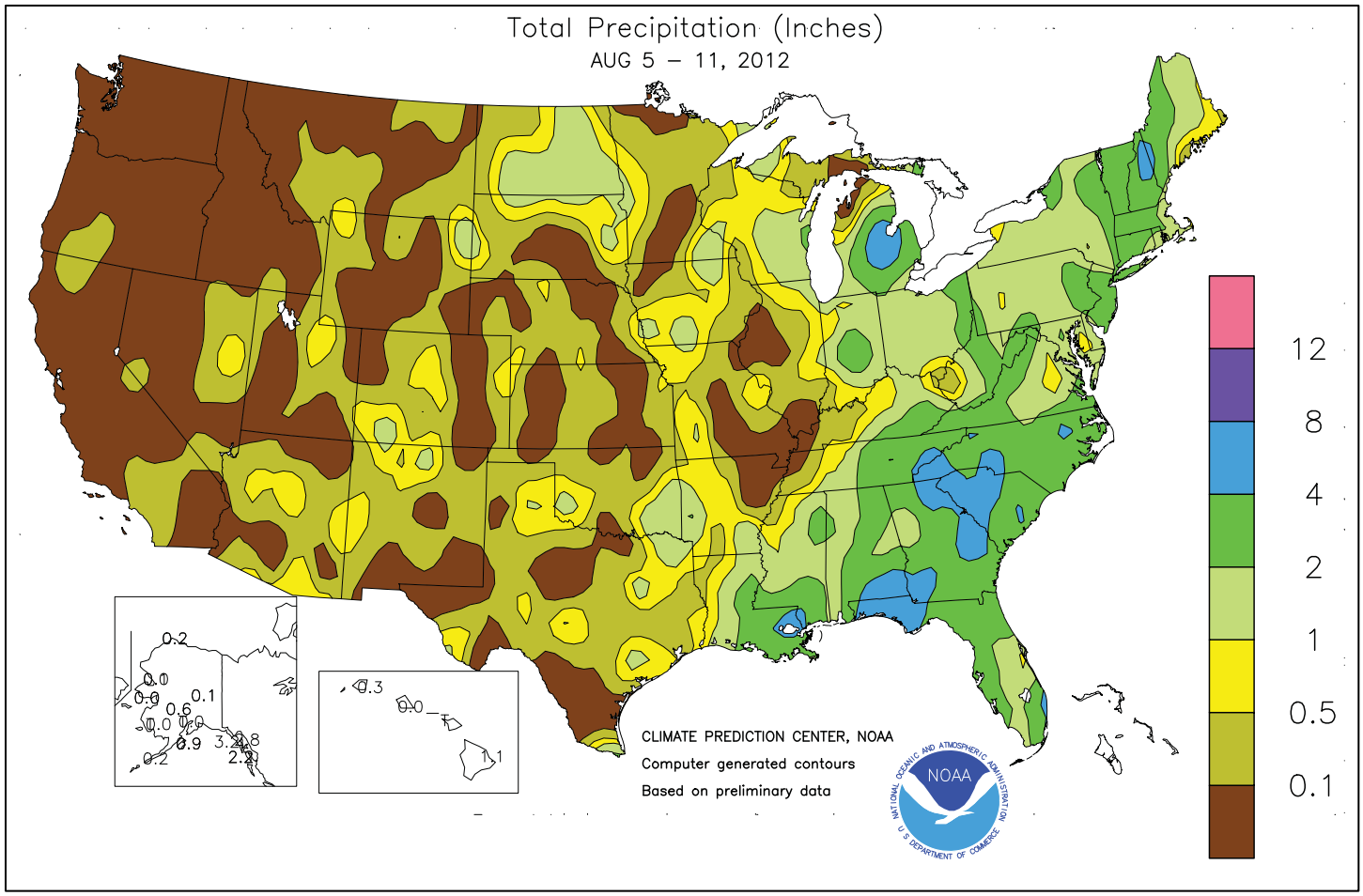
Volume 99, No. 33 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather August 14, 2012

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

August 5 - 11, 2012

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Cooler-than-normal weather prevailed in the **upper Midwest** for the first time since the week of May 27 - June 2, ending a 9-week run of exceptionally persistent warmth. However, only scattered showers accompanied the cooler weather, leaving much of the **western and central Corn Belt** still in desperate need of moisture for drought-stricken pastures, soybeans, and immature corn. In contrast, precipitation totaled an inch or more in much of the **Great Lakes region**, including **Michigan**, **Indiana**, **Ohio**, and **eastern Wisconsin**. Mid- to late-week rainfall

(Continued on page 5)

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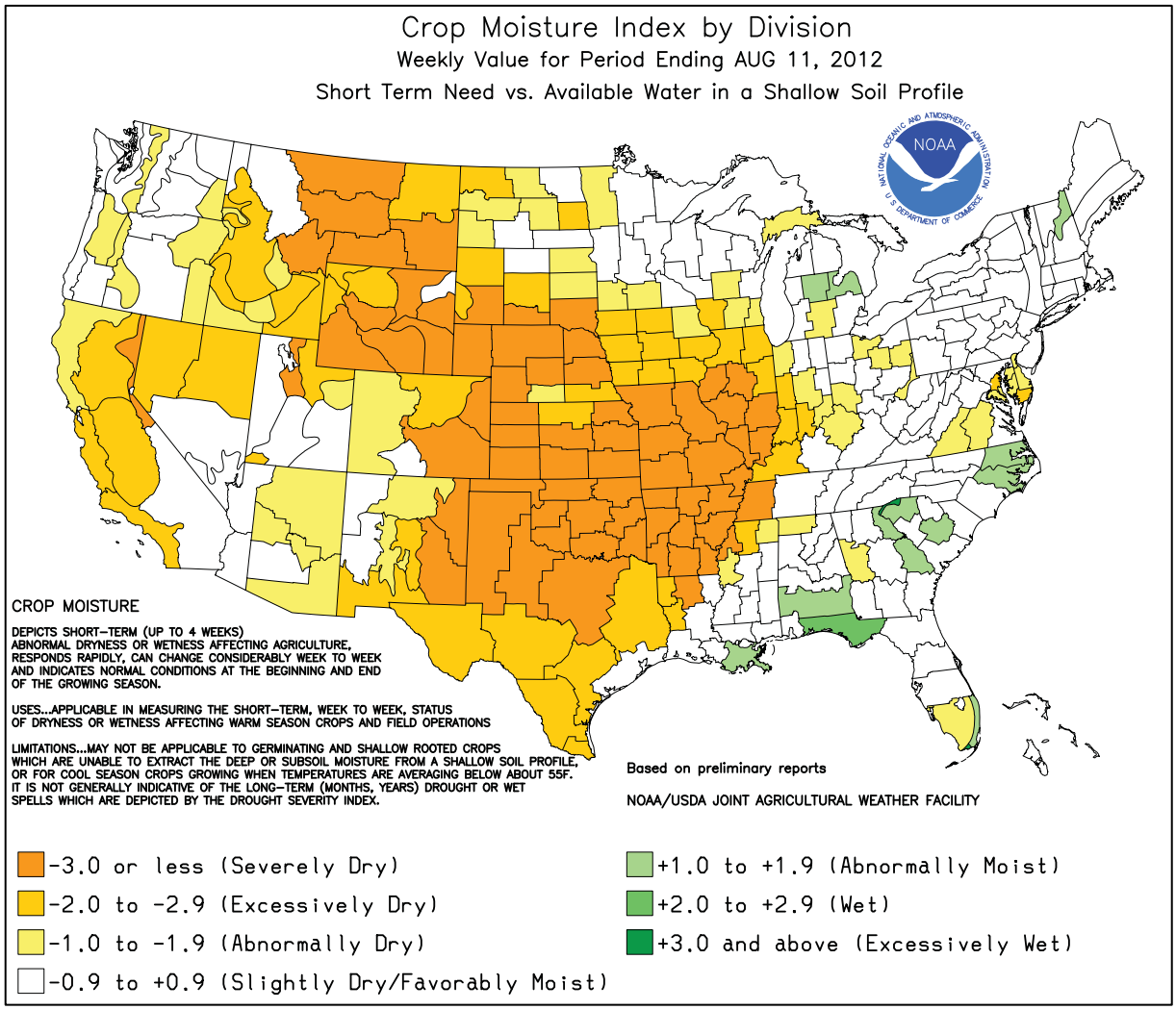
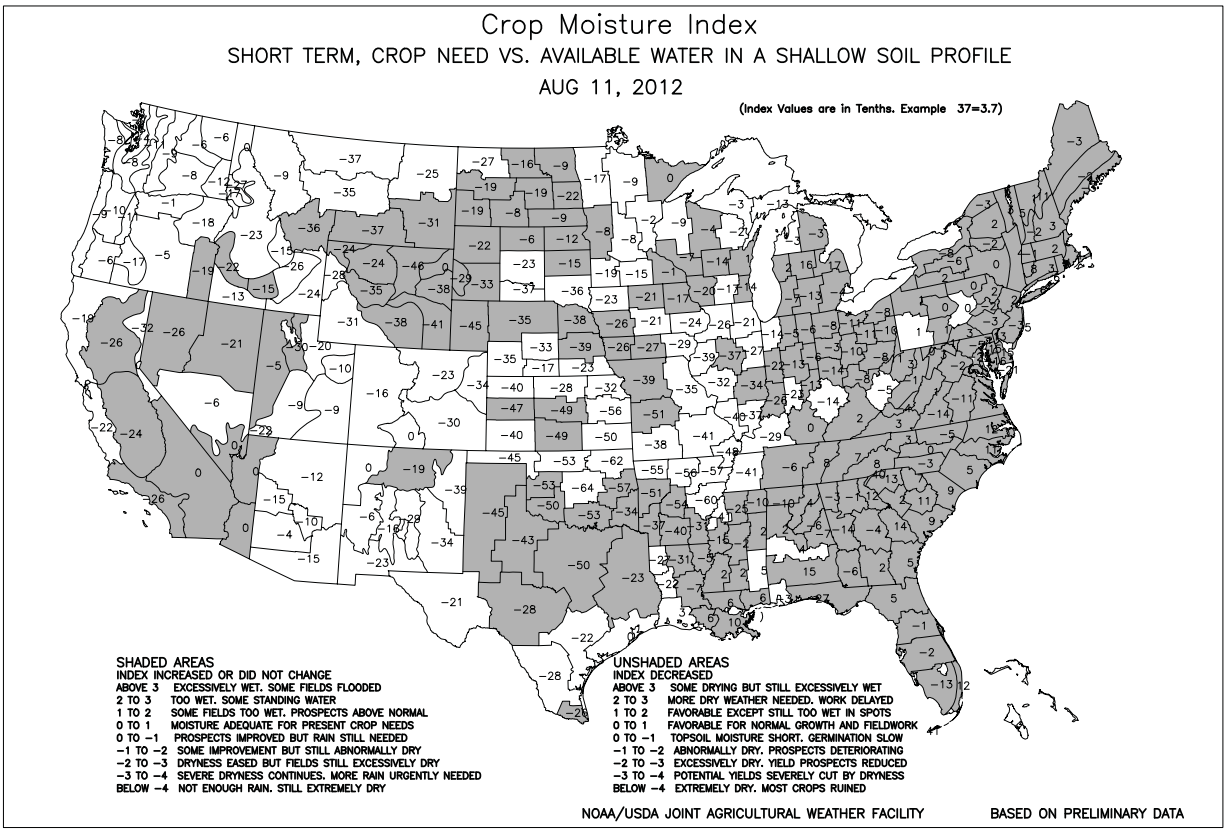
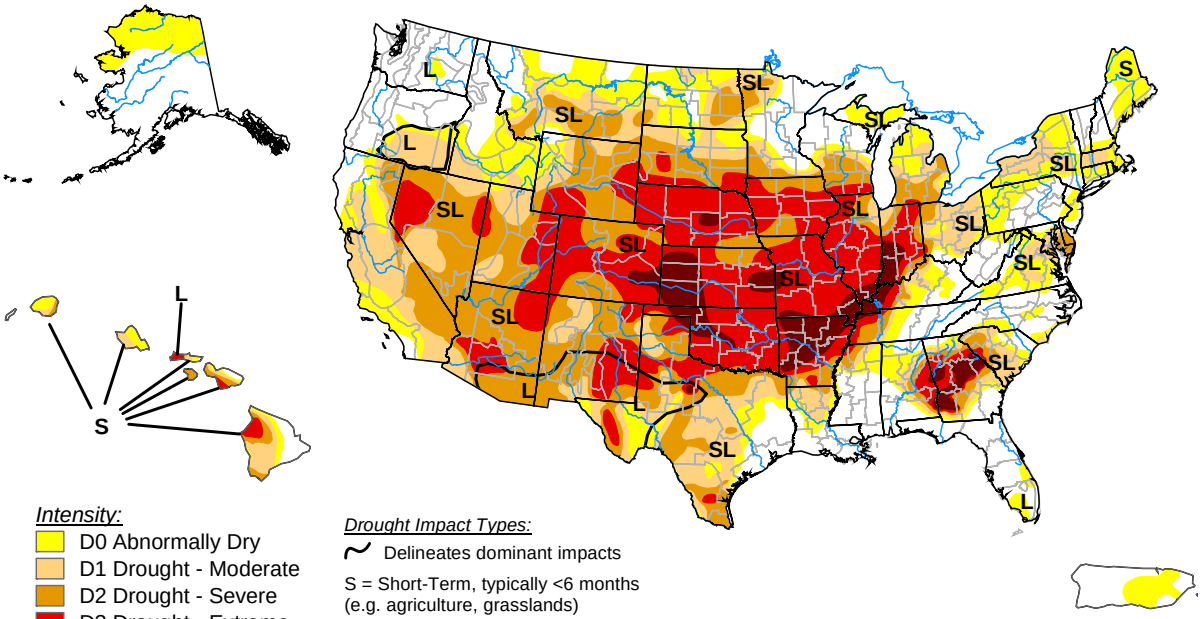

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending AUG 11, 2012
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND 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
AUG 11, 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

August 7, 2012
Valid 7 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)

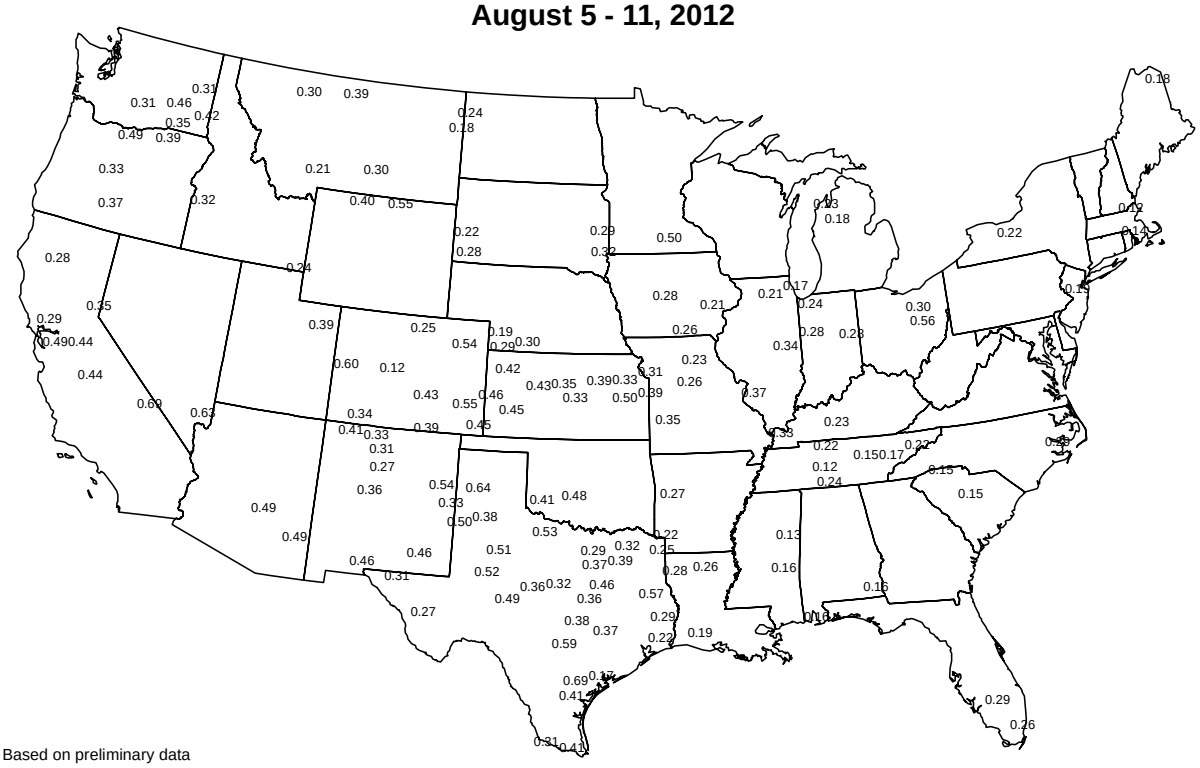
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

Released Thursday, August 9, 2012
Author: Mark Svoboda, National Drought Mitigation Center

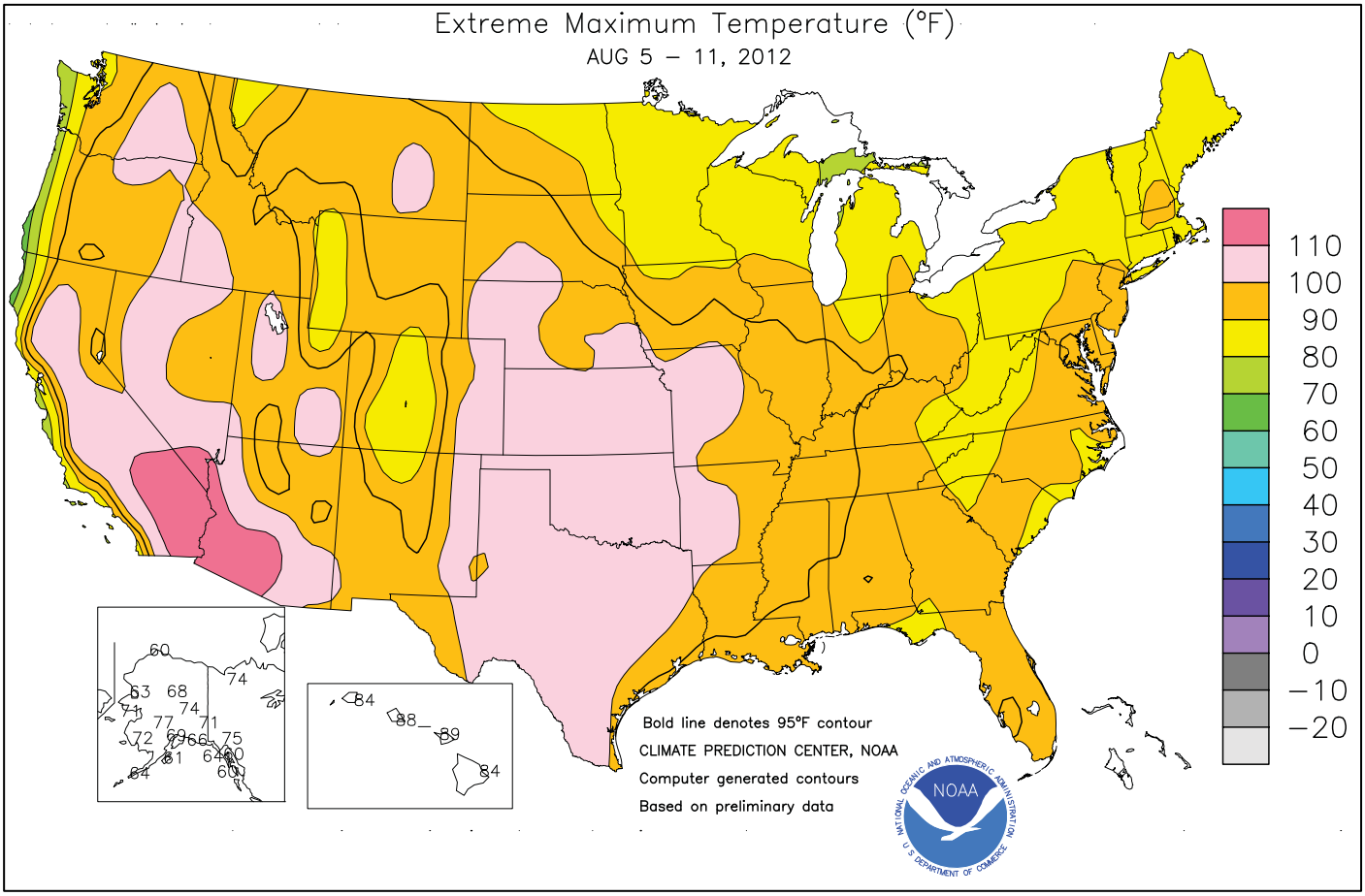
Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

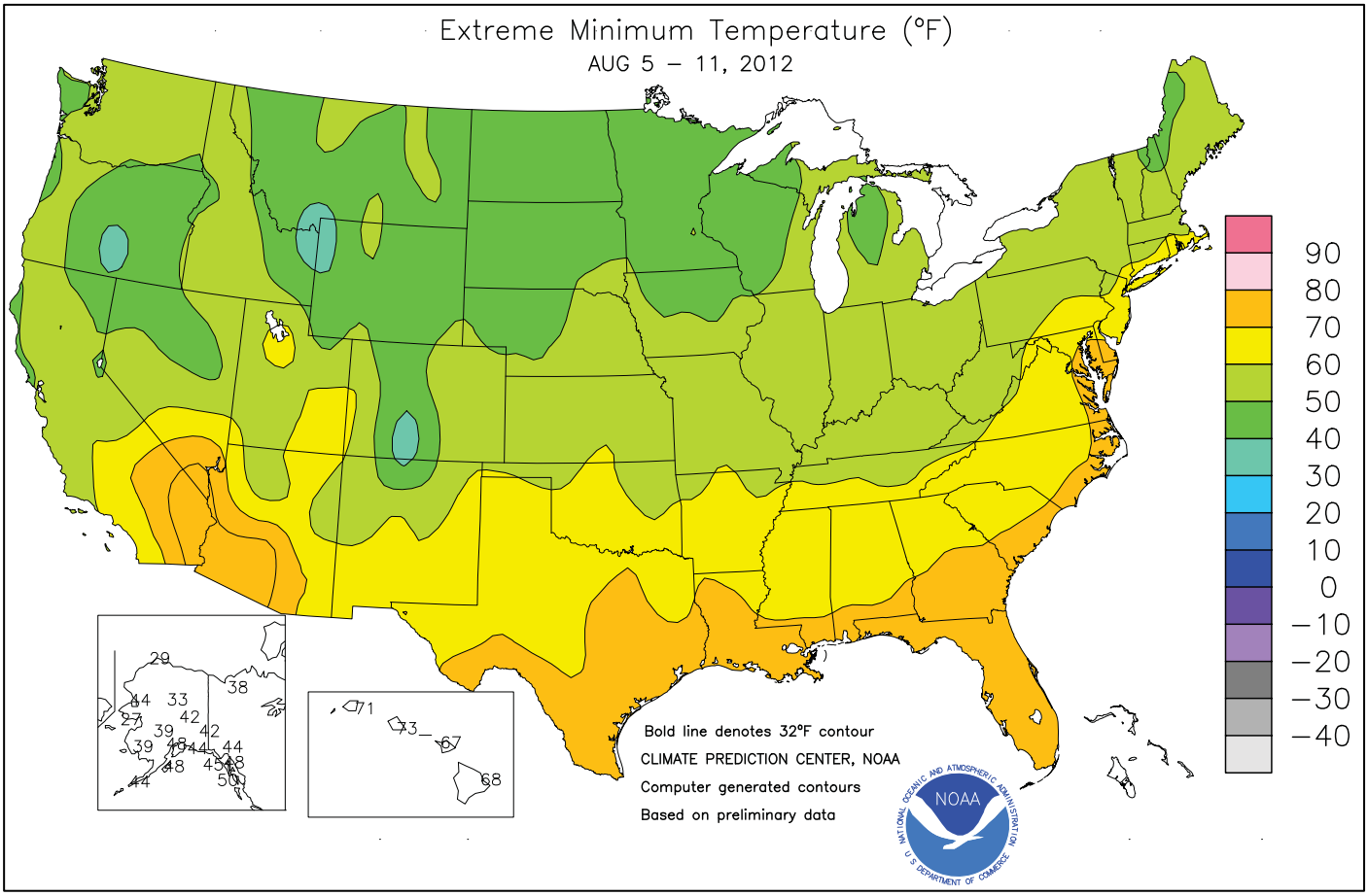
August 5 - 11, 2012



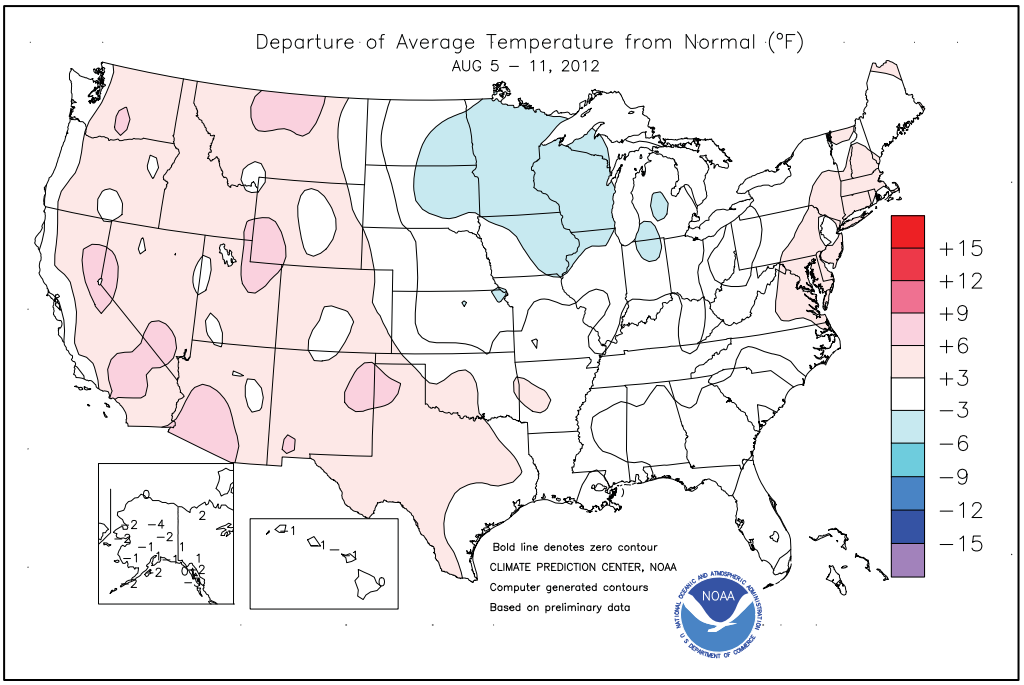
Based on preliminary data

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
AUG 5 – 11, 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)
AUG 5 – 11, 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

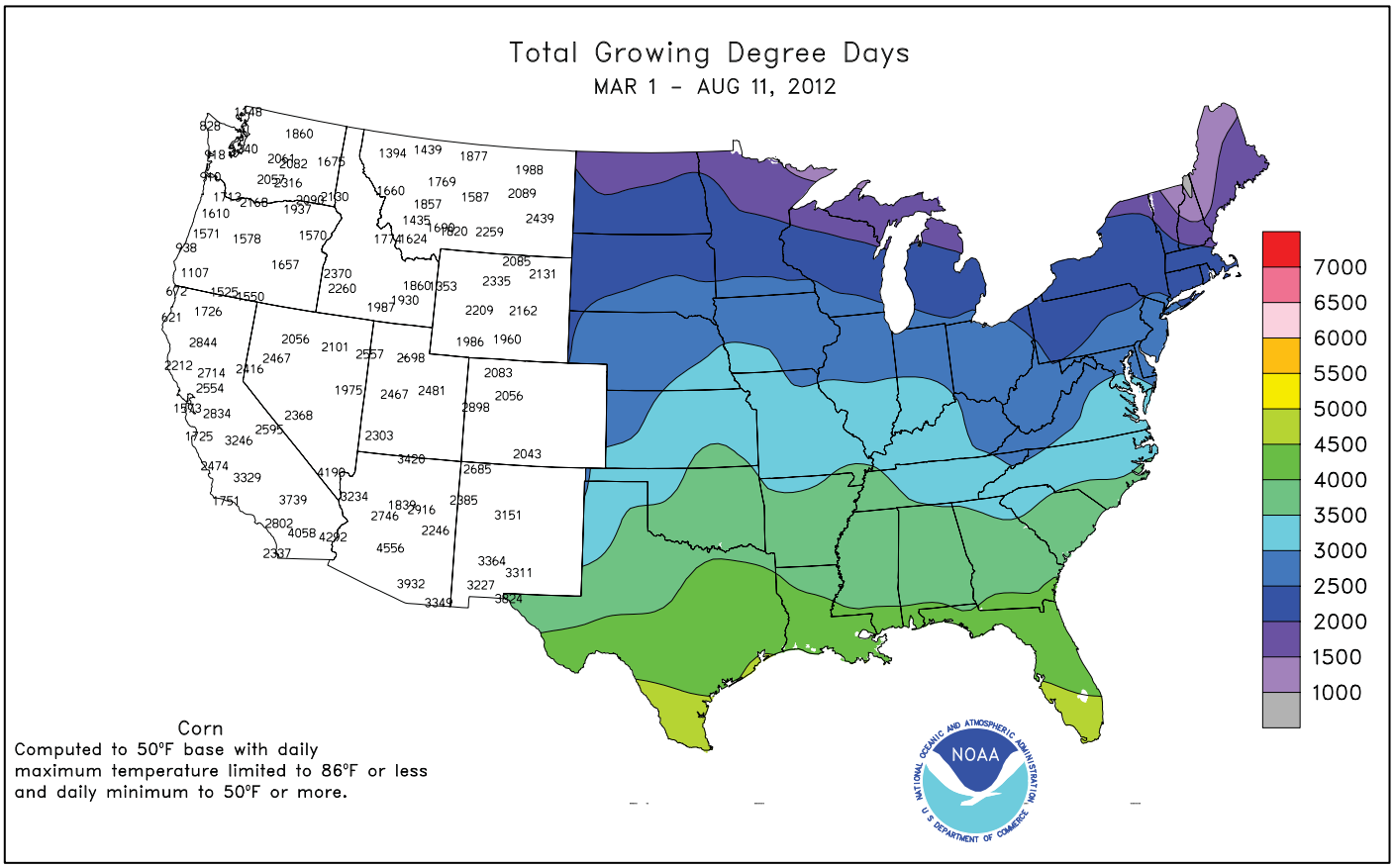
(Continued from front cover)
was especially heavy and persistent across **Lower Michigan**, where some totals exceeded 4 inches. Meanwhile, copious rains continued in much of the **East**, further aiding pastures and immature summer crops. In fact, 2- to 4-inch weekly totals were common from the **central and eastern Gulf Coast to interior New England**. Farther west, only patchy showers dampened the **Plains**, promoting fieldwork but maintaining severe stress on pastures and immature summer crops. In addition, hot weather persisted for much of the week across the **southern Plains** and the **High Plains**. Heat also dominated the **West**, although isolated showers dotted the **Southwest** and the **Intermountain region**. In the **Northwest**, hot, dry weather favored small grain maturation and harvesting.



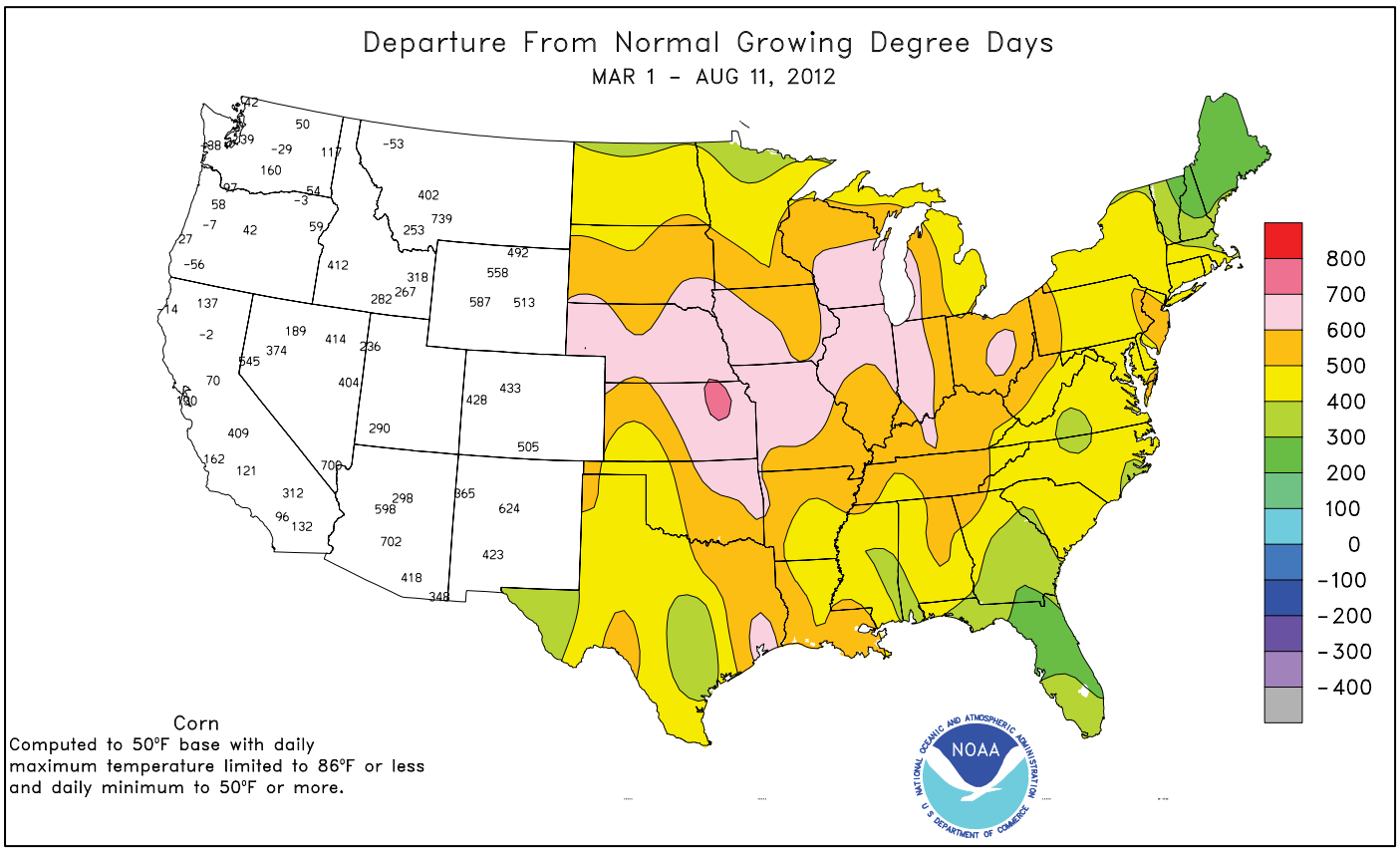
Early-week heat covered many parts of the country. On August 5, daily-record highs were set in locations such as **Yakima, WA** (102°F), and **North Little Rock, AR** (101°F). In contrast, cool air briefly settled across the **Plains**, where record-setting lows for August 5 dipped to 44°F in **Alliance, NE**; 46°F in **Mobridge, SD**; and 50°F in **Hill City, KS.** The following day, however, heat returned to the **Plains**, where **Sidney, NE** (103°F), and **Dalhart, TX** (101°F), posted daily-record highs for August 6. Meanwhile, cool air settled across parts of the **Midwest**. In **Iowa**, daily-record lows for August 6 included 45°F in **Waterloo** and 46°F in **Mason City**. For the remainder of the week, extreme heat was mostly confined to the **western half of the U.S.** From August 7-9, **Phoenix, AZ** (112, 116, and 114°F), posted a trio of daily-record highs. Other **Western** records included 106°F (on August 7) in **Boise, ID**; 103°F (on August 8) in **Salt Lake City, UT**; and 100°F (on August 8) in **Missoula, MT.** For **Missoula**, it was the first triple-digit reading since July 23, 2009, when the high also reached 100°F. **Death Valley, CA**, logged highs of 126°F on August 8 and 9—the highest August readings in that locations since August 6, 1998. Elsewhere in **southern California**, daily-record highs climbed to 110°F (on August 10) in **Paso Robles** and 109°F (on August 9, 10, and 11) in **Lancaster**. On the **southern Plains** and the **High Plains**, record-setting highs were set in locations such as **Great Falls, MT** (102°F on August 8), and **Dallas Ft. Worth, TX** (108°F on August 9). Farther north and east, August 8 was the last day of record-breaking heat in locations such as **Paducah, KY** (100°F), and **Indianapolis, IN** (98°F). In fact, August 8 was the last of 56 consecutive days (starting June 14) with 80-degree warmth in **Ft. Wayne, IN**—breaking a record originally set during a 55-day warm spell from July 15 - September 7, 1899. Similarly in **Illinois**, near-record streaks of 80-degree warmth ended in **Rockford** (56 days from June 14 - August 8) and **Chicago** (44 days from June 26 - August 8). It was **Rockford's** longest warm spell since July-August 1936, when there were 58 consecutive 80-degree days. **Chicago's** only longer warm spell occurred in 2010, when highs reached or exceeded 80°F on 46 days in a row from July 2 - August 16. Meanwhile in **Arkansas**, **Russellville's** stretch of triple-digit readings ended at 25 days (July 17 - August 10). **Russellville** had experienced 15 consecutive triple-digit days earlier this year, from June 23 - July 7; prior to 2012, its longest such streak had been 14 days from July 28 - August 10, 1947.

Heavy showers were scattered across the **South** and **East** during the first half of the week. Selected daily-record totals included 3.08 inches (on August 6) in **Brownsville, TX**; 2.20 inches (on August 5) in **Watertown, NY**; 1.94 inches (on August 8) in **McAlester, OK**; and 1.93 inches (on August 6) in **West Palm Beach, FL.** Later, widespread rain accompanied cooler air into the **eastern Corn Belt**. August 10 was the wettest day of the year to date in **Michigan** locations such as **Lansing** (2.37 inches) and **Grand Rapids** (1.80 inches). Even more impressive totals were noted in parts of the **East**. On August 9, daily-record totals topped 2 inches in locations such as **Knoxville, TN** (2.24 inches), and **Anniston, AL** (2.11 inches). The following day, **New York's JFK Airport** (2.12 inches) received a record-setting total for August 10. The week ended with daily-record amounts for August 11 in locations such as **Slidell, LA** (5.06 inches); **Augusta, GA** (4.68 inches); and **West Palm Beach, FL** (4.63 inches). Despite some recent rainfall, substantial (locally in excess of 10 inches) year-to-date precipitation deficits still existed in the core drought areas of the **Plains**, **Midwest**, and **Mid-South**. Through August 11, year-to-date precipitation totals in **Missouri** included 14.25 inches (57 percent of normal) in **Kansas City** and 17.09 inches (62 percent) in **Springfield**.

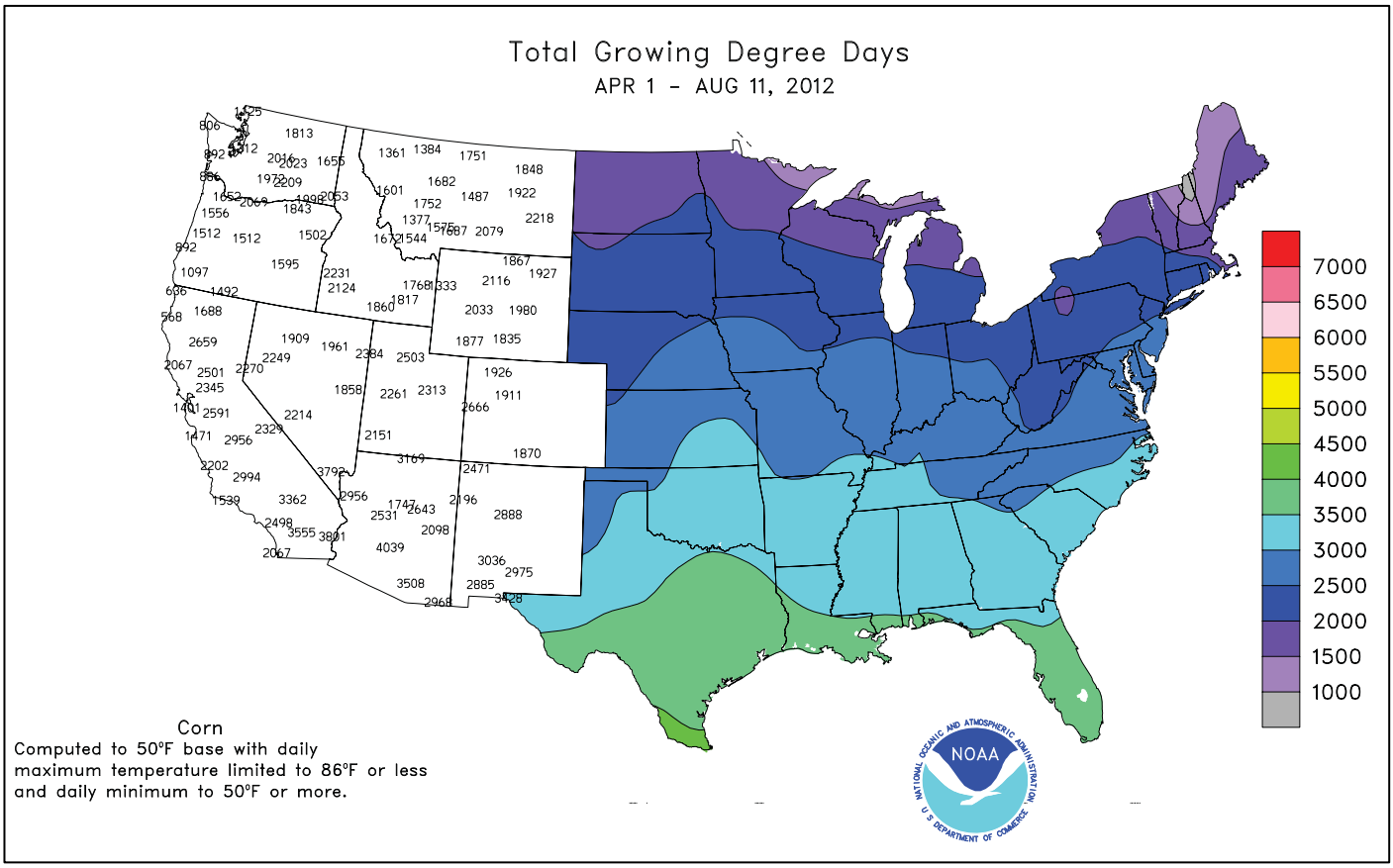
Generally cool but drier weather prevailed in much of **Alaska**. However, heavy precipitation continued in parts of **southeastern Alaska**, where daily-record totals for August 8 included 1.29 inches in **Petersburg** and 1.21 inches in **Juneau**. Weekly rainfall in **Juneau** reached 2.85 inches. Farther south, a tranquil weather pattern persisted in **Hawaii**. During the first 11 days of August, rainfall at the state's major reporting sites ranged from a trace in **Honolulu, Oahu**, to 1.43 inches (38 percent of normal) in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**.

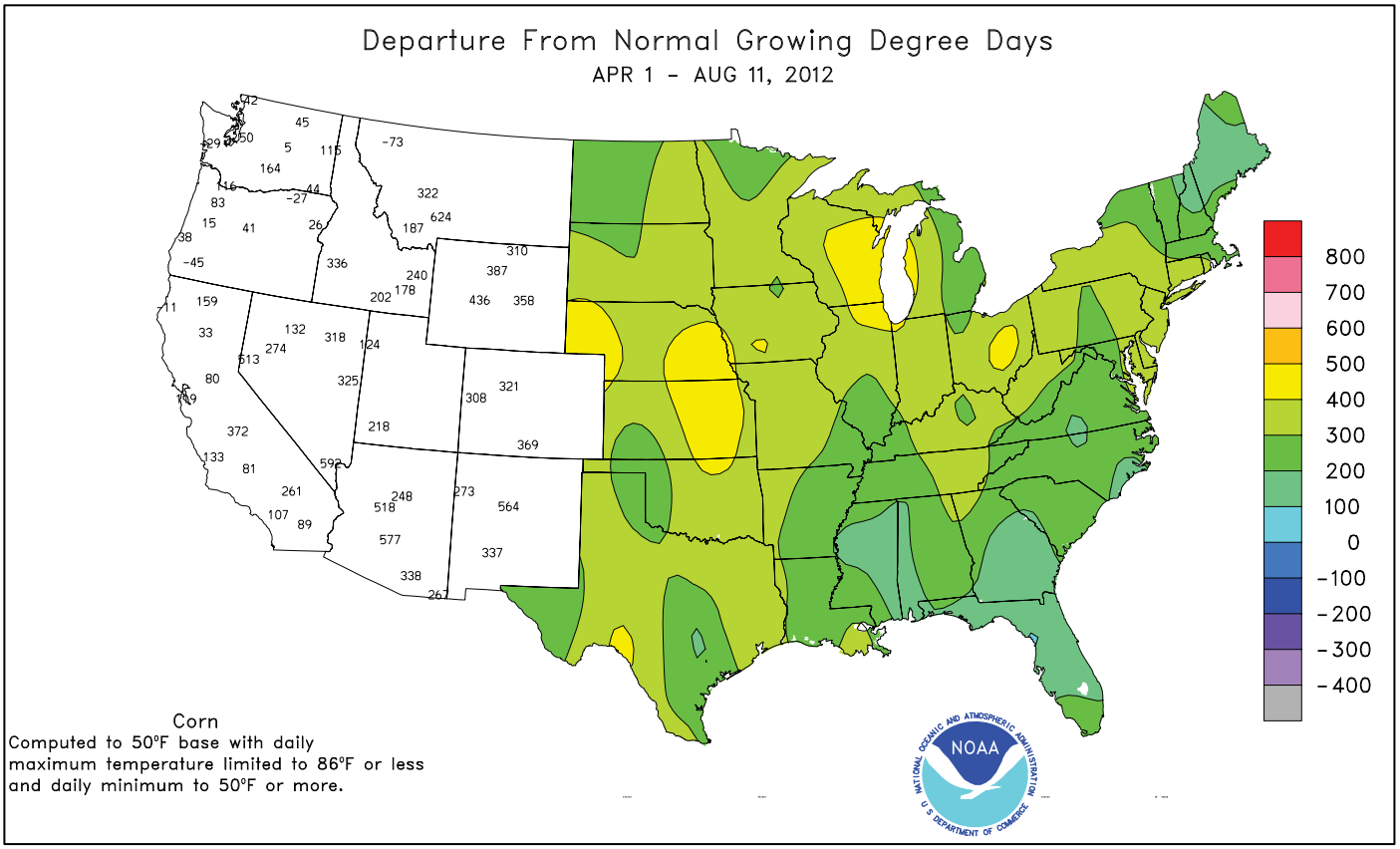


Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.



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 - AUG 11, 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 - AUG 11, 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 August 11, 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	88	72	91	65	80	0	1.81	0.99	1.01	10.95	107	30.73	87	94	56	4	0	3	2
	HUNTSVILLE	89	71	94	63	80	1	1.32	0.60	0.79	10.50	107	31.14	85	89	67	3	0	2	2
	MOBILE	91	73	93	70	82	0	1.09	-0.26	0.93	21.15	154	47.66	111	93	75	5	0	7	1
	MONTGOMERY	93	73	96	69	83	1	1.01	0.19	0.56	6.90	64	26.58	73	91	54	6	0	3	1
AK	ANCHORAGE	66	52	69	48	59	1	0.01	-0.58	0.01	3.87	106	8.52	123	81	68	0	0	1	0
	BARROW	45	34	60	29	39	-1	0.17	-0.05	0.14	0.95	62	2.04	97	96	74	0	3	2	0
	FAIRBANKS	69	45	74	42	57	-2	0.11	-0.30	0.07	3.10	82	5.75	100	90	65	0	0	2	0
	JUNEAU	59	51	60	48	55	-2	2.80	1.71	1.15	16.02	174	35.78	128	97	89	0	0	6	2
	KODIAK	57	50	61	48	53	-3	0.90	0.08	0.56	6.05	56	31.42	75	95	82	0	0	6	1
	NOME	57	42	71	27	50	-2	0.00	-0.69	0.00	6.84	158	9.64	121	86	72	0	1	0	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	83	52	88	50	68	2	0.14	-0.55	0.11	3.62	93	8.08	60	85	26	0	0	2	0
	PHOENIX	112	91	116	88	101	9	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.96	66	1.32	29	31	21	7	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	95	65	100	63	80	7	0.00	-0.81	0.00	3.02	66	6.35	56	59	17	6	0	0	0
	TUCSON	106	79	108	73	93	8	0.12	-0.46	0.10	4.60	142	5.27	82	57	25	7	0	2	0
AR	FORT SMITH	100	74	105	65	87	4	0.27	-0.25	0.26	5.75	69	24.55	93	76	31	7	0	2	0
	LITTLE ROCK	98	73	101	66	85	3	0.87	0.26	0.86	3.42	42	22.12	72	86	33	6	0	2	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	102	74	109	66	88	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	17	3.64	79	49	24	7	0	0	0
	FRESNO	105	71	111	64	88	7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	6.58	84	51	31	7	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	78	66	83	62	72	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	4.61	49	85	65	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	103	65	109	60	84	4	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.82	105	17.29	79	51	24	7	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	98	58	105	55	78	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	24	9.89	83	80	16	6	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	79	69	82	66	74	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	3.46	45	85	71	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	70	55	72	52	62	-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	64	10.46	78	83	66	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	99	59	105	54	79	2	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.13	93	6.53	72	71	40	6	0	3	0
CO	ALAMOSA	83	46	86	40	65	1	0.03	-0.23	0.03	1.24	64	2.76	67	86	36	0	0	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	89	60	94	56	74	5	0.04	-0.81	0.03	4.21	65	6.21	51	63	20	3	0	2	0
	DENVER INTL	95	62	98	54	79	7	0.11	-0.36	0.11	1.85	39	5.44	55	48	14	7	0	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	96	68	100	63	82	6	0.01	-0.18	0.01	1.03	75	2.42	46	40	23	7	0	1	0
	PUEBLO	97	61	102	55	79	4	0.17	-0.40	0.14	1.18	28	3.64	43	58	33	7	0	3	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	85	71	88	65	78	4	2.19	1.36	1.75	10.93	126	24.07	88	88	67	0	0	4	1
	HARTFORD	87	67	92	59	77	4	1.60	0.76	0.91	10.17	115	22.41	81	88	63	2	0	2	2
DC	WASHINGTON	92	76	98	71	84	6	0.75	-0.01	0.59	6.01	75	16.75	70	86	46	5	0	4	1
DE	WILMINGTON	87	71	94	68	79	3	1.34	0.55	0.75	8.17	89	18.53	69	96	54	2	0	3	2
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	90	74	94	72	82	0	1.76	0.56	0.82	13.29	105	21.58	76	97	61	4	0	5	2
	JACKSONVILLE	90	74	93	72	82	1	1.32	-0.02	0.98	21.86	163	36.78	119	95	60	4	0	3	1
	KEY WEST	88	79	90	76	83	-1	0.98	-0.06	0.79	16.10	171	33.21	162	84	70	1	0	5	1
	MIAMI	89	78	91	74	84	0	5.30	3.64	3.35	27.73	165	58.80	183	88	62	4	0	5	2
	ORLANDO	93	74	94	72	83	1	1.10	-0.24	0.84	12.93	78	22.30	72	95	59	7	0	3	1
	PENSACOLA	89	76	93	74	83	1	4.97	3.38	2.16	32.57	192	50.77	122	90	68	4	0	7	3
	TALLAHASSEE	88	74	89	72	81	-1	3.78	2.11	1.21	21.90	124	38.84	91	95	76	0	0	7	3
	TAMPA	91	77	92	75	84	1	0.48	-1.11	0.43	27.56	191	36.39	135	86	60	6	0	2	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	89	77	91	73	83	0	6.68	5.46	4.63	25.74	167	46.87	136	85	68	3	0	4	2
GA	ATHENS	88	70	93	66	79	0	1.09	0.21	0.81	10.62	109	22.63	73	97	67	1	0	4	1
	ATLANTA	87	72	92	68	80	0	0.22	-0.63	0.15	6.93	68	23.46	72	89	61	2	0	4	0
	AUGUSTA	87	71	91	69	79	-1	6.05	5.07	4.68	10.97	112	21.78	75	95	72	1	0	6	2
	COLUMBUS	87	73	92	71	80	-2	0.73	-0.20	0.24	6.41	64	23.22	71	94	60	2	0	4	0
	MACON	87	72	92	72	80	-1	1.57	0.70	0.73	11.01	119	21.70	73	96	62	2	0	5	1
	SAVANNAH	89	74	92	72	81	0	3.28	1.69	1.26	12.94	93	29.55	94	95	67	3	0	6	3
HI	HILO	83	69	84	68	76	0	1.11	-1.08	0.67	15.64	73	60.03	80	91	79	0	0	6	1
	HONOLULU	87	74	88	73	80	-2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.21	19	7.70	77	76	65	0	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	86	70	89	67	78	-1	0.02	-0.09	0.01	0.57	64	4.22	36	75	62	0	0	2	0
	LIHUE	83	74	84	71	79	-1	0.32	-0.11	0.16	1.80	39	34.59	158	78	71	0	0	4	0
ID	BOISE	98	68	106	60	83	7	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.25	21	8.71	114	38	23	7	0	1	0
	LEWISTON	100	65	107	59	82	7	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.75	131	11.35	139	46	27	7	0	0	0
	POCATELLO	96	54	100	46	75	5	0.06	-0.08	0.05	0.94	51	6.27	78	62	31	7	0	2	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	82	63	92	56	73	0	0.05	-0.93	0.05	4.98	58	17.20	79	80	51	1	0	1	0
	MOLINE	85	58	97	51	72	-3	0.04	-0.94	0.02	2.18	21	15.34	63	87	58	1	0	3	0
	PEORIA	85	61	97	54	73	-1	0.13	-0.60	0.13	4.45	49	13.86	61	89	41	1	0	1	0
	ROCKFORD	81	59	92	52	70	-2	1.01	0.12	0.83	4.82	47	15.19	66	87	62	1	0	2	1
	SPRINGFIELD	90	61	98	51	76	1	0.18	-0.59	0.17	2.12	25	15.64	70	90	30	5	0	2	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	90	66	97	57	78	0	0.41	-0.29	0.41	5.21	58	16.60	58	84	53	4	0	1	0
	FORT WAYNE	80	59	89	53	70	-2	0.91	0.11	0.75	7.10	80	17.44	76	93	60	0	0	3	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	88	65	98	60	76	1	3.67	2.76	1.47	4.84	48	19.90	76	84	35	2	0	3	3
	SOUTH BEND	78	59	86	54	68	-4	0.88	0.05	0.47	10.25	111	21.55	92	86	58	0	0	4	0
IA	BURLINGTON	85	59	99	53	72	-4	0.06	-0.81	0.05	3.25	31	13.64	57	95	39	1	0	2	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	82	56	93	51	69	-5	0.38	-0.54	0.35	3.06	31	12.49	58	96	42	1	0	4	0
	DES MOINES	87	63	99	56	75	-1	0.74	-0.27	0.74	5.01	49	17.97	80	82	46	3	0	1	1
	DUBUQUE	79	56	92	50	68	-4	0.03	-0.95	0.02	3.51	38	14.38	65	88	53	1	0	2	0
	SIOUX CITY	87	58	95	49	72	-2	0.03	-0.63	0.02	3.86	48	18.34	104	90	55	2	0	2	0
	WATERLOO	85	54	97	45	70	-3	0.11	-0.80	0.10	3.58	34	14.27	65	92	52	1	0	2	0
KS	CONCORDIA	90	61	99	55	76	-3	0.00	-0.80	0.00	7.05	75	16.02	81	82	50	3	0	0	0
	DODGE CITY	97	61	103	52	79	-1	0.19	-0.48	0.19	4.00	54	11.76	75	69	21	7	0	1	0
	GOODLAND	94	59	102	54	76	1	0.44	-0.24	0.44	3.46	44	7.88	53	71	44	5	0	1	0
	TOPEKA	95	62	104	54	79	1	0.00	-0.81	0.00	4.45	45	15.69	69	84	50	5	0	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 11, 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
	WICHITA	96	67	104	60	82	1	0.00	-0.63	0.00	3.06	36	18.05	91	62	30	7	0	0	0
KY	JACKSON	83	66	89	58	74	-1	2.61	1.67	1.73	13.18	123	32.87	105	99	60	0	0	4	2
	LEXINGTON	84	66	91	55	75	-1	0.94	0.03	0.71	11.56	107	27.39	90	94	64	1	0	4	1
	LOUISVILLE	90	70	96	59	80	2	0.00	-0.82	0.00	5.14	55	28.46	98	80	41	4	0	0	0
	PADUCAH	94	66	100	59	80	2	0.02	-0.65	0.01	2.90	29	13.59	43	84	28	5	0	2	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	92	74	94	73	83	1	1.20	-0.12	0.61	13.58	102	39.35	97	98	59	5	0	6	1
	LAKE CHARLES	92	77	94	75	85	2	0.42	-0.53	0.29	18.31	144	50.18	144	95	61	7	0	4	0
	NEW ORLEANS	90	75	92	74	83	0	1.41	0.17	0.56	17.78	119	41.61	101	91	72	4	0	5	1
	SHREVEPORT	97	74	100	72	86	2	0.54	-0.09	0.33	11.43	114	30.61	94	91	44	7	0	3	0
ME	CARIBOU	79	58	89	52	69	4	1.12	0.18	0.94	9.92	114	25.90	117	92	53	0	0	4	1
	PORTLAND	80	64	85	58	72	3	2.74	2.06	1.40	16.26	212	34.82	128	97	65	0	0	3	2
MD	BALTIMORE	90	71	96	69	81	5	1.20	0.38	0.71	7.21	84	17.91	69	91	52	3	0	4	1
MA	BOSTON	83	69	88	66	76	2	1.25	0.55	1.17	10.68	145	22.08	87	89	61	0	0	2	1
	WORCESTER	82	66	87	63	74	4	2.42	1.51	1.55	11.28	117	24.51	84	96	55	0	0	3	2
MI	ALPENA	74	56	86	50	65	-1	1.69	0.89	0.99	8.14	117	17.00	99	90	57	0	0	3	2
	GRAND RAPIDS	79	59	88	54	69	-2	2.06	1.33	1.57	6.78	81	20.93	98	85	52	0	0	2	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	74	54	84	45	64	-2	1.01	0.24	0.74	9.71	142	23.75	143	89	59	0	0	4	1
	LANSING	78	58	89	51	68	-2	3.44	2.80	2.44	7.08	98	18.30	99	86	63	0	0	3	2
	MUSKEGON	77	59	84	56	68	-2	0.95	0.21	0.68	6.78	113	19.66	109	82	58	0	0	2	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	77	60	84	54	69	0	0.06	-0.61	0.06	6.50	87	18.96	98	85	43	0	0	1	0
MN	DULUTH	74	53	85	48	64	-2	0.29	-0.58	0.20	14.13	144	27.83	151	88	69	0	0	2	0
	INT'L FALLS	77	45	82	38	61	-5	0.00	-0.65	0.00	8.88	106	17.47	119	97	45	0	0	0	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	81	60	88	54	71	-2	0.13	-0.78	0.12	9.04	92	24.89	131	85	49	0	0	2	0
	ROCHESTER	78	56	86	49	67	-2	0.19	-0.81	0.12	8.18	80	19.13	94	87	54	0	0	2	0
	ST. CLOUD	78	53	86	45	66	-3	0.02	-0.80	0.02	6.56	72	20.88	122	96	43	0	0	1	0
MS	JACKSON	93	72	96	68	83	2	0.66	-0.21	0.33	13.80	139	44.42	121	93	52	7	0	4	0
	MERIDIAN	92	70	95	66	81	-1	0.25	-0.58	0.22	9.12	84	37.66	95	96	65	6	0	2	0
	TUPELO	91	72	97	64	81	1	1.36	0.78	0.99	8.13	86	29.22	81	93	63	4	0	4	1
MO	COLUMBIA	94	65	102	57	79	2	0.18	-0.65	0.12	3.23	35	20.21	80	82	26	5	0	2	0
	KANSAS CITY	92	63	103	58	78	0	0.46	-0.30	0.46	3.57	35	14.25	60	76	29	4	0	1	0
	SAINT LOUIS	92	69	100	61	81	1	0.47	-0.21	0.46	3.63	41	20.30	83	76	40	5	0	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	92	65	99	56	78	-1	1.39	0.81	1.04	3.19	34	17.09	64	80	43	5	0	2	1
MT	BILLINGS	93	64	99	52	79	6	0.11	-0.06	0.10	0.75	22	4.90	48	52	19	5	0	2	0
	BUTTE	85	49	91	42	67	3	0.06	-0.24	0.06	3.32	83	7.22	81	69	18	2	0	1	0
	CUT BANK	90	52	95	48	71	7	0.00	-0.35	0.00	3.69	80	6.75	76	73	19	4	0	0	0
	GLASGOW	92	61	99	53	77	5	0.10	-0.19	0.10	4.47	101	10.18	127	71	45	6	0	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	94	57	102	51	76	8	0.01	-0.34	0.01	3.21	76	9.55	92	57	15	5	0	1	0
	HAVRE	96	58	100	49	77	7	0.00	-0.27	0.00	3.11	81	9.92	123	69	29	6	0	0	0
	MISSOULA	94	53	100	49	74	6	0.00	-0.22	0.00	3.91	123	10.43	116	64	30	6	0	0	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	90	61	103	55	76	1	0.00	-0.69	0.00	2.92	37	8.65	48	83	50	3	0	0	0
	LINCOLN	92	60	103	51	76	-1	0.01	-0.75	0.01	3.91	47	13.54	72	79	47	3	0	1	0
	NORFOLK	89	58	98	51	74	-1	0.09	-0.57	0.07	1.50	17	11.46	61	86	49	3	0	2	0
	NORTH PLATTE	92	57	101	50	75	0	0.20	-0.37	0.20	2.52	35	9.11	62	90	30	4	0	1	0
	OMAHA	89	62	103	55	76	0	1.29	0.57	0.83	4.87	54	15.62	78	82	48	3	0	3	1
	SCOTTSBLUFF	96	58	102	53	77	4	0.00	-0.28	0.00	2.59	49	4.94	41	74	37	6	0	0	0
	VALENTINE	92	57	102	47	75	1	0.71	0.14	0.71	2.78	38	9.23	64	83	49	4	0	1	1
NV	ELY	90	51	94	45	71	3	0.49	0.30	0.26	1.78	115	5.62	89	80	39	4	0	5	0
	LAS VEGAS	109	86	112	83	98	7	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.42	61	0.67	23	27	17	7	0	0	0
	RENO	99	64	103	61	82	10	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.02	3	2.64	56	39	18	7	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	99	51	102	47	75	3	0.09	0.03	0.07	0.35	34	3.43	65	47	19	7	0	3	0
NH	CONCORD	85	60	92	53	73	3	4.72	4.00	2.50	12.08	159	25.41	114	96	52	1	0	4	3
NJ	NEWARK	88	72	95	66	80	3	1.23	0.30	0.59	8.91	93	21.94	75	90	55	2	0	4	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	94	68	98	65	81	4	0.38	-0.02	0.26	1.71	67	3.57	69	53	20	6	0	3	0
NY	ALBANY	83	64	89	55	74	3	0.99	0.20	0.62	7.56	90	21.36	92	92	60	0	0	3	1
	BINGHAMTON	81	62	88	52	71	3	1.93	1.24	1.32	9.18	110	21.99	94	89	57	0	0	3	1
	BUFFALO	80	63	86	56	72	2	0.81	0.04	0.81	4.38	54	16.32	71	83	49	0	0	1	1
	ROCHESTER	81	62	87	57	72	2	2.36	1.65	1.70	8.95	121	20.11	101	89	62	0	0	2	2
	SYRACUSE	87	64	92	56	75	4	0.84	0.10	0.54	5.16	58	17.80	76	89	47	2	0	3	1
NC	ASHEVILLE	83	66	86	63	74	1	0.59	-0.33	0.35	9.26	96	27.92	93	94	63	0	0	3	0
	CHARLOTTE	87	70	92	66	78	-2	2.31	1.48	1.29	7.33	86	22.39	83	94	59	2	0	6	2
	GREENSBORO	86	70	91	67	78	1	3.93	3.10	1.70	10.62	114	24.10	89	95	62	1	0	6	4
	HATTERAS	85	76	89	74	80	1	2.48	1.05	1.14	11.46	104	34.24	104	89	71	0	0	5	2
	RALEIGH	89	72	93	66	80	2	1.16	0.32	0.51	9.00	99	24.86	91	91	63	2	0	6	1
	WILMINGTON	87	74	90	72	81	1	2.83	1.20	1.23	8.57	55	24.82	70	96	64	1	0	6	3
ND	BISMARCK	83	55	94	45	69	-2	1.50	0.99	1.50	6.93	116	11.92	104	91	57	1	0	1	1
	DICKINSON	87	55	95	44	71	0	0.47	0.17	0.43	4.30	73	8.07	71	85	27	3	0	2	0
	FARGO	80	56	91	46	68	-3	0.85	0.29	0.85	6.26	86	12.69	92	88	47	1	0	1	1
	GRAND FORKS	80	54	90	47	67	-3	0.60	-0.03	0.40	6.88	97	12.73	100	95	41	1	0	2	0
	JAMESTOWN	80	54	91	45	67	-4	1.21	0.64	0.69	5.10	71	10.48	82	94	41	1	0	2	2
	WILLISTON	86	57	95	47	72	1	0.00	-0.35	0.00	5.23	100	9.39	96	87	60	1	0	0	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	82	62	90	57	72	0	0.75	-0.07	0.40	6.75	76	19.07	79	82	59	1	0	4	0
	CINCINNATI	89	65	99	59	77	1	0.71	-0.14	0.51	4.49	47	21.38	77	83	56	5	0	3	1
	CLEVELAND	82	63	90	58	73	2	1.11	0.37	0.78	7.55	88	20.31	88	81	53	1	0	4	1
	COLUMBUS	87	65	96	60	76	1	1.35	0.47	0.61	5.94	59	22.47	90	86	53	3	0	4	1
	DAYTON	83	62	92	58	72	-2	0.94	0.14	0.64	5.94	64	18.81	73	91	49	1	0	4	1
	MANSFIELD	81	60	90	56	71	1	0.93	-0.07	0.50	5.87	57	20.86	77	97	50	1	0	5	1

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Weather Data for the Week Ending August 11, 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	79	60	89	55	70	-2	1.74	1.11	1.34	8.81	116	20.09	99	91	66	0	0	3	1
	YOUNGSTOWN	79	59	87	55	69	0	1.70	0.98	0.88	10.42	114	25.64	110	91	65	0	0	4	1
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	101	73	106	65	87	4	0.13	-0.37	0.13	2.08	25	19.71	87	63	24	7	0	1	0
	TULSA	100	70	107	58	85	1	0.12	-0.39	0.12	6.05	71	19.30	75	74	38	7	0	1	0
OR	ASTORIA	67	55	71	52	61	0	0.00	-0.15	0.00	5.37	136	49.44	134	93	79	0	0	0	0
	BURNS	94	47	96	44	70	4	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.48	40	6.42	97	55	24	7	0	0	0
	EUGENE	84	52	92	48	68	1	0.00	-0.12	0.00	3.39	145	31.79	112	93	62	1	0	0	0
	MEDFORD	95	60	98	56	77	3	0.19	0.12	0.05	2.91	267	14.60	146	61	23	7	0	7	0
	PENDLETON	96	60	101	52	78	4	0.00	-0.09	0.00	1.98	149	10.00	131	51	25	7	0	0	0
	PORTLAND	84	61	94	58	72	3	0.00	-0.13	0.00	4.34	174	28.50	139	76	60	2	0	0	0
	SALEM	85	55	93	52	70	2	0.00	-0.07	0.00	2.33	110	32.15	145	87	60	1	0	0	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	86	66	93	59	76	3	1.10	0.16	0.66	9.61	99	23.23	85	92	67	1	0	4	1
	ERIE	78	63	84	59	71	-1	1.03	0.23	0.44	5.79	66	19.34	83	80	62	0	0	4	0
	MIDDLETOWN	87	69	90	65	78	3	0.59	-0.13	0.53	10.76	126	25.20	100	92	52	2	0	2	1
	PHILADELPHIA	89	73	98	70	81	3	2.00	1.13	1.10	6.88	76	18.00	68	91	50	2	0	2	2
	PITTSBURGH	81	63	87	58	72	0	2.16	1.42	1.11	10.49	113	25.88	106	92	52	0	0	5	2
	WILKES-BARRE	85	64	89	57	74	2	1.77	1.14	0.97	8.03	92	21.51	94	88	51	0	0	3	1
	WILLIAMSPORT	85	65	88	61	75	3	0.85	0.16	0.41	8.87	92	20.71	81	92	65	0	0	3	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	84	68	88	61	76	3	2.12	1.31	2.01	9.88	127	23.81	85	93	65	0	0	3	1
SC	BEAUFORT	89	74	91	72	81	0	0.27	-1.09	0.23	3.74	28	21.19	70	96	65	3	0	2	0
	CHARLESTON	88	73	90	72	81	0	2.33	0.87	1.17	16.94	118	29.75	93	96	66	2	0	7	1
	COLUMBIA	89	73	94	71	81	0	6.01	4.77	2.24	15.80	127	29.22	92	92	66	5	0	6	3
	GREENVILLE	86	69	88	66	78	0	4.59	3.63	2.04	10.88	108	25.88	80	95	64	0	0	4	3
SD	ABERDEEN	81	53	89	45	67	-6	0.39	-0.17	0.38	4.58	63	11.29	80	89	71	0	0	2	0
	HURON	83	55	94	49	69	-5	0.92	0.44	0.84	5.23	76	16.37	110	95	47	2	0	2	1
	RAPID CITY	92	58	98	47	75	2	0.57	0.18	0.53	4.19	76	10.12	83	72	25	4	0	2	1
	SIOUX FALLS	85	58	98	50	71	-2	0.28	-0.37	0.25	1.85	25	12.80	79	91	50	2	0	2	0
TN	BRISTOL	84	66	89	59	75	1	0.50	-0.20	0.31	15.68	170	32.47	118	96	57	0	0	3	0
	CHATTANOOGA	88	71	93	65	80	1	2.24	1.46	1.25	12.43	124	30.37	87	89	65	4	0	4	2
	KNOXVILLE	87	69	92	63	78	0	3.18	2.46	2.20	12.02	121	35.09	108	90	55	3	0	3	2
	MEMPHIS	95	75	99	69	85	3	0.00	-0.67	0.00	4.59	48	17.91	52	79	37	6	0	0	0
	NASHVILLE	88	70	95	61	79	0	0.64	-0.06	0.36	9.66	108	27.59	90	93	50	3	0	3	0
TX	ABILENE	101	75	105	68	88	4	0.07	-0.43	0.07	3.66	67	12.52	93	56	33	7	0	1	0
	AMARILLO	98	68	103	64	83	5	0.40	-0.26	0.36	2.39	34	7.75	59	66	23	7	0	2	0
	AUSTIN	100	72	105	70	86	1	0.00	-0.48	0.00	5.26	81	26.91	134	81	40	7	0	0	0
	BEAUMONT	93	76	95	73	84	1	0.63	-0.32	0.33	15.95	120	44.38	124	97	55	7	0	6	0
	BROWNSVILLE	96	77	97	73	86	2	3.37	2.94	3.08	9.40	176	15.88	120	93	80	7	0	2	1
	CORPUS CHRISTI	98	76	102	73	87	3	0.09	-0.51	0.08	2.98	46	14.39	84	88	55	7	0	2	0
	DEL RIO	103	78	106	76	91	5	0.00	-0.34	0.00	1.03	21	9.72	85	64	37	7	0	0	0
	EL PASO	98	74	100	72	86	4	0.00	-0.37	0.00	2.42	83	3.79	82	41	18	7	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	102	78	108	72	90	5	0.00	-0.50	0.00	3.60	59	23.29	107	64	27	7	0	0	0
	GALVESTON	92	82	94	78	87	2	0.58	-0.16	0.58	10.28	119	31.77	131	87	63	7	0	1	1
	HOUSTON	97	77	98	75	87	3	0.04	-0.70	0.04	9.72	101	31.96	112	90	50	7	0	1	0
	LUBBOCK	97	69	100	65	83	4	0.00	-0.46	0.00	1.86	32	5.52	49	59	33	7	0	0	0
	MIDLAND	100	74	102	69	87	5	0.00	-0.38	0.00	1.75	42	5.98	72	56	32	7	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	103	73	105	65	88	5	0.02	-0.32	0.02	1.06	26	13.62	116	60	33	7	0	1	0
	SAN ANTONIO	100	76	103	73	88	3	0.00	-0.50	0.00	3.93	55	26.67	135	83	34	7	0	0	0
	VICTORIA	94	74	99	72	84	-1	1.09	0.56	1.09	8.56	99	20.39	87	96	65	6	0	1	1
	WACO	102	77	104	71	90	4	0.01	-0.40	0.01	5.34	89	25.16	124	76	35	7	0	1	0
	WICHITA FALLS	103	75	110	67	89	4	0.00	-0.42	0.00	2.83	48	12.59	72	62	31	7	0	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	97	70	103	67	83	5	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.73	42	7.24	69	47	16	7	0	0	0
VT	BURLINGTON	83	63	87	56	73	3	2.34	1.46	1.06	9.52	108	20.60	97	90	58	0	0	4	2
VA	LYNCHBURG	87	68	91	63	78	3	0.44	-0.34	0.37	5.37	57	20.77	76	94	54	3	0	3	0
	NORFOLK	88	74	92	71	81	3	1.50	0.37	0.61	11.60	108	28.06	96	93	65	3	0	4	1
	RICHMOND	88	73	92	69	80	3	0.32	-0.67	0.22	10.64	109	22.95	83	91	63	2	0	3	0
	ROANOKE	87	69	92	66	78	2	1.04	0.21	1.01	8.34	93	22.83	85	90	59	1	0	2	1
	WASH/DULLES	90	70	94	67	80	4	1.04	0.24	0.57	5.82	66	18.63	72	92	52	3	0	5	1
WA	OLYMPIA	79	56	94	48	67	3	0.07	-0.07	0.05	3.34	119	32.72	118	90	66	1	0	2	0
	QUILLAYUTE	68	55	74	50	61	1	0.01	-0.53	0.01	8.96	134	71.50	126	94	77	0	0	1	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	79	59	93	54	69	3	0.00	-0.15	0.00	3.96	158	26.36	132	81	63	1	0	0	0
	SPOKANE	91	61	97	54	76	6	0.00	-0.14	0.00	3.70	171	13.83	140	57	21	5	0	0	0
	YAKIMA	97	62	102	49	80	10	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.89	99	5.26	114	60	26	7	0	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	79	62	84	55	71	1	1.10	0.25	0.63	9.82	97	28.65	103	92	68	0	0	4	1
	CHARLESTON	86	66	92	59	76	2	0.20	-0.76	0.10	10.40	99	26.25	92	95	51	3	0	3	0
	ELKINS	81	61	85	55	71	2	1.09	0.12	0.49	13.88	126	31.55	106	96	52	0	0	4	0
	HUNTINGTON	85	65	92	56	75	0	0.51	-0.44	0.48	9.68	98	23.34	84	94	54	1	0	3	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	79	53	86	44	66	-5	0.63	-0.35	0.35	6.46	66	18.23	91	93	43	0	0	2	0
	GREEN BAY	77	56	86	53	67	-2	2.04	1.24	1.98	10.07	124	20.62	116	91	53	0	0	3	1
	LA CROSSE	79	57	90	49	68	-5	0.04	-0.90	0.04	6.79	70	18.33	89	93	46	1	0	1	0
	MADISON	79	57	92	51	68	-3	0.59	-0.35	0.41	5.04	53	16.12	77	90	65	1	0	2	0
	MILWAUKEE	79	63	91	56	71	-1	1.16	0.31	1.14	5.75	68	18.39	86	74	49	1	0	2	1
WY	CASPER	93	53	97	45	73	2	0.20	0.02	0.20	1.49	49	6.14	68	52	28	6	0	1	0
	CHEYENNE	88	56	92	49	72	4	0.00	-0.43	0.00	5.29	104	7.02	64	54	24	3	0	0	0
	LANDER	92	59	95	52	75	3	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.16	7	4.68	52	50	14	6	0	1	0
	SHERIDAN	92	56	97	44	74	4	0.07	-0.07	0.05	1.44	43	7.00	71	63	39	6	0	2	0

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

July Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Heat and drought devastated pastures and summer crops in a broad area covering the nation's heartland, including large sections of the Plains, Midwest, and Mid-South. In the hardest-hit areas, July rainfall totaled less than 50 percent of normal—with a few locations receiving no measurable precipitation. As a result, corn and soybean conditions, as reported by USDA/NASS, fell to levels comparable to those observed at the height of the historic 1988 drought. By July 29, 2012, the percentage of U.S. soybeans rated very poor to poor—37%—matched the highest value observed at any point in 1988. Corn rated very poor to poor, at 48%, was just shy of the August 1988 peak of 53%.

Meanwhile, July average temperature records were broken in numerous communities from the northern and central Plains to the Great Lakes region, erasing marks that had been set as long ago as 1921, 1934, 1936, or 1955. Monthly temperatures averaged 4 to 8°F above normal across much of the Plains and Midwest.

In contrast, abundant July precipitation fell from the western Gulf Coast region into the southern and central Appalachians, with many towns and cities receiving more than 10 inches of rain. The Southeastern showers revived pastures and aided immature summer crops.

Elsewhere, a robust monsoon circulation contributed to widespread showers in much of the West, helping to limit wildfire activity. In addition, several cold fronts produced occasional showers in the Northwest, although late-month drying allowing small grain harvesting to gain momentum.

Historical Perspective: Quite simply, July 2012 was the hottest U.S. month on record, with an average temperature of 77.6°F. Prior to this year, the hottest months—all July—had been in 1936 (77.4°F), 2006 (77.3°F), 2011 (77.0°F), and 1934 (77.0°F). According to preliminary information provided by the National Climatic Data Center, this year's July average temperature was 3.3°F above the 1901-2000 mean. Although it was the hottest July on record in only one state—Virginia—top-ten warmth was noted in 31 other states from the northern and central Rockies into the East (figure 1). Only California, with its 48th-coolest July, skewed to the cool side of the distribution. Meanwhile, the nation experienced its 28th-driest July, with an average rainfall of 2.57 inches (93 percent of the long-term mean). State rankings ranged from the second-driest July in Nebraska to the fifth-wettest July in California (figure 2). Top-ten rankings for July dryness were also noted in Iowa, Illinois, Maine, and Missouri, while top-ten rankings for wetness were recorded in Nevada and West Virginia.

Summary: Characteristic of an overall hot, dry weather pattern, precipitation highlights were widely scattered early in the month. Selected daily-record totals included 3.45 inches (on July 2) in Vichy-Rolla, MO; 1.76 inches (on July 5) in Detroit, MI; 1.40 inches (on July 6) in Bismarck, ND; and 1.40 inches (on July 4) in Burlington, VT. One of the most concentrated

Figure 1

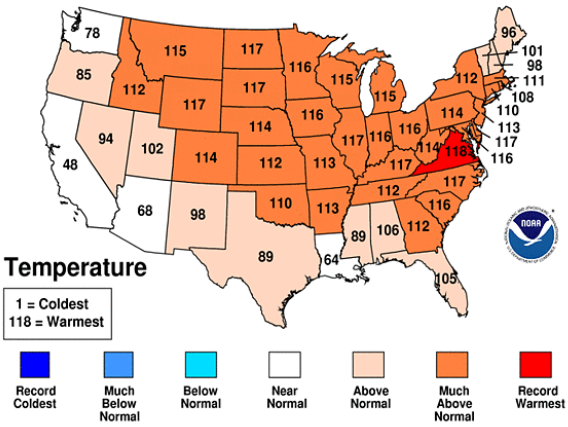
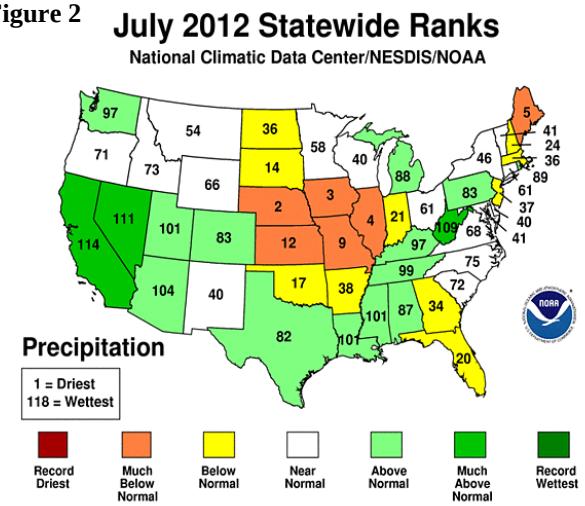


Figure 2



areas of rainfall covered the central and southern Rockies and neighboring areas, where record-setting daily totals reached 1.30 inches (on July 7) in Cheyenne, WY; 0.78 inch (on July 4) in Tucson, AZ; and 0.48 inch (on July 7) in Grand Junction, CO. Much more impressive were 2-month rainfall deficits in parts of the Midwest. In Fort Wayne, IN, for example, the 60-day (May 9 - July 7) rainfall totaled just 0.92 inch (11 percent of normal).

A record-setting streak of triple-digit heat lasted into early July in Pueblo, CO. Highs reached or exceeded 100°F on 14 consecutive days (June 22 - July 5) in Pueblo, shattering its records of 9 days set from June 24 - July 2, 1990, and July 13-21, 2003. In the East, both Raleigh-Durham, NC, and Washington, DC, also noted record-setting, triple-digit streaks. Raleigh-Durham posted 6 consecutive days of triple-digit heat from July 3-8, edging the mark originally set just last year, from July 20-24. Washington's four consecutive days (July 5-8) of 100-degree heat tied its record set from July 19-22, 1930. Fort Wayne, IN, had never had a triple-digit streak longer than 3 days, but notched four consecutive 100-degree days from July 4-7. From July 4-7, Des Moines, IA, registered 4 days of triple-

digit heat in a row for the first time since August 14-17, 1988. In addition, all-time-record highs were tied or broken in several locations, including Chattanooga, TN (107°F on July 1); Greenville-Spartanburg, SC (107°F on July 1); and Lansing, MI (103°F on July 6). On July 7, Washington, DC, and Indianapolis, IN, reached 105°F, both falling 1°F short of their respective all-time records. Washington last achieved 106°F on July 20, 1930, while Indianapolis last recorded 106°F on July 14, 1936. Across the Midwest and Mid-South, a multitude of stations experienced their hottest Independence Day on record. In Nebraska, Imperial and North Platte (both 106°F) tied daily records for the 4th of July. Chicago, IL (102°F), also tied an Independence Day mark, while records were broken outright in locations such as St. Louis, MO (105°F); La Crosse, WI (103°F); Detroit, MI (102°F); and Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN (101°F). Fourth of July records from 1911 were tied or broken in La Crosse and Chicago, along with Rockford, IL (102°F); Louisville, KY (102°F); and Lansing, MI (100°F). In stark contrast, scattered daily-record lows were noted in the Northwest. In Oregon, daily-record lows for July 4 included 30°F in Meacham and 32°F in Redmond. A day later, Cut Bank, MT (37°F), collected a record-setting low for July 5.

Extreme heat lingered into the second week of July 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). Later, heat returned to the nation's mid-section, where Rapid City, SD (104°F on July 14), logged a daily-record high.

During the second week of July, 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.

In mid-July, rain fell across the nation's northern tier. Daily-record totals for July 15 included 2.85 inches in International Falls, MN, and 0.98 inch in Havre, MT. Locally heavy showers also dotted the South and East, where record-setting amounts reached 3.20 inches (on July 16) in Ft. Lauderdale, FL, and 1.37 inches (on July 15) in Monroe, LA. Elsewhere, monsoon showers resulted in a daily-record total in Winslow, AZ (1.00 inch on July 15). Heavy showers persisted in parts of the Northwest, where Omak, WA, noted daily-record totals on July 15, 17, and 20 (0.38, 0.84, and 1.76 inches, respectively). Measurable rain even fell in parts of California, where record-setting totals for July 19 included 0.02 inch in Bakersfield and 0.01 inch in Paso Robles. Eureka, CA (0.52 inch on July 17), experienced its wettest July day since July 17, 2007, when 0.88 inch fell. Farther east, showers produced record-setting totals for July 18 in Hattiesburg, MS (2.67 inches); Jackson, TN (2.32 inches); and New York's Central Park (1.76 inches). The following day, drought relief in parts of the Midwest included daily-record totals for July 19 in South Bend, IN (2.06 inches), and Wausau, WI (1.61 inches). Later, hot, dry weather returned to the Midwest, but showers continued in parts of the South and East. Daily-record totals reached 3.57 inches (on July 20) in New Orleans, LA, and 3.05 inches (on July 21) in Elizabeth City, NC.

In mid-July, record-setting heat spread from the Great Lakes region into the Northeast. On July 16, Traverse City, MI (98°F), noted its hottest day since July 31, 2006, when the high reached 100°F. The following day, triple-digit, daily-record highs were noted in locations such as Detroit, MI (102°F); Syracuse, NY (101°F); Newark, NJ (100°F); and Madison, WI (100°F). Newark topped that reading with a high of 104°F on July 18. Other daily-record highs on the 18th included 104°F in Baltimore, MD, and 103°F in both Evansville, IN, and Ottumwa, IA. Fort Wayne, IN, reported its 22nd (and final) consecutive day with a high of 90°F or greater on July 18, ending a streak that began on June 27. Previously, Fort Wayne's longest stretch of 90-degree heat had been 14 days from July 11-24, 1983. Green Bay, WI, posted a high of just 72°F on July 19, but

degree readings ended at 23 days (June 27 - July 19) with a high of 86°F on July 20. The longest such heat wave on record in St. Louis was 28 days, from July 2-29, 1936. Eventually, extreme heat shifted across the Plains and the Mid-South. By July 20, highs soared to daily-record levels in locations such as Oklahoma City, OK; Russellville, AR; and Chadron, NE—all reached 109°F. July 21 featured daily record-breaking highs in Wichita Falls, TX (111°F), and Valentine, NE (110°F).

As the month progressed, record-setting heat persisted across the nation's mid-section and returned to the Midwest. From July 21-23, North Platte, NE (106, 108, and 104°F), posted a trio of daily-record highs. North Platte also experienced its second-longest streak of triple-digit heat—8 consecutive days from July 17-24—behind 13 days in July 1934. Elsewhere in Nebraska, Valentine tied an all-time record with 11 consecutive highs (July 14-24) of 100°F or greater. Valentine's previous mark had been set from July 12-22, 1934. From July 9 - August 3, Valentine also set a record with 26 consecutive days of 90-degree heat. Previously, Valentine had noted a record-high 18-day streak from July 2-19, 1936. Meanwhile, St. Louis, MO, set an all-time record with its 11th day of 105-degree heat. St. Louis recorded highs of 106, 107, 108°F, respectively, from July 23-25. Prior to this year, St. Louis had never recorded more than ten 105-degree days in a calendar year—and that occurred in 1934. Later, record-breaking heat returned to the heart of the Corn Belt. Des Moines, IA, noted four consecutive triple-digit readings from July 22-25, including a high of 106°F on the 25th. It was the hottest day in Des Moines since August 16, 1983, when the high reached 108°F. Moline, IL, reached or exceeded 100°F on 5 days during July, including the 23rd and 25th, representing its highest annual total of triple-digit days since 1988—when there were 11 such days. Later, extreme heat returned to the Southeast, where daily-record highs included 103°F (on July 26) in Augusta, GA, and 101°F (on July 27) in Wilmington, NC. Toward month's end, however, record-shattering heat re-loaded across the central and southern Plains and the Mid-South. On July 28, highs soared to daily-record levels in Ralston, OK (111°F), and Little Rock, AR (108°F). On the same date, daily-record lows dipped to 49°F in Pendleton, OR, and 54°F in Stockton, CA.

Late-month precipitation highlights were widely scattered. In Nevada, Tonopah noted consecutive daily-record totals (0.56 and 0.45 inch, respectively) on July 22-23. Later, heavy showers soaked portions of the upper Midwest on July 24, when daily-record amounts reached 2.35 inches in Fargo, ND, and 1.69 inches in Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN. A day later in Michigan, record-setting totals for July 25 included 1.53 inches in Marquette and 1.41 inches in Alpena. Meanwhile, monthly rainfall in Bristol, TN, climbed to a record-high 12.70 inches (previously, 10.29 inches in August 2003), aided by a daily-record total of 1.79 inches on July 25. Elsewhere in the East, daily-record amounts reached 2.35 inches (on July 28) in Trenton, NJ, and 2.33 inches (on July 26) in Alma, GA. Farther west, 2.40 inches of rain drenched the South Rim of the Grand Canyon, AZ, on July 24. Meanwhile, Norfolk, NE, was one of several locations to report its driest July on record. Norfolk's July rainfall totaled a trace, compared to its July 1936 record-low sum of 0.18 inch.

At month's end, historically hot conditions shifted to the central and southern Plains and the Mid-South. On July 29, daily-record highs reached or exceeded the 110-degree mark in Kansas locations such as Wichita (111°F), Chanute (110°F), and Healy (110°F). Wichita also posted a high of 111°F on July 30. Meanwhile in Missouri, record-setting highs for July 29 included 109°F in Joplin and 105°F in Kansas City. The following day, Little Rock, AR (111°F on July 30), experienced its third-hottest day on record, behind 114°F on August 3, 2011, and 112°F on July 31, 1986. Elsewhere in Arkansas, Russellville experienced a record-setting streak of triple-digit heat for the second time this year. Prior to 2012, Russellville's longest stretch of 100-degree readings had been 14 days, from July 28 - August 10, 1947. This year, Russellville recorded 15 consecutive 100°F days from June 23 - July 7, followed by 25 triple-digit readings in a row from July 17 - August 10. Tulsa, OK, Tulsa tallied a trio of daily-record highs from July 31 - August 2, reaching 112°F each day. Tulsa also noted minimum temperatures of 88°F on July 30 and 31, breaking a station record of 87°F that had been set on July 16, 1980, and August 2, 2011. Meanwhile, triple-digit heat flirted with the southern and western Corn Belt, where daily-record highs included 101°F (on July 31) in Springfield, IL, and 102°F (on August 1) in Sioux Falls, SD.

Toward month's end, daily-record rainfall totals were observed at several Southeastern locations, including Birmingham, AL (4.31 inches on July 31), and Myrtle Beach, SC (1.96 inches on July 30). In fact, Myrtle Beach netted 5.02 inches of rain during the last 4 days of July. Meanwhile, Bristol, TN, followed its wettest July and wettest month on record (12.70 inches, or 271 percent of normal) with a daily-record total of 1.04 inches on August 3. Farther north and west, scattered Midwestern daily-record amounts in early August reached 2.31 inches (on the 2nd) in Evansville, IN, and 1.79 inches (on the 4th) in Dubuque, IA. Dubuque had just completed its driest July since 1894, with a monthly total of 0.46 inch, and had received less than an inch of rain (0.99 inch) during the preceding 6-week period (June 23 - August 3). Meanwhile in Nebraska, May-July records for dryness were broken in locations such as North Platte (2.30 inches, or 24 percent of normal) and Valentine (2.49 inches, or 25 percent). Previous May-July records had been 3.35 inches (in 1890) in North Platte, and 3.04 inches (in 1911) in Valentine. For the first time on record, no measurable rain (a trace) fell during July in Norfolk, NE. Previously, Norfolk's July record had been 0.18 inch in 1936.

In July, rather cool, showery weather covered much of Alaska. Cold Bay (39°F) posted a daily record-tying low for July 6. Later, 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). In addition, daily-record lows were established in numerous communities, including McGrath (38°F on July 10) and Juneau (38°F on July 12). McGrath posted a daily-record low of 38°F on July 18, followed by a record-setting rainfall total of 0.67 inch on July 21. Elsewhere in Alaska, Barrow reported thunder on July 15—its first official thunderstorm since July 3, 2004. Late in the month, record-setting precipitation fell across parts of western Alaska, while most of the remainder of the state

experienced showery weather and near-normal temperatures. One exception was Alaska's North Slope, where Barrow reported a balmy high of 67°F on July 23. On July 26, Fairbanks (81°F) reached the 80-degree mark for the first time since June 24. In Nome, where 4.73 inches of rain fell from July 24-29, daily-record totals included 1.38 inches on the 25th and 1.13 inches on the 28th. The only time that Nome received a larger amount of rain in such a short time was October 1935, when 5.25 inches fell in a 7-day period. Nome's July total of 6.27 inches (297 percent of normal) was second only to an 8.43-inch sum in 1920.

Most of Hawaii experienced drier-than-normal weather during July. Honolulu, Oahu (70°F on July 4), tied a record for its lowest Independence Day reading. On the Big Island, Hilo reported a daily record-tying low of 64°F on July 20. Hilo repeated the feat on July 26, with another daily record-tying low of 64°F. Hilo netted 1.80 inches of rain during the last 3 days of July, but reported a monthly total of just 8.06 inches (75 percent of normal).

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

July brought little relief from the unusually hot weather and below-average rainfall experienced during June. Crop conditions in many locations deteriorated under record-setting temperatures and prolonged dryness. Most notably, much of the Corn Belt recorded temperatures more than 6°F above normal while receiving precipitation totaling less than 50 percent of normal. These hot, mostly dry conditions favored a rapid crop dry down pace, and provided small grain producers ample time for harvest. Conversely, monsoonal moisture in the Four Corners States brought some drought relief and aided wildfire containment. Similarly, areas along the Gulf Coast received more than 7 inches of rainfall.

As July began, 25 percent of the nation's corn crop was at or beyond the silking stage. This was 20 percentage points ahead of last year and 17 points ahead of the 5-year average. As more of this year's crop entered the critical reproduction stage, scorching temperatures coupled with scarce rainfall led to deterioration of yield potential. Phenological development was rapid, as mostly sunny skies promoted double-digit silking in many of the major corn-producing states. In the 14 days ending July 15, forty-six percent of the corn crop entered the silking stage. Doughing was evident in most states at mid-month, ahead of both last year and normal. Much-needed rainfall returned to portions of the eastern Corn Belt during the second half of July; however, the moisture did little to benefit drought-affected corn, as most of the crop was past the pollination stage. Hot, mostly dry weather persisted throughout the month. By July 29, silking was complete or nearing completion in many areas. Thirty-seven percent of this year's corn crop was at or beyond the dough stage by July 29, twenty percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Denting was evident in 12 of the 18 major estimating states. Overall, 24 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 29, compared with 48 percent on July 1 and 62 percent at the same time last year. This represented the lowest good to excellent rating for the week ending July 29 since 1988, when 19 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition.

Nearly one-quarter of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the heading stage by July 1, with activity evident in all estimating states except Colorado and Nebraska. In Kansas, head development was underway ahead of the normal pace, but limited to the Southeast District. With activity limited to the lower Delta and Texas, 17 percent of the nation's sorghum crop was at or beyond the coloring stage as July began. This was 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 8, producers in south-central Texas were gearing up for an earlier-than-normal harvest, as hot weather promoted a quick dry-down pace. Above-average temperatures allowed phenological development to gain speed as July progressed. By July 22, heading had advanced to 41 percent complete, 9 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Coloring was steady during the latter half of the month. By July 29, twenty-eight percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the coloring stage, 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, harvest was 53 percent complete by July 29, eighteen percentage points ahead of normal. Overall, 26 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 29, compared with 34 percent on July 1 and 24 percent at the same time last year.

With the exception of North Dakota, heading of this year's oat crop was complete or nearly complete as July began—well ahead of both last year and the average pace. Harvest was underway in all major estimating states except the Dakotas by July 1. Above-average temperatures and mostly sunny skies provided ample time for fieldwork as the month progressed, with producers in Iowa and South Dakota harvesting 20 percent or more of their crop during the weeks ending July 8 and 15. Warmer-than-normal weather lingered throughout July, helping to quickly mature the oat crop across the major producing regions. By July 29, harvest had advanced to 73 percent complete, 45 percentage points ahead of last year and 39 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 59 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 22, compared with 65 percent on July 1 and 56 percent at the same time last year.

By July 1, heading of the barley crop had advanced to 61 percent complete, 52 percentage points ahead of last year and 28 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Hot, mostly dry weather in Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota—the three largest barley-producing states—dried out soils and negatively affected the developing crop. Heading was rapid as the month progressed, advancing 34 percentage points in the two weeks ending July 15. As above average temperatures quickly matured this year's barley crop, harvest was underway in Minnesota and North Dakota by July 8. Nationally, 14 percent of the barley crop was harvested by July 29, well ahead of both last year and the average pace. Overall, 61 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 29, unchanged from ratings on July 1 but 11 percentage points below the same time last year.

With warmer than normal temperatures aiding a rapid crop maturity pace, producers had harvested 69 percent of this year's

winter wheat crop by July 1, twenty percentage points ahead of last year and 26 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest neared completion in many states by July 8, as mostly sunny skies provided ample time for fieldwork. By July 15, harvest was 49 percent or more ahead of normal in Colorado, Michigan, Nebraska, and South Dakota. Across the Northern Tier, harvest progress was steady during the latter half of the month. By July 29, eighty five percent of the winter wheat crop was harvested, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Seventy three percent of the spring wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage as July began, 61 percentage points ahead of last year and 38 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. With the exception of Washington, above average temperatures in the major producing states promoted rapid head development early in the month. In North Dakota, the largest spring wheat-producing state, 70 percent of the crop was reported in the milk stage with 27 percent of the crop turned by July 8, both well ahead of normal. Nationally, heading had advanced to 98 percent complete by July 22 with harvest 12 percent complete, 8 and 12 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average, respectively. Heat and drought stress in portions of the major producing regions negatively impacted crop conditions during July. By July 29, twenty eight percent of the spring wheat crop was harvested, 25 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 63 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 29, compared with 71 percent on July 1 and 70 percent at the same time last year.

Head development was steady but ahead of normal for most of the major rice-producing states during July. Producers in the Upper Coast region in Texas treated fields with fungicide to control disease early in the month, while mid-month rainfall delayed harvest in Louisiana. By July 15, heading had advanced to 39 percent complete, 17 percentage points ahead of last year and 18 points ahead of the 5-year average. Warm weather and sunny skies promoted rapid phenological development in some locations. By July 22, heading in Arkansas was reported as being nearly 3 weeks ahead of normal. By July 29, two-thirds of the year's rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage, with progress just beginning in California. Harvest was underway in Louisiana and Texas, with 4 percent or more of the crop reported as ripe in Arkansas and Mississippi. Overall, 70 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 29, compared with 72 percent on July 1 and 64 percent at the same time last year.

As July began, trace amounts of precipitation in portions of the Corn Belt did little to alleviate the ongoing drought stress affecting the nation's soybean crop. With 26 percent of the crop blooming, additional moisture was crucial as phenological development advanced. By July 8, forty-four percent of this year's soybean crop was at or beyond the blooming stage, 19 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Poor emergence was noted in many double-cropped stands in Indiana, as dry soils limited seed germination. As pod setting began, record-setting heat and below-average rainfall led to increased crop deterioration. By July 15, sixteen percent of the soybean crop was setting pods, 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Rapid pod development occurred during the second half of July, evidenced by advancement of 39 percentage points in the 2 weeks ending July 29. Toward month's end, producers in portions of the Corn Belt treated fields for spider mites. By July 29, blooming was 88 percent complete, 13 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Fifty-five percent of the soybean crop was at or beyond the pod-setting stage, 20 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 29 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 29, compared with 45 percent on July 1 and 60 percent at the same time last year. This represented the lowest good to excellent rating for the week ending July 29 since 1988, when 24 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition.

Peg development was active in the eight major peanut-producing states as the month began. In Georgia, most of the crop was reported in good to excellent condition, except in excessively wet spots in some fields. By July 8, pegging was 55 percent complete, 17 percentage points ahead of last year and 15 points ahead of the 5-year average. Above-average temperatures and spotty rainfall slowed growth as July progressed. Toward month's end, producers in portions of the Southeast applied fungicide, boron, and herbicide to their peanut fields. By July 29, eighty-five percent of the nation's peanut crop was pegging, 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 69 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 68 percent on July 1 and 43 percent at the same time last year.

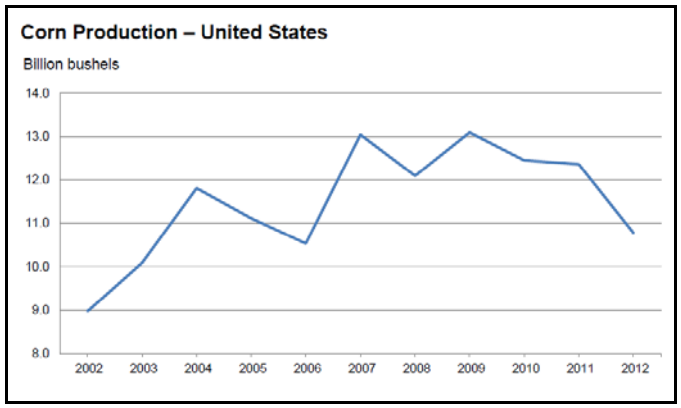
Phenological development of the nation's cotton crop was advancing at a near-normal pace as July began. In Texas, irrigated cotton in the High Plains was growing well, as above-average temperatures provided needed heat units; however, dryland fields remained stressed due to a significant lack of soil moisture. Nearly half of the Texas crop was squaring by July 1, while boll setting was 14 percent complete. In the Delta, warm weather promoted a rapid boll-setting pace, while hot, dry conditions in south-central Texas had bolls opening earlier than normal. As the month progressed, square and boll development was rapid, despite less-than-adequate soil moisture levels throughout much of the South. By July 15, squaring was evident in 82 percent of the cotton fields across the nation, 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average, while 36 percent of the crop was at or beyond the boll-setting stage. Defoliation was underway in the Lower Valley region in Texas at mid-month. Favorable growing conditions in California fostered good fruit retention and development. Persistently dry weather led to producers in portions of the Texas Plains region plowing under some dryland cotton fields in favor of replanting to sorghum, while some fields in the Coastal Bend were zeroed out by insurance companies. Toward month's end, squaring was complete or nearly complete in many areas across the South. By July 29, fifty-nine percent of the cotton crop was at or beyond the boll setting stage, 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 44 percent of the cotton crop was reported in

good to excellent condition on July 29, compared with 47 percent on July 1 and 30 percent at the same time last year.

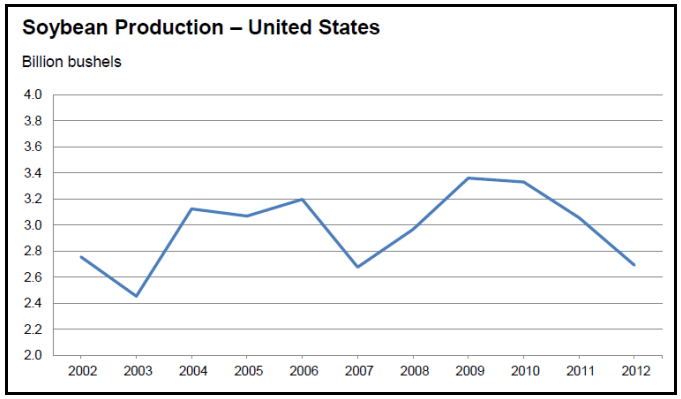
U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on August 10. Forecasts refer to August 1.

Corn production is forecast at 10.8 billion bushels, down 13 percent from 2011 and the lowest production since 2006. Yields are expected to average 123.4 bushels per acre, down 23.8 bushels from 2011. If realized, this will be the lowest average yield since 1995. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 87.4 million acres, down 2 percent from the June forecast but up 4 percent from 2011.



Soybean production is forecast at 2.69 billion bushels, down 12 percent from last year. Yields are expected to average 36.1 bushels per acre, down 5.4 bushels from last year. If realized, the average yield will be the lowest since 2003. Area for harvest is forecast at 74.6 million acres, down 1 percent from June but up 1 percent from 2011.



All cotton production is forecast at 17.7 million 480-pound bales, up 13 percent from last year. Yield is expected to average 784 pounds per harvested acre, down 6 pounds from last year. Upland cotton production is forecast at 17.0 million 480-pound bales, up 15 percent from 2011. Pima cotton production, forecast at 663,000 bales, is down 22 percent from last year. Producers expect to harvest 10.8 million acres of all cotton, up 14 percent from 2011. This harvested total includes 10.6 million acres of Upland cotton and 233,400 acres of Pima cotton.

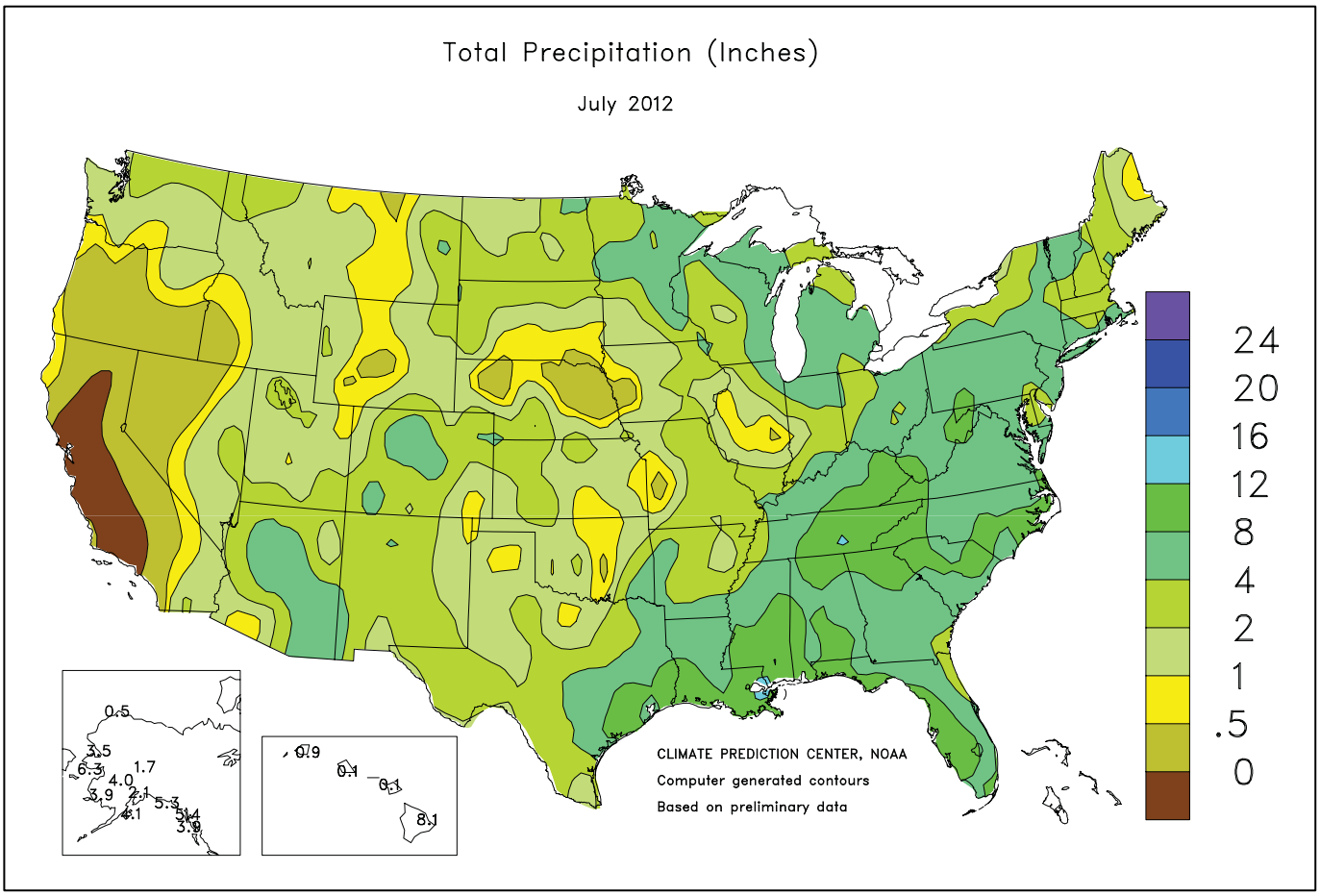
All wheat production, at 2.27 billion bushels, is up 2 percent from the July forecast and up 13 percent from 2011. The yield is forecast at 46.5 bushels per acre, up 0.9 bushel from last month and up 2.8 bushels from last year.

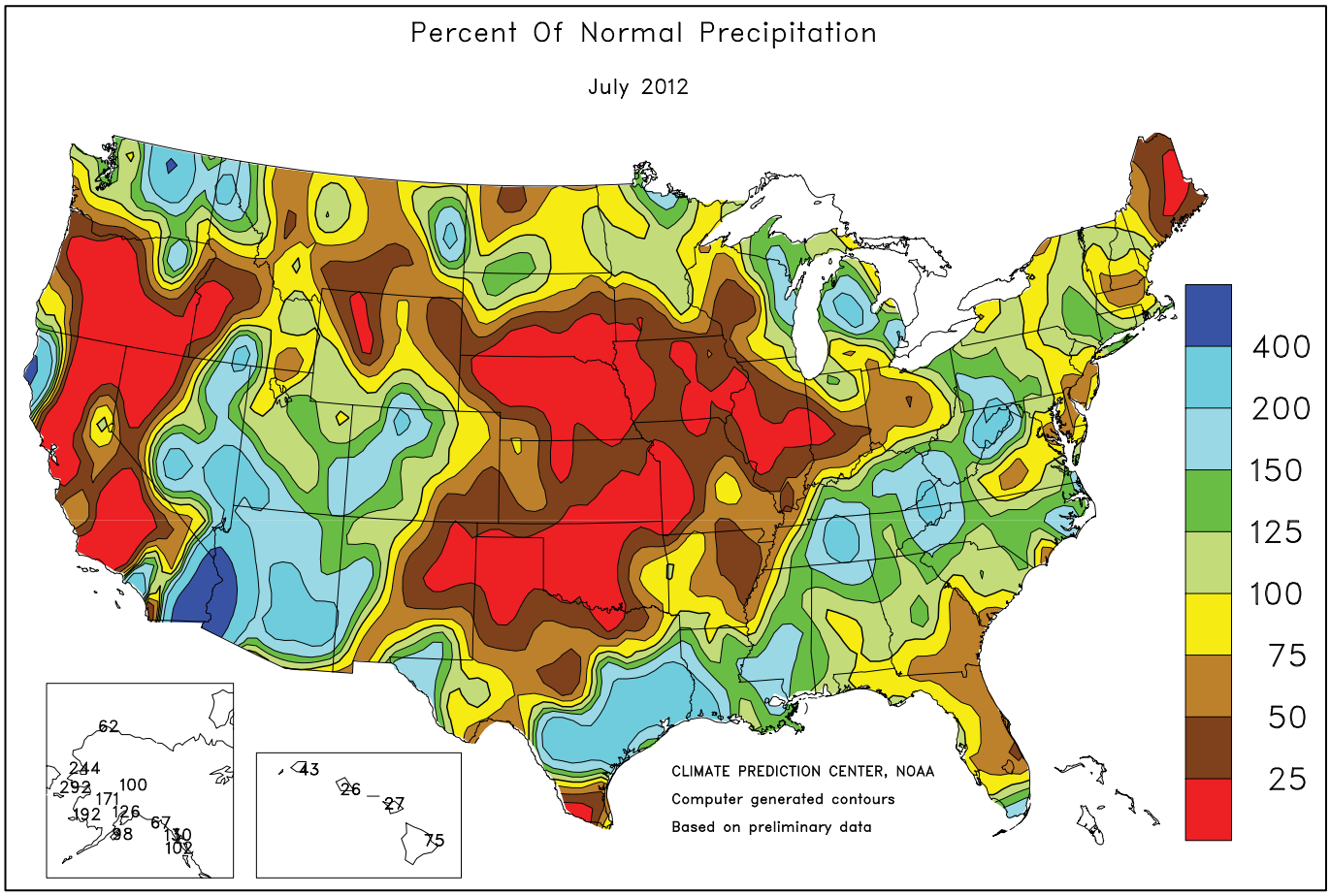
Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.68 billion bushels, up 1 percent from July and up 13 percent from 2011. The yield is forecast at a record-high 48.0 bushels per acre, up 0.3 bushel from last month and 1.8 bushels higher than last year. The area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 35.0 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 8 percent from last year.

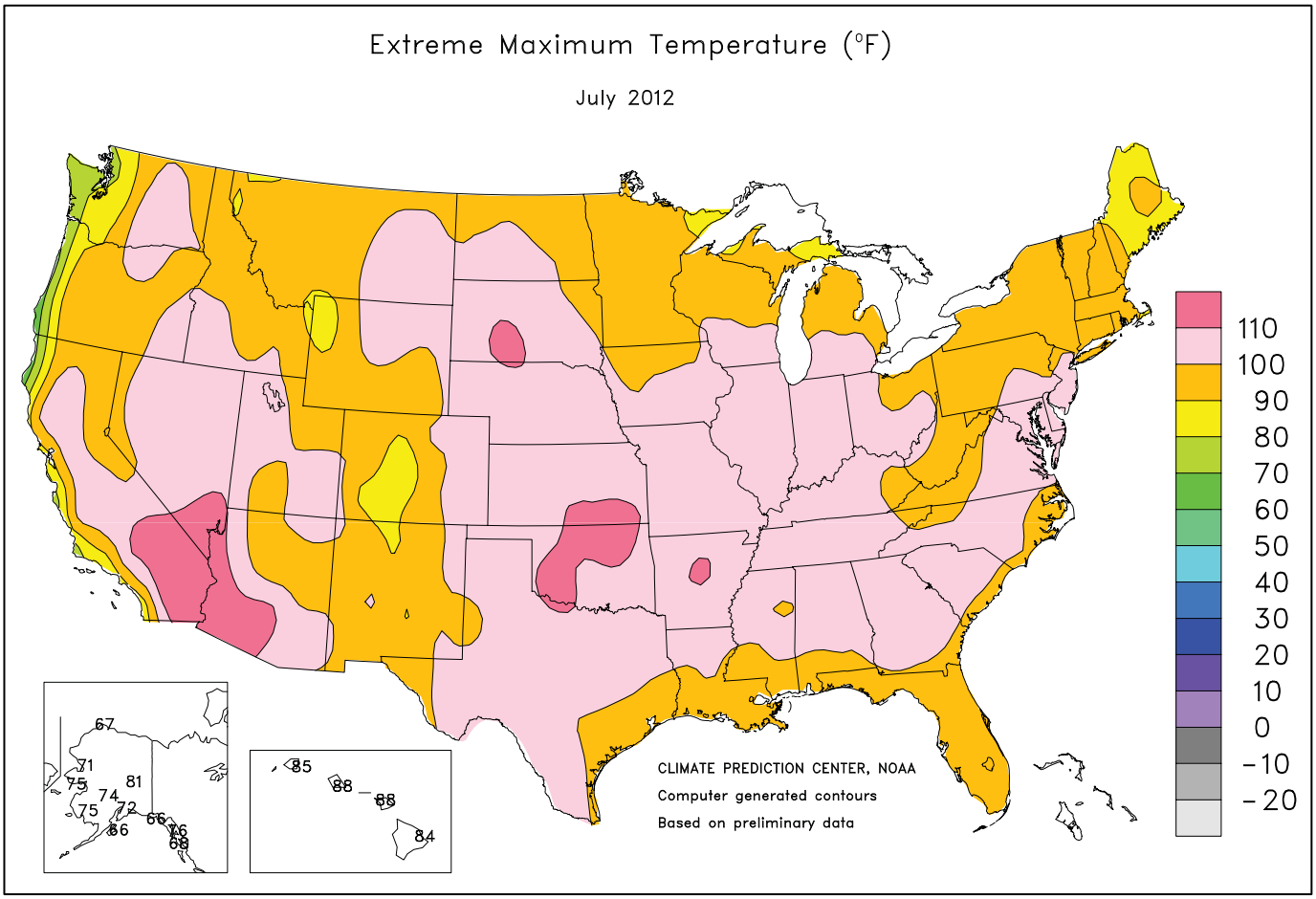
Hard Red Winter, at 1.01 billion bushels, is up slightly from a month ago. Soft Red Winter production is up 1 percent from the previous forecast and now totals 435 million bushels. White Winter production totals 236 million bushels, up 2 percent from last month. Of this total, 13.9 million bushels are Hard White and 222 million bushels are Soft White.

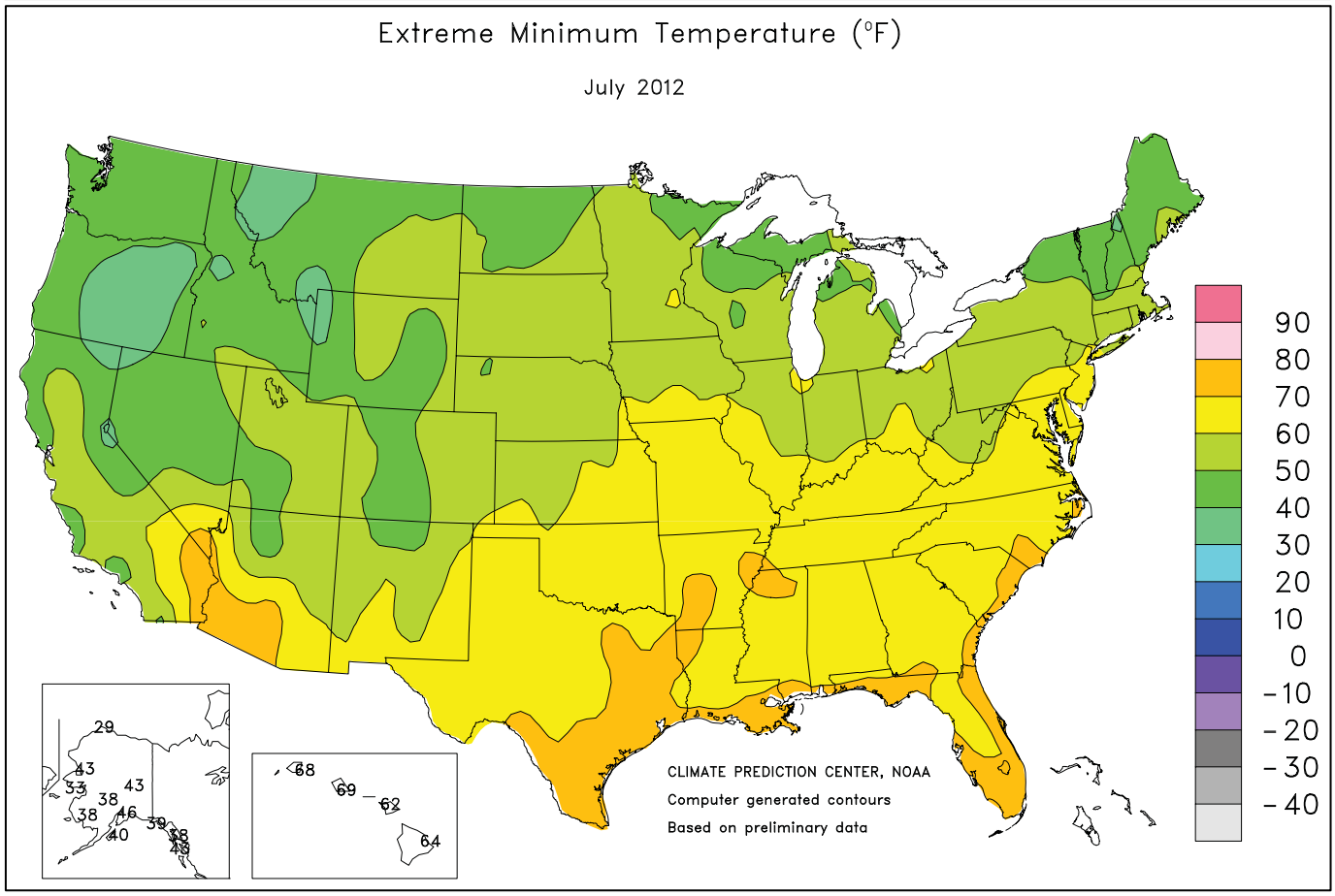
Durum wheat production is forecast at 86.0 million bushels, up 5 percent from July and up 70 percent from 2011. The yield is forecast at 40.5 bushels per acre, up 1.9 bushels from last month and up 2.0 bushels from last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 2.12 million acres, unchanged from last month, but up 62 percent from last year.

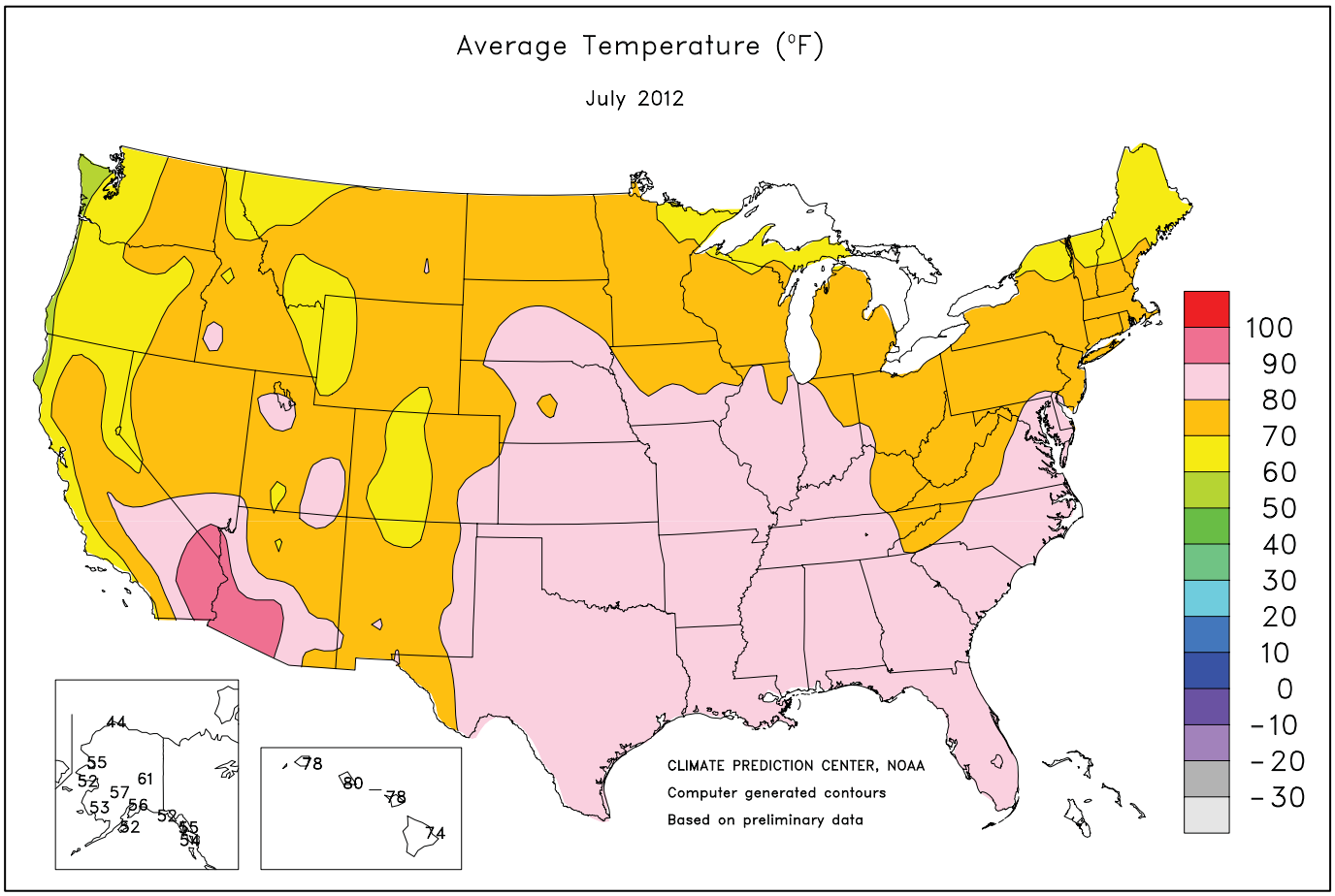
Other spring wheat production is forecast at 500 million bushels, up 6 percent from the July forecast and up 10 percent from last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 11.7 million acres, unchanged from last month but down 3 percent from last year. The U.S. yield is forecast at 42.8 bushels per acre, up 2.4 bushels from last month and 5.1 bushels above 2011. Of the total production, 463 million bushels are Hard Red Spring Wheat, up 6 percent from last month and up 16 percent from last year.

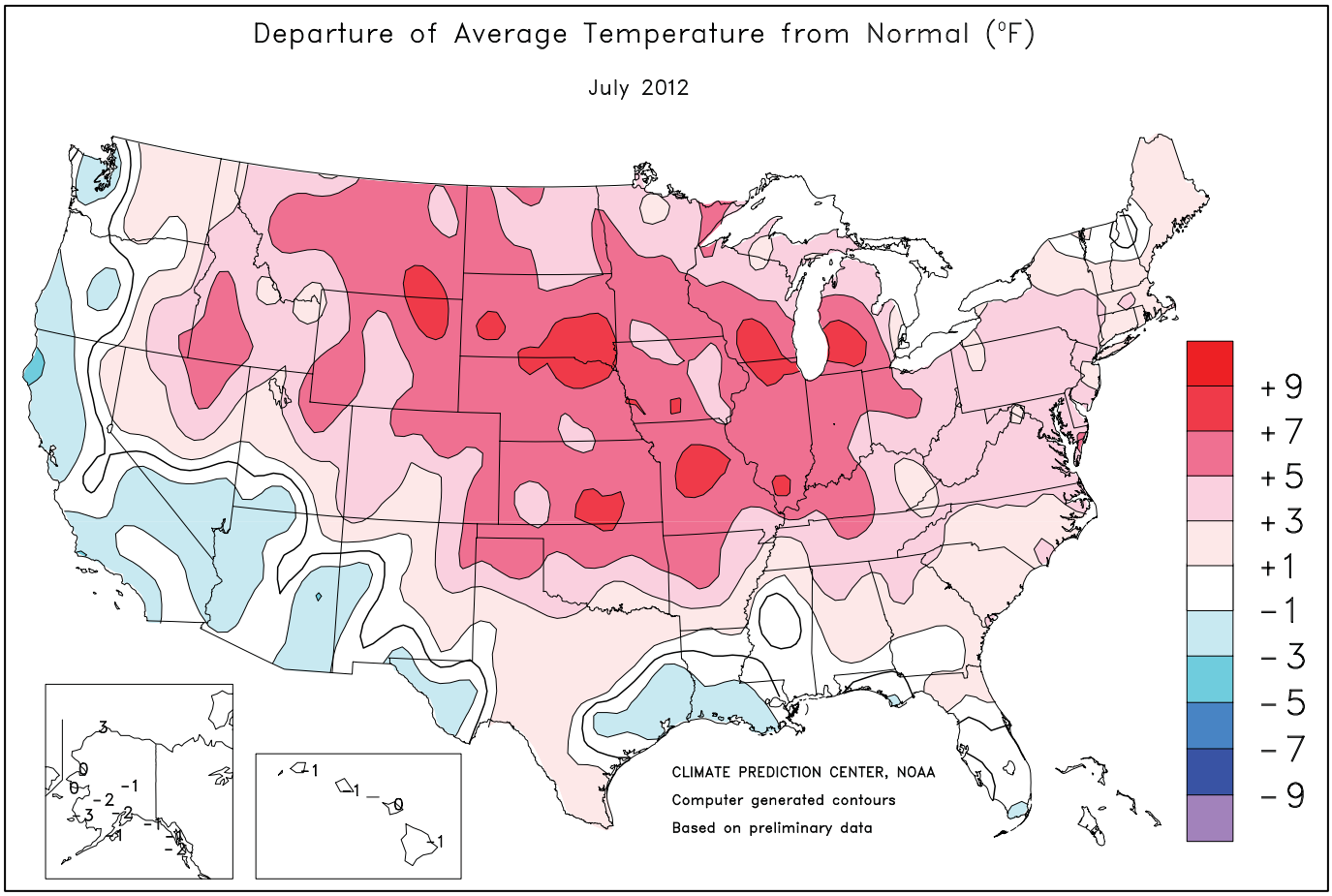

Total Precipitation (Inches)
July 2012
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
.5
0
0.5
3.5
6.3
1.7
4.0
3.9
2.1
5.3
4.1
3.9
0.9
0.1
0.1
8.1
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Percent Of Normal Precipitation
July 2012
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
62
244
292
100
171
192
126
67
98
102
43
26
27
75
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
July 2012
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
July 2012
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Average Temperature (°F)
July 2012
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
July 2012
+9
+7
+5
+3
+1
-1
-3
-5
-7
-9
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

July 2012

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	83	3	6.26	1.17	LEXINGTON	80	4	8.01	3.21	COLUMBUS	80	5	2.54	-2.07
HUNTSVILLE	83	3	7.33	2.93	LONDON-CORBIN	79	3	4.98	0.59	DAYTON	80	6	2.86	-0.89
MOBILE	82	0	6.74	0.20	LOUISVILLE	84	6	4.00	-0.30	MANSFIELD	77	6	1.92	-2.30
MONTGOMERY	85	3	1.30	-4.01	PADUCAH	85	7	1.78	-2.67	TOLEDO	78	5	3.45	0.65
AK ANCHORAGE	56	-2	2.14	0.44	LA BATON ROUGE	83	1	6.60	0.64	YOUNGSTOWN	75	5	6.01	1.91
BARROW	44	4	0.54	-0.33	LAKE CHARLES	82	-1	12.86	7.74	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	87	5	0.39	-2.55
COLD BAY	49	-2	2.19	-0.34	NEW ORLEANS	83	0	11.59	5.39	TULSA	89	6	1.38	-1.58
FAIRBANKS	61	-1	1.72	-0.01	SHREVEPORT	84	1	5.73	1.74	OR ASTORIA	59	-1	0.50	-0.66
JUNEAU	55	-2	5.37	1.23	ME BANGOR	70	1	0.58	-2.66	BURNS	70	4	0.03	-0.37
KING SALMON	53	-3	4.77	2.62	CARIBOU	67	1	1.73	-2.16	EUGENE	66	0	0.16	-0.48
KODIAK	52	-2	4.05	-0.07	PORTLAND	71	2	4.31	0.99	MEDFORD	74	1	0.07	-0.24
NOME	52	-1	6.27	4.12	MD BALTIMORE	81	5	3.27	-0.58	PENDLETON	73	0	0.42	0.01
AZ FLAGSTAFF	66	0	3.45	1.05	MA BOSTON	75	1	3.88	0.82	PORTLAND	68	0	0.21	-0.51
PHOENIX	94	1	0.96	-0.03	WORCESTER	73	3	3.16	-1.03	SALEM	67	0	0.07	-0.50
TUCSON	86	-1	4.13	2.06	MI ALPENA	71	4	2.15	-1.02	PA ALLENTOWN	77	4	4.02	-0.25
AR FORT SMITH	88	6	3.91	0.72	DETROIT	79	5	3.67	0.51	ERIE	75	3	3.20	-0.08
LITTLE ROCK	87	5	1.46	-1.85	FLINT	76	5	3.55	0.38	MIDDLETOWN	79	3	4.60	1.01
CA BAKERSFIELD	83	0	0.02	0.02	GRAND RAPIDS	79	8	2.56	-1.00	PHILADELPHIA	82	4	1.48	-2.91
EUREKA	55	-3	0.67	0.51	HOUGHTON LAKE	72	5	4.81	2.06	PITTSBURGH	77	4	7.32	3.36
FRESNO	83	2	0.00	-0.01	LANSING	78	8	1.75	-0.93	WILKES-BARRE	76	4	2.65	-1.09
LOS ANGELES	67	-2	0.00	-0.03	MUSKEGON	77	7	2.86	0.54	WILLIAMSPORT	77	5	3.69	-0.39
REDDING	80	-1	0.00	-0.05	TRAVERSE CITY	74	4	2.46	-0.68	PR SAN JUAN	84	2	6.85	2.69
SACRAMENTO	74	-1	0.03	-0.02	MN DULUTH	72	7	3.09	-1.11	RI PROVIDENCE	75	2	2.74	-0.43
SAN DIEGO	69	-2	0.00	-0.03	INT'L FALLS	69	3	5.50	2.13	SC CHARLESTON	84	2	4.78	-1.35
SAN FRANCISCO	62	-1	0.00	-0.03	MINNEAPOLIS	80	7	4.90	0.86	COLUMBIA	85	3	6.96	1.42
STOCKTON	75	-2	0.01	-0.04	ROCHESTER	77	7	3.25	-1.36	FLORENCE	84	3	4.76	-0.52
CO ALAMOSA	66	2	1.00	0.06	ST. CLOUD	76	6	3.59	0.25	GREENVILLE	82	3	4.96	0.31
CO SPRINGS	75	5	3.56	0.71	MS JACKSON	83	2	7.80	3.11	MYRTLE BEACH	83	2	7.22	2.03
DENVER	79	7	0.48	-1.77	MERIDIAN	82	0	6.57	1.12	SD ABERDEEN	77	5	2.70	-0.22
GRAND JUNCTION	80	3	0.98	0.32	TUPELO	84	3	5.11	1.46	HURON	80	7	0.50	-2.36
PUEBLO	80	5	0.91	-1.13	MO COLUMBIA	85	8	1.56	-2.24	RAPID CITY	79	7	1.57	-0.46
CT BRIDGEPORT	77	3	4.35	0.58	JOPLIN	87	7	0.00	-3.55	SIOUX FALLS	81	8	0.24	-2.69
HARTFORD	76	2	4.34	0.67	KANSAS CITY	85	7	0.49	-3.93	TN BRISTOL	78	4	12.70	8.49
DC WASHINGTON	84	5	2.81	-0.85	SPRINGFIELD	84	6	0.32	-3.24	CHATTANOOGA	83	3	6.87	2.14
DE WILMINGTON	80	3	3.05	-1.23	ST JOSEPH	83	4	0.29	-3.60	JACKSON	82	2	7.03	2.29
FL DAYTONA BEACH	82	0	2.39	-2.78	ST LOUIS	88	8	0.72	-3.18	KNOXVILLE	81	3	6.27	1.56
FT LAUDERDALE	83	0	9.87	3.17	MT BILLINGS	78	6	0.39	-0.89	MEMPHIS	85	2	2.26	-1.96
FT MYERS	84	1	9.39	0.41	BUTTE	67	4	2.20	0.73	NASHVILLE	83	4	8.38	4.61
JACKSONVILLE	83	1	3.35	-2.62	GLASGOW	76	6	2.00	0.22	TX ABILENE	86	3	1.49	-0.20
KEY WEST	82	-3	8.47	5.20	GREAT FALLS	73	7	2.02	0.57	AMARILLO	83	5	0.26	-2.42
MELBOURNE	82	1	3.53	-1.85	HELENA	73	5	0.61	-0.73	AUSTIN	84	0	3.82	1.85
MIAMI	83	-1	8.92	3.13	KALISPELL	67	3	0.74	-0.67	BEAUMONT	82	-1	10.66	5.43
ORLANDO	83	1	3.27	-3.88	MILES CITY	81	7	0.79	-0.82	BROWNSVILLE	85	1	2.17	0.40
PENSACOLA	83	0	8.99	0.97	MISSOULA	72	5	1.14	0.05	COLLEGE STATION	85	0	4.56	2.64
ST PETERSBURG	83	0	12.90	6.18	NE GRAND ISLAND	82	6	0.16	-2.98	CORPUS CHRISTI	86	2	1.34	-0.66
TALLAHASSEE	83	1	4.81	-3.23	HASTINGS	81	5	1.64	-2.17	DALLAS/FT WORTH	88	3	0.78	-1.34
TAMPA	83	0	8.39	1.90	LINCOLN	83	5	0.33	-3.21	DEL RIO	88	3	1.00	-1.02
WEST PALM BEACH	83	0	5.35	-0.62	MCCOOK	83	6	2.63	-0.67	EL PASO	83	0	2.39	0.90
GA ATHENS	82	2	5.53	1.12	NORFOLK	82	7	0.00	-3.74	GALVESTON	85	1	5.60	2.15
ATLANTA	84	4	3.53	-1.59	NORTH PLATTE	80	6	0.69	-2.48	HOUSTON	83	-1	4.71	1.53
AUGUSTA	84	3	1.54	-2.53	OMAHA/EPPLEY	85	8	0.01	-3.85	LUBBOCK	82	2	0.26	-1.87
COLUMBUS	84	2	2.92	-2.12	SCOTTSBLUFF	80	7	0.58	-1.55	MIDLAND	84	2	1.30	-0.59
MACON	83	2	5.68	1.36	VALENTINE	83	9	0.08	-3.29	SAN ANGELO	86	4	0.52	-0.58
SAVANNAH	84	2	5.96	-0.08	NV ELKO	74	5	0.55	0.25	SAN ANTONIO	85	1	3.79	1.76
HI HILO	74	-2	8.06	-2.65	ELY	69	2	1.16	0.56	VICTORIA	84	0	6.08	3.18
HONOLULU	80	-1	0.13	-0.37	LAS VEGAS	92	1	0.17	-0.27	WACO	86	1	3.52	1.29
KAHULUI	78	-1	0.13	-0.36	RENO	78	7	0.02	-0.22	WICHITA FALLS	88	3	0.37	-1.21
LIHUE	78	-1	0.91	-1.21	WINNEMUCCA	74	2	0.03	-0.24	UT SALT LAKE CITY	82	5	0.73	0.01
ID BOISE	81	6	0.07	-0.32	NH CONCORD	72	2	3.29	-0.08	VT BURLINGTON	73	2	3.78	-0.19
LEWISTON	78	4	0.64	-0.08	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	79	4	3.38	-0.48	VA LYNCHBURG	79	4	2.73	-1.66
POCATELLO	73	4	0.69	-0.01	NEWARK	81	4	2.27	-2.41	NORFOLK	82	3	4.81	-0.36
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	81	8	3.66	0.15	NM ALBUQUERQUE	80	2	0.89	-0.38	RICHMOND	83	5	5.29	0.62
MOLINE	81	6	0.45	-3.58	NY ALBANY	75	4	4.41	0.95	ROANOKE	81	5	3.14	-0.86
PEORIA	82	7	1.35	-2.67	BINGHAMTON	72	3	3.50	0.01	WASH/DULLES	81	5	2.43	-1.14
ROCKFORD	81	8	2.68	-1.42	BUFFALO	75	4	0.87	-2.27	WA OLYMPIA	63	0	0.90	0.08
SPRINGFIELD	83	7	0.34	-3.19	ROCHESTER	74	3	2.62	-0.31	QUILLAYUTE	58	-1	1.93	-0.41
IN EVANSVILLE	85	6	2.33	-1.42	SYRACUSE	76	5	1.84	-2.18	SEATTLE-TACOMA	64	-1	1.04	0.25
FORT WAYNE	79	6	4.35	0.77	NC ASHEVILLE	77	4	5.78	1.91	SPOKANE	72	3	0.84	0.08
INDIANAPOLIS	84	9	0.83	-3.59	CHARLOTTE	82	2	3.98	0.19	YAKIMA	75	6	0.26	0.04
SOUTH BEND	79	6	6.48	2.75	GREENSBORO	81	3	4.46	0.02	WV BECKLEY	74	3	6.67	1.89
IA BURLINGTON	81	5	0.79	-3.69	HATTERAS	82	3	5.37	0.42	CHARLESTON	78	4	7.60	2.74
CEDAR RAPIDS	79	5	1.10	-2.96	RALEIGH	83	4	4.64	0.35	ELKINS	74	4	10.44	5.61
DES MOINES	84	8	1.24	-2.94	WILMINGTON	85	4	2.31	-5.31	HUNTINGTON	78	3	7.74	3.28
DUBUQUE	78	6	0.46	-3.27	ND BISMARCK	76	6	2.65	0.07	WI EAU CLAIRE	77	6	1.60	-2.34
SIOUX CITY	80	5	0.78	-2.52	DICKINSON	75	6	1.16	-0.95	GREEN BAY	76	6	6.01	2.57
WATERLOO	79	5	0.76	-3.44	FARGO	77	6	2.88	0.00	LA CROSSE	80	6	2.04	-2.21
KS CONCORDIA	84	5	1.22	-2.98	GRAND FORKS	75	6	3.35	0.29	MADISON	79	7	4.00	0.07
DODGE CITY	84	4	1.92	-1.25	JAMESTOWN	75	4	2.21	-1.01	MILWAUKEE	79	7	3.56	-0.02
GOODLAND	80	5	1.85	-1.69	MINOT	75	5	0.67	-2.03	WAUSAU	76	6	2.93	-1.19
HILL CITY	85	6	0.64	-2.48	WILLISTON	75	6	1.89	-0.39	WY CASPER	75	5	1.01	-0.28
TOPEKA	86	8	1.64	-2.19	OH AKRON-CANTON	77	5	3.96	-0.06	CHEYENNE	72	4	2.73	0.47
WICHITA	88	7	0.26	-3.05	CINCINNATI	81	5	1.83	-1.92	LANDER	76	5	0.08	-0.76
KY JACKSON	78	3	7.39	2.80	CLEVELAND	78	6	4.32	0.80	SHERIDAN	76	7	0.99	-0.12

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

August 6 – 12, 2012

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Near normal temperatures returned to the nation's mid-section during the week; however, precipitation totals remained well below average, maintaining drought stress on many summer crops. Elsewhere, heavy showers from the central Gulf Coast into the Atlantic Coast States provided much-needed moisture for pastures and immature row crops. Hot, mostly dry weather in the West favored fieldwork and aided small grain dry down.

Corn: With near-normal temperatures evident throughout much of the nation's heartland, phenological development of this year's corn crop continued at a rapid pace. Seventeen percent of the crop entered the dough stage during the week, leaving progress—at 78 percent complete—32 percentage points ahead of last year and 29 points ahead of the 5-year average. Limited precipitation in portions of the Corn Belt was expected to help with grain weight in some later-planted fields. Elsewhere, producers in some states were chopping corn for silage instead of harvesting it for grain, as it would provide better nutrition for livestock given crop conditions this year. By August 12, forty-two percent of the corn was at or beyond the dent stage, 28 percentage points ahead of last year and 26 points ahead of the 5-year average. By week's end, 10 percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the mature stage, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest for grain had begun in limited locations by August 12. Overall, 23 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 37 percentage points below the same time last year.

Soybeans: By week's end, 97 percent of the soybean crop was at or beyond the blooming stage, 5 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Warm weather and mostly sunny days promoted double-digit pod setting in 11 of the 18 major estimating states during the week. By August 12, eighty-three percent of this year's crop was at or beyond the pod-setting stage, 19 percentage points ahead of last year and 13 points ahead of the 5-year average. As beneficial rain helped to slightly improve crop condition, producers in portions of the Corn Belt continued treating some soybean fields for spider mites. Overall, 30 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week but 31 percentage points below the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: With nearly one week of days suitable for fieldwork, winter wheat producers in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington combined 19 percent or more of their crop during the week. Nationally, 94 percent of the 2012 winter wheat crop was harvested by August 12, six percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Cotton: Nationally, 89 percent of this year's cotton crop was setting bolls by week's end, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. As many cotton stands in northern Texas reached the cut-out stage, dryland fields were greatly in need of moisture with abandonment of some acreage reported. By August 12, twelve percent of the nation's crop was at or beyond the boll-opening stage, slightly ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Increased rainfall throughout much of the Southeast boosted soil moisture levels and helped to improve crop conditions during the week. Overall, 42 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week and 11 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Sorghum: By August 12, sixty-nine percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Despite less-than-adequate soil moisture levels, double-digit head development was evident in Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, and South Dakota during the week. By week's end, coloring was 36 percent complete, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. With activity limited to the Delta and southern Great Plains, 24 percent of the sorghum crop was mature, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Hot, dry weather in Kansas led to more acreage being chopped or baled for livestock feed. In Texas, harvest was in full swing in most southern locations, while sorghum in the Plains regions needed additional moisture to boost crop growth. Overall, 25 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 2 percentage points below the same time last year.

Rice: By week's end, 83 percent of the rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 17 percentage points ahead of last year and 13 points ahead of the 5-year average. Favorable weather in California promoted steady crop development during the week. Nationally, producers had harvested 9 percent of this year's crop by August 12, slightly behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 73 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 4 percentage points from last week but 7 points better than the same time last year.

Small Grains: Oat producers had harvested 94 percent of the nation's crop by week's end, 33 percentage points ahead of last year and 26 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest advanced 20 percentage points in North Dakota during the week, as favorable weather conditions afforded producers 6 days suitable for fieldwork.

With the exception of Minnesota, where harvest was nearly complete, barley growers in the major producing states combined 10 percent or more of their crop during the week. By August 12, forty-five percent of this year's crop was harvested, 39 percentage points ahead of last year and 23 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 60 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week and 8 percentage points below the same time last year.

Spring wheat producers were rapidly harvesting this year's crop, evidenced by double-digit progress in five of the six major producing states during the week. By week's end, 65 percent of the nation's crop was harvested, 54 percentage points ahead of last year and 41 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 61 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition as harvest surpassed the halfway mark during the week, down 2 percentage points from last week and 5 points below the same time last year.

Other Crops: Ninety-six percent of the peanut crop was at or beyond the pegging stage by week's end, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. In portions of the Southeast, increased moisture led to the presence of fungal diseases in some peanut fields. Overall, 73 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 4 percentage points from last week and 30 points better than the same time last year.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 12, 2012

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

Corn Percent Dough

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 12 2012	5-Yr Avg
CO	17	26	40	30
IL	69	81	90	67
IN	41	69	83	50
IA	43	65	80	37
KS	71	72	84	70
KY	44	62	77	58
MI	29	14	59	39
MN	22	40	74	26
MO	79	87	94	70
NE	51	76	86	58
NC	94	91	95	93
ND	22	59	63	28
OH	26	53	67	50
PA	31	31	60	34
SD	22	39	77	27
TN	87	94	97	91
TX	74	71	83	79
WI	31	25	42	28
18 Sts	46	61	78	49

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

Corn Percent Dented

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 12 2012	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	4	5	3
IL	24	38	62	23
IN	4	25	39	12
IA	10	27	45	9
KS	32	48	60	29
KY	24	44	64	35
MI	0	1	11	5
MN	1	5	23	5
MO	46	64	75	35
NE	7	32	51	14
NC	77	71	83	72
ND	0	6	15	1
OH	2	10	22	8
PA	6	5	18	7
SD	1	2	22	4
TN	59	71	83	66
TX	67	67	68	66
WI	0	1	6	2
18 Sts	14	26	42	16

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

Corn Percent Mature

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 12 2012	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	0	0	0
IL	1	6	12	1
IN	0	1	4	0
IA	0	2	7	0
KS	8	22	31	4
KY	0	10	30	3
MI	0	0	2	0
MN	0	0	0	0
MO	5	23	35	2
NE	0	3	6	0
NC	39	34	52	22
ND	0	0	0	0
OH	71	0	0	14
PA	0	0	1	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TN	10	11	32	11
TX	61	60	62	57
WI	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	6	6	10	3

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

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	33	23	22	20	2
IL	42	33	20	5	0
IN	40	31	20	8	1
IA	22	29	33	15	1
KS	38	32	22	8	0
KY	44	34	16	5	1
MI	26	25	24	22	3
MN	5	10	32	45	8
MO	57	27	12	3	1
NE	22	19	28	27	4
NC	3	8	31	43	15
ND	3	11	30	52	4
OH	23	30	33	12	2
PA	2	9	36	42	11
SD	17	29	32	20	2
TN	25	29	27	17	2
TX	7	12	30	37	14
WI	17	23	26	26	8
18 Sts	26	25	26	20	3
Prev Wk	25	25	27	20	3
Prev Yr	5	10	25	46	14

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 12 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	99	100	100	100
CO	99	100	100	100
ID	17	28	54	41
IL	100	100	100	100
IN	100	100	100	100
KS	100	100	100	100
MI	94	100	100	98
MO	100	100	100	100
MT	51	45	83	54
NE	99	100	100	100
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	100	100	100	100
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	47	47	66	78
SD	96	100	100	94
TX	100	100	100	100
WA	36	34	63	59
18 Sts	88	88	94	91

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

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 12 2012	5-Yr Avg
ID	5	10	24	11
MN	17	80	92	30
MT	1	11	30	15
ND	5	52	74	18
SD	56	96	100	62
WA	3	2	22	31
6 Sts	11	47	65	24

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

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	2	36	51	10
MN	3	5	29	53	10
MT	7	14	38	34	7
ND	0	5	23	61	11
SD	3	30	28	36	3
WA	0	2	26	68	4
6 Sts	2	9	28	52	9
Prev Wk	2	9	26	53	10
Prev Yr	1	7	26	55	11

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 12, 2012

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

Soybeans Percent Blooming

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 12 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	93	97	99	92
IL	95	97	98	92
IN	87	94	97	90
IA	96	97	100	96
KS	84	79	86	85
KY	80	79	85	84
LA	98	97	99	99
MI	93	96	100	93
MN	92	98	100	96
MS	99	99	100	100
MO	85	85	92	79
NE	93	94	97	96
NC	78	65	76	75
ND	93	100	100	97
OH	89	97	100	96
SD	96	92	97	96
TN	91	90	95	90
WI	93	92	96	91
18 Sts	92	93	97	92

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

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 12 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	70	87	93	76
IL	70	82	88	70
IN	53	66	80	61
IA	80	77	88	82
KS	42	35	49	54
KY	52	57	67	59
LA	94	93	96	93
MI	62	76	89	69
MN	64	83	94	74
MS	94	96	98	95
MO	52	42	61	47
NE	66	61	83	74
NC	44	34	40	42
ND	74	94	99	84
OH	39	68	89	72
SD	70	70	85	71
TN	69	72	80	73
WI	69	64	81	67
18 Sts	64	71	83	70

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

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	4	16	30	39	11
IL	28	27	33	11	1
IN	22	28	34	15	1
IA	14	23	38	24	1
KS	34	36	25	4	1
KY	19	28	29	20	4
LA	0	7	24	56	13
MI	16	24	32	22	6
MN	3	9	29	51	8
MS	1	2	12	55	30
MO	39	36	19	5	1
NE	21	25	36	17	1
NC	1	3	28	60	8
ND	3	10	31	50	6
OH	10	24	39	24	3
SD	10	26	36	24	4
TN	4	13	37	40	6
WI	9	18	32	32	9
18 Sts	16	22	32	26	4
Prev Wk	16	23	32	25	4
Prev Yr	4	9	26	48	13

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 12 2012	5-Yr Avg
AL	63	89	95	73
AZ	89	82	95	88
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	89	70	85	90
GA	80	88	97	88
KS	55	65	73	68
LA	99	99	100	98
MS	96	95	98	98
MO	100	52	81	94
NC	97	71	86	94
OK	25	38	60	52
SC	74	62	82	74
TN	91	80	89	94
TX	87	68	88	74
VA	74	87	97	83
15 Sts	86	74	89	81

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 12 2012	5-Yr Avg
AL	3	1	3	7
AZ	35	15	25	26
AR	4	4	10	6
CA	6	3	4	5
GA	6	1	6	5
KS	2	3	6	1
LA	38	9	34	22
MS	2	3	11	6
MO	1	0	9	4
NC	5	2	3	3
OK	0	0	0	1
SC	7	0	1	2
TN	0	0	0	1
TX	15	16	17	14
VA	2	0	1	6
15 Sts	11	9	12	10

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

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	2	11	44	42	1
AZ	1	2	16	46	35
AR	5	10	26	39	20
CA	0	5	5	20	70
GA	1	6	33	47	13
KS	6	20	45	25	4
LA	0	2	17	67	14
MS	0	4	22	59	15
MO	12	31	42	13	2
NC	0	6	25	55	14
OK	12	50	26	12	0
SC	0	2	28	60	10
TN	3	9	33	49	6
TX	17	26	33	19	5
VA	0	0	12	32	56
15 Sts	10	18	30	32	10
Prev Wk	10	17	32	32	9
Prev Yr	21	19	29	26	5

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 12, 2012

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

Sorghum Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 12 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	99	100	100	99
CO	54	58	70	65
IL	80	71	85	70
KS	45	47	58	59
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	60	68	77	68
NE	68	60	64	69
NM	24	16	23	36
OK	56	58	65	57
SD	73	77	91	73
TX	83	82	83	84
11 Sts	61	61	69	68

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

Sorghum Percent Coloring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 12 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	72	85	97	76
CO	21	15	30	33
IL	15	11	33	17
KS	3	9	13	6
LA	99	96	98	95
MO	18	17	26	20
NE	1	0	1	3
NM	5	2	2	6
OK	30	31	34	21
SD	16	20	35	14
TX	70	72	73	68
11 Sts	29	32	36	30

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

Sorghum Percent Mature

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 12 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	15	NA	68	24
CO	0	NA	0	0
IL	0	NA	0	0
KS	0	NA	0	0
LA	81	NA	87	76
MO	0	NA	2	1
NE	0	NA	0	0
NM	0	NA	0	0
OK	6	NA	20	3
SD	0	NA	0	0
TX	65	NA	69	58
11 Sts	21	NA	24	19

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

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	5	11	30	44	10
CO	28	22	24	25	1
IL	60	31	8	1	0
KS	30	36	26	7	1
LA	0	0	24	66	10
MO	23	38	29	9	1
NE	13	28	45	14	0
NM	39	25	29	7	0
OK	15	32	36	17	0
SD	24	27	38	11	0
TX	8	14	26	36	16
11 Sts	21	27	27	19	6
Prev Wk	19	26	30	19	6
Prev Yr	18	23	32	24	3

Peanuts Percent Pegging

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 12 2012	5-Yr Avg
AL	75	85	92	74
FL	90	90	95	93
GA	95	93	97	96
NC	98	99	99	100
OK	94	95	99	95
SC	92	94	96	96
TX	93	87	96	93
VA	84	93	96	87
8 Sts	91	91	96	92

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

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	3	16	78	3
FL	1	3	13	61	22
GA	0	4	29	50	17
NC	0	3	27	61	9
OK	2	4	27	63	4
SC	0	1	22	68	9
TX	1	4	30	57	8
VA	0	2	8	60	30
8 Sts	0	3	24	59	14
Prev Wk	1	4	26	57	12
Prev Yr	6	15	36	37	6

Oats Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 12 2012	5-Yr Avg
IA	96	100	100	93
MN	43	87	95	58
NE	96	100	100	96
ND	3	59	79	26
OH	91	99	100	96
PA	67	87	96	70
SD	71	99	100	73
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	58	84	91	63
9 Sts	61	87	94	68

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

Barley Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 12 2012	5-Yr Avg
ID	6	17	37	17
MN	17	95	99	40
MT	4	20	30	19
ND	7	64	83	31
WA	1	2	14	26
5 Sts	6	30	45	22

These 5 States harvested 73% of last year's barley acreage.

Barley Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	5	4	18	54	19
MN	1	4	28	58	9
MT	5	15	42	35	3
ND	0	5	25	60	10
WA	0	1	21	77	1
5 Sts	3	8	29	51	9
Prev Wk	4	8	27	51	10
Prev Yr	1	5	26	57	11

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 12, 2012

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

Rice Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 12 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	74	91	96	72
CA	18	35	40	37
LA	96	97	98	96
MS	93	96	99	88
MO	36	64	77	57
TX	99	91	95	96
6 Sts	66	79	83	70

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

Rice Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 12 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	0	0	2	0
CA	0	0	0	0
LA	35	34	40	29
MS	0	1	7	1
MO	0	0	0	0
TX	62	15	24	35
6 Sts	10	7	9	7

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	9	24	51	14
CA	0	0	10	25	65
LA	0	5	30	55	10
MS	0	5	12	58	25
MO	0	5	23	52	20
TX	7	8	13	55	17
6 Sts	1	6	20	47	26
Prev Wk	2	5	24	46	23
Prev Yr	1	6	27	40	26

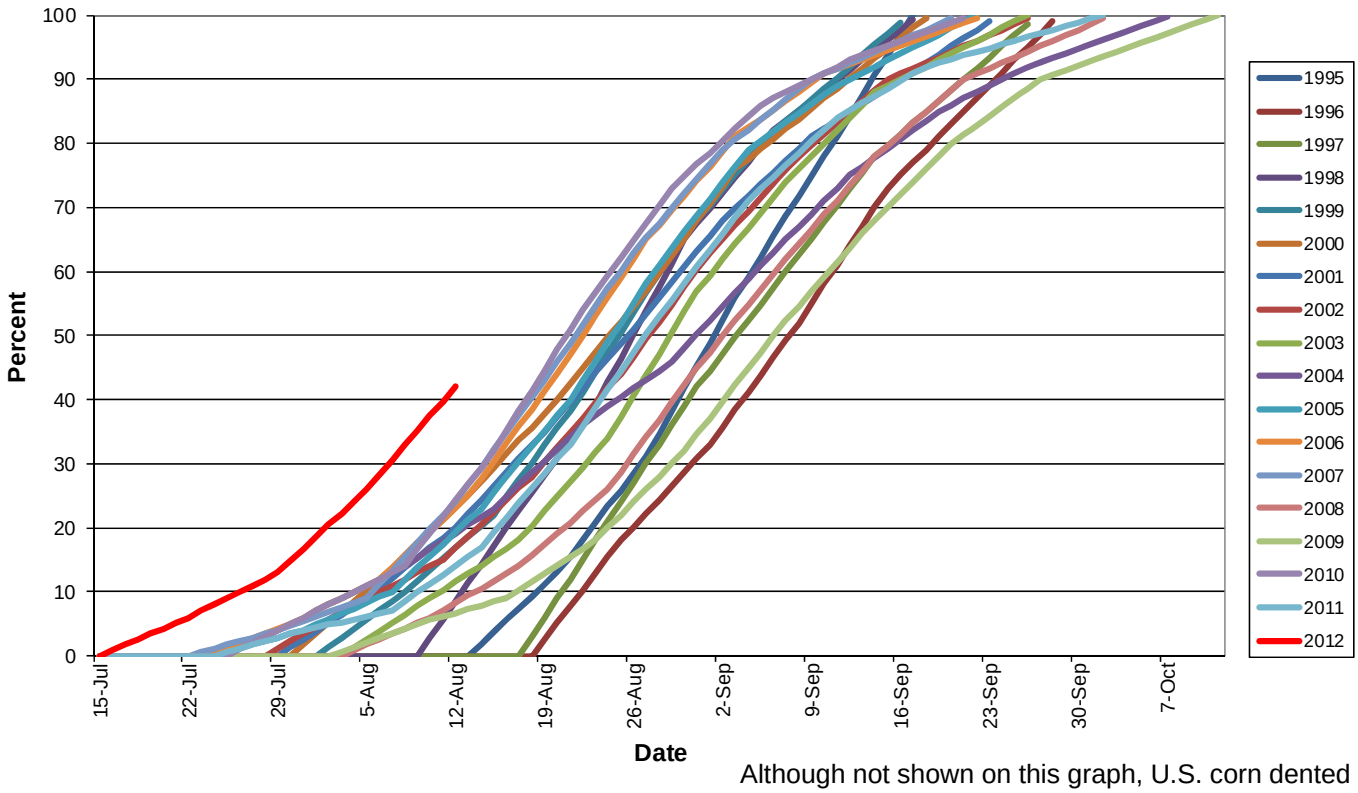
Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending Aug 12, 2012

	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	4	13	40	35	8	NH	5	4	29	52	10
AZ	36	27	24	10	3	NJ	0	5	50	45	0
AR	63	25	9	3	0	NM	51	34	13	2	0
CA	25	50	25	0	0	NY	8	34	37	19	2
CO	57	29	12	2	0	NC	3	15	33	45	4
CT	0	3	40	57	0	ND	13	30	34	22	1
DE	30	40	24	6	0	OH	33	35	25	7	0
FL	1	1	24	54	20	OK	42	37	18	3	0
GA	2	15	36	41	6	OR	7	17	34	34	8
ID	14	29	25	32	0	PA	4	24	46	23	3
IL	70	24	5	1	0	RI	0	12	48	40	0
IN	54	31	12	3	0	SC	1	7	36	53	3
IA	59	27	11	3	0	SD	30	38	26	6	0
KS	62	28	9	1	0	TN	12	23	38	25	2
KY	27	25	30	16	2	TX	23	32	31	13	1
LA	2	8	35	46	9	UT	16	35	34	15	0
ME	0	8	38	54	0	VT	0	37	29	34	0
MD	12	21	30	35	2	VA	4	21	38	35	2
MA	0	15	50	35	0	WA	0	14	28	53	5
MI	21	26	31	21	1	WV	4	11	70	14	1
MN	17	20	29	31	3	WI	29	30	29	11	1
MS	0	2	35	46	17	WY	50	31	15	4	0
MO	85	13	2	0	0	48 Sts	32	27	24	15	2
MT	39	23	24	12	2						
NE	59	33	7	1	0	Prev Wk	31	28	25	14	2
NV	59	26	10	5	0	Prev Yr	21	18	24	30	7

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

NA - Not Available
*** Revised**

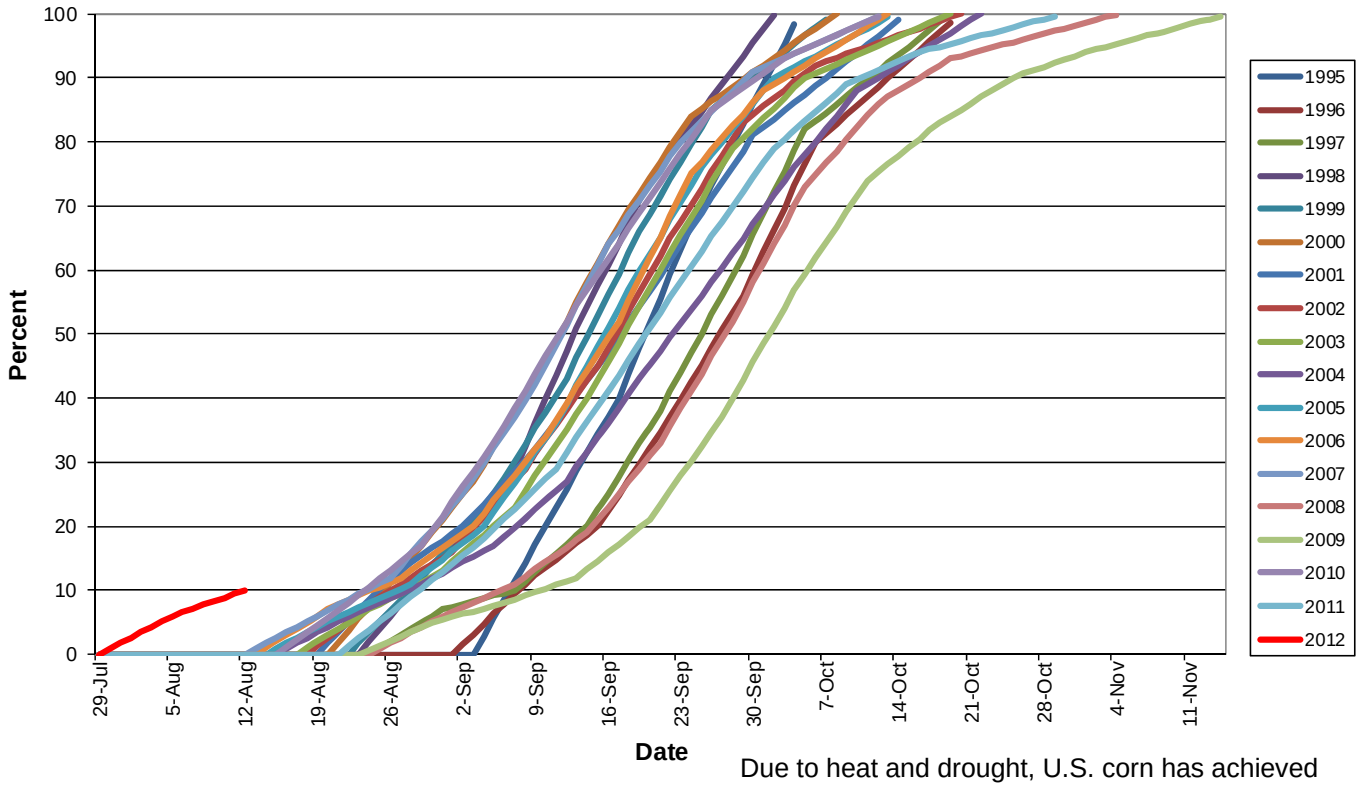
U.S. CORN: Percent Dented



Based on NASS crop progress data.

Although not shown on this graph, U.S. corn dented at a slower pace in 1988—only 24% by August 12.

U.S. CORN: Percent Mature



Based on NASS crop progress data.

Due to heat and drought, U.S. corn has achieved a record-setting pace of denting and maturity.

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 5.1. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 20% short, 74% adequate, and 1% surplus. Corn dented 92%, 84% last week, 76% 2011, and 77% five-year average; mature 71%, 60% last week, 34% 2011, and 38% five-year average; harvested 21%, 11% last week, 3% 2011, and 5% five-year average; condition 12% very poor, 26% poor, 40% fair, 22% good. Soybeans blooming 94%, 92% last week, 83% 2011, and 84% five-year average; setting pods 67%, 52% last week, 45% 2011, and 55% five-year average; dropping leaves 3%, 1% last week, 0% 2011, and 4% five-year average; condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 43% fair, 43% good, and 4% excellent. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 30% fair, 52% good, and 9% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 75.9 F in Geneva, to 81.7 F in Montgomery; total precipitation ranged from 0.14 inches in Muscle Shoals, to 9.44 inches in Geneva. Very beneficial rains fell throughout the region this past week improving crops and pastures. Corn harvest is progressing, with yield reports of more than 100 bushels per acre on early planted corn. In some areas, producers were anticipating shelling corn sooner. Pastures and hay lands have improved, and livestock producers were feeding less hay due to recent rainfall and cooler temperatures.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 15% short, 85% adequate. Subsoil moisture 15% short, 85% adequate. Barley 35% turning color. Oats 50% in dough. Hay 95% harvested. Wind or rain damage 95% none, 5% light. Condition of barley 10% fair, 60% good, 30% excellent. Condition of oats 15% fair, 60% good, 25% excellent. Condition of all hay 5% poor, 35% fair, 55% good, 5% excellent. Condition of potatoes 20% fair, 70% good, 10% excellent. Condition of range and pasture 5% very poor, 5% poor, 20% fair, 65% good, 5% excellent. Farm activities included harvesting hay and grass seed, weed control, CRP maintenance, working fallow ground, equipment repair.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were above average across the State for the week ending August 12th, ranging from 3 degrees above normal at Flagstaff to 13 degrees above normal at Aguila. The highest temperature of the week was 116 degrees at Phoenix and Roll. The lowest reading was 49 degrees at the Grand Canyon. Twelve out of the 21 weather stations recorded precipitation last week. Canyon De Chell received the least at 0.03 inches and Parker received the most at 0.67 inches. Alfalfa conditions are mostly fair to excellent. Harvesting is active on over three-fourths of the alfalfa acreage across the State. Arizona growers shipped watermelons last week. Range and pastures continued to receive some much needed moisture from scattered seasonal rains. Many areas are showing new forage however more rain is necessary for rangeland conditions to improve. Most rangeland remains in very poor to fair condition. Rain has replenished water to many stock tanks.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 56% very short, 35% short, 9% adequate. Subsoil moisture 64% very short, 29% short, 7% adequate. Corn 99% dent, 95% 2011, 89% avg.; 92% mature, 59% 2011, 44% avg.; 36% harvested, 7% 2011, 6% avg.; condition 4% very poor, 9% poor, 21% fair, 45% good, 21% excellent. Rice 27% ripe,3% 2011, 7% avg. Sorghum 21% harvested, 3% 2011, 2% avg. Soybeans 18% yellowing, 4% 2011, 6% avg.; 8% shedding, 1% 2011, 2% avg.; 3% mature, 0% 2011, 0% avg.; 1% harvested, 0% 2011, 0% avg. According to the August 9th U.S Drought Monitor, over 53 percent of the state was in an exceptional drought compared to 44.5 percent the previous week. There were several reports of livestock being feed hay or supplemental feed. Pasture and range conditions continued to deteriorate.

CALIFORNIA: Hot weather promoted rapid crop development over the past week. Cotton showed good fruit retention and fruit development. Corn for grain was growing well; while corn for silage was being harvested. Cotton and rice crops were rated mostly good to excellent. The rice crop progressed well due to favorable weather conditions. Alfalfa continued to be cut, raked and baled. Safflower fields were past bloom and had started drying down. The harvest of garbanzo bean had begun. Mint was beginning to bloom in some fields. An unusually low amount of pest pressure was noted across all crops; however producers continued to monitor the crops. The peach, nectarine and fresh plum harvests continued. Cling peach harvest was ongoing; size and quality of the fruit were very good. Prunes were progressing well in the Sacramento Valley, as irrigation and potassium applications were ongoing. Table grape harvest continued, with Flame Seedless, Summer Royal, Princess, Red Globe, and Thompson varieties being harvested in the San Joaquin Valley. Harvest continued in early champagne grape vineyards. Other wine grapes were showing veraison. Apple harvest continued, with Gala and Gingergold varieties being picked. Later apple varieties were sugaring nicely. Bartlett, Bosc, and Asian pear harvests were picking up throughout the state. Kiwi, fig, jujube, olive and pomegranate fruit continued to grow well. Strawberries, boysenberries, loganberries and blackberries were being picked and packed. Blueberry harvest was finished. Olives were being sprayed for scale; fruit was sizing and growing well. The harvest of late navel and Valencia oranges continued, slowly. Tangelos, grapefruit and lemons continued to be harvested and packed. Almond harvest was picking up, as more orchards started shaking trees. There was also good developmental progress in walnut, pistachio and pecan orchards. Walnuts were sprayed for weeds, coddling moth and husk fly. Pistachio nut fill continued; growers were seeing some nut splitting. Kern County reported organic vegetables and cantaloupe being harvested. In Tulare County, summer vegetables, including melons, tomatoes, beans, peppers, squash, eggplant and gourds, continued to be harvested. Fresno County reported harvesting of garlic, bell peppers, carrots, onions, processed and fresh market tomatoes, green beans, watermelon, cantaloupe, honeydew, beets, bittermelon, chards, choys, cucumbers, daikon, eggplant, kales, peppers, spinach, squash, turnips and zucchini. San Joaquin County reported watermelon being harvested. In Sutter County, harvest was ongoing for processing tomatoes, melons, beans, peppers, squash and fresh market tomatoes. Siskiyou County reported onions bulking and looking good. Rangeland forage grasses and non-irrigated pasture continued to deteriorate at all elevations and fire danger increased with higher temperatures. The week ended with over 5,000 acres of rangeland burning in Lake County. Irrigated pasture was reported to be in good condition. Supplemental feeding of hay and nutrients increased as range quality declined. Cattle and sheep grazed idle fields, dry land grain and alfalfa fields. Dairies attempted to keep cows cool with fans and misting in the San Joaquin Valley. Bees worked alfalfa, melon, squash and sunflower fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.8 days. Topsoil moisture 61% very short, 33% short, 6% adequate. Subsoil moisture 65% very short, 30% short, 5% adequate. Alfalfa 2nd cutting 94%, 83% 2011, 84% avg; 3rd cutting 47%, 15% 2011, 11% avg; condition 23% very poor, 15% poor, 28% fair, 31% good, 3% excellent. Barley turning color 99%, 93 % 2011, 96% avg; harvested 37%, 27% 2011, 28% avg; condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 19% fair, 67% good, 8%

excellent. Spring wheat turning color 99%, 87% 2011, 89% avg; harvested 25%, 11% 2011, 17% avg; condition 6% very poor, 13% poor, 21% fair, 55% good, 5% excellent. Fall potatoes condition 25% fair, 70% good, 5% excellent. Summer potatoes harvested 37%, 4% 2011, 4% avg; condition 7% very poor, 16% poor, 65% fair, 12% good. Sugarbeets condition 3% very poor, 12% poor, 25% fair, 56% good, 4% excellent. Dry onions harvested 14%, 4% 2011, 2% avg; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 71% good, 5% excellent. Dry beans flowered 81%, 62% 2011, 79% avg; condition 12% very poor, 21% poor, 43% fair, 24% good. Sunflowers condition 23% very poor, 23% poor, 26% fair, 26% good 2% excellent. Livestock condition 6% very poor, 14% poor, 42% fair, 37% good, 1% excellent. With below average precipitation and above average temperatures, drought conditions persist. Soil conditions continue to be rated short. Non-irrigated crops and rangeland conditions have maintained a steady decline. Water reserve concerns remain, irrigated crops continue to progress ahead of schedule.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 46% short, 39% adequate. Subsoil moisture 48% very short, 44% short, 8% adequate. Hay supplies 1% very short, 9% short, 74% adequate, 16% surplus. Other Hay Second Cutting 98%, 99% 2011, 98% avg; Third Cutting 47%, 26% 2011, 26% avg. Alfalfa Hay Third Cutting 83%, 59% 2011, 58% avg; Fourth Cutting 28%, 0% 2011, 2% avg. Corn condition 22% very poor, 23% poor, 31% fair, 18% good, 6% excellent. Soybeans condition 6% very poor, 18% poor, 33% fair, 35% good, 8% excellent. Apples condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 48% fair, 34% good, 12% excellent. Peaches condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 47% fair, 35% good, 11% excellent. Corn dough 84%, 99% 2011, 70% avg; dent 58%, 52% 2011, 32% avg; mature 3%, 0% 2011, 3% avg; harvested for silage 29%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Soybeans blooming 91%, 91% 2011, 73% avg; setting pods 65%, 58% 2011, 42% avg. Cantaloupes harvested 72%, 74% 2011, 61% avg. Cucumbers harvested 74%, 71% 2011, 64% avg. Lima Beans (Processed) harvested 54%, 39% 2011, 24% avg. Potatoes harvested 84%, 67% 2011, 61% avg. Snap Beans harvested 74%, 75% 2011, 71% avg. Sweet Corn harvested 81%, 75% 2011, 71% avg. Tomatoes harvested 63%, 56% 2011, 50% avg. Watermelons harvested 75%, 78% 2011, 65% avg. Apples harvested 45%, 45% 2011, 22% avg. Peaches harvested 95%, 81% 2011, 70% avg. Thunderstorms throughout the region continue to help soybeans and keep forages growing. Well managed pastures continue to have adequate forage for livestock needs.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 12% short, 83% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 20% short, 75% adequate, 4% surplus. Gulf County, rain hindered some cotton harvest. Almost daily rain raising disease pressure on peanuts in Jefferson County. Washington County, almost daily rain hampered spraying peanuts and cotton; soybeans responding positively to hot, wet soil conditions; peanuts and cotton could benefit from some sunny weather. Green peanuts harvested in small quantities in Hillsborough County. Glades County, sugarcane crop looks good. Collier, Lee, Hendry, Glades, and Charlotte counties preparing land and laying plastic for planting fall vegetable crops beginning later this month. Hillsborough County, harvesting small quantities of okra. Fertilizer application, irrigation, and grove maintenance were primary citrus grove activities. Cattle Condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 30% fair, 50% good, 18% excellent. Statewide; pasture condition very poor to excellent, mostly good, deteriorated due mainly to dry weather. Cattle condition very poor to excellent, most good. Panhandle, conditions of pasture, cattle very poor to excellent. Rain early in week improved pasture, Jefferson County. Pastures in Okaloosa County had damage from disease. North; pasture condition poor to excellent, cattle condition fair to excellent, mostly good. Central; pasture, cattle condition poor to excellent. Brevard County water level in stock ponds below normal. Southwest; pasture, cattle in fair to excellent condition, mostly good.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 23% short, 63% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 39% short, 48% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 1% very poor, 6% poor, 20% fair, 53% good, 20% excellent; Harvested 27%, 27% 2011, 15% avg. Hay Second Cutting 92%, 76% 2011, N/A avg. Pecans 3% poor, 38% fair, 45% good, 14% excellent. Sorghum 4% very poor, 9% poor, 45% fair, 36% good, 6% excellent; Harvested 3%, 7% 2011, 7% avg. Soybeans 2% very poor, 8% poor, 35% fair, 47% good, 8% excellent. Tobacco 3% very poor, 9% poor, 29% fair, 49% good, 10% excellent; Harvested 51%, 43% 2011, 48% Avg. Precipitation estimates for the state ranged from no rain up to 8.3 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the high 70's to the low 90's. Average low temperatures ranged from the low 60's to the mid 70's.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 25% very short, 56% short, 19% adequate. The past week was very dry particularly on the island of Maui, which received none or very little precipitation in many areas. Daytime high temperatures were in the upper eighties. The average rainfall across the state was 0.55 inch. Continual dry conditions have resulted in approximately 81 percent of the state being rated as in some stage of drought (abnormally dry though extreme). Most pastures and rangelands remain very dry with almost no re-growth of vegetation. Despite dry conditions, state irrigation reservoirs remain at near full capacities.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.7. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 35% short, 54% adequate. Spring wheat turning color 95%, 79% 2011, 86% avg. Oats harvested for grain 57%, 11% 2011, 26% avg. Dry peas harvested 13%, 7% 2011, 25% avg. Lentils harvested 0%, 0% 2011, 11% avg. Dry beans harvested 1%, 0% 2011, 3% avg. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting harvested 84%, 74% 2011, 81% avg; 3rd cutting harvested 35%, 12% 2011, 23% avg. Mint 1st cutting harvested 64%, 16% 2011, 45% avg. Irrigation water supply 4% very poor, 7% poor, 19% fair, 60% good, 10% excellent. Potato condition 5% fair, 68% good, 27% excellent. The Caribou County extension educator reports 2nd Crop of alfalfa is finishing up and light rain has slowed up the tail end of harvest. The Franklin County extension educator reports developing corn crop looks exceptionally good.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 72% very short, 23% short, 5% adequate. Subsoil moisture 80% very short, 17% short, 3% adequate. Corn 1% harvested. Soybeans 4% turning yellow, 1% 2011, 1% average. Alfalfa 81% third cut, 56% 2011, 53% average. Temperatures moderated somewhat compared to previous weeks while the rainfall total once again fell below average. Statewide temperatures averaged 72.8 degrees, 0.9 degrees below normal. Precipitation totaled 0.28 inches, 0.63 inches below normal. Producers were busy with activities including continued spraying for spider mites and silage chopping in some locations across the state. Some producers are harvesting corn already while others are finishing up final preparations to begin harvest. Limestone piles were a spotted in some fields around the state.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 49% very short, 33% short, 18% adequate. Subsoil moisture 63% very short, 30% short, 7% adequate. Alfalfa third cutting 73%, 34% 2011, 35% avg. Temperatures ranged from 5o below normal to 3o above normal with a low of 47o and a high of 100o. Precipitation ranged from 0.0 to 3.44 inches. Welcomed rain showers and cooler temperatures during the week brought some relief to both crops and livestock. Hail caused some crop damage in a few localized areas especially in the northern districts. Soybeans, hay crops and pastures are expected to benefit the most from the recent precipitation, and it should also help with grain weight in some of the latest planted corn. Spider mites continued to be a problem which required additional soybean fields to be sprayed. More drought damaged corn was chopped for silage as it will provide more

nutritional value for cattle than it would if it were harvested for grain. Farmers also began cleaning grain bins and preparing equipment for the upcoming harvest.

IOWA: There were 6.1 days suitable for fieldwork statewide during the past week. Topsoil moisture levels improved to 60 percent very short, 31 percent short, 9 percent adequate. Subsoil moisture is rated at 70 percent very short, 26 percent short, 4 percent adequate. Iowa saw a mix of cooler temperatures and widespread rainfall during the week. Rainfall amounts varied widely with the heaviest precipitation in North East and South Central Iowa. The week's activities included spraying crops, harvesting oats, cutting hay, and chopping corn.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 72% very short, 24% short, 4% adequate. Subsoil moisture 69% very short, 27% short, 4% adequate. Cotton squaring 93%, 94% 2011, 98% avg. Sunflowers bloomed 61%, 63% 2011, 63% avg.; ray flowers dried or dropped 18%, 7% 2011, 5% avg.; condition 16% very poor, 29% poor, 43% fair, 11% good, 1% excellent. Alfalfa third cutting 84%, 68% 2011, 77% avg; fourth cutting 16%, 0% 2011, 4% avg. Feed grain supplies 19% very short, 29% short, 51% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 37% very short, 37% short, 26% adequate. Stock water supplies 41% very short, 32% short, 27% adequate. On-going lack of precipitation and temperatures reaching into the 100's continued to take their toll on Kansas agriculture last week. Only one reporting station, Leavenworth with 1.70 inches, received over an inch of rain. Horton at 0.72 of an inch, Beloit at 0.60 of an inch, and Lawrence at 0.51 of an inch were the only other stations out of the 53 that received over a half inch of precipitation. Fourteen stations reported no precipitation at all. In fact, Great Bend and Ottawa were both more than a foot short of their normal rainfall totals by this time of the year and Tribune has only received 4.97 inches of moisture the entire year so far. Two stations, Concordia and Belleville, were fortunate enough to not reach into the 100's last week. Statewide, the weekly high was reached at Ashland with 107 degrees. Average temperatures ranged from 4 degrees above normal at Elkhart, to 5 degrees below normal at Clay Center. Twenty-nine stations had at or below normal temperatures; the first week since mid-July that Kansas had seen below normal temperatures. The West Central, East Central, and Southeast Districts all had 7 full days suitable for fieldwork, while the State averaged 6.9. The condition of all Kansas row crops except sunflowers continued to deteriorate last week with the continued high temperatures and only scattered rainfall. This continues to be the worst corn condition since the current data series began in 1985. Harvesting in the Southeast District was two-thirds complete. All districts reported some corn mature. All districts showed sorghum coloring. This is now the worst sorghum condition since the series began in 1985. This is the worst soybean condition since the current data series began in 1985. This continues to be the worst pasture and range condition since the series started in 1995. Kansas producers were weaning calves early while some continued to cull herds. Grazing and haying of CRP acres was being taken advantage of throughout the state to supplement depleted pastures. Producers were hauling water to their herds along with forage and supplements.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 27% very short, 27% short, 41% adequate and 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 32% very short, 35% short, 30% adequate and 3% surplus. Rainfall totaled 0.48 inches statewide, 0.42 inches below normal. Temperatures averaged 75 degrees, which is normal. Dark tobacco blooming 95%, topped 83%, Cut 5%. Burley tobacco blooming 74%, topped 49%, cut 6%. Condition of set tobacco 8% very poor, 14% poor, 34% fair, 35% good, and 9% excellent. Corn milking 90%.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Soil moisture 4% very short, 32% short, 49% adequate, 15% surplus. Corn mature 100% this week, 99% last week, 99% last year, 97% average; harvested 58% this week, 38% last week, 57% last year, 39% average; condition 3% poor, 17% fair, 57% good, 23% excellent. Hay second cutting 89% this week, 85% last week, 79% last year, 80% average. Livestock condition 5% poor, 32% fair, 53% good, 10% excellent. Vegetables condition 3% very poor, 22% poor, 41% fair, 32% good, 2% excellent. Sugarcane planted 24% this week, 10% last week, 13% last year, 12% average; condition 1% poor, 18% fair, 50% good, 31% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 16% very short, 33% short, 51% adequate. Subsoil moisture 25% very short, 30% short, 45% adequate. Hay supplies 9% very short, 25% short, 66% adequate. Other Hay Second Cutting 95%, 94% 2011, 87% avg; Third Cutting 16%, 14% 2011, 25% avg. Alfalfa Hay Third Cutting 89%, 71% 2011, 72% avg; Fourth Cutting 26%, 0% 2011, 5% avg. Corn condition 19% very poor, 15% poor, 19% fair, 32% good, 15% excellent. Soybean condition 12% very poor, 21% poor, 17% fair, 42% good, 8% excellent. Apples condition 18% fair, 81% good, 1% excellent. Peaches condition 1% poor, 33% fair, 60% good, 6% excellent. Corn dough 64%, 67% 2011, 75% avg; dent 25%, 28% 2011, 25% avg; mature 6%, 0% 2011, 1% avg; harvested for silage 13%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Soybeans blooming 84%, 80% 2011, 76% avg; setting pods 61%, 51% 2011, 51% avg. Cantaloupes harvested 65%, 63% 2011, 65% avg. Cucumbers harvested 70%, 68% 2011, 65% avg. Lima Beans (Processed) harvested 35%, 42% 2011, 37% avg. Potatoes harvested 94%, 88% 2011, 72% avg. Snap Beans harvested 62%, 90% 2011, 73% avg. Sweet corn harvested 76%, 66% 2011, 67% avg. Tomatoes harvested 64%, 64% 2011, 57% avg. Watermelons harvested 54%, 55% 2011, 50% avg. Apples harvested 29%, 19% 2011, 23% avg. Peaches harvested 83%, 72% 2011, 58% avg. Thunderstorms throughout the region continue to help soybeans and keep forages growing. Well managed pastures continue to have adequate forage for livestock needs.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Topsoil 13% very short, 21% short, 48% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil 34% very short, 32% short, 27% adequate, 7% surplus. All hay 21% very poor, 32% poor, 28% fair, 18% good, 1% excellent. Second cutting hay 88%, 80% 2011, 83% avg; Third cutting hay 41%, 19% 2011, 27% avg. Dry beans 9% very poor, 14% poor, 33% fair, 37% good, 7% excellent. Dry beans setting pods 95%, 71% 2011, 61% avg. Cooler temperatures and some much needed rain welcomed mid-week. Central Michigan received substantial rainfall ranging from 4 to 8 inches. Southwest Michigan, early planted corn fields approaching dent stage under irrigation. other areas, growth and development has been slowed by moderate to severe drought conditions. Soybeans expected to respond well to recent rains. Dry beans setting pods. Insecticide applications for potato leafhoppers and western bean cutworms made. Spider mite continued to be active in many areas several fields and various crops. Second cutting of hay northwest slow due to cool nights and light rain during day, while third cutting has wrapped up in central and west central Michigan. Oat harvest wrapping up. Potato harvest expected to begin this week central Michigan. Concord grapes at veraison. Wine grapes at bunch closure southwest and at green fruit northwest. Disease pressure has been low due to dry season. Loring, Canadian Harmony, and PF17 peaches ripening. Pears ranged from 48 mm northwest to 2.75 inches southwest. Paula Red and Zestar apples harvested. Codling moth numbers began declining. Blueberry harvest winding down; Elliotts machine harvested. Fall raspberry harvest underway. In southwest region, harvest continued on all crops. Many vine crops, including cantaloupe, watermelon, pumpkin and fall squash, have early set fruit that matured, followed by later set fruit which formed after hot weather. Squash and pumpkin fields, powdery mildew, squash bugs and viruses prevalent. Summer squash and zucchini harvest continued with fruit growing rapidly central region. Sweet corn, pickle and cucurbit harvest continued throughout State. Southeast region, leafhopper populations declining carrots, while mites continued to be a problem eggplant.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture 15% Very Short, 35% Short, 49% Adequate, 1% Surplus. Corn 95% Milk, 64% 2011, 65% avg.; 8% Silage Harvested, 0% 2011, 1% avg. Soybeans 2% Turning Yellow, 0% 2011, 1% avg. Dry Beans 99% Setting Pods, 66% 2011, NA% avg.; 75% Fully Podded, 18% 2011, NA% avg.; 23% Leaves Yellowing, 0% 2011, NA% avg.; condition 2% Very Poor, 5% Poor, 28% Fair, 55% Good, 10% Excellent. Sweet Corn 49% Harvested, 23% 2011, 23% avg. Potatoes 11% Harvested, 8% 2011, 10% avg.; condition 1% Poor, 13% Fair, 55% Good, 31% Excellent. Canola 23% Harvested, 5% 2011, 5% avg.; condition 1% Poor, 29% Fair, 43% Good, 27% Excellent. Sugarbeets condition 1% Very Poor, 3% Poor, 21% Fair, 62% Good, 13% Excellent. Sunflower condition 2% Poor, 19% Fair, 64% Good, 15% Excellent. Cooler, dry conditions prevailed during the week. Statewide, average temperatures were 3 degrees cooler than normal.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Soil moisture 1% very short, 14% short, 82% adequate, 3% surplus. Corn dough 100%, 100% 2011, 100% avg; dent 99%, 96% 2011, 97% avg; mature 85%, 64% 2011, 61% avg; harvested 32%, 9% 2011, 10% avg; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 10% fair, 50% good, 36% excellent. Hay-warm season hay harvested 82%, 78% 2011, 76% avg. Hay - warm season 1% poor, 11% fair, 67% good, 21% excellent. Peanuts harvested 1%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Rice mature 30%, 9% 2011, 16% avg. Sorghum heading 100%, 100% 2011, 99% avg; coloring 81%, 63% 2011, 74% avg; mature 42%, 19% 2011, 28% avg; condition 2% very poor, 2% poor, 46% fair, 32% good, 18% excellent. Soybeans turning color 31%, 14% 2011, 24% avg. Sweet potatoes harvested 0%, 0% 2011, 0% avg; condition 7% poor, 24% fair, 45% good, 24% excellent. Watermelons harvested 100%, 98% 2011, 99% avg. Livestock condition 4% poor, 18% fair, 63% good, 15% excellent. Mississippi received rain this past week except in the northern delta region. The added moisture has improved all crop conditions. Armyworms are infesting a few locations but the damage has been light so far.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Precipitation 0.24 inches. Temperatures were 2 degrees below to 1 degree above average. Topsoil moisture 89% very short, 10% short, 1% adequate. Subsoil moisture supply 88% short, 11% short, 1% adequate. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 59%. Supply of hay and other roughages 57% very short, 32% short, 11% adequate. Stock water supplies 67% very short, 24% short, 9% adequate.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 6.8, 6.5 last year. Topsoil moisture 44% very short, 8% last year; 41% short, 44% last year; 14% adequate, 46% last year; 1% surplus, 2% last year. Subsoil moisture 34% very short, 6% last year; 43% short, 29% last year; 23% adequate, 62% last year. Camelina harvested 5%, 8% last year. Canola turning 70%, 69% last year; harvested 5%. Dry peas harvested 86%, 21% last year. Lentils harvested 82%, 21% last year. Oats turning 99%, 61% last year; harvested 51%, 10% last year; condition 11% very poor, 0% last year; 16% poor, 5% last year; 25% fair, 39% last year; 42% good, 52% last year; 6% excellent, 4% last year. Durum wheat turning 99%, 43% last year; wheat harvested 40; condition 3% very poor, 4% last year; 6% poor, 4% last year; 19% fair, 20% last year; 71% good, 59% last year; 1% excellent, 13% last year. Alfalfa hay harvest second cutting 48%, 43% last year. Other hay harvest second cutting 36%, 30% last year. Livestock moved from summer ranges—cattle and calves 5%. Livestock moved from summer ranges—sheep and lambs 3%. Hot days continued for most of Montana during the week ending August 12th. Scobey received the highest amount of precipitation for the week with 0.67 of an inch of moisture; while most other stations saw between 0.00 and 0.5 of an inch. High temperatures ranged from the upper 80s to the lower 100s, with the state-wide high temperature of 102 degrees recorded in Great Falls. A majority of stations reported lows in the 40s to low-50s. The coldest reported low of 29 degrees was recorded in West Yellowstone followed by Wisdom and Cooke City with 32 degrees.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 72% very short, 24% short, 4% adequate. Subsoil moisture 70% very short, 26% short, 4% adequate. Irrigated corn conditions rated 2% very poor, 11% poor, 36% fair, 45% good, 6% excellent. Dryland corn conditions rated 50% very poor, 30% poor, 18% fair, 2% good. Soybeans turning color 2%. Dry beans blooming 97%, 96% 2011, 96% avg; setting pods 75%, 68% 2011, 68% avg; conditions rated 2% very poor, 8% poor, 39% fair, 45% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa 3rd cutting 91%, 46% 2011, 50% avg; 4th cutting 10; conditions rated 42% very poor, 26% poor, 18% fair, 13% good, 1% excellent. Wild hay harvested 94%, 80% 2011, 50% avg. Temperatures moderated, however with only limited precipitation crop conditions continued to decline. Drought damaged corn fields continue to be chopped for silage or baled for hay. A few fields of corn were harvested for grain in some southeastern counties, but progress is limited and not widespread. Irrigation remains active as crop progress advances. Fields are being prepared for seeding of winter wheat in the West. Cattle are being removed from pastures and receiving supplemental feed. Light rain fell in all districts with amounts averaging less than one third of an inch. A few isolated pockets in the Central and East Central Districts received over one inch of rainfall. Temperatures were 1 degree above normal in the Northwest and Southwest Districts while averaging 2 degrees below normal for the rest of the state. Highs reached triple digits in many areas and lows were mostly in the low 50's.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Several large wildfires are currently burning in Nevada. Thirteen fires have burned a total of 539,686 acres. The Holloway fire is the largest, covering 336,152 acres and is 48 percent contained. This fire is 25 miles east of Denio. Temperatures remained warm with some precipitation during the week. Weekly average temperatures ranged from three to eight degrees above normal. Las Vegas temperature hit 112 degrees and other weather stations recorded highs between 94 and 103 degrees. Precipitation totaled 0.02 inch in Elko, 0.23 inch in Ely, 0.16 inch in Eureka, and 0.03 inch in Tonopah. Rain and thunder storms limited some fieldwork. Rain damaged some cut hay fields and helped some outlying rangelands. High temperatures and afternoon winds accelerated the drying of forages. Pasture and range conditions were in poor to very poor condition. Irrigated crops were in generally good condition. Second cutting of alfalfa neared completion. Wheat was being harvested. Potatoes have mostly bloomed. 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 5.1. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 31% short, 62% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 32% short, 62% adequate, 3% surplus. Pasture condition 1% very poor, 19% poor, 34% fair, 45% good, 1% excellent. Maine Potatoes <5% harvested, 0% 2011, 0% avg, condition 10% fair, 46% good, 44% excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes 10% harvested, 10% 2011, 5% avg, condition 10% fair, 90% good. Rhode Island Potatoes 10% harvested, 5% 2011, 10% avg, condition 50% good, 50% excellent. Maine Oats 5% harvested, 0% 2011, <5% avg, condition 4% fair, 28% good, 68% excellent. Maine Barley 20% harvested, 0% 2011, 5% avg, condition 20% good, 80% excellent. Field Corn condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 23% fair, 45% good, 20% excellent. Sweet Corn 45% harvested, 40% 2011, 45% avg, condition 9% poor, 22% fair, 67% good, 2% excellent. Broadleaf Tobacco 40% harvested, 15% 2011, 30% avg, condition 2% very poor, 18% poor, 26% fair, 54% good. Shade Tobacco 85% harvested, 55% 2011, 50% avg. First Crop Hay 99% harvested, 99% 2011, 95% avg. Second Crop Hay 80% harvested, 65% 2011, 65% avg. Third Crop Hay 15%

harvested, 5% 2011, 10% avg, condition 17% poor, 39% fair, 44% good. Apples <5% harvested, <5% 2011, <5% avg, size 19% below average, 59% average, 22% above average, condition 3% very poor, 20% poor, 25% fair, 46% good, 6% excellent. Peaches 40% harvested, 50% 2011, 45% avg, size 19% below average, 65% average, 16% above average, condition 16% poor, 18% fair, 55% good, 11% excellent. Pears <5% harvested, 0% 2011, <5% 2011, set 18% below average, 82% average, size 8% below average, 91% average, 1% above average, condition 10% poor, 38% fair, 52% good. Massachusetts Cranberries set 50% average, 50% above average, size 70% average, 30% above average, condition 80% good, 20% excellent. Highbush Blueberries 80% harvested, 65% 2011, 70% average. Maine Wild Blueberries 40% harvested, 30% 2011, 30% avg, size 20% below average, 60% average, 20% above average, condition 20% good, 80% excellent. It was a hot, humid week in New England with widespread precipitation during the latter half of the week. Strong storms during August 10 and 11 brought high winds and welcomed heavy downpours. A few areas received an overabundance of rain over a short period of time, resulting in saturated soils. Average temperatures for the week ranged from 4 degrees above normal in Maine to 6 degrees above normal in Rhode Island. Total precipitation for the week ranged from 0.3 to 5.2 inches. General activities included irrigating, cultivating, applying protective sprays, baling dry hay and chopping haylage, and harvesting fruits and vegetables.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 5.5. Topsoil moisture was rated 15% short, 80% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture was rated 20% short, 75% adequate, 5% surplus. Temperatures reached highs in the low 90s and lows in the upper 50s across the Garden State. New Jersey received some much needed rain this past week. Recent rain events appear to have helped soybeans and vegetable crops. Unfortunately, some peach, apple, and tomato damage from hail was reported. High winds caused damage to some sweet corn fields. Vegetable crops are doing well. Other farming activities included harvesting fruits, planting fall vegetables, irrigation, and cutting and bailing hay. Milk production was slightly lower than average due to the heat and humidity.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 53% very short, 39% short and 8% adequate. Wind damage 22% light, 2% moderate and 1% severe; 75% cotton damaged and 49% sorghum. No hail damage reported. Alfalfa 5% very poor, 4% poor, 18% fair, 70% good and 3% excellent; 75% fourth cutting complete. 20% fifth cutting complete. Cotton 3% very poor, 8% poor, 28% fair, 21% good and 40% excellent; 91% squared; 60% setting bolls; 5% bolls opening. Corn 1% very poor,7% poor, 48% fair, 25% good and 19% excellent; 81% silked; 25% dough; 7% dent; 5% Silage harvested. Irrigated Sorghum 6% poor, 74% fair, 20% good; 34% headed; 2% coloring. Dryland Sorghum 60% very poor, 35% poor and 5% fair; 17% headed; 2% coloring. Peanut 3% very poor, 5% poor, 73% fair, 15% good; 4% excellent; 87% pegging. Chile 3% very poor, 4% poor, 43% fair, 45% good and 5% excellent; 15% harvested green. Onions 98% harvested. Apples 53% fair and 47% good. Pecans 10% fair, 85% good and 5% excellent. Cattle condition 14% very poor, 39% poor, 40% fair, 7% good. Sheep condition 24% very poor, 45% poor, 21% fair and 10% good. The New Mexico weather during the past week upper level high pressure center was parked over the Four Corners area and couple of cold fronts move into the state, first stall over the far Northeast and second move more West and South bringing moisture. The temperatures were 2 to 12 degrees above normal. Rainfall reports 1.08 at Red River, Gallup 0.66 and only 0.01 at Clayton.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Soil moisture 14% very short, 44% short, 41% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay crops 18% poor, 47% fair, 32% good, 3% excellent. Oats 65% harvested, 47% last year; condition 6% poor, 23% fair, 66% good, 5% excellent. Wheat 99% harvested, 98% last year. Corn 13% poor, 36% fair, 47% good, 4% excellent. Soybeans 7% poor, 30% fair, 57% good, 6% excellent. Apples 4% harvested, 13% last year, 12% avg; condition 30% poor, 27% fair, 42% good, 1% excellent. Peaches 51% harvested, 58% last year, 53% avg; condition 35% poor, 26% fair, 38% good, 1% excellent. Pears 7% harvested, 17% last year; condition 25% poor, 28% fair, 45% good, 2% excellent. Sweet cherries 95% harvested, 100% last year, 98% avg. Tart cherries 91% harvested, 100% last year, 97% avg. Grapes 28% poor, 45% fair, 27% good. Strawberries 27% poor, 34% fair, 36% good, 3% excellent. Sweet corn 33% harvested, 32% last year, 32% avg; condition 14% poor, 43% fair, 40% good, 3% excellent. Onions 29% harvested, 35% last year, 31% avg; condition 23% poor, 18% fair, 11% good, 48% excellent. Snap beans 33% harvested, 26% last year, 37% avg; condition 10% poor, 35% fair, 52% good, 3% excellent. Cabbage 44% harvested, 37% last year, 35% avg; condition 11% poor, 33% fair, 55% good, 1% excellent. Tomatoes 29% harvested, 30% last year, 31% avg; condition 7% poor, 21% fair, 57% good, 15% excellent. Lettuce 46% harvested. The average rainfall for the state was above normal. Temperatures ranged from 92 to 47 degrees. The average temperature was above normal.

NORTH CAROLINA: There were 4.7 days suitable for field work, compared to 5.7 the previous week. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 1% very short, 10% short, 78% adequate and 11% surplus. The state received mostly above normal precipitation and average temperatures the week ending August 12, 2012. Good rainfall throughout most of the state has helped improve soil moisture conditions in many areas.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture supplies 13% very short, 39% short, 47% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies 13% very short, 42% short, 44% adequate, 1% surplus. Durum wheat turning 96% this week, 83% last week, 28% last year, 56% average; harvested 36% this week, 26% last week, 1% last year, 9% average; condition 11% poor, 30% fair, 57% good, 2% excellent. Canola turning 98% this week, 92% last week, 63% last year, 73% average; swathed 73% this week, 50% last week, 10% last year, 29% average; harvested 21% this week, 5% last week, 0% last year, 5% average; condition 10% poor, 27% fair, 57% good, 6% excellent. Corn for silage chopped 2% this week, 0% last year, 0% average. Dry edible beans fully podded 76% this week, 41% last week, 13% last year, 27% average; lower leaves yellowing 29% this week, 10% last week, 0% last year, 4% average; dropping leaves 7% this week, 1% last week, 0% last year, 0% average; condition 2% very poor, 12% poor, 37% fair, 41% good, 8% excellent. Dry edible peas mature 98% this week, 94% last week, 60% last year, 86% average; harvested 77% this week, 59% last week, 0% last year, 39% average. Flaxseed turning 84% this week, 78% last week, 32% last year, 50% average; harvested 21% this week, 13% last week, 0% last year, 1% average; condition 7% poor, 29% fair, 62% good, 2% excellent. Lentils harvested 81% this week, 75% last week, 0% last year, 26% average. Potatoes vines killed 10% this week, 9% last week, 0% last year, 3% average; dug 3% this week, 0% last year, 0% average; condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 34% fair, 49% good, 5% excellent. Sugarbeet condition 6% poor, 26% fair, 57% good, 11% excellent. Sunflower blooming 96% this week, 87% last week, 55% last year, 67% average; ray flowers dried dropped 11% this week, 2% last week, 0% last year, 2% average; bracts turned yellow 1% this week, 0% last week, 0% last year, 0% average; condition 4% poor, 26% fair, 65% good, 5% excellent. Stockwater supplies 11% very short, 35% short, 53% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay condition 14% very poor, 31% poor, 38% fair, 15% good, 2% excellent. Second cutting of alfalfa hay 83% complete. First cutting of other hay 92% complete. Continued favorable weather conditions throughout most of last week advanced harvest progress across the state. However, much needed precipitation was received during the weekend over much of the state. Though harvest was slowed by rain in some areas over the weekend, small

grain producers made good progress harvesting their crops last week. Reporters noted that even though precipitation was received last week, pastures continued to remain stressed.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 5.5. Top soil moisture 37% very short, 34% short, 28% adequate, 1% surplus. Apples condition 24% very poor, 18% poor, 33% fair, 20% good, 5% excellent. Hay condition 27% very poor, 30% poor, 29% fair, 12% good, 2% excellent. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 11% poor, 43% fair, 38% good, 6% excellent. Corn silage harvested 9%, 1% 2011, n/a avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 71%, 48% 2011, 56% avg; 4th cutting 15%, 5% 2011, 4% avg. Other hay 2nd cutting 87%, 83% 2011, 84% avg; 3rd cutting 25%, 13% 2011, 18% avg. Summer apples harvested 72%, 59% 2011, 67% avg. Peaches harvested 75%, 62% 2011, 61% avg. Cucumbers harvested 72%, 53% 2011, 57% avg. Potatoes harvested 13%, 19% 2011, 22% avg. Processing tomatoes harvested 30%, 2% 2011, 6% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 78% very short, 20% short, 2% adequate. Subsoil moisture 71% very short, 26% short, 3% adequate. Winter wheat plowed 90% this week, 89% last week, 83% last year, 90% average. Rye plowed 86% this week, 83% last week, 83% last year, 87% average. Oats plowed 90% this week, 89% last week, 82% last year, 89% average. Corn condition 13% very poor, 23% poor, 32% fair, 31% good, 1% excellent; dough 89% this week, 79% last week, 92% last year, 88% average; dent 62% this week, 56% last week, 68% last year, 50% average; mature 43% this week, 36% last week, 37% last year, 24% average; harvested 25% this week, 15% last week, 6% last year, n/a average. Soybeans condition 18% very poor, 43% poor, 28% fair, 11% good; blooming 73% this week, 62% last week, 73% last year, 71% average; setting pods 35% this week, 26% last week, 35% last year, 38% average. Peanuts setting pods 73% this week, 54% last week, 44% last year, 61% average. Cotton squaring 95% this week, 84% last week, 75% last year, 89% average. Alfalfa condition 27% very poor, 40% poor, 23% fair, 10% good; 3rd cutting 86% this week, 85% last week, 31% last year, 80% average; 4th cutting 19% this week, 13% last week, n/a last year, 35% average. Other hay condition 29% very poor, 39% poor, 26% fair, 5% good, 1% excellent; 2nd cutting 51% this week, 46% last week, 14% last year, 30% average. Watermelons harvested 83% this week, 82% last week, 93% last year, 77% average. Livestock condition 3% very poor, 16% poor, 46% fair, 32% good, 3% excellent. A few showers fell throughout the week but only averaged three tenths of precipitation for the state. The deficit of rainfall continued to affect crop and livestock producers alike. Irrigation water is limited as are livestock water sources. Very little progress was made in small grain fields, although plowing was in line with the five-year average. Corn harvest was underway, with corn still rated mostly good to fair. Soybean and cotton conditions dropped significantly, rated fair to poor.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 23% very short, 46% short, 31% adequate. Subsoil moisture 27% very short, 33% short, 39% adequate. Alfalfa Hay Second Cutting 81%, 71% 2011, 90% average. Spring Wheat Harvested 49%, 19% 2011, 61% average; Condition 8% poor, 30% fair, 51% good, 11% excellent. Barley Condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 23% fair, 58% good, 13% excellent. Corn Condition 20% fair, 79% good, 1% excellent. Last week continued to be seasonably warm, as highs remained to be in triple digits for several areas, & many others reaching the high 90's. Medford had the highest recorded temperature at 105 degrees, experiencing near 100 degrees or over most of last week. The Dalles also climbed to 105 degrees, above its normal measured high for this time of year. There were no reports of freezing temperatures, with Christmas Valley & Lorrella having the lowest recorded temperature of 36 degrees. Severe thunderstorms early last week in Klamath County generated strong winds, rain, hail, thunder & lightning, causing some wind-related damage to crops. Another storm also hit Jackson County, downing a few trees & causing some damage. Very little precipitation occurred this past week, as most stations reported no measured rainfall. Klamath Falls received the most rain, with 0.58 inches resulting from severe thunderstorms, above its normal measure amount for this time of summer season. Wheat harvest mostly done in several areas but not complete. Yields were good. Limited harvest of grain has begun in Klamath County. Haying was active. Field corn tasseling & ears setting, irrigation ongoing in the Willamette Valley. Flailing straw removed from grass seed fields. Blueberry & blackberry harvests have been progressing well, with initial yields looking good. Tart cherry harvests continued as well last week in Yamhill & Hood River counties. Growers began to prepare for pear harvests. Grapes were looking good. Local apricots were ripening & Asian pears were sizing in Washington County. Routine summer orchard operations continued throughout the Hood River Valley. Filbertworm has been found in Lane County, but in small numbers. No sign of walnut husk flies there yet, although there was some spraying for the fly in Yamhill County. Green bean harvests have looked good so far. Bush beans, along with green beans, were going to processor. Cole crops were abundant in Lane County, namely broccoli & cauliflower. Zucchini was also plentiful. Onion harvest has just started in Malheur County. New evergreen shrubs were planted & irrigated. Cows, calves, buffalo & their calves were doing well in Washington County, all were on supplemental feeding. Ranchers in Umatilla County began to wean their spring calves. The lack of rain has led to increased fire danger, & previous fires have had a significant impact on ranchers in Malheur County.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5. Soil moisture 19% short, 78% adequate and 3% surplus. Corn silked 98% this week, 94% last week, 91% last year and 91% average. Corn height 80" this week, 80" last week, 82" last year and 80" average. Potato harvest 22% this week, 20% last week, 6% last year and 9% average. Alfalfa third cutting 82% this week, 70% last week, 74% last year and 67% average; fourth cutting 17% this week, 7% last week, 3% last year and 6% average. Timothy/clover second cutting 89% this week, 80% last week, 79% last year and 73% average. Peaches harvested 92% this week, 86% last week, 46% last year and 58% average. Apples harvested 38% this week, 32% last week, 19% last year and 21% average. Soybeans condition 5% poor, 27% fair, 52% fair, and 16% excellent. Quality of hay made 1% poor, 36% fair, 52% good, 11% excellent. Apples condition 1% very poor, 17% fair, 43% good, 39% excellent. Fall plowing 6% this week, 1% last week, 6% last year, 5% average. Field activities for the week included haymaking, spraying, seeding alfalfa, and spreading lime and fertilizer.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Soil moisture 1% very short, 17% short, 75% adequate, 7% surplus. Corn 1% very poor, 6% poor, 33% fair, 50% good, 10% excellent. Soybeans 1% very poor, 8% poor, 33% fair, 53% good, 5% excellent. Livestock condition 2% poor, 25% fair, 69% good, 4% excellent. Corn doughed 100%, 100% 2011, 99% avg; matured 91%, 83% 2011, 75% avg; harvested 25%. Soybeans bloomed 65%, 83% 2011, 80% avg; pods set 30%, 29% 2011, 42% avg. Cotton squared 99%, 95% 2011, 98% avg. Winter wheat harvested 100%, 100% 2011, 100% avg. Oats harvested 100%, 100% 2011, 100% avg. Tobacco harvested 68%, 68% 2011, 59% avg; stalks destroyed 22%, 19% 2011, 11% avg. Hay other hay 95%, 97% 2011, 94% avg. Peaches harvested 97%, 87% 2011, 82% avg. Watermelons harvested 98%, 98% 2011, 95% avg. Cantaloupes harvested 99%, 97% 2011, 95% avg. Steady storms brought much needed rainfall to South Carolina during the week ending August 12, 2012. Multiple inches of rain fell across the State starting Monday and continued through Friday. Scattered storms were observed during the weekend but mainly sunny skies and warmer temperatures were present on Saturday and Sunday. Soil moisture conditions were greatly improved to 1% very short, 17% short, 75% adequate and 7% surplus. Field crops and livestock conditions

improved due to the lower temperatures and increase in rainfall. The State average rainfall for the period was 3.2 inches. The State average temperature for the period was one degree below normal with 4.9 days suitable for fieldwork.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 51% very short, 36% short, 13% adequate. Subsoil moisture 53% very short, 35% short, 11% adequate, 1% surplus. Barley harvested 95%, 29% 2011, 49% avg. Corn silage harvested 35%, 0% 2011, 1% avg. Sorghum silage harvested 20%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Soybeans dropping leaves 3%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Sunflower blooming 98%, 50% 2011, 52% avg; ray flowers dry 4%, 1% 2011, 3% avg; condition 7% very poor, 45% poor, 32% fair, 16% good. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting harvested 97%, 87% 2011, 87% avg; 3rd cutting harvested 51%, 19% 2011, 21% avg. Alfalfa hay 32% very poor, 42% poor, 22% fair, 4% good. Other hay harvested 97%, 94% 2011, 92% avg. Feed supplies 14% very short, 43% short, 42% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 22% very short, 38% short, 40% adequate. Cattle condition 4% poor, 27% fair, 61% good, 8% excellent. Sheep condition 2% poor, 19% fair, 69% good, 10% excellent. Weather conditions improved slightly with precipitation and cooler temperatures seen across parts of the state. Major activities last week included final harvesting of small grains, hauling water for livestock, caring for livestock and cutting silage.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 29% short, 56% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 18% very short, 35% short, 43% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn Silage 71% harvested, 38% 2011, 36% avg. Tobacco 74% topped, 60% 2011, 62% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 13% poor, 30% fair, 47% good, 9% excellent. Burley tobacco 21% harvested, 17% 2011, 12% avg. Dark Air Cured tobacco 17% harvested, 22% 2011, 18% avg. Dark Fire Cured tobacco 13% harvested, 24% 2011, 19% avg. Corn grain harvest began, a third of the corn crop is physiologically mature. Except corn, crops fair-to-good condition. West Tennessee needs a soaking rain. Soybeans began to drop leaves. Most is blooming and setting pods. Pastures continued to green-up and rebound. Main farming activities tobacco topping, hay, silage, and tobacco harvesting, and pesticide applications.

TEXAS: Portions of North Texas, the Northern Plains, and the Edwards Plateau received 1 inch of rain last week with isolated areas reporting up to 2 inches. Most other areas of the state received scattered showers. In the High Plains, small grain farmers were applying manure in preparation for fall seeding. Some producers in the Edwards Plateau were waiting for rain before plowing fields. Irrigated cotton made progress in the Plains and Trans-Pecos. Many fields had reached cut-out stage. Dry land cotton remained greatly in need of moisture with abandonment of some cotton acres continuing. Corn, sorghum, and peanuts were also lacking moisture in the Plains and elsewhere. In East Texas and the Edwards Plateau, corn and sorghum harvest was in full swing. In South Texas, most peanuts were in pegging stage and irrigation was active on peanut fields. Peach harvest was winding down in areas of the Cross Timbers and the Edwards Plateau. Pecan nut-fill continued in orchards around the state, with irrigation heavy in some areas and some premature nut drop being reported. Fruit harvest continued in East Texas. Pasture conditions varied across Texas depending on recent rainfall, though in most areas, pastures were stressed and showing little growth due to high heat and lack of moisture. Hay production continued in some areas, but at a slower-than-usual pace. Grass fires were a problem in parts of North Texas. Livestock condition was generally fair to good around the state. In the Edwards Plateau, livestock weaning was underway. Sell-off of lambs and goats slowed in some areas as ranchers prepared for fall breeding.

UTAH: Days Suitable For Field Work 7. Subsoil Moisture 32% very short, 42% short, 26% adequate. Irrigation Water Supplies 38% very short, 31% short, 31% adequate. Winter Wheat harvested 92%, 47% 2011, 64% avg. Spring Wheat harvested 76%, 17% 2011, 39% avg; condition 1% very poor, 16% poor, 30% fair, 45% good, 8% excellent. Barley harvested (grain) 78%, 37% 2011, 52% avg; Condition 10% poor, 27% fair, 48% good, 15% excellent. Oats harvested for Hay or Silage 81%, 79% 2011, 88% avg. Corn silked (tasseled) 87%, 50% 2011, 76% avg; condition 10% poor, 22% fair, 52% good, 16% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 2nd Cutting 100%, 82% 2011, 87% avg; 3rd Cutting 81%. Other Hay Cut 96%, 99% 2011, 93% avg. Cattle and calves condition 3% poor, 29% fair, 60% good, 8% excellent. Sheep Condition 4% poor, 20% fair, 68% good, 8% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 21% very short, 36% short, 43% adequate. Apricots harvested 96%, 95% 2011, 94% avg. Tart Cherries harvested 100%, 63% 2011, 87% avg. Dry conditions continue to be dominant over most of the state. However, some areas received considerable rain Friday night. Iron and nearby counties are dealing with the effects of heavy rain fall. Irrigation water is running out in northern counties which may have a serious effect on the corn crop. Many producers in the state expect to either sell or feed out their cattle starting next month. In Box Elder County producers are busy baling straw and alfalfa hay and are irrigating corn and alfalfa as needed. Third crop alfalfa is reported in good condition. No burning of stubble has occurred this year due to the fire ban. Some farmers have worked their wheat stubble and are planning to irrigate the fields if possible to get enough moisture to plant fall wheat. Farmers on non irrigated acreage are waiting for a rain to get enough moisture to plant. There is little to no moisture in the planting depth range of their soil and even deeper in some cases. Winter wheat harvest is nearing completion with reported yields being variable but quality of wheat is reported as good. Spider mites have been a problem in many corn fields. The onion crop is reported in good condition as onions are beginning to mature. Irrigation water is disappearing quickly in Cache County with water supplies now virtually gone. Small grain yields have been respectable, irrigated alfalfa and corn are in good condition. Soil conditions are extremely dry. Beaver County producers are between 2nd and 3rd cuttings of hay depending on location and corn condition is reported to be good. In Duchesne County, irrigation water is running out during a critical time for corn producers. Corn in the county is in the tassel stage and is reported in good condition at this time. The third cutting of hay has begun and is reported to be in better condition than previous cuttings. In Iron County, much of the 2nd crop of alfalfa was down when it rained. In Box Elder County, the lack of moisture continues to be a concern for livestock producers. They will be coming off of summer ranges in mid to late September and producers are very concerned about having any pasture when they bring livestock home. Concerns about expected hay prices are motivating ranchers to cull cattle and ship lambs and calves earlier than normal. Cache County cattle and sheep producers are very concerned about having adequate fall grazing for their livestock. In Iron County, heavy rains continue to improve soil moisture and range conditions with warm season grasses responding well. Although mountain ranges in Duchesne County have been receiving considerable moisture, producers are concerned about adequate winter moisture for next year. Producers are expecting to either feed their livestock in September or sell out. In Beaver County, livestock are reported in good condition.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 32% short, 58% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 45% short, 48% adequate, 2% surplus. Livestock 1% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 54% good, 16% excellent. Other Hay 6% very poor, 26% poor, 34% fair, 30% good, 4% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 7% poor, 22% fair, 62% good, 9% excellent. Corn 17% very poor, 25% poor, 26% fair, 25% good, 7% excellent; Silked 98%, 97% 2011, 97% 5-yr avg; Dough 85%, 75% 2011, 77% 5-yr avg; Dent 57%, 51% 2011, 48% 5-yr avg; Silage harvested 54%, 24% 2011, 22% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 2% very poor, 12% poor, 29% fair, 42% good, 15% excellent. Soybeans Blooming

74%, 69% 2011, 74% 5-yr avg; Setting Pods 39%, 42% 2011, 41% 5-yr avg. Flue Cured Tobacco 16% very poor, 30% poor, 25% fair, 21% good, 8% excellent; harvested 17%, 19% 2011, 22% 5-yr avg. Burley Tobacco 1% very poor, 4% poor, 33% fair, 44% good, 18% excellent; harvested 2%, 8% 2011, 4% 5-yr avg. Fire-Cured Tobacco 15% very poor, 22% poor, 35% fair, 26% good, 2% excellent; harvested 2%, 29% 2011, 12% 5-yr avg. All Apples 19% very poor, 34% fair, 47% good. Summer Apples Harvested 44%, 54% 2011, 56% 5-yr avg. Fall Apples harvested 22%, 0% 2011, 0% 5 yr avg. Peaches Harvested 70%, 65% 2011, 66% 5-yr avg. Grapes 9% fair, 90% good, 1% excellent. Oats 31% fair, 63% good, 6% excellent; harvested 24%, 0% 2011, 0% 5 yr avg. Crop improvement had been noted across the state as widespread, scattered thunderstorms have revitalized many crops and pasture lands. Continued improved soil moisture levels and moderate temperatures have allowed crops in dryer areas to recover significantly. Soybeans are responding positively to improved weather conditions, while cotton and peanuts are having a great year. The heat has diminished the quality of some tobacco in central Virginia. Many farmers are seeing the first hatchings of corn earworm and armyworms, with some kudzu bugs in the southern regions. Farmer's activities this week included scouting and spraying for pests, attending field days and preparing for the harvest season.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 31% short, 57% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 35% short, 62% adequate, 1% surplus. Irrigation water supply 2% short, 89% adequate and 9% surplus. Hay and Roughage 10% short, 88% adequate and 2% surplus. Potatoes 43% fair, 54% good, and 3% excellent; Harvested 18% harvested, 9% last week, 18% last year, 28% five-year average. Field Corn 43% fair, 46% good, 11% excellent; Silked 68%, 65% last week, 57% last year, 72% five-year average; Doughed 7%, 3% last week, 1% last year, 14% five-year average. Dry Peas Harvested 21%, 20% last week, 13% last year, 56% five-year average. Processing Green Peas Harvested 100%, 95% last week, 95% last year, 98% five-year average. Alfalfa Hay First Cutting 100%, 99% last week, 100% last year, 100% five-year average; Second Cutting 90%, 75% last week, 77% last year, 84% five-year average; Third Cutting 30%, 1% last week, 9% last year, 31% five-year average. Field activity was high as the weather was hot and dry last week. With no rain in wheat and barley growing counties, the conditions were excellent for harvest. Producers were working hard to harvest winter wheat quickly as yields were average to above average in the southeastern portion of the state. Dry pea harvest was winding down in Walla Walla County. With the second cutting of hay coming to a close in most counties, producers saw good quality and yields. Field corn was growing well and progress was behind the five-year averages. In Yakima County, peaches, nectarines and plums were harvested. The apple crop was sizing and coloring up nicely as growers irrigated to offset the heat. Fruit producers also sprayed fruit protectant to prevent sunburn and laid down reflective ground cover. In Klickitat County, producers were seeing the new pest Spotted Wing Drosophila (SWD), in Dallesport and other Columbia Gorge fruit and berry production areas. The most affected crops were the cherries and blueberries. Pasture conditions took a hit with another hot, dry week Statewide. Several livestock producers in Douglas and Chelan Counties were taking advantage of emergency CRP grazing due to dry pasture conditions. Although to the north in Ferry County, cattle were doing well on range because of the ample early summer rains.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work was 5. Topsoil moisture was 4% very short, 27% short and 69% adequate, compared to 3% very short, 22% short, 68% adequate and 7% surplus last year. Corn conditions were 2% poor, 24% fair, 55% good, and 19% excellent. Corn was 92% silked, 79% in 2011, and 89% 5-year avg; doughing was 48%, 44% in 2011, 42% 5-year avg; dented was 8%, comparison data not available. Soybean conditions were 23% fair, 49% good, and 28% excellent. Soybeans were 82% blooming, 93% in 2011, and 93% 5-year avg; 66% setting pods, 62% in 2011, 65% 5-year avg. Hay conditions were 3% very poor, 17% poor, 40% fair, 37% good, and 3% excellent. Hay second cutting was 40%, 63% in 2011, and 50% 5-year avg. Apple conditions were 1% very poor, 7% poor, 33% fair, 43% good, and 16% excellent; 8% harvested, comparison data not available. Peaches were 57% harvested, 68% in 2011, 44% 5-year avg. Cattle and calves were 1% poor, 26% fair, 69% good, and 4% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 31% fair, 67% good, and 2% excellent. Farming activities included attending the State Fair in Lewisburg, harvesting apples and peaches, and general farming maintenance.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.3. Topsoil moisture 23% very short, 39% short, 37% adequate, and 1% surplus. Corn silked 97% this week, 93% last week, 93% last year, and 91% average. Third cutting hay 88% complete this week, 80% last week, 50% last year, 38% average; Fourth cutting 11% complete this week, n.a. last week, 0% last year, 0% average. This week brought cool, almost fall-like weather and scattered showers. Temperatures were below normal at all reporting stations for the first time since the week ending April 29. Precipitation was concentrated across the central and east parts of the state. Crops showed improvement this week where rains were received. The spottiness of recent rains has produced wide variations in crop condition and moisture stress from county to county and field to field. Yearly and seasonal precipitation totals remain below normal at all reporting stations except Green Bay. Reporters commented that yields have been adversely impacted by drought conditions. The dry soil conditions make continued timely rains critical to crop maturity. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures this week were 1 to 5 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 77 to 79 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 53 to 63 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.04 inches in La Crosse to 2.04 inches in Green Bay.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 7.0. Topsoil moisture 47% very short, 43% short, 10% adequate. Subsoil moisture 41% very short, 44% short, 15% adequate. Barley turning color 96%, 80% 2011, 86% avg; mature 83%, 75% 2011, 69% avg; harvest 73%, 61% 2011, 42% avg. Oats turning color 93%, 67% 2011, 80% avg.; mature 71%, 53% 2011, 57% avg; harvested 45%, 27% 2011, 26% avg; condition 8% very poor, 26% poor, 54% fair, 12% good. Spring wheat mature 95%, 47% 2011, 52% avg; harvested 74%, 16% 2011, 14% 2011; condition 7% very poor, 52% poor, 41% fair. Corn tasseled 97%, 96% 2011, 92% avg; silked 81%, 67% 2011, 60% avg; milk 27%, 19% 2011, 15% avg; condition 3% very poor, 16% poor, 44% fair, 36% good, 1% excellent. Dry beans bloom 94%, 90% 2011, 87% avg.; setting pods 72%, 70% 2011, 61% avg.; leaves turning color 8%, 8% 2011, 8% avg.; condition 5% poor, 52% fair, 40% good, 3% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 42% fair, 52% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa harvested second cutting 72%, 47% 2011, 47% avg; condition 14% very poor, 18% poor, 29% fair, 38% good, 1% excellent. Other hay harvested 79%, 74% 2011, 76% avg; condition 30% very poor, 25% poor, 28% fair, 17% good. Crop insect infestation 38% light, 11% moderate, 2% severe. Stock water supplies were 29% very short, 40% short, 31% adequate. Farm activities included harvesting barley, oats, spring wheat, alfalfa and other hay. High temperatures ranged from 82 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 102 degrees in Torrington. Low temperatures ranged from 32 degrees in Shirley Basin to 60 degrees in Lander. Average temperatures ranged from 60 degrees in Yellowstone to 77 degrees in Greybull, Worland, and Lander. Temperatures ranged from 2 to 13 degrees above normal across the State. Only twelve out of the 33 reporting stations received a tenth-inch of rain or more. Fourteen reporting stations are 4 or more inches behind normal precipitation levels. Uinta County reported no precipitation for the week, heavy smoke resulting from the Utah fires, and extreme rangeland drought. Sweetwater and Converse counties reported that dry conditions persist.

August 9 ENSO Update

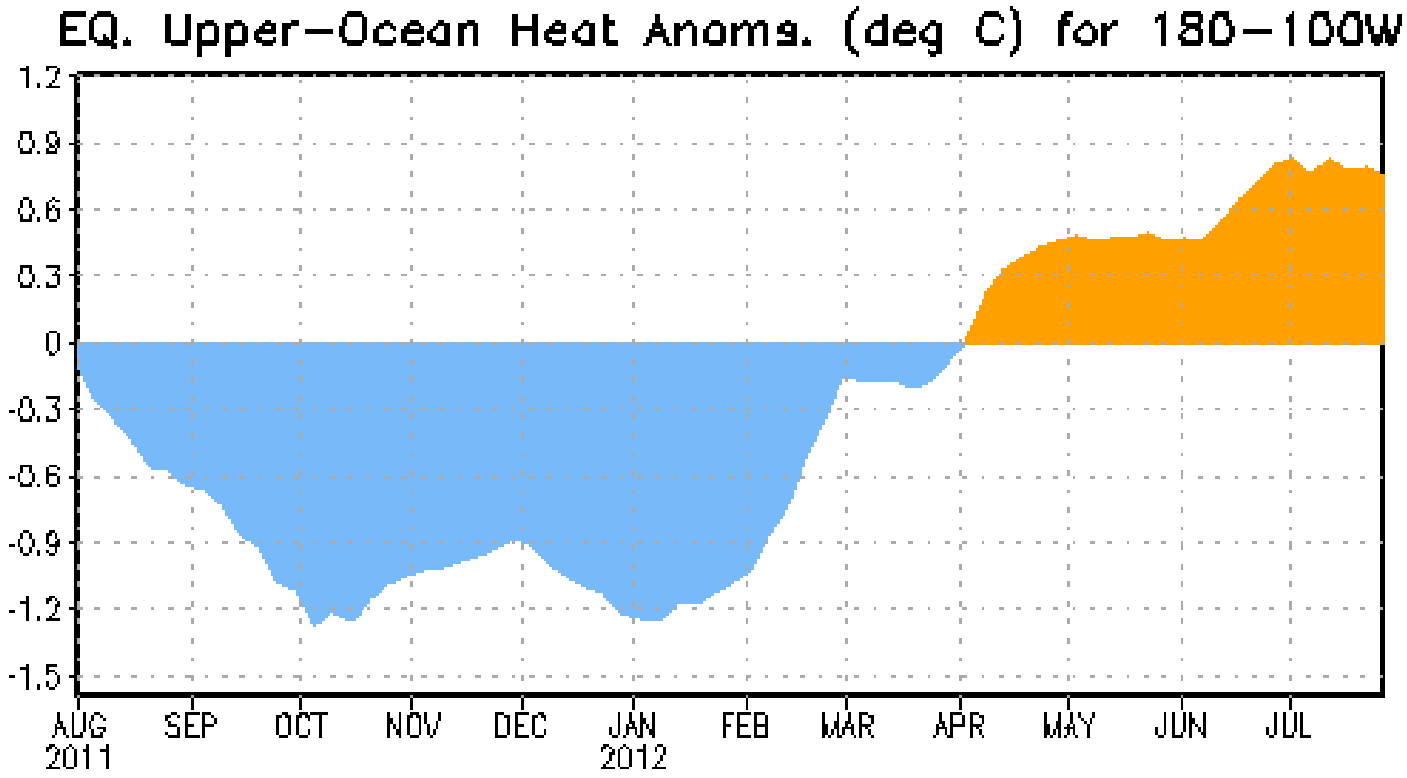


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180º-100ºW). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1982-2010 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: El Niño Watch

Synopsis: El Niño conditions are likely to develop during August or September 2012.

ENSO-neutral conditions continued during July 2012 despite above-average sea surface temperatures (SST) across the eastern Pacific Ocean. Reflecting this warmth, most of the weekly Niño index values remained near or greater than +0.5°C. The oceanic heat content anomalies (average temperature in the upper 300m of the ocean) also remained elevated during the month (Fig. 1), consistent with a large region of above-average temperatures at depth across the equatorial Pacific. Although sub-surface and surface temperatures were above average, many aspects of the tropical atmosphere were inconsistent with El Niño conditions. Upper-level and low-level trade winds were near average along the equator, while tropical convection remained enhanced over Indonesia. However, convection increased near and just west of the International Date Line, which may eventually reflect a progression towards El Niño. The lack of a clear atmospheric response to the positive oceanic anomalies indicates ongoing ENSO-neutral conditions.

Nearly all of the dynamical models favor the onset of El Niño beginning in July- September 2012. As in previous months, several statistical models predict ENSO-neutral conditions through the remainder of the year, but the average statistical forecast of Niño-3.4 increased compared to last month. Supported by model forecasts and the continued warmth across the Pacific Ocean, there is increased confidence for a weak-to-moderate El Niño during the Northern Hemisphere fall and winter 2012-13. El Niño conditions are likely to develop during August or September 2012 (see CPC/IRI consensus forecast).

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 6 September 2012. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

August 5-11, 2012

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Early week heat in southern Europe further reduced yield prospects for filling corn and sunflowers, while showers benefited corn in France and conditioned fields in Poland.

WESTERN FSU: Mostly dry, hot conditions were untimely for filling corn and sunflowers in the south, while increasingly wet weather favored filling small grains in northern crop districts.

EASTERN FSU: Dry, hot weather accelerated spring wheat drydown and harvesting.

MIDDLE EAST: Dry weather returned to Turkey, favoring summer crop maturation and seasonal fieldwork.

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon rain expanded into western portions of the region, providing much-needed moisture for cotton and groundnuts.

EAST ASIA: Inundating rain flooded sections of the Yangtze Valley.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: An increase in rainfall benefited rice in previously dry sections of Thailand.

AUSTRALIA: Moisture supplies remained adequate for winter grains and oilseeds in most of southern and eastern Australia, despite continued dryness.

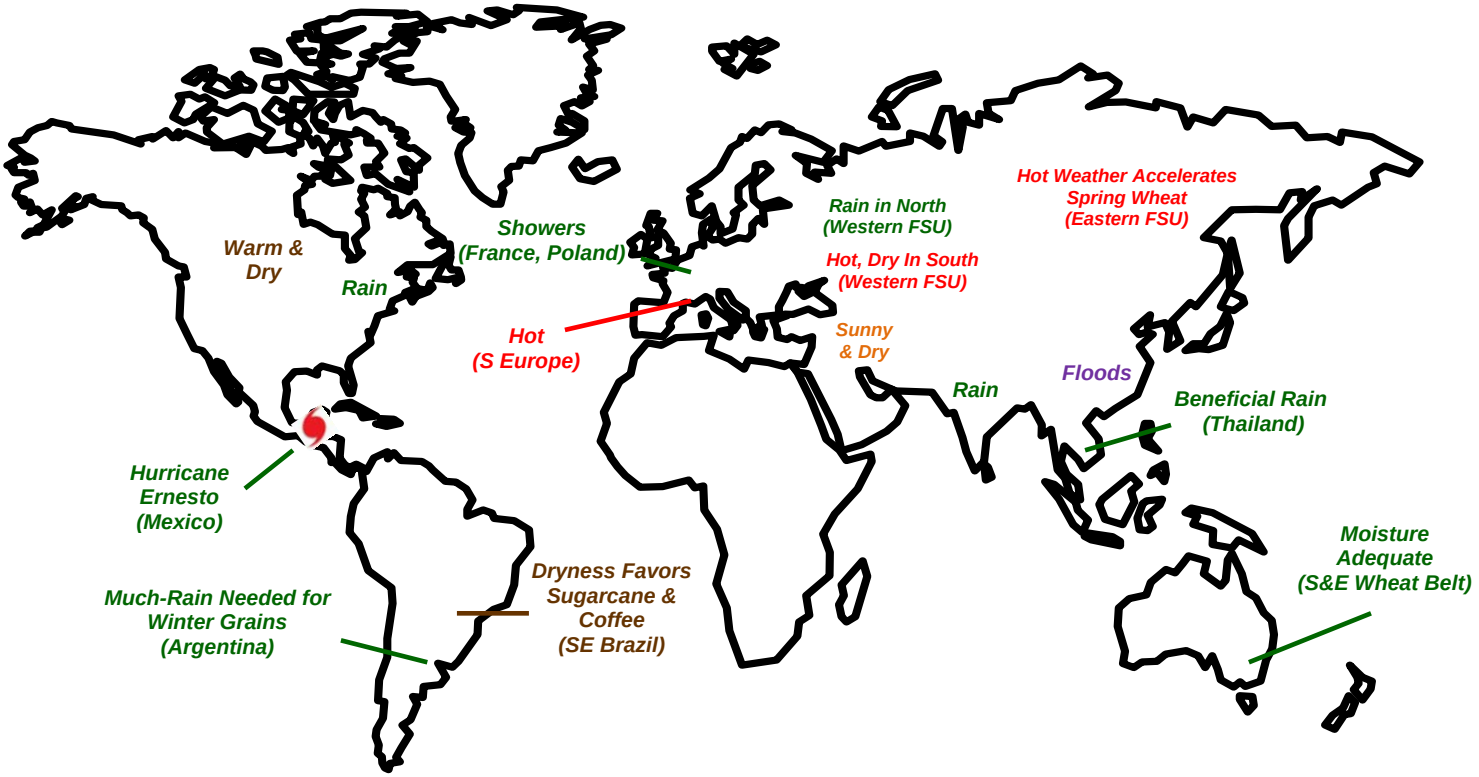
ARGENTINA: Widespread, locally heavy rain improved winter grain prospects.

BRAZIL: Warm, mostly dry weather spurred winter grain growth while supporting sugarcane and coffee harvesting.

MEXICO: Hurricane Ernesto brought locally heavy rain and flooding to the southeast.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Warm, mostly dry weather aided drydown and harvesting of early planted spring grains and oilseeds.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Late-week rain brought additional relief from dryness to Ontario's corn and soybeans.



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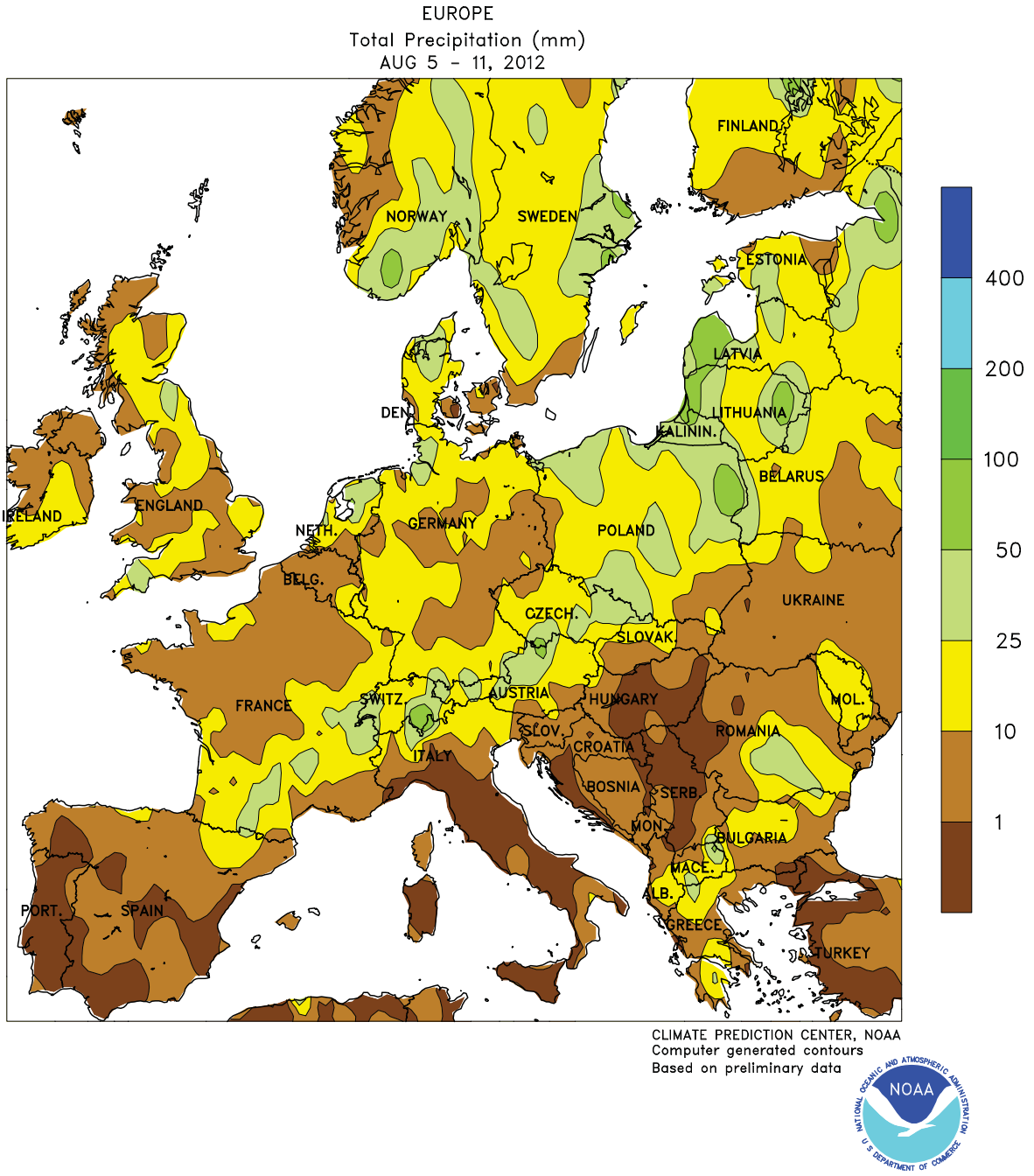
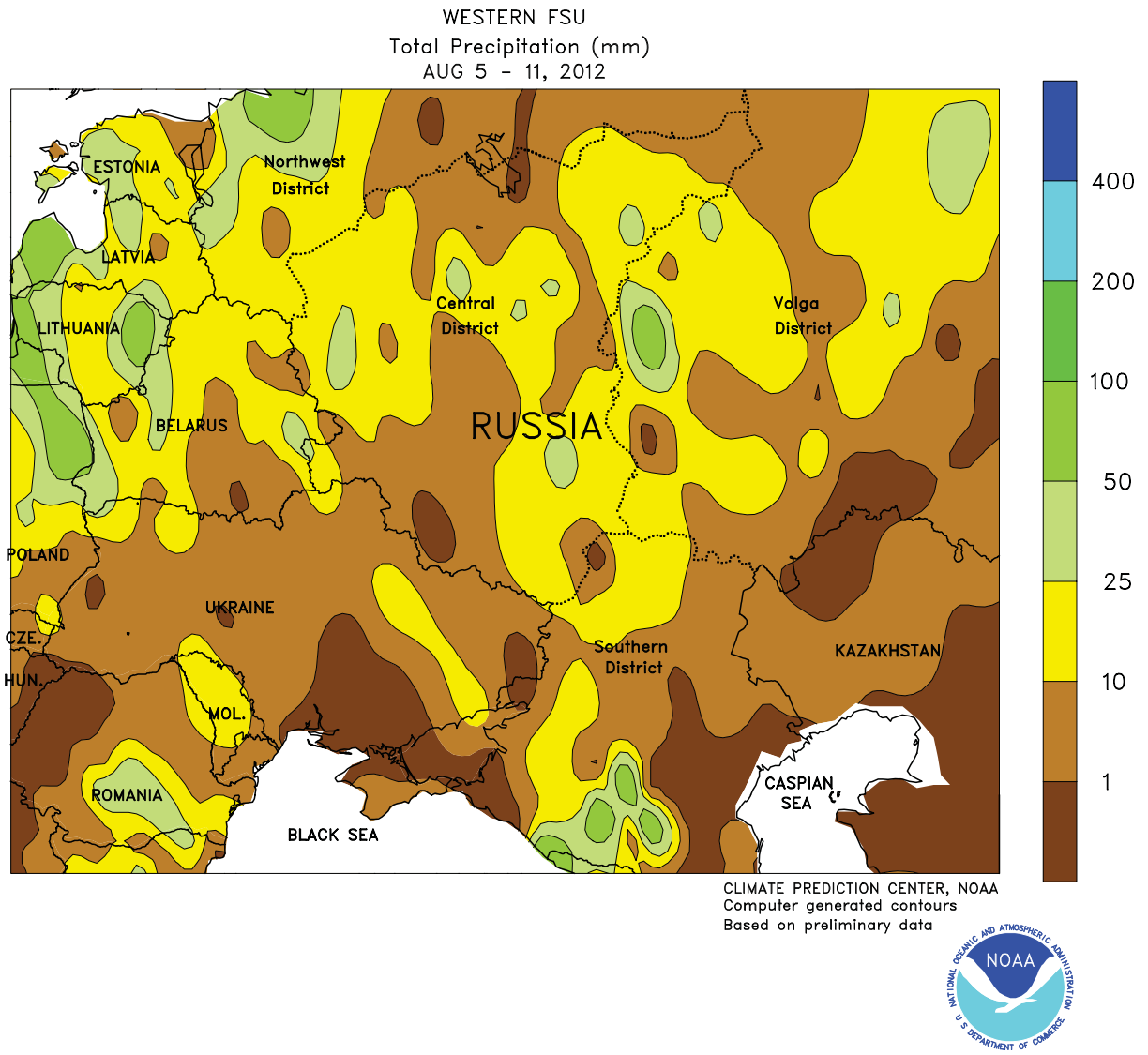


EUROPE

A slow-moving cold front generated widespread showers in central and northern Europe and brought late-week heat relief to the Balkans. Prior to the front's arrival, high temperatures in southeastern Europe exceeded 40°C (as high as 44°C), further reducing yield prospects for filling corn and sunflowers. By week's end, temperatures returned to more seasonable levels, although the front produced little — if any — appreciable rain in the Balkans' key summer crops areas. Likewise, hot, dry weather in Italy maintained high levels of crop stress on non-irrigated corn and soybeans, with rain limited to northern-most crop districts. Meanwhile, widespread showers and thunderstorms (10-40 mm) developed along the cold front from southern France into central and northeastern Europe. The rain provided timely soil moisture for filling corn in southern France and boosted moisture reserves for winter rapeseed planting and establishment in northern Germany and Poland. Showers were lighter (less than 10 mm) in northern France and much of the United Kingdom, promoting small grain and oilseed harvesting.

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



WESTERN FSU

An area of high pressure maintained hot, locally dry conditions in southern crop districts, while favorable rainfall overspread northern growing areas. Temperatures peaked into the upper 30s (as high as 39°C) from southern and eastern Ukraine into southern and central Russia, maintaining high levels of stress on reproductive to filling corn and sunflowers. Meanwhile, a weak cold front triggered showers and thunderstorms (5-40 mm, locally more) across the northern half of the region, boosting moisture reserves for winter grain and oilseed planting. Late in the week, an upper-air low lifted north from the Black Sea region, generating moderate to heavy rainfall (10-70 mm) from the Southern District into eastern portions of the Central District and the western Volga District. The rain provided much-needed moisture for filling summer crops and eased long-term drought in the northern Southern District, where soils have been parched due to a historically dry spring and summer.

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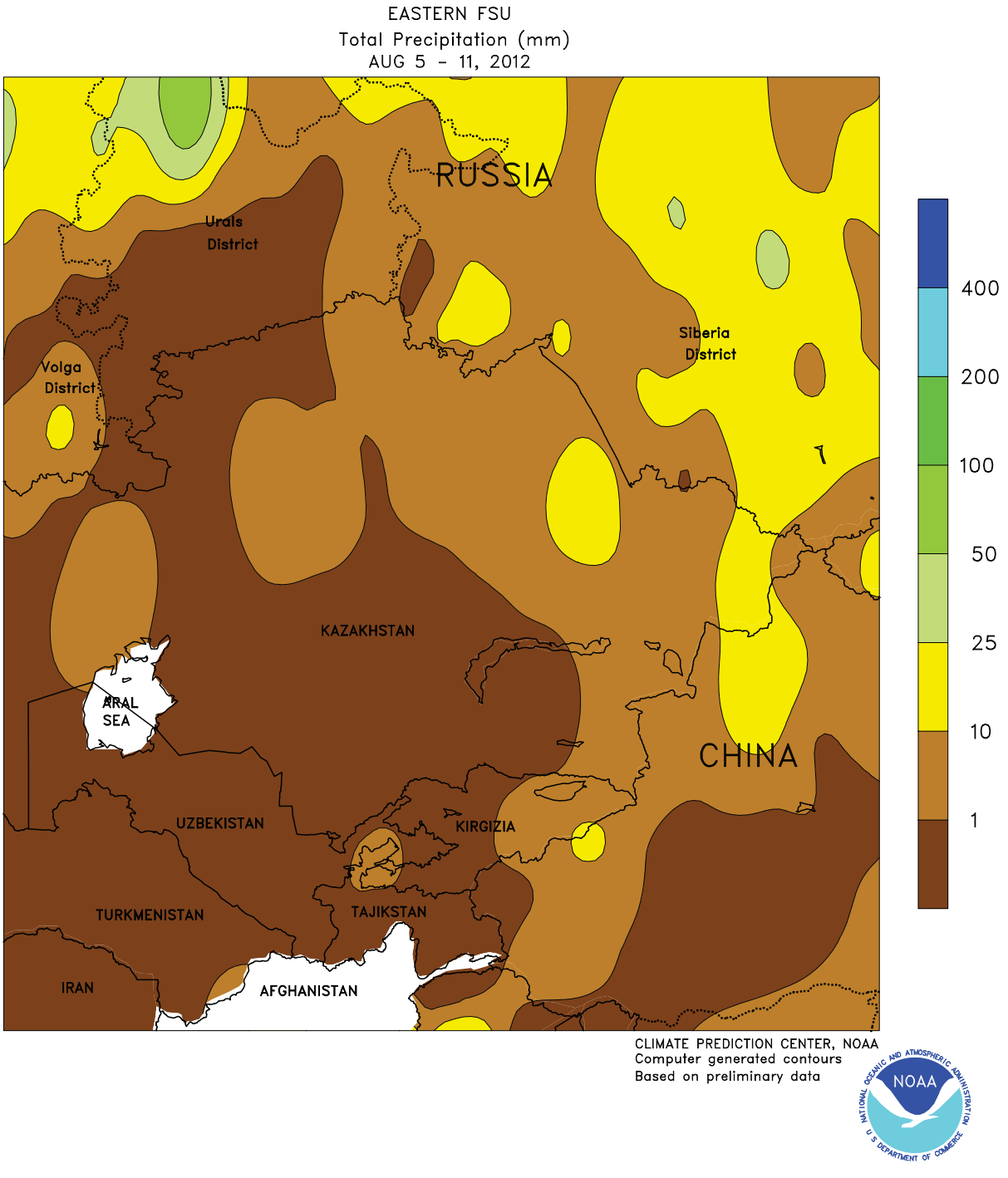

EASTERN FSU

Hot, mostly dry weather returned to northern portions of the region and persisted in southern cotton areas. After last week's late-season rainfall, dry, hot conditions (35-39°C) accelerated spring wheat drydown and harvesting in northern Kazakhstan and adjacent portions of southern Russia. Departing showers (2-20 mm) caused early week fieldwork delays in the Siberia District, but drier conditions settled over the region during the latter half of the week. Meanwhile, dry, seasonably hot conditions favored filling cotton across the area's southern tier.

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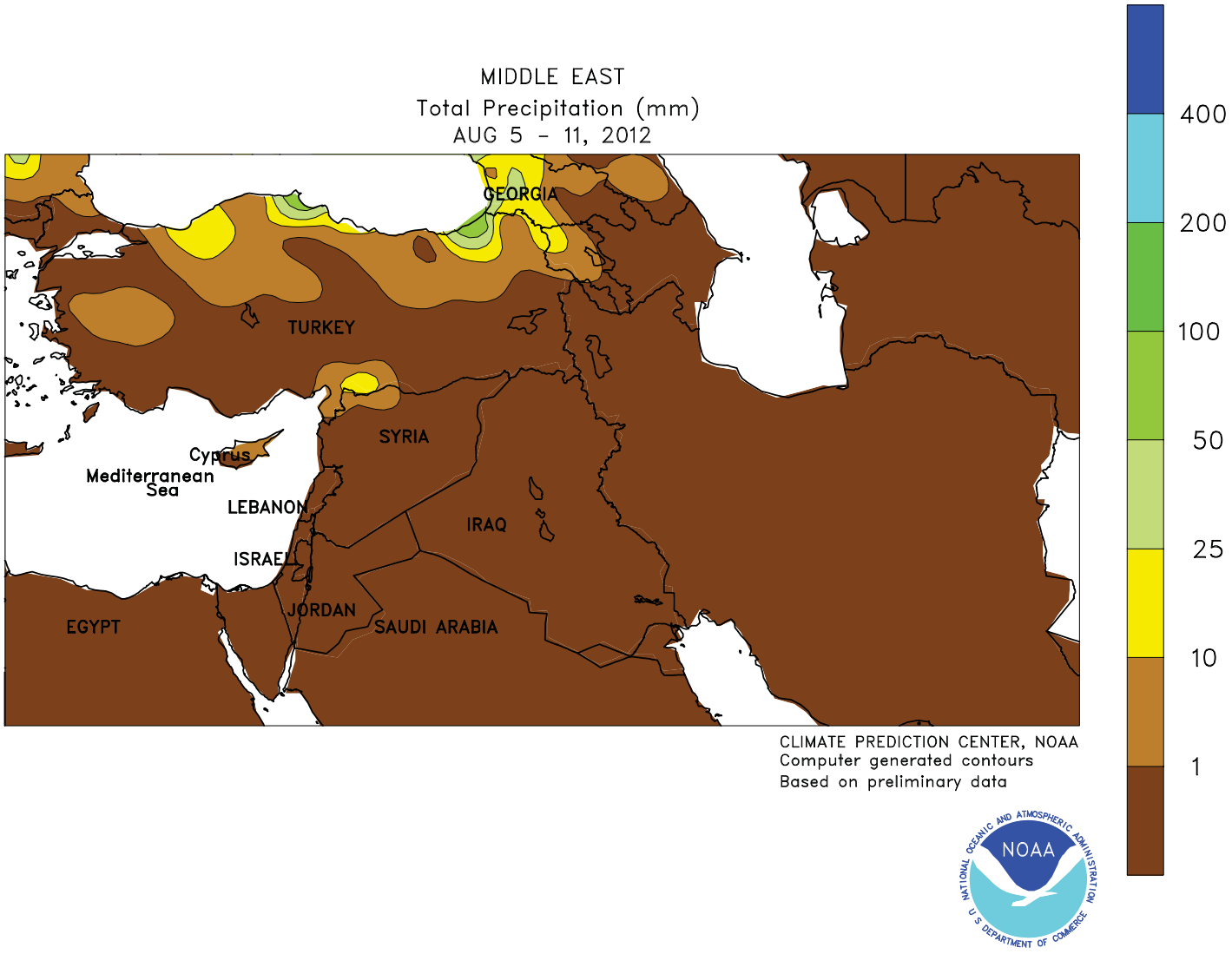

MIDDLE EAST

After last week's rain, seasonably dry weather returned to the region. An upper-air low lifted north across the Black Sea region, triggering early week showers (2-25 mm) along the northern coast of Turkey. Otherwise, dry weather and near- to above-normal temperatures promoted summer crop maturation and seasonal fieldwork across the remainder of the Middle East.

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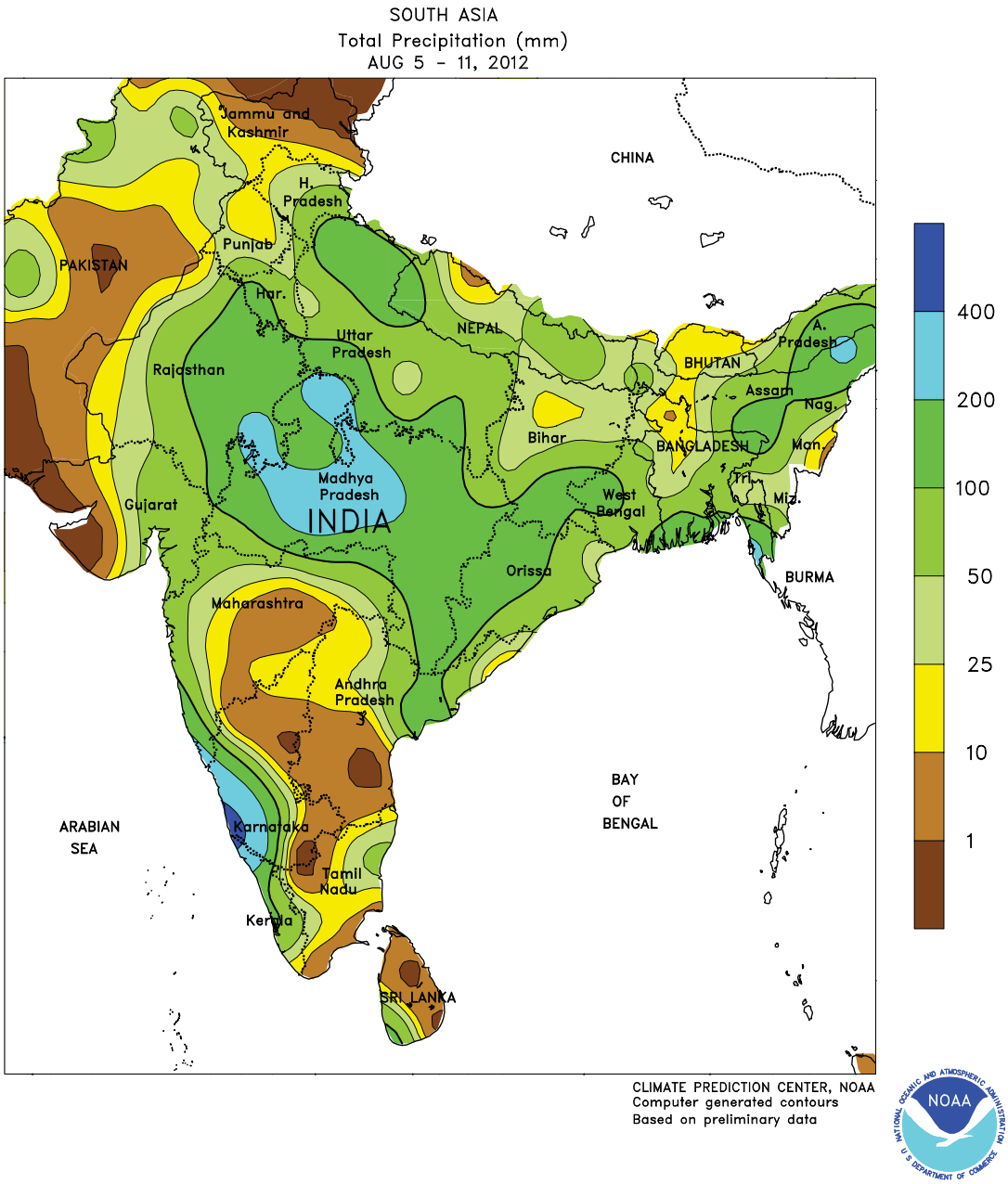

SOUTH ASIA

Heavy monsoon showers persisted in eastern and central crop districts and expanded into western and northern portions of the region. After a historically dry start to the monsoon season, much-needed rainfall (25-145 mm) arrived in Haryana, Rajasthan, and central and eastern Gujarat, providing moisture for cotton and groundnuts and boosting irrigation reserves for winter crops. Moderate to heavy rain (25-85 mm) also reached into northern and western Pakistan, improving soil moisture and irrigation reserves for cotton, rice, and winter wheat. Despite the monsoon's westward push, rain bypassed western Gujarat's primary groundnut areas, maintaining concerns for crop development due to a lack of rainfall. Meanwhile, monsoon showers and thunderstorms (50-275 mm) maintained favorable moisture reserves for rice and soybeans from central India into Bangladesh and northeastern India. However, locally excessive rainfall (275-330 mm) caused flooding in central Madhya Pradesh. Farther south, dry conditions in central Maharashtra's primary cotton areas contrasted with heavy downpours and localized flooding (100-460 mm) along India's west coast.

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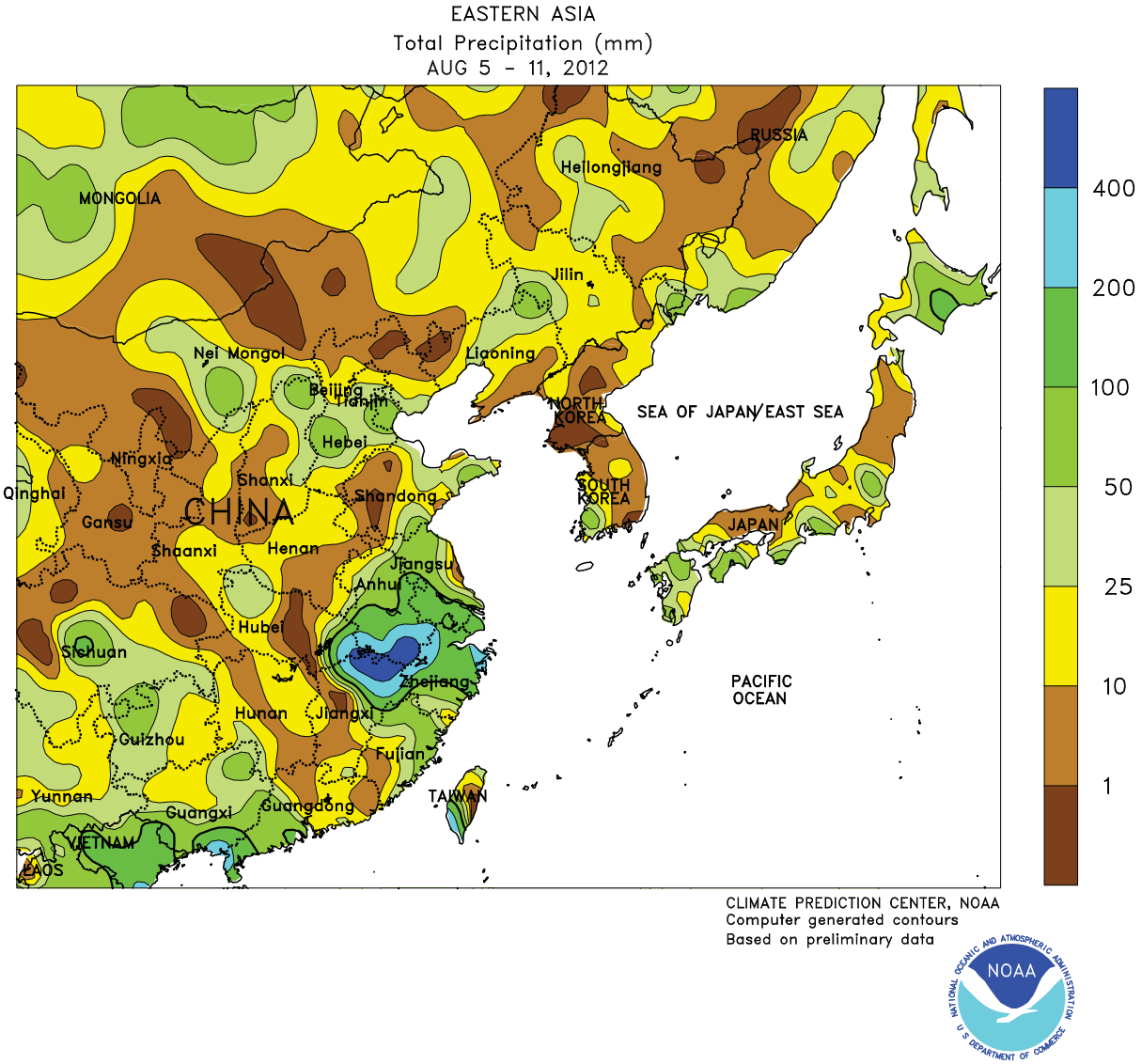

EASTERN ASIA

Unseasonably heavy rain inundated eastern sections of the Yangtze Valley, causing flooding and possible damage to summer crops. Rainfall totaled 100 to 200 mm or more, with local totals in excess of 400 mm, from the mouth of the river westward to eastern Hubei. Considerably lighter showers (5-25 mm, locally more than 50 mm) were scattered throughout the remainder of southern China, maintaining favorable levels of moisture for summer crops, including rice. Similar amounts of rainfall maintained favorable conditions for summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton on the North China Plain, and for corn and soybeans in much of Manchuria. Weekly average temperatures were within 1°C of normal throughout the country, although hotter weather (daytime highs reaching the upper 30s degrees C) prevailed on the Sichuan Basin, possibly stressing some immature summer grains and oilseeds. In Japan, moderate to heavy rain (greater than 25 mm) covered Hokkaido and the southern coastal areas but generally drier conditions prevailed elsewhere in Japan, as well as on the Korean Peninsula. The drier conditions were welcomed in previously flooded districts of North Korea.

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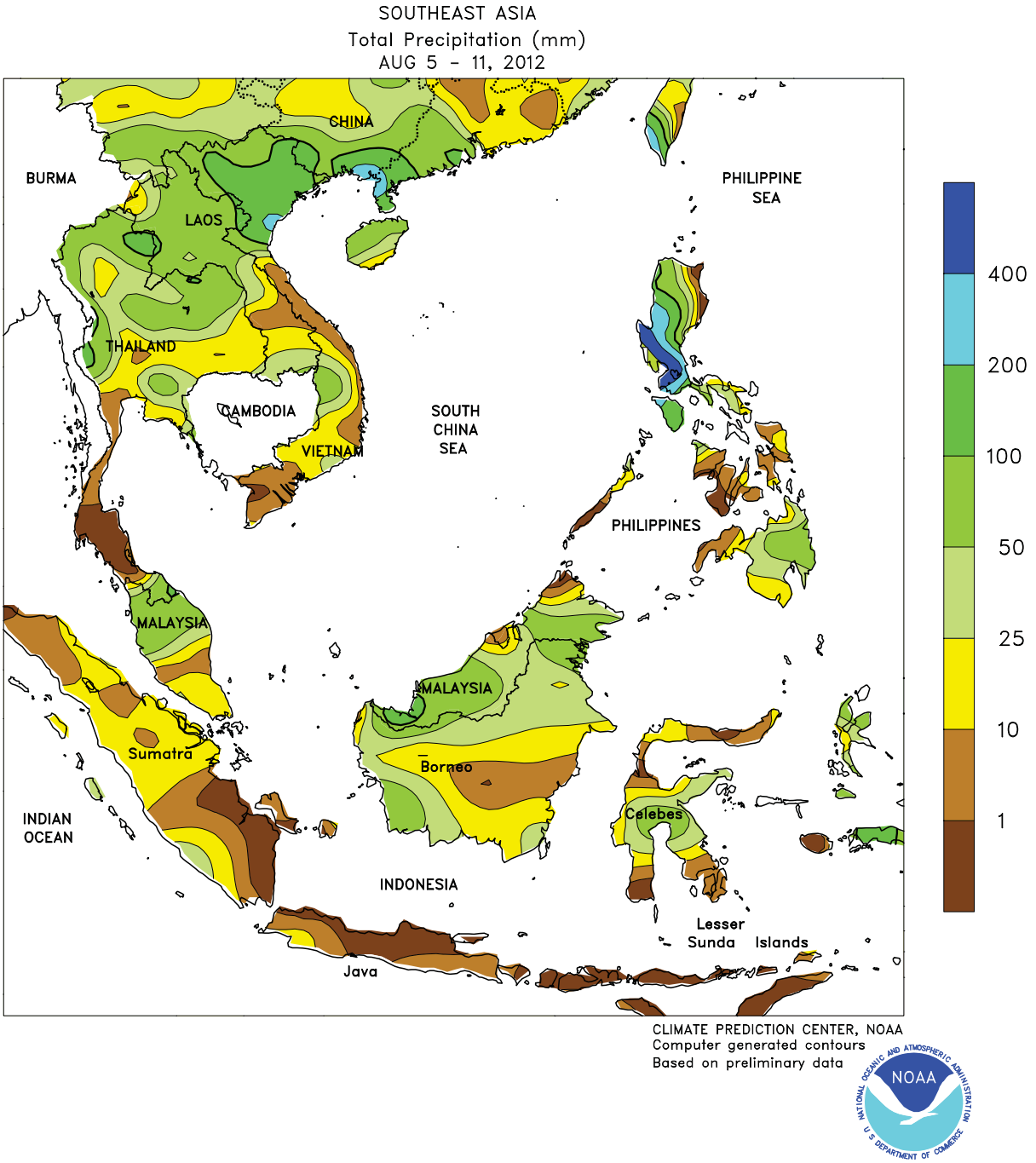

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Much-needed rain benefited rice and other summer crops in previously dry sections of Thailand. Rainfall totaled 25 to 100 mm or more in the country's Northern Hills and Northeastern Regions, although pockets of unseasonable dryness (amounts totaling below 25 mm in many areas) persisted from the lower Chao Phraya Valley eastward to the Khorat Plateau. Similarly, locally heavy rain fell in northern sections of Laos and Vietnam, but drier conditions prevailed in the Mekong Delta.

In the Philippines, heavy tropical showers (100-300 mm or more) flooded western sections of Luzon but lighter albeit variable amounts of rain (25-100 mm or more) fell elsewhere in the Islands, increasing moisture for rice and corn. Meanwhile, seasonably drier weather dominated much of Indonesia and Malaysia, with scattered showers increasing moisture for oil palm and other plantation crops in Sarawak and on the Malay Peninsula.

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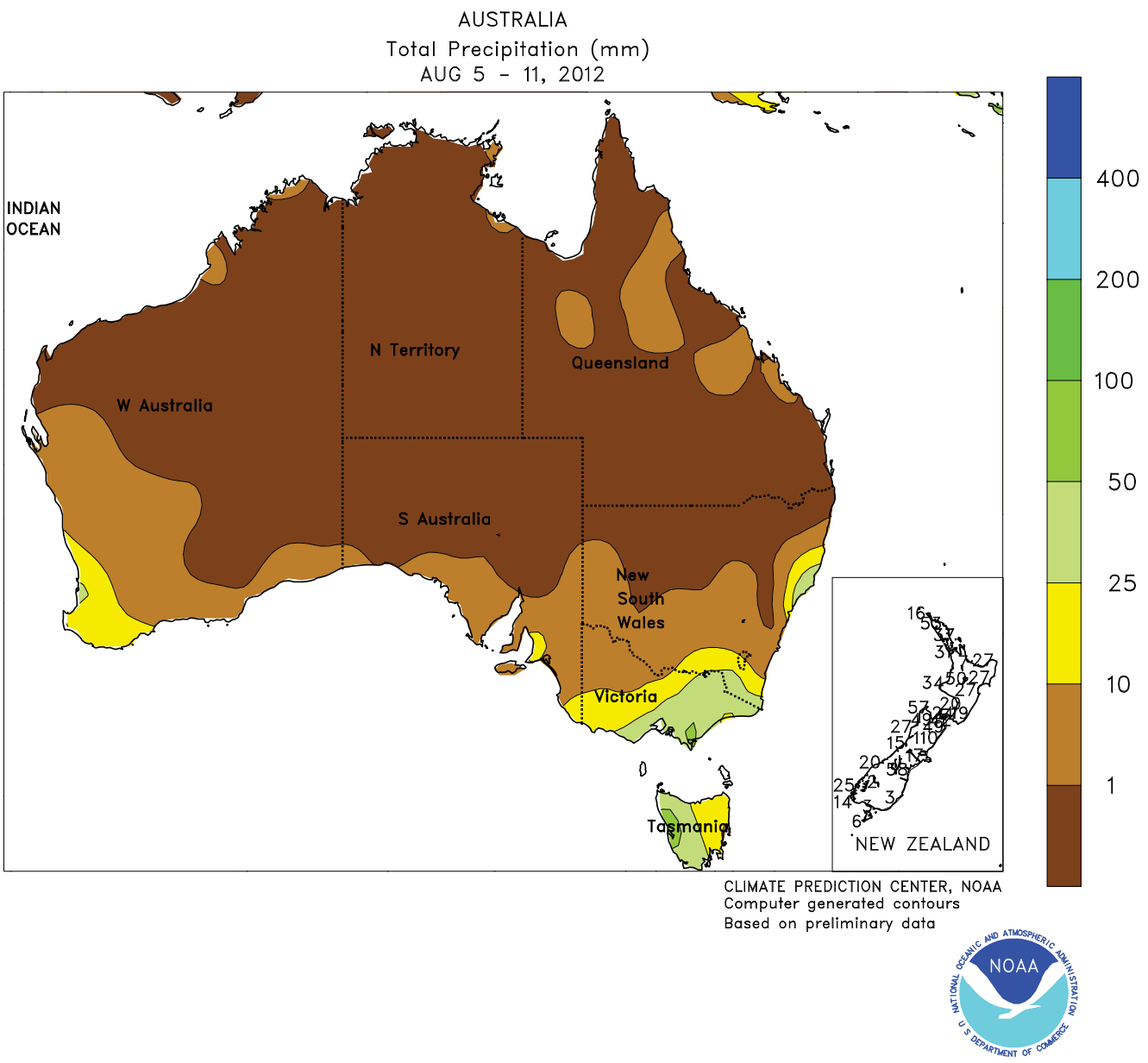

AUSTRALIA

In Western Australia, scattered showers (5-20 mm) helped maintain local moisture supplies for vegetative wheat, barley, and canola. Temperatures in the west averaged 1 to 2°C above normal, helping to spur crop development. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, a second consecutive week of mostly dry weather (less than 5 mm) further reduced topsoil moisture for winter grains and oilseeds in southern and eastern Australia. Nevertheless, moisture supplies remained adequate for winter grain and oilseed development in most areas and the dry weather favored fieldwork, including weed control and fertilizer applications. Temperatures ranged from near normal in southern Australia to about 2 to 3°C below normal in eastern Australia, with minimum temperatures dipping to just below freezing in pockets of the south and east.

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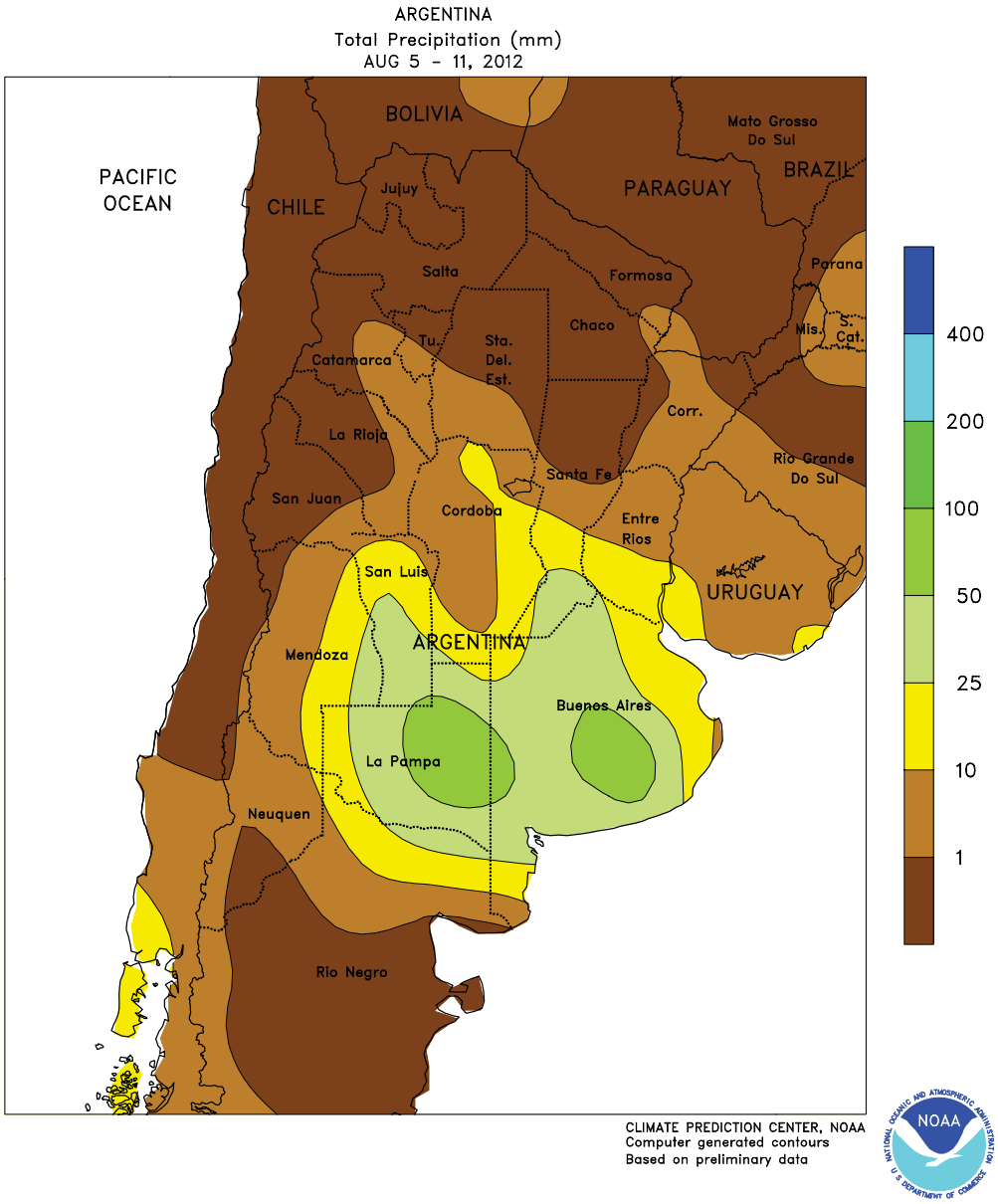
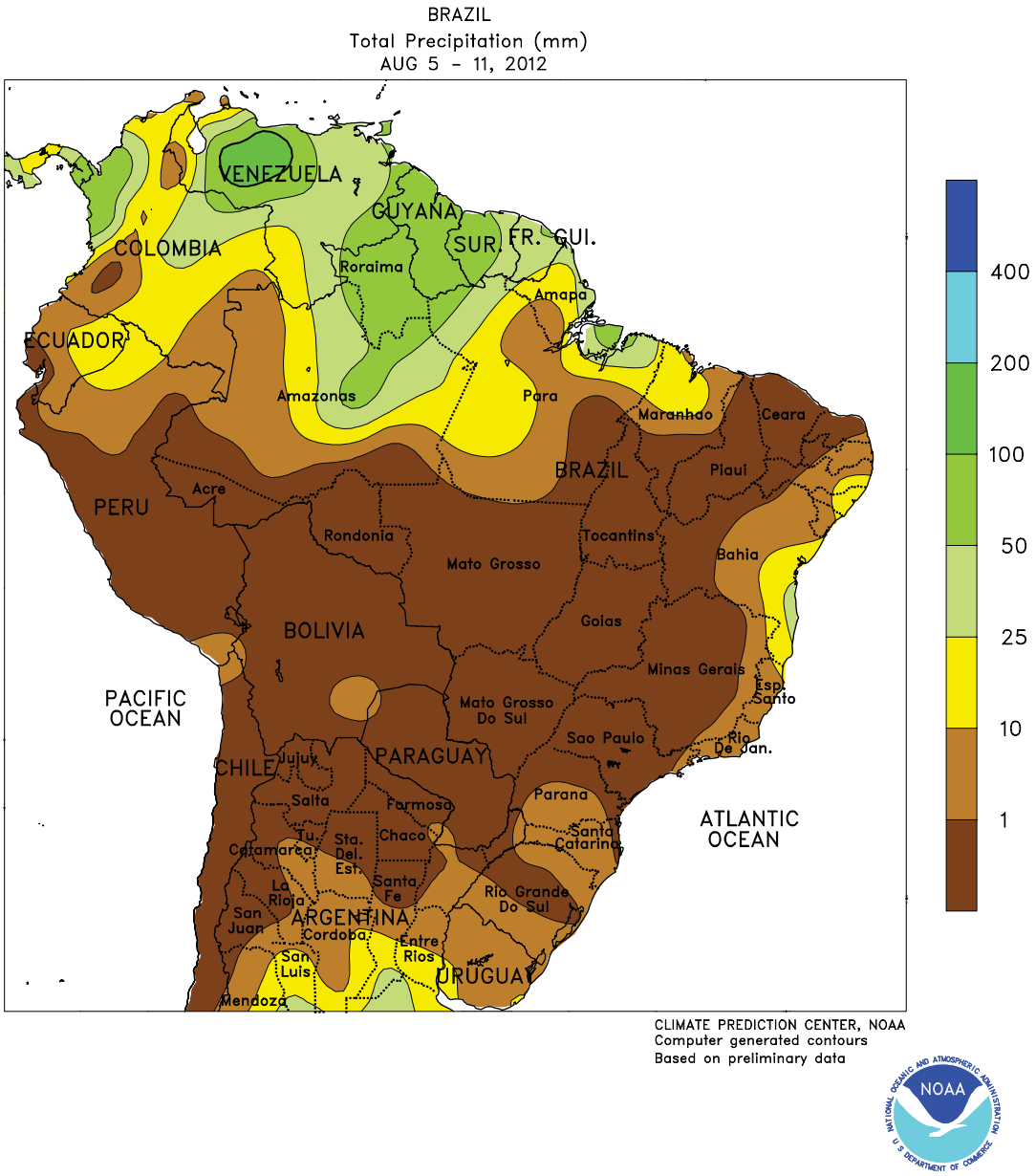


ARGENTINA

Widespread, locally heavy rain improved prospects for emerging to vegetative winter grains across central Argentina. Rainfall totaled more than 25 mm over a broad area of La Pampa and Buenos Aires, with lighter amounts (1-10 mm or more, locally in excess of 25 mm) extending northward into Cordoba, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios. It was the region's first significant rainfall since May, and the moisture was timely for establishment of wheat and barley as seasonable warming increased throughout the region. Drier conditions persisted farther north, however, and moisture will be needed soon as earlier-developing varieties advance toward reproduction. Weekly temperatures averaging 2 to 4°C above normal accelerated vegetative development of winter grains, with daytime highs ranging from the lower 20s (degrees C) in southern Buenos Aires to the middle 30s in Chaco, Formosa, and Salta. Freezing temperatures were confined to traditionally cooler farming areas of La Pampa and Buenos Aires. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn harvesting was nearing completion (99 percent) as of August 9. Additionally, winter wheat was 95 percent planted, compared with 97 percent last year.

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



BRAZIL

Warm, dry weather dominated central and southern Brazil, fostering winter grain growth while aiding drydown and harvesting of sugarcane and coffee. Weekly average temperatures were 2 to 4°C above normal over a broad area stretching from Rio Grande do Sul northward through Mato Grosso, and 1 to 2°C above normal in the northeastern interior. Daytime highs in the middle to upper 30s (degrees C) hastened drydown and harvesting of safrinha corn and cotton from Mato Grosso to western Bahia. Meanwhile, scattered showers (2-25 mm or more) lingered along the northeastern coast, although amounts were below normal and provided only a minor boost to sugarcane.

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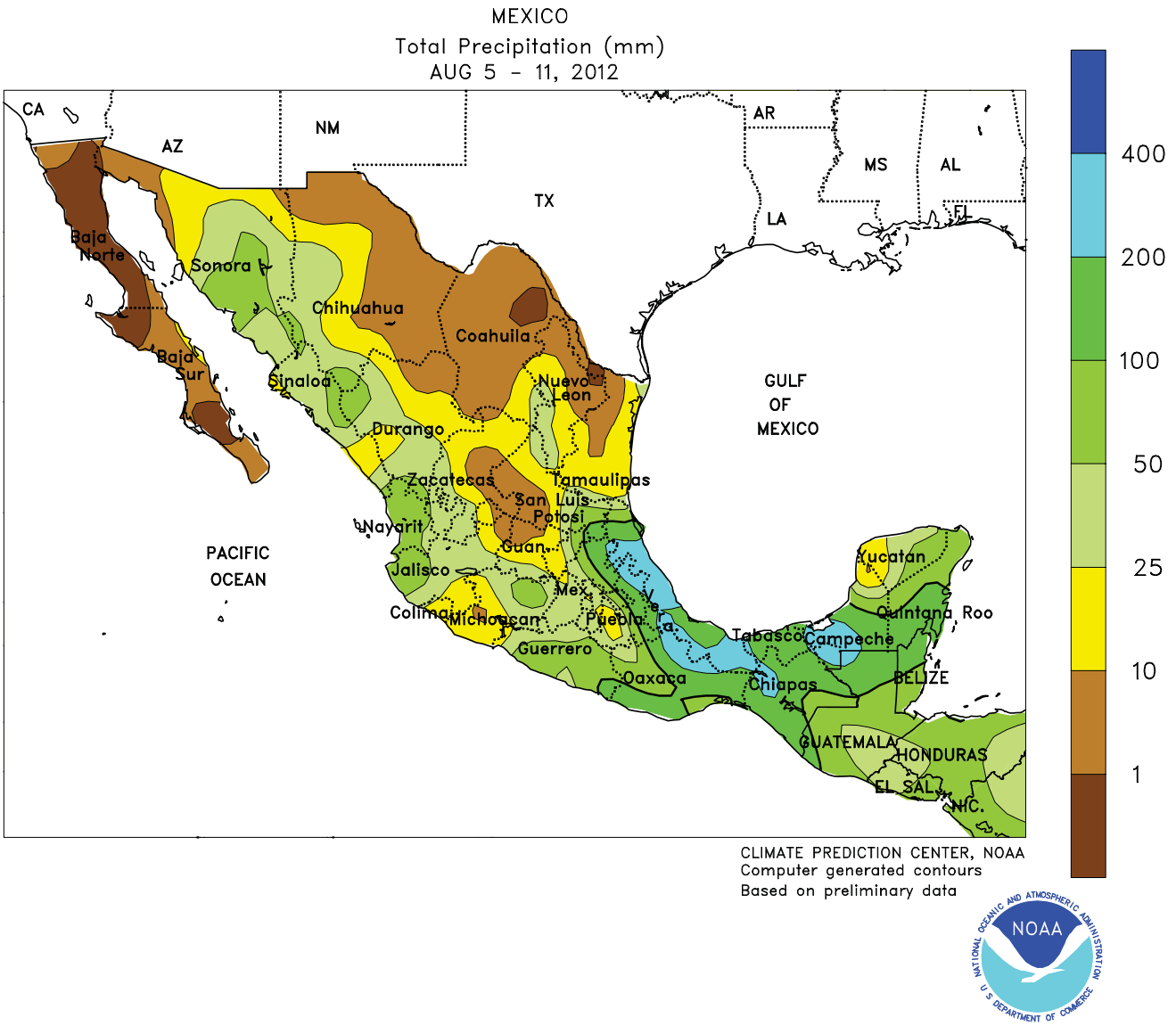

MEXICO

Hurricane Ernesto brought locally heavy rain and flooding to the southeast. The storm made landfall on the Yucatan Peninsula near Belize on August 8 with maximum sustained winds of 75 knots before weakening to a tropical storm and moving westward along the shores of the southern Gulf Coast. Ernesto and its remnants generated 100 to 200 mm or more of rainfall from Quintana Roo and Campeche to Veracruz; heavy rain and flooding also affected neighboring locations in Central America. Eastern edges of the southern plateau recorded similar amounts but rainfall was generally in the 10 to 50 mm range elsewhere on the plateau and along the southern Pacific Coast, sustaining overall favorable conditions for summer corn. Elsewhere, monsoon showers intensified in parts of the northwest, with amounts of 25 to 50 mm or more recorded from Sonora and Chihuahua southward to Nayarit. Drier conditions prevailed, however, in the northeast, although scattered showers (5-25 mm or more) from the outer bands of Ernesto reached parts of Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon.

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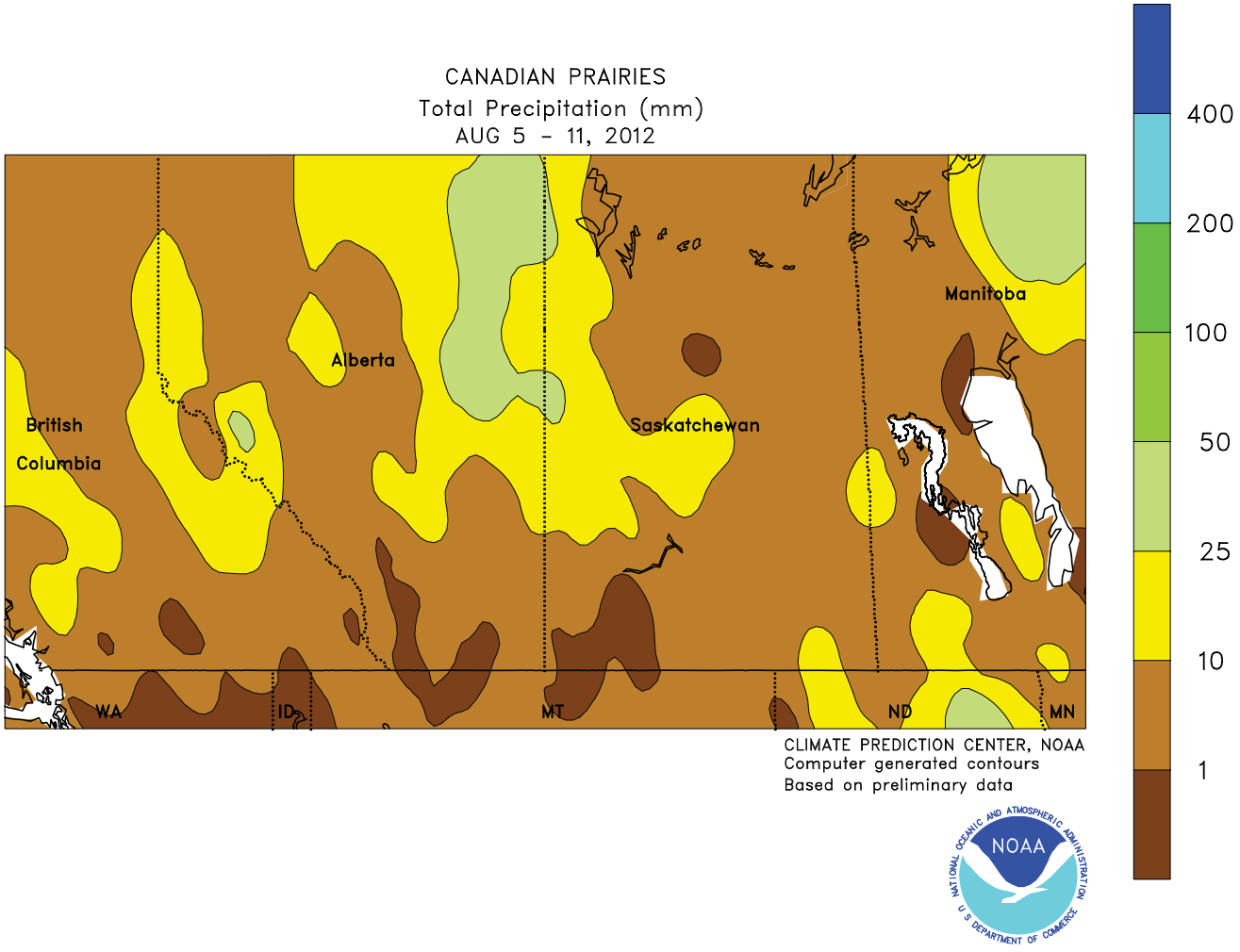
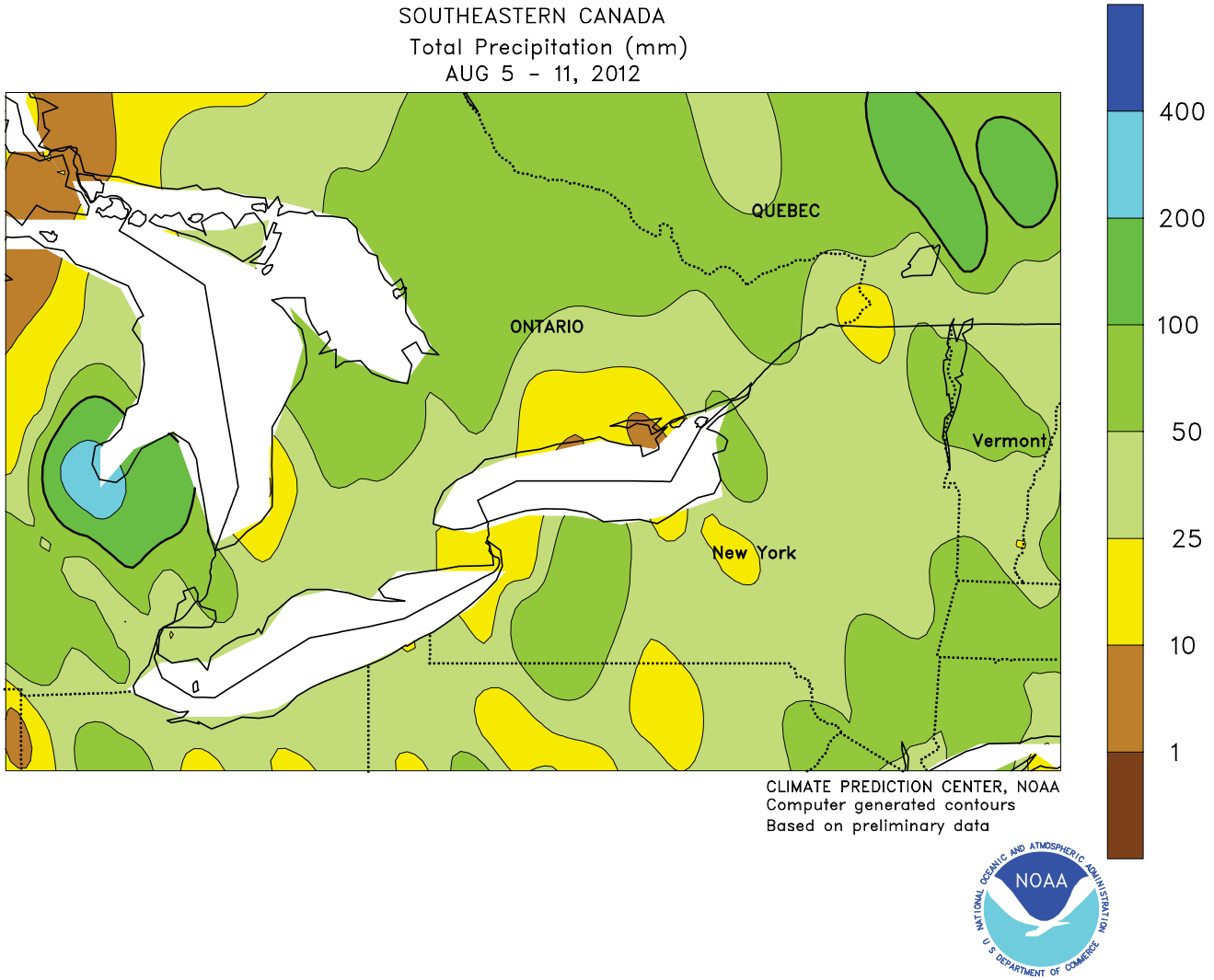


CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Warm, mostly dry weather dominated the Prairies for much of the week, hastening maturation and drydown of spring grains and oilseeds. Weekly average temperatures were 2 to 4°C above normal in most of Alberta and in western sections of Saskatchewan, and generally within 1°C of normal farther east. Daytime highs reached the middle 30s (degrees C) on several days in the southwest (southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan), with temperatures elsewhere reaching the upper 20s and lower 30s. In addition, temperatures stayed well above freezing, as would be expected this time of year. Rainfall was infrequent and generally light, with most areas recording less than 10 mm. Additional moisture would have been welcome for later-planted spring grains and oilseeds, but the recent drying trend and warmer conditions have likely resulted in relatively good quality of crops currently being harvesting.

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



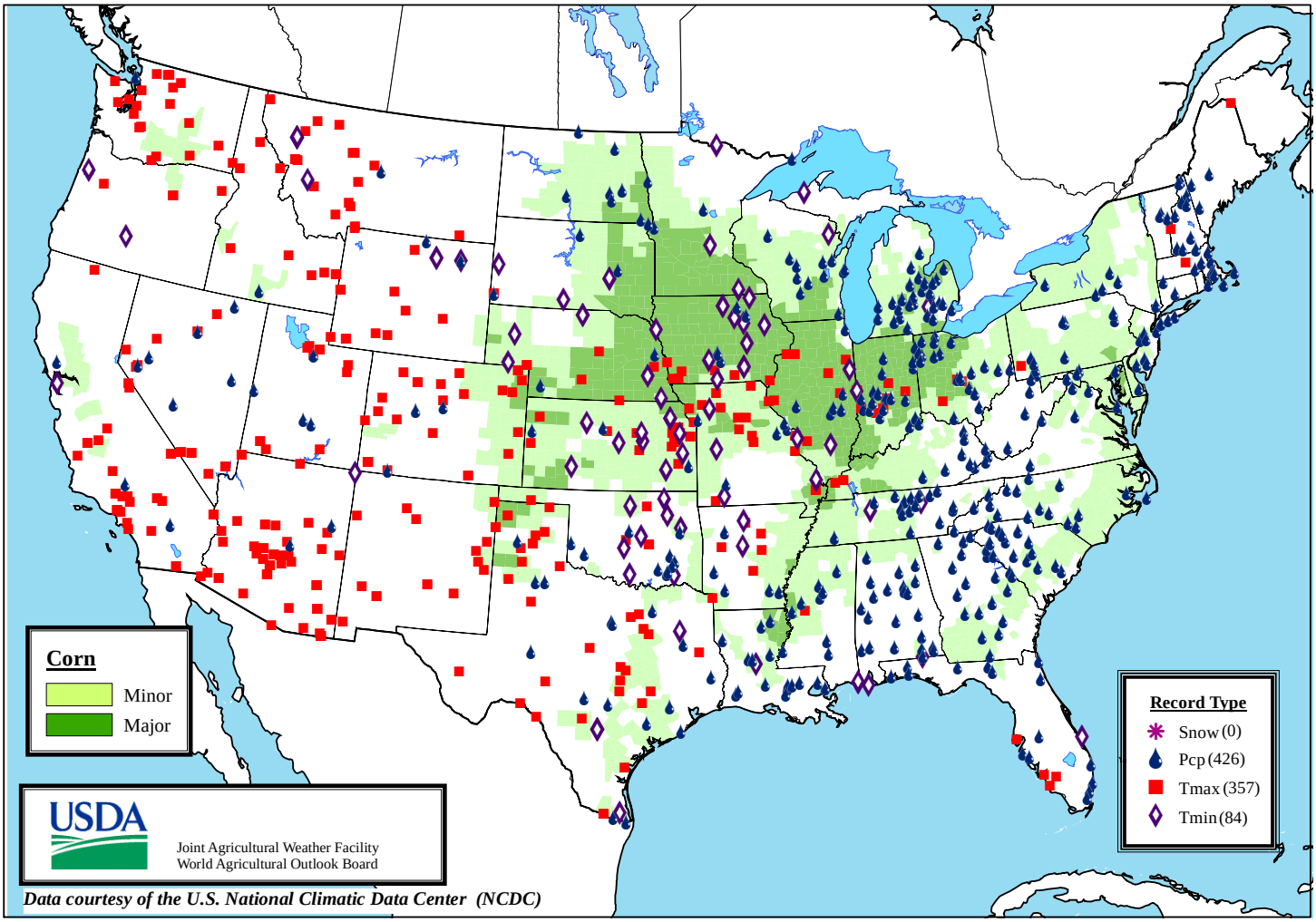
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Beneficial rain returned to Ontario and Quebec, boosting moisture levels for pastures and immature soybeans and corn. Most areas recorded rainfall in excess of 25 mm, with a few locations receiving more than 50 mm. In addition, temperatures dropped to more seasonable levels in Ontario, with weekly average temperatures averaging within 1°C of normal (daytime highs reaching 30°C in spots). Somewhat warmer weather prevailed in Quebec, with weekly temperatures averaging 1 to 2°C above normal and daytime highs reaching the upper 20s and lower 30s (degrees C).

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

Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

August 5-11, 2012



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