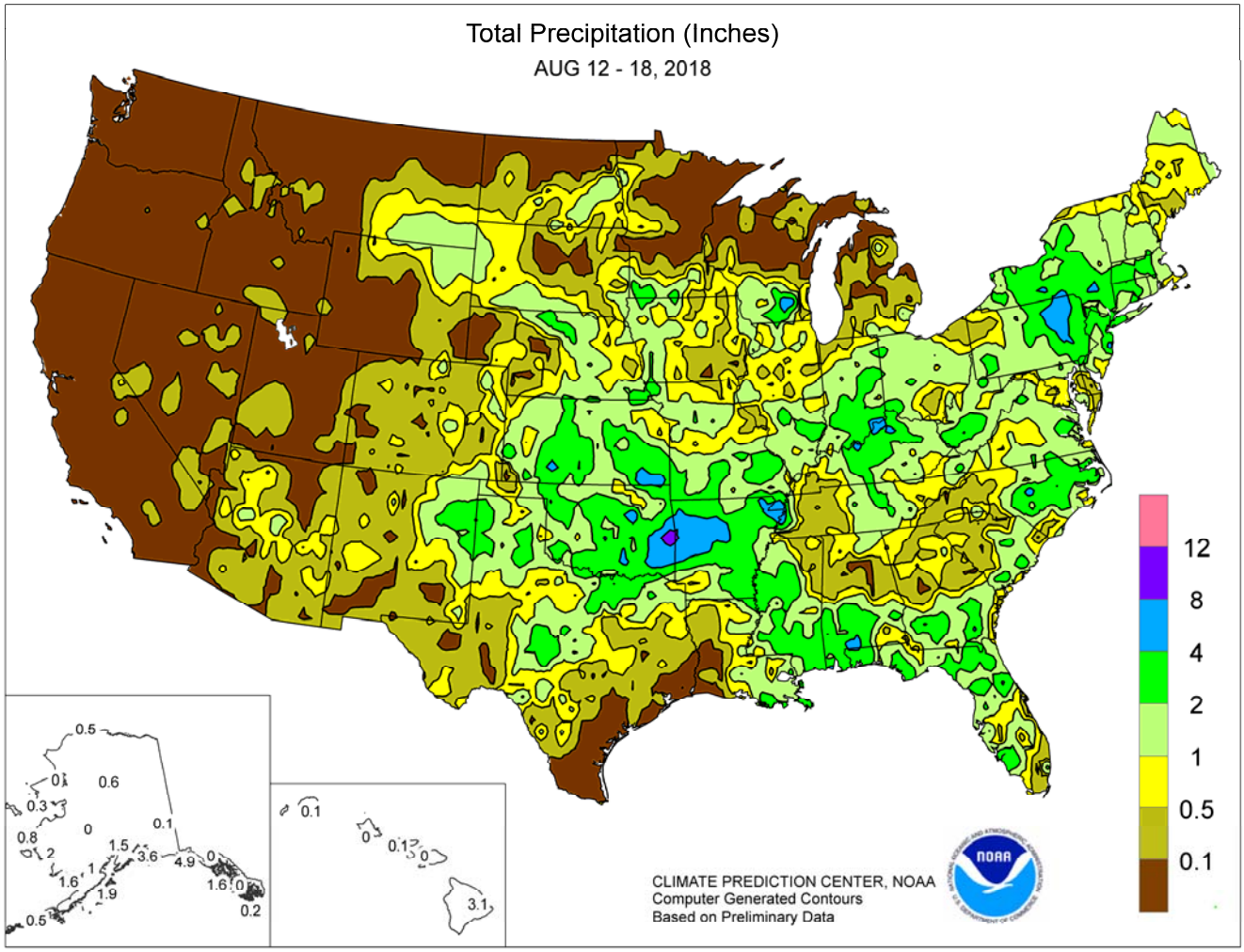
Volume 105, No. 34 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather August 21, 2018

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

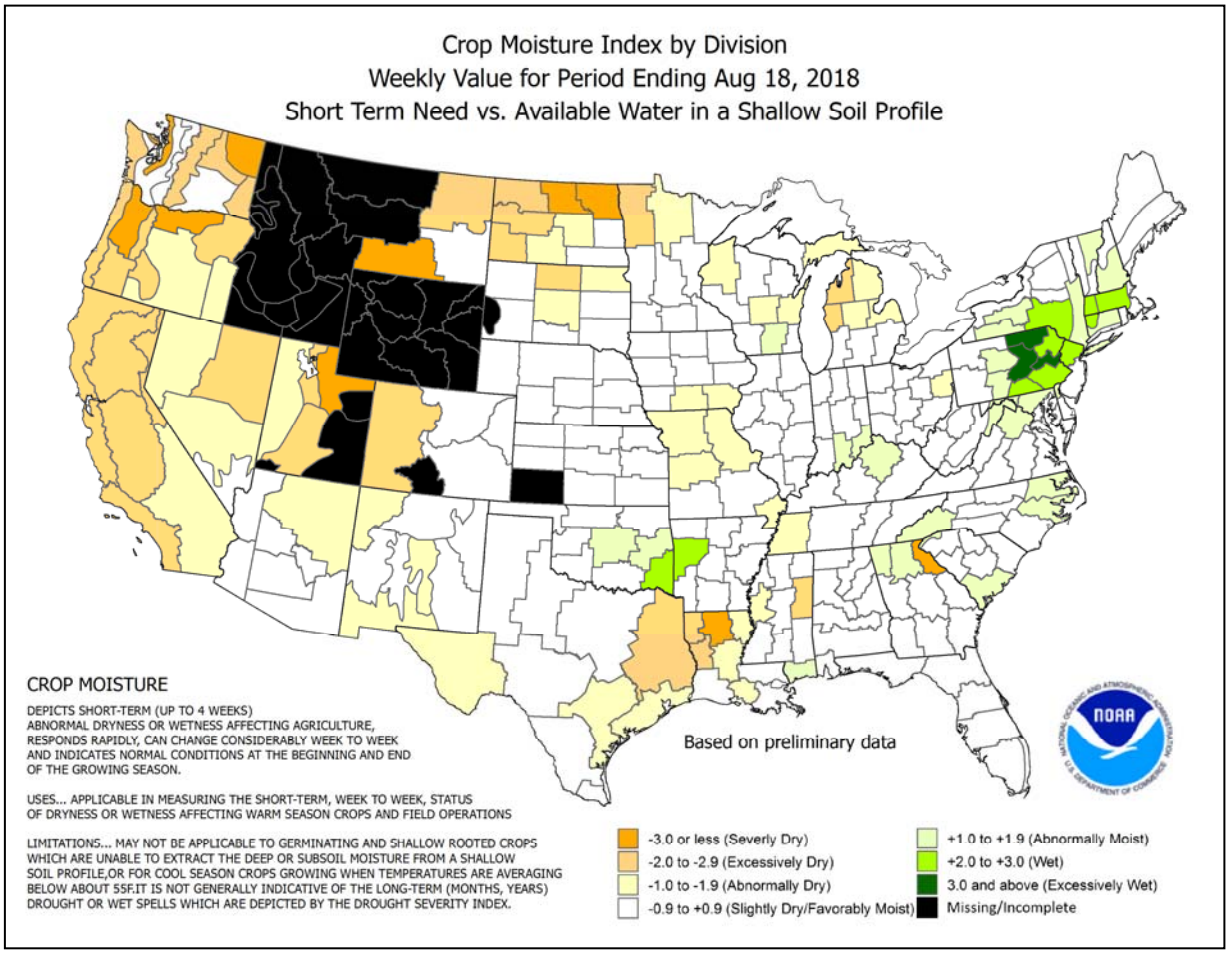
August 12 – 18, 2018

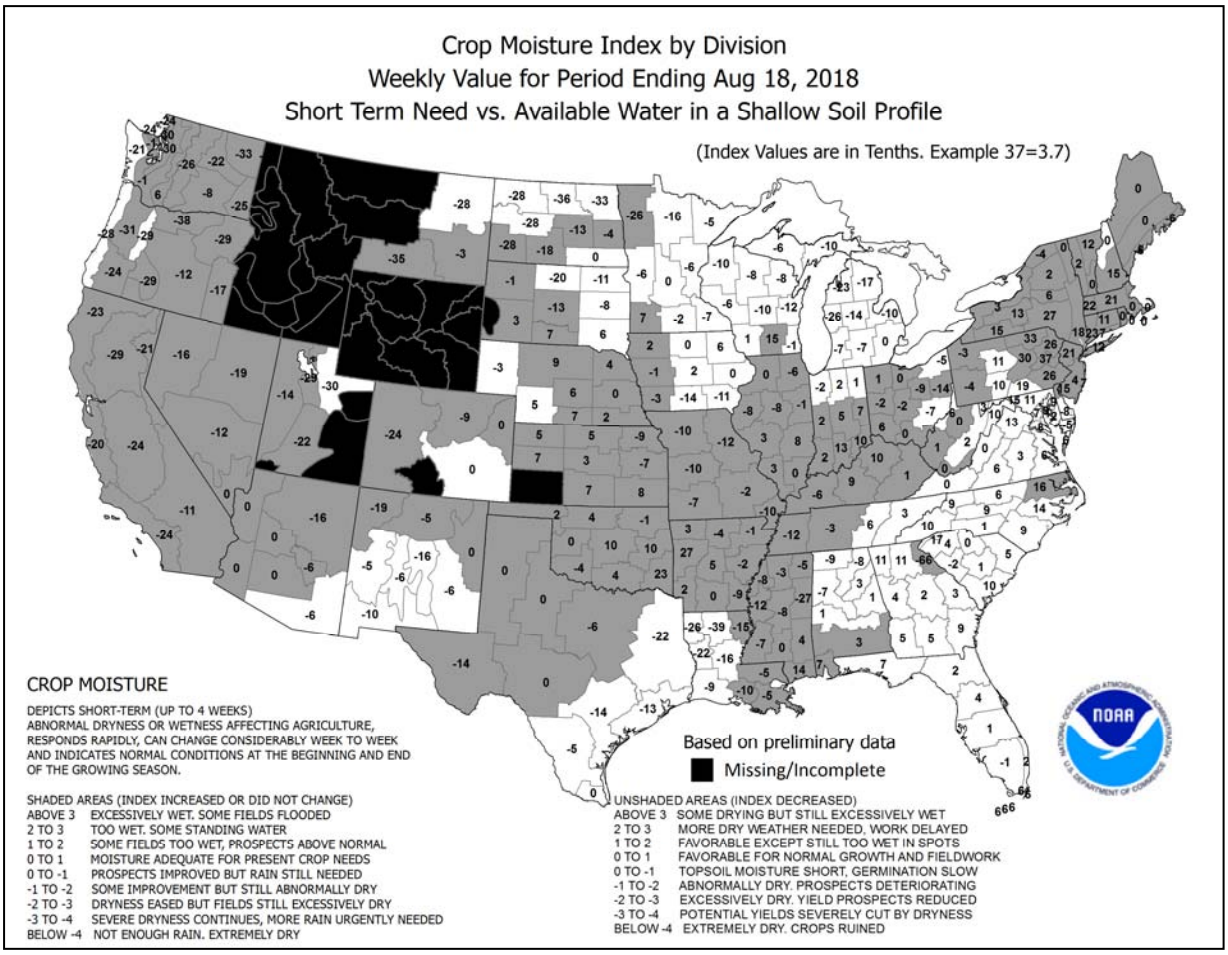
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

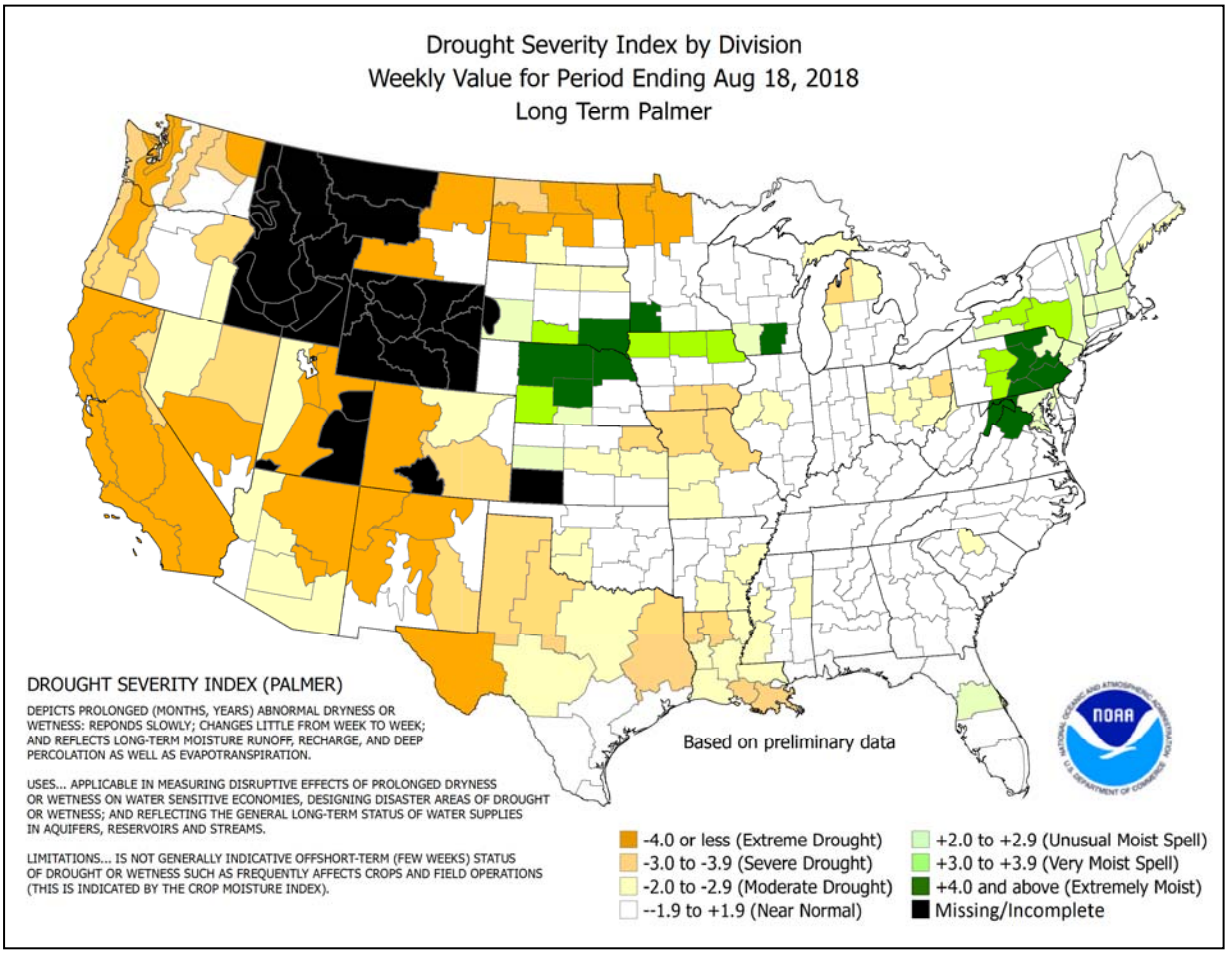
Showers soaked a large area of the country, especially along and southeast of a line from the **central Plains into the Northeast**. Some of the heaviest rain, locally 4 inches or more, fell across the **southeastern Plains** and environs, slowing fieldwork but generally benefiting pastures and immature summer crops. In contrast, hot, mostly dry weather dominated the **northern Plains** for much of the week, promoting small grain harvesting but depleting topsoil moisture in advance of the winter wheat planting season. However, late-week showers locally helped to

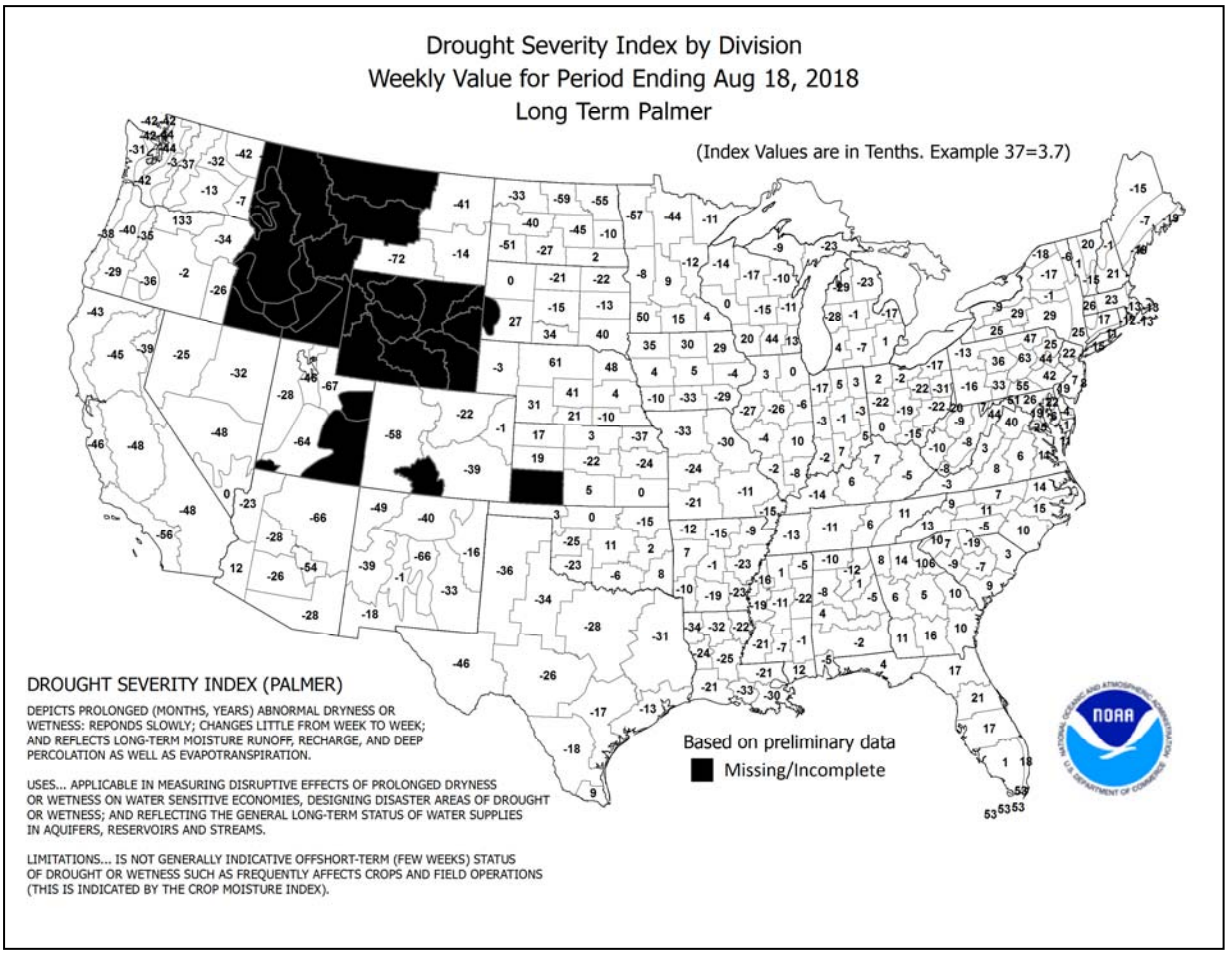
(Continued on page 5)

Contents


Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending Aug 18, 2018
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES... APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS... MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE,OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F.IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary data
-3.0 or less (Severly 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 +3.0 (Wet)
3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)
Missing/Incomplete
NOAA


Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending Aug 18, 2018
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
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.
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. EXTREMELY DRY
Based on preliminary data
Missing/Incomplete
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. CROPS RUINED
NOAA


Drought Severity Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending Aug 18, 2018
Long Term Palmer
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)
DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS: REPONDS 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, DESIGNING 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 OFFSHORT-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 data
-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)
Missing/Incomplete
NOAA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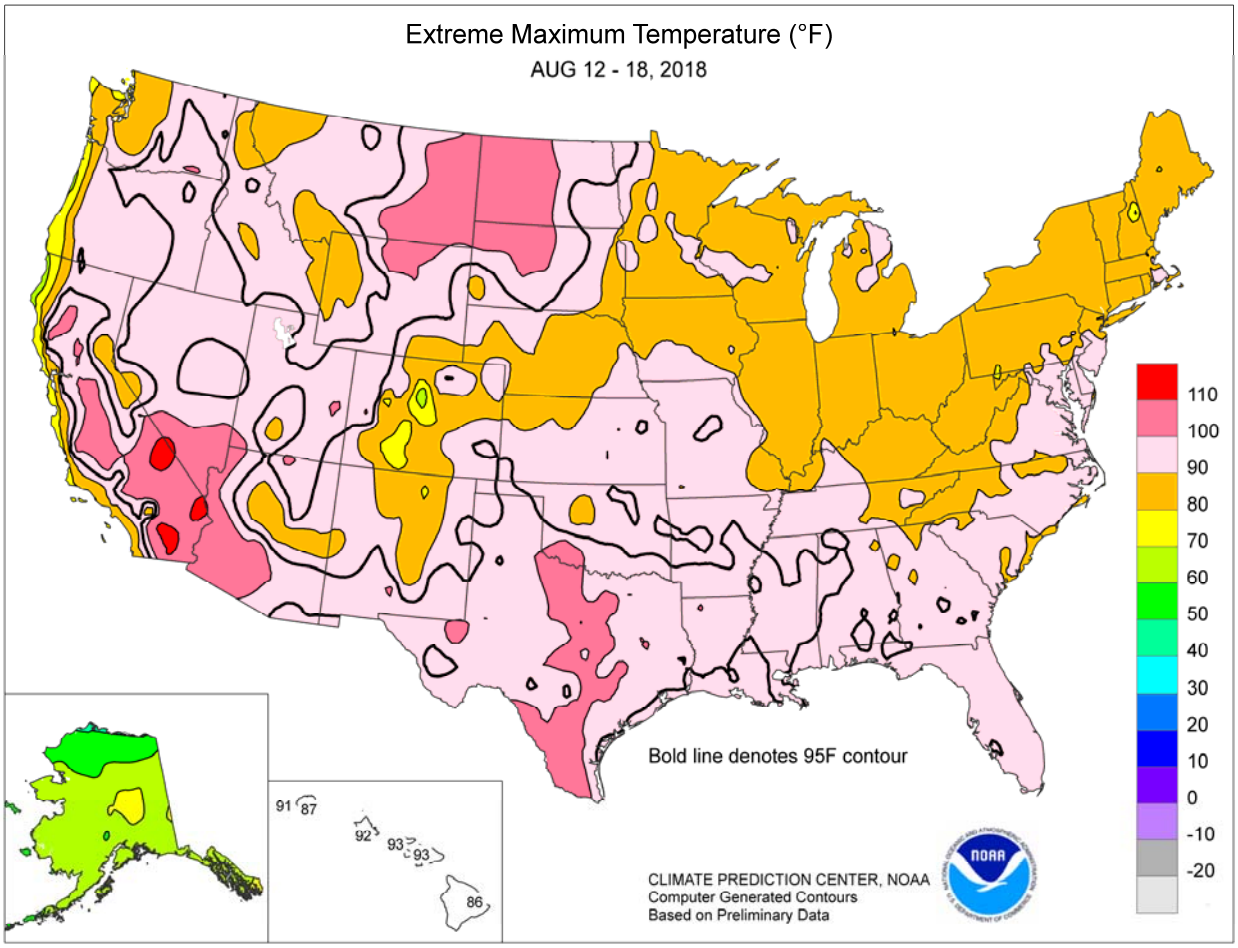
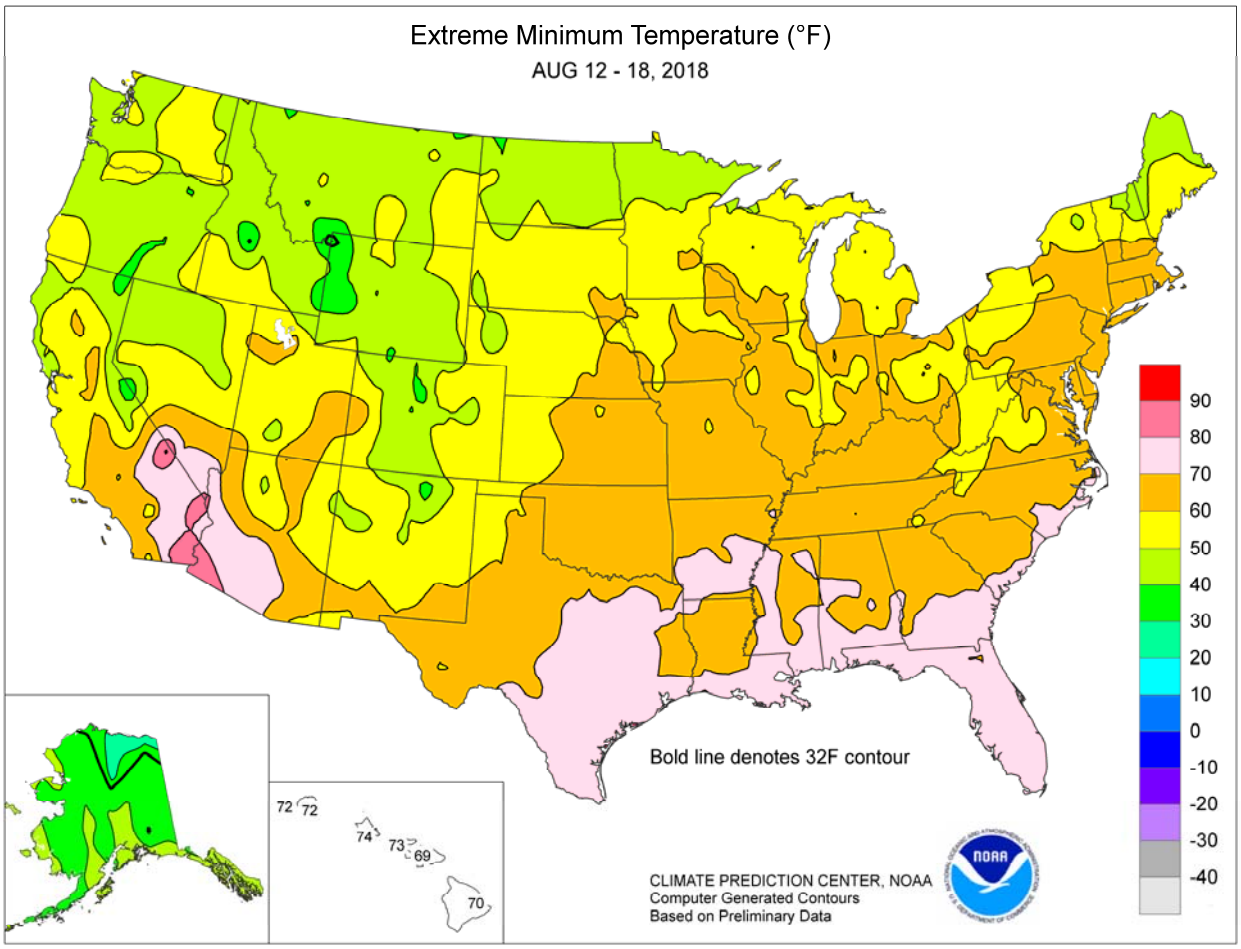
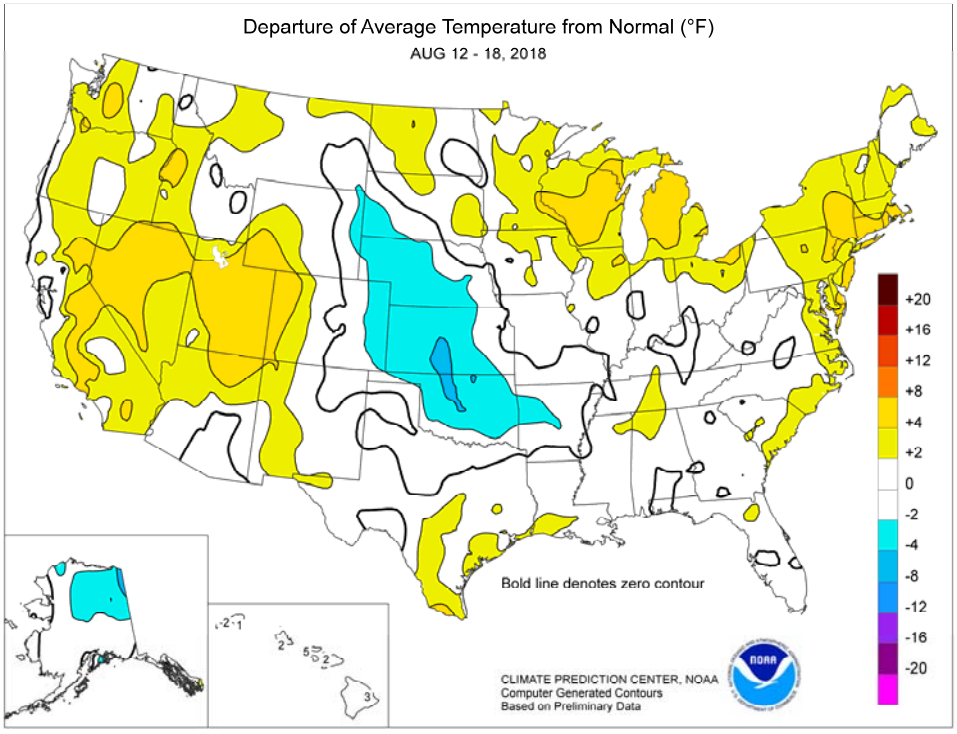

Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
AUG 12 - 18, 2018
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95F contour
91
87
92
93
93
86
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
AUG 12 - 18, 2018
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32F contour
72
72
74
73
69
70
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data

(Continued from front cover)

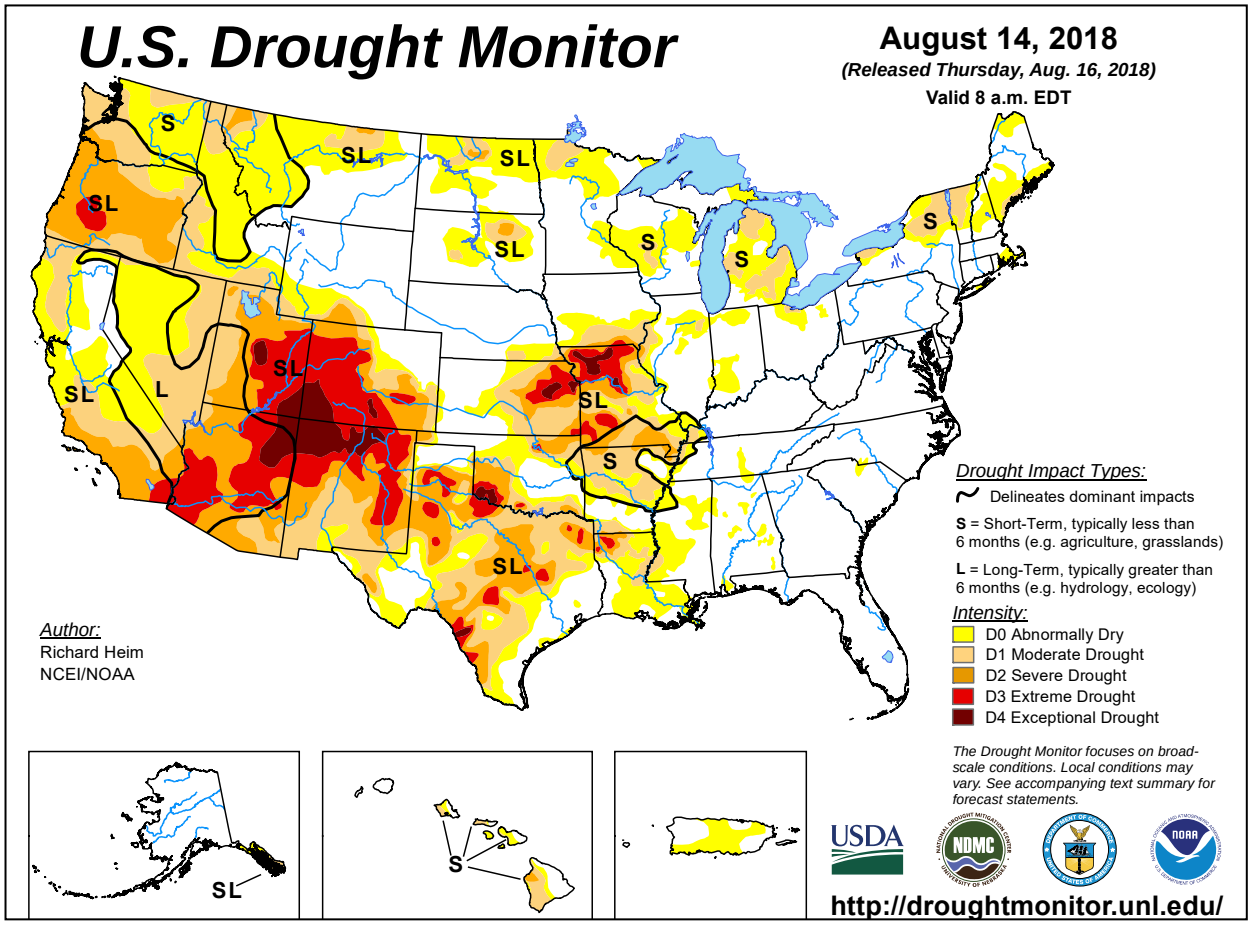
reverse the **northern Plains'** drying trend. Late-summer heat also covered much of the **West**, where weekly temperatures averaged at least 5°F above normal in many locations. In addition, dozens of wildfires remained active across **northern California** and the **Northwest**, resulting in degraded air quality due to widespread smoke. **Western** showers associated with the monsoon circulation were mostly limited to the **Four Corners States** and portions of the **Great Basin**. A few thundershowers reached the **Northwest** but contained little rainfall and resulted in some new, lightning-sparked fires.

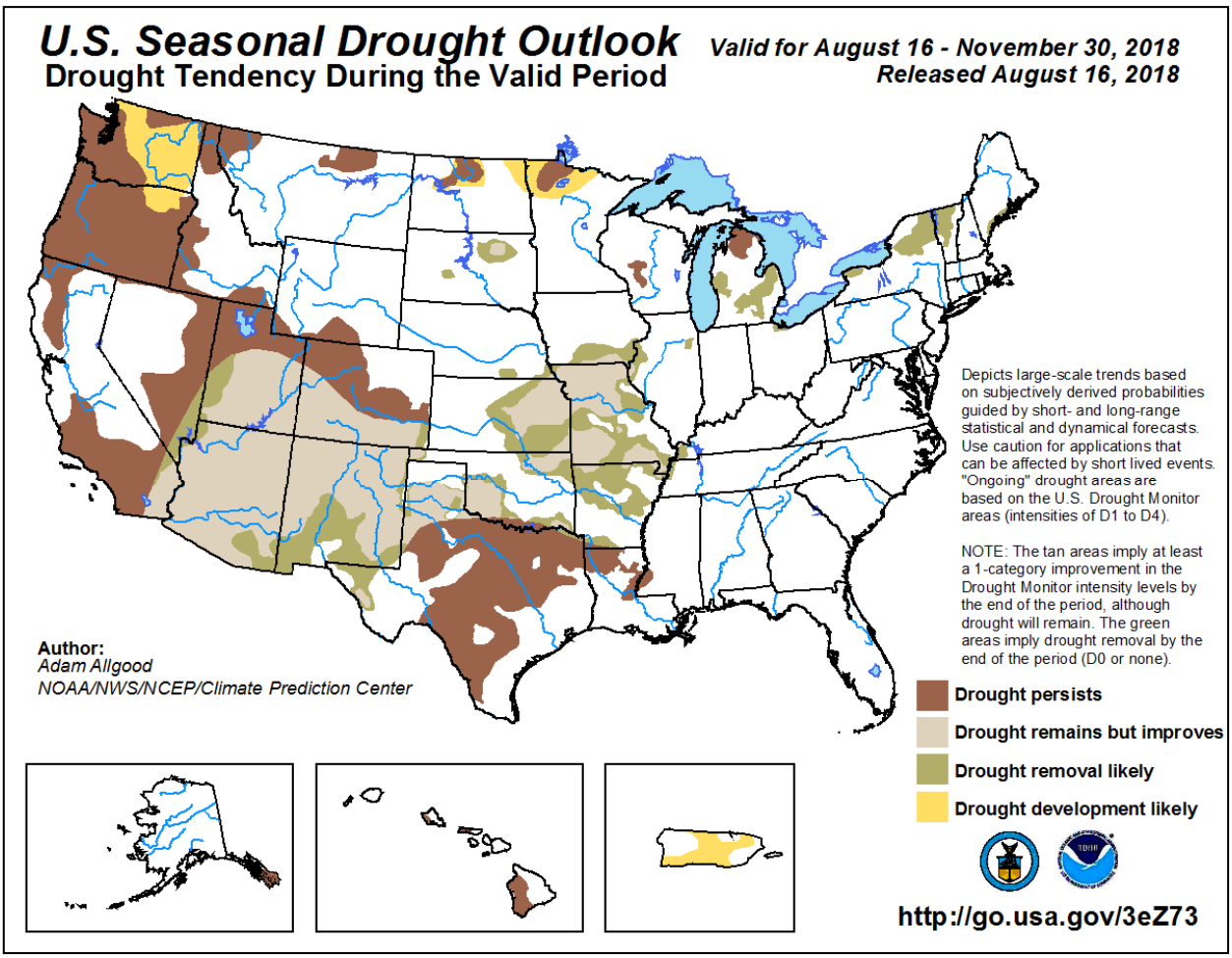


Through August 20, U.S. wildfires had charred about 6.0 million acres of vegetation, well above the 10-year average of 4.9 million acres. **California's** largest wildfire in modern state history, the Mendocino Complex near **Clear Lake**, grew to more than 400,000 acres, although containment approached 75 percent. Containment reached 90 percent on the Carr Fire, which has consumed nearly 230,000 acres of timber, brush, and grass near **Redding, CA**, and has destroyed 1,079 residences and more than 500 outbuildings. Meanwhile, early-week heat resulted in a monthly record-tying high of 108°F in **Williston, ND**, on August 12. Previously, **Williston** had attained 108°F on August 7, 1949. Elsewhere on August 12, triple-digit, daily-record highs included 106°F in **Minot, ND**; 104°F in **Sheridan, WY**; and 103°F in **Turner, MT**. With a maximum temperature of 105°F on the 12th, **Greybull, WY**, achieved its highest August reading since August 15, 2003, when it was also 105°F. Hot weather later shifted into the **Great Lakes region**, where daily-record highs for August 14 soared to 91°F in **Sault Sainte Marie, MI**, and 90°F in **Rhinelander, WI**. Toward week's end, heat re-intensified across the **northern High Plains** and the **Northwest**. Following consecutive highs of 107°F on August 10-11, **Glasgow, MT**, posted a high of 102°F on August 17. Late-week heat also affected **southern Texas**, where **McAllen** logged a daily-record high of 105°F on August 17.

Monsoon-related thundershowers continued to pepper the **Southwest**, where wind gusts to 58 mph were clocked on August 12 in **Arizona** locations such as **Phoenix** and **Scottsdale**. Meanwhile, periodic showers were heaviest from the **southern Plains into the Northeast**. On August 13, daily totals topped 4 inches in locations such as **Wichita Falls, TX** (4.79 inches), and **Scranton, PA** (4.34 inches). For **Wichita Falls**, it was the wettest August day on record, surpassing 4.52 inches on August 15, 1971. Similarly, **Oklahoma City, OK**, weathered its wettest August day on record on the 14th, when rainfall totaled 5.06 inches. **Oklahoma City's** previous record had been set on August 11, 2008, when 4.62 inches fell. Daily-record totals for August 14 were established in locations such as **Binghamton, NY** (1.95 inches), and **Marquette, MI** (1.68 inches). Daily-record totals topped 2 inches on August 15 in **Fort Smith, AR** (3.63 inches), and **Naples, FL** (2.48 inches). In the **Ohio Valley**, record-setting amounts for August 16 totaled 5.02 inches in **Cincinnati, OH**, and 3.18 inches in **Louisville, KY**. **Cincinnati** also reported its wettest August day (previously, 3.52 inches on August 5, 1995), and second-wettest day at any time of year. **Cincinnati's** wettest day remains March 9, 1964, when rainfall totaled 5.21 inches. Local downpours persisted for the remainder of the week in several areas; daily-record totals on August 17 included 2.26 inches in **Little Rock, AR**; 2.12 inches in **Greenwood, MS**; and 1.92 inches in **Poughkeepsie, NY**. A day later across the **northern Plains** and **northern Intermountain West**, record-setting amounts for August 18 totaled 0.72 inch in **Billings, MT**, and 0.41 inch in **Buffalo, WY**.

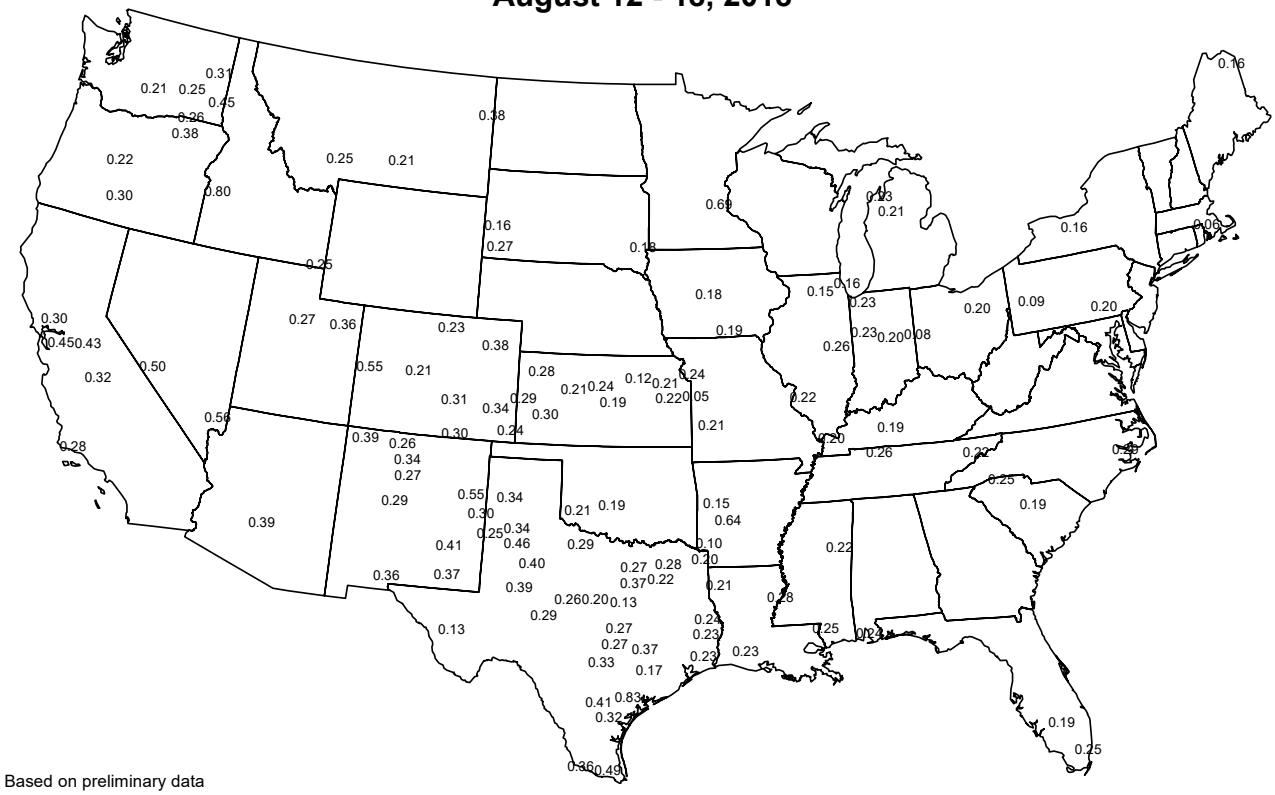
Cool air—which held weekly temperatures as much as 2 to 4°F below normal—settled across much of **Alaska**, while heavy precipitation fell in some southern locations. On August 12, wind gusts of 50 to 70 mph were reported on the northern side of the **Alaska Range**, especially south of **Delta Junction**. By August 15, **Bettles** reported a daily-record low of 29°F—the first freeze in that location since May 18. Meanwhile, **Yakutat** netted 13.57 inches of rain in an 8-day period from August 6-13. During **Yakutat's** wet spell, daily-record totals of 4.35 and 3.63 inches were set on August 7 and 13, respectively. Farther south, unusual warmth persisted across **Hawaii**. Neither **Hilo, Hawaii**, nor **Honolulu, Oahu**, have reported a below-normal daily average temperature since late June. In addition, **Honolulu** posted at least 10 consecutive highs of 90°F or greater, starting on August 9, and notched daily record-tying highs of 92°F on the 16th and 17th. With showers mainly limited to windward locations, month-to-date rainfall through August 18 totaled just 0.04 inch (less than 15 percent of normal) in **Kahului, Maui**, and **Honolulu**. In **contrast**, Hilo netted 9.30 inches (156 percent of normal) from August 1-18, aided by a daily-record sum of 2.13 inches on the 18th.


U.S. Drought Monitor
August 14, 2018
(Released Thursday, Aug. 16, 2018)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
Author:
Richard Heim
NCEI/NOAA
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.
USDA
NDMC
http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/


U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook
Drought Tendency During the Valid Period
Valid for August 16 - November 30, 2018
Released August 16, 2018
Author:
Adam Allgood
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center
Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Use caution for applications that can be affected by short lived events. "Ongoing" drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor areas (intensities of D1 to D4).
NOTE: The tan areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period, although drought will remain. The green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none).
Drought persists
Drought remains but improves
Drought removal likely
Drought development likely
http://go.usa.gov/3eZ73

Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

August 12 - 18, 2018

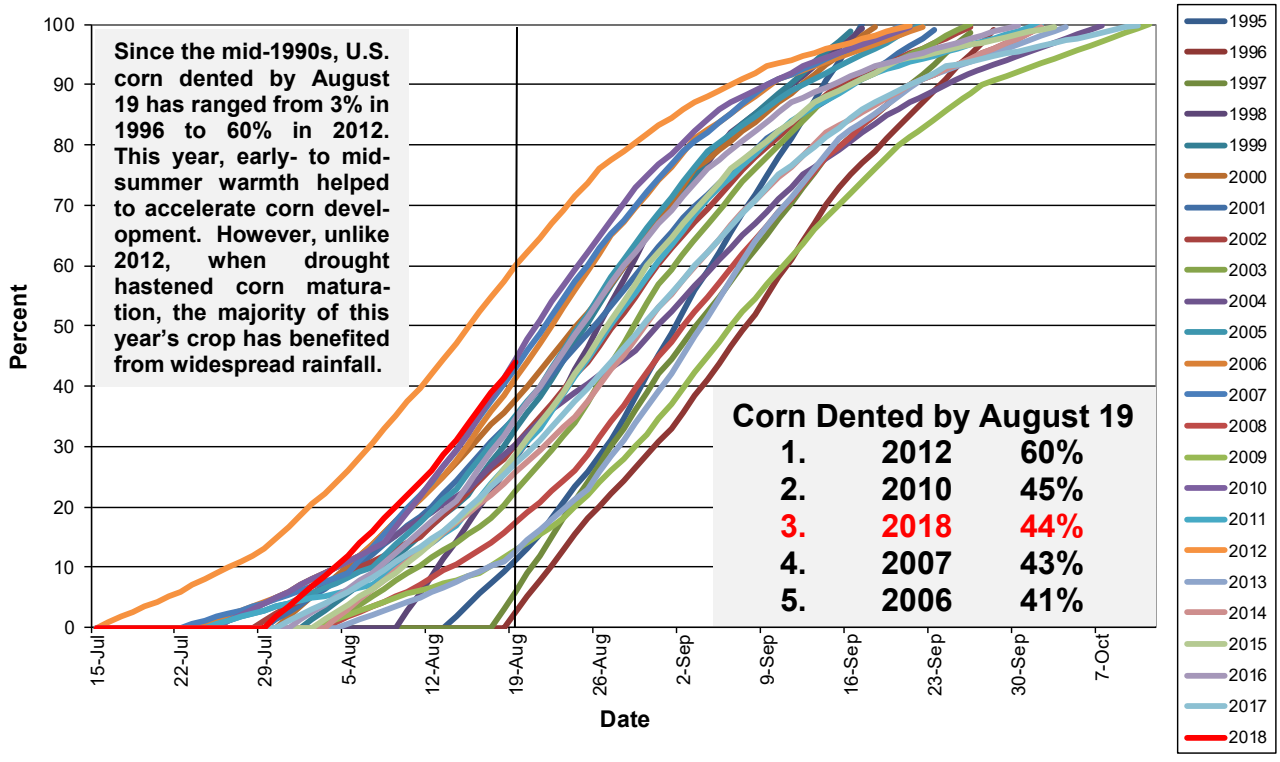


Based on preliminary data

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments

Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.

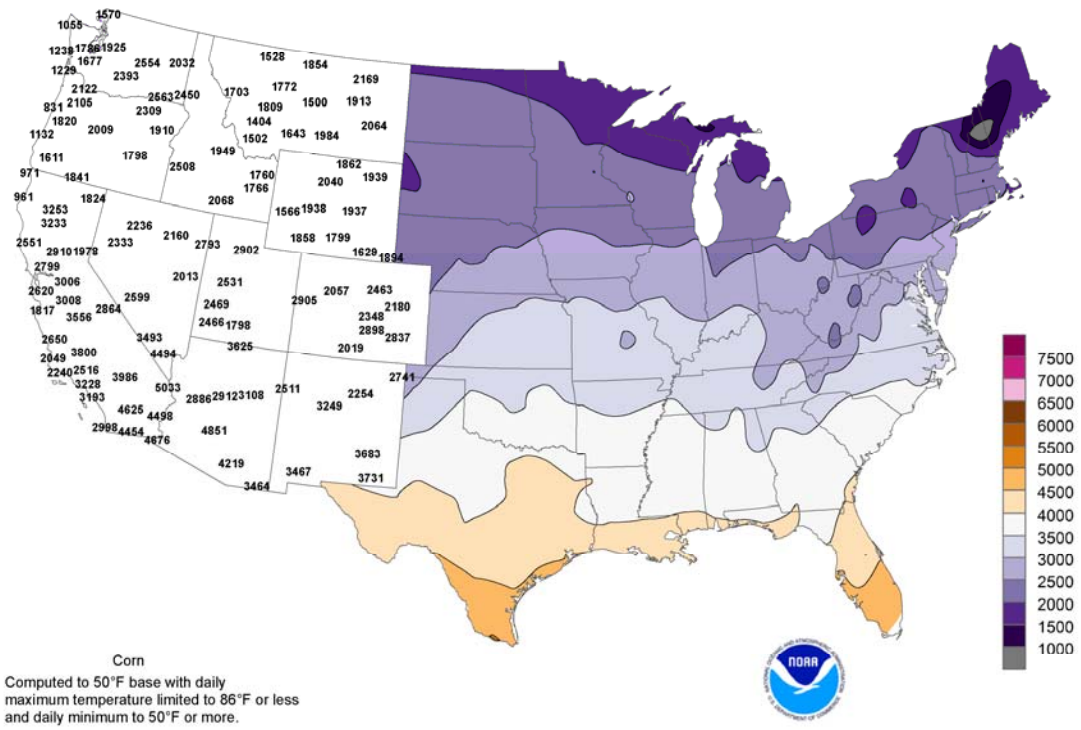
U.S. Corn, Percent Dented, 1995-2018



Based on NASS crop progress data.

Total Growing Degree Days

Mar 1 - Aug 18, 2018

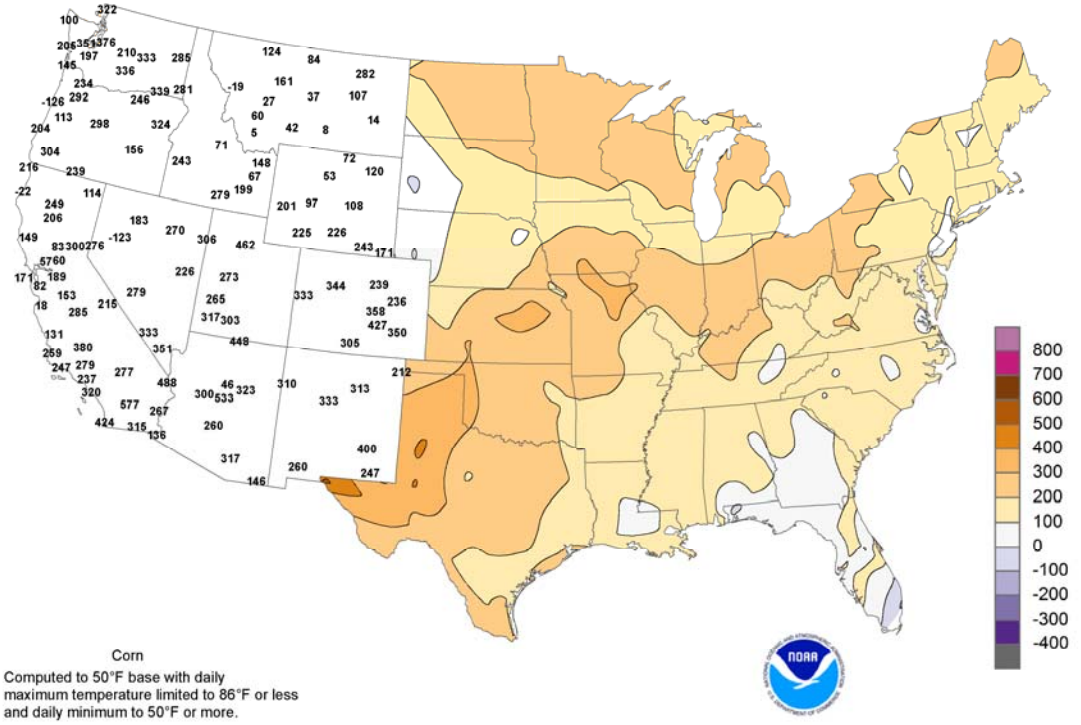


Corn

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 18, 2018

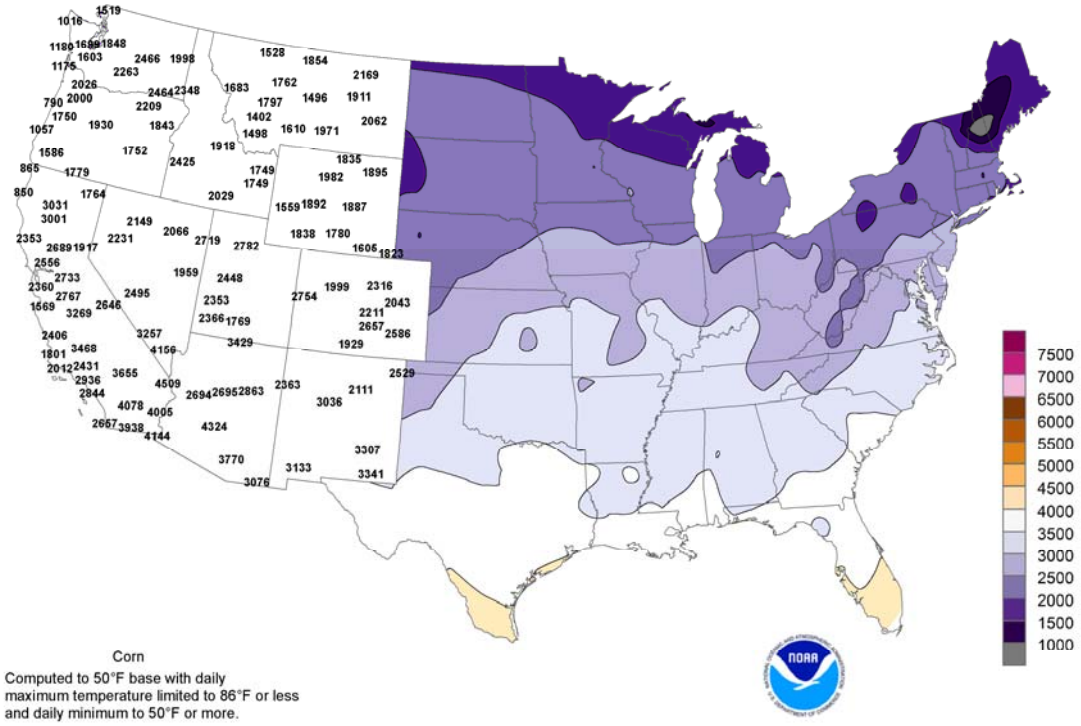


Corn

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 18, 2018



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Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days

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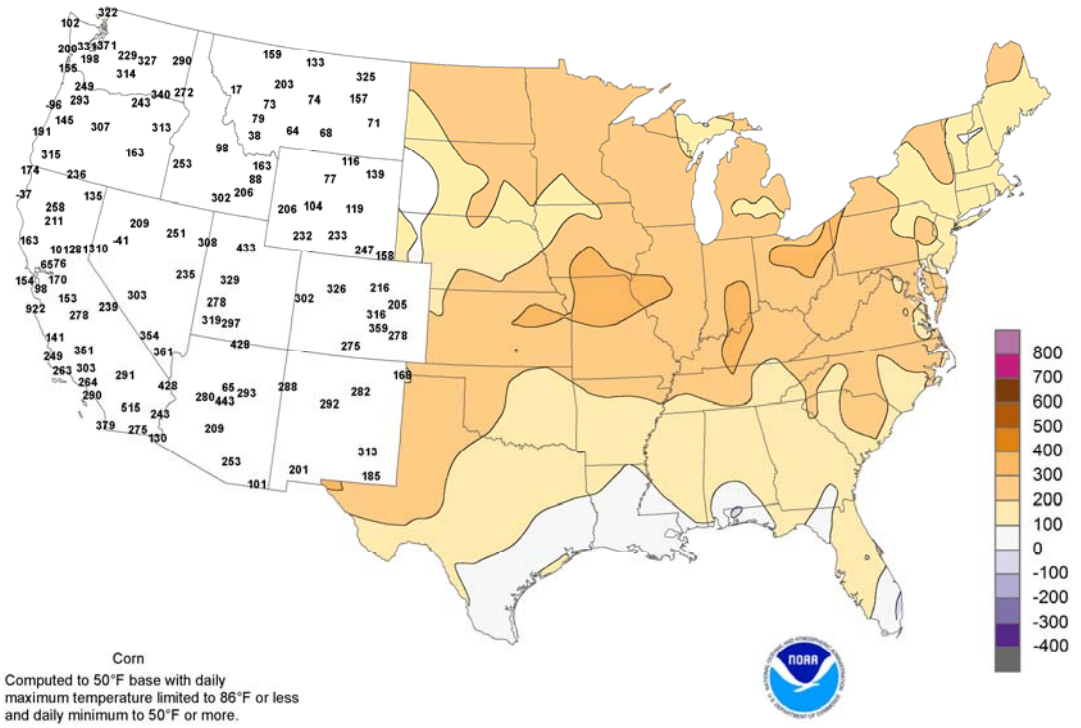


Corn

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 18, 2018

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE ˚F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. ˚F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	92	73	95	69	83	3	0.12	-0.61	0.05	10.97	100	39.83	110	91	46	6	0	3	0
	HUNTSVILLE	93	71	96	66	82	3	0.32	-0.36	0.16	8.75	83	35.67	95	97	50	6	0	2	0
	MOBILE	91	74	94	72	83	2	2.16	0.84	1.31	17.11	114	39.34	89	94	67	5	0	4	2
	MONTGOMERY	93	72	96	69	82	1	0.38	-0.37	0.18	8.34	72	30.71	83	98	58	6	0	3	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	63	52	71	45	58	1	0.54	-0.10	0.23	4.49	105	9.12	121	83	69	0	0	6	0
	BARROW	42	34	48	31	38	-1	0.46	0.24	0.21	2.85	162	6.73	290	99	86	0	3	3	0
	FAIRBANKS	64	48	72	42	56	-1	1.18	0.79	0.73	4.31	104	8.85	144	92	75	0	0	3	1
	JUNEAU	63	52	68	49	57	1	0.85	-0.30	0.30	9.38	91	28.37	97	99	89	0	0	6	0
	KODIAK	60	49	66	41	54	-1	1.86	0.97	1.50	13.23	113	41.26	97	87	73	0	0	4	1
	NOME	55	46	63	38	51	0	0.28	-0.45	0.26	4.73	94	11.06	127	88	77	0	0	2	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	79	53	83	52	66	1	1.98	1.31	1.31	7.59	166	13.27	95	90	37	0	0	5	2
	PHOENIX	102	83	107	80	93	1	0.00	-0.21	0.00	1.50	90	2.27	48	54	39	7	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	86	63	89	61	75	3	1.01	0.25	0.44	7.43	140	9.24	76	86	39	0	0	4	0
	TUCSON	96	75	99	72	86	1	0.91	0.37	0.47	4.78	126	6.76	97	69	45	7	0	2	0
AR	FORT SMITH	85	72	96	70	78	-4	6.85	6.33	3.63	13.92	157	31.88	118	97	78	3	0	6	5
	LITTLE ROCK	87	72	94	69	79	-3	3.50	2.89	2.17	12.33	140	40.87	131	99	66	2	0	6	2
CA	BAKERSFIELD	101	74	104	70	87	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	3.88	84	44	25	7	0	0	0
	FRESNO	101	70	105	65	85	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	6.32	80	52	32	7	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	80	70	81	69	75	4	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	3.68	39	83	69	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	100	64	101	60	82	3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	14.02	64	52	28	7	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	92	60	100	58	76	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	13.54	113	82	24	5	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	83	74	86	73	78	6	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	17	3.24	42	78	67	0	0	1	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	70	56	72	52	63	-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	10.81	81	89	69	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	94	59	100	56	77	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	8.26	91	69	37	5	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	81	45	84	42	63	0	0.04	-0.23	0.02	2.16	98	2.96	68	88	36	0	0	2	0
	CO SPRINGS	82	56	87	52	69	1	1.61	0.77	1.27	8.94	122	12.64	97	89	36	0	0	2	1
	DENVER INTL	87	59	90	53	73	2	0.45	0.04	0.38	2.67	52	7.26	71	73	29	1	0	2	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	95	66	99	63	80	4	0.10	-0.07	0.07	0.32	21	3.26	59	43	26	6	0	2	0
	PUEBLO	88	60	93	55	74	0	0.75	0.21	0.43	3.49	73	5.42	60	85	51	2	0	4	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	85	72	90	70	78	4	1.58	0.75	0.99	10.91	115	33.05	117	91	68	1	0	5	1
	HARTFORD	85	68	90	67	77	5	3.85	2.98	1.74	19.29	199	39.36	137	93	69	1	0	5	3
DC	WASHINGTON	90	73	94	69	82	4	0.36	-0.38	0.36	17.31	197	37.27	150	83	52	4	0	1	0
DE	WILMINGTON	87	70	92	67	79	3	2.89	2.14	2.01	14.43	146	36.04	130	95	58	1	0	4	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	90	74	92	73	82	0	3.40	2.10	2.39	21.68	155	47.07	160	100	61	5	0	3	2
	JACKSONVILLE	92	73	94	72	82	1	1.72	0.28	1.63	23.00	155	41.65	129	99	62	6	0	3	1
	KEY WEST	91	83	92	80	87	3	0.11	-1.07	0.11	5.94	56	23.67	109	73	59	6	0	1	0
	MIAMI	90	78	91	74	84	0	1.51	-0.39	0.72	22.75	122	44.71	131	89	62	5	0	3	2
	ORLANDO	92	74	94	73	83	0	0.80	-0.56	0.39	23.10	128	36.01	111	97	55	6	0	3	0
	PENSACOLA	90	76	95	73	83	1	1.26	-0.27	0.68	19.41	105	42.45	98	85	63	4	0	5	1
	TALLAHASSEE	91	74	95	73	82	0	1.84	0.24	0.65	23.34	121	46.80	106	96	67	6	0	6	1
	TAMPA	92	76	96	72	84	1	1.08	-0.59	0.73	15.66	97	33.61	118	87	60	7	0	4	1
	WEST PALM BEACH	89	77	90	73	83	0	0.59	-0.77	0.42	20.56	123	44.68	125	86	66	1	0	3	0
GA	ATHENS	91	68	93	65	79	0	1.25	0.41	0.82	16.55	156	44.94	141	97	57	6	0	2	1
	ATLANTA	90	72	93	68	81	2	1.45	0.67	1.39	19.48	178	44.68	133	84	54	4	0	2	1
	AUGUSTA	93	71	94	67	82	2	0.06	-0.96	0.06	14.23	132	32.76	109	94	56	7	0	1	0
	COLUMBUS	91	73	96	72	82	0	2.65	1.81	2.35	15.22	139	38.78	116	95	54	5	0	3	1
	MACON	92	71	95	68	81	1	0.05	-0.78	0.05	11.76	117	32.01	104	99	55	7	0	1	0
	SAVANNAH	92	73	93	72	83	2	0.03	-1.61	0.02	14.42	92	29.51	89	92	59	7	0	2	0
HI	HILO	85	72	86	70	79	3	3.11	0.96	1.84	23.57	99	87.72	114	88	77	0	0	6	2
	HONOLULU	91	77	92	74	84	2	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.42	34	8.61	85	73	66	7	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	90	73	93	69	82	2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.75	75	14.47	122	87	75	4	0	0	0
	LIHUE	86	75	87	72	81	1	0.05	-0.36	0.03	3.56	70	28.94	129	90	81	0	0	3	0
ID	BOISE	94	64	99	57	79	4	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.35	29	7.05	92	42	26	6	0	0	0
	LEWISTON	92	62	100	56	77	3	0.01	-0.14	0.01	1.16	52	9.19	110	45	28	5	0	1	0
	POCATELLO	90	51	93	46	70	1	0.02	-0.12	0.02	0.76	39	5.93	72	58	26	4	0	1	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	86	70	89	66	78	6	0.62	-0.43	0.48	12.52	129	31.93	140	86	54	0	0	3	0
	MOLINE	86	66	90	61	76	2	0.76	-0.25	0.62	12.44	111	25.52	101	94	60	1	0	3	1
	PEORIA	85	68	90	65	77	3	1.02	0.33	0.50	11.10	114	27.57	117	96	64	1	0	3	1
	ROCKFORD	84	65	87	62	75	3	0.63	-0.30	0.37	19.60	175	34.50	144	94	66	0	0	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	87	68	90	64	78	3	1.35	0.58	0.91	13.35	144	28.03	120	99	62	3	0	3	1
IN	EVANSVILLE	87	69	91	65	78	1	0.70	0.01	0.42	9.64	100	39.58	134	96	61	3	0	3	0
	FORT WAYNE	84	65	89	61	75	3	2.35	1.54	0.91	12.95	134	28.17	118	100	64	0	0	3	3
	INDIANAPOLIS	82	67	87	64	75	1	1.34	0.47	0.67	10.34	95	30.59	113	95	61	0	0	3	1
	SOUTH BEND	82	65	85	62	73	1	0.31	-0.56	0.31	11.55	115	35.62	146	95	66	0	0	1	0
IA	BURLINGTON	86	66	90	62	76	1	0.37	-0.48	0.23	8.59	77	21.62	86	98	55	1	0	4	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	84	64	86	61	74	1	1.50	0.56	1.15	14.90	137	27.62	124	100	61	0	0	3	1
	DES MOINES	87	68	93	65	77	2	0.73	-0.31	0.51	11.09	98	23.84	101	92	63	2	0	3	1
	DUBUQUE	83	65	86	62	74	3	2.14	1.11	1.84	16.59	161	30.22	130	93	66	0	0	4	1
	SIOUX CITY	85	63	89	60	74	1	1.16	0.51	1.16	13.20	153	24.52	134	95	65	0	0	1	1
	WATERLOO	84	63	86	59	73	1	0.81	-0.13	0.81	17.80	156	29.91	131	100	67	0	0	1	1
KS	CONCORDIA	84	64	91	59	74	-4	2.00	1.27	1.17	9.84	97	17.28	84	99	67	1	0	2	2
	DODGE CITY	87	64	94	58	76	-3	2.64	2.01	1.51	9.67	121	14.14	86	91	49	2	0	3	2
	GOODLAND	87	58	90	54	72	-2	0.52	-0.07	0.52	6.47	76	16.75	107	94	51	1	0	1	1
	TOPEKA	90	69	96	64	79	2	1.45	0.62	1.18	7.78	72	15.72	67	99	64	4	0	3	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 18, 2018

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE ˚F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. ˚F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	87	69	93	67	78	-3	1.02	0.39	0.97	10.59	115	18.68	91	94	62	2	0	2	1
KY	JACKSON	83	66	85	62	75	1	1.36	0.45	1.26	13.04	112	41.13	128	95	63	0	0	3	1
	LEXINGTON	84	67	86	62	75	0	1.46	0.61	0.66	16.98	145	47.33	152	92	69	0	0	4	2
	LOUISVILLE	87	71	90	69	79	2	3.99	3.23	3.17	18.00	177	44.18	148	88	53	1	0	3	1
	PADUCAH	88	68	90	63	78	1	0.34	-0.29	0.16	7.80	73	38.29	119	93	60	1	0	4	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	94	74	96	71	84	3	1.93	0.61	1.48	15.28	104	40.49	97	97	51	7	0	3	1
	LAKE CHARLES	94	77	95	74	86	3	0.00	-1.00	0.00	13.11	96	33.99	95	91	55	7	0	0	0
	NEW ORLEANS	93	77	97	75	85	2	2.00	0.68	0.91	18.20	112	36.38	86	96	68	6	0	3	2
	SHREVEPORT	95	74	100	69	84	1	0.35	-0.24	0.35	4.75	45	29.41	88	95	46	6	0	1	0
ME	CARIBOU	80	57	86	48	69	5	0.96	0.02	0.40	8.76	91	25.91	112	92	53	0	0	3	0
	PORTLAND	78	64	85	58	71	3	1.00	0.34	0.36	9.96	119	27.41	99	98	72	0	0	4	0
MD	BALTIMORE	88	69	94	66	79	4	0.39	-0.41	0.23	23.44	250	44.76	168	94	58	2	0	4	0
MA	BOSTON	82	69	91	67	76	3	2.01	1.27	1.38	11.65	144	32.32	124	90	70	1	0	5	1
	WORCESTER	78	65	83	62	72	3	2.89	1.98	1.31	14.44	137	35.74	118	99	75	0	0	5	2
MI	ALPENA	85	59	94	55	72	7	0.00	-0.80	0.00	4.08	53	17.46	98	100	54	1	0	0	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	85	65	90	61	75	5	0.69	-0.09	0.48	6.72	73	26.30	119	95	55	1	0	3	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	85	57	89	52	71	6	0.00	-0.83	0.00	4.43	58	18.11	104	97	54	0	0	0	0
	LANSING	84	64	89	61	74	5	0.81	0.08	0.81	5.94	75	23.02	120	96	57	0	0	1	1
	MUSKEGON	86	65	89	61	76	7	0.15	-0.67	0.15	4.66	69	21.41	114	88	59	0	0	1	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	86	64	93	60	75	6	0.00	-0.72	0.00	5.05	61	20.05	100	92	50	1	0	0	0
MN	DULUTH	81	60	89	53	71	6	0.00	-0.91	0.00	9.55	89	16.75	86	93	62	0	0	0	0
	INT'L FALLS	81	51	87	40	66	1	0.00	-0.67	0.00	7.06	78	13.36	87	99	50	0	0	0	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	89	69	92	66	79	8	0.00	-0.93	0.00	9.50	89	19.94	100	87	49	2	0	0	0
	ROCHESTER	84	63	87	61	74	6	1.23	0.25	0.80	10.92	98	25.81	121	98	62	0	0	3	1
	ST. CLOUD	84	60	90	56	72	4	0.00	-0.88	0.00	11.01	111	19.15	107	98	50	1	0	0	0
MS	JACKSON	93	72	96	70	83	2	0.80	-0.01	0.48	8.65	80	48.04	128	97	52	7	0	3	0
	MERIDIAN	93	73	97	71	83	1	1.15	0.44	0.71	17.42	150	43.89	109	92	60	6	0	2	1
	TUPELO	91	73	96	72	82	2	1.41	0.86	1.00	14.03	141	47.20	128	89	55	5	0	4	1
MO	COLUMBIA	90	69	96	65	79	3	0.70	-0.13	0.57	5.51	55	19.25	74	90	48	3	0	3	1
	KANSAS CITY	88	68	92	66	78	1	0.79	0.05	0.46	10.29	95	22.30	91	95	56	4	0	3	0
	SAINT LOUIS	88	71	92	70	80	1	0.50	-0.14	0.45	8.93	95	29.86	118	94	63	3	0	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	87	70	92	67	78	0	1.16	0.51	0.54	7.50	74	25.73	95	90	67	3	0	5	1
MT	BILLINGS	87	60	103	54	74	2	0.67	0.50	0.65	6.48	179	19.80	191	67	30	3	0	2	1
	BUTTE	84	44	88	39	64	1	0.21	-0.09	0.18	4.16	96	11.35	124	72	16	0	0	2	0
	CUT BANK	83	50	90	42	66	2	0.00	-0.37	0.00	3.12	63	8.84	95	72	18	2	0	0	0
	GLASGOW	90	62	102	52	76	5	0.00	-0.28	0.00	3.04	64	9.05	109	57	31	4	0	0	0
	GREAT FALLS	87	52	93	47	70	3	0.00	-0.36	0.00	3.42	75	12.27	114	64	16	4	0	0	0
	HAVRE	89	53	97	46	71	2	0.00	-0.25	0.00	4.12	101	10.62	127	64	34	4	0	0	0
	MISSOULA	88	52	93	47	70	3	0.00	-0.25	0.00	2.54	74	10.87	118	60	38	2	0	0	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	85	63	88	60	74	-1	0.49	-0.20	0.36	9.13	106	19.42	105	93	61	0	0	3	0
	LINCOLN	87	65	93	61	76	0	0.48	-0.26	0.37	12.61	140	20.74	105	92	61	2	0	3	0
	NORFOLK	86	63	90	60	74	0	0.35	-0.27	0.35	16.11	166	24.00	123	97	58	1	0	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	87	58	90	54	73	-1	1.15	0.65	1.15	7.67	99	20.45	134	94	44	1	0	1	1
	OMAHA	87	67	92	65	77	2	0.85	0.16	0.35	11.01	114	18.91	91	89	63	2	0	3	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	88	56	92	52	72	0	0.00	-0.25	0.00	6.63	120	19.39	158	94	50	3	0	0	0
	VALENTINE	87	59	95	55	73	0	1.43	0.93	1.43	14.80	189	26.79	180	91	56	3	0	1	1
NV	ELY	88	50	91	47	69	2	0.14	-0.05	0.08	1.38	79	5.58	86	70	23	3	0	3	0
	LAS VEGAS	104	83	107	77	94	4	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.87	112	2.85	94	39	22	7	0	0	0
	RENO	98	64	99	60	81	10	0.00	-0.04	0.00	1.39	176	6.98	148	37	22	7	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	97	57	99	47	77	6	0.04	-0.02	0.04	0.28	26	6.55	123	45	15	7	0	1	0
NH	CONCORD	81	66	88	61	73	4	1.67	0.95	0.78	17.46	210	32.43	140	96	69	0	0	5	2
NJ	NEWARK	87	70	92	67	78	2	1.84	0.97	0.72	13.38	128	36.21	121	91	63	4	0	4	2
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	90	65	93	59	78	1	0.09	-0.31	0.09	4.23	144	5.07	91	66	27	5	0	1	0
NY	ALBANY	83	68	88	67	76	6	0.78	-0.03	0.46	11.27	122	26.91	112	90	60	0	0	4	0
	BINGHAMTON	77	63	84	60	70	3	4.25	3.53	1.94	17.75	195	34.36	142	94	76	0	0	4	4
	BUFFALO	80	65	86	59	73	3	1.40	0.57	0.76	7.98	89	24.95	104	93	65	0	0	3	2
	ROCHESTER	82	64	88	57	73	3	1.59	0.83	0.84	7.89	97	21.37	104	96	75	0	0	5	1
	SYRACUSE	81	65	87	61	73	3	0.93	0.18	0.61	10.24	106	25.25	104	100	72	0	0	4	1
NC	ASHEVILLE	84	64	87	60	74	2	1.43	0.48	1.09	16.95	160	48.99	158	97	60	0	0	2	1
	CHARLOTTE	90	71	92	68	80	1	0.81	-0.01	0.81	11.02	118	29.26	105	96	52	4	0	1	1
	GREENSBORO	87	69	90	65	78	1	0.85	0.06	0.49	14.52	144	33.24	119	95	55	1	0	3	0
	HATTERAS	87	77	88	75	82	3	1.63	0.15	1.15	26.53	213	57.59	167	93	73	0	0	3	1
	RALEIGH	89	69	92	65	79	1	1.51	0.71	0.83	10.56	107	31.45	112	96	64	3	0	4	2
	WILMINGTON	90	75	92	72	83	3	0.75	-0.85	0.46	29.30	171	61.53	167	94	58	5	0	4	0
ND	BISMARCK	89	57	104	48	73	3	0.06	-0.42	0.04	7.60	117	14.10	118	88	41	3	0	2	0
	DICKINSON	89	55	104	47	72	2	0.04	-0.27	0.04	8.81	142	15.50	132	83	26	3	0	1	0
	FARGO	85	58	93	47	72	2	0.18	-0.37	0.18	9.40	120	16.24	113	96	43	2	0	1	0
	GRAND FORKS	86	54	98	42	70	1	0.00	-0.62	0.00	9.17	119	15.15	114	99	39	3	0	0	0
	JAMESTOWN	82	56	90	46	69	-1	0.02	-0.51	0.02	9.05	117	16.91	127	96	48	1	0	1	0
	WILLISTON	90	57	108	46	73	3	0.07	-0.24	0.07	10.23	185	17.55	173	78	45	3	0	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	84	65	89	61	75	4	1.24	0.44	1.19	8.72	90	30.69	123	86	58	0	0	4	1
	CINCINNATI	84	67	87	63	75	0	5.45	4.60	5.01	14.93	144	38.74	136	99	67	0	0	3	1
	CLEVELAND	83	68	87	64	75	4	0.16	-0.63	0.09	13.42	144	35.16	147	89	61	0	0	3	0
	COLUMBUS	83	66	85	61	75	1	1.28	0.45	0.65	16.35	149	38.03	148	91	69	0	0	5	1
	DAYTON	82	66	85	62	74	1	1.64	0.84	1.28	11.26	112	32.96	125	98	62	0	0	4	1
	MANSFIELD	82	64	87	59	73	3	0.88	-0.16	0.83	9.50	84	32.01	114	98	59	0	0	3	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 18, 2018

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	85	67	89	63	76	5	1.32	0.62	0.60	7.50	91	24.21	115	93	61	0	0	4	2
	YOUNGSTOWN	83	63	86	57	73	4	0.41	-0.31	0.20	9.59	97	32.91	137	93	60	0	0	3	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	85	70	93	66	77	-5	5.51	5.01	5.06	14.96	169	24.98	108	96	65	1	0	4	1
	TULSA	88	71	95	69	80	-3	1.87	1.32	1.03	8.02	89	21.06	80	94	66	4	0	4	1
OR	ASTORIA	70	55	77	50	63	2	0.01	-0.19	0.01	2.91	70	36.07	97	97	75	0	0	1	0
	BURNS	90	45	94	39	67	2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.77	61	4.89	73	56	21	3	0	0	0
	EUGENE	86	52	93	44	69	2	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.20	48	16.76	59	87	57	1	0	0	0
	MEDFORD	94	59	96	55	76	3	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.49	42	6.63	66	64	25	7	0	0	0
	PENDLETON	92	58	99	49	75	2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.42	29	6.49	84	52	27	5	0	0	0
	PORTLAND	87	60	95	55	73	4	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.06	40	14.29	69	81	57	2	0	0	0
	SALEM	87	55	92	50	71	4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.56	25	18.80	85	80	52	2	0	0	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	86	69	91	67	78	6	3.33	2.39	2.63	19.07	179	41.10	145	88	65	2	0	4	1
	ERIE	83	68	87	63	75	4	0.99	0.10	0.62	8.74	91	28.71	118	85	61	0	0	3	1
	MIDDLETOWN	85	70	90	68	78	3	0.24	-0.48	0.10	19.89	214	41.99	163	94	59	2	0	3	0
	PHILADELPHIA	87	72	93	68	80	3	1.59	0.76	0.73	11.39	115	35.14	128	90	60	1	0	4	2
	PITTSBURGH	80	64	83	61	72	0	1.54	0.82	0.58	13.37	134	37.80	151	98	65	0	0	4	2
	WILKES-BARRE	82	67	88	65	75	4	6.64	6.00	4.34	18.61	199	38.86	165	96	67	0	0	5	3
	WILLIAMSPORT	84	67	89	66	76	5	3.11	2.41	1.29	23.08	223	44.99	171	93	72	0	0	5	2
RI	PROVIDENCE	85	70	90	66	77	4	2.62	1.77	1.02	9.35	108	36.00	125	94	72	1	0	3	3
SC	BEAUFORT	92	75	93	74	84	3	0.28	-1.41	0.22	16.08	104	27.42	85	95	60	7	0	2	0
	CHARLESTON	91	75	93	73	83	2	0.91	-0.61	0.27	19.49	123	40.62	122	95	63	7	0	5	0
	COLUMBIA	92	73	94	70	83	2	0.16	-1.07	0.08	9.53	70	22.89	69	95	55	6	0	2	0
	GREENVILLE	89	69	91	65	79	1	0.11	-0.80	0.10	11.10	100	35.86	108	97	54	1	0	2	0
SD	ABERDEEN	86	60	96	52	73	1	0.01	-0.54	0.01	6.42	82	11.48	78	97	68	2	0	1	0
	HURON	87	63	94	57	75	3	0.05	-0.41	0.05	6.19	84	14.57	95	94	49	2	0	1	0
	RAPID CITY	83	55	94	52	69	-3	0.36	-0.01	0.36	12.47	213	20.72	165	84	45	1	0	1	0
	SIOUX FALLS	85	65	90	61	75	3	0.94	0.28	0.65	17.50	216	29.72	175	90	74	1	0	3	1
TN	BRISTOL	86	64	90	60	75	2	1.45	0.80	1.20	11.43	115	35.39	125	100	55	1	0	2	1
	CHATTANOOGA	90	70	92	68	80	1	1.99	1.25	1.99	15.02	140	38.52	108	90	52	4	0	1	1
	KNOXVILLE	87	68	91	65	78	1	0.33	-0.29	0.23	12.98	122	36.41	110	99	57	1	0	2	0
	MEMPHIS	92	75	95	70	83	1	0.07	-0.56	0.05	7.36	72	40.43	114	91	56	6	0	3	0
	NASHVILLE	90	70	95	65	80	2	2.05	1.36	1.11	10.15	105	38.81	124	87	45	4	0	3	2
TX	ABILENE	92	72	101	67	82	-1	1.43	0.86	0.97	6.03	100	12.13	86	84	57	5	0	2	1
	AMARILLO	92	64	97	59	78	1	1.99	1.30	1.22	6.54	85	7.57	55	87	35	4	0	4	1
	AUSTIN	99	75	103	72	87	2	0.61	0.10	0.61	2.49	35	14.22	69	***	***	7	0	1	1
	BEAUMONT	94	75	96	74	85	2	0.00	-1.00	0.00	23.73	166	45.65	124	92	57	7	0	0	0
	BROWNSVILLE	97	79	98	78	88	4	0.06	-0.50	0.03	6.07	104	11.37	83	93	53	7	0	2	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	94	77	96	75	86	2	0.00	-0.73	0.00	15.77	221	20.45	115	100	56	7	0	0	0
	DEL RIO	93	75	100	73	84	-2	0.50	0.17	0.46	6.84	131	8.40	71	93	67	5	0	2	0
	EL PASO	95	72	99	67	84	2	0.03	-0.36	0.03	1.90	57	3.28	65	66	22	6	0	1	0
	FORT WORTH	94	76	101	72	85	0	0.52	0.05	0.32	4.73	72	22.44	101	84	47	5	0	4	0
	GALVESTON	91	82	92	82	87	2	0.00	-0.84	0.00	10.83	115	18.94	75	85	65	7	0	0	0
	HOUSTON	96	76	97	74	86	2	0.00	-0.82	0.00	13.47	129	30.96	106	99	57	7	0	0	0
	LUBBOCK	91	68	97	64	79	0	0.77	0.27	0.76	3.35	53	5.71	48	82	50	4	0	2	1
	MIDLAND	93	72	98	69	83	2	0.83	0.47	0.83	7.30	160	8.14	95	81	50	6	0	1	1
	SAN ANGELO	92	72	100	68	82	0	2.81	2.39	2.33	4.80	106	13.53	111	81	53	5	0	2	1
	SAN ANTONIO	96	76	100	74	86	1	0.43	-0.13	0.43	6.21	81	13.74	68	87	41	6	0	1	0
	VICTORIA	98	75	100	73	86	1	0.00	-0.60	0.00	11.50	124	17.79	74	95	51	7	0	0	0
	WACO	99	76	104	73	88	2	0.26	-0.13	0.26	1.22	19	9.58	46	85	44	7	0	1	0
	WICHITA FALLS	94	73	102	67	83	-1	4.97	4.47	4.79	6.23	98	17.63	99	83	56	6	0	3	1
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	93	70	96	65	81	4	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.31	17	7.93	75	44	19	6	0	0	0
VT	BURLINGTON	82	65	88	61	74	5	1.25	0.37	0.50	8.75	90	22.37	101	89	56	0	0	5	1
VA	LYNCHBURG	85	63	90	58	74	0	1.24	0.51	1.03	13.90	136	38.75	137	96	58	1	0	3	1
	NORFOLK	90	73	94	68	82	4	0.43	-0.65	0.33	18.82	159	39.03	129	92	55	4	0	3	0
	RICHMOND	89	69	93	63	79	2	0.89	-0.04	0.47	20.47	191	42.58	149	93	58	3	0	4	0
	ROANOKE	86	66	93	62	76	1	1.69	0.89	0.87	11.33	116	35.56	128	90	63	2	0	2	2
	WASH/DULLES	87	67	92	62	77	2	0.34	-0.48	0.12	16.98	175	38.03	143	97	59	2	0	4	0
WA	OLYMPIA	81	52	89	46	67	3	0.01	-0.18	0.01	1.11	37	24.68	89	93	65	0	0	1	0
	QUILLAYUTE	70	52	79	46	61	1	0.02	-0.55	0.02	6.23	86	55.50	97	95	78	0	0	1	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	79	58	86	54	69	3	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.76	28	19.29	96	85	64	0	0	0	0
	SPOKANE	86	60	94	54	73	4	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.61	27	9.54	95	55	22	2	0	0	0
	YAKIMA	90	54	97	49	72	3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.52	54	2.87	61	68	37	5	0	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	80	62	83	57	71	1	1.02	0.26	0.95	12.03	111	35.41	124	89	59	0	0	3	1
	CHARLESTON	84	65	88	61	75	2	2.97	2.06	1.01	17.68	155	42.56	145	100	65	0	0	5	3
	ELKINS	81	60	87	55	71	2	1.82	0.88	0.77	18.57	156	46.58	151	95	74	0	0	3	2
	HUNTINGTON	84	66	86	62	75	1	1.92	1.03	1.15	14.12	131	38.86	136	94	57	0	0	4	2
WI	EAU CLAIRE	87	62	91	58	74	4	1.30	0.26	1.07	9.18	85	22.30	106	99	49	2	0	2	1
	GREEN BAY	85	62	88	57	74	6	0.00	-0.83	0.00	9.01	101	21.74	117	95	57	0	0	0	0
	LA CROSSE	90	68	92	66	79	7	0.89	-0.06	0.87	8.58	80	23.72	110	96	47	4	0	2	1
	MADISON	84	64	88	61	74	4	2.88	1.90	1.52	14.51	139	33.10	152	98	65	0	0	3	2
	MILWAUKEE	82	69	88	65	76	5	0.05	-0.85	0.05	10.09	108	25.77	116	90	65	0	0	1	0
WY	CASPER	89	52	100	48	71	1	0.14	-0.01	0.13	5.40	169	15.19	165	79	34	4	0	2	0
	CHEYENNE	81	51	85	46	66	-1	1.43	1.03	1.33	8.53	156	17.85	156	90	42	0	0	2	1
	LANDER	88	58	96	50	73	2	0.04	-0.07	0.03	3.16	138	14.23	157	57	15	3	0	2	0
	SHERIDAN	88	54	104	46	71	2	0.66	0.52	0.34	5.17	148	17.68	177	80	37	3	0	2	0

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

National Agricultural Summary

August 13 – 19, 2018

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Rain fell mostly across the Southern Plains, middle Mississippi Valley, Ohio Valley, and Mid-Atlantic States. Parts of eastern Oklahoma, western Arkansas, northern Kentucky, and northeastern Pennsylvania received more than 3 inches of rain. In contrast, much of the Pacific Coast and northern Rocky Mountain States remained moderately to extremely dry, receiving less than one-half inch of rain. Some areas in the Plains States and western Arkansas recorded weekly average temperatures more than 4°F below normal. Conversely, warm conditions prevailed in parts of California, Nevada, Utah, Wisconsin, and Michigan, with temperatures averaging more than 4°F above normal.

Corn: Eighty-five percent of the nation's corn acreage was at or beyond the dough stage by August 19, eleven percentage points ahead of last year and 13 points ahead of the 5-year average. Colorado, Michigan, and North Dakota had advances of 19 percentage points or more from the previous week. By August 19, forty-four percent of this year's acreage was at or beyond the denting stage, 17 percentage points ahead of last year and 18 points ahead of average. All of the estimating states, except Colorado and North Carolina, were ahead of their average pace in denting progress. Overall, 68 percent of the corn was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last week but 6 points higher than at the same time last year.

Soybeans: By August 19, ninety-one percent of the nation's soybean acreage was at or beyond the pod-setting stage, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Tennessee had advances of 10 percentage points or more from the previous week. By August 19, sixty-five percent of the nation's soybeans were rated in good to excellent condition, down 1 percentage point from the previous week but 5 points above the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: Ninety-seven percent of the 2018 winter wheat acreage was harvested by August 19, one percentage point behind both last year and the 5-year average. Winter wheat harvest was complete or nearly complete in all states except Montana and Washington. These two states were behind their respective 5-year averages by 6 and 5 percentage points.

Cotton: Boll setting was 86 percent complete by August 19, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Boll setting was complete or nearing completion in nine of the 15 estimating states. By August 19, bolls were open in 17 percent of the nation's cotton fields, 5 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Overall, 42 percent of the cotton was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points above last week but 21 points below the same time last year.

Sorghum: Heading of this year's sorghum was 87 percent complete by August 19, four percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Forty-six percent of the Nation's sorghum was at or beyond the coloring stage, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of average. Sorghum coloring advanced 10 percentage points or more in five of the 11 estimating states. By August 19, twenty-three percent of the nation's sorghum was considered mature, 2 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind average. In Arkansas, 83 percent of the sorghum was mature, 18 percentage points ahead of last year and 36 points ahead of average. Forty-nine percent of the nation's sorghum was rated in good to excellent condition as of August 19, unchanged from the previous week but 17 percentage points below the same time last year.

Rice: Ninety-five percent of the nation's rice acreage was headed by August 19, equal to last year but 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 15 percent of the rice was harvested by August 19, also equal to last year but 2 percentage points ahead of average. Good weather conditions during the week allowed for rice harvest to advance 10 and 16 percentage points, respectively, in Louisiana and Texas. Overall, 73 percent of the nation's rice was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points above both the previous week and the same time last year.

Small Grains: By August 19, eighty percent of the nation's oat acreage had been harvested, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Oat harvest was complete or nearing completion in Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Texas.

Sixty-six percent of the nation's barley acreage was harvested by August 19, one percentage point behind last year but 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Minnesota, 89 percent of the 2018 barley acreage was harvested, 12 percentage points ahead of last year and 27 points ahead of average. Overall, 78 percent of the barley was reported in good to excellent condition, down 3 percentage points from last week but 29 points above the same time last year.

By August 19, sixty percent of the nation's spring wheat acreage was harvested, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 16 points ahead of the 5-year average. Spring wheat harvest was nearing completion in South Dakota. Seventy-four percent of the spring wheat was reported in good to excellent condition, down 1 percentage point from last week but 40 points above the same time last year.

Other Crops: Ninety-seven percent of the nation's peanut acreage was at or beyond pegging by August 19, one percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Oklahoma and Texas had advances of 10 percentage points or more from the previous week. On August 19, seventy-four percent of the nation's peanuts were rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week but 5 points below the same time last year.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 19, 2018

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

Corn Percent Dough

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 19 2018	5-Yr Avg
CO	46	42	64	50
IL	89	90	94	85
IN	78	75	86	73
IA	76	73	85	70
KS	81	77	88	81
KY	74	70	80	70
MI	54	39	58	58
MN	69	65	82	66
MO	89	88	95	87
NE	80	77	88	79
NC	97	91	94	96
ND	48	63	84	49
OH	68	66	81	70
PA	44	56	68	53
SD	62	72	88	69
TN	95	94	98	94
TX	89	91	93	88
WI	49	45	62	49
18 Sts	74	73	85	72

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

Corn Percent Dented

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 19 2018	5-Yr Avg
CO	6	3	8	11
IL	39	45	63	36
IN	37	26	43	28
IA	19	22	42	21
KS	38	42	58	36
KY	55	48	59	49
MI	10	7	14	9
MN	11	12	26	14
MO	62	58	79	53
NE	26	18	38	25
NC	88	69	80	86
ND	5	6	29	6
OH	15	16	34	18
PA	5	8	22	17
SD	12	11	38	12
TN	69	56	71	66
TX	75	79	82	69
WI	5	4	18	9
18 Sts	27	26	44	26

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

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	3	16	24	50	7
IL	2	4	18	47	29
IN	2	7	20	52	19
IA	2	6	19	52	21
KS	9	17	28	39	7
KY	2	7	17	62	12
MI	5	14	30	44	7
MN	2	5	19	49	25
MO	21	23	28	23	5
NE	2	4	10	57	27
NC	11	20	34	28	7
ND	2	6	22	55	15
OH	1	4	18	58	19
PA	1	5	20	42	32
SD	4	8	23	47	18
TN	3	5	24	49	19
TX	12	24	35	27	2
WI	2	5	18	43	32
18 Sts	4	8	20	48	20
Prev Wk	3	7	20	50	20
Prev Yr	3	9	26	48	14

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 19 2018	5-Yr Avg
AR	95	95	97	90
IL	91	90	95	86
IN	85	85	92	86
IA	87	89	93	85
KS	77	74	82	67
KY	69	67	76	66
LA	100	100	100	96
MI	84	69	80	86
MN	90	92	97	88
MS	95	93	96	90
MO	73	66	76	62
NE	87	79	92	88
NC	63	54	65	60
ND	87	89	97	89
OH	82	84	90	84
SD	88	81	91	85
TN	83	78	88	77
WI	86	80	89	82
18 Sts	86	84	91	83

These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	7	26	48	16
IL	3	3	20	48	26
IN	2	6	21	52	19
IA	2	5	23	54	16
KS	6	15	37	37	5
KY	2	4	17	65	12
LA	1	9	40	42	8
MI	3	8	26	54	9
MN	3	6	24	48	19
MS	0	4	26	53	17
MO	14	23	29	29	5
NE	2	5	12	59	22
NC	5	7	36	43	9
ND	2	15	29	48	6
OH	1	4	20	56	19
SD	5	8	27	46	14
TN	2	5	24	47	22
WI	2	6	17	47	28
18 Sts	3	8	24	49	16
Prev Wk	3	7	24	50	16
Prev Yr	3	9	28	50	10

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 19 2018	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	99	98	99	99
CO	100	100	100	100
ID	90	70	89	82
IL	100	100	100	100
IN	100	100	100	100
KS	100	100	100	100
MI	100	96	100	100
MO	100	100	100	100
MT	95	67	85	91
NE	100	98	100	100
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	100	100	100	100
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	94	90	96	95
SD	97	97	99	93
TX	100	100	100	100
WA	87	70	84	89
18 Sts	98	94	97	98

These 18 States harvested 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 19, 2018

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

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 19 2018	5-Yr Avg
AL	96	89	92	95
AZ	92	91	96	95
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	73	55	57	90
GA	93	84	92	92
KS	43	54	70	47
LA	99	100	100	99
MS	94	95	96	91
MO	89	100	100	82
NC	90	78	87	92
OK	66	70	80	74
SC	83	75	80	87
TN	96	93	98	89
TX	84	71	82	82
VA	94	75	90	94
15 Sts	87	77	86	86

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 19 2018	5-Yr Avg
AL	5	10	22	9
AZ	43	25	35	40
AR	9	7	14	10
CA	0	0	0	6
GA	10	3	7	10
KS	6	1	2	4
LA	28	29	48	28
MS	15	12	26	13
MO	0	26	40	1
NC	6	1	3	6
OK	3	4	6	3
SC	8	1	4	4
TN	7	8	14	6
TX	14	17	19	14
VA	0	1	7	4
15 Sts	12	13	17	12

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

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	0	14	69	17
AZ	2	3	43	44	8
AR	0	3	9	50	38
CA	0	0	0	30	70
GA	0	6	25	56	13
KS	1	2	32	53	12
LA	0	2	43	51	4
MS	0	6	21	51	22
MO	0	10	27	50	13
NC	3	13	24	51	9
OK	14	28	37	19	2
SC	0	3	20	55	22
TN	2	5	19	50	24
TX	21	30	27	18	4
VA	1	3	13	80	3
15 Sts	13	20	25	33	9
Prev Wk	14	20	26	32	8
Prev Yr	5	6	26	48	15

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 19 2018	5-Yr Avg
ID	47	24	47	50
MN	40	47	76	48
MT	62	26	45	42
ND	50	29	59	37
SD	87	80	91	70
WA	59	35	46	66
6 Sts	55	35	60	44

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

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	7	3	18	59	13
MN	0	1	24	52	23
MT	2	10	28	49	11
ND	0	2	16	72	10
SD	3	10	36	48	3
WA	0	4	18	64	14
6 Sts	1	4	21	63	11
Prev Wk	1	4	20	62	13
Prev Yr	23	19	24	27	7

Oats Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 19 2018	5-Yr Avg
IA	98	93	95	97
MN	62	55	78	73
NE	98	98	100	96
ND	70	41	67	51
OH	99	91	95	95
PA	75	55	63	78
SD	88	89	96	87
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	59	50	65	69
9 Sts	76	67	80	77

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

Barley Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 19 2018	5-Yr Avg
ID	61	34	62	56
MN	77	71	89	62
MT	70	32	51	59
ND	72	52	81	51
WA	52	40	65	63
5 Sts	67	41	66	56

These 5 States harvested 85% of last year's barley acreage.

Barley Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	1	9	70	19
MN	0	3	20	56	21
MT	2	5	26	53	14
ND	0	3	15	76	6
WA	0	2	13	75	10
5 Sts	1	3	18	65	13
Prev Wk	0	3	16	67	14
Prev Yr	9	13	29	39	10

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 19, 2018

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

Sorghum Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 19 2018	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	77	76	85	71
IL	90	81	88	81
KS	77	72	85	78
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	92	80	87	86
NE	90	92	96	90
NM	47	45	63	40
OK	77	68	76	76
SD	83	74	89	90
TX	91	87	90	89
11 Sts	83	78	87	83

These 11 States planted 99% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Sorghum Percent Coloring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 19 2018	5-Yr Avg
AR	90	92	95	87
CO	15	10	17	23
IL	60	52	62	49
KS	10	15	27	16
LA	100	97	100	99
MO	51	37	44	39
NE	22	23	43	25
NM	21	6	25	10
OK	47	30	37	40
SD	21	12	28	23
TX	77	77	80	77
11 Sts	39	37	46	43

These 11 States planted 99% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Sorghum Percent Mature

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 19 2018	5-Yr Avg
AR	65	62	83	47
CO	0	0	0	1
IL	20	22	25	4
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	89	86	91	87
MO	3	0	1	3
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	0	0	1	0
OK	9	6	8	6
SD	3	0	0	1
TX	67	61	65	68
11 Sts	25	21	23	27

These 11 States planted 99% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	2	46	41	11
CO	4	17	31	46	2
IL	0	6	27	59	8
KS	2	6	30	51	11
LA	0	3	75	22	0
MO	4	20	40	32	4
NE	1	2	13	62	22
NM	0	5	45	46	4
OK	2	5	24	63	6
SD	0	6	39	49	6
TX	12	26	39	18	5
11 Sts	5	13	33	41	8
Prev Wk	5	12	34	42	7
Prev Yr	2	5	27	56	10

Peanuts Percent Pegging

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 19 2018	5-Yr Avg
AL	95	97	98	96
FL	99	93	99	99
GA	100	98	99	99
NC	99	97	99	99
OK	83	79	93	89
SC	96	88	91	99
TX	90	80	90	95
VA	96	94	99	96
8 Sts	96	94	97	97

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

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	2	22	59	17
FL	2	2	18	52	26
GA	1	4	17	61	17
NC	3	4	41	44	8
OK	0	3	14	74	9
SC	0	1	6	49	44
TX	0	2	44	54	0
VA	1	3	10	81	5
8 Sts	1	3	22	58	16
Prev Wk	1	3	23	58	15
Prev Yr	0	4	17	59	20

Rice Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 19 2018	5-Yr Avg
AR	97	94	97	91
CA	84	73	80	87
LA	100	100	100	98
MS	99	92	95	91
MO	90	91	97	83
TX	100	100	100	99
6 Sts	95	91	95	91

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

Rice Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 19 2018	5-Yr Avg
AR	3	0	1	2
CA	0	0	0	0
LA	68	57	67	56
MS	4	0	4	3
MO	1	0	0	0
TX	67	44	60	55
6 Sts	15	11	15	13

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	5	28	47	19
CA	0	0	5	90	5
LA	0	4	23	65	8
MS	0	1	23	56	20
MO	0	11	16	51	22
TX	0	1	50	44	5
6 Sts	0	4	23	59	14
Prev Wk	1	6	24	57	12
Prev Yr	1	6	24	54	15

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 19, 2018

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending Aug 19, 2018

	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	1	14	72	13		NH	1	32	35	24	8
AZ	56	27	10	6	1		NJ	0	3	40	57	0
AR	7	21	40	28	4		NM	18	41	35	5	1
CA	30	5	30	30	5		NY	3	12	32	42	11
CO	28	24	27	19	2		NC	1	12	46	37	4
CT	20	60	20	0	0		ND	7	15	36	40	2
DE	3	14	36	45	2		OH	2	11	33	44	10
FL	0	5	20	52	23		OK	4	17	37	39	3
GA	1	4	29	55	11		OR	37	32	25	6	0
ID	6	25	45	23	1		PA	0	9	20	40	31
IL	4	19	35	33	9		RI	35	30	30	5	0
IN	3	13	37	41	6		SC	0	1	21	74	4
IA	13	18	28	37	4		SD	7	14	38	38	3
KS	13	20	35	28	4		TN	1	12	32	45	10
KY	2	9	22	58	9		TX	17	34	36	13	0
LA	4	22	40	32	2		UT	17	31	43	9	0
ME	0	0	18	80	2		VT	0	0	75	25	0
MD	2	6	19	56	17		VA	2	8	25	51	14
MA	0	5	25	70	0		WA	23	27	24	25	1
MI	12	28	31	25	4		WV	0	7	34	54	5
MN	4	13	28	47	8		WI	2	8	27	44	19
MS	2	11	37	46	4		WY	7	9	33	41	10
MO	37	35	21	7	0		48 Sts	11	18	31	34	6
MT	9	12	34	37	8							
NE	3	4	18	58	17		Prev Wk	12	18	30	34	6
NV	10	15	45	30	0		Prev Yr	8	14	31	39	8

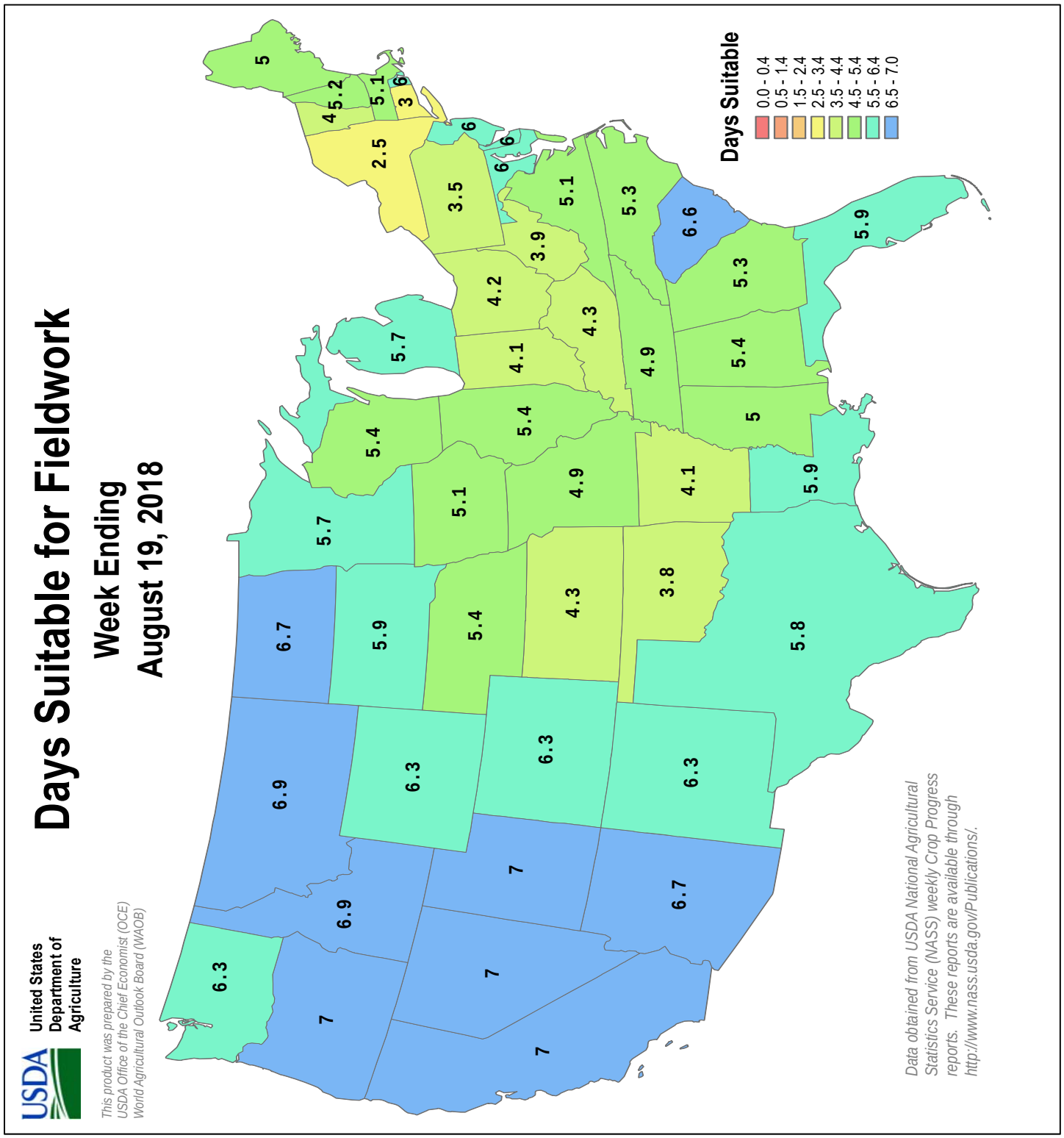
VP - Very Poor; P - Poor;
F - Fair;
G - Good; EX - Excellent

NA - Not Available
*** Revised**

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 19, 2018

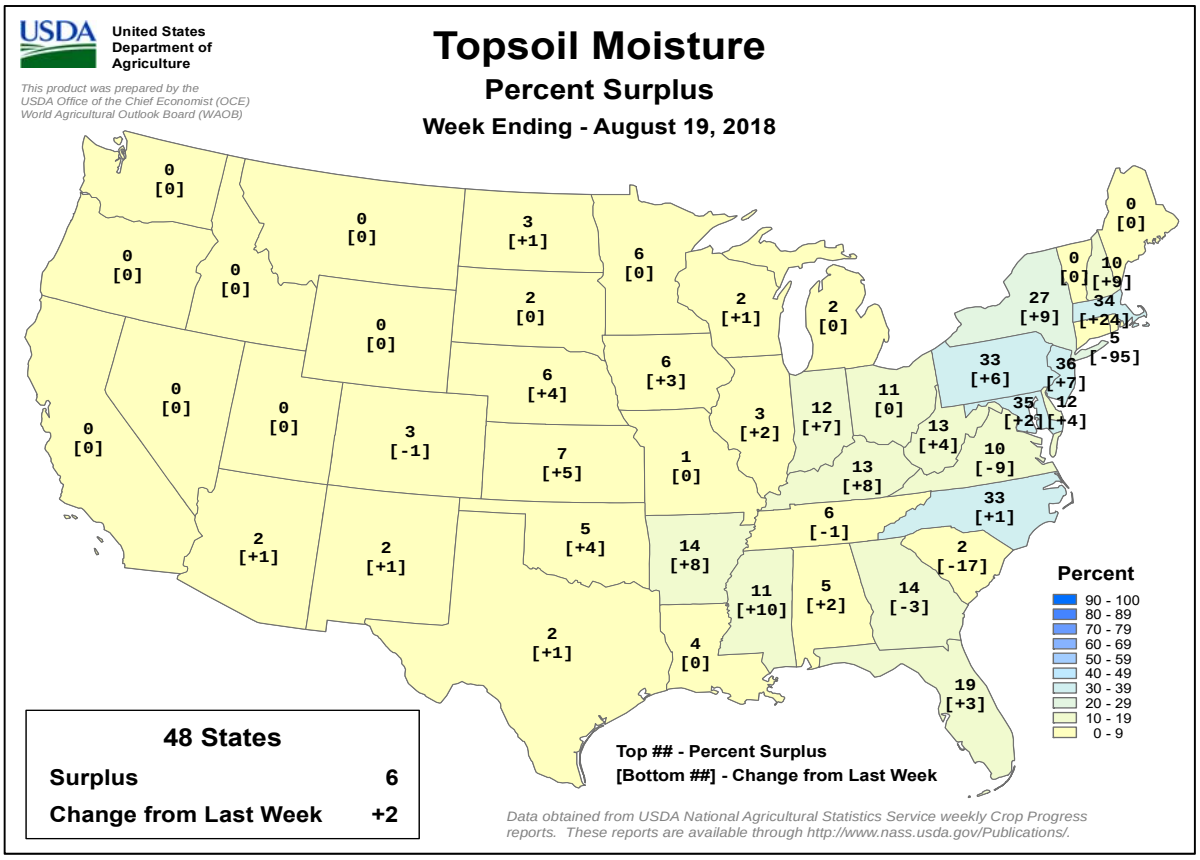
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS

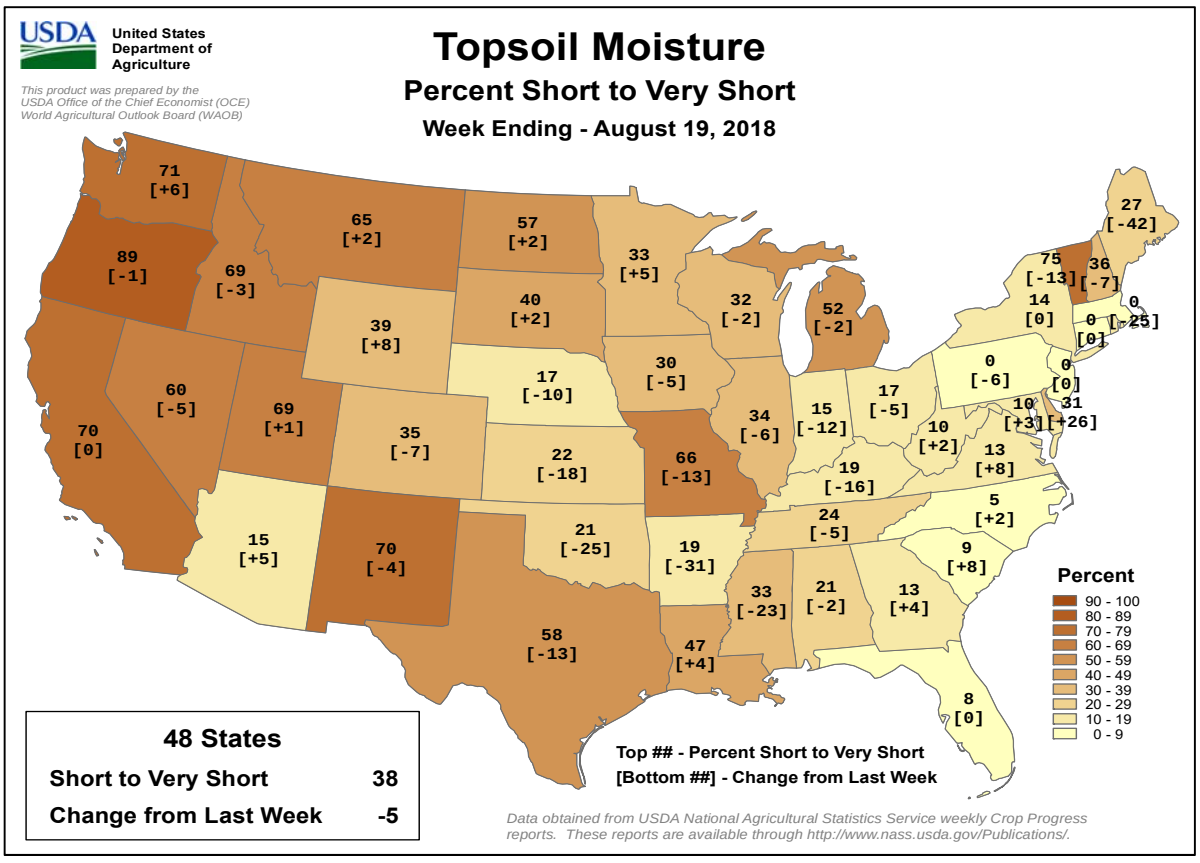


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 19, 2018

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

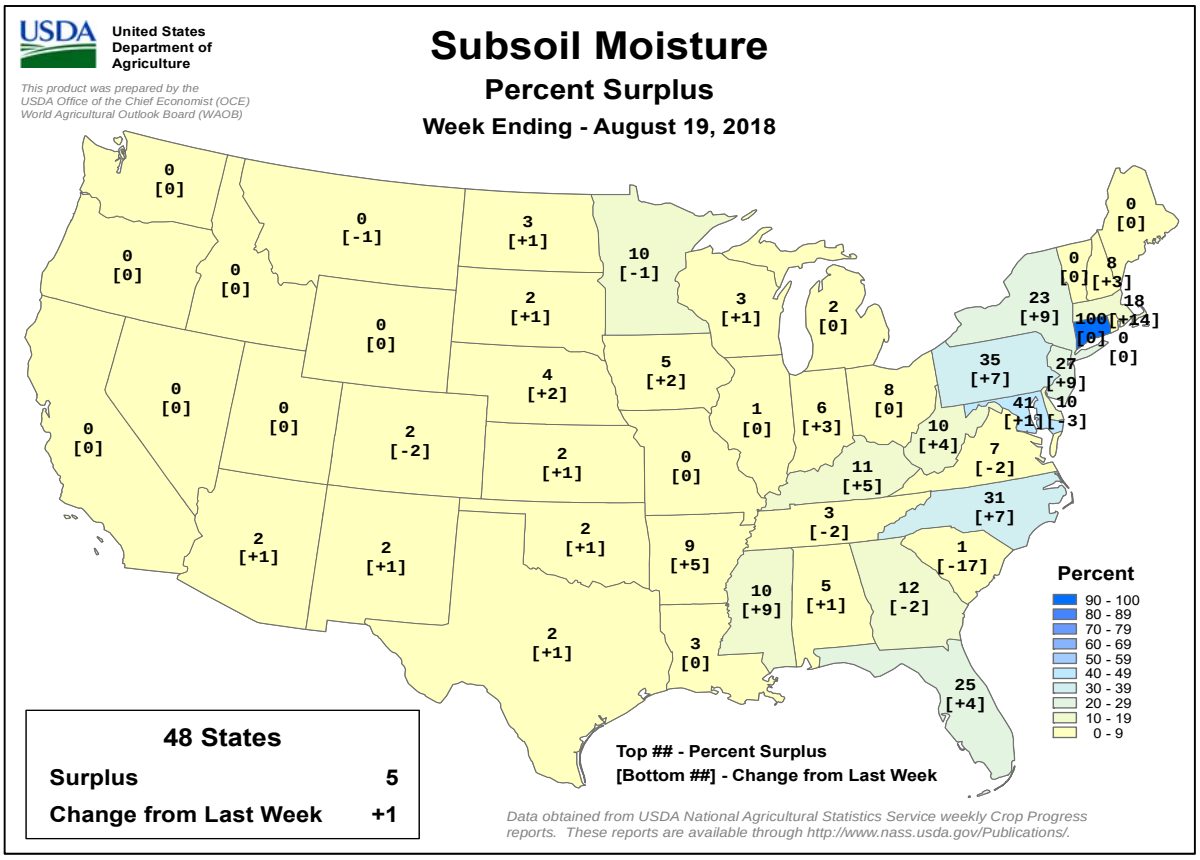


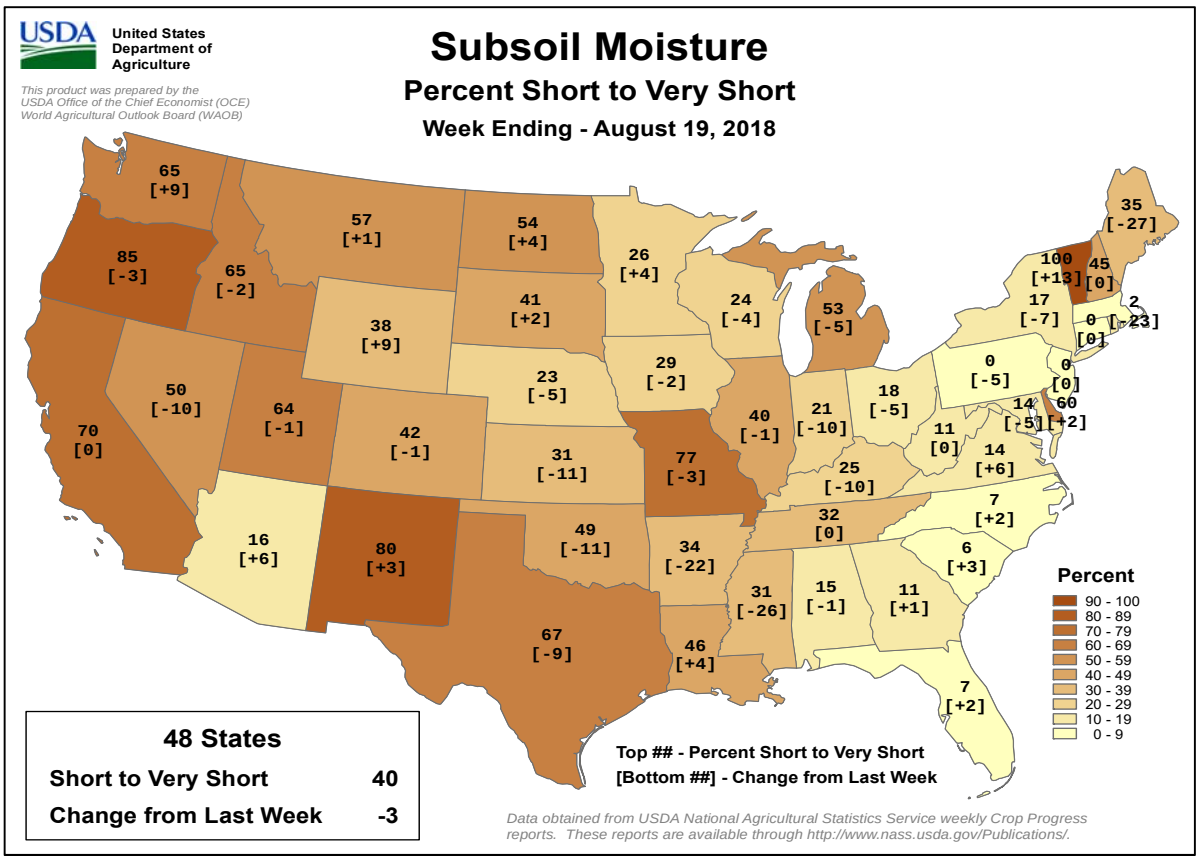


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 19, 2018

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





International Weather and Crop Summary

August 12-18, 2018

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Additional much-needed rain eased drought in northern Europe, while mostly dry weather promoted summer crop maturation in southeastern growing areas.

WESTERN FSU: Sunny, warm weather accelerated summer crops toward maturity.

EASTERN FSU: Periods of rain maintained good to excellent prospects for filling spring grains in the north, while seasonably sunny weather accelerated the development of open-boll cotton in southern crop areas.

MIDDLE EAST: Seasonably sunny skies favored summer crop maturation in Turkey.

SOUTH ASIA: A monsoon cyclone tracked across central India, bringing much-needed moisture to cotton and oilseeds in the west.

EASTERN ASIA: Rainfall from two tropical cyclones eased developing drought in eastern China and boosted moisture supplies for stressed summer crops.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: A tropical cyclone brought heavy rainfall across northern Indochina, benefiting rice, while more localized flooding occurred in the northwestern Philippines.

AUSTRALIA: Showers continued to favor winter grain and oilseed development in the south and west, while no rain fell across the drought-stricken regions of the east.

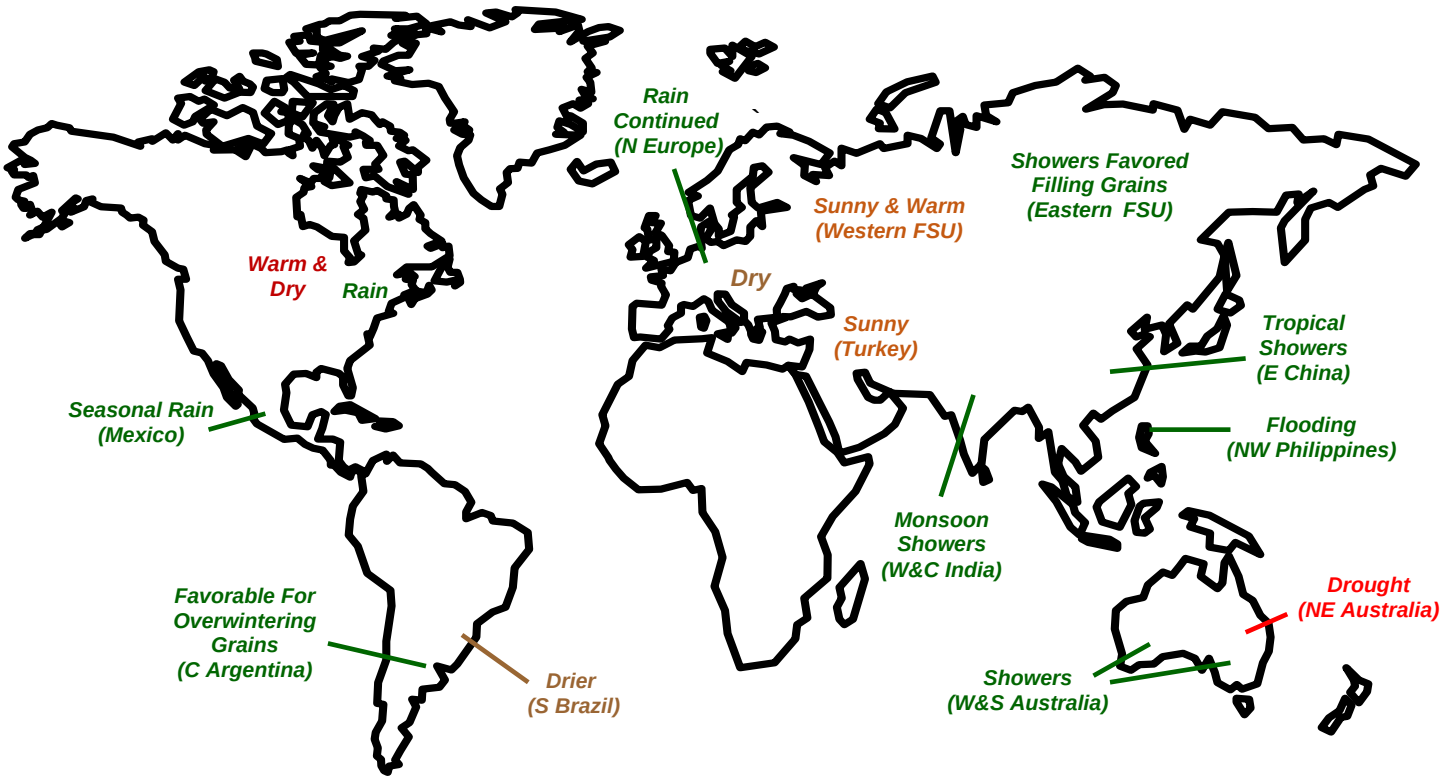
ARGENTINA: Conditions remained generally favorable for overwintering grains in central Argentina.

BRAZIL: Warmer, drier weather returned to the southern wheat belt.

MEXICO: Seasonal showers benefited rain-fed summer crops, while helping to recharge northwestern reservoirs.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Warmth and dryness hastened drydown and maturation of spring grains and oilseeds.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: In Ontario, warm, showery weather benefited immature summer crops.



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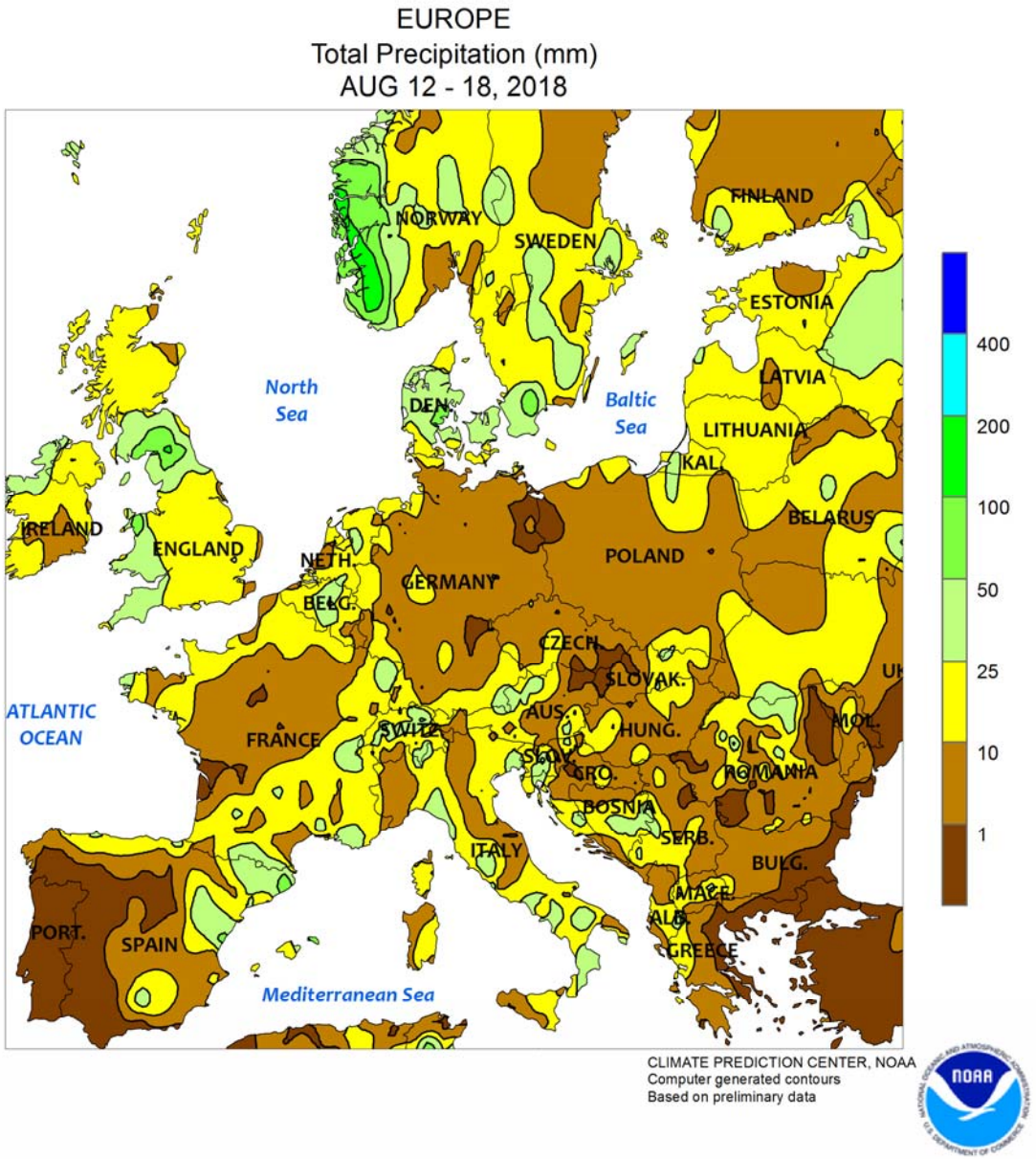
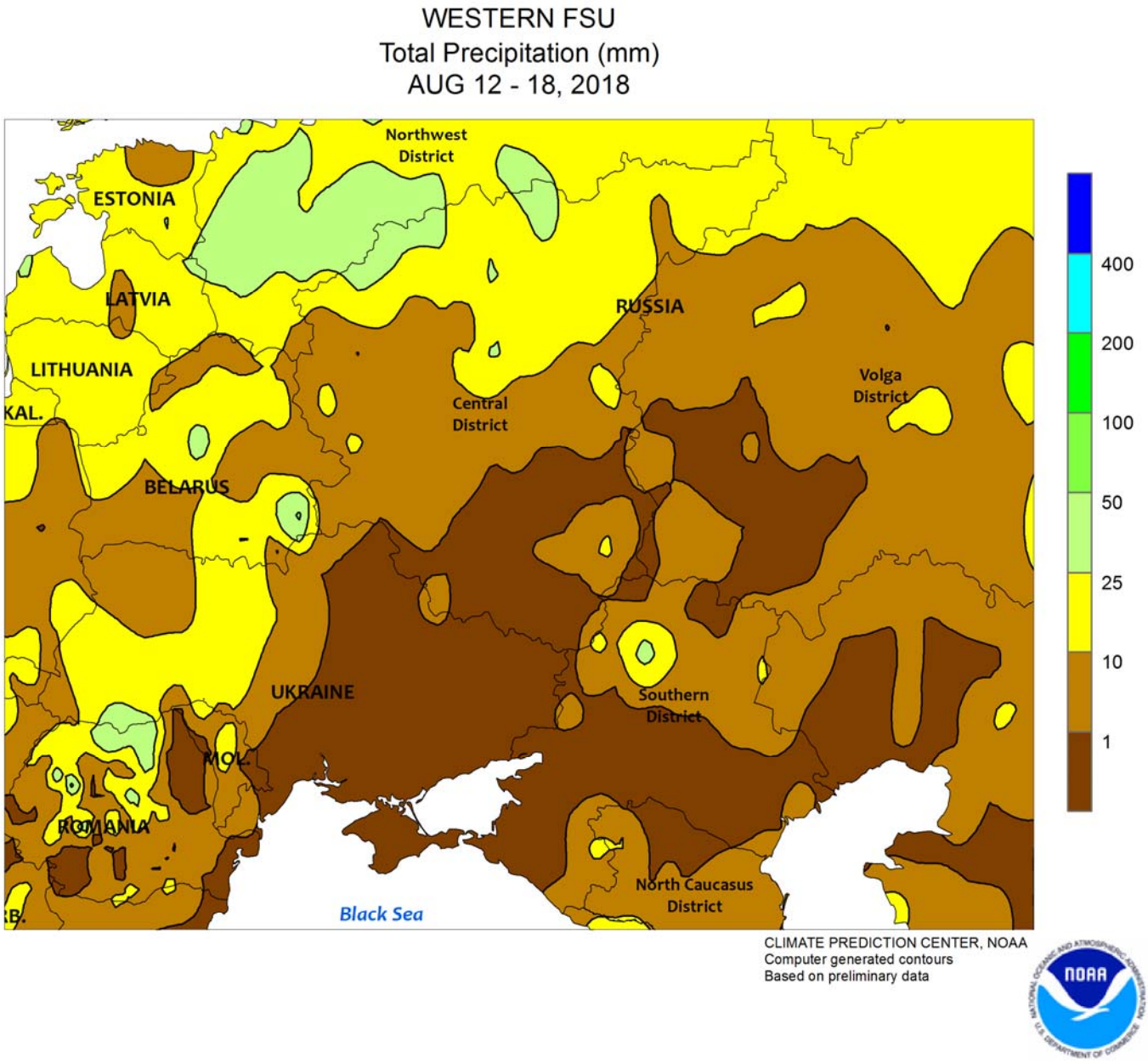


EUROPE

Additional rain further eased drought in parts of northern Europe, while sunny weather promoted summer crop maturation across southeastern crop areas. Early- and late-week showers totaled 5 to 30 mm from southeastern England into Scandinavia and the Low Countries, providing much-needed drought relief but arriving too late in the season to aid spring-sown crops. However, the rain improved soil moisture for upcoming winter crop planting, particularly in southeastern England and the northern tier of France. Early-week showers and thunderstorms (10-30 mm, locally more) from southern France into Italy and the western Balkans provided moisture for later-developing summer crops, though corn, sunflowers, and soybeans were mostly approaching or at maturity. Sunny skies for much of the week promoted corn and sunflower maturation and drydown in the Balkans and were likewise beneficial for open-boll cotton in Greece. Isolated late-week showers and thunderstorms (2-15 mm) were observed over the Balkans, though the rain largely bypassed the primary growing areas of the Danube River Valley.

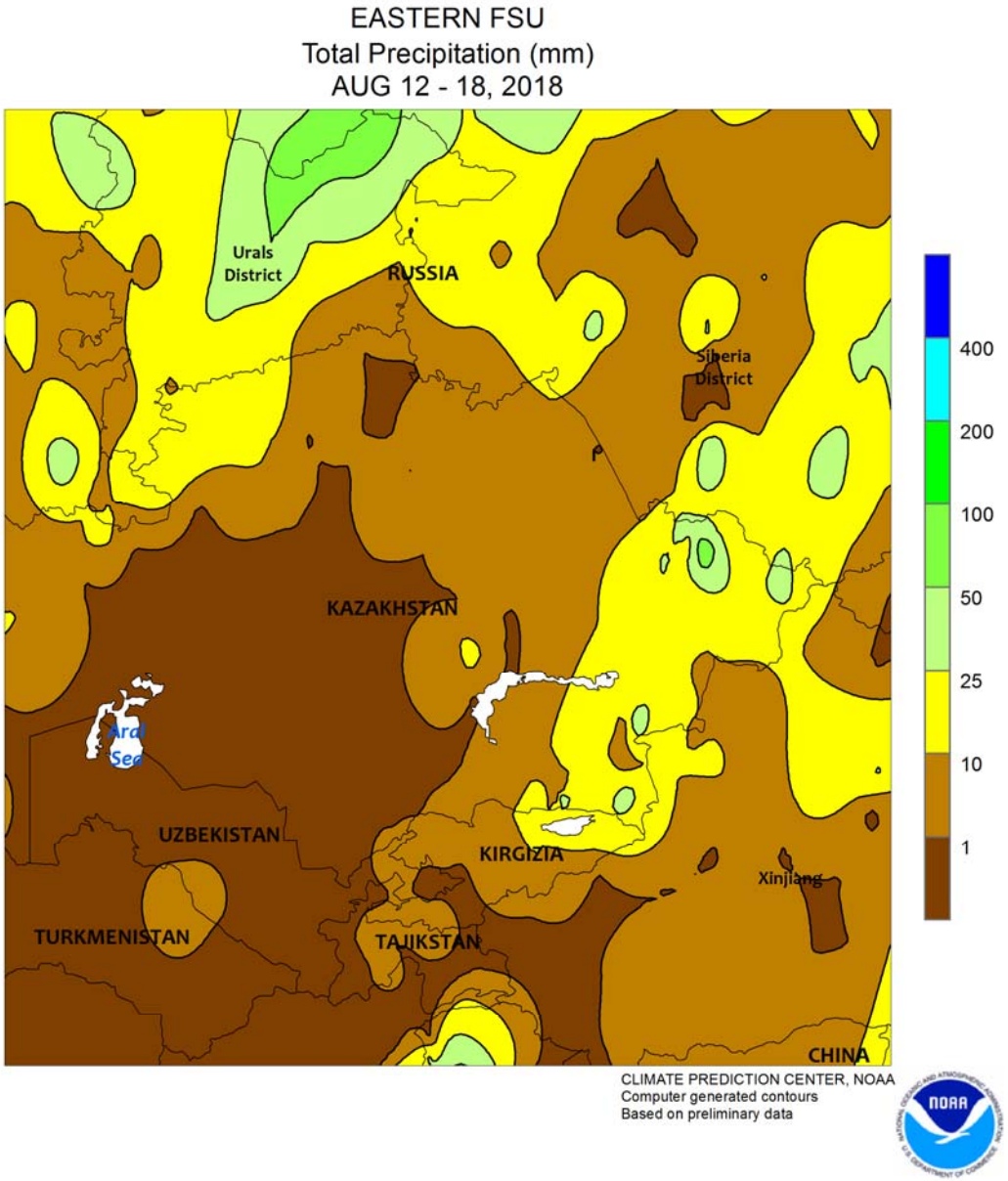
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



WESTERN FSU

Dry, warm weather promoted the development of filling summer crops following beneficial July rainfall. During the period, sunny skies and above-normal temperatures (2-5°C above normal) accelerated summer crops toward maturity. While the recent spell of dry weather has been overall beneficial for filling corn, sunflowers, and soybeans, pockets of drought lingered in parts of southeastern Ukraine (primarily impacting later-developing sunflowers). Despite the mostly dry weather, light showers (1-15 mm) continued near the Caucasus Mountains in southern Russia, further improving soil moisture for upcoming winter wheat planting.

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



EASTERN FSU

Periods of rain lingered in northern crop areas, while sunny, seasonably hot conditions prevailed in the south. Across northern Kazakhstan and neighboring portions of central Russia, a pair of storm systems produced widespread showers and thunderstorms (5-50 mm). The rain maintained good to excellent wheat and barley prospects across much of the region, though heat and dryness during the growing season have taken a toll on spring grain yields in the southeastern Volga District. Farther south, seasonable heat (36-39°C) settled over Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and southern Kazakhstan, accelerating cotton through the open-boll stage of development.

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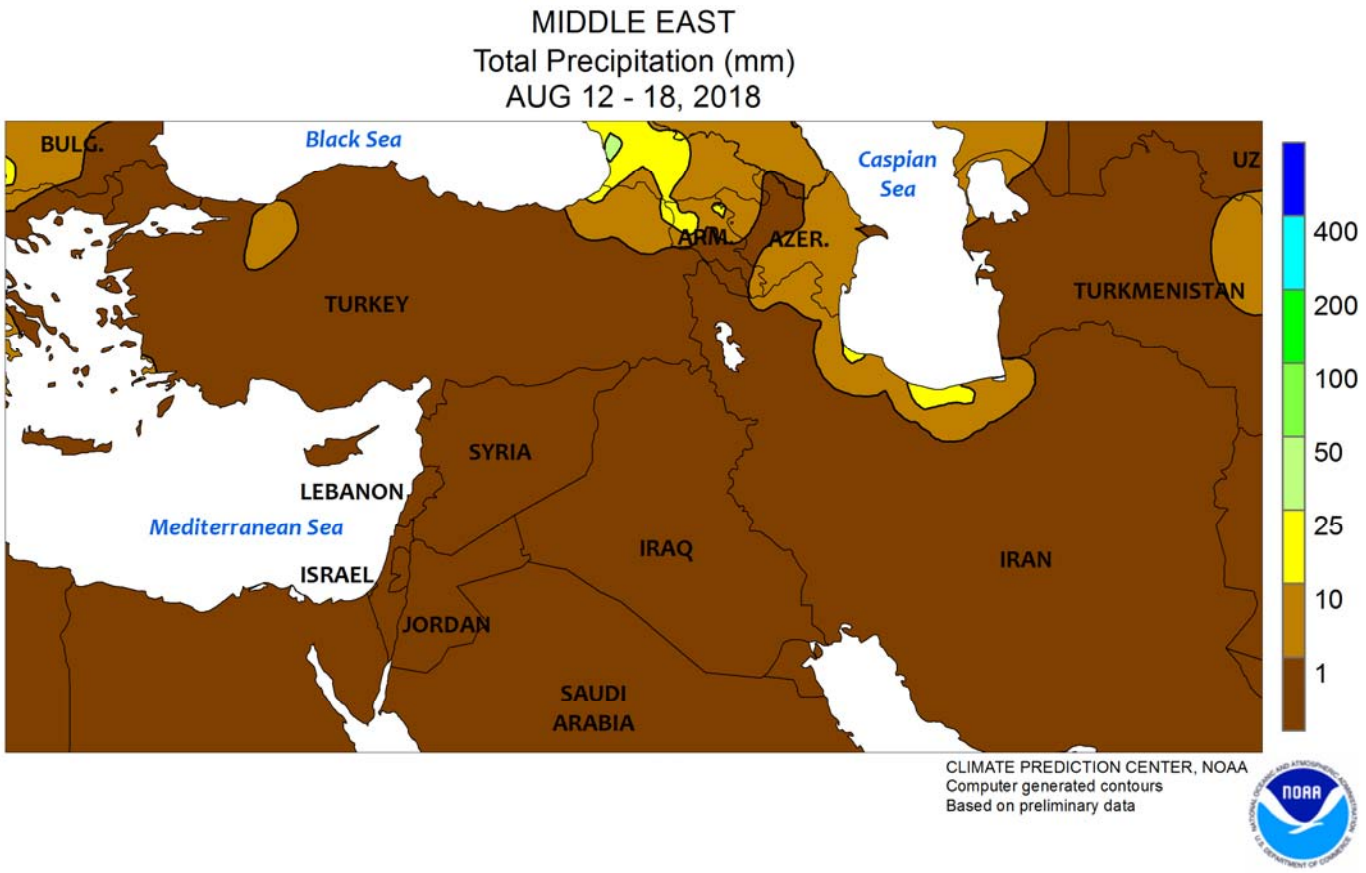
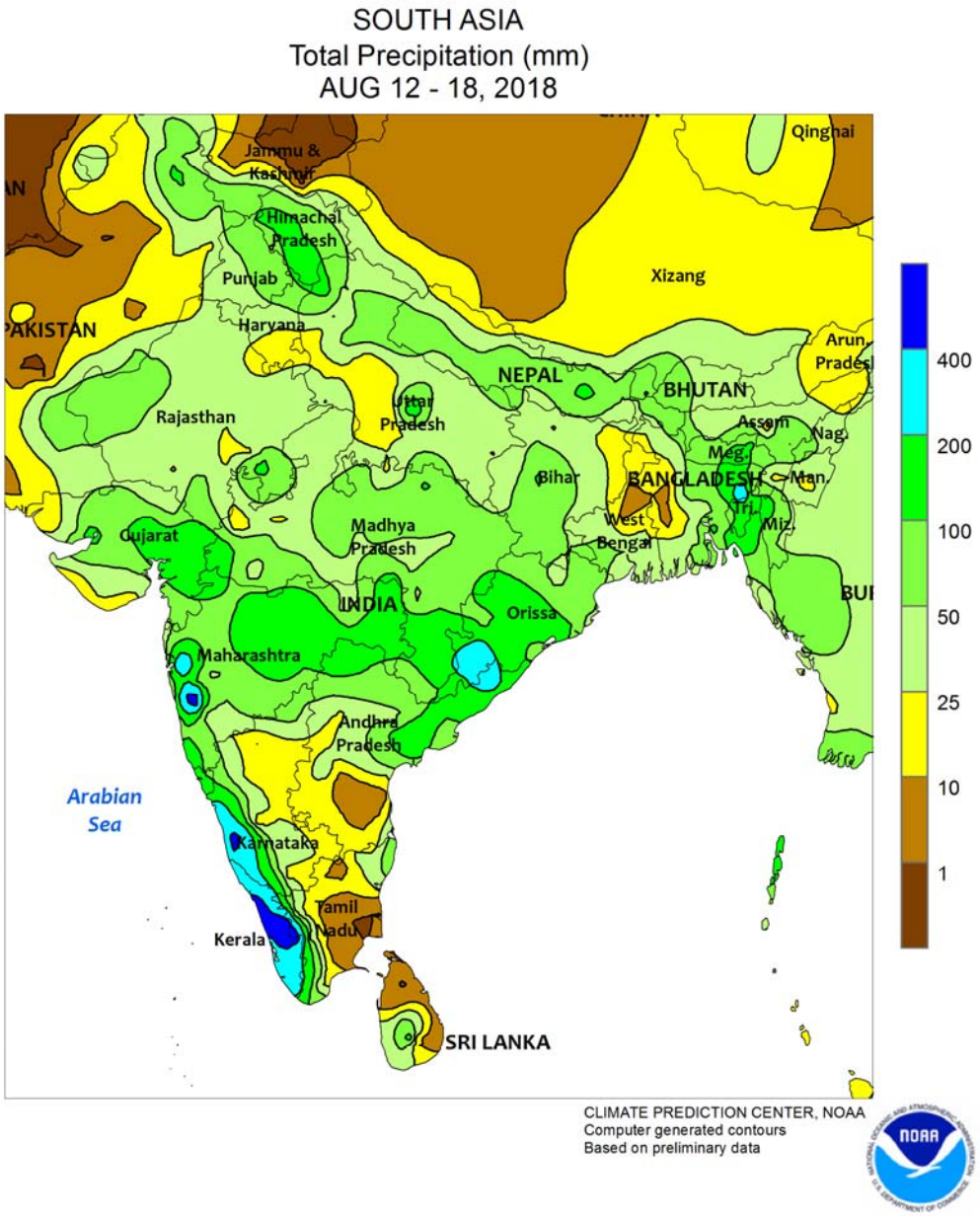


MIDDLE EAST

Mostly dry, seasonably warm weather favored filling summer crops in Turkey. In particular, sunny skies and near-normal temperatures promoted the development of filling to maturing sunflowers, corn, and cotton. Summer crop prospects are good to excellent across Turkey due to abundant early-summer rain and a lack of damaging heat.

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



SOUTH ASIA

A monsoon cyclone tracked across central India bringing much-needed rain to crops in the interior and west. The cyclone formed in the Bay of Bengal and moved ashore in Orissa, producing widespread rainfall totals of 25 to 100 mm (locally over 200 mm) as it tracked west. The moisture benefited rice in the east and was particularly welcome to cotton and oilseeds in the west (Maharashtra and Gujarat), where moderate to severe seasonal dryness was occurring. Planting was generally complete for summer (kharif) crops across India, with sowing down year to year for many crops on inconsistent monsoon rainfall. Meanwhile, occasional showers (10-50 mm) in northern India and into Pakistan boosted irrigation supplies and provided supplemental moisture to immature rice and cotton. Elsewhere, showers (25-100 mm, locally more) across much of Bangladesh maintained adequate to abundant moisture conditions for summer (aman) rice. Rainfall for the summer growing season in Bangladesh has tracked closer to normal (13 percent below normal) compared to last year's persistent deluges (62 percent above normal).

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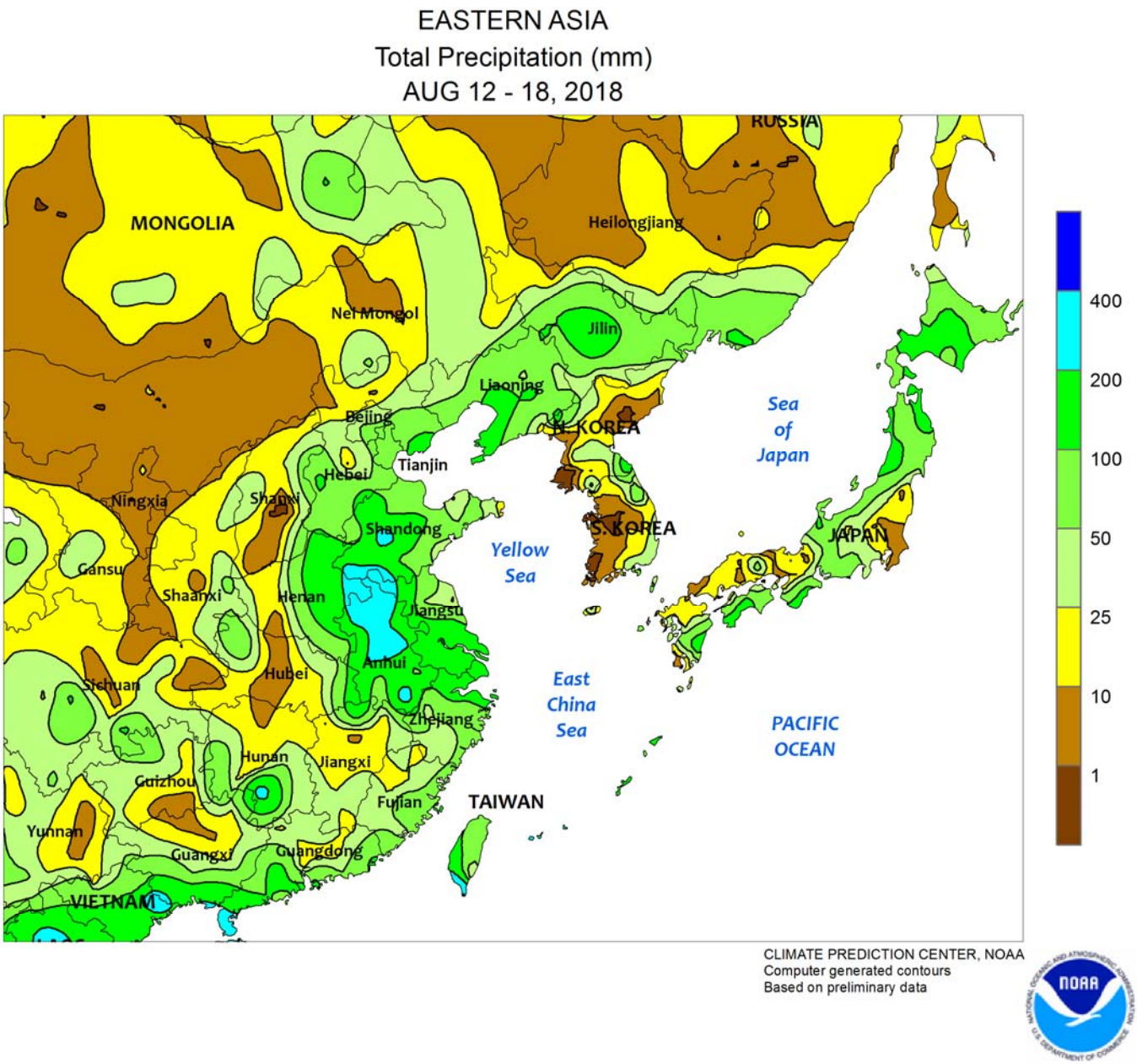

EASTERN ASIA

A pair of weakening tropical cyclones made landfall in eastern China near the mouth of the Yangtze River, one at the beginning of the period, the other at the end. The rainfall from both storms pushed weekly totals well past 100 mm, and locally over 200 mm, in key summer growing areas of the North China Plain and eastern Yangtze Valley. The moisture was particularly welcomed as crops in these areas were experiencing slight to moderate seasonal dryness with occasional stressful heat. Additionally, storm-related rainfall made its way into portions of the northeast (Liaoning and neighboring prefectures in Jilin), where corn and soybeans were also experiencing seasonal dryness. In contrast, significant rainfall failed to materialize in interior sections of the south, exacerbating 3-month moisture deficits for single- and late-crop rice. Meanwhile, another tropical cyclone made landfall in southeastern Japan around mid-week, producing heavy showers (25-100 mm) in the southeast and across key rice areas of the north as remnants of the storm tracked northeast. In the Koreas, drought conditions continued with little appreciable rainfall supplementing heavily irrigated rice.

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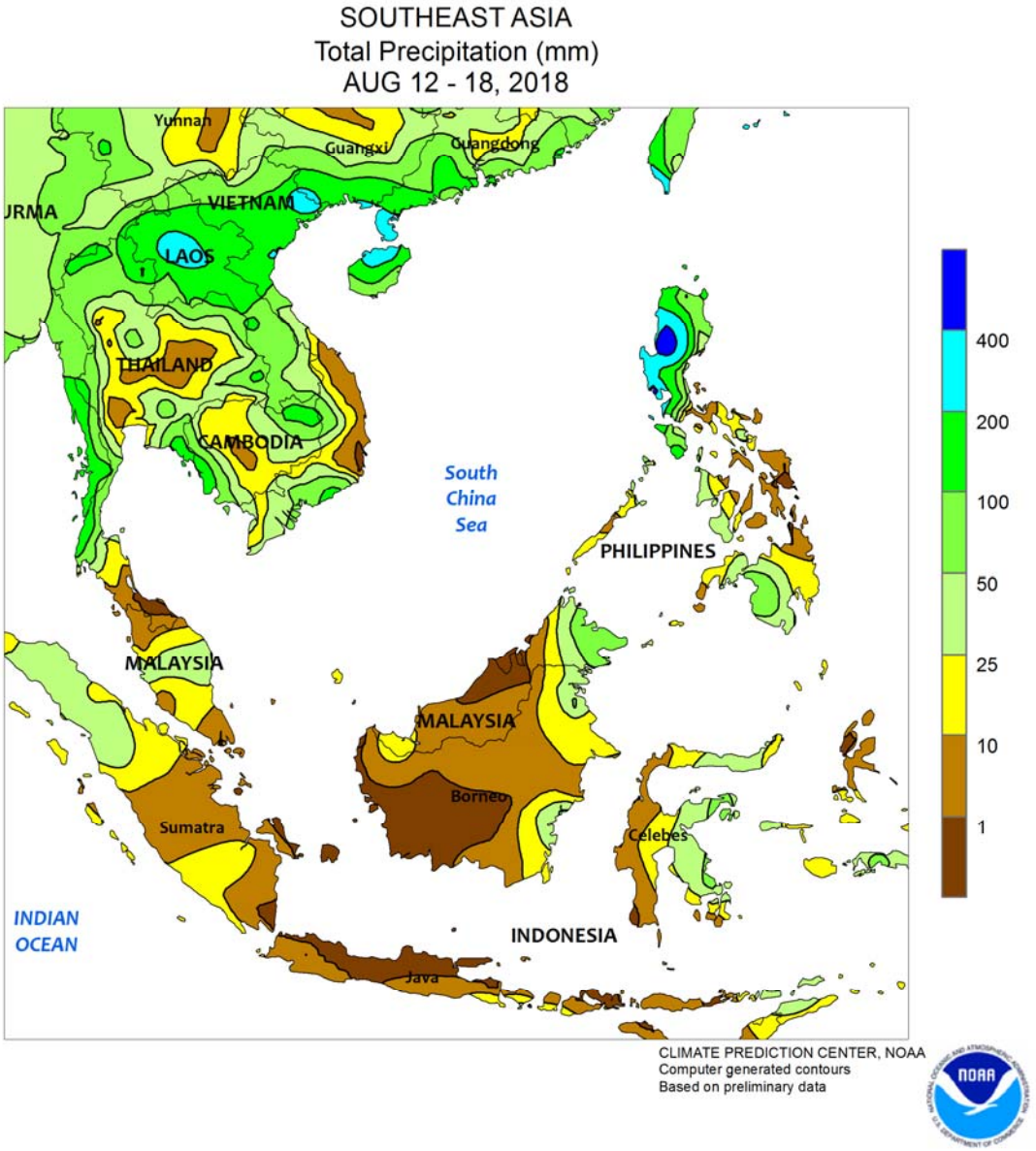
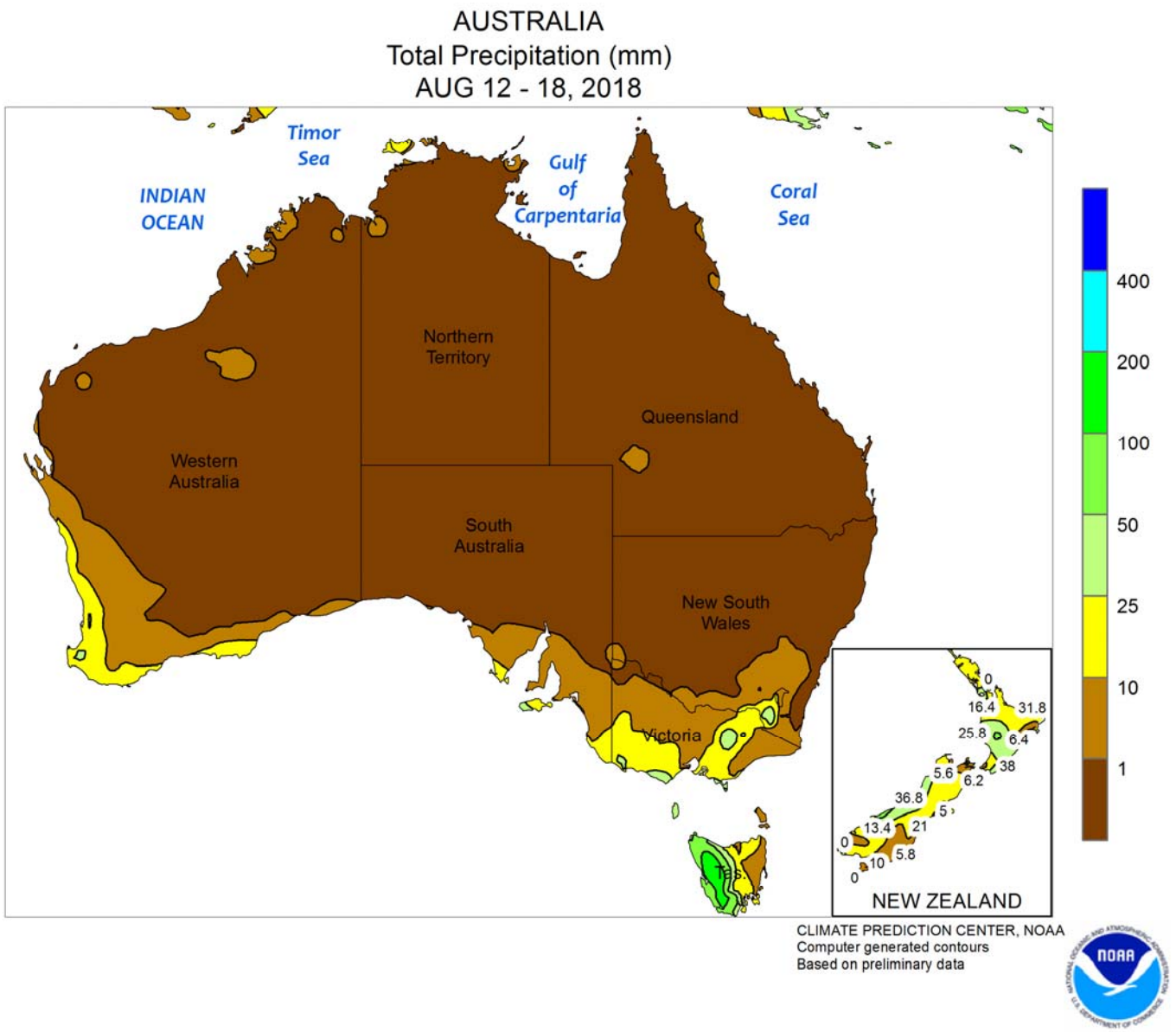


SOUTHEAST ASIA

A dissipating tropical cyclone made landfall in northern Vietnam toward the end of the week, producing heavy, locally torrential rainfall across much of northern Indochina. Over 100 mm of rain extended from northern Vietnam, across Laos, and into northern Thailand. The moisture benefited establishment of winter/10th month rice in the Red River Delta of northern Vietnam as well as vegetative to reproductive summer-grown rice in northern Laos and Thailand. Meanwhile, seasonal showers (25-100 mm) in southern Vietnam aided vegetative to reproductive summer rice, as a pocket of dryness reduced soil moisture and irrigation water for rice in portions of central Thailand; rainfall has been consistently below normal (4-22 percent below normal) over the last 1 to 3 months in central Thailand. Elsewhere, more heavy downpours (over 200 mm, locally over 400 mm) in the northwestern Philippines submerged rice in low-lying, poorly drained areas, damaging the crop, while more seasonable amounts benefited rice in key producing areas of the northeast (Cagayan Valley) and center-west (Western Visayas). Farther south, mostly sunny weather in oil palm areas of Indonesia and Malaysia aided maturation of fruit harvested in September and October.

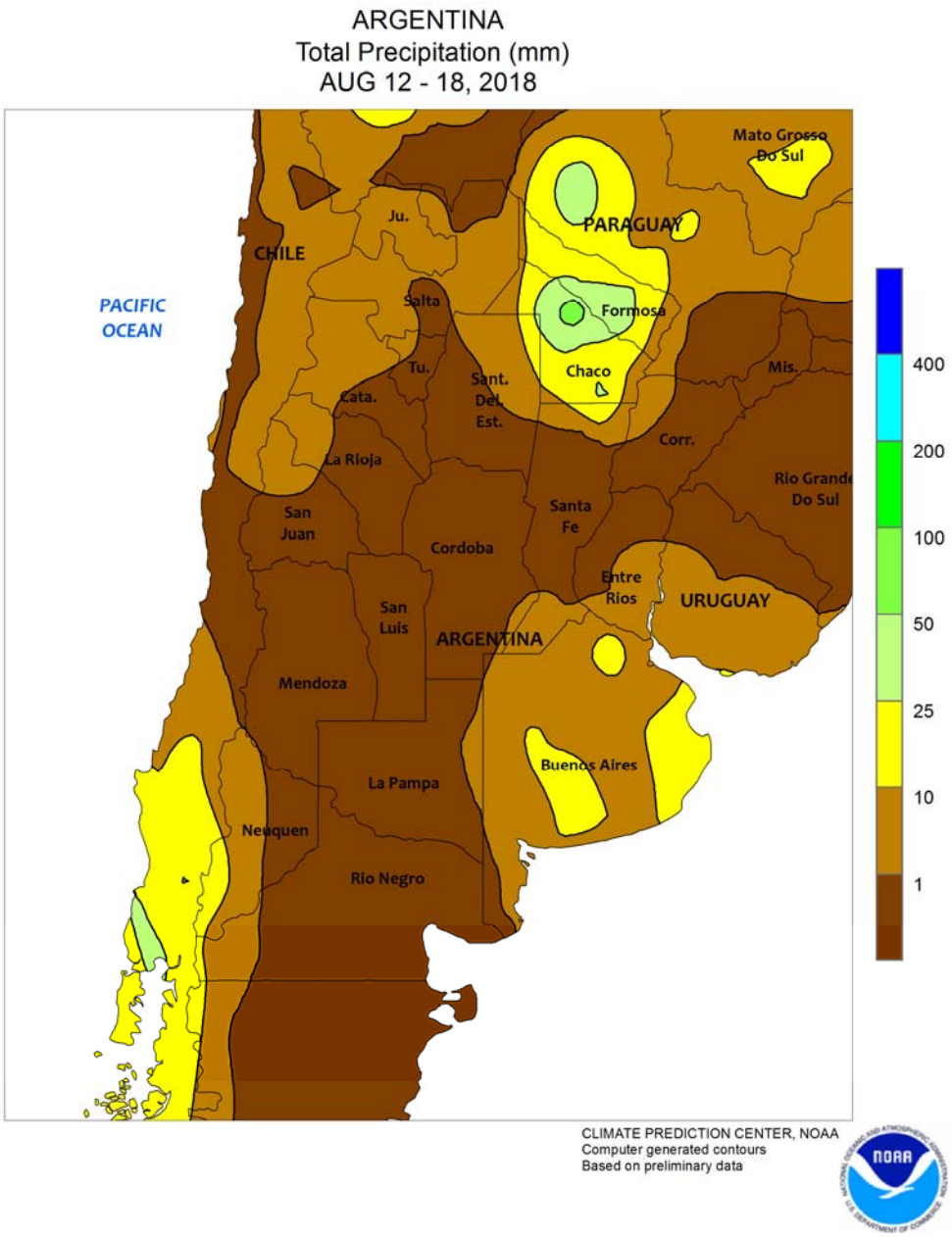
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



AUSTRALIA

In Western Australia, widespread showers (generally 5-20 mm) maintained good to excellent yield prospects for winter grains and oilseeds. Most winter wheat (center and south) was in the jointing stage of development, but was likely entering the heading stage of development in the north. Farther east, widespread showers (generally 5-20 mm) in South Australia, southern Victoria, and extreme southeastern New South Wales favored wheat, barley, and canola development, although more rain would be welcome in northern Victoria. Wheat was generally in the tillering and jointing stages of development in southeastern Australia. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, dry weather returned to southern Queensland and most of New South Wales. Drought maintained poor winter crop prospects throughout these areas, as wheat approaches and rapidly advances through the reproductive stages of development. Temperatures averaged near normal (within 1°C of normal) in the Australian wheat belt.

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



ARGENTINA

Warm, mostly dry weather prevailed across high-yielding winter grain areas of central Argentina, sustaining generally favorable conditions for overwintering crops. Midweek showers (5-15 mm) provided an additional boost in moisture for crops in southern and central Buenos Aires, otherwise little to no rain was recorded. Weekly temperatures averaging 2 to 3°C above normal — with daytime highs reaching the middle to upper 20s (degrees C) on several days from southern Cordoba to Entre Rios — accompanied the dryness, though periodic cold (nighttime lows reaching -2 to 2°C) limited growth of mostly vegetative crops. In northern Argentina, rainfall (amounts approaching 25 mm) was generally confined to the vicinity of Chaco and Formosa. Seasonably warmer conditions prevailed across the north, with daytime highs reaching the middle 30s in spots.

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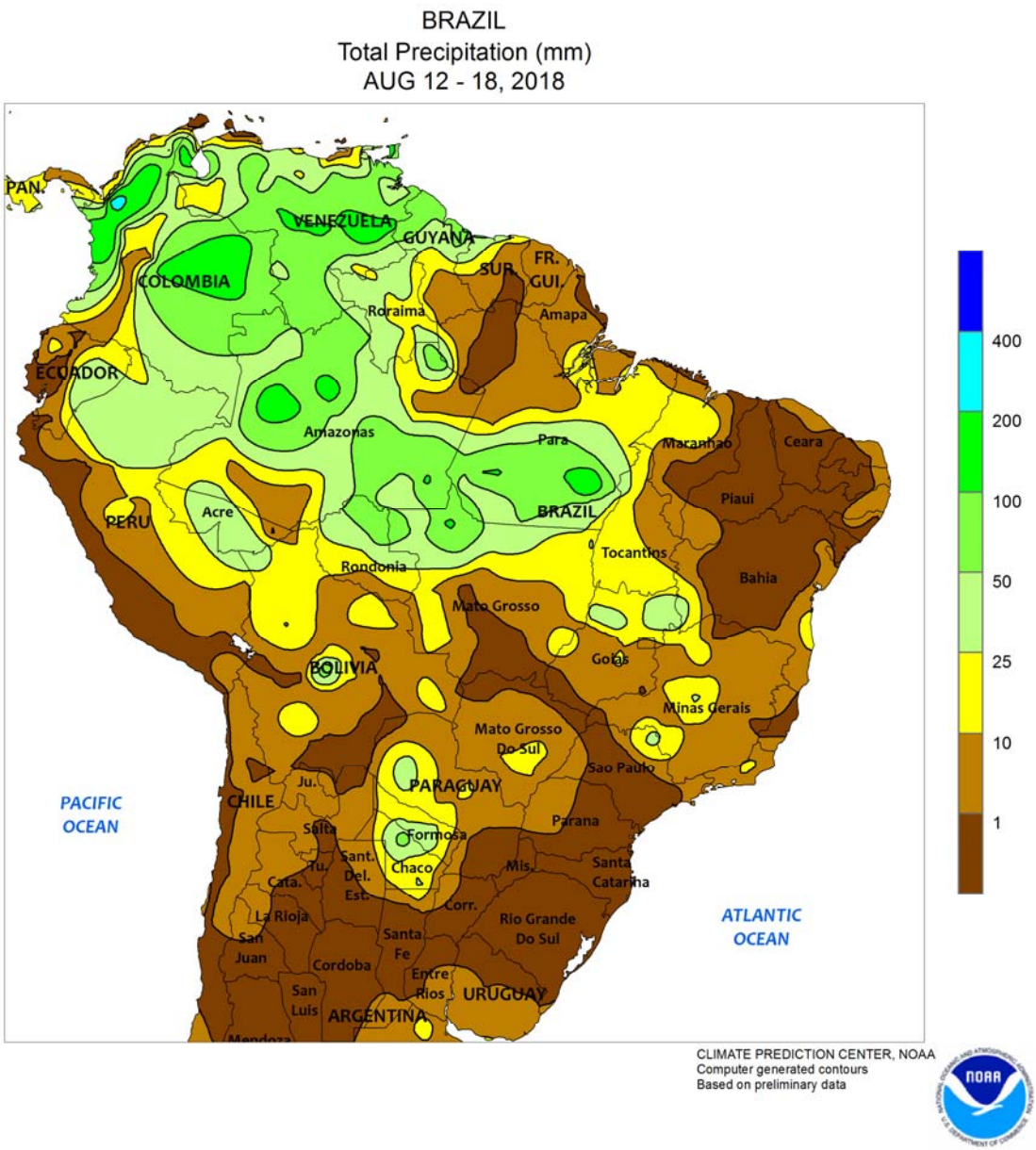
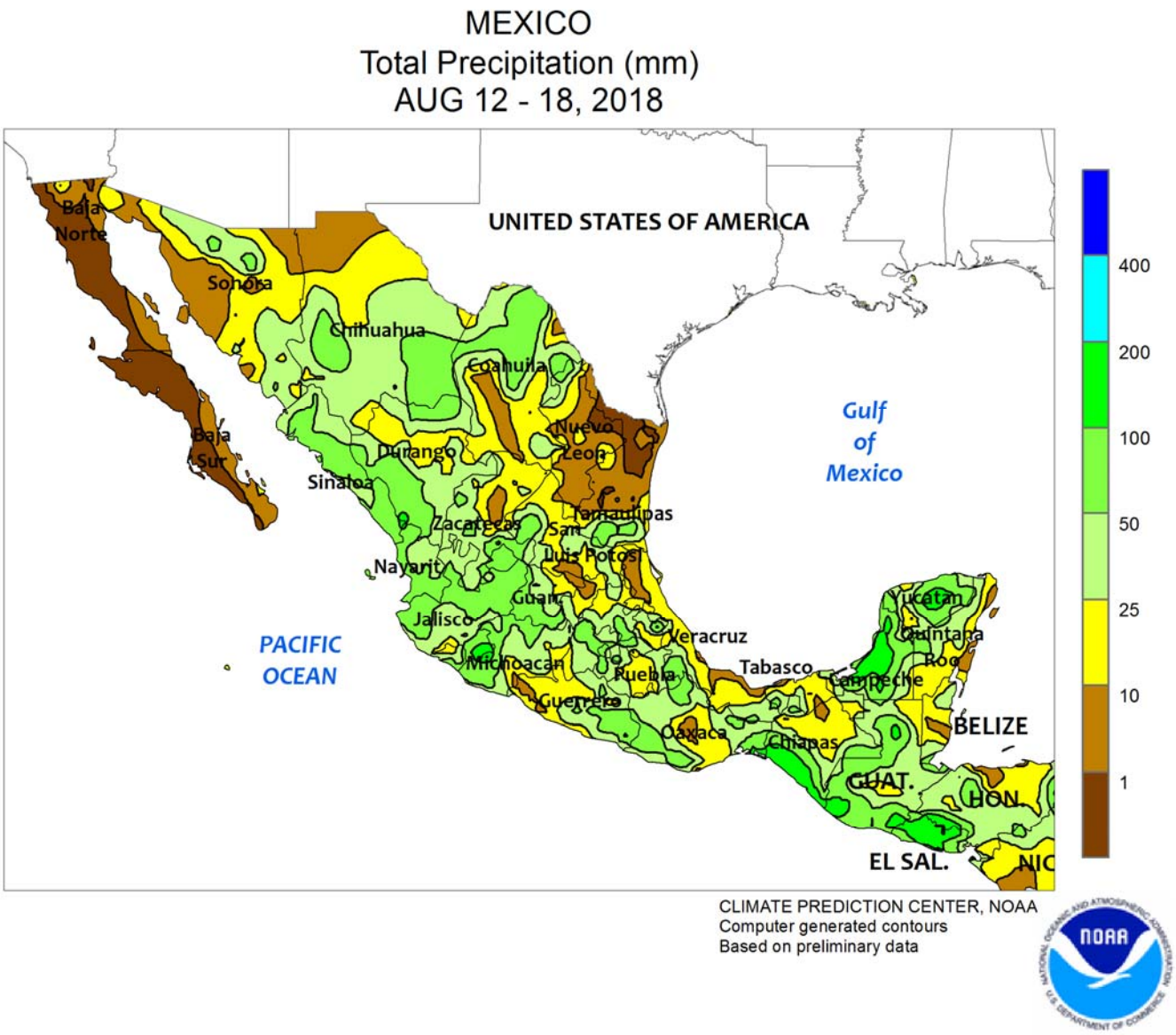


BRAZIL

Mostly dry, warmer weather returned to southern wheat areas, following several weeks of much-needed rainfall. Although the sunny weather was overall favorable for wheat, additional rainfall would have been welcome to help erase long-term moisture deficits. Above-normal temperatures (daytime highs reaching the upper 20s degrees C) exacerbated the loss of moisture. According to the government of Parana, 75 percent of wheat had reached flowering, and harvesting of second-crop corn had reached 60 percent, as of August 13. In Rio Grande do Sul, traditionally later-developing wheat was reportedly 8 percent flowering as of August 16. The dryness extended northward into south-central Mato Grosso, but scattered showers (locally exceeding 10 mm) lingered over Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais; a timely start to the rainy season will be needed in these areas in upcoming weeks to trigger flowering of coffee and to improve growth prospects of sugarcane. Isolated showers (locally greater than 25 mm) were scattered across the central and northeastern interior, including northern farming areas of Mato Grosso. Seasonal rainfall typically intensifies over central farming areas in September, making these showers untimely for late summer crop harvesting but too early to be of benefit for soybean planting. Corn was 99 percent harvested in Mato Grosso as of August 17; cotton was 53 percent harvested, compared with 67 percent on average.

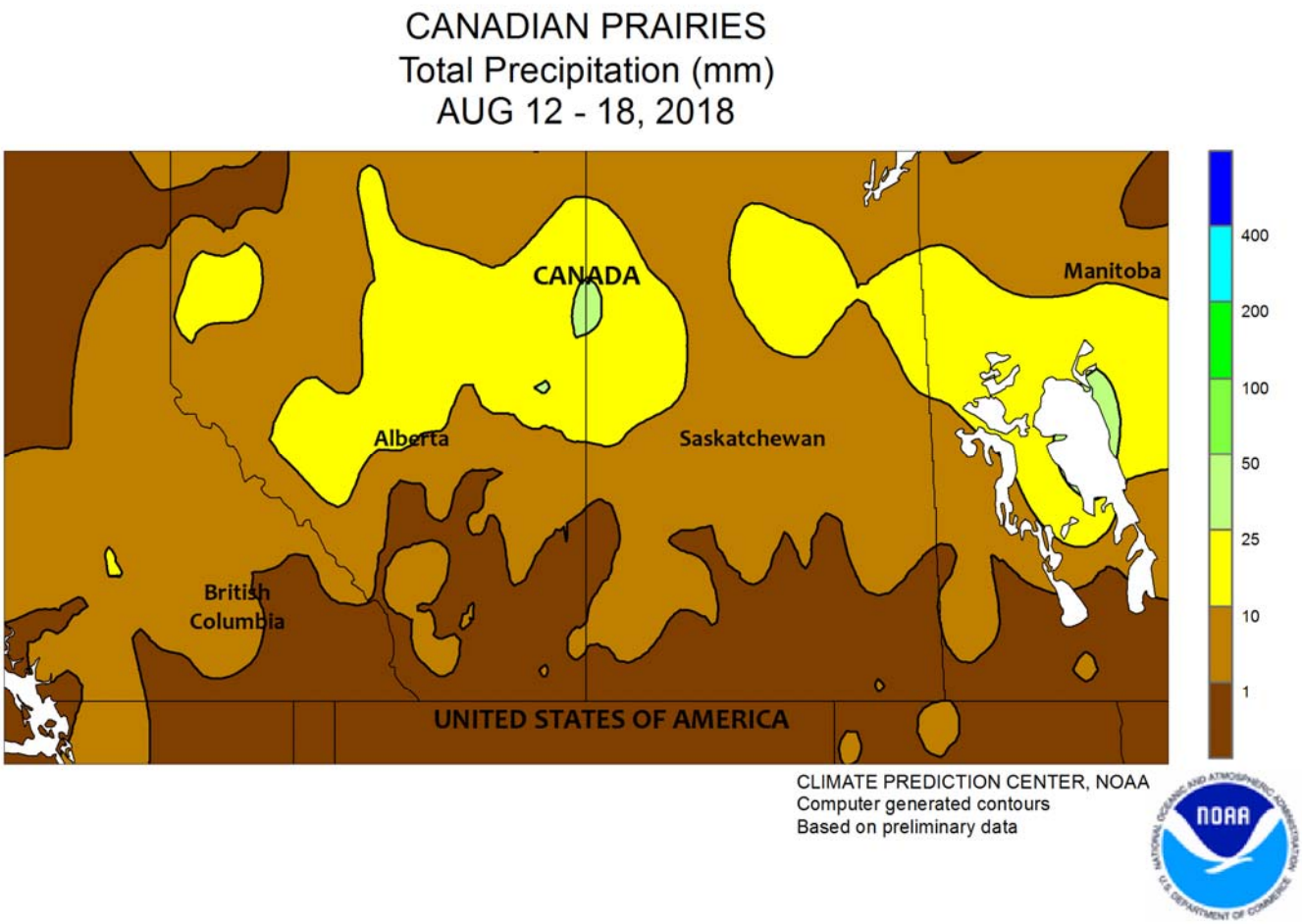
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



MEXICO

Beneficial rainfall continued across the southern plateau, improving conditions for corn and other rain-fed summer crops. Most locations between Jalisco and Puebla received at least 25 mm, with amounts approaching 100 mm locally. Seasonal showers also continued elsewhere in southeastern Mexico, including sugarcane areas concentrated in northern and southern Veracruz. However, pockets of dryness lingered in the vicinity of Tabasco and along the southern Pacific Coast. In northern Mexico, monsoon showers (10-50 mm, locally higher) extended eastward into Coahuila, helping to recharge reservoirs serving livestock and crops, including cotton. However, unseasonable warmth and dryness persisted in the lower Rio Grande Valley (Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon), as well as in Baja Norte and Baja Sur.

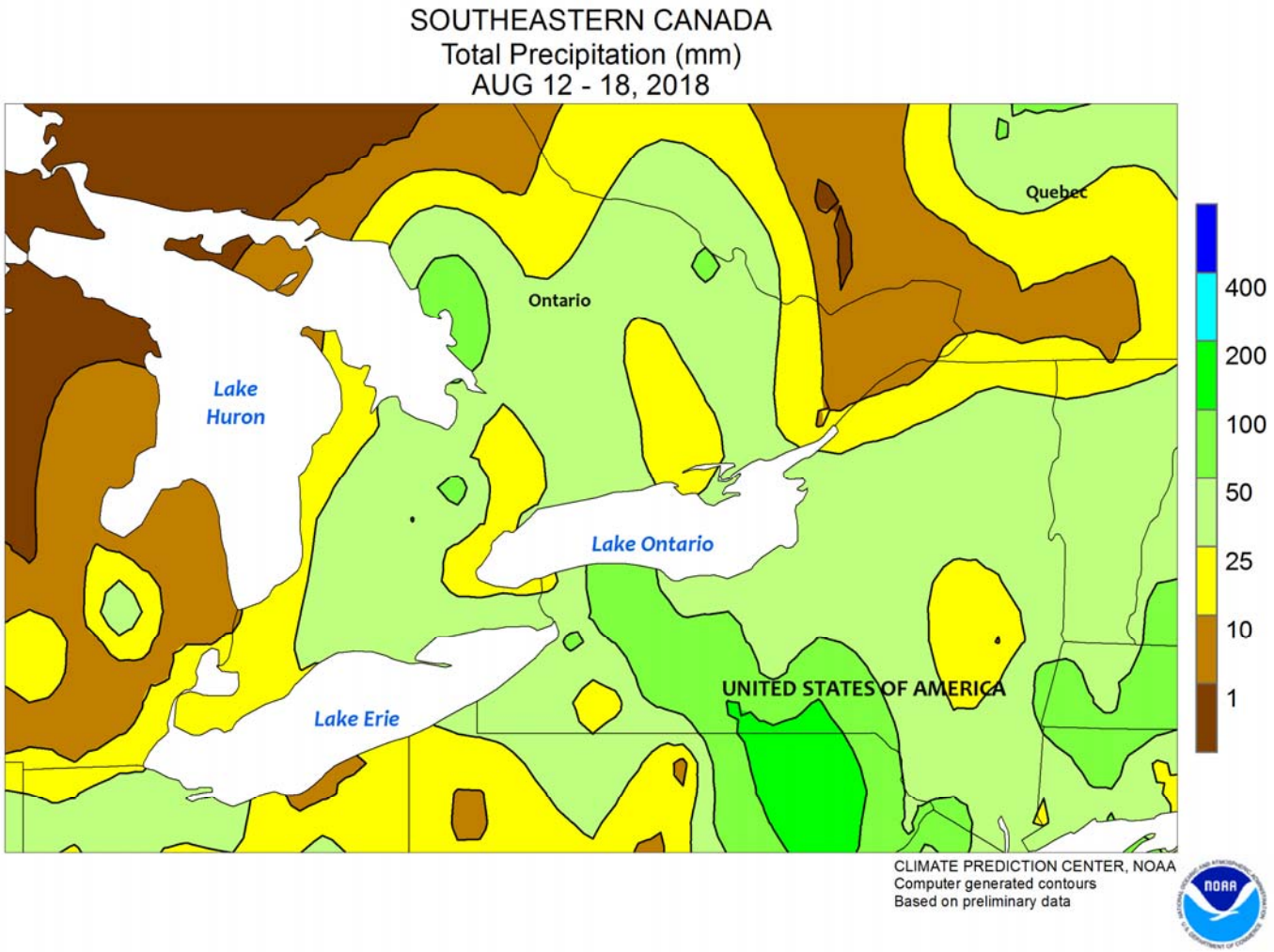
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Warmth and dryness sustained a rapid rate of spring crop development across southern agricultural districts. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal from Alberta's southern farming areas eastward through Manitoba, where little to no rain fell. The week opened with unseasonable heat (daytime highs ranging from 35-40°C) across large portions of southern Saskatchewan and Manitoba and, after a brief cool down, daytime highs again reached the 30s (degrees C) during the latter half of the week. Temperatures averaged closer to normal farther north, with moderate rain (greater than 10 mm) falling in Alberta's northern farming areas as the week began. Nighttime lows fell below 5°C over large parts of the region — possibly resulting in localized frost — but no widespread freeze was recorded. According to the government of Manitoba (as of August 15), conditions promoted rapid maturation and early harvesting of spring grains and oilseeds but summer crops (notably soybeans, sunflowers, and corn) were showing signs of stress and hay yields were below average.

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

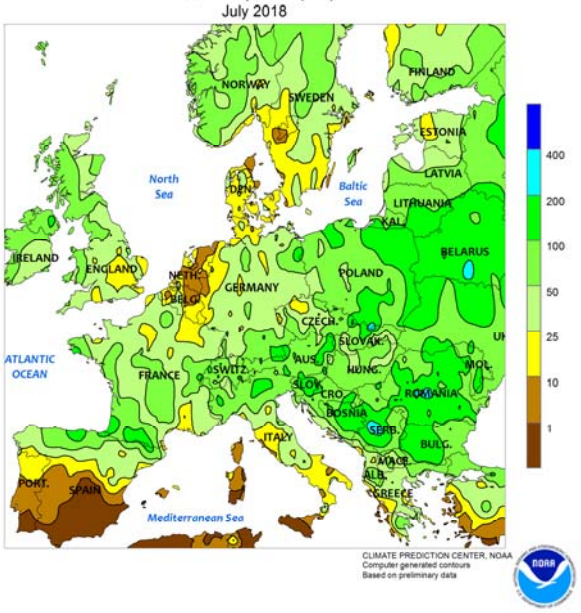


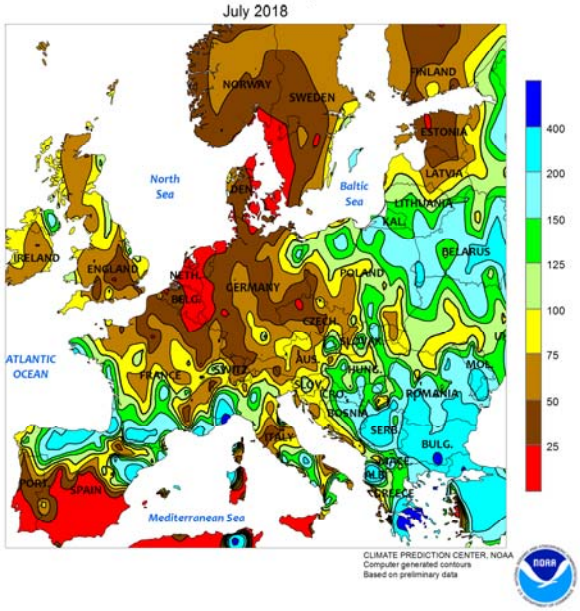
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

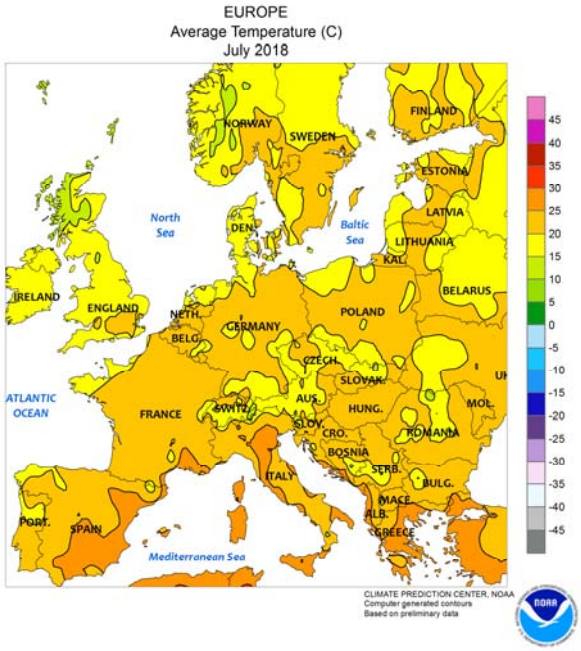
Warm, showery weather aided late-season summer crop development and kept topsoils moist for the upcoming winter wheat season. Rainfall totaled 10 to 25 mm or more across Ontario, reaching 50 mm locally; amounts were generally lower (2-25 mm) in Quebec. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 3°C above normal across the region, with daytime highs occasionally reaching 30°C in both Ontario and Quebec. Nighttime lows stayed well above 10°C. Summer crops are mostly filling and would benefit from additional moisture; similarly, planting of winter wheat usually comes into full swing during September, and a continuation of warm, showery weather would ensure uniform germination.

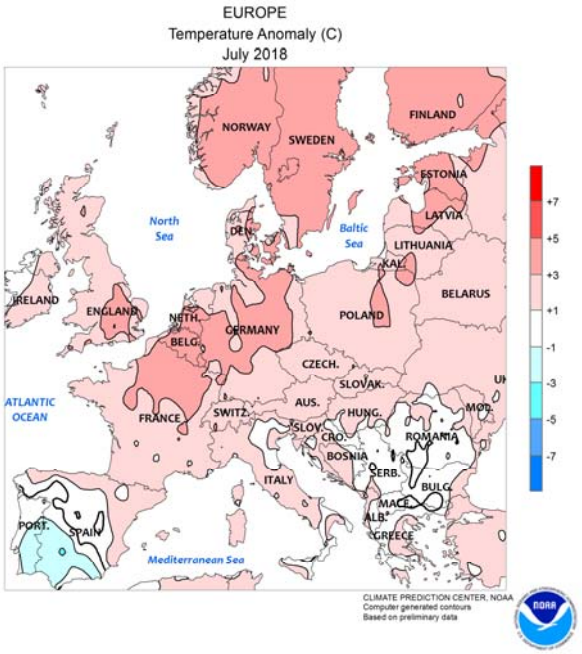
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov

July International Temperature and Precipitation Maps





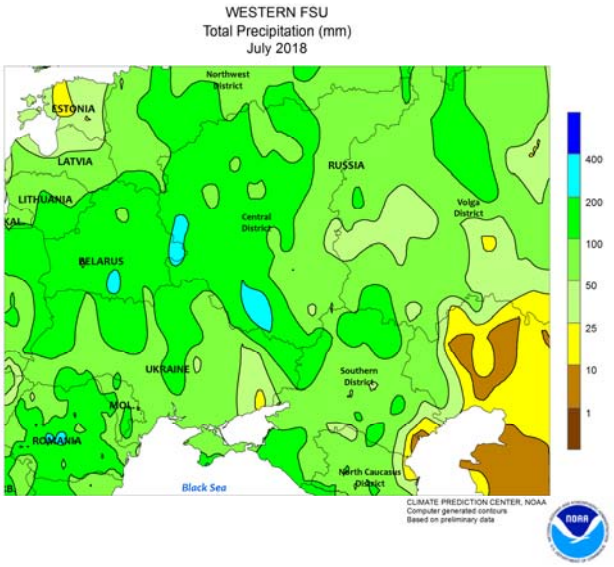


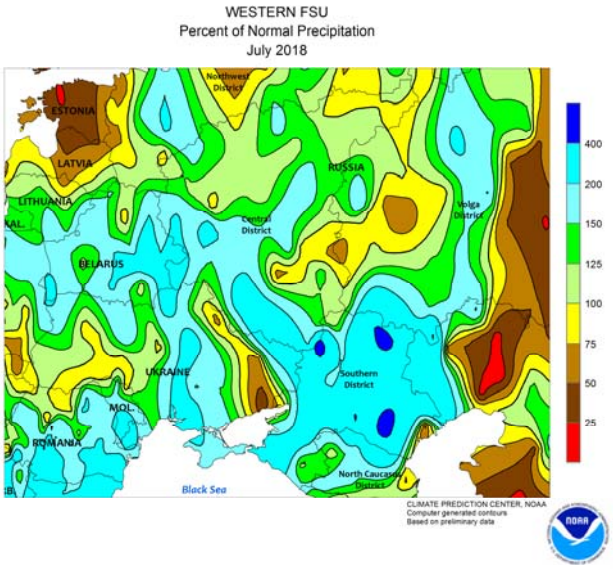


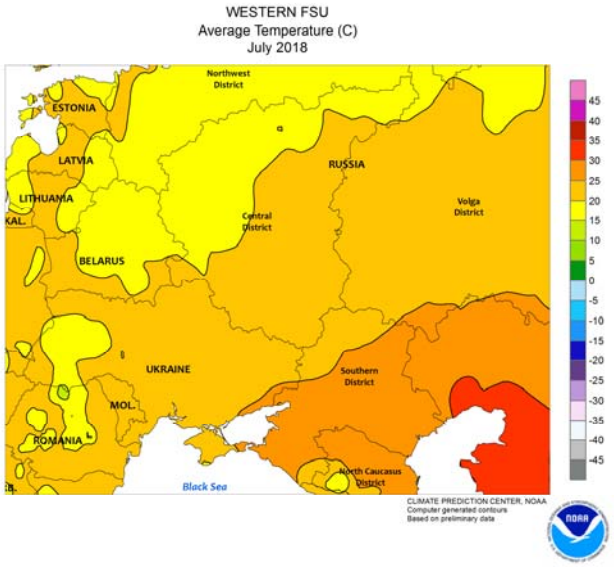
EUROPE

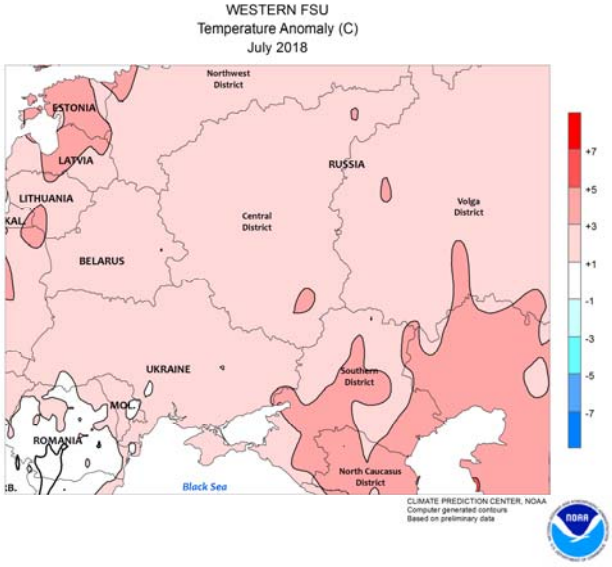
In July, hot, dry weather in central and northern Europe contrasted with heavy rain across southern growing areas. In particular, near-record to record-setting heat compounded drought impacts from England into Germany, further reducing yields for filling winter wheat and rapeseed while cutting prospects for reproductive to filling spring grains and summer crops. In addition, varying degrees of dryness and drought (locally less than 10 percent of normal) lingered over central and northern Europe. Summer-to-date rainfall through August 7 was the lowest of the past 30 years in southeastern England, much of Germany, and the Low Countries. Farther east, moderate to heavy rain (80-200 percent of normal) eased or alleviated drought in Poland and provided much-needed moisture for upcoming winter crop sowing. Heavy rain over southeastern Europe (locally more than 400 percent of normal) maintained excellent yield prospects for reproductive corn, sunflowers, and cotton, but heightened the need for drier weather for crop maturation and drydown. Likewise, near- to above-normal July rainfall in northern Italy benefited reproductive to filling corn and soybeans. Conversely, drier- and warmer-than-normal weather in parts of France and Spain lowered summer crop yield prospects locally, though conditions remained overall favorable.

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









WESTERN FSU

Heavy rain during July alleviated or eradicated drought over key southern summer crop areas. Monthly rainfall tallied more than twice the normal over much of Ukraine and southern Russia, with amounts locally topping 500 percent of normal in Russia's Southern District. Consequently, yield prospects for reproductive to filling corn and sunflowers improved dramatically in Russia and eastern Ukraine, while conditions remained excellent for corn and sunflowers from Moldova into Belarus and northern Ukraine. Nevertheless, pockets of dryness lingered in southeastern Ukraine, lowering summer crop yield prospects locally. Despite temperatures averaging above normal across the entire region, damaging heat (upper 30s to near 40 degrees C) was confined to Russia; summer crops most vulnerable included corn and sunflowers (Southern District) as well as spring wheat and barley farther east (Volga District).

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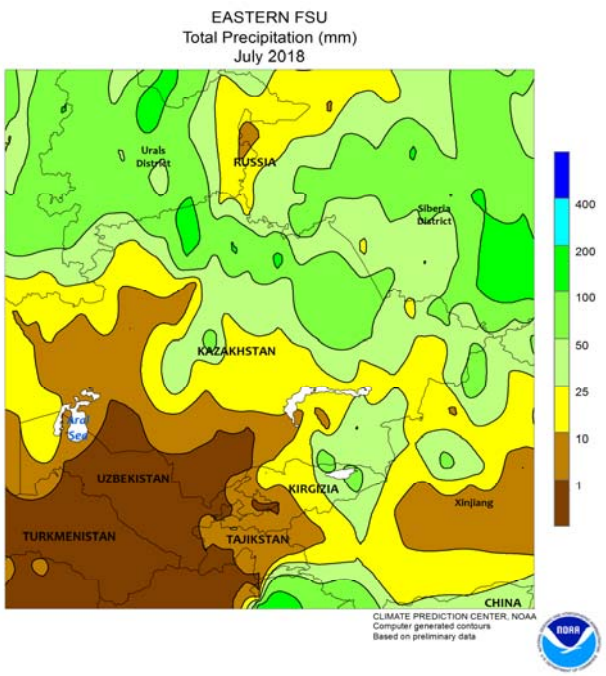
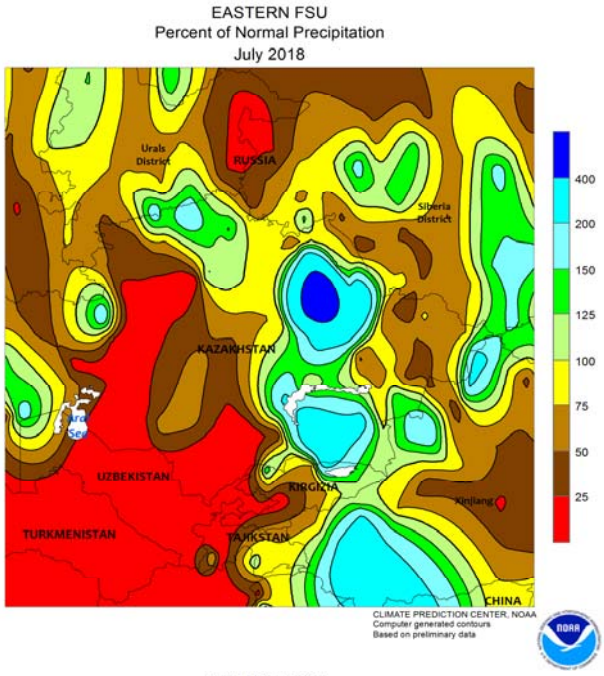
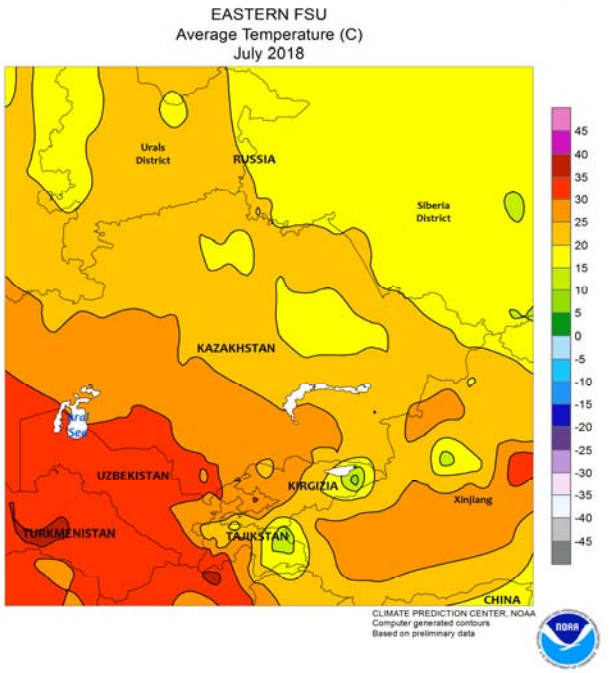
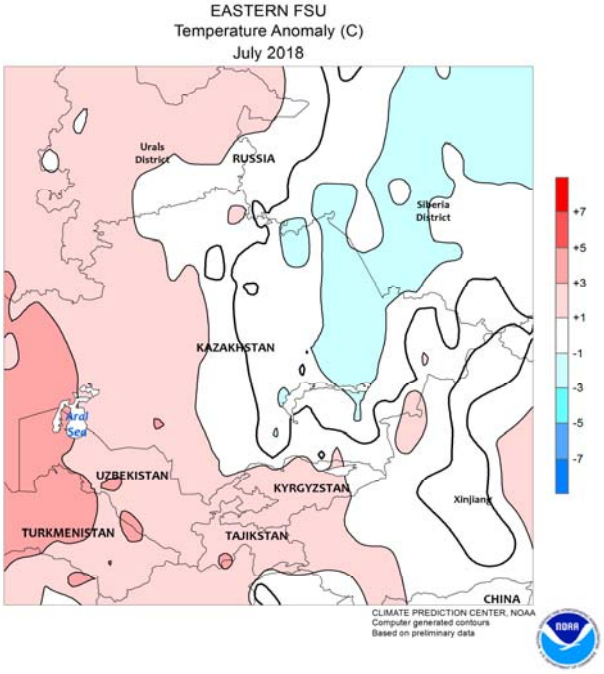




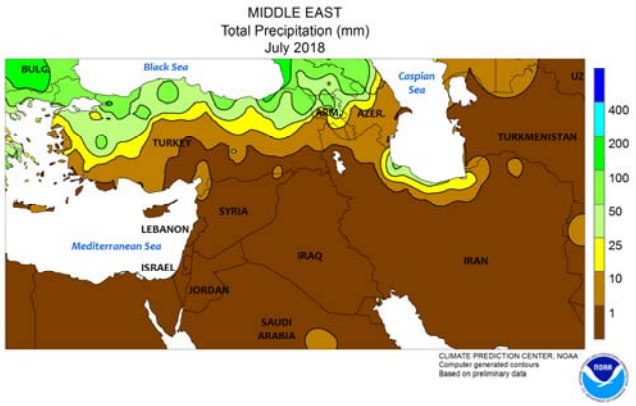


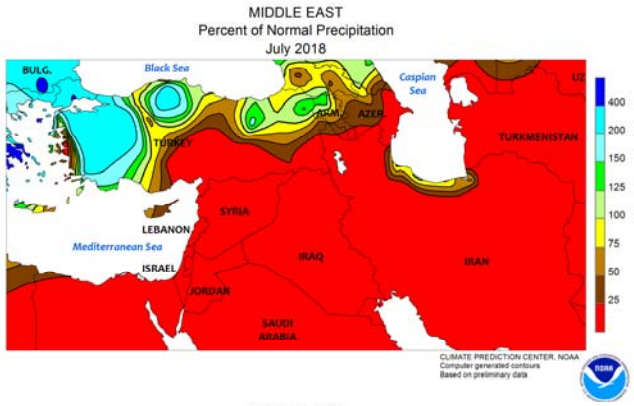


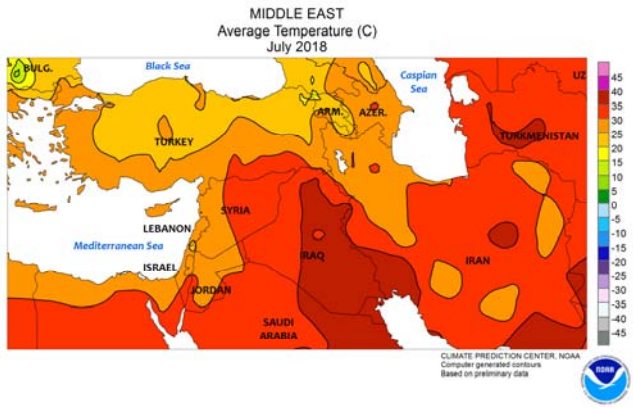
EASTERN FSU

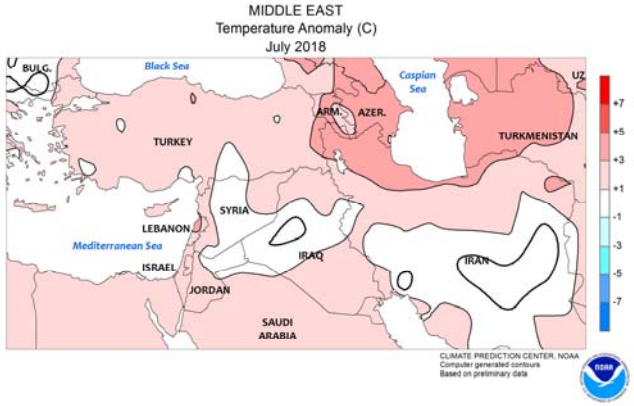
In July, unsettled weather in the north contrasted with scorching heat in southern crop areas. Across northern Kazakhstan and neighboring portions of Russia, widespread albeit highly variable showers maintained favorable yield prospects for heading to flowering spring wheat and barley. Farther west, however, dryness (less than 50 percent of normal) and heat (36-40°C) lowered yield prospects in the southeastern Volga District. Meanwhile, extreme heat (42-47°C) and limited irrigation (due to much-below-normal water year precipitation) cut yield prospects for flowering cotton in Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan. Since 1989, July was by far the hottest on record across many primary cotton areas.

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









MIDDLE EAST

During July, wet weather in northern and western Turkey contrasted with seasonably dry conditions elsewhere. In northern Turkey, locally heavy rain (up to 75 mm, or 300 percent of normal) boosted moisture supplies for reproductive corn. In northwestern Turkey (Thrace), 50 to 100 mm of rain (locally more than 400 percent of normal) maintained abundant moisture supplies for reproductive to filling sunflowers. Light to moderate showers (5-20 mm) in western Turkey benefited flowering cotton, while seasonably dry, warm weather elsewhere in Turkey facilitated summer crop maturation and drydown.

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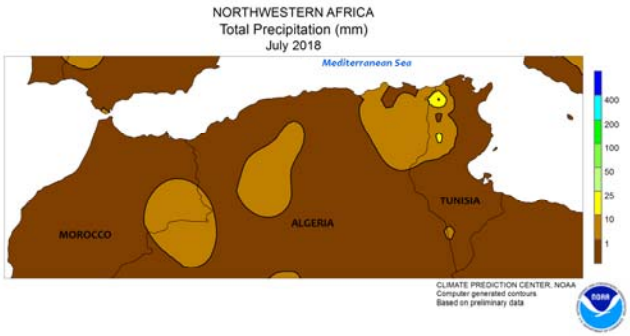

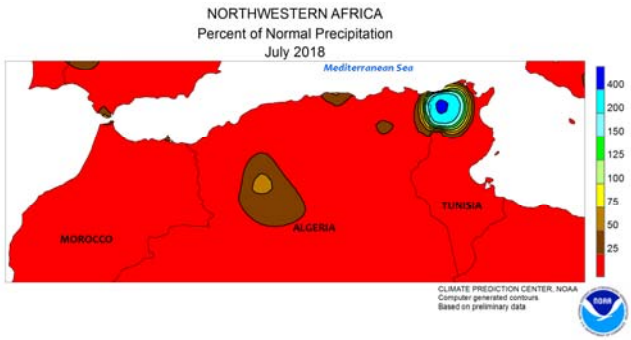

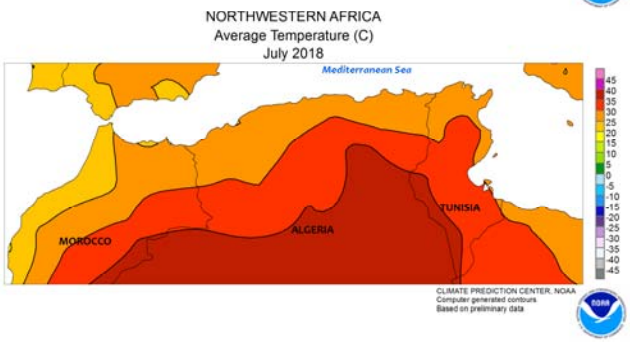

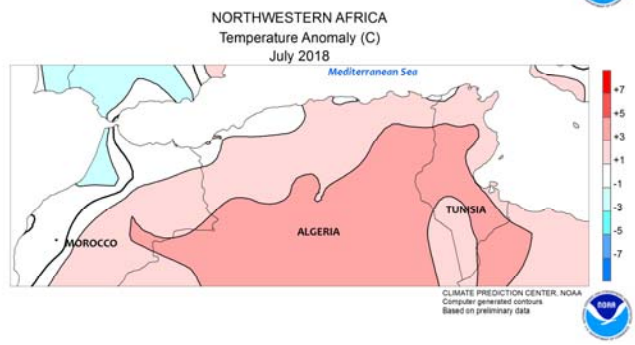

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Seasonably dry, hot weather during July promoted late-season fieldwork and summer crop development across the region. Winter wheat is typically harvested last (late July) in Algeria, with fieldwork able to proceed at a rapid pace under sunny skies. Summer specialty crops (olives, citrus, and wine grapes) — which rely almost entirely on irrigation supplied by wells — developed favorably due to ground water recharge brought on by a wet spring.

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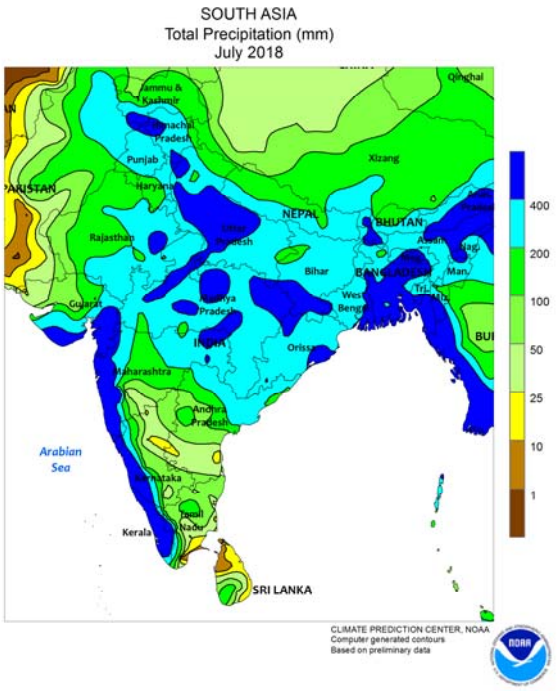

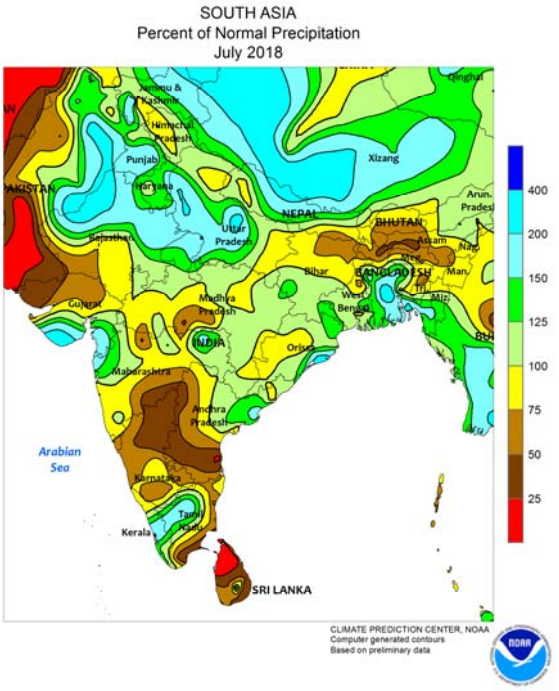

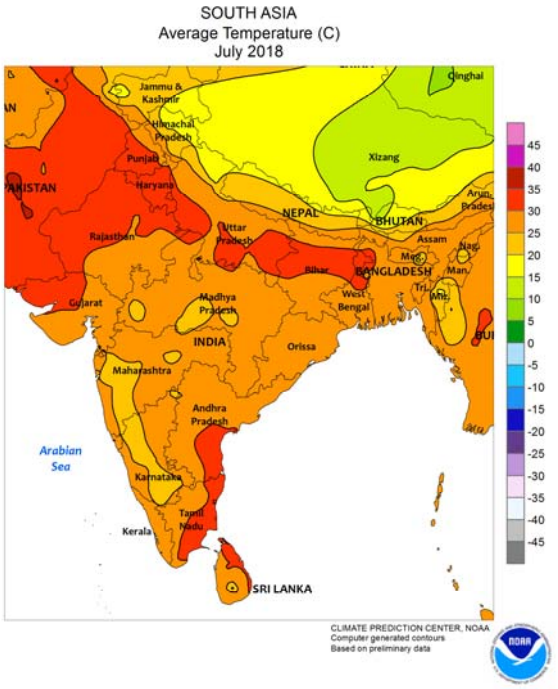

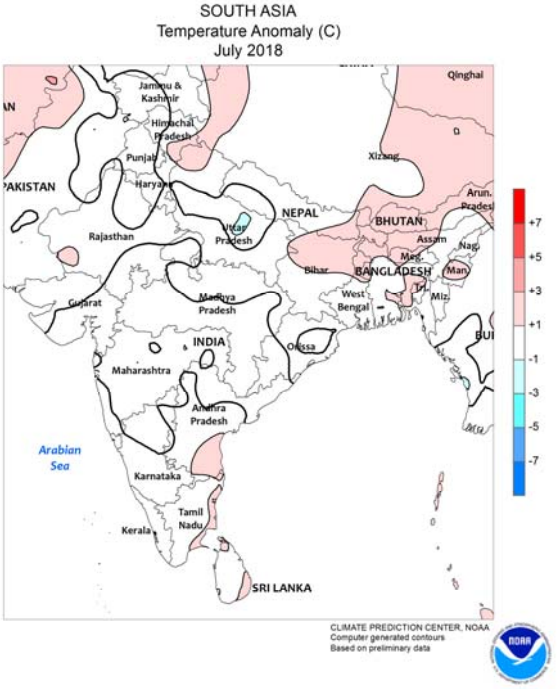

SOUTH ASIA

Following a relatively poor start to the monsoon across India, widespread showers during July provided much-needed soil moisture for crop sowing and establishment. Most areas received over 200 mm (locally over 400 mm) of rain (80-150 percent of normal), encouraging sowing of rice in the east as well as cotton and oilseeds in central and western growing areas. In contrast, portions of central Maharashtra received below-normal rainfall (25-100 mm) for the month after recording above-normal totals in June; little rainfall occurred after July 21, limiting soil moisture for cotton. Similarly, showers were unseasonably light in Gujarat by month's end, but downpours earlier in the month favored cotton and groundnut establishment. Meanwhile, above-normal rainfall (over 150 mm) in northern India and neighboring sections of Pakistan provided additional moisture to irrigated cotton and rice progressing through reproduction. Elsewhere, near- to above-normal rainfall in Bangladesh maintained abundant to locally excessive moisture for summer (aman) rice, while drier-than-normal weather in Sri Lanka increased irrigation demands for summer (yala) rice.

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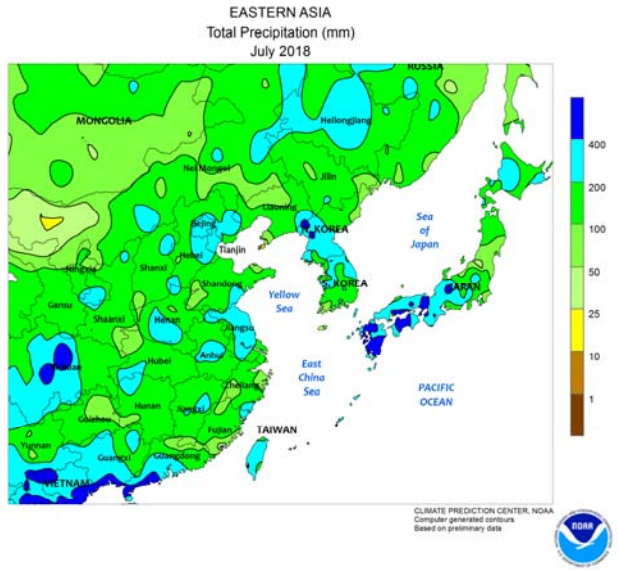
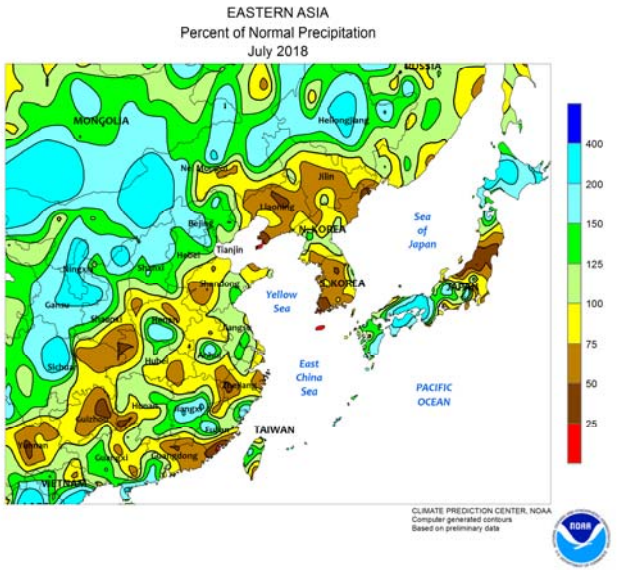
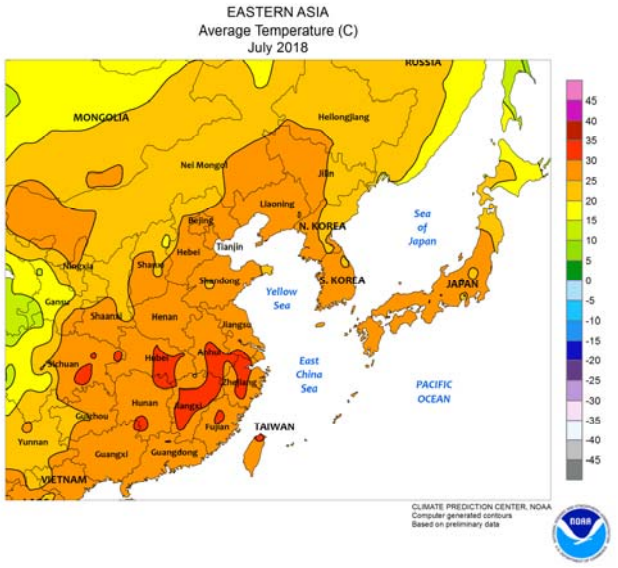
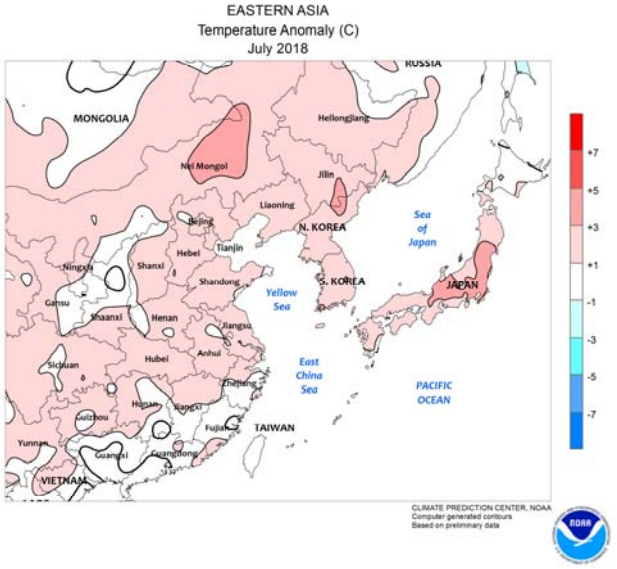


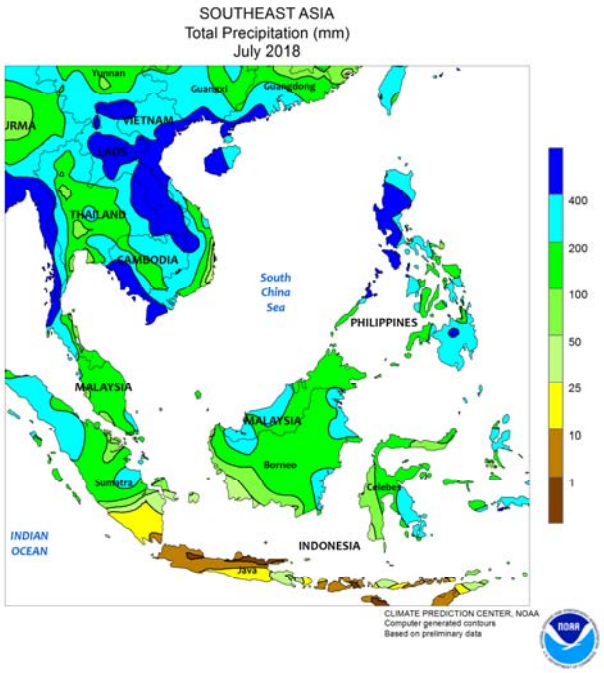


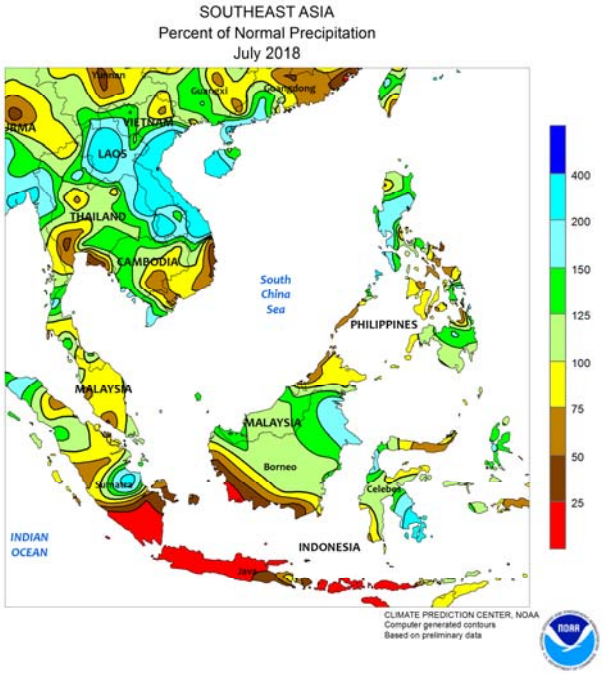


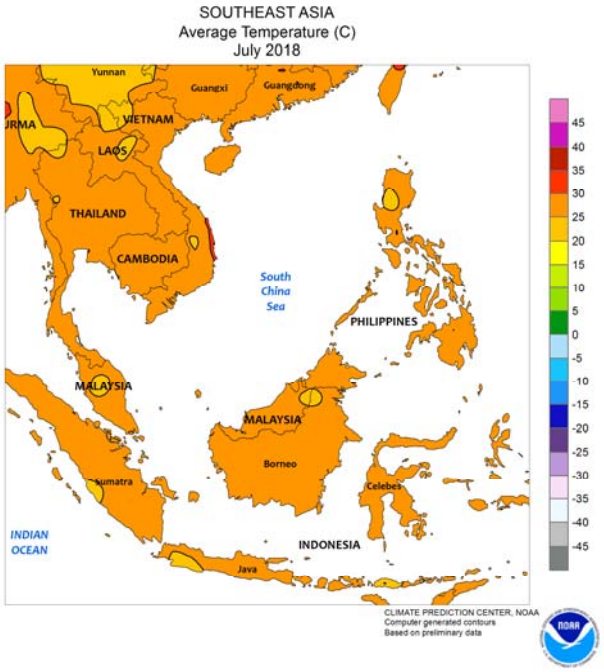


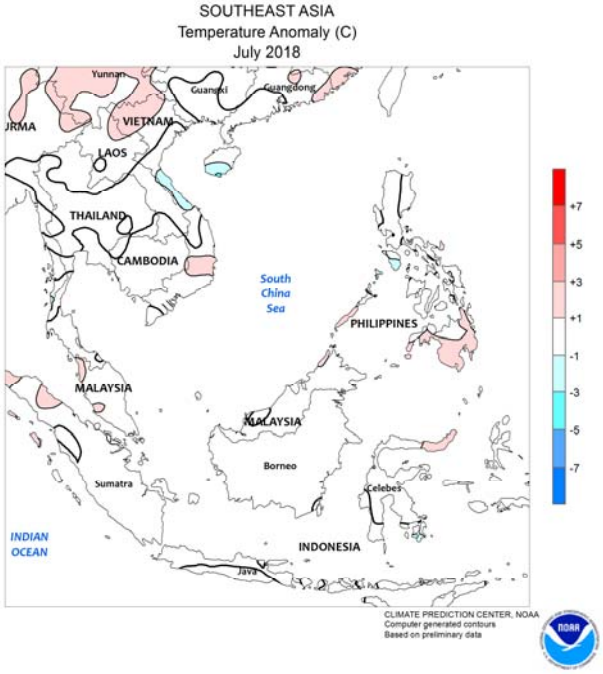
EASTERN ASIA

Most areas of China received near- to above-normal (80-150 percent of normal) rainfall during July, although pockets of drier-than-normal conditions existed. In northeastern China, consistent showers produced over 150 mm across Heilongjiang, western Jilin, and neighboring areas of Inner Mongolia, maintaining favorable soil moisture for reproductive corn and soybeans. However, crops in eastern Jilin and Liaoning experienced unseasonably dry conditions (less than 75 percent of normal) during the moisture-sensitive flowering period which likely lowered yield potential. Farther south, most areas received 100 to 200 mm (locally more) of rainfall (80-125 percent of normal), with pockets of well-below-average (less than 75 percent of normal) rainfall reported from the Yellow River to the southern coast. Most crops in these areas rely heavily on irrigation to meet moisture requirements, but temperatures were 1 to 3°C above normal and likely caused stress nevertheless. In addition, a pair of tropical cyclones making landfall along the eastern coast did little to bring widespread moisture to crops. Meanwhile, more seasonably hot weather in western China promoted development of irrigated cotton, but a cool start to the growing season left much of the crop behind in development. Elsewhere, drought conditions continued on the Korean Peninsula and portions of northern Japan despite the occurrence of a typhoon (Prapiroon) early in the month moving through the Korean Strait.





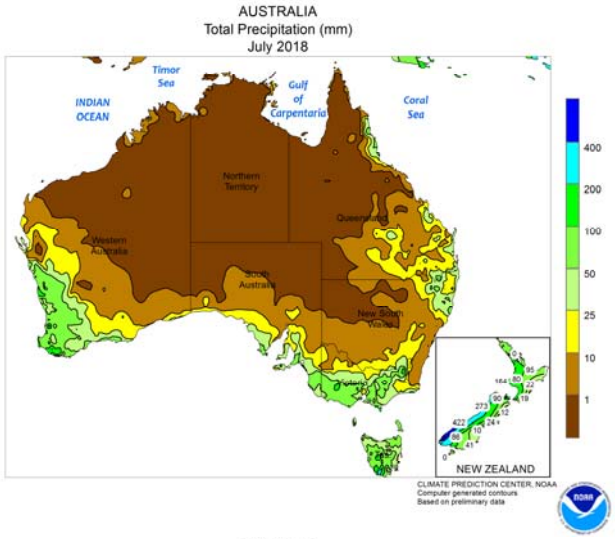


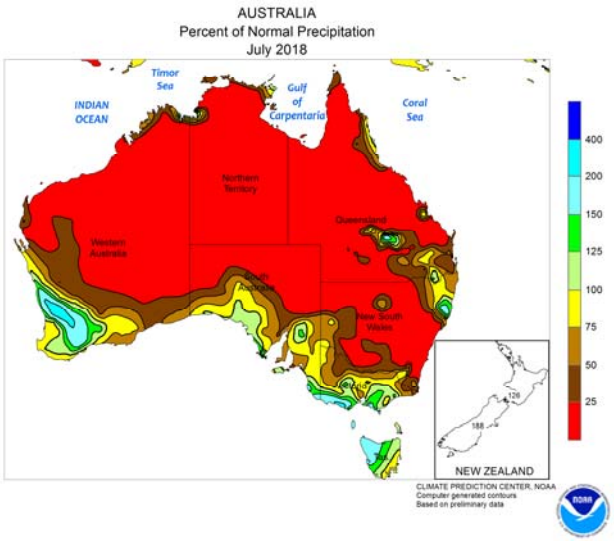


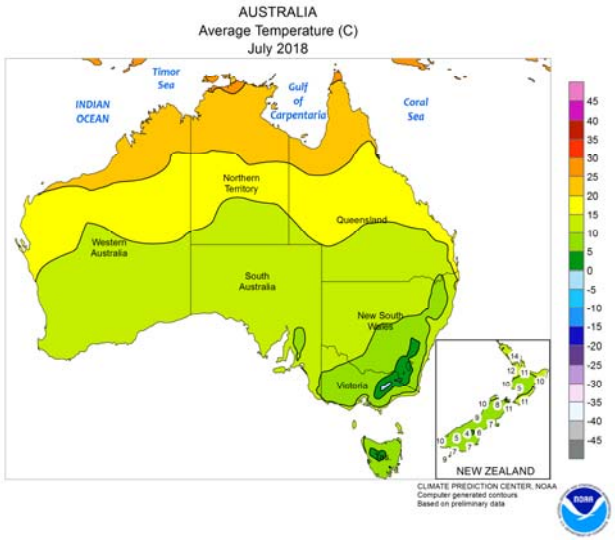
SOUTHEAST ASIA

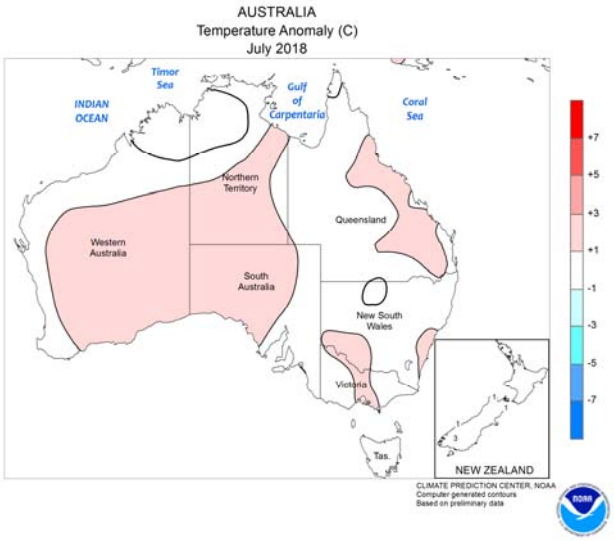
In July, seasonably heavy monsoon showers prevailed across Indochina and the Philippines. Satellite-derived rainfall estimates along with surface observations indicated most areas received near- to above-normal (90-150 percent of normal, locally over 200 percent of normal) totals for the month, though pockets of drier weather (less than 75 percent of normal) existed in some key rice areas. Most notably, drier-than-normal conditions occurred in portions of central and northeastern Thailand as well as western Cambodia. Meanwhile, minor summer rice-producing areas in northern Vietnam experienced flooding from a tropical cyclone making landfall south of the Red River. Elsewhere, satellite-derived rainfall estimates indicated below-average rainfall for the month in oil palm areas of Indonesia and eastern Malaysia, aiding harvesting and maturation of fruit but reducing soil moisture for trees in the earlier fruiting stages of development.

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



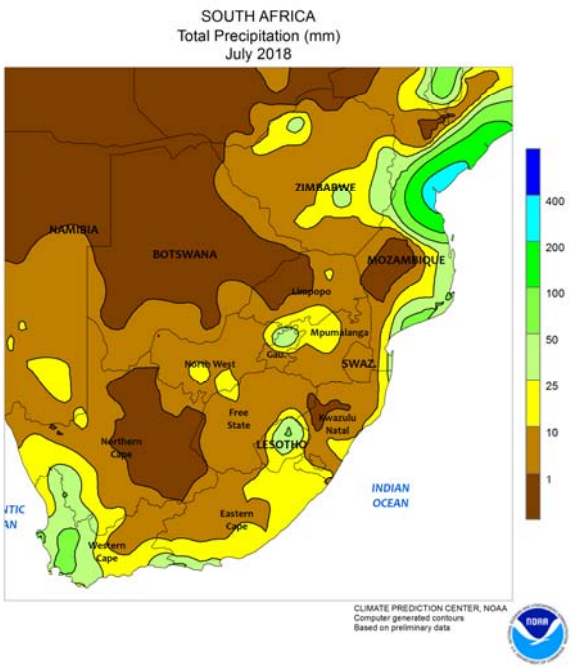


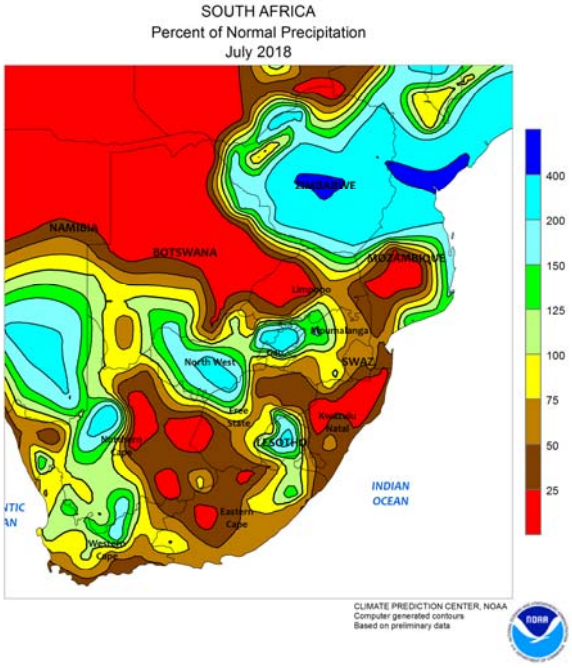


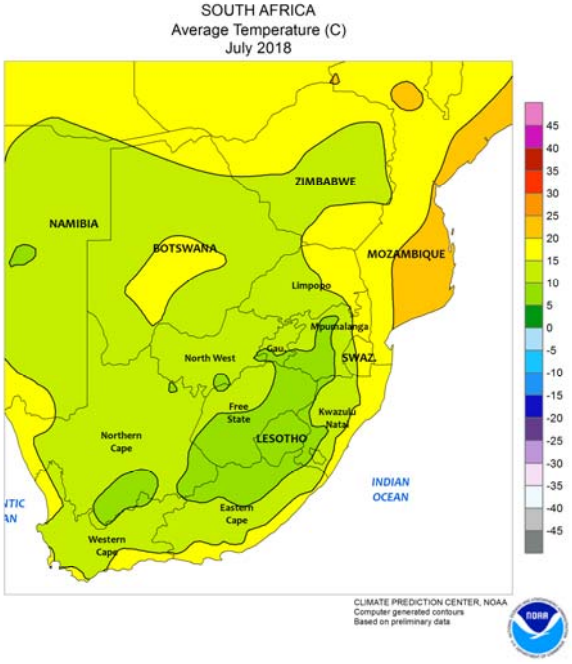


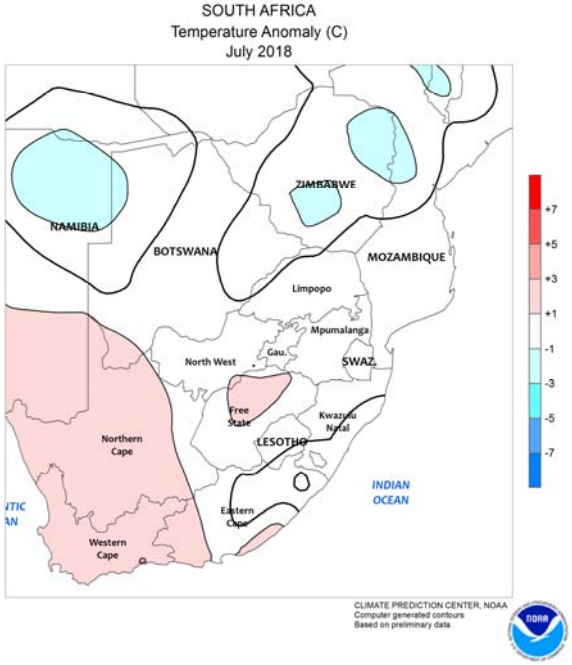
AUSTRALIA

In July, persistent dryness in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales further reduced winter wheat yield prospects. Rainfall was below normal in southeastern Australia as well, reducing topsoil moisture for wheat, barley, and canola. However, crop conditions remained generally good overall as relatively mild winter weather helped limit evaporative losses. In Western Australia, near- to above-normal rainfall favored winter crop development, resulting in good to locally excellent early-season yield prospects for winter grains and oilseeds.









SOUTH AFRICA

During July, seasonal rainfall further improved long-term moisture reserves in Western Cape, with highest amounts concentrated in southwestern vineyard and tree crop zones. While rainfall totaled below normal in the province's more northerly wheat areas, periods of warm, sunny weather fostered rapid crop development. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather favored harvesting of corn and sugarcane in key eastern commercial production areas. A brief period of scattered showers (locally exceeding 10 mm) gave a boost to overwintering grains and pastures from North West and Free State to Mpumalanga, though seasonable cold (nighttime lows often falling below freezing) restricted growth.

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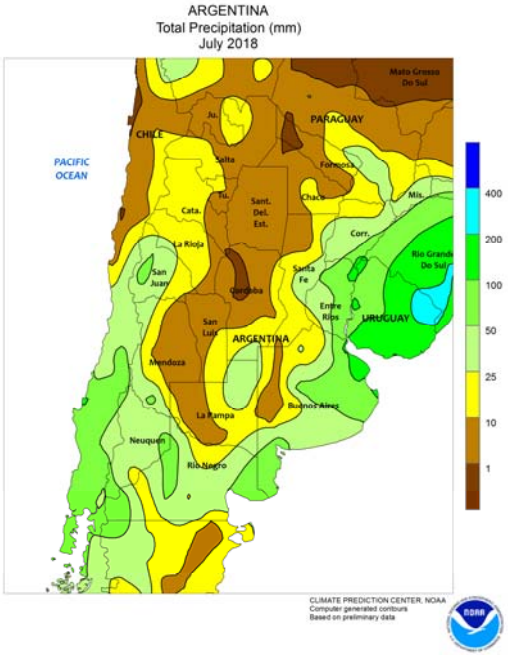

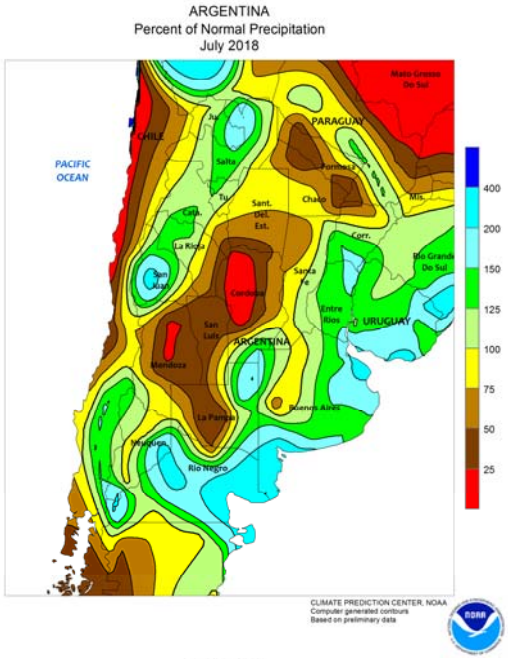

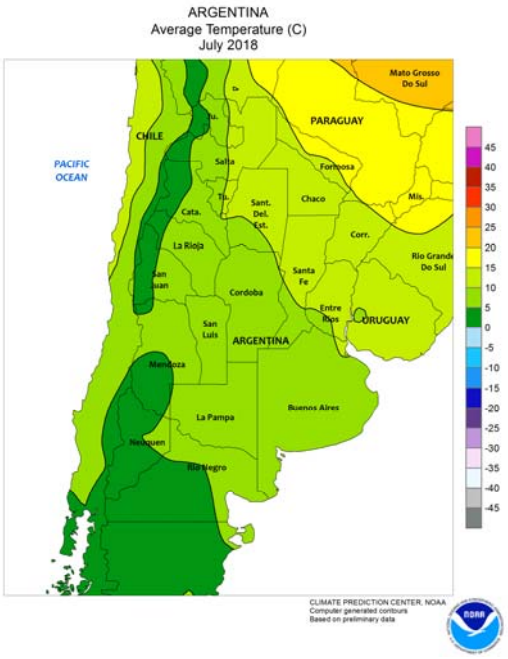

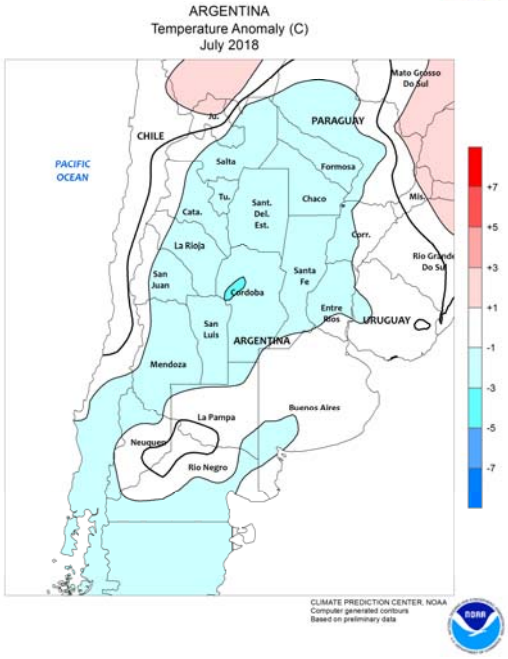

ARGENTINA

In July, an increase in showers — accompanied by generally mild weather — improved prospects for overwintering grains in most production areas of central and northeastern Argentina. While rainfall was unseasonably light (monthly accumulations below 10 mm) in Cordoba and neighboring locations in Santa Fe, amounts ranged from 25 to 100 mm to the south and east, including high-yielding farmlands in southern Buenos Aires. Several periods of dryness during the month allowed summer crop harvesting and winter grain planting to advance. Drier weather dominated farther north, with little to no rain falling in the northwest and periods of rain (monthly accumulations reaching 10 to 50 mm) from Chaco and Formosa eastward. July temperatures averaged up to 2°C below normal in the drier northwestern areas and near to slightly below normal elsewhere, with nighttime lows frequently dropping below freezing in western and southern production areas.

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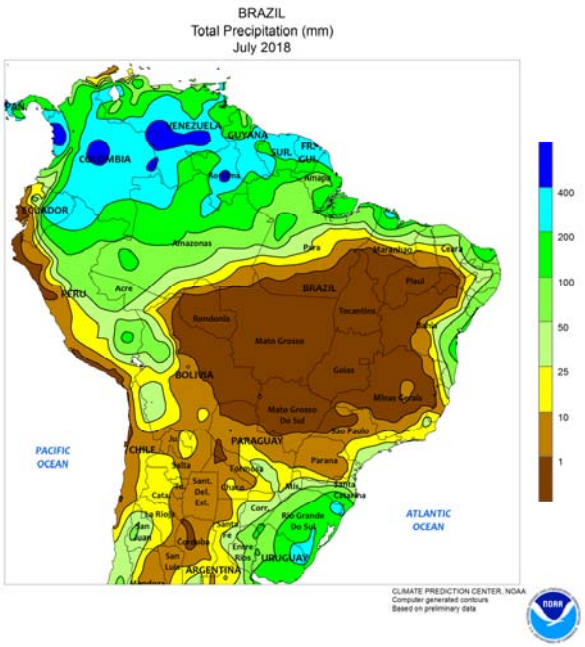
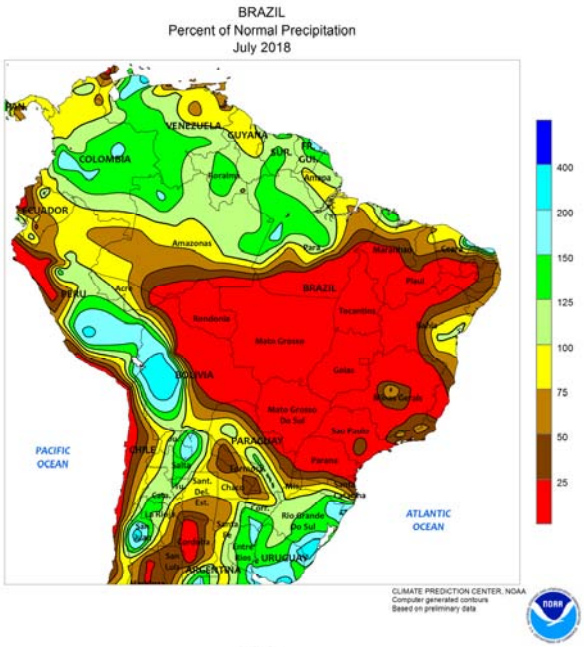
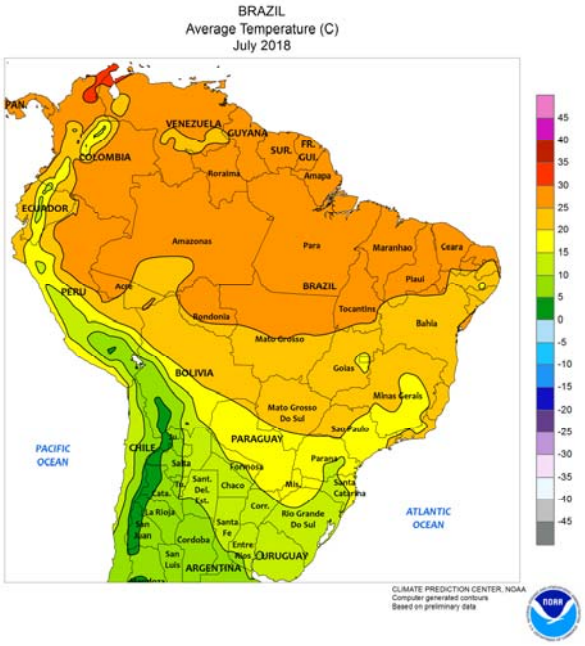
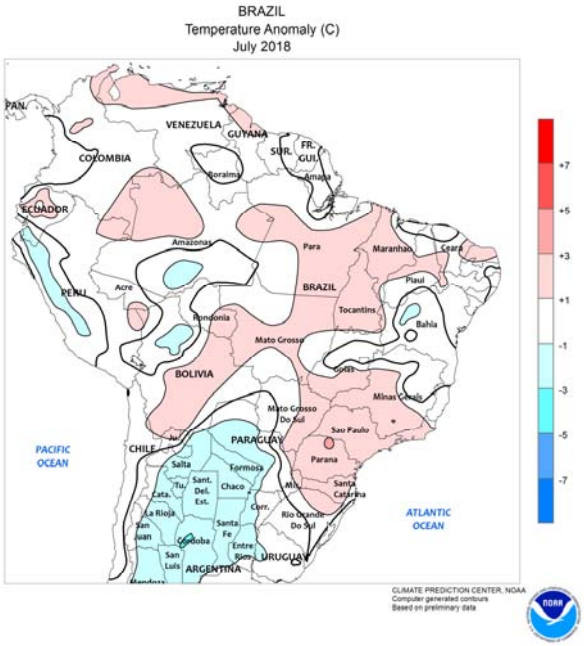




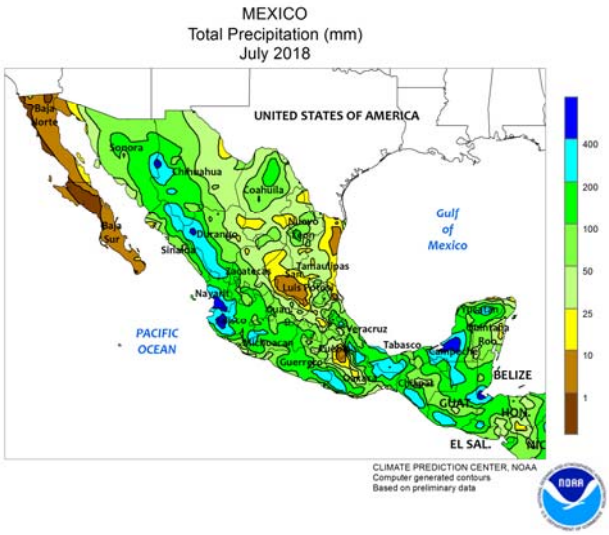


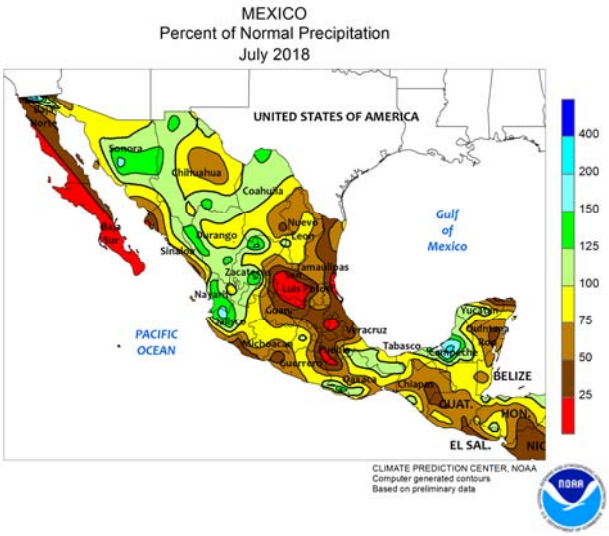


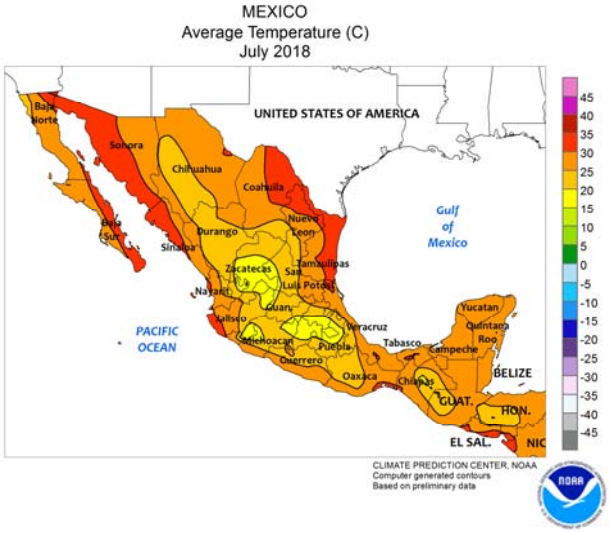
BRAZIL

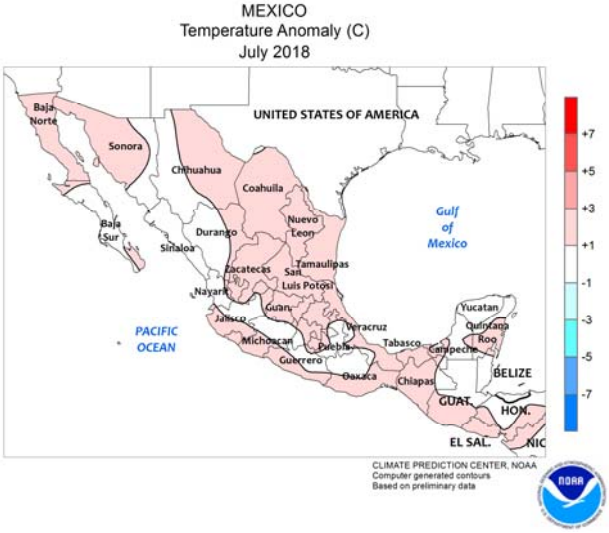
Unseasonable dryness and warmth persisted in large parts of the southern wheat belt through the month of July, stressing winter grains approaching or advancing through reproduction. Rainfall totaled less than 25 mm for the month throughout much of Parana and Mato Grosso do Sul, with some locations recording below 10 mm. Daytime highs often reached 30°C, sustaining high evapotranspiration rates and posing some stress as early-developing crops reached flowering. The dryness extended northeastward through Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais, a region that several months ago experienced an earlier-than-usual end to the rainy season; although seasonal rainfall is typically low this time of year, some rain is expected and a timely start to the rainy season is needed for development of sugarcane and coffee. In contrast to the unseasonable dryness in the aforementioned farming regions, a more seasonable pattern of rainfall and temperatures benefited wheat in Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina. Seasonal showers were also common along the east coast, boosting moisture for coffee, cocoa, and sugarcane, although monthly accumulations were below normal. Meanwhile, seasonable warmth and dryness fostered a rapid rate of summer crop harvesting in Brazil's central and northeastern interior.

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



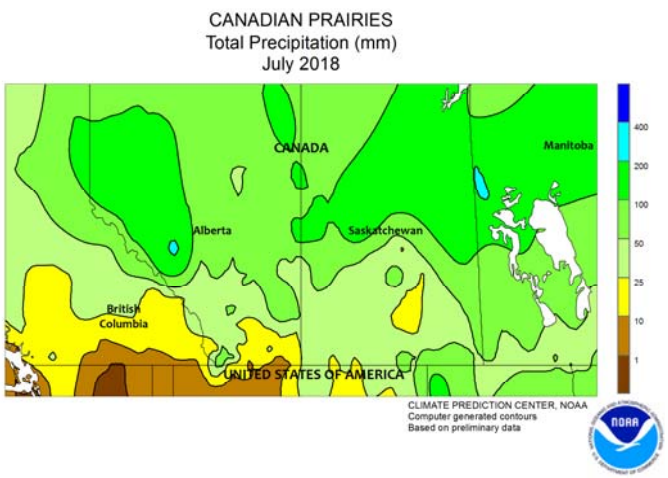


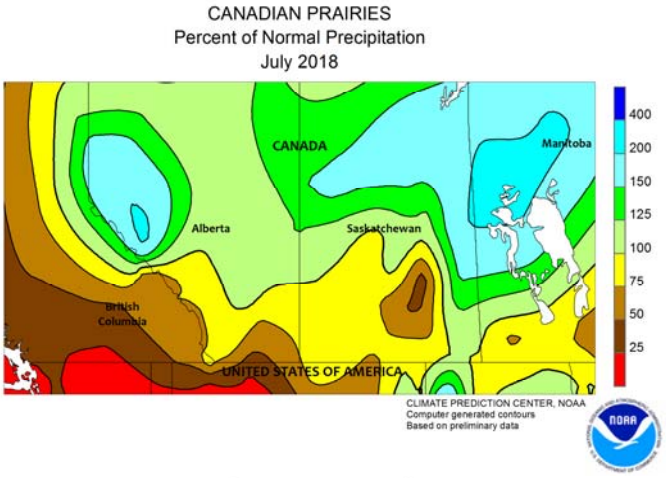


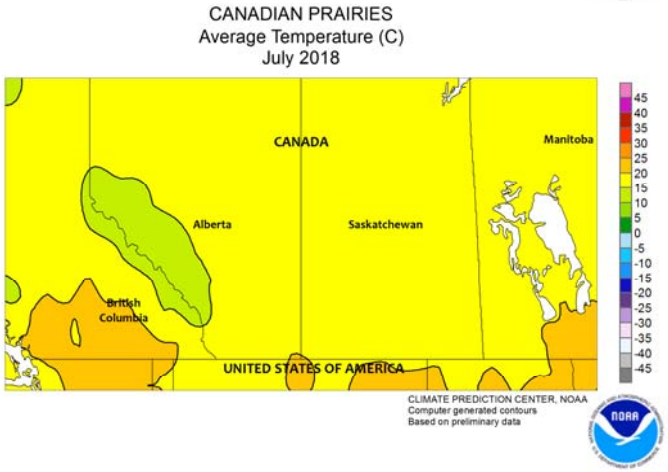


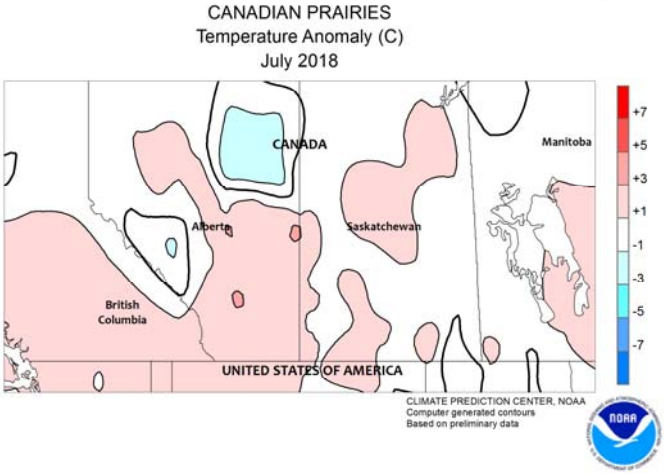
MEXICO

A July drying trend reduced moisture for corn and other rain-fed summer crops in southeastern production areas. The driest locations included eastern sections of the southern plateau (Puebla and environs) and sugarcane areas of Veracruz, which recorded little rain during the latter half of the month. Above-normal temperatures accompanying the dryness maintained high crop moisture demands. Warmer- and drier-than-normal conditions also dominated the southeast at month's end, increasing evaporative losses, and showers were infrequent in the northeast (Tamaulipas and environs), where daytime highs often reached the lower 40s (degrees C) during the latter half of the month. Rain was more frequent in the west, maintaining generally favorable conditions for corn in western sections of the southern plateau (Jalisco and western Michoacan) and increasing reservoir levels in northwestern watersheds. According to the government of Mexico, northwestern reservoirs were at 36 percent of capacity as of July 30, compared with 50 percent last year and 56 percent in 2016.









CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Warmer- and drier-than-normal weather dominated the southern Prairies throughout July, hastening spring crop maturation and reportedly impacting hay production. In the southwest, daytime highs reached the middle 30s (degrees C) on several days during the first half of the month, compounding stress on immature crops and pastures. In contrast, generally wetter conditions prevailed across northern agricultural districts. Monthly temperatures averaged near to above normal even in the wetter northern districts, where daytime highs occasionally reached 30°C.

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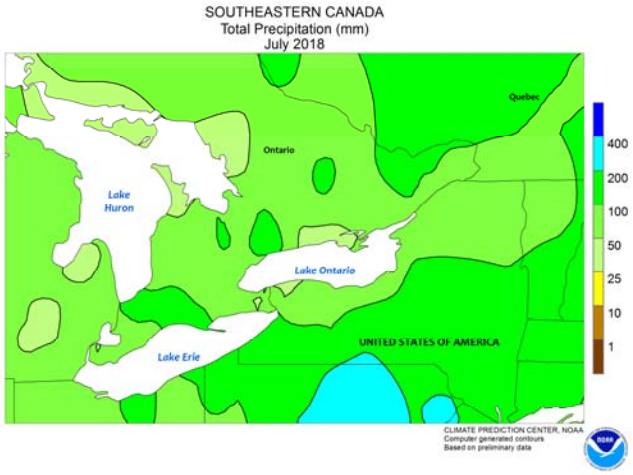

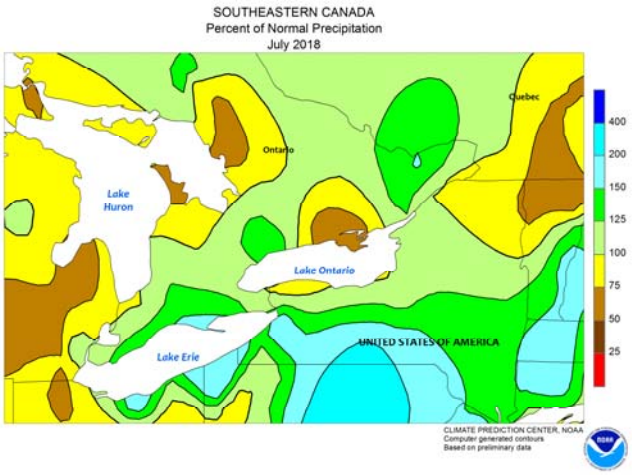

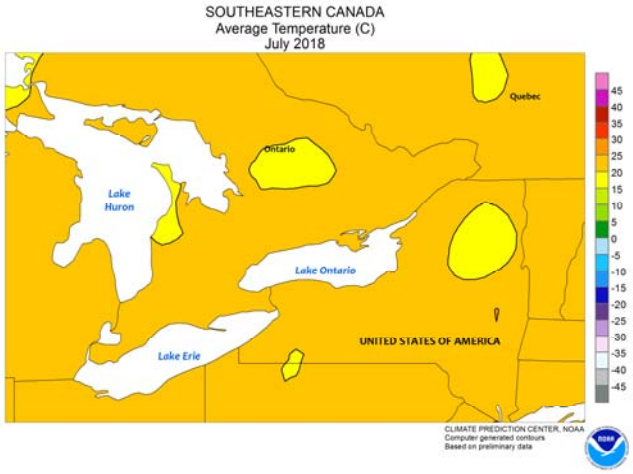

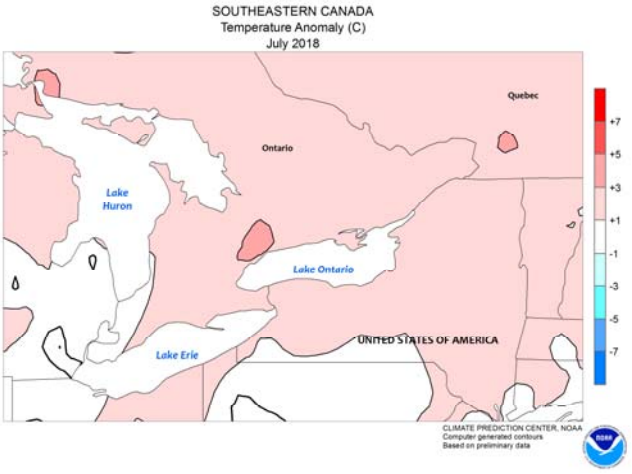

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Warm, showery weather prevailed for much of July, improving levels of moisture for summer crops and pastures. In Ontario, the heaviest rain arrived during the middle part of the month, ending a brief period of warmth and dryness at a time when corn and other summer crops were in or nearing reproduction; owing to the early-month dryness, monthly rainfall accumulations (50-100 mm) were generally below normal. In Quebec, an early-month heat wave (daytime highs reaching the middle 30s degrees C) gave way to more seasonable summer warmth, spurring rapid development of generally well-watered summer crops. As in Ontario, Quebec experienced periods of dryness during July although amounts were generally closer to average.

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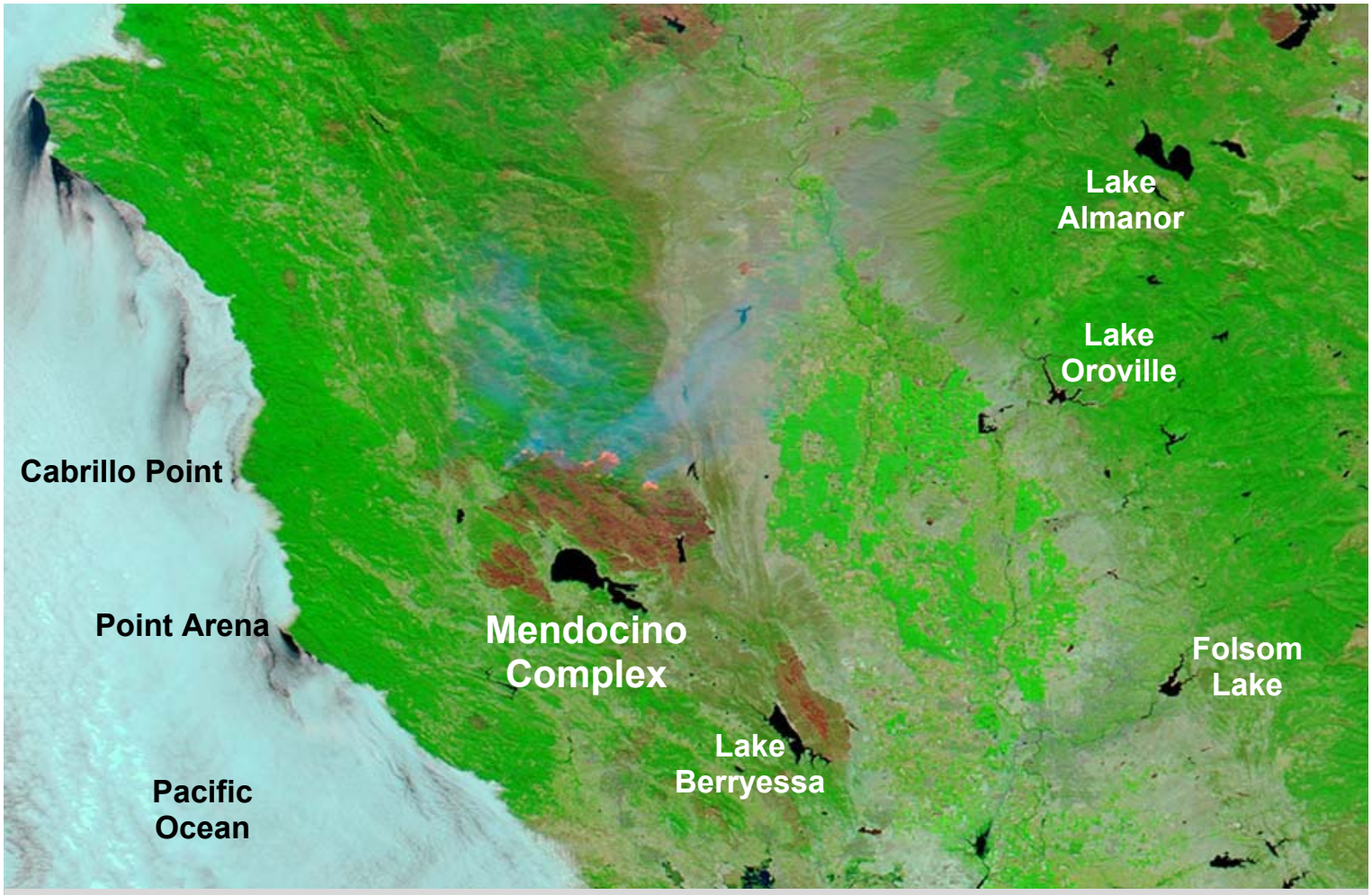

On August 13, the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) aboard NASA's Aqua satellite acquired a false-color image of the burn scar of the Mendocino Complex near Clear Lake, CA. The image was made from a combination of visible and infrared light to make burned areas (brick red) stand out from unburned vegetation (bright green). Desert or semi-arid landscapes are beige, dense urban areas are gray, and water is dark blue. Warm smoke appears electric blue, while hot, actively burning areas appear orange. By mid-August, the Mendocino Complex, labeled above, had charred more than 366,000 acres of timber, brush, and grass to become the largest wildfire in modern California history, surpassing last December's 282,000-acre Thomas Fire.

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