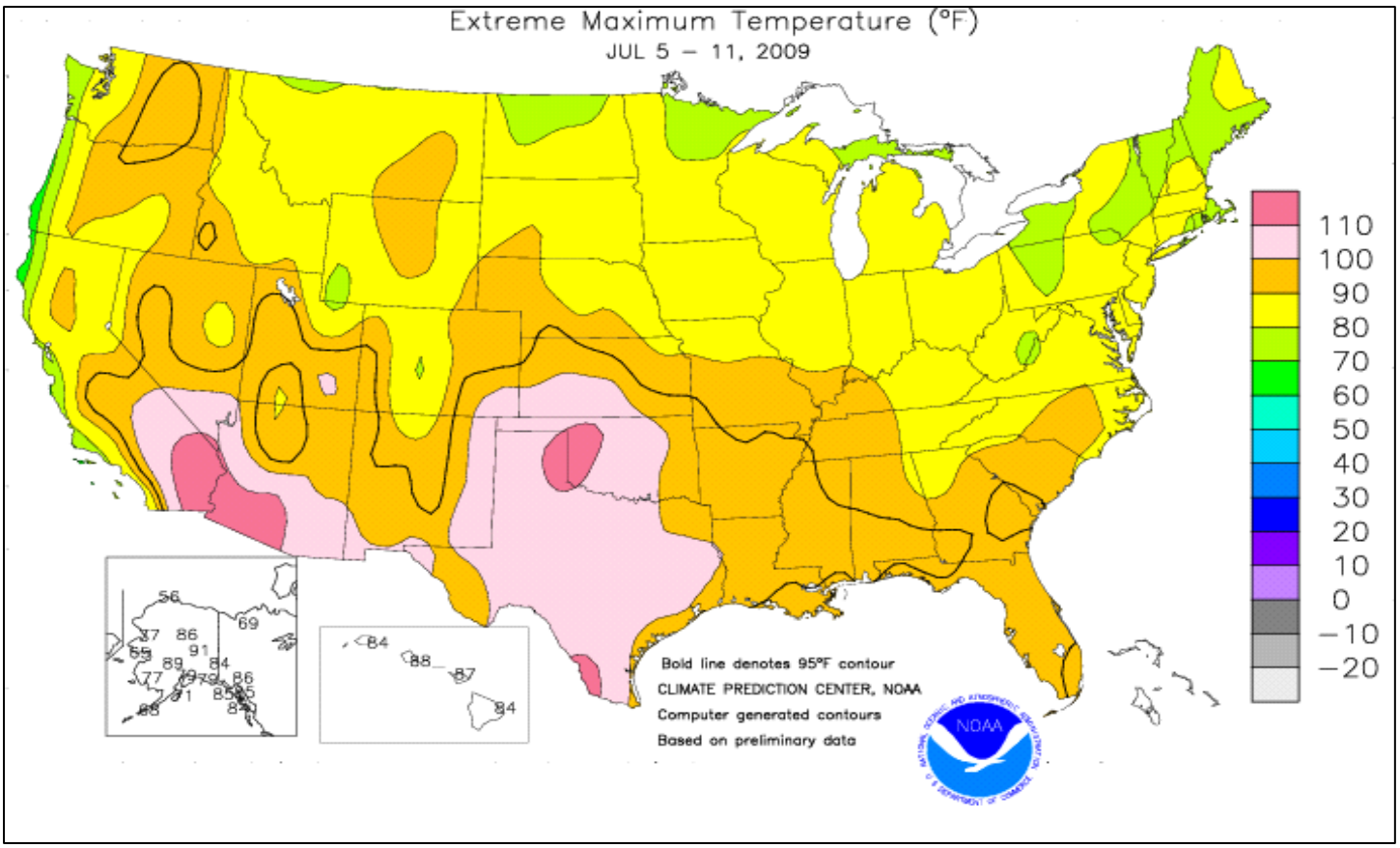
Volume 96, No. 28 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather July 14, 2009

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

July 5-11, 2009

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Starting July 8, temperatures soared to 100°F or higher on the **Plains** as far north as **Kansas**, significantly stressing pastures, livestock, and rain-fed summer crops. On July 9-10, readings as high as 110 to 115°F were observed in parts of **northern Texas** and **western Oklahoma**. Toward week's end, the **Desert Southwest** also experienced 110-degree heat. For the week as a whole, extreme heat in the **south-central and southwestern U.S.** contrasted with near- to below-normal temperatures elsewhere. Weekly temperatures averaged at

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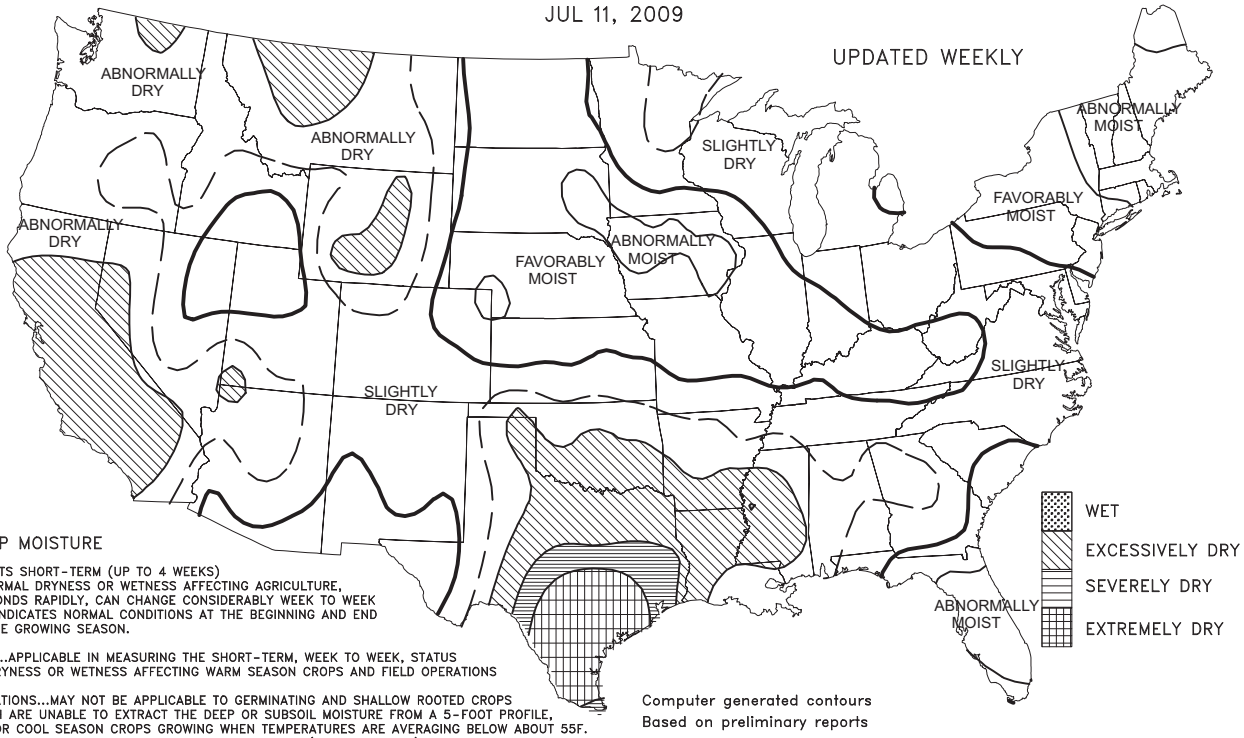


CROP MOISTURE

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 5-FOOT 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.

Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

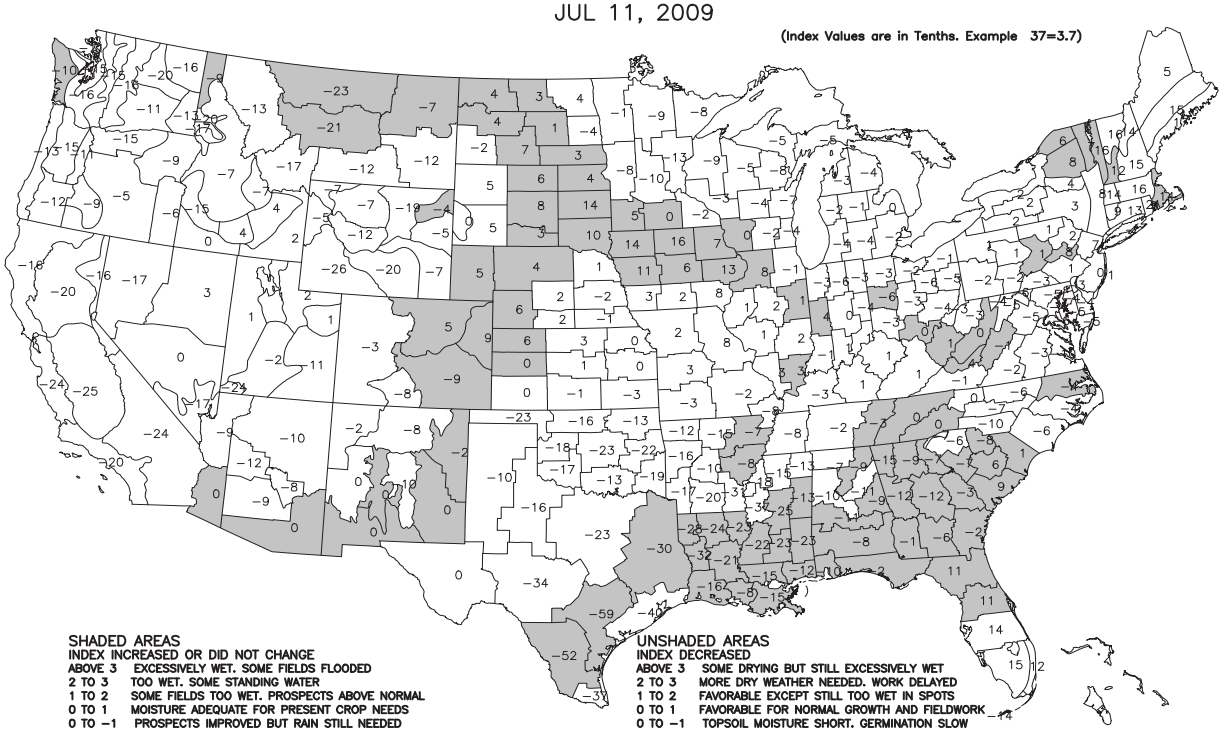
CORRECTED JULY 15, 2009

Crop Moisture Index

SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE

JUL 11, 2009

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



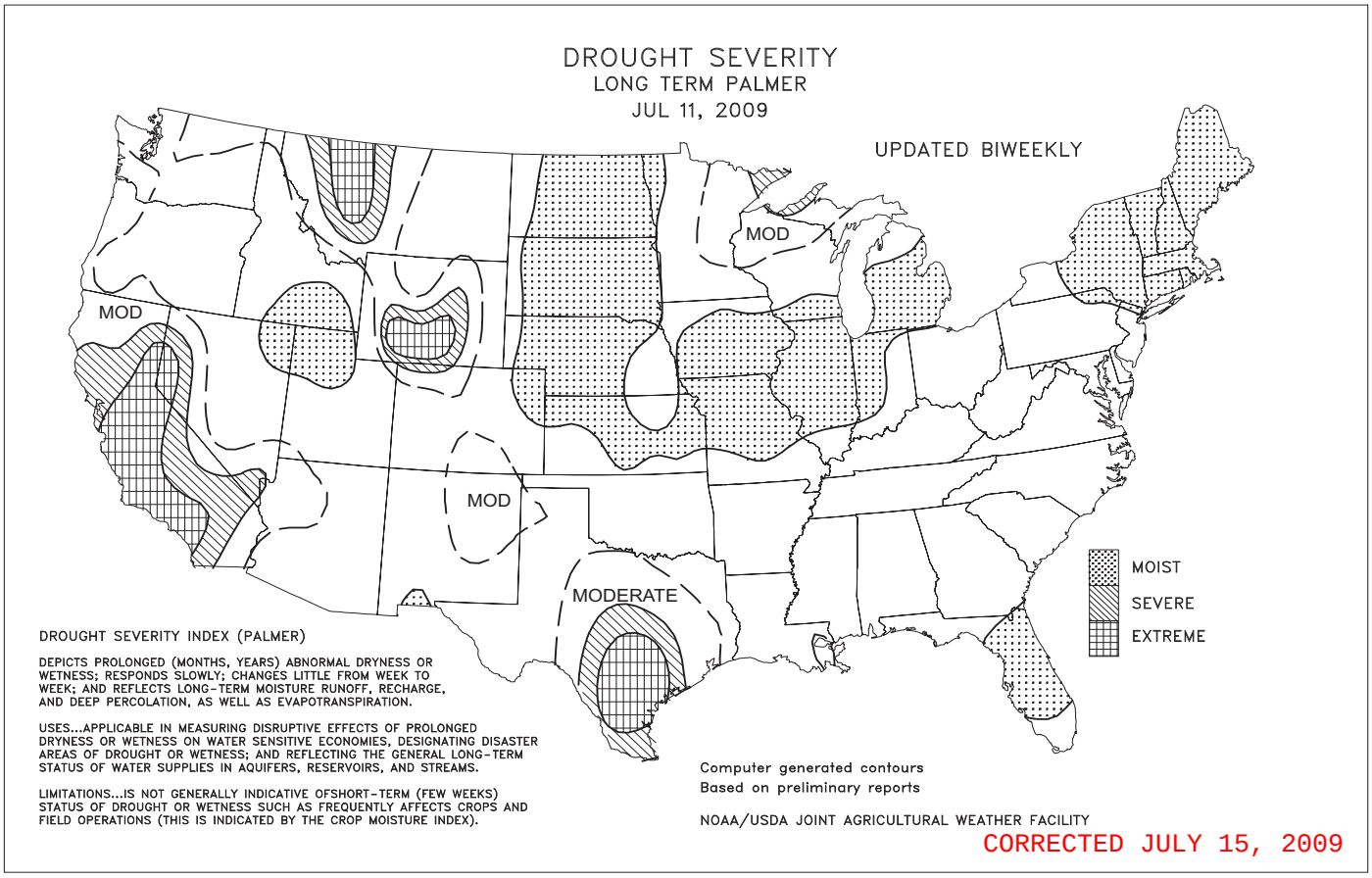
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO −1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
−1 TO −2 SOME IMPROVEMENT 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

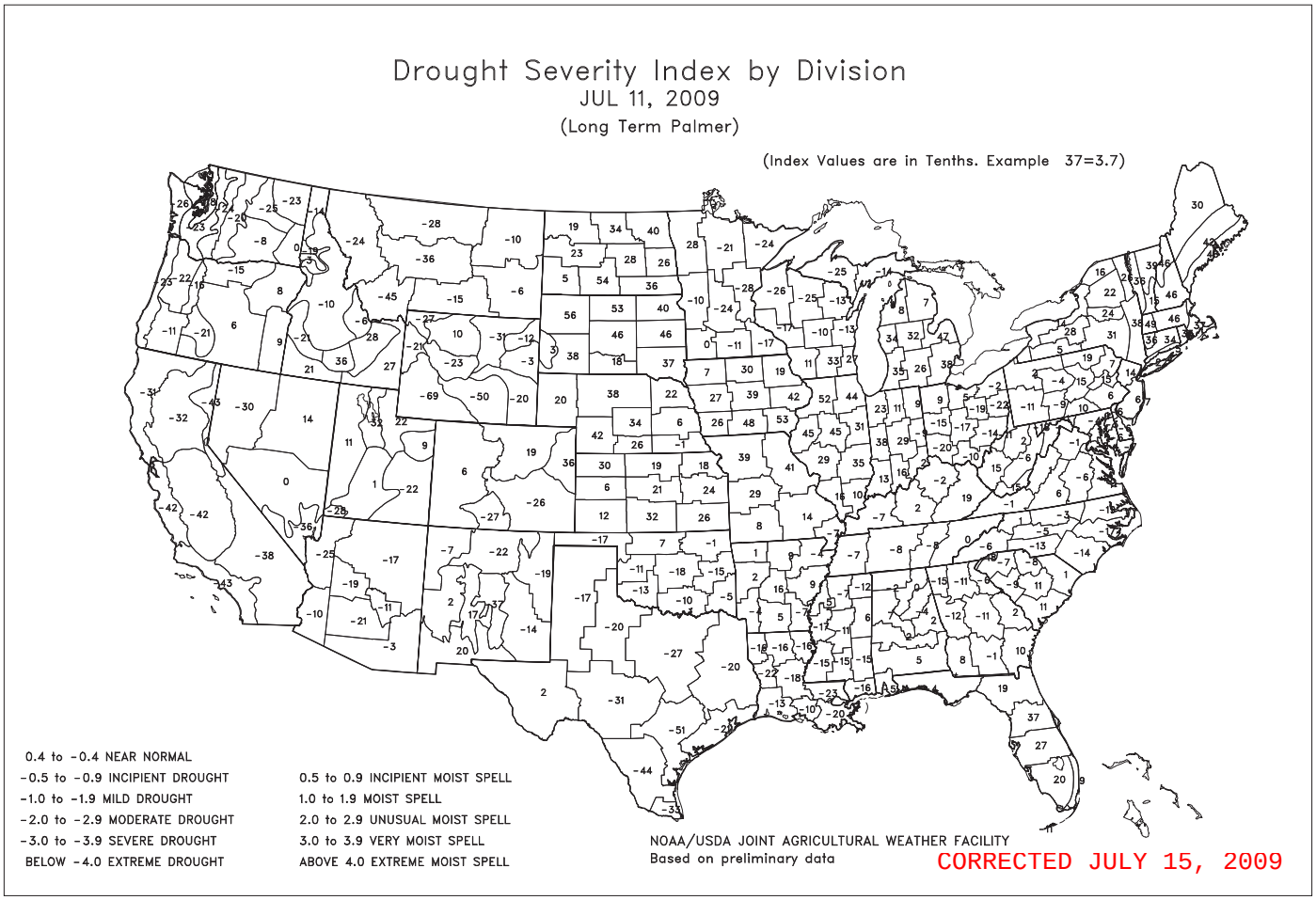
UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO −1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
−1 TO −2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS 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

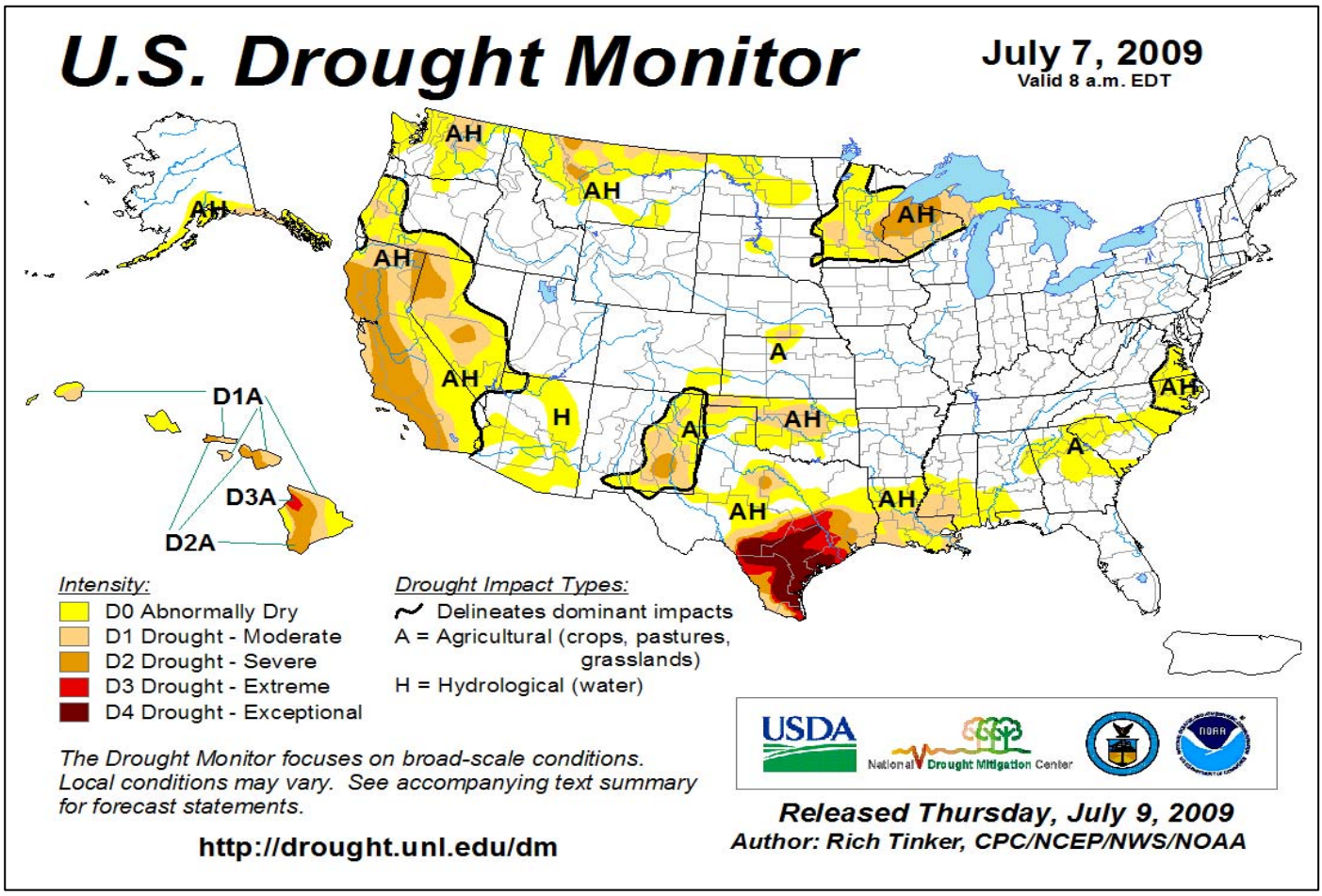
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

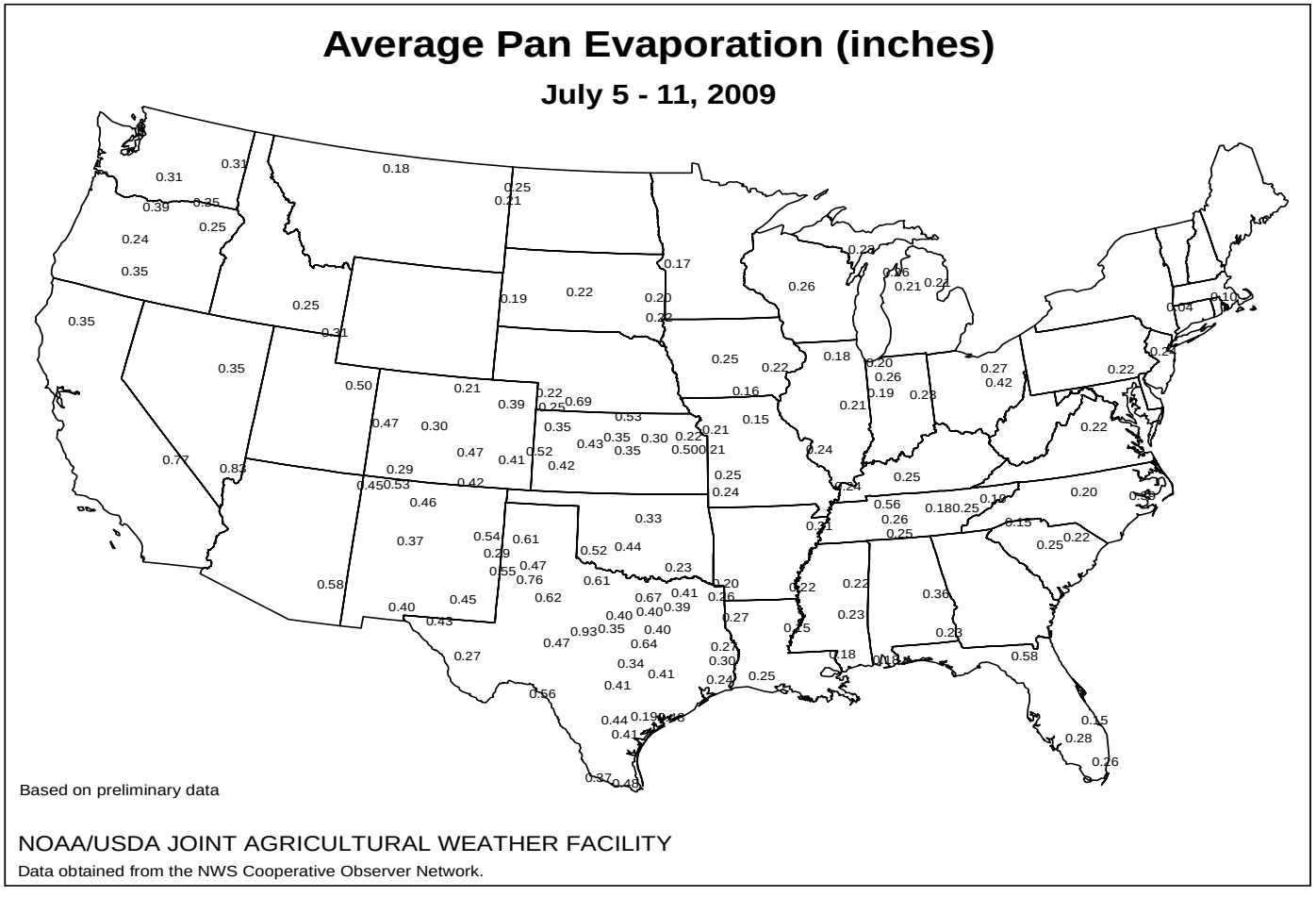
BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA

CORRECTED JULY 15, 2009


DROUGHT SEVERITY
LONG TERM PALMER
JUL 11, 2009
UPDATED BIWEEKLY
MOD
MOD
MOD
MODERATE
MOIST
SEVERE
EXTREME
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).
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
CORRECTED JULY 15, 2009


Drought Severity Index by Division
JUL 11, 2009
(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
CORRECTED JULY 15, 2009


U.S. Drought Monitor
July 7, 2009
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
AH
A
H
D1A
D3A
D2A
Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Drought - Moderate
D2 Drought - Severe
D3 Drought - Extreme
D4 Drought - Exceptional
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
H = Hydrological (water)
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.
http://drought.unl.edu/dm
USDA
National Drought Mitigation Center
Released Thursday, July 9, 2009
Author: Rich Tinker, CPC/NCEP/NWS/NOAA


Average Pan Evaporation (inches)
July 5 - 11, 2009
Based on preliminary data
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.

(Continued from front cover)

least 5°F above normal in parts of **southern Texas** and the **Desert Southwest**, but generally ranged from 3 to 7°F below normal in the **Great Lakes and Northeastern States**. Near the boundary between hot and cool air, scattered **Midwestern** showers and thunderstorms maintained generally favorable conditions for corn and soybeans entering the reproductive stage of development. Only a small section of the **Midwest**, including the **uppermost Mississippi Valley**, remained unfavorably dry. Meanwhile in the **South**, locally heavy showers eased the stressful effects of a late-June heat wave and short-term dryness. Rainfall was especially beneficial from the **central Gulf Coast region into the Southeast**, but showers largely bypassed the heat- and drought-stricken **western Gulf Coast region**, including **southern Texas**. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather promoted **Western** fieldwork. However, dry conditions remained a concern with respect to some rain-fed small grains across the **northern tier of the West**.

Early in the week, record-setting heat was mostly confined to **Texas** and the **Desert Southwest**. In **College Station, TX**, where measurable rain last fell on May 24, a daily-record high of 104°F on July 5 marked the 15th day this year with triple-digit heat. Elsewhere in **Texas**, **McAllen** notched monthly record highs of 108°F on July 6 and 109°F on July 7. The latter reading was **McAllen's** second-highest temperature (tied with June 14, 1998) on record, behind 110°F on June 15, 1998, and May 4, 1999. Later, extreme heat spread to the **southern half of the Plains**. In **northern Texas**, **Borger** posted a trio of daily-record highs (104, 109, and 108°F) from July 8-10. Elsewhere in **Texas**, consecutive daily-record highs were established in locations such as **Lubbock** (106 and 107°F on July 8 and 9, respectively) and **Childress** (108 and 110°F on July 9 and 10, respectively). In **western Oklahoma**, highs reached 115 and 114°F on July 9 and 10, respectively. Highs above 110°F were recorded at several other sites, including **Canadian, TX** (112°F on July 9); **Perryton, TX** (111°F on July 9); **Beaver, OK** (111°F on July 9); and **Freedom, OK** (114°F on July 10). In contrast, scattered daily-record lows were broken across the **nation's northern tier**. **Marquette, MI** (40°F), posted a daily-record low for July 8, followed the next day by records in **Stanley, ID** (26°F); **Butte, MT** (34°F); and **Rhinelander, WI** (43°F). In **Michigan**, **Saginaw** reported its coldest July 1-8 period on record (62.9°F, or 7.6°F below normal), tied with 1979. The week ended with consecutive daily-record lows on July 11-12 in **Eastern** locations such as **Providence, RI** (52 and 53°F), and **Wallops Island, VA** (59 and 57°F). Elsewhere, heat finally arrived in the **Southwest**. In **Arizona**, **Tucson's** first 105-degree reading of the year occurred on July 11 (the average date is June 13). The only later date of the year's first 105-degree reading in **Tucson** was August 3, 1975. Meanwhile in downtown **Los Angeles, CA**, a streak of 49 consecutive days (May 22 - July 9) with below-normal maximum temperatures ended with a high of 86°F on July 10.

Rainfall was generally scattered but heaviest in parts of the **Midwest**, **Southeast**, and **Northeast**. Especially heavy rain drenched **Wilmington, NC**, on July 6, when the 6.51-inch total represented its 14th-wettest day in nearly 140 years. It was **Wilmington's** wettest day since August 31, 2006, when 9.56 inches fell. Meanwhile, month-to-date rainfall in **Casper, WY**, climbed to 2.80 inches, its third-highest July total on record behind 3.54 inches in 2007 and 3.05 inches in 1951. Elsewhere, scattered daily-record totals included 4.15 inches (on July 8) in **Charleston, SC**; 3.98 inches (on July 7) in **New Iberia, LA**; 2.97 inches (on July 10) in **Waterloo, IA**; and 2.68 inches (on July 5) in **Little Rock, AR.**

Mostly dry weather and record-setting warmth covered **Alaska**, where weekly temperatures averaged as much as 6 to 8°F above normal. **Fairbanks** reached or exceeded 80°F on 7 consecutive days from July 2-8, marking its longest such streak since June 2004 (9 days). On July 8, **Fairbanks'** high of 91°F represented its first reading at or above 90°F since August 5, 1994. Elsewhere, **Alaskan** daily-record highs included 85°F (on July 6) in **Juneau**; 89°F (on July 7) in **McGrath**; and 90°F (on July 8) in **Galena**. **McGrath's** high tied its monthly record of 89°F, previously established on July 30, 1977; represented its warmest day since August 21, 1977; and fell just shy of its all-time record, set with a high of 90°F on June 15, 1969. Meanwhile, several wildfires contributed to smoky conditions in parts of **Alaska**. By July 12, the Railbelt complex just southwest of **Nenana** had charred more than 150,000 acres of vegetation. Farther south, **Hawaiian** showers were generally light and mostly confined to windward locations. On the **Big Island**, for example, **Hilo** received measurable rainfall on each of the first 11 days of July, totaling 2.78 inches (77 percent of normal).

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on July 10, 2009. Forecasts refer to July 1.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.52 billion bushels, up 2 percent (%) from last month but down 18% from 2008. The yield is forecast at 43.8 bushels per acre, down 0.1 bushel from last month and down 3.4 bushels from last year. The area expected to be harvested for grain totals 34.8 million acres, unchanged from the Acreage report released on June 30, 2009 but down 12% from last year.

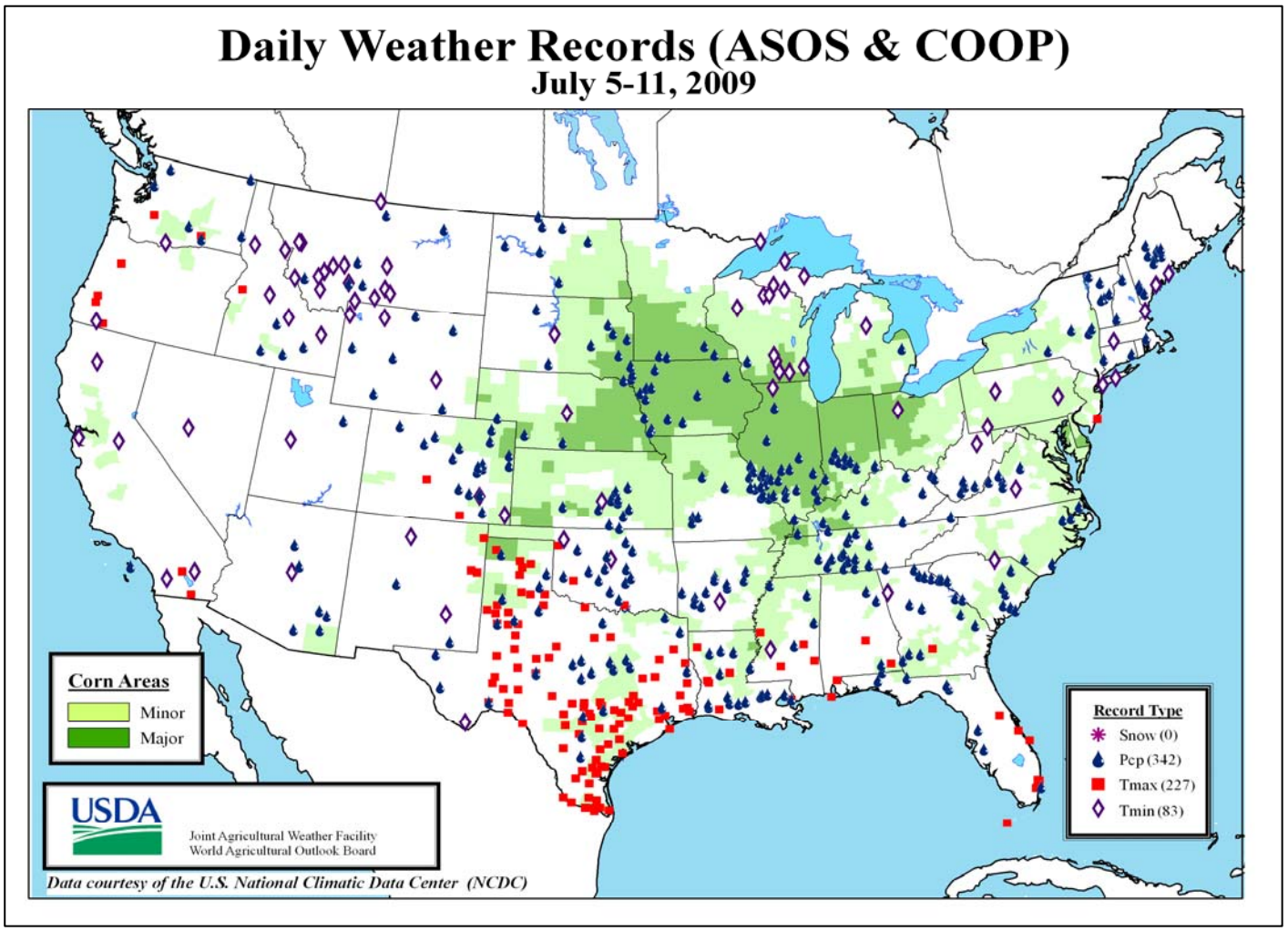
Hard Red Winter, at 903 million bushels, is up 4% from a month ago. Soft Red Winter, at 414 million bushels, is down slightly from the last forecast. White Winter is down slightly from last month and now totals 208 million bushels. Of this total, 22.4 million bushels are Hard White and 186 million bushels are Soft White.

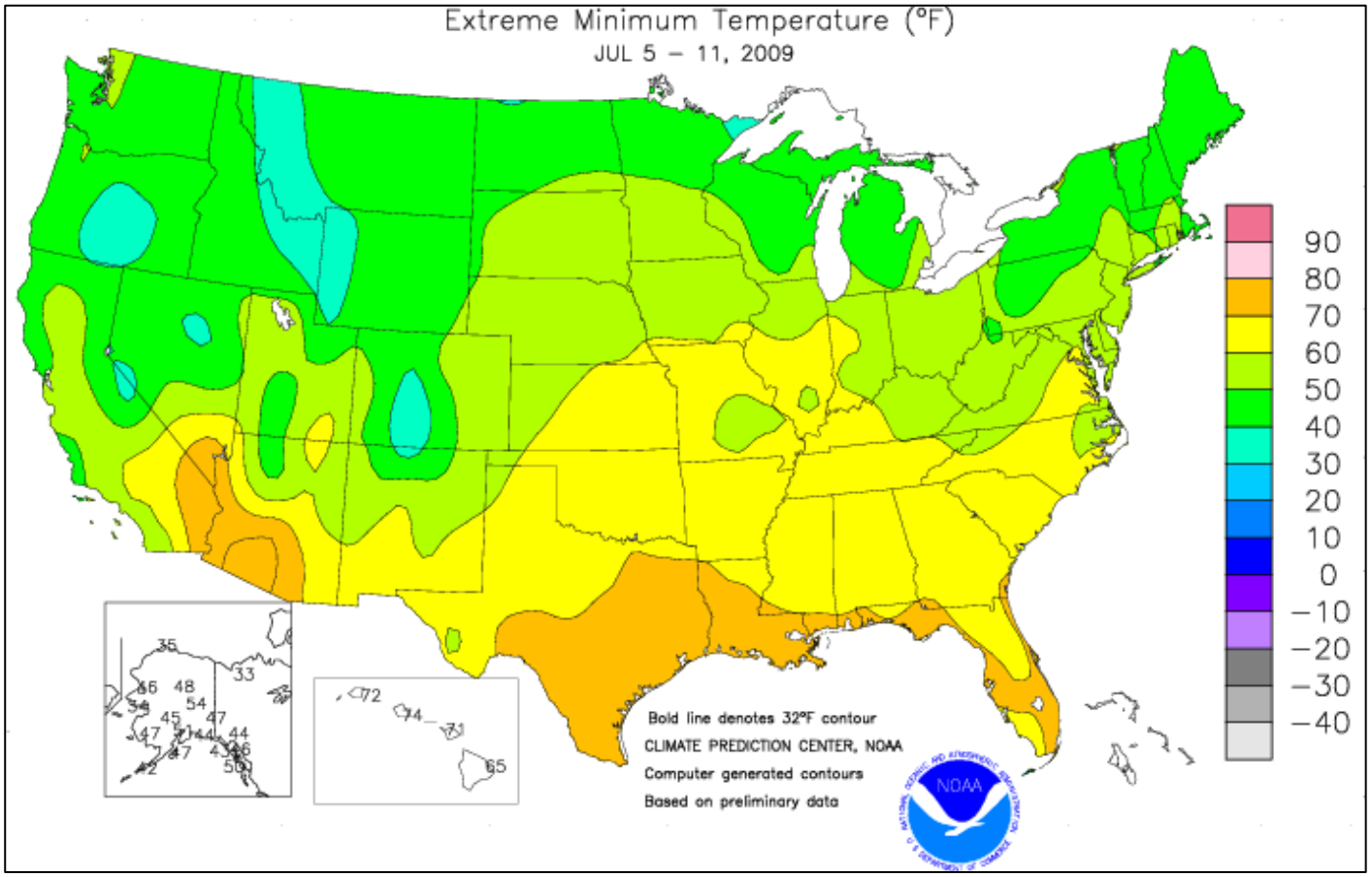
Durum wheat production is forecast at 81.2 million bushels, down 4% from 2008. The yield is forecast at 33.1 bushels per acre, 0.3 bushel above last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 2.45 million acres, unchanged from the Acreage report released on June 30, 2009 but down 5% from last year.

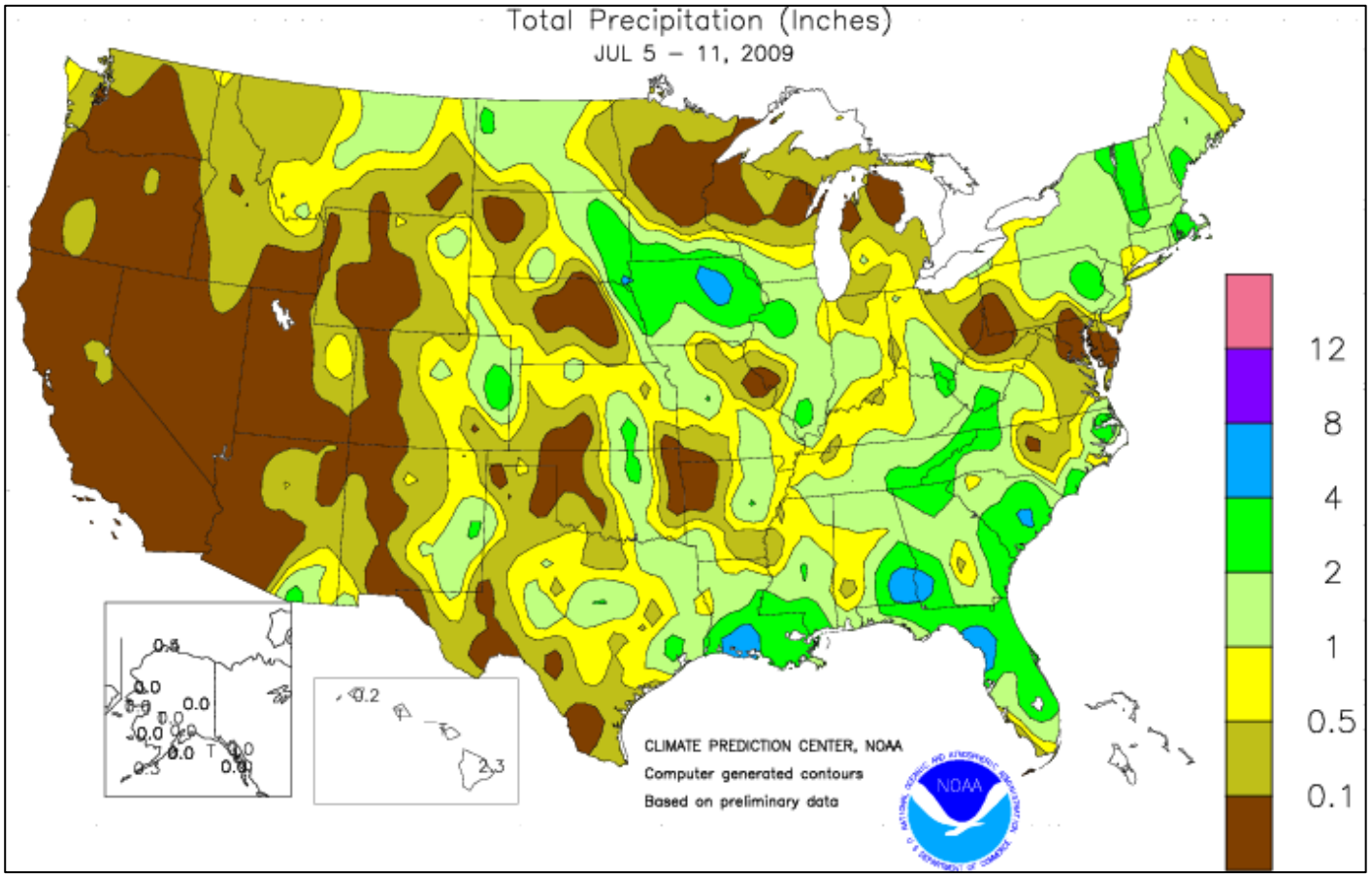
Other Spring wheat production is forecast at 506 million bushels, 7% below 2008. The expected area to be harvested for grain totals 13.2 million acres, unchanged from the Acreage report released on June 30, 2009 but down 2% from last year. The yield is forecast at 38.3 bushels per acre, down 2.2 bushels from 2008. Of the total production, 470 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, down 8% from last year.

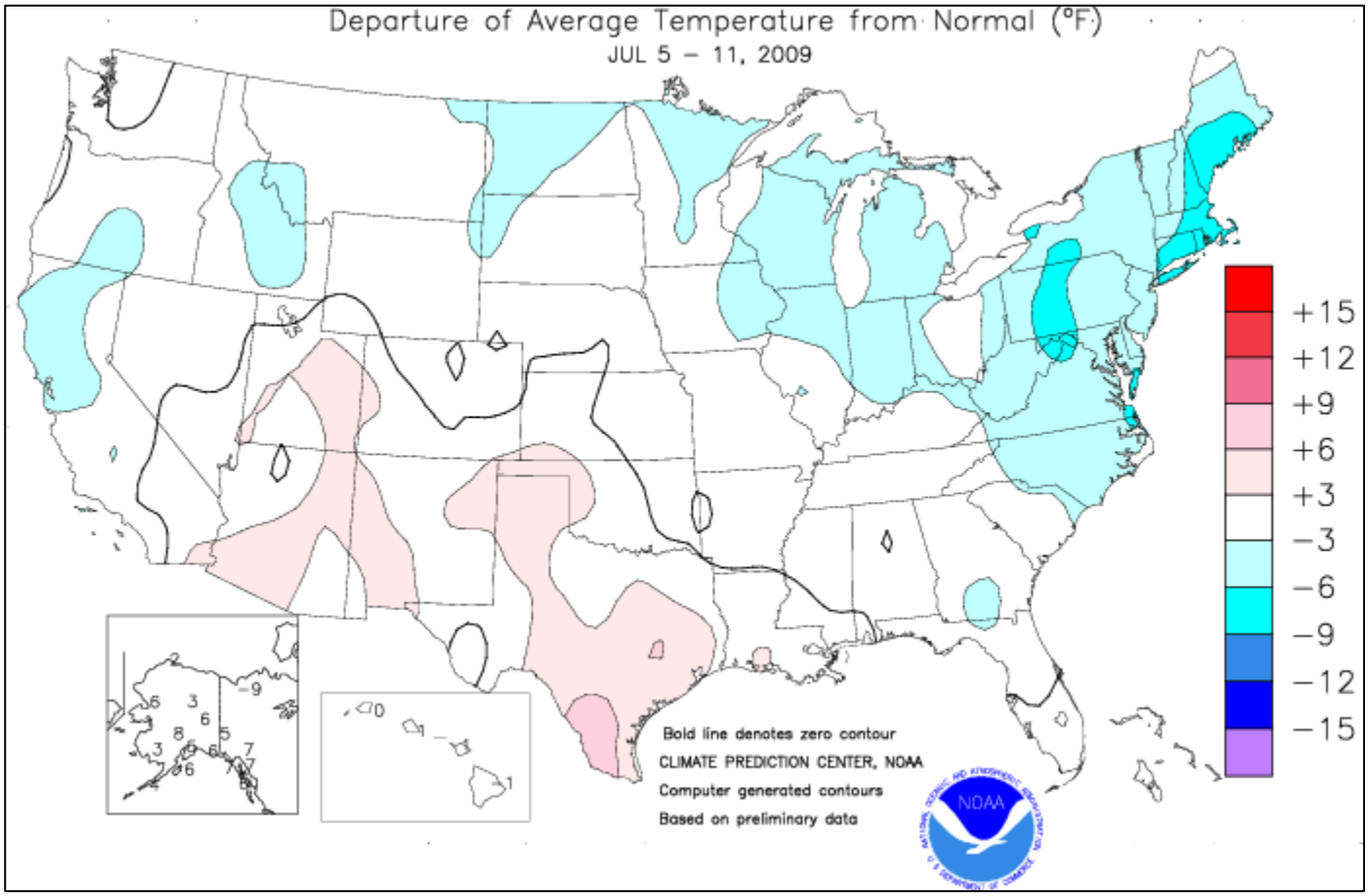
The **all orange** forecast for the 2008-09 season is 9.36 million tons, up 1% from the June forecast but 7% lower than the 2007-08 final utilization of 10.1 million tons. The Florida all orange forecast, at 162 million boxes (7.30 million tons), is up 2% from the previous forecast but down 5% from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 84.6 million boxes (3.81 million tons), unchanged from the June forecast but up 1% from last season. The Florida Valencia forecast, at 77.5 million boxes (3.49 million tons), is up 3% from the previous forecast but 11% less than the 2007-08 crop. The final row count survey indicated that fewer than 2% of the Valencia orange rows remained to be harvested. Harvest was heavy the first half of June but then decreased significantly as the season neared completion.

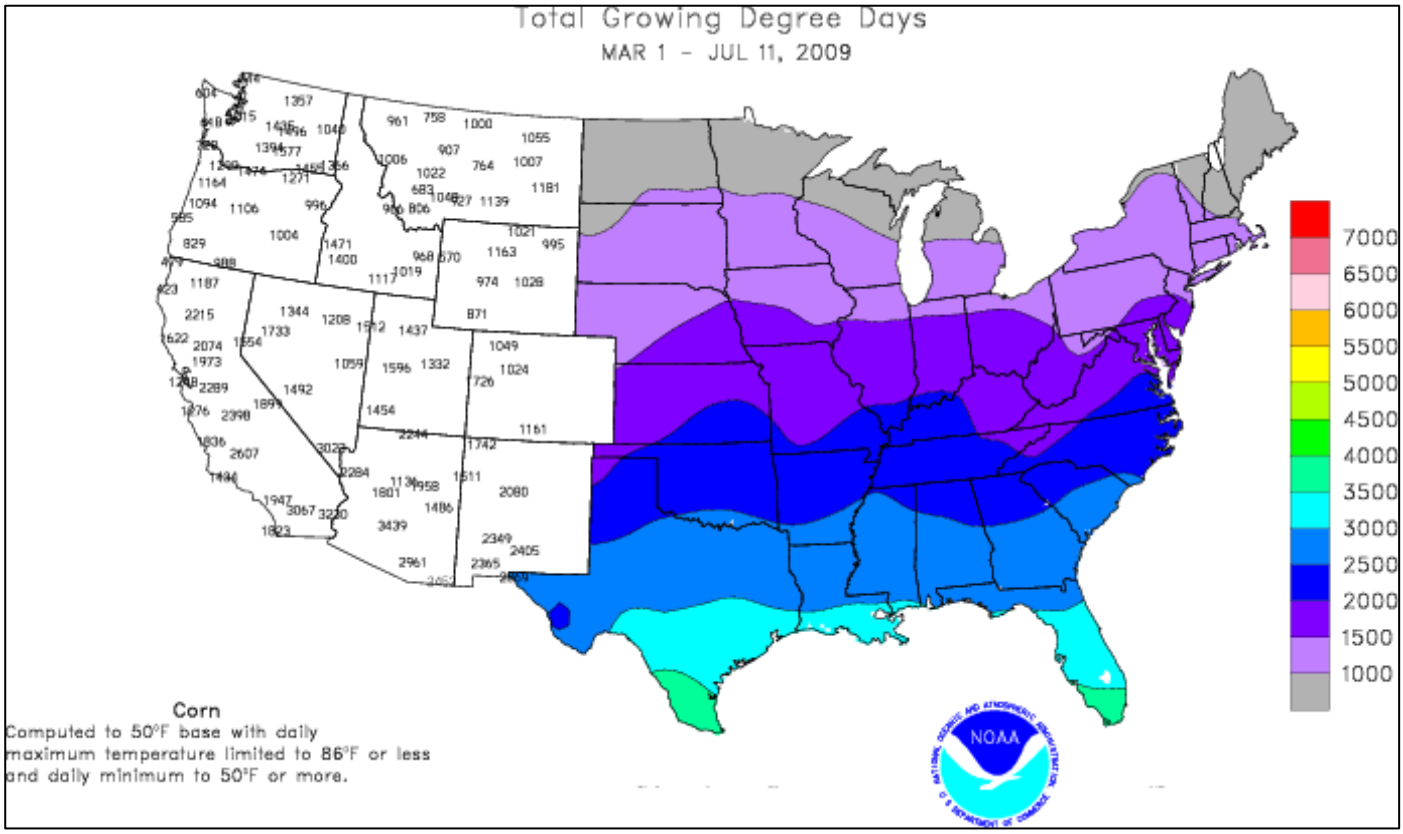
All orange production in California is forecast at 53.0 million boxes (1.99 million tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but down 15% from last season. Navel orange harvest was complete for the season and growers reported good quality and size. The Valencia harvest was off to a slow start but fruit size and quality were excellent. Freezes in March and hot weather in May contributed to the decrease in production from last year for both varieties. In Texas, orange production is forecast at 1.46 million tons (62,000 tons), down 14% from the previous forecast and 16% lower than last season. The Arizona all orange forecast is 250,000 boxes (10,000 tons), down 17% from the previous forecast and 34% less than last season.

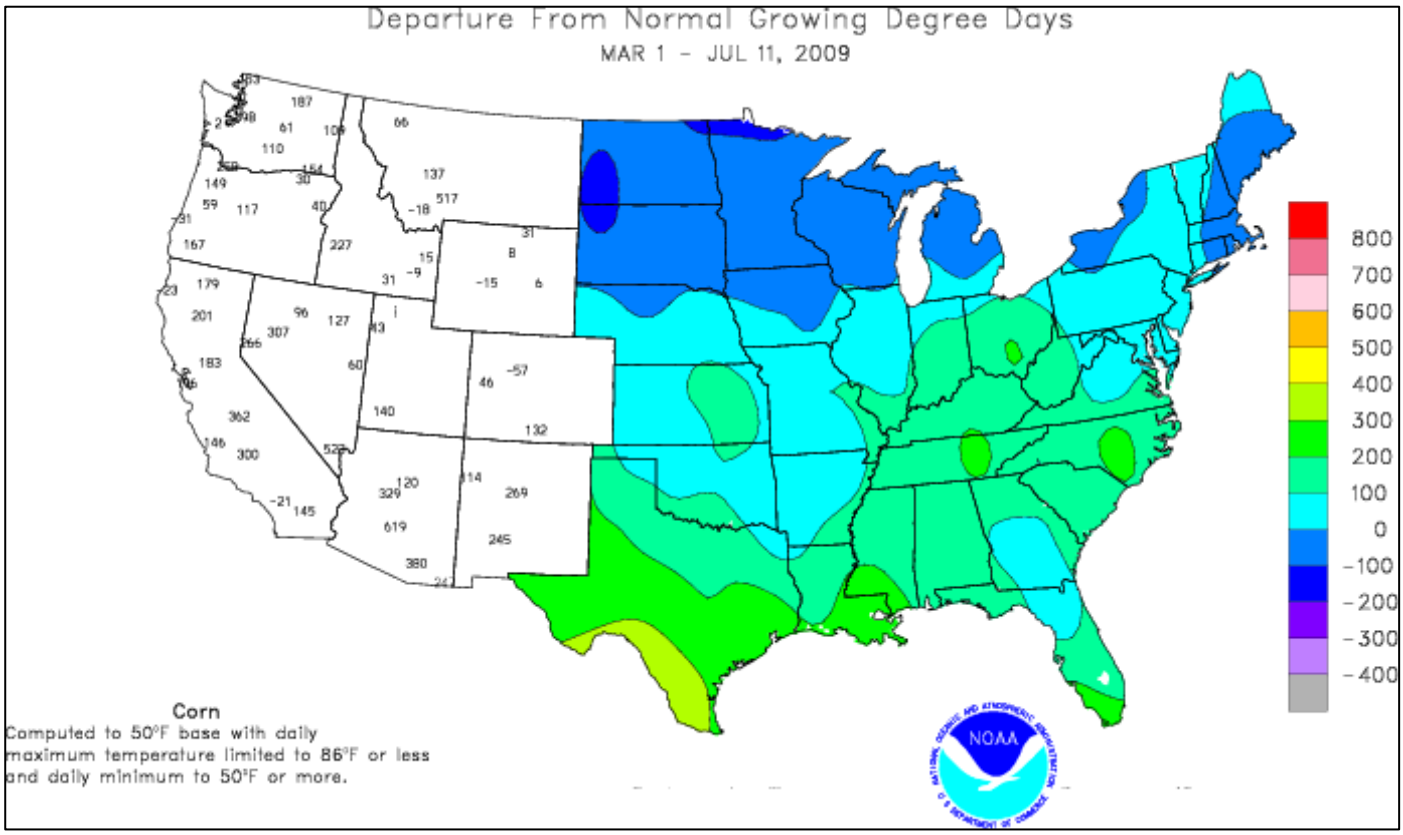

Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)
July 5-11, 2009
Corn Areas
Minor
Major
USDA
Joint Agricultural Weather Facility
World Agricultural Outlook Board
Data courtesy of the U.S. National Climatic Data Center (NCDC)
Record Type
Snow (0)
Pcp (342)
Tmax (227)
Tmin (83)

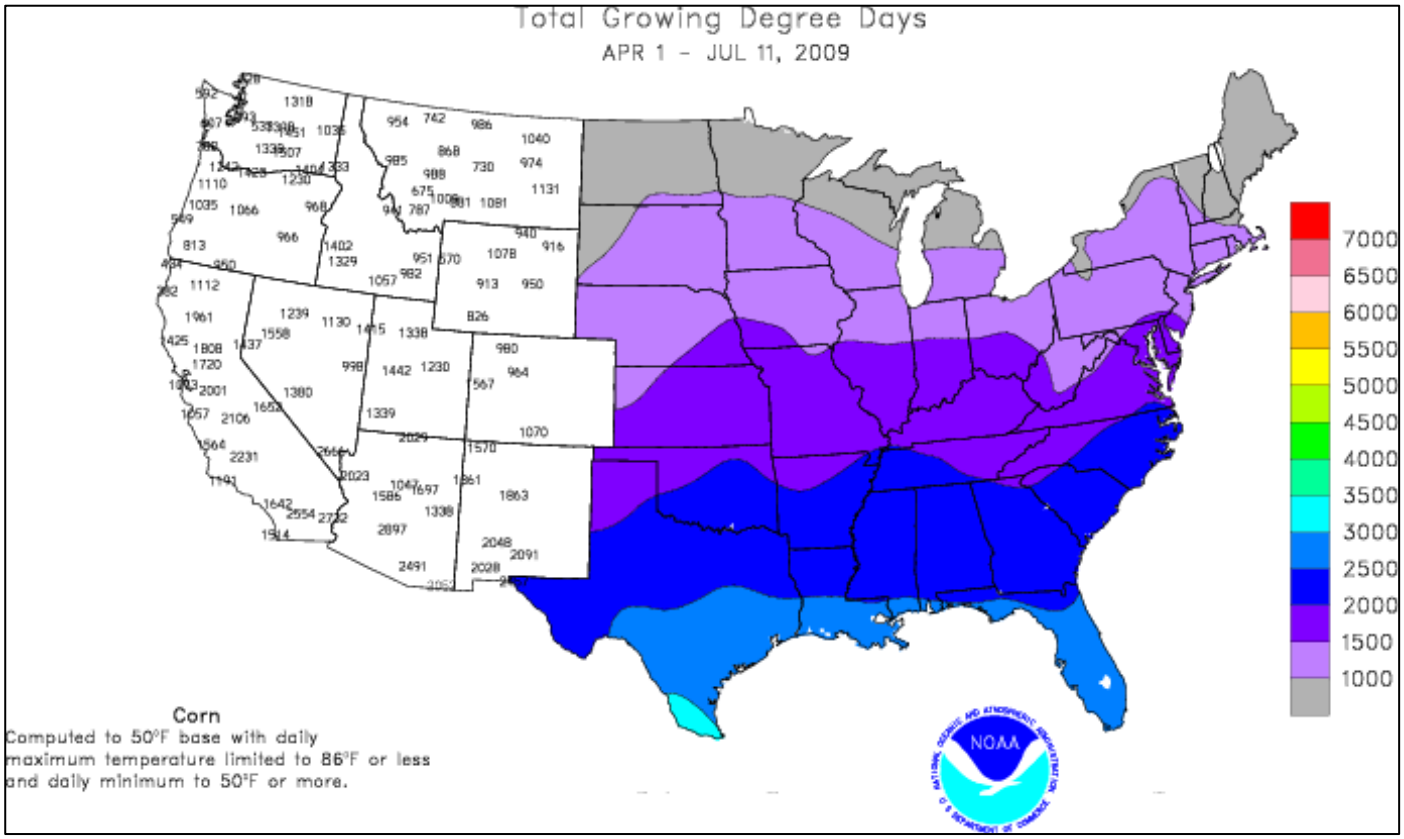

Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
JUL 5 – 11, 2009
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
−30
−40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA

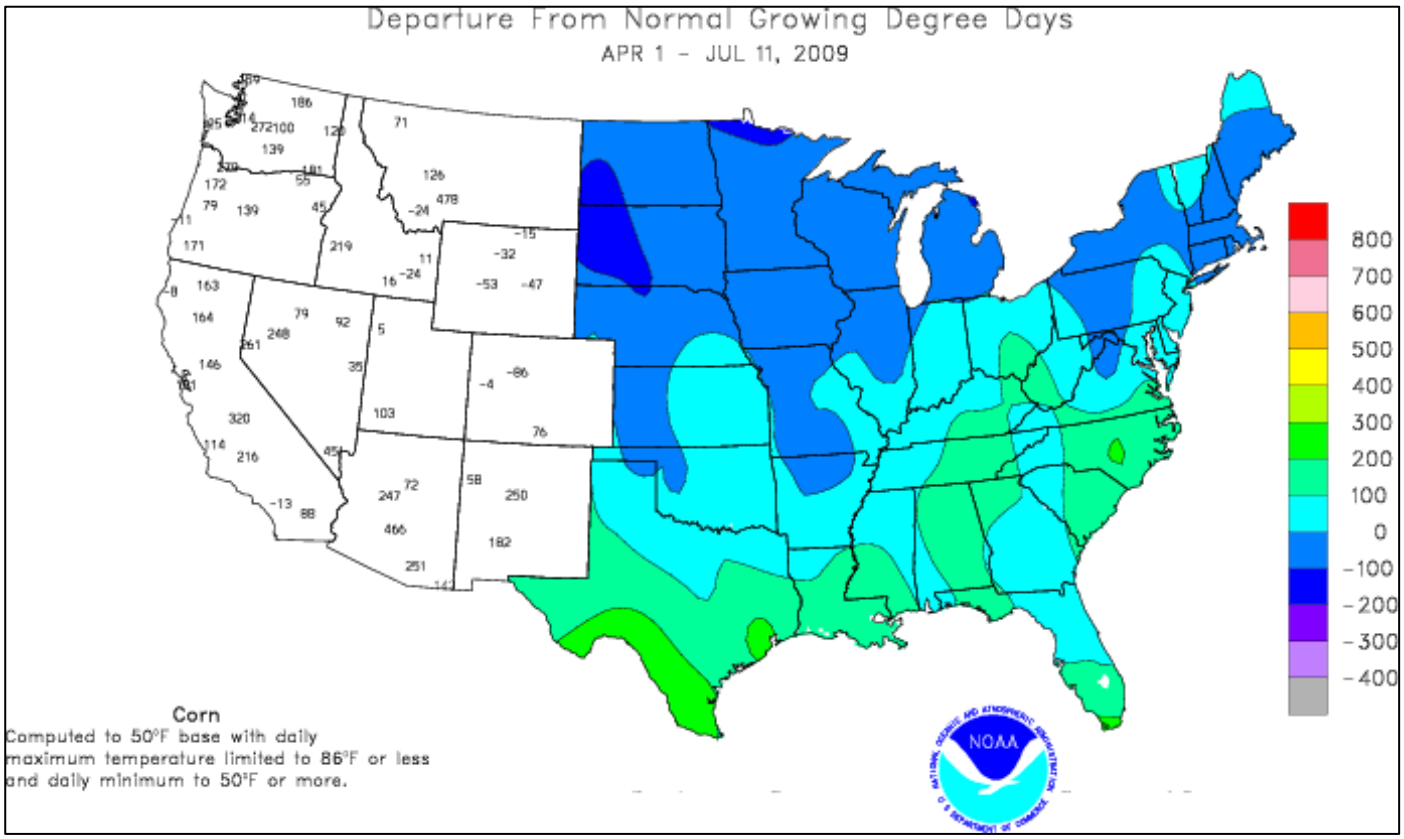

Total Precipitation (Inches)
JUL 5 – 11, 2009
12
8
4
2
1
0.5
0.1
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
JUL 5 – 11, 2009
+15
+12
+9
+6
+3
−3
−6
−9
−12
−15
Bold line denotes zero contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA


Total Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - JUL 11, 2009
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 and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - JUL 11, 2009
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-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.


Total Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - JUL 11, 2009
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


Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - JUL 11, 2009
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

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 11, 2009

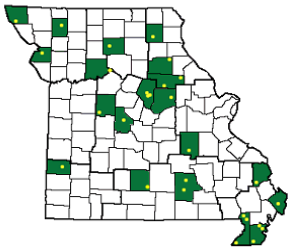
Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP. °F		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 JUN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN01	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
MISSISSIPPI																				
ND	TUNICA 1W	88	71	92	68	79	-	1.05	-	0.86	4.84	-	-	-	88	-	3	0	5	1
	LYON	90	71	96	69	80	-	0.57	-	0.39	-	-	-	-	87	80	4	0	2	0
	VANCE	88	69	95	66	78	-	0.01	-	0.01	1.01	-	-	-	92	80	3	0	1	0
	PERTHSHIRE	89	69	94	66	79	-	0.04	-	0.04	1.63	-	23.14	-	95	82	4	0	1	0
	SCOTT	90	69	97	66	80	-	0.18	-	0.18	0.56	-	-	-	96	85	4	0	1	0
	SANDY RIDGE	89	70	96	68	80	-	0.46	-	0.24	1.63	-	21.42	-	97	82	4	0	2	0
NE	VERONA	89	69	93	67	79	-	1.68	-	1.07	3.44	-	28.04	-	90	77	4	0	2	2
SD	STONEVILLE x	90	70	96	66	80	-2	0.12	-0.86	0.09	1.16	21	28.10	89	97	85	4	0	2	0
	INDIANOLA 1S*	89	71	95	68	80	-	0.05	-	0.05	1.02	-	22.45	-	92	83	4	0	1	0
	INVERNESS 5E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SIDON	91	71	96	67	81	-	0.11	-	0.08	1.08	-	19.58	-	95	85	5	0	2	0
	NORTH ISSAQUENA	90	70	95	66	80	-	0.01	-	0.01	0.23	-	16.37	-	95	85	4	0	1	0
	SILVER CITY	90	72	97	68	81	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.45	-	21.41	-	95	86	4	0	0	0
	ONWARD	90	71	96	68	81	-	0.64	-	0.64	1.21	-	20.45	-	95	83	4	0	1	1
	MAYDAY	91	71	96	67	81	-	0.02	-	0.02	1.21	-	18.12	-	-	80	5	0	1	0
MISSOURI																				
NW	CORNING	85	66	89	62	76	-1	0.59	-0.54	0.31	7.24	114	15.41	86	-	-	0	0	2	0
	ALBANY	84	65	87	61	75	-2	0.44	-0.76	0.19	9.15	139	23.63	124	80	72	0	0	3	0
	ST. JOSEPH	84	66	88	62	75	-2	1.11	0.17	1.06	6.02	92	18.62	98	-	-	0	0	3	1
NC	LINNEUS	84	65	87	61	74	-2	0.04	-0.81	0.04	7.44	112	22.13	112	78	71	0	0	1	0
	BRUNSWICK	86	66	89	61	75	-2	0.11	-0.80	0.10	7.69	116	22.56	110	86	77	0	0	2	0
NE	NOVELTY	83	65	85	61	73	-4	1.08	0.26	1.07	7.83	145	26.15	137	85	71	0	0	2	1
	MONROE CITY	84	65	86	60	74	-3	0.06	-0.88	0.06	3.76	72	22.10	114	83	71	0	0	1	0
WC	GREEN RIDGE	86	65	91	60	76	0	0.46	-0.45	0.45	8.90	124	24.37	109	86	73	2	0	2	0
C	AUXVASSE	86	66	88	62	75	-2	0.10	-0.87	0.07	12.03	193	28.75	134	82	71	0	0	2	0
	COL-SANBORN FLD	86	67	90	62	76	-3	0.07	-0.96	0.06	11.17	183	28.51	128	84	73	0	0	2	0
	WILLIAMSBURG	85	65	90	60	75	-2	0.13	-0.99	0.06	10.12	154	23.65	95	76	66	0	0	3	0
	COL-JEFFERS F&G	86	66	89	61	75	-3	0.05	-1.00	0.05	9.35	156	27.82	126	81	72	0	0	1	0
	COL SOUTH FARMS	85	66	89	61	75	-3	0.06	-0.99	0.06	9.79	164	30.35	137	-	-	0	0	1	0
	COL-BF	87	65	92	61	75	-3	0.05	-1.00	0.04	9.06	151	-	-	86	71	1	0	2	0
	VERSAILLES	86	65	92	60	76	-2	0.95	0.12	0.89	7.76	134	23.91	107	80	75	2	0	4	1
EC	VANDALIA	86	65	88	60	75	-2	0.13	-1.05	0.12	5.20	80	23.70	106	87	72	0	0	2	0
SW	LAMAR	86	68	92	61	77	-2	0.34	-0.78	0.34	7.12	87	21.78	82	85	74	3	0	1	0
SC	COOK STATION	86	61	94	54	73	-5	0.67	-0.01	0.58	8.00	155	26.33	114	85	74	2	0	3	1
	MOUNTAIN GROVE	85	63	91	56	75	-2	0.45	-0.44	0.34	3.71	66	19.98	77	79	70	1	0	3	0
SE	DELTA	87	65	94	60	76	-4	0.27	-0.42	0.22	3.53	74	19.59	78	91	74	1	0	2	0
	CHARLESTON	88	68	94	64	77	-3	0.30	-0.52	0.30	4.36	79	24.10	93	90	75	2	0	1	0
	GLENNONVILLE	89	68	94	64	79	-3	0.08	-0.44	0.08	2.98	70	23.59	102	87	75	4	0	1	0
	CLARKTON	89	69	96	65	79	-3	0.07	-0.43	0.07	2.89	63	21.53	89	97	79	2	0	1	0
	PORTAGEVILLE DC	90	71	95	66	80	-1	0.07	-0.48	0.07	3.24	66	26.24	103	95	79	3	0	1	0
	PORTAGEVILLE LF	90	70	95	66	80	-1	0.04	-0.60	0.04	2.44	51	25.42	100	93	79	3	0	1	0
	STEELE	91	71	95	66	81	0	0.06	-0.39	0.06	5.55	113	30.44	115	93	84	5	0	1	0
	CARDWELL	90	68	94	64	79	-3	0.01	-0.49	0.01	2.70	60	25.61	99	99	81	4	0	1	0

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Beasley Lake. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.
Data are preliminary and subject to revision.
Mississippi: ND = Northern Delta; NE = Northeastern Mississippi; EC = East Central Mississippi; SD = Southern Delta
Missouri: NW = Northwest; NC = North Central; NE = Northeast; WC = West Central; C = Central; EC = East Central; SW = Southwest; SE = Southeast; SC = South Central. (Col=Columbia, Col-Jeffers F&G=Columbia Jefferson Farm and Gardens, Col-BF=Bradford Farm)

Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Slightly cooler weather prevailed, as a cold front lowered temperatures and sparked some showers. There were fewer (3 to 5) days with temperatures of 90 degrees F or greater, but cooler weather arrived too late for some rapidly maturing crops. Showers resulted in highly variable rainfall totals, ranging from a trace to more than 1.50 inches.

Missouri Weather Stations



Note: For information on the weather stations in Missouri please visit:
http://agebb.missouri.edu/weather/stations/index.htm

Mississippi Weather Stations

Note: For information on the weather stations in Mississippi please visit:
http://www.deltaweather.msstate.edu/maps/weather_station_map.htm

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 11, 2009

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center (301-763-8000, Ext. 7503)

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 JUN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN01	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
AL	BIRMINGHAM	89	71	92	67	80	0	0.46	-0.68	0.24	3.49	63	30.04	98	88	46	2	0	2	0
	HUNTSVILLE	88	70	92	67	79	0	2.21	1.19	2.21	5.32	92	33.90	104	85	57	3	0	1	1
	MOBILE	91	73	95	69	82	1	0.94	-0.46	0.76	3.93	55	30.64	84	91	58	5	0	3	1
	MONTGOMERY	89	72	99	70	81	-1	2.18	0.93	1.03	3.93	65	29.24	93	93	60	3	0	4	1
AK	ANCHORAGE	73	54	79	51	63	5	0.00	-0.29	0.00	0.57	38	4.00	84	84	65	0	0	0	0
	BARROW	46	37	56	35	42	2	0.45	0.30	0.25	0.80	151	2.23	205	98	77	0	0	4	0
	FAIRBANKS	81	57	91	54	69	6	0.00	-0.36	0.00	1.55	79	3.94	99	81	51	1	0	0	0
	JUNEAU	78	48	85	46	63	7	0.00	-0.84	0.00	2.90	62	23.86	102	83	49	0	0	0	0
	KODIAK	67	51	71	47	59	6	0.00	-1.03	0.00	2.47	35	29.69	78	88	66	0	0	0	0
	NOME	57	44	65	34	51	-1	0.03	-0.35	0.03	1.70	99	7.15	133	92	79	0	0	1	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	83	51	85	46	67	2	0.03	-0.34	0.03	0.93	98	5.77	55	69	18	0	0	1	0
	PHOENIX	110	87	114	85	99	7	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.09	31	2.00	59	32	15	7	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	92	63	95	59	77	4	0.00	-0.44	0.00	1.19	117	4.80	62	47	14	6	0	0	0
	TUCSON	103	77	107	73	90	3	0.79	0.48	0.79	2.22	331	4.71	122	62	26	7	0	1	1
AR	FORT SMITH	92	73	101	68	82	1	0.06	-0.74	0.06	2.80	50	25.49	108	84	47	4	0	1	0
	LITTLE ROCK	90	71	96	68	81	-1	2.68	1.87	2.68	5.78	110	33.60	122	87	48	4	0	1	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	94	66	98	64	80	-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	50	3.40	74	47	23	7	0	0	0
	FRESNO	95	63	99	59	79	-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	87	5.07	65	48	27	7	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	73	61	77	58	67	-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	188	4.12	44	86	67	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	91	60	93	58	75	-6	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.28	330	16.25	74	54	28	6	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	87	56	90	54	71	-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56	280	11.60	97	83	25	1	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	73	63	78	61	68	-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	33	3.10	41	83	66	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	68	55	71	53	62	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	36	10.11	76	84	64	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	88	55	89	50	71	-6	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.12	133	6.78	75	71	36	0	0	1	0
CO	ALAMOSA	85	44	88	39	64	1	0.09	-0.07	0.07	0.79	95	3.73	125	90	34	0	0	2	0
	CO SPRINGS	85	55	92	51	70	1	0.05	-0.47	0.03	4.50	143	9.00	102	84	25	3	0	3	0
	DENVER INTL	86	56	90	52	71	0	1.00	0.58	0.67	6.13	265	11.65	157	87	35	2	0	3	1
	GRAND JUNCTION	96	63	98	59	80	4	0.04	-0.05	0.04	1.20	222	5.25	117	38	19	7	0	1	0
	PUEBLO	93	58	100	52	76	2	1.34	0.98	1.34	3.16	168	6.57	106	77	33	5	0	1	1
CT	BRIDGEPORT	76	58	80	56	67	-6	0.08	-0.75	0.06	6.55	135	18.83	80	85	59	0	0	2	0
	HARTFORD	78	55	83	50	67	-6	0.48	-0.33	0.34	8.87	173	22.47	93	90	53	0	0	2	0
DC	WASHINGTON	82	65	88	63	74	-5	0.01	-0.77	0.01	5.99	139	23.26	114	80	42	0	0	1	0
DE	WILMINGTON	81	60	86	57	70	-6	0.00	-0.95	0.00	6.67	132	19.68	86	86	44	0	0	0	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	89	73	93	69	81	0	1.34	0.10	0.59	6.41	84	33.22	143	97	61	4	0	4	1
	JACKSONVILLE	87	71	94	67	79	-3	1.73	0.34	0.60	4.97	66	33.17	133	95	65	1	0	6	1
	KEY WEST	91	65	92	-29	78	-6	0.06	-0.68	0.03	2.74	47	9.51	56	81	60	6	1	2	0
	MIAMI	93	79	95	76	86	3	0.08	-1.35	0.08	12.74	117	23.68	90	82	54	6	0	1	0
	ORLANDO	90	73	92	69	81	-1	2.08	0.31	0.80	10.84	107	29.64	120	94	65	4	0	6	2
	PENSACOLA	88	75	95	73	82	0	2.15	0.35	1.06	7.37	80	36.22	107	89	65	3	0	3	2
	TALLAHASSEE	88	73	95	71	81	-1	1.29	-0.51	0.53	7.50	77	33.36	96	93	67	4	0	5	1
	TAMPA	88	76	91	75	82	0	1.50	0.07	0.47	12.21	158	26.62	132	88	64	2	0	5	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	92	75	95	71	83	1	0.77	-0.77	0.39	9.84	98	29.67	102	85	55	5	0	4	0
GA	ATHENS	88	68	94	65	78	-2	0.09	-0.89	0.06	1.77	32	23.24	87	92	56	2	0	4	0
	ATLANTA	84	71	87	68	77	-3	1.30	0.15	0.93	3.64	68	27.07	97	89	66	0	0	4	1
	AUGUSTA	89	67	96	63	78	-2	1.59	0.68	0.72	5.37	95	23.19	93	94	56	2	0	3	2
	COLUMBUS	88	70	91	69	79	-3	0.88	-0.21	0.68	4.67	90	36.94	134	93	52	2	0	3	1
	MACON	89	69	92	65	79	-2	0.89	-0.07	0.31	3.81	76	26.64	104	95	57	2	0	6	0
	SAVANNAH	88	71	95	67	79	-3	1.94	0.64	1.02	6.35	84	29.78	119	91	60	2	0	6	2
HI	HILO	82	68	84	65	75	-1	2.35	-0.01	0.98	8.15	74	70.02	109	87	75	0	0	7	1
	HONOLULU	87	75	88	74	81	1	0.03	-0.05	0.02	0.33	59	7.83	83	70	60	0	0	2	0
	KAHULUI	86	72	87	71	79	1	0.03	-0.05	0.02	0.17	50	8.64	77	76	67	0	0	2	0
	LIHUE	84	74	84	72	79	0	0.21	-0.22	0.11	0.77	31	9.17	46	76	69	0	0	6	0
ID	BOISE	87	61	98	54	74	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.54	169	5.57	75	45	26	3	0	0	0
	LEWISTON	86	57	99	51	72	0	0.08	-0.09	0.05	0.91	63	6.68	89	61	35	2	0	2	0
	POCATELLO	83	47	90	41	65	-3	0.01	-0.13	0.01	6.29	557	11.82	161	83	38	1	0	1	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	79	60	86	57	70	-2	0.69	-0.06	0.33	8.07	167	26.65	149	82	63	0	0	4	0
	MOLINE	80	61	85	58	71	-4	3.43	2.51	2.48	10.30	169	27.14	134	93	73	0	0	4	2
	PEORIA	82	64	86	61	73	-2	1.10	0.16	0.91	7.11	134	29.76	156	90	57	0	0	4	1
	ROCKFORD	78	58	85	54	68	-4	0.94	-0.05	0.53	8.49	133	25.40	133	91	66	0	0	4	1
	SPRINGFIELD	84	64	86	60	74	-2	0.03	-0.77	0.02	8.59	171	25.84	136	92	53	0	0	2	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	86	66	91	60	76	-2	0.61	-0.27	0.27	3.53	64	25.45	101	88	64	2	0	3	0
	FORT WAYNE	83	60	87	53	71	-2	0.61	-0.23	0.61	4.43	82	22.86	117	86	44	0	0	1	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	81	65	89	61	73	-2	1.86	0.87	1.54	9.58	169	30.18	137	83	51	0	0	4	1
	SOUTH BEND	81	60	84	53	70	-3	0.88	-0.01	0.46	7.77	138	24.39	123	84	45	0	0	2	0
IA	BURLINGTON	83	64	86	60	73	-3	0.33	-0.72	0.25	8.68	142	28.17	141	95	58	0	0	2	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	77	60	82	56	69	-5	3.54	2.59	2.22	9.75	163	22.05	127	97	61	0	0	5	2
	DES MOINES	84	65	87	59	74	-1	1.28	0.34	0.54	7.91	130	23.25	127	84	60	0	0	5	1
	DUBUQUE	77	58	82	52	67	-5	2.66	1.85	1.25	5.93	110	20.04	110	91	73	0	0	5	2
	SIOUX CITY	84	63	89	56	74	0	2.93	2.17	1.19	8.89	185	14.10	97	91	66	0	0	4	3
	WATERLOO	79	60	85	57	70	-3	5.91	4.92	2.97	9.86	154	23.24	130	94	72	0	0	4	3
KS	CONCORDIA	89	67	94	61	78	0	0.01	-0.92	0.01	6.42	119	12.05	76	90	55	3	0	1	0
	DODGE CITY	93	67	101	60	80	1	0.10	-0.59	0.07	7.21	170	13.00	103	83	38	5	0	3	0
	GOODLAND	88	61	93	54	75	1	0.76	0.00	0.39	4.71	105	11.61	101	87	52	3	0	4	0
	TOPEKA	87	69	90	63	78	0	0.02	-0.89	0.02	9.06	143	22.97	121	86	60	2	0	1	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 11, 2009

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 JUN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN01	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	90	69	100	62	80	0	0.26	-0.54	0.25	5.63	102	21.26	126	81	58	3	0	2	0
KY	JACKSON	79	63	83	59	71	-4	1.39	0.34	0.86	8.54	135	32.45	121	90	62	0	0	3	2
	LEXINGTON	83	65	87	59	74	-2	0.30	-0.79	0.23	5.75	92	25.82	100	79	59	0	0	2	0
	LOUISVILLE	84	67	89	62	76	-2	0.13	-0.81	0.11	9.59	184	25.80	103	85	55	0	0	3	0
	PADUCAH	87	68	93	62	77	-1	1.20	0.08	1.20	5.52	88	25.71	93	90	49	1	0	1	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	93	76	97	74	84	3	1.14	-0.19	0.61	1.73	23	19.52	56	92	49	6	0	4	1
	LAKE CHARLES	93	76	96	72	85	3	3.12	1.86	1.46	4.47	55	25.83	86	92	56	6	0	3	2
	NEW ORLEANS	92	76	96	74	84	2	2.35	0.78	1.63	4.48	48	24.30	68	85	60	7	0	3	1
	SHREVEPORT	94	74	100	71	84	1	0.16	-0.86	0.13	1.38	21	23.04	79	91	48	5	0	2	0
ME	CARIBOU	72	52	82	47	62	-3	0.10	-0.71	0.06	3.50	77	18.82	104	94	52	0	0	2	0
	PORTLAND	70	53	78	51	62	-6	3.08	2.34	1.59	13.08	294	30.03	126	96	61	0	0	3	2
MD	BALTIMORE	83	60	88	56	71	-5	0.00	-0.83	0.00	5.89	125	25.17	114	81	39	0	0	0	0
MA	BOSTON	72	59	81	58	66	-7	1.09	0.40	0.69	4.93	114	19.55	88	84	57	0	0	3	1
	WORCESTER	72	54	77	52	63	-6	2.01	1.09	1.07	9.81	180	24.78	99	93	54	0	0	5	2
MI	ALPENA	74	49	83	46	62	-4	0.14	-0.51	0.05	3.61	103	15.32	112	94	47	0	0	4	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	79	57	81	50	68	-3	2.22	1.36	1.35	8.45	168	24.40	135	86	43	0	0	2	2
	HOUGHTON LAKE	76	47	80	41	61	-5	0.17	-0.42	0.01	3.19	82	15.47	113	84	62	0	0	2	0
	LANSING	79	54	82	48	67	-3	0.80	0.12	0.40	5.44	115	22.45	141	84	47	0	0	2	0
	MUSKEGON	78	55	83	49	66	-3	0.44	-0.03	0.22	3.31	99	19.21	125	85	52	0	0	2	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	76	54	84	47	65	-4	0.42	-0.34	0.23	3.60	79	14.47	89	93	40	0	0	2	0
MN	DULUTH	75	51	80	48	63	-1	0.00	-1.00	0.00	1.82	31	9.69	67	81	43	0	0	0	0
	INT'L FALLS	73	45	77	40	59	-6	0.21	-0.63	0.09	2.11	40	11.79	101	93	47	0	0	4	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	83	63	89	58	73	1	0.03	-0.90	0.02	3.08	53	8.19	54	76	40	0	0	2	0
	ROCHESTER	77	59	83	56	68	-2	0.96	-0.06	0.68	4.66	83	12.96	83	90	62	0	0	5	1
	ST. CLOUD	81	56	85	52	68	-1	0.10	-0.71	0.08	3.57	61	12.57	91	87	36	0	0	2	0
MS	JACKSON	92	72	98	68	82	1	2.31	1.26	1.41	2.81	52	27.02	84	92	48	5	0	3	2
	MERIDIAN	91	69	95	65	80	-1	1.70	0.45	1.02	1.97	33	27.34	79	95	64	5	0	3	2
	TUPELO	89	70	92	67	80	0	1.65	0.74	1.65	3.03	48	28.27	85	90	55	4	0	1	1
MO	COLUMBIA	85	66	90	61	75	-2	0.27	-0.58	0.22	12.68	237	29.09	135	91	55	1	0	2	0
	KANSAS CITY	86	68	91	63	77	-1	0.08	-0.96	0.03	8.76	145	24.29	123	90	59	2	0	3	0
	SAINT LOUIS	87	70	91	64	78	-2	0.08	-0.83	0.08	8.81	170	23.73	113	83	58	2	0	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	87	66	93	60	77	0	0.32	-0.66	0.19	5.04	76	25.69	108	88	67	2	0	2	0
MT	BILLINGS	84	55	92	49	69	-1	0.02	-0.30	0.01	1.68	70	6.30	69	74	28	1	0	2	0
	BUTTE	73	42	83	34	57	-4	0.38	0.03	0.23	2.86	109	6.64	89	88	29	0	0	3	0
	CUT BANK	74	46	79	40	60	-2	0.32	-0.07	0.32	1.98	64	3.50	47	83	34	0	0	1	0
	GLASGOW	79	54	89	49	67	-2	1.62	1.18	1.11	2.76	95	5.83	90	91	52	0	0	4	1
	GREAT FALLS	78	50	85	46	64	-1	0.47	0.15	0.31	2.13	77	7.53	85	81	26	0	0	4	0
	HAVRE	80	50	87	43	65	-2	0.75	0.39	0.75	2.14	86	4.75	71	90	42	0	0	1	1
	MISSOULA	81	48	92	39	64	-1	0.08	-0.18	0.04	1.45	67	5.50	69	75	39	2	0	3	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	87	65	90	57	76	1	0.00	-0.72	0.00	8.65	178	14.59	99	88	54	1	0	0	0
	LINCOLN	86	67	88	60	76	-1	0.01	-0.76	0.01	6.66	141	10.55	69	85	56	0	0	1	0
	NORFOLK	84	63	87	54	74	0	0.00	-0.90	0.00	6.31	111	10.86	70	91	62	0	0	0	0
	NORTH PLATTE	85	61	94	50	73	0	0.00	-0.72	0.00	3.50	81	10.75	91	93	49	1	0	0	0
	OMAHA	84	66	87	61	75	-1	3.26	2.38	1.85	8.72	163	14.39	88	89	60	0	0	2	2
	SCOTTSBLUFF	87	57	95	53	72	0	1.17	0.63	0.92	7.36	209	13.77	134	87	46	2	0	3	1
	VALENTINE	85	58	88	53	72	-1	1.23	0.47	1.23	6.30	150	12.97	115	87	48	0	0	1	1
NV	ELY	84	44	86	38	64	-2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	2.60	329	6.84	124	47	11	0	0	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	105	82	106	80	93	2	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.10	67	0.97	40	14	10	7	0	0	0
	RENO	88	55	92	50	71	1	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.52	271	4.71	105	37	13	3	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	87	48	94	40	68	-2	0.01	-0.05	0.01	1.74	218	5.43	108	43	13	3	0	1	0
NH	CONCORD	73	51	81	49	62	-7	1.03	0.29	0.45	9.40	221	25.01	131	98	54	0	0	3	0
NJ	NEWARK	80	61	86	58	70	-6	0.38	-0.61	0.27	8.65	176	22.39	92	71	46	0	0	2	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	93	67	96	65	80	2	0.00	-0.20	0.00	1.44	152	2.46	69	53	19	6	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	77	54	80	51	66	-4	0.87	0.09	0.38	9.12	182	20.38	103	93	49	0	0	4	0
	BINGHAMTON	73	53	77	49	63	-5	0.78	-0.06	0.31	6.62	129	18.73	93	85	58	0	0	5	0
	BUFFALO	75	56	83	50	65	-5	0.30	-0.44	0.27	3.85	77	17.13	86	86	52	0	0	2	0
	ROCHESTER	74	54	81	48	64	-6	0.93	0.24	0.81	7.84	176	20.13	119	92	62	0	0	2	1
	SYRACUSE	77	56	83	52	67	-3	0.51	-0.45	0.30	5.96	114	18.79	95	90	51	0	0	4	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	79	63	82	60	71	-2	1.07	0.20	0.36	7.56	131	28.62	109	95	69	0	0	5	0
	CHARLOTTE	85	66	89	63	76	-4	1.82	1.01	1.75	6.76	144	26.48	114	87	53	0	0	2	1
	GREENSBORO	84	67	88	63	75	-2	0.36	-0.63	0.32	6.03	119	21.39	93	85	49	0	0	3	0
	HATTERAS	81	67	88	60	74	-5	0.32	-0.61	0.18	1.76	34	18.37	68	89	55	0	0	2	0
	RALEIGH	87	67	91	64	77	-2	0.30	-0.64	0.15	2.70	56	19.53	85	80	49	3	0	3	0
	WILMINGTON	85	68	91	63	76	-5	7.27	5.63	6.50	11.08	141	26.50	96	93	53	1	0	7	2
ND	BISMARCK	79	55	83	46	67	-2	0.82	0.23	0.80	8.98	254	16.03	178	88	51	0	0	2	1
	DICKINSON	76	50	79	46	63	-5	1.46	0.85	0.71	5.61	130	10.56	107	97	53	0	0	5	1
	FARGO	80	56	84	48	68	-1	0.47	-0.23	0.35	3.40	73	12.29	110	83	36	0	0	4	0
	GRAND FORKS	79	54	83	47	67	-1	0.36	-0.33	0.18	3.91	95	9.88	102	92	39	0	0	2	0
	JAMESTOWN	79	55	84	48	67	-2	0.62	-0.13	0.34	2.04	48	7.92	80	94	40	0	0	5	0
	WILLISTON	77	54	82	45	65	-3	2.54	1.99	1.24	5.50	170	9.58	122	90	59	0	0	3	3
OH	AKRON-CANTON	80	57	84	51	68	-3	0.14	-0.75	0.14	4.53	92	18.28	90	84	50	0	0	1	0
	CINCINNATI	81	62	85	57	72	-4	1.00	0.15	0.60	8.93	154	23.48	98	86	67	0	0	3	1
	CLEVELAND	80	59	86	53	70	-1	0.81	-0.04	0.81	3.67	70	17.82	90	84	43	0	0	1	1
	COLUMBUS	83	62	88	59	72	-3	0.94	-0.11	0.94	4.58	80	17.04	83	78	45	0	0	1	1
	DAYTON	81	62	86	57	72	-2	1.08	0.20	1.06	6.42	114	19.29	88	80	45	0	0	3	1
	MANSFIELD	80	56	84	50	68	-3	0.25	-0.71	0.25	4.02	67	19.68	86	89	42	0	0	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 11, 2009

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 JUN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN01	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	56	87	52	70	-3	1.17	0.47	1.17	5.06	102	22.72	128	83	42	0	0	1	1
	YOUNGSTOWN	80	53	84	47	66	-4	0.42	-0.57	0.42	3.54	65	18.26	93	84	46	0	0	1	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	94	72	105	66	83	2	0.00	-0.75	0.00	1.55	26	14.84	74	76	36	5	0	0	0
	TULSA	91	72	102	64	82	0	0.26	-0.50	0.14	4.95	83	24.07	104	81	53	3	0	2	0
OR	ASTORIA	64	54	75	50	59	0	0.17	-0.20	0.09	0.56	18	32.64	90	89	79	0	0	6	0
	BURNS	80	45	88	40	63	-1	0.08	0.00	0.08	2.86	362	7.71	124	71	31	0	0	1	0
	EUGENE	75	52	83	44	64	-1	0.02	-0.16	0.02	1.97	107	16.29	58	85	62	0	0	1	0
	MEDFORD	86	54	94	49	70	-1	0.00	-0.07	0.00	1.14	143	7.68	79	66	23	2	0	0	0
	PENDLETON	85	54	96	49	69	-2	0.10	0.02	0.10	1.32	142	8.45	117	60	30	3	0	1	0
	PORTLAND	77	58	89	56	68	1	0.02	-0.18	0.01	1.35	70	16.41	82	78	59	0	0	2	0
	SALEM	75	54	83	52	65	-1	0.00	-0.18	0.00	1.39	79	15.26	70	78	62	0	0	0	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	78	55	81	53	67	-6	1.43	0.49	1.07	10.04	184	21.79	94	87	53	0	0	2	1
	ERIE	75	58	84	53	66	-5	0.99	0.18	0.98	7.24	129	22.78	112	77	58	0	0	2	1
	MIDDLETOWN	81	61	84	58	71	-4	0.24	-0.59	0.24	7.34	142	21.89	101	83	41	0	0	1	0
	PHILADELPHIA	83	63	88	61	73	-4	0.51	-0.44	0.51	5.45	115	19.47	88	79	39	0	0	1	1
	PITTSBURGH	80	58	83	51	69	-3	0.00	-0.94	0.00	4.57	81	16.99	82	81	40	0	0	0	0
	WILKES-BARRE	78	54	80	50	66	-5	0.74	-0.19	0.39	6.16	113	17.15	87	89	48	0	0	2	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	80	55	84	52	68	-4	0.98	-0.05	0.93	4.61	76	16.87	77	85	45	0	0	2	1
RI	PROVIDENCE	74	56	80	52	65	-7	1.11	0.42	0.69	8.96	200	26.92	110	83	52	0	0	3	1
SC	BEAUFORT	88	72	97	67	80	-1	1.14	-0.12	1.00	6.92	89	26.30	107	92	55	2	0	4	1
	CHARLESTON	87	70	93	67	79	-2	4.78	3.39	4.15	9.82	121	26.99	105	93	60	2	0	4	1
	COLUMBIA	89	70	94	66	80	-2	0.69	-0.55	0.32	4.34	63	20.03	77	91	52	2	0	4	0
	GREENVILLE	87	69	92	66	78	0	0.38	-0.60	0.22	3.68	68	25.11	91	86	49	1	0	2	0
SD	ABERDEEN	81	59	89	54	70	-1	1.30	0.59	0.54	5.24	113	10.72	94	88	55	0	0	4	1
	HURON	84	60	88	56	72	0	0.84	0.14	0.43	6.19	141	12.18	98	94	48	0	0	3	0
	RAPID CITY	83	55	87	48	69	-1	0.12	-0.36	0.08	3.15	87	11.05	107	87	40	0	0	4	0
	SIOUX FALLS	82	60	87	56	71	-1	1.39	0.71	1.12	5.44	119	10.94	81	94	63	0	0	2	1
TN	BRISTOL	83	61	86	55	72	-2	1.38	0.40	0.58	5.00	92	22.42	94	99	51	0	0	3	2
	CHATTANOOGA	88	70	90	69	79	0	2.79	1.69	2.79	3.52	62	27.49	90	86	54	1	0	1	1
	KNOXVILLE	83	67	86	64	75	-2	1.12	0.03	1.10	6.47	113	30.30	108	91	54	0	0	2	1
	MEMPHIS	90	73	94	70	81	-1	1.26	0.22	1.26	3.39	57	27.20	88	83	50	5	0	1	1
	NASHVILLE	86	69	90	65	77	-2	1.69	0.81	1.64	6.97	128	29.91	111	88	52	1	0	3	1
TX	ABILENE	97	74	106	68	86	3	0.37	-0.04	0.37	3.15	84	9.42	80	69	45	5	0	1	0
	AMARILLO	96	66	106	60	81	3	0.60	0.00	0.59	3.39	80	7.16	69	70	27	5	0	2	1
	AUSTIN	102	75	105	71	89	6	0.00	-0.46	0.00	1.15	25	11.17	62	82	49	7	0	0	0
	BEAUMONT	95	76	97	74	86	3	0.60	-0.73	0.49	2.54	29	24.14	77	98	48	6	0	3	0
	BROWNSVILLE	96	78	98	75	87	3	0.13	-0.36	0.09	0.77	21	5.98	51	90	54	7	0	2	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	98	78	102	77	88	5	0.02	-0.47	0.01	1.19	27	3.65	24	91	50	7	0	2	0
	DEL RIO	103	79	106	76	91	6	0.00	-0.49	0.00	5.40	173	9.34	97	69	41	7	0	0	0
	EL PASO	99	77	103	73	88	4	0.00	-0.29	0.00	2.40	182	3.25	107	52	21	7	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	98	77	103	72	87	3	0.21	-0.23	0.12	4.25	108	19.26	98	75	37	6	0	2	0
	GALVESTON	92	81	93	76	86	2	0.26	-0.58	0.26	0.58	11	11.12	53	88	63	6	0	1	0
	HOUSTON	98	79	102	73	88	5	1.96	1.15	1.50	2.23	33	19.09	75	90	53	7	0	2	1
	LUBBOCK	97	70	107	65	84	4	0.25	-0.29	0.25	2.88	75	6.30	67	65	37	5	0	1	0
	MIDLAND	96	72	104	67	84	3	0.35	-0.06	0.35	2.84	121	4.40	69	68	41	5	0	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	98	74	105	69	86	4	3.77	3.50	1.89	5.68	190	12.69	119	78	44	5	0	2	2
	SAN ANTONIO	101	77	104	76	89	5	0.44	-0.08	0.22	0.89	17	7.94	45	85	32	7	0	2	0
	VICTORIA	99	77	102	75	88	4	1.19	0.40	1.15	1.20	19	6.56	31	97	46	7	0	2	1
	WACO	99	77	103	71	88	4	2.61	2.09	1.48	3.34	85	16.15	89	80	46	6	0	2	2
	WICHITA FALLS	99	72	109	64	85	1	0.06	-0.37	0.06	2.83	64	14.38	90	78	43	5	0	1	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	91	63	95	56	77	2	0.00	-0.13	0.00	2.69	280	11.30	117	54	18	5	0	0	0
VT	BURLINGTON	75	56	81	52	65	-5	1.24	0.37	0.71	7.13	149	19.71	115	94	54	0	0	4	1
VA	LYNCHBURG	80	61	86	57	71	-4	0.66	-0.34	0.62	4.77	89	22.18	95	92	55	0	0	3	1
	NORFOLK	80	64	86	60	72	-7	0.24	-0.84	0.22	6.05	111	21.46	90	88	51	0	0	2	0
	RICHMOND	84	64	89	62	74	-4	0.46	-0.51	0.46	5.15	102	17.90	79	84	54	0	0	1	0
	ROANOKE	80	64	86	59	72	-4	1.04	0.15	0.53	5.58	110	23.07	100	82	65	0	0	3	1
	WASH/DULLES	82	62	89	58	72	-3	0.02	-0.79	0.02	6.74	126	26.55	120	79	48	0	0	1	0
WA	OLYMPIA	73	51	87	46	62	0	0.06	-0.19	0.03	0.32	14	24.09	89	90	65	0	0	3	0
	QUILLAYUTE	64	51	78	45	58	0	1.15	0.60	0.55	2.17	49	35.18	65	93	84	0	0	5	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	75	56	85	53	65	1	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.18	10	18.22	95	79	59	0	0	0	0
	SPOKANE	80	55	92	48	67	0	0.32	0.14	0.16	1.50	102	8.56	93	69	23	2	0	2	0
	YAKIMA	85	49	96	44	67	-1	0.03	-0.03	0.03	0.55	75	4.04	91	72	32	2	0	1	0
WV	BECKLEY	75	58	78	54	67	-3	3.60	2.53	2.30	6.72	121	24.91	107	92	68	0	0	4	2
	CHARLESTON	81	62	87	60	72	-2	1.08	0.01	0.62	6.09	106	26.21	111	99	54	0	0	2	1
	ELKINS	75	55	79	51	65	-4	0.18	-0.91	0.12	5.42	86	26.48	105	99	56	0	0	2	0
	HUNTINGTON	81	61	85	57	71	-4	3.88	2.93	2.26	10.05	188	29.75	128	96	56	0	0	3	2
WI	EAU CLAIRE	82	54	89	51	68	-3	0.10	-0.79	0.10	3.97	70	10.28	64	93	35	0	0	1	0
	GREEN BAY	79	54	85	48	66	-3	0.55	-0.23	0.44	3.08	66	13.51	95	89	39	0	0	2	0
	LA CROSSE	81	59	85	55	70	-3	1.40	0.43	0.59	4.30	78	13.64	83	97	44	0	0	5	1
	MADISON	78	56	82	48	67	-4	1.48	0.58	0.64	5.65	103	22.40	133	90	56	0	0	5	2
	MILWAUKEE	78	59	86	54	69	-2	0.20	-0.62	0.10	5.72	117	19.79	111	81	51	0	0	2	0
WY	CASPER	85	50	91	47	67	-1	0.39	0.11	0.34	5.16	276	10.00	127	86	39	1	0	2	0
	CHEYENNE	79	52	89	49	66	-1	0.33	-0.17	0.19	5.51	191	12.95	146	85	45	0	0	3	0
	LANDER	83	51	89	48	67	-2	0.00	-0.19	0.00	3.97	274	10.50	128	66	18	0	0	0	0
	SHERIDAN	84	49	90	44	66	-1	0.03	-0.28	0.03	3.48	138	7.67	85	81	36	2	0	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

June Weather Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Favorable warmth built into the heart of the Midwest, helping summer crops in the central and eastern Corn Belt to begin recovering from late planting and slow early-season growth. In addition, abundant showers dampened much of the Midwest, minimizing soil compaction in the wake of excessive spring wetness. In contrast, a small area of the upper Midwest, including southern Minnesota, experienced unfavorably dry conditions.

Meanwhile, a strong ridge of high pressure settled across the South, increasing stress on pastures and summer crops due to extreme heat and negligible rainfall. Conditions were most severe in the western and central Gulf Coast States, where late-month temperatures above 100°F and intensifying drought severely stressed reproductive summer crops such as corn, cotton, rice, and soybeans. Florida's peninsula managed to avoid the regional drying trend, while frequent and locally excessive showers drenched the northern half of the northern Atlantic coastal plain.

Farther west, hot weather on the southern Plains contrasted with cool conditions on the northern Plains. Monthly temperatures ranged from as much as 5°F above normal on the southeastern Plains to more than 5°F below normal at some locations on the northern Plains. Significant rain fell on the central Plains, near the boundary between hot and cool air, while generally near- to below-normal rainfall was observed on the northern and southern Plains. One exception was West Texas, where locally severe thunderstorms accompanied occasional rainfall.

Elsewhere, unusually heavy precipitation fell across much of the Intermountain West and the Four Corners region, while warm, mostly dry weather prevailed from the Pacific Northwest to the northern Rockies. A parade of storms was responsible for the Intermountain West's frequent rainfall, while earlier-than-normal monsoon showers contributed to the Southwestern wetness. In the Northwest, however, there was a gradual increase in stress on winter wheat and spring-sown small grains.

Summary: Scattered frost affected the Northeast on June 1 and parts of the northern Plains and upper Midwest on June 2-3 and 6. June opened with daily-record lows in locations such as Scranton, PA (36°F), and Binghamton, NY (37°F). Another surge of cool air reached the northern Plains by June 2, when daily records dipped to 28°F in Cut Bank, MT, and 30°F in Williston, ND. Cut Bank (30°F) posted another record low on June 3. International Falls, MN, reported freezes (and daily-record lows) on June 3 and 6 (29 and 27°F, respectively). In contrast, heat briefly affected parts of the South and East and persisted in early June across Washington. For example, scattered daily-record highs included 91°F (on June 2) at Virginia's Dulles Airport and 99°F (on June 3) in Corpus Christi, TX. On June 3-4, Olympia, WA (89 and 92°F, respectively), collected consecutive daily-record highs. Across the north-central U.S., however, high temperatures failed to exceed 50°F on June 6-7 in several locations, including Bismarck, ND (47 and 50°F, respectively), and Marshfield, WI (50°F both days).

In early June, multiple daily-record totals were noted in locations such as Rome, OR (0.67 and 1.30 inches on June 2 and 5, respectively), and Burley, ID (0.52 and 0.65 inch on June 1 and 6, respectively). Farther south, Santa Barbara, CA, experienced its wettest June day on record on June 5, when 0.51 inch fell (previously, 0.41 inch on June 20, 1988). In Reno, NV, measurable precipitation fell on 8 consecutive days from May 30 to June 6, its longest such streak since 1986 (9 days from February 12-20). Meanwhile, some late-season snow developed across the northern Rockies and northern High Plains. On June 6, a trace of snow fell in Pocatello, ID, while June 6-7 totals of 5 to 10 inches were noted in the mountains of north-central and northwestern Wyoming. In western North Dakota, June 6-8 snowfall totaled 2 inches in Halliday and Taylor. Farther south and east, scattered showers and thunderstorms resulted in daily-record precipitation totals such as 4.23 inches (on June 3) in Jonesboro, AR; 2.15 inches (on June 4) in Crossville, TN; 2.05 inches (on June 5) in Broken Bow, NE; and 1.94 inches (on June 6) in Melbourne, FL. Elsewhere in Florida, Miami Beach (9.30 inches on June 6) experienced its wettest day on record, surpassing the 8.35-inch total of September 23, 1960.

During the second week of June, yet another surge of cold air settled across the northern High Plains and the Northwest. In Montana, daily-record lows for June 8 included 28°F in Lewistown, 30°F in Cut Bank, and 31°F in both Havre and Great Falls. In Wyoming, Sheridan's low of 29°F represented its second sub-30°F reading on record in June, along with 27°F on June 3, 1951. Additional daily-record lows included 29°F (on June 9) in Cut Bank and 31°F (on June 10) in Havre. Elsewhere in Montana, Billings (a trace on June 7) observed snow in June for the first time since June 2, 1998. Farther south, however, Corpus Christi, TX, posted daily record-tying highs of 96 and 97°F on June 11 and 13, respectively. Elsewhere in Texas, intensifying heat resulted in daily-record highs for June 13 in locations such as San Angelo (108°F), Midland (104°F), and Abilene (102°F).

Despite additional rain in the Midwest, the Illinois River at Peoria finally fell below flood stage for the first time since early March. However, the 89-day (March 9 - June 5) period of flooding in Peoria set a record for the Illinois River at that location (previously, 71 days from March 7 - May 16, 1979). June 11 was a particularly wet day across the lower Midwest and interior South; rainfall records for that date reached 2.90 inches in Indianapolis, IN, and 2.51 inches in Nashville, TN. Very heavy rain also fell in northeastern Texas on June 11, when Dallas-Ft. Worth (2.70 inches) netted a daily-record total. Isolated totals in the Dallas-Ft. Worth metropolitan area topped 8 inches. Unusually heavy rain also fell in the West as far south as northern California, where Red Bluff (1.12 inches) collected a daily-record sum for June 12. On June 13 in Oregon, Eugene's 1.67-inch total represented its highest calendar-day total during June in the last 70 years (previously, 1.56 inches on June 28,

1952). In contrast, no measurable rain fell in Seattle, WA, during the 29-day period from May 20 - June 17. That marked Seattle's longest May-June dry spell since 1982, when no rain fell from May 28 - June 25.

For much of the month, showery weather persisted across the northern Intermountain West. Pocatello, ID (4.00 inches, or 440 percent of normal) achieved its wettest June on record, surpassing 3.30 inches in 1967 and 1995. Similarly, a monthly record (3.76 inches, or 522 percent of normal) was established in Beowawe, NV, where the former June standard of 3.30 inches was set in 1969. Elsewhere in Nevada, Reno's monthly total of 1.52 inches (323 percent of normal) represented its third-wettest June behind 1.94 inches in 1920 and 1.53 inches in 1989. Heavy mid-month showers were observed as far west as Portland, OR, where a daily-record sum of 0.96 inch was reported on June 19. Farther east, very heavy mid-June showers and thunderstorms were scattered across the Plains, Midwest, and Northeast. In North Dakota, Bismarck (5.77 inches on June 15-16) experienced its wettest 24-hour period on record, edging the 5.27-inch total of July 15-16, 1993. On June 17, Flint, MI (3.46 inches), endured its second-wettest June day behind only 3.48 inches on June 1, 1943. In Illinois, the 19th was the second-wettest June day on record in Rockford (4.20 inches; behind only 4.67 inches on June 14, 1926) and the third-wettest June day in Chicago (3.97 inches; trailing 4.64 inches on June 13, 1976, and 4.58 inches on June 25, 1959). In addition, Chicago set a record for its wettest January 1 - June 20 period on record (25.31 inches), eclipsing the 1975 standard of 24.61 inches. Heavy rain also pounded the Northeast, where Bangor, ME, netted a daily-record sum of 4.21 inches on June 19. Heavy showers also erupted across the southern High Plains and adjacent regions, where record amounts included 2.68 inches (on June 19) in Del Rio, TX, and 1.02 inches (on June 20) in Clayton, NM.

In Tallahassee, FL, a streak of triple-digit heat lasted 7 days from June 16-22, with highs reaching 100, 100, 101, 101, 103, 102, and 103°F. That streak tied Tallahassee's all-time longest stretch of triple-digit heat, 7 days, which occurred in June 1998. Prior to June 20, the last time Tallahassee achieved a high of at least 103°F was July 19, 2000. Elsewhere in Florida, Tampa posted a trio of daily-record highs (96, 96, and 95°F) from June 17-19. In Mississippi, Hattiesburg noted triple-digit heat on 8 of 9 days from June 20-28, with highs peaking at 102°F on June 23 and 28. In contrast, temperatures failed to reach 100°F in Phoenix, AZ, on 15 consecutive days from June 5-19, narrowly missing its June record of 17 days in a row established from June 1-17, 1913. Elsewhere in Arizona, Flagstaff failed to reach 70°F on 12 consecutive days from June 5-16, shattering its June standard of 8 days in a row set in 1932 and 1951.

In late June, record-setting heat continued from the western Gulf Coast region to Florida. Apalachicola, FL, reached 100°F on 3 consecutive days from June 21-23, matching its June record previously attained on June 27-29, 1998. Elsewhere in Florida, June records were broken in Vero Beach (102°F on June 22; previously, 100°F on June 27, 1950) and Pensacola (102°F on June 23; previously, 101°F on June 30, 1894, and June 27, 1988). Ft. Lauderdale, FL (100°F on June 22), tied an all-time record most recently achieved on August 4, 1944. From June 16-30, Atlanta, GA, reached or exceeded 90°F on 15 consecutive days—its longest such streak in June since 1981. Farther west, June records included 101°F on June 24 in New Orleans, LA (previously, 100°F on June 30, 1954); 102°F on June 24 (previously, 100°F on June 30, 1954) in New Iberia, LA; and 104°F on June 24 and 26 (previously, 103°F on June 30, 1980, and earlier) in Houston, TX. By month's end, Houston also achieved its driest May-June period on record. Houston's driest such period occurred in May-June 1931, when 0.98 inch fell, while only 0.65 inch (6 percent of normal) was measured in May-June 2009.

Heat briefly surged into the Midwest, where Milwaukee, WI (94°F on June 24), posted its first 90-degree reading since September 5, 2007, and experienced its hottest day since July 8, 2007 (also 94°F). Very high dewpoint temperatures accompanied the heat wave, compounding stress levels on livestock. On June 23, the dewpoint temperature climbed to 83°F in North Little Rock, AR, breaking the record of 80°F (set on June 25, 1980) for that location. Elsewhere in late June, scattered daily-record lows were mostly confined to the Far West. Paso Robles, CA (43 and 44°F), posted consecutive daily-record lows on June 21-22. In Idaho, McCall (28°F) notched a record low for June 23. Showery weather accompanied the Western chill, resulting in Salt Lake City, UT, tying a record for its greatest number of days in June with measurable precipitation. Salt Lake City also had 17 days with measurable rain in June 1967. Meanwhile in Colorado, Denver's month-to-date rainfall climbed to 4.86 inches (312 percent of normal)—its second-wettest June on record behind 4.96 inches in 1882. Similarly, New York's Central Park received June rainfall totaling 10.06 inches (262 percent of normal), representing its second-wettest June behind 10.27 inches in 2003. With 8.12 inches of rain (238 percent of normal), Bangor, ME, achieved its wettest June on record (previously, 7.46 inches in 2006). In stark contrast, rainfall in Victoria, TX, during the first half of 2009 totaled just 5.37 inches (27 percent of normal). Elsewhere in Texas, San Antonio completed its driest 22-month period on record. From September 1, 2007 - June 30, 2009, only 23.90 inches (39 percent of normal) fell in San Antonio, compared to the 22-month record low of 26.33 inches set from December 1908 - September 1910. San Antonio also set a June record with 12 days of 100-degree heat (previously, 11 days in 1990) and endured its third-warmest June on record (86.3°F, or 4.8°F above normal), tied with 1998, behind 87.5°F in 1990 and 86.8°F in 2008. Similarly, McComb, MS, completed its driest (0.04 inch), third-hottest (81.8°F) June on record. McComb's previous record for June dryness, 0.64 inch, occurred in 1977, while June average temperatures were higher in 1998 (82.8°F) and 1953 (82.3°F).

June 29 was the last of 10 consecutive days (June 20-29) of triple-digit heat in Texas locations such as College Station and Austin. Elsewhere in Texas, Houston's streak of 7 consecutive days (June 23-29) with highs of 100°F or greater tied a June record originally set from June 16-22, 1902. Meanwhile, extreme heat briefly affected the West, where daily-record highs for June 28 in California reached 111°F in Coalinga, Marysville, and Modesto. In the Southwest, moisture associated with the

monsoon circulation contributed to several daily-record totals, including 1.85 inches (on June 28) in El Paso, TX.

In Alaska, widespread showers accompanied near-normal temperatures. However, general warmth in early June was replaced by cooler weather. Annette Island posted highs of 80°F or higher on each of the first 5 days of the month, with readings peaking at 83°F on June 3 and 4. Later, daily-record highs were broken in locations such as Valdez (75°F on June 7) and King Salmon (81°F on June 10). During the second half of the month, wetter conditions resulted in 24-hour total in excess of an inch in locations such as Eielson Air Force Base (1.17 inches on June 23-24) and Eagle (1.38 inches on June 26-27). On June 24-25, Valdez posted consecutive daily-record lows (38 and 40°F, respectively). Warm weather returned at month's end, when several large wildfires produced smoky or hazy conditions. By July 5, Alaskan wildfires included the 30,000-acre Bear Creek fire more than 30 miles east of Lake Minchumina; the 19,000-acre Zitziana fire about 50 miles southeast of Tanana; and the 5,000-acre Rock Slough fire nearly 50 miles northeast of Fort Yukon.

During June, drier-than-normal weather and near-normal temperatures prevailed in Hawaii. By month's end, drought covered more than 80 percent of the island chain, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor. On Oahu, Honolulu (0.04 inch, or 9 percent of normal) completed its driest June since 2000, when 0.03 inch fell. Meanwhile on the Big Island, Hilo ended the month on a cool note, posting a daily record-tying low of 64°F on June 30.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

June brought above-average temperatures to the Pacific Northwest and to much of the country stretching from Texas into the Corn Belt and eastward to the Atlantic Coast. Conversely, areas in the Southwest, Rocky Mountains, and northern Great Plains experienced below-average temperatures. Rainfall was above average across much of the western half of the country, with some locations in the Great Basin and central Southwest receiving total accumulations more than 400 percent of normal. Abundant soil moisture in the Rocky Mountain States left small grain crops in mostly good to excellent condition. The Delta and most of south and eastern Texas received less than 1 inch of rainfall during the month, depleting already low soil moisture levels and worsening crop conditions.

As June began, producers had nearly finished planting their intended corn acreage for the 2009 crop season, on par with the pace in 2008 but 2 points behind the 5-year average. By mid-month, emergence reached 95 percent but lagged normal by 3 percentage points. Despite cooler-than-normal weather, significant crop development occurred in North Dakota following a slow start to the planting season. In the Corn Belt, growth was behind schedule, with the average height of the crop in Iowa shorter than normal on June 21. By month's end, 4 percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the silking stage, 1 point behind last year and 4 points behind the average. Overall, the condition of the corn crop improved slightly during the month, with 72 percent rated in good to excellent condition on June 28.

Nearly three-quarters of this year's sorghum crop was planted by June 7, ahead of last year and the normal pace, with the most progress evident in the Delta States of Louisiana and Arkansas. The planting pace remained at or ahead of normal throughout the month in the two largest sorghum-producing states of Kansas and Texas. By June 21, twenty percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage, slightly behind last year and the 5-year average. As the month ended, at least half of the crop in Louisiana and Texas had developed heads. Fifty-two percent of this year's crop was rated in good to excellent condition on June 28, a 3 percent improvement from the previous year.

Emergence in the 2009 oat crop reached 96 percent by June 7, slightly behind last year's and the average pace. One-third of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage, with development complete in Texas, the largest oat-producing state. Above-average mid-month temperatures aided crop development in Iowa and Ohio. However, heading had yet to begin and was over 2 weeks behind normal in North Dakota on June 28. As the month ended, drier weather in Minnesota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin allowed for rapid crop development. Oat conditions improved during the month, with 60 percent rated in good to excellent condition on June 28.

Barley seeding was nearly complete, with 96 percent of the nation's crop sown by June 7; however, progress lagged the previous year and normal in the northern Great Plains and Upper Mississippi Valley. Crop emergence was 79 percent complete, but significantly behind last year's and the normal pace. By June 21, emergence was complete in all states except Montana and North Dakota, where seeding delays earlier in the season held progress behind normal throughout the spring. By month's end, heading was evident in 12 percent of crop, 25 points behind the average pace. The biggest lags in development were seen in Minnesota and North Dakota. Barley conditions improved considerably during the month, with 82 percent of the crop rated in good to excellent condition on June 28.

On June 7, eighty-four percent of the winter wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage. Harvest was underway in several states, with overall progress behind last year and the 5-year average. By June 21, heading was complete or nearly complete in all states except Idaho, Montana, and South Dakota. Warm weather and sunny skies afforded producers in Oklahoma time to harvest 41 percent of their acreage from June 15-21. By June 28, the national harvest neared the halfway point, while 45 percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

As June began, spring wheat producers had sown 96 percent of their acreage, 4 points behind last year and the 5-year average. Seeding was complete in Idaho, South Dakota, and Washington. Emergence had occurred in 84 percent of spring wheat fields, compared with 97 percent in 2008 and the average. Similar to barley, seeding delays in Montana and North Dakota held progress behind normal. On June 28, heading was evident in 15 percent of this year's crop, significantly behind the previous year

and average. In Washington, record-high temperatures and abnormally dry weather caused a significant decline in the crop's condition from May. On June 28, seventy-six percent of the nation's crop was rated in good to excellent condition, a 2 percent improvement from a year ago.

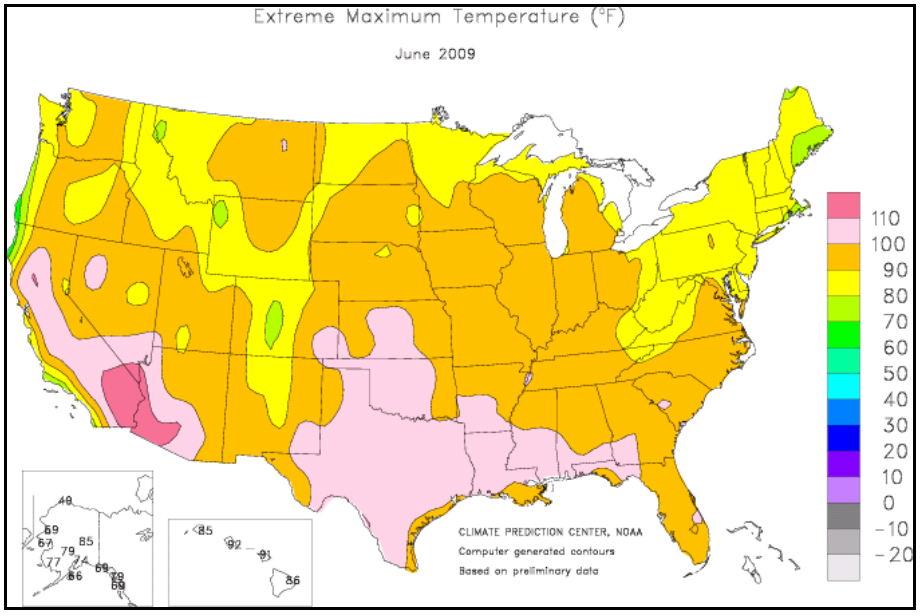
Ninety-seven percent of the 2009 rice crop was sown by June 7, slightly behind last year and the normal pace. By mid-month, emergence neared completion in all states except California. On June 28, heading had begun in Louisiana and Texas, and was behind normal in California, Mississippi, and Missouri. Overall, crop conditions remained steady throughout the month, with 55 percent rated in good to excellent condition on June 28.

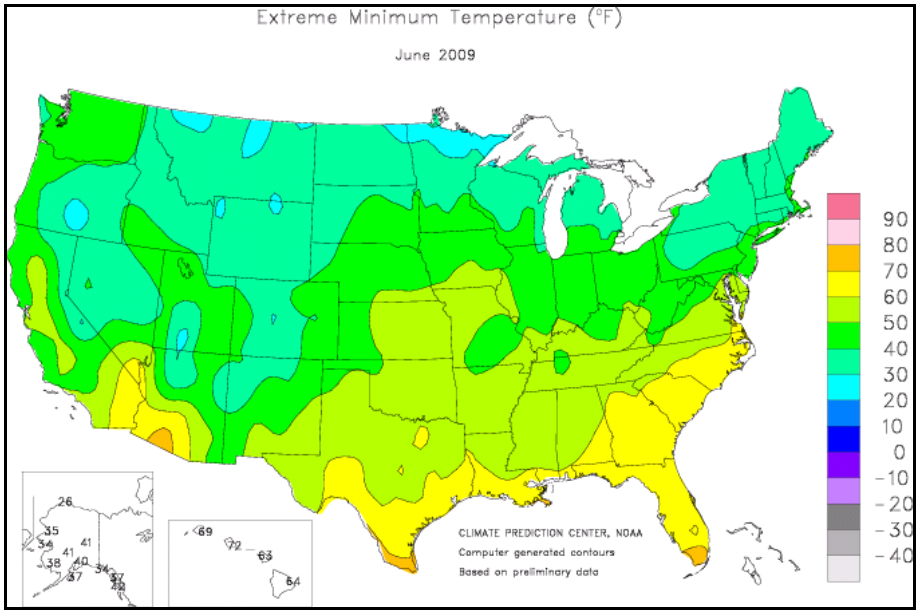
Soybean producers had planted 78 percent of their acreage by June 7, slightly ahead of the previous year's pace but 9 points behind the average. Producers in Illinois and North Dakota used improved field conditions to plant 25 percent or more of their acreage from June 1-7. By mid-month, producers were actively planting in Arkansas and Kentucky, but progress remained over a week behind normal. Following several weeks of intense planting, emergence reached 72 percent by June 14. Blooming began toward the end of the month, with the greatest crop development evident in the Delta. The condition of this year's crop improved slightly during the month, with 68 percent rated in good to excellent condition on June 28.

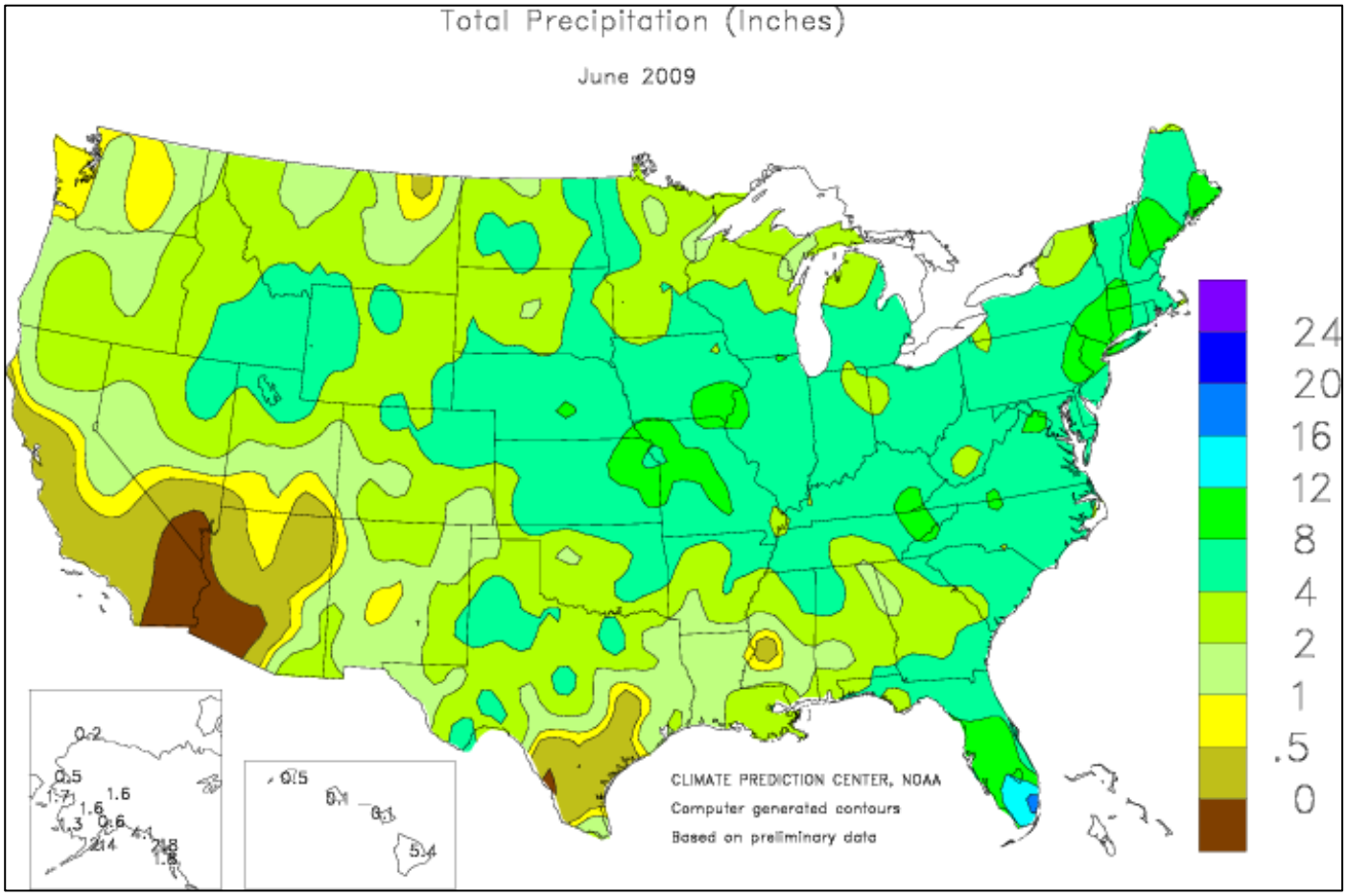
As June began, peanut producers remained busy planting this year's crop, with overall progress 10 points behind last year and 9 points behind the 5-year average. Drier weather in the Southeast allowed for a significant amount of planting around mid-month. By June 21, ninety-seven percent of the 2009 crop was in the ground, and pegging had begun in 6 percent of the nation's peanut acreage. Above-average temperatures hampered pollination in Georgia, the largest peanut-producing state. On June 28, seventeen percent of the crop had reached the pegging stage. At month's end, 62 percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 49 percent a year ago.

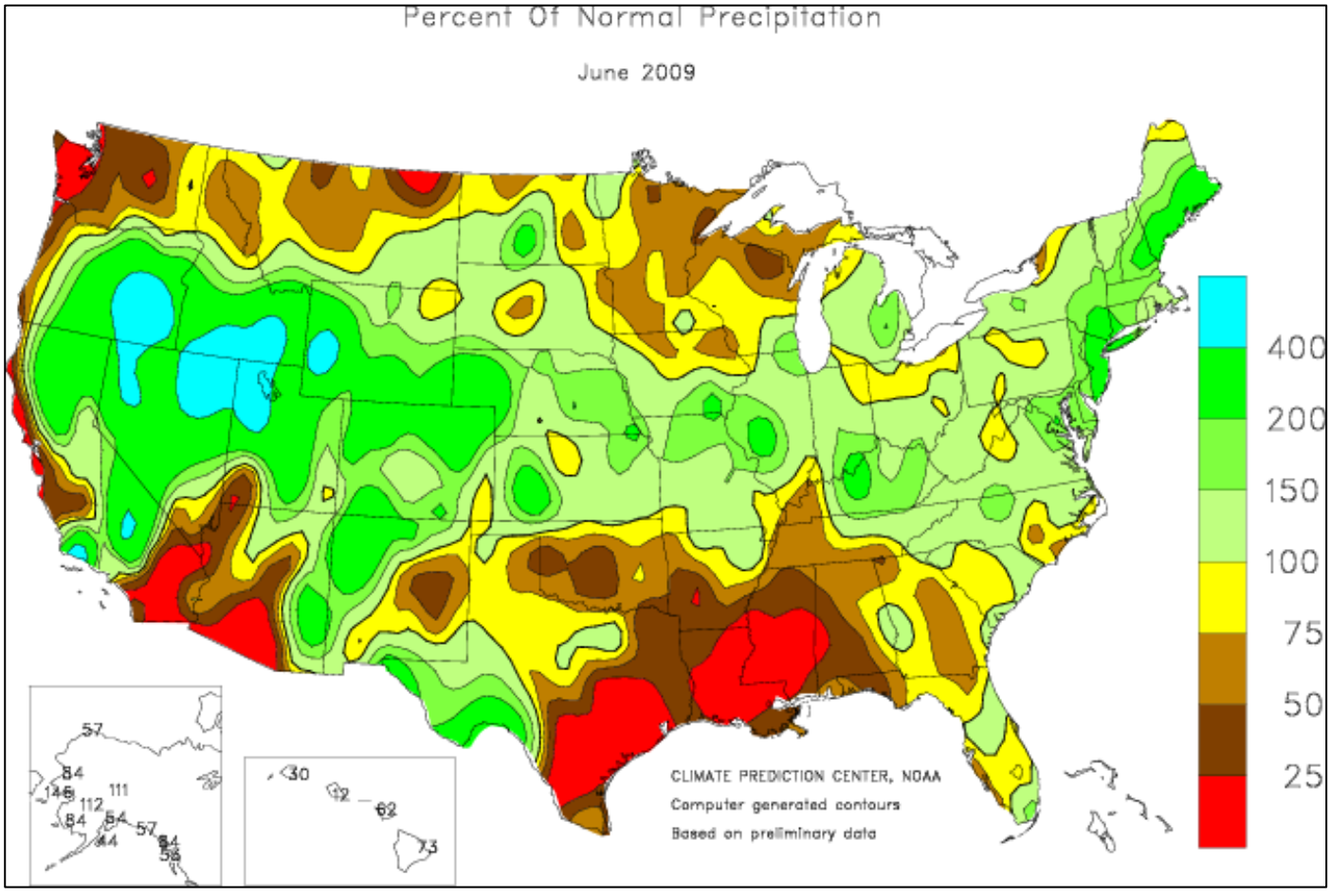
Sunflower producers had planted 55 percent of their intended acreage by June 7, compared with 61 percent a year ago and 63 percent for the 5-year average. Growers in North Dakota were actively planting as drier weather prevailed. By mid-month, three-quarters of the crop was in the ground, slightly ahead of the pace a year ago. On June 28, the planting pace was ahead of normal in all states except Kansas, where progress remained 10 points behind.

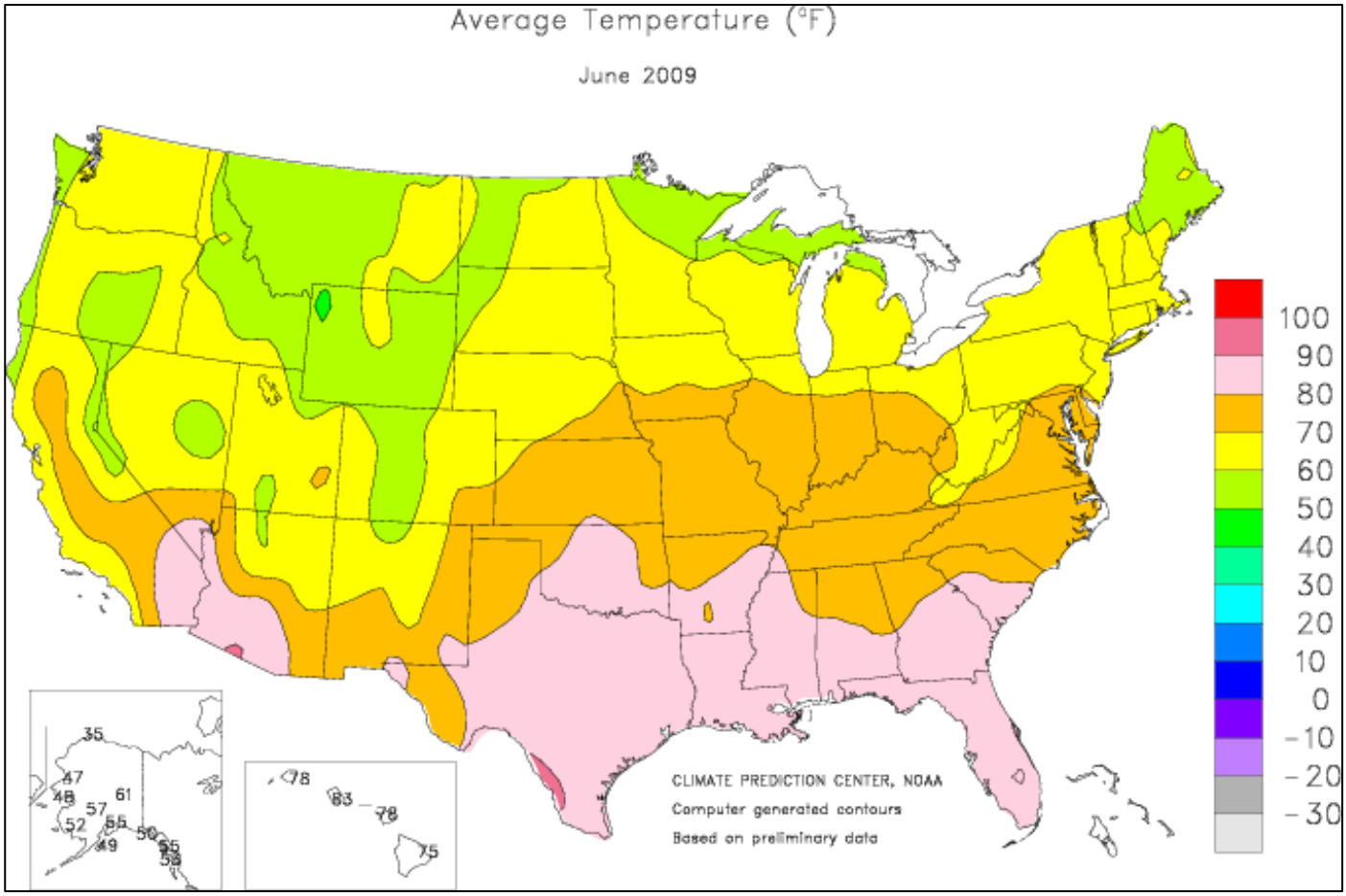
By June 7, cotton producers had planted 89 percent of their crop, slightly behind last year's and the average pace. Warm, sunny conditions in Oklahoma afforded producers slightly more than 5 days suitable for fieldwork to plant 30 percent of their acreage from June 1-7. By mid-month, planting was nearing completion. Ten percent of the crop had developed squares, although progress was behind normal in all states except Louisiana and North Carolina. On June 21, boll set had begun in 5 percent of the crop, but was limited to Alabama, Arizona, California, Georgia, and Texas. On June 28, squaring had advanced to 32 percent complete, 11 points behind last year and 14 points behind the 5-year average. Above-average temperatures helped to accelerate boll set in the Delta, where progress was behind normal. Crop conditions declined slightly throughout the month, with 42 percent of this year's cotton crop rated in good to excellent condition on June 28.

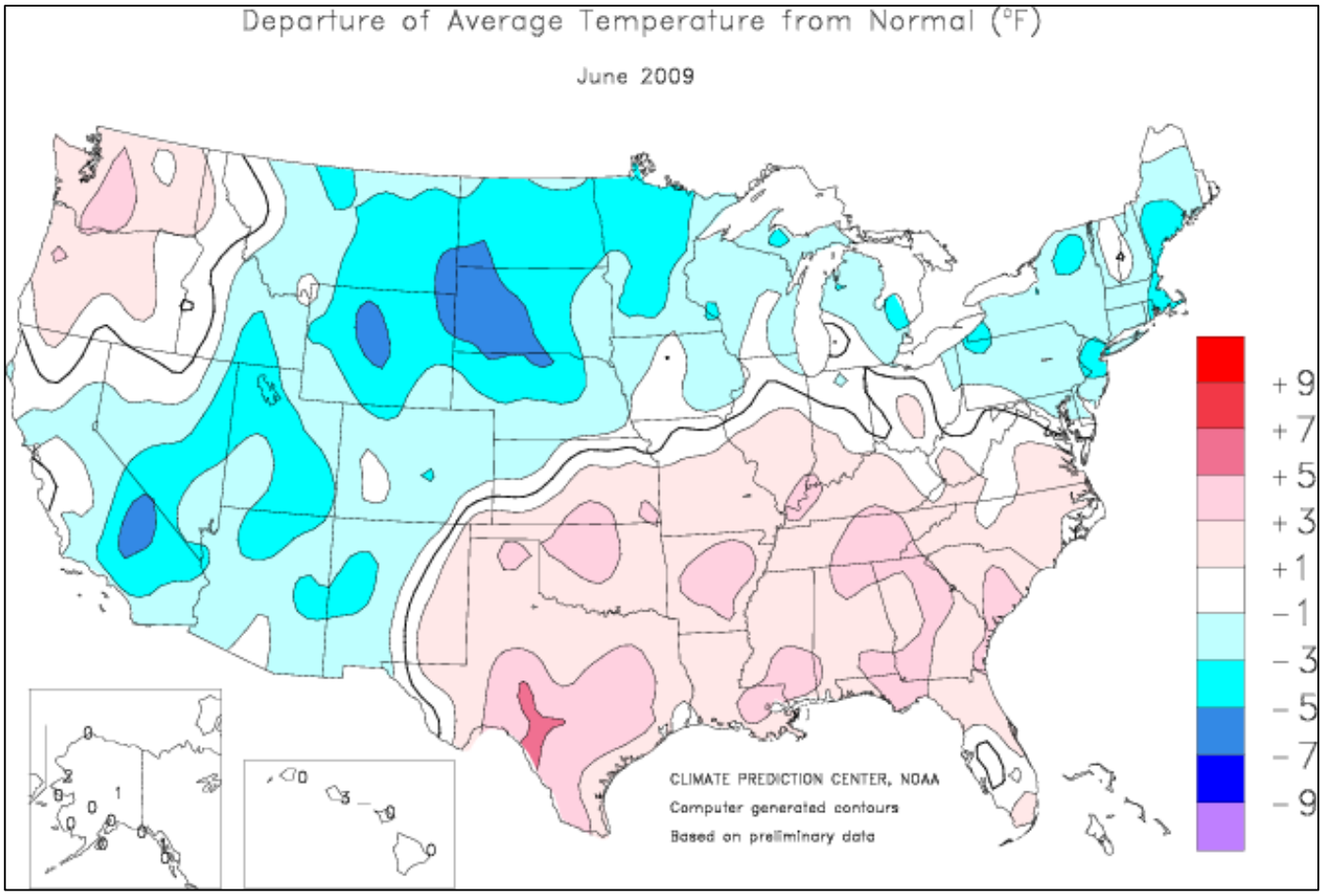





Total Precipitation (Inches)
June 2009
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
.5
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Percent Of Normal Precipitation
June 2009
400
200
150
100
75
50
25
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Average Temperature (°F)
June 2009
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
June 2009
+9
+7
+5
+3
+1
-1
-3
-5
-7
-9
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

June 2009

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	79	3	3.03	-0.75
HUNTSVILLE	80	4	1.63	-2.59
MOBILE	82	3	2.45	-2.56
MONTGOMERY	82	3	1.75	-2.38
AK ANCHORAGE	55	0	0.57	-0.49
BARROW	35	0	0.18	-0.14
COLD BAY	47	1	1.07	-1.82
FAIRBANKS	61	1	1.55	0.15
JUNEAU	55	1	2.83	-0.53
KING SALMON	51	0	2.12	0.42
KODIAK	49	0	2.39	-2.99
NOME	48	1	1.67	0.53
AZ FLAGSTAFF	58	-2	0.36	-0.07
PHOENIX	89	0	0.02	-0.07
TUCSON	83	-1	0.01	-0.23
AR FORT SMITH	81	3	2.09	-2.19
LITTLE ROCK	81	3	3.08	-0.87
CA BAKERSFIELD	77	-1	0.06	-0.06
EUREKA	55	-1	0.18	-0.47
FRESNO	76	0	0.20	-0.03
LOS ANGELES	65	-1	0.15	0.07
REDDING	75	0	2.28	1.59
SACRAMENTO	71	0	0.56	0.36
SAN DIEGO	66	-1	0.03	-0.06
SAN FRANCISCO	63	2	0.04	-0.07
STOCKTON	72	-1	0.10	0.01
CO ALAMOSA	58	-1	0.59	0.00
CO SPRINGS	64	0	2.91	0.57
DENVER	64	-2	4.86	3.18
GRAND JUNCTION	70	-1	1.12	0.71
PUEBLO	69	-1	1.20	-0.13
CT BRIDGEPORT	65	-3	6.42	2.85
HARTFORD	66	-3	6.27	2.42
DC WASHINGTON	74	0	5.86	2.73
DE WILMINGTON	71	0	6.67	3.08
FL DAYTONA BEACH	82	2	5.03	-0.66
FT LAUDERDALE	83	2	6.86	-3.15
FT MYERS	83	1	5.43	-4.34
JACKSONVILLE	82	3	3.24	-2.13
KEY WEST	83	0	2.10	-2.47
MELBOURNE	82	2	4.02	-1.81
MIAMI	83	1	11.64	3.10
ORLANDO	82	1	8.05	0.70
PENSACOLA	83	2	5.21	-1.18
ST PETERSBURG	84	2	4.09	-2.00
TALLAHASSEE	83	3	5.53	-1.39
TAMPA	83	1	5.10	-0.40
WEST PALM BEACH	82	1	8.65	1.07
GA ATHENS	80	4	1.67	-2.27
ATLANTA	80	3	2.34	-1.29
AUGUSTA	80	2	3.78	-0.41
COLUMBUS	81	2	3.79	0.28
MACON	81	3	2.82	-0.72
SAVANNAH	82	3	4.40	-1.09
HI HILO	75	0	5.37	-1.99
HONOLULU	83	3	0.05	-0.38
KAHULUI	78	0	0.14	-0.09
LIHUE	78	0	0.54	-1.28
ID BOISE	68	1	1.54	0.80
LEWISTON	67	1	0.82	-0.34
POCATELLO	60	-2	4.00	3.09
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	68	0	7.18	3.55
MOLINE	71	0	6.15	1.52
PEORIA	72	1	4.77	0.93
ROCKFORD	69	0	7.36	2.56
SPRINGFIELD	74	1	7.64	3.87
IN EVANSVILLE	77	2	2.20	-1.90
FORT WAYNE	70	0	3.75	-0.29
INDIANAPOLIS	73	1	6.60	2.47
SOUTH BEND	69	0	6.76	2.57
IA BURLINGTON	73	1	7.32	2.87
CEDAR RAPIDS	69	-2	5.18	0.71
DES MOINES	73	2	4.69	0.12
DUBUQUE	68	0	2.95	-1.13
SIOUX CITY	70	-1	5.26	1.65
WATERLOO	69	-1	3.58	-1.24
KS CONCORDIA	74	1	5.63	1.68
DODGE CITY	75	1	6.34	3.19
GOODLAND	68	-2	3.84	0.54
HILL CITY	73	0	4.24	0.45
TOPEKA	76	2	6.54	1.66
WICHITA	79	3	4.51	0.26
KY JACKSON	72	1	7.03	2.36
LEXINGTON	73	1	5.19	0.61
LONDON-CORBIN	73	1	6.78	2.54
LOUISVILLE	75	1	9.22	5.46
PADUCAH	78	4	2.77	-1.74
LA BATON ROUGE	83	3	0.59	-4.74
LAKE CHARLES	83	3	1.35	-4.72
NEW ORLEANS	83	2	2.13	-4.70
SHREVEPORT	82	2	1.22	-3.83
ME BANGOR	60	-4	8.12	4.71
CARIBOU	60	-1	2.69	-0.62
PORTLAND	61	-2	8.56	5.28
MD BALTIMORE	71	-1	5.52	2.09
MA BOSTON	63	-5	3.22	0.00
WORCESTER	62	-3	6.51	2.49
MI ALPENA	60	-1	3.30	0.77
DETROIT	68	-1	5.28	1.73
FLINT	65	-1	6.57	3.50
GRAND RAPIDS	67	0	6.17	2.50
HOUGHTON LAKE	61	-1	3.02	0.09
LANSING	66	0	4.45	0.85
MUSKEGON	66	1	2.86	0.28
TRAVERSE CITY	62	-2	2.63	-0.69
MN DULUTH	59	-1	1.81	-2.44
INT'L FALLS	58	-4	1.90	-2.08
MINNEAPOLIS	68	0	2.86	-1.48
ROCHESTER	66	0	3.33	-0.67
ST. CLOUD	63	-2	3.47	-1.04
MS JACKSON	82	4	0.50	-3.32
MERIDIAN	80	2	0.27	-3.72
TUPELO	80	3	1.26	-3.56
MO COLUMBIA	74	1	4.40	0.38
JOPLIN	78	3	4.75	-0.67
KANSAS CITY	75	1	6.88	2.44
SPRINGFIELD	76	3	4.61	-0.41
ST JOSEPH	74	0	3.98	-0.23
ST LOUIS	78	2	6.42	2.66
MT BILLINGS	62	-3	1.55	-0.34
BUTTE	53	-3	2.48	0.41
GLASGOW	63	-1	0.56	-1.64
GREAT FALLS	58	-2	1.49	-0.75
HELENA	60	-1	1.45	-0.37
KALISPELL	58	0	1.53	-0.77
MILES CITY	63	-4	3.10	0.68
MISSOULA	61	1	1.37	-0.36
NE GRAND ISLAND	69	-2	8.27	4.55
HASTINGS	70	-2	3.95	0.36
LINCOLN	72	-1	6.18	2.67
MCCOOK	70	-1	3.97	0.75
NORFOLK	68	-2	6.11	1.86
NORTH PLATTE	66	-2	3.06	-0.11
OMAHA/EPPLEY	72	0	4.58	0.63
SCOTTSBLUFF	66	-1	5.96	3.31
VALENTINE	65	-3	3.93	0.92
NV ELKO	62	0	2.96	2.29
ELY	56	-4	1.79	1.13
LAS VEGAS	83	-3	0.10	0.02
RENO	66	1	1.52	1.05
WINNEMUCCA	63	-1	1.35	0.66
NH CONCORD	63	-2	6.46	3.36
NJ ATLANTIC CITY	69	-1	7.05	4.39
NEWARK	69	-3	7.96	4.56
NM ALBUQUERQUE	73	-2	0.80	0.15
NY ALBANY	66	0	5.03	1.27
BINGHAMTON	63	-1	5.48	1.68
BUFFALO	64	-2	2.92	-0.90
ROCHESTER	63	-3	6.25	2.89
SYRACUSE	65	-1	5.24	1.53
NC ASHEVILLE	72	3	6.41	2.03
CHARLOTTE	77	1	4.74	1.32
GREENSBORO	76	2	5.67	2.14
HATTERAS	76	1	1.44	-2.38
RALEIGH	78	3	2.34	-1.08
WILMINGTON	79	2	3.80	-1.56
ND BISMARCK	62	-3	7.97	5.38
DICKINSON	58	-5	4.13	0.82
FARGO	64	-2	2.93	-0.58
GRAND FORKS	62	-3	3.55	0.52
JAMESTOWN	62	-3	1.42	-1.63
MINOT	62	-2	1.69	-1.46
WILLISTON	61	-3	2.08	-0.28
OH AKRON-CANTON	67	0	4.31	0.76
CINCINNATI	73	1	7.33	2.91
CLEVELAND	68	1	2.68	-1.21
COLUMBUS	72	1	3.44	-0.63
DAYTON	71	1	5.30	1.09
MANSFIELD	67	0	3.69	-0.83
TOLEDO	69	0	3.82	0.02
YOUNGSTOWN	65	-1	2.68	-1.23
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	80	3	1.13	-3.50
TULSA	81	3	3.51	-1.21
OR ASTORIA	59	2	0.39	-2.18
BURNS	59	1	2.70	2.04
EUGENE	62	2	1.95	0.42
MEDFORD	68	2	1.14	0.46
PENDLETON	66	1	1.05	0.27
PORTLAND	66	3	1.32	-0.27
SALEM	64	3	1.39	-0.06
PA ALLENTOWN	67	-2	6.78	2.79
ERIE	64	-3	5.60	1.32
MIDDLETOWN	70	-1	6.14	2.29
PHILADELPHIA	71	-1	4.79	1.50
PITTSBURGH	68	0	4.42	0.30
WILKES-BARRE	66	-1	4.60	0.63
WILLIAMSPORT	68	0	3.21	-1.24
PR SAN JUAN	83	1	10.37	6.85
RI PROVIDENCE	64	-4	3.61	0.23
SC CHARLESTON	81	3	5.04	-0.88
COLUMBIA	81	3	3.61	-1.38
FLORENCE	79	1	4.67	0.40
GREENVILLE	78	3	3.29	-0.63
MYRTLE BEACH	79	2	4.40	0.74
SD ABERDEEN	63	-4	3.87	0.38
HURON	65	-3	4.35	1.07
RAPID CITY	60	-5	2.83	0.00
SIOUX FALLS	66	-1	3.07	-0.42
TN BRISTOL	73	2	3.57	-0.32
CHATTANOOGA	80	5	0.73	-3.26
JACKSON	78	1	3.24	-1.95
KNOXVILLE	76	2	4.85	0.81
MEMPHIS	81	2	2.13	-2.17
NASHVILLE	78	3	4.53	0.45
TX ABILENE	83	3	2.68	-0.38
AMARILLO	76	2	2.79	-0.49
AUSTIN	84	3	1.03	-2.78
BEAUMONT	82	1	1.94	-4.64
BROWNSVILLE	84	1	0.49	-2.44
COLLEGE STATION	86	4	0.00	-3.79
CORPUS CHRISTI	85	3	1.03	-2.50
DALLAS/FT WORTH	84	3	3.98	0.75
DEL RIO	87	4	5.23	2.89
EL PASO	82	0	2.24	1.37
GALVESTON	84	2	0.32	-3.72
HOUSTON	86	5	0.27	-5.08
LUBBOCK	80	3	2.44	-0.54
MIDLAND	82	2	2.33	0.62
SAN ANGELO	85	6	1.74	-0.78
SAN ANTONIO	86	4	0.45	-3.85
VICTORIA	85	3	0.01	-4.95
WACO	86	5	0.73	-2.35
WICHITA FALLS	82	2	2.49	-1.20
UT SALT LAKE CITY	67	-2	2.64	1.87
VT BURLINGTON	64	-2	5.25	1.82
VA LYNCHBURG	72	1	3.71	-0.08
NORFOLK	76	2	5.81	2.04
RICHMOND	76	2	4.32	0.78
ROANOKE	74	2	4.54	0.86
WASH/DULLES	73	2	6.69	2.62
WA OLYMPIA	61	3	0.22	-1.56
QUILLAYUTE	57	2	1.02	-2.48
SEATTLE-TACOMA	64	3	0.18	-1.31
SPOKANE	63	1	1.18	0.00
YAKIMA	67	4	0.52	-0.10
WV BECKLEY	68	1	3.03	-0.89
CHARLESTON	71	1	4.65	0.56
ELKINS	67	1	4.13	-0.48
HUNTINGTON	72	1	5.70	1.82
WI EAU CLAIRE	65	-2	3.85	-0.42
GREEN BAY	64	-1	2.53	-0.90
LA CROSSE	68	-2	2.85	-1.15
MADISON	67	0	4.17	0.12
MILWAUKEE	65	-1	5.44	1.88
WAUSAU	64	-1	2.38	-1.80
WY CASPER	60	-3	2.23	0.80
CHEYENNE	60	-2	4.26	2.14
LANDER	58	-6	3.22	2.07
SHERIDAN	58	-4	3.41	1.39

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

July 6 – 12, 2009

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

While much of the western half of the country remained dry, some locations in the Corn Belt, Delta, and Southeast received rainfall totaling at least 4 inches during the week. At least one location near the Alabama Florida line received greater than 6 inches of rainfall, bringing relief to some crops stressed by decreasing soil moisture levels. Below-average temperatures were recorded across much of the northern and eastern parts of the country, while the Southwest and Texas experienced temperatures averaging at least 4 degrees F warmer than normal.

Corn: Nationally, 16 percent of this year's corn crop was at or beyond the silking stage, 4 points ahead of last year but 16 points behind the 5 year average. Progress remained at or behind the average in all States except North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Texas, where 92, 22, and 79 percent of the crop was silking, respectively. Progress was 2 weeks and just over 1 week behind the average pace in Illinois and Indiana, the second and fifth largest corn producing States, respectively, while silking had not yet begun in South Dakota. With 71 percent of the crop rated good to excellent, conditions were unchanged from a week ago and 7 points above last year.

Soybeans: By week's end, soybeans blooming advanced to 24 percent complete, 1 point slower than the pace a year ago and 19 points slower than normal. The most rapid development was evident in the western Corn Belt, where 18 and 16 percent of the crop began blooming in Nebraska and Iowa, respectively. However, all estimating States lagged the 5 year average. Overall, 66 percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from a week ago and 7 points better than last year.

Winter Wheat: Producers had harvested 66 percent of the acreage, compared with 63 percent last year and 69 percent for the 5 year average. In Ohio, producers utilized 6 days suitable for fieldwork and harvested 54 percent of their acreage during the week.

Cotton: Squaring advanced to 77 percent complete by July 12, eleven points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the average. Noteworthy progress was seen across much of the growing area, with the greatest development occurring in Oklahoma and Virginia. Boll set was evident in 22 percent of this year's crop, slightly behind last year and 6 points behind the 5 year average. In the Northern High Plains of Texas, blooming in the cotton crop suffered due to heat and dry wind, while bolls began opening in the Coastal Bend area. Nationally, 43 percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition, up slightly from a week ago, but down 3 points from last year.

Sorghum: Heading, at 29 percent complete, was 1 point ahead of last year but 3 points behind the normal pace. Under mostly hot, dry conditions, 28 percent of the Arkansas acreage developed heads during the week. With coloring limited to Colorado, Louisiana, and Texas, national progress crept forward to 24 percent, 2 points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of the 5 year average. Overall, 52 percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition, a slight improvement from last week and a year ago.

Rice: Heading advanced to 14 percent complete by week's end, 2 points ahead of last year but 2 points behind the average. Heading had yet to begin in California and Missouri, and was over 2 weeks behind normal. Overall, 62 percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 55 percent last week and 72 percent a year ago.

Small Grains: Nationally, 57 percent of the 2009 spring wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 24 points behind last year and 26 points, or over a week, behind normal. Aided by ideal growing conditions, significant head development occurred in Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota; however, progress remained well behind normal in all three states. Overall, 71 percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition, down slightly from a week ago but 10 points better than a year ago.

Heading in this year's barley crop advanced to 55 percent complete by July 12, twenty points slower than a year ago and 25 points behind the 5 year average. The most rapid development was evident in North Dakota, the largest barley producing state, where 40 percent of the crop began heading during the week. Seventy eight percent of the nation's barley crop was rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 77 percent last week and 67 percent a year ago.

By week's end, heading was evident in 90 percent of this year's oat crop, 2 points behind last year's pace and 4 points slower than the average. Following a slow start to the growing season, 46 percent of North Dakota's crop developed heads in the last week; however, progress remained 20 points behind last year and the 5 year average. Harvest inched forward during the week to 11 percent complete, on par with last year's pace but 2 points slower than the average. Overall, 59 percent of the oat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from a week ago but down 2 points from last year.

Other Crops: Nationally, 46 percent of the peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, 8 points behind last year and the average. The most noteworthy delays were seen in Georgia and Oklahoma, where hot weather and depleted soil moisture levels during the growing season have held pegging 17 and 16 points behind normal, respectively. Nationally, 61 percent of the peanut crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 points better than a week ago and up 1 point from last year.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 12, 2009

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

Corn Percent Silking

	Jul 12 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	10	5	15	10
IL	11	5	12	57
IN	11	2	7	38
IA	6	0	1	18
KS	50	27	43	57
KY	37	24	40	68
MI	1	0	2	11
MN	1	0	2	15
MO	48	30	33	68
NE	25	6	11	31
NC	92	88	86	89
ND	1	0	2	8
OH	11	2	4	19
PA	22	1	17	20
SD	0	0	0	3
TN	80	66	75	86
TX	79	63	69	75
WI	2	0	1	6
18 Sts	16	8	12	32

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

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested

	Jul 12 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	95	90	98	97
CO	25	10	29	59
ID	0	0	0	1
IL	85	62	78	92
IN	83	55	64	85
KS	96	83	93	95
MI	1	0	3	16
MO	97	84	84	94
MT	0	0	0	2
NE	29	11	17	53
NC	100	98	100	97
OH	71	17	37	65
OK	100	98	99	94
OR	6	1	5	7
SD	1	0	2	22
TX	95	90	98	95
WA	4	1	3	3
18 Sts	66	56	63	69

These 18 States harvested 87% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Cotton Percent Squaring

	Jul 12 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	74	66	82	74
AZ	79	60	79	90
AR	88	69	100	99
CA	75	60	85	83
GA	70	56	78	81
KS	46	28	85	51
LA	99	93	87	95
MS	91	79	91	93
MO	68	54	86	86
NC	85	78	95	93
OK	65	36	48	54
SC	70	49	55	67
TN	83	69	80	93
TX	75	57	51	59
VA	65	39	66	76
15 Sts	77	61	66	72

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

Soybeans Percent Blooming

	Jul 12 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	36	26	25	47
IL	11	4	22	51
IN	12	3	16	36
IA	39	23	32	52
KS	25	17	23	36
KY	18	6	14	32
LA	77	70	69	78
MI	16	6	30	26
MN	11	5	25	40
MS	85	74	90	92
MO	16	6	7	28
NE	31	13	19	46
NC	7	1	8	11
ND	13	4	28	39
OH	24	16	20	41
SD	28	18	23	36
TN	29	17	36	46
WI	9	4	11	27
18 Sts	24	14	25	43

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

Rice Percent Headed

	Jul 12 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	5	3	1	3
CA	0	0	0	5
LA	42	28	51	56
MS	11	1	9	16
MO	0	0	0	6
TX	71	60	56	61
6 Sts	14	9	12	16

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

Spring Wheat Percent Headed

	Jul 12 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	61	40	64	78
MN	64	30	72	86
MT	48	18	73	72
ND	48	17	83	83
SD	87	79	94	98
WA	98	95	92	96
6 Sts	57	30	81	83

These 6 States planted 98% of last year's spring wheat acreage.

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls

	Jul 12 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	15	9	24	26
AZ	44	35	44	51
AR	21	8	39	54
CA	30	11	36	33
GA	20	10	31	37
KS	1	0	0	2
LA	60	41	57	61
MS	39	12	36	49
MO	9	0	35	32
NC	28	19	27	29
OK	2	0	10	8
SC	9	0	11	14
TN	6	0	12	26
TX	21	17	18	20
VA	14	0	7	20
15 Sts	22	14	24	28

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 12, 2009

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

Sorghum Percent Headed

	Jul 12 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	63	35	39	68
CO	13	9	14	10
IL	0	0	14	16
KS	0	0	2	4
LA	89	81	89	81
MO	4	1	4	16
NE	0	0	0	1
NM	2	1	6	2
OK	5	0	10	12
SD	6	1	0	8
TX	60	55	56	62
11 Sts	29	26	28	32

These 11 States planted 96% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Sorghum Percent Coloring

	Jul 12 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	0	0	1	5
CO	3	1	7	1
IL	0	0	0	1
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	15	2	29	22
MO	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	0	0	2	2
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	54	46	49	51
11 Sts	24	20	22	23

These 11 States planted 96% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Peanuts Percent Pegging

	Jul 12 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	28	21	37	31
FL	55	49	59	62
GA	41	24	55	58
NC	79	74	72	69
OK	60	21	72	76
SC	67	50	56	61
TX	50	18	53	47
VA	55	30	63	45
8 Sts	46	30	54	54

These 8 States planted 98% of last year's peanut acreage.

Oats Percent Headed

	Jul 12 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	96	92	94	98
MN	82	70	84	90
NE	99	94	98	98
ND	63	17	83	83
OH	97	95	100	99
PA	97	93	94	94
SD	93	74	92	96
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	91	84	84	93
9 Sts	90	77	92	94

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

Oats Percent Harvested

	Jul 12 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	2	0	4	8
MN	0	0	0	2
NE	7	5	10	25
ND	0	0	0	0
OH	5	1	1	4
PA	0	0	0	1
SD	0	0	0	4
TX	99	98	100	97
WI	0	0	0	1
9 Sts	11	10	11	13

These 9 States harvested 68% of last year's oat acreage.

Barley Percent Headed

	Jul 12 2009	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	61	38	63	73
MN	59	35	70	85
MT	44	28	62	73
ND	54	14	86	85
WA	97	92	88	95
5 Sts	55	27	75	80

These 5 States planted 81% of last year's barley acreage.

Corn Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	1	5	19	50	25
IL	3	9	28	48	12
IN	2	8	28	50	12
IA	1	4	16	52	27
KS	2	5	25	50	18
KY	1	3	19	58	19
MI	2	8	27	49	14
MN	1	3	14	59	23
MO	1	8	35	43	13
NE	1	3	12	58	26
NC	5	16	33	35	11
ND	1	2	18	63	16
OH	1	4	22	52	21
PA	1	3	21	49	26
SD	1	4	22	57	16
TN	7	12	26	43	12
TX	24	18	27	27	4
WI	1	7	21	55	16
18 Sts	2	6	21	52	19
Prev Wk	2	6	21	53	18
Prev Yr	3	7	26	49	15

Soybeans Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	12	36	38	12
IL	2	7	31	49	11
IN	2	7	29	52	10
IA	1	4	18	57	20
KS	1	3	22	62	12
KY	1	2	18	57	22
LA	10	23	33	23	11
MI	2	8	30	49	11
MN	1	4	21	57	17
MS	6	11	39	37	7
MO	2	7	39	42	10
NE	0	2	14	62	22
NC	2	10	42	39	7
ND	1	1	16	66	16
OH	2	4	26	53	15
SD	0	4	34	52	10
TN	2	6	22	59	11
WI	1	6	24	58	11
18 Sts	2	6	26	52	14
Prev Wk	2	6	26	53	13
Prev Yr	3	8	30	48	11

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 12, 2009

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

Cotton Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	9	47	44	0
AZ	0	0	12	52	36
AR	2	7	26	48	17
CA	0	0	5	70	25
GA	3	11	36	44	6
KS	0	5	23	60	12
LA	2	25	33	31	9
MS	3	10	38	41	8
MO	0	17	38	41	4
NC	1	9	27	56	7
OK	0	9	36	52	3
SC	0	0	44	55	1
TN	0	4	30	58	8
TX	12	22	36	23	7
VA	0	2	32	58	8
15 Sts	7	16	34	35	8
Prev Wk	7	16	35	34	8
Prev Yr	6	15	33	38	8

Sorghum Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	14	43	37	4
CO	0	0	24	66	10
IL	1	5	44	48	2
KS	1	3	19	65	12
LA	5	18	43	34	0
MO	0	6	36	51	7
NE	0	2	23	62	13
NM	0	33	54	12	1
OK	1	7	40	51	1
SD	0	2	23	61	14
TX	25	17	31	25	2
11 Sts	11	10	27	45	7
Prev Wk	11	9	29	46	5
Prev Yr	3	11	36	44	6

Oats Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	1	4	24	55	16
MN	3	7	25	53	12
NE	0	3	7	71	19
ND	0	0	8	76	16
OH	0	3	29	59	9
PA	0	2	18	56	24
SD	1	4	32	51	12
TX	51	18	19	12	0
WI	1	3	17	65	14
9 Sts	15	7	19	48	11
Prev Wk	15	7	19	48	11
Prev Yr	6	9	24	52	9

Peanuts Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	1	52	46	1
FL	0	2	28	48	22
GA	1	5	34	54	6
NC	1	2	26	67	4
OK	1	0	21	75	3
SC	0	1	42	57	0
TX	0	1	34	46	19
VA	0	0	12	76	12
8 Sts	1	3	35	52	9
Prev Wk	1	4	37	49	9
Prev Yr	2	6	32	52	8

Rice Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	8	35	43	12
CA	0	5	30	40	25
LA	0	1	23	57	19
MS	0	6	27	60	7
MO	0	7	26	50	17
TX	0	2	27	50	21
6 Sts	1	6	31	46	16
Prev Wk	2	9	34	44	11
Prev Yr	1	4	23	57	15

Spring Wheat Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	1	5	73	21
MN	2	11	25	48	14
MT	2	7	48	39	4
ND	0	1	13	68	18
SD	1	6	29	49	15
WA	2	12	41	36	9
6 Sts	1	4	24	57	14
Prev Wk	1	7	20	59	13
Prev Yr	3	8	28	50	11

Barley Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	1	5	71	23
MN	2	11	31	47	9
MT	1	6	35	50	8
ND	0	1	12	71	16
WA	2	12	38	46	2
5 Sts	0	3	19	64	14
Prev Wk	0	4	19	61	16
Prev Yr	2	5	26	58	9

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

NA - Not Available
*** Revised**

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 12, 2009

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

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent
Week Ending Jul 12, 2009

	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	10	51	38	1		NH	0	1	26	69	4
AZ	42	15	27	13	3		NJ	0	0	15	55	30
AR	1	10	46	42	1		NM	19	29	40	12	0
CA	50	40	5	5	0		NY	0	2	12	56	30
CO	0	5	25	52	18		NC	2	10	33	52	3
CT	0	0	28	55	17		ND	1	5	18	63	13
DE	1	5	19	73	2		OH	2	7	36	47	8
FL	1	1	18	60	20		OK	3	14	43	36	4
GA	5	17	38	38	2		OR	6	12	26	45	11
ID	0	0	20	48	32		PA	2	5	34	46	13
IL	1	1	16	55	27		RI	0	0	19	67	14
IN	1	4	25	49	21		SC	0	8	43	49	0
IA	1	6	22	50	21		SD	4	6	23	52	15
KS	2	7	26	54	11		TN	4	12	27	49	8
KY	1	4	25	51	19		TX	30	27	28	14	1
LA	19	26	39	15	1		UT	0	3	16	69	12
ME	0	18	60	20	2		VT	0	25	27	28	20
MD	2	5	27	52	14		VA	1	8	20	59	12
MA	0	0	10	78	12		WA	6	19	41	33	1
MI	2	7	29	49	13		WV	0	4	25	59	12
MN	6	9	30	50	5		WI	6	17	27	44	6
MS	20	27	40	13	0		WY	0	0	14	69	17
MO	0	5	30	56	9		48 Sts	10	13	27	40	10
MT	3	13	38	37	9							
NE	1	2	15	62	20		Prev Wk	9	12	26	42	11
NV	1	7	28	36	28		Prev Yr	10	14	27	40	9

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

NA - Not Available
*** Revised**

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

State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 53% short, 40% adequate, and 1% surplus. Corn 86% silked, 96% 2008, 92% avg.; 43% dough, 59% 2008, 44% avg.; 10% dent, 15% 2008, 17% avg.; conditions 4% very poor, 18% poor, 46% fair, 31% good, and 1% excellent. Cotton squaring 74%, 82% 2008, 74% avg.; 15% setting bolls, 24% 2008, 26% avg.; conditions 0% very poor, 9% poor, 47% fair, 44% good, 0% excellent. Peanuts pegged 28%, 37% 2008, 31% avg.; conditions 0% very poor, 1% poor, 52% fair, 46% good, 1% excellent. Soybeans 99% planted, 99% 2008, 99% avg.; 90% emerged, 95% 2008, 96% avg.; 23% blooming, 41% 2008, 36% avg.; conditions 1% very poor, 9% poor, 47% fair, 43% good, 0% excellent. Winter wheat 97% harvested, 66% 2008, 64% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 12% poor, 44% fair, 41% good, and 1% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 42% fair, 51% good, and 5% excellent. Pasture and range condition 0% very poor, 10% poor, 51% fair, 38% good and 1% excellent. An ample amount of rainfall was beneficial to some crops, however, hot and dry temperatures returned towards the end of the week affecting crop conditions. The US Drought Monitor portrayed the state's drought conditions to be 25.5 percent abnormally dry, compared to 30.0 percent at the start of the calendar year, and 93.8 percent a year ago. Daytime highs for the week varied from 86 degrees in Sand Mountain to a sizzling 102 degrees in Dothan. Overnight lows ranged from 61 degrees in Hamilton and Brewton, to 71 degrees in Dothan. Precipitation totals for the week extended from 0.05 inches in Belle Mina over a period of 1 day, to 3.66 inches of rain in Headland over a period of 5 days. Lauderdale County received some rain over the weekend that helped cotton, soybeans, and late corn, but it was too late to benefit the early corn. Vegetable production was generally good in irrigated fields however, unirrigated vegetables suffered yield losses due to lack of rainfall.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 30% short, 70% adequate. Subsoil moisture 20% short, 80% adequate. Barley 5% in dough, condition 5% fair, 60% good, 35% excellent. Oats 70% headed, condition 70% good, 30% excellent. Potatoes as 100% emerged, condition 15% fair, 55% good, 30% excellent. First cutting of hay was reported as 85% complete. Condition of the hay crop was rated as 15% poor, 35% fair, 40% good, 10% excellent. Rate of crop growth was reported as 50% moderate, 50% rapid. No wind or rain damage was reported. The main farm activities were harvesting hay, irrigation, machinery maintenance.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly above normal across the State for the week ending July 12, ranging from 1 degree below normal at Parker to 10 degrees above normal at Payson. The highest temperature of the week was 114 degrees at Paloma, Roll and Phoenix and the lowest reading of 37 degrees occurred at Grand Canyon. Precipitation was reported at 10 of the 22 stations. Grand Canyon received 0.01 inches and Willcox received 1.73 inches of precipitation. Rain to date is above normal at two stations, Tucson and Willcox. Cotton squaring is completed on 79 percent of the acreage, behind the 5-year average of 90 percent. Bolls are set on 44 percent of the acreage, same as last year, but behind the 5-year average. Alfalfa harvest remains active on over three-quarters of the State's acreage. Alfalfa conditions remain mostly good to excellent. Range and pasture conditions vary from mostly very poor to good depending on location.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 51% short, 38% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 42% short, 49% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 92% silked, 91% 2008, 96% avg.; 26% dough, 25% 2008, 40% avg.; 2% dented, 2% 2008, 7% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 11% poor, 34% fair, 38% good, 16% excellent. Row crop irrigation continued as timely rains were still needed in some areas. Corn silked was 1% ahead of 2008 but 4% behind the five-year average. Corn in the dough stage reached 1% ahead of last year but 14% behind the five-year average. Cotton squaring increased 19% by week's end, nearly two weeks behind both last year and the five-year average. Cotton setting bolls was 18% behind last year and 33% behind the five-year average. Rice headed was 4% and 2% ahead of last year and the five-year average, respectively. The sorghum crop was one week ahead of 2008 but slightly less than a week behind the five-year average on heading. Soybean farmers completed planting their crop by the end of the week. Soybeans blooming were 11% ahead of 2008 but 11% behind the five-year average. Soybeans setting pods was 2% ahead of last year but 10% behind the five-year average. Livestock remained in fair to good condition, but some producers were reporting problems with face flies in cattle. Pasture and range and hay crops were also in fair to good condition.

CALIFORNIA: Alfalfa continued to be cut and baled. Other winter forage and small grains continued to be harvested for hay and silage. Wheat harvest was complete in most areas. Safflower and sunflower continued to bloom. Chickpea harvest has concluded in most areas. Sudan grass hay harvest continued. Herbicide applications to rice slowed; some fields received fertilizer. Cotton continued to bloom and be treated for small amounts of lygus, aphids. Corn for silage started to tassel; some fields received irrigation and treatment for mites. Grain sorghum was planted. Black-eye beans continued to mature. Nectarine, cling peach, and plum harvests continued normally in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, as the apricot harvest was completed. Primary varieties harvested included Catalina and Fortune plums, in addition to Elegant Lady and Zee Lady peaches. Red pear harvest began in Sacramento Valley, while pear development has been slowed by cool temperatures along the North Coast. Thinning along the North Coast was done to aid grape development and to also protect against mildew. Pruning and trellising in Central Coast vineyards continued. The flame grapes harvest continued to increase in volume in the San Joaquin Valley. The blackberry harvest continued. Valencia orange harvest continued with some regreening occurrences in the San Joaquin Valley. Citrus tree shipments for planting from nurseries continued, although volume is decreasing. Normal spraying, maintenance, and irrigation continued in orchards and vineyards. Codling moth, mites, and worm treatments continued for walnuts, in addition to sunburn prevention sprays being applied. Hull split and miticide spraying continued for almonds in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. Maintenance activities, irrigation, and ground preparation continued in Sutter County. The harvest of vegetables for farmers' markets progressed. Weed treatments were applied to sweet corn. In Tulare County, summer vegetables continued to be harvested, including honeydew, sweet corn, peppers, squash, eggplant, cucumbers, and commercial tomatoes. Both fresh market and processing tomato fields were still being planted in Merced County, where the harvest of fresh market tomatoes continued. The bell pepper harvest was ongoing; the harvest of fresh market red and white onions began. Kern County's carrot harvest was slowing down. Honeydew and cantaloupe melon harvests began in the San Joaquin Valley. Fire hazard was high in many areas due to the critically dry conditions. Cattle on rangeland and dry-land pasture in many central and southern areas continued to receive supplemental protein and other feeds due to the mainly poor quality of available forage at all elevations. Accelerated drying of northern-area pastureland was also reported. Irrigated pasture was in good condition. Warmer temperatures in the central part of the state slowed milk production. Dairy herd reduction continued. Sheep and goats were grazing on dry-land grain, older alfalfa fields, and retired farmland. Honeybees were pollinating safflower, sunflower, vineseed, melon, cucumber, and other vegetable plantings. Leaf cutter bees were pollinating alfalfa seed fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 5.7. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 17% short, 70% adequate 12% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 25% short, 65% adequate 6% surplus. Alfalfa 95% 1st cutting, 98% 2008, 97% avg.; 15% 2nd cutting 24% 2008, 26% avg.; condition 2% poor 15% fair, 57% good, 26% excellent. Dry Beans 88% emerged, 75% 2008, 95% avg.; 10% flowered, 19% 2008, 12% avg.; condition 7% fair, 77% good, 16% excellent. Spring barley 81% headed, 89% 2008, 94% avg.; 15% turning color 27% 2008, 37% avg.; condition 19% fair, 48% good, 33% excellent. Dry onions condition 3% fair, 76% good, 21% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 1% poor, 8% fair, 68% good, 23% excellent. Summer potatoes condition 90% good, 10% excellent. Fall potatoes condition 24% fair, 42% good, 34% excellent; Spring wheat 68% headed, 78% 2008, 87% avg.; 7% turning color, 27% 2008, 32% avg.; condition 23% fair, 37% good, 40% excellent. Winter wheat 98% turning color, 99% 2008, 100% avg.; 67% ripe, 83% 2008, 90% avg. The warm temperatures continued across Colorado last week. Most areas across the State reported above normal average temperatures for this time of year. This, along with an increase in moisture received, has led to the most favorable crop conditions in several years.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 26% short, 57% adequate, 14% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very

short, 25% short, 54% adequate, 18% surplus. Hay supplies 0% very short, 13% short, 73% adequate, 14% surplus. Other Hay second cutting 57%, 70% 2008, 68% avg.; third cutting 0%, 4% 2008, 2% avg. Alfalfa Hay second cutting 68%, 79% 2008, 83% avg.; third cutting 1%, 10% 2008, 6% avg. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 19% fair, 73% good, 2% excellent. Corn condition 6% very poor, 12% poor, 30% fair, 37% good, 15% excellent. Soybean condition 3% very poor, 8% poor, 28% fair, 48% good, 13% excellent. Apple condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 16% fair, 70% good, 6% excellent. Peach condition 7% very poor, 20% poor, 24% fair, 49% good, 0% excellent. . Corn 28% silked, 27% 2008, 51% avg.; 0% dough, 0% 2008, 8% avg. Soybeans 92% emerged, 79% 2008, 86% avg.; 3% blooming, 10% 2008, 9% avg. Winter wheat 90% harvested, 75% 2008, 80% avg. Cantaloup 10% harvested, 6%, 2008, 8% avg. Cucumbers 11% harvested, 19% 2008, 16% avg. Green Peas 99% harvested, 86% 2008, 92% avg. Lima Beans 4% harvested, 0% 2008, 2% avg. Potatoes 10% harvested, 3% 2008, 5% avg. Snap Beans 91% planted, 96% 2008, 95% avg.; 13% harvested, 7% 2008, 22% avg. Sweet Corn 94% planted, 96% 2008, 95% avg.; 13% harvested, 12% 2008, 14% avg. Tomatoes 6% harvested, 4% 2008, 5% avg. . Watermelons 6% harvested, 6% 2008, 10% avg. Apples 4% harvested, 0% 2008, 1% avg. Peaches 24% harvested, 8% 2008, 14% avg. Drier weather conditions allowed harvest to continue for hay and has improved the progress of the corn crop.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 12% short, 73% adequate, 14% surplus. Subsoil moisture 16% short, 74% adequate, 10% surplus. Peanuts 55% planted, 59% 2008, 62% 5-yr avg.; condition 2% poor, 28% fair, 48% good, 22% excellent. Hay growth aided by rain in Panhandle, Big Bend areas. Sweet potatoes active; caladiums in full swing in southern Peninsula. Watermelons harvested in Columbia, Washington counties. Longans, avocados, okra were marketed. Citrus harvest of last season's fruit completed. Growers focused on next season's crop through fertilization, nutritional spraying, hedging. Most growers combated citrus psyllid that causes greening by aerial and ground spraying. Some growers with heavy concentrations of greening treated groves or pushed individual trees, others pushed entire blocks. Trees, fruit made good progress in well-cared-for groves. Pasture feed 1% very poor, 1% poor, 18% fair, 60% good, 20% excellent. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 55% good, 15% excellent. Panhandle, north some pasture condition very poor to poor due to drought, most good to excellent. Pasture grass improved after recent rain. Cattle condition improved due to better pasture. Central; range, pasture fair to excellent, most in good condition. Pasture condition improved due to rain; but some low areas very wet. Southwest pasture mostly good, some locations suffered from drought, other low lying areas near flooded. Cattle condition very poor to excellent, mostly good. Cattle bothered by flies, mosquitoes. Statewide cattle condition very poor to excellent, most good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 37% short, 47% adequate, 4% surplus. Soil Moisture 12% very short, 37% short, 47% adequate, and 4% surplus. Corn 1% very poor, 11% poor, 34% fair, 44% good, 10% excellent; 95% silked, 96% 2008, 95% avg.; 65% dough, 68% 2008, 71% avg.; 33% dent, 31% 2008, 32% avg.; 1% mature, 1% 2008, 2% avg. Soybeans 96% emerged, 92% 2008, 96% avg.; 0% very poor, 10% poor, 41% fair, 46% good, 3% excellent; 18% blooming, 21% 2008, 26% avg.; 2% setting pods, 3% 2008, 5% avg. Sorghum 0% very poor, 4% poor, 47% fair, 47% good, 2% excellent; 85% planted, 87% 2008, 92% avg. Apples 0% very poor, 5% poor, 9% fair, 30% good, 56% excellent. Hay 4% very poor, 14% poor, 40% fair, 39% good, 3% excellent. Pecans 0% very poor, 2% poor, 43% fair, 43% good, 12% excellent. Tobacco 11% very poor, 21% poor, 35% fair, 27% good, 6% excellent. Peaches 67% harvested, 58% 2008, 61% avg. Peanuts blooming 76%, 85% 2008, 85% avg. Tobacco 2% harvested, 10% 2008, 13% avg. Watermelons 75% harvested, 80% 2008, 78% avg. In some areas, recent thunderstorms improved top soil moisture. The much needed rain assisted peanuts pegging. Soybean fields were being sprayed to prevent corn earworms from causing further damage to the crop. Some corn tassels twisted and turned brown due to stress. There were reports of White Mold in tobacco crops.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture levels were adequate in many areas, however, many leeward sectors of the State were short. Most banana and papaya orchards were in fair to good condition. Harvesting of fruits was at moderate to heavy levels. Warm temperatures has aided in fruit development. The head cabbage crop was in fair to good condition with controlled heavy irrigation. Moderate to breezy winds dominated for the majority of the week. High temperatures ranged from the low 80's to the upper 80's. Showers were light during the first half of the week, becoming heavier during the second half of the week. Windward sectors received the majority of the precipitation, with some leeward locations receiving some moisture during the second half of the week. Conditions along leeward areas were still mostly dry. Water conservation measures are still in place for several agricultural sectors around the State. The volcanic haze was concentrated in the Ka`u and Kona sectors of the island of Hawaii. In general, skies around the State were partly cloudy to mostly cloudy, with high clouds streaming in from the southwest.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.6. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 18% short, 74% adequate, 7% surplus. Winter wheat turning color 36%, 33% 2008, 53% avg. Spring wheat jointed 99%, 99% 2008, 100% avg.; boot stage 95%, 90% 2008, 96% avg.; turning color 3%, 2% 2008, 14% avg.; 98% headed, 99% 2008, 99% avg.;condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 5% fair, 71% good, 24% excellent. Barley jointed 99%, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; boot stage 92%, 87% 2008, 92% avg.; turning color 4%, 3% 2008, 17% avg. Potatoes 12 inches high 88%, 82% 2008, 89% avg.; closing middles 55%, 32% 2008, 54% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 6% fair, 88% good, 5% excellent. Cherries 90% harvested, 70% 2008, 79% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 92%, 92% 2008, 95% avg.; 2nd cutting harvested 18%, 17% 2008, 27% avg. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 0% poor, 1% fair, 57% good, 42% excellent. Statewide, cereal crops turning color is well behind the five year average. Barley and spring wheat headed have advanced 23 and 21 percentage points respectively. The Nez Perce County extension educator reports a small amount of early maturing winter barley has been harvested. Cereal crops and potatoes remain in mostly good to excellent condition.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil moisture 3% short, 76% adequate, 21% surplus. Soybeans 3% setting pods, 2% 2008, 8% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 48% good, 12% excellent. Wheat 97% ripe, 97% 2008, 99% avg. Oats 91% filled, 95% 2008, 98% avg.; 47% turning yellow, 57% 2008, 80% avg.; 18% ripe 13% 2008, 35% avg. Alfalfa 60% second crop cut, 50% 2008, 73% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 23% fair, 59% good, 12% excellent. Red clover 91% cut, 92% 2008, 96% avg. Temperatures average 72.5 degrees, which was 3.6 degrees below normal, while precipitation was 0.33 inches above normal last week. The excess moisture left several fields idle in the Southeast crop reporting district. Farmers, in most areas, spent time last week applying herbicides, mowing roads, baling hay and combining wheat.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 21% short, 61% adequate, 16% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 14% short, 73% adequate, 11% surplus. Corn 11% silked, 7% 2008, 38% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 28% fair, 50% good, 12% excellent. Soybeans blooming 12%, 16% 2008, 36% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 29% fair, 52% good, 10% excellent. Winter wheat 83% harvested, 64% 2008, 85% avg. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 49% good, 21% excellent. Alfalfa second cutting 54% complete, 35% 2008, 57% avg. Temperatures ranged from normal to 7o below normal with a low of 53o and a high of 91o. Precipitation averaged from 0.08 inches to 1.96 inches. Many portions of the state welcomed rain showers during the week as soils were beginning to dry out. Several of the earlier planted corn fields have now entered into the silking stage. Wheat harvest continues in northern counties with decent yields being reported. Many operators were certifying crop acreage at their local Farm Service Agency (FSA) office. Farmers continued planting double crop soybeans, baling hay and straw, applying herbicides to soybean fields, monitoring irrigation systems and preparing for county fairs.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 67% adequate, and 29% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 3% short, 69% adequate, and 27% surplus. Corn tasseled 14%, 31% average, 3% last year. Corn 6% silked, 18% average, 1% last year. Corn condition rated 1% very poor, 4% poor, 16% fair, 52% good, and 27% excellent. Soybeans blooming 39%, 52% average, 32% last year. Soybean condition rated 1% very poor, 4% poor, 18% fair, 57% good, 20% excellent. Oats 96% headed, 98% average, 94% last year. Oats turning color 66%, 73% average, 43% last year. Oats harvested for grain 2%, 8% average, 4% last year. Oat condition rated 1% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 55% good, 16% excellent. Alfalfa second harvest 35%, 47% average, 15% last year. All Hay condition rated 2% very poor, 10% poor, 29% fair, 46% good, 13% excellent. Pasture and range condition rated 1% very poor, 6% poor, 22% fair, 50% good, 21% excellent. Another cool, wet week has farmers hoping for a change in what has been a very cool and wet crop year to date. Producers continued to struggle with baling hay and draining excess water from feedlots and low-lying cropland. The cool weather has also slowed plant development as temperatures remained below normal for most of the week.

KANSAS: Days suitable for field work 5.8. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 27% short, 68% adequate, and 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 17% short, 78% adequate, and 3% surplus. Sorghum 97% emerged, 94% 2008, 96% avg. Sunflowers 95% planted, 82% 2008, 94% avg. 87% emerged, 77% 2008, 86% avg. Alfalfa 85% second cutting, 80% 2008, 84%

avg. Range and pasture condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 26% fair, 54% good, and 11% excellent. Feed grain supplies 6% short, 92% adequate, and 2% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 4% short, 85% adequate, and 11% surplus. Stock water supplies 4% short, 92% adequate, and 4% surplus.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for field work 5.7. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 14% short, 75% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 12% short, 76% adequate, 11% surplus. Tobacco set condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 23% fair, 51% good, and 22% excellent. Tobacco transplants less than 12 inches high 25%, 40% between 12-24 inches high, and 35% over 24 inches high. Pasture conditions 1% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 51% good, 19% excellent. Temperatures continued to be mild as below normal values were reported for the second straight week.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Soil moisture 28% very short, 32% short, 39% adequate, and 1% surplus. Corn 100% silked, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 90% dough, 86% 2008, 83% avg.; 3% very poor, 15% poor, 30% fair, 36% good, 16% excellent. Cotton 100% emerged, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 99% squaring, 87% 2008, 95% avg.; 60% setting bolls, 57% 2008, 61% avg.; 2% very poor, 25% poor, 33% fair, 31% good, 9% excellent. Hay 99% first cutting, 98% 2008, 94% avg.; 31% second cutting, 43% 2008, and 29% avg. Peaches 70% harvested, 82% 2008, 74% avg. Rice 100% emerged, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 42% headed, 51% 2008, 56% avg.; 1% poor, 23% fair, 57% good, and 19% excellent. Sorghum 100% emerged, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 89% headed, 89% 2008, 81% avg.; 15% turning color, 29% 2008, 22% avg.; 5% very poor, 18% poor, 43% fair, 34% good, 0% excellent. Soybeans 100% planted, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 100% emerged, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 77% blooming, 69% 2008, 78% avg.; 65% setting pods, 46% 2008, and 57% avg.; 10% very poor, 23% poor, 33% fair, 23% good, and 11% excellent. Winter wheat 100% harvested, 100% 2008, 100% avg. Sugarcane 7% very poor, 19% poor, 41% fair, 26% good, 7% excellent. Livestock 6% very poor, 14% poor, 44% fair, 34% good, 2% excellent. Vegetable 11% very poor, 26% poor, 37% fair, 25% good, 1% excellent. Range and pasture 19% very poor, 26% poor, 39% fair, 15% good, 1% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 37% short, 52% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 23% short, 70% adequate, 2% surplus. Hay supplies 5% very short, 1% short, 89% adequate, 5% surplus. Other Hay second cutting 53%, 33% 2008, 50% avg.; third cutting 2%, 0% 2008, 1% avg. Alfalfa Hay second cutting 75%, 59% 2008, 76% avg.; third cutting 7%, 14% 2008, 11% avg. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 27% fair, 52% good, 14% excellent. Corn condition 5% very poor, 7% poor, 26% fair, 46% good, 16% excellent; 42% silked, 41% 2008, 48% avg.; 3% dough, 1% 2008, 2% avg. Soybeans 86% emerged, 82% 2008, 93% avg.; condition 4% very poor, 4% poor, 33% fair, 49% good, 10% excellent; blooming 6%, 7% 2008, 11% avg. Apple condition 11% fair, 88% good, 1% excellent. Peach condition 4% poor, 14% fair, 78% good, 4% excellent. Winter wheat 93% harvested, 78% 2008, 81% avg. Cantaloup 12% harvested , 14% 2008, 13% avg. Cucumbers 23% harvested, 11% 2008, 21% avg. Green Peas 99% harvested, 100% 2008, 95% avg. Lima Beans 5% harvested, 10% 2008, 20% avg. Potatoes 18% harvested, 6% 2008, 18% avg. Snap Beans 95% planted, 96% 2008, 77% avg.; 12% harvested, 30% 2008, 30% avg. Sweet Corn 96% planted, 95% 2008, 99% avg.; 17% harvested, 14% 2008, 16% avg. Tomatoes 14% harvested, 15% 2008, 12% avg. Watermelons 6% harvested, 3% 2008, 4% avg. Apples 5% harvested, 4% 2008, 1% avg. Peaches 10% harvested, 9% 2008, 9% avg. Drier weather conditions allowed harvest to continue for hay and has improved the progress of the corn crop.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 10% very short, 30% short, 56% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil 7% very short, 22% short, 64% adequate, 7% surplus. Corn height 38 inches. Winter Wheat 1% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 55% good, 16% excellent; turning 87%, 98% 2008, 98% avg. Oats 1% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 60% good, 11% excellent; 87% headed, 94% 2008, 95% avg.; turning 25%, 18% 2008, 34% avg. All hay 2% very poor, 6% poor, 23% fair, 55% good, 14% excellent. First cutting hay 97%, 94% 2008, 96% avg.; Second cutting hay 28%, 27% 2008, 33% avg. Dry beans 3% very poor, 18% poor, 43% fair, 29% good, 7% excellent; 100% emerged, 94% 2008, 98% avg.; blooming 1%, 1% 2008, 6% avg. Strawberries 88% harvested, 84% 2008, 93% avg. Blueberries 23% harvested, 14% 2008, 9% avg. Tart cherries 13% harvested, 10% 2008, 34% avg. Precipitation varied from 0 inches west central, south west, south central and south east Lower Peninsula to 0.08 inches eastern Upper Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 4 degrees below normal west central and central Lower Peninsula to 7 degrees below normal north east Lower Peninsula. Dry weather allowed crops and field activities to advance. Lack of rain was beginning to show stress on corn and soybeans. Rain was also needed for improving hay crops. Crop progress remained behind normal. Majority of wheat turned yellow. Harvest began southeast. Oats looking good and turning. Rye, southeast, ready to be cut. Corn and soybeans behind schedule. Both showing signs of stress from of lack of moisture; however, color better. Soybeans, west central, began blossoming. Alfalfa harvest continued. Several reports that second cutting would be better. Alfalfa enjoyed cooler temperatures. Sugarbeets progressing with no serious problems but had spotty stands some fields. Apples 30 to 32 mm northwest, 1.75 inches southeast, and 2 inches diameter southwest, where fire blight symptoms common. Apricot harvest underway southwest. Blueberries 14 mm southeast; hand picking of early varieties continued southwest where fruit size and quality excellent. Peaches 2 inches diameter; bacterial leaf spot infections found. Pears 23 mm northwest, 1.4 inches diameter southeast. Plums ranged from 23 mm northwest to 1 inch diameter southern Michigan. Raspberry harvest underway. Strawberry harvest neared completion northwest and renovation continued southwest. Sweet cherries 21 mm northwest. Tart cherries coloring northwest, as harvest underway southwest; growers concerned with quality and volume due to damage from storms experienced a few weeks ago. Grapes at berry touch southwest and late bloom northwest. Vegetable crops continued their development as temperatures remained close to normal. Celery harvest picked up, but growers reporting lower than normal production for this time of year. Planting of celery finished for most producers. Southeast, some early sweet corn harvested. Producers across State continued to monitor for European corn borer, corn earworm. Cabbage harvest continued, with growers reporting good yields and quality. Peppers and tomatoes showed good progress, but growers report that development continued to be a week to ten days behind normal for this time of year. Southwest, early planted snap beans reported to be good condition. Growers monitored snap bean fields for potato leafhopper activity. Across State, summer squash and zucchini harvest continued. Cucumbers continued to be harvested as growers monitored fields for cucumber beetles and downy mildew.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 29% short, 57% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn 55 in. height, 44 in. 2008, 55 in. avg. Soybeans 15 in. height, 12 in. 2008, 15 in. avg.; 0% setting pods, 0% 2008, 2% avg. Spring Wheat 94% jointed, 95% 2008, 98% avg.; 5% ripening, 3% 2008, 18% avg. Oats 97% jointed, 98% 2008, 98% avg.; 20% ripening, 11% 2008, 35% avg. Barley 92% jointed, 94% 2008, 97% avg.; 4% ripening, 4% 2008, 22% avg. Pasture condition 6% very poor, 9% poor, 30% fair, 50% good, 5% excellent. Potatoes condition 1% poor, 20% fair, 62% good, 17% excellent. Sugarbeet condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 26% fair, 58% good, 12% excellent. Canola condition 13% poor, 53% fair, 34% good. Sunflower condition 1% very poor, 10% poor, 37% fair, 44% good, 8% excellent. Dry Bean condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 31% fair, 54% good, 11% excellent. Last week's high temperatures ranged from the low 70s north to mid 80s south. Showers and thunderstorms moved through southern parts of the state with rainfall amounts ranging from an inch to over 3 inches. Stronger storms produced pockets of damaging hail. Rainfall was negligible across the central. Producers were monitoring disease and insect pressure on the maturing small grains. Some incidence of aphids and tan spot in wheat were noted in the west central and northwest. Producers were monitoring soybean aphid levels, particularly in drier parts of the state.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Soil moisture 57% very poor, 27% short, and 15% adequate and 1% surplus. Corn 99% silked, 98% 2008, 99% avg.; 85% dough, 72% 2008, 76% avg.; 40% dent, 21% 2008, 34% avg.; 10% silage harvested, 1% 2008, 15% avg.; 6% very poor, 15% poor, 38% fair, 35% good, 6% excellent. Cotton 91% squaring, 91% 2008, 93% avg.; 39% setting bolls, 36% 2008, 49% avg.; 3% very poor, 10% poor, 38% fair, 41% good, 8% excellent. Peanuts 92% pegging, 56% 2008, 0% very poor, 0% poor, 25% fair, 54% good, 21% excellent. Rice 11% heading, 9% 2008, 16% avg.; 0% very poor, 6% poor, 27% fair, 60% good, 7% excellent. Sorghum 50% heading, 71% 2008, 81% avg.; 9% turning color, 9% 2008, 12% avg.; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 48% fair, 49% good, 1% excellent. Soybeans 100% emerged, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 85% blooming, 90% 2008, 92% avg.; 56% setting pods, 59% 2008, 69% avg.; 6% very poor 11% poor, 39% fair, 37% good, 7% excellent. Winter Wheat 100% harvested, 100% 2008, 100% avg. Hay (harvested-warm) 65%, 59% 2008, 51% avg.; 8% very poor, 21% poor, 53% fair, 17% good, 1% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 100% planted, 96% 2008, 92% avg.; 0% very poor, 3% poor, 9% fair, 64% good, 24% excellent. Watermelons 79% harvested, 86% 2008, 69% avg.; 4% very poor, 2% poor, 66% fair, 28% good, 0% excellent. Cattle 3% very poor, 10% poor, 46% fair, 39% good, 2% excellent. Pasture 20% very poor, 27% poor, 40% fair, 13% good, 0% excellent. Dry weather conditions continue to sweep across the state. There were a few reports of scattered showers in the northern and central parts of the state, but not any widespread precipitation. Many row crops are showing signs of stress due to the drought-like conditions, and producers are spraying for insects in cotton.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Topsoil moisture 18% short, 68% adequate, 14% surplus. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting 60%, 34% 2008, 71% normal. Other hay cut 82%, 72% 2008, 86% normal. Pasture condition 5% poor, 30% fair, 56% good, and 9% excellent. Rainfall averaged 0.58 of an inch. Temperatures were 3 to 4 degrees below normal in northwest, 1 to 2 degrees below normal over remainder of the state. Hot and humid conditions are stressing cattle in south-central part of state. Damaging winds and golf ball sized hail reported in Texas County.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 5.0.. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 17% last year; 35% short, 45% last year; 56% adequate, 37% last year; 3% surplus, 1% last year. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 18% last year; 45% short, 40% last year; 47% adequate, 41% last year; 1% surplus, 1% last year. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 1% last year; 7% poor, 8% last year; 30% fair, 34% last year; 50% good, 42% last year; 11% excellent, 15% last year. Barley condition 1% very poor, 1% last year; 6% poor, 4% last year; 35% fair, 31% last year; 50% good, 55% last year; 8% excellent, 9% last year. Spring wheat condition 2% very poor, 2% last year; 7% poor, 11% last year; 48% fair, 36% last year; 39% good, 44% last year; 4% excellent, 7% last year. Oats condition 0% very poor, 2% last year; 2% poor, 8% last year; 42% fair, 38% last year; 53% good, 46% last year; 3% excellent, 6% last year. Durum Wheat condition 3% very poor, 8% last year; 12% poor, 28% last year; 49% fair, 38% last year; 30% good, 24% last year; 6% excellent, 2% last year. Barley 80% boot, 89% last year; 44% headed, 62% last year; 4% turning, 5% last year. Camelina 46% turning, 71% last year. Durum Wheat 60% boot, 92% last year; 41% headed, 69% last year; 5% turning, 16% last year. Lentils 68% blooming, 81% last year. Oats 87% boot, 92% last year; 56% headed, 76% last year; 7% turning, 13% last year. Spring Wheat 81% boot stage, 92% last year; 48% headed, 73% last year; 12% turning, 7% last year. Winter Wheat 96% headed, 98% last year; 25% turning, 45% last year. Alfalfa hay first cutting, 69% complete, 71% last year. Other hay first cutting 63% complete, 66% last year. Canola 79% blooming, 95% last year; 16% turning, 39% last year. Flaxseed 91% blooming, 95% last year; 16% turning, 39% last year. Camelina 46% turning, 71% last year. Many areas across Montana saw high temperatures in the upper 80's to low 90's. Hardin had the high temperature at 96 degrees. Wisdom had the low temperature at 28 degrees. Opheim received the greatest amount of precipitation with 1.48 inches last week. Range and pasture feed condition 3% very poor, 4% last year; 13% poor, 11% last year; 38% fair, 34% last year; 37% good, 36% last year; 9% excellent, 15% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 17% short, 77% adequate, and 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 13% short, 82% adequate, and 3% surplus. Corn conditions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 12% fair, 58% good, and 26% excellent; irrigated conditions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 11% fair, 59% good, and 26% excellent; dryland conditions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 14% fair, 57% good, and 25% excellent; 25% silked, 11% 2008, 31% avg. Soybean conditions 0% very poor, 2% poor, 14% fair, 62% good, and 22% excellent; 31% blooming, 19% 2008, 46% avg. Sorghum conditions 0% very poor, 2% poor, 23% fair, 62% good, and 13% excellent; 0% headed, 0% 2008, 1% avg.; 0% turning color, 0% 2008, 0% avg. Winter wheat conditions 3% very poor, 5% poor, 18% fair, 50% good, and 24% excellent. Wheat 99% turning color, 99% 2008, 100% avg.; 61% ripe, 63% 2008, 82% avg.; 29% harvested, 17% 2008, 53% avg. Proso millet 95% planted, 99 % 2008, 97% avg. Oats conditions 0% very poor, 3% poor, 7% fair, 71% good, and 19% excellent; 99% headed, 98% 2008, 98% avg.; 7% harvested, 10% 2008, 25% avg. Dry beans conditions 1% very poor, 11% poor, 14% fair, 72% good, and 2% excellent; beans 3% blooming, 9% 2008, 11% avg. Alfalfa conditions rated 2% very poor, 6% poor, 20% fair, 59% good, 13% excellent; 54% 2nd cutting, 32% 2008, 59% avg. Pasture and Range conditions 1% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 62% good, and 20% excellent. Wild hay conditions rated 1% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 71% good, and 17% excellent. Wheat harvest was nearly complete in the southeast and is progressing west and north. Oat harvest is underway and producers were making progress with their second cutting of alfalfa. Corn is beginning to tassel in parts of the state and irrigation active. Some crop damage was reported in extreme northeast due to hail and strong winds. Temperatures averaged 2 degrees below normal this week and ranged from highs in the low 90's to lows near 50. Much of the state received precipitation, however, most areas were limited to less than a half inch.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Warm temperatures dominated the State this week. Temperatures ranged between three degrees below normal and three degrees above normal. Las Vegas recorded the highest temperature across the State reporting 109 degrees while Winnemucca and Tonopah were second reporting a high of 94 degrees. Ely reported the lowest temperature at 38 degrees. Reno, Ely, and Winnemucca recorded a trace amount of precipitation. Pasture and range conditions are in good condition. Some drying of pastures has occurred but has been slowed by milder temperatures. First cutting of alfalfa and other hay continued. Cattle generally look in good condition and have been moved to summer pastures. Main farm and ranch activities include irrigation, weed control, fertilizing, haying, equipment maintenance, and some insect control.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 4.1. Topsoil moisture 42% adequate, 58% surplus. Subsoil moisture 46% adequate, 54% surplus. Pasture condition 11% poor, 32% fair, 42% good, 15% excellent. Maine Potatoes condition good. Rhode Island Potatoes condition N/A. Massachusetts Potatoes condition good. Maine Oats condition good. Maine Barley condition good. Field Corn 100% planted, 100% 2008, 99% average; 99% emerged, 100% 2008, 95% average; condition fair/ good. Sweet Corn 99% planted, 100% 2008, 99% average; 95% emerged, 95% 2008, 95% average; 5% harvested, 5% 2008, 5% average; condition good/fair. Shade Tobacco 100% transplanted, 100% 2008, 100% average; condition good/fair. Broadleaf Tobacco 100% transplanted, 100% 2008, 100% average; condition good/fair. First Crop Hay 75% harvested, 85% 2008, 80% average; condition fair/poor in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, good/fair elsewhere. Second Crop Hay 10% harvested, 20% 2008, 15% average; condition good/fair. Apples Fruit Set average/below average in Connecticut, average elsewhere; Fruit Size average; condition good/fair in Connecticut and New Hampshire, good elsewhere. Peaches Fruit Set average/below average in New Hampshire, average elsewhere; Fruit Size average/above average in New Hampshire, average elsewhere; condition good/fair in Connecticut, good elsewhere. Pears Fruit Set average; Fruit Size average; condition good/fair. Strawberries 90% harvested, 95% 2008, 90% average; Fruit Set average; Fruit Size average; condition good/fair. Massachusetts Cranberries Full Bloom to Petal Fall; condition good. Highbush Blueberries 5% harvested, 5% 2008, 5% average; Fruit Set average; Fruit Size average; condition good/fair in Connecticut and Maine, good elsewhere. Maine Wild Blueberries Fruit Set above average; Fruit Size average; condition good. The week began partly cloudy throughout the region. Thunderstorms moved through the area Tuesday and continued into Wednesday bringing up to an inch of rainfall to over-saturated soils. Hail was reported in some states. The remainder of the week was mostly sunny however scattered showers and thunderstorms hit again Saturday night and into Sunday morning. A warm, sunny weekend brought consumers out to farmers markets and stands. Daytime temperatures for the week remained below average to average in the upper 60s to low 80s. Nighttime lows were below average in the low 50s to low 60s. Farmers welcomed the sunshine however fields remain wet and crops such as corn and other vegetables are still feeling the negative effects of the wet summer weather. Total rainfall for the week ranged from 0.07 inches in the extreme north to 1.64 inches in other areas, much less than previous weeks. Farmers were busy finishing up planting corn, applying pesticides and fungicides to vegetable and fruit crops, scouting for pests, and harvesting early season vegetables and dry hay/haylage.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 5.5. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 90% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 90% adequate, 10% surplus. There were measurable amounts of rainfall for the week in most localities. Temperatures were below normal across the Garden State. Farmers took advantage of clear weather planting corn and soybeans and harvesting wheat. Concerns about toxins in the wheat were reported. Conditions were favorable for hay harvesting as first cuttings continued. Producers harvested early vegetables including sweet corn, peppers, and eggplant. Blueberries approached mid-harvest with quality rated excellent. Peach harvesting began. Other activities included spraying fungicides, irrigating summer vegetables, and harvesting barley.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 35% very short, 40% short, 25% adequate. Wind damage 18% light, 2% moderate; 14% of winter wheat crop affected. Hail damage 2% light; 17% of cotton crop affected, 1% of corn crop affected. Alfalfa 7% poor, 32% fair, 56% good, 5% excellent; 96% of the second cut completed, 52% of the third cut completed. Cotton 18% poor, 38% fair, 33% good, 11% excellent; 85% squaring, 22% setting bolls. Corn 2% poor, 35% fair, 28% good, 35% excellent; 51% silked. Irrigated sorghum 62% fair, 34% good, 4% excellent; 5% headed. Dry sorghum 50% poor, 50% fair; 100% planted. Total sorghum 39% poor, 47% fair, 14% good; 90% planted, 1% headed. Irrigated winter wheat 9% poor, 37% fair, 54% good; 91% harvested. Dry winter wheat 41% very poor, 47% poor, 12% fair; 100% harvested. Total winter wheat 25% very poor, 32% poor, 21% fair, 22% good; 96% harvested. Peanuts 100% fair; 50% pegging. Chile 1% poor, 34% fair, 29% good, 36% excellent. Onion 21% fair, 40% good, 39% excellent; 80% harvested. Apples 29% very poor, 71% good with 50% light fruit set, 50% average fruit set. Pecans 1% poor, 1% very poor, 24% fair, 44% good, 30% excellent with 4% light nut set, 96% average nut. Cattle 2% very poor, 20% poor, 46% fair, 24% good, 8% excellent. Sheep 15% very poor, 28% poor, 38% fair, 19% good. Range and pasture 19% very poor, 29% poor, 40% fair, 12% good. The temperatures around the State were above normal

during the past week. Showers and thunderstorms occurred on Monday some with hail. Significant rainfall amounts reported on Monday with 1.33 inches at Ruidoso, 0.9 inches at Alamogordo and 0.66 inches at Capulin.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Soil Moisture 63% adequate and 37% surplus. Pastures feed 2% poor, 12% fair, 56% good, and 30% excellent. Winter wheat condition 16% poor, 32% fair, 41% good, 11% excellent. Oats 3% poor, 10% fair, 68% good, 19% excellent. Hay 7% poor, 30% fair, 45% good, 18% excellent. Dry beans 85% planted, 91% 2008, 94% average. Alfalfa 1st cutting 90%, 92% 2008. Clover-timothy hay 77% harvested, 79% 2008, 84% average. Grass silage 92% harvested, 93% 2008, 93% average. Apples 6% poor, 20% fair, 46% good, 28% excellent. Grapes 15% poor, 32% fair, 34% good, 19% excellent. Peaches 2% poor, 45% fair, 40% good, 13% excellent. Pears 4% poor, 20% fair, 30% good, 46% excellent. Sweet cherries 56% poor, 18% fair, 18% good, 8% excellent. Tart cherries 31% poor, 52% fair, 10% good, 7% excellent. Strawberries 24% poor, 27% fair, 36% good, 13% excellent. In the Lake Ontario fruit region, codling moth flight continued in high pressure orchards. In the Finger Lakes, grapes were showing minor amounts of disease with downy mildew the most common. In the Capital region, growers reported the good strawberry season had ended. On Long Island, green aphids were spotted in apple orchards. Lettuce 84% planted; Onions 100%; Sweet corn 97%; Snap beans 89%; Cabbage 96%; Tomatoes 99%. Lettuce condition 86% poor, 7% fair, 6% good, 1% excellent. Onions 1% poor, 50% fair, 49% good. Sweet corn 3% poor, 12% fair, 70% good, 15% excellent. Temperatures were below normal throughout the state. Precipitation was above normal throughout much of New York, but below normal across the southern tier of the state.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 16% very short, 36% short, 42% adequate, 6% surplus. The state received spotty showers last week, ranging from no rain to 7.03 inches in Wilmington. Many areas are still in need of rainfall to relieve crop stress. Average temperatures were below normal, ranging from 63 to 78 degrees. Activities included cutting hay and harvesting potatoes.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 14% short, 75% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% short, 76% adequate, 15% surplus. Durum wheat 60% boot, 82% 2008, 77% avg.; 32% headed, 67% 2008, 57% avg.; 3% milk, 32% 2008, 22% avg.; condition 1% poor, 18% fair, 68% good, 13% excellent. `Spring wheat 77% booted, 96% 2008, 95% average. Barley 81% booted, 96% 2008, 95% average. Oats 84% booted, 95% 2008, 94% average. Canola 68% blooming, 82% 2008, 88% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 21% fair, 62% good, 15% excellent. Dry edible peas 88% flowering, 94% 2008, average not available; condition 15% fair, 80% good, 5% excellent. Flaxseed 47% blooming, 60% 2008, 69% avg.; condition 1% poor, 23% fair, 70% good, 6% excellent. Dry edible beans 10% blooming, 12% 2008, 32% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 64% good, 10% excellent. Potatoes 28% blooming, 34% 2008, 60% avg.; condition 7% very poor, 6% poor, 26% fair, 46% good, 15% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 18% fair, 65% good, 14% excellent. Sunflowers 1% blooming, 2% 2008, 2% avg.; condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 74% good, 11% excellent. Pasture and range conditions 1% very poor, 5% poor, 18% fair, 63% good, 13% excellent. Stockwater supplies 2% short, 88% adequate, 10% surplus. First cutting alfalfa 73% complete, 78% 2008, 83% average. Hay condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 23% fair, 59% good, 11% excellent. Broadleaf spraying 95% complete and wild oats spraying 97% complete. Above normal precipitation occurred in the western and central districts while the eastern district received below normal precipitation. Reporters commented that the rain was generally well received in the west central and central districts. Observers noted that fungicide application had begun for small grains.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Soil moisture 7% very short, 37% short, 55% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay 2% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 47% good, 13% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 15% fair, 68% good, 15% excellent. Corn 1% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 52% good, 21% excellent; silked (tasseled) 11%, 4% 2008, 19% avg. Oats 0% very poor, 3% poor, 29% fair, 59% good, 9% excellent; 5% harvested, 1% 2008, 4% avg.; ripe 18%, 14% 2008, 26% avg. Pasture and Range 2% very poor, 7% poor, 36% fair, 47% good, 8% excellent. Soybeans 2% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 53% good, 15% excellent; 24% blooming, 20% 2008, 41% avg.; 2% setting pods, 1% 2008, 3% avg. Winter wheat 1% very poor, 3% poor, 16% fair, 52% good, 28% excellent; 71% harvested, 37% 2008, 65% avg. Alfalfa hay second cutting 70%, 42% 2008, 52% avg. Other hay second cutting 38%, 17% 2008, 26% avg. Peaches 12% harvested, 3% 2008, 7% avg. Apples % summer varieties harvested 12%, 10% 2008, 13% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 31% very short, 44% short, 25% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 23% very short, 47% short, 30% adequate, 0% surplus. Wheat plowed 72% this week, 44% last week, 59% last year, 61% average. Rye plowed 71% this week, 51% last week, 50% last year, 59% average. Oats plowed 71% this week, 51% last week, 50% last year, 59% average. Corn condition 3% very poor, 10% poor, 27% fair, 30% good, 30% excellent; silking 60% this week, 56% last week, 53% last year, 66% average; 18% dough this week, N/A last week, 27% last year, 31% average. Sorghum 95% planted this week, 89% last week, 93% last year, 96% average; 76% emerged this week, 59% last week, 62% last year, 83% average. Soybeans condition 3% very poor, 14% poor, 30% fair, 49% good, 4% excellent; 96% emerged this week, 88% last week, 83% last year, 83% average; blooming 25% this week, 12% last week, 22% last year, 23% average. Alfalfa hay condition 5% very poor, 12% poor, 40% fair, 36% good, 7% excellent; 2nd cutting 96% this week, 93% last week, 99% last year, 94% average; 3rd cutting 32% this week, 13% last week, 64% last year, 49% average. Other hay condition 4% very poor, 21% poor, 42% fair, 30% good, 3% excellent; 1st cutting 79% this week, 72% last week, 76% last year, 80% average. Watermelons running 96% this week, 92% last week, 98% last year, 99% average; setting fruit 82% this week, 66% last week, 81% last year, 90% average. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 38% fair, 53% good, 4% excellent. Pasture and range condition 3% very poor, 14% poor, 43% fair, 36% good, 4% excellent. Livestock; Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged $103 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged $97 per cwt. Livestock conditions continued to rate in the mostly good to fair range. Average livestock marketings were reported last week.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 45% short, 39% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 14% very short, 38% short, 47% adequate, 1% surplus. Alfalfa hay 98% first cutting, 98% 2008, 81 % avg.; 26% second cutting, 22% 2008, 32 % average. Spring wheat 94% headed, 95% 2008, 93% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 19% poor, 37% fair, 38% good, 6% excellent. Winter wheat condition 3% very poor, 14% poor, 36% fair, 45% good, 2% excellent. Corn condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 8% fair, 68% good, 24% excellent. Barley condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 42% fair, 49% good, 7% excellent. Range, pasture 6% very poor, 12% poor, 26% fair, 45% good, 11% excellent. Weather; Conditions were warm with some light moisture reported. High temperatures ranged from 98 degrees in Hermiston, down to 63 degrees in Crescent City. Low temperatures ranged from 35 degrees in Christmas Valley, Redmond, Worden, to 56 degrees in Portland. Twenty-three of the forty three stations reported a measurable amount of precipitation last week. The Corvallis station reported the most with 0.67 total inches. Field Crops; Mild weather this past week allowed for favorable haying conditions. The first cutting of hay is wrapping up across most of the state, while the second cutting gained momentum. Wheat harvest has started in north central areas. Most wheat farmers however are still preparing for harvest. Small grains, field corn continued to be reported in good condition. The swathing of tall fescue seed, crimson clover, bluegrass seed, ryegrass continued. Vegetables; It was a good week for vegetables with green bean, squash, cucumber harvest well underway. Early plantings of sweet corn were starting to tassel, tomatoes were starting to show some fruit as well. Also, plenty of cultivation, irrigation was being applied. Fruits, Nuts; Strawberry harvest is finished across the State. Blueberries, blackberries, raspberries continued to be harvested. All berry crops reportedly are yielding very well. Cherry crop harvest peaked in Douglas County, the Rainier, Bing cherry harvest will conclude this coming week. In Hood River, Rainier, Bing cherry harvest continued. Cherry yields were reportedly very good. Fruit orchards looked good, cover sprays were applied in some areas. Filbertworm spraying occurred in some orchards. Vineyards experienced good vine growth due to the warmer temperatures. Nurseries, Greenhouses; Nurseries, greenhouses remained busy with irrigation, plant care activities. Nursery activities included stock upkeep, sales of potted flowering plants, shrubs. Greenhouse sales included flowering pots, hanging baskets. Livestock, range, pasture; Livestock were being moved to higher ground or irrigated pasture as the non-irrigated pastures dry up. Livestock still looked good. Some fall calves were being weaned and show animals were being prepped for the fairs.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Soil moisture 16% short, 69% adequate, 15% surplus. Corn condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 49% good, 26% excellent; 22% silk, 17% 2008, 20% avg.; 6% dough ,1% 2008, 1% avg.; height 48 inches, 50 inches 2008, 57 inches avg. Soybean condition 4% poor, 27% fair, 50% good, 19% excellent; 97% emerged, 92% 2008, 98% avg. Wheat crop condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 19% fair, 53% good, 19% excellent; 94% ripe, 91% 2008, 92% avg.; 49% harvested, 56% 2008, 52% avg. Barley 98% ripe, 100% 2008, 99% avg.; 91% harvested, 93% 2008, 91% avg. Oat condition 2% poor, 18% fair, 56% good, 24% excellent; 97% heading, 94% 2008, 94% avg.; yellow 18% complete, 27% 2008, 39% avg. Alfalfa crop conditions 1% poor, 16% fair, 62% good, 21% excellent; second cutting 65% complete, 61% 2008, 64% avg. Timothy clover crop condition is 1% poor, 22% fair, 57% good, 20%

excellent; clover first cutting 95% complete, 86% 2008, 91% avg.; second cutting 20 complete, 7% 2008, 11% avg. Quality of hay made 1% very poor, 5% poor, 18% fair, 44% good, 32% excellent. Peach crop conditions 7% poor, 11% fair, 49% good, 33% excellent; 11% harvested, 4% 2008, 8% avg. Apple crop conditions 4% fair, 56% good, 40% excellent. Pasture conditions 2% very poor, 5% poor, 34% fair, 46% good, 13% excellent. Dry conditions prevailed in Pennsylvania, with many areas receiving relief from rain later in the week. The primary field activities included haymaking, wheat and other harvesting, planting double-crop soybeans, and baling straw. Wet conditions earlier in the summer have made wheat, fruit, and vegetables more susceptible to disease. Overall, it was a great week of weather which allowed crops to grow and agriculturalists to get tasks accomplished in the field.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Soil moisture 4% very short, 38% short, 57% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 1% very poor, 7% poor, 44% fair, 43% good, 5% excellent; silked (tasseled) 100%, 94% 2008, 97% avg.; 60% doughed, 47% 2008, 58% avg.; 3% matured, 0% 2008, 2% avg. Soybeans 0% very poor, 2% poor, 44% fair, 54% good, 0% excellent; 100% planted, 100% 2008, 100% avg.; 98% emerged, 90% 2008, 96% avg.; 6% bloomed, 10% 2008, 15% avg.; 1% pods set, 2% 2008, 3% avg. Tobacco 0% very poor, 2% poor, 31% fair, 58% good, 9% excellent; topped 90%, 59% 2008, 75% avg.; 18% harvested, 10% 2008, 10% avg. Hay 1% very poor, 7% poor, 33% fair, 58% good, 1% excellent. Peaches 0% very poor, 4% poor, 28% fair, 68% good, 0% excellent; 50% harvested, 45% 2008, 46% avg. Watermelons 0% very poor, 1% poor, 54% fair, 45% good, 0% excellent. Cantelopes 0% very poor, 5% poor, 57% fair, 32% good, 6% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 75% good, 1% excellent. Hay other hay 60%, 47% 2008, 50% avg. Snapbeans, fresh harvested 95%, 94% 2008, 94% avg. Cucumbers, fresh harvested 99%, 100% 2008, 99% avg. Watermelons 68% harvested, 64% 2008, 66% avg. Tomatoes, fresh harvested 89%, 78% 2008, 83% avg. Cantaloupes 72% harvested, 70% 2008, 77% avg. Beneficial rain fell over much of South Carolina this past week, bringing some much needed relief to very dry conditions. Cooler weather and precipitation improved the conditions of several crops. More rainfall is needed, however, to prevent any further loss of yield potential. Corn had completed tasseling and 3% of the crop had matured this past week. The hot, dry weather from previous weeks had caused the corn crop to turn from a potentially great year to a mediocre year with yields reduced substantially for some farmers. Later planted corn may fair better if rain continues to fall. Ninety percent of tobacco had been topped and producers continued harvesting at a rapid pace. Cotton had just started setting bolls and 70% of the crop had squared. All soybeans had been planted for 2009 while 6% of the crop had bloomed and 1% was starting to set pods. Sixty-seven percent of peanuts had pegged. Growers had harvested nearly all cucumbers. Tomatoes harvesting is quickly wrapping up. Watermelon and cantaloupe harvesting continued at a steady pace. Half of the peach crop had been harvested.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 18% short, 65% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 22% short, 62% adequate, 7% surplus. Winter wheat turning color 89%, 81% 2008, 94% avg.; 21% ripe, 10% 2008, 46% avg.; 3% very poor, 10% poor, 33% fair, 45% good, 9% excellent. Barley 87% headed, 85% 2008, 95% avg.; turning color 36%, 16% 2008, 42% avg.; 0% ripe, 1% 2008, 6% avg.; 4% poor, 33% fair, 54% good, 9% excellent. Oats turning color 33%, 38% 2008, 50% avg.; 0% ripe, 3% 2008, 12% avg. Spring wheat turning color 24%, 24% 2008, 51% avg.; 0% ripe, 1% 2008, 7% avg. Corn cultivated or sprayed once 95%, 98% 2008, 100% avg.; cultivated or sprayed twice 56%, 61% 2008, 79% avg. Average corn height (inches) 38 in., 35 in. 2008, 47 in. avg.; tasseled 2%, 2% 2008, 13% avg. Sunflower blooming 11%, 0% 2008, 1% avg.; 5% poor, 23% fair, 64% good, 8% excellent. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 94%, 88% 2008, 93% avg.; 2nd cutting harvested 17%, 17% 2008, 31% avg. Alfalfa hay 3% very poor, 10% poor, 20% fair, 55% good, 12% excellent. Other hay harvested 60%, 63% 2008, 64% avg. Feed supplies 1% very short, 6% short, 85% adequate, 8% surplus. Stock water supplies 2% very short, 8% short, 79% adequate, 11% surplus. Cattle condition 2% poor, 20% fair, 62% good, 16% excellent. Sheep condition 1% poor, 20% fair, 62% good, 17% excellent. Storms with strong winds, hail and heavy rains hindered crops in some areas of the state while others are dealing with insect problems and lack of moisture.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 23% short, 66% adequate, and 6 surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 21% short, 66% adequate, and 4% surplus. Tobacco 7% topped, 9% 2008, 7% average. Pastures 4% very poor, 12% poor, 27% fair, 49% good, 8% excellent. Timely rainfall at the beginning and end of last week has brought critical moisture to crops and pastures. Pastures have rebounded as a result. On the negative side, local heavy rains around creeks and rivers caused flooding and crop damage. Also, there were a few areas that missed the bountiful moisture. The primary activities accomplished between rains last week were application of pesticides and hay harvest. Crops remained in mostly fair-to-good condition but improved from the previous week. Temperatures across the state averaged near normal to slightly below normal for the week. Rainfall amounts averaged one half inch below normal for the East and West and normal for Middle Tennessee.

TEXAS: Top soil moisture was mostly very short to short across the state. Wheat condition was mostly very poor to fair. Oat condition was mostly very poor to fair. Cotton condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Corn condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Sorghum condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Peanut condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Rice condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Soybean condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Range and Pasture condition was mostly very poor to fair statewide. South East Texas and the Upper Coast received up to 5 inches of moisture while the Plains and the Trans-Pecos received up to 1.5 inches of rainfall. The central and southern part of the state observed scattered showers while the rest of the state observed trace amounts of moisture. Producers prepared wheat fields for fall planting in the Cross Timbers. In the Northern High Plains, cotton blooming suffered due to the heat and dry winds while irrigated corn and sorghum progressed well. In the Trans-Pecos, pecans were in the nut growth stage and chilies bloomed. Cotton bolls opened in the Coastal Bend. In South Texas, watermelon harvest was completed and peanut pegging was active. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued in localized parts of the state. Pastures and hay meadows suffered due to hot, dry conditions across the state.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 7. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 22% short, 78% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation water supplies 7% very short, 16% short, 76% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat 11% harvested, condition 0% very poor, 6% poor, 21% fair, 54% good, 19% excellent. Spring wheat 74% headed, 91% 2008, 93% avg.; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 19% fair, 62% good, 18% excellent. Barley 92% headed, 91% 2008, 93% avg.; harvested (grain) 1%. Barley condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 8% fair, 69% good, 23% excellent. Oats 81% headed, 74% 2008, 76% avg.; harvested for Hay or Silage 48%, 56% 2008. Corn silked (tasseled) 2%, 1% 2008, 6% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 17% fair, 71% good, 11% excellent; height 35 inches, 34 inches 2008, 38 inches avg. Alfalfa height 17%, 28% 2008, 27% avg.; Hay 1st Cutting 98%, 94% 2008, 99% avg.; 2nd Cutting 19%, 14% 2008, 36% avg. Other Hay Cut 66%, 72% 2008, 75% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 10% fair, 78% good, 12% excellent. Sheep condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 5% fair, 82% good, 13% excellent. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 17% short, 82% adequate, 0% surplus. Apricots 66% harvested, 53% 2008, 46% avg. Sweet cherries 87% harvested, 30% 2008, 68% avg. Tart cherries 50% harvested, 9% 2008, 25% avg. Crops continue to progress around the state. Livestock continue to do well. Box Elder County reports High temperatures for the week of 7/6 to 7/12 were mostly in the upper 80's and low 90's. The corn crop really jumped this week as it seems to have grown a foot or more. Farmers are working hard to keep the crops irrigated. Safflower on both irrigated and dry land looks exceptional. The safflower should begin to flower in the next two or three weeks. Some areas are cutting their second crop of alfalfa, which is expected to be lighter due to the moisture delay in first crop harvest. Winter wheat and barley are ripening very quickly. Combines are expected to begin cutting grain in the next two weeks. Grain yields look to be good or above average in most areas. Cache County reports warm days have been ideal for the growth of field corn and the harvest of alfalfa hay. Small grains have received their last irrigation for the season, and first irrigation in many cases. Several growers in the county are very concerned about their supply of irrigation water following an unfortunate brake in a canal. Crops may suffer because of our inability to deliver water. Emery County reports first cutting of alfalfa is pretty well completed. Crop growth is progressing very well. Some scattered showers were received this past week, with much of it over the mountains. Mountain pastures continue to have very good grass growth. Juab County reports continued efforts in spraying to control for grasshoppers. Several thousands of acres have been treated. There is serious crop damage in areas where grasshoppers have not been sprayed for. Weber County reports second crop alfalfa appears to be having a lower than normal yield. Growers are cutting early in an effort to get high quality hay that has not been rained on. Corn is growing very well due to the warm weather. Beaver County reports growers are almost ready to start the 2nd cutting of alfalfa. Farmers are cutting grass hay and putting up grain silage and haylage. Grasshoppers are still a problem in many parts of the county. Duchesne County reports irrigation supplies are very good. Crops are looking good although they are a little behind due to the cold temperatures in June. Iron County reports an unusual occurrence of some weevil damage starting in second crop hay. Morgan County reports 1st crop hay harvest is finishing. Rangeland forage, grain and corn crops all continue to look good. Sevier County reports on-going grasshopper problems. Box Elder County reports lower and mid elevation ranges are beginning to

dry out. Wildfires will be a serious threat as summer continues. Cache, Box Elder, Duchesne and Emery counties report livestock continue to do well with plenty of feed on summer ranges.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 34% short, 60% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 24% short, 73% adequate, 3% surplus. Pasture 1% very poor, 8% poor, 20% fair, 59% good, 12% excellent. Livestock 1% very poor, 3% poor, 13% fair, 58% good, 25% excellent. Hay Other 7% poor, 28% fair, 53% good, 12% excellent. Hay Alfalfa 1% poor, 22% fair, 56% good, 21% excellent. Corn 58% silked, 52% 2008, 54% 5-yr avg.; 7% dough, 10% 2008, 11% 5-yr avg.; condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 23% fair, 44% good, 27% excellent. Soybeans 98% planted, 94% 2008, 96% 5-yr avg.; 93% emerged, 83% 2008, 86% 5-yr avg.; 6% blooming, 3% 2008; 9% 5-yr avg.; condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 21% fair, 61% good, 12% excellent. Winter wheat 98% harvested,; 95% 2008, 92% 5-yr avg. Flue-cured tobacco 12% fair, 56% good, 32% excellent. Burley tobacco 6% fair, 81% good, 13% excellent. Dark fire-cured tobacco 27% fair, 68% good, 5% excellent. Peanuts 55% pegged, 63% 2008; 45% 5-yr avg.; condition 12% fair, 76% good, 12% excellent. Cotton squaring 65%; 66% 2008, 76% 5-yr avg.; setting bolls 14%; 7% 2008; 20% 5-yr avg.; condition 2% poor, 32% fair, 58% good, 8% excellent. Summer Potatoes 25% harvested, 39% 2008, 24% 5-yr avg.; condition 24% fair, 47% good, 29% excellent. Summer Apples 18% harvested, 9% 2008, 12% 5-yr avg. All Apples 11% fair, 89% good. Peaches 15% harvested, 4% 2008; 8% 5-yr avg.; condition 1% poor, 43% fair, 54% good, 2% excellent. Grapes 2% fair, 90% good, 8% excellent. Oats 36% fair, 64% good. Another week of dry weather gave ample opportunity for producers to complete small grain harvest, as well as, the planting of double-crop soybeans. Small grain yield reports across the State are varied, although most remain from average to slightly below average. As dry weather persists, most crops across the Commonwealth are starting to show the signs of moisture stress. While a few areas received a light rainfall, moisture levels did little to help in crop development. The corn crop remains in moderate condition, although rainfall is needed as it enters the critical ear filling stage. Tobacco farmers are starting to irrigate in some areas and applying topdressing and sucker control, where needed. Additional activities this week included herbicide application to soybeans, continued hay harvest and scouting for weeds and pests.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 13% very short, 41% short and 46% adequate. Winter wheat continued to look good while spring wheat still showed some green. Grain crops were headed out and beginning to turn golden. Winter barley harvest has begun in early areas; spring barley stands look good. Hay producers were finishing up first cutting and grain hay was being cut and baled. Whitman County reported crop conditions were improved overall and rainfall had benefited spring crops. Walla Walla reported potato harvest had begun. Christmas tree growers were shearing Grand fir and monitoring Noble fir plantations for aphids.In the Yakima Valley, Bing and Rainier cherry harvest and apple fruit thinning activities continued throughout the County. Vegetable producers started harvesting sweet corn during the week. Hops have started to flower in some hop yards. In Chelan County, cherry growers continued harvest and reported crop damage due to mildew and cold wet weather. Pacific County reported raspberry harvest operations continued, cranberry growers irrigated their bogs because of dry conditions, and warmer weather continued to improve cranberry development. Whatcom County reported raspberry harvest was in full swing with reports of good quality and yields due to the dry warm weather. Range and pasture conditions 6% very poor, 19% poor, 41% fair, 33% good and 1% excellent. On the east side, Pend Oreille reported pastures were very dry and grass was dying before livestock could finish eating the pastures. In Pacific County, harvest of clams and oysters slowed, and shellfish growers concentrated on seeding activities.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 6. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 19% short, 78% adequate, 2% surplus compared with 72% adequate and 28% surplus last year. Corn conditions 1% poor, 12% fair, 72% good, and 15% excellent; 10% silked, 15% in 2008, and 15% 5-yr avg. Soybean conditions 10% fair, 89% good, 1% excellent; 97% emerged, 95% 2008, 5-yr avg. not available. Soybeans 6% blooming, 10% 2008, and 12% 5-yr avg. Winter wheat conditions 8% poor, 36% fair, 56% good, harvested for grain 84%, 51% 2008, 39% 5-yr avg. Oat conditions 4% poor, 44% fair, 49% good, 3% excellent; 92% headed, 92% 2008, 85% 5-yr avg.; 12% harvested, 3% 2008, 5-yr avg. not available. Hay 3% poor, 27% fair, 64% good and 6% excellent; first cutting is 89% complete, 80% 2008, 87% 5-yr avg.; second cutting is 10% complete, 5% 2008, 7% 5-yr avg. Apple conditions 51% fair and 49% good. Peaches 61% fair and 39% good. Cattle and calves 1% poor, 14% fair, 80% good and 5% excellent. Sheep and lambs 1% poor, 12% fair, 84% good and 3% excellent. Farming activities included making hay, equipment maintenance and harvesting oats and wheat.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 16% very short, 39% short, 44% adequate, and 1% surplus. Temperatures were 2 to 4 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 78 to 82 degrees across the state. Lows averaged from 54 to 59 degrees for the week. Precipitation ranged from 0.10 inches in Eau Claire to 1.48 inches in Madison. Average corn height was 49 inches. Corn 2% silking . Oats 91% headed, 0% harvested. Soybean 9% blooming. Second cutting hay was 50% complete. Lack of rain has stressed crops for many farmers this past week. The dry conditions did allow a lot of second crop hay to be cut.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 6.1. Topsoil moisture 12% short, 87% adequate, 1% surplus. Barley 95% jointed, 88% previous week, 97% 2008, 99% avg.; 85% boot, 67% previous week, 82% 2008, 91% avg.; 65% headed, 42% previous week, 61% 2008, 74% avg.; 19% turning color, 11% previous week, 9% previous year, 34% avg. Oats 84% jointed, 79% previous week, 94% 2008, 95% avg.; 68% boot, 58% previous week, 71% 2008, 83% avg.; 43% headed, 37% previous week, 54% 2008, 60% avg.; 11% turning color, 6% previous week, 18% last year, 22% avg. Spring Wheat 68% jointed, 62% previous week, 97% 2008, 98% avg.; 49% boot, 44% previous week, 83% 2008, 89% avg.; 25% headed, 21% previous week, 62% 2008, 70% avg.; 2% turning color, 8% 2008, 29% avg. Winter Wheat 95% headed, 93% previous week, 98% 2008, 99% avg.; 81% turning color, 51% previous week, 82% 2008, 92% avg.; 13% mature, 3% previous week, 12% previous year, 50% avg. Dry Beans 97% emerged, 93% previous week, 98% 2008, 99% avg.; 22% bloom, 14% previous week, 32% 2008, 28% avg.; 2% setting pods, 11% 2008, 7% avg. Corn 13% tasseled, 4% previous week, 5% 2008, 3% avg. Corn average height 22.0 inches, 19.0 inches previous week. Alfalfa harvested 71% first cutting, 55% previous week, 71% 2008, 80% avg.; 1% second cutting, 5% 2008, 4% avg. Other hay harvested 34% total cut, 17% previous week, 25% 2008, 31% avg. Barley condition 1% fair, 89% good, 10% excellent. Oats condition 4% fair, 94% good, 2% excellent. Spring wheat condition 9% fair, 88% good, 3% excellent. Winter wheat condition 4% fair, 95% good, 1% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 11% fair, 84% good, 5% excellent. Dry beans condition 7% fair, 93% good. Corn condition 8% fair, 92% good. Livestock condition 2% poor, 6% fair, 88% good, 4% excellent. Range and pasture conditions 14% fair, 69% good, 17% excellent. Irrigation water supplies 6% very short, 2% short, 81% adequate, 11% surplus. Crops were catching up after the cool month of June. Livestock was looking well. One county had crop damage due to a thunderstorm. Snow was still visible in high mountains. Warm afternoon winds were drying ground out some. Activities haying, waiting to harvest.

June 4 ENSO Update

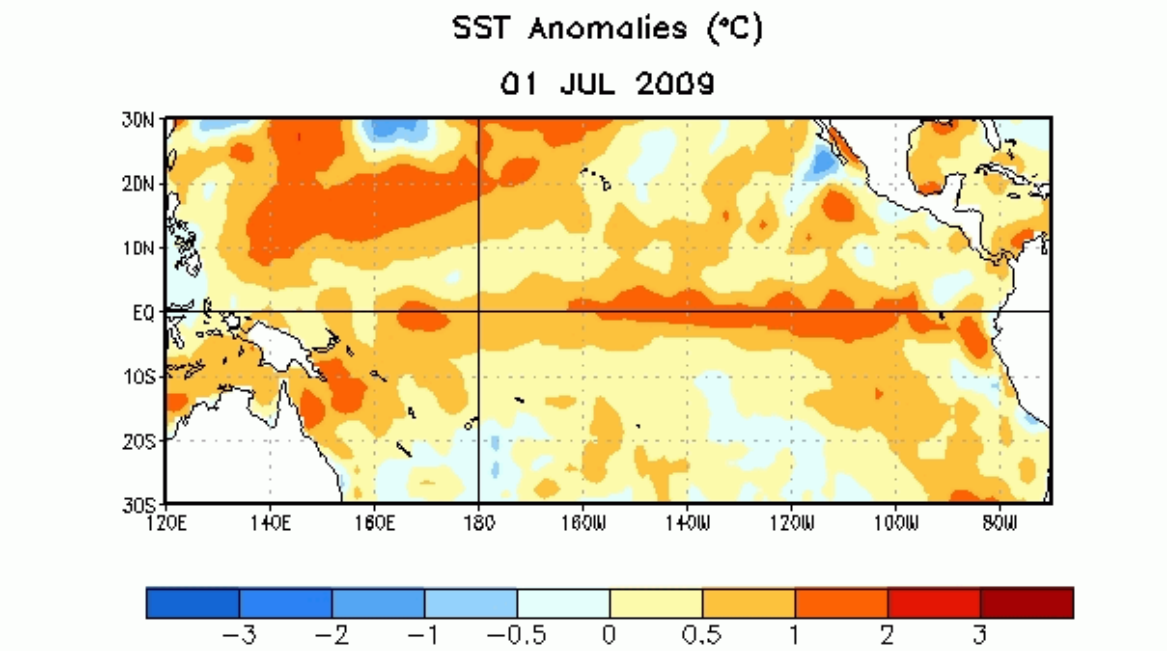


Figure 1: Average weekly sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies (°C) centered on 1 July 2009. Anomalies are computed with respect to the 1971-2000 base period weekly means (Xue et al. 2003, *J. Climate*, **16**, 1601-1612).

ENSO Alert System Status: El Niño Advisory

Synopsis: El Niño conditions will continue to develop and are expected to last through the Northern Hemisphere Winter 2009-2010**.**

During June 2009, conditions across the equatorial Pacific Ocean transitioned from ENSO-neutral to El Niño conditions. Sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies continued to increase, with the latest weekly departures exceeding +1.0°C along a narrow band in the eastern equatorial Pacific (Fig. 1). All of the weekly SST indices increased steadily during June and now range from +0.6°C to +0.9°C. Subsurface oceanic heat content anomalies (average temperatures in the upper 300m of the ocean) also increased as the thermocline continued to deepen. Consistent with the oceanic evolution, the low-level equatorial trade winds were weaker-than-average across much of the Pacific basin, and convection became increasingly suppressed over Indonesia. This coupling of the ocean and atmosphere indicates the development of El Niño conditions.

Model forecasts of SST anomalies for the Niño-3.4 region reflect a growing consensus for the continued development of El Niño (+0.5°C or greater in the Niño-3.4 region). However, the spread of the models indicates disagreement over the eventual strength of El Niño (+0.5°C to +2.0°C). Current conditions and recent trends favor the continued development of a weak-to-moderate strength El Niño into the Northern Hemisphere Fall 2009, with further strengthening possible thereafter.

Expected El Niño impacts during July-September 2009 include enhanced precipitation over the central and west-central Pacific Ocean, along with the continuation of drier than average conditions over Indonesia. Temperature and precipitation impacts over the United States are typically weak during the Northern Hemisphere Summer and early Fall, and generally strengthen during the late Fall and Winter. El Niño can help to suppress Atlantic hurricane activity by increasing the vertical wind shear over the Caribbean Sea and tropical Atlantic Ocean. The NOAA Atlantic Seasonal Hurricane Outlook issued in May (will be updated on Aug. 6th) indicates the highest probabilities for a near-average season.

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 6 August 2009. 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

July 5 – 11, 2009

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Light showers in eastern Ukraine and the Volga District in Russia eased stress on spring-sown crops, while chronic dryness and periodic heat prevailed across the Russian Southern District, stressing summer crops but promoting winter grain harvesting.

FSU-NEW LANDS: Persistent dryness and early-week hot weather in Kazakhstan increased stress on reproductive spring grains, while widespread showers in the Urals and Siberia Districts in Russia favored crop development.

EUROPE: Showers maintained favorable summer crop prospects in central and eastern growing areas, although pockets of unfavorably dry weather prevailed in the Balkans.

AUSTRALIA: Widespread showers continued to favor winter grain and oilseed development in western and southeastern Australia.

EAST ASIA: Drier weather eased wetness in the northeast and south, while heavy rainfall on the North China Plain benefited summer crops.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon showers maintained abundant moisture for summer crops, while flooding occurred in the northern Philippines and parts of Indonesia.

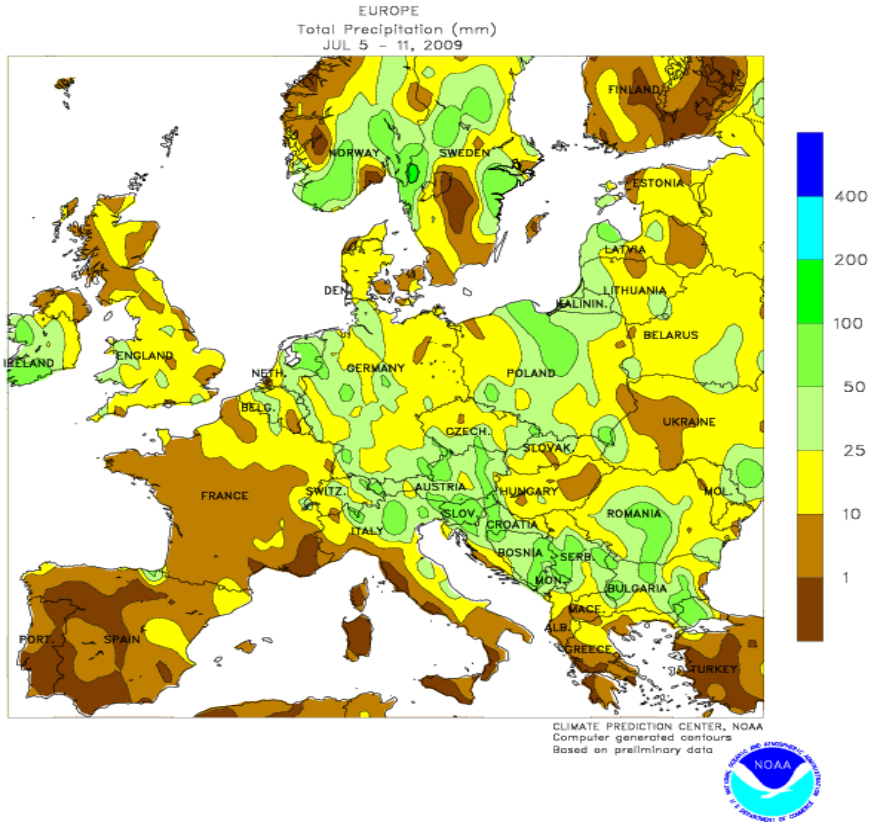
SOUTH ASIA: The monsoon persisted over central and eastern portions of the subcontinent, but still had not reached northern-most crop districts.

ARGENTINA: Rain fell in winter grain areas of northern Buenos Aires, but warmth and dryness prevailed elsewhere.

BRAZIL: Beneficial rain covered the southern wheat belt.

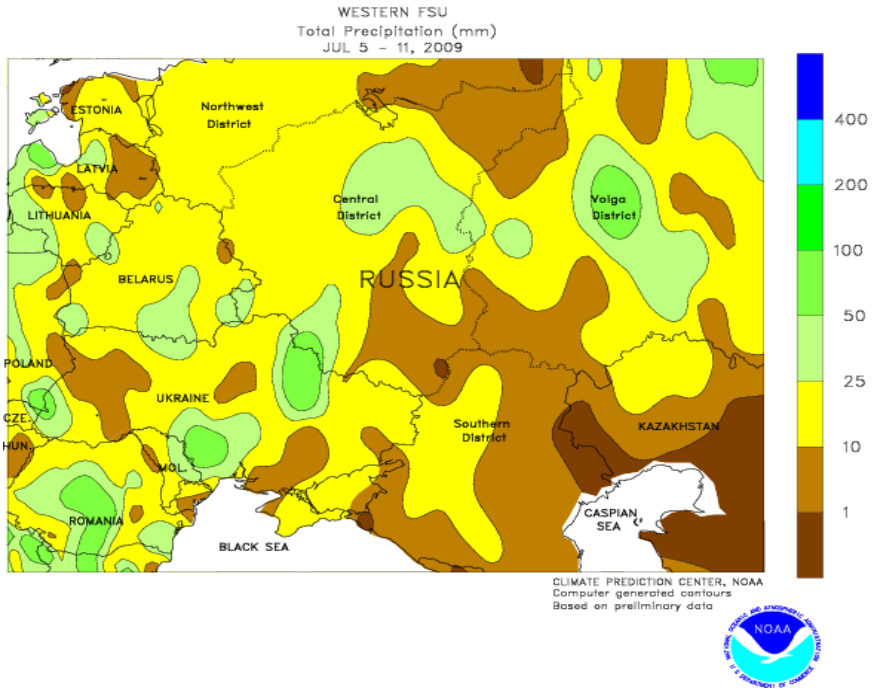
CANADA: Across the Prairies, showers provided needed moisture for spring grains and oilseeds but below-normal temperatures kept crop development behind average.

MEXICO: Showers tapered off across southern farming areas.



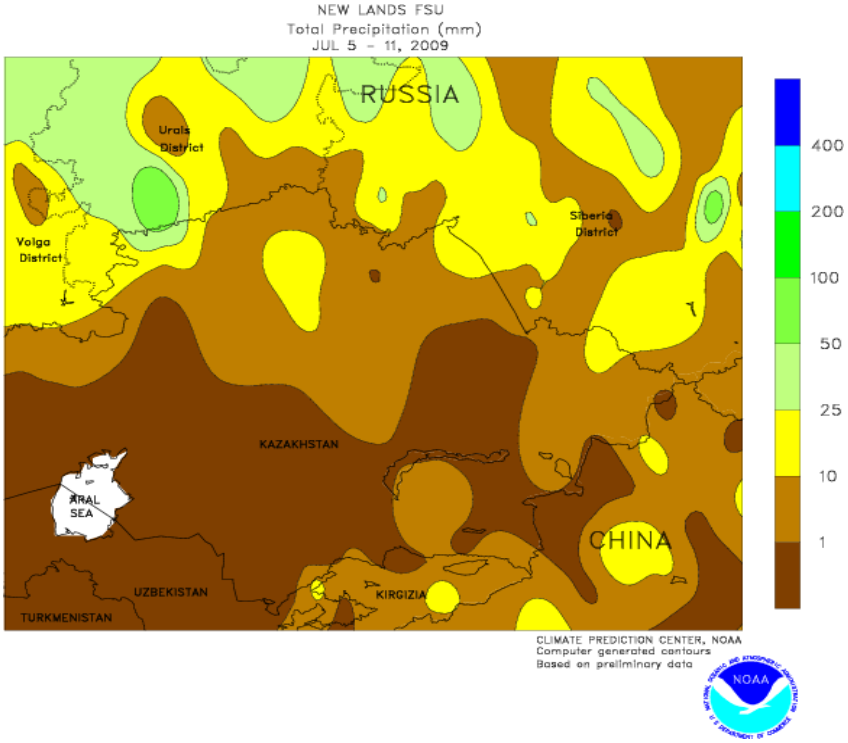
EUROPE

Unsettled weather persisted over central and eastern Europe, while dry conditions prevailed on the Iberian Peninsula and portions of the Balkans. A series of disturbances triggered additional showers and thunderstorms (10-70 mm) from England and northern France eastward into Poland and the Balkans, maintaining favorable prospects for vegetative to reproductive summer crops. However, the rainfall likely caused some winter crop harvesting delays in northeastern Poland, with numerous reports of heavy downpours generating more than 50 mm of rain. Despite the widespread unsettled weather, showers mostly bypassed Hungary and lower portions of the Danube River Valley, reducing soil moisture for reproductive corn and sunflowers. Farther south, 10 to 50 mm of rain in northern Italy further eased precipitation deficits associated with spring drought and boosted prospects for tasseling to silking corn. On the Iberian Peninsula, however, dry weather maintained high irrigation requirements for corn and sunflowers, continuing a trend of developing drought which began in mid April.



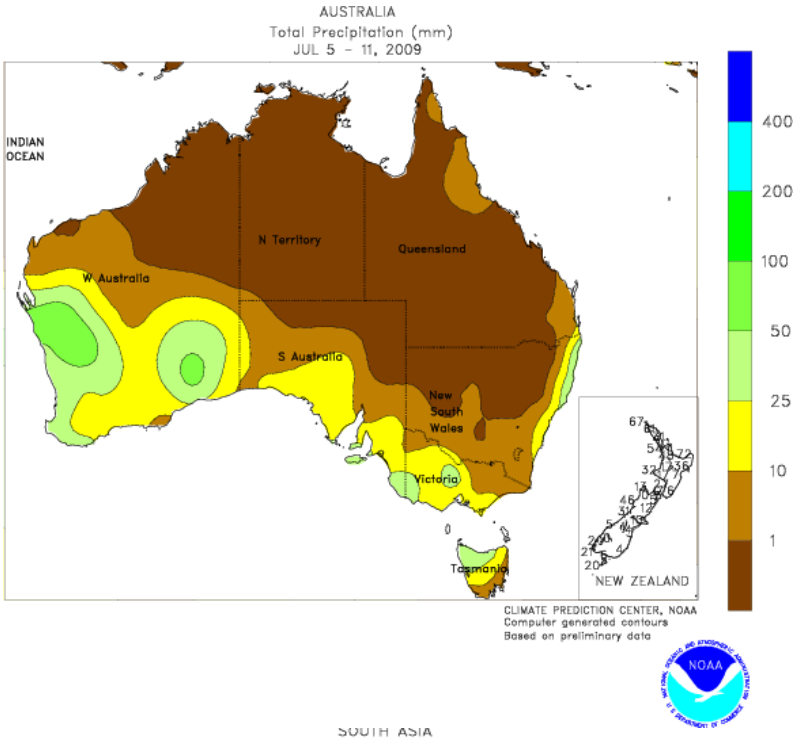
FSU-WESTERN

In Ukraine, a series of weak frontal systems produced periodic showers (10 mm or more) over most of the country, with heaviest precipitation (greater than 25 mm) occurring in a narrow band that extended from south-central to northeastern Ukraine. Winter grain harvesting continued to advance between showers. Light showers in western Ukraine maintained sufficient soil moisture for spring-sown crop development. The precipitation that fell in eastern Ukraine followed several weeks of drier-than-normal weather, helping to ease stress on filling spring grains and vegetative summer crops. However, hot weather (maximum temperatures ranging from 32 to 36 degrees C) briefly overspread eastern Ukraine during the middle of the week, ahead of an advancing frontal system. Soil moisture reserves remained limited throughout eastern Ukraine, necessitating timely rains and seasonable temperatures during the remainder of the growing season to prevent renewed stress on crops. In Russia, hot, dry weather prevailed across most of the Southern District, worsening conditions for filling spring grains and vegetative summer crops but aiding rapid winter grain harvesting. Temperatures increased during the week, reaching or exceeding 33 degrees C by week's end. Elsewhere in Russia, light to moderate showers (10-25 mm or more) provided much-needed moisture for drought-stressed crops in the Volga District and maintained favorable moisture conditions for filling winter grains and reproductive to filling spring grains in the Central District. Weekly temperatures in these areas ranged from 2 to 4 degrees C below normal, slowing crop development. In Belarus, light to moderate showers (14-25 mm or more) and near-normal temperatures favored winter grains and spring-sown crops.



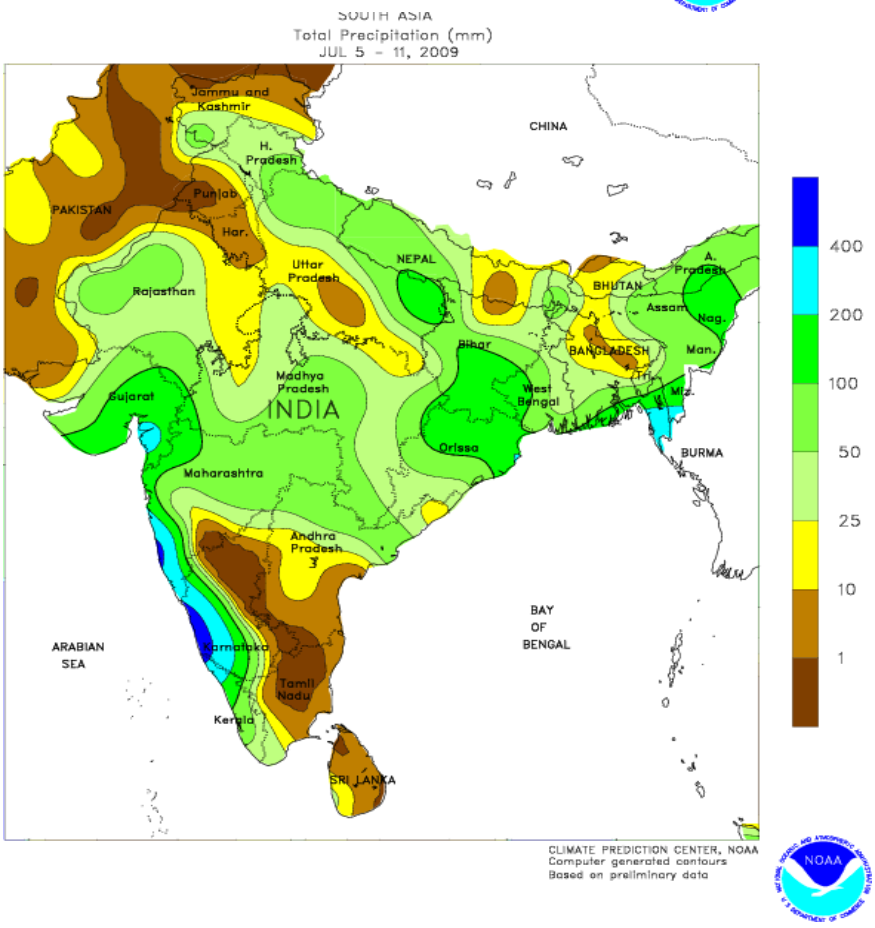
FSU-NEW LANDS

Unfavorable dryness persisted across major grain producing areas in north-central Kazakhstan, worsening conditions for reproductive spring grains. The dryness was accompanied by an early-week heat wave, with maximum temperatures on July 7 soaring to as high as 36 degrees C. The hot weather briefly pushed northward into Russia, where maximum temperatures ranged from 32 to 35 degrees C. During the latter half of the week, a storm system tracked slowly eastward across the northern portion of the region, ushering in much cooler weather. However, it brought only scattered showers (1-10 mm, with a few locations recording amounts in excess of 10 mm) to north-central Kazakhstan. In contrast, the storm system produced widespread rain (10-25 mm or more) across the Urals and Siberia Districts in Russia, providing timely moisture for spring grains in or nearing reproduction.



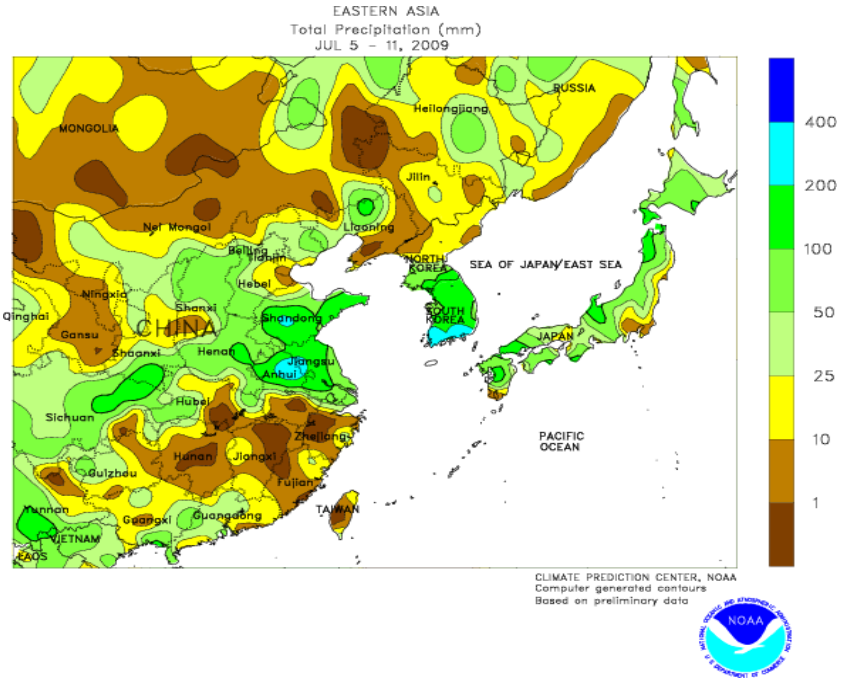
AUSTRALIA

Widespread showers (5-25 mm or more) continued to favor winter grain and oilseed development across Western Australia, South Australia, and Victoria. The additional rain maintained adequate to abundant moisture supplies for vegetative crops and brought more relief to southeastern Australia as the region slowly recovers from persistent, long-term drought. Although the recent rainfall has been very beneficial for early winter grain and oilseed development, continued rains will be necessary throughout the growing season to maintain good crop prospects and to further ease long-term drought. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, the second consecutive week of mostly dry weather aided fieldwork in New South Wales and southern Queensland. Despite the recent dryness, soil moisture remained generally favorable for vegetative winter wheat in this region. Temperatures in the Australian wheat belt were generally seasonable, averaging within about 1 degree C of normal.



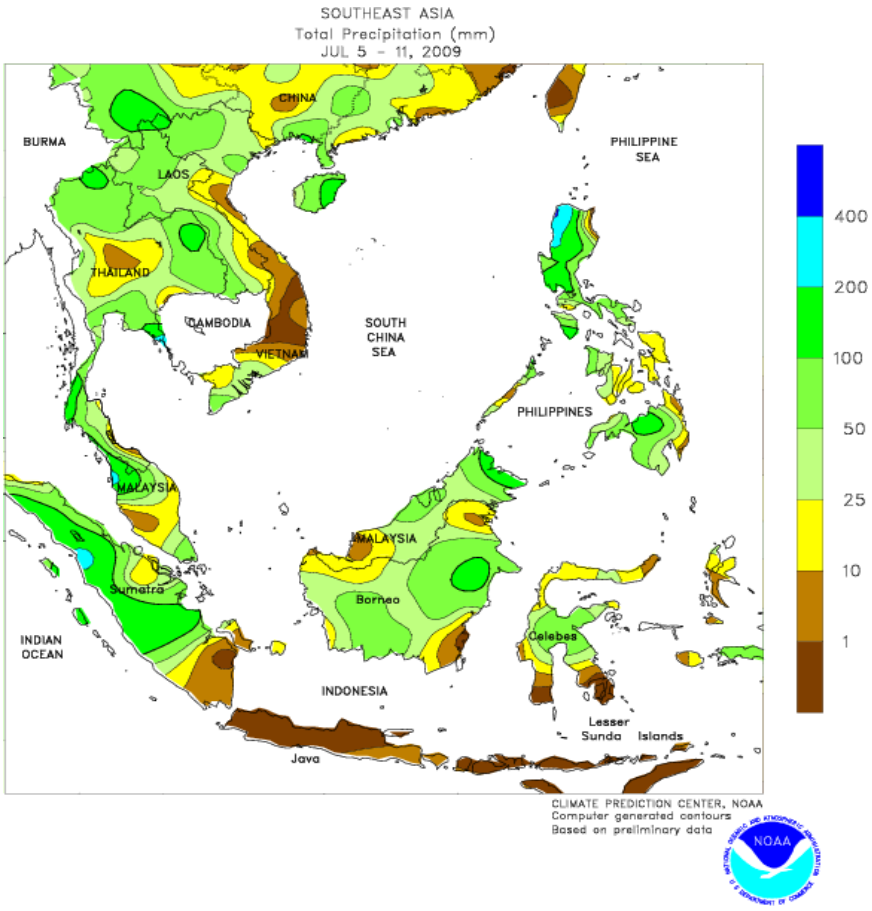
SOUTH ASIA

The monsoon remained firmly entrenched over central and eastern India, but was well short of its normal northward extent. Widespread, locally heavy monsoon showers (50-160 mm) over central and eastern India improved prospects for summer crop planting and establishment. However, the leading edge of the monsoon remained nearly stationary for most of the week over central Rajasthan and western Uttar Pradesh, causing northernmost cotton, rice, and sugarcane areas (Punjab, Haryana, and western Uttar Pradesh) to remain unfavorably dry. The slow start to the monsoon in northern India has likely forced producers to delay planting or switch to shorter-season, lower-yielding summer crop varieties. Showers unrelated to the monsoon were observed in the mountains of northern India, however, perhaps signaling a weakening of the dry, northwesterly flow that has plagued northern crop areas for the last 4 weeks. Similarly, southern-most growing areas (Tamil Nadu in particular) remained unfavorably dry, reducing soil moisture for sugarcane and groundnut planting and establishment. In Pakistan, showers over central and southern portions of the country were favorable for recently-planted rice and cotton, while unfavorable dry weather prevailed in the north.



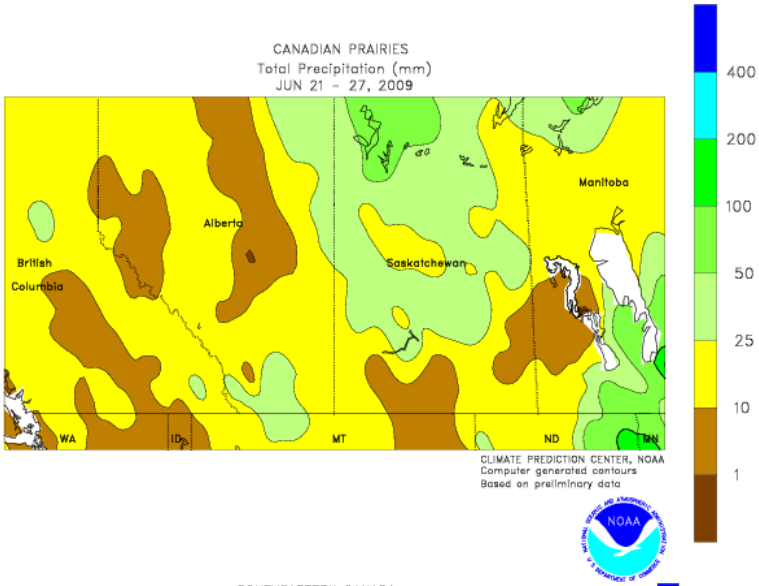
EAST ASIA

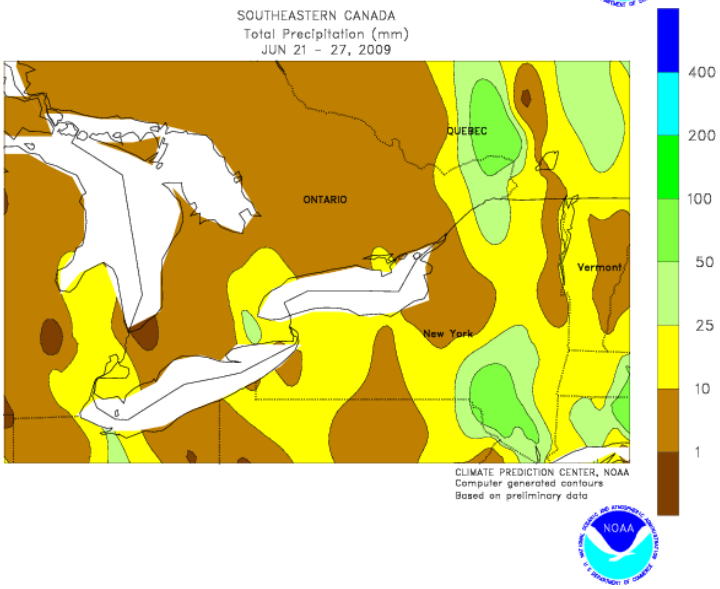
Drier weather prevailed across the northeast and south, while rainfall increased on the North China Plain. Mid-latitude cyclones that had been, until recently, traversing Manchuria shifted to a more seasonable higher-latitude track. The shift brought reduced rainfall amounts to the area, easing some of the excessive wetness in China's main corn and soybean producing region. Meanwhile, shower activity increased on the North China Plain as low pressure systems propagated along a front draped over the area. Rainfall amounts approached 200 mm on the North China Plain and provided a dramatic increase in soil moisture for reproductive summer crops, while also reducing irrigation demands. In contrast, a pocket of mostly dry weather from the Yangtze River to the Xi River in the south eased flooding that occurred after torrential rainfall last week. Temperatures were seasonable throughout most growing areas, with slightly cooler temperatures on the North China Plain as a result of the rainfall, and slightly warmer temperatures in southern rice areas from dry weather.

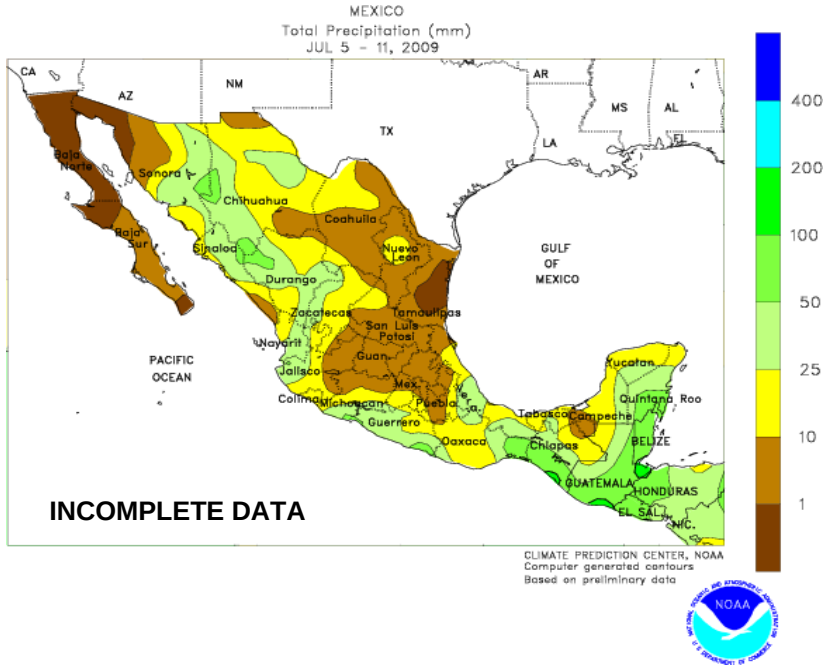


SOUTHEAST ASIA

Heavy to torrential rainfall prevailed across the region, maintaining abundant moisture but causing some flooding. In Thailand, rainfall amounts between 25 and 100 mm provided favorable moisture for corn and rice, while a pocket of lighter rain (1-25 mm) prevailed in central Thailand. In Vietnam, summer-autumn rice benefited from 25 to 30 degrees C average temperatures and rainfall amounts between 10 and 50 mm. Meanwhile, Tropical Cyclone Soudelor formed just off the northern coast of the Philippines late in the week and tracked westward toward Indochina. Soudelor brought more flooding to the western half of Luzon in the Philippines with 100 to as much as 400 mm of rainfall. Elsewhere in the country, more seasonable amounts occurred (25-100 mm), benefiting rice and corn. In oil palm areas of Malaysia and Indonesia, somewhat drier weather, as compared to last week, favored harvest activities. Although, flooding from an unseasonable deluge (100-200 mm) delayed harvesting in parts of Sumatra, Indonesia.







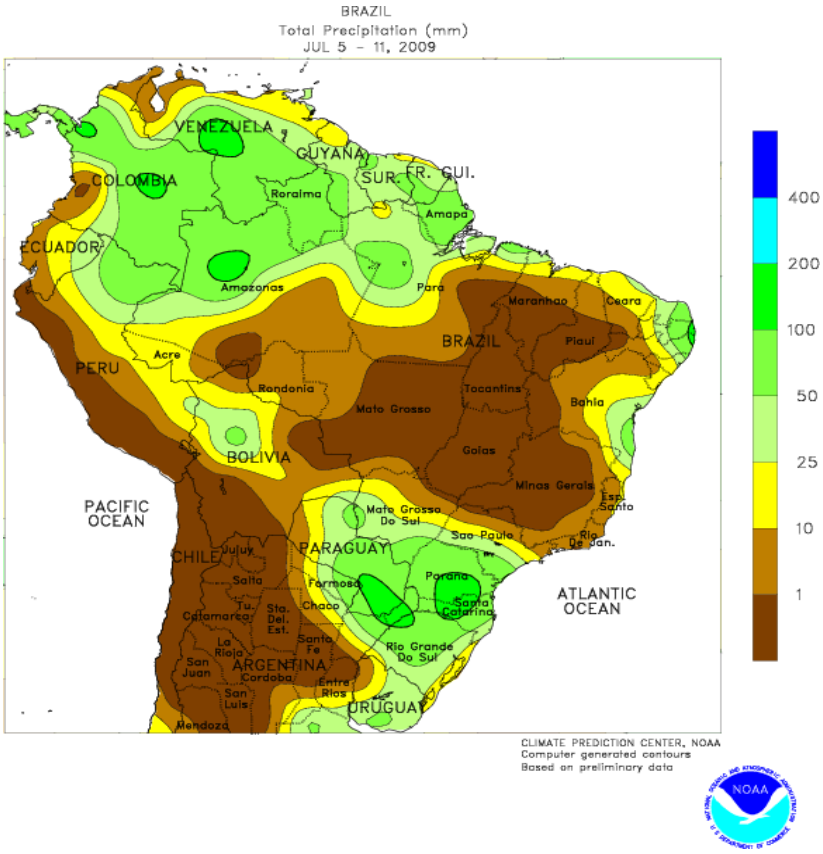
CANADA

In most Prairie agricultural districts, rain (10-25 mm or more) brought needed relief from dryness to vegetative and reproductive spring grains and oilseeds, while increasing moisture for pasture growth and development of reproductive to filling winter wheat. However, the rainfall was too light to significantly reduce long-term moisture deficits, and drought remained a concern in sections of Alberta and western Saskatchewan. In addition to the lingering problems with unfavorable dryness, unseasonably cool weather has reportedly left summer crops throughout the region up to 2 weeks behind in normal development. This week, temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal, with localized frost (lows approaching 0 degrees C) possible some of Alberta's northern growing areas. Although warmer weather is required to allay fears of potential crop damage were an early autumn freeze to occur, spring crops are advancing through reproduction and can ill afford prolonged periods of stressful heat.

In eastern Canada, cool, mostly dry weather (temperatures averaging 2-3 degrees C below normal with rainfall totaling 5-25 mm) covered the main growing areas of southern Ontario, lowering growth rates of corn, soybeans, winter crops, and pastures. Locally heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) fell in the growing areas of southern Quebec and neighboring locations in southeastern Ontario, maintaining adequate to locally excessive moisture levels for summer crops and hampering harvesting of winter crops and hay. Temperatures averaged several degrees below normal in these eastern growing areas as well; despite the cooler weather, no freezes were likely in the main farming areas of Ontario and Quebec, which saw high temperatures reaching the middle and upper 20s degrees C.

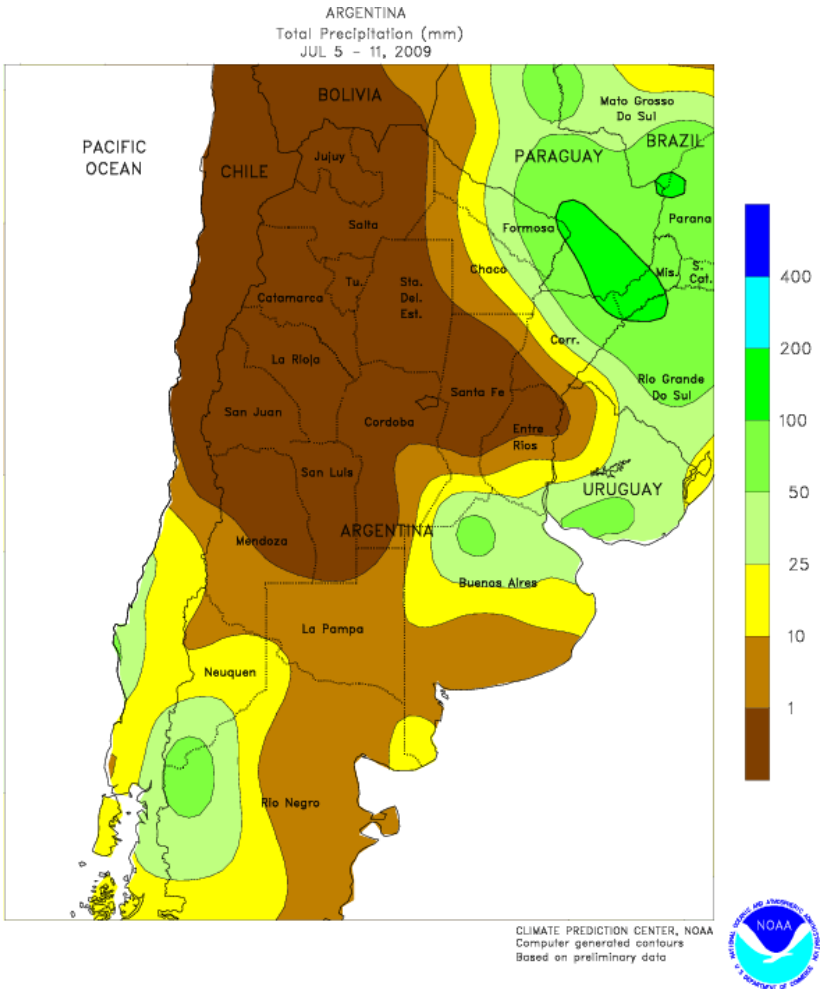
MEXICO

According to satellite imagery and sparse weather station observations, rainfall was lower in most southern farming areas than that recorded during the past few weeks. Rainfall appeared to be patchy across the southern plateau, reducing moisture for corn and other rain-fed summer crops, although scattered showers were evident throughout the Yucatan Peninsula and in some farming areas along the southern Pacific Coast. Monsoon showers (greater than 25 mm) continued in west-central Mexico, although drier weather was evident over Baja California and western Sonora, favoring late winter wheat harvesting. Mostly dry, sunny weather also prevailed in the northeast, advancing winter sorghum toward maturation in the main growing areas in and around Tamaulipas.



BRAZIL

Moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) maintained overall favorable moisture levels for vegetative winter wheat in the main production areas of the south (Rio Grande do Sul to southern sections of Mato Grosso do Sul and Sao Paulo). In addition, temperatures averaging 1 to 2 degrees C above normal (highs mostly in the upper 20s degrees C) favored overwintering crops, and freezing temperatures stayed well south of the country's farming areas. Farther north, dry weather, also accompanied by above-normal temperatures (highs reaching the middle 30s in the traditionally warmer western areas) promoted seasonal fieldwork in the Center-West and southeastern regions (Mato Grosso to Espirito Santo) that included coffee and citrus harvesting. In contrast, scattered showers (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) continued along the northeastern coast, providing moisture for sugarcane and other crops.



ARGENTINA

Unseasonably heavy rain (10-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) provided much-needed moisture for germination and establishment of winter grains in the northern production areas of Buenos Aires, Argentina's leading producer of wheat and barley. Locally heavy rain also fell in farming areas of the far northeast (notably eastern Formosa and neighboring locations in Chaco), but drier weather prevailed in other major winter growing areas, including the high yielding winter grain areas of southern Buenos Aires that received beneficial rainfall last week. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 3 degrees C above normal in western farming areas (La Pampa and Cordoba northward through Santiago del Estero), with early-week temperatures approaching 30 degrees C in some of the more northerly growing areas. Although winter is usually the driest time of year for these areas, this season has been exceptionally dry and persistently warmer-than-normal, resulting in very poor winter grain prospects. Farther east, weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees C above normal in the east, including key farming areas of Buenos Aires and Entre Rios. During the latter half of the week, a hard freeze (temperatures falling below -2 degrees C) was recorded in nearly all major growing areas as far north as Salta, temporarily slowing early development of emerging crops.

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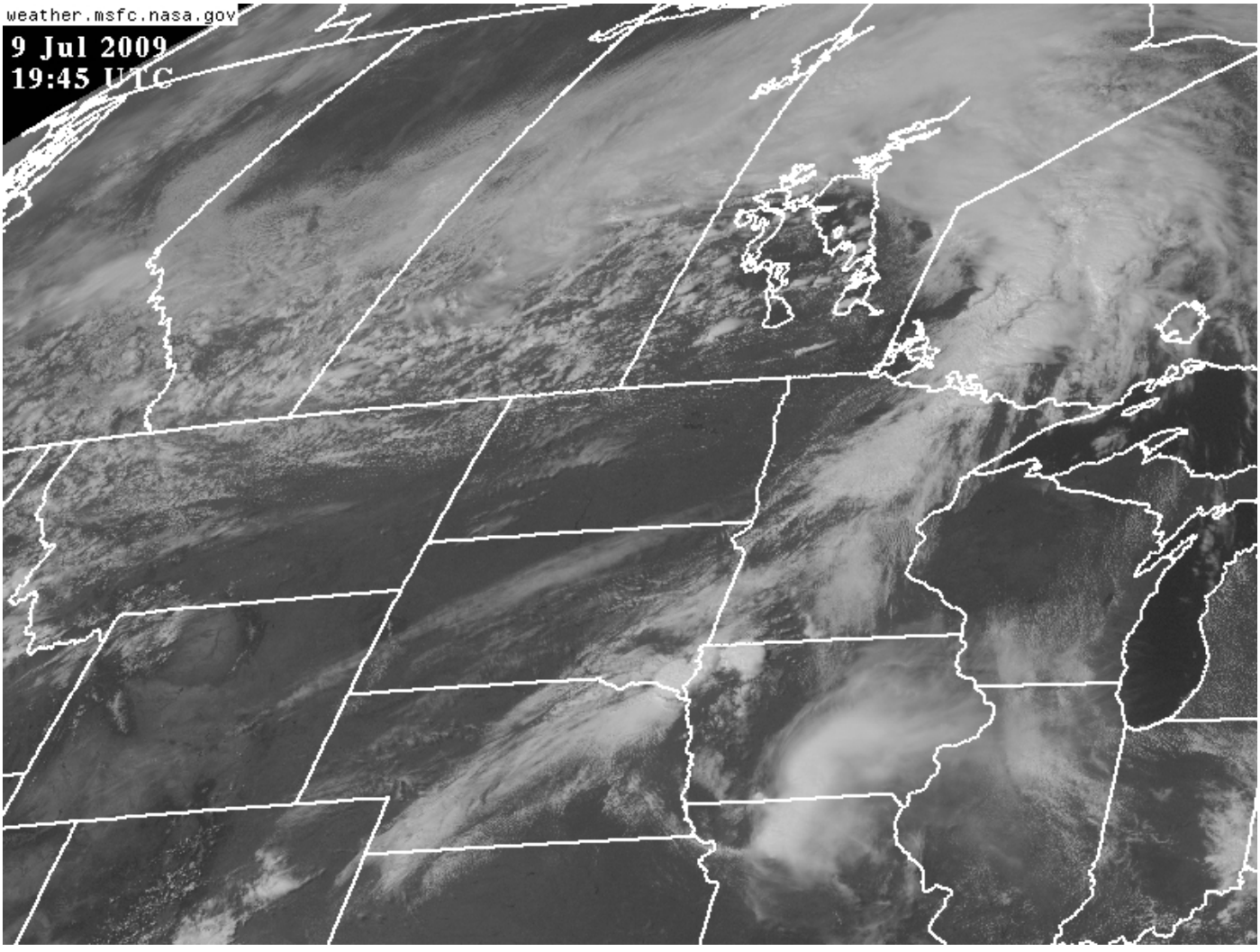

On July 9-10, showers and thunderstorms in the vicinity of a cold front provided beneficial moisture in parts of the upper Midwest. During the 24-hour period ending 7 a.m. CDT on July 10, rainfall totaled 2.74 inches in Fairmont, MN; 2.32 inches in Yankton, SD; and 2.12 inches in Mason City, IA. Elsewhere in Iowa, Waterloo netted a daily-record rainfall (2.97 inches) for July 10. Farther north, a low-pressure system crossing southern Canada produced beneficial showers across portions of the Prairies.