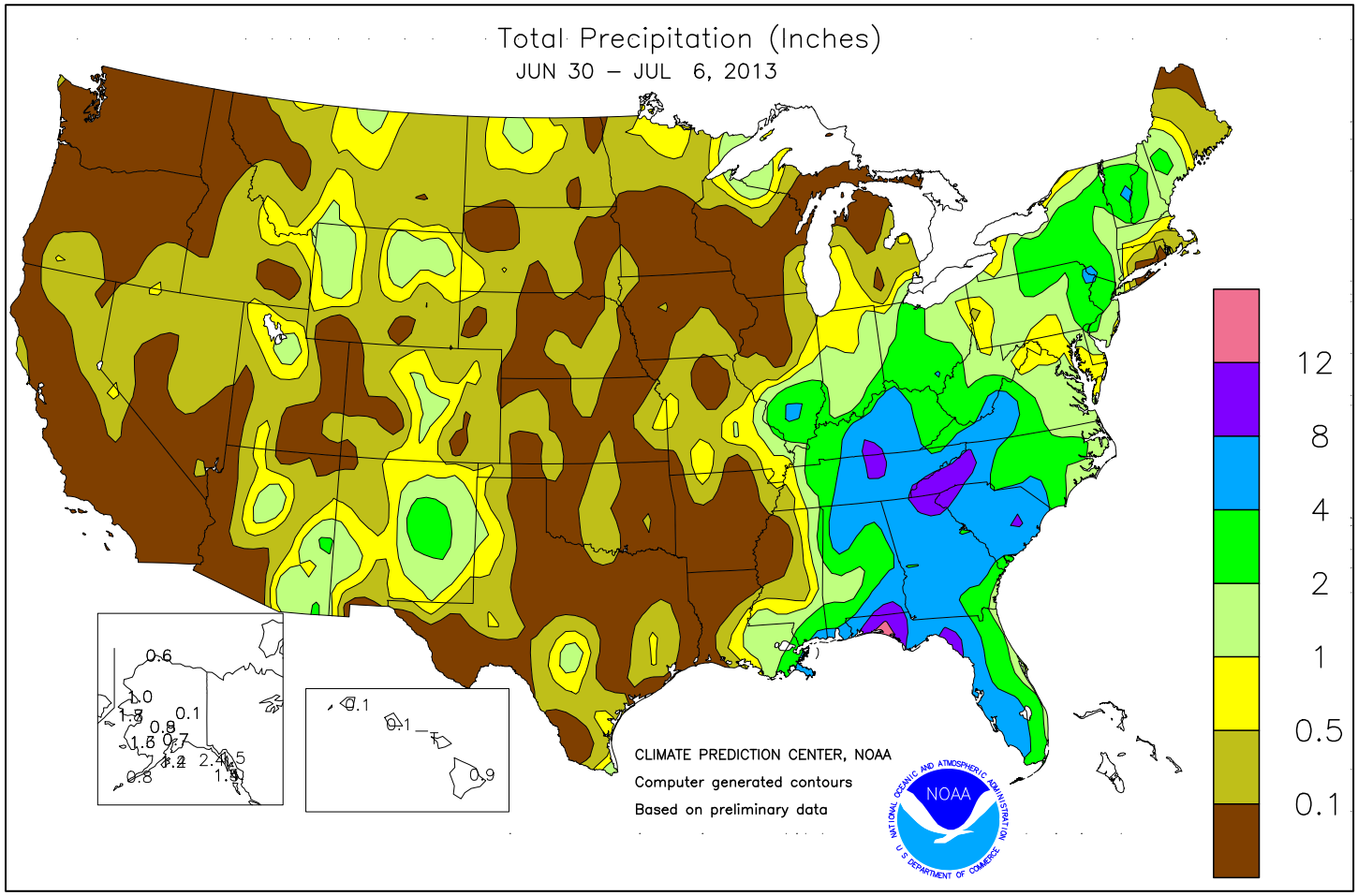
Volume 100 No. 28 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather July 9, 2013

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

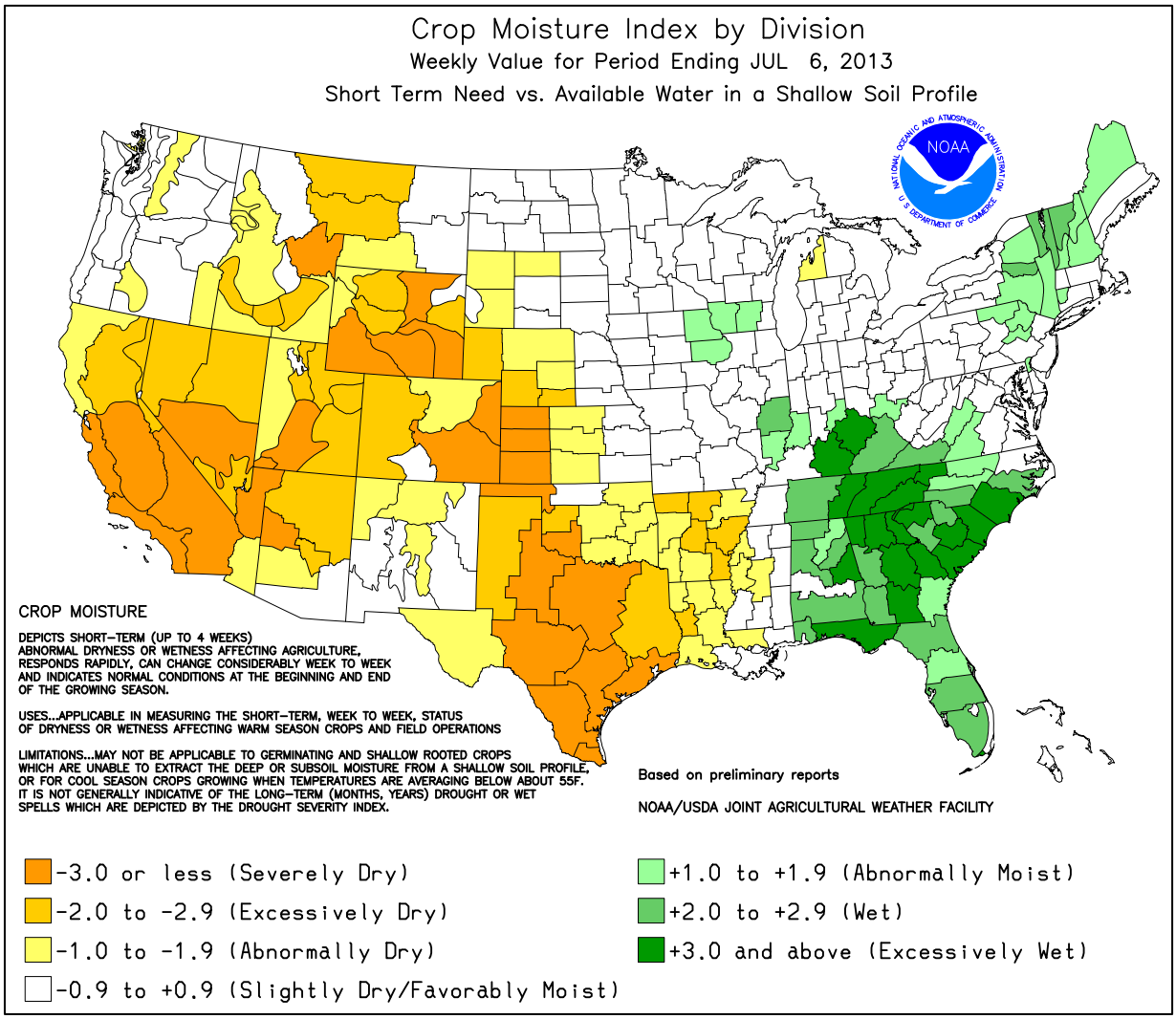
June 30 - July 6, 2013

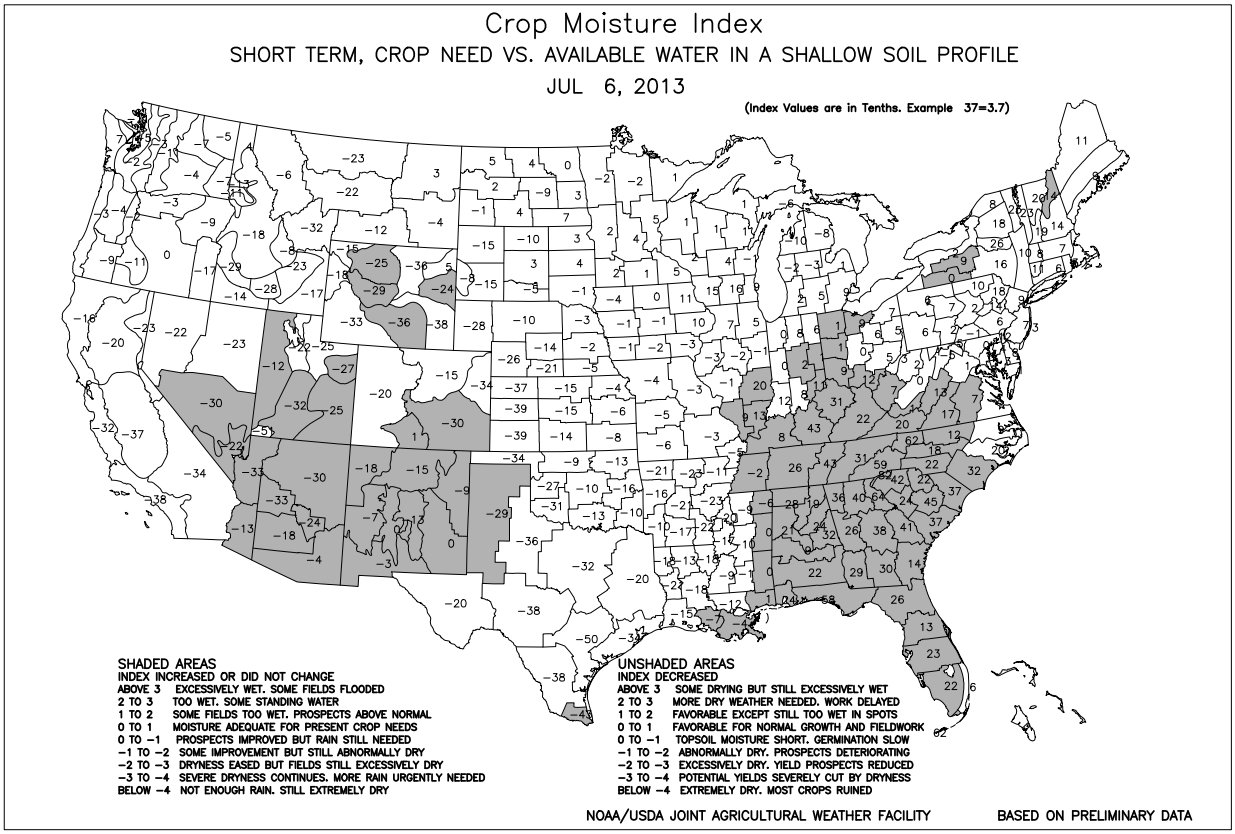
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

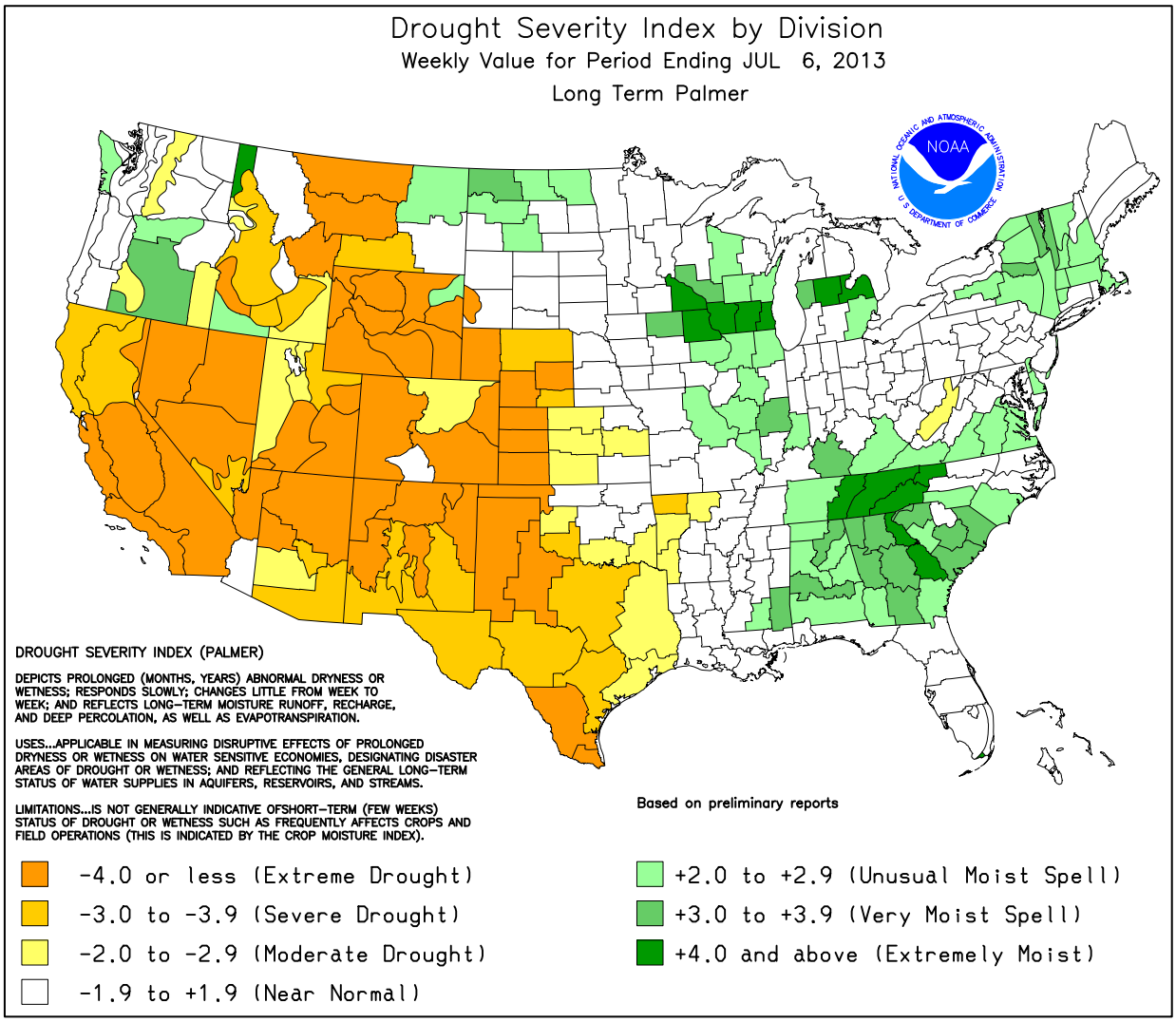
Heavy rain soaked the **Southeast**, halting fieldwork but maintaining abundant to locally excessive moisture reserves for pastures and summer crops. Weekly rainfall totaled 4 to 8 inches or more across a broad area, covering both sides of the **southern Appalachians** and extending southward to the **eastern Gulf Coast**. Lighter rain (1 to 2 inches or more) fell from the **Ohio Valley into the Northeast**, slowing the soft red winter wheat harvest but benefiting pastures and summer crops. In contrast, only isolated showers dotted the **nation's mid-section**.

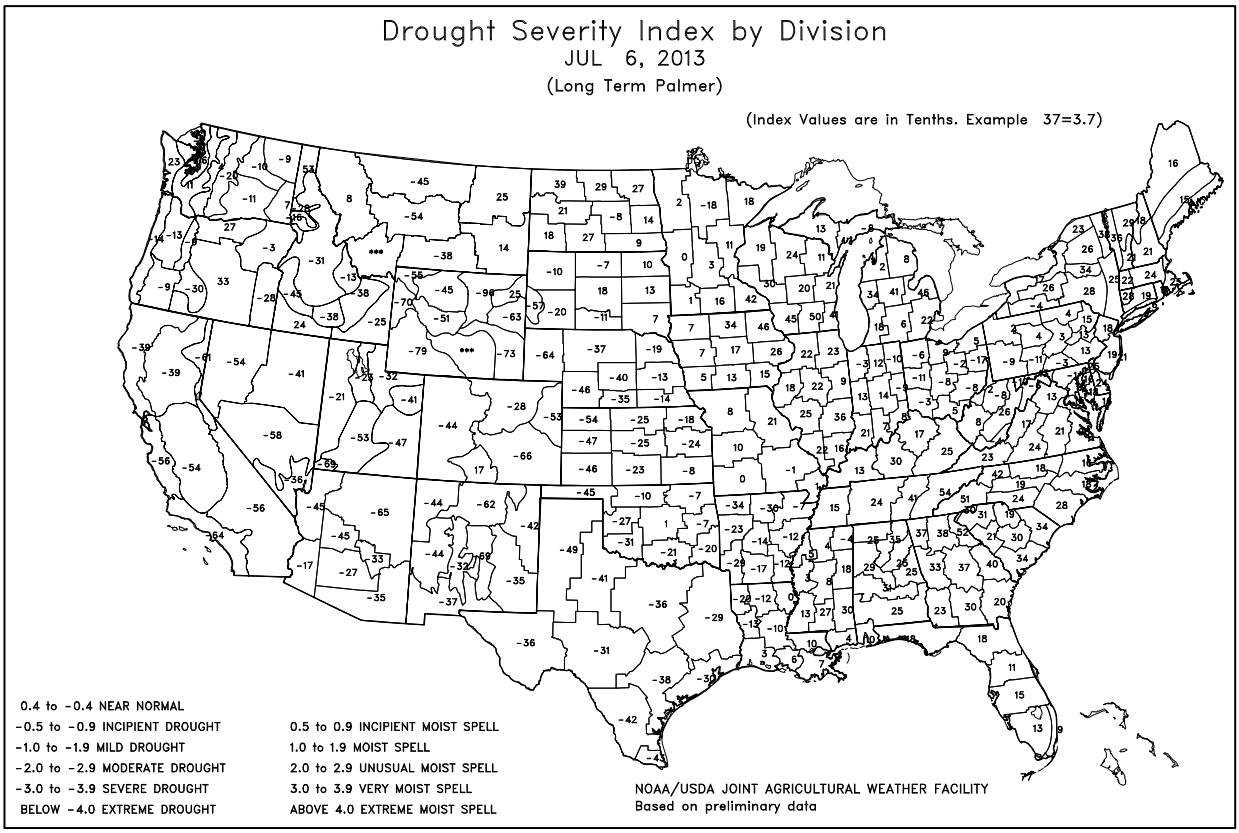
(Continued on page 5)

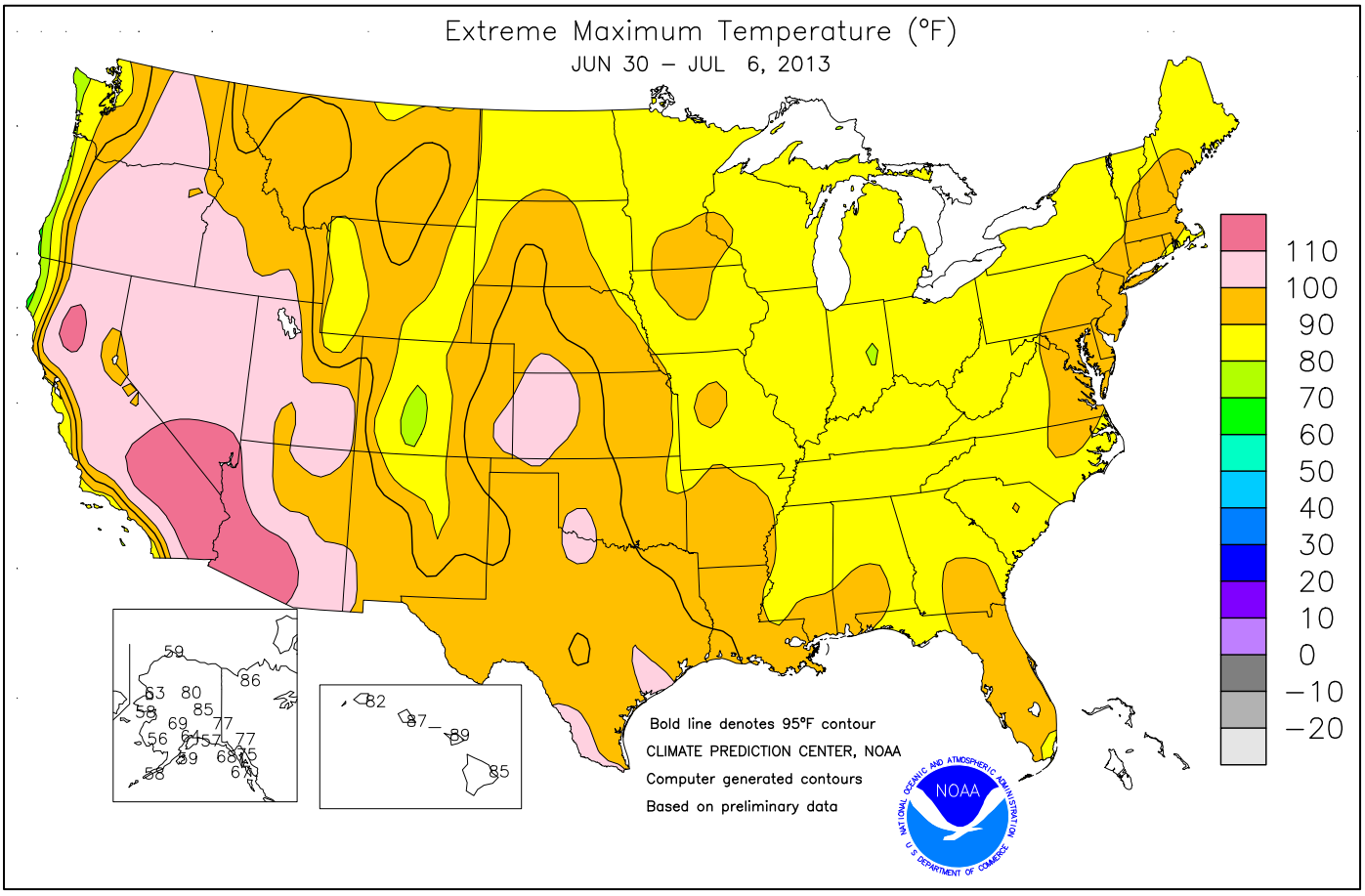
Contents

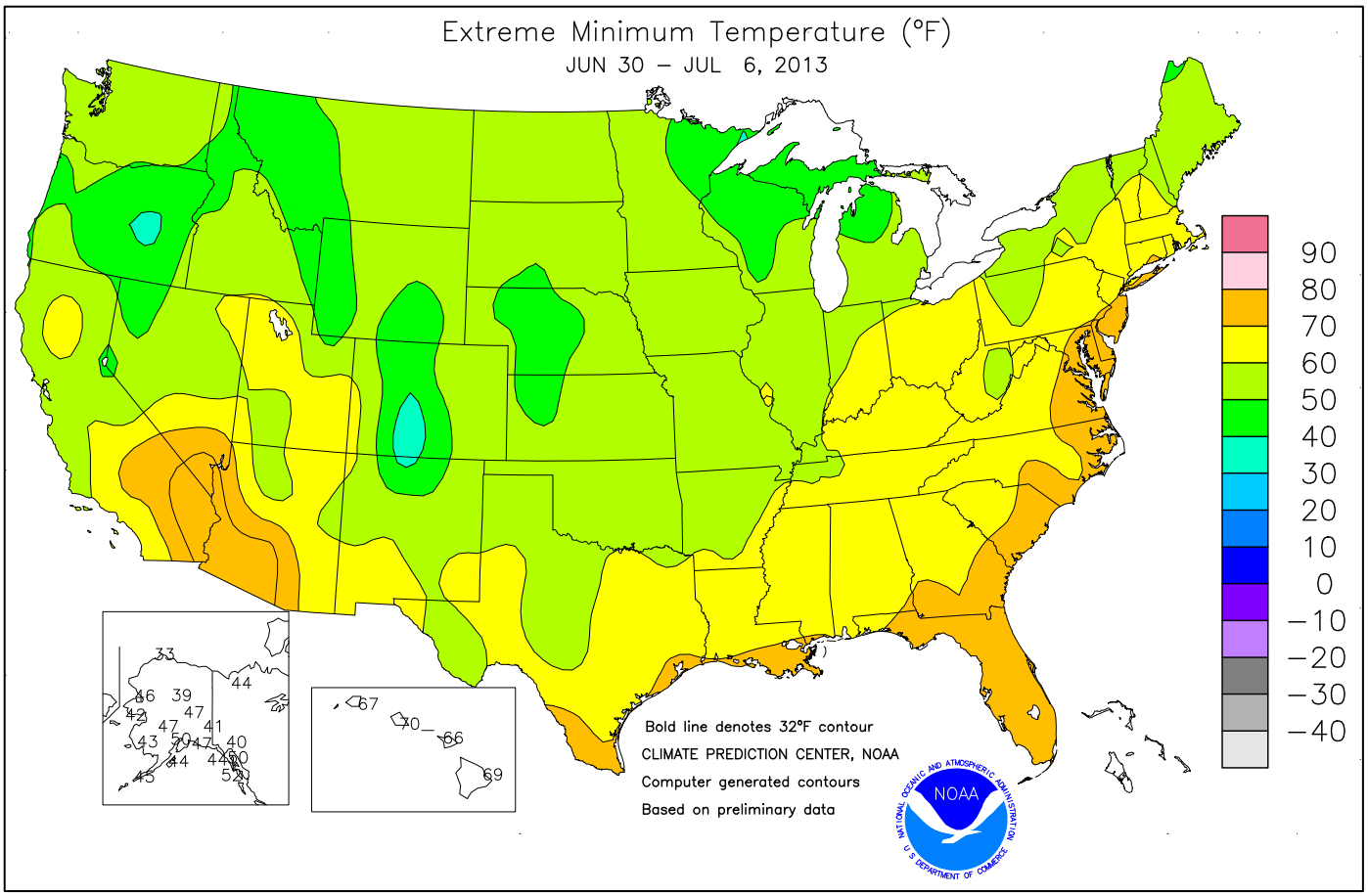

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending JUL 6, 2013
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
-3.0 or less (Severely Dry)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Excessively Dry)
-1.0 to -1.9 (Abnormally Dry)
-0.9 to +0.9 (Slightly Dry/Favorably Moist)
+1.0 to +1.9 (Abnormally Moist)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Wet)
+3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)


Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE
JUL 6, 2013
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
-2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES. MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. STILL EXTREMELY DRY
UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. MOST CROPS RUINED
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA


Drought Severity Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending JUL 6, 2013
Long Term Palmer
NOAA
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)
DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS; RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION, AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNATING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS, AND STREAMS.
LIMITATIONS...IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OFSHORT-TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).
Based on preliminary reports
-4.0 or less (Extreme Drought)
-3.0 to -3.9 (Severe Drought)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Moderate Drought)
-1.9 to +1.9 (Near Normal)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Unusual Moist Spell)
+3.0 to +3.9 (Very Moist Spell)
+4.0 and above (Extremely Moist)

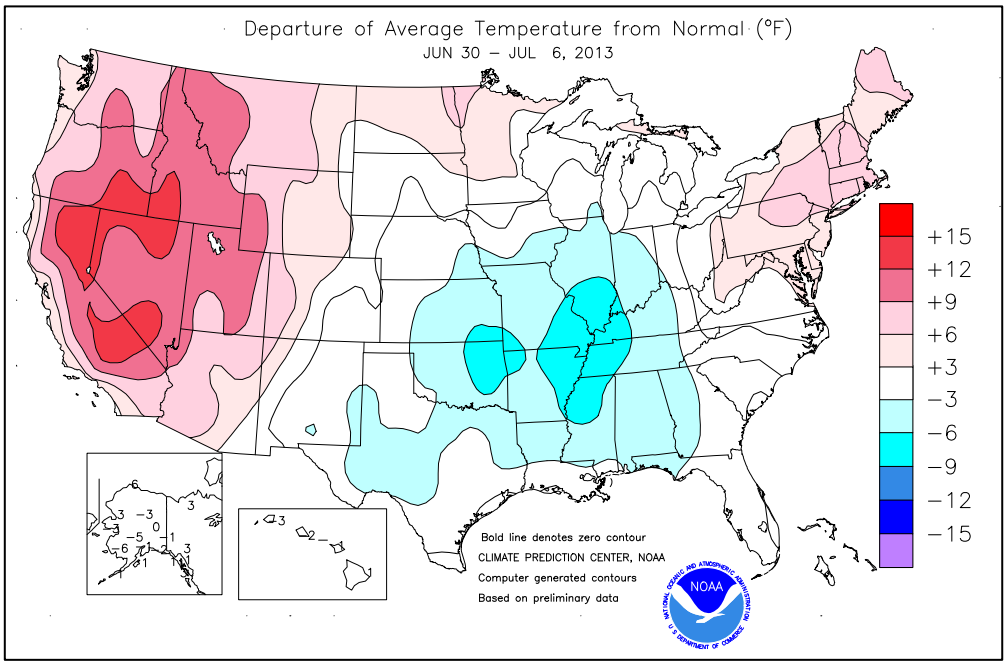

Drought Severity Index by Division
JUL 6, 2013
(Long Term Palmer)
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
0.4 to -0.4 NEAR NORMAL
-0.5 to -0.9 INCIPIENT DROUGHT
-1.0 to -1.9 MILD DROUGHT
-2.0 to -2.9 MODERATE DROUGHT
-3.0 to -3.9 SEVERE DROUGHT
BELOW -4.0 EXTREME DROUGHT
0.5 to 0.9 INCIPIENT MOIST SPELL
1.0 to 1.9 MOIST SPELL
2.0 to 2.9 UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL
3.0 to 3.9 VERY MOIST SPELL
ABOVE 4.0 EXTREME MOIST SPELL
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
JUN 30 – JUL 6, 2013
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
JUN 30 – JUL 6, 2013
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
−30
−40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

(Continued from front cover)

Mostly sunny weather allowed previously soggy fields to continue drying across the **western Corn Belt**, but short-term dryness increased stress on rain-fed summer crops from the **western Gulf Coast region into the Mid-South**, and across **eastern portions of the central and southern Plains**. Long-term drought continued to adversely affect rangeland, pastures, and summer crops on the **central and southern High Plains**, despite near- to below-normal temperatures and a few showers. Elsewhere, the **West's** record-breaking heat wave shifted northward before easing. Despite the gradual return to more typical weather, weekly temperatures averaged at least 10°F above normal across a large section of the **West**. The **Pacific Coast States** remained mostly dry, but many other areas of the **West** experienced an increase in shower activity associated with the monsoon circulation. Some of the heaviest rain, locally 1 to 2 inches or more, fell in parts of **Arizona** and **New Mexico**. Although the showers aided wildfire containment efforts, dry thunderstorms—lightning without rain—sparked several new fires.



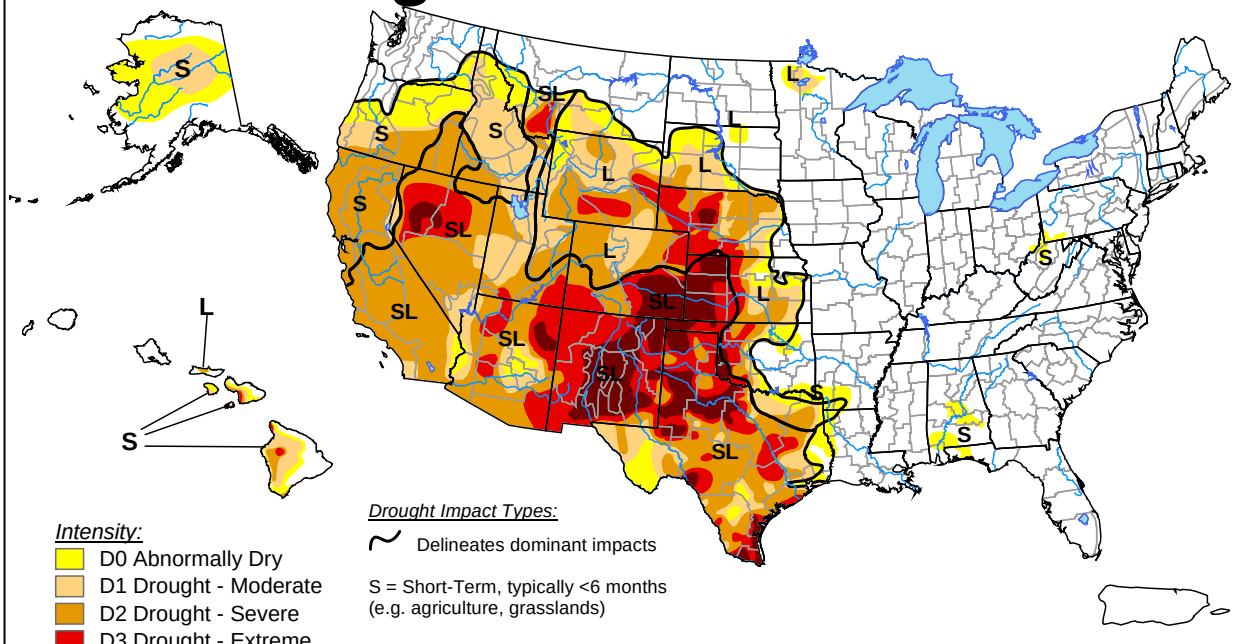
The week opened in the midst of a record-smashing **Western** heat wave. The temperature in **Death Valley, CA**, soared to 129°F on June 30, eclipsing its monthly record of 128°F set on June 29, 1994. Pending certification, **Death Valley's** reading tied the U.S. June record of 129°F, established on June 23, 1902, in **Volcano, CA**, a former town near the **Salton Sea**. **Death Valley** also experienced highs of 125°F or greater on 8 consecutive days from June 28 – July 5, which represented its second-longest such streak behind July 5-14, 1913. All-time records were broken on June 30 in **California** locations such as **Lancaster** (115°F; previously, 114°F on July 18 and 19, 1960) and **Sandberg** (106°F; previously, 103°F on July 28, 1995). Meanwhile, **Las Vegas, NV** (117°F on June 30), set a monthly record and tied an all-time record. Previous records in **Las Vegas** had been 116°F on June 15, 1940, and 117°F on July 24, 1942, and July 19, 2005. Elsewhere in **Nevada**, monthly records were tied or broken on June 30 in locations such as **Winnemucca** (106°F), **Elko** (104°F), and **Tonopah** (103°F). **Tonopah** also experienced 6 consecutive days of 100-degree heat from June 28 – July 3, second only to a 7-day such streak from July 14-20, 2005. From June 28 – July 2, **Boise, ID**, experienced its earliest streak of five consecutive triple-digit readings, including a high of 110°F on July 1. July opened with four consecutive 110-degree readings in **Red Bluff, CA**, including a high of 116°F on July 3. Record-setting highs in **California** on Independence Day reached 112°F in **Red Bluff** and 109°F in **Sacramento**. In stark contrast, cool air settled across the **nation's mid-section**. With a low of 58°F on July 3, **Waco, TX**, noted a monthly record low (previously, 60°F on July 28, 1994, and earlier dates). A day earlier, record-setting lows for July 2 had dipped to 38°F in **Marquette, MI**; 44°F in **North Platte, NE**; and 50°F in **Garden City, KS**. From July 3-5, **Monroe, LA**, posted three consecutive daily-record lows (63, 63, and 62°F). **Nashville, TN**, experienced its coolest Independence Day on record, with a high of 71°F, compared to a daily-record high of 103°F on July 4, 2012.

On July 6, monsoon showers brought the first rain to **Las Vegas, NV**, since April 16. The 80-day stretch (April 17 – July 5) without a drop of rain represented the fourth-longest dry spell in **Las Vegas** on record, and the longest since a 100-day dry spell from March 25 – July 2, 2002. Meanwhile in **Arizona**, daily-record totals reached 1.76 inches (on July 2) in **Flagstaff** and 1.57 inches (on July 5) in **Douglas**. Elsewhere in **Arizona**, **Tucson** clocked thunderstorm wind gusts to 67 mph on June 30 and 73 mph on July 5. Record-high rainfall totals for the 4th of July included 0.53 inch in **Salt Lake City, UT**, and 0.25 inch in **Winnemucca, NV**. Farther east, July 1 featured record-setting rainfall totals in **Bowling Green, KY** (2.96 inches), and **Mt. Pocono, PA** (2.16 inches). The following day, **Roanoke, VA** (2.79 inches), collected a daily-record amount for July 2. On July 3, record-setting totals topped 3 inches in locations such as **Asheville, NC** (3.21 inches), and **Sarasota-Bradenton, FL** (3.02 inches). **Asheville's** July 1-6 total climbed to 8.32 inches. Similarly, July 1-6 rainfall reached 5.78 inches in **Huntsville, AL**, aided by a 4.64-inch total on July 4. During the mid- to late-week period, torrential rainfall (locally 10 to 20 inches) fell in **western Florida** and neighboring areas. From July 3-7, **Pensacola, FL**, received 8.89 inches of rain, while **Eglin AFB near Valparaiso, FL**, netted 12.70 inches.

Temperatures returned to near- or below-normal levels across much of **Alaska**, accompanied by an increase in precipitation. **King Salmon** posted consecutive daily-record lows (37 and 31°F, respectively) on July 4-5, including its first July freeze on record. Previously, **King Salmon** had recorded lows of 33°F on July 1, 1993; July 9, 1966; and July 14, 1986. **Bettles** (39°F) experienced its coldest Independence Day, tying a record set in 1976 and 2002. Meanwhile, daily-record precipitation totals were set in several **Alaskan** locations, including **Valdez** (0.63 inch on July 2), **Anchorage** (0.44 inch on July 1), and **Barrow** (0.41 inch on July 3). July 1-6 rainfall in **Valdez** totaled 2.13 inches. Farther south, **Hawaii's** quiet summer weather pattern continued, while cool conditions persisted across the western islands. On **Kauai**, **Lihue** posted a daily record-tying low of 67°F on July 5, and last experienced a warmer-than-normal day on June 14. On **Big Island**, **Hilo's** 0.90-inch weekly rainfall mostly occurred on July 2-3, when 0.77 inch fell.

U.S. Drought Monitor

July 2, 2013
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



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

Drought Impact Types:

~ Delineates dominant impacts

S = Short-Term, typically <6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)

L = Long-Term, typically >6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

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

USDA National Drought Mitigation Center

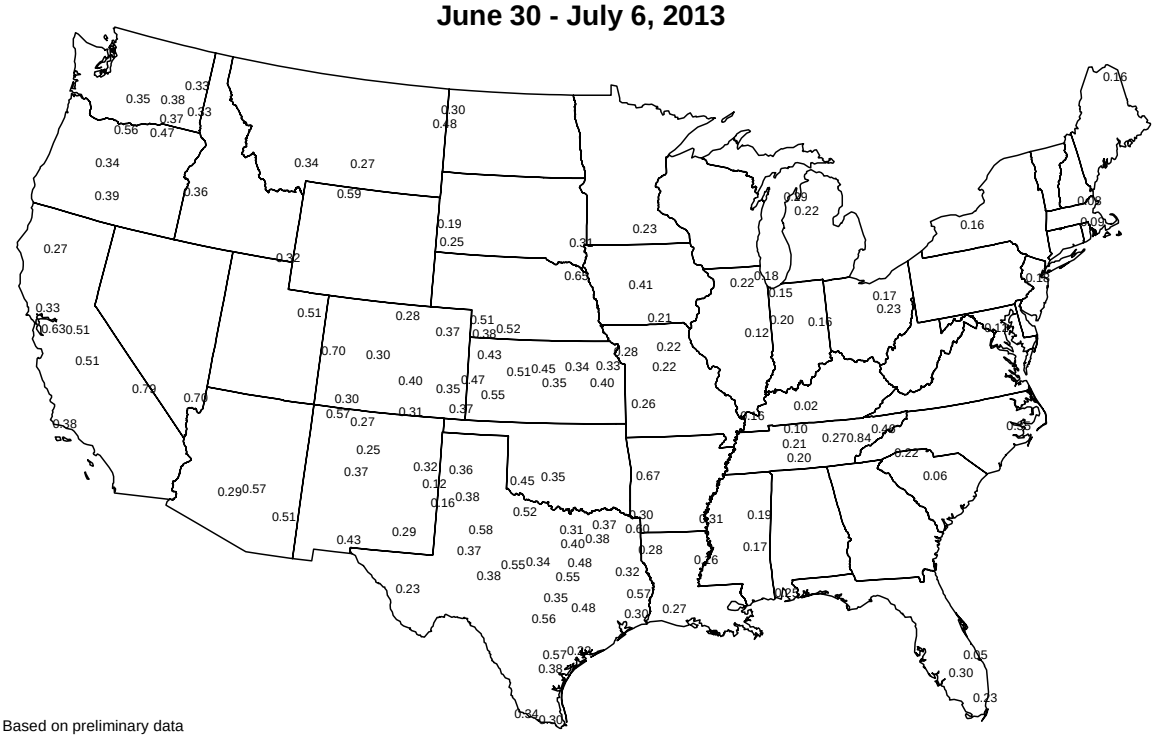
Released Wednesday, July 3 2013

Author: Matthew Rosencrans, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

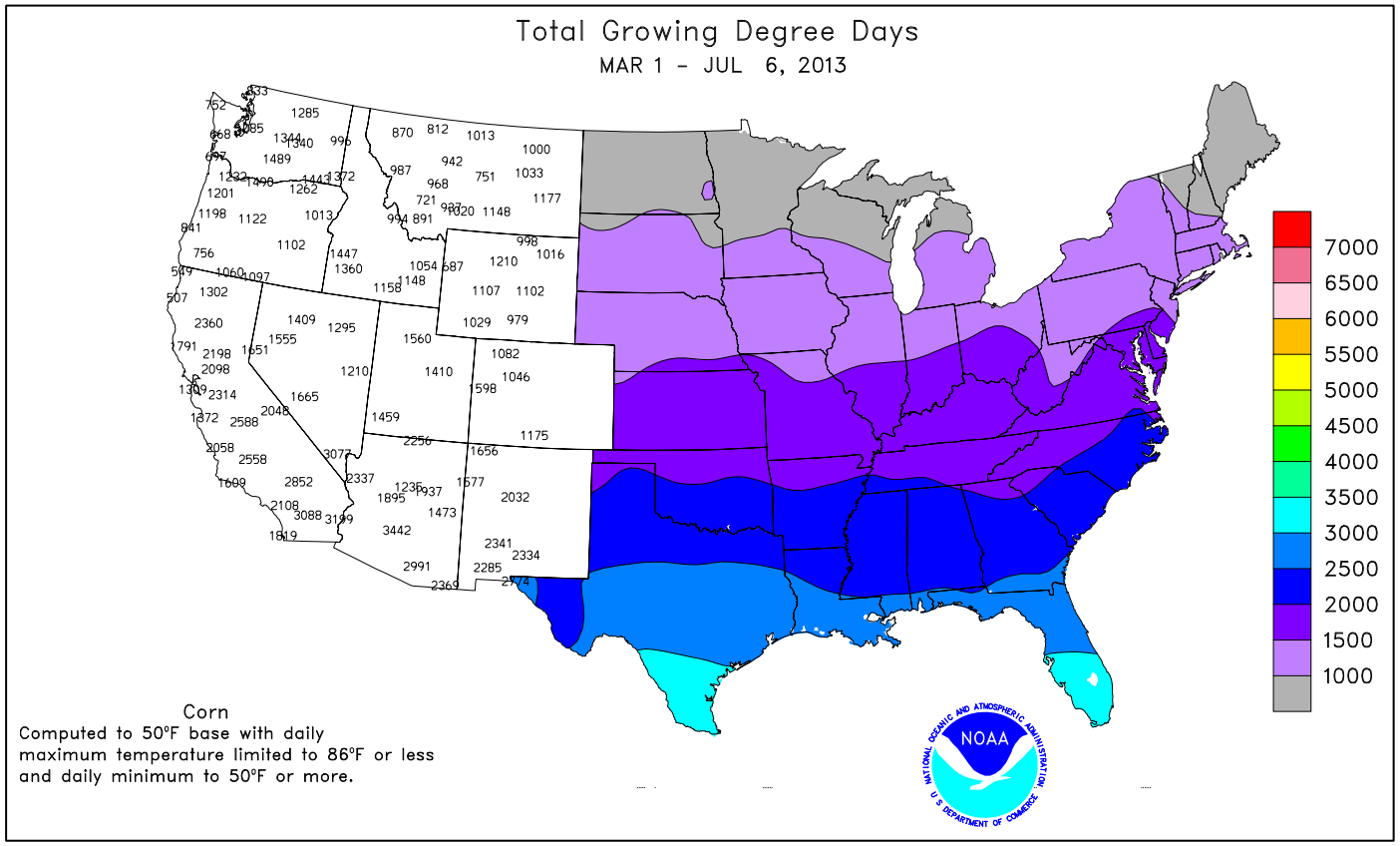
June 30 - July 6, 2013

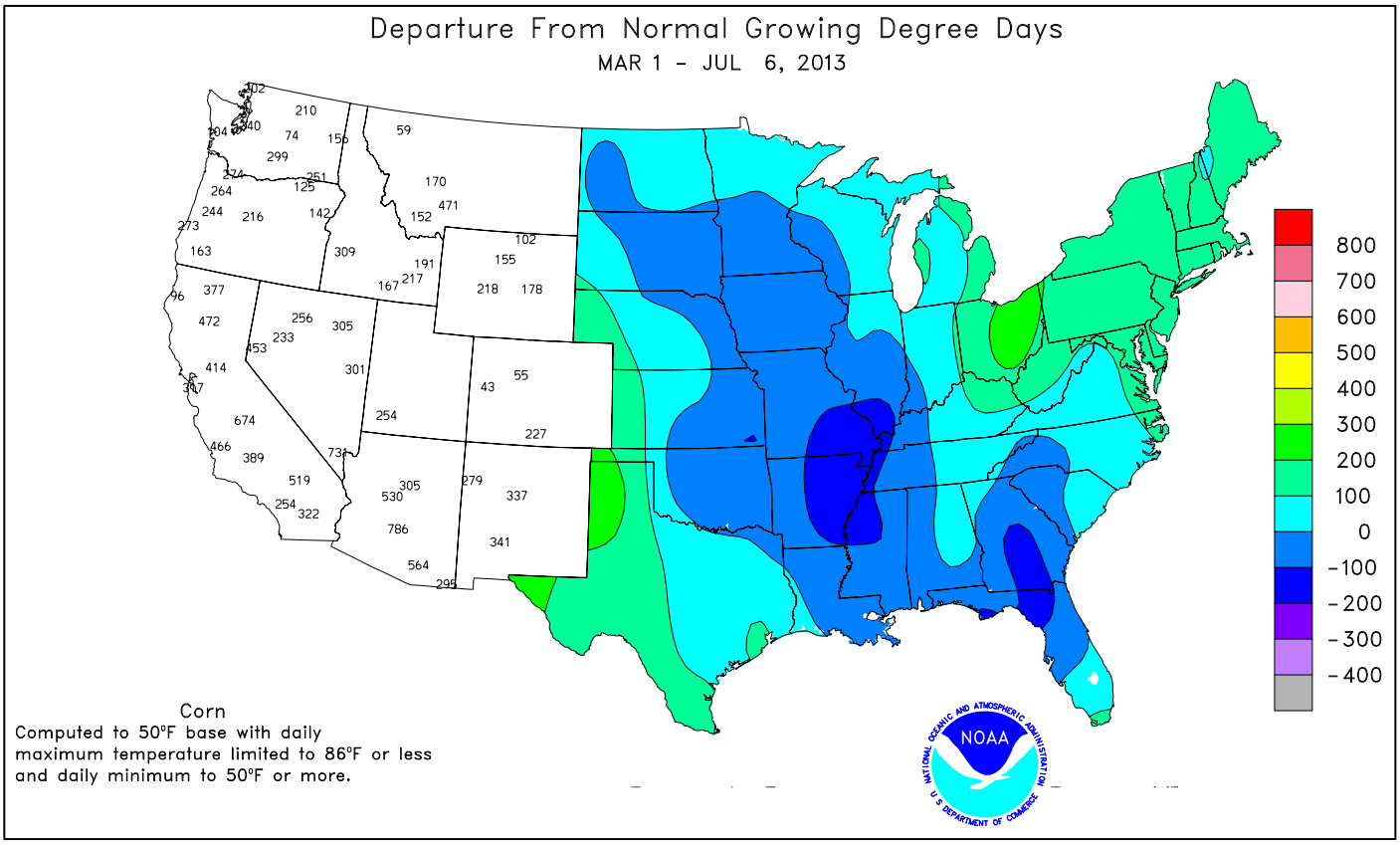


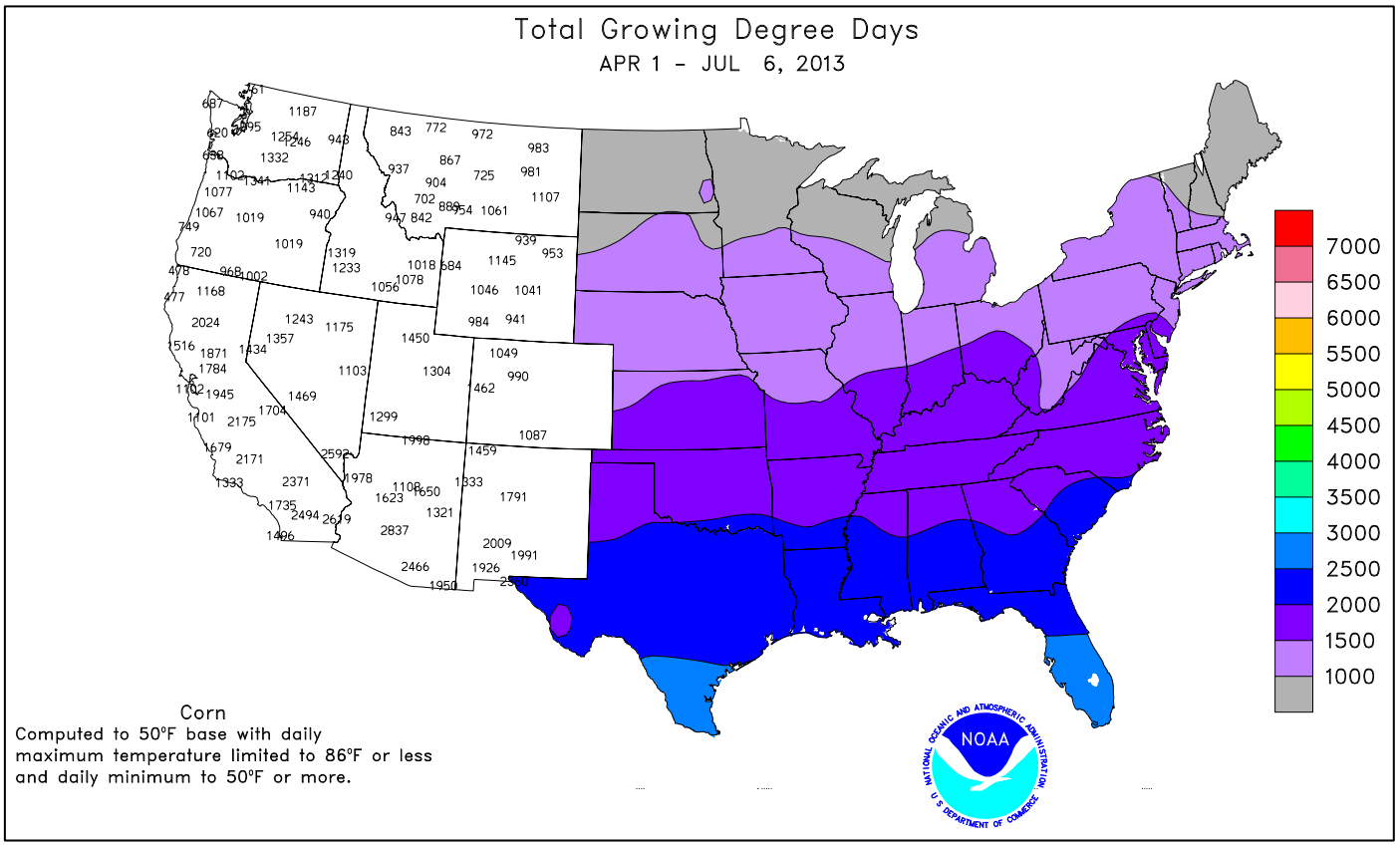
Based on preliminary data

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments

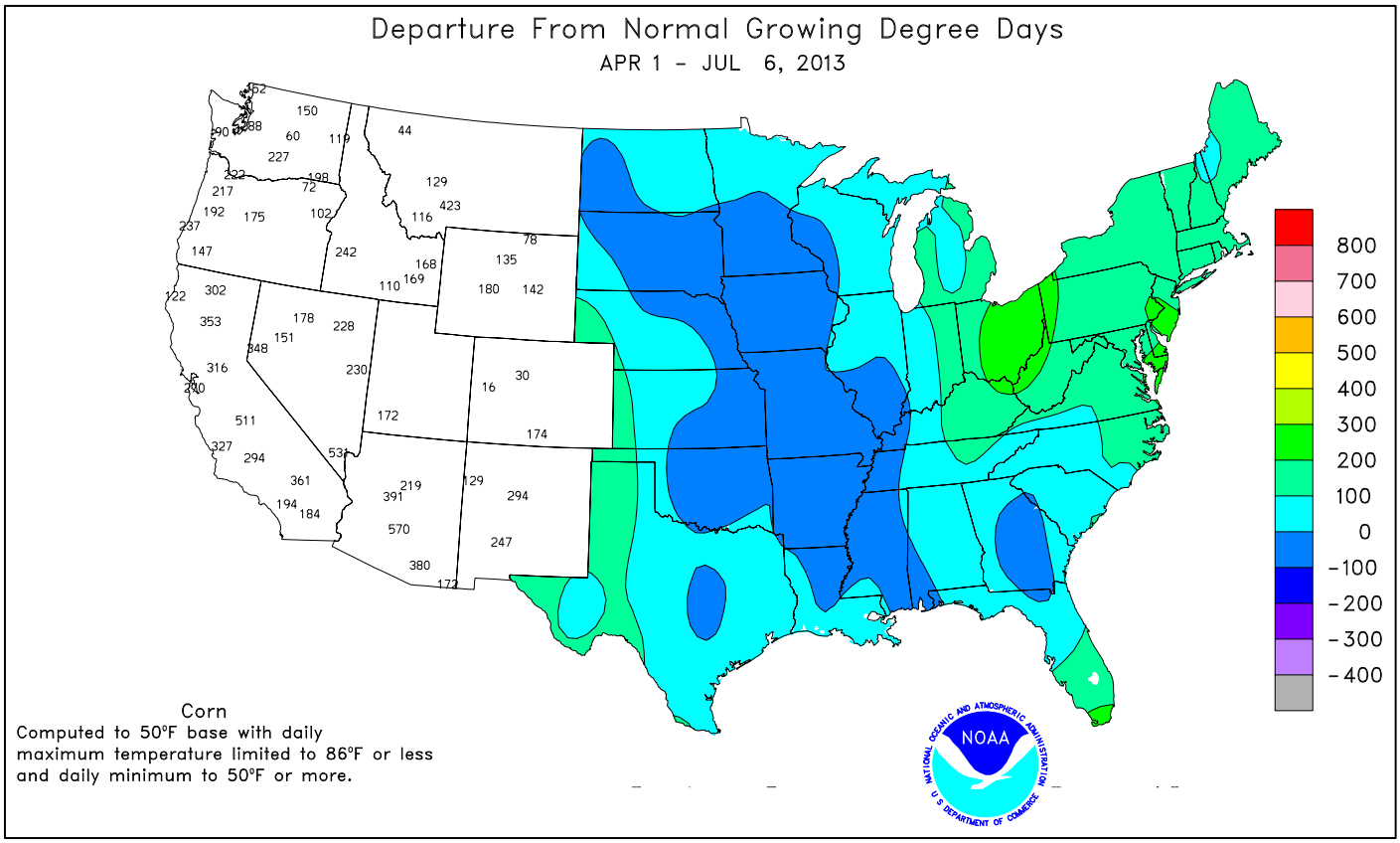
Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.


Total Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - JUL 6, 2013
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - JUL 6, 2013
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.



Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.



Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 6, 2013

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	82	68	89	66	75	-4	1.69	0.64	1.30	10.35	221	40.86	136	93	60	0	0	4	1
	HUNTSVILLE	82	67	89	63	75	-4	5.76	4.77	4.64	7.97	157	37.09	116	93	65	0	0	5	2
	MOBILE	86	71	91	68	78	-3	3.76	2.46	1.69	7.97	130	36.42	103	88	61	2	0	4	2
	MONTGOMERY	84	71	92	68	77	-4	2.06	0.87	1.17	5.95	115	31.65	104	91	62	2	0	4	2
AK	ANCHORAGE	61	52	64	50	57	0	0.66	0.38	0.49	1.04	80	7.45	163	78	66	0	0	5	0
	BARROW	53	38	59	33	45	6	0.60	0.48	0.45	1.30	302	2.54	257	92	72	0	0	5	0
	FAIRBANKS	74	53	85	47	63	0	0.09	-0.27	0.04	0.52	30	2.87	77	74	46	0	0	3	0
	JUNEAU	62	52	75	50	57	1	1.47	0.66	0.78	4.92	121	33.29	146	93	79	0	0	4	1
	KODIAK	57	48	59	44	53	1	1.24	0.15	0.33	4.96	79	30.39	82	87	75	0	0	6	0
	NOME	51	45	58	42	48	-3	1.81	1.47	0.63	3.71	258	7.96	156	94	87	0	0	7	2
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	85	56	92	50	70	6	2.34	2.07	1.76	2.35	351	7.58	75	73	25	1	0	5	1
	PHOENIX	110	89	115	85	99	7	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0	2.61	80	33	22	7	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	95	68	102	65	82	10	0.11	-0.21	0.07	0.11	16	2.90	39	55	18	7	0	4	0
	TUCSON	105	77	111	71	91	4	0.06	-0.16	0.03	0.06	14	1.81	50	47	24	7	0	2	0
AR	FORT SMITH	89	65	94	61	77	-4	0.00	-0.84	0.00	6.10	122	27.08	117	78	33	3	0	0	0
	LITTLE ROCK	89	65	93	61	77	-4	0.00	-0.84	0.00	3.24	69	28.86	107	83	35	2	0	0	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	106	80	110	71	93	12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	2.36	51	35	24	7	0	0	0
	FRESNO	107	77	109	67	92	12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	2.28	29	47	30	7	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	77	65	85	64	71	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	2.61	28	88	70	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	108	75	116	66	91	11	0.00	-0.01	0.00	1.59	230	9.30	42	49	26	7	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	100	66	109	57	83	9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	110	3.91	33	69	22	5	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	75	67	80	65	71	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	3.33	44	82	73	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	75	57	82	55	66	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	55	1.90	14	80	64	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	101	68	107	58	84	8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	133	2.95	33	61	37	7	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	82	45	85	40	64	1	0.66	0.52	0.51	0.71	100	1.78	62	90	38	0	0	2	1
	CO SPRINGS	83	56	91	52	70	2	0.96	0.46	0.85	1.43	52	4.17	49	75	27	2	0	4	1
	DENVER INTL	88	59	93	55	74	4	0.10	-0.27	0.10	0.85	43	6.09	86	69	23	4	0	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	96	68	98	63	82	7	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.01	2	3.42	78	35	21	7	0	0	0
	PUEBLO	89	58	97	53	73	-1	0.10	-0.23	0.05	0.39	24	2.31	39	60	31	3	0	2	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	85	73	92	70	79	7	0.23	-0.58	0.16	9.72	228	23.32	101	91	71	2	0	2	0
	HARTFORD	88	73	93	71	80	8	1.28	0.45	1.28	12.24	268	28.37	121	88	62	3	0	1	1
DC	WASHINGTON	88	75	92	74	81	3	1.20	0.46	0.60	10.92	290	23.53	119	86	61	2	0	4	1
DE	WILMINGTON	86	73	92	68	80	5	1.96	1.05	1.75	13.87	317	27.27	123	93	63	1	0	4	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	88	75	90	74	81	0	1.57	0.27	0.60	8.34	123	23.17	104	92	64	1	0	4	2
	JACKSONVILLE	88	72	90	71	80	-1	2.07	0.67	1.19	7.36	112	24.61	103	95	67	2	0	5	1
	KEY WEST	86	78	88	76	82	-2	3.01	2.19	1.96	11.55	219	26.34	161	81	70	0	0	5	1
	MIAMI	88	76	90	74	82	-1	1.56	-0.06	0.85	7.68	77	27.05	107	88	65	1	0	7	1
	ORLANDO	89	73	92	71	81	-1	2.83	1.00	0.84	8.56	96	19.44	83	95	79	5	0	7	3
	PENSACOLA	85	73	91	71	79	-3	7.56	5.82	3.28	15.52	197	37.55	115	90	68	2	0	5	4
	TALLAHASSEE	85	73	88	72	79	-3	5.47	3.71	2.53	10.49	124	32.88	98	91	76	0	0	6	4
	TAMPA	88	74	92	73	81	-1	3.24	1.81	0.96	13.61	202	22.73	119	94	65	4	0	7	3
	WEST PALM BEACH	90	78	92	75	84	2	2.38	0.73	1.35	13.76	153	38.71	139	75	62	3	0	6	2
GA	ATHENS	85	69	87	68	77	-2	3.74	2.79	1.26	11.82	248	34.89	134	97	66	0	0	6	4
	ATLANTA	82	69	85	67	75	-4	3.83	2.77	1.91	13.40	295	41.15	151	93	74	0	0	5	2
	AUGUSTA	85	71	89	69	78	-2	2.15	1.22	0.57	12.28	246	31.86	132	97	79	0	0	7	2
	COLUMBUS	83	72	89	71	77	-4	2.14	1.12	0.91	9.46	215	35.07	131	93	66	0	0	4	3
	MACON	85	70	90	68	78	-2	4.48	3.55	1.63	16.47	379	45.16	181	100	69	1	0	7	4
	SAVANNAH	87	75	90	73	81	0	2.13	0.82	1.34	10.12	153	29.66	123	91	65	1	0	6	1
HI	HILO	84	70	85	69	77	1	0.94	-1.27	0.52	5.38	58	52.42	83	84	74	0	0	5	1
	HONOLULU	85	72	87	70	78	-2	0.06	-0.02	0.01	0.24	48	8.70	93	74	66	0	0	2	0
	KAHULUI	88	70	89	66	79	1	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.29	104	7.27	65	85	72	0	0	1	0
	LIHUE	81	69	82	67	75	-4	0.11	-0.30	0.05	0.82	38	15.63	80	89	80	0	0	3	0
ID	BOISE	100	69	110	57	85	13	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.39	47	4.31	59	46	26	7	0	0	0
	LEWISTON	95	64	107	54	80	10	0.01	-0.18	0.01	1.95	148	5.82	79	65	37	5	0	1	0
	POCATELLO	95	59	101	53	77	11	0.12	-0.02	0.12	0.70	68	3.66	50	63	30	7	0	1	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	78	60	86	56	69	-3	0.02	-0.76	0.02	5.52	128	27.76	160	88	60	0	0	1	0
	MOLINE	82	59	87	52	70	-4	0.00	-0.96	0.00	6.15	113	29.29	150	84	49	0	0	0	0
	PEORIA	81	61	86	59	71	-3	0.00	-0.93	0.00	2.19	47	29.72	162	82	43	0	0	0	0
	ROCKFORD	80	59	84	56	69	-3	0.00	-1.05	0.00	7.72	136	27.17	147	85	53	0	0	0	0
	SPRINGFIELD	81	62	85	58	71	-5	0.01	-0.79	0.01	1.80	40	26.82	145	89	47	0	0	1	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	80	64	82	63	72	-6	0.56	-0.32	0.24	7.94	163	30.50	124	91	74	0	0	4	0
	FORT WAYNE	77	64	82	60	70	-3	1.14	0.27	0.71	6.25	131	23.91	126	96	69	0	0	4	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	77	64	80	62	70	-5	1.29	0.32	0.49	4.90	99	26.76	126	91	65	0	0	5	1
	SOUTH BEND	77	61	82	56	69	-3	0.68	-0.26	0.66	4.09	82	21.45	111	88	64	0	0	2	1
IA	BURLINGTON	83	62	88	58	73	-2	0.00	-1.05	0.00	***	***	25.33	132	86	41	0	0	0	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	81	59	86	55	70	-4	0.00	-0.98	0.00	6.34	119	26.52	158	88	43	0	0	0	0
	DES MOINES	86	62	92	56	74	-1	0.00	-0.98	0.00	3.26	60	21.57	122	77	45	2	0	0	0
	DUBUQUE	80	56	85	50	68	-3	0.00	-0.84	0.00	2.77	58	24.37	138	88	52	0	0	0	0
	SIOUX CITY	86	59	90	53	72	-2	0.08	-0.69	0.08	3.21	75	16.54	118	85	44	1	0	1	0
	WATERLOO	83	59	90	54	71	-2	0.00	-1.04	0.00	4.69	82	28.27	165	80	43	1	0	0	0
KS	CONCORDIA	87	61	93	52	74	-3	0.00	-0.91	0.00	1.28	27	12.67	84	75	33	2	0	0	0
	DODGE CITY	90	60	99	51	75	-3	0.00	-0.70	0.00	2.62	70	6.05	50	65	21	3	0	0	0
	GOODLAND	89	56	100	49	73	-1	0.00	-0.74	0.00	3.04	77	7.40	67	63	28	3	0	0	0
	TOPEKA	87	61	93	57	74	-3	0.00	-0.96	0.00	3.17	56	17.50	95	78	38	1	0	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 6, 2013

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		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	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	87	62	93	58	75	-4	0.02	-0.81	0.02	1.59	32	15.60	96	76	39	2	0	1	0
KY	JACKSON	80	64	82	61	72	-2	2.28	1.24	0.79	8.58	154	28.77	110	98	68	0	0	6	2
	LEXINGTON	78	65	82	62	71	-4	4.32	3.25	1.73	11.87	216	33.73	135	92	74	0	0	4	3
	LOUISVILLE	80	66	84	64	73	-4	2.47	1.58	0.72	6.78	150	25.83	106	93	63	0	0	5	3
	PADUCAH	80	63	86	61	72	-5	1.29	0.16	0.78	9.58	175	35.06	131	98	64	0	0	4	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	88	69	90	67	79	-2	0.48	-0.84	0.48	6.95	108	45.13	134	96	50	3	0	1	0
	LAKE CHARLES	93	70	96	68	82	0	0.01	-1.29	0.01	4.11	57	33.63	115	88	38	6	0	1	0
	NEW ORLEANS	87	75	93	73	81	-1	0.92	-0.73	0.55	5.35	65	40.06	116	83	64	1	0	4	1
	SHREVEPORT	91	66	93	62	79	-3	0.00	-1.07	0.00	7.91	133	24.76	87	84	35	5	0	0	0
ME	CARIBOU	82	60	89	55	71	7	0.02	-0.76	0.01	6.06	152	21.79	125	91	43	0	0	2	0
	PORTLAND	81	64	93	56	73	6	1.35	0.61	1.17	8.69	222	24.48	105	93	70	1	0	4	1
MD	BALTIMORE	87	73	93	72	80	5	0.96	0.16	0.59	8.70	211	22.56	105	89	65	1	0	4	1
MA	BOSTON	89	71	95	61	80	8	0.14	-0.57	0.12	10.54	275	24.79	114	88	56	4	0	2	0
	WORCESTER	83	69	89	65	76	8	0.35	-0.56	0.33	10.42	217	27.21	111	96	64	0	0	2	0
MI	ALPENA	79	52	91	46	65	0	0.00	-0.61	0.00	2.04	67	16.97	128	92	38	1	0	0	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	80	61	86	56	71	1	0.17	-0.71	0.04	3.83	86	26.52	152	82	47	0	0	1	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	81	53	87	46	67	2	0.11	-0.50	0.02	1.77	51	17.71	134	90	48	0	0	6	0
	LANSING	79	60	84	54	69	0	0.15	-0.60	0.10	8.51	201	26.51	172	87	57	0	0	2	0
	MUSKEGON	79	61	84	56	70	2	0.44	-0.05	0.32	4.73	158	27.42	183	82	58	0	0	2	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	81	57	90	46	69	1	0.00	-0.80	0.00	1.38	35	19.09	121	86	37	1	0	0	0
MN	DULUTH	81	56	88	49	69	6	0.34	-0.68	0.34	4.90	96	18.24	132	68	43	0	0	1	0
	INT'L FALLS	82	53	85	45	68	4	1.04	0.15	0.95	2.65	56	15.04	135	95	42	0	0	3	1
	MINNEAPOLIS	86	65	92	57	76	4	0.00	-0.96	0.00	5.25	102	20.94	145	69	37	2	0	0	0
	ROCHESTER	84	60	91	54	72	3	0.00	-1.00	0.00	6.85	141	30.75	205	76	41	1	0	0	0
	ST. CLOUD	84	58	89	53	72	4	0.04	-0.86	0.04	5.80	110	18.10	137	89	38	0	0	1	0
MS	JACKSON	88	66	90	63	77	-4	0.12	-0.88	0.04	5.28	113	38.32	122	93	50	2	0	7	0
	MERIDIAN	84	67	88	63	76	-5	0.08	-1.08	0.08	6.75	135	41.39	123	93	62	0	0	1	0
	TUPELO	86	67	88	62	76	-4	0.29	-0.66	0.29	2.35	42	30.78	95	88	54	0	0	1	0
MO	COLUMBIA	83	60	88	56	72	-4	0.00	-0.85	0.00	2.05	43	28.76	137	86	44	0	0	0	0
	KANSAS CITY	84	60	89	57	72	-5	0.00	-1.02	0.00	3.13	59	18.06	95	80	39	0	0	0	0
	SAINT LOUIS	81	65	88	62	73	-6	0.62	-0.29	0.54	6.48	143	30.61	150	81	58	0	0	3	1
	SPRINGFIELD	83	60	89	55	72	-5	0.49	-0.58	0.49	2.80	47	26.52	115	84	45	0	0	1	0
MT	BILLINGS	90	63	99	59	77	8	0.11	-0.23	0.11	1.02	47	7.44	84	74	32	4	0	1	0
	BUTTE	88	52	95	44	70	10	0.25	-0.12	0.18	1.92	80	5.23	72	81	19	2	0	2	0
	CUT BANK	85	56	97	48	70	9	0.59	0.16	0.59	2.82	99	7.25	101	90	34	1	0	1	1
	GLASGOW	86	62	96	58	74	6	0.12	-0.34	0.12	4.12	158	11.38	185	82	49	2	0	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	89	57	99	45	73	9	0.00	-0.36	0.00	2.36	93	7.44	86	86	26	5	0	0	0
	HAVRE	87	59	95	53	73	7	0.99	0.61	0.89	4.88	220	12.20	189	84	51	3	0	2	1
	MISSOULA	93	57	101	50	75	11	0.00	-0.29	0.00	1.61	82	5.74	74	73	35	5	0	0	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	88	61	95	52	75	0	0.05	-0.69	0.03	1.68	39	15.05	105	77	35	3	0	2	0
	LINCOLN	85	58	89	50	71	-5	0.00	-0.76	0.00	2.50	60	18.32	124	81	43	0	0	0	0
	NORFOLK	85	59	91	50	72	-2	0.00	-0.93	0.00	2.22	44	13.64	92	80	42	1	0	0	0
	NORTH PLATTE	88	54	98	44	71	-1	0.00	-0.72	0.00	1.95	52	8.11	72	79	29	3	0	0	0
	OMAHA	86	61	90	54	73	-3	0.00	-0.88	0.00	4.81	102	19.15	121	81	43	1	0	0	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	89	58	95	53	74	3	0.09	-0.48	0.08	1.64	52	6.61	67	70	33	4	0	2	0
	VALENTINE	87	56	95	47	72	0	0.00	-0.74	0.00	2.45	67	11.84	111	78	34	2	0	0	0
NV	ELY	95	55	99	52	75	10	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.01	1	3.12	57	50	19	7	0	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	113	91	117	88	102	12	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.01	9	0.62	26	18	12	7	0	1	0
	RENO	100	67	105	60	84	15	0.21	0.15	0.21	0.38	73	1.68	38	47	21	7	0	1	0
	WINNEMUCCA	101	60	107	51	81	12	0.26	0.18	0.25	0.51	67	2.34	47	56	20	7	0	2	0
NH	CONCORD	87	65	95	61	76	8	1.50	0.77	0.75	8.26	221	21.03	114	99	60	2	0	3	2
NJ	NEWARK	88	74	95	73	81	5	2.17	1.26	1.07	10.91	260	27.16	115	86	68	3	0	3	2
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	91	65	97	56	78	0	0.51	0.34	0.29	0.54	68	1.22	35	69	24	4	0	4	0
NY	ALBANY	86	70	91	65	78	8	1.29	0.48	0.59	8.81	198	23.54	123	90	62	2	0	3	2
	BINGHAMTON	81	67	87	58	74	7	2.04	1.17	1.81	7.14	157	20.30	104	88	67	0	0	3	1
	BUFFALO	80	65	88	59	73	4	0.30	-0.49	0.11	7.46	166	21.55	111	93	64	0	0	4	0
	ROCHESTER	81	65	87	60	73	4	2.86	2.14	2.37	9.14	230	20.98	127	90	70	0	0	5	1
	SYRACUSE	85	69	90	64	77	8	0.74	-0.22	0.32	6.96	154	20.89	110	92	63	1	0	4	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	79	64	83	60	72	0	8.09	7.20	3.26	17.18	334	46.30	181	96	69	0	0	6	5
	CHARLOTTE	84	70	88	67	77	-2	2.56	1.77	1.39	9.44	230	28.20	125	96	73	0	0	7	1
	GREENSBORO	83	71	86	69	77	0	2.55	1.61	1.18	10.61	244	28.96	130	96	67	0	0	7	1
	HATTERAS	86	77	90	74	81	3	1.55	0.67	0.84	6.52	142	25.71	97	88	68	1	0	3	2
	RALEIGH	85	71	89	68	78	0	2.02	1.14	0.99	11.11	266	30.14	135	92	68	0	0	4	2
	WILMINGTON	85	73	86	71	79	-1	1.14	-0.40	0.75	12.44	186	29.15	110	94	69	0	0	7	1
ND	BISMARCK	86	56	90	51	71	3	0.20	-0.41	0.20	2.90	93	13.50	157	88	46	1	0	1	0
	DICKINSON	83	56	86	52	69	2	0.83	0.15	0.82	3.15	81	10.24	109	90	41	0	0	2	1
	FARGO	88	64	92	59	76	7	0.17	-0.57	0.17	7.91	191	20.81	196	80	36	2	0	1	0
	GRAND FORKS	87	61	89	56	74	6	0.10	-0.60	0.10	3.17	87	11.34	123	89	36	0	0	1	0
	JAMESTOWN	87	61	89	56	74	5	0.01	-0.75	0.01	1.80	49	7.39	79	89	35	0	0	1	0
	WILLISTON	85	56	89	53	70	3	0.35	-0.20	0.35	4.52	160	12.32	166	83	49	0	0	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	81	67	86	63	74	3	1.34	0.47	1.01	7.25	169	19.51	100	89	69	0	0	5	1
	CINCINNATI	78	65	81	65	72	-3	3.80	2.91	1.37	9.83	190	27.71	119	98	80	0	0	4	3
	CLEVELAND	80	67	86	64	74	3	0.61	-0.27	0.23	8.48	183	21.06	110	89	65	0	0	6	0
	COLUMBUS	82	68	85	62	75	1	0.75	-0.28	0.53	5.20	105	17.67	90	93	64	0	0	4	1
	DAYTON	79	66	82	64	72	-1	1.39	0.48	0.66	4.50	90	18.80	88	95	71	0	0	6	2
	MANSFIELD	79	66	84	63	73	3	0.97	-0.01	0.33	7.98	149	21.86	99	100	67	0	0	6	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 6, 2013

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		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	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	77	64	83	60	71	-1	0.43	-0.35	0.22	6.71	150	21.19	123	92	72	0	0	6	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	81	65	86	60	73	4	0.52	-0.47	0.25	5.89	124	17.66	93	93	68	0	0	5	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	90	66	95	60	78	-2	0.00	-0.82	0.00	4.86	91	31.90	164	65	31	3	0	0	0
	TULSA	89	62	92	57	75	-7	0.00	-0.83	0.00	1.72	32	15.59	69	78	38	3	0	0	0
OR	ASTORIA	68	58	76	55	63	4	0.00	-0.43	0.00	2.49	85	35.00	97	86	74	0	0	0	0
	BURNS	96	56	102	38	76	13	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.87	119	3.41	55	58	24	5	0	0	0
	EUGENE	88	55	96	47	72	8	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.11	65	9.68	35	84	50	4	0	0	0
	MEDFORD	96	64	102	54	80	10	0.18	0.10	0.17	1.14	152	4.88	50	63	26	6	0	2	0
	PENDLETON	96	62	106	51	79	9	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.89	102	4.89	68	60	29	5	0	0	0
	PORTLAND	84	60	97	54	72	6	0.00	-0.24	0.00	1.36	76	14.51	73	75	56	2	0	0	0
	SALEM	87	59	96	53	73	8	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.03	63	11.62	54	78	50	3	0	0	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	86	71	91	68	79	7	1.24	0.32	1.15	8.07	169	21.63	96	90	68	2	0	3	1
	ERIE	78	66	87	61	72	1	1.74	0.85	0.53	9.05	180	26.26	133	87	69	0	0	6	2
	MIDDLETOWN	87	72	93	68	79	5	0.24	-0.61	0.17	4.20	92	16.37	77	92	58	1	0	4	0
	PHILADELPHIA	87	74	94	72	81	5	0.77	-0.12	0.45	10.89	268	23.41	109	84	65	3	0	3	0
	PITTSBURGH	83	67	88	62	75	4	0.50	-0.46	0.24	5.79	117	18.13	91	89	58	0	0	3	0
	WILKES-BARRE	85	69	90	63	77	6	0.67	-0.28	0.31	5.82	122	15.58	82	90	61	1	0	3	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	86	70	90	62	78	7	0.85	-0.21	0.28	4.19	78	16.76	79	89	64	1	0	5	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	87	73	93	70	80	9	0.41	-0.30	0.23	10.32	259	24.93	104	88	64	3	0	2	0
SC	BEAUFORT	87	74	89	73	81	0	2.17	0.86	0.84	6.66	97	27.53	116	92	68	0	0	6	1
	CHARLESTON	87	75	90	72	81	0	3.65	2.23	1.83	15.13	212	38.56	156	90	68	1	0	7	3
	COLUMBIA	84	72	89	70	78	-3	2.21	0.97	0.88	8.45	140	27.07	107	97	81	0	0	7	1
	GREENVILLE	84	68	87	66	76	-2	7.20	6.27	2.55	16.63	352	39.78	148	97	68	0	0	6	5
SD	ABERDEEN	86	58	89	51	72	2	0.12	-0.63	0.11	2.18	53	10.68	98	88	40	0	0	2	0
	HURON	87	60	89	53	73	2	0.02	-0.70	0.02	3.33	86	13.93	117	90	38	0	0	1	0
	RAPID CITY	87	57	93	52	72	3	0.36	-0.16	0.32	2.54	78	10.16	102	82	35	2	0	2	0
	SIOUX FALLS	83	60	86	51	71	0	0.05	-0.66	0.05	4.38	107	16.69	129	82	50	0	0	1	0
TN	BRISTOL	83	65	86	60	74	1	3.35	2.40	1.65	10.89	232	35.58	154	95	54	0	0	6	2
	CHATTANOOGA	80	68	89	66	74	-4	4.31	3.26	2.11	8.47	173	43.14	145	91	74	0	0	6	3
	KNOXVILLE	81	67	86	64	74	-3	2.81	1.77	1.10	11.64	236	43.06	157	96	67	0	0	7	2
	MEMPHIS	85	68	88	64	76	-6	0.02	-1.03	0.01	5.44	105	40.02	132	85	50	0	0	2	0
	NASHVILLE	81	65	85	61	73	-5	3.99	3.12	1.90	8.59	178	33.03	125	92	63	0	0	4	3
TX	ABILENE	93	67	97	57	80	-2	0.09	-0.39	0.09	5.13	148	11.35	99	58	29	5	0	1	0
	AMARILLO	88	62	96	55	75	-2	0.04	-0.60	0.04	2.91	76	9.20	92	60	25	2	0	1	0
	AUSTIN	96	65	99	60	80	-3	0.55	0.01	0.55	1.06	25	16.44	92	72	30	7	0	1	1
	BEAUMONT	94	71	97	69	82	0	0.06	-1.34	0.06	4.21	54	32.29	107	88	34	6	0	1	0
	BROWNSVILLE	95	75	99	71	85	2	0.00	-0.57	0.00	0.85	25	6.45	57	91	44	7	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	95	74	98	71	84	1	1.34	0.77	1.34	2.33	58	7.07	48	86	51	7	0	1	1
	DEL RIO	94	71	97	66	83	-1	0.12	-0.40	0.12	1.78	64	5.00	54	60	39	7	0	1	0
	EL PASO	94	70	101	65	82	-2	0.10	-0.17	0.06	0.23	21	1.12	40	61	23	5	0	2	0
	FORT WORTH	93	70	97	65	81	-3	0.00	-0.46	0.00	2.17	60	15.33	79	65	26	5	0	0	0
	GALVESTON	92	79	98	78	86	2	0.00	-0.88	0.00	3.26	68	17.98	88	79	45	7	0	0	0
	HOUSTON	96	71	98	69	84	1	0.00	-0.94	0.00	4.48	73	13.80	55	80	35	7	0	0	0
	LUBBOCK	90	66	96	61	78	-1	0.44	-0.15	0.35	1.77	51	5.19	57	58	32	3	0	3	0
	MIDLAND	91	68	97	62	79	-2	0.12	-0.28	0.12	0.97	47	2.53	41	57	39	5	0	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	94	66	99	57	80	-1	0.07	-0.27	0.06	1.45	52	7.83	75	57	34	5	0	2	0
	SAN ANTONIO	94	70	97	65	82	-1	0.37	-0.26	0.37	2.03	42	21.87	125	79	31	7	0	1	0
	VICTORIA	97	69	99	66	83	0	0.06	-0.83	0.04	0.23	4	9.61	47	86	35	7	0	2	0
	WACO	96	65	99	58	81	-3	0.01	-0.54	0.01	1.64	46	15.72	88	73	29	7	0	1	0
	WICHITA FALLS	95	65	101	60	80	-3	0.12	-0.42	0.12	2.85	69	10.12	65	63	27	6	0	1	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	98	72	104	68	85	11	0.75	0.64	0.53	0.75	87	6.88	72	53	21	7	0	3	1
VT	BURLINGTON	83	65	90	59	74	5	3.35	2.50	1.89	12.98	312	28.28	171	94	62	1	0	6	2
VA	LYNCHBURG	83	69	87	65	76	2	2.66	1.70	1.01	8.47	183	28.91	128	96	72	0	0	6	2
	NORFOLK	88	74	92	72	81	3	1.96	0.95	1.39	4.57	98	21.99	95	90	62	3	0	3	1
	RICHMOND	88	73	91	72	81	4	0.99	0.08	0.37	7.14	165	26.03	118	88	63	4	0	4	0
	ROANOKE	82	69	86	67	76	1	6.27	5.40	2.79	12.68	287	33.22	148	92	70	0	0	7	3
	WASH/DULLES	87	72	92	68	79	5	0.72	-0.12	0.62	5.37	112	19.36	90	88	66	1	0	3	1
WA	OLYMPIA	81	53	92	47	67	6	0.00	-0.30	0.00	1.87	92	21.43	80	90	66	1	0	0	0
	QUILLAYUTE	71	56	82	52	64	7	0.00	-0.60	0.00	2.92	73	58.81	109	84	72	0	0	0	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	81	60	93	56	71	8	0.00	-0.26	0.00	1.31	77	18.06	94	73	56	1	0	0	0
	SPOKANE	89	61	99	54	75	10	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.87	139	6.80	75	67	25	4	0	0	0
	YAKIMA	97	62	106	52	80	13	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.39	57	4.18	95	57	33	5	0	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	80	65	83	60	72	2	1.19	0.17	0.49	6.01	125	21.39	95	98	69	0	0	7	0
	CHARLESTON	86	67	88	64	76	3	1.76	0.74	0.66	8.89	179	24.34	106	94	56	0	0	5	2
	ELKINS	84	63	88	57	73	4	0.77	-0.30	0.40	4.95	90	21.33	87	96	51	0	0	4	0
	HUNTINGTON	84	66	87	62	75	1	3.55	2.64	1.55	9.26	199	22.84	101	95	64	0	0	6	3
WI	EAU CLAIRE	85	57	91	50	71	1	0.00	-0.92	0.00	5.89	116	25.93	169	89	35	1	0	0	0
	GREEN BAY	81	59	88	52	70	1	0.01	-0.79	0.01	3.79	92	17.55	128	85	40	0	0	1	0
	LA CROSSE	85	61	91	55	73	0	0.14	-0.85	0.14	5.96	123	24.88	158	86	37	1	0	1	0
	MADISON	80	59	85	53	69	-1	0.00	-0.93	0.00	10.86	224	30.95	190	83	52	0	0	0	0
	MILWAUKEE	75	62	84	58	69	-1	0.34	-0.51	0.34	6.14	143	25.65	149	84	66	0	0	1	0
WY	CASPER	90	54	93	49	72	5	0.80	0.52	0.71	1.30	78	7.27	95	76	29	3	0	3	1
	CHEYENNE	84	55	88	50	70	4	0.13	-0.35	0.11	0.28	11	5.83	69	64	32	0	0	2	0
	LANDER	90	58	91	56	74	6	0.15	-0.04	0.15	0.20	15	7.72	96	66	19	6	0	1	0
	SHERIDAN	89	55	94	51	72	6	0.36	0.01	0.33	1.12	48	8.44	95	84	39	4	0	3	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

June Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Wet weather in the eastern one-third of the U.S. and across the nation's northern tier maintained abundant to locally excessive moisture reserves for pastures and summer crops. In particular, more than two-thirds of the U.S. spring wheat, corn, and soybeans were rated in good to excellent condition by the end of June, despite widespread spring planting delays.

In contrast, little or no rain fell from southern California to the central and southern Rockies. Although much of this region typically experiences dry weather during June, the lack of rain aggravated the effects of long-term drought. In addition, Southwestern heat and drought boosted irrigation demands, stressed rangeland, and hampered wildfire containment efforts.

Between wet and dry regions, spotty showers affected the nation's mid-section. Showers provided temporary relief to drought-stressed rangeland, pastures, and rain-fed summer crops on the central and southern High Plains, but failed to dent long-term precipitation deficits. Meanwhile, a subtle drying trend across eastern sections of the central and southern Plains, as well as parts of the Mid-South, led to a slight decline in crop conditions by month's end.

Summary: In early June, heat expanded across the West and Northeast. On June 1, Woodland Hills, CA, collected a daily-record high of 104°F, while Tucson, AZ (105°F), achieved a triple-digit reading for the first time this year. Cool weather lingered, however, across the Intermountain West, resulting in a daily-record low in Cedar City, UT (31°F on June 1). Meanwhile, Burlington, VT, posted daily-record highs (91 and 90°F, respectively) on May 31 and June 1, attaining the 90-degree mark on consecutive days for the first time since August 3-4, 2012. At the same time, heavy rain gradually ended across the Mid-South, where May 30 – June 1 event totals in Arkansas reached 9.50 inches in Mena, 8.65 inches in Mt. Ida, and 8.34 inches in Batesville. Record-setting rainfall totals for June 1 included 5.58 inches in Paducah, KY; 3.54 inches in Tampa, FL; and 3.39 inches in Cape Girardeau, MO. By June 1, the Mississippi River at Hannibal, MO, crested 9.53 feet above flood stage. Prior to this year, higher water levels in Hannibal had been measured only in 1973, 1993, 2001, and 2008.

Tropical Storm Andrea made landfall during the late afternoon of June 6 in Dixie County, FL, with maximum sustained winds near 65 mph. Most of Andrea's impacts were related to heavy rain, although weakening and acceleration after landfall helped to limit flooding. Andrea, which developed over the Gulf of Mexico, was first identified as a tropical storm only about 24 hours before landfall. Andrea's tropical moisture blended with frontal and jet stream energy to produce significant rainfall in the East. However, long before Andrea's development, daily-record rainfall totals across the South and East topped 2 inches in locations such as Birmingham, AL (3.57 inches on June 5); Georgetown, DE (2.98 inches on June 3); Knoxville, TN (2.50 inches on June 2); and Baton Rouge, LA (2.18 inches on June 2). Locally heavy showers also affected the Plains, where record-setting totals in North Dakota for June 4 included 1.70 inches in Minot and 1.49 inches in Grand Forks. By June 6, daily-record totals exceeded 3 inches in several places, including Shreveport, LA (3.58 inches); Lynchburg, VA (3.38 inches); and Tampa, FL (3.31 inches). Even heavier rain soaked several communities on June 7, when daily-record totals climbed to 8.15 inches in Ft. Lauderdale, FL; 5.14 inches in Raleigh-Durham, NC; and 4.16 inches in New York's Central Park. Later, heavy showers returned to the northern Plains and upper Midwest, producing a daily-record total for June 8 in Sioux Falls, SD (1.87 inches).

Cool conditions dominated the Plains and Midwest in early June. On June 2, daily-record lows included 30°F in International Falls, MN, and 34°F in Alliance, NE. Gaylord, MI (31°F), posted a daily-record low for June 3. Later, another surge of cool air overspread the northern Intermountain West, where Sheridan, WY (32°F), collected a daily-record low for June 5. In contrast, hot weather dominated the remainder of the West and occasionally reached the southern High Plains. Tucson, AZ, collected a daily-record high of 107°F on June 2. Two days later, record-setting highs on the southern High Plains for June 4 included 109°F in Midland, TX, and 106°F in Roswell, NM. Meanwhile, heat intensified across the West. Death Valley, CA, posted a trio of daily-record highs (123, 126, and 125°F), from June 7-9. Elsewhere in California, Red Bluff (111 and 112°F) and Sacramento (105 and 108°F) were among a number of locations also notching consecutive daily-record highs on June 7-8. Farther inland, Reno, NV, logged four daily-record highs in a row (97, 100, 98, and 99°F) from June 6-9. On the Great Plains, Dodge City, KS, registered daily-record highs (104°F each day) on 3 consecutive days from June 10-12. Denver, CO (100°F on June 11), registered its earliest triple-digit reading on record; previously, a reading of 102°F was observed on June 14, 2006. Elsewhere in Colorado, Pueblo achieved triple digit readings (103 and 104°F, respectively) on June 10-11, setting daily-record highs on both days. Consecutive daily-record highs were also established on June 10-11 in locations such as Clayton, NM (101 and 102°F); Goodland, KS (104 and 107°F); McCook, NE (104 and 108°F); Tribune, KS (106 and 111°F); and Garden City, KS (108°F both days). Much of the remainder of the nation also experienced mid-month heat, resulting in daily-record highs in locations such as Douglas, AZ (105°F on June 11 and 12); New Bern, NC (98°F on June 13); New Iberia, LA (97°F on June 14); Springfield, IL (95°F on June 12); and Buffalo, NY (90°F on June 13).

Hot, dry, windy conditions, in conjunction with ongoing drought, contributed to a sharp increase in wildfire activity in the central and southern Rockies. In El Paso County, CO, the destructive Black Forest fire destroyed more than 500 homes and charred more than 14,000 acres of timber and grassland within days of its June 11 ignition. Larger Southwestern blazes included the Silver fire (more than 138,000 acres burned near Kingston, NM; started by lightning on June 7) and the West Fork complex (nearly 110,000 acres burned near Pagosa Springs, CO; started by lightning on June 5). However, the month's most tragic blaze was west-central Arizona's Yarnell Hill fire—started by lightning on June 28—which on June 30 claimed the lives of 19 firefighters. The Yarnell Hill fire also destroyed more than 100 structures and consumed more than 8,000 acres of vegetation. Despite the active season in the Southwest, year-to-date U.S. wildfires burned just 1.5 million acres during the first half of 2013, compared to the 10-year average of 2.4 million acres.

While fires raged in parts of the Southwest, abundant rains fell in the eastern one-third of the U.S. Record-setting rainfall totals for June 9 included 3.23 inches in Greenville-Spartanburg, SC, and 1.56 inches in Greenwood, MS. A day later in the Mid-Atlantic region, record-high amounts for June 10 reached 2.77 inches in Washington, DC; 2.32

inches in Georgetown, DE; and 2.10 inches in Philadelphia, PA. By June 11, heavy rain spread into the Northeast and developed in parts of Montana, resulting in daily-record totals in locations such as Burlington, VT (1.94 inches), and Miles City, MT (1.10 inches). At mid-month, occasional downpours dotted the South, East, and Midwest. Daily-record totals included 3.03 inches (on June 12) in Key West, FL; 2.87 inches (on June 15) in Joplin, MO; 1.83 inches (on June 12) in Lansing, MI; and 1.55 inches (on June 13) in Albany, NY. Locally heavy showers also developed on the central and southern Plains, where Chanute, KS, collected a daily-record total of 2.46 inches on June 15. Also at mid-month, torrential rainfall (locally in excess of 10 inches) occurred in a small area of southern Texas, where Laredo netted a daily-record total of 1.50 inches on June 14. Along the Rio Grande at Columbia Bridge, north of Laredo, the river crested 13.38 feet above flood stage on June 16—the highest level in that location since the remnants of Hurricane Alex struck in July 2010.

During the second half of the month, rain kept on falling across the southern and eastern U.S. Daily-record amounts for June 18 reached 2.99 inches in Shreveport, LA; 2.90 inches in Bristol, TN; and 2.10 inches in Georgetown, DE. Elsewhere in the East, June rainfall records were broken in locations such as Wilmington, DE (13.66 inches); Augusta, GA (10.83 inches); and Philadelphia, PA (10.56 inches). Meanwhile, heavy showers also developed in the Northwest. In Oregon, record-breaking totals for June 19 included 1.57 inches in Baker City and 1.41 inches in Meacham. Eventually, heavy showers also spread across parts of the northern Plains and Midwest. Daily-record totals topped 2 inches in locations such as Sisseton, SD (2.42 inches on June 20), and Rockford, IL (2.36 inches on June 22). Rochester, MN, and Rockford were among several Midwestern locations reporting more than 3 inches of rain on June 21-22, along with thunderstorm wind gusts in excess of 50 mph on the latter date. Both cities clocked a peak gust to 53 mph. By the end of June, year-to-date precipitation in Iowa locations such as Waterloo (28.26 inches, or 165 percent of normal) and Mason City (27.85 inches, or 158 percent) had already surpassed the cities' 2012 annual totals (24.07 and 20.42 inches, respectively).

A brief, mid-June cool spell affected the Great Lakes region. In Michigan, daily-record lows included 36°F (on June 18) in Marquette and 38°F (on June 19) in Gaylord. Cool conditions lingered in New England through June 20, when Montpelier, VT (39°F), posted a daily-record low. Farther west, persistent warmth from the Southwest to the western Corn Belt resulted in a few daily-record highs. Sidney, NE, collected a daily-record high of 95°F on June 16. Three days later, Greybull, WY (96°F), also posted a daily-record high. Hot weather was especially persistent in the western Gulf Coast region, where Corpus Christi, TX, set or tied seven consecutive daily-record highs (97, 98, 97, 98, 97, 97, and 99°F) from June 16-22. Corpus Christi last failed to achieve the 90-degree mark on May 25, and last experienced a below-normal daily average temperature on May 13. In contrast, chilly air settled across the Northwest. On June 20, daily-record lows dipped to 28°F in Randolph, UT, and Winnemucca, NV. Lake Yellowstone, WY, closed the week with three consecutive freezes, including lows of 27°F on June 21 and 22.

Late in the month, locally heavy showers continued to pepper the East and Midwest. Daily-record rainfall totals topped 2 inches in several locations, including Moline, IL (4.46 inches on June 24); Evansville, IN (4.10 inches on June 24); Madison WI (3.19 inches on June 26); Lansing, MI (3.12 inches on June 28); Fargo, ND (2.56 inches on June 25); New Bern, NC (2.31 inches on June 23); Cincinnati, OH (2.28 inches on June 26); and Anniston, AL (2.24 inches on June 24). Madison's heavy rain capped its wettest first half of a year on record, with 30.95 inches (189 percent of normal). Previously, Madison's wettest January-June period occurred in 2008, when 27.84 inches fell. Similarly, Chicago, IL, erased its January-June precipitation record, with 28.46 inches (172 percent of normal) falling during the first half of the year. Chicago's former record of 26.19 inches had been set in 1975. The late-month rain also contributed to the wettest June on record in Northern locations such as Prairie du Chien, WI (13.78 inches), and Montpelier, VT (8.35 inches). Although only scattered, late-month rain fell across the Plains, locally severe thunderstorms developed. With a thunderstorm wind gust to 89 mph on June 27, Wichita, KS, clocked its second-highest gust in the last 40 years behind only 101 mph on July 11, 1993. Meanwhile, unusually heavy showers fell as far south as northern California. Sacramento, CA, netted consecutive daily-record totals of 0.11 inch on June 24 and 25. Elsewhere in the Pacific Coast States, daily-record amounts reached 0.96 inch (on June 24) in Omak, WA, and 0.42 inch (on June 25) in Red Bluff, CA.

Toward month's end, heat returned to the Northeast. Record-setting highs for June 24 reached 95°F in Boston, MA, and 94°F in Hartford, CT. Heat also intensified across the south-central U.S. and later the West. In general, the hottest day on the central and southern Plains was June 27, when daily-record highs soared to 109°F in Medicine Lodge, KS, and 107°F in Dalhart, TX. With a high of 105°F on June 27, Albuquerque, NM, tied for its second-highest temperature on record, behind only 107°F on June 26, 1994. In the Texas Gulf Coast region, the heat peaked on June 29 with highs of 109°F in Victoria and 107°F in Houston. Prior to this year, Houston's highest June temperature had been 105°F on June 5-6, 2011, and June 26, 2012. At week's end, temperatures soared across the Southwest. Death Valley, CA, tied its monthly record with a high of 128°F on June 29. Previously, Death Valley had attained 128°F on June 29, 1994. With highs of 105°F on June 28 and 29, Salt Lake City, UT, edged its monthly record (previously, 104°F on June 21, 1961, and June 29, 1979). Similarly, monthly records were broken on June 29 with highs of 123°F in Needles, CA; 112°F in Kingman, AZ; and 108°F in San Antonio, TX. Phoenix, AZ, with a high of 119°F on June 29, experienced its hottest day since the mercury reached 120°F on June 25, 1990.

The month ended in the midst of a record-smashing Western heat wave. The temperature in Death Valley, CA, soared to 129°F on June 30, eclipsing its monthly record of 128°F set on June 29, 1994 and 2013. Pending certification, Death Valley's reading tied the U.S. June record of 129°F, established on June 23, 1902, in Volcano, CA, a former town near the Salton Sea. Death Valley also experienced highs of 125°F or greater on 8 consecutive days from June 28 – July 5, which represented its second-longest such streak behind July 5-14, 1913. All-time records were broken on June 30 in California locations such as Lancaster (115°F; previously, 114°F on July 18 and 19, 1960) and Sandberg (106°F; previously, 103°F on July 28, 1995). Meanwhile, Las Vegas, NV (117°F on June 30), set a monthly record and tied an all-time record. Previous records in Las Vegas had been 116°F on June 15, 1940, and 117°F on July 24, 1942, and July 19, 2005. Elsewhere in Nevada, monthly records were tied or broken on June 30 in locations such as Winnemucca (106°F), Elko (104°F), and Tonopah (103°F). Tonopah also experienced 6 consecutive days of 100-degree heat from June 28 – July 3, second only to a 7-day such streak from July 14-20, 2005. From June 28 – July 2, Boise, ID, experienced its earliest streak of five consecutive triple-digit readings, including a high of 110°F on July 1. The late-month heat propelled Las Vegas to its hottest June on record, with an average temperature of 91.5°F, or 4.8°F above normal (previously, 90.5°F in 2006). June average temperature records were also broken in locations such as Death Valley (101.3°F) and Tonopah (73.1°F); in both instances, previous standards had been established in 1960.

During June, a nearly unprecedented heat wave developed across much of Alaska. A taste of warmth appeared in late May and early June, when McGrath posted five consecutive daily-record highs (83, 86, 85, 85, and 83°F) from May 28 – June 1. In Fairbanks, high temperatures climbed to 80°F on 7 days in a row from May 27 – June 2. Following a

brief return to cool conditions, record-setting heat arrived before mid-month. In Nome, highs failed to reach 40°F from June 6-11, but rose to 71°F on June 12-13. In southern Alaska, Valdez reported a daily-record high of 74°F on June 12. A day later, Kotzebue also collected a daily-record high of 74°F. Alaskan daily-record highs for June 15 included 83°F in Juneau and 79°F in King Salmon, while Nome received a daily-record rainfall of 0.68 inch. Later, Nome attained a monthly record (84°F) on June 17, followed by an all-time, record-tying high (86°F) on June 19. Previous records in Nome had been 83°F on June 7, 2004, and 86°F on July 8, 1968, and July 31, 1977. At the height of the heat wave, McGrath posted highs of 90, 94, and 91°F, respectively, from June 16-18. The 94-degree reading shattered McGrath's June and all-time record, originally set with a high of 90°F on June 15, 1969. Other all-time records broken on June 17 included 90°F in Valdez (previously, 87°F on June 25 and 26, 1953); 90°F in Cordova (previously, 89°F on July 16, 1995); and 96°F in Talkeetna (previously, 91°F on June 26, 1953, June 14, 1969, and June 16, 2013). Valdez also set four consecutive daily-record highs (83, 90, 82, and 71°F) from June 16-19. Several wildfires ignited across interior Alaska during the hot spell, and by month's end had charred more than 800,000 acres of tundra and timber. Fairbanks reported 16 days with highs of 80°F or higher during the month, eclipsing its June 1957 standard of 15 days. Similarly, Anchorage recorded 17 June days with highs of 70°F or greater, erasing its June 1936 mark of 14 days. On June 25, Fairbanks (92°F) reached the 90-degree mark for the first time since August 15, 2010, when the high was 91°F. Elsewhere in Alaska, late-month, daily-record highs included 90°F (on June 25) in Delta Junction and 81°F (on June 26) in Kodiak.

Rather quiet weather prevailed across Hawaii during June. At the state's major airport observation sites, June rainfall ranged from 0.17 inch (65 percent of normal) at Honolulu, Oahu, to 4.51 inches (61 percent) at Hilo, on the Big Island. Late in the month, unusually cool weather developed across western Hawaii. On June 27, Lihue, Kauai, posted a daily-record low of 66°F—the first and only reading below 70°F during June and its lowest temperature since May 22. Honolulu's monthly average temperature was 78.4°F, 1.8°F below normal, fueled by 18 consecutive cooler-than-normal days from June 13-30.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Near-normal temperatures and abundant rainfall blanketed much of the country from the Mississippi River Valley eastward during June, providing favorable conditions for developing summer crops but limiting fieldwork in some areas. Most notably, portions of the Southeast accumulated more than 12 inches or rainfall during the month, with Tropical Storm Andrea dumping more than 4 inches in many Atlantic Coast States during the week ending June 9. Conversely, June delivered hot, dry weather to the Southwest and Four Corners regions, exacerbating prolonged drought conditions and providing no relief for irrigation or water-supply shortages in some areas.

With heavy rain continuing to limit fieldwork in portions of the Corn Belt, producers had planted 91 percent of this year's crop by June 2. This was 9 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. By June 9, eighty-five percent of the corn had emerged, 14 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. In Iowa, warmth and sunshine were needed to boost crop development. Strong storms dumped additional moisture on corn fields across the eastern Corn Belt at mid-month, leaving standing water and evidence of wind damage. Warmer, drier weather was welcomed throughout much of the Midwest during the latter half of June, benefiting not only the developing crop, but providing producers with time to plant any remaining acreage. By June 23, ninety-six percent of the corn crop had emerged, 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By month's end, silking was evident in 10 of the 18 major estimating states; however, progress lagged normal throughout much of the Midwest due to delayed planting. Overall, 67 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 30, compared with 63 percent on June 2 and 48 percent at the same time last year.

By June 2, sorghum producers had planted 52 percent of the nation's crop, 23 percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. Planting was nearing completion ahead of the normal pace across most regions in Texas, while progress in Kansas was 13 percentage points, or over 2 weeks, behind normal. As June progressed, producers in Kansas maximized the days suitable for fieldwork, planting nearly half of their crop during the 2 weeks ending June 16. With activity limited to Louisiana and Texas, 18 percent of this year's sorghum crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 16. This was 6 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Coloring was evident in the Lower Valley region of Texas by mid-month, while some producers in the Coastal Bend applied Round Up to ready their fields for harvest. Nationally, producers had planted 97 percent of the sorghum crop by June 30, on par with last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nearly one-quarter of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the heading stage. With hot weather spurring a rapid crop maturity pace, harvest was underway in southern Texas by month's end. Overall, 49 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 30, compared with 53 percent on June 16 and 34 percent at the same time last year.

Slowed by lingering rainfall and saturated fields in the northern Great Plains and Great Lakes regions, producers had sown 94 percent of the nation's oat crop by June 2. This was 6 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Similarly, emergence was complete or nearing completion in most areas, but lagged normal by 15 percentage points or more in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin. In Texas, harvest was underway but behind normal. By June 16, forty-two percent of the nation's crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 33 percentage points behind last year and 11 points behind the 5-year average. Following a slowed seeding pace and with cool, wet weather hampering crop development, heading delays of 21 percentage points or more were evident in Minnesota and Wisconsin, the two largest oat-producing states. Nationwide, 66 percent of the oat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by month's end, 30 percentage points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 59 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 30, compared with 56 percent on June 2 and 65 percent at the same time last year.

Barley producers had sown 83 percent of the nation's crop by June 2, seventeen percentage points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average. Sixty-two percent of the crop had emerged, 33 percentage points behind last year and 15 points behind the 5-year average. With rainfall continuing to limit or prevent fieldwork and flooding, and crusted fields hampering emergence, the most significant delays were evident in North Dakota. Seeding was complete in Idaho, Montana, and Washington by June 9, with head development evident in the Pacific Northwest States. Warmer, drier weather in North Dakota at mid-month afforded producers an opportunity to seed additional acreage; however, progress remained 3 weeks behind normal on June 16. Nationally, 97 percent of the barley crop was sown and 94 percent had emerged by June 30. Heading was well behind last year but just slightly behind normal at month's end, as warm, mostly dry weather

quickly matured the developing crop in the Pacific Northwest. Overall, 68 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 30, compared with 66 percent on June 2 and 61 percent at the same time last year.

With drought conditions limiting head development in portions of the Great Plains, and cool spring weather having delaying green up, 73 percent of the 2013 winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 2. This was 15 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. With activity limited to Arkansas, California, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Texas, 5 percent of the winter wheat crop was harvested by June 9, representing the slowest harvest pace since 2007. In Kansas, hot weather at mid-month quickly matured the wheat crop, prompting test cutting near the Oklahoma border; however, widespread harvesting did not begin until the week ending June 23, well behind both last year and the normal pace. Heading was complete or nearly complete in all major estimating states except Idaho, Montana, and South Dakota by June 23. Producers had harvested 43 percent of the nation's crop by month's end, 30 percentage points behind last year and 9 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 34 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 30, compared with 32 percent on June 2. Comparison data for the previous year were not available due to the rapid pace of last year's harvest.

Spring wheat producers had sown 80 percent of this year's crop by June 2, twenty percentage points behind last year and 12 points behind the 5-year average. Prolonged dryness coupled with above-average temperatures negatively impacted the spring wheat crop in Washington during the first half of June, while seeding continued as conditions allowed in Montana and North Dakota. By June 16, eighty-four percent of the spring wheat had emerged, 16 percentage points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average. Beneficial rainfall in the Pacific Northwest helped to sustain crop conditions during late June, as head development gained speed. Seeding was complete in most states by month's end. Nationally, 18 percent of the spring wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 30, fifty-one percentage points behind last year and 14 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 68 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 30, compared with 64 percent on June 2 and 71 percent at the same time last year.

As June began, rice seeding was complete or nearly complete in all producing states. In Arkansas, additional heavy rainfall led to some levees being washed out. By June 9, heading was underway in Louisiana and Texas. Permanent flooding of fields increased in Arkansas at mid-month, while producers in Louisiana treated their fields with fungicides to help control sheath blight and blast. By June 16, ninety-eight percent of the Nation's rice had emerged, slightly ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Toward month's end, hot weather coupled with a limited supply of irrigation water led to some deterioration of rice conditions in Texas. With activity limited to the lower Delta and Texas, 7 percent of this year's rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 30. This was 12 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 66 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 30, compared with 61 percent on June 2 and 72 percent at the same time last year.

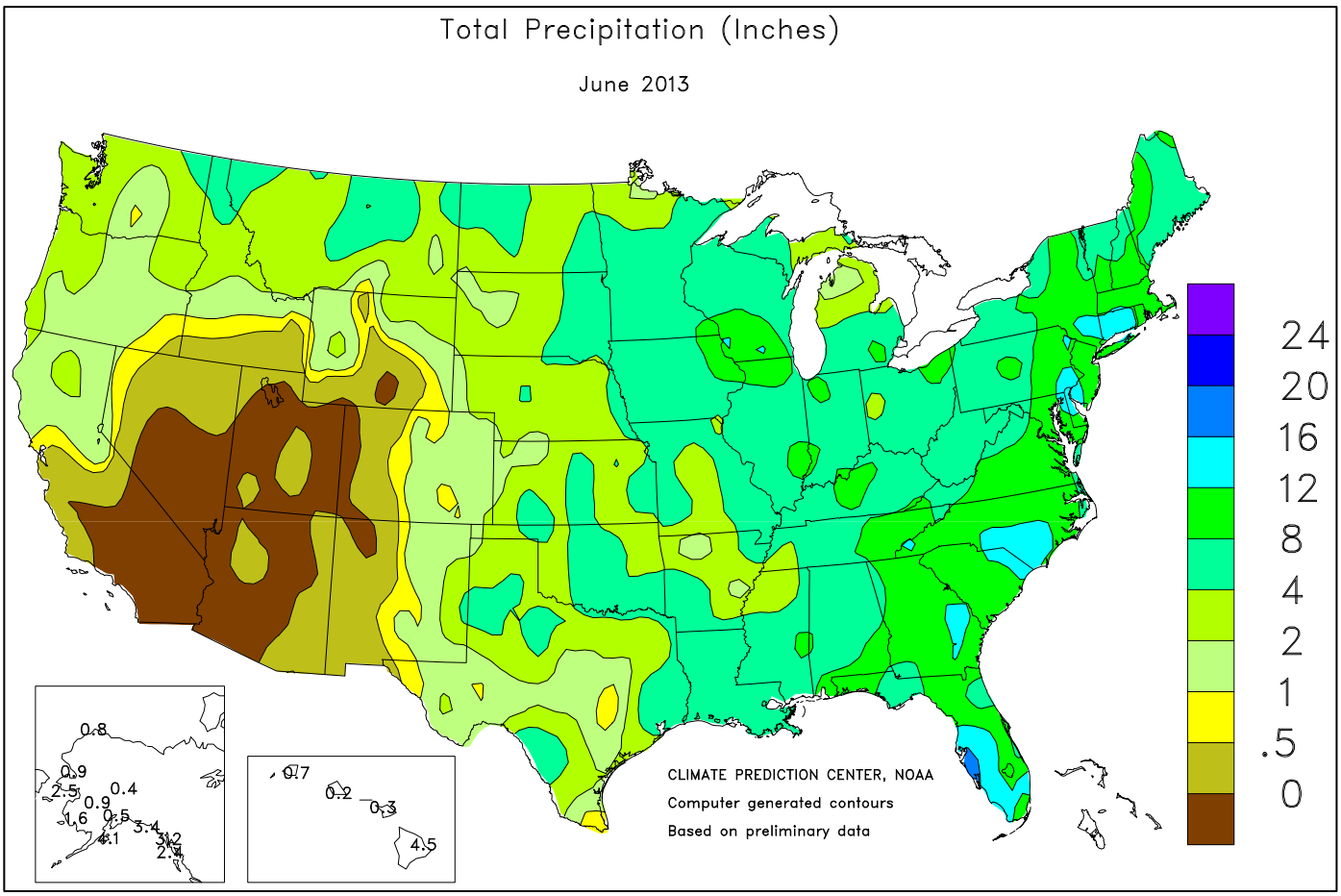
With an abundance of spring moisture limiting fieldwork throughout much of the Corn Belt, northern Great Plains, and Great Lakes regions, soybean producers had planted just 57 percent of this year's crop by June 2. This represented the slowest planting pace since 1996, when 45 percent of the crop was in the ground on June 2. In Iowa, unfavorable weather continued to limit fieldwork, allowing just 60 percent of the state's intended soybean crop to be planted by June 9—and representing the slowest planting pace since 1993. Nationally, 66 percent of the soybean crop had emerged by June 16, twenty-eight percentage points behind last year and 14 points behind the 5-year average. Improved weather during the latter half of June not only afforded producers in portions of the Corn Belt time to complete a variety of fieldwork previously impacted by prolonged rainfall and saturated soils, but also promoted crop development. Heavy rainfall in the northern Great Plains led to localized flooding and some crop damage during the week ending June 23. By month's end, 96 percent of the nation's soybean crop was planted, with 91 percent emerged. Overall, 67 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 30, compared with 64 percent on June 16 and 45 percent at the same time last year.

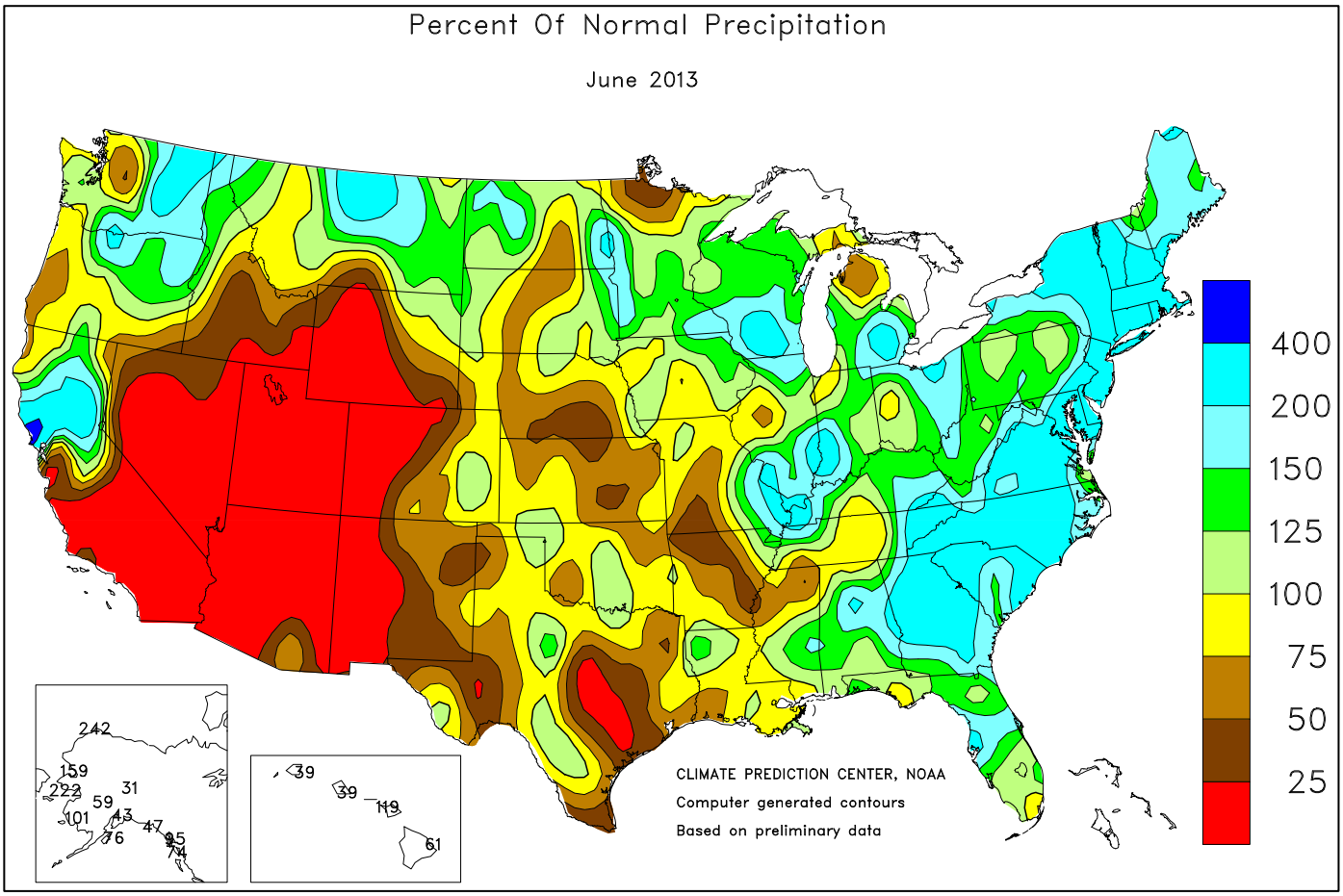
Producers were steadily planting peanuts when June began, with 84 percent of the crop in the ground nationwide by June 2, slightly behind the 5-year average. In Alabama, fieldwork was halted in some southeastern counties, where soil moisture was reported as mostly very short to short. By mid-June, planting was complete or nearing completion in most states. Much-needed rainfall eased the abnormally dry conditions in southern Alabama, benefiting the developing crop. Peg development was evident in all major producing states except Virginia by June 23. Toward month's end, widespread rainfall in the Southeast boosted crop conditions. By June 30, twenty-one percent of the nation's peanut crop was at or beyond the pegging stage, 13 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 72 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 30, compared with 66 percent on June 16 and 68 percent at the same time last year.

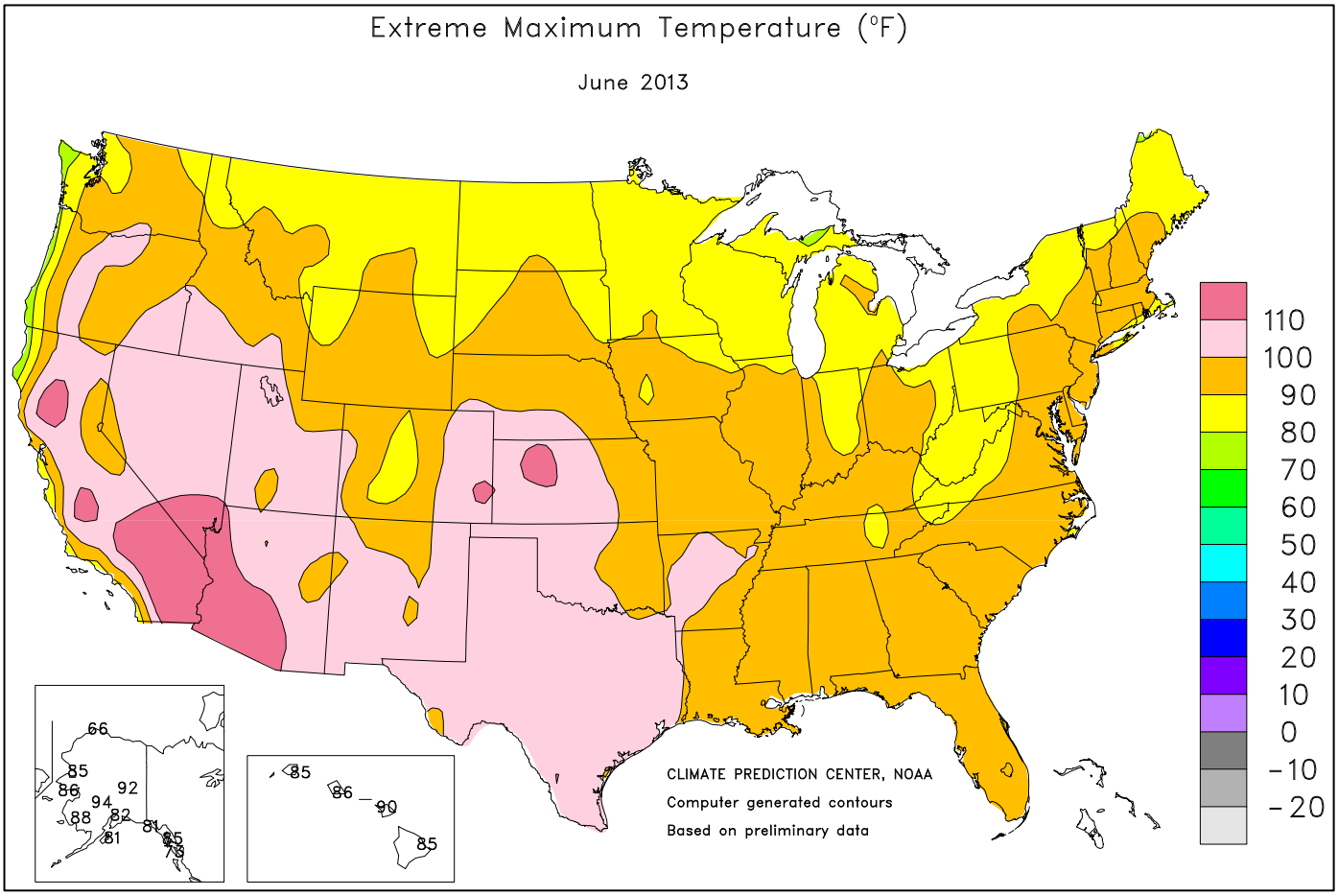
As June began, significant planting delays were evident in the four major sunflower-producing states. By June 2, just 15 percent of the nation's crop was planted, 46 percentage points behind last year and 28 points behind the 5-year average. With producers utilizing every opportunity, planting gained speed at mid-month and progressed rapidly during in late June. By month's end, 90 percent of this year's sunflower crop was planted, 9 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average.

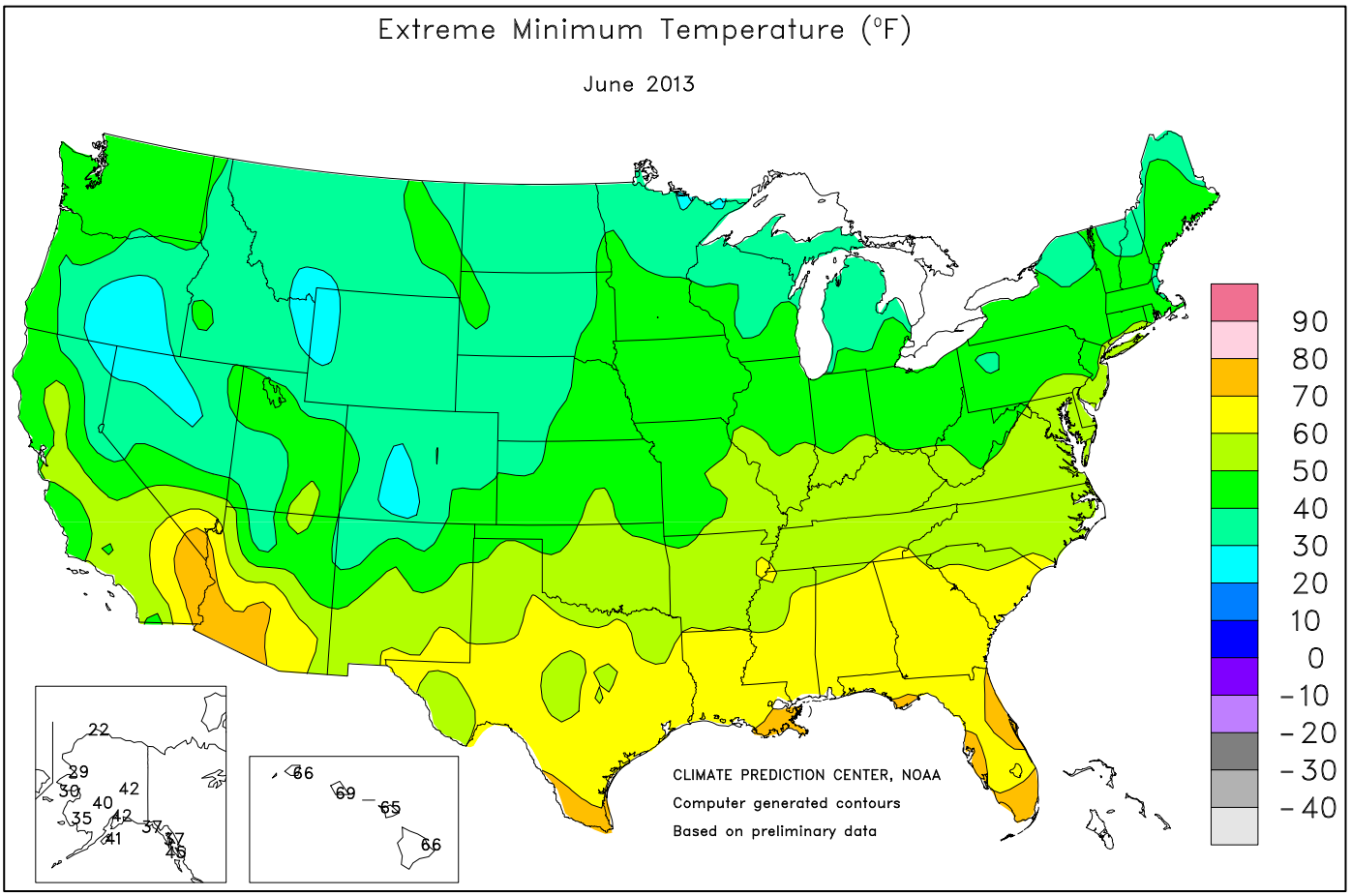
By June 2, producers had planted 82 percent of this year's cotton crop, 5 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. In Georgia, producers were monitoring recently emerged fields for thrips, while heavy rainfall delayed planting of double-cropped cotton that typically follows winter wheat. Ninety-five percent of the nation's cotton crop was planted by June 16, three percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Planting was complete or nearing completion throughout much of Texas, although some dryland producers continued to wait for much-needed moisture before putting expensive seed in the ground. In California, warm weather aided crop development, with squaring advancing well ahead of the average pace. Nationwide, 23 percent of the cotton crop was at or beyond the squaring stage by June 23, eleven percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. Toward month's end, irrigated cotton in the Texas Plains was developing well, while hot weather spurred the maturation rate of the crop in southern portions of the state. Nationally, 6 percent of the cotton crop was setting bolls by June 30, seven percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 47 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition on June 30, compared with 42 percent on June 9 and 47 percent at the same time last year.

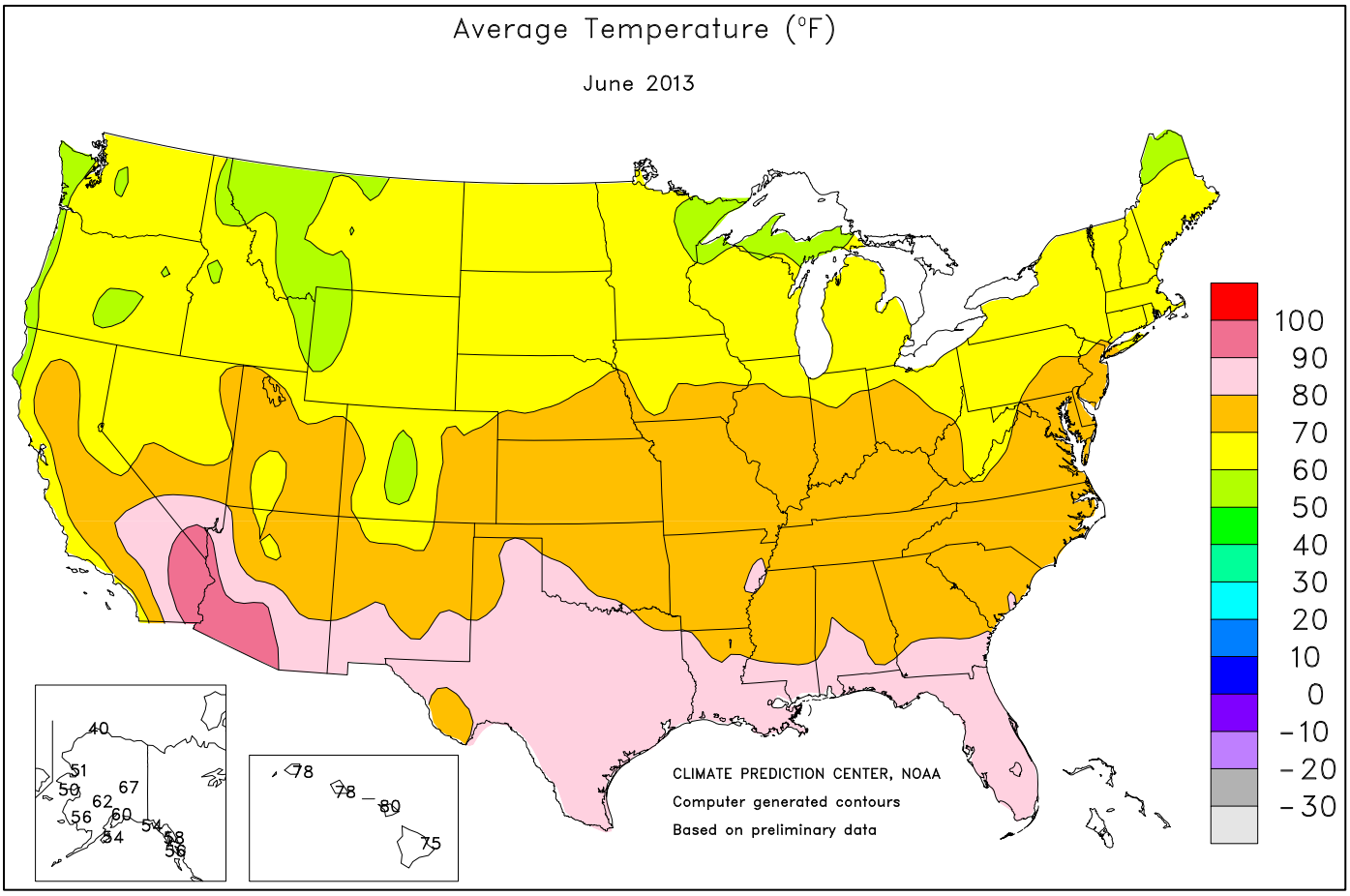
By June 2, producers had planted 96 percent of the sugarbeet crop, 4 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average.

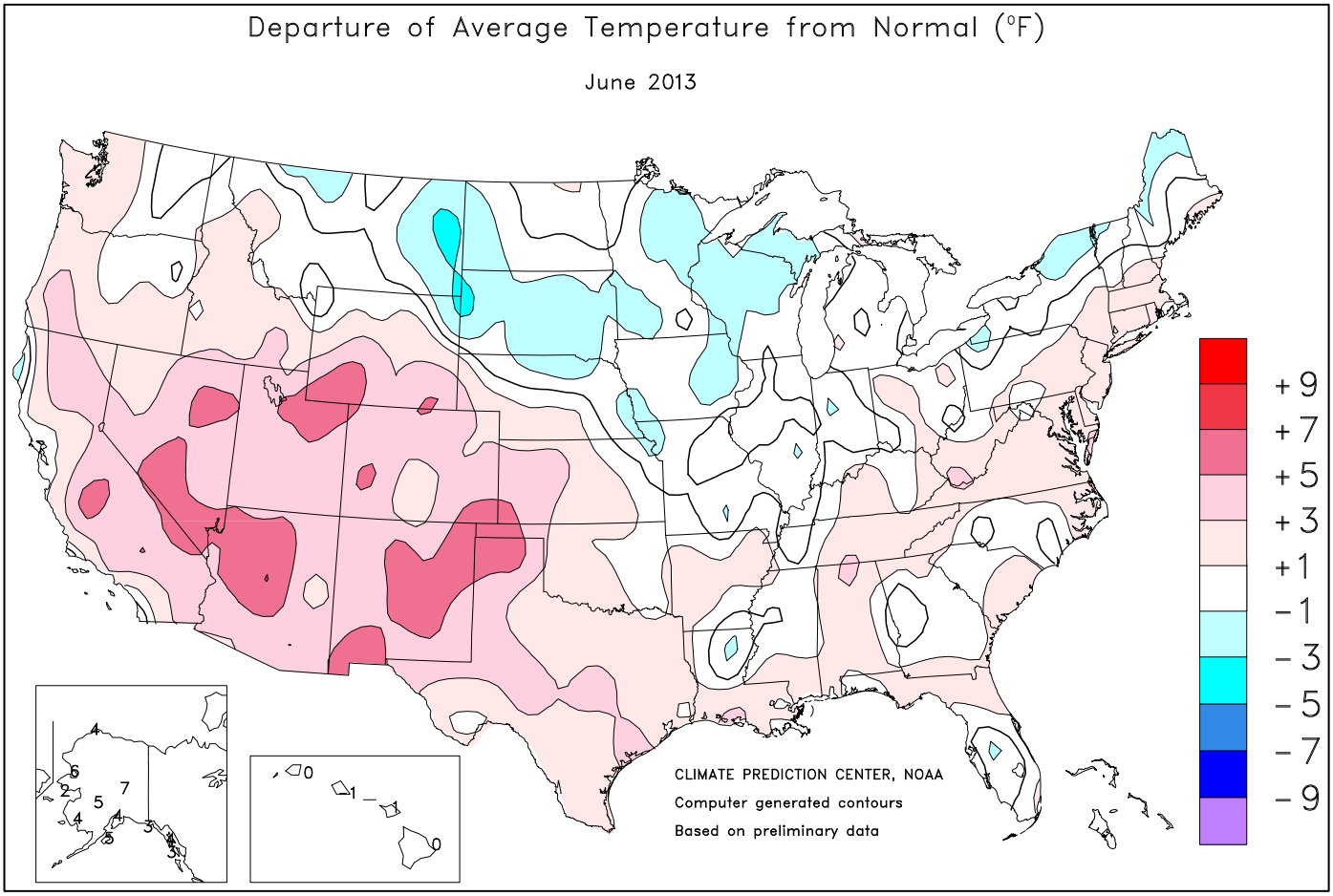

Total Precipitation (Inches)
June 2013
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
.5
0
0.8
0.9
2.5
0.4
0.9
1.6
0.5
3.4
4.1
3.2
2.4
0.7
0.2
0.3
4.5
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Percent Of Normal Precipitation
June 2013
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
242
159
222
31
59
101
43
76
47
95
39
39
119
61
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
June 2013
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
66
85
86
94
92
88
82
81
85
81
85
86
90
85
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
June 2013
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
22
29
30
40
42
35
42
41
37
66
69
65
66
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Average Temperature (°F)
June 2013
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
June 2013
+9
+7
+5
+3
+1
-1
-3
-5
-7
-9
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

June 2013

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	79	3	8.66	4.88	LEXINGTON	74	2	7.54	2.96	COLUMBUS	72	1	4.46	0.39
HUNTSVILLE	79	3	2.21	-2.01	LONDON-CORBIN	72	0	7.24	3.00	DAYTON	71	1	3.12	-1.09
MOBILE	81	2	4.19	-0.82	LOUISVILLE	76	2	4.30	0.54	MANSFIELD	68	1	6.99	2.47
MONTGOMERY	81	2	3.85	-0.28	PADUCAH	75	1	9.10	4.59	TOLEDO	69	0	6.35	2.55
AK ANCHORAGE	60	5	0.46	-0.60	LA BATON ROUGE	82	2	6.47	1.14	YOUNGSTOWN	67	1	5.37	1.46
BARROW	40	5	0.77	0.45	LAKE CHARLES	83	3	4.06	-2.01	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	78	1	4.81	0.18
COLD BAY	48	2	2.82	-0.07	NEW ORLEANS	83	2	4.39	-2.44	TULSA	79	1	1.69	-3.03
FAIRBANKS	67	7	0.43	-0.97	SHREVEPORT	81	1	7.75	2.70	OR ASTORIA	59	2	2.45	-0.12
JUNEAU	58	4	3.19	-0.17	ME BANGOR	63	-1	5.46	2.05	BURNS	61	3	0.87	0.21
KING SALMON	55	4	1.04	-0.66	CARIBOU	59	-2	6.06	2.75	EUGENE	63	3	1.10	-0.43
KODIAK	54	5	4.11	-1.27	PORTLAND	65	2	7.32	4.04	MEDFORD	69	3	0.39	-0.29
NOME	50	3	2.53	1.39	MD BALTIMORE	74	2	7.81	4.38	PENDLETON	65	0	0.88	0.10
AZ FLAGSTAFF	64	4	0.03	-0.40	MA BOSTON	70	2	10.50	7.28	PORTLAND	65	2	1.35	-0.24
PHOENIX	95	6	0.00	-0.09	WORCESTER	66	1	10.06	6.04	SALEM	64	3	1.02	-0.43
TUCSON	89	5	0.03	-0.21	MI ALPENA	62	1	2.03	-0.50	PA ALLENTOWN	71	2	6.83	2.84
AR FORT SMITH	80	2	6.10	1.82	DETROIT	70	1	6.01	2.46	ERIE	66	-1	7.28	3.00
LITTLE ROCK	80	2	3.23	-0.72	FLINT	69	3	4.51	1.44	MIDDLETOWN	72	1	3.77	-0.08
CA BAKERSFIELD	81	3	0.00	-0.12	GRAND RAPIDS	68	1	4.52	0.85	PHILADELPHIA	74	2	10.56	7.27
EUREKA	55	-1	0.43	-0.22	HOUGHTON LAKE	64	2	1.29	-1.64	PITTSBURGH	69	1	5.48	1.36
FRESNO	81	5	0.00	-0.23	LANSING	67	1	8.39	4.79	WILKES-BARRE	68	1	5.41	1.44
LOS ANGELES	68	2	0.00	-0.08	MUSKEGON	66	1	4.33	1.75	WILLIAMSPORT	70	2	4.17	-0.28
REDDING	79	4	1.58	0.89	TRAVERSE CITY	64	0	1.38	-1.94	PR SAN JUAN	82	0	11.29	7.77
SACRAMENTO	73	2	0.22	0.02	MN DULUTH	62	2	4.54	0.29	RI PROVIDENCE	69	1	10.08	6.70
SAN DIEGO	67	0	0.00	-0.09	INT'L FALLS	60	-2	1.60	-2.38	SC CHARLESTON	80	2	13.32	7.40
SAN FRANCISCO	63	2	0.05	-0.06	MINNEAPOLIS	69	1	5.17	0.83	COLUMBIA	79	1	6.17	1.18
STOCKTON	74	1	0.08	-0.01	ROCHESTER	67	1	6.86	2.86	FLORENCE	79	1	8.28	4.01
CO ALAMOSA	62	3	0.55	-0.04	ST. CLOUD	65	0	5.76	1.25	GREENVILLE	76	1	9.43	5.51
CO SPRINGS	70	6	0.60	-1.74	MS JACKSON	80	2	5.00	1.18	MYRTLE BEACH	78	1	12.49	8.83
DENVER	71	5	0.75	-0.93	MERIDIAN	79	1	6.60	2.61	SD ABERDEEN	65	-2	2.20	-1.29
GRAND JUNCTION	75	4	0.01	-0.40	TUPELO	79	2	2.04	-2.78	HURON	67	-1	3.46	0.18
PUEBLO	74	4	0.27	-1.06	MO COLUMBIA	73	0	2.05	-1.97	RAPID CITY	65	0	2.16	-0.67
CT BRIDGEPORT	70	2	9.47	5.90	JOPLIN	75	0	5.39	-0.03	SIOUX FALLS	67	0	4.28	0.79
HARTFORD	69	0	10.79	6.94	KANSAS CITY	73	-1	3.12	-1.32	TN BRISTOL	72	1	8.37	4.48
DC WASHINGTON	76	2	9.97	6.84	SPRINGFIELD	74	1	2.26	-2.76	CHATTANOOGA	78	3	4.46	0.47
DE WILMINGTON	73	2	13.66	10.07	ST JOSEPH	73	-1	2.08	-2.13	JACKSON	76	-1	2.78	-2.41
FL DAYTONA BEACH	81	1	7.40	1.71	ST LOUIS	76	0	5.93	2.17	KNOXVILLE	75	1	9.38	5.34
FT LAUDERDALE	83	2	14.72	4.71	MT BILLINGS	66	1	0.88	-1.01	MEMPHIS	80	1	5.47	1.17
FT MYERS	82	0	10.33	0.56	BUTTE	57	1	1.65	-0.42	NASHVILLE	77	2	4.48	0.40
JACKSONVILLE	80	1	4.52	-0.85	GLASGOW	64	0	4.19	1.99	TX ABILENE	82	2	5.13	2.07
KEY WEST	83	0	8.54	3.97	GREAT FALLS	60	0	2.35	0.11	AMARILLO	78	4	2.80	-0.48
MELBOURNE	81	1	6.74	0.91	HELENA	62	1	1.95	0.13	AUSTIN	84	3	0.75	-3.06
MIAMI	83	1	6.18	-2.36	KALISPELL	59	1	2.71	0.41	BEAUMONT	83	2	3.17	-3.41
ORLANDO	82	1	10.10	2.75	MILES CITY	66	-1	2.51	0.09	BROWNSVILLE	85	2	0.85	-2.08
PENSACOLA	82	1	8.35	1.96	MISSOULA	62	2	1.69	-0.04	COLLEGE STATION	84	2	1.25	-2.54
ST PETERSBURG	82	0	17.82	11.73	NE GRAND ISLAND	73	2	1.63	-2.09	CORPUS CHRISTI	87	5	2.33	-1.20
TALLAHASSEE	82	2	7.32	0.40	HASTINGS	72	0	1.24	-2.35	DALLAS/FT WORTH	83	2	2.14	-1.09
TAMPA	82	0	11.30	5.80	LINCOLN	72	-1	2.49	-1.02	DEL RIO	85	2	1.76	-0.58
WEST PALM BEACH	80	-1	12.73	5.15	MCCOOK	74	3	1.10	-2.12	EL PASO	87	5	0.16	-0.71
GA ATHENS	77	1	8.21	4.27	NORFOLK	69	-1	2.18	-2.07	GALVESTON	85	3	3.26	-0.78
ATLANTA	78	1	9.57	5.94	NORTH PLATTE	69	1	1.95	-1.22	HOUSTON	84	3	4.46	-0.89
AUGUSTA	78	0	10.83	6.64	OMAHA/EPPLEY	72	0	4.73	0.78	LUBBOCK	81	4	1.67	-1.31
COLUMBUS	80	1	7.32	3.81	SCOTTSBLUFF	71	4	1.54	-1.11	MIDLAND	84	4	0.85	-0.86
MACON	78	0	12.25	8.71	VALENTINE	68	0	2.45	-0.56	SAN ANGELO	83	4	1.40	-1.12
SAVANNAH	80	1	8.28	2.79	NV ELKO	67	5	0.19	-0.48	SAN ANTONIO	84	2	2.02	-2.28
HI HILO	75	0	4.51	-2.85	ELY	64	4	0.00	-0.66	VICTORIA	84	2	0.18	-4.78
HONOLULU	78	-2	0.17	-0.26	LAS VEGAS	92	6	0.00	-0.08	WACO	83	2	1.62	-1.46
KAHULUI	80	2	0.27	0.04	RENO	72	7	0.16	-0.31	WICHITA FALLS	82	2	2.85	-0.84
LIHUE	78	0	0.70	-1.12	WINNEMUCCA	67	3	0.13	-0.56	UT SALT LAKE CITY	75	6	0.00	-0.77
ID BOISE	70	3	0.41	-0.33	NH CONCORD	66	1	6.78	3.68	VT BURLINGTON	66	0	9.85	6.42
LEWISTON	67	1	1.93	0.77	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	71	1	7.53	4.87	VA LYNCHBURG	73	2	6.32	2.53
POCATELLO	65	3	0.60	-0.31	NEWARK	73	1	8.74	5.34	NORFOLK	77	3	2.62	-1.15
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	69	1	6.23	2.60	NM ALBUQUERQUE	80	5	0.02	-0.63	RICHMOND	77	3	6.50	2.96
MOLINE	71	0	6.14	1.51	NY ALBANY	68	2	8.68	4.92	ROANOKE	74	2	6.49	2.81
PEORIA	72	1	2.19	-1.65	BINGHAMTON	65	1	5.24	1.44	WASH/DULLES	73	2	4.64	0.57
ROCKFORD	69	0	7.72	2.92	BUFFALO	66	0	7.16	3.34	WA OLYMPIA	61	3	1.86	0.08
SPRINGFIELD	73	0	2.05	-1.72	ROCHESTER	66	0	6.27	2.91	QUILLAYUTE	59	4	2.90	-0.60
IN EVANSVILLE	75	0	7.55	3.45	SYRACUSE	67	1	6.80	3.09	SEATTLE-TACOMA	65	4	1.30	-0.19
FORT WAYNE	70	0	5.91	1.87	NC ASHEVILLE	71	2	9.00	4.62	SPOKANE	62	0	1.86	0.68
INDIANAPOLIS	72	0	3.66	-0.47	CHARLOTTE	76	0	7.31	3.89	YAKIMA	67	4	0.39	-0.23
SOUTH BEND	69	0	3.43	-0.76	GREENSBORO	75	1	8.37	4.84	WV BECKLEY	69	2	4.82	0.90
IA BURLINGTON	***	***	2.27	-2.18	HATTERAS	78	3	6.36	2.54	CHARLESTON	72	2	7.12	3.03
CEDAR RAPIDS	70	-1	6.32	1.85	RALEIGH	76	1	10.08	6.66	ELKINS	67	1	4.17	-0.44
DES MOINES	73	2	3.23	-1.34	WILMINGTON	77	0	11.46	6.10	HUNTINGTON	73	2	5.76	1.88
DUBUQUE	68	0	3.63	-0.45	ND BISMARCK	65	0	2.71	0.12	WI EAU CLAIRE	66	-1	5.86	1.59
SIOUX CITY	70	-1	3.13	-0.48	DICKINSON	62	-1	2.32	-0.99	GREEN BAY	66	1	3.82	0.39
WATERLOO	69	-1	4.67	-0.15	FARGO	68	2	7.73	4.22	LA CROSSE	68	-2	5.82	1.82
KS CONCORDIA	74	1	1.28	-2.67	GRAND FORKS	66	1	3.10	0.07	MADISON	68	1	10.86	6.81
DODGE CITY	77	3	2.61	-0.54	JAMESTOWN	65	0	1.76	-1.29	MILWAUKEE	65	-1	5.80	2.24
GOODLAND	73	3	3.04	-0.26	MINOT	64	0	4.60	1.45	WAUSAU	65	0	5.81	1.63
HILL CITY	76	3	2.68	-1.11	WILLISTON	61	-3	4.16	1.80	WY CASPER	65	2	0.87	-0.56
TOPEKA	76	2	3.15	-1.73	OH AKRON-CANTON	69	2	5.91	2.36	CHEYENNE	67	5	0.15	-1.97
WICHITA	78	2	1.83	-2.42	CINCINNATI	73	1	6.02	1.60	LANDER	67	3	0.05	-1.10
KY JACKSON	72	1	6.36	1.69	CLEVELAND	69	2	7.90	4.01	SHERIDAN	62	0	2.19	0.17

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

July 1 – 7, 2013

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Unseasonably hot weather blanketed much of the West and Northeast during the week, promoting rapid summer crop development. Elsewhere, temperatures in portions of the Tennessee and middle Mississippi Valleys averaged more than 6°F below normal. Rainfall was scattered across the country during the week, with portions of the West accumulating much-needed moisture. Similarly, areas east of the Mississippi River received beneficial rainfall. Most notably, rainfall totaling more than 4 inches fell on many Southeastern locations.

Corn: By July 7, six percent of the nation's corn crop was at or beyond the silking stage. This was 40 percentage points behind last year and 14 points behind the 5-year average. Much of the Corn Belt welcomed warmer, drier weather that boosted crop development during the week; however, portions of Iowa reported that some corn fields were beginning to show a need for additional rain. Overall, 68 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week and 28 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Soybeans: Ninety-five percent of the soybean crop had emerged by week's end, 5 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. In Illinois, warm weather—coupled with adequate soil moisture—aided crop development; however, progress continued to lag normal. Nationwide, 10 percent of the soybean crop was at or beyond the blooming stage, 32 percentage points behind last year and 14 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 67 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 27 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: Producers had harvested 57 percent of this year's winter wheat crop by July 7, twenty-one percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. In Kansas, dry weather spurred harvest in northern locations, while producers in central and southern areas finished harvesting. Elsewhere, additional rainfall in portions of the eastern Corn Belt and Southeast left producers struggling to harvest wet fields. Overall, 34 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition as harvest surpassed the halfway point, unchanged from last week. Comparison data from last year were not available due to last year's early harvest.

Cotton: By week's end, 51 percent of the cotton crop was at or beyond the squaring stage, 16 percentage points behind last year and 12 points behind the 5-year average. In Texas, irrigated cotton in the Plains regions was developing well, while some producers on the High Plains expected to abandon drought-stressed, dryland acreage. Nationwide, 10 percent of the cotton crop was setting bolls by July 7, eleven percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 44 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 3 percentage points from last week but equal to the same time last year.

Sorghum: By July 7, one-quarter of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the heading stage. This was 6 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 44 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 5 percentage points from last week but 12 points better than the same time last year.

Rice: Nine percent of this year's rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage by week's end, 15 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. Heading had yet to begin in Arkansas, equaling the slowest pace since 2008. Overall, 69 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 3 percentage points from last week but equal to the same time last year.

Other Small Grains: By week's end, 81 percent of the oat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 17 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest was well underway in many southern locations, while portions of Wisconsin's crop struggled developmentally due to prolonged exposure to standing water and compacted soils. Overall, 59 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 4 percentage points below the same time last year.

By July 7, ninety-six percent of the barley had emerged, 4 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Above-average temperatures aided crop development in North Dakota; however, progress remained well behind normal due to earlier seeding delays. Nationally, 51 percent of the barley crop was at or beyond the heading stage by week's end, 30 percentage points behind last year but on par with the 5-year average. Overall, 66 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last week but 9 points better than the same time last year.

Ninety-eight percent of the spring wheat crop had emerged by week's end, 2 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Forty-five percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage by July 7, forty percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. In Idaho, hot, windy weather left many producers battling soil moisture shortages despite irrigation capabilities, while others were cutting their spring wheat for silage due to shortages in available water supplies. Overall, 72 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 4 percentage points from last week and 6 points better than the same time last year.

Other Crops: With double-digit progress evident in seven of the eight estimating states, 37 percent of this year's peanut crop was at or beyond the pegging stage by week's end. This was 15 percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. In Georgia, heavy rain forced some producers to delay fungicide applications, while others employed the use of aerial applications. Overall, 67 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 5 percentage points from last week but slightly above the same time last year.

Sunflower producers had planted 94 percent of the nation's crop by July 7, six percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. In North Dakota, 85 percent of the sunflower crop was reported in good to excellent condition, while less rainfall and warmer weather in South Dakota reduced the good to excellent portion of the crop to 52 percent.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 7, 2013

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

Corn Percent Silking

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 7 2013	5-Yr Avg
CO	8	1	3	6
IL	73	1	8	32
IN	56	0	0	22
IA	43	0	0	11
KS	59	3	12	37
KY	63	5	16	38
MI	7	0	2	4
MN	36	0	0	9
MO	72	7	15	42
NE	46	0	1	16
NC	93	77	88	89
ND	12	0	0	4
OH	36	1	4	14
PA	33	1	4	13
SD	21	0	0	4
TN	92	35	60	74
TX	77	66	67	67
WI	10	0	0	3
18 Sts	46	3	6	20

These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	10	10	31	45	4
IL	2	6	24	51	17
IN	1	3	15	57	24
IA	3	9	30	44	14
KS	3	11	37	43	6
KY	1	2	13	52	32
MI	2	3	18	55	22
MN	2	5	30	54	9
MO	2	8	31	49	10
NE	1	4	19	56	20
NC	1	5	18	54	22
ND	2	4	18	61	15
OH	0	2	15	52	31
PA	0	2	16	58	24
SD	1	5	18	59	17
TN	0	4	14	57	25
TX	1	7	31	47	14
WI	2	8	27	43	20
18 Sts	2	6	24	51	17
Prev Wk	2	6	25	51	16
Prev Yr	12	18	30	34	6

Rice Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 7 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	20	0	0	8
CA	0	0	0	0
LA	70	32	46	50
MS	40	1	2	17
MO	3	0	0	2
TX	45	41	47	45
6 Sts	24	7	9	14

These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	7	31	44	17
CA	0	0	5	35	60
LA	0	2	23	60	15
MS	1	1	31	52	15
MO	0	3	38	32	27
TX	0	3	47	33	17
6 Sts	1	4	26	43	26
Prev Wk	1	5	28	39	27
Prev Yr	2	6	23	43	26

Soybeans Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 7 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	99	86	92	95
IL	99	93	97	97
IN	100	96	98	97
IA	100	89	95	98
KS	100	89	96	96
KY	100	71	83	95
LA	100	95	97	99
MI	100	100	100	100
MN	100	93	96	100
MS	100	100	100	100
MO	99	80	90	90
NE	100	97	100	100
NC	95	66	73	91
ND	100	88	96	100
OH	100	100	100	99
SD	100	96	99	100
TN	100	67	78	92
WI	100	85	93	100
18 Sts	100	91	95	97

These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.

Soybeans Percent Blooming

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 7 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	69	NA	25	39
IL	40	NA	9	20
IN	42	NA	9	20
IA	48	NA	4	31
KS	29	NA	4	17
KY	35	NA	4	21
LA	73	NA	51	69
MI	25	NA	21	18
MN	53	NA	5	21
MS	88	NA	59	78
MO	27	NA	2	12
NE	35	NA	20	21
NC	10	NA	2	8
ND	40	NA	0	20
OH	34	NA	7	19
SD	43	NA	8	21
TN	41	NA	5	30
WI	14	NA	0	10
18 Sts	42	NA	10	24

These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	6	7	34	38	15
IL	2	5	20	61	12
IN	1	4	20	58	17
IA	3	8	33	44	12
KS	1	3	37	56	3
KY	1	2	14	60	23
LA	0	3	23	57	17
MI	2	7	23	55	13
MN	1	5	31	56	7
MS	1	5	18	64	12
MO	2	7	35	49	7
NE	1	4	19	63	13
NC	1	7	33	54	5
ND	1	3	22	64	10
OH	1	3	22	55	19
SD	1	3	19	60	17
TN	0	4	16	59	21
WI	1	6	29	46	18
18 Sts	2	5	26	55	12
Prev Wk	2	5	26	55	12
Prev Yr	9	18	33	35	5

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 7, 2013

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

Cotton Percent Squaring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 7 2013	5-Yr Avg
AL	85	65	82	64
AZ	84	81	86	71
AR	99	80	97	92
CA	69	70	95	65
GA	82	41	51	69
KS	64	7	16	50
LA	90	75	88	91
MS	93	19	73	86
MO	78	21	34	70
NC	64	37	63	80
OK	38	15	21	38
SC	59	17	33	56
TN	73	29	39	71
TX	57	31	41	55
VA	64	56	60	58
15 Sts	67	37	51	63

These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 7 2013	5-Yr Avg
AL	23	2	5	16
AZ	34	18	32	32
AR	67	0	8	32
CA	29	10	35	19
GA	41	5	11	25
KS	9	0	0	2
LA	50	4	15	53
MS	39	1	6	31
MO	12	0	0	13
NC	5	0	2	17
OK	5	0	2	3
SC	9	0	1	11
TN	15	0	0	9
TX	14	9	11	15
VA	7	0	0	8
15 Sts	21	6	10	18

These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	1	22	74	3
AZ	0	0	10	46	44
AR	4	4	20	47	25
CA	0	0	15	5	80
GA	1	5	32	49	13
KS	0	5	47	38	10
LA	0	1	28	57	14
MS	1	3	24	66	6
MO	0	5	34	57	4
NC	1	9	42	41	7
OK	5	32	40	22	1
SC	1	7	31	59	2
TN	1	7	23	51	18
TX	15	23	36	22	4
VA	5	13	23	53	6
15 Sts	9	15	32	34	10
Prev Wk	4	13	36	38	9
Prev Yr	4	14	38	36	8

Sorghum Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 7 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	84	0	28	55
CO	4	0	2	7
IL	14	4	5	8
KS	4	0	0	1
LA	92	50	72	89
MO	16	0	1	6
NE	1	0	0	0
NM	3	0	1	2
OK	20	1	5	10
SD	4	0	0	1
TX	63	59	60	60
11 Sts	31	23	25	27

These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	5	38	43	12
CO	21	27	19	32	1
IL	4	6	23	65	2
KS	2	12	43	42	1
LA	0	3	35	55	7
MO	1	3	39	55	2
NE	1	10	38	31	20
NM	4	23	67	3	3
OK	0	5	46	40	9
SD	0	5	36	57	2
TX	9	12	36	33	10
11 Sts	5	12	39	38	6
Prev Wk	6	10	35	43	6
Prev Yr	9	20	39	28	4

Sunflowers Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 7 2013	5-Yr Avg
CO	97	77	90	98
KS	95	90	97	89
ND	100	87	90	99
SD	100	95	99	99
4 Sts	100	90	94	98

These 4 States planted 87% of last year's sunflower acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 7, 2013

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

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 7 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	93	99	100
CA	93	85	90	87
CO	96	7	16	37
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	99	45	68	79
IN	98	27	32	69
KS	100	57	87	89
MI	59	0	0	17
MO	100	51	86	89
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	90	0	12	27
NC	100	69	74	99
OH	84	3	9	48
OK	100	84	94	98
OR	0	0	0	1
SD	37	0	0	8
TX	99	73	84	93
WA	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	78	43	57	64

These 18 States harvested 88%
of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	4	4	32	39	21
CA	0	0	10	25	65
CO	44	24	20	11	1
ID	0	2	14	72	12
IL	1	3	25	48	23
IN	1	4	19	51	25
KS	25	18	24	25	8
MI	3	5	23	56	13
MO	1	5	25	53	16
MT	2	6	23	44	25
NE	24	26	31	18	1
NC	0	9	36	45	10
OH	1	5	29	51	14
OK	24	29	26	19	2
OR	13	17	41	27	2
SD	38	20	27	14	1
TX	50	25	17	7	1
WA	3	8	31	53	5
18 Sts	24	18	24	26	8
Prev Wk	24	18	24	26	8
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Spring Wheat Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 7 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	100	100	100	100
MN	100	100	100	100
MT	100	100	100	99
ND	100	85	95	99
SD	100	100	100	100
WA	100	100	100	100
6 Sts	100	93	98	99

These 6 States planted 99%
of last year's spring wheat acreage.

Spring Wheat Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 7 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	80	43	68	49
MN	100	9	65	69
MT	57	15	34	33
ND	94	7	33	51
SD	100	52	86	85
WA	71	80	91	77
6 Sts	85	18	45	53

These 6 States planted 99%
of last year's spring wheat acreage.

Oats Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 7 2013	5-Yr Avg
IA	100	84	94	95
MN	100	20	61	81
NE	100	93	96	97
ND	91	11	38	49
OH	100	87	96	91
PA	94	92	98	91
SD	100	59	85	81
TX	100	99	100	100
WI	99	46	69	85
9 Sts	98	66	81	86

These 9 States planted 60%
of last year's oat acreage.

Oat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	5	30	52	13
MN	0	5	21	61	13
NE	4	12	31	43	10
ND	2	1	11	70	16
OH	1	2	23	61	13
PA	4	1	16	69	10
SD	3	2	17	68	10
TX	11	22	44	22	1
WI	1	4	25	55	15
9 Sts	4	9	28	50	9
Prev Wk	4	9	28	49	10
Prev Yr	3	7	27	48	15

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	1	29	62	8
MN	2	5	26	56	11
MT	1	4	30	58	7
ND	1	3	17	61	18
SD	1	11	28	49	11
WA	2	10	35	47	6
6 Sts	1	4	23	59	13
Prev Wk	1	4	27	57	11
Prev Yr	1	6	27	54	12

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 7, 2013

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending Jul 7, 2013

	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	1	10	61	28	NH	1	2	14	73	10
AZ	65	21	13	1	0	NJ	1	6	19	42	32
AR	0	14	47	33	6	NM	55	33	12	0	0
CA	30	70	0	0	0	NY	6	9	23	50	12
CO	48	24	17	10	1	NC	0	3	17	70	10
CT	0	0	17	75	8	ND	0	1	9	53	37
DE	1	2	28	61	8	OH	0	7	20	56	17
FL	0	1	19	70	10	OK	11	11	41	34	3
GA	0	2	20	56	22	OR	6	17	40	33	4
ID	23	24	25	26	2	PA	4	4	29	43	20
IL	0	2	9	62	27	RI	0	0	25	75	0
IN	1	2	13	66	18	SC	0	0	22	61	17
IA	1	6	25	48	20	SD	1	5	19	56	19
KS	26	19	24	27	4	TN	0	2	16	65	17
KY	1	3	16	57	23	TX	19	29	31	19	2
LA	2	5	35	52	6	UT	7	19	36	38	0
ME	0	1	20	45	34	VT	0	0	42	51	7
MD	0	1	5	73	21	VA	0	1	12	64	23
MA	0	25	25	50	0	WA	3	15	29	50	3
MI	2	7	27	47	17	WV	0	3	18	71	8
MN	1	3	19	60	17	WI	0	2	15	57	26
MS	0	1	11	76	12	WY	13	26	31	27	3
MO	1	2	25	63	9	48 Sts	11	16	24	39	10
MT	4	9	31	45	11						
NE	11	27	39	21	2	Prev Wk	10	15	24	41	10
NV	30	20	35	12	3	Prev Yr	21	29	29	18	3

Barley Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 7 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	100	100	100	100
MN	100	99	100	100
MT	100	100	100	100
ND	100	83	90	98
WA	100	100	100	100
5 Sts	100	94	96	99

These 5 States planted 79% of last year's barley acreage.

Barley Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 7 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	80	44	59	52
MN	100	13	62	68
MT	70	36	66	40
ND	90	4	25	53
WA	71	75	87	76
5 Sts	81	27	51	51

These 5 States planted 79% of last year's barley acreage.

Barley Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	3	32	56	9
MN	2	8	38	45	7
MT	1	4	37	42	16
ND	1	2	20	68	9
WA	1	7	34	54	4
5 Sts	1	3	30	55	11
Prev Wk	1	3	28	57	11
Prev Yr	5	7	31	45	12

Peanuts Percent Pegging

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 7 2013	5-Yr Avg
AL	59	34	55	31
FL	48	26	50	47
GA	58	18	30	43
NC	46	11	33	58
OK	37	33	55	45
SC	52	21	40	51
TX	29	16	23	34
VA	38	6	21	37
8 Sts	52	21	37	43

These 8 States planted 96% of last year's peanut acreage.

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	0	17	82	1
FL	0	1	14	54	31
GA	1	4	31	51	13
NC	0	7	28	51	14
OK	0	0	35	53	12
SC	0	9	37	50	4
TX	2	9	37	47	5
VA	4	6	25	65	0
8 Sts	1	4	28	55	12
Prev Wk	0	2	26	59	13
Prev Yr	0	2	32	57	9

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

NA - Not Available
*** Revised**

National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on the year 2008 planted acres.

State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork was 3.0. Topsoil moisture 4% short, 45% adequate, and 51% surplus. Corn silked 83%, 64% last week, 96% 2012, and 88% five year average. Corn dough 38%, 19% last week, 61% 2012, and 37% five year average. Corn dented 2%, 2% last week, 26% 2012, and 10% five year average. Corn condition 1% poor, 12% fair, 71% good, and 16% excellent. Soybeans emerged 92%, 88% last week, 99% 2012, and 90% five year average. Soybeans blooming 15%, 14% last week, 37% 2012, and 24% five year average. Soybeans condition 1% poor, 19% fair, 73% good, and 7% excellent. Winter wheat harvested 98%, 97% last week, 100% 2012, and 90% five year average. Winter wheat condition 2% poor, 16% fair, 62% good, and 20% excellent. Livestock condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 65% good, and 20% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 71.9 F in Haleyville, to 77.7 F in Mobile; total precipitation ranged from 0.67 inches in Selma, to 8.87 inches in Geneva. According to the US Drought Monitor released on July 2, 2013, the State was currently 82.34 percent drought free compared to 77.70 percent last week. Wet conditions throughout much of the State delayed field activities. Local flooding occurred in Limestone County causing many areas to be inaccessible. Pastures and cattle have benefited from excessive rains; however, hay cutting and wheat harvest were at a standstill. Kudzu bugs were expanding rapidly on soybeans in Autauga County. Additionally, recent rains should improve corn conditions.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Temperatures were generally cooler than normal with parts of South central Alaska getting a small amount of rain. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 40% short, 50% adequate. Subsoil moisture 30% short, 70% adequate. Barley 35% headed. Oats 15% headed. Potatoes 95% emerged. First cutting hay 55% complete. Crop growth 5% slow, 70% moderate, 25% rapid. Wind and rain damage 98% none, 2% light. Condition of barley was reported as 10% poor, 30% fair, 50% good, 10% excellent. Condition of oats was reported as 10% very poor, 10% poor, 30% fair, 50% good. Condition of hay 20% poor, 45% fair, 30% good, 5% excellent. Condition of potatoes 30% fair, 70% good. Main farm activities for the week were harvesting hay, irrigating, spraying for weeds, equipment and fence maintenance.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly above normal across the State for the week ending July 7, 2013, ranging from 1 degree below normal at Parker to 12 degrees above normal at the Grand Canyon. The highest temperature of the week was 122 degrees recorded in Bullhead City. The lowest reading was 47 degrees at the Grand Canyon. Ten of the 22 weather stations recorded precipitation last week. Tucson received the least precipitation at 0.06 inches and Douglas received the most at 2.41 inches. Thirteen of the 22 stations have received more than 50 percent of normal precipitation. Although scattered showers were reported across the State it was not enough to impact overall drought conditions. Range and Pastures were rated in mostly very poor to poor condition, depending on location.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 54% short, 36% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 48% short, 44% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 94% silked, 100% 2012, 92% avg.; 24% dough, 78% 2012, 42% avg.; condition 9% very poor, 6% poor, 26% fair, 46% good, 13% excellent. Planting of soybeans in double crop fields was coming to a close due to dry conditions. Producers continued irrigating major row crops. All of the major row crops were in mostly fair to good condition. Livestock were in mostly good condition last week. Hay condition was mostly fair to good. Pasture and hay fields were starting to be affected by dry weather.

CALIFORNIA: A strong high pressure system was centered over eastern Nevada and spread into California at the start of the week. This system was responsible for a heat wave across California last week as the warm weather continued through Thursday. The hot temperatures peaked on Thursday with many high temperature records broken across the State. Monsoonal moisture became entrained in the circulation around the high pressure center and resulted in widely scattered thunderstorm activity in the mountains and deserts. There were some isolated thundershowers in the Northern Sacramento Valley on Thursday, although rainfall amounts were insignificant. After Thursday, the ridge began to weaken in response to a low pressure trough which moved ashore. This brought cooling to the State, especially to coastal areas across California and the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta region. The cooling trend continued through Saturday. On Sunday the high pressure system began to rebound slightly and temperatures across the State warmed, although not approaching the record levels that occurred on Thursday. Widely scattered thunderstorms across the mountains and deserts throughout the week did not result in any significant precipitation, except for isolated brief downpours in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Winter wheat for grain harvest continued. Rice progressed through the boot stage but had not yet begun to head. Fields continued to be treated for weed control. Cotton progressed well due to high temperatures and low insect pressure. Reporters noted that bloom occurred in some fields and over one-third of the crop was setting bolls by week's end. The crop condition improved to 85 percent good to excellent. Dry bean development progressed throughout the week and dried in preparation for harvest in Fresno County. Corn continued to develop in Tulare, Stanislaus County and Fresno County and began to tassel in San Joaquin County. Growers cut, windrowed, raked and baled alfalfa during the week. Extremely hot weather was mitigated by heavy irrigation. The harvest of apricots, peaches, nectarines, and plums continued at an increased rate. Table grape harvest commenced in southern Tulare County. Applications of potassium fertilizer were made to vineyards. Maturity was at least a week and a half ahead of last year, and eleven days ahead of normal. Olive fruit continued to size normally. Sensitive avocado varieties were stressed due to warm temperatures. Blueberry and strawberry harvests continued. Clingstone peach growers prepared for the upcoming harvest. Prunes were irrigated and sprayed with insecticides and potassium. Kiwis continued to develop. Cherries were harvested. Pomegranate fruit was developing. Fruit was growing on apple and pear trees. June drop in citrus orchards was winding down and the crop was sizing normally. Valencia orange harvest continued; re-greening was becoming more common due to high temperatures. Ruby Red grapefruit and lemons were harvested. Almond growers continued hull split sprays. Some blocks were also sprayed with miticides. Mites continued to be a problem for almonds in the southern part of the State. The heat has accelerated crop development. Pistachios have been filling very rapidly and were close to being completely filled. Walnut growers were seeing some unexpected drop in the Vina and Howard varieties. Walnut growers continued to monitor for codling moths. Tulare County reported summer vegetable planting was winding down as harvest continued for melons, sweet corn, squash, eggplant, tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers and beans. Garlic and parsley were harvested in Fresno County, as were Asian cucumbers, bitter melon, choys, chards, kales, cherry tomatoes, daikon, eggplant, scallions, green and yellow beans, lemon grass, long beans, spinach, squash, tomatillos, turnips and zucchini. Onions were dried and harvested. Growers transplanted and seeded crops of melons, eggplant, cucumber and squash. Processing tomatoes were transplanted and fields continued to

show symptoms of curly top virus. Bell peppers, carrots, sweet corn, cantaloupe, honeydew, and watermelons were progressing on schedule. Harvesting began for carrots and heirloom tomatoes and finished for asparagus and cabbage. Stanislaus County reported early Roma tomato fields were showing color and peppers neared harvest. Cantaloupe and honeydew melons were harvested and broccoli and parsley were picked. Cucumbers, peppers, tomatoes, basil, mint, chives, cilantro, turnips, kale, cabbage, lettuce, onions, garlic, squash, and radishes were harvested for farmer's markets. Squash and cucumbers were harvested in San Joaquin County, while peppers and tomatoes progressed. San Mateo County reported Brussels sprouts appeared healthy and growing fast. The deterioration of range and non-irrigated pasture from fair to very poor conditions continued. Fire danger was high with red flag warnings in several locations due to the high temperatures, wind and low humidity. There was a growing concern over diminishing watering holes in the foothills of the Sierras. Sheep and cattle grazed on rangeland, idle fields, dry land grain and alfalfa fields. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued. Dwindling range on the eastside of the coastal mountains was supplemented with baled hay. Poor nocturnal temperature recovery for several consecutive nights in the southern San Joaquin Valley stressed milk cows. Dairymen took measures to cool cows to mitigate milk losses. Hives remaining in citrus were moved to pollinate melon and squash. Bees continued to work sunflower and vine seed fields. Some seed alfalfa fields were worked by bees.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.5 days. Topsoil moisture 40% very short, 46% short, 14% adequate. Subsoil moisture 51% very short, 38% short, 11% adequate. Spring barley headed 82%, 91% 2012, 82% avg, turning 7% 24% 2012, 16% avg, condition 32% fair, 59% good, 9% excellent. Spring wheat headed 91%, 85% 2012, 73% avg, turning 8%, 20% 2012, 11% avg, condition 7% very poor, 10% poor, 33% fair, 43% good, 7% excellent. San Luis Valley potatoes condition 39% fair, 58% good, 3% excellent. All Other potatoes condition 8% poor, 66% fair, 25% good, 1% excellent. Dry Beans emerged 96%, 98% 2012, 86% avg, flowered 2%, 0% 2012, 4% avg, conditions 1% poor, 51% fair, 45% good, 3% excellent. Alfalfa 1st cutting 90%, 98% 2012, 94% avg, 2nd cutting 13%, 36% 2012, 18% avg, condition 12% very poor, 14% poor, 31% fair, 37% good, 6% excellent. Dry onions condition 1% poor, 21% fair, 70% good, 8% excellent. Livestock condition 4% very poor, 9% poor, 36% fair, 50% good, 1% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 1% poor, 20% fair, 68% good, 11% excellent. Portions of the State received isolated precipitation improving crop conditions in localized areas. Dry weather in other areas caused crop conditions and irrigation levels to deteriorate, particularly in the non irrigated areas hay and small grains are at high risk of abandonment.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil moisture 4% short, 58% adequate, 38% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 61% adequate, 38% surplus. Hay supplies 7% short, 76% adequate, 17% surplus. Other hay second cutting 60% this week, 47% last week, 78% last year, 60% average. Alfalfa hay second cutting 73% this week, 58% last week, 92% last year, 73% average. Corn condition 3% very poor, 10% poor, 29% fair, 47% good, 11% excellent. Soybean condition 2% very poor, 10% poor, 30% fair, 54% good, 4% excellent. Winter wheat condition 8% very poor, 16% poor, 30% fair, 42% good, 4% excellent. Corn silked 35% this week, 11% last week, 48% last year, 36% average. Soybeans planted 84% this week, 81% last week, 98% last year, 95% average. Soybeans emerged 79% this week, 68% last week, 96% last year, 88% average. Soybeans in bloom 10% this week, 4% last week, 17% last year, 9% average. Barley harvested 99% this week, 90% last week, 100% last year, 92% average. Winter wheat harvested 62% this week, 0% last week, 99% last year, 88% average. Cucumbers planted 87% this week, 82% last week, 92% last year, 83% average. Green Peas harvested 100% this week, 89% last week, 100% last year, 95% average. Lima Beans planted 57% this week, 55% last week, 86% last year, 85% average. Snap beans planted 91% this week, 87% last week, 91% last year, 91% average. Sweet Corn planted 99% this week, 98% last week, 98% last year, 96% average. Watermelons planted 100% this week, 99% last week, 100% last year, 99% average.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 1% short, 77% adequate, 22% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 1% short, 77% adequate, 21% surplus. Threat of disease to crops due to standing water across the State. Farmers in Panhandle finishing planting soybeans. Haying delayed due to rain. Watermelon harvesting continued in central Florida, completed in north Florida. Harvest of grapefruit, late oranges relatively over for the season. Growers concentrating on next year's crop progress. All areas doing heavy summer spraying, Psyllid control. Cattle Condition 2% poor, 23% fair, 65% good, 10% excellent. Statewide; Disease, flooding limited forage condition.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.3. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 42% adequate, 57% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 62% adequate, 37% surplus. Blueberries harvested 88%, 97% 2012. Corn 1% very poor, 5% poor, 19% fair, 58% good, 17% excellent. Hay second cutting 32%, 40% 2012. Peaches harvested 71%, 87% 2012, 66% avg. Sorghum 1% very poor, 4% poor, 35% fair, 56% good, 4% excellent. Sorghum planted 81%, 91% 2012, 84% avg. Soybeans 1% very poor, 3% poor, 27% fair, 61% good, 8% excellent. Soybeans planted 83%, 94% 2012, 96% avg. Tobacco 5% poor, 24% fair, 61% good, 10% excellent. Tobacco harvested 16%, 11% 2012, 8% avg. Watermelons 1% very poor, 10% poor, 31% fair, 53% good, 5% excellent. Watermelons harvested 56%, 86% 2012, 76% avg. Winter wheat harvested 92%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Precipitation estimates for the State ranged from no rain up to 8.9 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the mid 70s to the high 80s. Average low temperatures ranged from the mid 60s to the mid 70s.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 38% short, 53% adequate, 0% surplus. Clear skies continued to dominate weather conditions throughout the week. Daytime high temperatures were in the high eighties in most areas. The average weekly total rainfall across the State was 0.42 inch of measurable precipitation. The total drought free area in the State is currently 53.64 percent, almost equal compared to last week's 53.65 percent. Approximately 46 percent of the State currently remains categorized as abnormally dry or drier, but limited to Hawaii and Maui Counties. Extreme drought was rated for the leeward coast of Maui Island and a small portion of the South Kohala and North Kohala districts on the Big Island of Hawaii. State irrigation reservoir water levels in Hawaii and Honolulu Counties were unchanged on Friday, July 5, 2013, compared to the previous Friday. The State operated reservoir's capacity on Molokai Island was down 2 percent on Friday, July 5, 2013, compared to the previous Friday. Conservation measures were still in effect for Oahu and Molokai Island reservoirs of 10 and 20 percent, respectively.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.8 days. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 30% short, 61% adequate. Potatoes 12 inches high 87%, 93% 2012, 71% avg. Potatoes closing middles 35%, 63% 2012, 34% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 96%, 93% 2012, 85% avg. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting harvested 27%, 23% 2012, 12% avg. Irrigation water supply 11% very poor, 15% poor, 40% fair, 23% good, 11% excellent. Many producers are struggling to keep up with irrigation on hot and windy days. Water shortages are forcing some producers to pull irrigation off lower value crops to make sure there is enough water for high value crops. Some extension educators report spring wheat being cut as silage because there isn't enough water to finish the crop. Weather was great for hay producers around the State. Drier than normal conditions and wind helped dry windrowed hay. Corn is also faring well in the warm nights and hot days. Cereal grains are maturing quickly, especially in non-irrigated fields.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 8% short, 74% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% short, 84% adequate, 13% surplus. Oats 95% headed, 96% 2012, 97%

avg.; filled 80%, 98% 2012, 87% avg.; turning yellow 47%, 88% 2012, 58% avg.; ripe 18%, 51% 2012, 25% avg.; harvested 5%, 22% 2012, 11% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 58% good, and 12% excellent. Alfalfa 98% first cut, 100% 2012, 99% avg.; second cut 26%, 93% 2012, 58% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 16% fair, 61% good, and 19% excellent. Red Clover 93% cut, 100% 2012, 92% avg.; condition 5% poor, 15% fair, 70% good, and 10% excellent. Another wet week was in store for farmers due to excess rainfalls. Corn has been showing rapid growth in the past week as average height increased by 16 inches, up to 48 inches this week. Warm temperatures and ample rain caused significant crop development over the Northern and Central parts of the State as well as allowing farmers to complete the wheat harvest. Meanwhile excess rain slowed wheat harvest in the South. Activities included spraying herbicides, cutting hay, mowing pastures, and double cropping soybeans.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.8. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 65% adequate, 34% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 74% adequate, 24% surplus. Alfalfa second cutting 19%, 93% 2012, 43% avg. Temperatures ranged from 3o to 8o below normal with a low of 50o and a high of 86o. Precipitation ranged from 0.11 to 2.42 inches. Rain showers, across most of the State, kept wheat harvest to a minimum during the week. Producers are worried that excessive moisture will soon begin to take its toll on the winter wheat crop if they are not able to finish harvest soon. Farmers are hoping for drier conditions to not only finish wheat harvest but to also bale straw and plant double crop soybeans. Moderate temperatures and ample soil moisture allowed the corn crop to make rapid growth with a few scattered fields beginning to tassel. Other activities included spraying herbicides, baling straw, cutting and baling hay, hauling grain to market, mowing roadsides and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 1% very short 11% short, 76% adequate and 12% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% short, 80% adequate and 16% surplus. Alfalfa 1st cutting progress 97%, 100% 2012, 96% average. Alfalfa 2nd cutting progress 8%, 88% 2012, 38% average. Hay 1% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 53% good and 16% excellent. The warmest and driest extended period of weather this year was seen across Iowa. The weather allowed field crops to develop, although some areas reported crops were beginning to need moisture. Heat and insects were putting stress on livestock.

KANSAS: Days Suitable for field work 6.8. Topsoil moisture 21% very short, 47% short, 31% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 28% very short, 38% short, 34% adequate. Alfalfa second cutting 48%, 97% 2012, 78% avg. Hay and forage supplies 24% very short, 16% short, 57% adequate, 3% surplus. Stock water supplies 17% very short, 20% short, 62% adequate, 1% surplus. Dry conditions with mild temperatures across most of Kansas helped wheat harvest pick up speed in the north with most farmers in southern and central parts of the State now finished. The break from the hot summer temperatures was welcomed for the Independence Day week with temperatures across the State averaging two to six degrees below normal. While the lack of moisture was advantageous for wheat farmers harvesting their fields, some row crops were suffering in areas needing rain, particularly in western Kansas.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 2.0. Topsoil moisture 44% adequate, 56% surplus. Subsoil moisture 56% adequate, 44% surplus. Precipitation averaged 3.55 in., 2.56 in. above normal. Temperatures averaged 72 degrees, 4 degree cooler than normal. Winter wheat harvesting 84% complete. Burley tobacco blooming 9%. Dark tobacco blooming 12%. Tobacco height 31% under 12 in, 48% 12-24 in., 21% over 24 in. Condition of set tobacco 2% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 56% good, 17% excellent. This week consisted of exceptionally wet conditions.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6.1. Soil moisture 5% very short, 34% short, 56% adequate, 5% surplus. Corn silked 100% this week, 100% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; Corn dough 67% this week, 36% last week, 89% last year, 85% average; Corn dent 26% this week, NA% last week, NA% last year, NA% average; Corn condition 25% fair, 60% good, 15% excellent. Sweet Potato planted 100% this week, 99% last week, 100% last year, 98% average. Peaches harvested 68% this week, 50% last week, 70% last year, 60% average. Hay first cutting 96% this week, 94% last week, 100% last year, 98% average; Hay second cutting 31% this week, 25% last week, 59% last year, 37% average. Winter Wheat harvested 100% this week, 100% last week, 100% last year, 100% average. Vegetables condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 35% fair, 49% good, 5% excellent. Sugarcane condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 29% fair, 52% good, 12% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 30% fair, 58% good, 8% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 86% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 85% adequate, 14% surplus. Hay supplies 7% short, 90% adequate, 3% surplus. Other hay second cutting 49% this week, 24% last week, 81% last year, 59% average. Alfalfa hay second cutting 77% this week, 74% last week, 94% last year, 80% average. Corn condition 2% poor, 12% fair, 53% good, 33% excellent. Soybean condition 1% poor, 8% fair, 69% good, 22% excellent. Winter wheat condition 2% poor, 15% fair, 73% good, 10% excellent. Corn silked 20% this week, 7% last week, 47% last year, 35% average. Soybean planted 90% this week, 90% last week, 99% last year, 93% average. Soybean emerged 82% this week, 78% last week, 95% last year, 86% average. Soybeans in bloom 7% this week, 1% last week, 11% last year, 9% average. Barley harvested 96% this week, 94% last week, 99% last year, 100% average. Winter wheat harvested 64% this week, 0% last week, 96% last year, 83% average. Cucumbers harvested 30% this week, 12% last week, 21% last year, 24% average. Green Peas harvested 96% this week, 90% last week, 100% last year, 99% average. Lima beans harvested 5% this week, 0% last week, 11% last year, 7% average. Snap beans planted 96% this week, 92% last week, 89% last year, 93% average. Sweet Corn planted 98% this week, 95% last week, 100% last year, 97% average. Watermelons planted 100% this week, 99% last week, 99% last year, 99% average.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil 1% very short, 8% short, 69% adequate, 22% surplus. Subsoil 1% very short, 7% short, 75% adequate, 17% surplus. Oats 1% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 60% good, 15% excellent. Oats headed 89%, 100% 2012, 90% avg. All hay 2% very poor, 4% poor, 18% fair, 59% good, 17% excellent. First cutting hay 94%, 100% 2012, 89% avg. Second cutting hay 11%, 53% 2012, 28% avg. Dry beans 1% very poor, 8% poor, 20% fair, 58% good, 13% excellent. Dry beans planted 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Dry beans emerged 98%, 100% 2012, 97% avg. Rain is needed in northern lower and upper peninsulas. Rainfall in southern part of State was excessive last week. Warmer temperatures generally improved crop condition. Corn condition is variable across State. Corn looks excellent on fields that were planted early and have good drainage; some is over 6 feet tall. Corn that was planted late or on heavier ground is not looking as good. Wheat condition is variable. Growers hope to have dry weather to aid crop drying and to allow for harvest equipment to get on fields. Harvest is still a week or so off in southern Michigan. Northern wheat is still weeks from harvest. Growers in southern Michigan are worried that excessive moisture may cause sprouting and fungal problems. Dry bean condition is generally good though heavy rains caused spotty drown out in the Thumb. Sugarbeet condition generally improved with warmer temperatures. Some growers applying preventative fungicides. Orchards and vineyards in the south were very wet while dry conditions prevailed north. Apples 1.5 to 2.0 inches southwest and 23 to 32 mm northwest. Pears 1.5 inches southwest and 20 mm northwest. Peaches 1.5 inches southeast. Southwest, pits hardening. High crop loads and excessive foliage growth from wet conditions slowed ripening in some sites. Sweet cherry harvest continued in southwest and southeast. Fruit 12 to 15 mm northwest. Tart cherries 13 mm northwest; harvest began southwest. Plums 7/8 to 1.5 inches

southwest. Strawberry harvest continued in west central and completed southeast and southwest, where renovation began. Wine grapes northwest at early buckshot. Fruit set on many varieties is excellent. Juice grapes southwest approached berry touch. Early hand harvest of blueberries began. Growers scouted for blueberry maggot and spotted wing drosophila(SWD), which can cause significant fruit rejection and downgrading. Summer raspberry harvest underway. Leaf curling from potato leafhoppers evident southeast. Sweet corn in west central region beginning to silk. Asparagus harvest has been finished for about a week and a half west central region; harvest went longer than normal because of moderate temperature at end of June. Squash crops continued to grow with usual pest activity . In west central region. central region, some pickles still being planted, while early planted pickle crops beginning to blossom. Pea harvest underway central region.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 1% Very Short, 7% Short, 85% Adequate, and 7% Surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% Short, 86% Adequate, and 7% Surplus. Sweet Corn planted 88%, 99% 2012, 99% average. Canola planted 94%, 100% 2012, 100% average. Dry Beans emerged 96%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Alfalfa, first cutting 96%, 100% 2012, 96% average. Sugarbeets condition 6% poor, 23% fair, 58% good and 13% excellent. Sunflowers condition 3% poor, 48% fair, 42% good and 7% excellent. Potatoes condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 14% fair, 50% good and 33% excellent. Canola condition 3% poor, 72% fair, 23% good and 2% excellent. Dry Beans condition 7% poor, 30% fair, 49% good and 14% excellent. Green Peas condition 7% poor, 41% fair, 49% good and 3% excellent. Alfalfa condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 29% fair, 49% good and 16% excellent.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Soil moisture 1% very short, 16% short, 72% adequate, 11% surplus. Corn silked 83%, 99% 2012, 97% avg. Corn dough 28%, 78% 2012, 68% avg. Corn 5% poor, 21% fair, 59% good, 15% excellent. Hay-warm season hay harvested 44%, 59% 2012, 55% avg. Hay - warm season 1% poor, 37% fair, 43% good, 19% excellent. Sorghum heading 13%, 77% 2012, 48% avg. Sorghum 2% poor, 20% fair, 74% good, 4% excellent. Sweet potatoes 0% very poor, 1% poor, 30% fair, 59% good, 10% excellent. Watermelons harvested 43%, 63% 2012, 65% avg. Watermelons 1% poor, 77% fair, 20% good, 2% excellent. Winter wheat harvested 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Winter wheat 2% very poor, 7% poor, 36% fair, 45% good, 10% excellent. Livestock condition 7% fair, 77% good, 16% excellent. Crops were beginning to show signs of stress due to the lack of moisture. Irrigation and insect control were the main practices in most crops.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 21% short, 75% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture supply 13% short, 84% adequate, 3% surplus. Supply of hay and other roughages 1% very short, 8% short, 85% adequate, 6% surplus. Stock water supplies 1% short, 92% adequate, 7% surplus. Alfalfa 1st cutting 98%, 100% 2012, 96% avg. Alfalfa 2nd cutting 43%, 93% 2012, 55% avg. Other hay cut 78%, 96% 2012, 79% avg. Temperatures were 2 degree to 7 degrees below average across the State. Precipitation averaged 0.22 of an inch Statewide. The east-central district reported 0.67 of an inch. St. Charles County reported 2.51 inches.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 6.3, 6.4 last year. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 23% last year; 29% short, 41% last year; 60% adequate, 36% last year; 5% surplus, 0% last year. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 21% last year; 29% short, 29% last year; 61% adequate, 46% last year; 3% surplus, 4% last year. Corn condition 0% very poor, 1% last year; 1% poor, 9% last year; 48% fair, 42% last year; 38% good, 32% last year; 13% excellent, 16% last year. Dry peas blooming 83%, 91% last year. Alfalfa hay harvested – first cutting 65%, 77% last year. Other hay harvested – first cutting 52%, 70% last year. Lentils blooming 70%, 79% last year. Oats boot stage 85%, 96% last year. Oats headed 35%, 67% last year. Oats condition 1% very poor, 6% last year; 6% poor, 11% last year; 37% fair, 39% last year; 50% good, 34% last year; 6% excellent, 10% last year. Durum wheat boot stage 51%, 82% last year. Durum wheat headed 10%, 38% last year. Durum wheat condition 4% very poor, 4% last year; 5% poor, 5% last year; 23% fair, 26% last year; 52% good, 61% last year; 16% excellent, 4% last year. The weather during the week ending July 7th was hotter and drier throughout most of Montana. Turner received the highest amount of precipitation for the week with 1.90 inches of moisture. Most other stations reported receiving none to 1.69 inches of precipitation. High temperatures ranged from the upper 80s to low 100s, with the State-wide high temperature of 102 degrees recorded at Superior. A majority of stations reported lows in the 40s to the low 60s with the coldest being Cooke City at 38 degrees.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8 days. Topsoil moisture 14% very short, 39% short, 46% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 25% very short, 35% short, 40% adequate. Wheat turning color 92%, 100% 2012, 95% avg. Dry Beans blooming 1%, 3% 2012, 2% avg. Alfalfa condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 31% fair, 51% good, and 6% excellent. Alfalfa 1st cutting 99%, 100% 2012, 98% avg. Alfalfa 2nd cutting 19%, 86% 2012, 43% avg. Stockwater supplies rated 6% very short, 13% short, 81% adequate. Hay and forage supplies rated 24% very short, 34% short, 42% adequate. Cear skies and sunshine boosted row crop development and allowed wheat harvest to progress uninterrupted in southern counties. Much of the State saw little or no rainfall with topsoil moisture supplies declining as seasonally hot temperatures returned later in the week. Spring-planted, dryland crops in much of the western two-thirds of the State were showing signs of stress. Hay harvest progressed with alfalfa second cutting and wild hay harvests were active.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Exceptionally hot weather persisted the entire week. Most weather stations recorded high temperatures in excess of 100 degrees. Weekly average temperatures ran 9 to 11 degrees above normal. Moderate winds and thundershowers were common in the afternoon. Hail pelted some areas. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.01 inch in Las Vegas and Ely to 0.38 inch in Elko. Lightning strikes ignited several wildfires across northern Nevada. Fire control efforts were hampered by the high temperature and winds. Several fires remained active at the end of the week. The continued hot weather pushed crop growth and development. Fields in the Lovelock valleys were receiving their final irrigation from surface water as reservoir supplies have been exhausted. Rains alleviated some short term water needs and helped late ranges in the North. Much of the fieldwork was taking place during twilight or morning hours to avoid the heat of the day. Most crops rated fair to good. Alfalfa second cutting was in full swing. Some cut hay was rained on but drying was occurring rapidly. Alfalfa seed fields were in full bloom and pollinator bees were working. Other hay harvest was well along. Lack of water limited meadow growth across much of the North. Irrigation of some winter grains was cut off in preparation for harvest. Spring grains were turning color. High winds and hail caused some lodging in grains. Late seeded teff was emerged and showing good growth. Potatoes were in bloom and crop condition was generally good. Onion condition rated mostly good. Garlic fields were maturing. Mint acreage was showing very good growth. Range and pasture conditions were deteriorating. Ranchers were managing high elevation ranges. Main farm and ranch activities included hay harvest, irrigation, cultivation of row crops for weed control, livestock tending, weed and insect control.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 3% short, 51% adequate, 45% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 55% adequate, 43% surplus. Maine Barley condition 17% fair, 42% good, 43% excellent. Maine Oats condition 16% fair, 52% good, 32% excellent. Maine Potatoes condition 1% poor, 16% fair, 59% good, 24% excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes condition 15% fair, 85% good. Rhode Island Potatoes condition 75% good, 25% excellent. Field Corn 99% planted, 100% 2012, 100% avg, 95% emerged, 99% 2012, 99% avg, condition 4% very poor, 19% poor, 36% fair, 35% good,

6% excellent. Sweet Corn 99% planted, 99% 2012, 99% avg, 95% emerged, 90% 2012, 95% avg, <5% harvested, <5% 2012, <5 avg, condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 37% fair, 52% good, 2% excellent. Broadleaf Tobacco 99% planted, 99% 2012, 100% avg, condition 4% very poor, 12% poor, 27% fair, 57% good. Shade Tobacco condition 1% very poor, 23% fair, 76% good. First Crop Hay 65% harvested, 90% 2012, 80% avg, condition 14% very poor, 13% poor, 27% fair, 37% good, 9% excellent. Second Crop Hay 10% harvested, 35% 2012, 20% avg, condition 9% poor, 46% fair, 45% good. Apples fruit set 1% below avg, 73% avg, 26% above avg, fruit size 2% below avg, 86% avg, 12% above avg, condition 15% fair, 77% good, 8% excellent. Peaches fruit set 1% below avg, 77% avg, 22% above avg, fruit size 3% below avg, 96% avg, 1% above avg, condition 18% fair, 80% good, 2% excellent. Pears fruit set 98% avg, 2% above avg, fruit size 100% avg, condition 9% fair, 90% good, 1% excellent. Highbush blueberries <5% harvested, 5% 2012, 5% avg, fruit set 1% below avg, 88% avg, 11% above avg, fruit size 84% avg, 16% above avg, condition 22% fair, 70% good, 8% excellent. Maine Wild Blueberry fruit set 60% below avg, 40% avg, size 34% below avg, 60% avg, 6% above avg, condition 25% fair, 75%. Massachusetts Cranberries 40% full bloom, 60% petal fall, condition 100% good. Strawberries 85% harvested, 90% 2012, 85% avg, fruit set 3% below avg, 93% avg, 4% above avg, fruit size 11% below avg, 78% avg, 11% above avg, condition 1% very poor, 14% poor, 29% fair, 52% good, 4% excellent. Temperatures were warmer than normal across New England. Average temperatures ranged from 6 degrees above normal north to 9 degrees above normal south. Precipitation averages across the six States ranged from 0.25 to 2.21 inches. Local precipitation totals as high as 5.95 inches. Hot, humid weather dominated the week as scattered showers and thunderstorms occurred almost daily in most areas except northern Maine which received minimal precipitation. A tornado in Connecticut damaged some shade and broadleaf tobacco fields. Pasture and hay remain in good to fair condition region-wide. The humid conditions limited making dry hay. General activities included hilling potatoes, planting and re-planting field corn, fertilizing, cultivating, and spraying. Vegetable growers harvested beets, green onions, radishes, greens, greenhouse tomatoes, summer squash, and zucchini. Strawberry harvest continued in all six States but is winding down in southern areas. Fruit growers scouted for pests and applied sprays. Fruit crops harvested included sweet cherries, raspberries, and high bush blueberries.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work was 5.0. Topsoil moisture was 56% adequate and 44% surplus. Subsoil moisture was 1% short, 56% adequate, and 43% surplus. Dry weather in Mercer County allowed producers to get busy with field work. Producers in Warren County are planting late summer crops, staking and pruning tomatoes, and harvesting blueberries, raspberries, and spring vegetables. In Salem County, combining of small grains has started up again and double crop soybeans are being planted. However, producers elsewhere report prevented or late planting of crops, difficulty haying and spraying crops, and high disease pressure due to wet conditions. Ponding is still a problem in many low lying fields. Fertilizer has leached in Monmouth County due to heavy rains, leading to chlorotic crops. Disease in tomatoes, poor squash pollination, and struggling leafy greens were reported in Monmouth County.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 68% very short, 28% short and 4% adequate. Wind damage 22% light and 12% moderate; 35% cotton damaged and 30% sorghum. Hail damage 5% light and 25% moderate; 10% alfalfa damaged by hail. Alfalfa 4% very poor, 2% poor, 10% fair, 63% good and 21% excellent; 74% second cutting complete and 60% third cutting complete. Cotton 14% fair, 38% good and 48% excellent; 45% squared; 24% setting bolls. Corn 19% fair, 63% good and 18% excellent; 97% emerged and 18% silked. Irrigated sorghum 10% very poor, 72% fair, 9% good and 9% excellent; 100% planted and 3% headed. Dryland sorghum 35% poor and 65% fair; 87% planted. Total sorghum 92% planted. Irrigated winter wheat 5% poor, 20% fair, 64% good and 11% excellent; 50% harvested for grain. Dry winter wheat 100% very poor; 50% harvested for grain. Total winter wheat 65% very poor, 2% poor, 7% fair, 22% good and 4% excellent. Total winter wheat 50% harvested for grain. Peanut 12% very poor, 40% poor and 48% fair; 12% pegging. Chile 51% fair, 31% good and 18% excellent; 20% light pod set and 80% average pod set. Onions 31% fair, 46% good and 23% excellent; 75% harvested. Pecans 40% fair and 60% good. Cattle condition 39% very poor, 26% poor, 28% fair, 6% good and 1% excellent. Sheep condition 46% very poor, 32% poor, 16% fair and 6% good. The temperatures were 1 to 8 degrees below normal during the past week in most areas of New Mexico, and above normal in the western and northwest plateau. Monsoon moisture moved into the state on the 1st of July, bringing showers and thunderstorms. Some rainfall reports 1.26 inches in Red River, 1.48 inches in Tatum, 1.78 inches in Roswell and only .02 of an inch in Farmington.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.0. Soil moisture 34% adequate and 66% surplus. Oats 7% poor, 23% fair, 61% good, and 9% excellent. Winter wheat 6% poor, 27% fair, 55% good, and 12% excellent. Hay crops 17% poor, 33% fair, 42% good, and 8% excellent. Soybeans 95% planted, 100% in 2012, and 99% five year average. Soybeans 12% poor, 27% fair, 48% good, and 13% excellent. Sweet corn 95% planted, 99% in 2012, and 99% five year average. Sweet corn 9% poor, 27% fair, 60% good, and 4% excellent. Onions 8% poor, 38% fair, 53% good, and 1% excellent. Snap beans 78% planted, 88% in 2012, and 93% five year average. Cabbage 93% planted, 100% in 2012, and 99% five year average. Apples 5% poor, 25% fair, 58% good, and 12% excellent. Grapes 2% fair, 65% good, and 33% excellent. Peaches 1% harvested. Peaches 3% poor, 37% fair, 56% good, and 4% excellent. Pears 2% harvested. Pears 5% poor, 17% fair, 75% good, and 3% excellent. Sweet cherries 20% harvested. Sweet cherries 23% poor, 31% fair, 45% good, and 1% excellent. Tart cherries 42% harvested. Tart cherries 45% poor, 47% fair, and 8% good. Strawberries 18% poor, 36% fair, 44% good, and 2% excellent. Rainfall for the State ranged from 0.03 to 3.96 inches. Temperatures ranged from a low of 55 to a high of 95.

NORTH CAROLINA: There were 2.2 days suitable for field work for the week ending July 7th, compared to 3.6 days for the week ending June 30th. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 33% adequate and 67% surplus. Average temperatures were normal for the week ranging from 69 to 82 degrees. Most areas of the State received over 2.0 inches of rain with a few areas recording over 5.0 inches. The continued soggy conditions halted field activity in most of the State preventing planting, harvesting, and application of fertilizer and chemicals. There are reports of nutrients leaching from the fields and increased disease in some crops. Pastures are responding well to the conditions and delaying the need for supplemental hay. This will be a critical week as farmers attempt to finish harvesting small grains and planting soybeans amidst expected scattered showers.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork were 6.3. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 18% short, 67% adequate, 14% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% short, 77% adequate, 13% surplus. Durum Wheat emerged 96%, 100% 2012, 96% average. Durum wheat jointed 61%, 100% 2012, 76% average. Durum wheat headed 16%, 83% 2012, 34% average. Durum Wheat condition 2% poor, 16% fair, 77% good, and 5% excellent. Canola seeded 95%, 100% 2012, 99% average. Canola emerged 88%, 100% 2012, 98% average. Canola blooming 39%, 93% 2012, 56% average. Canola condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 67% good, and 8% excellent. Flaxseed seeded 95%, 100% 2012, 99% average. Flaxseed emerged 80%, 100% 2012, 98% average. Flaxseed condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 27% fair, 63% good, and 6% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 6% very poor, 6% poor, 38% fair, 45% good, and 5% excellent. Potatoes emerged 77%, 100% 2012, 99% average. Potatoes condition 13% very poor, 15% poor, 39% fair, 28% good, and 5% excellent. Dry Edible Peas emerged 95%, 100% 2012, 97% average. Dry Edible Peas flowering 36%, 93% 2012, 72% average. Dry Edible Peas condition 5% poor, 22% fair, 70% good, and 3% excellent. Dry

Edible Beans planted 95%, 100% 2012, 100% average. Dry Edible Beans emerged 88%, 100% 2012, 100% average. Dry Edible Beans condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 36% fair, 53% good, and 4% excellent. 1st cuttings of alfalfa hay 63% complete. Alfalfa hay condition 1% poor, 12% fair, 59% good, and 28% excellent. Hay and forage supplies 2% very short, 11% short, 79% adequate, and 8% surplus. Stock water supplies 2% short, 75% adequate, and 23% surplus. Above normal temperatures across most of the State continued to advance crop development. Temperatures ranged from 2 to 8 degrees above normal in most areas.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 1. Topsoil 1% short, 42% adequate, 57% surplus. Subsoil 3% short, 59% adequate, 38% surplus. All hay 1% very poor, 6% poor, 26% fair, 54% good, 13% excellent. First cutting hay 91%, NA 2012, NA avg. Second cutting hay 18%, NA 2012, NA avg. Significant amounts of rain throughout the State kept fieldwork to a bare minimum. There were Statewide reports of flooding in poorly draining fields. The effect of continued heavy rainfall on crops has been mixed, with some reports that moisture has kept crops in excellent condition, and other reports of negative effects on wheat and soybeans. The rains have caused continual delays in harvesting wheat, and sprouting is becoming more of a concern due to the lack of dry weather. Hay fields look good, but harvesting is behind schedule due to rains. While the majority of soybeans are thriving in the excess moisture, some water damage was seen soybean fields. Corn is by and large doing well and beginning to silk.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 20% very short, 44% short, 36% adequate. Subsoil moisture 25% very short, 38% short, 37% adequate. Rye harvested 93% this week, 78% last week, 100% last year, 98% average. Oats harvested 90% this week, 73% last week, 100% last year, 95% average. Corn condition 1% poor, 22% fair, 62% good, 15% excellent; silking 32% this week, 23% last week, 63% last year, 62% average. Soybeans condition 3% poor, 31% fair, 64% good, 2% excellent; planted 92% this week, 78% last week, 100% last year, 95% average; emerged 73% this week, 59% last week, 97% last year, 89% average. Alfalfa hay condition 9% very poor, 11% poor, 36% fair, 40% good, 4% excellent; 2nd cutting 76% this week, 62% last week, 95% last year, 91% average; 3rd cutting 7% this week, n/a last week, 49% last year, 33% average. Other hay condition 6% very poor, 9% poor, 42% fair, 40% good, 3% excellent; 1st cutting 83% this week, 75% last week, 91% last year, 77% average; 2nd cutting 6% this week, n/a last week, 18% last year, 7% average. Watermelons running 99% this week, 93% last week, 100% last year, 97% average; setting fruit 90% this week, 58% last week, 97% last year, 84% average. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 32% fair, 54% good, 9% excellent. A later than normal summer harvest was winding down by the end of the week, with 90 percent or more of all small grains and canola harvested. Row crop planting was virtually complete for all crops except soybeans. Soybean planting was behind normal due to the delayed wheat harvest and the lack of rain during June and July. Most row crops were rated good or good to fair, despite the lack of moisture. Condition ratings for pasture and range declined over the past week, due to the lack of moisture and grasshopper populations in some areas. Temperatures were relatively mild for the first week of July, but were back to 100 degree highs on Sunday. Much of the State received no significant rainfall, and all nine districts averaged less than a tenth of an inch of rain for the week.

OREGON: Days suitable for field work 6.8 days. Barley Condition 2% Very Poor, 11% Poor, 25% Fair, 57% Good, 5% Excellent. Spring Wheat Condition 3% Very Poor, 19% Poor, 37% Fair, 36% Good, 5% Excellent. Subsoil Moisture 3% Very Short, 49% Short, 47% Adequate, 1% Surplus. Topsoil Moisture 2% Very Short, 52% Short, 46% Adequate. Alfalfa Hay 1st Cutting 94%, 93% 2012, 92% avg. Alfalfa Hay 2nd Cutting 19%, 11% 2012, 9% avg. Spring Wheat Headed 58%, 92% 2012, N/A avg. Barley Headed 76%, 99% 2012, N/A % avg. Most of the State experienced higher than normal temperatures & dry weather. Highs ranged from 65 to 107 degrees; Lows extended from 32 degrees to 57 degrees. No freezing temperatures were reported by our weather stations. Almost all weather stations reported below normal precipitation for this time of year. Very hot Baker & Wallowa County temperatures on Monday & Tuesday dried out all of the hay crops. Swathers were going all over the State for hay producers. Union County grass seed harvest was underway. Crops have responded to last week's rain. Umatilla County wheat harvest imminent, & expected to begin after the 4th of July holiday. Yields expected to be low, especially in areas with shallow soils. Corn growing well & potatoes were flowering. North central Oregon wheat harvest was also imminent. North Willamette Valley field crops were growing well. Corn for silage was in good condition. Crimson clover harvest was nearly finished. Red clover was in full bloom, some being irrigated. Alfalfa & grass hay were being harvested. Grass seed harvest was underway. Reports indicate that yields were down this year in the 25 to 30 percent range. Hot weather in Wasco County this past week slowed harvest of sweet cherries as harvest stopped early in the day in order to assure that fruit was harvested only while it was cool & firm. Cherry harvest continued in the lower Hood River Valley & routine summer orchard operations continued throughout the valley. North Willamette Valley sweet cherry harvest was wrapping up. Filberts were sizing & walnuts were showing on trees. Hazelnut growers were spraying for filbert worm. Grapes were growing well with clusters forming. South Willamette Valley berries were hit hard by the hot temperatures. So far, there have been a few reports of spotted wing drosophila, but not many. Blueberries were ripening nicely. Raspberries were waning. Blackberries were close to ripening. Red delicious apples were hammered with the codling moth. Expect the first filbert moth spray this week. Jackson County orchardists continued to prune & burn to ward off fire blight. Cole crops were bolting. Sweet corn was growing well. Salad greens were abundant. Weed control was applied to nursery fields. Pasture conditions varied. Buffalo calves were doing well, as were all livestock in Washington County.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3. Soil moisture 57% adequate and 43% surplus. Barley harvested; 56% this week, 48% last week, 98% last year, and 92% average. Winter wheat ripe; 76% this week, 16% last week, 94% last year, and 81% average. Winter wheat harvested; 20% this week, 0% last week, 78% last year, and 49% average. Alfalfa second cutting; 42% this week, 33% last week, 87% last year, and 66% average. Timothy/Clover first cutting; 90% this week, 85% last week, 98% last year, and 92% average. Peaches harvested; 5% this week, 0% last week, and 22% last year. Winter Wheat conditions; 1% very poor, 6% poor, 23% fair, 55% good, 15% excellent. Soybean conditions; 1% poor, 18% fair, 67% good, 14% excellent. Alfalfa stand conditions; 4% poor, 21% fair, 55% good, and 20% excellent. Timothy/Clover stand conditions 2% poor, 21% fair, 64% good, and 13% excellent. Quality of Hay made is; 3% very poor, 16% poor, 26% fair, 49% good and 6% excellent. Peaches conditions; 12% fair, 78% good and 10% excellent. Apples conditions; 8% fair, 72% good and 20% excellent. Field activities for the week included planting remaining crops, cutting alfalfa, hay and other forage; harvesting barley, side dressing fields with nitrogen and applying other fertilizer, mowing pastures, spraying herbicides and pesticides.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2. Soil moisture 0% very short, 0% short, 29% adequate, 71% surplus. Corn 1% poor, 16% fair, 70% good, 13% excellent. Soybeans 1% very poor, 7% poor, 41% fair, 47% good, 4% excellent. Tobacco 4% poor, 43% fair, 47% good, 6% excellent. Hay 6% poor, 33% fair, 52% good, 9% excellent. Peaches 38% fair, 62% good. Watermelons 3% poor, 50% fair, 46% good, 1% excellent. Cantaloupes 4% poor, 50% fair, 45% good, 1% excellent. Livestock condition 23% fair, 73% good, 4% excellent. Corn silked (tasseled 94%, 97% 2012, 97% avg. Corn doughed 47%, 72% 2012, 49% avg. Corn matured 4%, 18% 2012, 6% avg. Soybeans planted 92%, 98% 2012, 98% avg. Soybeans emerged 81%, 95% 2012, 91% avg. Soybeans bloomed 1%, 7% 2012, 6% avg. Winter

wheat harvested 82%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Rye harvested 87%, 99% 2012, 96% avg. Oats harvested 96%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Tobacco topped 62%, 67% 2012, 72% avg. Tobacco harvested 2%, 10% 2012, 11% avg. Hay other hay 62%, 60% 2012, 48% avg. Peaches harvested 44%, 64% 2012, 48% avg. Snap beans, fresh harvested 73%, 79% 2012, 83% avg. Cucumbers, fresh harvested 63%, 88% 2012, 96% avg. Watermelons harvested 41%, 57% 2012, 60% avg. Tomatoes, fresh harvested 75%, 86% 2012, 79% avg. Cantaloupes harvested 48%, 56% 2012, 62% avg. Last week was very wet across the entire State, further delaying farmers from working in their fields. Because of all of the rain, very little double crop soybeans were able to be planted. The tobacco crop has flopped and was thin with little leaf weight gain in many areas. Farmers were still trying to cut winter wheat, but were having a very hard time due to all of the rain. What was remaining was deteriorating in the fields. Fruit and Vegetable harvests continued, but crop conditions dropped sharply from the previous week due to the excessive rain. The State average temperature for the seven-day period was three degrees below the long-term average. The State average rainfall for the seven-day period was 3.5 inches.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 15% short, 74% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 22% short, 68% adequate, 6% surplus. 1st cutting of alfalfa 90% complete, 99% 2012, 87% average. Alfalfa hay condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 20% fair, 67% good, 10% excellent. Hay and forage supplies 1% very short, 13% short, 83% adequate, 3% surplus. Stock water supplies 2% very short, 12% short, 83% adequate, 3% surplus. Warmer, dry weather this last week has allowed corn to pick up the pace of development. Producers are enjoying good haying conditions with last week's weather and are catching up on spraying. Some areas of the State will need a timely rain within a week to keep growing conditions favorable.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable 3.5. Topsoil moisture 4% short, 57% adequate, 39% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% short, 67% adequate, 29% surplus. Winter wheat 93% harvested, 100% 2012, 99% avg. Heavy rains caused flooding in low-lying areas. Farmers were in the field to wrap up wheat harvest and soybean planting. Corn, soybeans, and tobacco were rated in good-to-excellent condition. Other activities included spraying cotton for bugs, application of fungicide to corn and some second cuttings of hay. Cattle were in good-to-excellent condition.

TEXAS: Rainfall was sparse across the State, with many areas experiencing light showers. Scattered areas of South Texas and the High Plains received just over an inch with very isolated reports of nearly three inches along the Upper Coast. Small grain harvest neared completion across the State. Producers in the Northern Low Plains were spraying and plowing fields. Sorghum headed and was coloring in the Blacklands and North East Texas. Early planted grain sorghum was being harvested in the Coastal Bend. Irrigated crops in the Plains progressed well, with cotton fields establishing stands. In the High Plains, dry land cotton struggled, and some producers expected to zero out the crop. Grasshoppers continued to be problematic in the Blacklands and North East Texas. Sunflower harvest continued in the Edwards Plateau. In South Texas, cantaloupes, watermelons, and cabbage were being harvested, and pecan development progressed. North East Texas producers continued to harvest vegetables, and farmers in the Edwards Plateau harvested summer fruit. Many pastures across the State continued to be in need of additional moisture, although several areas received adequate rainfall to preserve fair pasture conditions. Hay production continued, especially across the Blacklands, North East Texas, the Upper Coast and South Texas.

UTAH: Days Suitable For Field Work 6.5. Subsoil Moisture 21% very short, 37% short, 42% adequate. Irrigation Water Supplies 24% very short, 35% short, 41% adequate. Winter Wheat harvested 3%, 15% 2012, 5% avg. Winter Wheat Condition 8% very poor, 21% poor, 29% fair, 32% good, 10% excellent. Spring Wheat headed 95%, 94% 2012, 70% avg. Spring Wheat, 4% very poor, 11% poor, 21% fair, 49% good, 15% excellent. Barley headed 96%, 95% 2012, 85% avg. Barley Condition 1% poor, 18% fair, 59% good, 22% excellent. Oats headed 85%, 81% 2012, 81% avg. Corn condition 11% fair, 72% good, 17% excellent. Corn height 39 inches, 31 inches 2012, 25 inches avg. Alfalfa Hay 2nd Cutting 32%, 36% 2012, 13% avg. Other Hay Cut 75%, 74% 2012, 68% avg. Cattle and calves condition 3% poor, 23% fair, 70% good, 4% excellent. Sheep Condition 1% poor, 28% fair, 66% good, 5% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 22% very short, 34% short, 44% adequate. Apricots harvested 11%, 53% 2012, 26% avg. Sweet Cherries harvested 47%, 76% 2012, 35% avg. Tart Cherries harvested 9%, 59% 2012, 15% avg. Box Elder County experienced record high temperatures during the first part of the week. Thunderstorms started showing up by the end of the week and helped cool off the temperatures. Widely scattered showers have provided some moisture, but they were very spotty and usually came down so fast that most of the water ran off. Cache County reports that conditions continue to be hot and dry. Duchesne County finally received some moisture over the weekend but also high damaging winds. Thunderstorms have improved soil moisture and range conditions in Iron County. The upper portions of Wayne and Piute Counties received rains Sunday afternoon. The hot weather has really made the corn grow this week in Box Elder County, with many fields approaching 6 feet tall. Keeping up with the irrigation has been a challenge for many producers but that should ease somewhat as most of the wheat in the Bear River Valley has been irrigated for the last time. Wheat is starting to ripen and turn color. Some of the crop was damaged by hail during the week. Alfalfa producers are working on the second cutting with some producers in the southern part of the county already done while others just getting started. Many western parts of the county are just about out of irrigation water unless they have wells so their hay yields will be light. Onions are looking very good this year. Fortunately, most of the barley and wheat in Cache County has had their last irrigation. Now limited irrigation supplies can be utilized for alfalfa, pastures, and corn. All irrigation companies are carefully watching water supplies, and some have been forced to limit shareholders on the amount of water they can use. Corn is growing exceptionally well where irrigation water is available. There is evidence of spider mites in corn however. Second crop alfalfa hay is being harvested. Dry land farmers are getting limited yields. There are also lots of grasshoppers. Duchesne County irrigation water continues to deplete quickly and most areas are expected to be out by the first part of August, if not sooner. The hot temperatures and winds have dried out crops and reduced production on the first crop of hay. Beaver County is completing harvesting the first crop of hay. Grasshoppers have been a problem in alfalfa fields in Iron County. Rangeland and first crop hay still in windrows may have received some damage from the wind and rain storm that came in Sunday afternoon to the upper portions of Wayne and Piute Counties. Box Elder County livestock producers still report that range conditions are deteriorating with livestock water starting to get scarce in some locations. Some scattered showers will help refresh some of the feed but not enough rain has fallen to replenish ponds and springs. Animals still seem to be in fair to good shape. Many ranchers report their cattle may be coming off summer grass earlier than normal this year. In Cache County livestock are beginning to suffer from limited forage and hot weather. Dairy producers are also struggling with high feed prices, especially since yields are reduced because of limited water. Livestock are looking good in Beaver County.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.5. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 1% short, 65% adequate, 33% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 68% adequate, 27% surplus. Livestock 1% very poor, 1% poor, 9% fair, 58% good, 31% excellent. Other hay 1% very poor, 7% poor, 20% fair, 56% good, 16% excellent. Alfalfa hay 2% poor, 17% fair, 52% good, 29% excellent. Corn 1% very poor, 3% poor, 12% fair, 56% good, 28% excellent. Corn silked 49%, 53% 2012, 49% 5-yr avg. Corn dough 3%, 5% 2012, 4% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 2% very poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 57% good, 17% excellent. Soybeans planted 83%, 97% 2012, 93% 5-

yr avg. Soybeans emerged 77%, 88% 2012, 82% 5-yr avg. Soybeans blooming 3%, 1% 2012, 3% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat harvested 81%, 99% 2012, 92% 5-yr avg. Flue cured tobacco 4% poor, 16% fair, 58% good, 22% excellent. Burley tobacco 1% very poor, 1% poor, 28% fair, 57% good, 13% excellent. Burley tobacco planted 100%, 100% 2012, 100% 5-yr avg. Fire cured tobacco 1% poor, 9% fair, 86% good, 4% excellent. Summer potatoes 5% fair, 93% good, 2% excellent. Summer potatoes harvested 62%, 71% 2012, 40% 5-yr avg. All apples 14% fair, 84% good, 2% excellent. Summer apples harvested 1%, 15% 2012, 9% 5-yr avg. Peaches 17% fair, 80% good, 3% excellent. Peaches harvested 10%, 17% 2012, 8% 5-yr avg. Grapes 5% poor, 7% fair, 86% good, 2% excellent. Oats 4% fair, 86% good, 10% excellent. Oats harvested 70%. The week started off wet for the Commonwealth, with some areas reported up to 8 inches of rain. Minor flooding was report; crops planted in low lying fields suffered the most and were being evaluated if replanting was cost effective. By Thursday, clear weather prevailed for the rest of the week. The break from the wet weather was welcomed as farmers were able to make much needed progress on the wheat harvest and double crop soybean plantings. Days suitable for field work were 3.5. The vegetable crop was in full swing with sweet corn making an appearance. The apple and peach harvest was just beginning. Other farming activities for the week included weaning the fall calves, applying herbicides to soybeans, bush hogging, and making equipment repairs.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 32% short, 65% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 32% short, 65% adequate, 1% surplus. Irrigation water supply 2% short, 94% adequate, 4% surplus. Hay and Roughage 3% very short, 19% short, 71% adequate and 7% surplus. Potatoes 1% poor, 9% fair, 88% good, 2% excellent. Field Corn 1% poor, 29% fair, 69% good, 1% excellent. Dry Edible Beans 3% poor, 31% fair, 62% good, 4% excellent. Field Corn Silked 5%, 9% last year, 4% five-year average. Processing Green Peas Harvested 75%, 36% last year, 44% five-year average. Alfalfa First Cutting 95%, 83% last year, 90% five-year average. Alfalfa Second Cutting 25%, 9% last year, 22% five-year average. Warm and dry weather prevailed during the week and spurred crops toward maturity as producers prepared for winter wheat harvest. Grass seed was swathed in Asotin and Garfield Counties during the week, and producers continued to harvest second cutting hay in many counties. The first cutting of alfalfa was nearly complete across the State, with some counties having completed harvest several weeks before. In the Yakima Valley, cherry harvest continued, with a lower incidence of cherry cracking reported. Early nectarines and peaches were harvested, as well as apricots and blueberries. The processing green pea harvest neared completion in Grant and Franklin Counties, while onion harvest continued in Walla Walla County. In Whatcom County, the strawberry harvest was winding down, and in Snohomish County early blueberries were being harvested.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork was 3. Topsoil moisture was 6% short, 77% adequate, and 17% surplus compared to 34% very short, 42% short, and 24% adequate last year. Corn conditions were 21% fair, 75% good, and 4% excellent. Corn was 96% emerged, comparison data not available. Corn was 5% silked, 17% in 2012, and 13% 5-year avg. Soybean conditions were 1% poor, 27% fair, 71% good, and 1% excellent. Soybeans were 92% emerged, 98% in 2012, and 95% 5-year avg. Soybeans were 5% blooming, 13% in 2012, and 12% 5-year avg. Winter wheat conditions were 2% poor, 37% fair, 55% good, and 6% excellent. Winter wheat was 42% harvested, 92% in 2012, and 74% 5-year avg. Hay conditions were 1% very poor, 7% poor, 29% fair, 56% good, and 7% excellent. Hay first cutting was 70%, 93% in 2012, and 87% 5-year avg. Apple conditions were 2% poor, 42% fair, 52% good, and 4% excellent. Peach conditions were 2% poor, 44% fair, 53% good, and 1% excellent. Cattle and calves were 1% poor, 14% fair, 75% good, and 10% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 2% poor, 11% fair, 80% good, and 7% excellent. Farming activities included working in fields as the weather permitted; rains continued to make field work difficult in parts of the State and continued to hinder hay making and wheat harvest.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 6% short, 72% adequate, and 22% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% short, 75% adequate, and 21% surplus. First cutting hay 92%, 100% 2012, 98% avg. Second cutting hay 14%, 84% 2012, 42% avg. Finally, a good week for fieldwork! A solid week without rain in many areas saw good progress in haying, spraying and late planting. Topsoil moisture declined from 43 percent surplus last week to 22 percent this week. Though standing water was receding across the State, some crops in low-lying ground or clay soils were reportedly still yellow and showing moisture stress. There were scattered reports of machinery damaging still-wet fields, and other reports of poor stand counts due to compaction and poor drainage. However, the heat and high humidity boosted crop growth and condition on the whole. Many reporters noted that weeds were getting big, but crops were bouncing back after herbicide applications. Dry hay was finally being made around the State, with the first cutting wrapping up and the second beginning. Reporters noted good yields but widely variable quality due to the dampness and delays to harvest. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures last week were 1 degree below to 1 degree above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 75 to 85 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 57 to 62 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.00 inches in Eau Claire and Madison to 0.34 inches in Milwaukee.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 6.7. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 37% short, 52% adequate. Barley condition 2% poor, 12% fair, 45% good, 41% excellent; boot 75%, 93% 2012, 74% avg.; headed 56%, 86% 2012, 56% avg, turning color 5%, 56% 2012, 20% avg.. Oats condition 1% very poor, 31% fair, 67% good, 1% excellent; jointed 82% 94% 2012, 85% avg.; boot 59%, 85% 2012, 65% avg.; headed 18%, 66% 2012, 41% avg. Spring wheat condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 32% fair, 66% good; jointed 95%, 100% 2012, 86% avg; boot 79%, 98% 2012, 69% avg.; headed 8%, 90% 2012, 37% avg. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 16% poor, 42% fair, 40% good; turning color 45%, 94% 2012, 60% avg. Corn condition 2% poor, 33% fair, 49% good, 16% excellent; average height 25 inches. Dry beans condition 16% fair, 70% good, 14% excellent; emerged 97%, 100% 2012, 92% avg.; bloom 6%, 40% 2012, 21% avg. Sugar beets condition 1% poor, 27% fair, 57% good, 15% excellent. Alfalfa condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 31% fair, 55% good, 9% excellent; harvested 68%, 85% 2012, 63% avg. Other hay condition 11% poor, 45% fair, 42% good, 2% excellent; 20% harvested, 39% 2012, 26% average. Crop insect infestation 78% none, 14% light, 8% moderate. Irrigation water supplies 15% very short, 25% short, 60% adequate. Farm activities included baling hay and tending to livestock. High temperatures ranged from 85 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 99 degrees at Greybull. Low temperatures ranged from 38 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 59 degrees in Greybull. Average temperatures ranged from 61 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 78 degrees in Greybull. Temperatures were between 1 and 12 degrees above normal. Eight locations received more than a half-inch of rain and three of those received over an inch; Gillette received 1.58, Shirley Basin received 1.31 and Casper received 1.24. Thirteen locations reported above normal precipitation for the week. Twenty-seven locations are below normal in precipitation for the year.

July 5 ENSO Update

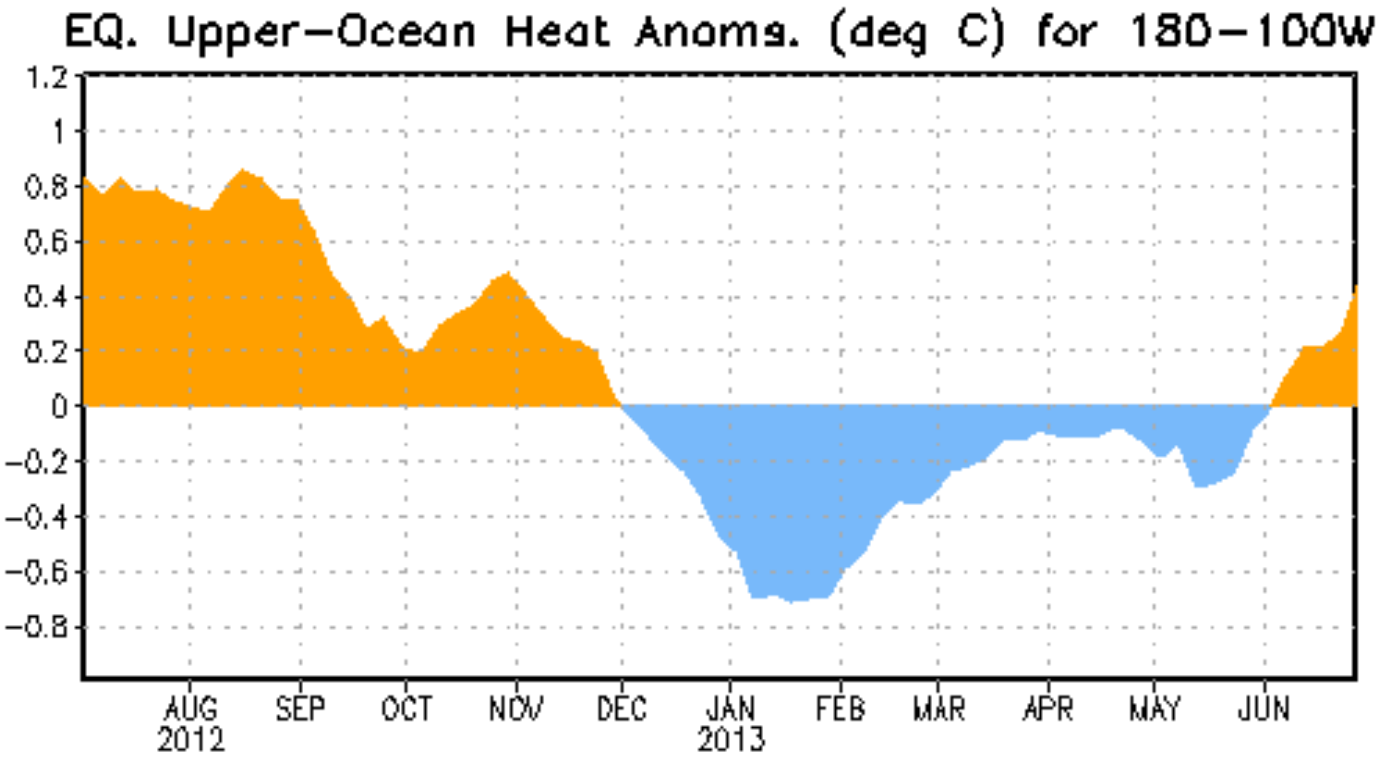


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180º-100ºW). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1981-2010 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: Not Active

Synopsis: ENSO-neutral is favored into the Northern Hemisphere fall 2013.

During June 2013, below-average sea surface temperatures (SST) prevailed in the eastern Pacific, while near-average SSTs persisted across the rest of the equatorial Pacific. This ENSO-neutral pattern was also reflected in the Niño indices, which were warmer than -0.5°C in Niño-4 and Niño-3.4 and cooler than -0.5°C in Niño-3 and Niño-1+2 during the month. Meanwhile, the oceanic heat content (average temperature in the upper 300m of the ocean) anomalies increased during June (Fig. 1), due to the emergence of above-average subsurface temperatures in the eastern half of the Pacific. Across the equatorial Pacific, the low-level winds remained near average, while weak upper-level westerly anomalies persisted in the central Pacific. Convection remained enhanced over Indonesia and weakly suppressed near the International Date Line. Collectively, these atmospheric and oceanic conditions were consistent with ENSO-neutral.

Most model forecasts continue to indicate ENSO-neutral (Niño-3.4 index between -0.5°C and 0.5°C) into the Northern Hemisphere winter 2013-14. The statistical model forecasts remain cooler in the Niño-3.4 region relative to the dynamical models forecasts. The forecast consensus favors ENSO-neutral (near 60% or greater) into the Northern Hemisphere fall 2013 (see CPC/IRI consensus forecast).

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 8 August 2013. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

June 30 - July 6, 2013

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Widespread showers and near-normal temperatures benefited small grains and oilseeds.

WESTERN FSU: Heat maintained stress on vegetative to reproductive summer crops in the south, although locally heavy rain fell in southern Ukraine and northwestern Russia.

EASTERN FSU: Cool, showery weather in central and eastern spring wheat areas contrasted with persistent heat and dryness in western-most crop districts.

MIDDLE EAST: Seasonably dry weather promoted winter wheat harvesting, while heat maintained stress on irrigated summer crops in southeastern Turkey.

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon rains maintained favorable crop prospects across India, although some areas continued to receive excessive rainfall, hampering fieldwork.

EASTERN ASIA: Showers greatly improved moisture conditions for corn and other summer crops in Liaoning and neighboring portions of Inner Mongolia.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Moisture remained favorable for rice and corn across most of Thailand and the Philippines, although some areas continued to experience significant rainfall deficits.

AUSTRALIA: Scattered showers benefited canola but primarily fell south of major winter wheat producing areas.

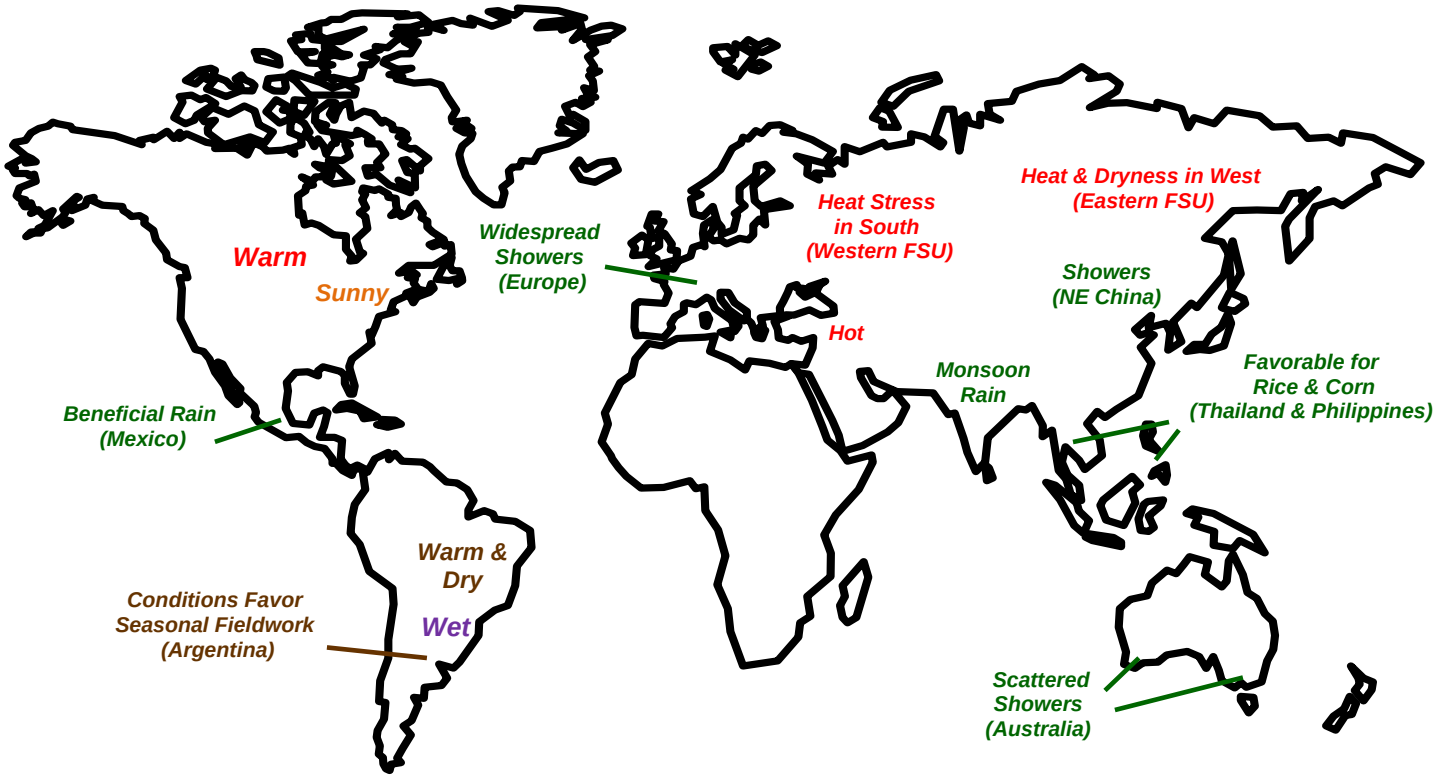
ARGENTINA: Warm, mostly dry weather supported rapid harvesting of summer crops and winter wheat planting.

BRAZIL: Unseasonable wetness persisted in southern Brazil, hampering sugarcane harvesting and keeping winter grains abundantly watered.

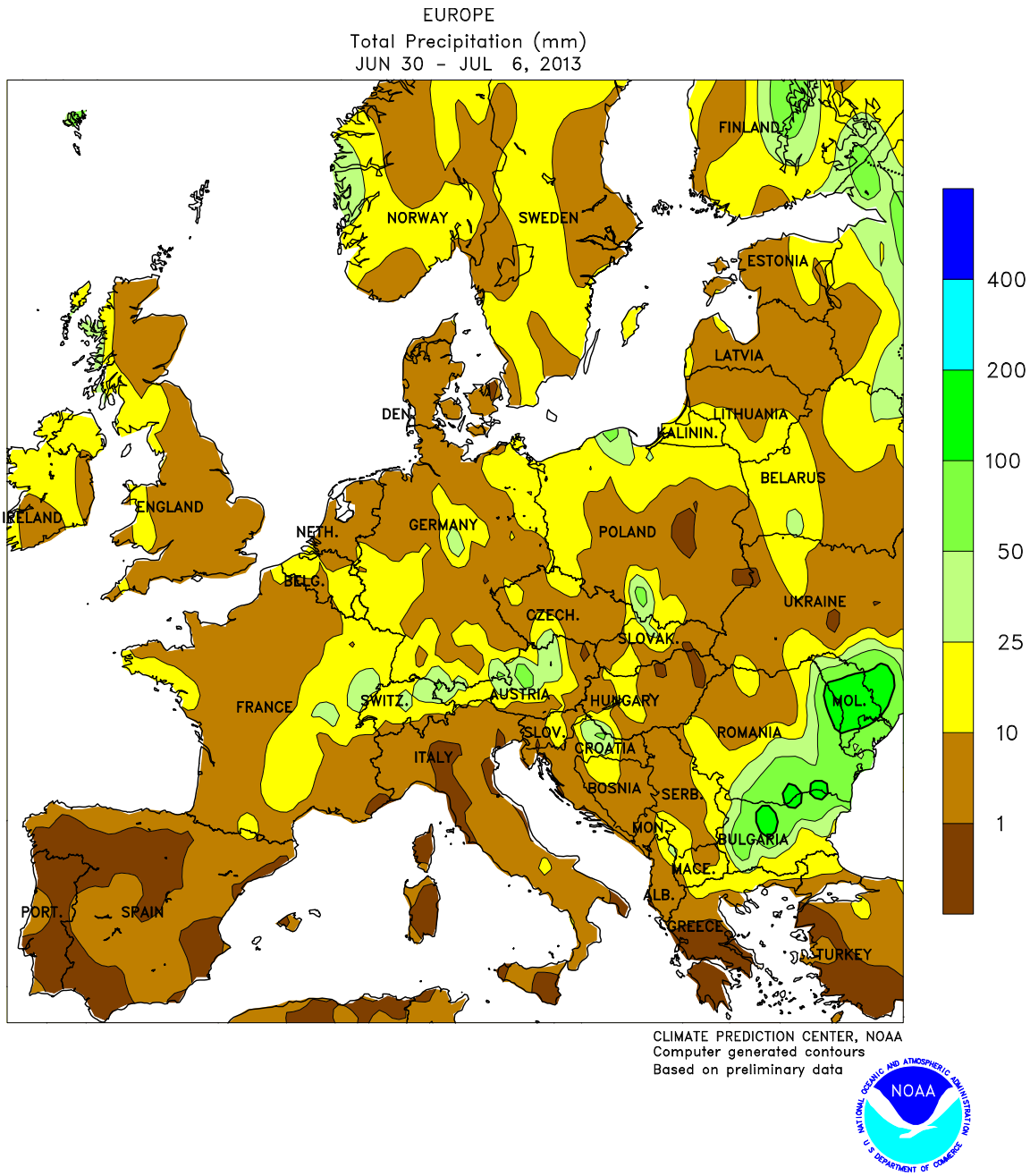
MEXICO: Showers maintained generally favorable conditions for corn and other rain-fed summer crops.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Warm, showery weather benefited vegetative to reproductive spring grains and oilseeds.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Warm, sunny weather aided development of maturing winter wheat and vegetative summer crops.



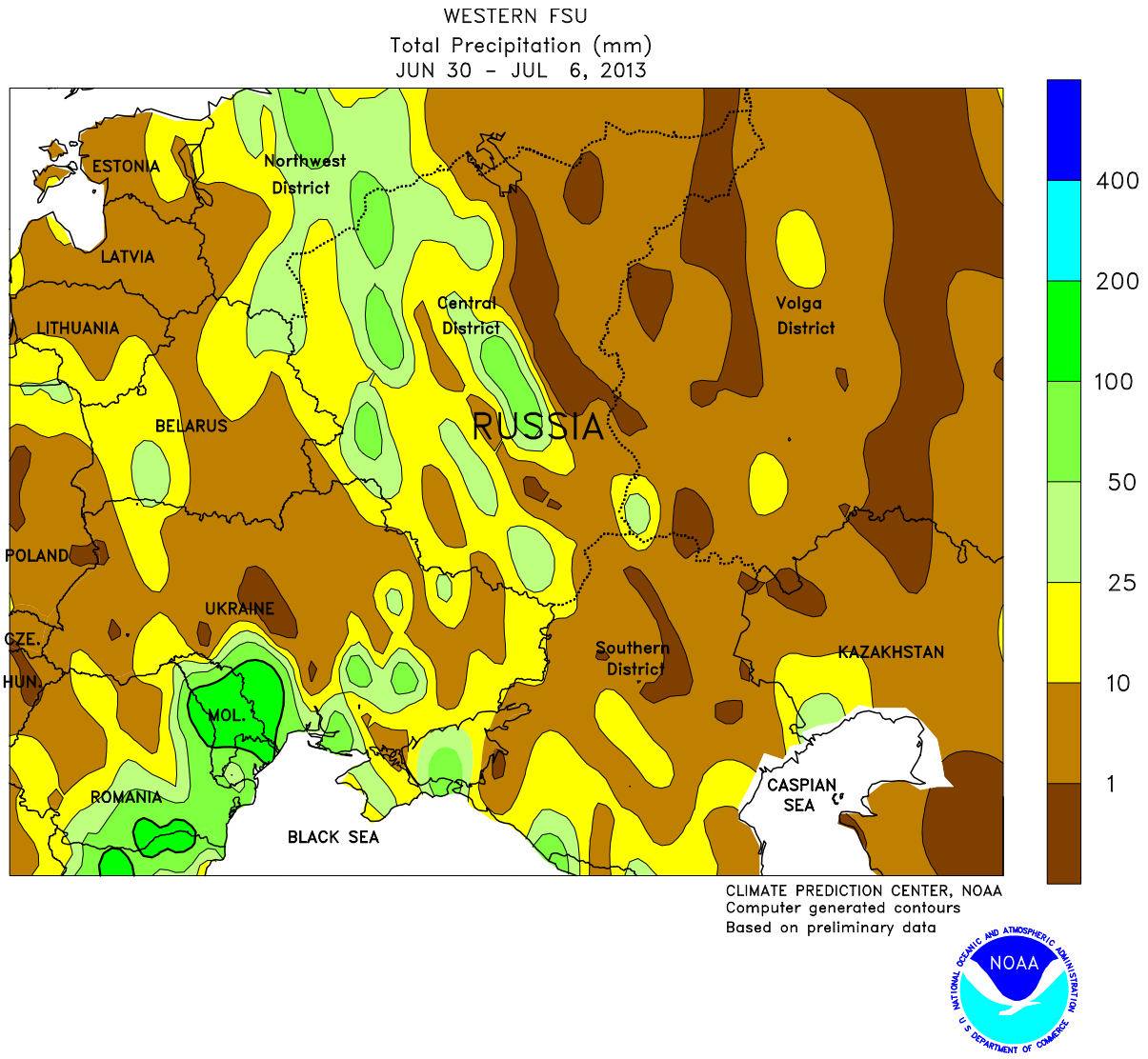
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



EUROPE

Widespread rain and near-normal temperatures provided favorable growing conditions for grains and oilseeds. A series of cold fronts generated showers and thunderstorms (2-30 mm) from France and the United Kingdom into Poland and the southern Baltic States, maintaining favorable moisture reserves for vegetative to reproductive grains and oilseeds. Meanwhile, a stalled frontal boundary coupled with a developing area of low pressure generated heavy to excessive rainfall (25-140 mm) across the lower Danube River Valley, ending the regions' recent heat wave but causing lowland flooding and fieldwork delays. In Spain and Italy, the return of sunny skies promoted summer crop development, although concerns still exist across northern Italy's Po River Valley (a major corn area) due to spring flooding and resultant damage and planting delays. Favorably cooler weather also returned to Greece, where recent heat increased stress on irrigated summer crops.

For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov

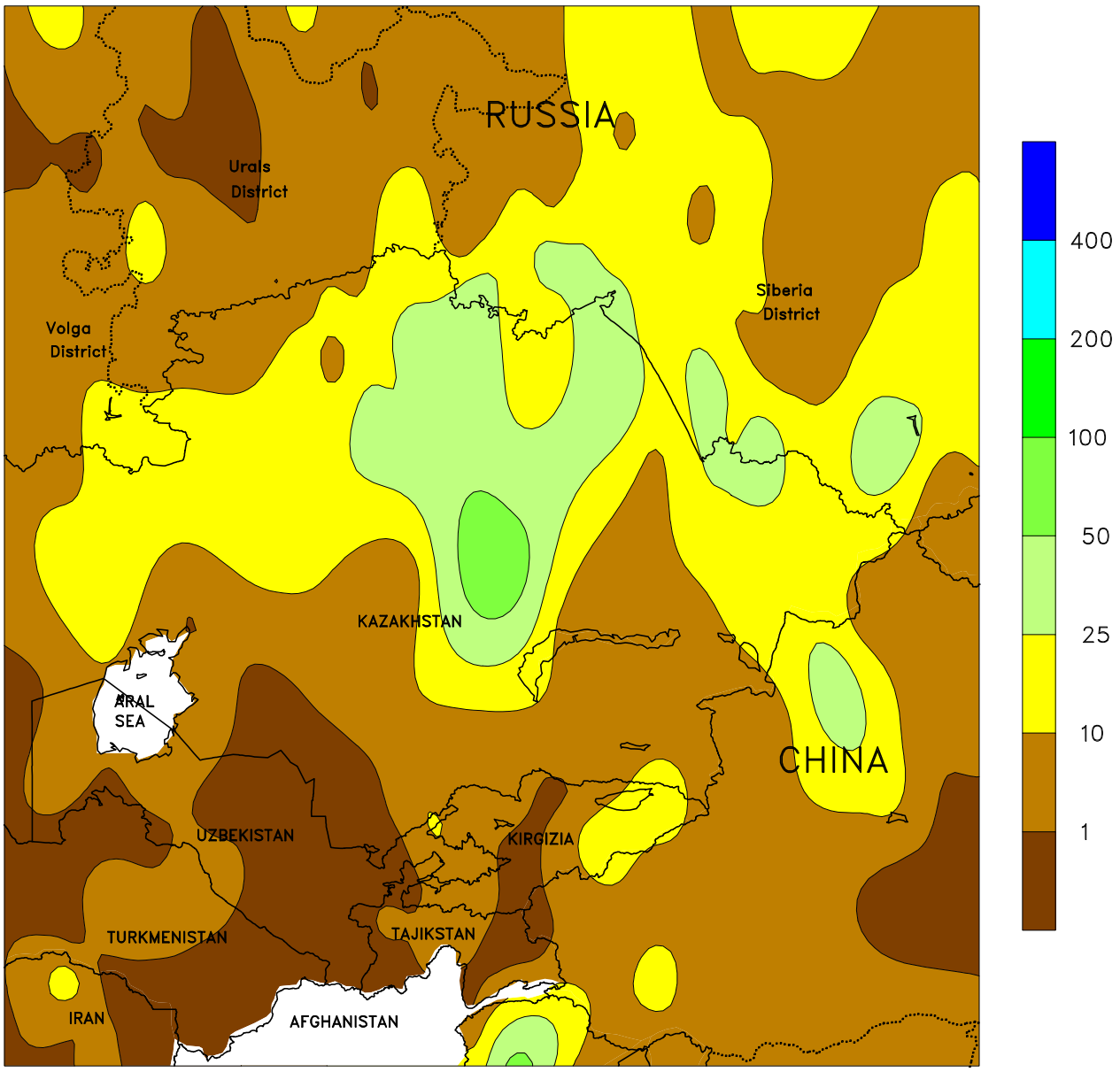


WESTERN FSU

Above-normal temperatures persisted across the region, with abundant rainfall in western and northern areas contrasting with spotty showers in southern crop regions. A ridge of high pressure over central Russia maintained hot weather (33-38°C) from eastern Ukraine into central and southern Russia. The heat further stressed vegetative to reproductive summer crops but had little — if any — impact on maturing winter wheat. Spotty showers (3-30 mm) in these locales provided localized soil moisture and resulted in highly variable crop prospects, with dry areas likely seeing some resultant losses in yield potential. In contrast, a stalled frontal boundary coupled with a developing area of low pressure produced moderate to heavy rain (10-100 mm, locally more) from Moldova and southern Ukraine into eastern Belarus and Russia's Central District. Consequently, summer crops had adequate to abundant moisture reserves to withstand the persistent warmth (30-33°C).

For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov

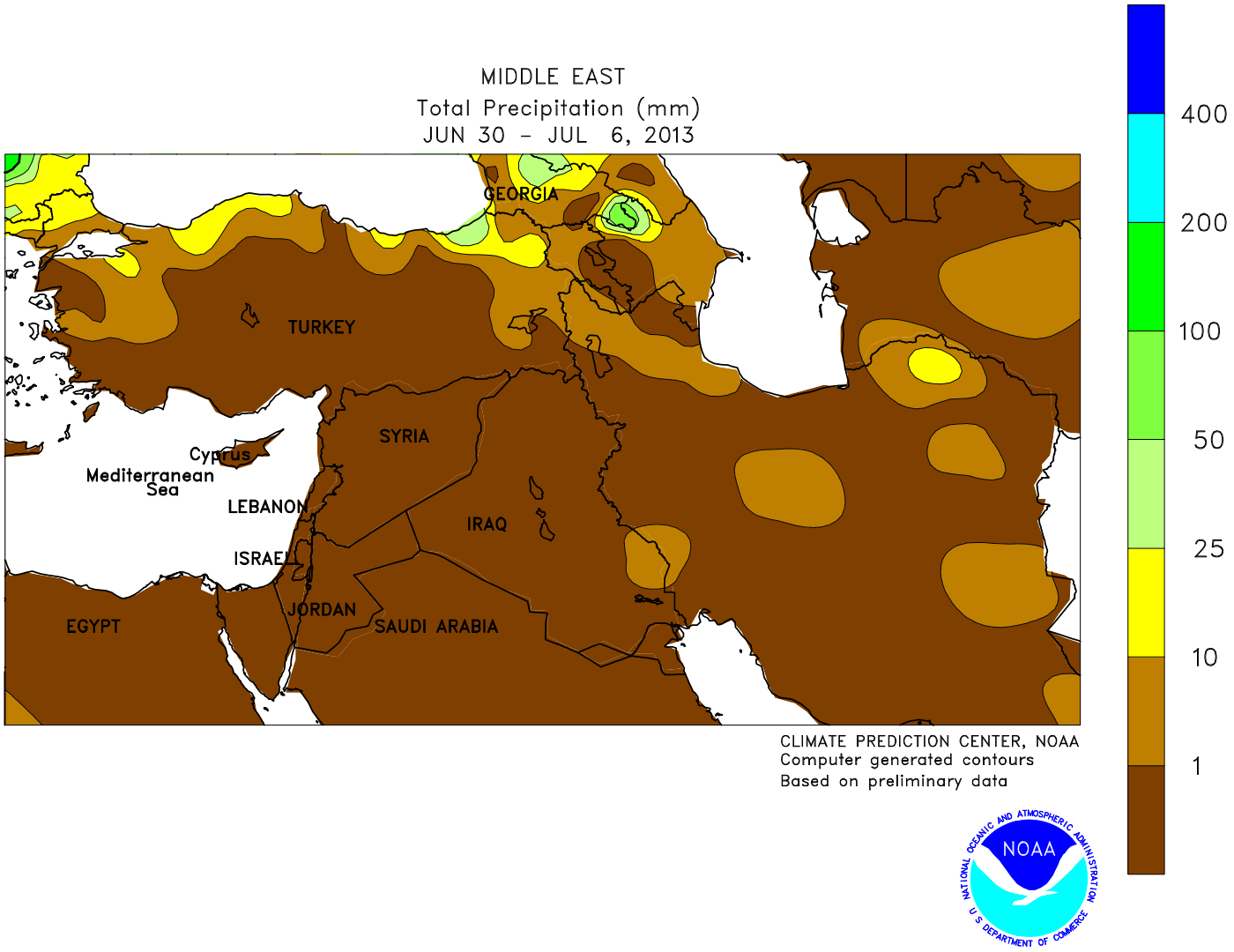
EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
JUN 30 - JUL 6, 2013



EASTERN FSU

Cooler, wetter weather returned to the region, although dry, occasionally hot conditions persisted in western-most spring wheat areas. A cold front generated moderate to heavy showers (10-35 mm) in northeastern Kazakhstan and adjacent portions of southern and eastern Russia, boosting soil moisture for vegetative spring wheat. Behind the front, temperatures averaged 4 to 7°C below normal, minimizing the risk of heat stress. In contrast, rain bypassed most of northwestern Kazakhstan and the southern Urals District, where incursions of hot weather (up to 31°C) have lowered yield prospects for reproductive spring wheat. Farther south, sunny skies and near-normal temperatures promoted cotton development from Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan into Tajikistan.

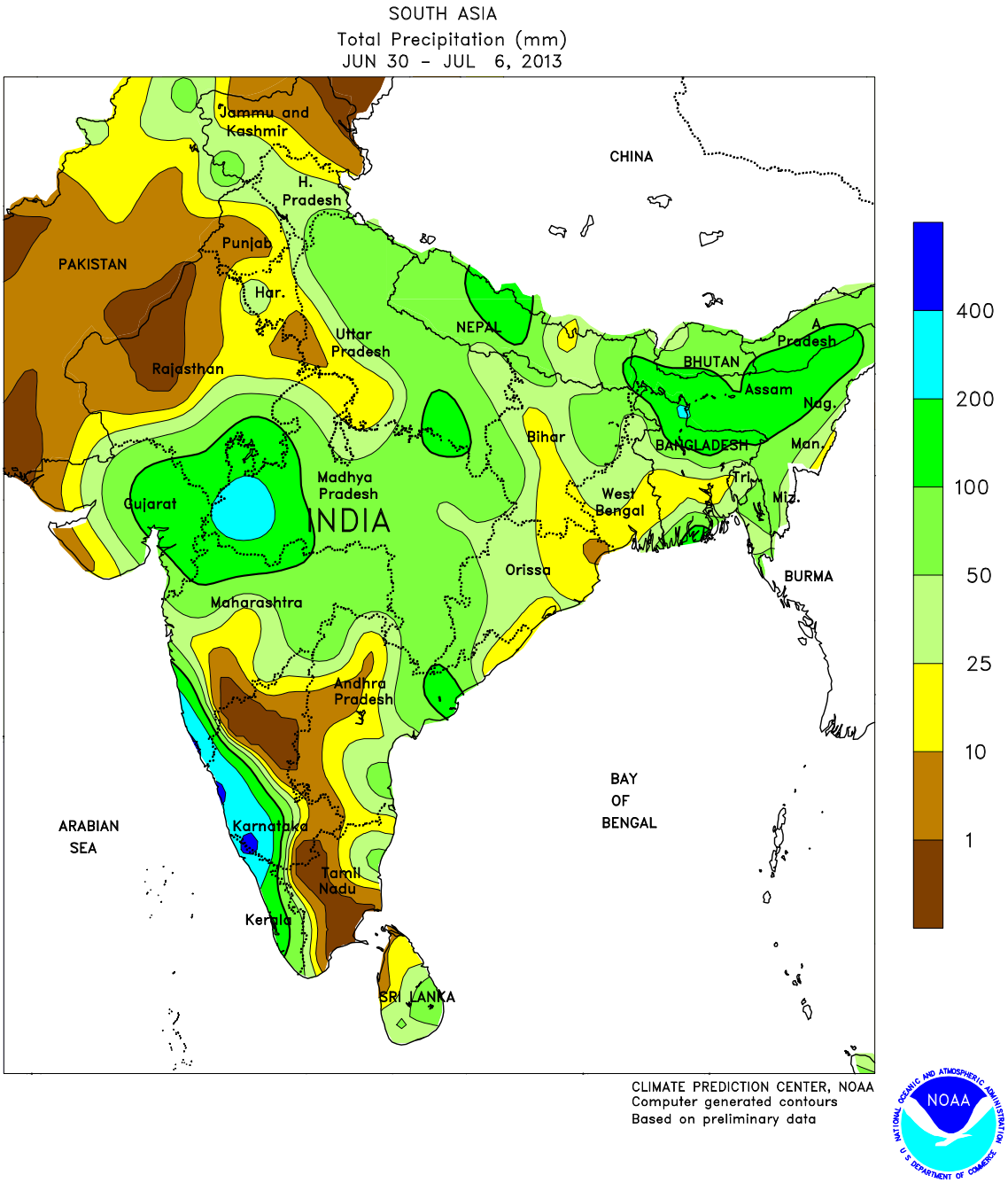
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



MIDDLE EAST

Seasonably dry, hot weather accelerated fieldwork but stressed summer crops. Sunny skies in central and northern Turkey facilitated winter wheat drydown and harvesting in northern portions of the country, although showers (2-22 mm) returned to areas adjacent to the Black Sea Coast. Dry, hot weather (36-41°C) in southeastern Turkey stressed irrigated reproductive to filling corn as well as flowering cotton, while somewhat cooler conditions (30-35°C) favored cotton development in western Turkey.

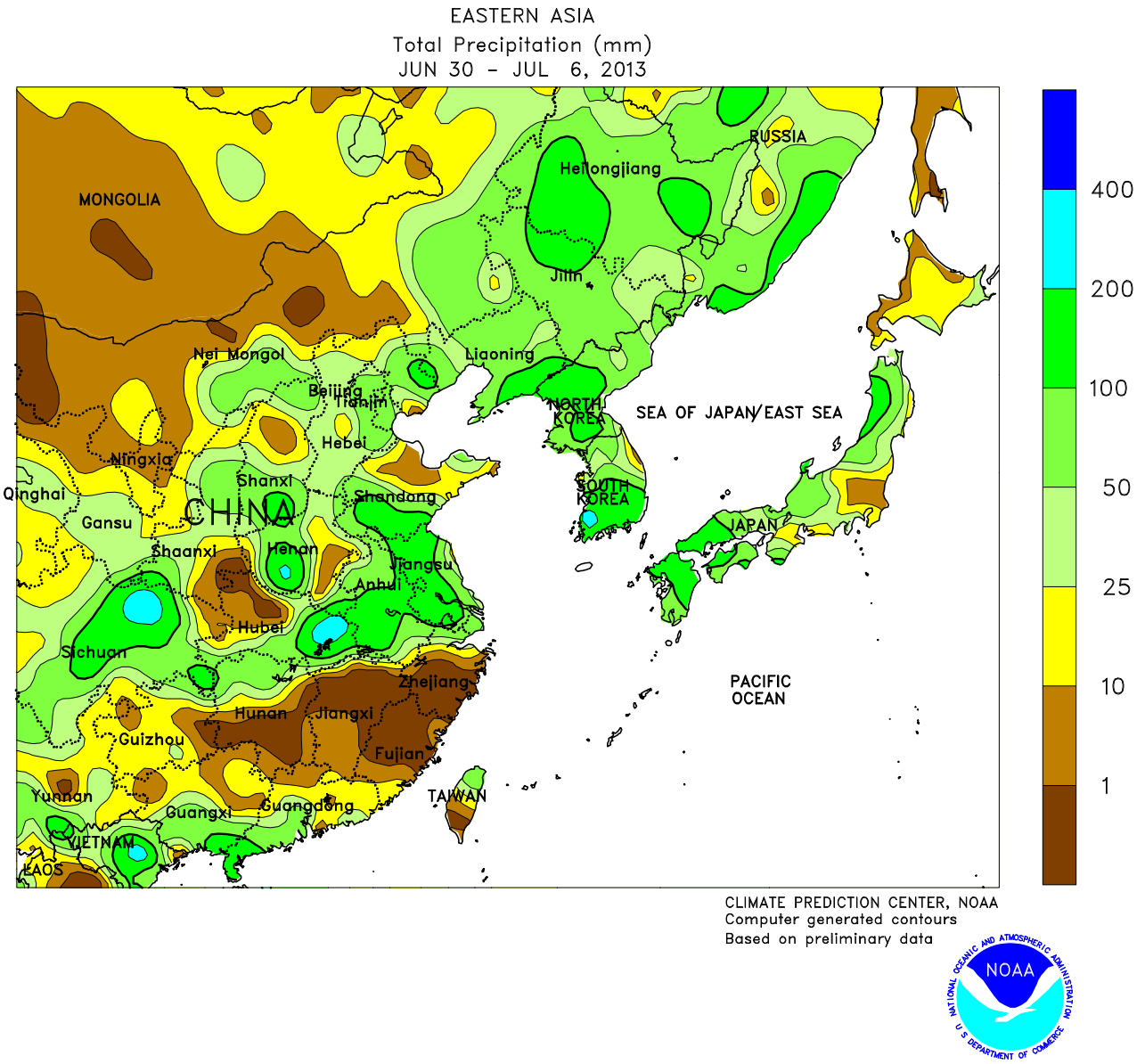
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



SOUTH ASIA

Widespread monsoon showers continued in India with dry weather confined to the northwest. After a dramatic 3 to 4 week earlier-than-normal start to the monsoon in northwest India, rainfall has all but ceased, with barely 25 mm in the last 3 weeks across Punjab and Haryana. In spite of the diminished rains, irrigation supplies remained adequate for rice and cotton, although much of the water reserves for agriculture, hydro-electric, and potable supplies rely on monsoon rains. Meanwhile in Uttar Pradesh, rainfall returned to more seasonable amounts (50-100 mm) but maintained flooding along the Ganges River, making fieldwork difficult for rice in particular. In contrast, rainfall was unseasonably light (less than 25 mm) along the border area of Bihar, West Bengal, and Orissa, although moisture supplies remained adequate for rice in this and surrounding areas. In western India, heavy showers (60-90 mm) continued to benefit cotton and groundnuts in Maharashtra and Gujarat, while over 250 mm of rain maintained excessively wet conditions for soybeans in key growing areas of western Madhya Pradesh and pushed seasonal (since June 1) rainfall totals to 375 mm (225 mm above normal). Elsewhere in the region, seasonably light rainfall (less than 10 mm) continued in Pakistan, where irrigated rice and cotton prospects remained favorable. Moisture supplies also were favorable for summer-grown rice in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

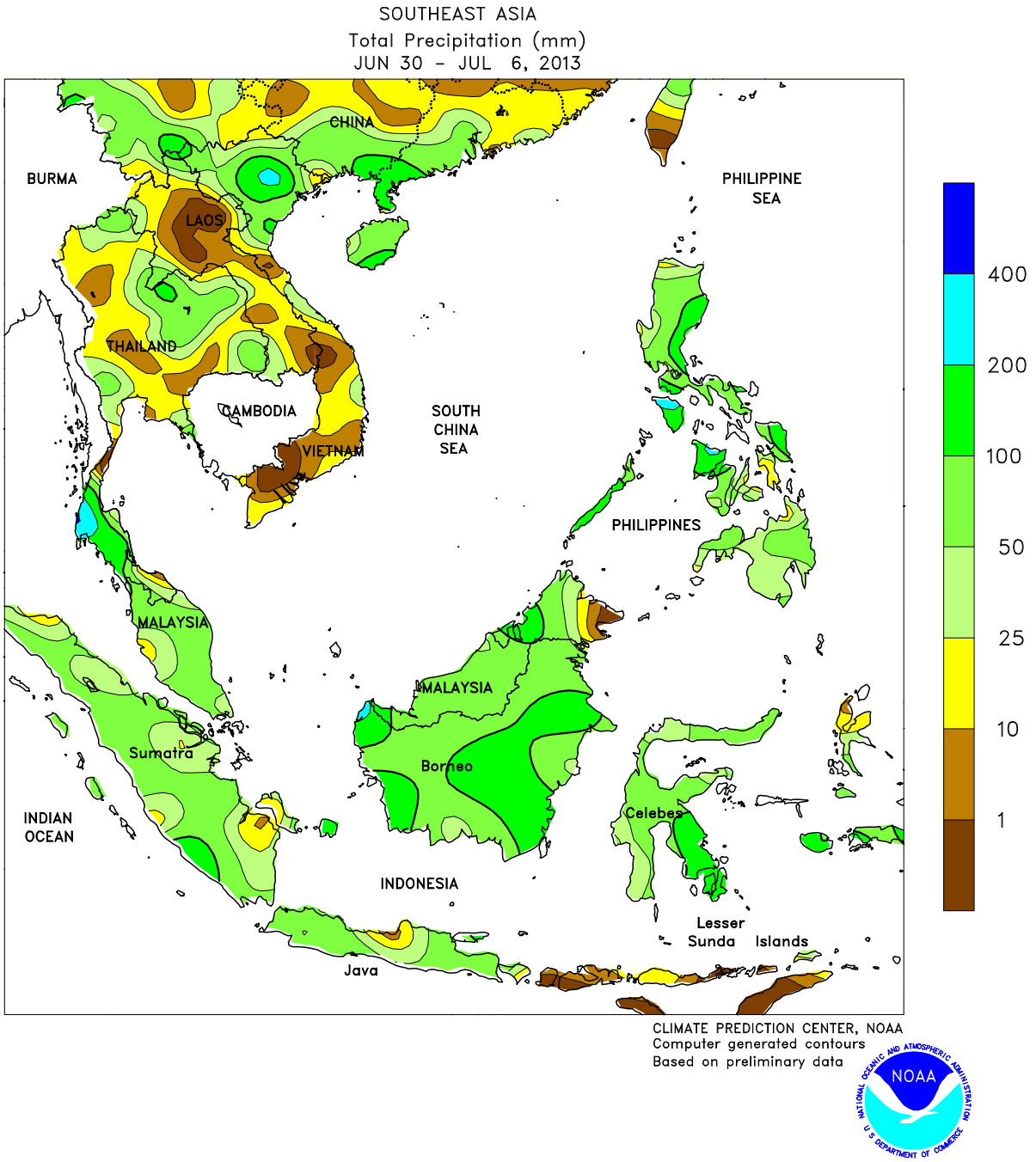
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



EASTERN ASIA

Near-daily showers in northeastern China produced widespread weekly rainfall totals of 100 mm or more. With the recent rains, surplus seasonal (since May 1) rainfall of 50 mm existed in Heilongjiang and Jilin, maintaining excellent prospects for corn, soybeans, and rice. In Liaoning, despite lesser rainfall amounts (50-75 mm), seasonal totals were pushed above normal for the first time this season. Showers (25-100 mm) in neighboring areas of Inner Mongolia were more spotty, with some localized deficits persisting. Corn, soybeans, and cotton across most of the North China Plain also benefited from widespread showers, with a regional average of 50 mm for the week. In particular, key growing areas of Henan and Shandong received the first appreciable rainfall since May 25. Showers were more short-lived in the Yangtze Valley, occurring at the end of the week, but still provided 50 to 200 mm of rain to maintain favorable moisture supplies for rice and other summer crops. A wedge of drier weather prevailed south of the Yangtze River as Tropical Cyclone Rumbia drew moisture away as it made landfall in western Guangdong. Rumbia, after a brief period as a Category 1 typhoon, weakened prior to landfall, with maximum sustained winds of 50 knots, bringing over 100 mm of rain to coastal sugarcane. Elsewhere, rainfall amounts over 100 mm over a 1-day period caused flash flooding across North Korea and into South Korea, damaging rice and other crops in the immediate vicinity. Showers (25-100 mm) throughout Japan continued to improve overall moisture conditions, although seasonal rainfall deficits lingered. Temperatures remained as much as 5°C above normal across much of the region, with daytime highs routinely in the upper 30s degrees C. Corn is particularly sensitive to hot weather in July as it progresses through the reproductive stages of development. Thus far, temperatures early in the month have been favorable (averaging below 25°C) in Heilongjiang and Jilin, but have been more stressful (averaging above 25°C) elsewhere, in spite of adequate moisture availability.

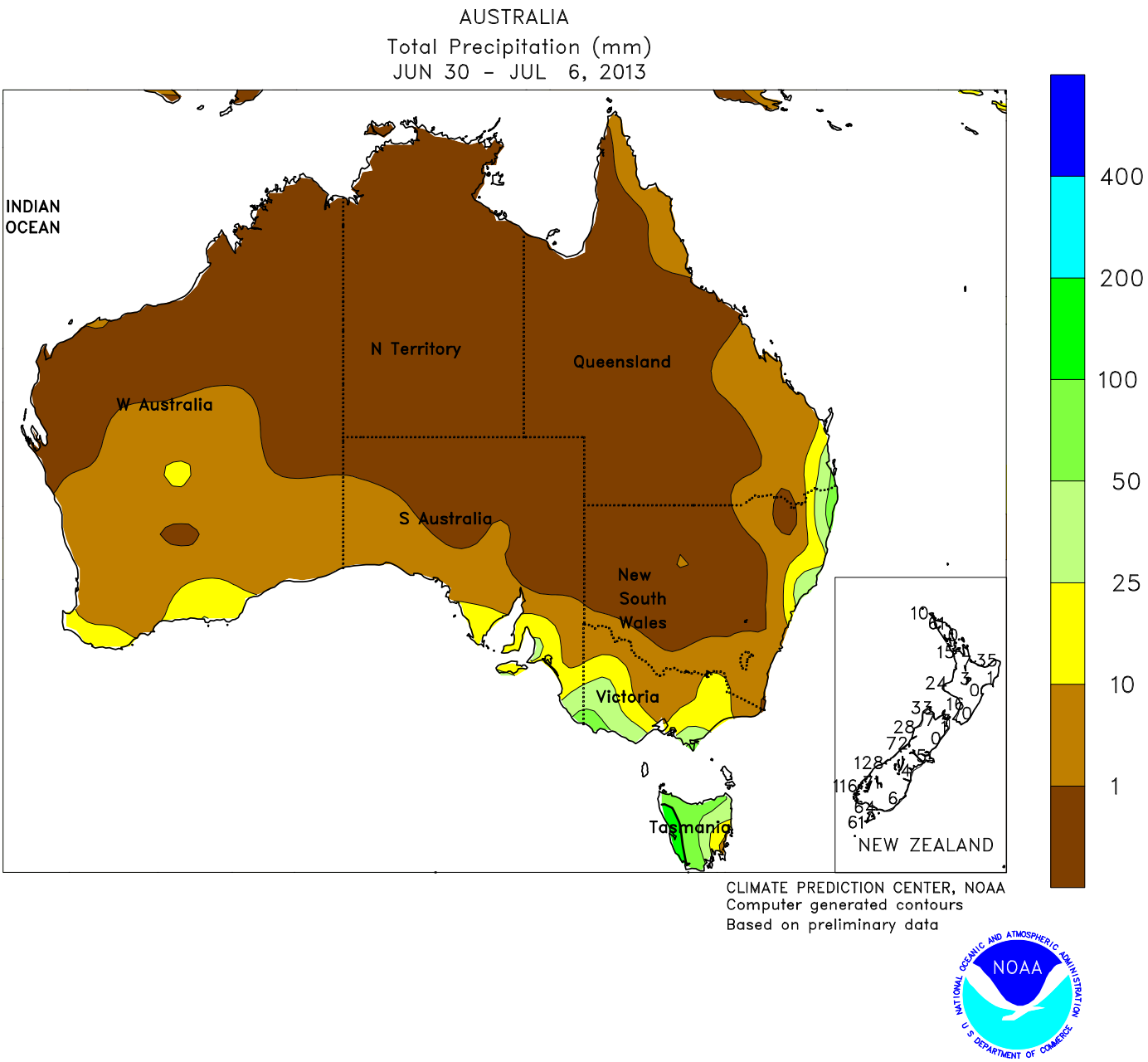
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Showers (less than 25 mm) were generally light across the western half of Thailand, with only spotty amounts of rainfall above 25 mm. The continued lack of seasonable rain in the North Region has left rain-fed rice with significant moisture deficits. Other regions, however, have received sufficient rainfall to maintain favorable crop prospects. A lull in the monsoon typically occurs during July, with peak rainfall occurring in September during the reproductive stages of development. In nearby Vietnam, generally dry weather prevailed in the south as summer rice harvesting approached and winter rice transplanting was underway. In northern Vietnam, the remnants of Tropical Cyclone Rumbia brought more flooding to the Red River Delta as localized rainfall amounts approaching 300 mm were reported. The persistent flooding from two tropical cyclones in as many weeks delayed winter rice transplanting, which typically occurs this time of year. Meanwhile in the Philippines, seasonable rainfall (50-100 mm) continued to provide abundant soil moisture for rice and corn in all major growing areas with the exception of western Luzon, where seasonal (since May 1) rainfall deficits of 200 mm were reported. Elsewhere, rainfall (40-150 mm) provided beneficial soil moisture to oil palm in Malaysia and Indonesia but caused some minor harvest delays. Rainfall (30-100 mm) continued well into the dry season in Java, Indonesia, furthering concerns regarding rice quality and corn prospects.

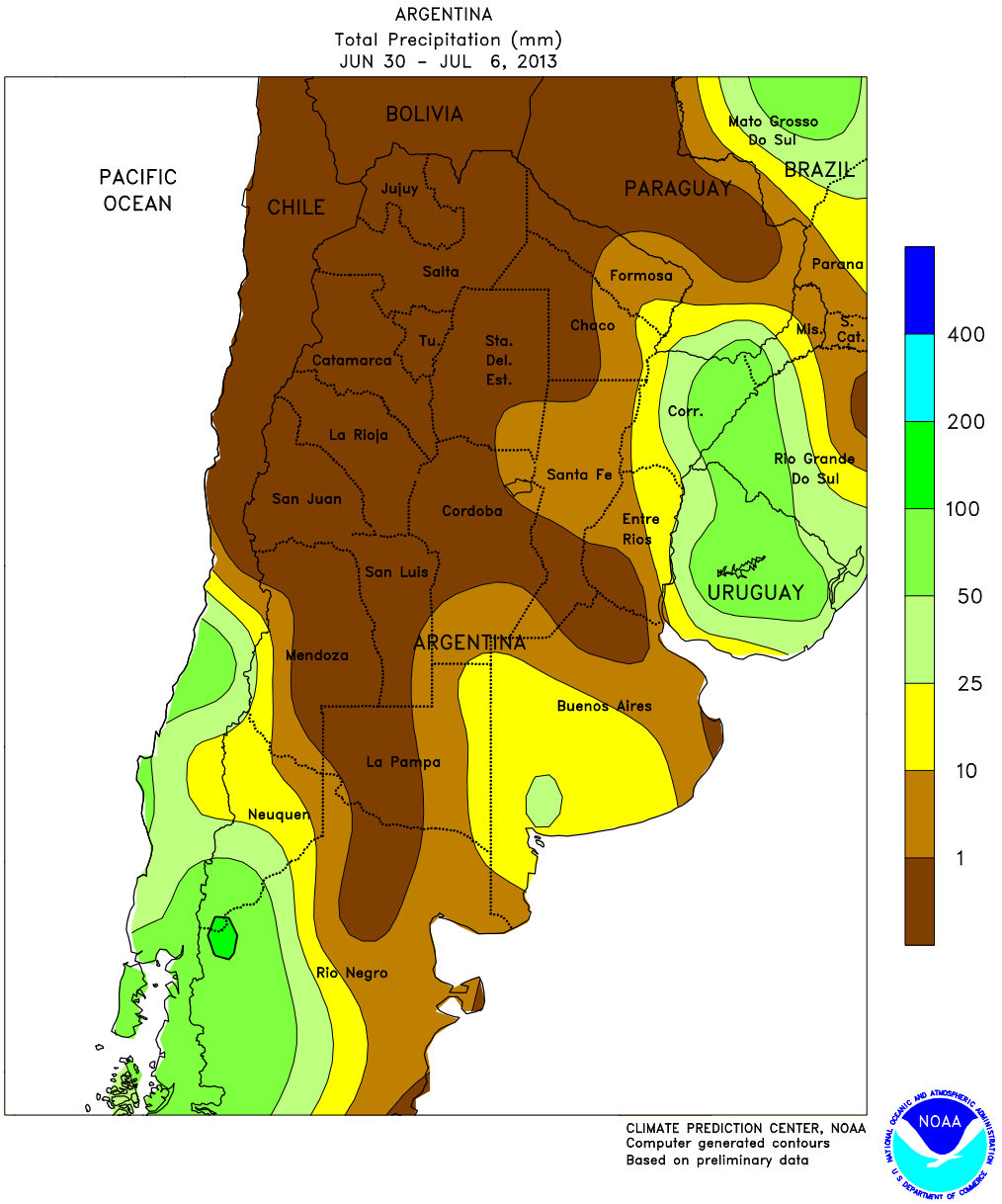
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



AUSTRALIA

Scattered showers (1-15 mm) rimmed southern portions of the wheat belt from Western Australia eastward through South Australia and Victoria. Most of the rain fell south of the major wheat producing areas, providing little additional moisture for vegetative crops. The rain was likely more beneficial for canola, which is most abundant across southern parts of the wheat belt. In New South Wales and southern Queensland, mostly sunny, generally dry weather spurred crop development, but resulted in net evaporative losses. Temperatures across southern and eastern Australia averaged 1 to 2°C above normal, while seasonably mild weather prevailed across Western Australia.

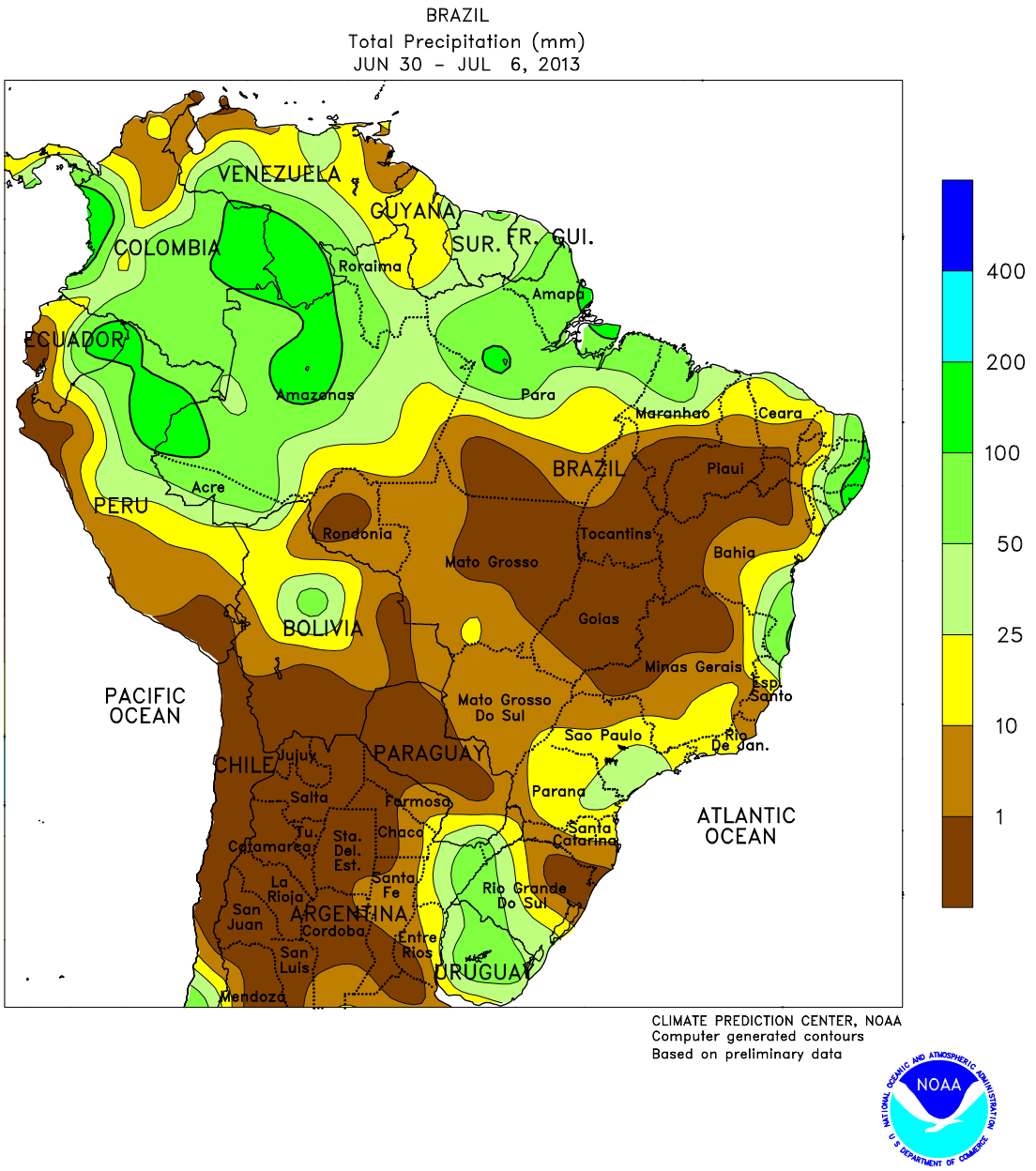
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



ARGENTINA

Warm, mostly dry weather continued throughout much of the region, fostering rapid advancement of seasonal fieldwork. Little to no rain fell from northern Buenos Aires to Salta, and weekly temperatures averaged 3 to 4°C above normal, aiding late summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting. Showers developed during the latter half of the week in the south and northeast, with rainfall totaling 5 to 25 mm in La Pampa and central and southern Buenos Aires and 10 to more than 50 mm in Corrientes. Weekly average temperatures were 2 to 4°C above normal in these wetter locations, although an early week cold snap dropped temperatures below -2°C in southern Buenos Aires. In contrast, conditions were more consistently warm in the north, with daytime highs in the lower 20s (degrees C) at the beginning of the week in Chaco and Formosa and temperatures reaching 30°C by week's end. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn was 90 percent harvested as of July 4 versus 85 percent at this time last year. Peanuts were 97 percent harvested, slightly ahead of last year. In addition, winter wheat was 64 percent planted, 7 points ahead of last year's pace.

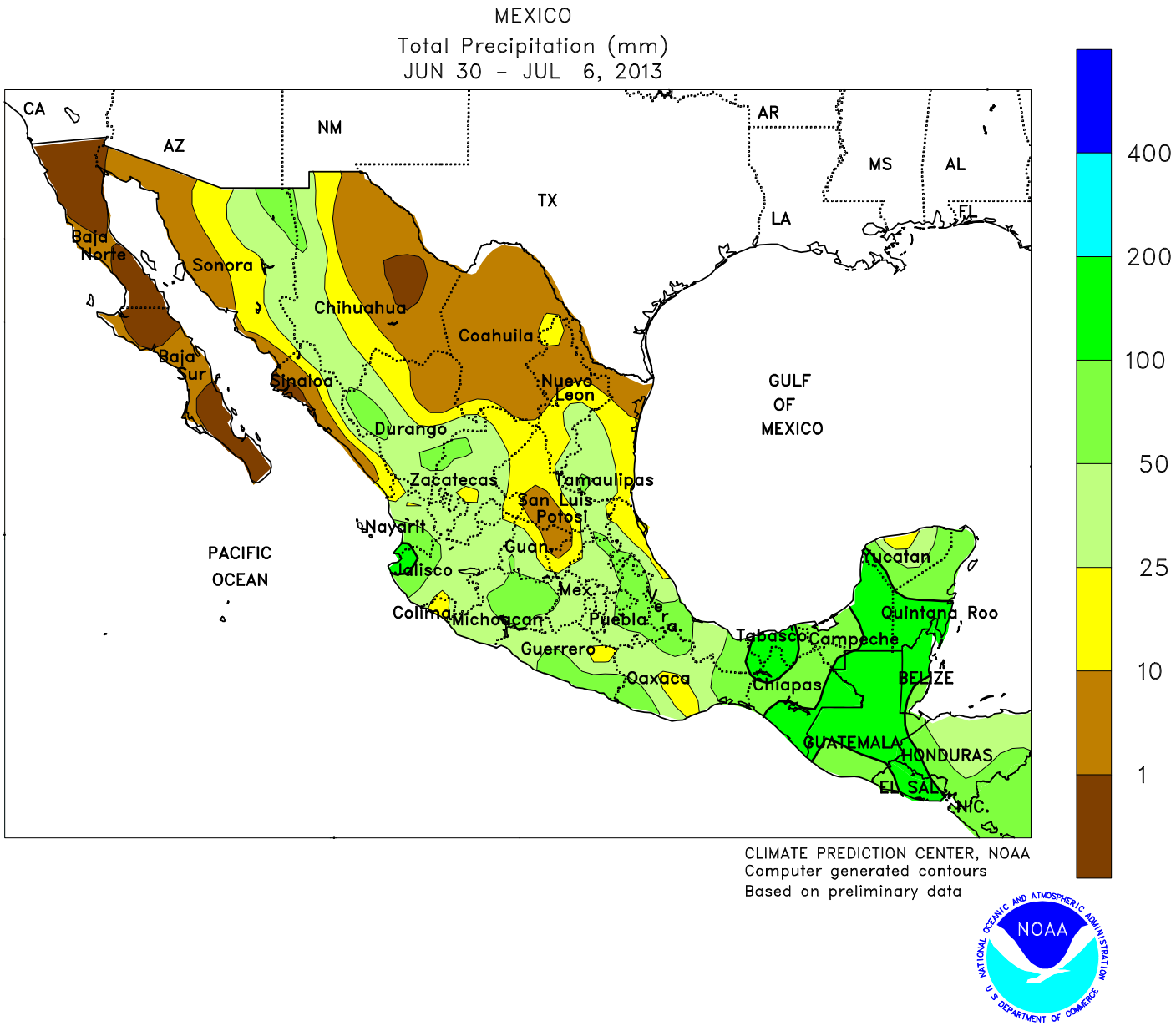
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



BRAZIL

Lingering wetness kept crops unseasonably wet across southern Brazil. Rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm from Mato Grosso do Sul and Sao Paulo southward through Rio Grande do Sul, with much of the rain in the region's main agricultural areas coming at the beginning of the week. While maintaining abundant moisture for secondary (safrinha) corn, as well as winter wheat, the rain continued to be untimely for sugarcane harvesting, though amounts were lower than last week. Several days later, similar amounts spread eastward through southeastern Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro, ending a period of sunny weather favorable for maturing coffee. As with most other locations in southern Brazil, however, the rain was relatively short-lived and conditions improved at week's end. Elsewhere, seasonable dryness continued throughout central Brazil and the northeastern interior (Mato Grosso eastward through southern Piaui), aiding drydown and harvesting of safrinha corn and cotton. In contrast, locally heavy showers (10-100 mm) continued along the northeastern coast, boosting moisture reserves for sugarcane and cocoa. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3°C above normal throughout Brazil's main agricultural districts, with daytime highs continuing to reach the middle 30s (degrees C) in Mato Grosso, Tocantins, and surrounding areas.

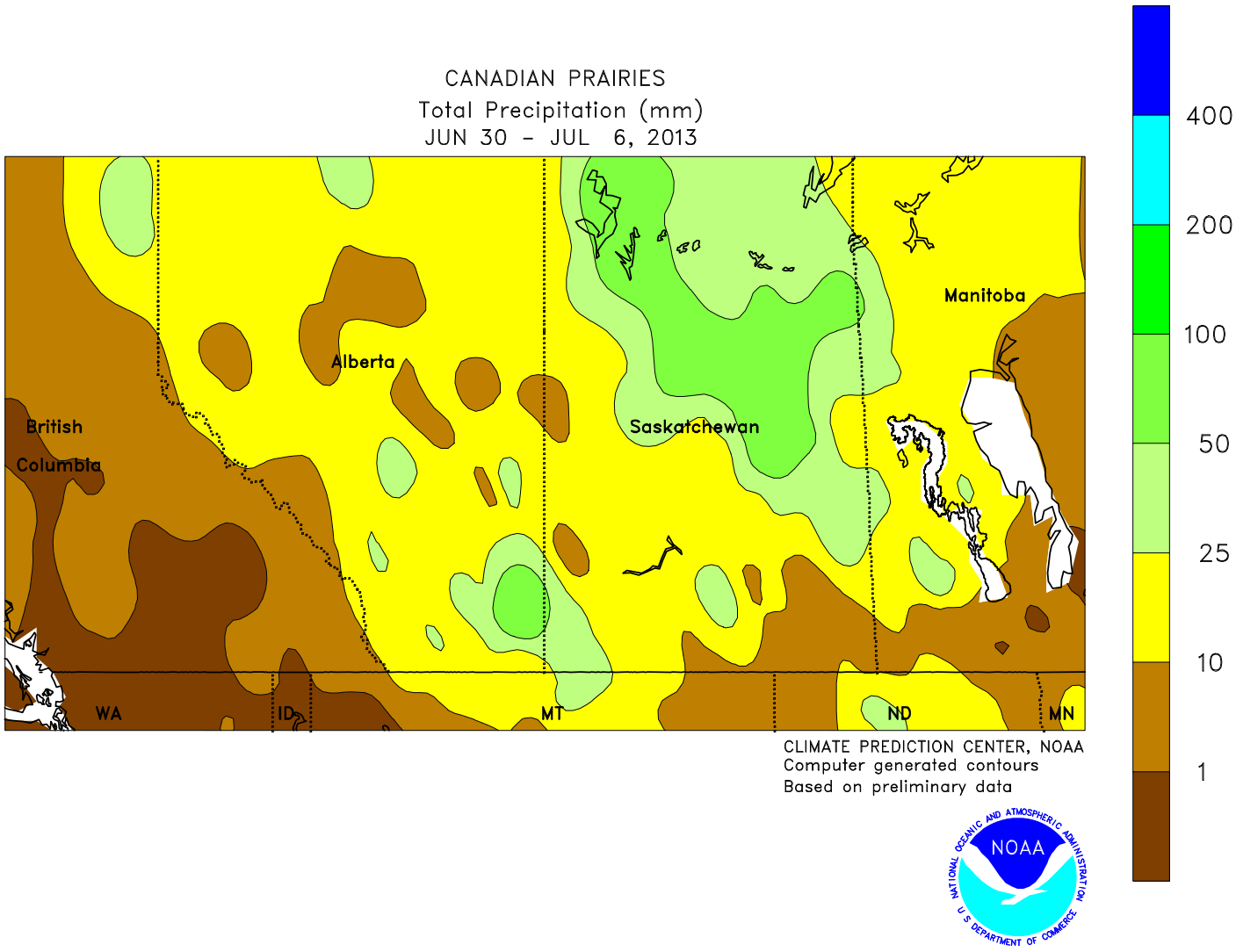
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



MEXICO

Beneficial rain maintained mostly favorable prospects for corn and other rain-fed summer crops throughout the south. Rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm — locally more — in key summer corn production areas of the southern plateau and southern Pacific Coast. Heavier rain (greater than 100 mm) overspread portions of the Yucatan Peninsula, including Campeche and nearby locations in Tabasco. Temperatures across the south were general seasonable, with daytime highs reaching the lower 30s (degrees C) in the traditionally warmer locations along the coast and in western sections of the corn belt. Farther north, rain (10-50 mm) extended northward along the western Sierras, mainly from the strengthening monsoon but also partly from moisture ahead of Tropical Storm Erick, which was approaching the west coast at week's end (*additional information will appear in next week's Bulletin*). For a second week, beneficial rain fell in the watersheds of southern Sonora and northern Sinaloa, providing a much-needed boost in reservoir levels but possibly hampering harvesting of winter grains. Showers were scattered throughout the northeast, although seasonably hot weather (daytime highs approaching 40°C) maintained high moisture requirements for crops and livestock.

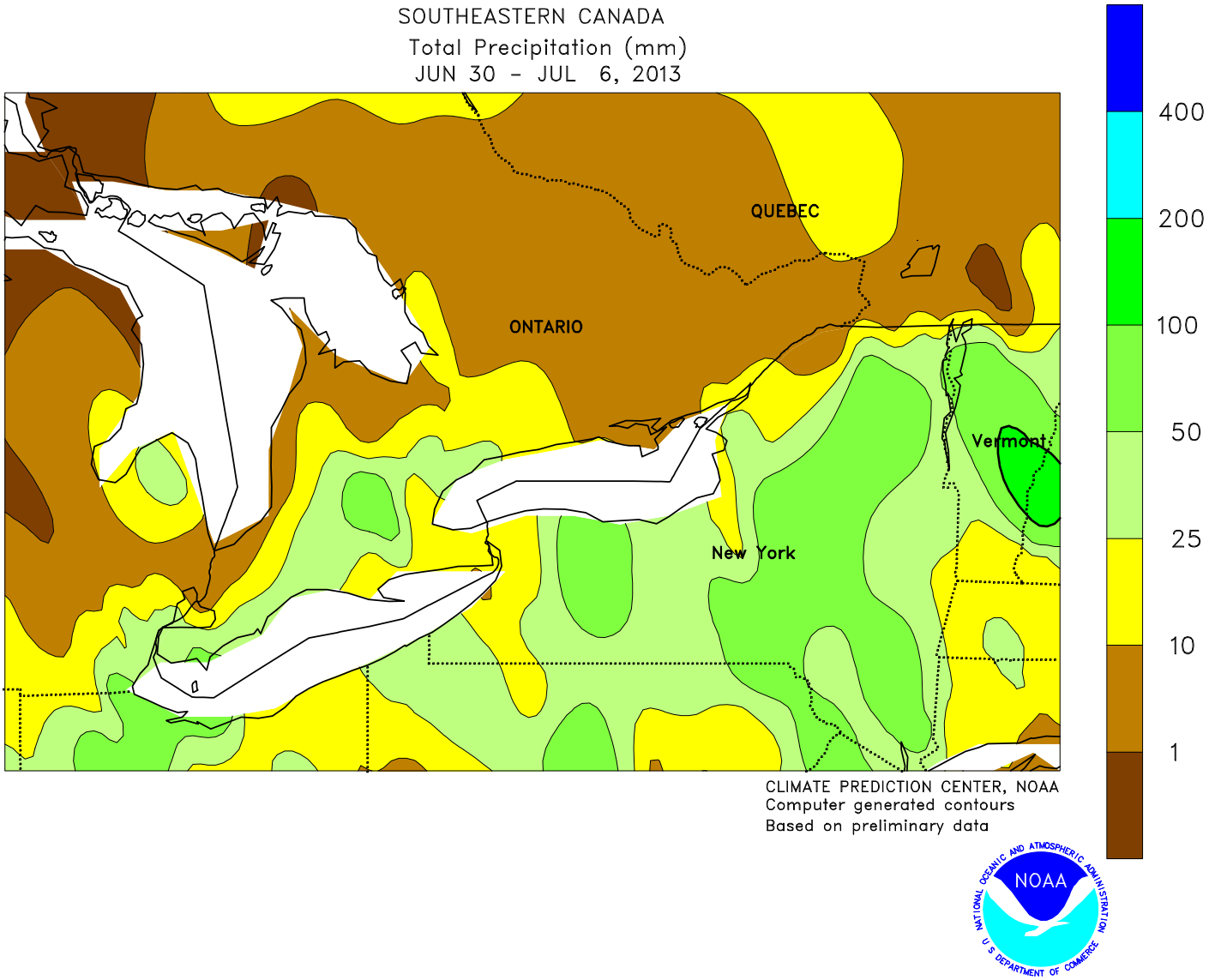
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Warm, showery weather continued across the Prairies, maintaining overall favorable prospects for vegetative to reproductive spring grains and oilseeds. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 4°C above normal across the region, with daytime highs reaching the middle 30s (degrees C) on several days in southern Alberta; otherwise, highs were mostly in the upper 20s and lower 30s. The above-normal temperatures were generally welcomed for boosting spring grain and oilseed development, which are lagging due to late planting and cool spring weather that put crops even farther behind in development. Late week showers (5-25 mm, most areas) brought cooler weather to the region during the latter part of the week, resulting in daytime highs in the lower 20s in southern Alberta and the teens in Alberta's Peace River Valley. The rainfall maintained overall favorable levels of moisture for crop development, helping to offset the effects of the recent warm spell.

For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



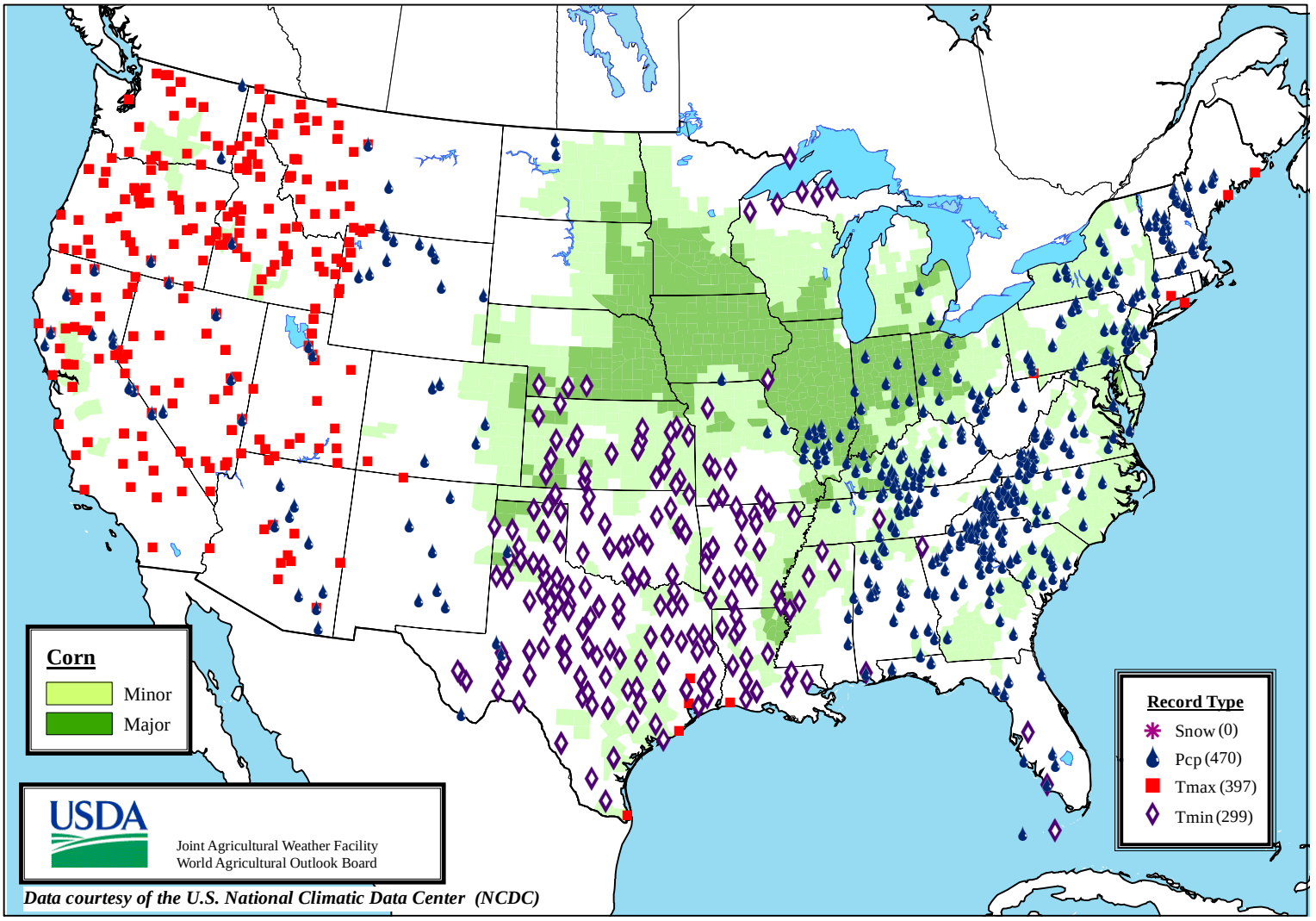
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Warm, mostly dry weather dominated the region, promoting development of winter wheat, summer crops, and pastures. Many areas received less than 10 mm of rainfall, with a few isolated spots in southwestern Ontario recording more than 25 mm. Generally warm weather accompanied the dryness, with weekly temperatures averaging 1 to 2°C above normal and daytime highs ranging from 28 to 31°C. The warm, mostly sunny weather also promoted fieldwork that had been hampered by recent wet conditions, including haying and treatment for pests and diseases.

For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov

Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

June 30-July 6, 2013



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

Correspondence to the meteorologists should be directed to:
***Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*, NOAA/USDA, Joint Agricultural Weather Facility, USDA South Building, Room 4443B, Washington, DC 20250.**
Internet URL: **http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather**
E-mail address: ***brippey@oce.usda.gov***

The *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* and archives are maintained on the following USDA Internet URL:
http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather/pubs/Weekly/Wwcb/index.htm

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
World Agricultural Outlook Board
Managing Editor.....***Brad Rippey*** (202) 720-2397
Production Editor.....***Brian Morris*** (202) 720-3062
International Editor.....***Mark Brusberg*** (202) 720-3508
Editorial Advisors.....***Charles Wilbur and Brenda Chapin***
Agricultural Weather Analysts.....***Harlan Shannon and Eric Luebehusen***

National Agricultural Statistics Service
Agricultural Statistician and State Summaries Editor……
Julie Schmidt (202) 720-7621

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service/Climate Prediction Center
Meteorologists.....***David Miskus, Brad Pugh, and Adam Allgood***