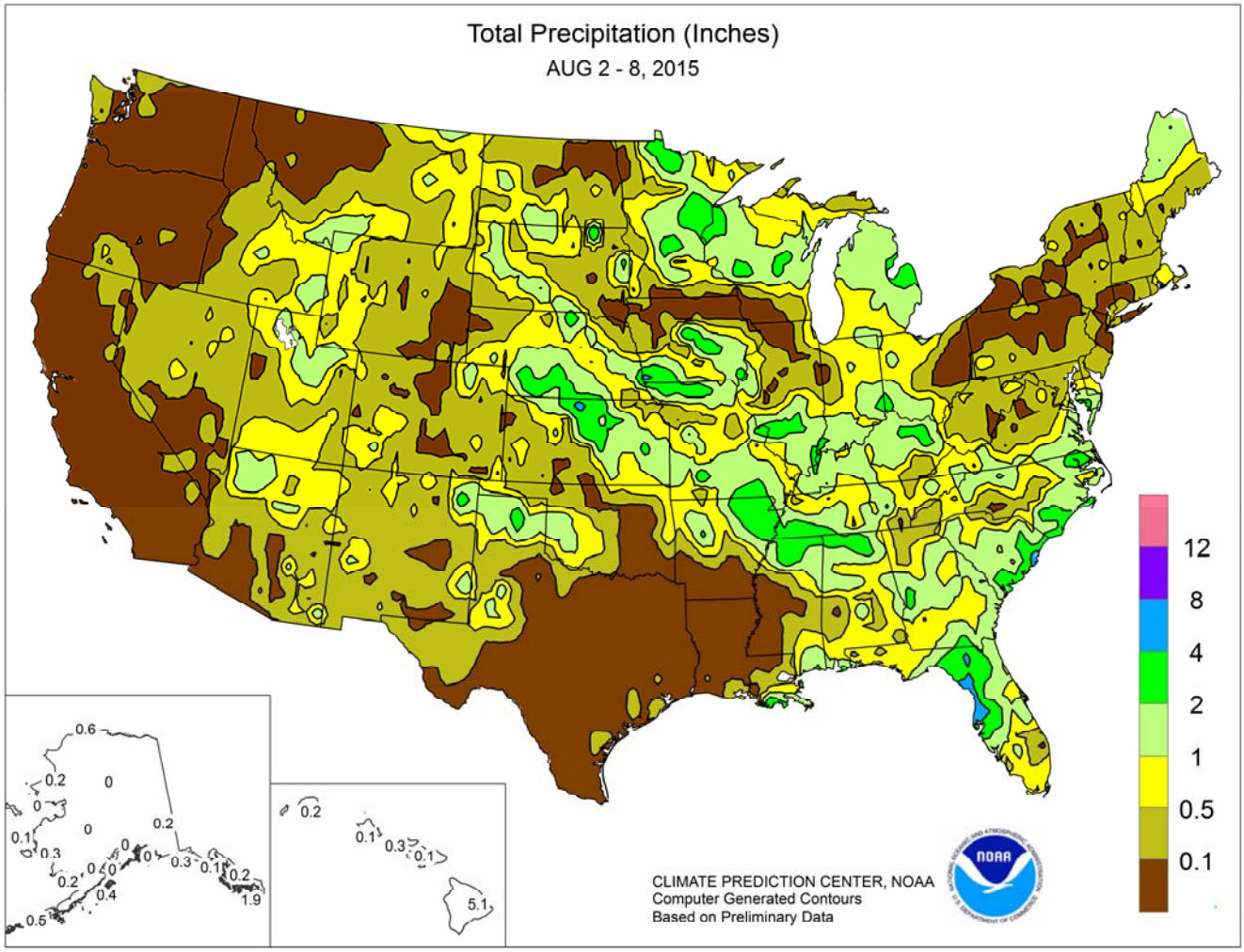
Volume 102, No. 32 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather August 11, 2015

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

August 2 – 8, 2015

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

A strengthening ridge of high pressure led to hot, dry conditions in the **south-central U.S.**, stretching as far east as the **lower Mississippi Valley**. In the ridge-affected areas, multiple days of triple-digit heat further reduced topsoil moisture and caused deterioration in the health of pastures and immature summer crops. In contrast, slightly cooler weather accompanied a mid- to late-week increase in **Southeastern** shower activity. Despite the showers, pockets of drought persisted in the **southern Atlantic States**. Farther north, spotty showers and moderate

(Continued on page 5)

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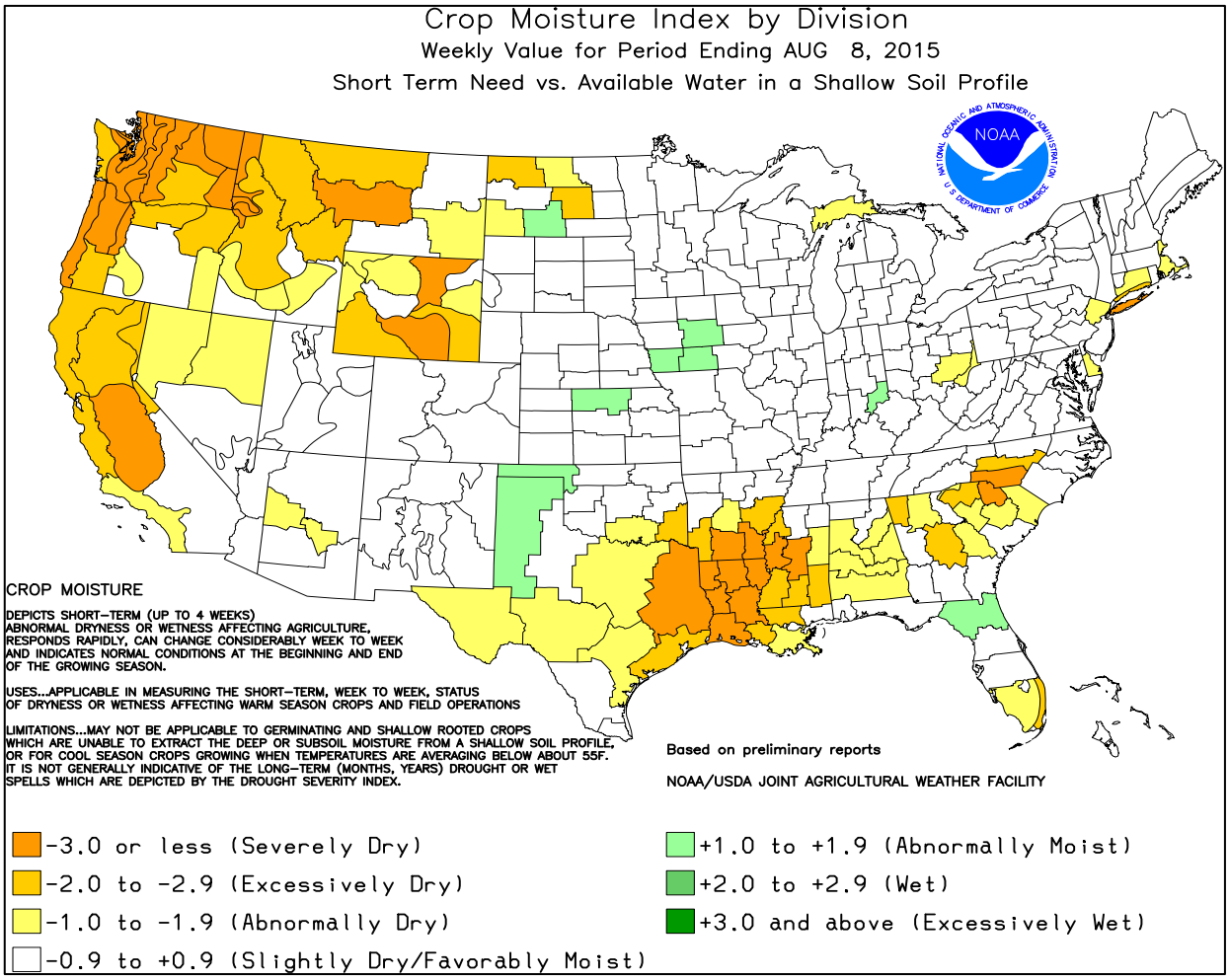
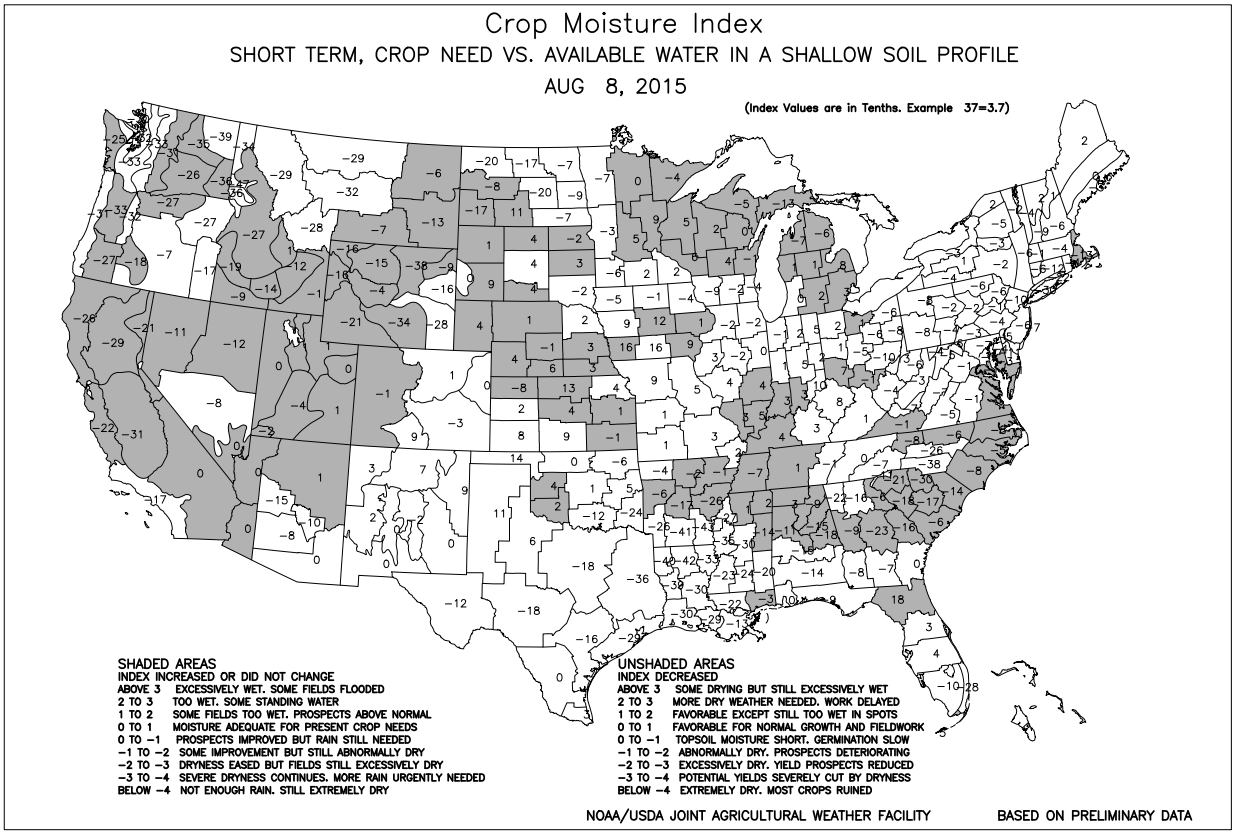
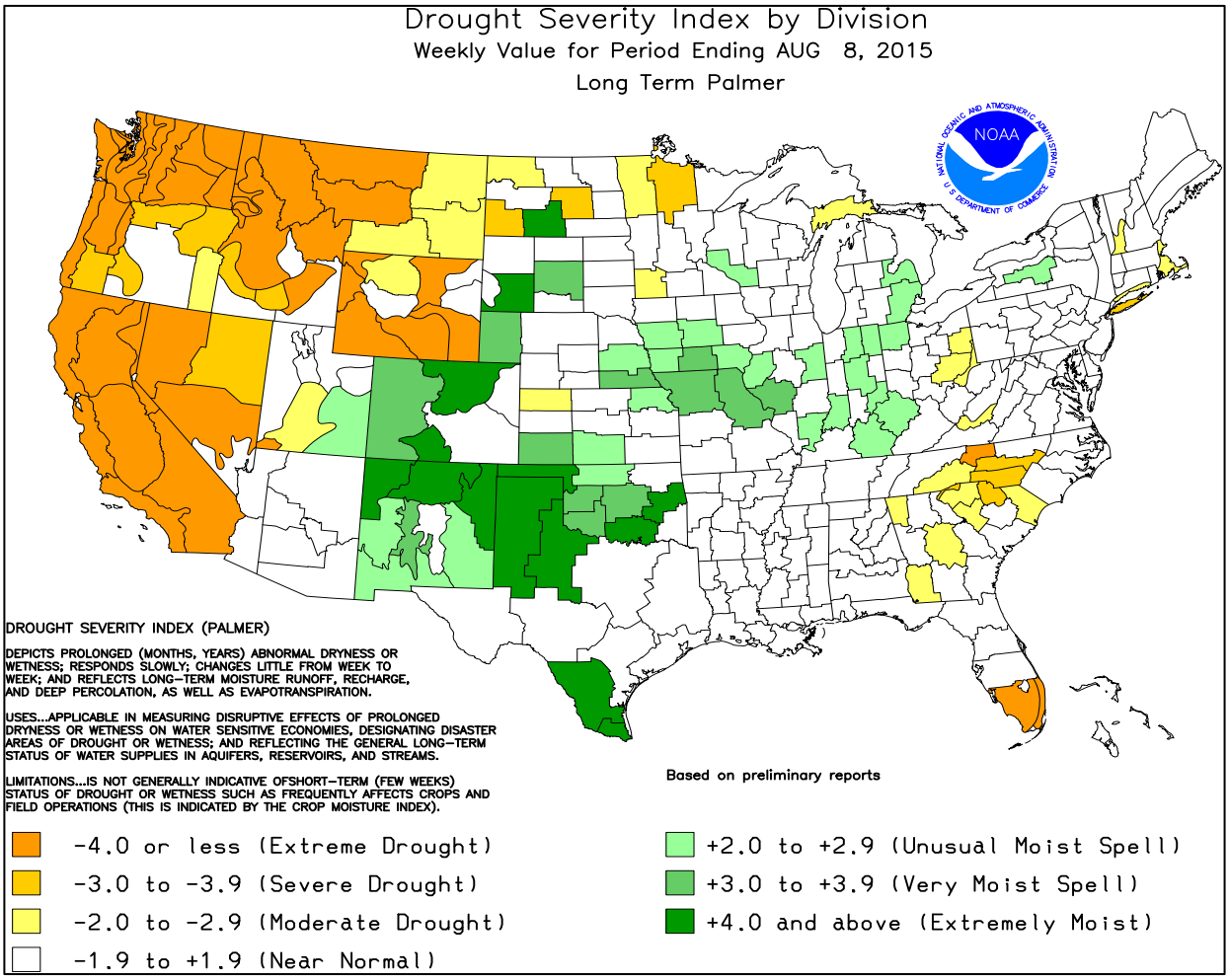
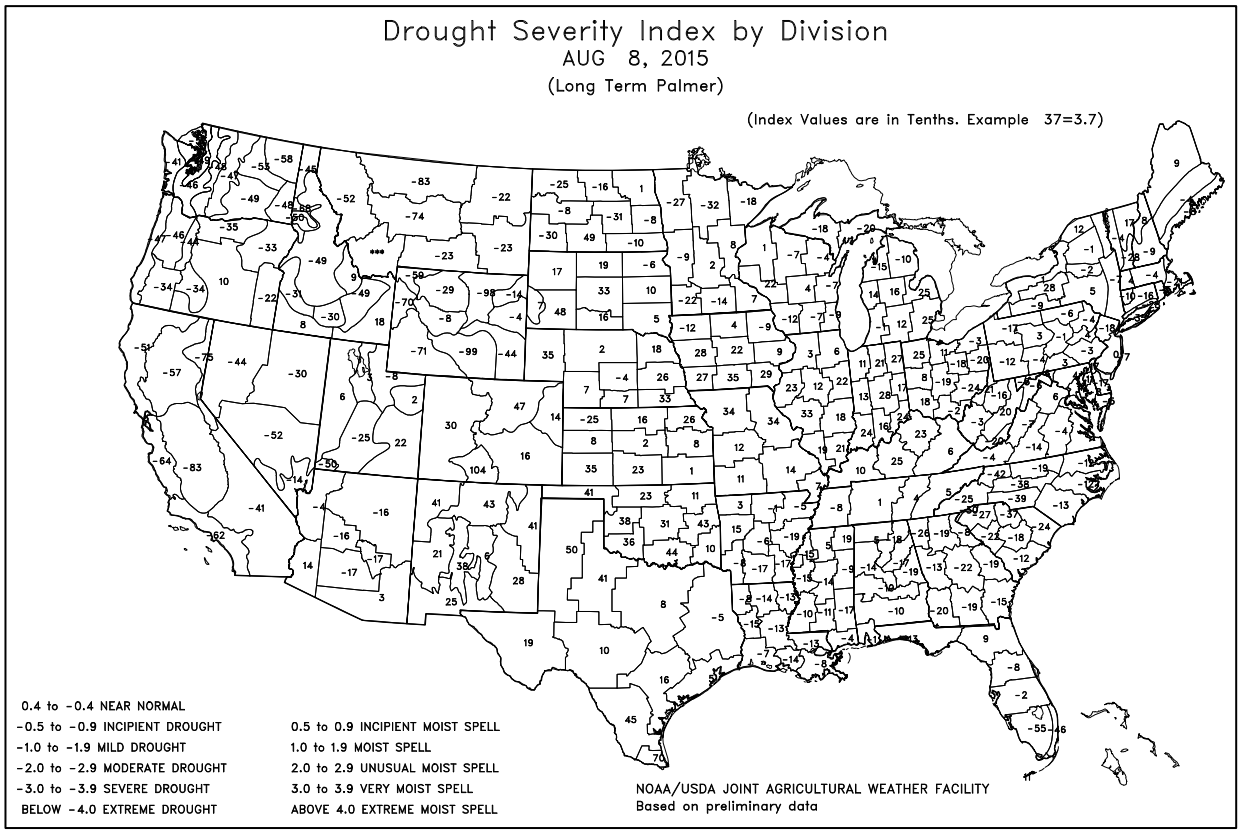
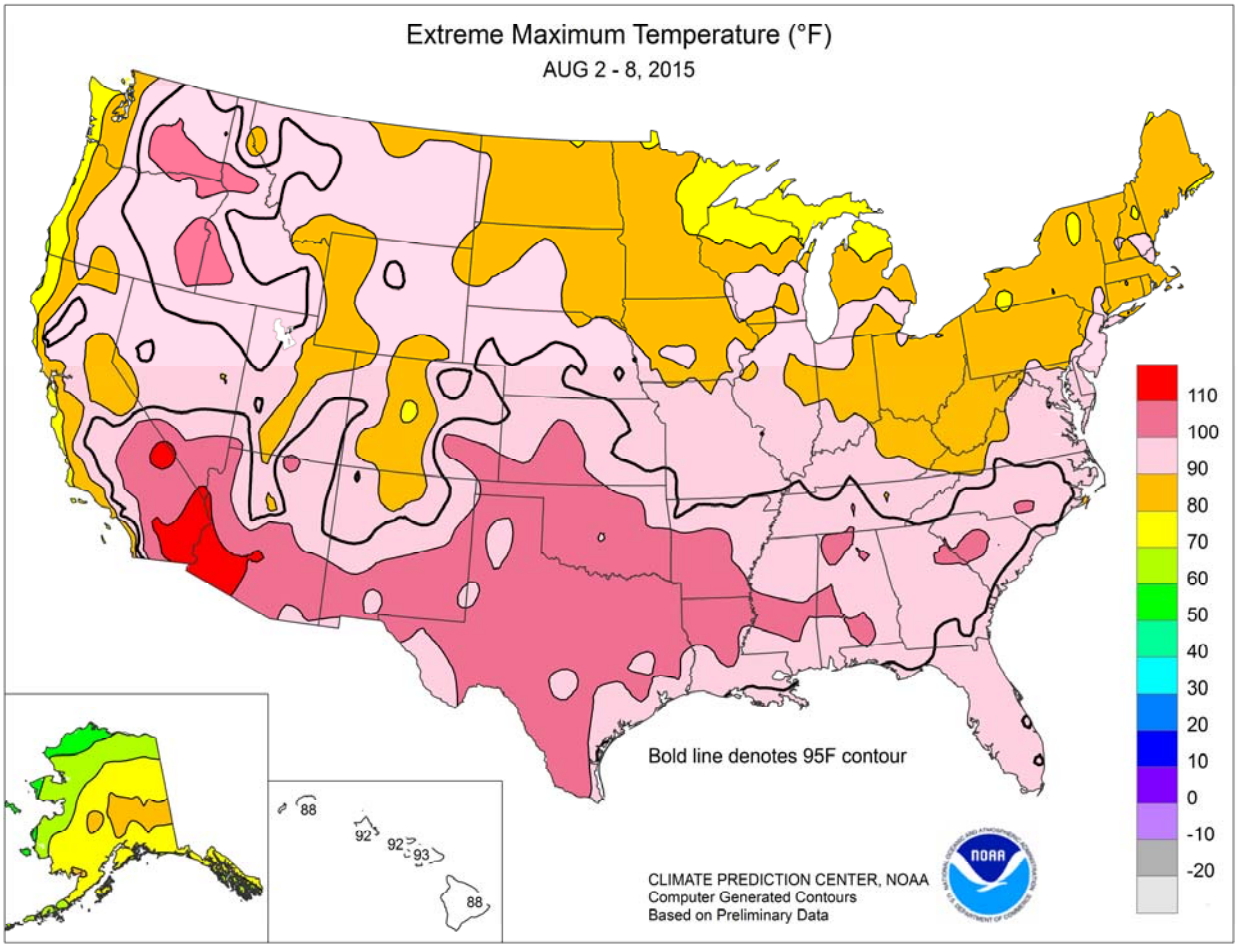
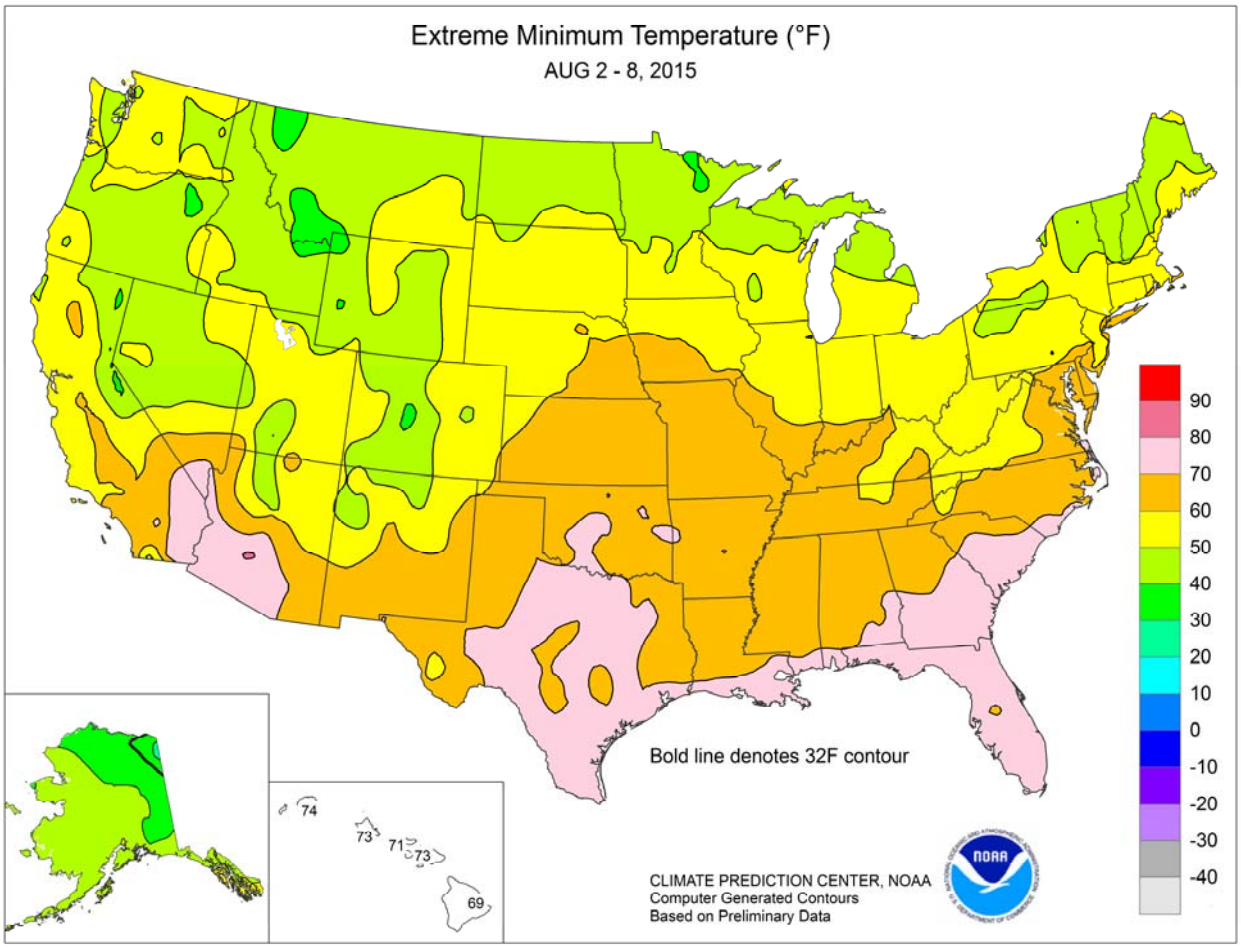

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending AUG 8, 2015
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
-3.0 or less (Severely Dry)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Excessively Dry)
-1.0 to -1.9 (Abnormally Dry)
-0.9 to +0.9 (Slightly Dry/Favorably Moist)
+1.0 to +1.9 (Abnormally Moist)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Wet)
+3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)


Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE
AUG 8, 2015
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
-2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES. MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. STILL EXTREMELY DRY
UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. MOST CROPS RUINED
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA

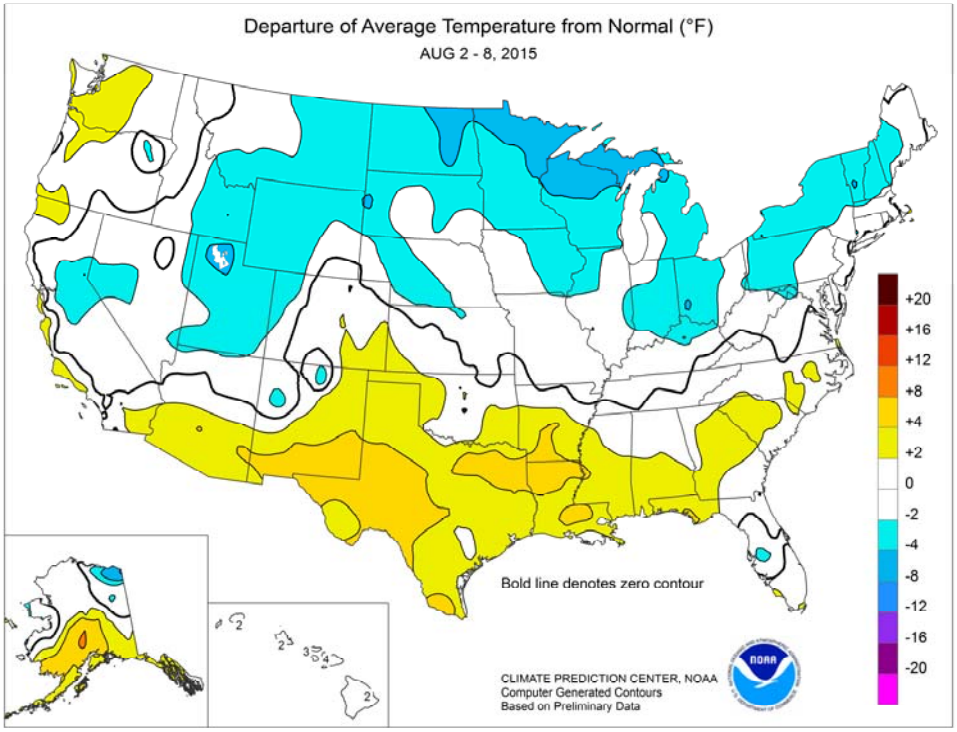

Drought Severity Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending AUG 8, 2015
Long Term Palmer
NOAA
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)
DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS; RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION, AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNATING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS, AND STREAMS.
LIMITATIONS...IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OFSHORT-TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).
Based on preliminary reports
-4.0 or less (Extreme Drought)
-3.0 to -3.9 (Severe Drought)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Moderate Drought)
-1.9 to +1.9 (Near Normal)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Unusual Moist Spell)
+3.0 to +3.9 (Very Moist Spell)
+4.0 and above (Extremely Moist)


Drought Severity Index by Division
AUG 8, 2015
(Long Term Palmer)
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
0.4 to -0.4 NEAR NORMAL
-0.5 to -0.9 INCIPIENT DROUGHT
-1.0 to -1.9 MILD DROUGHT
-2.0 to -2.9 MODERATE DROUGHT
-3.0 to -3.9 SEVERE DROUGHT
BELOW -4.0 EXTREME DROUGHT
0.5 to 0.9 INCIPIENT MOIST SPELL
1.0 to 1.9 MOIST SPELL
2.0 to 2.9 UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL
3.0 to 3.9 VERY MOIST SPELL
ABOVE 4.0 EXTREME MOIST SPELL
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
AUG 2 - 8, 2015
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
88
92
92
93
88
Bold line denotes 95F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
AUG 2 - 8, 2015
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
74
73
71
73
69
Bold line denotes 32F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data

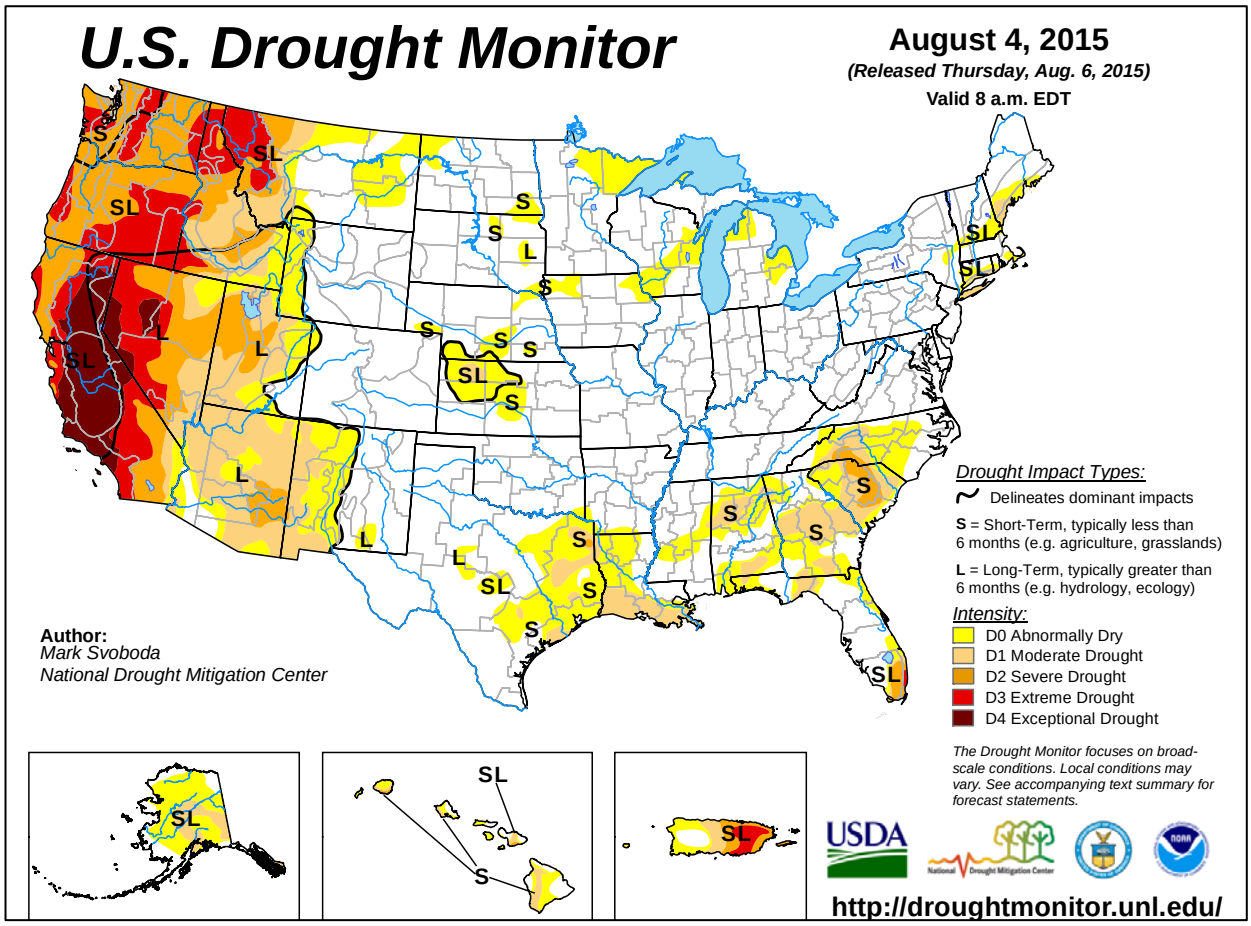
(Continued from front cover)
temperatures maintained generally favorable growing conditions for **Midwestern** corn and soybeans. Showers were heaviest in separate strips across the **northern and southern Corn Belt**, respectively, with several locations reporting 2- to 4-inch weekly totals. Meanwhile, locally heavy showers also peppered the **northern and central Plains**, while the aforementioned heat baked much of the **southern Plains**. Conditions were less harsh on the **southern High Plains**, where heat was less intense and showers occurred early in the week and again at week's end. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather dominated the **Northeast** and **Far West**, while surges of monsoon-related showers spread northward from the **Four Corners States**. Roughly three dozen wildfires remained active in the **Pacific Coast States**, although cooler conditions aided containment efforts.

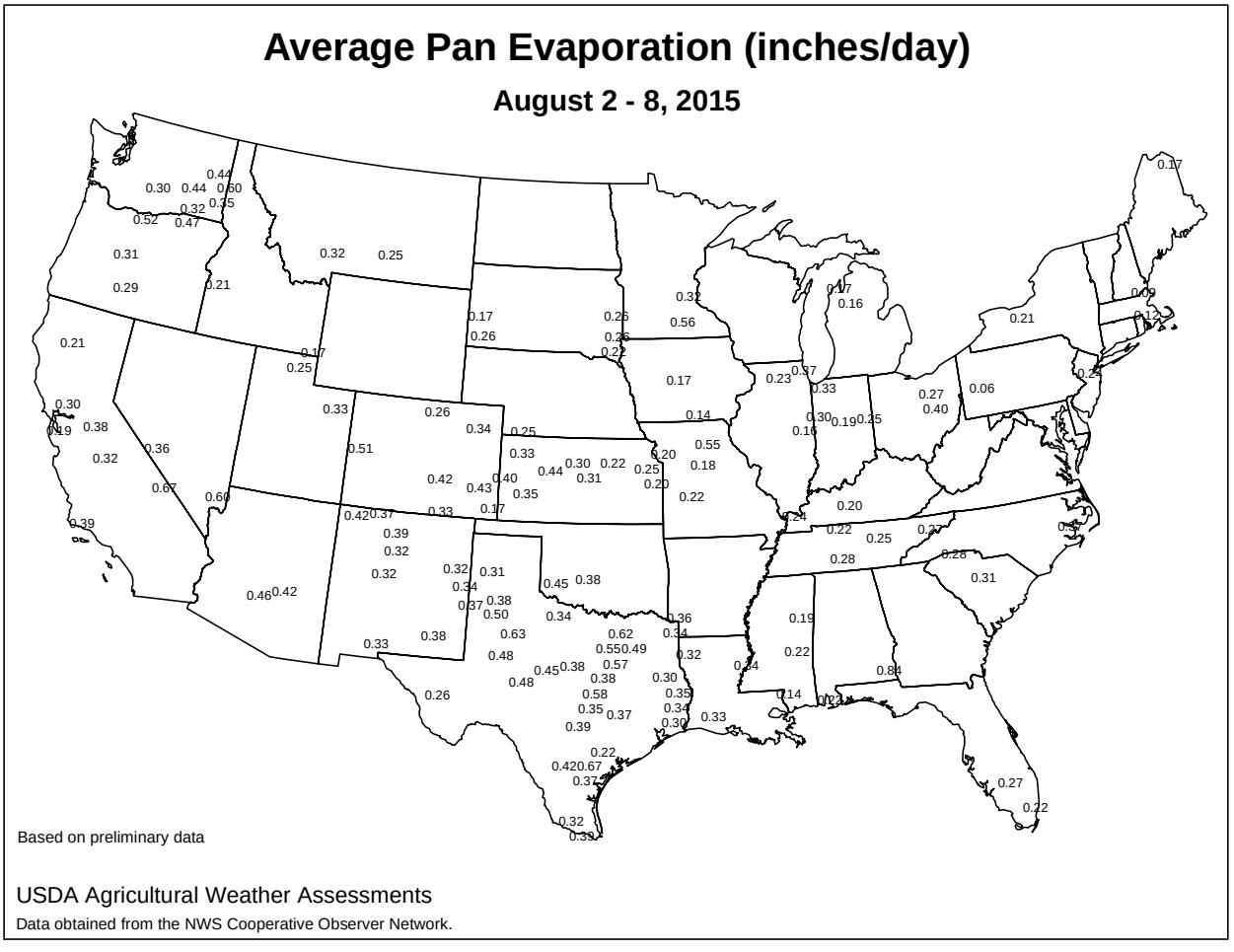


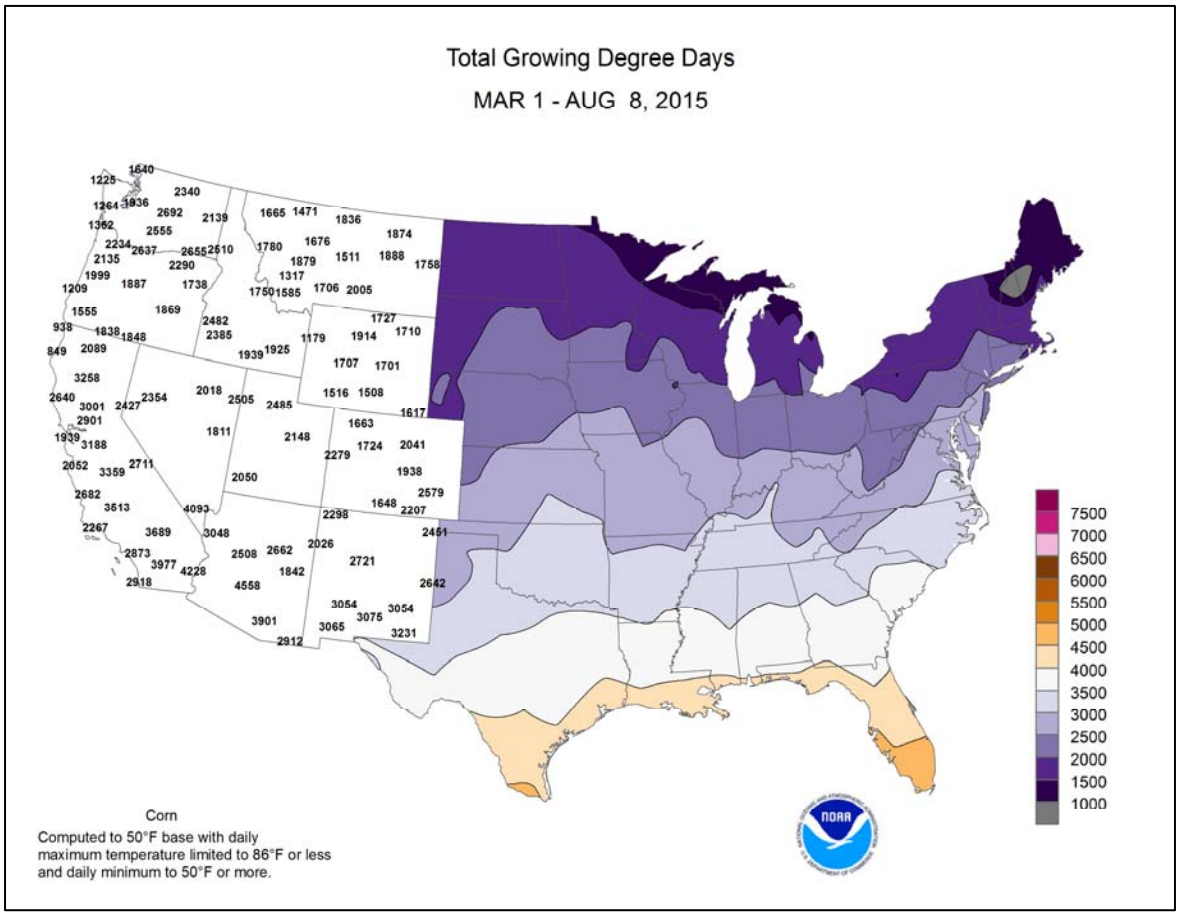
Record-setting heat persisted early in the week across the **Northwest**. With a high of 104°F on August 2, **Yakima, WA**, reported its last of four consecutive triple-digit readings—and 22nd day this year with a high of 100°F or greater. Meanwhile, heat intensified across the **Deep South**. By August 4, daily-record highs included 104°F in **McAllen, TX**, and 102°F in **Jackson, MS**, and **Columbia, SC**. The heat stretched as far west as **New Mexico**, where **Roswell** posted consecutive daily-record highs (106 and 107°F, respectively) on August 5-6. Toward week's end, temperatures further climbed across the **South**. On August 8, **Vicksburg, MS**, collected a daily-record high of 103°F. In **Louisiana**, **Audubon Park in New Orleans** closed the week with consecutive daily-record highs of 100°F on August 7-8. In contrast, cooler air settled across much of the **West**. **Cedar City, UT**, notched a daily-record low of 49°F on August 4. Three days later, **Baker City, OR**, tallied a record-setting low (37°F) for August 7.

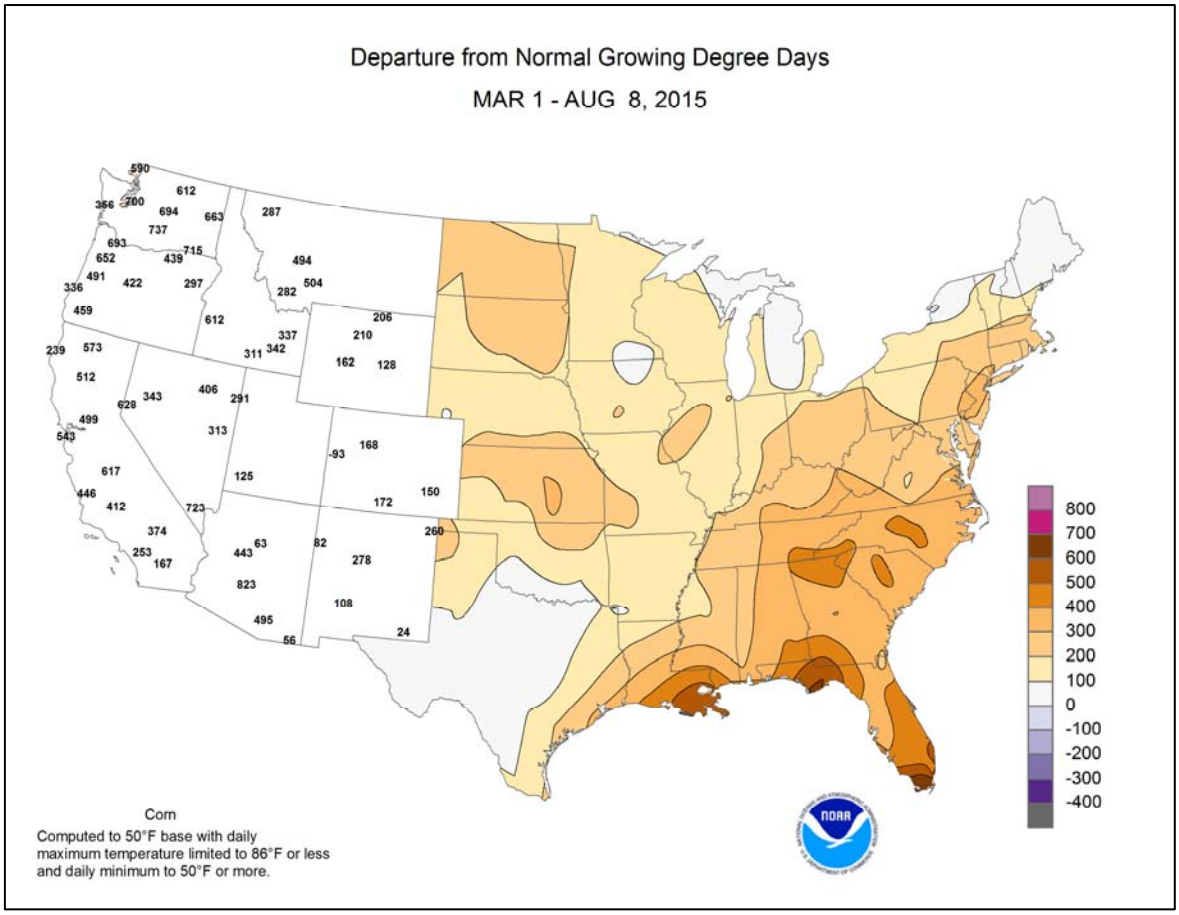
Early-week rainfall continued to pound **west-central Florida**, where **Tampa** netted 17.46 inches in a 12-day period from July 23 – August 3. **Tampa** reported a daily-record total (4.39 inches) on August 3, along with **Key West, FL**, where 3.14 inches fell. Meanwhile, locally heavy showers spread northward across the **western U.S.**, with some rain reaching the **southern High Plains**. **Borger, TX**, received 5.13 inches of rain during the first 4 days of the month, including a daily-record sum (3.58 inches) on August 2. **Dyer, NV**, was inundated by 3.07 inches of rain in a 24-hour period on August 1-2, shattering the previous all-time record of 2.05 inches set on August 9-10, 1983. By mid-week, the focus for heavy rain shifted to the **central Plains** and **mid-South**. Record-setting totals for August 5 reached 3.34 inches in **Jonesboro, AR**; 2.61 inches in **Memphis, TN**; and 2.14 inches in **Salina, KS**. Later, widespread showers arrived in the **Southeast**, breaking daily records for August 6 in locations such as **Columbus, GA** (3.80 inches); **Greensboro, NC** (2.95 inches); and **Muscle Shoals, AL** (2.49 inches). Late in the week, showers returned to the **West** and overspread the **Great Lakes region**. Daily-record totals for August 7 included 1.60 inches in **Appleton, WI**; 1.57 inches in **Flagstaff, AZ**; 0.72 inch in **Eureka, NV**; and 0.61 inch in **Cedar City, UT**. A day later, **Idaho Falls, ID**, measured a record-setting amount (0.59 inch) for August 8.

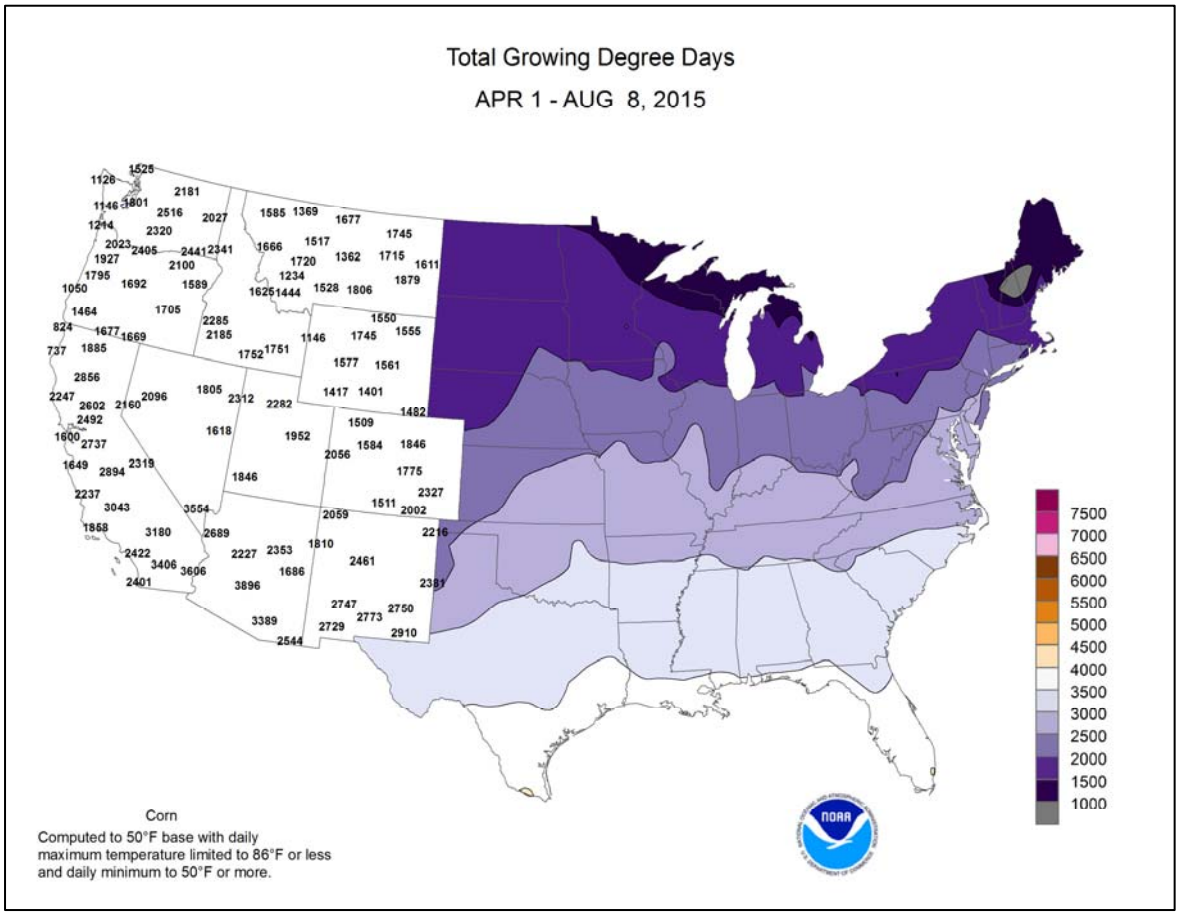
Mostly dry weather returned to **interior Alaska**, accompanied by above-normal temperatures across the southern half of the state. **Anchorage** posted daily-record highs (79, 78, and 77°F, respectively) on August 3, 4, and 7, and received no rain during the week. Other **Alaskan** daily-record highs included 84°F (on August 4) in **McGrath** and 80°F (on August 3) in **Juneau**. Farther south, locally heavy showers fell in **Hawaii's** windward locations, especially on the **Big Island** early in the week. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo's** daily-record sum of 2.73 inches on August 2 contributed to a weekly total of 4.90 inches. Meanwhile, warmth continued statewide. For example, **Honolulu, Oahu**, posted daily-record highs (91 and 92°F, respectively) on August 3 and 8, and reached or exceeded the 90-degree mark on 10 consecutive days from July 27 – August 5.

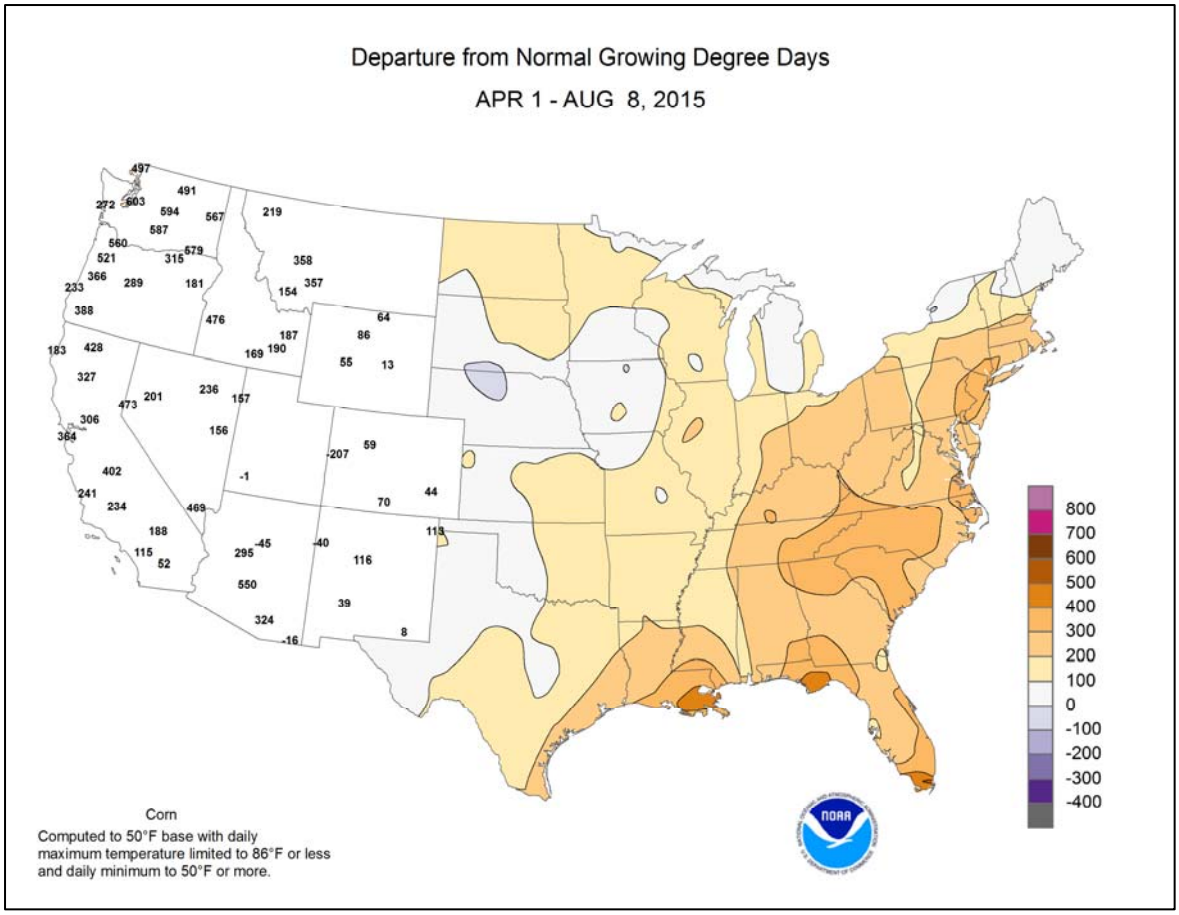

U.S. Drought Monitor
August 4, 2015
(Released Thursday, Aug. 6, 2015)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
Author:
Mark Svoboda
National Drought Mitigation Center
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.
http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/


Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)
August 2 - 8, 2015
Based on preliminary data
USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.


Total Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - AUG 8, 2015
7500
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.


Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - AUG 8, 2015
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.


Total Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - AUG 8, 2015
7500
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.


Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - AUG 8, 2015
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.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 8, 2015

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	93	71	99	66	82	2	0.48	-0.42	0.48	9.59	97	35.32	100	90	44	5	0	1	0
	HUNTSVILLE	94	70	100	64	82	2	2.24	1.46	2.23	10.43	110	35.81	98	86	51	5	0	2	1
	MOBILE	93	75	96	72	84	2	0.29	-1.10	0.19	12.19	93	44.15	104	96	57	6	0	3	0
	MONTGOMERY	97	73	100	69	85	3	0.31	-0.58	0.31	9.26	88	29.75	83	88	42	7	0	1	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	75	56	79	54	65	7	0.00	-0.55	0.00	3.26	96	6.34	95	78	59	0	0	0	0
	BARROW	46	36	52	33	41	1	0.62	0.40	0.20	1.68	117	3.64	182	99	80	0	0	4	0
	FAIRBANKS	73	53	80	49	63	3	0.08	-0.33	0.06	3.96	110	5.53	99	87	69	0	0	2	0
	JUNEAU	72	53	80	49	62	5	0.07	-0.99	0.06	15.16	174	42.98	156	89	71	0	0	2	0
	KODIAK	66	54	74	50	60	4	0.40	-0.40	0.27	6.80	65	45.92	111	91	82	0	0	3	0
	NOME	56	45	63	41	51	-1	0.04	-0.61	0.04	2.24	56	6.68	87	95	84	0	0	1	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	81	51	86	47	66	0	1.63	0.94	1.57	6.10	169	17.02	130	81	28	0	0	3	1
	PHOENIX	108	86	112	79	97	4	0.37	0.12	0.37	1.75	128	4.24	95	38	25	7	0	1	0
	PRESCOTT	90	63	94	61	76	3	0.30	-0.52	0.30	5.91	140	12.63	115	69	22	4	0	1	0
	TUCSON	101	77	106	74	89	3	0.34	-0.26	0.34	3.32	111	7.00	113	58	32	7	0	1	0
AR	FORT SMITH	96	75	101	72	86	3	2.37	1.83	1.66	14.29	177	47.56	182	88	43	7	0	2	2
	LITTLE ROCK	98	75	102	71	87	4	0.17	-0.44	0.09	7.69	97	37.47	124	90	41	7	0	3	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	94	70	99	64	82	-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	33	2.66	58	50	33	6	0	0	0
	FRESNO	92	67	99	62	80	-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	183	3.66	47	60	38	5	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	77	67	80	66	72	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	327	2.92	31	84	66	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	96	68	100	65	82	1	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.61	80	6.81	31	58	38	7	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	88	61	92	59	74	-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	28	5.05	42	81	32	3	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	80	69	84	68	74	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	1458	5.78	76	79	65	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	72	60	76	58	66	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	186	3.63	27	82	65	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	89	60	92	56	74	-3	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.12	86	2.92	32	78	51	5	0	2	0
CO	ALAMOSA	82	45	87	41	64	0	0.15	-0.10	0.10	2.68	148	6.63	167	85	35	0	0	3	0
	CO SPRINGS	88	59	94	54	74	4	0.06	-0.77	0.06	8.92	145	21.16	179	77	20	4	0	1	0
	DENVER INTL	92	61	96	59	77	4	0.00	-0.51	0.00	3.58	79	12.43	129	68	18	5	0	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	88	61	96	55	74	-3	0.04	-0.15	0.03	2.48	192	7.56	145	59	33	3	0	2	0
	PUEBLO	97	65	103	59	81	5	0.41	-0.16	0.41	3.16	79	12.10	145	79	34	7	0	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	84	66	89	62	75	0	0.00	-0.83	0.00	7.40	89	21.69	80	78	48	0	0	0	0
	HARTFORD	85	60	90	57	73	-1	0.01	-0.82	0.01	9.77	115	23.34	85	84	39	1	0	1	0
DC	WASHINGTON	90	73	96	70	82	3	0.09	-0.70	0.05	17.04	221	31.83	134	74	41	4	0	2	0
DE	WILMINGTON	87	66	91	62	76	-1	0.21	-0.62	0.11	15.05	170	33.72	127	91	38	2	0	2	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	90	74	93	73	82	0	1.29	0.15	1.18	11.93	98	26.27	95	93	59	5	0	3	1
	JACKSONVILLE	89	73	94	71	81	0	1.21	-0.09	0.75	11.46	89	23.90	79	96	67	4	0	4	1
	KEY WEST	91	81	92	73	86	2	3.14	2.20	3.14	6.45	72	18.88	94	80	63	7	0	1	1
	MIAMI	92	78	93	76	85	1	1.12	-0.38	1.08	10.63	66	22.13	70	80	56	7	0	2	1
	ORLANDO	89	74	94	72	81	-1	1.20	-0.15	0.76	17.14	107	31.13	102	97	73	3	0	2	1
	PENSACOLA	92	78	95	75	85	2	0.10	-1.55	0.05	11.82	73	39.71	97	87	58	6	0	2	0
	TALLAHASSEE	94	76	97	74	85	3	1.34	-0.37	0.53	14.39	85	32.91	79	91	68	6	0	5	1
	TAMPA	87	75	92	72	81	-2	6.09	4.55	4.39	28.07	204	48.96	187	89	67	2	0	4	2
	WEST PALM BEACH	91	74	93	72	83	0	0.20	-0.96	0.13	10.30	69	24.04	71	88	60	6	0	4	0
GA	ATHENS	96	71	100	68	83	3	0.50	-0.41	0.50	8.34	89	28.74	94	90	44	6	0	1	1
	ATLANTA	93	72	97	70	83	3	0.12	-0.81	0.12	12.04	122	35.76	110	79	46	5	0	1	0
	AUGUSTA	95	72	100	70	83	3	0.53	-0.43	0.44	7.55	81	23.16	81	95	51	7	0	2	0
	COLUMBUS	94	73	99	71	84	2	3.99	3.00	3.80	10.30	106	29.87	93	92	41	7	0	2	1
	MACON	95	72	100	69	84	3	1.48	0.59	1.48	6.82	77	23.32	79	93	48	7	0	1	1
	SAVANNAH	90	75	95	74	83	1	1.31	-0.23	0.74	12.83	97	30.15	98	91	69	4	0	4	1
HI	HILO	85	72	88	69	79	3	5.11	2.87	2.53	18.51	90	57.61	78	94	81	0	0	7	3
	HONOLULU	91	77	92	73	84	3	0.08	-0.05	0.05	0.74	69	3.75	38	76	65	6	0	2	0
	KAHULUI	91	76	93	73	83	4	0.12	0.01	0.10	1.09	128	20.22	173	79	68	6	0	2	0
	LIHUE	87	76	88	74	82	3	0.21	-0.24	0.13	1.97	44	7.86	36	83	72	0	0	3	0
ID	BOISE	89	65	101	58	77	1	0.03	0.00	0.03	1.17	101	5.96	78	52	31	3	0	1	0
	LEWISTON	93	63	105	54	78	3	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.24	61	6.10	75	35	22	5	0	0	0
	POCATELLO	84	53	98	44	69	-2	0.45	0.31	0.29	2.04	115	6.74	84	84	41	2	0	4	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	84	64	91	61	74	1	0.53	-0.40	0.53	10.50	128	21.99	103	87	49	1	0	1	1
	MOLINE	84	63	91	57	73	-2	0.24	-0.71	0.18	15.93	164	24.88	104	86	51	1	0	2	0
	PEORIA	87	66	94	62	77	2	0.00	-0.76	0.00	17.44	200	30.20	134	80	45	1	0	0	0
	ROCKFORD	84	61	91	55	73	0	0.00	-0.87	0.00	8.14	82	19.35	85	85	45	1	0	0	0
	SPRINGFIELD	86	65	92	60	76	0	0.04	-0.73	0.03	13.34	163	26.25	118	90	52	1	0	2	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	86	68	94	64	77	-1	1.17	0.45	0.86	13.23	152	35.67	125	92	63	3	0	3	1
	FORT WAYNE	83	59	90	56	71	-2	0.63	-0.15	0.63	18.58	218	32.70	144	90	46	1	0	1	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	84	64	89	59	74	-1	0.45	-0.48	0.45	21.94	228	35.07	135	81	50	0	0	1	0
	SOUTH BEND	84	62	94	57	73	0	0.54	-0.26	0.54	9.40	106	22.50	97	87	47	1	0	1	1
IA	BURLINGTON	83	65	90	61	74	-2	0.00	-0.90	0.00	16.16	162	25.12	106	96	58	1	0	0	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	82	61	89	55	72	-2	0.26	-0.63	0.23	14.69	154	23.88	114	99	61	0	0	3	0
	DES MOINES	85	69	93	66	77	1	0.77	-0.22	0.71	16.33	165	25.68	116	80	55	2	0	3	1
	DUBUQUE	81	59	88	51	70	-2	0.06	-0.88	0.06	9.60	108	20.39	94	90	56	0	0	1	0
	SIOUX CITY	82	65	90	59	74	0	0.07	-0.61	0.03	9.94	129	17.84	103	87	67	1	0	4	0
	WATERLOO	82	59	90	53	71	-2	0.32	-0.59	0.32	9.14	91	19.99	93	90	59	1	0	1	0
KS	CONCORDIA	87	67	97	64	77	-2	3.71	2.87	2.16	13.39	147	21.45	110	95	72	2	0	3	2
	DODGE CITY	95	66	104	65	81	1	0.18	-0.50	0.18	4.40	62	18.11	117	93	36	6	0	1	0
	GOODLAND	92	62	95	56	77	2	0.03	-0.69	0.02	4.62	60	16.40	111	93	45	6	0	2	0
	TOPEKA	89	70	93	66	80	1	1.82	1.02	1.12	17.37	181	31.96	143	91	65	4	0	3	2

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 8, 2015

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	90	72	97	69	81	-1	1.29	0.64	1.29	10.89	131	27.22	139	86	62	5	0	1	1
KY	JACKSON	83	64	87	60	74	-1	2.33	1.37	1.22	18.62	180	43.08	139	96	62	0	0	5	1
	LEXINGTON	85	64	89	60	75	-1	1.14	0.18	0.80	16.44	157	42.23	141	92	64	0	0	4	1
	LOUISVILLE	87	69	93	66	78	0	2.38	1.51	1.54	17.84	197	41.97	146	85	54	3	0	3	2
	PADUCAH	88	69	95	65	79	1	1.02	0.30	0.98	13.88	142	39.49	127	94	58	3	0	2	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	97	76	98	69	87	5	0.15	-1.17	0.09	9.86	77	42.24	105	91	42	7	0	2	0
	LAKE CHARLES	96	75	98	70	86	3	0.20	-0.75	0.20	8.36	68	42.78	125	91	45	7	0	1	0
	NEW ORLEANS	95	78	97	74	87	4	0.08	-1.13	0.08	8.00	56	43.19	106	84	55	7	0	1	0
	SHREVEPORT	101	76	104	68	89	5	0.00	-0.66	0.00	6.56	67	42.74	132	82	31	7	0	0	0
ME	CARIBOU	76	55	86	51	66	0	1.34	0.40	0.91	9.15	111	20.01	92	92	53	0	0	3	1
	PORTLAND	80	58	82	53	69	0	0.20	-0.49	0.15	7.86	106	24.48	91	92	48	0	0	2	0
MD	BALTIMORE	86	65	91	63	76	0	0.54	-0.29	0.52	17.12	208	34.31	134	84	44	2	0	2	1
MA	BOSTON	83	65	90	61	74	0	0.49	-0.20	0.49	7.58	107	21.09	84	81	43	1	0	1	0
	WORCESTER	79	61	84	58	70	0	0.32	-0.59	0.32	9.56	103	23.86	82	85	43	0	0	1	0
MI	ALPENA	76	52	78	47	64	-3	0.41	-0.37	0.36	4.22	64	12.76	76	93	48	0	0	2	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	80	60	91	57	70	-1	0.81	0.09	0.79	7.07	88	18.70	89	93	48	1	0	2	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	75	52	79	47	64	-3	1.05	0.33	1.05	5.67	87	14.30	88	94	58	0	0	1	1
	LANSING	80	59	92	56	70	0	0.70	0.11	0.70	12.16	175	20.22	111	86	54	1	0	1	1
	MUSKEGON	80	62	87	57	71	1	0.44	-0.23	0.43	8.79	155	21.22	120	84	54	0	0	2	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	78	56	81	44	67	-3	0.83	0.18	0.74	3.92	54	14.69	77	93	47	0	0	3	1
MN	DULUTH	73	54	78	48	63	-3	1.47	0.62	0.83	8.12	86	14.53	80	88	73	0	0	4	2
	INT'L FALLS	72	50	82	38	61	-6	1.80	1.17	1.42	6.47	80	14.66	102	97	61	0	0	4	1
	MINNEAPOLIS	81	64	84	58	72	-1	0.68	-0.23	0.44	12.40	132	19.74	106	83	57	0	0	3	0
	ROCHESTER	79	57	84	51	68	-2	0.06	-0.96	0.05	9.46	97	22.08	111	92	66	0	0	2	0
	ST. CLOUD	80	57	83	48	68	-2	0.90	0.13	0.84	12.74	146	21.42	128	98	51	0	0	2	1
MS	JACKSON	100	74	102	68	87	5	0.10	-0.82	0.10	8.03	84	36.29	100	85	34	7	0	1	0
	MERIDIAN	98	71	100	66	84	2	0.12	-0.82	0.12	8.65	82	31.71	81	91	38	7	0	1	0
	TUPELO	93	72	98	69	82	1	1.81	1.20	1.43	15.47	169	47.87	133	91	58	5	0	3	1
MO	COLUMBIA	86	69	91	67	77	-1	0.31	-0.52	0.18	16.29	186	29.56	119	95	61	1	0	2	0
	KANSAS CITY	86	69	91	66	78	-1	0.33	-0.48	0.19	14.66	150	31.27	133	93	63	2	0	2	0
	SAINT LOUIS	90	73	96	68	82	2	3.25	2.53	3.25	20.52	242	35.54	146	78	54	4	0	1	1
	SPRINGFIELD	89	70	93	67	79	0	3.44	2.88	2.10	17.43	189	32.85	125	89	62	3	0	4	2
MT	BILLINGS	83	59	92	54	71	-3	0.46	0.27	0.27	3.72	110	9.38	93	67	33	1	0	3	0
	BUTTE	78	45	90	35	62	-2	0.04	-0.26	0.03	2.83	73	6.18	71	76	22	1	0	2	0
	CUT BANK	83	49	94	43	66	1	0.00	-0.33	0.00	2.15	48	4.88	56	80	20	1	0	0	0
	GLASGOW	86	57	94	51	72	0	0.16	-0.14	0.14	4.49	104	8.83	112	78	38	1	0	2	0
	GREAT FALLS	84	51	96	43	67	-1	0.04	-0.30	0.04	1.91	47	7.72	76	73	20	1	0	1	0
	HAVRE	84	53	93	46	69	-1	0.00	-0.28	0.00	3.70	99	7.74	97	80	39	1	0	0	0
	MISSOULA	85	50	96	42	68	-1	0.14	-0.08	0.14	2.17	71	6.08	68	64	35	2	0	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	85	64	96	62	75	-1	0.44	-0.25	0.25	9.10	119	16.27	92	94	70	1	0	4	0
	LINCOLN	88	68	96	63	78	0	0.56	-0.21	0.36	10.61	134	26.13	140	89	68	2	0	3	0
	NORFOLK	84	64	93	60	74	-1	0.64	-0.05	0.31	10.39	118	17.35	93	94	68	2	0	4	0
	NORTH PLATTE	84	59	96	57	72	-3	2.27	1.66	1.42	7.55	107	15.66	108	97	66	1	0	4	2
	OMAHA	86	69	97	66	77	0	1.71	0.96	1.18	8.72	101	19.59	99	93	72	2	0	3	2
	SCOTTSBLUFF	89	60	94	58	74	1	0.01	-0.30	0.01	6.08	118	18.28	153	90	45	2	0	1	0
	VALENTINE	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	7.53	110	16.95	122	***	***	***	***	***	***
NV	ELY	85	49	89	39	67	-1	0.20	0.02	0.17	1.32	90	4.64	75	61	27	0	0	2	0
	LAS VEGAS	104	80	107	73	92	1	0.06	-0.05	0.05	0.30	46	2.49	86	27	18	7	0	2	0
	RENO	86	60	94	53	73	1	0.11	0.08	0.10	1.55	209	4.40	94	53	32	2	0	2	0
	WINNEMUCCA	86	56	94	44	71	-2	0.19	0.14	0.00	0.97	96	6.33	121	61	35	3	0	1	0
NH	CONCORD	85	53	92	49	69	-1	0.42	-0.31	0.41	7.75	106	18.21	83	93	35	1	0	2	0
NJ	NEWARK	89	67	93	65	78	1	0.17	-0.80	0.17	8.76	95	26.45	92	66	33	4	0	1	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	91	65	98	63	78	0	0.17	-0.22	0.16	4.09	173	7.73	155	65	22	5	0	2	0
NY	ALBANY	83	60	89	56	71	0	0.52	-0.26	0.50	10.64	131	19.36	85	84	42	0	0	2	1
	BINGHAMTON	75	56	79	52	66	-3	0.27	-0.42	0.24	15.18	188	28.73	124	85	53	0	0	2	0
	BUFFALO	78	60	83	54	69	-2	0.01	-0.71	0.01	7.46	96	20.10	88	83	45	0	0	1	0
	ROCHESTER	78	57	84	53	68	-3	0.11	-0.56	0.10	9.87	140	21.58	110	87	50	0	0	2	0
	SYRACUSE	79	59	84	54	69	-2	0.12	-0.63	0.10	13.42	156	25.74	111	92	49	0	0	2	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	88	63	92	57	76	3	0.18	-0.72	0.18	9.26	100	23.50	79	86	46	3	0	1	0
	CHARLOTTE	94	69	99	67	82	2	0.15	-0.69	0.08	4.26	52	19.24	72	86	38	6	0	2	0
	GREENSBORO	89	69	96	67	79	1	3.65	2.78	2.95	9.05	101	22.01	82	89	45	4	0	2	2
	HATTERAS	85	75	88	69	80	1	3.28	1.89	2.42	14.68	142	34.31	106	94	75	0	0	4	2
	RALEIGH	90	69	97	65	80	2	1.70	0.82	1.68	13.06	150	30.90	115	88	51	5	0	2	1
	WILMINGTON	89	74	96	71	81	0	4.15	2.49	1.59	14.57	98	35.14	101	96	66	3	0	6	3
ND	BISMARCK	84	55	87	49	70	-2	0.32	-0.20	0.19	6.82	118	14.10	125	89	51	0	0	2	0
	DICKINSON	84	52	87	47	68	-3	0.14	-0.16	0.13	5.43	94	9.16	81	91	30	0	0	2	0
	FARGO	82	57	88	50	70	-2	0.48	-0.09	0.26	6.01	85	16.13	119	88	42	0	0	3	0
	GRAND FORKS	81	53	86	48	67	-3	0.02	-0.63	0.02	7.63	112	13.93	112	93	42	0	0	1	0
	JAMESTOWN	79	54	87	49	67	-5	0.17	-0.43	0.16	8.79	126	18.96	151	93	46	0	0	2	0
	WILLISTON	85	57	91	50	71	0	0.12	-0.25	0.12	3.57	70	7.08	73	83	40	2	0	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	83	59	87	56	71	-1	0.00	-0.84	0.00	12.17	143	28.56	120	80	47	0	0	0	0
	CINCINNATI	83	62	87	60	73	-3	1.31	0.46	0.69	13.68	150	30.94	113	89	56	0	0	2	2
	CLEVELAND	81	60	90	56	71	-1	0.34	-0.38	0.30	11.58	141	25.92	114	86	48	1	0	2	0
	COLUMBUS	83	61	88	59	72	-3	0.37	-0.55	0.29	12.50	128	28.63	117	84	52	0	0	2	0
	DAYTON	80	60	86	57	70	-4	1.11	0.31	0.66	13.59	153	28.90	114	92	54	0	0	2	1
	MANSFIELD	81	58	87	54	70	-1	0.50	-0.48	0.42	11.43	116	29.22	110	93	45	0	0	2	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 8, 2015

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	81	59	89	55	70	-3	0.74	0.14	0.38	14.12	194	26.03	130	89	53	0	0	2	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	81	57	86	51	69	-1	0.00	-0.74	0.00	13.09	148	28.14	122	88	48	0	0	0	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	94	72	102	70	83	0	0.33	-0.17	0.28	13.41	165	42.07	188	90	51	5	0	2	0
	TULSA	96	75	102	72	85	1	0.08	-0.42	0.08	11.57	140	36.67	144	84	51	6	0	1	0
OR	ASTORIA	72	55	75	52	64	3	0.02	-0.11	0.01	1.14	29	27.80	75	94	72	0	0	2	0
	BURNS	88	50	99	43	69	2	0.21	0.13	0.20	0.72	63	4.78	73	59	24	1	0	2	0
	EUGENE	85	54	89	47	69	2	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.28	12	12.43	44	81	52	0	0	0	0
	MEDFORD	91	62	95	56	77	3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.61	58	7.43	74	63	25	6	0	0	0
	PENDLETON	88	58	100	49	73	-1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.06	5	5.00	66	43	24	3	0	0	0
	PORTLAND	82	61	87	56	71	2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.97	40	15.04	74	77	57	0	0	0	0
	SALEM	83	58	88	54	71	3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.68	33	15.26	69	78	50	0	0	0	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	85	59	88	57	72	-1	0.32	-0.62	0.31	13.34	143	24.96	92	85	44	0	0	2	0
	ERIE	80	61	89	54	71	-1	0.01	-0.73	0.01	8.08	96	22.26	97	75	52	0	0	1	0
	MIDDLETOWN	87	65	90	62	76	0	0.05	-0.67	0.03	9.58	116	22.32	90	80	36	1	0	2	0
	PHILADELPHIA	89	70	93	68	80	2	0.09	-0.82	0.08	12.13	139	29.30	112	65	35	3	0	2	0
	PITTSBURGH	81	61	87	58	71	-2	0.93	0.17	0.93	11.88	133	26.39	110	84	45	0	0	1	1
	WILKES-BARRE	83	59	88	55	71	-1	0.16	-0.49	0.16	9.04	107	18.62	82	84	41	0	0	1	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	85	58	89	54	71	-1	0.00	-0.70	0.00	11.74	126	24.13	95	84	40	0	0	0	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	85	63	90	59	74	0	1.08	0.31	1.08	8.76	118	25.70	93	85	40	1	0	1	1
SC	BEAUFORT	91	75	94	73	83	2	2.60	1.11	2.30	13.89	106	29.08	97	94	61	5	0	4	1
	CHARLESTON	90	74	93	72	82	1	2.22	0.81	0.98	17.63	129	32.85	105	92	61	4	0	5	2
	COLUMBIA	96	73	102	72	85	4	2.35	1.11	1.37	12.67	106	28.55	92	86	46	7	0	3	2
	GREENVILLE	93	70	99	69	81	2	0.97	-0.04	0.50	8.59	88	27.17	85	92	41	5	0	3	1
SD	ABERDEEN	83	57	86	52	70	-3	0.41	-0.16	0.25	6.56	93	14.80	107	90	55	0	0	2	0
	HURON	85	44	89	1	65	-9	0.03	-0.48	0.02	8.24	123	14.20	96	91	48	0	2	2	0
	RAPID CITY	86	59	90	55	73	0	0.05	-0.35	0.04	11.19	210	19.23	160	84	39	1	0	2	0
	SIOUX FALLS	84	62	90	56	73	0	0.17	-0.46	0.17	8.65	121	15.23	95	90	55	1	0	1	0
TN	BRISTOL	88	63	93	58	76	2	1.64	0.88	0.74	9.88	110	24.79	91	99	44	3	0	4	2
	CHATTANOOGA	91	70	98	67	80	0	0.17	-0.67	0.17	10.56	109	33.76	97	86	52	5	0	1	0
	KNOXVILLE	89	68	93	64	78	0	0.57	-0.24	0.35	12.35	128	29.83	93	90	48	4	0	2	0
	MEMPHIS	94	74	98	69	84	2	3.28	2.57	2.58	12.91	138	33.13	96	84	49	6	0	3	2
	NASHVILLE	90	68	97	63	79	0	2.11	1.38	1.01	12.56	145	33.56	111	89	47	4	0	3	2
TX	ABILENE	100	76	103	74	88	4	0.00	-0.45	0.00	11.92	227	24.54	185	62	37	7	0	0	0
	AMARILLO	92	68	97	65	80	2	1.09	0.44	0.83	12.44	186	26.99	210	80	41	5	0	3	1
	AUSTIN	99	72	100	67	85	0	0.00	-0.46	0.00	3.22	51	28.83	145	81	40	7	0	0	0
	BEAUMONT	98	74	100	70	86	3	0.00	-0.95	0.00	7.77	60	41.75	118	97	41	7	0	0	0
	BROWNSVILLE	94	78	95	76	86	2	0.00	-0.37	0.00	3.51	69	24.02	184	93	64	7	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	94	77	96	73	86	2	2.09	1.57	2.09	4.91	80	35.17	209	92	59	7	0	1	1
	DEL RIO	102	77	104	74	90	4	0.00	-0.35	0.00	3.52	74	18.61	165	74	43	7	0	0	0
	EL PASO	99	74	103	71	87	5	0.32	-0.04	0.30	3.38	122	5.93	132	56	22	7	0	2	0
	FORT WORTH	102	80	103	77	91	5	0.00	-0.50	0.00	4.87	82	36.48	169	62	29	7	0	0	0
	GALVESTON	94	83	95	81	88	3	0.00	-0.70	0.00	2.98	36	25.17	105	79	55	7	0	0	0
	HOUSTON	99	76	100	72	88	4	0.00	-0.69	0.00	12.00	129	42.44	151	90	44	7	0	0	0
	LUBBOCK	97	71	100	67	84	4	0.00	-0.43	0.00	6.12	109	22.06	197	71	42	7	0	0	0
	MIDLAND	102	74	103	70	88	6	0.05	-0.34	0.05	4.06	100	13.07	162	68	32	7	0	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	103	76	106	70	89	6	0.00	-0.30	0.00	4.10	104	18.98	163	69	33	7	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	99	78	101	74	89	4	0.00	-0.46	0.00	6.49	95	29.75	153	80	34	7	0	0	0
	VICTORIA	97	75	99	70	86	1	0.00	-0.50	0.00	10.07	119	37.81	163	99	48	7	0	0	0
	WACO	100	77	102	74	89	3	0.00	-0.43	0.00	5.97	103	27.31	136	78	39	7	0	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	98	75	103	72	87	2	0.18	-0.19	0.13	8.02	141	33.13	193	74	49	7	0	2	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	86	61	92	59	74	-4	0.84	0.68	0.44	2.71	162	11.10	107	78	30	3	0	3	0
VT	BURLINGTON	80	61	87	53	70	0	0.05	-0.83	0.04	13.46	160	22.92	110	77	44	0	0	2	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	84	63	92	56	73	-2	0.50	-0.33	0.31	9.88	108	23.26	86	92	56	1	0	4	0
	NORFOLK	87	74	93	72	81	2	0.47	-0.69	0.29	16.74	163	31.74	110	88	59	3	0	3	0
	RICHMOND	89	71	96	66	80	2	1.07	0.04	0.93	13.01	139	31.00	114	85	57	4	0	2	1
	ROANOKE	87	67	93	60	77	1	0.14	-0.70	0.14	13.50	156	28.46	107	80	48	3	0	1	0
	WASH/DULLES	85	65	91	61	75	-1	0.19	-0.60	0.17	12.52	147	26.39	104	84	48	1	0	2	0
WA	OLYMPIA	81	53	88	47	67	3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.29	11	20.78	75	86	55	0	0	0	0
	QUILLAYUTE	71	54	80	51	63	3	0.17	-0.35	0.17	1.34	21	42.74	76	97	78	0	0	1	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	80	59	87	54	70	4	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.32	13	16.33	82	78	59	0	0	0	0
	SPOKANE	86	60	98	53	73	3	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.26	12	7.03	71	44	19	2	0	0	0
	YAKIMA	92	57	104	51	75	5	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.07	8	4.28	93	54	26	5	0	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	80	62	82	56	71	0	0.96	0.05	0.86	15.43	158	35.40	129	86	62	0	0	3	1
	CHARLESTON	85	66	88	60	75	1	0.16	-0.84	0.15	13.95	138	33.18	119	94	53	0	0	2	0
	ELKINS	80	58	85	52	69	-1	0.21	-0.79	0.13	13.71	130	35.56	121	93	51	0	0	2	0
	HUNTINGTON	84	63	88	59	73	-2	0.39	-0.59	0.27	13.56	143	33.99	124	100	57	0	0	2	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	79	57	85	52	68	-4	3.12	2.18	2.69	14.05	151	23.50	120	91	50	0	0	3	1
	GREEN BAY	79	58	93	51	68	-2	1.88	1.10	1.24	6.92	89	13.88	80	94	57	1	0	2	2
	LA CROSSE	84	62	94	57	73	-1	0.22	-0.71	0.16	7.54	81	20.14	99	91	44	1	0	2	0
	MADISON	81	60	90	53	71	0	0.36	-0.55	0.36	8.53	95	19.25	94	85	55	1	0	1	0
	MILWAUKEE	79	64	93	61	72	0	0.52	-0.30	0.46	4.61	57	14.82	71	81	55	1	0	2	0
WY	CASPER	86	52	95	48	69	-2	0.78	0.57	0.73	2.85	96	10.35	115	77	30	2	0	2	1
	CHEYENNE	86	56	89	54	71	3	0.06	-0.39	0.03	3.45	70	13.30	122	69	31	0	0	2	0
	LANDER	84	56	93	50	70	-2	0.49	0.36	0.43	1.79	84	12.32	139	74	22	1	0	3	0
	SHERIDAN	86	54	92	50	70	-1	0.20	0.06	0.20	4.09	124	13.09	133	79	33	3	0	1	0

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

July Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Frequent, widespread showers dominated large sections of the U.S., leading to the third-wettest July in the last two decades. Since 1993, only July 2010 and 2013 were wetter for the Lower 48 States as a whole.

However, little or no precipitation fell from the Pacific Northwest to the northern Rockies, promoting small grain maturation but leading to deteriorating rangeland, pasture, and crop conditions. The Northwestern dryness was accompanied by persistent heat.

Farther south, moisture associated with the remnants of Hurricane Dolores contributed to the wettest July on record in parts of southern California. Despite local flooding, a temporary boost in topsoil moisture, and reduced irrigation requirements, California's 4-year drought remained unbroken. Locally heavy showers also dotted other areas of the West, including the Great Basin, southern Rockies, and Intermountain region.

Meanwhile, moderate temperatures and occasional showers maintained generally favorable growing conditions across the Plains. In Montana, however, some of the rain arrived too late to benefit spring-sown small grains that had been stressed by hot, dry weather earlier in the growing season. In Texas, there was a sharp contrast between beneficial rainfall on the southern High Plains and suddenly dry conditions in the western Gulf Coast region.

Little, if any, rain fell during July in southern and eastern Texas, leading to "flash drought" conditions that stressed pastures and immature summer crops—just 2 months after the worst flooding in at least 25 years struck several river basins. Hotter- and drier-than-normal conditions also extended across the Deep South as far east as the Carolinas, leading to drought development in some areas. A notable exception to the dry pattern was Florida, where locally heavy rain fell.

Elsewhere, frequent showers and near- to below-normal temperatures maintained generally favorable conditions for Midwestern corn and soybeans. However, pockets of excessive wetness persisted in the southern and eastern Corn Belt, slowing the soft red winter wheat harvest and degrading summer crop quality.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary information provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous U.S. experienced its 56th-warmest, 14th-wettest July during the 121-year period of record. The nation's average temperature of 73.9°F was 0.2°F above the 20th century mean. Meanwhile, precipitation averaged 3.16 inches across the Lower 48 states, 114 percent of normal.

State temperature rankings ranged from the 16th-coolest July in Utah to the third-hottest July in Louisiana (figure 1). Higher July average temperatures in Louisiana were observed only in 1980 and 1998. Near-record heat also affected Washington (fourth-hottest July) and Florida (fifth-hottest July).

Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the ninth-driest July in Louisiana to the wettest July on record in Kentucky (figure 2). The previous wettest July in Kentucky had occurred in 1910. Top-ten values for July wetness were noted in California, Indiana, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, and West Virginia. Although drought-stricken California experienced its second-wettest July, largely courtesy of remnant moisture associated with former eastern Pacific Hurricane Dolores, statewide precipitation averaged just 0.64 inch (356 percent of normal).

Figure 1 Statewide Average Temperature Ranks
July 2015
Period: 1895–2015

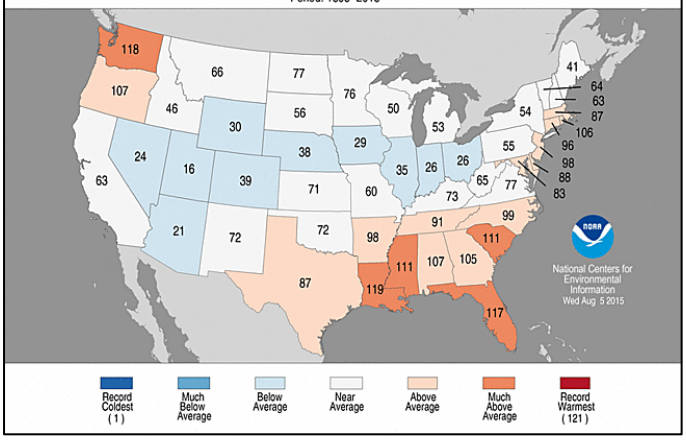
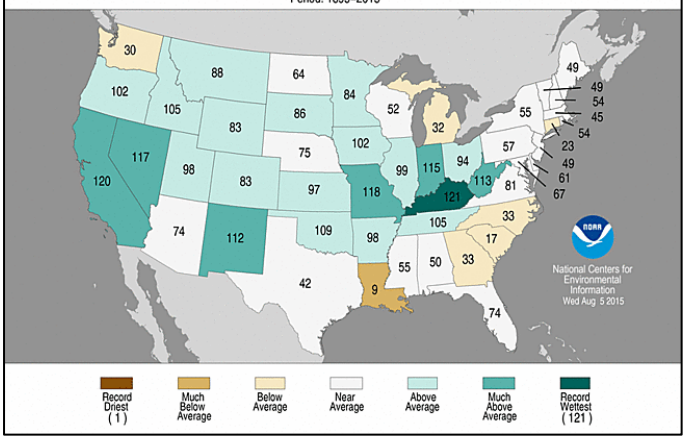


Figure 2 Statewide Precipitation Ranks
July 2015
Period: 1895–2015



Summary: Early-July heat expanded from the Northwest into the remainder of the western U.S., resulting in triple-digit, daily-record highs in locations such as Medford, OR (108°F on July 1), and Montague, CA (106°F on July 2). Redding, CA, ended June with a daily-record high of 113°F, and opened July with a daily-record high of 111°F. Farther south, Las Vegas, NV, tied an all-time record with 21 consecutive days (June 13 – July 3) of 105-degree heat. Previously, Las Vegas had also observed 21-day such streaks in July 1959, June-July 1973, and July-August 1977. Similarly, records for the number of consecutive triple-digit days were set in Pasco and Yakima, WA. Both locations reported 9 such days from June 26 – July 4, breaking records (8 days in both communities) set in July 1945 and 2013, respectively.

Meanwhile, Eugene, OR, opened July with a trio of daily-record highs (99, 101, and 100°F). July 4 featured daily-record highs in several locations, including Wenatchee, WA (105°F), and Helena, MT (99°F). East of the Rockies, record-setting warmth was mainly limited to Florida, where Fort Myers posted a high of 96°F on July 1. In contrast, a cool spell in the Great Lakes region resulted in daily-record lows on July 1 in Wisconsin locations such as Merrill (36°F) and Rhinelander (37°F).

Early-month showers reached into parts of California, with Fresno (0.04 inch on July 2) among several communities reporting daily-record amounts. In the Desert Southwest, daily-record totals included 0.13 inch (on July 2) in Las Vegas, NV, and 0.06 inch (on July 1) in Yuma, AZ. Meanwhile, several pulses of precipitation affected various parts of the Plains, Midwest, South, and East. In Tennessee, Crossville reported a daily-record total of 4.81 inches on July 2. The following day, record-setting amounts for July 3 reached 6.30 inches in Tupelo, MS; 3.55 inches in London, KY; and 3.40 inches in Memphis, TN. Heavy Southeastern showers lingered into the 4th of July, when Birmingham, AL, netted a daily-record total of 3.18 inches.

Heat temporarily abated in the Northwest during the first full week of the month. On July 6, the low of 30°F at Marias Pass, MT, was the lowest July reading in that location since July 17, 1999. Later, Midwestern daily-record lows for July 8 dipped to 40°F in Rhinelander, WI, and 55°F in Ottumwa, IA. Also on July 8, Peoria, IL, reported a high of 62°F—tying the lowest July maximum temperature on record in that location, previously set on July 5, 1909. Elsewhere, heat developed across the South, while cool air invaded the West. In South Carolina, Greenville-Spartanburg tied a daily record with a high of 100°F on July 10. Farther west, record-setting lows for July 10 included 37°F in Flagstaff, AZ, and 53°F in Grand Junction, CO.

Several areas of storminess affected the U.S. in early July. Record-setting rainfall totals for July 5 included 2.65 inches in Springfield, MO; 1.83 inches in Hattiesburg, MS; and 1.69 inches in Valentine, NE. The following day, intensifying rainfall across the nation's mid-section resulted in record-setting totals for July 6 in Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN (2.83 inches); Muskegon, MI (2.74 inches); and Lubbock, TX (2.43 inches). On July 7, extremely heavy rain in Abilene, TX, led to an 8.26-inch daily total—the wettest day on record in that location (previously, 6.54 inches on May 11, 1928). Heavy rain also pounded the Ohio Valley, where daily-record amounts for July 7 reached 4.43 inches in Indianapolis, IN, and 3.42 inches in Paducah, KY. The rain lingered into July 8, when daily-record totals climbed to 3.14 inches in Joplin, MO, and 2.13 inches in Springfield, IL. From July 7-10, rainfall totaled 6.82 inches in Muskogee, OK, and 5.58 inches in Cape Girardeau, MO. Later, rain across the lower Midwestern and mid-Atlantic States resulted in record-breaking totals for July 11 in Norfolk, VA (2.33 inches), and 2.15 inches in Peoria, IL. Meanwhile, shower activity expanded in the western U.S. On July 10, Baker City, OR, experienced its second-wettest day on record (2.03 inches), behind only 2.29 inches on August 31, 1984. Baker City's wettest July day had been July 1, 1982, when 1.59 inches fell. Elsewhere in the West, selected daily-record totals included 1.92 inches (on July 9) in Clayton, NM; 0.97 inch (on July 8) in McCall, ID; 0.93 inch (on July 8) in Salt Lake City, UT; 0.90 inch (on July 6) in Rock Springs, WY; 0.81 inch (on July 11) in Missoula, MT; 0.50 inch (on July 10) in Pullman, WA; and 0.13 inch (on July 9) in Ukiah, CA.

Heat persisted through mid-month in the Southeast, resulting in daily-record highs in locations such as Macon, GA (101°F on July 14); Apalachicola, FL (99°F on July 12); and New Orleans, LA (97°F on July 18). Macon also reported four consecutive triple-digit readings from July 12-15, while July rainfall totaled just 1.56 inches (32 percent of normal). In contrast, a mid-month push of cool air into the Great Lakes and Northeastern States led to daily-record lows in Houlton, ME (37°F on July 17); Merrill, WI (39°F on July 15); and Watertown, NY (42°F on July 16). Meanwhile, enough cool air settled across the West to result in a few daily-record lows, including 56°F (on July 15) in Grand Junction, CO. By July 18, however, the return of Northwestern heat produced daily-record highs in Oregon locations such as Roseburg (102°F) and Eugene (100°F). Heat also affected the south-central U.S., where Roswell, NM, posted a daily-record high (103°F) on July 18.

Prior to the return of heat, beneficial showers dotted the Northwest. Record-setting amounts for July 12 included 0.30 inch in Baker City, OR, and 0.10 inch in Wenatchee, WA. Meanwhile, another heavy rain event struck the lower Midwest and interior Southeast. Fort Wayne, IN, received 17.95 inches of rain (214 percent of normal) from June 1 – July 31, and will require just 0.76 inch in August to achieve its wettest meteorological summer on record (previously, 18.70 inches in June-August 1986). With 3.04 inches on July 14, Jackson, KY, experienced its wettest July day in the last 35 years (previously, 2.77 inches on July 30, 1985. The Illinois River at Meredosia, IL, climbed 10.44 feet above flood stage on July 13, following a record-high crest (11.83 feet above flood stage) on July 2. Prior to this year, the high-water mark in Meredosia had been 11.70 feet above flood stage on May 26, 1943. Across the northern and western Corn Belt, however, showers maintained mostly favorable growing conditions. In Wisconsin, record-setting rainfall amounts for July 13 totaled 1.85 inches in Eau Claire, 1.43 inches in Wausau, and 1.33 inches in Green Bay. Later, widespread showers across the nation's mid-section resulted in record-breaking totals for July 15 in Stuttgart, AR (2.71 inches); Rapid City, SD (2.46 inches); Norfolk, NE (1.92 inches); and Colorado Springs, CO (1.49 inches). Meanwhile, beneficial showers increased in coverage across Florida, where daily-record amounts for July 16 reached 2.08 inches in Vero Beach and 1.95 inches in Melbourne. On July 17, a few more downpours dotted the eastern Corn Belt, where South Bend, IN, collected a daily-record total (1.85 inches).

Elsewhere, impressive July rains developed in southern California and the Desert Southwest. On July 18, Prescott, AZ—with 2.83 inches—endured its third-wettest July day in the last 65 years behind 3.57 inches on July 23, 1968, and 3.08 inches on July 17, 1950. In California, July 18 became the wettest July day on record in many locations, including San Diego (1.03 inches); Oxnard (0.51 inch); downtown Los Angeles (0.36 inch); Long Beach (0.35 inch); and Burbank (0.29 inch). San Diego's previous daily record had been 0.83 inch on July 25, 1902; Los Angeles' previous standard had been 0.24 inch on July 14, 1886. Southern California's out-of-season rain persisted through July 19. As a result, July rainfall records were broken in a variety of California locations, including Paso Robles, which received 2.09 inches of rain on July 19. Lancaster, CA, also broke its July rainfall record in a single day, with 1.59 inches falling on July 19. Monthly totals easily surpassed former July records in Lancaster (2.34 inches; previously, 0.95 inch in 1999); Paso Robles (2.17 inches; previously, 0.59 inch in 1950); San Diego (1.71 inches;

previously, 1.29 inches in 1865); Palmdale (1.60 inches; previously, 0.65 inch in 1952); Sandberg (1.26 inches; previously, 0.85 inch in 1999); and downtown Los Angeles (0.38 inch; previously, 0.24 inch in 1886). During the previous 138 years from 1877 to 2014, July rainfall in downtown Los Angeles totaled just 1.17 inches. Isolated showers lingered in California through July 21, when Mt. Shasta City netted a daily-record sum of 1.10 inches. Farther east, heavy rain erupted across the nation's mid-section on July 21, when record-setting totals reached 4.37 inches in Medicine Lodge, KS; 3.52 inches in Ft. Smith, AR; and 1.96 inches in Oklahoma City, OK. Shower activity later intensified in the Southeast, leading to daily-record totals on July 23 in locations such as New Bern, NC (4.76 inches), and St. Simons Island, GA (2.18 inches). Farther west, briefly heavy showers resulted in record-setting totals for July 24 in Mason City, IA (4.13 inches), and Hastings, NE (1.93 inches). A few showers also dotted the Northwest, where daily-record amounts reached 0.69 inch (on July 23) in Burley, ID; 0.68 inch (on July 23) in Butte, MT; and 0.24 inch (on July 25) in Troutdale, OR.

During the second half of July, persistent heat across the South led to several daily-record highs. Daily records reached 99°F in locations such as Charleston, SC (on July 23), and Slidell, LA (on July 19 and 25). Other record-setting highs included 98°F (on July 19) in Mobile, AL, and 96°F (on July 22 and 24) in Apalachicola, FL. Columbia, SC, reported six consecutive triple-digit readings from July 18-23, including a high of 103°F on the 21st. Later, heat emerged across the central and southern Plains. In Pueblo, CO, July 23 was the first of 5 consecutive days with a high of either 100 or 101°F. Elsewhere, record-setting warmth was primarily confined to the immediate Pacific Coast. In California, Salinas (83 and 89°F) and Santa Maria (91 and 92°F) collected consecutive daily-record highs on July 19-20. Other record-setting highs for July 19 included 95°F in Seattle, WA, and 86°F in downtown San Francisco, CA. On July 25-26, a surge of cool air into the West led to consecutive daily-record lows (48 and 50°F, respectively) in Cedar City, UT. A separate push of cool air as far south as the Mid-Atlantic States resulted in a daily-record low (62°F on July 25) in Wallops Island, VA.

Late in the month, ongoing Southern heat led to several daily-record highs, including 105°F (on July 26) in McAllen, TX; 102°F (on July 30) in Lake Charles, LA; and 100°F (on July 29) in Apalachicola, FL. Some of the hottest weather in the western Gulf Coast region occurred on July 30, when daily-record highs soared to 102°F in Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX, and New Iberia, LA. Heat briefly reached as far north as the Great Lakes region, where Sault Sainte Marie, MI, registered consecutive daily-record highs (92 and 95°F, respectively) on July 27-28. Meanwhile, a push of very cool across the Intermountain West coincided with a surge of heat in the Pacific Coast States. The late-July heat assured several Northwestern locations, including Salem, OR, and Seattle, WA, of their hottest month on record. Salem's July average temperature of 73.1°F clipped its July and August 2014 standard of 72.5°F, while Seattle's average of 71.2°F edged its August 1967 mark of 71.1°F. Selected Western daily-record highs climbed to 114°F (on July 30) in Redding, CA, and 109°F (on July 31) in The Dalles, OR. Elsewhere in Oregon, Medford closed the month with consecutive daily-record highs (108 and 109°F, respectively) on July 30-31. Seattle, WA, reported 10 days during the month with 90-degree heat, surpassing its July 1958 record of 7 days. Seattle also achieved an annual record with 11 days at 90°F or higher, erasing its 1958 mark of 9 days. In contrast, Grand Junction, CO, ended the month with a trio of daily-record lows (54, 55, and 57°F), capping its coolest July on record. The monthly average temperature of 73.7°F in Grand Junction supplanted the former record of 74.7°F, set in July 1911 and 1912. Rawlins, WY, also collected three consecutive daily-record lows (37, 38, and 43°F) from July 29-31. Daily-record lows were also set in many other Western locations, including Lake Yellowstone, WY (28°F on July 29); Big Piney, WY (29°F on July 28); Randolph, UT (31°F on July 29); and Meacham, OR (32°F on July 28).

Thunderstorms and gusty winds preceded and accompanied the surge of cool air across the northern and western U.S. In North Dakota, westerly gusts on July 28 were clocked to 67 mph in Dickinson and 65 mph in Minot. A day earlier, Greybull, WY, had reported a northwesterly gust to 74 mph. In Montana, showers associated with a cold front resulted in daily-record totals for July 27 in locations such as Havre (1.56 inches) and Butte (0.76 inch). Farther east, Des Moines, IA, received at least an inch of rain on 3 consecutive days (July 26-28) for only the sixth time during the 1878-2015 period of record. Des Moines tallied 4.89 inches during that 3-day period. Farther south and east, selected daily-record totals reached 2.09 inches (on July 29) in Topeka, KS; 1.41 inches (on July 30) in Reading, PA; and 1.23 inches (on July 30) in Clayton, NM. Meanwhile, persistently heavy showers soaked parts of the lower Southeast, including west-central Florida. During the 10-day period from July 23 – August 1, Florida totals included 12.93 inches in Tampa and 6.92 inches in St. Petersburg. The heavy rain spread beyond the borders of Florida into southern Georgia, where St. Simons Island netted a daily-record sum (4.07 inches) on July 31.

During July, somewhat cooler, wetter weather helped to extinguish most of the wildfires that had been sparked in June. Nevertheless, Alaska's year-to-date wildfires had charred nearly 5 million acres of vegetation by early August, more than 80 percent of the U.S. total of 6 million acres. Cooler air first arrived across interior Alaska early in the month, when Bettles notched a daily-record low (37°F) for July 4. In contrast, warmth continued in southeastern Alaska, where Annette Island posted a trio of daily-record highs (85, 88, and 87°F) from July 5-7. On July 6, records were also set in Delta Junction (87°F), Anchorage (81°F), and Kotzebue (79°F). Later, Bettles noted consecutive daily-record precipitation totals (0.40 and 0.57 inch, respectively) on July 7-8. Around mid-month, Alaskan daily-record rainfall totals included 1.62 inches (on July 13) in Yakutat and 0.93 inch (on July 14) in Delta Junction. Eventually, some of the heaviest precipitation shifted into southeastern Alaska, where daily-record totals included 2.16 inches (on July 24) on Annette Island and 2.00 inches (on July 23) in Juneau. Anchorage received 1.06 inches of rain on July 25-26. Wet weather continued toward month's end, resulting in daily-record precipitation totals in locations such as Sitka (1.62 inches on July 27) and McGrath (0.70 inch on July 28). With a monthly total of 10.40 inches (226 percent of normal), Juneau completed its wettest July on record—previously set with a 10.36-inch sum in 1997.

In Hawaii, July featured unusually warm weather. Kahului, Maui, opened the month with a trio of daily-record highs (92,

93, and 93°F) from July 1-3. On July 1, Lihue, Kauai, tied a monthly record with a high of 89°F. Previously, Lihue had also recorded highs of 89°F on July 12, 1979, and July 7, 1981. Despite the heat, periodic showers occurred. Kahului netted a daily-record rainfall of 0.58 inch on July 9—exceeding its monthly normal of one-half inch—and ended the month with 0.86 inch (172 percent of normal). Additional record highs were set in Kahului on July 12-13, when highs climbed to 91°F. Other mid-month, daily-record highs included 91°F (on July 16) in Honolulu, Oahu, and 90°F (on July 12) in Hilo, on the Big Island. More than one-third of Hilo's monthly rainfall (2.97 of 8.06 inches) occurred on July 17. Hawaiian warmth persisted through month's end, despite occasional showers. On Kauai, Mt. Waialeale netted 9.88 inches in a 48-hour period from July 21-23. Honolulu reached or exceeded the 90-degree mark on 20 July days, compared to 6 such days in July 2014 and none in each July from 2010 to 2013. Kahului and Hilo reported an above-normal daily average temperature on each day during July. Kahului reported its highest temperature of the month, a daily-record high of 95°F, on July 28.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

A band stretching from the southern Rocky Mountains through the southern Great Plains (Oklahoma and northern Texas) and into the middle Mississippi and Ohio River Valleys received rainfall in excess of 200 percent of normal during July. In the eastern Corn Belt, rainfall on already saturated soils made it difficult to complete summer fieldwork and caused deteriorating crop conditions. Parts of southern California recorded more than 800 percent of normal precipitation for the month, providing minor relief to severe drought conditions. Monthly temperatures averaged more than 4°F above normal in the Pacific Northwest and portions of California, Oregon, and Washington, while less than one-half inch of precipitation in many areas exacerbated dry conditions. Slightly below-average temperatures across most of the northern Great Plains and the Corn Belt kept row crop progress slightly behind historical levels.

By June 28, corn silking was estimated at 4 percent complete, equal to last year but 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. All estimating states except Michigan observed silking progress at or behind the 5-year average at the beginning of the month. Corn silking advanced to 27 percent complete by July 12, four percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. Despite below-average temperatures in most of the major corn- producing regions, silking progress advanced more than 20 percentage points during the second week of the month in Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee. Seventy-eight percent of the corn was at or beyond the silking stage by July 26, three percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Above-average temperatures in the northern Corn Belt advanced silking progress more than 35 percentage points during the week ending July 26 in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin. By July 26, fourteen percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the dough stage, slightly behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Ninety percent of the corn was at or beyond the silking stage by August 2, two percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. By August 2, twenty-nine percent of the nation's corn was at or beyond the dough stage, 4 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. In eleven of the eighteen major estimating states, the percentage of the crop in the dough stage was behind the 5-year average at month's end. Overall, 70 percent of the corn was reported in good to excellent condition on August 2, up 2 percentage points from June 28 but 3 points below the same time last year.

By June 28, ninety-three percent of the nation's sorghum was planted, slightly ahead of last year but 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By June 28, twenty-one percent of the sorghum was at or beyond the heading stage, equal to last year but 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Major heading progress was limited to Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, but a small percentage of the crop was heading at the beginning of July in the more northern states of Illinois, Missouri, and Oklahoma. By July 19, thirty-three percent of the sorghum was at or beyond the heading stage, 7 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. By July 19, twenty percent of the sorghum was at or beyond the coloring stage, 5 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Sorghum producers in Texas continued to treat for sugarcane aphids. By August 2, fifty-seven percent of the nation's sorghum was at or beyond the heading stage, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Due to above-normal temperatures and adequate precipitation, one-third of the Kansas sorghum was headed by the end of the month. Nationally, 29 percent of this year's crop was at or beyond the coloring stage by August 2, five percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Overall, 68 percent of the sorghum was reported in good to excellent condition on August 2, unchanged from the beginning of the month but 9 percentage points better than at the same time last year.

Heading of this year's oat crop advanced to 83 percent complete by June 28, sixteen percentage points ahead of last year and 12 points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading was at or ahead of the 5-year average at the beginning of the month in all estimating states except Pennsylvania. By July 5, heading of the nation's oat crop advanced to 92 percent complete, 14 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. Oat heading progress was 33 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average in North Dakota and 21 points ahead in Minnesota on July 5. By July 19, producers had harvested 16 percent of the nation's oat crop, up slightly from last year but 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Harvest progress was behind the 5-year average in all estimating states, except South Dakota and Texas, by July 19. Oat producers had harvested 43 percent of this year's crop by August 2, five percentage points ahead of last year but 5 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 68 percent of the oats were reported in good to excellent condition by month's end, compared with 67 percent on June 28 and 63 percent at the same time last year.

Heading of the nation's barley advanced to 62 percent complete by June 28, thirty-three percentage points ahead of last year and 36 points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-five percent of the barley was at or beyond the heading stage by July 12, fifteen percentage points ahead of last year and 26 points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading progress was at least 13 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average in all five estimating states on

July 12. By July 26, barley producers had harvested 5 percent of the nation's crop, 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By August 2, barley producers had harvested 17 percent of the nation's crop, 9 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 68 percent of the barley was reported in good to excellent condition on August 2, down 5 percentage points from June 28 but 2 points above the same time last year.

By June 28, producers had harvested 38 percent of the winter wheat, 4 percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. By July 5, fifty-five percent of the winter wheat was harvested, equal to last year but 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Despite national harvest progress advancing 17 percentage points during the first week of July, Indiana, Missouri, and Ohio remained at least 20 percentage points behind their respective state 5-year averages. Overall, 40 percent of the winter wheat was reported in good to excellent condition on July 5, down from 41 percent in the those two categories on June 28 but 9 percentage points higher than at the same time last year. By July 19, seventy-five percent of this year's winter wheat crop was harvested, slightly ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By the third week of the month, harvest progress was well ahead of normal in the Pacific Northwest, 35 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average in Oregon and 29 points ahead in Washington. Conversely, wet conditions in the eastern Corn Belt continued to slow harvest progress, which was 51 percentage points behind the 5-year average in Michigan and 35 points behind in Ohio. By August 2, producers had harvested 93 percent of the 2015 winter wheat crop, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average.

By June 28, forty-nine percent of the spring wheat was at or beyond the heading stage, 25 percentage points ahead of last year and 20 points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-one percent of the spring wheat was at or beyond the heading stage by July 12, twenty-five percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Sunny conditions facilitated rapid development in Montana, with heading advancing 27 percentage points during the second week of the month. By July 26, two percent of the spring wheat crop was harvested, slightly ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By August 2, eight percent of the spring wheat was harvested, 5 percentage points ahead of last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 70 percent of the spring wheat was reported in good to excellent condition on August 2, down 2 percentage points from June 28 but equal to the same time last year.

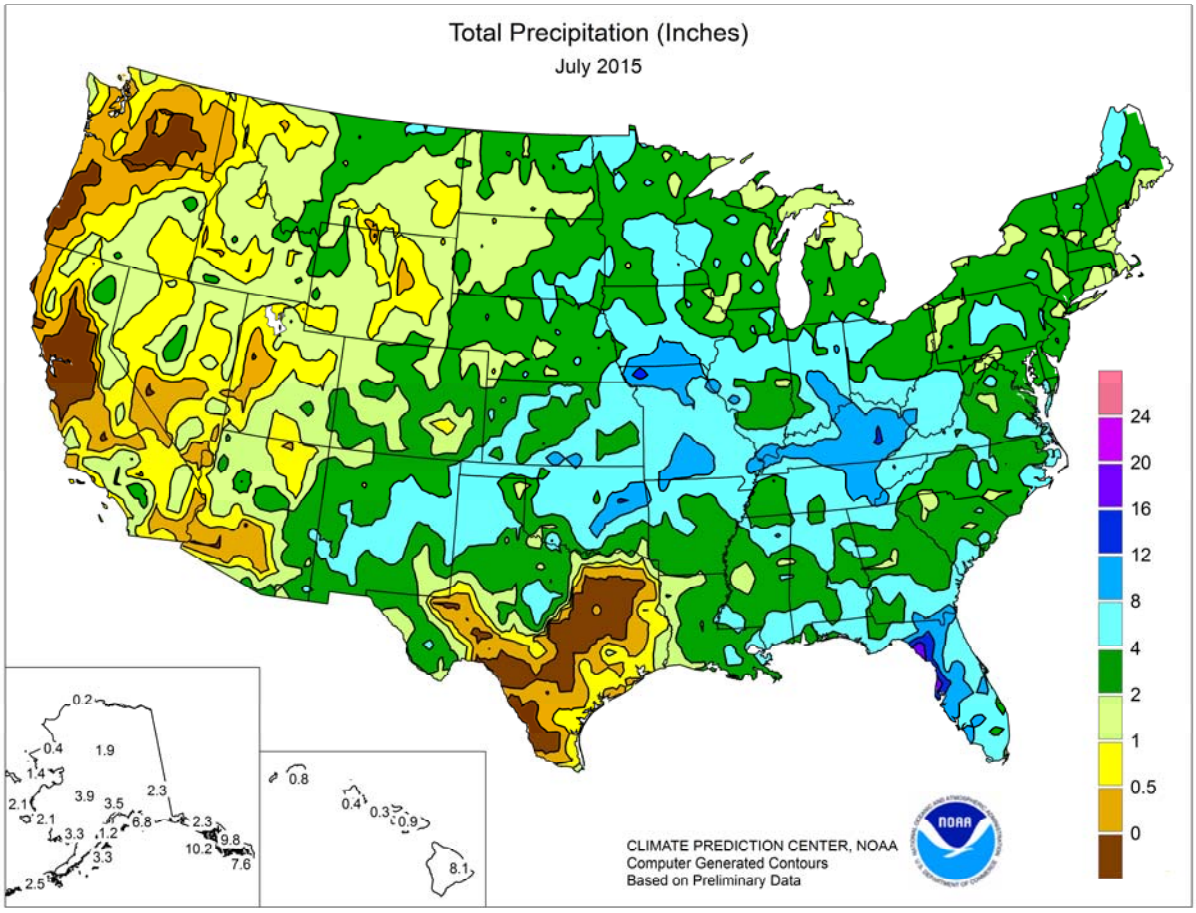
By June 28, sixteen percent of the rice was at or beyond the heading stage, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading of rice advanced to 25 percent complete by July 5, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. Forty percent of this year's rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage by July 19, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Louisiana producers reported that some rice was nearing maturity and several fields had been drained by the third week of the month. Heading of the nation's rice advanced to 63 percent complete by August 2, six percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading progress was ahead of average in all of the major rice-producing states during the final week of the month except Texas. Overall, 70 percent of the rice was reported in good to excellent condition on August 2, up 2 percentage points from June 28 but slightly below than the same time last year.

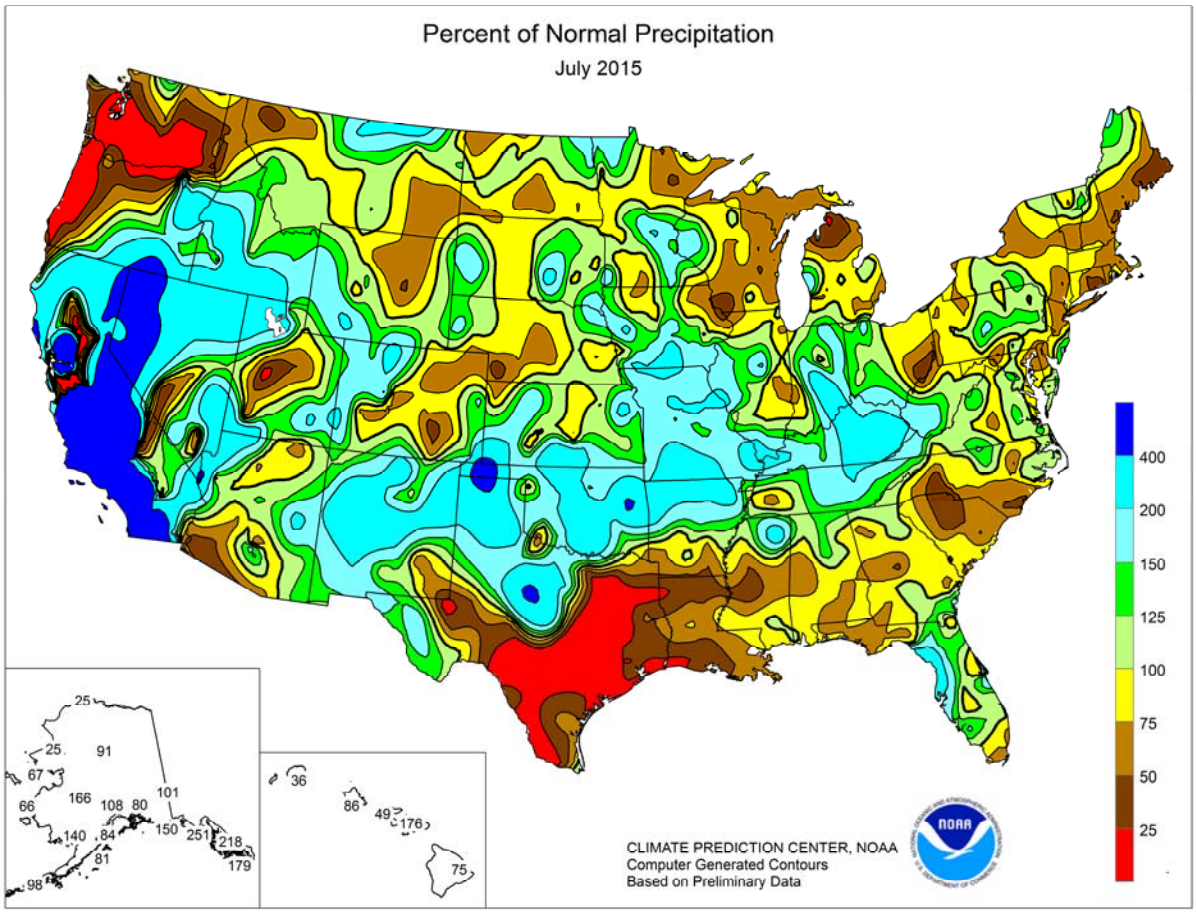
Nationally, 89 percent of the soybeans had emerged by June 28, four percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. By June 28, eight percent of the soybeans were blooming, slightly behind both last year and the 5-year average. At the beginning of the month progress was most advanced in the Mississippi Delta, with 69 percent blooming in Louisiana, 43 percent in Mississippi, and 42 percent in Arkansas. By July 5, ninety-three percent of the soybeans had emerged, 4 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Missouri continued to lag the rest of the nation, with just 73 percent planted and 60 percent emerged by July 5. Nationally, 21 percent of the soybeans were at or beyond the blooming stage on July 5, slightly behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Fifty-six percent of this year's soybeans were at or beyond the blooming stage by July 19, slightly behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. All major estimating states except Louisiana had double-digit blooming advances during the week ending July 19. Seventeen percent of the soybean crop was setting pods by July 19, slightly behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. By August 2, eighty-one percent of this year's soybeans were at or beyond the blooming stage, 3 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. By August 2, fifty-four percent of the soybeans were at or beyond the pod-setting stage, equal to last year but 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Pod setting advanced by more than 20 percentage points during the final week of the month in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and the Dakotas. Overall, 63 percent of the soybeans were reported in good to excellent condition on August 2, unchanged from June 28 but 8 percentage points below the same time last year.

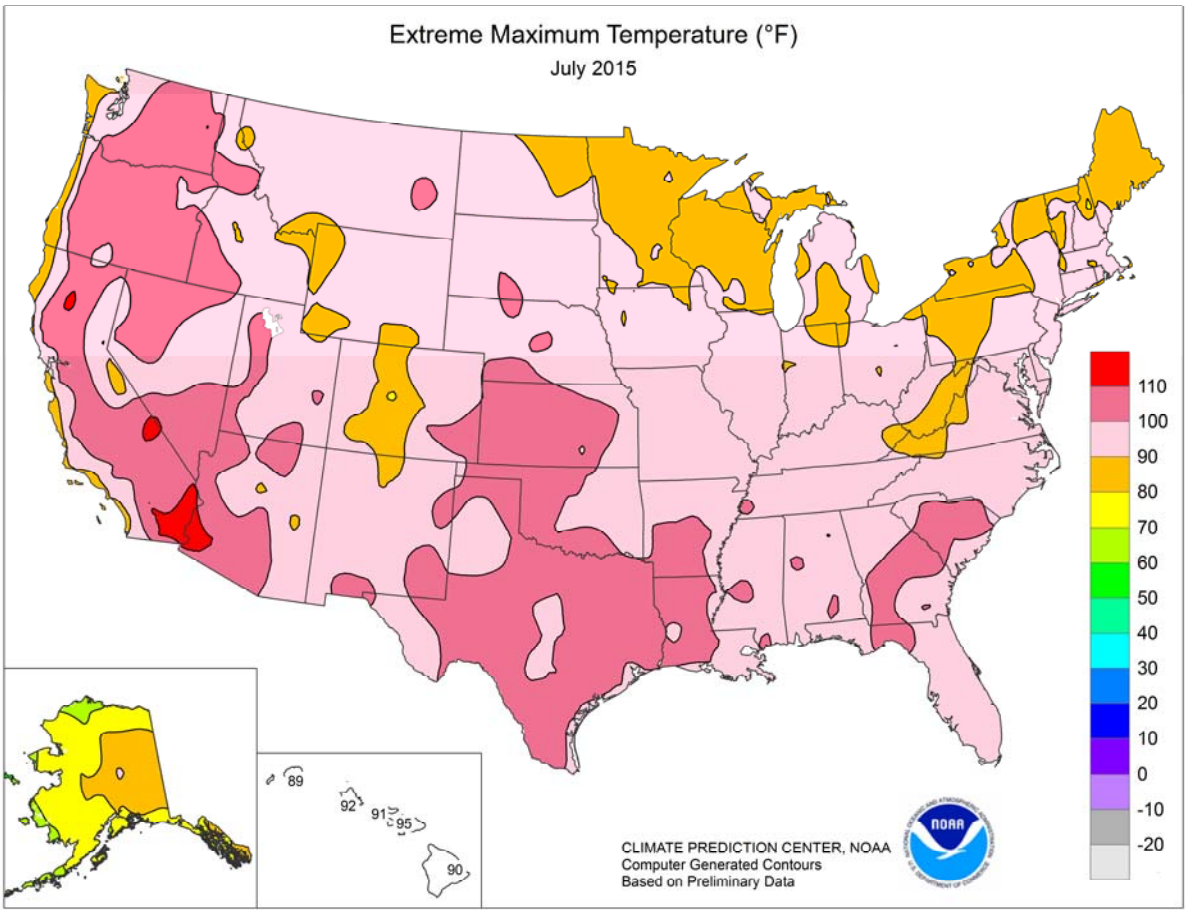
Thirty-two percent of the peanut crop was pegging by June 28, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 12, fifty-nine percent of the peanuts had advanced to the pegging stage, slightly ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Double-digit advances in the pegging stage were observed during the second week of the month in all major estimating States except South Carolina and Texas. Seventy-three percent of the peanut crop was pegging by July 19, two percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty-eight percent of the peanut crop was pegging by August 2, two percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Pegging in Florida, Georgia, and the Carolinas was nearly complete by month's end. Overall, 75 percent of the peanuts were reported in good to excellent condition on August 2, compared with 71 percent on June 28 and 72 percent at the same time last year.

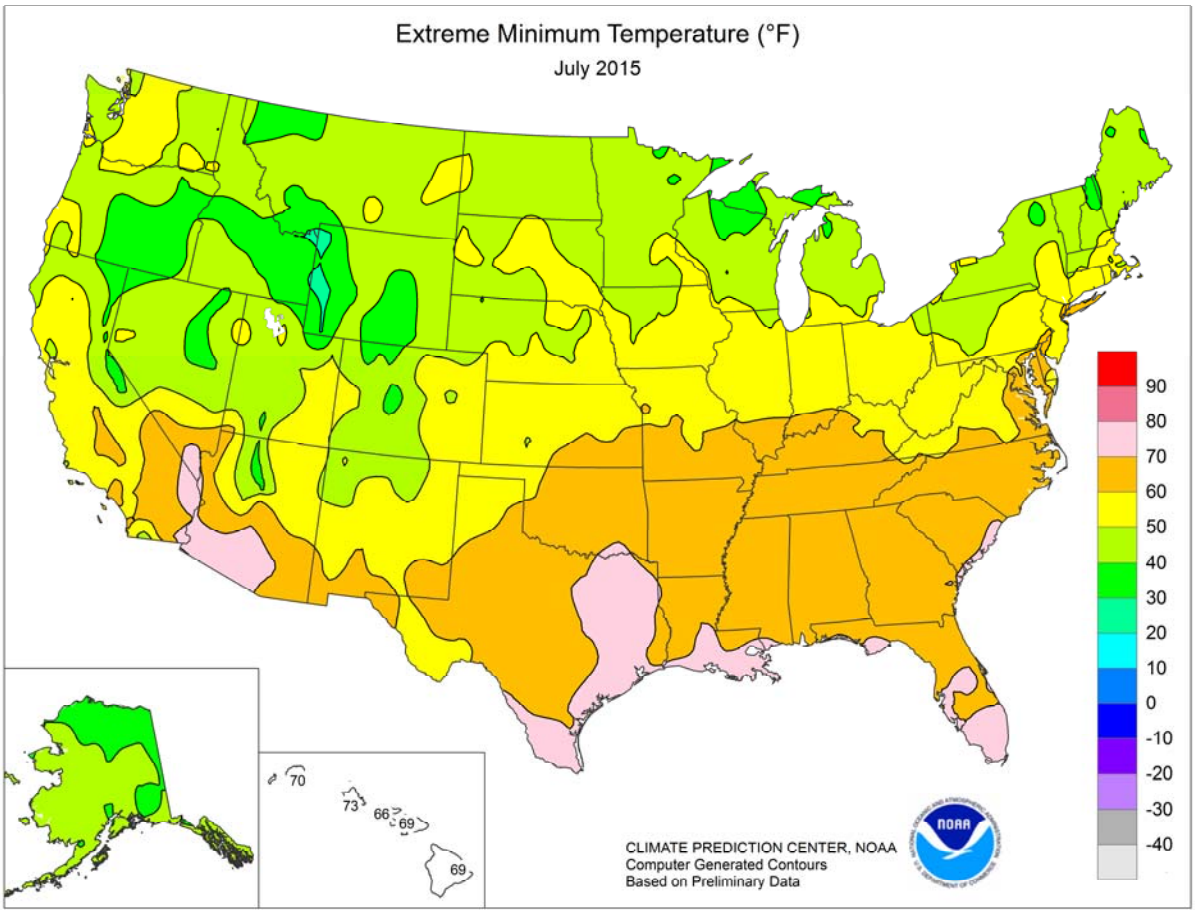
By June 28, eighty-nine percent of the sunflowers were planted, slightly behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By July 5, ninety-eight percent of the nation's sunflowers were planted, slightly ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In North Dakota, sunflowers were rated 79 percent in the good to excellent categories on July 5, five percentage points below the same time last year.

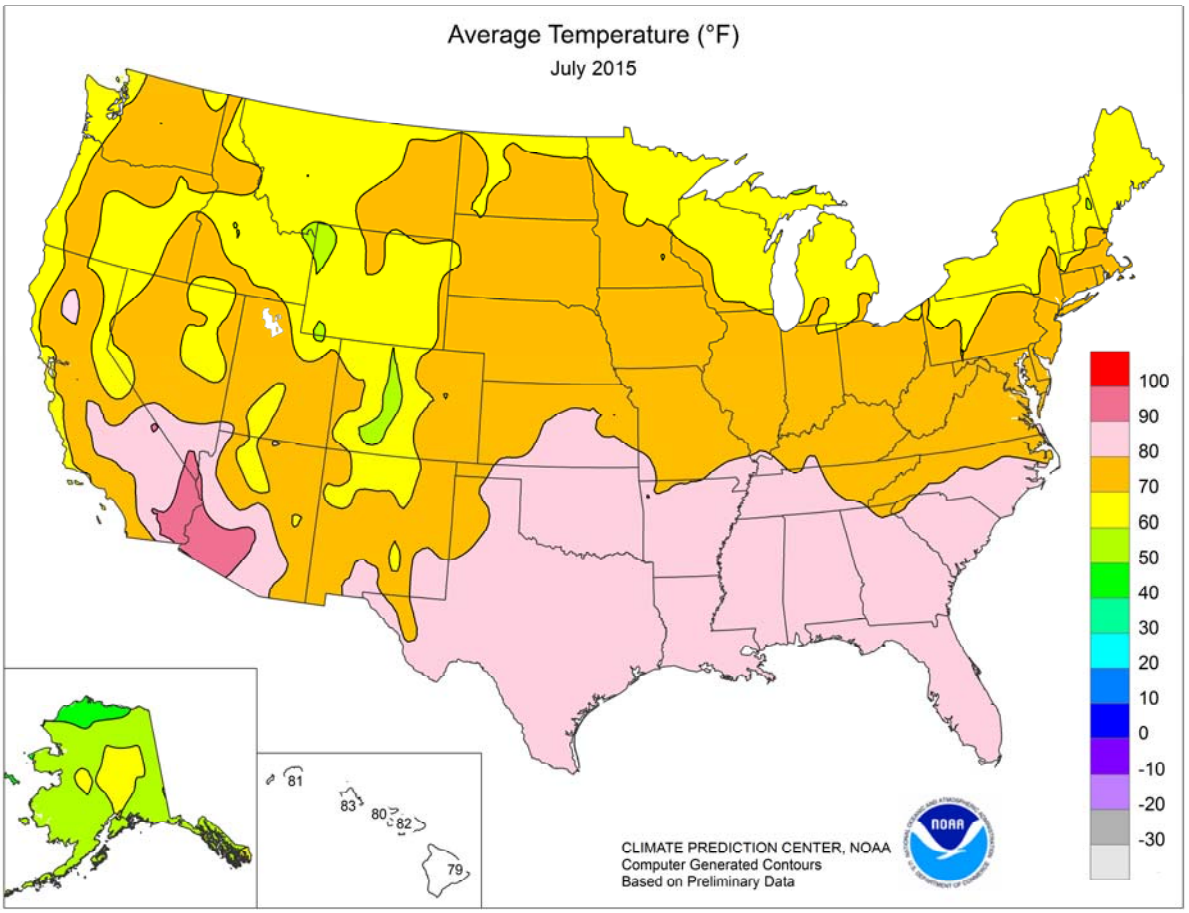
Nationally, 35 percent of the cotton was squaring by June 28, slightly ahead of last year but 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 5 percent of this year's cotton was setting bolls by June 28, slightly behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By July 5, forty-eight percent of this year's cotton was at or beyond the squaring stage, 3 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 10 percent of the cotton was setting bolls by July 5, slightly behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By July 19, seventy-six percent of this year's cotton was at or beyond the squaring stage, 7 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. Warm weather spurred cotton development in the central U.S., with squaring progress advancing 44 percentage points during the third week of the month in Oklahoma and 26 points in Missouri. Nationally, 33 percent of the crop was setting bolls by July 19, three percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Nationally, 92 percent of the cotton was at or beyond the squaring stage by August 2, two percentage points behind last year and the 5-year average. By August 2, bolls were setting on 57 percent of the nation's crop, 8 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 57 percent of the cotton was reported in good to excellent condition on August 2, up slightly from June 28 and 4 percentage points better than the same time last year.

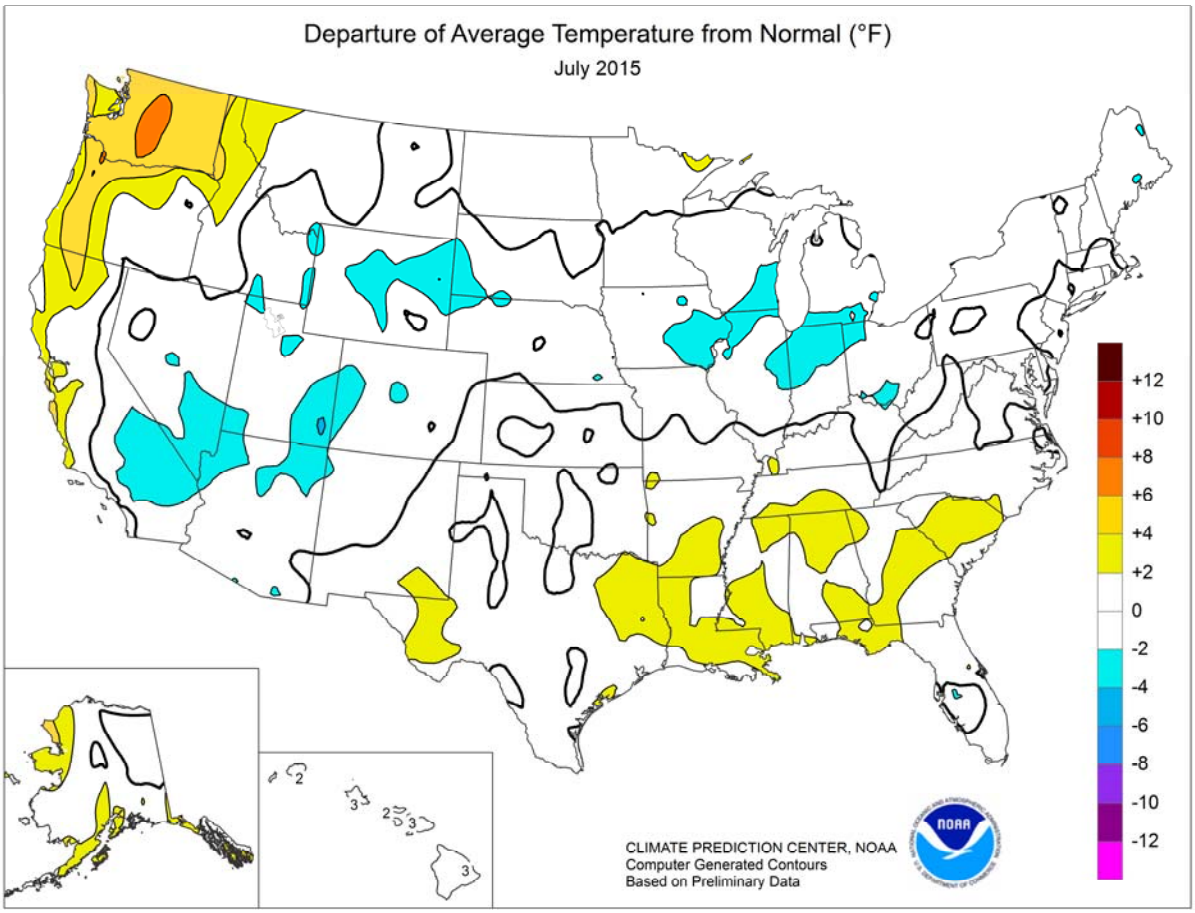

Total Precipitation (Inches)
July 2015
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
0.5
0
0.2
0.4
1.9
1.4
3.9
3.5
2.3
2.1
2.1
6.8
2.3
3.3
1.2
9.8
10.2
3.3
7.6
2.5
0.8
0.4
0.3
0.9
8.1
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA


Percent of Normal Precipitation
July 2015
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
25
25
91
67
66
166
108
80
101
140
84
150
251
218
81
179
98
36
86
49
176
75
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
July 2015
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
89
92
91
95
90
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
July 2015
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
70
73
66
69
69
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Average Temperature (°F)
July 2015
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
81
83
80
82
79
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
July 2015
+12
+10
+8
+6
+4
+2
0
-2
-4
-6
-8
-10
-12
2
3
2
3
3
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

July 2015

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	83	3	7.41	2.32	LEXINGTON	76	0	9.66	4.86	COLUMBUS	73	-2	5.41	0.80
HUNTSVILLE	83	3	5.81	1.41	LONDON-CORBIN	77	1	11.23	6.84	DAYTON	74	0	4.60	0.85
MOBILE	83	1	6.84	0.30	LOUISVILLE	80	2	8.64	4.34	MANSFIELD	71	0	3.49	-0.73
MONTGOMERY	85	3	4.96	-0.35	PADUCAH	81	3	10.42	5.97	TOLEDO	71	-2	6.16	3.36
AK ANCHORAGE	62	4	2.33	0.63	LA BATON ROUGE	85	3	3.73	-2.23	YOUNGSTOWN	70	0	4.07	-0.03
BARROW	41	1	0.22	-0.65	LAKE CHARLES	85	2	1.08	-4.04	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	82	0	7.31	4.37
COLD BAY	52	1	2.47	-0.06	NEW ORLEANS	86	3	4.17	-2.03	TULSA	84	1	6.72	3.76
FAIRBANKS	63	1	2.78	1.05	SHREVEPORT	86	3	0.58	-3.41	OR ASTORIA	64	4	0.39	-0.77
JUNEAU	58	1	10.40	6.26	ME BANGOR	67	-2	1.16	-2.08	BURNS	68	2	0.51	0.11
KING SALMON	58	2	3.11	0.96	CARIBOU	64	-2	3.19	-0.70	EUGENE	72	6	0.05	-0.59
KODIAK	58	4	3.32	-0.80	PORTLAND	69	0	1.26	-2.06	MEDFORD	78	5	0.29	-0.02
NOME	55	2	1.44	-0.71	MD BALTIMORE	77	1	3.49	-0.36	PENDLETON	76	3	0.00	-0.41
AZ FLAGSTAFF	64	-2	2.77	0.37	MA BOSTON	74	0	2.08	-0.98	PORTLAND	74	6	0.57	-0.15
PHOENIX	95	2	1.13	0.14	WORCESTER	72	2	2.86	-1.33	SALEM	73	6	0.01	-0.56
TUCSON	87	0	2.08	0.01	MI ALPENA	68	1	1.65	-1.52	PA ALLENTOWN	74	1	5.43	1.16
AR FORT SMITH	85	3	8.79	5.60	DETROIT	73	-1	1.76	-1.40	ERIE	71	-1	2.79	-0.49
LITTLE ROCK	85	3	4.76	1.45	FLINT	71	0	2.94	-0.23	MIDDLETOWN	76	0	2.69	-0.90
CA BAKERSFIELD	85	2	0.04	0.04	GRAND RAPIDS	71	0	2.23	-1.33	PHILADELPHIA	79	1	3.16	-1.23
EUREKA	60	2	0.15	-0.01	HOUGHTON LAKE	67	0	1.46	-1.29	PITTSBURGH	73	0	3.61	-0.35
FRESNO	83	2	0.43	0.42	LANSING	70	0	2.39	-0.29	WILKES-BARRE	73	1	2.33	-1.41
LOS ANGELES	70	1	0.35	0.32	MUSKEGON	70	0	5.05	2.73	WILLIAMSPORT	73	1	3.93	-0.15
REDDING	85	4	0.04	-0.01	TRAVERSE CITY	70	0	1.07	-2.07	PR SAN JUAN	84	2	1.61	-2.55
SACRAMENTO	77	2	0.00	-0.05	MN DULUTH	69	4	3.01	-1.19	RI PROVIDENCE	74	1	2.33	-0.84
SAN DIEGO	73	2	1.71	1.68	INT'L FALLS	66	0	1.47	-1.90	SC CHARLESTON	83	1	7.72	1.59
SAN FRANCISCO	67	4	0.00	-0.03	MINNEAPOLIS	73	0	7.32	3.28	COLUMBIA	85	3	1.53	-4.01
STOCKTON	78	1	0.01	-0.04	ROCHESTER	69	-1	4.94	0.33	FLORENCE	84	3	3.40	-1.88
CO ALAMOSA	64	0	1.34	0.40	ST. CLOUD	71	1	7.18	3.84	GREENVILLE	82	3	2.60	-2.05
CO SPRINGS	70	0	3.14	0.29	MS JACKSON	85	4	1.49	-3.20	MYRTLE BEACH	83	2	3.80	-1.39
DENVER	73	1	1.05	-1.20	MERIDIAN	82	0	3.57	-1.88	SD ABERDEEN	73	1	4.06	1.14
GRAND JUNCTION	74	-3	1.25	0.59	TUPELO	83	2	10.28	6.63	HURON	74	1	3.61	0.75
PUEBLO	78	3	0.64	-1.40	MO COLUMBIA	78	1	8.39	4.59	RAPID CITY	71	-1	4.01	1.98
CT BRIDGEPORT	76	2	2.67	-1.10	JOPLIN	81	1	5.09	1.54	SIOUX FALLS	72	-1	4.19	1.26
HARTFORD	74	0	3.08	-0.59	KANSAS CITY	78	0	6.75	2.33	TN BRISTOL	76	2	5.79	1.58
DC WASHINGTON	82	3	5.01	1.35	SPRINGFIELD	80	2	9.21	5.65	CHATTANOOGA	81	1	6.28	1.55
DE WILMINGTON	77	0	2.32	-1.96	ST JOSEPH	77	-2	5.79	1.90	JACKSON	82	2	2.30	-2.44
FL DAYTONA BEACH	82	0	4.04	-1.13	ST LOUIS	81	1	4.13	0.23	KNOXVILLE	78	0	6.49	1.78
FT LAUDERDALE	85	2	3.03	-3.67	MT BILLINGS	73	1	1.66	0.38	MEMPHIS	85	2	5.17	0.95
FT MYERS	83	0	13.07	4.09	BUTTE	62	-1	1.86	0.39	NASHVILLE	81	2	7.07	3.30
JACKSONVILLE	83	1	3.79	-2.18	GLASGOW	72	2	1.75	-0.03	TX ABILENE	84	1	8.30	6.61
KEY WEST	86	1	0.67	-2.60	GREAT FALLS	68	2	1.43	-0.02	AMARILLO	78	0	6.59	3.91
MELBOURNE	82	1	10.66	5.28	HELENA	70	2	1.28	-0.06	AUSTIN	83	-1	0.01	-1.96
MIAMI	85	1	5.91	0.12	KALISPELL	65	1	0.36	-1.05	BEAUMONT	85	2	1.16	-4.07
ORLANDO	84	2	7.42	0.27	MILES CITY	74	0	0.90	-0.71	BROWNSVILLE	85	1	2.35	0.58
PENSACOLA	85	2	7.00	-1.02	MISSOULA	69	2	1.52	0.43	COLLEGE STATION	85	0	0.31	-1.61
ST PETERSBURG	82	-1	9.14	2.42	NE GRAND ISLAND	76	0	2.58	-0.56	CORPUS CHRISTI	86	2	1.19	-0.81
TALLAHASSEE	85	3	6.15	-1.89	HASTINGS	76	0	4.13	0.32	DALLAS/FT WORTH	87	2	0.92	-1.20
TAMPA	83	0	11.84	5.35	LINCOLN	77	-1	2.39	-1.15	DEL RIO	86	1	0.04	-1.98
WEST PALM BEACH	83	0	6.04	0.07	MCCOOK	77	0	2.37	-0.93	EL PASO	85	2	2.88	1.39
GA ATHENS	82	2	5.08	0.67	NORFOLK	74	-1	5.14	1.40	GALVESTON	85	1	0.23	-3.22
ATLANTA	81	1	5.01	-0.11	NORTH PLATTE	74	0	2.55	-0.62	HOUSTON	86	2	0.61	-2.57
AUGUSTA	83	2	3.52	-0.55	OMAHA/EPPLEY	77	0	2.40	-1.46	LUBBOCK	81	1	3.96	1.83
COLUMBUS	84	2	2.24	-2.80	SCOTTSBLUFF	73	0	3.83	1.70	MIDLAND	85	3	0.72	-1.17
MACON	84	3	1.56	-2.76	VALENTINE	74	0	3.25	-0.12	SAN ANGELO	85	3	0.55	-0.55
SAVANNAH	84	2	5.36	-0.68	NV ELKO	71	2	0.79	0.49	SAN ANTONIO	86	2	0.07	-1.96
HI HILO	79	3	8.06	-2.65	ELY	67	0	0.66	0.06	VICTORIA	85	1	0.70	-2.20
HONOLULU	83	2	0.43	-0.07	LAS VEGAS	91	0	0.19	-0.25	WACO	86	1	0.00	-2.23
KAHULUI	82	3	0.86	0.37	RENO	75	4	0.51	0.27	WICHITA FALLS	84	-1	2.79	1.21
LIHUE	81	2	0.76	-1.36	WINNEMUCCA	71	-1	0.66	0.39	UT SALT LAKE CITY	77	0	1.22	0.50
ID BOISE	77	2	0.97	0.58	NH CONCORD	71	1	2.03	-1.34	VT BURLINGTON	72	1	4.67	0.70
LEWISTON	79	5	0.02	-0.70	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	76	1	6.59	2.73	VA LYNCHBURG	75	0	3.79	-0.60
POCATELLO	69	0	1.38	0.68	NEWARK	79	2	2.69	-1.99	NORFOLK	80	1	7.93	2.76
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	72	-1	2.85	-0.66	NM ALBUQUERQUE	77	-1	3.28	2.01	RICHMOND	79	1	5.89	1.22
MOLINE	74	-1	4.79	0.76	NY ALBANY	73	2	3.42	-0.04	ROANOKE	77	1	4.29	0.29
PEORIA	76	1	5.84	1.82	BINGHAMTON	68	-1	5.15	1.66	WASH/DULLES	76	0	4.89	1.32
ROCKFORD	72	-1	3.50	-0.60	BUFFALO	71	0	2.42	-0.72	WA OLYMPIA	68	5	0.15	-0.67
SPRINGFIELD	76	0	4.16	0.63	ROCHESTER	71	0	3.56	0.63	QUILLAYUTE	63	4	0.97	-1.37
IN EVANSVILLE	79	0	4.67	0.92	SYRACUSE	71	0	3.37	-0.65	SEATTLE-TACOMA	71	6	0.09	-0.70
FORT WAYNE	72	-1	5.97	2.39	NC ASHEVILLE	76	3	2.66	-1.21	SPOKANE	74	5	0.19	-0.57
INDIANAPOLIS	74	-1	13.14	8.72	CHARLOTTE	82	2	1.21	-2.58	YAKIMA	77	8	0.06	-0.16
SOUTH BEND	71	-2	4.79	1.06	GREENSBORO	80	2	3.34	-1.10	WV BECKLEY	71	0	9.10	4.32
IA BURLINGTON	75	-1	7.49	3.01	HATTERAS	80	1	5.67	0.72	CHARLESTON	75	1	7.81	2.95
CEDAR RAPIDS	72	-2	5.58	1.52	RALEIGH	80	1	5.01	0.72	ELKINS	71	1	4.98	0.15
DES MOINES	76	0	7.17	2.99	WILMINGTON	82	1	3.31	-4.31	HUNTINGTON	74	-1	7.97	3.51
DUBUQUE	71	-1	1.20	-2.53	ND BISMARCK	72	2	1.51	-1.07	WI EAU CLAIRE	70	-1	6.09	2.15
SIOUX CITY	74	-1	5.68	2.38	DICKINSON	70	1	2.36	0.25	GREEN BAY	70	0	1.80	-1.64
WATERLOO	72	-2	3.35	-0.85	FARGO	73	2	2.78	-0.10	LA CROSSE	73	-1	3.62	-0.63
KS CONCORDIA	78	-1	3.57	-0.63	GRAND FORKS	71	2	5.10	2.04	MADISON	71	-1	5.02	1.09
DODGE CITY	79	-1	2.14	-1.03	JAMESTOWN	71	0	2.96	-0.26	MILWAUKEE	71	-1	1.60	-1.98
GOODLAND	76	1	2.28	-1.26	MINOT	71	1	2.04	-0.66	WAUSAU	69	-1	3.08	-1.04
HILL CITY	80	1	6.46	3.34	WILLISTON	73	4	1.55	-0.73	WY CASPER	69	-1	0.57	-0.72
TOPEKA	79	1	9.33	5.50	OH AKRON-CANTON	73	1	3.86	-0.16	CHEYENNE	68	0	1.85	-0.41
WICHITA	82	1	7.40	4.09	CINCINNATI	75	-1	5.04	1.29	LANDER	69	-2	0.50	-0.34
KY JACKSON	75	0	8.87	4.28	CLEVELAND	71	-1	2.72	-0.80	SHERIDAN	69	0	0.84	-0.27

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

August 3 – 9, 2015

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures were generally below normal across the northern half of the U.S., while most of the South reported above-average temperatures. Most areas across the nation had precipitation totals within an inch of average, except parts of Florida, Kansas, and Nebraska that received weekly rainfall totals in excess of 4 inches.

Corn: By August 9, ninety-six percent of the corn was at or beyond the silking stage, slightly ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Nationally, 50 percent of the crop was at or beyond the dough stage by week's end, slightly behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Despite below-average temperatures across the Corn Belt, ten estimating states saw advances of more than 20 percentage points in corn entering the dough stage during the week. By August 9, denting was evident in 9 percent of this year's crop, equal to last year but 6 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 70 percent of the U.S. corn was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 3 percentage points below the same time last year.

Soybeans: By week's end, 88 percent of the soybean crop was at or beyond the blooming stage, 3 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Despite below-average temperatures, pod setting advanced by more than 10 percentage points across much of the soybean-growing area. Nationwide, 69 percent of the soybean crop was at or beyond the pod-setting stage by August 9, slightly behind last year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 63 percent of the soybeans were reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 7 percentage points below the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: With favorable weather supporting rapid fieldwork in areas where winter wheat remained in the field, producers had harvested 97 percent of the nation's crop by week's end. This was 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Only two of the 18 estimating states had harvested less than 90 percent of the winter wheat crop.

Cotton: Nationally, 96 percent of the cotton was at or beyond the squaring stage by week's end, slightly ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. With double-digit progress evident in most states, 68 percent of this year's cotton crop was setting bolls by week's end. This was 13 percentage points behind last year and 11 points behind the 5-year average. Seven percent of the nation's cotton had open bolls, slightly ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Cotton in the Northern Low Plains and South Texas progressed to the blooming stage, while many fields in the Coastal Bend were being prepared for harvest. Overall, 56 percent of the cotton was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week but 4 percentage points above the same time last year.

Sorghum: By August 9, seventy-two percent of the sorghum was at or beyond the heading stage, 8 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Sorghum heading progress was behind the 5-year average in Arkansas, Illinois, and New Mexico. Nationally, 32 percent of the sorghum was at or beyond the coloring stage by week's end, 6 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Overall, 67 percent of the sorghum was reported in good to excellent condition, slightly below last week but 8 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Rice: By week's end, 81 percent of the rice was at or beyond the heading stage, 12 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest in Louisiana, 40 percent complete, was well underway. Overall, 69 percent of the rice was reported in good to excellent condition, slightly below last week and 4 percentage points below the same time last year.

Other Small Grains: Producers had harvested 62 percent of the nation's oat crop by week's end, 12 percentage points ahead of last year and equal to the 5-year average. Harvest progress saw double-digit increases in all estimating states except Texas, where the harvest is complete, and Nebraska.

By August 9, barley producers had harvested 42 percent of this year's crop, 26 percentage points ahead of last year and 24 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest advanced most rapidly in Minnesota. Overall, 66 percent of the barley was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last week but slightly above the same time last year.

Twenty-eight percent of the spring wheat was harvested by week's end, 22 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest began in North Dakota during the week, while progress in Washington was 61 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 69 percent of the spring wheat was reported in good to excellent condition, slightly below both last week and the same time last year.

Other Crops: By week's end, 94 percent of the peanut crop was pegging, identical to the same time last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 76 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, slightly above last week and 8 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 9, 2015

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

Corn Percent Silking

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2015	5-Yr Avg
CO	84	72	89	89
IL	99	94	96	99
IN	99	86	94	97
IA	96	93	97	94
KS	97	90	96	97
KY	94	93	96	92
MI	88	88	95	94
MN	93	94	98	96
MO	100	91	93	97
NE	98	94	98	98
NC	98	97	100	99
ND	82	85	94	91
OH	90	83	91	94
PA	88	86	89	93
SD	94	85	94	91
TN	99	97	99	100
TX	100	91	97	97
WI	80	82	92	88
18 Sts	95	90	96	96

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

Corn Percent Dough

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2015	5-Yr Avg
CO	24	2	15	22
IL	74	46	67	69
IN	53	24	44	51
IA	52	30	51	41
KS	64	35	60	67
KY	54	41	56	52
MI	27	13	33	33
MN	41	20	52	29
MO	79	51	68	72
NE	59	23	43	54
NC	85	84	90	91
ND	11	4	24	26
OH	44	15	36	45
PA	8	39	54	32
SD	37	16	35	34
TN	83	74	86	88
TX	88	74	86	76
WI	18	7	27	24
18 Sts	51	29	50	49

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

Corn Percent Dented

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2015	5-Yr Avg
CO	3	NA	0	2
IL	15	8	17	24
IN	15	NA	4	14
IA	6	1	4	11
KS	10	NA	14	25
KY	31	13	29	33
MI	0	NA	0	3
MN	0	NA	1	4
MO	31	16	31	36
NE	5	NA	5	13
NC	66	56	68	73
ND	0	NA	1	2
OH	5	NA	2	7
PA	1	5	9	6
SD	1	NA	1	4
TN	19	NA	29	54
TX	76	53	55	65
WI	0	NA	0	1
18 Sts	9	NA	9	15

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

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	0	3	21	65	11
IL	5	10	29	43	13
IN	9	16	28	35	12
IA	0	3	14	58	25
KS	3	7	31	49	10
KY	1	3	14	52	30
MI	3	7	22	51	17
MN	0	1	10	61	28
MO	5	12	32	42	9
NE	1	4	18	59	18
NC	9	15	31	34	11
ND	1	5	17	62	15
OH	5	16	33	35	11
PA	0	6	19	36	39
SD	1	3	19	62	15
TN	0	2	14	56	28
TX	3	9	31	43	14
WI	1	4	16	53	26
18 Sts	2	7	21	52	18
Prev Wk	2	7	21	52	18
Prev Yr	2	5	20	52	21

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	96	99	100	99
CO	99	95	97	99
ID	57	54	80	38
IL	100	100	100	100
IN	100	97	99	100
KS	100	100	100	100
MI	96	89	94	97
MO	100	100	100	100
MT	61	70	84	45
NE	97	93	98	98
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	100	93	96	100
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	83	90	96	66
SD	72	76	91	86
TX	100	100	100	100
WA	79	82	91	51
18 Sts	94	93	97	90

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

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2015	5-Yr Avg
ID	19	19	35	11
MN	5	5	33	31
MT	5	6	29	7
ND	0	0	16	17
SD	10	24	53	45
WA	46	55	79	18
6 Sts	6	8	28	20

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

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	4	9	19	42	26
MN	0	2	17	61	20
MT	4	8	34	45	9
ND	0	2	17	63	18
SD	1	7	30	56	6
WA	10	36	37	17	0
6 Sts	2	6	23	55	14
Prev Wk	1	6	23	56	14
Prev Yr	1	4	25	56	14

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 9, 2015

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

Soybeans Percent Blooming

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	90	88	93	92
IL	94	82	89	93
IN	95	81	90	91
IA	95	87	92	95
KS	82	61	77	81
KY	72	66	77	76
LA	99	94	97	98
MI	90	91	96	92
MN	93	96	98	93
MS	91	90	94	97
MO	83	46	58	80
NE	95	89	94	95
NC	70	60	72	68
ND	94	95	98	95
OH	90	79	90	92
SD	93	82	90	93
TN	82	72	82	83
WI	87	81	89	87
18 Sts	91	81	88	91

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

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	78	70	77	76
IL	77	52	70	71
IN	78	57	72	67
IA	77	57	73	73
KS	50	28	46	41
KY	52	39	54	53
LA	91	87	91	91
MI	73	47	70	69
MN	71	76	90	69
MS	77	75	84	85
MO	54	20	27	45
NE	78	54	67	70
NC	45	34	44	38
ND	72	73	86	78
OH	63	39	64	63
SD	62	55	71	63
TN	60	49	61	63
WI	62	49	72	58
18 Sts	70	54	69	66

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

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	5	7	26	49	13
IL	6	13	31	41	9
IN	8	16	31	36	9
IA	0	3	18	60	19
KS	1	8	39	47	5
KY	2	5	19	59	15
LA	1	13	34	43	9
MI	2	6	27	54	11
MN	0	1	16	61	22
MS	3	7	21	41	28
MO	5	17	48	27	3
NE	1	5	21	57	16
NC	6	11	28	45	10
ND	0	4	16	65	15
OH	6	15	35	36	8
SD	1	3	20	60	16
TN	1	4	16	59	20
WI	1	3	16	55	25
18 Sts	3	8	26	49	14
Prev Wk	3	8	26	50	13
Prev Yr	2	5	23	53	17

Sorghum Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	99	93	96	98
CO	32	20	57	49
IL	75	47	60	73
KS	41	33	60	48
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	85	61	73	69
NE	76	56	82	67
NM	25	15	16	22
OK	58	48	63	61
SD	72	68	81	73
TX	91	86	87	85
11 Sts	64	57	72	64

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

Sorghum Percent Coloring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	69	64	75	73
CO	9	4	14	17
IL	31	11	22	22
KS	4	1	5	5
LA	92	91	96	94
MO	28	8	18	19
NE	25	3	4	6
NM	0	0	0	2
OK	26	15	21	25
SD	8	1	2	13
TX	88	65	66	73
11 Sts	38	29	32	33

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

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	3	18	54	23
CO	0	5	31	61	3
IL	2	9	47	36	6
KS	1	4	27	61	7
LA	3	13	34	49	1
MO	1	7	49	38	5
NE	0	2	27	60	11
NM	0	0	10	87	3
OK	2	3	16	72	7
SD	0	1	27	67	5
TX	6	6	22	52	14
11 Sts	3	5	25	57	10
Prev Wk	3	4	25	59	9
Prev Yr	2	8	31	49	10

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 9, 2015

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

Cotton Percent Squaring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	94	97	98	93
AZ	100	100	100	99
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	100	99	100	97
GA	99	97	100	96
KS	72	68	83	88
LA	100	100	100	100
MS	98	97	99	100
MO	100	98	100	100
NC	99	96	99	99
OK	99	89	93	87
SC	99	99	100	96
TN	100	90	93	98
TX	97	89	94	97
VA	99	97	98	99
15 Sts	95	92	96	97

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

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	80	87	93	76
AZ	88	75	85	87
AR	97	94	97	99
CA	98	92	95	87
GA	91	78	88	85
KS	26	22	42	48
LA	95	88	93	96
MS	84	82	87	90
MO	79	52	58	83
NC	89	74	82	88
OK	74	37	62	50
SC	92	76	95	69
TN	80	58	73	82
TX	75	44	56	75
VA	80	60	74	79
15 Sts	81	57	68	79

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	1	NA	1	2
AZ	29	15	25	27
AR	2	1	7	4
CA	14	NA	1	5
GA	0	NA	1	3
KS	2	NA	0	2
LA	10	4	9	19
MS	3	2	7	5
MO	0	NA	0	1
NC	2	1	3	2
OK	0	NA	0	0
SC	0	NA	0	1
TN	2	NA	1	1
TX	11	8	9	13
VA	0	NA	0	1
15 Sts	6	NA	7	8

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

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	2	19	73	6
AZ	3	0	17	45	35
AR	4	2	16	44	34
CA	0	0	10	30	60
GA	1	5	27	53	14
KS	0	10	28	52	10
LA	1	5	37	49	8
MS	2	5	32	45	16
MO	1	11	49	33	6
NC	1	7	24	54	14
OK	0	1	22	72	5
SC	1	8	52	37	2
TN	0	2	21	58	19
TX	1	10	41	41	7
VA	0	0	12	85	3
15 Sts	1	8	35	45	11
Prev Wk	1	9	33	46	11
Prev Yr	3	11	34	41	11

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

NA - Not Available
* Revised

Oats Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2015	5-Yr Avg
IA	84	78	91	92
MN	52	29	55	53
NE	93	76	83	95
ND	3	0	20	21
OH	66	50	78	85
PA	47	46	61	69
SD	59	64	81	70
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	36	31	55	56
9 Sts	50	43	62	62

These 9 States harvested 67% of last year's oat acreage.

Peanuts Percent Pegging

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	85	83	84	82
FL	96	95	97	94
GA	97	93	97	94
NC	97	90	95	99
OK	92	65	79	94
SC	99	98	99	95
TX	84	60	87	92
VA	90	80	88	84
8 Sts	94	88	94	92

These 8 States planted 97% of last year's peanut acreage.

Oat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	1	3	16	66	14
MN	0	3	17	64	16
NE	2	6	24	61	7
ND	1	4	14	66	15
OH	1	6	29	53	11
PA	2	4	17	58	19
SD	1	3	22	62	12
TX	15	18	30	32	5
WI	0	3	14	56	27
9 Sts	4	7	21	55	13
Prev Wk	4	7	21	55	13
Prev Yr	3	9	25	53	10

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	2	14	67	17
FL	0	0	12	67	21
GA	0	4	20	53	23
NC	0	4	21	62	13
OK	0	2	15	77	6
SC	1	1	37	55	6
TX	0	1	37	55	7
VA	0	0	25	69	6
8 Sts	0	3	21	58	18
Prev Wk	0	3	22	58	17
Prev Yr	1	5	26	54	14

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 9, 2015

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

Rice Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	63	65	76	74
CA	59	25	79	36
LA	95	94	96	95
MS	76	81	88	84
MO	65	58	70	58
TX	95	84	95	94
6 Sts	69	63	81	71

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	4	22	52	19
CA	0	5	20	50	25
LA	0	6	32	55	7
MS	1	2	20	46	31
MO	0	4	35	45	16
TX	3	2	42	44	9
6 Sts	2	4	25	51	18
Prev Wk	2	3	25	50	20
Prev Yr	0	3	24	54	19

Barley Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2015	5-Yr Avg
ID	21	22	39	17
MN	16	16	65	37
MT	18	25	48	14
ND	2	0	29	22
WA	37	45	71	14
5 Sts	16	17	42	18

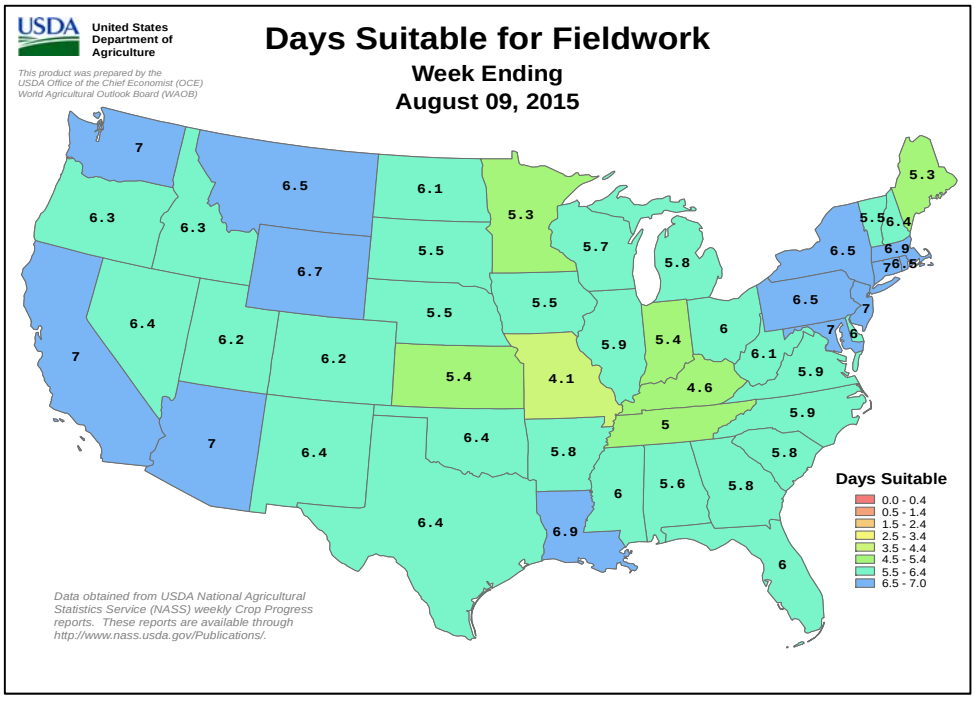
These 5 States harvested 81% of last year's barley acreage.

Barley Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	3	12	49	35
MN	0	2	33	48	17
MT	4	10	34	41	11
ND	0	2	18	67	13
WA	3	15	66	16	0
5 Sts	2	6	26	49	17
Prev Wk	1	6	25	51	17
Prev Yr	1	4	30	53	12

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending Aug 9, 2015

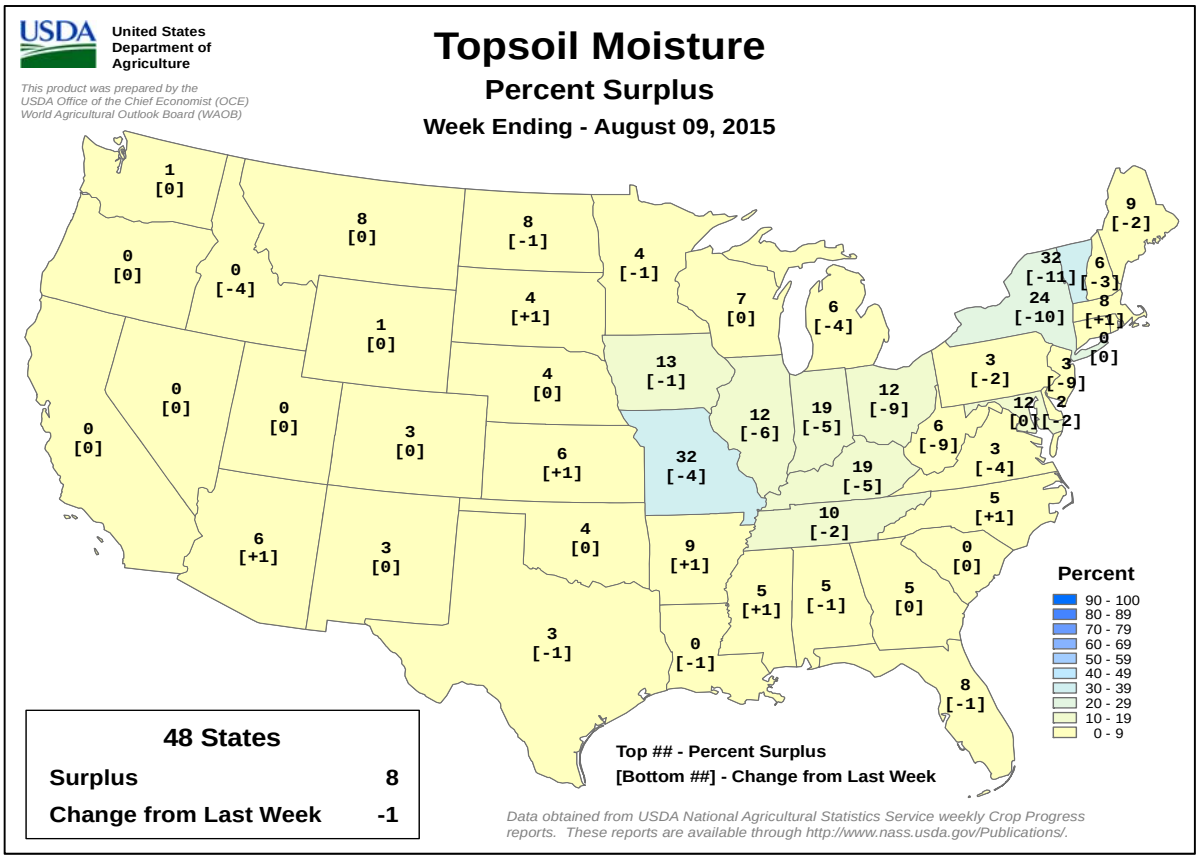
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	13	39	43	4	NH	7	6	38	48	1
AZ	7	9	34	45	5	NJ	4	6	19	39	32
AR	3	12	34	40	11	NM	4	6	31	47	12
CA	25	30	20	15	10	NY	1	6	30	51	12
CO	1	12	24	51	12	NC	18	25	31	22	4
CT	0	14	59	27	0	ND	1	4	30	56	9
DE	4	6	39	44	7	OH	1	5	35	47	12
FL	2	2	19	56	21	OK	2	8	27	50	13
GA	1	12	38	42	7	OR	15	38	38	9	0
ID	2	19	41	32	6	PA	5	12	44	26	13
IL	1	4	23	56	16	RI	0	0	50	50	0
IN	2	7	31	50	10	SC	2	21	45	30	2
IA	0	3	24	58	15	SD	2	9	28	55	6
KS	2	6	30	52	10	TN	1	8	26	58	7
KY	1	3	18	62	16	TX	4	16	38	36	6
LA	4	23	40	30	3	UT	0	12	32	49	7
ME	0	0	26	53	21	VT	0	0	16	59	25
MD	0	4	30	43	23	VA	2	8	34	45	11
MA	0	4	35	50	11	WA	11	35	27	25	2
MI	2	7	34	48	9	WV	1	5	16	72	6
MN	0	4	19	64	13	WI	0	11	26	47	16
MS	3	15	34	40	8	WY	0	3	15	72	10
MO	0	2	31	52	15	48 Sts	3	11	31	46	9
MT	9	22	44	22	3						
NE	3	6	23	57	11	Prev Wk	3	9	30	47	11
NV	10	15	35	35	5	Prev Yr	5	13	32	42	8

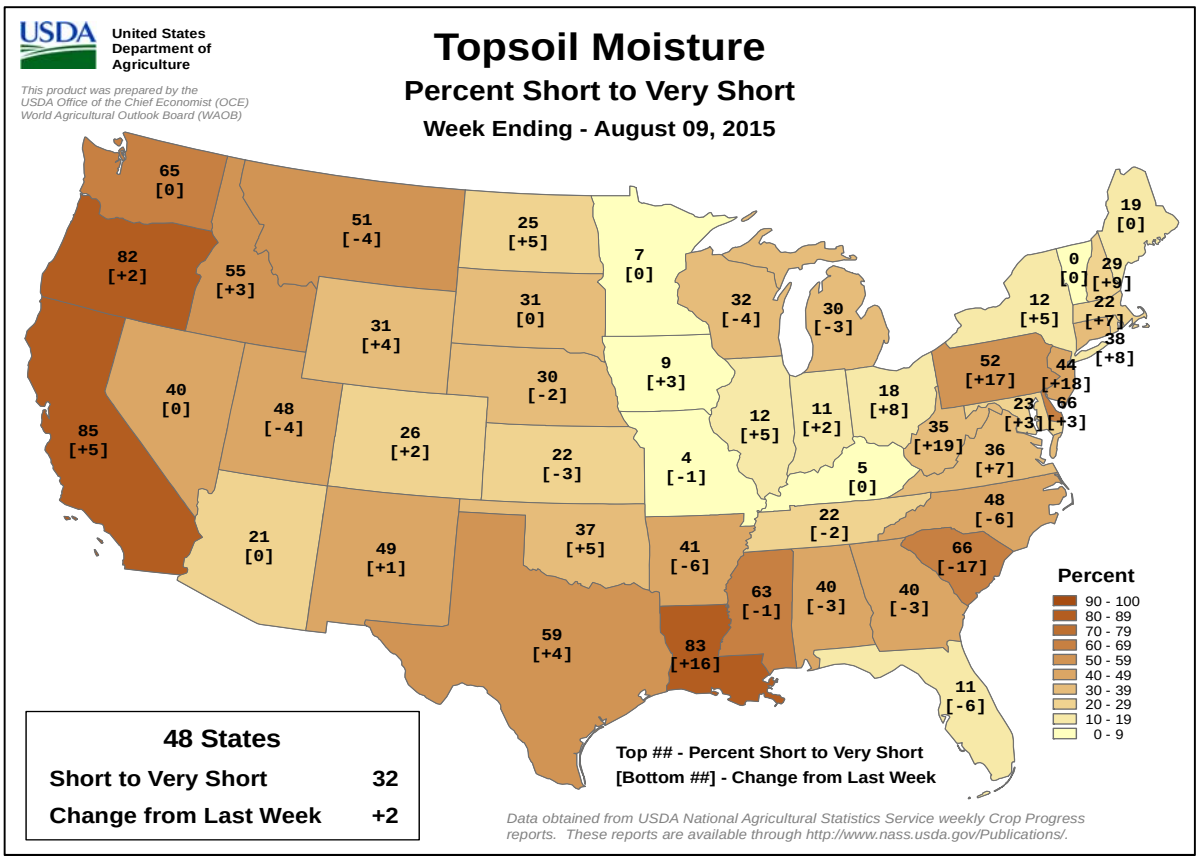


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 9, 2015

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

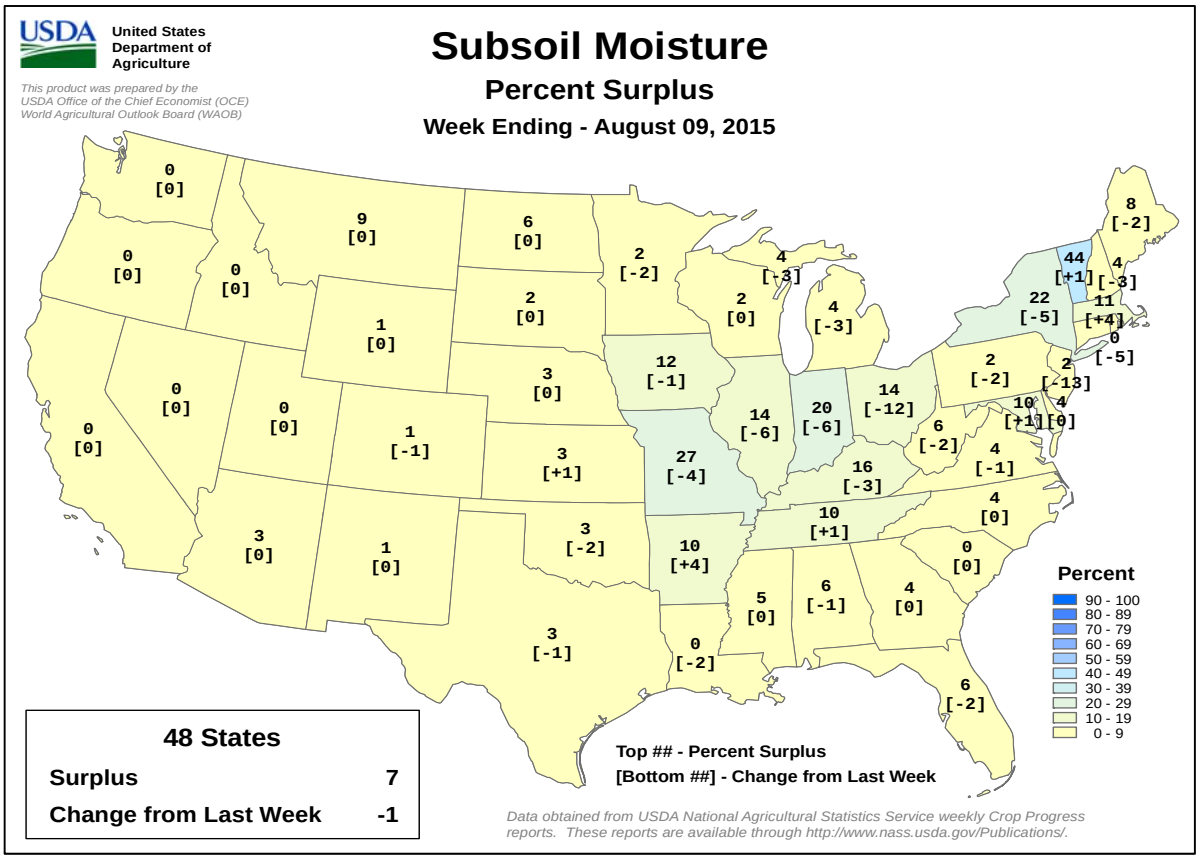


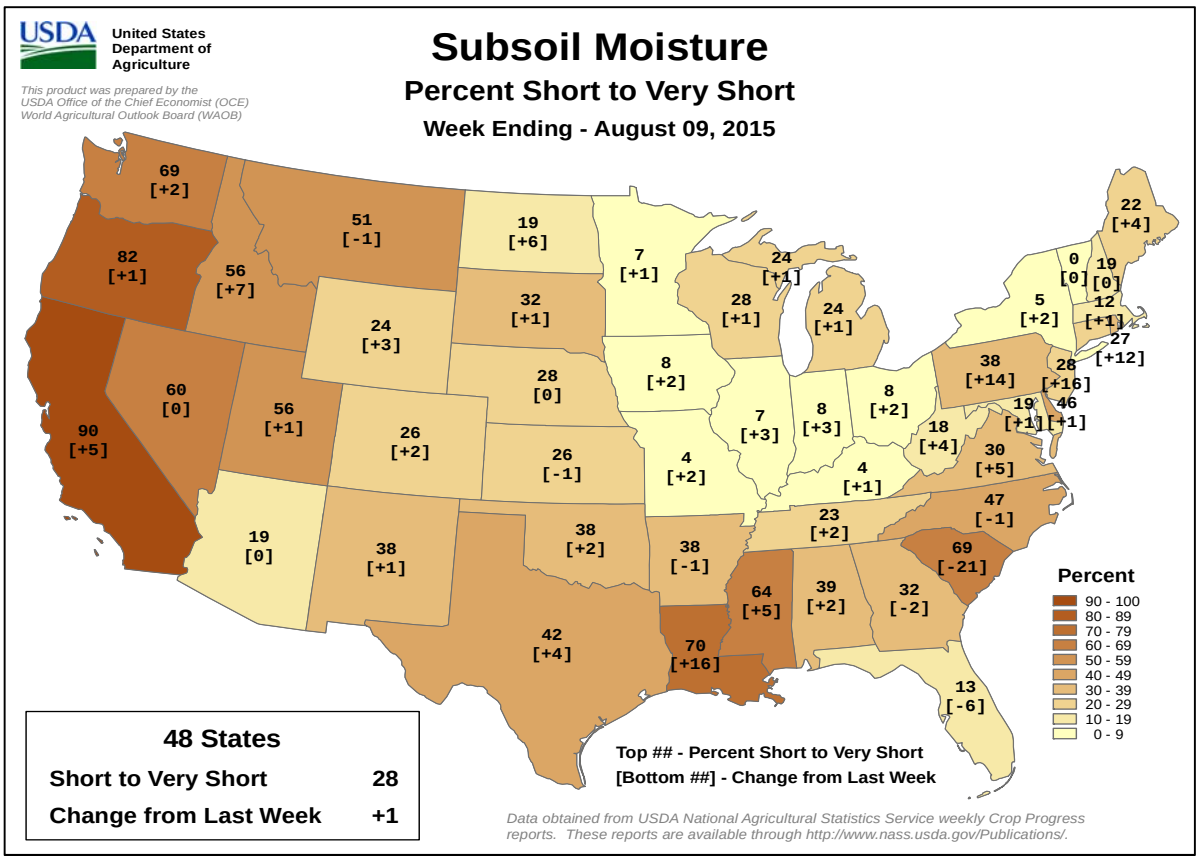


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 9, 2015

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





International Weather and Crop Summary

August 2-8, 2015

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: After last week's respite, the resumption of excessive heat renewed stress on reproductive to filling summer crops over much of the continent.

WESTERN FSU: Hot conditions abated somewhat, easing stress on reproductive to filling summer crops.

EASTERN FSU: Widespread showers and below-normal temperatures further benefited reproductive to filling spring wheat, while excessive heat returned to cotton areas in the south.

MIDDLE EAST: Showers sustained good to excellent summer crop prospects in Turkey.

SOUTH ASIA: Heavy showers all but erased rainfall deficits for cotton and groundnuts in Maharashtra but caused field flooding.

EAST ASIA: Typhoon Soudelor brought beneficial rainfall to rice in Taiwan and parts of southeastern China as the storm dissipated rapidly.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Showers continued to benefit wet-season rice in Thailand, although more rain is needed to replenish reservoirs for the dry-season crop, transplanted later in the year.

AUSTRALIA: Showers further improved crop conditions in Western Australia.

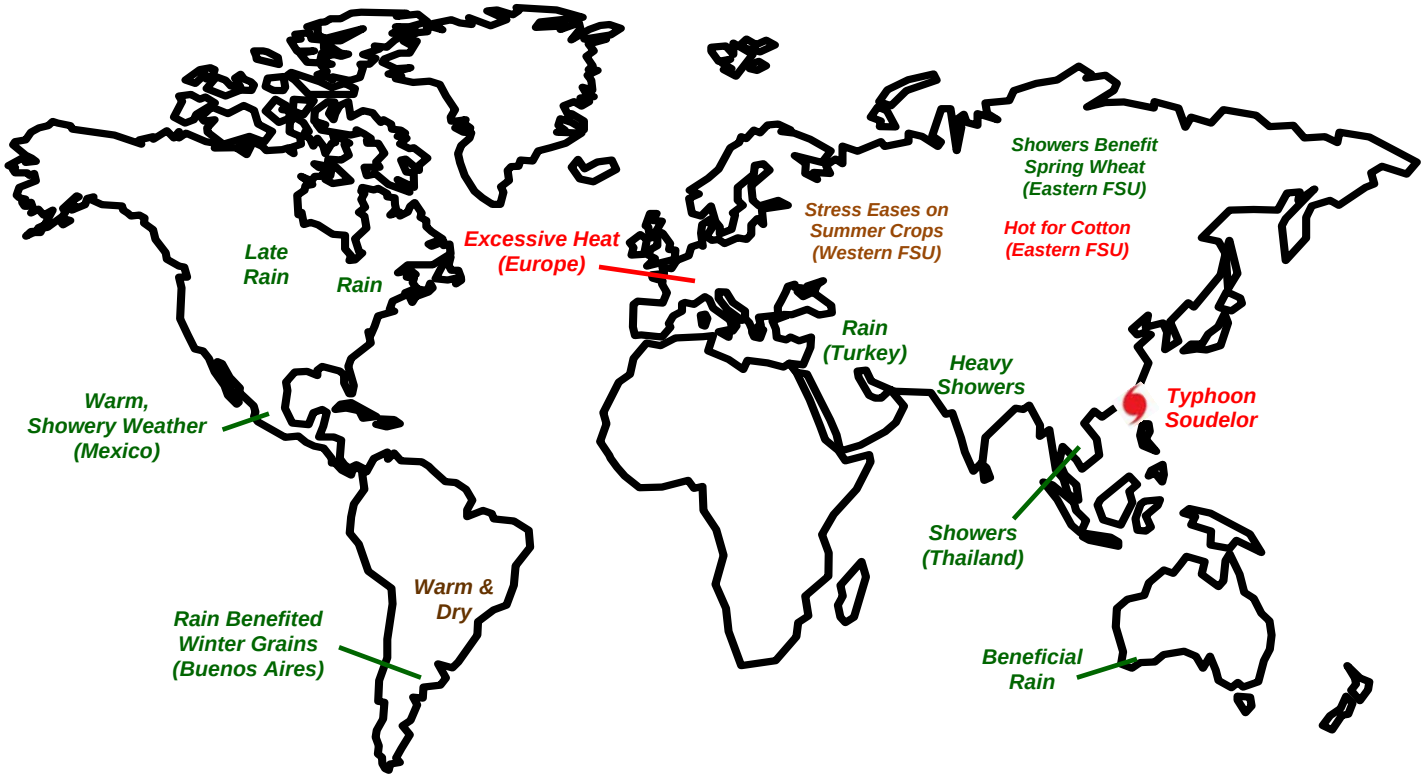
ARGENTINA: Rain benefited winter grains in Buenos Aires, but moisture remained limited in western production areas.

BRAZIL: Warm, mostly dry weather spurred rapid development of wheat, as well as second-crop corn and cotton.

MEXICO: Warm, showery weather continued across the southern plateau corn belt, but rainfall remained unseasonably light in eastern sugarcane areas.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Long-awaited rain helped to stabilize spring crops in Alberta, but the moisture arrived too late to significantly improve crop prospects.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Rain benefitted corn and soybeans in southwestern Ontario, following more than a month of below-normal rainfall.



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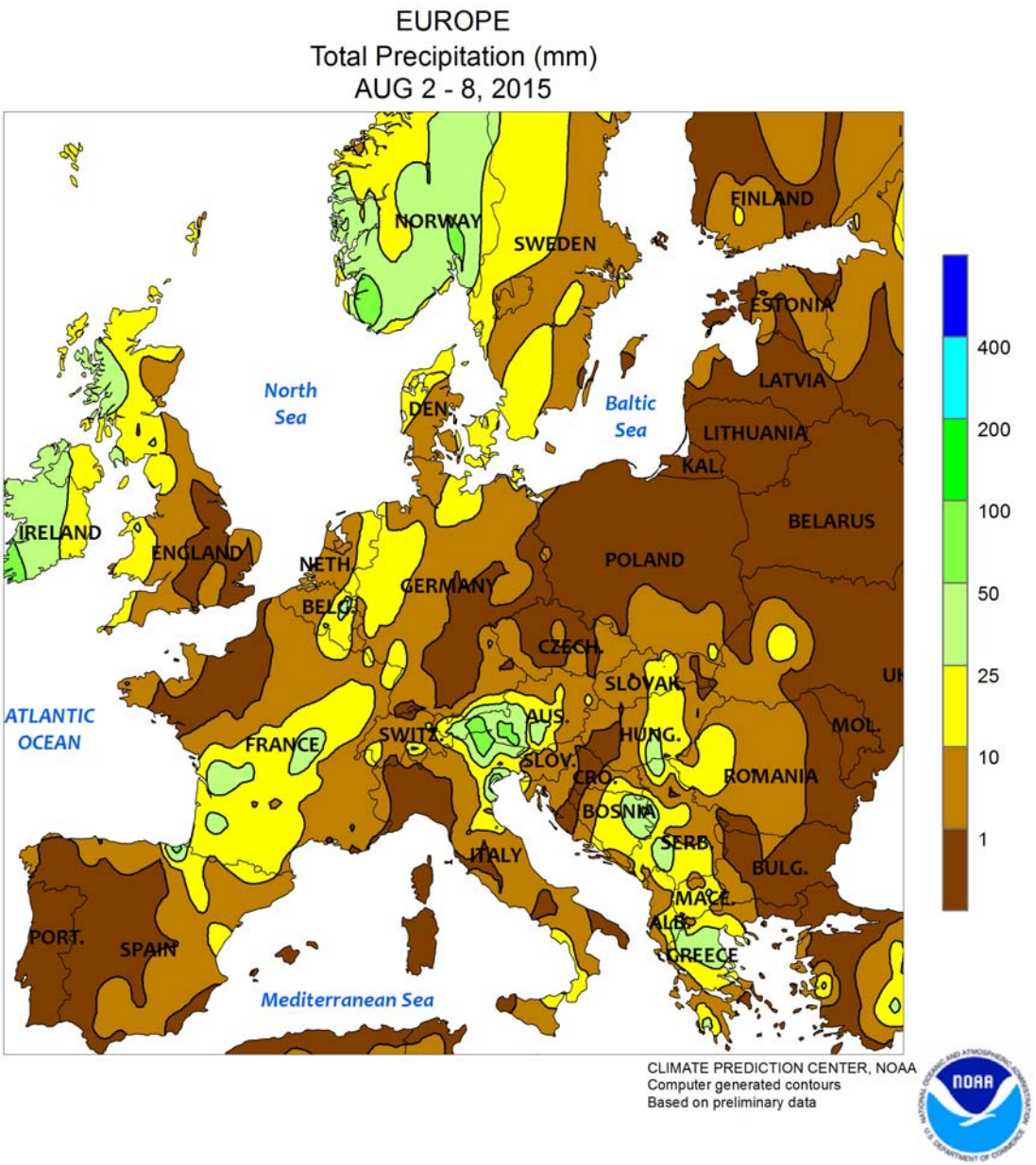

EUROPE

After last week's respite, a resumption of excessive heat renewed stress on reproductive to filling small grains and summer crops. Temperatures for the week averaged 2 to 5°C above normal over much of western Europe (except for the United Kingdom, where temperatures were near normal), and 3 to 7°C above normal across eastern growing areas. In northern Spain, temperatures mostly stayed below the threshold for additional heat damage to corn, with highs reaching 35°C on August 2 and 3. In contrast, southwestern France saw temperatures as high as 38°C further reducing yield prospects for corn in the early grain-fill stage of development. In northern Italy, where excessive heat has persisted since the beginning of July, readings in the upper 30s (degrees C) impacted late-filling corn and soybeans. In the Balkans, 4 consecutive days of 35-degree (or greater) heat cut yield prospects for filling corn. Farther north, temperatures topped 35°C in Germany on 3 days (a peak of 38°C) as corn progressed through the tassel and silk stages of development, likely trimming yield prospects somewhat. Excessive heat (35-38°C) in Poland likewise was untimely for reproductive to filling small grains and summer crops. Mid-week showers and thunderstorms (10-40 mm) provided much-needed moisture and heat relief from southern and central France into the northern and western Balkans. The rain bypassed winter crops areas of southern and eastern Germany into Poland, where moisture will be needed soon for the planting of winter wheat and rapeseed.

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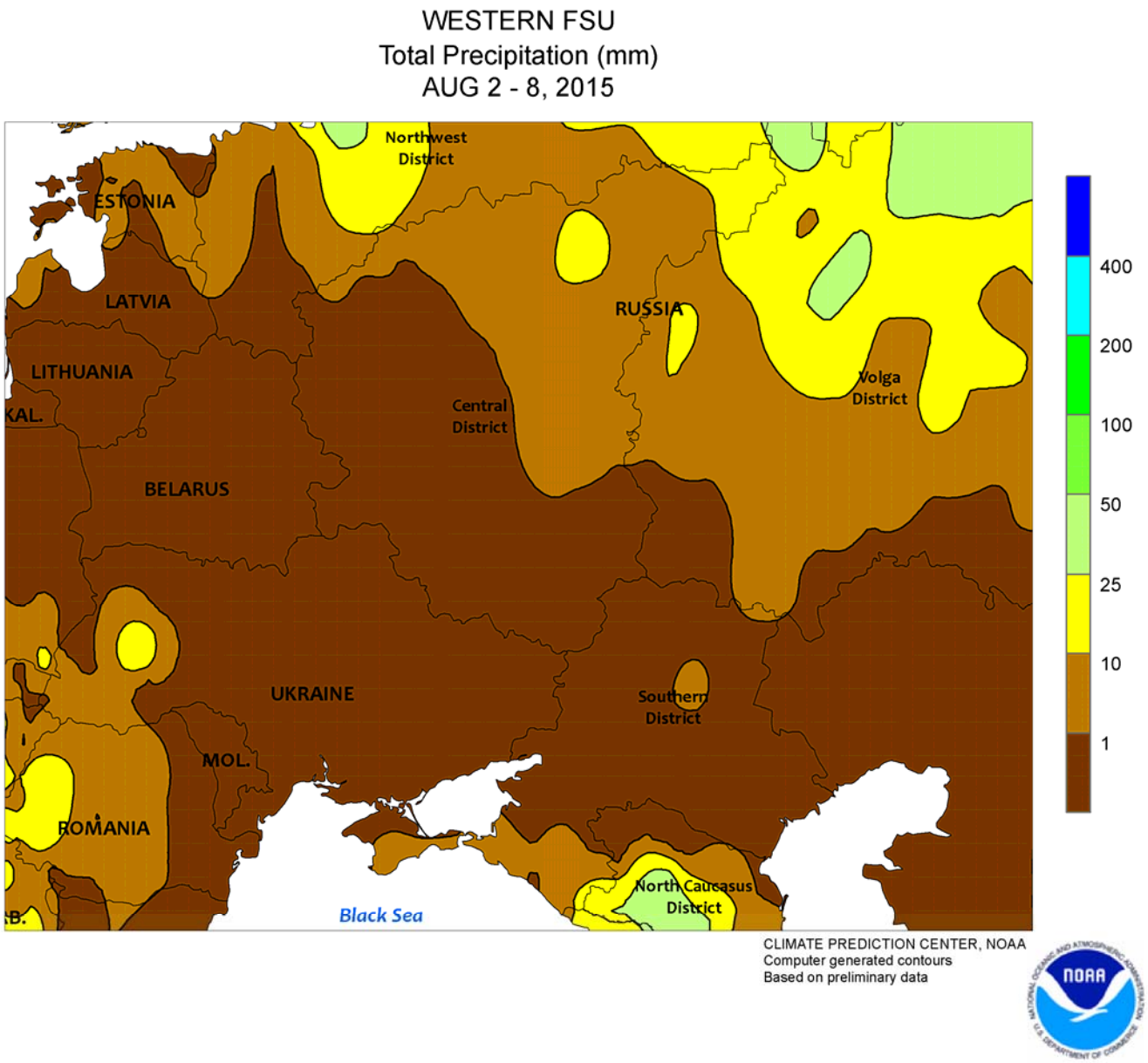
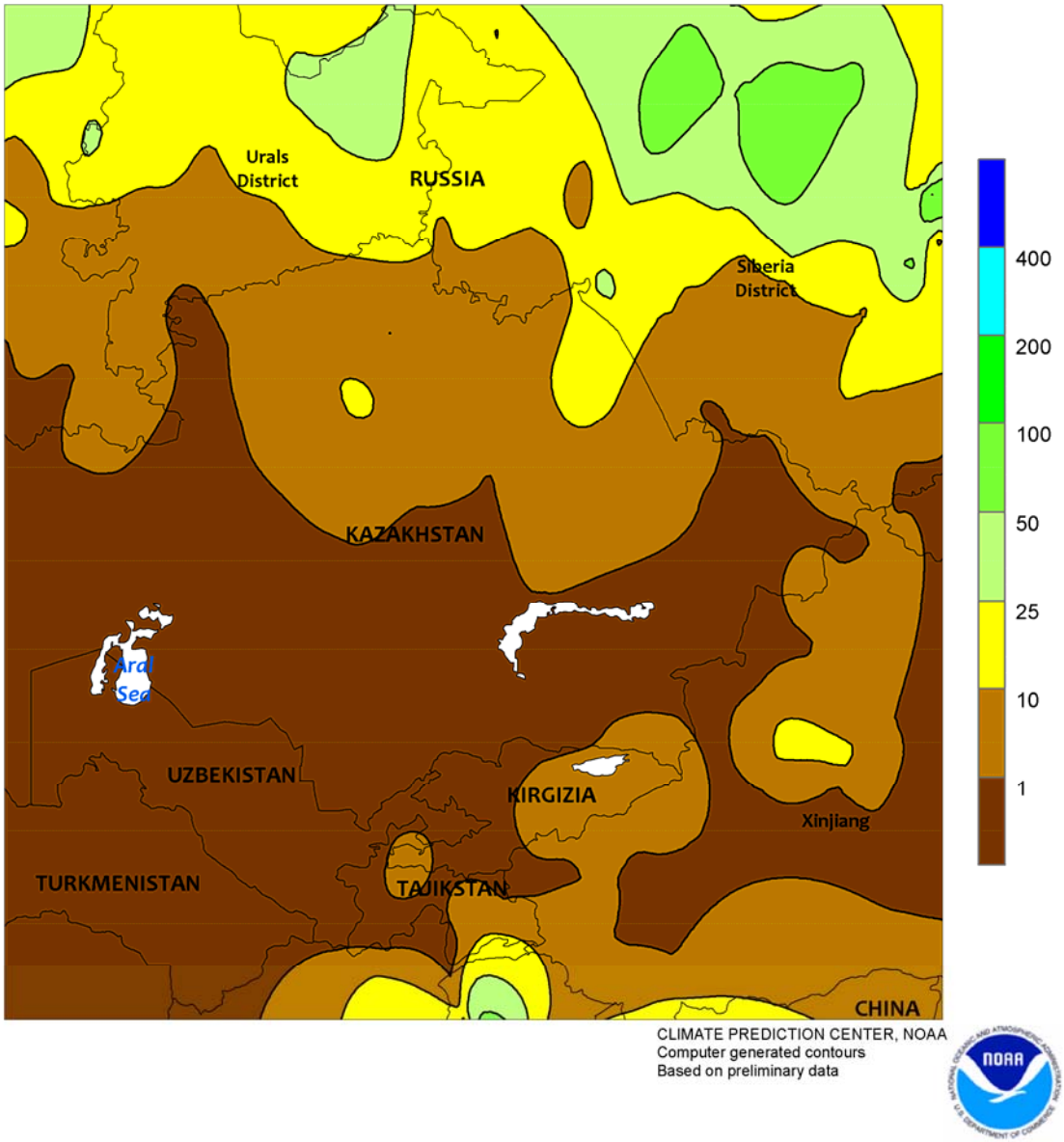


WESTERN FSU

Last week's excessive heat abated somewhat, easing stress on reproductive to filling summer crops. In Ukraine, where prospects for corn and sunflowers are good to excellent following timely rainfall and a lack of extreme heat, high temperatures remained below the critical 35-degree threshold in most major corn areas. Consequently, despite temperatures averaging 2 to 5°C above normal as corn progressed through the silk and blister stages of development, there were few — if any — concerns over heat damage. Farther east, daytime temperatures as high as 37°C in Russia's Southern District (down from last week's 40-degree readings) coincided with corn in the late grain-fill stage of development; consequently, little additional detrimental impact to corn and the more heat-tolerant sunflower crop is expected from this week's above-normal temperatures. In addition, dry weather across most of the region promoted small gran harvesting and field preparation for winter crop planting.

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

EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
AUG 2 - 8, 2015



EASTERN FSU

Cool, unsettled weather in spring wheat areas sustained good to excellent crop prospects, while heat returned to southern cotton areas. A departing storm system and its attendant cold front produced additional widespread showers (2-20 mm) from Russia's Urals District into the Siberia District and southward into northern Kazakhstan. The moisture coupled with temperatures up to 3°C below normal maintained good to excellent growing conditions for flowering to filling spring wheat. Farther south, the resumption of above-normal temperatures accelerated cotton toward maturity 1 to 2 weeks faster than normal. Cotton development was accelerated by an excessively hot July, with some yield losses likely due to untimely extreme heat.

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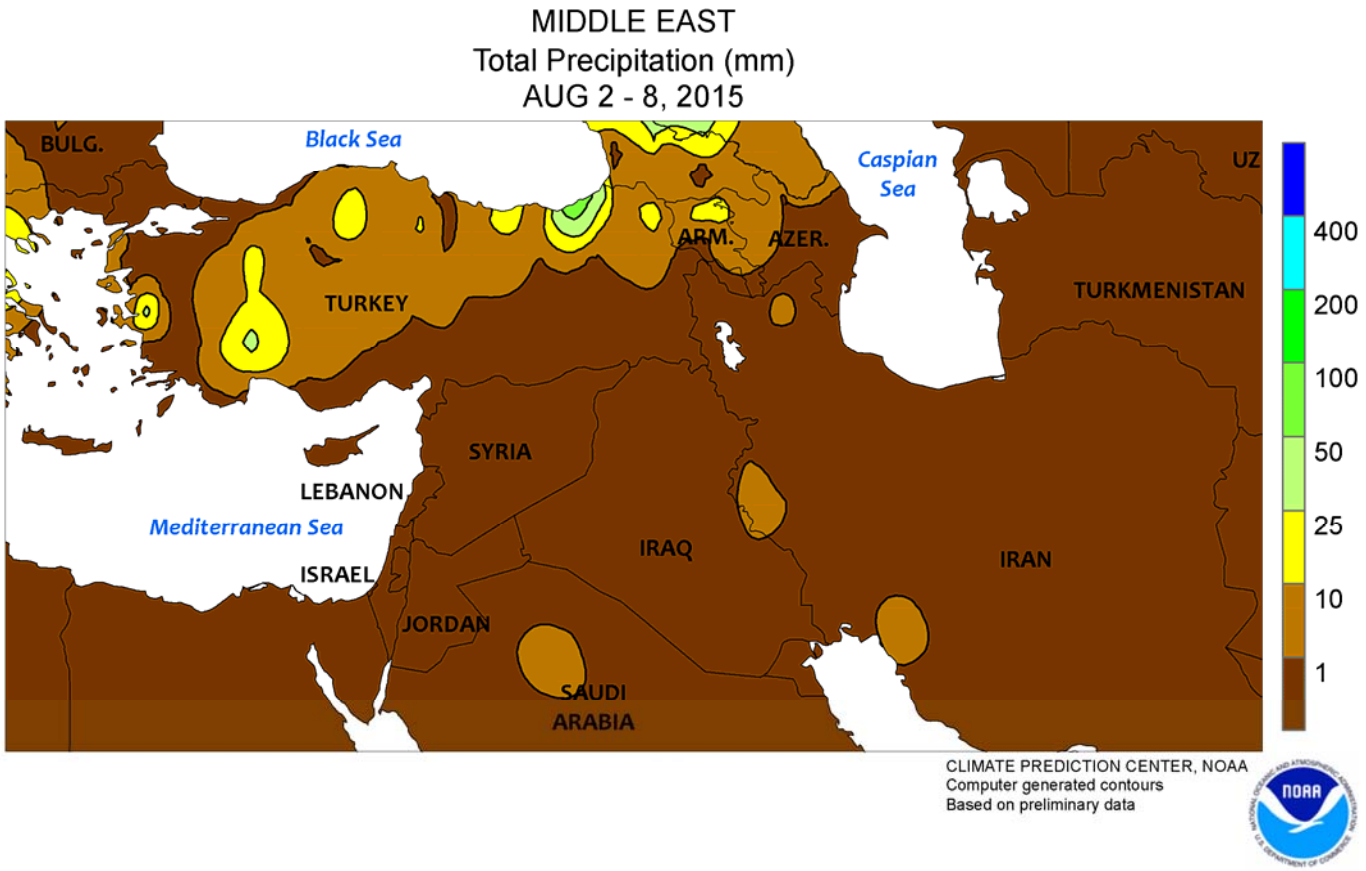

MIDDLE EAST

Unsettled albeit warm weather in Turkey maintained good to excellent summer crop yield prospects. Unseasonable showers and thunderstorms (2-35 mm, locally more per satellite estimates) provided beneficial supplemental moisture to filling summer crops. Temperatures reached into the lower 40s (42°C) in southeastern Turkey, though corn was mostly in the late-fill to mature stages of development. However, the showery conditions likely slowed any lingering winter wheat harvesting. Elsewhere in the Middle East, seasonably dry, hot weather prevailed, as producers await the arrival of cooler September weather to commence winter grain planting.

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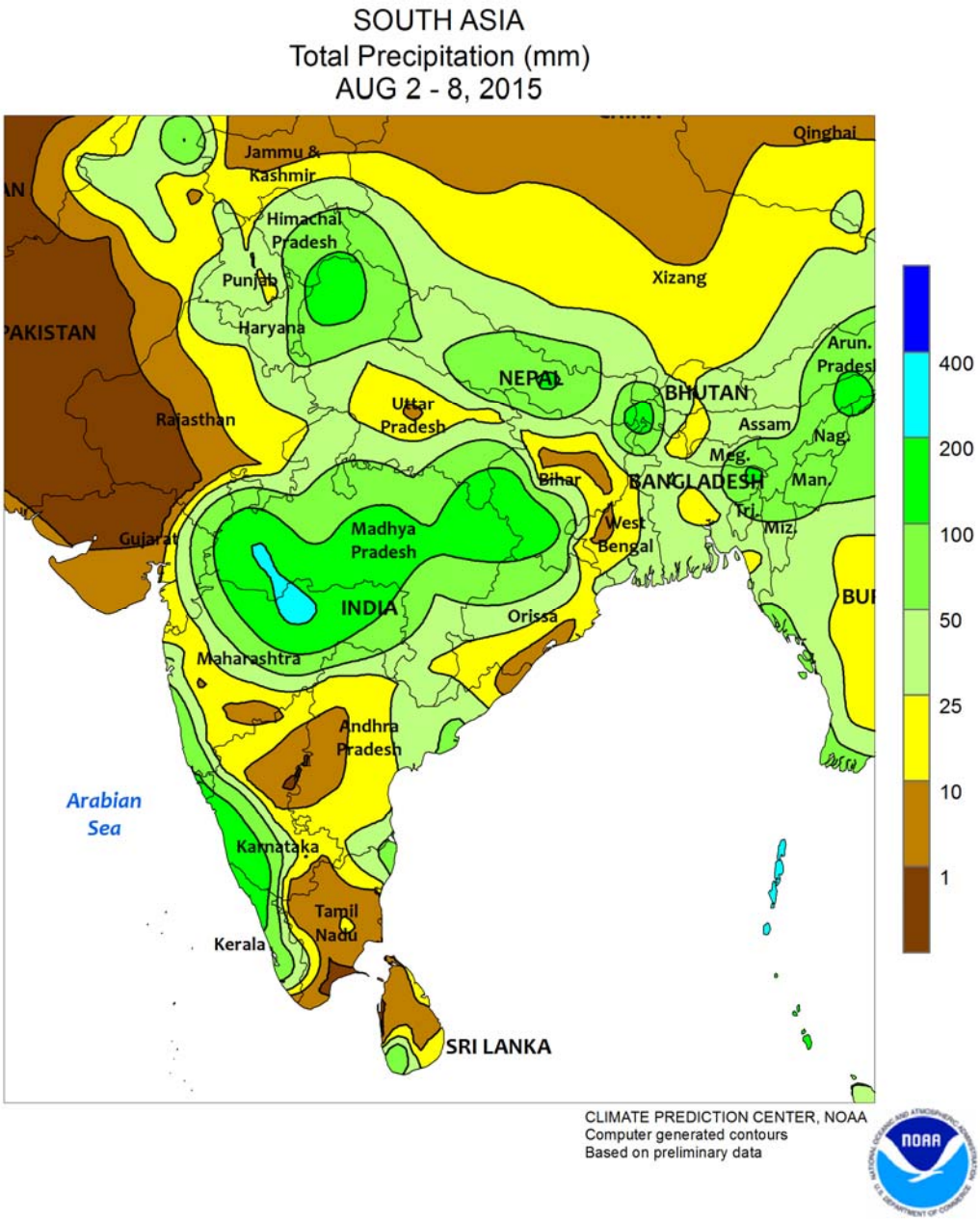

SOUTH ASIA

A swath of heavy monsoon showers across central India brought beneficial moisture to crops but also some flooding. Rainfall averaging over 70 mm (local reports of over 200 mm) in interior Maharashtra all but erased seasonal rainfall deficits dating back to mid-June. However, field flooding and ponding were likely in key groundnut and cotton areas. In addition, similar rainfall amounts exacerbated excessive wetness for soybeans in western Madhya Pradesh, where seasonal totals of nearly 700 mm existed. Farther east, the heavy showers were beneficial in rice areas more capable of handling the influx of water. In other parts of India, dry weather prevailed for the week in Gujarat, where water supplies were sufficient for cotton and groundnuts. Somewhat drier weather in West Bengal and into neighboring Bangladesh eased flooding from weeks of excessive rainfall. In northern India, heavy showers (25-50 mm) occurring during the latter half of the week boosted water supplies but was likely unfavorable for cotton in peak bloom. Elsewhere in the region, drier weather in Pakistan was a welcome respite from an extended period of excessively heavy rainfall, while rice in Sri Lanka remained well watered.

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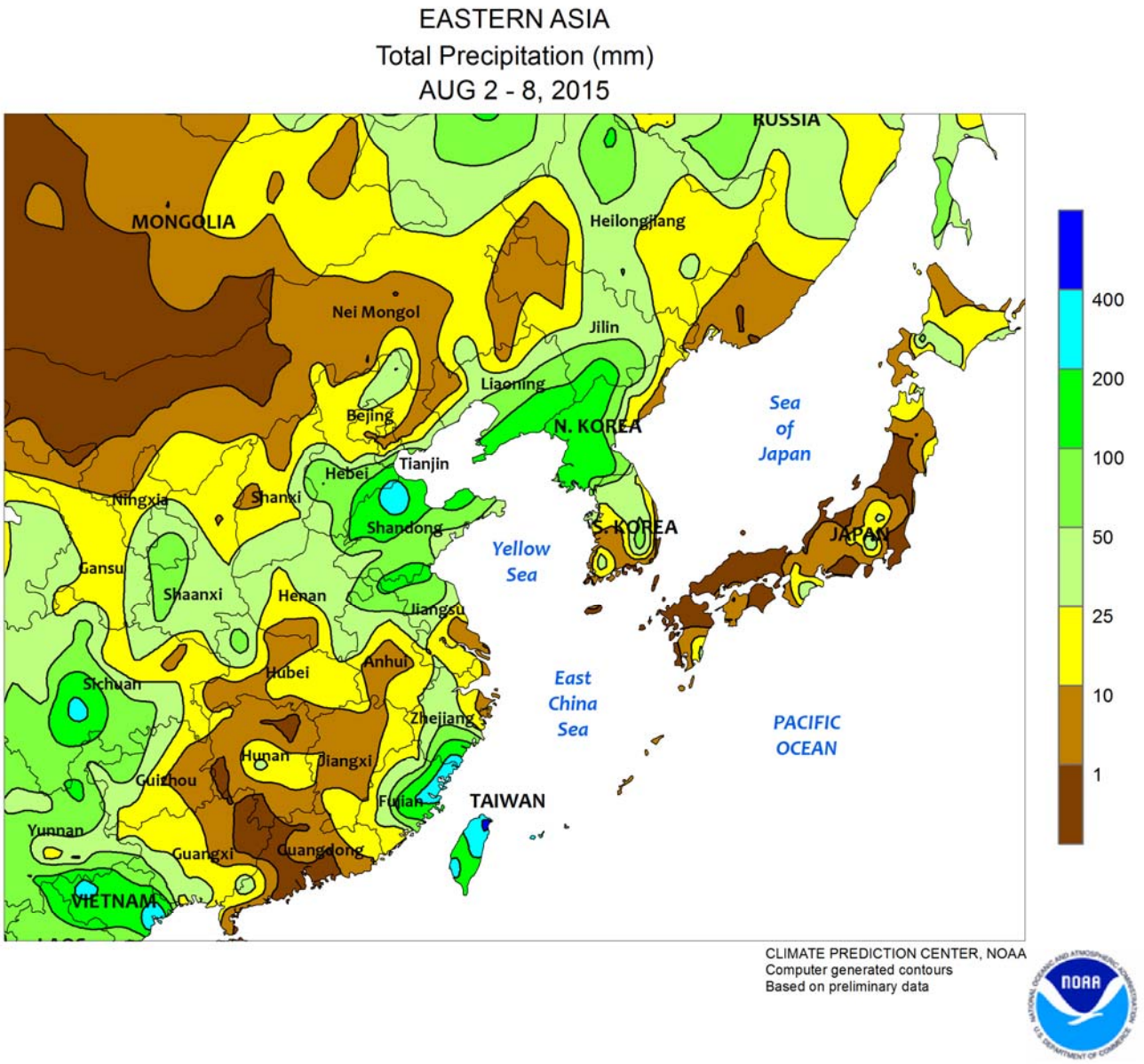

EASTERN ASIA

Typhoon Soudelor raked across Taiwan late in the period bringing heavy showers (over 100 mm) and improving water supplies for rice. Earlier in the week Soudelor had achieved super typhoon status with winds in excess of 155 knots, but weakened rapidly as it approached Taiwan, making landfall with winds below 110 knots. After passing over Taiwan, Soudelor made final landfall in southeastern China (Fujian) where the storm dropped heavy rainfall (over 100 mm) and dissipated rapidly. Little crop damage was reported from the storm, likely as a result of its rapid weakening. In other parts of China, heavy monsoon showers continued to ring the Yellow Sea, bringing over 100 mm of rain to eastern portions of the North China Plain, lower northeastern China, and much of North Korea. While the rainfall boosted water supplies for summer crops, ponding was likely in many row crop fields. Much of the corn crop in the remainder of northeastern China received less than 10 mm of rain, doing little to ease seasonal rainfall deficits. Elsewhere in the region, short-term dryness in southern China and Japan lowered paddy water levels for rice, while seasonal deficits continued to mount for rice in South Korea.

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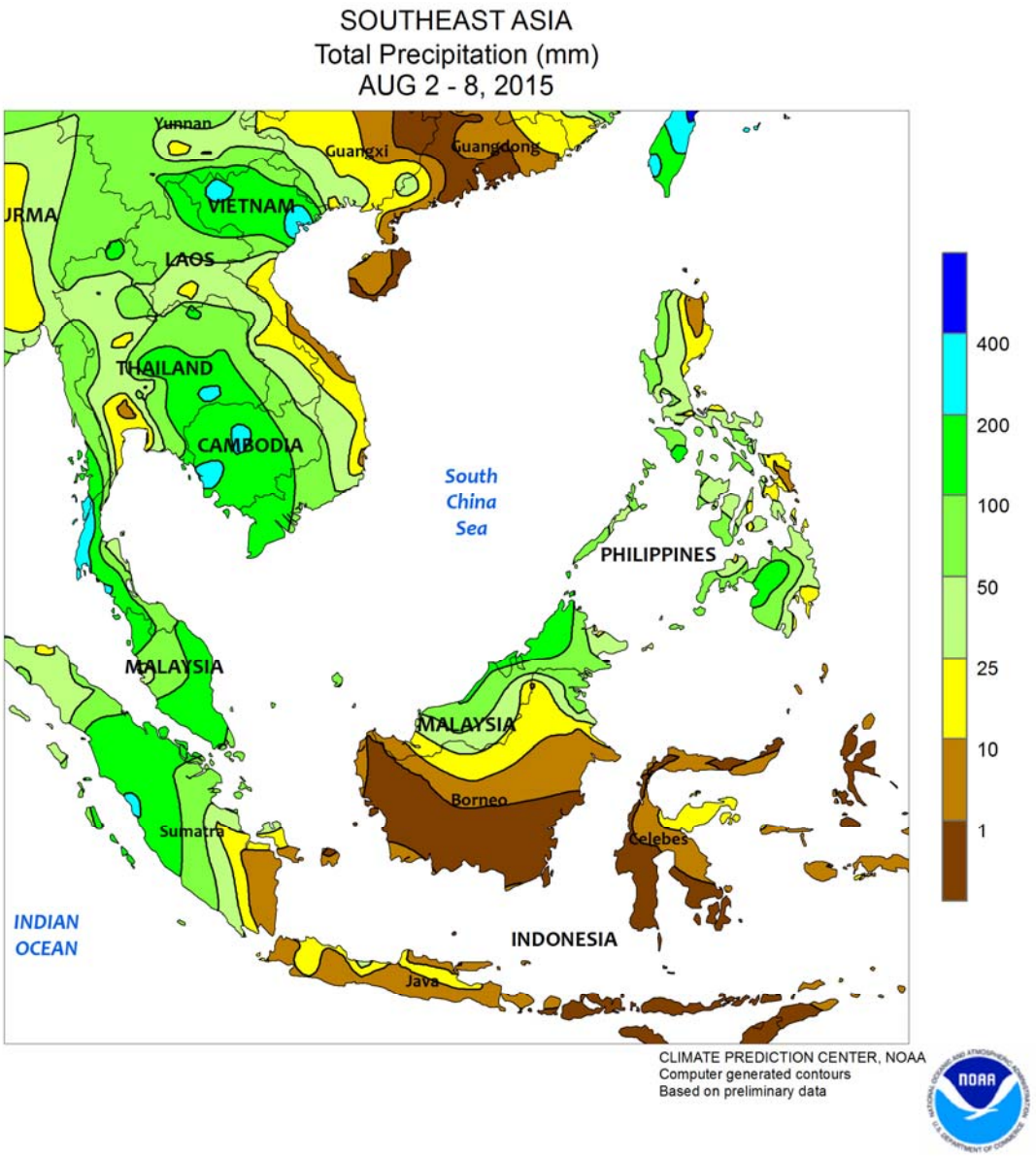
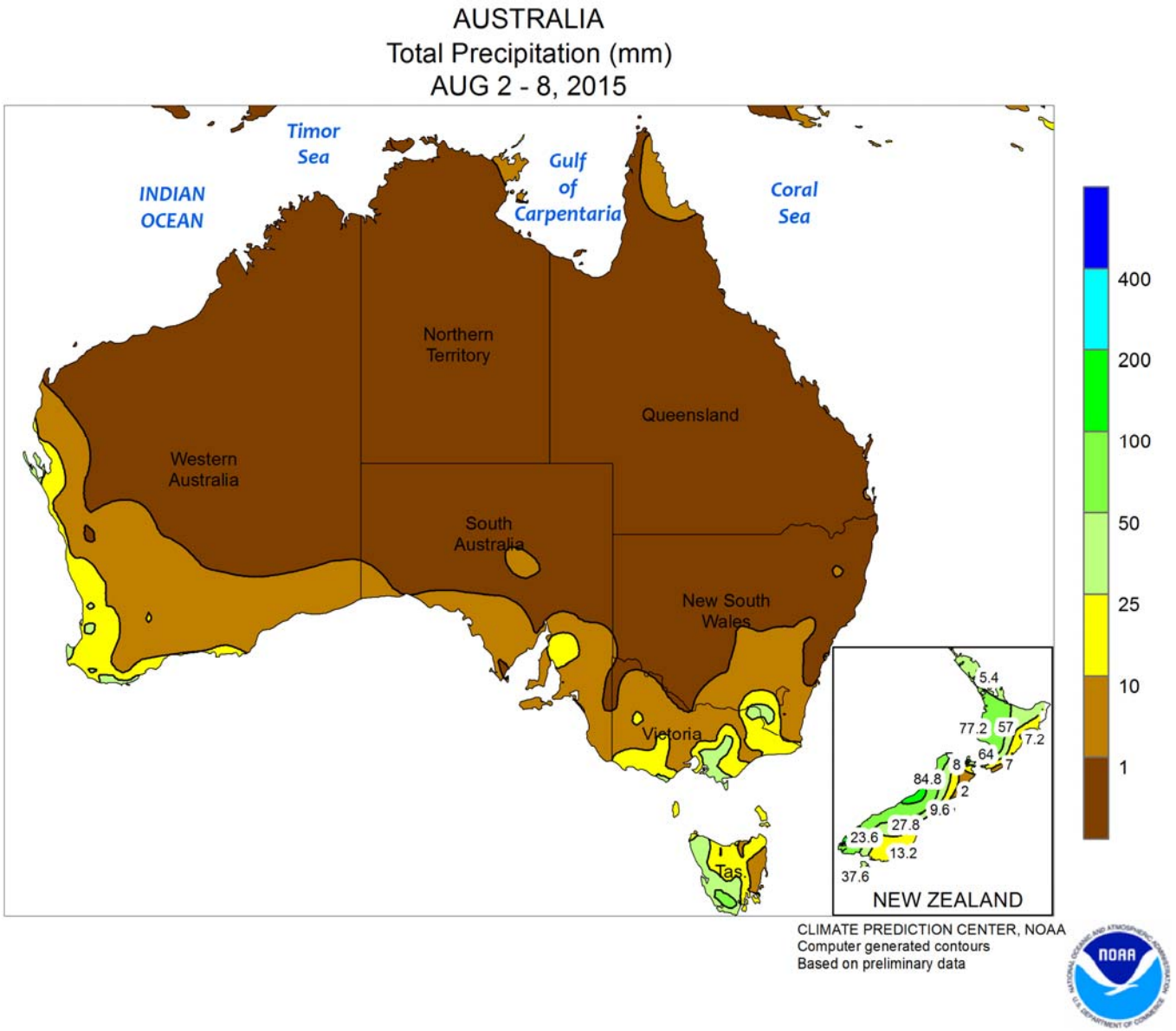


SOUTHEAST ASIA

Seasonably heavy showers brought over 50 mm of rain to northeastern Thailand, boosting paddy water levels for rice. Lesser rainfall amounts were reported in the Chao Phraya river basin but still maintained favorable paddy water levels. However, seasonal rainfall deficits continued in Thailand and more rain will be needed in the coming months to recharge historically low reservoirs used for the dry-season rice crop. In other parts of Indochina, showers boosted water supplies for rice in Vietnam and Cambodia, while drier conditions were unfavorable for rice in Laos. Meanwhile in the Philippines, widespread monsoon showers (25-100 mm) kept rice well-watered in western portions of the country, while fewer tropical cyclones from the ongoing El Niño left eastern sections lacking rainfall, most notably eastern Luzon where seasonal deficits of over 400 mm existed. Elsewhere in the region, unseasonably heavy rainfall across oil palm areas of Malaysia and western Indonesia boosted soil moisture but slowed harvesting at a point in the year when harvesting is nearing its peak.

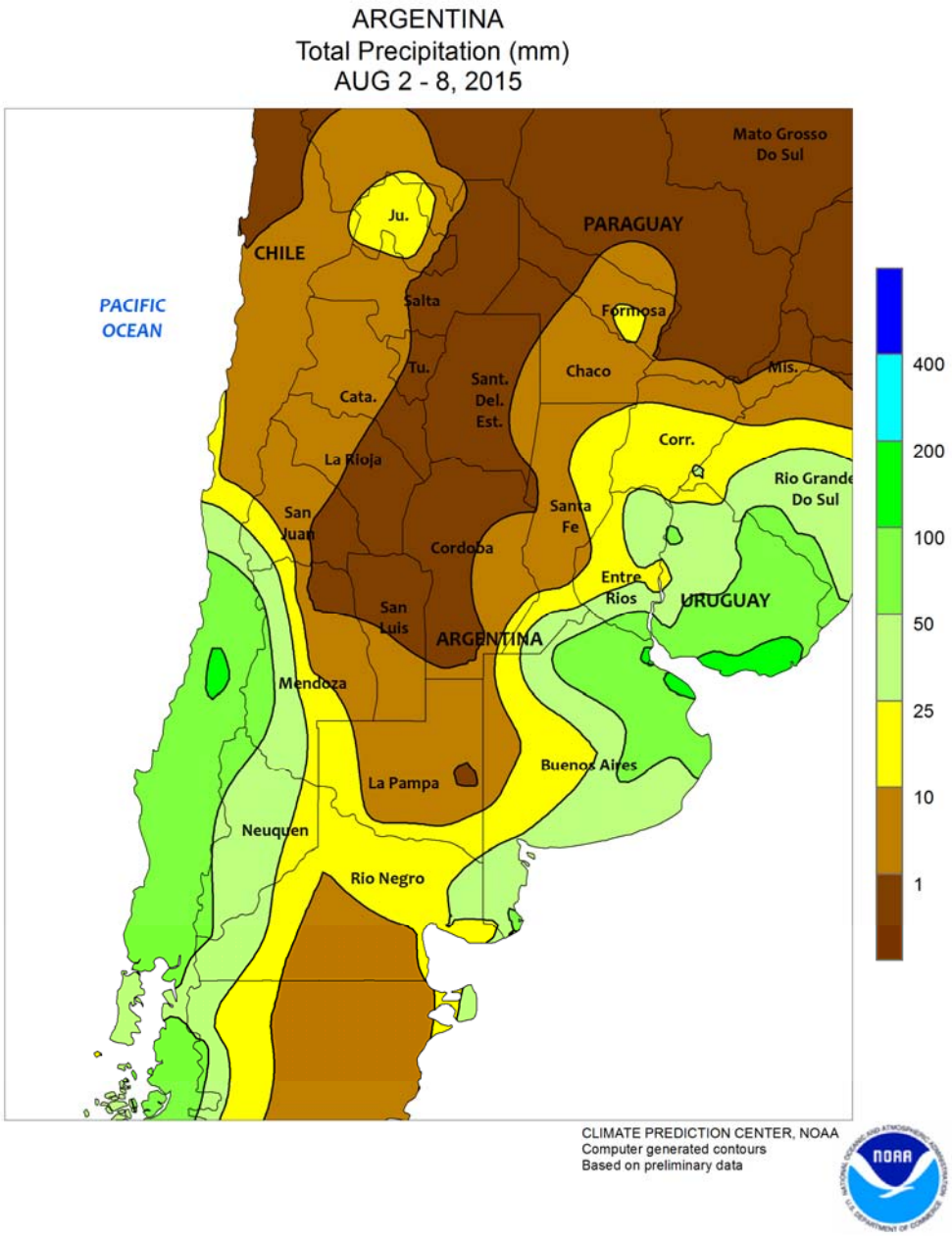
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



AUSTRALIA

In the wake of last week's soaking rains, scattered showers (5-15 mm, locally more) fell across Western Australia, further improving crop conditions following more than 2 months of relatively dry weather. Although the recent rainfall has been beneficial for winter grains and oilseeds, the rain must continue to maintain yield prospects as crops approach the critical reproductive phases of development. Farther east, widely scattered showers (2-10 mm, locally more) fell across South Australia, northern Victoria, and southern New South Wales. Although most farms didn't receive significant amounts of rain, soil moisture was generally adequate to spur development of vegetative wheat, barley, and canola. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, the second consecutive week of dry weather in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland increased net evaporative losses, but topsoil moisture remained adequate for jointing winter wheat and other winter crops. Temperatures in southern and eastern Australia were somewhat cooler than normal (averaging 1-2°C below normal), while temperatures averaged near normal in Western Australia.

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



ARGENTINA

Locally heavy rain further improved moisture reserves for winter grains in Buenos Aires, but drier conditions prevailed in western production areas. For a second week, rainfall totaled more than 50 mm in northern and eastern sections of the state, with more moderate amounts (10-50 mm) recorded in key southern production areas (the delegations of Tandil and Tres Arroyos). However, amounts declined to below 5 mm to the west, where topsoil moisture was likely limited for establishment of wheat and barley; above-normal temperatures (1-4°C above normal, with freezes confined to traditionally cooler southern farming areas) exacerbated the impacts of the dryness on field moisture. Similar conditions were recorded across the north, with showers (greater than 10 mm) in eastern production areas and weekly temperatures averaging well above normal (4-8°C above normal, with daytime highs exceeding 30°C). According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn was 93 percent harvested as of August 6 versus 81 percent last year. Wheat was 98 percent planted, 8 points ahead of last year's pace. Planting was 97 percent complete in Buenos Aires, well ahead of last year's pace (76 percent), but the pace of fieldwork was lagging in La Pampa (86 percent planted versus 100 percent last year).

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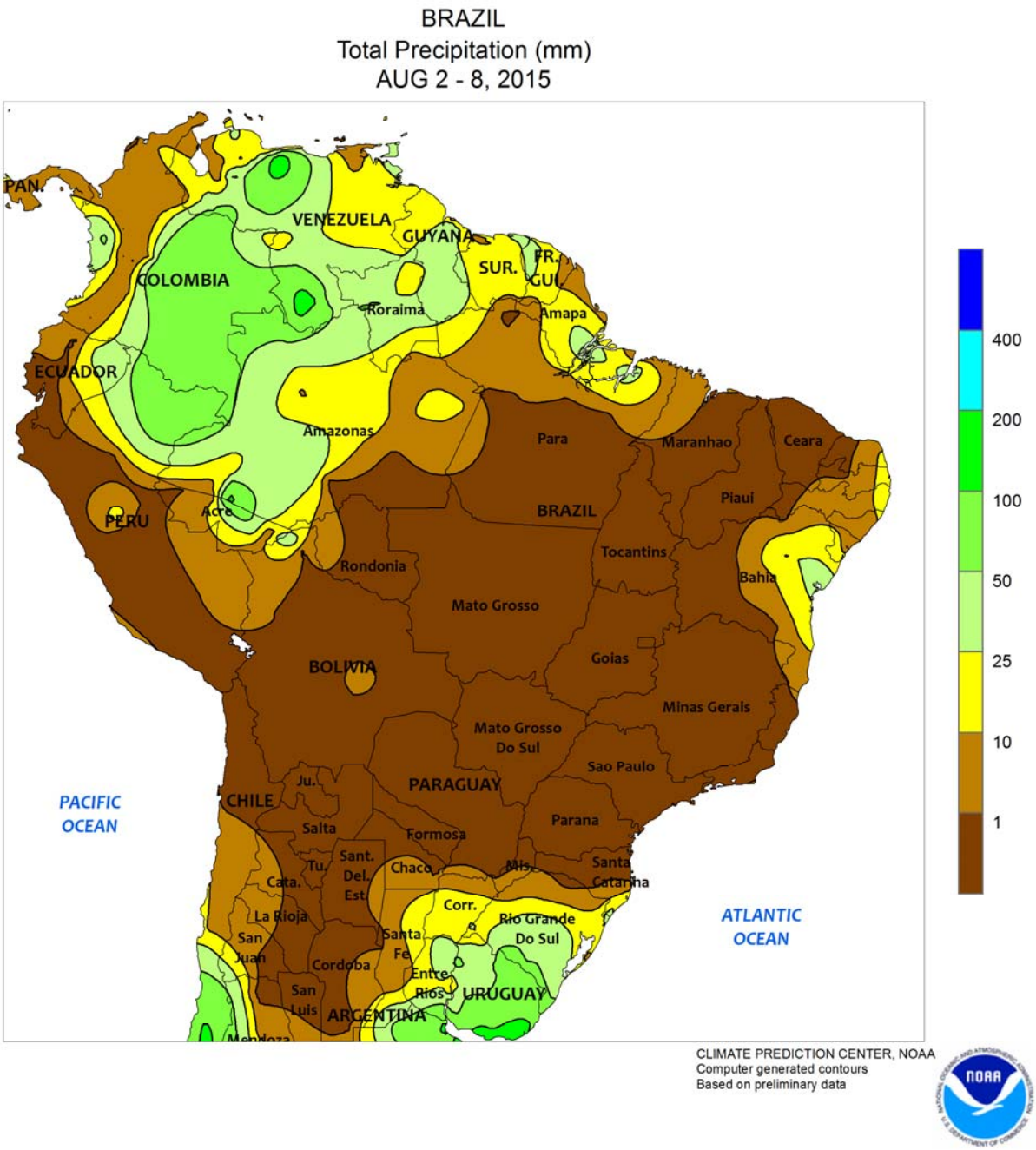
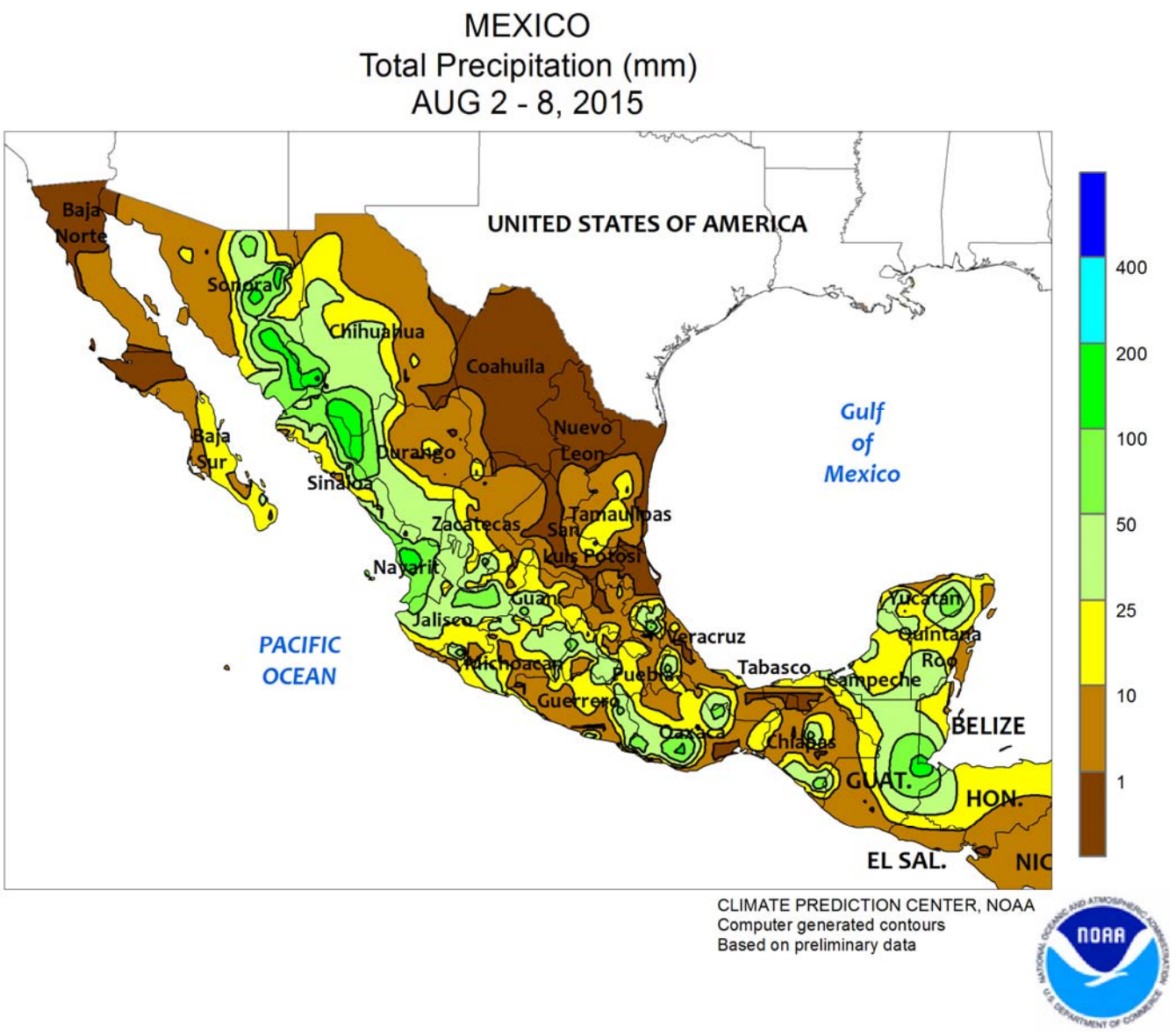


BRAZIL

For a second week, mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather dominated the region, helping wheat to recover from recent inundating rains and spurring growth of second-crop corn and cotton. Significant rain was confined to central and southern farming areas of Rio Grande do Sul and seasonal rainfall areas along the northeastern coast; otherwise, little to no rain fell in major southern and central farming areas. Weekly average temperatures ranged from near to slightly above normal in the north to as much as 5 to 7°C above normal in the south (southern Mato Grosso do Sul through Rio Grande do Sul), where daytime highs reached the lower 30s (degrees C). According to reports emanating from Brazil, wheat was more than 60 percent flowering to filling in Parana as of August 3. In contrast, the later-planted Rio Grande do Sul wheat crop was reportedly 2 percent flowering as of August 6. The warmth and dryness were also favorable for harvesting of sugarcane and coffee in key production areas of Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais.

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



MEXICO

Mild, showery weather covered the southern plateau, although a drying trend continued in other southern agricultural areas. Rainfall totaling 10 to 50 mm spread from Jalisco to Puebla, maintaining overall favorable conditions for corn and other rain-fed summer crops. In addition, summer warmth (daytime highs reaching the upper 20s and lower 30s degrees C) fostered rapid crop growth in the absence of stressful heat. However, somewhat drier weather prevailed along the southern Pacific Coast, and pockets of dryness persisted in Veracruz, including the vicinity of the northern sugarcane area. Elsewhere, monsoon showers (10-50 mm, locally higher) continued in the northwest, improving reservoir levels in watersheds supplying irrigation to winter grains and vegetables. However, the rainfall was not as widespread as in recent weeks; aside from a continuation of scattered showers in southern Tamaulipas, mostly dry weather prevailed from eastern Chihuahua to the Gulf Coast. Above-normal temperatures (1-3°C above normal, with daytime highs reaching 40°C in spots) maintained high moisture requirements for crops and livestock across the north.

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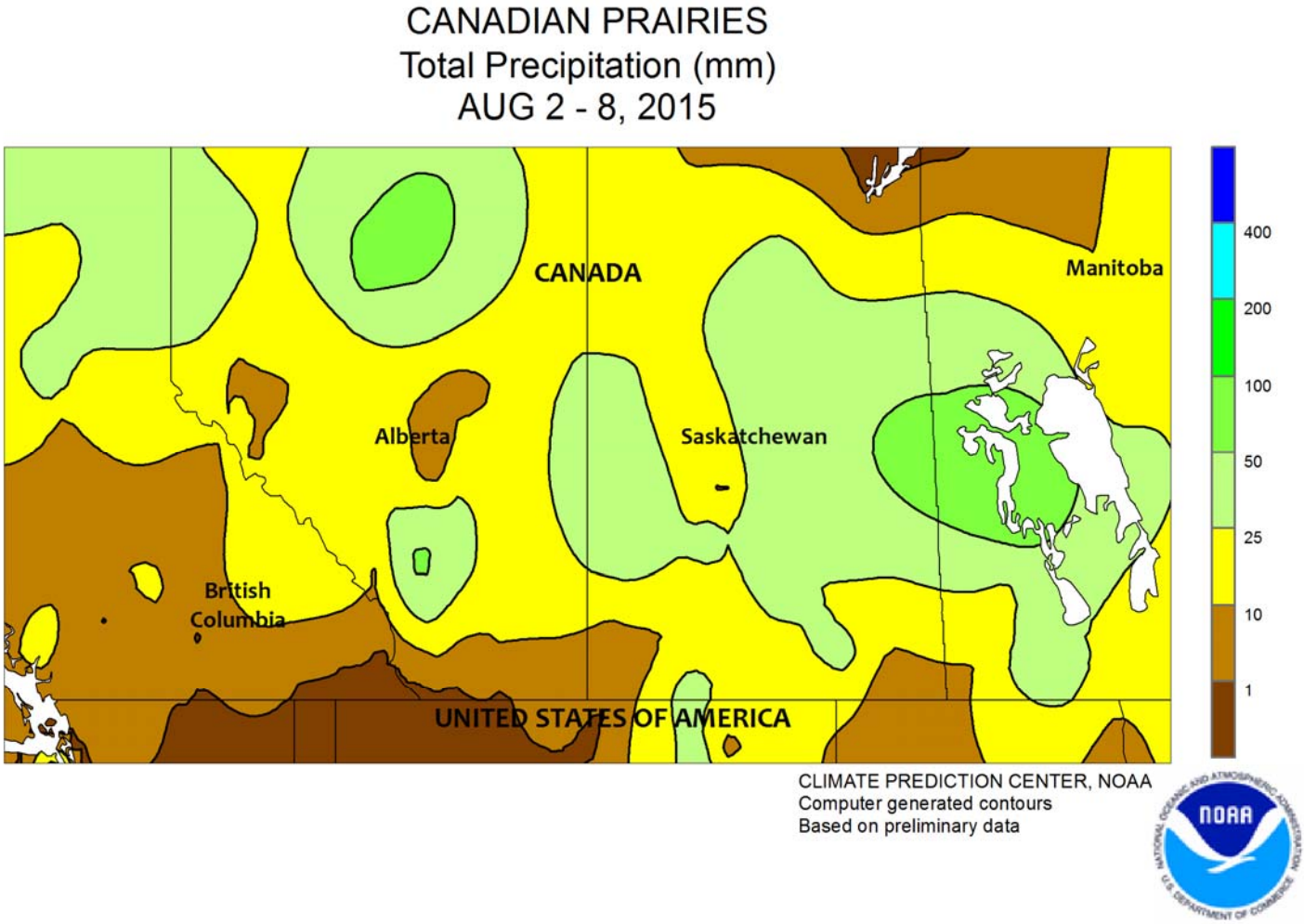
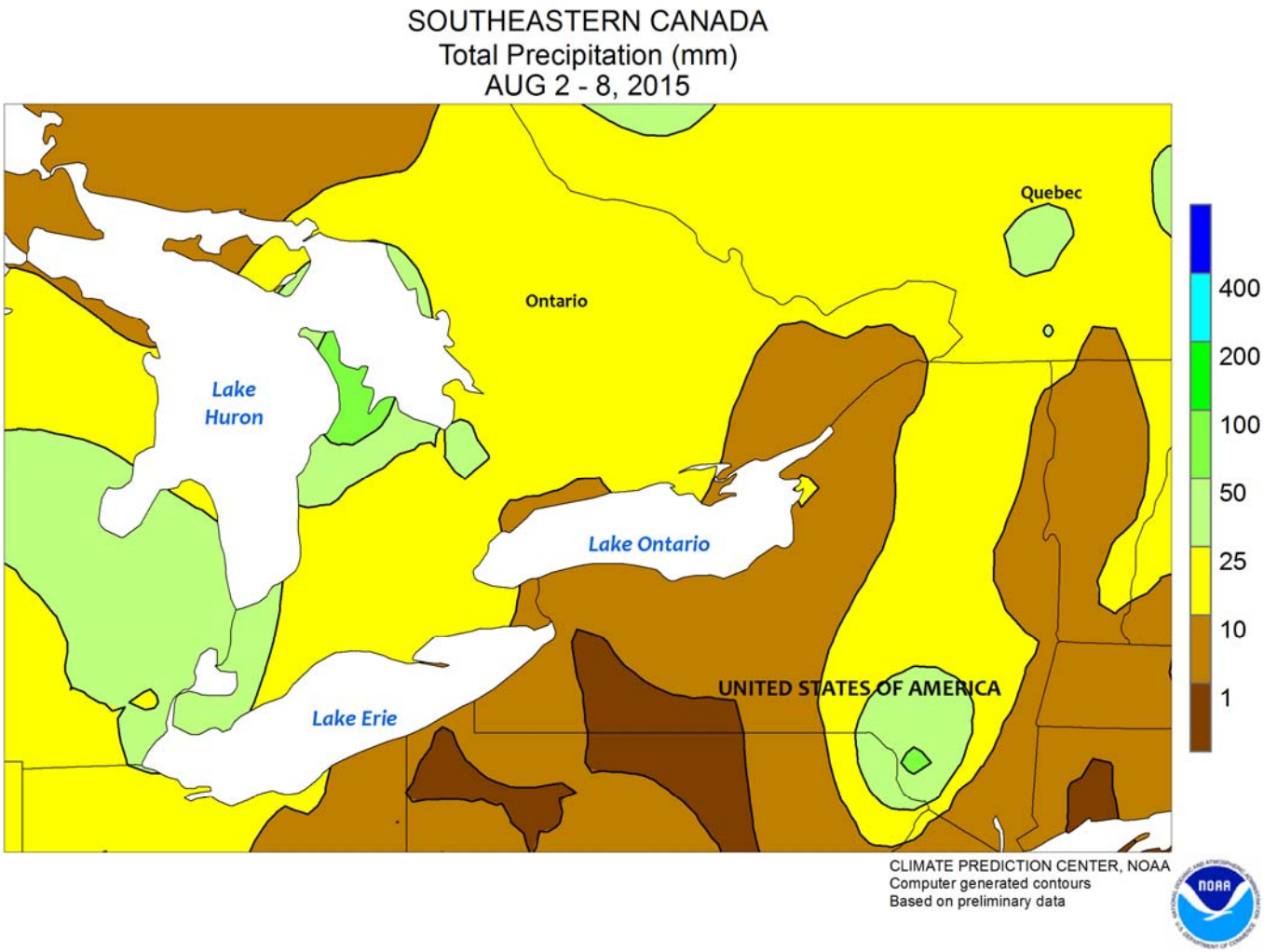


CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Rain helped to stabilize the condition of spring grains and oilseeds in drought-affected agricultural districts in Alberta, but the moisture came too late for earlier-planted crops that are maturing or being harvested. Rainfall totaled up to 50 mm, with the driest weather (rainfall totaling below 10 mm) recorded along the U.S. border. Unseasonably heavy rain (10-50 mm in most locations) continued for a second week across Saskatchewan and Manitoba, improving long-term moisture reserves but slowing the early stages of spring grain and oilseed harvesting. For example, according to the government of Saskatchewan, harvesting was underway in many regions as of August 3, with hay 80 percent baled or put into silage. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal but no freezes were recorded. The first autumn freeze typically occurs during the early part of September, which would give late-planted crops in most areas an additional 4 weeks of growth.

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



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Rain increased moisture for summer crops and pastures after an extended period of drier-than-normal weather. In Ontario, the rainfall (total accumulations of 10-25 mm or more) came early in the week and was followed by milder (daytime highs in the lower and middle 20s degrees C), sunnier weather, which allowed a resumption of winter wheat harvesting after the brief delay. Mild, showery weather (weekly temperatures averaging within 1°C of normal, with rainfall totaling 5-25 mm) maintained overall favorable levels of moisture for crops and pastures in Quebec, which has recorded near-normal rainfall for most of the season. The average date of the first autumn freeze ranges from late September in Quebec to early October in southwestern Ontario.

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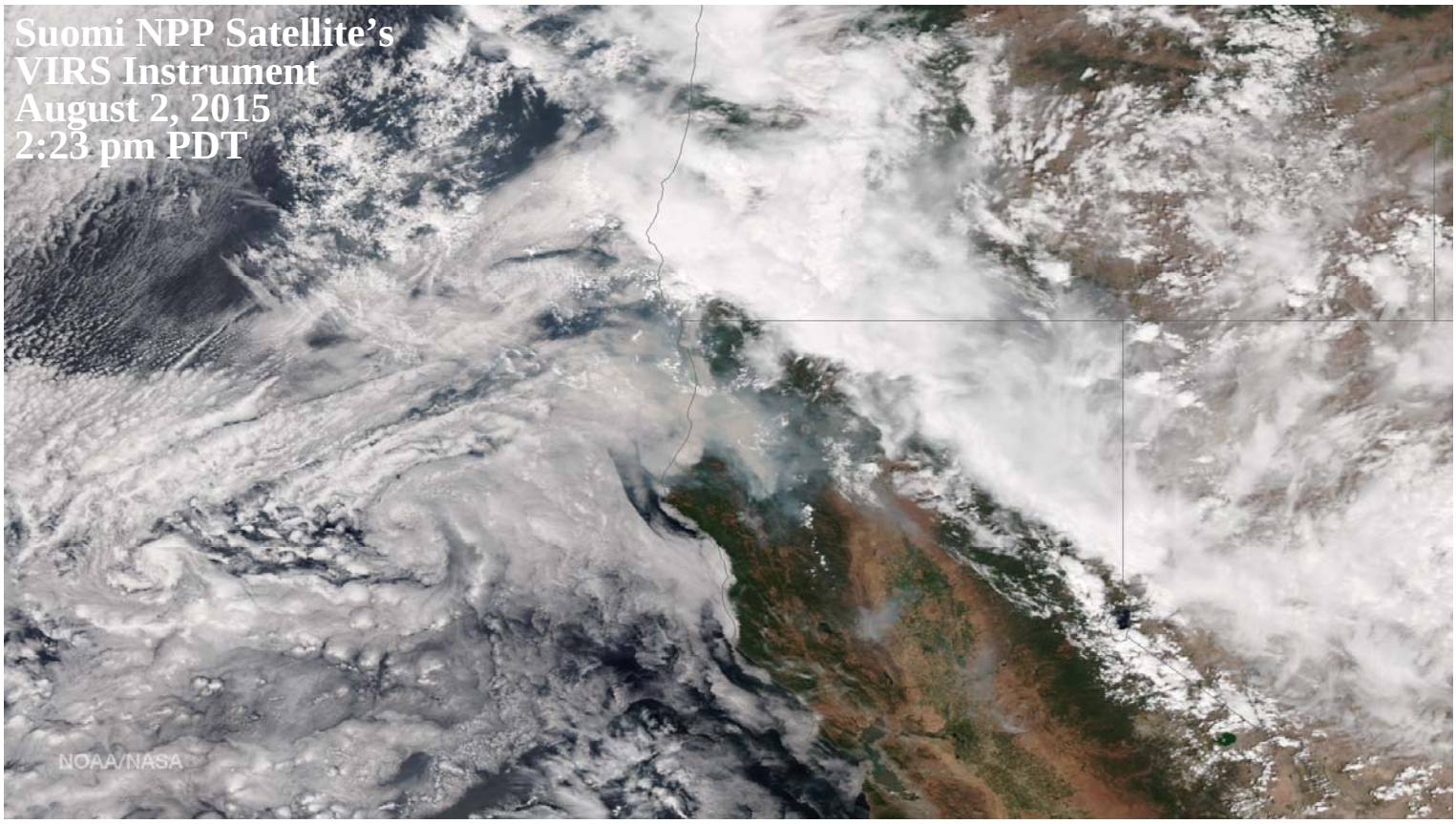

Smoke from several wildfires burning in northern and central California is apparent in this August 2 satellite image from the Suomi NPP Satellite's VIRS instrument. The area of smoke and fires is wedged between a cooler, more humid marine layer to the west and a region of cloudiness and showers to the northeast. Several days later, on August 9, there were still more than a dozen large wildfires, in various stages of containment, burning in California. The largest of the recent rash of blazes was the Rocky Fire, which charred nearly 70,000 acres of vegetation and destroyed 43 homes near Clearlake, CA.

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