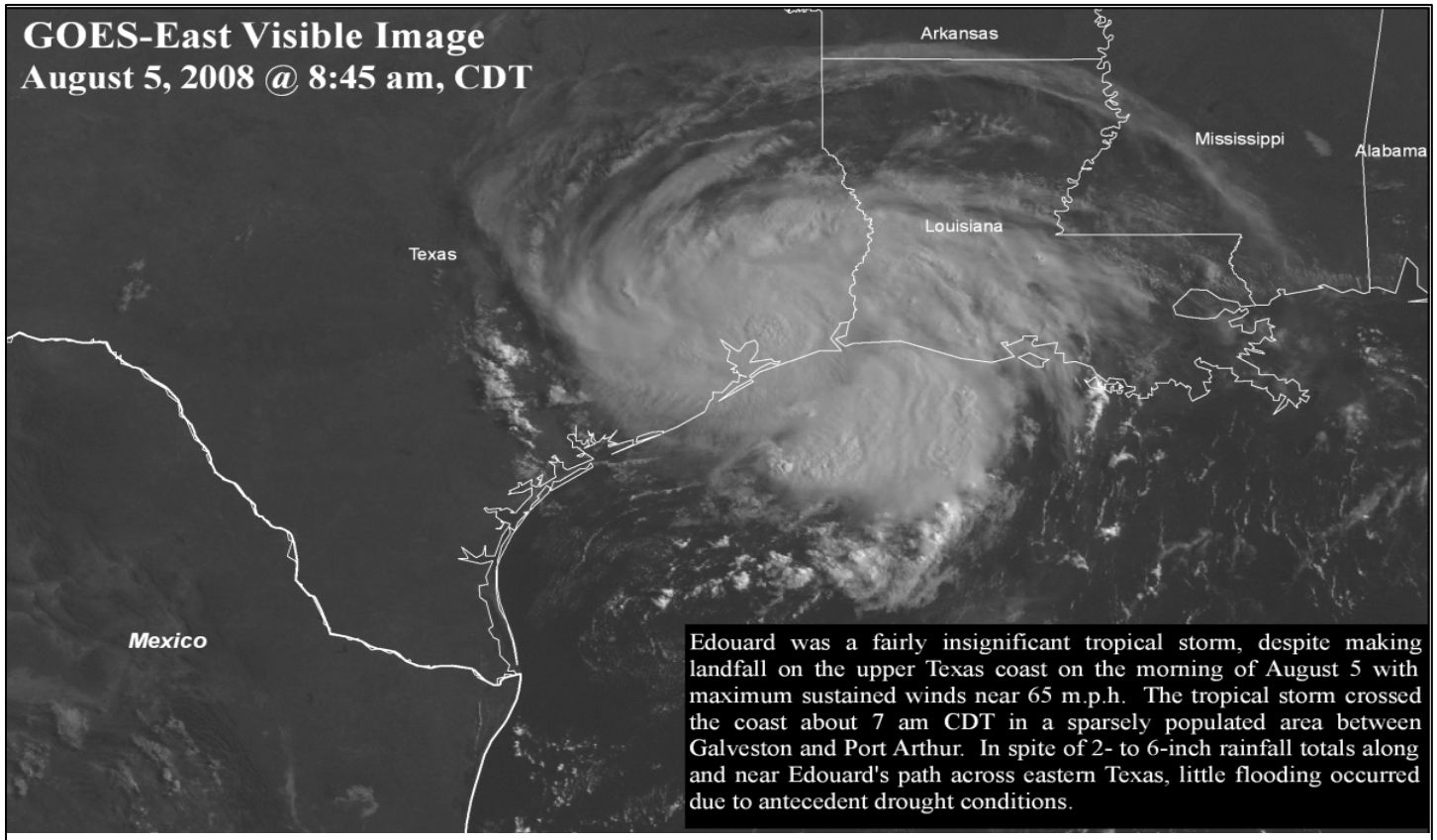
Volume 95, No. 33 *http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf/wwcb.html* **August 12, 2008**

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

August 3 - 9, 2008

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Tropical Storm Edouard made landfall on the **upper Texas coast** near the **Louisiana** border on the morning of August 5. Despite having maximum sustained winds near 65 m.p.h. at landfall, Edouard was a fairly insignificant tropical storm. Rainfall totals as high as 2 to 6 inches were observed with Edouard, but little flooding occurred due to pre-existing drought. Elsewhere across the **nation's mid-section**, heavy rain soaked the **central Plains**. The rain caused some flash flooding but was

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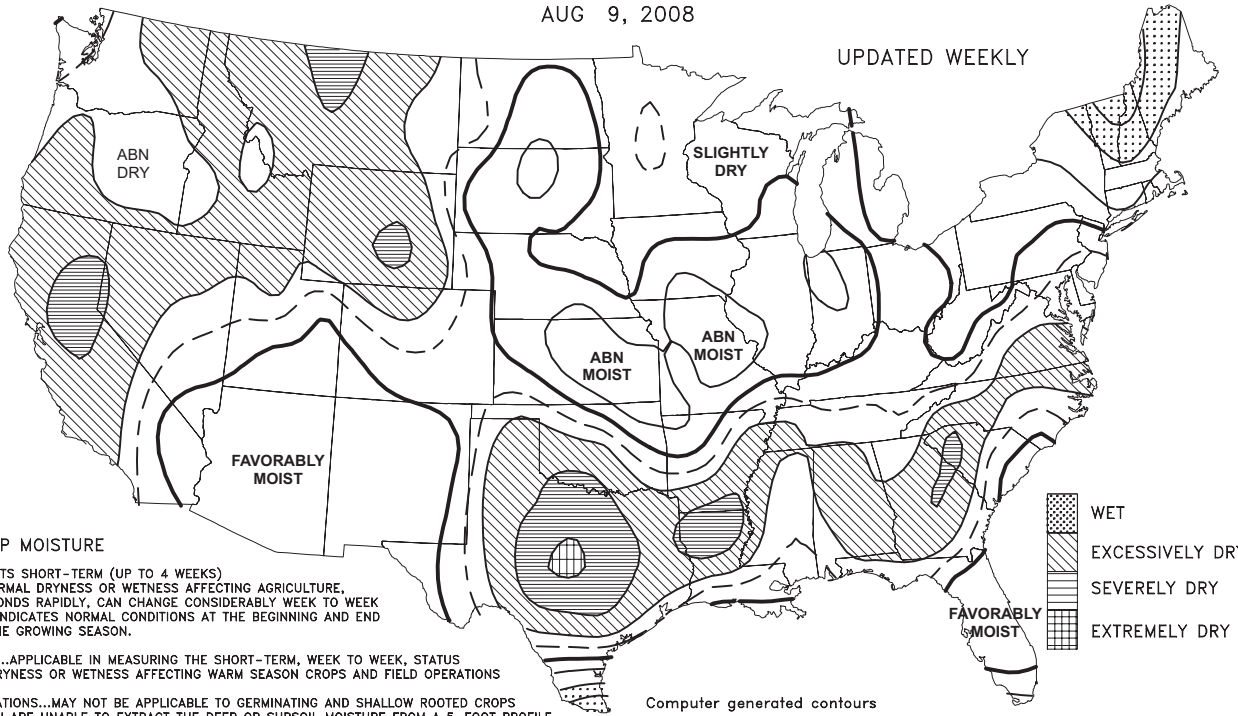
Contents

Crop Moisture

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

AUG 9, 2008

UPDATED WEEKLY



CROP MOISTURE

DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.

USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS

LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A 5-FOOT PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.

Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary reports

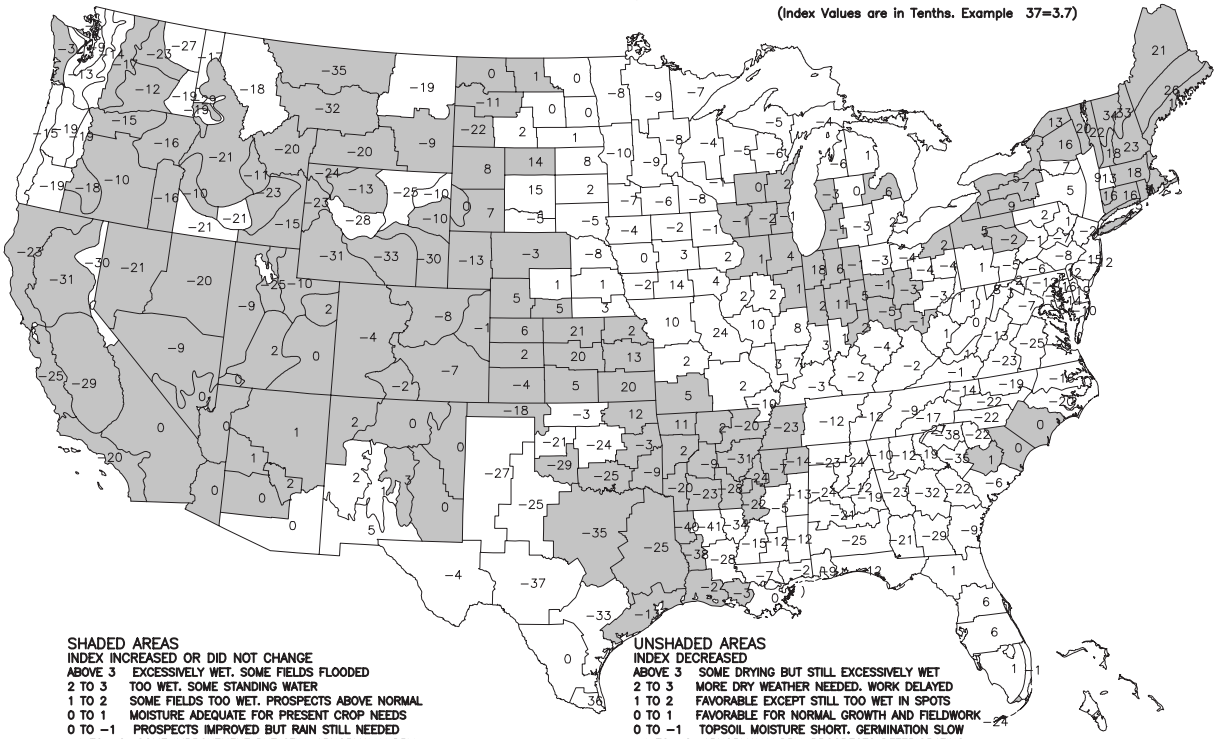
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Crop Moisture Index

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

AUG 9, 2008

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

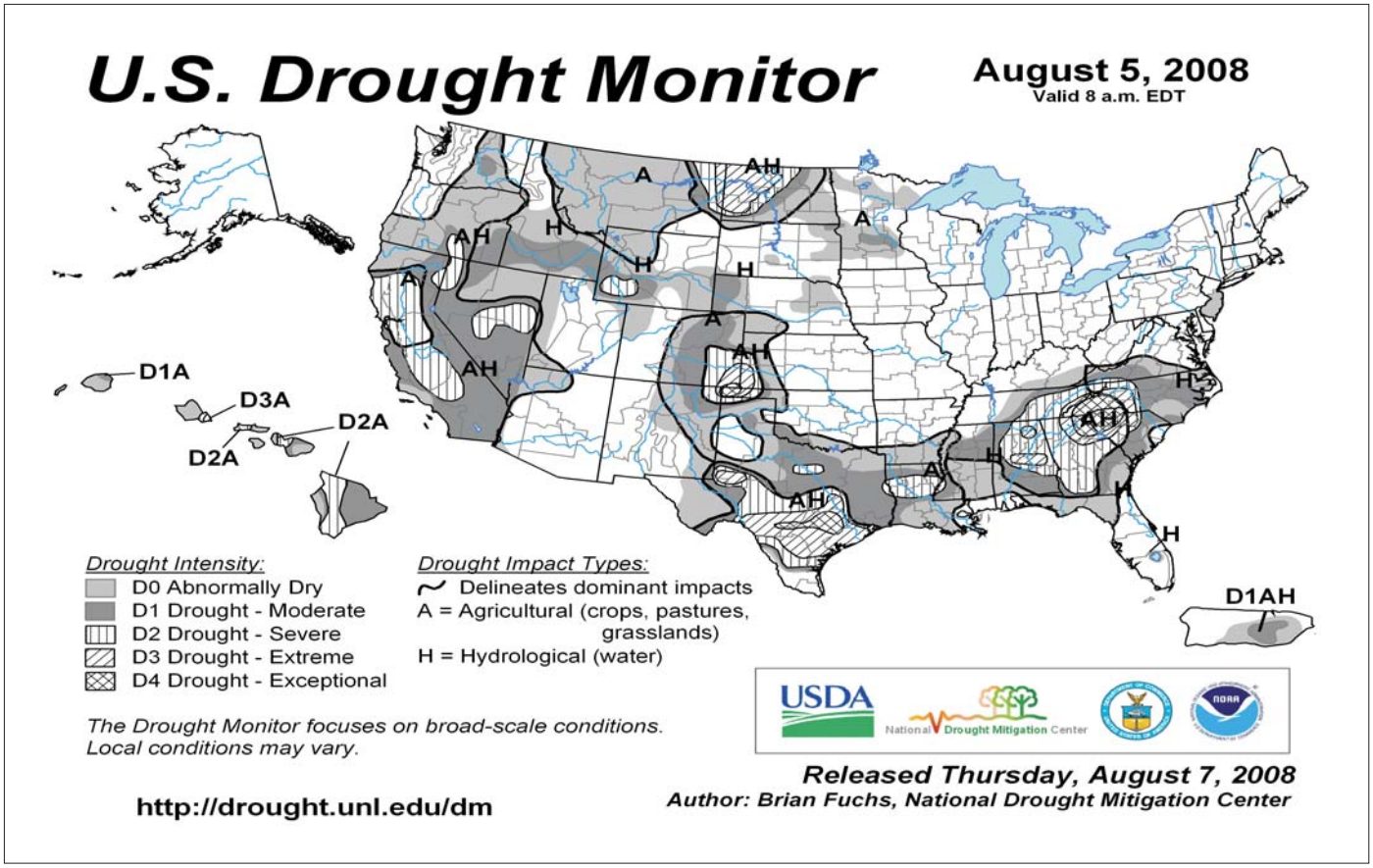


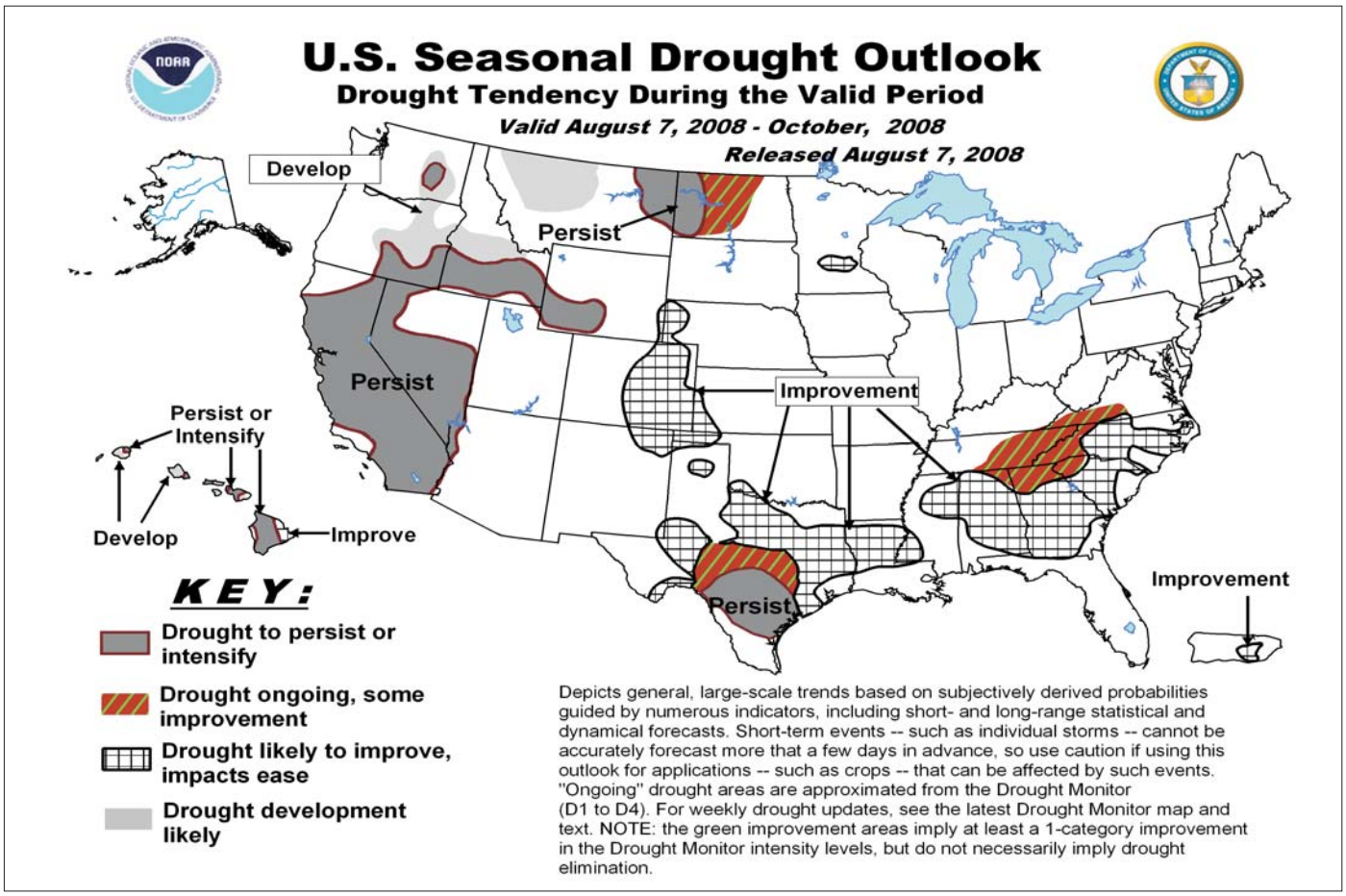
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT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

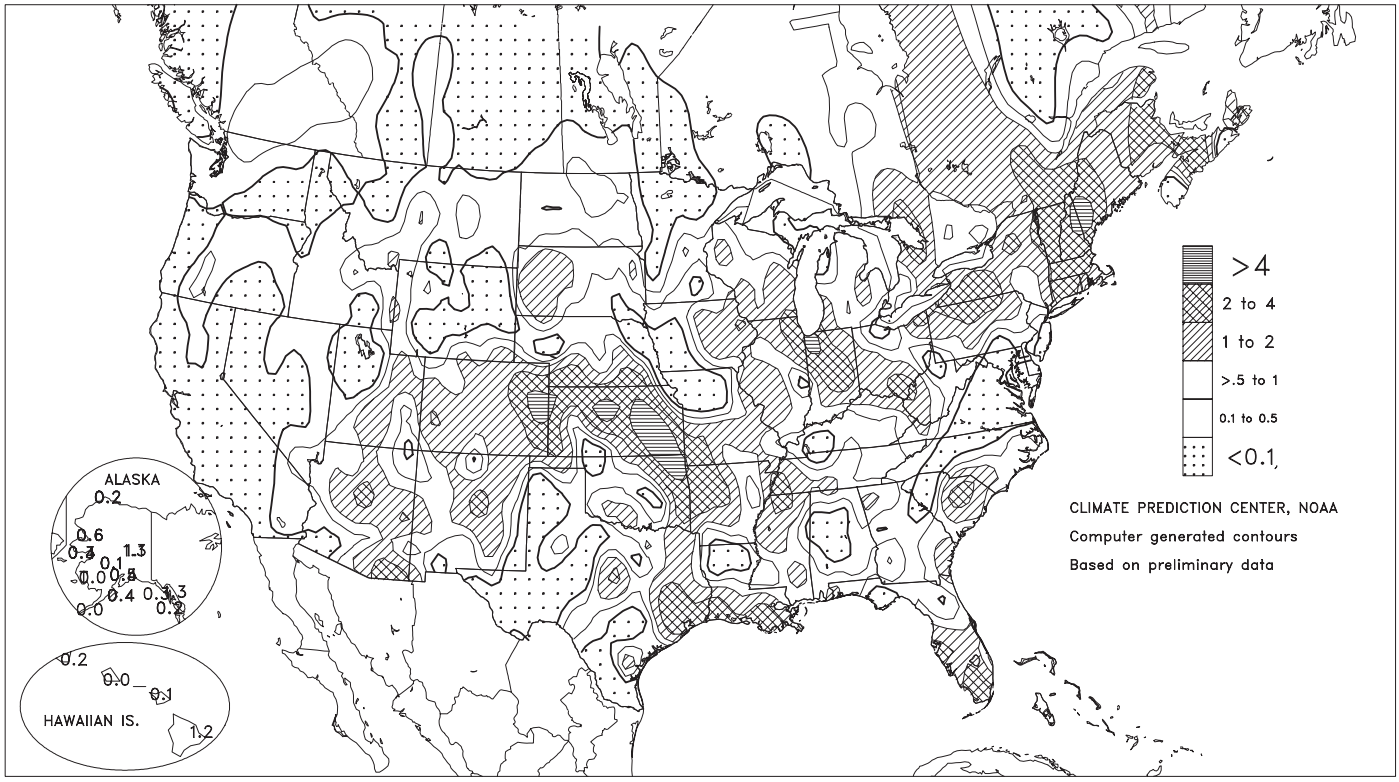
BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA


U.S. Drought Monitor
August 5, 2008
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
D1A
D3A
D2A
D2A
D1AH
Drought Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Drought - Moderate
D2 Drought - Severe
D3 Drought - Extreme
D4 Drought - Exceptional
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
H = Hydrological (water)
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions.
Local conditions may vary.
USDA
National Drought Mitigation Center
http://drought.unl.edu/dm
Released Thursday, August 7, 2008
Author: Brian Fuchs, National Drought Mitigation Center


U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook
Drought Tendency During the Valid Period
Valid August 7, 2008 - October, 2008
Released August 7, 2008
Develop
Persist
Persist
Improvement
Persist or Intensify
Develop
Improve
Improvement
Persist
KEY:
Drought to persist or intensify
Drought ongoing, some improvement
Drought likely to improve, impacts ease
Drought development likely
Depicts general, large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by numerous indicators, including short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more that a few days in advance, so use caution if using this outlook for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4). For weekly drought updates, see the latest Drought Monitor map and text. NOTE: the green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.

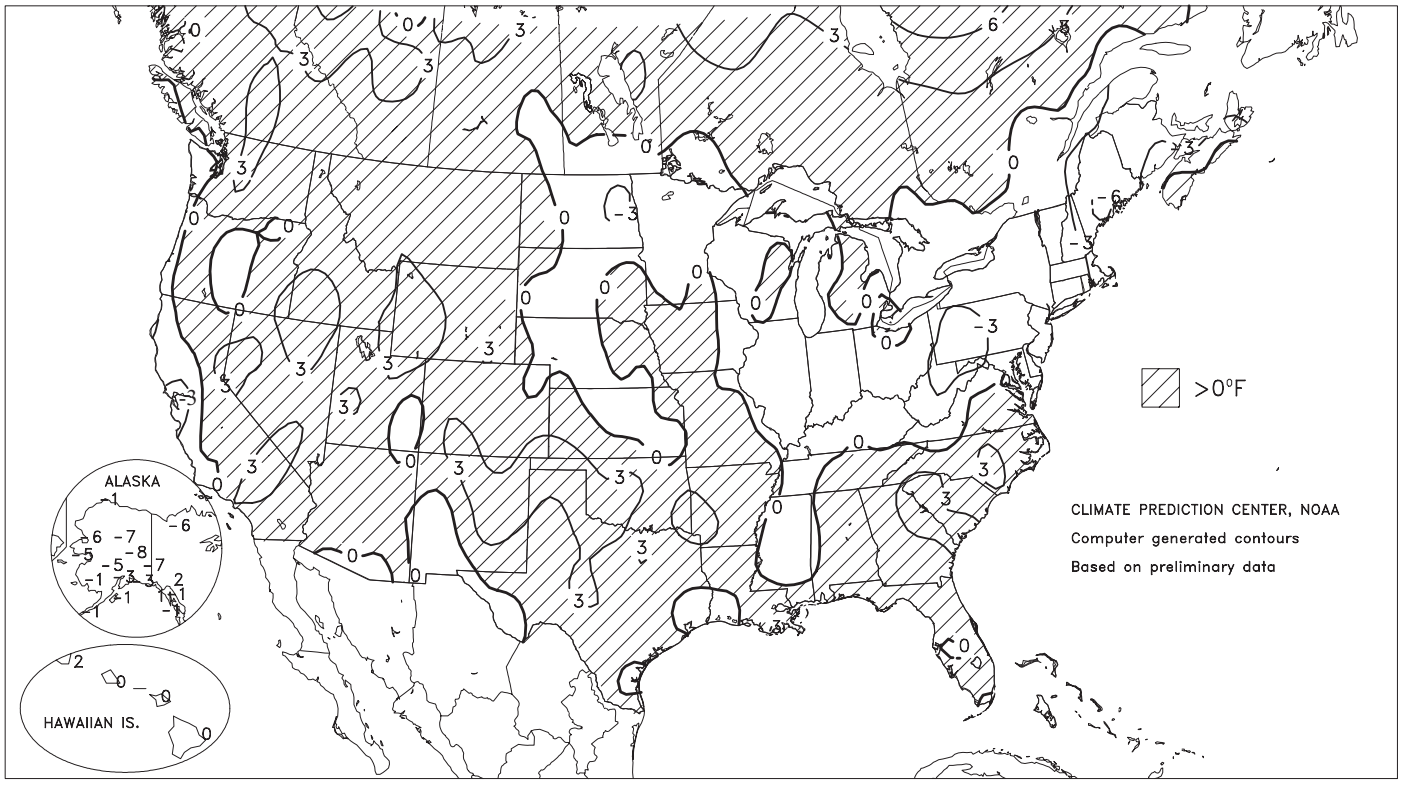
Total Precipitation (Inches)

AUG 3 - 9, 2008



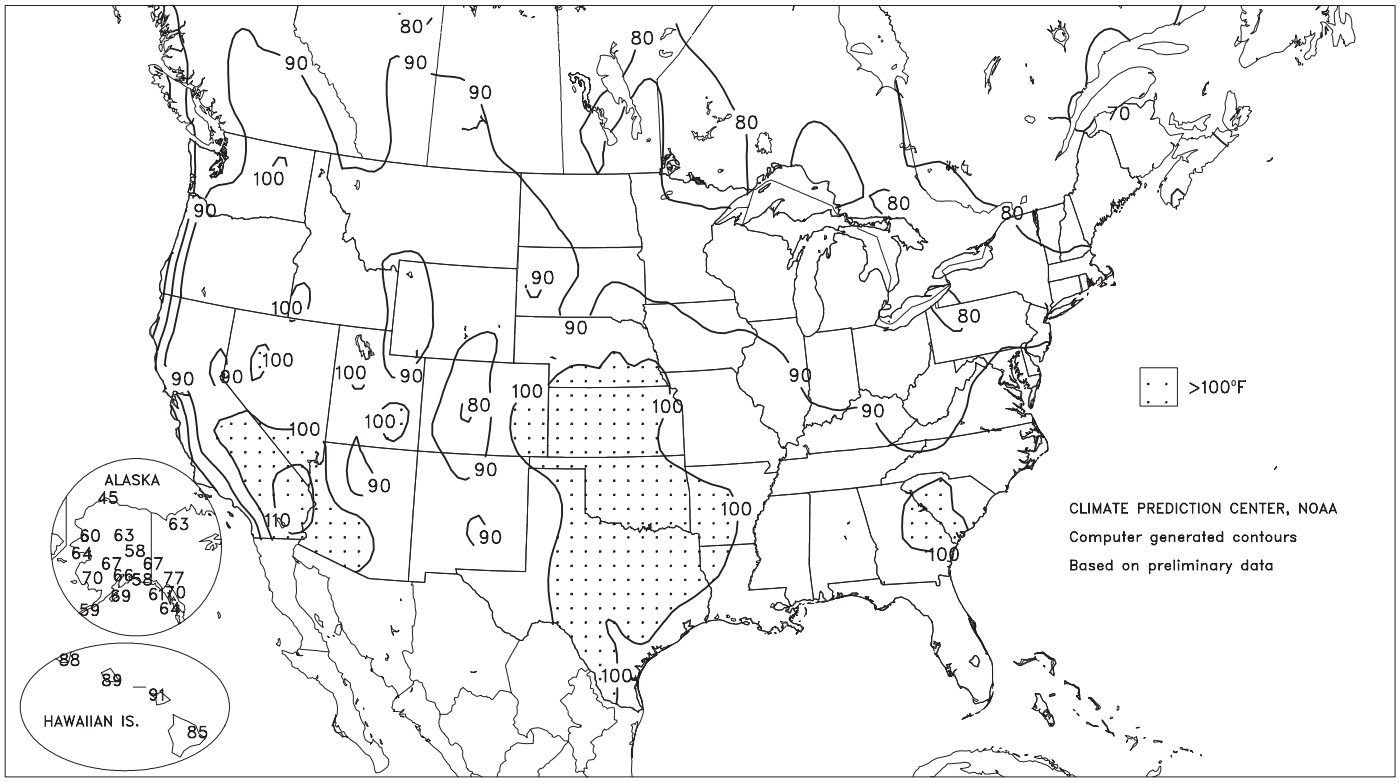
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

AUG 3 - 9, 2008



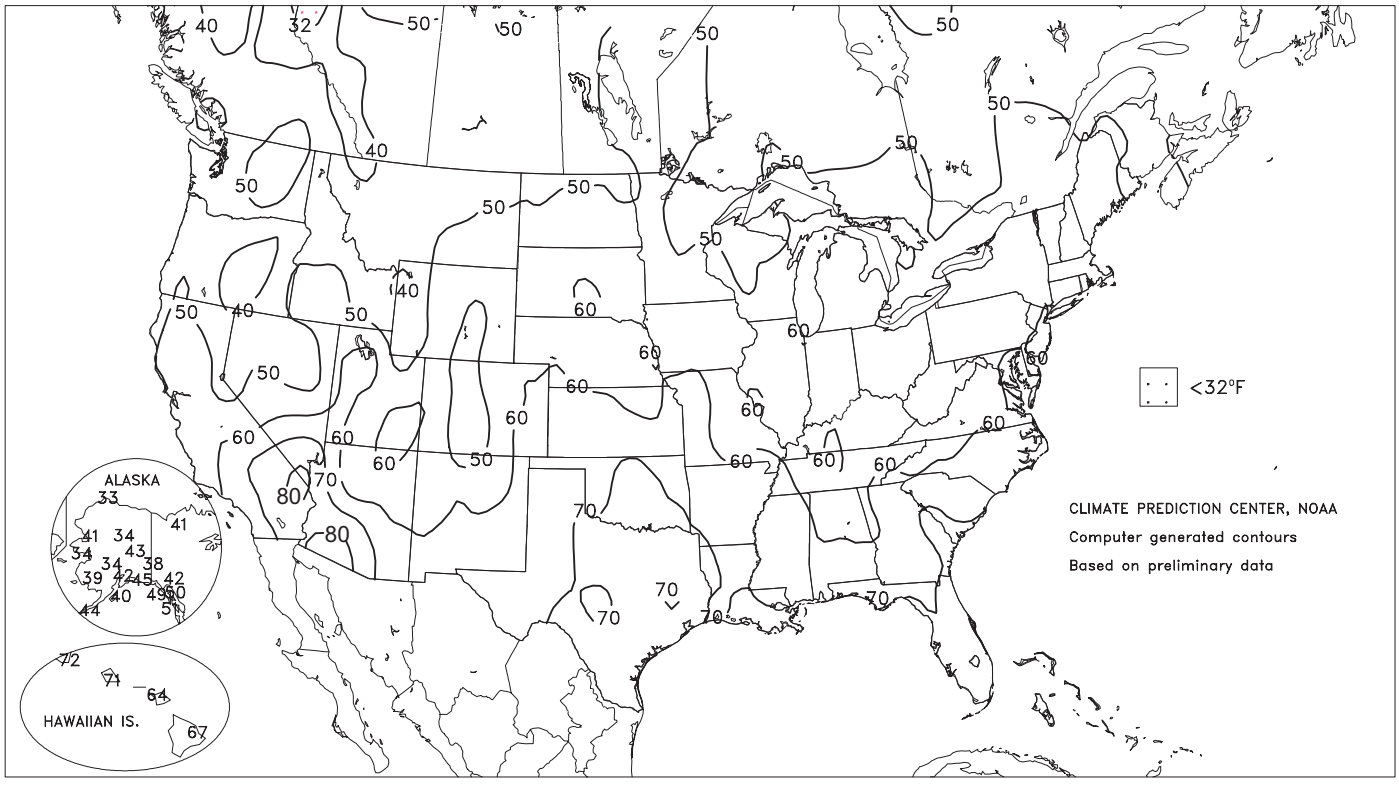
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

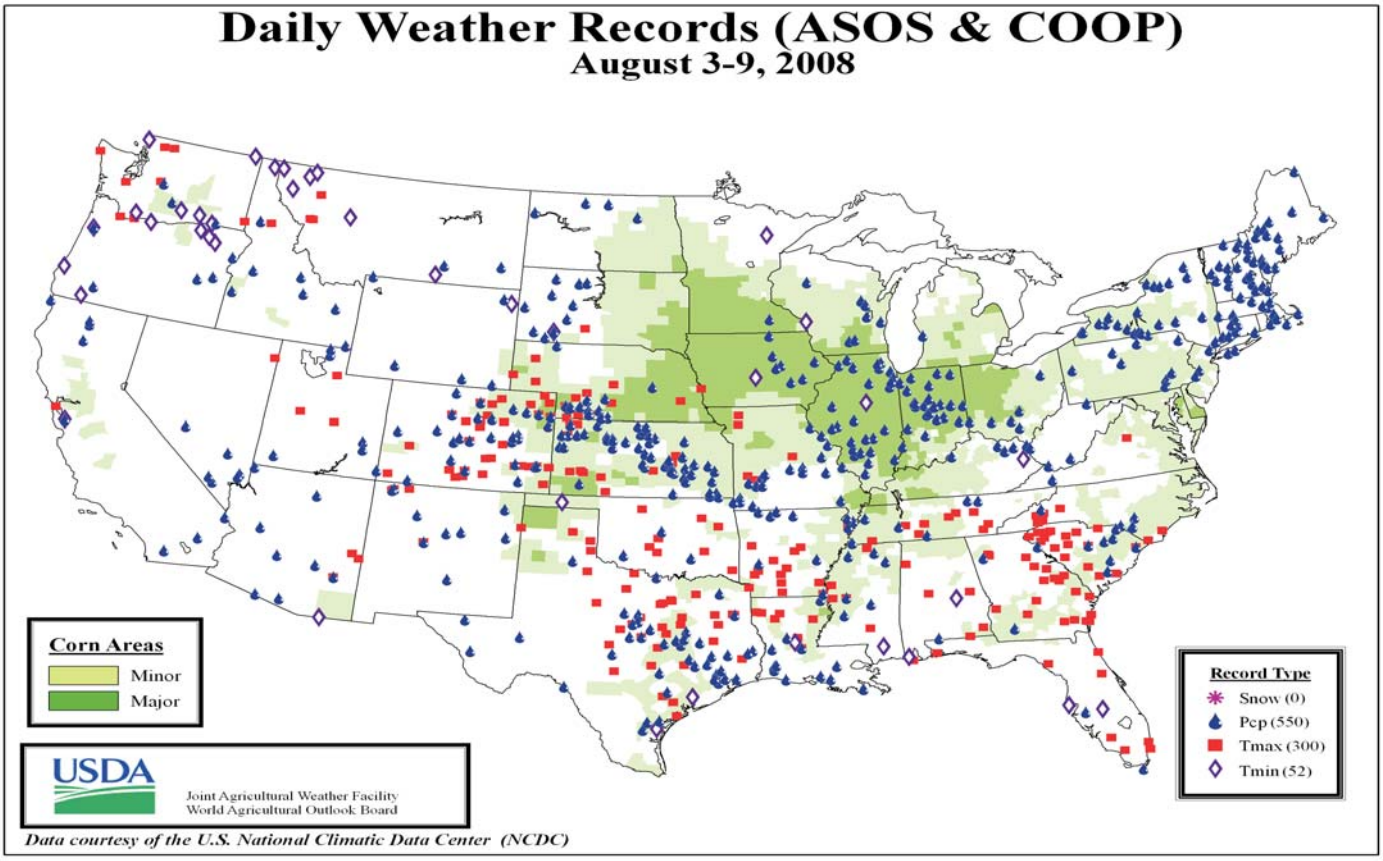
AUG 3 - 9, 2008

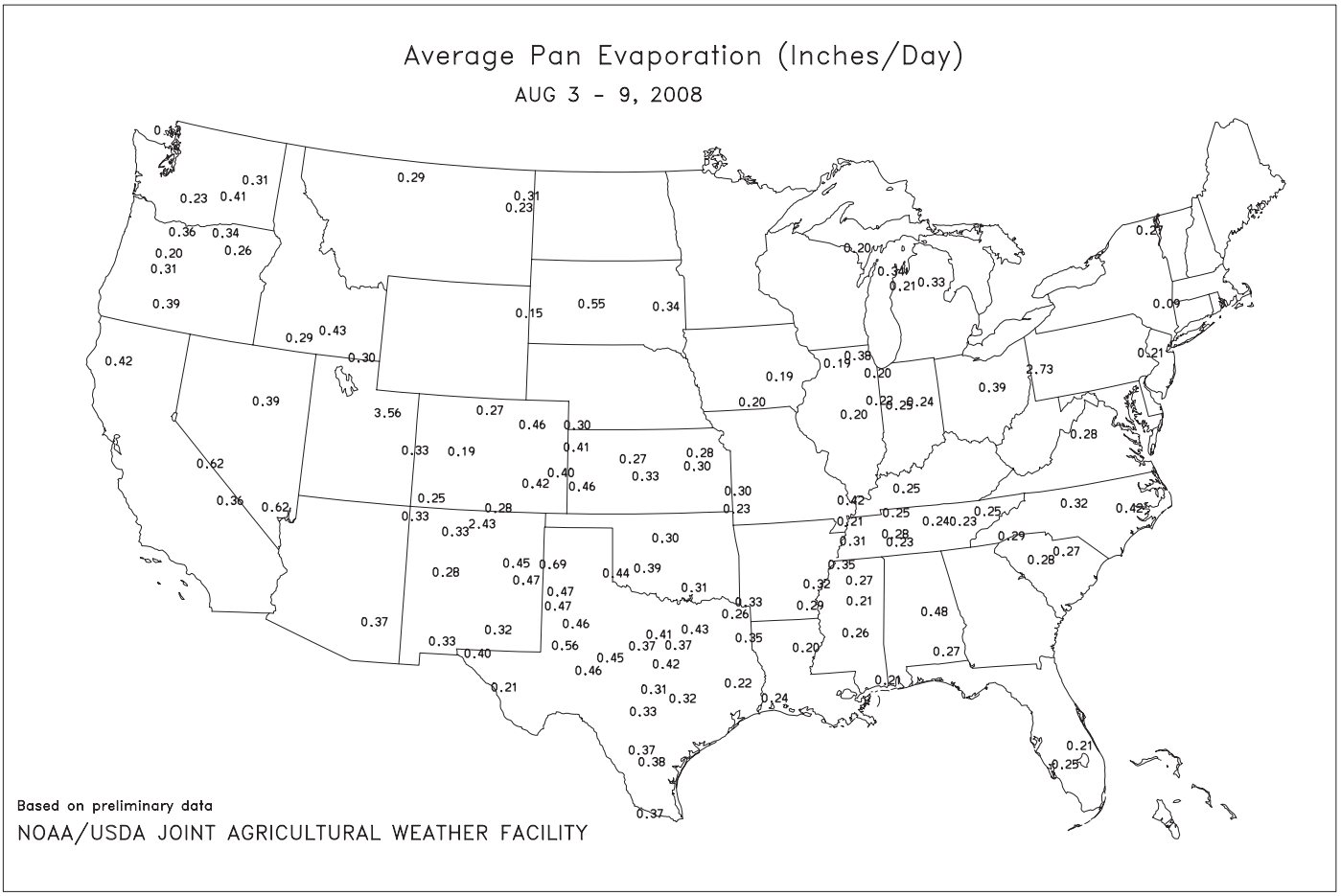


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)

AUG 3 - 9, 2008




Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)
August 3-9, 2008
Corn Areas
Minor
Major
Record Type
Snow (0)
Pcp (550)
Tmax (300)
Tmin (52)
USDA
Joint Agricultural Weather Facility
World Agricultural Outlook Board
Data courtesy of the U.S. National Climatic Data Center (NCDC)


Average Pan Evaporation (Inches/Day)
AUG 3 - 9, 2008
Based on preliminary data
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

(Continued from front cover)

generally beneficial across the drought-affected **central High Plains**. Farther north, showers caused only minor small grain harvest delays on the **northern Plains**. Meanwhile, cooler air overspread the **Midwest** and the **Southeast**, preceded by scattered showers and thunderstorms. **Midwestern** conditions remained nearly ideal for reproductive to filling summer crops, but **Southeastern** pastures and summer crops continued to suffer from varying degrees of drought stress. Farther west, very warm, dry weather across most areas **west of the Rockies** contrasted with the return of locally heavy monsoon showers to the **Four Corners States**. In the **Northwest**, warm, dry conditions hastened spring wheat maturation and promoted small grain harvesting. Near- to above-normal temperatures prevailed nationwide, except in the **Northeast**. Weekly temperatures ranged from more than 5°F below normal in parts of **Maine** to at least 5°F above normal at a few locations across the **southern Plains** and the **Intermountain West**. High temperatures routinely reached or exceeded 100°F in the **south-central U.S.** By week's end, cooler air overspread the **Southeast**, where early-August readings had approached or reached the 100-degree mark. Cooler air also arrived in the **Midwest**, although early-week highs above 95°F—a benchmark for heat stress on reproductive summer crops—were confined to the **southwestern Corn Belt**.

Early in the week, blistering heat continued across the **south-central U.S.** The week opened with consecutive daily-record highs on August 3-4 in location such as **Oklahoma City, OK** (106°F both days); **North Little Rock, AR** (104 and 101°F); and **Pueblo, CO** (103 and 101°F). On August 4, daily-record highs included 109°F in **Wichita Falls, TX**, and 108°F in both **Lawton, OK**, and **Dodge City, KS. Denver, CO**, achieved a record for its longest streak with 90-degree heat (24 consecutive days from July 13 - August 5; previously, 18 days from July 6-23, 1901, and July 1-18, 1874). Elsewhere in **Colorado**, **Grand Junction** also set a record for consecutive days at or above 90°F (52 days from June 15 - August 5; previously, 51 days in 1901). Farther east, heat record-setting heat lingered through mid-week in the **southern Atlantic States**, where both **Charleston** and **Greenville-Spartanburg** posted highs of 100°F on August 6. In **Georgia**, **Savannah** collected consecutive daily-record highs (102 and 100°F) on August 6-7. Toward week's end, however, much cooler air spread into the **Southeast**, while heat briefly affected the **Northwest**. **Missoula, MT** (98°F), notched a daily-record high for August 7, followed 2 days later by daily-record lows in locations such as **Montgomery, AL** (59°F), and **Brunswick, GA** (69°F).

Several rounds of heavy showers peppered **New England**, resulting in daily-record totals in locations such as **Portland, ME** (2.81 inches on August 3), and **Hartford, CT** (2.15 inches on August 7). In **New Hampshire**, **Concord** collected daily-record amounts on August 3 and 6 (1.09 and 1.44 inches, respectively) en route to a 3.45-inch total during the first 9 days of the month. Farther west, strong thunderstorms struck parts of the **Midwest**, including the **Chicago** metropolitan area. On August 4, a **Lake Michigan** buoy 4 miles north-northeast of **Chicago** recorded a wind gust to 94 m.p.h. Meanwhile, very heavy rain affected the **central Plains** and parts of the **Mid-South**, producing daily-record sums in **Cheyenne, WY** (2.02 inches on August 5); **Goodland, KS** (2.20 inches on August 7); **Memphis, TN** (2.93 inches on August 7); and **Chanute, KS** (3.20 inches on August 9). **Cheyenne's** rain, which fell in a 90-minute period, represented its highest single-day total since August 1, 1985, when an astounding 6.06 inches fell. It was also **Cheyenne's** eighth-wettest day during the last 90 years. Meanwhile, monsoon showers produced 1.48 inches of rain on August 8 in **Needles, CA**, the fourth-highest August daily total on record in that location. Elsewhere, Tropical Storm Edouard produced mostly beneficial rainfall across a relatively small area of **southern Louisiana** and **central and eastern Texas**. Some of the heaviest rain associated with Edouard fell just east of **Houston, TX**, in **Baytown**, where as much as 6.48 inches was reported. **Houston** netted a daily-record total of 2.81 inches on August 5.

Unusually cool weather persisted for a fourth consecutive week across much of **Alaska**, where temperatures averaged as much as 8°F below normal. Both **Bettles** and **McGrath** notched daily-record lows of 34°F on August 3, followed by a record for August 9 in **King Salmon** (31°F). **King Salmon** also experienced its earliest autumn freeze on record (previously, 30°F on August 11, 1986). Showery weather affected much of the state, except **southwestern Alaska**. **Kotzebue** (0.61 inch) collected a daily-record total for August 3, and **Juneau** (0.99 inch) measured a daily-record amount for August 9. Farther south, **Hawaii's** drought continued under a warm, mostly dry weather regime. On **Kauai**, **Lihue** posted daily record-tying highs of 88°F on both August 4 and 6. At the state's major observation sites, year-to-date rainfall totals through August 9 were as low as 2.90 inches (29 percent of normal) in **Honolulu, Oahu**; 3.17 inches (27 percent) in **Kahului, Maui**; and 8.81 inches (40 percent) in **Lihue**.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on August 12, 2008. Forecasts refer to August 1.

Corn production is forecast at 12.3 billion bushels, down 6 percent (%) from last year but 17% above 2006. Yields are expected to average 155.0 bushels per acre, up 3.9 bushels from last year. If realized, this yield would be the second highest on record, behind 2004. Production would be the second highest on record, behind last year, when producers harvested the most acres of corn for grain since 1933. Forecasted yields are higher than last year in the northern and eastern Corn Belt, Ohio and Tennessee Valleys, and northern half of the Atlantic Coast, where frequent precipitation this year contrasted with extremely dry weather last year. Expected yields across the southern half of the Great Plains and the Carolinas are below last year due to drought throughout much of the growing season. Growers expect to harvest 79.3 million acres for grain, up 350,000 acres from June but 8% below last year.

Soybean production is forecast at 2.97 billion bushels, up 15% from last year but down 7% from the record high production of 2006. If realized, this will be the fourth-largest production on record. Yields are expected to average 40.5 bushels per acre, down 0.7 bushel from 2007. Compared with last year, lower yields are forecast in Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Ohio, Texas, and the northern and central Great Plains. In contrast, yield prospects are forecast higher than last year or unchanged across the remainder of the country, with the largest increases in Kentucky and Tennessee (up 13 and 12 bushels from last year, respectively). Area for harvest is forecast at 73.3 million acres, up 2% from June and up 17% from 2007.

All Cotton production is forecast at 13.8 million 480-pound bales, down 28% from last year's 19.2 million bales. Yield is expected to average 842 pounds per harvested acre, down 37 pounds from the record yield in 2007. Upland cotton production is forecast at 13.2 million 480-pound bales, 28% below 2007. Producers in the Southeast region are expecting increased yields from last year, while producers in Texas expect a lower yield than the 2007 record high. American-Pima production is forecast at 521,800 bales, down 39% from last year. Producers expect to harvest 7.85 million acres of all cotton and 7.66 million acres of upland cotton, both down 25% from last year and the lowest harvested acreage since 1983. American-Pima harvested area is expected to total 193,900 acres, down 33% from 2007.

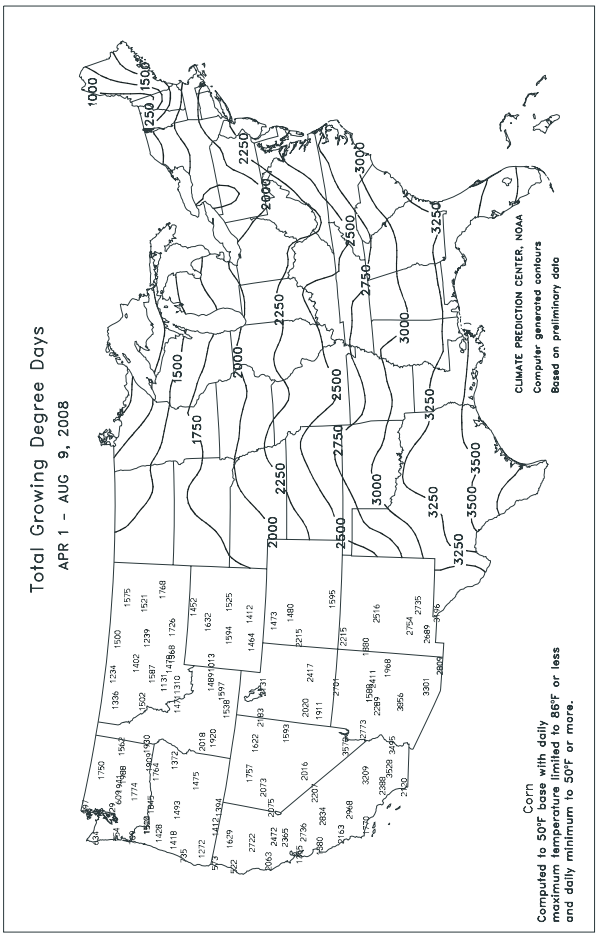
All wheat production, at 2.46 billion bushels, is virtually unchanged from the July forecast but up 19% from 2007. The yield is forecast at 43.5 bushels per acre, unchanged from last month but 3.0 bushels above last year.

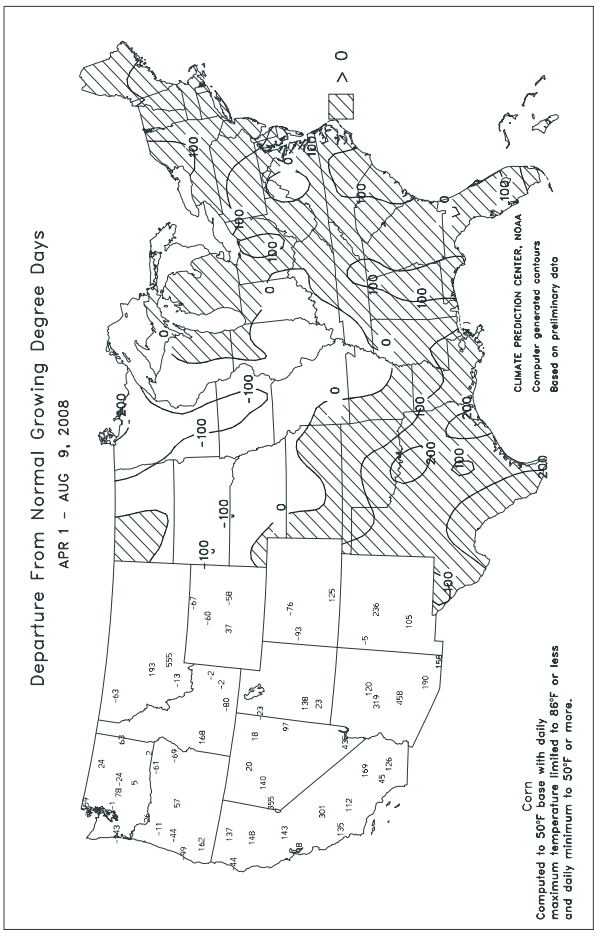
Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.87 billion bushels, up 1% from last month and 24% above 2007. The yield is forecast at 46.6 bushels per acre, up 0.3 bushel from last month and up 4.4 bushels from last year. The area expected to be harvested for grain totals 40.3 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 12% from last year.

Hard Red Winter, at 1.06 billion bushels, is up 1% from a month ago. Soft Red Winter, at 609 million bushels, is up slightly from the last forecast. White Winter is down 3% from last month and now totals 211 million bushels. Of this total, 23.6 million bushels are Hard White and 187 million bushels are Soft White.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 86.6 million bushels, down 4% from July but up 21% from 2007. The yield is forecast at 33.5 bushels per acre, down 1.3 bushels from last month and 0.4 bushel below last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 2.58 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 22% from last year.

Other Spring wheat production is forecast at 501 million bushels, down 1% from last month but up 5% from 2007. Area harvested for grain totals 13.8 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 6% from last year. The yield is forecast at 36.4 bushels per acre, 0.4 bushel below last month and 0.6 bushel below 2007. Of the total production, 466 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, down less than 1% from last month.


Total Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - AUG 9, 2008
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - AUG 9, 2008
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
Corn
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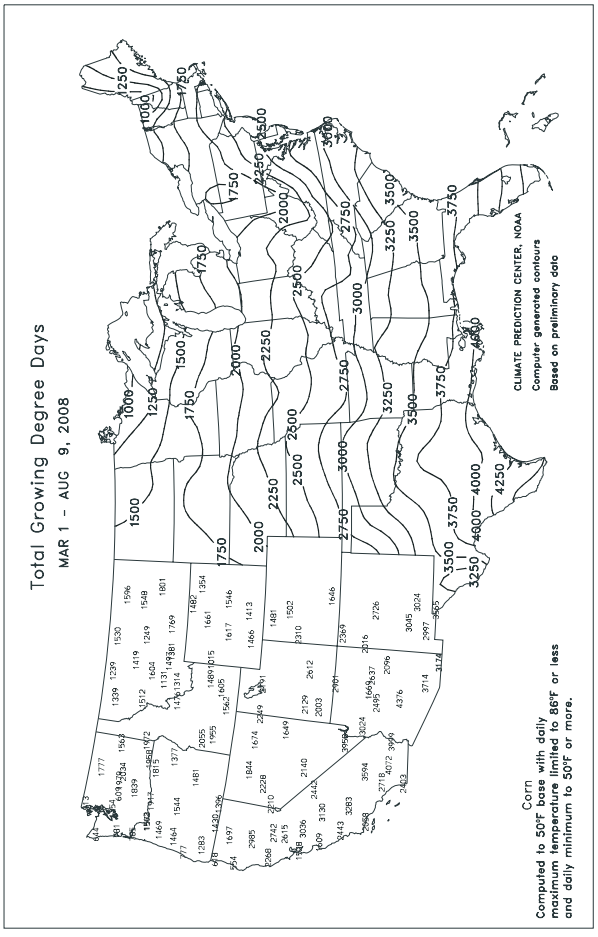
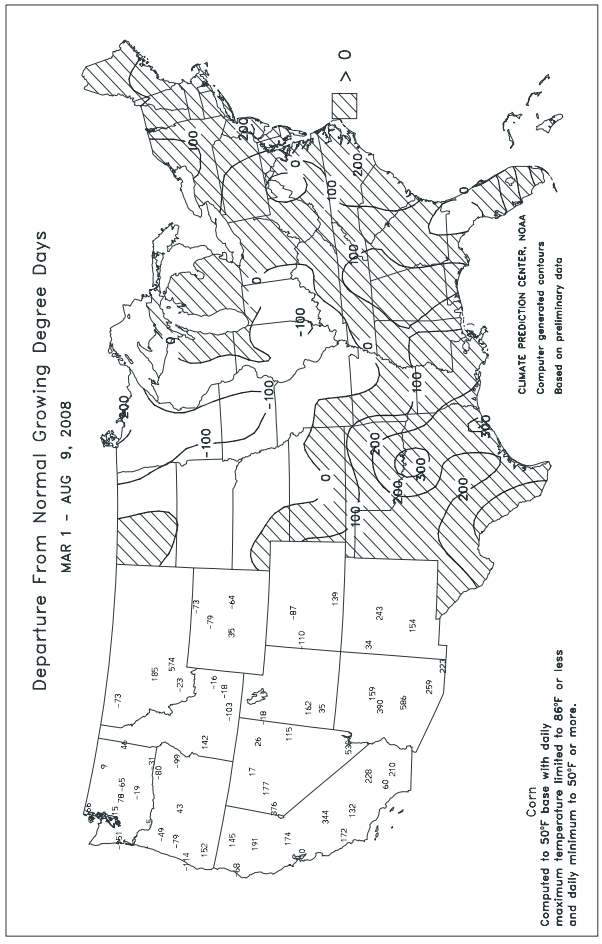

Total Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - AUG 9, 2008
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - AUG 9, 2008
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 9, 2008

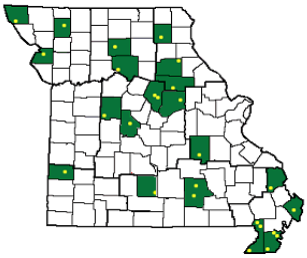
Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN. SINCE JUN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
MISSISSIPPI																				
ND	TUNICA 1W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	LYON	93	70	98	63	82	-	0.23	-	0.19	2.80	-	-	-	99	84	4	0	4	0
	VANCE	90	70	94	63	80	-	0.18	-	0.18	4.57	-	-	-	96	83	4	0	1	0
	PERTHSHIRE	91	71	97	63	81	-	0.70	-	0.41	4.26	-	-	-	90	81	4	0	2	0
	SCOTT	93	71	96	65	82	-	0.33	-	0.24	-	-	-	-	91	82	5	0	3	0
	SANDY RIDGE	91	71	96	65	81	-	1.20	-	1.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0	2	1
NE	VERONA	91	69	95	61	80	-	1.47	-	1.47	4.89	-	23.87	-	95	77	5	0	1	1
SD	STONEVILLE x	95	71	102	64	83	-2	0.90	0.41	0.57	2.98	36	29.80	86	99	84	6	0	3	1
	INDIANOLA 1S*	91	70	94	64	80	-	1.00	-	0.60	3.79	-	25.46	-	90	81	4	0	3	1
	INVERNESS 5E	91	70	94	64	81	-	1.66	-	1.19	3.65	-	24.88	-	97	83	4	0	2	1
	SIDON	91	70	97	66	80	-	3.77	-	2.68	9.02	-	-	-	96	-	5	0	2	2
	NORTH ISSAQUENA	93	69	97	62	81	-	0.66	-	0.66	3.75	-	-	-	97	84	7	0	1	1
	SILVER CITY	92	70	95	64	81	-	0.34	-	0.28	3.33	-	28.00	-	93	81	6	0	3	0
	ONWARD	92	69	95	63	81	-	0.32	-	0.31	2.06	-	-	-	98	83	6	0	2	0
	MAYDAY	91	69	95	63	80	-	0.40	-	0.36	-	-	-	-	94	83	5	0	3	0
MISSOURI																				
NW	CORNING	89	67	102	59	78	2	0.00	-0.72	0.00	7.39	70	19.57	88	-	-	2	0	0	0
	ALBANY	90	66	99	58	78	1	0.00	-0.75	0.00	10.86	103	24.44	105	88	77	2	0	0	0
	ST. JOSEPH	86	69	94	64	78	2	0.00	-0.54	0.00	11.94	121	25.25	113	-	-	2	0	0	0
NC	LINNEUS	88	65	95	58	77	1	0.00	-0.71	0.00	23.35	230	39.06	168	79	75	2	0	0	0
	BRUNSWICK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NE	NOVELTY	86	66	93	58	76	0	0.02	-0.70	0.02	20.82	241	37.58	169	87	75	2	0	1	0
	MONROE CITY	88	67	95	59	77	1	0.48	-0.14	0.48	19.19	237	35.80	162	85	74	2	0	1	0
WC	GREEN RIDGE	88	70	97	60	79	5	0.00	-0.97	0.00	13.66	131	33.16	131	86	77	3	0	0	0
C	AUXVASSE	88	68	96	60	77	0	0.10	-0.59	0.10	21.52	242	41.26	172	84	75	3	0	1	0
	SANBORN FIELD	88	71	97	62	79	1	0.00	-0.72	0.00	16.33	181	38.14	152	89	76	3	0	0	0
	WILLIAMSBURG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	COLUMBIA	87	69	95	61	78	0	0.00	-0.75	0.00	14.88	166	37.29	149	-	-	3	0	0	0
	VERSAILLES	90	70	97	63	79	2	0.28	-0.54	0.28	14.00	153	37.37	147	84	78	3	0	1	0
EC	COOK STATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SW	LAMAR	88	70	98	62	79	0	1.11	0.53	1.01	16.41	147	44.35	153	89	78	3	0	3	1
SC	MOUNTAIN GROVE	88	67	95	58	77	0	0.02	-0.54	0.02	7.92	85	36.13	124	88	73	3	0	1	0
SE	DELTA	87	66	92	58	77	-2	0.02	-0.68	0.02	7.56	99	43.65	160	92	79	3	0	1	0
	CHARLESTON	88	68	94	58	78	-1	0.10	-0.65	0.10	6.39	72	31.67	109	96	78	3	0	1	0
	GLENNONVILLE	90	70	96	61	79	0	0.27	-0.32	0.27	3.12	40	26.73	102	96	81	3	0	1	0
	CLARKTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PORTAGEVILLE DC	90	71	97	60	80	0	0.03	-0.54	0.03	4.07	51	29.34	104	97	81	4	0	1	0
	PORTAGEVILLE LF	90	70	96	60	80	0	0.01	-0.57	0.01	4.23	52	28.89	102	96	80	4	0	1	0
	STEELE	91	70	98	62	80	1	1.38	0.86	1.38	5.70	68	28.51	96	99	85	4	0	1	1
	CARDWELL	92	69	97	62	80	0	2.26	1.81	2.14	4.39	57	28.48	99	84	78	4	0	2	1

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Beasley Lake. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available
Data are preliminary and subject to revision.
Mississippi: ND = Northern Delta; NE = Northeastern Mississippi; EC = East Central Mississippi; SD = Southern Delta.
Missouri: NW = Northwest; NC = North Central; NE = Northeast; WC = West Central; C = Central; EC = East Central; SW = Southwest; SE = Southeast.

Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: Sporadic rain events were welcomed, but in many cases were too late for parched crops, especially corn. Prior to the rainfall, corn harvesting was in progress. The rain also suppressed the heat, and minimum temperatures fell into the lower to middle 60's. Most areas reported between 0.50 and 1.50 inches of rain.

Missouri Weather Stations



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

Mississippi Weather Stations

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

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 9, 2008

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

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	93	71	96	60	82	2	0.05	-0.77	0.05	9.07	91	36.01	102	83	38	5	0	1	0
	HUNTSVILLE	92	68	97	58	80	1	0.27	-0.45	0.27	4.23	44	24.56	67	90	50	4	0	1	0
	MOBILE	91	72	95	65	82	0	0.47	-0.88	0.43	12.06	91	40.57	95	89	57	4	0	3	0
	MONTGOMERY	95	70	98	59	83	1	0.01	-0.81	0.01	10.17	97	28.90	80	88	41	7	0	1	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	61	49	66	42	55	-3	0.44	-0.15	0.37	4.45	127	9.33	138	84	70	0	0	2	0
	BARROW	42	35	45	33	39	-1	0.20	-0.02	0.13	2.03	138	3.37	166	99	83	0	0	4	0
	FAIRBANKS	56	46	58	43	51	-8	1.15	0.74	0.32	7.54	206	10.55	186	87	72	0	0	7	0
	JUNEAU	62	50	70	50	56	-1	1.28	0.19	1.02	11.33	127	34.36	124	95	84	0	0	4	1
	KODIAK	60	48	69	40	54	-2	0.40	-0.42	0.32	18.30	173	55.96	135	86	74	0	0	2	0
	NOME	54	39	64	34	46	-6	0.35	-0.34	0.22	4.58	110	9.19	118	91	80	0	0	3	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	77	56	84	51	67	1	0.83	0.14	0.37	3.20	86	10.93	83	91	44	0	0	6	0
	PHOENIX	104	81	108	75	92	0	1.32	1.08	0.61	3.47	250	5.89	132	63	33	7	0	4	2
	PRESCOTT	85	63	88	59	74	1	0.46	-0.35	0.30	4.44	103	11.62	105	85	36	0	0	5	0
	TUCSON	96	73	100	71	85	0	0.97	0.39	0.59	4.55	149	6.38	102	75	40	6	0	4	1
AR	FORT SMITH	97	75	105	70	86	3	0.41	-0.11	0.27	9.29	114	37.15	142	85	36	6	0	2	0
	LITTLE ROCK	95	73	100	67	84	2	0.39	-0.22	0.23	6.75	84	34.06	112	86	42	6	0	3	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	98	72	100	68	85	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	1.56	34	48	28	7	0	0	0
	FRESNO	99	68	101	65	84	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	4	5.77	73	47	28	7	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	76	66	77	65	71	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	7.01	74	86	69	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	96	64	100	58	80	0	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.05	6	14.27	65	45	26	6	0	1	0
	SACRAMENTO	90	56	95	54	73	-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	8.57	72	81	22	3	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	78	69	80	67	73	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	17	5.06	66	80	65	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	65	55	68	53	60	-3	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	7	10.22	76	90	74	0	0	1	0
	STOCKTON	92	59	96	55	75	-2	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	21	6.74	74	67	40	5	0	2	0
CO	ALAMOSA	82	52	88	48	67	3	0.29	0.03	0.16	0.80	43	2.40	60	90	43	0	0	4	0
	CO SPRINGS	84	60	95	57	72	3	1.00	0.15	0.26	1.90	30	4.24	35	84	37	2	0	7	0
	DENVER INTL	89	61	98	58	75	3	2.02	1.55	1.10	2.99	66	5.30	55	81	33	3	0	4	2
	GRAND JUNCTION	89	68	98	62	78	2	0.35	0.16	0.19	0.87	66	4.27	81	63	40	3	0	4	0
	PUEBLO	92	63	103	61	78	3	0.42	-0.15	0.18	2.84	69	5.84	70	79	44	4	0	6	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	81	65	86	61	73	-1	2.09	1.26	1.43	11.22	134	29.52	108	84	61	0	0	3	2
	HARTFORD	81	62	84	58	71	-2	4.15	3.31	2.15	18.39	214	41.20	150	85	56	0	0	4	2
DC	WASHINGTON	88	71	94	64	79	1	0.13	-0.63	0.13	8.76	113	32.68	137	70	38	1	0	1	0
DE	WILMINGTON	85	64	90	59	74	-2	0.00	-0.79	0.00	7.66	86	24.63	92	85	40	1	0	0	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	92	74	96	72	83	1	0.29	-0.91	0.21	13.41	108	22.00	79	93	51	5	0	2	0
	JACKSONVILLE	93	72	96	69	83	2	1.15	-0.19	0.86	18.41	141	32.76	108	94	51	6	0	2	1
	KEY WEST	90	78	92	77	84	0	0.84	-0.20	0.50	3.41	37	10.06	50	80	64	5	0	4	1
	MIAMI	92	78	93	75	85	1	0.72	-0.94	0.41	19.61	120	35.70	112	86	57	7	0	5	0
	ORLANDO	93	74	95	72	84	2	0.58	-0.76	0.31	17.76	109	35.35	115	86	53	6	0	2	0
	PENSACOLA	93	76	97	69	85	3	0.91	-0.68	0.91	12.90	78	34.09	83	81	53	7	0	1	1
	TALLAHASSEE	94	72	98	66	83	1	0.22	-1.45	0.17	10.43	61	31.65	75	89	49	6	0	2	0
	TAMPA	90	76	91	73	83	0	1.99	0.40	1.36	20.36	145	34.22	129	88	58	5	0	5	1
	WEST PALM BEACH	91	77	94	75	84	1	0.14	-1.08	0.14	16.01	106	37.18	109	84	60	6	0	1	0
GA	ATHENS	97	71	101	68	84	5	0.09	-0.79	0.09	5.27	56	20.14	65	82	39	7	0	1	0
	ATLANTA	90	71	94	64	81	1	0.00	-0.85	0.00	8.57	87	27.22	84	79	48	5	0	0	0
	AUGUSTA	96	71	101	68	84	4	0.12	-0.86	0.12	5.23	55	22.12	77	91	43	7	0	1	0
	COLUMBUS	94	72	98	63	83	1	0.38	-0.55	0.22	5.55	57	28.70	89	86	35	7	0	2	0
	MACON	95	71	100	62	83	2	0.05	-0.82	0.05	9.97	111	26.07	88	88	42	7	0	1	0
	SAVANNAH	95	74	102	70	85	4	1.58	-0.01	1.43	12.67	94	25.58	83	88	48	6	0	3	1
HI	HILO	83	69	85	67	76	0	1.21	-0.98	0.50	9.58	46	78.12	105	86	73	0	0	7	1
	HONOLULU	89	75	89	71	82	0	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.37	127	2.81	28	66	59	0	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	88	71	91	64	80	1	0.09	-0.02	0.08	0.63	73	3.73	32	77	64	1	0	2	0
	LIHUE	87	75	88	72	81	1	0.21	-0.22	0.10	3.12	69	8.89	41	71	61	0	0	4	0
ID	BOISE	96	66	102	58	81	5	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.81	69	4.42	58	43	25	7	0	0	0
	LEWISTON	96	61	102	52	78	3	0.04	-0.10	0.04	0.96	47	4.34	53	54	26	5	0	1	0
	POCATELLO	92	54	95	47	73	3	0.05	-0.09	0.02	0.86	48	4.32	54	65	30	7	0	3	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	83	65	87	61	74	1	2.43	1.45	2.43	12.42	148	27.33	127	80	52	0	0	1	1
	MOLINE	84	63	92	55	73	-2	0.79	-0.19	0.40	14.00	141	29.50	123	87	59	1	0	6	0
	PEORIA	85	66	94	60	75	1	0.39	-0.34	0.23	9.09	103	26.21	116	88	54	1	0	3	0
	ROCKFORD	83	62	87	58	72	0	1.24	0.35	1.22	14.86	148	30.11	132	88	62	0	0	2	1
	SPRINGFIELD	84	65	93	57	75	0	0.87	0.10	0.81	17.81	215	37.75	169	97	56	1	0	2	1
IN	EVANSVILLE	87	66	93	60	76	-2	0.39	-0.31	0.39	7.38	84	42.83	150	87	52	1	0	1	0
	FORT WAYNE	82	61	85	53	71	-1	1.55	0.75	0.58	10.25	119	27.96	123	89	51	0	0	4	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	83	65	88	60	74	-1	2.14	1.23	1.57	16.72	172	37.83	145	83	49	0	0	2	2
	SOUTH BEND	81	62	86	56	71	-1	0.63	-0.20	0.49	5.91	66	22.30	96	87	55	0	0	2	0
IA	BURLINGTON	85	66	94	58	76	0	0.56	-0.31	0.34	12.63	126	27.73	116	91	56	1	0	3	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	83	62	91	55	72	-2	1.27	0.35	0.61	17.34	179	35.73	169	99	56	1	0	6	2
	DES MOINES	87	66	95	60	76	0	0.61	-0.40	0.31	22.24	221	36.41	163	84	54	2	0	2	0
	DUBUQUE	81	61	87	57	71	-1	1.08	0.10	0.47	13.66	151	35.97	164	91	65	0	0	5	0
	SIOUX CITY	87	64	96	58	75	1	0.15	-0.51	0.08	7.91	102	18.69	107	95	62	1	0	2	0
	WATERLOO	84	62	89	53	73	0	0.85	-0.06	0.56	15.16	149	37.15	172	92	58	0	0	4	1
KS	CONCORDIA	86	67	100	57	76	-3	3.10	2.30	1.67	14.20	155	23.82	122	89	61	2	0	3	2
	DODGE CITY	95	69	108	67	82	2	0.14	-0.53	0.06	2.85	40	9.35	60	79	36	5	0	5	0
	GOODLAND	87	65	103	63	76	1	3.43	2.75	2.05	7.34	95	10.59	72	84	57	2	0	5	2
	TOPEKA	89	72	101	61	81	3	0.95	0.14	0.85	12.12	124	25.17	112	80	52	3	0	3	1

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 9, 2008

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	91	71	103	67	81	0	1.70	1.07	1.69	12.94	154	32.90	167	82	47	4	0	2	1
KY	JACKSON	82	64	85	57	73	-2	0.03	-0.91	0.02	10.10	96	27.37	88	90	48	0	0	2	0
	LEXINGTON	85	64	89	55	74	-2	0.47	-0.44	0.29	7.47	71	34.24	114	89	53	0	0	2	0
	LOUISVILLE	88	70	92	63	79	1	0.19	-0.63	0.19	7.18	79	35.76	124	79	45	2	0	1	0
	PADUCAH	88	66	93	58	77	-1	0.00	-0.67	0.00	9.83	100	40.13	129	92	45	3	0	0	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	92	74	96	70	83	1	0.68	-0.64	0.48	8.58	66	34.51	86	91	54	6	0	2	0
	LAKE CHARLES	90	73	95	71	82	-1	3.60	2.65	1.87	11.94	96	30.60	89	95	62	5	0	4	2
	NEW ORLEANS	91	76	94	73	83	0	0.20	-1.04	0.20	8.85	61	31.10	76	91	69	5	0	1	0
	SHREVEPORT	97	75	104	73	86	2	0.59	-0.04	0.59	5.52	56	30.56	94	90	41	6	0	1	1
ME	CARIBOU	70	56	72	52	63	-2	0.96	0.02	0.46	13.53	161	31.97	146	97	68	0	0	4	0
	PORTLAND	71	61	78	58	66	-3	4.05	3.37	2.03	13.60	182	35.97	134	93	75	0	0	5	3
MD	BALTIMORE	85	64	92	59	75	-1	0.00	-0.82	0.00	9.70	116	29.73	116	77	47	1	0	0	0
MA	BOSTON	75	64	83	63	69	-5	2.06	1.36	0.79	12.07	168	33.08	132	89	66	0	0	4	2
	WORCESTER	75	61	78	58	68	-2	1.55	0.64	0.64	15.80	168	40.24	139	91	59	0	0	5	2
MI	ALPENA	79	56	85	52	68	2	0.85	0.05	0.55	10.42	155	20.87	124	91	46	0	0	2	1
	GRAND RAPIDS	83	62	87	56	72	1	0.85	0.12	0.45	11.93	146	28.01	132	88	46	0	0	3	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	79	55	86	48	67	1	0.36	-0.41	0.28	11.87	178	21.52	131	89	50	0	0	2	0
	LANSING	83	59	86	52	71	1	0.14	-0.50	0.06	8.18	115	19.49	107	88	51	0	0	3	0
	MUSKEGON	79	60	83	56	70	0	0.80	0.06	0.40	8.70	149	25.63	144	87	57	0	0	4	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	81	59	89	54	70	1	0.04	-0.63	0.04	6.07	83	18.54	97	91	40	0	0	1	0
MN	DULUTH	76	55	82	51	65	-1	0.37	-0.50	0.22	10.16	106	17.97	99	86	59	0	0	2	0
	INT'L FALLS	76	49	79	45	62	-4	0.04	-0.61	0.04	8.11	99	15.95	110	95	49	0	0	1	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	84	65	89	60	75	2	0.25	-0.66	0.16	5.08	53	13.25	71	84	45	0	0	6	0
	ROCHESTER	80	61	82	54	71	2	0.14	-0.86	0.06	10.51	106	20.96	105	88	61	0	0	6	0
	ST. CLOUD	81	58	85	50	70	1	2.36	1.54	2.36	8.13	91	17.08	101	93	45	0	0	1	1
MS	JACKSON	91	70	95	63	81	0	0.32	-0.55	0.27	6.14	64	30.00	82	91	46	4	0	2	0
	MERIDIAN	94	67	96	59	81	-1	0.82	-0.01	0.65	6.78	64	31.74	81	96	49	5	0	7	1
	TUPELO	91	70	95	62	80	0	1.70	1.12	1.70	9.33	101	32.29	89	90	59	4	0	1	1
MO	COLUMBIA	87	69	95	60	78	1	0.02	-0.81	0.02	15.98	180	38.23	153	94	57	3	0	1	0
	KANSAS CITY	88	71	97	65	80	2	0.02	-0.74	0.01	10.96	111	26.24	111	79	54	3	0	2	0
	SAINT LOUIS	89	70	98	64	80	0	0.82	0.14	0.33	10.21	119	39.78	163	84	57	2	0	4	0
	SPRINGFIELD	89	69	98	61	79	0	0.32	-0.26	0.28	16.39	176	45.68	173	89	52	3	0	3	0
MT	BILLINGS	90	61	98	56	76	3	0.07	-0.10	0.06	1.15	34	7.07	70	67	26	4	0	2	0
	BUTTE	82	45	87	39	64	0	0.38	0.08	0.24	3.88	99	7.30	83	85	21	0	0	3	0
	CUT BANK	83	49	91	41	66	2	0.23	-0.12	0.23	5.28	117	10.17	115	77	22	1	0	1	0
	GLASGOW	88	58	95	50	73	1	0.12	-0.17	0.08	5.52	127	10.43	132	76	36	3	0	2	0
	GREAT FALLS	88	54	97	47	71	3	0.13	-0.22	0.11	4.55	110	11.57	113	72	19	3	0	2	0
	HAVRE	89	51	99	42	70	0	0.09	-0.18	0.09	4.10	109	8.00	100	77	29	3	0	1	0
	MISSOULA	91	55	98	47	73	5	0.00	-0.22	0.00	3.04	98	7.23	81	60	33	3	0	0	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	86	65	103	57	76	1	0.36	-0.33	0.18	12.88	166	26.68	151	90	56	2	0	3	0
	LINCOLN	90	66	102	60	78	1	0.47	-0.29	0.24	12.64	157	22.68	121	88	51	4	0	2	0
	NORFOLK	88	63	99	55	76	1	0.01	-0.65	0.01	5.25	59	17.49	94	86	50	1	0	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	85	63	101	57	74	-1	1.33	0.76	1.26	6.35	90	18.50	127	91	50	2	0	3	1
	OMAHA	89	68	101	61	79	3	0.00	-0.72	0.00	12.44	142	25.21	127	86	52	2	0	0	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	88	62	92	59	75	2	0.83	0.55	0.36	4.37	85	9.06	76	91	50	2	0	3	0
	VALENTINE	86	64	88	59	75	1	0.69	0.12	0.51	9.03	127	15.71	111	90	53	0	0	3	1
NV	ELY	88	53	91	45	70	2	0.28	0.09	0.17	1.57	105	3.45	55	58	22	2	0	5	0
	LAS VEGAS	103	82	108	78	92	1	0.07	-0.04	0.06	0.15	23	0.98	34	41	25	7	0	2	0
	RENO	93	62	97	55	77	5	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.34	45	4.55	97	38	18	6	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	95	55	99	50	75	3	0.02	-0.04	0.01	0.77	75	3.87	74	34	14	7	0	2	0
NH	CONCORD	75	59	81	56	67	-3	2.67	1.95	1.44	14.83	200	36.56	165	94	64	0	0	4	2
NJ	NEWARK	85	67	89	62	76	-1	0.15	-0.78	0.08	9.35	101	27.73	96	71	41	0	0	4	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	89	66	94	64	78	1	0.41	0.01	0.28	4.31	177	5.40	107	75	30	4	0	5	0
NY	ALBANY	80	63	83	60	71	0	0.45	-0.34	0.23	13.21	161	29.40	128	89	54	0	0	4	0
	BINGHAMTON	74	58	81	55	66	-2	1.01	0.32	0.36	8.66	106	25.83	111	94	70	0	0	5	0
	BUFFALO	79	62	85	57	70	0	0.75	-0.02	0.33	8.67	109	24.72	108	89	54	0	0	4	0
	ROCHESTER	78	61	85	56	70	0	1.95	1.24	1.07	8.79	122	21.76	110	86	55	0	0	3	1
	SYRACUSE	77	60	84	57	69	-2	1.53	0.79	0.90	9.80	113	25.65	111	97	58	0	0	5	1
NC	ASHEVILLE	88	63	93	53	75	2	0.19	-0.73	0.19	5.06	54	20.09	67	86	45	3	0	1	0
	CHARLOTTE	93	69	99	61	81	1	0.00	-0.83	0.00	6.26	76	21.39	80	82	36	5	0	0	0
	GREENSBORO	91	69	96	64	80	3	0.00	-0.83	0.00	4.45	49	19.40	72	72	31	5	0	0	0
	HATTERAS	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	30.07	98	***	***	0	0	0	0
	RALEIGH	93	69	96	64	81	3	0.00	-0.84	0.00	10.14	115	27.13	101	80	41	6	0	0	0
	WILMINGTON	93	74	98	69	84	4	0.41	-1.22	0.29	17.27	114	33.98	98	93	46	5	0	6	0
ND	BISMARCK	85	59	91	53	72	1	0.84	0.33	0.46	7.74	133	10.71	95	90	51	1	0	4	0
	DICKINSON	86	58	96	50	72	1	0.18	-0.12	0.14	4.15	71	6.27	55	84	30	2	0	2	0
	FARGO	81	57	83	52	69	-2	0.35	-0.21	0.34	8.32	117	14.28	105	96	51	0	0	2	0
	GRAND FORKS	81	54	84	50	67	-3	0.39	-0.24	0.32	7.56	109	10.25	82	96	46	0	0	3	0
	JAMESTOWN	80	55	83	50	67	-4	0.17	-0.40	0.09	10.09	144	12.07	96	94	49	0	0	3	0
	WILLISTON	85	59	90	51	72	1	0.46	0.11	0.43	4.28	84	6.52	67	79	42	1	0	2	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	81	60	84	53	70	-2	0.36	-0.46	0.28	10.69	124	28.67	120	87	48	0	0	2	0
	CINCINNATI	83	64	87	56	74	-2	1.20	0.35	0.93	9.80	106	36.08	132	87	52	0	0	2	1
	CLEVELAND	82	63	85	56	73	2	0.53	-0.21	0.37	8.79	105	29.53	129	85	44	0	0	3	0
	COLUMBUS	85	64	88	58	74	-1	0.39	-0.49	0.28	12.43	126	30.84	125	82	44	0	0	2	0
	DAYTON	80	62	84	57	71	-3	1.40	0.60	1.24	13.92	155	33.67	133	87	51	0	0	3	1
	MANSFIELD	80	59	84	54	70	0	0.35	-0.65	0.29	10.31	103	31.43	117	91	44	0	0	3	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 9, 2008

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 JUN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN01	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	84	62	87	55	73	1	0.04	-0.59	0.03	10.96	148	27.64	137	84	49	0	0	2	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	80	58	84	50	69	0	0.80	0.08	0.31	10.90	122	31.97	138	87	50	0	0	5	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	100	74	106	71	87	4	0.03	-0.47	0.03	6.93	84	22.48	100	72	35	7	0	1	0
	TULSA	96	77	104	72	86	2	0.87	0.36	0.85	14.94	179	41.49	163	75	45	6	0	2	1
OR	ASTORIA	65	54	70	49	59	-2	0.04	-0.11	0.02	3.25	83	33.99	92	93	81	0	0	2	0
	BURNS	90	48	95	38	69	3	0.05	-0.03	0.03	0.58	50	4.89	74	57	30	5	0	3	0
	EUGENE	84	52	94	44	68	1	0.04	-0.08	0.03	0.72	31	17.35	61	90	62	2	0	2	0
	MEDFORD	92	59	99	53	75	1	0.03	-0.04	0.03	0.12	11	8.17	82	66	24	4	0	1	0
	PENDLETON	91	57	98	45	74	0	0.15	0.06	0.08	1.63	124	6.85	90	50	27	5	0	3	0
	PORTLAND	83	58	96	54	71	2	0.12	-0.01	0.09	1.46	59	16.32	80	84	59	2	0	2	0
	SALEM	83	54	93	48	69	1	0.03	-0.04	0.02	0.80	38	16.97	77	90	62	1	0	2	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	82	60	87	57	72	-1	0.30	-0.64	0.24	9.57	101	30.36	112	84	48	0	0	2	0
	ERIE	79	65	82	56	72	0	1.29	0.49	0.70	10.34	121	28.19	121	81	59	0	0	4	1
	MIDDLETOWN	85	65	91	61	75	0	0.05	-0.67	0.03	6.17	74	26.98	108	87	38	1	0	2	0
	PHILADELPHIA	85	68	90	64	77	-1	0.07	-0.80	0.07	6.22	71	22.30	85	69	40	1	0	1	0
	PITTSBURGH	80	60	84	53	70	-2	1.04	0.30	0.75	9.84	109	26.05	108	91	43	0	0	4	1
	WILKES-BARRE	79	59	84	57	69	-3	0.98	0.35	0.91	9.28	109	28.74	126	89	50	0	0	4	1
	WILLIAMSPORT	81	59	88	54	70	-2	0.36	-0.33	0.25	10.28	109	28.50	112	85	50	0	0	3	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	78	63	84	58	71	-2	1.10	0.29	0.52	9.00	119	31.44	114	86	63	0	0	3	1
SC	BEAUFORT	96	75	103	71	86	5	1.69	0.11	1.68	9.29	69	22.06	73	88	43	6	0	2	1
	CHARLESTON	95	74	100	69	84	3	0.09	-1.37	0.04	7.67	55	22.02	70	87	49	6	0	3	0
	COLUMBIA	95	71	102	69	83	2	1.74	0.50	1.11	8.42	69	23.61	75	84	43	6	0	3	2
	GREENVILLE	94	70	100	65	82	4	0.04	-0.92	0.04	4.88	50	21.33	67	75	33	6	0	1	0
SD	ABERDEEN	85	60	87	53	72	-1	0.47	-0.09	0.45	9.94	139	14.17	102	91	57	0	0	3	0
	HURON	87	63	90	57	75	1	0.01	-0.47	0.01	6.53	96	12.75	86	91	46	1	0	1	0
	RAPID CITY	85	59	88	54	72	-1	0.86	0.47	0.50	6.26	117	16.47	137	89	44	0	0	3	1
	SIOUX FALLS	87	64	99	61	75	2	0.43	-0.22	0.43	6.90	95	15.10	94	85	57	1	0	1	0
TN	BRISTOL	86	61	90	54	73	-1	0.30	-0.40	0.24	7.31	81	22.56	82	97	42	2	0	2	0
	CHATTANOOGA	92	70	97	63	81	2	0.00	-0.78	0.00	7.27	75	26.93	78	83	46	4	0	0	0
	KNOXVILLE	88	68	92	60	78	0	0.00	-0.72	0.00	9.23	95	28.63	89	82	43	4	0	0	0
	MEMPHIS	92	74	98	68	83	1	2.93	2.26	2.93	8.39	89	41.85	121	78	48	4	0	1	1
	NASHVILLE	91	70	97	64	81	2	0.00	-0.70	0.00	6.53	75	32.12	106	78	38	4	0	0	0
TX	ABILENE	98	74	102	73	86	2	0.15	-0.35	0.15	2.97	55	12.74	95	67	35	6	0	1	0
	AMARILLO	92	66	96	62	79	1	0.00	-0.66	0.00	8.99	132	12.58	97	73	30	5	0	0	0
	AUSTIN	101	73	103	70	87	2	0.16	-0.32	0.16	2.32	36	12.31	62	84	36	7	0	1	0
	BEAUMONT	91	73	96	71	82	-1	3.20	2.25	1.03	7.97	61	23.85	67	98	58	5	0	4	4
	BROWNSVILLE	93	76	94	75	85	1	0.02	-0.41	0.01	13.89	266	19.52	149	92	56	7	0	2	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	94	73	96	72	84	0	0.00	-0.60	0.00	10.13	161	17.29	102	98	55	7	0	0	0
	DEL RIO	99	76	101	75	88	2	0.59	0.25	0.59	4.32	90	5.64	50	75	45	7	0	1	1
	EL PASO	92	71	96	67	82	0	0.48	0.11	0.25	5.31	188	5.65	124	69	31	6	0	5	0
	FORT WORTH	102	79	107	78	91	6	0.00	-0.50	0.00	1.65	28	16.35	75	67	31	7	0	0	0
	GALVESTON	90	79	94	74	85	0	0.02	-0.72	0.02	3.18	38	13.10	54	88	60	6	0	1	0
	HOUSTON	94	75	100	72	85	1	3.00	2.26	2.81	6.15	65	23.21	82	91	56	6	0	3	1
	LUBBOCK	96	68	100	66	82	3	0.01	-0.45	0.01	4.69	82	11.97	106	70	34	6	0	1	0
	MIDLAND	96	70	99	66	83	1	0.02	-0.36	0.02	3.27	80	4.47	55	68	33	7	0	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	99	72	103	69	86	3	0.00	-0.34	0.00	2.53	62	9.50	81	66	31	7	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	98	76	100	75	87	2	0.03	-0.47	0.02	3.90	56	7.83	40	82	33	7	0	2	0
	VICTORIA	100	73	102	71	86	1	0.01	-0.52	0.01	2.33	27	13.06	56	94	43	7	0	1	0
	WACO	100	75	105	72	88	2	0.96	0.55	0.46	2.13	36	18.88	94	80	38	7	0	6	0
	WICHITA FALLS	103	77	109	74	90	5	0.00	-0.42	0.00	4.52	78	14.14	82	66	43	7	0	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	93	69	98	65	81	3	0.04	-0.10	0.04	0.93	55	6.58	63	49	22	5	0	1	0
VT	BURLINGTON	76	61	80	57	68	-2	1.11	0.23	0.43	14.87	174	28.60	137	92	64	0	0	3	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	89	62	93	58	76	1	0.00	-0.78	0.00	3.01	33	17.09	63	81	32	3	0	0	0
	NORFOLK	86	72	90	66	79	1	0.00	-1.13	0.00	7.12	68	24.10	83	85	49	1	0	0	0
	RICHMOND	91	67	96	63	79	2	0.00	-0.99	0.00	7.69	81	28.98	106	77	36	5	0	0	0
	ROANOKE	88	65	92	59	76	0	0.07	-0.76	0.07	8.38	96	20.49	77	75	42	2	0	1	0
	WASH/DULLES	88	64	93	60	76	0	0.01	-0.79	0.01	6.48	75	28.53	112	73	38	2	0	1	0
WA	OLYMPIA	80	51	90	43	65	1	0.17	0.03	0.09	2.11	76	20.46	74	91	61	1	0	3	0
	QUILLAYUTE	67	50	84	48	59	-1	0.14	-0.40	0.11	5.81	89	41.06	73	93	74	0	0	2	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	78	57	88	52	68	2	0.30	0.15	0.29	2.51	102	14.64	74	80	59	0	0	2	0
	SPOKANE	89	59	97	49	74	4	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.00	47	9.17	93	52	20	4	0	0	0
	YAKIMA	89	54	95	49	72	2	0.12	0.07	0.09	0.46	51	2.40	52	71	40	5	0	2	0
WV	BECKLEY	77	58	81	53	67	-3	0.67	-0.18	0.38	11.33	115	29.12	106	92	58	0	0	2	0
	CHARLESTON	82	63	85	57	73	-1	0.71	-0.25	0.66	12.15	119	32.97	117	93	48	0	0	2	1
	ELKINS	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	30.72	109	***	***	0	0	0	0
	HUNTINGTON	84	63	87	56	73	-2	0.53	-0.42	0.42	7.96	83	28.99	106	93	49	0	0	3	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	81	58	84	51	70	-1	1.01	0.03	0.82	10.35	109	21.58	109	95	44	0	0	5	1
	GREEN BAY	82	58	86	52	70	1	0.53	-0.27	0.40	10.01	127	24.52	140	84	50	0	0	3	0
	LA CROSSE	82	61	85	50	71	-2	0.63	-0.31	0.28	14.62	155	29.47	145	96	46	0	0	5	0
	MADISON	81	59	85	54	70	-1	1.82	0.88	0.95	18.37	200	35.30	171	91	54	0	0	2	2
	MILWAUKEE	81	64	88	60	73	1	1.33	0.48	0.69	16.80	204	32.64	154	83	58	0	0	2	2
WY	CASPER	88	54	93	47	71	0	0.00	-0.18	0.00	1.23	42	8.12	90	72	42	4	0	0	0
	CHEYENNE	82	58	90	56	70	2	2.80	2.37	2.02	5.14	104	9.12	84	82	41	1	0	4	1
	LANDER	90	60	94	53	75	3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.03	48	9.54	107	50	18	3	0	0	0
	SHERIDAN	91	55	97	51	73	3	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.98	90	10.81	110	78	39	5	0	0	0

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

July Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Abundant rainfall and near- to below-normal temperatures provided nearly ideal conditions for Midwestern corn and soybeans, many of which entered the reproductive stage of development during July. During the 5-week period from June 29 to August 3, nearly three-quarters (74 percent) of the nation's soybeans began to bloom, while 80 percent of the corn began to silk. Meanwhile, intensifying heat across the South increased stress on pastures and summer crops. Locally heavy showers tempered the effects of late-month heat in the Southeast, but growing conditions for rain-fed crops deteriorated under a hot, dry weather regime from central and eastern Texas into the lower Mississippi Valley. Hurricane Dolly, which made landfall on July 23 on South Padre Island, Texas, as a low-end Category 2 storm with maximum sustained winds near 100 m.p.h., was the only tropical system to directly strike the U.S. during July. (Tropical Storm Cristobal grazed North Carolina's Outer Banks on July 20 with few impacts.) Despite rapidly weakening once inland, Dolly caused wind damage and triggered flash flooding across Deep South Texas, where as much as a foot of rain fell. After curving northward into New Mexico, Dolly's circulation lost its identity on July 28 while approaching the southern High Plains. Despite locally heavy showers on the Plains, several areas remained very dry. In particular, developing or intensifying drought on the northern and central High Plains increased stress on pastures and summer crops. However, dryness in those same areas promoted small grain maturation and harvesting. Elsewhere, heavy rain pounded much of Arizona and New Mexico, while hot, mostly dry weather covered much of the remainder of the West. Rainfall in New Mexico was further enhanced in late July as the remnants of Dolly were absorbed into the monsoon circulation. In contrast, some Northwestern small grains were adversely affected by drought, although dryness favored winter wheat maturation and harvesting. In northern California and parts of the Northwest, wildfires remained a period threat.

Despite building heat in late July, near-normal monthly temperatures were observed across the central and southern Plains and the South. Meanwhile, Midwestern summer crops experienced near- to below-normal temperatures and little or no heat stress. Farther west, however, July temperatures averaged as much as 5°F above normal across the Intermountain region. In contrast, monsoon showers suppressed temperatures in Arizona and New Mexico.

In early July, heavy rain fell across both the South and East. Showery conditions also prevailed early in the month in the Midwest, where Indianapolis, IN (71°F on July 4), experienced its lowest Independence Day maximum temperature on record. A few days later, heavy rain ended in the East but persisted across southern Texas. Selected daily-record rainfall totals included 2.79 inches (on July 6) in Georgetown, DE, and 2.67 inches (on July 7) in Harlingen, TX. In southern Texas, July 4-8 rainfall totaled 6.11 inches in Harlingen and 4.65 inches in McAllen. For both locations, those totals represented more than half of the year-to-date rainfall (11.68 and 8.11 inches, respectively, in Harlingen and McAllen). Elsewhere, beneficial showers dotted the Southeast, while unfavorably heavy rain fell in parts of the Midwest. Daily-record totals reached 2.38 inches (on July 6) in Florence, SC, and 2.63 inches (on July 8) in Lincoln, IL. Meanwhile, local downpours continued in the Southwest, following an early-July monsoon onset. In Arizona, daily-record totals were established in locations such as Tucson (1.73 inches on July 11) and Phoenix (1.30 inches on July 13). During the first 13 days of July, the 2.14-inch total in Phoenix accounted for 26 percent of the normal annual rainfall of 8.29 inches. Similarly, 5.87 inches of rain fell near Fort Sumner, NM, from July 7-9, accounting for 38 percent of the normal annual precipitation of 15.36 inches. Farther east, showery weather continued in Florida, where daily-record totals for July 12 included 3.00 inches in Fort Myers and 2.50 inches in Melbourne.

In the West, early-July heat resulted in several record highs. In California's Sacramento Valley, highs soared to daily-record levels on July 7 in locations such as Red Bluff (113°F) and Redding (112°F). A day later, highs also topped 110°F in California locations such as Needles (117°F) and Paso Robles (111°F). Redding attained 113°F on July 9, part of a 4-day streak (July 7-10) with highs of 110°F or greater. By July 10, extreme heat shifted into California's San Joaquin Valley, where Fresno (112°F) noted its hottest of 5 consecutive days (July 7-11) of triple-digit heat. In contrast, cool air settled across the Northwest. In Montana, Great Falls collected consecutive daily-record lows (39 and 40°F) on July 11-12. Elsewhere, Stanley, ID (25°F on July 12) reported a daily-record low, while Pullman, WA (33°F on July 11) narrowly avoided its first July freeze since July 31, 1945.

In northern California, about a dozen large wildfires continued to burn at the end of July, more than a month after the June 20-21 lightning storms that ignited many of the blazes. By August 4, northern California's year-to-date

charred area topped 750,000 acres, while the national area climbed to 3.70 million acres (about 95 percent of the 10-year average).

Cool weather continued through mid-July across parts of the High Plains and Intermountain West. Daily-record lows for July 13 included 37°F in Casper, WY, and 39°F in Alliance, NE. Later, cool, dry air settled into the Southeast, where selected daily-record lows dipped to 65°F (on July 16) in Hattiesburg, MS, and 60°F (on July 17) in Fayettesville, AR. Soon thereafter, however, heat began to build across the South and East. For example, July 18-19 featured consecutive highs above 90°F in Boston, MA (92 and 95°F on July 18 and 19, respectively), and the beginning of the year's longest stretch of triple-digit heat in Dallas-Ft. Worth (DFW), TX. Previously, DFW had consecutive triple-digit days on June 15-16 and 27-28, but posted 6 consecutive days (and 18 of 19 days) with highs of 100°F or greater starting on July 18.

Meanwhile, heavy rain developed across the nation's mid-section, resulting in 4.40 inches of rain in Hastings, NE, on July 16-17. It was the highest 2-day rainfall in Hastings since August 3-4, 1990, when 5.69 inches fell. Rain also spread into the upper Midwest, where La Crosse, WI (2.50 inches on July 16), collected a daily-record sum. From August 2007 - July 2008, La Crosse's precipitation total of 51.42 inches surpassed its August 1972 - July 1973 standard of 47.05 inches. Similarly, Rochester, MN, set an August-July precipitation record, with the 47.07-inch total eclipsing its 1989-1990 mark of 43.40 inches. Farther south, heavy showers continued to pepper Florida's peninsula. Vero Beach, FL (2.99 inches), netted a daily-record total for July 15, followed 2 days later by a daily record of 2.63 inches in Daytona Beach, FL. On July 19, Tropical Storm Cristobal formed about 100 miles east of Charleston, SC. The following day, Cristobal moved parallel to the North Carolina coast, with the center passing a few miles offshore of Cape Lookout and Cape Hatteras. Most of the heavy rain and gusty winds associated with Cristobal stayed offshore, although Wilmington, NC (3.43 inches), measured a daily-record rainfall for July 19. On the morning of July 20, a wind gust to 45 m.p.h. was clocked on Wrightsville Beach, NC.

Dolly made landfall on South Padre Island, TX, on July 23, as a low-end Category 2 hurricane with maximum sustained winds near 100 m.p.h. High winds associated with the hurricane were confined to Deep South Texas, where agricultural effects included possible damage to citrus, sugarcane, unharvested sorghum, and open-boll cotton. Dolly also produced as much as 6 to 12 inches of rain in southern Texas before weakening and moving toward the northwest near the Texas-Mexico border, then northward into New Mexico. Additional heavy rain (locally 2 to 6 inches or more) fell in western Texas and parts of New Mexico. The last advisory on Tropical Depression Dolly was issued late July 27, when the remnant circulation had veered toward the northeast and was centered about 60 miles west-northwest of Dalhart, TX. Nevertheless, remnant moisture associated with the former hurricane contributed to locally heavy showers for several more days. On July 28, for example, Amarillo, TX, netted a daily-record rainfall of 2.79 inches.

On Dolly's landfall date, July 23, daily-record rainfall totals in southern Texas included 6.68 inches in Brownsville, 3.42 inches in Harlingen, and 3.09 inches in McAllen. Corpus Christi, TX (2.86 and 2.61 inches), posted consecutive records on July 23-24. Dolly produced Brownsville's wettest July day on record (previously, 3.71 inches on July 4, 1985), and also propelled the city to its wettest July on record (13.24 inches, or 748 percent of normal; previously 9.43 inches in 1976). Unofficial Dolly-related rainfall totals in southern Texas included 12.00 inches in San Manuel and 9.67 inches near Rancho Viejo. With the center of the hurricane passing about 30 to 50 miles northeast and north of Brownsville on July 23, westerly wind gusts reached 68 m.p.h. Many other wind measurements closer to Dolly's eye and point of landfall were lost due to power outages or equipment failure.

Even before Dolly's arrival, heavy showers were scattered across the country. In the Northeast, Binghamton, NY (1.59 inches), collected a daily-record total for July 20, followed the next day by a record-setting amount in Caribou, ME (2.02 inches). Even heavier rain swept into the Northeast on July 22-23. Selected daily-record totals for July 23 reached 3.00 inches in Williamsport, PA; 2.57 inches in Wilmington, DE; 2.49 inches in Albany, NY; and 2.42 inches in Baltimore, MD. On July 24, New Hampshire was struck by a rare EF-2 tornado that caused one fatality and affected communities in a roughly 40-mile swath from Deerfield to Freedom. Meanwhile in the Southwest, monsoon showers resulted in a daily-record sum (0.74 inch on July 20) in Yuma, AZ. It was the wettest day in Yuma since September 2, 2007, when 1.79 inches fell. In addition, Yuma's January-July rainfall total climbed to 1.15 inches (82 percent of normal). Elsewhere in the Southwest, Albuquerque, NM (1.18 inches), netted a daily-record sum for July 22. July rainfall totals in southern New Mexico included 7.72 inches in Deming, 5.89 inches in Silver City, and 5.03 inches in Truth or Consequences. Deming's previous wettest month on record had occurred in July 1911, when 7.13 inches fell. Farther north, parts of the Midwest endured severe

thunderstorms and heavy rain. On the morning of July 21, straight-line winds estimated as high as 100 m.p.h. tore through the Quad Cities area of Iowa and Illinois. A day later, Columbia, MO (3.23 inches), measured a record-setting total for July 22. Additional heavy rain during the ensuing days triggered flooding, including a record crest on the Chariton River near Prairie Hill, MO (8.27 feet above flood stage on July 27; previously, 8.01 feet above flood stage on May 13, 2002).

Meanwhile, heat intensified across the South, where locations reporting consecutive daily-record highs on July 20-21 included Muscle Shoals, AL (101 and 103°F), and Hattiesburg, MS (101°F both days). In South Carolina, North Myrtle Beach (96°F on July 21) experienced its hottest day since July 28, 2005, when the high reached 99°F. Later, heat shifted to the Plains and Intermountain West, while cool weather lingered in the Northwest. Imperial, NE (106°F), posted a daily-record high for July 23, followed 2 days later by records in Utah locations such as Delta (105°F) and Provo (100°F). In contrast, daily-record lows for July 24 were established in numerous Oregon locations, including Meacham (30°F) and Burns (37°F).

Late-July and early-August heat was concentrated across the Rockies, High Plains, and South. Vicksburg, MS, noted 4 consecutive days of triple-digit heat from July 26-29, including daily-record highs of 102°F on July 27-28. With a high of 110°F on July 28, Wichita Falls, TX, experienced its hottest day since August 7, 2003. In Colorado, Denver (104°F on August 1) narrowly missed its all-time-record high of 105°F, established on August 8, 1878, and July 20, 2005. However, Denver set a record for its longest streak of 90-degree heat (previously, 18 days from July 1-18, 1874, and July 6-23, 1901). By month's end, Denver's stretch with highs of 90°F or above reached 19 consecutive days (July 13-31). In contrast, Midwestern locations such as Rochester, MN, and Madison, WI, completed the first 7 months of the year without a 90-degree reading. The last time Rochester went an entire year without a high of 90°F or greater was 1993, and for Madison it was 2004.

By month's end, year-to-date precipitation in Springfield, MO, reached 45.34 inches (177 percent of normal), surpassing its normal annual total of 44.95 inches. Elsewhere in Missouri, St. Louis completed its wettest January-July period on record. Precipitation during the first 7 months of the year totaled 38.96 inches (166 percent of normal) in St. Louis, edging its January-July 1898 standard of 37.66 inches. Later, unusually heavy showers developed in both the Northeast and Pacific Northwest. In western Washington, Quillayute posted daily-record rainfall totals on July 29 and 31 (1.24 and 0.50 inches, respectively). In Vermont, record-high July rainfall amounts included 8.06 inches in Montpelier and 9.59 inches in St. Johnsbury. Elsewhere, locally heavy showers also erupted on the last day of July across the Dakotas, where Sisseton, SD (1.77 inches), notched a daily-record amount. Farther south, however, San Antonio, TX, endured its second-driest September-July period on record. During that 11-month period, San Antonio's rainfall of 10.44 inches was second only to a 9.69-inch total from September 1955 - July 1956.

Following a warm start to July, chilly weather settled across Alaska during the mid- to late-month period. During a particularly cool spell, Bettles posted three consecutive daily-record lows (33, 35, and 37°F) from July 22-24. Other daily-record lows included 32°F (on July 27) in Nome and 36°F (on July 28) in King Salmon. Wet weather accompanied the Alaskan chill, contributing to monthly totals that were more than twice normal in locations such as Fairbanks (4.12 inches, or 238 percent of normal) and Kodiak (9.71 inches, or 236 percent). Fairbanks noted its sixth-wettest July in more than 100 years, while nearby Eielson Air Force Base (7.30 inches) reported its wettest July and second-wettest month on record behind 7.47 inches in August 1967. On July 27-28, as much as 2 to 4 inches of rain, with locally higher totals, caused widespread flooding in the middle Tanana Valley. The Tanana River at Fairbanks (more than 2 feet above flood stage on July 30) climbed to its highest level since the record-setting flood of August 16, 1967, when the river crested 3.3 feet above flood stage. The late-month downpours boosted July totals to 6.77 inches in Delta Junction and 6.70 inches in North Pole.

Hawaii's dry spell continued to worsen, with the U.S. Drought Monitor placing more than 70 percent of the island chain in drought by July 29. Year-to-date rainfall totals through July were as low as 2.87 inches (29 percent of normal) in Honolulu, Oahu, and 3.09 inches (27 percent) in Kahului, Maui. Remnant moisture associated with former Hurricane Elida brought some locally heavy rain to Maui and the Big Island on July 22-23; on the latter island, 48-hour totals reached 5.13 inches in Waiakea Uka and 5.09 inches in Glenwood. Nevertheless, Hawaii's drought led to some unusually large temperature fluctuations. For example, Kahului posted daily-record lows of 63°F on July 10 and 15, while Honolulu reached the 90-degree mark on 9 July days and tied daily-record highs on July 2 and 12.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Most of the Corn Belt remained cooler than average throughout the month of July. On top of the excessive

moisture received during the month of June, July brought more than 15 inches of rain to parts of northeastern Missouri. Elsewhere in the Corn Belt, as much as 4 to 8 inches of rain fell. Early in the month, corn was silking on 6 percent of the acreage and was most active in Tennessee and Texas, where 60 percent or more of the crop was silked. Major developmental delays were evident in Illinois, Kentucky, and Missouri. As the month progressed, delays continued as heavy rain fell in parts of the Corn Belt, on top of standing water. As of July 14, silking in Illinois was 50 points behind the 5-year average. More rain fell in the western Corn Belt during the week ending July 21, leading to additional delays. Nationwide, silking was behind on July 28 in all States except Colorado, Michigan, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania. By month's end, 83 percent of the nation's corn had reached the silking stage, 8 points behind the 5-year average. On July 28, only 7 percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the dough stage, 12 points behind the 5-year average pace. During the last week of the month, the crop progressed to 17 percent in the dough stage, 15 points behind the 5-year average. Corn condition was rated 62 percent good to excellent early in the month and improved to 66 percent by the end of the month.

Most of the sorghum-producing areas experienced near-normal July temperatures. Sorghum planting was nearly complete on July 7, the same as last year and normal. Coloring occurred on 17 percent of the acreage by July 7, seven points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. Development to the coloring stage was evident in Arkansas, Colorado, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas by the end of the second week in July. By month's end, 30 percent of the national crop had developed to the coloring stage, near the average. Sorghum heading was significantly behind the 5-year average in Arkansas early in the month but was 20 points ahead of normal in Louisiana. By the end of the month, 51 percent of the crop was headed nationally, only 9 points behind the 5-year average. Twenty two percent of the crop was mature at the end of the month, ahead of the normal pace. The late-month condition of the crop was 51 percent good to excellent.

Oat heading reached 81 percent by July 7, thirteen points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. Heading was delayed in all producing States, except Ohio, where progress was the same as last year and 3 points ahead of normal. By the third week in July, the crop was completely headed. Harvest was nearly complete in Texas early in the month and had just begun in Iowa. By July 21, producers had harvested 12 percent of the acreage nationwide, which was 11 and 7 points behind last year and normal, respectively. Nebraska's harvest was 33 points behind the normal pace. By the end of the month, 34 percent of the oats were harvested, 18 points behind the average. Oat condition was rated 57 percent good to excellent at the end of the month.

Early in the month, at least half of the acreage in all barley States except Idaho and Montana had reached the heading stage. Development was delayed in all States when compared with normal; however rapid development occurred during the first week in July. By July 21, barley heading was nearly complete at 93 percent, 5 points behind last year but the same as the 5-year average. Harvest activities were 8 percent complete by the end of the month, 12 points behind the 5-year average. Condition ratings declined every week from the beginning of July, finishing the month with 53 percent of the crop rated good to excellent.

More than half of the winter wheat crop was harvested by July 7, one point behind last year and 9 points behind the 5-year average. Producers in all States except California, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Texas were harvesting behind the normal pace. By July 14, harvest was complete in Arkansas and North Carolina. Delays continued in the majority of the States, with major delays in Colorado and Nebraska. By month's end, 86 percent of the crop had been harvested, 6 points behind the 5-year average.

Heading of spring wheat reached 58 percent by July 7, behind both last year and the 5-year average in all States. By July 21, heading was nearly complete and delays were no longer evident except in Idaho, Minnesota, and Montana. Spring wheat harvest was just getting underway by July 28, with activity limited to North Dakota and Washington. Harvest was well behind normal in South Dakota, where harvest had not begun by July 28; however, 9 percent of the crop was harvested by August 3. Nationally, 6 percent of the crop was harvested by month's end, 17 points behind last year and 13 points behind the 5-year average. The condition of spring wheat was rated 56 percent good to excellent at the end of the month.

Rice was heading only in Louisiana and Texas early in the month. Nationally, 8 percent of the rice was headed by July 7, behind both last year and normal by 3 points. As the month progressed, delays continued in all rice-producing States. With 17 percent of the crop at or beyond heading by July 21, development was 11 and 9 points behind last year and normal, respectively. By month's end, 39 percent was headed, 22 points behind last year and 20 points behind the 5-year average. Rice condition ratings remained relatively steady during the month, with 71 percent rated good to excellent at month's end.

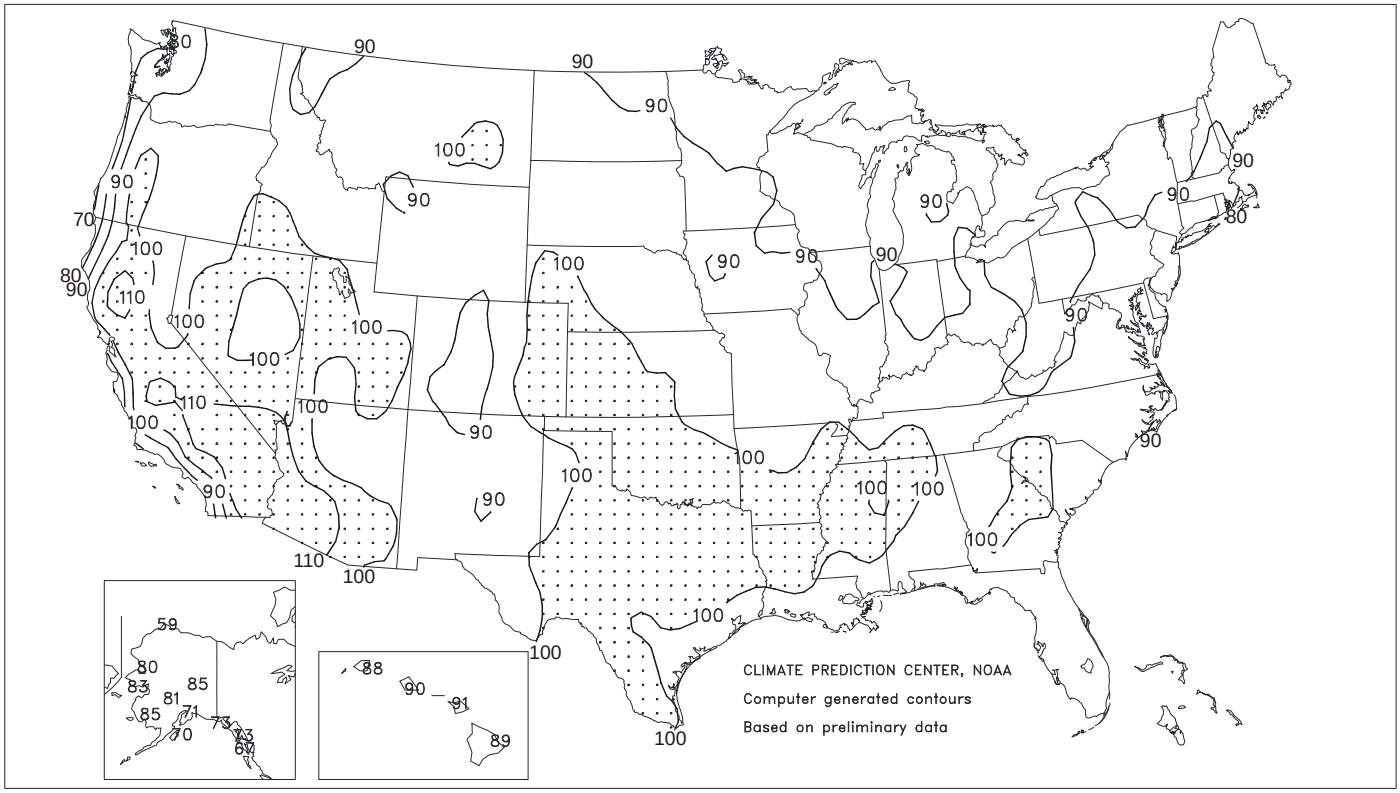
Soybean development remained behind normal due to excessive moisture in the Corn Belt. Blooming progress was behind normal the entire month. By mid-month, only 26 percent of the crop had bloomed, 28 points behind last year and 19 points behind the 5-year average. Rain continued into the last week of the month, with some portions of Missouri receiving more than 4 inches during that time. Seventy-eight percent of the soybean acreage was at or beyond the blooming stage by the end of the month, 12 points behind last year and 10 points behind normal. Setting of pods was also delayed, with only 37 percent being set by month's end. Pod-setting was delayed in all States except Michigan, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Condition of the crop was rated 63 percent good to excellent at the end of July, up from 58 percent at the beginning of the month.

Peanut development remained near the normal pace in July, with near-average temperatures reported throughout the growing region. By the end of the first week of July, 42 percent of the crop had reached the pegging stage, 15 points ahead of a year ago and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. By the end of the month, 89 percent of the peanut acreage had reached the pegging stage, 4 points ahead of last year but 1 point behind the 5-year average. Condition of the crop was rated 49 percent good to excellent near the first of the month and finished the month with 60 percent of the crop rated good to excellent.

The cotton crop's development trailed the normal pace throughout most of July. Ninety two percent of the crop was at or beyond the squaring stage by month's end, 1 point behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Boll setting also trailed the normal pace throughout the month. On August 3, sixty-seven percent of the acreage had begun setting bolls, 2 points ahead of last year but 5 points behind the normal pace. Near- to slightly above-normal temperatures were reported throughout the cotton-growing States.

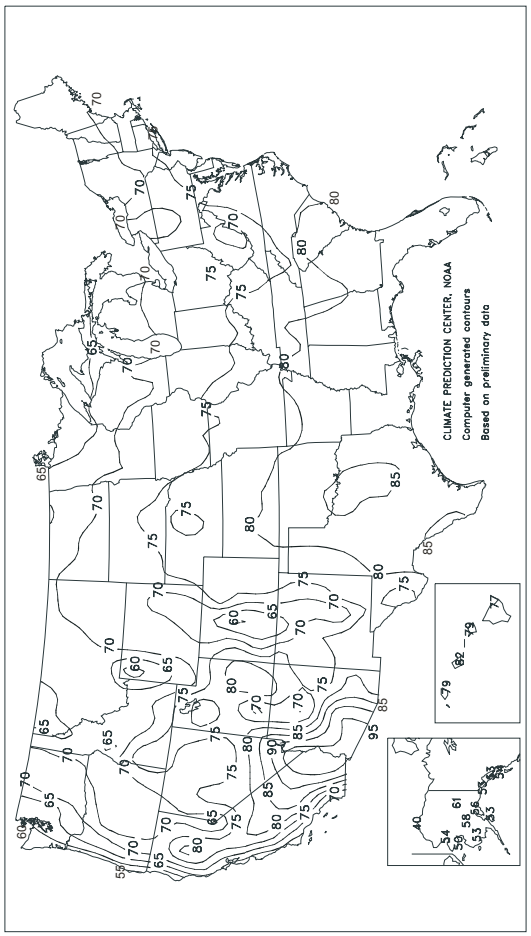
Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

July 2008



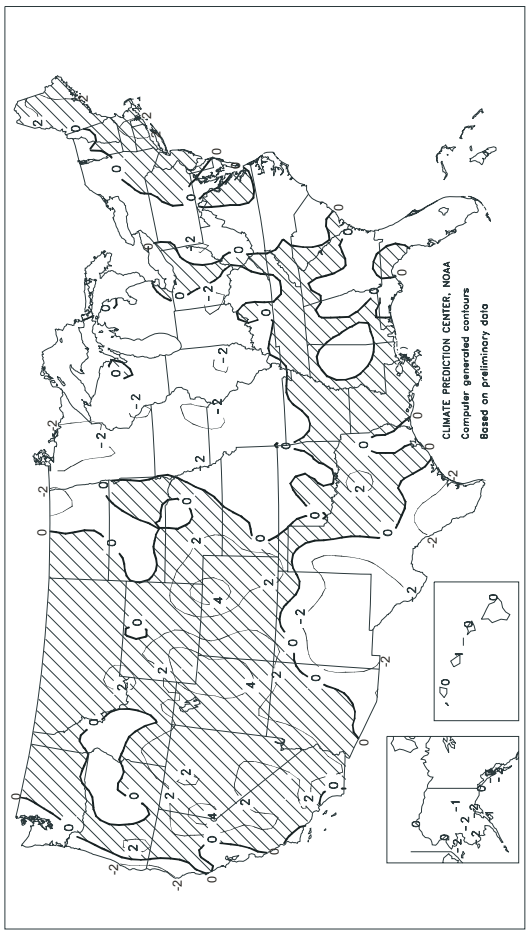
Average Temperature (°F)

July 2008



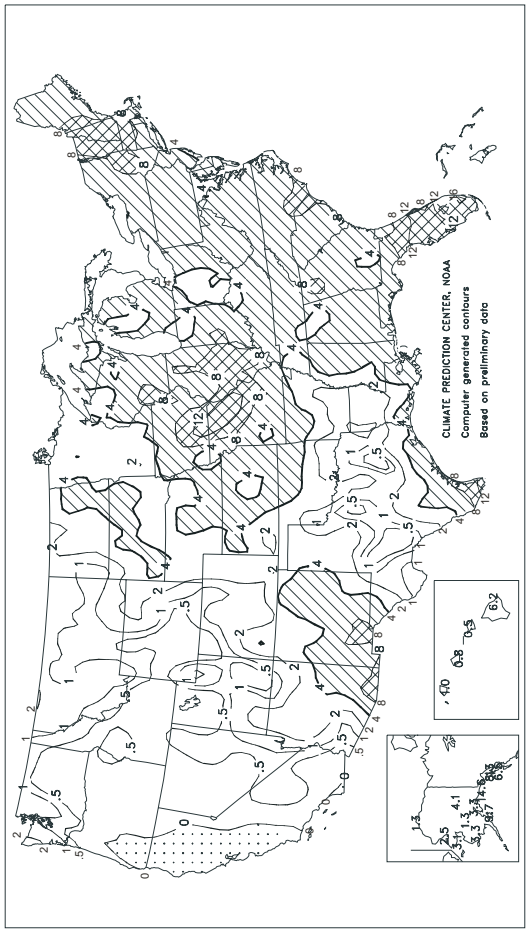
Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)

July 2008



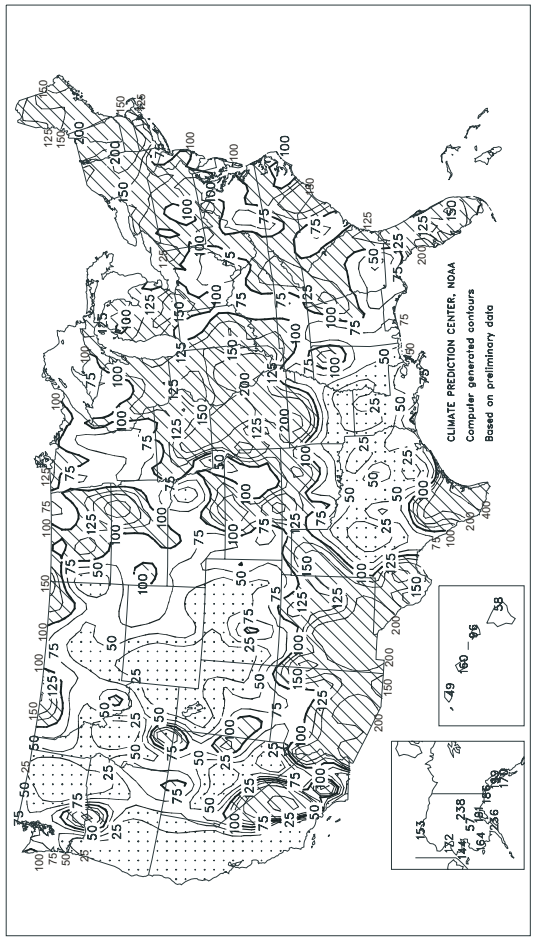
Total Precipitation (Inches)

July 2008



Percent Of Normal Precipitation

July 2008



TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION SUMMARY

July 2008

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	82	2	5.05	-0.04
HUNTSVILLE	81	1	2.34	-2.06
MOBILE	82	0	6.11	-0.43
MONTGOMERY	82	0	7.95	2.64
AK ANCHORAGE	56	-2	3.25	1.55
BARROW	40	0	1.33	0.46
COLD BAY	49	-2	1.48	-1.05
FAIRBANKS	61	-1	4.12	2.39
JUNEAU	53	-4	8.25	4.11
KING SALMON	53	-3	2.53	0.38
KODIAK	53	-1	9.71	5.59
NOME	50	-3	3.09	0.94
AZ FLAGSTAFF	67	1	2.35	-0.05
PHOENIX	95	2	2.15	1.16
TUCSON	86	-1	3.42	1.35
AR FORT SMITH	83	1	1.29	-1.90
LITTLE ROCK	83	1	2.15	-1.16
CA BAKERSFIELD	85	2	0.00	0.00
EUREKA	57	-1	0.02	-0.14
FRESNO	84	3	0.01	0.00
LOS ANGELES	70	1	0.00	-0.03
REDDING	83	2	0.00	-0.05
SACRAMENTO	75	0	0.00	-0.05
SAN DIEGO	70	-1	0.00	-0.03
SAN FRANCISCO	63	0	0.00	-0.03
STOCKTON	77	0	0.00	-0.05
CO ALAMOSA	66	2	0.36	-0.58
CO SPRINGS	74	4	0.29	-2.56
DENVER	78	6	0.24	-2.01
GRAND JUNCTION	80	3	0.02	-0.64
PUEBLO	78	3	1.53	-0.51
CT BRIDGEPORT	77	3	3.87	0.10
HARTFORD	76	2	7.88	4.21
DC WASHINGTON	81	2	3.60	-0.06
DE WILMINGTON	78	1	4.69	0.41
FL DAYTONA BEACH	81	-1	9.48	4.31
FT LAUDERDALE	83	0	6.47	-0.23
FT MYERS	82	-1	13.19	4.21
JACKSONVILLE	80	-2	8.73	2.76
KEY WEST	84	-1	1.85	-1.42
MELBOURNE	80	-1	11.02	5.64
MIAMI	83	-1	8.93	3.14
ORLANDO	81	-1	7.35	0.20
PENSACOLA	84	1	5.56	-2.46
ST PETERSBURG	82	-1	14.71	7.99
TALLAHASSEE	82	0	4.27	-3.77
TAMPA	82	-1	9.84	3.35
WEST PALM BEACH	82	-1	8.97	3.00
GA ATHENS	80	0	3.95	-0.46
ATLANTA	80	0	7.17	2.05
AUGUSTA	81	0	4.16	0.09
COLUMBUS	81	-1	3.45	-1.59
MACON	81	0	5.09	0.77
SAVANNAH	82	0	7.33	1.29
HI HILO	77	1	6.17	-4.54
HONOLULU	82	1	0.80	0.30
KAHULUI	79	0	0.47	-0.02
LIHUE	79	0	1.04	-1.08
ID BOISE	78	3	0.28	-0.11
LEWISTON	75	1	0.23	-0.49
POCATELLO	71	2	0.18	-0.52
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	74	1	4.76	1.25
MOLINE	74	-1	4.77	0.74
PEORIA	75	0	3.68	-0.34
ROCKFORD	73	0	7.35	3.25
SPRINGFIELD	74	-2	9.45	5.92
IN EVANSVILLE	78	-1	3.90	0.15
FORT WAYNE	73	0	3.15	-0.43
INDIANAPOLIS	75	0	6.58	2.16
SOUTH BEND	73	0	2.38	-1.35
IA BURLINGTON	75	-1	5.50	1.02
CEDAR RAPIDS	72	-2	7.08	3.02
DES MOINES	75	-1	8.18	4.00
DUBUQUE	72	0	5.16	1.43
SIOUX CITY	74	-1	4.41	1.11
WATERLOO	74	0	5.51	1.31
KS CONCORDIA	78	-1	6.39	2.19
DODGE CITY	80	0	1.15	-2.02
GOODLAND	77	2	2.88	-0.66
HILL CITY	80	1	5.51	2.39
TOPEKA	79	1	3.67	-0.16
WICHITA	80	-1	3.82	0.51
KY JACKSON	74	-1	6.13	1.54
LEXINGTON	76	0	3.41	-1.39
LONDON-CORBIN	75	-1	4.78	0.39
LOUISVILLE	80	2	3.83	-0.47
PADUCAH	79	1	6.94	2.49
LA BATON ROUGE	84	2	3.37	-2.59
LAKE CHARLES	83	0	5.36	0.24
NEW ORLEANS	84	1	3.24	-2.96
SHREVEPORT	84	1	1.08	-2.91
ME BANGOR	71	2	4.43	1.19
CARIBOU	67	1	4.46	0.57
PORTLAND	71	2	4.71	1.39
MD BALTIMORE	77	1	5.47	1.62
MA BOSTON	75	1	6.00	2.94
WORCESTER	73	3	7.97	3.78
MI ALPENA	67	0	4.86	1.69
DETROIT	73	-1	3.24	0.08
FLINT	71	0	3.56	0.39
GRAND RAPIDS	72	1	5.42	1.86
HOUGHTON LAKE	67	0	2.31	-0.44
LANSING	71	1	3.15	0.47
MUSKEGON	70	0	3.14	0.82
TRAVERSE CITY	69	-1	2.53	-0.61
MN DULUTH	64	-1	4.58	0.38
INT'L FALLS	62	-4	3.13	-0.24
MINNEAPOLIS	76	3	2.13	-1.91
ROCHESTER	71	1	3.21	-1.40
ST. CLOUD	70	0	1.39	-1.95
MS JACKSON	83	2	1.82	-2.87
MERIDIAN	81	-1	2.66	-2.79
TUPELO	82	1	6.08	2.43
MO COLUMBIA	77	0	10.52	6.72
JOPLIN	80	0	4.87	1.32
KANSAS CITY	77	-1	6.63	2.21
SPRINGFIELD	78	0	2.66	-0.90
ST JOSEPH	77	-2	3.86	-0.03
ST LOUIS	79	-1	7.50	3.60
MT BILLINGS	74	2	0.77	-0.51
BUTTE	63	0	1.09	-0.38
GLASGOW	71	1	1.80	0.02
GREAT FALLS	68	2	1.25	-0.20
HELENA	72	4	0.47	-0.87
KALISPELL	65	1	1.81	0.40
MILES CITY	75	1	0.88	-0.73
MISSOULA	70	3	0.44	-0.65
NE GRAND ISLAND	77	1	2.63	-0.51
HASTINGS	77	1	6.79	2.98
LINCOLN	79	1	3.58	0.04
MCCOOK	78	1	1.05	-2.25
NORFOLK	76	1	0.64	-3.10
NORTH PLATTE	76	2	2.23	-0.94
OMAHA/EPPLEY	77	0	3.13	-0.73
SCOTTSBLUFF	75	2	1.37	-0.76
VALENTINE	75	1	3.66	0.29
NV ELKO	72	3	0.14	-0.16
ELY	69	2	0.95	0.35
LAS VEGAS	94	3	0.08	-0.36
RENO	78	7	0.34	0.10
WINNEMUCCA	73	1	0.35	0.08
NH CONCORD	71	1	6.48	3.11
NJ ATLANTIC CITY	78	3	3.40	-0.46
NEWARK	79	2	3.14	-1.54
NM ALBUQUERQUE	77	-1	3.38	2.11
NY ALBANY	73	2	6.94	3.48
BINGHAMTON	70	1	4.45	0.96
BUFFALO	71	0	2.80	-0.34
ROCHESTER	72	1	3.91	0.98
SYRACUSE	71	0	4.28	0.26
NC ASHEVILLE	73	0	4.02	0.15
CHARLOTTE	78	-2	3.57	-0.22
GREENSBORO	78	0	1.86	-2.58
HATTERAS	***	***	5.12	0.17
RALEIGH	79	0	5.96	1.67
WILMINGTON	80	-1	12.43	4.81
ND BISMARCK	72	2	2.84	0.26
DICKINSON	71	2	1.67	-0.44
FARGO	70	-1	1.79	-1.09
GRAND FORKS	68	-1	4.21	1.15
JAMESTOWN	69	-2	3.83	0.61
MINOT	69	-1	2.32	-0.38
WILLISTON	71	2	1.22	-1.06
OH AKRON-CANTON	72	0	2.57	-1.45
CINCINNATI	74	-2	3.39	-0.36
CLEVELAND	73	1	3.02	-0.50
COLUMBUS	75	0	1.65	-2.96
DAYTON	73	-1	5.89	2.14
MANSFIELD	71	0	3.30	-0.92
TOLEDO	73	0	5.37	2.57
YOUNGSTOWN	71	1	6.67	2.57
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	83	1	1.07	-1.87
TULSA	84	1	4.64	1.68
OR ASTORIA	59	-1	0.46	-0.70
BURNS	68	2	0.19	-0.21
EUGENE	67	1	0.05	-0.59
MEDFORD	75	2	0.00	-0.31
PENDLETON	72	-1	0.00	-0.41
PORTLAND	69	1	0.29	-0.43
SALEM	68	1	0.00	-0.57
PA ALLENTOWN	74	1	6.08	1.81
ERIE	73	1	4.72	1.44
MIDDLETOWN	77	1	3.53	-0.06
PHILADELPHIA	79	1	3.24	-1.15
PITTSBURGH	73	0	2.58	-1.38
WILKES-BARRE	72	0	4.33	0.59
WILLIAMSPORT	73	1	5.71	1.63
PR SAN JUAN	83	1	1.75	-2.41
RI PROVIDENCE	76	3	5.28	2.11
SC CHARLESTON	81	-1	4.97	-1.16
COLUMBIA	81	-1	3.52	-2.02
FLORENCE	80	-1	7.12	1.84
GREENVILLE	81	2	3.19	-1.46
MYRTLE BEACH	80	-1	8.67	3.48
SD ABERDEEN	72	0	6.26	3.34
HURON	74	1	2.47	-0.39
RAPID CITY	72	0	2.27	0.24
SIOUX FALLS	75	2	2.52	-0.41
TN BRISTOL	74	0	4.69	0.48
CHATTANOOGA	80	0	4.40	-0.33
JACKSON	80	0	3.76	-0.98
KNOXVILLE	78	0	7.04	2.33
MEMPHIS	83	0	2.49	-1.73
NASHVILLE	80	1	4.32	0.55
TX ABILENE	83	0	0.01	-1.68
AMARILLO	78	0	4.96	2.28
AUSTIN	84	0	1.37	-0.60
BEAUMONT	83	0	2.80	-2.43
BROWNSVILLE	83	-1	13.25	11.48
COLLEGE STATION	86	1	0.41	-1.51
CORPUS CHRISTI	81	-3	9.43	7.43
DALLAS/FT WORTH	89	4	0.81	-1.31
DEL RIO	84	-1	0.97	-1.05
EL PASO	80	-3	4.34	2.85
GALVESTON	85	1	2.10	-1.35
HOUSTON	85	1	1.09	-2.09
LUBBOCK	79	-1	1.77	-0.36
MIDLAND	81	-1	0.70	-1.19
SAN ANGELO	83	1	0.19	-0.91
SAN ANTONIO	84	0	3.86	1.83
VICTORIA	83	-1	2.21	-0.69
WACO	86	1	0.66	-1.57
WICHITA FALLS	87	2	1.05	-0.53
UT SALT LAKE CITY	82	5	0.14	-0.58
VT BURLINGTON	71	0	7.07	3.10
VA LYNCHBURG	76	1	1.07	-3.32
NORFOLK	79	0	5.19	0.02
RICHMOND	79	1	4.05	-0.62
ROANOKE	76	0	3.67	-0.33
WASH/DULLES	77	1	2.18	-1.39
WA OLYMPIA	63	0	0.43	-0.39
QUILLAYUTE	57	-2	2.69	0.35
SEATTLE-TACOMA	65	0	0.48	-0.31
SPOKANE	71	2	0.00	-0.76
YAKIMA	71	2	0.05	-0.17
WV BECKLEY	69	-2	4.99	0.21
CHARLESTON	74	0	5.16	0.30
ELKINS	69	-1	3.76	-1.07
HUNTINGTON	74	-1	1.83	-2.63
WI EAU CLAIRE	71	0	4.90	0.96
GREEN BAY	71	1	4.71	1.27
LA CROSSE	73	-1	6.84	2.59
MADISON	72	0	5.62	1.69
MILWAUKEE	71	-1	3.20	-0.38
WAUSAU	70	0	3.48	-0.64
WY CASPER	71	1	0.66	-0.63
CHEYENNE	72	4	0.43	-1.83
LANDER	73	2	0.21	-0.63
SHERIDAN	70	1	0.92	-0.19

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 10, 2008

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

Corn Percent Silking

	Aug 10 2008	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	96	80	96	85
IL	97	92	100	99
IN	93	86	99	97
IA	87	73	97	98
KS	96	94	100	99
KY	97	90	99	99
MI	96	86	94	89
MN	96	82	100	98
MO	92	86	99	98
NE	98	92	99	98
NC	100	100	100	100
ND	86	67	98	94
OH	96	85	99	98
PA	87	80	90	86
SD	80	60	95	90
TN	100	99	100	100
TX	97	95	99	99
WI	82	62	95	87
18 Sts	93	83	98	96

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

Corn Percent Dented

	Aug 10 2008	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	3	NA	3	2
IL	5	NA	34	27
IN	0	NA	17	14
IA	0	NA	11	6
KS	18	NA	32	31
KY	18	NA	42	39
MI	0	NA	2	3
MN	0	NA	14	4
MO	14	NA	44	49
NE	3	NA	20	12
NC	56	NA	66	56
ND	0	NA	3	3
OH	5	NA	6	5
PA	2	NA	5	10
SD	0	NA	8	4
TN	53	NA	80	75
TX	62	NA	63	71
WI	0	NA	1	1
18 Sts	6	NA	20	16

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

Soybeans Percent Blooming

	Aug 10 2008	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	83	73	94	93
IL	84	74	97	96
IN	86	73	95	92
IA	89	83	98	98
KS	83	77	83	88
KY	78	64	88	77
LA	97	93	100	97
MI	96	84	94	91
MN	96	88	99	97
MS	100	98	100	100
MO	63	48	78	84
NE	93	83	96	96
NC	70	55	69	71
ND	98	93	99	99
OH	98	86	99	97
SD	93	86	99	96
TN	87	80	92	88
WI	86	77	96	89
18 Sts	88	78	94	94

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

Corn Percent Dough

	Aug 10 2008	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
CO	26	16	34	24
IL	48	27	85	73
IN	24	8	65	56
IA	10	2	45	38
KS	56	46	75	72
KY	50	31	66	63
MI	40	14	33	25
MN	4	0	47	25
MO	48	30	80	83
NE	38	20	68	58
NC	90	88	92	88
ND	7	1	51	31
OH	41	9	57	47
PA	25	16	32	38
SD	15	6	34	27
TN	90	82	94	95
TX	74	69	76	87
WI	9	0	32	22
18 Sts	30	17	59	50

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

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested

	Aug 10 2008	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	99	99	100	100
CO	100	100	100	100
ID	26	9	70	55
IL	100	100	100	100
IN	100	100	100	100
KS	100	100	100	100
MI	100	97	100	98
MO	100	100	100	100
MT	45	16	89	78
NE	100	98	100	100
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	100	100	100	100
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	86	65	87	78
SD	90	67	100	99
TX	100	100	99	100
WA	60	42	77	67
18 Sts	92	86	97	95

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

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods

	Aug 10 2008	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	61	50	84	80
IL	55	31	88	79
IN	45	18	73	66
IA	67	48	88	85
KS	55	41	54	63
KY	41	24	65	54
LA	87	80	97	88
MI	77	50	75	66
MN	62	34	87	81
MS	93	89	96	97
MO	28	17	54	57
NE	58	37	75	78
NC	39	24	38	37
ND	84	57	95	89
OH	77	39	89	78
SD	54	24	77	71
TN	71	61	80	73
WI	57	32	77	66
18 Sts	60	37	79	75

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 10, 2008

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

Cotton Percent Squaring

	Aug 10 2008	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	99	98	96	98
AZ	100	97	100	100
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	98	97	99	98
GA	98	96	99	100
KS	100	100	100	93
LA	100	98	100	100
MS	100	100	100	100
MO	100	100	100	100
NC	100	100	100	100
OK	94	79	82	94
SC	100	96	97	98
TN	100	100	100	100
TX	92	85	92	94
VA	99	93	100	100
15 Sts	96	92	96	97

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening

	Aug 10 2008	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	7	2	4	4
AZ	20	10	24	18
AR	1	0	6	3
CA	3	2	2	6
GA	1	0	1	2
KS	0	0	0	1
LA	16	4	6	9
MS	2	0	4	5
MO	0	0	10	3
NC	0	0	1	1
OK	0	0	2	2
SC	0	0	2	2
TN	0	0	1	1
TX	17	16	9	15
VA	0	0	13	12
15 Sts	9	8	6	9

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

Sorghum Percent Coloring

	Aug 10 2008	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	56	41	87	79
CO	59	*46	9	6
IL	3	2	25	24
KS	7	2	6	9
LA	95	88	84	85
MO	15	5	21	25
NE	0	0	2	3
NM	12	8	4	3
OK	19	13	13	21
SD	5	1	14	15
TX	64	62	78	60
11 Sts	35	*30	39	33

These 11 States planted 95% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls

	Aug 10 2008	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	81	73	74	83
AZ	85	70	90	93
AR	100	98	100	99
CA	85	82	94	89
GA	90	78	83	92
KS	50	40	82	65
LA	92	88	100	100
MS	97	93	98	97
MO	96	93	90	92
NC	91	82	95	93
OK	50	27	39	67
SC	78	58	62	69
TN	96	83	95	95
TX	54	50	64	70
VA	93	71	95	92
15 Sts	74	67	78	82

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

Barley Percent Harvested

	Aug 10 2008	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	8	3	31	21
MN	19	5	81	56
MT	13	8	54	31
ND	30	10	64	45
WA	32	15	47	42
5 Sts	22	8	55	37

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

Sorghum Percent Headed

	Aug 10 2008	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	95	89	100	98
CO	77	64	56	55
IL	47	39	91	80
KS	54	34	62	62
LA	99	98	100	99
MO	60	46	75	83
NE	42	18	73	71
NM	60	30	24	35
OK	37	30	60	59
SD	60	30	88	80
TX	75	70	92	78
11 Sts	64	51	77	71

These 11 States planted 95% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Sorghum Percent Mature

	Aug 10 2008	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	8	1	26	17
CO	0	0	0	0
IL	0	0	0	0
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	67	42	59	52
MO	0	0	1	0
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	6	0	1	2
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	58	56	56	52
11 Sts	24	22	24	22

These 11 States planted 95% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Oats Percent Harvested

	Aug 10 2008	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
IA	77	42	98	98
MN	35	19	87	67
NE	91	86	97	96
ND	32	12	46	40
OH	93	52	99	83
PA	68	40	58	56
SD	59	29	94	86
TX	100	100	99	100
WI	43	24	85	66
9 Sts	54	34	78	68

These 9 States harvested 71% of last year's oat acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 10, 2008

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

Peanuts Percent Pegging

	Aug 10 2008	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AL	78	70	77	81
FL	98	95	89	97
GA	97	92	93	98
NC	100	97	99	97
OK	94	92	96	98
SC	99	95	94	96
TX	91	88	86	92
VA	99	90	89	90
8 Sts	94	89	90	94

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

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested

	Aug 10 2008	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
ID	4	2	26	17
MN	7	2	49	36
MT	11	8	41	28
ND	17	5	37	30
SD	34	9	85	79
WA	30	10	50	46
6 Sts	16	6	44	36

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

Rice Percent Headed

	Aug 10 2008	Prev Week	Prev Year	5-Yr Avg
AR	49	25	78	78
CA	49	20	57	44
LA	94	87	96	94
MS	69	50	96	92
MO	57	44	74	73
TX	97	93	97	97
6 Sts	60	39	78	75

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

Corn Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	8	14	33	32	13
IL	2	5	18	52	23
IN	3	6	20	48	23
IA	2	7	25	49	17
KS	4	10	37	41	8
KY	1	7	18	41	33
MI	3	8	24	44	21
MN	3	7	22	52	16
MO	4	11	35	40	10
NE	1	4	19	56	20
NC	21	26	35	17	1
ND	3	7	26	50	14
OH	3	9	29	41	18
PA	1	3	14	64	18
SD	1	4	17	50	28
TN	3	11	32	43	11
TX	17	18	35	27	3
WI	2	5	18	52	23
18 Sts	3	7	23	48	19
Prev Wk	3	7	24	49	17
Prev Yr	6	12	26	41	15

Soybeans Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	6	13	33	36	12
IL	3	5	22	55	15
IN	3	7	24	49	17
IA	2	7	26	48	17
KS	1	4	28	54	13
KY	1	6	23	45	25
LA	3	13	35	45	4
MI	3	9	32	44	12
MN	2	5	22	55	16
MS	3	10	29	46	12
MO	4	13	40	34	9
NE	1	5	20	59	15
NC	5	17	36	37	5
ND	1	6	16	61	16
OH	5	11	29	40	15
SD	0	6	17	49	28
TN	6	16	32	40	6
WI	1	3	16	58	22
18 Sts	3	8	26	48	15
Prev Wk	3	7	27	50	13
Prev Yr	5	11	28	44	12

Cotton Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	13	43	38	5
AZ	0	1	23	64	12
AR	1	6	34	45	14
CA	0	1	4	35	60
GA	2	8	38	43	9
KS	5	15	40	35	5
LA	5	15	35	44	1
MS	3	5	25	54	13
MO	3	10	21	59	7
NC	1	8	32	50	9
OK	3	16	48	32	1
SC	10	18	39	32	1
TN	1	8	32	55	4
TX	14	20	35	24	7
VA	0	0	42	50	8
15 Sts	8	14	33	35	10
Prev Wk	6	15	32	37	10
Prev Yr	5	12	30	41	12

Sorghum Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	7	41	40	11
CO	11	20	46	22	1
IL	0	3	20	50	27
KS	3	9	29	50	9
LA	2	6	36	53	3
MO	1	6	43	46	4
NE	1	3	19	60	17
NM	0	59	14	27	0
OK	3	44	29	20	4
SD	3	2	18	59	18
TX	5	17	39	36	3
11 Sts	4	13	33	43	7
Prev Wk	4	13	33	45	5
Prev Yr	1	7	28	52	12

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 10, 2008

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

Oats Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	2	7	32	48	11
MN	1	5	23	52	19
NE	1	1	9	62	27
ND	9	20	41	27	3
OH	0	4	22	56	18
PA	2	2	17	61	18
SD	3	4	17	58	18
TX	21	22	20	36	1
WI	1	3	17	61	18
9 Sts	9	12	24	44	11
Prev Wk	8	12	23	46	11
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Peanuts Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	5	40	47	7
FL	0	0	43	43	14
GA	2	7	33	47	11
NC	0	3	28	53	16
OK	0	2	21	72	5
SC	4	7	37	48	4
TX	2	8	36	49	5
VA	0	8	15	55	22
8 Sts	2	6	35	47	10
Prev Wk	2	5	33	48	12
Prev Yr	4	10	33	43	10

Rice Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	5	26	51	16
CA	1	4	24	56	15
LA	0	3	20	66	11
MS	0	3	11	49	37
MO	0	1	10	42	47
TX	0	1	31	50	18
6 Sts	1	4	23	53	19
Prev Wk	1	4	24	54	17
Prev Yr	0	2	24	55	19

Spring Wheat Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	3	24	68	4
MN	1	2	14	61	22
MT	8	18	40	29	5
ND	6	15	31	38	10
SD	3	9	17	48	23
WA	5	29	45	20	1
6 Sts	5	13	29	42	11
Prev Wk	4	11	29	45	11
Prev Yr	5	8	21	52	14

Barley Crop Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	5	20	71	3
MN	1	2	14	55	28
MT	2	8	39	36	15
ND	5	15	35	38	7
WA	4	14	54	28	0
5 Sts	3	11	34	43	9
Prev Wk	3	10	34	45	8
Prev Yr	8	9	21	53	9

Pasture and Range Crop Condition by Percent Week Ending Aug 10, 2008

	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	8	22	40	29	1		NH	0	12	21	62	5
AZ	5	20	30	35	10		NJ	0	0	45	55	0
AR	1	16	41	38	4		NM	4	14	43	33	6
CA	80	20	0	0	0		NY	1	3	20	55	21
CO	22	29	34	12	3		NC	13	33	36	17	1
CT	0	2	33	65	0		ND	19	33	27	19	2
DE	2	23	58	14	3		OH	1	8	34	47	10
FL	1	4	25	60	10		OK	5	21	36	31	7
GA	12	23	40	24	1		OR	14	30	41	15	0
ID	3	17	42	35	3		PA	5	9	31	47	8
IL	0	1	19	62	18		RI	0	20	20	40	20
IN	4	9	28	43	16		SC	24	26	30	20	0
IA	1	6	27	52	14		SD	2	4	20	54	20
KS	10	12	25	45	8		TN	9	21	42	27	1
KY	4	14	34	43	5		TX	28	31	31	9	1
LA	11	28	35	23	3		UT	7	16	23	39	15
ME	1	14	15	69	1		VT	0	10	19	59	12
MD	6	10	30	47	7		VA	10	21	39	28	2
MA	0	0	31	69	0		WA	4	49	26	21	0
MI	2	21	30	38	9		WV	0	3	16	75	6
MN	8	15	31	40	6		WI	2	9	27	49	13
MS	6	18	29	40	7		WY	1	14	42	35	8
MO	1	4	29	54	12		48 Sts	13	18	30	32	7
MT	8	19	34	25	14							
NE	1	11	25	53	10		Prev Wk	12	17	29	35	7
NV	2	16	63	18	1		Prev Yr	16	19	27	29	9

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

National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on the year 2007 planted acres.

National Agricultural Summary

August 4 - 10, 2008

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

Corn: In the Corn Belt, temperatures averaged near normal and precipitation occurred over much of the region. Precipitation amounts ranged from as little as a tenth of an inch in isolated areas to greater than 4 inches in parts of northern Indiana. Silking, nearly complete at 93 percent, was 5 points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Acreage was at or behind the usual silking pace in all States except Colorado, Michigan, and Pennsylvania. Silking was complete in North Carolina and Tennessee, and was nearly complete in most States. National acreage at or beyond the dough stage, at 30 percent, was 29 points behind last year and 20 points behind the average. Most States trailed last year and the average pace. In Indiana and Missouri, progress was 32 and 35 points behind the 5-year average, respectively. Nationally, 6 percent of the acreage reached the denting stage, 14 points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average. Progress to the dent stage was well underway in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas, where more than half of the acreage was denting. Corn condition improved slightly during the week, reaching 67 percent good to excellent.

Soybeans: Nationally, 88 percent of the soybean acreage was at or beyond the blooming stage, 6 points behind last year and the 5-year average. Blooming was complete in Mississippi. Blooming progress was at or behind normal in all States except Kentucky and Michigan, where progress was 1 and 5 points ahead of the average pace, respectively. Pod-setting had occurred on 60 percent of the soybean acres nationally, 19 points behind last year and 15 points behind normal. Major development occurred during the week in Ohio and South Dakota, where pod-setting occurred on 30 percent or more of the acres. All soybean-producing States, except Michigan and North Carolina, were setting pods behind the usual pace. Condition was rated 63 percent good to excellent, unchanged from last week.

Winter Wheat: The winter wheat crop was 92 percent harvested, 5 points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Six percent of the crop was harvested during the week. Harvest progress remained well behind last year and the 5-year average in Idaho and Montana.

Cotton: Nationally, 74 percent of the cotton acreage was setting bolls, 4 points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. Progress was delayed most in the central and southern Plains. Elsewhere, progress ranged from 8 points behind normal in Arizona and Louisiana to 9 points ahead of normal in South Carolina. Cotton bolls were opening on 9 percent of the Nation's cotton acreage. In Alabama, Arizona, Louisiana, and Texas, bolls were opening ahead of the usual pace. Elsewhere, progress was behind the 5-year average. Cotton condition was rated 45 percent good to excellent, 2 points below the previous week.

Sorghum: Sixty-four percent of the national sorghum crop was heading by week's end, 13 points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. When compared with normal, delays were evident in all States except Colorado and Louisiana. Coloring, at 35 percent nationally, was 4 points behind last year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Coloring progress in Colorado was 53 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Arkansas, coloring was significantly behind the normal pace. Elsewhere, progress to the coloring stage was within 10 points of the average. Nationally, 24 percent of the sorghum acreage was mature, the same as last year but 2 points ahead of the average. Sorghum condition was rated 50 percent good to excellent, unchanged from last week's rating.

Rice: Acreage was 60 percent headed nationally, 18 points behind last year and 15 points behind the 5-year average. Heading was significantly delayed in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Missouri. Rice condition ratings improved 1 point from last week to 72 percent good to excellent.

Small Grains: Barley harvest, at 22 percent complete, was 33 points behind last year and 15 points behind the 5-year average. Producers were reaping their crop behind the average pace in all States, with the most significant delay in Minnesota. Barley condition, rated 52 percent good to excellent, declined one point from the previous week.

Fifty-four percent of the oat crop had been reaped, 24 and 14 points behind last year and the 5-year average, respectively. Harvest was progressing ahead of the normal pace in Ohio and Pennsylvania, but was at or behind normal elsewhere. Significant progress occurred during the week in Iowa, Ohio, and South Dakota. Oat condition ratings declined 2 points from last week, to 55 percent good to excellent.

Spring wheat harvest reached 16 percent complete, 28 points behind last year and 20 points behind the 5-year average. Progress by State ranged from 13 to 45 points behind the 5-year average. The 45-point delay, in South Dakota, was attributed to the late arrival of warm weather. Spring wheat condition was rated 53 percent good to excellent by week's end, 3 points lower than last week.

Other Crops: Peanut pegging had occurred on 94 percent of the acreage, 4 points ahead of last year but the same as the 5-year average. Pegging was complete in North Carolina. Peanut condition was rated 57 percent good to excellent, 3 points below the previous week.

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 6.6. Topsoil moisture 20% very short, 42% short, 38% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn condition 13% very poor, 20% poor, 36% fair, 26% good, 5% excellent; 98% dough stage, 95% 2007, 94% avg.; 81% dented, 77% 2007, 76% avg.; 33% mature, 48% 2007, 40% avg.; 3% harvested, 14% 2007, 13% avg. Soybean condition 13% very poor, 22% poor, 41% fair, 23% good, 1% excellent; 85% blooming, 91% 2007, 83% avg.; 54% setting pods, 56% 2007, 57% avg.; 2% dropping leaves, 7% 2007, 4% avg. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 14% poor, 40% fair, 43% good, 2% excellent. Pasture and range condition 8% very poor, 22% poor, 40% fair, 29% good, 1% excellent. As the 2008 crop season continued to move forward, summer rainstorms remained scattered leaving the ground in some areas parched and crops thirsty for soaking rainfall, while crops in serendipitous regions flourished. Average temperatures cooled off during the past week, varying from two degrees below to 4 degrees above normal. Precipitation was scattered, and several weather stations across the state remained completely dry during the past week. Crop conditions continued to vary in relation to the amount of rainfall received. Pasture conditions remained virtually unchanged during the past week. Alabama's livestock condition showed a decline during the past week, as roughage became less available. Several livestock producers were forced to begin feeding hay.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork3.5. Topsoil moisture 65% adequate, 35% surplus. Subsoil moisture 100% adequate. Barley was 5% ripe, mostly in the Fairbanks area. Oats were reported as 40% in dough. Condition of the barley crop was 30% fair, 45% good, 25% excellent. Condition of the oat crop was 25% fair, 60% good, 15% excellent. Potatoes 30% in bloom. Condition of the potato crop was 5% fair, 85% good, 10% excellent. Hay harvest was 70% complete statewide. Hay condition 20% poor, 30% fair, 50% good. Crop growth was rated 30% slow, 70% moderate. Wind or rain damage to crops was reported as 80% none, 10% light, 10% moderate. The main farm activities for the week were mowing hay, harvesting grass seed, weed control, general maintenance.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly above normal across the State for the week ending August 10, ranging from 1 degree below normal to 7 degrees above normal. Precipitation was reported at 19 of the 22 reporting stations. Eighty-five percent of the cotton acreage has set bolls, with 20 percent of the bolls opening. Cotton condition in the State varies from fair to excellent. Alfalfa harvest remains active on over half of the State's acreage. Range and pasture conditions across the State are poor to good, depending on location and elevation.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 38% short, 47% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 47% short, 41% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn 95% dough, 99% 2007, 98% avg.; 71% dent, 92% 2007, 85% avg.; 14% mature, 42% 2007, 31% avg. condition 6% poor, 26% fair, 45% good, 23% excellent. Soybeans 2% yellowing, 7% 2007, 8% avg. The corn crop in the dough stage increased 5% from the previous week. The dent stage was about 2 weeks behind last year and a week behind the 5-year average. Corn reaching maturity was 28% behind the previous year and 17% behind the 5-year average. Corn in excellent condition was 23%. Cotton setting bolls was complete, and bolls started to open last week. Rice headed advanced 24% by the end of the week, which was 29% behind both last year and the 5-year average. Sorghum headed increased 6% by week's end. Sorghum coloring was 31% behind 2007 and 23% behind the 5-year average. At the close of the week, sorghum mature was 18% behind 2007 and 9% behind the 5-year average. Soybeans blooming increased 10% to end the week. Setting pods was more than a week behind last year and the 5-year average, and the soybean crop started to yellow last week. Cotton, rice, sorghum, and soybeans were at least 69% in fair to good condition. Despite the rain last week, irrigation of row crops was a major activity for farmers. Producers also applied fungicides to rice, herbicides to soybeans, and insecticides to cotton, rice, sorghum, and soybeans. There were reports of producers spraying for worms in cotton and soybeans. Farmers continued to harvest peaches and vegetables. Livestock remained in fair to good condition. Cooler temperatures and rainfall at the end of last week helped to reduce heat stress on livestock and poultry. Pasture and range and hay crops were at least 79% in fair to good condition. Producers continued to harvest hay where forage growth allowed.

CALIFORNIA: Wheat fields were being harvested for feed, grain. The last of the harvested winter wheat fields were being planted to corn in Tulare County. Harvest of corn was still in progress for silage, grain. The fifth cutting of alfalfa continued. Fields continued to be windrowed, raked, baled for the production of alfalfa hay. Barley fields continued to be windrowed, baled as straw. Cotton bloom and boll setting continued in fields. Growers continued to look for aphid, mite, lygus in cotton. Rice fields continued to grow nicely while treated for weeds. Safflower fields were still being harvested. Some earlier planted blackeye bean fields were receiving final irrigations before harvest. Irrigation remained necessary in vineyards, orchards given the dry conditions. Growers were monitoring water use closely due to water restrictions in many areas. Grape harvest was picking up speed. Flame and Thompson Seedless, Diamond Muscat, Black Emerald, Red Globe, Summer Royal varieties were harvested. Zante currants were harvested. Stone fruit harvest continued. In Yuba County some cling peach orchards were not being harvested due to damage from the April freeze. Elsewhere peach varieties harvested included August Flame, August Lady, Autumn Red, Autumn Snow, Brittany Lane, Early Saturn, Elegant Lady, Ivory Princess, Jasper Gem, Jasper Treasure, O'Henry, O'Henry II, Pink Giant, Prima 20, Prima 23, Rich Lady, Ryan Sun, September Flame 32, Snow Angel, Snow King, Spring Flame, Spring Snow, Spring Treat, Strawberry Heirloom, Summer Sweet, Summer Zee, Sweet Dreams, Sweet Kay, Sweet Sun, Vista Gem. Black Splendor, Catalina, Cherry Bomb, Crimson Gold, Fortune, Friar, Kelsey, Lone Star, Red Crimson, Royal Diamond, Simka plums; Apple Fire, Dapple Dandy, Dinosaur Egg, Emerald Sweet, Flavor Grenade, Flavor Heart, Mango Tango pluots; Arctic Belle, Arctic Queen, August Bright, August Fire, August Pearl, Candy Pearl, Diamond Bright, Diamond Pearl, Red Lion, Red Roy, Ruby Bright, Summer Bright, Summer Fire, Sunny Gun, Zee Fire nectarines; figs; Gala apples; Asian, Bosc, Bartlett pears were also being picked. Valencia orange harvest remained slow, but was estimated to be well over half complete in the Central Valley. Harvest in the south coastal areas was estimated to be just over one-third complete. Lemon harvest continued. Olives were forming fruit. Almond branches were being propped under the heavy crop while hull split was occurring. Orchards were receiving their last irrigation before harvest. Elsewhere early varieties continued to be harvested. Walnuts were also being propped due to the heavy crop. Cleanup of broken limbs was underway. Codling moth, mite treatments on walnuts continued. Some groves were being irrigated and a number of growers were preparing for harvest. In Imperial Valley ground continued to be prepared for fall vegetables. Quality and size of some of the vegetables have been hindered because of the heat. Processing tomatoes were growing well as long as water was deliverable. In southern San Joaquin Valley, carrot harvest slowed way down for the month of August. In central San Joaquin Valley, commercial tomato harvest was slowed by recent hot weather, affecting fruit volume on plants. Harvest of okra, long beans, squash, sweet corn, cilantro, watermelon, garlic, cantaloupe, various Oriental vegetables continued. Summer fresh market tomato harvest was nearing completion while carrot harvest was nearly two-thirds complete; there have been some problems with forking, cavity spots. Fields were being weeded, irrigated, fertilized, and treated to control insects, mildew. Peppers, eggplant, cucumbers were being picked with good quality. Fall crop carrots were being planted,

irrigated. In northern San Joaquin Valley current vegetables harvested were fresh market tomatoes, melons, bell peppers. Farther north, harvests of fresh market onion, summer squash, processing tomatoes continued, as well as worm spraying for tomatoes. In southern and central Sacramento Valley harvests continued for fresh market and processing tomatoes, sweet corn, beans, cucumbers, melons. Fungicide and insecticide treatments on tomatoes, beans continued as well as treatments for weeds, worms in melon fields. Already poor rangeland, non-irrigated pasture conditions continued to decline at all elevations; the drying of some lower-elevation water sources continued. Cattle were receiving supplements of hay, other nutrients at all elevations, and some herds were thinned due to the feed expense pressures. Irrigated pastures were in good condition. Early fall calving of beef cows commenced. Dairy, poultry production benefited from a break in temperatures in some areas. Sheep, goats were grazing on idle farmland, harvested grain fields, some rangeland in the central part of the state. Honeybees were busy in melon, squash, cucumber crops and some were stored in holding areas. Pollination continued in sunflower, vineseed crops in the northern valley as well. Leafcutter bees were in alfalfa seed fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9 Topsoil moisture 20% very short, 40% short, 36% adequate 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 31% very short, 42% short, 26% adequate, 1% surplus. Spring barley 96% turning color, 100% 2007, 97% avg.; 21% harvested, 29% 2007, 28% avg.; 2% condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 24% fair, 47% good, 21% excellent. Dry onions 1% harvested, 6% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 57% good, 15% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 3% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 47% good 22% excellent. Summer potatoes 3% harvested, 2% 2007, 8% avg.; condition 8% very poor, 8% poor, 15% fair, 53% good, 16% excellent. Fall potatoes condition 7% poor, 25% fair, 47% good, 21% excellent. Dry Beans 80% flowered, 73% 2007, 74% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 27% fair, 58% good 12% excellent. Spring wheat 79% turning color, 97% 2007, 95% avg.; 15% harvested, 18% 2007, 27% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 10% poor, 27% fair, 41% good, 21% excellent. Alfalfa 85% 2nd cutting, 91% 2007, 81% avg.; 10% 3rd cutting, 4% 2007, 7% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 32% fair, 42% good, 17% excellent. The State of Colorado is finally experiencing above average amounts of moisture. Temperatures are still averaging above normal levels but not as extreme as the past few weeks. The improved conditions did little to advance crops this week due to the excessive amounts of moisture and the late timing.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 14% very short, 65% short, 21% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 15% very short, 60% short, 25% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay supplies 0% very short, 10% short, 58% adequate, 32% surplus. Other Hay 2nd cutting 99%, 96% 2007, 96% avg.; 3rd cutting 26%, 20% 2007, 28% avg. Alfalfa Hay 3rd cutting 75%, 72% 2007, 60% avg.; 4th cutting 1%, 4% 2007, 1% avg. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 23% poor, 58% fair, 14% good, 3% excellent. Corn condition 5% very poor, 16% poor, 44% fair, 25% good, 10% excellent. Corn progress silked 97%, 96% 2007, 96% avg.; 43% dough, 62% 2007, 66% avg.; 13% dent, 41% 2007, 23% avg.; 1% mature, 11% 2007, 5% avg. Soybean condition 2% very poor, 17% poor, 51% fair, 23% good, 7% excellent; 59% blooming, 77% 2007, 61% avg.; 29% setting pods, 30% 2007, 27% avg.; 0% turning color, 1% 2007, 0% avg. Apple condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 15% fair, 71% good, 10% excellent. Peach condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 11% fair, 63% good, 22% excellent. Cantaloupes 54% harvested, 52% 2007, 48% avg. Cucumbers 60% harvested, 50% 2007, 57% avg. Lima Beans 17% harvested, 6% 2007, 22% avg. Potatoes 62% harvested, 29% 2007,39% avg. Snap beans 66% harvested, 57% 2007, 68% avg. Sweet Corn 60% harvested, 65% 2007, 58% avg. Tomatoes 36% harvested, 49% 2007, 40% avg. Watermelons 58% harvested, 55% 2007, 50% avg. Apples 11% harvested, 17% 2007, 11% avg. Peaches 51% harvested, 72% 2007, 64% avg. Lack of rain is beginning to dry out some areas, with soil moisture now rated mostly short and pasture conditions rated mostly fair. Hay harvest is running on schedule in Delaware with most fields on their third cutting. Corn and soybean crops are maturing generally on schedule, although corn is behind the five-year average. Both crops are rated mostly fair. Vegetable harvest is progressing rapidly with many crops past the 50% mark. Apples and peaches are also being harvested, and are rated good this year.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 15% short, 71% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 15% short, 78% adequate, 3% surplus. Peanuts 98% pegged, 89% 2007, 97% 5-yr avg. Hay baling picked up, Marion County. Soil moisture short, most Panhandle areas; areas receiving rain reported good soil moisture. Growers irrigated; hoped for more rain upcoming weeks. Santa Rosa County, stress on cotton due to dry conditions. Soil moisture adequate, central, southern locations. Most vegetable growers finished harvesting. Some marketed avocadoes, okra. Southern Peninsula fall vegetable land preparations increased. Polk County summer cover crops incorporated into fields for fall cabbage, broccoli planting. Citrus activity included aerial, ground spraying, primarily for psyllid control. Other activity included mowing, irrigating, fertilizing. Where caretakers spent sufficient time maintaining groves, oranges are progressing well; orange sizes large as baseballs, grapefruit typically larger. Some color break on interior grapefruit in younger groves. Overall, conditions good in well managed groves; outlook good for next season Pasture Feed 1% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 60% good, 10% excellent. Cattle Condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 60% good, 10% excellent. Panhandle, north pasture conditon fair to excellent, soil moisture condition good. Central pasture, cattle conditons mostly good, but varied from poor to excellent. Southwest pasture condition ranged from very poor to excellent, mostly good,. Cattle condition very poor to excelllent. Statewide cattle condition very poor to excellent, most good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 21% very short, 46% short, 32% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 4% very poor, 17% poor, 33% fair, 37% good, 9% excellent; 91% dent, 85% 2007, 88% avg.; 50% mature, 52% 2007, 61% avg.; harvested for grain 6%, 4% 2007, 9% avg. Soybeans 5% very poor, 15% poor, 44% fair, 33% good, 3% excellent; 77% blooming, 66% 2007, 79% avg.; 44% setting pods, 37% 2007, 53% avg. Sorghum 4% very poor, 11% poor, 43% fair, 41% good, 1% excellent; harvested for grain 9%, 0% 2007, 5% avg. Apples 6% harvested, 5% 2007, 9% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 13% fair, 24% good, 63% excellent. Hay 11% very poor, 25% poor, 44% fair, 19% good, 1% excellent. Pecans 2% very poor, 12% poor, 39% fair, 42% good, 5% excellent. Tobacco 1% very poor, 7% poor, 25% fair, 48% good, 19% excellent; 46% harvested, 47% 2007, 61% avg. Peaches 94% harvested, 96% 2007, 95% avg.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture remained at adequate to surplus levels in windward areas and adequate to short in leeward areas. Banana fields were in fair to good condition. Orchards located in windward areas benefited from enhanced shower activity. Banana Bunchy Top Virus infections remained a problem in some areas. Papaya fields were in fair to good condition. Spraying to slow insect infestations continued on a regular basis. Head cabbage plantings were in fair to good condition. Quality of harvested heads was reportedly good. Sweet corn fields were in fair to good condition. Water restrictions were limiting plantings on Oahu. Overall, weather conditions were fair to good for agriculture during the week. Trade wind weather prevailed and as a result, windward sides of the islands were partly cloudy to sunny with light to moderate showers falling daily in some areas. These trade wind generated showers helped non-irrigated crops, but were not enough to alleviate the persistent dry conditions. Leeward areas were mostly sunny and dry with a few showers drifting over from the interior and windward sections. All voluntary and mandatory water restrictions remained in effect. On August 6, the National Weather Service issued its first-ever Red Flag Warning. A Red Flag Warning means that critical fire weather conditions are either occurring or will be shortly. The warning was in effect from 10 am to 6 pm for leeward and central portion of all islands due to strong trade winds and low humidity.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.8. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 50% short, 38% adequate, 0% surplus. Spring wheat turning color 83%, 97% 2007, 93% avg. Barley turning color 86%, 99% 2007, 94% avg. Potato vines killed 2%, 13% 2007, 8% avg. Oats harvested for grain 14%, 48% 2007, 25% avg. Dry peas 31% harvested, 44% 2007, 37% avg. Lentils 10% harvested, 26% 2007, 26% avg. Dry beans 4% harvested, 3% 2007, 1% avg. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting harvested 75%, 90% 2007, 81% avg.; 3rd cutting harvested 17%, 30% 2007, 27% avg. Mint 1st cutting harvested 50%, 68% 2007, 62% avg. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 3% poor, 23% fair, 67% good, 7% excellent. Potato condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 79% good, 6% excellent. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor,

18% fair, 73% good, 8% excellent. Major farm activities for the week included harvesting grain, cutting hay, and irrigating.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 8% short, 85% adequate, 6% surplus. Oats 90% harvested, 98% 2007, 96% avg. Alfalfa hay third cutting 48%, 58% 2007, 55% avg. Corn 48% dough, 85% 2007, 73% avg.; 5% dent, 34% 2007, 27% avg.; 2% very poor, 5% poor, 18% fair, 52% good, 23% excellent. Soybeans 84% blooming, 97% 2007, 96% avg.; 55% setting pods, 88% 2007, 79% avg.; 3% very poor, 5% poor, 22% fair, 55% good, 15% excellent. Sorghum 47% headed, 91% 2007, 80% avg.; 3% poor, 20% fair, 50% good, 27% excellent. Average temperatures and normal precipitation throughout Illinois allowed producers to continue spraying fields for aphids or Japanese beetles and harvesting oats. A few strong wind storms were seen in the northern part of the state earlier in the week. The average temperature this past week was 0.3 degrees below normal. The average weekly precipitation was 0.01 inch above normal.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 19% short, 73% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 15% short, 76% adequate, 6% surplus. Corn 93% silked, 99% 2007, 97% avg.; 24% in dough, 65% 2007, 56% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 6% poor, 20% fair, 48% good, 23% excellent. Soybeans 86% blooming, 95% 2007, 92% avg.; 45% setting pods, 73% 2007, 66% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 7% poor, 24% fair, 49% good, 17% excellent. Alfalfa third cutting 27% complete, 29% 2007, 30% avg. Pasture condition 4% very poor, 9% poor, 28% fair, 43% good, 16% excellent. Livestock are in mostly good condition and are enjoying the cooler temperatures. Average temperatures ranged from 6o below normal to 2o above normal with a high of 93o and low of 47o. Precipitation averaged from 0.08 inches to 5.27 inches. Much needed rain and cooler temperatures came to many portions of the state with some northwestern areas receiving over five inches of precipitation. However, dry conditions persist in some north central and northeastern counties. Aerial applications of fungicides and some insecticides continue to be made to corn fields. Herbicides are still being sprayed on soybeans as weeds continue to be a problem. Many farm families have been enjoying a visit to the state fair. Other activities included attending the state fair, reporting crops and signing up at FSA offices, mowing roadsides, scouting fields, spraying herbicides and fungicides, baling hay, and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 12% short, 78% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 7% short, 78% adequate, 14% surplus. Corn 96% tasseled; 87% silked, in the milk stage was 45%.; in the dough stage is 10%, condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 25% fair, 49% good, 17% excellent. Soybean 89% blooming, 67% setting pods, condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 26% fair, 48% good, 17% excellent. Oats harvested for grain is 77%, condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 32% fair, 48% good, 11% excellent. Second cutting of alfalfa is 86% complete. Third cutting of alfalfa is 13% complete. All hay condition is 2% very poor, 8% poor, 30% fair, 46% good, 14% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 27% fair, 52% good, 14% excellent. Dry weather allowed farmers to harvest oats and alfalfa. Spraying for aphids in soybeans remained in full swing. Fungicide applications increased on field crops this week.

KANSAS: Days suitable for field work 4.5. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 19% short, 65% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 25% short, 57% adequate, 7% surplus. Sunflowers 41% blooming, 70% in 2007, 60% avg.; 3% ray flowers dry, 3% 2007, 6% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 29% fair, 56% good, 7% excellent. Alfalfa Third cutting 76% completed, 73% 2007, 79% avg.;Fourth cutting is 5% completed, 8% 2007, 12% avg. Feed grain supplies 2% very short, 8% short, 89% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 2% very short, 7% short, 82% adequate, 9% surplus. Stock water supplies 5% very short, 5% short, 84% adequate, and 6% surplus. Primary farm activity involved herbicide spraying and irrigating row crops, cutting hay, and preparing for silage harvest and wheat planting.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 36% short, 52% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 14% very short, 35% short, 51% adequate. Farm activities last week included topping, cutting tobacco, and general farm work. Burley tobacco topped 45%, 60% last year, 55% average. Dark tobacco 75% topped, 82% last year, 77% average. Burley tobacco cut 3%, 7% last year, 6% average. Tobacco condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 23% fair, 52% good, and 18% excellent. The hay crop condition 4% very poor, 12% poor, 36% fair, 42% good, and 6% excellent. Pasture condition 4% very poor, 14% poor, 34% fair, 43% good and 5% excellent.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Soil moisture 22% very short, 29% short, 39% adequate, 10% surplus. Corn 98% mature, 95% 2007, 92% avg.; 34% harvested, 14% 2007, 17% avg.; very poor 3%, 8% poor, 37% fair, 48% good, 4% excellent. Hay 81% second cutting, 79% 2007, 74% avg. Hay growth slowed by hot, dry weather. Peaches 99% harvested 97% 2007, 98% avg. Sugarcane 5% planted, 6% 2007, 6% avg.; 3% very poor, 12% poor, 34% fair, 40% good, 11% excellent. Livestock very poor 4%, 15% poor, 40% fair, 38% good, 3% excellent. Vegetable very poor 16%, 23% poor, 39% fair, 21% good, 1% excellent. Range and Pasture very poor 11%, 28% poor, 35% fair, 23% good, and 3% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 13% very short, 33% short, 53% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 27% short, 63% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay supplies 6% very short, 5% short, 81% adequate, 8% surplus. Other Hay 2nd cutting 83%, 69% 2007, 85% avg.; 3rd cutting 30%, 20% 2007, 21% avg.; 4th cutting 1%, 0% 2007, 1% avg. Alfalfa Hay 3rd cutting 84%, 77% 2007, 65% avg.; 4th cutting 9%, 8% 2007, 8% avg. Pasture condition 6% very poor, 10% poor, 30% fair, 47% good, 7% excellent. Corn condition 5% very poor, 8% poor, 23% fair, 53% good, 11% excellent. Soybean condition 7% very poor, 11% poor, 27% fair, 47% good, 8% excellent. Apple condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 18% fair, 78% good, 4% excellent. Peach condition 0% very poor, 7% poor, 14% fair, 62% good, 17% excellent. Corn Progress 97% silked, 96% 2007, 93% avg.; 72% dough, 71% 2007, 57% avg.; 11% dent, 20% 2007, 16% avg.; 2% mature, 1% 2007, 1% avg. Soybeans 74% blooming, 70% 2007, 64% avg.; 31% setting pods, 54% 2007, 39% avg.; turning color 1%, 1% 2007, 0% avg. Cantaloupes 66% harvested, 68% 2007, 60% avg. Cucumbers 69% harvested, 64% 2007, 62% avg. Lima Beans 45% harvested, 35% 2007, 49% avg. Potatoes 62% harvested, 73% 2007, 57% avg. Snap beans 75% harvested, 65% 2007, 72% avg. Sweet Corn 64% harvested, 76% 2007, 73% avg. Tomatoes 49% harvested, 46% 2007, 49% avg. Watermelons 47% harvested, 53% 2007, 46% avg. Apples 19% harvested, 33% 2007, 20% avg. Peaches 43% harvested, 52% 2007, 52% avg. Lack of rain is beginning to dry out some areas. Although soil moisture is rated mostly adequate in Maryland, there is much variability across the state. Hay harvest is running on schedule, with a few farmers starting their fourth cutting. Corn and soybean crops are maturing generally on schedule, and both crops are rated mostly good. Vegetable harvest is progressing rapidly with many crops past the 50% mark. Apples and peaches are also being harvested, and are rated good this year.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 22% very short, 35% short, 41% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil 15% very short, 33% short, 50% adequate, 2% surplus. Barley 1% very poor, 9% poor, 25% fair, 60% good, 5% excellent. Oats 1% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 58% good, 16% excellent; 98% turning, 95% 2007, 97% avg.; 48% harvested, 61% 2007, 52% avg. Potatoes 14% harvested, 4% 2007. All hay 3% very poor, 7% poor, 22% fair, 55% good, 13% excellent; cutting hay 82%, 90% 2007, 81% avg.; Third cutting hay 28%, 26% 2007, 23% avg. Dry beans 5% very poor, 6% poor, 21% fair, 53% good, 15% excellent; 81% blooming, 86% 2007, 86% avg.; 57% setting pods, 62% 2007, 61% avg. Blueberries 58% harvested, 68% 2007, 63% avg. Tart cherries 97% harvested, 93% 2007, 96% avg. Precipitation varied from 0.10 inches western Upper Peninsula to 1.15 inches east central Lower Peninsula. Average temperatures ranged from 1 degree below normal western Upper Peninsula and west central, east central, south central and southeastern Lower Peninsula to 1 degree above normal eastern Upper Peninsula and northwestern and southwestern Lower Peninsula. Temperatures this past week started off warm but later became cool. Farmers many areas still hoping for significant rainfall as some crops showing signs of stress. Rains scattered and light but did fall some areas of State. Soil moisture becoming a concern for field crops. Corn condition variable due to soil moisture levels. Some lighter soils, evidence of moisture stress. Soybeans blooming and setting pods. Many fields need measurable rainfall. Crop may need monitoring for aphids. Winter wheat harvest

completed. Alfalfa harvest progressing with farmers getting a second or third cut. Dry conditions some areas allowed for cutting but slowed regrowth. Rains other areas slowed harvest. Condition of dry beans varied. Central and west central, crop is reported to be need of rain. East central, dampness has caused yellowing in low areas, but other areas progressing. Sugarbeets looking very good. Cercospora leaf spot infestation remained very light. Oat harvest full swing. Barley generally fair to good condition. Apples 3 inches southwest; fire blight infections continued to spread. Summer pruning underway Grand Rapids area and other areas of southeast. Harvest of summer apple varieties continued across State. Blueberry harvest underway Grand Rapids area, where high yields and good quality reported. Southeast, blueberry harvest continued; bird feeding a major issue for many growers. Peaches grew to 3 inches diameter with a fair amount of split pits some varieties; harvest continued across State. Pears 2.5 and 2 inches southwest and southeast, respectively. Plums neared harvest west central, where cherry leaf spot symptoms from June storms visible; harvest of Shiro variety began southeast. Strawberry regrowth underway southwest. Sweet cherry harvest completed northwest; quality less than optimal. Tart cherry harvest wrapped up west central and continued northwest. Yellow leaves and leaf drop due to cherry leaf and bacterial spot infections sweet and tart cherries found southwest and southeast. Raspberry harvest completed southeast and northwest. Grapes began to soften and change color southwest. The weekend provided much needed moisture most areas. Heavy dews, rain, and fog have kept purple spot pressure high asparagus west central. Dry conditions and Phytophthora caused some early die-back. Cabbage planting for late season harvest a challenge with high temperatures and dry conditions over last two weeks. Garlic harvest underway for retail sales. Eggplant harvest peaked. Disease pressure remained high carrot crop. Harvest will begin next week for fresh market west central. Celery harvest on schedule; size, yield, and quality good. Leeks and parsnips developing well. Cantaloup, muskmelons, and watermelons being harvested. Size good and very few problems reported. Pepper harvest continued with good size and yields. Pumpkins have fruit most fields with no downy mildew seen thus far. Onions for shipping and retail sales have had very good growing conditions this season. Radish crop looked good. Downey mildew became a factor for cucumbers for pickles. Processing tomato harvest will begin later this week southeast. Potato yield and quality very good as early tablestock harvest got underway. Irrigation continued on snap bean crop. Sweet corn harvest progressed, and reports positive for yield. Rust present some fields.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 29% short, 57% adequate, 2% surplus. Spring Wheat 79% ripening, 100% 2007, 95% avg. Oats 94% ripening, 100% 2007, 97% avg. Barley 85% ripening, 100% 2007, 98% avg. Corn 35% milk, 89% 2007, 71% avg. Potatoes 3% harvested, 15% 2007, 7% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 13% fair, 48% good, 38% excellent. Canola 0% harvested, 4% 2007, 11% avg.; condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 45% good, 30% excellent. Sweet Corn 8% harvested, 35% 2007, 22% avg. Pasture condition 8% very poor, 15% poor, 31% fair, 40% good, 6% excellent. Sugarbeet condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 23% fair, 59% good, 14% excellent. Dry Bean condition 0% very poor, 7% poor, 24% fair, 52% good, 17% excellent. Sunflower condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 18% fair, 53% good, 25% excellent. Corn and soybean development continued to advance and small grains neared maturity during the past week. Corn silking advanced 14 percentage points and soybeans blooming advanced eight percentage points from last week.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Soil moisture 5% very short, 33% short, 53% adequate, 9% surplus. Corn 100% silked, 100% 2007, 100% avg.; 100% dough, 100% 2007, 99% avg.; 96% dent, 98% 2007, 90% avg.; 49% mature, 62% 2007, 53% avg.; 4% harvested, 8% 2007, 7% avg.; 59% silage harvested, 89% 2007, 85% avg.; 4% very poor, 9% poor, 23% fair, 45% good, 19% excellent.; Cotton 100% squaring, 100% 2007, 100% avg.; 97% setting bolls, 98% 2007, 97% avg.; 2% open bolls, 4% 2007, 5% avg.; 3% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 54% good, 13% excellent. Peanuts 100% pegging, 98% 2007, avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 6% fair, 89% good, 5% excellent. Rice 69% heading, 96% 2007, 92% avg.; 2% mature, 15% 2007, 9% avg.; 0% very poor, 3% poor, 11% fair, 49% good, 37% excellent. Sorghum 96% heading, 100% 2007, 100% avg.; 68% turning color, 78% 2007, 87% avg.; 18% mature, 31% 2007, 42% avg.; 1% very poor, 6% poor, 19% fair, 51% good, 23% excellent. Soybeans 100% blooming, 100% 2007, 100% avg.; 93% setting pods, 96% 2007, 97% avg.; 10% turning color, 29% 2007, 39% avg.; 1% shedding leaves, 15% 2007, 20% avg.; 3% very poor, 10% poor, 29% fair, 46% good, 12% excellent. Winter Wheat 100% harvested, 100% 2007, 100% avg. Hay (harvested-warm) 78%, 65% 2007, 73% avg.; 3% very poor, 8% poor, 27% fair, 53% good, 9% excellent.; Sweetpotatoes 100% planted, 100% 2007, 100% avg.; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 72 good, 17% excellent. Watermelons 100% harvested, 99% 2007, 99% avg. Cattle 5% very poor, 10% poor, 25% fair, 51% good, 9% excellent. Pasture 6% very poor, 18% poor, 29% fair, 40% good, 7% excellent. Scattered showers and thunderstorms across the state were a welcomed relief to producers, yet several areas remain under moderately dry to abnormally dry conditions. Although the moisture enhanced row crop and pasture conditions, it may be too late for corn and some early planted soybeans. Armyworms have invaded pastures and hayfields in some areas.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 19% short, 72% adequate, 7% surplus. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 29% fair, 54% good, 12% excellent. A warm, dry week allowed farmers to make good progress with hay harvest. Light to moderate rainfall fell across most of the State. The northwest, south-central, and southeast districts need more rain to improve crop conditions. Temperatures during the past week ranged from 2 degrees below normal to 3 degrees above normal although most of the state showed normal temperatures. Rainfall for the week averaged 0.47 inches, ranging from about 0.01 inches in the north-central and northwest district to 1.53 inches in the southwest district. All districts expect for the southwest districts received less than 0.75 inches. Activities 3rd cutting alfalfa, other hay harvest; care of livestock.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 6.6. Topsoil moisture 30% very short, 48% last year, 47% short, 38% last year, 23% adequate, 13% last year, 0% surplus, 1% last year. Subsoil moisture 33% very short, 39% last year, 42% short, 41% last year, 25% adequate, 20% last year, 0% surplus, 0% last year. Barley 97% headed, 100% last year, 89% turning, 100% last year, 13% harvested, 54% last year. Barley condition 2% very poor, 19% last year, 8% poor, 19% last year, 39% fair, 21% last year, 36% good, 33% last year, 15% excellent, 8% last year. Oats 92% turning, 99% last year, 27% harvested, 54% last year. Oats condition 4% very poor, 3% last year, 10% poor, 10% last year, 51% fair, 29% last year, 32% good, 51% last year, 3% excellent, 7% last year. Spring wheat 95% turning, 99% last year, 11% harvested, 41% last year. Spring wheat condition 8% very poor, 17% last year, 18% poor, 19% last year, 40% fair, 29% last year, 29% good, 30% last year, 5% excellent, 5% last year. Winter wheat 45% harvested, 89% last year. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 33% fair, 35% good, 22% excellent. Durum wheat 100% headed, 100% last year, 86% turning, 79% last year, 17% harvested, 19% last year. Durum wheat condition 24% very poor, 13% last year, 25% poor, 18% last year, 29% fair, 22% last year, 21% good, 37% last year, 1% excellent, 10% last year. Dry peas 74% harvested, 85% last year. Lentils 51% harvested, 73% last year. Alfalfa hay second cutting 32% complete, 68% last year. All other hay first cutting 98% complete, 100% last year, second cutting 9% complete, 47% last year. Winter wheat harvest is off to a slow start this year due to the delayed growing season. The harvesting of other small grains and pulse crops is also behind compared to last year. Spring crops are turning quickly due to dry conditions. Many farmers were harvesting dry beans and oilseeds this week. Light to moderate precipitation was received across Montana for the week ending August 10th. Hardin received the most moisture during the week at 1.17 inches. Highs were mostly in the 80s to 90s, and lows ranged from 30s to 50s. Fort Assinniboine, Roundup, and Hardin all reached the high of 100 degrees. Wisdom had the low temperature of 31 degrees. Range and pasture feed condition 8% very poor, 10% last year, 19% poor, 13% last year, 34% fair, 36% last year, 25% good, 35% last year, 14% excellent, 6% last year. Cattle and calves moved from summer ranges 2% complete, 6% last year. Sheep and lambs moved from summer ranges 2% complete, 7% last year.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 38% short, 49% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 30% short, 58% adequate, 1% surplus. Overall corn conditions 1% very poor, 4% poor, 19% fair, 56% good, and 20% excellent. Irrigated corn conditions 2% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair,

57% good, and 20% excellent. Dryland corn conditions 1% very poor, 6% poor, 19% fair, 53% good, and 21% excellent; 98% silked, 99% 2007, 98% avg.; 38% dough, 68% 2007, 58% avg. Soybean conditions 1% very poor, 11% poor, 25% fair, 53 good, and 10% excellent; 93% blooming, 96% 2007, 96% avg.; 58% setting pods, 75% 2007, 78% avg. Sorghum conditions 1% very poor, 3% poor, 19% fair, 60% good, and 17% excellent; 42% headed, 73% 2007, 71% avg.; 0% turning color, 0% 2007, 0% avg. Wheat 100% harvested, 100% 2007, 100% avg. Oats conditions 1% very poor, 1% poor, 9% fair, 62% good, 27% excellent; 91% harvested, 97% 2007, 96% avg. Dry Bean conditions 0% very poor, 2% poor, 43% fair, 50% good, 5% excellent; 97% blooming, 89% 2007, 89% avg.; 62% setting pods, 52% 2007, 61% avg. Alfalfa conditions 2% very poor, 5% poor, 30% fair, 53% good, 10% excellent; 35% 3rd cutting, 52% 2007, 52% avg. Pasture and Range conditions 1% very poor, 11% poor, 25% fair, 53% good, and 10% excellent. Much needed rain fell across much of the state and benefited the stressed dryland corn and soybeans. Despite the recent precipitation, more would be welcome across the state, as soil moisture levels are dropping. Infestations of aphids are being reported by many producers across the state. Besides insect control, producers have been busy with irrigation and haying. Temperatures averaged 2 degrees below normal across the state. The Southeast, Southwest, and South Central Districts saw over an inch of precipitation, while the rest of the state received a half inch or less. Much of the North Central and Northeast remained dry.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork: 7. Alfalfa is in generally good condition throughout the state as second cutting nears an end. Livestock are in predominately good condition. Onions and garlic are in good to very good condition. Potatoes are showing flowers and in very good condition. Two fires are currently burning in Nevada. One fire is burning 28 miles from Battle Mountain and is 20 percent contained. The other fire is 9 miles from Jarbidge and is being managed. Main farm and ranch activities include irrigation, harvest of hay, weed control and equipment maintenance. High temperatures with light precipitation continued through the week. Temperatures averaged from one to six degrees above normal across the state. The week's high temperatures ranged from 91 degrees in Ely to 104 degrees in Las Vegas. The week's low temperatures ranged from 43 degrees in Elko to 78 degrees in Las Vegas. Reno, Elko, Ely, Winnemucca, Tonopah, and Las Vegas all received some precipitation. Tonopah received the most precipitation with 0.6 inches.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 3.5. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 45% adequate, 54% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 55% adequate, 44% surplus. Pasture condition 9% poor, 27% fair, 58% good, 6% excellent. Maine Potatoes 0% harvested, 0% 2007, 0% average; condition good/fair. Rhode Island Potatoes 0% harvested, 20% 2007, 5% average; condition good/excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes 0% harvested, 0% 2007, 5% average; condition good/fair. Maine Oats condition good/fair. Maine Barley: condition good/fair. Field Corn condition good/fair in Vermont, good/excellent in Rhode Island, and good elsewhere. Sweet Corn 40% harvested, 40% 2007, 35% average; condition good/excellent in Rhode Island and good/fair elsewhere. Shade Tobacco 45% harvested, 45% 2007, 40% average; condition good/fair. Broadleaf Tobacco 30% harvested, 30% 2007, 25% average; condition good/fair. First Crop Hay 90% harvested, 99% 2007, 95% average; condition fair. Second Crop Hay 45% harvested, 65% 2007, 55% average; condition good/fair. Third Crop Hay 0% harvested, 10% 2007, 5% average; condition good/excellent in Vermont and good/fair elsewhere. Apples 0% harvested, 5% 2007, 0% average; Fruit Size average/above average in Rhode Island and average elsewhere; condition good/excellent in Rhode Island and good/fair elsewhere. Peaches 40% harvested, 35% 2007, 30% average; Fruit Size average; condition good/fair. Pears 0% harvested, 0% 2007, 0% average; Fruit Size average; condition good/fair. Massachusetts Cranberries Fruit Size average; condition good. Highbush Blueberries 60% harvested, 65% 2007, 60% average; Fruit Size average/above average in Maine and Rhode Island and average elsewhere; condition good/fair in Connecticut and good/excellent elsewhere. Maine Wild Blueberries 20% harvested, 20% 2007, 20% average; Fruit Size average; condition good. Rain, rain, and more rain continued to plague the New England area over the past week. Southern states received a break from the rain on Monday and Saturday, while northern states experienced rain every day in most locations. Severe thunderstorms on Thursday and Friday produced dime-size hail, damaging fruit, vegetable, and tobacco crops. Total precipitation for the week ranged from 0.58 to 4.38 inches. Harvesting was severely limited as many fields were too wet to get equipment into the fields and many crops were showing signs of damage and disease pressure due to excessive moisture. Drier weather, sunshine, and warmer temperatures are desperately needed to spur crop growth and help ripen fruits and vegetables. Daytime temperatures were below average all week ranging in the mid- to low-80s. Nighttime temperatures were average and ranged in the upper-50s to low-60s. Major farm activities included applying fungicides to fruit and vegetable crops, mowing orchard floors, monitoring for pests, and harvesting various crops.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil moisture 35% short, 63% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 25% short, 75% adequate. There were measurable amounts of rainfall for the week in most localities. Temperatures were normal during the week across the Garden State. Heavy rains and hail caused considerable damage to various crops in central and south Jersey. Farmers reported major crop loss in some areas. Summer vegetable harvesting continued throughout New Jersey with reports of good quantity and quality. In the northern district, second and third hay-cuttings continued. Pumpkins remained in good condition and sized nicely. Late blueberry harvesting continued, while peaches colored nicely. Other activities across the state included planting, irrigating, spraying, and packing.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 32% short, 58% adequate, 4% surplus. Wind damage 17% light, 4% moderate. Alfalfa 4% poor, 37% fair, 48% good, 11% excellent; third cutting 81% complete, fourth cutting 47% complete, fifth cutting 9% complete. Cotton 19% fair, 61% good, 20% excellent; 95% squaring, 70% setting bolls. Corn 7% fair, 76% good, 17% excellent; 90% silked, 27% dough. Irrigated sorghum 20% fair, 78% good, 2% excellent; 96% headed, 5% coloring. Dry sorghum 90% poor, 10% fair; 40% headed, 15% coloring. Peanuts 50% fair, 40% good, 10% excellent; 75% pegging. Chile conditions 31% fair, 56% good, 13% excellent; 18% harvested green; 19% light pod set, 55% average pod set, 26% heavy pod set. Apples 53% fair, 47% good. Pecans 73% good, 27% excellent. Cattle 5% poor, 52% fair, 37% good, 6% excellent. Sheep 5% very poor, 16% poor, 50% fair, 27% good, 2% excellent. Range and pasture 4% very poor, 14% poor, 43% fair, 33% good, 6% excellent. Farmers spent the week spraying for bugs and weeds, as well as harvesting crops. Some ranchers are branding. An upper level low pressure over Eastern Arizona and high pressure centered over Oklahoma combined to bring moisture to most areas in the state during the week. The temperatures were a little below to near normal in the Southwest and above normal Eastern and Northern New Mexico.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.2. Soil moisture 2% short, 50% adequate, 48% surplus. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 55% good, 21% excellent. Soybean condition 9% fair, 57% good, 34% excellent. Hay 21% poor, 19% fair, 44% good, 16% excellent. Corn 1% poor, 8% fair, 51% good, 40% excellent. Winter Wheat 71% harvested, 89% 2007, 73% average. Oats 35%, 48% 2007, 48% average. Second cutting of alfalfa 71%, 89% 2007, 80% average. Third cutting of alfalfa 25%, 45% 2007, 28% average. Second cutting of timothy hay 58%, 71% 2007, 65% average. Third cutting of timothy hay 19%, 27% 2007, 15% average. Potatoes 11%, 17% 2007, 24% average. Apple condition 24% poor, 22% fair, 40% good, 14% excellent. Grapes 14% fair, 54% good, 32% excellent. Peaches 19% poor, 18% fair, 29% good, 34% excellent. Pears 27% poor, 28% fair, 34% good, 11% excellent. Sweet cherries 91% harvested. Tart cherries 91%. Peaches 31%. Pears 24%. Apples 6%. In Finger Lakes grape region, plant growth has benefited from large amounts of rainfall and warm temperatures. Sweet corn condition 2% poor, 12% fair, 63% good, 23% excellent. Snap beans 6% poor, 12% fair, 61% good, 21% excellent. Onions 1% poor, 7% fair, 88% good, 4% excellent. Lettuce 2% poor, 24% fair, 74% good. Cabbage 2% poor, 10% fair, 72% good, 16% excellent. Tomatoes 3% poor, 21% fair, 71% good, 5% excellent; 33% harvest, 30% 2007. Onions 26%, 35% 2007. Sweet corn 29%, 35% 2007. Snap beans 40%, 38% 2007. Cabbage 28%, 27% 2007. Temperatures averaged slightly below normal for the week throughout the state with rainfall above normal levels.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.4. Soil moisture 24% very short, 44% short, 31% adequate, 1% surplus. Activities during the week included the harvesting of hay, corn for silage, peaches, and tobacco, and scouting for pest and disease problems. North Carolina received between 0.00 and 2.16 inches of rain throughout the week. Laurinburg had the most precipitation with 2.16 inches. Average temperatures ranged from 66 to 84 degrees. Little rain and above average temperatures dominated the week, and crops are under stress. Concerns about soil moisture were reported for pasture, corn and soybeans.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 18% very short, 27% short, 55% adequate. Subsoil moisture conditions 22% very short, 34% short, 44% adequate. Durum wheat 95% milk, 91% 2007, 89% avg.; 79% turning, 78% 2007, 65% avg.; 13% harvested, 21% 2007, 14% avg.; condition 14% very poor, 25% poor, 40% fair, 21% good. Canola 70% turning, 85% 2007, 83% avg.; 12% swathed, 65% 2007, 49% avg.; 2% harvested, 15% 2007, 10% avg.; condition 4% very poor, 10% poor, 40% fair, 36% good, 10% excellent. Dry edible beans 75% setting pods, 85% 2007, 81% avg.; 10% fully podded, 33% 2007, 31% avg.; condition 5% poor, 27% fair, 53% good, 15% excellent. Dry edible peas 47% harvested, 84% 2007, average not available; condition 7% very poor, 17% poor, 45% fair, 29% good, 2% excellent. Flaxseed 62% turning, 70% 2007, 70% avg.; 2% harvested, 3% 2007, 3% avg.; condition 7% very poor, 16% poor, 49% fair, 27% good, 1% excellent. Potatoes 89% rows filled, 94% 2007, 95% avg.; 1% vines killed, 1% 2007, 6% 2007; condition 2% poor, 21% fair, 60% good, 17% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 12% fair, 62% good, 20% excellent. Sunflowers 69% blooming, 81% 2007, 76% avg.; 2% ray flowers dried/dropped, 4% 2007, 5% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 38% fair, 46% good, 10% excellent. Soybeans 12% fully podded, 33% 2007, 30% avg.; 1% leaves yellowing, 1% 2007, 2% average. Hay condition 23% very poor, 34% poor, 29% fair, 13% good, 1% excellent. Stockwater supplies 24% very short, 25% short, 49% adequate, 2% surplus. The second cutting of alfalfa was 50% complete. Other hay cutting was 88% complete. Mostly dry conditions allowed producers to make good harvest progress on small grains early in the week. Reporters noted that rainfall received late in the week will help stockwater supplies, pastures growth and late season crops.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 35% short, 55% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn silked (tasseled) 96%, 99% 2007, 98% avg.; 41% in dough, 57% 2007, 47% avg.; 5% dented, 6% 2007, 5% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 29% fair, 41% good, 18% excellent. Soybeans 98% blooming, 99% 2007, 97% avg.; 77% setting pods, 89% 2007, 78% avg.; condition 5% very poor, 11% poor, 29% fair, 40% good, 15% excellent. Oats 93% harvested, 99% 2007, 83% avg. Apples harvested (summer) 71%, 59% 2007, 58% avg. Peaches 61% harvested, 49% 2007, 51% avg. Cucumbers 43% harvested, 35% 2007, 36% avg. Potatoes 12% harvested, 12% 2007, 12% avg. Processing tomatoes 2% harvested, 6% 2007, 3% avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 49%, 61% 2007, 35% avg. Other hay 2nd cutting 82%, 82% 2007, 72% avg.; 3rd cutting 12%, 16% 2007, 12% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 8% poor, 34% fair, 41% good, 14% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 23% fair, 64% good, 12% excellent. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 34% fair, 47% good, 10% excellent. The major field activities for the past week were cutting and baling hay and vegetable harvest. Other field activities for the week included baling straw, mowing, preparing for fall planting of pasture and hay, manure application, chopping haylage, mowing winter wheat stubble, fungicide insecticide and herbicide applications, spreading lime and fertilizer, and hauling grain to the market. Although the State received scattered showers last week, many counties continued to be extremely dry. Signs of drought stress among the corn and soybeans have been reported. Harvest of tomatoes, sweet corn, melons, peppers, and onion vegetable crops continues throughout the State.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 39% very short, 43% short, 17% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 34% very short, 39% short, 26% adequate, 1% surplus. Wheat 89% plowed, 83% last week, 78% last year, 90% average; seedbed prepared 15% this week, N/A last week, N/A last year, N/A average. Rye plowed 92% this week, 90% last week, 74% last year, 79% average; seedbed prepared 11% this week, N/A last week, N/A last year, N/A average. Oats plowed 91% this week, 89% last week, 72% last year, 92% average. Corn condition 5% poor, 20% fair, 68% good, 7% excellent; silking 94% this week, 90% last week, 99% last year, 98% average; dough 79% this week, 67% last week, 86% last year, 77% average; mature 22% this week, N/A last week, 22% last year, 29% average. Sorghum emerged 90% this week, 86% last week, 100% last year, 100% average. Soybeans condition 2% very poor, 12% poor, 32% fair, 47% good, 7% excellent; blooming 63% this week, 61% last week, 52% last year, 71% average; setting pods 33% this week, 20% last week, 25% last year, 48% average. Peanuts setting pods 63% this week, 61% last week, 75% last year, 81% average. Watermelon harvested 75% this week, 72% last week, 74% last year, 81% average. Alfalfa condition 5% very poor, 14% poor, 42% fair, 33% good, 6% excellent; 3rd cutting 93% this week, 91% last week, 88% last year, 93% average; 4th cutting 43% this week, 34% last week, 33% last year, 34% average. Other hay condition 6% very poor, 15% poor, 39% fair, 32% good, 8% excellent; 1st cutting 93% this week, 90% last week, 94% last year, 96% average; 2nd cutting 27% this week, 22% last week, 32% last year, 38% average. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 33% fair, 51% good, 8% excellent. Pasture and range condition 5% very poor, 21% poor, 36% fair, 31% good, 7% excellent. Lvestock Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged $112 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged $107 per cwt. Livestock conditions were rated mostly in the good to fair range. Mostly light to moderate insect activity was reported.

OREGON: Days suitable for field work 6.5. Top soil moisture 44% very short, 31% short, 25% adequate. Sub soil moisture 37% very short, 41% short, 22% adequate. Winter Wheat condition 4% very poor, 32% poor, 47% fair, 14% good, 3% excellent. 86% harvested 87% previous year, 78% 5-year average. Spring Wheat condition 9% very poor, 46% poor, 29% fair, 11% good, 5% excellent; 71% harvested, 68% previous year, 63% 5-year average. Barley condition 30% poor, 43% fair, 23% good, 4% excellent; Barley harvested 64%, 81% previous year, 71% 5-year average. Corn condition 29% fair, 53% good, 18% excellent. Range, pasture condition 14% very poor, 30% poor, 41% fair, 15% good. Alfalfa third cutting 11%, 10% previous year, 1% 5-year average. Weather Conditions became warmer throughout much of the State with light scattered precipitation reported in many areas. High temperatures ranged from 102 degrees in The Dalles, down to 64 degrees at the Crescent City weather station. Low temperatures ranged from 57 degrees in Ontario, down to 32 degrees in Christmas Valley. The Agency Lake weather station received the most precipitation with 0.28 total inches followed by the Worden weather station with 0.27 total inches. Eight of the forty-two weather stations did not report measurable precipitation, of those that did, most reported only a trace. Temperatures were above average, precipitation levels were still below normal in most regions of the State. Field Crops The grass seed harvest was complete or nearing completion. Red clover was nearing harvest in Marion County. The abnormal spring weather conditions this year have affected wheat yields in north central areas. Statewide, the third cutting of alfalfa hay started ahead of the five year average. Vegetables Sweet corn was tasseling, silking this past week in the Willamette Valley, while some first plantings of sweet corn were already picked in southwestern Oregon. Green beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, squash, cantaloupes, some watermelons were being harvested on the western side of the State. Carrots, onions, parsley were all finishing their flowering period in central Oregon. Recent conditions have been favorable for pollination, seed ripening. Planting for the 2009 carrot seed crop will begin next week. Fruits & Nuts The tart cherry harvest was finishing up in the higher elevations of the Willamette Valley. Peaches continued to be picked. Gravenstein apples, various summer berries were available at local markets. Some spraying continued for filbert worm in hazelnuts. Douglas County hazelnut growers have seen more filbert worm flies in traps this year. Additionally, orchardists in the area have seen heavy codling moth pressure on apples, pears, walnuts. Summer orchard operations continued throughout the Hood River Valley. Pear growers continued cutting fire blight in many locations throughout the valley. Cherry harvest was nearly complete in the mid, upper valley. Wasco County peaches, apricots continued to be picked. Southern Oregon peach harvest continued. Bartlett pears were about ready to be picked; other pears continued to size but were about two weeks behind in development. Nurseries, Greenhouses. Greenhouses, nurseries were busy with weed control, irrigation activities. Nurseries were trimming

small shrubs trees. Livestock, Range, Pasture Supplemental feeding continued across the State, especially on dryland pastures, range. Cattle were still in fine shape, with spring calves showing good growth. Clackamas County reported that pastures were no longer growing, most re-growth was gone, which was about two weeks later than in past years. Gilliam County reported several wildfires that decreased pasture quality. Lincoln County reported a couple of days of light rain that their pastures responded well to. Watering holes were drying up in Wasco County.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Soil moisture 7% very short, 23% short, 45% adequate, 25% surplus. Corn 87% silk, 90% 2007, 86% avg.; 25% dough, 32% 2007, 38% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 14% fair, 64% good, 18% excellent. Oats 92% ripe, 89% 2007, 83% avg.; 68% harvested, 58% 2007, 56% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 61% good, 18% excellent. Soybean condition 19% fair, 68% good, 13% excellent. Tobacco 15% harvested, 6% 2007, 6% avg. Potatoes 13% harvested, 5% 2007, 9% avg. Alfalfa second cutting 95% complete, 100% 2007, 93% avg.; third cutting 55% complete, 57% 2007, 51% avg.; fourth cutting 6% complete, 0% 2007, 2% avg. Timothy clover second cutting 62% complete, 62% 2007, 55% avg. Peach condition 3% fair, 62% good, 35% excellent; 50% harvested, 50% 2007, 50% avg. Apple crop condition 17% fair, 54% good, 29% excellent; 15% harvested, 21% 2007, 19% avg. Quality of hay made 5% poor, 32% fair, 52% good, 11% excellent. Pasture conditions 5% very poor, 9% poor, 31% fair, 47% good, 8% excellent. For the most part, the weather throughout the state was cooler and wetter than previous weeks. Four days were suitable for field work last week. Principal farm activities included spreading manure and lime, preparing for fall seedings, picking fruit, cutting and baling hay and straw, mowing weeds, as well as harvesting oats, sweet corn and other vegetables.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Soil moisture 39% very short, 32% short, 29% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn 48% very poor, 23% poor, 20% fair, 9% good, 0% excellent; 98% doughed, 98% 2007, 97% avg.; 74% matured, 63% 2007, 61% avg.; 5% harvested, 5% 2007, 6% avg. Soybeans 11% very poor, 24% poor, 42% fair, 20% good, 3% excellent; 77% bloomed, 73% 2007, 73% avg.; 43% pods set, 36% 2007, 35% avg.; 0% leaves turning color, 1% 2007, 1% avg. Sorghum 34% very poor, 21% poor, 29% fair, 16% good, 0% excellent; 70% headed, 86% 2007, 92% avg.; turned color 40%, 58% 2007, 62% avg.; 4% matured, 22% 2007, 23% avg. Sweetpotatoes 10% very poor, 15% poor, 40% fair, 35% good, 0% excellent. Tobacco 0% very poor, 4% poor, 44% fair, 50% good, 2% excellent. Hay 29% very poor, 19% poor, 39% fair, 13% good, 0% excellent. Peaches 0% very poor, 7% poor, 32% fair, 61% good, 0% excellent. Apples 0% very poor, 5% poor, 75% fair, 20% good, 0% excellent. Livestock condition 4% very poor, 18% poor, 44% fair, 34% good, 0% excellent Hay other hay 80%, 91% 2007, 90% avg. Peaches 75% harvested, 74% 2007, 74% avg. Watermelons 91% harvested, 92% 2007, 95% avg. Tomatoes, fresh harvested 99%, 100% 2007, 100% avg. Cantelopes 94% harvested, 98% 2007, 99% avg.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 19% short, 72% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 17% short, 71% adequate, 7% surplus. Barley 91% ripe, 99% 2007, 92% avg.; 33% harvested, 72% 2007, 67% avg.; 4% very poor, 6% poor, 18% fair, 59% good, 13% excellent. Oats 90% ripe, 99% 2007, 96% avg. Spring wheat 88% ripe, 99% 2007, 97% avg. Corn 94% tasseled, 99% 2007, 98% avg. Sunflower 34% blooming, 55% 2007, 58% avg.; ray flowers dry 2%, 6% 2007, 5% avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 17% fair, 59% good, 19% excellent. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting harvested 83%, 94% 2007, 90% avg.; 3rd cutting harvested 13%, 28% 2007, 22% avg.; 1% very poor, 3% poor, 17% fair, 62% good, 17% excellent. Other hay harvested 89%, 94% 2007, 93% avg. Feed supplies 5% short, 83% adequate, 12% surplus. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 10% short, 77% adequate, 12% surplus. Cattle condition 1% poor, 10% fair, 68% good, 21% excellent. Sheep condition 1% poor, 6% fair, 71% good, 22% excellent. Small grain harvest continued at a strong pace. Crop damage from flooding, hail, and high winds was reported in some areas in the northern part of the state.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil moisture 18% very short, 39% short, 42% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 26% very short, 39% short, 34% adequate, 1% surplus. Tobacco 55% topped, 61% 2007, 65% avg.; 1% very poor, 5% poor, 24% fair, 56% good, 14% excellent. Hay 7% very poor, 17% poor, 38% fair, 34% good, 4% excellent. Pastures 9% very poor, 21% poor, 42% fair, 27% good, 1% excellent. With only scattered rainfall and high temperatures this past week, farmers across the State need rain for both crops and pastures. Topping of tobacco made good progress last week, while harvest got underway on a limited basis. Pasture conditions deteriorated slightly last week. Temperatures across the State last week averaged near normal with average highs ranging from the mid 80s to lower 90s. Weekly precipitation totals averaged around one-tenth of an inch across the middle and eastern thirds of the State with as much as two inches or more reported at some western locations.

TEXAS: Top soil moisture was mostly very short to short statewide. Corn condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Cotton condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Peanuts condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Rice condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Rice condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Sorghum condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Soybean condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Range and pasture condition was mostly poor to fair statewide. Land preparation continued in anticipation of planting small grains. Cotton harvest continued in Southern Texas, while irrigation continued in much of the Plains. Corn and sorghum harvest continued in the Blacklands, while sorghum continued to be irrigated in the Northern High Plains. Soybeans started to suffer from the lack of rain in parts of the Blacklands. Vegetable harvest continued to slow in much of North East Texas. Pecan orchards were irrigated in South Texas. Pastures began to green up where rain was received; however, the rain did not help much with the water level in stock ponds.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work 7. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 34% short, 55% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter Wheat 70% harvested, 81% 2007, 69% avg. Spring Wheat 100% headed, 100% 2007, 100% avg.; 37% harvested, 64% 2007, 48% avg. Barley 100% headed, 100% 2007, 100% avg.; harvested (grain) 54%, 64% 2007, 56% avg.; Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 21% fair, 72% good, 7% excellent. Oats 95% headed, 99% 2007, 99% avg.; harvested (grain) 16%, 49% 2007, 49% avg.; harvested for Hay or Silage 87%, 87% 2007, 89% avg. Corn silked (tasseled) 67%, 87% 2007, 80% avg.; dough 3%, 30% 2007, 15% avg. Corn height 89 inches, 89 inches 2007, 83 inches avg. Alfalfa height 36%, 36% 2007. Alfalfa Hay 2nd Cutting 87%, 95% 2007, 92% avg.; 3rd Cutting 5%, 31% 2007, 20% avg. Other Hay Cut 88%, 91% 2007, 91% avg. Onions 12% harvested, 18% 2007, 10% avg. Stock Water Supplies 6% very short, 17% short, 77% adequate, 0% surplus. Apricots 85% harvested, 100% 2007, 98% avg. Sweet Cherries 100% harvested, 100% 2007, 100% avg. Tart Cherries 86% harvested, 100% 2007, 94% avg. Peaches 20% harvested, 19% 2007, 16% avg. Heavy rains fell in several places around Utah. Farmers were picking fruit and harvesting small grains and hay. Box Elder reports that farmers continue to harvest grain. Some spotty showers in the later half of the week produced high winds and a little moisture in isolated areas. The corn crop is doing well while 2nd cutting of alfalfa hay is almost done with some 3rd crop being cut around Corinne and Elwood. Farmers are also putting up the straw from their fields as a result of the high feed prices. Safflower fields are just finishing the bloom and are starting to set seeds. Weber County reports many corn fields are experiencing high levels of corn mites that are affecting the plants. Farmers continue spraying to keep the mites under control. Sevier County reports heavy rains caused some flooding, a few acres of crop damage, and decreased the quality of swathed hay still in the field. Uintah County reports heavy rain fell in some locations this week causing some erosion and flooding. Some of the second crop hay was rained on in the windrow. Iron County reports monsoon rains continue to improve range and soil moisture conditions, but it has also resulted in a significant amount of second crop hay being damaged in the field. Wayne County reports August monsoons brought needed rain to desert range. Flood damage to Caineville canal occurred. The diversion structure is silted closed which has left approximately 600 acres without irrigation water. Box Elder reports that range conditions continue to be poor with most ranges drought stressed. Grasshoppers continue to be a problem in several areas. Beaver County reports summer rains are aiding pastureland. Producers are also having some problems with Trichomoniasis.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 43% short, 40% adequate. Subsoil moisture 19%

very short, 41% short, 40% adequate. Pasture 10% very poor, 21% poor, 39% fair, 28% good, 2% excellent. Livestock 2% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 55% good, 13% excellent. Other Hay 8% very poor, 17% poor, 37% fair, 35% good, 3% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 4% very poor, 4% poor, 42% fair, 41% good, 9% excellent. Corn 95% silked; 99% 2007; 94% avg.; dough 75%; 71% 2007; 67% avg.; 38% dent; 44% 2007; 33% avg.; 3% mature; 6% 2007; Corn silage harvested 13%; Condition 8% very poor, 17% poor, 26% fair, 29% good, 20% excellent. Soybeans 65% Blooming; 78% 2007; 75% avg.; 28% setting pods; 47% 2007; 48% avg.; condition 10% very poor, 16% poor, 40% fair, 26% good, 8% excellent. Flue-cured Tobacco harvested 17%; 20% 2007; 18% avg.; condition 6% very poor, 17% poor, 30% fair, 34% good, 13% excellent. Burley Tobacco 2% harvested; condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 28% fair, 50% good, 15% excellent. Dark Fire-cured tobacco 9% harvested; condition 1% very poor, 30% poor, 30% fair, 30% good, 9% excellent. Peanuts 99% pegged; 89% 2007; 90% avg.; condition 8% poor, 15% fair, 55% good; 22% excellent. Cotton 99% squaring; 100% 2007; 100% avg.; 93% setting bolls; 95% 2007; 92% avg.; condition 42% fair, 50% good, 8% excellent. Summer Apples 39% harvested; 69% 2007; 64% avg.; condition 1% poor, 20% fair, 61% good, 18% excellent. Peaches 59% harvested; 73% 2007; 66% avg. Grapes 1% poor, 7% fair, 73% good, 19% excellent. Oats 1% very poor, 2% poor, 34% fair, 61% good, 2% excellent. Most of Virginia continued to suffer from dry conditions. However, some parts of the State received isolated rain showers which have improved the corn and soybean conditions. In the drier parts of the State, corn grower anticipated corn yield to be 20 to 50 percent lower than normal. As local water sources began to be depleted, some counties were asking for voluntary water restrictions. The dry conditions have also affected the beef industry. Poor pasture conditions have livestock producers giving cattle supplemental feed, selling off calves earlier than normal, and reducing the cow herd. Other farming activities for the week included irrigating pumpkins, harvesting Ginger Gold Apples, peaches, and tomatoes, and scouting for insect pressure.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 23% very short, 35% short, 42% adequate. Grain harvest was accelerating through out the State. Whitman County reported high temperatures which moved maturation and cutting along. On the eastern side of the State, yields are holding at average to slightly below. Walla Walla County reported intense rain/hail storms but they were brief and no reports of damage were noted. In the south western part of the state, Franklin County reported dryland yields were 30 to 40 percent of normal. Franklin County also reported second crop buckwheat was being planted on harvested irrigated wheat fields. Throughout the State, 3rd cutting of hay was in progress. Grays Harbor County reported their cannery pea harvest was completed early in the week. Christmas tree growers reported aphid infestations in Noble fir plantations. Kittitas County reported Sudan grass harvest had begun and Timothy hay was progressing well toward second cutting. Pend Oreille, Skagit and Spokane County reported bluegrass seed harvest was about done. In the Yakima Valley, pear harvest was anticipated this week. Peach and nectarine harvest continued and apricot harvest was completed. Skagit County reported green pea harvest was well underway and the cabbage crop was being cut for field drying before harvest activity. Skagit and Snohomish reported raspberry and blueberry harvest continued with blueberries just coming on. Range and pasture conditions 4% very poor, 49% poor, 26% fair, 21% good. On the west side, livestock producers complained about increasing infestations of the noxious weed tansy ragwort throughout the Chehalis River flood plain. East side reports indicate producers were paying very high hay prices for poorer quality hay being used as supplement for cattle on pasture.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 5. Topsoil moisture 11% short, 77% adequate, 12% surplus compared with 7% very short, 39% short, and 54% adequate last year. Corn conditions 1% poor, 10% fair, 65% good, 24% excellent; 75% silked, 72% 2007, 76% 5-yr avg.; 11% doughing, 15% 2007, 18% 5-yr. avg. Soybean conditions 3% fair, 86% good, 11% excellent; 84% blooming, 89% 2007, 72% 5-yr avg.; 54% setting pods, 36% 2007, 42% 5-yr. avg. Oat conditions 21% fair, 66% good, 13% excellent; 40% harvested, 74% 2007, 54% 5-yr avg. Hay 3% poor, 30% fair, 58% good, 9% excellent; second cutting 42% complete, 34% 2007, 38% 5-yr avg. Apple conditions 10% poor, 55% fair, 25% good, 10% excellent. Peach conditions 25% poor, 50% fair, 25% good, 20% harvested, 28% 2007, 29% 5-yr avg. Cattle and calves were 3% poor, 8% fair, 84% good, 5% excellent. Sheep and lambs 2% poor, 7% fair, 88% good, 3% excellent. Farming activities included making hay, working with livestock, harvesting crops and equipment maintenance. The State Fair is in full swing with numerous agricultural exhibits being shown and displayed.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 26% short, 68% adequate, 1% surplus. Temperatures ranged from 3 degrees below to 1 degree above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 81 to 82 degrees across the state. Lows averaged from 58 to 64 degrees for the week. Precipitation ranged from 0.63 inches in LaCrosse to 1.82 inches in Madison. Average corn height was 83 inches with 82 percent silking and 9 percent in dough stage. There were 86 percent of soybeans blooming with 57 percent setting pods. Oats were 43 percent harvested. Winter wheat was 79 percent harvested. Second cutting hay was 94 percent complete and third cutting hay was 19 percent complete. Many reporters stated that hay and small grain yields have been very good. Crop conditions are being reported as generally good to excellent.

WYOMING: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 13% very short, 44% short, 43% adequate. Barley 84% turning color, 66% previous week, 94% 2007, 95% avg.; 64% mature, 43% previous week, 86% 2007, 79% avg.; 20% harvested, 7% previous week, 54% 2007, 51% avg.; condition 2% poor, 16% fair, 78% good, 4% excellent. Corn 83% tasseled, 61% previous week, 92% 2007, 91% avg.; 41% silked, 15% previous week, 65% 2007, 65% avg.; 3% milk, 1% previous week, 16% 2007, 32% avg.; condition 1% poor, 32% fair, 67% good. Oats 99% headed, 94% previous week, 97% 2007, 97% avg.; 82% turning color, 63% previous week, 85% 2007, 83% avg.; 53% mature, 31% previous week, 68% 2007, 60% avg.; 19% harvested, 6% previous week, 34% 2007, 35% avg.; condition 1% poor, 21% fair, 77% good, 1% excellent. Spring wheat 79% turning color, 47% previous week, 81% 2007, 88% avg.; 52% mature, 19% previous week, 61% 2007, 68% avg.; 15% harvested, 5% previous week, 16% 2007, 36% avg.; condition 23% fair, 73% good, 4% excellent. Winter wheat 92% harvested, 69% previous week, 92% 2007, 94% avg. Dry beans 87% bloom, 78% previous week, 95% 2007, 92% avg.; 57% setting pods, 25% previous week, 59% 2007, 70% avg.; 10% turning color, 4% previous week, 3% 2007, 3% avg.; condition 1% fair, 98% good, 1% excellent. Alfalfa hay 40% second cutting, 29% previous week, 58% 2007, 51% avg. Other hay 62% total cut, 52% previous week, 83% 2007, 75% avg. Sugar beet 16% fair, 82% good, 2% excellent. Range and pasture condition 1% very poor, 14% poor, 42% fair, 35% good, 8% excellent. Irrigation water supplies 9% very short, 15% short, 76% adequate. Livestock condition 16% fair, 80% good, 4% excellent. The weather remained hot and dry with scattered rain showers and thunderstorms in localized areas. Hay harvest was deterred in some areas due to precipitation. The range and pasture conditions need more moisture in order to improve. Livestock conditions are favorable. Crop progress remains slow compared to the average. Activities hay harvest, shearing range sheep, branding and moving livestock, attending fairs.

August 7 ENSO Update

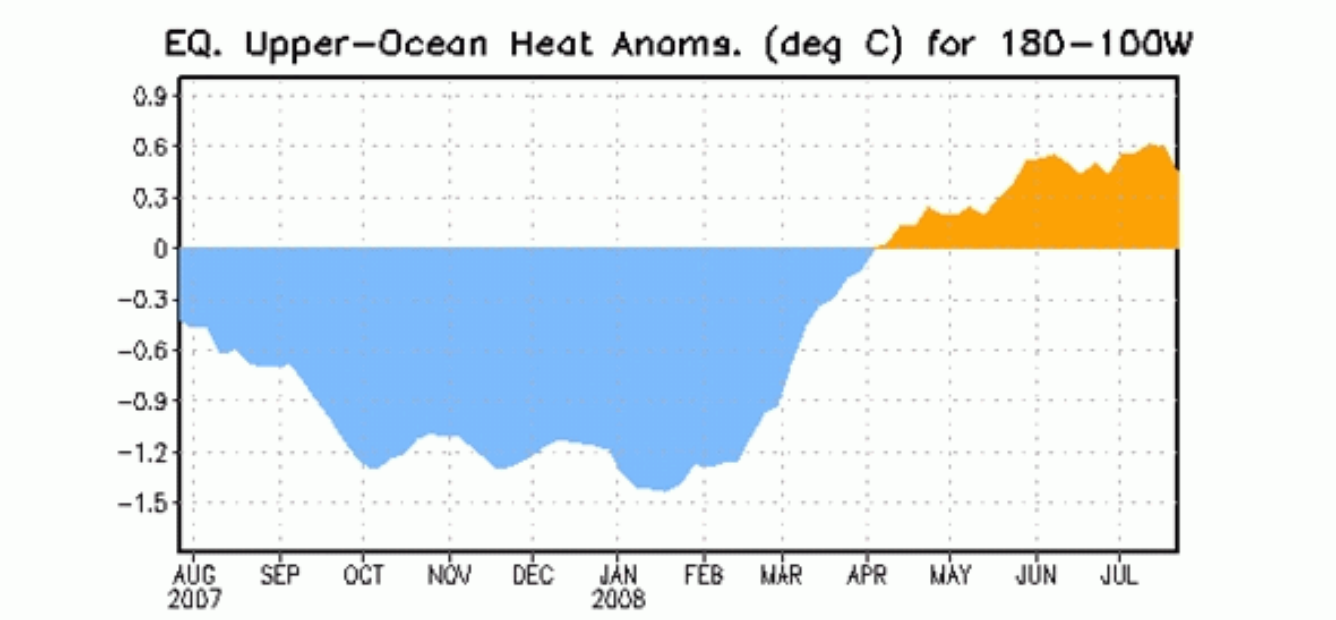


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomalies (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180°-100°W). Heat content anomalies are computed as departures from the 1982-2004 base period weekly means.

Synopsis: ENSO-neutral conditions are expected to continue through the Northern Hemisphere Fall 2008.

ENSO-neutral conditions continued during July 2008, as sea surface temperatures (SSTs) in the central equatorial Pacific Ocean remained near-average. As is typical with ENSO-neutral conditions, atmospheric and oceanic indicators were mixed, with certain areas in the equatorial Pacific Ocean suggesting a lingering influence of La Niña and others reflecting an increase in above-average temperatures, particularly in the eastern Pacific.

From west to east, the latest weekly SST index values range from -0.3°C in the Niño-4 region to +0.9°C in the Niño 1+2 region. The subsurface oceanic heat content (average temperatures in the upper 300m of the ocean, Fig. 3) has also increased in response to positive temperature anomalies along the thermocline. However, a weak, shallow region of below-average temperatures still remains near the International Date Line.

The atmospheric circulation over the western and central tropical Pacific continues to reflect some aspects of La Niña. Enhanced low-level easterly winds and upper-level westerly winds persist in this region, while convection remains generally suppressed over the central Pacific. In contrast, the eastern equatorial Pacific features weak-to-average low-level easterly winds and average precipitation. Despite recent increases in SST anomalies, the actual SSTs are not warm enough to support convection. Collectively, these atmospheric and oceanic anomalies are consistent with ENSO-neutral conditions.

Most of the recent dynamical and statistical SST forecasts for the Niño 3.4 region indicate ENSO-neutral conditions (-0.5 to 0.5 in the Niño-3.4 region) will continue into the Northern Hemisphere Spring 2009. However, due to the positive heat content anomalies in the Pacific Ocean, the development of El Niño cannot be ruled out during the later part of the year, although chances remain low. Based on current atmospheric and oceanic conditions, recent trends, and model forecasts, ENSO-neutral conditions are expected to continue through the Northern Hemisphere Fall 2008.

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Atmospheric and Oceanic 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 11 September 2008. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

August 3 - 9, 2008

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

HIGHLIGHTS

FSU-WESTERN: Scattered showers in Ukraine and most of Russia caused only brief delays in winter and spring grain harvesting.

FSU-NEW LANDS: Rain continued to boost soil moisture for filling spring wheat in the Urals District in Russia, while highly variable weather conditions prevailed throughout the week in Kazakhstan and Siberia, Russia.

EUROPE: Widespread showers slowed small grain harvesting but maintained favorable soil moisture for reproductive summer crops.

AUSTRALIA: Widespread showers continued in southeastern Australia, benefiting winter grains and providing additional drought relief.

EAST ASIA: Warm, sunny weather aided crop development in most major crop areas, although Tropical Cyclone Kammuri made landfall in the south.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon showers continued to benefit summer crops throughout Thailand, while flooding continued in the northern Philippines.

SOUTH ASIA: Heavy rain benefited vegetative summer crops across much of the region, although drier weather returned to southern Pakistan.

ARGENTINA: Drought continued in key winter grain areas, but cooler weather lowered evaporative losses and moisture requirements of emerging crops.

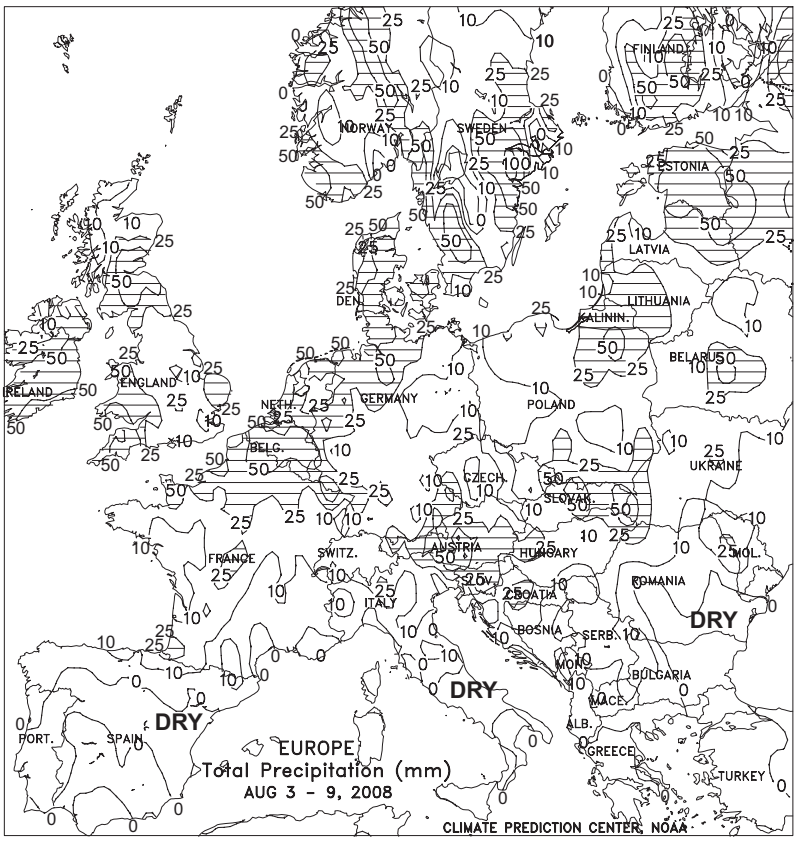
BRAZIL: Unseasonably heavy rain increased moisture for immature winter wheat in Parana but raised concern for the affects of excessive moisture on the quality of maturing crops.

CANADA: Warm, dry weather aided development of reproductive to filling summer crops across the Prairies.

MEXICO: Rain benefited corn and other rain-fed summer crops in southern Mexico.

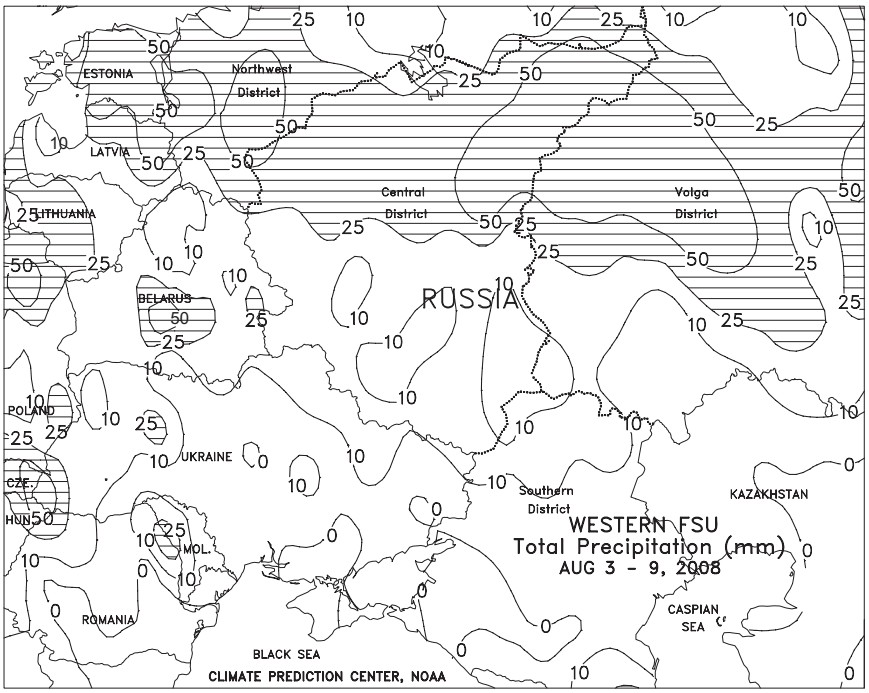
EUROPE

Widespread shower activity in central and northern Europe contrasted with seasonably dry conditions across the south. A pair of slow-moving cold fronts generated 10 to 75 mm of rain from England and northern France eastward into the Baltics, maintaining favorable prospects for reproductive summer crops but slowing small grain harvesting. However, the rain largely bypassed northeastern Germany and northwestern Poland (2-10 mm), reducing soil moisture for reproductive summer crops. Both fronts pushed southward in Hungary and Austria before dissipating, providing favorable rainfall (25-50 mm) for reproductive to filling summer crops. Dry weather prevailed farther south in the Danube River Valley, although conditions remained mostly favorable for reproductive to filling corn and sunflowers; daytime high temperatures in the low to mid 30s degrees C remained below the threshold for heat damage. In Greece, dry weather maintained high irrigation demands for cotton. Elsewhere in southern Europe, dry, warm weather (2-4 degrees C above normal) in Spain and northern Italy promoted summer crop maturation and small grain harvesting.



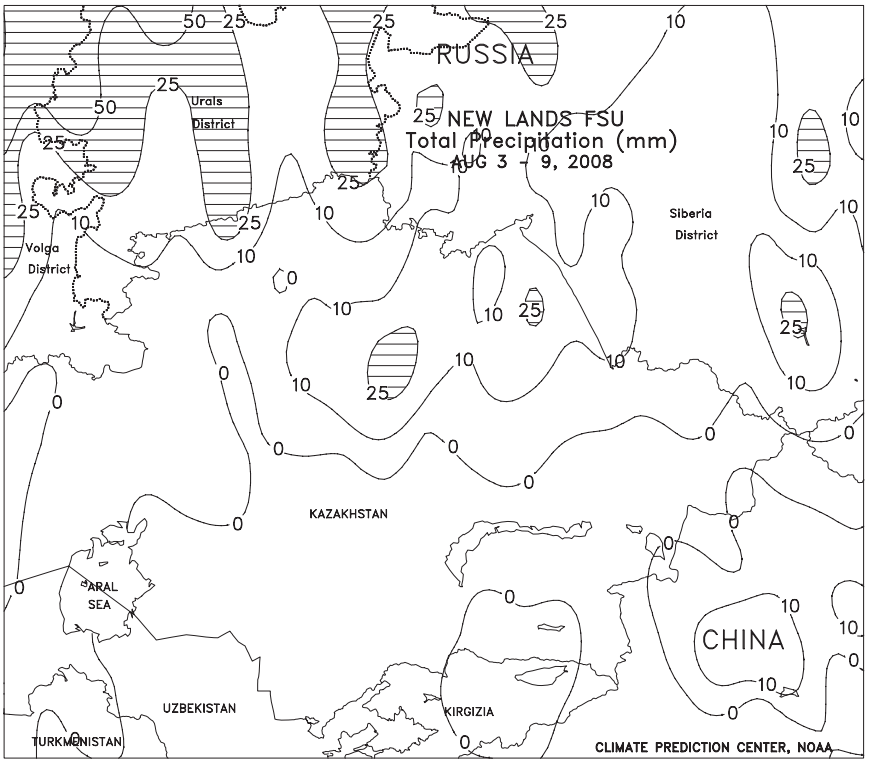
FSU-WESTERN

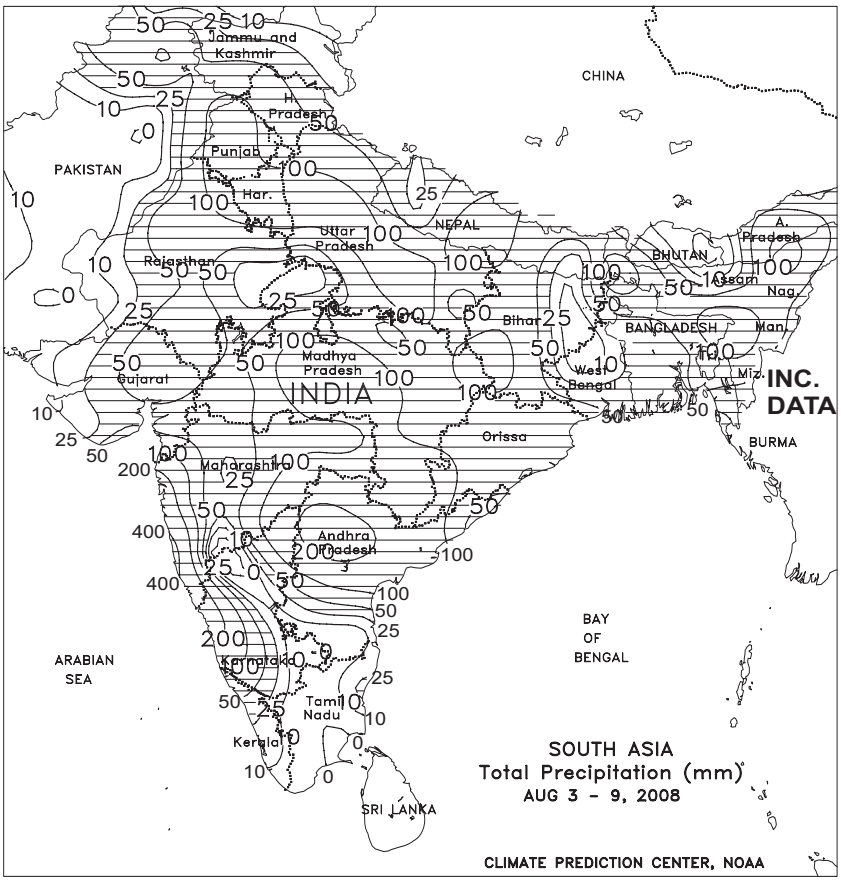
Showers were light and scattered across Ukraine and most of Russia, causing only brief delays in winter and spring grain harvesting. Rainfall amounts in Ukraine and central and southern areas in Russia were mostly less than 10 mm. Additional rain would still benefit summer crops, advancing through the filling stage of development in these areas. Farther north, significant rain (25-50 mm or more) overspread northernmost crop areas in Russia during the first half of the week, slowing small grain maturation and interrupting harvesting. Reports from Russia as of August 11 indicated that the grain crop was 34 percent harvested. Elsewhere, frequent showers (10-25 mm or more) in Belarus slowed small grain harvesting but favored summer crop development. Reports from Belarus as of August 8 indicated that the grain harvest was 48 percent complete. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal in western Ukraine and Belarus, 1 to 3 degrees C below normal in eastern Ukraine and southern Russia, and 3 to 6 degrees C below normal in northernmost areas in Russia.



FSU - NEW LANDS

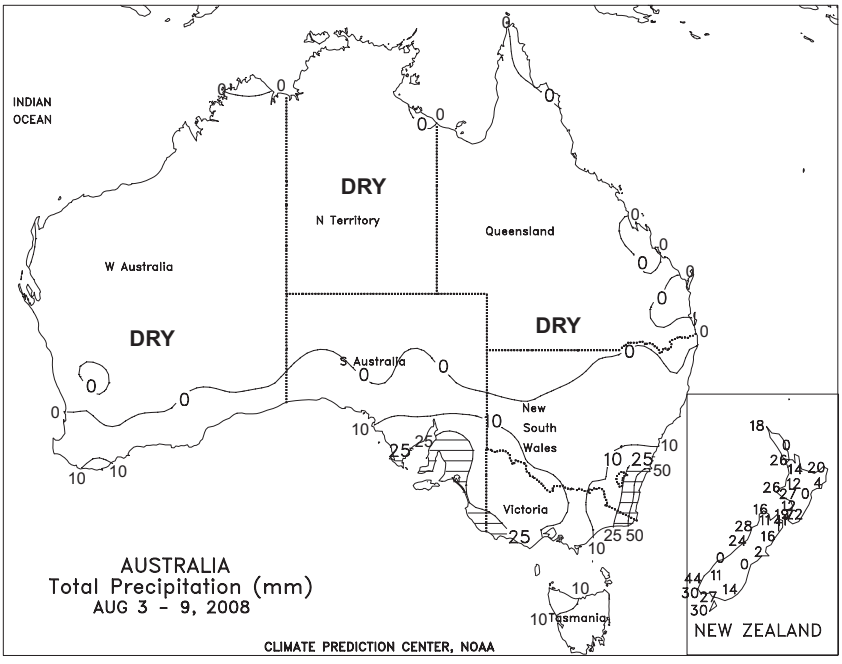
Widespread rain (10-25 mm or more) continued to alleviate short-term dryness in the Urals District in Russia, boosting soil moisture for spring grains in the filling stage of development. Elsewhere, highly variable weather conditions were observed in Kazakhstan and the Siberia District in Russia during the week. Scattered showers (3-10 mm or more) and cool weather early in the week were followed by a return of hot, dry weather at week's end. Hottest weather was observed in the southern portion of the Siberia District, where maximum temperatures approached 40 degrees C. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal in Kazakhstan and the southern portion of the Siberia District and 1 to 3 degrees C below normal in the Urals District and northern areas in the Siberia District. In cotton-producing areas of Central Asia, extremely hot weather increased irrigation requirements and accelerated crop development. Temperatures across the region reached or exceeded 40 degrees C.





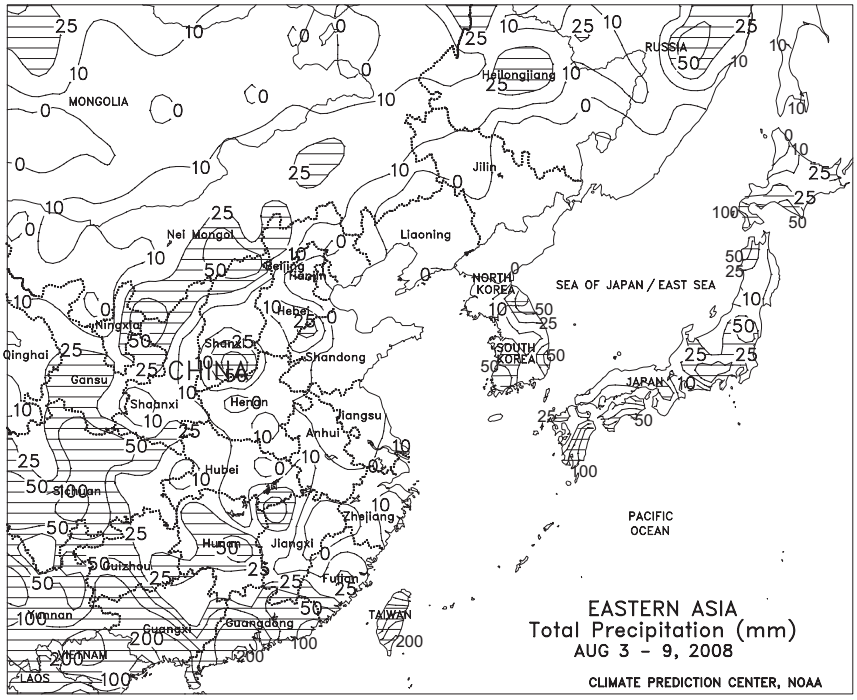
SOUTH ASIA

The monsoon continued, with widespread rain falling over most major agricultural areas. In particular, moderate to heavy rain (25-140 mm) returned to northern portions of India and Pakistan, maintaining ample moisture supplies for cotton, rice, and sugarcane. Showers were lighter (less than 50 mm) in western Bangladesh and neighboring portions of India, raising some concern for rice due to short-term dryness in these areas. Widespread, locally heavy rain (25-175 mm) over much of central and western India was beneficial for vegetative summer crops. Most notably, the rain in Maharashtra further eased concerns for cotton following a much drier-than-normal start to the monsoon season. Dry weather prevailed in far southern India, although the impacts of the recent two-week dry spell have been mostly offset by heavy rain at the end of July. Across the southern half of Pakistan, mostly dry weather (less than 10 mm) required producers to resume irrigating cotton and rice following last week's heavy rain.



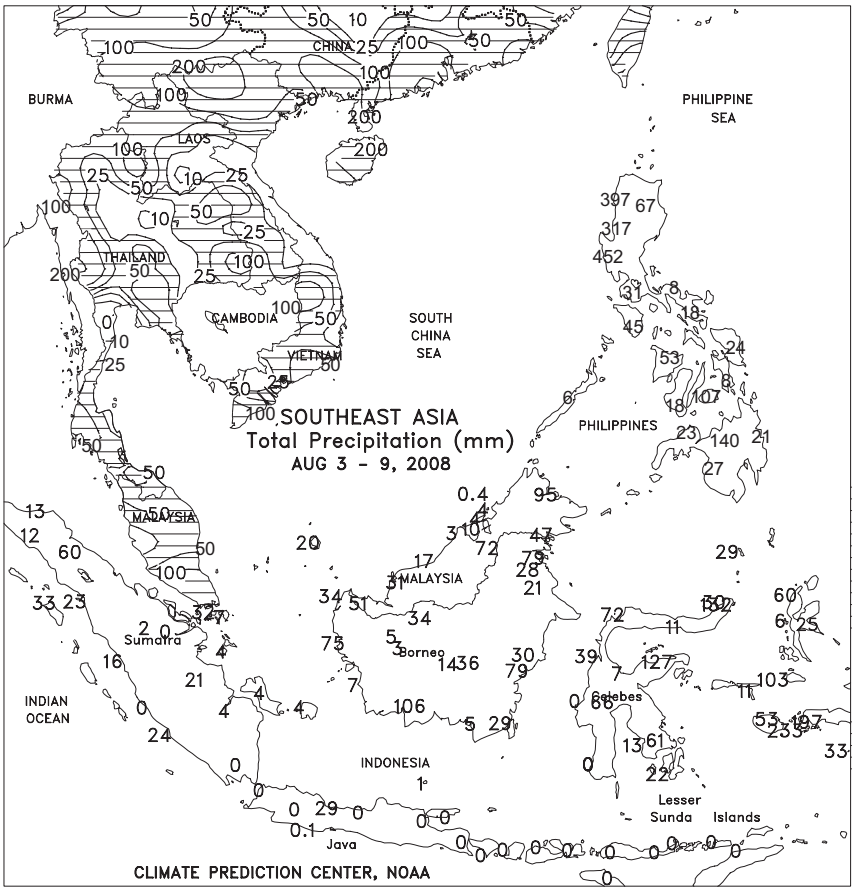
AUSTRALIA

Following three weeks of relatively wet weather, mostly dry weather overspread Western Australia, aiding fieldwork. The drier weather helped increase net evaporative losses, but recent soaking rains ensured that moisture supplies remained adequate for vegetative winter wheat and barley. Farther east, widespread showers (5-25 mm, locally more) continued to be doubly beneficial in southeastern Australia. The rainfall further benefited vegetative winter grains while improving soil moisture in areas recovering from persistent, long-term drought. Elsewhere in the Australia wheat belt, mostly dry weather dominated northern New South Wales and Queensland, favoring fieldwork but reducing topsoil moisture for jointing winter wheat. Temperatures in the Australia wheat belt averaged about 1 to 2 degrees C below normal.



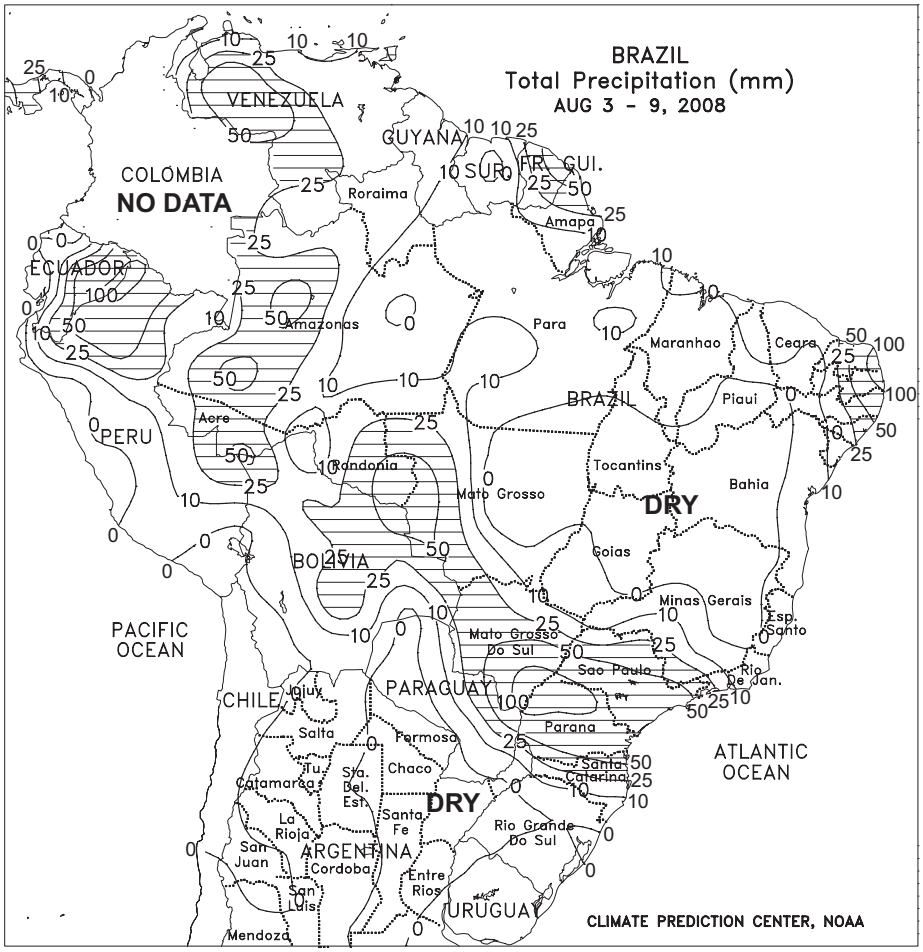
EASTERN ASIA

High pressure brought mostly dry weather to much of China, while Tropical Cyclone Kammuri made landfall in the south. Development of summer crops throughout China varied from reproductive in the northeast to mature in the south where harvest activities were reportedly underway. In Manchuria, warm, sunny weather in Jilin and Liaoning aided crop development and eased excessive wetness brought on by several weeks of heavy rain. Meanwhile, dry weather in Heilongjiang reduced soil moisture slightly for reproductive summer crops, although showers (10-50 mm) occurred in central growing areas of the province. Across the North China Plain and Yangtze Valley, sunny weather favored cotton that had experienced excessively wet conditions from the previous week's torrential rainfall. Additionally, conditions were favorable for rice in most of the south, although showers (25-50 mm) in Hunan likely slowed rice harvesting. Tropical Cyclone Kammuri made landfall in Guangdong midweek with tropical storm strength winds (34-63 kts). Kammuri brought a band of locally heavy to torrential (50-200 mm) rainfall to Guangdong and Guangxi, with isolated damage likely to sugarcane.



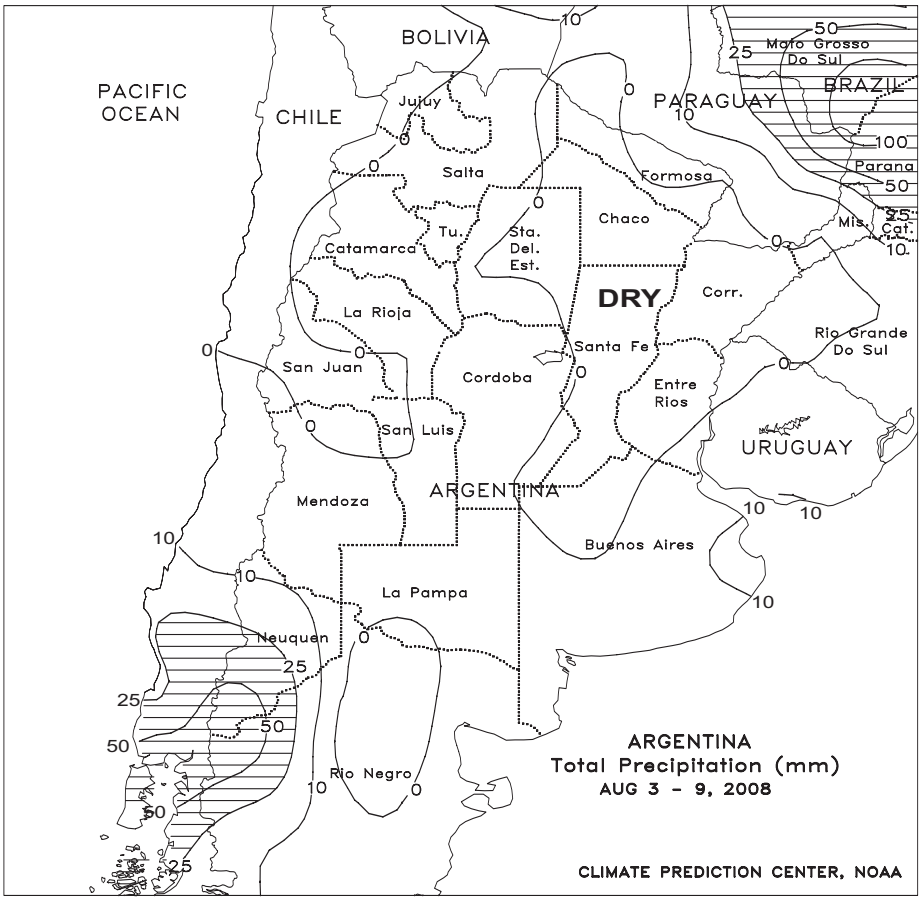
SOUTHEAST ASIA

The monsoon remained active across Thailand, bringing widespread showers (10-50 mm, locally up to 100 mm) to rice and corn. Typically monsoon showers peak in September across Thailand. In Vietnam, seasonal showers (25-50 mm) continued to slow winter rice planting activities, while summer rice harvesting neared completion. In the north, flooding (50-200 mm) was likely as the remnants of Tropical Cyclone Kammuri moved inland near the border with China. Tropical Cyclone Kammuri formed off the northern coast of the Philippines. This marked the seventh tropical cyclone to occur within the PAR (Philippine area of responsibility) for the calendar year. Typically 20 tropical cyclones occur in the PAR each year. Kammuri brought torrential showers (100-400 mm) to western Luzon which added to the nearly 400 mm that occurred last week. The continuation of inundating rain likely resulted in further crop damage in some minor growing areas. In contrast, soil moisture remained favorable elsewhere in the Philippines as 25 to 50 mm of rainfall prevailed. Showers (10-100 mm) maintained favorable moisture conditions for oil palm throughout Indonesia and Malaysia with locally heavy amounts (over 100 mm) slowing harvesting in parts of Malaysia.



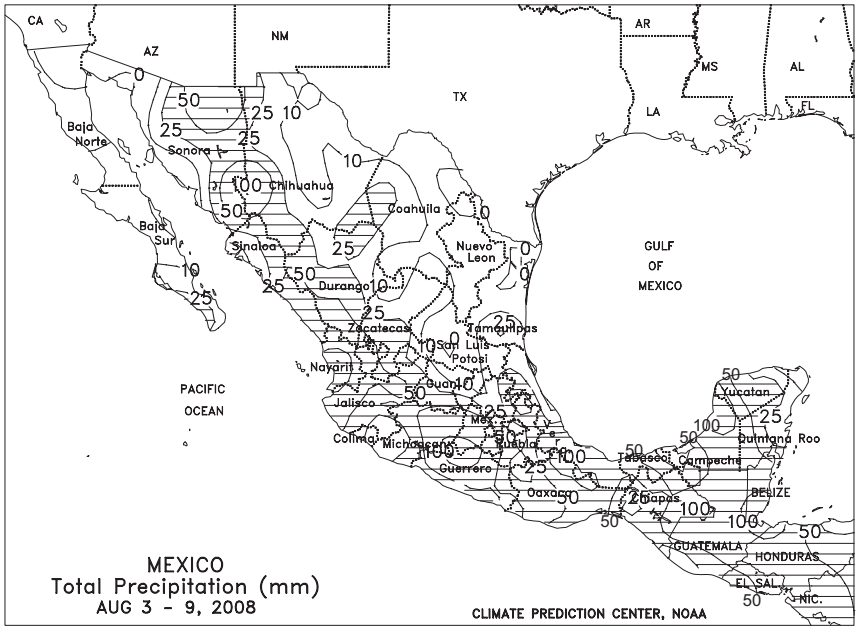
BRAZIL

Unseasonably heavy rain (25-100 mm or more) soaked the main farming areas of Parana, Brazil's leading wheat producer, as well as minor production areas of Mato Grosso do Sul and Sao Paulo. While creating adequate to locally excessive moisture levels for immature grains, the wetness raised concern for quality of ripening grains in the more northerly crop areas. In contrast, after 2 weeks of unseasonable wetness, drier weather covered Rio Grande do Sul. Temperatures averaged near to below normal (highs ranging from middle 20s to the lower 30s degrees C) in these southern agricultural areas, but no freezes were reported. Farther north, rain (10-25 mm, with higher totals in southern Sao Paulo) in Sao Paulo and southern Minas Gerais likely caused some delays in coffee, citrus, and sugarcane harvesting. Unseasonable rain (locally exceeding 50 mm) also fell in western coffee areas of Rondonia and Mato Grosso. Scattered showers (10-25 mm or more) continued in the eastern tip of Brazil, increasing moisture for sugarcane and citrus.



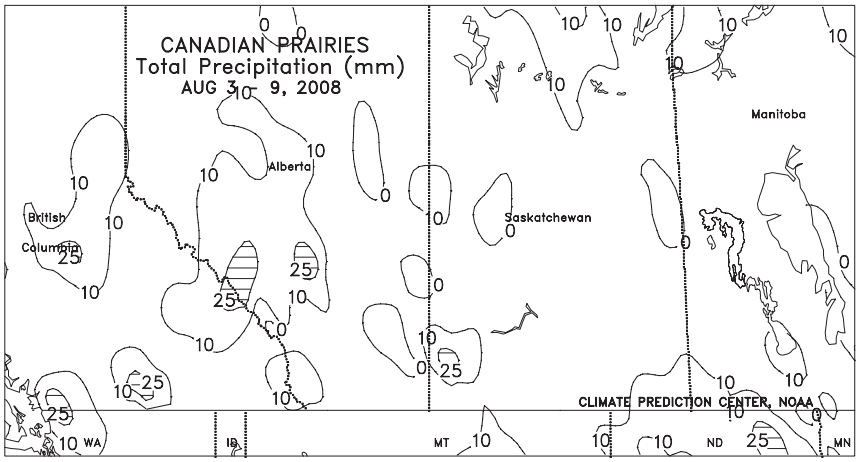
ARGENTINA

Mostly dry weather continued throughout the main winter wheat growing areas of central Argentina, although some western and southern growing areas (including La Pampa and portions of Cordoba and Buenos Aires) recorded very light rain (2-5 mm). Near- to below-normal temperatures lowered evaporative losses, however, and freezing temperatures reached as far north as the central growing areas of Cordoba and Santa Fe, slowing growth and lowering moisture requirements of emerging winter grains. Seasonal warming is usually underway by the month of August, but rainier conditions typically don't arrive until September. According to Argentina's ministry of agriculture (SAGPyA), winter wheat planting was 90 percent complete nationally as of August 7, 4 percentage points behind last year. Planting advanced 5 points in Buenos Aires, Argentina's largest wheat producer, and progress was on par with that of last year (89 percent versus 91 percent last year). Fieldwork advanced only 1 point in drought-stricken Cordoba (88 percent planted versus 99 last year).



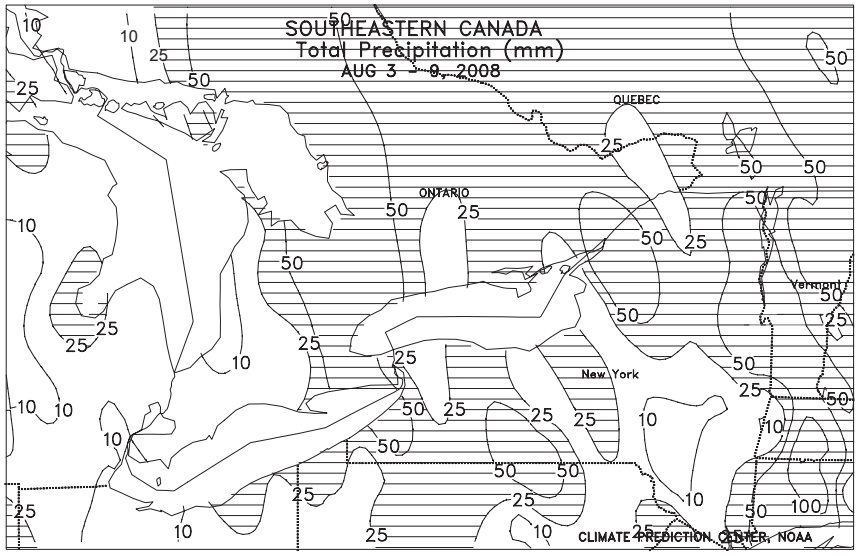
MEXICO

Showers benefited corn and other rain-fed summer crops throughout much of southern Mexico. Rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm (locally exceeding 100 mm) on the southern plateau, along the southern Pacific Coast, and in parts of the Yucatan Peninsula. Near- to slightly above-normal temperatures accompanied the rainfall, with highs in the middle and upper 20s degrees C in the higher elevation growing areas. Monsoon showers (10-50 mm) also continued along the western Sierra Madres northward toward the U.S. border. Mostly dry, occasionally hot weather (temperatures in the upper 30s degrees C) continued, however, in the northeast. According to the Mexican Government, reservoirs nationwide were at 56 percent of capacity, up 5 points from the previous week and ahead of the levels recorded in 2007 (55 percent) and 2006 (41 percent).



CANADA

Warm, mostly dry weather prevailed across the Prairies, aiding development of spring grains and oilseeds that have lagged in development for most of the growing season. Temperatures averaged up to 4 degrees C above normal (highs reaching the lower and middle 30s degrees C) in the western Prairies, which received a few spotty showers in excess of 10 mm. Near-normal temperatures (highs in the middle and upper 20s degrees C) accompanied favorably drier conditions in the eastern Prairies. The first autumn freeze usually arrives in early September but can occur in late August in the traditionally cooler locations. Reports from the provincial governments depict most crops as being 1-2 weeks behind in development and suggest that an early freeze could cause locally significant damage.



In eastern Canada, mild, showery weather (highs in the middle and upper 20s degrees C, accompanied by 10-25 mm or more of precipitation) continued across the main production areas of Ontario and Quebec, maintaining adequate to locally excessive moisture levels for immature summer crops and pastures. Drier weather would be welcome for seasonal fieldwork, including winter wheat harvesting.

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