85	52	0	0	2	1
WA OLYMPIA	80	57	96	46	68	4	0.85	0.68	0.70	2.00	68	31.81	115	95	67	1	0	2	1
WA QUILLAYUTE	74	54	88	50	64	4	0.52	-0.04	0.31	3.49	49	55.67	98	98	77	0	0	3	0
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	80	61	96	57	71	5	1.39	1.21	1.15	2.91	111	29.47	147	79	64	1	0	3	1
WA SPOKANE	85	61	98	58	73	3	0.05	-0.09	0.04	2.07	92	9.48	95	76	36	3	0	2	0
WA YAKIMA	90	59	102	56	74	5	0.10	0.04	0.08	0.24	26	3.16	68	79	47	3	0	2	0
WV BECKLEY	73	58	81	50	66	-4	0.41	-0.38	0.31	7.36	69	24.28	86	92	64	0	0	3	0
WV CHARLESTON	80	61	85	53	71	-2	0.68	-0.25	0.65	12.83	115	28.94	100	97	57	0	0	3	1
WV ELKINS	74	53	81	43	64	-5	1.10	0.15	0.59	11.72	100	27.06	89	95	53	0	0	2	2
WV HUNTINGTON	80	60	83	50	70	-5	0.58	-0.33	0.32	9.98	95	29.52	104	98	59	0	0	3	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	80	55	85	47	68	-2	1.40	0.38	1.40	15.29	146	29.38	142	97	43	0	0	1	1
WI GREEN BAY	78	54	82	47	66	-3	1.64	0.82	1.01	6.93	80	17.59	96	96	52	0	0	3	2
WI LA CROSSE	81	59	85	51	70	-3	0.07	-0.87	0.07	12.38	119	25.55	120	88	46	0	0	1	0
WI MADISON	80	56	85	48	68	-2	0.21	-0.76	0.21	13.32	132	25.07	116	88	53	0	0	1	0
WI MILWAUKEE	76	60	85	56	68	-3	1.21	0.33	0.76	10.74	118	21.69	99	82	60	0	0	3	1
WY CASPER	90	53	95	46	71	1	0.02	-0.14	0.02	3.06	97	7.82	85	79	32	5	0	1	0
WY CHEYENNE	84	57	89	53	70	3	0.03	-0.38	0.03	5.59	104	12.55	111	69	34	0	0	1	0
WY LANDER	88	57	94	54	73	2	0.13	0.02	0.13	2.00	88	6.18	69	68	21	3	0	1	0
WY SHERIDAN	90	54	97	50	72	2	0.06	-0.08	0.04	3.33	97	10.14	102	82	38	5	0	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

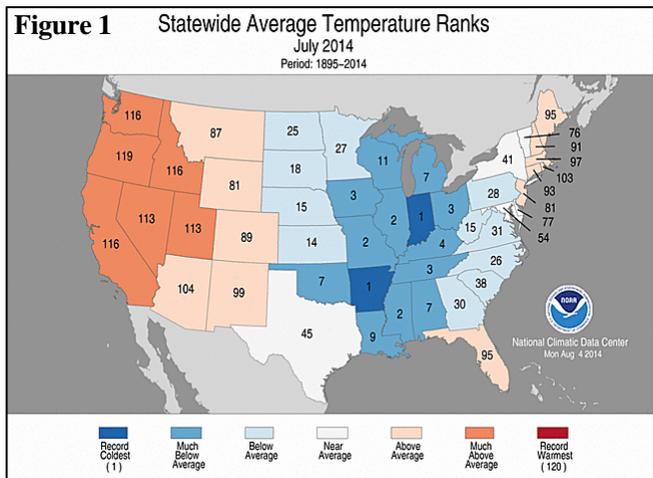
July Weather in Historical Perspective

Information for the U.S. monthly historical perspective was provided by NOAA's National Climatic Data Center.

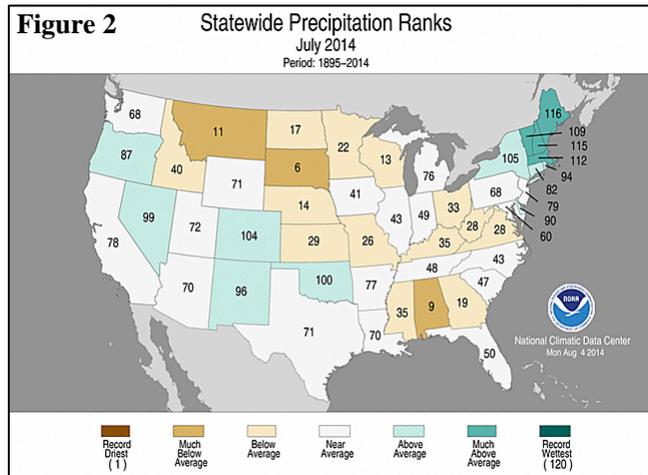
According to preliminary information provided by the National Climatic Data Center, the contiguous U.S. experienced its 48th-coolest, 26th-driest July during the 120-year period of record. The nation's average temperature of 73.3°F was 0.3°F below the 20th century mean, while the average rainfall of 2.55 inches was 92 percent of normal. Since the beginning of the 21st century the only cooler July 1-31 periods occurred in 2004 (72.9°F) and 2009 (72.6°F).

The overall cool July was even more dramatic when juxtaposed with near-record Western warmth. Oregon (69.8°F, or 5.0°F above normal) reported its second-hottest July, behind only 2003. In addition, it was the fifth-hottest July in California, Idaho, and Washington, and the eighth-hottest July in Nevada and Utah (figure 1).

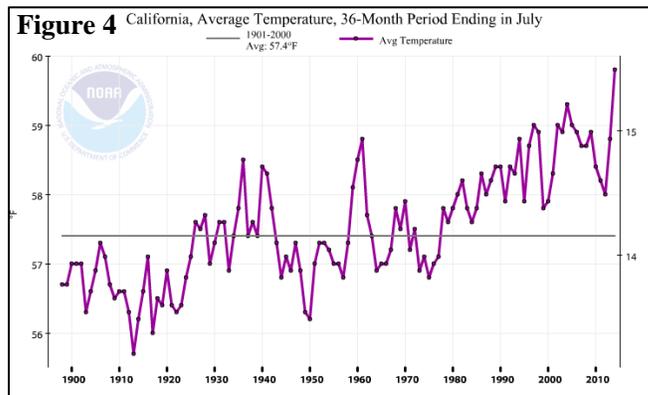
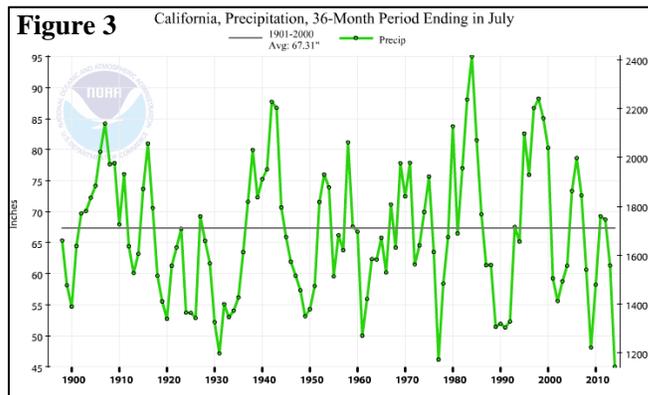
Farther east, Arkansas (75.7°F, or 4.6°F below normal) and Indiana (69.2°F, or 5.3°F below normal) topped the list with record-low July average temperatures. The previous record in Arkansas had been established in 1967, while Indiana tied a record originally set in 2009. Elsewhere, warm weather prevailed in Florida and the northern Atlantic States, but top-ten rankings for low July average temperatures were achieved in Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Tennessee.



In the West, July showers provided spotty drought relief. Farther east, however, generally drier-than-normal conditions covered the northern and central Plains, Midwest, and Southeast. Consequently, top-ten rankings for July dryness were observed in South Dakota and Alabama (figure 2). In contrast, July wetness dominated New England, where top-ten rankings were noted in Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.



Lost amid California's middle-of-the-road, middle-of-the-dry-season July rainfall ranking—statewide precipitation averaged 0.20 inch, 111 percent of normal—was the fact that a record-setting drought continues. During the 36-month period from August 2011 – July 2014, statewide precipitation averaged 45.03 inches (67 percent of normal). The previous record of 46.16 inches was established from August 1974 – July 1977 (figure 3). Record-breaking heat during the August 2011 – July 2014 period has aggravated the drought situation (figure 4).



National Agricultural Summary

August 11 - 17, 2014

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

The recent trend of below-average temperatures continued in the eastern U.S. Scattered locations from Missouri to Pennsylvania recorded average temperatures more than 6°F below normal. Most

areas of the nation had precipitation amounts near normal levels. However, one exception was southern Iowa and northern Missouri, where late-week storms led to totals in excess of 5 inches.

Corn: Nationally, 70 percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the dough stage by week's end, 21 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. By August 17, twenty-two percent of this year's crop was denting, 12 percentage points ahead of last year but 5 points behind the 5-year average. All major corn estimating states were behind their respective 5-year averages for denting progress, except Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, and Texas. Overall, 72 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week but 11 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Soybeans: By week's end, 95 percent of the soybean crop was at or beyond the blooming stage. This was 4 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Nationwide, 83 percent of the soybean crop was at or beyond the pod-setting stage by August 17, thirteen percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers in southern Indiana were reporting cases of Sudden Death Syndrome in area soybean fields. Overall, 71 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week and 9 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Cotton: Eighty-eight percent of the cotton crop was setting bolls by August 17, five percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Nationally, 12 percent of the cotton crop had open bolls by week's end, 4 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Georgia producers reported plant heights near waist high or above, with some cases of potassium deficiencies in the crop. Overall, 50 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last week but 4 points better than the same time last year.

Sorghum: By August 17, seventy-six percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the heading stage, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. Nationally, 44 percent of the sorghum was at or beyond the coloring stage by week's end, 7 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Thirty-one percent of the sorghum was mature by week's end, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and the 5-year average. Sorghum harvest neared completion in parts of South Central Texas, while sugarcane aphid populations became a cause of concern for some sorghum producers in the Blacklands. Overall, 59

percent of the sorghum was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 4 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Rice: By week's end, 88 percent of the rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 7 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Nationally, 7 percent of the rice was harvested by week's end, 3 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. In Arkansas, major activities included irrigation of the rice crop, with irrigation being terminated on the earliest rice fields. Overall, 74 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week and 4 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Other Small Grains: Producers had harvested 66 percent of the nation's oat crop by week's end, equal to last year but 10 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Harvesting progress was behind the state 5-year averages in all estimating states except Texas and Nebraska, where harvest was complete or nearly complete.

By August 17, barley producers had harvested 31 percent of this year's crop, slightly behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Rain was increasing the level of disease and mold in many barley fields in Idaho, with barley sprouting in the heads decreasing the quality of the crop. Overall, 62 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 3 percentage points from last week and also down 3 points from the same time last year.

Seventeen percent of the spring wheat crop was harvested by week's end, slightly ahead of last year but 16 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Spring wheat harvest was well behind normal in the upper Midwest. Harvest progress was 40 and 36 percentage points behind the respective 5-year averages in South Dakota and Minnesota. Overall, 68 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last year but 2 points better than the same time last year.

Other Crops: By week's end, 98 percent of the peanut crop was pegging, 2 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Overall, 64 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 4 percentage points from last week but 3 points better than the same time last year.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 17, 2014

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

Corn Percent Dough				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 17 2014	5-Yr Avg
CO	41	27	53	43
IL	67	77	86	76
IN	53	56	72	65
IA	22	55	75	55
KS	72	66	79	81
KY	52	56	70	66
MI	51	31	49	53
MN	24	44	63	44
MO	73	81	91	81
NE	64	62	78	75
NC	95	86	91	96
ND	19	13	32	41
OH	64	46	68	64
PA	54	9	31	50
SD	60	40	59	53
TN	90	85	92	94
TX	78	88	89	83
WI	23	20	38	42
18 Sts	49	54	70	63
These 18 States planted 91% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Dented				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 17 2014	5-Yr Avg
CO	5	3	5	7
IL	13	17	34	38
IN	5	17	29	23
IA	2	7	16	25
KS	18	12	30	42
KY	25	33	49	47
MI	5	0	6	12
MN	1	0	6	13
MO	32	34	52	51
NE	10	6	20	29
NC	84	68	78	83
ND	0	0	0	8
OH	5	6	16	19
PA	15	1	6	16
SD	4	1	5	12
TN	63	22	53	75
TX	62	76	77	69
WI	1	0	4	8
18 Sts	10	11	22	27
These 18 States planted 91% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	1	5	23	52	19
IL	1	4	15	51	29
IN	1	5	21	52	21
IA	2	5	18	51	24
KS	6	9	30	42	13
KY	5	13	24	46	12
MI	2	7	19	56	16
MN	1	6	25	55	13
MO	0	2	15	49	34
NE	3	6	21	50	20
NC	3	12	24	45	16
ND	1	4	17	56	22
OH	1	4	20	53	22
PA	1	3	16	47	33
SD	2	5	24	56	13
TN	0	5	19	54	22
TX	1	5	29	49	16
WI	3	9	21	46	21
18 Sts	2	6	20	51	21
Prev Wk	2	5	20	52	21
Prev Yr	4	9	26	44	17

Soybeans Percent Blooming				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 17 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	92	91	95	96
IL	93	94	96	95
IN	95	96	100	95
IA	94	96	98	98
KS	85	83	89	89
KY	78	73	78	87
LA	99	99	100	99
MI	97	91	97	96
MN	95	94	96	97
MS	99	92	95	100
MO	81	84	90	87
NE	99	96	99	98
NC	66	71	80	80
ND	95	95	99	98
OH	95	91	94	97
SD	95	94	98	98
TN	78	83	91	92
WI	84	88	94	93
18 Sts	91	92	95	95
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 17 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	77	79	87	84
IL	74	79	89	79
IN	77	80	90	77
IA	68	79	88	86
KS	54	52	63	60
KY	52	54	63	67
LA	94	92	94	96
MI	78	75	87	80
MN	70	74	85	82
MS	86	79	85	95
MO	47	56	70	59
NE	86	80	89	87
NC	39	46	54	52
ND	77	75	88	89
OH	81	66	80	79
SD	72	64	81	83
TN	59	62	75	76
WI	58	65	79	76
18 Sts	70	72	83	79
These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybean Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	9	26	42	21
IL	1	3	18	55	23
IN	1	5	27	51	16
IA	2	5	20	51	22
KS	2	8	37	44	9
KY	5	10	26	48	11
LA	1	3	14	57	25
MI	2	7	27	51	13
MN	2	6	28	54	10
MS	0	4	17	53	26
MO	0	3	19	56	22
NE	2	6	22	53	17
NC	1	5	25	53	16
ND	1	4	23	56	16
OH	1	5	22	58	14
SD	2	6	22	57	13
TN	1	5	20	58	16
WI	1	6	25	48	20
18 Sts	1	5	23	54	17
Prev Wk	2	5	23	53	17
Prev Yr	2	8	28	48	14

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 17, 2014

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

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 17 2014	5-Yr Avg
AL	92	81	92	83
AZ	95	90	100	93
AR	100	97	99	100
CA	94	98	100	91
GA	79	93	98	91
KS	43	28	38	69
LA	99	96	97	99
MS	89	85	90	97
MO	85	83	87	93
NC	91	90	93	95
OK	68	75	88	66
SC	67	92	94	77
TN	81	82	89	93
TX	81	78	83	86
VA	97	84	95	89
15 Sts	83	83	88	88
These 15 States planted 98% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 17 2014	5-Yr Avg
AL	1	1	4	8
AZ	33	30	40	35
AR	4	2	6	12
CA	9	15	17	8
GA	2	0	9	9
KS	1	2	6	4
LA	24	11	17	37
MS	0	3	5	13
MO	0	0	1	5
NC	1	2	5	6
OK	3	0	1	2
SC	0	0	0	3
TN	0	2	8	4
TX	12	11	16	15
VA	2	0	2	6
15 Sts	8	7	12	12
These 15 States planted 98% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	7	37	51	5
AZ	0	0	9	50	41
AR	2	5	23	46	24
CA	0	0	15	20	65
GA	1	10	30	47	12
KS	1	5	36	51	7
LA	0	1	7	65	27
MS	0	2	26	57	15
MO	0	3	37	56	4
NC	0	4	23	59	14
OK	1	5	34	57	3
SC	0	4	21	65	10
TN	1	6	24	56	13
TX	7	17	41	28	7
VA	0	0	1	95	4
15 Sts	4	12	34	39	11
Prev Wk	3	11	34	41	11
Prev Yr	9	14	31	37	9

Peanuts Percent Pegging				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 17 2014	5-Yr Avg
AL	99	86	94	85
FL	100	96	98	97
GA	94	98	99	97
NC	100	97	100	100
OK	96	93	94	97
SC	98	99	100	98
TX	99	85	97	98
VA	95	91	96	90
8 Sts	96	94	98	96
These 8 States planted 96% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Peanut Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	12	43	37	8
FL	0	4	16	72	8
GA	1	7	29	50	13
NC	0	1	16	65	18
OK	0	0	36	54	10
SC	0	2	16	68	14
TX	1	10	33	49	7
VA	0	0	2	80	18
8 Sts	1	7	28	53	11
Prev Wk	1	5	26	54	14
Prev Yr	1	5	33	49	12

Oats Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 17 2014	5-Yr Avg
IA	97	87	97	98
MN	57	54	67	71
NE	94	95	98	98
ND	21	3	15	36
OH	93	68	88	98
PA	77	49	71	85
SD	73	62	79	83
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	57	38	55	72
9 Sts	66	52	66	76
These 9 States planted 65% of last year's oat acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 17, 2014

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

Sorghum Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 17 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	99	99	100	100
CO	52	34	50	70
IL	72	78	81	79
KS	68	43	64	68
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	71	87	92	76
NE	74	79	90	79
NM	24	27	33	35
OK	68	59	65	67
SD	89	74	89	84
TX	86	91	92	86
11 Sts	76	65	76	76
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 17 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	71	71	86	84
CO	23	10	20	33
IL	22	33	46	27
KS	6	4	10	10
LA	95	93	97	98
MO	13	31	47	26
NE	2	26	37	7
NM	3	0	0	4
OK	25	28	41	29
SD	15	8	19	26
TX	75	88	89	70
11 Sts	37	39	44	37
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Mature				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 17 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	11	13	27	43
CO	1	0	0	2
IL	0	0	0	1
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	75	65	82	86
MO	0	0	3	2
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	1	0	1	7
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	65	82	83	63
11 Sts	26	30	31	26
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	6	20	51	22
CO	3	20	47	29	1
IL	2	2	16	72	8
KS	3	9	33	46	9
LA	0	2	24	52	22
MO	0	3	25	60	12
NE	2	5	33	41	19
NM	0	0	30	64	6
OK	3	5	21	57	14
SD	0	1	13	82	4
TX	2	9	31	46	12
11 Sts	2	8	31	48	11
Prev Wk	2	8	31	49	10
Prev Yr	3	10	32	45	10

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 17 2014	5-Yr Avg
ID	44	20	23	24
MN	20	6	12	48
MT	12	6	23	18
ND	8	0	6	28
SD	49	11	35	75
WA	39	49	68	34
6 Sts	16	6	17	33
These 6 States planted 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	3	8	40	44	5
MN	2	7	34	50	7
MT	1	4	38	48	9
ND	1	2	14	63	20
SD	0	2	24	62	12
WA	6	30	45	17	2
6 Sts	1	5	26	54	14
Prev Wk	1	4	25	56	14
Prev Yr	2	5	27	55	11

Rice Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 17 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	78	65	83	84
CA	82	60	89	54
LA	97	95	98	98
MS	69	78	93	90
MO	65	66	79	65
TX	100	96	97	96
6 Sts	81	71	88	81
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 17 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	0	NA	0	3
CA	0	NA	0	0
LA	49	15	28	45
MS	0	NA	0	5
MO	0	NA	0	0
TX	45	6	40	51
6 Sts	10	NA	7	11
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	5	28	49	17
CA	0	0	15	65	20
LA	0	1	14	61	24
MS	0	1	13	57	29
MO	0	3	30	48	19
TX	0	3	43	47	7
6 Sts	0	3	23	55	19
Prev Wk	0	3	24	54	19
Prev Yr	0	5	25	44	26

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 17, 2014

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent												
Week Ending Aug 17, 2014												
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX	
AL	1	16	28	49	6		NH	2	3	36	42	17
AZ	20	23	30	24	3		NJ	4	6	46	28	16
AR	1	9	25	51	14		NM	20	29	34	17	0
CA	29	42	13	6	10		NY	9	7	24	47	13
CO	8	22	28	34	8		NC	2	12	38	41	7
CT	0	0	50	50	0		ND	0	3	15	61	21
DE	2	9	42	44	3		OH	2	8	27	53	10
FL	1	3	25	61	10		OK	5	11	32	45	7
GA	1	10	44	41	4		OR	14	29	34	22	1
ID	1	6	40	47	6		PA	4	4	36	39	17
IL	1	6	27	53	13		RI	0	0	50	50	0
IN	3	10	32	43	12		SC	0	17	39	42	2
IA	4	11	31	46	8		SD	2	9	22	54	13
KS	7	17	40	34	2		TN	2	15	33	46	4
KY	6	15	35	38	6		TX	11	20	35	27	7
LA	0	6	24	57	13		UT	3	17	45	34	1
ME	0	2	30	59	9		VT	0	11	24	20	45
MD	1	7	17	51	24		VA	4	15	34	41	6
MA	0	0	6	94	0		WA	10	18	43	25	4
MI	5	13	31	41	10		WV	3	11	30	54	2
MN	3	8	30	49	10		WI	6	14	34	39	7
MS	1	6	23	57	13		WY	0	8	17	59	16
MO	1	15	41	37	6		48 Sts	6	14	32	40	8
MT	4	16	36	36	8							
NE	7	11	34	41	7		Prev Wk	5	13	32	42	8
NV	15	20	40	20	5		Prev Yr	12	16	27	36	9

Barley Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 17 2014	5-Yr Avg
ID	50	22	30	31
MN	30	17	24	52
MT	46	21	38	27
ND	11	2	16	36
WA	35	40	65	27
5 Sts	32	17	31	31
These 5 States planted 77% of last year's barley acreage.				

Barley Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	6	10	23	58	3
MN	5	10	37	43	5
MT	0	4	41	43	12
ND	0	2	18	65	15
WA	5	18	54	23	0
5 Sts	2	6	30	52	10
Prev Wk	1	4	30	53	12
Prev Yr	2	5	28	51	14

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 6.4. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 42% short, 46% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 42% short, 48% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn dented 94%, 89% last week, 65% 2013, 80% avg. Corn mature 45%, 30% last week, 19% 2013, 46% avg. Corn harvested 6%, 2% last week, 0% 2013, 7% avg. Corn condition 3% poor, 14% fair, 59% good, 24% excellent. Soybeans blooming 84%, 78% last week, 74% 2013, 86% avg. Soybeans setting pods 71%, 60% last week, 49% 2013, 62% avg. Soybeans dropping leaves 7%, 0% last week, 0% 2013, 4% avg. Soybeans condition 7% poor, 25% fair, 60% good, 8% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 20% fair, 60% good, 10% excellent. Pasture and range condition 1% very poor, 16% poor, 28% fair, 49% good, 6% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 75.0 F in Muscle Shoals to 80.5 F in Montgomery; total precipitation ranged from 0.01 inches in Bessemer to 1.57 inches in Muscle Shoals. Alabama experienced dry conditions with maximum temperatures hovering between the mid-80's and 90's during the week. Showers that entered the state the previous weekend lingered through Tuesday. The remainder of the week was completely dry until a few scattered showers fell on Sunday. Precipitation totals were minimal except in a few locations. With the dry week, condition of all crops, pasture, and livestock saw some decline and were rated mostly good to fair by the week's end.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 100% adequate. Subsoil moisture 100% adequate. Barley turning color 40%. Oats turning color 5%. First cutting hay 95% complete. Second cutting hay 5% complete. Barley condition 20% fair, 40% good, 40% excellent. Oat condition 35% fair, 40% good, 25% excellent. All hay condition 20% fair, 55% good, 25% excellent. Potato condition 65% good, 35% excellent. Condition of pasture 15% fair, 70% good, 15% excellent. Wind and rain damage to crops 95% none, 5% light. The main farm activities for the week were harvesting hay and vegetables, weed control, preparing for grain harvest, farm maintenance.

ARIZONA: Days suitable for field work 7.0 days. Topsoil moisture 35% short, 64% adequate and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 33% short, 59% adequate and 1% surplus. Arizona's alfalfa condition was rated in mostly excellent to fair condition, depending on location. Harvesting occurred on over three-quarters of the alfalfa acreage across the State. Seedless watermelons show movement this week. Range and pasture conditions have improved slightly after monsoon rains provided some moisture around the State, but not enough to overcome drought conditions. Range and Pastures were rated in very poor to good condition, depending on location.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 33% short, 57% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 29% short, 66% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn reached 99% doughing, 97% last week, 96% last year, 99% 5-year average; 94% dented, 89% last week, 89% previous year, 95% 5-year average; 62% mature, 50% last week, 37% last year, 65% 5-year average; 1% harvested, 4% last year, 20% 5-year average. Corn condition 0% very poor, 7% poor, 20% fair, 49% good, and 24% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 25% fair, 51% good, 14% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 66% good, and 14% excellent. Most of the state received minimal rainfall last week. Producers continued to harvest crops as weather permitted.

CALIFORNIA: Days suitable for field work was 7 days. Topsoil moisture 50% very short, 30% short, 20% adequate, and 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 35% very short, 45% short, 20%

adequate and 0% surplus. The early part of the week featured a monsoonal moisture system expanding north across the State from the desert southwest to the Baja region. This was the major driver for widespread thunderstorm activity that affected most of the mountain and desert regions. Localized heavy rain and severe hail were observed over the eastern mountains with local flash flooding in the southern mountains and desert region. Temperatures early in the week were above normal statewide. The monsoonal moisture then began to shift east and south by the middle of the week with temperatures cooler as an onshore flow and low pressure troughing pattern developed. This low pressure trough generated some light precipitation amounts for the immediate North Coast region but dry conditions elsewhere. By the later part of the week, high pressure began to rebuild statewide with temperatures warming to above normal levels. This return of high pressure also brought some monsoonal moisture back into the southern region of the State with localized flash flooding observed in the mountain areas. Alfalfa was cut, dried, and baled. Growers sprayed for aphids. Second crop silage sorghum was up and making excellent progress. In cotton, bolls were opening on a wider and mostly earlier basis. Some opened in stressed areas and bolls were popping in places with no apparent stress. Sudan grass was showing significant growth. Irrigation was winding down in places now, earlier than normal in some cases. Some fields were left fallow due to water issues. The nectarine, peach and inter-specific plums were picked, packed, and shipped to both local and foreign markets. Cling peach harvest was ongoing with yield, size and quality of the fruit being very good to excellent. Prunes were progressing well in the Sacramento Valley and Yuba County. Raisin grape harvest began in some areas of Tulare County. Table grape harvest increased, with Red Globe, Flame Seedless, Scarlet Royal, Princess, and Thompson varieties harvested in San Joaquin Valley. Harvest continued in early champagne grape and a few early variety vineyards. Other wine grapes were showing veraison. Apple harvest continued, with Gala and Gingerfold varieties picked. Later apple varieties were sugaring nicely. The harvest of late navel and Valencia oranges continued, but has slowed. Tangelos, grapefruit and lemons continued to be harvested and packed. Bartlett, Bosc, and Asian pear harvests were ongoing throughout the State. Olive, fig, kiwi and pomegranate fruit continued to grow well with some pomegranates harvested in Tulare County. Shaking for the Nonpareil almond continued in Tulare, Fresno, Kern, Sutter, and Yuba Counties. Hull rot and some mold became more apparent in some areas with high humidity cited as the major contributing factor. Various diseases are also building in some almonds orchards in the lower San Joaquin Valley. Scab is blowing up in some hard shells, especially the Padre variety. Rust has increased over the last couple of weeks. In Stanislaus County, most of the Nonpareil almonds have been windrowed or they are now shaken. There is a higher level of hull rot this year, which makes nuts stick. In Merced County, there is uneven ripening, some hard-to-remove nuts, and nuts that are still green. Spider mites continued to flare in scattered almond blocks, as well as in walnuts. In Fresno County, walnuts are developing quickly. The Ashley husks were already splitting. Overall, walnuts maturation is 2 weeks ahead of schedule. Spraying continued for Pistachio in Kern County with scattered alternaria outbreaks and some eggs and small worms found in some, so application timing was good. Tomato harvest continued in many counties including reports from Sutter, Merced, Fresno, and Tulare. Reported production was good with some decrease in yield due to heat and lack of water. There have been reports of powdery mildew in fields with a later harvest date. In Sutter County, tomatoes, melons, green beans, Bell peppers, squash, eggplant and cucumbers were harvested for farmers markets. In Monterey County, lettuce and brassicas are in production with field conditions reported as good. In San Mateo County, beans and Brussel sprouts

are growing and peas are being harvested. In Tulare County, melons, beans, peppers, sweet corn, squash, and eggplant harvest continued with produce being sold at roadside stands and certified farmers markets. Range conditions continued to be very dry with little forage for cattle to feed in all elevations. Herd reduction continued in response to shortage of feed. Available water at the lower elevation continued to decline. Fire danger remained high across the State. Sheep and cattle grazed on idle fields, dry land grain, and alfalfa fields. Supplemental feeding of cattle continued. Bees worked alfalfa, sunflower, melon, and squash fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 32% short, 54% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 22% very short, 31% short, 46% adequate, 1% surplus. Spring barley coloring 98%, 97% 2013, 98% avg.; harvested 56%, 24% 2013, 35% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 16% fair, 51% good, 27% excellent. Spring wheat coloring 80%, 67% 2013, 94% avg.; harvested 13%, 31% 2013, 24% avg.; condition 8% poor, 36% fair, 55% good, 1% excellent. Dry beans blooming 95%, 94% 2013, 88% avg.; condition 49% fair, 40% good, 11% excellent. Onions harvested 1%, 3% 2013, 8% avg.; condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 69% good, 16% excellent. Potatoes fall inside SLV condition 6% very poor, 15% poor, 26% fair, 43% good, 10% excellent. Potatoes fall outside SLV harvested 9%, 21% 2013, 14% avg.; condition 1% poor, 17% fair, 73% good, 9% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 54% good, 23% excellent. Sunflowers condition 3% very poor, 21% poor, 27% fair, 42% good, 7% excellent. Alfalfa 2nd cutting 89%, 92% 2013, 90% avg.; 3rd cutting 40%, 20% 2013, 26% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 11% poor, 25% fair, 44% good, 17% excellent. Livestock condition 2% poor, 20% fair, 64% good, 14% excellent. Relatively dry conditions prevailed last week with isolated precipitation concentrated throughout the west slope and the northeastern district. Reporters noted dryness in some localities was exacerbated by the hot temperatures and lack of rainfall. Agricultural activities were progressing last week in localities where conditions were ideal, such as within the San Luis Valley.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6. Topsoil moisture; 1% very short, 23% short, 70% adequate and 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 1% very short, 17% short, 71% adequate and 6% surplus. Apples condition; 3% very poor, 6% poor, 24% fair, 62% good, 5% excellent. Corn condition; 3% very poor, 6% poor, 23% fair, 56% good, 12% excellent. Pasture and Range Condition; 3% very poor, 9% poor, 42% fair, 44% good, and 3% excellent. Peaches condition; 4% very poor, 8% poor, 29% fair, 52% good, 7% excellent. Soybean condition; 0% very poor, 3% poor, 16% fair, 60% good, 21% excellent. Apples harvested; 19% this year, 34% last year, 34% five year average. Alfalfa 2nd cutting; 77% this year, 100% last year, 99% five year average. Alfalfa 3rd cutting; 56% this year, 63% last year, 64% five year average. Corn Milk; 95% this year, 100% last year, 100% five year average. Corn Dough; 69% this year, 75% last year, 84% five year average. Corn Dented; 23% this year, 37% last year, 49% five year average. Cantaloupe Harvested; 73% this year, 57% last year, 71% five year average. Cucumbers Harvested; 72% this year, 74% last year, 74% five year average. Other hay 2nd cutting; 80% this year, 99% last year, 99% five year average. Other hay 3rd cutting; 32% this year, 50% last year, 40% five year average. Soybean blooming; 81% this year, 73% last year, 81% five year average. Soybeans setting pods; 66% this year, 48% last year, 55% five year average. Sweet Corn Harvested; 73% this year, 81% last year, 82% five year average. Tomatoes Harvested; 67% this year, 62% last year, 63% five year average. Watermelon Harvested; 71% this year, 71% last year, 77% five year average. Peaches harvested; 41% this year, 70% last year, 81% five year average. Hay and Roughage Supplies; 0% very short, 6% short, 76% adequate and 18% surplus. Potatoes harvested; 41% this year, 77% last year, 80% five year average. Snap Beans harvested; 57% this year, 79% last year, 78% five year average. Green Peas harvested; 54 this year, N/A% last year, N/A% five year average. Lima Beans harvested 17% this year, 40% last year, 55% five year average. Field activities for the week include cutting hay, and harvesting fruits and vegetables.

FLORIDA: Days suitable for field work; 6.3. Topsoil moisture, 1% very short, 11% short, 65% adequate, 23% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 11% short, 65% adequate, 23% surplus. Haying continued in Panhandle, north, central Florida. Army worms starting to come under control. Panhandle; seasonal production practices continued, preparing for fall harvest. Cotton in Walton County starting to bloom. Sugarcane 8-10 feet tall. Peanut condition; 4% poor, 16% fair, 72% good, 8% excellent. Peanut pegging at 98%. Bradford County harvesting okra, squash, field peas. Polk County preparing fields for strawberries. Land preparation and laying plastic for fall planting continued in southwest Florida. Vegetable crops being planted in Miami-Dade County, okra, boniato, bitter melon; harvested – okra, boniato, bitter melon, avocado, mango, longan, malanga. Pasture condition; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 61% good, 10% excellent. Cattle condition; 1% poor, 14% fair, 73% good, 12% excellent. Cattle, pasture conditions generally good. Pastures in Jackson, Jefferson counties challenged by limited rainfall, some ranchers feeding hay. Water levels beginning to rise in ponds, wetlands, standing water in low lying areas in southwest Florida. Rainfall in citrus producing area widespread, generally heavy. All stations received some precipitation, Indian River (Indian River County) received the most at 3.18 inches. Daytime highs low to mid 90s. Per U.S. Drought Monitor, Florida citrus producing area drought free. Next season's citrus crop progressing well. Growers, caretakers applying summer oils, fertilizing, irrigating, resetting new trees.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 49% short, 39% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 40% short, 49% adequate, 2% surplus. Range and pasture condition 1% very poor, 10% poor, 44% fair, 41% good, 4% excellent. Corn condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 28% fair, 53% good, 12% excellent. Corn harvested 31%, 22% 2013. Hay 2nd Cutting 95%, 73% 2013. Sorghum condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 37% fair, 54% good, 5% excellent. Sorghum harvested 7%, 3% 2013. Soybean condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 62% good, 5% excellent. Tobacco harvested 61%, 72% 2013. Precipitation estimates for the state ranged from no rain inches up to 4.4 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the mid 80s to the mid 90s. Average low temperatures ranged from the mid 60s to the mid 70s.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 99% adequate, 0% surplus. On August 12, the U.S. Drought Monitor reported that 0.61 percent of the State was abnormally dry or drier; down 27.46 percent from the previous week. The rainfall averaged 0.45 inches across the state. On Maui, the long day length continued to encourage good crop development and as well as required increased irrigation. Generally, crop quality was good, insect pressure for vegetable crop was relatively high and close monitoring was necessary to minimize insect damage. Active planting and harvesting continued last week. On the Big Island, overall, the warm and sunny weather last week helped with crop growth, development and to dry oversaturated pastures and fields. Some flooding in orchards and pastures was reported in Kau district. Also in Kau, damage to coffee trees and macadamia nut trees was reported to affect orchards. Shade houses and greenhouses had been were damaged from wind and falling trees in the Puna district; which affected a wide variety of crops in this location. Soggy pastures in windward districts increased parasite pressure in some livestock. Stream flow returned to normal flow rates at the beginning of the week and maintained a below average flow rate for the majority of the week.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 4.6 days. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 33% short, 64% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil Moisture 8% Very Short, 31% Short, 60% Adequate, 1% Surplus. Winter Wheat Harvested 70%, 79% 2013, 56% avg. Barley Harvested 30%, 50% 2013, 31% avg. Barley Condition 6% Very Poor, 10% Poor, 23% Fair, 58% Good, 3% Excellent. Corn Condition 0% Very Poor, 0% Poor, 15% Fair, 83% Good, 2% Excellent. Dry Edible Beans Condition 0% Very Poor, 1% Poor, 29% Fair, 65% Good, 5% Excellent. Dry Peas Harvested 54%, 39% 2013, 23% avg. Hay 2nd cutting 88%, 91% 2013, 88% avg. Hay 3rd

cutting 40%, 40% 2013, 32% avg. Oats Harvested 32%, 55% 2013, 42% avg. Potatoes harvested 1%, 1% 2013, 1% avg. Potatoes Condition 0% Very Poor, 3% Poor, 14% Fair, 68% Good, 15% Excellent. Spring Wheat Harvested 23%, 44% 2013, 24% avg. Spring Wheat Condition 3% Very Poor, 8% Poor, 40% Fair, 44% Good, 5% Excellent. Irrigation water supply 5% very poor, 8% poor, 27% fair, 51% good, 9% excellent. Range and Pasture 1% Very Poor, 6% Poor, 40% Fair, 47% Good, 6% Excellent. Precipitation Hurts Barley Crop Condition in Idaho. Days suitable for fieldwork were 4.6. Pasture and range conditions were reported to be 1% very poor, 6% poor, 40% fair, 47% good, and 6% excellent. Temperatures for the week ranged from 1 degree below normal to 4 degrees above normal. There was some precipitation across the entire state. Major agricultural activities included irrigation, harvesting of cereal grains and hay. Dry bean growers were having problems controlling weeds, primarily nightshade. Rain was increasing the level of disease and mold in many barley fields. Barley sprouted in the heads which was decreasing the quality of the crop. Precipitation was helping range conditions. In some areas of Idaho the second cutting of alfalfa was poor due to excessive amounts of precipitation.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 16% short, 69% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 24% short, 68% adequate, 5% surplus. Statewide precipitation averaged 1.04 inches, 0.15 inches above normal. Statewide temperature averaged 69.4 degrees, 4.4 degrees below average. Oats harvested 93%, 96% 2013, 95% avg. Scattered showers continued throughout the state for the week ending August 17th. The southeast part of the state received nearly 2 inches of precipitation while the northwest received one tenth of an inch.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5.2. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 26% short, 59% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 23% short, 67% adequate, 7% surplus. Corn mature 0%, 2013 0%, 5ya 2%. Soybeans dropping leaves 0%, 2013 0%, 5ya 1%. Alfalfa hay third cutting 51%, 64% 2013, 59% 5ya. Other hay third cutting, 43%. By region, corn doughing was 76% in South, 72% in North, and 70% in Central. By region, soybeans setting pods was 94% in North, 88% in Central, and 87% in South. Average temperatures for the week ending August 17 ranged from 64 to 75 degrees, and from 8 degrees to 2 degrees below normal. The lowest recorded temperature for the week was 41 degrees; the highest, 88 degrees. The statewide average temperature for the week was 67.8 degrees, 5.0 degrees below normal. Recorded precipitation ranged from 0.07 to 3.31 inches, with a statewide average of 1.09 inches. Significant rains alleviated dry conditions in select fields across the state this week, but were overall too intermittent to provide relief to the whole state. Corn in most areas is tolerating the dry weather well, although the same weather poses a developmental risk to soybeans currently setting pods. Irrigation is running at full capacity. Additionally, some southern districts have reported cases of Sudden Death Syndrome in soybean fields. The dry weather was excellent to finish hay's second cutting, but is now slowing hay growth for third cutting. Farm activity for the week included hauling grain, cleaning bins, and roadside mowing.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 23% short, 67% adequate, and 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 22% short, 71% adequate, and 1% surplus. Alfalfa 2nd cutting 95%, 97% 2013, 96% average. Alfalfa 3rd cutting 36%, 33% 2013, 51% average. All hay condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 27% fair, 49% good, 16% excellent. Below average precipitation across much of Iowa caused a drop in soil moisture, especially in the northeastern one-third of the State during the week. Activities for the week included aerial spraying and hay baling. Northeast Iowa was the driest with over 60 percent of topsoil in very short to short condition. Stress on livestock was minimal with some areas reporting higher insect populations.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture supplies rated 13% very short, 32% short, 53% adequate, and 2%

surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 19% very short, 35% short, 45% adequate, and 1% surplus. Cotton squaring 87%, 86% 2013, 95% avg. Sunflowers blooming 57%, 63% 2013, 71% avg. Sunflower conditions 3% very poor, 5% poor, 33% fair, 51% good 8% excellent. Hay alfalfa conditions 4% very poor, 12% poor, 39% fair, 37% good, 8% excellent. Hay alfalfa third cutting 73%, 50% 2013, 78% avg. Hay alfalfa fourth cutting 3%, 1% 2013, 7% avg. Stock water supplies were rated 8% very short, 17% short, 74% adequate, and 1% surplus. Precipitation was limited to the northern half of the State, with totals less than a half inch in most areas. Temperatures were cooler than normal in the eastern half of Kansas and normal to slightly above normal in the west. Dryland row crops that have been missed by the recent rain were showing signs of stress. Farmers have been busy preparing wheat fields for seeding, applying fertilizer, and cutting hay and silage.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil 13% very short, 30% short, 51% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 12% very short, 35% short, 49% adequate, 4% surplus. Precipitation averaged 1.29 inches, 0.43 inches above normal. Temperatures averaged 72 degrees, 4 degrees below normal. Corn silking 97%, 95% 2013, 98% average; milk 86%, 77% 2013, 86% average; mature 6%, 2% 2013, 12% average. Soybeans turning color 8%. Tobacco blooming 84%, 82% 2013, 85% average; topped 64%, 58% 2013, 64% average; cut 16%, 14% 2013, 14% average. Tobacco set condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 23% fair, 53% good, 16% excellent. Primary activities this week included harvesting hay and cutting tobacco.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5.6. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 11% short, 73% adequate, 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 10% short, 72% adequate, 16% surplus. Corn dented 100% this week, 99% last week, 100% last year. Corn mature 87% this week, 73% last week, 96% last year, 98% average. Corn harvested 12% this week, 6% last week, 35% last year, 58% average. Corn condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 9% fair, 68% good, 23% excellent. Sweet Potatoes harvested 5% this week. Hay second cutting 89% this week 78% last week, 92% last year, 86% average. Sugarcane planted 13% this week, 5% last week, 17% last year, 22% average. Sugarcane condition 2% very poor, 10% poor, 36% fair, 38% good, 14% excellent. Vegetables condition 2% very poor, 17% poor, 38% fair, 41% good, 2% excellent. Pasture condition 0% very poor, 6% poor, 24% fair, 57% good, 13% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 27% fair, 55% good, 11% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6. Topsoil moisture; 1% very short, 7% short, 84% adequate and 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 0% very short, 7% short, 90% adequate and 3% surplus. Apples condition; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 3% fair, 93% good, 3% excellent. Corn condition; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 9% fair, 57% good, 31% excellent. Pasture and Range Condition; 1% very poor, 7% poor, 17% fair, 51% good, and 24% excellent. Peaches condition; 0% very poor, 3% poor, 7% fair, 79% good, 11% excellent. Soybean condition; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 8% fair, 55% good, 35% excellent. Alfalfa 2nd cutting; 79% this year, 100% last year, 99% five year average. Alfalfa 3rd cutting; 75% this year, 46% last year, 71% five year average. Alfalfa 4th cutting; 28% this year, 4% last year, 8% five year average. Apples Harvested; 20% this year, 28% last year, 24% five year average. Corn Milk; 89% this year, 100% last year, 100% five year average. Corn Dough; 55% this year, 85% last year, 83% five year average. Corn dented; 13% this year, 26% last year, 39% five year average. Cantaloupe Harvested; 54% this year, 62% last year, 68% five year average. Cucumbers Harvested; 56% this year, 70% last year, 71% five year average. Green Peas harvested; 48% this year, N/A last year, N/A five year average. Lima Beans harvested; 36% this year, 48% last year, 44% five year average. Other hay 2nd cutting; 75% this year, 96% last year, 96% five year average. Other hay 3rd cutting; 13% this year, 21% last year, 26% five year average. Peaches Harvested; 52% this year, 74% last year, 74% five year average. Potatoes Harvested; 43% this year, 81% last year, 86% five year average. Snap Beans Harvested; 63% this year, 79% last year, 79% five year average. Soybean blooming; 91% this year,

82% last year, 86% five year average. Soybean setting pods; 75% this year, 61% last year, 65% five year average. Sweet Corn Harvested; 71% this year, 70% last year, 72% five year average. Tomatoes Harvested; 54% this year, 59% last year, 67% five year average. Watermelon Harvested; 51% this year, 63% last year, 58% five year average. Hay and Roughage Supplies; 0% very short, 17% short, 79% adequate and 4% surplus. Field activities for the week include cutting hay, planting, and applying fertilizer.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 22% short, 59% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 22% short, 63% adequate, 8% surplus. Dry edible beans blooming 97%, 97% last year, 96% 5-year average. Dry edible beans condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 56% good, 19% excellent. Oats coloring 98%. Oats condition 1% poor, 2% poor, 29% fair, 53% good, 15% excellent. Barley harvested 68%. Alfalfa hay second cutting 90%. Alfalfa hay third cutting 34%. Other hay second cutting 82%, other hay third cutting 21%. Precipitation for the week ending August 17 ranged between 0.55 inches and 1.30 inches in the Upper Peninsula and between 0.02 inches and 5.27 inches in the Lower Peninsula. Temperatures ranged from 36 degrees to 84 degrees, with a state average of 62.1 degrees Fahrenheit, 5.0 degrees below normal. This week was characterized by significant rainfall earlier in the week, providing much needed moisture to some stressed areas. Rainfall ranged from nearly zero to over 5 inches in areas around the state. Temperatures were also significantly cooler than normal this week. Low temperatures and damp conditions have farmers watching for diseases and spraying fields. Growers would like more heat and sunny weather to spur crops to maturity, but progress overall is not far behind. Field activities for the week included combining small grains, spraying crops, spreading manure, and baling hay. Corn condition was 72% good to excellent compared to 69% last year. Soybeans condition was 64% good to excellent compared to 69% last year. Apple harvest began in the south, as Zestar and Pristine varieties were harvested. Fruit ranged from 1.75 to 2.25 inches in the northwest. The harvest of most varieties may begin closer to normal than had previously been predicted. Redhaven, John Boy, and PF Lucky 13 were among peach varieties harvested. Pears ranged from 1.7 inches in the northwest to 2.1 inches in the east. The sweet cherry harvest was completed. Tart cherry harvest was about 80 percent done in the northwest. Growers reported picking at or above original estimates. Picking of Redheart, Vanette, and Castleton plums began. Wine grapes were at berry touch in the northwest. Fall raspberry harvest continued. Trap catches of spotted wing *Drosophila* (SWD) continued to rise in the east, and SWD started showing up on harvested berries in the west central area. The machine harvest of Jersey blueberries continued, and hand harvest of Elliott began. Most growers have had effective SWD control, and fruit quality remained excellent. In the southwest region, downy mildew has been identified in vine crops, aided by cloudy, cool, and windy weather. Pumpkins were doing well in the southwest with some early planted pumpkins turning orange. Eggplant harvest began in the southwest region. Fusarium has become a problem in some watermelon plantings. Generally, disease pressure remains high in vegetable crops across most regions and many areas are still in need of precipitation.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture rated 8% very short, 35% short, 54% adequate, and 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture rated 4% very short, 24% short, 70% adequate, and 2% surplus. Weekend rain gave Minnesota crops much needed precipitation. Field activities for the week included spraying for aphids, cutting hay, and small grain harvesting.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for field work 5.5. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 25% short, 65% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 23% short, 67% adequate, 7% surplus. Corn 97% dough this week, 95% last week, 100% 2013, 100% Avg. Corn 89% dented this week, 82% last week, 95% 2013, 98% Avg. Corn 60% mature this week, 44% last week, 51% 2013, 74% Avg. Corn 9% harvested this week, 2% last week, 5% 2013, 23% Avg. Corn condition was 0% very poor, 6% poor, 20% fair, 44% good, 30% excellent. Hay, second cutting, 83% cut this week, 77% last week, 83% 2013, 82% Avg. Hay condition was 0% very poor, 5% poor, 29%

fair, 54% good, 12% excellent. Peanuts 91% pegging this week, 91% last week, 100% 2013, 100% Avg. Peanuts condition was 0% very poor, 6% poor, 27% fair, 53% good, 14% excellent. Sorghum 95% headed this week, 87% last week, 96% 2013, 99% Avg. Sorghum 55% coloring this week, 47% last week, 56% 2013, 78% Avg. Sorghum 23% mature this week, 11% last week, 3% 2013, 36% Avg. Sorghum condition was 0% very poor, 8% poor, 24% fair, 47% good, 21% excellent. Sweet potatoes condition was 0% very poor, 0% poor, 30% fair, 48% good, 22% excellent. Watermelon 94% harvested this week, 89% last week, 100% 2013, 100% Avg. Livestock condition was 0% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 61% good, 16% excellent. Pasture and range condition was 1% very poor, 6% poor, 23% fair, 57% good, 13% excellent. Blueberries condition was 0% very poor, 1% poor, 30% fair, 64% good, 5% excellent. Rain was widespread throughout the state, with the south central region receiving an average of 1.77 inches.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 23% short, 61% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 31% short, 57% adequate, 5% surplus. Hay and roughage supplies 7% short, 84% adequate, 9% surplus. Stock water supplies 1% very short 13% short, 81% adequate, 5% surplus. Temperatures averaged 71.6 degrees statewide, 4.5 degrees below normal. Rain averaged 1.26 inches statewide.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 5.6, 6.4 last year. Topsoil moisture 13% very short, 9% last year; 39% short, 34% last year; 43% adequate, 53% last year; 5% surplus, 4% last year. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 8% last year; 41% short, 29% last year; 46% adequate, 61% last year; 4% surplus, 2% last year. Canola 92% turning, 94% last year. Canola 32% harvested, 28% last year. Corn condition 0% very poor, 2% last year; 3% poor, 3% last year; 32% fair, 41% last year; 49% good, 37% last year; 16% excellent, 17% last year. Dry beans 20% harvested, 19% last year. Dry peas 69% harvested, 52% last year. Dry peas condition 1% very poor, 6% last year; 4% poor, 8% last year; 32% fair, 30% last year; 52% good, 38% last year; 11% excellent, 18% last year. Flaxseed 66% turning, 89% last year. Alfalfa hay – 2nd cutting 58% harvested, 55% last year. Other hay – 2nd cutting 46% harvested, 40% last year. Lentils 31% harvested, 25% last year. Oats 93% turning, 94% last year. Oats 34% harvested, 27% last year. Oats condition 1% very poor, 4% last year; 3% poor, 10% last year; 35% fair, 38% last year; 53% good, 42% last year; 8% excellent, 6% last year. Sugar beets condition 1% very poor, 1% last year; 4% poor, 4% last year; 15% fair, 39% last year; 43% good, 40% last year; 37% excellent, 16% last year. Durum wheat 94% headed, 100% last year. Durum wheat 61% turning, 91% last year. Durum wheat 2% harvested, 1% last year. Durum wheat condition 4% very poor, 12% last year; 6% poor, 12% last year; 28% fair, 39% last year; 61% good, 35% last year; 1% excellent, 2% last year. The week ending August 17 was warm with stormy afternoons across much of Montana. Many stations did receive some measurable precipitation and Wibaux received the highest amount of precipitation at 4.33 inches of moisture. The high temperatures for Montana ranged from the mid 80s to lower 100s. Low temperatures ranged from the mid 30s to upper 50s.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture supplies rated 7% very short, 31% short, 61% adequate, and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 11% very short, 32% short, 57% adequate, and 0% surplus. Hay alfalfa condition rated 2% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 50% good and 10% excellent. Hay alfalfa 3rd cutting 68%, 55% 2013, 68% avg. Dry bean conditions rated 3% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 60% good, 21% excellent. Dry Beans blooming 92%. Dry Beans setting pods 86%, 90% 2013, 86% avg. Stock water supplies rated 2% very short, 9% short, 88% adequate, and 1% surplus. Rain in the central part of the state help reduce the need for irrigation. Dryland crops in areas that did not receive rain were showing stress. Cooler weather in the eastern part of the state slowed down crop development, while warm temperature dried down hay and grass.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil Moisture 20% Very Short, 25% Short, 55% Adequate. Subsoil moisture 25% Very Short, 40% Short, 35% Adequate. Topsoil Moisture 20% Very Short,

25% Short, 55% Adequate. Range conditions were 35 percent poor to very poor and 65 percent fair to excellent. Alfalfa hay harvest remained active. Main farm and ranch activities included irrigation, hay harvest, weed and insect control, and livestock tending. Temperatures were above normal for most of the State. Las Vegas had a high of 107 degrees and Ely experienced a low of 43 degrees. Las Vegas was the only station that reported a high that exceeded the 100 degree mark during the week. Eureka received 1.27 inches of precipitation; Tonopah accumulated 0.17 inches and Ely received 0.23 inches. The central portion of the State experienced high scattered clouds during the middle and latter days of the week. There were flash flood warnings issued in Lincoln County. Isolated storms were reported in the southern part of the State during the latter portion of the week.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5.0. Topsoil moisture; 1% very short, 4% short, 63% adequate and 32% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 1% very short, 3% short, 66% adequate, 30% surplus. Blueberries, wild condition (ME); 0% very poor, 4% poor, 3% fair, 65% good, 28% excellent. Blueberries, wild progress (ME); 50% harvested. Blueberries, tame condition; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 8% fair, 75% good, 16% excellent. Blueberries, tame progress; 60% harvested. Cranberries condition (MA); 0% very poor, 10% poor, 30% fair, 50% good, 10% excellent. Barley all condition (ME); 0% very poor, 0% poor, 0% fair, 35% good, 65% excellent. Barley all progress (ME); 10% harvested. Corn all condition; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 70% good, 19% excellent. Oats all condition (ME); 0% very poor, 0% poor, 0% fair, 20% good, 80% excellent. Hay all condition; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 12% fair, 62% good, 25% excellent. Hay all progress; 77% second cutting, 17% third cutting. Potatoes all condition; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 1% fair, 75% good, 24% excellent. Potatoes all progress; 17% harvested. Apples all condition; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 11% fair, 78% good, 8% excellent. Apples all progress; 5% harvested. Peaches all condition; 3% very poor, 2% poor, 25% fair, 70% good, 0% excellent. Peaches all progress; 40% harvested. Pears all condition; 5% very poor, 1% poor, 18% fair, 68% good, 8% excellent. Pasture and range; 0% very poor, 4% poor, 29% fair, 50% good, 17% excellent. Sweet corn all progress; 49% harvested. Sweet corn all condition; 1% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 72% good, 11% excellent. CT Valley binder tobacco all condition; 11% very poor, 0% poor, 11% fair, 70% good, 8% excellent. CT Valley binder tobacco progress; 20% harvested. CT Valley shade tobacco all condition; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 2% fair, 98% good, 0% excellent. CT Valley shade tobacco progress; 35% harvested.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6.0. Topsoil moisture; 4% very short, 21% short, 66% adequate and 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 5% very short, 19% short, 62% adequate and 14% surplus. Bell Peppers all progress; 57% harvested. Corn all progress; 97% silking, 40% milk. Hay Alfalfa all progress; 89% second cutting. Other Hay all progress; 83% second cutting. Sweet Corn all progress; 56% harvested. Peaches all progress; 19% fruit set, 10% harvested. Apples all condition; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 45% fair, 50% good, 4% excellent. Corn all conditions; 1% very poor, 6% poor, 25% fair, 50% good, 18% excellent. Hay Alfalfa conditions; 1% very poor, 9% poor, 39% fair, 43% good, 8% excellent. Other Hay conditions; 0% very poor, 5% poor, 42% fair, 39% good, 14% excellent. Pasture and range conditions are; 4% very poor, 6% poor, 46% fair, 28% good, and 16% excellent. Soybeans all conditions; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 26% fair, 77% good, 1% excellent. The following crops are being planted or replanted: arugula, beets, basil, lettuces, cilantro, collards, cucumbers, dill, escarole, endive, green onions, kale, leeks, parsley, radishes spinach, Swiss chard, broccoli and cauliflower. The following crops are being harvested: acorn squash, butternut squash, arugula, green beans, beets, basil, cabbage, cilantro, carrots, collards, sweet corn, cucumbers, summer dandelion, eggplant, green onions, kale, leeks, mint, mustard greens, parsley, peaches, peppers, summer squash, watermelon, mushroom, Swiss chard, tomatoes and white potatoes.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 33% very short, 27% short, 38% adequate and 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 35% very short, 28% short, 36% adequate and 1% surplus. Alfalfa third cutting 96% complete, 85% 2013, 95% avg; fourth cutting

75% complete, 63% 2013, 70% avg; fifth cutting 25% complete, 11% 2013, 23% avg; 4% very poor, 5% poor, 34% fair, 46% good and 11% excellent. Corn silking 90%, 83% 2013, 91% avg; dough 44%, 22% 2013, 28% avg; dented 13%, 13% 2013, 13% avg; harvested silage 7%, 6% 2013, 4% avg; 3% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 34% good and 33% excellent. Cotton setting bolls 75%, 79% 2013, 66% avg; 5% poor, 51% fair, 24% good and 20% excellent. Peanuts pegging 70%, 52% 2013, 70% avg; 3% very poor, 21% poor, 68% fair and 8% good. Pecans 38% fair, 50% good and 12% excellent. Green chile harvested 23%, 18% 2013, 28% avg; 2% poor, 49% fair, 44% good and 5% excellent. Cattle 2% very poor, 10% poor, 46% fair, 37% good and 5% excellent. Sheep 19% very poor, 24% poor, 35% fair and 22% good. The monsoonal moisture was plentiful this week over much of the state. High pressure was centered over northern Texas which aided in bringing ample moisture up from the south. Good precipitation amounts include 1.02 inches at Clovis and 0.82 inches at Roswell. Temperatures were near normal area wide.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork, 4. Topsoil moisture, 0% very short, 3% short, 58% adequate, and 39% surplus. Subsoil moisture, 0% very short, 3% short, 57% adequate, 40% surplus. Barley mature, 75% this week, 68% last week. Barley harvested, 25% this week, 7% last week. Cabbage harvested, 28% this week, 21% last week. Corn silking, 83% this week and 73% last week. Corn dough, 37% this week and 30% last week. Corn Dented is 6% this week. Corn Average Height is 81 inches this week and 75 inches last week. Hay alfalfa second cutting, 90% this week, 87% last week, 95% the previous year, and 94% average. Hay alfalfa third cutting, 45% this week and 33% last week, 39% the previous year. Hay other than alfalfa second cutting, 86% this week, 81% last week. Hay other than alfalfa third cutting, 36% this week, 14% last week. Oats harvested, 50% this week, 40% last week, 66% the previous year, and 66% average. Onions harvested, 15% this week, 11% last week, 13% previous year, 31% average. Potatoes harvested, 6% this week, 2% last week, 20% previous year, 28% average. Snap beans harvested, 36% this week, 5% last week, 32% previous year, 38% average. Soybeans blooming, 79% this week, 71% last week. Soybeans setting pods, 46% this week, 40% last week. Sweet Corn harvested, 43% this week, 22% last week, 43% the previous year, and 39% average. Winter wheat harvested, 94% this week, 90% last week, 99% last year and 99% average. Apples harvested, 8% this week. Peaches harvested, 23% this week. Pears harvested, 14% this week. Sweet cherries harvested, 36% this week, Tart Cherries harvested, 59% this week. Barley condition, 0% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 62% good, 17% excellent. Corn condition, 1% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 50% good, 28% excellent. Hay alfalfa condition, 2% very poor, 4% poor, 19% fair, 55% good, 20% excellent. Hay other than alfalfa condition, 2% very poor, 7% poor, 23% fair, 50% good, 18% excellent. Oats condition, 0% very poor, 2% poor, 19% fair, 63% good, 16% excellent. Pasture and range condition, 9% very poor, 7% poor, 24% fair, 47% good, 13% excellent. Snap Beans condition, 7% very poor, 7% poor, 21% fair, 49% good, 16% excellent. Soybeans condition, 0% very poor, 4% poor, 17% fair, 56% good, 23% excellent. Winter wheat condition, 2% very poor, 11% poor, 27% fair, 46% good, 14% 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 5.2. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 9% short, 73% adequate and 16% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 81% adequate and 8% surplus. Once again, the state experienced widespread showers and thunderstorms with many areas receiving between 1.0 and 2.0 inches of precipitation. Average temperatures continue to be below normal for another week as well. Reported data shows soybeans blooming at 80% and setting pods at 54%, in-line with the 5 year average. Cotton setting bolls is at 93% in-line with last year and the 5 year average. Reports for corn showed significant improvement with dough reported at 91%, dented at 78% and mature at 37%. The second cutting of hay showed minor increase to 80% with 3rd cutting reported at 29%, peaches harvested at 78% and flue-cured tobacco harvest progressing well at 36%.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 15% short, 73% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 11% short, 79% adequate, 8% surplus. Winter wheat mature 81%. Winter wheat harvested 26%. Winter wheat conditions 2% very poor, 10% poor, 29% fair, 52% good, 7% excellent. Durum wheat headed 98%, 100% 2013, 100% average. Durum wheat turning color 74%, 72% 2013, 70% average. Durum wheat mature 32%. Durum wheat harvested 3%, 2% 2013, 13% average. Durum wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 16% fair, 75% good, 8% excellent. Spring wheat turning color 86%, 85% 2013, 86% average. Spring wheat mature 46%. Barley turning color 96%, 93% 2013, 95% average. Barley mature 63%. Oats turning color 88%, 94% 2013, 91% average. Oats mature 60%. Oats condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 9% fair, 75% good, 14% excellent. Canola turning color 80%, 68% 2013, 81% average. Canola harvested 1%, 0% 2013, 10% average. Canola condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 11% fair, 65% good, 22% excellent. Flaxseed turning color 58%, 49% 2013, 63% average. Flaxseed condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 16% fair, 72% good, 10% excellent. Dry edible peas dropping leaves 65%. Dry edible peas harvested 9%, 27% 2013, 43% average. Dry edible peas condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 19% fair, 66% good, 11% excellent. Dry beans blooming 97%, 96% 2013, 99% average. Dry beans setting pods 83%, 76% 2013, 91% average. Dry beans dropping leaves 7%, 0% 2013, 5% average. Dry beans condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 26% fair, 54% good, 12% excellent. Potatoes rows filled 89%, 88% 2013, 96% average. Potatoes condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 53% good, 10% excellent. Corn silking 95%, 96% 2013, 96% average. Sugarbeet condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 30% fair, 53% good, 9% excellent. Sunflowers blooming 77%, 66% 2013, 79% average. Sunflower condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 16% fair, 70% good, 13% excellent. Alfalfa 2nd cutting 60%, 75% 2013, 72% average. Alfalfa condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 12% fair, 62% good, 22% excellent. Stock water supplies 0% very short, 3% short, 85% adequate, and 12% surplus. Rain was received over the weekend across most of the State. Some isolated areas in the west and central parts of the State reported amounts of 4 to 5 inches, but most rainfall amounts were in the half inch to 2 inch range. The moisture was much needed for row crop development; however, small grain harvest came to a halt.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil moisture 4% very short 23% short, 62% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short 20% short, 67% adequate, 10% surplus. Alfalfa hay third cutting 58%, NA 2013, NA Avg. Other hay second cutting 86%, NA 2013, NA avg. Other hay third cutting 46%, NA 2013, NA avg. Average temperatures recorded around the State ranged from 64 to 72 degrees or nine degrees below to one degree above normal. The lowest recorded temperature was 39 degrees and the highest was 90 degrees. The statewide average temperature for the week was 67.1 degrees, 4.5 degrees cooler than normal. Recorded precipitation ranged from 0.08 to 4.71 inches, with a statewide average of 1.40 inches. Rain combined with significantly cooler than normal temperatures helped alleviate some moisture stress issues this week. While some areas still need more rain, the added moisture was a positive for crop progression. The cold temperatures, while a positive for soil moisture, could slightly hinder crop development. Oat harvesting continued this week, though growers are behind compared to last year and the five year average due to rain this week limiting some field work. Corn is progressing well, tracking closely to the five-year average in the dough and dented stages. Corn condition was 75% good to excellent compared to 82% at this time last year. Soybeans are progressing quickly as well, and soybean condition was 72% good to excellent compared to 75% at this time last year. Growers also continue to harvest hay, and are spraying for weeds.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 38% short, 50% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 22% very short, 41% short, 37% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn silking 97% this week, 92% last week, 98% last year, 100% average. Peanuts mature 1% this week, 0% last week, 0% last year, 0% average. Alfalfa condition 7% very poor, 12% poor, 34% fair, 41% good, 6% excellent; third cutting 82% this week, 68% last week, 81% last year, 77% average; fourth cutting 23% this week, 1% last week, 15% last year, 27% average. Other Hay 7% very poor, 13% poor,

38% fair, 37% good, 5% excellent; first cutting 94% this week, 91% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; second cutting 47% this week, 40% last week, 48% last year, 40% average. Watermelons harvested 55% this week, 50% last week, 80% last year, 83% average. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 60% good, 11% excellent. Pasture and range condition 5% very poor, 11% poor, 32% fair, 45% good, 7% excellent. Seven of the eight Mesonet districts received some rainfall last week; however totals were very minimal. Since March 1st, the state has received 88 percent of its normal precipitation. Additional moisture is needed to aid in row crop progression, for runoff the fill ponds and lakes, and to alleviate drought conditions statewide. Row crops continued to make progress and conditions continued to be rated mostly good to fair for most row crops, except soybeans which were rated mostly excellent to good. The hot, dry weather has negatively affected cotton and soybeans in the Southwest District. Hay harvest continued statewide and the amounts of moisture received this season have contributed greatly to the yield and quality of hay. Temperatures ranged from 53 degrees at Miami on Wednesday, August 13th to 103 degrees at Tipton on Friday, August 15th. Precipitation ranged from 0.00 inches in the Southwest District to 0.36 of an inch in the South Central District. Topsoil and subsoil moisture conditions were rated mostly adequate to short.

OREGON: Days suitable for field work 5.3 days. Topsoil Moisture 19% Very Short, 40% Short, 38% Adequate, 3% Surplus. Subsoil Moisture 20% Very Short, 43% Short, 36% Adequate, 1% Surplus. Range and Pasture 14% Very Poor, 29% Poor, 34% Fair, 22% Good, 1% Excellent. Barley Condition 4% Very Poor, 7% Poor, 45% Fair, 41% Good, 3% Excellent. Winter Wheat Harvested 92%, 95% 2013, 83% avg. Spring Wheat Harvested 74%, 73% 2013, 67% avg. Hay 2nd cutting 97%, 80% 2013, 87% avg. Hay 3rd cutting 55%, 9% 2013, 23% avg. Barley Harvested 75%, 70% 2013, 68% avg. Winter Wheat Harvest Winding Down in Oregon. Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.3. Pasture and range conditions were reported to be 14% very poor, 29% poor, 34% fair, 22% good, and 1% excellent. In western Oregon winter wheat harvest was almost complete. Red clover was ready to be swathed. Field corn irrigation continued and ears were showing. Hazelnut crop was looking better as the crop matures. Water and heat stress was bringing out Eastern Filbert Blight on many hazelnut trees. Blueberry mechanical picking was on going. Peaches, Asian pears, and Italian prunes were ripe. Orchard and vineyard crops continued to ripen quicker than average. Sweet corn was being trucked to processors. Tomatoes were ripening quickly and most vegetables were abundant. Greenhouses and nurseries were being irrigated and nursery cover crops were being plowed under. Low and sub-irrigated pastures continued to dry. This has caused some producers to haul water or shift livestock. In eastern Oregon winter wheat harvest was winding down. Spring wheat and barley harvest was going strong. Pea harvest looked good in some parts of Oregon. Some precipitation and wind caused damage to some crops.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 4.5. Topsoil moisture, 1% very short, 9% short, 77% adequate, and 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture, 3% very short, 7% short, 76% adequate, 14% surplus. Corn milk, 61% this week, n/a last year, n/a average. Corn Dough, 31% this week, 54% last year, 50% average. Corn Dent, 6% this week, 15% last year, 16% average. Oats mature, 89% this week, 98% last year, 96% average. Soybean blooming, 94% this week, 100% last year, 100% average. Soybeans setting pods, 80% this week, 100% last year, 100% average. Hay alfalfa second cutting, 88% this week, 100% last year, 100% average. Hay alfalfa third cutting, 56% this week, 75% last year, 78% average. Hay alfalfa fourth cutting, 19% this week, 12% last year, 13% average. Hay other than alfalfa second cutting, 80% this week, 84% last year, 85% average. Hay other than alfalfa third cutting, 28% this week, n/a last year, n/a average. Apples Harvested, 16% this week, 32% last year, 31% average. Peaches Harvested, 47% this week, 79% last year, 76% average. Potatoes harvested, 21% this week, 15% last year, 18% average. Tobacco cut, 11% this week, n/a last year, n/a average. Apples condition, 2% very poor, 6% poor, 18% fair, 49% good, 25% excellent. Corn condition, 1% very poor, 3% poor, 16% fair, 47% good, 33% excellent. Soybeans condition, 0% very poor,

2% poor, 14% fair, 61% good, 23% excellent. Quality of Hay Made, 3% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 31% good, 31% excellent. Pasture condition, 4% very poor, 4% poor, 36% fair, 39% good, 17% excellent. Peaches condition, 2% very poor, 1% poor, 27% fair, 42% good, 28% excellent. Field activities for the week included haymaking, baling straw and spraying.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil Moisture 2% very short, 16% short, 76% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil Moisture 1% very short, 18% short, 78% adequate, 3% surplus. Pasture and Range condition 0% very poor, 17% poor, 39% fair, 42% good, 2% excellent. Peanuts condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 16% fair, 68% good, 14% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 36% fair, 54% good, 8% excellent. Soybeans condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 66% good, 9% excellent. Tobacco condition 0% very poor, 29% poor, 29% fair, 65% good, 6% excellent. Corn condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 26% fair, 58% good, 8% excellent. Corn Doughed 100%, 99% 2013. Corn Mature 85%, 17% 2013. Corn Harvested 19% (NA) 2013. Peaches Harvested 93%, 93% 2013. Cantaloupes Harvested 97%, 96% 2013. Peanuts pegged 100%, 98% 2013. Soybeans Blooming 94%, 66% 2013. Soybeans setting pods 36%, 17% 2013. Tobacco Harvested 74%, 62% 2013. The state average temperature for the seven-day period was near the long-term average. The state average rainfall for the seven-day period was 0.5 inches.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 23% short, 73% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 22% short, 75% adequate, 1% surplus. Spring wheat coloring 97%. Spring wheat mature 80%, 90% 2013, 96% average. Barley coloring, 97%, 99% 2013, 99% average. Barley mature 69%, 90% 2013 91% average. Oats mature 94%, 95% 2013, 96% average. Sunflower conditions 1% very poor, 1% poor, 25% fair, 69% good, 4% excellent. Sunflower blooming 69%, 66% 2013, 76% average. Alfalfa conditions 0% very poor, 8% poor, 22% fair, 50% good, 20% excellent. Alfalfa second cutting 81%, 93% 2013, 92% average. Alfalfa third cut 23%, 27% 2013, 33% average. Stock waters supplies 2% very short, 15% short, 80% adequate, 3% surplus. Temperatures were above normal in the western part of the State but below normal across the east. Scattered rain showers were reported in many areas.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 27% short, 60% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 26% short, 63% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn doughing, 92%, corn denting, 53%. Cotton 89% setting bolls, 8% bolls opening. Soybeans, 91% blooming, 75% setting pods. Winter wheat 99% harvested. Corn condition 5% poor, 19% fair, 54% good, 22% excellent. Cotton condition, 1% very poor, 6% poor, 24% fair, 56% good, 13% excellent. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 58% good, 16% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 2% very poor, 15% poor 33% fair, 46% good, 4% excellent. Other activities included herbicide and insecticide applications, and second cuttings of hay.

TEXAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 29% very short, 46% short, 24% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 26% very short, 48% short, 25% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn mature 60%, 57% 2013, 60% avg. Corn harvested 32%, 46% 2013, 47% avg. Cotton squaring 99%, 98% 2013, 98% avg. Cotton harvested 4%, 3% 2013, 4% avg. Sorghum harvested 53%, 56% 2013, 52% avg. Soybeans dropping leaves 23%, 24% 2013, 18% avg. Sunflowers harvested 37%, 9% 2013, 6% avg. Range and pasture condition 11% very poor, 20% poor, 35% fair, 27% good and 7% excellent. Most areas of the state received measurable rainfall last week. The Edwards Plateau, Trans-Pecos and High Plains received between 1 to 4 inches in isolated areas, while the Upper Coast, the Lower Valley and South East Texas saw up to 3 inches of rainfall. Other areas within the state received no more than one inch of rainfall. Hot and humid weather persisted across the state last week, with highs ranging between the mid 90s and low 100s. Preparations for fall seedings continued across the state. Corn harvest continued in areas of the Blacklands, Edwards Plateau, and South Texas. In the Northern High Plains, some irrigated corn continued to be cut for

silage. Cotton progressed in the Low Plains and the Edwards Plateau, with some producers beginning harvest in South Texas. Sorghum harvest neared completion in areas of South Central Texas. Sugarcane aphid populations became a cause of concern for sorghum producers in the Blacklands. Rice producers in the Upper Coast anticipate harvest in the upcoming weeks. Sunflower harvest continued in the Blacklands. Irrigated soybeans progressed in areas of the Northern High Plains. In the Cross Timbers, some pecan trees were experiencing drop, while producers continued to irrigate orchards in areas of South Texas. Sesame harvest was active in the Edwards Plateau. Watermelon harvest continued in areas of the Southern High Plains and the Cross Timbers. In some areas of the Coastal Blend and the Upper Coast, livestock producers reported improved cattle body conditions, while some producers in South Texas continued to provide supplemental feed due to drought conditions. Armyworm and grasshopper populations remained a concern for pastures in the Blacklands and North East Texas. Feral hog damage continued to be seen in areas of East Texas.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 6.1. Topsoil moisture 14% very short, 46% short, 40% adequate. Subsoil Moisture 19% very short, 49% short, 32% adequate. Winter wheat harvested 85%, 83% 2013, 77% 5-yr avg. Barley harvested 64%, 71% 2013, 67% 5-yr avg. Barley condition 9% fair, 67% good, 24% excellent. Oats harvested 41%, 41% 2013, 41% 5-yr avg. Oats Condition 17% fair, 72% good, 11% excellent. Spring wheat harvested 50%, 61% 2013, 55% 5-yr avg. Spring wheat condition 4% poor, 19% fair, 56% good, 21% excellent. Alfalfa hay second cutting 97%, 96% 2013, 93% 5-yr avg. Alfalfa hay third cutting 21%, 23% 2013, 31% 5-yr avg. Corn Silked 87%, 90% 2013, 86% 5-yr avg. Corn Dough stage 23%, 19% 2013, 18% 5-yr avg. Apricots harvested 76%, 97% 2013, 98% 5-yr avg. Peaches harvested 14%, 23% 2013, 19% 5-yr avg. Cattle and calves condition 1% poor, 21% fair, 66% good, 12% excellent. Sheep and lamb condition 14% fair, 80% good, 6% excellent. Stock water supplies 11% very short, 37% short, 52% adequate. Pasture and range condition 3% very poor, 17% poor, 45% fair, 34% good, 1% excellent. In Beaver County, third crop alfalfa hay and corn are growing well. Livestock are looking very good this year. Good weather was the rule in Box Elder County with all days being suitable for field work. Much of the hay that had been delayed from being cut due to the threat of rain was cut and windrowed in the fields. The wheat harvest has been slower this summer due to intermittent showers and higher humidity. The Wheat harvest is winding down. A good portion of the irrigated and non-irrigated wheat has been harvested. Yields were reported to be good and quality seemed to be good with protein levels of the hard red winter wheat at about 12 to 13 percent. Some wheat farmers will be looking to plant fall wheat in the next few weeks. Corn continues to look good and has all tasseled and silked in the County. Onions look very good this year. They are starting to size up and mature and should be ready to harvest about the third week in September. Livestock are generally doing well on the summer ranges. Recent storms have refreshed the feed and in some cases have refilled some ponds that were dry. Growers in Cache County have been very busy harvesting wheat, barley, and oats in recent days. Yields are exceptional and bushel weights are much higher than normal. Producers are very grateful for the favorable growing season we have enjoyed, which includes early planting, timely rains, and adequate irrigation water. Alfalfa hay is yielding well, though there has been some rain damage. Corn is growing very well and most growers will have adequate irrigation water to get their crop to full maturity. Cattle and calves, ewes and lambs, continue to do well.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 24% short, 67% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 26% short, 68% adequate, 2% surplus. Cotton 1% fair, 95% good, 4% excellent. Cotton setting bolls 95%, 97% 2013, 89% 5 year avg. Cotton bolls opening 2%, 2% 2013, 6% 5-yr avg. Peanuts 2% fair, 80% good, 18% excellent. Peanuts pegging 96%, 95% 2013, 90% 5-yr avg. Corn 1% very poor, 9% poor, 22% fair, 55% good, 13% excellent. Corn dough 80%, 74% 2013, 83% 5-yr avg. Corn dented 50%, 44% 2013, 56% 5-yr avg. Corn matured 7%, 9% 2013, 18% 5-yr avg. Corn silage harvested 12%, 17% 2013, 37% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 3% poor, 22% fair, 62% good, 13% excellent. Soybeans

blooming 71%, 77% 2013, 81% 5-yr avg. Soybeans setting pods 42%, 48% 2013, 49% 5-yr avg. Potatoes harvested 99%, 100% 2013, 100% 5-yr avg. Flue-cured tobacco 3% very poor, 4% poor, 33% fair, 33% good, 27% excellent. Flue-cured tobacco harvested 21%, 28% 2013, 26% 5-yr avg. Fire-cured tobacco 1% very poor, 3% poor, 32% fair, 54% good, 10% excellent. Fire-cured tobacco cut 3%, 17% 2013, 22% 5-yr avg. Burley tobacco 1% very poor, 1% poor, 27% fair, 62% good, 9% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 58% good, 16% excellent. Pasture 4% very poor, 15% poor, 34% fair, 41% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa hay 7% poor, 31% fair, 51% good, 11% excellent. Other hay 3% very poor, 15% poor, 36% fair, 41% good, 5% excellent. All apples 1% poor, 38% fair, 54% good, 7% excellent. All apples harvested 29%. Grapes 10% poor, 33% fair, 46% good, 11% excellent. Peaches harvested 67%, 78% 2013, 73% 5-yr avg. The Old Dominion experienced diverse rain showers this week. Most areas experienced 0.5 to 1.5 inches of rain, with some areas receiving as much as 5 inches of rain. Temperatures were 1 to 5 degrees cooler than normal for this time of year. Overall, the average temperature ranged between the upper 60s to mid 70s. Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.8. The recent rains contributed to favorable conditions for Virginia's row crops; however, pastures and hayfields have not recovered as expected. In some places, livestock producers were feeding hay stocks to cattle to compensation for the lack of feed not available in pastures. Farmers applied fungicide to soybeans this week; overall, the majority of the soybean crop was in good to excellent condition. In general, insect pressure on the soybean crop was less than expected for this time of year. Farmers began the corn silage harvest this week, and plan to continue in earnest next week if the weather is favorable. Other farming activities for the week included harvesting hops, harvesting tobacco, attending field day meetings, and making plans for small grains and cover crops.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil Moisture 14% Very Short, 41% Short, 44% Adequate and 1% Surplus. Subsoil Moisture 20% Very Short, 45% Short, 33% Adequate and 1% Surplus. Range and Pasture Conditions were 10% very poor, 18% poor, 43% fair, 25% good, and 4% excellent. Winter Wheat Harvested 89%, 83% PW, 79% PY and 67% 5YA. Spring Wheat Harvested 68%, 49% PW, 39% PY, and 34% 5YA. Barley Condition 5% Very Poor, 18% Poor, 54% Fair, 22% Good, and 0% Excellent. Barley Harvested 65%, 40% PW, 35% PY, and 27% 5YA. Potatoes Condition 0% Very Poor, 2% Poor, 27% Fair, 66% Good, 5% Excellent. Potatoes Harvested 25%, 19% PW, 23% PY, and 25% 5YA. Corn Condition 0% Very Poor, and 1% Poor, 31% Fair, 54% good, 14% Excellent. Corn Silked 90%, 86% PW, 89% PY, and 78% 5YA. Corn Dough 54%, 45% PW, 9% PY, and 12% 5YA. Corn Dent 4%, 2% PW, 4% PY, and 4% 5YA. Dry beans Condition 0% very Poor, 8% poor, 38% fair, 51% Good, and 3% Excellent. Dry Pea Harvested 74%, 70% PW, 62% PY, 54% 5YA. Alfalfa second cutting of hay 95%, 90% PW, 99% PY, and 90% 5YA. Alfalfa third cutting of hay 41%, 19% PW, 37% PY, and 35% 5YA. Apple Harvest Underway in Washington Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.4. Pasture and range conditions were reported to be 10% very poor, 18% poor, 43% fair, 25% good, and 4% excellent. In Yakima County daytime highs were initially near triple digits at the beginning of the week, before widespread rain showers dropped from 0.05 to 0.08 inches of rain. With the arrival of cooler temperatures, agricultural activities picked up. Field crews were out harvesting melons, squashes, cucumbers, sweet corn, tomatoes, peppers, as well as blueberries, peaches, and nectarines. Also in Yakima County, Bartlett pear harvest started over the past week. Gala apples were coming in with fruit size and quality considered good. Orchard crews distributed harvest bins in fields, applied kaolin clay and laid down reflective ground color on what looks to be a big apple harvest. No crop losses due to weather conditions were reported. Whitman County received 0.32 inches of precipitation in scattered thunder showers throughout the week. Producers anticipate improvement grain crop conditions. Producers in Adams County also welcomed the wet weather as winter wheat seeding was set to kick off.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil moisture was 2% very short, 18% short, 79% adequate, and 1% surplus compared to 4% short, 89% adequate, and 7% surplus last year. Subsoil moisture was 8% very short, 26% short, and 66% adequate,

comparison data not available. Corn conditions were 3% very poor, 8% poor, 22% fair, 50% good, and 17% excellent. Corn was 84% silked, 84% in 2013, and 89% 5-year avg. Corn was 39% doughing, 18% in 2013, and 43% 5-year avg. Corn was 7% dented, comparison data not available. Soybean conditions were 2% poor, 10% fair, and 88% good. Soybeans were 90% blooming, 80% in 2013, and 87% 5-year avg. Soybeans were 68% setting pods, 38% in 2013, and 58% 5-year avg. Winter wheat was 95% harvested, comparison data not available. Hay conditions were 1% very poor, 5% poor, 32% fair, 59% good, and 3% excellent. Hay second cutting was 56%, 26% in 2013, and 45% 5-year avg. Apple conditions were 6% poor, 15% fair, 65% good, and 14% excellent. Peach conditions were 3% very poor, 6% poor, 16% fair, 60% good, and 15% excellent. Peaches were 51% harvested, 34% in 2013, and 48% 5-year avg. Cattle and calves were 2% poor, 20% fair, 73% good, and 5% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 1% poor, 20% fair, 77% good, and 2% excellent. Farming activities included making hay, chopping corn, and harvesting peaches. There have been more reports of cattle infected with pinkeye. The 90th State Fair ended on Saturday.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 13% very short, 32% short, 53% adequate and 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 30% short, 61% adequate, and 2% surplus. Winter wheat harvested 90%, n.a. 2013, n.a. avg. Hay, alfalfa, third cutting 57%, 46% 2013, 59% avg; fourth cutting 1%, 0% 2013, 5% avg. Hay, all types, condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 16% fair, 57% good, 22% excellent. Potatoes condition 3% poor, 19% fair, 65% good, 13% excellent. The weather pattern of the past month continued, with patchy precipitation and cooler than average temperatures throughout the week. Overnight lows dipped into the 40s across much of the state, with daytime highs averaging around 80. Again, widespread patchy rain on Monday and over the weekend brought moisture to some areas but bypassed others. This precipitation was badly needed, especially in the northeast, where rainfall for the season and the year to date remain below normal. The southwest corner of the state only received trace precipitation this week, causing a sharp drop in soil moistures there. Mild, sunny days facilitated small grains, straw, and hay harvest. However, reporters were concerned that corn was not developing quickly enough. Dry, cool conditions and late planting have contributed to uneven plant heights and maturity. Heat and precipitation are needed to ensure good cob fill in the coming weeks. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures this week were 2 to 3 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 76 to 81 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 54 to 60 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.07 inches in La Crosse to 1.64 inches in Green Bay.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 13% very short, 35% short, 52% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 35% short, 55% adequate, 0% surplus. Barley coloring 94%, 86% 2013, 89% 5-yr avg; mature 77%, 73% 2013, 75% 5-yr avg; harvested 24%, 51% 2013, 57% 5-yr avg; condition 2% fair, 66% good, 32% excellent. Oats coloring 83%, 73% 2013, 84% 5-yr avg; mature 63%, 43% 2013, 61% 5-yr avg; harvested 19%, 30% 2013, 36% 5-yr avg; condition 1% very poor, 0% poor, 3% fair, 87% good, 9% excellent. Spring wheat coloring 88%, 93% 2013, 89% 5-yr avg; mature 66%, 80% 2013, 71% 5-yr avg; harvested 43%, 46% 2013, 39% 5-yr avg; condition 8% fair, 88% good, 4% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 85% good, 15% excellent. Winter wheat harvested 64%, 85% 2013, 92% 5-yr avg; condition 2% poor, 29% fair, 66% good, 3% excellent. Corn silking 78%, 76% 2013, 77% 5-yr avg; dough 10%, 0% 2013, 7% 5-yr avg; condition 4% fair, 89% good, 7% excellent. Dry beans blooming 95%, 86% 2013, 89% 5-yr avg; setting pods 58%, 60% 2013, 70% 5-yr avg; 8% coloring, 9% 2013, 15% 5-yr avg; condition 8% fair, 80% good, 12% excellent. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting 67%, 59% 2013, 60% 5-yr avg. Livestock condition 2% poor, 17% fair, 65% good, 16% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 8% poor, 17% fair, 59% good, 16% excellent. Crop insect infestation 3% severe, 6% moderate, 50% light, 41% none. Irrigation water supplies 4% poor, 6% fair, 78% good, 12% excellent. Albany County reported excellent hay yields, but a large amount of hay has suffered some rain damage.

International Weather and Crop Summary

August 10-16, 2014

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Relatively cool, showery weather persisted in northern and central Europe, benefiting immature summer crops but hampering fieldwork.

WESTERN FSU: Sunny, occasionally hot weather promoted winter wheat harvesting but stressed late-filling corn and sunflowers.

EASTERN FSU: Warm, showery weather favored immature spring wheat.

MIDDLE EAST: Warm, mostly dry weather spurred rapid development of Turkish summer crops.

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon showers eased in parts of western India, as the seasonal rainfall peak passed.

EAST ASIA: Rainfall maintained favorable moisture conditions for filling summer crops in China, although pockets of unfavorable dryness persisted.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon showers eased in parts of Thailand, but moisture supplies remained adequate for rice in most areas.

AUSTRALIA: Soaking rains helped stabilize winter wheat prospects in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales.

ARGENTINA: Dry weather improved conditions for late-season fieldwork in key production areas.

BRAZIL: Seasonable warmth and dryness supported sugarcane and coffee harvesting.

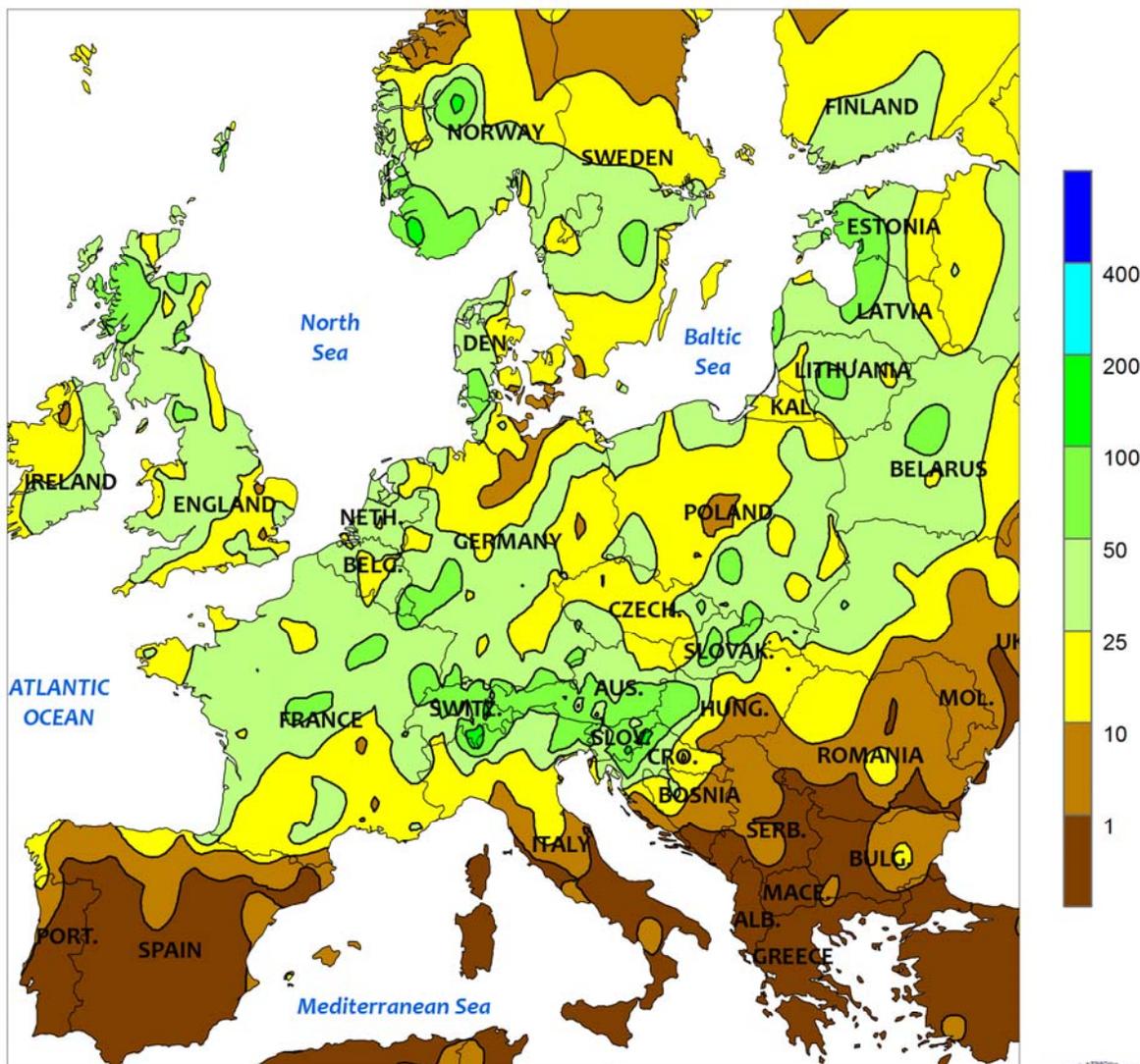
MEXICO: Beneficial rain continued across the southern plateau corn belt.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Warm weather spurred development of spring grains and oilseeds.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Unseasonably cool weather maintained slow rates of corn and soybean growth.



EUROPE
Total Precipitation (mm)
AUG 10 - 16, 2014



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

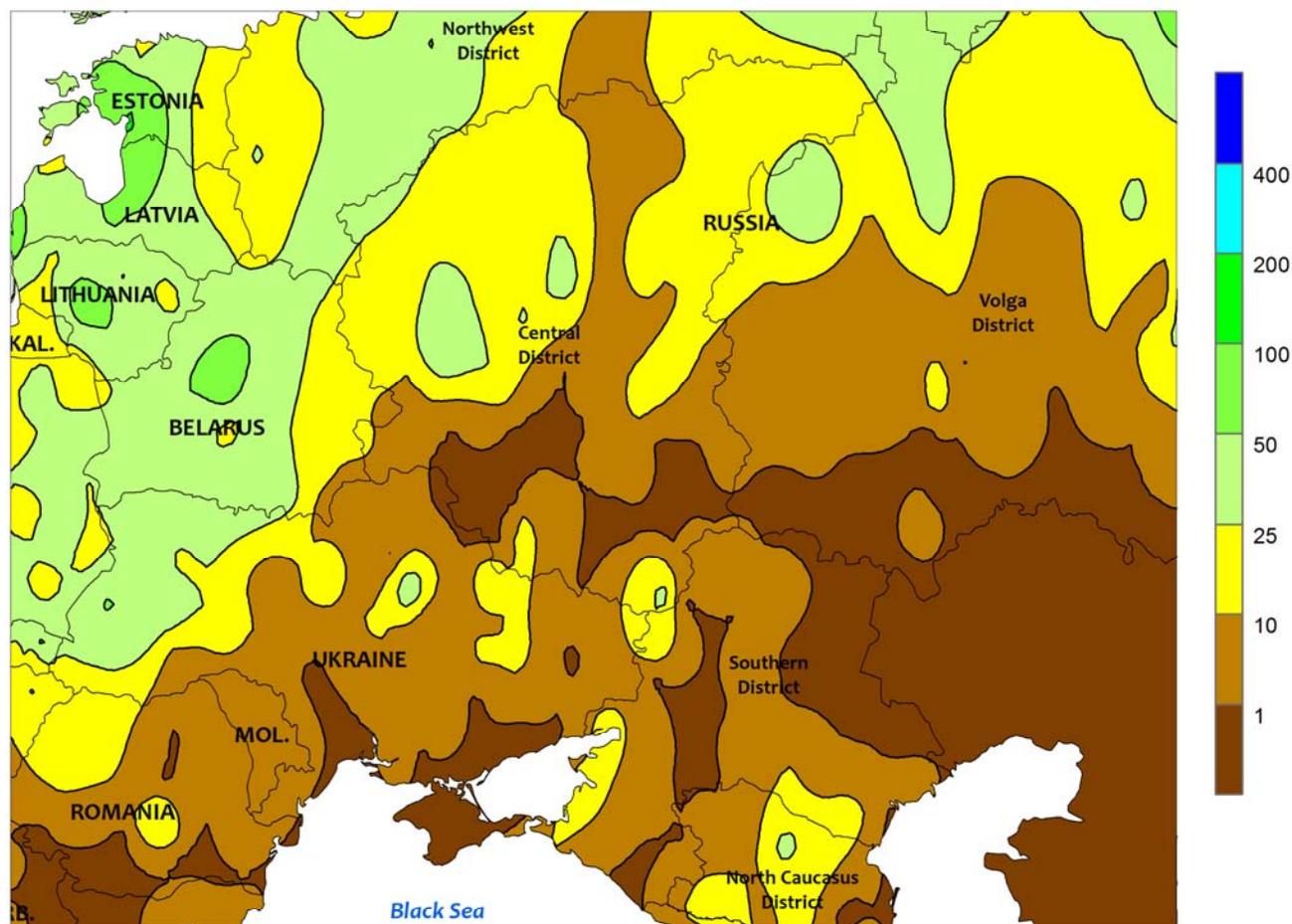


EUROPE

Relatively cool, showery weather (10-50 mm, locally more) persisted in northern and central Europe, maintaining good to excellent yield prospects for corn and other summer crops. The wet weather continued to hamper fieldwork, however, including spring grain harvesting and early winter rapeseed planting, and slowed dry down of the earliest maturing summer crops. In addition, the rain further increased concerns about the quality of mature spring grains that have yet to be harvested. Farther south, widespread

showers persisted in Italy's Po River Valley, favoring immature corn, soybeans, and rice. In southeastern Europe, hot, mostly dry weather benefited summer crops, aiding maturation and early harvesting. Similarly, very warm, mostly dry weather helped summer crop maturation and harvesting in Spain. Temperatures averaged up to 3°C below normal across much of western and northern Europe, while temperatures averaged up to 4°C above normal in southeastern Europe.

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
AUG 10 - 16, 2014



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

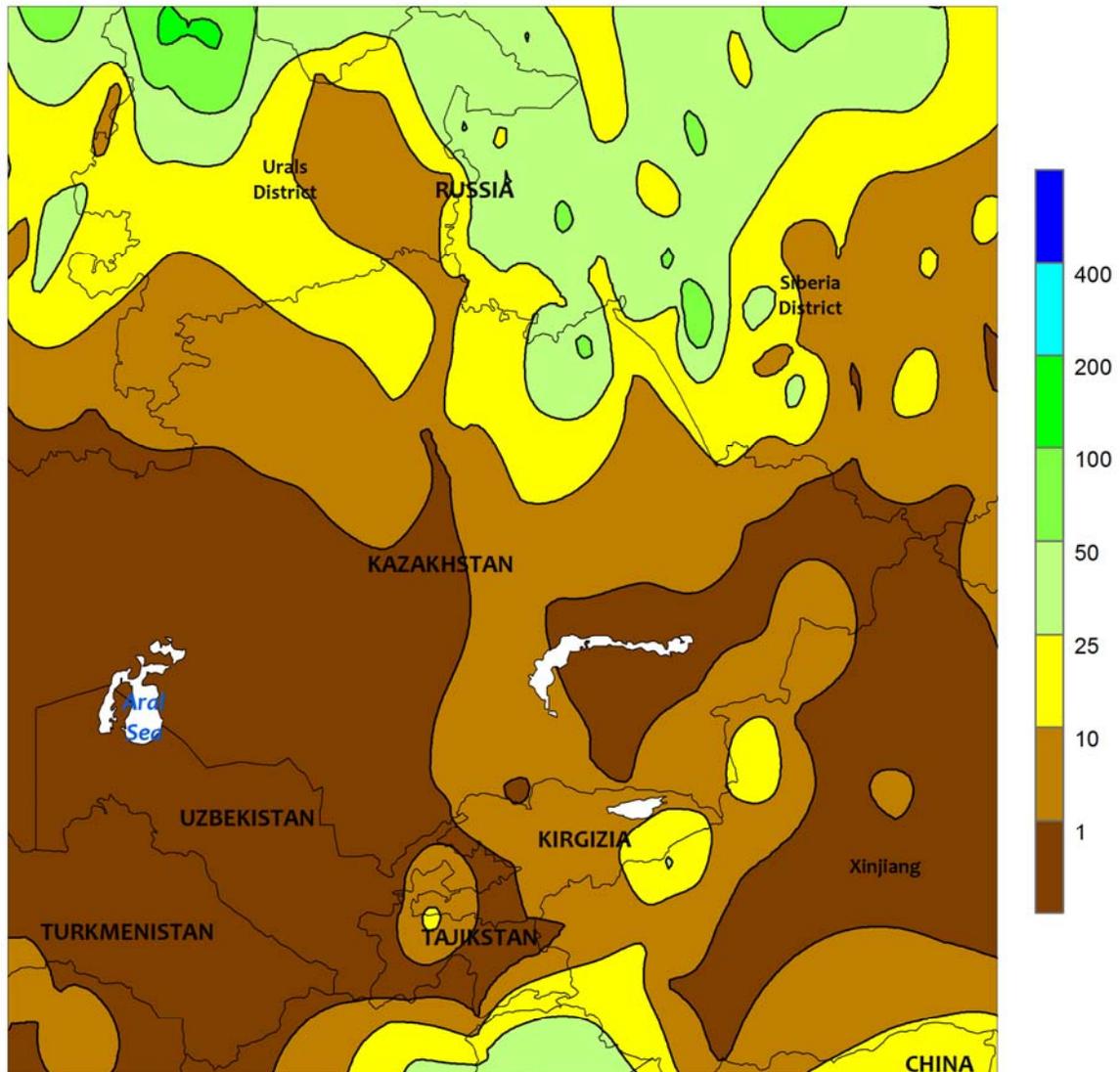


WESTERN FSU

In southern Russia and eastern Ukraine, hot, mostly dry weather helped final winter wheat harvesting but increased stress on immature summer crops. Scattered showers (generally 2-15 mm) did occur, but much of the rain fell prior to the onset of the hottest weather, limiting the overall benefit of the moisture. Farther north, hot, mostly dry weather in central Russia accelerated small grain development, aiding

maturation and early harvesting. In contrast, widespread showers (10-50 mm, locally more) in Belarus and western Ukraine hampered fieldwork but continued to favor immature small grains and summer crops. Temperatures averaged 3 to 7°C above normal throughout most of the region, with the hottest weather (daily maximum temperatures of 35-40°C) located across southern Russia and eastern Ukraine.

EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
AUG 10 - 16, 2014



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

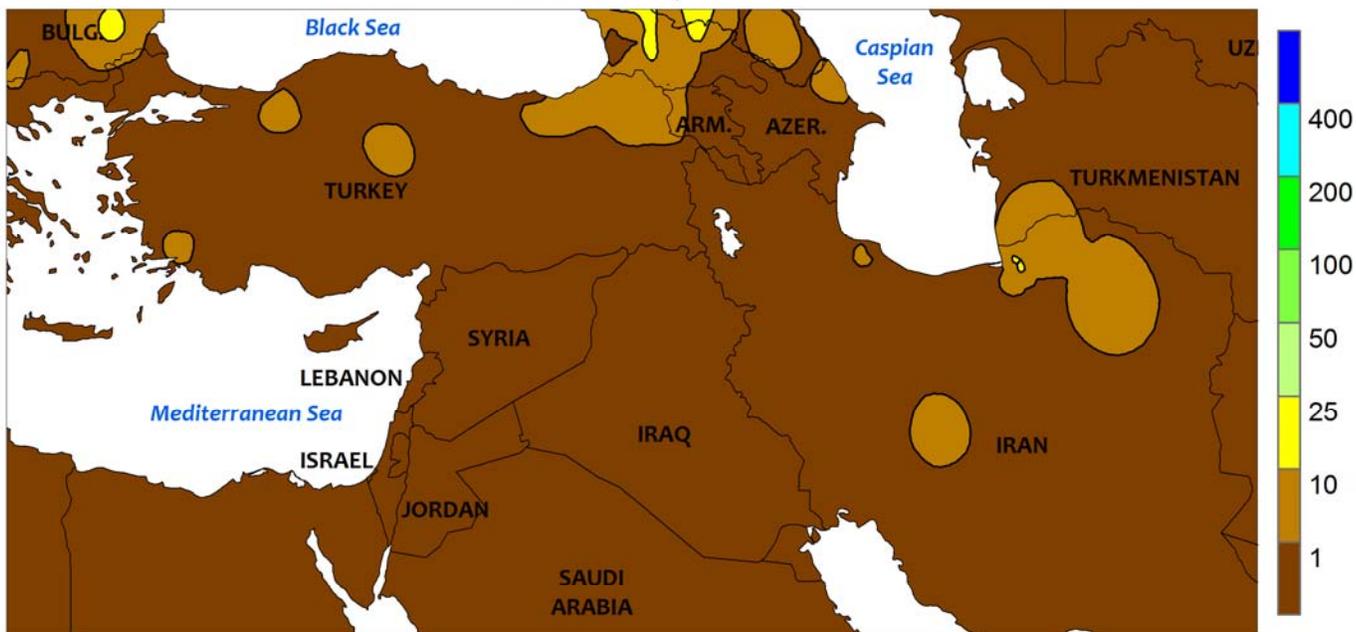


EASTERN FSU

Following last week's relatively dry weather, widespread showers (10-30 mm, locally near 60 mm) returned to major spring wheat producing areas in eastern Russia and northern Kazakhstan. The rain helped stabilize crop conditions in the Novosibirsk Oblast, where periods of heat and chronic dryness since early June have reduced yield prospects for spring wheat.

Elsewhere in the region, the rain maintained good to excellent yield prospects for filling spring wheat. Warm weather spurred crop development, with maximum temperatures generally in the upper 20s to lower 30s degrees C. Farther south, mostly sunny, dry weather promoted cotton development in Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan.

MIDDLE EAST
 Total Precipitation (mm)
 AUG 10 - 16, 2014



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

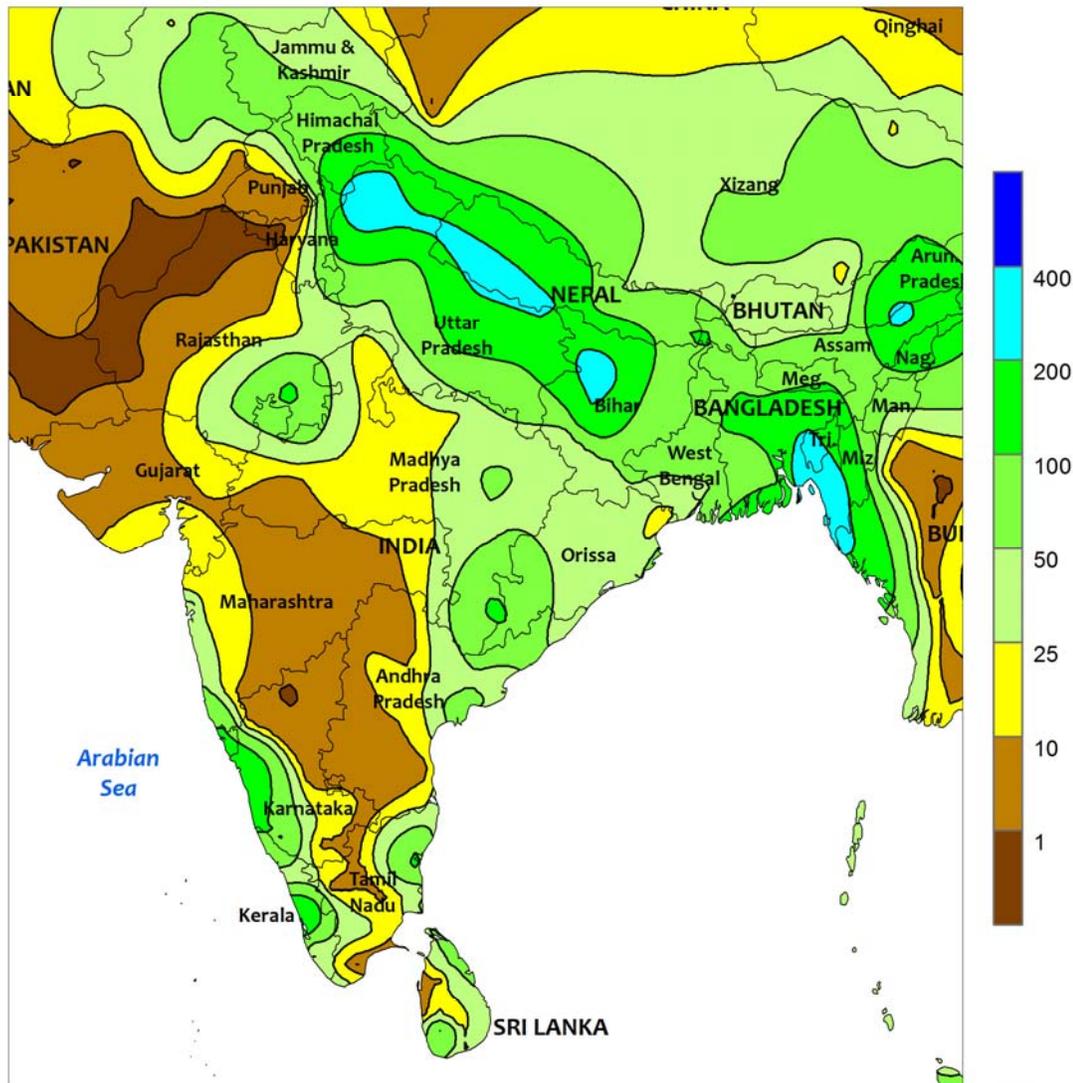


MIDDLE EAST

Following several weeks of anomalous rainfall, seasonably drier weather returned to Turkey. Above-normal temperatures accompanied the dryness, with weekly average temperatures ranging from 2 to 4°C above normal; daytime highs ranged from the upper 20s and lower 30s (degrees C) along the Black

Sea Coast to the lower 40s in cotton areas near the western Mediterranean Coast. Across the remainder of the Middle East, warm, sunny weather sustained irrigation demands for reproductive to filling summer crops, while promoting seasonal fieldwork.

SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
AUG 10 - 16, 2014



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

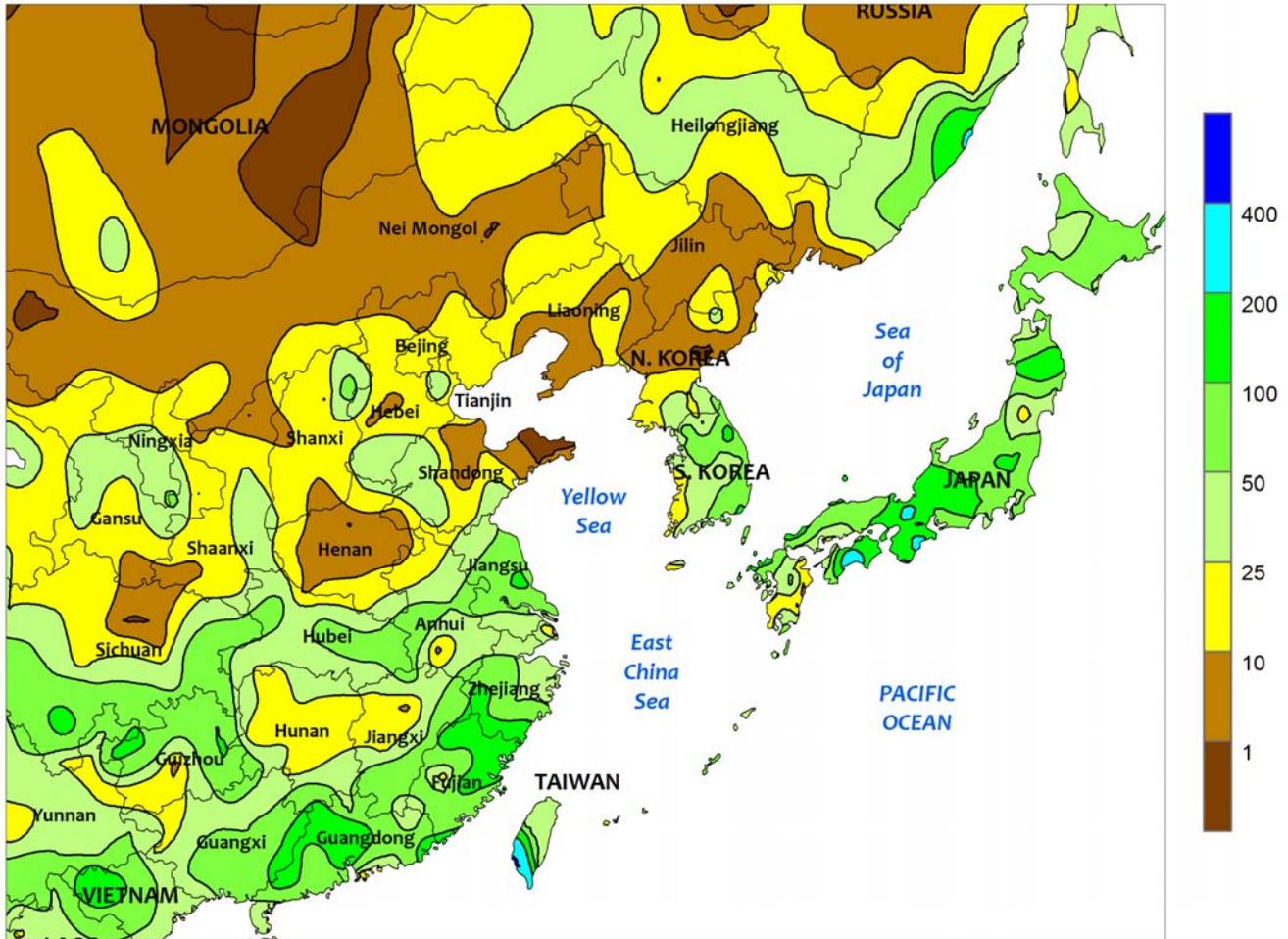


SOUTH ASIA

The seasonal peak of the monsoon passed and rainfall eased in western locations of India. Most of Gujarat and Maharashtra received little if any rainfall for the week, as did neighboring portions of Madhya Pradesh. Despite diminishing rainfall at this point in the season, western areas typically average 200 to 350 mm of rain in August; given the late planting of cotton, groundnuts, and soybeans, an extended rainy season would be welcomed to realize average crop prospects. Some western areas, however, experienced continued heavy rainfall. Border areas of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan received upwards of 120 mm of rain, boosting

soil moisture in a key soybean region. Similarly, showers (25-50 mm) continued across eastern India, albeit lighter than previous weeks in Orissa and Chhattisgarh (formerly eastern Madhya Pradesh). Meanwhile, rainfall increased substantially in Bihar, where nearly 275 mm was reported. Moisture supplies remained generally adequate for rice that was transplanted later than usual due to erratic monsoon rain. Rainfall in these areas has stabilized and rice prospects were more favorable. In other parts of the region, moisture conditions remained favorable for rice in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, as well as Pakistan.

EASTERN ASIA
 Total Precipitation (mm)
 AUG 10 - 16, 2014



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

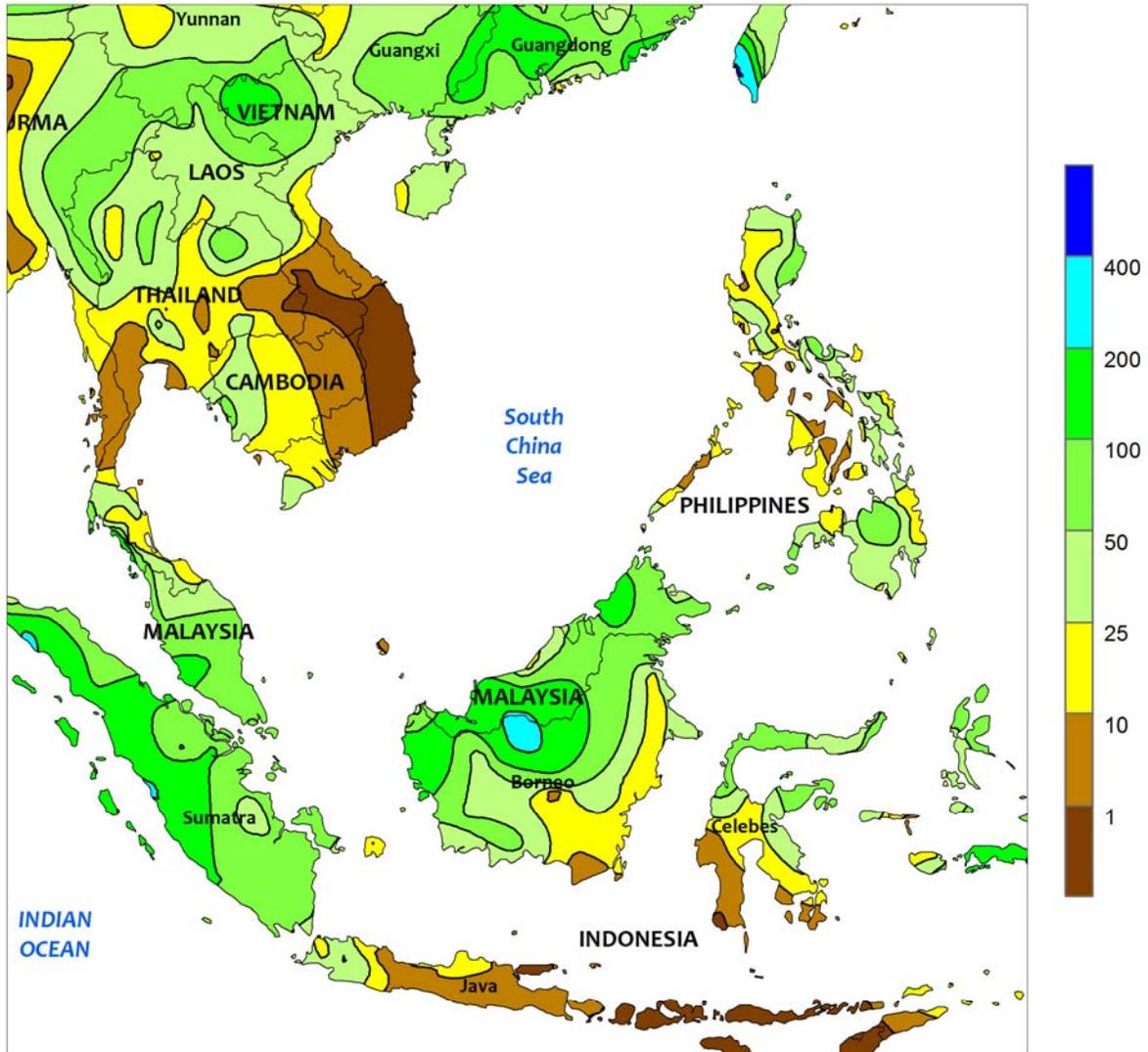


EASTERN ASIA

Most of China continued to receive beneficial rainfall, although pockets of dryness persisted in key summer growing areas. In the northeast, corn and soybeans across Heilongjiang benefited from 25 to 50 mm of rain, while 10 to 25 mm of rain stemmed developing dryness in Jilin. In Liaoning and neighboring portions of Inner Mongolia, weekly rainfall totals averaging 10 mm provided limited relief to crops experiencing short-term dryness that dates back to July 21. However, most corn and soybeans were in the filling stages of development, with lower moisture requirements. Farther south, upwards of 50 mm of rain on parts of the North China Plain maintained adequate moisture supplies for summer crops, including cotton and groundnuts. Rainfall has trended below normal since early July in Hebei and Shandong and below normal since the middle part of

June in Henan. Meanwhile in the Yangtze Valley, moisture conditions improved for crops in the latter stages of development across Sichuan and Hubei, with 50 to 75 mm of rain for the week. The recent rainfall reversed the trend of below-normal rainfall that had existed since early July. In southern China, widespread, heavy showers (50-100 mm) maintained adequate to abundant moisture supplies for rice, although rainfall in Hunan was less than 25 mm extending a month-long period of sub-par rainfall. Elsewhere in the region, moisture supplies for rice made notable improvements in southern parts of the Korean Peninsula, where 50 to 100 mm of rain occurred. Super Typhoon Halong weakened rapidly to tropical storm strength prior to making landfall in southern Japan early in the period and brought over 200 mm of rain to most of the minor southern rice areas.

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
AUG 10 - 16, 2014



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

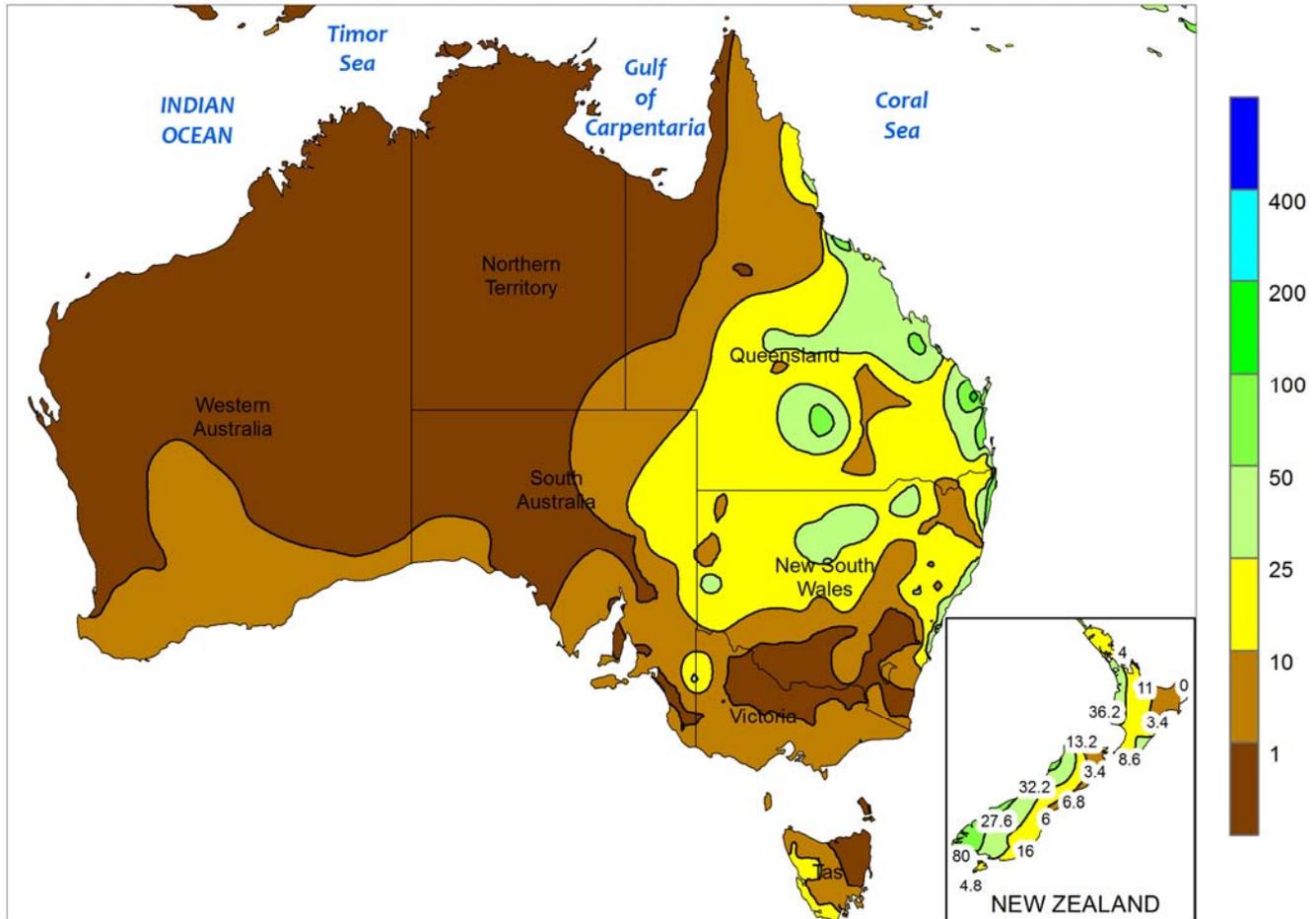


SOUTHEAST ASIA

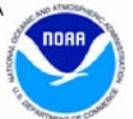
A lull in monsoon rainfall brought drier weather to parts of southeastern Thailand, along the border areas of Laos and Cambodia. However, pockets of heavy showers (over 50 mm) continued in northern Thailand. Overall moisture conditions for rice have gradually improved over the last two months as the monsoon became more firmly established. Similarly, rainfall for summer rice in southern Vietnam has also improved during the season. Meanwhile

in the Philippines, beneficially drier weather eased severe wetness in western Luzon after over 500 mm of rain fell in the last four weeks. Most other areas experienced seasonable showers (50-100 mm) maintaining adequate moisture supplies for rice and corn. Farther south, oil palm areas of Indonesia and Malaysia saw a seasonal increase in rainfall with the gradual transition from the dry season to the wet season.

AUSTRALIA
 Total Precipitation (mm)
 AUG 10 - 16, 2014



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

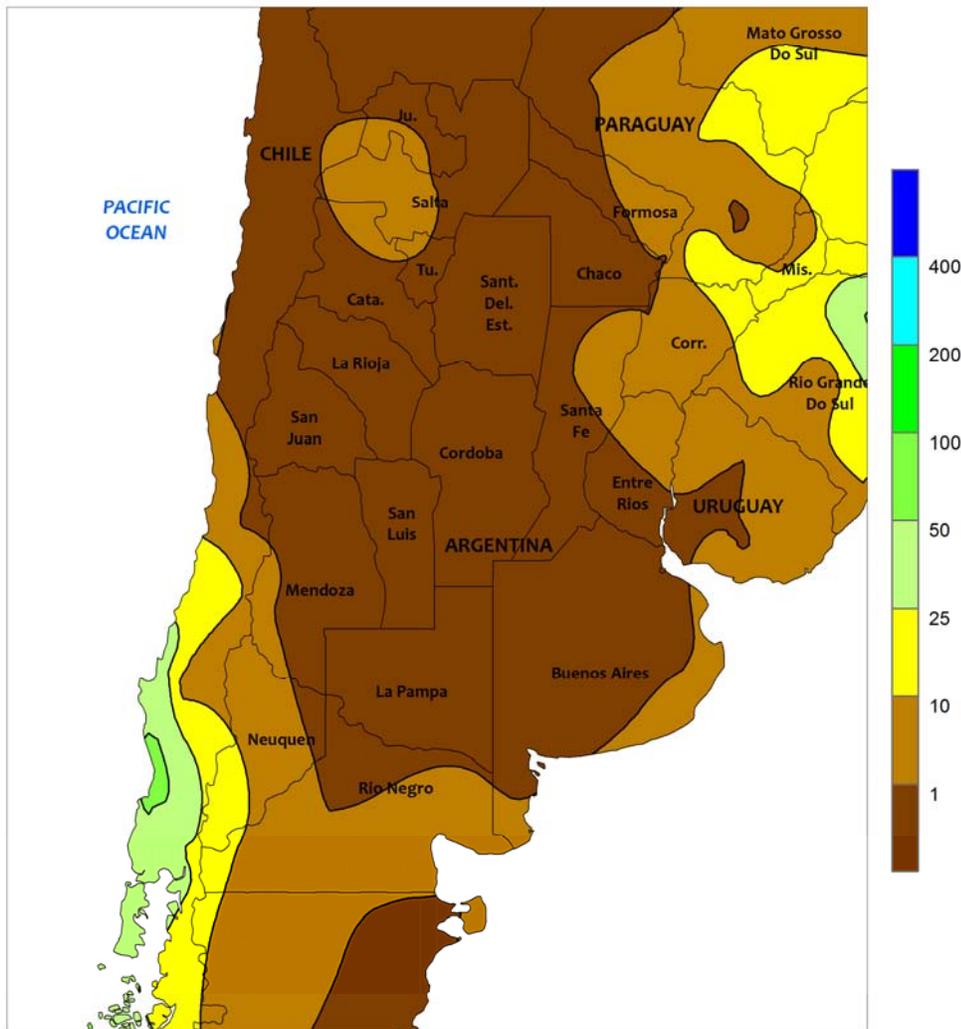


AUSTRALIA

For a second consecutive week, mostly dry weather reduced topsoil moisture in major winter crop producing areas of Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, and extreme southern New South Wales. Subsoil moisture remained adequate throughout most of this region, however, helping maintain good to excellent yield prospects for winter grains and oilseeds, which are in or approaching the reproductive stages of development. Elsewhere, soaking rains (10-50 mm, locally more) overspread much of the eastern wheat

belt, favoring wheat, barley, and canola development. The rain was especially welcome in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, where below-normal rainfall since early July has caused a slow but steady decline in crop conditions. The timely rains helped stabilize yield prospects for wheat and other winter crops, which are in or approaching reproduction. Temperatures in the wheat belt averaged near normal (within about 1°C of normal), favoring crop development.

ARGENTINA
Total Precipitation (mm)
AUG 10 - 16, 2014



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

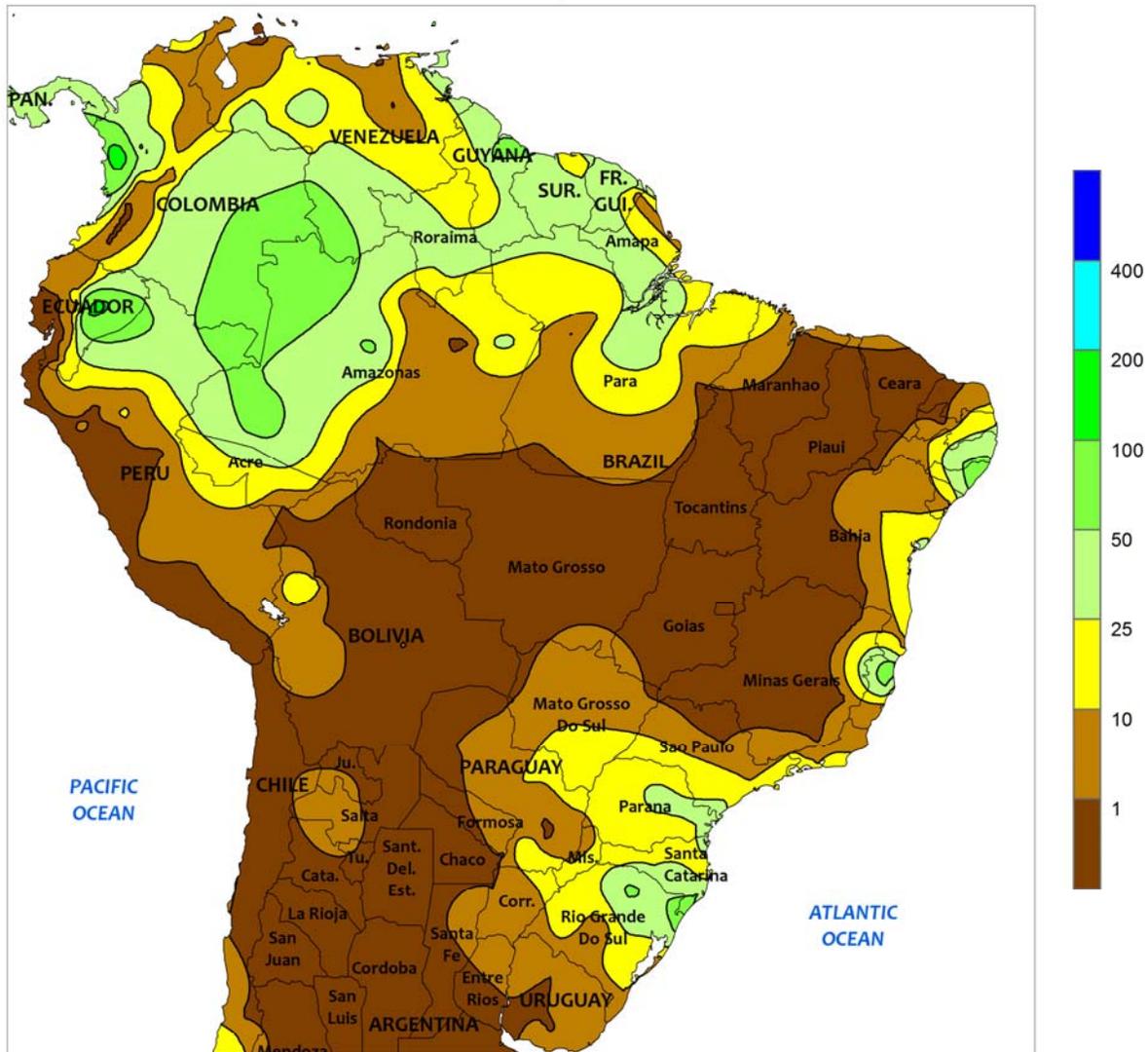


ARGENTINA

Dry weather dominated the region, improving conditions for the final stages of seasonal fieldwork. Most farming areas recorded little to no rain, the exception being the far northeast (eastern Corrientes and Misiones), which recorded more than 10 mm. In contrast to recent weeks of unseasonable warmth, cooler weather accompanied the dryness, with weekly temperatures averaging up to 2°C normal from Cordoba to Entre Rios and near normal elsewhere. Freezing temperatures

(-5 to 0°C) limited development of emerging to vegetative winter grains as far north as Santiago del Estero. According to Argentina’s Ministry of Agriculture, corn was 89 percent harvested as of August 14, compared with 99 percent last year. In addition, winter wheat was 95 percent planted, also lagging last year’s pace (99 percent). Much of the remaining fieldwork was in key winter grain areas of Buenos Aires (Tandil and Tres Arroyos Delegations).

BRAZIL
Total Precipitation (mm)
AUG 10 - 16, 2014



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

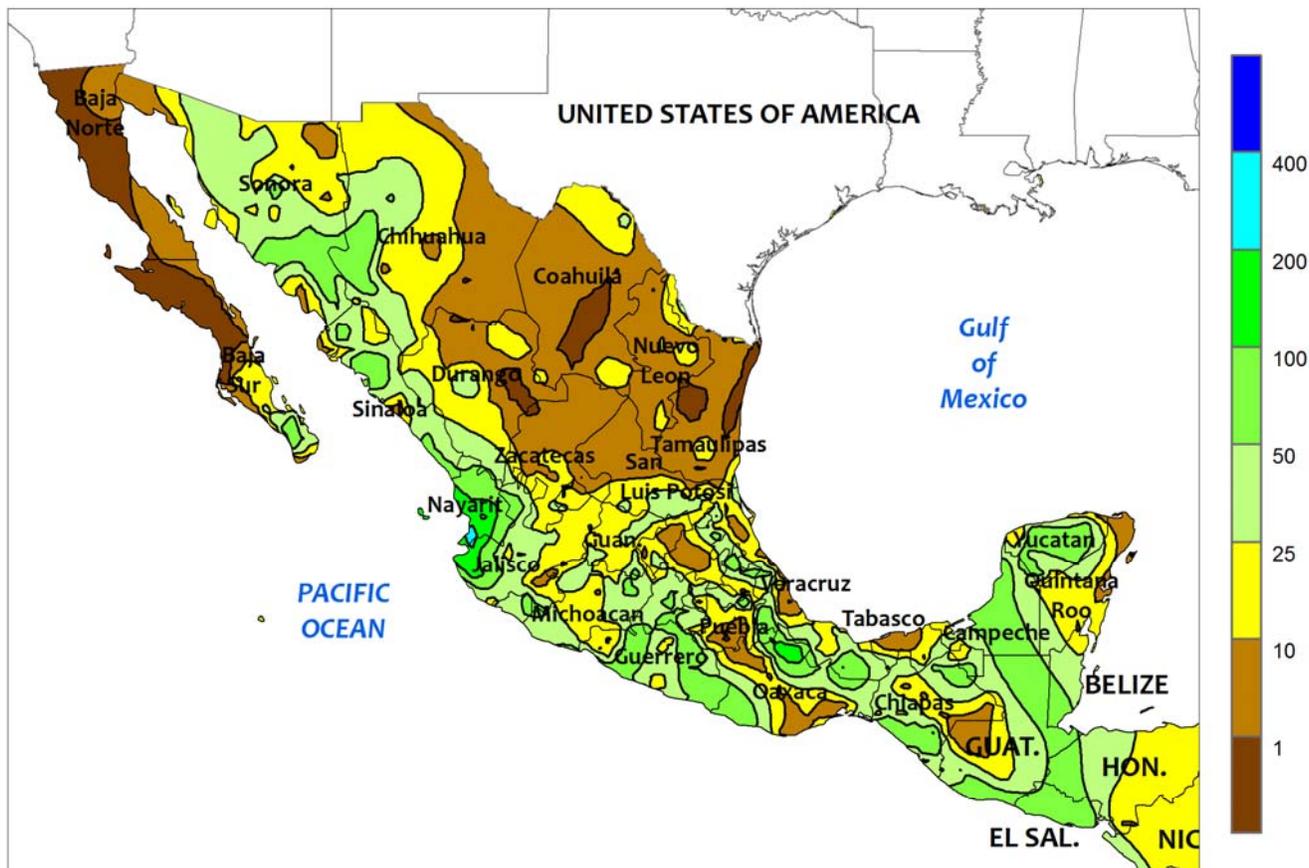


BRAZIL

Rainfall increased throughout parts of the south, but conditions remained generally favorable for sugarcane and coffee harvesting. Rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm from southern sections of Mato Grosso do Sul and Sao Paulo southward through Rio Grande do Sul, with the highest amounts concentrated over northern Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina. The cold front generating the rain ushered cooler weather into the region, with nighttime lows approaching 0°C in southern Parana. Temperatures fell below freezing in Rio Grande do Sul, though winter wheat is further behind in development and less

susceptible to damage; reports emanating from the state depicted less than 5 percent of the wheat in reproduction. Warmer, drier conditions farther north favored harvesting of sugarcane and coffee, though light showers (locally exceeding 10 mm) may have impacted fieldwork in outlying areas. Elsewhere, seasonable rain (10-50 mm) expanded southward along the northeastern coast, reaching Espirito Santo. In contrast, warm, mostly dry weather favored drydown and harvesting of second-crop (safrinha) cotton and corn in central Brazil (Mato Grosso to Minas Gerais and western Bahia).

MEXICO
Total Precipitation (mm)
AUG 10 - 16, 2014



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

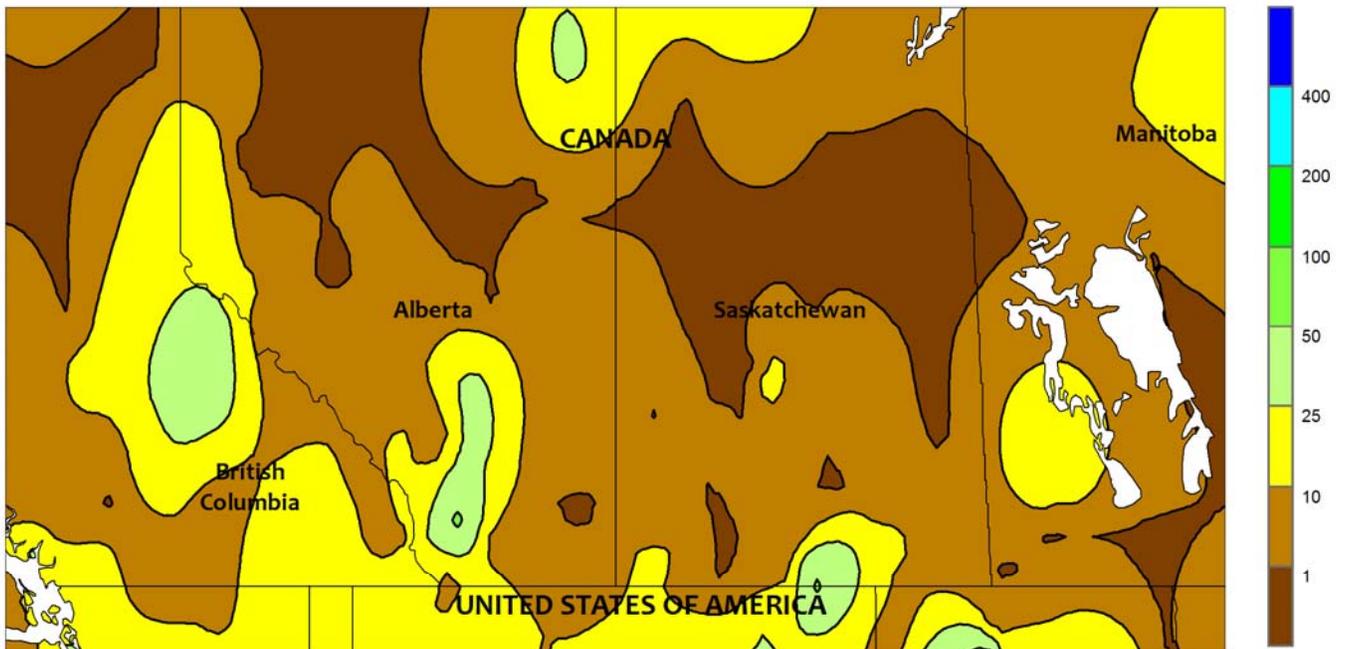


MEXICO

Locally heavy rain continued from south-central to northwestern Mexico, benefiting rain-fed summer crops and reservoirs. Moderate to heavy rain (10-50 mm, locally approaching 100 mm) overspread much of the south, maintaining overall favorable conditions for corn and providing additional moisture for sugarcane in southern production areas. However, drier conditions returned to the northeast, with declining rainfall (less than 25 mm) in the sugarcane areas in the vicinity of northern Veracruz.

Rainfall also declined in western Chihuahua's eastern cotton areas and those in eastern Durango and southern Coahuila. To the west, however, monsoon showers intensified in southern Sonora and nearby locations in Chihuahua, with variable, locally heavy showers (greater than 50 mm in spots) in Sinaloa and Nayarit. While the rainfall boosted reservoirs, seasonable warmth (highs approaching 40°C) maintained high evaporative losses and elevated moisture demands of crops and livestock.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
 Total Precipitation (mm)
 AUG 10 - 16, 2014



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

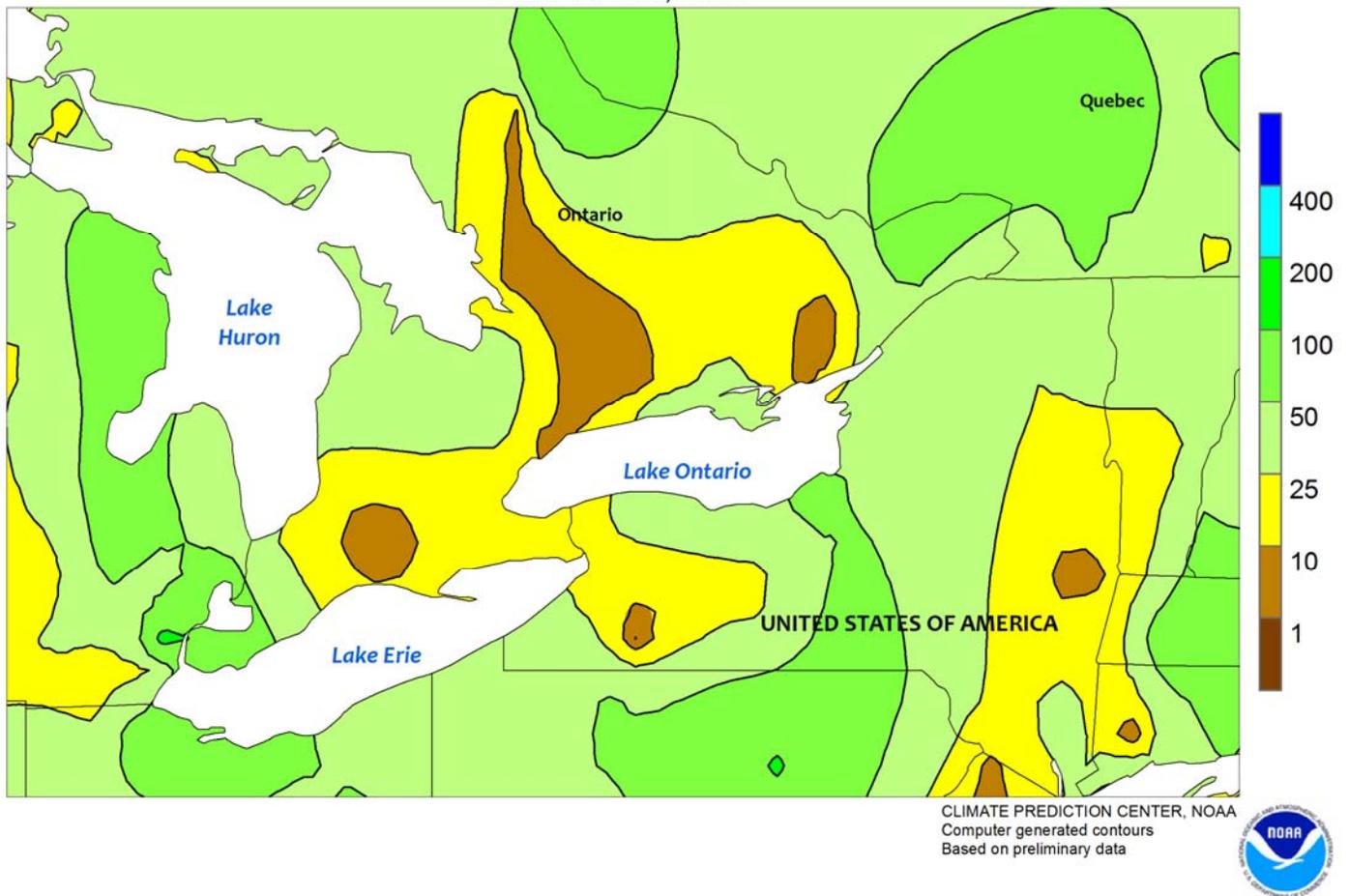


CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Near- to above-normal temperatures spurred rapid development of spring grain and oilseeds. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 5°C above normal in Alberta and Saskatchewan and near to slightly above normal in Manitoba. Daytime highs reached the lower 30s (degrees C) in most areas, and highs reached the middle 30s on several days in the driest locations of southern Alberta. However, daytime highs in the southwestern Prairies dropped to the middle and upper 20s later in the week with the development of light showers

(less than 10 mm). Rainfall was scattered and light elsewhere across the Prairies, though a few locations recorded amounts in excess of 25 mm. With a few exceptions, filling to maturing spring grains and oilseeds are growing with adequate to abundant levels of moisture. In addition, the August warming trend has been overall favorable for advancing development of late-planted spring crops ahead of the first autumn freeze, which typically occurs in late August or early September, depending on location.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Total Precipitation (mm)
AUG 10 - 16, 2014



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

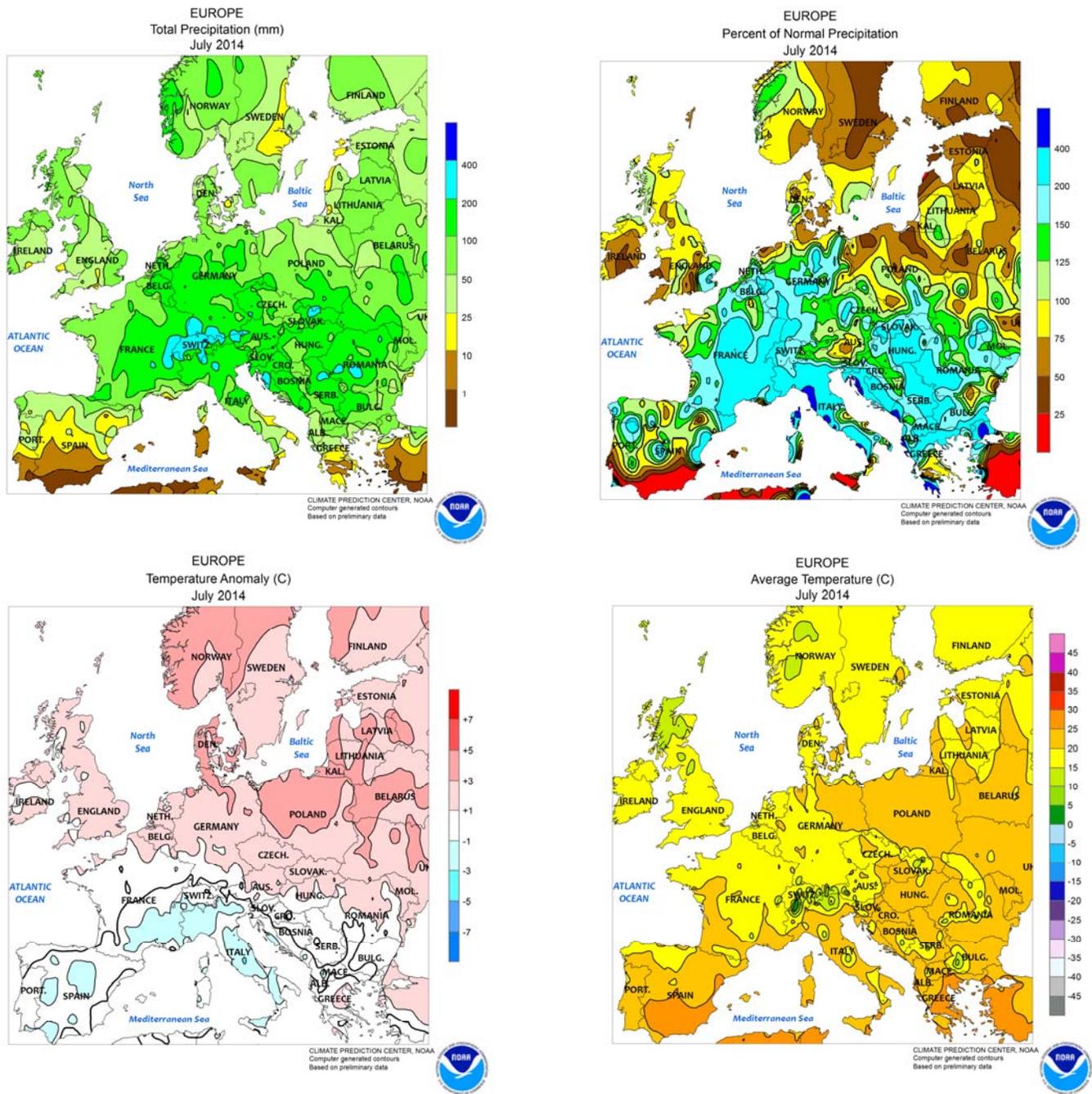


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Unseasonably cool weather persisted throughout the region, maintaining slow rates of corn and soybean development. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3°C below normal in major agricultural districts of both Ontario and Quebec. Daytime highs reached the upper 20s and lower 30s (degrees C) early in

the week, but a cooling trend dropped high temperatures into the upper 10s and lower 20s at week's end. In addition, nighttime lows fell below 10°C in some spots. Many areas recorded rainfall in excess of 25 mm, keeping immature summer crops abundantly watered but disrupting winter wheat harvesting.

July International Temperature and Precipitation Maps

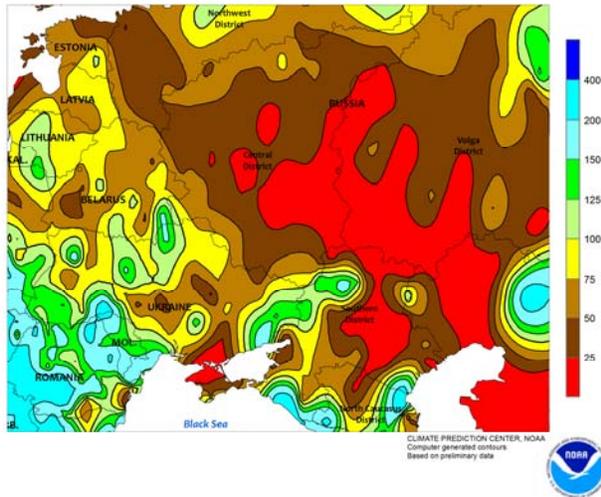


EUROPE

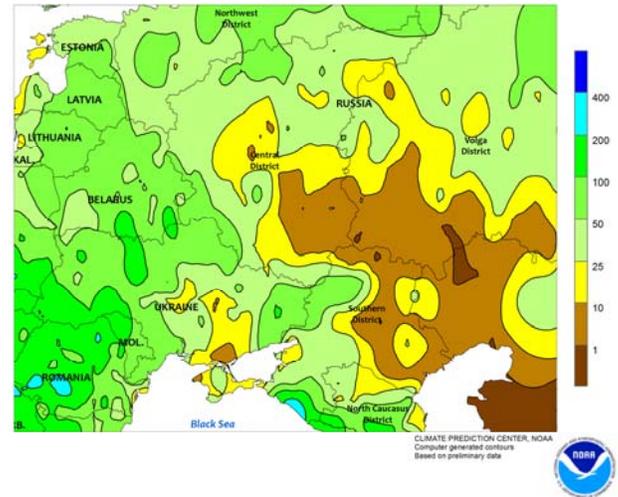
In July, widespread, locally heavy rainfall caused fieldwork delays but sustained abundant to excessive soil moisture for reproductive summer crops. The rain (100 mm or more) delayed wheat harvesting and lowered grain quality in France, Germany, and the Balkans. In contrast, the wet weather improved yield prospects for reproductive corn across much of southern Europe. Locally heavy downpours (150-250 mm) also renewed flooding in the Balkans, which

are still recovering from historic May rainfall. However, a respite at the end of the month allowed winter grain harvesting and other seasonal fieldwork to resume, particularly in France and northern portions of Germany and Poland. In contrast, mostly dry weather allowed harvesting to proceed at a rapid pace in the United Kingdom, while sunny skies promoted summer crop development in southern Spain.

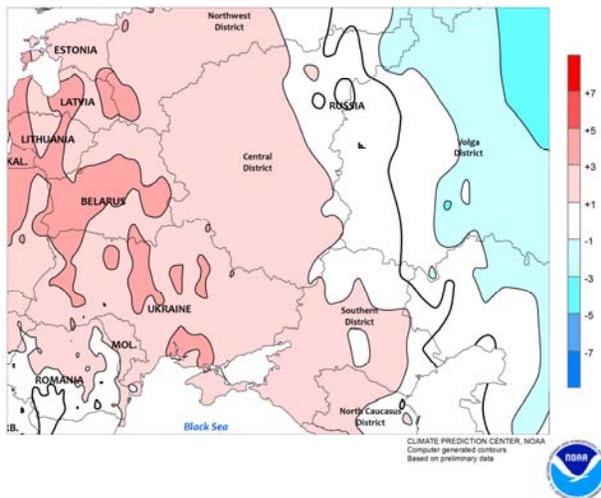
WESTERN FSU
Percent of Normal Precipitation
July 2014



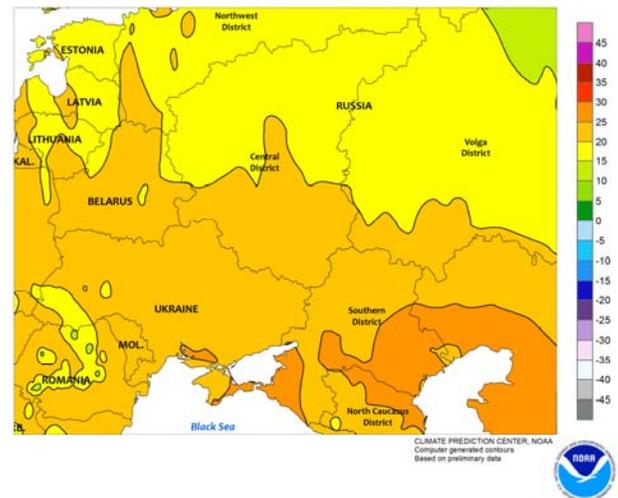
WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
July 2014



WESTERN FSU
Temperature Anomaly (C)
July 2014



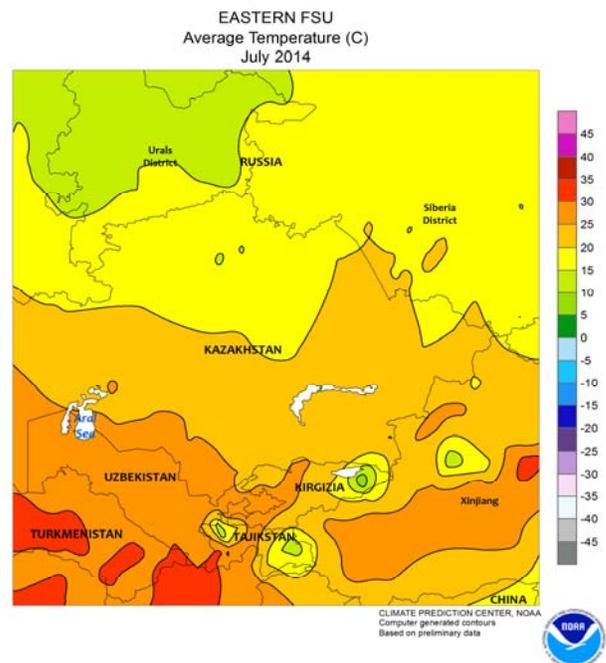
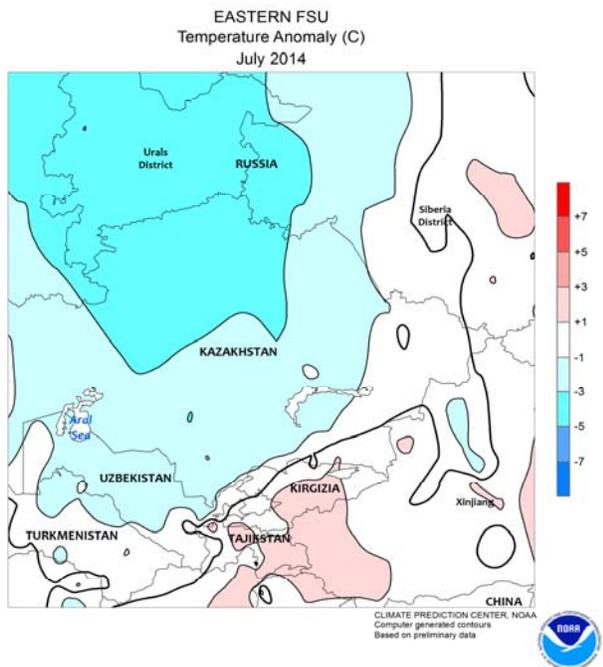
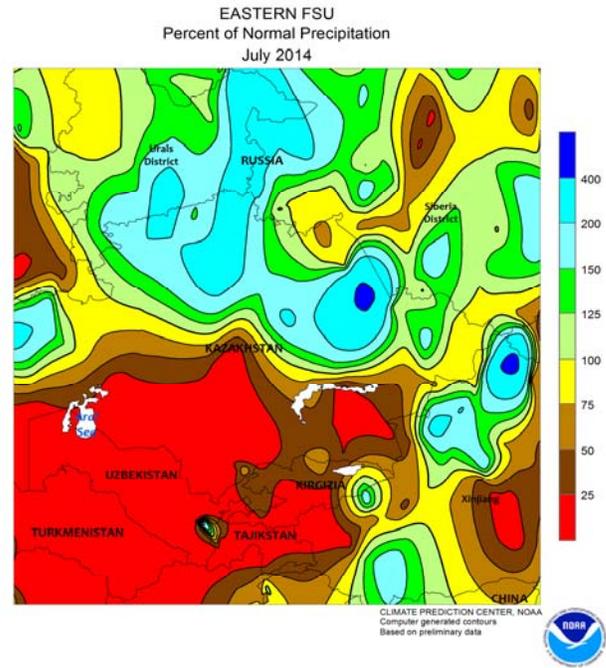
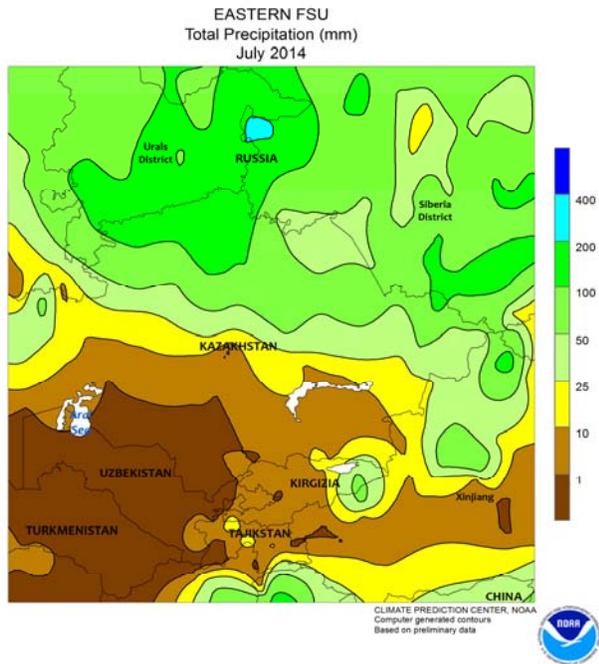
WESTERN FSU
Average Temperature (C)
July 2014



WESTERN FSU

Drier- and warmer-than-normal July weather accelerated winter wheat harvesting from eastern Ukraine into western and southern Russia. However, localized showers (10-50 mm) provided timely soil moisture for reproductive corn in the southwestern corner of Russia in advance of late-month heat. During the latter half of

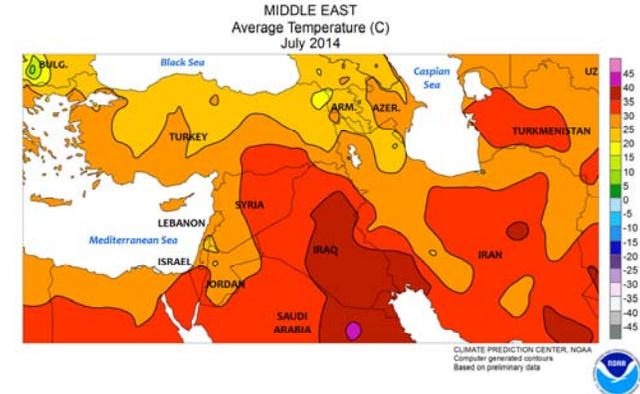
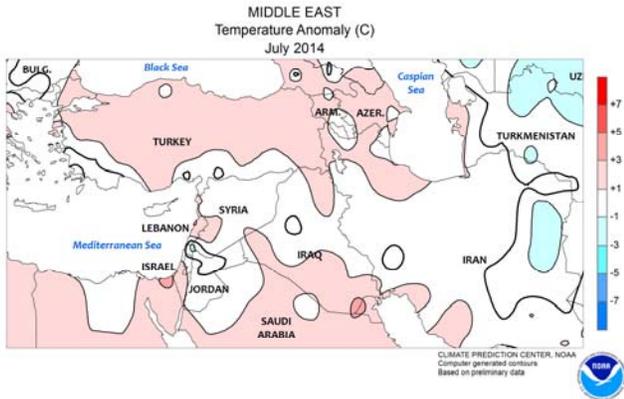
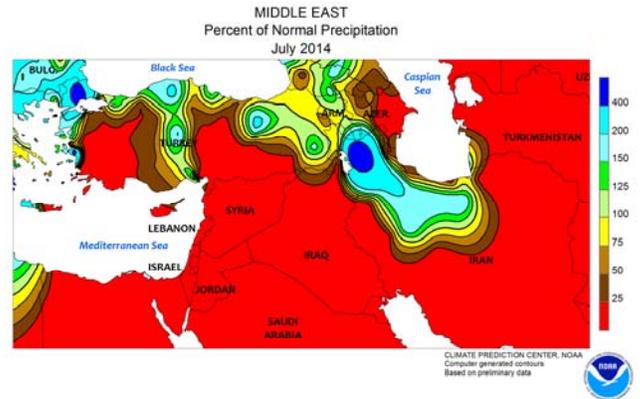
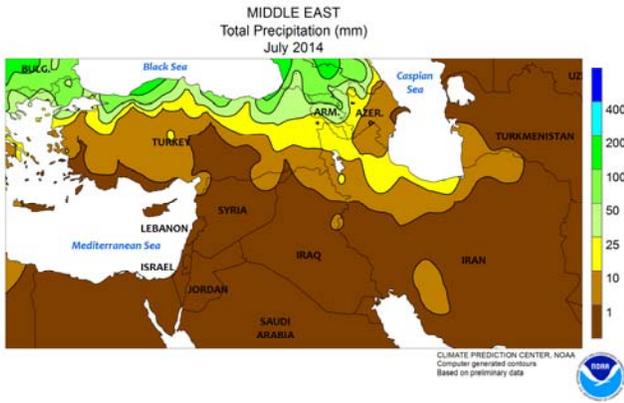
July, hot weather (35-37°C) increased stress on reproductive to filling corn and sunflowers, particularly in areas with limited soil moisture. Meanwhile, showers (25-100 mm, locally more) maintained favorable prospects for reproductive summer crops in Moldova, northern and western Ukraine, and Belarus.



EASTERN FSU

In July, a series of storms produced widespread, locally heavy rainfall across northern growing areas. In particular, 50 to 120 mm of rain across northern Kazakhstan and neighboring portions of Russia stabilized yield prospects for spring wheat following June heat and dryness. The rain was also accompanied by temperatures which averaged up to 5°C below

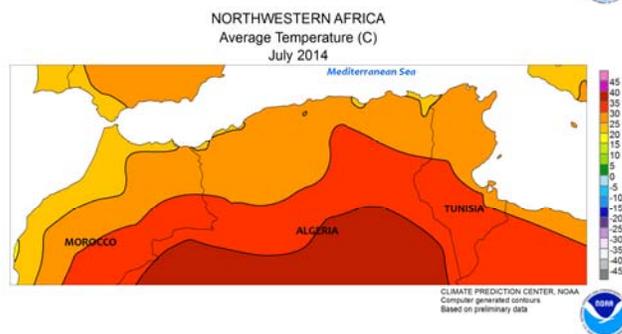
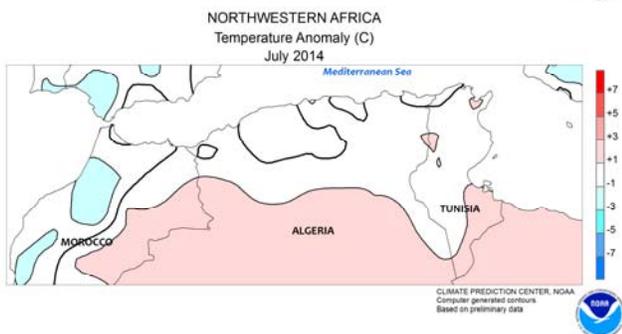
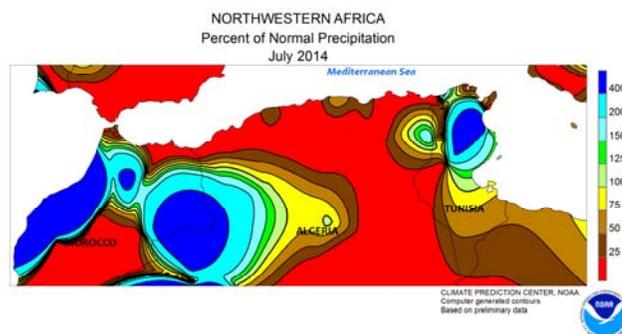
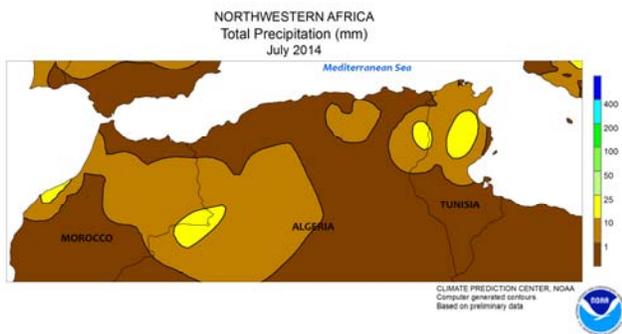
normal, minimizing the risk of heat stress or damage during the key reproductive stages of development. However, dry, hot weather (35-40°C) in the Siberia District during the first half of July lowered yield prospects for flowering wheat. Meanwhile, seasonably dry, hot weather favored the development of irrigated cotton in the south.



MIDDLE EAST

In July, seasonably dry, hot weather promoted the development of irrigated summer crops, including corn, cotton, and sorghum. However, moderate to locally heavy showers in

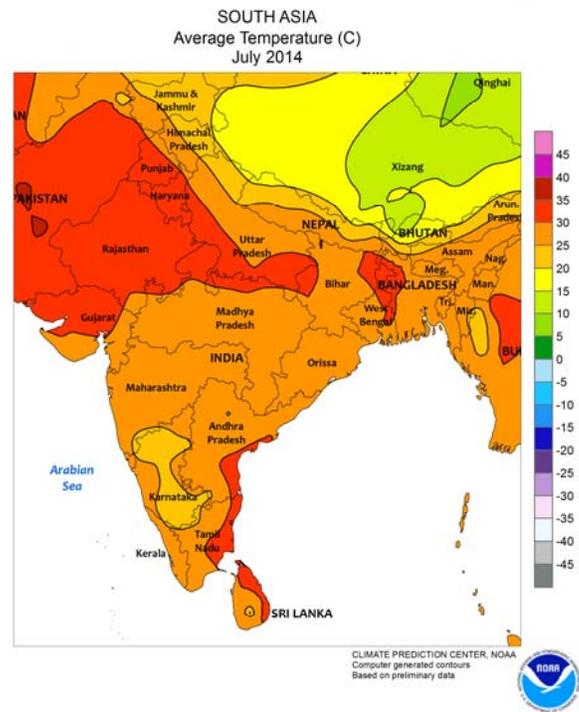
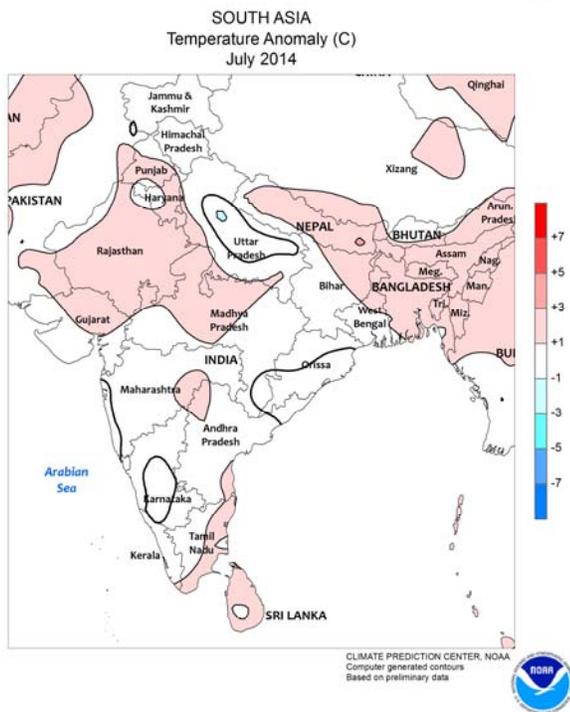
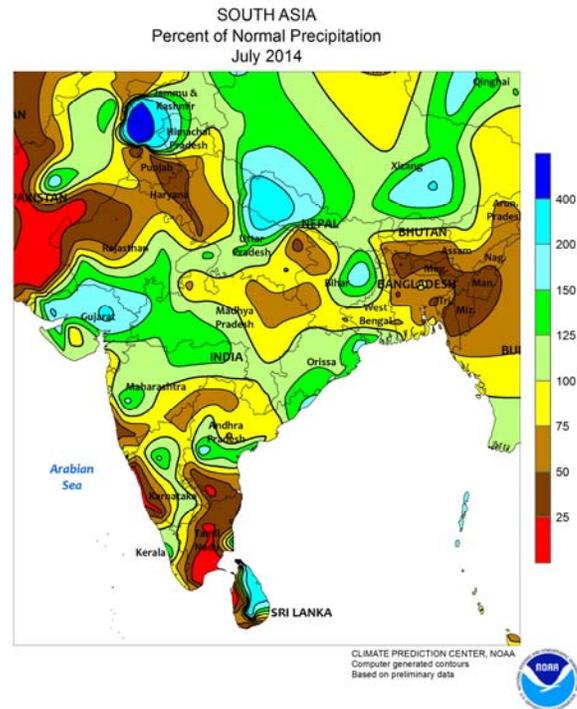
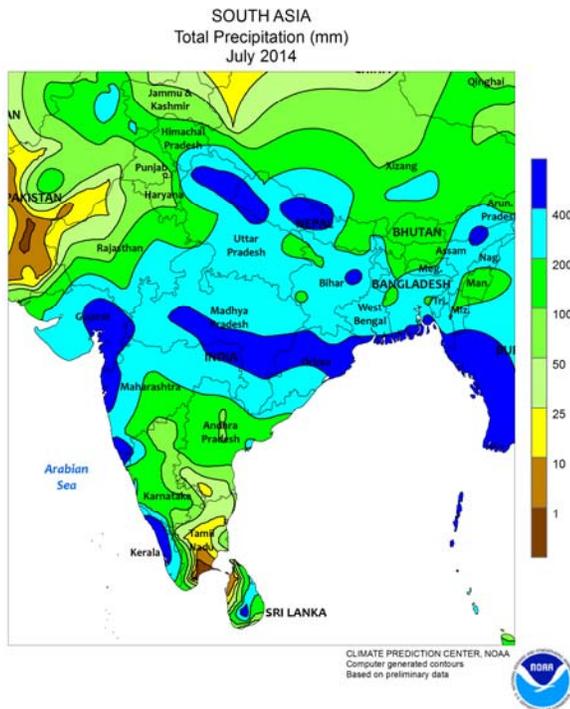
northern Turkey (10-50 mm, over 100 mm on the coast) and northwestern Iran (2-23 mm) provided supplemental moisture for corn and sunflowers.



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

During July, seasonably dry weather prevailed over the region. Agricultural activity remained relatively limited, though late

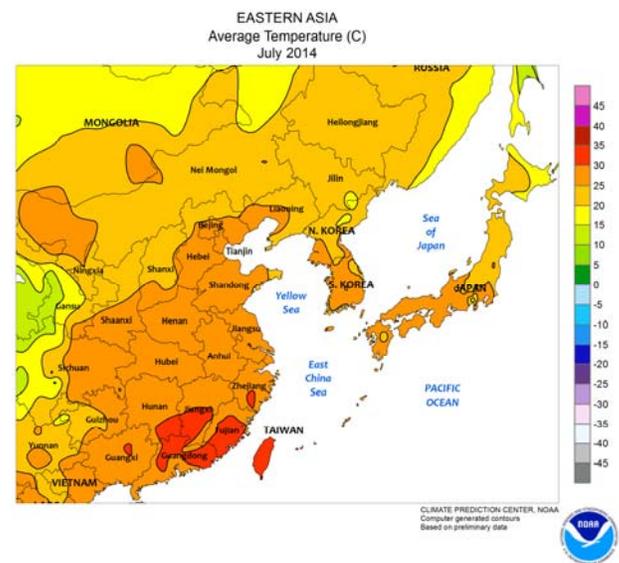
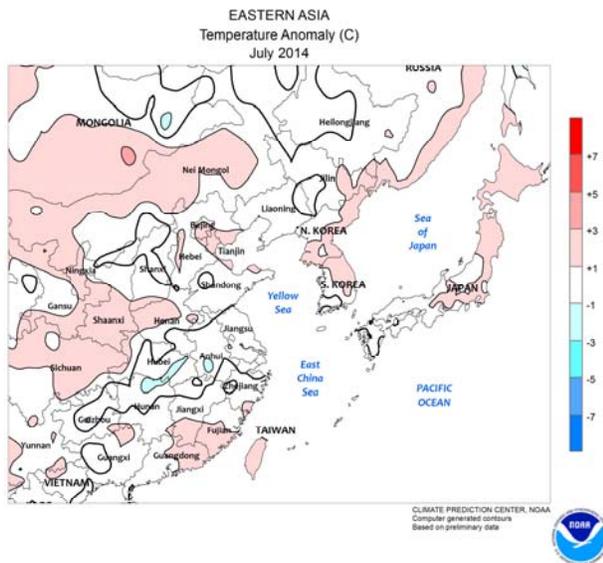
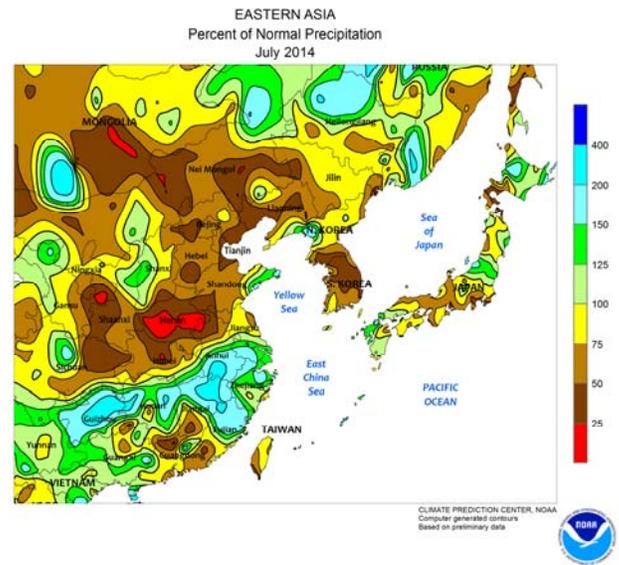
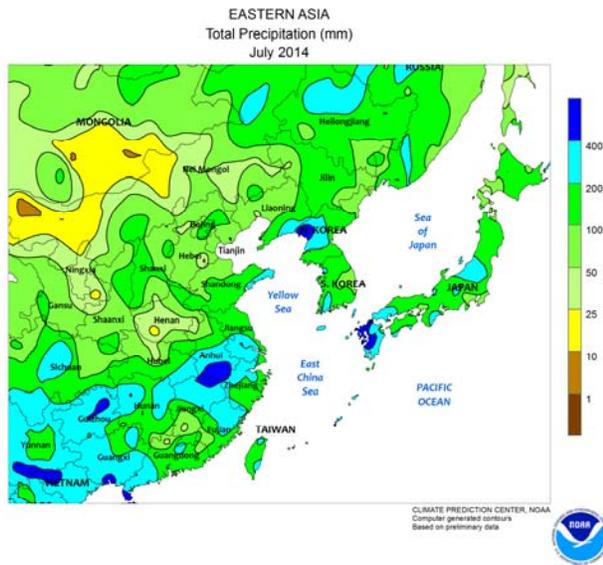
small grain harvesting proceeded without interruption in Algeria and Morocco.



SOUTH ASIA

A resurgent monsoon in July brought above-normal rainfall to most of India. The improved moisture conditions in western India encouraged rapid planting of cotton, groundnuts, and soybeans. However, with the prospect of a shortened rainy season, many farmers reportedly switched to other short-season or less water intensive crops. In addition, yield prospects were poorer with a shortened rainy season. In contrast to the improved rainfall in the west, most of northern India (Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh) experienced

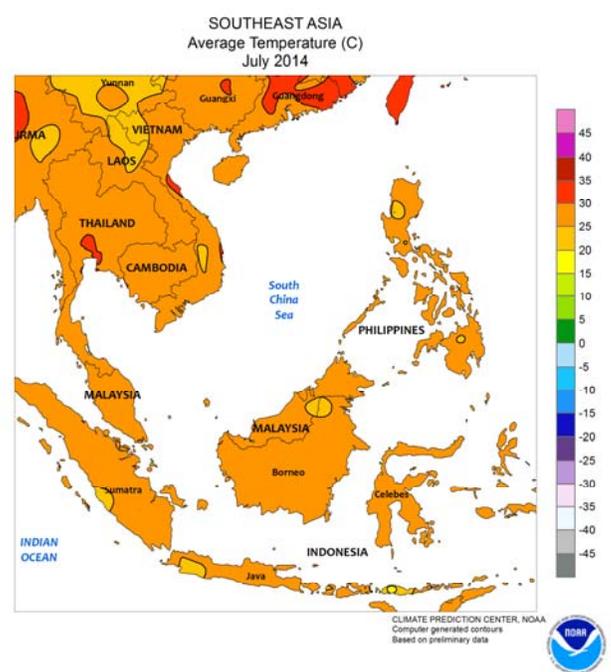
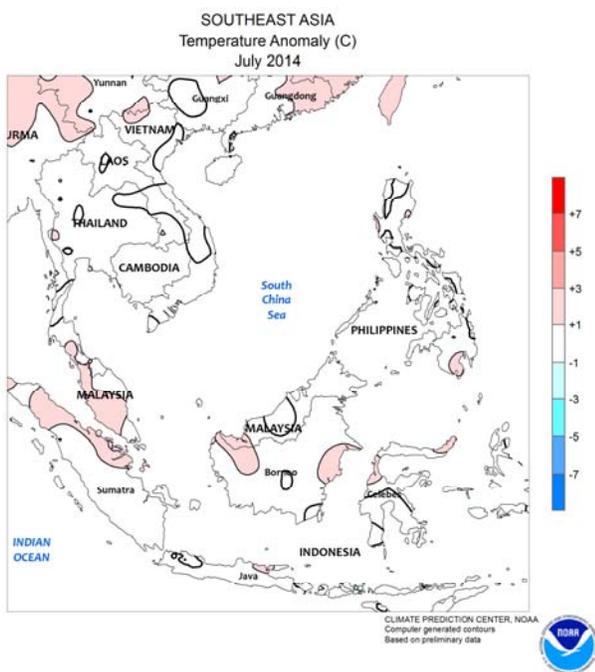
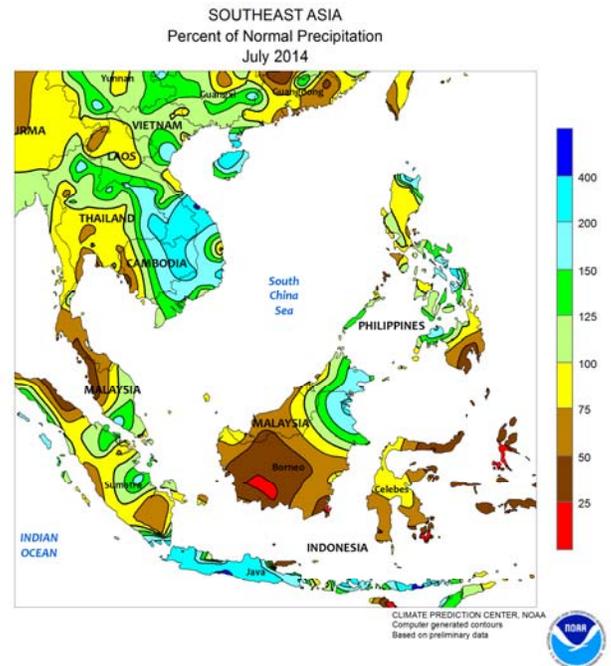
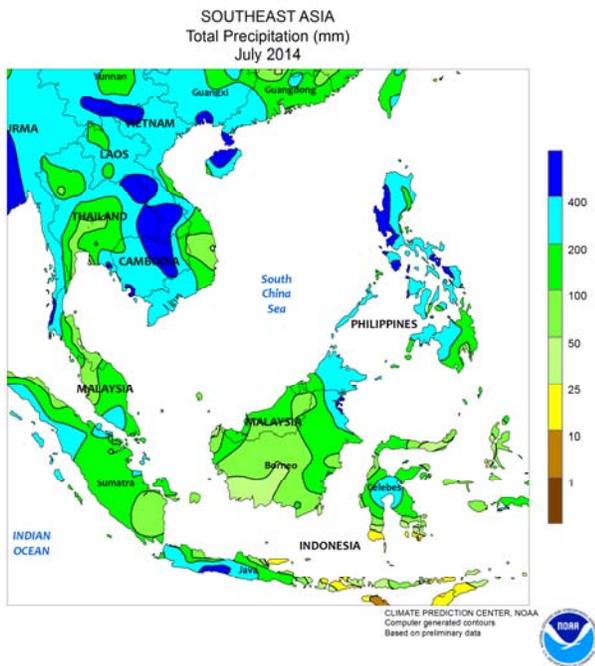
below-normal rainfall for the month, but rice and cotton in these areas are irrigated and moisture supplies remained adequate. Eastern areas with more rain benefited from near- to above-normal rainfall for the month, and in particular, Bihar received good early month rainfall after a rather poor start to the rainy season. Meanwhile in other parts of the region, irrigation supplies in Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka remained adequate for summer crops, but more rainfall would be welcomed to boost yield prospects.



EASTERN ASIA

July rainfall was below normal across large swaths of east-central China and into portions of the northeast. Dryness was most pronounced in Henan and Hubei, where rainfall has been below normal for much of the season. Corn and soybeans in Liaoning, Jilin, and adjacent areas of Inner Mongolia also experienced below-normal rainfall for the month, with little if any rainfall over the latter half of the month. In contrast, monthly rainfall was near to above normal in Heilongjiang, although a week-long period of dryness occurred at month's end in eastern Heilongjiang. Despite the fluctuations in rainfall across the northeast,

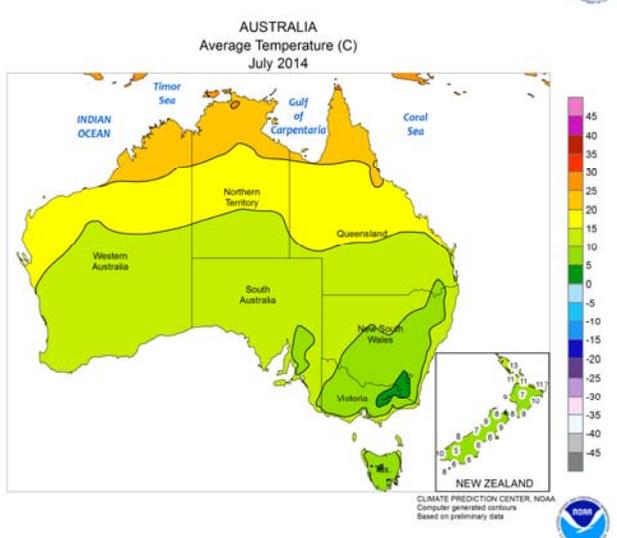
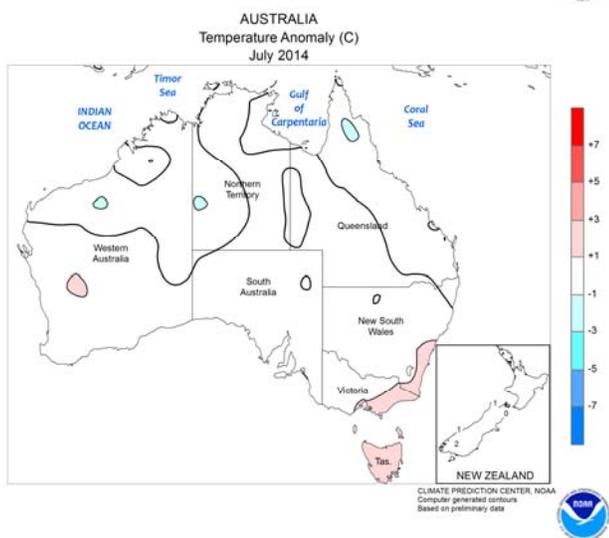
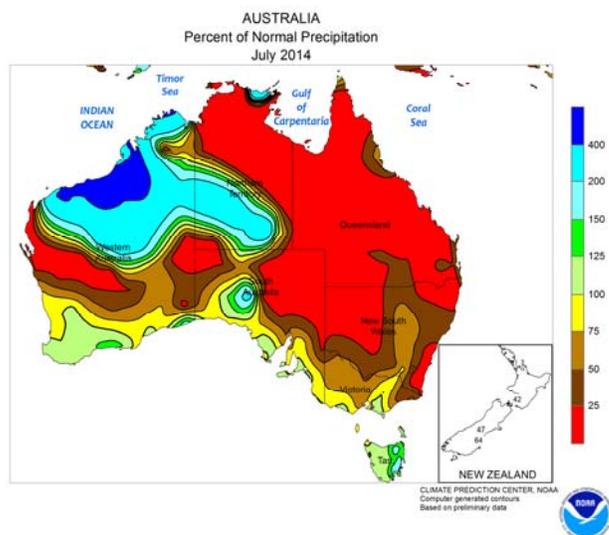
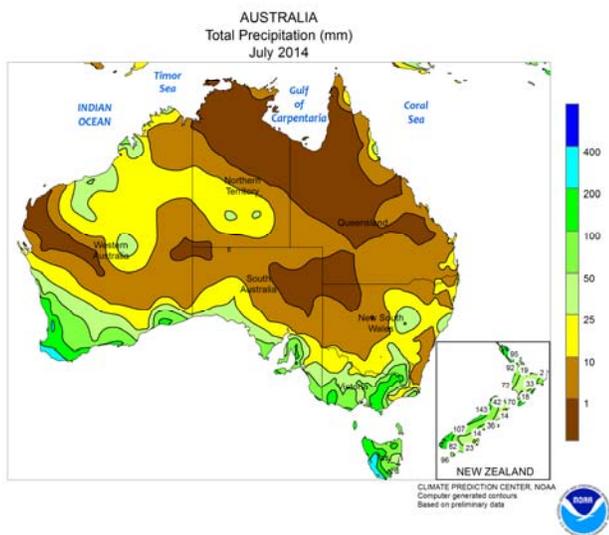
temperatures were nearly ideal. July is a moisture and temperature sensitive period for crops progressing through reproduction. Meanwhile, a pair of typhoons (Matmo and Rammasun) brought locally heavy rainfall to portions of southern China, maintaining favorable moisture supplies for rice and doing little damage to crops. Elsewhere in the region, below-normal rainfall continued on the Korean Peninsula, with the exception of minor-producing crop areas of northwestern North Korea, where flooding rain occurred late in the month. In Japan, near-normal rainfall continued in the main rice-producing areas on Honshu Island.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

During July, monsoon rainfall was above normal in northern and northeastern rice areas of Thailand and nearer to normal in the Central Plain Region, where rainfall has been more inconsistent during the summer growing season. Rainfall in southern Vietnam also improved in July, with above-normal rainfall boosting moisture supplies for summer rice nearing maturation.

In the Philippines, Typhoon Rammasun made landfall in the eastern Visayan Islands mid-month, bringing winds of 110 knots and pushing monthly rainfall totals well above normal at the point of landfall and throughout southern Luzon. Elsewhere in the Philippines, moisture conditions were generally adequate for rice and corn on near-normal monsoon rain.

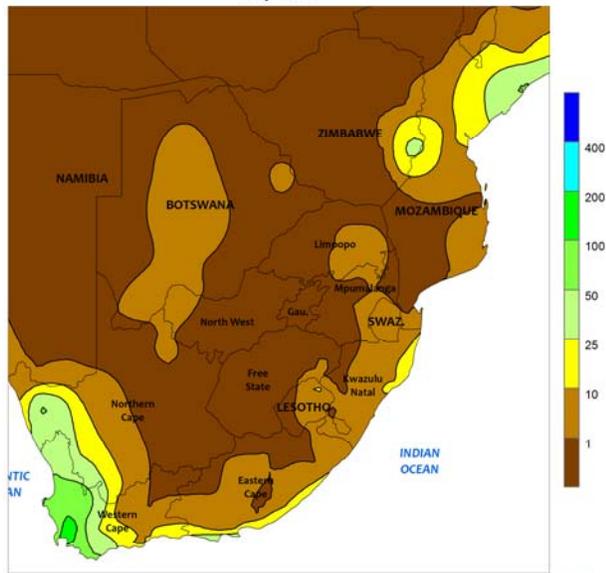


AUSTRALIA

In western and southeastern Australia, near- to above-normal July rainfall and generally mild weather maintained good to excellent yield prospects for wheat, barley, and canola. In

contrast, unfavorably dry weather settled into northern New South Wales and southern Queensland during July, hampering wheat and other winter crop development.

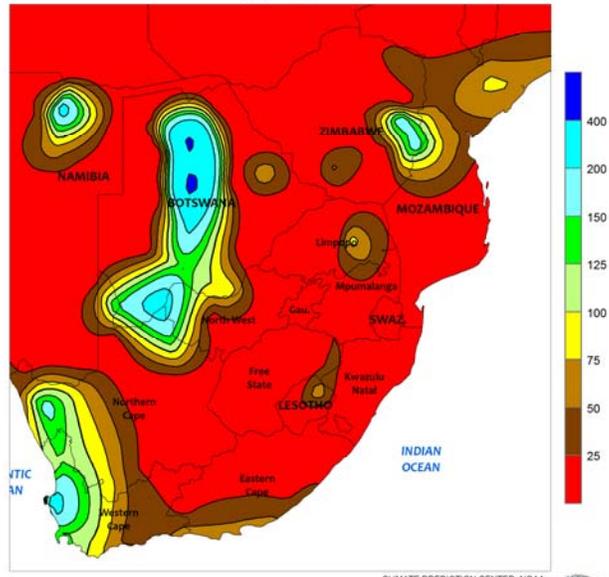
SOUTH AFRICA
Total Precipitation (mm)
July 2014



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



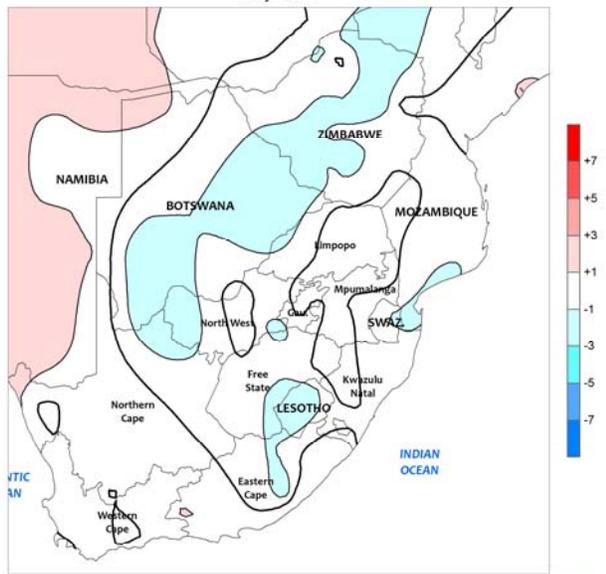
SOUTH AFRICA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
July 2014



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



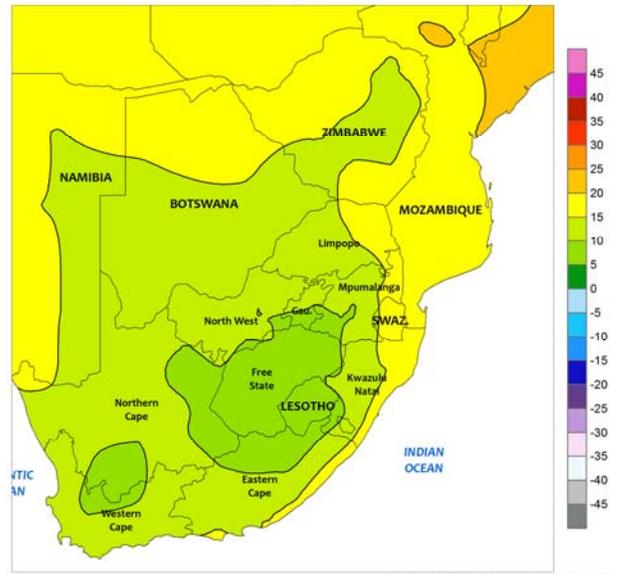
SOUTH AFRICA
Temperature Anomaly (C)
July 2014



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



SOUTH AFRICA
Average Temperature (C)
July 2014



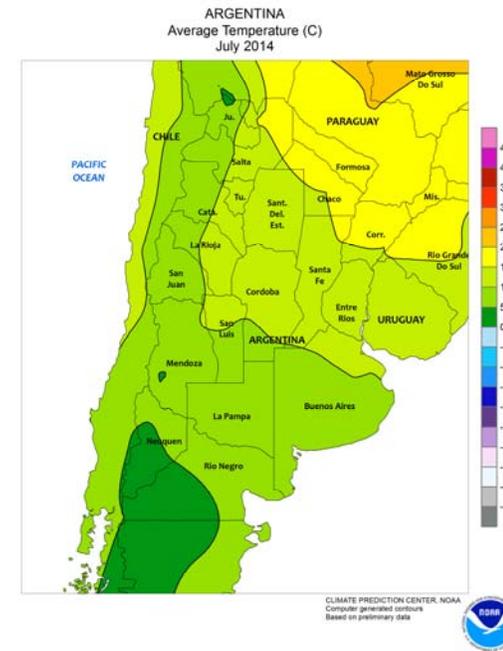
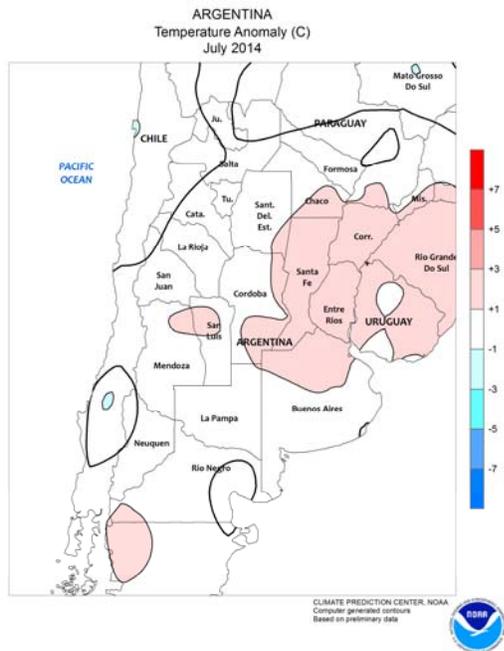
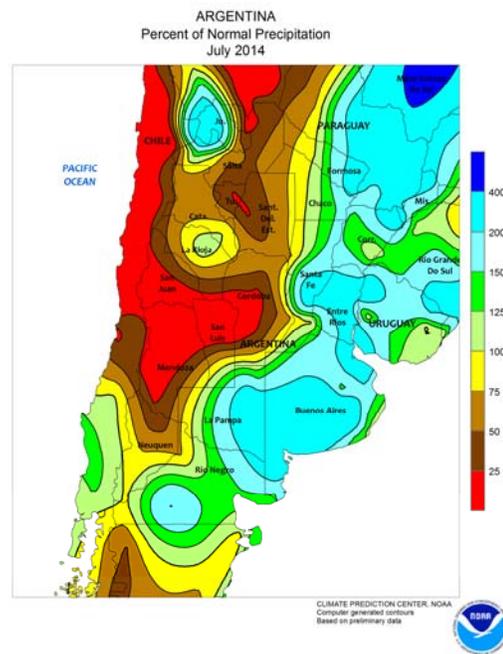
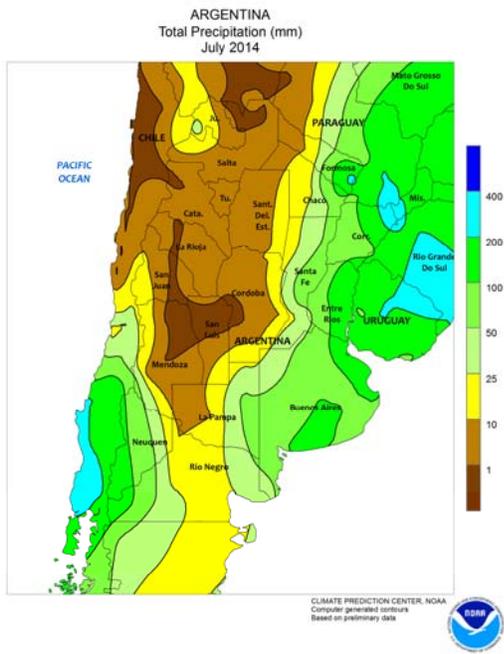
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



SOUTH AFRICA

During July, mild, occasionally rainy weather maintained favorable conditions for winter wheat in key production areas of Western Cape. Most locations recorded monthly rainfall totaling more than 25 mm, with locally heavy accumulations (greater than 100 mm) concentrated closer to the southwestern coast. The rain extended northward into western sections of Northern Cape, increasing local moisture reserves. Monthly temperatures averaged near normal, although nighttime lows

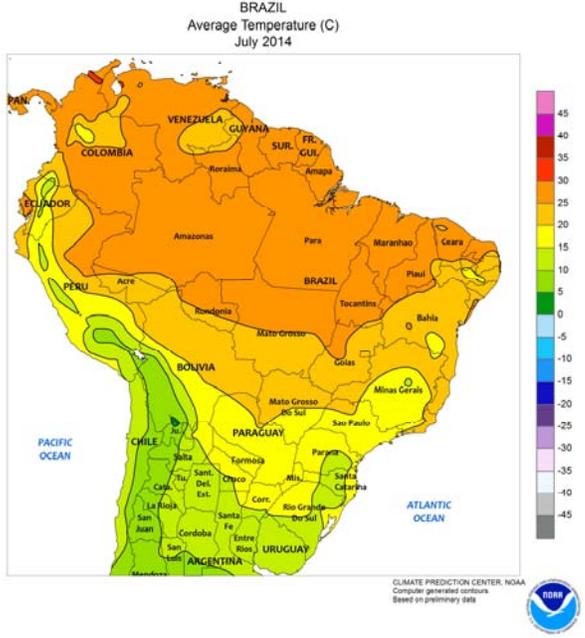
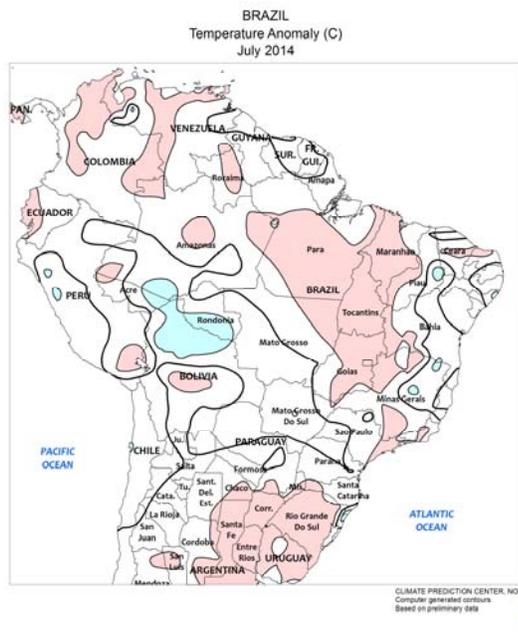
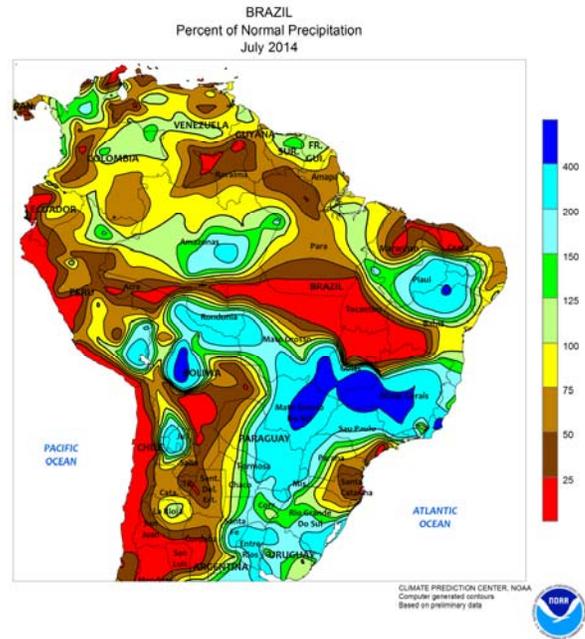
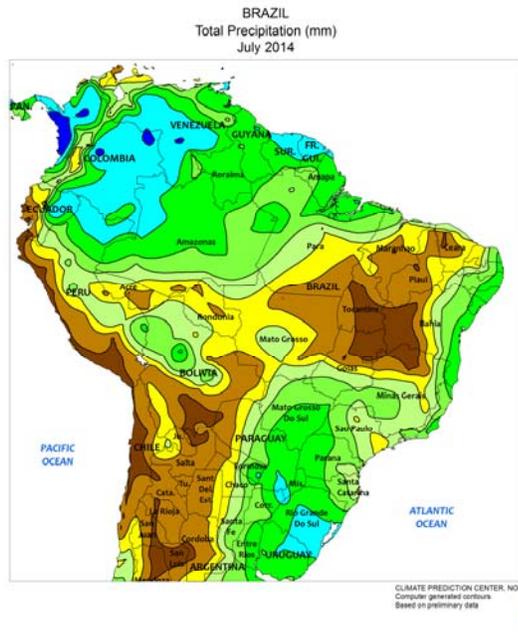
fell below freezing on several days early in the month. Mostly dry weather prevailed elsewhere, favoring fieldwork that included corn and sugarcane harvesting. Most areas recorded monthly temperatures averaging within 1°C of normal, though several cold outbreaks occurred. In particular, an event lasting several days affected much of the country in early July, with temperatures falling into the single digits (degrees C) in KwaZulu-Natal's coastal sugarcane areas.



ARGENTINA

Unseasonably heavy rain lingered in Argentina’s eastern farming areas during the month of July, maintaining slow rates of fieldwork. Rainfall totaled more than 50 mm from eastern La Pampa and Buenos Aires to eastern Formosa, with amounts exceeding 100 mm in key winter wheat areas of southern Buenos Aires and some northern cotton areas. The general pattern of wetness contributed to delays in corn harvesting and

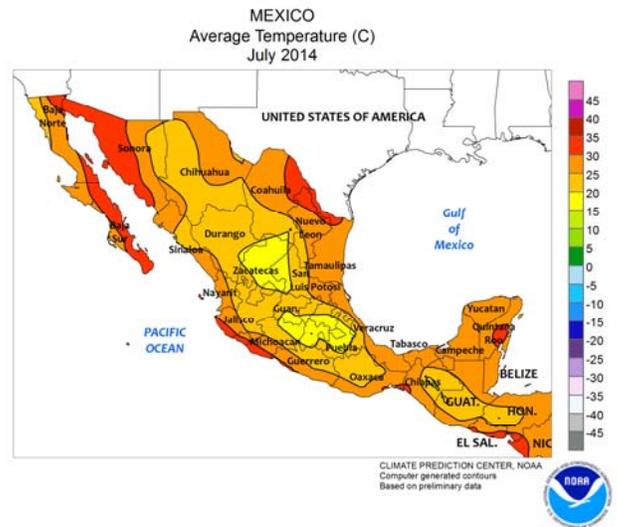
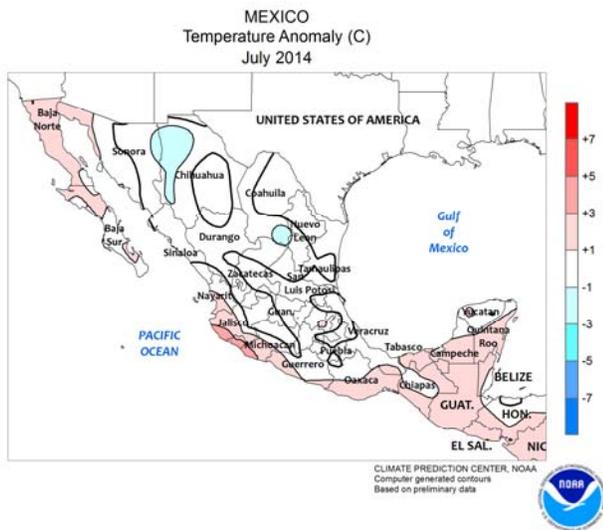
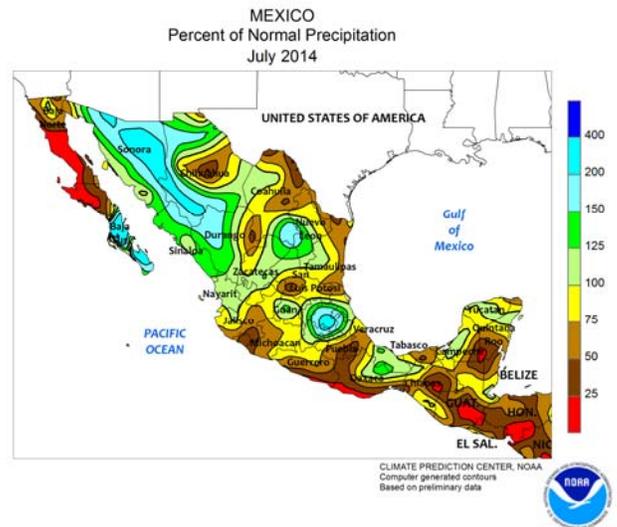
winter grain planting, though seasonably drier conditions prevailed in the country’s more westerly farming areas (Cordoba to Salta and western Formosa). Monthly temperatures averaging 1 to 2°C above normal maintained generally favorable conditions for emerging to vegetative winter grains throughout the region, although brief outbreaks of unseasonable cold (nighttime lows at or below 0°C) struck the northwest.



BRAZIL

In July, unseasonable wetness disrupted sugarcane and coffee harvesting and raised concern for possible effects on next season's coffee crop. The region's heaviest rain came late in the month, with rainfall totaling 10 to 50 mm in Sao Paulo and southern Minas Gerais; reports from Brazil depicted concern that the rain may trigger early flowering, which could abort with the return of seasonable warmth and dryness and disrupt the growth cycle of the 2015 crop. Heavier rain (monthly accumulations greater than 100 mm) fell from Mato Grosso do Sul to Rio Grande do Sul, maintaining abundant to locally excessive wetness for winter wheat and likely causing additional localized flooding. Similar amounts were recorded in eastern Paraguay. Unseasonable rain also

extended northward into southern agricultural areas of Mato Grosso and Goias, but amounts were lighter (total accumulations of 10-50 mm) and likely had limited impact on crops, including maturing second-crop (safrinha) corn and cotton. Drier conditions prevailed in the northeastern interior but seasonal showers continued along the northeastern coast, increasing moisture reserves for sugarcane and cocoa. July temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal, with daytime highs frequently reaching the middle 30s in the vicinity of eastern Mato Grosso. Frost was possible in some southern production areas but impacts on crops were likely minimal, as the coldest weather was reported in outlying production areas of southern Parana.

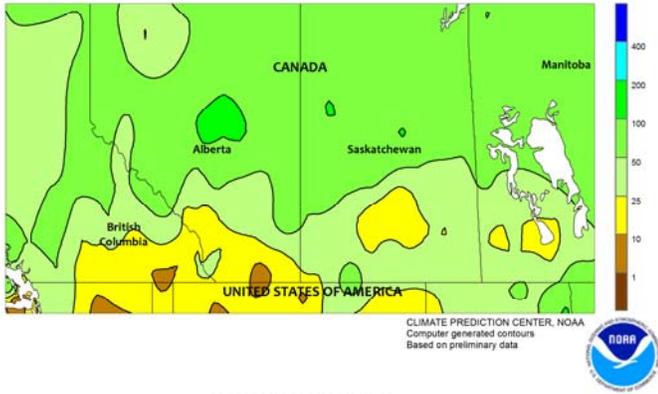


MEXICO

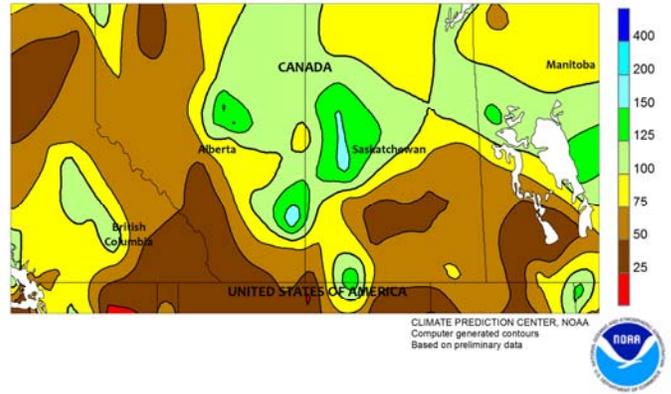
Widespread, locally heavy rain benefited rain-fed summer crops in key production areas of southern Mexico during the early part of July, but a drying trend gradually reduced weekly accumulations. Despite the diminishing rainfall, monthly totals were near to above normal across the southern plateau, which has benefited from beneficial rain nearly all season. Other crop areas, however, recorded below-normal monthly totals due to the drying trend, including farming areas along the southern Pacific Coast (Michoacan to Oaxaca) and major

sugarcane areas in the vicinity of northern Veracruz. As with the southern plateau, these areas have experienced above-normal rainfall since the start of the rainy season (April-May) and likely had sufficient sub-soil moisture reserves. Monsoon showers also diminished after a strong start but rainfall intensified toward month's end. According to the Government of Mexico, total National reservoir levels were at 36.1 percent capacity as of July 30, compared with 33.4 last year and 35.7 in 2012.

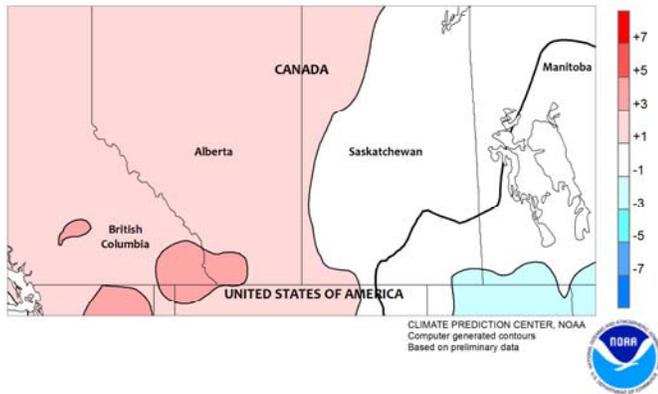
CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Total Precipitation (mm)
July 2014



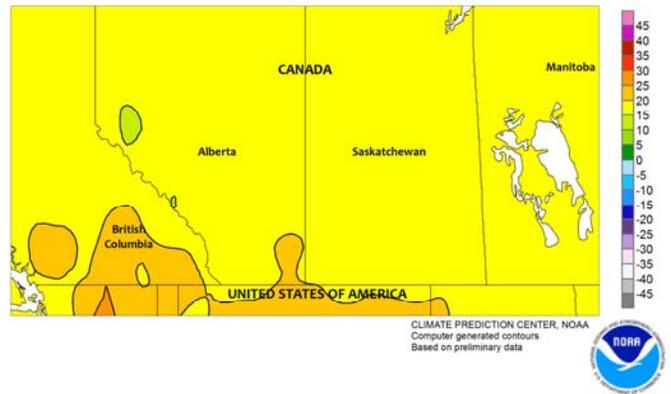
CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Percent of Normal Precipitation
July 2014



CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Temperature Anomaly (C)
July 2014



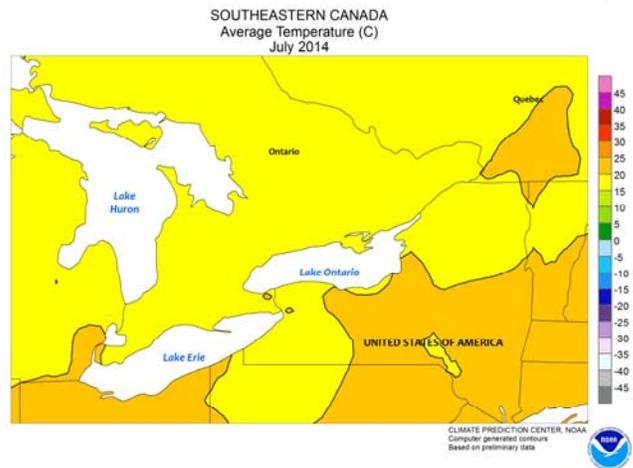
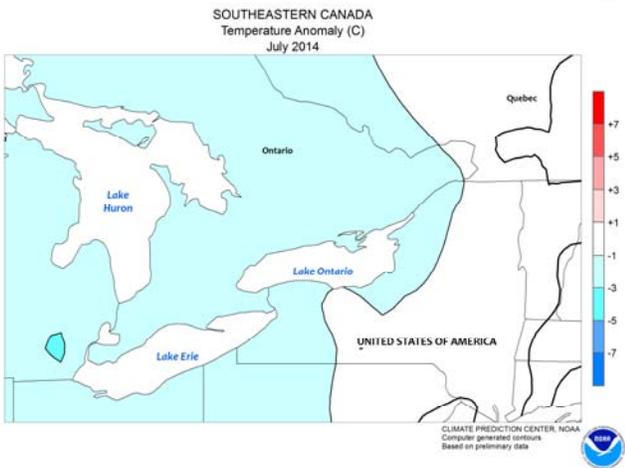
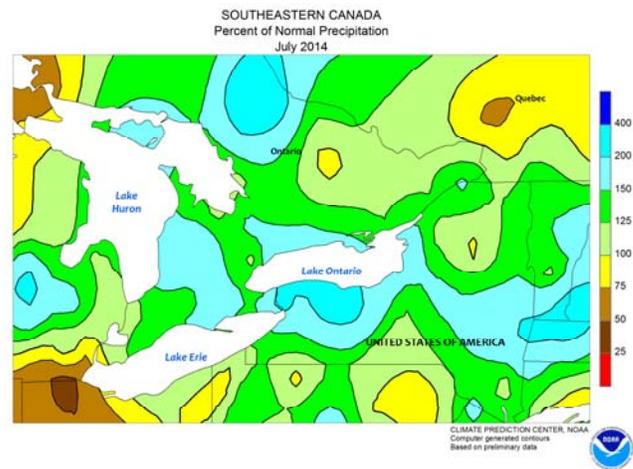
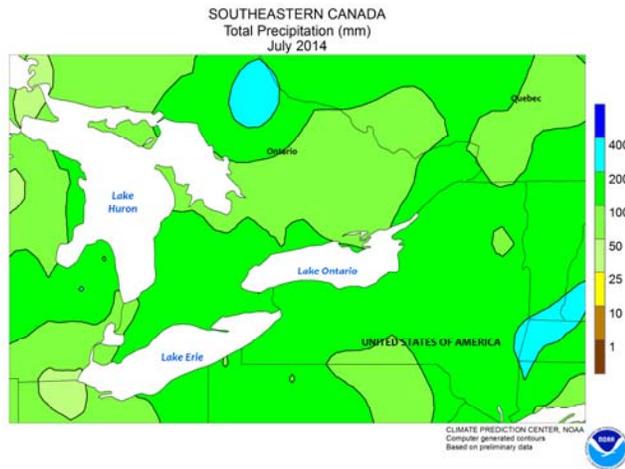
CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Average Temperature (C)
July 2014



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Favorably warmer and drier conditions prevailed in July, though a few locations were still struggling with problems from earlier excess wetness. Although most agricultural districts recorded below-normal rainfall, periods of heavy rain were recorded in northern farming areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan, sustaining the existence of ponding and other related problems. Drier weather prevailed elsewhere and while initially beneficial, some areas had reportedly become too dry by month's end. This was

particularly true for southern Alberta, which recorded several days of temperatures reaching the low to mid 30s (degrees C). In fact, July temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal in Alberta and western Saskatchewan, promoting faster growth of reproductive to filling spring grains and oilseeds. Temperatures averaged near to below normal farther east, and daytime highs intermittently failed to reach 20°C in growing areas of eastern Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

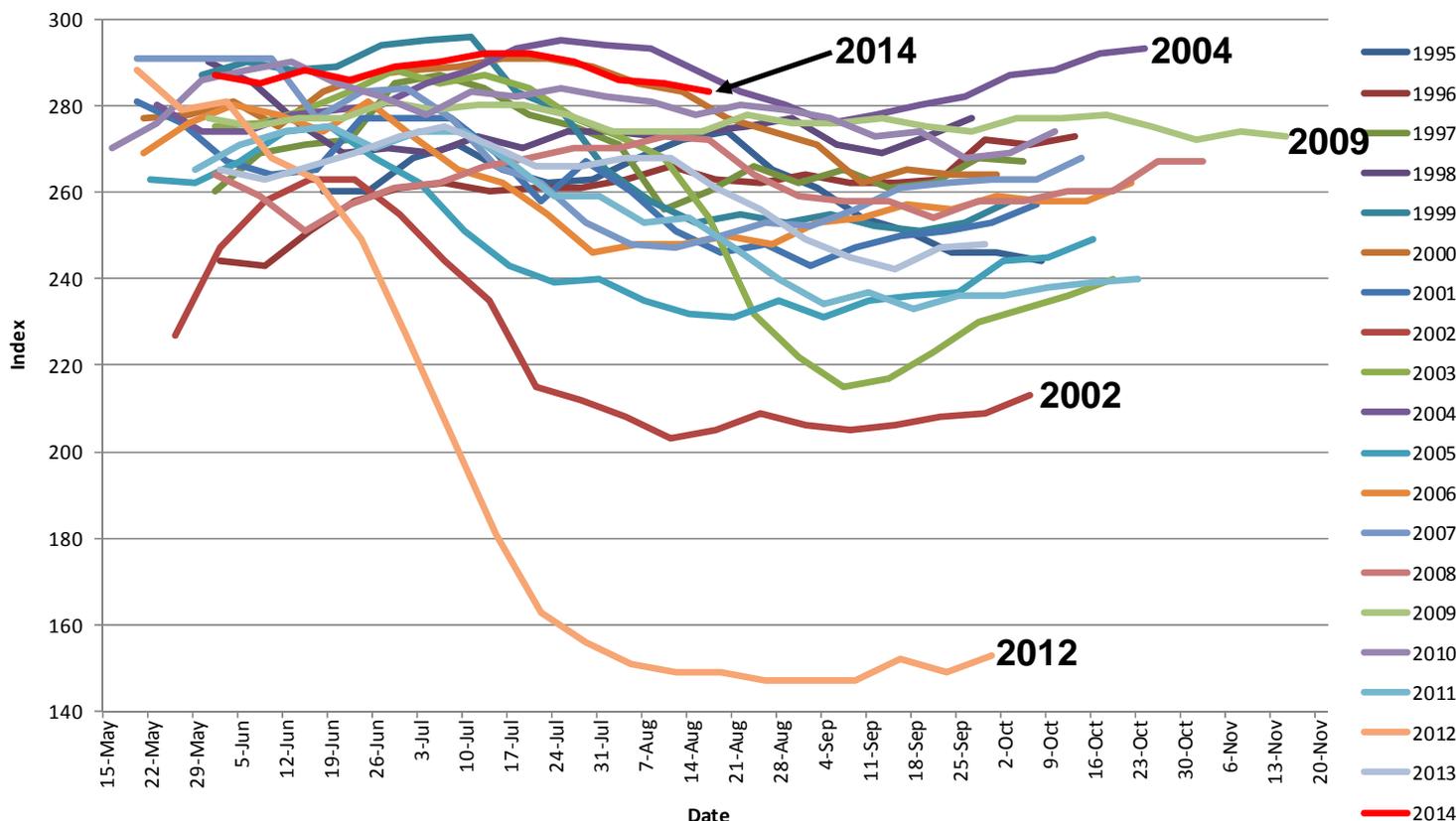


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Cool, showery weather prevailed for much of July, maintaining ample moisture for summer crops but maintaining slow rates of growth. Rainfall was near to above normal in the agricultural districts of Ontario and Quebec, though periodic dryness offered some opportunities for fieldwork during the middle part of the month. This

included treatments for pests and diseases, as well as harvesting of wheat and hay. Monthly temperatures averaged up to 2°C below normal in Ontario and near to slightly below normal in Quebec. Daytime highs reached 30°C on just a few days, while nighttime lows dropped below 10°C numerous times throughout the month.

U.S. CORN Condition Index



Based on NASS crop progress data.

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

In the last 20 years, U.S. corn was rated more highly on August 17, 2014, than at any other time so late in the growing season except 2004. In recent weeks, national corn conditions have been similar to those observed in 2000. However, corn conditions declined sharply in late-August and early-September 2000. Nevertheless, the final 2000 U.S. corn yield of 136.9 bushels per acre was at the time the second-highest national yield on record behind 138.6 bushels per acre in 1994.

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

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

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