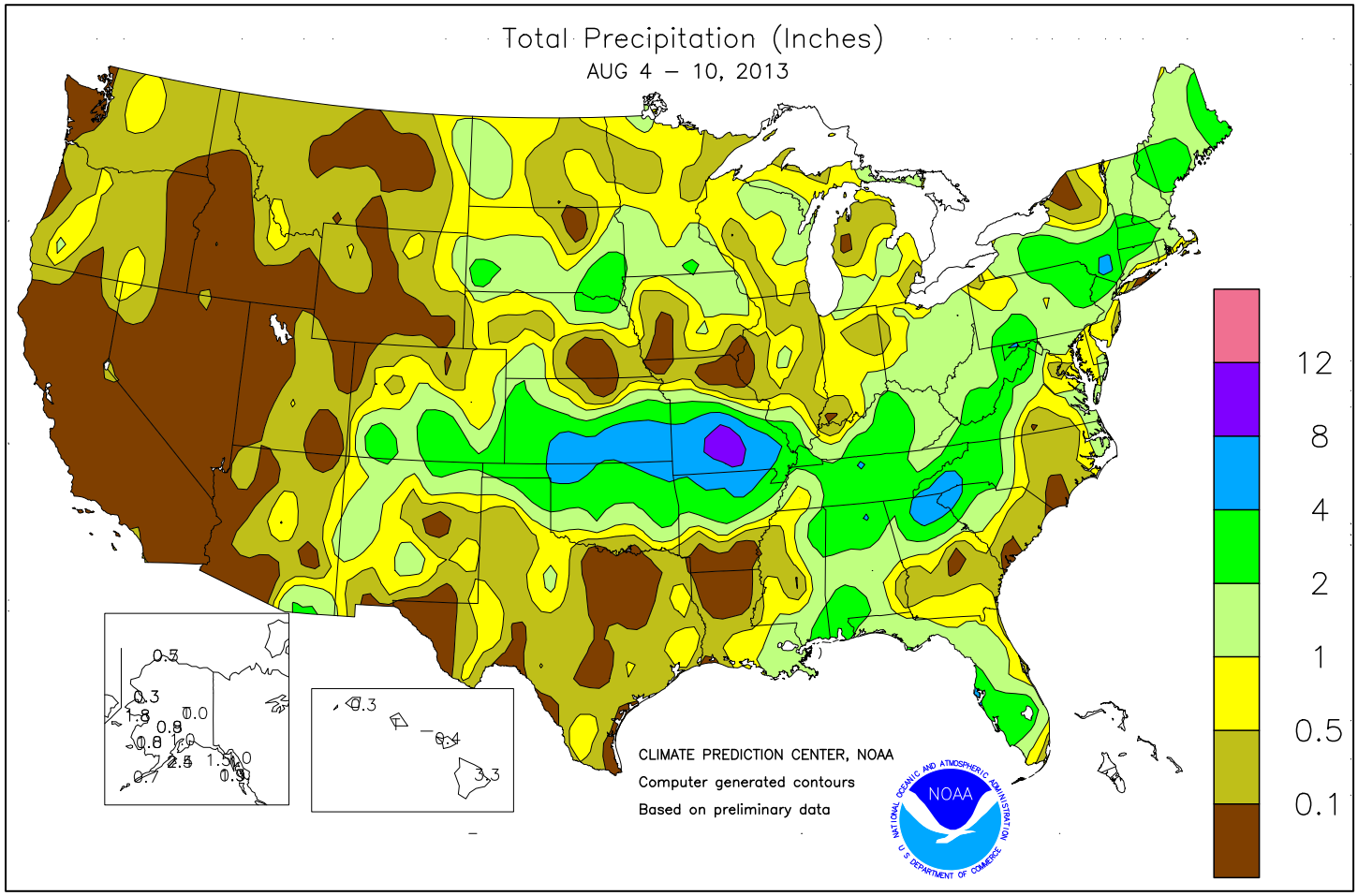
Volume 100, No. 33 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather August 13, 2013

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

August 4 – 10, 2013

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Flooding rains struck portions of the **central Plains** and **Mid-South**, while only light showers fell in still-dry sections of the **western Corn Belt**. In fact, parts of **northern Missouri** received no rain, but more than 10 inches of rain triggered severe flooding in **south-central Missouri**. The axis of heaviest rain, 4 to 10 inches or more, stretched from **south-central Kansas eastward across the Ozark Plateau**. Rain also bypassed much of **Texas** and the **western Gulf Coast region**, where persistently hot weather and diminishing soil moisture

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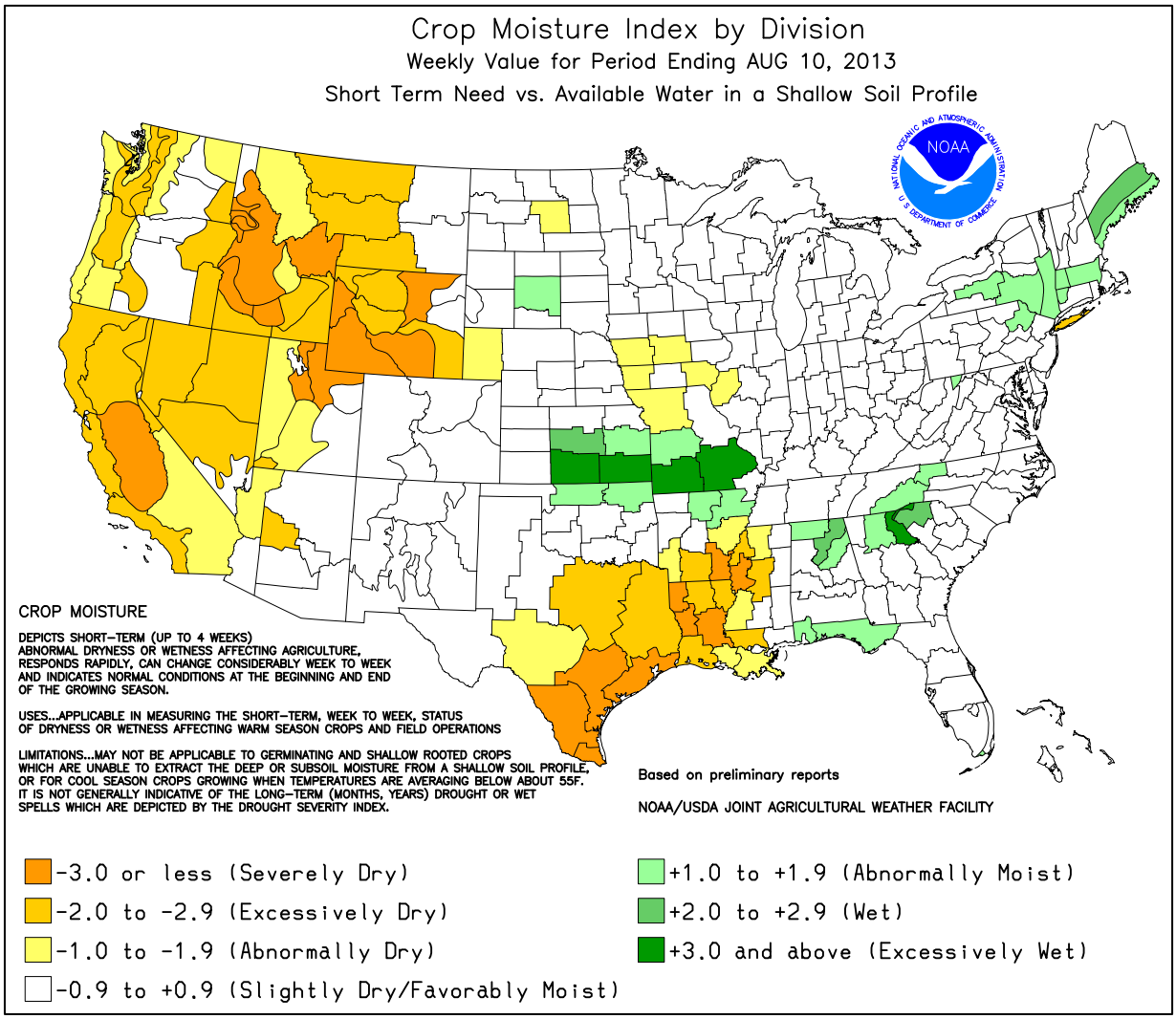
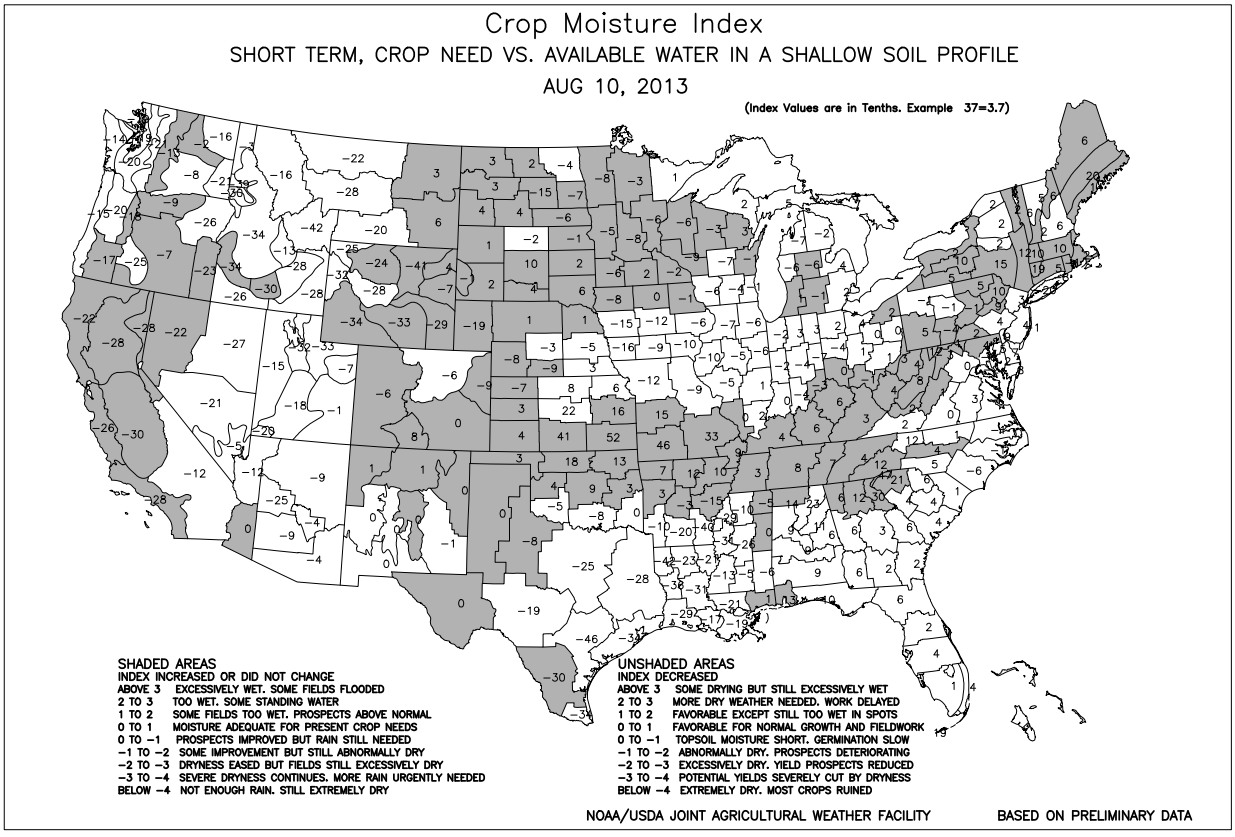
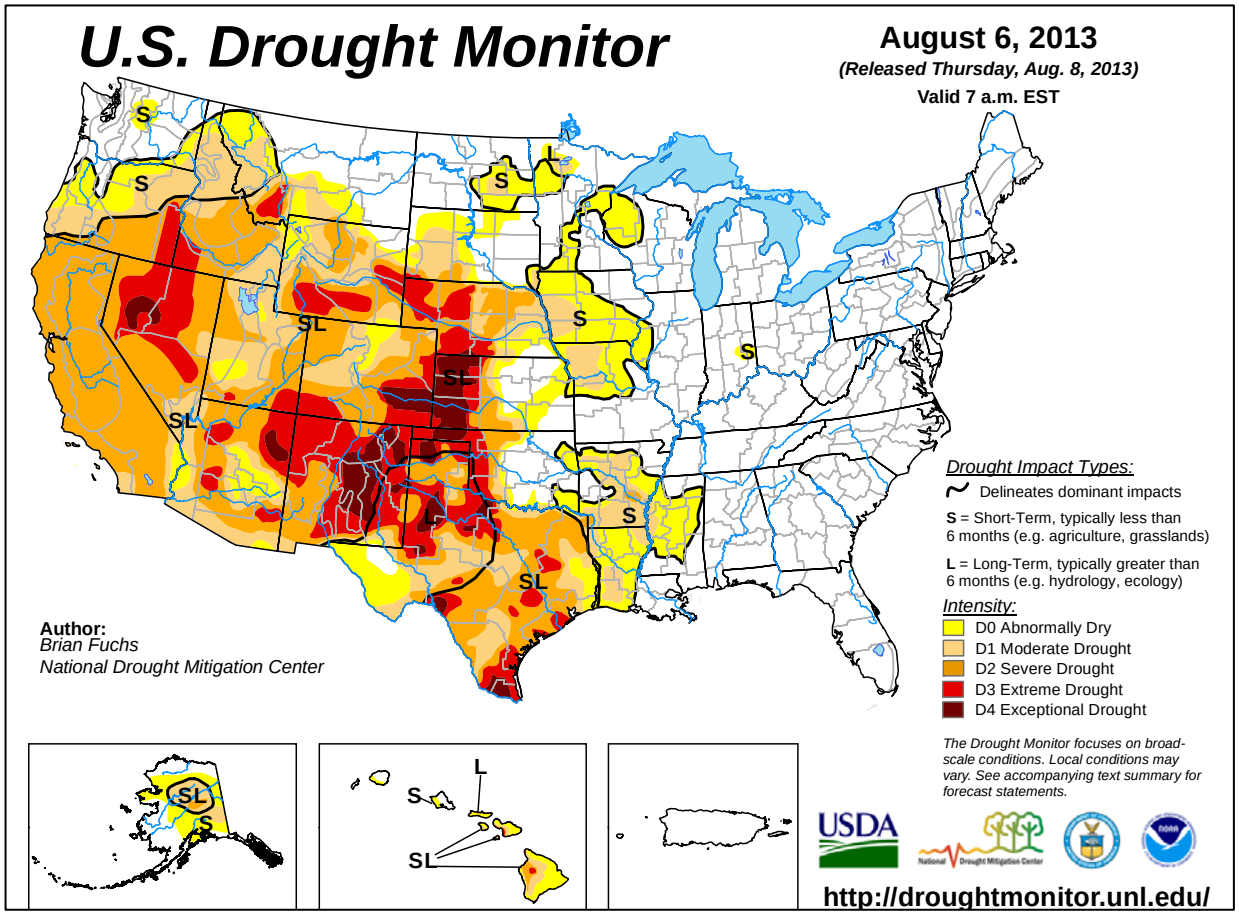
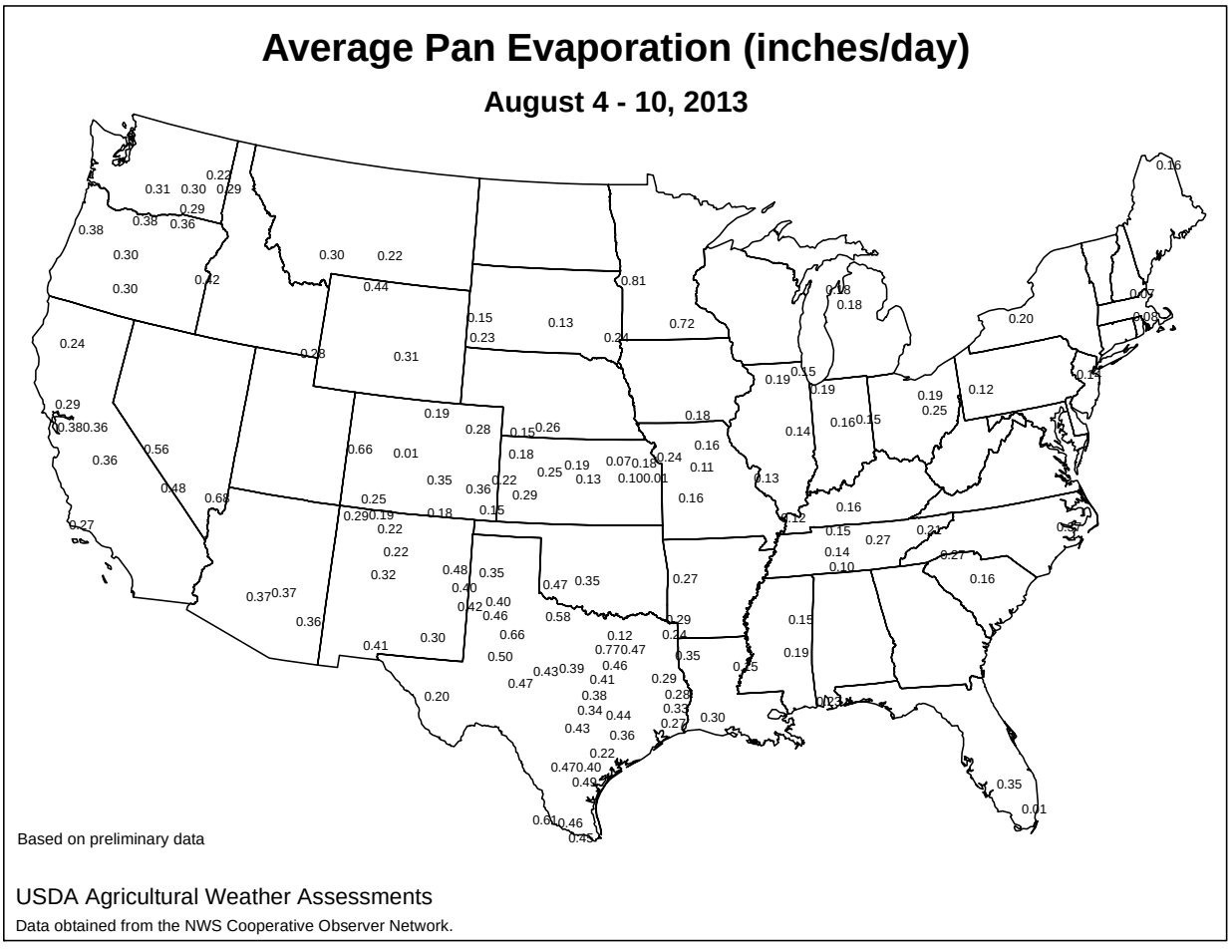
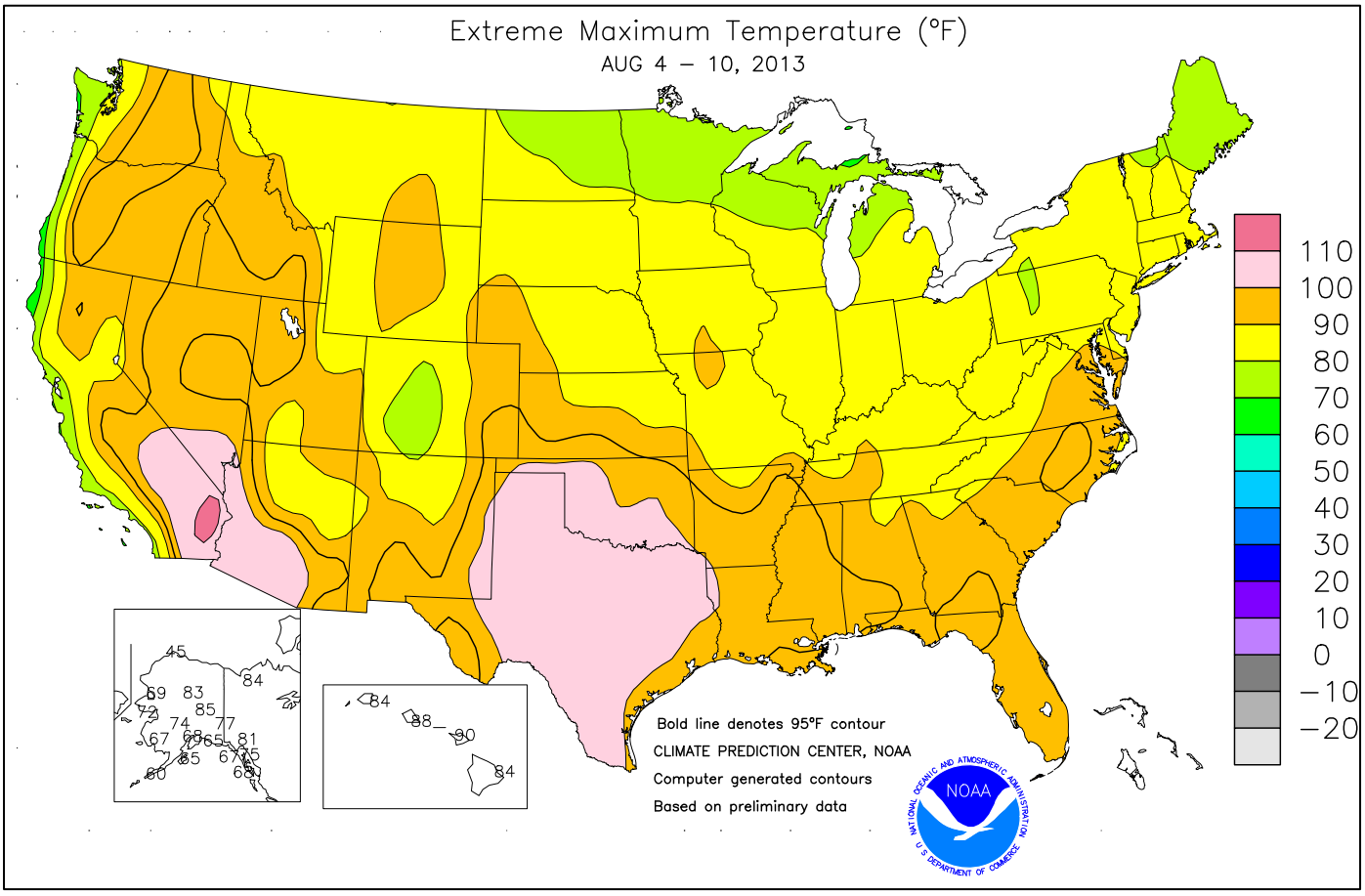
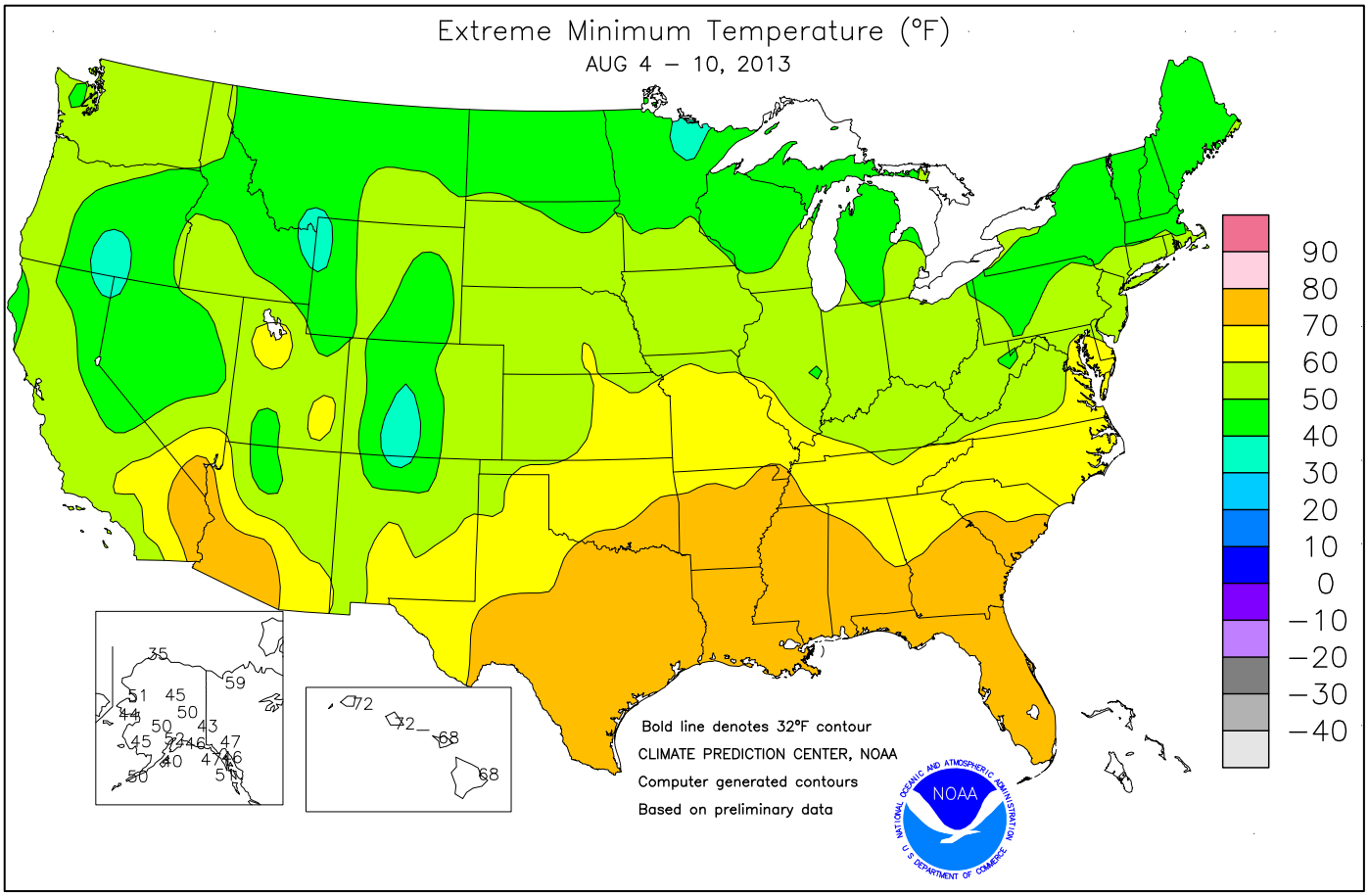

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending AUG 10, 2013
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
-3.0 or less (Severely Dry)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Excessively Dry)
-1.0 to -1.9 (Abnormally Dry)
-0.9 to +0.9 (Slightly Dry/Favorably Moist)
+1.0 to +1.9 (Abnormally Moist)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Wet)
+3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)

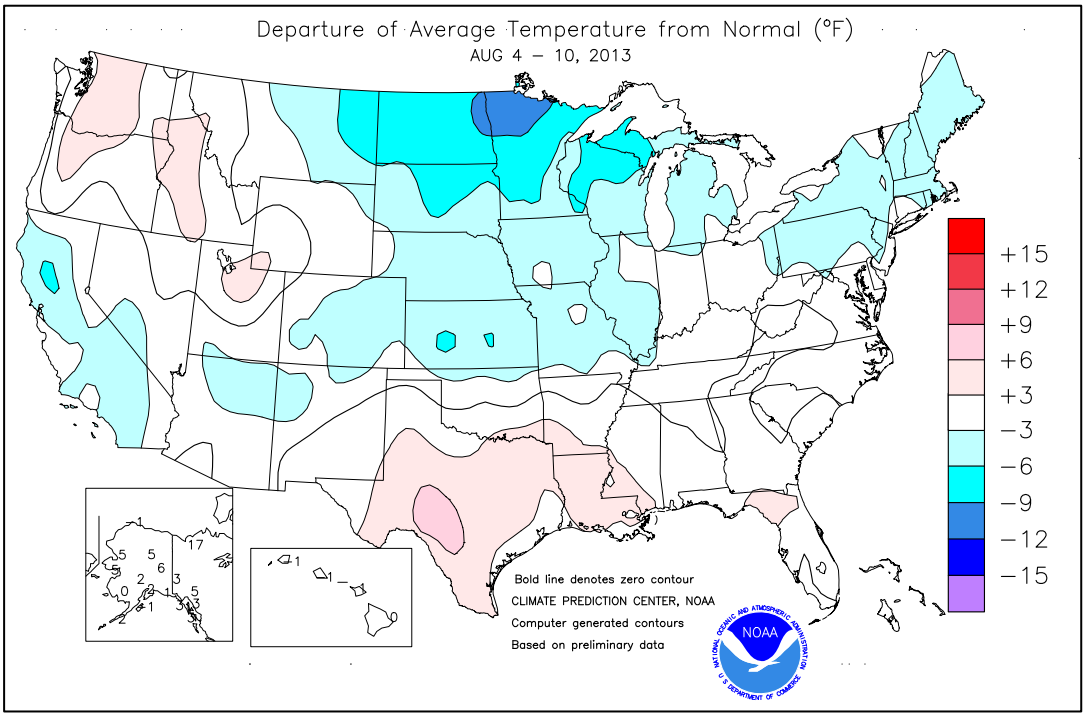

Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE
AUG 10, 2013
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
-2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES. MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. STILL EXTREMELY DRY
UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. MOST CROPS RUINED
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA


U.S. Drought Monitor
August 6, 2013
(Released Thursday, Aug. 8, 2013)
Valid 7 a.m. EST
Author:
Brian Fuchs
National Drought Mitigation Center
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.
http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/


Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)
August 4 - 10, 2013
Based on preliminary data
USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
AUG 4 – 10, 2013
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
AUG 4 – 10, 2013
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
−30
−40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA

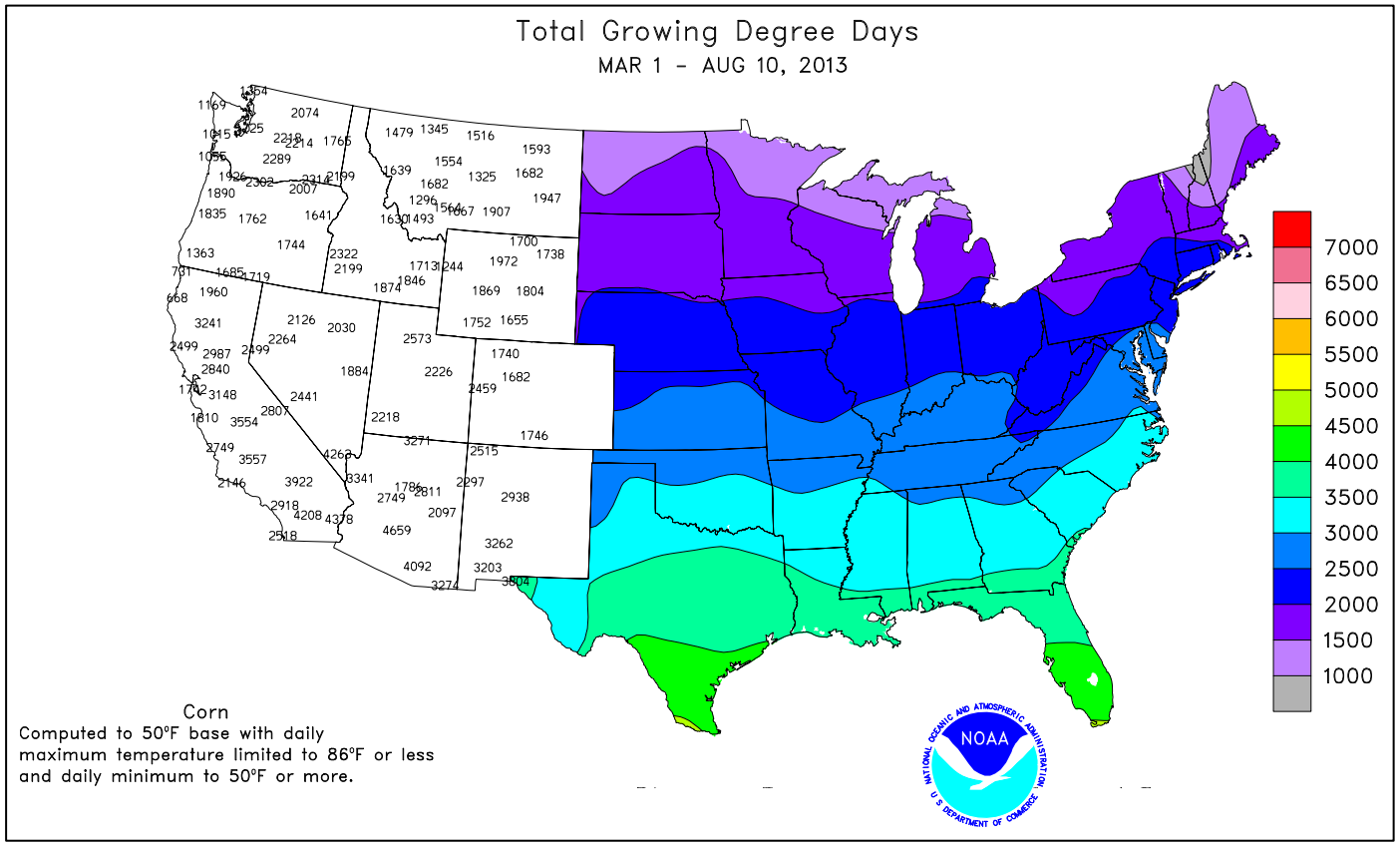


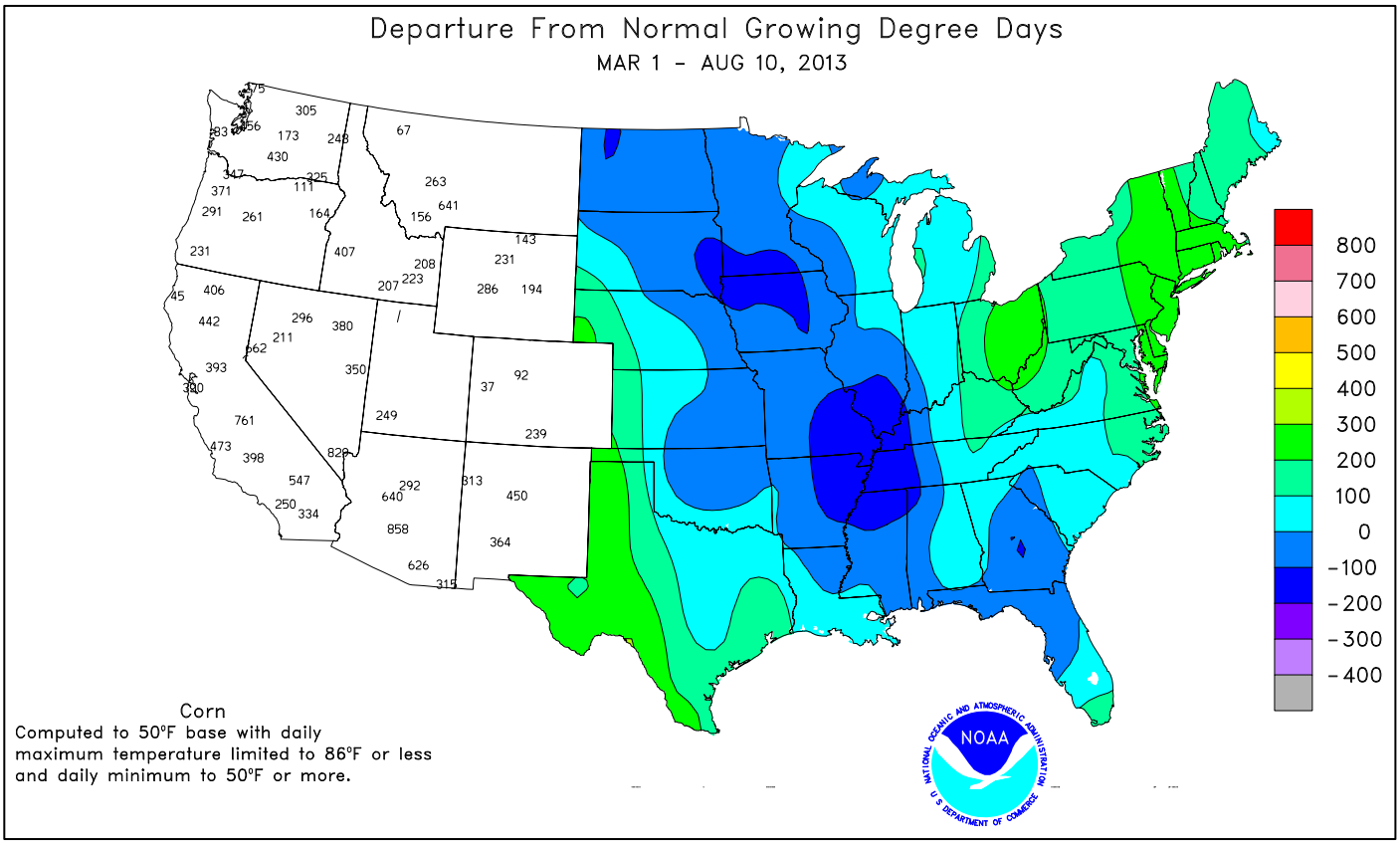
(Continued from front cover)
stressed rangeland, pastures, and summer crops. Weekly temperatures averaged more than 5°F above normal in parts of **Texas**, parts of which experienced 100-degree readings on each day during the week. Farther north, hit-or-miss showers dotted the **Corn Belt**. Parts of the **upper Midwest** received at least 1 to 2 inches of rain, stabilizing crop conditions, but minimal rain fell from **southeastern Nebraska to near the Illinois-Iowa-Missouri triple point**. The dry weather occurred in spite of a continuation of favorable temperatures, which averaged as much as 10°F below normal in the **northwestern Corn Belt**. Elsewhere, hot weather across the **interior Northwest** contrasted with near- to below-normal temperatures from **California into the Southwest**. The monsoon circulation contributed to frequent showers in the **Southwest**, while lightning-sparked fires became a concern in the **Northwest**. However, **Northwestern** heat also promoted summer crop maturation and winter wheat harvesting.

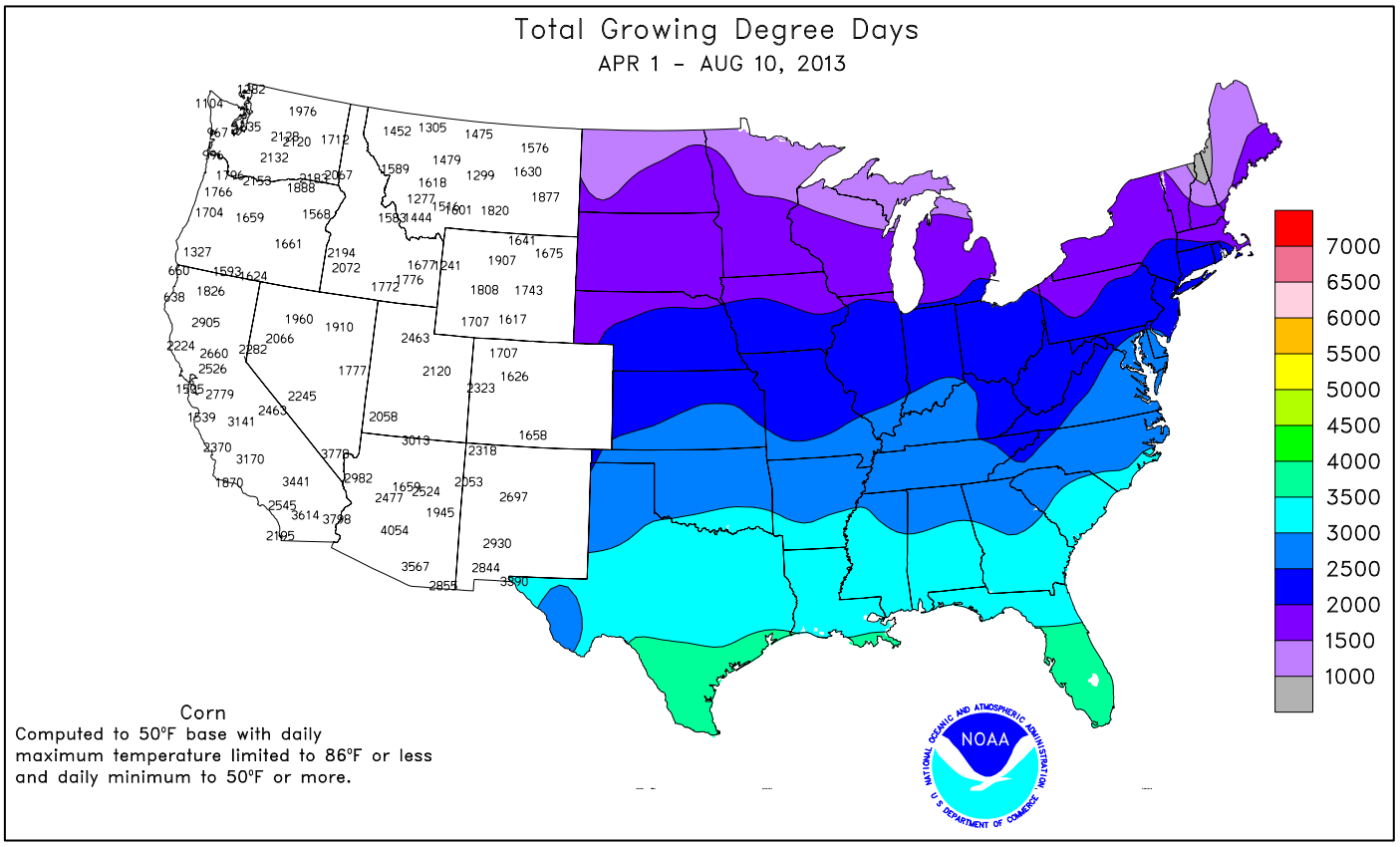
During the first 10 days of August, rainfall totaled 10.60 inches in **West Plains, MO**, and 7.95 inches in **Wichita, KS**. **West Plains** received at least an inch of rain on 5 consecutive days from August 5-9, totaling 8.90 inches. On August 8, daily-record totals topped 3 inches in several locations, including **Medicine Lodge, KS** (3.21 inches), and **Harrison, AR** (3.09 inches). Elsewhere in **Arkansas**, **Batesville** (3.29 inches on August 8) reported its wettest August day on record, topping the 2.88-inch total of August 9, 1940. In **Missouri**, the **Gasconade River** achieved record-high levels in **Jerome** (16.81 feet above flood stage on August 7) and **Rich Fountain** (14.39 feet above flood stage on August 8). In both locations, previous crest records had been established in December 1982. Late in the week, heavy showers affected the **East**, where daily-record totals for August 9 included 3.79 inches in **Hartford, CT**; 2.85 inches in **Bowling Green, KY**; 2.53 inches in **Georgetown, DE**; and 2.04 inches in **Muscle Shoals, AL**. Meanwhile in the **Northwest**, scattered showers provided little relief from ongoing heat. Nevertheless, record-setting totals for August 10 in **Washington** reached 0.60 inch in **Omak** and 0.29 inch in **Wenatchee**. For **Omak**, it was the wettest day since June 24, when 0.96 inch fell. Two days earlier, **Reno, NV** (1.03 inches of rain, along with some hail, on August 8), had reported its wettest day since June 5, 2011.

From July 28 – August 10, **San Antonio, TX**, experienced 14 consecutive days of triple-digit heat. The heat wave peaked with a daily-record high of 105°F on August 6. In fact, **San Antonio** notched daily-record highs on four days in a row, attaining 104°F on August 5 and 7-8. Elsewhere in **Texas**, record-setting highs for August 6 soared to 106°F in **McAllen** and 105°F in **Borger** and **Lubbock**. On August 7, **San Angelo, TX**, reached 108°F—its hottest day during an 11-day stretch (July 30 – August 9) with triple-digit readings. Heat eventually spread as far east as the **Mississippi Delta**, where **New Orleans, LA**, posted a daily-record high of 97°F on August 7. In contrast, cool air remained entrenched across the **north-central U.S.** **International Falls, MN**, dipped below the 40-degree mark on August 4, 8, and 10 with lows of 38, 37, and 38°F, respectively, setting daily records each time. Scattered daily-record lows were also set from **California to the Intermountain West**. **Sacramento, CA**, notched a record-setting low (53°F) on August 6, followed 3 days later by daily-record lows in **Laramie, WY** (39°F), and **Tonopah, NV** (47°F).

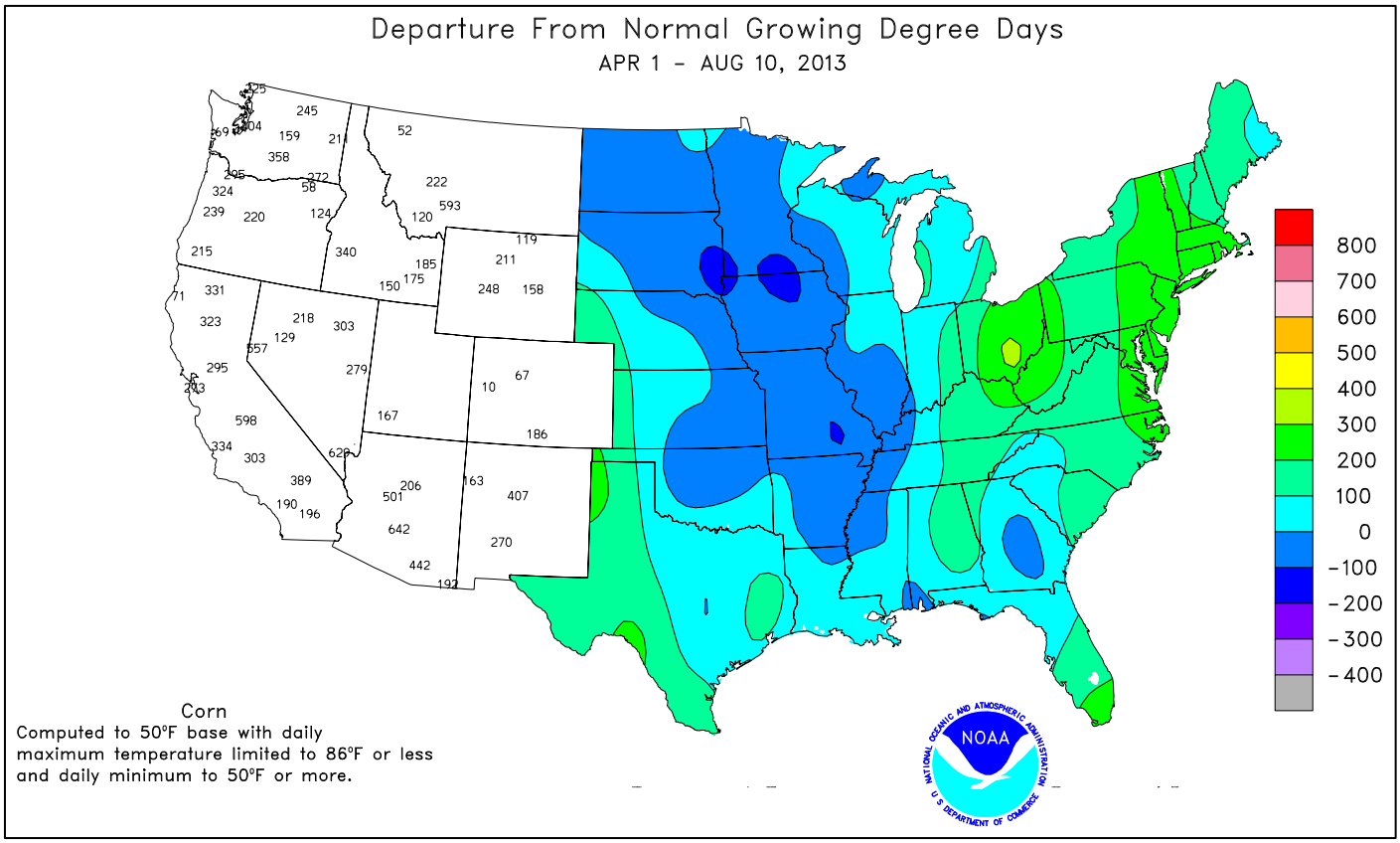
Weekly temperatures averaged at least 5°F above normal across parts of **interior and western Alaska**, as a warm summer continued. On August 7, daily-record highs were set in several locations, including **Fairbanks** (85°F) and **Bettles** (83°F). In fact, **Fairbanks** continued to set records for the greatest number of 80- and 85-degree days in a year. August 7 featured **Fairbanks'** 14th day with a high of 85°F or greater (previously, 12 days in 1918), followed the next day by its 36th day at 80°F or higher (previously, 30 days in 2004). Meanwhile, heavy precipitation developed across **southern Alaska**, boosting weekly totals to 3.34 inches in **Valdez** and 2.48 inches in **Kodiak**. **Valdez** also netted a daily-record rainfall of 1.98 inches on August 10. Farther south, a wetter weather pattern developed late in the week in parts of **Hawaii**. On **Oahu**, 48-hour rainfall totals on August 9-11 included 6.98 inches in **Maunawili** and 6.61 inches at the **Oahu Forest National Wildlife Refuge**. **Kahului, Maui**, received a daily-record total of 0.40 inch on August 10.


Total Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - AUG 10, 2013
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
NOAA
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - AUG 10, 2013
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
NOAA
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.



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



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

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 10, 2013

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	88	73	90	71	81	1	2.69	1.83	1.65	20.34	200	50.85	144	93	59	2	0	5	2
	HUNTSVILLE	87	70	89	67	79	-1	1.11	0.36	0.42	13.78	142	42.91	117	95	71	0	0	4	0
	MOBILE	93	75	95	73	84	2	3.25	1.88	2.26	17.72	131	46.17	108	92	59	7	0	5	2
	MONTGOMERY	94	74	95	72	84	2	0.92	0.07	0.91	15.23	142	40.93	113	92	53	7	0	2	1
AK	ANCHORAGE	65	55	68	52	60	2	1.03	0.46	0.63	2.44	69	8.85	130	83	75	0	0	7	1
	BARROW	42	37	45	35	39	-1	0.74	0.52	0.34	3.68	245	4.92	239	100	86	0	0	5	0
	FAIRBANKS	78	53	85	50	65	6	0.01	-0.40	0.01	1.45	39	3.79	66	75	47	0	0	1	0
	JUNEAU	67	52	75	46	60	3	0.96	-0.12	0.42	8.91	99	37.28	134	95	81	0	0	3	0
	KODIAK	59	51	65	40	55	-1	2.50	1.69	1.81	9.84	92	35.27	85	90	83	0	0	6	1
	NOME	62	51	72	44	56	4	1.75	1.08	0.70	7.06	167	11.31	143	93	79	0	0	6	1
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	75	49	79	42	62	-4	0.09	-0.60	0.06	7.68	206	12.91	98	87	30	0	0	3	0
	PHOENIX	103	82	109	76	93	1	0.01	-0.23	0.01	1.78	124	4.39	97	42	25	7	0	1	0
	PRESCOTT	86	61	89	57	74	1	0.01	-0.80	0.01	3.34	75	6.13	55	51	18	0	0	1	0
	TUCSON	97	73	104	70	85	0	0.21	-0.38	0.13	1.97	62	3.71	58	53	29	6	0	2	0
AR	FORT SMITH	95	75	99	72	85	2	2.00	1.47	1.22	12.05	146	33.03	125	91	54	7	0	3	2
	LITTLE ROCK	93	75	96	72	84	1	1.86	1.25	1.37	7.28	90	32.90	108	93	53	7	0	3	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	94	65	98	62	80	-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	2.36	51	49	27	7	0	0	0
	FRESNO	94	63	98	61	79	-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	2.28	29	65	39	7	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	71	62	72	61	67	-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	27	2.64	28	87	67	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	92	59	97	57	76	-5	0.00	-0.03	0.00	1.59	206	9.30	42	61	37	4	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	84	55	89	53	69	-7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	88	3.91	33	86	32	0	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	73	64	75	64	69	-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.04	867	4.37	57	77	64	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	69	56	72	54	63	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	50	1.91	14	85	71	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	85	56	89	54	71	-6	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.16	114	2.99	33	83	57	0	0	1	0
CO	ALAMOSA	76	47	84	40	62	-2	1.42	1.17	0.58	3.44	182	4.51	111	95	52	0	0	7	2
	CO SPRINGS	77	56	87	52	67	-3	0.63	-0.22	0.28	6.47	101	9.20	76	92	41	0	0	3	0
	DENVER INTL	84	57	89	52	70	-3	0.03	-0.47	0.02	3.43	74	8.67	89	80	30	0	0	2	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	86	61	90	56	73	-4	0.10	-0.09	0.08	1.60	119	5.01	95	64	36	1	0	3	0
	PUEBLO	84	61	95	55	72	-3	2.46	1.89	1.89	4.96	119	6.88	81	88	52	2	0	4	1
CT	BRIDGEPORT	81	64	85	59	73	-1	0.11	-0.72	0.11	11.66	137	25.26	92	80	59	0	0	1	0
	HARTFORD	81	59	85	51	70	-3	3.94	3.11	3.79	20.20	232	36.34	131	88	52	0	0	3	1
DC	WASHINGTON	84	71	93	63	78	-1	0.08	-0.70	0.07	14.97	189	27.58	115	80	54	1	0	2	0
DE	WILMINGTON	81	66	87	59	73	-3	0.30	-0.51	0.13	18.87	208	32.27	120	91	59	0	0	3	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	90	76	91	74	83	1	2.10	0.93	1.18	16.97	136	31.80	114	93	63	4	0	4	2
	JACKSONVILLE	91	76	94	73	83	2	0.00	-1.31	0.00	15.81	120	33.05	108	96	59	6	0	0	0
	KEY WEST	87	78	90	76	83	-1	1.22	0.23	0.64	17.22	187	32.01	158	84	70	1	0	4	1
	MIAMI	90	78	93	76	84	0	0.66	-0.92	0.39	17.95	109	37.32	117	87	62	6	0	4	0
	ORLANDO	93	76	94	74	84	2	0.21	-1.13	0.08	14.98	91	25.85	84	94	63	7	0	4	0
	PENSACOLA	92	78	95	75	85	3	0.41	-1.21	0.37	26.26	157	48.29	116	87	65	6	0	3	0
	TALLAHASSEE	94	76	97	74	85	3	1.07	-0.62	0.91	21.51	124	43.90	104	88	52	7	0	3	1
	TAMPA	92	77	93	73	84	1	2.98	1.42	1.18	24.95	176	34.07	128	88	57	7	0	5	2
	WEST PALM BEACH	92	79	93	74	86	3	2.43	1.24	2.41	20.79	137	45.74	134	75	58	7	0	2	1
GA	ATHENS	89	72	92	69	80	1	1.05	0.16	1.04	18.54	192	41.61	135	95	68	4	0	2	1
	ATLANTA	88	73	90	71	81	1	2.74	1.85	2.66	20.81	207	48.56	148	90	69	2	0	2	1
	AUGUSTA	90	71	94	69	81	1	1.39	0.41	1.23	21.82	226	41.41	143	95	60	4	0	7	1
	COLUMBUS	91	75	93	74	83	1	0.50	-0.46	0.36	17.24	173	42.85	132	88	50	6	0	2	0
	MACON	92	72	94	70	82	1	1.22	0.35	1.10	20.63	226	49.32	166	97	55	7	0	5	1
	SAVANNAH	90	75	93	73	83	1	0.00	-1.56	0.00	20.62	150	40.17	129	88	57	3	0	0	0
HI	HILO	83	70	84	68	76	0	3.35	1.14	1.46	12.50	59	59.54	80	87	77	0	0	7	2
	HONOLULU	87	74	88	72	81	-1	0.03	-0.09	0.03	0.62	56	9.09	91	71	64	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	88	72	90	68	80	1	0.38	0.27	0.35	1.54	175	8.52	73	90	77	1	0	2	0
	LIHUE	84	73	84	72	79	0	0.27	-0.17	0.20	2.05	45	16.85	77	86	76	0	0	4	0
ID	BOISE	96	63	99	57	79	3	0.02	-0.01	0.02	0.50	43	4.42	58	46	25	7	0	1	0
	LEWISTON	96	62	98	58	79	4	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.34	113	6.22	76	49	31	7	0	0	0
	POCATELLO	94	50	96	46	72	2	0.01	-0.13	0.01	0.89	49	3.85	48	48	19	7	0	1	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	80	63	89	58	72	-1	0.11	-0.85	0.07	8.46	100	30.70	142	87	57	0	0	2	0
	MOLINE	82	62	87	55	72	-3	0.49	-0.47	0.49	9.48	95	32.63	135	90	65	0	0	1	0
	PEORIA	83	64	89	59	73	-2	0.01	-0.73	0.01	4.22	47	31.74	140	87	53	0	0	1	0
	ROCKFORD	81	61	87	56	71	-2	1.28	0.40	1.12	10.93	108	30.37	133	89	58	0	0	2	1
	SPRINGFIELD	82	62	86	56	72	-4	0.12	-0.65	0.12	5.19	62	30.21	135	98	59	0	0	1	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	86	68	90	60	77	-1	0.03	-0.68	0.02	11.21	126	33.77	118	91	60	1	0	2	0
	FORT WAYNE	79	63	84	54	71	-2	0.17	-0.62	0.15	13.35	153	31.01	136	91	62	0	0	2	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	83	67	86	60	75	0	0.14	-0.78	0.12	7.42	75	29.28	112	84	54	0	0	2	0
	SOUTH BEND	79	60	81	53	69	-4	2.10	1.29	1.28	9.13	101	26.49	114	89	60	0	0	3	2
IA	BURLINGTON	83	62	88	58	73	-3	0.00	-0.89	0.00	***	***	26.88	112	95	56	0	0	0	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	81	59	85	53	70	-4	0.05	-0.85	0.05	9.19	94	29.38	138	94	54	0	0	1	0
	DES MOINES	85	65	92	59	75	-1	0.25	-0.75	0.25	4.55	45	22.86	102	83	55	1	0	1	0
	DUBUQUE	78	59	82	52	68	-4	0.47	-0.49	0.47	5.62	61	27.22	124	95	65	0	0	1	0
	SIOUX CITY	81	59	86	51	70	-4	0.79	0.12	0.68	4.82	61	18.15	103	95	72	0	0	4	1
	WATERLOO	80	57	86	52	68	-5	1.09	0.18	1.07	9.92	96	33.50	154	95	60	0	0	2	1
KS	CONCORDIA	82	66	87	59	74	-5	0.00	-0.82	0.00	10.98	117	22.37	113	95	74	0	0	0	0
	DODGE CITY	84	63	93	56	74	-6	4.30	3.63	1.32	9.58	131	13.02	83	93	57	2	0	6	4
	GOODLAND	83	60	95	54	71	-4	0.56	-0.14	0.45	4.08	52	8.44	57	93	62	1	0	4	0
	TOPEKA	83	68	90	61	75	-3	3.42	2.62	2.22	9.08	92	23.41	104	90	72	1	0	4	2

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 10, 2013

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	85	68	93	63	77	-5	4.91	4.27	2.67	16.84	198	30.84	156	94	80	2	0	5	2
KY	JACKSON	81	66	85	59	74	-1	1.92	0.97	0.76	15.06	142	35.26	113	96	65	0	0	4	3
	LEXINGTON	83	68	84	56	75	-1	1.64	0.70	0.81	18.29	170	40.16	133	90	69	0	0	3	1
	LOUISVILLE	84	71	88	61	78	0	1.23	0.38	0.69	10.81	116	29.86	103	87	59	0	0	3	2
	PADUCAH	82	68	85	64	75	-3	1.78	1.08	1.00	13.42	134	38.89	124	98	70	0	0	5	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	95	76	96	76	86	4	0.00	-1.32	0.00	11.18	85	49.36	122	94	48	7	0	0	0
	LAKE CHARLES	96	77	98	75	87	4	0.17	-0.78	0.13	6.00	48	35.52	103	90	50	7	0	2	0
	NEW ORLEANS	95	79	97	77	87	4	0.50	-0.72	0.47	8.91	60	43.63	106	88	58	7	0	3	0
	SHREVEPORT	100	77	101	75	88	4	0.00	-0.64	0.00	10.11	101	26.96	83	88	37	7	0	0	0
ME	CARIBOU	70	52	79	47	61	-5	1.71	0.77	0.75	15.86	186	31.59	143	97	67	0	0	4	1
	PORTLAND	76	56	81	49	66	-3	0.93	0.24	0.67	12.17	161	27.96	103	90	56	0	0	3	1
MD	BALTIMORE	82	67	90	56	75	-1	0.33	-0.50	0.15	11.32	134	25.18	98	85	57	1	0	5	0
MA	BOSTON	79	64	85	59	72	-2	1.69	0.99	1.62	15.95	219	30.20	120	79	49	0	0	2	1
	WORCESTER	75	58	78	53	67	-3	2.04	1.13	1.95	15.91	167	32.70	112	92	51	0	0	2	1
MI	ALPENA	76	50	80	43	63	-4	0.37	-0.42	0.32	6.35	93	21.28	125	94	48	0	0	2	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	78	58	83	49	68	-3	0.23	-0.49	0.23	6.41	78	29.11	137	86	49	0	0	1	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	76	48	79	40	62	-4	0.26	-0.48	0.26	3.49	52	19.43	118	96	51	0	0	1	0
	LANSING	78	57	83	52	68	-2	0.27	-0.34	0.26	10.32	145	28.32	155	88	53	0	0	2	0
	MUSKEGON	77	57	79	50	67	-3	0.28	-0.42	0.23	6.86	117	29.55	165	83	55	0	0	3	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	76	53	79	48	65	-5	0.18	-0.48	0.15	4.61	62	22.32	116	90	46	0	0	2	0
MN	DULUTH	74	54	77	47	64	-2	0.53	-0.33	0.52	6.90	71	20.24	110	84	54	0	0	2	1
	INT'L FALLS	69	42	73	37	56	-10	0.51	-0.13	0.40	9.66	117	22.04	151	99	57	0	0	4	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	78	60	86	56	69	-4	1.99	1.08	1.34	10.78	111	26.47	140	86	56	0	0	2	2
	ROCHESTER	76	55	82	52	66	-4	0.57	-0.44	0.52	9.58	95	33.48	166	90	66	0	0	3	1
	ST. CLOUD	78	51	83	45	64	-6	0.58	-0.22	0.31	7.78	87	20.08	119	98	44	0	0	3	0
MS	JACKSON	97	75	99	74	86	4	0.58	-0.32	0.30	8.83	90	41.87	114	93	48	7	0	7	0
	MERIDIAN	93	72	94	71	83	1	0.83	-0.05	0.83	12.14	113	46.77	119	96	60	7	0	1	1
	TUPELO	92	73	95	71	82	1	3.19	2.59	1.52	8.33	89	36.76	102	93	62	6	0	6	2
MO	COLUMBIA	82	67	87	63	75	-2	0.48	-0.35	0.46	5.45	61	32.17	128	94	67	0	0	2	0
	KANSAS CITY	81	68	88	65	74	-4	1.01	0.23	0.87	7.48	75	22.41	95	91	62	0	0	3	1
	SAINT LOUIS	83	71	91	65	77	-3	0.42	-0.28	0.42	10.07	116	34.20	140	86	59	2	0	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	82	70	87	68	76	-3	3.81	3.25	2.24	13.78	147	37.50	142	93	77	0	0	6	3
MT	BILLINGS	85	57	92	56	71	-2	0.00	-0.18	0.00	1.77	52	8.20	81	80	37	1	0	0	0
	BUTTE	81	44	84	42	63	-1	0.06	-0.24	0.06	2.59	65	5.91	67	81	20	0	0	1	0
	CUT BANK	78	50	82	46	64	-1	0.34	0.00	0.20	4.74	104	9.17	103	93	38	0	0	2	0
	GLASGOW	81	53	92	48	67	-5	0.01	-0.29	0.01	4.93	112	12.20	153	89	47	1	0	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	83	49	86	47	66	-2	0.06	-0.29	0.06	3.60	86	8.68	84	96	27	0	0	1	0
	HAVRE	80	52	85	48	66	-4	0.11	-0.17	0.07	***	***	14.72	183	89	53	0	0	2	0
	MISSOULA	90	54	93	47	72	4	0.00	-0.22	0.00	2.00	64	6.13	68	74	36	4	0	0	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	83	65	89	62	74	-2	0.00	-0.69	0.00	3.94	50	17.31	97	94	64	0	0	0	0
	LINCOLN	83	63	88	54	73	-4	0.00	-0.76	0.00	4.25	52	20.07	107	91	61	0	0	0	0
	NORFOLK	82	62	86	56	72	-3	0.60	-0.07	0.38	5.22	58	16.64	89	92	64	0	0	3	0
	NORTH PLATTE	83	59	88	54	71	-4	1.95	1.36	1.95	7.85	109	14.01	96	93	54	0	0	1	1
	OMAHA	84	63	90	57	74	-2	0.39	-0.34	0.37	5.85	66	20.19	101	88	58	1	0	2	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	88	57	94	54	72	-1	0.74	0.44	0.47	3.18	61	8.15	68	89	51	3	0	4	0
	VALENTINE	83	61	87	57	72	-2	1.01	0.41	0.64	7.52	104	16.91	118	92	58	0	0	4	1
NV	ELY	87	47	90	43	67	-1	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.29	19	3.40	54	31	11	3	0	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	102	80	106	76	91	0	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.30	44	0.91	31	14	9	7	0	0	0
	RENO	91	59	96	54	75	3	0.91	0.88	0.90	1.56	208	2.87	61	43	20	3	0	2	1
	WINNEMUCCA	93	50	96	46	71	-1	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.61	59	2.44	46	44	18	5	0	1	0
NH	CONCORD	77	54	84	44	65	-5	0.66	-0.06	0.66	14.71	196	27.48	123	94	52	0	0	1	1
NJ	NEWARK	83	67	88	61	75	-2	0.71	-0.24	0.67	14.05	149	30.30	105	76	50	0	0	3	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	88	65	92	63	76	-2	0.09	-0.30	0.09	2.98	121	3.66	72	65	30	2	0	1	0
NY	ALBANY	79	60	85	51	69	-2	0.77	-0.01	0.76	14.28	172	29.02	126	84	50	0	0	2	1
	BINGHAMTON	73	56	79	51	64	-4	2.88	2.19	2.05	15.00	181	28.16	121	88	66	0	0	3	2
	BUFFALO	77	60	83	50	68	-3	0.91	0.17	0.64	11.87	148	25.97	113	87	52	0	0	2	1
	ROCHESTER	78	59	84	51	68	-3	1.04	0.35	0.56	12.40	171	24.24	123	88	55	0	0	3	1
	SYRACUSE	78	60	88	51	69	-2	0.26	-0.48	0.17	10.08	115	24.02	103	86	53	0	0	2	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	81	66	83	61	73	0	3.06	2.15	1.46	26.16	274	55.28	185	96	75	0	0	4	3
	CHARLOTTE	86	70	92	67	78	-2	0.50	-0.33	0.50	15.19	181	33.94	126	94	60	2	0	1	1
	GREENSBORO	84	69	90	64	77	0	1.34	0.49	0.79	15.74	171	34.09	126	90	58	2	0	4	1
	HATTERAS	87	74	90	67	81	2	0.84	-0.57	0.56	8.98	83	28.17	86	86	57	2	0	2	1
	RALEIGH	88	69	94	64	78	0	0.22	-0.63	0.14	16.86	188	35.89	133	91	55	3	0	2	0
	WILMINGTON	88	70	93	64	79	-2	0.09	-1.56	0.09	19.32	126	36.03	103	94	56	3	0	1	0
ND	BISMARCK	79	52	83	44	66	-6	0.20	-0.32	0.16	4.56	77	15.16	133	89	51	0	0	2	0
	DICKINSON	77	52	83	49	65	-6	1.36	1.06	0.64	6.14	105	13.23	116	96	46	0	0	4	2
	FARGO	75	51	79	48	63	-8	0.25	-0.31	0.24	8.89	123	21.79	159	86	49	0	0	2	0
	GRAND FORKS	73	48	76	43	60	-10	0.12	-0.52	0.11	5.27	75	13.44	107	95	48	0	0	2	0
	JAMESTOWN	75	53	77	46	64	-8	0.61	0.02	0.60	3.07	43	8.67	68	94	50	0	0	2	1
	WILLISTON	75	51	81	43	63	-8	1.30	0.94	0.54	7.47	144	15.28	156	93	60	0	0	5	1
OH	AKRON-CANTON	79	62	83	55	70	-2	0.51	-0.32	0.41	13.99	160	26.25	109	86	60	0	0	3	0
	CINCINNATI	83	65	85	54	74	-2	1.78	0.93	1.74	13.66	146	31.54	115	91	65	0	0	2	1
	CLEVELAND	77	63	81	58	70	-2	1.10	0.37	0.68	14.25	169	26.83	117	84	56	0	0	4	1
	COLUMBUS	82	65	87	56	73	-2	1.41	0.51	1.21	13.14	132	25.61	104	88	60	0	0	2	1
	DAYTON	81	65	84	57	73	-1	0.97	0.17	0.79	8.04	88	22.34	88	91	58	0	0	3	1
	MANSFIELD	78	61	82	51	69	-2	0.74	-0.24	0.55	14.61	144	28.49	106	95	58	0	0	3	1

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***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 10, 2013

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	78	61	81	52	69	-3	1.42	0.81	1.42	11.76	158	26.25	130	89	58	0	0	1	1
	YOUNGSTOWN	77	56	83	47	67	-3	0.72	0.00	0.39	14.00	155	25.77	111	90	61	0	0	3	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	93	73	99	69	83	0	2.08	1.58	1.78	16.82	203	43.86	195	82	48	5	0	2	1
	TULSA	91	73	99	67	82	-2	1.14	0.64	1.03	8.03	96	21.91	86	92	67	3	0	3	1
OR	ASTORIA	66	55	68	53	60	-1	0.01	-0.13	0.01	2.62	67	35.13	95	96	87	0	0	1	0
	BURNS	88	48	92	43	68	1	0.41	0.33	0.32	1.28	108	3.82	58	72	37	4	0	2	0
	EUGENE	86	55	95	51	70	3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.11	48	9.68	34	87	57	3	0	0	0
	MEDFORD	91	61	98	57	76	2	0.03	-0.03	0.01	2.16	202	5.90	59	71	31	4	0	3	0
	PENDLETON	94	59	96	52	76	2	0.00	-0.09	0.00	1.17	89	5.18	68	59	29	7	0	0	0
	PORTLAND	85	60	91	58	73	4	0.01	-0.11	0.01	1.43	58	14.58	71	80	61	1	0	1	0
	SALEM	88	58	95	56	73	5	0.02	-0.04	0.02	1.12	53	11.71	53	81	52	3	0	1	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	80	61	85	52	71	-2	3.01	2.07	1.71	14.92	155	28.48	104	92	58	0	0	4	3
	ERIE	76	62	83	53	69	-3	0.06	-0.70	0.05	13.82	160	31.02	133	78	59	0	0	2	0
	MIDDLETOWN	79	65	85	59	72	-4	0.75	0.03	0.28	10.00	118	22.16	89	90	57	0	0	4	0
	PHILADELPHIA	82	68	88	62	75	-3	0.41	-0.47	0.34	25.56	285	38.08	144	78	57	0	0	2	0
	PITTSBURGH	80	60	84	52	70	-2	0.18	-0.57	0.13	12.17	133	24.51	101	89	52	0	0	3	0
	WILKES-BARRE	79	58	85	51	69	-3	0.35	-0.29	0.32	7.80	90	17.56	77	88	53	0	0	3	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	80	60	85	53	70	-2	1.20	0.50	1.15	7.80	82	20.37	80	87	57	0	0	3	1
RI	PROVIDENCE	80	61	84	54	70	-3	1.76	0.97	1.74	14.36	187	28.96	104	85	50	0	0	2	1
SC	BEAUFORT	91	75	93	72	83	2	0.00	-1.53	0.00	10.59	78	31.45	103	90	53	5	0	0	0
	CHARLESTON	91	75	94	73	83	2	0.01	-1.42	0.01	18.58	132	42.02	133	87	53	4	0	1	0
	COLUMBIA	90	74	95	72	82	1	0.40	-0.84	0.40	18.47	150	37.09	118	94	59	4	0	1	0
	GREENVILLE	85	70	90	68	78	-1	3.15	2.16	1.99	27.09	271	50.24	157	94	65	1	0	4	3
SD	ABERDEEN	78	53	85	47	65	-8	0.05	-0.52	0.02	4.82	67	13.32	95	94	59	0	0	3	0
	HURON	79	57	85	51	68	-6	0.92	0.42	0.49	6.30	92	16.90	114	99	57	0	0	4	0
	RAPID CITY	82	59	88	55	70	-3	1.47	1.08	0.76	6.07	112	13.69	113	93	45	0	0	3	2
	SIOUX FALLS	79	57	85	52	68	-5	1.21	0.57	0.90	6.37	87	18.68	115	93	61	0	0	3	1
TN	BRISTOL	84	66	87	59	75	1	1.64	0.91	0.75	17.18	187	41.86	152	94	56	0	0	4	2
	CHATTANOOGA	88	71	90	66	79	0	1.26	0.45	0.88	14.09	142	48.76	140	90	61	2	0	4	1
	KNOXVILLE	86	69	90	62	78	0	0.87	0.11	0.49	17.19	174	48.61	150	93	59	1	0	5	0
	MEMPHIS	91	76	95	72	83	1	0.36	-0.33	0.35	9.52	100	44.11	127	86	55	5	0	2	0
	NASHVILLE	86	70	91	64	78	-1	1.23	0.51	0.49	12.48	140	36.92	121	92	61	2	0	4	0
TX	ABILENE	99	75	104	70	87	3	0.22	-0.26	0.12	9.29	172	15.51	116	75	40	7	0	2	0
	AMARILLO	92	66	104	57	79	1	0.10	-0.55	0.10	4.86	71	11.15	86	82	34	4	0	1	0
	AUSTIN	103	74	105	72	89	4	0.02	-0.46	0.02	2.81	44	18.19	91	81	39	7	0	1	0
	BEAUMONT	95	75	97	73	85	2	0.00	-0.95	0.00	7.14	54	35.22	99	95	49	7	0	0	0
	BROWNSVILLE	97	79	98	75	88	4	0.02	-0.37	0.02	3.00	57	8.60	65	92	53	7	0	1	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	98	79	99	75	89	5	0.09	-0.47	0.09	5.16	82	9.89	58	86	52	7	0	1	0
	DEL RIO	103	80	105	79	92	6	0.00	-0.35	0.00	4.56	94	7.78	68	64	38	7	0	0	0
	EL PASO	95	73	100	68	84	2	0.03	-0.33	0.02	3.33	116	4.22	92	48	25	6	0	2	0
	FORT WORTH	102	80	105	77	91	5	0.16	-0.34	0.16	4.38	72	17.54	81	71	30	7	0	1	0
	GALVESTON	92	82	93	79	87	2	0.14	-0.58	0.14	5.39	63	20.11	83	86	64	7	0	1	0
	HOUSTON	98	78	100	73	88	4	0.15	-0.56	0.15	7.02	74	16.34	58	93	55	7	0	1	0
	LUBBOCK	96	70	105	64	83	3	0.03	-0.42	0.01	5.01	87	8.43	75	69	36	7	0	3	0
	MIDLAND	99	74	106	72	87	5	1.15	0.76	1.15	2.98	72	4.54	55	63	36	7	0	1	1
	SAN ANGELO	103	75	108	72	89	6	0.25	-0.07	0.20	4.19	103	10.57	90	74	35	7	0	3	0
	SAN ANTONIO	104	78	105	76	91	6	0.20	-0.28	0.20	2.99	43	22.83	116	82	31	7	0	1	0
	VICTORIA	99	76	101	72	88	3	0.00	-0.51	0.00	3.73	43	13.11	56	96	45	7	0	0	0
	WACO	99	76	103	72	88	2	0.50	0.08	0.50	7.64	129	21.72	108	83	46	7	0	1	1
	WICHITA FALLS	101	74	108	69	88	3	0.10	-0.29	0.10	6.85	118	14.12	82	78	38	7	0	1	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	96	72	99	69	84	6	0.01	-0.14	0.01	1.29	75	7.42	71	31	11	7	0	1	0
VT	BURLINGTON	78	59	85	51	69	-1	1.03	0.15	0.71	16.11	186	31.40	149	87	48	0	0	3	1
VA	LYNCHBURG	85	66	91	59	76	1	0.97	0.16	0.62	10.74	115	31.18	114	94	59	2	0	4	1
	NORFOLK	84	71	93	65	78	0	1.56	0.41	1.03	13.50	127	30.92	106	90	59	1	0	2	2
	RICHMOND	86	69	93	62	77	0	1.84	0.83	1.39	14.85	154	33.73	123	85	54	2	0	2	1
	ROANOKE	85	68	91	61	77	1	0.30	-0.53	0.26	19.66	221	40.20	150	87	57	1	0	2	0
	WASH/DULLES	83	67	89	55	75	-1	0.26	-0.54	0.25	12.30	140	26.29	103	84	58	0	0	2	0
WA	OLYMPIA	83	53	87	50	68	4	0.08	-0.04	0.08	1.96	71	21.52	78	95	70	0	0	1	0
	QUILLAYUTE	71	55	76	53	63	3	0.01	-0.52	0.01	2.99	45	58.89	104	89	78	0	0	1	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	84	58	88	57	71	5	0.09	-0.05	0.09	1.48	60	18.23	92	82	60	0	0	1	0
	SPOKANE	90	62	92	57	76	6	0.03	-0.11	0.03	2.47	115	7.40	75	68	24	4	0	1	0
	YAKIMA	96	62	98	55	79	9	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.39	44	4.18	91	57	32	7	0	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	78	63	82	52	71	1	3.57	2.69	2.14	13.04	131	28.42	103	97	69	0	0	4	3
	CHARLESTON	84	65	87	55	74	0	1.56	0.58	1.13	16.19	156	31.63	112	100	57	0	0	3	1
	ELKINS	80	60	84	49	70	0	1.78	0.80	0.97	10.45	96	26.83	90	96	54	0	0	5	1
	HUNTINGTON	83	66	86	57	75	0	1.51	0.54	0.95	15.10	155	28.67	104	95	58	0	0	4	2
WI	EAU CLAIRE	78	53	83	46	66	-5	0.37	-0.59	0.27	6.82	71	26.87	135	98	43	0	0	2	0
	GREEN BAY	77	56	82	52	66	-4	0.73	-0.06	0.71	7.86	98	21.62	123	95	51	0	0	2	1
	LA CROSSE	79	57	86	50	68	-6	0.28	-0.65	0.28	7.49	78	26.41	129	94	45	0	0	1	0
	MADISON	79	59	84	52	69	-2	0.06	-0.87	0.06	15.04	162	35.13	170	89	60	0	0	1	0
	MILWAUKEE	77	61	84	58	69	-3	0.00	-0.84	0.00	7.80	94	27.31	129	84	56	0	0	0	0
WY	CASPER	88	52	94	49	70	-1	0.60	0.40	0.60	2.77	92	8.75	97	87	36	2	0	1	1
	CHEYENNE	80	53	88	48	66	-2	0.55	0.11	0.43	2.33	46	7.88	72	81	42	0	0	3	0
	LANDER	88	56	93	53	72	0	0.01	-0.11	0.01	0.35	16	7.87	88	56	15	4	0	1	0
	SHERIDAN	86	53	93	49	70	0	0.03	-0.11	0.02	1.23	37	8.56	87	86	46	2	0	2	0

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

July Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Short-term dryness increased stress on summer crops in the western Corn Belt, despite favorable temperatures. Many other sections of the Midwest received adequate rainfall, leaving nearly two-thirds (63 percent) of the nation's corn and soybeans in good to excellent condition by July 28.

Meanwhile, heavy showers soaked much of the eastern U.S., hampering fieldwork but maintaining abundant moisture reserves for pastures and summer crops. However, record-setting July rainfall totals were observed in parts of the Southeast, primarily from Florida to Virginia, causing some problems with respect to row crops due to flash flooding, standing water, and submerged lowlands.

Parts of the Southwest also received locally heavy rain, courtesy of a robust monsoon circulation. Southwestern showers caused local flash flooding but eased irrigation demands and benefited drought-stressed rangeland and pastures. Farther north, hot weather and infrequent showers promoted crop development and fieldwork, including Northwestern winter wheat harvesting.

In fact, heat dominated much of the West and Northeast, while near- to below-normal temperatures covered the remainder of the country. Aside from a brief, mid-month surge of heat, Midwestern temperatures were nearly ideal for reproductive to filling summer crops. Toward month's end, building heat brought renewed stress to rangeland, pastures, and rain-fed summer crops on the southern Plains.

Elsewhere, portions of the High Plains continued to deal with the effects of long-term drought, despite sporadic July showers. Ongoing soil moisture shortages were reflected in crop conditions, which included nearly one-third (32 percent) of the Texas cotton being rated very poor to poor on July 28.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary information provided by the National Climatic Data Center, the contiguous U.S. experienced its 30th-hottest, fifth-wettest July during the 119-year period of record. July temperatures averaged 74.3°F, 0.8°F above the 1901-2000 mean, while the average precipitation of 3.47 inches was 126 percent of normal. Compared to last year, July 2013 on average was 2.6°F cooler and 0.98 inch wetter.

State temperature rankings ranged from the fifth-coolest July in Alabama to the hottest July on record in Massachusetts and Rhode Island (figure 1). Top-ten rankings for July warmth were also noted in several Western (ID, NV, OR, and UT) and Northeastern States (CT, DE, NH, NJ, and VT). Along with Alabama, top-ten rankings for a cool July were observed in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee. Meanwhile, state rainfall rankings ranged from the driest July in Oregon to the wettest July in Florida (figure 2). Also in the top ten for July dryness were Washington and Iowa, while top-ten rankings for July wetness included California, Arizona, and ten states east of the Mississippi River.

Summary: The month opened in the midst of a record-smashing Western heat wave. Death Valley, CA, weathered highs of 125°F or greater on 8 consecutive days from June 28 – July 5, which represented its second-longest such streak behind July 5-14, 1913. Tonopah, NV,

Figure 1

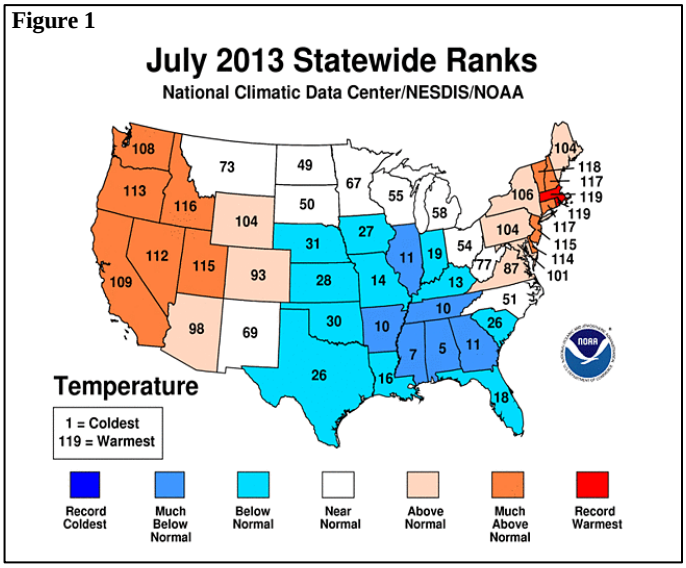
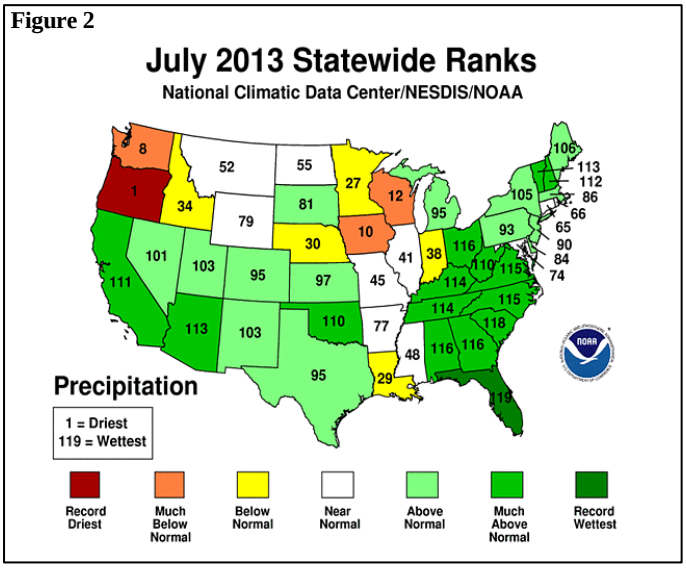


Figure 2



noted 6 consecutive days of 100-degree heat from June 28 – July 3, second only to a 7-day such streak from July 14-20, 2005. From June 28 – July 2, Boise, ID, experienced its earliest streak of five consecutive triple-digit readings, including a high of 110°F on July 1. July opened with four consecutive 110-degree readings in Red Bluff, CA, including a high of 116°F on July 3. Record-setting highs in California on Independence Day reached 112°F in Red Bluff and 109°F in Sacramento. In stark contrast, cool air settled across the nation's mid-section. With a low of 58°F on July 3, Waco, TX, noted a monthly record low (previously, 60°F on July 28, 1994, and earlier dates). A day earlier, record-setting lows for July 2 had dipped to 38°F in Marquette, MI; 44°F in North Platte, NE; and 50°F in Garden City, KS. From July 3-5, Monroe, LA, posted three consecutive daily-record lows (63, 63, and 62°F). Nashville, TN, experienced its coolest Independence Day on record, with a high of 71°F, compared to a daily-record high of 103°F on July 4, 2012.

On July 6, monsoon showers brought the first rain to Las Vegas, NV, since April 16. The 80-day stretch (April 17 – July 5) without a drop of

rain represented the fourth-longest dry spell in Las Vegas on record, and the longest since a 100-day dry spell from March 25 – July 2, 2002. Meanwhile in Arizona, daily-record totals reached 1.76 inches (on July 2) in Flagstaff and 1.57 inches (on July 5) in Douglas. Elsewhere in Arizona, Tucson clocked thunderstorm wind gusts to 67 mph on June 30 and 73 mph on July 5. Record-high rainfall totals for the 4th of July included 0.53 inch in Salt Lake City, UT, and 0.25 inch in Winnemucca, NV. Farther east, July 1 featured record-setting rainfall totals in Bowling Green, KY (2.96 inches), and Mt. Pocono, PA (2.16 inches). The following day, Roanoke, VA (2.79 inches), collected a daily-record amount for July 2. On July 3, record-setting totals topped 3 inches in locations such as Asheville, NC (3.21 inches), and Sarasota-Bradenton, FL (3.02 inches). Eventually, Asheville's monthly rainfall would climb to 13.69 inches, surpassing the July 1905 standard of 11.71 inches. Heavy rain (locally 10 to 20 inches) also fell early in the month in western Florida and neighboring areas. From July 3-7, Pensacola, FL, received 8.89 inches of rain, while Eglin AFB near Valparaiso, FL, netted 12.70 inches.

Early-month Western heat soon shifted onto the Great Plains. On July 9 in Kansas, highs soared to daily-record levels in locations such as Garden City (106°F) and Topeka (105°F). Despite an influx of monsoon moisture, the Southwest was not immune to the heat. In Arizona, Page notched consecutive daily-record highs (104 and 107°F, respectively) on July 9-10. Elsewhere on July 10, Salt Lake City, UT, logged a daily-record high of 104°F. Heat made a northward push on July 11, when Miles City, MT, registered a daily-record high of 103°F. The following day, North Platte, NE (102°F on July 12), recorded its first triple-digit reading since September 4, 2012. By mid-month, heat became more concentrated across Texas, where record-setting highs for July 13 included 103°F in College Station and 102°F in San Antonio. In contrast, cool air settled across the Pacific Northwest, where Olympia, WA (41°F), reported a daily-record low for July 13.

The persistence of heavy rain in the East led to numerous July rainfall records being set. Roanoke had already broken a record by mid-month, aided by a 3.88-inch deluge on July 10, and eventually reported a monthly sum of 12.73 inches (previously, 10.09 inches in 1989). Record-smashing July totals were also established in locations such as Miami Beach, FL (18.47 inches; previously 13.16 inches in 2000); Gainesville, FL (16.65 inches; previously, 16.41 inches in 1909); Greenville-Spartanburg, SC (14.45 inches; previously, 13.57 inches in 1984); and Philadelphia, PA (13.24 inches; previously, 10.42 inches in 1994). Mid-month showers were particularly heavy, with daily-record totals reaching 3.71 inches at Virginia's Dulles Airport on July11; 3.41 inches in Georgetown, DE, on July 12; 2.99 inches in Danville, VA, on July 12; and 2.55 inches in Savannah, GA, on July 13. Danville received measurable rain on each of the first 13 days of the month, totaling 7.86 inches, en route to a record-setting July total of 11.50 inches (previously, 8.81 inches in 1965). Showers were more scattered but still locally heavy in the upper Midwest, where record-breaking daily totals included 2.79 inches (on July 13) in Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN, and 1.74 inches (on July 9) in Sisseton, SD. Strong thunderstorms accompanied some of the Northern rain, particularly across the northern Plains on July 8 and the lower Great Lakes States on July 10. Heavy showers also dotted the Southwest, where daily-record amounts in Arizona included 1.15 inches (on July 12) in Douglas and 0.96 inch (on July 10) in Flagstaff. Several Southwestern locations, including Cedar City, UT, and Death Valley, CA, would also establish July rainfall records. Cedar City's total of 5.25 inches also represented its wettest month on record, surpassing the September 1967 sum of 4.62 inches. With 0.75 inch, Death Valley tied its July 1954 record.

By mid-July, marine air spilling into California's Central Valley ended a long-running heat wave. Fresno, CA, experienced 19 consecutive days (June 27 – July 15) of triple-digit heat, behind 21 days in July-August 2005 and 20 days in July 1933 and 1984. Fresno had also endured 19-day such streaks on several other occasions, including August 6-24, 2012. Meanwhile, record-setting heat arrived in the Northeast. Caribou, ME (94°F on July 15), noted its hottest day since July 20, 1991, when the high reached 95°F. Elsewhere in New England, Burlington, VT, posted five consecutive days with 90-degree heat, including daily-record highs (93 and 98°F, respectively) on July 15 and 19. Other Northeastern daily-record highs included 98°F (on July 18) in Allentown, PA, and 95°F (on July 16) in Bridgeport, CT. Overall, the hottest day in much of the Northeast was July 19, when highs soared to daily-record levels in locations such as Newark, NJ (100°F); Boston, MA (99°F); and Portland, ME (95°F). Heat also extended westward into the Great Lakes States, where daily-record highs in Michigan included 97°F (on July 17) in Alpena and 96°F (on July 19) in Grand Rapids. Farther south, however, minimum temperatures of 55°F (on July 15) in Dodge City, KS, and 58°F (on July 16) in Amarillo, TX, were among a handful of daily-record lows.

At mid-month, heavy rain erupted across the south-central U.S. July 14-17 rainfall reached 5.00 inches in Waco, TX; 4.39 inches in Abilene, TX; and 4.35 inches in Oklahoma City, OK. In Waco and Abilene, much of the remainder of the month was dry; no measurable rain fell from July 1-13, 18-24, or 27-31. Lubbock, TX, received 3.12 inches in a 5-day period from July 14-18, including a daily-record total (2.20 inches) on the 17th. Heavy showers also returned to the Four Corners States, where daily-record totals on July 19 included 1.97 inches in Colorado Springs, CO, and 0.36 inch in Cedar City, UT. A thunderstorm wind gust to 55 mph was clocked in Albuquerque, NM, on July 19. Meanwhile, periodic heavy showers dotted the Southeast. In Florida, Miami Beach's record-setting July rainfall total was aided by a 6.78-inch sum on July 18. Previously, Miami Beach's wettest July day had been July 22, 1959, when 4.90 inches fell. Extremely heavy rain also fell in parts of eastern Puerto Rico, where a strong tropical wave soaked San Juan with 9.23 inches of rain on July 18. Prior to that event, San Juan's wettest calendar day had been September 18, 1989, when the 8.84-inch total was associated with Hurricane Hugo's passage. San Juan closed the month with a total of 14.18 inches, marking its wettest July on record (previously, 11.08 inches in 2011). Meanwhile, heavy showers put an end to the heat wave in northern New England, while dry conditions persisted in the western Corn Belt. Caribou, ME, received 5.04 inches of rain from July 17-20, including its wettest July day on record (3.81 inches on the 17th). Previously, Caribou's wettest July day had been 2.58 inches on July 4, 2011. It was also Caribou's wettest day since August 17, 1981, when 6.67 inches fell. In contrast, July 1-20 rainfall totaled just 0.07 inch (2 percent of normal) in Des Moines, IA, and 0.02 inch (less than 1 percent) in Quincy, IL. Late-month showers boosted final July totals to 1.02 inches (23 percent of normal) in Des Moines and 1.07 inches (26 percent) in Quincy.

Late in the month, markedly cooler air arrived in the East. In Philadelphia, PA, the temperature fell below 70°F on July 24 for the first time since June 23. Philadelphia's nighttime warm spell, which lasted 30 days, eclipsed its record of 26 consecutive days (July 12 – August 6, 1995) with lows of 70°F or higher. Scattered daily-record lows were set during a first cool surge, which was followed by a stronger push late in the month. Rhinelander, WI, notched a daily-record low (41°F) on July 24, followed by next day in Springfield, IL, by a record-tying low (54°F) for July 25. Later, upper Midwestern temperatures plunged, resulting in daily-record lows on July 27 in locations such as Bismarck, ND (39°F); Aberdeen, SD (41°F); Eau Claire, WI (46°F); and Sioux City, IA (47°F). High temperatures remained below the 60-degree mark on July 27 in Minnesota locations such as Duluth (56°F) and International Falls (59°F). With a high of 62°F on July 27, La Crosse, WI, noted its coldest July day since 1967, when the high reached 62°F on Independence Day. The only colder July day in La Crosse occurred on July 3, 1962, when the high was 61°F. Meanwhile, late-month heat prevailed in the Northwest. Yakima, WA, reported triple-digit heat on 8 consecutive days from July

19-26, surpassing its standard of 7 days established from August 7-13, 1981. Yakima also posted a daily-record high of 102°F on July 25. Other Western daily-record highs included 105°F (on July 21) in Reno, NV, and 100°F (on July 25) in Alturas, CA. Prior to the arrival of cooler conditions across the Plains, Garden City, KS, collected a daily-record high of 104°F on July 22.

As the month progressed, periodic heavy showers peppered the Midwest and East. Record-setting totals for July 21 reached 3.19 inches in Birmingham, AL, and 2.55 inches in Columbia, SC. The following day, record-high rainfall amounts for July 22 reached 3.70 inches in Montgomery, AL; 3.27 inches in Norfolk, VA; and 2.31 inches in Columbus, OH. During yet another day of heavy showers on July 23, daily-record totals included 3.05 inches in Philadelphia, PA; 2.40 inches in Concord, NH; and 2.14 inches in El Dorado, AR. Late in the month, however, the focus for heavy rain shifted to the southeastern Plains and the Southwest. Record-high amounts for July 26 totaled 3.53 inches in Oklahoma City, OK, and 2.13 inches in Wichita, KS. Scattered showers also developed across the Midwest, where record-setting totals in Iowa for July 25 included 3.09 inches in Waterloo and 1.64 inches in Mason City. Waterloo had received rainfall totaling just 0.30 inch from July 1-21, but netted 3.73 inches from July 22-26. Meanwhile, Sault Sainte Marie, MI, experienced its wettest July day on record (2.38 inches on July 26), surpassing the 2.23-inch total on July 15, 1955. Farther west, Cedar City, UT, tallied a daily-record rainfall total of 1.09 inches on July 24, followed 2 days later by its wettest day on record (2.25 inches on July 27). Previously, Cedar City's wettest day had been September 24, 1967, when 2.10 inches fell. Southwestern daily-record amounts included 1.36 inches (on July 26) in Albuquerque, NM; 1.10 inches (on July 27) in Kingman, AZ; and 0.04 inch (on July 26) in downtown Los Angeles. With a monthly sum of 0.09 inch, Los Angeles experienced its wettest July since 1991. Late in the month, downpours returned to parts of the East, where Florence, SC, received 4.10 inches on July 27.

Cool conditions lingered across the Midwest late in the month. With a low of 48°F on July 28, Springfield, IL, tied a monthly record previously achieved on July 14, 1967; July 31, 1971; July 6, 1972; and July 13, 1975. Rochester, MN (46°F on July 28), experienced its lowest July reading since July 7, 1997. With a low of 56°F on July 28, St. Louis, MO, posted its first daily-record low since September 15, 2007. Elsewhere on the 28th, daily-record lows included 40°F in Aberdeen, SD; 41°F in Jamestown, ND; and 44°F in Sioux City, IA, and Norfolk, NE. As the cool weather lingered, South Bend, IN, set a record with 9 consecutive July days with temperatures below 80°F. South Bend's streak, which lasted from July 23-31, surpassed 8-day cool spells from July 5-12, 1918, and July 20-27, 1992. Farther south, however, heat returned. On July 31 – August 1, San Antonio, TX, logged consecutive daily-record highs of 103°F. As the month came to a close, July 2013 became the hottest month on record in Western and Northeastern locations such as Salt Lake City, UT (average temperature of 84.1°F); Bridgeport, CT (78.5°F); Yakima, WA (77.5°F); and Elko, NV (76.8°F). Dry conditions accompanied heat in the Northwest, leading to the driest July on record in Washington locations such as Olympia (a trace of rain, or 0.63 inch below normal, tying 1958, 1960, and 1984) and Quillayute (0.01 inch, or 1.97 inches below normal, breaking the 2010 record of 0.35 inch).

At month's end, heavy showers peppered the central Plains and northern Mid-Atlantic region. In Kansas, daily-record totals included 1.75 inches (on July 28) in Salina and 1.34 inches (on July 29) in Topeka. Meanwhile, Philadelphia, PA (8.02 inches on July 28), experienced its wettest calendar day on record, surpassing the 6.63-inch total associated with the remnants of Hurricane Floyd on September 16, 1999. As July came to a close, locally heavy showers continued across the nation's mid-section and shifted into the Southeast. Springfield, MO, was pelted by 2.26 inches of rain on July 30, helping to surpass its 2012 precipitation total of 30.94 inches. Elsewhere, daily-record totals reached 3.55 inches (on July 31) in Gainesville, FL, and 2.18 inches (on July 30) in Valentine, NE.

Cool weather arrived in much of Alaska in early July, accompanied by an increase in precipitation. King Salmon posted consecutive daily-record lows (37 and 31°F, respectively) on July 4-5, including its first July freeze on record. Previously, King Salmon had recorded lows of 33°F on July 1, 1993; July 9, 1966; and July 14, 1986. Bettles (39°F) experienced its coldest Independence Day, tying a record set in 1976 and 2002. Meanwhile, daily-record precipitation totals were set in several Alaskan locations, including Valdez (0.63 inch on July 2), Anchorage (0.44 inch on July 1), and Barrow (0.41 inch on July 3). July rainfall in Valdez totaled 4.09 inches (101 percent of normal), more than three-quarters (3.30 inches) of which fell during the first 8 days of the month. By mid-month, however, warmth returned to Alaska. On July 13, daily-record highs were noted in locations such as King Salmon (81°F) and Kotzebue (78°F). Additionally, Annette Island posted a daily-record high of 84°F on July 16. Later, King Salmon collected daily-record highs (79, 80, and 82°F, respectively) on July 22, 25, and 26. Other Alaskan daily-record highs included 82°F (on July 21) in Valdez and 80°F (on July 26) in Bethel. By month's end, Fairbanks had reached or exceeded the 80-degree mark on 30 days in 2013, tying the annual record originally set in 2004. Meanwhile, Anchorage closed the month with a record-setting 15 consecutive days (July 17-31) of 70-degree warmth, although the streak ended with a high of 69°F on August 1. Previously, Anchorage had experienced 13-day stretches of 70-degree warmth from August 2-14, 2004; June 20 – July 2, 1953; and July 17-29, 1936. Despite the early-month precipitation, parts of Alaska experienced unusually dry conditions. For example, Kodiak (1.06 inches, or 22 percent of normal) completed its driest July since 1980, while Fairbanks reported a monthly total of just 1.01 inches (47 percent of normal).

Cool conditions gradually subsided across Hawaii's western islands, but generally tranquil weather prevailed nearly statewide until the late-month passage of the remnants of Tropical Storm Flossie. On Kauai, Lihue posted daily-record lows on July 5 and 7-8, with temperatures dipping to 67, 66, and 69°F, respectively on those dates. Lihue did not report an above-normal daily average temperature during July, averaging 2.1°F below normal—and has not had a warmer-than-normal day since June 14. Toward month's end (on July 29-30), the remnant circulation of Tropical Storm Flossie passed north of the Hawaiian Islands. A southwesterly wind gust to 49 mph was reported in Kahului, Maui, on July 29, along with a daily-record rainfall of 0.79 inch. Elsewhere on Maui, Kaupo Gap netted 5.27 inches of rain in a 24-hour period on July 29-30. Although overall impacts of the decaying tropical cyclone were relatively minor, Kauai's Mt. Waialeale received 8.59 inches of rain in a 48-hour period from July 29-31. Despite Flossie's showers, July rainfall totaled less than half of normal in locations such as Lihue, Kauai (1.66 inches, or 48 percent of normal), and Hilo, on the Big Island (4.29 inches, or 40 percent). Traditionally wetter windward locations received some heavy showers from time to time, but even Kauai's Mt. Waialeale reported a below-average July total of 33.01 inches (85 percent of normal).

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

With the exception of the Northeast, July featured near-normal temperatures in most areas east of the Rocky Mountains. Conversely, monthly temperatures averaged more than 5°F above normal in parts of the West, promoting a rapid dry-down pace for most small grain crops. Monsoonal moisture benefited developing summer crops in the Four Corners region; however, additional rainfall was needed to alleviate long-term drought. Farther east, a short-term drying trend centered over

portions of the Corn Belt negatively affected developing corn and soybeans in some areas. However, monthly rainfall totaled more than 15 inches in portions of the Southeast, delaying fertilizer and fungicide applications.

In contrast to abundant spring moisture, a steady drying trend began to take shape in early July across the western Corn Belt as this year's corn crop began to enter the critical pollination stage. By July 7, six percent of the nation's corn crop was silking, 40 percentage points behind last year and 14 points behind the 5-year average. By July 14, a marked decline in Iowa's soil moisture led to early signs of crop stress. At mid-month, warm temperatures favored rapid phenological development in most major corn-producing areas. Toward month's end, cooler weather—coupled with scattered showers—lessened drought stress on corn in portions of the Midwest; however, additional moisture was needed to replenish soil moisture in some central and western Corn Belt States. By July 28, eight percent of the nation's corn crop was at or beyond the dough stage, 27 percentage points behind last year and 9 points behind the 5-year average. Pollination was complete or nearing completion in many areas by August 4, when 86 percent of the nation's crop was at or beyond the silking stage. This was 12 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 64 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 4, compared with 68 percent on July 7 and 23 percent at the same time last year.

By July 7, one-quarter of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the heading stage. This was 6 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. As heading began in Kansas around mid-month, dry conditions left portions of the state's dryland crop withering in sweltering temperatures which led to reports of some failed fields. Coloring was evident in Louisiana and Texas by July 14. In Texas, harvest neared completion in the Coastal Bend; however, hot weather stressed late-planted sorghum. Nationally, 44 percent of the sorghum crop was headed by July 28, slightly behind the 5-year average. Cooler, wetter weather toward month's end and into August boosted crop conditions as more of the state's crop began heading. Nationwide, 31 percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the coloring stage by August 4, on par with the 5-year average. Overall, 47 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 4, compared with 44 percent on July 7 and 25 percent at the same time last year.

As July began, heading of this year's oat crop was complete or nearing completion in most states. However, progress in North Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin—the three largest producing states—remained well behind normal, following significant seeding and emergence delays earlier this year. Harvest was underway in many southern locations by mid-July, but portions of Wisconsin's crop struggled developmentally due to prolonged exposure to standing water and compacted soils. Eighteen percent of the nation's crop was harvested by July 21, thirty-five percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest did not begin in Minnesota and North Dakota until the week ending July 28 and August 4, respectively. Nationwide, 38 percent of the oat crop was harvested by August 4, forty-six percentage points behind last year and 14 points behind the 5-year average. In Wisconsin, harvest was expected to gain speed during the second week of August. Overall, 55 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 59 percent on July 7. Comparison data for the same period in 2012 was not available due to the early maturation of last year's crop.

Ninety-six percent of the barley crop had emerged by July 7, four percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. In North Dakota, warm weather spurred crop development; however, emergence and heading remained well behind normal due to seeding delays earlier this year. Hot, dry weather quickened maturation in the Pacific Northwest in mid-July. Favorable weather on the northern Great Plains aided crop development during the second half of the month. By July 28, ninety-eight percent of the nation's barley was at or beyond the heading stage, 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By month's end, harvest was underway in Idaho, Montana, and Washington. Nationally, producers had harvested 4 percent of this year's crop by August 4, thirty-one percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 65 percent of the barley crop was reported good to excellent on August 4, compared with 66 percent on July 7 and 61 percent at the same time last year.

With producers in portions of the eastern Corn Belt and Southeast struggling to combine wet fields, 57 percent of this year's winter wheat crop was harvested by July 7. This was 21 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest was nearing completion in central and southern Kansas. Harvest was virtually complete in the southern Great Plains by July 14. Hot, dry weather in the Pacific Northwest promoted a rapid dry-down pace, allowing harvest to advance ahead of or equal to the average pace. Favorable weather in areas where harvest was ongoing supported rapid progress toward month's end. By August 4, producers had harvested 87 percent of the 2013 winter wheat crop, 2 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 34 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition as harvest surpassed the halfway point during the week ending July 7.

As July began, hot, windy weather left some spring wheat producers in Idaho battling depleted soil moisture despite irrigation capabilities, while others chose to chop their crop for silage due to shortages in water supplies. Nationally, emergence was virtually complete, while 45 percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage by July 7. This was 40 percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. Warmer, drier weather on the northern Great Plains at mid-month accelerated crop maturation, following delayed seeding earlier this spring; however, crop development remained well behind normal. By July 28, harvest was underway in a limited number of fields across the country. Ninety-seven percent of the spring wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by August 4, slightly behind the 5-year average. In North Dakota, 7 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported as ripe on August 4, and harvest was expected to begin before mid-August. Overall, 68 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 4, compared with 72 percent on July 7 and 63 percent at the same time last year.

With activity limited to the lower Delta and Texas, 9 percent of this year's rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage by July 7. This was 15 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. By July 14, heading was underway but over a month behind normal in Arkansas, where producers were busy applying mid-season fertilizers. Rice fields in Louisiana were drained in preparation for harvest during the week ending July 21, and by July 28, harvest was underway in Louisiana and Texas. Nationally, 53 percent of the rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage by August 4, twenty-four percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 70 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 4, compared with 69 percent on July 7 and 69 percent at the same time last year.

By July 7, ninety five percent of the soybeans had emerged, 5 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Warm weather—coupled with adequate soil moisture in portions of the eastern Corn Belt—aided crop development; however, overall progress remained behind normal. Blooming was evident in 26 percent of this year's crop by July 14, thirty-seven percentage points behind last year and 14 points behind the 5-year average. By mid-month, portions of the soybean crop began to show signs of stress due to below-average rainfall. Pod set was underway by July 21 in all of

the major estimating states except Wisconsin. In the Corn Belt, producers ran irrigation to help offset below-average rainfall and soil moisture levels that were not adequately supporting crop development. Sixty-five percent of the nation's soybean crop was blooming by July 28, twenty-two percentage points behind last year and 9 points behind the 5-year average. As July ended and August began, dry weather entrenched for more than a month in parts of the western Corn Belt left soil moisture levels rated mostly very short to short as a large portion of the crop progress through the critical bloom stage. Nationwide, 39 percent of the crop was setting pods by August 4, thirty percentage points behind last year and 12 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 64 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 4, compared with 67 percent on July 7 and 29 percent at the same time last year.

With crop development advancing rapidly in the peanut-producing areas, 37 percent of this year's crop was pegging by July 7. This was 15 percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. In Georgia, lingering heavy rain forced some producers to postpone fungicide applications, while others employed the used of aerial sprays to treat their fields. Peg development advanced rapidly in most states throughout July. Above-average rainfall continued in much of the Southeast during July, leaving standing water and drowning out crops in some areas. By month's end, disease presence in untreated peanut fields had negatively impacted yield potential and crop development in portions of Alabama. By August 4, eighty-eight percent of the nation's peanuts were at or beyond the pegging stage, 2 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 63 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 67 percent on July 7 and 69 percent at the same time last year.

Fifty-one percent of the nation's cotton crop was at or beyond the squaring stage by July 7, sixteen percentage points behind last year and 12 points behind the 5-year average. In Texas, irrigated cotton in the Plains regions was developing well, while some producers on the High Plains were expecting to abandon drought-stressed, dryland acreage. Bolls were setting in all major cotton-producing states except Virginia by July 14. Heavy, widespread rainfall benefited developing cotton fields in Texas at mid-month, but cool weather led to some concern about accumulating adequate heat units. Nationally, 77 percent of the cotton was at or beyond the squaring stage and 27 percent was setting bolls by July 21, behind both last year and the 5-year average. Producers in Georgia prepared equipment for fungicide applications, as drier weather provided fields a chance to dry out toward month's end. By July 28, producers in the Lower Valley of Texas defoliated their fields in preparation for harvest. Across the Southeast, warmer weather was needed to foster crop development. Overall, 45 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 4, compared with 44 percent on July 7 and 41 percent at the same time last year.

By July 14, sunflower producers had planted 97 percent of the nation's crop, 3 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Blooming was evident in the Dakotas by July 21, but progress was well behind normal. By August 4, seventy-seven percent of North Dakota's sunflower crop and 51 percent of South Dakota's crop was reported in good to excellent condition.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on August 12, 2013. Forecasts refer to August 1.

Corn production is forecast at 13.8 billion bushels, up 28 percent from 2012. If realized, this will be a new record U.S. production. Yields are expected to average 154.4 bushels per acre, up 31.0 bushels from 2012. If realized, this will be the highest average yield since 2009. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 89.1 million acres, unchanged from the June forecast but up 2 percent from 2012.

Soybean production is forecast at 3.26 billion bushels, up 8 percent from last year. If realized, production will be the third largest on record. Yields are expected to average 42.6 bushels per acre, up 3 bushels from last year. If realized, it will be the fifth-highest average yield on record. Area for harvest is forecast at 76.4 million acres, down less than 1 percent from June but up slightly from 2012. Planted area for the nation is estimated at 77.2 million acres, down less than 1 percent from June.

All cotton production is forecast at 13.1 million 480-pound bales, down 25 percent from last year. Yield is expected to average 813 pounds per harvested acre, down 74 pounds from last year. Upland cotton production is forecast at 12.5 million 480-pound bales, down 25 percent from 2012. Pima cotton production, forecast at 579,800 bales, is down 26 percent from last year. Producers expect to harvest 7.70 million acres of all cotton, down 18 percent from 2012. This harvested total includes 7.52 million acres of Upland cotton and 183,800 acres of Pima cotton.

All wheat production, at 2.11 billion bushels, is up slightly from the July forecast but down 7 percent from 2012. The U.S. yield is forecast at 46.2 bushels per acre, unchanged from last month but down 0.1 bushel from last year.

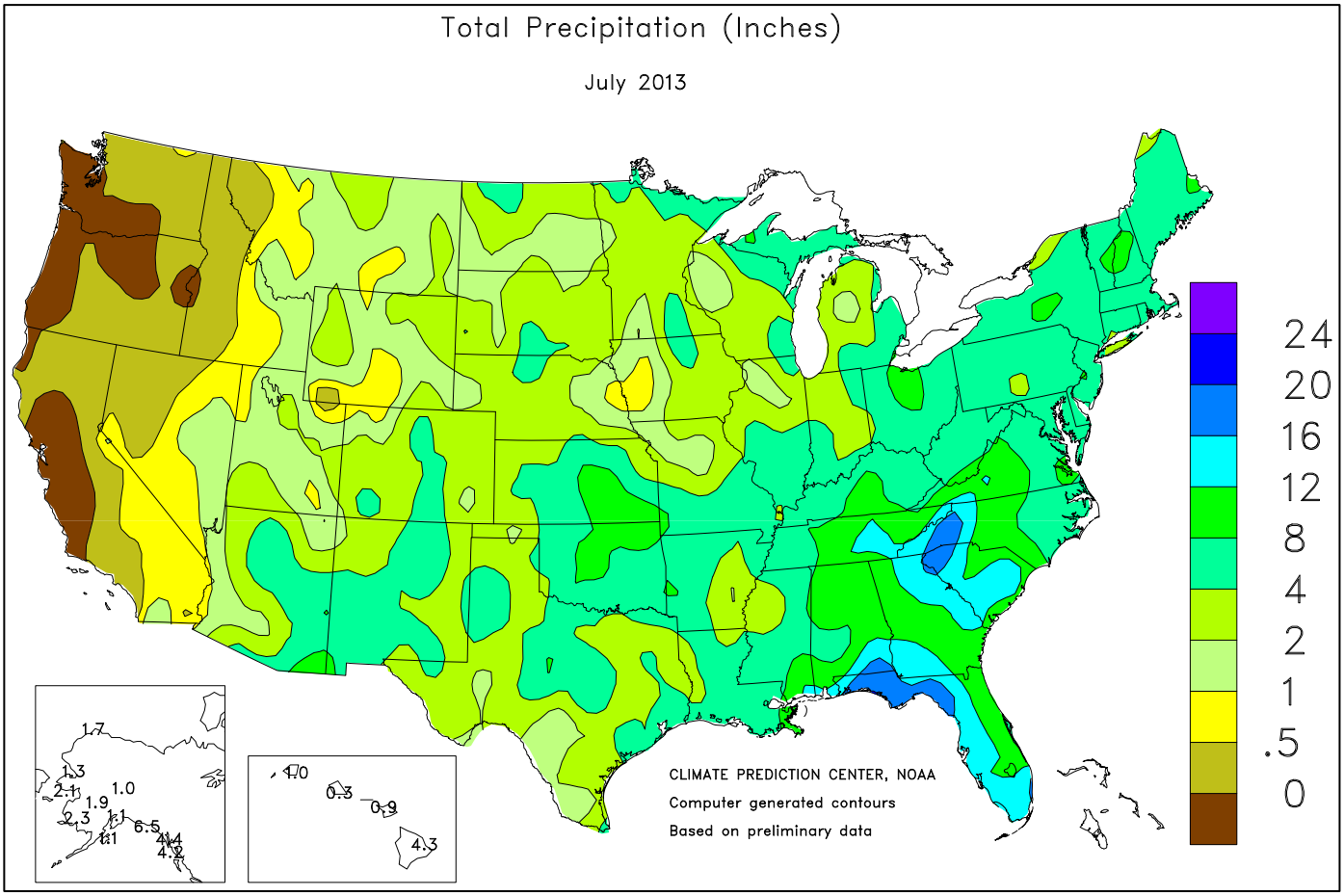
Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.54 billion bushels, down slightly from the July 1 forecast and down 6 percent from 2012. The U.S. yield is forecast at 47.8 bushels per acre, unchanged from last month but up 0.6 bushel from last year. If realized, this will equal the U.S. record-high yield established in 1999. The area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 32.3 million acres, unchanged from last month but down 7 percent from last year.

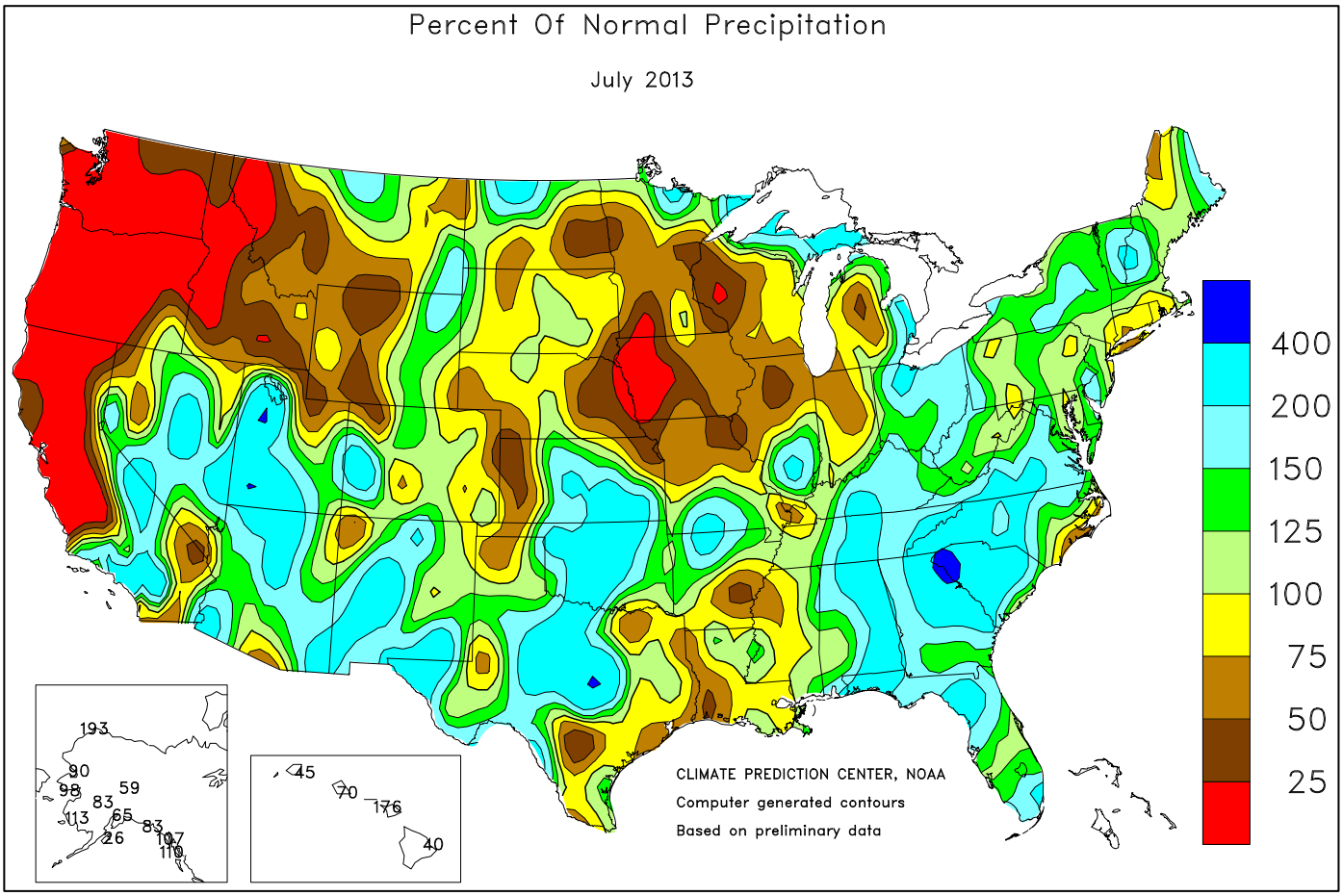
Hard Red Winter production, at 791 million bushels, is down slightly from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 542 million bushels, is up 1 percent from July. White Winter, at 209 million bushels, is down 1 percent from last month. Of the White Winter production, 11.9 million bushels are Hard White and 197 million bushels are Soft White.

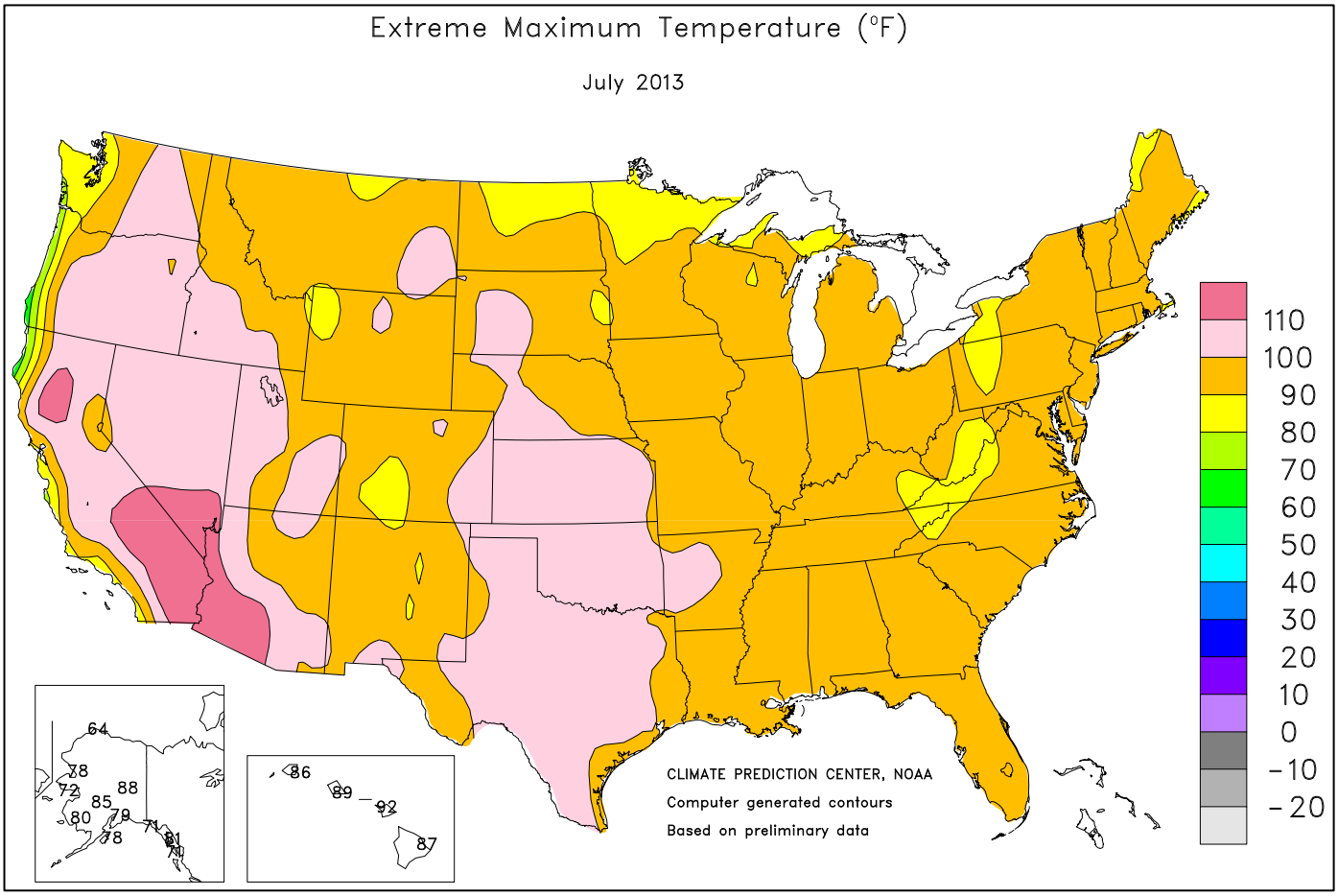
Durum wheat production is forecast at 60.2 million bushels, up 5 percent from July but down 27 percent from 2012. The U.S. yield is forecast at 40.1 bushels per acre, up 1.8 bushels from last month and up 1.1 bushels from last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 1.50 million acres, unchanged from last month but down 29 percent from last year.

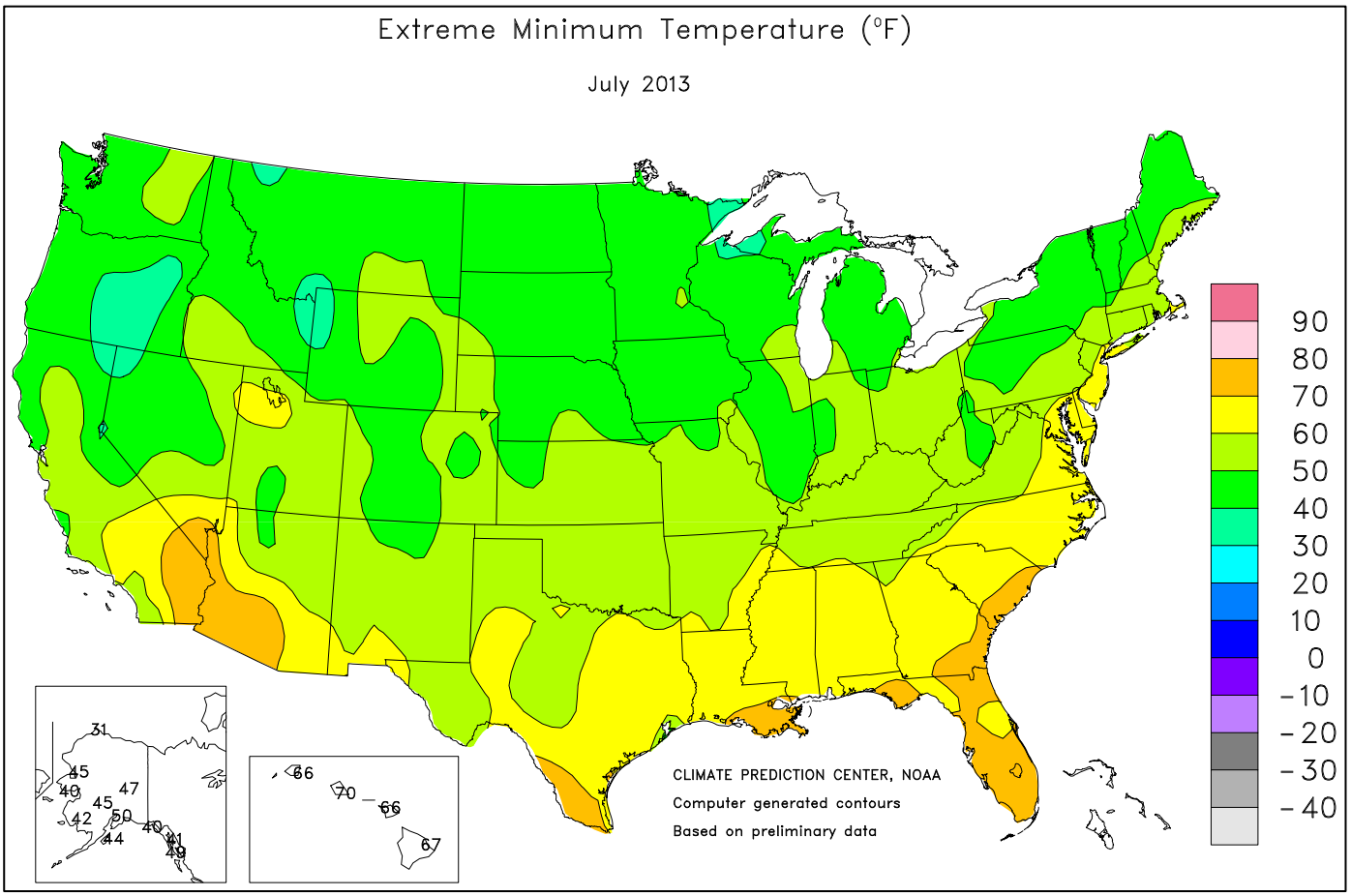
Other spring wheat production is forecast at 511 million bushels, down slightly from July and down 6 percent from last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 12.0 million acres, unchanged from last month but down 1 percent from last year. The U.S. yield is forecast at 42.8 bushels per acre, down 0.1 bushel from last month and down 2.2 bushels from 2012. Of the total production, 475 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, down slightly from last month and down 6 percent from last year.

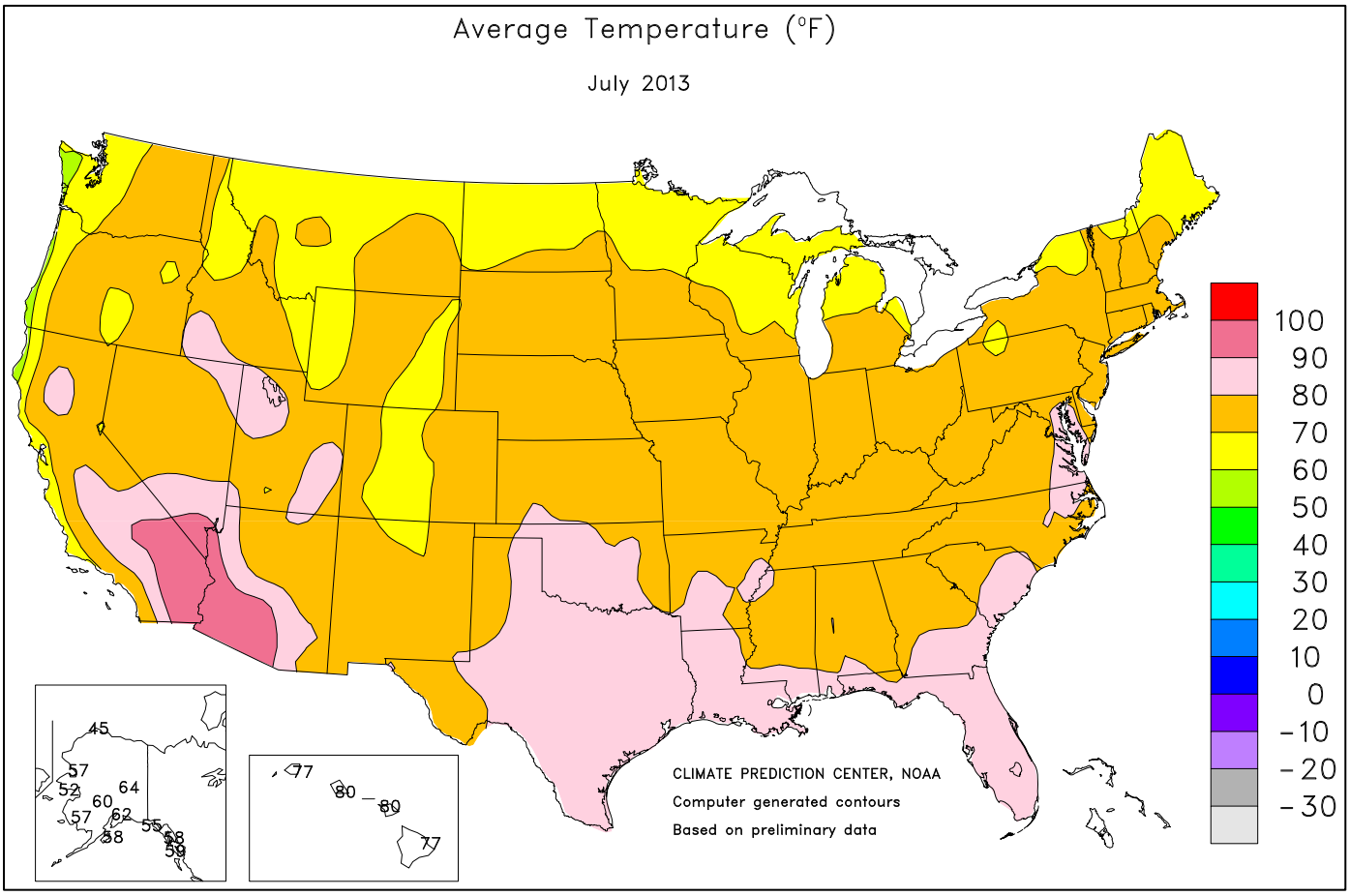
Note: Survey respondents who reported soybean acreage as not yet planted in Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin during the survey conducted in preparation for the Acreage report, released June 28, 2013, were re-contacted in July to determine how many of those acres were planted or still intended to be planted. Acreage estimates in this report reflect this updated information.

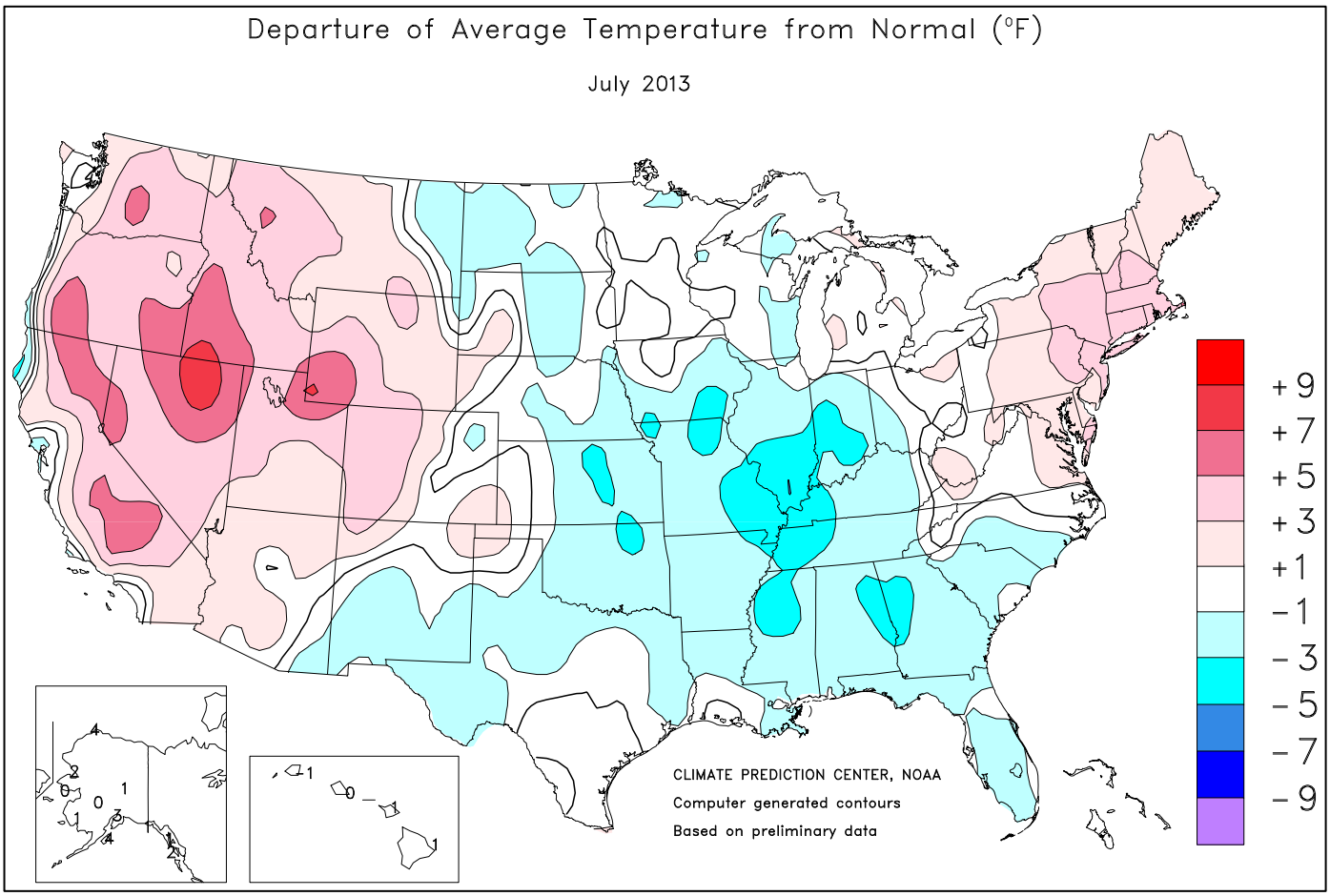

Total Precipitation (Inches)
July 2013
1.7
1.3
2.1
1.0
1.9
2.3
1.1
1.1
6.5
4.4
4.2
1.0
0.3
0.9
4.3
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
.5
0


Percent Of Normal Precipitation
July 2013
193
90
98
59
83
65
113
26
83
107
110
45
70
176
40
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
July 2013
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
64
78
72
85
88
80
79
78
86
89
92
87
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
July 2013
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
31
45
40
47
45
50
42
40
44
49
66
70
66
67
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Average Temperature (°F)
July 2013
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
45
57
52
64
60
57
62
55
58
58
59
77
80
80
77
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
July 2013
+9
+7
+5
+3
+1
-1
-3
-5
-7
-9
4
2
0
1
0
3
1
4
1
1
0
1
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

July 2013

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	78	-2	8.80	3.71	LEXINGTON	74	-2	9.10	4.30	COLUMBUS	75	0	6.87	2.26
HUNTSVILLE	78	-2	10.48	6.08	LONDON-CORBIN	73	-3	7.19	2.80	DAYTON	74	0	3.58	-0.17
MOBILE	80	-2	9.10	2.56	LOUISVILLE	77	-1	5.26	0.96	MANSFIELD	72	1	6.18	1.96
MONTGOMERY	80	-2	9.35	4.04	PADUCAH	75	-3	2.48	-1.97	TOLEDO	72	-1	3.94	1.14
AK ANCHORAGE	62	4	1.10	-0.60	LA BATON ROUGE	81	-1	4.65	-1.31	YOUNGSTOWN	71	1	7.45	3.35
BARROW	45	5	1.68	0.81	LAKE CHARLES	83	0	1.71	-3.41	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	82	0	9.84	6.90
COLD BAY	54	3	3.70	1.17	NEW ORLEANS	82	-1	3.97	-2.23	TULSA	81	-2	4.92	1.96
FAIRBANKS	64	2	1.01	-0.72	SHREVEPORT	82	-1	2.18	-1.81	OR ASTORIA	60	0	0.03	-1.13
JUNEAU	58	1	4.45	0.31	ME BANGOR	70	1	3.74	0.50	BURNS	72	6	0.00	-0.40
KING SALMON	58	2	1.30	-0.85	CARIBOU	67	1	7.27	3.38	EUGENE	69	3	0.00	-0.64
KODIAK	58	4	1.05	-3.07	PORTLAND	72	3	3.36	0.04	MEDFORD	79	6	0.00	-0.31
NOME	52	-1	2.11	-0.04	MD BALTIMORE	79	3	2.77	-1.08	PENDLETON	75	2	0.06	-0.35
AZ FLAGSTAFF	67	1	7.58	5.18	MA BOSTON	77	3	3.61	0.55	PORTLAND	70	2	0.00	-0.72
PHOENIX	96	3	1.77	0.78	WORCESTER	74	4	2.97	-1.22	SALEM	71	4	0.00	-0.57
TUCSON	88	1	2.60	0.53	MI ALPENA	67	0	3.53	0.36	PA ALLENTOWN	77	4	4.17	-0.10
AR FORT SMITH	82	0	3.95	0.76	DETROIT	74	0	4.14	0.98	ERIE	73	1	5.62	2.34
LITTLE ROCK	81	-1	2.19	-1.12	FLINT	73	2	1.74	-1.43	MIDDLETOWN	78	2	5.23	1.64
CA BAKERSFIELD	88	5	0.00	0.00	GRAND RAPIDS	73	2	3.21	-0.35	PHILADELPHIA	81	3	13.24	8.85
EUREKA	55	-3	0.00	-0.16	HOUGHTON LAKE	68	1	1.14	-1.61	PITTSBURGH	73	0	6.16	2.20
FRESNO	87	6	0.00	-0.01	LANSING	71	1	1.75	-0.93	WILKES-BARRE	75	3	1.74	-2.00
LOS ANGELES	69	0	0.03	0.00	MUSKEGON	71	1	2.29	-0.03	WILLIAMSPORT	76	4	3.12	-0.96
REDDING	85	4	0.00	-0.05	TRAVERSE CITY	71	1	2.83	-0.31	PR SAN JUAN	83	1	14.18	10.02
SACRAMENTO	76	1	0.00	-0.05	MN DULUTH	68	3	1.73	-2.47	RI PROVIDENCE	78	5	2.26	-0.91
SAN DIEGO	70	-1	0.05	0.02	INT'L FALLS	65	-1	7.40	4.03	SC CHARLESTON	82	0	5.35	-0.78
SAN FRANCISCO	63	0	0.00	-0.03	MINNEAPOLIS	75	2	3.51	-0.53	COLUMBIA	80	-2	11.21	5.67
STOCKTON	77	0	0.00	-0.05	ROCHESTER	71	1	2.14	-2.47	FLORENCE	81	0	14.91	9.63
CO ALAMOSA	65	1	0.80	-0.14	ST. CLOUD	71	1	1.43	-1.91	GREENVILLE	77	-2	14.45	9.80
CO SPRINGS	71	1	4.61	1.76	MS JACKSON	80	-1	2.69	-2.00	MYRTLE BEACH	80	-1	6.70	1.51
DENVER	74	2	1.98	-0.27	MERIDIAN	79	-3	4.61	-0.84	SD ABERDEEN	70	-2	2.70	-0.22
GRAND JUNCTION	79	2	1.37	0.71	TUPELO	80	-1	2.94	-0.71	HURON	72	-1	1.93	-0.93
PUEBLO	76	1	1.68	-0.36	MO COLUMBIA	75	-2	2.45	-1.35	RAPID CITY	73	1	1.87	-0.16
CT BRIDGEPORT	78	4	1.59	-2.18	JOPLIN	78	-2	3.08	-0.47	SIOUX FALLS	72	-1	0.60	-2.33
HARTFORD	78	4	4.19	0.52	KANSAS CITY	77	-1	2.50	-1.92	TN BRISTOL	74	0	7.11	2.90
DC WASHINGTON	81	2	4.42	0.76	SPRINGFIELD	77	-1	6.33	2.77	CHATTANOOGA	78	-2	8.49	3.76
DE WILMINGTON	79	2	4.05	-0.23	ST JOSEPH	76	-3	2.27	-1.62	JACKSON	77	-3	5.60	0.86
FL DAYTONA BEACH	81	-1	6.78	1.61	ST LOUIS	78	-2	3.35	-0.55	KNOXVILLE	76	-2	7.37	2.66
FT LAUDERDALE	82	-1	15.49	8.79	MT BILLINGS	74	2	0.67	-0.61	MEMPHIS	80	-3	3.73	-0.49
FT MYERS	82	-1	10.05	1.07	BUTTE	66	3	0.71	-0.76	NASHVILLE	78	-1	6.60	2.83
JACKSONVILLE	81	-1	8.64	2.67	GLASGOW	70	0	0.95	-0.83	TX ABILENE	82	-1	4.44	2.75
KEY WEST	83	-2	7.80	4.53	GREAT FALLS	70	4	0.37	-1.08	AMARILLO	78	0	1.86	-0.82
MELBOURNE	82	1	6.91	1.53	HELENA	73	5	0.88	-0.46	AUSTIN	84	0	1.44	-0.53
MIAMI	82	-2	12.70	6.91	KALISPELL	68	4	0.09	-1.32	BEAUMONT	83	0	2.99	-2.24
ORLANDO	82	0	8.57	1.42	MILES CITY	75	1	1.09	-0.52	BROWNSVILLE	85	1	2.13	0.36
PENSACOLA	81	-2	16.04	8.02	MISSOULA	73	6	0.09	-1.00	COLLEGE STATION	85	0	1.43	-0.49
ST PETERSBURG	82	-1	9.54	2.82	NE GRAND ISLAND	76	0	1.39	-1.75	CORPUS CHRISTI	86	2	2.73	0.73
TALLAHASSEE	81	-1	14.96	6.92	HASTINGS	75	-1	1.77	-2.04	DALLAS/FT WORTH	84	-1	2.05	-0.07
TAMPA	82	-1	10.18	3.69	LINCOLN	76	-2	1.00	-2.54	DEL RIO	86	1	2.77	0.75
WEST PALM BEACH	83	0	5.84	-0.13	MCCOOK	77	0	1.69	-1.61	EL PASO	83	0	3.13	1.64
GA ATHENS	78	-2	9.18	4.77	NORFOLK	74	-1	1.23	-2.51	GALVESTON	83	-1	2.40	-1.05
ATLANTA	78	-2	8.47	3.35	NORTH PLATTE	74	0	2.74	-0.43	HOUSTON	84	0	4.09	0.91
AUGUSTA	79	-2	9.05	4.98	OMAHA/EPPLEY	76	-1	0.44	-3.42	LUBBOCK	79	-1	3.37	1.24
COLUMBUS	80	-2	8.81	3.77	SCOTTSBLUFF	75	2	0.88	-1.25	MIDLAND	82	0	0.98	-0.91
MACON	79	-2	6.99	2.67	VALENTINE	74	0	3.78	0.41	SAN ANGELO	83	1	3.17	2.07
SAVANNAH	81	-1	12.32	6.28	NV ELKO	77	8	0.45	0.15	SAN ANTONIO	86	2	0.73	-1.30
HI HILO	77	1	4.29	-6.42	ELY	72	5	0.25	-0.35	VICTORIA	85	1	3.53	0.63
HONOLULU	80	-1	0.35	-0.15	LAS VEGAS	94	3	0.30	-0.14	WACO	84	-1	5.50	3.27
KAHULUI	80	1	0.86	0.37	RENO	80	9	0.49	0.25	WICHITA FALLS	83	-2	3.87	2.29
LIHUE	77	-2	0.96	-1.16	WINNEMUCCA	77	5	0.30	0.03	UT SALT LAKE CITY	84	7	1.16	0.44
ID BOISE	82	7	0.13	-0.26	NH CONCORD	73	3	6.70	3.33	VT BURLINGTON	74	3	4.48	0.51
LEWISTON	79	5	0.09	-0.63	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	78	3	3.40	-0.46	VA LYNCHBURG	77	2	3.41	-0.98
POCATELLO	74	5	0.27	-0.43	NEWARK	81	4	3.74	-0.94	NORFOLK	81	2	8.18	3.01
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	73	0	2.22	-1.29	NM ALBUQUERQUE	78	0	2.77	1.50	RICHMOND	80	2	5.88	1.21
MOLINE	73	-2	2.56	-1.47	NY ALBANY	76	5	5.39	1.93	ROANOKE	77	1	12.73	8.73
PEORIA	74	-1	1.79	-2.23	BINGHAMTON	71	2	6.52	3.03	WASH/DULLES	78	2	7.27	3.70
ROCKFORD	73	0	1.92	-2.18	BUFFALO	72	1	2.86	-0.28	WA OLYMPIA	64	1	0.00	-0.82
SPRINGFIELD	74	-2	3.26	-0.27	ROCHESTER	73	2	4.41	1.48	QUILLAYUTE	62	3	0.01	-2.33
IN EVANSVILLE	76	-3	3.59	-0.16	SYRACUSE	74	3	3.26	-0.76	SEATTLE-TACOMA	68	3	0.00	-0.79
FORT WAYNE	72	-1	3.68	0.10	NC ASHEVILLE	73	0	13.69	9.82	SPOKANE	74	5	0.00	-0.76
INDIANAPOLIS	74	-1	3.29	-1.13	CHARLOTTE	78	-2	7.46	3.67	YAKIMA	78	9	0.00	-0.22
SOUTH BEND	72	-1	3.16	-0.57	GREENSBORO	78	0	6.02	1.58	WV BECKLEY	71	0	4.62	-0.16
IA BURLINGTON	74	-2	1.59	-2.89	HATTERAS	81	2	1.88	-3.07	CHARLESTON	75	1	7.37	2.51
CEDAR RAPIDS	72	-2	2.78	-1.28	RALEIGH	79	0	3.48	-0.81	ELKINS	71	1	4.32	-0.51
DES MOINES	76	0	1.02	-3.16	WILMINGTON	80	-1	5.85	-1.77	HUNTINGTON	76	1	7.90	3.44
DUBUQUE	71	-1	2.50	-1.23	ND BISMARCK	70	0	1.63	-0.95	WI EAU CLAIRE	72	1	0.64	-3.30
SIOUX CITY	73	-2	0.60	-2.70	DICKINSON	67	-2	2.08	-0.03	GREEN BAY	71	1	3.35	-0.09
WATERLOO	73	-1	4.03	-0.17	FARGO	72	1	0.90	-1.98	LA CROSSE	74	0	1.36	-2.89
KS CONCORDIA	76	-3	4.32	0.12	GRAND FORKS	69	0	2.08	-0.98	MADISON	72	0	4.00	0.07
DODGE CITY	79	-1	2.52	-0.65	JAMESTOWN	70	-1	0.67	-2.55	MILWAUKEE	72	0	1.55	-2.03
GOODLAND	75	0	0.45	-3.09	MINOT	68	-2	4.44	1.74	WAUSAU	70	0	3.82	-0.30
HILL CITY	78	-1	5.16	2.04	WILLISTON	68	-1	1.75	-0.53	WY CASPER	72	2	1.66	0.37
TOPEKA	78	0	1.78	-2.05	OH AKRON-CANTON	73	1	7.11	3.09	CHEYENNE	70	2	1.60	-0.66
WICHITA	80	-1	7.69	4.38	CINCINNATI	74	-2	5.46	1.71	LANDER	74	3	0.28	-0.56
KY JACKSON	74	-1	6.62	2.03	CLEVELAND	74	2	4.91	1.39	SHERIDAN	72	3	0.43	-0.68

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

August 5 – 11, 2013

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Cooler-than-normal weather blanketed much of the country during the week, with temperatures in portions of the northern Great Plains and northern Rocky Mountains averaging more than 8°F below normal. Elsewhere, daytime highs in the southern Great Plains—where soil moisture remained less than adequate for most dryland crops—climbed to 100°F or higher. Heavy rain totaling more than 7 inches fell on eastern Kansas and southwestern Missouri, triggering localized flooding.

Corn: By August 11, ninety-four percent of the corn was at or beyond the silking stage, 6 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. When compared with the average pace, the largest delays persisted in Iowa and Wisconsin, where localized rainfall benefited corn while completely missing some areas where soil moisture has been less than adequate for several weeks. Nationally, 32 percent of the crop was at or beyond the dough stage by week's end, 44 percentage points behind last year and 16 points behind the 5-year average. By August 11, denting was evident in 5 percent of this year's crop, 34 percentage points behind last year and 12 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 64 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 41 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Soybeans: By week's end, 88 percent of the soybean crop was at or beyond the blooming stage. This was 8 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Despite below-average temperatures, pod set advanced rapidly in most areas during the week. Nationwide, 58 percent of the soybean crop was at or beyond the pod-setting stage by August 11, twenty-three percentage points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 64 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 34 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: With favorable weather conditions supporting rapid fieldwork in areas where winter wheat remained in the field, producers had harvested 92 percent of the nation's crop by week's end. This was 2 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average.

Cotton: Ninety-seven percent of the cotton crop was at or beyond the squaring stage by August 11, two percentage points behind last year but on par with the 5-year average. With double-digit progress evident in most states, 73 percent of this year's crop was setting bolls by week's end. This was 14 percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. In Texas, hot, dry weather continued to deplete soil moisture in many areas. Elsewhere, continued wet weather in portions of Georgia led to weed and disease infestations. Overall, 43 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last week but slightly better than the same time last year.

Sorghum: By August 11, two-thirds of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 3 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. In Kansas, head development advanced rapidly despite below-average temperatures during the week. Nationally, 34 percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the coloring stage by week's end, 7 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. In Texas, harvest remained active in most areas. Overall, 53 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 6 percentage points from last week and 28 points better than the same time last year.

Rice: By week's end, 70 percent of the rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 13 percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Favorable weather in the upper Delta and California spurred rapid development during the week. Overall, 71 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week but 2 percentage points below the same time last year.

Other Small Grains: Producers had harvested 51 percent of the nation's oat crop by week's end, 42 percentage points behind last year and 16 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest progress advanced 15 percentage points or more in five of the nine major estimating states. Overall, 55 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition as harvest surpassed the halfway point during the week, unchanged from last week.

By August 11, barley producers had harvested 17 percent of this year's crop, 34 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest advanced most rapidly in Idaho and Montana, where more than one-fifth of the crop was combined during the week. Overall, 66 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week and 6 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Six percent of the spring wheat crop was harvested by week's end, 55 percentage points behind last year and 18 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest began in Montana and North Dakota during the week; however, overall progress in North Dakota was over 2 weeks behind normal. Overall, 66 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last week but 5 points better than the same time last year.

Other Crops: By week's end, 93 percent of the peanut crop was pegging, 2 percentage points behind last year but on par with the 5-year average. Overall, 65 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 2 percentage points from last week but 8 points below the same time last year.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 11, 2013

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

Corn Percent Silking

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 11 2013	5-Yr Avg
CO	95	77	91	94
IL	100	95	98	98
IN	100	93	97	96
IA	100	72	85	95
KS	100	87	97	98
KY	99	84	92	96
MI	100	89	95	93
MN	100	84	96	98
MO	100	89	95	97
NE	100	93	99	99
NC	100	100	100	100
ND	100	81	92	89
OH	100	93	98	96
PA	97	92	97	92
SD	100	87	96	84
TN	100	96	100	100
TX	98	94	95	98
WI	96	67	78	90
18 Sts	100	86	94	95

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

Corn Percent Dough

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 11 2013	5-Yr Avg
CO	38	6	19	27
IL	89	30	50	64
IN	81	13	33	49
IA	78	2	9	39
KS	82	41	59	68
KY	75	26	40	56
MI	53	15	25	39
MN	69	2	7	27
MO	93	42	60	70
NE	85	14	35	57
NC	94	89	92	93
ND	62	3	10	27
OH	65	21	40	48
PA	56	27	48	36
SD	72	15	31	31
TN	97	74	84	90
TX	81	70	75	78
WI	40	6	12	27
18 Sts	76	18	32	48

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

Corn Percent Dented

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 11 2013	5-Yr Avg
CO	5	NA	2	3
IL	59	NA	6	26
IN	37	NA	0	14
IA	42	NA	0	13
KS	58	NA	9	31
KY	61	NA	14	36
MI	10	NA	0	5
MN	20	NA	0	5
MO	73	NA	19	37
NE	48	NA	1	17
NC	81	NA	72	72
ND	14	NA	0	3
OH	20	NA	0	10
PA	16	NA	7	8
SD	19	NA	1	5
TN	81	NA	48	63
TX	68	NA	61	66
WI	5	NA	0	2
18 Sts	39	NA	5	17

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

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	10	12	24	47	7
IL	2	5	25	48	20
IN	1	4	18	48	29
IA	5	12	34	39	10
KS	10	16	33	35	6
KY	1	2	9	43	45
MI	1	4	22	54	19
MN	3	7	29	49	12
MO	4	11	28	47	10
NE	6	7	20	47	20
NC	1	4	19	54	22
ND	3	9	28	51	9
OH	1	3	14	45	37
PA	1	2	10	41	46
SD	1	4	25	50	20
TN	0	2	11	54	33
TX	1	7	37	39	16
WI	3	10	28	44	15
18 Sts	3	8	25	46	18
Prev Wk	3	8	25	46	18
Prev Yr	26	25	26	20	3

Oats Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 11 2013	5-Yr Avg
IA	100	77	92	92
MN	94	12	27	56
NE	100	85	92	95
ND	76	2	10	29
OH	100	59	82	95
PA	95	56	63	75
SD	100	41	64	72
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	90	20	37	61
9 Sts	93	38	51	67

These 9 States harvested 66% of last year's oat acreage.

Oat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	5	31	53	11
MN	1	5	26	55	13
NE	4	11	31	51	3
ND	2	2	14	68	14
OH	1	4	30	56	9
PA	3	2	26	43	26
SD	0	2	30	60	8
TX	11	22	44	22	1
WI	1	7	23	56	13
9 Sts	4	10	31	46	9
Prev Wk	4	10	31	46	9
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 11, 2013

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

Soybeans Percent Blooming

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 11 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	99	84	87	91
IL	98	81	90	91
IN	97	84	90	89
IA	100	79	90	96
KS	85	69	82	84
KY	84	54	69	82
LA	99	94	98	98
MI	99	87	94	93
MN	100	81	92	95
MS	100	90	95	100
MO	91	53	74	80
NE	97	91	96	95
NC	74	42	53	74
ND	100	86	92	97
OH	100	87	93	95
SD	96	89	93	94
TN	94	56	67	90
WI	95	67	75	89
18 Sts	96	79	88	92

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

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 11 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	92	55	66	75
IL	87	39	63	67
IN	78	55	66	59
IA	86	35	53	80
KS	47	24	43	50
KY	66	28	42	57
LA	96	87	91	92
MI	87	58	64	69
MN	92	28	58	72
MS	98	49	72	95
MO	58	16	35	45
NE	80	50	72	72
NC	39	18	28	40
ND	98	48	68	82
OH	86	46	72	68
SD	83	37	55	69
TN	79	31	45	71
WI	79	24	40	63
18 Sts	81	39	58	68

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

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	4	12	30	37	17
IL	2	5	23	54	16
IN	1	4	19	51	25
IA	4	11	37	39	9
KS	2	7	29	54	8
KY	0	2	11	56	31
LA	0	5	29	50	16
MI	1	6	21	60	12
MN	2	6	29	53	10
MS	1	7	25	54	13
MO	4	10	32	46	8
NE	2	5	22	56	15
NC	2	8	39	46	5
ND	2	9	31	51	7
OH	1	6	20	51	22
SD	1	4	26	55	14
TN	0	5	12	56	27
WI	2	8	30	44	16
18 Sts	2	7	27	50	14
Prev Wk	2	7	27	51	13
Prev Yr	16	22	32	26	4

Cotton Percent Squaring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 11 2013	5-Yr Avg
AL	100	98	99	94
AZ	100	100	100	99
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	96	99	99	97
GA	100	87	93	97
KS	93	80	83	96
LA	100	100	100	100
MS	100	100	100	100
MO	100	100	100	100
NC	99	99	100	100
OK	93	69	87	91
SC	99	88	94	98
TN	100	88	91	100
TX	99	95	97	96
VA	100	100	100	98
15 Sts	99	94	97	97

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

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 11 2013	5-Yr Avg
AL	94	68	77	75
AZ	93	85	92	87
AR	100	97	99	100
CA	83	85	90	87
GA	96	60	73	89
KS	72	17	34	63
LA	100	88	96	97
MS	98	66	80	97
MO	77	61	72	91
NC	84	78	88	91
OK	57	32	43	52
SC	79	30	50	75
TN	88	49	69	92
TX	85	42	69	76
VA	96	65	89	82
15 Sts	87	53	73	81

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

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	3	31	65	1
AZ	0	1	12	55	32
AR	3	8	24	47	18
CA	0	0	15	35	50
GA	3	14	35	38	10
KS	0	5	45	40	10
LA	0	0	28	60	12
MS	1	5	28	50	16
MO	0	8	35	55	2
NC	4	12	45	35	4
OK	9	21	54	14	2
SC	5	10	29	52	4
TN	1	4	25	52	18
TX	16	20	33	26	5
VA	3	3	11	68	15
15 Sts	10	15	32	34	9
Prev Wk	7	14	34	35	10
Prev Yr	10	18	30	32	10

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 11, 2013

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

Sorghum Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 11 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	88	96	99
CO	68	29	37	65
IL	83	53	69	66
KS	56	29	53	55
LA	100	99	100	100
MO	76	43	62	66
NE	63	34	58	63
NM	22	12	19	34
OK	64	45	61	56
SD	89	66	82	70
TX	83	82	83	82
11 Sts	70	54	67	68

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

Sorghum Percent Coloring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 11 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	95	30	56	75
CO	28	11	15	35
IL	30	19	21	16
KS	12	0	2	7
LA	98	81	87	97
MO	25	1	9	19
NE	1	0	0	2
NM	2	1	2	5
OK	34	10	17	24
SD	33	4	12	16
TX	73	73	74	66
11 Sts	41	31	34	35

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

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	7	30	44	18
CO	19	21	30	29	1
IL	5	5	14	71	5
KS	5	10	36	43	6
LA	0	4	40	52	4
MO	1	5	33	57	4
NE	6	17	26	39	12
NM	1	39	49	10	1
OK	1	4	24	56	15
SD	0	3	38	49	10
TX	1	8	33	46	12
11 Sts	3	10	34	44	9
Prev Wk	7	11	35	41	6
Prev Yr	21	27	27	19	6

Peanuts Percent Pegging

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 11 2013	5-Yr Avg
AL	91	85	98	75
FL	94	94	100	93
GA	96	83	86	96
NC	99	99	100	99
OK	98	91	94	95
SC	96	89	96	96
TX	95	97	98	94
VA	96	80	93	87
8 Sts	95	88	93	93

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

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	7	32	44	17
FL	0	2	18	62	18
GA	2	6	30	50	12
NC	0	5	25	55	15
OK	1	3	31	47	18
SC	3	5	19	68	5
TX	3	8	37	52	0
VA	0	2	13	69	16
8 Sts	1	6	28	53	12
Prev Wk	1	5	31	50	13
Prev Yr	0	3	24	59	14

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 11 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	100	98	99	100
CO	100	98	100	100
ID	50	38	65	33
IL	100	99	100	100
IN	100	100	100	100
KS	100	100	100	100
MI	100	97	100	97
MO	100	100	100	100
MT	78	18	55	48
NE	100	93	98	99
NC	100	98	100	100
OH	100	100	100	100
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	63	74	89	71
SD	100	53	73	93
TX	100	100	100	100
WA	59	45	63	52
18 Sts	94	87	92	91

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

Rice Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 11 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	95	44	64	72
CA	39	45	65	34
LA	98	90	95	96
MS	99	53	61	87
MO	75	33	52	54
TX	94	98	99	95
6 Sts	83	53	70	68

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	7	29	46	17
CA	0	0	10	20	70
LA	0	2	24	51	23
MS	0	1	31	52	16
MO	0	4	29	44	23
TX	0	2	46	38	14
6 Sts	0	4	25	42	29
Prev Wk	1	4	25	42	28
Prev Yr	1	6	20	47	26

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 11, 2013

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

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 11 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	22	NA	20	9
MN	90	NA	3	35
MT	27	NA	4	10
ND	71	NA	2	23
SD	99	NA	21	61
WA	19	NA	22	22
6 Sts	61	NA	6	24

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

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	1	31	51	17
MN	2	6	29	52	11
MT	3	6	24	58	9
ND	1	5	23	62	9
SD	2	17	40	36	5
WA	2	5	39	50	4
6 Sts	2	6	26	57	9
Prev Wk	2	5	25	59	9
Prev Yr	2	9	28	52	9

Barley Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 11 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	34	7	31	15
MN	98	7	16	40
MT	29	4	25	12
ND	80	1	4	31
WA	12	5	15	17
5 Sts	51	4	17	21

These 5 States harvested 82% of last year's barley acreage.

Barley Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	2	31	46	21
MN	2	8	36	47	7
MT	4	6	28	42	20
ND	0	4	23	64	9
WA	2	8	39	47	4
5 Sts	1	5	28	51	15
Prev Wk	1	4	30	55	10
Prev Yr	3	8	29	51	9

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending Aug 11, 2013

	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	2	12	61	25	NH	2	2	15	72	9
AZ	45	13	21	20	1	NJ	0	2	8	63	27
AR	0	3	25	56	16	NM	37	30	28	5	0
CA	55	40	5	0	0	NY	0	8	28	57	7
CO	26	26	35	13	0	NC	0	3	22	66	9
CT	0	0	14	84	2	ND	1	4	20	57	18
DE	2	7	40	47	4	OH	1	5	21	53	20
FL	0	5	10	65	20	OK	7	8	29	48	8
GA	0	2	24	50	24	OR	14	34	30	20	2
ID	10	34	27	29	0	PA	0	7	38	44	11
IL	1	9	31	47	12	RI	0	0	50	50	0
IN	2	6	24	54	14	SC	0	0	10	74	16
IA	8	20	41	27	4	SD	0	6	29	54	11
KS	19	20	27	30	4	TN	0	3	14	63	20
KY	0	3	15	56	26	TX	18	30	37	14	1
LA	1	11	46	40	2	UT	8	22	26	35	9
ME	0	2	4	47	47	VT	0	10	20	53	17
MD	1	2	9	66	22	VA	0	3	15	60	22
MA	0	0	44	55	1	WA	14	20	34	30	2
MI	4	12	24	48	12	WV	0	0	18	74	8
MN	4	9	28	52	7	WI	7	16	31	39	7
MS	0	2	29	57	12	WY	18	26	31	21	4
MO	2	7	31	48	12	48 Sts	12	16	27	37	8
MT	3	11	29	46	11						
NE	16	17	35	31	1	Prev Wk	11	15	29	37	8
NV	44	25	22	9	0	Prev Yr	32	27	24	15	2

VP - Very Poor; P - Poor; F - Fair; G - Good; EX - Excellent
NA - Not Available; *Revised

State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork were 3.9. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 2% short, 65% adequate, and 33% surplus. Corn silked 100%, 100% last week, 100% 2012, and 100% five-year average. Corn dough 89%, 83% last week, 100% 2012, and 94% five-year average. Corn dented 56%, 47% last week, 91% 2012, and 78% five-year average. Corn mature 10%, 6% last week, 69% 2012, and 39% five-year average. Corn condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 7% fair, 58% good, and 34% excellent. Soybeans blooming 66%, 59% last week, 94% 2012, and 83% five-year average. Soybeans setting pods 41%, 33% last week, 65% 2012, and 54% five-year average. Soybean condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 16% fair, 64% good, and 19% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 11% fair, 68% good, and 20% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 76.5 F in Crossville, to 83.7 F in Mobile; total precipitation ranged from 0.06 inches in Atmore, to 5.09 inches in Guntersville. Thunderstorms were again the norm as most areas received at least some measurable rainfall for the week. While corn was reported to be generally in good to excellent condition, dryer weather was needed for corn to mature and dry down so harvest can begin. Soybeans were in good condition. Ample moisture was received to spur growth on double-cropped soybeans. The presence of stink and kudzu bugs was noted in some fields. Spraying activities were in force as weather allowed. Pastures and livestock remained in good condition. Harvesting of hay continued to be interrupted by showers. Extended rains have reduced quality in some fields by occurring before hay can be baled and gathered. Also delayed cutting was caused the hay crop to reach an overly mature State in some areas.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 55% short, 30% adequate. Subsoil moisture 20% very short, 50% short, 30% adequate. Barley 45% turning color. Oats 25% turning color. First cutting hay 98% complete; second cutting continues in the Tanana Valley. Wind and rain damage 95% none, 5% light. Condition of barley 15% very poor, 25% poor, 35% fair, 25% good. Condition of oats 10% very poor, 15% poor, 30% fair, 45% good. Condition of hay 5% very poor, 15% poor, 40% fair, 40% good. Condition of potatoes 25% fair, 60% good, 15% excellent. Main farm activities for the week were harvesting hay and vegetables, irrigation, fertilizing, weed control, preparing for grain harvest, equipment and fence maintenance.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly below normal across the State for the week ending August 11, 2013, ranging from 9 degrees below normal at Parker to 5 degrees above normal at the Grand Canyon. The highest temperature of the week was 112 degrees recorded in Bullhead City. The lowest reading was 39 degrees at the Grand Canyon. Fourteen of the 22 weather stations recorded precipitation last week. Various locations received the least precipitation at 0.01 inches and Douglas received the most at 1.89 inches. Nineteen of the 22 stations have received more than 50 percent of normal precipitation. Monsoon rains across the State brought some relief last week, but not enough in some areas to ease the overall drought conditions. Range and Pastures were rated in mostly very poor to good condition, depending on location. Dairies continue to work around the clock.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 18% short, 51% adequate, 24% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 23% short, 53% adequate, 18% surplus. Corn 93% dough, 100% 2012, 97% avg.; 80% dent, 99% 2012, 89% avg.; 23% mature, 89% 2012, 50% avg.; 1% harvested, 33% 2012, 11% avg.; condition 5% very poor, 10% poor, 24% fair, 45% good, 16% excellent. Sorghum 2% mature, 63% 2012, 28% avg. Soybeans 1% yellowing, 17% 2012, 8% avg. Several rain storms passed through the State last week, with the greatest precipitation occurring in the northern counties. Thirteen reporting stations recorded over 2 inches of rain. Overall, the major row crops were in mostly fair to good condition. But in the northeast portion of the State, large amounts of frequent rain caused some row crops to suffer. Livestock were in mostly fair to good condition last week. Hay condition was mostly good.

CALIFORNIA: A low pressure system formed off the California coast and remained there through Friday. This resulted in a quiet weather pattern and kept temperatures on the mild side, with daytime highs in the interior running below normal. The low pressure slowly moved northeast during the weekend and moved into eastern Oregon by Sunday, allowing a slight warming trend to develop. Coastal temperatures were quite cool for most of the week, with high temperatures ranging from the 50s at the northern coast up to the 70s along the Southern California coast. There was some measurable rain and drizzle along the northern and central coast during the week. There was also scattered thunderstorm activity across the Sierra Nevada Mountains and in the Northeastern Plateau region, resulting in measurable rainfall in those areas. Otherwise, dry conditions persisted across the State. Rice continued to progress through the boot stage and nearly two-thirds of the crop was headed by week's end. Cotton conditions declined to 85% good to excellent as growers noted fruit loss related to early summer heat. Reporters also noted slight insect pressure as whitefly and aphids became apparent. Boll opening was underway. Insect presence was low for alfalfa and growers continued to cut, windrow, rake and bale with good drying conditions. Double cropped fields planted to beans and silage corn showed good growth. Silage corn was tasseling in Fresno County and harvested in Madera, Merced, Stanislaus, and Tulare. Harvest for sparkling wine grapes began in the Napa Valley. In the San Joaquin Valley, Zante Currant and Fiesta grapes were laid for drying. Fresh grape harvest of Flame Seedless, Summer Royal, Sugarone, Sweet Sunshine, Thompson Seedless and Princess varieties continued. Prune harvest began in Merced County. European and Asian pear harvests continued in the North Coast counties and in the Central Valley. Granny Smith and Gala apple harvests continued. The harvest of freestone peaches, nectarines, and plums continued. A few late variety apricots were harvested. Clingstone peach harvest continued. Kiwifruit and persimmons continued to develop. Pomegranates were gaining in size and color. Citrus growers continued to irrigate, hedge and skirt groves. Valencia orange harvest was more than halfway complete. Re-greening continued to be an issue due to high temperatures. Ruby Red grapefruit and lemons were harvested. Almond harvest was in full swing. Walnut growers in the northern part of the State applied growth regulator to help finish ripening. Abnormal nut drop has been reported in Howard walnuts. Almond and walnut growers continued to mow and clean orchards for harvest. Pistachios continued to be sprayed for navel orangeworm. In Tulare County, tomatoes, cucumbers, eggplant, squash, pepper, and

beans continued to be picked for sale at local Farmer's Markets. Harvest was underway for processing tomatoes and carrots in Fresno County. Dehydrator onion harvest finished and growers continued planting winter carrots. Bell pepper, chile pepper, cantaloupe, honeydew, watermelon, fresh market and processing tomato harvest remained active in Merced County. Fresh market tomatoes were planted. Stanislaus County reported cantaloupes, honeydew, tomatoes, and basil were harvested and some bean fields were dried and prepared for harvest. Tomatoes, watermelon, peppers, cucumbers and squash were harvested in San Joaquin County. San Mateo County reported small pumpkins began to appear and Brussels sprout stalks developed definition. Range and non-irrigated pasture continued in fair to very poor condition. North State range was in fair condition. Range conditions remained very dry with little forage for cattle to feed. Sheep and cattle grazed on idle fields, dryland grain and alfalfa fields. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued. Bees worked alfalfa, sunflower, melon and squash fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 5.2 days. Topsoil moisture 26% very short, 32% short, 40% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 37% very short, 40% short, 23% adequate. Spring barley turning 82%, 97% 2012, 95% avg, harvested 15%, 34% 2012, 27% avg, condition 4 poor, 40% fair, 51% good, 5% excellent. Spring wheat turning 87%, 98% 2012, 88% avg, harvested 20%, 24% 2012, 18% avg, condition 10% very poor, 13% poor, 35% fair, 38% good, 4% excellent. San Luis Valley potatoes condition 31% fair, 66% good, 3% excellent. All Other potatoes harvested 14%, 34% 2012, 10% avg, condition 40% fair, 55% good, 5% excellent. Dry Beans flowered 86%, 79% 2012, 79% avg, condition 14% poor, 48% fair, 34% good, 4% excellent. Alfalfa 2nd cutting 85%, 92% 2012, 83% avg, 3rd cutting 13%, 44% 2012, 17% avg, condition 12% very poor, 12% poor, 34% fair, 35% good, 7% excellent. Dry onions harvested 2%, 13% 2012, 4% avg, condition 2% poor, 23% fair, 65% good, 10% excellent. Livestock condition 3% very poor, 6% poor, 30% fair, 57% good, 4% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 2% poor, 17% fair, 73% good, 8% excellent. An overall increase in precipitation improved moisture supplies and crop conditions; however portions of the state still have inadequate moisture levels.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.0. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 73% adequate, 25% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 2% short, 65% adequate, 32% surplus. Hay supplies 5% short, 79% adequate, 16% surplus. Other hay second cutting 96% this week, 94% last week, 98% last year, 98% average. Other hay third cutting 47% this week, 44% last week, 45% last year, 30% average. Alfalfa hay third cutting 53% this week, 50% last week, 82% last year, 59% average. Corn condition 3% very poor, 5% poor, 24% fair, 42% good, 26% excellent. Soybean condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 44% good, 27% excellent. Corn silked 96% this week, 89% last week, 100% last year, 99% average. Corn at the dough stage 66% this week, 41% last week, 82% last year, 72% average. Corn at the dent stage 34% this week, 18% last week, 54% last year, 32% average. Soybeans in bloom 63% this week, 39% last week, 90% last year, 73% average. Cucumbers harvested 69% this week, 57% last week, 73% last year, 67% average. Lima Beans harvested 31% this week, 29% last week, 54% last year, 46% average. Snap beans harvested 70% this week, 67% last week, 73% last year, 72% average. Sweet Corn harvested 78% this week, 44% last week, 78% last year, 71% average. Watermelons harvested 50% this week, 40% last week, 73% last year, 66% average.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 3% short, 70% adequate, 27% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 1% short, 71% adequate, 27% surplus. Drier week, fields drying out. Jackson County harvested corn. Cotton fair condition in Walton County. South Florida farmers prepared land, laying plastic for fall crops. Avocadoes being harvested. Cattle Condition 1% poor, 19% fair, 70% good, 10% excellent. Statewide, flooding limited forage condition. Pasture and cattle in good condition. Citrus growing area completely drought free. Orange fruit larger than golf ball size, grapefruit between baseball and softball size. Grove activity included resetting new trees, young tree care, herbicide application, brush removal and psyllid control.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 15% short, 68% adequate, 17% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 8% short, 71% adequate, 20% surplus. Corn 1% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 52% good, 17% excellent. Corn harvested 12%, 23% 2012, 17% avg. Hay second cutting 67%, 91% 2012. Pecans 3% poor, 55% fair, 34% good, 8% excellent. Sorghum 2% very poor, 5% poor, 37% fair, 49% good, 7% excellent. Soybeans 3% very poor, 6% poor, 32% fair, 49% good, 10% excellent. Soybeans planted 95%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Tobacco harvested 54%, 50% 2012, 46% avg. Watermelons harvested 92%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Precipitation estimates for the state ranged from no rain up to 5.7 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the low 80s to the mid 90s. Average low temperatures ranged from the mid 60s to the mid 70s.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 13% very short, 74% short, 13% adequate, 0% surplus. Rainfall amounts over 2.00 inches were reported for some windward locations. The average weekly total rainfall across the State was 1.40 inch of measurable precipitation. The total drought-free area in the State remained unchanged from last week at 13.49 percent. A large part of the State currently remained categorized as abnormally dry or drier; this was limited to Hawaii and Maui Counties and very small portions of the Oahu and Kauai Islands' leeward coast. Extreme drought was rated for the leeward coast of Maui Island and a small portion of the South Kohala and North Kohala districts on the Big Island of Hawaii. State irrigation reservoir water levels in Hawaii and Oahu Islands were unchanged on Friday, August 9, 2013, compared to the previous Friday. The State operated reservoir's capacity on Molokai Island was down 0.75 feet on August 9, 2013, compared to the previous Friday. Conservation measures were still in effect for Oahu and Molokai Island reservoirs of 10 and 20 percent, respectively.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.8 days. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 41% short, 44% adequate, 0% surplus. Potato vines killed 4%, 9% 2012, 5% avg. Dry peas harvested 29%, 12% 2012, 18% avg. Lentils harvested 7%, 0% 2012, 5% avg. Dry beans harvested 0%, 1% 2012, 1% avg. Mint 1st cutting harvested 25%, 60% 2012, 40% avg. Irrigation water supply 24% very poor, 20% poor, 39% fair, 17% good, 0% excellent. The Jerome County extension educator reports hot and dry conditions persist. The Franklin County extension educator reports many growers continue rationing irrigation water to save it for high value crops. No livestock problems have been reported.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 35% short, 59% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 26% short, 69% adequate, 1% surplus. Soybeans blooming 90%, 98% 2012, 91% avg, setting pods 63%, 87% 2012, 67% avg. Alfalfa second cut 98%, 100% 2012, 97% avg.; third cut 37%, 80% 2012, 55% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 57% good, and 14% excellent. More below average temperatures were received across Illinois this past week, as field crops continue to develop behind the five-year average. Conditions remain

mostly good for all crops Statewide. Activities included scouting fields, cutting hay, baling straw, and mowing roadsides.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 20% short, 74% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 21% short, 74% adequate, 4% surplus. Alfalfa third cutting 44%, 72% 2012, 41% avg. Temperatures ranged from 5 degrees below normal to 3 degrees above normal with a low of 49 degrees and a high of 90 degrees. Precipitation ranged from 0.03 to 2.10 inches. It was a near ideal week for crop development with scattered rain showers and very favorable temperatures. Some preventative ground and aerial applications of fungicides and insecticides were made. However, farmers continued to scout crop fields and have reported very few disease or insect problems thus far this summer. A few localized areas are becoming a little dry where they have missed the recent rain showers, but they have not yet reached a critical point. Other activities included scouting crop fields for insects, attending the State Fair, applying fungicides and insecticides, cutting and baling hay, hauling grain to market, monitoring irrigation systems, mowing roadsides and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 24% very short, 35% short, 40% adequate and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 14% very short, 39% short, 46% adequate and 1% surplus. Corn tasseled 94%, 100% 2012, 99% percent average. Alfalfa 2nd cutting progress 93%, 100% 2012, 92% average. Alfalfa 3rd cutting progress 17%, 87% 2012, 38% average. Hay 3% very poor, 12% poor, 35% fair, 42% good and 8% excellent. Iowa experienced drier than normal weather combined with cooler than average temperatures for most of the week. Although significant rainfall was not widespread, enough moisture was received to be beneficial in some areas. Field activities included aerial and ground applications of fungicides, herbicides and insecticides. Although pasture conditions were on the decline, livestock benefited from the cool weather.

KANSAS: Days Suitable for field work 2.0. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 13% short, 53% adequate, 26% surplus. Subsoil moisture 17% very short, 18% short, 51% adequate, and 14% surplus. Sunflowers blooming 54%, 59% 2012, 57% avg. Sunflowers ray flowers dried 1%, 16% 2012, 7% avg. Sunflower conditions 4% very poor, 13% poor, 42% fair, 39% good, 2% excellent. Alfalfa third cutting 36%, 83% 2012, 77% avg. Stock water supplies 10% very short, 16% short, 61% adequate, 13% surplus. Rain storms brought much needed moisture to most of western Kansas, but dumped 3 to 7 inches in south central and southeastern areas of the State, causing flash flooding, water-logged crops, and halting field activities. There were some isolated reports of wind damage to crops, equipment and farm buildings. The storms also brought cooler temperatures to most of the State, averaging 4 to 8 degrees below normal through central, north central and northeastern Kansas.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil moisture 8% short, 65% adequate, 27% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 71% adequate, 22% surplus. Precipitation averaged 1.78 in., 0.86 in. above normal. Temperatures averaged 76 degrees, near normal. Corn milking 69%. Burley tobacco blooming 74%. Burley tobacco topped 47%. Burley tobacco cut 6% Dark tobacco blooming 89%. Dark tobacco topped 72%. Dark tobacco cut 2% Condition of set tobacco 5% very poor, 10% poor, 25% fair, 47% good, 13% excellent. This week consisted of very humid conditions.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6.5. Soil moisture 16% very short, 40% short, 40% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn silked 100% this week, 100% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; Corn dough 100% this week, 100% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; Corn dent 100% this week, 99% last week, 100% last year, NA% average; Corn mature 93% this week, 82% last week, 100% last year, 97% average; Corn harvested 14% this week, 6% last week, 55% last year, 43% average; Corn condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 31% fair, 56% good, 13% excellent. Peaches harvested 99% this week, 98% last week, 100% last year, 97% average. Hay second cutting 88% this week, 80% last week, 88% last year, 80% average. Vegetables condition 2% very poor, 15% poor, 44% fair, 38% good, 1% excellent. Sugarcane planted 9% this week, 4% last week, 22% last year, 14% average; Sugarcane condition 1% very poor, 10% poor, 33% fair, 44% good, 12% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 35% fair, 54% good, 5% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 8% short, 74% adequate, 16% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 9% short, 84% adequate, 5% surplus. Hay supplies 7% very short, 5% short, 83% adequate, 5% surplus. Other hay second cutting 92% this week, 91% last week, 94% last year, 91% average. Other hay third cutting 12% this week, 6% last week, 15% last year, 22% average. Alfalfa hay second cutting 99% this week, 96% last week, 100% last year, 98% average. Alfalfa hay third cutting 37% this week, 35% last week, 88% last year, 72% average. Corn condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 38% good, 40% excellent. Soybean condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 15% fair, 57% good, 22% excellent. Corn silked 98% this week, 96% last week, 100% last year, 99% average. Corn in the dough stage 64% this week, 40% last week, 63% last year, 70% average. Corn in the dent stage 16% this week, 5% last week, 23% last year, 23% average. Soybeans in bloom 79% this week, 53% last week, 83% last year, 77% average. Soybeans setting pods 52% this week, 25% last week, 59% last year, 49% average. Cucumbers harvested 66% this week, 54% last week, 69% last year, 65% average. Lima beans harvested 33% this week, 26% last week, 34% last year, 36% average. Snap beans harvested 70% this week, 63% last week, 60% last year, 71% average. Sweet Corn harvested 61% this week, 50% last week, 75% last year, 65% average. Watermelons harvested 52% this week, 31% last week, 53% last year, 48% average.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 2% very short, 28% short, 62% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil 5% very short, 28% short, 59% adequate, 8% surplus. Oats 2% very poor, 7% poor, 22% fair, 56% good, 13% excellent. All hay 2% very poor, 5% poor, 26% fair, 54% good, 13% excellent. Second cutting hay 88%, 88% 2012, 81% avg. Third cutting hay 22%, 40% 2012, 28% avg. Dry beans 2% very poor, 9% poor, 26% fair, 51% good, 12% excellent. Dry beans blooming 89%, 100% 2012, 86% avg. Dry beans setting pods 41%, 91% 2012, 61% avg. The scattered showers that occurred this week were beneficial to several crops throughout the State, although more rain is still needed for crops showing early signs of stress. While the cooler temperatures have continued to slow crop progress, overall most crops continue to look good. Producers took advantage of the dry conditions to complete wheat harvest and make significant progress on oat harvest as well.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 9% Very Short, 26% Short, 63% Adequate, and 2% Surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% Very Short, 24% Short, 68% Adequate, and 1% Surplus. Dry beans, blooming 93%, 100% 2012. Dry beans, setting pods 72%, 98% 2012. Dry beans, fully podded 6%, 72% 2012. Alfalfa, second cutting 94%. Sugarbeets condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 65% good and 9% excellent. Sunflowers condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 48% fair, 42% good and 7% excellent. Potatoes

condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 10% fair, 51% good and 35% excellent. Canola condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 52% fair, 43% good and 2% excellent. Dry Beans condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 31% fair, 49% good and 12% excellent.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Soil moisture 4% very short, 28% short, 66% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn silked 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Corn dough 97%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Corn dent 92%, 99% 2012, 96% avg. Corn mature 29%, 82% 2012, 61% avg. Corn 1% very poor, 7% poor, 29% fair, 49% good, 14% excellent. Hay-warm season hay harvested 80%, 82% 2012, 78% avg. Hay - warm season 16% fair, 62% good, 22% excellent. Sorghum heading 92%, 100% 2012, 99% avg. Sorghum coloring 48%, 80% 2012, 71% avg. Sorghum 4% poor, 29% fair, 57% good, 10% excellent. Watermelons harvested 100%, 100% 2012, 99% avg. Winter wheat harvested 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Livestock condition 14% fair, 70% good, 16% excellent. Steady rains have all row crops and pastures in great shape. Fungicide applications for soybeans have been going on over the last few weeks and corn harvest has started in several areas.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 25% short, 46% adequate, 19% surplus. Subsoil moisture supply 7% very short, 24% short, 60% adequate, 9% surplus. Supply of hay and other roughages 6% short, 81% adequate, 13% surplus. Stock water supplies 5% short, 76% adequate, 19% surplus. Alfalfa 3rd cutting 45%, 58% 2012, 47% avg. A week of heavy rains fell across the southern half of the State. The south-central district and the southern part of the central district experienced flash flooding along creeks and rivers flooding crops in low lying areas. Areas north of the Missouri River had a few scattered showers with most areas receiving little to no precipitation. The northern three districts had over 6 days suitable for fieldwork while the southern 3 districts had 1 day or less suitable for fieldwork. Temperatures were average to 4 degrees below average across the State. Precipitation averaged 2.60 inches Statewide. The south-central district reported 5.67 inches. Pulaski County reported 15.80 inches followed by Camden County at 10.84 inches and Texas County at 10.39 inches.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 5.9, 6.7 last year. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 43% last year; 38% short, 40% last year; 53% adequate, 16% last year; 2% surplus, 1% last year. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 34% last year; 33% short, 42% last year; 56% adequate, 24% last year; 4% surplus, 0% last year. Dry peas harvested 40%, 83% last year. Alfalfa hay harvested – second cutting 45%, 47% last year. Other hay harvested – second cutting 31%, 34% last year. Lentils harvested 16%, 75% last year. Durum wheat headed 99%, 100% last year. Durum wheat turning 52%, 93% last year. Durum wheat condition 8% very poor, 3% last year; 8% poor, 7% last year; 39% fair, 21% last year; 40% good, 67% last year; 5% excellent, 2% last year. Spring wheat headed 98%, 100% last year. Spring wheat turning 68%, 93% last year. Spring wheat harvested 4%, 27% last year. Livestock moved from summer ranges – cattle & calves 3%, 5% last year. Livestock moved from summer ranges – sheep & lambs 3%, 3% last year. During the week ending August 11 much of Montana saw a continued pattern of summery days with isolated thunderstorms. Sidney received the highest amount of precipitation for the week with 2.06 inches of moisture. Most other stations reported receiving none to 1.51 inches of precipitation. High temperatures ranged from the lower 80s to lower 90s, with the State-wide high temperature of 94 degrees recorded at Livingston, Superior, and Thompson Falls. A majority of stations reported lows in the lower 30s to the lower 50s with the coldest being Wisdom at 30 degrees.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3 days. Topsoil moisture 13% very short, 33% short, 52% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 26% very short, 40% short, 34% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn irrigated condition 83% good or excellent. Corn dryland condition 45% good or excellent. Dry bean blooming 97%, 95% 2012, 96% average. Dry bean setting pods 81%, 71% 2012, 68% average. Dry bean condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 68% good and 9% excellent. Alfalfa condition 5% very poor, 12% poor, 28% fair, 50% good, and 5% excellent. Alfalfa 2nd cutting 96%, 100% 2012, 99% avg. Alfalfa third cutting 32%, 89% 2012, 54% average. Stockwater supplies rated 8% very short, 17% short, 74% adequate, 1% surplus. For the week ending August 11, 2013, a second week of below normal temperatures was accompanied by rainfall across the northern half of the state as well as southwestern counties The cooler conditions reduced stress on growing crops but slowed development with corn progress about a week behind average. Winter wheat harvest was virtually complete. Pastures continued to show slow improvement.

NEVADA: The week began amidst hot, dry summer weather. Temperatures cooled a few degrees as the week progressed, particularly the overnight lows. Tonopah recorded a record low temperature of 47 degrees on August 9. Las Vegas recorded the high for the week among reported stations, 105 degrees and Winnemucca the low, 41 degrees. Spotty thundershowers passed through the northern part of the State beginning on Thursday. Reno recorded a daily record maximum rainfall on Thursday, 1.03 inch. The old record was just 0.49 inch. Most airport weather stations recorded nil due to the spottiness of the storms. Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Another week of hot, mostly dry weather aided crop development and maturing. Irrigation water supplies ranged from very short to adequate. Lack of surface irrigation water in the Lovelock, Smith, and Mason valleys led to increased use of more costly wells, if available, or the end of irrigation. Alfalfa condition rated mostly good to excellent and third cutting was picking up in the north. Second cutting of other hays, such as timothy and sudan neared completion. Wheat and barley fields not cut for hay were mostly in fair to good condition. Fall seeded grain harvest was beginning. Corn fields were in mostly good condition and tasseled. Corn silage harvest is nearing, as is the mint harvest. Onion conditions rated mostly good to excellent. Onion digging was beginning. Garlic harvest continued. Thundershowers benefitted some range water supplies. Livestock movement in higher range was being done to manage the limited forage supplies. Main farm and ranch activities included hay harvest, garlic harvest, irrigation, cultivation of row crops, livestock tending, weed and insect control. The prepping and beginning of grain and onion harvests were underway.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 69% adequate, 29% surplus. Subsoil moisture 70% adequate, 30% surplus. Pasture condition 4% poor, 20% fair, 58% good, 18% excellent. Maine Barley 0% harvested, 0% 2012, 5% avg, condition 12% fair, 58% good, 30% excellent. Maine Oats 0% harvested, 5% 2012, <5% avg, condition 8% fair, 52% good, 40% excellent. Maine Potatoes 0% harvested, <5% 2012, <5% avg, condition 5% fair, 39% good, 56% excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes 15% harvested, 10% 2012, 10% avg, condition 15% fair, 85% good. Rhode Island Potatoes 5% harvested, 10% 2012, 5% avg, condition 75% good, 25% excellent. Field Corn condition 7% very poor, 11% poor, 27% fair, 48% good, 7% excellent. Sweet Corn 40% harvested, 45% 2012, 40% avg, condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 34% fair, 57% good, 3% excellent. Broadleaf Tobacco 20% harvested, 35% 2012, 25% avg, condition 4% very poor, 16% poor, 27% fair, 53% good. Shade Tobacco 40% harvested, 80% 2012, 55% avg, condition 23% fair, 77% good. First Crop

Hay 95% harvested, 99% 2012, 95% avg. Second Crop Hay 50% harvested, 75% 2012, 65% avg. Third Crop Hay 5% harvested, 15% 2012, 10% avg, condition 5% fair, 89% good, 6% excellent. Apples <5% harvested, <5% 2012, <5% avg, fruit size 1% below avg, 79% avg, 20% above avg, condition 31% fair, 61% good, 8% excellent. Peaches 30% harvested, 40% 2012, 40% avg, fruit size 1% below avg, 97% avg, 2% above avg, condition 25% fair, 75% good. Pears 5% harvested, <5% 2012, <5% avg, fruit set 98% avg, 2% above avg, fruit size 99% avg, 1% above avg, condition 43% fair, 57% good. Highbush blueberries 60% harvested, 75% 2012, 70% avg, fruit size 78% avg, 22% above avg, condition 1% poor, 22% fair, 63% good, 14% excellent. Maine Wild Blueberry 30% harvested, 40% 2012, 30% avg, fruit size 20% avg, 80% above avg, condition 10% fair, 60% good, 30% excellent. Massachusetts Cranberries fruit set 90% avg, 10% above avg, fruit size 90% avg, 10% above avg, condition 2% fair, 88% good, 10% excellent. The week was generally cool with the majority of New England reporting nighttime temperatures dipping below 50 degrees. Average temperatures across the six states ranged from 3 to 4 degree below normal. Precipitation averages across the six states ranged from 1.09 to 1.92 inches with the highest local precipitation total at 5.13 inches. A large percentage of precipitation fell on Friday, August 9. Field activities included hay and haylage harvesting, cultivating, fertilizing, and spraying. Vegetable growers harvested beans, beets, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, cucumbers, egg plants, greens, onions, peas, peppers, radishes, summer squash, sweet corn, tomatoes, zucchini, and other crops. Fruit growers continued mowing orchard floors, monitoring for pests, and spraying as needed. Fruit crops harvested included apples, peaches, pears, plums, blackberries, raspberries, and blueberries.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for fieldwork 6, up from 5 days in the previous week. Topsoil moisture was 4% short, 92% adequate, and 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture was 2% short, 92% adequate, and 6% surplus. Temperatures reached the low to high 80s across the state. In Burlington County, some vegetable fields are being abandoned due to disease, some disease problems exist in cantaloupe, and some cracking is occurring in tomatoes, but corn and soybeans in the county reportedly look good and eggplant is doing well in the high temperatures. In Cumberland County, some disease exists in peppers and some phytopthora exists in cantaloupe. In Monmouth County, diseases are increasing, including peppery spot on kale and phytopthora on pumpkins, and vegetable crops have poor root development due to excessive rain. Growers in Mercer County are applying fungicide to crops to ward off diseases and are spending much time on weed management on account of high rainfall. Warren County saw some early green chopping of corn. In Salem County, corn and soybean condition are reportedly very good and milk production is average to good.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 33% very short, 37% short and 30% adequate. Wind damage 14% light and 3% moderate; 44% cotton damaged; 40% sorghum damaged. No hail damage reported. Alfalfa 2% very poor, 11% poor, 29% fair and 58% good; 77% third cutting complete; 53% fourth cutting complete ; 9% fifth cutting complete. Cotton 30% fair, 42% good and 28% excellent; 87% squared; 59% setting bolls. Corn 4% poor, 44% fair, 42% good and 10% excellent; 80% silked; 14% dough; 8% dent; 2% Silage harvested. Irrigated Sorghum 3% very poor, 1% poor, 77% fair, 15% good and 4% excellent; 40% headed; 2% coloring. Dryland Sorghum 59% poor and 34% fair and 7% good; 8% headed; 2% coloring. Total Sorghum 1% very poor, 39% poor, 49% fair and 10% good and 1% excellent; 19% headed; 2% turning color. Total winter wheat 100% harvested for grain. Onions 96% harvested. Pecans 1% poor, 50% fair, 26% good and 23% excellent. Cattle condition 36% very poor, 17% poor, 38% fair, 8% good and 1% excellent. Sheep condition 49% very poor, 28% poor, 13% fair and 10% good. The monsoon season continue over most areas of New Mexico during the past week. Some rainfall amounts; Gallup 1.49 inches, Las Vegas 0.94 of an inch, Clovis 1.11 inches, Deming 1.18 inches, Tatum 0.72 of an inch, and Chama 1.87 inches. The Average Temperatures were 1 to 5 degrees below normal the past week.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Soil moisture 4% short, 79% adequate, 17% surplus. Oats for grain 49% harvested, 64% in 2012, 50% average. Oats 4% poor, 15% fair, 69% good, 12% excellent. Winter wheat 99% harvested, 99% in 2012, 92% average. Winter wheat 10% poor, 15% fair, 44% good, 31% excellent. Hay crops 7% poor, 26% fair, 55% good, 12% excellent. Soybeans 5% poor, 19% fair, 55% good, 21% excellent. Potatoes 7% harvested, 44% in 2012, 20% average. Sweet corn 36% harvested, 33% in 2012, 34% average. Sweet corn 9% poor, 17% fair, 60% good, 14% excellent. Onions 10% harvested, 29% in 2012, 28% average. Onions 19% poor, 28% fair, 39% good, 14% excellent. Snap beans 24% harvested, 33% in 2012, 38% average. Snap beans 8% poor, 35% fair, 51% good, 6% excellent. Cabbage 20% harvested, 44% in 2012, 39% average. Cabbage 23% poor, 32% fair, 27% good, 18% excellent. Apples 19% harvested, 4% in 2012, 15% average. Apples 1% poor, 9% fair, 61% good, 29% excellent. Grapes 1% fair, 56% good, 43% excellent. Peaches 28% harvested, 51% in 2012, 60% average. Peaches 5% poor, 14% fair, 57% good, 24% excellent. Pears 31% harvested, 7% in 2012, 38% average. Pears 5% poor, 12% fair, 72% good, 11% excellent. Sweet cherries 100% harvested, 94% in 2012, 97% average. Rainfall for the state ranged from 0.04 to 5.28 inches. Temperatures ranged from a low of 41 to a high of 89.

NORTH CAROLINA: There were 5.3 days suitable for field work, compared to 4.8 days for the week ending August 4th. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 9% short, 64% adequate and 27% surplus. Average temperatures for the week were normal to slightly below normal. The warmer conditions allowed farmers to get back in the fields and some of the crops to progress. However, the western part of the state received heavy rainfall again this week along with flooding in some areas. Corn and soybeans have progressed well but are behind last year's estimates. Cotton and flue-cured tobacco are in line with previous year's progress estimates, but wet conditions are affecting the quality of the crops. Hay harvest is problematic with not a lot of time between rain events.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork were 6.1. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 35% short, 54% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 31% short, 60% adequate, 4% surplus. Durum wheat turning color 56%, 94% 2012, 56% average. Durum wheat ripe 6%. Durum Wheat condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 63% good, and 9% excellent. Canola turning color 59%, 97% 2012, 72% average. Canola condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 17% fair, 63% good, and 16% excellent. Flaxseed blooming 97%, 100% 2012, 98% average. Flaxseed turning color 24%, 83% 2012, 49% average. Flaxseed condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 62% good, and 9% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 28% fair, 50% good, and 13% excellent. Potatoes rows filled 69%, 100% 2012, 93% average. Potatoes condition 9% very poor, 11% poor, 44% fair, 31% good, and 5% excellent. Dry Edible Peas mature 73%, 97% 2012, 83% average. Dry Edible Peas harvested 11%, 74% 2012, 33% average. Dry Edible Peas condition 0% very poor, 6% poor, 20% fair, 65% good, and 9% excellent. Dry Edible Beans blooming 87%, 100% 2012, 98% average. Dry Edible Beans setting pods 59%, 99% 2012, 84% average. Dry Edible Beans condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 36% fair, 47% good, and 7% excellent. Lentils harvested 5%,

80% 2012, 30% average. Sunflower blooming 37%, 95% 2012, 66% average. Sunflower condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 21% fair, 63% good, and 13% excellent. 2nd cuttings of alfalfa hay 60% complete. Alfalfa hay condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 15% fair, 56% good, and 24% excellent. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 6% short, 83% adequate, and 10% surplus. Rainfall amounts were variable across the State last week. However, most areas were in need of significant moisture soon as crops are showing signs of stress. Average temperatures remained cool across the State last week as they were 4 to 10 degrees below normal. The cooler weather has helped to maintain the crops and reduce stress but has also slowed row crop maturity.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Topsoil 5% short, 72% adequate, 23% surplus. Subsoil 5% short, 75% adequate, 20% surplus. All hay 3% very poor, 7% poor, 23% fair, 55% good, 12% excellent. Second cutting hay 78%, NA 2012, NA avg. Third cutting hay 23%, NA 2012, NA avg. The weather throughout the state was cool and cloudy, with scattered rainfall and storms. While there is concern that corn and soybeans are maturing slowly due to the cool weather and moisture, both are still in very good condition. The rains are increasing insect and disease pressure. Hay-making continued between the rains and producers harvested oats as well. Sweet corn is doing well, but other vegetable crops are suffering due to the continued rainfall.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 17% short, 63% adequate, 12% surplus. Subsoil moisture 19% very short, 25% short, 53% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn condition 2% poor, 17% fair, 65% good, 16% excellent; silking 98% this week, 90% last week, 100% last year, 98% average; dough 62% this week, 47% last week, 88% last year, 87% average; dent 36% this week, 20% last week, 61% last year, 53% average; mature 14% this week, n/a last week, 42% last year, 26% average. Soybeans condition 1% poor, 32% fair, 56% good, 11% excellent; blooming 51% this week, 34% last week, 71% last year, 73% average; setting pods 9% this week, n/a last week, 34% last year, 38% average. Alfalfa hay condition 6% very poor, 8% poor, 27% fair, 53% good, 6% excellent; 3rd cutting 71% this week, 60% last week, 86% last year, 79% average; 4th cutting 8% this week, n/a last week, 18% last year, 28% average. Other hay condition 4% very poor, 9% poor, 32% fair, 48% good, 7% excellent; 2nd cutting 47% this week, 29% last week, 50% last year, 33% average. Watermelons harvested 74% this week, 59% last week, 83% last year, 77% average. Livestock condition 3% poor, 23% fair, 63% good, 11% excellent. Another unusually wet week for the Oklahoma summertime averaged 1.67 inches of precipitation for the State, with the highest totals across northern Oklahoma, according to Mesonet data. A severe storm brought heavy rain, hail and even flash flooding to the Panhandle Wednesday. The extent of crop damage from hail is not yet known, but the rain totals in the Panhandle averaged 2.79 inches, resulting in green-up of pastures and run-off moisture for livestock water sources. Overall, crop conditions continued to be rated good to fair, and row crop development continued to progress. Hay cutting was delayed in areas of heavy rain, but made significant progress overall and hay conditions showed some improvement from the previous week.

OREGON: Days suitable for field work 6.8 days. Barley Condition 2% Very Poor, 11% Poor, 28% Fair, 54% Good, 5% Excellent. Subsoil Moisture 22% Very Short, 54% Short, 24% Adequate, 0% Surplus. Topsoil Moisture 32% Very Short, 47% Short, 20% Adequate, 1% Surplus. Alfalfa Hay 2nd Cutting 78%, 79% 2012, 85% avg. Alfalfa Hay 3rd cutting 8%, 16% 2012, 17% avg. Spring Wheat Harvested 68%, 46% 2012, 55% avg. Barley Harvested 67%, 44% 2012, 55% avg. Most of the State experienced average temperatures and below average precipitation. Temperatures reported were slightly above last week's averages. The high temperatures for the State ranged from the high-90's and low-100's in the Southern and North Central part of the State to the low-60's in the coastal areas. The low temperatures for the State ranged from the mid-30's in South Central Oregon to the high-50's in the Willamette Valley and Southern Oregon. Most of the State had below average precipitation except for North Central Oregon. Most regions of the State are still behind the yearly average for moisture. Field Crops with irrigation are doing well in most areas. Non-irrigated crops or crops that lost irrigation are struggling. Some areas of the State received moisture during the week but conditions are still very dry. Unseasonably warm and dry conditions have crops maturing early. Corn is reported to be in good shape in Washington County. Sugarbeet seed harvest is finishing up in Yamhill County. Wheat harvest is winding down in many areas of the State. Potato harvest continues in Umatilla County. Current dry and hot conditions may be problematic for fall seeded grain where irrigation is not available. Pear harvest in Wasco and Hood River counties are under way. Summer pear harvest was underway in the lower Hood River Valley, and mid and upper valley growers prepared for harvest. In Yamhill County peach harvest continues. In Washington county strawberries, blueberries, and peaches are at farmers markets. The walnuts and filberts in Washington County are showing well and filbert orchards are being prepared for nut drop. Wine grapes are on schedule for a good harvest. In Lane County hazelnuts are sizing nicely and blueberry crops are off to the market except for a small amount. In Douglas County as the warm weather continues there is some evidence that fruit is not sizing quite as well as it would with milder temperatures. Nursery are rotating potted plants and moving arborvitae to new plantations. Vegetables Sweet corn setting ears for canneries. Many farmers' markets have an abundance of local vegetables. Tomatoes, squashes, peppers, sweet corn and green onions are being harvested. Harvest preparation for processing sweet corn and green bean are being made. Onion harvest continues in eastern Oregon. Pasture continues to dry out. No reports of livestock problems.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 4. Soil moisture; 2% very short, 8% short, 77% adequate and 13% surplus. Oats ripe; 94% this week, 84% last week, 99% last year, and 92% average. Tobacco harvested; 10% this week, 8% last week, 4% last year, and 8% average. Potatoes harvested; 9% this week, 6% last week, 22% last year, and 11% average. Alfalfa second cutting; 99% this week, 92% last week, 96% last year, and 95% average. Alfalfa third cutting; 63% this week, 37% last week, 80% last year, and 70% average. Timothy/Clover second cutting; 79% this week, 65% last week, 88% last year, and 77% average. Peaches harvested; 76% this week, 65% last week, and 91% last year, and 63% average. Apples harvested; 28% this week, 18% last week, and 37% last year, and 24% average. Soybean conditions; 12% fair, 59% good, 29% excellent. Quality of Hay made is; 1% very poor, 14% poor, 24% fair, 54% good and 7% excellent. Peaches conditions; 8% fair, 46% good and 46% excellent. Apples conditions; 9% fair, 50% good and 41% excellent. Field activities for the week included cutting alfalfa, timothy and other forage; harvesting oats, tobacco, potatoes, peaches and apples, side dressing fields with nitrogen and applying other fertilizer, mowing pastures, spraying herbicides and pesticides.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Soil moisture 8% short, 85% adequate, 7% surplus. Corn 1% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 70% good, 14% excellent. Soybeans 2% very poor, 7% poor, 29% fair, 56% good, 6% excellent. Tobacco 9% very poor, 10% poor, 17% fair, 61% good, 3% excellent. Livestock condition 17% fair, 78% good, 5% excellent. Corn doughed 98%, 100% 2012, 99% avg. Corn

matured 67%, 90% 2012, 77% avg. Corn harvested 14%, 24% 2012, 14% avg. Soybeans bloomed 49%, 64% 2012, 75% avg. Soybeans pods set 14%, 29% 2012, 38% avg. Winter wheat harvested 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Tobacco topped 98%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Tobacco harvested 54%, 67% 2012, 59% avg. Tobacco stalks destroyed 5%, 20% 2012, 11% avg. Hay other hay 97%, 94% 2012, 94% avg. Peaches harvested 91%, 97% 2012, 86% avg. Snap beans, fresh harvested 95%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Cucumbers, fresh harvested 93%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Watermelons harvested 95%, 97% 2012, 96% avg. Cantaloupes harvested 94%, 99% 2012, 95% avg. With some exceptions, heavy rainfall mainly stayed in the Upstate during the past week, allowing soils in much of the rest of South Carolina to begin drying out. Growers were able to take advantage of the weather to access fields to apply pest controls and other treatments. Corn harvest began in many areas. Winter wheat harvest finally was completed, roughly a month behind when it is usually finished. The state average temperature for the week was near the long-term average. The state average rainfall for the seven-day period was 0.7.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 28% short, 65% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 30% short, 60% adequate, 4% surplus. Barley turning color 99%, 100% 2012, 98% average. Barley ripe 89%, 100% 2012, 82% average. Oats ripe 94%, 100% 2012, 91% average. Sunflower blooming 41%, 90% 2012, 54% average. Sunflower condition 1% very poor, 22% poor, 24% fair, 49% good, 4% excellent. 2nd cutting of alfalfa 90% complete, 96% 2012, 87% average. 3rd cutting of alfalfa 18% complete, 50% 2012, 23% average. Alfalfa hay condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 32% fair, 55% good, 8% excellent. Stock water supplies 2% very short, 20% short, 75% adequate, 3% surplus. Below normal temperatures Statewide were accompanied by precipitation across western and southern South Dakota. Warmer temperatures are needed to advance crop development.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable 3. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 65% adequate, 34% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 74% adequate, 24% surplus. Tobacco 59% topped, 73% 2012, 62% avg. Rainfall is keeping farmers from staying ahead of weed and insect problems. There are excellent chances of harvesting an exceptional crop. Corn has been forecast to reach 146 bushels per acre. The average cotton yield is forecast to reach a record 979 pounds of lint per acre.

TEXAS: Hot temperatures prevailed across the state last week, with many areas experiencing multiple 100+ degree days and warm nights. This, in addition to lack of significant rainfall, further depleted soil moisture levels. The Northern High Plains and the Trans-Pecos received the most significant rainfall, with isolated areas receiving 2 or more inches of precipitation. Many other areas of the state received scattered showers. Small grain producers across the state continued field work in preparation of fall seeding. Producers in the Upper Coast continued to defoliate cotton fields in preparation for harvest. Some irrigated cotton in the Northern Low Plains was blooming. Cotton harvest in the Lower Valley was slightly delayed as producers waited for fields to dry out. Corn and sorghum harvest was active throughout much of the state. Rice harvest continued in the Upper Coast. Peanuts in the Lower Valley were irrigated and there were some reports of light foliar disease. Army worm populations continued to be a concern in the Northern High Plains. Blackberry and blueberry harvest was active in North East Texas, and vegetables continued to show signs of stress from excessive heat. Pecan irrigation continued in the Edwards Plateau. Pasture conditions across the state continued to decline from low soil moisture levels and high rates of evaporation due to hot temperatures and windy conditions. Pastures conditions continued to improve in areas of the Trans-Pecos and Northern High Plains where adequate moisture was received. Hay harvest slowed across the state.

UTAH: Days Suitable For Field Work 6.2. Subsoil Moisture 28% very short, 32% short, 40% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation Water Supplies 24% very short, 46% short, 30% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter Wheat harvested 72%, 91% 2012, 63% avg. Spring Wheat harvested 32%, 72% 2012, 37% avg. Spring Wheat, Very Poor 8% very poor, 13% poor, 23% fair, 44% good, 12% excellent. Barley harvested (grain) 61%, 75% 2012, 51% avg. Barley Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 26% fair, 65% good, 9% excellent. Oats harvested (grain) 20%. Oats harvested for Hay or Silage 90%, 81% 2012, 86% avg. Corn silked (tasseled) 80%, 87% 2012, 73% avg. Corn condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 19% fair, 55% good, 26% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 2nd Cutting 92%, 96% 2012, 86% avg. Alfalfa Hay 3rd Cutting 14%, 81% 2012. Other Hay Cut 95%, 86% 2012, 91% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 24% fair, 70% good, 5% excellent. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 40% fair, 52% good, 6% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 9% very short, 23% short, 68% adequate, 0% surplus. Apricots harvested 94%, 95% 2012, 92% avg. Tart Cherries harvested 95%, 97% 2012, 85% avg. Peaches harvested 20%. This week has brought normal weather for this time of year in Box Elder County with high temperatures in the low 90s and overnight lows between 55 and 60 degrees. Some dry lightning moved through the county on Thursday and Friday which sparked wildfires. The biggest fire is burning on the Utah - Idaho State line and is currently about 15,000 acres. It is burning private rangeland and moving northeast into Idaho. Conditions continue hot and dry in Cache County. Second crop haying is almost finished in Beaver County. The crop looks good. Corn and grain are doing well. Most producers in Box Elder County have completed harvest of irrigated winter wheat and barley and are finishing up with any spring grain. Dry Farm producers are still working at cutting their crop with about 50 percent harvested thus far. Most of these producers with dry land acreage are reporting about a 50% reduction in yields compared to historical averages. Safflower looks to be above average this year. Corn producers continue to irrigate corn with available irrigation water. Onion producers are generally pleased with their crop. There are some fields that look exceptional and other fields that did not get a great stand don't look as good. Wheat and barley in Cache County are yielding quite well on irrigated land, rather shrunken on dry lands. Irrigated alfalfa hay continues to yield very well. Corn is also doing great where irrigation water is adequate. Still some problems with spider mites in some corn fields. Spring snow mold damage reduced winter grain yields on some fields in Morgan County. Livestock producers in Box Elder County continue to struggle as pasture is short as well as stock water in some situations. The county was approved this week for emergency haying and grazing of Conservation Reserve Program acreage for a 10 percent reduction in the payment. More information on approval of that option can be obtained from the local Farm Service Agency field office. In Cache County Pastures and rangelands continue to diminish with the hot dry weather. Pinkeye continues to be a problem with livestock because of dusty conditions.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 10% short, 69% adequate, 21% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 69% adequate, 21% surplus. Livestock 1% very poor, 3% poor, 7% fair, 60% good, 29% excellent. Other hay 1% very poor, 7% poor, 23% fair, 51% good, 18% excellent. Alfalfa hay 4% poor, 19% fair, 57% good, 20% excellent. Corn 2% poor, 9% fair, 52% good, 37% excellent. Corn silked 93%, 98% 2012, 96% 5-yr avg. Corn dough 70%, 82% 2012, 78% 5-yr avg. Corn dent 32%, 55% 2012, 48% 5-yr avg. Corn mature

1%, 0% 2012, 9% 5-yr avg. Corn silage harvested 8%, 52% 2012, 29% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 1% very poor, 2% poor, 16% fair, 60% good, 21% excellent. Soybeans blooming 69%, 71% 2012, 72% 5-yr avg. Soybeans setting pods 34%, 36% 2012, 37% 5-yr avg. Flue cured tobacco 6% poor, 23% fair, 49% good, 22% excellent. Flue cured tobacco harvested 25%, 15% 2012, 20% 5-yr avg. Burley tobacco 1% very poor, 8% poor, 35% fair, 54% good, 2% excellent. Burley tobacco harvested 3%, 2% 2012, 4% 5-yr avg. Dark fire cured tobacco 1% poor, 34% fair, 61% good, 4% excellent. Dark fire cured tobacco harvested 15%, 2% 2012, 11% 5-yr avg. Summer potatoes harvested 100%, 100% 2012, 98% 5-yr avg. All apples 4% fair, 96% good. Summer apples harvested 52%, 43% 2012, 49% 5-yr avg. Peaches 5% poor, 23% fair, 71% good, 1% excellent. Peaches harvested 72%, 68% 2012, 64% 5-yr avg. Grapes 7% poor, 14% fair, 79% good. It was another wet week for the Old Dominion. Scattered showers diversified total rainfall for the week; most areas experienced between one quarter of an inch and 2 inches of rain. Temperatures were seasonable for this time of year. Days suitable for field work were 5.0. The hay harvest was impeded with frequent thunderstorms. Corn was drying down with the majority of the corn crop in good condition. Corn silage harvest was underway, but about one week behind normal. Early planted soybeans also looked favorable with promising yields; growers were applying fungicides to help maximize yields. Other farming activities for the week included scouting for weeds and insects, applying herbicides and insecticides, harvesting tobacco, and attending Field Days and production meetings.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 46% short, 43% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 39% short, 54% adequate, 1% surplus. Irrigation water supply 1% very short, 3% short, 96% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay and Roughage 4% very short, 13% short, 67% adequate and 16% surplus. Potatoes 0% very poor, 0% poor, 6% fair, 94% good, 0% excellent. Dry Edible Beans 0% very poor, 5% poor, 22% fair, 72% good, 1% excellent. Potatoes Harvested 20%, 17% last year, 24% five year average. Dry Edible Peas Harvested 53%, 21% last year, 42% five-year average. Alfalfa Second Cutting 95%, 88% last year, 82% five-year average. Alfalfa Third Cutting 17%, 26% last year, 25% five-year average. Whitman County reported a normal week of winter and spring wheat harvest weather while dry edible bean producers prepared to spray down their fields in preparation for harvest. In Adams County, winter wheat harvest was nearly complete with average yields being reported. In Lincoln County winter and spring wheat harvest was slower than expected due to summer storms. In Grant County, the second cutting of alfalfa was completed. In Thurston County, Christmas tree growers continued shearing of Douglas and Grand fir and reported wholesale buyers tagging trees for harvest. In the Yakima Valley, field crews started bringing in the Bartlett pear crop while peaches, nectarines, and plums were still being harvested. Hops were filling in the trellises nicely and setting a great crop of cones. The Gala apple harvest is anticipated shortly as producers moved harvest bins to orchards. In Whatcom County blueberry harvest was in full swing.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork was 4. Topsoil moisture was 4% short, 89% adequate, and 7% surplus compared to 4% very short, 27% short, and 69% adequate last year. Corn conditions were 23% fair, 66% good, and 11% excellent. Corn was 84% silked, 92% in 2012, and 89% 5-year avg. Corn was 18% doughing, 48% in 2012, and 43% 5-year avg. Soybean conditions were 30% fair, 69% good, and 1% excellent. Soybeans were 80% blooming, 82% in 2012, and 90% 5-year avg. Soybeans were 38% setting pods, 66% in 2012, and 64% 5-year avg. Hay conditions were 2% poor, 27% fair, 63% good, and 8% excellent. Hay first cutting was 95%, comparison data not available. Hay second cutting was 26%, 40% in 2012, and 49% 5-year avg. Apple conditions were 2% poor, 43% fair, 52% good, and 3% excellent. Peach conditions were 1% poor, 32% fair, 65% good, and 2% excellent. Peaches were 34% harvested, 57% in 2012, and 47% 5-year avg. Cattle and calves were 1% poor, 17% fair, 77% good, and 5% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 2% poor, 13% fair, 82% good, and 3% excellent. Humidity moved back into the State bringing some heavy showers at times, thus causing fieldwork to be delayed. Farming activities included attending the State Fair, which started on Friday, harvesting garden vegetables and peaches, and machinery maintenance.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 32% short, 54% adequate, and 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 31% short, 62% adequate, and 1% surplus. Second cutting hay 92%, 100% 2012, 96% avg. Third cutting hay 27%, 87% 2012, 44% avg. Wisconsin experienced a third week of below average temperatures and scattered precipitation this week. Severe storms blew through the north, with straight line winds and hail reportedly causing crop damage in some areas. Producers were reportedly glad to see the rain, but some areas in need of precipitation were missed. The continued below average temperatures prompted concern for crop development. Reporters statewide noted a wide and persistent gap in development between early and late plantings. Heat is needed to help these late planted crops achieve maturity. Small grains harvest continued, with variable yields reported. Farmers were reportedly planting fall forages as oats and wheat came off. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures last week were 2 to 6 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 77 to 79 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 53 to 61 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.00 inches in Milwaukee to 0.73 inches in Green Bay.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 6.4. Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 36% short, 47% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 17% very short, 37% short, 46% adequate, 0% surplus. Barley condition 2% poor, 21% fair, 53% good, 24% excellent; turning color 72%, 96% 2012, 85% avg., mature 50%, 83% 2012, 66% avg., harvested 18%, 72% 2012, 43% avg. Oats condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 31% fair, 64% good; boot 94%, 100% 2012, 99% avg.; headed 87%, 100% 2012, 97% avg.; turning color 63%, 92% 2012, 80% avg., mature 11%, 70% 2012, 55% avg. Spring wheat condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 34% fair, 63% good; turning color 92%, 100% 2012, 80% avg.; mature 77%, 95% 2012, 56% avg.; harvested 20%, 69% 2012, 23% avg. Winter Wheat harvested 81%, 100% 2012, 89% avg. Corn condition 2% poor, 24% fair, 57% good, 17% excellent; tasseled 84%, 96% 2012, 91% avg.; silked 56%, 77% 2012, 57% avg.; in milk 6%, 25% 2012; 14% avg. Dry beans condition 2% poor, 13% fair, 69% good, 16% excellent; bloom 74%, 94% 2012, 85% avg.; setting pods 32%, 70% 2012, 60% avg. Sugar beets condition 1% poor, 27% fair, 57% good, 15% excellent. Alfalfa condition 3% poor, 24% fair, 65% good, 8% excellent; second cutting 50%, 70% 2012, 47% avg.; third cutting 1%, 0% 2012, 1% avg. Other hay condition 11% poor, 38% fair, 49% good, 2% excellent; 81% harvested, 78% 2012, 73% avg. Crop insect infestation 58% none, 28% light, 14% moderate. Stock water supplies 14% very short, 23% short, 63% adequate. High temperatures ranged from 78 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 95 degrees at Greybull and Torrington. Low temperatures ranged from 35 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 54 degrees at Riverton. Average temperatures ranged from 56 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 73 degrees at Greybull and Riverton. Temperatures ranged from 5 degrees below normal in Newcastle to 8 degrees above normal in Buford. Six reporting stations reported no precipitation, while Newcastle reported the most precipitation at 2.76 inches.

August 8 ENSO Update

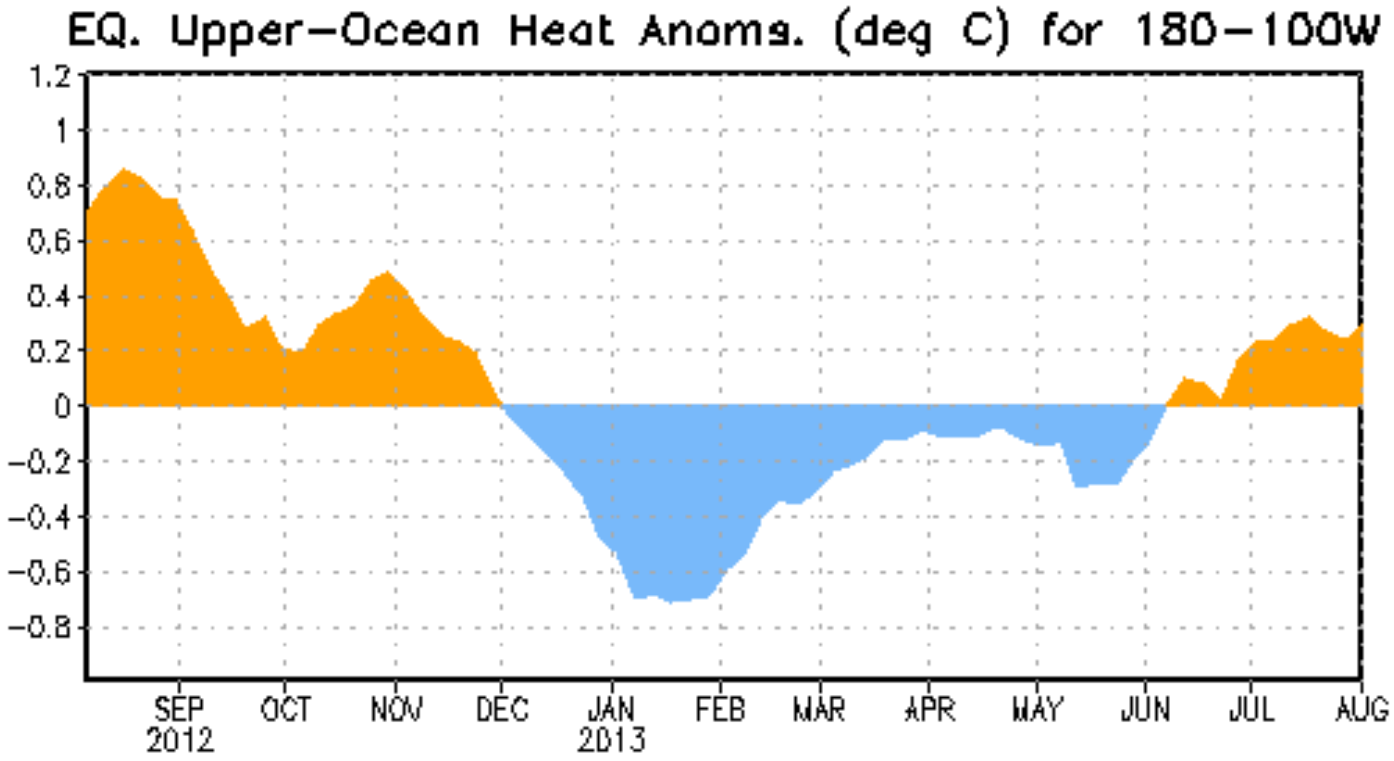


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180º-100ºW). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1981-2010 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: Not Active

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

ENSO-neutral conditions persisted during July 2013, as reflected by near-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) across the central and east-central equatorial Pacific and below-average SSTs in the eastern Pacific. Consistent with this pattern, weekly Niño-4 and Niño-3.4 values were between -0.5° and 0°C, while Niño-3 and Niño-1+2 indices remained cooler than -0.5°C. The oceanic heat content (average temperature in the upper 300m of the ocean) anomalies continued to be slightly above average during July (Fig. 1), due to the persistence of above-average sub-surface temperatures in most of the eastern half of the Pacific. The low-level winds remained near average across the equatorial Pacific, while weak upper-level westerly anomalies persisted in the western Pacific. Convection continued to be enhanced over Indonesia and suppressed in the central part of the basin. Collectively, these atmospheric and oceanic conditions reflect ENSO-neutral.

Most model forecasts continue to predict ENSO-neutral (Niño-3.4 index between -0.5°C and 0.5°C) into the Northern Hemisphere spring 2014. The statistical model forecasts remain cooler in the Niño-3.4 region relative to the dynamical model forecasts. Similar to last month, the forecast consensus favors ENSO-neutral (60% chance or greater) through October – December 2013 (see CPC/IRI consensus forecast).

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 5 September 2013. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

August 4-10, 2013

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Hot, dry weather stressed reproductive to filling summer crops in southeastern Europe.

WESTERN FSU: Occasional showers along with near- to below-normal temperatures benefited reproductive to filling summer crops but hampered winter wheat harvesting.

EASTERN FSU: Moderate to heavy rain boosted spring wheat yield prospects, while seasonable heat and dryness favored filling cotton in the south.

MIDDLE EAST: Seasonably dry weather promoted summer crop maturation and harvesting.

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon showers continued to benefit rice across northern and eastern India, while drier conditions eased wetness for soybeans, cotton, and groundnuts in parts of western India.

EASTERN ASIA: Unfavorably hot, dry weather continued for rice and cotton in southern China, while periodic showers maintained good conditions for crops in the northeast.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon rains continued to benefit rice throughout the region.

AUSTRALIA: Rain in the west and southeast maintained good to excellent prospects for winter grains and oilseeds.

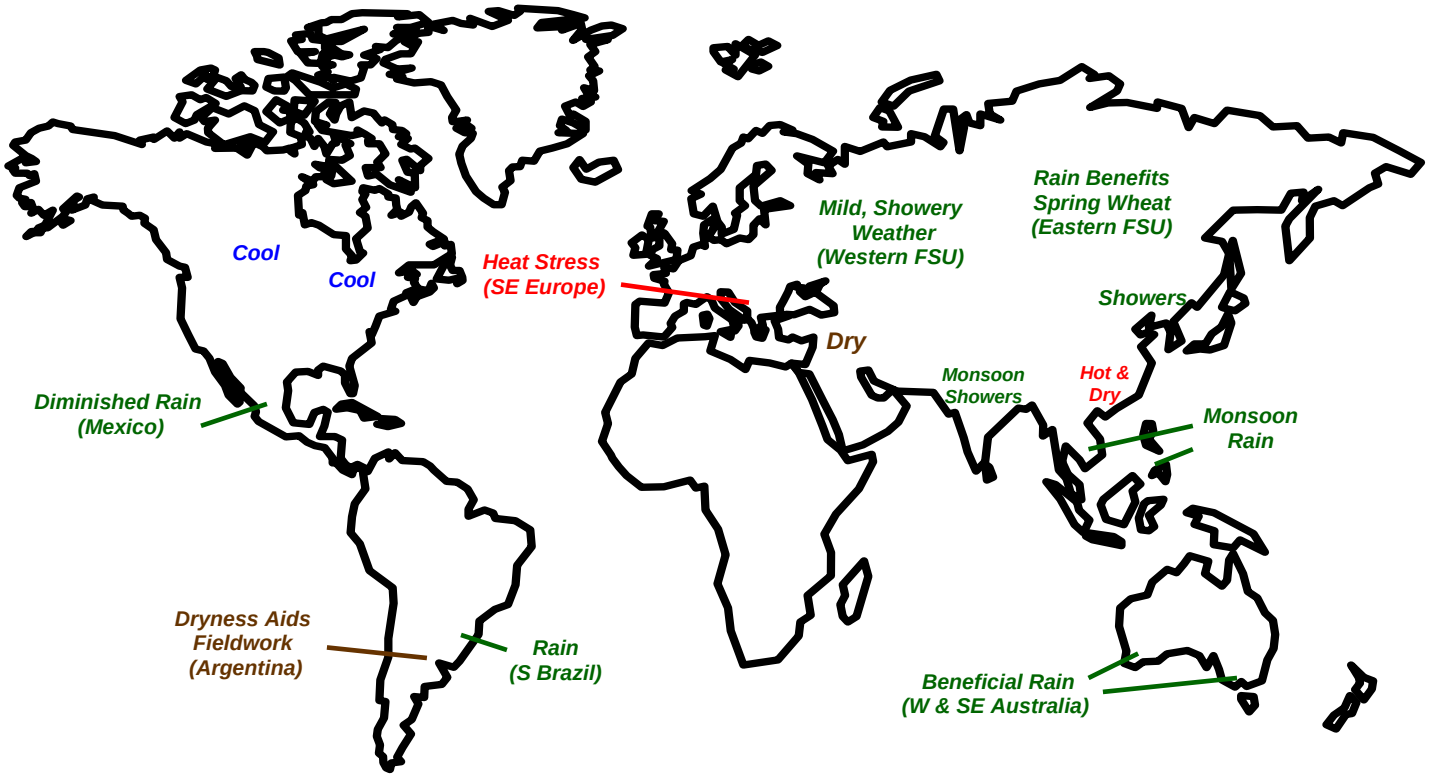
ARGENTINA: Dry weather aided the final stages of corn harvesting and winter grain planting.

BRAZIL: Heavy rain returned to the south, but favorably drier weather aided harvesting of sugarcane, coffee, and citrus farther north.

MEXICO: Seasonal rainfall tapered off from recent weeks.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Unseasonably cool weather persisted, slowing development of spring grains and oilseeds.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Cool weather slowed summer crop and pasture growth.



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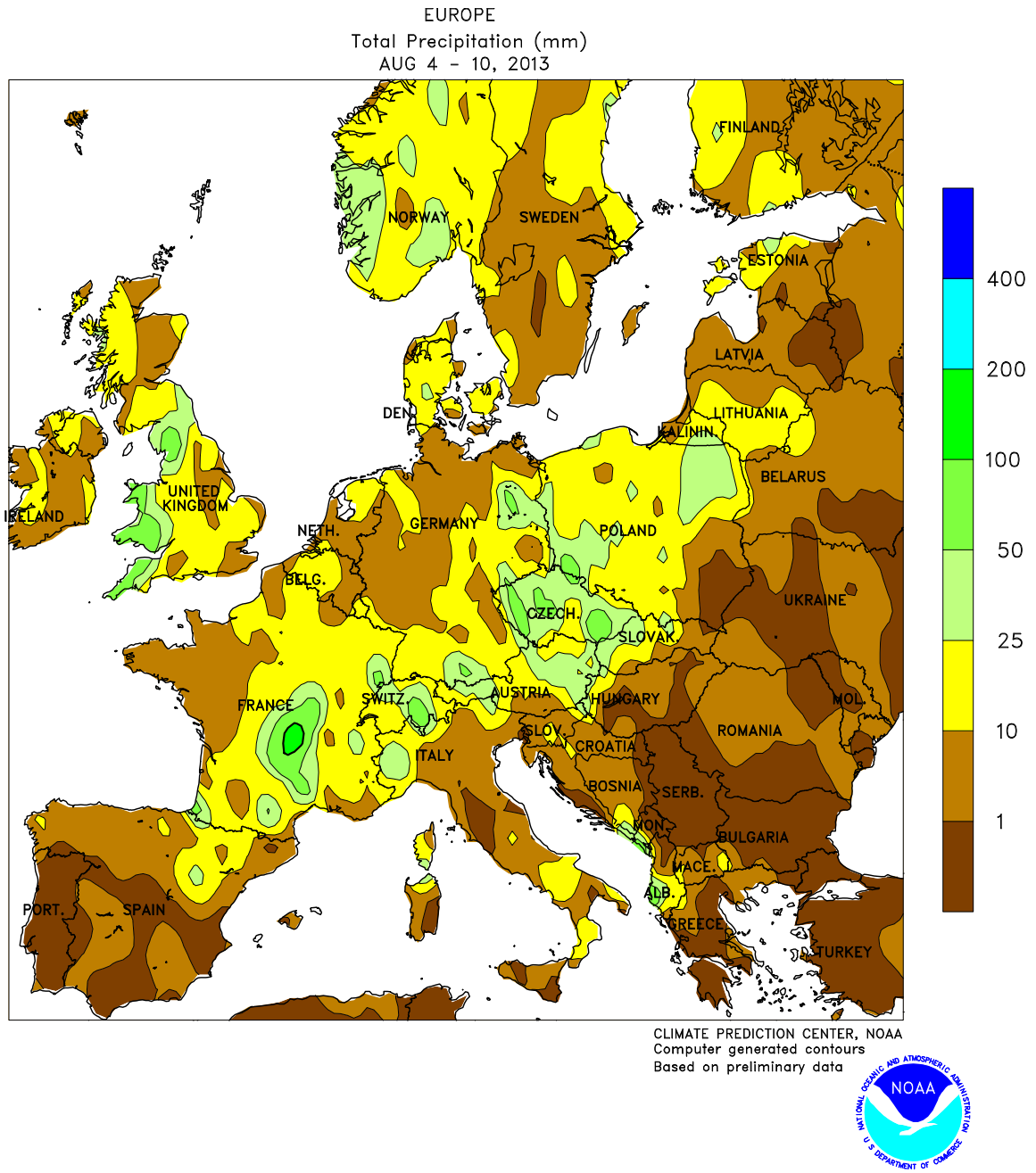
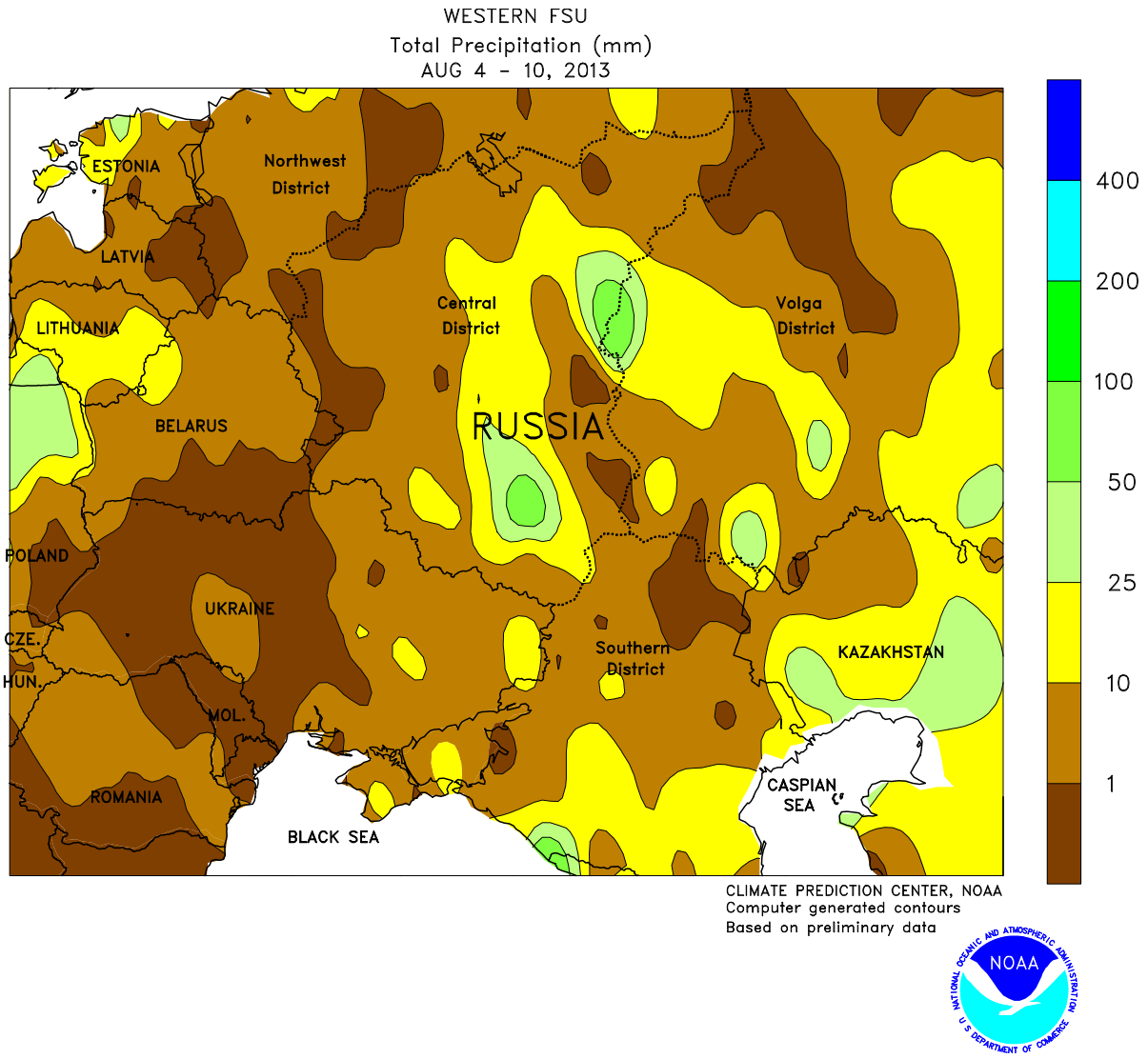


EUROPE

Persistent heat and dryness across much of southern Europe contrasted with widespread rainfall over central and northern growing areas. High pressure maintained sunny, hot weather from northern Italy into the Balkans. Daytime highs reached or exceeded 37°C from central Poland into the Balkans. Corn development ranged from: tassel to silking in Poland (34-38°C); kernel blister to dough in Hungary, Croatia, western Romania, and northern Serbia (37-41°C); and denting to dented in northern Bulgaria and southern Romania (34-37°C). Consequently, corn yield potential continued to decline, especially in the already dry portions of the northern Balkans. Heat also trimmed prospects for soybeans and corn in Italy's Po River Valley, where highs exceeded 37°C. In contrast, a slow-moving cold front triggered widespread showers and thunderstorms (10-50 mm) from southwestern France into northwestern Poland, maintaining favorable soil moisture for reproductive to filling summer crops but hampering small grain maturation and harvesting. Showers also maintained favorable soil moisture for grains and oilseeds in the United Kingdom, although the wet weather continued to limit harvesting opportunities. Much-needed rain arrived in southwestern Poland and the Czech Republic by week's end, bringing an end to the heat wave in northeastern Europe.

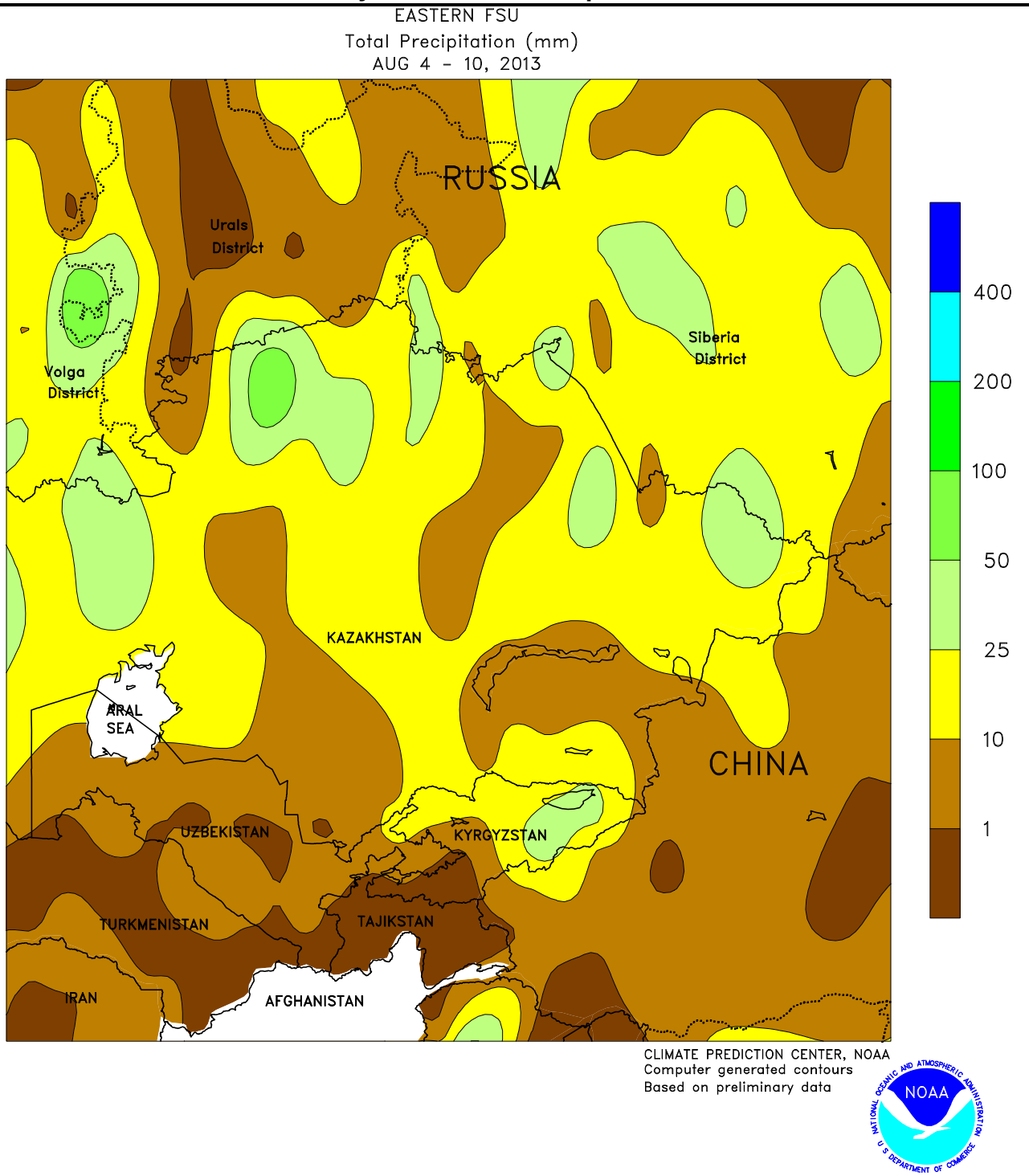
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



WESTERN FSU

Cool, showery weather continued, although increasingly warm, dry conditions returned to western portions of the region. A departing storm system produced another round of showers and thunderstorms (2-50 mm, locally more) from central Ukraine into Russia, providing additional soil moisture for spring and summer crops. However, short-term dryness (60-day rainfall less than 60 percent of normal) continued in corn and sunflower areas from north-central Ukraine into central portions of Russia's Southern District, though cooler-than-normal conditions lowered evapotranspiration rates and crop-water demands. During the latter half of the week, increasingly hot weather (30-35°C) spread into the western third of the region, accelerating summer crops toward maturity and possibly causing some stress to any corn still in the silking stage of development.

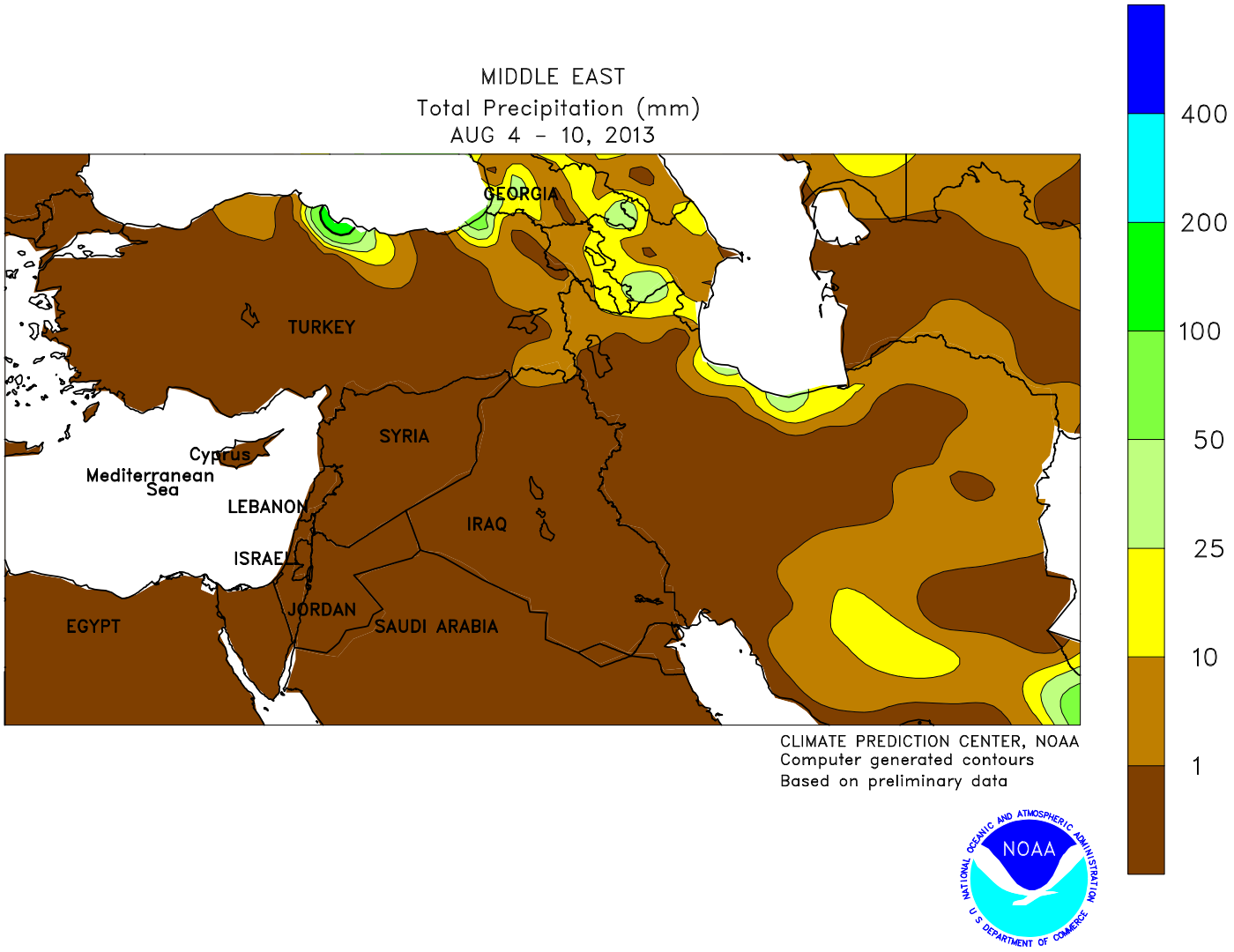
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



EASTERN FSU

Another in a series of slow-moving storms generated additional rain across the region. Rainfall totals eclipsed 50 mm in northern Kazakhstan (widespread readings of 25 mm or greater), maintaining abundant soil moisture for reproductive to filling spring wheat. Moderate to heavy rain (10-50 mm) also fell in primary spring wheat areas of Russia's Siberia District, sustaining current favorable spring wheat yield projections. Showers (2-25 mm) returned to the southern Urals District, improving soil moisture as spring grains enter the filling stage of development. Farther south, sunny skies and near-normal temperatures promoted cotton development from Turkmenistan into Uzbekistan, while up to 30 mm of rain provided supplemental moisture to irrigated cotton in Kyrgyzstan.

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



MIDDLE EAST

Seasonably dry weather promoted summer crop maturation and harvesting across the region. During August, the primary agricultural activity in the Middle East is summer crop maturation and harvesting, which includes sorghum, corn, rice, and cotton. However, unseasonable showers (5-20 mm) fell in southern Iran, interrupting fieldwork but providing supplemental moisture to irrigated specialty and summer crops.

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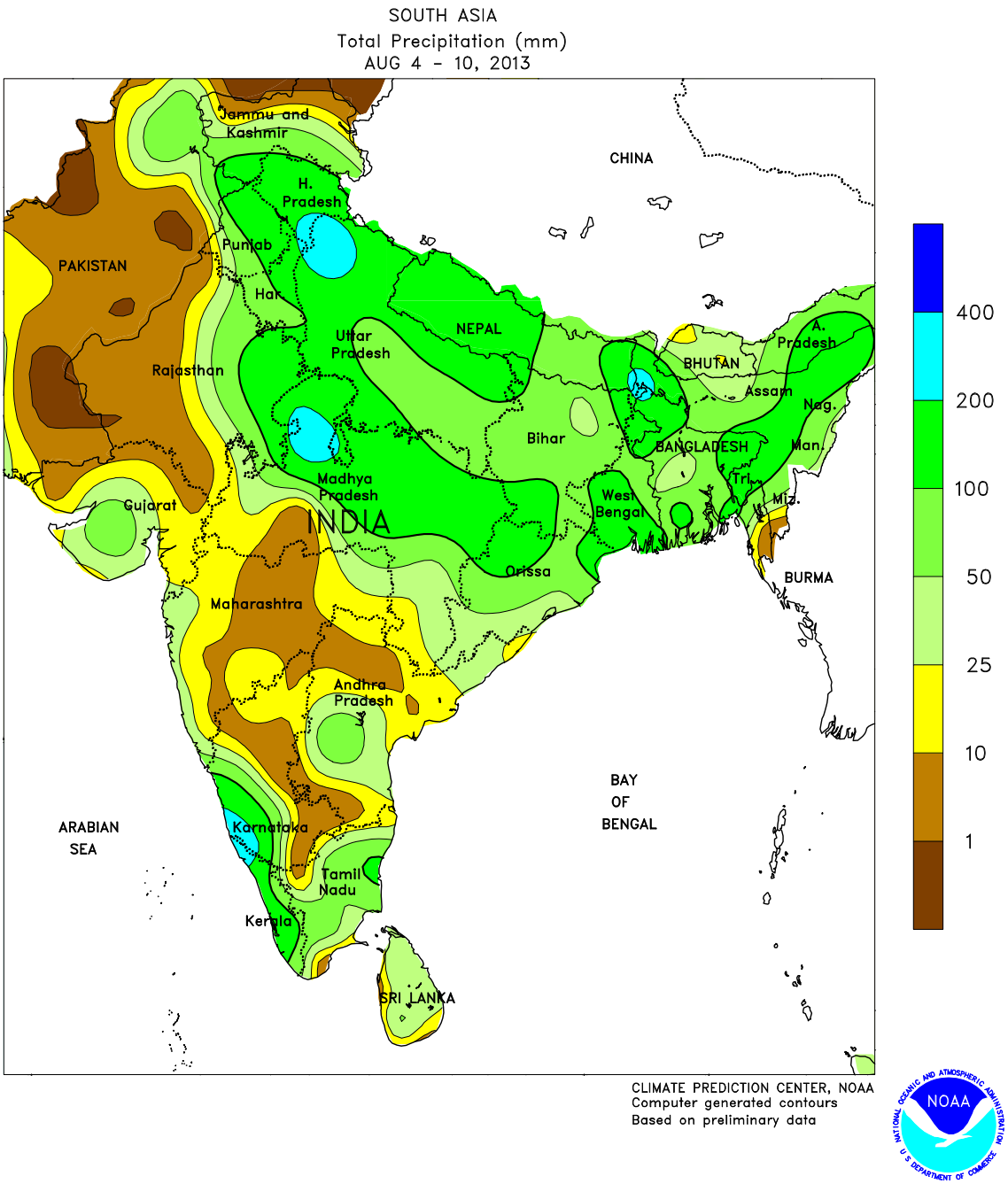

SOUTH ASIA

Monsoon showers continued throughout much of India, while favorably drier weather prevailed in the west. In northern India, 50 to 100 mm of rain boosted irrigation supplies for flowering cotton and reproductive rice and improved overall moisture supplies in western portions of Punjab and Haryana after relatively poor monsoon rains in those areas. In neighboring Uttar Pradesh, water levels remained high in the Ganges River Basin from over 265 mm of rain in upstream areas; sugarcane and rice continued to fair well after initial flooding early in the season. Rice across much of eastern India also benefited from 50 to 150 mm of rain, with improved, albeit light (10-25 mm), rainfall in Bihar. In central India, inundating showers (up to 250 mm) maintained saturated field conditions in the northernmost soybean districts of Madhya Pradesh and into neighboring districts of Rajasthan. However, favorably drier weather prevailed in the southern soybean districts of Madhya Pradesh and into Maharashtra. The drier conditions extended into Gujarat as well, easing wetness for groundnuts and cotton in key production zones. In other parts of the region, showers (50-100 mm) were confined to far northern Pakistan with dry weather prevailing in the more agriculturally significant Punjab and Sindh provinces, where irrigation supplies remained adequate for rice and cotton. Seasonal showers (25-100 mm) in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka provided beneficial moisture to those countries' key second-crop rice.

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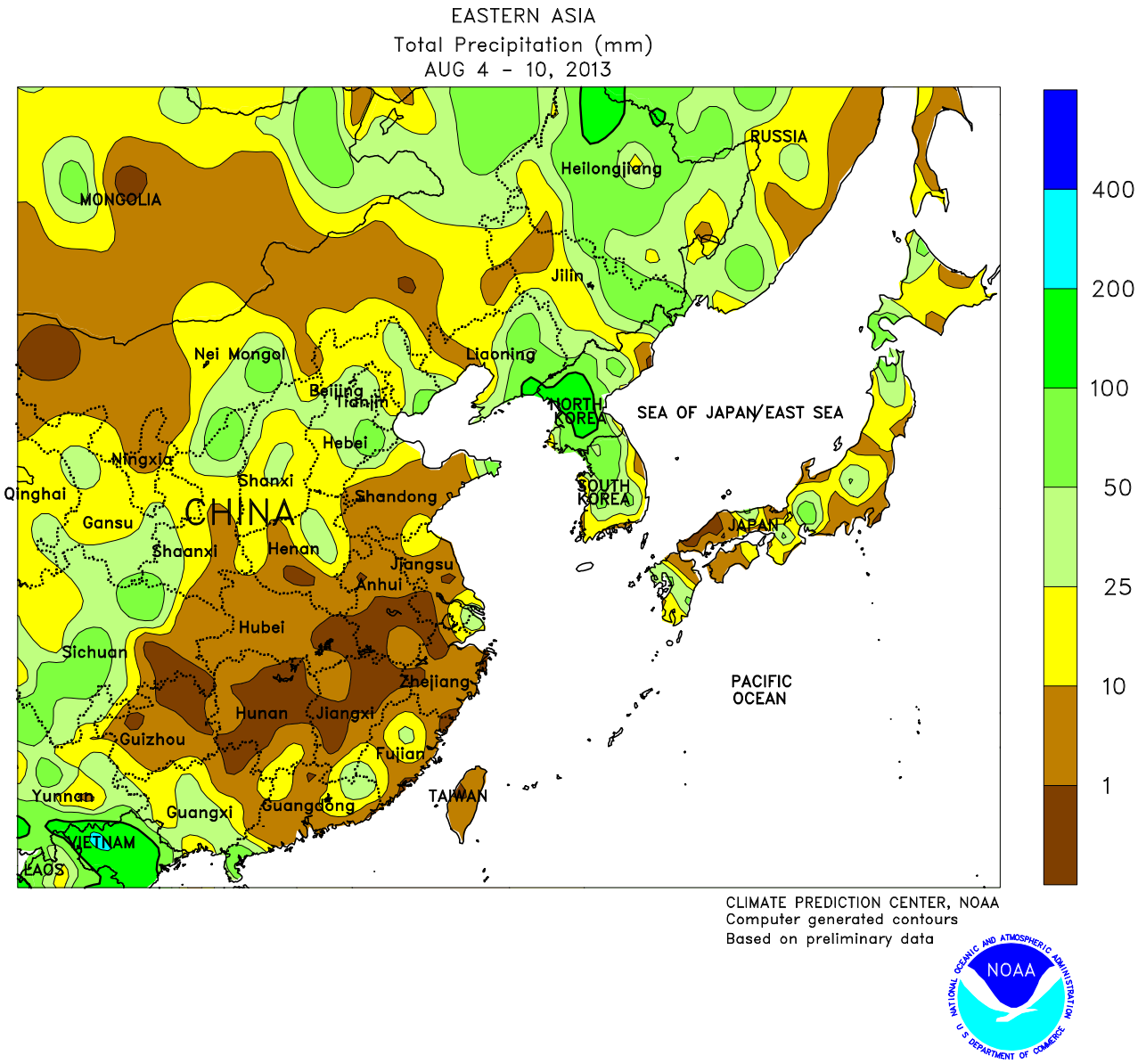

EASTERN ASIA

Dry weather prevailed throughout most of China's eastern growing areas as summer crops progressed into the latter stages of development. In southern China, exceedingly dry conditions persisted for both single and double crop rice as well as flowering cotton. In addition, weekly average temperatures surpassing 30°C further stressed crops in the areas affected by dryness; the overall poor conditions for the southern crops have raised the likelihood of reduced yield prospects. Farther north, the drier weather was welcomed for corn, cotton, and groundnuts in Shandong and Hebei after several weeks of excessive wetness. However, localized heavy rainfall (50-100 mm) maintained saturated conditions in southeastern Hebei. In northeastern China, heavy showers (25-50 mm) maintained favorable soil moisture for reproductive corn, soybeans, and rice; in the absence of stressful heat, yield prospects remained high. Elsewhere in the region, upwards of 150 mm of rain in portions of North Korea continued to exacerbate field flooding, while in South Korea, 25 to 50 mm of rain benefited filling rice. Meanwhile in Japan, 10 to 50 mm of rain also maintained favorable moisture supplies for filling rice.

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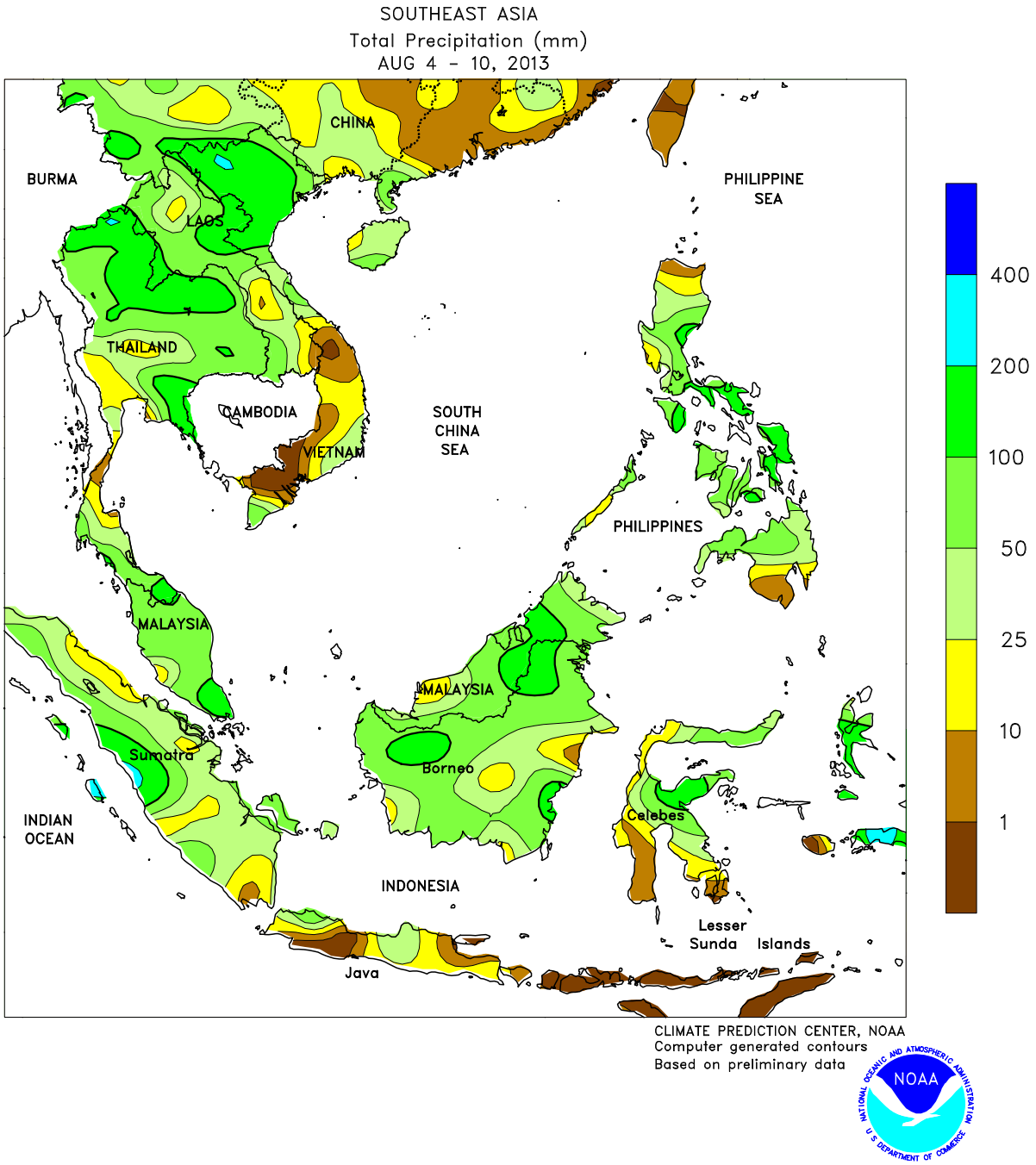

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Tropical Cyclone Mangkhut made landfall mid-week in northern Vietnam, just south of the Red River Delta with maximum sustained winds of 40 knots. Mangkhut produced heavy showers (125-175 mm) across northern Vietnam's rice areas, renewing flood concerns for winter rice. In addition, the remnants of Mangkhut enhanced monsoon showers (25-150 mm) throughout Thailand, providing a significant boost to moisture supplies for vegetative rice. Meanwhile in the Philippines, monsoon showers (25-150 mm) maintained abundant moisture supplies for rice and corn even as Super Typhoon Utor approached eastern Luzon (more information in next week's Bulletin). Elsewhere in the region, seasonable rainfall (15-150 mm) benefited oil palm across Sumatra and Indonesia, while beneficially drier weather aided rice drying activities in Java, Indonesia.

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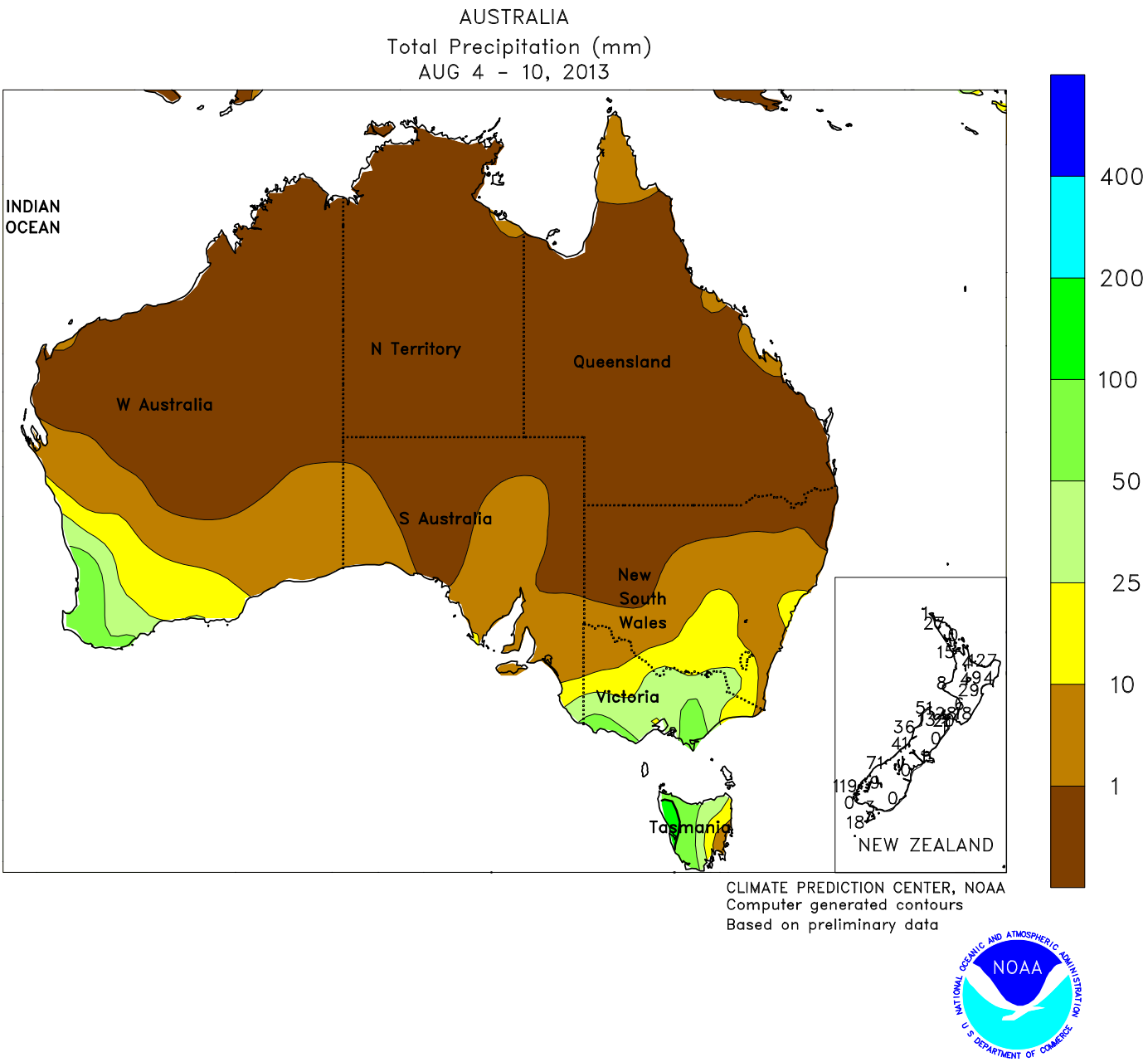
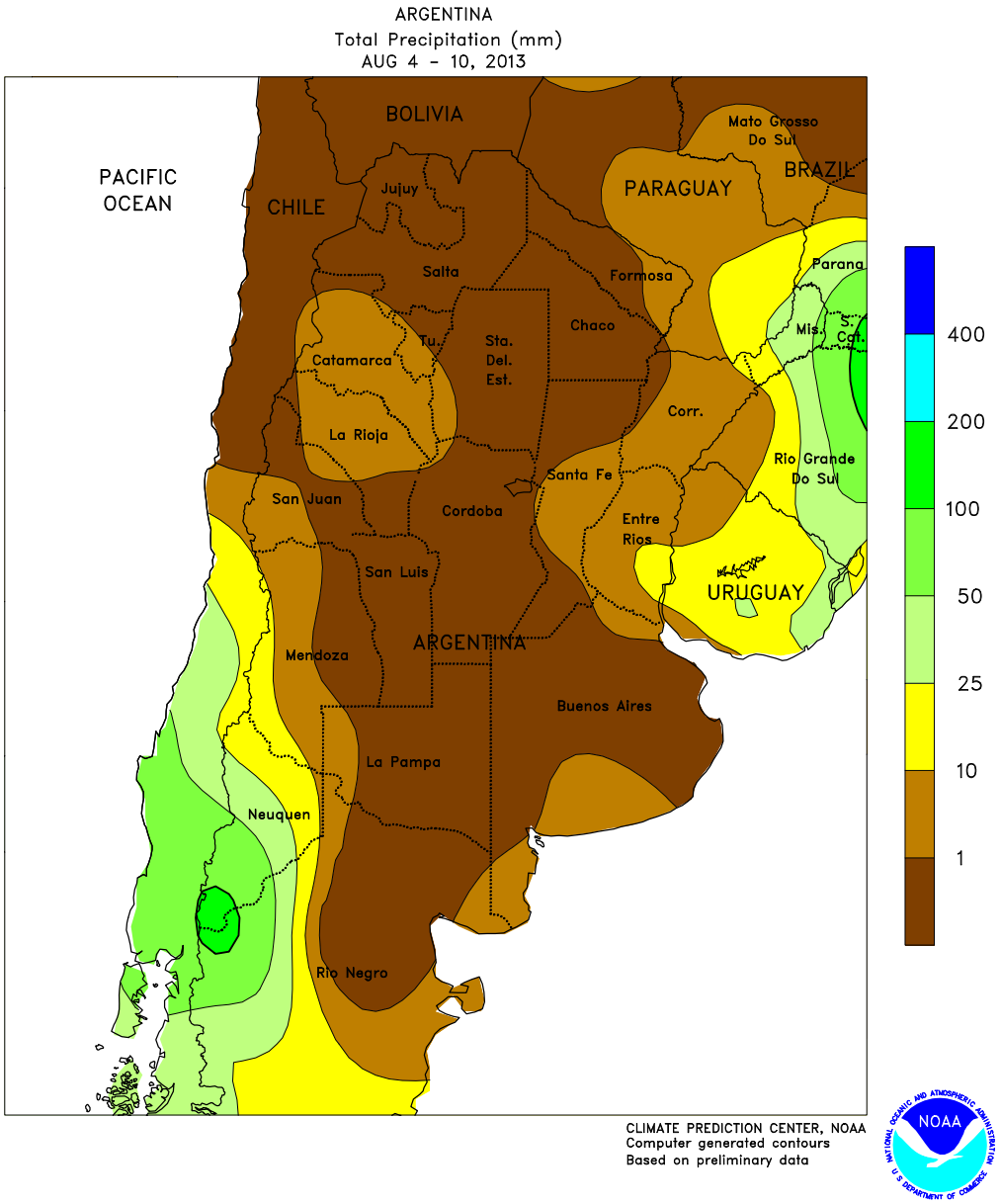


AUSTRALIA

In Western Australia, soaking rains (20-50 mm or more) overspread most of the wheat belt, favoring wheat, barley, and canola development. Similarly, passing showers (5-25 mm) in southeastern Australia maintained good to excellent crop prospects for vegetative winter grains and oilseeds. Farther north, sunny skies in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland spurred crop development but further reduced soil moisture for wheat and other winter crops. Temperatures in eastern and southern Australia averaged about 1°C above normal, while in Western Australia temperatures averaged about 3 to 4°C above normal.

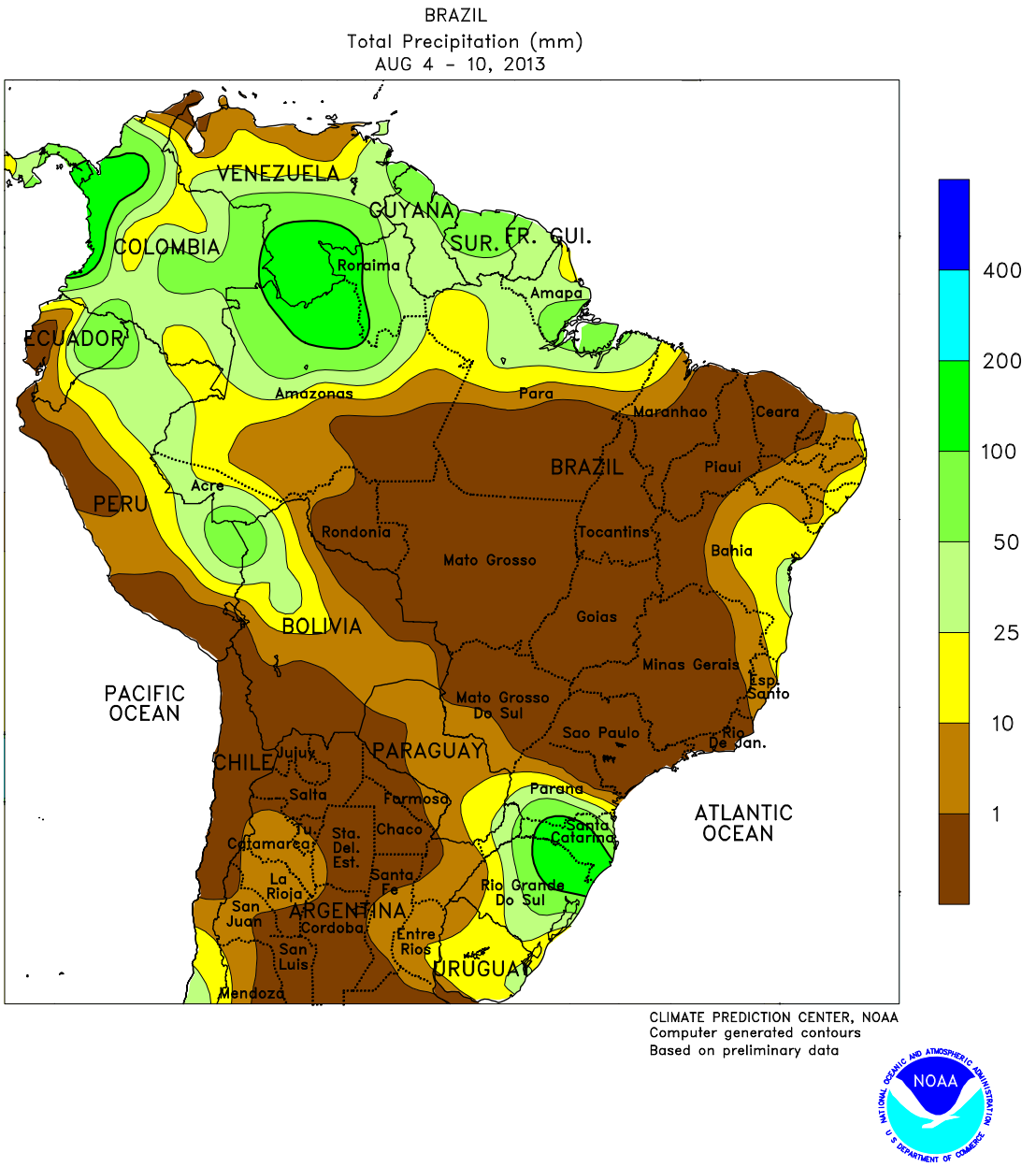
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



ARGENTINA

Mostly dry weather favored the final stages of autumn fieldwork. Major production areas recorded little to no rainfall, with amounts in excess of 10 mm confined to outlying farming areas of Entre Rios and the northeast (notably Misiones). Early week warmth contributed to the favorable field conditions, with daytime highs ranging from the upper teens (degrees C) in southern Buenos Aires to the middle 30s in the far north. Cool weather developed at week's end, however, with freezing temperatures (nighttime lows of -6 to 0°C) returning to key agricultural areas of both central Argentina and the traditionally warmer northwest (including Santiago del Estero and Salta). According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn was 98 percent harvested as of August 8, and winter wheat was 96 percent planted, 3 points ahead of last year's pace. Cotton harvesting was also reportedly winding down.

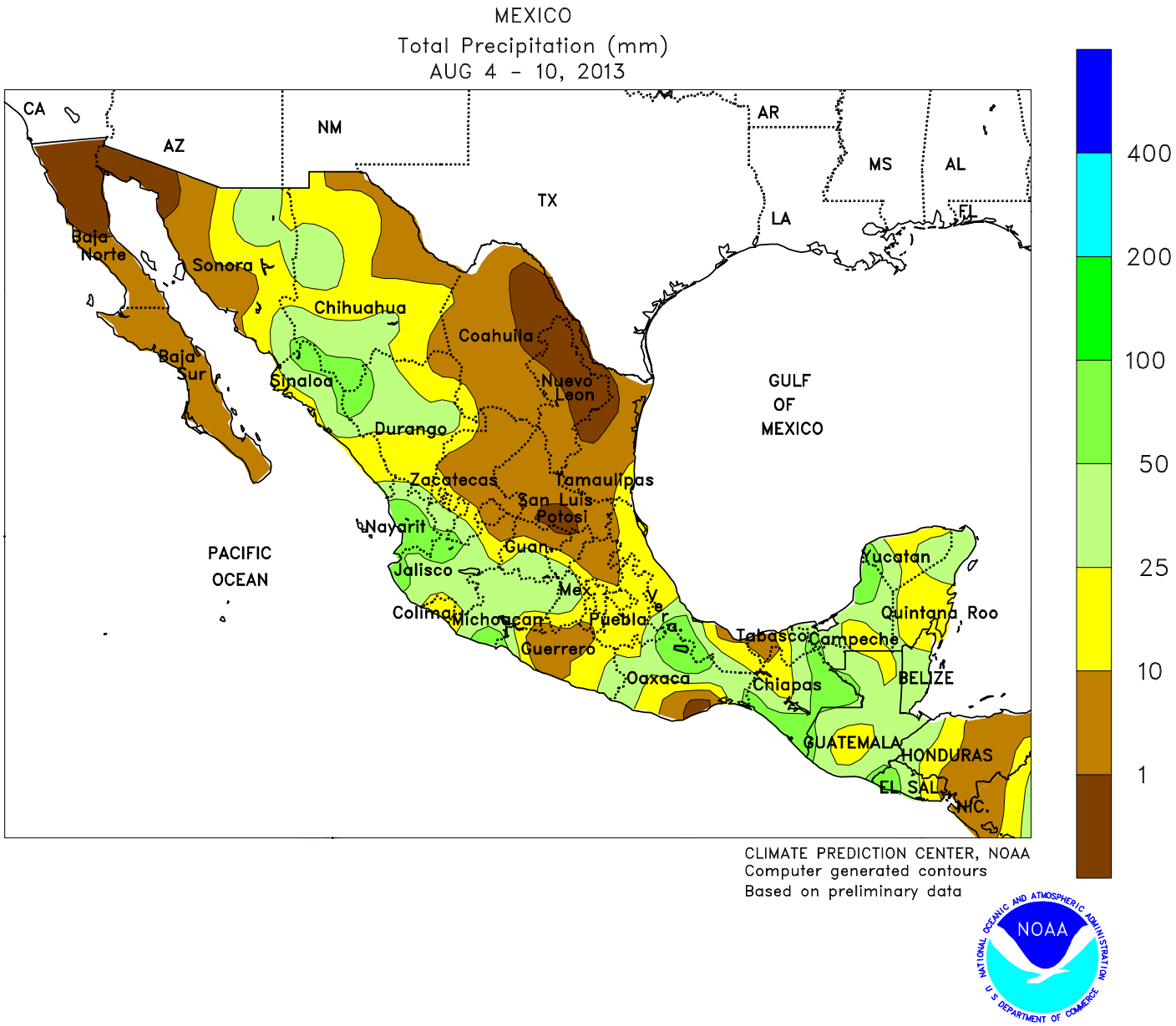
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



BRAZIL

Wet weather returned to the south, although moisture stayed well south of the country's main sugarcane and coffee areas, where harvesting was underway. Rainfall totaled 25 to 100 mm from southern Parana southward, with heavier amounts (greater than 100 mm) concentrated over eastern sections of Santa Catarina and northeastern Rio Grande do Sul. Temperatures were highly variable in the rainy southern areas, with nighttime lows periodically falling below 5°C and daytime highs reaching the middle and upper 20s (degrees C) on the warmer days. To the north, drier, warmer-than-normal conditions (weekly temperatures averaging up to 3°C above normal, with daytime highs consistently reaching the upper 20s) supported harvesting of sugarcane, citrus, and coffee in major production areas in and around Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais. Dry, seasonably warmer weather (daytime highs reaching the middle 30s) aided drydown and harvesting of secondary (safrinha) corn and cotton in the main production areas of central Brazil (Mato Grosso to western Bahia). Seasonal showers increased moisture for sugarcane and cocoa along the northeastern coast, though amounts were below normal (below 25 mm in most areas).

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



MEXICO

Showers tapered off across much of the region. For a second week, rainfall totaled less than 50 mm across the southern plateau corn belt after nearly 2 months of consistent rainfall, despite rain falling in the region almost daily. Above-normal temperatures (daytime highs in the upper 20s and lower 30s degrees C) maintained high crop moisture demands but corn and other rain-fed summer crops were generally well-watered. Similar conditions prevailed along the southern Pacific Coast and in much of the southeast, although isolated pockets of heavier rain (greater than 50 mm) were recorded in southern Veracruz and Chiapas. Monsoon showers also declined in the northwest, with just a fewer locations receiving more than 50 mm. Dry, warmer-than-normal weather (weekly temperatures averaging 2-4°C above normal, with daytime highs reaching 40°C) maintained high moisture requirements for crops and livestock. A return to more vigorous monsoon activity is vital across the north to help replenish reservoir supplies before the rainy season ends (usually by October).

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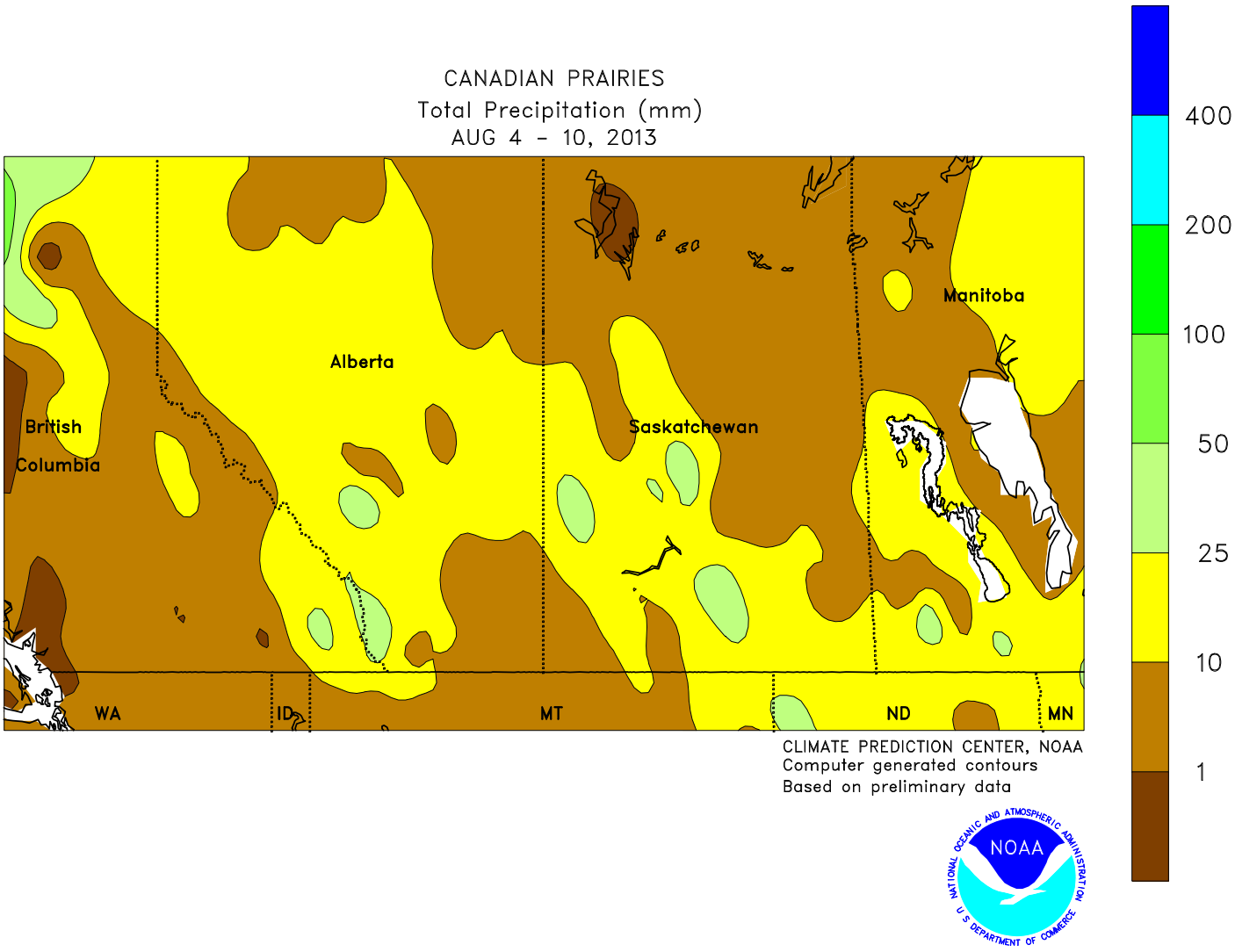
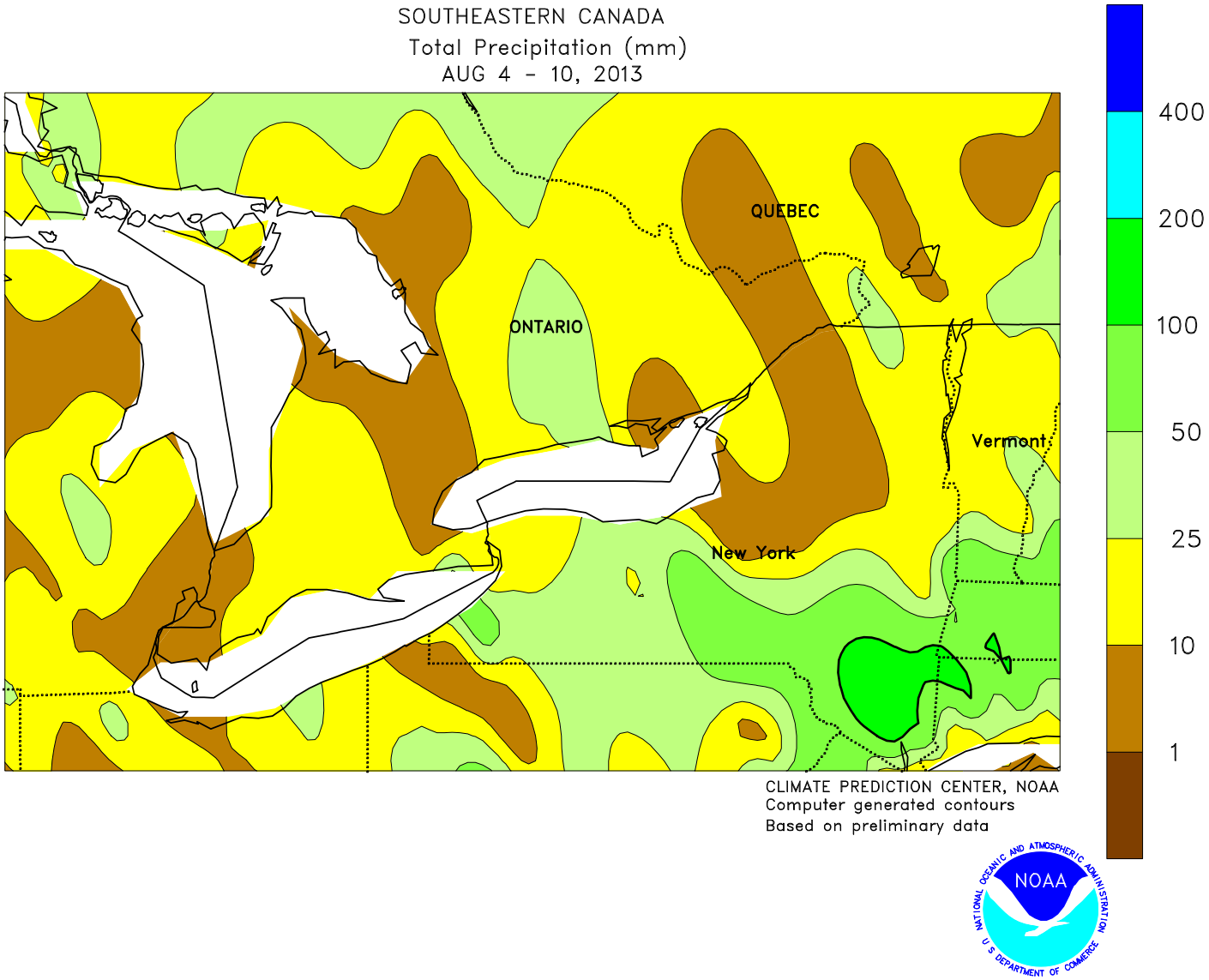


CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Cooler-than-normal weather continued to dominate most farming areas, slowing development of filling to maturing spring grains and oilseeds. Weekly temperatures averaged 3 to 5°C below normal in Manitoba and most of Saskatchewan, with nighttime lows falling below 5°C in many locations; daytime highs stayed below 25°C for a third week over large parts of the region, often reaching only the middle and upper teens (degrees C). At week's end, warmer conditions developed in the west, with daytime highs in the upper 20s in southern Alberta and the Peace River Valley. Meanwhile, light to moderate rain (3-40 mm) maintained overall favorable levels of moisture across the region for spring crops and pastures. Warm, sunny weather is needed across the region to ensure that grains and oilseeds reach maturity before the first autumn freeze, which typically occurs in late August or early September, depending on location.

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



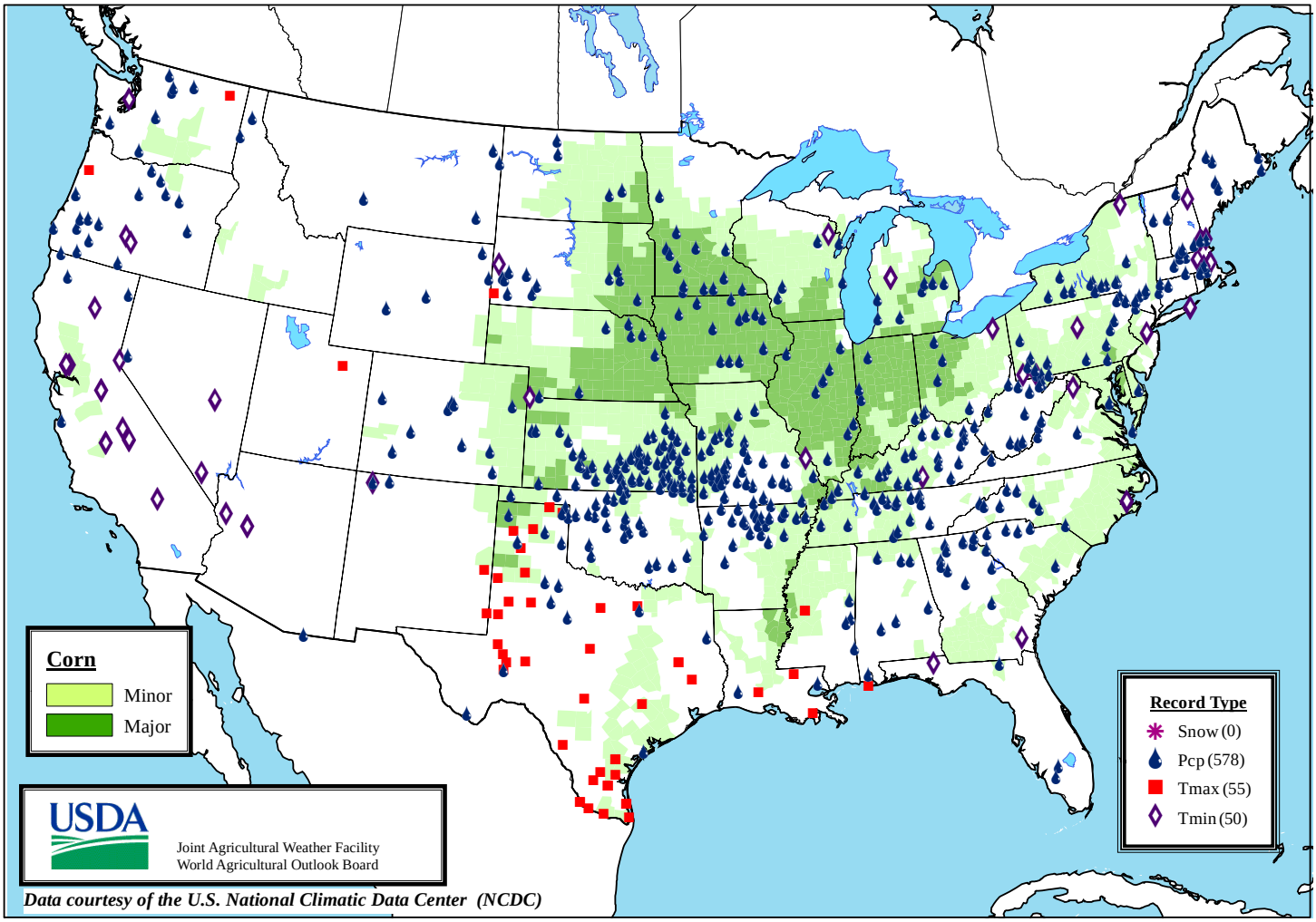
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

The trend of cool, showery weather continued, keeping immature summer crops and pastures well watered but slowing rates of growth and development. Showers decreased from the previous week, though a few locations reported rainfall in excess of 25 mm. The drier conditions were welcome for fieldwork, including haying and the final stages of winter wheat harvesting. Weekly temperatures averaging 1 to 2°C below normal accompanied the showery conditions, although temperatures reached the middle upper 20s (degrees C) on several days. Nighttime lows fell below 10°C in most areas but temperatures stayed well above freezing. The first autumn freeze typically occurs in early October in the main production areas in southwestern Ontario, and during the latter part of September in Quebec and Ontario's more northerly farming areas.

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

Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

August 4-10, 2013



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