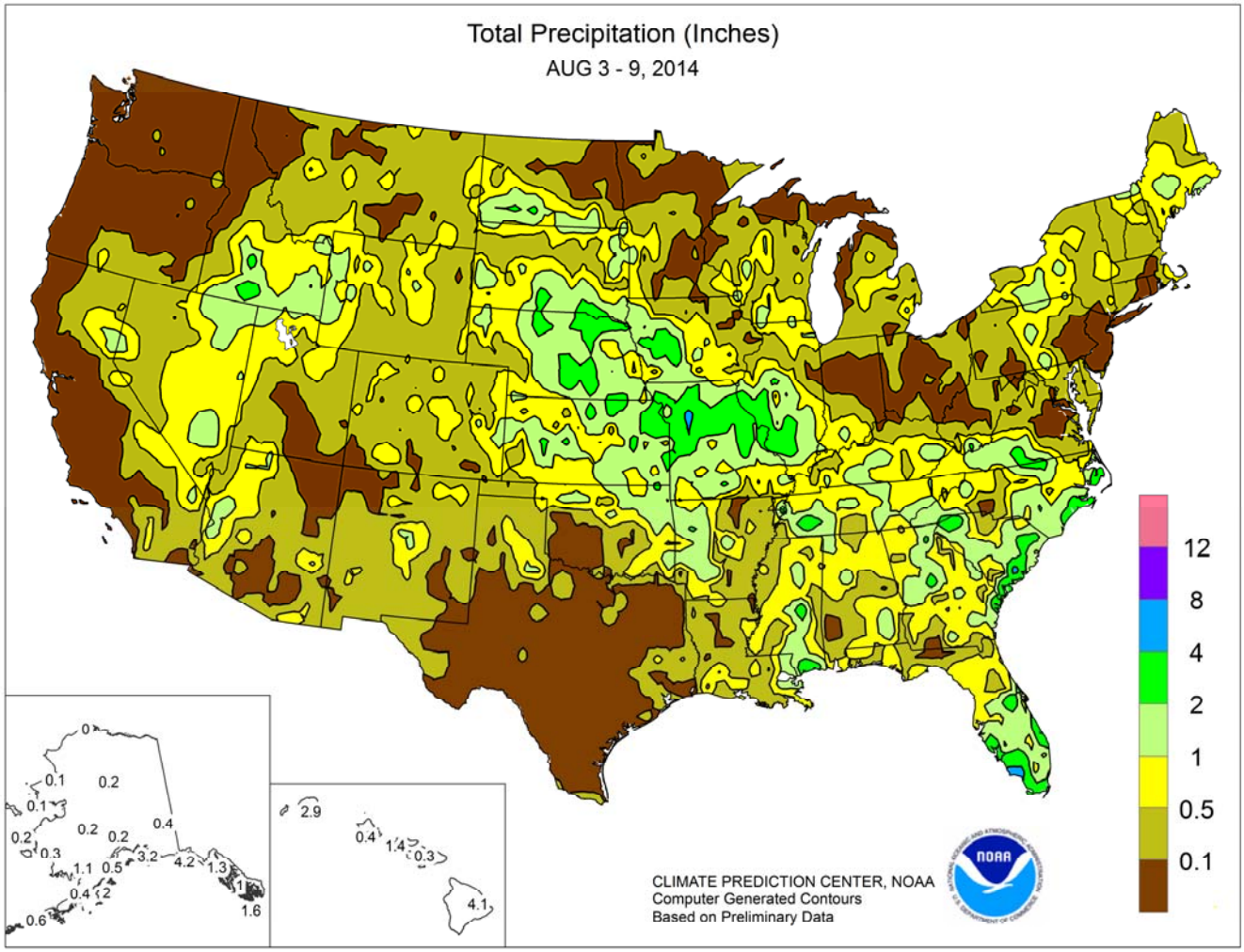
Volume 101, No. 32 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather August 12, 2014

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

August 3 – 9, 2014

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Much-needed rain fell across the **southern and western Corn Belt**, easing concerns about the effects of a drier-than-normal July on reproductive to filling summer crops. Weekly rainfall totaled 2 to 4 inches or more from the **central Plains into the middle Mississippi Valley**, but pockets of short-term dryness persisted in the **northern and eastern Corn Belt**. Significant and highly beneficial rainfall also spread through the **Tennessee Valley into the Carolinas**, but unfavorably dry conditions persisted across

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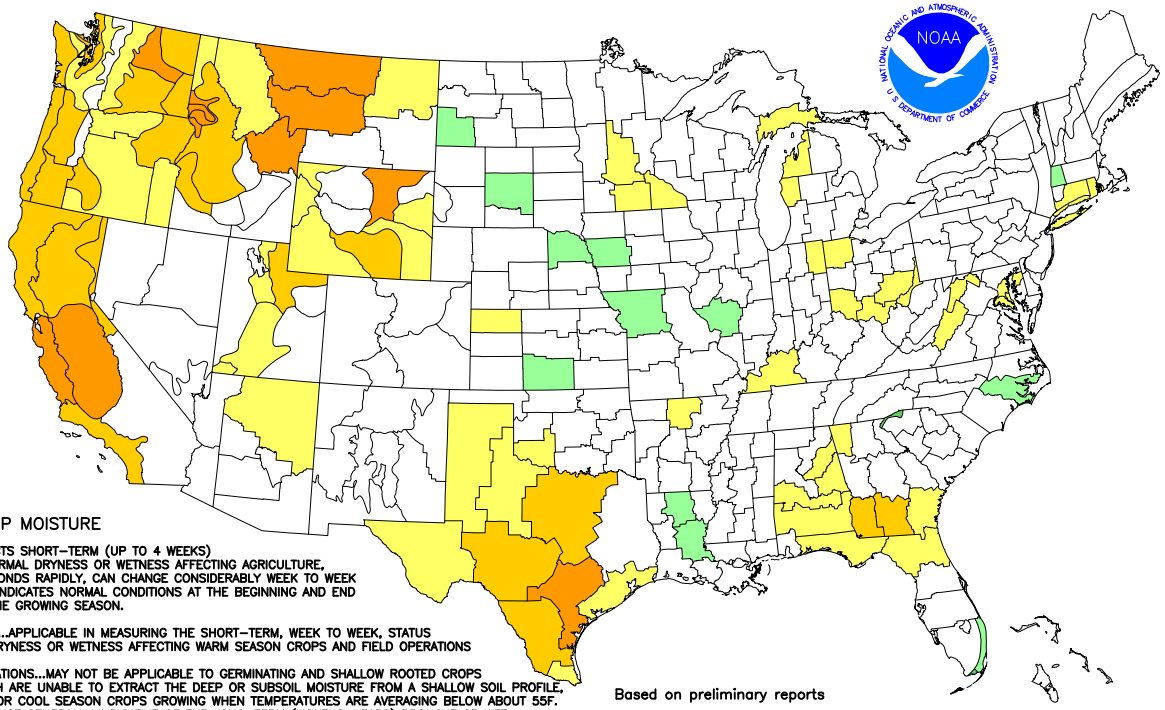
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile



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

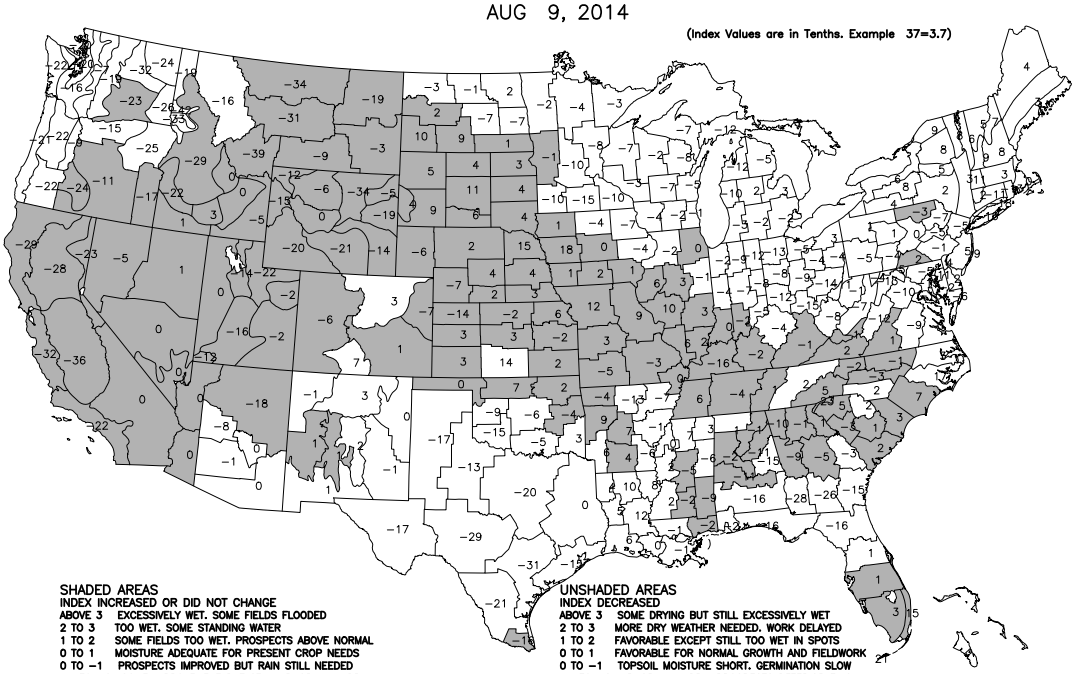
- -3.0 or less (Severely Dry)
- -2.0 to -2.9 (Excessively Dry)
- -1.0 to -1.9 (Abnormally Dry)
- -0.9 to +0.9 (Slightly Dry/Favorably Moist)
- +1.0 to +1.9 (Abnormally Moist)
- +2.0 to +2.9 (Wet)
- +3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)

Crop Moisture Index

SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE

AUG 9, 2014

(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

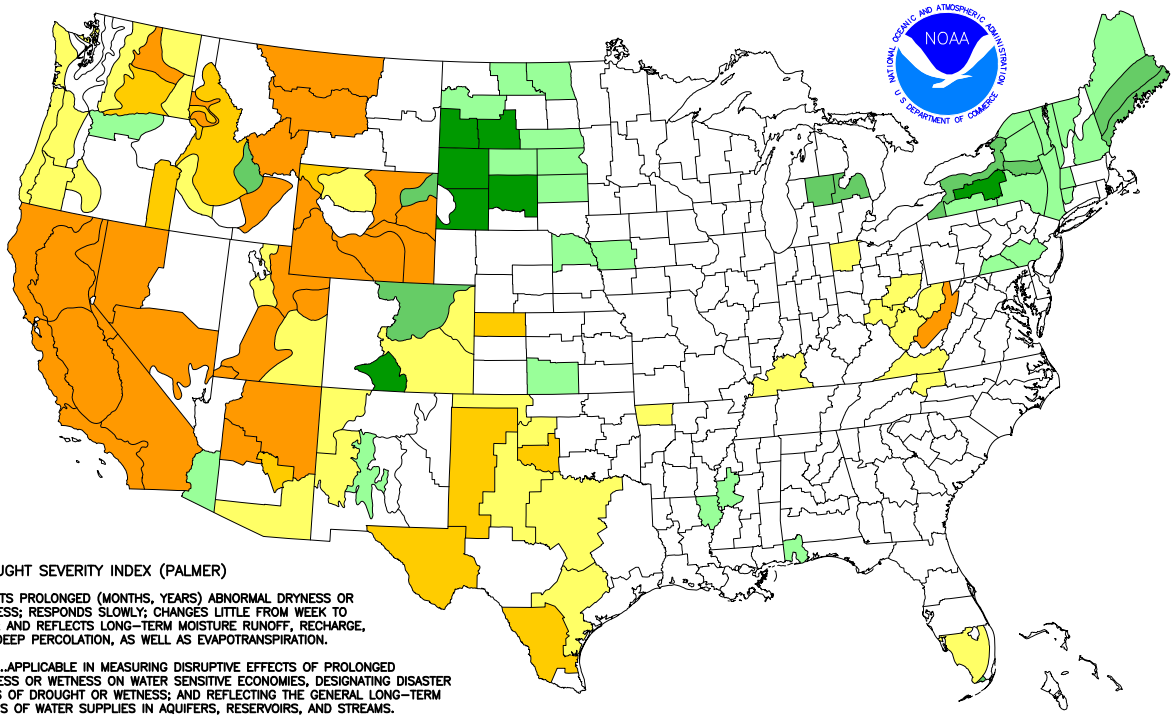
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA

Drought Severity Index by Division

Weekly Value for Period Ending AUG 9, 2014

Long Term Palmer



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

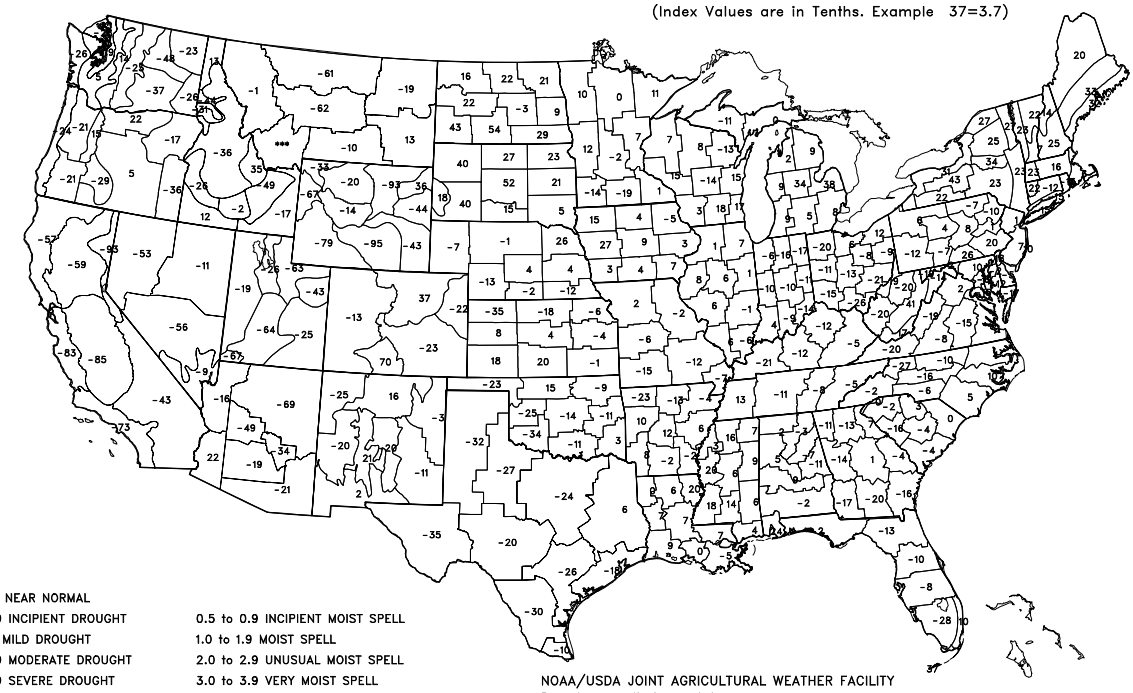
- -4.0 or less (Extreme Drought)
- -3.0 to -3.9 (Severe Drought)
- -2.0 to -2.9 (Moderate Drought)
- -1.9 to +1.9 (Near Normal)
- +2.0 to +2.9 (Unusual Moist Spell)
- +3.0 to +3.9 (Very Moist Spell)
- +4.0 and above (Extremely Moist)

Drought Severity Index by Division

AUG 9, 2014

(Long Term Palmer)

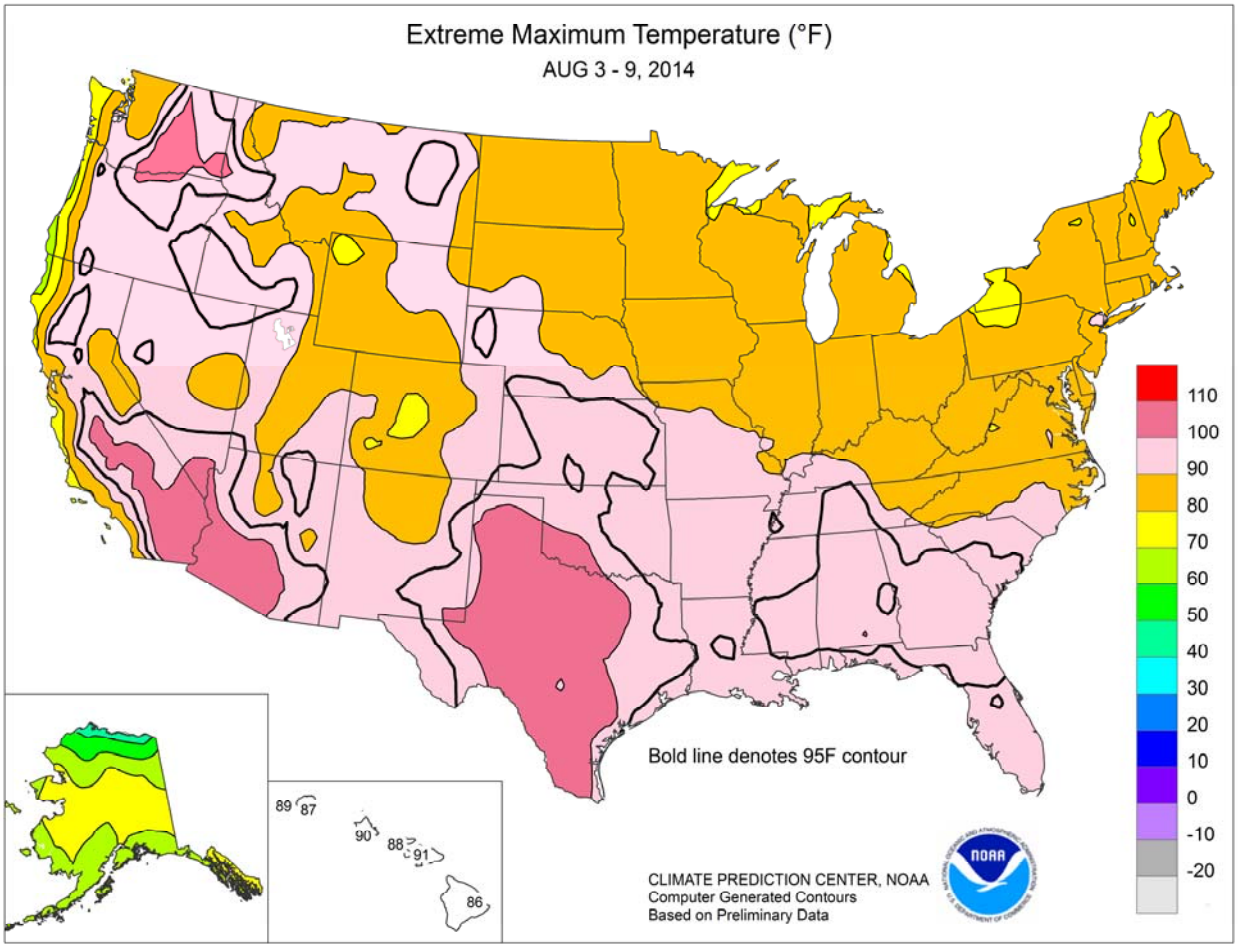
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)

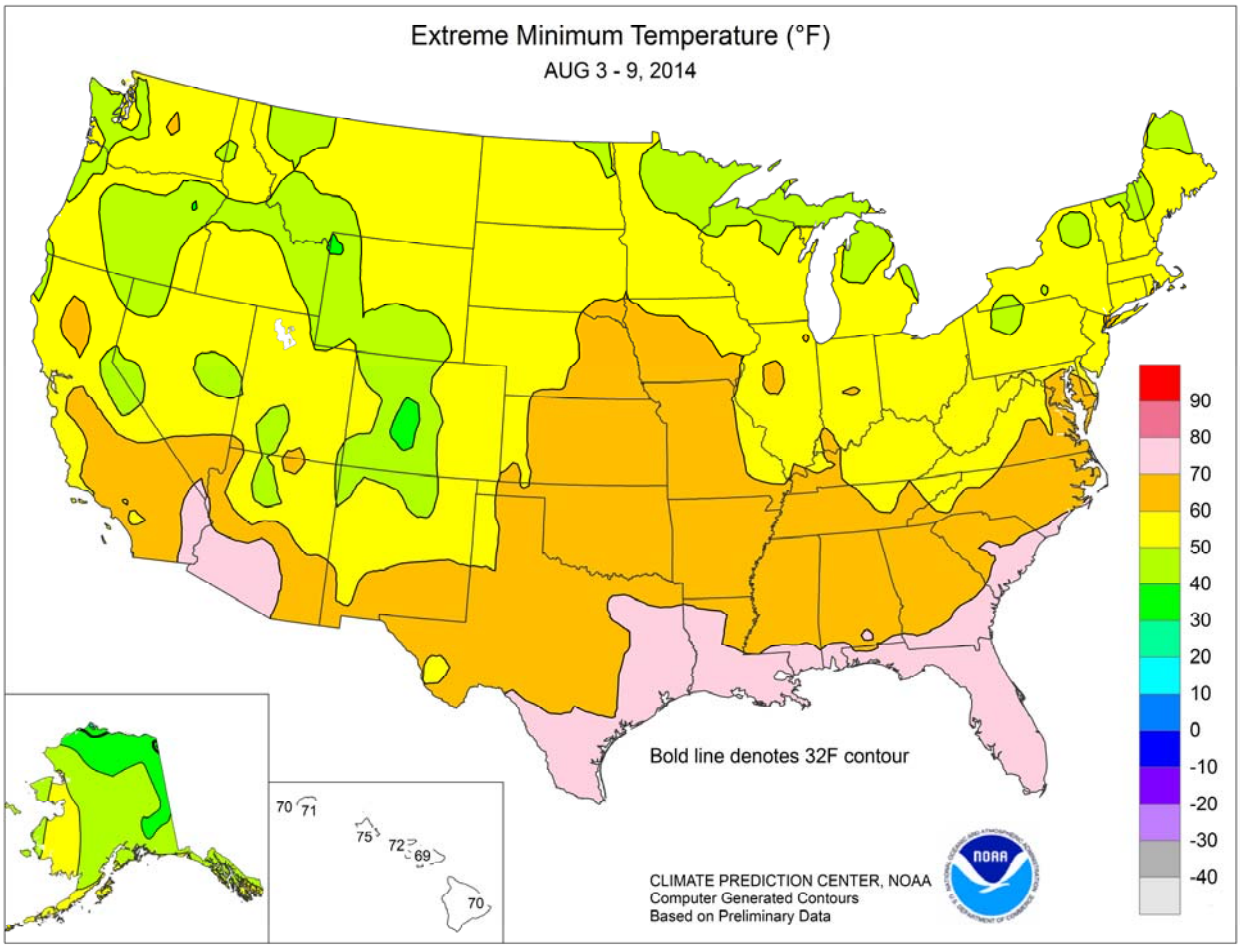


0.4 to -0.4 NEAR NORMAL
-0.5 to -0.9 INCIPIENT DROUGHT
-1.0 to -1.9 MILD DROUGHT
-2.0 to -2.9 MODERATE DROUGHT
-3.0 to -3.9 SEVERE DROUGHT
BELOW -4.0 EXTREME DROUGHT

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

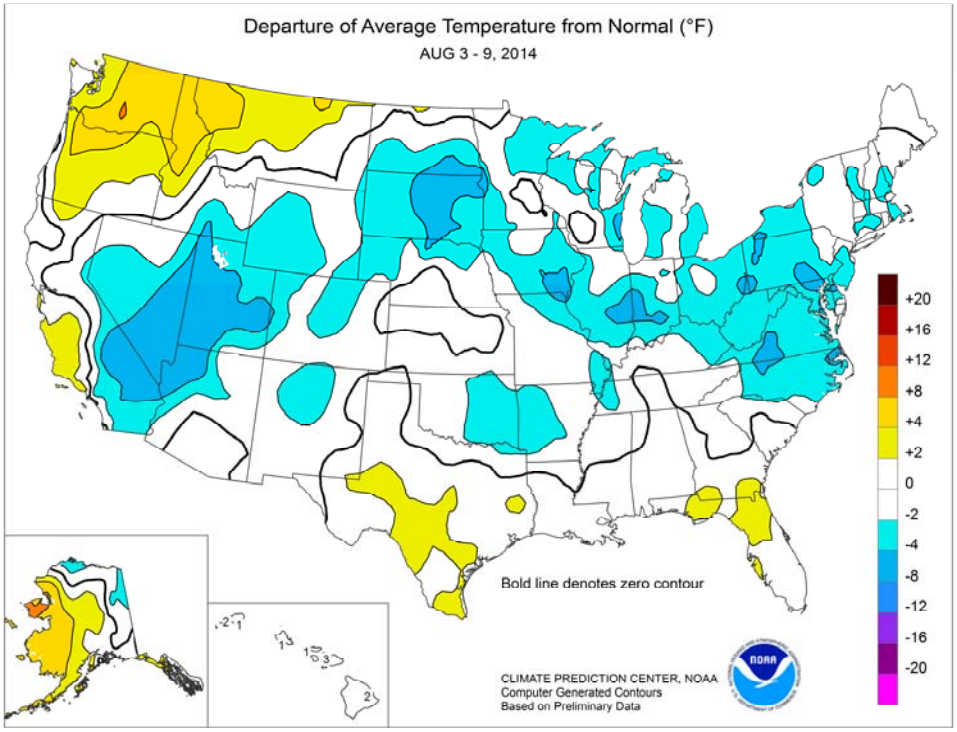
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
AUG 3 - 9, 2014
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
89
87
90
88
91
86
Bold line denotes 95F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
AUG 3 - 9, 2014
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
70
71
75
72
69
70
Bold line denotes 32F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data

(Continued from front cover)

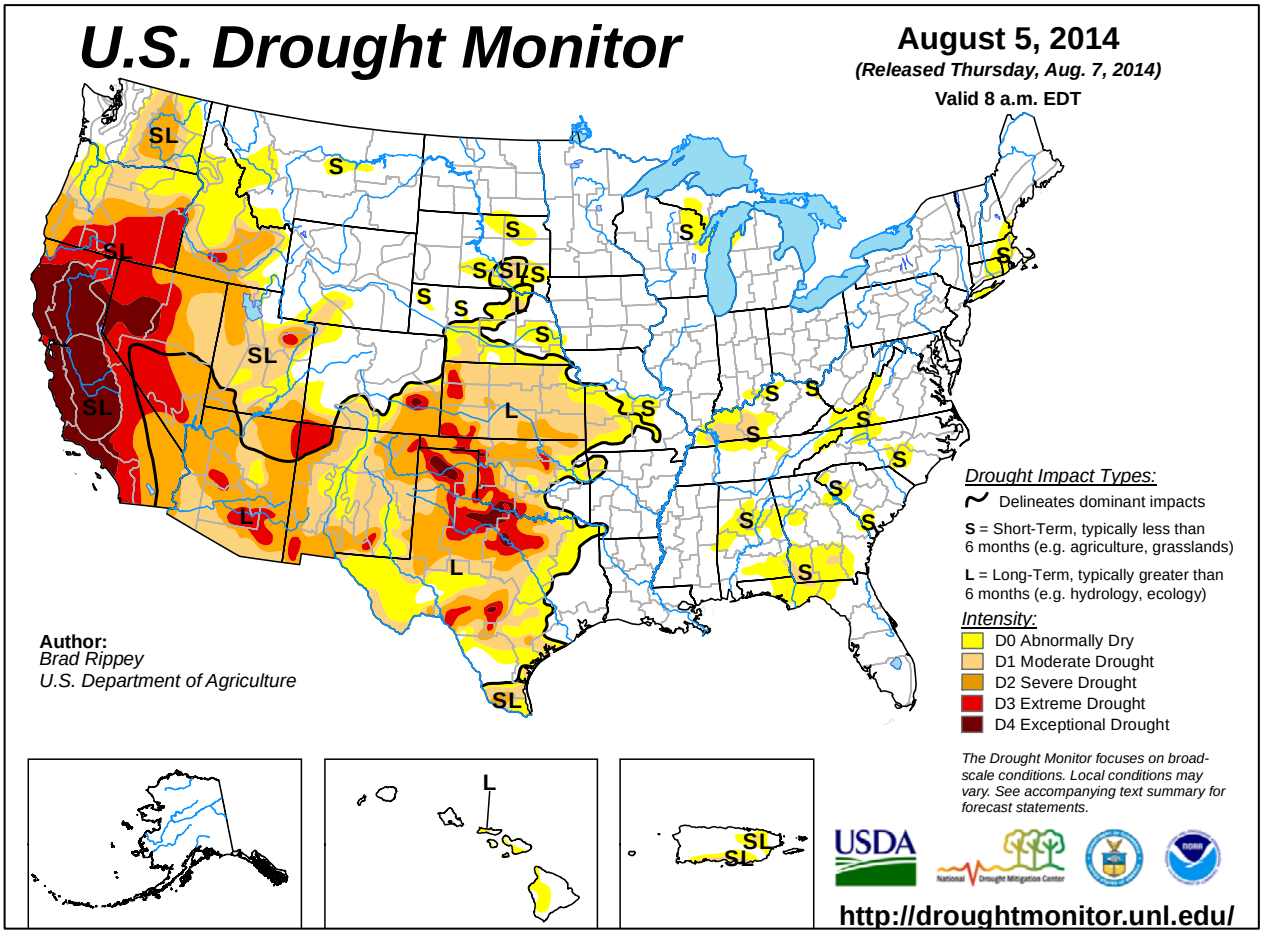
the **lower Southeast**—excluding **southern Florida**. Drought-related concerns also returned to **Texas**, due to mostly dry weather and building heat. Most other areas of the **Plains** received some rain, with the highest amounts (1 to 3 inches or more) occurring from **northern Oklahoma to southern and eastern South Dakota**. Warm, generally dry weather persisted, however, in **Montana**, favoring winter wheat harvesting and spring wheat maturation. Meanwhile, **Northwestern** heat and dryness promoted fieldwork but maintained stress on rangeland, pastures, and rain-fed summer crops. Elsewhere, locally heavy monsoon showers dotted the **Great Basin**, **Intermountain West**, and **Southwest**—even **California**—causing flash flooding but providing local drought relief.

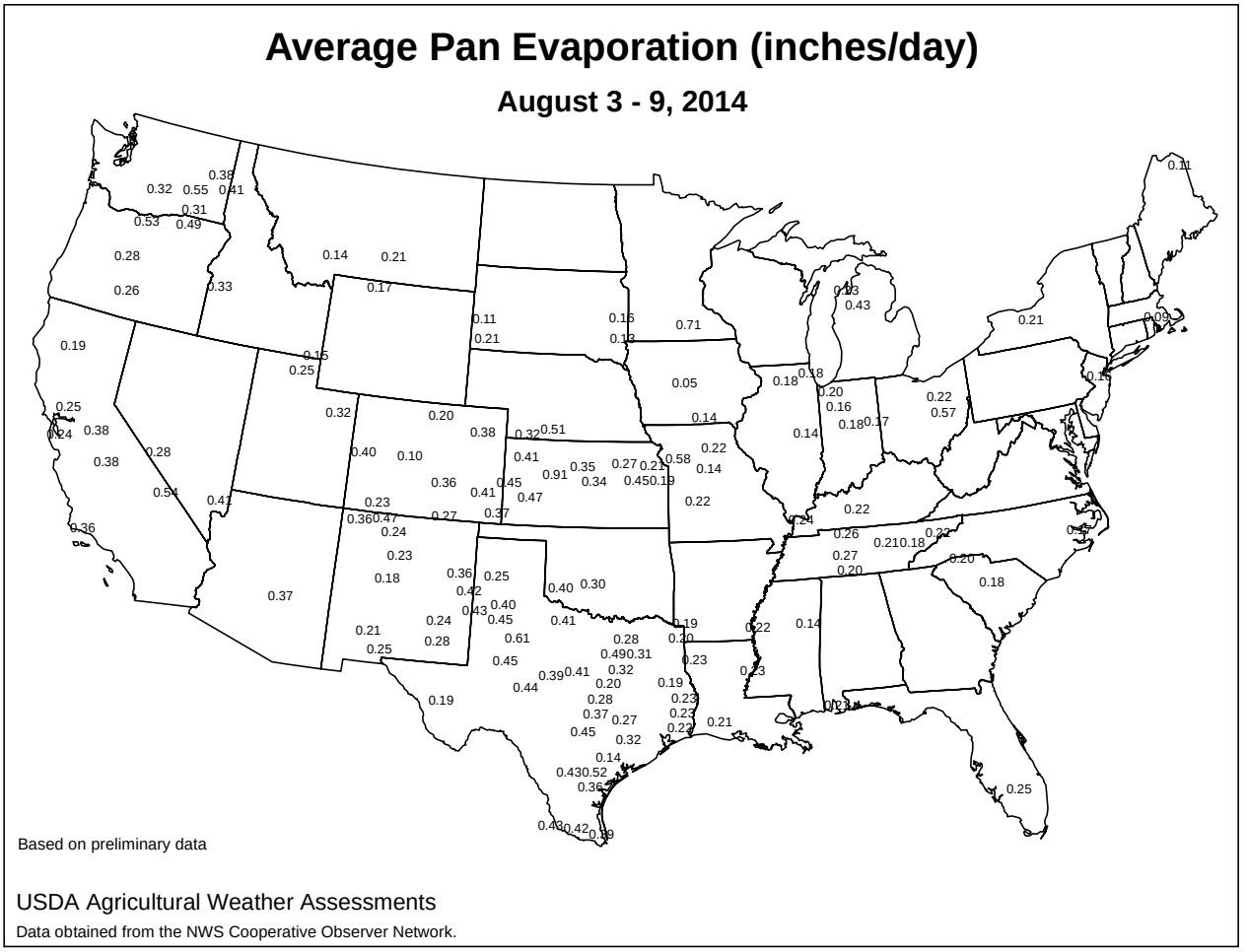


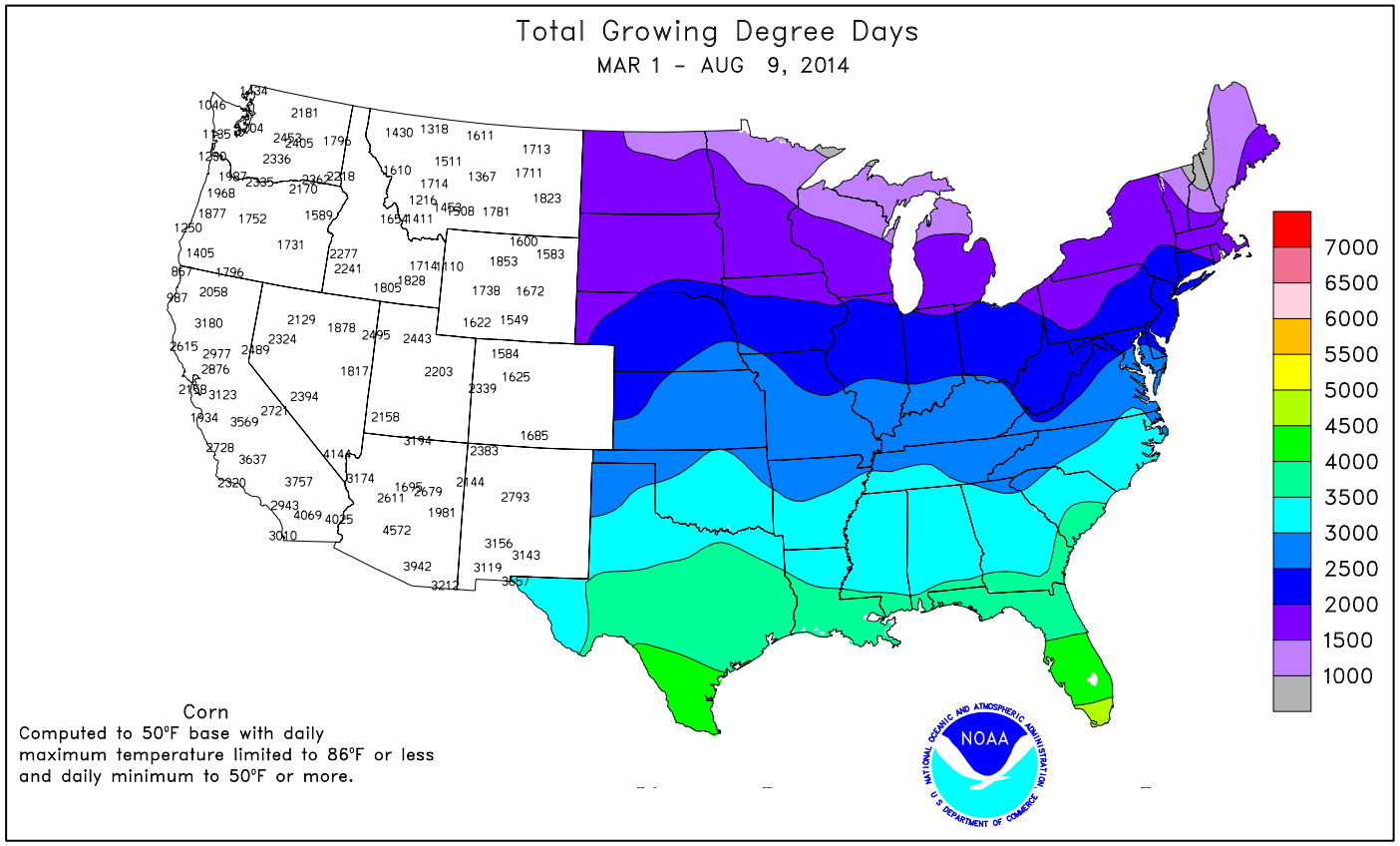
On August 3, locally heavy showers peppered **southern California**. A phenomenal 3.98 inches of rain was reported in an hour (from 3:45 to 4:45 pm PDT) at the **Mt. Baldy Fire Station**, leading to severe flash flooding on the slopes of the mountain. **Mt. Baldy's** 2-hour total, ending at 4:45 pm, reached 4.48 inches. Elsewhere in **California**, daily-record totals for August 3 included 0.49 inch in **Needles** and 0.20 inch in **Bishop**. In **Nevada**, **Las Vegas** (0.28 inch) also netted a daily-record sum for August 3. As the week progressed, showers lingered across **California** and other parts of the **West**. Selected daily-record totals included 1.97 inches (on August 6) in **Jerome, ID**; 1.17 inches (on August 4) in **Grand Junction, CO**; and 0.63 inch (on August 5) in **Klamath Falls, OR**. Farther east, scattered showers resulted in several daily-record totals. Daily amounts topped 3 inches in several locations, including **Columbia, SC** (3.61 inches on August 9); **Kansas City, MO** (3.47 inches on August 6); and **Lake Charles, LA** (3.35 inches on August 3). With a 6.73-inch total on August 4, **Naples, FL**, experienced its wettest August day on record (previously, 3.84 inches on August 11, 1958). Starting on August 5, when **Rapid City, SD**, received a daily-record total of 1.75 inches, several concentrated areas of rain spread southeastward from the **northern and central Plains**. In the **Midwest**, daily-record totals reached 2.53 inches (on August 7) in **West Plains, MO**; 2.26 inches (on August 7) in **Quincy, IL**; and 1.86 inches (on August 6) in **Des Moines, IA**. At week's end, unsettled weather persisted from the **central Plains into the Southeast**. On August 9, **Grand Island, NE** (2.04 inches), noted its wettest August day since August 11, 1997, when 3.22 inches fell. Elsewhere on August 9, daily-record amounts climbed to 2.66 inches in **Bluefield, WV**; 2.59 inches in **Florence, SC**; and 2.40 inches in **Blacksburg, VA**.

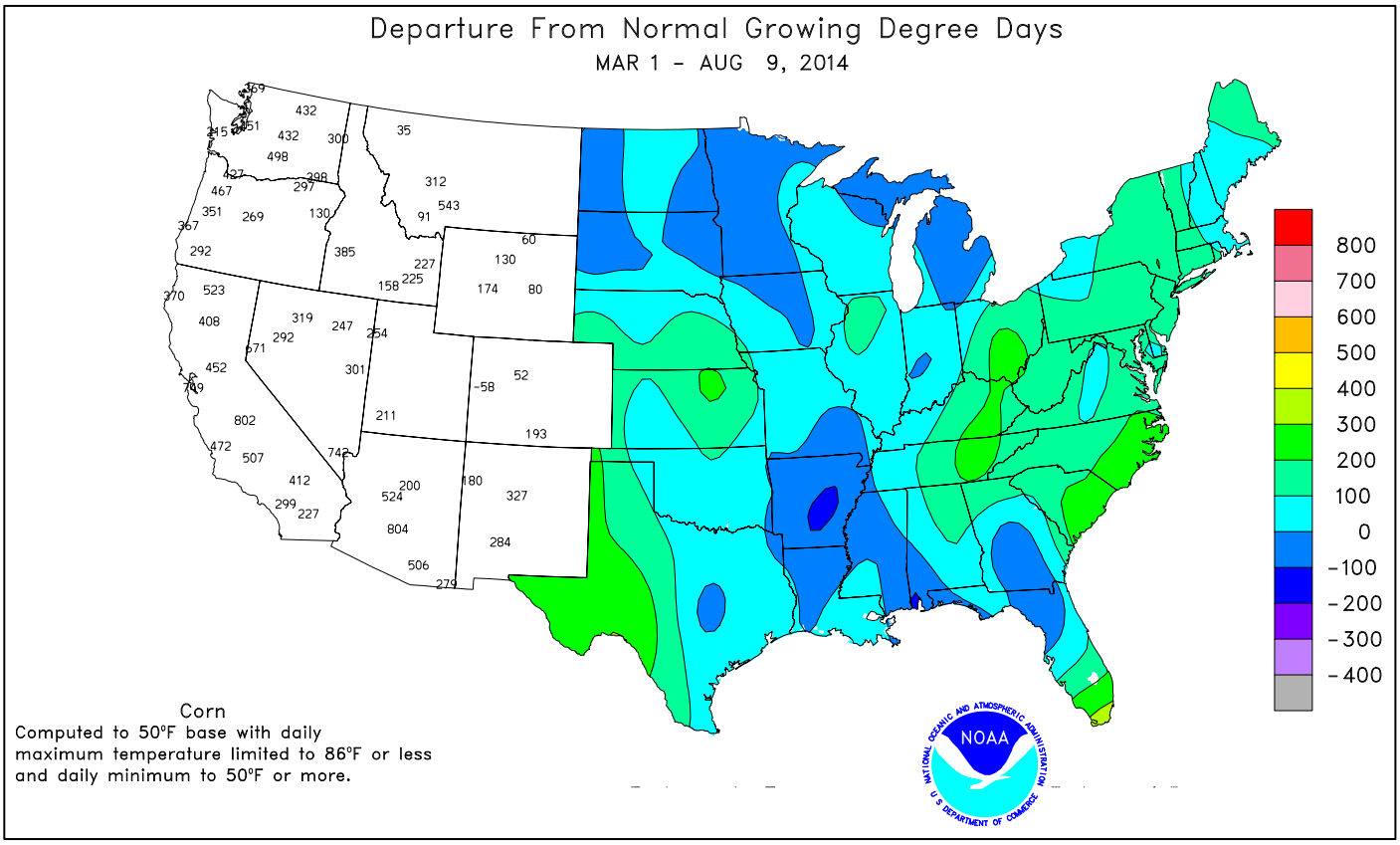
Heat lingered across the **Deep South**, where **Tallahassee, FL**, posted a daily-record high of 99°F on August 5. Later, cool weather returned across much of the **central and eastern U.S.**, including the **Midwest**. On August 7, maximum temperatures failed to top the 70-degree mark as far south as **Lincoln, IL**, where the high was 70°F. Relief from the heat never reached as far south as **Florida**, where additional daily-record highs included 99°F (on August 8) in **Tallahassee** and 95°F (on August 9) in **Daytona Beach**. Farther north, however, August 9 high temperatures in **southern Virginia** peaked at 67°F in both **Lynchburg** and **Roanoke**. Elsewhere, cloudiness and showers helped to suppress temperatures in parts of the **West**. With a high of 89°F on August 3, **Death Valley, CA**, reported an August maximum temperature below the 90-degree mark for only the seventh time since 1911.

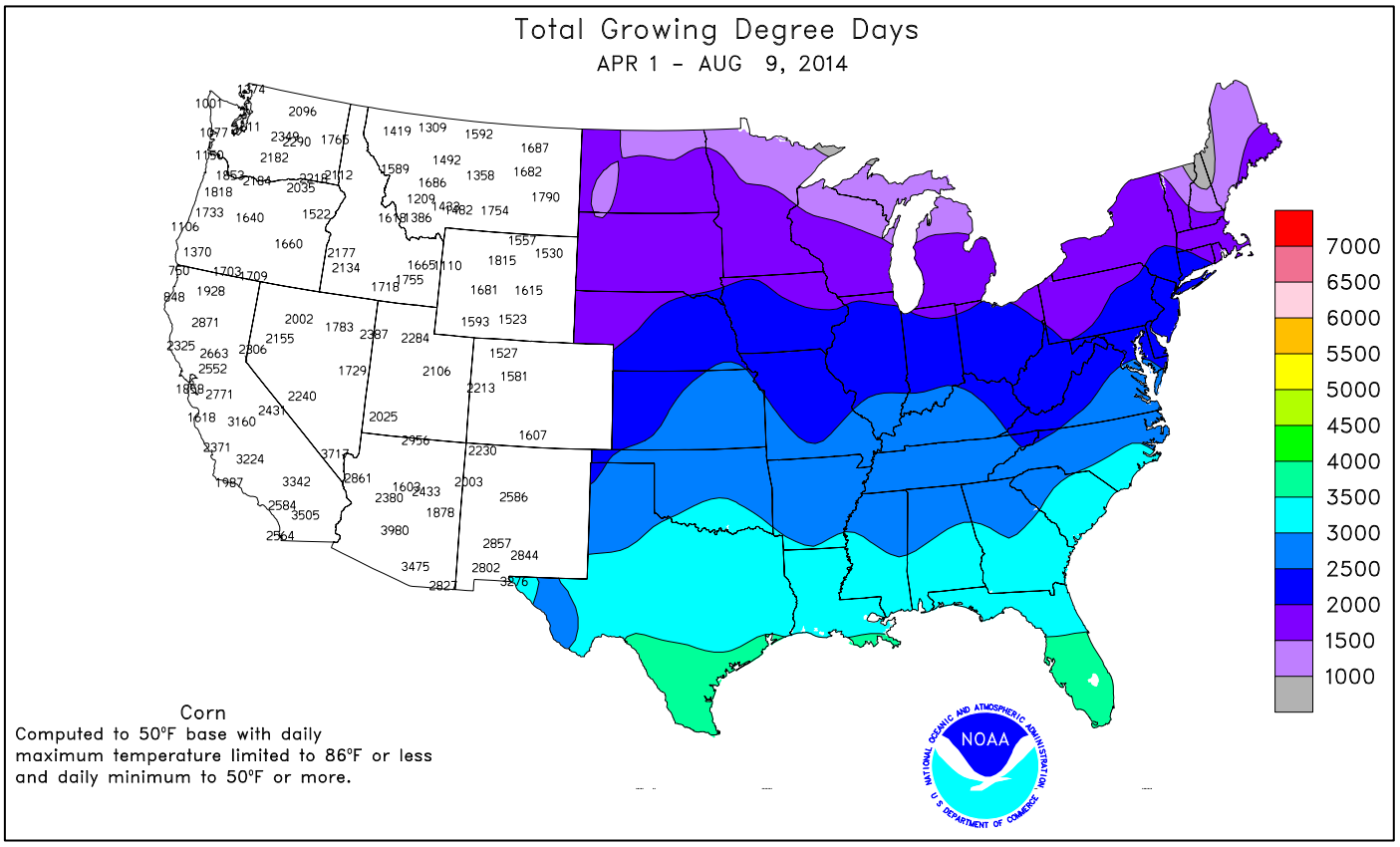
Rapidly weakening Tropical Storm Iselle made landfall on **Big Island of Hawaii** before daybreak on August 8. Iselle, which on August 4 had been a Category 4 hurricane with maximum sustained winds near 140 mph, reached the **Big Island** near **Pahala** with winds near 60 mph. Aside from some gusty winds and heavy surf, Iselle's primary impact was torrential rain, which totaled a foot or more across parts of the **Big Island**. Peak gusts on August 7-8 related to Iselle's approach and passage included 62 mph at the **Lanai Airport**; 55 mph at **Kahului, Maui**; and 54 mph at **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**. Elsewhere on the **Big Island**, a gust to 91 mph was clocked on **Mauna Kea**, **Hawaii's** highest peak. On August 7-8, **Big Island** rainfall totals reached 13.90 inches in a 24-hour period in **Glenwood** and 12.52 inches in **Hakalau**. Later, locally heavy showers spread to the remainder of **Hawaii** as the remnants of Iselle passed south of the islands. On August 8-9, a few totals in excess of 6 inches were noted on **Kauai**. **Lihue, Kauai**, netted a daily-record amount (1.92 inches) on August 9. Farther north, above-normal temperatures returned to most of the **Alaskan mainland**. Temperatures averaged as much as 10°F above normal in **western Alaska**, where **Kotzebue** posted a daily-record high of 73°F on August 9. **Kotzebue** had been even warmer—with a high of 75°F—but did not set a record, on August 6. Meanwhile, **Alaskan** precipitation was widespread, with the highest totals across southern areas. For example, weekly rainfall in **southern Alaska** reached 4.40 inches in **Yakutat** and 2.04 inches in **Kodiak**. Rainfall was especially heavy at week's end, when daily-record totals for August 9 climbed to 4.50 inches in **Ketchikan** and 1.97 inches in **Petersburg**.


U.S. Drought Monitor
August 5, 2014
(Released Thursday, Aug. 7, 2014)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
Author:
Brad Rippey
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.
USDA
http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/


Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)
August 3 - 9, 2014
Based on preliminary data
USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.


Total Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - AUG 9, 2014
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.
NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE


Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - AUG 9, 2014
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.
NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE


Total Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - AUG 9, 2014
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
NOAA
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
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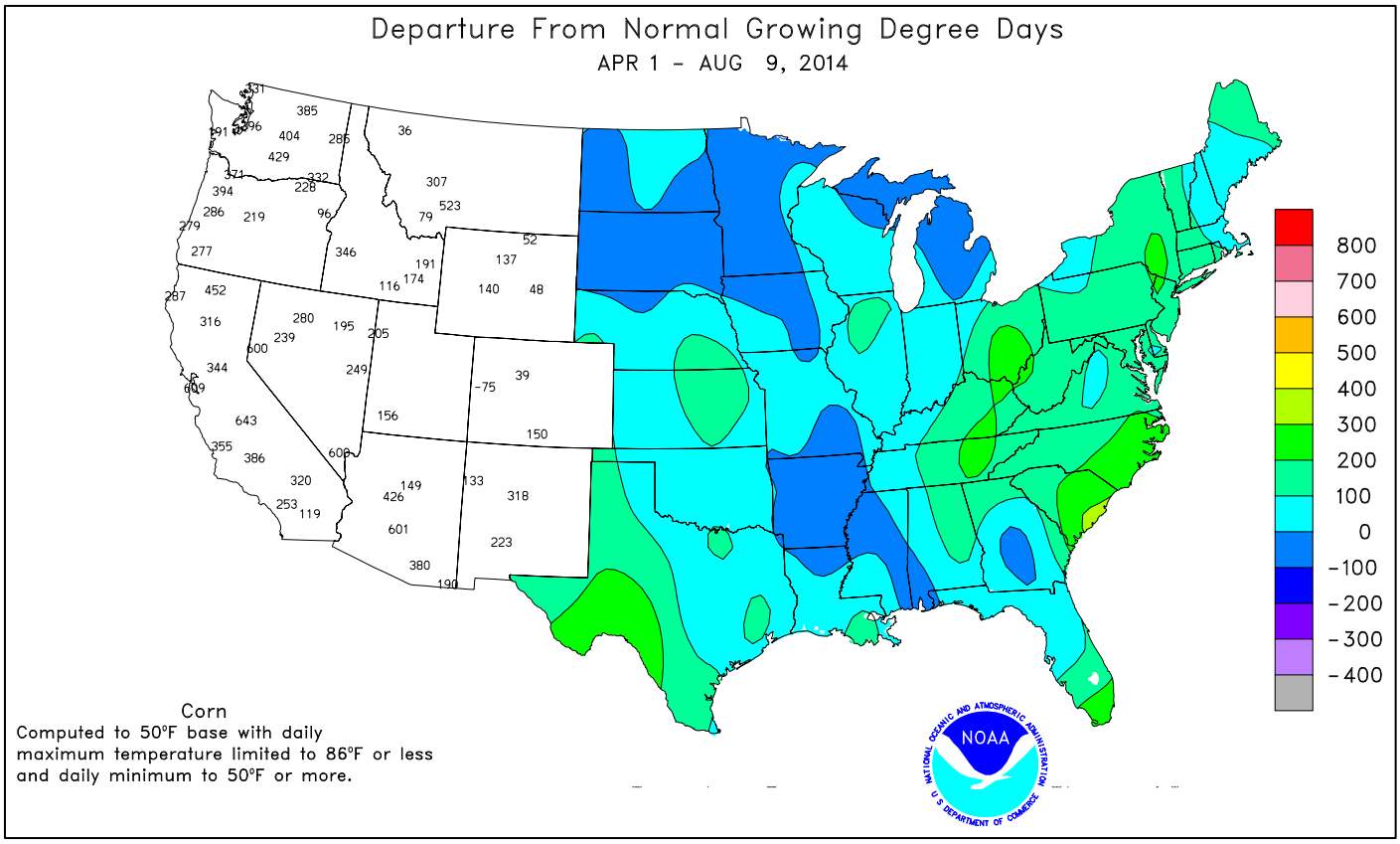
Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - AUG 9, 2014
800
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600
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-100
-200
-300
-400
NOAA
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 9, 2014

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

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 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	95	71	99	69	83	3	1.42	0.54	1.39	7.15	71	30.00	85	86	35	7	0	2	1
	HUNTSVILLE	92	69	95	64	80	0	0.21	-0.55	0.11	12.01	125	35.48	97	89	51	5	0	3	0
	MOBILE	92	72	94	70	82	0	0.69	-0.69	0.44	13.70	103	55.19	130	99	58	6	0	3	0
	MONTGOMERY	96	73	99	70	84	2	1.31	0.44	0.67	8.77	83	37.65	105	89	44	7	0	3	2
AK	ANCHORAGE	66	55	71	51	61	3	0.24	-0.32	0.13	6.57	190	9.80	145	82	65	0	0	4	0
	BARROW	39	31	43	29	35	-5	0.00	-0.22	0.00	2.37	161	4.61	227	99	83	0	5	0	0
	FAIRBANKS	73	53	79	48	63	4	0.68	0.27	0.40	11.08	304	12.17	215	85	65	0	0	2	0
	JUNEAU	65	53	77	48	59	2	1.26	0.19	0.87	17.01	192	36.93	134	93	78	0	0	5	1
	KODIAK	60	55	65	54	57	1	2.02	1.22	0.44	10.96	104	44.49	107	99	90	0	0	6	0
	NOME	68	53	71	49	61	9	0.13	-0.53	0.12	2.97	72	7.43	95	82	68	0	0	2	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	77	49	81	45	63	-3	0.59	-0.10	0.50	5.48	147	8.69	66	78	27	0	0	2	1
	PHOENIX	105	82	108	78	94	2	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.06	4	1.05	23	40	24	7	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	86	58	91	56	72	-1	0.17	-0.65	0.17	2.01	46	3.08	28	64	22	1	0	1	0
	TUCSON	100	75	102	71	87	1	0.00	-0.59	0.00	1.89	61	2.50	40	55	29	7	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	92	71	94	67	81	-2	0.93	0.39	0.62	8.06	99	22.80	87	91	50	7	0	3	1
	LITTLE ROCK	91	71	94	66	81	-2	1.05	0.44	0.96	13.76	171	36.17	119	88	46	5	0	3	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	97	74	102	70	86	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1.33	29	49	30	7	0	0	0
	FRESNO	96	72	104	66	84	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	4	4.08	52	58	37	6	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	75	65	79	62	70	0	0.03	0.03	0.03	1.14	1036	4.55	48	84	67	0	0	1	0
	REDDING	87	67	102	63	77	-4	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.19	25	14.46	66	68	54	2	0	1	0
	SACRAMENTO	87	62	94	58	75	-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	4	7.91	66	85	41	3	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	77	69	81	67	73	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.07	58	2.88	38	78	63	0	0	1	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	73	60	77	59	67	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	7	7.32	55	85	70	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	91	64	95	61	77	0	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.19	136	5.97	66	74	50	5	0	1	0
CO	ALAMOSA	80	45	84	40	63	-1	0.00	-0.25	0.00	1.54	83	3.34	83	90	37	0	0	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	81	56	84	52	69	-1	0.79	-0.05	0.50	6.72	107	11.51	96	85	33	0	0	5	1
	DENVER INTL	86	59	89	56	72	-1	0.82	0.32	0.73	6.49	141	13.21	136	75	31	0	0	4	1
	GRAND JUNCTION	87	59	90	56	73	-4	1.33	1.14	1.15	2.46	186	6.23	118	70	36	3	0	4	1
	PUEBLO	90	59	93	54	75	-1	0.58	0.01	0.47	4.76	116	8.96	107	85	38	4	0	3	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	82	66	85	61	74	0	0.00	-0.83	0.00	7.68	91	29.33	108	77	50	0	0	0	0
	HARTFORD	83	60	89	54	71	-3	0.60	-0.23	0.37	7.17	83	29.17	106	86	49	0	0	3	0
DC	WASHINGTON	87	70	92	69	79	0	0.84	0.06	0.45	9.01	115	31.30	131	79	42	1	0	2	0
DE	WILMINGTON	83	64	88	58	73	-3	0.19	-0.63	0.19	11.84	132	34.16	128	90	49	0	0	1	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	91	74	95	73	83	1	0.15	-1.00	0.15	11.36	92	31.10	112	99	59	5	0	1	0
	JACKSONVILLE	92	74	95	73	83	2	0.21	-1.10	0.20	8.53	66	34.36	113	97	56	5	0	2	0
	KEY WEST	89	80	92	74	85	1	1.41	0.45	0.44	6.84	76	19.69	98	81	66	3	0	4	0
	MIAMI	90	76	94	74	83	-1	3.11	1.57	2.40	33.62	207	43.76	138	91	62	5	0	3	2
	ORLANDO	93	74	96	74	84	2	5.20	3.86	2.25	18.13	112	35.46	115	95	57	7	0	4	3
	PENSACOLA	89	74	92	73	82	-1	0.25	-1.38	0.25	11.16	68	67.64	164	92	65	3	0	1	0
	TALLAHASSEE	97	74	99	71	86	4	0.05	-1.65	0.03	5.80	34	37.88	90	88	43	7	0	2	0
	TAMPA	91	78	92	76	84	1	0.06	-1.49	0.06	15.64	112	34.97	132	85	59	6	0	1	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	91	76	93	74	83	0	4.83	3.66	1.57	20.57	137	38.28	113	89	68	5	0	6	4
GA	ATHENS	91	68	97	65	80	1	0.30	-0.60	0.29	8.29	87	27.92	91	90	49	4	0	2	0
	ATLANTA	90	70	95	68	80	0	3.58	2.67	2.53	13.28	133	31.75	97	83	49	4	0	3	2
	AUGUSTA	91	69	96	64	80	0	0.63	-0.34	0.56	9.03	95	27.89	97	95	60	4	0	3	1
	COLUMBUS	93	72	96	70	83	1	0.51	-0.47	0.48	9.22	94	35.01	108	92	43	6	0	3	0
	MACON	92	68	96	64	80	-1	0.00	-0.88	0.00	9.89	110	32.07	108	100	47	5	0	0	0
	SAVANNAH	92	74	98	73	83	1	2.50	0.95	1.42	18.37	136	34.16	110	90	61	5	0	4	2
HI	HILO	85	72	86	70	79	3	4.10	1.87	2.82	27.88	133	75.59	101	89	78	0	0	6	2
	HONOLULU	88	77	90	75	83	1	0.42	0.30	0.34	2.16	198	12.15	122	72	62	1	0	3	0
	KAHULUI	89	74	91	69	82	3	0.30	0.19	0.18	1.54	179	15.49	132	79	64	2	0	3	0
	LIHUE	85	75	87	71	80	1	2.88	2.43	2.75	7.49	166	23.29	107	80	73	0	0	3	1
ID	BOISE	91	68	99	64	80	4	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.36	31	8.47	111	59	35	5	0	1	0
	LEWISTON	95	67	102	57	81	6	0.00	-0.12	0.00	1.21	59	6.49	80	39	25	4	0	0	0
	POCATELLO	82	55	97	50	68	-2	1.05	0.91	0.34	1.95	109	7.66	96	96	58	1	0	5	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	82	64	87	61	73	0	2.76	1.82	2.76	12.87	154	27.70	129	75	44	0	0	1	1
	MOLINE	81	63	86	60	72	-3	0.55	-0.40	0.54	13.56	137	25.12	105	89	64	0	0	2	1
	PEORIA	81	67	87	64	74	-1	1.81	1.06	1.35	13.61	154	25.58	113	85	58	0	0	3	1
	ROCKFORD	82	62	85	59	72	-1	0.48	-0.39	0.48	12.35	123	22.33	98	85	52	0	0	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	80	65	87	60	73	-3	0.78	0.01	0.59	12.85	155	27.14	122	93	67	0	0	5	1
IN	EVANSVILLE	86	68	90	63	77	-1	1.58	0.86	0.78	9.45	108	30.94	108	90	57	2	0	4	2
	FORT WAYNE	82	59	85	56	70	-3	0.06	-0.73	0.06	8.00	93	24.54	108	91	48	0	0	1	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	81	64	85	61	72	-3	0.03	-0.90	0.03	10.23	105	27.65	106	84	52	0	0	1	0
	SOUTH BEND	84	60	86	55	72	-1	0.51	-0.30	0.51	11.36	127	26.43	114	86	50	0	0	1	1
IA	BURLINGTON	79	65	85	59	72	-4	0.29	-0.60	0.17	12.11	120	23.57	99	96	68	0	0	3	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	79	63	85	58	71	-3	0.38	-0.52	0.30	17.32	179	28.56	135	97	63	0	0	2	0
	DES MOINES	81	67	89	66	74	-2	1.89	0.89	1.86	11.75	117	22.90	103	86	69	0	0	2	1
	DUBUQUE	79	60	84	57	70	-2	0.03	-0.91	0.03	14.69	163	27.12	124	91	59	0	0	1	0
	SIOUX CITY	80	66	87	61	73	-1	3.58	2.91	1.98	23.85	307	29.10	166	93	75	0	0	3	3
	WATERLOO	81	61	85	58	71	-2	0.00	-0.91	0.00	10.77	106	24.81	115	93	60	0	0	0	0
KS	CONCORDIA	93	67	98	63	80	1	1.58	0.75	1.58	9.42	102	15.25	78	90	52	5	0	1	1
	DODGE CITY	91	64	96	61	78	-2	1.72	1.04	0.83	13.83	192	17.35	112	82	37	5	0	3	2
	GOODLAND	90	62	93	58	76	1	0.99	0.27	0.73	8.60	111	12.14	82	83	40	4	0	3	1
	TOPEKA	92	69	99	67	81	2	1.69	0.89	1.68	8.97	92	16.44	73	90	55	4	0	2	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 9, 2014

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	93	68	97	65	80	-2	1.23	0.58	0.81	14.82	177	20.87	106	88	50	7	0	3	1
KY	JACKSON	80	63	83	57	71	-4	2.11	1.16	1.57	11.21	107	32.06	103	94	60	0	0	3	1
	LEXINGTON	83	64	87	56	74	-2	1.06	0.11	0.96	9.95	94	31.30	104	86	58	0	0	3	1
	LOUISVILLE	86	69	90	65	77	-1	2.48	1.62	2.09	7.75	84	27.26	94	86	52	2	0	2	1
	PADUCAH	91	67	94	61	79	1	1.33	0.62	1.02	10.06	102	30.25	97	91	48	4	0	3	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	93	74	95	71	84	2	0.68	-0.64	0.68	18.17	140	42.50	106	94	52	7	0	1	1
	LAKE CHARLES	91	75	93	74	83	0	3.38	2.43	3.35	24.64	199	39.82	116	95	62	6	0	2	1
	NEW ORLEANS	94	77	95	76	85	2	1.56	0.34	0.97	14.15	97	39.10	96	87	54	7	0	2	2
	SHREVEPORT	94	75	95	72	84	0	0.01	-0.64	0.01	7.53	76	25.60	79	92	53	7	0	1	0
ME	CARIBOU	79	56	82	49	67	1	0.25	-0.69	0.11	10.04	120	27.23	124	93	50	0	0	3	0
	PORTLAND	78	58	81	55	68	-1	0.67	-0.02	0.52	11.09	148	30.31	113	94	59	0	0	3	1
MD	BALTIMORE	84	62	89	59	73	-3	0.53	-0.30	0.53	7.47	89	31.08	121	88	52	0	0	1	1
MA	BOSTON	80	64	85	61	72	-2	0.01	-0.68	0.01	7.22	101	25.17	100	80	55	0	0	1	0
	WORCESTER	78	60	83	55	69	-1	0.16	-0.75	0.16	8.23	88	29.43	101	88	46	0	0	1	0
MI	ALPENA	79	51	82	47	65	-2	0.00	-0.79	0.00	5.26	78	16.75	99	93	48	0	0	0	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	84	60	88	57	72	1	0.00	-0.72	0.00	8.81	108	22.02	104	90	44	0	0	0	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	80	50	83	47	65	-1	0.74	0.01	0.59	6.03	91	18.71	114	98	48	0	0	3	1
	LANSING	80	58	83	52	69	-1	1.38	0.78	0.96	13.77	196	24.97	137	91	55	0	0	2	1
	MUSKEGON	82	59	85	51	70	0	0.03	-0.66	0.03	10.66	185	23.96	135	83	48	0	0	1	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	81	56	87	51	69	-1	0.00	-0.65	0.00	4.77	65	17.97	94	88	39	0	0	0	0
MN	DULUTH	76	55	80	49	66	0	0.00	-0.85	0.00	6.98	73	19.40	106	87	57	0	0	0	0
	INT'L FALLS	79	48	82	41	63	-3	0.00	-0.64	0.00	14.84	182	23.68	163	98	45	0	0	0	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	82	66	88	62	74	1	0.67	-0.24	0.67	14.34	150	28.81	153	85	51	0	0	1	1
	ROCHESTER	80	60	84	58	70	0	0.25	-0.76	0.24	9.02	91	20.35	102	90	62	0	0	2	0
	ST. CLOUD	84	59	87	55	71	1	0.13	-0.65	0.13	7.60	86	23.95	143	88	40	0	0	1	0
MS	JACKSON	94	72	97	68	83	1	0.24	-0.67	0.24	8.85	91	40.45	111	95	50	7	0	1	0
	MERIDIAN	95	69	97	68	82	0	0.97	0.06	0.81	6.17	58	37.89	96	94	49	7	0	7	1
	TUPELO	92	71	94	68	82	1	0.24	-0.37	0.15	14.68	159	34.86	97	92	51	7	0	2	0
MO	COLUMBIA	85	68	91	64	76	-2	1.65	0.82	1.59	8.19	92	23.01	92	94	60	3	0	3	1
	KANSAS CITY	87	67	92	65	77	-2	4.22	3.42	3.47	14.17	143	22.79	97	93	58	3	0	2	2
	SAINT LOUIS	86	70	92	65	78	-2	3.18	2.47	1.79	10.03	117	27.09	111	85	62	1	0	5	2
	SPRINGFIELD	90	68	93	66	79	0	1.12	0.56	0.74	9.66	104	21.14	80	88	52	3	0	3	1
MT	BILLINGS	86	61	92	57	74	1	0.00	-0.18	0.00	2.10	62	9.92	98	69	32	3	0	0	0
	BUTTE	81	47	85	43	64	0	0.01	-0.29	0.01	4.37	111	8.65	98	80	24	0	0	1	0
	CUT BANK	85	52	91	48	69	4	0.18	-0.16	0.14	5.97	133	10.02	113	91	27	2	0	3	0
	GLASGOW	88	62	98	61	75	3	0.11	-0.19	0.10	2.96	68	6.35	80	86	53	2	0	2	0
	GREAT FALLS	87	55	93	49	71	3	0.02	-0.32	0.02	4.97	120	12.07	118	80	21	2	0	1	0
	HAVRE	90	56	95	52	73	3	0.07	-0.21	0.03	3.02	80	6.72	84	84	47	4	0	3	0
	MISSOULA	91	54	95	51	73	5	0.03	-0.19	0.03	2.31	75	9.16	103	68	33	5	0	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	86	65	90	60	75	-1	2.75	2.06	2.05	14.58	188	19.07	108	93	62	1	0	5	2
	LINCOLN	86	68	93	64	77	-1	0.75	-0.02	0.54	7.22	90	16.97	91	92	63	2	0	2	1
	NORFOLK	80	65	85	62	72	-3	1.61	0.93	0.94	14.28	161	19.78	106	93	69	0	0	6	1
	NORTH PLATTE	89	61	91	58	75	0	1.29	0.69	0.88	10.66	150	14.95	103	94	43	3	0	2	1
	OMAHA	82	69	87	64	76	0	1.78	1.04	1.12	14.11	161	20.93	105	89	70	0	0	5	1
	SCOTTSBLUFF	90	58	96	54	74	1	0.45	0.15	0.20	3.68	71	10.83	91	91	47	4	0	3	0
	VALENTINE	85	61	91	54	73	-2	1.19	0.58	0.76	10.70	149	17.91	126	97	61	1	0	4	1
NV	ELY	73	51	83	45	62	-6	0.79	0.60	0.72	1.42	95	5.59	90	85	51	0	0	3	1
	LAS VEGAS	97	75	103	69	86	-5	0.35	0.24	0.29	0.57	86	0.87	30	42	28	5	0	2	0
	RENO	85	61	94	56	73	1	1.08	1.05	0.70	1.28	171	3.28	70	70	45	3	0	3	1
	WINNEMUCCA	83	58	93	51	70	-3	0.36	0.31	0.27	0.62	61	4.54	87	75	43	2	0	3	0
NH	CONCORD	81	54	85	49	68	-2	0.03	-0.69	0.02	11.35	153	29.16	131	98	48	0	0	2	0
NJ	NEWARK	85	67	89	62	76	-1	0.07	-0.89	0.07	10.09	108	33.44	116	72	44	0	0	1	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	85	62	90	59	74	-4	0.09	-0.30	0.05	4.73	196	5.74	114	75	32	2	0	2	0
NY	ALBANY	82	59	86	53	71	0	0.61	-0.17	0.46	12.26	149	25.82	113	91	47	0	0	3	0
	BINGHAMTON	77	57	81	51	67	-2	0.23	-0.46	0.16	8.45	103	23.80	102	93	55	0	0	2	0
	BUFFALO	76	59	80	54	68	-3	0.13	-0.61	0.09	10.81	137	28.33	124	90	50	0	0	2	0
	ROCHESTER	77	59	82	54	68	-3	0.52	-0.16	0.27	10.63	149	23.62	120	93	56	0	0	2	0
	SYRACUSE	81	61	83	57	71	0	0.46	-0.29	0.46	8.43	97	25.81	111	91	47	0	0	1	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	81	63	84	58	72	-1	2.61	1.71	1.94	12.31	131	28.83	97	92	60	0	0	3	2
	CHARLOTTE	86	68	88	65	77	-3	0.17	-0.67	0.17	9.79	118	32.58	121	90	50	0	0	1	0
	GREENSBORO	83	66	89	64	74	-4	0.28	-0.58	0.22	7.32	81	24.81	92	93	57	0	0	2	0
	HATTERAS	82	72	86	70	77	-2	4.19	2.78	2.34	12.68	120	35.47	109	97	72	0	0	6	3
	RALEIGH	83	68	90	64	76	-2	1.43	0.56	1.43	14.50	164	33.77	125	90	62	1	0	1	1
	WILMINGTON	85	72	93	71	79	-2	3.38	1.73	2.42	19.81	131	39.06	112	97	64	2	0	4	2
ND	BISMARCK	79	60	83	56	70	-2	0.91	0.39	0.46	5.83	100	10.02	88	94	67	0	0	4	0
	DICKINSON	75	59	81	57	67	-4	2.48	2.18	1.28	7.42	128	15.46	136	97	64	0	0	4	2
	FARGO	81	58	83	52	70	-2	0.32	-0.25	0.31	7.66	108	14.69	108	90	49	0	0	2	0
	GRAND FORKS	82	56	84	49	69	-1	0.01	-0.64	0.01	10.37	150	17.73	142	96	45	0	0	1	0
	JAMESTOWN	78	57	81	51	67	-5	0.00	-0.59	0.00	7.19	102	15.63	124	95	54	0	0	0	0
	WILLISTON	82	61	90	55	72	1	0.30	-0.07	0.14	2.42	47	6.51	67	90	62	1	0	3	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	81	59	85	54	70	-2	0.78	-0.05	0.49	14.49	168	31.12	130	86	50	0	0	3	0
	CINCINNATI	83	63	89	59	73	-3	0.01	-0.84	0.01	9.07	98	26.53	97	83	49	0	0	1	0
	CLEVELAND	79	58	84	54	69	-3	0.19	-0.54	0.19	10.67	128	27.07	118	90	53	0	0	1	0
	COLUMBUS	85	63	88	59	74	-1	0.00	-0.91	0.00	9.42	96	26.27	107	78	47	0	0	0	0
	DAYTON	83	61	87	57	72	-2	0.52	-0.28	0.48	7.48	83	25.55	101	85	51	0	0	2	0
	MANSFIELD	81	57	84	51	69	-2	0.03	-0.95	0.03	9.89	99	26.22	98	97	47	0	0	1	0

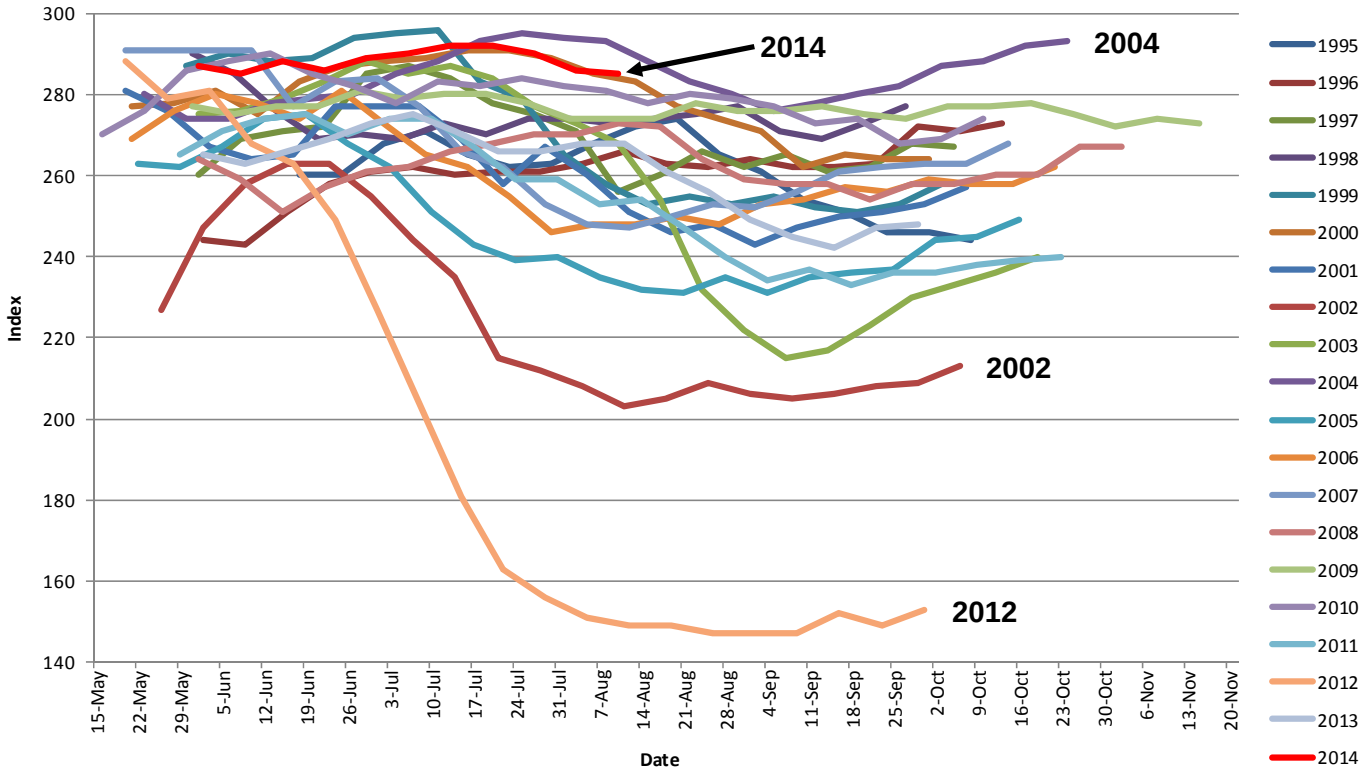
Based on 1971-2000 normals ***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 9, 2014

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	83	57	86	55	70	-2	0.05	-0.56	0.05	4.90	66	18.75	93	93	52	0	0	1	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	79	55	83	52	67	-3	0.46	-0.27	0.33	9.66	108	24.75	107	94	56	0	0	2	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	94	70	98	66	82	-1	0.00	-0.50	0.00	12.81	156	19.94	89	86	43	7	0	0	0
	TULSA	91	72	94	68	82	-2	0.81	0.31	0.79	9.90	119	18.34	72	88	60	6	0	2	1
OR	ASTORIA	70	57	74	54	64	3	0.02	-0.11	0.02	2.95	76	41.63	113	90	75	0	0	1	0
	BURNS	91	52	95	47	72	5	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.82	70	5.78	87	53	21	6	0	0	0
	EUGENE	88	54	91	52	71	4	0.00	-0.10	0.00	1.67	73	22.38	79	86	48	2	0	0	0
	MEDFORD	94	63	96	58	78	4	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.64	60	10.76	108	62	26	7	0	0	0
	PENDLETON	94	60	100	53	77	3	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.24	95	7.71	102	51	24	6	0	0	0
	PORTLAND	86	60	93	57	73	4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	3.38	137	24.14	118	79	60	2	0	0	0
	SALEM	88	56	94	54	72	4	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.26	60	22.25	101	79	50	2	0	0	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	83	60	88	52	72	-1	0.00	-0.94	0.00	9.79	103	32.08	118	81	45	0	0	0	0
	ERIE	77	60	82	58	69	-3	0.03	-0.72	0.03	9.21	108	25.44	110	84	62	0	0	1	0
	MIDDLETOWN	82	63	88	60	73	-3	0.30	-0.42	0.30	8.44	101	30.09	121	88	47	0	0	1	0
	PHILADELPHIA	84	67	90	63	76	-2	0.23	-0.66	0.23	10.54	119	33.04	126	74	52	1	0	1	0
	PITTSBURGH	80	59	82	55	69	-3	0.15	-0.60	0.12	9.41	104	24.49	102	94	51	0	0	2	0
	WILKES-BARRE	83	58	87	51	70	-2	0.02	-0.62	0.02	4.99	58	17.69	78	88	39	0	0	1	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	82	60	85	54	71	-1	0.69	-0.01	0.39	8.18	87	22.93	90	88	52	0	0	2	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	83	62	87	58	73	-1	0.01	-0.77	0.01	6.13	81	28.68	104	82	51	0	0	1	0
SC	BEAUFORT	90	74	96	73	82	1	4.27	2.76	3.59	18.27	137	33.03	109	94	56	5	0	4	2
	CHARLESTON	91	75	97	73	83	2	1.79	0.36	0.82	12.81	92	30.05	95	89	54	5	0	3	2
	COLUMBIA	92	73	97	71	83	2	4.28	3.04	3.61	8.98	74	27.95	89	84	52	6	0	2	2
	GREENVILLE	85	68	90	67	77	-2	2.42	1.42	1.96	13.94	141	33.74	106	92	58	1	0	3	1
SD	ABERDEEN	78	58	84	54	68	-5	0.78	0.21	0.44	4.79	67	10.22	73	99	66	0	0	2	0
	HURON	79	62	88	58	71	-3	0.39	-0.11	0.22	6.48	95	10.98	74	93	62	0	0	2	0
	RAPID CITY	81	61	86	57	71	-2	2.70	2.30	1.75	9.90	184	15.27	127	94	63	0	0	4	2
	SIOUX FALLS	77	63	86	59	70	-3	1.00	0.37	0.65	15.54	215	20.50	127	92	74	0	0	4	1
TN	BRISTOL	84	61	87	54	73	-1	0.71	-0.04	0.43	9.54	105	21.54	78	92	47	0	0	3	0
	CHATTANOOGA	90	68	95	62	79	0	0.56	-0.26	0.31	8.25	84	25.54	73	88	47	3	0	2	0
	KNOXVILLE	85	66	88	62	75	-3	1.15	0.37	1.13	10.62	108	26.64	83	95	52	0	0	2	1
	MEMPHIS	92	73	94	71	83	1	0.80	0.10	0.44	16.76	178	42.73	124	80	50	6	0	3	0
	NASHVILLE	92	68	97	63	80	1	2.19	1.47	1.48	10.30	117	32.12	106	89	41	6	0	2	2
TX	ABILENE	98	73	103	64	85	1	0.00	-0.46	0.00	5.94	111	9.93	74	71	37	7	0	0	0
	AMARILLO	94	64	103	60	79	1	0.92	0.27	0.77	8.19	121	12.90	100	79	28	5	0	3	1
	AUSTIN	98	71	103	67	85	0	0.00	-0.47	0.00	4.05	64	15.87	80	88	46	7	0	0	0
	BEAUMONT	92	75	94	73	84	1	0.00	-0.95	0.00	17.87	137	30.32	85	95	58	7	0	0	0
	BROWNSVILLE	96	77	98	74	87	3	0.00	-0.38	0.00	2.27	44	7.60	58	93	50	7	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	97	76	98	72	87	3	0.00	-0.54	0.00	2.89	47	9.99	59	92	46	7	0	0	0
	DEL RIO	100	77	103	72	88	2	0.00	-0.35	0.00	5.72	119	6.62	58	72	45	7	0	0	0
	EL PASO	90	71	95	67	81	-1	0.43	0.07	0.27	1.66	59	2.30	51	72	34	3	0	3	0
	FORT WORTH	99	77	104	73	88	2	1.08	0.58	1.08	5.32	89	12.65	58	76	33	7	0	1	1
	GALVESTON	91	80	92	76	86	1	0.20	-0.51	0.16	2.90	35	11.59	48	85	60	6	0	3	0
	HOUSTON	93	75	97	72	84	0	0.10	-0.60	0.10	7.74	82	26.81	95	95	55	6	0	1	0
	LUBBOCK	96	66	102	60	81	1	0.11	-0.33	0.11	5.35	94	11.48	102	65	35	7	0	1	0
	MIDLAND	97	73	103	67	85	3	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.83	20	3.99	49	53	29	7	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	98	71	104	63	85	2	0.03	-0.28	0.03	3.11	78	11.38	98	69	31	7	0	1	0
	SAN ANTONIO	99	75	102	70	87	2	0.00	-0.47	0.00	8.65	125	15.99	82	84	33	7	0	0	0
	VICTORIA	100	74	103	70	87	2	0.00	-0.51	0.00	6.48	76	17.76	76	91	43	7	0	0	0
	WACO	99	74	102	68	86	0	0.00	-0.42	0.00	8.46	144	19.61	97	87	44	7	0	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	96	71	103	66	83	-2	0.00	-0.38	0.00	8.71	152	13.81	80	79	44	7	0	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	86	64	93	58	75	-3	0.54	0.39	0.22	2.24	133	8.71	84	73	30	1	0	3	0
VT	BURLINGTON	81	61	84	55	71	1	0.31	-0.57	0.13	10.22	120	23.99	115	90	45	0	0	5	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	81	62	86	59	71	-4	1.67	0.85	1.00	10.67	115	31.69	116	100	61	0	0	4	2
	NORFOLK	82	70	89	67	76	-2	0.14	-1.01	0.10	11.34	109	30.97	107	90	62	0	0	2	0
	RICHMOND	85	69	90	65	77	0	0.15	-0.87	0.14	8.29	87	24.33	89	87	50	1	0	2	0
	ROANOKE	80	63	88	58	72	-4	2.04	1.21	1.71	9.02	103	24.60	92	87	58	0	0	3	1
	WASH/DULLES	84	62	87	59	73	-3	0.15	-0.64	0.15	6.87	79	31.22	123	90	49	0	0	1	0
WA	OLYMPIA	83	51	92	47	67	3	0.00	-0.12	0.00	1.15	42	30.96	112	93	63	2	0	0	0
	QUILLAYUTE	70	52	75	47	61	1	0.00	-0.52	0.00	2.98	46	55.16	98	96	78	0	0	0	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	82	58	91	56	70	4	0.00	-0.13	0.00	1.52	62	28.08	141	82	58	1	0	0	0
	SPOKANE	90	61	97	57	76	6	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.02	95	9.43	96	54	18	3	0	0	0
	YAKIMA	96	62	102	54	79	9	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.14	16	3.06	67	52	28	7	0	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	76	58	84	53	67	-3	0.57	-0.32	0.32	6.86	70	23.78	86	90	67	0	0	2	0
	CHARLESTON	82	61	86	59	72	-2	0.11	-0.88	0.11	12.43	121	28.54	101	100	56	0	0	1	0
	ELKINS	79	57	83	53	68	-2	0.27	-0.72	0.26	10.63	99	25.97	88	95	52	0	0	2	0
	HUNTINGTON	80	61	84	58	71	-4	0.27	-0.71	0.21	8.87	92	28.41	103	98	59	0	0	2	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	83	59	87	54	71	0	1.61	0.65	1.61	13.89	147	27.99	142	99	44	0	0	1	1
	GREEN BAY	81	57	85	54	69	-1	0.03	-0.75	0.02	5.29	67	15.96	91	94	49	0	0	2	0
	LA CROSSE	84	63	86	60	74	0	0.61	-0.32	0.61	12.14	129	25.31	124	92	46	0	0	1	1
	MADISON	82	58	85	55	70	-1	1.74	0.82	1.74	13.10	143	24.85	121	90	52	0	0	1	1
	MILWAUKEE	76	62	85	58	69	-3	0.05	-0.78	0.05	9.54	116	20.49	97	86	60	0	0	1	0
WY	CASPER	85	55	92	52	70	-1	0.53	0.33	0.30	3.06	102	7.82	87	78	34	1	0	4	0
	CHEYENNE	81	56	84	50	68	0	0.34	-0.11	0.18	5.59	113	12.55	115	77	36	0	0	5	0
	LANDER	82	54	89	51	68	-4	0.65	0.53	0.43	1.93	90	6.11	69	83	30	0	0	3	0
	SHERIDAN	86	55	90	49	70	-1	0.06	-0.08	0.06	3.28	99	10.09	103	82	39	3	0	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals ***** Not Available**

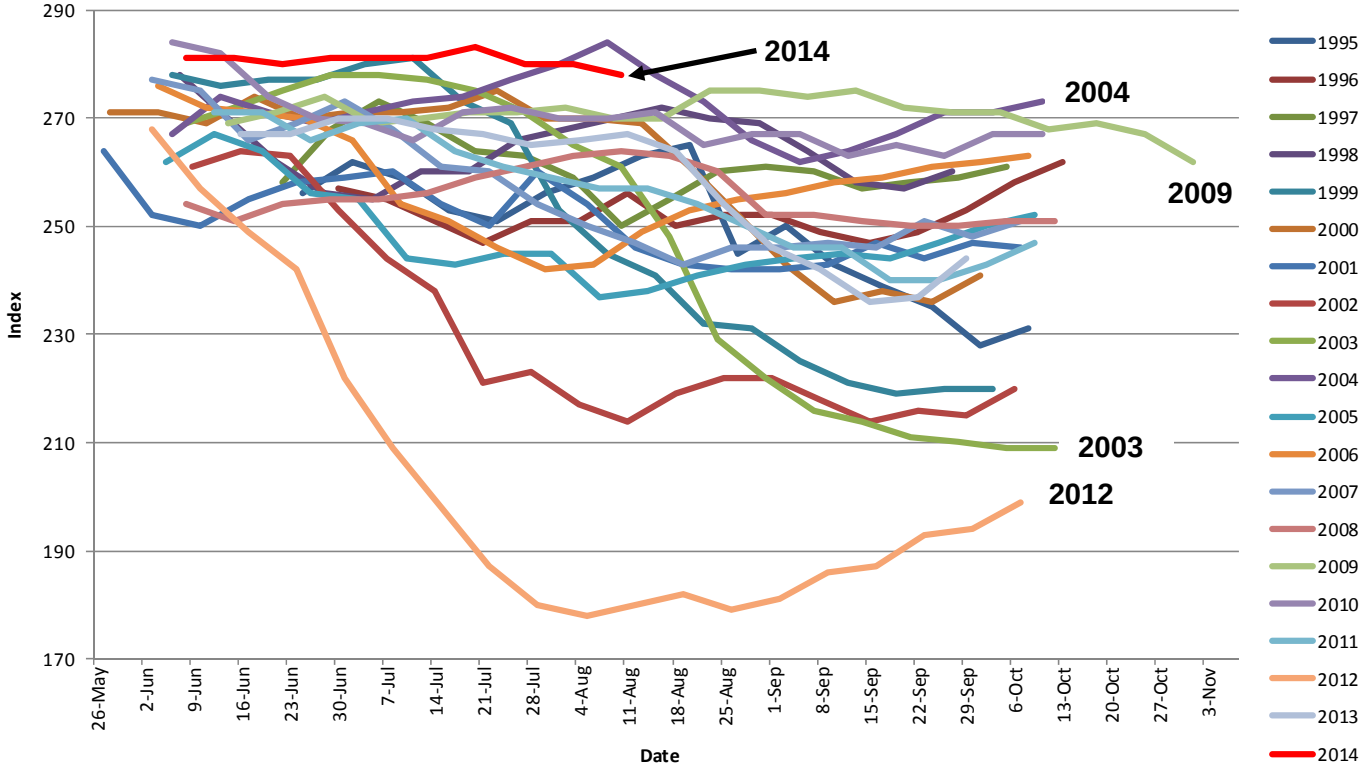
U.S. CORN Condition Index



In the last 20 years, U.S. corn was rated more highly on August 10, 2014, than at any other time so late in the growing season except 2004. In recent weeks, corn conditions have been similar to those observed in 2000.

Based on NASS crop progress data.

U.S. SOYBEAN Condition Index



In the last 20 years, U.S. soybeans were rated more highly on August 10, 2014, than at any other time so late in the growing season except 2004.

Based on NASS crop progress data.

July Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Growing conditions for Midwestern crops remained mostly favorable, despite a July drying trend. Reproductive to filling corn and soybeans were able to thrive, largely due to below-normal temperatures and a lack of heat stress, as well as the ability of crops to tap into soil moisture that had accumulated during June.

In fact, cooler-than-normal conditions dominated the central and eastern U.S., except for warmth in New England. Across the Deep South, brief hot spells were tempered by longer periods of cool weather. Nevertheless, pockets of Southeastern dryness led to local increases in crop and pasture stress.

Farther west, short-term dryness also affected portions of the Plains, despite near- to below-normal temperatures. However, detrimental effects were mostly limited to rain-fed crops in areas with lingering subsoil deficits in the wake of a multi-year drought.

Meanwhile, a vigorous monsoon circulation led to significant July rainfall in the central and southern Rockies and parts of the Southwest. In particular, significant drought relief was noted in much of New Mexico. Although showers occasionally spread as far west as the Pacific Coast, California remained mired in a historically severe, 3-year drought. California's drought situation was aggravated by persistent heat, which led to heavy irrigation demands.

Elsewhere, hot, mostly dry weather across the interior Northwest hastened winter wheat maturation but stressed rangeland, pastures, and non-irrigated summer crops. In addition, Northwestern wildfires, many sparked by mid-month lightning, charred hundreds of thousand acres of timber and grassland.

Summary: Category 2 Hurricane Arthur battered North Carolina's Outer Banks on the night of July 3-4, although agricultural impacts were relatively minor and mostly limited to the immediate coast. On July 3, Wilmington, NC, received a daily-record rainfall of 3.75 inches, along with a northerly wind gust to 59 mph, during Arthur's passage. Shortly before landfall on July 3, a wind gust to 101 mph was clocked at Cape Lookout, NC. Due to the interaction between Arthur and a cold front, the wettest Independence Day on record was observed in locations such as Providence, RI (2.68 inches); Georgetown, DE (2.60 inches); Boston, MA (1.88 inches); and Portland, ME (1.41 inches). Rain lingered across Maine through July 5, when record-setting totals reached 2.40 inches in Houlton, 2.34 inches in Caribou, and 2.12 inches in Bangor. For Houlton, it was the wettest July day on record, supplanting the 2.33-inch standard set on July 2, 1956.

Farther west, runoff from late-June rainfall and earlier storms pushed the Mississippi River to its third-highest crest on record from New Boston, IL, downstream to Burlington, IA. On July 5-6, water levels along that stretch the river climbed 8 to 10 feet above flood stage—and were just 1 to 3 feet below high-water marks established in either July 1993 or June 2008. Meanwhile, the Southwestern monsoon arrived, roughly on schedule, accompanied by locally heavy showers. Flagstaff, AZ, collected a daily-record total of 1.89 inches on July 4, followed the next day by record-setting amounts in locations such as Prescott, AZ (0.53 inch), and Needles, CA (0.47 inch).

In early July, hot weather prevailed in New England and developed across the Pacific Coast States and the Southwest. On July 2, highs attained daily-record levels in Maine locations such as Millinocket (94°F) and Houlton (93°F). Farther west, the month opened with record-setting highs on July 1 in Montague, CA (106°F), and Page, AZ (105°F). Later, heat continued in parts of the West, while unusually cool air settled across the Plains and Midwest. Western daily-record highs included 97°F (on July 4) in Idaho Falls, ID, and 91°F (on July 5) in Long Beach, CA. In contrast, Joplin, MO, tied a monthly record with a low of 50°F on July 3. Elsewhere, daily-record lows included 37°F (on July 3) in Pellston, MI; 39°F (on July 2) in Alliance, NE; and 46°F (on July 3) in Appleton, WI. Greenwood, MS, posted consecutive daily-record lows (61 and 59°F, respectively) on July 4-5. Huntsville, AL, also notched a daily-record low (57°F) on July 5, just a year and a day after experiencing its wettest Independence Day (4.64 inches) and 2 years and a day after enduring its hottest 4th of July (102°F).

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

In advance of the cool surge, showers and locally severe thunderstorms swept across parts of the Midwest and Northeast. Marquette, MI, received a daily-record rainfall of 1.59 inches on July 6. Elsewhere in Michigan, Flint, MI, netted a daily-record total (1.69 inches) on July 7, en route to a 2-day (July 7-8) sum of 3.17 inches. On July 8, an EF-2 tornado near Smithfield, Madison County, NY, cut a 2.5-mile swath and had estimated winds of 135 mph, resulting in four fatalities. On the same date, a thunderstorm wind gust to 72

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

In mid-July, lightning strikes peppered the Northwest without the benefit of accompanying rainfall, resulting in the ignition of numerous wildfires. By July 20, the Buzzard complex in eastern Oregon had charred nearly 400,000 acres, while the Carlton complex in northern Washington had consumed almost 240,000 acres of timber and brush. Ultimately, the Carlton complex would burn 256,000 acres in Okanogan County and destroy more than 300 homes. Meanwhile, widely scattered showers became more concentrated at mid-month across the South and East. Selected daily-record totals included 4.21 inches (on July 15) in Raleigh-Durham, NC; 3.88 inches (on July 14) in London, KY; 2.07 inches (on July 15) in Lufkin, TX; and 1.78 inches (on July 13) in Binghamton, NY. London also noted its wettest July day, previously set with a 2.95-inch sum on July 6, 1967. Rain also intensified in the northern Atlantic States, where Worcester, MA, netted a daily-record amount (2.59 inches) on July 15. A day later, daily-record totals in Maine included 1.54 inches in Bangor and 1.53 inches in Houlton. Farther west, heavy showers gradually subsided in the Great Basin and Southwest but expanded and intensified across the southern Plains. Before rainfall reached the Plains, daily-record totals had reached 0.85 inch (on July 15) in Tonopah, NV, and 0.96 inch (on July 16) in Albuquerque, NM. By the 17th in Texas, College Station (4.55 inches) experienced its second-wettest July day behind only 5.09 inches on July 9, 1968. Elsewhere in Texas, daily-record totals for July 17 reached 3.97 inches in Lufkin, 3.53 inches in Austin, and 2.13 inches in Wichita Falls. Rainfall further intensified in the western and central Gulf Coast States on July 18, when daily-record totals climbed to 6.53 inches in Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX; 4.61 inches in Tupelo, MS; and 4.35 inches in New Iberia, LA. Locally heavy showers also lingered in the Southeast, where Athens, GA, netted a daily-record amount (2.82 inches) for July 19.

For several days around mid-month, heat stretched from the Pacific Coast to the Deep South. Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX, posted its first triple-digit reading of the year (100°F) on July 13—the latest such occurrence since 2007. Farther west, consecutive daily-record highs were reported on July 13-14 in Nevada locations such as Lovelock (105 and 108°F) and Reno (103 and 105°F). Similarly, Yakima, WA, posted a trio of daily-record highs (104, 103, and 107°F) from July 14-16. Other record-setting highs in Washington for July 16 included 110°F in Hanford, 109°F in Pasco, and 108°F in Kennewick. In Oregon, daily-record highs for July 16 soared to 108°F in Hermiston and 105°F in Pendleton. In stark contrast, hundreds of daily-record lows were established across the central and eastern U.S., starting on July 15. In South Dakota, record-breaking lows for July 15 dipped to 42°F in Chamberlain and 46°F in Pierre. North Platte, NE (44°F), and Hill City, KS (49°F), also notched daily-record lows for July 15. With a low of 50°F on July 16, Joplin, MO, tied a monthly originally set on July 13, 1975, and more recently attained on July 3, 2014. Elsewhere on July 16, lows plunged to 39°F, breaking daily records, in Merrill, WI, and International Falls, MN. By July 17, lows fell below the 50-degree mark, setting daily records, as far south and east as Lewisburg, WV (46°F), and Zanesville, OH (49°F). On July 18, records were tied for the lowest July maximum temperature on record in Memphis, TN (69°F; previously, July 22, 1970), Tupelo, MS (70°F; previously, July 7, 1940); and Little Rock, AR (71°F; previously, July 21, 1880). Warmth lingered, however, across southern Florida, where Miami (95°F on July 18) experienced its hottest day since August 11, 2011.

As the end of July approached, parts of the Northwest received some much-needed rain. Northwestern showers were heaviest on July 22-23, when Oregon locations such as Portland (0.41 and 0.62 inch) and Hillsboro (0.10 and 0.36 inch) netted consecutive daily-record totals. Other record-setting totals for July 23 included 0.82 inch in Astoria, OR, and 0.76 inch in Seattle, WA. Farther east, Grand Forks, ND, collected a daily-record total of 2.79 inches on July 21. Later, the focus for heavy showers shifted into the South and East. On July 23, daily-record amounts reached 1.67 inches in Little Rock, AR; 1.61 inches in Indianapolis, IN; and 1.57 inches in Montpelier, VT. The following day in Virginia, Lynchburg's total of 3.88 inches marked its second-wettest July day on record behind only 4.03 inches on July 24, 1916. Spotty showers lingered for a few days; for example, daily-record totals for July 25 included 1.90 inches in Ottumwa, IA, and 1.81 inches in Augusta, GA.

Several additional surges of cool air arrived across the central and eastern U.S., although none was as strong as the mid-month outbreak. Record-setting lows for July 25 dipped to 48°F in Dubois, PA; 50°F in Toledo, OH; and 53°F in Frankfort, KY. A separate push of cool air led to several daily-record lows in the Northwest, starting on July 24. On that date, record-setting lows in Oregon fell to 35°F in Klamath Falls and 37°F in Burns. By July 25, daily-record lows included 25°F in Stanley, ID, and 29°F at Lake Yellowstone, WY. Wisdom, MT, posted a daily-record low of 27°F on July 26. Elsewhere in Montana, Ennis collected consecutive daily-record lows of 35°F on July 25-26. Between the regions of cool air, temperatures briefly soared across the southwestern and central U.S. In Texas, El Paso logged consecutive daily-record highs (104 and 102°F, respectively) on July 20-21. On July 23-24, consecutive daily-record highs were set in Arizona locations such as Yuma (117°F both days) and Phoenix (114 and 116°F, respectively). Other daily-record highs on July 23 included 119°F in Thermal, CA; 111°F at Zion National Park, UT; and 104°F in Worland, WY. Later, heat shifted onto the High Plains, where record-setting highs surged to 105°F in both Alliance, NE (on July 24), and Tucum-

cari, NM (on July 26). On July 25-26, locations such as Dalhart, TX (105 and 104°F) and Clayton, NM (102 and 101°F), concluded the heat wave with consecutive daily-record highs. Farther east, however, Burlington, IA, escaped the hot spell without 90-degree heat—the highest reading was 89°F on July 22—and continued to set records for the latest observance of the year's first high of 90°F or greater (previously, July 4, 1907).

Toward month's end, a few showers reached southern California, where Los Angeles (LAX Airport) received a daily-record sum of 0.14 inch on July 27. By July 29, a Southwestern monsoon surge led to daily-record totals in locations such as Denver, CO (1.80 inches), and Laramie, WY (1.02 inches). With the robust monsoon, Bishop, CA, set a July record with 12 days of at least a trace of rain (previously, 11 days in 1984). In addition, Las Vegas, NV, set a July record with thunder being reported on 10 days (previously, 9 days in 1937, 1950, and 1955). By July 30, moisture spilled across the southern half of the Plains, leading to daily-record amounts in McAlester, OK (3.65 inches), and Medicine Lodge, KS (2.18 inches). On the last day of July, locally heavy showers overspread the South. Daily-record totals for July 31 included 2.94 inches in Greenville-Spartanburg, SC, and 2.82 inches in Tyler, TX. However, rain bypassed parts of the Southeast, resulting in the driest July on record in Alma, GA (0.41 inches; previously, 0.77 inch in 2006). With a monthly sum of 2.33 inches, Tallahassee, FL, completed its second-driest July on record behind a 1.28-inch total in 1918. Similarly, July ended on a dry note across portions of the northern Plains and Midwest. North Platte, NE, experienced its driest July on record (0.14 inch), topping its 1901 standard of 0.34 inch.

Toward month's end, another round of unusually cool air swept across the central and eastern U.S. By July 27, daily-record lows dipped to 45°F in Sheridan, WY, and 46°F in Valentine, MT. Two days later, record-setting lows for July 29 included 42°F in Aberdeen, SD, and 49°F in Toledo, OH. Virginia's Dulles Airport notched a daily-record low of 48°F on July 30. Elsewhere on the 30th, Montgomery, AL, tied its monthly record low of 59°F—most recently achieved on July 20, 2009. The chilly weather continued through month's end, when Toledo, OH, tallied a daily-record low of 48°F on July 31. In contrast, record-setting heat baked the Northwest. In Washington, Omak posted consecutive daily-record highs (105 and 104°F, respectively) on July 29-30. Wenatchee, WA, also notched a pair of daily-record highs (105 and 103°F, respectively) on July 29-30. Other triple-digit, daily-record highs on July 29 included 105°F in Yakima, WA, and 104°F in Pendleton, OR. The heat extended as far south as central California, where Merced posted consecutive daily-record highs (106 and 105°F, respectively) on July 30-31.

Given the sustained heat in much of the West, monthly temperatures averaged more than 5°F above normal in several locations. In addition, it was the hottest July on record in Medford, OR, with an average temperature of 79.9°F (previously, 78.9°F in 2013). A monthly average temperature record from July 2013 was also broken in Yakima, WA (77.8°F, compared to 77.5°F a year ago). With a July average temperature of 77.5°F, Winnemucca, NV, experienced its hottest month on record (previously, 77.2°F in July 1931). Conversely, record-low July average temperatures were reported in numerous locations from the Ohio Valley southward. Indianapolis, IN, broke a record originally set in July 1947 by a half-degree, with a July average temperature of 70.1°F—5.3°F below normal. It was also the coolest July on record in locations such as Cape Girardeau, MO (73.6°F; previously, 74.6°F in 2009); Pine Bluff, AR (76.4°F; previously 78.2°F in 1906; and Greenville, MS (77.8°F; previously 78.5°F in 1967).

In Alaska, a warm start to the month was followed by cooler conditions. McGrath posted a daily-record high of 85°F on July 5, followed by consecutive daily-record highs (77 and 80°F, respectively) in Kotzebue on July 6-7. Warmth lingered in the Aleutians, where Cold Bay posted daily-record highs (66 and 65°F, respectively) on July 15 and 17. Later, daily-record lows were set or tied in several locations, including Bethel (40°F on July 25) and McGrath (42°F on July 26). A low of 31°F was reported in Tok on July 21. Warmth returned by month's end, when daily-record highs were established on July 30 in locations such as King Salmon (80°F), Bethel (78°F), and Cold Bay (70°F). Meanwhile, abundant precipitation fell across most of Alaska. Following its wettest June on record, Fairbanks completed its second-wettest July with 5.78 inches—behind only a 5.96-inch total in 2003. More than half (3.36 inches) of Fairbanks' July rain fell during the first 2 days of the month. Furthermore, Fairbanks' 1.92-inch total on July 1 marked its greatest daily amount since July 27, 2003, when 2.27 inches fell. In southeastern Alaska, Skagway (0.95 and 1.35 inches) and Haines (1.18 and 1.46 inches) notched consecutive daily-record totals on July 3-4. Eventually, Skagway's monthly rainfall climbed to 4.99 inches, breaking its July 2007 record of 3.80 inches. Elsewhere, daily-record totals were set a various times during the month in several locations, including Bettles (0.90 inch on July 9); Cold Bay (0.83 inch on July 12); and Bethel (0.48 inch on July 13).

For much of the month, seasonable weather in Hawaii featured mostly dry weather in leeward locations and showers in windward areas. However, the interaction between the remnants of Tropical Storm Wali and a trough of low pressure led to a period of heavy rain. On July 19-20, for example, the Oahu Forest National Wildlife Refuge received 13.70 inches of rain in a 24-hour period. Daily-record totals for July 20 included 0.89 inch in Lihue, Kauai, and 0.60 inch in Kahului, Maui. On the Big Island, Hilo received 2.70 inches of rain on July 20. About a week earlier, locally heavy showers had affected some windward locations, especially on the Big Island. More than one-quarter (4.34 of 15.99 inches) of Hilo's July total fell on July 13. At the state's major airport observation sites, July rainfall ranged from 0.93 inch (186 percent of normal) in Kahului, Maui, to 15.99 inches (148 percent) in Hilo, on the Big Island. Only Lihue, Kauai, with 1.45 inches—78 percent of normal—reported below-normal July rainfall.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Nearly all areas east of the Rocky Mountains recorded below-average monthly temperatures. Most areas of the middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys noted average temperatures for the month more than 4°F below normal. Conversely, hot, dry conditions were observed in the Pacific Northwest and California, with some locations recording temperatures more than 6°F above normal. Overall, cool weather in major corn- and soybean-producing states helped balance out drier-than-normal conditions, preventing a significant decrease in soil moisture and crop condition.

Following a warm early summer, most of the Corn Belt was hit with below-average temperatures in July, as this year's corn crop entered the critical pollination stage. By July 6, fifteen percent of the nation's corn crop was at or beyond the silking stage, 9 percentage points ahead of last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. By July 20, a majority of this year's corn crop was at or beyond the silking stage. At 56 percent silking, this was 17 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 17 percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the dough stage by July 27, nine percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. By August 3, ninety percent of this year's corn crop was at or beyond the silking stage, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide, 36 percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the dough stage by August 3, nineteen percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. During the week ending July 13, seventy-six percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, the highest condition rating recorded in the month of July since 2004. While cool weather and localized dryness issues caused a slight decline in condition towards the end of the month—73 percent good to excellent—ratings continued to be at historically high levels for this point in the growing season.

Sorghum planting, which was 98 percent complete on July 6, was nearly finished nationwide by the beginning of the month. By July 6, twenty-three percent of the sorghum was at or beyond the heading stage, 2 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. At the beginning of the month, sorghum was reported to have reached the coloring stage only in Louisiana and Texas. By July 27, however, eight of the eleven estimating states reported sorghum coloring. By August 3, fifty-five percent of the sorghum was at or beyond the heading stage, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Thirty-five percent of the nation's sorghum was coloring by August 3, four percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 59 percent of the sorghum was reported in good to excellent condition as of August 3, down 2 percentage points from the beginning of the month but 12 points better than the same time last year.

By July 6, eighty percent of the oat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, slightly ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Twenty-nine percent of the oat crop was harvested by July 13, eighteen percentage points ahead of last year and 13 points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 20, ninety-five percent of the oats were at or beyond the heading stage, 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Producers had harvested 44 percent of this year's oat crop by July 27, eighteen percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. Oat harvest was behind normal in all estimating states except for Texas, where the harvest was virtually complete. Favorable harvest conditions at the end of the month allowed for significant gains in progress. Oat producers had harvested 40 percent of this year's crop by August 3, four percentage points ahead of last year but 9 points behind of the 5-year average. Overall, 63 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 64 percent on July 6 and 55 percent at the same time last year.

By July 6, sixty-one percent of the barley was at or beyond the heading stage, 13 percentage points ahead of last year and 17 points ahead of the 5-year average. Barley progress continued to be delayed throughout the month in Minnesota and North Dakota due to late planting. Harvest had begun in the Pacific Northwest by the middle of the month. By August 3, twelve percent of the barley crop was harvested in Idaho, 34 percent was harvested in Oregon, and 20 percent was harvested in Washington. Nationwide, 66 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 3, down 2 percentage points from July 6 but slightly better than the same time last year.

Producers passed the halfway point in winter wheat harvest and were 57 percent complete by July 6. This was 2 percentage points ahead of last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. By July 13, producers had harvested 69 percent of the nation's winter wheat, with harvest progress behind the 5-year averages in all estimating states except Idaho, North Carolina, Oregon, Texas, and Washington. By July 20, three-quarters of the winter wheat was harvested, slightly ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Winter wheat harvest was complete in Arkansas, Missouri, North Carolina, and Texas at that time. Producers had harvested 90 percent of this year's winter wheat crop by August 3, four percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 31 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition as harvest surpassed the halfway point during the week ending July 6.

Forty-seven percent of the spring wheat was at or beyond the heading stage by July 6, six percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Spring wheat progress remained well ahead of normal in the Pacific Northwest but behind the 5-year average pace on the northern Great Plains. By July 20, the spring wheat crop was completely headed in Idaho and Washington. Ninety-seven percent of the spring wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by August 3, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. Overall, 70 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 3, equal to the condition rating on July 6 but 2 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Seventeen percent of this year's rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage by July 6, eight percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Arkansas producers reported damaged rice levees from excessive rains at the beginning of the month, on top of increased detection of blast and sheath blight. By July 20, thirty-two percent of the rice was at or beyond the heading stage, 10 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Louisiana producers reported that early-planted rice was beginning to mature, with drainage near on several fields. Sixty percent of this year's rice crop was heading by August 3, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 71 percent of the rice was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 70 percent on July 6 and slightly better than the same time last year.

Ninety-eight percent of the soybeans had emerged by July 6, four percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide, 24 percent of the soybeans were at or beyond the blooming stage at this time, 15 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Sixty percent of the soybeans were at or beyond the blooming stage by July 20. This was 17 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 19 percent of the soybeans were setting pods by July 20, twelve percentage points

ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty-five percent of the soybean crop was blooming by August 3, eight percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 57 percent of this year's soybean crop was setting pods by August 3, twenty-one percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. During the week ending July 20, seventy-three percent of the nation's soybeans were reported in good to excellent condition, the highest rating in July since 1994. By August 3, seventy-one percent of the soybeans were reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from July 6 but 7 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Forty-four percent of this year's peanut crop was at or beyond the pegging stage by July 6, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Near the beginning of the month, producers in Alabama were reporting deteriorating peanut conditions due to persistent rainfall. Sixty percent of the peanut crop was at or beyond the pegging stage by July 13, eight percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. By the end of the month, producers in Florida and Georgia were reporting issues with army worms. By August 3, ninety-one percent of the peanuts were pegging, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 72 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 9 percentage points better than the same time last year.

By July 6, fifty-three percent of the cotton was at or beyond the squaring stage, 4 percentage points ahead of last year but 7 points behind the 5-year average. Nationwide, 12 percent of the cotton was setting bolls by July 6, three percentage points ahead of last year but 4 points behind the 5-year average. By July 20, eighty-five percent of the cotton was at or beyond the squaring stage, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide, 38 percent of the cotton was setting bolls by July 20, twelve percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. By August 3, ninety-five percent of the cotton was at or beyond the squaring stage, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but on par with the 5-year average. Nationally, 68 percent of the cotton was setting bolls by August 3, seventeen percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 53 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from July 6 but 8 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Sunflower producers had planted 98 percent of the nation's crop by July 6, five percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. By August 3, twenty-three percent of the sunflower crop in South Dakota and 21 percent of the crop in North Dakota was blooming. North Dakota was 11 percentage points behind the state 5-year average, while blooming was only slightly behind the state 5-year average in South Dakota. By the end of the month, the sunflower crop was rated 79 percent good to excellent in North Dakota and 73 percent good to excellent in South Dakota.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on August 12, 2014. Forecasts refer to August 1.

Corn production is forecast at 14.0 billion bushels, up 1 percent from 2013. U.S. yields are expected to average 167.4 bushels per acre, up 8.6 bushels from 2013. If realized, this will be the highest U.S. yield and production on record. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 83.8 million acres, unchanged from the June forecast but down 4 percent from 2013.

Soybean production is forecast at a record 3.82 billion bushels, up 16 percent from last year. U.S. yields are expected to average a record-high 45.4 bushels per acre, up 2.1 bushels from last year. Area for harvest is forecast at a record 84.1 million acres, unchanged from June but up 11 percent from last year.

All cotton production is forecast at 17.5 million 480-pound bales, up 36 percent from last year. Yield is expected to average 820 pounds per harvested acre, down slightly from last year. Upland cotton production is forecast at 16.9 million 480-pound bales, up 38 percent from 2013. Pima cotton production, forecast at 556,000 bales, is down 12 percent from last year. Producers expect to harvest 10.2 million acres of all cotton, up 36 percent from 2013. This harvest total includes 10.1 million acres of Upland cotton and 175,900 acres of Pima cotton.

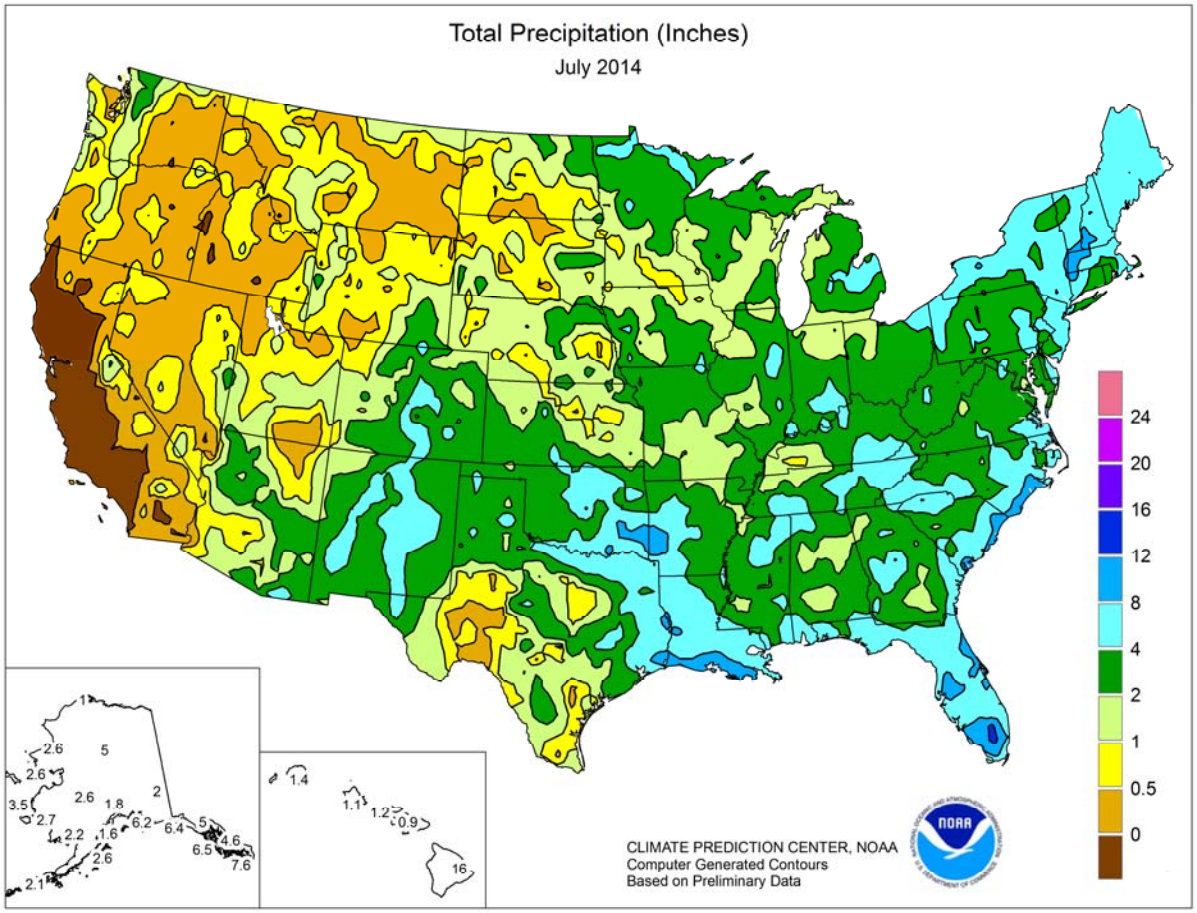
All wheat production, at 2.03 billion bushels, is up 2 percent from the July forecast but down 5 percent from 2013. The U.S. yield is forecast at 43.9 bushels per acre, up 0.8 bushel from last month but down 3.3 bushels from last year.

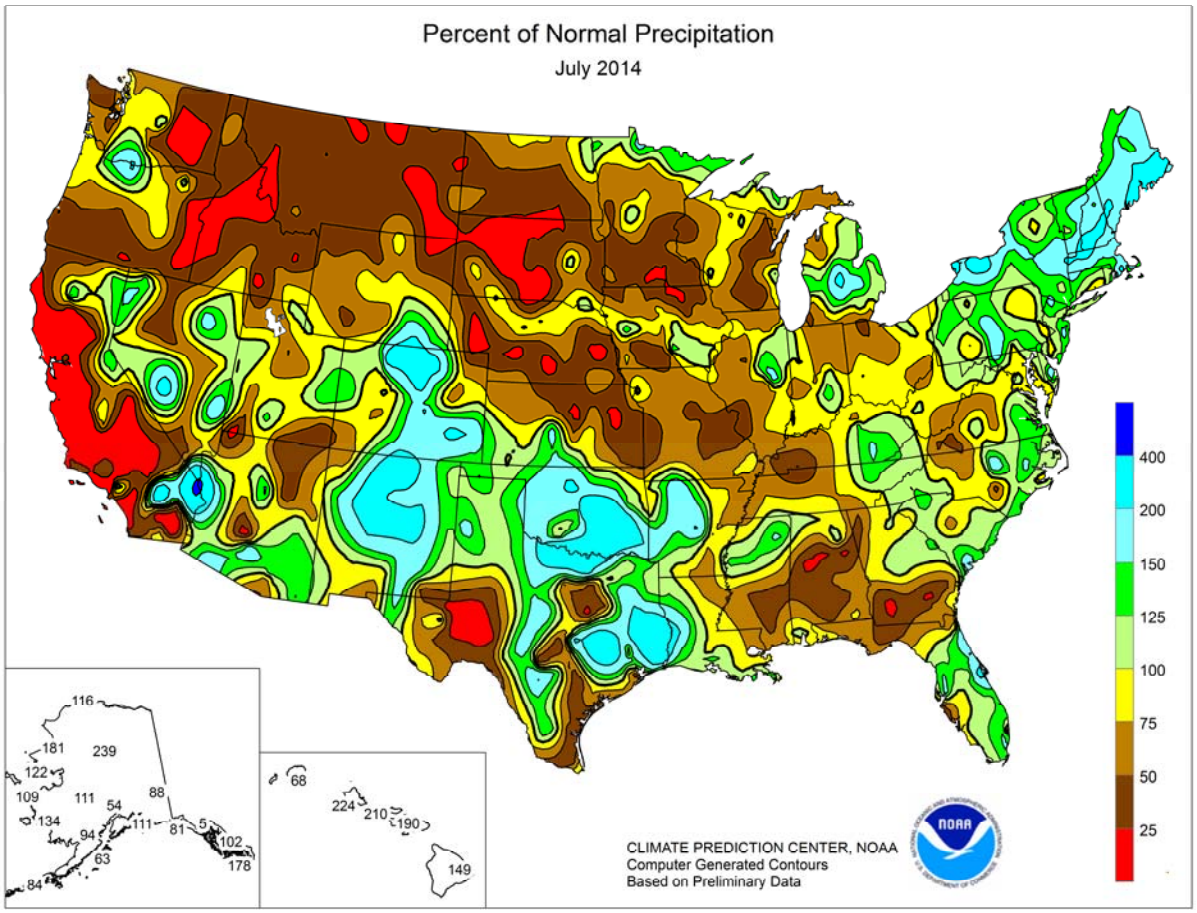
Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.40 billion bushels, up 2 percent from the July 1 forecast but down 9 percent from 2013. The U.S. yield is forecast at 43.1 bushels per acre, up 0.9 bushel from last month but down 4.3 bushels from last year. The area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 32.4 million acres, unchanged from last month but up slightly from last year.

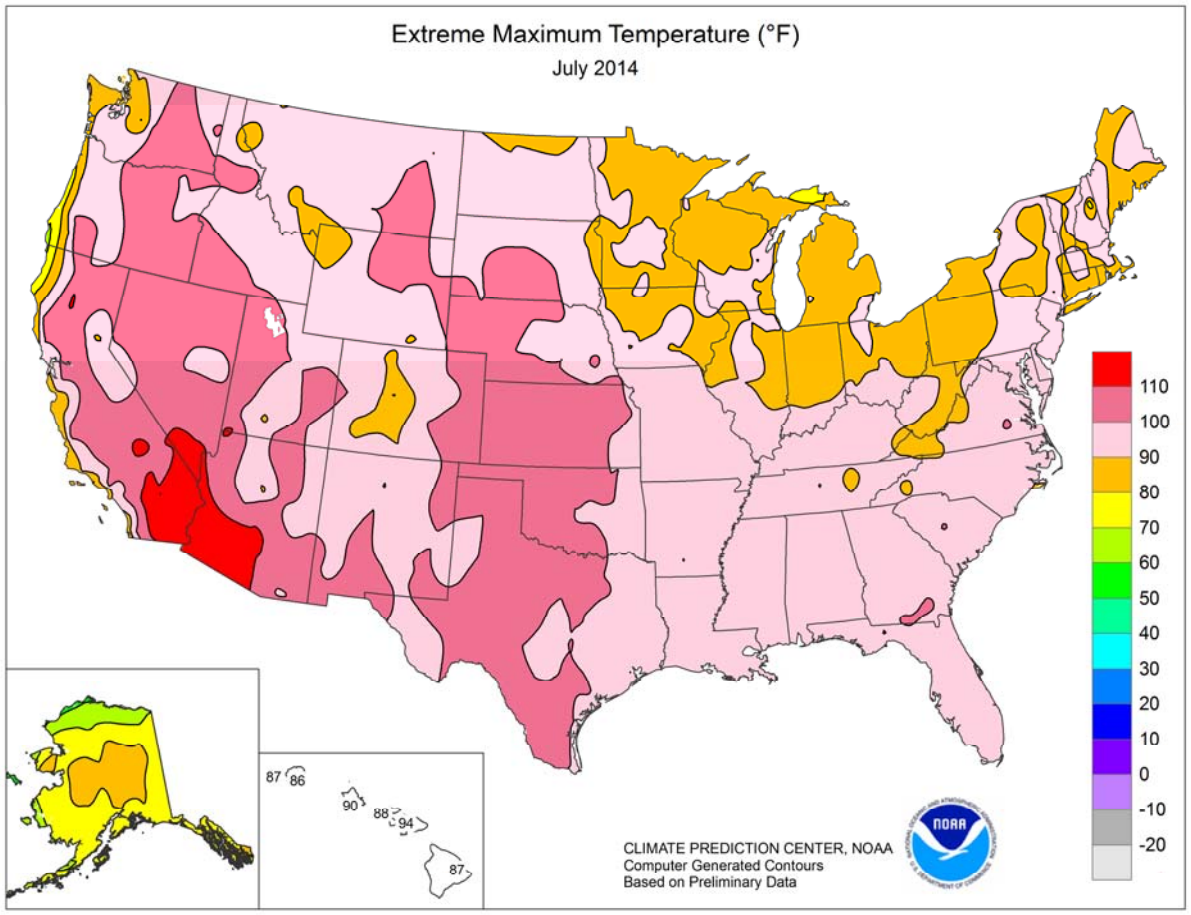
Hard Red Winter production, at 729 million bushels, is up 4 percent from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 466 million bushels, is up 2 percent from the July forecast. White Winter, at 202 million bushels, is down 2 percent from last month. Of the White Winter production, 11.3 million bushels are Hard White and 190 million bushels are Soft White.

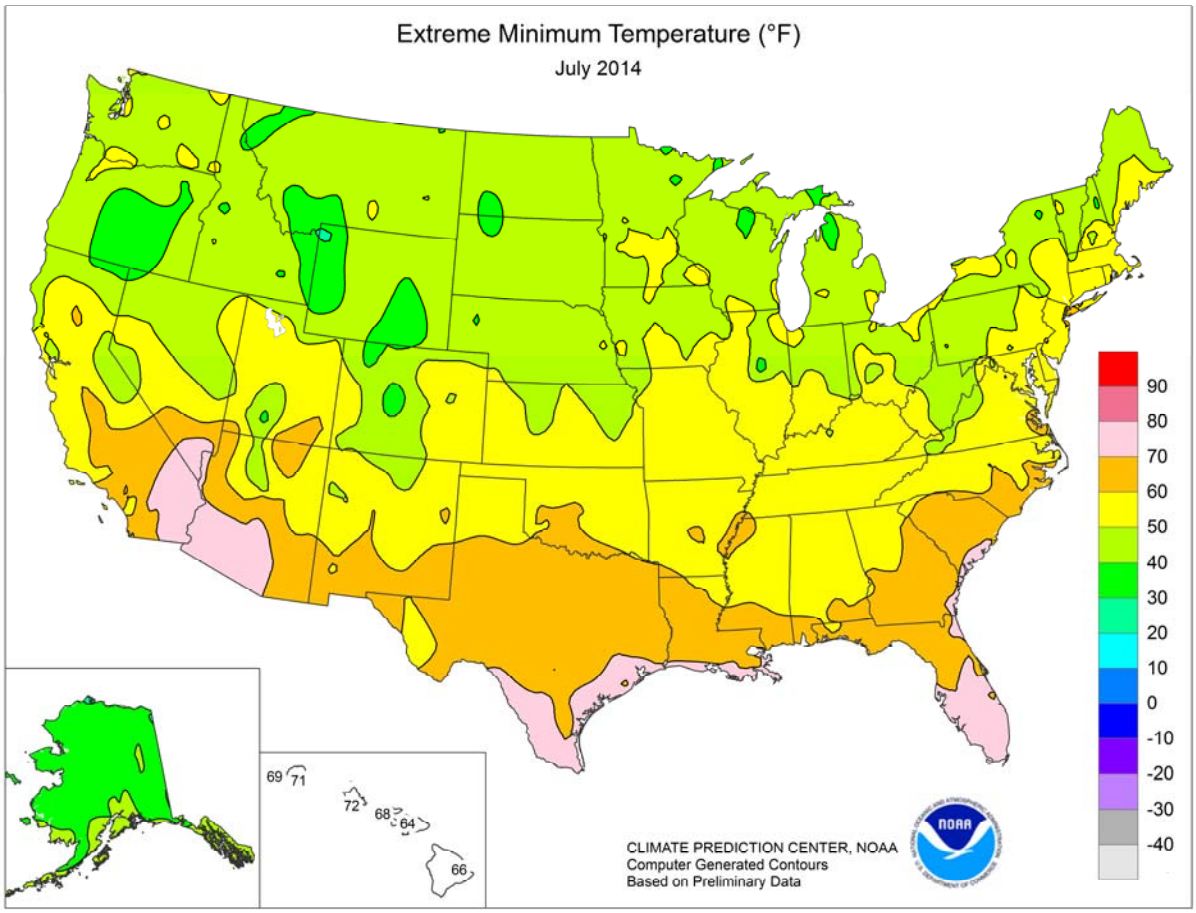
Durum wheat production is forecast at 60.5 million bushels, up 1 percent from July but down 2 percent from 2013. The U.S. yield is forecast at 42.7 bushels per acre, up 0.6 bushel from last month but down 0.9 bushel from last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 1.42 million acres, unchanged from last month but down slightly from last year.

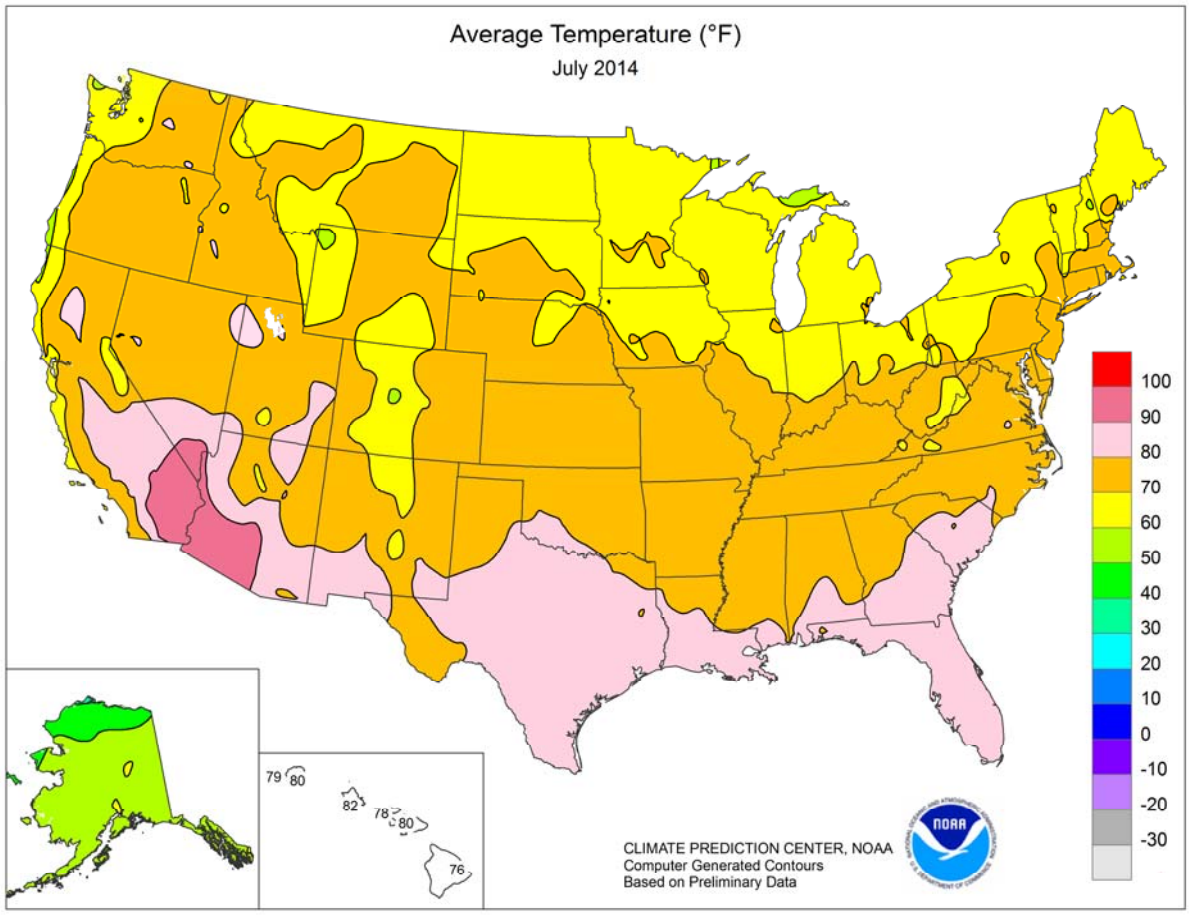
Other spring wheat production is forecast at 572 million bushels, up 1 percent from July and up 7 percent from 2013. The U.S. yield is forecast at 46.1 bushels per acre, up 0.6 bushel from last month but down 1.0 bushel from last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 12.4 million acres, unchanged from July but up 9 percent from last year. Of the total production, 529 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, up 2 percent from July and up 8 percent from last year.

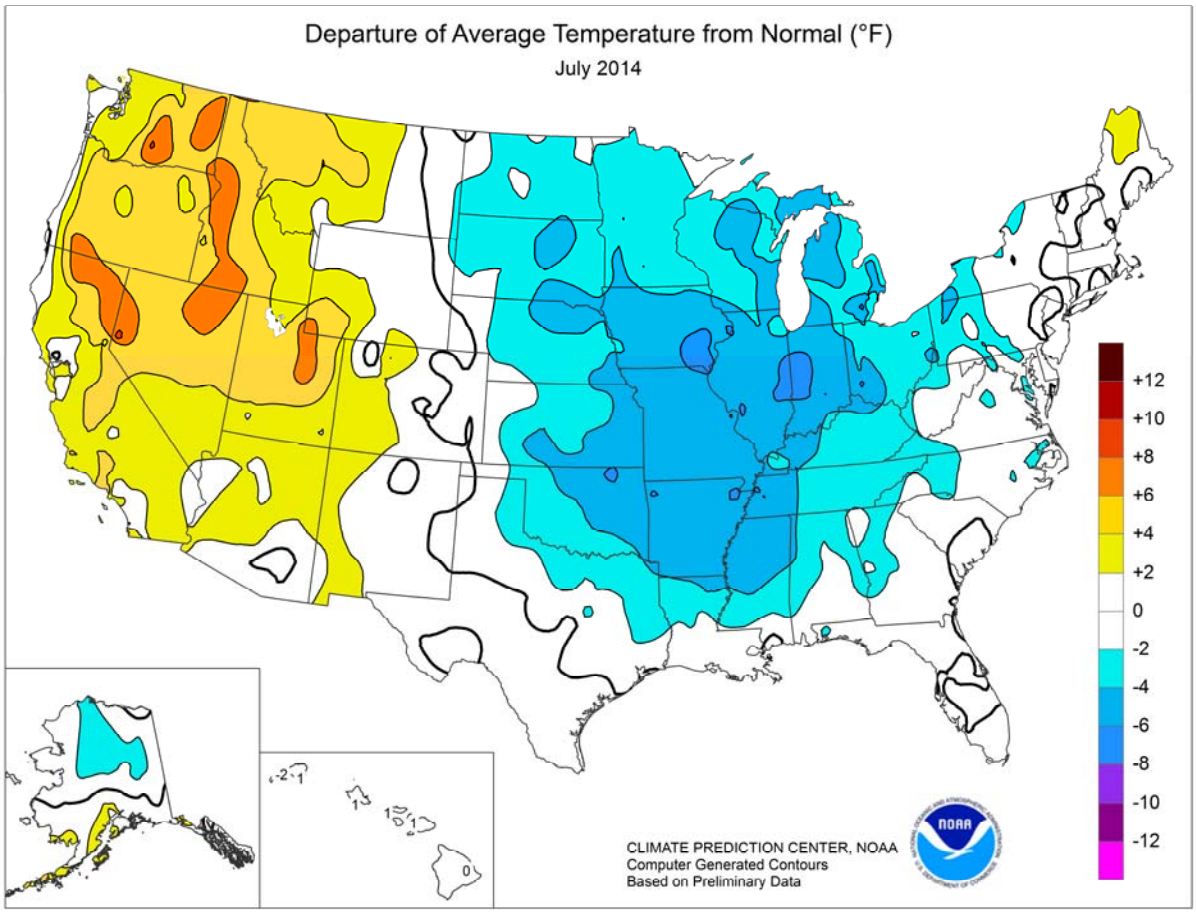

Total Precipitation (Inches)
July 2014
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
0.5
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA


Percent of Normal Precipitation
July 2014
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
July 2014
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
87
86
90
88
94
87
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
July 2014
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
69
71
72
68
64
66
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Average Temperature (°F)
July 2014
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
79
80
82
78
80
76
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
July 2014
+12
+10
+8
+6
+4
+2
0
-2
-4
-6
-8
-10
-12
-2
1
1
1
1
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

July 2014

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	79	-1	0.92	-4.17
HUNTSVILLE	78	-2	4.46	0.06
MOBILE	80	-2	7.92	1.38
MONTGOMERY	81	-1	2.28	-3.03
AK ANCHORAGE	61	3	3.23	1.53
BARROW	38	-2	1.01	0.14
COLD BAY	56	5	2.13	-0.40
FAIRBANKS	61	-1	5.78	4.05
JUNEAU	58	1	8.33	4.19
KING SALMON	57	1	2.38	0.23
KODIAK	57	3	2.58	-1.54
NOME	51	-2	2.62	0.47
AZ FLAGSTAFF	67	1	4.32	1.92
PHOENIX	96	3	0.06	-0.93
TUCSON	88	1	1.43	-0.64
AR FORT SMITH	78	-4	2.68	-0.51
LITTLE ROCK	78	-4	7.24	3.93
CA BAKERSFIELD	87	4	0.00	0.00
EUREKA	58	0	0.02	-0.14
FRESNO	87	6	0.01	0.00
LOS ANGELES	72	3	0.14	0.11
REDDING	84	3	0.09	0.04
SACRAMENTO	77	2	0.01	-0.04
SAN DIEGO	74	3	0.00	-0.03
SAN FRANCISCO	67	4	0.00	-0.03
STOCKTON	79	2	0.00	-0.05
CO ALAMOSA	66	2	1.52	0.58
CO SPRINGS	70	0	4.63	1.78
DENVER	74	2	3.85	1.60
GRAND JUNCTION	79	2	1.02	0.36
PUEBLO	75	0	3.28	1.24
CT BRIDGEPORT	75	1	3.46	-0.31
HARTFORD	74	0	4.48	0.81
DC WASHINGTON	79	0	4.67	1.01
DE WILMINGTON	76	-1	5.94	1.66
FL DAYTONA BEACH	81	-1	7.43	2.26
FT LAUDERDALE	85	2	9.18	2.48
FT MYERS	83	0	8.64	-0.34
JACKSONVILLE	82	0	2.75	-3.22
KEY WEST	86	1	2.86	-0.41
MELBOURNE	83	2	11.20	5.82
MIAMI	84	0	10.29	4.50
ORLANDO	83	1	8.79	1.64
PENSACOLA	81	-2	7.64	-0.38
ST PETERSBURG	83	0	6.15	-0.57
TALLAHASSEE	82	0	2.33	-5.71
TAMPA	83	0	12.68	6.19
WEST PALM BEACH	83	0	7.73	1.76
GA ATHENS	79	-1	4.21	-0.20
ATLANTA	78	-2	4.60	-0.52
AUGUSTA	80	-1	5.53	1.46
COLUMBUS	80	-2	4.48	-0.56
MACON	79	-2	5.04	0.72
SAVANNAH	83	1	4.21	-1.83
HI HILO	76	0	15.99	5.28
HONOLULU	82	1	1.12	0.62
KAHULUI	80	1	0.93	0.44
LIHUE	80	1	1.45	-0.67
ID BOISE	81	6	0.08	-0.31
LEWISTON	80	6	0.26	-0.46
POCATELLO	73	4	0.46	-0.24
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	70	-3	2.14	-1.37
MOLINE	70	-5	1.78	-2.25
PEORIA	72	-3	1.49	-2.53
ROCKFORD	69	-4	2.46	-1.64
SPRINGFIELD	72	-4	2.53	-1.00
IN EVANSVILLE	74	-5	4.02	0.27
FORT WAYNE	69	-4	2.00	-1.58
INDIANAPOLIS	70	-5	3.10	-1.32
SOUTH BEND	69	-4	1.79	-1.94
IA BURLINGTON	70	-6	2.38	-2.10
CEDAR RAPIDS	68	-6	3.57	-0.49
DES MOINES	73	-3	2.36	-1.82
DUBUQUE	67	-5	2.08	-1.65
SIOUX CITY	71	-4	3.61	0.31
WATERLOO	69	-5	1.14	-3.06
KS CONCORDIA	76	-3	1.14	-3.06
DODGE CITY	75	-5	3.01	-0.16
GOODLAND	74	-1	2.07	-1.47
HILL CITY	78	-1	1.80	-1.32
TOPEKA	77	-1	0.95	-2.88
WICHITA	77	-4	3.07	-0.24
KY JACKSON	73	-2	5.77	1.18
LEXINGTON	73	-3	3.23	-1.57
LONDON-CORBIN	74	-2	7.00	2.61
LOUISVILLE	76	-2	3.61	-0.69
PADUCAH	75	-3	2.04	-2.41
LA BATON ROUGE	81	-1	5.78	-0.18
LAKE CHARLES	82	-1	6.62	1.50
NEW ORLEANS	82	-1	4.48	-1.72
SHREVEPORT	80	-3	4.26	0.27
ME BANGOR	70	1	6.78	3.54
CARIBOU	68	2	7.06	3.17
PORTLAND	70	1	6.12	2.80
MD BALTIMORE	76	0	2.80	-1.05
MA BOSTON	74	0	4.57	1.51
WORCESTER	70	0	6.28	2.09
MI ALPENA	64	-3	3.91	0.74
DETROIT	70	-4	2.43	-0.73
FLINT	68	-3	5.76	2.59
GRAND RAPIDS	68	-3	4.42	0.86
HOUGHTON LAKE	63	-4	2.67	-0.08
LANSING	67	-3	4.86	2.18
MUSKEGON	66	-4	3.73	1.41
TRAVERSE CITY	66	-4	2.09	-1.05
MN DULUTH	66	1	3.42	-0.78
INT'L FALLS	63	-3	4.58	1.21
MINNEAPOLIS	72	-1	2.27	-1.77
ROCHESTER	68	-2	2.23	-2.38
ST. CLOUD	70	0	1.25	-2.09
MS JACKSON	79	-2	2.14	-2.55
MERIDIAN	78	-4	1.89	-3.56
TUPELO	77	-4	6.06	2.41
MO COLUMBIA	73	-4	1.46	-2.34
JOPLIN	75	-5	1.24	-2.31
KANSAS CITY	74	-4	3.04	-1.38
SPRINGFIELD	74	-4	2.30	-1.26
ST JOSEPH	73	-6	4.41	0.52
ST LOUIS	76	-4	1.59	-2.31
MT BILLINGS	74	2	0.34	-0.94
BUTTE	66	3	0.69	-0.78
GLASGOW	71	1	0.58	-1.20
GREAT FALLS	71	5	0.78	-0.67
HELENA	73	5	0.56	-0.78
KALISPELL	69	5	0.39	-1.02
MILES CITY	74	0	0.09	-1.52
MISSOULA	72	5	0.24	-0.85
NE GRAND ISLAND	73	-3	2.19	-0.95
HASTINGS	74	-2	1.48	-2.33
LINCOLN	75	-3	0.51	-3.03
MCCOOK	75	-2	2.11	-1.19
NORFOLK	71	-4	1.13	-2.61
NORTH PLATTE	72	-2	0.14	-3.03
OMAHA/EPPLEY	74	-3	1.72	-2.14
SCOTTSBLUFF	74	1	1.50	-0.63
VALENTINE	72	-2	0.58	-2.79
NV ELKO	76	7	0.55	0.25
ELY	72	5	0.43	-0.17
LAS VEGAS	94	3	0.22	-0.22
RENO	80	9	0.20	-0.04
WINNEMUCCA	78	6	0.10	-0.17
NH CONCORD	70	0	7.49	4.12
NJ ATLANTIC CITY	74	-1	5.09	1.23
NEWARK	77	0	5.10	0.42
NM ALBUQUERQUE	79	1	3.49	2.22
NY ALBANY	72	1	6.87	3.41
BINGHAMTON	68	-1	3.84	0.35
BUFFALO	68	-3	5.45	2.31
ROCHESTER	69	-2	7.70	4.77
SYRACUSE	71	0	5.18	1.16
NC ASHEVILLE	71	-2	4.92	1.05
CHARLOTTE	78	-2	4.38	0.59
GREENSBORO	77	-1	2.73	-1.71
HATTERAS	80	1	6.50	1.55
RALEIGH	78	-1	8.96	4.67
WILMINGTON	80	-1	12.00	4.38
ND BISMARCK	69	-1	0.73	-1.85
DICKINSON	66	-3	1.11	-1.00
FARGO	69	-2	1.64	-1.24
GRAND FORKS	67	-2	3.70	0.64
JAMESTOWN	68	-3	0.82	-2.40
MINOT	67	-3	1.72	-0.98
WILLISTON	69	0	0.66	-1.62
OH AKRON-CANTON	70	-2	4.16	0.14
CINCINNATI	71	-5	2.83	-0.92
CLEVELAND	69	-3	3.99	0.47
COLUMBUS	73	-2	3.47	-1.14
DAYTON	71	-3	3.23	-0.52
MANSFIELD	69	-2	2.74	-1.48
TOLEDO	69	-4	0.83	-1.97
YOUNGSTOWN	68	-2	3.41	-0.69
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	79	-3	4.17	1.23
TULSA	78	-5	4.42	1.46
OR ASTORIA	62	2	1.08	-0.08
BURNS	71	5	0.38	-0.02
EUGENE	71	5	0.37	-0.27
MEDFORD	80	7	0.10	-0.21
PENDLETON	78	5	0.22	-0.19
PORTLAND	72	4	1.04	0.32
SALEM	73	6	0.46	-0.11
PA ALLENTOWN	74	1	4.32	0.05
ERIE	69	-3	3.25	-0.03
MIDDLETOWN	76	0	4.34	0.75
PHILADELPHIA	78	0	4.30	-0.09
PITTSBURGH	70	-3	5.19	1.23
WILKES-BARRE	72	0	2.49	-1.25
WILLIAMSPORT	72	0	4.02	-0.06
PR SAN JUAN	85	3	3.57	-0.59
RI PROVIDENCE	74	1	3.59	0.42
SC CHARLESTON	83	1	7.41	1.28
COLUMBIA	83	1	2.83	-2.71
FLORENCE	81	0	5.76	0.48
GREENVILLE	77	-2	6.73	2.08
MYRTLE BEACH	80	-1	6.80	1.61
SD ABERDEEN	67	-5	0.70	-2.22
HURON	70	-3	3.67	0.81
RAPID CITY	70	-2	1.94	-0.09
SIOUX FALLS	70	-3	0.80	-2.13
TN BRISTOL	73	-1	5.25	1.04
CHATTANOOGA	78	-2	2.57	-2.16
JACKSON	74	-6	3.79	-0.95
KNOXVILLE	75	-3	4.67	-0.04
MEMPHIS	78	-5	2.56	-1.66
NASHVILLE	77	-2	2.38	-1.39
TX ABILENE	83	0	2.46	0.77
AMARILLO	76	-2	1.82	-0.86
AUSTIN	83	-1	2.05	0.08
BEAUMONT	83	0	13.86	8.63
BROWNSVILLE	85	1	1.64	-0.13
COLLEGE STATION	83	-2	6.72	4.80
CORPUS CHRISTI	85	1	0.74	-1.26
DALLAS/FT WORTH	84	-1	0.98	-1.14
DEL RIO	87	2	0.35	-1.67
EL PASO	85	2	0.69	-0.80
GALVESTON	85	1	1.08	-2.37
HOUSTON	84	0	5.40	2.22
LUBBOCK	79	-1	2.64	0.51
MIDLAND	83	1	0.33	-1.56
SAN ANGELO	83	1	0.77	-0.33
SAN ANTONIO	85	1	3.25	1.22
VICTORIA	85	1	2.36	-0.54
WACO	83	-2	0.15	-2.08
WICHITA FALLS	81	-4	5.53	3.95
UT SALT LAKE CITY	81	4	0.50	-0.22
VT BURLINGTON	71	0	5.54	1.57
VA LYNCHBURG	74	-1	5.79	1.40
NORFOLK	79	0	7.87	2.70
RICHMOND	79	1	2.63	-2.04
ROANOKE	74	-2	3.40	-0.60
WASH/DULLES	74	-2	2.08	-1.49
WA OLYMPIA	67	4	0.27	-0.55
QUILLAYUTE	61	2	0.82	-1.52
SEATTLE-TACOMA	69	4	0.77	-0.02
SPOKANE	76	7	0.18	-0.58
YAKIMA	78	9	0.06	-0.16
WV BECKLEY	69	-2	2.50	-2.28
CHARLESTON	73	-1	5.44	0.58
ELKINS	68	-2	5.28	0.45
HUNTINGTON	72	-3	4.08	-0.38
WI EAU CLAIRE	69	-2	2.44	-1.50
GREEN BAY	67	-3	1.21	-2.23
LA CROSSE	71	-3	5.00	0.75
MADISON	69	-3	1.08	-2.85
MILWAUKEE	68	-4	2.31	-1.27
WAUSAU	66	-4	2.60	-1.52
WY CASPER	71	1	1.16	-0.13
CHEYENNE	69	1	3.24	0.98
LANDER	73	2	0.62	-0.22
SHERIDAN	70	1	1.01	-0.10

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

August 4 – 10, 2014

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures were generally below normal across the Corn Belt and many other areas of the U.S., with scattered locations recording average temperatures more than 4°F below normal in the Great Basin, the northern Great Plains, and the middle Atlantic Coast States. Most areas across the nation had precipitation totals within an inch of average, with the exception of Iowa, Illinois and Missouri. In those states, some locations received weekly rainfall in excess of 4 inches.

Corn: By August 10, ninety-six percent of the corn was at or beyond the silking stage, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 54 percent of the crop was at or beyond the dough stage by week's end, 24 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Despite cooler weather in the Corn Belt, seven estimating states saw advances of at least 20 percentage points in corn entering the dough stage. By August 10, denting was evident in 11 percent of this year's crop, 6 percentage points ahead of last year but 5 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 73 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 9 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Soybeans: By week's end, 92 percent of the soybean crop was at or beyond the blooming stage. This was 5 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Despite below-average temperatures, pod set advanced rapidly in most areas during the week. Nationwide, 72 percent of the soybean crop was at or beyond the pod-setting stage by August 10, seventeen percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 70 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week but 6 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: With favorable weather conditions supporting rapid fieldwork in areas where winter wheat remained in the field, producers had harvested 95 percent of the nation's crop by week's end. This was 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Only five estimating states have harvested less than 90 percent of their winter wheat.

Cotton: With double-digit progress evident in most states, 83 percent of this year's cotton was setting bolls by week's end. This was 13 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Seven percent of the nation's cotton had open bolls, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but 2 points behind the 5-year average. Cotton in the Southern Low Plains of Texas progressed to the blooming stage, while in the Coastal Bend many fields were being harvested. Producers in southern Georgia reported that dryland cotton is suffering and needs rain in some areas. Overall, 52 percent of the cotton was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week but 9 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Sorghum: By August 10, sixty-five percent of the sorghum was at or beyond the heading stage, equal to last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Sorghum heading progress was behind the 5-year average in Colorado and Kansas, 21 and 8 percentage points, respectively. Nationally, 39 percent of the sorghum was at or beyond the coloring stage by week's end, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. With progress limited to Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, 30 percent of the nation's sorghum was mature; this was 6 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Overall, 59 percent of the sorghum was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 6 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Rice: By week's end, 71 percent of the rice was at or beyond the heading stage, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Producers in Louisiana have reported the start of rice harvest, but are being slowed by thunderstorms and uneven ripening. Overall, 73 percent of the rice was reported in good to excellent condition, up 2 percentage points from last week and 2 points above the same time last year.

Other Small Grains: Producers had harvested 52 percent of the nation's oat crop by week's end, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but 12 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest progress saw double-digit increases in all estimating states except Texas, where the harvest was complete, and North Dakota, where the harvest has just begun.

By August 10, barley producers had harvested 17 percent of this year's crop, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Harvest advanced most rapidly in Montana and Washington, where more than 20 percent of the crop was combined during the week. Overall, 65 percent of the barley was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week and slightly below the same time last year.

Six percent of the spring wheat crop was harvested by week's end, slightly ahead of last year but 15 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Harvest began in Minnesota and Montana during the week, while overall progress in South Dakota was 44 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 70 percent of the spring wheat was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 4 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Other Crops: By week's end, 94 percent of the peanut crop was pegging, 2 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Producers reported decreased insect and disease pressure in the Georgia peanut crop. Overall, 68 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 4 percentage points from last week but 3 points better than the same time last year.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 10, 2014

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

Corn Percent Silking

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 10 2014	5-Yr Avg
CO	89	70	86	92
IL	98	96	100	98
IN	96	96	99	96
IA	83	93	97	94
KS	96	94	97	98
KY	91	91	94	94
MI	94	78	90	92
MN	94	85	94	97
MO	94	100	100	97
NE	98	94	99	98
NC	100	96	98	100
ND	90	65	85	88
OH	97	83	91	96
PA	96	81	89	93
SD	95	88	95	85
TN	99	99	99	100
TX	95	99	100	97
WI	76	68	82	88
18 Sts	93	90	96	95

These 18 States planted 91% of last year's corn acreage.

Corn Percent Dough

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 10 2014	5-Yr Avg
CO	17	7	27	23
IL	47	55	77	62
IN	30	35	56	48
IA	8	36	55	35
KS	56	51	66	66
KY	38	42	56	51
MI	24	6	31	32
MN	6	23	44	24
MO	57	64	81	70
NE	32	42	62	52
NC	92	79	86	93
ND	9	1	13	26
OH	37	29	46	46
PA	45	5	9	38
SD	29	20	40	31
TN	83	71	85	88
TX	74	87	88	77
WI	11	8	20	25
18 Sts	30	36	54	46

These 18 States planted 91% of last year's corn acreage.

Corn Percent Dented

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 10 2014	5-Yr Avg
CO	2	NA	3	2
IL	5	1	17	23
IN	0	1	17	12
IA	0	NA	7	11
KS	8	NA	12	26
KY	13	18	33	32
MI	0	NA	0	4
MN	0	NA	0	4
MO	18	12	34	36
NE	1	NA	6	14
NC	70	55	68	73
ND	0	NA	0	3
OH	0	NA	6	8
PA	6	NA	1	7
SD	1	NA	1	4
TN	46	NA	22	59
TX	61	75	76	65
WI	0	NA	0	2
18 Sts	5	NA	11	16

These 18 States planted 91% of last year's corn acreage.

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	1	5	24	51	19
IL	1	3	14	52	30
IN	1	5	22	51	21
IA	2	5	17	51	25
KS	5	9	31	42	13
KY	6	13	24	46	11
MI	2	6	19	57	16
MN	1	6	23	57	13
MO	0	2	15	50	33
NE	3	6	20	51	20
NC	4	11	25	45	15
ND	0	4	19	55	22
OH	1	4	20	54	21
PA	1	3	17	45	34
SD	2	5	22	58	13
TN	0	4	19	54	23
TX	1	6	28	49	16
WI	3	8	20	46	23
18 Sts	2	5	20	52	21
Prev Wk	2	5	20	51	22
Prev Yr	3	8	25	46	18

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 10 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	99	95	96	100
CO	100	96	100	99
ID	61	39	60	37
IL	100	100	100	100
IN	100	100	100	100
KS	100	100	100	100
MI	100	89	97	97
MO	100	100	100	100
MT	50	40	65	45
NE	97	93	98	99
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	100	100	100	100
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	87	74	84	69
SD	70	55	75	88
TX	100	100	100	100
WA	60	56	83	50
18 Sts	91	90	95	90

These 18 States harvested 86% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 10 2014	5-Yr Avg
ID	18	13	20	10
MN	3	NA	6	33
MT	3	NA	6	7
ND	2	NA	0	18
SD	19	NA	11	55
WA	20	28	49	18
6 Sts	5	NA	6	21

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

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	2	3	36	45	14
MN	2	9	35	48	6
MT	1	4	38	46	11
ND	1	2	14	63	20
SD	0	1	21	65	13
WA	6	30	45	18	1
6 Sts	1	4	25	56	14
Prev Wk	1	4	25	56	14
Prev Yr	2	6	26	57	9

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 10, 2014

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

Soybeans Percent Blooming

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 10 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	87	85	91	91
IL	89	91	94	91
IN	89	92	96	89
IA	88	91	96	95
KS	80	73	83	83
KY	67	65	73	79
LA	97	97	99	98
MI	93	84	91	92
MN	90	85	94	94
MS	94	84	92	99
MO	71	76	84	80
NE	95	90	96	95
NC	51	63	71	68
ND	91	90	95	95
OH	92	82	91	94
SD	92	89	94	93
TN	65	75	83	85
WI	74	79	88	86
18 Sts	87	85	92	91

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

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 10 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	64	70	79	74
IL	60	65	79	66
IN	64	68	80	61
IA	50	65	79	75
KS	40	38	52	45
KY	40	43	54	54
LA	90	87	92	92
MI	63	61	75	63
MN	54	55	74	67
MS	69	63	79	90
MO	32	40	56	43
NE	69	68	80	71
NC	27	36	46	35
ND	65	57	75	76
OH	68	48	66	65
SD	52	51	64	65
TN	43	47	62	64
WI	38	45	65	56
18 Sts	55	57	72	65

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

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	10	27	42	18
IL	1	3	18	56	22
IN	1	5	27	51	16
IA	1	5	19	53	22
KS	2	7	35	46	10
KY	7	10	25	48	10
LA	2	3	13	56	26
MI	3	7	27	51	12
MN	2	6	27	56	9
MS	0	4	17	53	26
MO	0	3	21	56	20
NE	2	6	22	54	16
NC	1	4	25	54	16
ND	1	3	23	58	15
OH	2	5	23	58	12
SD	2	6	21	61	10
TN	1	4	21	58	16
WI	1	5	24	48	22
18 Sts	2	5	23	53	17
Prev Wk	1	5	23	55	16
Prev Yr	2	7	27	50	14

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 10 2014	5-Yr Avg
AL	76	72	81	73
AZ	91	75	90	87
AR	99	95	97	99
CA	89	97	98	87
GA	71	82	93	84
KS	32	15	28	57
LA	95	92	96	98
MS	78	79	85	93
MO	70	58	83	85
NC	87	86	90	89
OK	41	65	75	47
SC	47	91	92	67
TN	66	69	82	85
TX	65	57	78	76
VA	86	59	84	80
15 Sts	70	68	83	80

These 15 States planted 98% of last year's cotton acreage.

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 10 2014	5-Yr Avg
AL	0	NA	1	3
AZ	28	20	30	25
AR	2	NA	2	4
CA	3	NA	15	4
GA	1	NA	0	4
KS	0	NA	2	2
LA	9	7	11	20
MS	0	NA	3	5
MO	0	NA	0	2
NC	1	NA	2	2
OK	0	NA	0	0
SC	0	NA	0	2
TN	0	NA	2	1
TX	10	9	11	13
VA	1	NA	0	2
15 Sts	5	NA	7	9

These 15 States planted 98% of last year's cotton acreage.

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	5	35	51	9
AZ	0	0	12	49	39
AR	2	7	25	43	23
CA	0	0	15	20	65
GA	1	8	29	49	13
KS	1	5	36	51	7
LA	0	1	6	66	27
MS	0	2	27	56	15
MO	0	3	37	56	4
NC	0	3	22	62	13
OK	1	5	29	63	2
SC	0	4	27	60	9
TN	1	6	25	56	12
TX	6	16	41	29	8
VA	0	0	1	95	4
15 Sts	3	11	34	41	11
Prev Wk	3	11	33	42	11
Prev Yr	10	15	32	34	9

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 10, 2014

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

Sorghum Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 10 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	95	98	99	98
CO	36	17	34	55
IL	67	57	78	67
KS	50	26	43	51
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	59	76	87	65
NE	55	56	79	64
NM	18	15	27	24
OK	59	50	59	59
SD	80	60	74	71
TX	83	90	91	83
11 Sts	65	55	65	66

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

Sorghum Percent Coloring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 10 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	52	57	71	72
CO	14	1	10	24
IL	21	16	33	18
KS	2	1	4	5
LA	86	86	93	94
MO	8	13	31	17
NE	0	16	26	1
NM	2	0	0	2
OK	16	15	28	22
SD	11	5	8	15
TX	74	87	88	68
11 Sts	34	35	39	33

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

Sorghum Percent Mature

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 10 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	2	NA	13	24
CO	0	NA	0	0
IL	0	NA	0	0
KS	0	NA	0	0
LA	55	42	65	71
MO	0	NA	0	1
NE	0	NA	0	0
NM	0	NA	0	0
OK	0	NA	0	4
SD	0	NA	0	0
TX	64	81	82	62
11 Sts	24	NA	30	24

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

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	6	22	48	23
CO	3	20	47	29	1
IL	2	2	16	72	8
KS	3	8	33	48	8
LA	0	2	26	51	21
MO	0	3	26	62	9
NE	2	5	32	41	20
NM	0	0	30	64	6
OK	4	6	19	57	14
SD	0	1	12	83	4
TX	2	9	31	46	12
11 Sts	2	8	31	49	10
Prev Wk	2	7	32	49	10
Prev Yr	3	10	34	44	9

Peanuts Percent Pegging

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 10 2014	5-Yr Avg
AL	96	82	86	77
FL	99	95	96	92
GA	86	94	98	93
NC	100	95	97	99
OK	94	85	93	95
SC	95	98	99	95
TX	98	77	85	94
VA	91	81	91	85
8 Sts	92	91	94	92

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

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	1	34	49	16
FL	0	4	20	67	9
GA	1	6	27	51	15
NC	0	1	16	65	18
OK	0	0	36	54	10
SC	0	2	16	68	14
TX	1	9	33	49	8
VA	0	0	2	88	10
8 Sts	1	5	26	54	14
Prev Wk	0	4	24	58	14
Prev Yr	1	6	28	53	12

Oats Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 10 2014	5-Yr Avg
IA	90	69	87	93
MN	25	41	54	51
NE	91	82	95	95
ND	9	0	3	22
OH	79	54	68	91
PA	63	32	49	71
SD	61	42	62	70
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	35	23	38	57
9 Sts	49	40	52	64

These 9 States planted 65% of last year's oat acreage.

Rice Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 10 2014	5-Yr Avg
AR	61	49	65	73
CA	62	50	60	35
LA	94	92	95	95
MS	60	66	78	84
MO	49	59	66	50
TX	99	89	96	95
6 Sts	68	60	71	70

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	6	28	50	15
CA	0	0	15	60	25
LA	0	1	19	54	26
MS	0	0	14	60	26
MO	0	3	30	48	19
TX	0	3	43	47	7
6 Sts	0	3	24	54	19
Prev Wk	0	5	24	51	20
Prev Yr	0	4	25	42	29

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 10, 2014

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

Barley Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 10 2014	5-Yr Avg
ID	28	12	22	17
MN	15	7	17	37
MT	22	1	21	13
ND	4	NA	2	24
WA	14	20	40	12
5 Sts	15	NA	17	17

These 5 States planted 77% of last year's barley acreage.

Barley Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	2	21	64	12
MN	5	10	36	44	5
MT	0	4	41	43	12
ND	0	2	17	66	15
WA	5	19	54	22	0
5 Sts	1	4	30	53	12
Prev Wk	0	4	30	55	11
Prev Yr	1	5	28	51	15

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

NA - Not Available
*** Revised**

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent Week Ending Aug 10, 2014

	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	10	33	49	7	NH	2	3	45	35	15
AZ	22	26	32	19	1	NJ	5	6	46	27	16
AR	1	8	24	54	13	NM	17	30	35	18	0
CA	25	40	20	5	10	NY	9	7	24	47	13
CO	8	22	28	34	8	NC	2	12	38	41	7
CT	12	7	35	46	0	ND	1	3	13	61	22
DE	2	9	41	45	3	OH	2	8	27	54	9
FL	1	3	27	59	10	OK	6	11	30	46	7
GA	4	8	39	44	5	OR	13	28	35	23	1
ID	1	7	40	47	5	PA	4	7	35	39	15
IL	1	4	28	55	12	RI	0	0	50	50	0
IN	3	10	32	44	11	SC	0	26	39	33	2
IA	2	9	31	49	9	SD	1	9	23	54	13
KS	7	17	40	34	2	TN	2	14	34	47	3
KY	7	16	36	37	4	TX	8	16	35	32	9
LA	1	6	25	56	12	UT	3	18	44	34	1
ME	0	0	20	65	15	VT	0	0	11	40	49
MD	1	6	18	51	24	VA	6	14	34	42	4
MA	0	0	16	79	5	WA	9	17	45	25	4
MI	5	11	31	40	13	WV	0	10	23	63	4
MN	3	7	26	52	12	WI	3	10	32	46	9
MS	1	6	24	56	13	WY	0	9	16	58	17
MO	1	13	43	37	6	48 Sts	5	13	32	42	8
MT	4	16	35	36	9						
NE	6	11	32	44	7	Prev Wk	5	13	32	42	8
NV	20	15	45	15	5	Prev Yr	12	16	27	37	8

State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork was 6.2. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 36% short, 51% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 38% short, 53% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn dented 89%, 73% last week, 55% 2013, 71% avg. Corn mature 30%, 17% last week, 9% 2013, 32% avg. Corn harvested 2%, 0% last week, 0% 2013, 4% avg. Corn condition 3% poor, 13% fair, 59% good, 25% excellent. Soybeans blooming 78%, 71% last week, 65% 2013, 78% avg. Soybeans setting pods 60%, 53% last week, 40% 2013, 50% avg. Soybeans dropping leaves 0%, na% last week, 0% 2013, 2% avg. Soybeans condition 4% poor, 21% fair, 66% good, 9% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 24% fair, 62% good, 11% excellent. Pasture and range condition 1% very poor, 10% poor, 33% fair, 49% good, 7% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 79.0 F in Haleyville to 84.4 F in Montgomery; total precipitation ranged from 0.17 inches in Bessemer to 1.48 inches in Birmingham. Hot, dry conditions prevailed most of the week. Welcomed rain moved over the state through the weekend benefitting crops, pastures, and hay. Corn harvest got underway. Livestock remained in mostly good condition while pasture was rated mostly good to fair.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 15% short, 85% adequate. Subsoil moisture 100% adequate. Barley turning color 25%. Oats turning color 5%. First cutting hay 90% complete. Barley condition 25% fair, 40% good, 35% excellent. Oat condition 10% poor, 35% fair, 35% good, 20% excellent. All hay condition 25% fair, 55% good, 20% excellent. Potato condition 65% good, 35% excellent. Condition of pasture 15% fair, 70% good, 15% excellent. Wind and rain damage to crops 100% none. The main farm activities for the week were harvesting hay and vegetables, weed control, irrigation, farm maintenance.

ARIZONA: Days suitable for field work 7.0 days. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 35% short, 64% adequate. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 33% short, 59% adequate. Arizona's alfalfa condition was rated in mostly excellent to fair condition, depending on location. Harvesting occurred on over three-quarters of the alfalfa acreage across the State. Seedless watermelons show movement this week. Some areas have received much needed moisture around the State, but not enough to overcome drought conditions. Range and Pastures were rated in very poor to fair condition, depending on location.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 29% short, 54% adequate, 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 21% short, 67% adequate, 10% surplus. Corn reached 97% doughing, 95% last week, 92% last year, 97% 5-year average; 89% dented, 75% last week, 77% previous year, 89% 5-year average; 50% mature, 39% last week, 21% last year, 48% 5-year average. Corn condition 0% very poor, 7% poor, 22% fair, 49% good, and 22% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 24% fair, 54% good, 13% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 66% good, and 14% excellent. Most of the state received rainfall last week. Producers continued to harvest crops as weather permitted.

CALIFORNIA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 7. Topsoil moisture 50% very short, 30% short, 20% adequate. Subsoil moisture 35% very short, 45% short, 20% adequate. Monsoon moisture and an upper level low moved north through California early in the week then moved back southeast through the State mid-week. This brought some showers and thunderstorms along with some daily record rainfall amounts early in the week. An upper level trough lingered over Southern California late in the week as another upper low approached the Northern California coast. There was generally dry weather late in the week except areas of showers and thunderstorms over the mountains of Northern California. Daytime temperatures were generally near to below normal this week with a few locations even setting low maximum temperature records early in the week. Overnight lows were generally near to above normal, except for the desert which was below normal. A few high minimum temperatures were set earlier in the week due to the cloud cover. Alfalfa growth continued with aphids becoming problematic in scattered areas. Cotton continued to push along toward an early finish. Less than a quarter of the crop showed bolls opening by week's end. The crop was rated eighty-five percent good-to-excellent. Rice fields continued to progress with nearly two-thirds of the crop headed by week's end. Safflower continued to develop. In Imperial County, corn and silage corn matured and some fields were chopped. Sudan grass and Bermuda grass were harvested. The peach, nectarine and fresh plum harvests continued. Cling peach harvest was ongoing. Prunes were progressing well in the Sacramento Valley and Yuba County. Table grape harvest continued, with Flame Seedless, Summer Royal, Princess, Red Globe, and Thompson varieties harvested in the San Joaquin Valley. Harvest continued in early champagne grape vineyards. Other wine grapes were showing veraison. Apple harvest continued. Later apple varieties were sugaring nicely. Bartlett, Bosc, and Asian pear harvests were ongoing throughout the State. Olive, fig, kiwi and pomegranate fruit continued to grow well and some pomegranates were harvested in Tulare County. The harvest of Valencia oranges remained active. Tangelos, grapefruit and lemons continued to be harvested and packed. Shaking of Nonpareil almonds continued in Tulare, Fresno and Kern counties, with shaking beginning in Sutter and Yuba counties this week. Various diseases are building in some almond orchards in the lower San Joaquin Valley. In Fresno County, early varieties of walnuts were almost completely mature. Pistachio sprays were started in Kern County with scattered alternaria outbreaks. Tomato harvest continued throughout the State. The only reports of pest pressure and powdery mildew came from the Bakersfield area. Second and third plantings of cherry tomatoes occurred in Yolo County. Garlic, onions and cantaloupes were harvested in Fresno County. Cantaloupe growth continued in Yuba County. Lettuce and artichoke growth continued in Monterey County. Melons, tomatoes, green beans, bell peppers, squash, eggplant and cucumbers were harvested in Tulare County. Onions, bell peppers, chile peppers and basil were harvested in San Joaquin County. Bees continued to work sunflower, melon and squash fields. Range and pasture quality declined as the drought continued. Sheep and cattle grazed on idle fields, dry land grain and alfalfa fields. Sheep also grazed in retired farmland areas and a few fallow fields. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued with baled hay.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 5.4. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 32% short, 53% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 22% very short, 30% short, 47% adequate, 1% surplus. Spring barley coloring 88%, 80% 2013, 91% avg.; harvested 45%, 14% 2013, 24% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 16% fair, 51% good, 27% excellent. Spring wheat coloring 67%, 86% 2013, 88% avg.; harvested 9%, 19% 2013, 18% avg.; condition 8% poor, 40% fair, 51% good, 1% excellent. Dry beans blooming 92%, 83% 2013, 78% avg.; condition 58% fair, 35% good, 7% excellent. Onion condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 69% good, 16% excellent. Potatoes fall inside SLV condition 8% very poor, 15% poor, 25% fair, 42% good, 10% excellent. Potatoes fall outside SLV harvested 8%, none 2013,

none avg.; condition 1% poor, 17% fair, 73% good, 9% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 55% good, 22% excellent. Sunflowers condition 3% very poor, 21% poor, 28% fair, 42% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa 2nd cutting 77%, 84% 2013, 82% avg.; 3rd cutting 31%, 12% 2013, 16% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 10% poor, 27% fair, 44% good, 16% excellent. Livestock condition 2% poor, 21% fair, 65% good, 12% excellent. Widespread precipitation occurred last week in eastern Colorado, causing delays to harvest activities and hay cuttings in several instances; however, producers made measurable progress harvesting and cutting between precipitation events. Such progress was evident throughout the San Luis Valley, where noticeably dry conditions were prevalent last week; although, reporters in the valley noted pastures and ranges have responded nicely to precipitation received prior to last week. Producers were beginning fall planting prep work last week, according to reporters.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6.5. Topsoil moisture; 0% very short, 17% short, 78% adequate and 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 1% very short, 15% short, 75% adequate and 9% surplus. Apples condition; 3% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 62% good, 5% excellent. Corn condition; 3% very poor, 5% poor, 23% fair, 57% good, 12% excellent. Pasture and Range Condition; 2% very poor, 9% poor, 41% fair, 45% good, and 3% excellent. Peaches condition; 4% very poor, 8% poor, 27% fair, 54% good, 7% excellent. Soybean condition; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 17% fair, 60% good, 18% excellent. Apples harvested; 13% this year, 24% last year, 29% five year average. Alfalfa 2nd cutting; 77% this year, 100% last year, 97% five year average. Alfalfa 3rd cutting; 48% this year, 53% last year, 53% five year average. Corn Silking; 97% this year, 95% last year, 99% five year average. Corn Milk; 88% this year, N/A last year, N/A five year average. Corn Dough; 45% this year, 62% last year, 75% five year average. Corn Dented; 15% this year, 32% last year, 33% five year average. Cantaloupe Harvested; 58% this year, 55% last year, 60% five year average. Cucumbers Harvested; 64% this year, 67% last year, 68% five year average. Other hay 2nd cutting; 79% this year, 96% last year, 98% five year average. Other hay 3rd cutting; 24% this year, 47% last year, 33% five year average. Soybean blooming; 76% this year, 60% last year, 72% five year average. Soybeans setting pods; 59% this year, 29% last year, 46% five year average. Sweet Corn Harvested; 67% this year, 73% last year, 72% five year average. Tomatoes Harvested; 58% this year, 52% last year, 51% five year average. Watermelon Harvested; 59% this year, 49% last year, 61% five year average. Winter Wheat Harvested; 100% this year, N/A% last year, N/A% five year average. Peaches harvested; 31% this year, 46% last year, 70% five year average. Hay and Roughage Supplies; 0% very short, 5% short, 78% adequate and 17% surplus. Potatoes harvested; 27% this year, 60% last year, 69% five year average. Field activities for the week include cutting hay, and harvesting fruits and vegetables.

FLORIDA: Days suitable for field work; 6.4. Topsoil moisture, 1% very short, 14% short, 65% adequate, 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 12% short, 68% adequate, 18% surplus. Haying continued in Panhandle, north, central Florida. Army worm damage in hay, pastures, soybeans, peanuts. Corn, corn silage harvesting continued in Panhandle, north, central Florida. Peanut condition; 4% poor, 20% fair, 67% good, 9% excellent. Peanut pegging at 96%. Bradford County harvesting okra, southern peas (black-eyed, pink-eye, purple hull). Farmers in southwest Florida continued land preparation, laying plastic for fall planting. Vegetable crops being planted in Miami-Dade County, okra, boniato; harvested – okra, boniato, bitter melon, malanga. Pasture condition; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 27% fair, 59% good, 10% excellent. Cattle condition; 1% poor, 15% fair, 72% good, 12% excellent. Cattle, pasture conditions generally good. Pastures in Panhandle had damage due to Army worms. Water levels beginning to rise in ponds, wetlands, standing water evident in low lying areas in southwest Florida. Rainfall in citrus producing area widespread, generally heavy. All stations received some precipitation. Daytime highs low to mid 90s. Per U.S. Drought Monitor, Florida citrus producing area drought free. Next season's citrus crop progressing well. Growers, caretakers applying summer oils, fertilizing, irrigating, resetting new trees.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 41% short, 45% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 35% short, 55% adequate, 2% surplus. Range and pasture condition 4% very poor, 8% poor, 39% fair, 44% good, 5% excellent. Corn condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 53% good, 13% excellent. Corn harvested 7%, 11% 2013. Hay 2nd Cutting 91%, 66% 2013. Peaches harvested 96%, 95% 2013. Sorghum condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 37% fair, 57% good, 4% excellent. Soybean condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 27% fair, 64% good, 5% excellent. Tobacco condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 34% fair, 46% good, 13% excellent. Tobacco harvested 54%, 53% 2013. Precipitation estimates for the state ranged from no rain inches up to 3.9 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the low 90s to the high 90s. Average low temperatures ranged from the high 60s to the low 70s.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 28% short, 72% adequate, 0% surplus. On August 5, the U.S. Drought Monitor reported that 28.07 percent of the State was abnormally dry or drier; unchanged from the previous week. The rainfall averaged 2.12 inches across the state. On Maui, the extent of damage to crops brought by Hurricane Iselle is still unknown. By Sunday, mostly clear sunny skies prevailed; however, the lack of the normal winds created hot and humid weather conditions as Hurricane Julio passed several hundred miles to the northwest of Maui. On the Big Island, in the Puna district, damage to crops was observed; winds blew immature fruits off various fruit trees and papaya fields were heavily damaged with many trees broken from the wind. High winds left toppled trees, blocked roadways, damaged water systems, and downed electric poles. Albizia trees were toppled over from the hurricane force winds in many areas of the windward side of the island. The extent of damage to agriculture has not yet been fully assessed.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 4.7 days. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 32% short, 59% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil Moisture 12% Very Short, 30% Short, 56% Adequate, 2% Surplus. Winter Wheat Condition 2% Very Poor, 6% Poor, 27% Fair, 57% Good, 8% Excellent. Winter Wheat Harvested 60%, 61% 2013, 37% avg. Barley Harvested 22%, 28% 2013, 17% avg. Barley Condition 1% Very Poor, 2% Poor, 21% Fair, 64% Good, 12% Excellent. Corn Condition 0% Very Poor, 0% Poor, 15% Fair, 83% Good, 2% Excellent. Dry Edible Beans Condition 0% Very Poor, 1% Poor, 22% Fair, 72% Good, 5% Excellent. Dry Peas Harvested 43%, 26% 2013, 16% avg. Hay 2nd cutting 78%, 85% 2013, 79% avg. Hay 3rd cutting 37%, 33% 2013, 22% avg. Oats Harvested 25%, 46% 2013, 30% avg. Potatoes harvested 0%, 0% 2013, 0% avg. Potatoes Condition 0% Very Poor, 3% Poor, 11% Fair, 67% Good, 19% Excellent. Spring Wheat Harvested 20%, 18% 2013, 10% avg. Spring Wheat Condition 2% Very Poor, 3% Poor, 36% Fair, 45% Good, 14% Excellent. Irrigation water supply 4% very poor, 8% poor, 28% fair, 52% good, 8% excellent. Range and Pasture 1% Very Poor, 7% Poor, 40% Fair, 47% Good, 5% Excellent. Storms Delayed Field Work in Idaho. Days suitable for fieldwork were 4.7. Pasture and range conditions were reported to be 1% very poor, 7% poor, 40% fair, 47% good, and 5% excellent. Temperatures for the week ranged from 0 to 5 degrees above normal and from 0 to 4 degrees below normal. There was some precipitation across the entire state. Major agricultural activities included irrigation, harvesting of cereal grains and hay. In southeast Idaho rain storms delayed field work which caused hay and grain harvest to slow down. Hay was looking pretty wet and black from all the rain. Mold was found on wheat which caused quality decline. Due to the precipitation corn and pasture and range conditions had increased. Despite the harvest slowing down crop progress continued to be above the 5 year average.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 17% short, 76% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 23% short, 72% adequate, 3% surplus. Statewide precipitation averaged 1.45 inches, 0.51 inches above normal. Statewide temperature averaged 72.1 degrees, 1.7 degrees below average. Oats harvested 89%, 89% 2013, 91% avg. Much of the state got a break from dry weather conditions last week. The West Southwest District received 2.59 inches of rain.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5.9. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 31% short, 54% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 24% short, 67% adequate, 6% surplus. Alfalfa hay second cutting 99%, 96% 2013, 97% 5ya. Alfalfa hay third cutting 30%, 41% 2013, 41% 5ya. Other hay second cutting 99%. Other hay third cutting, 24%. By region, corn doughing was 62% in South, 57% in Central, and 53% in North. By region, soybeans setting pods was 87% in North, 77% in South, and 76% in Central. Average temperatures for the week ending August 10 ranged from 69 to 78 degrees, and from 5 degrees below to 1 degree above normal. The lowest recorded temperature for the week was 52 degrees; the highest, 90 degrees. The statewide average temperature for the week was 71.7 degrees, 1.3 degrees below normal. Recorded precipitation ranged from 0 to 1.94 inches, with a statewide average of 0.49 inches. Dry weather continued this week with only spotty showers affording select regions some relief. Irrigation is running where available. Some farmers have observed leaf curl in soybeans and evidence of nitrogen depletion from previous rain events is now becoming apparent in some cornfields. With corn doughing and soybeans setting pods, most farmers are hoping for more consistent rains going into the next couple weeks. Dry conditions have been excellent for cutting hay and for spraying. Other activities for the week included preparing for the state fair, preparing for harvest season, and roadside mowing.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 23% short, 71% adequate, and 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 19% short, 76% adequate, and 2% surplus. Alfalfa 2nd cutting 93%, 92% 2013, 93% average. Alfalfa 3rd cutting 22%, 15% 2013, 37% average. All hay condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 27% fair, 49% good, 17% excellent. Due to varying amounts of precipitation, some areas of Iowa had less than 3 days suitable for fieldwork while others had more than 6 days. Insecticides were applied to help combat growing soybean aphid populations. Stress on livestock was minimal with the cooler than normal temperatures.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture supplies rated 10% very short, 30% short, 58% adequate, and 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 18% very short, 33% short, 48% adequate, and 1% surplus. Cotton squaring 73%, 83% 2013, 96% avg. Sunflowers blooming 44%, 51% 2013, 56% avg. Sunflower conditions 2% very poor, 5% poor, 34% fair, 51% good 8% excellent. Hay alfalfa conditions 5% very poor, 12% poor, 38% fair, 36% good, 9% excellent. Hay alfalfa third cutting 59%, 35% 2013, 67% avg. Stock water supplies were rated 7% very short, 18% short, 74% adequate, and 1% surplus. Widespread and much needed rain fell across most of Kansas. However, reports indicated that additional moisture was needed.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil 18% very short, 38% short, 41% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 14% very short, 40% short, 43% adequate, 3% surplus. Precipitation averaged 1.33 inches, 0.41 inches above normal. Temperatures averaged 75 degrees, 1 degrees below normal. Corn milked 76%, 67% 2013, 75% average. Soybeans turning color 3%. Tobacco blooming 76%, 72% 2013, 73% average; topped 52%, 45% 2013, 48% average; cut 5%, 5% 2013, 4% average. Tobacco set condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 24% fair, 53% good, 15% excellent. Primary activities this week included the beginning of the tobacco harvest and a continuation of tobacco topping.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5.0. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 11% short, 70% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 10% short, 68% adequate, 20% surplus. Corn dented 99% this week, 95% last week, 100% last year. Corn mature 73% this week, 48% last week , 91% last year, 95% average. Corn harvested 6% this week, 1% last week , 13% last year, 36% average. Corn condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 9% fair, 66% good, 24% excellent. Peaches harvested 100% this week, 98% last week, 99% last year, 97% average. Hay second cutting 78% this week 69% last week, 87% last year, 81% average. Sugarcane planted 5% this week, 2% last week, 8% last year, 13% average. Sugarcane condition 2% very poor, 10% poor, 33% fair, 44% good, 11% excellent. Vegetables condition 2% very poor, 15% poor, 40% fair, 40% good, 3% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 25% fair, 56% good, 12% excellent. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 28% fair, 53% good, 11% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6.5. Topsoil moisture; 1% very short, 15% short, 79% adequate and 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 0% very short, 14% short, 86% adequate and 0% surplus. Apples condition; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 3% fair, 93% good, 3% excellent. Corn condition; 1% very poor, 1% poor, 8% fair, 59% good, 31% excellent. Pasture and Range Condition; 1% very poor, 6% poor, 18% fair, 51% good, and 24% excellent. Peaches condition; 0% very poor, 3% poor, 8% fair, 79% good, 10% excellent. Soybean condition; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 8% fair, 67% good, 23% excellent. Alfalfa 2nd cutting; 79% this year, 99% last year, 98% five year average. Alfalfa 3rd cutting; 74% this year, 37% last year, 61% five year average. Alfalfa 4th cutting; 11% this year, 2% last year, 5% five year average. Apples Harvested; 16% this year, 24% last year, 21% five year average. Corn Milk; 83% this year, N/A% last year, N/A five year average. Corn Dough; 39% this year, 61% last year, 66% five year average. Cantaloupe Harvested; 45% this year, 54% last year, 58% five year average. Cucumbers Harvested; 45% this year, 64% last year, 63% five year average. Lima Beans harvested; 34% this year, 32% last year, 32% five year average. Other hay 2nd cutting; 74% this year, 92% last year, 91% five year average. Other hay 3rd cutting; 7% this year, 11% last year, 17% five year average. Peaches Harvested; 46% this year, 70% last year, 66% five year average. Potatoes Harvested; 27% this year, 74% last year, 73% five year average. Snap Beans Harvested; 56% this year, 69% last year, 69% five year average. Soybean blooming; 87% this year, 75% last year, 75% five year average. Soybean setting pods; 70% this year, 48% last year, 50% five year average. Soybean fully podded; 34% this year, N/A last year, N/A five year average. Sweet Corn Harvested; 60% this year, 59% last year, 63% five year average. Tomatoes Harvested; 46% this year, 51% last year, 57% five year average. Watermelon Harvested; 39% this year, 49% last year, 46% five year average. Hay and Roughage Supplies; 0% very short, 19% short, 78% adequate and 3% surplus. Field activities for the week include cutting hay, planting, and applying fertilizer.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 13% very short, 28% short, 52% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 19% short, 63% adequate, 8% surplus. Dry edible beans blooming 88%, 86% last year, 86% 5-year average. Dry edible beans condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 56% good, 19% excellent. Oats coloring 92%, 91% last year, 96% 5-year average. Oats condition 1% poor, 30% fair, 55% good, 14% excellent. Barley harvested 51%. Barley condition 2% very poor, 1% poor, 22% fair, 63% good, 12% excellent. Alfalfa hay second cutting 81%, Alfalfa hay third cutting 22%. Other hay second cutting 72%, other hay third cutting 2%. Precipitation for the week ending August 10 ranged between 0.00 inch and 0.02 inch in the Upper Peninsula and between 0.00 inch and 1.38 inches in the Lower Peninsula. Temperatures ranged from 38 degrees to 90 degrees, with a state average of 66.7 degrees Fahrenheit, 1.0 degree below normal. Last week was a relatively dry week despite several episodes of showers that brought limited amounts of rainfall across the state. Rainfall ranged from none to about 0.5 inch in most areas. Most areas need

more precipitation, as some crops are showing stress, and pastures and hay fields are beginning to decline. Field activities for the week included combining small grains, baling straw, spraying crops, spreading manure, and baling hay. Corn condition was 73% good to excellent, same as last year. Soybeans condition was 63% good to excellent compared to 72% last year. Apple fruit ranged from 2 to 3 inches in the south. Fruit coloring made strong progress. Harvest of early fall varieties like Jersey Mac and Paula Red will begin soon; Gala harvest is predicted to start about September 5. Peach harvest continued with PF9A-007 and Starfire among varieties coming to market. Winter injury to fruit buds and to trees themselves has shorted the crop. Clapp's Favorite pears were picked. The sweet cherry harvest continued in the northwest. Tart cherry harvest was completed in the west central area; the crop volume was just below predicted size. Harvesting was in full swing in the northwest. The fruit quality remained good. Insect and disease problems have been fewer than normal. Picking of Premier and Santa Rosa plums began. As grapes approached veraison, thinning has been recommended for vineyards with heavy crops. Fall raspberry harvest began. The machine harvest of Bluecrop Jersey blueberries was underway. Fruit quality has been excellent. Cane collapse from phomopsis continued to be a problem in some fields. Watermelon harvest is set to begin in the southwest region within the next week. Pumpkins are developing well with some early planted fields beginning to turn orange. Field planted tomatoes, peppers and eggplants are being harvested in the Saginaw Bay area. Melon, squash, and pepper harvest continued in the southeast region. Processing tomato harvest will also begin within the next couple of weeks. Onions have made significant progress in the west central region although disease remains a large concern. Sweet corn harvest continued in the northwest but has been slowed as early season varieties have matured slightly behind schedule. Vine crops across most of the State have experienced ongoing pollination problems attributed to below average temperatures. Generally, disease pressure remains high in vegetable crops across most regions and many areas are still in need of precipitation.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture rated 5% very short, 31% short, 61% adequate, and 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture rated 2% very short, 18% short, 76% adequate, and 4% surplus. In spite of the heavy precipitation received earlier in the season, most Minnesota farmers would like to see their row crops receive additional moisture. Some farmers have started to spray for aphids.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for field work 5.6. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 27% short, 62% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 27% short, 62% adequate, 8% surplus. Corn 95% dough this week, 91% last week, 97% 2013, 99% Avg. Corn 82% dented this week, 70% last week, 91% 2013, 95% Avg. Corn 44% mature this week, 26% last week, 27% 2013, 53% Avg. Corn 2% harvested this week, 0% last week, 0% 2013, 11% Avg. Corn condition was 0% very poor, 6% poor, 20% fair, 44% good, 30% excellent. Hay, second cutting, 77% cut this week, 70% last week, 79% 2013, 77% Avg. Hay condition was 0% very poor, 5% poor, 30% fair, 53% good, 12% excellent. Peanuts 91% pegging this week, 82% last week, 99% 2013, 100% Avg. Peanuts condition was 0% very poor, 6% poor, 27% fair, 56% good, 11% excellent. Sorghum 87% headed this week, 79% last week, 92% 2013, 98% Avg. Sorghum 47% coloring this week, 36% last week, 47% 2013, 65% Avg. Sorghum 11% mature this week, 4% last week, 0% 2013, 19% Avg. Sorghum condition was 0% very poor, 7% poor, 22% fair, 50% good, 21% excellent. Sweet potatoes condition was 0% very poor, 0% poor, 34% fair, 48% good, 18% excellent. Watermelon 89% harvested this week, 81% last week, 100% 2013, 99% Avg. Livestock condition was 0% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 59% good, 17% excellent. Pasture and range condition was 1% very poor, 6% poor, 24% fair, 56% good, 13% excellent. Blueberries condition was 0% very poor, 1% poor, 29% fair, 65% good, 5% excellent. Rain was widespread throughout the state, with the south central region receiving an average of 1.9 inches.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.5. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 28% short, 65% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 35% short, 56% adequate, 3% surplus. Hay and roughage supplies 7% short, 84% adequate, 9% surplus. Stock water supplies 13% short, 85% adequate, 2% surplus. Temperatures averaged 75.6 degrees statewide, 0.5 degrees below normal. Rain averaged 2.34 inches statewide.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 6.5, 5.8 last year. Topsoil moisture 13% very short, 8% last year; 40% short, 36% last year; 42% adequate, 53% last year; 5% surplus, 3% last year. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 8% last year; 41% short, 32% last year; 47% adequate, 56% last year; 4% surplus, 4% last year. Canola 95% blooming, 100% last year. Canola 85% turning, 84% last year. Canola 22% harvested, 16% last year. Dry beans 17% harvested, 5% last year. Dry peas 48% harvested, 36% last year. Dry peas condition 1% very poor, 4% last year; 4% poor, 6% last year; 32% fair, 26% last year; 53% good, 49% last year; 10% excellent, 15% last year. Flaxseed 95% blooming, 100% last year. Flaxseed 54% turning, 69% last year. Alfalfa hay – 2nd cutting 39% harvested, 41% last year. Other hay – 2nd cutting 21% harvested, 27% last year. Lentils 96% blooming, 100% last year. Lentils 25% harvested, 16% last year. Oats 85% turning, 83% last year. Oats 11% harvested, 18% last year. Oats condition 1% very poor, 4% last year; 2% poor, 8% last year; 41% fair, 35% last year; 50% good, 47% last year; 6% excellent, 6% last year. Sugar beets condition 3% very poor, 1% last year; 4% poor, 4% last year; 15% fair, 36% last year; 49% good, 42% last year; 29% excellent, 17% last year. Durum wheat 91% headed, 98% last year. Durum wheat 49% turning, 49% last year. Durum wheat condition 4% very poor, 8% last year; 6% poor, 8% last year; 29% fair, 38% last year; 60% good, 41% last year; 1% excellent, 5% last year. During the week ending August 10, Montana was mostly hot and dry with some isolated thunderstorms. Many stations did receive some measurable precipitation and Sidney received the highest amount of precipitation at 1.50 inches of moisture. The high temperatures for Montana ranged from the mid 80s to upper 90s. Low temperatures ranged from the mid 30s to mid 50s.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture supplies rated 8% very short, 30% short, 59% adequate, and 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 11% very short, 31% short, 58% adequate, and 0% surplus. Hay alfalfa condition rated 2% very poor, 7% poor, 30% fair, 52% good and 9% excellent. Hay alfalfa 2nd cutting 97%, 91% 2013, 97% avg. Hay alfalfa 3rd cutting 58%, 30% 2013, 51% avg. Dry bean conditions rated 3% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 61% good, 20% excellent. Dry Beans blooming 86%, 84% 2013, 93% avg. Dry Beans setting pods 68%, 75% 2013, 67% avg. Stock water supplies rated 2% very short, 9% short, 88% adequate, and 1% surplus. Rain beginning at mid-week and continuing into the weekend covered much of the state with 1 to 2 inches of precipitation, according to USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. This lowered irrigation demands and supported dryland crops and pastures. Hail was reported in a number of central areas over the weekend. Wheat harvest was nearly complete, with only scattered fields remaining. The wet conditions again made hay harvest a challenge.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Topsoil Moisture 20% Very Short, 25% Short, 55% Adequate. Subsoil moisture 30% Very Short, 40% Short, 30% Adequate. Range conditions were 35 percent poor to very poor and 65 percent fair to excellent. Alfalfa hay harvest remained active. Main farm and ranch activities included irrigation, hay harvest, weed and insect control, and livestock tending. Temperatures were above normal for most of the State. Las Vegas had a high of 103 degrees and Ely experienced a low of 45 degrees. Las Vegas was the only station that reported a high that exceeded

the 100 degree mark during the week. Reno received 0.15 inches of precipitation; Elko accumulated 0.79 inches and Ely received 0.10 inches. The central portion of the State experienced high scattered clouds during the middle and latter days of the week. Isolated storms were reported in the southern part of the State during the latter portion of the week.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6.0. Topsoil moisture; 2% very short, 17% short, 61% adequate and 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 1% very short, 13% short, 64% adequate, 22% surplus. Blueberries, wild condition (ME); 0% very poor, 4% poor, 3% fair, 65% good, 28% excellent. Blueberries, wild progress (ME); 5% harvested. Blueberries, tame condition; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 9% fair, 75% good, 16% excellent. Blueberries, tame progress; 48% harvested. Cranberries condition (MA); 0% very poor, 10% poor, 31% fair, 49% good, 10% excellent. Barley all condition (ME); 0% very poor, 0% poor, 0% fair, 30% good, 70% excellent. Corn all condition; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 12% fair, 78% good, 9% excellent. Oats all condition (ME); 0% very poor, 0% poor, 0% fair, 20% good, 80% excellent. Hay all condition; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 62% good, 26% excellent. Hay all progress; 70% second cutting, 12% third cutting. Potatoes all condition; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 1% fair, 75% good, 24% excellent. Potatoes all progress; 14% harvested. Apples all condition; 2% very poor, 2% poor, 13% fair, 72% good, 11% excellent. Peaches all condition; 3% very poor, 3% poor, 27% fair, 67% good, 0% excellent. Peaches all progress; 32% harvested. Pears all condition; 2% very poor, 1% poor, 22% fair, 67% good, 8% excellent. Pasture and range; 2% very poor, 2% poor, 23% fair, 53% good, 20% excellent. Sweet corn all progress; 43% harvested. Sweet corn all condition; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 25% fair, 62% good, 12% excellent. CT Valley binder tobacco all condition; 11% very poor, 0% poor, 11% fair, 70% good, 8% excellent. CT Valley binder tobacco progress; 15% harvested. CT Valley shade tobacco all condition; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 2% fair, 98% good, 0% excellent. CT Valley shade tobacco progress; 30% harvested.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for fieldwork, 7.0. Topsoil moisture; 9% very short, 30% short, 53% adequate and 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture; 5% very short, 22% short, 62% adequate and 11% surplus. Bell Peppers all progress; 36% harvested. Corn all progress; 92% silking, 30% milk. Hay Alfalfa all progress; 84% second cutting. Other Hay all progress; 73% second cutting. Sweet Corn all progress; 35% harvested. Apples all condition; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 41% fair, 54% good, 4% excellent. Corn all conditions; 1% very poor, 10% poor, 26% fair, 45% good, 18% excellent. Hay Alfalfa conditions; 2% very poor, 9% poor, 40% fair, 42% good, 7% excellent. Other Hay conditions; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 40% fair, 40% good, 15% excellent. Pasture and range conditions are; 5% very poor, 6% poor, 46% fair, 27% good, and 16% excellent. Soybeans all conditions; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 27% fair, 63% good, 9% excellent. Following crops are being planted: arugula, beets, basil, broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, cilantro, collards, cucumbers, escarole, endive, green onions, kale, lettuce, leeks, kohlrabi, parsley, radishes, kohlrabi, snap beans, spinach, summer dandelion, summer squash, Swiss chard. Following crops are being harvested: Acorn squash, arugula, beets, basil, cabbage, cilantro, carrots, collards, cucumbers, snap beans, sweet corn, summer dandelion, eggplant, green onions, kale, leeks, okra, parsley, pole lima beans, peppers, summer squash, Swiss chard, tomatoes and white potatoes. Growers continue to scout for disease and apply preventative fungicides for late blight and cucurbit downy mildew.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 29% very short, 27% short, 41% adequate and 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 36% very short, 28% short and 36% adequate. Alfalfa third cutting 93% complete, 76% 2013, 91% avg; fourth cutting 63% complete, 51% 2013, 58% avg; fifth cutting 10% complete, 8% 2013, 14% avg; 4% very poor, 5% poor, 34% fair, 46% good and 11% excellent. Corn silking 78%, 76% 2013, 85% avg; dough 26%, 14% 2013, 20% avg; dented 4%, 7% 2013, 7% avg; harvested silage 4%, 2% 2013, 1% avg; 3% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 35% good and 33% excellent. Cotton setting bolls 65%, 59% 2013, 56% avg; 5% poor, 51% fair, 24% good and 20% excellent. Peanuts pegging 55%, 38% 2013, 62% avg; 3% very poor, 21% poor, 68% fair and 8% good. Pecans 38% fair, 58% good and 4% excellent. Green chile harvested 8%, 10% 2013, 17% avg; 2% poor, 49% fair, 44% good and 5% excellent. Cattle 2% very poor, 11% poor, 43% fair, 40% good and 4% excellent. Sheep 19% very poor, 24% poor, 35% fair and 22% good. Temperatures for the week were mostly near to below normal across New Mexico. Most of the summer rain during the week was over the northern mountains, southwest Gila range and east of the central mountain chain. Highest rainfall totals include Gran Quivira with 1.46 inches, Capulin 0.73 inches and Quemado 0.63 inches.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5. Topsoil moisture, 0% very short, 3% short, 58% adequate, and 39% surplus. Subsoil moisture, 0% very short, 2% short, 61% adequate, 37% surplus. Barley mature, 68% this week, 18% last week. Barley harvested, 7% this week. Cabbage harvested, 21% this week, 17% last week. Corn silking, 73% this week and 55% last week. Corn dough, 30% this week and 16% last week. Corn Average Height is 75 inches this week and 69 inches last week. Hay alfalfa second cutting, 87% this week, 73% last week, 91% the previous year, and 89% average. Hay alfalfa third cutting, 33% this week and 18% last week, 31% the previous year. Hay other than alfalfa second cutting, 81% this week, 65% last week. Hay other than alfalfa third cutting, 14% this week, 7% last week. Oats harvested, 40% this week, 15% last week, 46% the previous year, and 49% average. Onions harvested, 11% this week, 10% last week, 9% previous year, 22% average. Potatoes harvested, 2% this week, 6% previous year, 18% average. Soybeans blooming, 71% this week, 60% last week. Soybeans setting pods, 40% this week, 27% last week. Sweet Corn harvested, 22% this week, 5% last week, 35% the previous year, and 31% average. Winter wheat harvested, 90% this week, 81% last week, 99% last year and 97% average. Barley condition, 0% very poor, 3% poor, 14% fair, 64% good, 19% excellent. Corn condition, 1% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 49% good, 28% excellent. Hay alfalfa condition, 3% very poor, 5% poor, 21% fair, 58% good, 13% excellent. Hay other than alfalfa condition, 2% very poor, 7% poor, 23% fair, 50% good, 18% excellent. Oats condition, 0% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 64% good, 17% excellent. Pasture and range condition, 9% very poor, 7% poor, 24% fair, 47% good, 13% excellent. Soybeans condition, 0% very poor, 4% poor, 17% fair, 56% good, 23% excellent. Winter wheat condition, 1% very poor, 10% poor, 27% fair, 48% good, 14% excellent. Field activities for the week include hauling and spreading manure, applying fertilizer, plowing and planting of fields, mowing and bailing hay, mowing pastures, spraying of trees, and fixing machinery.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 4.0. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 67% adequate and 22% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 11% short, 78% adequate and 9% surplus. For the third week the state experienced widespread showers and thunderstorms with many areas receiving over 2.0 inches precipitation. Again this week temperatures were below normal and averaged 4 degrees below normal. This week's report shows soybeans continue to run slightly ahead of the 5 year averages with blooming at 71% and setting pods at 46%. Cotton setting bolls is nearing completion at 90% and in-line with last year and the 5 year average. Reports for corn dough were at 86%, and dented at 68% with mature reported at 22%, indicating corn is running slightly behind last year and the 5 year averages. The second cutting of hay slowed due to the continued rain and was reported at 78% with 3rd cutting reported at 22%, peaches harvested at 76% and flue-cured tobacco harvest progressing well at 30%.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 14% short, 77% adequate, 8% surplus.

Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 82% adequate, 7% surplus. Winter wheat turning color 96%. Winter wheat mature 45%. Winter wheat conditions 2% very poor, 9% poor, 29% fair, 52% good, 8% excellent. Durum wheat headed 93%, 100% 2013, 98% average. Durum wheat turning color 48%, 55% 2013, 49% average. Durum wheat mature 3%. Durum wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 75% good, 9% excellent. Spring wheat turning color 72%, 70% 2013, 72% average. Spring wheat mature 21%. Barley turning color 86%, 83% 2013, 83% average. Barley mature 37%. Oats headed 96%, 99% 2013, 100% average. Oats turning color 75%, 81% 2013, 79% average. Oats mature 30%. Oats condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 9% fair, 80% good, 9% excellent. Canola turning color 64%, 56% 2013, 67% average. Canola condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 66% good, 22% excellent. Flaxseed blooming 95%, 96% 2013, 97% average. Flaxseed turning color 39%, 23% 2013, 38% average. Flaxseed condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 72% good, 11% excellent. Dry edible peas dropping leaves 15%. Dry edible peas condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 19% fair, 66% good, 11% excellent. Dry beans blooming 94%, 86% 2013, 95% average. Dry beans setting pods 64%, 57% 2013, 77% average. Dry beans condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 24% fair, 54% good, 15% excellent. Potatoes rows filled 78%, 67% 2013, 87% average. Potatoes condition 4% very poor, 8% poor, 28% fair, 51% good, 9% excellent. Sugarbeet condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 51% good, 10% excellent. Sunflowers blooming 44%, 34% 2013, 55% average. Sunflower condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 19% fair, 70% good, 10% excellent. Alfalfa 2nd cutting 42%, 57% 2013, 57% average. Alfalfa condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 11% fair, 66% good, 19% excellent. Stock water supplies 0% very short, 3% short, 85% adequate, and 12% surplus. Most of North Dakota received little to no precipitation last week with the exception of 1 to 2 inches in the southwest portion of the state. Reports indicated that the persistent dry weather in the major row crop producing areas of the state was starting to impact crop development and significant moisture was needed soon. Average temperatures were near normal.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 6% very short 28% short, 57% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short 21% short, 66% adequate, 8% surplus. Oats coloring 96%, NA 2013, NA Avg. Alfalfa hay second cutting 93%, NA 2013, NA avg. Alfalfa hay third cutting 47%, NA 2013, NA Avg. Other hay second cutting 81%, NA 2013, NA avg. Other hay third cutting 33%, NA 2013, NA avg. Average temperatures recorded around the State ranged from 66 to 75 degrees or seven degrees below to three degrees above normal. The lowest recorded temperature was 50 degrees and the highest was 89 degrees. The statewide average temperature for the week was 70.7 degrees, 0.26 degrees cooler than normal. Recorded precipitation ranged from 0.00 to 0.88 inches, with a statewide average of 0.26 inches. Growers continued to harvest oats and bale hay this week as the conditions were perfect for field work, though oats harvested is behind compared to normal. The week continued the pattern of cooler than normal temperatures, though this week was warmer than the last, and was very dry. Crops are beginning to show stress from low moisture, though the cool temperatures have helped mitigate the stress. Crops are mostly progressing normally at this time, and the condition ratings continue to be good. Corn condition was 75% good to excellent compared to 80% at this time last year. Soybean condition was 70% good to excellent compared to 73% at this time last year.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 26% short, 60% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 21% very short, 39% short, 40% adequate, 0% surplus. Alfalfa condition 7% very poor, 11% poor, 34% fair, 41% good, 7% excellent; second cutting 96% this week, 93% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; third cutting 68% this week, 50% last week, 69% last year, 74% average. Other Hay 7% very poor, 12% poor, 37% fair, 38% good, 6% excellent; first cutting 91% this week, 89% last week, 96% last year, 95% average; second cutting 40% this week, 35% last week, 44% last year, 35% average. Watermelons harvested 50% this week, 44% last week, 72% last year, 75% average. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 60% good, 11% excellent. Pasture and range condition 6% very poor, 11% poor, 30% fair, 46% good, 7% excellent. Row crop development continued to make progress last week and all crops were rated in mostly good to fair condition. Soybeans, although planted later than normal, were rated 85 percent excellent to good and were progressing ahead of last year, but slightly behind the five-year average. Additional moisture is still needed for runoff to fill ponds and continue to help row crops progress. Light showers last week slowed hay baling but good yields and quality continued to be reported. Drought conditions showed slight improvement last week when compared to three months ago. According to the most recent U.S. Drought Monitor, 83.5 percent of the state was rated abnormally dry to an exceptional drought; however only 2.63 was considered an exceptional drought when compared to 29.85 percent three months ago. Temperatures ranged from 58 degrees at Kenton Wednesday, August 6th to 105 degrees at Grandfield on Thursday, August 7th. Precipitation ranged from 0.03 of an inch in the Southwest District to 1.5 inches in the Northeast District. Topsoil and subsoil moisture conditions were rated mostly adequate to short. There were 5.6 days suitable for field work.

OREGON: Days suitable for field work 6.8 days. Topsoil Moisture 20% Very Short, 48% Short, 29% Adequate, 3% Surplus. Subsoil Moisture 19% Very Short, 45% Short, 35% Adequate, 1% Surplus. Range and Pasture 13% Very Poor, 28% Poor, 35% Fair, 23% Good, 1% Excellent. Spring Wheat Condition 5% Very Poor, 6% Poor, 35% Fair, 52% Good, 2% Excellent. Barley Condition 4% Very Poor, 3% Poor, 44% Fair, 46% Good, 3% Excellent. Winter Wheat Harvested 84%, 87% 2013, 69% avg. Spring Wheat Harvested 60%, 67% 2013, 52% avg. Hay 2nd cutting 90%, 77% 2013, 80% avg. Hay 3rd cutting 48%, 7% 2013, 15% avg. Barley Harvested 46%, 64% 2013, 52% avg. Winter Wheat Harvest Progressed Well In Oregon. Days suitable for fieldwork were 6.8. Pasture and range conditions were reported to be 13% very poor, 28% poor, 35% fair, 23% good, and 1% excellent. In western Oregon winter wheat harvest continued with the good dry weather. Grass for seed finished. Straw was baled and moved to storage. Red clover was nearing maturity and cover crops were growing well. Prunes were turning blue. Apples and blueberries were still being picked. Gooseberries had finished and peaches were ripe. Red potatoes were being harvested. Zucchini were abundant and other squash were doing well. Beets, carrots, cabbage, and leeks were available at farmer's markets. Nurseries were preparing for fall activity. Supplemental water was being applied to pasture and hay lands where available. Supplemental feeding were keeping animals in good shape. In eastern Oregon winter wheat harvest was also progressing well. Potatoes were being harvested. Summer pear harvest got underway in some areas and routine orchard operations continued. Watermelon picking was underway. Irrigation and livestock water conditions continued to decline.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6. Topsoil moisture, 1% very short, 25% short, 66% adequate, 8% surplus. Suboil moisture, 1% very short, 19% short, 69% adequate, 11% surplus. Corn milk, 61% this week, n/a last year, n/a average. Oats mature, 76% this week, 94% last year, 91% average. Soybean blooming, 89% this week, n/a last year, n/a average. Soybeans setting pods, 63% this week, n/a last year, n/a average. Hay alfalfa second cutting, 87% this week, 100% last year, 100% average. Hay alfalfa third cutting, 53% this week, 54% last year, 67% average. Hay other than alfalfa second cutting, 75% this week, 69% last year, 77% average. Hay other than alfalfa third cutting, this week 14%, last year n/a, average n/a. Apples Harvested, 13% this week, 24% last year, 25% average. Peaches Harvested, 32% this week, 65% last year, 64% average. Apples condition, 2% very poor, 7% poor, 18% fair, 47% good, 26% excellent. Cherries condition, 100% very poor, 0% poor, 0% fair, 0% good, 0% excellent. Corn condition, 1% very poor, 3% poor, 17% fair, 45% good, 34% excellent. Soybeans condition, 0%

very poor, 1% poor, 16% fair, 61% good, 22% excellent. Quality of Hay Made, 0% very poor, 1% poor, 16% fair, 61% good, 22% excellent. Pasture condition, 4% very poor, 7% poor, 35% fair, 39% good, 15% excellent. Peaches condition, 2% very poor, 0% poor, 9% fair, 54% good, 35% excellent. Field activities for the week included harvesting, spraying, bailing and spreading manure.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil Moisture 3% very short, 15% short, 72% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil Moisture 6% very short, 18% short, 72% adequate, 4% surplus. Pasture and Range condition 0% very poor, 26% poor, 39% fair, 33% good, 2% excellent. Peanuts condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 16% fair, 68% good, 14% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 45% fair, 49% good, 4% excellent. Tobacco condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 20% fair, 70% good, 10% excellent. Corn condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 25% fair, 59% good, 8% excellent. Corn Doughed 99%, 98% 2013. Corn Mature 74%, 12% 2013. Peaches Harvested 89%, 91% 2013. Cantaloupes Harvested 95%, 93% 2013. Cucumbers Harvested 100%, 92% 2013. Snap beans harvested 100%, 95% 2013. Watermelons harvested 100%, 95% 2013. Tomatoes harvested 100%, 100% 2013. Peanuts pegged 99%, 95% 2013. Soybeans planted 100%, 100% 2013. Soybeans emerged 100%, 100% 2013. Soybeans Blooming 83%, 48% 2013. Soybeans setting pods 20%, 13% 2013. Tobacco Cut 65%, 52% 2013. The state average temperature for the seven-day period was one degree above the long-term average. The state average rainfall for the seven-day period was 2.1 inches.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 23% short, 74% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 21% short, 76% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat conditions 0% very poor, 2% poor, 20% fair, 65% good, 13% excellent. Winter wheat 96% mature 98% 2013, 99% average. Spring wheat coloring 93%, 96% 2013, 99% average. Spring wheat mature 64%, 66% 2013, 85% average. Barley coloring, 76%, 98% 2013, 97% average. Oats conditions 1% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 69% good, 14% excellent. Oats coloring 95%, 98% 2013, 98% average. Oats mature 79%, 91% 2013, 90% average. Oats harvested, 62%, 61% 2013, 70% average. Corn silking 95%, 95% 2013, 85% average. Corn dough 40%, 29% 2013, 31% average. Corn dented 1%, 1% 2013, 4% average. Sunflower conditions 1% very poor, 1% poor, 24% fair, 70% good, 4% excellent. Sunflower blooming 42%, 38% 2013, 49% average. Alfalfa conditions 1% very poor, 8% poor, 21% fair, 50% good, 20% excellent. Alfalfa second cutting 74%, 89% 2013, 87% average. Alfalfa third cut 12%, 17% 2013, 23% average. Stock waters supplies 2% very short, 15% short, 80% adequate, 3% surplus. Below normal temperatures persisted across the state this past week. Widely scattered rain showers were reported in some areas of the state.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable 5.2. Topsoil moisture 5% very short,27% short, 61% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short,27%short, 62% adequate, 6% surplus. Cotton 82% setting bolls, bolls opening 2%. Soybeans, 83% blooming, 62% setting pods. Corn condition 0% percent very poor, 4% poor, 19% fair, 54% good,23% excellent. Cotton condition, 1% very poor, 6% poor, 25% fair, 56% good, 12% excellent. Soybean condition 1% very poor,4% poor, 21% fair, 58% good, 16% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 2% very poor, 14% poor 34% fair, 47% good, 3% excellent. Famers welcomed much-needed rains at the end of last week. These rains provided a shot in the arm to soybeans, corn and pastures. High temperatures early in the week assisted cotton growth. These same high temperatures caused some stress in cattle. Hay producers took advantage of the dry weather early in the week until they were forced out of the fields by rain.

TEXAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 23% very short, 48% short, 27% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 23% very short, 46% short, 29% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn mature 50%, 56% 2013, 57% avg; Corn harvested 17%,36% 2013, 39% avg. Cotton squaring 98%, 97% 2013, 97% avg. Rice harvested 6%, 23% 2013, 30% avg. Sorghum harvested 46%, 54% 2013, 49% avg. Soybeans dropping leaves 8%, 8% 2013, 3% avg. Sunflowers harvested 39%,5% 2013, 2% avg. Range and pasture condition 8% very poor, 16% poor, 35% fair, 32% good and 9% excellent. Hot, humid weather was experienced across the state last week. Many areas of the Northern High Plains, Blacklands, and the Trans–Pecos received up to three inches of precipitation. Portions of the Lower Valley and South East Texas received two inches or more of rainfall. The rest of the state received little to no measurable rainfall last week. Preparations for fall seedings continued across the state. In areas of the Northern High Plains, some irrigated corn was cut for silage, while in the Blacklands corn continued to mature. Producers in South East Texas anticipate corn harvest should begin in the coming weeks. Cotton in the Southern Low Plains progressed to the blooming stage, while in the Coastal Bend many fields were being harvested. Peanuts continued to peg in areas of South Texas. In areas of the Upper Coast, producers were preparing fields for rice harvest. Sunflower harvest was wrapping up, while soybean harvest had begun in areas of the Blacklands. Sugarcane aphid populations continued to be a concern for sorghum producers in South East Texas, while harvest continued in South Central Texas. In areas of the Southern High Plains and the Cross-Timbers, watermelon harvest was active. In North East Texas, pecans had moderate to heavy nut set; however, some trees were exhibiting scab. Sesame harvest was active in the Lower Valley. Many livestock producers across the state continued to provide supplemental feed due to drought conditions in parts of the state. Cattle body condition was reported as improving in many parts of the state. Feral hog damage continued to be seen in areas of North East Texas, while grasshopper and army worm pressure increased in pastures throughout the state.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 5.8. Topsoil moisture 19% very short, 40% short, 40% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil Moisture 20% very short, 48% short, 32% adequate. Winter wheat harvested 70%, 70% 2013, 60% 5-yr avg. Barley harvested 47%, 57% 2013, 48% 5-yr avg; condition 9% fair, 67% good, 24% excellent. Oats harvested 35%, 18% 2013, 18% 5-yr avg; condition 17% fair, 72% good, 11% excellent. Spring wheat harvested 37%, 30% 2013, 33% 5-yr avg; condition 4% poor, 19% fair, 56% good, 21% excellent. Alfalfa hay second cutting 91%, 92% 2013, 85% 5-yr avg; third cutting 14%, 14% 2013, 23% 5-yr avg. Corn Silked 76%, 80% 2013, 74% 5-yr avg; dough stage 6%, 3% 2013, 5% 5-yr avg; condition 18% fair, 59% good, 23% excellent. Apricots harvested 68%, 94% 2013, 92% 5-yr avg. Peaches harvested 4%, 19% 2013, 12% 5-yr avg. Tart cherries 98% harvested, 94% 2013, 85% 5-yr avg. Cattle and calves condition 1% poor, 20% fair, 67% good, 12% excellent. Sheep and lamb condition 14% fair, 80% good, 6% excellent. Stock water supplies 13% very short, 33% short, 53% adequate, 1% surplus. Crops looked good in Beaver County. Livestock were doing well. Rains have really helped the pastures and range ground. Showers slowed harvest in Box Elder County. The corn crop looks good. Most of the acreage has tasseled and silked. Growers were wrapping up harvest of second crop hay. Much of the week in Cache County included scattered showers and cloudy skies. One of the benefits from the cloudy, cooler weather is a reduction of spider mite activity in corn fields. Growers are anxious for warmer, dry weather in the coming days. Very little harvesting was accomplished last week. Barley and wheat were ripe and ready for the combine, but moisture levels were still too high for harvest and safe storage. Rain helped range conditions. The rains have livened up pastures and rangelands, all for the benefit of grazing livestock. Rains during the week in Rich County completely stopped producers from haying from Monday through Friday. Second crop alfalfa is in good shape because of rains. Producers will begin to cut alfalfa second crop later in the week. Cattle continue to be in great shape as a result of rains on summer ranges. Summer rain showers in Uintah County have helped keep mountain range conditions from deteriorating.

Reservoirs are nearly at conservation pool level. Canal companies have started to shut down deliveries of irrigation water. Irrigation water will be shut down in Ashley Valley and Jensen in the next two weeks. Recent rains in Weber County have wet some cut alfalfa and slowed grain harvest, but are helping corn grow.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 24% short, 64% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 26% short, 67% adequate, 2% surplus. The state saw cool temperatures and scattered rains this week. Rainfall varied based on location, with some areas receiving less than a fifth of an inch of precipitation and others receiving an inch or more. Temperatures were below normal for this time ranging from the norm to about 4 degrees below the norm. The inconsistent rains have been good to some crops but have also brought about the threat of disease to other crops. Some crops being monitored for disease by farmers are corn, soybeans, peanuts, and vegetables. Even with all the rain hitting the state, parts of the state are still in need of rain and are looking dry. Other farming activities included spraying growth inhibitors on cotton and soybeans, applying fungicides and herbicides to crops, and making hay.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil Moisture 17% Very Short, 49% Short, 33% Adequate and 1% Surplus. Subsoil Moisture 21% Very Short, 45% Short, 33% Adequate and 1% Surplus. Range and Pasture Conditions were 9% very poor, 17% poor, 45% fair, 25% good, and 4% excellent. Winter Wheat Harvested 83%, 56% PW, 60% PY and 50% 5YA. Spring Wheat Condition 6% Very Poor, 30% Poor, 45% Fair, 18% Good, and 1% Excellent. Spring Wheat Harvested 49%, 28% PW, and 20% PY, and 18% 5YA. Barley Condition 5% Very Poor, 19% Poor, 54% Fair, 22% Good, and 0% Excellent. Barley Harvested 40%, 20 PW, 14% PY, and 12% 5YA. Potatoes Condition 0% Very Poor, 2% Poor, 27% Fair, 66% Good, 5% Excellent. Potatoes Harvested 19%, 15% PW, 20% PY, and 21% 5YA. Corn Condition 0% Very Poor, and 0% Poor, 31% Fair, 55% good, 14% Excellent. Corn Silked 86%, 66% PW, 84% PY, and 71% 5YA. Corn Dough 45%, 33% PW, 6% PY, and 6% 5YA. Corn Dent 2%, NA PW, 1% PY, and 2% 5YA. Dry beans Condition 0% very Poor, 6& poor, 37% fair, 54% Good, and 3% Excellent. Dry Pea Harvested 70%, 55% PW, 53% PY, 42% 5YA. Alfalfa second cutting of hay 90%, 80% PW, 94% PY, and 83% 5YA. Alfalfa third cutting of hay 19%, NA PW, 15% PY, and 23% 5YA. Winter Wheat Harvest Neared Completion in Washington. In Whitman County area producers enjoyed a brief cool down with temperatures averaging 75 degrees throughout the week. Winter wheat harvest was 78 percent complete for the county. In Franklin County swathing, bailing and stacking of 3rd cutting of alfalfa hay was underway as well as potato and onion digging. Yakima County temperatures were warm with a high temperature of 102 degrees with no precipitation. In Klickitat County orchard districts, peach and nectarine harvest was mid-way through the season. Growers reported that the continued heat has made it difficult to keep up with irrigation demands. While this year's cherry harvest was one of the best on record, the peach harvest is shaping up as the worst due to split pits caused by rapid growth related to extreme heat. According to producers, the fruit splits when growth is super accelerated. Some peach blocks have losses of 60% of the crop due to split damage.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil moisture was 1% very short, 18% short, 80% adequate, and 1% surplus compared to 6% short, 90% adequate, and 4% surplus last year. Subsoil moisture was 5% very short, 24% short, 70% adequate, and 1% surplus, comparison data not available. Corn conditions were 3% very poor, 10% poor, 25% fair, 46% good, and 16% excellent. Corn was 81% silked, 80% in 2013, and 82% 5-year avg. Corn was 17% doughing, 8% in 2013, and 22% 5-year avg. Soybean conditions were 2% poor, 16% fair, and 82% good. Soybeans were 84% blooming, 61% in 2013, and 73% 5-year avg. Soybeans were 43% setting pods, 34% in 2013, and 40% 5-year avg. Winter wheat was 82% harvested, 97% in 2013, 5-year avg. not available. Hay conditions were 2% very poor, 4% poor, 33% fair, 53% good, and 8% excellent. Hay second cutting was 27%, 21% in 2013, and 37% 5-year avg. Apple conditions were 5% poor, 20% fair, 66% good, and 9% excellent. Peach conditions were 2% very poor, 9% poor, 16% fair, 66% good, and 7% excellent. Peaches were 26% harvested, 25% in 2013, and 37% 5-year avg. Cattle and calves were 1% poor, 16% fair, 73% good, and 10% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 1% poor, 16% fair, 80% good, and 3% excellent. Farming activities included summer calving, making hay, harvesting winter wheat, and harvesting peaches. Many farmers are busy attending the 90th State Fair that began on Friday in Lewisburg.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 32% short, 54% adequate and 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 27% short, 66% adequate, and 2% surplus. Winter wheat harvested 74% n.a. 2013, n.a. avg. Hay, alfalfa, second cutting 95%, 91% 2013, 95% avg.; third cutting 38%, 25% 2013, 43% avg. Hay, all types, condition 4% poor, 15% fair, 57% good, 24% excellent. Potatoes condition 3% poor, 22% fair, 61% good, 14% excellent. The amount of rain received in Wisconsin varied widely during the week. A storm system moved through the west and south-central portions of the state Monday, bringing soaking rain to some areas while bypassing neighboring counties. The north and east received similar spotty showers overnight on Sunday. However, the remainder of the week was once again dry and clear, with daytime temperatures in the 80s. Corn, soybeans, and hay perked up in response to the rain, but areas that have been bypassed by recent storms were badly in need of moisture. Topsoil moistures fell on average, with 43 percent short to very short statewide, compared to 33 percent short to very short last week. Reporters statewide noted that dry conditions are slowing the growth of third crop alfalfa. Pastures were also suffering from the lack of moisture, with condition declining for a fourth week in a row. Winter wheat harvest progressed rapidly, though the oats harvest was lagging behind average. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures this week were normal to 3 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 76 to 84 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 57 to 63 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.03 inches in Green Bay to 1.74 inches in Madison.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 30% short, 58% adequate. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 35% short, 56% adequate. Barley coloring 90%, 71% 2013, 82% 5-yr avg; mature 60%, 49% 2013, 62% 5-yr avg; harvested 14%, 17% 2013, 40% 5-yr avg; condition 2% fair, 66% good, 32% excellent. Oats headed 96%, 86% 2013, 94% 5-yr avg; coloring 76%, 61% 2013, 75% 5-yr avg; mature 47%, 10% 2013, 45% 5-yr avg; harvested 8%, 19% 2013, 22% 5-yr avg; condition 1% very poor, 2% fair, 87% good, 10% excellent. Spring wheat coloring 83%, 89% 2013, 80% 5-yr avg; mature 38%, 68% 2013, 57% 5-yr avg; harvested 12%, 19% 2013, 21% 5-yr avg; condition 1% poor, 7% fair, 88% good, 4% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 85% good, 15% excellent. Winter wheat harvested 30%, 80% 2013, 86% 5-yr avg; condition 2% poor, 29% fair, 66% good, 3% excellent. Corn silking 46%, 53% 2013, 57% 5-yr avg; condition 1% poor, 4% fair, 88% good, 7% excellent. Dry beans blooming 76%, 73% 2013, 82% 5-yr avg; setting pods 31%, 31% 2013, 53% 5-yr avg; condition 8% fair, 80% good, 12% excellent. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting 58%, 48% 2013, 46% 5-yr avg. Livestock condition 2% poor, 16% fair, 66% good, 16% excellent. Crop insect infestation 3% severe, 7% moderate, 46% light, 44% none. Irrigation water supplies 1% poor, 9% fair, 78% good, 12% excellent. Portions of Lincoln County received rainfall in excess of 2 inches during the week, resulting in areas of flash flooding. Beneficial growing conditions exist for most crops. Lodging was evident in portions of the State’s small grain crop because of heavy rainfall received during the week.

August 7 ENSO Update

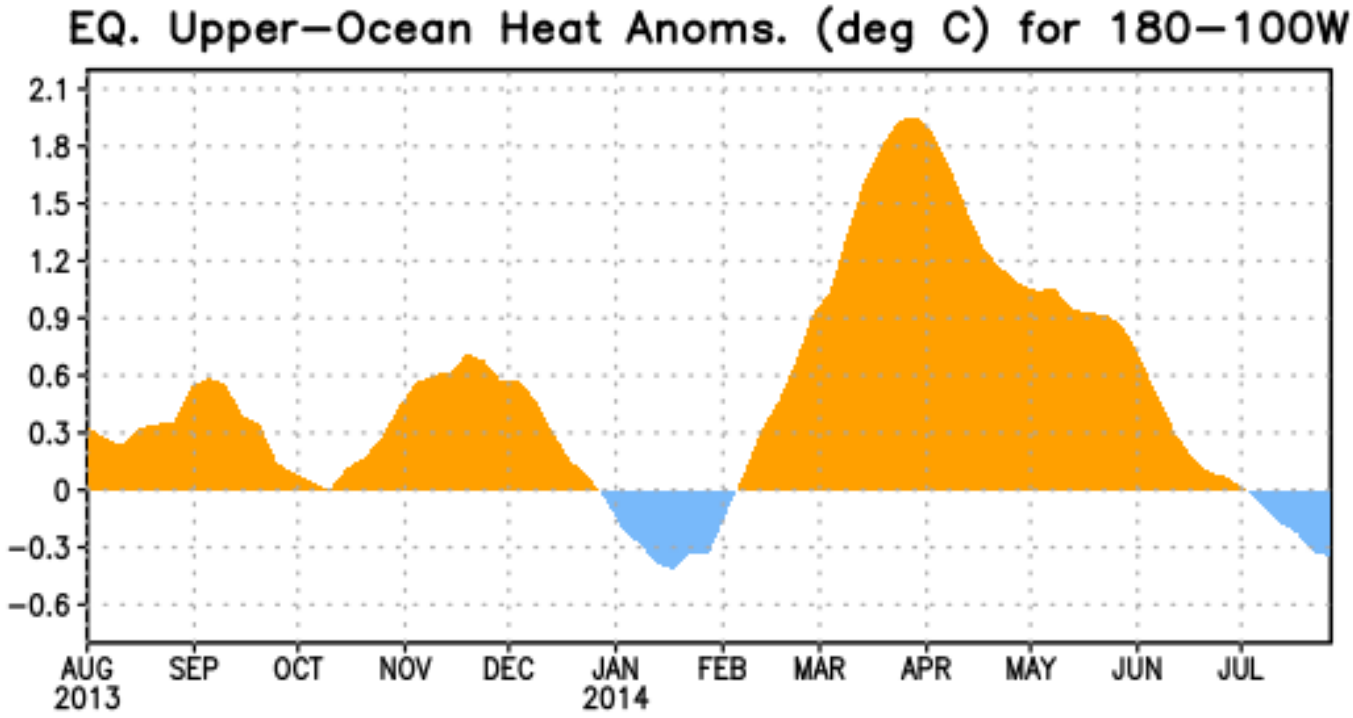


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180º-100ºW). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1981-2010 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: El Niño Watch

Synopsis: The chance of El Niño has decreased to about 65% during the Northern Hemisphere fall and early winter.

During July 2014, above-average sea surface temperatures (SST) continued in the far eastern equatorial Pacific, but near average SSTs prevailed in the central and east-central equatorial Pacific. Most of the Niño indices decreased toward the end of the month with values of +0.3°C in Niño-4, -0.1°C in Niño-3.4, +0.2°C in Niño-3, and +0.6°C in Niño-1+2. Subsurface heat content anomalies (averaged between 180º-100ºW) continued to decrease and are slightly below average (Fig. 1). The above-average subsurface temperatures that were observed near the surface during June (down to 100m depth) are now limited to a thin layer in the top 50m, underlain by mainly below-average temperatures. The low-level winds over the tropical Pacific remained near average during July, but westerly wind anomalies appeared in the central and eastern part of the basin toward the end of the month. Upper-level winds remained generally near average and convection was enhanced mainly just north of the equator in the western Pacific. The lack of a coherent atmospheric El Niño pattern, and a return to near-average SSTs in the central Pacific, indicate ENSO-neutral.

Over the last month, model forecasts have slightly delayed the El Niño onset, with most models now indicating the onset during July-September, with the event continuing into early 2015. A strong El Niño is not favored in any of the ensemble averages, and slightly more models call for a weak event rather than a moderate event. At this time, the consensus of forecasters expects El Niño to emerge during August-October and to peak at weak strength during the late fall and early winter (3-month values of the Niño-3.4 index between 0.5°C and 0.9°C). The chance of El Niño has decreased to about 65% during the Northern Hemisphere fall and early winter (click CPC/IRI consensus forecast for the chance of each outcome).

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts are also updated monthly in the Forecast Forum of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. Additional perspectives and analysis are also available in an ENSO blog. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 4 September 2014. 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

August 3-9, 2014

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: After a brief respite, the return of showers caused additional fieldwork delays and sustained crop quality concerns.

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

EASTERN FSU: Drier, milder weather favored filling spring wheat in the north, while sunny skies promoted cotton development in the south.

MIDDLE EAST: Scattered, locally heavy showers in Turkey provided supplemental moisture to irrigated summer crops.

SOUTH ASIA: Favorable monsoon rainfall encouraged rapid crop planting in western India and improved moisture conditions for rice in parts of eastern India.

EAST ASIA: Moisture conditions improved on the North China Plain, while pockets of unfavorable dryness persisted in the central Yangtze Valley.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon showers maintained beneficial moisture supplies for rice in most of Thailand.

AUSTRALIA: Sunny skies and generally adequate moisture supplies favored winter crop development in the west and southeast, while unfavorably dry weather persisted in the northeast.

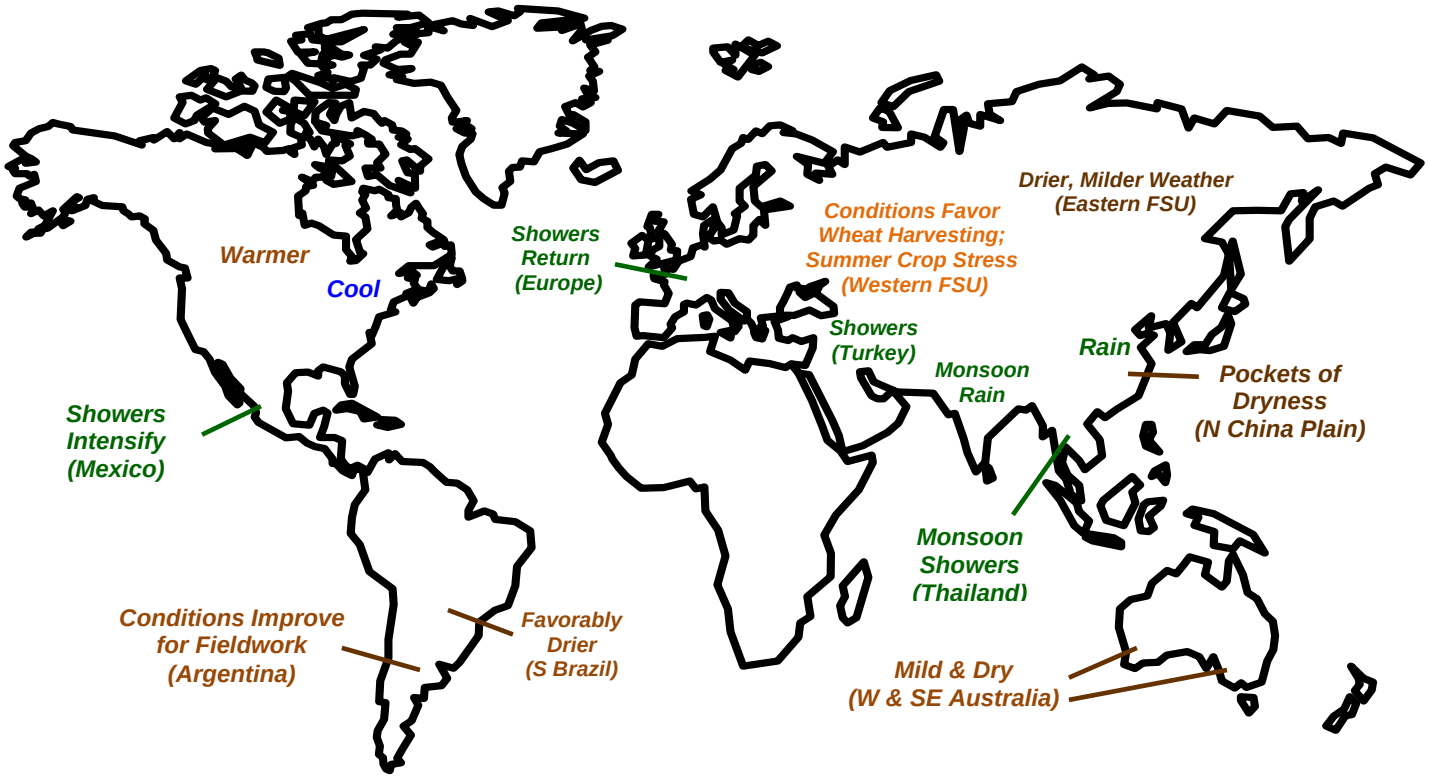
ARGENTINA: Mild, mostly dry weather aided late-season fieldwork, while favoring development of emerging winter grains.

BRAZIL: Drier conditions favored harvesting of sugarcane and coffee.

MEXICO: Increased rainfall benefited rain-fed summer crops, including corn and sugarcane.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Unfavorable wetness returned to the Prairies, though above-normal temperatures spurred growth of spring grains and oilseeds.

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



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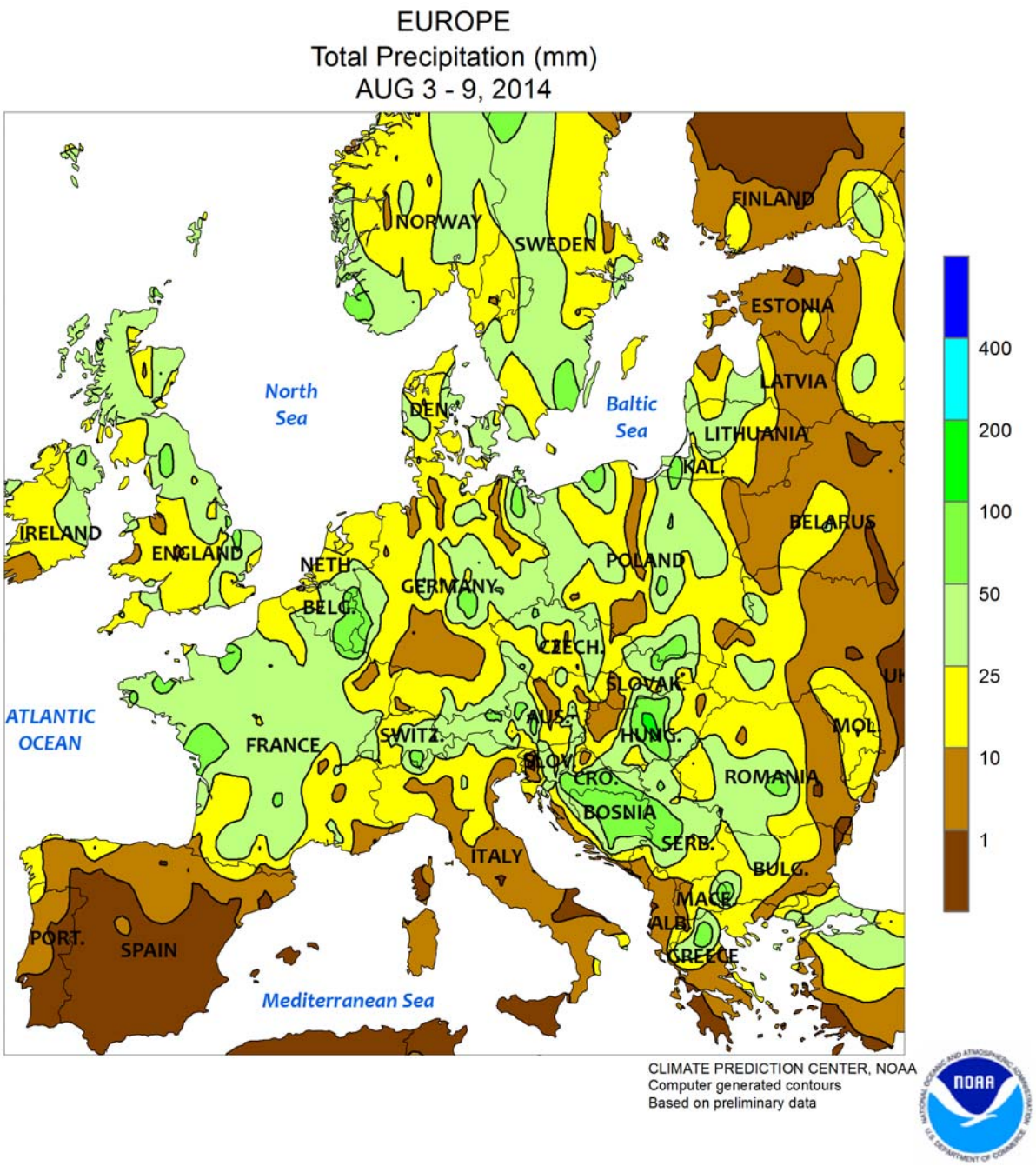

EUROPE

After a brief respite, a return of wet weather hampered fieldwork but maintained favorable yield prospects for summer crops over much of the continent. A break from recent rainfall in France, Germany, and the United Kingdom allowed small grain harvesting and early rapeseed planting to resume. However, moderate to heavy showers (10-50 mm, locally more) returned to these locales during the latter half of the period, renewing fieldwork delays and maintaining quality concerns for unharvested grains and oilseeds. The rain continued to boost prospects for reproductive to filling summer crops, particularly corn. Meanwhile, locally heavy downpours (25-100 mm) in the northern and western Balkans halted fieldwork and caused localized flooding in areas still recovering from historic May rainfall. However, somewhat lighter showers (5-50 mm) in Romania and Bulgaria were beneficial for corn and sunflowers. Showers also continued to fall in northern Italy, where 5 to 30 mm of rain provided supplemental moisture to irrigated summer crops in the Po River Valley. In contrast, dry weather in Spain promoted summer crop maturation and other seasonal fieldwork, though irrigation reserves remained somewhat diminished due to a poor end to the winter-spring wet season. Temperatures were favorably cool for corn in France and Italy, while warmer conditions (up to 3°C above normal) accelerated summer crop development in eastern Europe.

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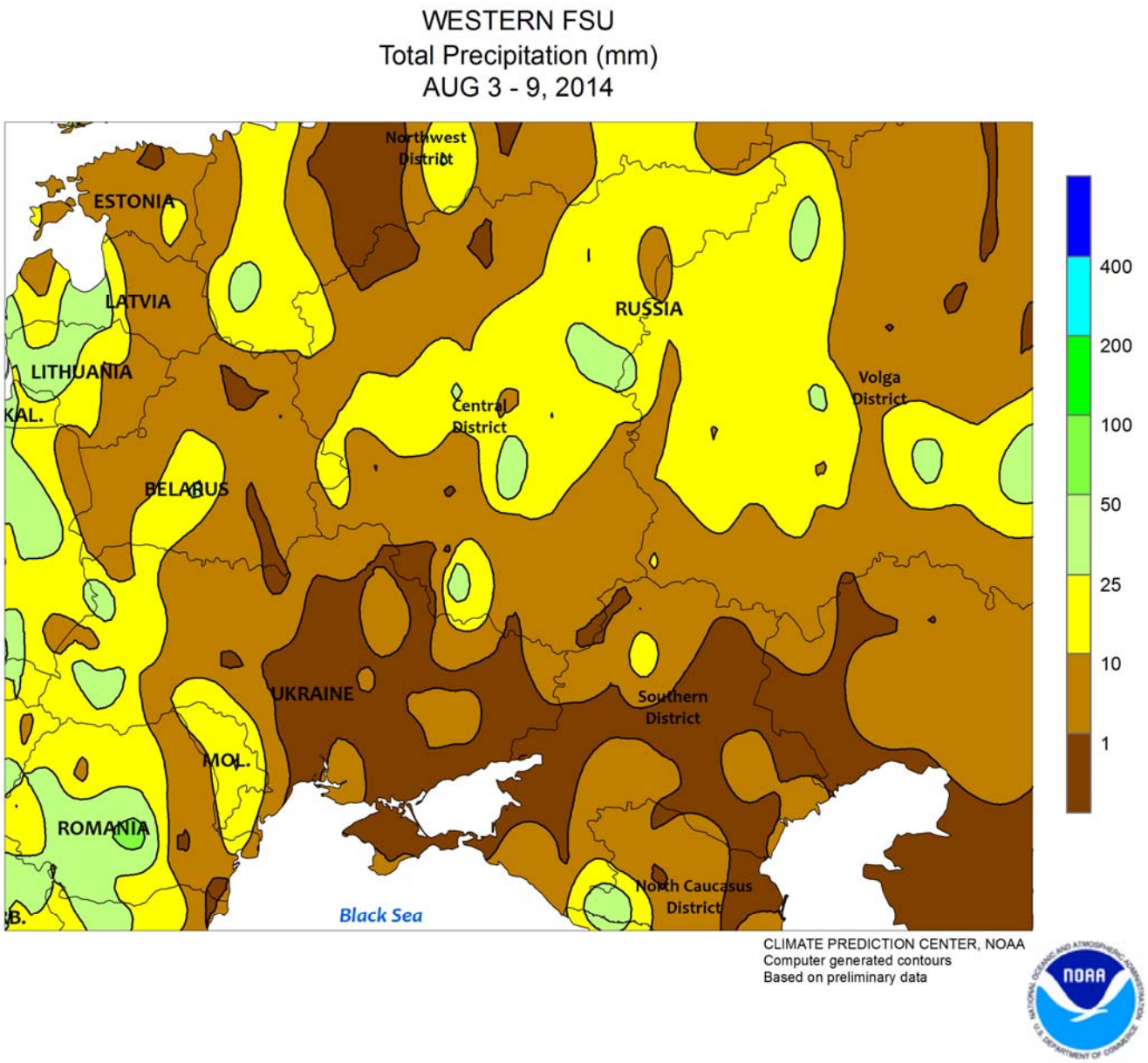

WESTERN FSU

Mostly dry, hot weather prevailed across the region, promoting fieldwork but causing some stress on summer crops. Rain was mostly confined to northern- and southern-most growing areas, with light to moderate showers (1-10 mm) in southern Russia's North Caucasus District maintaining favorable yield prospects for filling corn. In addition, 2 to 20 mm of rain (locally more) over northern Russia sustained soil moisture for filling small grains but hampered harvest efforts. In contrast, dry, hot conditions (32-37°C) from Belarus and central Ukraine into Russia's Southern District allowed winter wheat harvesting to near completion but caused some stress to late-filling corn. However, overall summer crop prospects in Belarus, Ukraine, and Moldova remained favorable due to adequate soil moisture courtesy of a wet May, June, and July. In contrast, dryness and heat since mid-July likely caused some yield reductions to corn and sunflowers in western and southern Russia, particularly in west-central portions of the Southern District (Rostov Oblast). Farther east, dry weather in the southern Volga District reduced soil moisture for filling spring wheat, though temperatures remained near normal.

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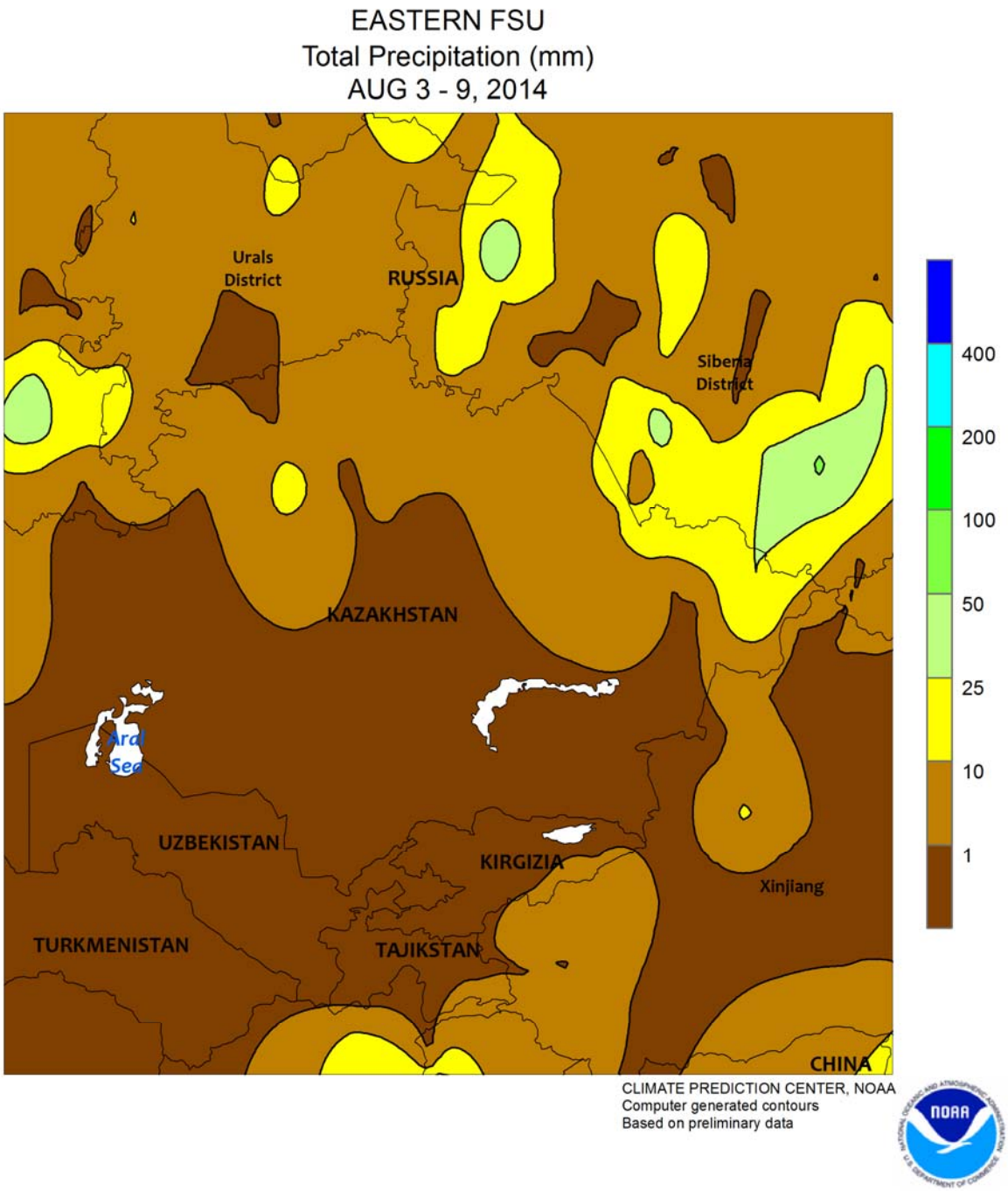

EASTERN FSU

After a nearly continuous month-long stretch of rain, much-needed drier weather returned to spring wheat areas. The return of sunny skies was beneficial for filling spring wheat in northern Kazakhstan and southern and eastern portions of Russia. In addition, warmer conditions (27-30°C) promoted crop development following an extended period of unseasonably chilly temperatures. However, spring wheat in south-central portions of the Siberia District (in particular, the Novosibirsk Oblast) likely suffered irreversible yield losses due to a lack of rain and untimely July heat. Farther south, seasonably sunny skies promoted the development of irrigated cotton in Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan. Producers in these areas typically begin cotton harvesting in September.

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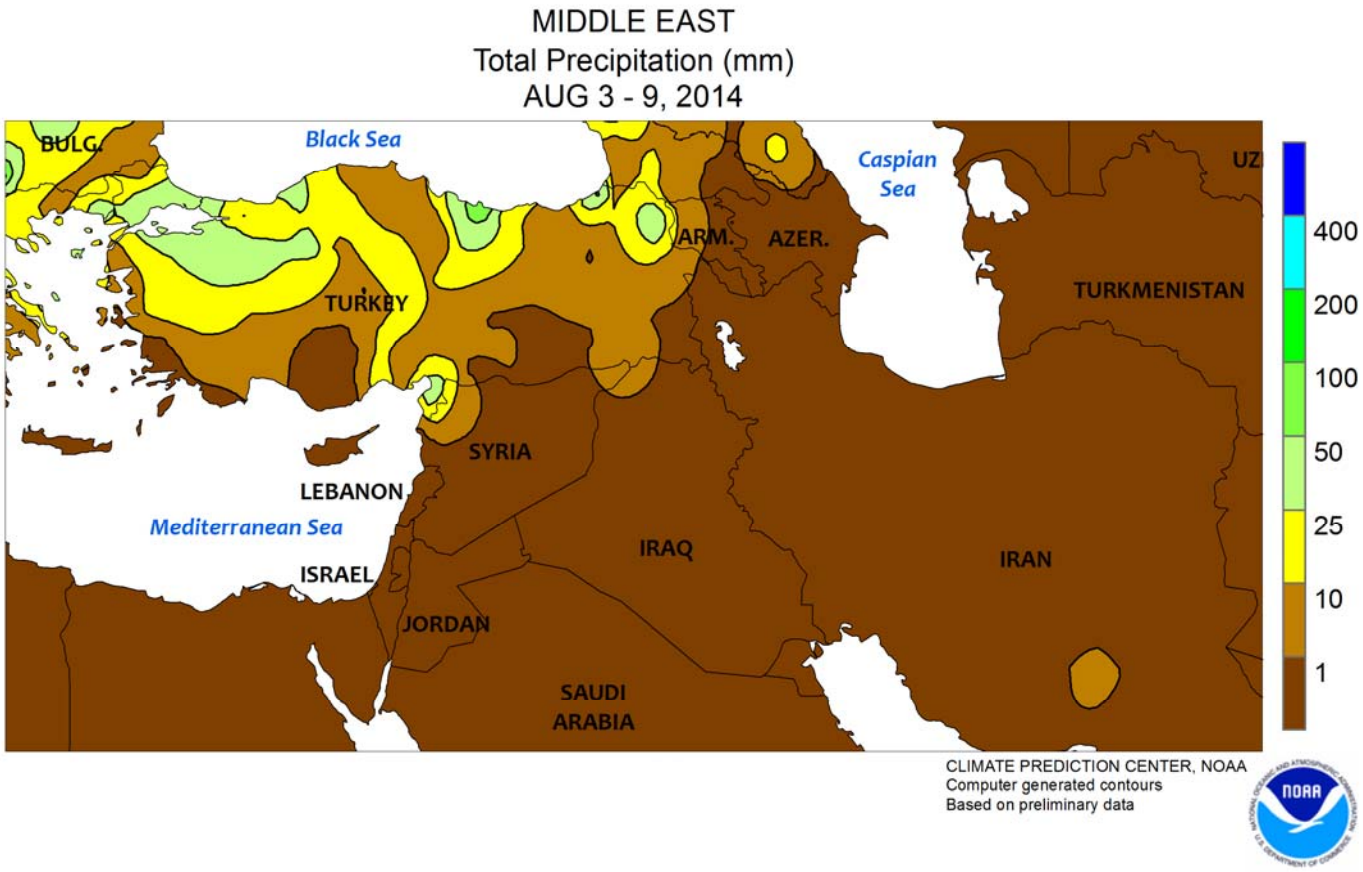

MIDDLE EAST

Unseasonably heavy showers developed in Turkey, while dry weather prevailed from Syria into Iran. A pair of slow-moving disturbances generated showers and thunderstorms — some of which were severe — across central and northern Turkey, with rain amounts varying from a trace to more than 40 mm. The rainfall provided supplemental moisture for irrigated corn, sunflowers, and cotton but caused localized flooding, particularly in northwestern portions of the country. Across the remainder of the Middle East, sunny skies sustained irrigation demands for reproductive to filling summer crops but promoted seasonal fieldwork.

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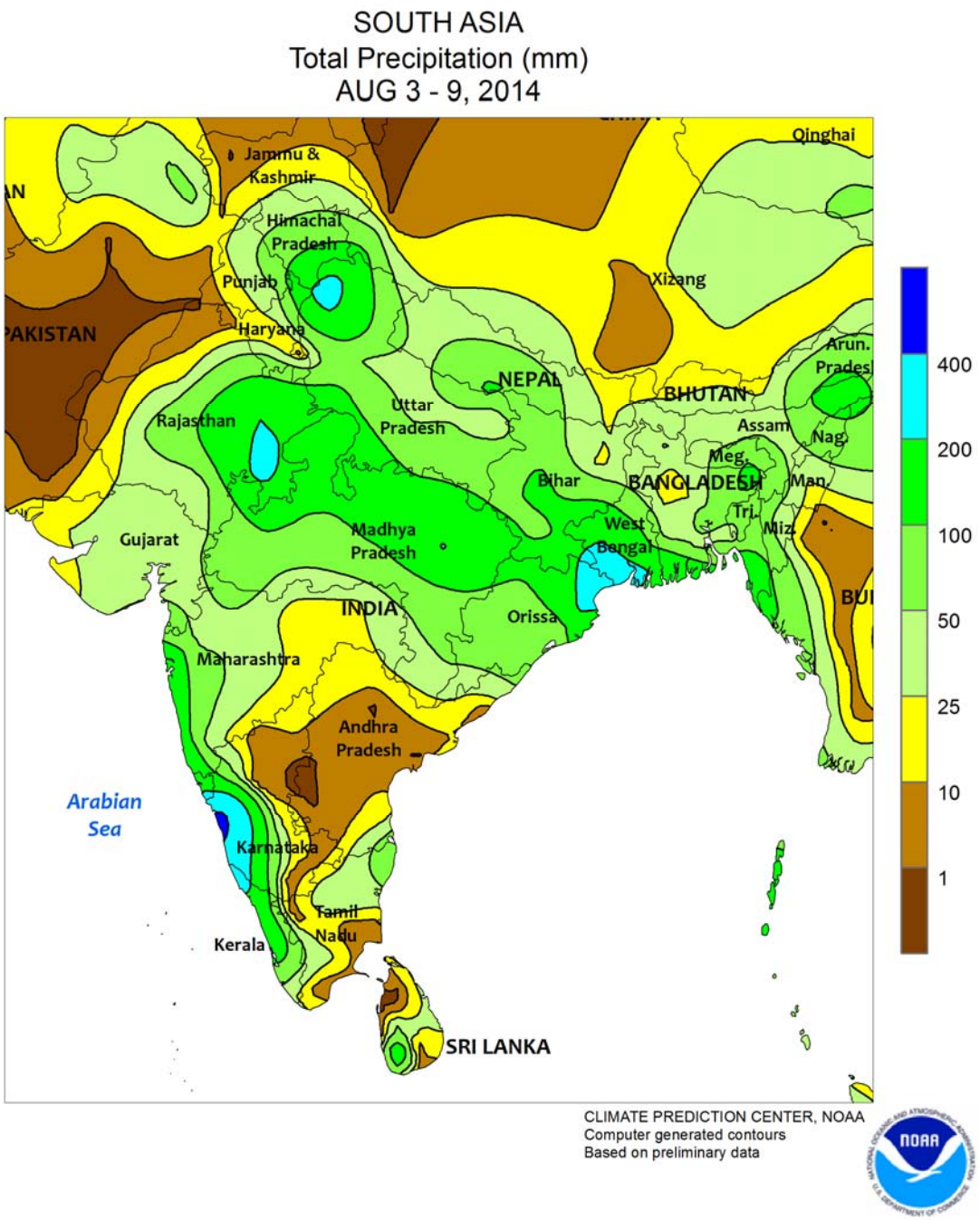
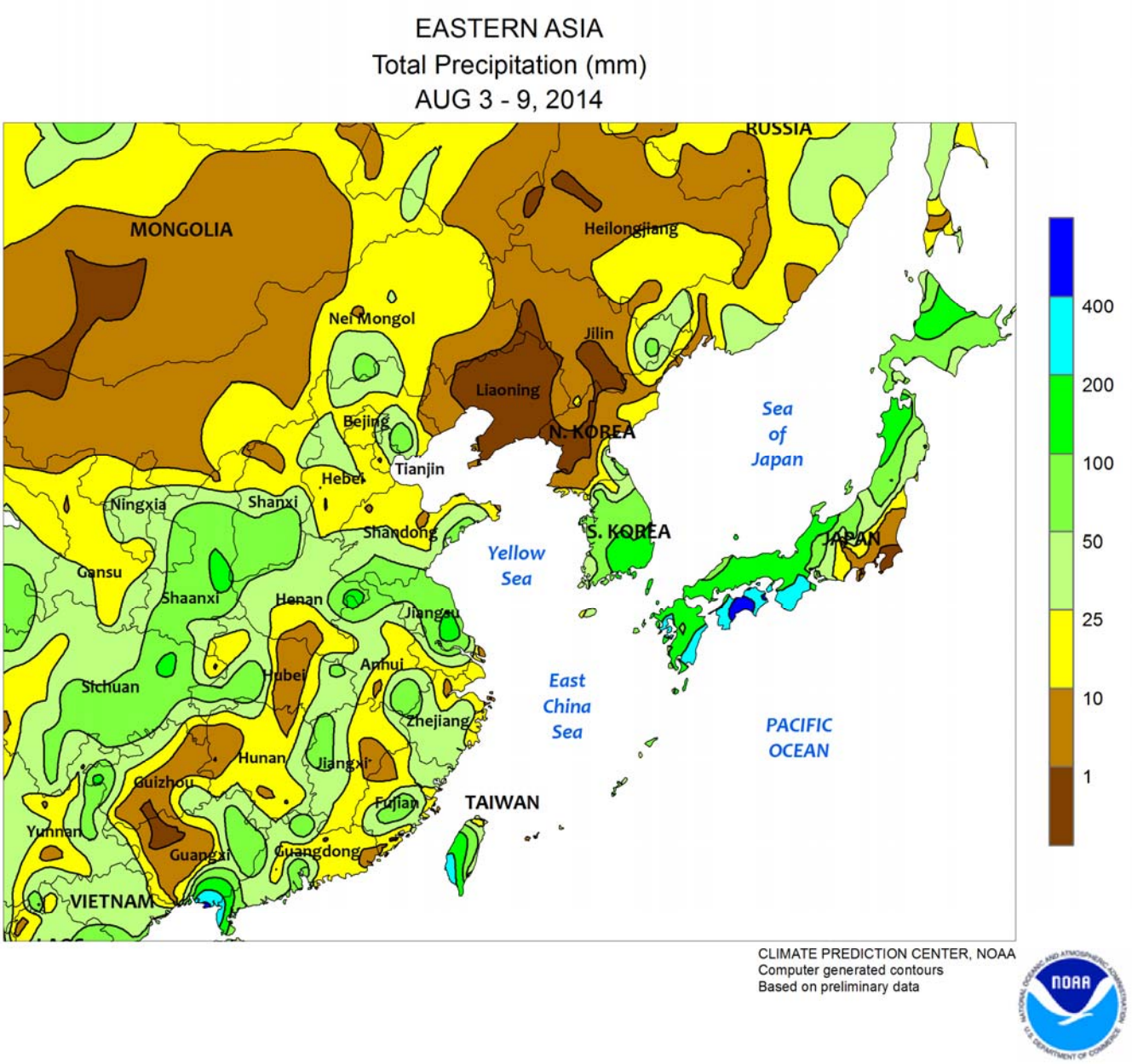


SOUTH ASIA

Monsoon showers continued across the majority of India, with upwards of 350 mm in central growing areas. Rainfall was somewhat lighter in western growing areas, where amounts were between 25 and 75 mm. Moisture conditions continued to improve for cotton, groundnuts, and soybeans and the consistent rainfall encouraged rapid planting. However, with the rainy season past the halfway point, yield prospects remained below average. In addition, pockets of drier weather existed in eastern Maharashtra (a significant soybean and cotton area), forcing farmers to switch from soybeans to cotton, with the rainy season winding down. In eastern India, heavy showers (over 200 mm) boosted moisture supplies for rice in Orissa and surrounding portions of West Bengal and Chhattisgarh (formerly eastern Madhya Pradesh). Showers were somewhat lighter (100-200 mm) in Bihar and eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh, providing a much-needed boost to moisture supplies for rice after a lackluster monsoon for most of the season. Elsewhere in the region, mostly seasonable rainfall in Pakistan maintained adequate moisture supplies for irrigated rice and cotton, while over 100 mm in both Bangladesh and Sri Lanka maintained favorable moisture supplies for rice.

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



EASTERN ASIA

Mostly dry weather prevailed across northeastern China, with most areas reporting less than 15 mm of rain for the week. Despite the dry week, moisture conditions remained favorable for summer crops in the later stages of reproduction. Farther south, most of the North China Plain averaged 25 mm of rain, maintaining beneficial moisture supplies for crops in Hebei and Shandong, while easing short-term dryness in Henan. In the Yangtze Valley, 25 to 100 mm of rain boosted moisture supplies for rice and other summer crops and was especially welcomed in dry areas of Sichuan. In contrast, pockets of dryness still persisted in Hubei, where rainfall has trended below normal for the season. Across southern China, showers were generally spotty (averaging 30 mm or less), but seasonal moisture remained favorable for late-season rice. In other parts of the region, Super Typhoon Halong weakened rapidly as the storm approached southern Japan. After achieving Super Typhoon status early in the period, Halong weakened to a tropical storm prior to making landfall in southern Honshu Island. Halong brought heavy showers (100-300 mm, locally up to 600 mm) to minor rice growing areas, with localized damage likely. In addition, heavy rainfall from Halong made its way into South Korea, helping to cut seasonal rainfall deficits for rice, particularly in southern areas. Meanwhile, mostly dry weather returned to North Korea after last week's much-needed rainfall.

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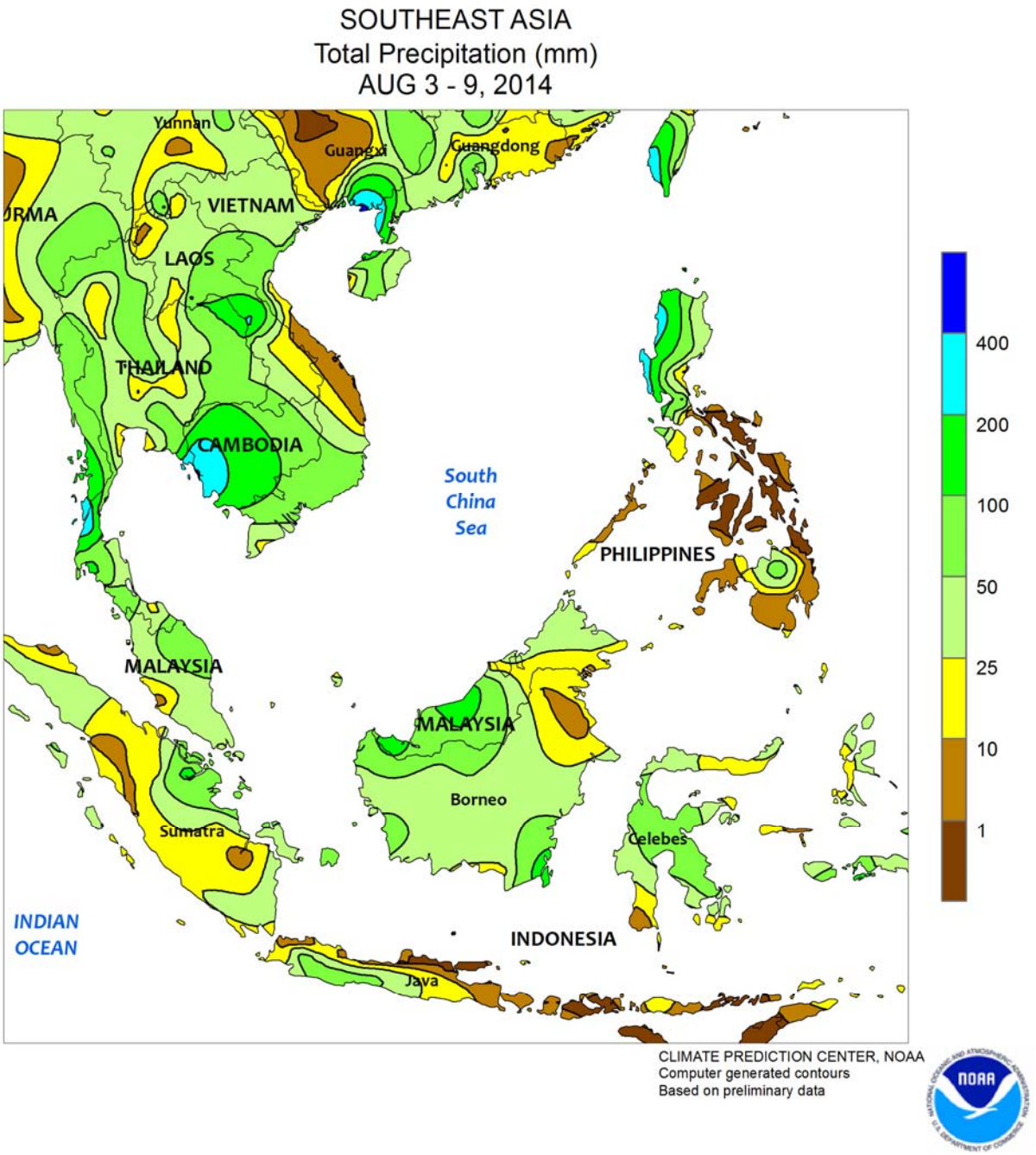

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Widespread monsoon showers (25-100 mm) maintained moisture conditions in Thailand. Seasonal rainfall in much of the north and northeastern rice areas remained adequate for rice development, but more rain is needed in the Central Plain Region to eliminate seasonal rainfall deficits. Heavy showers (200-300 mm) continued in the northwestern Philippines, and although amounts were less than last week's deluge, flooding still continued in some rice areas. In oil palm areas of Malaysia and Indonesia, mostly dry weather promoted harvesting.

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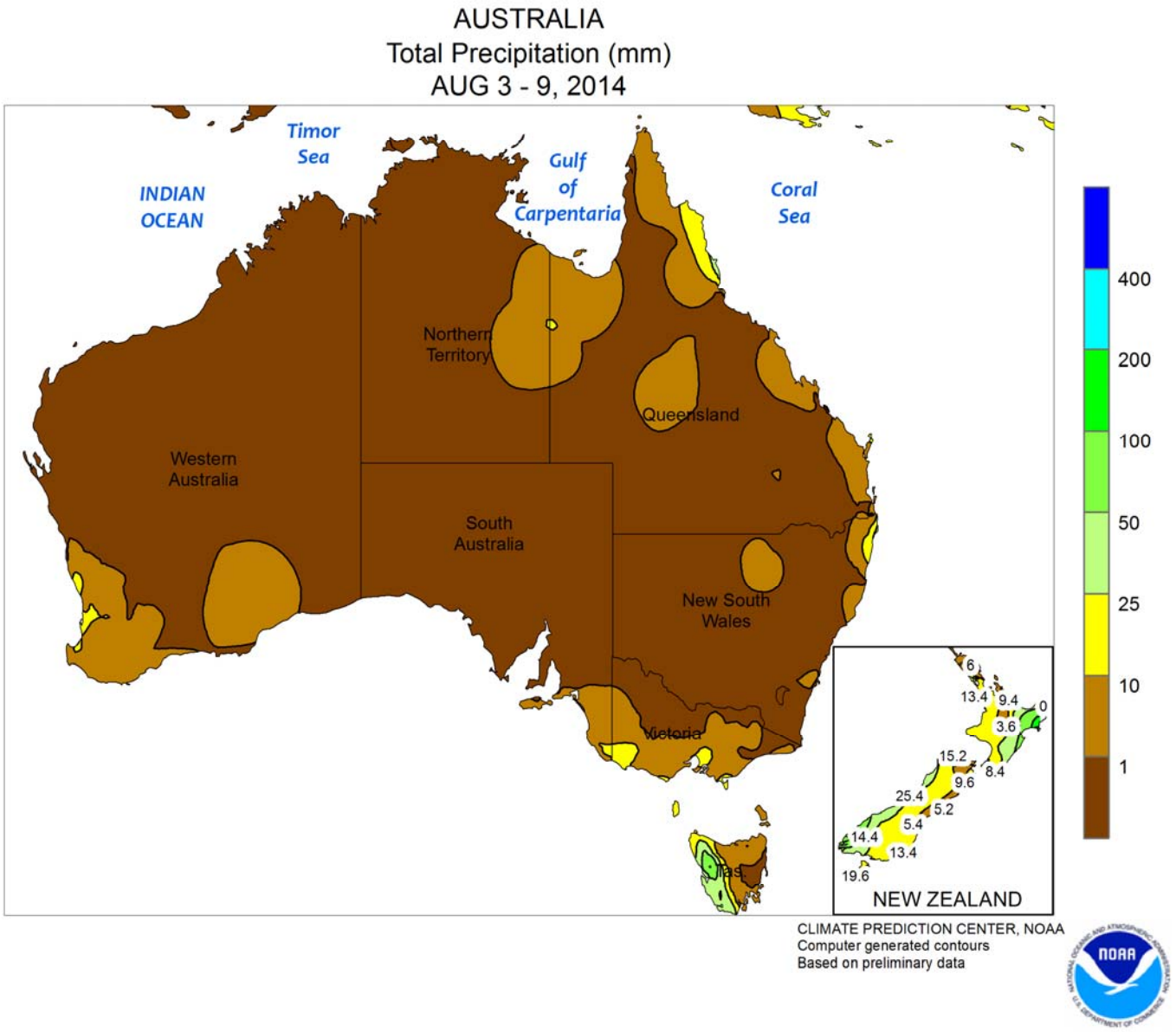

AUSTRALIA

In Western Australia, scattered, generally light showers (less than 5 mm) provided little additional moisture for vegetative winter grains and oilseeds. Similarly, little rain (mostly less than 5 mm) fell on major wheat, barley, and canola producing areas in South Australia, Victoria, and southern New South Wales. Despite the relatively dry weather, generally adequate soil moisture continued to favor winter crop development in western and southeastern Australia. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, unfavorably dry weather persisted across northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, slowly reducing yield prospects for wheat and other winter crops. Soaking rains are needed soon to stabilize crop conditions in these areas. If significant rainfall does not arrive soon, yield prospects will begin to decline more rapidly as crops advance through reproductive development. Temperatures throughout the wheat belt averaged near normal, but for the second consecutive week minimum temperatures dropped below freezing in parts of southern and eastern Australia. The sub-freezing temperatures raised concerns about local freeze damage, especially in areas where crops were more advanced in the development cycle.

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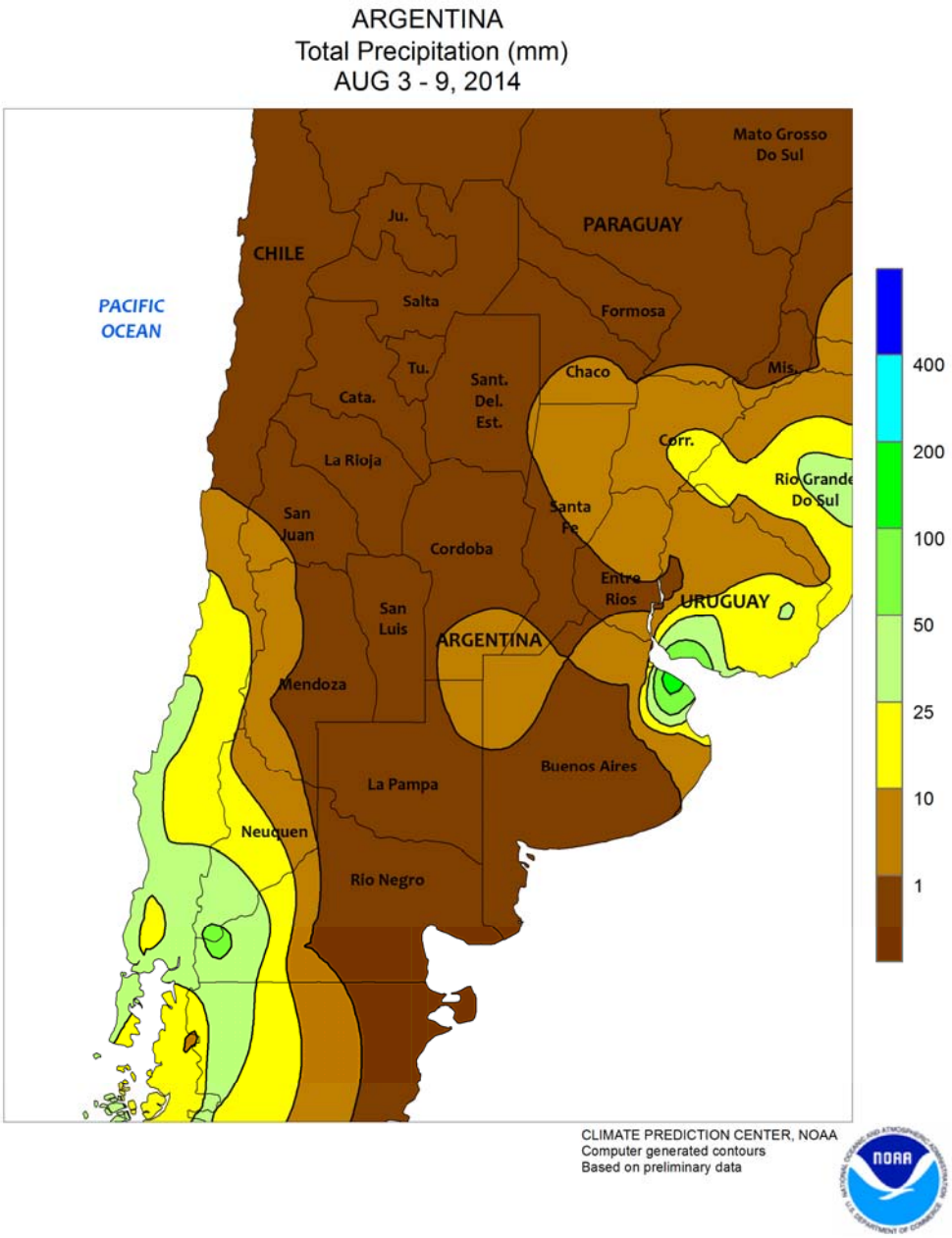

ARGENTINA

Dry, warmer-than-normal weather improved conditions for late-season fieldwork in most major production areas. Little to no rain fell from La Pampa and western Buenos Aires northward to Chaco and Formosa, aiding efforts to harvest any remaining corn and cotton, which has been delayed due to late planting and earlier periods of wetness. Rainfall also diminished from the past week in key winter grain areas of southeastern Buenos Aires and outlying farming areas of the northeast (eastern sections of Chaco and Formosa to Misiones), with few locations recording more than 10 mm. Weekly average temperatures were 1 to 3°C above normal throughout the region. Daytime highs ranged from the upper 10s (degrees C) to the lower 20s throughout central Argentina. In contrast, highs reached the middle 30s during the early part of the week farther north (notably Salta and western sections of Chaco and Formosa), although cooler weather (highs in the 10s and 20s) prevailed at week's end. Despite the cool down, freezing temperatures (nighttime lows from -3 to 0°C) were generally confined to points extending southward from northern Cordoba. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn was 81 percent harvested as of August 7, compared with 98 percent last year. In addition, winter wheat was 90 percent planted, also lagging last year's pace (96 percent).

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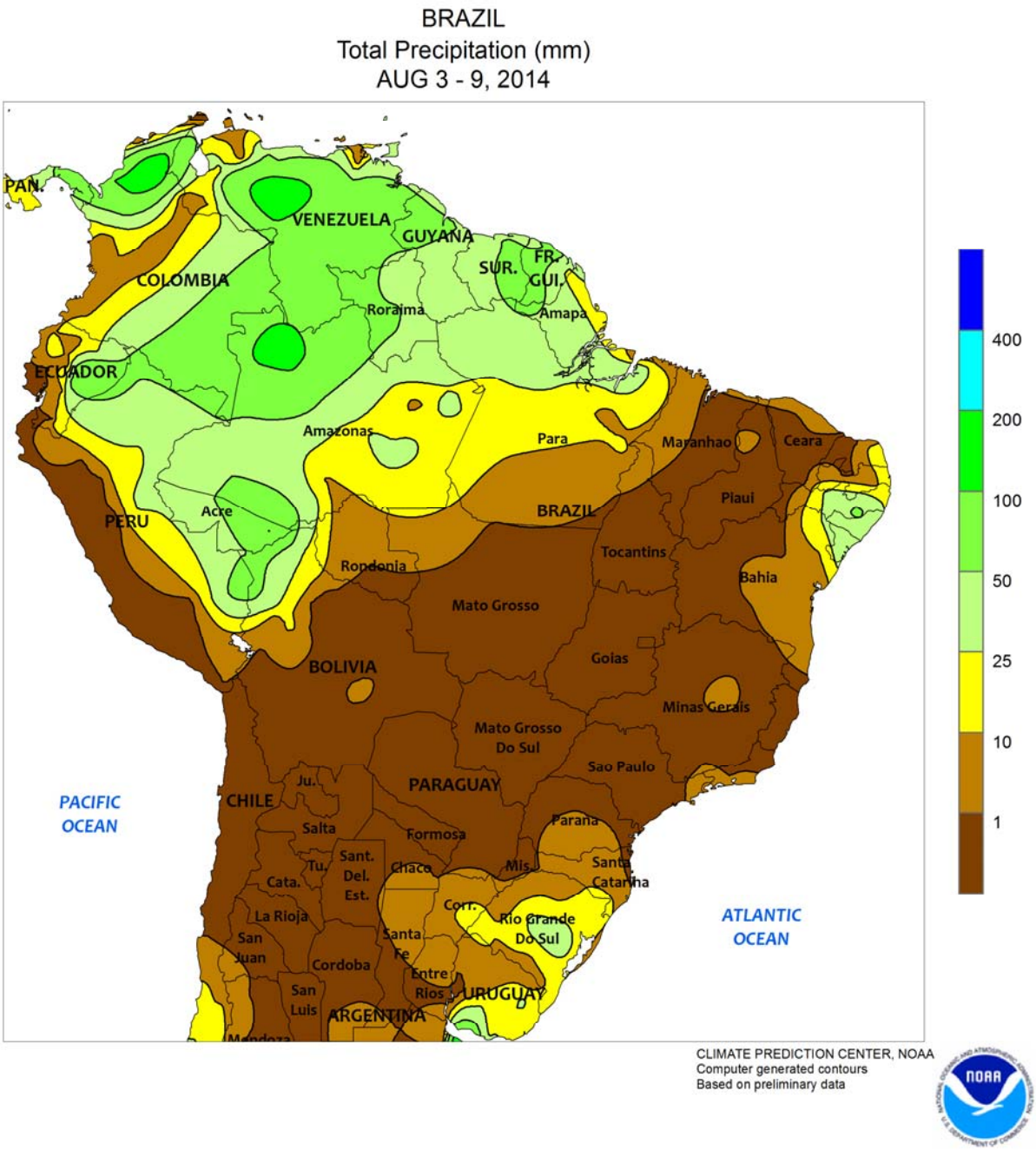

BRAZIL

Seasonably drier weather prevailed in the south, improving conditions for sugarcane and coffee harvesting. Rainfall totaling more than 10 mm was confined to southern Rio Grande do Sul; otherwise, dry weather extended northward through the Center-West and northeastern interior regions. This area included the main sugarcane and coffee areas of Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, and Esprito Santo, where crops ready for harvest benefited from the dryness. Near- to above-normal temperatures accompanied the dryness, with daytime highs ranging from the middle and upper 20s in Rio Grande do Sul and southern Parana to the middle and upper 30s in Mato Grosso and Tocantins. Nighttime lows stayed above freezing. In addition to aiding the drying process, the warmth spurred winter grain development. Elsewhere, showers diminished along the northeastern coast, with amounts in excess of 10 mm mostly limited to sugarcane areas in the main production areas of Pernambuco and Alagoas.

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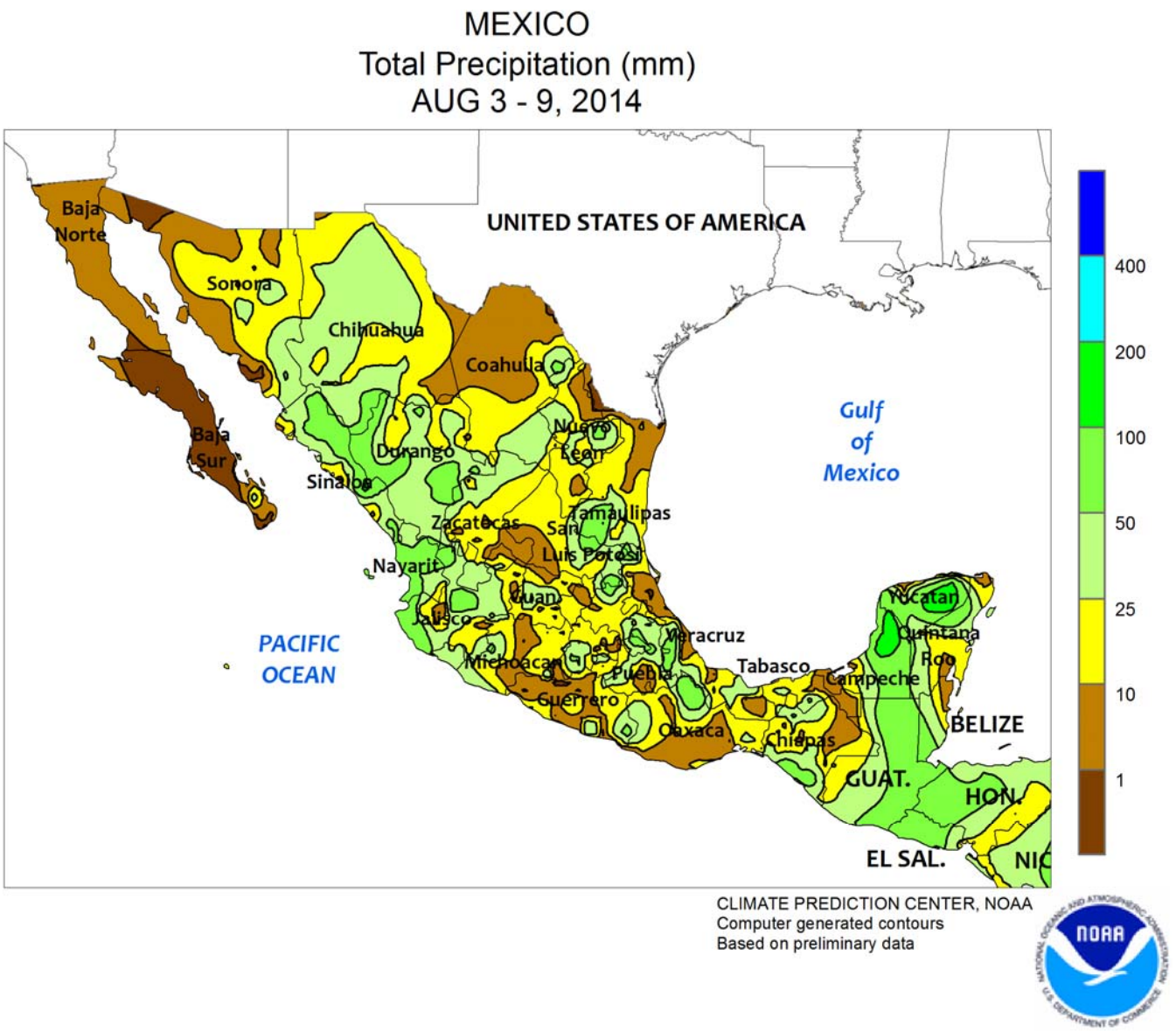

MEXICO

Showers intensified across the south, benefiting rain-fed summer crops after weeks of declining rainfall. Amounts ranged from 10 to 50 mm across the southern plateau (Jalisco to Puebla), with similar amounts scattered along the southern Pacific Coast (Michoacan to Oaxaca). Elsewhere in the south, locally heavy showers provided additional moisture for coffee and other crops from Chiapas northeastward through the Yucatan Peninsula. Rainfall also increased along the Gulf Coast, most notably Veracruz and Tamaulipas, ending a weeks-long drying trend for sugarcane and other summer crops. Meanwhile, monsoon rain boosted reservoir levels in the northwest, with some of the heaviest rainfall (greater than 50 mm) concentrated over Sinaloa. Weekly temperatures averaging near normal (daytime highs approaching 40 mm) maintained high moisture demands for crops and livestock.

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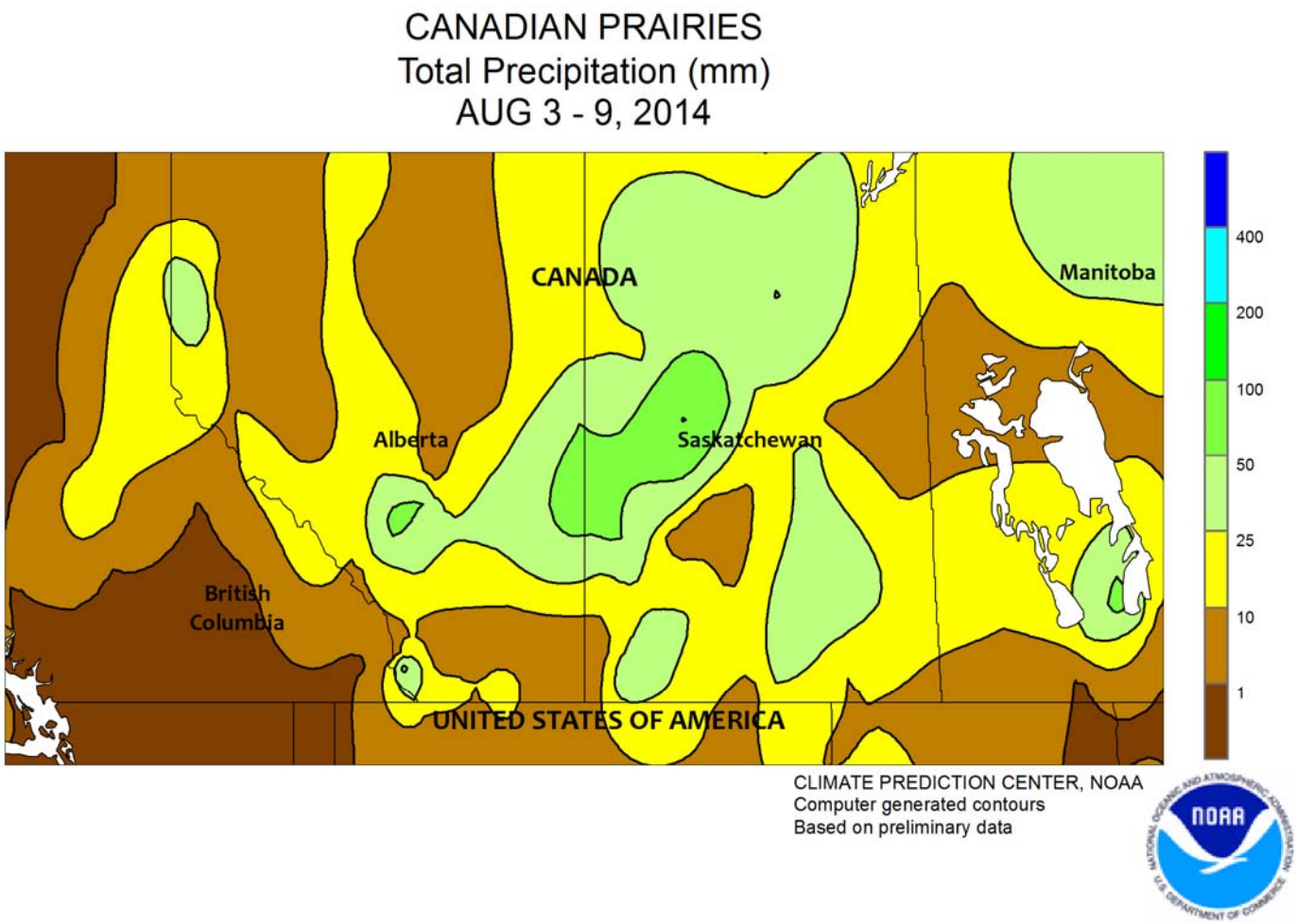

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Locally heavy showers returned to the Prairies, keeping immature spring grains and oilseeds unfavorably wet. Most areas recorded more than 10 mm of rainfall, with amounts totaling more than 50 mm concentrated over western Saskatchewan and nearby locations in Alberta. In contrast, amounts remained lighter than normal (5 mm or less) over much of southern Alberta, and additional moisture was needed to ensure normal development of filling spring crops. Weekly temperatures averaging 1 to 3°C above normal across the region spurred crop and pasture growth, helping to compensate for previous weeks of unseasonably cool weather. However, daytime highs reached the 30s (degrees C) on several days in the southwest (notably southern Alberta), exacerbating the effects of the recent drying trend on crops and — possibly — lowering crop yield potential.

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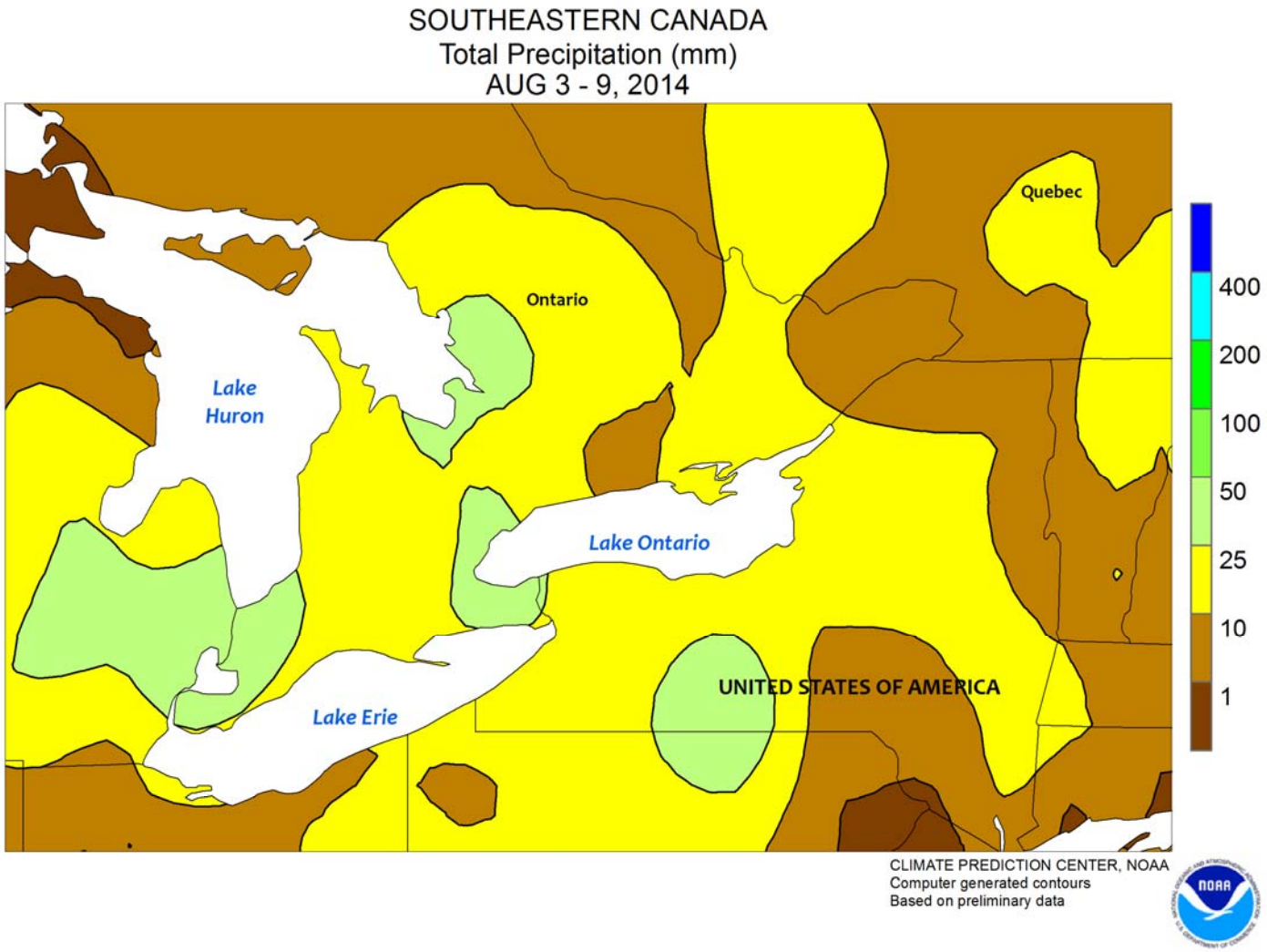

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Cooler-than-normal weather maintained slow rates of corn and soybean development. Weekly temperatures averaged up to 2°C below normal in Ontario, and near normal in Quebec, with daytime highs generally in the middle and upper 20s (degrees C). In addition, low temperatures fell below 10°C on several nights. The prevailing high pressure contributing to the cool weather resulted in drier conditions compared to previous weeks, with most areas recording less than 15 mm. However, crops are generally well watered, and the increased sunshine was welcomed for crop development, in addition to drydown and harvesting of winter wheat and hay.

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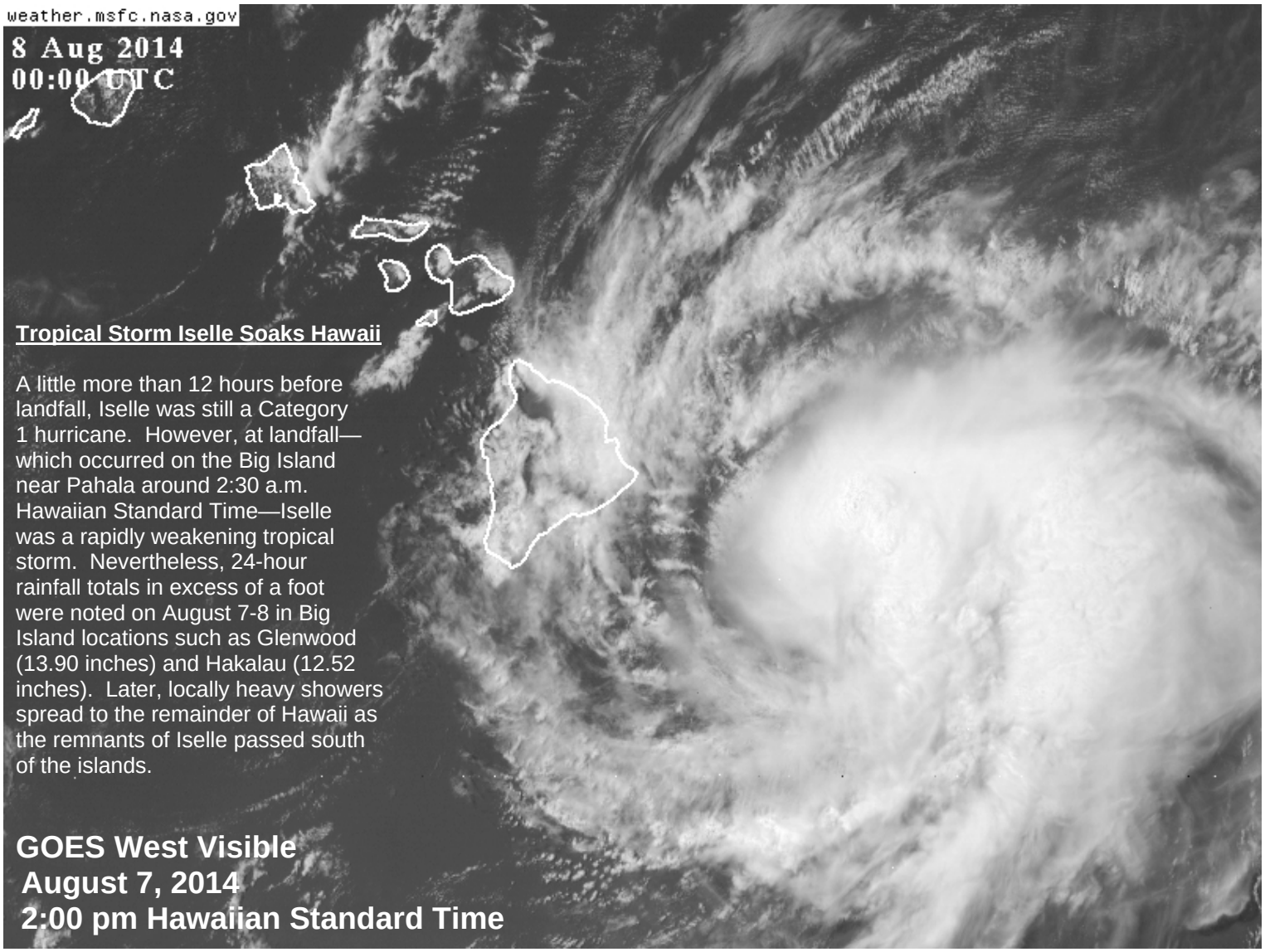

Tropical Storm Iselle Soaks Hawaii

A little more than 12 hours before landfall, Iselle was still a Category 1 hurricane. However, at landfall—which occurred on the Big Island near Pahala around 2:30 a.m. Hawaiian Standard Time—Iselle was a rapidly weakening tropical storm. Nevertheless, 24-hour rainfall totals in excess of a foot were noted on August 7-8 in Big Island locations such as Glenwood (13.90 inches) and Hakalau (12.52 inches). Later, locally heavy showers spread to the remainder of Hawaii as the remnants of Iselle passed south of the islands.

GOES West Visible
August 7, 2014
2:00 pm Hawaiian Standard Time

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