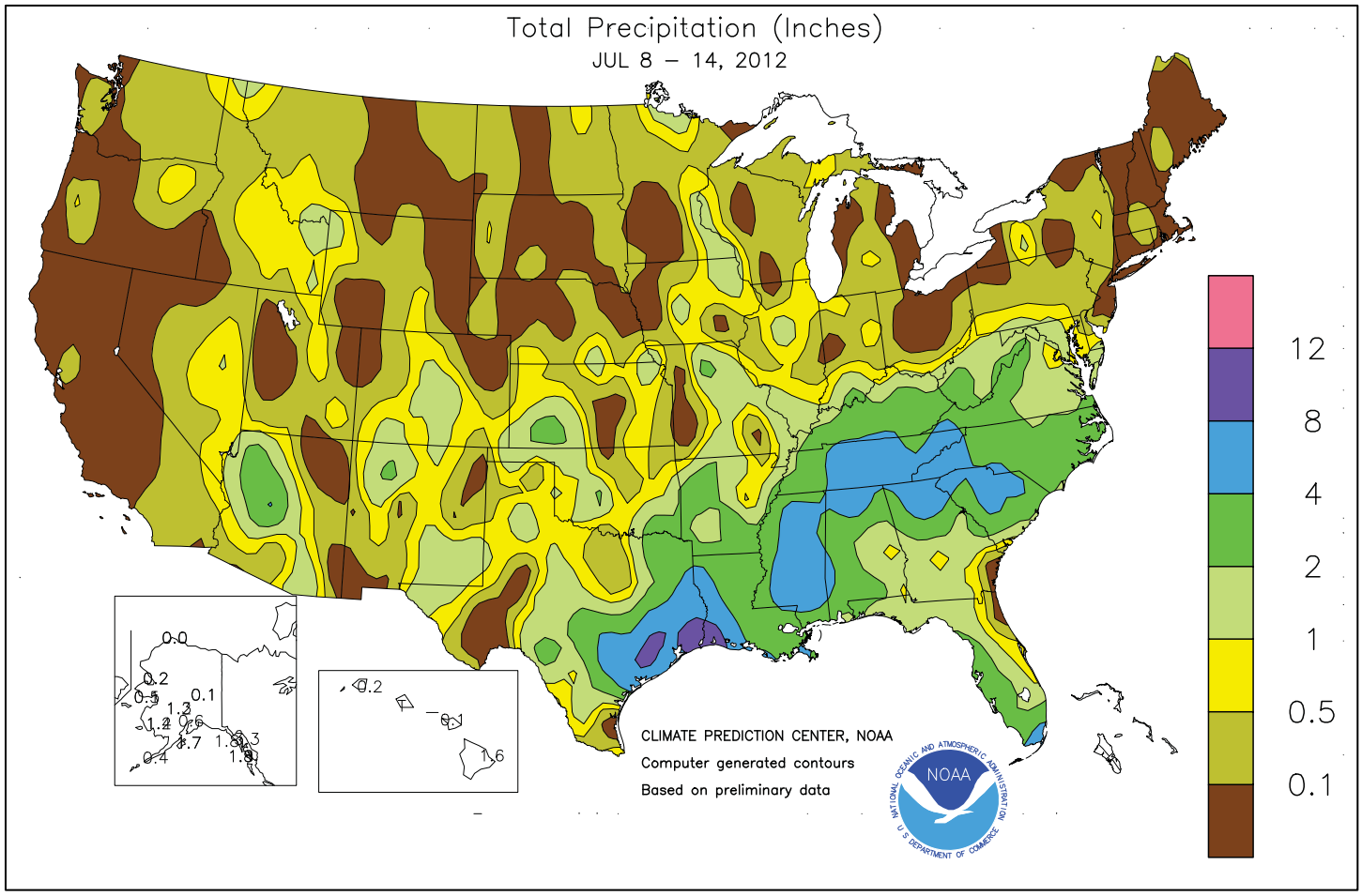
Volume 99, No. 29 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather July 17, 2012

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

July 8 - 14, 2012

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Devastatingly dry conditions persisted in much of the **Midwest**, despite a reprieve from extreme heat, while rain provided significant drought relief in the **Southeast**. Only isolated sections of the **Corn Belt** received an inch of rain, while totals exceeded 4 inches in many locations from the **western Gulf Coast region into the southern Appalachians**. As a result, corn and soybean conditions continued to decline in much of the **Midwest**, while pasture and summer crop conditions stabilized or improved in the **Southeast**. Parts of the **western Gulf**

(Continued on page 5)

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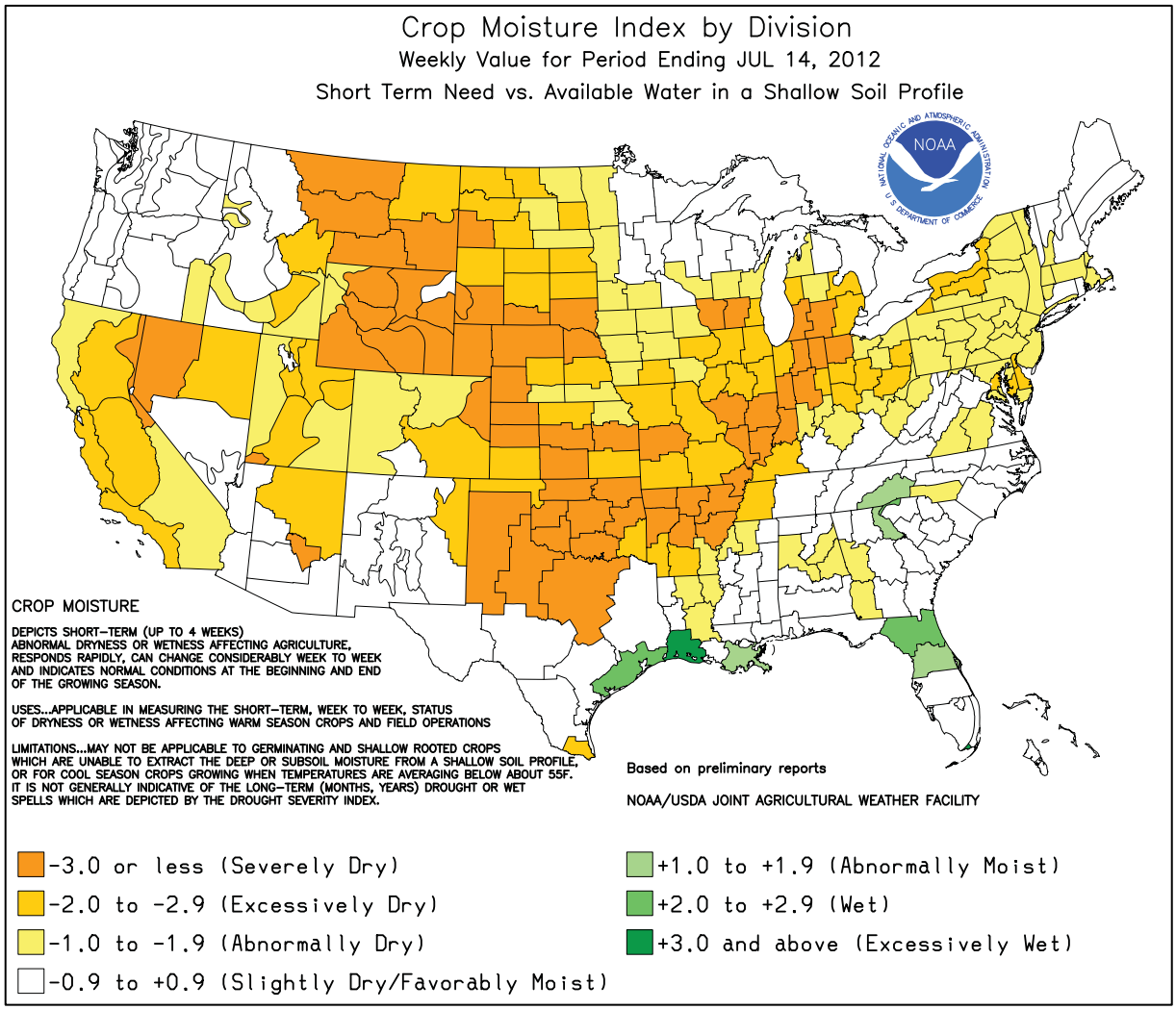
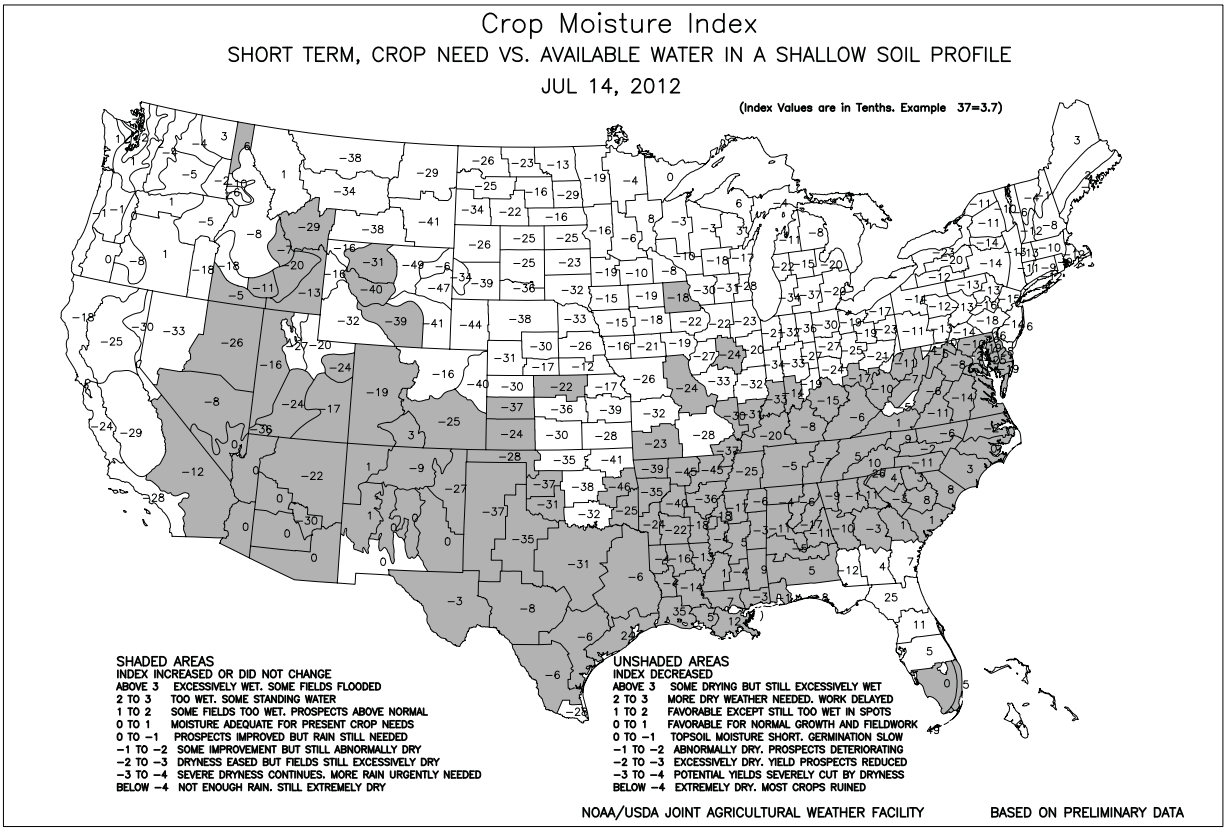
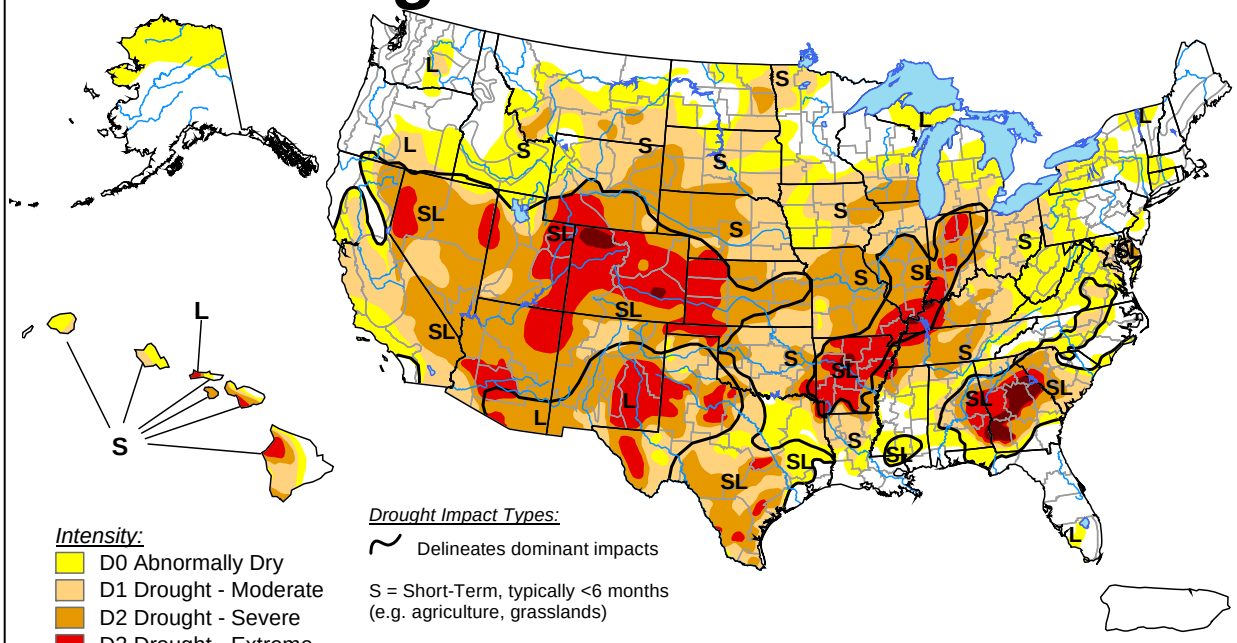

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending JUL 14, 2012
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
-3.0 or less (Severely Dry)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Excessively Dry)
-1.0 to -1.9 (Abnormally Dry)
-0.9 to +0.9 (Slightly Dry/Favorably Moist)
+1.0 to +1.9 (Abnormally Moist)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Wet)
+3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)


Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE
JUL 14, 2012
(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

July 10, 2012
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Intensity:
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Drought - Moderate
- D2 Drought - Severe
- D3 Drought - Extreme
- D4 Drought - Exceptional

Drought Impact Types:

Delineates dominant impacts

S = Short-Term, typically <6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)

L = Long-Term, typically >6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

USDA National Drought Mitigation Center

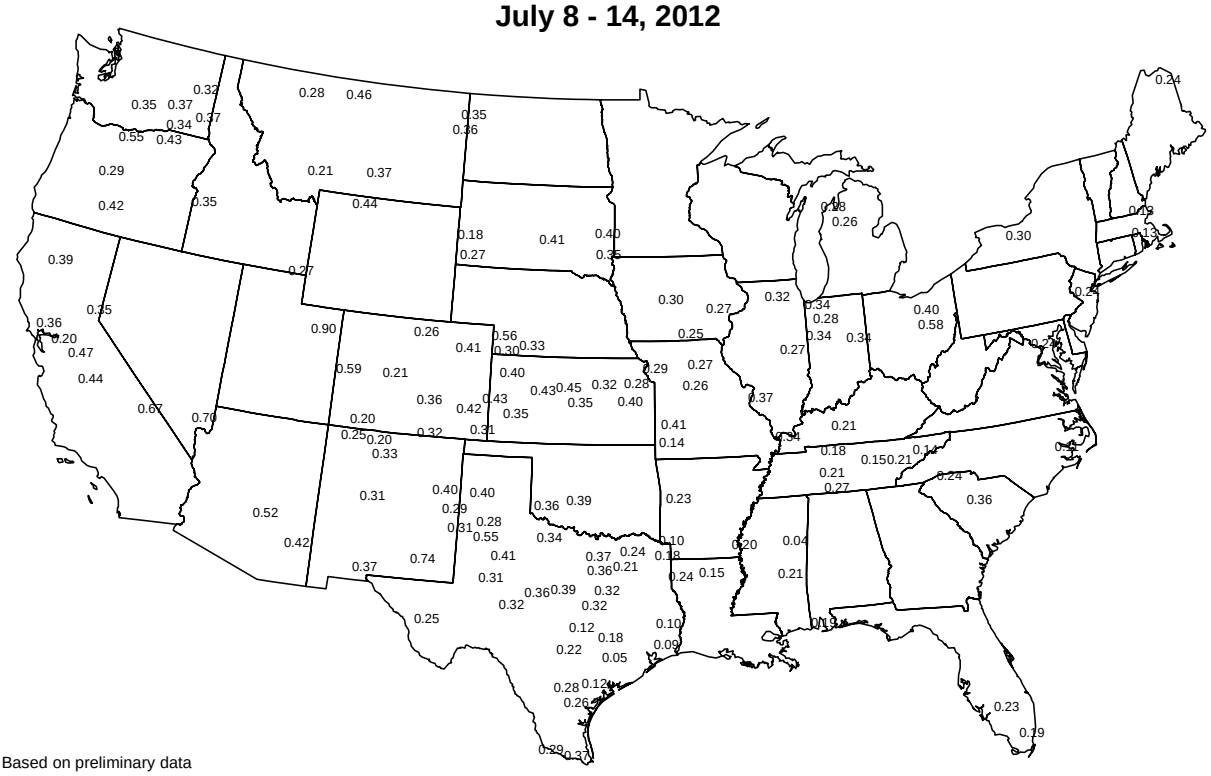
Released Thursday, July 12, 2012

Author: Rich Tinker, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

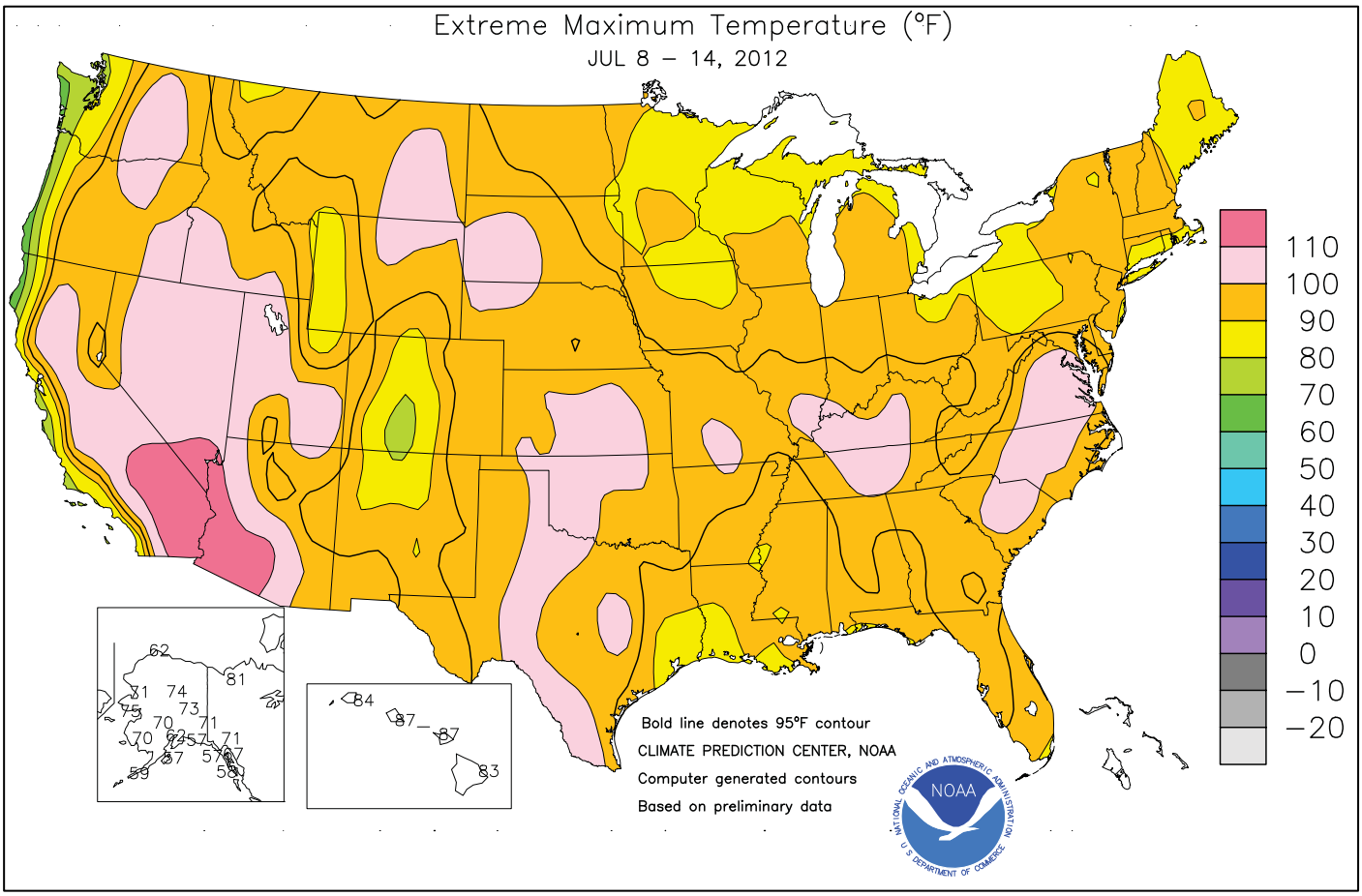
July 8 - 14, 2012

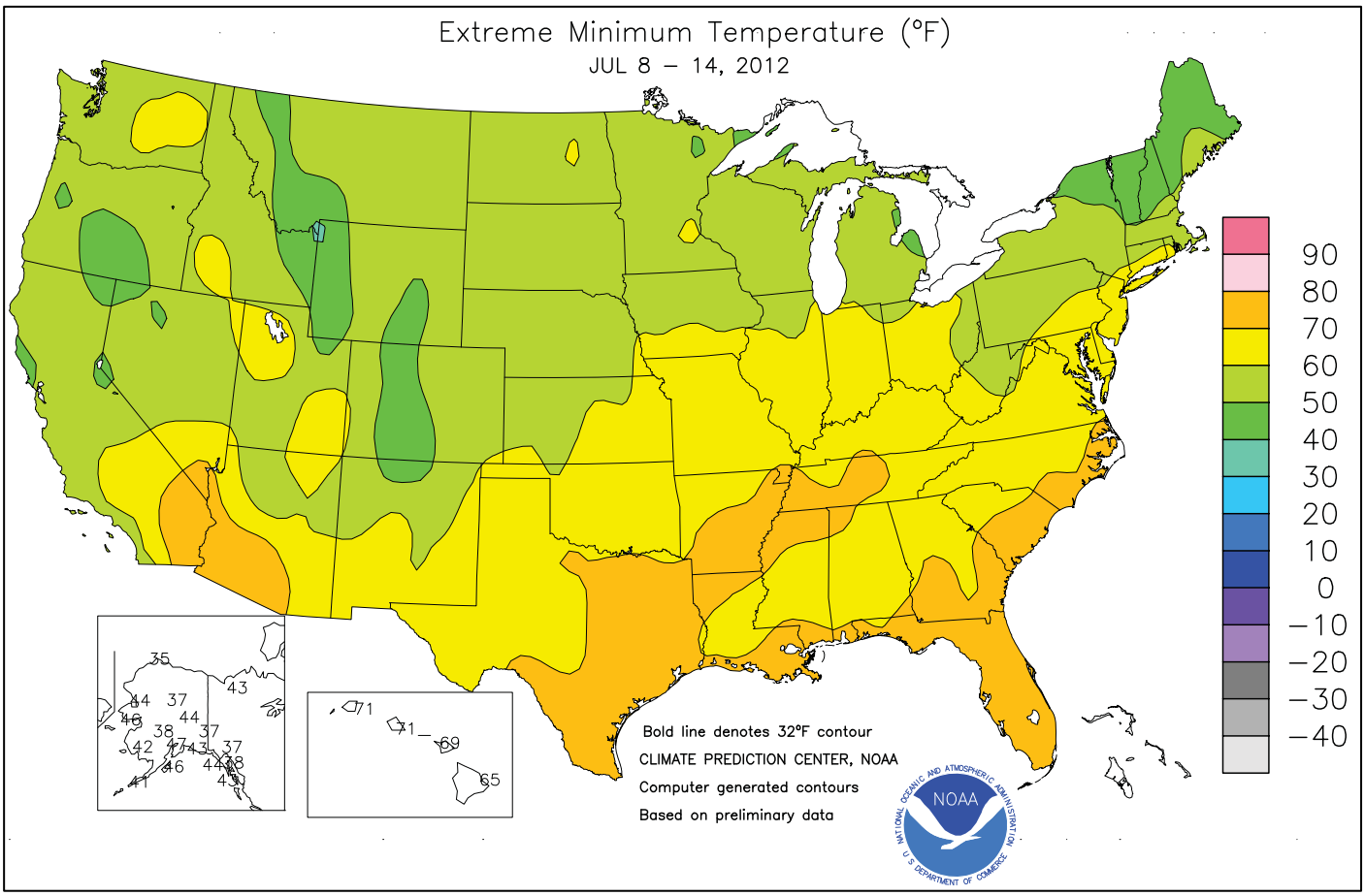


Based on preliminary data

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments

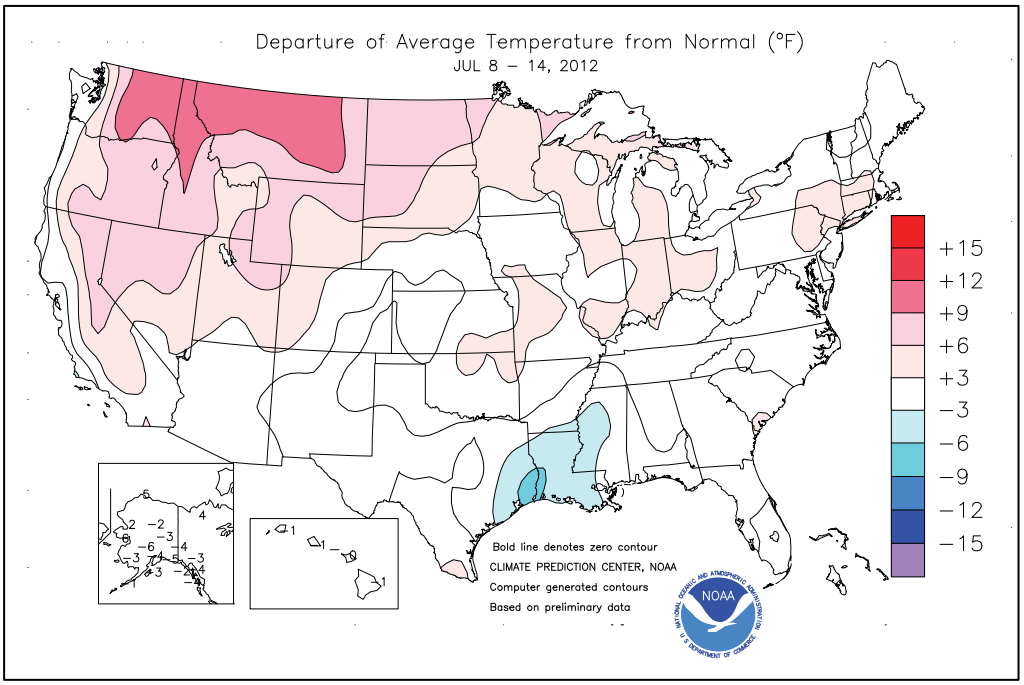
Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
JUL 8 – 14, 2012
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
JUL 8 – 14, 2012
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
−30
−40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA

(Continued from front cover)

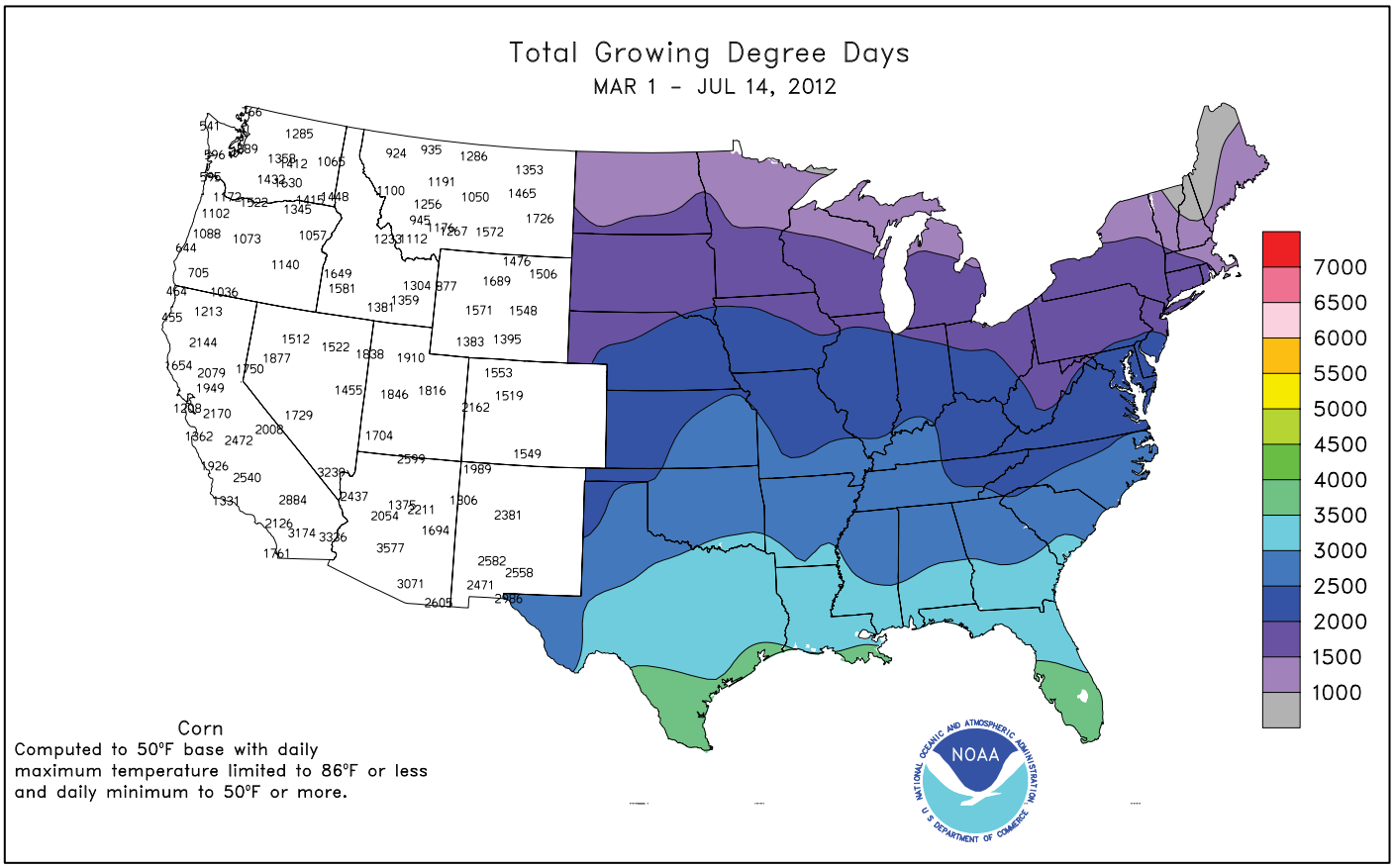
Coast region received too much rain (locally 8 to 12 inches or more), causing localized flooding. Meanwhile, early-week showers briefly aided pastures and crops on the **central and southern Plains**, but dry weather covered the remainder of the **nation's mid-section**. In addition, heat returned to the **Plains** toward week's end, maintaining or renewing stress on both rain-fed and irrigated summer crops. Elsewhere, hot weather shifted into the **West** for several days. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 10°F above normal across portions of the **northern High Plains** and the **interior Northwest**. With monsoon showers active in the **Four Corners States**, the focus for wildfire activity primarily shifted into the **Northwest**. At week's end, however, cooler weather and showers arrived across the **interior Northwest**.



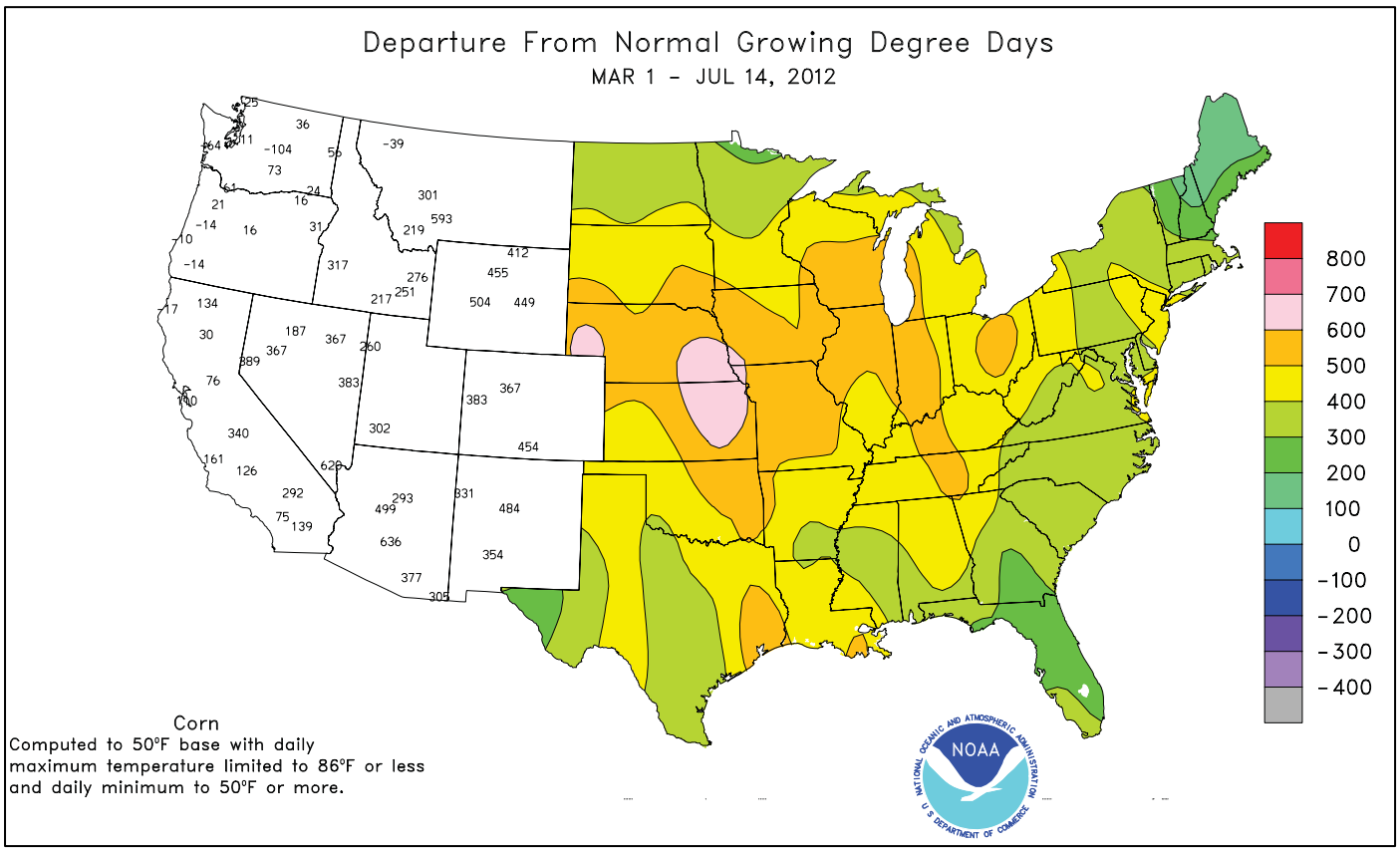
Extreme heat lingered early in the week in the **southern Mid-Atlantic States**. With a high of 102°F on July 8, **Washington, DC**, experienced its fourth day in a row of triple-digit heat. The only other time **Washington** noted 100-degree heat on 4 consecutive days was July 19-22, 1930. **Washington** also set a record with 11 consecutive days of 95-degree heat from June 28 - July 8. Similarly, **Raleigh-Durham, NC**, posted triple-digit readings on 6 consecutive days (July 3-8), breaking its record set from July 20-24, 2011. **Raleigh-Durham** also tied its all-time-record high with a reading of 105°F on July 8. The heat wave never fully broke in some of the driest areas of the **Midwest**, including **Ft. Wayne, IN.** High temperatures reached or exceeded 90°F on at least 18 consecutive days (June 27 - July 14) in **Ft. Wayne**, shattering the mark originally set from July 11-24, 1983. However, the core of extreme heat temporarily shifted into the **Northwest**, where daily-record highs for July 8 soared to 109°F in **Monument, OR**; 107°F in **Ellensburg, WA**; and 106°F in **Lewiston, ID.** Elsewhere in **Idaho**, **Boise** (108°F) notched a daily-record high for July 9. Along with the **Northwestern** heat came dozens of new wildfires. Among them was the lightning-sparked Long Draw fire, **Oregon's** largest blaze in well over a century. The Long Draw fire, which started on July 8, consumed more than 580,000 acres of rangeland in **southeastern Oregon**, north of **McDermitt, NV.** Through mid-July, year-to-date wildfires had charred nearly 3.7 million acres of U.S. vegetation, approximately 111 percent of the 10-year average. Meanwhile, **Las Vegas, NV** (113 and 114°F), collected consecutive daily-record highs for July 9-10. On July 11, **Beaver Dam, AZ** (121°F), set an all-time-record high. **Beaver Dam** had previously reached 120°F on June 22, 1954; July 15, 1998; and July 5, 2007. In **California**, daily-record highs were set in locations such as **Lancaster** (111°F on July 11) and **Fresno** (109°F on July 12). At week's end, heat returned to the **nation's mid-section**, where **Rapid City, SD** (104°F on July 14), logged a daily-record high.

Historically dry conditions persisted in parts of the **Midwest**. During the 75-day period from May 1 - July 14, rainfall in **Ft. Wayne, IN**, totaled 1.73 inches (17 percent of normal). Nearly half (0.79 inch) of **Ft. Wayne's** total fell during the first 7 days of May. In contrast, July 8 featured daily-record totals of 1.71 inches in both **McAlester, OK**, and **Fayetteville, AR.** A day later, records for July 9 included 2.97 inches in **Greensboro, NC**, and 1.50 inches in **Ft. Smith, AR.** Other **Southeastern** daily-record totals reached 2.71 inches (on July 12) in **Tupelo, MS**; 2.60 inches (on July 12) in **Chattanooga, TN**; and 2.49 inches (on July 11) in **Athens, GA.** Heavy showers also soaked **southern Florida**, where **Miami** (2.31 inches on July 12) and **Ft. Lauderdale** (2.24 inches on July 11) notched daily-record amounts. Very heavy rain developed in the **western Gulf Coast region**, where **San Antonio** (2.83 inches) and **Victoria, TX** (2.59 inches), posted record-setting totals for July 11. Two days later, **Beaumont-Pt. Arthur, TX** (4.08 inches on July 13), also logged a record-setting amount. A few totals in the 10- to 15-inch range were reported in the vicinity of **Houston, TX.** From July 7-15, **Conroe, TX**, received 11.92 inches of rain. Nearly three-quarters (8.92 inches) of **Conroe's** rain fell from July 10-12. Heavy showers also dotted the **Southwest**, where daily record-setting totals in **Arizona** reached 0.85 inch (on July 13) in **Kingman** and 0.84 inch (on July 14) in **Flagstaff**.

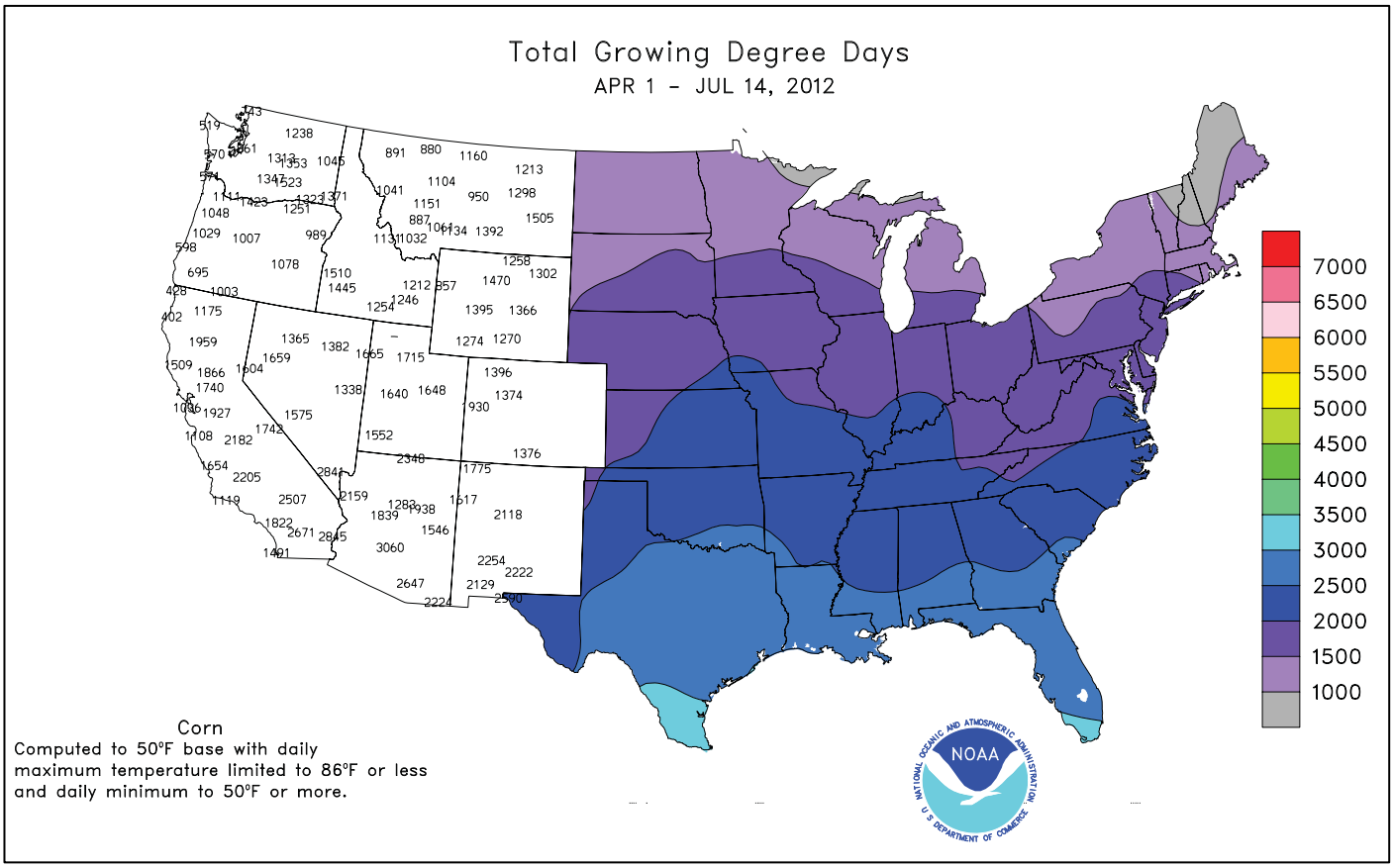
Cool, showery weather prevailed in **Alaska**, particularly across the southern half of the state. Daily-record precipitation totals were noted in several locations, including **Juneau** (1.64 inches on July 9), **King Salmon** (0.71 inch on July 9), and **Bettles** (0.49 inch on July 8). **Juneau's** weekly rainfall climbed to 3.21 inches. In addition, daily-record lows were established in numerous communities, including **McGrath** (38°F on July 10) and **Juneau** (38°F on July 12). Farther south, **Hawaii's** dry season remained largely uneventful. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo** received measurable rain on 13 of the first 14 days of July, totaling 3.53 inches (77 percent of normal).

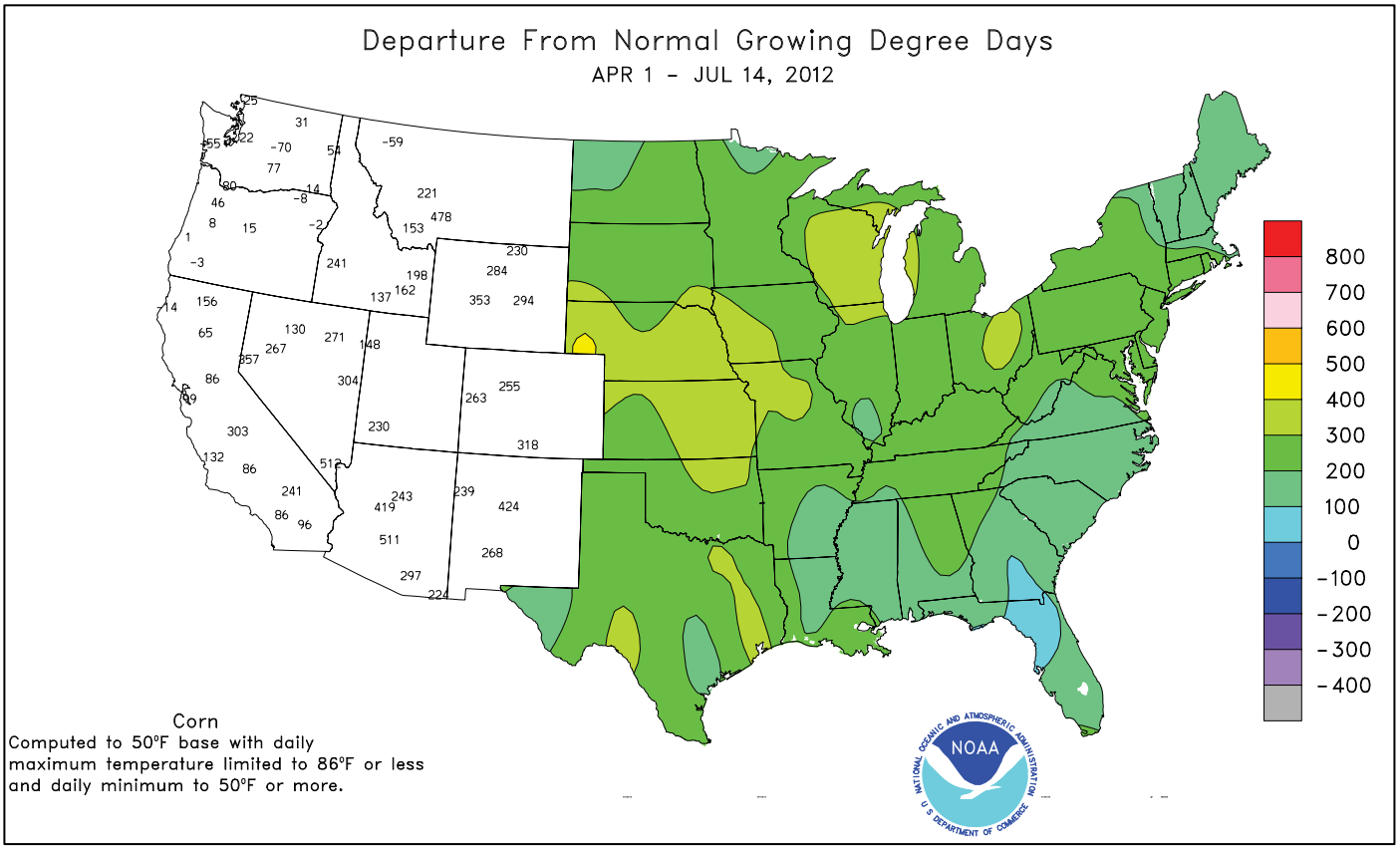


Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.



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


Total Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - JUL 14, 2012
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
NOAA
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - JUL 14, 2012
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
NOAA
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 14, 2012

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		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	90	73	96	70	81	1	1.04	-0.15	0.49	3.99	66	23.76	76	88	48	5	0	6	0
	HUNTSVILLE	89	72	98	70	80	1	5.20	4.16	1.62	6.90	110	27.54	83	91	62	4	0	6	3
	MOBILE	87	72	91	69	80	-1	1.94	0.48	0.85	15.67	201	42.18	114	92	76	1	0	4	2
	MONTGOMERY	94	71	96	68	83	1	0.51	-0.76	0.30	3.38	51	23.07	72	91	48	7	0	2	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	59	49	62	47	54	-4	0.63	0.32	0.27	2.26	137	6.91	140	78	67	0	0	5	0
	BARROW	53	38	62	35	46	6	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.09	15	1.18	101	92	70	0	0	0	0
	FAIRBANKS	69	51	73	44	60	-3	0.07	-0.29	0.06	1.60	75	4.25	103	84	50	0	0	2	0
	JUNEAU	59	47	67	38	53	-4	3.28	2.41	1.14	10.72	212	30.47	128	98	87	0	0	7	3
	KODIAK	54	48	57	46	51	-2	1.69	0.71	0.82	3.75	51	29.12	76	95	86	0	0	7	2
	NOME	66	50	75	46	58	6	0.05	-0.36	0.03	0.84	44	3.64	65	76	59	0	0	2	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	81	51	89	48	66	0	0.89	0.44	0.84	0.90	76	5.36	50	76	31	0	0	3	1
	PHOENIX	106	85	113	76	95	2	0.59	0.41	0.24	0.73	187	1.09	31	45	31	7	0	3	0
	PRESCOTT	90	66	99	61	78	5	2.21	1.67	1.83	2.27	173	5.61	70	59	28	4	0	4	1
	TUCSON	100	77	105	69	89	2	0.94	0.55	0.77	2.13	242	2.81	69	62	33	7	0	4	1
AR	FORT SMITH	96	73	98	72	85	3	2.35	1.58	1.50	4.02	68	22.82	95	89	41	7	0	3	2
	LITTLE ROCK	91	73	94	72	82	0	1.32	0.53	0.86	2.22	40	20.93	75	90	52	6	0	5	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	102	74	106	66	88	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	3.62	79	37	20	7	0	0	0
	FRESNO	104	72	109	65	88	7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	6.58	84	47	30	7	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	72	61	76	57	67	-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	4.61	49	90	74	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	102	64	108	62	83	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.82	119	17.29	79	53	23	7	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	95	58	106	54	77	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	15	9.86	83	76	21	5	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	75	64	81	63	70	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	3.46	45	86	72	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	68	53	77	51	61	-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	82	10.46	78	84	67	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	97	59	105	53	78	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	78	6.46	72	66	37	6	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	78	51	82	46	65	1	0.33	0.15	0.13	0.91	100	2.43	79	86	58	0	0	4	0
	CO SPRINGS	82	60	91	56	71	2	1.40	0.85	0.85	2.26	66	4.26	47	80	34	2	0	2	2
	DENVER INTL	89	61	97	59	75	3	0.01	-0.45	0.01	1.65	65	5.24	68	68	24	4	0	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	96	67	101	62	82	5	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.52	87	1.90	42	51	25	7	0	0	0
	PUEBLO	89	60	97	58	75	0	0.56	0.17	0.38	0.69	33	3.15	49	85	48	3	0	3	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	85	71	89	68	78	4	0.03	-0.80	0.03	4.71	90	17.85	74	76	46	0	0	1	0
	HARTFORD	89	63	92	58	76	2	0.00	-0.80	0.00	4.95	90	17.19	70	76	39	4	0	0	0
DC	WASHINGTON	91	73	102	71	82	3	1.68	0.87	0.71	4.08	87	14.82	72	81	41	3	0	5	2
DE	WILMINGTON	87	69	93	64	78	2	0.02	-0.96	0.02	3.69	67	14.05	60	87	44	1	0	1	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	89	74	92	72	82	0	0.53	-0.66	0.50	9.49	116	17.78	75	95	59	3	0	2	1
	JACKSONVILLE	92	74	95	72	83	1	0.00	-1.37	0.00	19.04	234	33.96	133	91	51	7	0	0	0
	KEY WEST	85	75	88	73	80	-5	4.70	4.01	2.01	13.23	219	30.33	177	91	74	0	0	6	2
	MIAMI	88	75	91	71	82	-2	4.67	3.37	2.31	17.24	152	48.31	181	87	61	2	0	6	4
	ORLANDO	91	74	96	72	83	1	0.89	-0.82	0.80	10.67	98	20.04	79	91	56	6	0	2	1
	PENSACOLA	88	75	89	74	82	-1	3.10	1.27	2.20	24.22	242	42.42	122	89	68	0	0	7	1
	TALLAHASSEE	92	73	96	71	83	1	0.52	-1.29	0.28	15.45	147	32.39	91	91	60	6	0	6	0
	TAMPA	91	75	95	74	83	0	1.14	-0.29	0.53	19.91	238	28.74	138	87	54	5	0	6	1
	WEST PALM BEACH	88	75	91	73	82	0	0.99	-0.45	0.43	13.37	126	34.50	117	88	68	1	0	4	0
GA	ATHENS	92	71	99	69	82	2	3.83	2.84	2.50	7.38	125	19.39	71	89	55	5	0	7	2
	ATLANTA	92	73	97	71	82	2	1.14	-0.05	0.44	5.12	86	21.65	76	88	63	6	0	5	0
	AUGUSTA	95	72	100	70	83	2	0.44	-0.45	0.43	3.22	54	14.03	56	92	68	7	0	2	0
	COLUMBUS	92	73	94	71	83	1	0.21	-0.93	0.14	3.73	65	20.54	73	91	44	6	0	3	0
	MACON	93	73	97	70	83	2	1.19	0.21	1.07	8.24	151	18.93	73	93	47	7	0	4	1
	SAVANNAH	94	75	97	73	84	2	0.24	-1.06	0.14	4.77	59	21.38	84	88	52	7	0	3	0
HI	HILO	82	67	83	65	74	-2	1.63	-0.81	0.60	9.89	82	54.28	83	87	76	0	0	5	1
	HONOLULU	85	74	87	71	80	-1	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.14	23	7.63	81	71	62	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	86	71	87	69	79	0	0.05	-0.03	0.02	0.48	126	4.13	37	75	66	0	0	4	0
	LIHUE	83	73	84	71	78	-1	0.14	-0.32	0.06	0.90	33	33.69	168	80	70	0	0	5	0
ID	BOISE	101	70	108	66	86	12	0.01	-0.08	0.01	0.20	21	8.66	117	48	27	7	0	1	0
	LEWISTON	98	70	106	66	84	11	0.00	-0.16	0.00	2.11	142	10.71	142	58	35	6	0	0	0
	POCATELLO	94	54	100	49	74	5	0.47	0.33	0.39	0.64	54	5.97	80	78	38	6	0	2	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	89	67	93	64	78	5	0.28	-0.46	0.28	1.46	28	13.67	75	68	35	4	0	1	0
	MOLINE	89	64	93	58	77	2	0.01	-0.88	0.01	1.73	27	14.89	72	87	68	3	0	1	0
	PEORIA	92	68	95	64	80	5	1.17	0.23	1.14	3.52	62	12.93	67	75	37	6	0	3	1
	ROCKFORD	90	65	93	60	78	5	0.15	-0.79	0.14	0.84	12	11.21	57	73	52	5	0	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	92	66	95	62	79	3	0.25	-0.53	0.13	1.21	23	14.72	76	85	39	6	0	2	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	93	70	102	68	82	3	0.57	-0.30	0.34	1.24	21	12.63	49	86	58	4	0	3	0
	FORT WAYNE	91	64	94	60	78	5	0.01	-0.80	0.01	0.67	12	11.02	56	77	33	7	0	1	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	93	72	96	70	82	7	0.00	-0.99	0.00	0.09	1	15.15	68	71	33	6	0	0	0
	SOUTH BEND	91	65	95	60	78	5	2.11	1.26	2.11	3.65	61	14.95	74	69	47	3	0	1	1
IA	BURLINGTON	89	67	93	63	78	2	0.06	-0.97	0.06	2.69	41	13.08	64	83	40	2	0	1	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	87	63	90	59	75	1	0.52	-0.40	0.50	1.81	28	11.24	63	86	39	2	0	2	1
	DES MOINES	91	69	95	64	80	4	0.28	-0.64	0.23	2.45	38	15.41	82	70	51	5	0	2	0
	DUBUQUE	86	64	89	60	75	3	0.10	-0.70	0.07	1.52	27	12.40	67	80	57	0	0	2	0
	SIOUX CITY	90	62	96	56	76	1	0.63	-0.11	0.47	2.79	54	17.27	116	91	67	4	0	2	0
	WATERLOO	88	61	91	55	75	1	0.17	-0.79	0.17	2.71	40	13.40	74	87	61	2	0	1	0
KS	CONCORDIA	90	66	98	59	78	-1	0.60	-0.35	0.37	5.31	91	14.28	88	86	63	3	0	2	0
	DODGE CITY	91	64	98	58	78	-1	1.27	0.57	1.26	3.67	81	11.42	88	80	35	4	0	2	1
	GOODLAND	89	60	98	53	75	0	1.22	0.43	1.22	2.21	46	6.63	56	81	56	3	0	1	1
	TOPEKA	95	69	99	65	82	4	0.67	-0.21	0.67	3.06	46	14.31	74	86	62	6	0	1	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 14, 2012

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	98	71	102	69	84	3	0.08	-0.69	0.08	2.63	45	17.62	103	70	40	7	0	1	0
KY	JACKSON	84	68	98	66	76	1	2.70	1.65	1.17	5.87	87	25.56	94	98	61	1	0	4	2
	LEXINGTON	89	68	103	63	79	3	3.58	2.48	2.41	5.22	77	21.06	80	88	64	3	0	4	2
	LOUISVILLE	91	72	97	70	81	3	1.27	0.30	1.13	2.11	37	25.43	100	81	46	3	0	2	1
	PADUCAH	92	70	99	67	81	3	0.78	-0.31	0.67	1.95	29	12.64	45	95	46	5	0	3	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	88	73	92	71	80	-2	3.07	1.72	1.08	9.99	125	35.77	101	97	60	2	0	6	3
	LAKE CHARLES	83	72	88	71	77	-5	5.71	4.49	1.76	10.26	120	42.13	138	98	77	0	0	6	5
	NEW ORLEANS	89	75	92	73	82	-1	1.53	0.05	0.74	7.27	73	31.10	86	88	70	2	0	6	2
	SHREVEPORT	87	73	94	72	80	-3	5.56	4.59	1.78	10.88	154	30.07	101	96	69	3	0	6	4
ME	CARIBOU	79	55	86	46	67	2	0.05	-0.78	0.05	7.07	143	23.05	125	80	39	0	0	1	0
	PORTLAND	84	58	90	52	71	3	0.00	-0.74	0.00	9.70	203	28.26	117	89	40	2	0	0	0
MD	BALTIMORE	90	70	100	64	80	4	0.59	-0.26	0.33	3.31	65	14.01	63	81	42	4	0	2	0
MA	BOSTON	86	68	91	63	77	3	0.00	-0.68	0.00	4.85	105	16.25	72	73	36	2	0	0	0
	WORCESTER	84	64	88	60	74	4	0.07	-0.87	0.07	5.68	97	18.91	74	81	37	0	0	1	0
MI	ALPENA	84	55	89	47	69	3	0.03	-0.64	0.03	4.88	128	13.74	98	90	36	0	0	1	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	90	64	94	60	77	6	0.00	-0.83	0.00	2.21	41	16.36	89	78	31	3	0	0	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	85	54	90	50	70	3	0.10	-0.48	0.10	5.24	130	19.27	140	89	55	1	0	1	0
	LANSING	88	61	93	58	75	5	0.09	-0.54	0.09	2.01	41	13.23	82	76	54	2	0	1	0
	MUSKEGON	88	64	92	59	76	6	0.00	-0.47	0.00	2.92	83	15.80	102	67	51	2	0	0	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	86	59	93	53	73	4	0.01	-0.72	0.01	3.99	82	16.45	99	87	29	3	0	1	0
MN	DULUTH	85	60	89	53	73	8	0.00	-0.98	0.00	10.84	174	24.55	165	83	57	0	0	0	0
	INT'L FALLS	84	55	89	48	69	3	2.87	2.07	2.85	6.24	110	14.83	123	95	48	0	0	2	1
	MINNEAPOLIS	89	68	91	65	79	6	1.00	0.10	1.00	5.19	84	21.04	136	72	38	3	0	1	1
	ROCHESTER	86	62	88	59	74	4	0.98	-0.04	0.98	4.23	70	15.18	94	81	54	0	0	1	1
	ST. CLOUD	89	60	93	56	74	5	0.07	-0.68	0.06	3.23	53	17.55	125	94	35	2	0	2	0
MS	JACKSON	87	72	93	69	79	-2	3.83	2.76	1.13	9.18	155	39.80	122	95	63	2	0	7	3
	MERIDIAN	88	69	91	65	79	-2	2.85	1.56	1.22	6.07	94	34.61	98	97	66	2	0	5	2
	TUPELO	88	72	93	71	80	0	4.28	3.40	2.71	5.93	89	27.02	81	92	70	5	0	5	2
MO	COLUMBIA	94	70	96	68	82	5	1.19	0.34	0.66	2.84	50	19.82	91	82	37	7	0	3	1
	KANSAS CITY	92	69	97	65	80	2	0.09	-0.95	0.05	2.56	39	13.24	66	83	39	5	0	2	0
	SAINT LOUIS	94	74	98	71	84	4	0.50	-0.41	0.24	2.48	44	19.15	89	72	43	7	0	3	0
	SPRINGFIELD	92	68	99	65	80	2	0.18	-0.72	0.18	1.50	22	15.40	64	84	50	5	0	1	0
MT	BILLINGS	96	65	99	61	80	9	0.07	-0.24	0.05	0.40	16	4.55	49	49	18	7	0	2	0
	BUTTE	87	49	90	45	68	6	0.74	0.41	0.36	2.12	77	6.02	79	82	20	2	0	3	0
	CUT BANK	89	56	95	51	72	10	0.36	0.01	0.36	2.75	85	5.81	77	84	27	4	0	1	0
	GLASGOW	95	64	100	59	80	11	0.24	-0.18	0.11	2.75	89	8.46	128	76	49	6	0	3	0
	GREAT FALLS	93	60	98	57	77	12	0.01	-0.30	0.01	1.62	56	7.96	88	67	21	6	0	1	0
	HAVRE	95	60	100	54	78	10	0.04	-0.31	0.04	1.80	69	8.61	126	65	33	6	0	1	0
	MISSOULA	94	58	99	53	76	10	0.02	-0.22	0.02	2.76	123	9.28	115	71	38	6	0	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	91	64	96	58	77	1	0.08	-0.62	0.07	2.33	45	8.06	53	90	71	3	0	2	0
	LINCOLN	92	66	99	57	79	1	0.00	-0.78	0.00	3.57	71	13.20	84	82	60	4	0	0	0
	NORFOLK	92	61	98	54	77	2	0.00	-0.88	0.00	0.89	15	10.85	68	85	62	4	0	0	0
	NORTH PLATTE	91	59	98	55	75	1	0.20	-0.52	0.09	1.18	26	7.77	64	89	34	5	0	3	0
	OMAHA	92	69	97	63	80	4	0.01	-0.87	0.01	3.58	63	14.33	85	79	60	4	0	1	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	92	61	100	58	76	3	0.58	0.06	0.43	2.38	64	4.73	45	84	54	4	0	3	0
	VALENTINE	95	61	101	52	78	5	0.01	-0.76	0.01	1.73	38	8.18	71	83	54	6	0	1	0
NV	ELY	89	52	98	48	71	4	0.91	0.81	0.61	1.21	144	5.05	91	64	33	5	0	4	1
	LAS VEGAS	105	83	114	71	94	3	0.08	0.01	0.06	0.11	58	0.36	15	31	19	7	0	2	0
	RENO	100	64	103	59	82	11	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	2.62	58	35	15	7	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	100	56	103	45	78	7	0.02	-0.04	0.01	0.17	21	3.25	64	31	12	7	0	2	0
NH	CONCORD	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	5.49	126	18.82	98	***	***	***	***	***	***
NJ	NEWARK	89	73	96	71	81	4	0.00	-1.05	0.00	5.08	94	18.11	73	67	39	1	0	0	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	89	68	93	65	78	-1	0.10	-0.13	0.09	0.80	75	2.66	72	62	26	3	0	2	0
NY	ALBANY	88	62	91	53	75	4	0.89	0.12	0.89	3.15	59	16.95	85	85	33	2	0	1	1
	BINGHAMTON	83	61	87	55	72	4	0.11	-0.70	0.11	4.57	83	17.38	85	78	48	0	0	1	0
	BUFFALO	87	64	91	58	75	4	0.00	-0.71	0.00	2.82	53	14.76	73	73	32	2	0	0	0
	ROCHESTER	86	61	93	54	73	3	0.02	-0.64	0.02	4.06	86	15.22	88	81	51	3	0	1	0
	SYRACUSE	89	62	94	57	75	4	0.20	-0.75	0.00	2.70	48	15.34	76	82	33	3	0	1	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	82	67	92	65	74	1	2.54	1.69	1.80	4.79	78	23.44	88	92	70	1	0	5	2
	CHARLOTTE	90	71	101	67	81	1	2.24	1.41	1.04	3.54	70	18.60	79	88	55	3	0	5	2
	GREENSBORO	87	70	100	64	78	0	3.83	2.81	2.97	6.36	115	19.84	85	92	58	2	0	5	2
	HATTERAS	87	76	89	73	82	3	2.16	1.17	0.89	5.42	95	28.20	102	90	70	0	0	3	3
	RALEIGH	90	72	105	68	81	2	0.70	-0.27	0.38	4.04	76	19.90	85	88	62	3	0	3	0
	WILMINGTON	91	74	100	72	83	2	0.85	-0.85	0.44	3.28	38	19.53	69	95	56	3	0	3	0
ND	BISMARCK	91	61	96	56	76	7	0.16	-0.42	0.16	3.75	99	8.74	94	84	57	4	0	1	0
	DICKINSON	92	58	98	54	75	7	0.02	-0.52	0.02	2.98	66	6.75	67	85	26	6	0	1	0
	FARGO	90	64	93	55	77	7	0.00	-0.67	0.00	2.82	58	9.26	81	83	43	3	0	0	0
	GRAND FORKS	88	63	92	57	76	7	0.65	-0.04	0.63	3.72	84	9.57	96	92	43	2	0	2	1
	JAMESTOWN	88	64	90	60	76	6	0.57	-0.17	0.38	3.09	68	8.47	83	91	41	1	0	3	0
	WILLISTON	92	62	99	57	77	9	0.76	0.22	0.74	3.74	108	7.90	98	85	51	5	0	2	1
OH	AKRON-CANTON	87	63	92	59	75	3	0.01	-0.90	0.01	2.10	39	14.42	70	70	47	1	0	1	0
	CINCINNATI	91	69	100	62	80	4	0.05	-0.78	0.04	2.13	35	19.02	78	77	42	4	0	2	0
	CLEVELAND	84	66	89	60	75	3	0.00	-0.81	0.00	4.26	76	17.02	84	77	46	0	0	0	0
	COLUMBUS	89	69	92	66	79	4	0.17	-0.88	0.17	2.95	48	19.48	93	73	48	4	0	1	0
	DAYTON	89	67	91	65	78	4	0.00	-0.85	0.00	1.61	27	14.48	65	78	38	4	0	0	0
	MANSFIELD	85	62	89	58	74	3	0.06	-0.88	0.06	3.65	57	18.64	80	88	42	0	0	1	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 14, 2012

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	86	62	89	58	74	1	0.25	-0.40	0.23	4.44	86	15.72	87	86	41	0	0	2	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	84	59	89	55	72	2	0.00	-0.98	0.00	5.20	88	20.42	102	83	54	0	0	0	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	97	71	99	69	84	2	0.39	-0.31	0.21	1.95	32	19.58	96	86	35	7	0	3	0
	TULSA	98	73	100	69	85	2	0.12	-0.60	0.08	5.31	85	18.56	79	84	49	7	0	3	0
OR	ASTORIA	64	55	67	54	60	0	0.00	-0.31	0.00	5.18	157	49.25	135	91	82	0	0	0	0
	BURNS	95	55	99	52	75	10	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.45	54	6.39	102	55	28	7	0	0	0
	EUGENE	87	52	91	46	69	3	0.99	0.84	0.99	3.26	172	31.66	113	90	60	2	0	1	1
	MEDFORD	95	61	99	57	78	6	0.06	0.00	0.06	2.54	310	14.23	146	72	30	7	0	1	0
	PENDLETON	96	62	104	59	79	7	0.09	0.01	0.08	1.64	171	9.67	134	64	30	6	0	2	0
	PORTLAND	83	58	88	55	71	3	0.00	-0.17	0.00	4.15	210	28.31	142	80	63	0	0	0	0
	SALEM	86	54	90	49	70	4	0.00	-0.15	0.00	2.33	129	32.15	148	84	56	1	0	0	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	89	66	91	61	77	4	0.11	-0.84	0.07	4.79	82	18.41	78	77	49	3	0	3	0
	ERIE	83	64	88	60	73	1	0.00	-0.75	0.00	2.35	40	15.89	77	74	49	0	0	0	0
	MIDDLETOWN	89	69	92	65	79	3	0.28	-0.55	0.23	4.63	84	19.07	86	82	41	5	0	2	0
	PHILADELPHIA	89	72	92	68	81	4	0.48	-0.51	0.45	3.42	66	14.54	64	73	45	5	0	2	0
	PITTSBURGH	86	65	89	61	76	3	0.25	-0.68	0.24	2.85	48	18.23	87	76	40	0	0	2	0
	WILKES-BARRE	88	63	91	57	76	4	0.02	-0.88	0.02	3.19	55	16.67	83	85	35	2	0	1	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	88	64	91	57	76	4	0.08	-0.91	0.06	4.80	74	16.64	74	82	59	3	0	2	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	87	65	92	63	76	3	0.00	-0.69	0.00	5.27	110	19.20	77	80	39	2	0	0	0
SC	BEAUFORT	95	76	99	74	85	3	0.06	-1.16	0.06	3.10	38	20.54	82	86	49	7	0	1	0
	CHARLESTON	93	74	98	72	84	2	0.13	-1.24	0.08	9.92	114	22.72	86	91	54	7	0	3	0
	COLUMBIA	94	74	103	72	84	2	4.66	3.42	3.15	8.83	118	22.25	83	88	56	5	0	5	2
	GREENVILLE	88	71	98	67	80	1	0.88	-0.14	0.35	3.51	59	18.50	66	89	59	2	0	4	0
SD	ABERDEEN	91	61	95	53	76	4	0.14	-0.54	0.12	1.56	32	8.27	71	85	54	4	0	3	0
	HURON	91	64	95	59	77	4	0.10	-0.57	0.08	3.23	69	14.37	113	86	40	3	0	2	0
	RAPID CITY	94	61	104	56	78	7	0.06	-0.40	0.06	2.72	72	8.65	83	72	24	5	0	1	0
	SIOUX FALLS	90	62	96	56	76	3	0.00	-0.66	0.00	0.74	15	11.69	85	82	53	2	0	0	0
TN	BRISTOL	84	68	96	66	76	2	5.02	4.03	2.13	7.63	131	24.42	101	97	60	2	0	7	3
	CHATTANOOGA	89	73	99	70	81	2	3.23	2.11	2.60	5.78	93	23.72	76	88	75	5	0	4	1
	KNOXVILLE	86	71	98	69	79	1	2.59	1.48	1.02	6.25	100	29.32	102	94	64	1	0	7	2
	MEMPHIS	86	74	90	73	80	-2	0.63	-0.39	0.21	2.22	35	15.54	49	90	65	1	0	7	0
	NASHVILLE	86	72	100	70	79	0	5.36	4.48	1.68	5.90	101	23.82	87	95	67	2	0	6	4
TX	ABILENE	95	71	101	69	83	0	1.42	1.06	0.86	3.52	91	12.38	104	92	50	6	0	2	2
	AMARILLO	91	67	97	66	79	1	0.18	-0.40	0.17	1.90	42	7.26	68	73	33	5	0	2	0
	AUSTIN	93	73	97	71	83	-1	2.41	1.98	1.22	3.03	64	24.68	135	94	53	5	0	7	1
	BEAUMONT	83	72	89	70	77	-6	8.22	6.96	4.08	13.13	143	41.56	131	98	71	0	0	7	5
	BROWNSVILLE	94	77	97	76	86	2	1.73	1.30	1.73	5.92	152	12.40	105	91	53	7	0	1	1
	CORPUS CHRISTI	92	77	96	74	85	1	1.13	0.69	0.78	2.88	64	14.30	94	88	59	6	0	3	1
	DEL RIO	98	76	102	73	87	2	0.81	0.33	0.39	0.86	26	9.55	97	85	52	7	0	3	0
	EL PASO	92	70	96	67	81	-3	1.31	1.00	0.87	2.07	142	3.44	109	70	30	5	0	3	1
	FORT WORTH	96	75	97	73	85	0	0.02	-0.42	0.02	2.89	70	22.58	114	85	39	7	0	1	0
	GALVESTON	85	75	88	73	80	-4	4.65	3.84	1.39	8.78	154	30.27	141	94	72	0	0	7	4
	HOUSTON	84	74	90	72	79	-4	3.63	2.89	2.04	8.63	124	30.87	120	92	79	1	0	5	2
	LUBBOCK	92	67	99	64	80	0	0.06	-0.44	0.04	1.66	41	5.31	55	73	43	4	0	3	0
	MIDLAND	94	70	100	67	82	1	0.08	-0.33	0.08	0.52	21	4.75	72	78	40	5	0	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	97	71	101	68	84	2	0.44	0.21	0.39	0.96	31	13.52	126	79	45	7	0	3	0
	SAN ANTONIO	93	75	97	72	84	0	3.27	2.81	2.83	3.78	71	26.52	148	93	51	6	0	4	1
	VICTORIA	89	74	97	71	81	-3	4.76	4.04	2.59	6.59	101	18.41	86	95	68	4	0	5	3
	WACO	95	74	97	73	84	-1	0.61	0.10	0.52	2.71	66	22.53	123	93	55	7	0	2	1
	WICHITA FALLS	98	72	102	69	85	1	0.38	0.02	0.30	2.83	62	12.60	79	87	49	7	0	2	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	97	71	103	67	84	8	0.03	-0.11	0.02	0.32	31	6.83	70	51	18	6	0	2	0
VT	BURLINGTON	86	57	93	51	71	1	0.00	-0.88	0.00	4.90	95	15.98	91	84	30	3	0	0	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	86	67	101	64	77	2	0.61	-0.41	0.22	3.66	63	19.06	80	91	59	1	0	5	0
	NORFOLK	86	74	102	69	80	1	2.12	0.99	1.08	7.39	124	23.86	98	90	63	1	0	4	2
	RICHMOND	89	71	103	66	80	2	2.78	1.76	1.36	7.05	128	19.36	83	87	58	2	0	3	2
	ROANOKE	86	70	102	66	78	2	0.92	0.01	0.58	4.17	76	18.66	80	84	57	2	0	3	1
	WASH/DULLES	89	69	101	63	79	3	0.34	-0.46	0.22	2.36	41	15.17	67	85	49	1	0	3	0
WA	OLYMPIA	79	51	86	48	65	3	0.28	0.07	0.20	2.87	126	32.25	119	97	78	0	0	3	0
	QUILLAYUTE	66	54	69	53	60	2	0.00	-0.52	0.00	8.32	181	70.86	130	91	79	0	0	0	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	78	56	83	52	67	2	0.08	-0.11	0.06	3.35	174	25.74	133	86	69	0	0	2	0
	SPOKANE	93	67	98	65	80	12	0.02	-0.15	0.02	2.88	187	13.01	140	68	29	6	0	1	0
	YAKIMA	98	67	104	61	83	15	0.01	-0.03	0.01	0.86	118	5.22	118	51	30	7	0	1	0
WV	BECKLEY	82	65	93	61	73	2	1.21	0.12	0.71	4.32	71	23.15	98	90	62	1	0	6	1
	CHARLESTON	87	66	101	64	76	2	2.99	1.90	2.30	5.93	95	21.78	90	95	51	2	0	2	2
	ELKINS	84	60	96	56	72	3	3.24	2.14	2.03	5.82	86	23.50	92	96	43	1	0	4	3
	HUNTINGTON	87	66	100	64	77	2	0.91	-0.07	0.91	3.60	62	17.26	73	99	54	2	0	1	1
WI	EAU CLAIRE	89	61	91	56	75	4	0.10	-0.77	0.10	4.59	76	16.36	100	94	33	2	0	1	0
	GREEN BAY	88	61	92	56	75	5	0.07	-0.70	0.07	2.15	43	12.70	87	88	34	3	0	1	0
	LA CROSSE	90	63	92	58	77	3	0.40	-0.56	0.27	3.64	61	15.18	90	89	33	3	0	2	0
	MADISON	90	62	92	55	76	5	0.01	-0.86	0.01	0.32	5	11.40	66	71	43	5	0	1	0
	MILWAUKEE	84	67	91	62	75	3	0.74	-0.06	0.72	1.71	33	14.35	79	78	47	1	0	2	1
WY	CASPER	93	53	98	48	73	4	0.06	-0.24	0.04	0.47	24	5.12	64	74	37	6	0	2	0
	CHEYENNE	82	57	90	54	69	2	0.04	-0.46	0.03	4.10	132	5.83	64	78	47	1	0	2	0
	LANDER	91	60	94	57	76	6	0.01	-0.18	0.01	0.05	3	4.58	55	50	17	5	0	1	0
	SHERIDAN	95	55	99	50	75	7	0.01	-0.27	0.01	0.44	17	6.00	66	70	39	7	0	1	0

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

Selected Heat Wave Records

An early-season heat wave struck the Plains, Midwest, South, and East in late June and early July, shattering dozens of all-time-record highs and setting numerous heat-duration records. A sampling of records follows. Records were updated through July 16, 2012.

June 26

Location	High	Previous Record
McCook, NE	115°F	114°F on July 20, 1932
Miles City, MT	111°F	110°F on July 24, 2007, and earlier dates
Sidney, NE	111°F	107°F on July 11, 1954
Yuma, CO	109°F	109°F on August 3, 2008, and July 21 and 22, 2005
Denver, CO	105°F	105°F on August 8, 1878; July 20, 2005; and June 25, 2012
Co. Springs, CO	101°F	100°F on July 24, 2003, and other dates

June 27

Dodge City, KS	111°F	110°F on June 28, 1998; June 26, 2011; and June 26, 2012

June 28

Ft. Wayne, IN	106°F	106°F on July 22, 1934; July 14, 1936; and June 25, 1988

June 29

Columbia, SC	109°F	107°F on July 23, 1952, and other dates
Nashville, TN	109°F	107°F on July 27 and 28, 1952
Paducah, KY	108°F	108°F on July 17, 1942
London, KY	105°F	102°F on August 16, 2007
Crossville, TN	102°F	101°F on July 16, 1980

June 30

Columbia, SC	109°F	109°F on June 29, 2012
Macon, GA	108°F	108°F on July 13, 1980
Chattanooga, TN	107°F	106°F on July 28, 1952, and June 29, 2012
Columbus, GA	106°F	105°F on June 29, 2012, and earlier
Atlanta, GA	106°F	105°F on July 13 and 17, 1980
Bristol, TN	103°F	102°F on July 29, 1952, and June 29, 2012

July 1

Location	High	Previous Record
Chattanooga, TN	107°F	107°F on June 30, 2012
Greenville-Sp., SC	107°F	106°F on July 18, 1887
Charlotte, NC	104°F	104°F on September 6, 1954; August 9 and 10, 2007; and June 29, 2012

July 6

Lansing, MI	103°F	102°F on July 24, 1934, and earlier
Muskegon, MI	99°F	99°F on July 30, 1913, and August 3, 1964

July 8

Raleigh-Durham, NC	105°F	105°F on June 29 and 30, 2012, and earlier

Consecutive Days ≥ 90°F

Location	Days	Previous Record
Ft. Wayne, IN	20, June 27 - July 16	14, July 11-24, 1983
Co. Springs, CO	14, June 22 - July 5	14, July 1980

Consecutive Days ≥ 100°F

Location	Days	Previous Record
Russellville, AR	15, June 23 - July 7	14, July 28 - August 10, 1947
Pueblo, CO	14, June 22 - July 5	9, July 1990 and July 2003
Raleigh-Durham, NC	6, July 3-8	5, July 20-24, 2011
Ft. Wayne, IN	4, July 4-7	3, July 7-9, 1988, and earlier
Washington, DC	4, July 5-8	5, July 19-22, 1930
Chicago, IL	3, July 4-6	3, July 3-5, 1911, and August 4-6, 1947

Consecutive Days ≥ 105°F

Location	Days	Previous Record
Pueblo, CO	6, June 22-27	3, June 27-29, 1990, and July 16-18, 2003
Nashville, TN	4, June 28 - July 1	3, July 27-29, 1952

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on July 11, 2012. Forecasts refer to July 1.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.67 billion bushels, down 1 percent (%) from the June 1 forecast but up 12% from 2011. The U.S. yield is forecast at 47.7 bushels per acre, up 0.4 bushel from last month and 1.5 bushels above last year. The area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 35.0 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 29, 2012, but up 8% from last year.

Hard Red Winter, at 1.01 billion bushels, is down 1% from a month ago. Soft Red Winter production is up slightly from last month and now totals 429 million bushels. White Winter production totals 232 million bushels, up slightly from last month. Of this total, 14.0 million bushels are Hard White and 218 million bushels are Soft White.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 82.0 million bushels, up 62% from 2011. The U.S. yield is forecast at 38.6 bushels per acre, up 0.1 bushel from last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 2.12 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released June 29, 2012, but up 62% from last year.

Other spring wheat production is forecast at 472 million bushels, up 4% from last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 11.7 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released June 29, 2012, but down 3% from last year. The U.S. yield is forecast at 40.4 bushels per acre, 2.7 bushels above 2011. Of the total production, 435 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, up 10% from last year.

The U.S. **all orange** forecast for the 2011-2012 season is 8.97 million tons, up slightly from the June 1 forecast and 1% above the 2010-2011 final utilization. The Florida all orange forecast, at 147 million boxes (6.59 million tons), is up slightly from the June 1 forecast and up 4% from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 74.2 million boxes (3.34 million tons), unchanged from the June 1 forecast but up 6% from last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 72.3 million boxes (3.25 million tons), is up slightly from the June 1 forecast and up 3% from the 2010-2011 crop. Harvesting of Valencia oranges in Florida was complete. Drought conditions were all but eliminated during June due to significant rainfall from Tropical Storm Debby.

National Agricultural Summary

July 9 – 15, 2012

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures across the Corn Belt, northern Great Plains, and Pacific Northwest were well above normal during the week. Maximum temperatures for much of the Pacific Northwest reached well into the triple digits during the week. Rainfall was scarce across most of the country, with much of the significant precipitation occurring in far eastern Texas and the Delta States.

Corn: Nationally, an additional 21 percent of the corn crop began silking during the week, leaving progress at 71 percent complete. This was 43 percentage points ahead of last year and 35 points ahead of the 5-year average. Warm weather in most of the major producing regions continued to promote rapid crop development, with double-digit silking progress occurring in 15 of the 18 major estimating states. By week's end, 12 percent of the crop was at or beyond the dough stage, 9 percentage points greater than last year and 8 points greater than the 5-year average. Overall, 31 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 9 percentage points from last week and 35 percentage points below the same time last year. In Iowa, good-to-excellent condition ratings declined 10 points from last week, as hot weather and below-normal precipitation continued to take a toll.

Soybeans: By July 15, two-third of the nation's soybean crop was at or beyond the blooming stage, 32 percentage points ahead of last year and 24 points ahead of the 5-year average. Blooming continued at rapid pace during the week. Progress advanced at least 10 percentage points in all of the 18 major estimating states except Mississippi and North Carolina. Nationally, 16 percent of this year's crop was setting pods, 11 percentage points greater than last year and 7 points greater than the 5-year average. Hot, dry weather throughout most of the soybean producing regions led to further crop condition declines during the week. Thirty-four percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 6 percentage points from last week and 30 percentage points below the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: Eighty percent of the winter wheat crop was harvested by week's end, 16 percentage points ahead of last year and 15 points ahead of the 5-year average. Mostly warm, sunny weather enabled producers in Michigan and South Dakota to make significant harvest progress during the week, advancing 31 and 41 percentage points, respectively.

Cotton: By week's end, 82 percent of this year's cotton crop was at or beyond the squaring stage, 14 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Although soil moisture levels remained less than adequate, boll development was rapid throughout much of the South during the week. Nationally, 36 percent of the cotton crop was setting bolls by week's end, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, defoliation had begun in early-maturing fields in the Lower Valley. Overall, 45 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week and 17 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Sorghum: Nationally, 30 percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the heading stage by July 15, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, coloring advanced slightly during the week to reach 19 percent, 2 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 30 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last week and slightly below the same time last year.

Rice: Heading of the rice crop advanced to 39 percent complete by week's end, 17 percentage points ahead of last year and 18 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Louisiana, rainfall received during the week will delay harvest. Overall, 70 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week and 10 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Small Grains: By July 15, oat producers had harvested 38 percent of this year's crop, 26 percentage points ahead of last year and 24 points ahead of the 5-year average. With another week of warm weather and sunny skies, harvest progress advanced 20 percentage points or more in Iowa, Ohio, and South Dakota. Overall, 59 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 4 percentage points from last week but the same as this time last year.

With warm weather promoting rapid crop development, 95 percent of the barley crop was at or beyond the heading stage by July 15. This was 39 percentage points ahead of last year and 22 points ahead of the 5-year average. Significant heading progress was evident all five major estimating states except Minnesota, where head development had already been completed the previous week. Overall, 60 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 3 percentage points from last week but 16 percentage points below the same time last year.

Ninety-four percent of the spring wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by week's end, 40 percentage points ahead of last year and 17 points ahead of the 5-year average. In North Dakota, 90 percent of the crop was reported in the milk stage and 54 percent of the crop had turned, both well ahead of normal. Overall, 65 percent of the crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week and 8 percentage points below the same time last year.

Other Crops: By July 15, sixty-nine percent of the peanut crop had advanced to the pegging stage, 17 percentage points ahead of last year and 14 points ahead of the 5-year average. Peanuts in Georgia were reported in mostly good to excellent condition. Nationally, 68 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 2 percentage points from last week and 32 points better than the same time last year.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 15, 2012

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

Corn Percent Silking

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 15 2012	5-Yr Avg
CO	6	9	20	14
IL	52	77	93	53
IN	23	60	79	39
IA	23	48	74	27
KS	46	61	71	58
KY	40	66	76	58
MI	9	8	44	20
MN	8	41	77	23
MO	65	75	88	61
NE	27	50	70	38
NC	96	94	98	95
ND	3	14	42	11
OH	5	41	67	29
PA	25	37	52	28
SD	1	24	36	6
TN	80	93	96	86
TX	79	79	83	77
WI	8	11	36	13
18 Sts	28	50	71	36

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

Corn Percent Dough

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 15 2012	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	NA	0	0
IL	3	NA	20	6
IN	0	NA	7	1
IA	0	NA	4	0
KS	8	NA	30	7
KY	0	NA	15	3
MI	0	NA	0	0
MN	0	NA	0	0
MO	8	NA	43	9
NE	1	NA	8	2
NC	51	NA	56	51
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	0	NA	3	1
PA	0	NA	3	3
SD	0	NA	3	0
TN	20	NA	50	23
TX	54	NA	68	57
WI	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	3	NA	12	4

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

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	17	21	29	29	4
IL	26	30	33	10	1
IN	37	34	21	7	1
IA	8	19	37	32	4
KS	21	30	34	14	1
KY	38	39	17	5	1
MI	27	29	26	16	2
MN	2	7	24	56	11
MO	38	34	21	6	1
NE	9	18	30	39	4
NC	3	14	27	43	13
ND	1	8	29	56	6
OH	19	28	34	18	1
PA	5	11	45	30	9
SD	7	20	36	33	4
TN	25	30	27	17	1
TX	5	6	33	42	14
WI	19	24	27	25	5
18 Sts	16	22	31	27	4
Prev Wk	12	18	30	34	6
Prev Yr	4	7	23	50	16

Soybeans Percent Blooming

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 15 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	44	70	80	46
IL	37	42	70	42
IN	26	44	64	36
IA	54	52	74	54
KS	26	31	46	33
KY	26	37	52	35
LA	85	76	86	82
MI	20	26	53	36
MN	28	57	80	40
MS	84	90	94	90
MO	27	30	45	25
NE	35	37	64	42
NC	25	11	20	19
ND	23	43	70	43
OH	9	36	60	39
SD	31	45	74	41
TN	38	43	62	46
WI	24	16	39	29
18 Sts	34	44	66	42

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

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 15 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	19	NA	56	22
IL	7	NA	15	8
IN	0	NA	12	5
IA	4	NA	12	9
KS	0	NA	5	2
KY	0	NA	13	6
LA	66	NA	67	64
MI	0	NA	0	5
MN	1	NA	17	4
MS	38	NA	81	61
MO	5	NA	7	4
NE	2	NA	13	5
NC	5	NA	5	3
ND	0	NA	18	6
OH	1	NA	6	5
SD	0	NA	12	3
TN	10	NA	30	19
WI	0	NA	5	2
18 Sts	5	NA	16	9

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

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	16	34	39	8
IL	16	25	42	16	1
IN	25	32	32	10	1
IA	5	15	42	34	4
KS	14	27	39	19	1
KY	21	31	32	15	1
LA	1	7	31	51	10
MI	16	34	28	21	1
MN	1	8	26	57	8
MS	2	5	20	50	23
MO	25	34	31	9	1
NE	7	16	43	33	1
NC	1	5	33	55	6
ND	0	6	32	56	6
OH	14	28	36	20	2
SD	3	17	39	37	4
TN	10	17	39	32	2
WI	16	23	31	25	5
18 Sts	10	20	36	30	4
Prev Wk	9	18	33	35	5
Prev Yr	3	7	26	51	13

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 15, 2012

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

Cotton Percent Squaring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 15 2012	5-Yr Avg
AL	47	87	91	71
AZ	82	85	90	84
AR	96	99	100	97
CA	71	70	85	84
GA	68	85	91	76
KS	66	67	79	75
LA	100	91	98	97
MS	92	94	98	95
MO	79	79	90	85
NC	92	65	90	93
OK	27	40	52	55
SC	74	62	80	72
TN	81	76	84	89
TX	60	61	76	67
VA	90	65	90	76
15 Sts	68	70	82	75

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

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 15 2012	5-Yr Avg
AL	22	25	39	30
AZ	41	35	55	48
AR	57	70	87	57
CA	41	30	45	42
GA	37	45	59	35
KS	4	10	19	4
LA	84	53	75	72
MS	36	41	63	51
MO	22	12	19	35
NC	56	5	28	44
OK	1	6	9	9
SC	39	10	20	20
TN	20	17	37	27
TX	19	15	25	20
VA	8	7	10	25
15 Sts	28	23	36	29

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

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	6	11	64	19	0
AZ	1	10	24	42	23
AR	5	8	26	41	20
CA	0	0	5	35	60
GA	0	4	38	48	10
KS	2	9	53	33	3
LA	0	2	33	52	13
MS	1	6	22	53	18
MO	12	30	41	15	2
NC	0	4	32	54	10
OK	2	10	44	43	1
SC	0	2	35	55	8
TN	5	14	35	43	3
TX	7	18	40	31	4
VA	0	1	5	94	0
15 Sts	5	13	37	37	8
Prev Wk	4	14	38	36	8
Prev Yr	21	19	32	24	4

Sorghum Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 15 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	70	86	92	73
CO	15	5	10	15
IL	13	15	17	17
KS	2	4	10	2
LA	97	93	94	94
MO	4	17	31	14
NE	0	1	3	1
NM	1	3	4	3
OK	27	21	32	17
SD	2	4	12	11
TX	71	63	64	67
11 Sts	27	26	30	26

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

Sorghum Percent Coloring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 15 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	14	19	39	10
CO	0	0	0	4
IL	0	1	2	1
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	53	46	72	39
MO	0	1	2	1
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	0	0	7	1
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	66	56	57	58
11 Sts	21	18	19	18

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

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	6	14	32	40	8
CO	9	14	26	46	5
IL	43	36	18	3	0
KS	14	30	43	12	1
LA	0	0	31	66	3
MO	14	33	40	12	1
NE	10	15	45	29	1
NM	38	24	32	6	0
OK	2	21	44	33	0
SD	0	11	60	28	1
TX	7	11	29	43	10
11 Sts	11	21	38	26	4
Prev Wk	9	20	39	28	4
Prev Yr	15	20	34	28	3

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 15, 2012

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

Peanuts Percent Pegging

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 15 2012	5-Yr Avg
AL	24	60	68	33
FL	54	49	67	57
GA	56	62	73	55
NC	82	47	68	80
OK	68	39	61	72
SC	62	55	68	68
TX	42	32	55	51
VA	51	40	65	53
8 Sts	52	55	69	55

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

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	1	34	65	0
FL	0	3	15	67	15
GA	0	2	27	57	14
NC	0	4	41	45	10
OK	0	2	19	74	5
SC	1	2	31	57	9
TX	0	5	54	39	2
VA	0	2	28	70	0
8 Sts	0	2	30	58	10
Prev Wk	0	2	32	57	9
Prev Yr	5	16	43	31	5

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 15 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	84	95	97	93
CO	48	97	99	50
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	92	99	100	92
IN	92	99	100	90
KS	97	100	100	96
MI	26	66	97	35
MO	98	100	100	95
MT	0	0	3	1
NE	23	93	97	39
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	90	87	100	85
OK	100	100	100	94
OR	1	0	7	11
SD	1	41	82	15
TX	100	99	100	95
WA	1	0	0	4
18 Sts	64	75	80	65

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

Rice Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 15 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	12	21	42	11
CA	0	0	0	1
LA	66	70	78	60
MS	28	43	59	25
MO	1	4	9	6
TX	63	47	58	63
6 Sts	22	26	39	21

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	10	29	47	11
CA	0	0	10	20	70
LA	0	1	31	58	10
MS	1	7	18	53	21
MO	0	5	23	52	20
TX	3	3	15	66	13
6 Sts	2	5	23	45	25
Prev Wk	2	6	23	43	26
Prev Yr	4	7	29	41	19

Barley Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 15 2012	5-Yr Avg
ID	71	83	95	77
MN	79	100	100	85
MT	45	74	94	64
ND	44	92	99	77
WA	77	75	90	92
5 Sts	56	82	95	73

These 5 States planted 71% of last year's barley acreage.

Spring Wheat Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 15 2012	5-Yr Avg
ID	71	83	92	74
MN	85	100	100	87
MT	39	61	78	63
ND	39	96	99	74
SD	89	100	100	95
WA	79	75	93	93
6 Sts	54	88	94	77

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

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	2	39	50	8
MN	2	7	26	53	12
MT	3	11	31	42	13
ND	0	3	24	60	13
SD	2	24	28	40	6
WA	1	5	23	67	4
6 Sts	1	7	27	54	11
Prev Wk	1	6	27	54	12
Prev Yr	1	4	22	58	15

Barley Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	3	4	26	51	16
MN	1	4	26	58	11
MT	6	15	35	35	9
ND	0	4	27	58	11
WA	2	3	19	74	2
5 Sts	3	8	29	49	11
Prev Wk	5	7	31	45	12
Prev Yr	1	3	20	60	16

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 15, 2012

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending Jul 15, 2012

	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	9	25	44	21	1		NH	1	8	38	51	2
AZ	64	16	13	5	2		NJ	5	30	50	15	0
AR	51	32	14	3	0		NM	49	36	12	3	0
CA	15	60	20	5	0		NY	19	33	34	14	0
CO	38	35	22	5	0		NC	7	18	36	37	2
CT	0	27	37	36	0		ND	4	24	37	32	3
DE	38	35	19	8	0		OH	29	36	26	8	1
FL	1	3	21	55	20		OK	10	28	47	15	0
GA	9	20	45	24	2		OR	1	9	29	56	5
ID	7	18	27	46	2		PA	16	40	31	8	5
IL	48	35	15	2	0		RI	0	12	58	30	0
IN	56	31	12	1	0		SC	2	10	42	43	3
IA	26	36	29	8	1		SD	14	29	37	18	2
KS	42	36	19	3	0		TN	34	34	24	8	0
KY	39	34	22	5	0		TX	16	25	38	19	2
LA	2	10	35	46	7		UT	15	34	30	21	0
ME	0	0	16	52	32		VT	0	20	47	33	0
MD	14	23	31	30	2		VA	13	30	39	17	1
MA	0	0	48	52	0		WA	0	5	24	41	30
MI	36	28	27	8	1		WV	12	35	32	20	1
MN	9	16	32	38	5		WI	36	27	22	14	1
MS	1	16	40	40	3		WY	36	34	23	7	0
MO	60	32	7	1	0		48 Sts	24	30	28	16	2
MT	27	26	30	16	1							
NE	35	39	20	6	0		Prev Wk	21	29	29	18	3
NV	42	38	14	5	1		Prev Yr	17	15	22	35	11

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

Oats Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 15 2012	5-Yr Avg
IA	16	45	72	13
MN	0	6	19	2
NE	21	85	89	25
ND	0	1	4	0
OH	6	9	43	9
PA	1	9	14	4
SD	1	20	48	3
TX	95	98	99	97
WI	1	13	30	3
9 Sts	12	24	38	14

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

Oat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	4	18	34	38	6
MN	1	6	23	61	9
NE	1	13	42	44	0
ND	0	2	31	61	6
OH	4	8	36	46	6
PA	0	5	20	51	24
SD	11	12	30	42	5
TX	4	7	28	35	26
WI	11	8	27	44	10
9 Sts	4	8	29	44	15
Prev Wk	3	7	27	48	15
Prev Yr	14	8	19	49	10

State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork were 4.4. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 27% short, 54% adequate, and 9% surplus. Corn silked 99%, 97% last week, 92% 2011, and 94% five-year average. Corn dough 74%, 62% last week, 28% 2011, and 48% five-year average. Corn dented 44%, 27% last week, 6% 2011, and 16% five-year average. Corn mature 11%, 0% 2011, and 4% five-year average. Corn condition 6% very poor, 33% poor, 34% fair, 26% good, and 1% excellent. Soybeans blooming 70%, 39% last week, 27% 2011, and 38% five-year average. Soybeans setting pods 30%, 2% 2011, and 9% five-year average. Soybean condition 5% very poor, 11% poor, 63% fair, 21% good, and 0% excellent. Winter wheat harvested 100%, 100% last week, 100% 2011, and 87% five-year average. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 27% fair, 59% good, and 11% excellent. Livestock condition 4% very poor, 9% poor, 28% fair, 53% good, and 6% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 79.6 F in Bessemer, to 82.6 F in Montgomery; total precipitation ranged from 0.51 inches in Montgomery, to 5.12 inches in Muscle Shoals. Scattered showers throughout the week helped crops and pastures recover from drought stress. Some late planted corn and soybeans greatly benefited from the rainfall. Several livestock producers reported feeding hay.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 90% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% short, 90% adequate. Barley 85% headed. Oats 20% headed. Hay 45% harvested. Crop growth 5% slow, 80% moderate, 15% rapid. Wind or rain damage 80% none, 10% light, 10% moderate. Condition of barley 20% fair, 50% good, 30% excellent. Condition of oats 20% fair, 60% good, 20% excellent. Condition of all hay 10% poor, 35% fair, 50% good, 5% excellent. Condition of potatoes 20% fair, 70% good, 10% excellent. Farm activities included working fallow ground, harvesting hay, weed control, equipment repair.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly above normal across the State for the week ending July 15th, ranging from 3 degrees below normal at Parker to 7 degrees above normal at the Grand Canyon. The highest temperature of the week was 115 degrees at Yuma. The lowest reading was 48 degrees at Flagstaff and the Grand Canyon. All 21 weather stations recorded precipitation for the week ending July 15th. Douglas received the least at .03 inches and Prescott received the most at 2.22 inches. Alfalfa conditions continue fair to excellent across the state. Alfalfa harvesting is active on over three-quarters of the growing area across the State. The durum wheat harvest is virtually complete. Arizona growers shipped cantaloupes, honeydews, mixed and miscellaneous melons, and watermelons. A few storms have relieved the heat but rangeland and pasture continue to suffer drought like conditions. Grazing areas remain in mostly very poor to fair condition. The heat is causing stock tanks and reservoirs to dry rapidly.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 43% very short, 32% short, 25% adequate. Subsoil moisture 47% very short, 32% short, 21% adequate. Corn 91% dough, 67% 2011, 57% avg.; 73% dent, 34% 2011, 24% avg.; 12% mature, 0% 2011, 0% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 27% fair, 49% good, 14% excellent. Soybeans 100% emerged, 98% 2011, 98% avg. Sorghum 3% mature, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Temperatures cooled appreciably and varying amounts of rainfall occurred across the state. Most counties reported some relief from the heat and drought of recent weeks. However, much of the state remained very dry. Major farming activities for the week included irrigation of crops and applications of insecticides and fungicides. Livestock were in fair condition. Pasture and range conditions improved slightly from the previous week, but 83 percent of all pastures remained in poor to very poor condition.

CALIFORNIA: Cotton is showing relatively good fruit retention and fruit development was progressing well. Many fields were irrigated last week. Over three-quarters of the cotton crop was squared and nearly half of the crop was setting bolls. Corn for grain was growing well and some fields had tassels as corn for silage was being harvested. Cotton and rice conditions were rated mostly good to excellent. Virtually the entire wheat crop was harvested. Alfalfa continued to be cut, raked and baled. Producers across the state were between their second to fourth cuttings. Row crops are being cultivated. Garbanzo beans were drying down in preparation for harvest. The peach, plum, and nectarine harvest continued as the apricot harvest was winding down. Cling peach harvest was expected to start soon. Prunes were having a hard time with the extremely high temperatures. Grapes in the Central Valley continued to mature well and were rapidly increasing in size and gaining color. Grape growers continued to treat mildew with sulfur. In Napa Valley, growers were applying the second European Grapevine Moth applications. Harvest of table grapes in the Coachella Valley was wrapping up. Apples, kiwis, figs, jujubes and pomegranates were growing well. The olive bloom was complete and fruit were sizing. Strawberries and blueberries were being picked and packed in the San Joaquin Valley. The harvest of Valencia oranges, lemons and grapefruit continued. The removal of netting on tangerine and mandarin groves was complete. The late Navel orange harvest was wrapping up. Almond hull split continued as growers applied hull split sprays. There was also good development progress in walnut, pistachio and pecan orchards. Walnuts were sprayed for weeds, coddling moth and husk fly. Navel orangeworm activity has been high in pistachios. Kern County reported carrots and melons were being harvested. In Fresno County, onions, garlic and processing tomatoes were being harvested, as well as beets, bittermelon, bell peppers, choys, chards, kales, cucumbers, daikon, eggplant, fava beans, green onions, beans, herbs, lemon grass, spinach, squash, tomatillos, turnips, zucchini, cantaloupe and watermelon. Harvest was complete for asparagus and artichoke. Madera County reported processing tomatoes being harvested. In Stanislaus County, eggplant, cabbage, broccoli, greenhouse tomatoes, garlic, onions, herbs, squash and cantaloupes were being harvested. Onions, watermelon and cucumbers were being harvested in San Joaquin County. In Siskiyou County, onions were growing while being treated for insects and diseases. Foothill rangeland continued to deteriorate and reported to be in fair to poor condition. Hot weather was drying grasses and stressing livestock. Fire danger was high for most of the state. Experts expect a very busy fall with the dry conditions across much of the state. Irrigated valley pasture and mountain summer pastures were in good condition. Supplemental feeding increased as range quality declined. Cattle and sheep grazed idle fields, dry land grain and grasses, and alfalfa fields. Bees worked melon, squash and sunflower fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.0 days. Topsoil moisture 44% very short, 34% short, 22% adequate. Subsoil moisture 51% very short, 36% short, 13% adequate. Alfalfa 2nd cutting 56%, 23% 2011, 32% avg; condition 12% very poor, 16% poor, 32% fair, 35% good, 5% excellent. Barley 99% headed, 91% 2011, 92% avg; turning color 35%, 36 % 2011, 39% avg; condition 2% poor, 25% fair, 68% good, 5% excellent. Spring wheat 97% headed, 91% 2011, 84% avg; turning color 31%, 22% 2011, 27% avg; condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 64% good, 6% excellent. Fall potatoes condition 20% fair, 80% good. Summer potatoes condition 6% poor, 37% fair, 54% good, 3% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 3% very poor, 13% Poor, 25% fair, 47% good, 12% excellent. Dry onions condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 37% fair, 48% good, 11% excellent. Dry beans 22% flowered, 21% avg; condition 3% very poor, 14% poor, 50% fair, 31% good 2%

excellent. Livestock condition 5% very poor, 12% poor, 33% fair, 46% good, 4% excellent. Most of Colorado received above average levels of precipitation but drought conditions continue. Temperature levels were slightly above average for this time of year. A few showers were reported with hail in the San Luis Valley. Irrigated crops have progressed ahead of normal due to the hot temperatures but concerns over dwindling water reserves remain. Range conditions are still in critical condition despite the moisture.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 47% very short, 46% short, 7% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 46% very short, 34% short, 20% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay supplies 0% very short, 7% short, 77% adequate, 16% surplus. Other Hay Second Cutting 82%, 75% 2011, 75% avg.; Other Hay Third Cutting 22%, 0% 2011, 2% avg.; Alfalfa Hay Second Cutting 98%, 90% 2011, 86% avg.; Alfalfa Hay Third Cutting 54%, 2% 2011, 6% avg. Corn condition 19% very poor, 25% poor, 24% fair, 26% good, 6% excellent. Soybeans condition 6% very poor, 21% poor, 27% fair, 38% good, 8% excellent. Apples condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 48% fair, 35% good, 12% excellent. Peaches condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 46% fair, 36% good, 11% excellent. Corn progress silked 88%, 78% 2011, 59% avg.; Corn progress dough 7%, 42% 2011, 14% avg.; Soybeans emerged 99%, 97% 2011, 91% avg.; Soybeans blooming 32%, 19% 2011, 17% avg.; Soybeans setting pods 5%, 5% 2011, 4% avg.; Winter Wheat harvested 100%, 100% 2011, 95% avg.; Cantaloupes harvested 34%, 17% 2011, 13% avg.; Cucumbers planted 94%, 78% 2011, 91% avg.; Cucumbers harvested 40%, 53% 2011, 27% avg.; Lima Beans (Processed) planted 92%, 95% 2011, 96% avg.; Lima Beans (Processed) harvested 21%, 6% 2011, 14% avg.; Potatoes harvested 51%, 0% 2011, 6% avg.; Snap Beans planted 95%, 90% 2011, 95% avg.; Snap Beans harvested 41%, 35% 2011, 30% avg.; Sweet Corn harvested 46%, 26% 2011, 21% avg.; Tomatoes harvested 24%, 12% 2011, 10% avg.; Watermelons harvested 27%, 19% 2011, 12% avg.; Apples harvested 14%, 30% 2011, 8% avg.; Peaches harvested 61%, 49% 2011, 28% avg.; Limited rainfall has caused conditions to decline. Dryland corn and full season soybeans are suffering. Double crop soybean emergence is erratic due to low soil moisture. Cooler temperatures arrived along with scattered moisture in areas. Vegetables are coming off in full swing. Peaches and apples are also being harvested.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 20% short, 72% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 20% short, 71% adequate, 7% surplus. Cotton, peanut fields in western Panhandle in need of rain. Insect, fungal pressures higher than normal in some areas. Walton County, rainfall not widespread, cooler temperatures helping crops. Some fields in poor condition. Growers preparing fields for fall vegetable planting season. Okra harvest continued in Miami-Dade County. Some fields replanted to okra. Planting sweet potatoes and sunflowers. Some low lying fields had standing water after heavy rains. Producers marketing mango, avocado, jackfruit, and longan. Late orange harvesting ended; citrus fertilizer application, summer oil spraying, young tree care and grove maintenance primary grove activities. Cattle Condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 30% fair, 54% good, 14% excellent. Statewide; most pasture in good condition. Drought first limiting factor followed by disease, flooding. Cattle condition very poor to good, mostly good. Panhandle; pasture condition very poor to excellent, mostly good. Cattle condition mostly good to excellent. North; pasture, cattle condition mostly good. Central; most pasture in fair to excellent condition. Baker County; pasture back to normal as flooding from TS Debby subsided. Cattle condition fair to excellent. Cattle in Suwannee County mostly good. Southwest; pasture condition fair to excellent, most good. Some standing water in Lee County pastures. Cattle condition poor to excellent.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 38% short, 49% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 16% very short, 45% short, 37% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 2% very poor, 6% poor, 20% fair, 54% good, 18% excellent. Hay Second Cutting 48%, 20 2011, N/A avg. Peaches Harvested 95%, 86% 2011, 72% Avg. Peanuts Blooming 91%, 81% 2011, 83% avg. Sorghum 1% very poor, 5% poor, 37% fair, 52% good, 5% excellent. Sorghum Planted 96%, 86% 2011, 89% avg. Soybeans 1% very poor, 9% poor, 38% fair, 47% good, 5% excellent. Soybeans Planted 95%, 95% 2011, 99% avg. Tobacco 2% very poor, 10% poor, 33% fair, 44% good, 11% excellent. Tobacco Harvested 23%, 23% 2011, 14% Avg. Watermelons Harvested 93%, 94% 2011, 87% Avg. Precipitation estimates for the state ranged from no rain up to 4.0 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the mid 80s to the mid 90s. Average low temperatures ranged from the high 60s to the high 70s.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 24% very short, 56% short, 20% adequate, 0% surplus. Weather this week consisted of trade winds bringing intermittent overcast skies. These conditions brought light rains to many areas across the state. Daytime high temperatures were in the upper seventies to mid eighties. The average rainfall across the state was 0.48 inches. Continual dry weather has resulted in approximately 80 percent of the state rated as in some stage of drought. Pasture and rangeland are very dry with almost no re-growth of vegetation. Despite dry conditions, state irrigation reservoirs remain at full or near full capacity.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.4 days. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 22% short, 71% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter wheat turning color 54%, 33% 2011, 45% avg. Spring wheat turning color 24%, 12% 2011, 12% avg. Barley turning color 22%, 12% 2011, 13% avg. Potatoes closing middles 92%, 68% 2011, 61% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 97%, 91% 2011, 95% avg. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting harvested 36%, 7% 2011, 22% avg. Irrigation water supply 2% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 63% good, 12% excellent. Potato condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 19% fair, 58% good, 22% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 12% fair, 62% good, 22% excellent. The Boundary extension educator reports an estimated 5,000 acres have been affected by flooding. The Jerome extension educator reports water supplies look to be adequate for the rest of the irrigation season and corn is starting to tassel. Franklin extension educator reports extremely warm temperatures and lack of rainfall are having adverse effects on winter wheat crop. The Owyhee extension educator reports very dry range conditions and numerous fires. The Caribou extension educator reports cooler wet weather helped the condition of all crops.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 73% very short, 25% short, 2% adequate. Subsoil moisture 70% very short, 26% short, 4% adequate. Corn 1% dent. Oats 98% turning yellow, 86% 2011, 80% avg.; 85% ripe, 39% 2011, 36% avg.; 60% harvested, 19% 2011, 18% avg. Alfalfa 98% second cut, 78% 2011, 73% avg.; 28% third cut, 4% 2011, 6% avg.; condition 18% very poor, 32% poor, 34% fair, 16% good. Statewide temperatures averaged 78.2 degrees, 1.8 above normal. Precipitation totaled 0.53 inches across the state, 0.31 inches below normal. The hot, dry weather continued to prevail over much of the state again this week with a few areas experiencing spotty showers. There were many reports of cattle producers feeding hay in order to make up for the low growth of pastures. Activities included scouting fields, spraying corn and soybeans, cutting hay, and harvesting oats.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 77% very short, 20% short, 3% adequate. Subsoil moisture 71% very short, 26% short, 3% adequate. Alfalfa second cutting 97%, 57% 2011, 61% avg. Alfalfa third cutting 19%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Temperatures ranged from normal to 7o above normal with a low of 55o and a high of 102o. Precipitation ranged from 0.0 to 2.16 inches. Severe to exceptional drought has spanned across 80 percent of the state with only some northwestern and southeastern areas in slightly better condition. Farmers in 55 counties now qualify for assistance after their Farm Service Agency (FSA) declared 36 counties as natural disaster areas and extended assistance to an additional 19 counties. The additional 19 counties are contiguous to the 36 designated counties. The FSA will also allow livestock producers in 22 counties to graze CRP land after obtaining approval. High populations of spider mites required

several soybean and some corn fields to be sprayed. Mint harvest is underway in northern counties with poor yields being reported. Third cuttings of alfalfa will not be possible in some areas due to the drought. Some operations have begun selling cattle because of the lack of forage. Corn silage is being chopped to help relieve short forage supplies.

IOWA: There were 6.7 days suitable for fieldwork statewide during the past week. Topsoil moisture levels declined to 58 percent very short, 34 percent short, 8 percent adequate, and 0 percent surplus. South Central Iowa is the driest with 99 percent of the topsoil moisture rated short to very short. Subsoil moisture dropped to 48 percent very short, 41 percent short, 11 percent adequate, and 0 percent surplus. Although Iowa received scattered showers during the week, the bulk of the week was dry and sunny. Both corn and soybean crop conditions deteriorated as above normal temperatures and below normal precipitation continued to take a toll. The week's activities included spraying crops and cutting hay, with some farmers starting their third cutting.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 54% very short, 35% short, 11% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 48% very short, 41% short, 11% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn dent 8%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Sunflowers planted 96%, 96% 2011, 95% avg.; emerged 92%, 86% 2011, 88% avg.; blooming 11%, 8% 2011, 6% avg.; condition 9% very poor, 19% poor, 52% fair, 19% good, 1% excellent. Alfalfa third cutting 50%, 14% 2011, 9% avg. Feed grain supplies 9% very short, 24% short, 65% adequate, 2% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 20% very short, 37% short, 42% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 23% very short, 32% short, 45% adequate, 0% surplus. Although a few areas received much-needed precipitation, most of Kansas remained hot, dry, and windy last week. With only 7 of 53 stations receiving more rain than normal last week, only three stations, Garden City at 2.01 inches, Dodge City at 1.27 inches, and Beloit at 1.12 inches, received over an inch of rain. Forty stations received less than one-half inch of rain, twelve of which receiving no rain at all. About half of Kansas saw weekly average temperatures that were at or below normal last week with average temperatures ranging from the mid-70's to the mid-80's. Weekly high temperatures ranged from 95 degrees in two stations to 104 degrees in four stations. Five districts had 90 percent or more of their topsoil moisture supplies rated as very short to short. As hot and windy conditions persist, substantial rainfall is needed in many areas across Kansas to help row crop development. All districts reported at least some of their corn being in the dough stage. There were some reports of the sorghum crop coloring, mostly in the Southeast District. As pastures continue to deteriorate, producers continued to wean calves early. They are also concerned about the declining quality of the remaining stock water supplies.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil 49% very short, 30% short, 20% adequate and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 52% very short, 33% short, 14% adequate and 1% surplus. Rainfall averaged 1.77 inches statewide, 0.77 inches above normal. Temperatures averaged 77 degrees, near normal. Dark tobacco blooming 58%, topped 15%. Burley tobacco blooming 27%, topped 6%. Condition of set tobacco, 12% very poor, 26% poor, 38% fair, 21% good, 3% excellent. Corn tasseling 90%, milking 46%.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.40. Soil moisture 3% very short, 11% short, 52% adequate, 34% surplus. Corn dough 99% this week, 91% last week, 100% last year, 93% average; Corn harvested 3% this week, n/a last week, 4% last year, 1% average; condition n/a very poor, 7% poor, 25% fair, 61% good, 7% excellent. Hay second cutting 67% this week, 61% last week, 44% last year, 44% average. Peaches harvested 85% this week, 72% last week, 63% last year, 72% average. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 34% fair, 54% good, 7% excellent. Vegetables condition 4% very poor, 15 poor, 42% fair, 36% good, 3% excellent. Sugarcane condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 44% good, 31% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 29% very short, 38% short, 33% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 26% very short, 45% short, 29% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay supplies 5% very short, 17% short, 78% adequate, 0% surplus. Other Hay Second Cutting 88%, 79% 2011, 62% avg.; Other Hay Third Cutting 2%, 0% 2011, 2% avg.; Alfalfa Hay Second Cutting 97%, 95% 2011, 86% avg.; Alfalfa Hay Third Cutting 35%, 22% 2011, 17% avg. Corn condition 13% very poor, 16% poor, 21% fair, 35% good, 15% excellent. Soybean condition 13% very poor, 17% poor, 24% fair, 37% good, 9% excellent. Apples condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 18% fair, 77% good, 5% excellent. Peaches condition 0% very poor, 6% poor, 37% fair, 51% good, 6% excellent. Corn progress silked 79%, 61% 2011, 60% avg.; Corn progress dough 2%, 7% 2011, 7% avg.; Soybeans emerged 97%, 94% 2011, 93% avg.; Soybeans blooming 32%, 22% 2011, 20% avg.; Soybeans blooming 32%, 22% 2011, 20% avg.; Soybeans setting pods 6%, 11% 2011, 5% avg.; Winter Wheat harvested 100%, 98% 2011, 94% avg.; Cantaloupes harvested 25%, 24% 2011, 19% avg.; Cucumbers planted 97%, 92% 2011, 90% avg.; Cucumbers harvested 30%, 46% 2011, 28% avg.; Lima Beans (Processed) planted 98%, 95% 2011, 91% avg.; Lima Beans (Processed) harvested 16%, 18% 2011, 8% avg.; Potatoes harvested 31%, 0% 2011, 13% avg.; Snap Beans planted 93%, 96% 2011, 93% avg.; Snap Beans harvested 32%, 26% 2011, 28% avg.; Sweet corn harvested 42%, 27% 2011, 21% avg.; Tomatoes harvested 24%, 21% 2011, 16% avg.; Watermelons harvested 26%, 14% 2011, 9% avg.; Apples harvested 9%, 0% 2011, 3% avg.; Peaches harvested 35%, 17% 2011, 12% avg.; Dryland corn and full season soybeans are suffering. Double crop soybean emergence is erratic due to low soil moisture. Cooler temperatures arrived along with scattered moisture in areas. Vegetables are coming off in full swing. Peaches and apples are also being harvested.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Topsoil 69% very short, 24% short, 7% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil 55% very short, 36% short, 9% adequate, 0% surplus. Oats 7% very poor, 10% poor, 40% fair, 37% good, 6% excellent. Oats turning 89%, 25% 2011, 40% avg. All hay 23% very poor, 31% poor, 24% fair, 20% good, 2% excellent. Second cutting hay 73%, 37% 2011, 40% avg. Dry beans 10% very poor, 14% poor, 33% fair, 37% good, 6% excellent. Dry beans blooming 30%, 6% 2011, 10% avg. Seven days suitable for field work last week. Hot temperatures returned to region. This increased field moisture stress levels. Early planted corn central Michigan began pollinating. Corn on coarse-textured soils drought-stressed and yield loss expected. Western bean cutworm moths being caught in higher numbers. Soybean crop tolerated stress better than corn and continued to bloom. West central Michigan, dry beans growing rapidly where adequate moisture available. Hay harvest progressed central Michigan. Most of second cutting was complete. Regrowth of third cutting 6 to 8 inches. Some later cut fields have been hurt by dry conditions. Wheat harvest wrapping up and oat harvest continued. Apples ranged from 42 mm northwest to 2.5 inches southwest. Apple maggot emergence has been delayed by dry conditions. Crop northwest looked good and sizing well. Tart cherry harvest completed west central region and underway northwest. Sweet cherry harvest wound down northwest. Bunches closing on juice grapes. Wine grapes northwest approached berry touch; fruit set is good on most cultivars. Brightstar, Risingstar, Garnet Beauty, Summer Serenade, and PF 8 Ball peaches harvested. Fruit flavor very good due to dry conditions. Blueberry harvest continued, as growers machine harvested Bluecrop and other early varieties. Low soil moisture has caused leaf burn and shriveled fruit. Pears ranged 32 mm northwest to 2.25 inches southwest. Bramble harvest began northwest and continued southeast. Strawberry renovation completed on most farms. All throughout state, weather has been extremely hot with zero to minimal rain. Non-irrigated vegetable fields showing significant amounts of stress. Sweet corn harvest began from row-covered fields southwest region; harvest from non-covered fields will begin this week. Southeast region, peppers bearing fruit; southwest region, pepper transplanting delayed due to hot weather, but completed last week. Watermelon and cantaloupe fruit set slowed down because of hot weather. Southwest region, tomato staking, pruning and tying continued, while harvest from tunnel-grown plantings began. Southeast region, tomatoes bearing fruit. Summer squash and zucchini harvest continued southwest, while just beginning central region. Pickles different stages of

development central region, ranging from emergence to blossom and fruit set. Harvest of cucumbers continued southwest region. Green beans have suffered flower abortion due to heat. Cabbage harvest continued southeast region.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 18% Very Short, 35% Short, 42% Adequate, 5% Surplus. Corn Height 74 inches, 50 inches 2011, 60 inches avg.; 5% Milk, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Soybeans Height 21 inches, 13 inches 2011, 17 inches avg. Spring Wheat 76% Ripening, 8% 2011, 24% avg.; 1% Harvested, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Barley 87% Ripening, 14% 2011, 30% avg.; 8% Harvested, 0% 2011, 1% avg. Oats 87% Ripening, 16% 2011, 42% avg. Dry Beans 71% Blooming, 17% 2011, NA% avg.; 11% Setting Pods, 0% 2011, NA% avg.; condition 1% Very Poor, 5% Poor, 29% Fair, 55% Good, 10% Excellent. Sweet Corn 3% Harvested, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Sugarbeets condition 1% Very Poor, 2% Poor, 21% Fair, 61% Good, 15% Excellent. Sunflower condition 1% Poor, 18% Fair, 62% Good, 19% Excellent. Potatoes condition 1% Poor, 11% Fair, 56% Good, 32% Excellent. Canola condition 6% Poor, 34% Fair, 45% Good, 15% Excellent. The warm weather stretch continued this week, and below average precipitation was received. The southwestern part of the state remained dry, while some central areas of the state received over an inch of rain.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.7. Soil moisture 12% short, 73% adequate, 15% surplus. Corn silked 100%, 99% 2011, 99% avg. Corn dough 93%, 84% 2011, 85% avg. Corn dent 58%, 47% 2011, 49% avg. Corn 3% very poor, 5% poor, 16% fair, 49% good, 27% excellent. Hay-warm season hay harvested 63%, 61% 2011, 56% avg. Hay - warm season 1% very poor, 13% poor, 44% fair, 37% good, 5% excellent. Sorghum heading 92%, 63% 2011, 74% avg. Sorghum coloring 26%, 15% 2011, 14% avg. Sorghum 3% very poor, 5% poor, 41% fair, 37% good, 14% excellent. Soybeans turning color 3%. Sweet potatoes planted 100%, 99% 2011, 99% avg. Sweet potatoes 0% very poor, 14% poor, 35% fair, 34% good, 17% excellent. Watermelons harvested 80%, 68% 2011, 79% avg. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 32% fair, 52% good, 11% excellent. Recent scattered showers have been a relief for many field crops and hay fields. Most farmers throughout the state were able to receive this much needed rain. Some dry land corn suffered a yield loss due to past conditions and there were reports of armyworms and insects. Overall, crops look promising.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Precipitation 0.61 inches. Temperatures were 1 to 4 degrees above average around the state except the southeast district enjoyed 2 to 4 degrees below normal. Topsoil moisture 84% very short, 14% short, 2% adequate. Subsoil moisture supply 78% short, 20% short, 2% adequate. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting 97%. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 26%. Extreme drought limited alfalfa hay 3rd cutting in some areas. Supply of hay and other roughages 33% very short, 39% short, 27% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 36% very short, 41% short, 23% adequate. A portion of the corn meant to be harvested for grain, will be cut for silage due to the low yield and to meet the growing demand for livestock feed.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 6.6, 6.4 last year. Topsoil moisture 28% very short, 2% last year; 46% short, 26% last year; 26% adequate, 64% last year; 0% surplus, 8% last year. Subsoil moisture 27% very short, 1% last year; 36% short, 11% last year; 37% adequate, 75% last year; 0% surplus, 13% last year. Camelina blooming 99%, 68% last year. Camelina turning 50%. Canola blooming 99%, 84% last year. Canola turning 7%, 4% last year. Dry peas blooming 97%, 82% last year. Dry peas harvested 7%. Lentils blooming 92%, 68% last year. Lentils harvested 7%. Oats headed 93%, 22% last year. Oats turning 37%. Oats condition 10% very poor, 2% last year; 16% poor, 5% last year; 28% fair, 20% last year; 37% good, 69% last year; 9% excellent, 4% last year. Durum wheat boot stage 94%, 57% last year. Durum wheat headed 79%. Durum wheat turning 5%. Durum wheat condition 2% very poor, 0% last year; 3% poor, 1% last year; 19% fair, 14% last year; 73% good, 48% last year; 3% excellent, 37% last year. Alfalfa hay harvested first cutting 91%, 68% last year. Alfalfa hay harvest second cutting 3%. Other hay harvested first cutting 84%, 61% last year. Continued high temperatures and limited precipitation was widespread in Montana for the week ending July 15th. Boulder received the highest amount of precipitation for the week with 1.25 inches of moisture; while most other stations saw between 0.00 to 1.15 inches. High temperatures ranged from the upper 80s to the lower 100s, with the state-wide high temperature of 103 degrees recorded in Jordan, Roundup, Broadus, and Miles City. A majority of stations reported lows in the mid 30s to mid 60s. The coldest reported low of 35 degrees was recorded in West Yellowstone and Wisdom.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 53% very short, 39% short, 8% adequate. Subsoil moisture 50% very short, 42% short, 8% adequate. Irrigated corn conditions rated 1% very poor, 9% poor, 27% fair, 56% good, 7% excellent. Dryland corn conditions rated 21% very poor, 30% poor, 33% fair, 16% good. Dry beans blooming 30%, 0% 2011, 10% avg. Dry beans setting pods 2%, 0% 2011, 1% avg. Dry bean conditions rated 2% very poor, 7% poor, 36% fair, 51% good, 4% excellent. Alfalfa 2nd cutting 89%, 53% 2011, 59% avg. Alfalfa 3rd cutting 27%. Alfalfa conditions rated 30% very poor, 30% poor, 24% fair, 15% good, 1% excellent. Wild hay harvested 74%, 59% 2011, 24% avg. Wild hay conditions rated 13% very poor, 46% poor, 31% fair, 10% good. Dryland crops and pastures continued under stress due to hot and dry conditions blanketing the state. Irrigation remains active, however some producers using surface water supplies were required to stop pumping due to low river levels. Seventy percent of the corn crop was silking and nearly two-thirds of the soybean crop is blooming. The first sorghum fields were heading out. Wheat harvest was near completion about 3 weeks ahead of average. Hay was being cut from roadside ditches and producers were considering use of CRP acres for forage. With declining conditions, some livestock are being removed from summer pastures to dry lots or are being sold. Temperatures moderated and ranged from 2 degrees above normal in the western half of the state to 2 degrees below normal in the eastern half. Highs reached triple digits in portions of the west and lows were recorded in the mid 50's. Isolated areas across the mid section of the state received measureable rainfall with a few locations accumulating over one inch. However, the remainder of the state saw little to no precipitation.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork were 7. Hot temperatures dominated the week. One large wildfire, near Montello, burned 13,100 acres and was 98 percent contained. Weekly average temperatures were normal in the South and 3 to 7 degrees above normal in the North. Las Vegas temperature hit 114 degrees and other weather stations recorded highs between 98 and 103 degrees. Precipitation totaled 0.94 inches in Ely, 0.13 inch in Eureka, 0.27 inch in Tonopah, and 0.08 inch in Las Vegas. High temperatures and afternoon winds accelerated the drying of forages. Pasture and range conditions remained in very poor to fair condition. High country ranges were drying fast. Irrigated crops were in generally good condition. First cutting of alfalfa was essentially completed and second cutting was underway. Heavy aphid infestations were forcing further pesticide applications. Fall seeded grains were headed out and some grain hay was being cut. The high temperatures were beneficial to corn fields. Severe drought conditions were prevalent throughout the state. Main farm and ranch activities included haying, irrigating, pesticide application, and working livestock.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 57% short, 35% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 47% short, 46% adequate, 3% surplus. Pasture condition 12% poor, 38% fair, 43% good, 7% excellent. Maine Potatoes condition 8% fair, 32% good, 60% excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes condition 10% fair, 90% good. Rhode Island Potatoes <5% harvested, 0% 2011, 0% avg, condition 50% good, 50% excellent. Maine Oats condition 10% fair, 15% good, 75% excellent. Maine Barley condition 8% fair, 12% good, 80% excellent. Field Corn condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 22%

fair, 59% good, 10% excellent. Sweet Corn 99% planted, 99% 2011, 99% avg, 95% emerged, 95% 2011, 95% avg, 10% harvested, <5% 2011, 5% avg, condition 2% poor, 23% fair, 67% good, 8% excellent. Broadleaf Tobacco condition 10% fair, 82% good, 8% excellent. Shade Tobacco 40% harvested, 10% 2011, 5% avg, condition 1% fair, 99% good. First Crop Hay 95% harvested, 90% 2011, 90% avg. Second Crop Hay 45% harvested, 15% 2011, 25% avg, condition 3% poor, 29% fair, 50% good, 18% excellent. Third Crop Hay <5% harvested, 0% 2011, 0% avg, condition 4% poor, 16% fair, 81% good. Apples set 42% below average, 58% average, size 20% below average, 67% average, 13% above average, condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 34% fair, 49% good, 7% excellent. Peaches 10% harvested, 0% 2011, <5% avg, set 41% below average, 36% average, 23% above average, size 2% below average, 84% average, 14% above average, condition 16% poor, 24% fair, 55% good, 5% excellent. Pears set 18% below average, 82% average, size 99% average, 1% above average, condition 9% poor, 38% fair, 53% good. Strawberries 95% harvested, 90% 2011, 95% avg. Massachusetts Cranberries set 100% average, size 70% average, 30% above average, condition 10% fair, 80% good, 10% excellent. Highbush Blueberries 20% harvested, 10% 2011, 10% average, set 1% below average, 81% average, 18% above average, size 2% below average, 89% average, 9% above average, condition 5% poor, 11% fair, 67% good, 17% excellent. Maine Wild Blueberries set 52% average, 48% above average, size 60% average, 40% above average, condition 100% good. The week was hot and humid with minimal precipitation. Weekly average temperature ranged from 2 degrees above normal in northern New England to 5 degrees above normal in the southern States. Spotty rain showers moved across the region on Sunday night, but weekly precipitation totals were well below normal at all reporting stations. General activities included irrigating, applying protective sprays, baling dry hay and chopping haylage, planting vegetables, and harvesting berries and vegetables.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 7.0. Topsoil moisture 25% very short, 50% short, 25% adequate. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 55% short, 35% adequate. Excessive heat and minimal rainfall throughout the week continued to diminish soil moisture. Irrigation was necessary for field crops. Crop conditions for corn and soybeans rated poor to fair. Livestock condition remained average. Milk production was slightly below average due to the heat and humidity. Supplemental feeding was necessary as pasture re-growth was inadequate. Vegetable growers began preparing grounds for fall-plantings. Summer-vegetable harvest progressed for cucumbers, squash, sweet corn, and tomatoes. Other faming activities included harvesting wheat, cutting and baling hay, spraying pesticides, and picking fruit.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork were 6.7. Topsoil moisture was 53% very short, 35% short and 12% adequate. Alfalfa conditions were mostly good; third cutting 85% complete; fourth cutting 14% complete. Cotton conditions were mostly fair; 68% squared; 25% set-ting bolls. Corn conditions were mostly fair; 30% silked; 1% dough. Sorghum conditions were mostly fair; 4% headed. Winter wheat 99% harvested for grain. Peanut conditions were mostly fair; 50% pegging. Chile conditions were mostly good; 49% light pod set, 34% average pod set and 17% heavy pod set. Onion conditions were mostly good; 81% harvested. Apple conditions were fair. Pecan conditions were mostly good. Cattle conditions were fair. Sheep conditions were mostly poor. Range and pasture conditions were mostly very poor. Wind damage was 19% light, 12% moderate and 1% severe; with cotton 65% damaged and sorghum 40% damaged. No hail damage reported. Temperatures this week were slightly below normal to about normal statewide. Significant amounts of precipitation fell on Tuesday across southern New Mexico. Rainfall amounts were highest in Tatum with 2.17 inches, Grants with 1.95 inches and Carlsbad with 1.58 inches.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Soil moisture 35% very short, 46% short, 19% adequate. Hay crops 25% poor, 46% fair, 27% good, 2% excellent. Corn 14% poor, 34% fair, 43% good, 9% excellent. Soybeans 8% poor, 36% fair, 51% good, 5% excellent. Alfalfa second cutting 69% complete, 54% 2011. Apples 70% poor, 20% fair, 10% good. Peaches 60% poor, 14% fair, 26% good. Sweet cherries 59% harvested, 78% 2011. Sweet cherry condition 78% poor, 11% fair, 10% good, 1% excellent. Tart cherry harvest 32% complete, 52% 2011. Tart cherry condition 89% poor, 8% fair, 3% good. Grape condition 22% poor, 38% fair, 26% good, 14% excellent. Onion growers irrigating crop where possible. Sweet corn 3% harvested. Sweet corn condition 16% poor, 38% fair, 41% good, 5% excellent. Onions were 9% poor, 25% fair, 66% good. Snap beans 6% poor, 21% fair, 60% good, 13% excellent. Cabbage 5% harvested. Cabbage condition 17% poor, 35% fair, 47% good, 1% excellent. Weather was hot and dry.

NORTH CAROLINA: There were 4.2 days suitable for field work, compared to 6.3 the previous week. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 8% very short, 24% short, 58% adequate and 10% surplus. The state received mostly above normal precipitation and average temperatures the week ending July 15, 2012. Much needed rain was seen in most areas throughout the state, greatly improving soil moisture and some crop conditions.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture supplies 14% very short, 48% short, 37% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies 11% very short, 37% short, 51% adequate, 1% surplus. Durum wheat headed 95% this week, 85% last week, 14% last year, 52% average; milk 64% this week, 40% last week, 0% last year, 20% average; turning 17% this week, 7% last week, 0% last year, 3% average; condition 6% poor, 28% fair, 60% good, 6% excellent. Canola turning 24% this week, 13% last week, 1% last year, 6% average; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 58% good, 18% excellent. Dry edible beans blooming 76% this week, 38% last week, 12% last year, 34% average; setting pods 26% this week, 3% last week, 0% last year, 4% average; condition 7% poor, 35% fair, 52% good, 6% excellent. Dry edible peas mature 51% this week, 8% last week, 0% last year, 9% average; condition 7% poor, 29% fair, 54% good, 10% excellent. Flaxseed blooming 75% this week, 61% last week, 32% last year, 61% average; turning 9% this week, 3% last week, 0% last year, 1% average; condition 3% poor, 18% fair, 73% good, 6% excellent. Potatoes blooming 84% this week, 76% last week, 38% last year, 59% average; rows filled 47% this week, 32% last week, 0% last year, 21% average; condition 4% poor, 20% fair, 66% good, 10% excellent. Sugarbeet condition 1% poor, 19% fair, 67% good, 13% excellent. Sunflower blooming 4% this week, 3% last week, 1% last year, 2% average; condition 2% poor, 28% fair, 63% good, 7% excellent. Stockwater supplies 9% very short, 27% short, 60% adequate, 4% surplus. Hay condition 15% very poor, 24% poor, 35% fair, 25% good, 1% excellent. First cutting of alfalfa hay and other hay complete 97% and 74%, respectively. Amidst warm, dry weather last week, harvest began for some small grains. Warm temperatures accelerated the pace of development for most crops, allowing some to reach maturity. Reporters indicated that crops in some areas were being impacted by low levels of soil moisture.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work, 6.8. Top soil moisture 63% very short, 11% short, 6% adequate, n/a surplus. Apples condition 26% very poor, 18% poor, 33% fair, 21% good, 2% excellent. Peaches condition 34% very poor, 14% poor, 28% fair, 23% good, 1% excellent. Hay condition 21% very poor, 36% poor, 26% fair, 15% good, 2% excellent. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 13% poor, 44% fair, 34% good, 7% excellent. . Corn in dough 3%, n/a 2011, 1% avg. Soybeans setting pods 6%, 1% 2011, 5% avg. Oats ripe 87%, 24% 2011, 40% avg. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting 88%, 56% 2011, 69% avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 8%, 1% 2011, 4% avg. Other hay 2nd cutting 71%, 33% 2011, 42% avg. Summer apples harvested 25%, 5% 2011, 15% avg. Peaches harvested 33%, 18% 2011, 16% avg. Cucumbers harvested 34%, n/a 2011, 6% avg. Potatoes harvested 4%, n/a 2011, n/a avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 46% very short, 45% short, 9% adequate. Subsoil moisture 45% very short, 44% short, 11% adequate. Winter wheat plowed 82% this week, 75% last week, 74% last year, 60% average. Rye plowed 77% this week, 74% last week, 67% last year, 59% average. Oats

plowed 80% this week, 77% last week, 71% last year, 60% average. Corn condition 4% very poor, 16% poor, 42% fair, 37% good, 1% excellent; silking 76% this week, 64% last week, 92% last year, 77% average; dough 39% this week, 32% last week, 37% last year, 30% average. Soybeans condition 5% very poor, 24% poor, 50% fair, 21% good; blooming 29% this week, 17% last week, 33% last year, 27% average. Alfalfa condition 3% very poor, 21% poor, 50% fair, 25% good, 1% excellent; 3rd cutting 70% this week, 51% last week, 13% last year, 40% average. Other hay condition 4% very poor, 24% poor, 45% fair, 25% good, 2% excellent; 1st cutting 95% this week, 92% last week, 79% last year, 78% average; 2nd cutting 21% this week, 18% last week, n/a last year, 7% average. Watermelons harvested 36% this week, 18% last week, 38% last year, 27% average. Livestock condition 6% poor, 38% fair, 51% good, 5% excellent. Another week of hot and dry weather with a few localized showers did little to slow expanding drought conditions. All row crops were rated in mostly fair to good condition, but continued to slip with increasingly dry conditions. Livestock condition ratings were holding steady with 89 percent rated fair to good compared to 90 percent the previous week, and also much better than the 72 percent rating last year at this time.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 35% short, 58% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 25% short, 65% adequate, 1% surplus. Alfalfa Hay, First Cutting 99%, 93% 2011, 97% average. Alfalfa Hay, Second Cutting 17%, 5% 2011, 37% average. Winter Wheat Condition 0% very poor, 9% poor, 14% fair, 55% good, 22% excellent. Spring Wheat Condition 0% very poor, 6% poor, 29% fair, 57% good, 8% excellent. Barley Condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 11% fair, 75% good, 10% excellent. Corn Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 14% fair, 86% good, 0% excellent. Temperatures climbed once again last week. Almost all stations reported averages above normal for this time, with a few exceptions along the Coast. The hot weather has brought an increased danger for fires. The Miller Homestead Fire has burned over 150,000 acres in Harney County alone, and the Long Draw Fire, having burned over 580,000 acres, has become the largest fire in Oregon in over a century. However, the Long Draw Fire has been completely contained and the Miller Homestead Fire has been 70 percent contained. High temperatures were once again in the 90s, with the exception of the coastal stations. Lows also remained mostly steady from last week, and no station reported any temperature below freezing. Joseph reported the most precipitation, at 1.42 inches, but only the other northeastern and north central stations reported any measureable precipitation. Thunderstorms were reported in Hood River, Union, and Baker counties, although only Union and Baker counties reported possible damage to crops, namely grass seed. Irrigation continued to be a major activity due to the hot weather. Field Crops Wheat harvest began in the west end of Umatilla County, yields above average. Corn responded well to heat there. The wheat harvest neared in the north end of Wasco County. Washington County wheat was turning color rapidly, kernels were well filled. Tall fescue has been swathed and ready for harvest there. Crimson clover in windrow, harvest soon, some grass for seed in windrow. In the south Willamette Valley, grass seed was being cut, dried and seed harvested. In the Union and Baker area, most grass seed swathing was completed, with combining starting up this upcoming week. Thunderstorms there resulted in wind damage to some grass seed crops. Sugarbeets, potatoes, corn, sunflowers are now growing vigorously. Hay was harvested across Oregon, including meadow hay in Harney County. The Bing cherry harvest has almost been completed in Wasco County. The quality of the harvested fruit was very good. The harvests for late season varieties such as Lapins, Skeena, Regina and Sweetheart should start soon. Growers hope to have good fruit quality through the end of harvest. Cherry harvest started in the lower Hood River Valley. Late week thunderstorms may have caused cherry damage, but damages have yet to be reported. Hand thinning of summer pears continued in the upper Hood River Valley, and apple thinning and routine summer orchard operations continued throughout the Hood River Valley. Cherries were nearly done in the south Willamette Valley. Hazelnuts were looking very good. Apples and pears were sizing well there. Sweet cherry harvest continued in Yamhill County. The warm weather has enhanced the maturity levels of peaches. Some filbertworm spraying has begun to happen on hazelnuts. More reports of Spotted Winged Drosophila in Lane and Douglas counties. Hazelnuts were looking very good. Cherries were nearly done. Apples and pears were sizing well. The blueberry harvest continued. Vegetables Weather last week was very beneficial for vegetables and the crops were looking good. Cole crops appeared ready to go to seed. Sweet corn growing well, squash, and cucumbers nearing picking, beans for cannery growing well, tomatoes sizing. Transplanted plants being irrigated. Shrub and tree growth doing well. Hot, dry weather persisted throughout the week in Harney County, making conditions challenging for suppression activities on the Miller Homestead Fire in southern Harney County. To date, the fire has burned over 150,000 acres, displacing cattle relying on those rangelands for summer and fall grazing. In Washington County, all cattle were looking good. Buffalo calves were doing well. Pastures holding up.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6. Soil moisture; 51% very short, 40% short, 9% adequate and 0% surplus. Corn silked; 52% this week, 37% last week, 25% last year and 28% average. Corn height; 67” this week, 58” last week, 59” last year and 58” average. Winter wheat harvested; 95% this week, 82% last week, 82% last year and 77% average. Oats headed; 99% this week, 94% last week, 93% last year and 96% average. Oats yellow; 85% this week, 69% last week, 19% last year and 49% average. Oats ripe; 36% this week, 28% last week, 4% last year and 11% year average. Alfalfa second cutting; 93% this week, 90% last week, 84% last year and 80% average. Alfalfa third cutting; 29% this week, 15% last week, 8% last year and 12% average. Timothy/clover second cutting; 64% this week, 58% last week, 30% last year and 23% average. Peaches harvested; 35% this week, 25% last week, 8% last year and 11% average. Corn conditions; 5% very poor, 11% poor, 45% fair, 30% good, 9% excellent. Oats condition; 0% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 51% good, 24% excellent. Soybeans condition; 0% very poor, 9% poor, 41% fair, 42% fair, and 8% excellent. Quality of hay made; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 33% fair, 39% good, 27% excellent. Peaches condition; 2% very poor, 3% poor, 27% fair, 38% good, 30% excellent. Apples condition; 2% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 47% good, 36% excellent. Field activities for the week included harvesting and baling straw, spreading manure and machinery maintenance.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Soil moisture 8% very short, 30% short, 60% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 0% very poor, 5% poor, 40% fair, 46% good, 9% excellent. Soybeans 1% very poor, 10% poor, 39% fair, 46% good, 4% excellent. Oats 1% very poor, 3% poor, 35% fair, 57% good, 4% excellent. Tobacco 1% very poor, 2% poor, 49% fair, 42% good, 6% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 42% fair, 52% good, 1% excellent. Corn silked (tasseled 100%, 100% 2011, 99% avg. Corn doughed 85%, 67% 2011, 66% avg. Corn matured 26%, 16% 2011, 7% avg. Soybeans planted 100%, 99% 2011, 100% avg. Soybeans emerged 100%, 91% 2011, 96% avg. Soybeans bloomed 12%, 18% 2011, 16% avg. Soybeans pods set 0%. Winter wheat harvested 100%, 100% 2011, 100% avg. Oats harvested 100%, 100% 2011, 100% avg. Tobacco topped 90%, 97% 2011, 85% avg. Tobacco harvested 25%, 20% 2011, 18% avg. Hay other hay 67%, 74% 2011, 65% avg. Peaches harvested 80%, 61% 2011, 54% avg. Snapbeans, fresh harvested 83%, 89% 2011, 93% avg. Cucumbers, fresh harvested 93%, 99% 2011, 100% avg. Watermelons harvested 71%, 85% 2011, 76% avg. Tomatoes, fresh harvested 90%, 89% 2011, 89% avg. Cantaloupes harvested 70%, 84% 2011, 79% avg. Much needed rainfall brought cooler temperatures to the State during the week ending July 15, 2012. Monday began with temperatures in the triple digits for much of the State. Intense thunderstorms arrived Monday evening and continued through Thursday, usually popping up in the evening and providing multiple inches of rain in many counties. No crop damage was reported and the rainfall improved soil moisture conditions to 8% very short, 30% short, 60% adequate and 2% surplus. The State average rainfall for the period was 1.8 inches. Seasonal temperatures coupled with clear

skies were present through the weekend. The State average temperature for the period was one degree above normal with 5.2 days suitable for fieldwork.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 51% very short, 38% short, 11% adequate. Subsoil moisture 39% very short, 46% short, 15% adequate. Winter wheat ripe 98%, 14% 2011, 42% avg. Winter wheat condition 7% poor, 33% fair, 49% good, 11% excellent. Barley turning color 98%, 5% 2011, 40% avg. Barley ripe 56%, 1% 2011, 5% avg. Barley harvested 2%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Barley condition 1% very poor, 20% poor, 38% fair, 34% good, 7% excellent. Oats turning color 96%, 39% 2011, 56% avg. Oats ripe 68%, 4% 2011, 13% avg. Spring wheat turning color 99%, 18% 2011, 45% avg. Spring wheat ripe 60%, 1% 2011, 5% avg. Spring wheat harvested 12%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Corn cultivated or sprayed twice 97%, 59% 2011, 71% avg. Corn tasseled 60%, 9% 2011, 18% avg. Sunflower blooming 8%, 1% 2011, 2% avg. Sunflower condition 1% very poor, 39% poor, 34% fair, 26% good, 0% excellent. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting harvested 79%, 26% 2011, 34% avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting harvested 9%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Alfalfa hay 21% very poor, 36% poor, 30% fair, 13% good. Other hay harvested 84%, 60% 2011, 67% avg. Feed supplies 7% very short, 35% short, 57% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 10% very short, 33% short, 57% adequate. Cattle condition 2% poor, 21% fair, 66% good, 11% excellent. Sheep condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 66% good, 19% excellent. Conditions continued to decline, as the area endured another week of high temperatures and minimal moisture. Major activities last week included harvesting of small grains, hauling water for livestock, caring for livestock, and cutting hay.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.5. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 31% short, 52% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 30% very short, 35% short, 34% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn Silage 24% harvested, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Tobacco 22% topped, 13% 2011, 13% avg.; condition 4% very poor, 19% poor, 51% fair, 25% good, 1% excellent. Soaking rainfall, lower temperatures greeted farmers. Drought not broken, some areas only light-to-moderate precipitation. Crop condition ratings improved, especially for soybeans. Corn condition rating, continued to point over half acreage in heavy or extreme loss of yield situation. Renewed optimism exists for soybeans, cotton and tobacco. Main farm activities pesticide application, topping tobacco, harvesting silage, feeding livestock, hauling water, scouting fields. Temperatures near normal. Rainfall well above normal with exception of West where near normal.

TEXAS: Most areas of Texas received rainfall last week. Parts of South Central and Coastal Texas recorded 10 inches or more for the week, while other areas observed only scattered showers. Small grain harvest neared completion in the Plains and the Trans-Pecos. In the Edwards Plateau, some producers continued to bale wheat hay. Sorghum and corn harvest continued in the Lower Valley, but was delayed in the Blacklands and South Central region due to heavy rainfall and wet fields. Hot weather and dry conditions brought stress on many row crops in parts of Central Texas. Cotton condition varied across the state. Cotton defoliation had begun in early maturing fields in the Lower Valley, while in the High Plains, cotton squaring continued. Producers sprayed for weeds, while insect damage was moderate. Peanuts made good progress in South Texas. Producers continued to harvest fruits and vegetables in East Texas with some reports of disease pressure on vegetable crops. Vegetable harvest was nearing completion in areas of South Texas. Pecans continued to progress around the state with wet weather causing some problems with disease. In the Edwards Plateau, peach production was beginning to taper off. Range and pasture condition improved substantially in areas that received adequate rainfall. Many producers were able to make a second or third cutting of hay, though rain hampered cutting and baling activities in some areas. Drier parts of South Texas and the Panhandle experienced declining pasture condition. Weed growth and grasshopper pressure continued to affect hayfields and meadows in many parts of the state. Livestock condition was generally fair to good. Some supplemental feeding continued in South Texas. Stock tanks, ponds and creeks were replenished by rainfall in many areas.

UTAH: Days Suitable For Field Work 7. Subsoil Moisture 28% very short, 41% short, 31% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation Water Supplies 27% very short, 28% short, 45% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter Wheat harvested 20%, 3% 2011, 7% avg. Winter Wheat Condition 2% very poor, 22% poor, 32% fair, 36% good, 8% excellent. Spring Wheat, Very Poor 1% very poor, 16% poor, 26% fair, 46% good, 11% excellent. Barley Condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 19% fair, 56% good, 21% excellent. Oats headed 85%, 73% 2011, 79% avg. Oats harvested for Hay or Silage 61%. Corn silked (tasseled) 10%, 1% 2011, 7% avg. Corn condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 17% fair, 63% good, 18% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 2nd Cutting 53%, 11% 2011, 28% avg. Other Hay Cut 78%, 75% 2011, 75% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 20% fair, 61% good, 18% excellent. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 20% fair, 58% good, 21% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 19% very short, 27% short, 54% adequate, 0% surplus. Apricots harvested 58%, 19% 2011, 50% avg. Sweet Cherries harvested 87%, 32% 2011, 58% avg. Tart Cherries harvested 63%, 1% 2011, 21% avg. For the week ending July 15th there was a reported 6.6 days suitable for fieldwork. Rain and cooler temperatures throughout the state towards the end of the week provided a much needed benefit to crops and rangelands. Box Elder County has been approved for CRP emergency grazing from July 16th through September 30th.In Box Elder County small grain harvest is underway with dryland wheat yields being reported from 30 to 60 bushels per acre. Corn crop shows variation as some fields are over six feet tall while others are much less with some fields showing signs of drought stress. Onions are reported as being in good to excellent condition while Safflower conditions are reported as fair to poor. Cache County producers are still on their second cutting of alfalfa while spring wheat and barley are expected to be ready to harvest within 10 days. Corn is growing exceptionally well where irrigation water is adequate. Evidence of spider mites are beginning to show but the impact is minimal in most cases. Weber County producers expect to have adequate irrigation water for the remainder of this year. Morgan County expects a good small grain crop but is short on irrigation water. Carbon County reports crops to be in good condition but irrigation water will likely be shut off in about a month. In Duchesne and Dagget counties, several of the irrigation companies have run out of water and some areas report a large number of grasshoppers. Iron County producers report high aphid populations in alfalfa. In Box Elder County cooler temperatures and light rain towards the end of the week helped out but range conditions are still very dry. Producers report livestock to be in fair condition. Carbon County reports dry conditions have kept livestock off ranges and recent fires have limited feed availability. Morgan County ranchers expect livestock to come off ranges a month to two months early.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 18% very short, 46% short, 34% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 16% very short, 56% short, 28% adequate. Livestock 3% very poor, 7% poor, 29% fair, 45% good, 16% excellent. Other Hay 12% very poor, 23% poor, 30% fair, 27% good, 8% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 3% very poor, 13% poor, 30% fair, 49% good, 5% excellent. Corn 14% very poor, 30% poor, 32% fair, 17% good, 7% excellent. Corn Silked 69%, 72% 2011, 69% 5-yr avg. Corn Dough 11%, 22% 2011, 16% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 4% very poor, 16% poor, 49% fair, 26% good, 5% excellent. Soybeans Emerged 98%, 96% 2011, 91% 5-yr avg. Soybeans Blooming 9%, 12% 2011, 10% 5-yr avg. Flue Cured Tobacco 10% very poor, 16% poor, 58% fair, 16% good. Burley Tobacco 3% very poor, 8% poor, 39% fair, 40% good, 10% excellent. Fire-Cured Tobacco 28% very poor, 36% poor, 32% fair, 4% good. Peanuts 2% poor, 28% fair, 70% good. Potatoes Harvested 83%, 52% 2011, 42% 5-yr avg. All Apples 17% very poor, 2% poor, 28% fair, 53% good. Summer Apples Harvested 23%, 19% 2011, 14% 5-yr avg. Peaches 2% very poor, 9% poor, 46% fair, 39% good, 4%

excellent. Peaches Harvested 25%, 18% 2011, 24% 5-yr avg. Grapes 2% poor, 34% fair, 64% good. Oats 36% fair, 63% good, 1% excellent. Scattered thunderstorms throughout the week brought much needed moisture to the Commonwealth. These storms, along with a significant decrease in daily high temperatures, provided relief for many producers across the state. While the rainfall helped to improve overall soil moisture levels, much more rain will be needed to recover from the recent extreme conditions. While it may be too late for much of the corn crop to benefit from the recent rain, soybeans, tobacco and pastures in some areas have responded well. Activities this week included post-emergence herbicide applications for soybeans and a continued effort to clean up from past storms.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 19% short, 68% adequate, 12% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 14% short, 79% adequate, 2% surplus. Irrigation water supply 93% adequate and 7% surplus. Hay and Roughage 1% very short, 11% short, 84% adequate and 4% surplus. Potatoes 29% fair, 61% good, 10% excellent. Potatoes Harvested 1% harvested, 0% last week, 2% last year, 4% five-year average. Field Corn 59% fair, 29% good, 12% excellent. Field Corn Emerged 99% emerged, 95% last week, 100% last year, 99% five-year average. Dry Peas Harvested 5% harvested, 1% last week, 2% last year, 11% five-year average. Processing Green Peas Harvested 65% harvested, 40% last week, 68% last year, 74% five-year average. Alfalfa Hay First Cutting 90% cut, 85% last week, 92% last year, 97% five-year average. Alfalfa Hay Second Cutting 25% cut, 10 last week, 26% last year, 50% five-year average. Scattered thunderstorms accompanied by hail were seen throughout southeastern Washington. While most counties saw minimal damage, some Columbia County wheat producers experienced significant hail damage in their fields. Winter wheat was beginning to ripen in Whitman County. The rain combined with the warm temperatures proved to be beneficial for the spring wheat and barley crops allowing the heads to fill. The intermittent rain caused continued headaches for hay producers throughout the state by damaging the quality of the hay crop. In the Yakima Valley, raspberries, blackberries and blueberries were harvested. Tree fruits harvested included sweet cherries (Rainer's and Bing's), apricots, and some of the earlier maturing peach varieties. In Chelan County, the abnormal high temperatures last week accelerated maturity of sweet cherries, but temperature dropped to more normal ranges by the weekend. In Asotin County pastures were in good shape. Some of the grass hay wasn't as tall as normal, but barley hay looked good. Livestock producers made haylage under nearly ideal conditions in Thurston County.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work was 5. Topsoil moisture was 26% very short, 36% short, 36% adequate and 2% surplus, compared to 2% very short, 39% short, and 59% adequate last year. Corn conditions were 2% very poor, 7% poor, 18% fair, 72% good, and 1% excellent. Corn was 54% silked, 22% in 2011, and 24% 5-year average. Corn was 2% doughing, comparison data not available. Soybean conditions were 3% poor, 6% fair, 90% good, and 1% excellent. Soybeans were 31% blooming, 19% in 2011, and 27% 5-year average. Soybeans were 6% setting pods, comparison data not available. Winter wheat was 95% harvested, 75% in 2011, and 74% 5-year average. Hay conditions were 5% very poor, 15% poor, 41% fair, 38% good, and 1% excellent. Hay first cutting was 95%, 95% in 2011, and 94% 5-year avg. Hay second cutting was 8%, 17% in 2011, and 13% 5-year avg. Apple conditions were 1% very poor, 7% poor, 45% fair, 45% good, and 2% excellent. Peaches were 2% very poor, 6% poor, 36% fair, 54% good, and 2% excellent. Cattle and calves were 8% poor, 21% fair, 65% good, and 6% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 8% poor, 35% fair, 54% good, and 3% excellent. Most of the state received some much needed rain and lower temperatures. Farming activities included harvesting peaches, making hay, feeding hay and hauling water for livestock, repairing fences and clearing trees and other debris left by recent storms.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 52% very short, 30% short, 18% adequate, and 0% surplus. Corn average height 63 in. this week, 54 in. last week, 53 in. last year, and 58 in. average. Soybeans setting pods 5% this week, na last week, 0% last year, 2% average. Second cutting hay 94% complete this week, 87% last week, 67% last year, 57% average. Third cutting hay 25% complete this week, 5% last week, 0% last year, 0% average. Temperatures remained above average this week, though daytime highs were significantly cooler than in the first week of July. Spotty rain and scattered thunderstorms did little to maintain soil moisture with hail damage reported in Oneida and Shawano Counties. Soil moisture was over 50 percent short in 8 of the nine reporting districts, 95 percent or more short in five districts, and topped 90 percent very short in the Southeast and South-Central districts. Crops were growing well in northern Wisconsin and where irrigation was available, but additional moisture is urgently needed for pollination. Pasture condition ranged from 77 to 100 percent poor to very poor in the five driest districts. Reporters in these areas noted that livestock operations were considering reducing their herds due to lack of forage. The small grain harvest, however, was well underway with good yields reported on winter wheat and rye. Several reporters noted that straw harvested was very clean and of good quality. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures this week were 3 to 5 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 84 to 90 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 61 to 67 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.01 inches in Madison to 0.74 inches in Milwaukee.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 6.9. Topsoil moisture 39% very short, 40% short, 21% adequate. Subsoil moisture 35% very short, 51% short, 14% adequate. Barley boot 96%, 85% 2011, 87% avg.; headed 92%, 69% 2011, 70% avg; turning color 74%, 28% 2011, 30% avg; mature 15%, 8% 2011, 7% avg; condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 49% fair, 44% good, 2% excellent. Oats boot 91%, 72% 2011, 78% avg.; headed 79%, 43% 2011, 55% avg.; turning color 25%, 11% 2011, 21% avg.; condition 5% very poor, 15% poor, 63% fair, 17% good. Spring wheat headed 97%, 23% 2011, 45% avg.; turning color 34%, 5% 2011, 13% avg.; condition 7% very poor, 26% poor, 43% fair, 24% good. Winter wheat mature 90%, 3% 2011, 32% avg; harvested 71%, 0% 2011, 8% avg; condition 3% very poor, 33% poor, 51% fair, 13% good. Corn tasseled 18%, 2% 2011, 10% avg; average height 44 inches; condition 1% very poor, 16% poor, 53% fair, 29% good, 1% excellent. Dry beans bloom 50%, 22% 2011, 30% avg.; setting pods 13%, 9% 2011, 8% avg.; condition 55% fair, 42% good, 3% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 1% poor, 43% fair, 50% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa harvested 94%, 69% 2011, 79% avg.; second cutting 7%, 1% 2011, 4% avg; condition 12% very poor, 19% poor, 36% fair, 32% good, 1% excellent. Other hay harvested 49%, 36% 2011, 38% avg; condition 10% very poor, 28% poor, 46% fair, 16% good. Crop insect infestation 35% light, 10% moderate, 2% severe. Stock water supplies were 18% very short, 39% short, 43% adequate. Farm activities included hauling water to livestock, moving cattle to pastures or markets, harvesting hay and spraying crops. High temperatures ranged from 83 degrees in Lake Yellowstone to 103 degrees in Greybull and Worland. Low temperatures ranged from 37 degrees in Lake Yellowstone to 60 degrees in Buffalo-Johnson and Greybull. Temperatures were above normal at all reporting stations ranging from 2 to 11 degrees above normal. Lake Yellowstone, Shirley Basin and Afton received more than an inch of rain, while 20 reporting stations received less than tenth an inch of rain. Lake Yellowstone is the only station reporting above normal precipitation for the year. Weston County reported that very limited hay is being harvested, due to poor quality. Grain is turning but not because of maturity, but rather lack of moisture. No precipitation has been received this past week. Lincoln County reported some good thunderstorm activity with some areas receiving a substantial amount of moisture. Drought conditions continued in Uinta County, although some light showers of rain were received this past week. The County remains extremely dry on the rangeland acreages and dry on the irrigated meadows, due to irrigation water depleting. Irrigated pivots may or may not raise a second crop depending on water supply. Extremely dry summer conditions also persist in Converse County.

International Weather and Crop Summary

July 8-14, 2012

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Heat and dryness stressed reproductive corn in the Balkans, while persistent wetness across central and northern Europe benefited summer crops.

WESTERN FSU: Showers and thunderstorms in western and northern areas eased the impacts of increasing heat, while hot, dry conditions farther east impacted filling spring wheat.

EASTERN FSU: Dry, warm conditions stressed reproductive spring wheat but favored cotton development.

MIDDLE EAST: Turkish winter grain harvesting proceeded with little if any delay.

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon showers increased soil moisture to crops across India, but more rain is needed to improve prospects.

EAST ASIA: Widespread showers further improved moisture conditions for vegetative to reproductive summer crops across the Yangtze Valley and on the North China Plain.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon rains kept moisture conditions favorable for rice in Indochina and the Philippines.

AUSTRALIA: Rainfall prevailed across the eastern wheat belt, boosting soil moisture for vegetative winter grains.

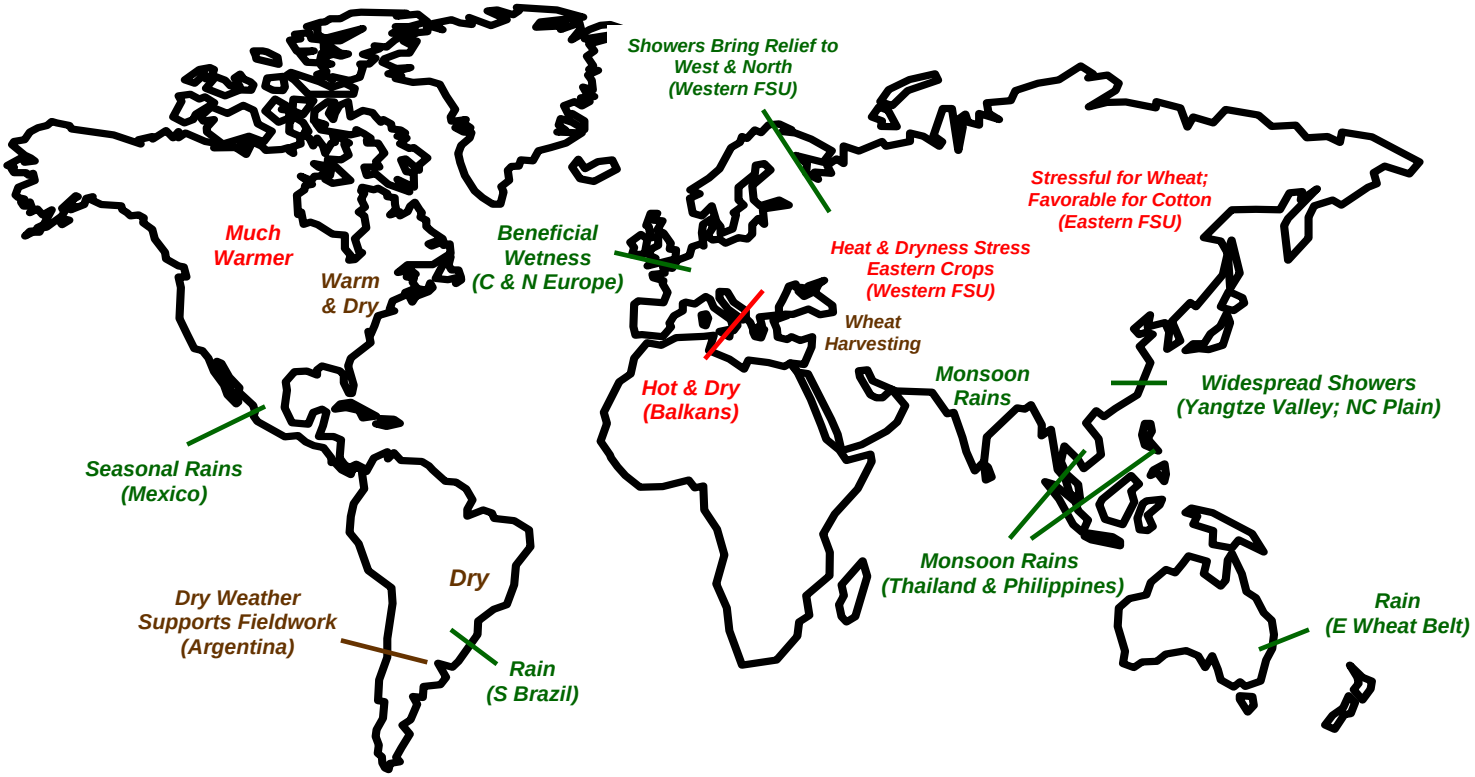
ARGENTINA: Continuing dryness supported corn harvesting and winter grain planting, although unseasonably cool conditions reportedly caused some difficulties.

BRAZIL: Showers lingered over the south, benefiting winter grains but renewing wetness on sugarcane.

MEXICO: Seasonal rain provided additional moisture for corn and other rain-fed summer crops.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Unseasonably high temperatures spurred rapid development of spring grains and oilseeds.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Warmth and dryness promoted winter wheat harvesting while reducing moisture for corn and soybeans.



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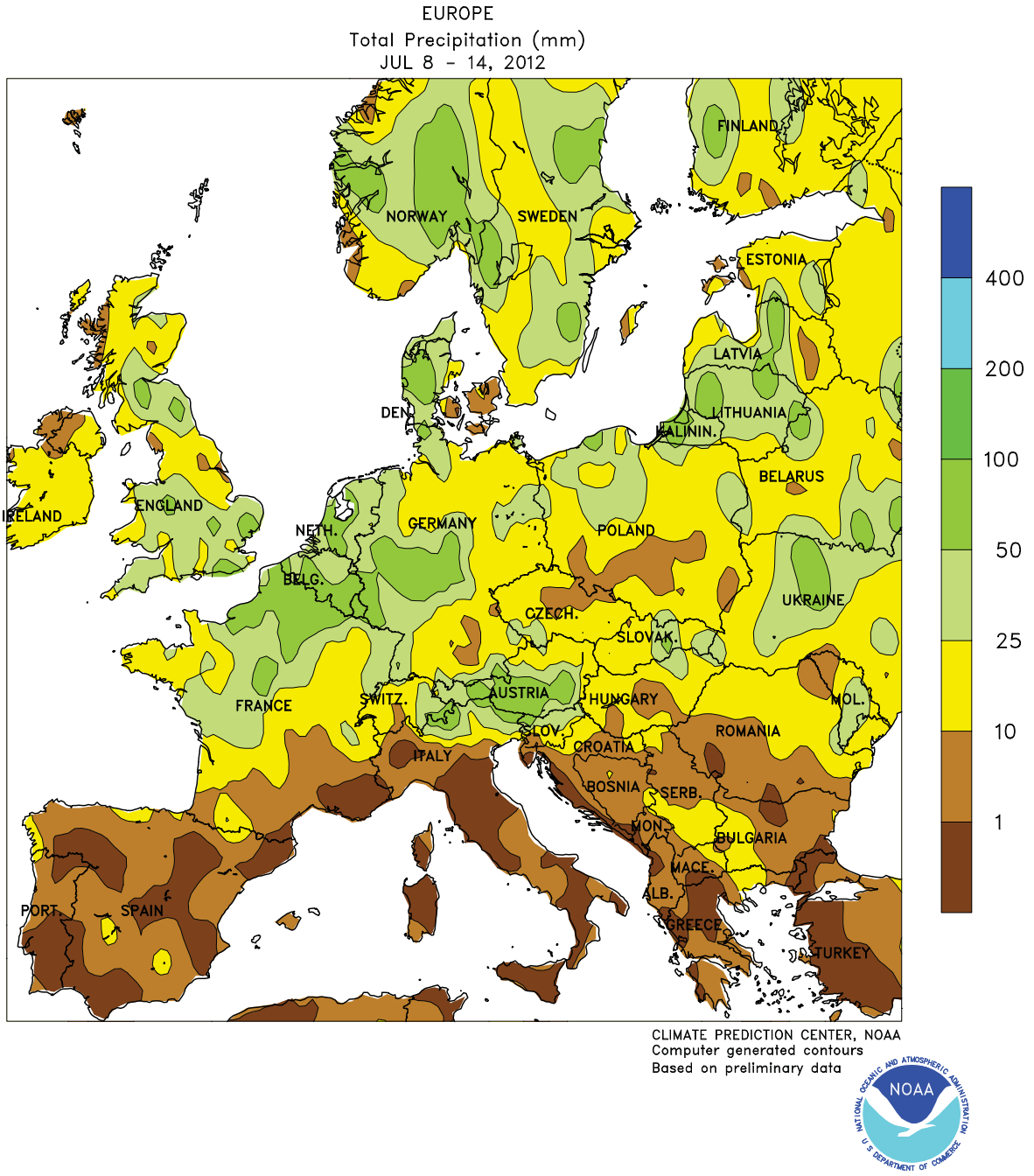

EUROPE

Increasingly hot, dry conditions in the south contrasted with widespread rain and seasonable temperatures elsewhere. A series of storm systems continued to produce periods of moderate to heavy rain (15-100 mm) across England, France, Germany, and northern Poland, maintaining abundant soil moisture for filling spring grains as well as vegetative to reproductive summer crops. However, the ongoing wet weather hampered winter crop drydown and harvesting, particularly in northern France and the United Kingdom. In contrast, dry, hot weather intensified over the central and southern Balkans, with temperatures as high as 39°C reducing yield prospects for tasseling corn and reproductive sunflowers. Dry, hot weather also increased stress and irrigation demands on reproductive summer crops in Italy and Spain; irrigation reserves on the Iberian Peninsula remain limited due to a much drier-than-normal winter-spring rainy season.

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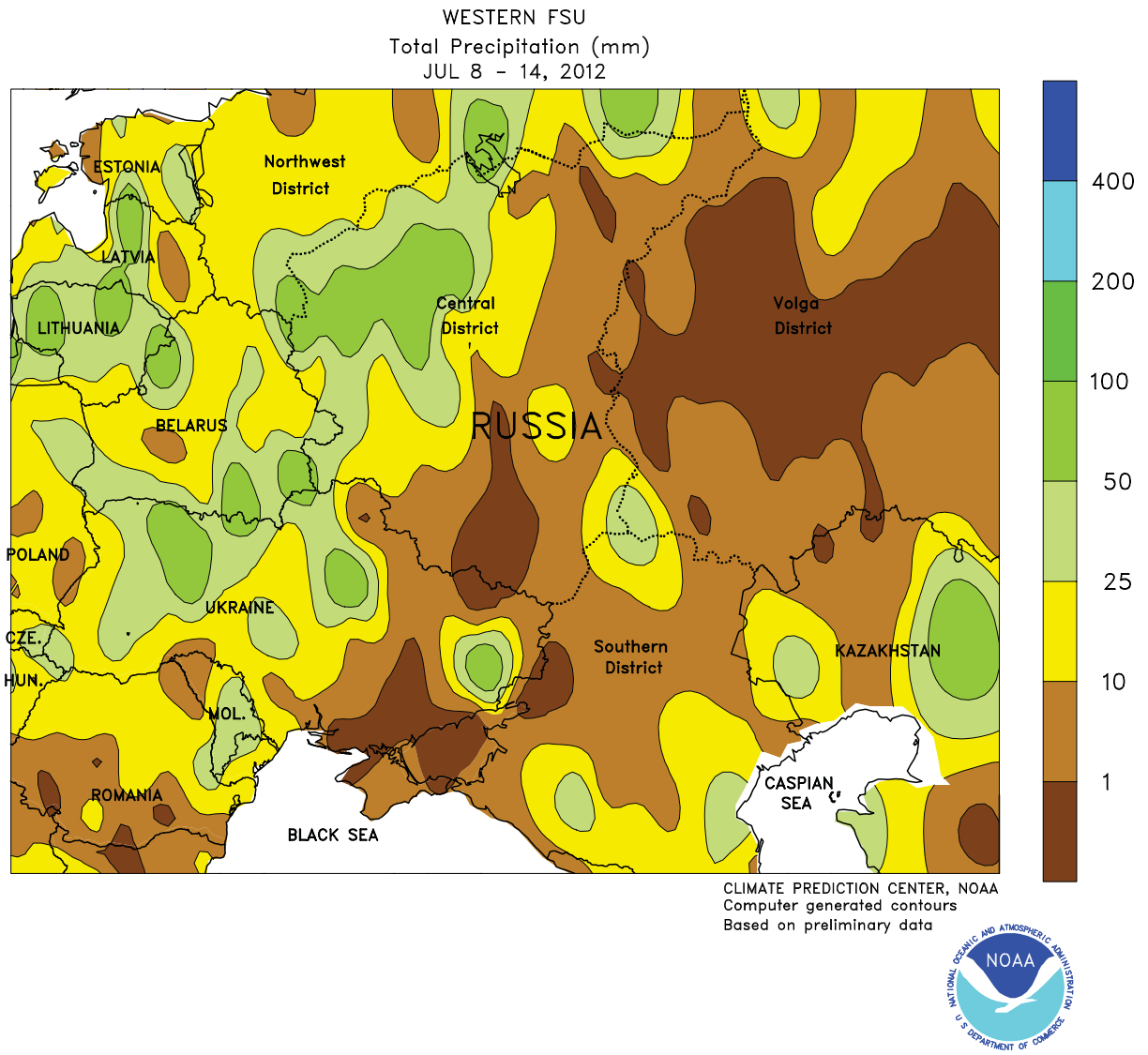

WESTERN FSU

Hot weather prevailed, with beneficial showers in the west contrasting with unfavorable dryness in the east. A warm, humid air mass overspread western portions of the region, leading to showers and thunderstorms (10-90 mm) from central and western Ukraine into Belarus and northern Russia. The rain was beneficial for corn and other summer crops but hampered winter grain drydown and harvesting. However, temperatures averaged up to 6°C above normal in western growing areas, maintaining high water demands and accelerating summer crops toward reproduction. Across key sunflower and corn areas of eastern Ukraine and south-central Russia, the rain was more scattered; some locales reported up to 55 mm, while other nearby stations received little if any rain. Consequently, some crop prospects stabilized while other crops continued to decline. Farther east, southern portions of the Volga District were dry and hot (35-38°C), increasing stress on filling spring wheat.

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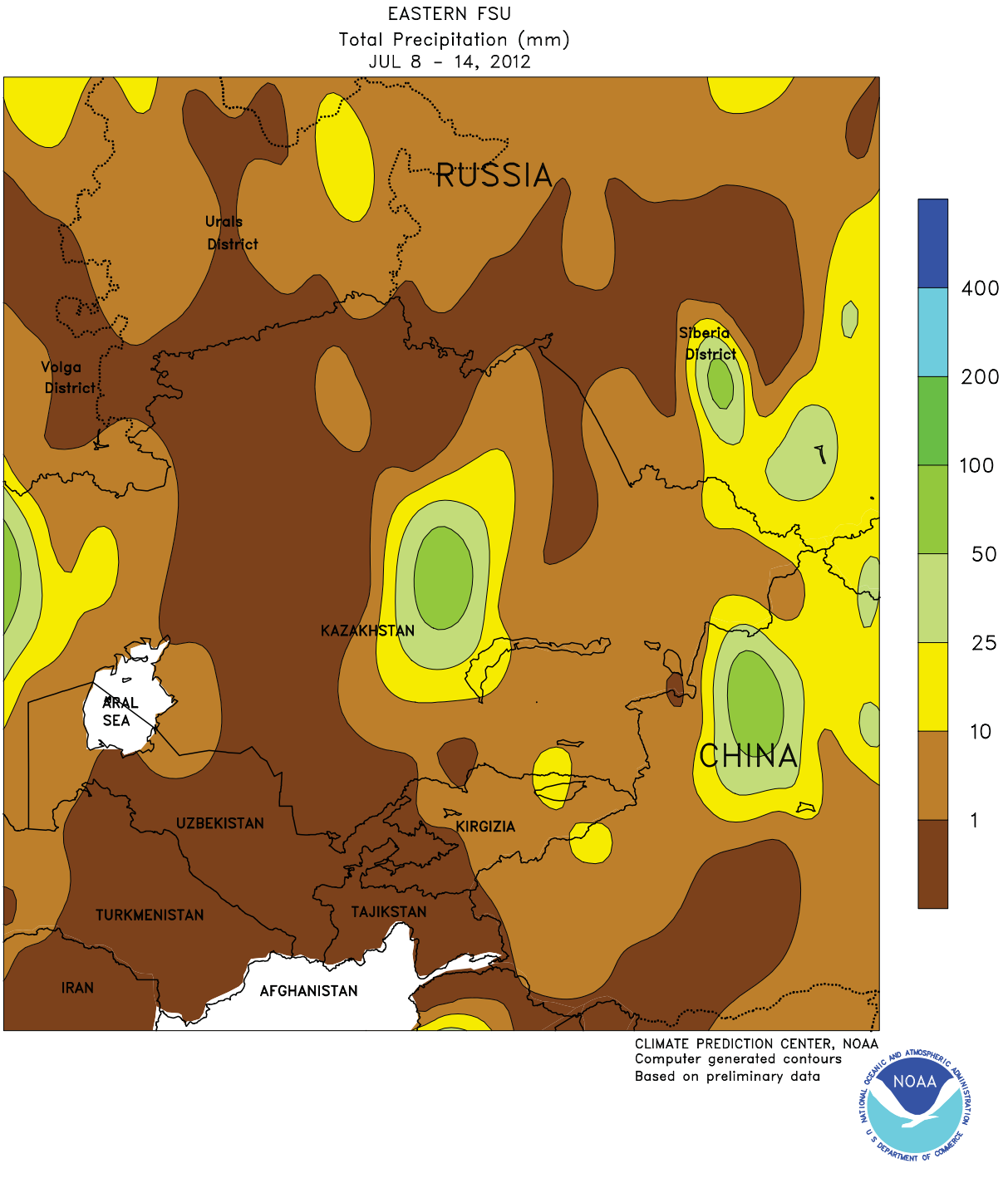

EASTERN FSU

Dry weather and encroaching heat adversely impacted spring wheat. An intensifying area of high pressure maintained mostly sunny skies across key spring wheat areas of northern Kazakhstan and southern and eastern Russia. The dryness increased stress on flowering to filling spring wheat, although portions of north-central Kazakhstan and the south-central Siberia District benefited from early month rainfall. Near-normal temperatures in Russia's Siberia District contrasted with increasingly hot weather (35°C or higher) in western Kazakhstan and the southern Urals District, lowering yield expectations for flowering to filling wheat. Across southern portions of the region, sunny skies and near-normal temperatures favored flowering cotton.

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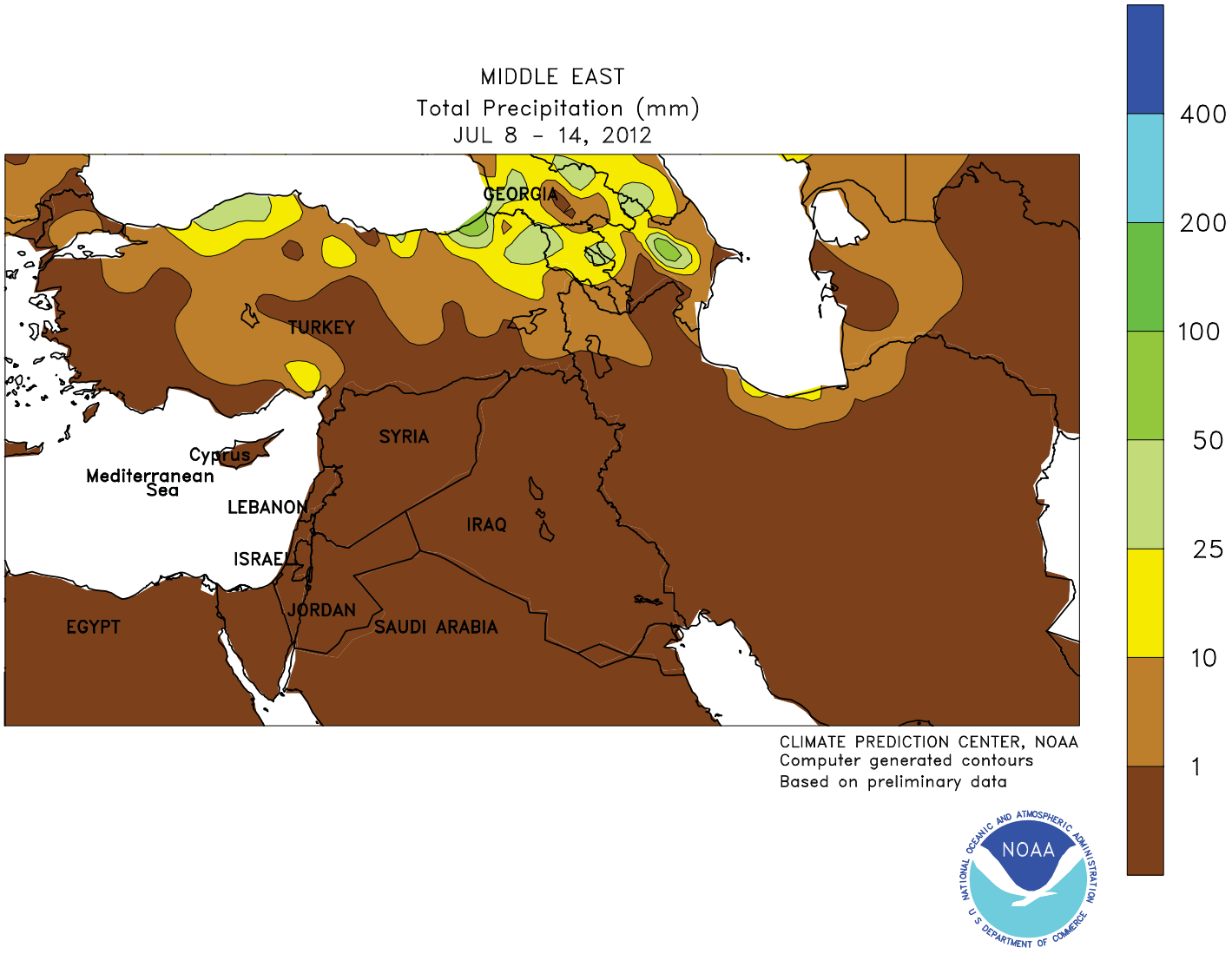
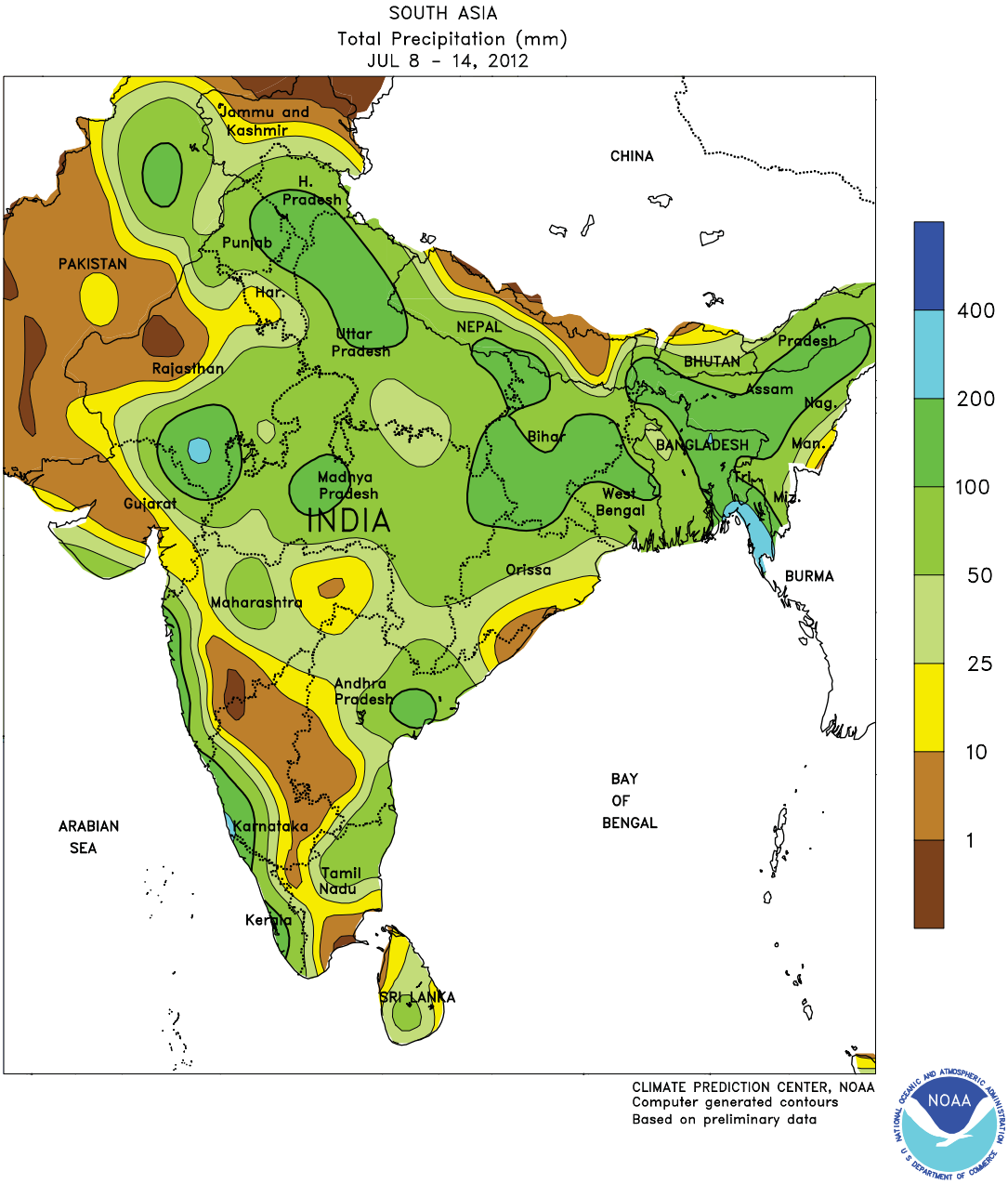


MIDDLE EAST

Seasonably dry conditions prevailed across most of the region, although locally heavy showers were observed in northern-most portions of Turkey and Iran. Consequently, winter grain harvesting continued in Turkey and Iran without delay. However, moderate to locally heavy showers (10-40 mm) were observed along the Black Sea Coast, while lighter showers (15 mm or less) were reported along the southern Caspian Coast. The northern showers were beneficial for local agricultural, but generally had little impact on the region's larger scale agricultural production.

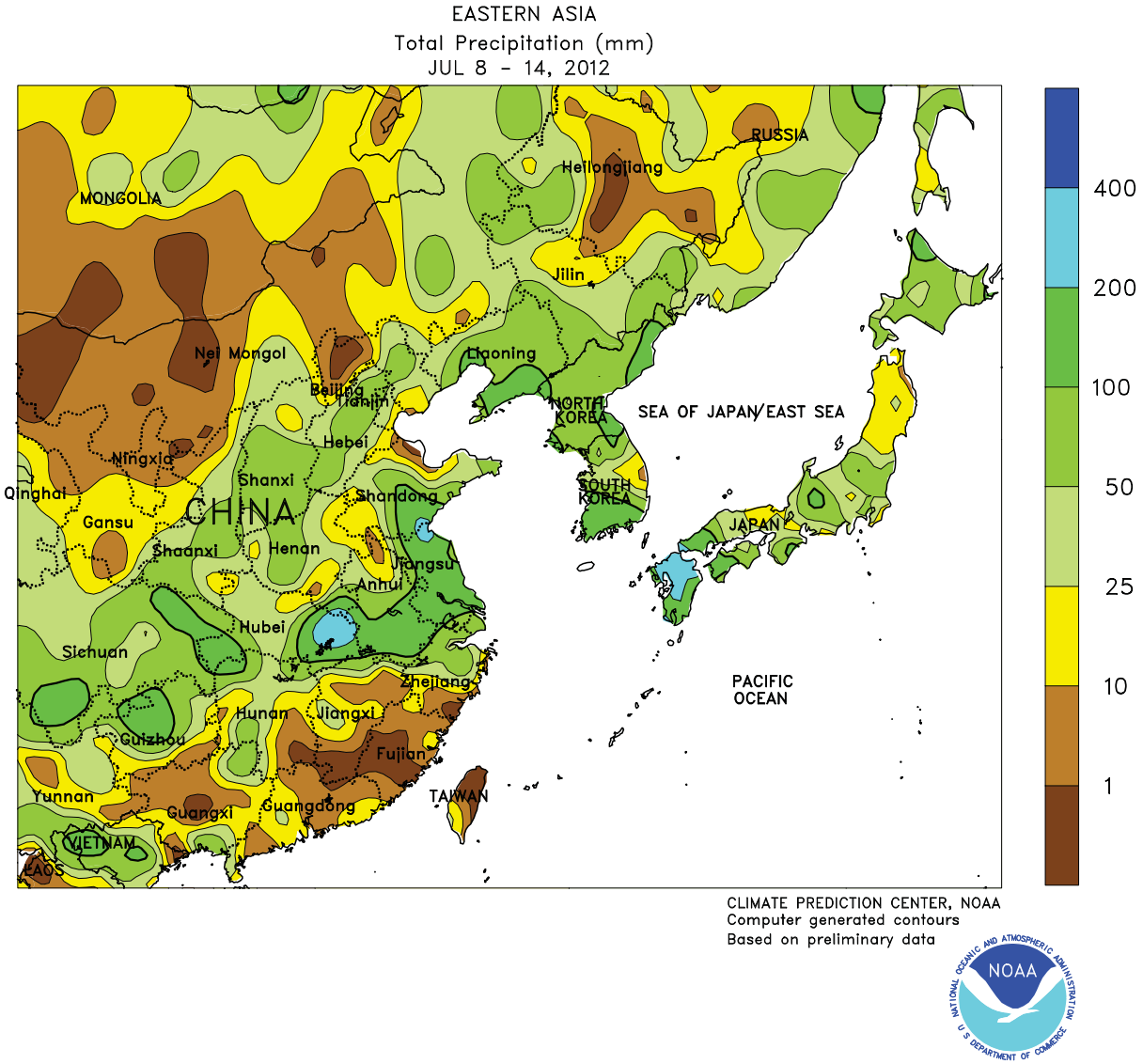
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



SOUTH ASIA

Monsoon rains reached their northern-most limit, covering much of India and extending into northern Pakistan. Weekly rainfall totals ranged between 25 to nearly 200 mm, increasing soil moisture and promoting planting of crops delayed by the slow development of the monsoon. Season-to-date (since June 1) rainfall in Maharashtra has been near normal despite the slow start to the rainy season and conditions have improved recently for cotton, groundnuts, and sugarcane. Rainfall in Gujarat for the season has been less than half of the long-term average, providing insufficient moisture to rain-fed cotton and other crops. In contrast, soybeans in neighboring Madhya Pradesh have received adequate rainfall since the monsoon became established in late June, while farther east, consistent rainfall in Orissa maintained favorable prospects for rice. However, monsoon showers only recently became established in the adjacent states of West Bengal and Bihar as well as into Uttar Pradesh where seasonal moisture deficits still existed for rice. In northern India, 25 to over 100 mm of rain for the week improved moisture supplies for rice and cotton, particularly in Punjab, although drier conditions remained in Haryana. In Pakistan, upwards of 100 mm of rain in the north increased moisture supplies within the Indus River Watershed and benefited irrigated cotton and rice.

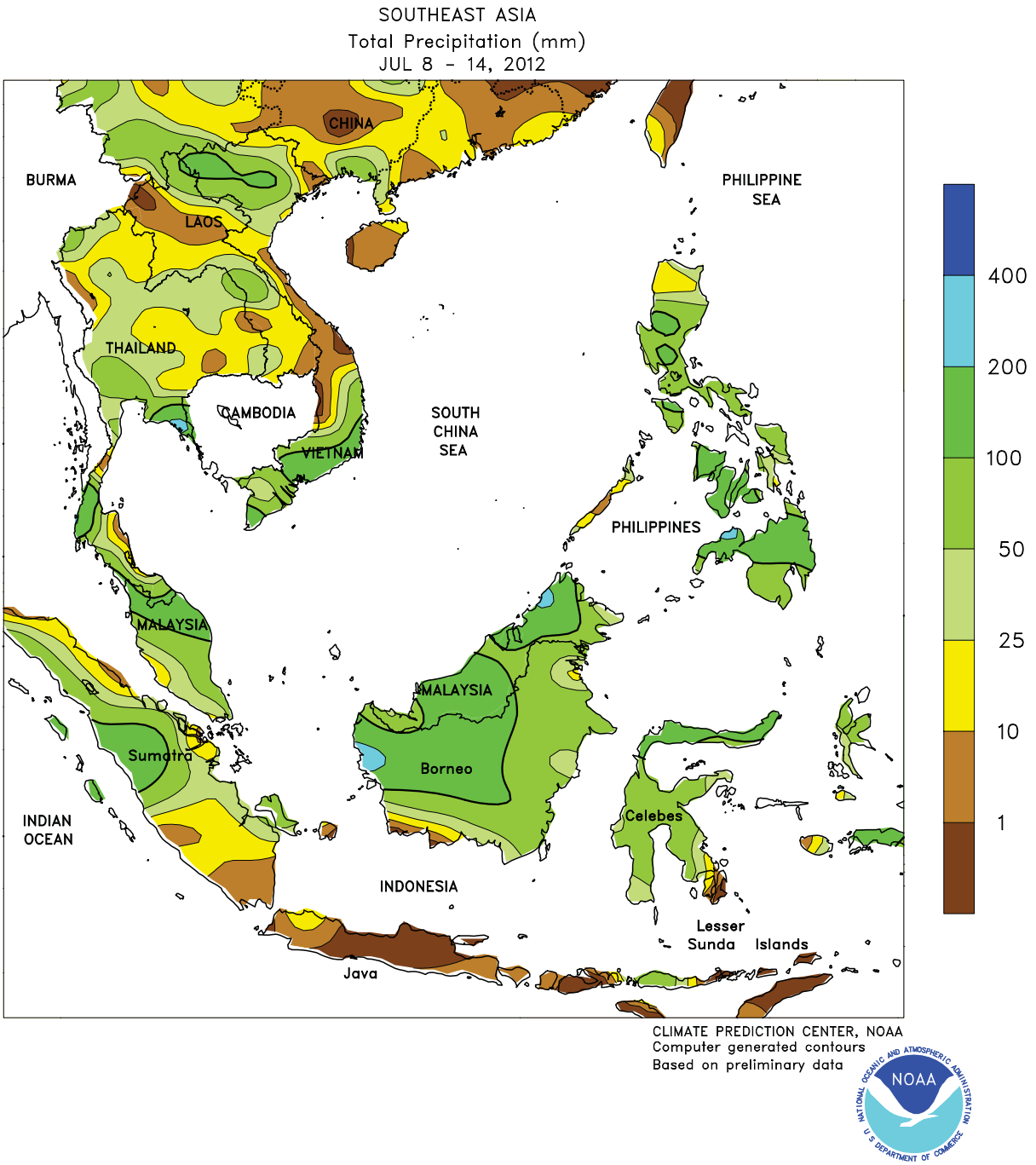
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



EASTERN ASIA

Monsoon showers covered a wide swath of China, extending from the Yangtze Valley to the northeast. Rainfall amounts in the Yangtze Valley ranged from 50 to almost 200 mm and maintained ample moisture supplies for corn, cotton, and soybeans in western portions of the Valley. In central and eastern areas of the Yangtze Valley, the recent rainfall improved moisture conditions following only 2 days of significant rain since mid-June. Meanwhile on the North China Plain, showers (25-50 mm or more) continued to increase moisture supplies for vegetative corn and soybeans as well as reproductive cotton. Seasonal rainfall was slow to develop in the provinces of the North China Plain, not becoming established until late June. Since then, however, rainfall has been above normal across Henan, Shandong, and Hebei. Farther north, rainfall (25-70 mm) in the early half of the week gave way to warm, sunny conditions for the remainder of the period, providing near ideal growing conditions for vegetative corn and reproductive soybeans. Of the growing areas in the northeast, only corn and soybeans in eastern Heilongjiang have received insufficient rainfall since June 1. Elsewhere in the region, monsoon showers (50-100 mm) continued across the Korean Peninsula, erasing moisture deficits accrued since June 1 in all areas but southern portions of South Korea. Showers (25-100 mm) also continued across major rice producing areas of Japan, while excessive rainfall (over 200 mm) prevailed in minor crop areas of the southern islands.

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



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Monsoon rains (25-50 mm or more) maintained abundant moisture supplies for rice in Thailand, Laos, and Vietnam, although small pockets of drier conditions prevailed. In the Philippines, seasonable rainfall kept moisture supplies adequate to abundant for rice and corn. Seasonal rainfall (since May 1) has been near to above normal in all major growing areas with the exception of eastern Mindanao. In oil palm areas of Malaysia and Indonesia, rainfall (25-100 mm) boosted soil moisture for the crop in areas that had previously experienced short-term dryness.

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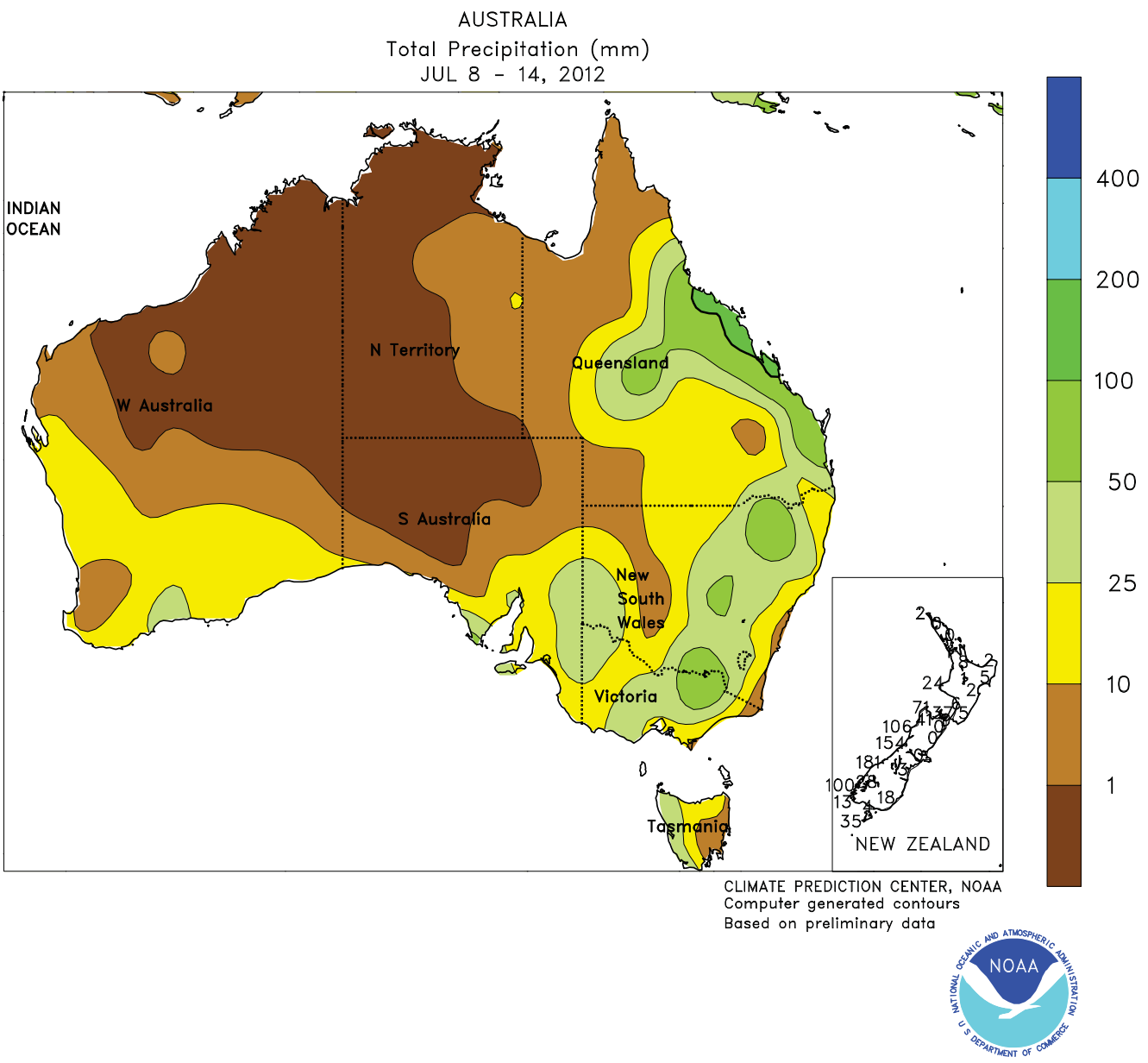
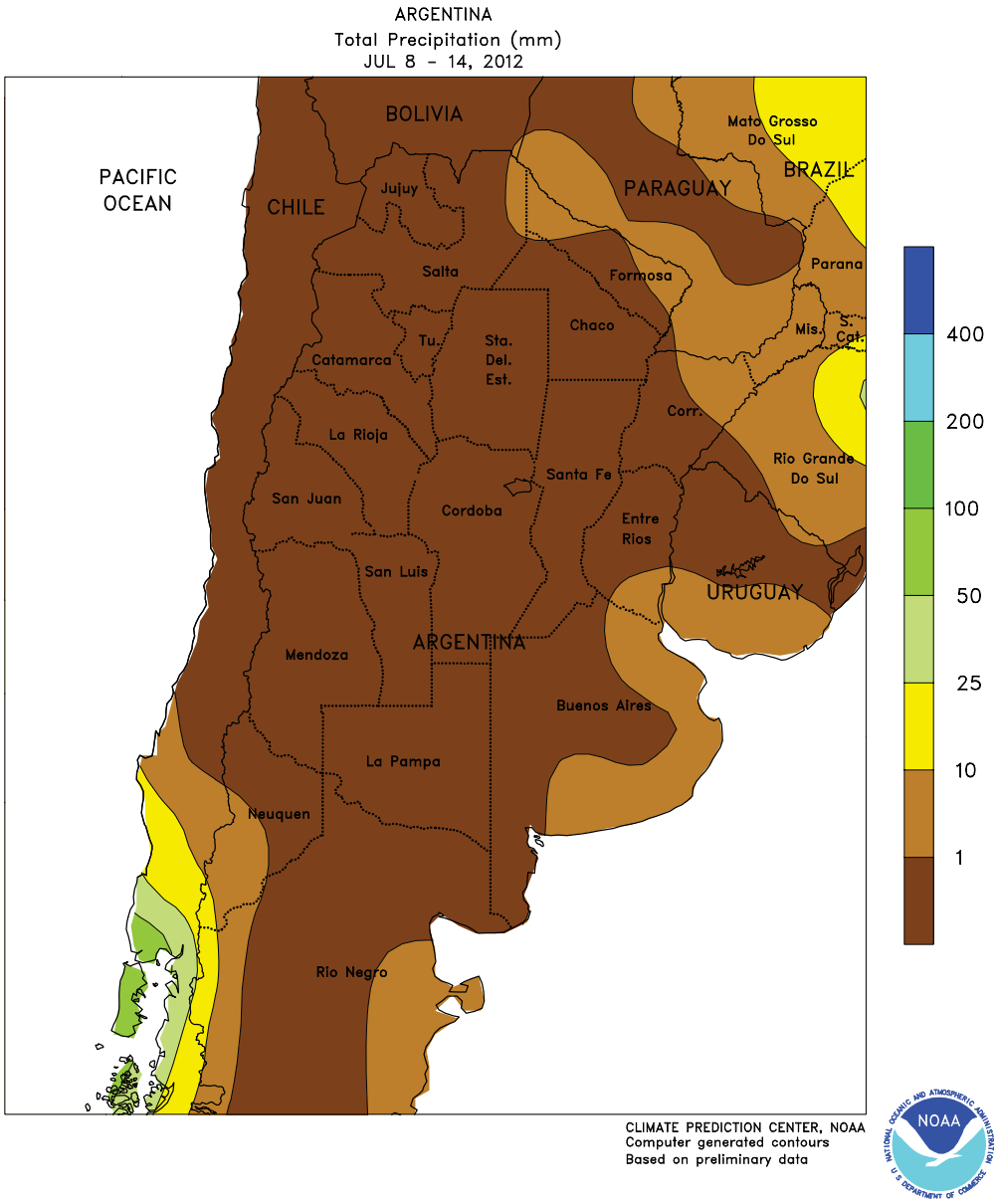


AUSTRALIA

Rainfall overspread much of the east, bringing upwards of 75 mm to wheat in northern New South Wales. Reports of 10 to 25 mm were common elsewhere in New South Wales and into Victoria, boosting soil moisture for vegetative wheat. In contrast, rainfall was generally less than 10 mm in southern Queensland, although soil moisture remained adequate for winter crops. In Western Australia, 10 to 25 mm of rain provided favorable moisture to wheat in the far northern and southern growing region, while lesser amounts occurred in the main growing area. Soil moisture remained limited for wheat in Western Australia and more rain is needed to improve prospects.

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



ARGENTINA

Dry weather continued throughout Argentina's agricultural production areas, supporting fieldwork that included the late stages of the corn harvest and planting of winter wheat and barley. The current drying trend, which was initially welcomed after an exceptionally wet period during the middle part of May, has now lasted for about 2 months. While this is usually the driest time of year, some areas have recorded virtually no rainfall, and fields may be in need of moisture to ensure uniform germination and establishment. Furthermore, the continuation of colder-than-normal conditions (weekly temperatures averaging up to 3°C below normal) that began last week slowed crop development; freezes were reported as far north as Formosa, and on some days highs barely reached the middle teens (degrees C). According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn was 89 percent harvested as of July 5, an increase of 3 percentage points from the previous week but still lagging last season's pace by 3 points. Additionally, winter wheat planting was estimated to be 69 percent completed (up 12 points), compared with 81 percent last year. However, planting delays in La Pampa and Buenos Aires were attributed to frozen topsoils.

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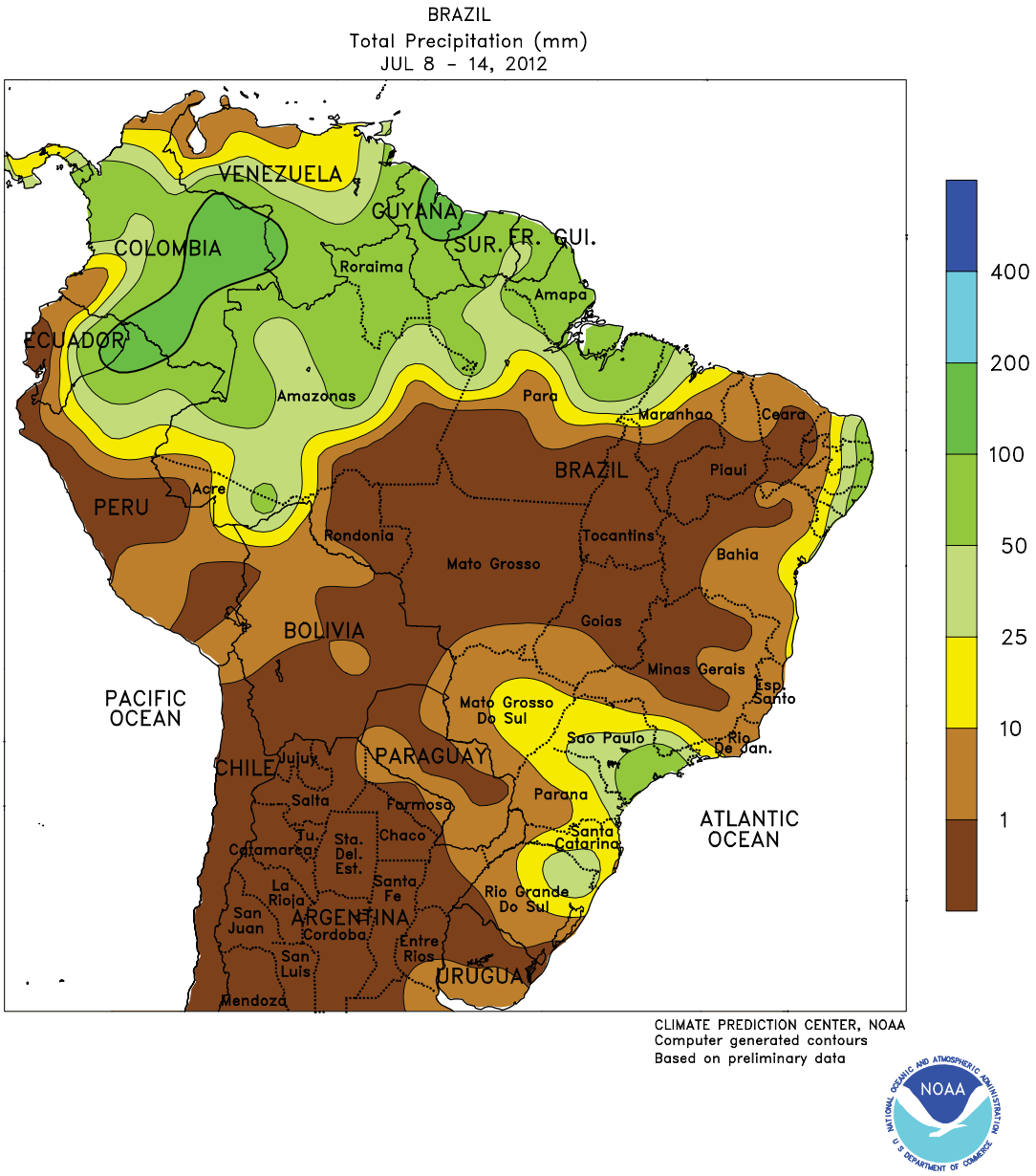

BRAZIL

Several days of rain maintained mostly favorable conditions for winter grains in key southern production areas. Rainfall totaled 10 to 25 mm or more from Rio Grande do Sul northward through Mato Grosso do Sul and Sao Paulo; the return of rain to Sao Paulo likely renewed delays in sugarcane harvesting. Cool weather accompanied the rain, with freezing temperatures recorded in northern Rio Grande do Sul early in the week after the passage of the first rain-generating cold front. Mostly dry, warmer conditions (weekly temperatures averaging 1-3°C above normal, with highs locally exceeding 35°C) continued in Brazil's central and northeastern interior, fostering rapid development of secondary (safrinha) corn and late-planted cotton. Seasonal showers continued along the northeastern coast, meanwhile, boosting moisture for sugarcane, cocoa, and other plantation crops.

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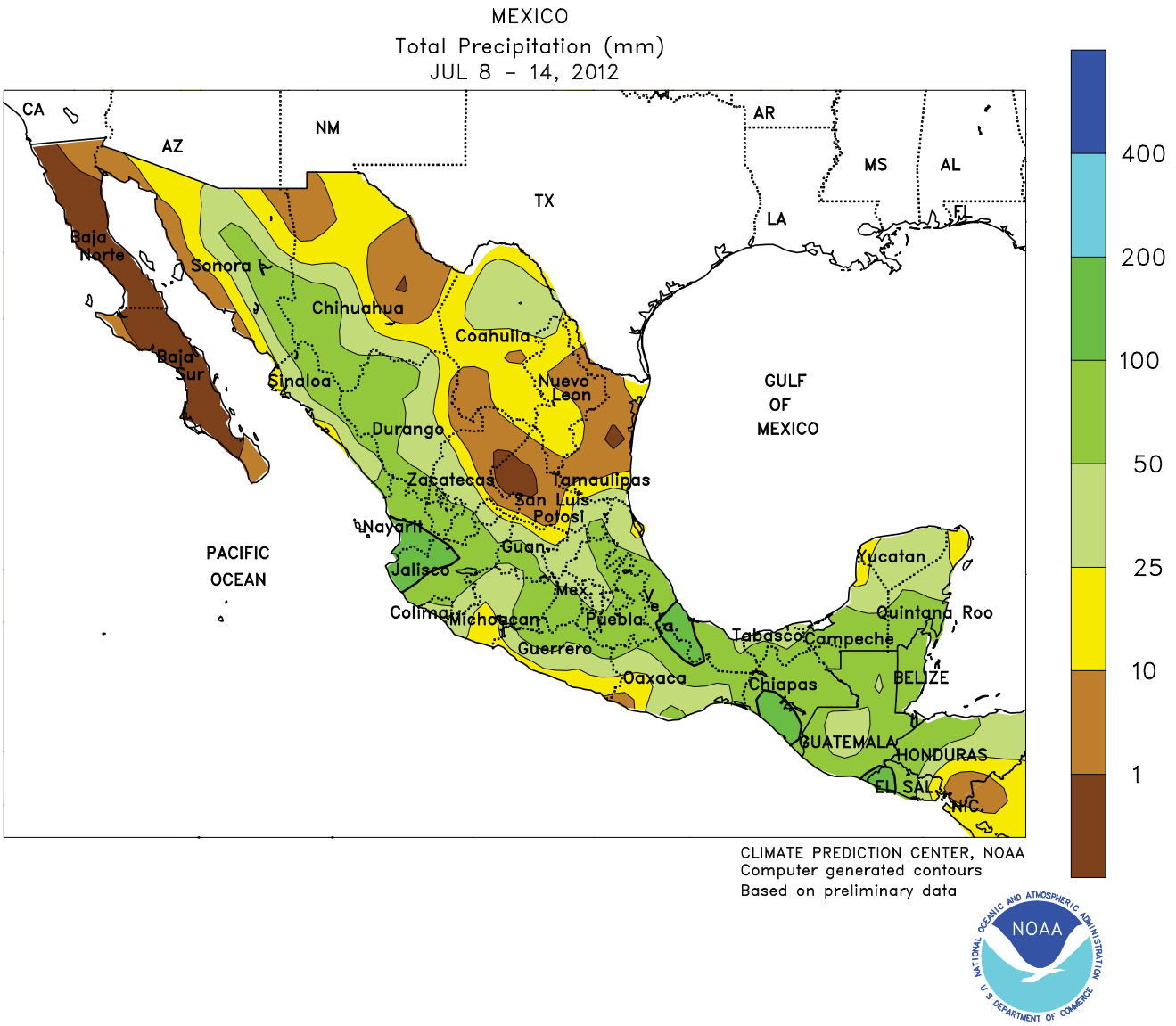

MEXICO

Beneficial moisture maintained overall favorable conditions for corn and other rain-fed summer crops throughout the south. Rainfall totaled 25 to 50 mm or more across the southern plateau (Jalisco to Puebla); somewhat lighter amounts (10-25 mm or more) were recorded along the southern Pacific Coast. Scattered, light to moderate showers (10-25 mm or more) also developed on the Yucatan Peninsula, and locally heavy rain (25-100 mm or more) fell in coffee production areas of Chiapas. Elsewhere, locally heavy showers (25-50 mm, locally exceeding 100 mm) returned to western vegetable areas in and around Nayarit and western Jalisco, with similar amounts continuing to the east in Veracruz. Meanwhile, monsoon showers helped to replenish irrigation reserves in Mexico's northwestern watersheds, particularly in the vicinity of the western Sierra Madres. Showers were more widely scattered in the northeast, with just a few isolated reports in excess of 10 mm in the Rio Grande Valley. In spite of the increased rainfall in the north, daytime highs still occasionally reached 40°C in some of the traditionally hotter locations.

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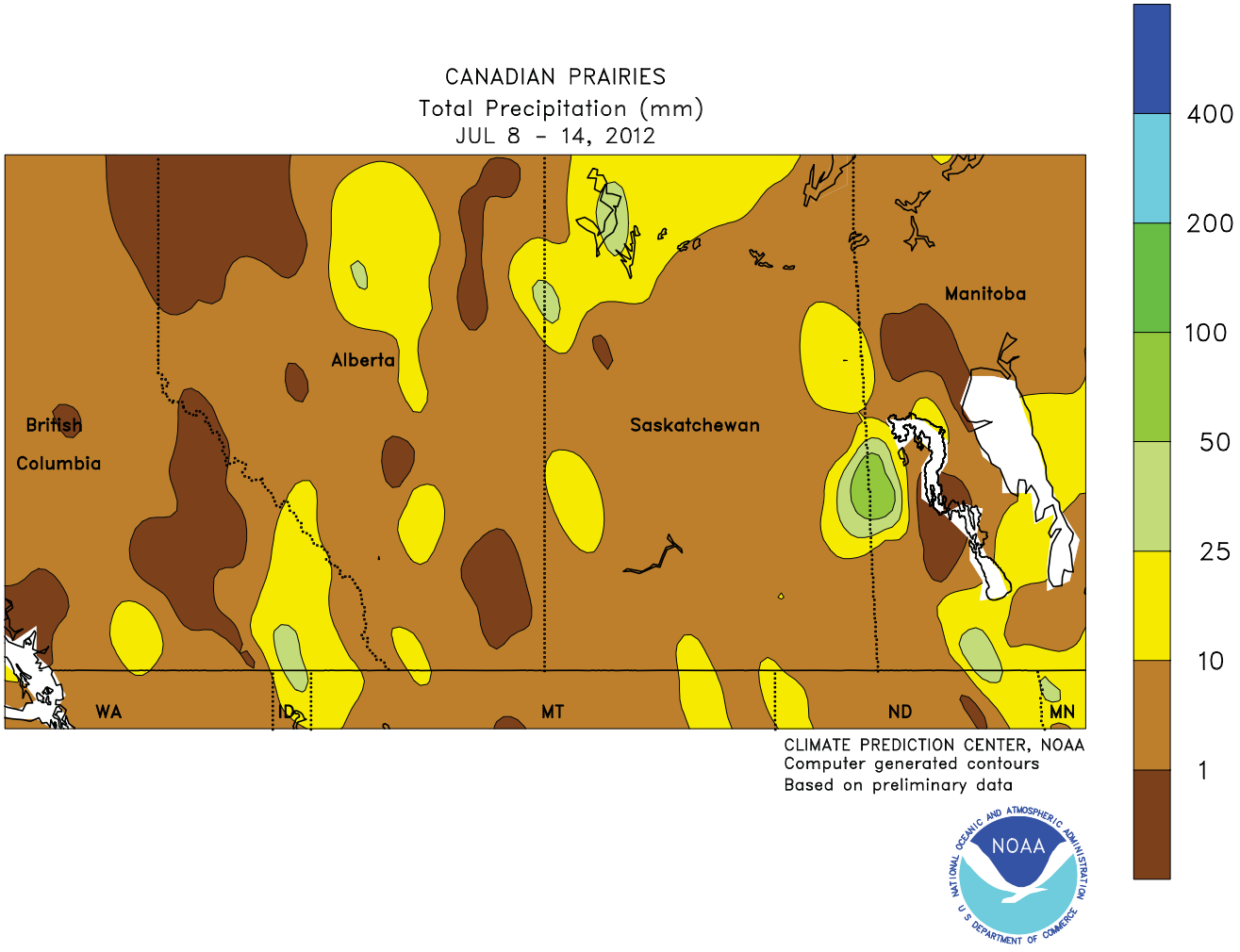
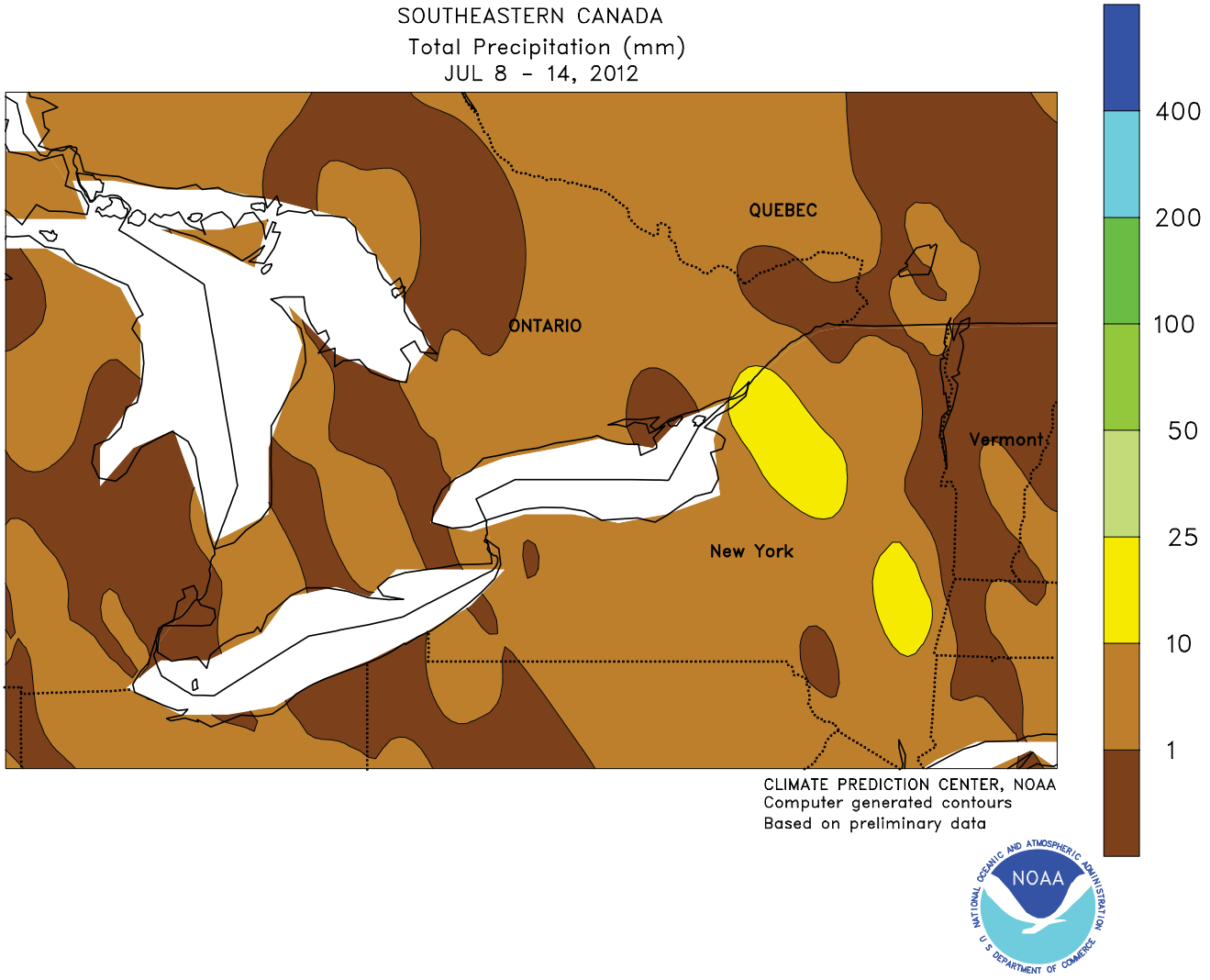


CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Warm, mostly dry weather prevailed, accelerating growth of well-watered spring grains and oilseeds. Most agricultural areas recorded little to no rain (weekly accumulations below 5 mm), although significant rain (greater than 10 mm) fell in Manitoba's Red River Valley and isolated showers of similar magnitude occurred in other parts of the Prairies. Weekly average temperatures were 4 to 6°C above normal, with daytime highs reaching the lower and middle 30s (degrees C) Prairie-wide. Some of the warmest locations in southern sections of Alberta and Saskatchewan recorded temperatures of 35°C or higher on several days, resulting in brief periods of stress on reproductive spring grains and oilseeds.

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

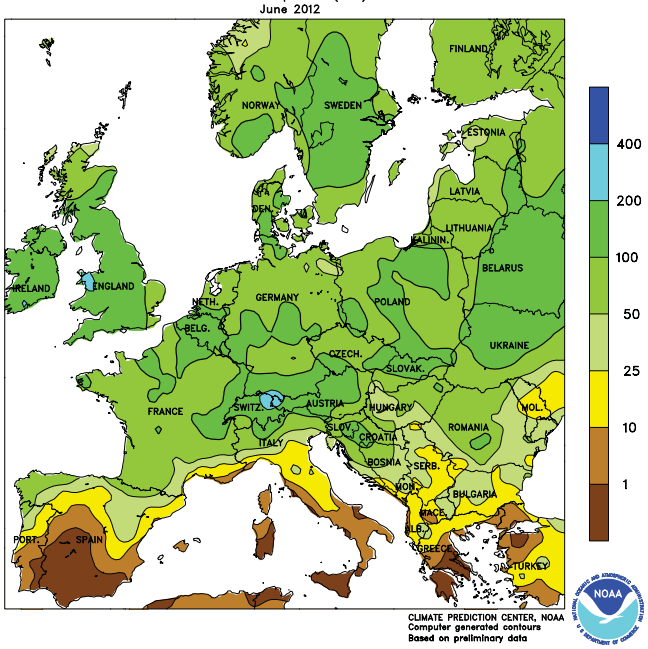


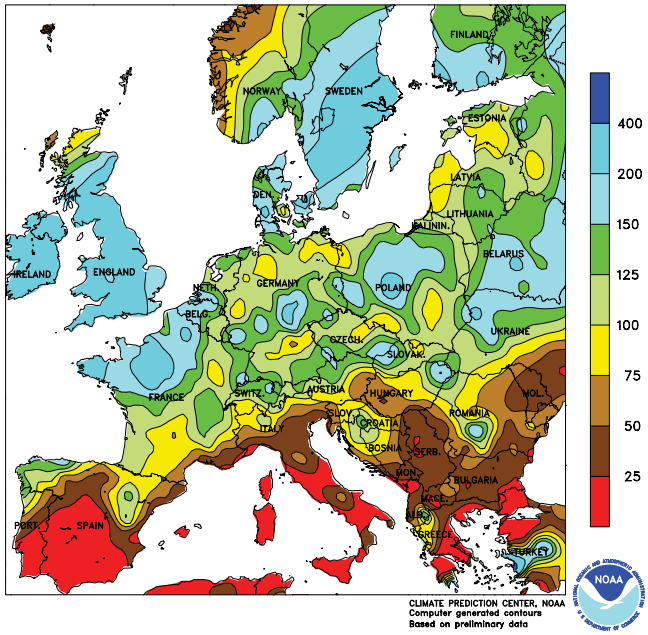
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

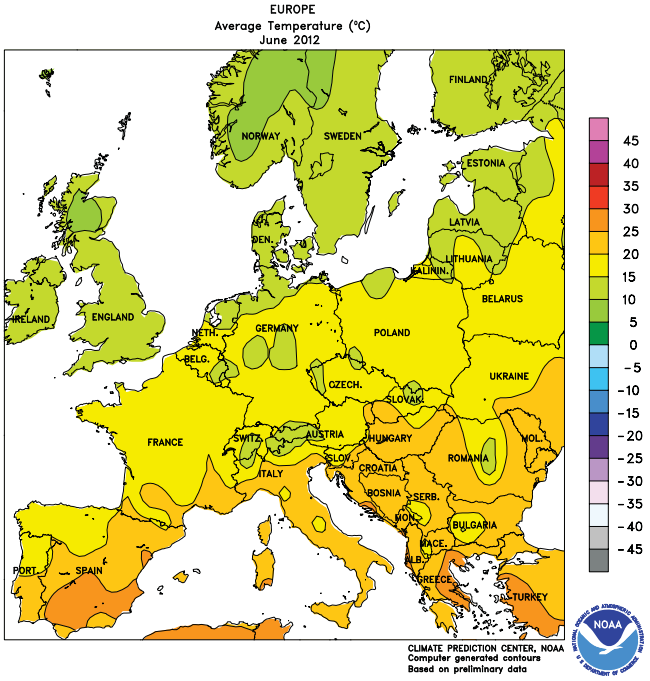
Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal conditions prevailed, aiding drydown and harvesting of winter grains but reducing moisture available for summer crops in or nearing reproduction. Virtually no rain fell across the agricultural districts of either Ontario or Quebec; amounts in excess of 5 mm were mostly confined to eastern-most production areas in the St. Lawrence River Valley. Weekly average temperatures were 1 to 2°C above normal, with daytime highs ranging from the upper 20s to lower 30s (degrees C). Although conditions were overall favorable for maturing winter grains and allowed seasonal fieldwork to occur unimpeded, moisture was becoming limited for normal summer crop development, and reports emanating from Ontario depicted the appearance of stress in corn.

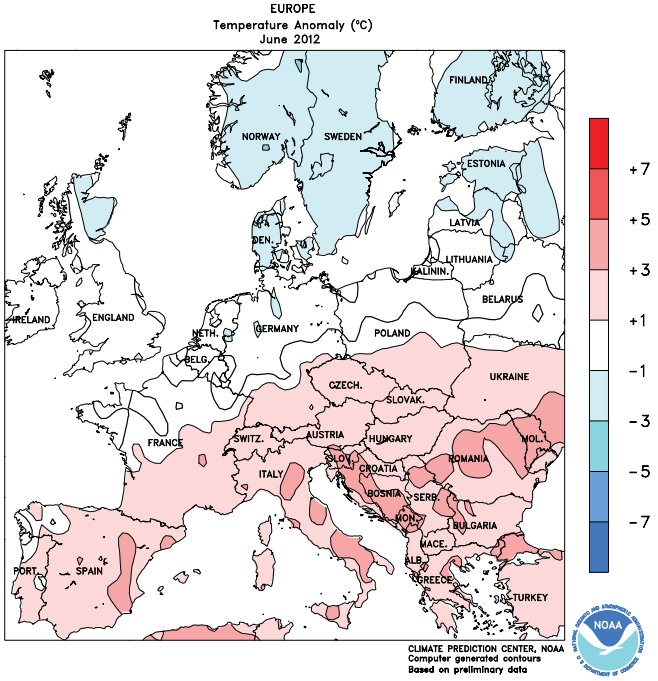
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov

June International Temperature and Precipitation Maps



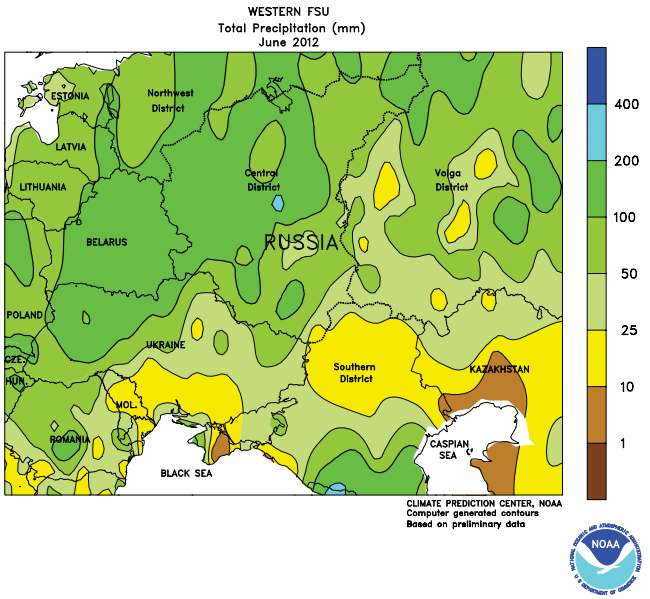


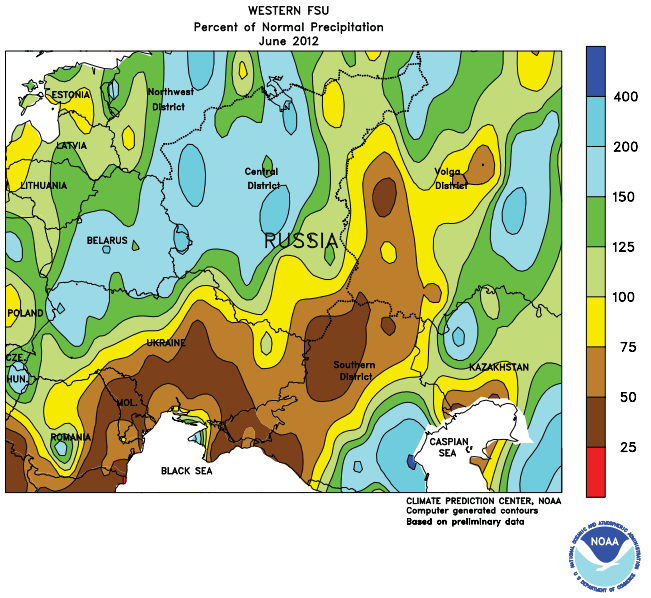


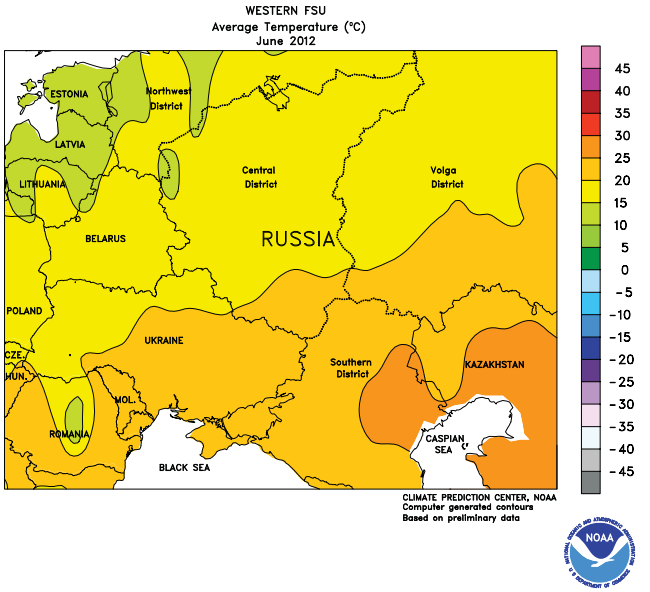


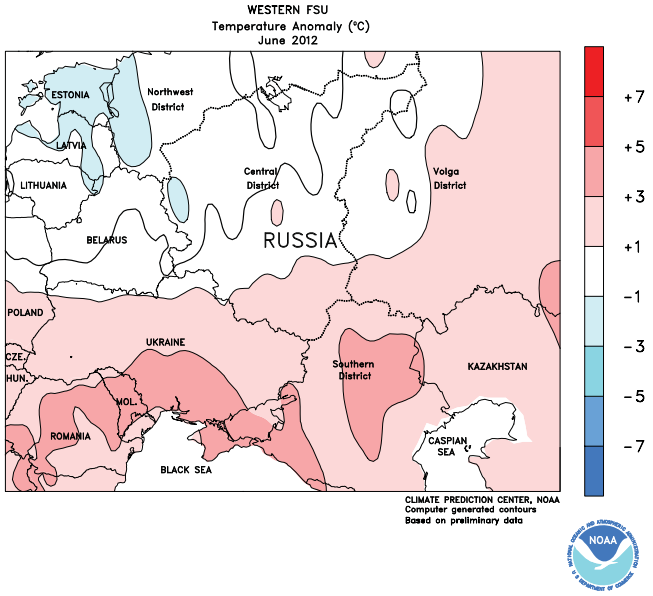
EUROPE

During June, wetter-than-normal weather across central and northern Europe improved yield prospects for reproductive to filling small grains. In addition, the rain boosted soil moisture for vegetative summer crops. However, the wetness increased disease concerns and hampered fieldwork. In contrast, unfavorably dry, hot conditions developed across southeastern Europe, where above-normal temperatures increased evaporative losses and accelerated corn and sunflowers toward reproduction.





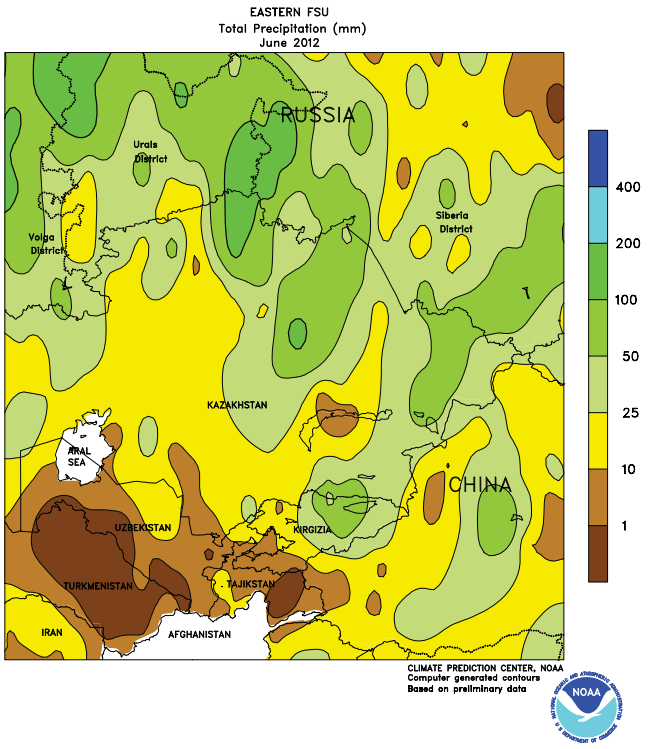


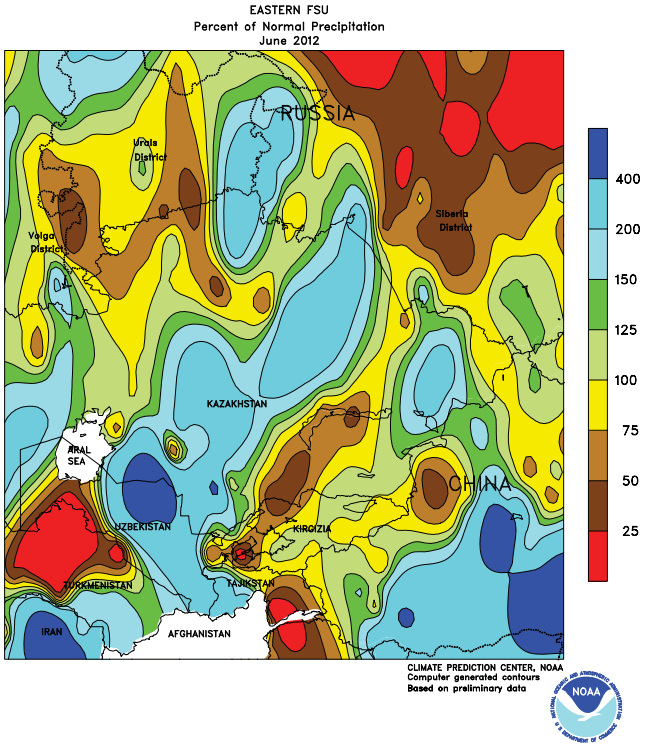


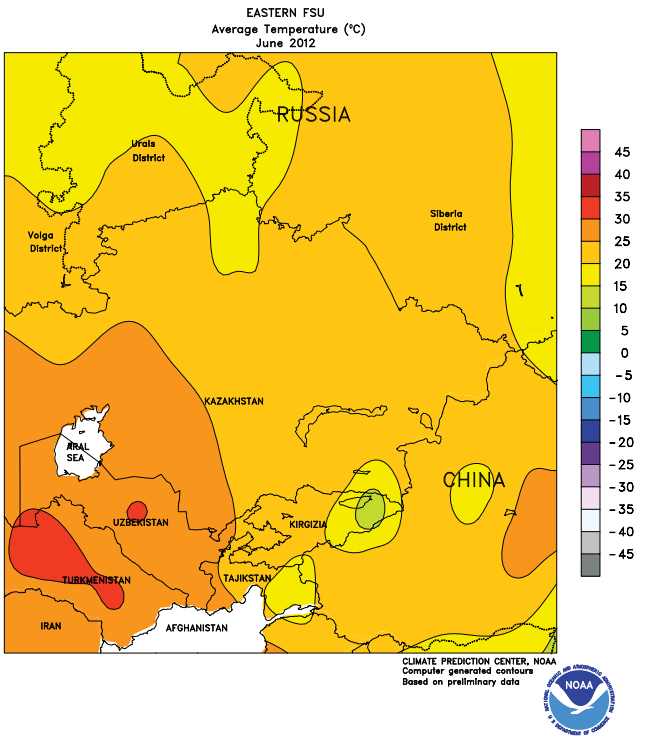
WESTERN FSU

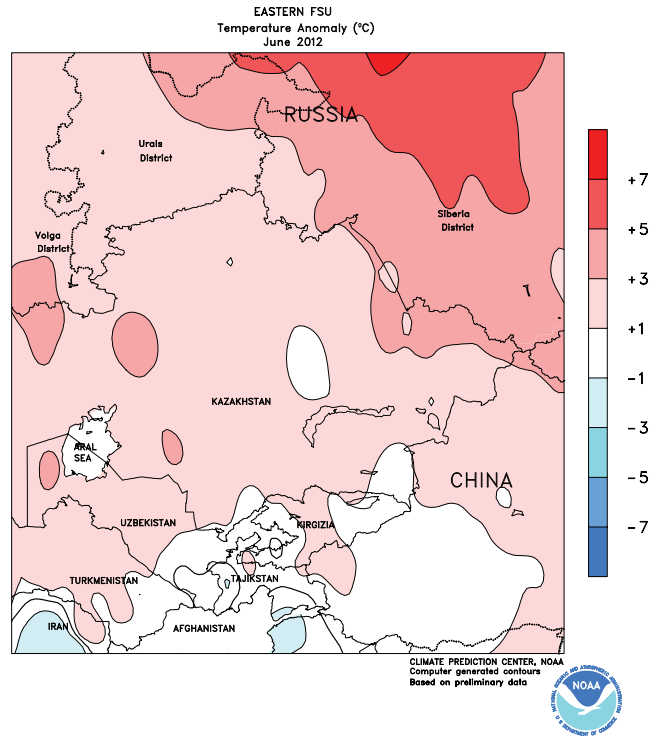
June wetness in Belarus and northern portions of Ukraine and Russia favored late-filling winter grains but hampered crop maturation and harvesting. Dry, hot weather across the southern half of the region reduced yield prospects for filling winter wheat, reproductive spring grains, and vegetative sunflowers. However, locally heavy showers returned in early July to eastern Ukraine and Russia's Southern District, preventing additional declines.

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



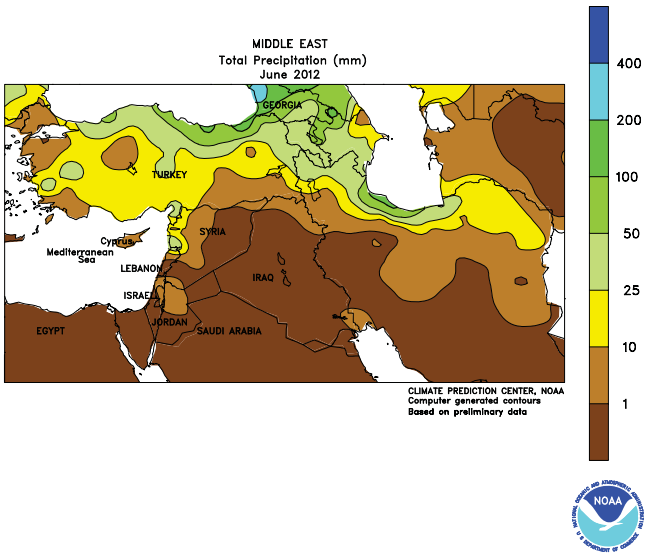


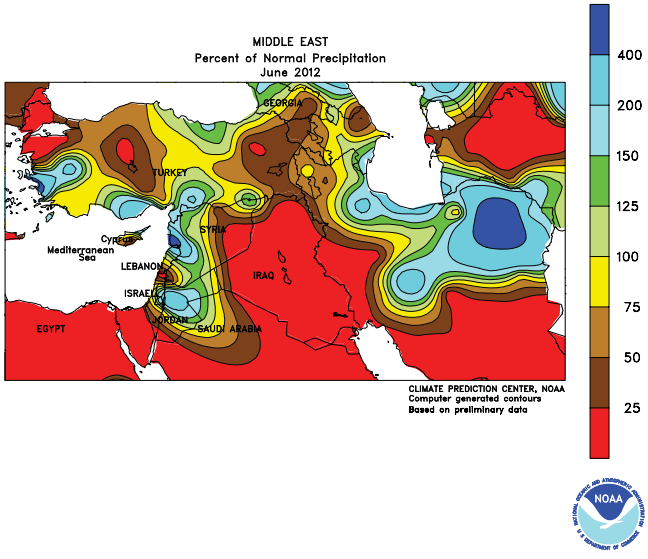


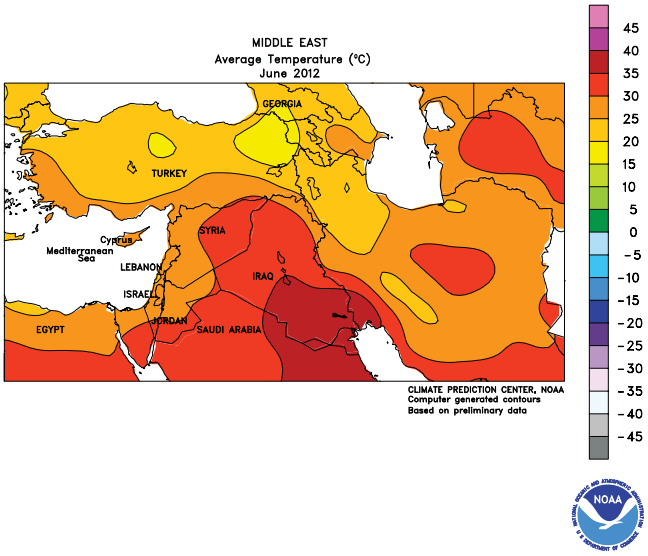


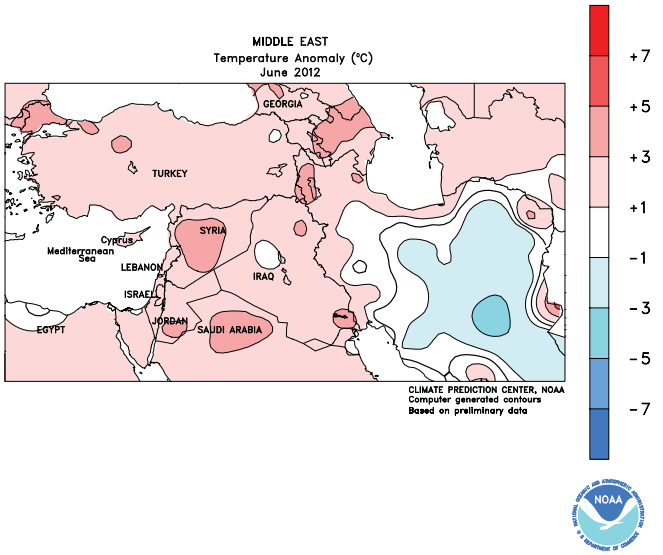
EASTERN FSU

During June, persistent hot, dry weather reduced prospects for late-vegetative to early reproductive spring wheat in Siberia. Heat and dryness also adversely impacted grains in northern Kazakhstan and Russia's Urals District, although spotty, heavy showers provided localized relief. Seasonable temperatures and above-normal rainfall in southern portions of the region were favorable for cotton that entered reproduction by month's end.





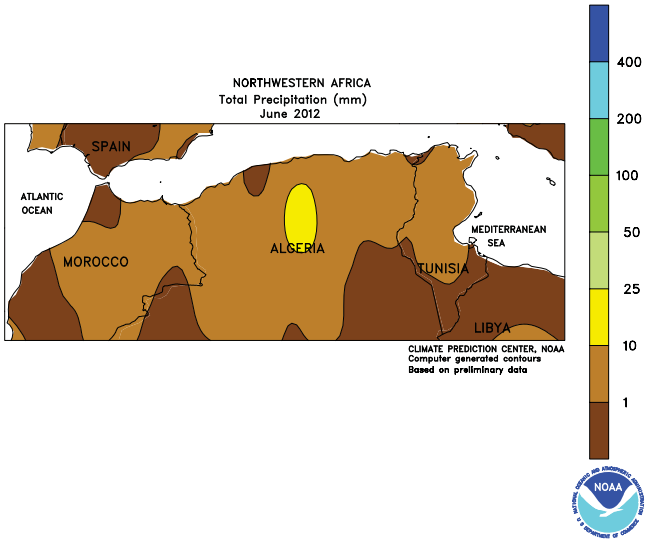


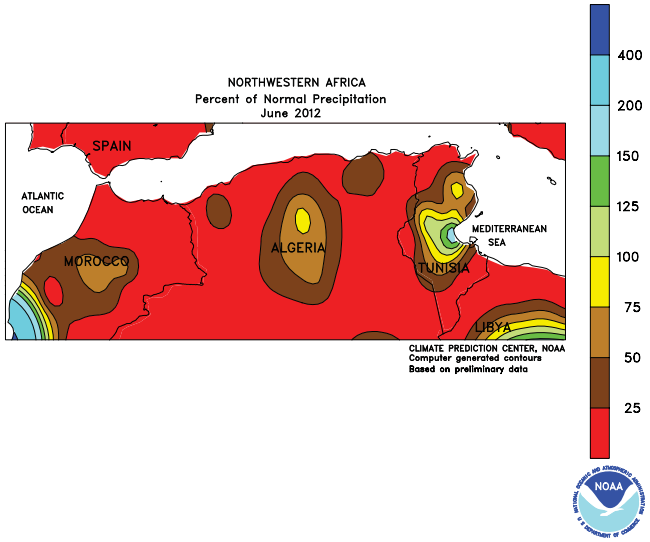


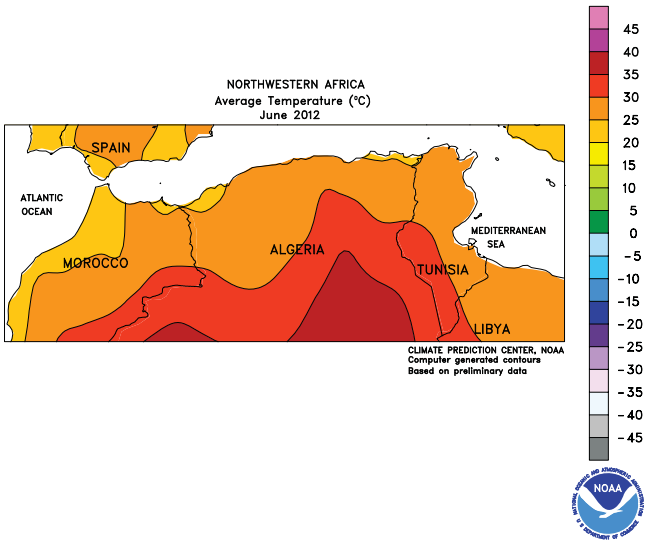
MIDDLE EAST

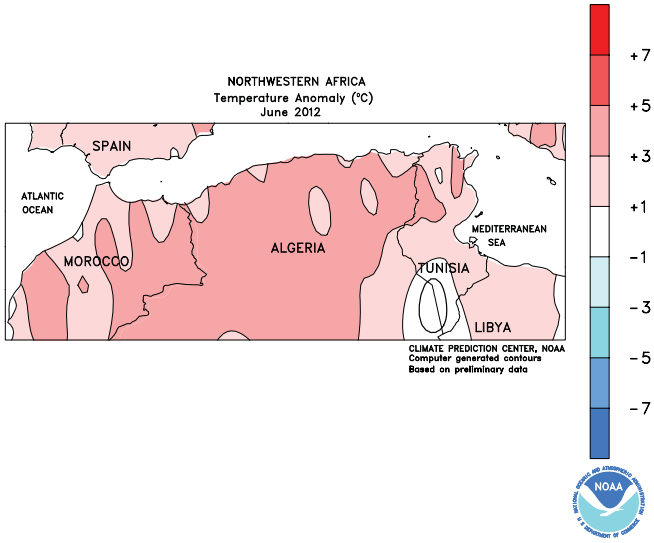
In Turkey, a return of drier weather in June promoted winter grain harvesting. However, isolated, locally heavy showers provided supplemental moisture for irrigated summer crops in northern portions of Turkey and Iran, where rainfall totals exceeded 50 mm. Meanwhile, moderate to heavy showers along the eastern Mediterranean Coast boosted irrigation reserves and provided supplemental moisture for summer crops. Irrigation requirements remained high across the remainder of the region as the summer dry season continued.

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



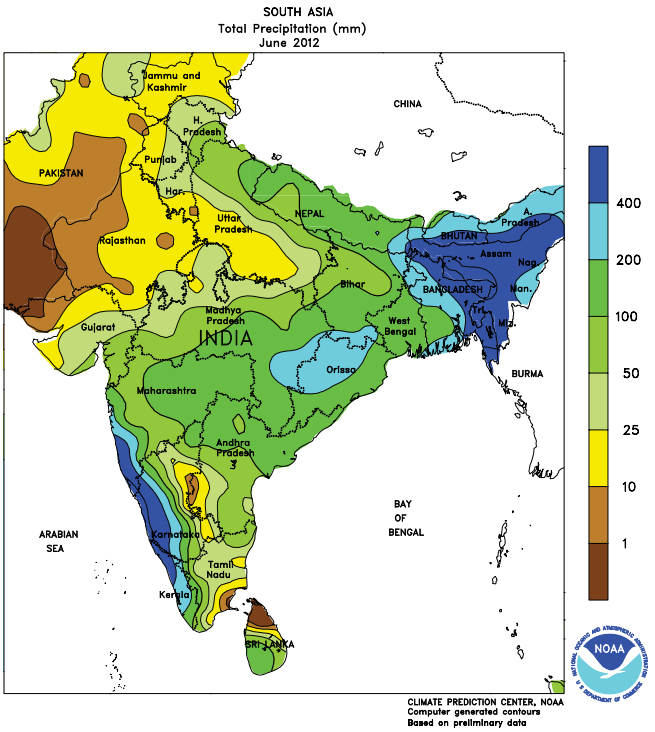


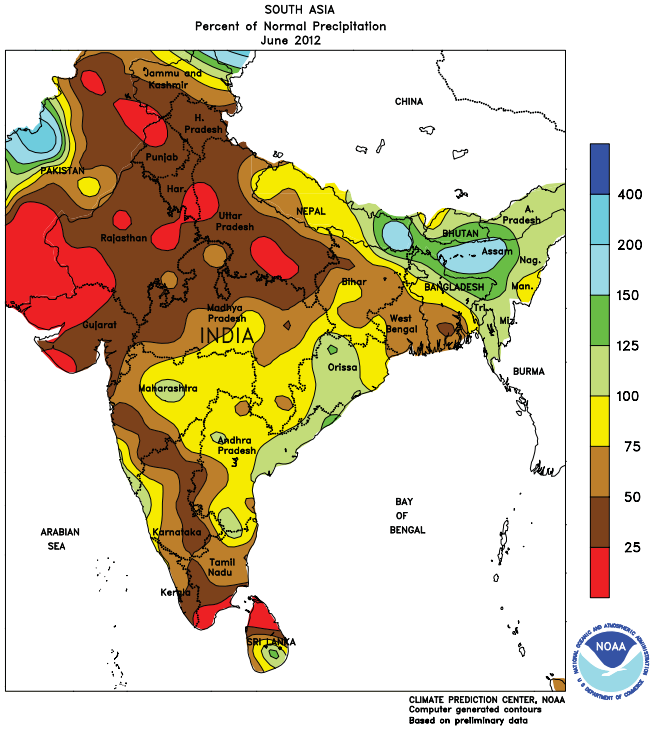


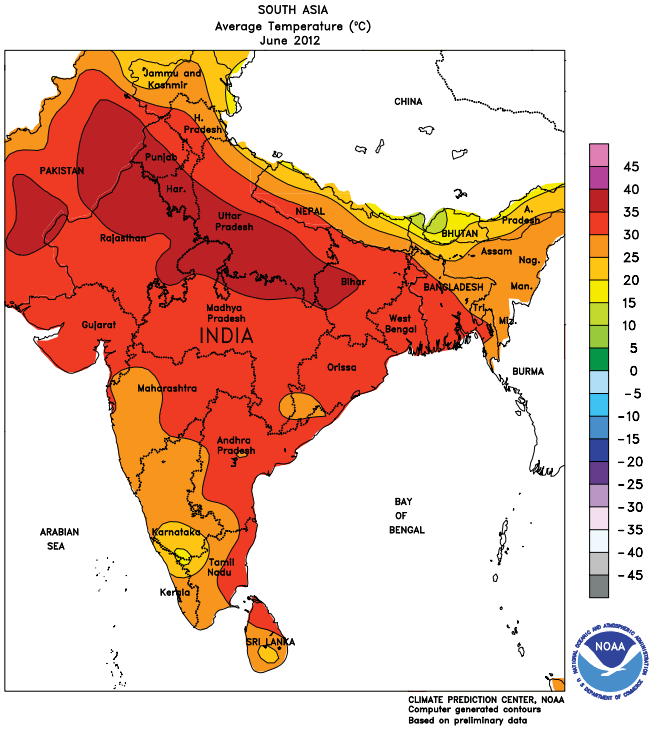


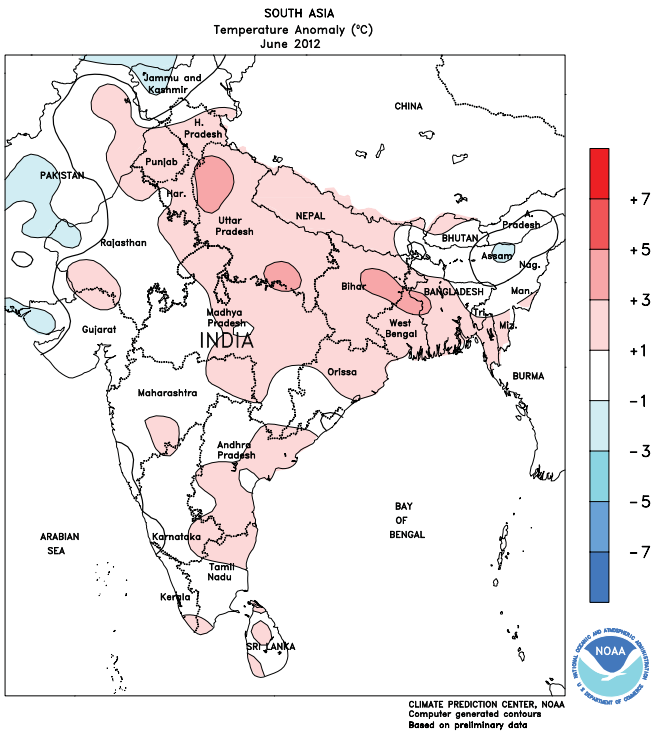
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

In June, seasonably dry and warmer-than-normal weather promoted late winter grain harvesting. Rain totaled less than 1 mm in most primary winter wheat and barley areas, accompanied by temperatures that averaged 1 to 3°C above normal. Due to the region's dependence on rainfall, there is only limited agricultural activity in Northwestern Africa during the summer dry season.









SOUTH ASIA

The monsoon onset was delayed by several days in India as farmers awaited the much-anticipated rains before beginning planting. Rains became established in eastern India by mid-June but continued to develop slowly elsewhere. For the month of June, near- to above-normal rainfall was confined to Orissa, favoring rice. In contrast, most other areas received well-below-normal rainfall, delaying planting of rice in Bihar and West Bengal as well as cotton and oilseeds in Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Madhya Pradesh.

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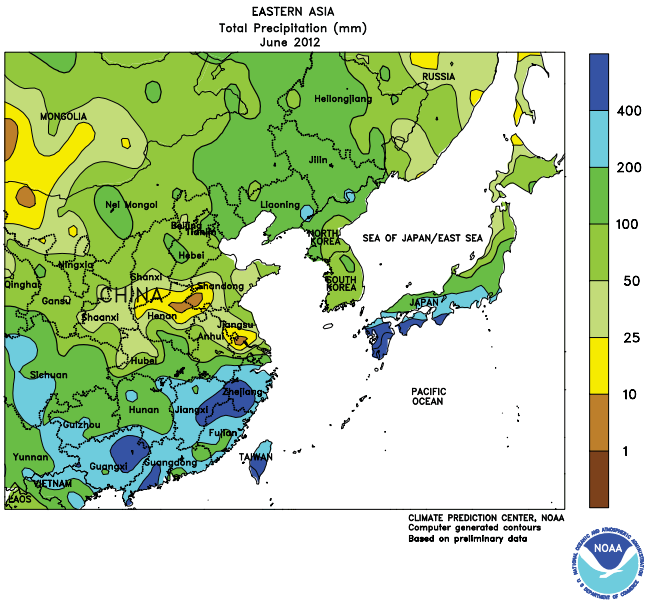

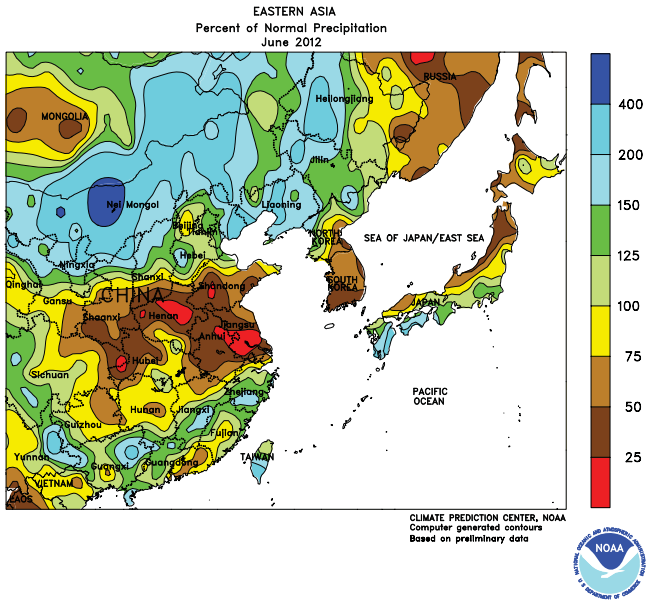

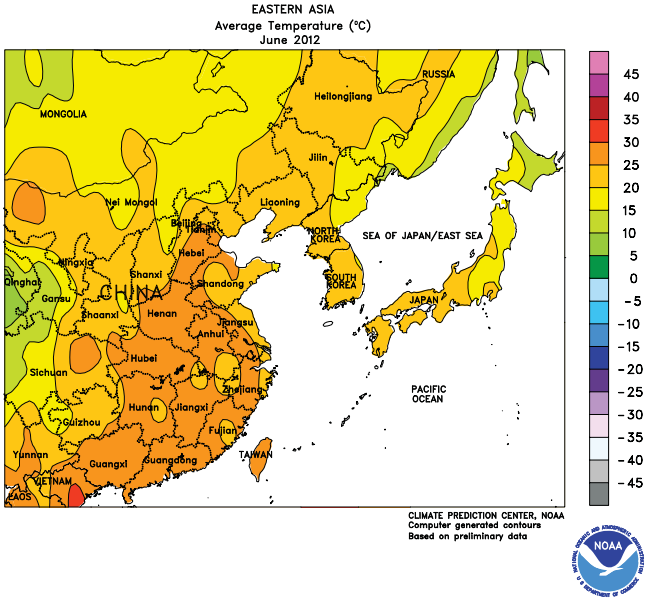

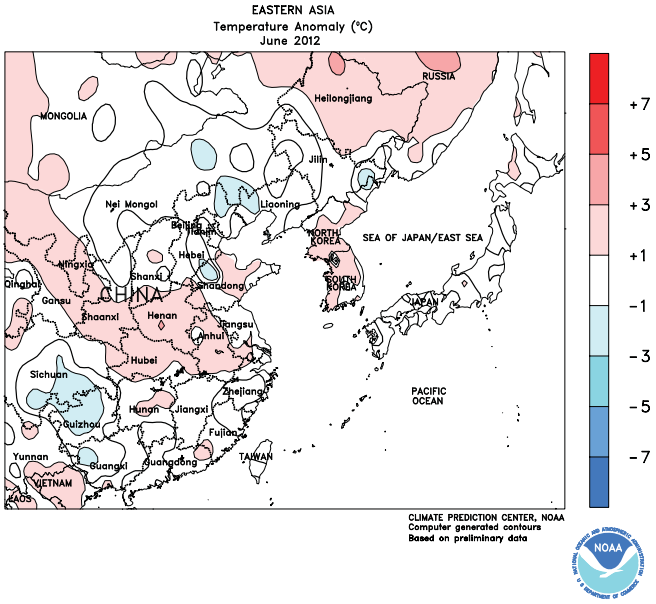

EASTERN ASIA

In June, above-normal rainfall in northeastern China and cooler-than-normal weather provided ideal growing conditions for vegetative corn and soybeans. Meanwhile, seasonal rainfall was slow to develop on the North China Plain, leading to hot, dry weather increasing irrigation requirements for corn, cotton, and soybeans but aiding winter wheat harvesting during the first half of the month. In the Yangtze Valley, consistent rainfall benefited reproductive corn, soybeans, and cotton across western portions, while little, if any, rain reduced moisture supplies for crops in central and eastern areas until rain returned in the last few days of the month. Elsewhere, rainfall continued to be spotty for much of the month on the Korean Peninsula, where moisture deficits persisted for rice.

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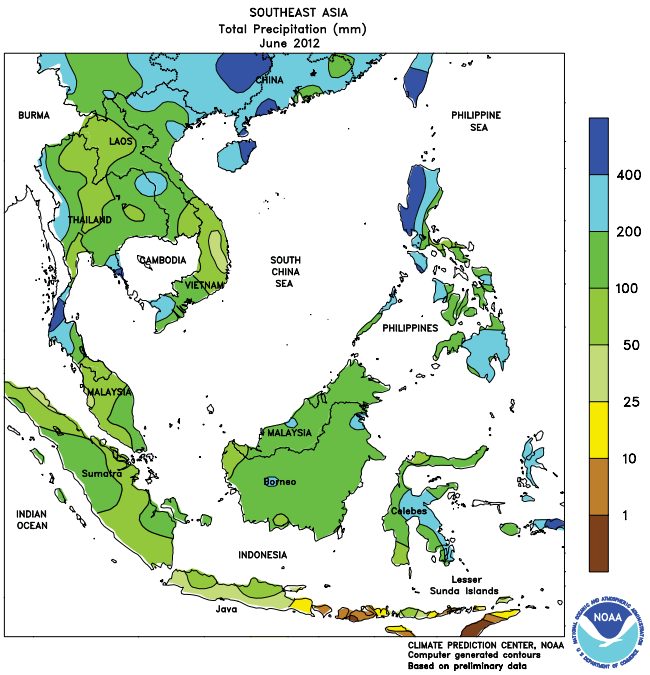
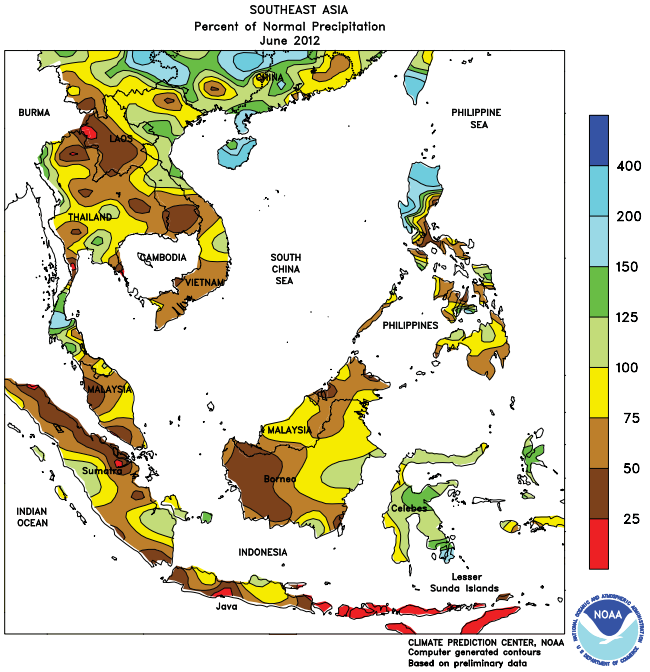
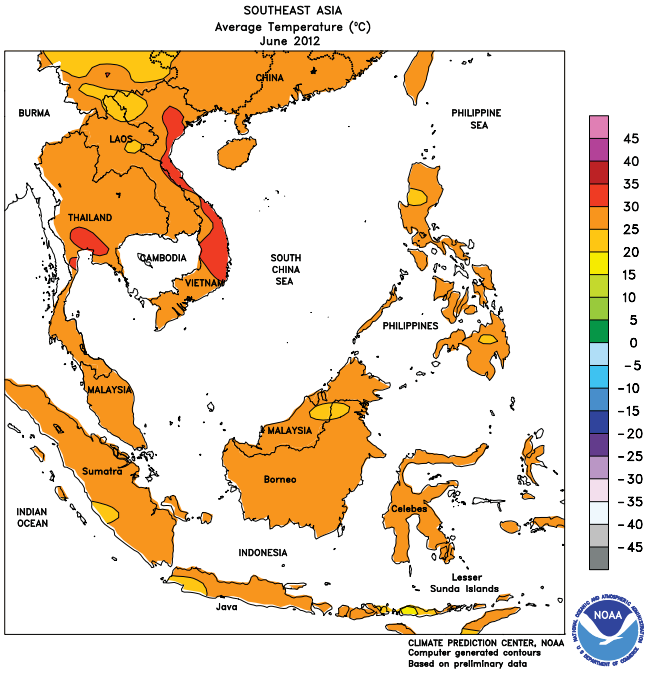
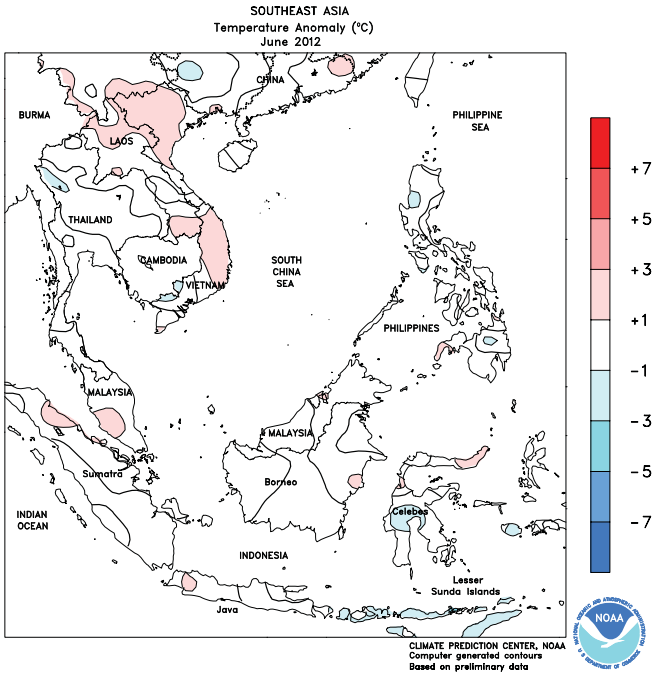


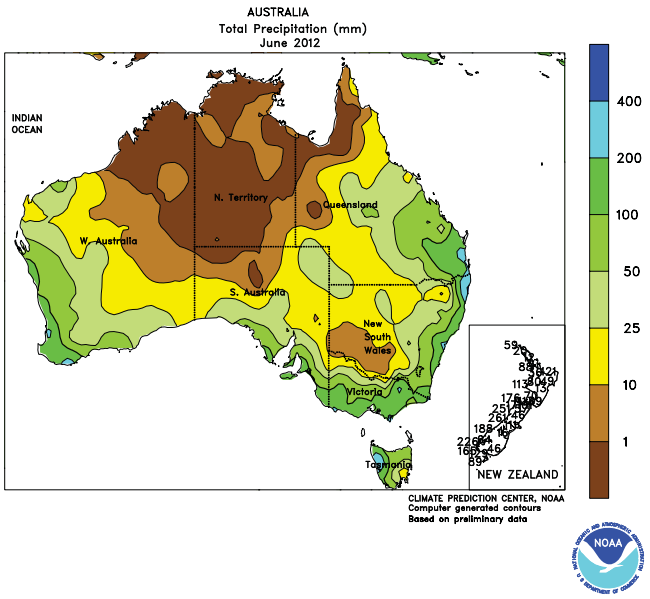


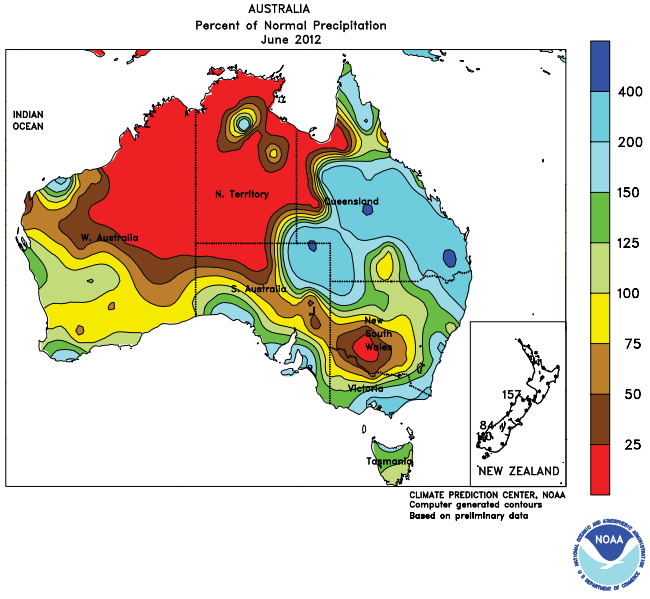


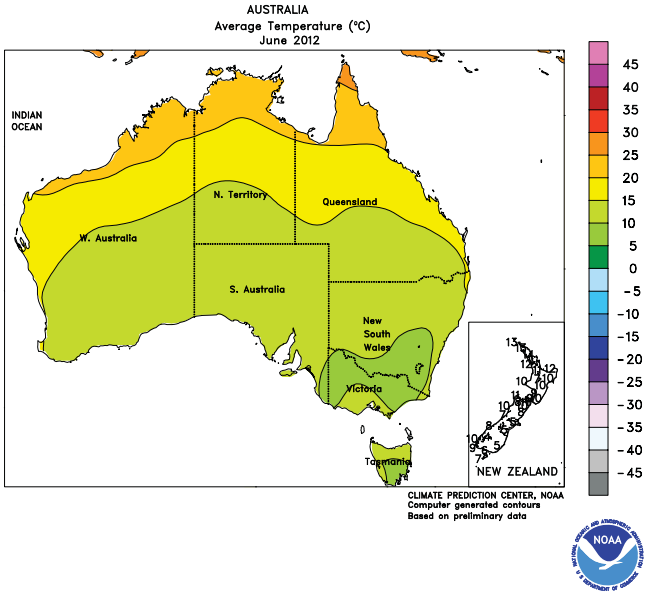


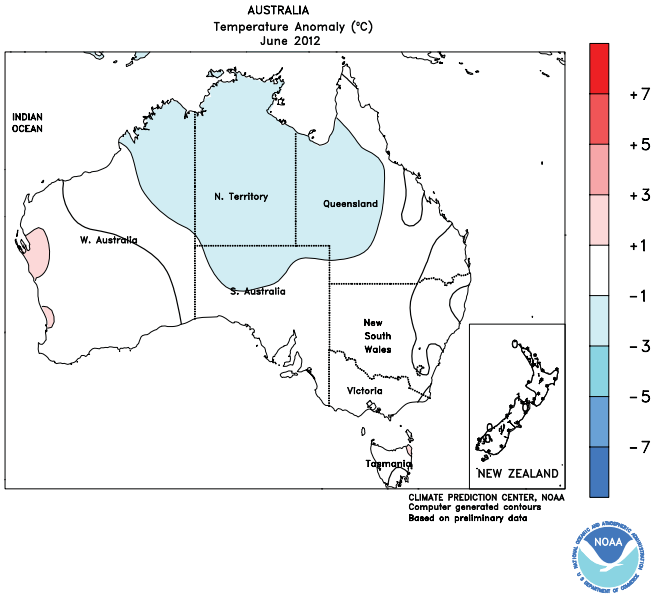
SOUTHEAST ASIA

June rainfall was below normal across much of Indochina as a lull in the monsoon persisted for much of the month. Moisture supplies, however, remained favorable across Thailand, Laos, and Vietnam from extensive rainfall during May. In the Philippines, three tropical cyclones skirted Luzon during the month, producing heavy rainfall and localized flooding in key rice areas. In the central and southern Philippines, however, below-normal rainfall prevailed for rice and corn.





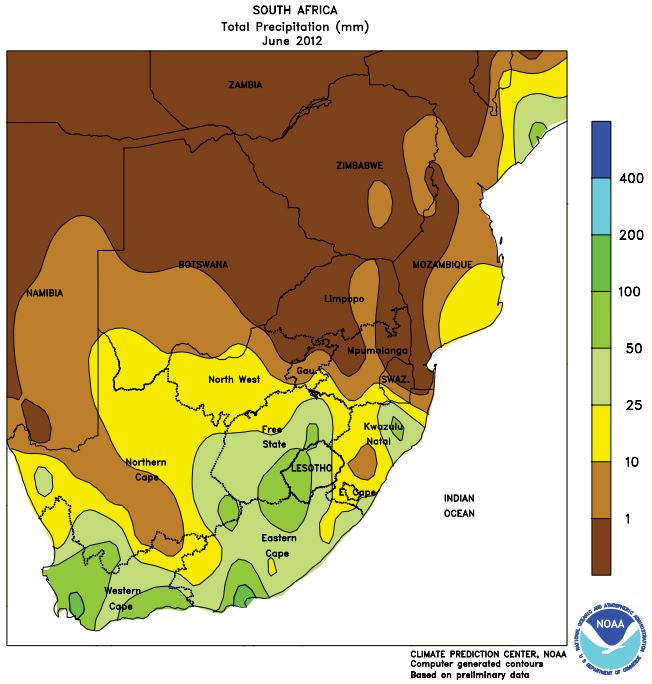


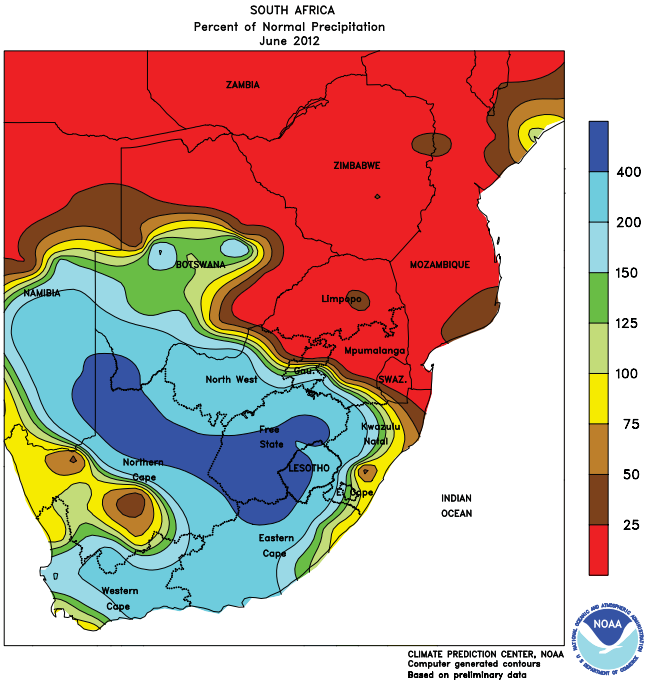


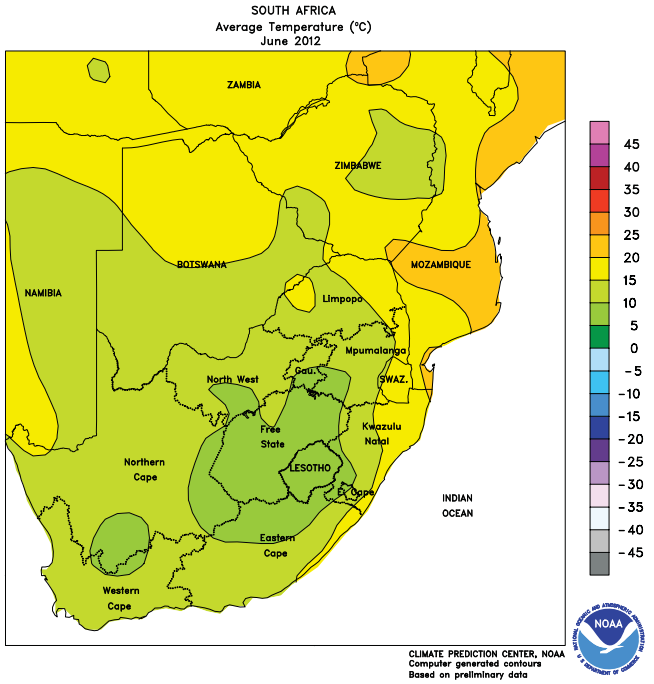
AUSTRALIA

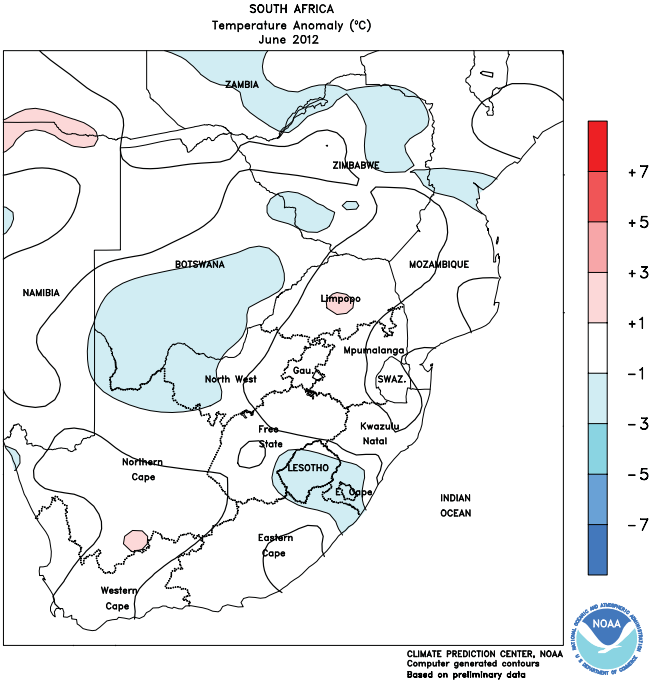
In Western Australia, soaking rains during mid-June created near ideal conditions for early winter grain and oilseed development. In southeastern Australia, periods of rain and sunshine throughout June favored wheat, barley, and canola, aiding planting, germination, and emergence. Following a wet start to the month, increasing dryness in northern New South Wales reduced topsoil moisture for recently planted winter grains. In contrast, above-normal rainfall in southern Queensland maintained abundant moisture supplies for vegetative winter wheat.

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









SOUTH AFRICA

In June, unseasonable rain increased moisture levels for winter crops but may have caused minor fieldwork delays. Monthly rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm across Western Cape, including key winter grain areas in the west and south. Most of the rain fell early in the month, although scattered, light showers occurred during the latter part of June. Monthly totals were generally lighter in the nation's interior (North West and Free State), although amounts of 10 to 25 mm or more still exceeded the normal. The rain in the aforementioned areas was accompanied by generally seasonable temperatures, maintaining favorable conditions for semi-dormant winter grains. In contrast, virtually no rain fell in the northeast (Mpumalanga and Limpopo), limiting moisture for winter crops but favoring sugarcane harvesting. Meanwhile, mid-month showers caused temporary delays in sugarcane harvesting in the main production areas of KwaZulu-Natal.

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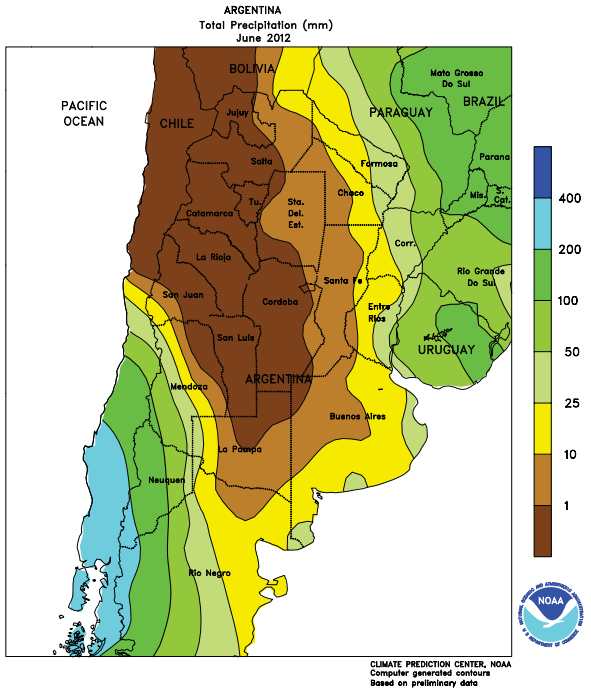

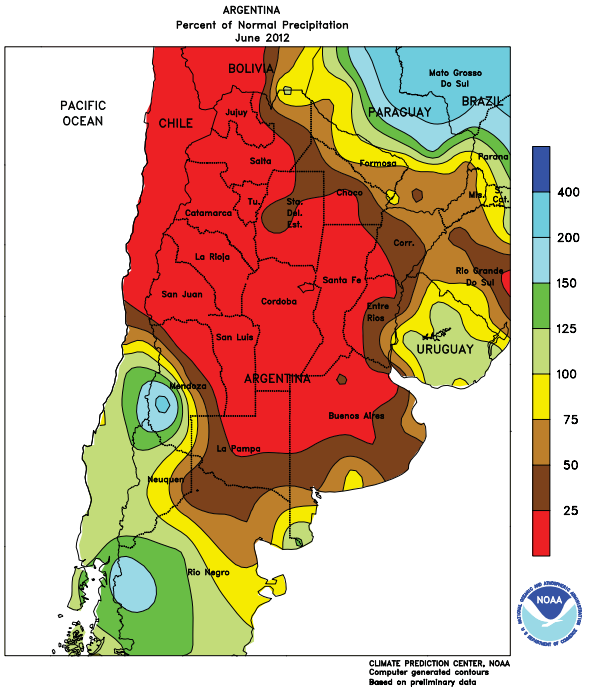

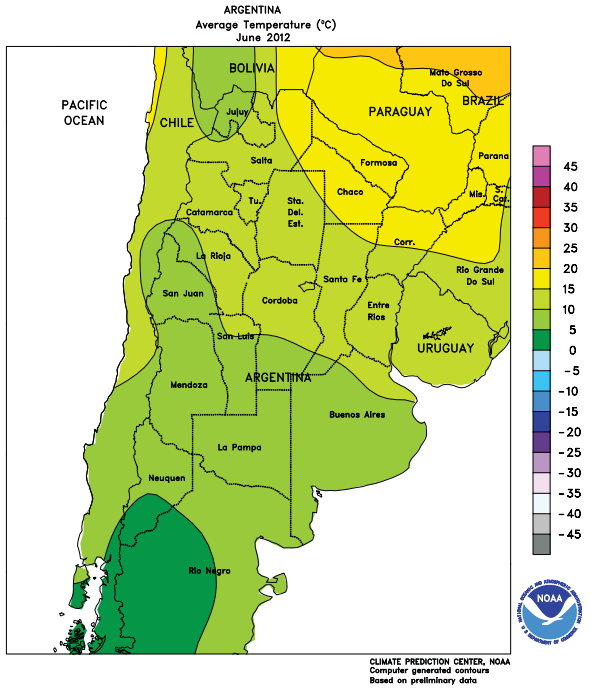

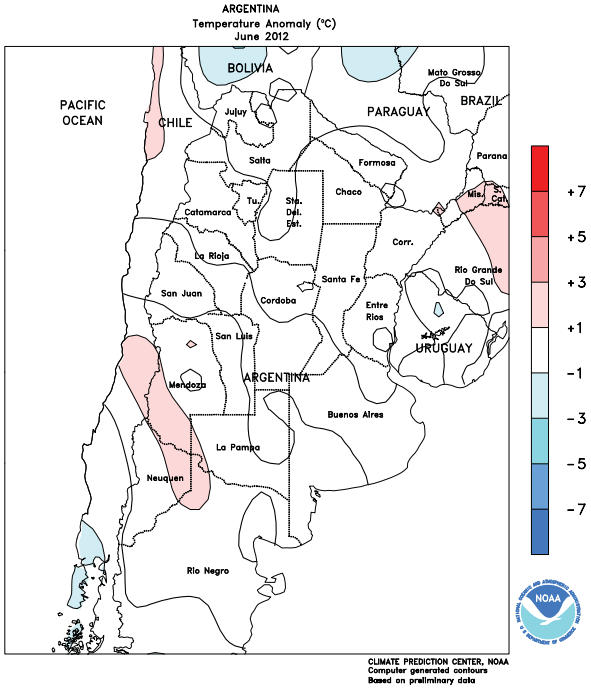

ARGENTINA

During June, mostly dry, occasionally warm weather improved conditions for summer crop harvesting following exceptionally wet conditions in May. Virtually no rain fell in western agricultural areas (La Pampa and western Buenos Aires to Salta), and accumulations in excess of 25 mm were confined to eastern-most parts of the country (eastern Formosa to eastern Buenos Aires). Despite the dryness, however, moisture was overall favorable for germination and establishment of winter wheat and barley, which began in most areas at some point in June. Monthly average temperatures were about 1°C above normal throughout major production areas of central and northern Argentina despite an early month outbreak of bitter cold weather that produced temperatures below -5°C as far north as Chaco.

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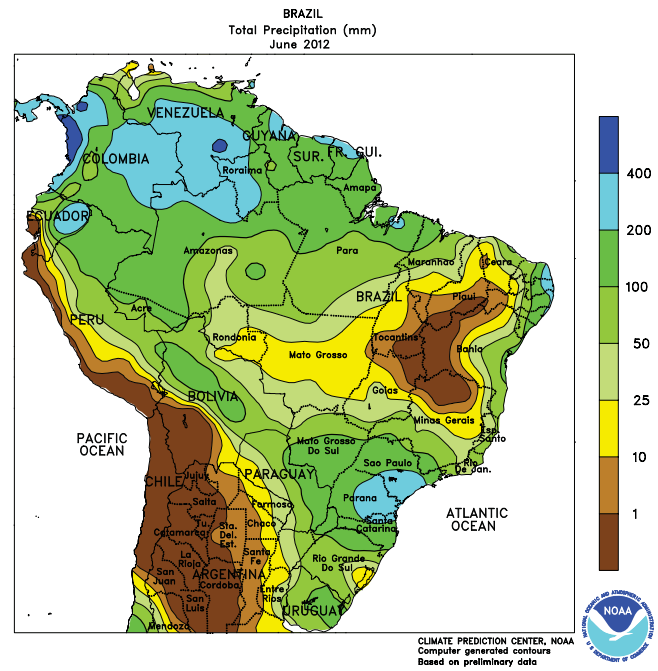

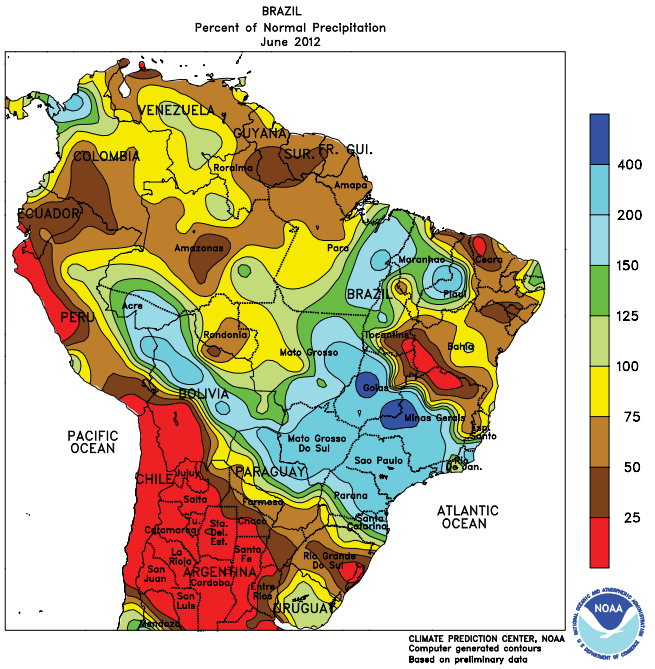

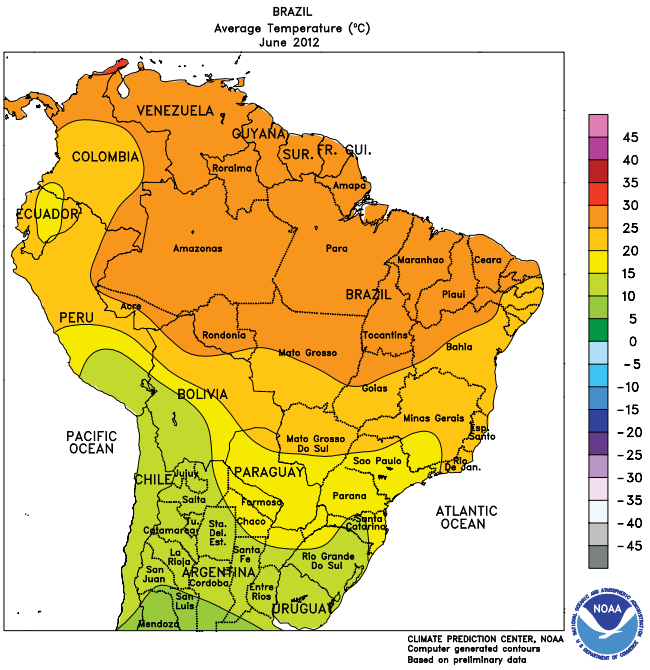

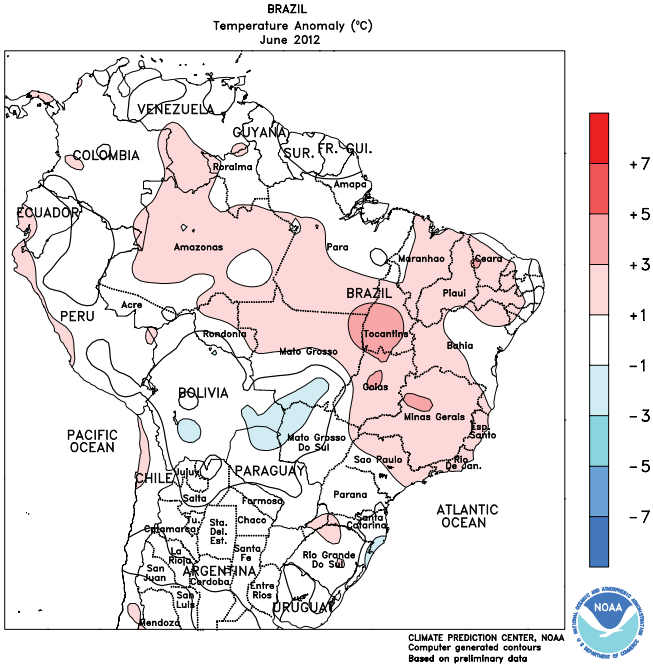

BRAZIL

Unseasonable wetness persisted during the month of June in parts of southern Brazil, maintaining mostly favorable levels of moisture for winter grains but keeping other crops unfavorably wet. The heaviest rain (monthly accumulations of 100 to more than 400 mm) was concentrated over Parana and neighboring locations in Mato Grosso do Sul and Sao Paulo; heavy rainfall (weekly totals in excess of 200 mm) likely caused some flooding in the Parana River Valley during the latter part of the month. Lighter amounts of rain extended as far north as Mato Grosso, keeping second-season (safrinha) corn and late-developing cotton exceptionally well-watered for this time of year. However, unseasonable wetness was untimely for sugarcane and coffee in Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais. In contrast, more seasonable amounts of rainfall were welcomed by farmers in Rio Grande do Sul, which had been trending unfavorably dry for normal development of winter wheat. Elsewhere, mostly dry conditions prevailed in the northeastern interior, aiding maturation and harvesting of cotton. Seasonal rains, albeit below normal, continued along the northeastern coast. Monthly average temperatures were mostly seasonable to above average, although an outbreak of unusually cold weather brought frost to the southern edges of the safrinha corn belt, possibly causing some minor damage.

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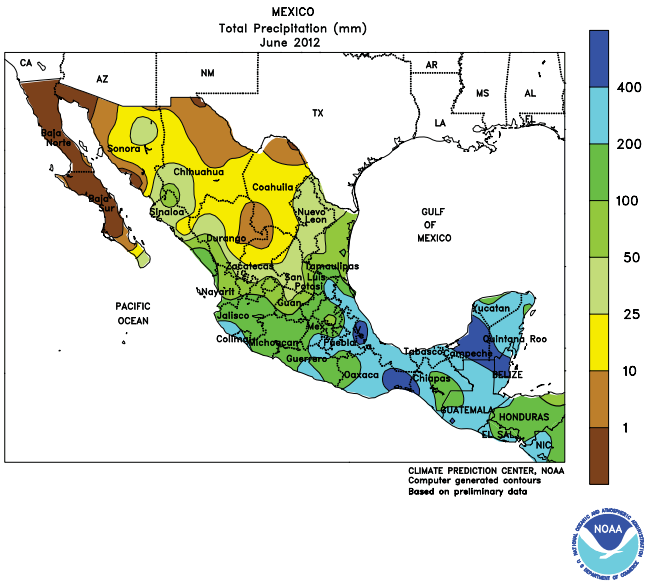
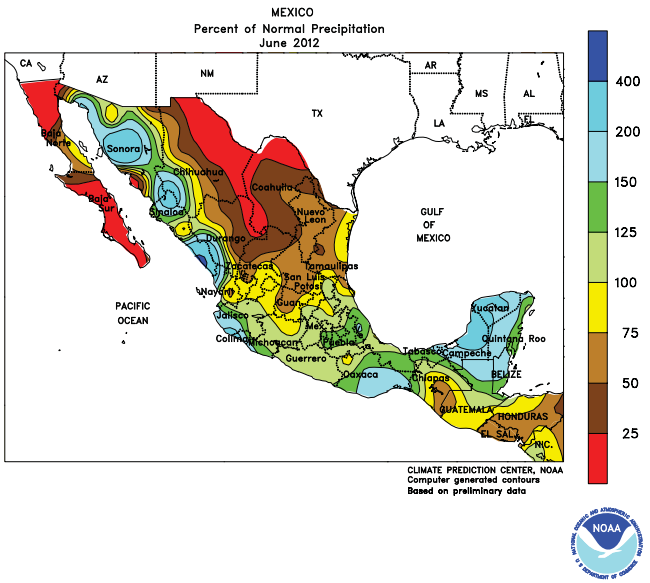
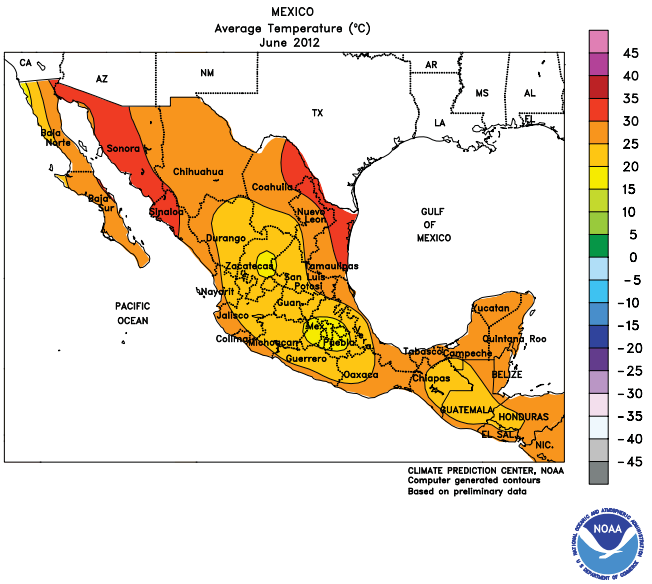
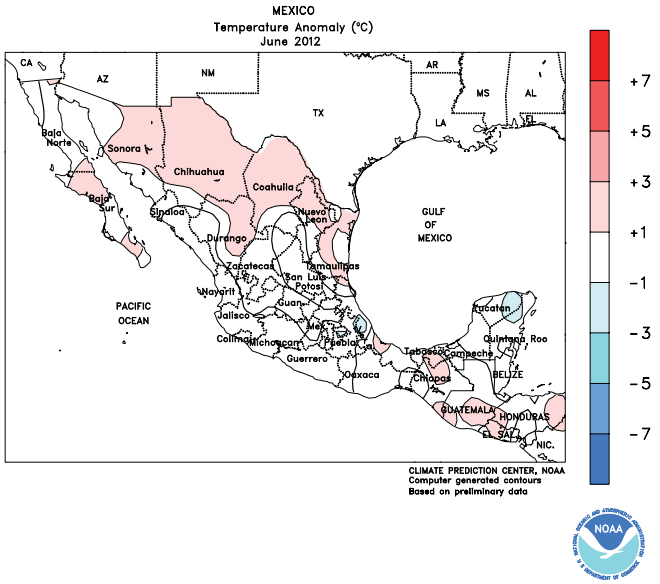


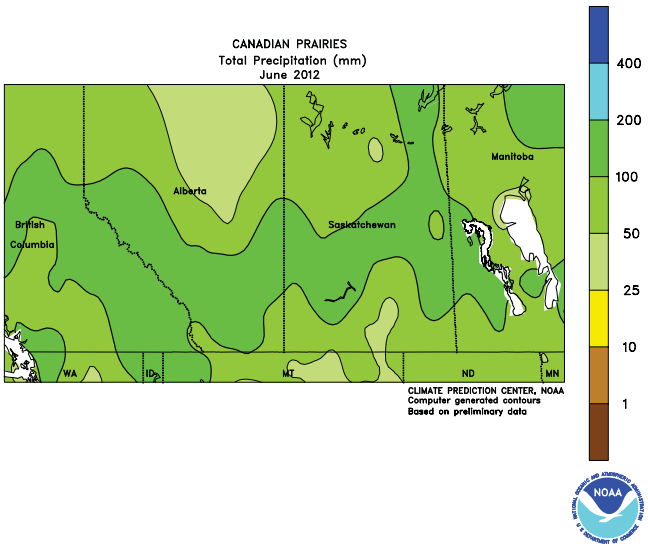


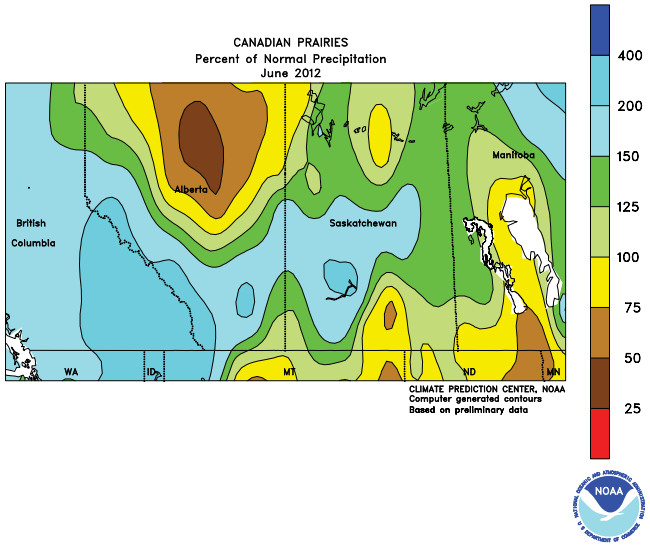


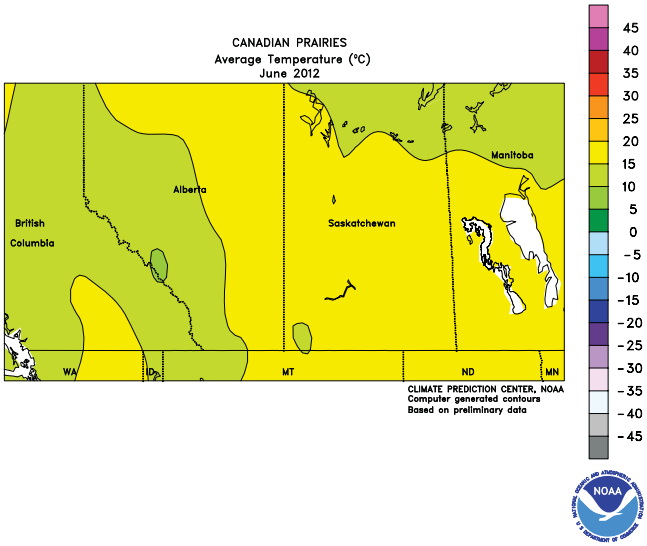


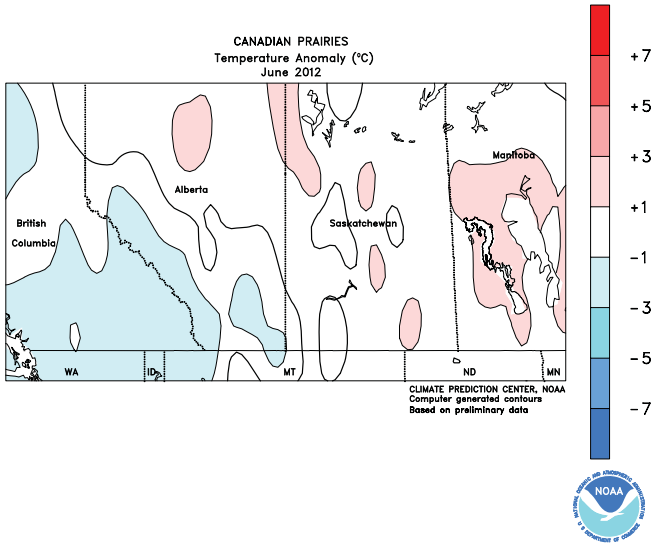
MEXICO

During June, the rainy season finally began across the southern plateau. Although the rain arrived several weeks later than usual and monthly totals were near to below normal, the moisture was timely for newly sown corn and other rain-fed summer crops. Rain also increased along the southern Pacific Coast, partly from the remnants of Hurricane Carlotta which dissipated inland during mid-June. Seasonal rains continued elsewhere in the southeast, including the Yucatan Peninsula and major sugarcane areas in and around Veracruz. Showers along the Gulf Coast occasionally pushed northward into the Rio Grande Valley, although accumulations were well below normal. Meanwhile, rainfall gradually developed along the western Pacific Coast and in the watersheds of the western Sierra Madres as the monsoon showed signs of intensification. Temperatures continued to average several degrees C above normal across the north, maintaining high moisture demands of crops and livestock. According to the government of Mexico, total national reservoir capacity was at 32.8 percent as of June 30, compared with 48.2 percent last year, and 54.8 percent in 2010.



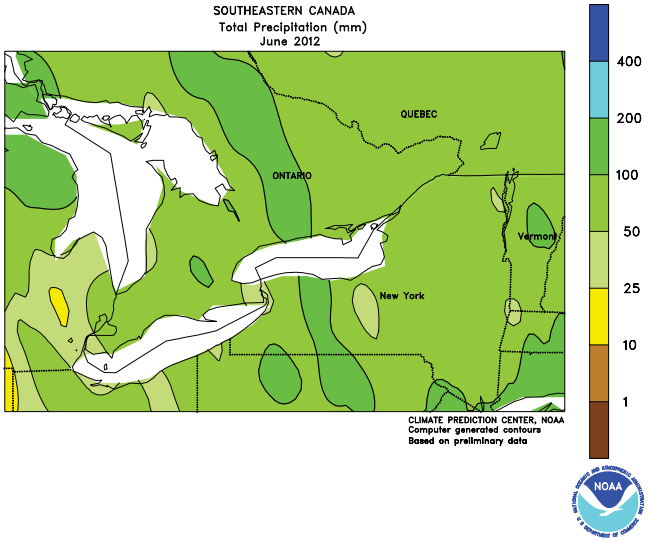


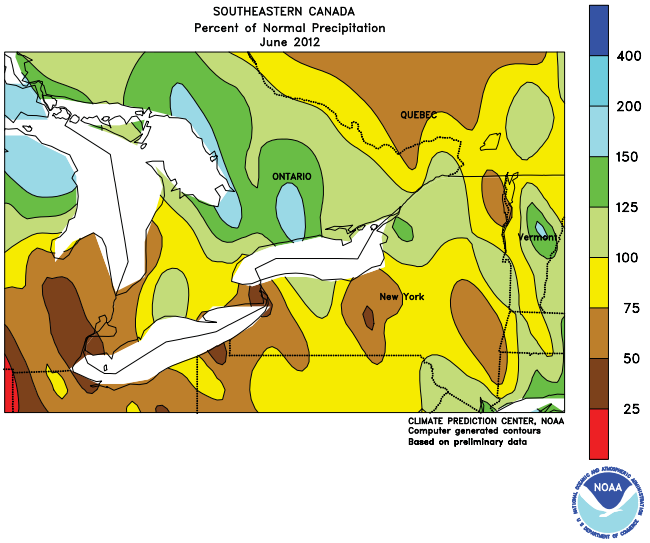


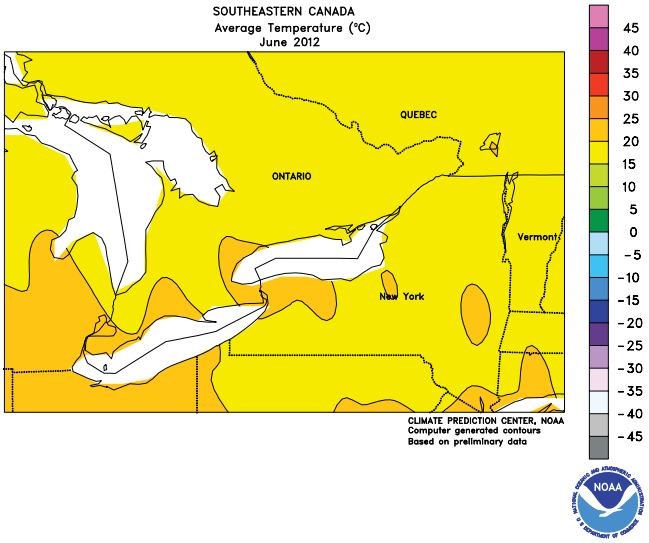


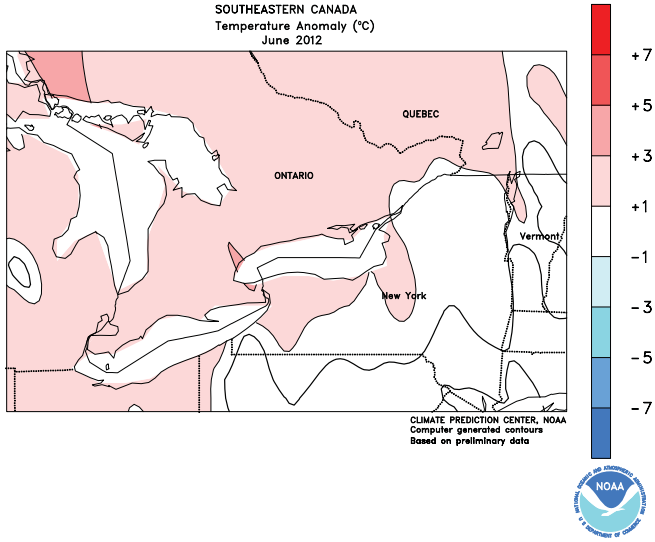
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Showery weather prevailed for much of June, maintaining ample moisture for emerging to vegetative spring crops but hampering field activities. Rainfall totaled near to above normal throughout the region for the fourth consecutive month, with the highest accumulations relative to normal (100 mm or more, representing more than twice the June normal at some locations) occurring from southern Alberta to central Saskatchewan. Despite the slow final planting pace, however, crops were reportedly planted before the June 25 insurance deadline. Monthly average temperatures were near to slightly above normal in most agricultural districts, with favorably warmer conditions toward the end of the month helping to advance crop development. No widespread freezes were reported but some patchy frost was possible during the first half of the month. However, the brief, Prairie-wide cool snap likely had little to no effect on crops.







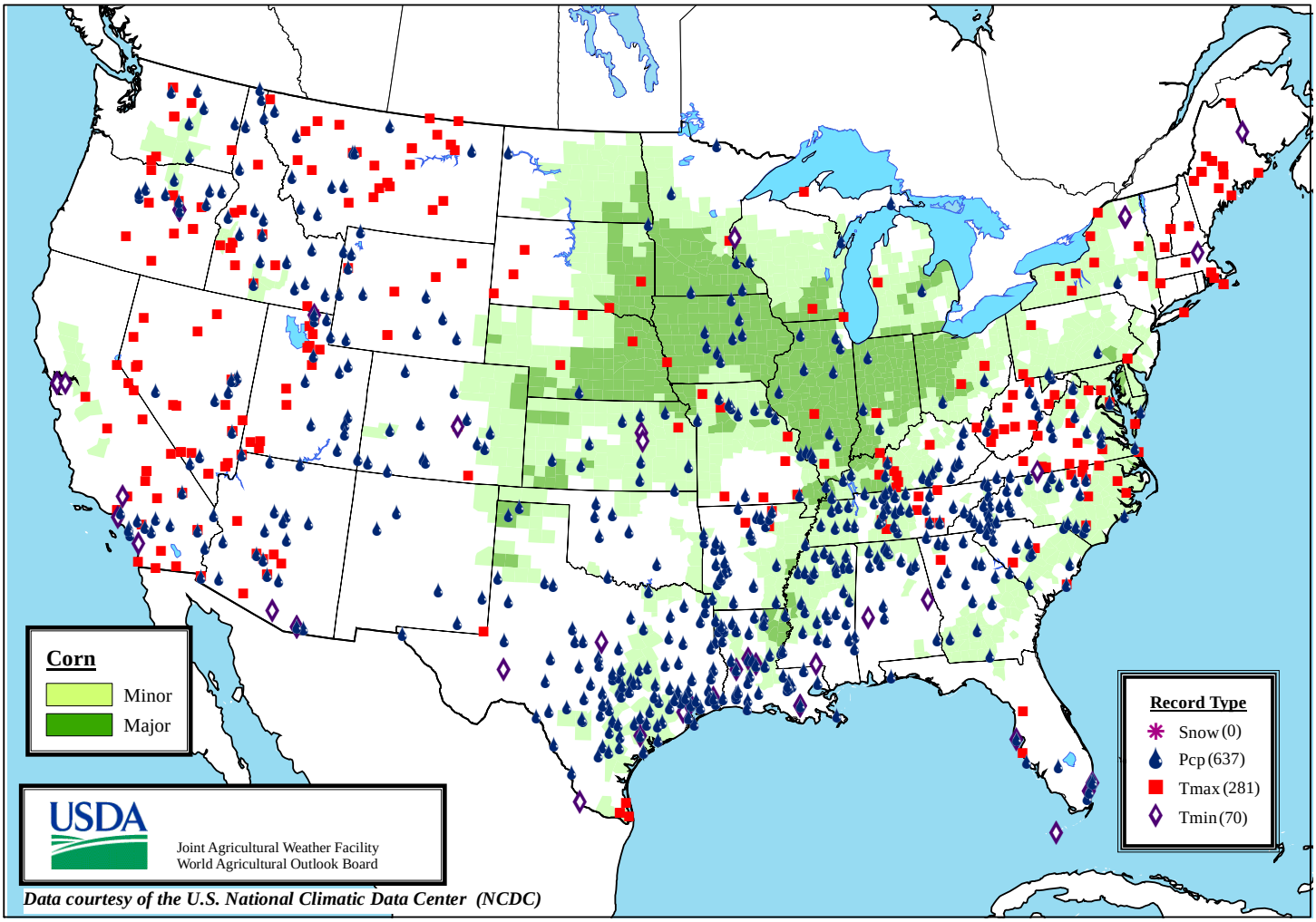


SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Widespread, locally heavy rain overspread the region in early June, providing a timely boost in moisture for crops and pastures. It was the heaviest rain of the season in Ontario, which had experienced a general pattern of warmer- and drier-than-normal weather for much of the calendar year. Rainfall gradually diminished during the remainder of the month, however, aiding filling to maturing winter wheat but reducing moisture for vegetative corn and soybeans. Rainfall was more consistent on a weekly basis in Quebec, where near- to above-normal temperatures advanced crop development in the absence of stressful heat.

Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

July 8-14, 2012



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