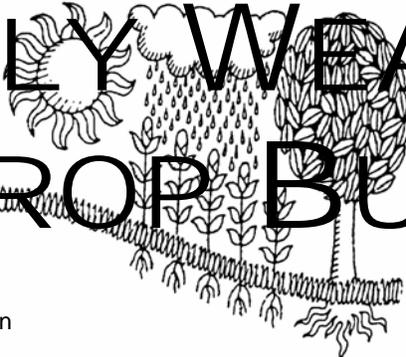
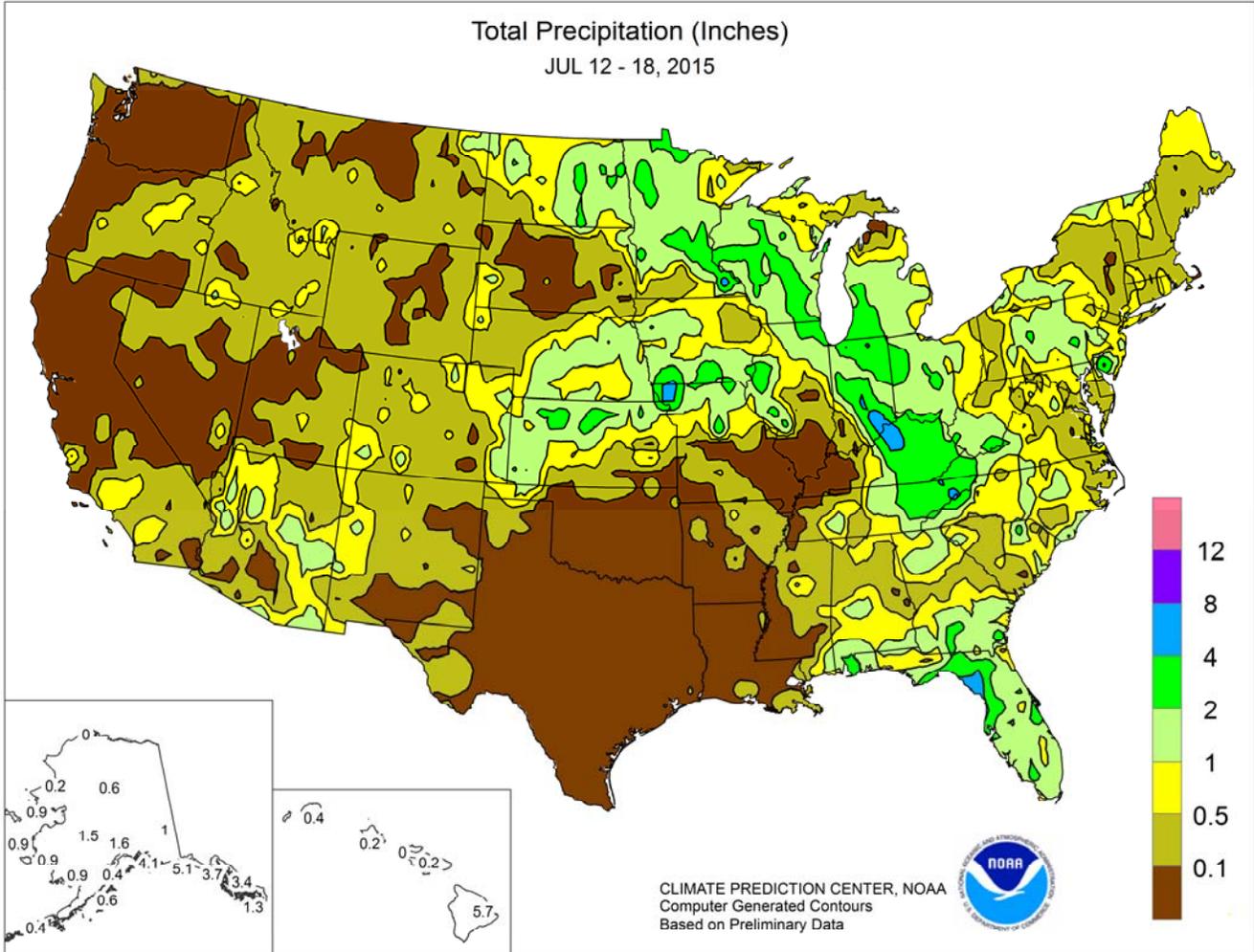


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

July 12 – 18, 2015

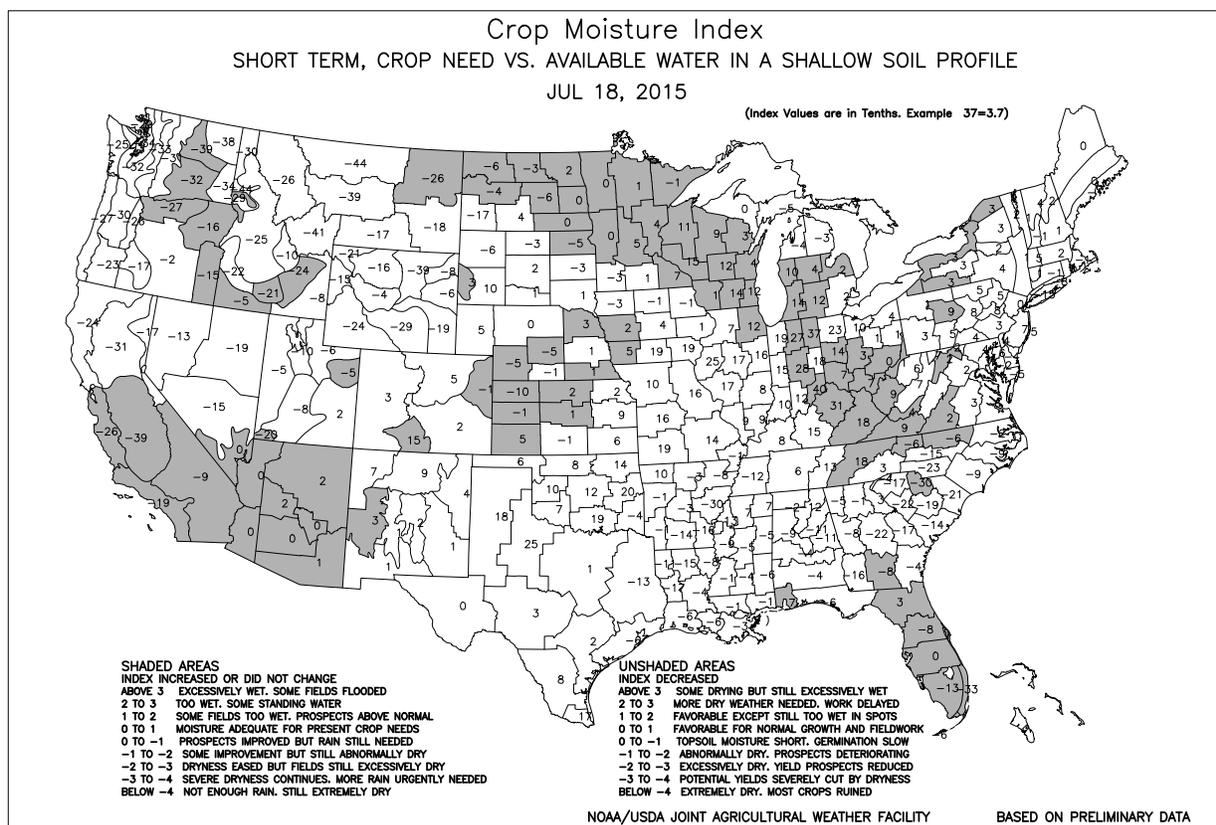
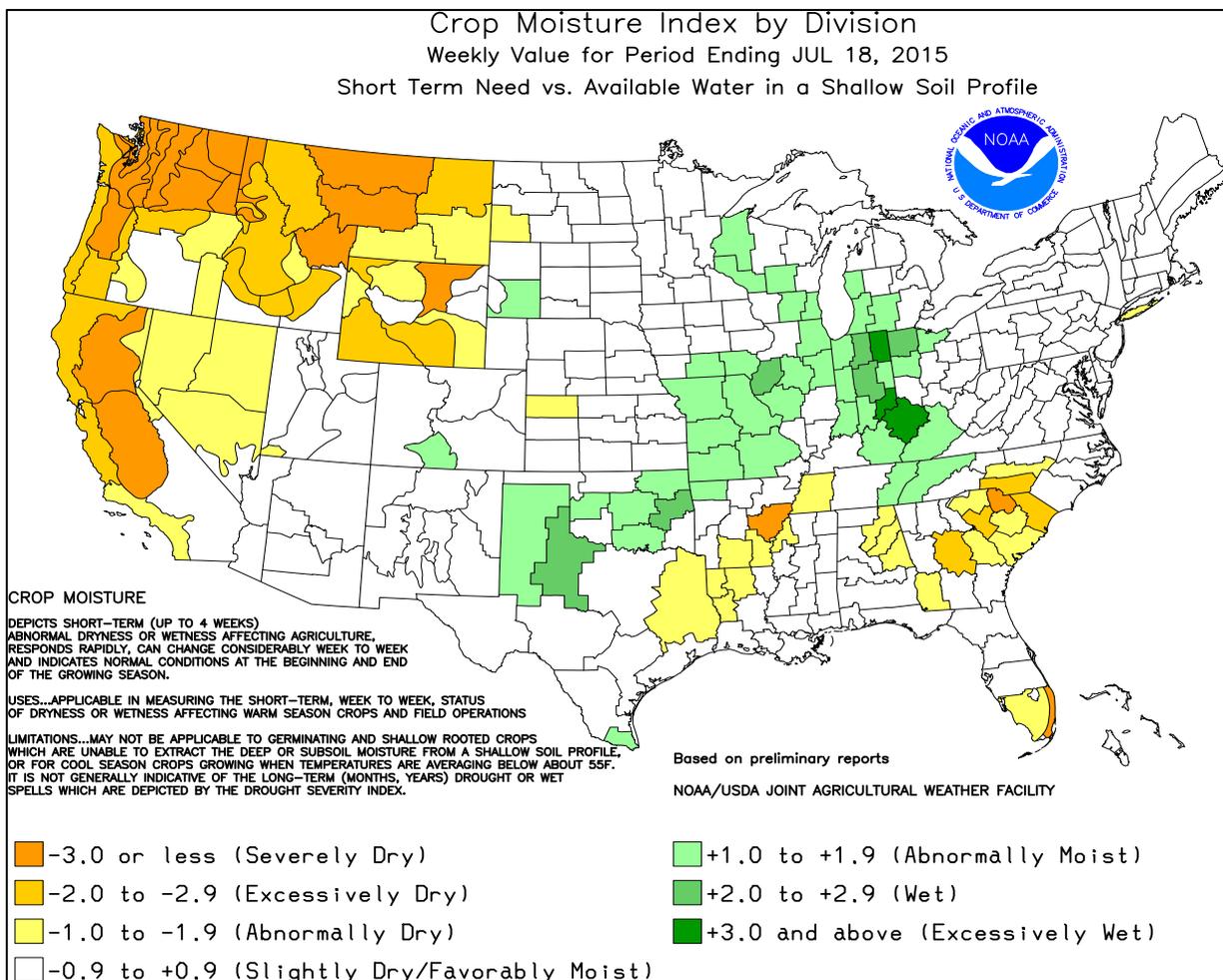
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

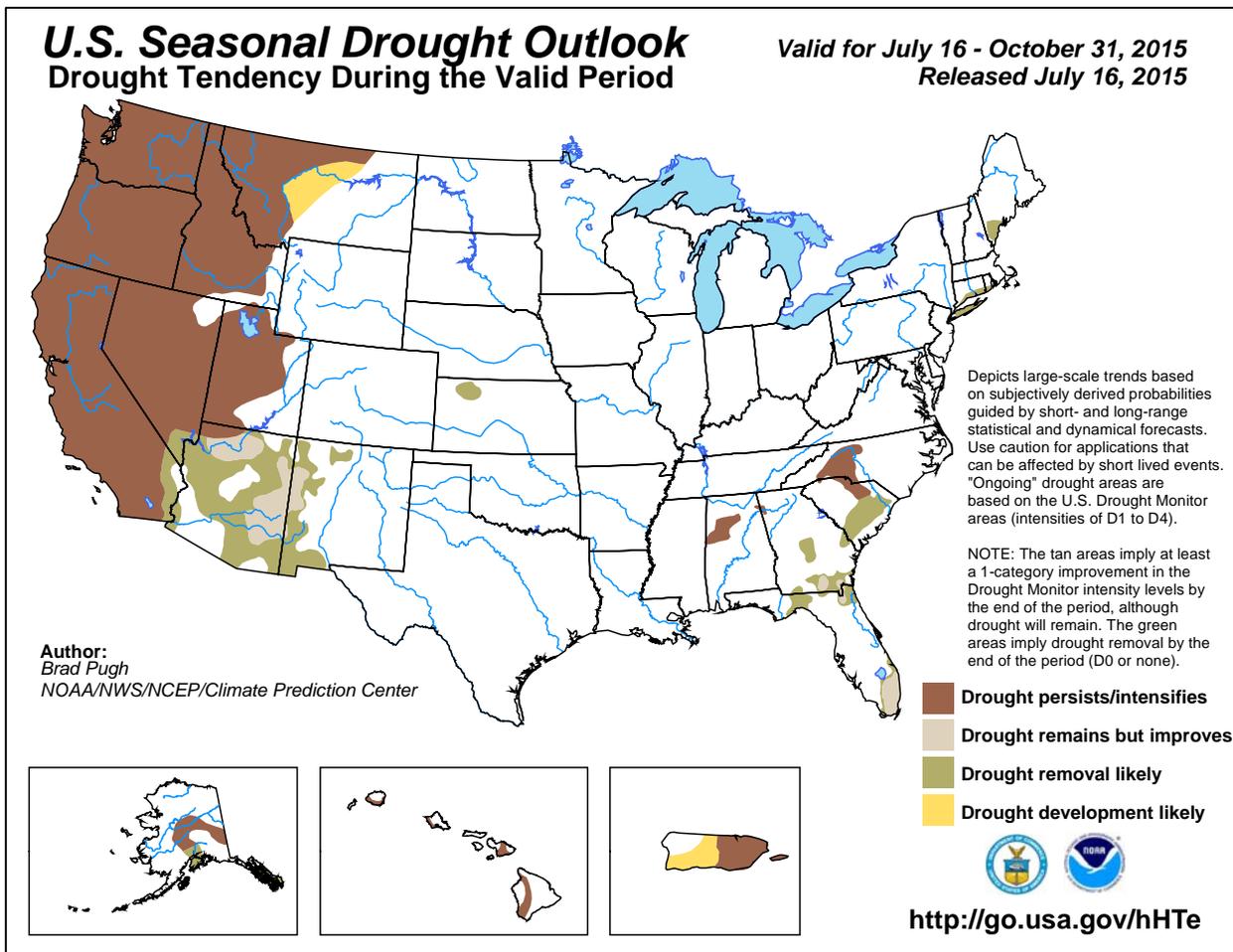
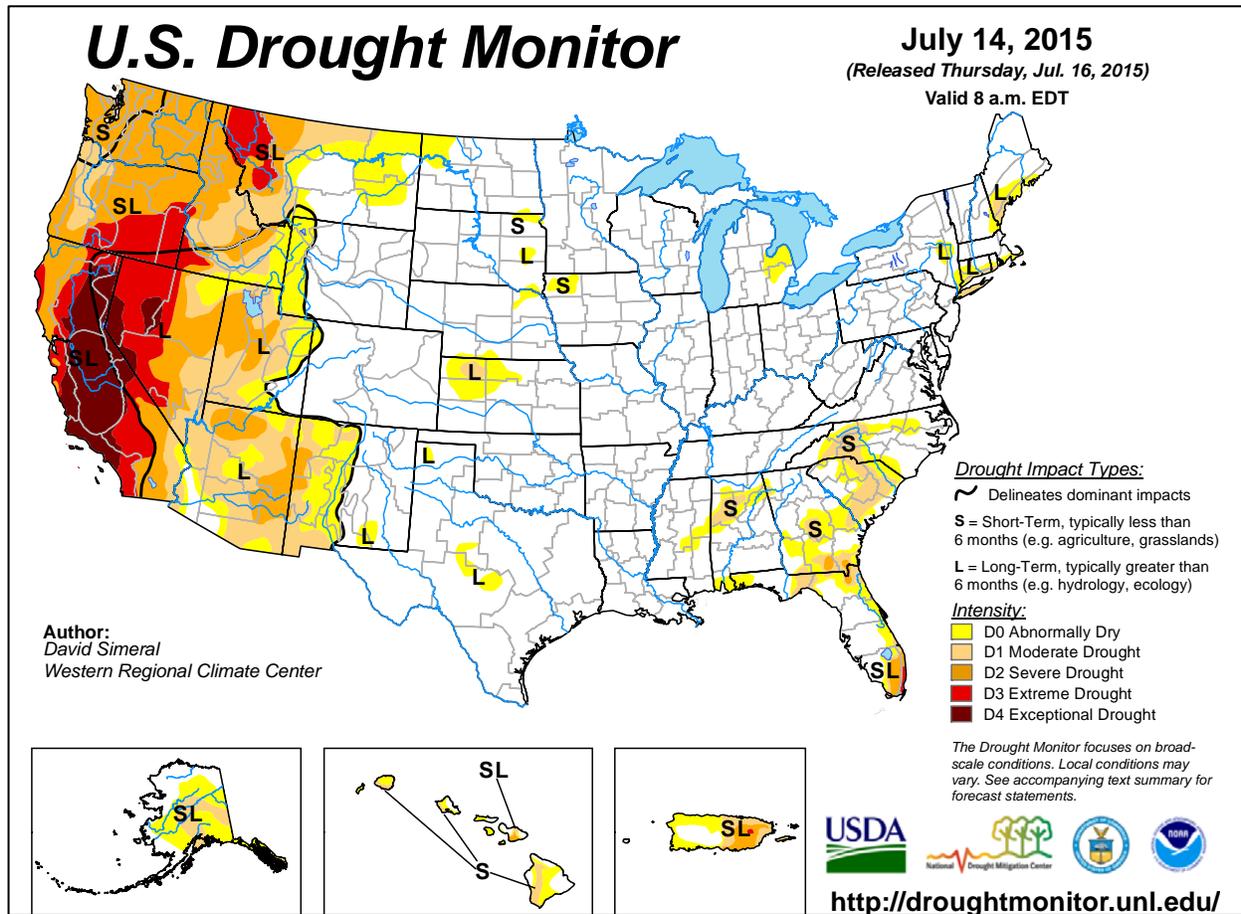
Heat and humidity expanded across the **nation's mid-section**, boosting weekly temperatures at least 5°F above normal in numerous locations across the **central Plains** and **western Corn Belt**. Hot weather also intensified in parts of the **Southeast**. In contrast, near- to below-normal temperatures prevailed in the **West**, except for a late-week return to hot conditions in the **Pacific Northwest**. Scattered showers accompanied the cool **Western** weather, with much-needed rain falling in parts of the

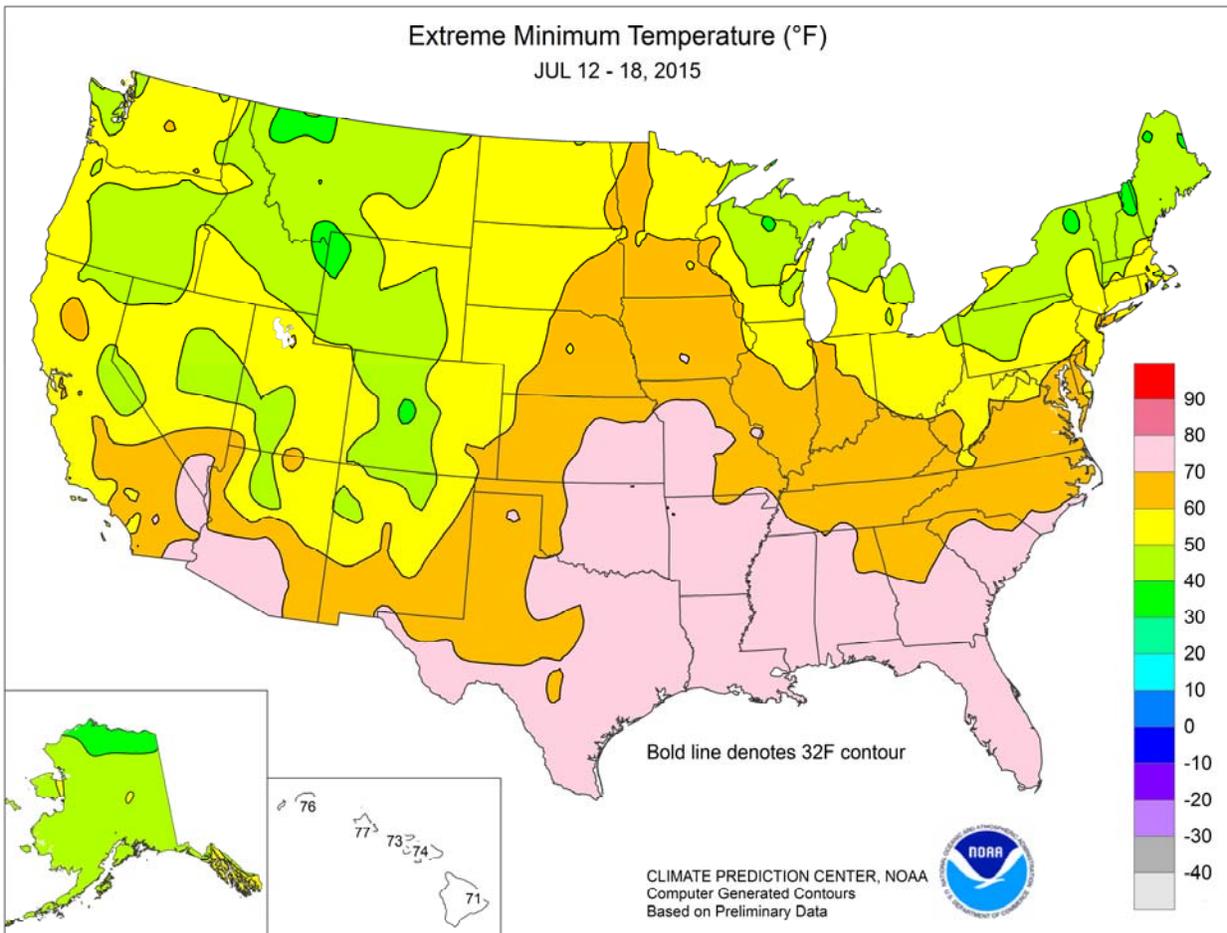
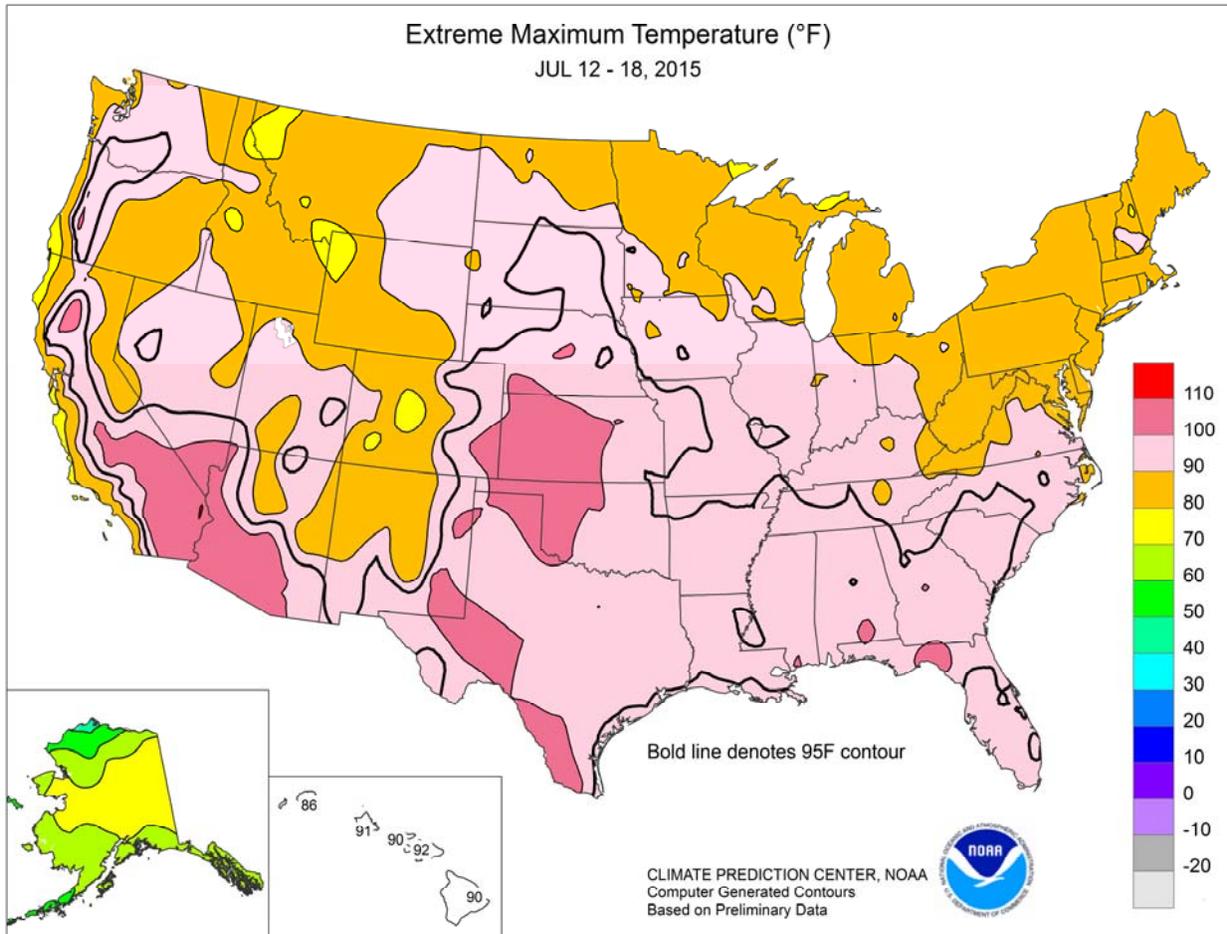
(Continued on page 5)

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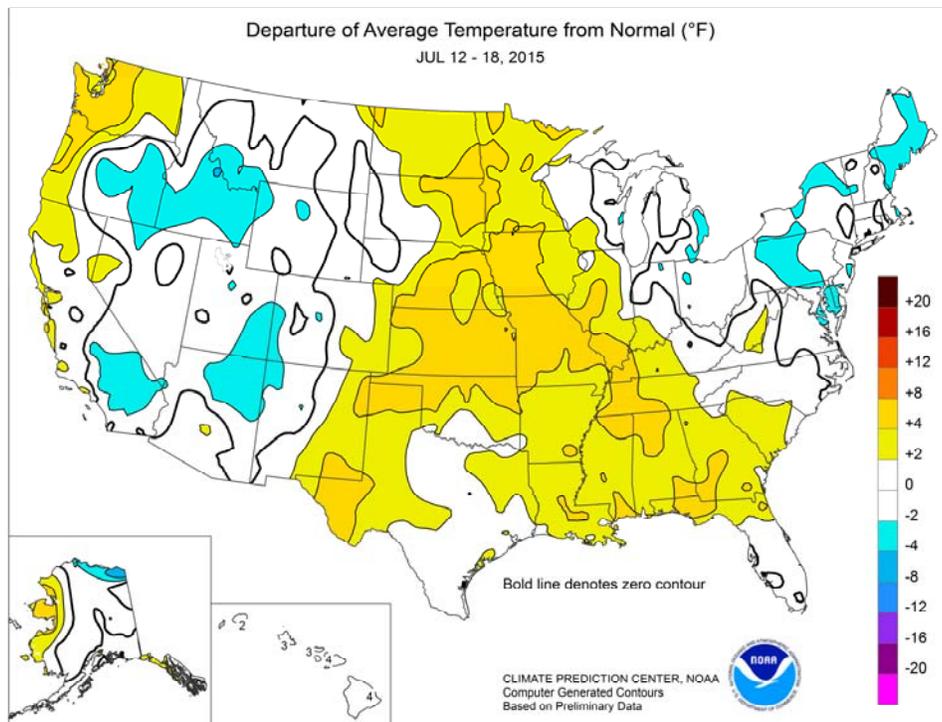
(Continued from front cover)

northern Intermountain West.

Farther south, late-week showers associated with the remnants of Hurricane Dolores led to heavy showers and flash flooding in the **Desert Southwest**. In contrast, dry weather in the **south-central U.S.** spurred fieldwork and crop development. The dry weather, accompanied by building heat, stretched into the **mid-South**. Farther north, however, locally heavy showers affected parts of the **central Plains** and the **Midwest**, including some of the waterlogged areas of the **eastern Corn Belt**. Meanwhile, temperatures and moisture conditions across the remainder of the **Midwest** remained nearly ideal for corn and soybeans. Elsewhere, scattered **Southeastern** showers helped to offset the effects of hot weather. Some of the most beneficial rain fell in **Florida**. However, rain bypassed some areas, leading to increased crop stress, while **eastern portions of Kentucky and Tennessee** experienced local flooding.

Heat persisted throughout the week in the **Southeast**, resulting in daily-record highs in locations such as **Macon, GA** (101°F on July 14); **Apalachicola, FL** (99°F on July 12); and **New Orleans, LA** (97°F on July 18). **Macon** also reported four consecutive triple-digit readings from July 12-15, while July 1-18 rainfall totaled just 0.35 inch (12 percent of normal). In contrast, a mid- to late-week push of cool air into the **Great Lakes and Northeastern States** led to daily-record lows in **Houlton, ME** (37°F on July 17); **Merrill, WI** (39°F on July 15); and **Watertown, NY** (42°F on July 16). Meanwhile, enough cool air settled across the **West** to result in a few daily-record lows, including 56°F (on July 15) in **Grand Junction, CO**. By July 18, however, the return of **Northwestern** heat produced daily-record highs in **Oregon** locations such as **Roseburg** (102°F) and **Eugene** (100°F). Heat also affected the **south-central U.S.**, where **Roswell, NM**, posted a daily-record high (103°F) on July 18.

Prior to the return of heat, beneficial showers dotted the **Northwest**. Record-setting amounts for July 12 included 0.30 inch in **Baker City, OR**, and 0.10 inch in **Wenatchee, WA**. Meanwhile, another heavy rain event struck the **lower Midwest** and **interior Southeast**. **Fort Wayne, IN**, received 17.88 inches of rain (268 percent of normal) from June 1 – July 18, and will require just 0.83 inch from July 19 – August 31 to achieve its wettest meteorological summer on record (previously, 18.70 inches in June-August 1986). With 3.04 inches on July 14, **Jackson, KY**, experienced its wettest July day in the last 35 years (previously, 2.77 inches on July 30, 1985). The **Illinois River at Meredosia, IL**, climbed 10.44 feet above flood stage on July 13, following a record-high crest (11.83 feet above flood stage) on July 2. Prior to this year, the high-water mark in **Meredosia** had been 11.70 feet above flood stage on May 26, 1943. Across the **northern and western Corn Belt**, however, showers maintained mostly favorable growing conditions. In **Wisconsin**, record-setting rainfall amounts for July 13 totaled 1.85 inches in **Eau Claire**, 1.43 inches in **Wausau**, and 1.33 inches in **Green Bay**. At mid-week, widespread showers across

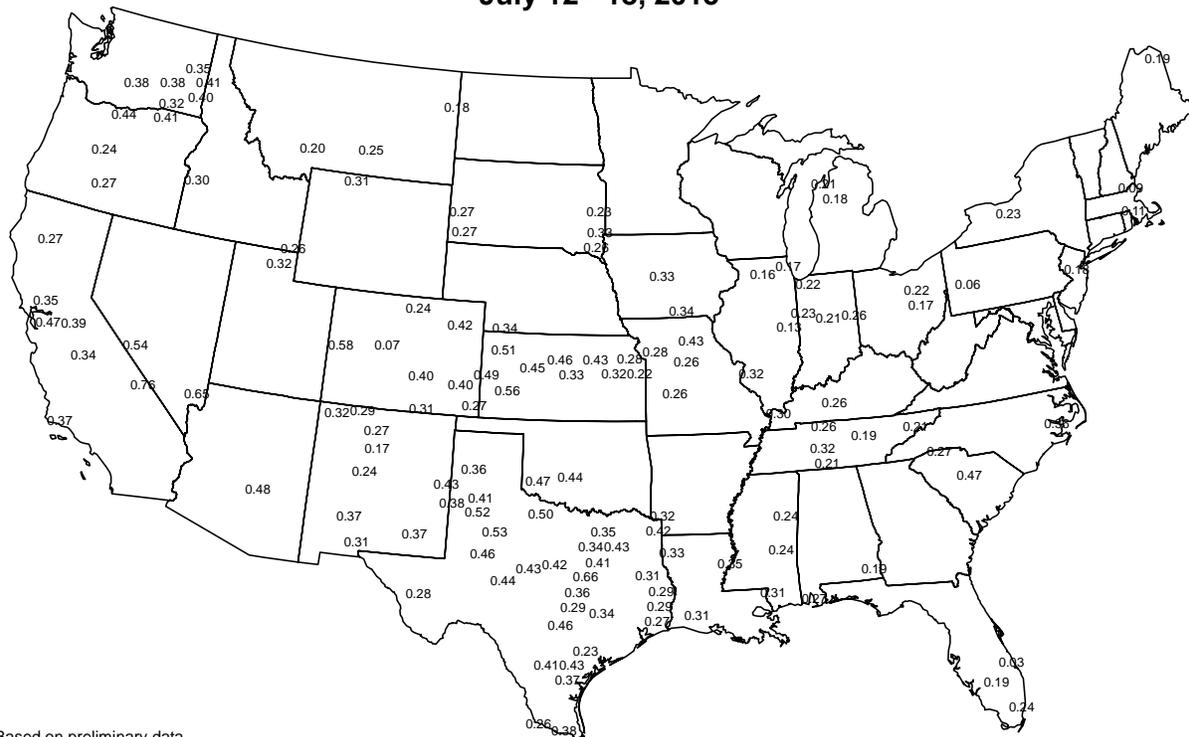


the **nation's mid-section** resulted in record-breaking totals for July 15 in **Stuttgart, AR** (2.71 inches); **Rapid City, SD** (2.46 inches); **Norfolk, NE** (1.92 inches); and **Colorado Springs, CO** (1.49 inches). Meanwhile, beneficial showers increased in coverage across **Florida**, where daily-record amounts for July 16 reached 2.08 inches in **Vero Beach** and 1.95 inches in **Melbourne**. Late in the week, a few more downpours dotted the **eastern Corn Belt**, where **South Bend, IN**, collected a daily-record total (1.85 inches) for July 17. Elsewhere, impressive July rains developed in **southern California** and the **Desert Southwest**. On July 18, **Prescott, AZ**—with 2.83 inches—endured its third-wettest July day in the last 65 years behind 3.57 inches on July 23, 1968, and 3.08 inches on July 17, 1950. In **California**, July 18 became the wettest July day on record in many locations, including **San Diego** (1.03 inches); **Oxnard** (0.51 inch); downtown **Los Angeles** (0.36 inch); **Long Beach** (0.35 inch); and **Burbank** (0.29 inch). **San Diego's** previous daily record had been 0.83 inch on July 25, 1902; **Los Angeles'** previous standard had been 0.24 inch on July 14, 1886. **Southern California's** out-of-season rain persisted through July 19.

Widespread showers and cooler weather tempered the threat of **Alaskan** wildfires, which through July 19 had charred 4.68 million acres of vegetation—86 percent of the U.S. year-to-date total. Warmth lingered, however, across **westernmost Alaska**. Daily-record rainfall totals in **Alaska** included 1.62 inches (on July 13) in **Yakutat** and 0.93 inch (on July 14) in **Delta Junction**. **Yakutat's** weekly rainfall climbed to 5.14 inches. Farther south, record-setting warmth continued in **Hawaii**, although shower activity increased in mainly windward locations. **Kahului, Maui**, opened the week on July 12-13 with consecutive daily-record highs of 91°F. Other daily-record highs included 91°F (on July 16) in **Honolulu, Oahu**, and 90°F (on July 12) in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**. **Hilo's** weekly rainfall totaled 5.84 inches, aided by a daily-record sum of 2.97 inches on July 17. Elsewhere on the **Big Island**, **Mountain View** received 4.95 inches in a 24-hour period on July 16-17.

Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

July 12 - 18, 2015

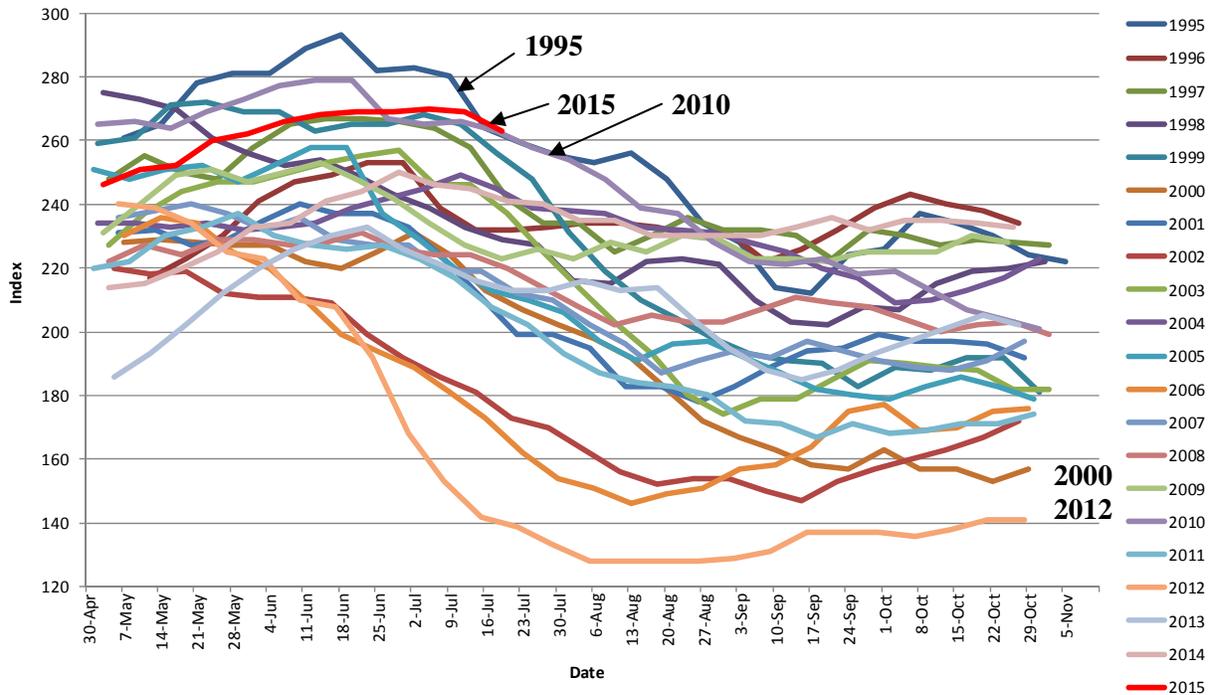


Based on preliminary data

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments

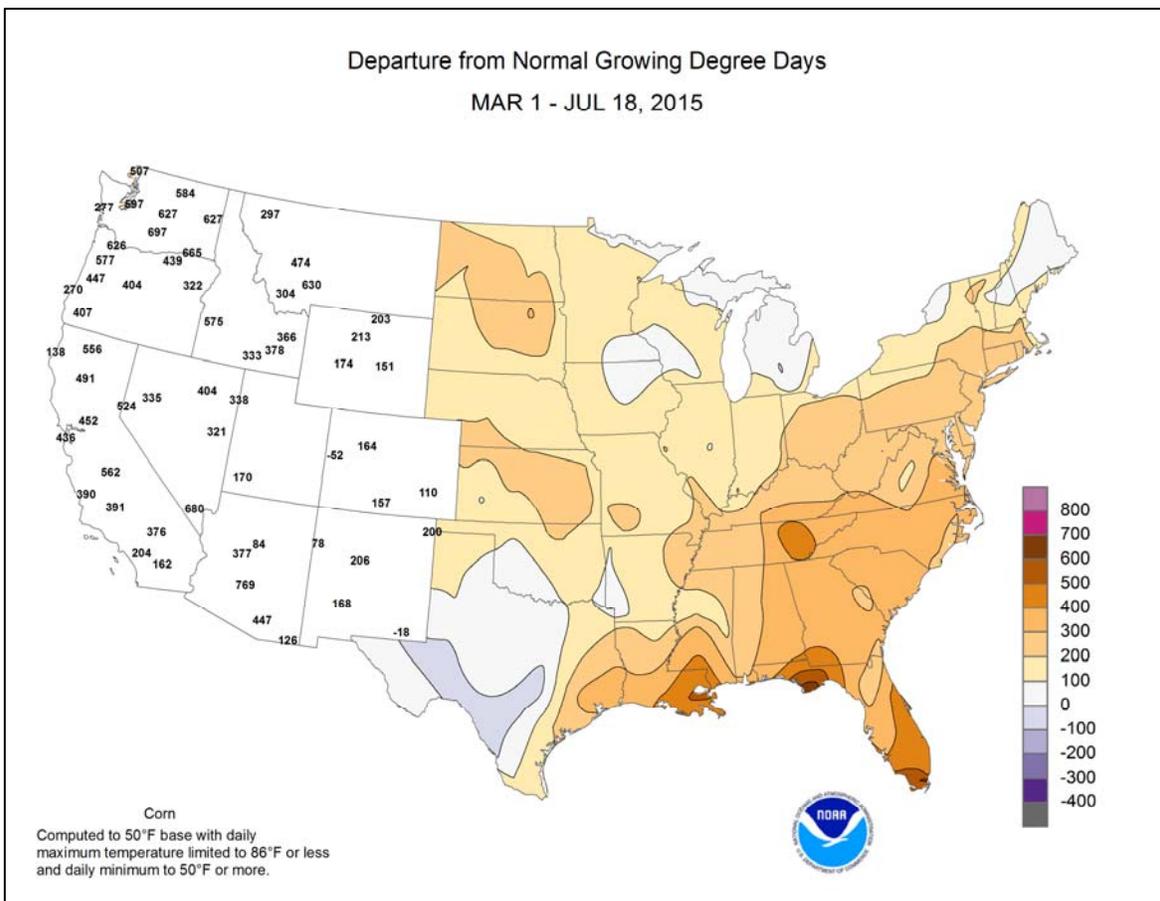
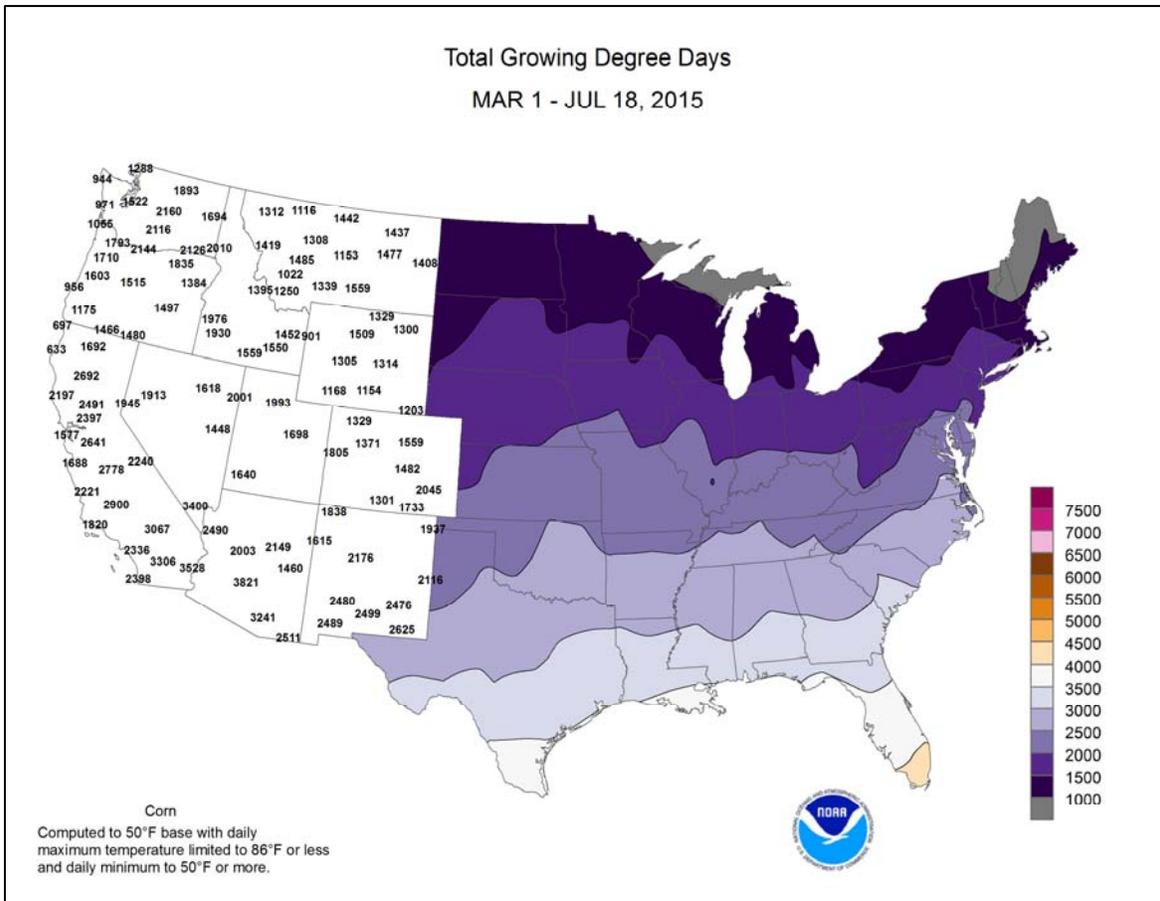
Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.

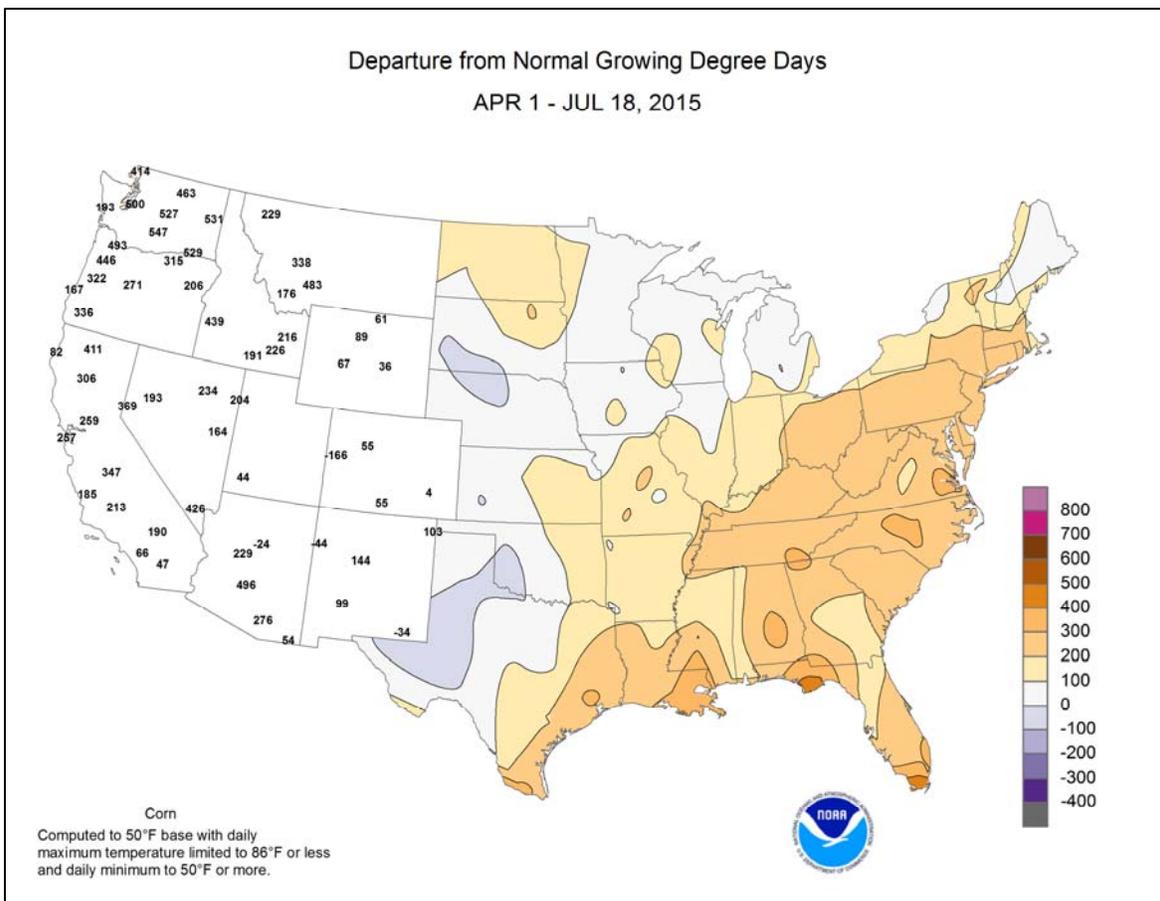
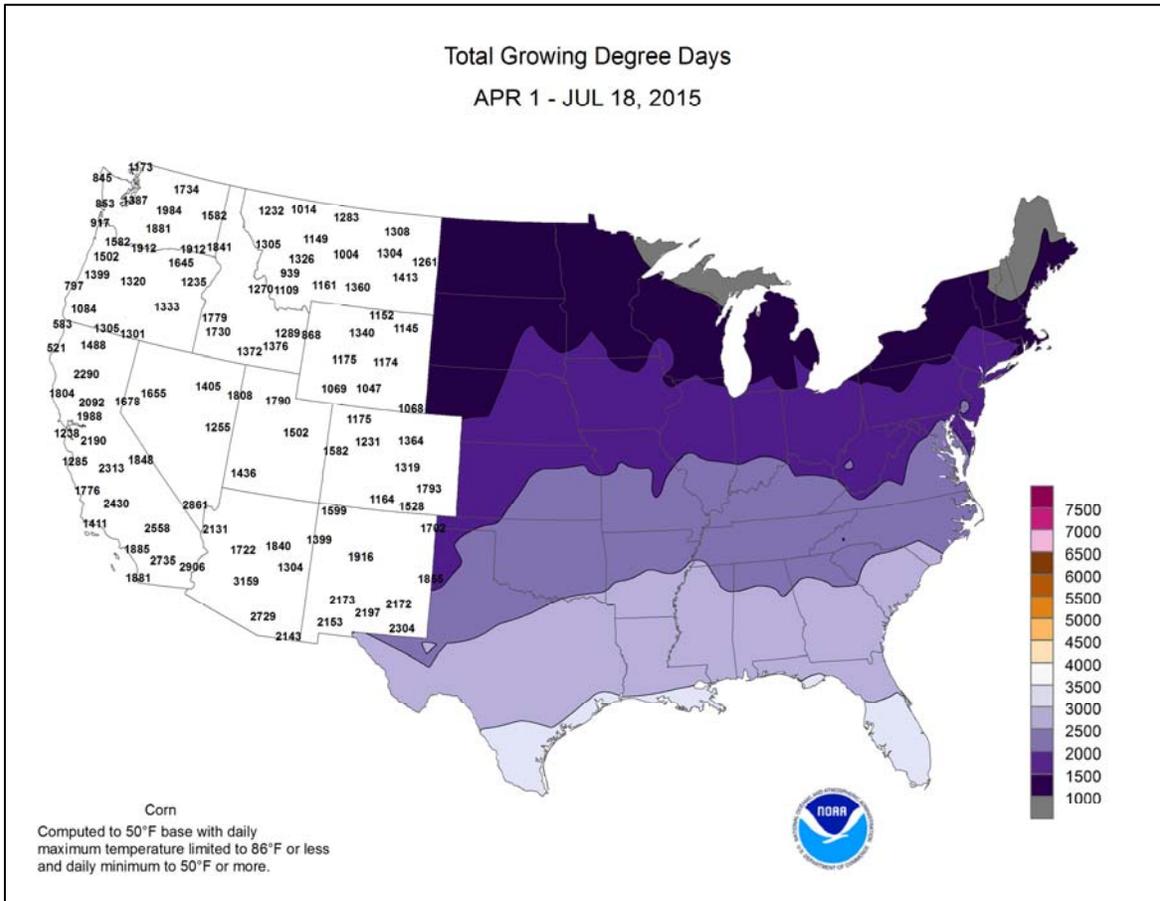
U.S. PASTURE AND RANGE Condition Index



Based on NASS crop progress data.

$$\text{Index} = (4 \times \text{Excellent}) + (3 \times \text{Good}) + (2 \times \text{Fair}) + (1 \times \text{Poor}) + (0 \times \text{Very Poor})$$





National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 18, 2015

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION								RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN, SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN, SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP		
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OF MORE	.50 INCH OF MORE	
AL BIRMINGHAM	95	74	98	71	85	5	0.25	-0.96	0.23	6.40	95	32.13	100	94	47	7	0	2	0	
AL HUNTSVILLE	96	74	98	72	85	5	0.47	-0.57	0.47	6.34	93	31.72	94	86	50	7	0	1	0	
AL MOBILE	95	75	97	69	85	4	1.70	0.20	1.58	8.34	97	40.30	106	95	57	7	0	2	1	
AK MONTGOMERY	97	75	99	73	86	4	0.68	-0.58	0.66	6.86	94	27.35	84	90	49	7	0	2	1	
AK ANCHORAGE	68	56	73	51	62	3	0.46	0.13	0.36	1.77	96	4.85	95	77	59	0	0	3	0	
AK BARROW	41	35	44	34	38	-3	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.92	130	2.88	227	100	85	0	0	0	0	
AK FAIRBANKS	71	53	77	52	62	-1	0.40	0.03	0.24	1.77	76	3.34	77	84	60	0	0	6	0	
AK JUNEAU	61	54	67	52	57	0	3.70	2.80	1.62	10.40	187	38.22	157	95	85	0	0	7	3	
AK KODIAK	60	51	66	47	56	2	0.56	-0.38	0.33	6.10	77	45.22	116	92	78	0	0	4	0	
AK NOME	66	53	70	47	59	6	0.88	0.44	0.70	2.01	93	6.45	111	89	72	0	0	3	1	
AZ FLAGSTAFF	78	48	80	44	63	-3	0.80	0.30	0.79	4.20	290	15.12	139	89	31	0	0	2	1	
AZ PHOENIX	106	84	109	76	95	2	0.33	0.13	0.18	0.66	135	3.15	88	42	23	7	0	2	0	
AZ PRESCOTT	88	62	91	56	75	1	2.83	2.22	2.83	5.34	328	12.06	144	62	25	2	0	1	1	
AZ TUCSON	99	76	103	72	87	0	0.45	0.02	0.25	1.01	91	4.69	109	58	29	7	0	4	0	
AR FORT SMITH	97	75	99	73	86	4	0.00	-0.74	0.00	7.14	113	40.40	166	86	41	7	0	0	0	
AR LITTLE ROCK	96	76	98	75	86	4	1.75	0.99	1.75	7.32	122	37.10	131	86	47	7	0	1	1	
CA BAKERSFIELD	97	70	103	68	84	1	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	25	2.65	57	44	27	7	0	1	0	
CA FRESNO	97	67	101	63	82	1	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.45	196	3.67	47	59	35	7	0	2	0	
CA LOS ANGELES	76	64	85	64	70	1	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.33	413	2.89	31	85	66	0	0	1	0	
CA REDDING	100	71	106	67	85	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	88	6.82	31	47	28	6	0	0	0	
CA SACRAMENTO	93	61	98	59	77	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	35	5.05	42	82	28	5	0	0	0	
CA SAN DIEGO	77	66	82	64	71	0	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.08	1200	5.11	67	76	65	0	0	1	1	
CA SAN FRANCISCO	74	60	79	59	67	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	236	3.63	27	84	68	0	0	0	0	
CA STOCKTON	93	60	98	55	77	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	100	2.88	32	80	49	5	0	0	0	
CO ALAMOSA	80	47	84	42	64	0	0.33	0.14	0.18	2.05	201	6.01	189	90	41	0	0	4	0	
CO CO SPRINGS	85	58	87	54	72	2	1.56	0.98	1.49	8.30	223	20.54	218	72	24	0	0	3	1	
CO DENVER INTL	91	58	94	53	74	2	0.41	-0.09	0.33	3.55	127	12.39	156	77	21	6	0	3	0	
CO GRAND JUNCTION	88	60	94	56	74	-3	0.23	0.10	0.16	2.21	330	7.29	158	62	32	3	0	3	0	
CO PUEBLO	96	63	98	58	79	4	0.15	-0.27	0.15	1.79	78	10.73	163	63	21	7	0	1	0	
CT BRIDGEPORT	81	67	88	60	74	0	0.95	0.11	0.78	6.50	114	20.79	85	85	66	0	0	3	1	
CT HARTFORD	84	62	89	54	73	-1	0.75	-0.05	0.63	9.03	152	22.61	91	88	59	0	0	3	1	
DC WASHINGTON	87	72	89	66	79	0	0.08	-0.74	0.04	14.59	283	29.38	139	81	55	0	0	3	0	
DE WILMINGTON	84	67	87	61	75	-2	0.73	-0.26	0.70	13.93	230	32.60	137	92	55	0	0	2	1	
FL DAYTONA BEACH	92	74	96	72	83	1	1.98	0.83	1.00	8.14	92	22.48	92	94	56	7	0	4	2	
FL JACKSONVILLE	94	75	98	73	84	2	0.11	-1.24	0.07	8.53	96	20.97	80	96	55	7	0	2	0	
FL KEY WEST	89	81	91	79	85	0	0.00	-0.67	0.00	2.79	43	15.22	87	77	62	3	0	0	0	
FL MIAMI	91	77	93	74	84	0	1.01	-0.21	0.44	5.62	46	17.12	62	82	56	6	0	5	0	
FL ORLANDO	93	75	96	74	84	2	0.27	-1.39	0.16	8.70	74	22.69	86	93	58	7	0	3	0	
FL PENSACOLA	96	77	98	73	87	4	0.64	-1.21	0.37	5.15	47	33.04	92	90	56	7	0	4	0	
FL TALLAHASSEE	98	76	100	75	87	5	0.43	-1.40	0.28	9.52	82	28.04	77	90	49	7	0	4	0	
FL TAMPA	88	77	90	75	82	-1	0.83	-0.60	0.28	8.63	94	29.52	137	83	67	1	0	5	0	
FL WEST PALM BEACH	92	75	96	74	84	1	2.14	0.77	0.78	6.67	58	20.41	67	85	58	6	0	5	2	
GA ATHENS	93	71	95	69	82	2	1.14	0.15	1.14	7.28	113	27.68	100	86	52	7	0	1	1	
GA ATLANTA	91	72	93	69	82	2	1.02	-0.19	0.92	10.68	162	34.40	118	82	54	5	0	4	1	
GA AUGUSTA	97	72	98	70	84	3	0.08	-0.80	0.08	5.24	80	20.85	81	89	46	7	0	1	0	
GA COLUMBUS	97	74	99	72	86	4	0.06	-1.11	0.05	5.67	89	25.24	88	86	37	7	0	2	0	
GA MACON	99	72	101	70	86	5	0.02	-0.97	0.02	4.13	68	20.63	78	90	36	7	0	1	0	
GA SAVANNAH	94	75	96	73	85	3	1.11	-0.20	1.04	9.33	106	26.66	101	90	56	7	0	2	1	
HI HILO	87	72	90	71	80	4	5.74	3.26	3.87	11.73	87	50.83	76	94	77	1	0	6	2	
HI HONOLULU	90	78	91	77	84	3	0.24	0.15	0.12	0.57	88	3.58	38	78	69	5	0	4	0	
HI KAHULUI	90	75	92	74	83	4	0.17	0.08	0.13	0.93	216	20.07	178	83	72	5	0	3	0	
HI LIHUE	84	76	86	76	80	1	0.39	-0.08	0.24	1.60	54	7.49	37	86	77	0	0	5	0	
ID BOISE	85	59	88	56	72	-2	0.01	-0.07	0.01	1.57	159	6.36	85	66	37	0	0	1	0	
ID LEWISTON	88	63	93	59	76	3	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.24	78	6.10	80	63	33	2	0	0	0	
ID POCATELLO	83	53	87	46	68	-1	0.20	0.06	0.17	0.78	62	5.48	73	81	37	0	0	3	0	
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	83	66	92	58	74	1	1.99	1.25	0.97	9.97	179	21.46	115	85	65	1	0	4	2	
IL MOLINE	87	69	93	61	78	3	0.45	-0.43	0.43	15.34	220	24.29	115	88	68	3	0	2	0	
IL PEORIA	89	72	94	63	81	6	1.03	0.10	1.02	16.59	266	29.36	147	85	61	3	0	2	1	
IL ROCKFORD	85	66	91	57	76	3	2.60	1.69	1.74	8.10	111	19.31	96	83	64	2	0	2	2	
IL SPRINGFIELD	90	73	94	65	81	5	0.19	-0.58	0.19	12.68	219	25.59	129	88	60	5	0	1	0	
IN EVANSVILLE	91	74	95	68	83	4	0.00	-0.86	0.00	10.92	172	33.36	128	86	57	5	0	0	0	
IN FORT WAYNE	81	63	89	57	72	-2	3.90	3.11	2.37	17.88	290	32.01	158	93	65	0	0	5	3	
IN INDIANAPOLIS	86	66	91	63	76	0	6.98	5.99	3.40	20.35	306	33.48	146	89	58	2	0	4	3	
IN SOUTH BEND	82	64	90	60	73	0	3.80	2.97	1.84	8.86	137	21.96	106	89	69	2	0	5	3	
IA BURLINGTON	88	71	92	68	79	3	1.89	0.87	1.74	14.78	208	23.74	113	98	65	3	0	2	1	
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	86	68	93	65	77	2	0.43	-0.47	0.35	10.09	147	19.28	105	99	70	2	0	2	0	
IA DES MOINES	91	74	97	71	82	6	1.04	0.13	0.94	10.54	151	19.89	103	84	61	5	0	2	1	
IA DUBUQUE	84	65	92	59	75	3	0.16	-0.64	0.16	8.78	142	19.57	103	91	76	2	0	1	0	
IA SIOUX CITY	89	69	94	65	79	4	1.07	0.33	0.48	6.08	110	13.98	92	85	60	4	0	4	0	
IA WATERLOO	86	68	93	64	77	3	0.45	-0.48	0.45	6.59	90	17.44	93	95	73	2	0	1	0	
KS CONCORDIA	94	71	97	69	83	4	1.12	0.16	1.00	8.08	127	16.14	96	85	58	6	0	2	1	
KS DODGE CITY	100	69	106	67	84	4	0.06	-0.65	0.06	2.56	52	16.27	122	83	25	7	0	1	0	
KS GOODLAND	96	63	100	59	80	5	0.59	-0.21	0.27	3.22	61	15.00	122	82	35	6	0	3	0	
KS TOPEKA	94	75	97	70	84	6	1.23	0.38	1.14	12.73	177	27.32	137	88	68	6	0	2	1	

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 18, 2015

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
WICHITA	96	76	100	73	86	5	0.00	-0.75	0.00	7.07	113	23.40	133	79	51	7	0	0	0
KY JACKSON	84	67	90	65	76	1	3.48	2.43	2.20	14.17	193	38.63	138	96	65	1	0	4	2
LEXINGTON	87	67	91	64	77	1	5.32	4.22	2.05	14.10	191	39.89	149	93	70	2	0	5	3
LOUISVILLE	91	70	94	69	81	2	3.63	2.65	1.24	14.94	241	39.07	151	87	55	5	0	5	3
PADUCAH	92	75	94	69	83	5	0.00	-1.06	0.00	10.82	148	36.43	127	90	55	5	0	0	0
LA BATON ROUGE	95	77	97	75	86	4	0.00	-1.35	0.00	9.25	105	41.63	116	90	47	7	0	0	0
LAKE CHARLES	93	75	94	73	84	1	0.00	-1.19	0.00	7.34	79	41.76	133	93	54	7	0	0	0
NEW ORLEANS	95	78	97	77	87	4	0.09	-1.34	0.09	6.51	60	41.70	113	83	54	7	0	1	0
SHREVEPORT	96	77	96	76	86	3	0.00	-0.93	0.00	6.57	86	42.75	141	88	47	7	0	0	0
ME CARIBOU	75	52	84	45	64	-2	1.09	0.24	0.64	5.96	110	16.82	89	88	41	0	0	2	1
PORTLAND	78	59	90	51	69	0	0.12	-0.62	0.10	6.82	131	23.44	95	91	56	1	0	3	0
MD BALTIMORE	85	66	89	61	76	-1	0.13	-0.74	0.08	14.61	261	31.80	139	85	58	0	0	2	0
MA BOSTON	79	65	89	59	72	-2	0.17	-0.50	0.14	7.01	140	20.52	90	88	62	0	0	2	0
WORCESTER	80	62	85	56	71	1	0.11	-0.83	0.10	8.52	133	22.82	88	82	51	0	0	2	0
MI ALPENA	79	55	89	42	67	0	0.89	0.20	0.81	3.70	88	12.24	85	93	57	0	0	3	1
GRAND RAPIDS	80	62	86	53	71	0	1.87	1.06	0.92	6.38	109	18.01	96	92	58	0	0	4	1
HOUGHTON LAKE	79	54	86	42	66	-1	0.97	0.39	0.55	4.39	99	13.02	92	92	66	0	0	4	1
LANSING	80	61	87	52	71	1	1.55	0.96	0.78	11.45	216	19.51	118	89	68	0	0	5	2
MUSKOGON	81	62	88	55	71	1	2.30	1.83	0.70	8.35	220	20.77	131	85	59	0	0	4	3
TRAVERSE CITY	80	61	88	49	70	0	0.48	-0.22	0.31	3.06	58	13.83	81	91	51	0	0	5	0
MN DULUTH	79	60	85	55	69	4	0.98	0.03	0.88	6.61	97	13.02	84	87	68	0	0	4	1
INT'L FALLS	79	61	81	58	70	4	1.05	0.28	0.44	4.35	71	12.54	101	93	64	0	0	4	0
MINNEAPOLIS	84	66	90	63	75	2	2.57	1.68	1.89	9.86	147	17.20	108	86	67	1	0	4	2
ROCHESTER	83	64	89	60	74	4	2.27	1.23	1.56	7.23	109	19.85	119	95	73	0	0	3	2
ST. CLOUD	84	62	87	60	73	3	4.06	3.34	1.70	10.44	159	19.12	132	98	60	0	0	6	2
MS JACKSON	96	76	98	74	86	5	0.00	-1.07	0.00	7.83	120	36.09	108	88	48	7	0	0	0
MERIDIAN	95	73	97	72	84	2	0.03	-1.27	0.03	7.00	97	30.06	84	94	54	7	0	1	0
TUPELO	95	76	97	75	86	5	0.02	-0.83	0.02	11.54	162	43.94	129	88	63	7	0	1	0
MO COLUMBIA	91	75	94	70	83	6	0.00	-0.85	0.00	11.62	187	24.89	111	90	62	5	0	0	0
KANSAS CITY	92	75	96	73	84	6	0.84	-0.19	0.76	11.83	167	28.44	137	87	64	6	0	2	1
SAINT LOUIS	94	78	99	72	86	6	0.00	-0.91	0.00	16.02	263	31.04	142	71	53	6	0	0	0
SPRINGFIELD	91	73	94	73	82	4	0.02	-0.82	0.02	11.73	157	27.15	111	87	63	6	0	1	0
MT BILLINGS	84	57	91	54	71	-1	0.59	0.30	0.23	2.60	96	8.26	88	76	27	1	0	5	0
BUTTE	74	47	79	43	60	-3	0.11	-0.21	0.06	1.21	41	4.56	58	82	28	0	0	4	0
CUT BANK	76	49	84	37	63	0	0.17	-0.17	0.08	2.06	60	4.79	61	79	32	0	0	3	0
GLASGOW	86	57	92	47	71	1	0.09	-0.31	0.08	2.90	88	7.23	105	83	45	2	0	2	0
GREAT FALLS	81	51	86	41	66	0	0.04	-0.26	0.03	0.89	29	6.70	73	76	23	0	0	2	0
HAVRE	82	55	86	44	68	0	0.03	-0.30	0.03	0.71	25	4.75	67	76	35	0	0	1	0
MISSOULA	78	52	81	47	65	-2	0.06	-0.17	0.02	1.38	58	5.30	65	87	47	0	0	3	0
NE GRAND ISLAND	93	67	98	63	80	4	0.25	-0.44	0.12	6.98	126	14.15	91	93	56	5	0	4	0
LINCOLN	94	70	98	65	82	4	0.64	-0.16	0.56	9.54	173	25.06	155	90	59	6	0	3	1
NORFOLK	91	68	96	65	80	5	2.75	1.89	1.92	9.48	145	16.44	100	91	59	4	0	4	2
NORTH PLATTE	93	62	98	59	78	4	1.91	1.19	1.80	4.98	99	13.09	105	92	35	4	0	3	1
OMAHA	92	73	97	71	82	5	0.43	-0.45	0.20	6.10	98	16.97	98	90	61	6	0	4	0
SCOTTSBLUFF	90	57	93	52	73	0	0.05	-0.45	0.03	3.12	78	15.32	142	84	38	4	0	2	0
VALENTINE	88	61	94	57	75	1	0.04	-0.73	0.04	6.56	132	15.97	133	92	45	3	0	1	0
NV ELY	85	48	88	42	67	0	0.09	-0.02	0.09	0.76	84	4.08	72	44	16	0	0	1	0
LAS VEGAS	102	80	106	76	91	0	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.18	78	2.37	95	22	12	7	0	0	0
RENO	89	62	94	57	75	4	0.00	-0.04	0.00	1.32	220	4.17	92	49	28	3	0	0	0
WINNEMUCCA	85	55	94	51	70	-2	0.20	0.14	0.12	0.78	92	6.14	121	56	41	2	0	3	0
NH CONCORD	82	56	92	48	69	-1	0.39	-0.35	0.35	7.19	144	17.65	89	91	49	1	0	2	0
NJ NEWARK	85	69	91	63	77	0	0.32	-0.75	0.16	7.73	129	25.42	100	76	57	1	0	3	0
NM ALBUQUERQUE	88	65	90	62	76	-3	0.19	-0.06	0.12	3.45	288	7.09	185	70	28	3	0	2	0
NY ALBANY	83	61	87	52	72	1	0.00	-0.76	0.00	8.28	144	17.00	83	82	47	0	0	0	0
BINGHAMTON	76	58	85	49	67	-2	1.28	0.49	0.70	12.48	210	26.03	124	94	67	0	0	3	2
BUFFALO	79	61	86	52	70	-1	0.67	-0.02	0.65	6.97	122	19.61	95	86	54	0	0	2	1
ROCHESTER	79	60	86	50	70	-1	1.69	1.05	1.51	8.48	166	20.19	115	86	56	0	0	3	1
SYRACUSE	81	60	87	51	70	-1	0.56	-0.37	0.42	12.11	197	24.43	118	96	56	0	0	3	0
NC ASHEVILLE	85	65	91	63	75	2	1.70	0.85	0.83	8.49	128	22.73	84	89	57	1	0	4	2
CHARLOTTE	93	71	96	68	82	2	0.66	-0.19	0.62	3.67	66	18.65	77	84	42	7	0	4	1
GREENSBORO	89	69	95	67	79	1	1.47	0.45	1.44	4.44	73	17.40	73	88	48	2	0	2	1
HATTERAS	85	73	90	69	79	0	0.17	-0.88	0.14	6.62	105	26.25	93	91	64	1	0	2	0
RALEIGH	88	71	93	66	80	1	0.69	-0.29	0.67	8.27	142	26.11	109	88	58	2	0	2	1
WILMINGTON	90	73	92	71	82	1	1.20	-0.54	1.11	8.51	89	29.08	99	95	55	4	0	2	1
ND BISMARCK	85	60	94	53	73	3	0.56	-0.02	0.20	6.12	149	13.40	140	93	59	1	0	4	0
DICKINSON	84	57	91	54	71	2	0.67	0.18	0.45	3.77	79	7.50	73	91	36	1	0	4	0
FARGO	86	66	90	63	76	6	1.64	0.99	0.91	4.53	86	14.65	124	92	55	1	0	4	2
GRAND FORKS	82	62	90	57	72	3	3.01	2.32	1.27	6.54	136	12.84	123	99	62	1	0	4	2
JAMESTOWN	81	63	87	57	72	2	1.01	0.27	0.82	7.79	157	17.96	170	95	57	0	0	2	1
WILLISTON	86	60	92	56	73	4	0.32	-0.21	0.21	2.90	77	6.41	77	85	48	2	0	4	0
OH AKRON-CANTON	81	63	91	51	72	0	1.21	0.30	0.82	11.02	188	27.41	130	85	67	1	0	4	1
CINCINNATI	86	67	91	63	76	0	1.12	0.29	0.42	10.96	166	28.22	114	91	72	1	0	5	0
CLEVELAND	80	63	89	52	71	-1	0.62	-0.17	0.25	11.03	183	25.37	123	89	61	0	0	4	0
COLUMBUS	81	63	91	53	72	-3	3.80	2.75	2.26	11.31	168	27.44	128	91	74	1	0	4	3
DAYTON	84	65	91	55	74	0	2.08	1.24	1.50	11.02	171	26.33	115	93	66	2	0	4	1
MANSFIELD	79	62	88	51	70	-1	0.88	-0.05	0.34	8.79	126	26.58	112	98	64	0	0	3	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 18, 2015

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
OK TOLEDO	81	61	88	51	71	-2	1.43	0.82	0.54	11.52	207	23.43	128	92	67	0	0	5	1
OK YOUNGSTOWN	80	59	89	46	70	0	2.16	1.20	1.75	12.65	197	27.70	134	89	61	0	0	3	1
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	95	72	96	70	84	2	0.00	-0.67	0.00	10.86	166	39.52	191	90	49	7	0	0	0
OR TULSA	97	79	98	77	88	5	0.00	-0.68	0.00	10.80	162	35.90	151	77	57	7	0	0	0
OR ASTORIA	74	58	89	53	66	6	0.05	-0.22	0.03	0.79	23	27.45	75	88	67	0	0	2	0
OR BURNS	82	46	85	42	64	-2	0.14	0.06	0.12	0.30	34	4.36	69	77	36	0	0	2	0
OR EUGENE	88	53	100	50	71	5	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.27	14	12.41	44	81	45	1	0	0	0
OR MEDFORD	90	59	100	55	75	2	0.22	0.16	0.22	0.60	71	7.42	76	71	26	3	0	1	0
OR PENDLETON	86	58	90	51	72	-1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.06	6	5.00	69	59	33	1	0	0	0
OR PORTLAND	85	61	97	58	73	5	0.03	-0.12	0.03	0.43	21	14.50	72	74	54	1	0	1	0
OR SALEM	87	57	99	52	72	5	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.67	35	15.25	70	75	45	1	0	0	0
PA ALLENTOWN	85	62	88	56	74	1	1.31	0.35	0.80	11.25	176	22.87	95	87	54	0	0	3	1
PA ERIE	80	62	86	51	71	-1	0.29	-0.43	0.17	7.39	117	21.57	103	78	61	0	0	2	0
PA MIDDLETOWN	83	65	88	58	74	-2	1.48	0.67	1.06	9.05	151	21.79	97	88	56	0	0	3	1
PA PHILADELPHIA	86	69	90	64	77	-1	1.27	0.26	0.69	11.03	192	28.20	122	81	56	1	0	2	2
PA PITTSBURGH	81	64	88	55	73	0	1.42	0.51	0.98	11.64	178	26.15	121	88	55	0	0	3	1
PA WILKES-BARRE	82	60	89	51	71	-1	0.17	-0.70	0.08	8.48	134	18.05	88	87	51	0	0	3	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	82	60	90	52	71	-1	1.23	0.27	1.05	11.22	159	23.61	103	90	57	1	0	3	1
RI PROVIDENCE	82	64	88	57	73	0	0.51	-0.18	0.42	7.09	137	24.03	95	86	60	0	0	2	0
SC BEAUFORT	95	77	96	73	86	4	0.23	-0.98	0.23	8.74	97	23.93	93	92	53	7	0	1	0
SC CHARLESTON	93	75	95	72	84	2	1.59	0.23	0.76	11.31	119	26.53	98	92	54	7	0	3	2
SC COLUMBIA	98	76	100	73	87	5	0.11	-1.13	0.11	10.24	125	26.12	95	76	43	7	0	1	0
SC GREENVILLE	94	71	97	69	82	3	0.33	-0.72	0.27	5.52	85	24.10	84	88	40	7	0	3	0
SD ABERDEEN	89	63	97	57	76	4	0.24	-0.42	0.14	5.30	100	13.54	112	89	50	3	0	3	0
SD HURON	90	66	98	62	78	5	0.08	-0.57	0.08	5.98	119	11.94	91	92	44	3	0	1	0
SD RAPID CITY	85	59	95	56	72	1	2.47	2.02	2.46	10.33	254	18.36	171	79	43	2	0	2	1
SD SIOUX FALLS	87	65	92	61	76	3	0.01	-0.64	0.01	6.30	120	12.88	91	87	65	2	0	1	0
TN BRISTOL	85	66	91	63	75	1	2.99	2.00	2.11	7.88	123	22.79	92	99	58	1	0	4	1
TN CHATTANOOGA	93	72	96	69	83	3	0.62	-0.50	0.62	7.96	117	31.16	98	88	52	7	0	1	1
TN KNOXVILLE	87	69	90	66	78	0	1.91	0.80	1.66	10.23	150	27.72	95	93	57	2	0	3	1
TN MEMPHIS	96	78	98	74	87	4	0.13	-0.86	0.13	8.07	116	28.29	88	83	51	7	0	1	0
TN NASHVILLE	92	73	94	70	82	3	0.09	-0.78	0.06	8.36	132	29.36	105	96	55	6	0	3	0
TX ABILENE	95	73	97	71	84	1	0.00	-0.34	0.00	11.88	291	24.50	203	79	50	7	0	0	0
TX AMARILLO	95	69	98	66	82	4	0.23	-0.35	0.20	7.90	164	22.45	205	73	35	7	0	2	0
TX AUSTIN	95	72	96	69	83	-1	0.00	-0.41	0.00	3.22	65	28.83	155	90	51	7	0	0	0
TX BEAUMONT	95	74	97	72	85	2	0.05	-1.16	0.05	6.99	70	40.97	127	97	52	7	0	1	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	92	77	93	76	85	1	0.00	-0.39	0.00	3.52	85	24.03	199	84	58	7	0	0	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	95	75	96	73	85	1	0.00	-0.41	0.00	2.20	46	32.46	210	92	52	7	0	0	0
TX DEL RIO	98	75	100	74	86	1	0.00	-0.46	0.00	3.52	98	18.61	184	85	51	7	0	0	0
TX EL PASO	97	76	99	73	86	3	0.04	-0.28	0.04	1.45	88	4.00	119	49	21	7	0	1	0
TX FORT WORTH	97	77	99	75	87	2	0.00	-0.44	0.00	4.87	111	36.48	182	77	38	7	0	0	0
TX GALVESTON	91	66	92	22	78	-6	0.00	-0.78	0.00	3.00	49	25.19	115	83	65	7	2	0	0
TX HOUSTON	96	77	97	74	86	2	0.06	-0.64	0.06	11.83	160	42.27	161	92	53	7	0	1	0
TX LUBBOCK	94	71	96	68	83	3	0.00	-0.47	0.00	6.11	141	22.05	223	72	46	7	0	0	0
TX MIDLAND	100	71	101	68	85	3	0.00	-0.41	0.00	3.54	128	12.55	184	70	35	7	0	0	0
TX SAN ANGELO	99	70	100	67	85	3	0.00	-0.21	0.00	4.12	129	19.00	175	80	45	7	0	0	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	95	76	96	74	86	2	0.00	-0.43	0.00	6.49	115	29.75	163	85	45	7	0	0	0
TX VICTORIA	95	74	96	71	85	1	0.00	-0.66	0.00	9.55	138	37.29	171	100	54	7	0	0	0
TX WACO	96	75	97	73	85	0	0.00	-0.50	0.00	5.97	135	27.31	146	89	49	7	0	0	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	96	73	98	71	85	0	0.00	-0.32	0.00	6.78	143	31.89	196	80	51	7	0	0	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	90	67	94	63	78	1	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.66	150	10.05	102	48	20	5	0	0	0
VT BURLINGTON	82	61	89	50	71	0	0.66	-0.22	0.32	11.91	210	21.37	118	88	45	0	0	4	0
VA LYNCHBURG	84	64	89	62	74	-1	0.73	-0.29	0.67	8.32	131	21.70	89	97	62	0	0	3	1
VA NORFOLK	85	73	92	71	79	0	3.23	2.07	3.08	14.97	228	29.97	120	87	59	1	0	5	1
VA RICHMOND	87	69	92	65	78	0	0.95	-0.11	0.93	10.20	168	28.19	118	88	60	1	0	2	1
VA ROANOKE	86	68	91	67	77	1	1.92	1.01	1.35	13.33	223	28.29	118	88	62	1	0	3	2
WA WASH/DULLES	85	65	90	59	75	-1	0.26	-0.53	0.21	10.75	175	24.62	107	88	68	1	0	2	0
WA OLYMPIA	82	57	94	48	70	7	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.17	7	20.66	76	72	54	1	0	0	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	73	55	90	49	64	6	0.36	-0.14	0.36	0.83	17	42.24	77	96	71	1	0	1	0
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	82	60	92	57	71	6	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.23	11	16.24	83	71	51	1	0	0	0
WA SPOKANE	83	60	88	56	71	3	0.01	-0.16	0.01	0.26	16	7.03	75	58	22	0	0	1	0
WA YAKIMA	90	56	96	52	73	4	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.07	9	4.28	96	57	29	4	0	2	0
WV BECKLEY	81	64	86	59	73	2	1.79	0.69	1.08	11.91	179	31.88	131	89	62	0	0	4	1
WV CHARLESTON	85	67	90	63	76	2	1.60	0.50	1.05	12.31	180	31.53	127	94	60	1	0	3	1
WV ELKINS	82	62	86	60	72	2	1.19	0.09	0.54	12.87	173	34.72	132	94	55	0	0	4	1
WV HUNTINGTON	84	64	90	61	74	-1	2.68	1.68	1.24	10.84	171	31.27	129	99	68	1	0	4	2
WI EAU CLAIRE	81	61	88	53	71	0	0.75	-0.10	0.41	7.66	117	17.11	102	92	63	0	0	2	0
WI GREEN BAY	82	59	87	50	70	0	1.75	0.99	1.33	5.03	93	11.99	80	91	60	0	0	3	1
WI LA CROSSE	85	66	92	60	76	2	2.14	1.19	0.98	6.24	96	18.84	108	91	55	3	0	3	2
WI MADISON	83	63	91	52	73	1	2.83	1.97	1.12	6.75	106	17.47	98	85	64	1	0	3	3
WI MILWAUKEE	80	63	91	57	71	-1	1.13	0.34	0.56	4.09	72	14.30	77	86	65	1	0	3	1
WY CASPER	87	52	92	49	69	-1	0.17	-0.13	0.14	1.94	89	9.44	115	70	28	3	0	2	0
WY CHEYENNE	84	55	88	52	70	2	0.14	-0.37	0.12	2.96	87	12.81	137	73	30	0	0	2	0
WY LANDER	84	54	90	49	69	-2	0.06	-0.13	0.03	1.29	78	11.82	141	62	22	1	0	3	0
WY SHERIDAN	84	54	92	51	69	1	0.30	0.05	0.20	3.74	135	12.74	137	78	40	2	0	3	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

July 13 19, 2015

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Heavy rains, as well as wind, hail, and lightning, took a toll on crops in Indiana and Kentucky, adding more moisture to already soaked fields. Precipitation across the rest of the nation was generally within 1.5 inches of normal. However, moderate rains late in the week in southern California represented precipitation at least 800 percent of the weekly normal values, bringing much-

needed moisture to the drought-afflicted region. Temperatures were above normal across most of the central U.S., with many areas recording weekly temperatures more than 3°F above normal. Warmer weather aided the development of row crops entering the reproductive stages of growth. Conversely, weekly temperatures were generally below normal in the West and the Northeast.

Corn: By week's end, 55 percent of the crop was at or beyond the silking stage, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Warm weather accelerated corn development in the western Corn Belt, with silking advancing 39 percentage points or more during the week in Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and South Dakota. Overall, 69 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 7 percentage points below the same time last year. Minnesota and Iowa, rated at 86 and 83 percent in the good to excellent categories, respectively, both improved slightly over the last week.

Soybeans: Fifty-six percent of this year's soybeans were at or beyond the blooming stage by July 19, slightly behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. All major estimating states had double-digit blooming advances during the last week except Louisiana. By week's end, 17 percent of the soybean crop was setting pods, also slightly behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Overall, 62 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 11 percentage points below the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: By week's end, 75 percent of this year's winter wheat crop was harvested, slightly ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Harvest progress was well ahead of normal in the Pacific Northwest, 35 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average in Oregon and 29 points ahead in Washington. Conversely, wet conditions continued to slow harvest progress in the eastern Corn Belt, 51, percentage points behind the 5-year average in Michigan and 35 points behind in Ohio.

Cotton: By week's end, 76 percent of this year's cotton was at or beyond the squaring stage, 7 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. Warm weather spurred cotton development in the central U.S., with squaring progress advancing 44 percentage points during the week in Oklahoma and 26 points in Missouri. Nationally, 33 percent of the crop was setting bolls, 3 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Overall, 57 percent of the cotton was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 5 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Sorghum: By July 19, thirty-three percent of the sorghum was at or beyond the heading stage, 7 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. By week's end, 20 percent of the sorghum was at or beyond the coloring stage,

5 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Sorghum producers in the northern Low Plains, the Cross Timbers, and the Blacklands of Texas continued to treat for sugarcane aphids. Overall, 67 percent of the sorghum was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 5 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Rice: Forty percent of this year's rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage by week's end, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Louisiana producers reported that some rice is nearing maturity and several fields have been drained. Overall, 72 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week and also up slightly from the same time last year.

Small Grains: By week's end, producers had harvested 16 percent of the nation's oat crop, up slightly from last year but 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Harvest progress is behind the 5-year average in all estimating states except South Dakota and Texas. Overall, 67 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week but 3 percentage points better than the same time last year.

The barley harvest began in the Pacific Northwest with the crop 8 percent harvested in Washington and 3 percent harvested in Idaho by July 19. Overall, 71 percent of the barley was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week but 5 percentage points better than the same time last year.

By week's end, 96 percent of the spring wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 14 percentage points ahead of last year and 13 points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading progress was 25 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average in Montana and 14 points ahead in North Dakota. Overall, 70 percent of the spring wheat was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week but equal to the crop rating at the same time last year.

Other Crops: Seventy-three percent of the peanut crop was pegging by July 19, two percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Florida producers reported the harvest of green peanuts in the panhandle. Overall, 74 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week and 3 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 19, 2015

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

Soybeans Percent Blooming				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 19 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	66	65	75	64
IL	66	33	56	61
IN	68	32	52	58
IA	64	40	62	62
KS	42	17	32	41
KY	40	20	37	44
LA	89	85	88	87
MI	55	33	58	54
MN	44	63	75	54
MS	71	64	77	85
MO	45	11	21	39
NE	70	42	61	61
NC	44	25	37	30
ND	51	49	71	57
OH	47	32	48	51
SD	68	36	51	59
TN	45	24	44	50
WI	43	29	49	42
18 Sts	57	38	56	56
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 19 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	41	31	41	38
IL	22	2	16	18
IN	30	4	18	18
IA	17	4	15	16
KS	9	0	7	5
KY	16	2	12	14
LA	68	64	76	69
MI	13	2	10	12
MN	6	6	21	11
MS	39	31	49	56
MO	6	0	2	7
NE	30	3	17	16
NC	22	3	15	11
ND	6	1	23	15
OH	7	2	11	9
SD	14	1	7	11
TN	15	6	20	22
WI	9	4	11	6
18 Sts	18	6	17	17
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybean Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	5	7	26	48	14
IL	7	13	33	39	8
IN	9	19	32	33	7
IA	1	3	19	60	17
KS	1	8	40	47	4
KY	2	5	19	60	14
LA	2	9	21	56	12
MI	4	11	27	48	10
MN	0	2	19	62	17
MS	1	3	21	44	31
MO	5	15	51	27	2
NE	1	5	22	57	15
NC	3	7	27	53	10
ND	0	3	15	69	13
OH	7	16	36	35	6
SD	1	3	19	61	16
TN	1	3	16	60	20
WI	0	2	14	58	26
18 Sts	3	8	27	50	12
Prev Wk	3	8	27	50	12
Prev Yr	1	4	22	57	16

Corn Percent Silking				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 19 2015	5-Yr Avg
CO	23	11	27	23
IL	79	55	75	77
IN	65	27	50	65
IA	54	17	56	52
KS	72	47	64	67
KY	74	54	74	67
MI	29	4	30	42
MN	20	7	47	41
MO	89	53	70	77
NE	58	22	63	57
NC	93	90	93	97
ND	9	6	17	26
OH	46	20	43	53
PA	33	33	54	48
SD	27	4	43	27
TN	88	78	89	90
TX	90	74	75	85
WI	20	2	23	31
18 Sts	53	27	55	56
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	0	1	20	66	13
IL	5	11	29	43	12
IN	9	17	29	35	10
IA	0	3	14	60	23
KS	3	8	31	49	9
KY	1	3	14	60	22
MI	4	7	24	51	14
MN	0	2	12	63	23
MO	5	12	33	42	8
NE	1	5	21	57	16
NC	8	14	29	36	13
ND	0	4	16	68	12
OH	5	15	34	36	10
PA	0	3	17	44	36
SD	1	4	19	62	14
TN	0	3	13	56	28
TX	3	7	27	49	14
WI	0	3	14	54	29
18 Sts	2	7	22	52	17
Prev Wk	2	7	22	54	15
Prev Yr	1	4	19	54	22

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 19 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	99	100	100
CA	87	90	95	93
CO	65	39	71	71
ID	7	7	11	2
IL	94	83	91	97
IN	90	58	72	95
KS	94	93	96	98
MI	17	0	8	59
MO	99	79	89	100
MT	4	4	12	3
NE	51	27	62	56
NC	100	100	100	98
OH	85	38	56	91
OK	98	97	99	99
OR	20	25	47	12
SD	3	10	20	29
TX	100	95	97	99
WA	13	11	34	5
18 Sts	74	65	75	74
These 18 States harvested 87% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 19, 2015

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

Cotton Percent Squaring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 19 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	77	85	92	80
AZ	89	85	90	88
AR	99	98	99	99
CA	94	92	95	88
GA	93	77	90	85
KS	37	22	34	65
LA	94	90	97	97
MS	84	84	89	93
MO	80	57	83	86
NC	91	81	90	90
OK	76	10	54	56
SC	93	56	73	79
TN	81	63	75	83
TX	78	51	68	76
VA	85	80	84	86
15 Sts	83	61	76	81
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 19 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	41	25	54	41
AZ	49	40	48	55
AR	79	39	81	77
CA	84	50	85	56
GA	52	36	54	49
KS	4	0	1	9
LA	74	45	71	76
MS	48	31	59	56
MO	20	2	20	33
NC	60	25	43	49
OK	48	0	8	20
SC	59	19	33	33
TN	28	12	26	32
TX	23	11	22	25
VA	21	8	23	28
15 Sts	36	18	33	36
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	1	18	76	5
AZ	3	0	15	55	27
AR	4	2	19	43	32
CA	0	0	15	25	60
GA	1	4	29	53	13
KS	0	11	28	53	8
LA	1	4	32	47	16
MS	1	4	29	49	17
MO	1	10	58	28	3
NC	0	5	19	64	12
OK	0	1	22	74	3
SC	1	5	54	39	1
TN	0	3	28	54	15
TX	1	9	40	42	8
VA	0	0	7	90	3
15 Sts	1	7	35	46	11
Prev Wk	1	7	35	47	10
Prev Yr	4	10	34	40	12

Sorghum Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 19 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	81	69	75	81
CO	4	1	5	13
IL	27	13	27	27
KS	6	1	3	7
LA	96	91	97	96
MO	37	12	25	24
NE	21	2	20	9
NM	1	2	3	2
OK	31	23	35	32
SD	37	20	30	15
TX	85	60	66	72
11 Sts	40	28	33	35
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 19 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	31	7	28	26
CO	0	0	0	2
IL	1	0	1	1
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	60	33	67	65
MO	2	0	0	2
NE	4	0	0	1
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	2	1	3	4
SD	1	0	0	0
TX	67	45	49	62
11 Sts	25	17	20	24
These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	2	16	56	24
CO	0	0	23	73	4
IL	2	9	48	36	5
KS	1	4	29	61	5
LA	3	13	29	54	1
MO	2	9	51	33	5
NE	0	1	29	62	8
NM	0	0	17	81	2
OK	3	3	16	69	9
SD	0	1	25	69	5
TX	5	4	25	46	20
11 Sts	3	4	26	56	11
Prev Wk	2	4	27	57	10
Prev Yr	1	6	31	51	11

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 19, 2015

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

Oats Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 19 2015	5-Yr Avg
IA	19	13	28	37
MN	4	0	2	9
NE	28	18	28	52
ND	0	0	0	3
OH	22	2	8	27
PA	1	0	8	12
SD	4	2	17	15
TX	93	96	97	97
WI	6	4	5	14
9 Sts	15	11	16	23
These 9 States harvested 67% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	3	18	65	14
MN	0	3	20	63	14
NE	2	6	25	61	6
ND	1	4	13	67	15
OH	0	6	30	54	10
PA	2	3	22	60	13
SD	1	4	23	62	10
TX	15	18	30	32	5
WI	0	3	13	63	21
9 Sts	4	7	22	55	12
Prev Wk	4	7	21	56	12
Prev Yr	3	8	25	53	11

Spring Wheat Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 19 2015	5-Yr Avg
ID	99	91	96	87
MN	80	99	99	93
MT	83	92	97	72
ND	76	87	94	80
SD	94	93	97	97
WA	100	100	100	96
6 Sts	82	91	96	83
These 6 States planted 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Pegging				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 19 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	61	74	79	55
FL	82	74	84	68
GA	74	59	76	69
NC	89	49	70	82
OK	59	20	39	72
SC	89	72	85	77
TX	43	31	34	60
VA	49	26	44	57
8 Sts	71	59	73	67
These 8 States planted 97% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Peanut Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	2	15	67	16
FL	0	1	18	64	17
GA	0	4	22	55	19
NC	0	1	21	66	12
OK	0	2	17	75	6
SC	0	1	46	51	2
TX	0	1	43	48	8
VA	0	0	24	69	7
8 Sts	0	2	24	59	15
Prev Wk	0	2	25	58	15
Prev Yr	0	3	26	59	12

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	2	21	54	22
MN	0	2	15	63	20
MT	4	8	34	45	9
ND	0	3	15	62	20
SD	1	8	29	53	9
WA	5	29	45	20	1
6 Sts	1	6	23	55	15
Prev Wk	1	5	23	56	15
Prev Yr	1	4	25	57	13

Rice Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 19 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	17	18	30	27
CA	14	17	18	4
LA	81	75	85	76
MS	42	32	54	48
MO	27	22	36	14
TX	61	54	63	69
6 Sts	31	30	40	33
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	5	21	53	18
CA	0	0	15	40	45
LA	0	5	24	56	15
MS	0	2	19	45	34
MO	0	5	35	47	13
TX	4	2	41	43	10
6 Sts	2	4	22	49	23
Prev Wk	2	4	23	48	23
Prev Yr	0	5	24	51	20

Barley Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	1	11	48	40
MN	0	2	35	51	12
MT	3	10	34	41	12
ND	0	2	10	72	16
WA	3	12	60	25	0
5 Sts	1	5	23	52	19
Prev Wk	1	5	22	54	18
Prev Yr	1	4	29	55	11

Crop Progress and Condition

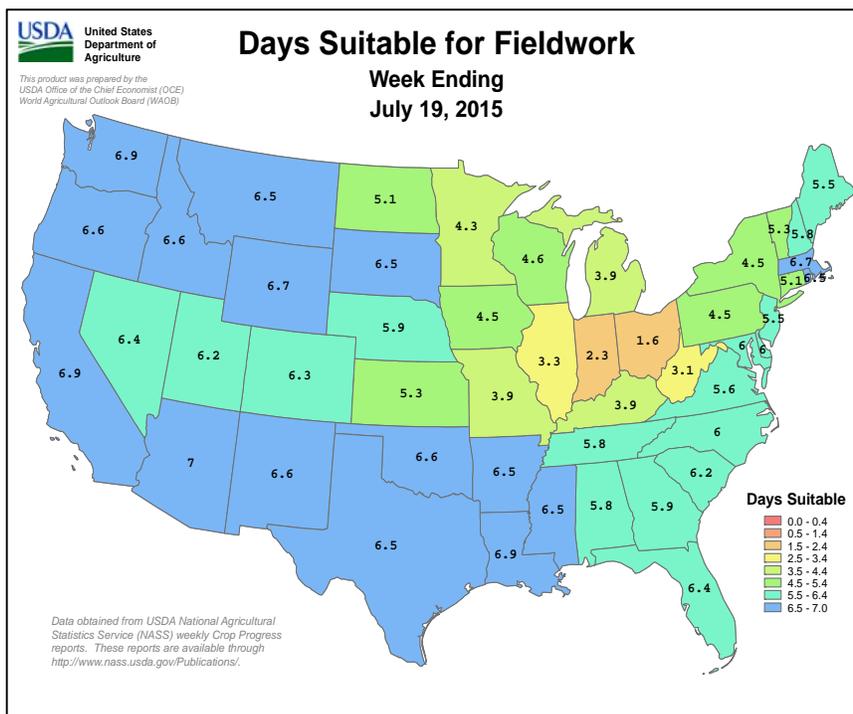
Week Ending July 19, 2015

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent Week Ending Jul 19, 2015											
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	7	35	53	5	NH	0	5	35	58	2
AZ	7	10	42	39	2	NJ	3	3	23	32	39
AR	2	8	34	41	15	NM	4	7	32	45	12
CA	30	25	20	15	10	NY	0	5	29	52	14
CO	1	12	23	50	14	NC	14	21	35	26	4
CT	0	0	50	50	0	ND	1	3	16	60	20
DE	3	6	41	41	9	OH	1	4	36	46	13
FL	2	3	21	61	13	OK	2	7	24	53	14
GA	1	7	33	48	11	OR	10	36	39	14	1
ID	1	12	34	38	15	PA	3	6	30	35	26
IL	1	3	17	60	19	RI	0	0	25	75	0
IN	2	6	27	51	14	SC	1	13	46	38	2
IA	0	2	20	59	19	SD	2	8	25	53	12
KS	2	7	28	51	12	TN	1	8	25	57	9
KY	1	5	17	60	17	TX	2	3	25	49	21
LA	3	11	36	43	7	UT	0	9	31	49	11
ME	0	0	14	36	50	VT	0	0	22	53	25
MD	1	2	28	40	29	VA	1	9	28	49	13
MA	0	4	37	50	9	WA	6	30	36	25	3
MI	2	4	25	49	20	WV	1	5	19	63	12
MN	0	3	19	63	15	WI	0	3	15	58	24
MS	1	6	27	55	11	WY	0	3	11	70	16
MO	0	2	28	51	19	48 Sts	3	8	26	49	14
MT	7	21	42	26	4						
NE	2	5	21	60	12	Prev Wk	2	7	26	50	15
NV	10	15	30	35	10	Prev Yr	5	12	30	43	10

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

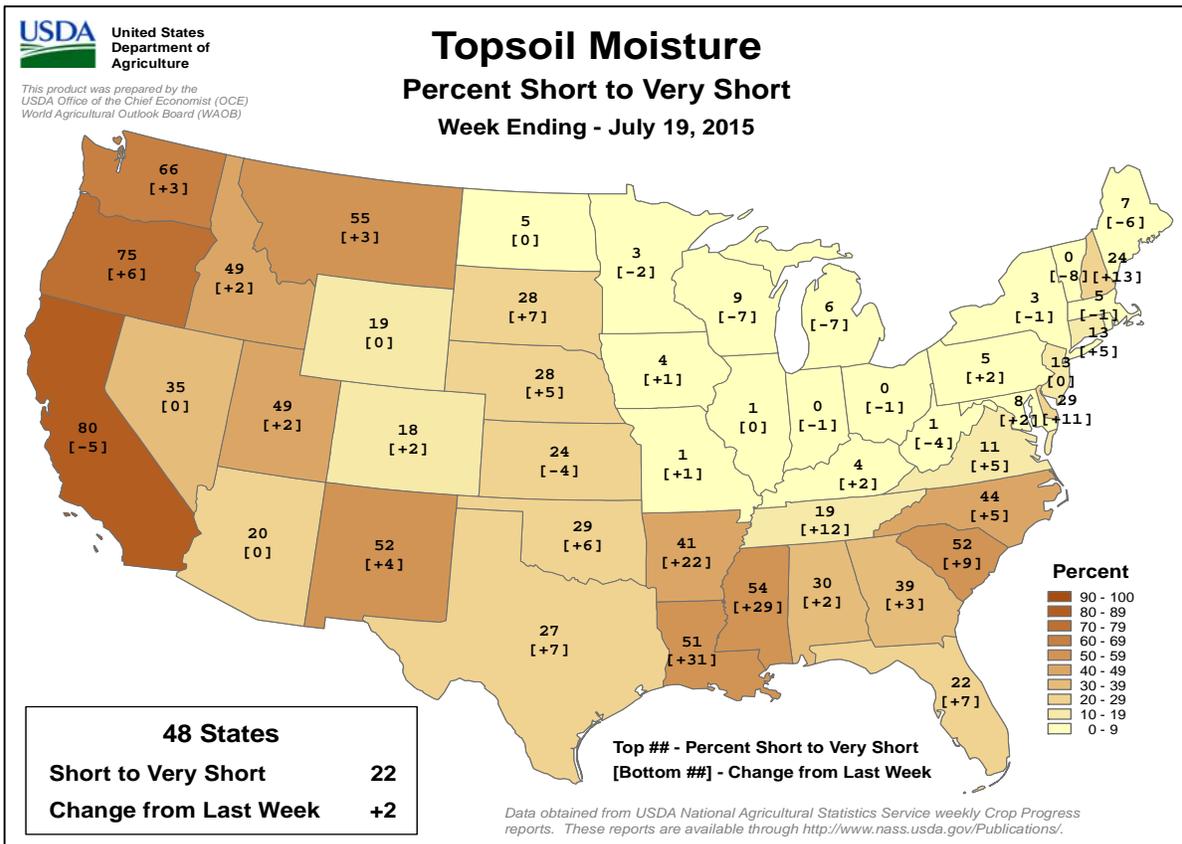
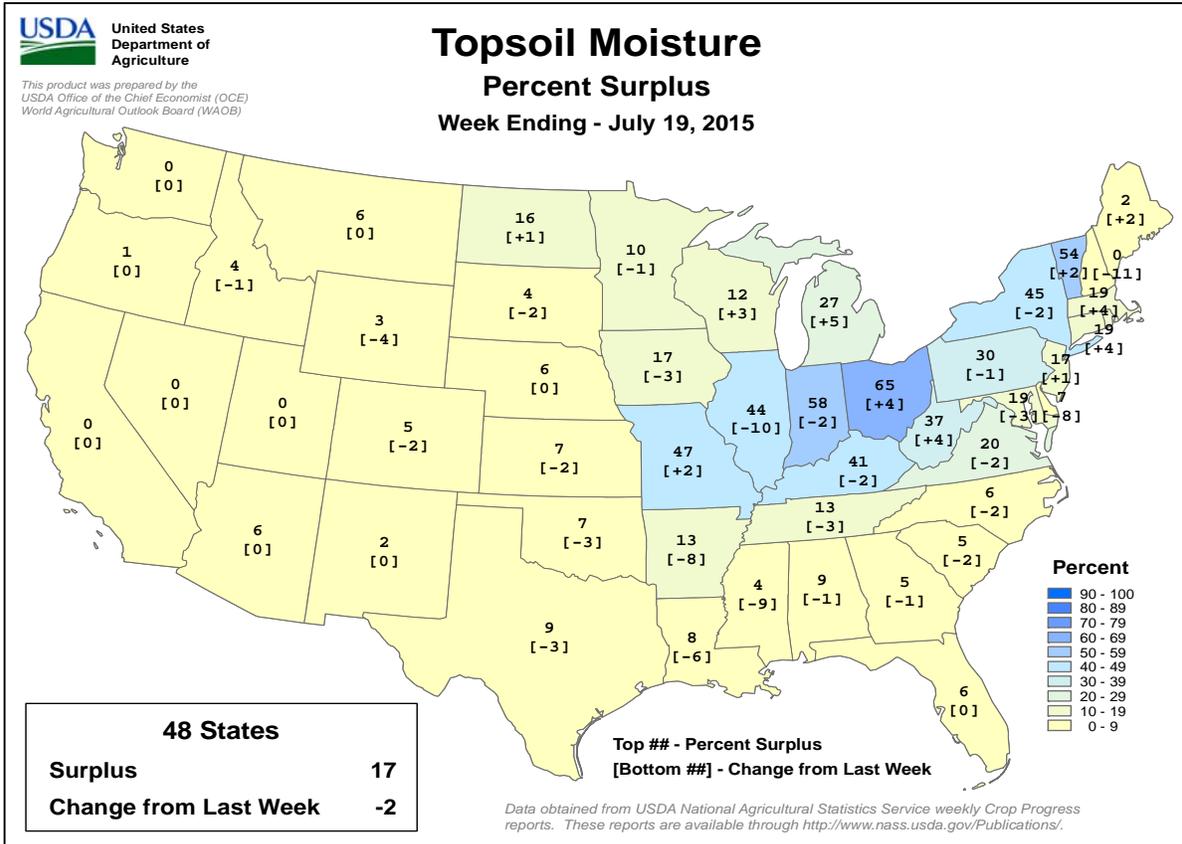
NA - Not Available
* Revised



Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 19, 2015

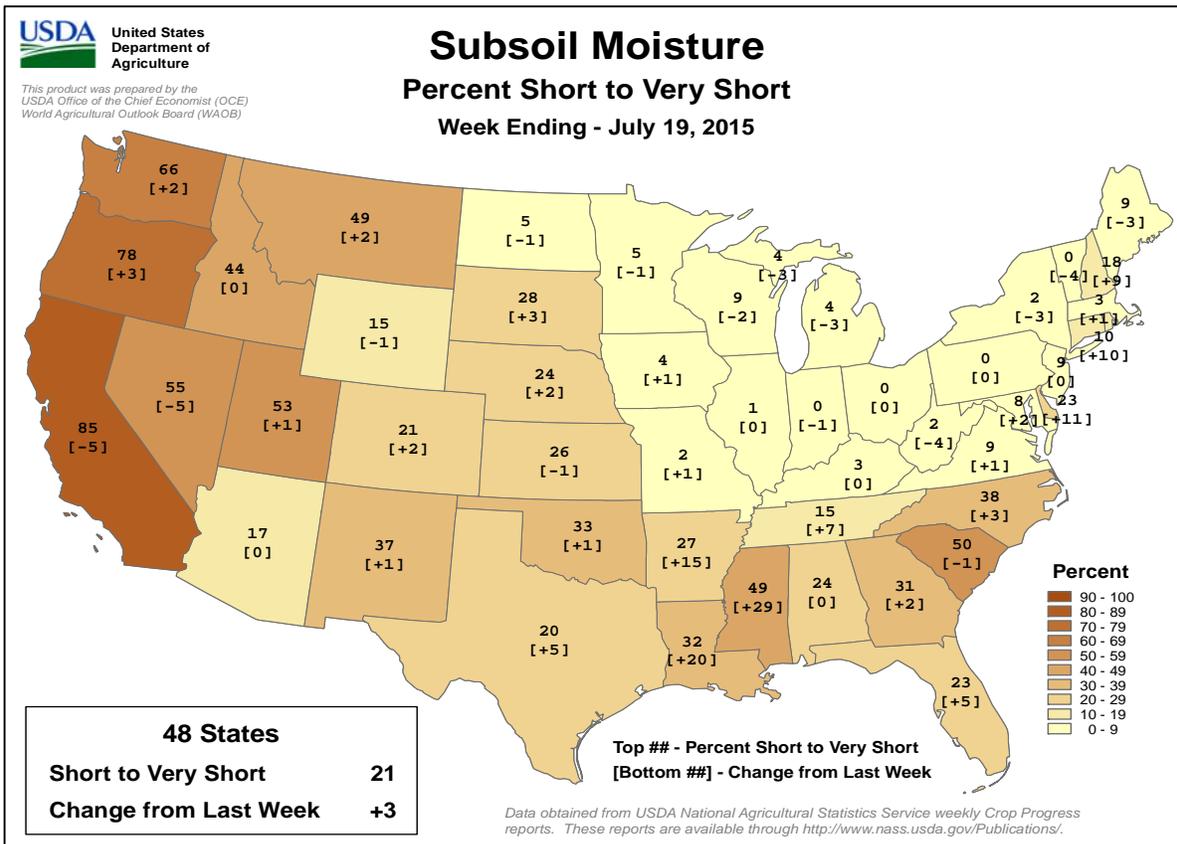
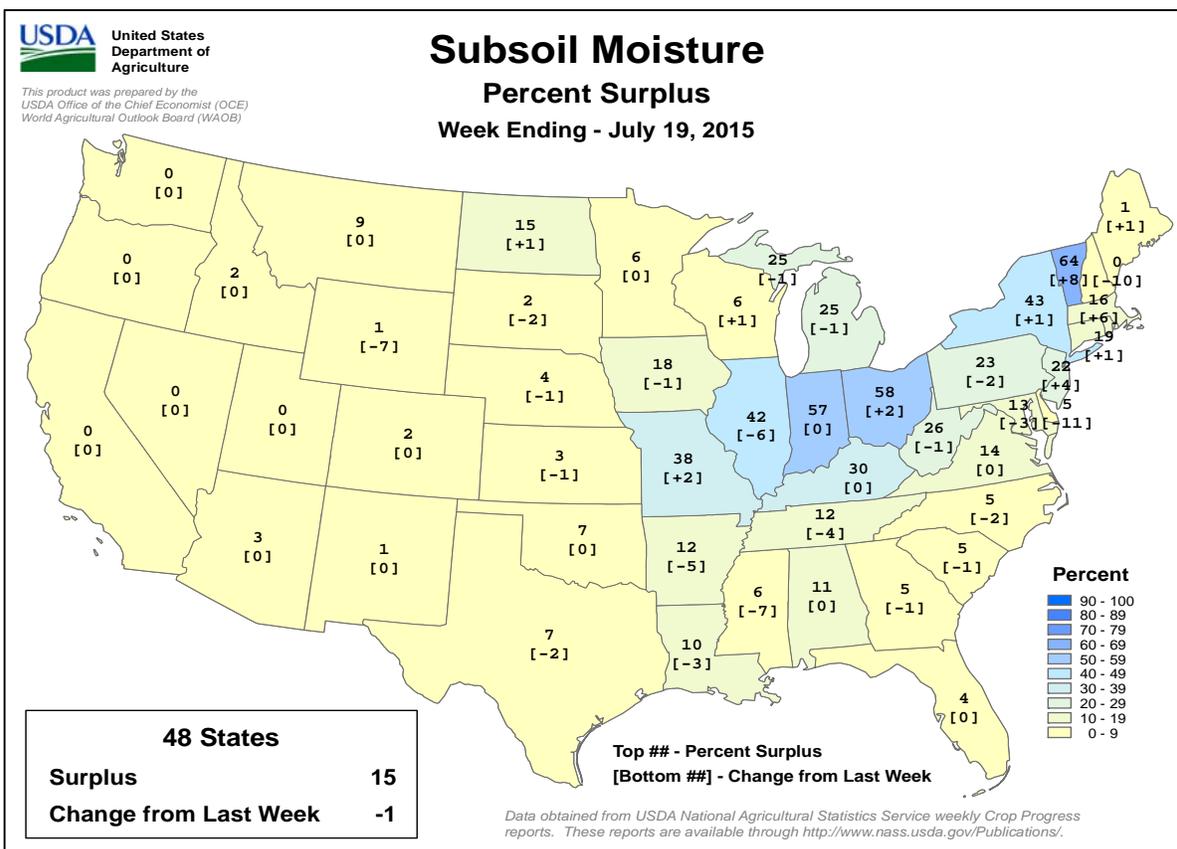
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS



Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 19, 2015

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



International Weather and Crop Summary

July 12-18, 2015

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Heat returned across western and southern Europe, which coupled with persistent dryness further reduced yield prospects for reproductive summer crops.

WESTERN FSU: Cool, showery weather maintained overall excellent prospects for corn and sunflowers, though there were enough opportunities for fieldwork to promote winter wheat harvesting.

EASTERN FSU: Additional showers benefited vegetative to reproductive spring wheat in northwestern growing areas, while excessive heat stressed irrigated cotton in the south.

MIDDLE EAST: Favorably dry weather accelerated winter wheat harvesting in Turkey.

SOUTH ASIA: Rice in eastern India continued to receive beneficial monsoon rain, while unfavorably dry weather stressed cotton and groundnuts in the west.

EAST ASIA: Showers in much of China maintained or improved moisture conditions for summer crops, while untimely dry weather stressed reproductive corn in northeastern China.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Continued rainfall in Thailand improved water supplies for rice.

AUSTRALIA: Showers benefited winter grains and oilseeds in southern and eastern Australia, while unfavorably dry weather persisted in Western Australia.

ARGENTINA: Light showers boosted topsoil moisture for winter grain germination.

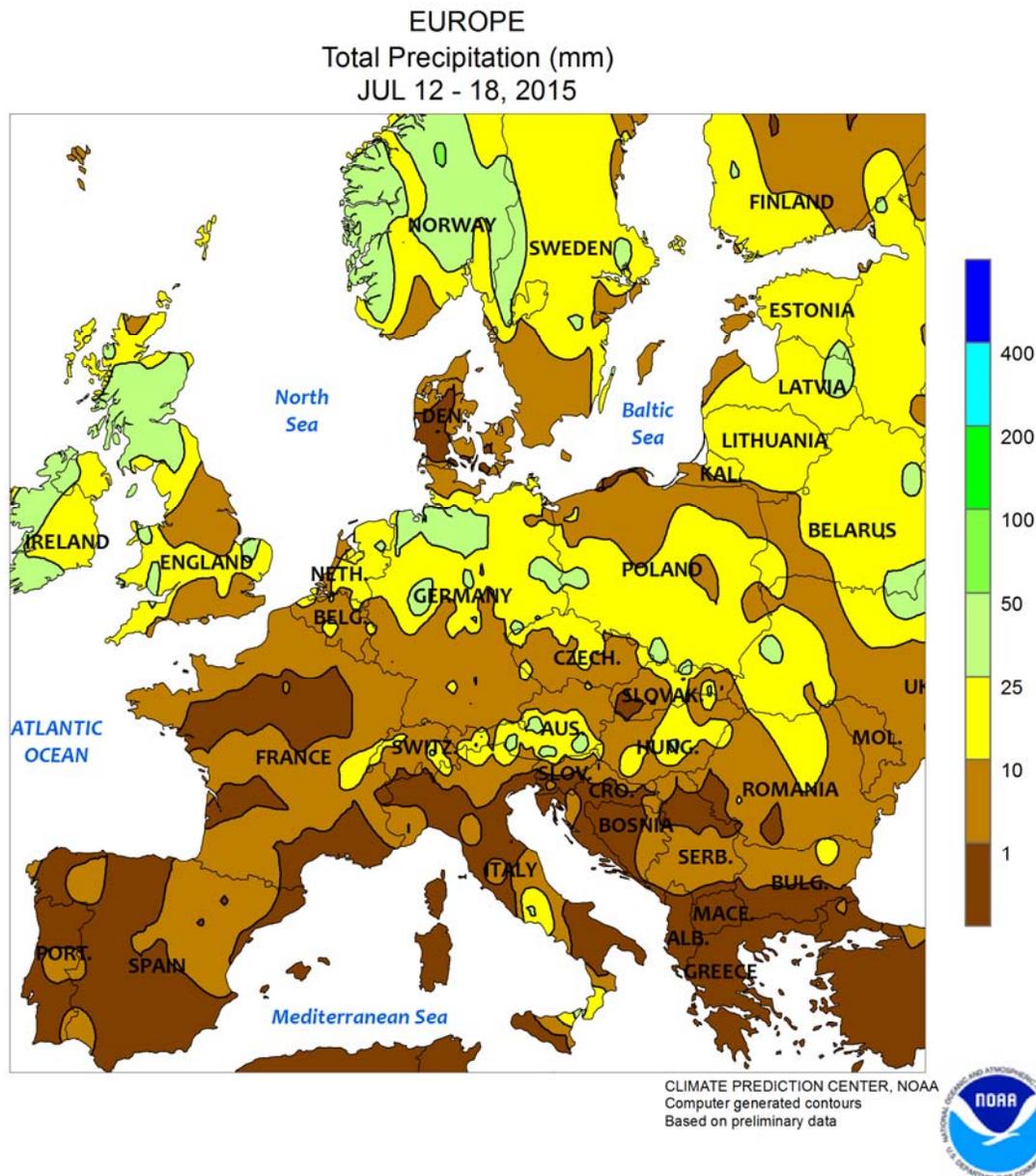
BRAZIL: Excessive wetness raised additional concern for wheat quality in southern production areas, as drier conditions aided sugarcane and coffee harvesting.

MEXICO: Conditions remained overall favorable for corn and other rainfed summer crops.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Rain brought much-needed relief from unseasonable warmth and dryness.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Mild, showery weather continued, benefiting summer crops, winter grains, and pastures.



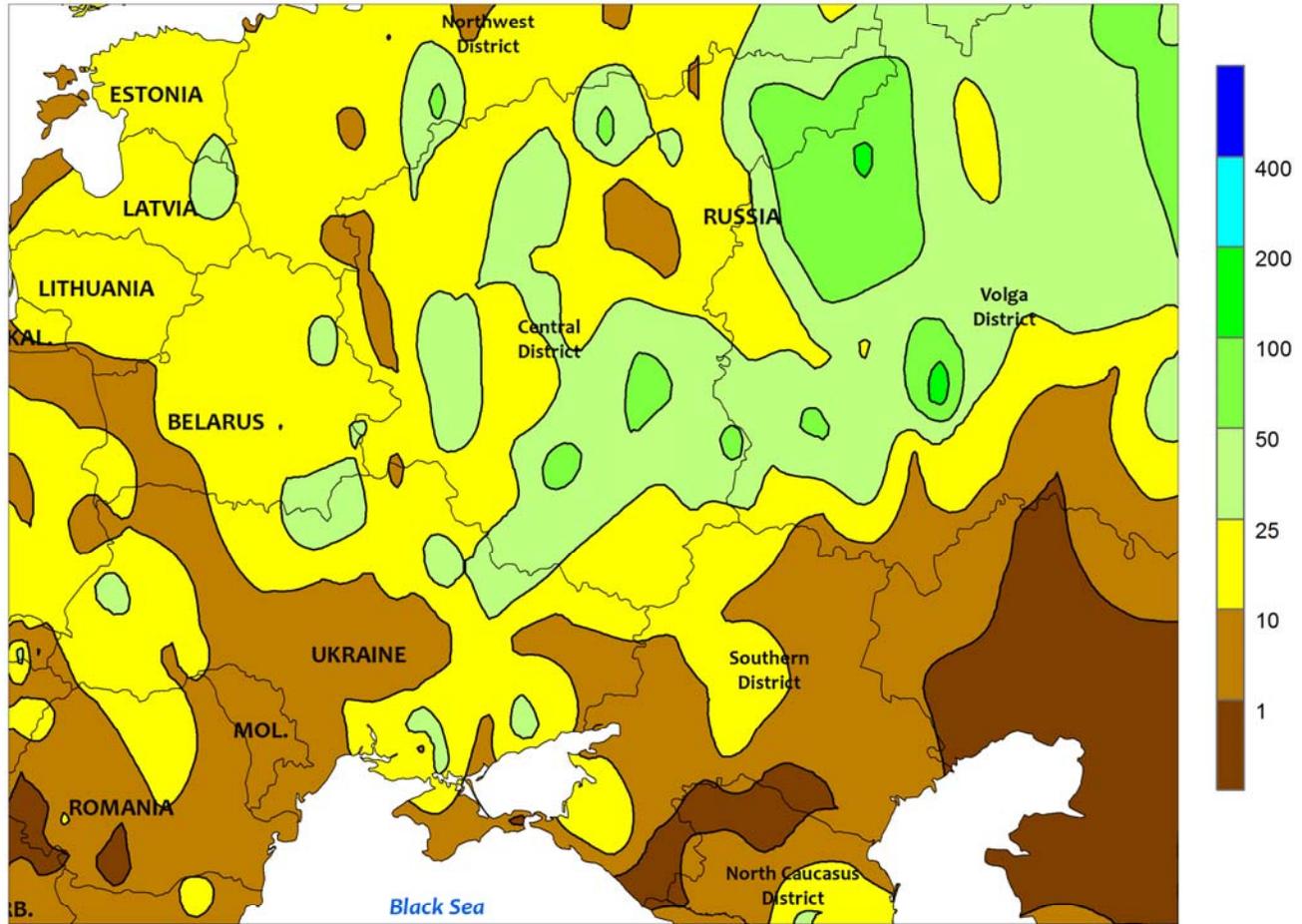


EUROPE

Heat returned to western and southern Europe, which coupled with persistent dryness further reduced yield prospects for reproductive summer crops. During the period, there was little — if any — rainfall from the Iberian Peninsula into France, Italy, and the central Balkans. Intense heat (as high as 44°C) in southern Spain (Andalucía) caused additional detrimental impacts on filling sunflowers. In Spain’s more northerly growing areas (Castilla Y Leon), temperatures as high as 38°C caused considerable stress to reproductive corn. Hot conditions in southern France (35-40°C) likewise adversely impacted reproductive corn and filling sunflowers. Similar heat (35-38°C) returned over northern Italy, cutting yield prospects for reproductive corn already dealing with

significant soil moisture shortages due to abnormally dry conditions over the past 30 days (10-25 percent of normal rainfall since mid-June). Daytime highs spiked into the middle and upper 30s in the Balkans, adversely impacting reproductive corn over Hungary, western Romania, and northern Serbia. However, Hungary benefited from much-needed showers (10-30 mm), which helped crops better withstand the heat than the drier areas to the south (northern Serbia and western Romania). In contrast, widespread showers and thunderstorms (5-40 mm, locally more) sustained favorable prospects for heading to filling small grains and reproductive summer crops from the United Kingdom into Germany, Poland, and the Baltic States.

WESTERN FSU
 Total Precipitation (mm)
 JUL 12 - 18, 2015



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

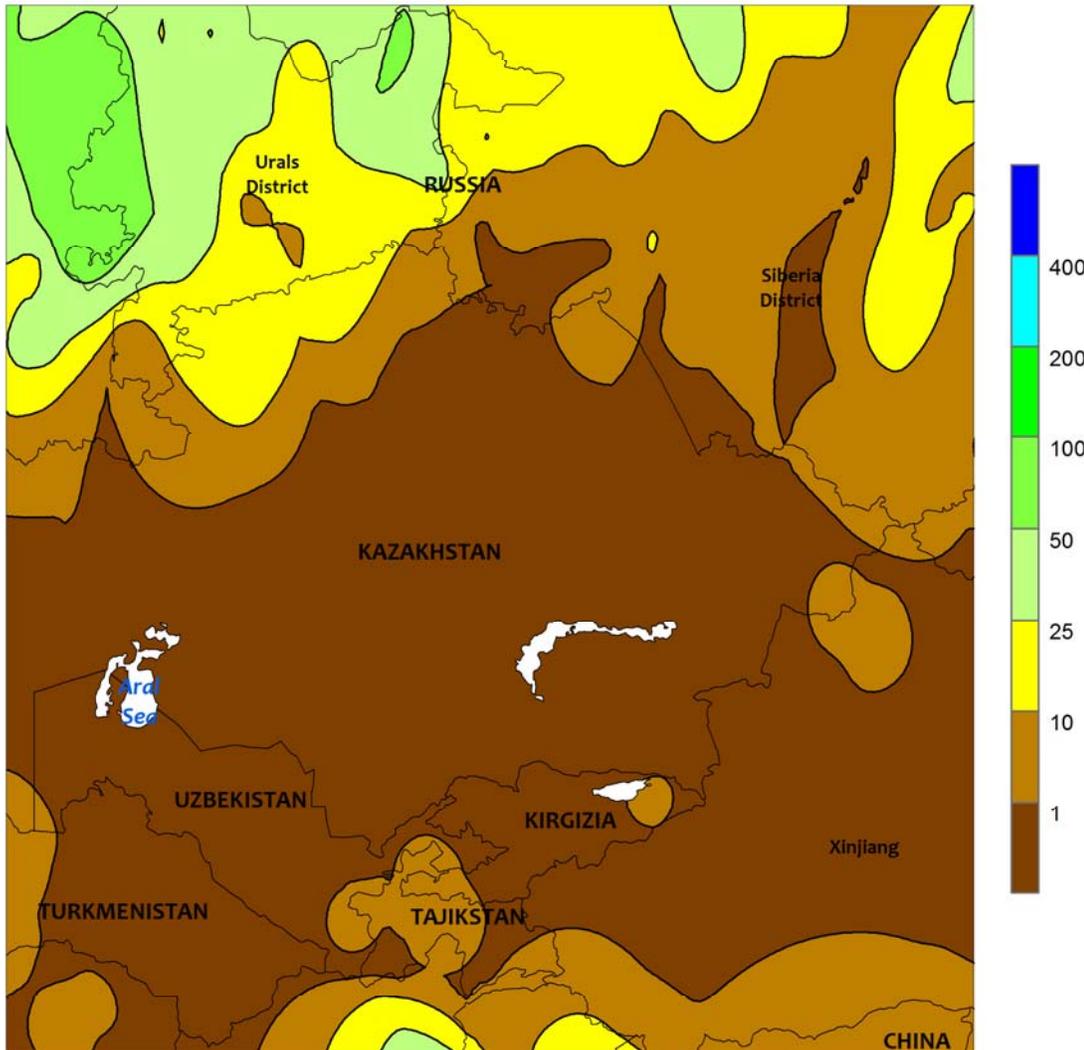


WESTERN FSU

Cool, showery weather maintained overall excellent prospects for reproductive summer crops, while winter wheat harvesting was able to proceed without significant delay in southern growing areas. A strong storm system and its attendant cold front swept through the region early in the period, accompanied by widespread showers and below-normal temperatures (1-4°C below normal). Rain totaled 10 to 60 mm (locally more) from central and northern Ukraine into central

and northern Russia, maintaining good to excellent yield prospects for reproductive corn as well as heading to filling small grains. However, the wet conditions hampered winter wheat drydown and harvesting, particularly in the more northerly growing areas. In southern Russia, light to moderate showers (3-25 mm) maintained favorable conditions for reproductive corn and sunflowers, though there were sufficient breaks in the rainfall to promote winter wheat harvesting.

EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
JUL 12 - 18, 2015



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

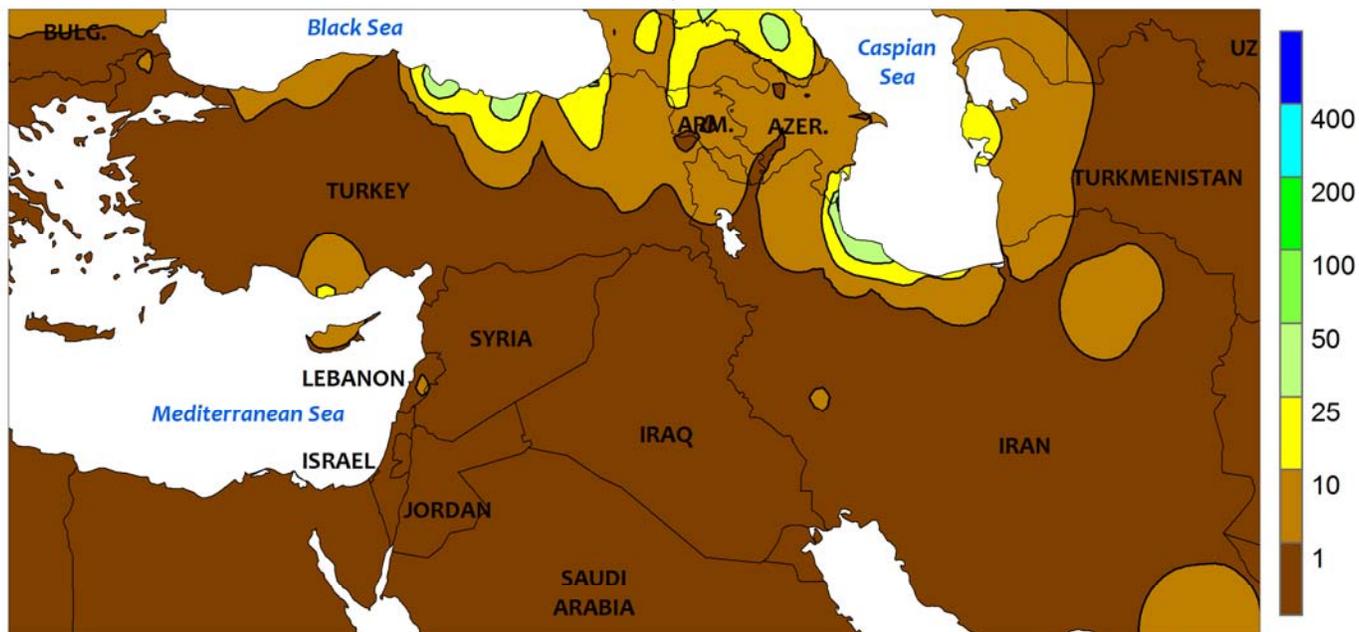


EASTERN FSU

Showery weather in western spring wheat areas contrasted with increasingly dry conditions farther east. An approaching cold front triggered moderate to heavy showers (10-50 mm) from Russia's Urals District into northwestern Kazakhstan, benefiting reproductive spring wheat. Meanwhile, mostly sunny skies prevailed in the Siberia District, though subsoil moisture remained mostly favorable

for reproductive spring wheat following timely early-July rainfall. Ahead of the cold front, temperatures averaged up to 3°C above normal, with some heat stress possible in the western Siberia District (33-37°C). Farther south, excessive heat (highs at or above 40°C, with weekly average temperatures above 30°C) likely caused stress to irrigated cotton in Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

MIDDLE EAST
 Total Precipitation (mm)
 JUL 12 - 18, 2015



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

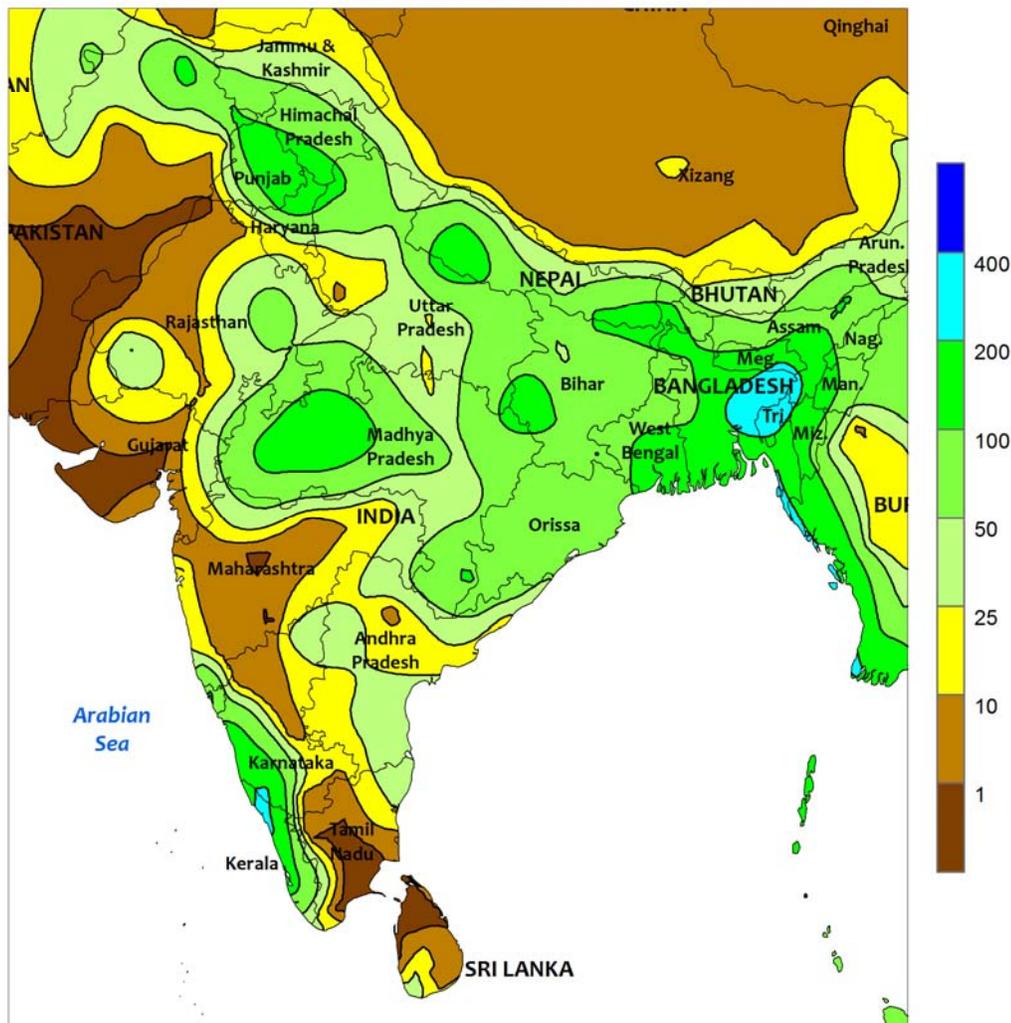


MIDDLE EAST

Seasonably dry weather prevailed over Turkey for a second consecutive week. The welcomed sunny skies in Turkey allowed winter wheat drydown and harvesting to accelerate following rain-induced delays earlier in July. Sunny skies also promoted the

development of irrigated corn, cotton, and sunflowers. Elsewhere, hot, dry weather (35-45°C, upper 40s in southern Iraq and neighboring portions of southwestern Iran) maintained high irrigation requirements for specialty crops and orchards.

SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
JUL 12 - 18, 2015



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

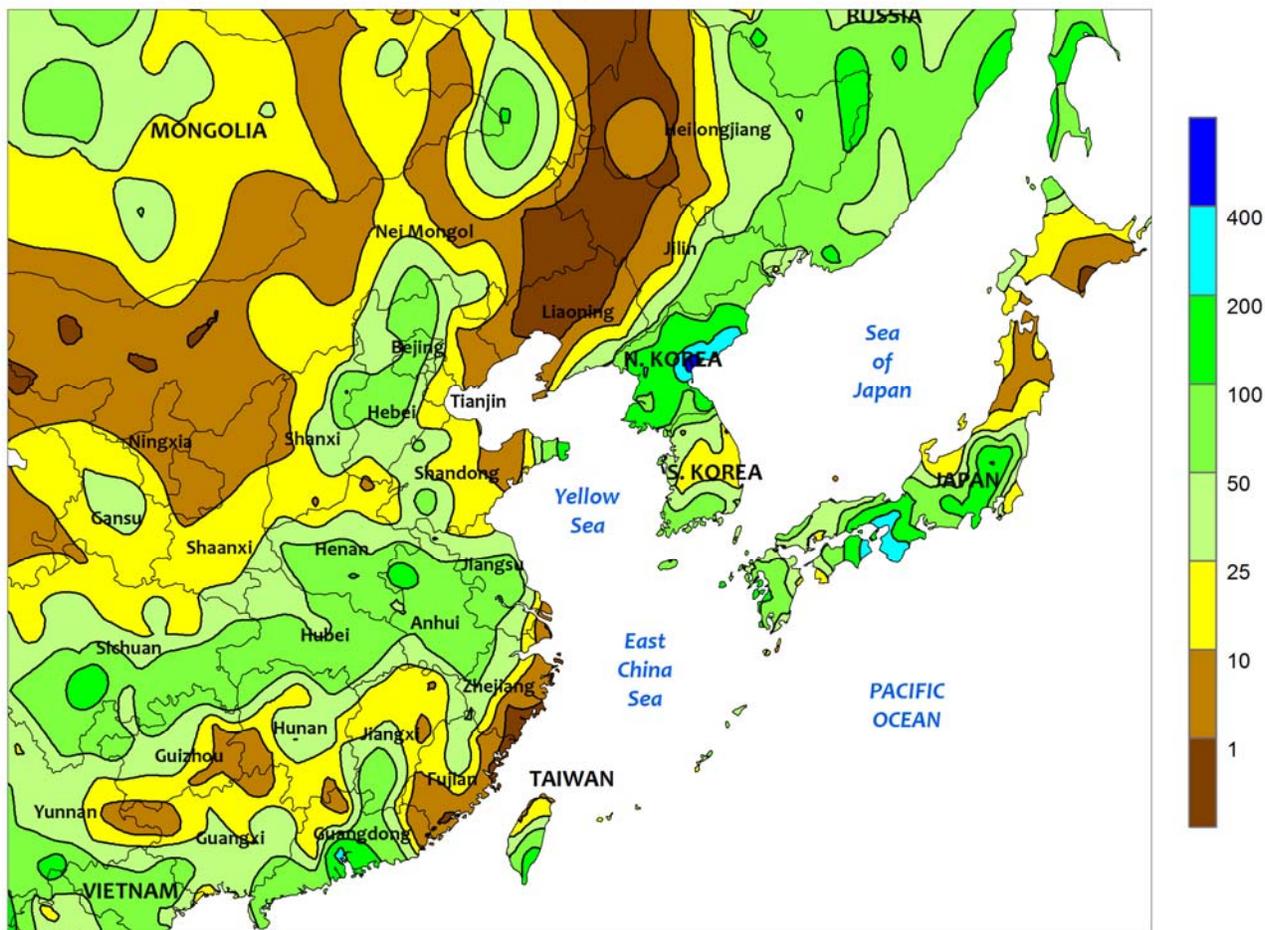


SOUTH ASIA

Monsoon showers continued to favor rice in eastern India, but dryness in the west was limiting soil moisture for cotton and groundnuts. Heavy showers (over 50 mm) increased water supplies for irrigated rice and cotton in northern India (Punjab and Haryana) as well as rice in eastern sections of the country (Orissa, Jharkhand [formerly southern Bihar], and West Bengal). Much of the rice and sugarcane within the Ganges River basin received lesser amounts of rain (over 25 mm) but crops remained well watered. The heavier showers (over 100 mm) extended westward into soy areas of Madhya Pradesh where rainfall totals since June 1 have been excessive for

soybeans and likely hampered proper development. In contrast, unfavorably dry weather continued across western India (Gujarat and Maharashtra), where rainfall has been largely absent for nearly 3 weeks. Cotton and groundnuts in these areas will need rainfall soon to prevent significant declines in yields. In other parts of the region, continued seasonal flooding occurred in Bangladesh from heavy showers (over 100 mm, locally over 300 mm), while consistent rainfall (10-50 mm) in Sri Lanka maintained adequate water supplies for rice. Irrigated rice and cotton in Pakistan likely benefited from slightly cooler-than-normal temperatures.

EASTERN ASIA
 Total Precipitation (mm)
 JUL 12 - 18, 2015



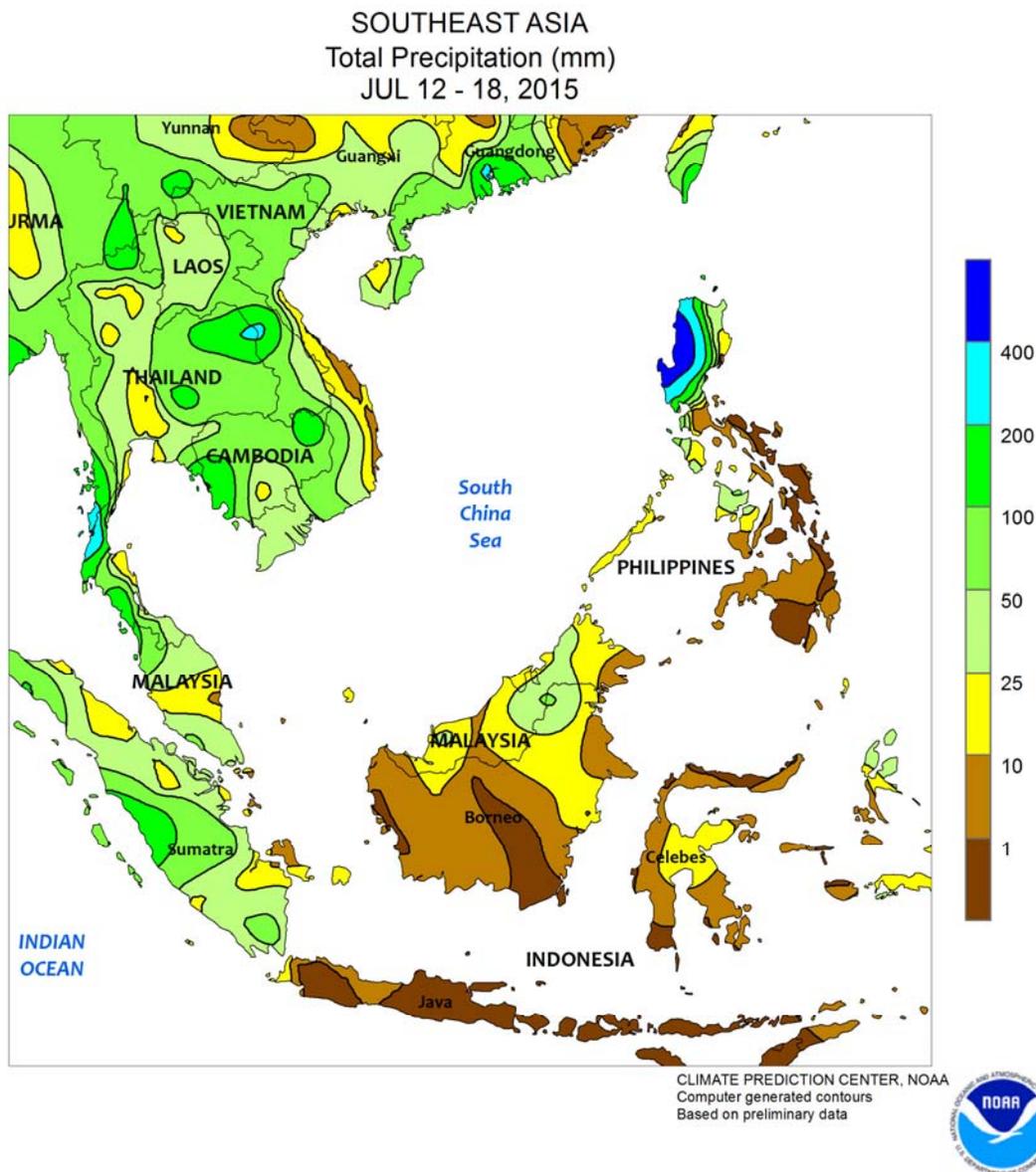
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
 Computer generated contours
 Based on preliminary data



EASTERN ASIA

Showers provided favorable moisture to summer crops on the North China Plain and within the Yangtze Valley, while drier weather prevailed for corn in northeastern China. Little if any rain in western Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, and neighboring portions of Inner Mongolia limited available moisture to reproductive corn. While seasonal rainfall (since May 1) has been favorable, most of these areas have had less than 25 mm of rain over the last 3 weeks — during a moisture-critical stage of development. Rainfall will be needed soon to prevent yield reductions similar to what occurred last year. Soybeans in eastern Heilongjiang, however, benefited from over 25 mm of rain for the week, meeting water demands for the flowering crop and maintaining overall good soil moisture. On the North China Plain, moisture conditions improved for summer crops including cotton and groundnuts in Hebei and Shandong, but significant rainfall deficits have continued since June 1,

raising concerns over maintaining current yield estimates. Moisture conditions were more favorable in Henan, Anhui, and Jiangsu where showers (over 25 mm) kept crops well-watered. Similarly, beneficial showers (over 50 mm) within the Yangtze Valley maintained water supplies for rice and other summer crops. Meanwhile on the Korean Peninsula, the remnants of Typhoon Chan-Hom produced heavy rainfall (50-100 mm or more) across North Korea, with even higher totals (over 200 mm) in eastern sections of the country. Most of the storm’s rainfall avoided South Korea, where amounts varied between 25 and locally over 100 mm. In Japan, Tropical Cyclone Nangka maintained typhoon-strength winds as it made landfall in southern Honshu along with rainfall in excess of 200 mm. Flooding occurred outside the main rice growing areas. Temperatures across the region were generally near normal despite daytime highs briefly reaching into the low 40’s degrees C in some crop areas.

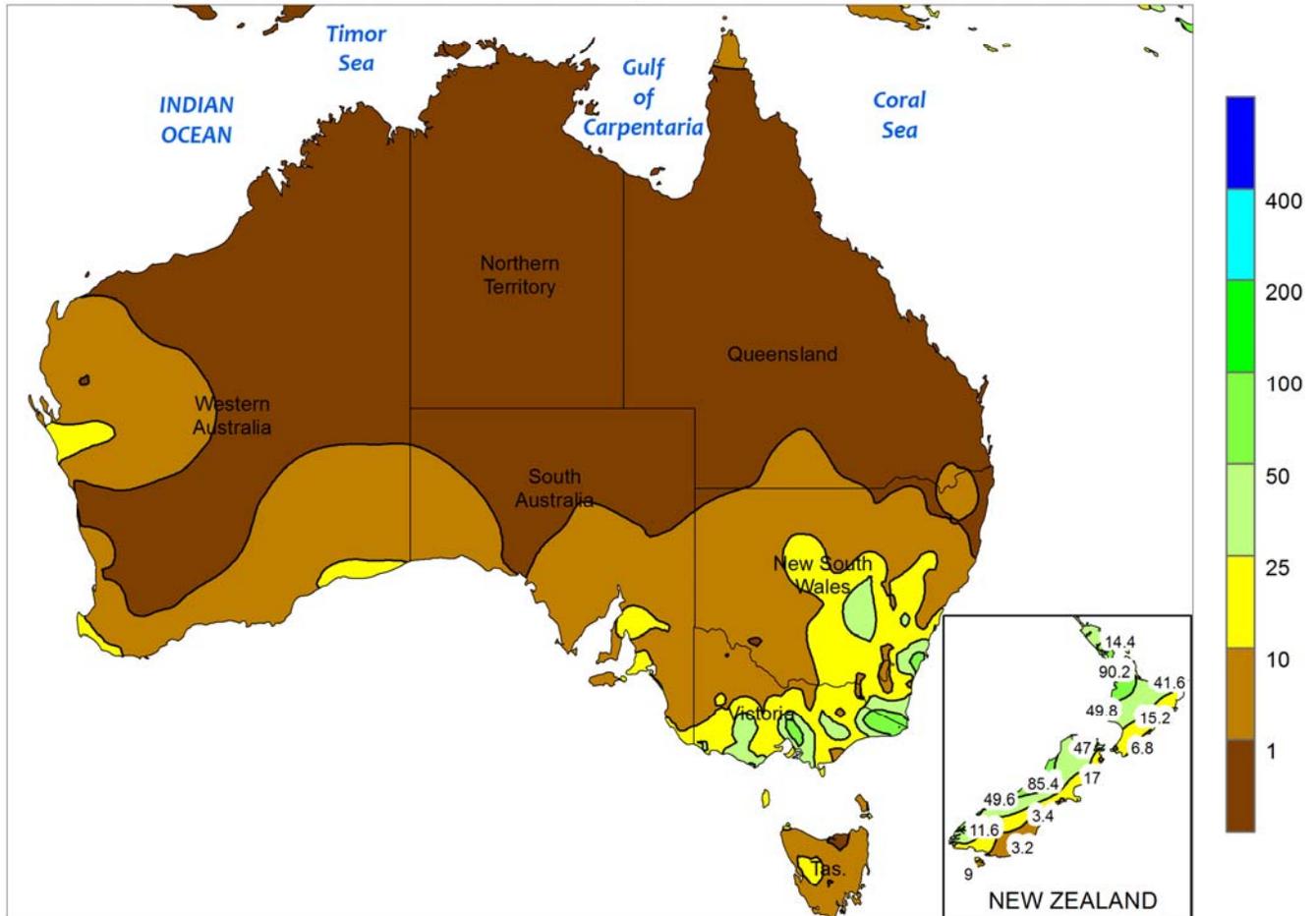


SOUTHEAST ASIA

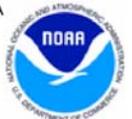
Monsoon showers continued across much of Thailand, improving water supplies for rice. In northeastern Thailand, 25 to over 100 mm of rain brought totals since May 1 nearer to normal and improved the outlook for rice harvested in November. In northern and central Thailand, showers (over 25 mm) stemmed the increasing rainfall deficits that were occurring. Although within the Chao Phraya River basin, rainfall amounts were less than 25 mm, limiting local reservoir recharge. The increased rainfall also improved moisture conditions for rice throughout neighboring Laos and Cambodia. In addition, showers increased in northern

Vietnam as well, where over 50 mm of rain increased water supplies for cultivation of winter rice. Meanwhile in the Philippines, waves of tropical rainfall inundated western Luzon, with weekly totals surpassing 700 mm. Flooding was likely confined to a small area and generally outside major rice producing districts. Much of the remainder of the Philippines was unfavorably dry for the week, keeping expectations for corn and rice low. In oil palm areas of Malaysia and Indonesia, showers across western sections caused minor harvest delays, while dry weather in the east promoted harvesting.

AUSTRALIA
 Total Precipitation (mm)
 JUL 12 - 18, 2015



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

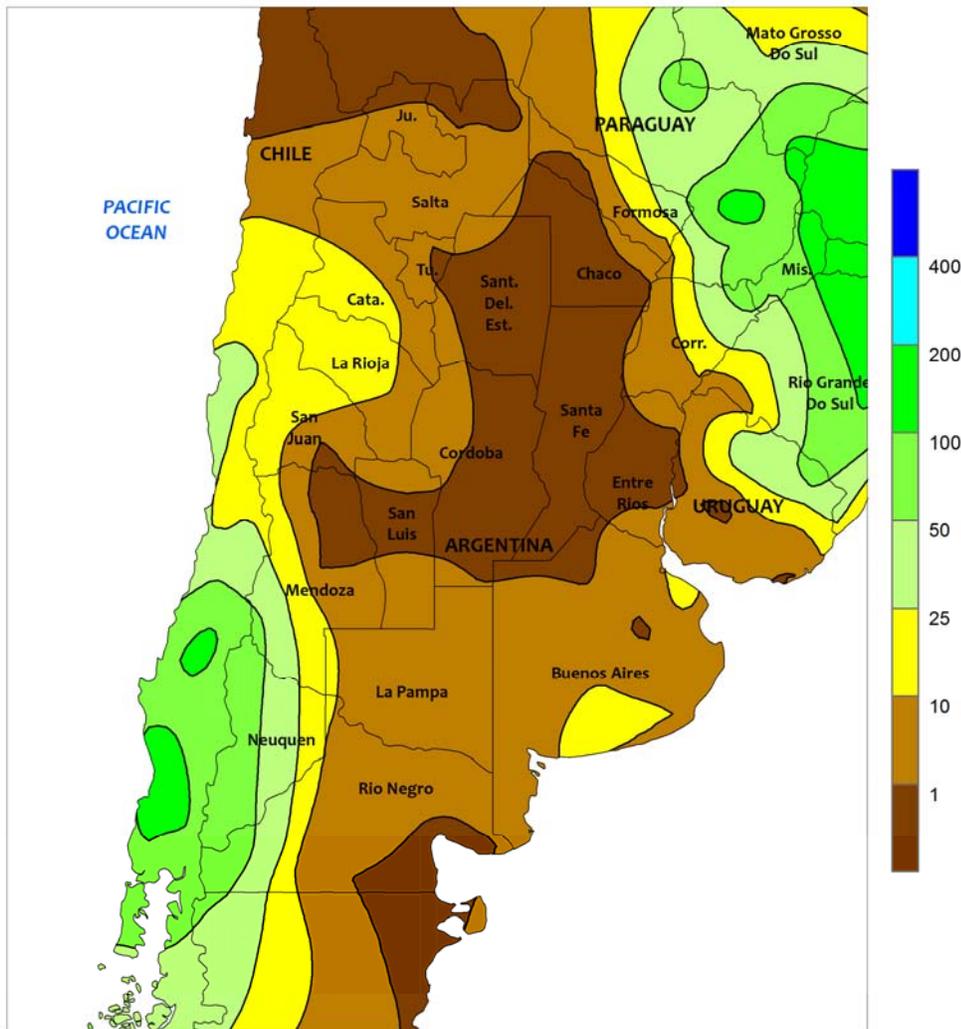


AUSTRALIA

In the wake of last week’s meager rainfall, mostly dry weather further reduced soil moisture in the Western Australia wheat belt. Rainfall has been well below normal since the latter third of June, but seasonably mild wintertime temperatures have helped offset the relative dryness, keeping evaporation rates at seasonably low levels. As warmer spring weather approaches, consistent rains will be needed to help maintain crop prospects for wheat, barley, and canola. Farther east, light showers (5-10 mm, locally more) fell across South Australia and northern Victoria, maintaining

topsoil moisture for vegetative winter grains and oilseeds. Since mid-June, rainfall has been below normal in these regions as well. More rain would be welcome to help stimulate crop development. Elsewhere in eastern Australia, widespread showers (generally 10-50 mm) favored wheat, barley, and canola development throughout New South Wales. In contrast, mostly dry weather favored fieldwork in southern Queensland but reduced moisture supplies for wheat and other winter crops. Temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal throughout the wheat belt.

ARGENTINA
Total Precipitation (mm)
JUL 12 - 18, 2015



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

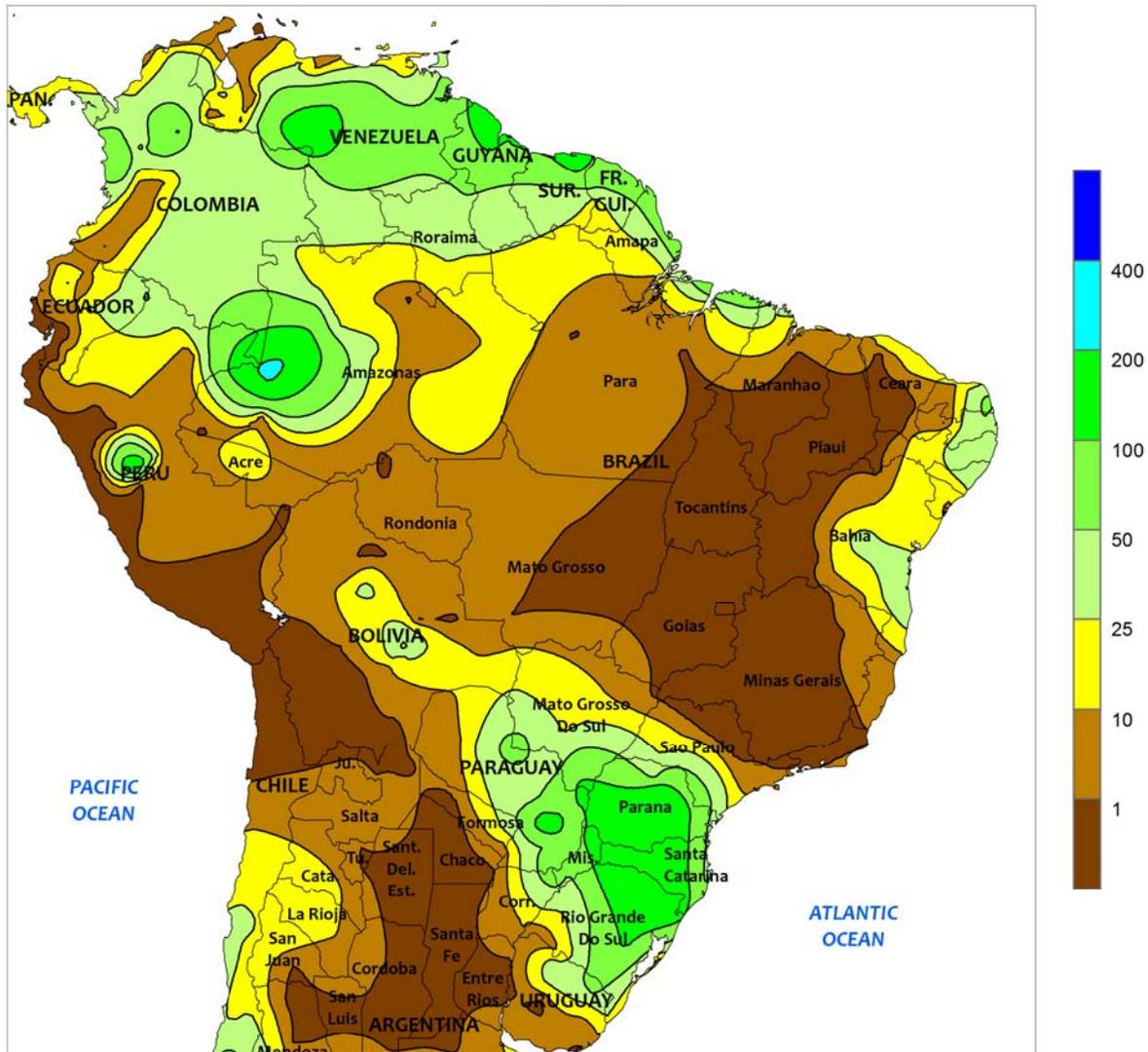


ARGENTINA

Light showers boosted topsoil moisture for winter grain germination in key production areas of central Argentina. However, most areas recorded rainfall totaling less than 10 mm, with some of the driest locations — including La Pampa, western Buenos Aires, and southern Cordoba — receiving 5 mm or less. Temperatures generally averaged within 1°C of normal, though daytime highs failed to reach 20°C on most days. Freezing nighttime lows (-4 to 0°C)

reached as far north as Santiago del Estero. Similar conditions prevailed across the north, with mostly dry weather accompanying near-normal temperatures. The dryness in the northeastern cotton belt (in and around eastern Chaco) aided the final stages of the cotton harvest. According to Argentina’s Ministry of Agriculture, corn was 77 percent harvested as of July 16 versus 66 percent last year. Wheat was 79 percent planted, on par with last year’s pace.

BRAZIL
Total Precipitation (mm)
JUL 12 - 18, 2015



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

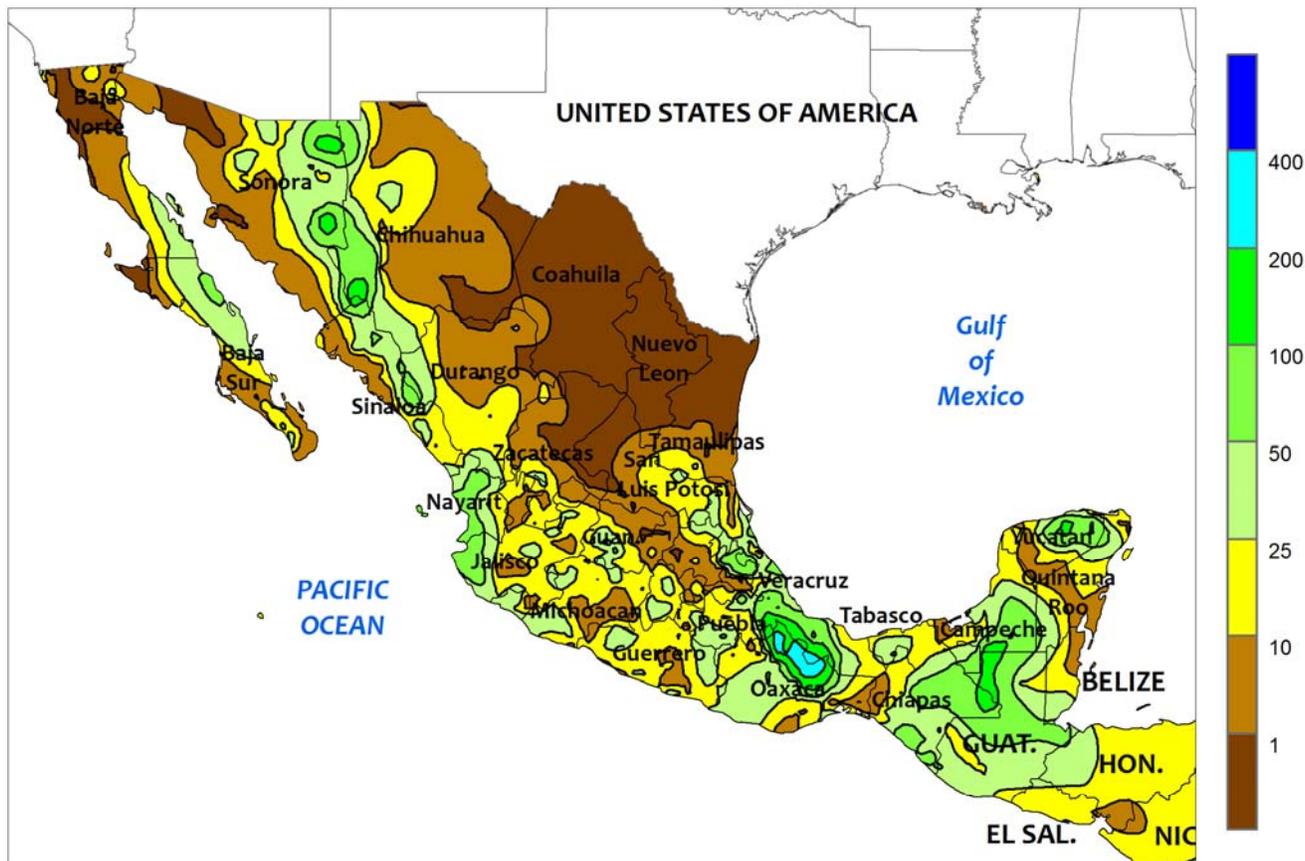


BRAZIL

Unseasonable wetness persisted in southern grain areas, keeping vegetative to reproductive wheat unfavorably wet. Rainfall totaling 50 to 200 mm was concentrated over Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, and southern Parana. Similar amounts were reported in Paraguay. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 4°C above normal, with daytime highs reaching the middle and upper 20s (degrees C) in the wettest areas. Drier weather is needed before the bulk of the crop enters reproduction to prevent declines in quality and yield. Showers

(greater than 10 mm) reached southern Sao Paulo, but warm (highs reaching the upper 20s and lower 30s), dry weather favored sugarcane and coffee harvesting northward through Minas Gerais. Elsewhere, warm, seasonably dry weather maintained high rates of corn and cotton development in the main production areas of central Brazil (Mato Grosso to western Bahia). Meanwhile, seasonal rain (locally exceeding 50 mm) continued along the northeastern coast, increasing moisture for sugarcane and cocoa.

MEXICO
Total Precipitation (mm)
JUL 12 - 18, 2015



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

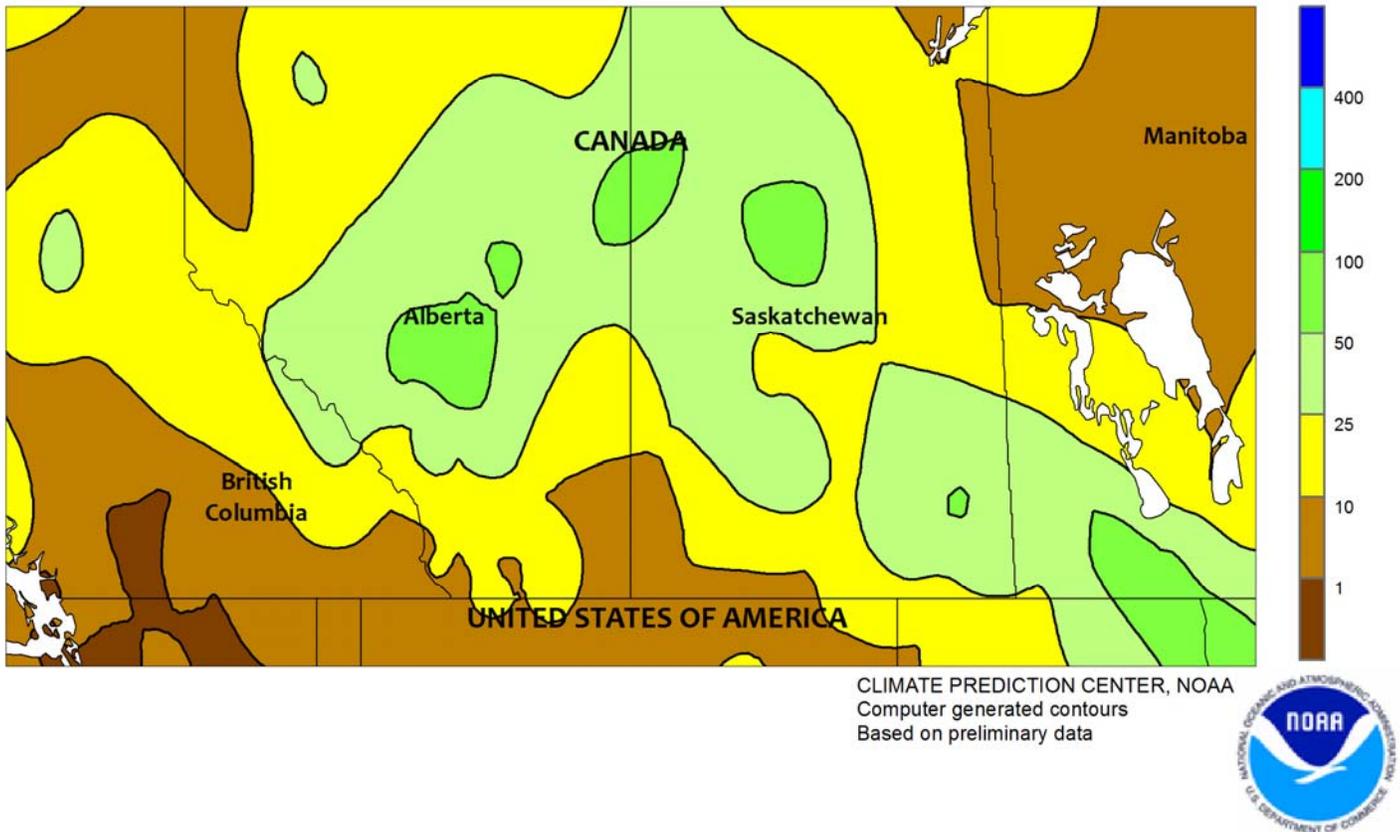


MEXICO

Beneficial rain maintained overall favorable conditions for corn and other rain-fed summer crops. Rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm across the southern plateau (Jalisco to Puebla) and along the southern Pacific Coast (Michoacan to Chiapas). Moisture from Hurricane Dolores contributed somewhat to the showers as the storm passed to the southwest of Mexico without making landfall. Elsewhere in the south, showers were generally scattered and light, with just a few locations near the Gulf Coast receiving more than

50 mm. The exception was near the border of Veracruz and Oaxaca, where locally heavy rain (locally in excess of 200 mm) fell, possibly flooding some sugarcane fields. In the north, dry, occasionally warm weather (daytime highs in the upper 30s degrees C) favored harvesting of winter sorghum in key production areas in and around Tamaulipas. Monsoon showers (upwards of 50 mm) remained active in the northwest, further boosting irrigation reserves from Sinaloa northward.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
 Total Precipitation (mm)
 JUL 12 - 18, 2015



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

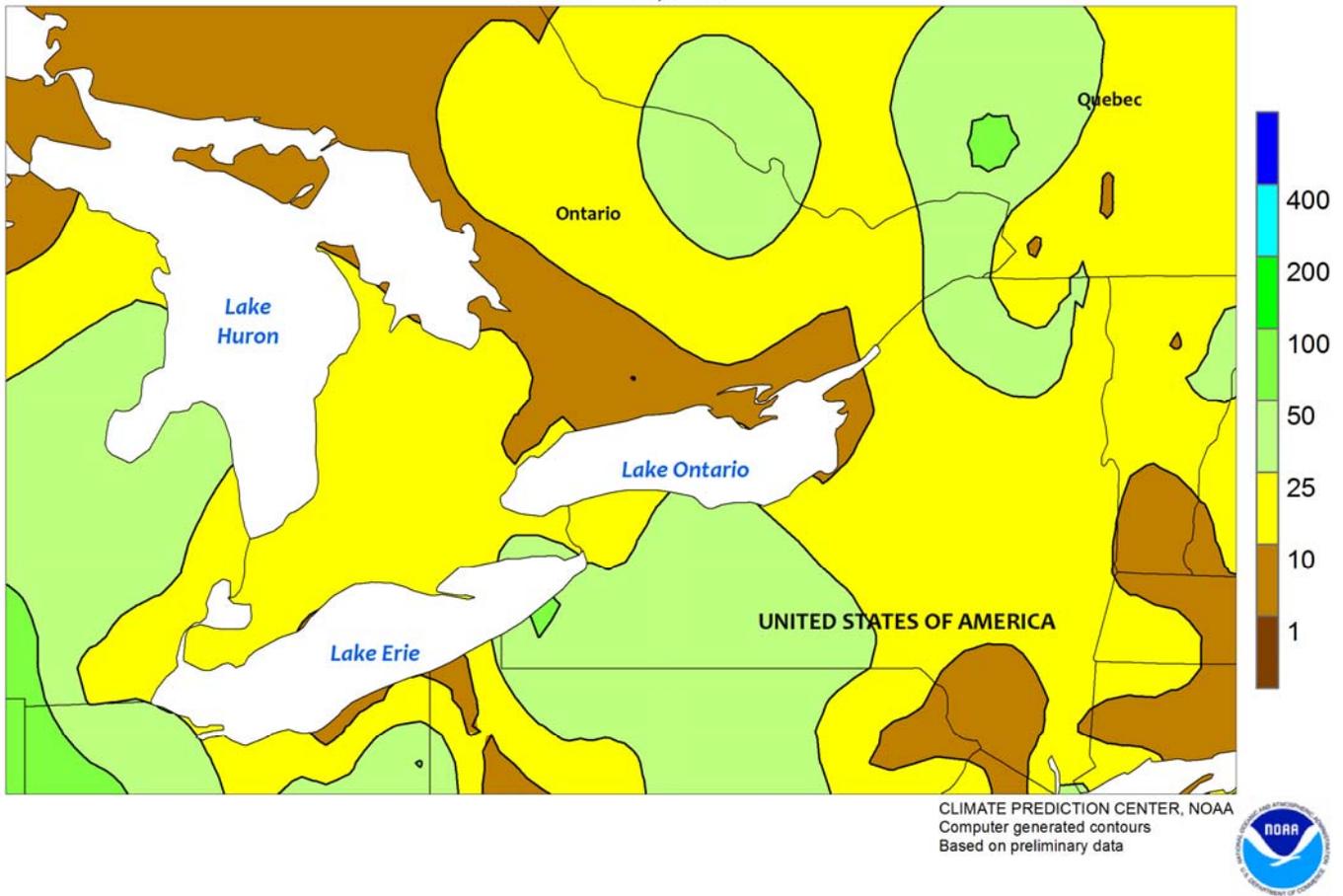


CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Widespread, locally heavy rain brought some relief to spring grains and oilseeds stressed by recent periods of heat and dryness. Although rainfall was generally light and scattered (rainfall totaling 10 mm or less) in the southwest (parts of southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan), large parts of the western Prairies received more than 25 mm with some locations recording more than 50 mm. Beneficial rain (10-50 mm) also fell in Manitoba and Saskatchewan's northeastern agricultural districts. Spring crops were advancing through reproduction, making the arrival of the

rain very timely, even though drought remained a concern in the southwest and other parts of the Prairies not receiving beneficial rain this week. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3°C above normal in most areas; after a warm start to the week (daytime highs reaching 30°C), milder conditions settled into the region, with temperatures reaching the middle and upper 20s (degrees C) on most days. The warmth helped to advance crop development in the absence of stressful heat. A cool snap affected the west later in the week, with nighttime lows falling below 10°C.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Total Precipitation (mm)
JUL 12 - 18, 2015

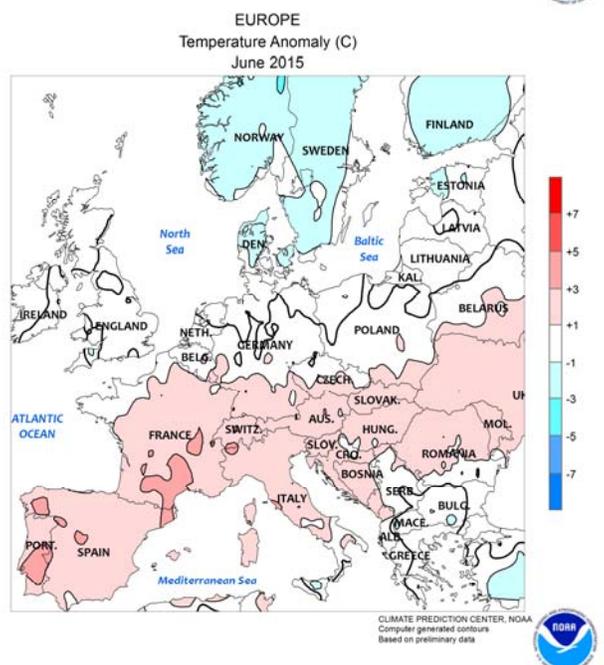
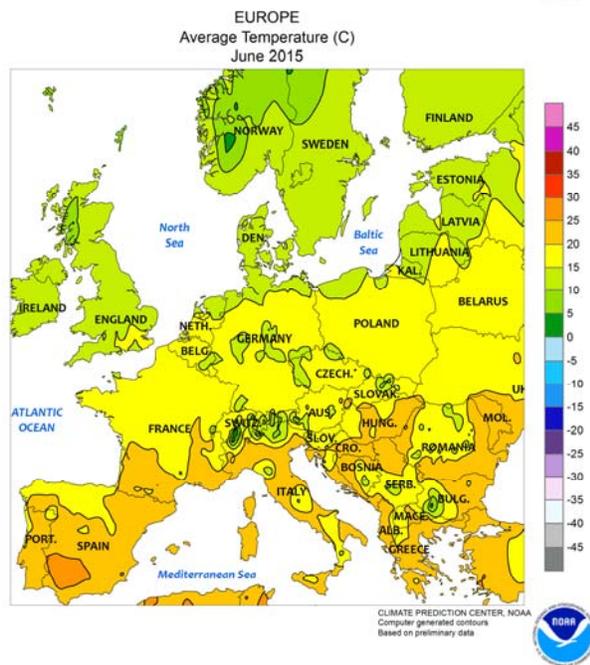
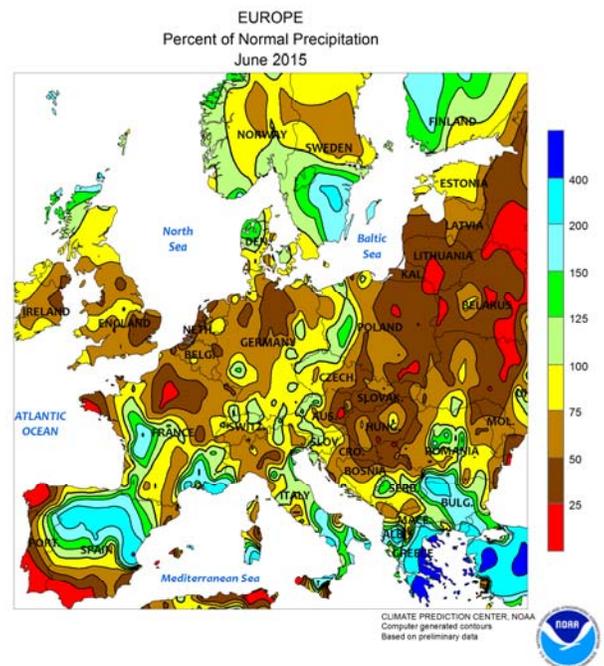
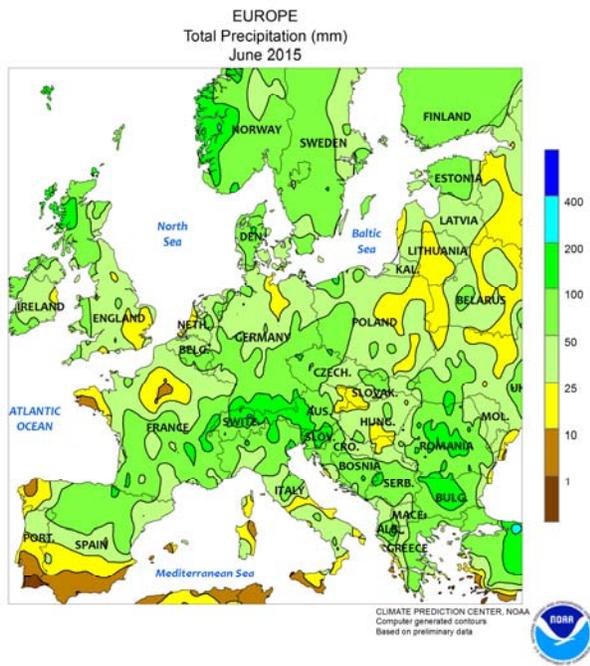


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

The trend of mild, showery weather continued, maintaining overall favorable conditions for summer grains, winter wheat, and pastures. Rainfall totaled 10 to 25 mm, locally higher, in the main agricultural districts of Ontario and Quebec, while weekly

average temperatures averaged within 1°C of average. Daytime highs peaked in the upper 20s and lower 30s (degrees C) on several days and nighttime lows stayed above 10°C on most days; the absence of stressful heat favored crop development.

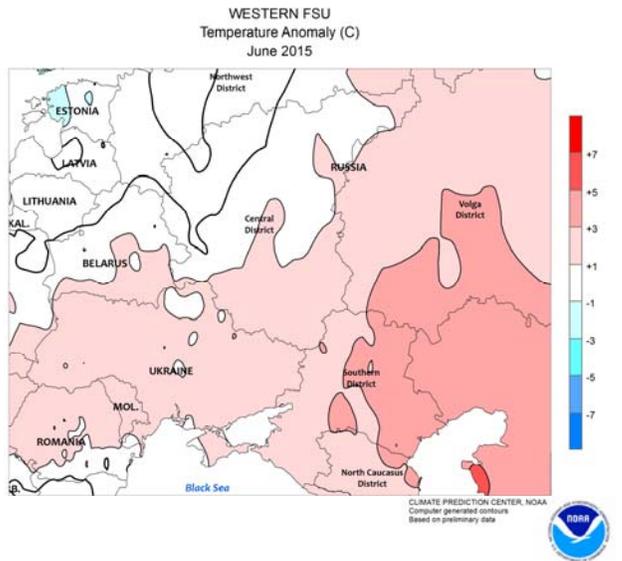
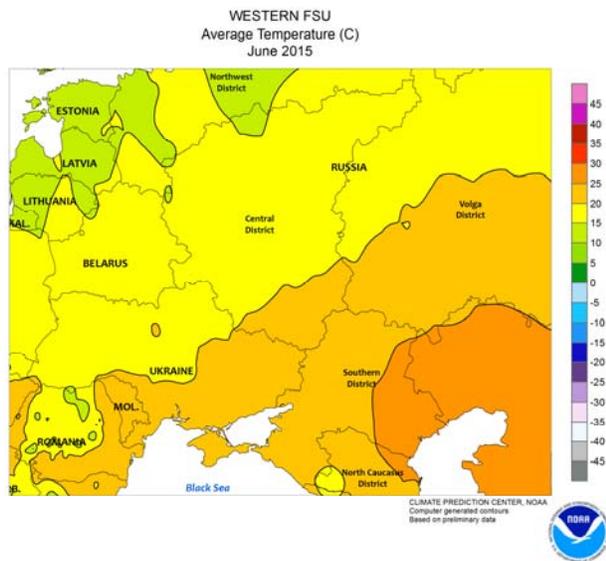
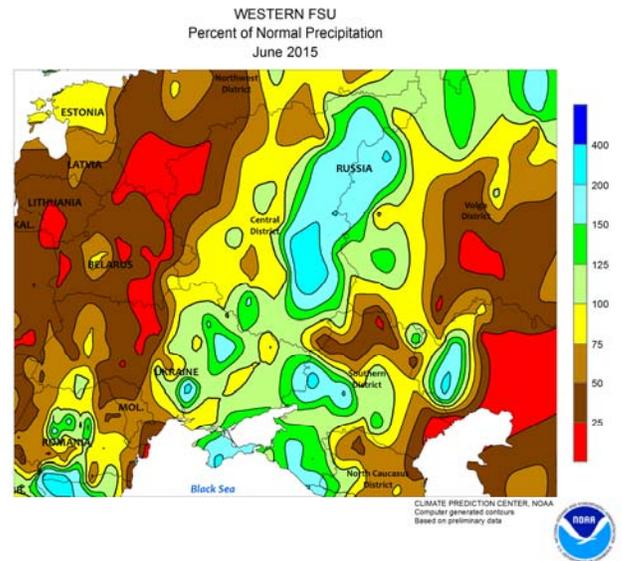
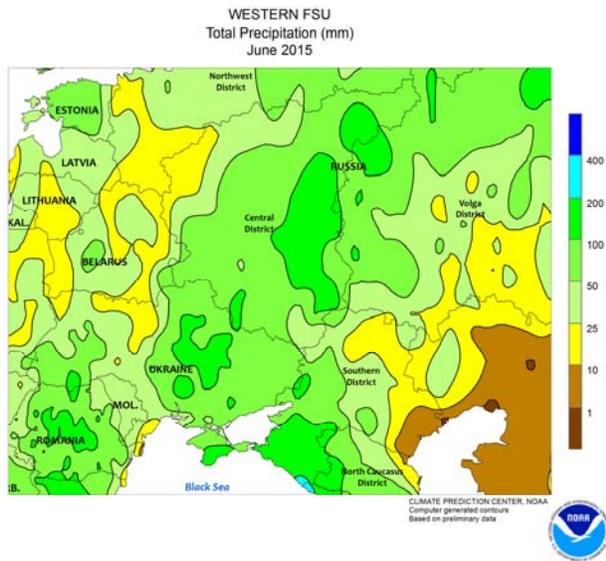
June International Temperature and Precipitation Maps



EUROPE

Drier- and warmer-than-normal conditions lowered yield prospects for reproductive to filling winter wheat and rapeseed over much of central and northern Europe. However, winter crop maturation and harvesting proceeded without delay. Increasingly hot conditions (35-40°C, locally higher) developed during the latter half of the month over western and

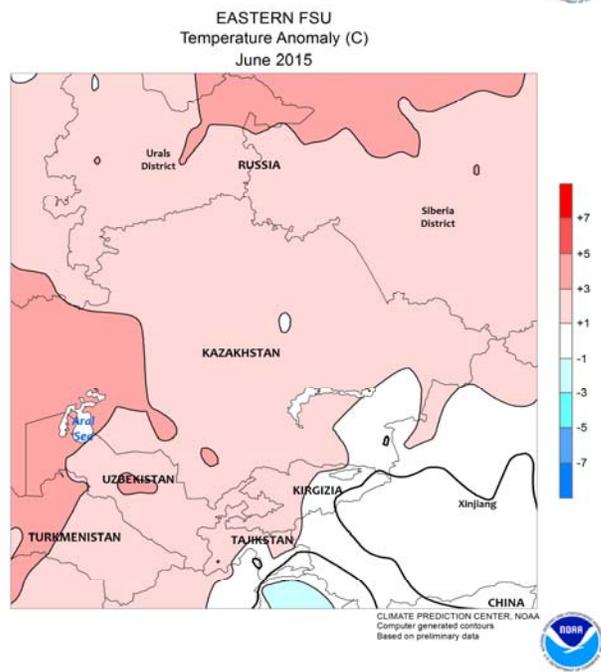
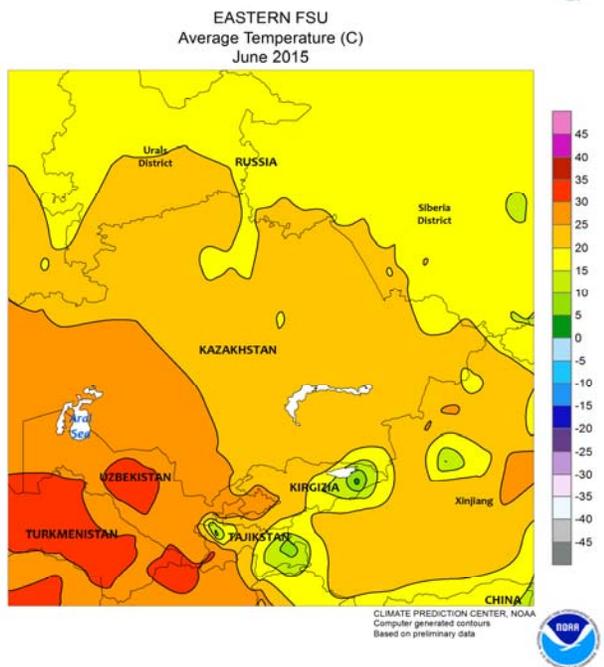
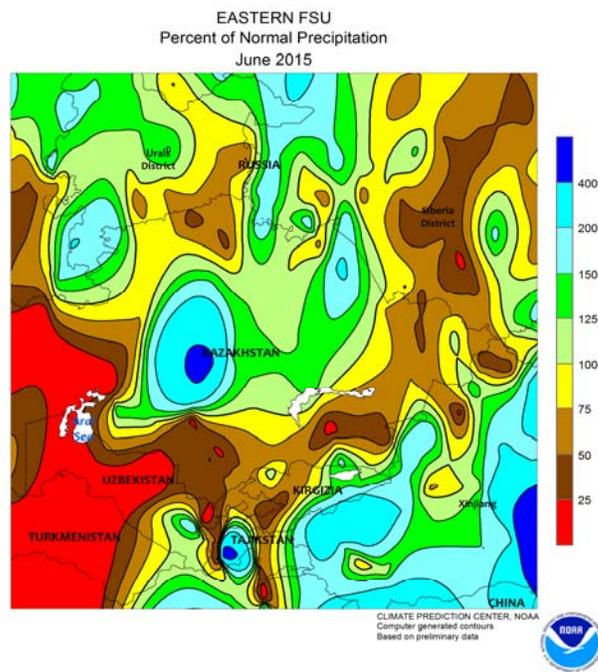
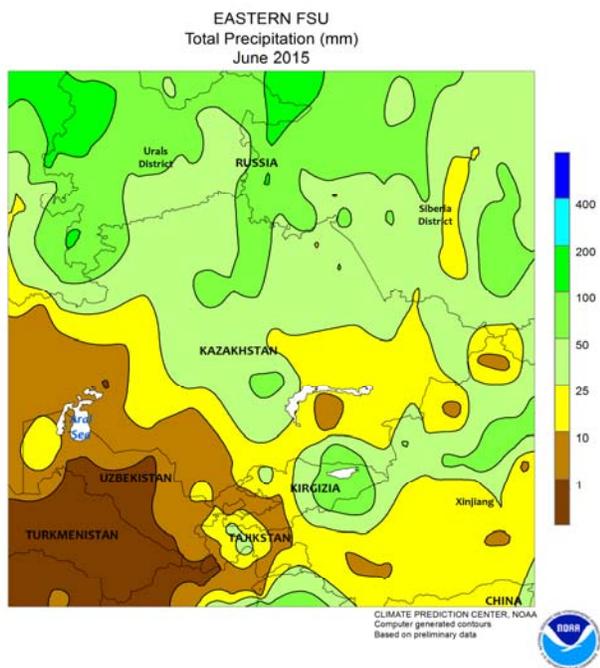
southern growing areas, adversely impacting corn and sunflowers in Spain and France. By month's end, expanding heat and a lack of rainfall cut corn yield potential in Italy, Hungary, and Serbia. In contrast, moderate to heavy showers (locally more than 100 mm) favored summer crops in the lower Danube River Valley.



WESTERN FSU

Wet weather during June maintained or boosted already-favorable crop prospects in the region. Locally heavy rain (50-170 mm) aided filling winter wheat from central Ukraine into Russia, though producers benefited from drier weather at month's end for harvesting. In addition, moderate to heavy rain (50-145 mm) boosted soil moisture

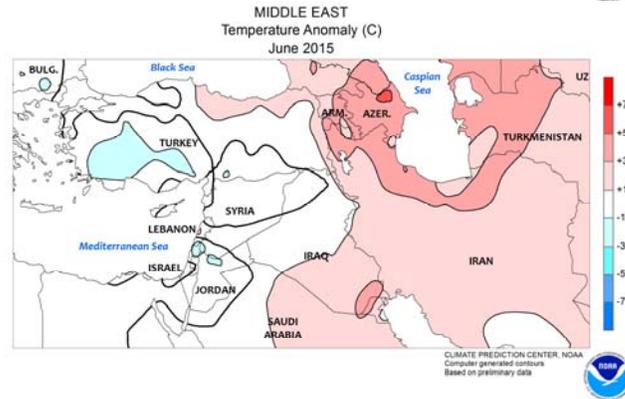
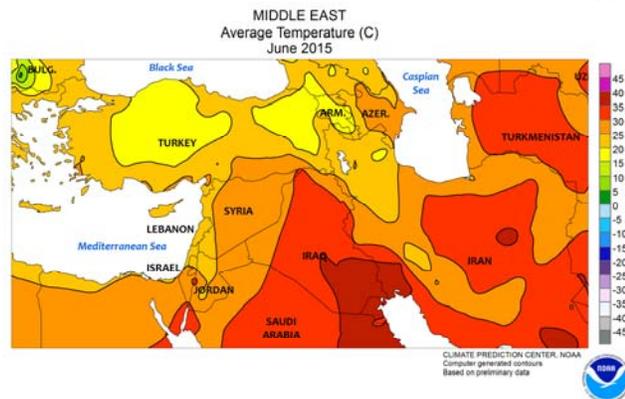
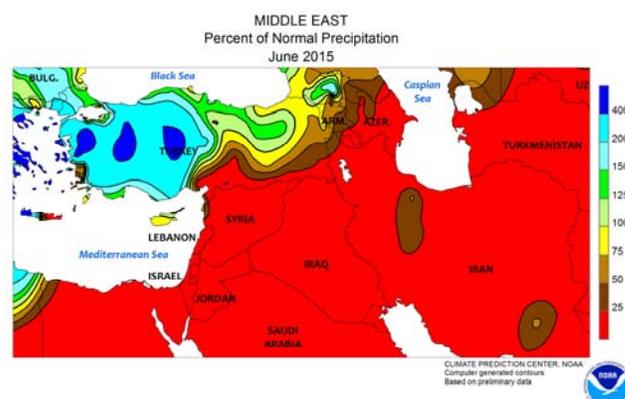
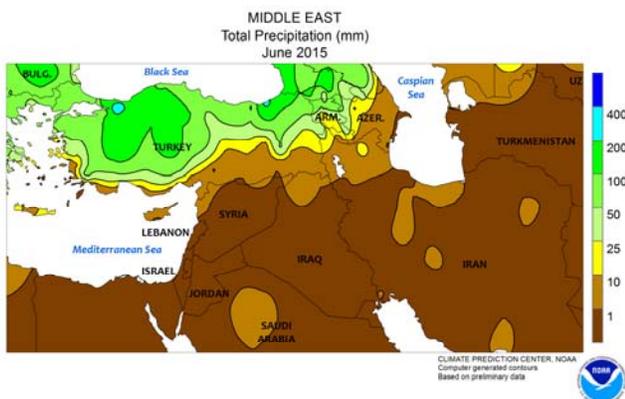
for vegetative summer crops across southern Russia. There were few heat concerns over most major crop areas during the period, though hot, dry conditions (35-40°C) impacted filling winter wheat and vegetative spring wheat from the northern Southern District into southern and central portions of the Volga District.



EASTERN FSU

Showery albeit warm June weather maintained good to excellent conditions for vegetative spring wheat in northern Kazakhstan and southern Russia. Rain totaled 25 to 60 mm over most major spring wheat areas, but drier conditions (less than 20 mm) were noted in previously-saturated portions of northwestern Kazakhstan. Early-month heat in western-most

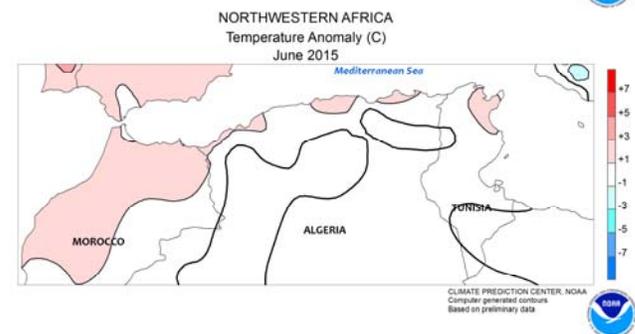
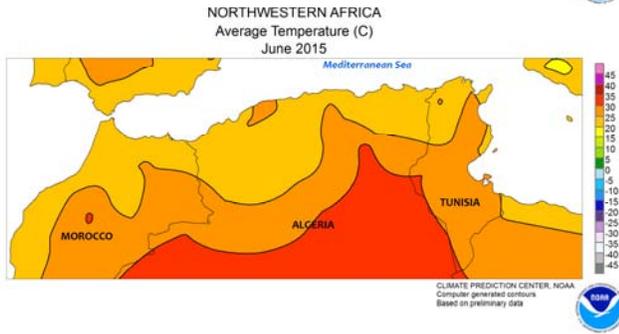
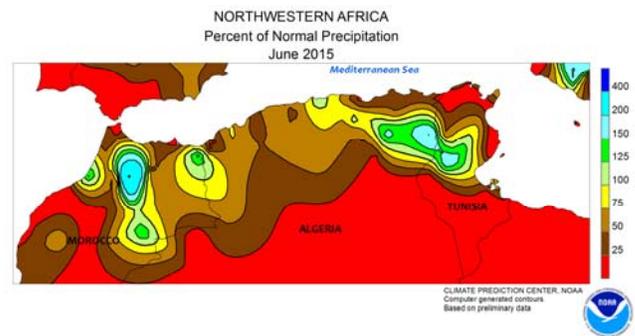
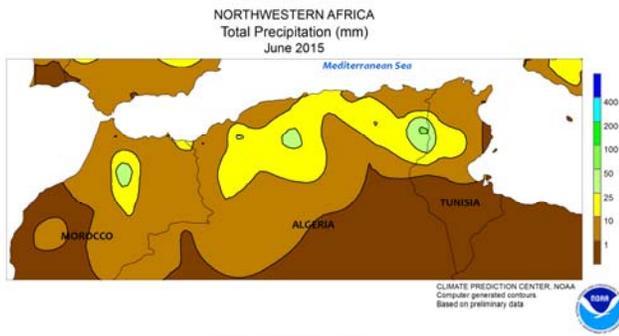
crop areas caused some stress to wheat, though the crop was not in the key flowering stage of development. Meanwhile, late-season showers provided supplemental moisture to irrigated cotton in Tajikistan and eastern Uzbekistan, while seasonably dry conditions prevailed across the remainder of the southern cotton belt.



MIDDLE EAST

In Turkey, locally heavy early-June rainfall further boosted reservoirs and provided supplemental soil moisture for irrigated corn, cotton, and sunflowers. However, the rain — which totaled more than 100 mm over most of central and

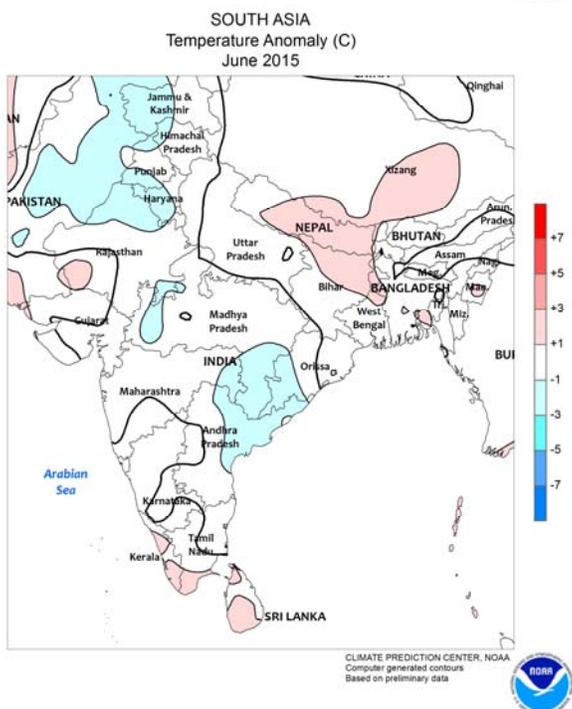
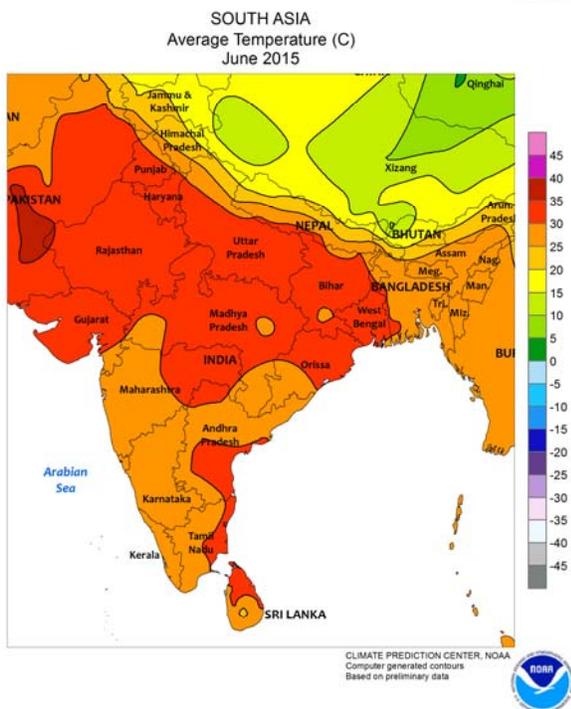
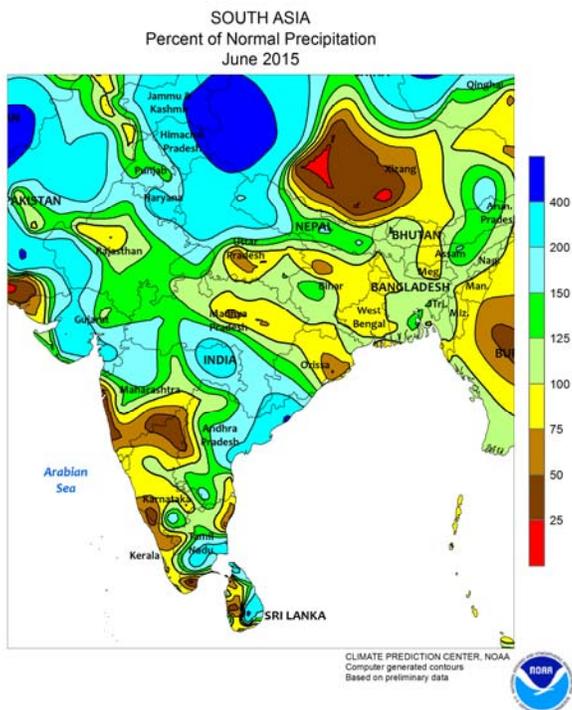
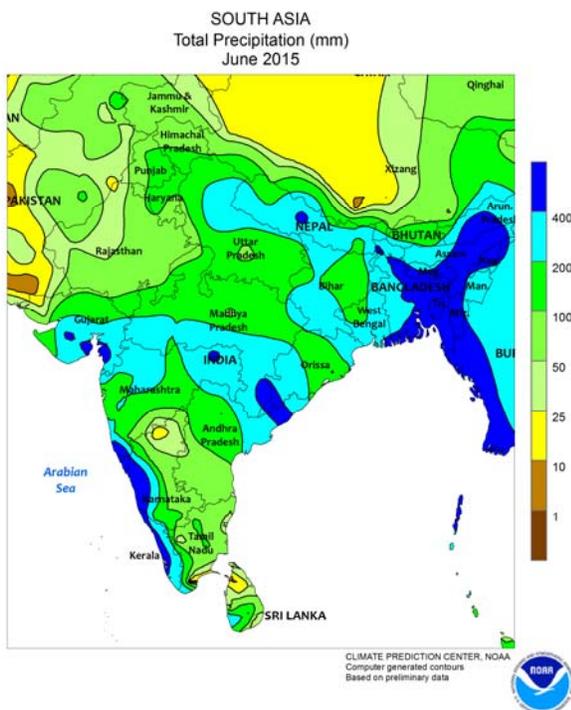
western Turkey’s growing areas — hampered winter wheat maturation and harvesting. In contrast, seasonably dry, hot weather promoted winter grain harvesting across the remainder of the region.



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

During June, mostly dry, seasonably hot conditions accelerated winter wheat harvesting in the east and allowed wheat harvesting to near completion in Morocco. Wheat in Morocco is generally harvested in late May, while producers

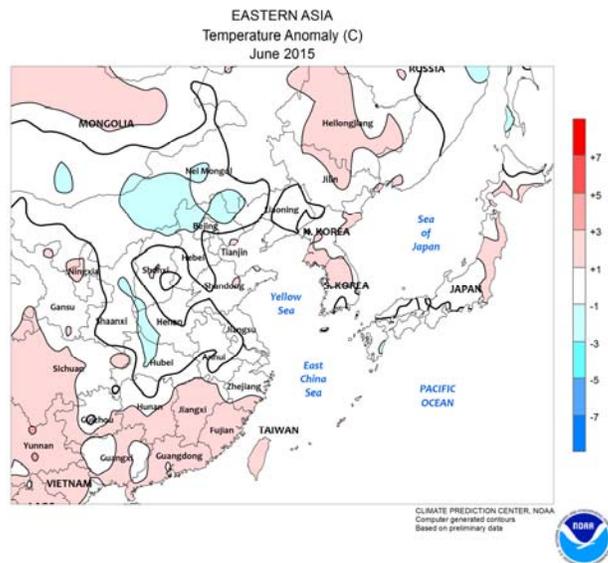
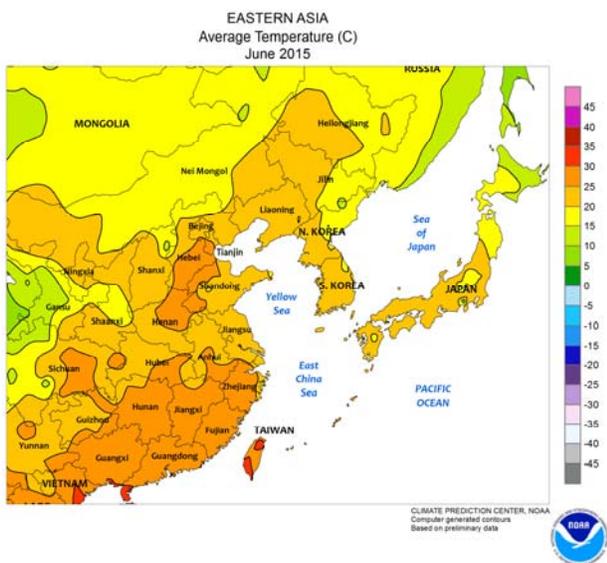
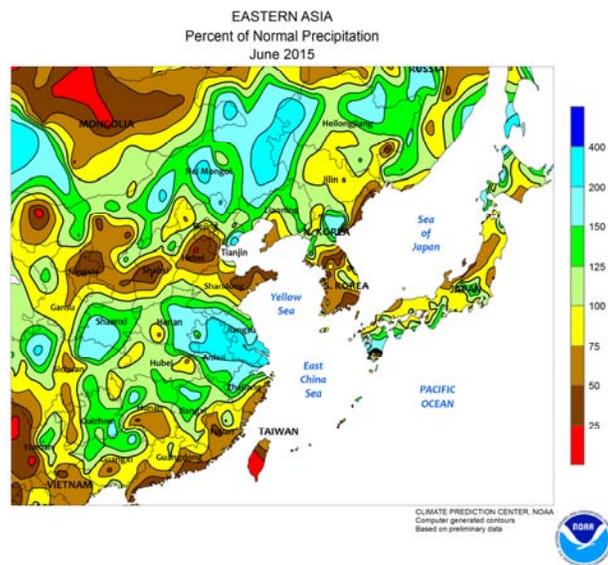
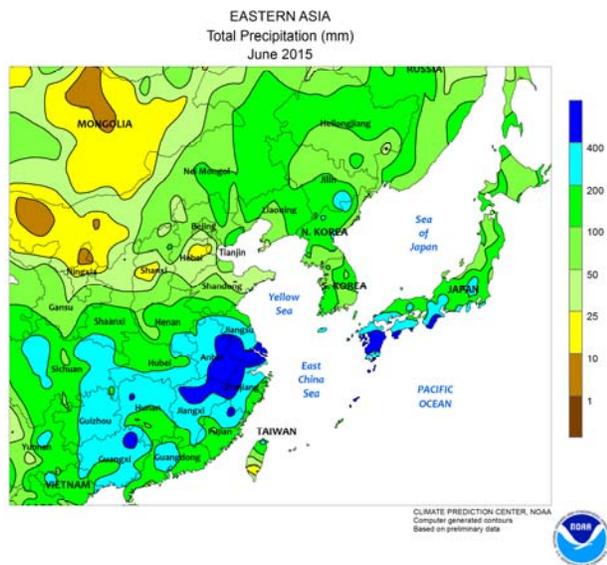
in Tunisia and Algeria typically harvest in June and July, respectively. While the June showers (2-20 mm, locally more) were unseasonable, they likely had little impact on crop maturation and harvesting.



SOUTH ASIA

The onset of monsoon rain in India occurred in early June and encompassed nearly all of India by the end of the month. Most areas experienced a slight delay in the onset of monsoon rain, but by mid-month both eastern rice areas of India and western cotton and oilseed areas had received sufficient rainfall for crop establishment. However, at the close of the month rainfall had abated for cotton and groundnuts in Gujarat and Maharashtra, causing some early stress and wilting in early-vegetative crops. In contrast, rice

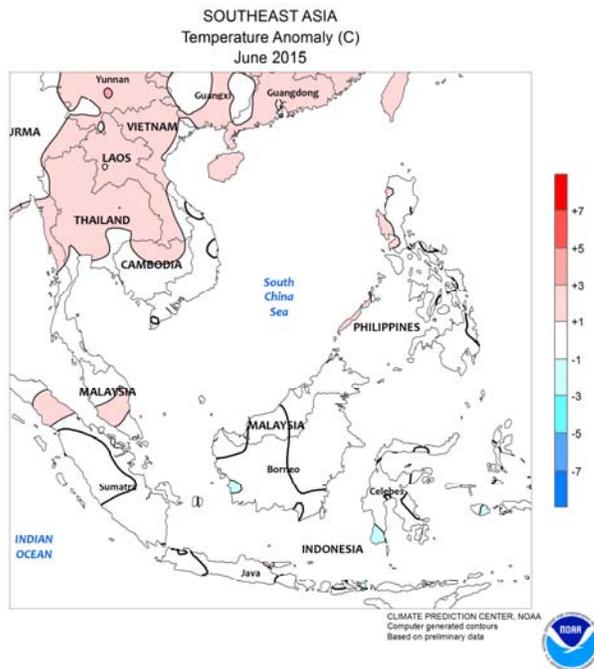
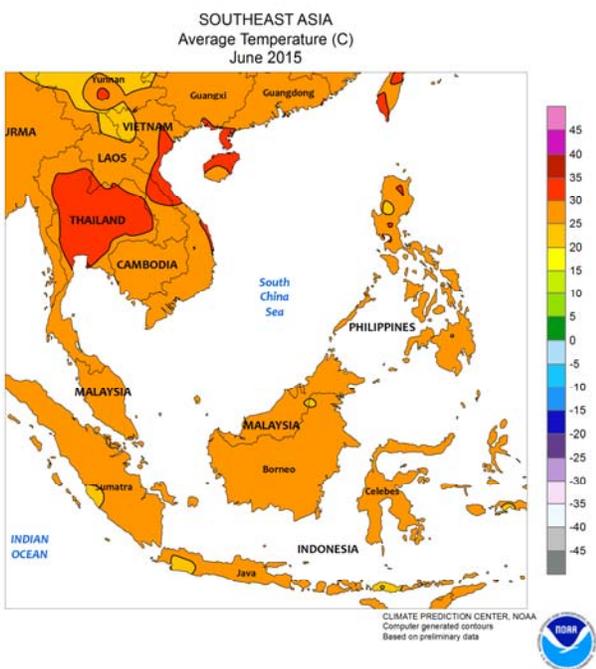
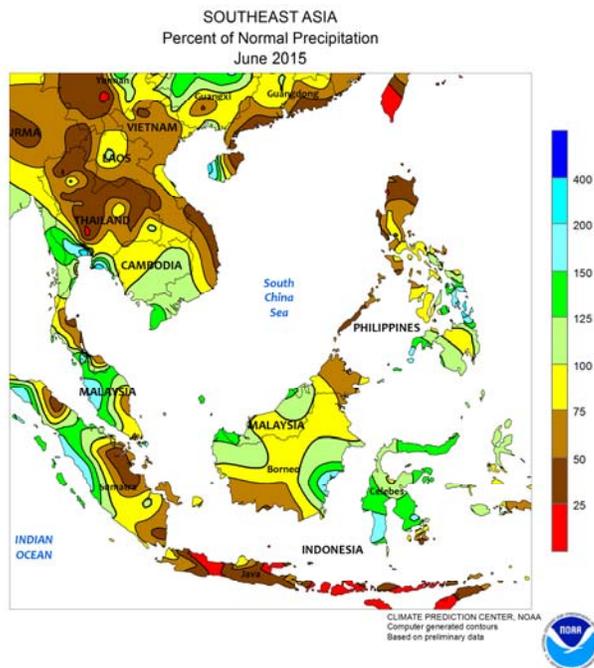
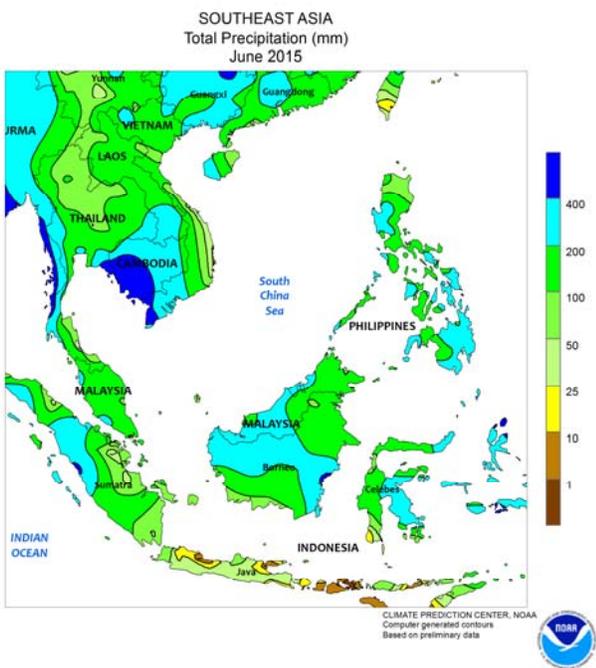
in eastern areas continued to receive favorable rainfall throughout the month, with improved rainfall in Jharkhand (formerly southern Bihar). Excessive rainfall by month's end in western Madhya Pradesh likely saturated soils and slowed soybean development. In general, adequate rainfall improved the outlook for crops despite the strengthening El Niño. In other parts of the region, ample rainfall also aided rice in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, while mostly dry weather aided planting of irrigated rice and cotton in Pakistan.



EASTERN ASIA

In June, seasonal rainfall became more established across northern portions of the Yangtze Valley and onto North China Plain. Dry weather in the early half of the month on the North China Plain allowed for the completion of winter wheat harvesting, with increasing rainfall improving moisture conditions for newly-planted summer crops during the latter half of the month. Surplus rainfall in many parts of the

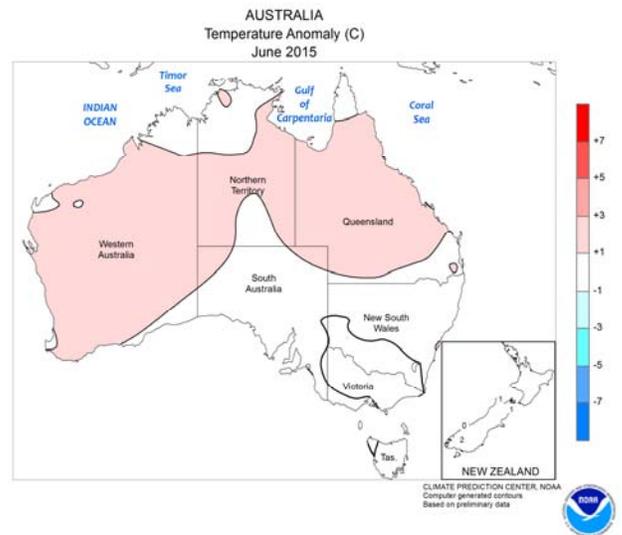
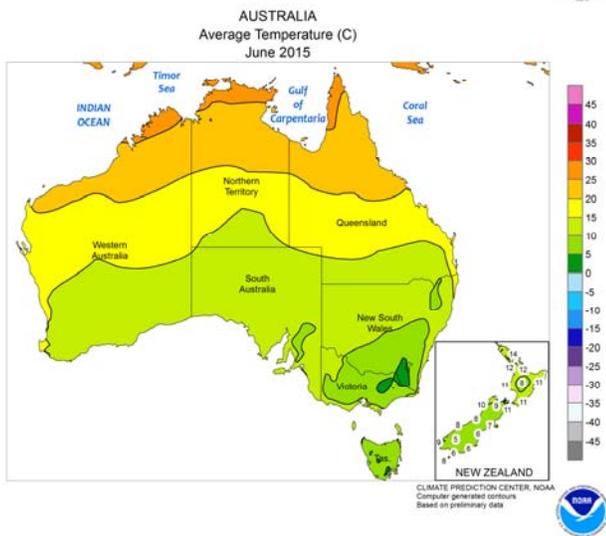
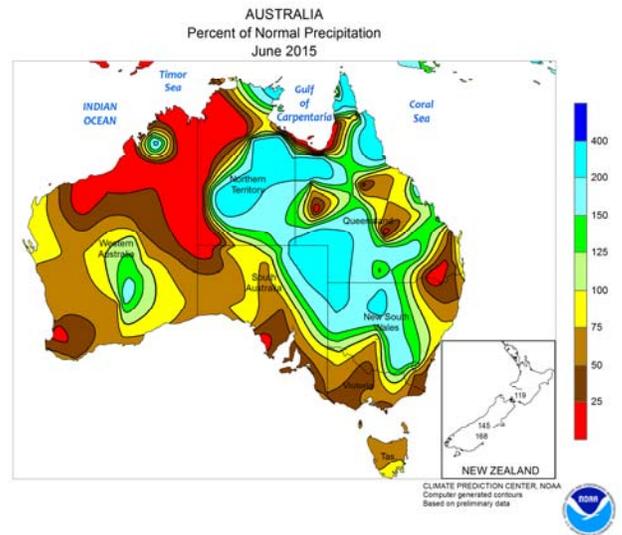
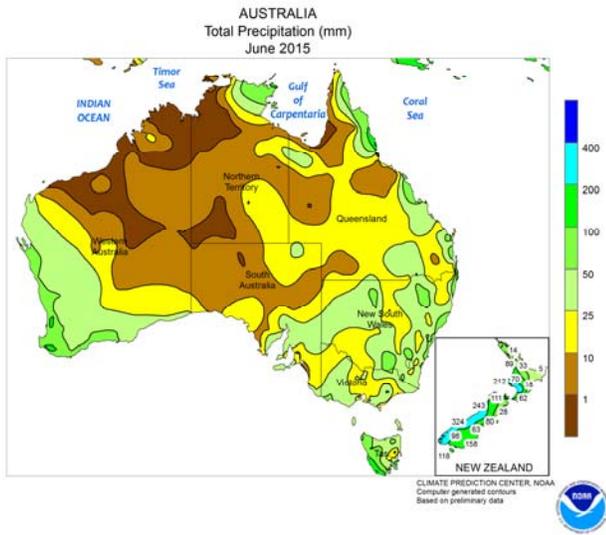
Yangtze Valley as well as in western sections of northeastern China supported vegetative to early-reproductive crops. Meanwhile, developing dryness in southern China raised concerns over sufficient water for rice and sugarcane. Elsewhere in the region, improved rainfall on the Korean Peninsula eased short-term dryness for rice, while continued rainfall maintained favorable rice prospects in Japan.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Rainfall deficits continued in June across Thailand, further limiting available water for rice. In fact, nearly all of Indochina experienced significant rainfall deficits for the month. Areas receiving adequate rainfall were confined to southern sections of Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam. In

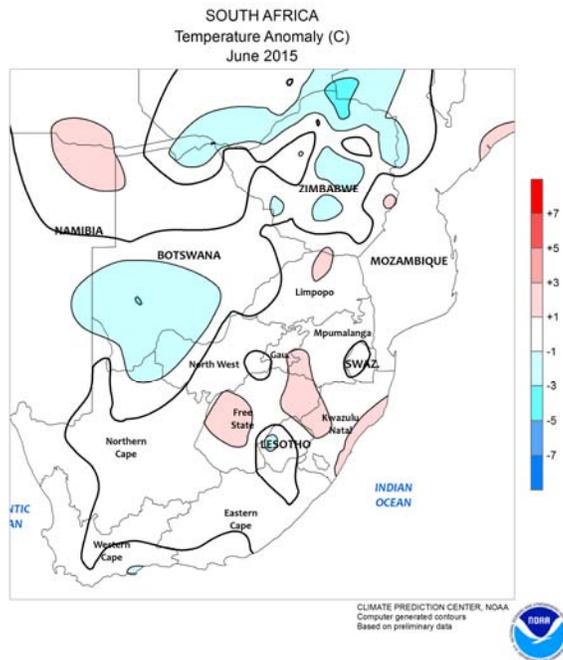
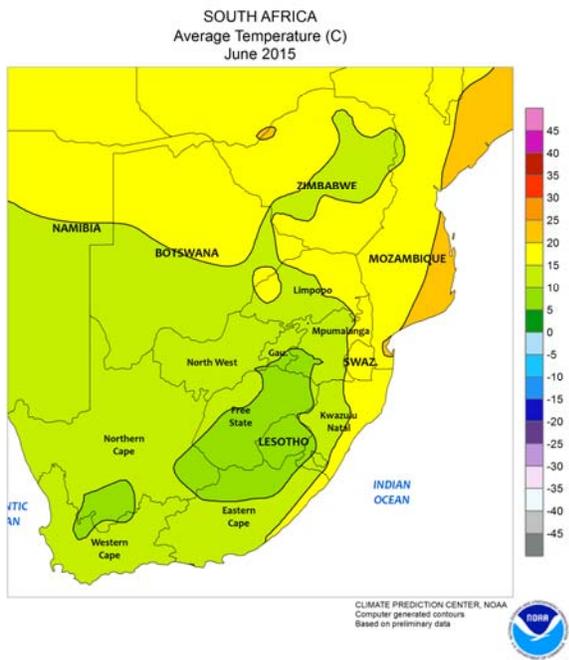
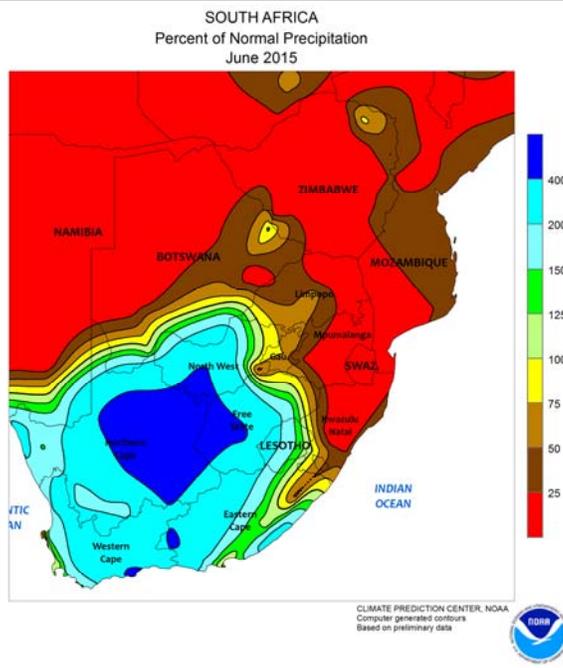
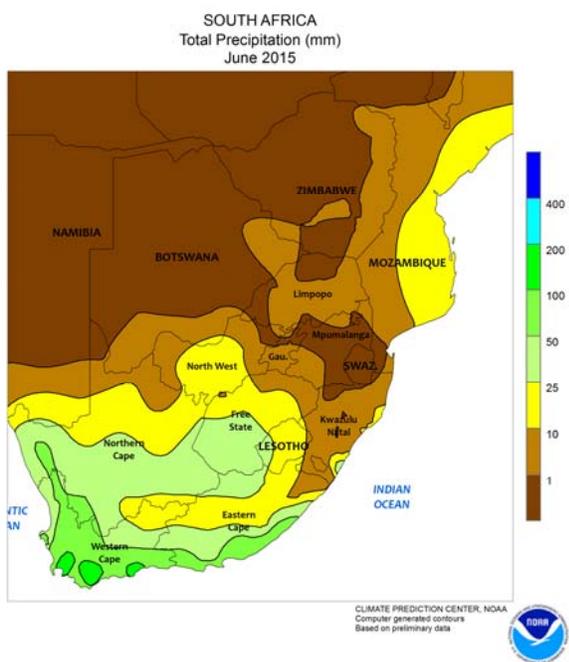
contrast, seasonal rainfall was becoming more established in the Philippines by month's end, increasing water supplies for summer rice and corn. Farther South, seasonable dry weather aided oil palm harvesting in Indonesia and Malaysia.



AUSTRALIA

In early June, mostly dry weather favored fieldwork, including additional winter crop sowing, throughout most of the wheat belt. Soaking rains overspread major agricultural areas during mid-month, aiding winter crop germination, emergence, and establishment. Mostly dry weather returned during the latter

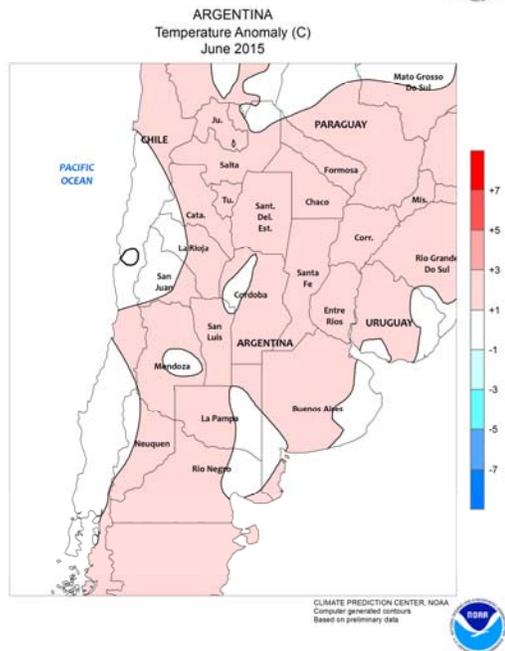
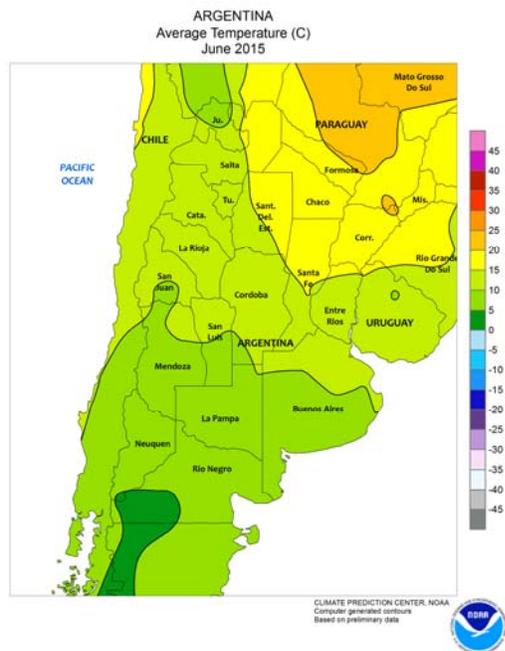
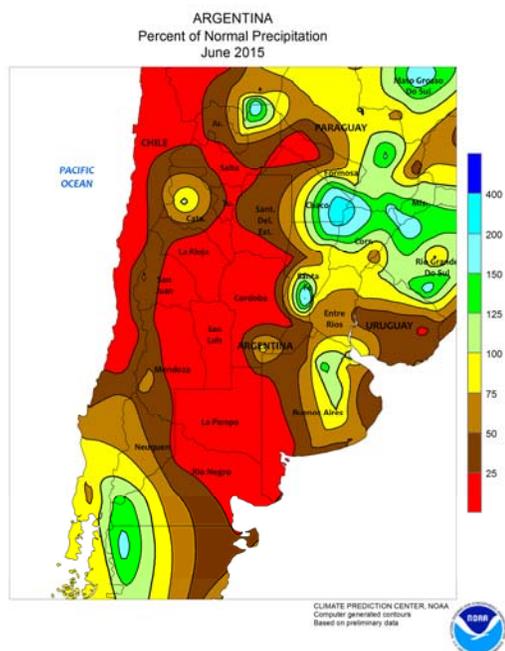
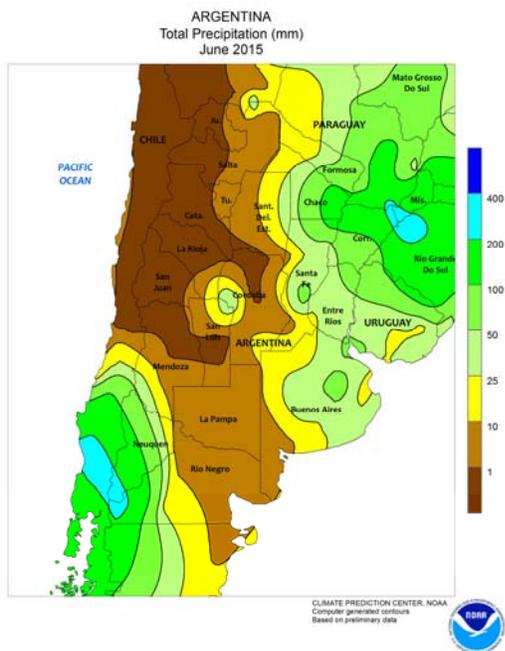
half of the month. The sunny skies helped spur winter grain and oilseed development but slowly and steadily reduced topsoil moisture for winter crops. Temperatures in the wheat belt averaged somewhat above normal, helping accelerate winter crop development.



SOUTH AFRICA

During June, beneficial rain improved winter wheat prospects in key production areas of Western Cape. The heaviest rainfall came early in the month as a strong storm system swept along the southern coast, where weekly totals in excess of 50 mm were recorded. Several weaker storms occurred during the remainder of the month, adding to the total June accumulations. Anomalously heavy rain (total monthly rainfall of 10-50 mm) from the series of events reached as far north as North West and

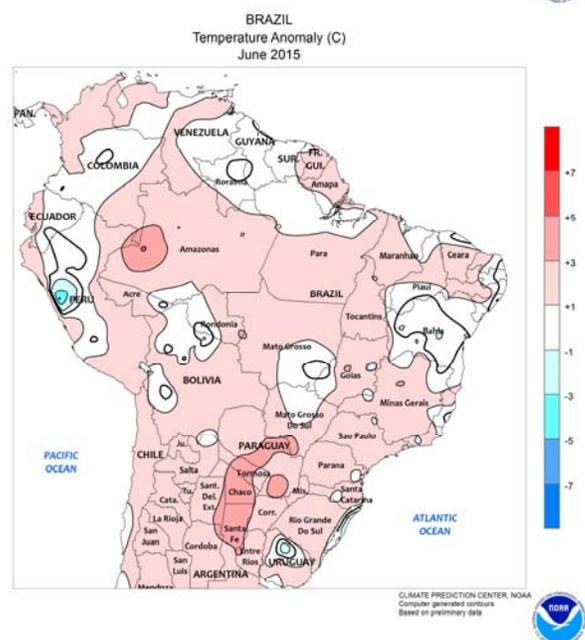
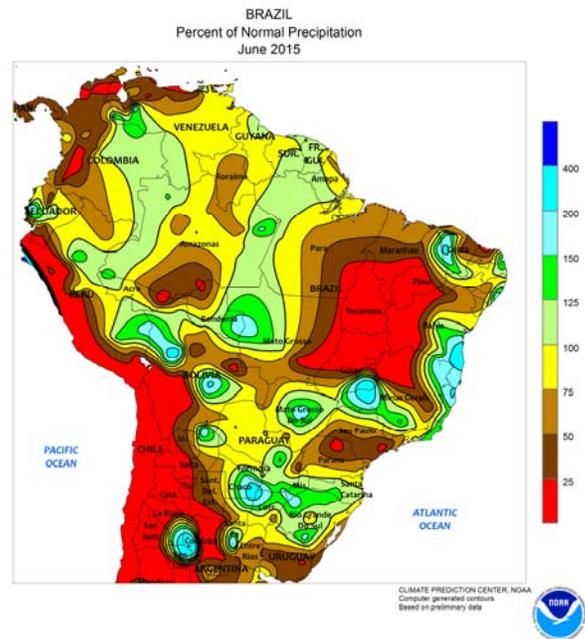
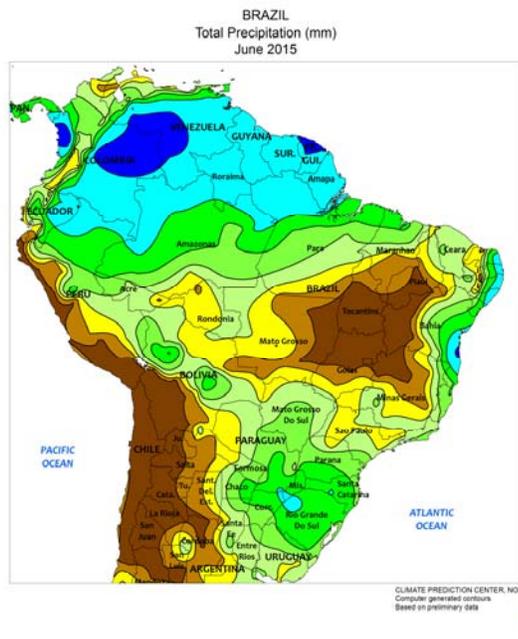
Free State, boosting moisture for overwintering grains and pastures while providing an unseasonable boost in irrigation reserves in normally dry locations. Dry weather dominated eastern agricultural areas, including most of KwaZulu-Natal, where sugarcane harvesting was underway. June temperatures averaged near normal in most regions, with occasional cold outbreaks (nighttime lows approaching freezing) slowing wheat development in Western Cape.



ARGENTINA

Extended periods of June dryness aided harvesting of summer grains and oilseeds, and encouraged planting of winter wheat and barley in areas with sufficient moisture. At months end, wetter conditions returned to central and eastern Buenos Aires and nearby locations in Sante Fe and Entre Rios, providing timely moisture for winter grain germination. However, western production areas (La Pampa, western Buenos Aires, and most of Cordoba) remained dry; unseasonable warmth (monthly temperatures

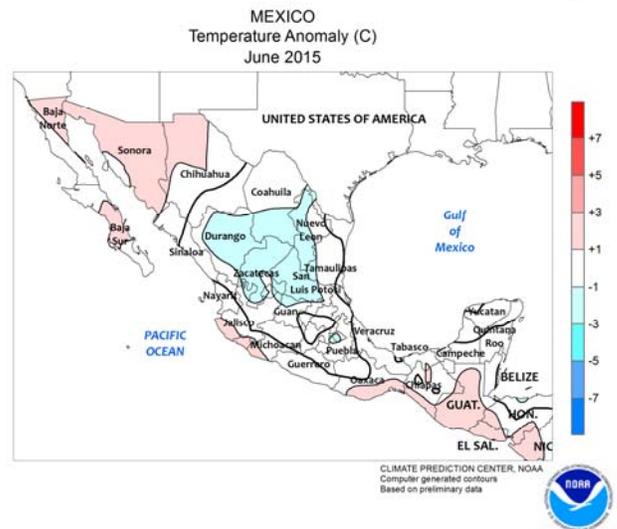
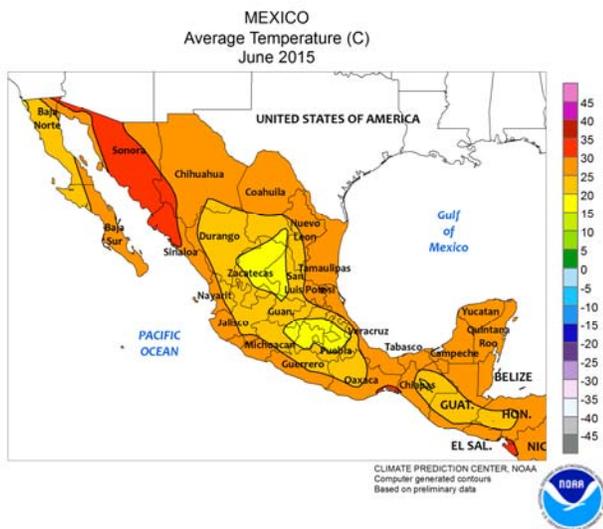
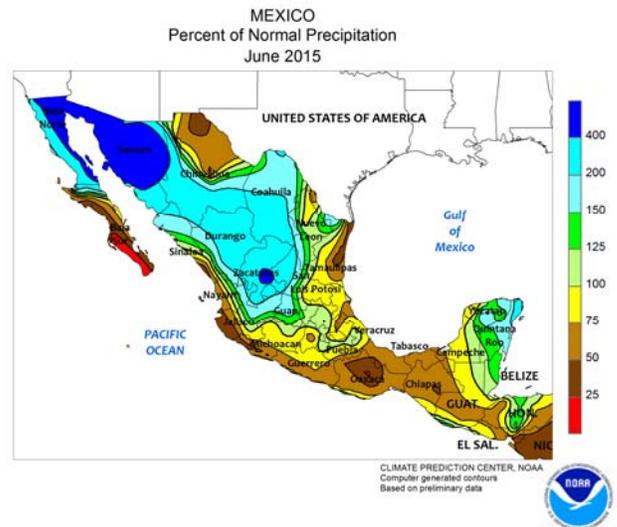
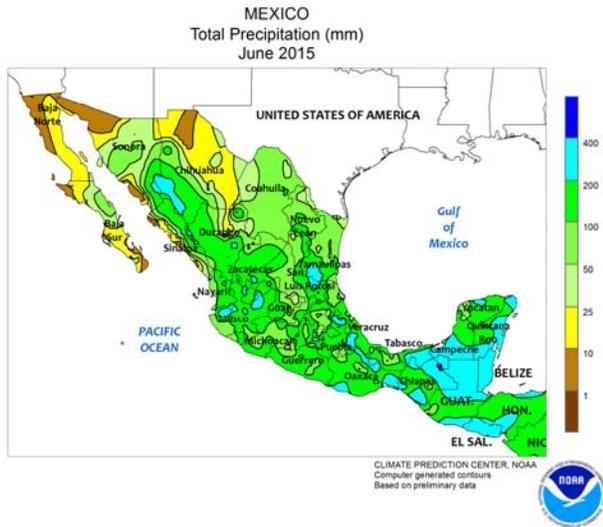
averaging 1-3°C above normal) raised evaporative losses, aiding summer crop drydown but keeping many fields too dry for winter grain planting. Unseasonable warmth and dryness also prevailed in the northwest (notably Santiago del Estero and Salta) but unseasonably heavy rain fell at times farther east, slowing the final stages of the cotton harvest in the vicinity of Chaco. Freezes were recorded in June as far north as Santiago del Estero, but no impact to agriculture was likely.



BRAZIL

During July, frequent, occasionally heavy rain provided abundant levels of moisture for wheat and corn in southern production areas. The heaviest monthly accumulations (great than 100 mm) were concentrated over Rio Grande do Sul, with amounts in excess of 50 mm reaching as far north as Mato Grosso do Sul. Showers periodically reached northward into Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais, causing some disruptions in the sugarcane and coffee harvests. Temperatures were generally

warmer than normal during the month, although a brief period of cold weather brought some frost (nighttime lows at or below 0°C) to the higher elevations in southeastern Parana during the latter half of June. Elsewhere, warm, seasonably dry weather hastened maturation of corn and cotton in Brazil's central interior (Mato Grosso to western Bahia). In contrast, seasonal rain intensified along the eastern coast, increasing moisture for sugarcane and cocoa.

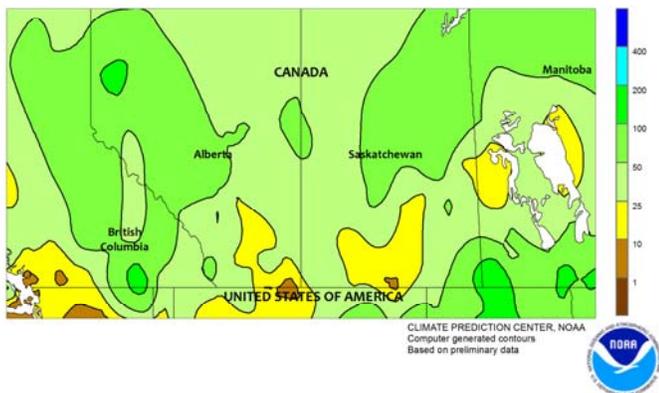


MEXICO

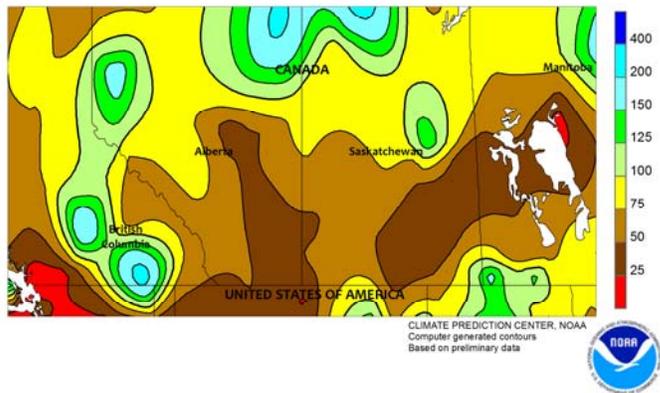
During June, abundant rain maintained overall favorable conditions for corn and other rain-fed summer crops. Of note, frequent showers resulted in near- to above-normal rainfall across the southern plateau and along the southern coast. Some of the moisture came as a result of onshore flow from Hurricane Carlos, which eventually grazed the coast of Jalisco. In addition to corn, sugarcane and other crops grown closer to the Gulf Coast also benefited from

the moisture. Much of the north also received abundant rainfall. An intensifying monsoon brought abundant rain to northwestern watersheds, with some contribution from the remnants of Tropical Storm Blanca early in the month. Unseasonably heavy rain also boosted reservoir levels in the northeast but the moisture likely slowed harvesting of winter sorghum — predominantly grown in Tamaulipas — and other seasonal fieldwork.

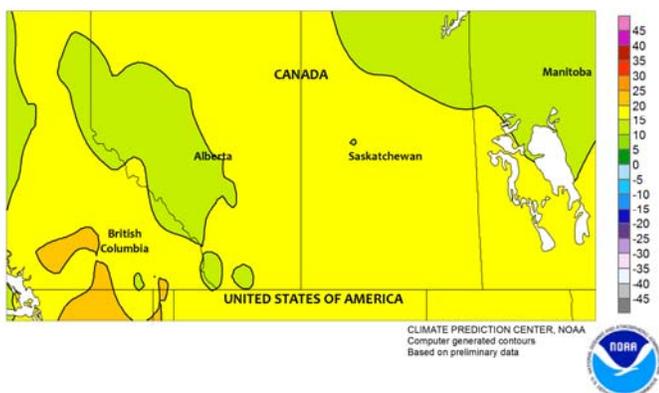
CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Total Precipitation (mm)
June 2015



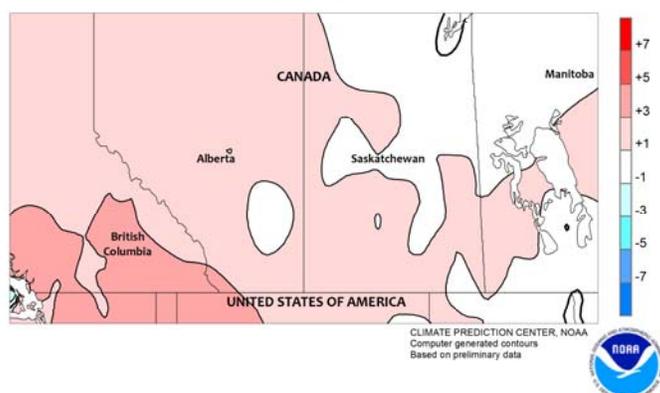
CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Percent of Normal Precipitation
June 2015



CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Average Temperature (C)
June 2015



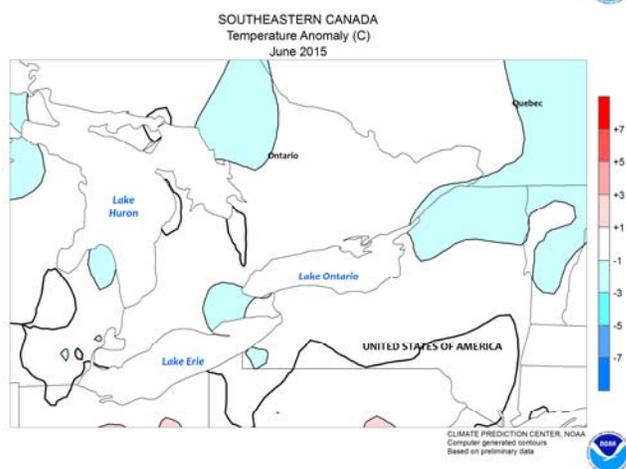
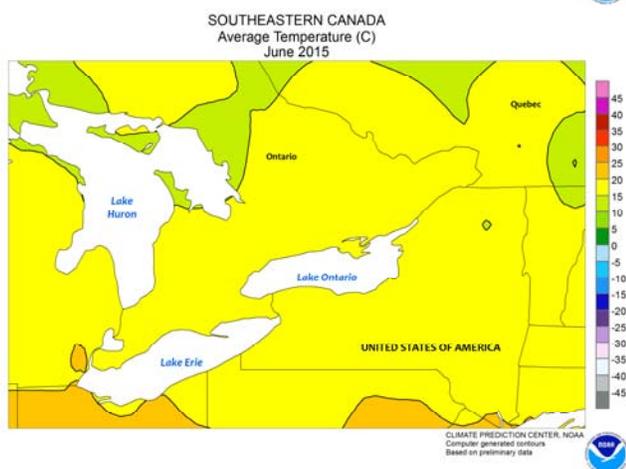
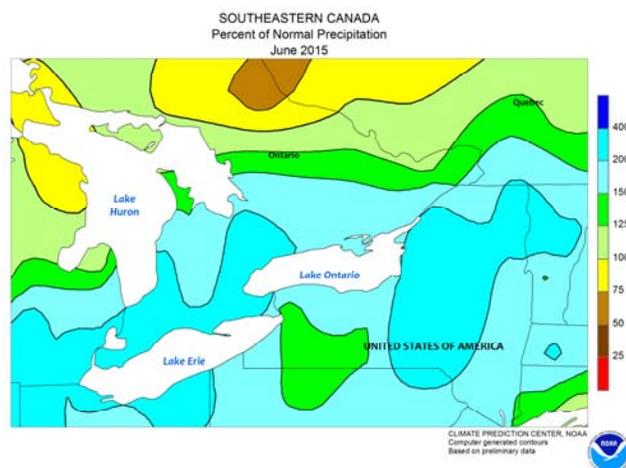
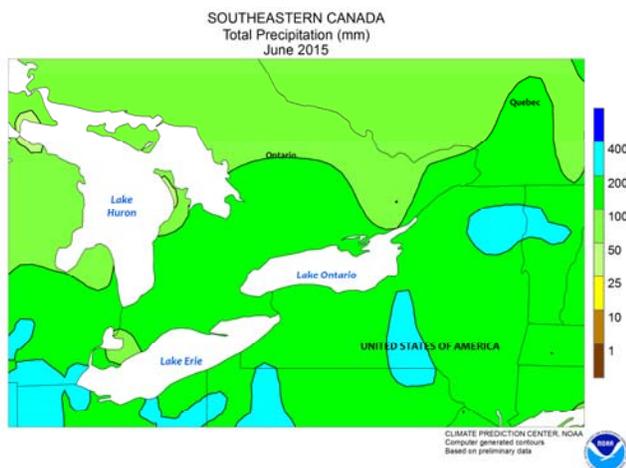
CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Temperature Anomaly (C)
June 2015



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

In June, periods of unseasonable warmth and dryness limited moisture for pasture growth and vegetative development of spring grains and oilseeds across a broad stretch of the Prairies. Some of the driest locations (monthly accumulations ranging from 10 to 50 mm) included Alberta’s southern agricultural districts, southwestern to northeastern Saskatchewan, and Manitoba’s northern-most farming areas. Monthly rainfall was closer to normal in Alberta’s Peace River Valley and southern

Manitoba; reports from Manitoba indicated replanting of canola, which was damaged by a late-May freeze, took place during the first weeks of June. Monthly average temperatures were near to above normal across the Prairies, though nighttime lows fell into the low single digits (degrees C) on several cool nights. Otherwise, daytime highs in the lower to middle 30s on numerous days during June exacerbated the impact of the dryness on developing crops.



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

A generally milder- and wetter-than-normal pattern prevailed during the month of June, further improving crop prospects after an extended period of spring dryness. The moisture was particularly welcome in southwestern Ontario, which was drier than normal from mid-April to late May. Cool weather accompanied the rainy conditions,

resulting in modest rates of crop development; despite the progression of seasonal warming during the month, daytime highs reached 30°C infrequently, and temperatures on some days failed to reach 20°C. In addition, nighttime lows dropped below 10°C several times throughout the month.

17 Jul 2015
17:00 UTC

In mid-July, tropical moisture associated with former Hurricane Dolores began to overspread the southwestern U.S. Although Dolores remained offshore and dissipated, the remnant tropical moisture became embedded in the monsoon circulation and contributed to heavy showers in northwestern Mexico and the southwestern U.S. In Arizona, Prescott received 2.83 inches of rain on July 18—the wettest July day in that location since 1968. On the same date in California, San Diego (1.03 inches) and downtown Los Angeles (0.36 inch) reported their respective wettest July days on record.



T.S. Enrique

T.S. Dolores

GOES West Visible
July 17, 2015
10:00 am PDT

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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