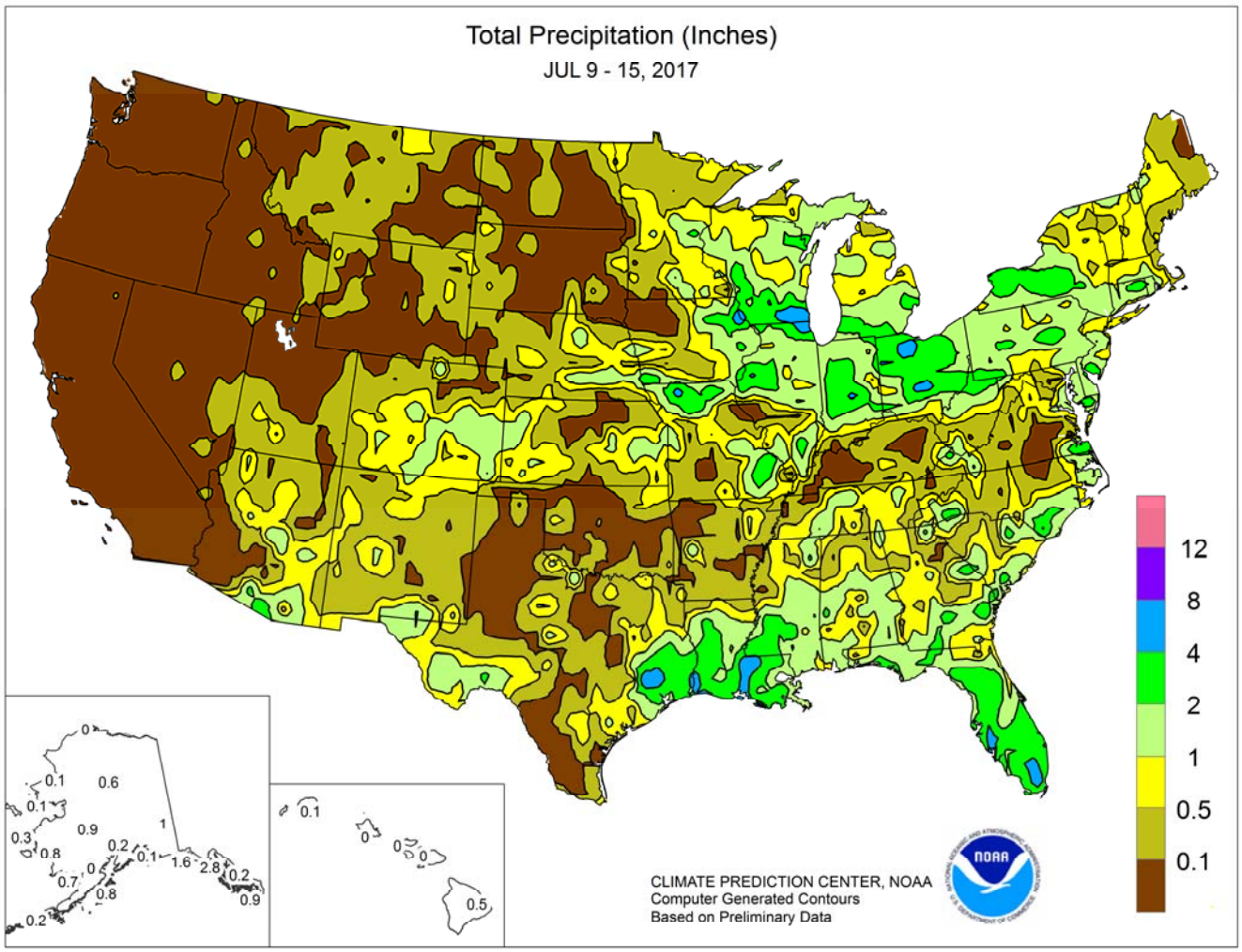
Volume 104, No. 29 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather July 18, 2017

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

July 9 – 15, 2017

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

The northern Plains faced further deterioration of crop and pasture conditions, as only widely scattered showers accompanied periods of extreme heat. The week's hottest weather, relative to normal, gripped the drought-stricken northern High Plains, where temperatures frequently topped 100°F and averaged as much as 10°F above normal. Hot weather (temperatures at least 5°F above normal) also extended southward through the nation's mid-section and across most of the western U.S., although a few areas—notably, the central Plains and the

(Continued on page 5)

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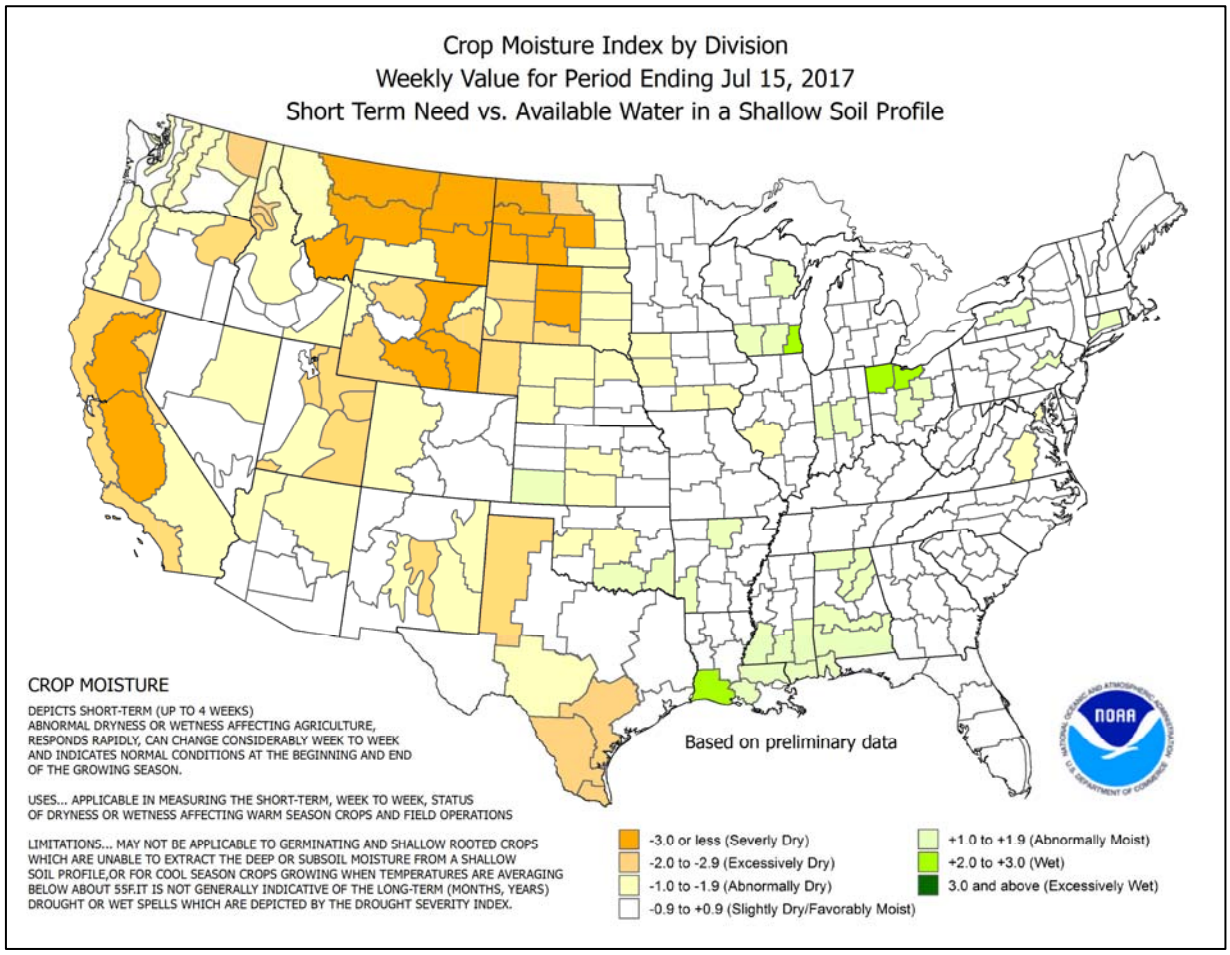
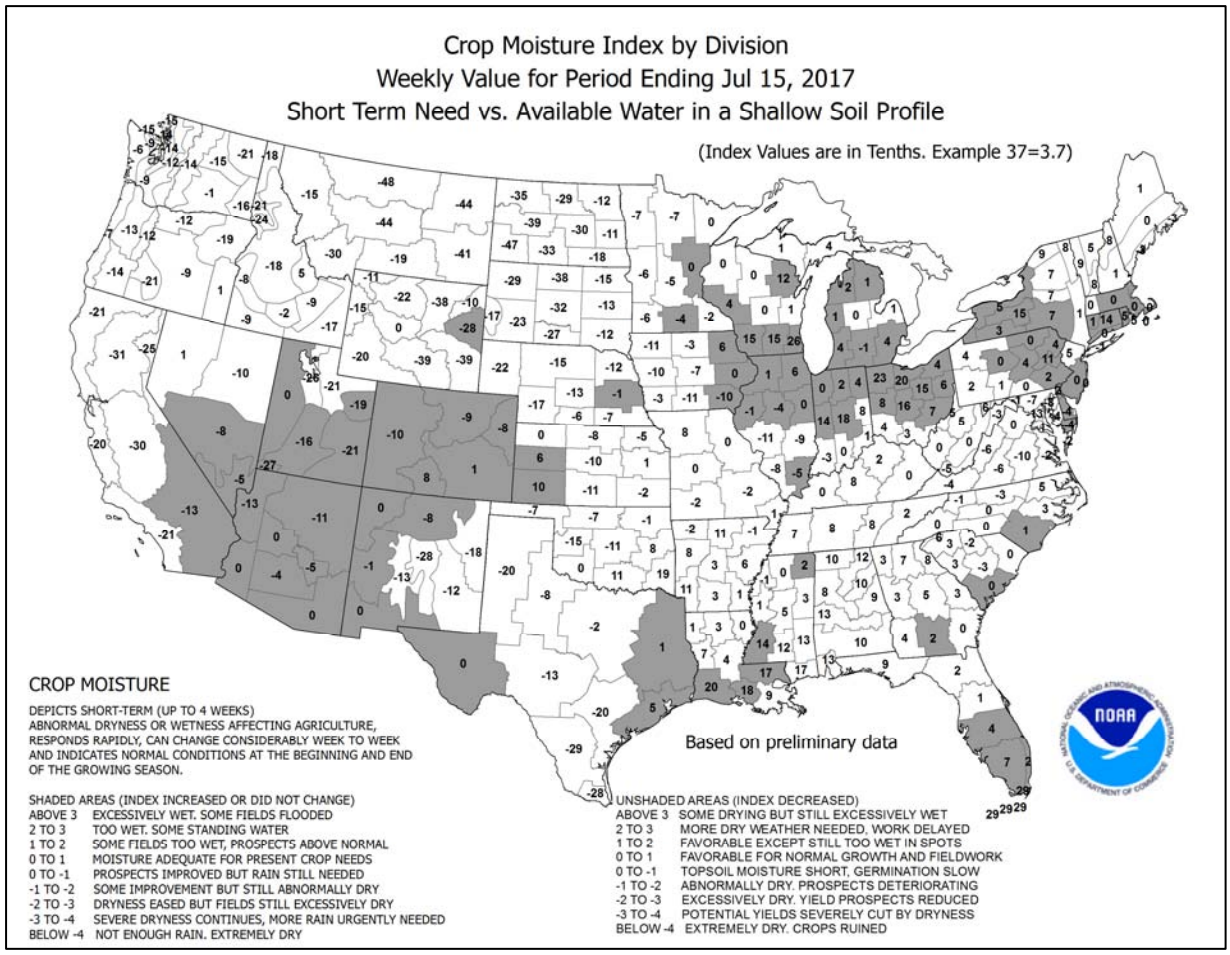
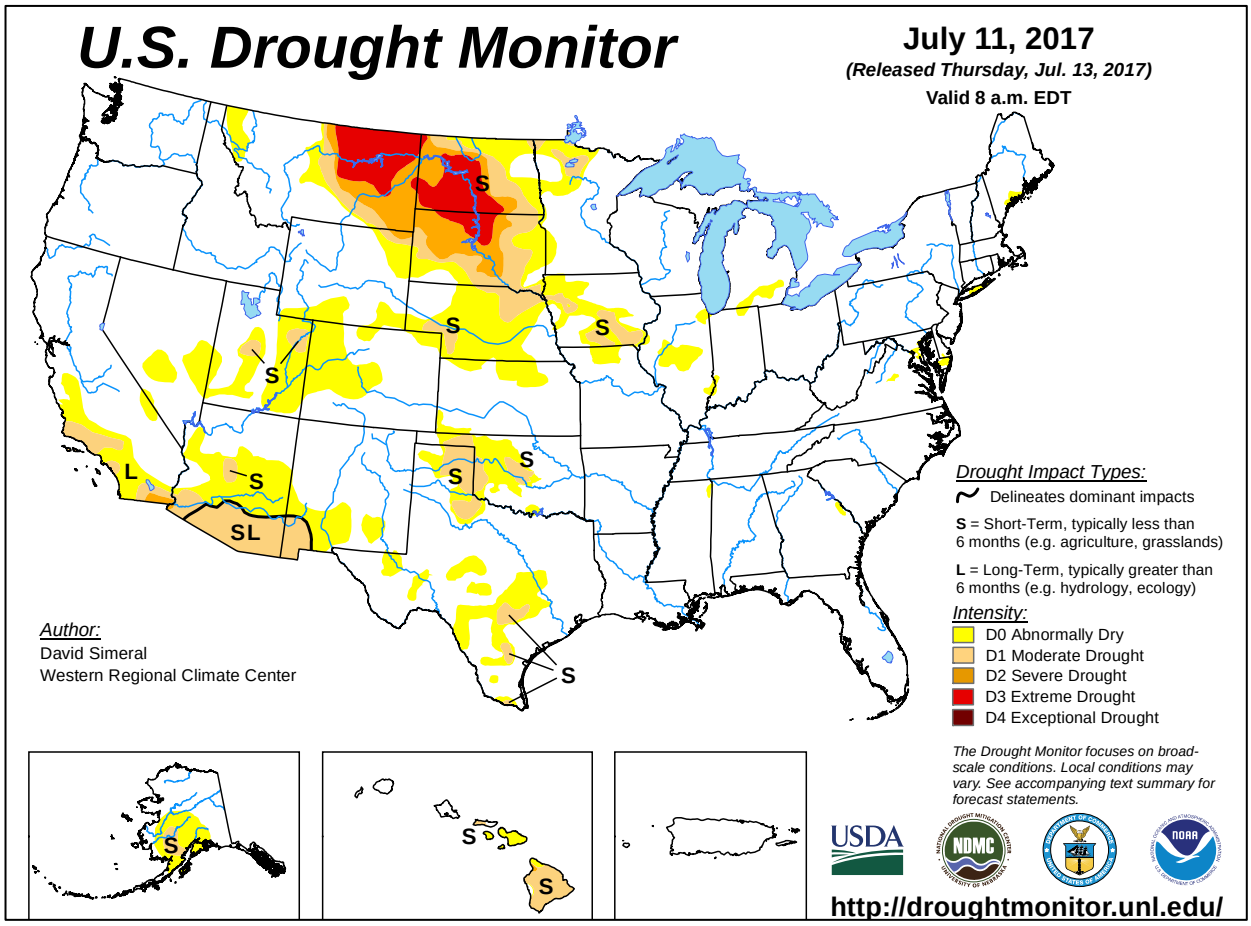
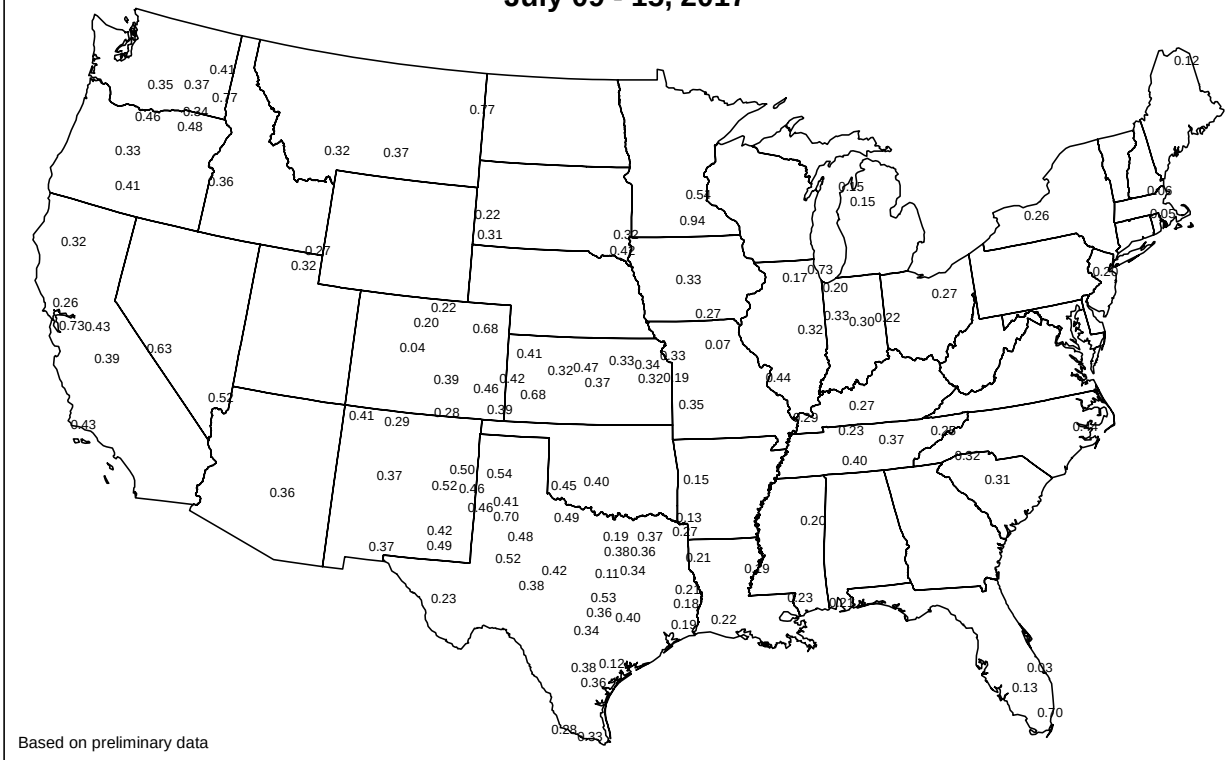
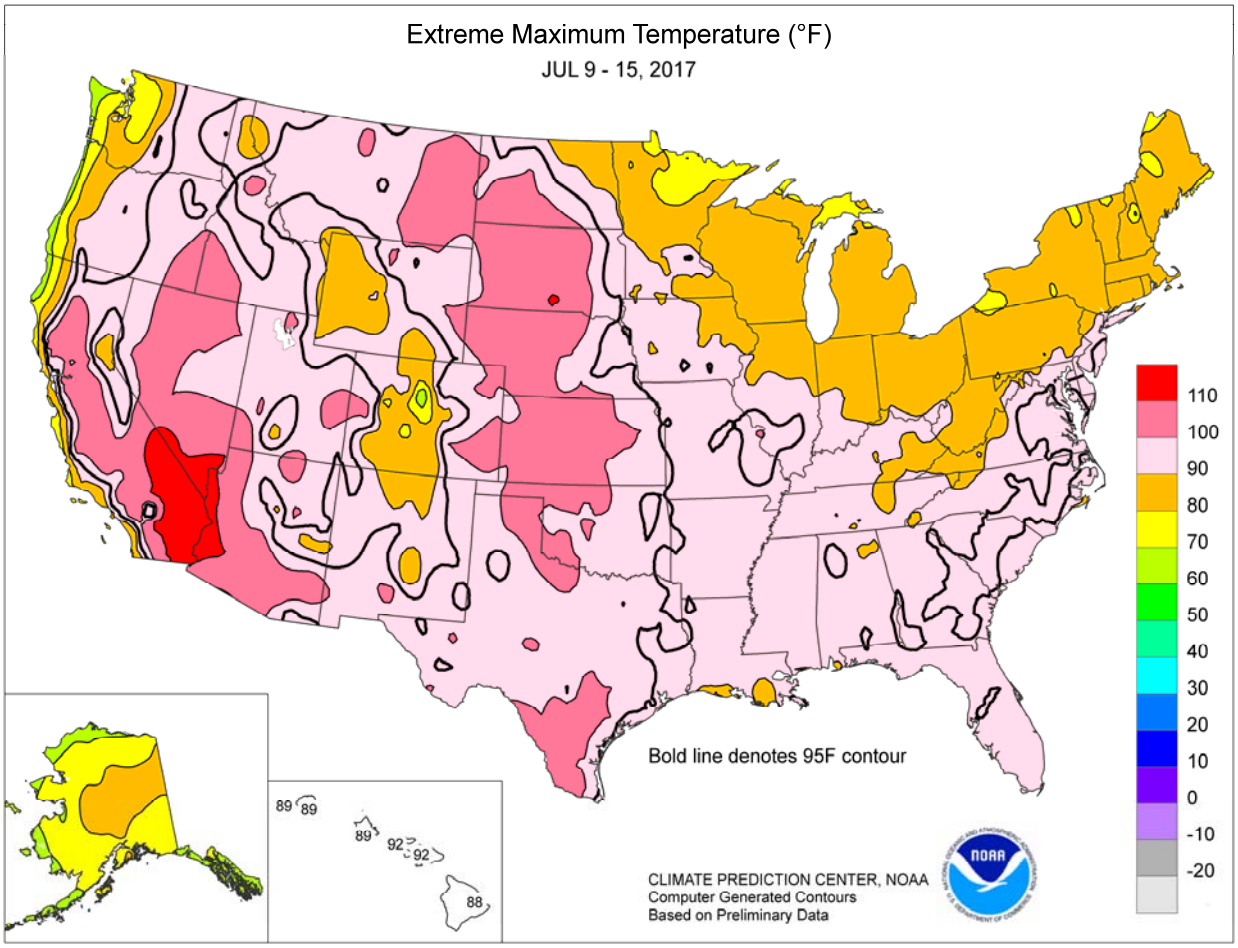
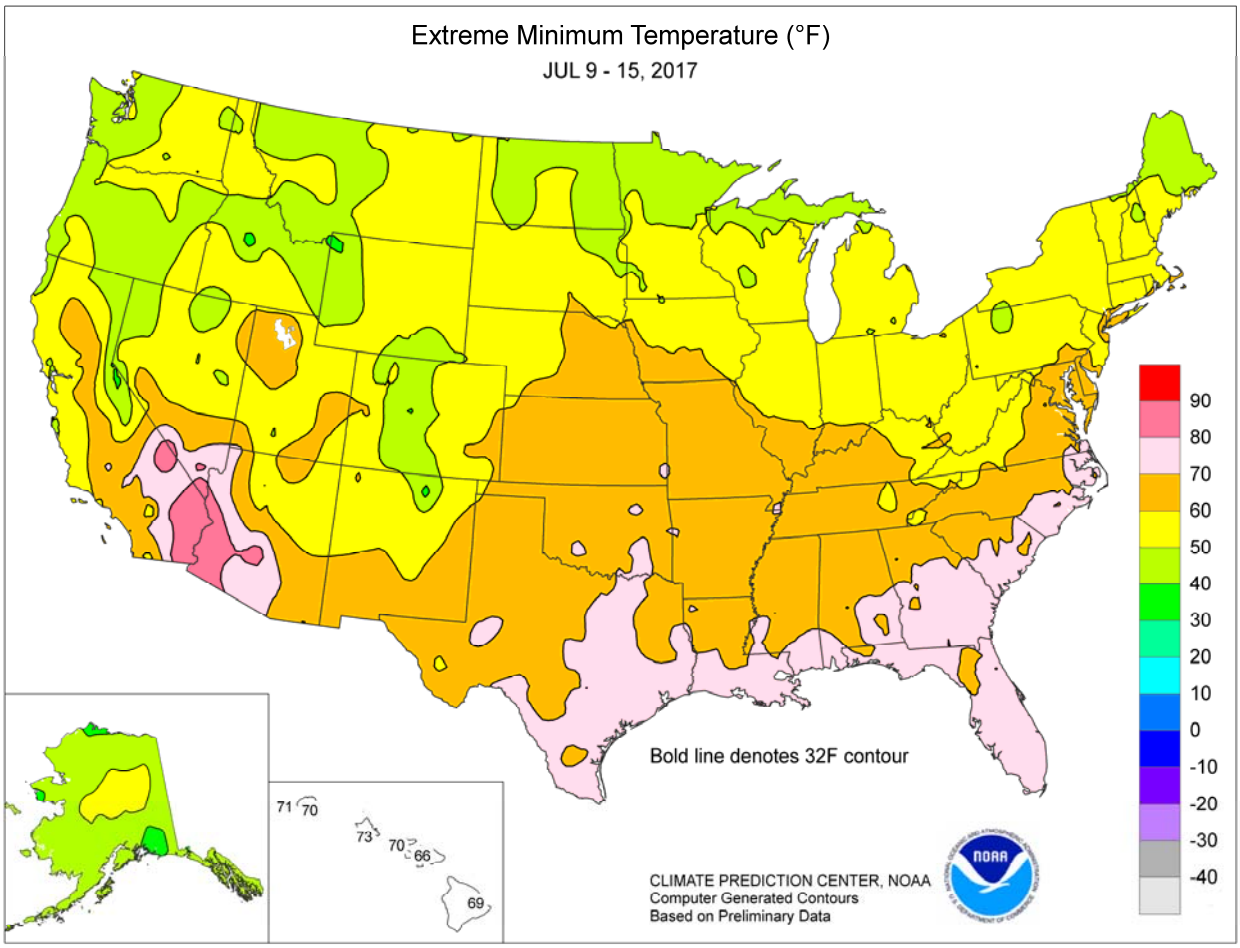

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending Jul 15, 2017
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES... APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS... MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE,OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F.IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary data
NOAA
-3.0 or less (Severly Dry)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Excessively Dry)
-1.0 to -1.9 (Abnormally Dry)
-0.9 to +0.9 (Slightly Dry/Favorably Moist)
+1.0 to +1.9 (Abnormally Moist)
+2.0 to +3.0 (Wet)
3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)


Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending Jul 15, 2017
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
SHADED AREAS (INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE)
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET, PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
-2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES, MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. EXTREMELY DRY
UNSHADED AREAS (INDEX DECREASED)
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT, GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. CROPS RUINED
Based on preliminary data
NOAA


U.S. Drought Monitor
July 11, 2017
(Released Thursday, Jul. 13, 2017)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought
Author:
David Simeral
Western Regional Climate Center
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.
USDA
NDMC
NOAA
http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

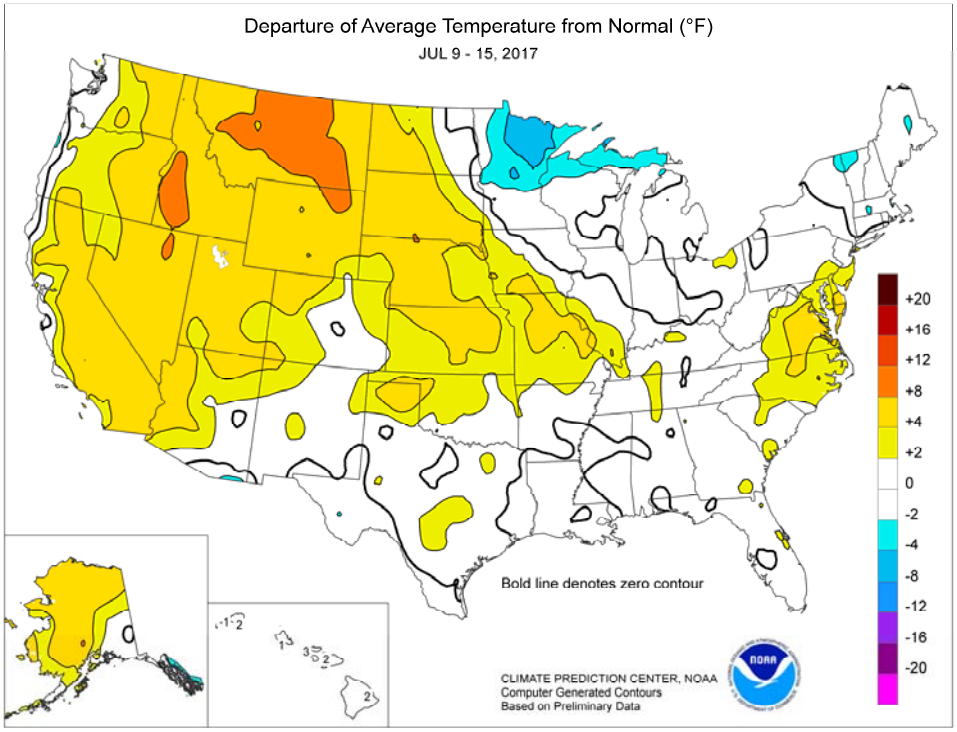

Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)
July 09 - 15, 2017
Based on preliminary data
USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
JUL 9 - 15, 2017
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95F contour
89
89
89
92
92
88
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
JUL 9 - 15, 2017
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32F contour
71
70
73
70
66
69
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data

(Continued from front cover)

Four Corners States—received beneficial moisture in the form of locally heavy showers. The **Southwestern** rainfall, which triggered local flooding, was largely due to the seasonal establishment of the monsoon circulation. However, the remainder of the **West** experienced mostly dry weather, allowing dozens of wildfires to flourish amid hot, occasionally breezy conditions. Elsewhere, separate areas of widespread showers affected the **eastern half of the nation**. In particular, heavy showers occurred in the **Deep South** and from the **Great Lakes region into the Northeast**, sparking local flooding but generally benefiting pastures and summer crops. Cooler-than-normal conditions were limited to scattered areas in the **Great Lakes and Northeastern States**.



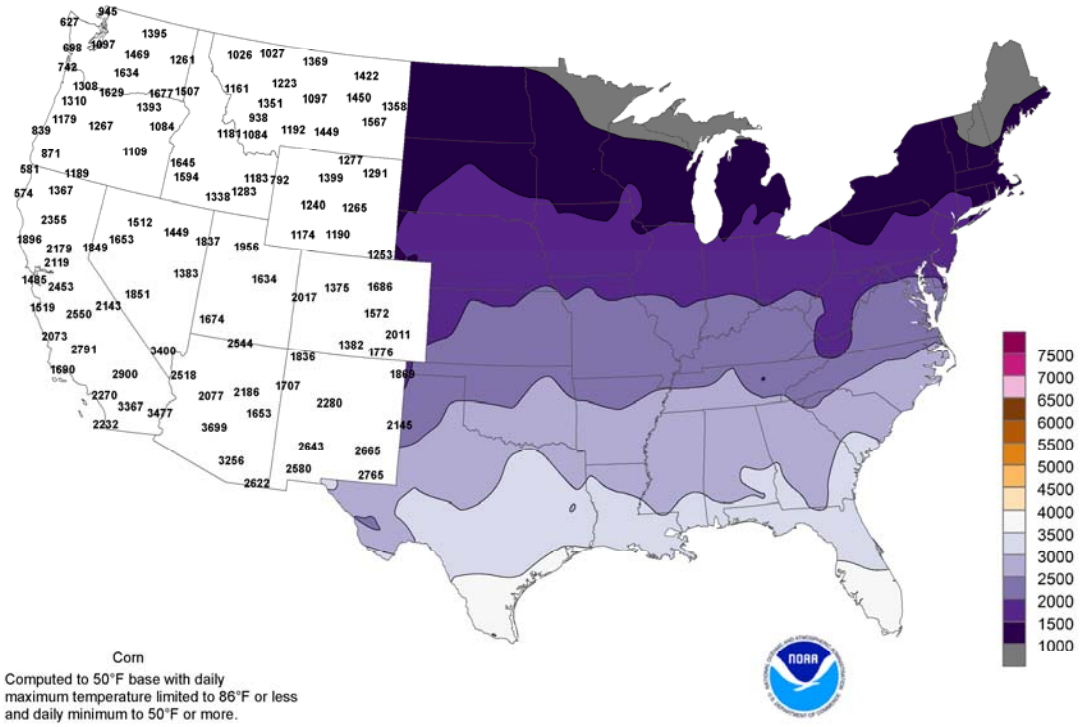
Early in the week, intense heat covered the **north-central U.S.** In **Nebraska**, record-setting highs for July 9 soared to 109°F in **Valentine** and 107°F in **Chadron**. For **Valentine**, it was the highest reading since July 23, 2012. Meanwhile in **Montana**, daily-record highs on the 9th included 99°F in **Great Falls** and 97°F in **Lewistown**. Following a brief break, heat returned toward week's end across **northern Plains**, where **Dickinson, ND**, posted a daily-record high of 104°F on July 14. Late-week heat was not just confined to the **northern Plains**, as **McAllen, TX**, also logged a daily-record high of 104°F on July 14. Farther east, a spell of record-setting heat in the **Mid-Atlantic States** resulted in a daily record-tying high (98°F on July 12) in **Richmond, VA**. Late in the week, expansive heat developed throughout the **West**, leading to daily-record highs for July 15 in locations such as **Las Vegas, NV** (114°F), and **Lewistown, MT** (98°F).

For much of the week, the heaviest showers were concentrated in the **Great Lakes States** and across the **South**. Record-setting rainfall totals for July 9 included 2.99 inches in **Naples, FL**, and 2.44 inches in **Florence, SC**. The following day in the **Midwest**, daily-record amounts for July 10 reached 2.15 inches in **Peoria, IL**, and 1.89 inches in **Fort Wayne, IN**. Elsewhere in **Indiana**, **Indianapolis** netted a daily-record total (3.78 inches) for July 11. Locally heavy showers also clipped the eastern edge of the **northern Plains'** drought area on July 11, when **Watertown, SD**, collected a daily-record sum of 1.59 inches. Locally heavy showers continued to pepper various parts of the country on July 12, resulting in daily-record totals in **Florida** locations such as **Miami** (5.49 inches) and **Melbourne** (2.60 inches). Also on the 12th, **Northeastern** daily-record amounts totaled 1.33 inches in **Boston, MA**, and 1.09 inches in **Watertown, NY**. A day later, **Buffalo, NY**, measured a record-setting sum (2.29 inches) for July 13. In **southeastern Wisconsin** and **northeastern Illinois**, pounding rainfall (locally 10 inches or more) during the first half of July led to record flooding along portions of the **Fox and Des Plaines Rivers**. Specifically, the **Fox River** achieved record crests on July 12-13 in **Wisconsin** locations such as **Burlington** and **New Munster**, topping high-water marks from June 15, 2008, by 2.3 to 2.6 feet. Meanwhile in **Illinois**, the **Des Plaines River** crested on July 14-15 more than 5 feet above flood stage in **Russell** and **Gurnee**. Previous crest records—set on May 23, 2004, in **Russell** and September 27, 1986, in **Gurnee**—were eclipsed by 1.06 and 0.14 foot, respectively. Late-week rainfall was generally heaviest across the **southern U.S.**, where daily-record totals were established on July 14 in **New Orleans, LA** (3.50 inches), and **Jackson, MS** (2.35 inches). Farther west, a deadly flash flood struck near **Payson, AZ**, on July 15, when ten members of an extended family were swept away as runoff from a nearby thunderstorm in the **Ellison Creek** watershed rushed downstream. In **Tucson, AZ**, where the July 10-15 rainfall totaled 2.49 inches, no measurable rain had fallen during the preceding 61-day period from May 10 to July 9. In fact, **Tucson's** rainfall from February 1 – July 9 had totaled just 0.43 inch, 16 percent of normal.

Similar to the previous week, mild, showery weather prevailed in **Alaska**. Near- to below-normal temperatures covered much of **southern Alaska**, but readings averaged at least 5°F above normal at numerous interior and northern locations. Meanwhile, **McGrath** opened the week with a daily-record rainfall (0.90 inch) on July 9. In **southeastern Alaska**, rain fell each day during the week in **Juneau**, totaling 2.88 inches. From July 1-15, **Juneau's** rainfall reached 5.06 inches (247 percent of normal). Farther south, very warm, mostly dry conditions persisted in **Hawaii**. Daily-record highs were set in several **Hawaiian** locations, including **Kahului, Maui** (91°F on July 13), and **Lihue, Kauai** (88°F on July 15). During the first 15 days of July, rainfall at the state's major airport sites ranged from 0.02 inch (10 percent of normal) in **Honolulu, Oahu**, to 1.86 inches (38 percent) in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**.

Total Growing Degree Days

MAR 1 - JUL 15, 2017

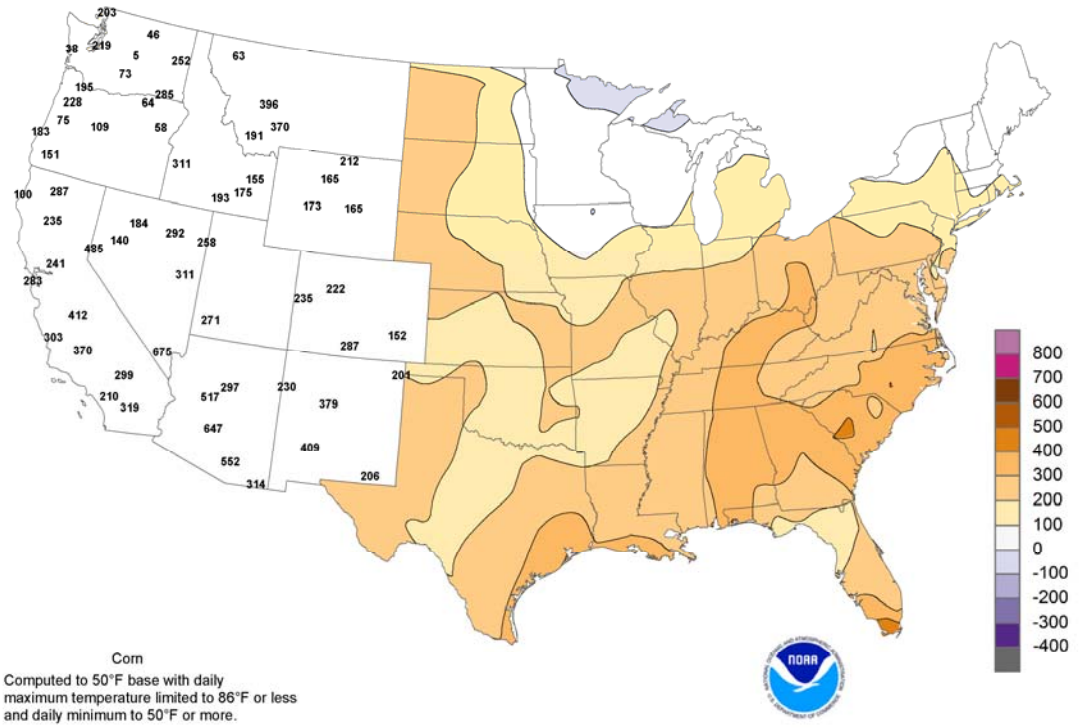


Corn

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

Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days

MAR 1 - JUL 15, 2017



Corn

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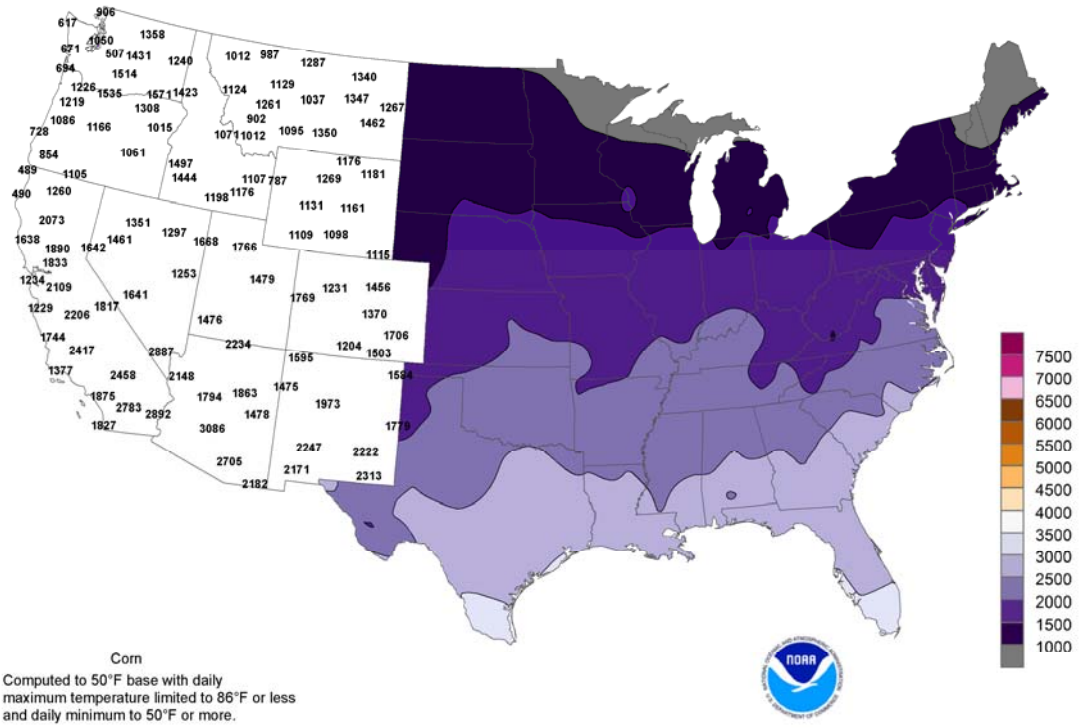
Total Growing Degree Days

APR 1 - JUL 15, 2017



Corn

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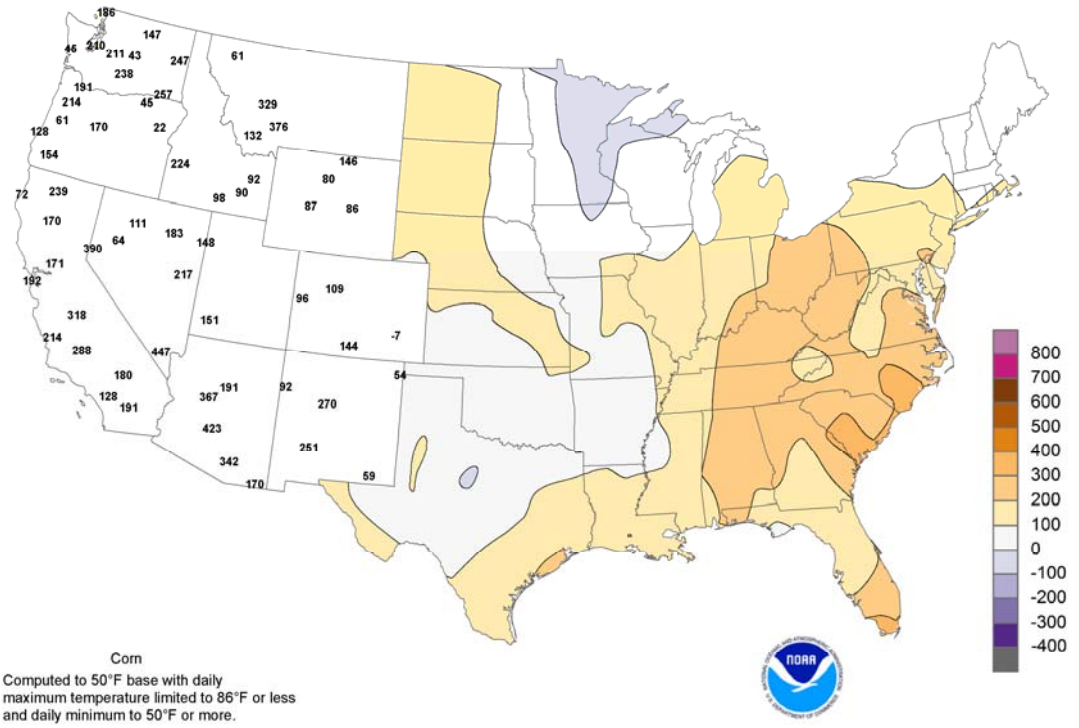
Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days

APR 1 - JUL 15, 2017



Corn

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

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 15, 2017

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	90	71	92	67	81	1	2.65	1.46	1.39	15.81	255	43.47	138	96	49	6	0	3	2
	HUNTSVILLE	93	71	95	66	82	3	0.06	-0.98	0.06	10.84	169	33.57	101	95	52	7	0	1	0
	MOBILE	91	74	93	72	82	1	0.30	-1.16	0.22	15.63	196	47.62	128	92	67	5	0	2	0
	MONTGOMERY	94	74	96	73	84	2	0.48	-0.79	0.32	13.26	196	47.18	147	86	49	7	0	4	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	69	54	74	45	62	4	0.28	-0.03	0.16	2.38	141	7.20	145	81	67	0	0	2	0
	BARROW	53	39	65	37	46	6	0.02	-0.14	0.02	0.70	111	4.01	337	94	74	0	0	1	0
	FAIRBANKS	75	56	83	54	66	3	0.36	0.00	0.23	3.15	145	6.19	148	93	71	0	0	5	0
	JUNEAU	59	49	62	44	54	-3	2.80	1.93	0.87	8.83	171	31.00	129	100	93	0	0	6	3
	KODIAK	65	51	77	46	58	5	0.83	-0.15	0.56	9.41	124	30.13	78	93	77	0	0	4	1
	NOME	64	47	75	39	56	4	0.06	-0.35	0.05	0.59	30	3.15	56	95	78	0	0	2	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	83	54	88	49	68	2	0.32	-0.13	0.19	0.52	43	10.16	95	88	28	0	0	5	0
	PHOENIX	108	85	109	82	97	4	0.03	-0.15	0.03	0.03	8	2.44	70	44	29	7	0	1	0
	PRESCOTT	92	66	96	62	79	6	1.53	0.99	0.78	1.55	115	6.45	80	77	23	6	0	5	2
	TUCSON	101	74	104	70	88	1	2.24	1.85	1.18	2.24	246	3.84	93	70	36	7	0	5	2
AR	FORT SMITH	93	75	97	72	84	2	0.00	-0.77	0.00	12.56	210	34.63	144	98	59	6	0	0	0
	LITTLE ROCK	91	72	93	69	82	0	0.01	-0.78	0.01	6.00	105	31.82	114	100	56	6	0	1	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	104	78	106	73	91	8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	4.79	104	41	26	7	0	0	0
	FRESNO	103	72	106	70	87	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	12.64	161	54	33	7	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	79	66	88	64	73	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	12.07	128	91	67	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	103	68	106	66	86	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.58	84	28.29	129	54	25	7	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	95	61	101	59	78	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	50	23.63	198	75	22	7	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	78	70	80	69	74	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	22	7.75	102	84	73	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	73	55	85	53	64	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	45	21.97	164	85	65	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	100	62	105	60	81	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	33	15.62	174	66	33	7	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	82	51	88	47	67	3	1.54	1.36	1.08	1.82	196	6.07	196	95	46	0	0	6	1
	CO SPRINGS	85	60	92	55	73	4	1.06	0.51	0.36	2.57	74	8.69	95	86	32	3	0	5	0
	DENVER INTL	90	61	97	56	75	3	0.11	-0.35	0.10	0.44	17	6.75	88	66	26	4	0	2	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	95	65	102	61	80	3	0.23	0.12	0.10	0.26	43	3.09	68	67	33	6	0	3	0
	PUEBLO	94	61	101	58	77	2	0.27	-0.12	0.19	1.85	88	10.91	170	75	32	4	0	3	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	84	67	91	62	75	1	1.02	0.19	0.41	4.59	86	24.43	101	88	60	2	0	4	0
	HARTFORD	83	62	89	59	73	-1	3.52	2.72	1.47	8.30	148	26.57	108	93	62	0	0	4	3
DC	WASHINGTON	92	74	97	69	83	4	0.73	-0.08	0.73	4.13	86	18.92	91	84	45	6	0	1	1
DE	WILMINGTON	88	70	93	64	79	3	1.49	0.51	1.49	6.72	119	23.90	102	92	52	3	0	1	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	90	75	92	73	83	1	0.00	-1.19	0.00	9.22	111	17.45	73	98	61	5	0	0	0
	JACKSONVILLE	91	74	92	72	82	0	1.97	0.60	1.97	14.14	170	30.00	117	100	58	7	0	1	1
	KEY WEST	89	80	92	78	85	0	1.08	0.39	0.36	7.52	122	16.57	96	85	68	2	0	5	0
	MIAMI	92	79	93	74	85	1	7.39	6.09	5.49	23.38	201	36.86	136	83	58	7	0	3	2
	ORLANDO	92	74	93	71	83	1	1.00	-0.71	0.62	13.46	121	19.89	78	98	65	7	0	3	1
	PENSACOLA	88	78	91	76	83	0	0.63	-1.20	0.59	22.06	215	50.54	145	86	62	2	0	3	1
	TALLAHASSEE	91	73	94	71	82	0	1.59	-0.22	1.02	14.98	139	34.78	97	97	75	5	0	6	1
	TAMPA	92	76	94	73	84	1	1.35	-0.08	0.47	10.38	121	16.35	78	87	58	7	0	5	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	90	78	91	75	84	2	2.32	0.88	1.95	13.23	122	24.64	83	79	61	7	0	3	1
GA	ATHENS	92	70	94	68	81	1	0.07	-0.92	0.07	10.62	176	35.73	131	96	58	7	0	1	0
	ATLANTA	90	73	92	71	82	2	0.30	-0.89	0.30	9.49	157	32.57	113	87	56	6	0	1	0
	AUGUSTA	94	73	98	72	84	3	2.93	2.04	1.26	7.46	122	27.40	108	92	60	7	0	5	2
	COLUMBUS	93	73	96	72	83	1	1.47	0.33	0.96	5.53	95	31.10	110	92	49	7	0	4	1
	MACON	93	72	95	71	83	2	0.08	-0.90	0.05	8.04	144	31.77	121	94	50	7	0	2	0
	SAVANNAH	93	75	95	73	84	2	0.29	-1.01	0.26	9.94	120	33.69	131	88	57	7	0	2	0
HI	HILO	85	70	88	69	78	2	0.50	-1.94	0.19	4.60	37	39.26	60	90	73	0	0	6	0
	HONOLULU	88	75	89	73	82	1	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.54	89	14.02	148	72	63	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	90	71	92	66	81	2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.17	44	14.80	132	77	65	5	0	0	0
	LIHUE	86	75	89	70	80	1	0.07	-0.39	0.04	1.10	40	15.66	78	85	75	0	0	3	0
ID	BOISE	98	67	102	61	83	9	0.00	-0.09	0.00	1.40	146	11.19	150	39	24	7	0	0	0
	LEWISTON	95	63	100	59	79	6	0.01	-0.15	0.01	0.63	41	10.38	137	44	28	6	0	1	0
	POCATELLO	95	56	100	51	75	6	0.01	-0.13	0.01	1.25	103	11.16	150	71	32	7	0	1	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	82	66	86	60	74	1	3.06	2.32	1.77	6.54	125	24.65	134	81	60	0	0	3	3
	MOLINE	86	66	91	55	76	1	1.89	1.00	1.46	6.35	96	21.11	102	84	60	1	0	3	1
	PEORIA	86	67	91	59	76	1	2.41	1.47	2.15	4.93	84	23.42	120	95	61	2	0	4	1
	ROCKFORD	82	65	85	58	73	0	1.34	0.40	1.03	9.07	131	27.92	142	88	69	0	0	3	1
	SPRINGFIELD	89	69	94	60	79	3	1.29	0.51	1.26	3.25	59	20.17	104	92	57	4	0	3	1
IN	EVANSVILLE	90	70	94	66	80	1	0.62	-0.25	0.58	5.05	84	25.37	98	87	55	3	0	2	1
	FORT WAYNE	82	64	87	52	73	0	1.92	1.11	1.89	10.56	181	35.01	175	90	58	0	0	3	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	84	67	90	60	76	1	3.59	2.60	3.51	11.11	178	35.38	157	91	63	1	0	4	1
	SOUTH BEND	80	63	85	52	71	-2	0.59	-0.26	0.29	4.33	71	23.56	116	94	69	0	0	3	0
IA	BURLINGTON	87	66	91	58	77	1	3.27	2.24	1.58	5.41	81	19.56	95	97	64	3	0	4	2
	CEDAR RAPIDS	85	62	89	52	73	-1	1.05	0.13	0.94	4.05	62	16.43	92	100	65	0	0	2	1
	DES MOINES	91	70	95	64	80	4	0.49	-0.43	0.49	3.62	55	18.59	99	86	57	4	0	1	0
	DUBUQUE	80	60	85	53	70	-2	2.36	1.56	1.31	5.86	100	19.57	105	93	78	0	0	4	2
	SIOUX CITY	91	67	96	62	79	4	0.06	-0.68	0.06	1.81	35	12.28	82	92	58	4	0	1	0
	WATERLOO	84	62	88	54	73	-1	0.80	-0.16	0.61	6.55	94	19.57	107	91	65	0	0	2	1
KS	CONCORDIA	96	72	103	67	84	5	0.04	-0.91	0.04	3.41	57	21.79	133	92	49	6	0	1	0
	DODGE CITY	94	69	100	66	82	3	0.10	-0.60	0.10	4.85	104	23.58	181	83	38	7	0	1	0
	GOODLAND	91	65	99	62	78	3	0.78	-0.01	0.50	5.32	107	17.71	148	89	47	4	0	4	1
	TOPEKA	94	73	99	68	84	6	1.84	0.96	1.84	8.45	124	23.60	121	93	62	6	0	1	1

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 15, 2017

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	97	73	102	67	85	4	0.88	0.11	0.70	5.69	95	24.53	142	92	53	6	0	2	1
KY	JACKSON	87	67	90	60	77	2	0.68	-0.37	0.68	7.96	115	31.38	114	92	54	2	0	1	1
	LEXINGTON	87	69	91	60	78	2	0.25	-0.85	0.25	9.01	130	28.45	108	83	57	2	0	1	0
	LOUISVILLE	90	73	94	67	82	4	0.00	-0.97	0.00	4.84	84	23.98	94	79	54	4	0	0	0
	PADUCAH	91	70	95	67	81	3	0.76	-0.33	0.75	8.21	119	30.55	108	85	55	6	0	2	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	92	72	93	70	82	0	4.87	3.52	1.88	14.86	181	46.51	131	99	55	7	0	6	3
	LAKE CHARLES	89	75	93	75	82	0	1.90	0.68	0.91	12.06	138	38.19	124	96	67	3	0	4	2
	NEW ORLEANS	90	74	91	71	82	-1	4.91	3.43	3.50	20.69	203	46.59	128	97	66	4	0	7	2
	SHREVEPORT	93	72	95	69	83	0	0.61	-0.36	0.42	4.73	66	22.18	74	98	57	7	0	2	0
ME	CARIBOU	76	54	83	47	65	0	0.09	-0.74	0.06	6.23	123	22.80	123	90	48	0	0	3	0
	PORTLAND	76	60	83	55	68	0	0.05	-0.69	0.04	2.86	59	26.90	111	90	57	0	0	2	0
MD	BALTIMORE	90	69	95	62	80	4	0.18	-0.67	0.14	4.04	78	21.17	94	87	50	4	0	3	0
MA	BOSTON	78	64	87	58	71	-3	1.64	0.96	1.33	7.30	155	28.12	124	90	64	0	0	3	1
	WORCESTER	76	60	83	54	68	-2	0.45	-0.49	0.17	5.43	91	26.43	103	92	60	0	0	4	0
MI	ALPENA	75	59	85	55	67	1	0.60	-0.07	0.33	7.16	183	23.04	164	100	70	0	0	5	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	81	63	88	55	72	1	0.76	-0.07	0.35	5.96	108	22.57	122	95	62	0	0	3	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	79	59	85	53	69	2	0.49	-0.09	0.18	7.28	173	23.19	166	92	62	0	0	4	0
	LANSING	84	65	90	57	74	4	1.88	1.25	0.76	6.39	126	23.85	147	79	60	1	0	4	1
	MUSKEGON	79	62	85	55	70	0	0.14	-0.33	0.10	4.54	126	19.02	122	89	66	0	0	2	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	79	61	85	56	70	1	0.77	0.04	0.38	5.15	104	19.15	115	93	57	0	0	4	0
MN	DULUTH	72	53	82	49	63	-2	0.35	-0.63	0.18	7.46	117	18.69	124	97	78	0	0	3	0
	INT'L FALLS	73	48	81	39	61	-5	0.54	-0.26	0.28	5.88	102	12.50	103	94	57	0	0	3	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	85	64	96	58	74	1	0.40	-0.50	0.37	4.64	73	16.18	104	75	55	1	0	2	0
	ROCHESTER	80	60	89	55	70	0	0.20	-0.82	0.20	5.41	88	21.17	130	96	71	0	0	1	0
	ST. CLOUD	80	58	88	54	69	0	0.72	-0.03	0.61	4.38	70	14.68	103	100	57	0	0	2	1
MS	JACKSON	92	72	94	69	82	1	2.89	1.82	2.35	12.19	201	43.68	133	94	54	6	0	3	2
	MERIDIAN	93	73	94	69	83	2	1.40	0.11	1.02	13.50	203	42.14	119	96	57	7	0	3	1
	TUPELO	92	71	94	67	82	2	0.66	-0.22	0.55	9.67	143	31.43	93	87	57	7	0	3	1
MO	COLUMBIA	91	71	95	68	81	4	0.79	-0.06	0.68	5.65	97	25.85	117	91	57	5	0	2	1
	KANSAS CITY	91	73	94	67	82	4	0.11	-0.93	0.11	6.81	102	23.08	114	91	58	5	0	1	0
	SAINT LOUIS	97	76	103	69	87	7	0.20	-0.71	0.20	3.01	53	25.90	120	72	47	6	0	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	91	71	93	68	81	3	0.00	-0.90	0.00	5.61	79	34.32	142	93	62	6	0	0	0
MT	BILLINGS	94	65	100	59	80	9	0.06	-0.25	0.04	2.37	92	11.30	122	58	20	5	0	2	0
	BUTTE	86	50	93	46	68	6	0.48	0.15	0.25	3.28	116	8.61	112	80	20	3	0	5	0
	CUT BANK	88	52	97	45	70	8	0.01	-0.34	0.01	2.49	75	7.36	96	84	22	3	0	1	0
	GLASGOW	93	62	102	57	77	8	0.98	0.56	0.98	1.12	36	3.73	56	71	34	5	0	1	1
	GREAT FALLS	94	56	101	48	75	10	0.08	-0.23	0.06	2.17	74	9.59	106	71	15	5	0	3	0
	HAVRE	94	59	102	51	77	9	0.23	-0.12	0.22	0.91	34	3.44	50	70	31	5	0	2	0
	MISSOULA	94	55	100	51	74	8	0.00	-0.24	0.00	2.02	88	10.09	124	66	28	5	0	0	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	91	68	100	65	80	4	1.60	0.90	0.88	3.70	70	13.95	92	96	60	4	0	2	2
	LINCOLN	91	70	97	65	81	3	2.19	1.41	1.30	10.36	201	23.47	148	89	61	4	0	2	2
	NORFOLK	89	66	94	62	78	3	0.85	-0.03	0.60	3.32	54	14.93	93	88	55	3	0	2	1
	NORTH PLATTE	92	63	102	56	78	4	0.89	0.17	0.84	2.43	52	12.76	105	94	40	5	0	3	1
	OMAHA	92	71	96	65	81	5	0.21	-0.67	0.16	3.77	65	15.28	90	84	58	5	0	3	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	94	62	104	56	78	5	0.00	-0.52	0.00	1.23	32	10.01	95	80	33	6	0	0	0
	VALENTINE	99	64	109	59	82	9	0.00	-0.77	0.00	0.62	13	11.06	95	76	27	6	0	0	0
NV	ELY	92	52	96	48	72	5	0.02	-0.08	0.01	0.05	6	6.23	112	64	20	6	0	2	0
	LAS VEGAS	108	87	114	84	98	7	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.00	0	1.59	65	26	20	7	0	0	0
	RENO	98	64	100	58	81	10	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.12	20	11.27	249	41	17	7	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	99	55	102	52	77	6	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.23	148	6.47	128	48	22	7	0	0	0
NH	CONCORD	79	58	88	54	69	-1	0.61	-0.13	0.33	5.86	125	25.21	130	93	61	0	0	3	0
NJ	NEWARK	86	70	93	64	78	1	0.39	-0.66	0.31	8.30	151	30.83	123	80	57	2	0	4	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	93	67	96	64	80	1	0.01	-0.22	0.01	0.49	45	3.10	83	56	21	7	0	1	0
NY	ALBANY	81	64	85	56	72	1	0.35	-0.42	0.14	6.78	124	25.69	127	87	58	0	0	4	0
	BINGHAMTON	75	61	78	53	68	0	1.49	0.68	1.17	8.50	152	32.94	159	94	72	0	0	5	1
	BUFFALO	78	63	82	56	71	0	2.87	2.16	2.29	5.24	97	27.51	135	90	61	0	0	4	1
	ROCHESTER	81	62	85	54	72	2	1.60	0.94	0.94	5.84	121	25.82	149	86	64	0	0	4	1
	SYRACUSE	80	63	85	57	71	0	1.00	0.05	0.57	7.68	133	29.51	146	97	61	0	0	4	1
NC	ASHEVILLE	87	65	91	61	76	3	1.87	1.02	0.71	5.19	83	28.21	106	93	56	2	0	5	2
	CHARLOTTE	92	72	95	67	82	2	0.74	-0.09	0.74	7.75	150	28.67	121	86	46	6	0	1	1
	GREENSBORO	92	71	94	65	81	3	0.00	-1.02	0.00	9.96	177	30.98	132	97	50	6	0	0	0
	HATTERAS	86	77	87	73	82	3	0.24	-0.75	0.17	3.99	68	30.16	109	92	73	0	0	3	0
	RALEIGH	94	74	97	69	84	5	0.00	-0.97	0.00	7.67	142	29.54	126	87	51	6	0	0	0
	WILMINGTON	91	75	96	71	83	2	2.07	0.37	1.14	12.74	144	33.23	116	98	58	5	0	4	2
ND	BISMARCK	90	60	102	53	75	6	0.36	-0.22	0.36	2.20	57	6.73	72	85	44	4	0	1	0
	DICKINSON	91	58	104	48	74	6	0.02	-0.52	0.02	0.92	20	4.62	46	88	27	4	0	1	0
	FARGO	81	59	90	47	70	0	0.06	-0.61	0.05	3.00	60	7.81	68	91	55	1	0	2	0
	GRAND FORKS	81	57	89	50	69	0	0.39	-0.30	0.29	5.08	112	9.63	95	98	54	0	0	3	0
	JAMESTOWN	83	58	95	48	71	1	0.14	-0.60	0.13	2.25	48	6.36	62	92	45	1	0	2	0
	WILLISTON	91	62	101	57	77	9	0.33	-0.21	0.33	1.62	46	5.09	63	77	44	3	0	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	82	66	86	57	74	2	2.47	1.56	1.18	7.55	138	33.66	162	85	61	0	0	4	2
	CINCINNATI	85	67	89	56	76	0	0.73	-0.10	0.65	7.38	118	30.78	126	95	73	0	0	4	1
	CLEVELAND	83	68	88	59	75	3	1.55	0.74	0.97	7.99	140	31.44	155	88	60	0	0	4	1
	COLUMBUS	84	67	89	57	75	0	5.04	3.99	3.11	10.74	170	31.42	149	94	66	0	0	4	2
	DAYTON	84	65	88	55	75	1	0.17	-0.68	0.14	10.87	178	33.11	147	90	55	0	0	3	0
	MANSFIELD	81	65	85	55	73	2	2.60	1.66	1.19	10.57	161	31.72	136	98	62	0	0	4	2

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Weather Data for the Week Ending July 15, 2017

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	81	63	85	52	72	-1	2.57	1.92	1.47	6.54	123	24.40	135	97	71	0	0	3	2
	YOUNGSTOWN	81	63	87	54	72	2	1.78	0.80	0.69	8.78	146	30.08	149	91	64	0	0	3	2
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	96	71	97	67	84	2	0.05	-0.65	0.05	1.44	23	16.02	78	92	41	7	0	1	0
	TULSA	93	76	97	72	85	2	0.03	-0.69	0.03	4.74	74	28.66	122	89	62	6	0	1	0
OR	ASTORIA	67	53	69	47	60	0	0.02	-0.29	0.02	2.46	73	49.59	136	86	68	0	0	1	0
	BURNS	92	49	96	43	71	6	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.10	12	8.33	133	56	23	5	0	0	0
	EUGENE	84	49	87	45	66	0	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.39	72	25.46	91	92	53	0	0	0	0
	MEDFORD	94	61	97	58	77	5	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.50	60	13.07	134	59	26	7	0	0	0
	PENDLETON	92	58	97	53	75	3	0.00	-0.08	0.00	2.15	222	11.29	156	49	21	5	0	0	0
	PORTLAND	81	56	86	54	69	1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.08	53	29.26	146	75	57	0	0	0	0
	SALEM	84	53	88	51	69	3	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.74	40	33.30	153	76	46	0	0	0	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	84	66	87	58	75	2	1.32	0.37	0.69	10.26	171	27.84	117	85	59	0	0	2	2
	ERIE	79	65	82	57	72	0	0.47	-0.28	0.38	9.18	152	30.17	146	85	67	0	0	4	0
	MIDDLETOWN	86	70	89	64	78	2	1.75	0.92	1.72	6.71	119	23.15	104	91	52	0	0	2	1
	PHILADELPHIA	88	73	94	66	80	3	0.42	-0.57	0.41	4.02	76	21.97	97	81	53	3	0	2	0
	PITTSBURGH	81	64	87	54	73	0	2.07	1.14	0.95	7.02	114	27.03	128	96	60	0	0	5	2
	WILKES-BARRE	81	64	85	55	73	1	1.81	0.91	1.69	6.86	115	25.50	127	94	61	0	0	2	1
	WILLIAMSPORT	84	65	91	56	75	3	0.99	0.00	0.53	5.18	78	24.50	108	92	64	1	0	4	1
RI	PROVIDENCE	81	64	86	59	72	-1	1.67	0.98	0.75	6.95	142	31.97	128	96	70	0	0	5	2
SC	BEAUFORT	94	76	97	74	85	3	0.10	-1.12	0.10	6.73	80	23.53	93	98	58	7	0	1	0
	CHARLESTON	92	74	95	73	83	1	2.17	0.80	1.23	9.01	101	24.17	91	94	57	6	0	3	2
	COLUMBIA	95	74	98	73	85	3	1.90	0.66	0.95	7.87	103	32.15	120	85	50	7	0	3	2
	GREENVILLE	91	70	94	64	81	2	0.45	-0.57	0.40	6.75	112	32.12	114	92	49	6	0	2	0
SD	ABERDEEN	89	59	103	48	74	2	0.01	-0.67	0.01	4.05	81	7.93	67	89	56	3	0	1	0
	HURON	92	62	99	54	77	4	0.00	-0.67	0.00	3.04	64	8.73	68	89	38	5	0	0	0
	RAPID CITY	95	62	106	54	78	7	0.31	-0.15	0.15	2.08	54	7.01	66	74	28	6	0	3	0
	SIOUX FALLS	90	65	96	56	78	5	0.00	-0.66	0.00	3.29	66	12.12	88	85	54	4	0	0	0
TN	BRISTOL	90	63	92	58	77	3	0.06	-0.93	0.05	3.32	56	26.92	111	98	41	5	0	2	0
	CHATTANOOGA	90	70	93	65	80	1	1.70	0.58	1.42	9.56	151	38.41	123	90	63	5	0	3	1
	KNOXVILLE	89	68	91	62	78	0	0.39	-0.72	0.21	5.81	91	30.54	106	91	47	4	0	3	0
	MEMPHIS	93	73	94	70	83	1	0.53	-0.49	0.53	5.99	92	24.83	79	91	54	7	0	1	1
	NASHVILLE	92	71	95	65	81	2	1.61	0.73	1.55	7.90	133	28.16	102	89	48	6	0	2	1
TX	ABILENE	95	71	98	67	83	0	0.00	-0.36	0.00	2.71	69	10.58	89	82	41	7	0	0	0
	AMARILLO	96	66	99	63	81	3	0.04	-0.54	0.04	1.86	41	10.01	93	73	23	7	0	1	0
	AUSTIN	99	73	102	71	86	2	0.22	-0.21	0.22	3.49	72	18.27	99	89	39	7	0	1	0
	BEAUMONT	88	74	94	73	81	-2	1.88	0.62	1.02	14.13	150	31.69	99	91	81	3	0	5	2
	BROWNSVILLE	90	75	93	71	83	-1	0.78	0.35	0.78	5.75	144	11.61	98	99	67	5	0	1	1
	CORPUS CHRISTI	93	73	96	71	83	-1	0.20	-0.24	0.16	2.80	61	16.06	105	99	56	7	0	3	0
	DEL RIO	97	75	100	73	86	1	0.10	-0.38	0.09	2.56	75	13.65	138	77	47	7	0	2	0
	EL PASO	95	73	100	69	84	0	1.52	1.21	1.45	2.68	179	4.06	126	60	28	5	0	2	1
	FORT WORTH	96	77	100	73	87	2	0.04	-0.40	0.04	11.24	268	23.09	116	85	47	7	0	1	0
	GALVESTON	90	79	92	75	85	1	1.18	0.37	0.89	11.42	196	22.30	103	90	65	5	0	4	1
	HOUSTON	92	74	96	73	83	0	4.05	3.31	2.30	11.24	158	29.47	114	94	64	6	0	5	3
	LUBBOCK	93	69	95	67	81	1	0.00	-0.50	0.00	3.55	86	9.04	93	70	38	7	0	0	0
	MIDLAND	95	73	98	71	84	3	0.00	-0.41	0.00	3.51	136	9.23	139	63	38	6	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	96	70	101	68	83	1	0.00	-0.23	0.00	2.57	83	9.05	84	76	38	7	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	97	76	101	74	87	3	0.13	-0.33	0.08	0.53	10	13.59	75	82	36	7	0	3	0
	VICTORIA	97	74	100	72	85	1	0.27	-0.45	0.27	3.79	57	23.37	109	93	47	7	0	1	0
	WACO	96	74	98	72	85	0	0.05	-0.46	0.04	6.79	162	26.10	141	91	51	7	0	2	0
	WICHITA FALLS	97	71	101	67	84	0	1.65	1.29	1.63	5.06	110	15.37	95	87	49	6	0	2	1
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	99	76	102	73	87	11	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.25	24	11.25	115	41	18	7	0	0	0
VT	BURLINGTON	77	63	83	59	70	0	0.15	-0.73	0.07	8.52	161	25.20	142	90	61	0	0	3	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	90	66	94	59	78	3	0.16	-0.86	0.16	3.43	58	22.52	94	91	42	5	0	1	0
	NORFOLK	94	75	100	73	85	6	2.16	1.03	1.60	6.51	107	28.33	115	91	48	6	0	2	2
	RICHMOND	95	72	99	67	84	6	0.00	-1.02	0.00	3.01	54	21.54	92	84	46	6	0	0	0
	ROANOKE	92	67	95	62	80	4	0.04	-0.87	0.04	5.34	96	26.36	112	80	42	6	0	1	0
	WASH/DULLES	90	68	94	62	79	3	0.74	-0.06	0.73	5.17	89	24.25	107	83	49	3	0	2	1
WA	OLYMPIA	77	50	83	43	63	1	0.00	-0.21	0.00	1.33	57	34.28	126	92	60	0	0	0	0
	QUILLAYUTE	67	49	69	42	58	0	0.04	-0.48	0.02	4.34	93	66.94	123	92	73	0	0	2	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	77	56	80	54	66	1	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.52	78	28.38	146	80	59	0	0	0	0
	SPOKANE	87	61	93	57	74	6	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.71	45	13.97	150	57	20	3	0	0	0
	YAKIMA	94	61	97	53	78	10	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.19	25	7.61	171	59	29	7	0	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	82	62	85	56	72	1	0.31	-0.78	0.28	8.84	143	29.30	123	89	53	0	0	2	0
	CHARLESTON	86	66	90	58	76	2	0.07	-1.02	0.05	10.51	165	31.24	129	93	53	1	0	2	0
	ELKINS	83	61	86	52	72	3	1.11	0.01	0.52	6.13	88	26.82	104	88	53	0	0	5	1
	HUNTINGTON	87	67	92	59	77	2	1.49	0.51	1.47	8.70	147	28.71	121	92	54	2	0	2	1
WI	EAU CLAIRE	83	60	89	55	71	0	2.37	1.50	2.37	7.82	127	22.31	135	94	51	0	0	1	1
	GREEN BAY	82	62	87	59	72	2	2.30	1.53	1.36	6.49	127	19.59	133	99	65	0	0	4	2
	LA CROSSE	86	66	93	62	76	2	1.31	0.35	0.71	6.87	113	24.55	144	88	53	2	0	4	1
	MADISON	81	62	85	55	72	1	1.59	0.72	0.70	9.93	166	26.59	153	91	68	0	0	3	2
	MILWAUKEE	81	66	85	62	73	1	2.16	1.36	1.68	7.92	149	25.71	141	89	68	0	0	3	1
WY	CASPER	93	55	98	51	74	5	0.02	-0.28	0.01	1.07	52	8.87	110	76	26	5	0	2	0
	CHEYENNE	87	58	94	52	72	5	0.05	-0.45	0.05	0.76	24	9.39	103	72	33	3	0	1	0
	LANDER	90	58	91	54	74	4	0.02	-0.17	0.01	0.30	19	12.89	155	59	18	5	0	2	0
	SHERIDAN	95	56	100	53	76	8	0.24	-0.04	0.17	1.35	50	13.92	151	80	30	6	0	3	0

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

National Agricultural Summary

July 10 – 16, 2017

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Minimal precipitation was experienced across the country, except in parts of Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Ohio, Texas, and Wisconsin. Above-average weekly temperatures were noted across much of the Mid-Atlantic States and in areas west of the Mississippi River. Some areas of California, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and the Dakotas recorded temperatures more than 6°F above normal. In contrast, temperatures from the southern Plains to the Southeast averaged below normal in some areas. Precipitation totaling more than 4 inches fell in Florida, southeastern Texas, southern Louisiana, and Ohio. Dry conditions continued across the western United States.

Corn: Silking advanced to 40 percent complete by July 16, thirteen percentage points behind last year and 7 points, behind the 5-year average. Progress was most active in the middle Mississippi Valley, with silking advancing at least 15 percentage points in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Overall, 64 percent of the corn was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week and 12 percentage points below the same time last year. Dry weather conditions negatively impacted corn condition ratings across the Corn Belt. Eleven of 18 estimating states experienced decreases in the good to excellent categories, compared to the previous week.

Soybeans: By July 16, fifty-two percent of the nation's soybeans were at or beyond the blooming stage, 4 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Blooming advanced at a rapid pace, with gains of at least 15 percentage points during the week in 13 of the 18 major estimating states. Nationally, 16 percent of this year's crop was setting pods, the same as last year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Advances of 10 percentage points or greater occurred in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Overall, 61 percent of the soybeans were reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week and 10 percentage points below the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: By week's end, 75 percent of the winter wheat crop was harvested, the same as last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Winter wheat harvest was at or ahead of the state 5-year averages in 13 of the 18 estimating states. Drier conditions promoted winter wheat harvest progress across the country, with advances of 20 percentage points or more in Colorado, Michigan, Nebraska, and South Dakota during the week.

Cotton: By week's end, 70 percent of this year's cotton was at or beyond the squaring stage, 4 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 26 percent of the cotton was setting bolls by week's end, slightly behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Heavy irrigation on cotton fields continued in parts of Southeast Texas, while cotton in South Texas and the Lower Valley was filling bolls. Overall, 60 percent of the cotton was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week but 6 percentage points better than at the same time last year.

Sorghum: Nationally, 31 percent of the sorghum was at or beyond the heading stage by July 16, seven percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. During the week, coloring advanced by more than 10 percentage points in Louisiana and Oklahoma, reaching 60 and 11 percent, respectively, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average pace. In Texas, sorghum harvest was underway in the Blacklands and continued in the Coastal Bend, Upper Coast, South Texas, and the Lower Valley. Overall, 63 percent of the sorghum was reported in good to excellent condition, the same as last week but 5 percentage points lower than at the same time last year.

Rice: Heading of the rice crop advanced to 33 percent complete by week's end, 6 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. In Mississippi, heading progress was 37 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 70 percent of the rice was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last week but 2 points above the same time last year. In Louisiana, condition ratings in these two categories dropped 2 percentage points from last week.

Small Grains: Ninety-seven percent of the nation's oat crop was headed by week's end, 2 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. By July 16, oat producers had harvested 14 percent of this year's crop, 7 percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 51 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below last week and 15 points below the same time last year.

Eighty-nine percent of the barley was at or beyond the heading stage by July 16, five percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. In Montana, heading progress was 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 53 percent of the barley was reported in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points better than last week but 20 points below the same time last year.

By week's end, 91 percent of the spring wheat was at or beyond the heading stage, 4 percentage points behind last year but 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Hot conditions facilitated rapid development in Montana, with heading advancing 24 percentage points during the week. Overall, 34 percent of the crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week and 35 percentage points below the same time last year. Dry conditions have led to deteriorating wheat conditions in Montana, rated at 61 percent very poor to poor on July 16, and South Dakota, rated at 74 percent very poor to poor.

Other Crops: By July 16, sixty-nine percent of the peanuts had advanced to the pegging stage, 7 percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. From the previous week, double-digit advances in the pegging stage were observed in all estimating states except Alabama, Florida, and Georgia. Nationally, 75 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week and 6 percentage points above the same time last year.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 16, 2017

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

Soybeans Percent Blooming

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 16 2017	5-Yr Avg
AR	82	79	84	67
IL	57	31	56	54
IN	53	31	50	52
IA	62	33	54	53
KS	35	27	44	34
KY	29	22	36	33
LA	88	87	91	85
MI	40	23	53	47
MN	69	25	48	56
MS	75	79	85	76
MO	41	23	44	31
NE	50	51	66	56
NC	31	26	34	26
ND	65	24	40	54
OH	46	25	40	44
SD	63	29	49	57
TN	52	40	57	41
WI	66	22	36	40
18 Sts	56	34	52	51

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

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 16 2017	5-Yr Avg
AR	55	54	62	40
IL	14	5	17	13
IN	17	1	13	14
IA	18	5	11	11
KS	4	3	6	5
KY	7	2	16	9
LA	66	67	81	65
MI	7	3	16	7
MN	11	1	10	10
MS	47	38	63	45
MO	9	2	14	4
NE	1	0	11	11
NC	12	2	12	10
ND	17	1	5	12
OH	7	1	9	6
SD	15	1	5	9
TN	25	6	22	17
WI	20	0	5	8
18 Sts	16	7	16	13

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

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	5	24	56	15
IL	2	8	23	56	11
IN	4	11	36	41	8
IA	2	8	27	54	9
KS	1	5	35	54	5
KY	1	4	18	67	10
LA	1	4	14	65	16
MI	2	6	24	55	13
MN	1	5	22	59	13
MS	0	6	27	39	28
MO	2	5	28	57	8
NE	4	8	25	56	7
NC	0	5	20	60	15
ND	9	16	35	37	3
OH	4	11	35	40	10
SD	14	19	38	27	2
TN	1	3	12	54	30
WI	2	6	21	56	15
18 Sts	3	8	28	51	10
Prev Wk	3	8	27	52	10
Prev Yr	2	5	22	57	14

Corn Percent Silking

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 16 2017	5-Yr Avg
CO	15	1	9	18
IL	74	33	63	68
IN	46	19	39	51
IA	62	7	37	45
KS	61	36	55	59
KY	73	59	76	65
MI	19	2	15	25
MN	46	3	20	35
MO	90	51	81	73
NE	51	14	47	48
NC	92	87	93	93
ND	24	4	11	20
OH	28	10	34	38
PA	28	6	23	37
SD	34	2	11	26
TN	90	81	90	86
TX	73	65	70	78
WI	29	0	5	20
18 Sts	53	19	40	47

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

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	6	10	16	57	11
IL	2	7	29	47	15
IN	5	13	35	39	8
IA	1	5	23	58	13
KS	2	8	31	48	11
KY	1	3	12	68	16
MI	2	6	26	53	13
MN	1	4	16	63	16
MO	1	5	25	58	11
NE	4	8	23	52	13
NC	1	2	17	57	23
ND	9	15	31	41	4
OH	2	7	37	42	12
PA	0	1	10	49	40
SD	14	24	32	29	1
TN	0	1	8	47	44
TX	0	3	25	54	18
WI	3	8	23	47	19
18 Sts	3	8	25	51	13
Prev Wk	3	7	25	52	13
Prev Yr	1	4	19	57	19

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 16 2017	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	97	67	80	94
CO	65	47	73	66
ID	5	0	6	4
IL	97	95	100	93
IN	94	78	90	84
KS	97	93	98	96
MI	39	10	34	35
MO	98	96	99	96
MT	2	1	9	3
NE	70	52	83	58
NC	99	97	99	96
OH	94	77	87	72
OK	100	97	98	99
OR	21	4	12	18
SD	48	14	43	30
TX	100	97	100	99
WA	9	4	8	9
18 Sts	75	67	75	73

These 18 States harvested 91% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 16, 2017

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

Cotton Percent Squaring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 16 2017	5-Yr Avg
AL	89	66	77	87
AZ	89	82	86	89
AR	100	96	99	99
CA	85	50	60	91
GA	89	69	77	85
KS	43	18	26	47
LA	90	93	97	95
MS	81	66	79	87
MO	78	68	82	76
NC	81	69	79	84
OK	41	45	50	45
SC	73	57	69	72
TN	82	76	83	74
TX	67	55	65	68
VA	71	69	84	82
15 Sts	74	61	70	75

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

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 16 2017	5-Yr Avg
AL	49	21	34	38
AZ	49	40	55	51
AR	83	50	74	69
CA	13	5	10	51
GA	49	20	31	45
KS	5	0	0	6
LA	62	54	69	64
MS	48	22	38	46
MO	7	9	16	15
NC	22	7	25	28
OK	10	0	17	13
SC	22	17	33	26
TN	31	11	29	23
TX	17	18	20	19
VA	19	4	19	14
15 Sts	27	19	26	28

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

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	2	9	36	49	4
AZ	0	2	15	64	19
AR	0	0	10	56	34
CA	0	0	0	40	60
GA	1	4	23	57	15
KS	1	4	20	65	10
LA	0	3	15	72	10
MS	0	10	22	43	25
MO	0	12	34	45	9
NC	0	5	22	60	13
OK	0	0	8	91	1
SC	0	0	8	36	56
TN	0	0	5	62	33
TX	1	13	37	39	10
VA	0	0	10	89	1
15 Sts	1	9	30	46	14
Prev Wk	4	8	27	47	14
Prev Yr	1	9	36	45	9

Sorghum Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 16 2017	5-Yr Avg
AR	72	41	66	71
CO	6	1	4	6
IL	23	1	4	20
KS	13	4	5	6
LA	94	80	92	93
MO	23	7	19	23
NE	6	4	5	8
NM	9	2	6	4
OK	28	17	26	27
SD	22	4	5	20
TX	74	70	74	69
11 Sts	38	28	31	33

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

Sorghum Percent Coloring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 16 2017	5-Yr Avg
AR	10	0	2	18
CO	0	0	0	0
IL	0	0	0	1
KS	1	0	0	0
LA	59	33	60	58
MO	1	0	3	1
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	2	0	11	3
SD	1	0	0	0
TX	47	55	57	55
11 Sts	19	18	20	21

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

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	4	27	63	6
CO	3	7	23	61	6
IL	5	10	26	57	2
KS	1	4	28	61	6
LA	0	0	24	70	6
MO	0	4	29	66	1
NE	3	3	33	46	15
NM	9	10	60	19	2
OK	0	8	37	54	1
SD	14	31	49	6	0
TX	2	6	26	57	9
11 Sts	2	6	29	56	7
Prev Wk	1	5	31	56	7
Prev Yr	0	3	29	57	11

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 16, 2017

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

Oats Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 16 2017	5-Yr Avg
IA	99	97	99	99
MN	100	92	97	93
NE	100	99	100	99
ND	97	82	92	86
OH	99	96	100	98
PA	92	91	96	92
SD	99	98	99	98
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	97	85	93	95
9 Sts	99	93	97	96

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

Oats Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 16 2017	5-Yr Avg
IA	32	2	18	30
MN	2	0	2	5
NE	46	26	47	44
ND	3	0	0	2
OH	35	18	32	22
PA	3	0	0	5
SD	35	5	10	20
TX	100	100	100	97
WI	7	0	1	10
9 Sts	21	10	14	20

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

Oat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	2	26	59	13
MN	1	2	16	66	15
NE	2	3	41	49	5
ND	26	28	29	16	1
OH	0	4	30	56	10
PA	0	3	9	82	6
SD	26	26	29	17	2
TX	4	15	34	40	7
WI	0	4	18	56	22
9 Sts	9	13	27	42	9
Prev Wk	8	12	27	45	8
Prev Yr	3	7	24	55	11

Rice Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 16 2017	5-Yr Avg
AR	31	9	17	24
CA	25	3	15	11
LA	79	60	72	75
MS	41	52	79	42
MO	3	10	27	13
TX	81	70	81	67
6 Sts	39	22	33	32

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	5	30	46	17
CA	0	0	0	40	60
LA	0	7	21	59	13
MS	0	1	40	50	9
MO	0	3	25	47	25
TX	0	1	38	40	21
6 Sts	1	4	25	46	24
Prev Wk	0	4	24	48	24
Prev Yr	2	5	25	53	15

Barley Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 16 2017	5-Yr Avg
ID	87	79	86	92
MN	96	95	99	90
MT	94	56	85	93
ND	98	81	94	87
WA	95	85	90	96
5 Sts	94	72	89	91

These 5 States planted 83% of last year's barley acreage.

Barley Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	1	15	65	19
MN	0	1	14	55	30
MT	8	15	38	30	9
ND	15	13	31	38	3
WA	3	10	31	55	1
5 Sts	8	10	29	43	10
Prev Wk	7	12	30	41	10
Prev Yr	1	3	23	58	15

Spring Wheat Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 16 2017	5-Yr Avg
ID	95	70	78	92
MN	97	95	100	91
MT	88	60	84	82
ND	98	79	92	85
SD	100	98	99	97
WA	99	91	93	98
6 Sts	95	79	91	87

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

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	3	3	24	55	15
MN	0	2	15	59	24
MT	31	30	23	12	4
ND	21	19	28	28	4
SD	41	33	18	7	1
WA	4	14	38	43	1
6 Sts	21	20	25	28	6
Prev Wk	19	20	26	29	6
Prev Yr	2	5	24	58	11

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 16, 2017

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

Peanuts Percent Pegging

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 16 2017	5-Yr Avg
AL	60	55	58	64
FL	84	66	74	76
GA	88	73	81	70
NC	61	49	69	68
OK	54	40	50	54
SC	83	65	78	76
TX	41	25	35	48
VA	35	22	43	45
8 Sts	76	60	69	67

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

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	3	12	19	64	2
FL	1	4	14	70	11
GA	0	4	21	54	21
NC	0	3	19	67	11
OK	0	0	2	98	0
SC	0	0	7	48	45
TX	0	0	43	56	1
VA	0	0	9	91	0
8 Sts	0	4	21	59	16
Prev Wk	0	4	22	59	15
Prev Yr	0	3	28	57	12

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

NA - Not Available
*** Revised**

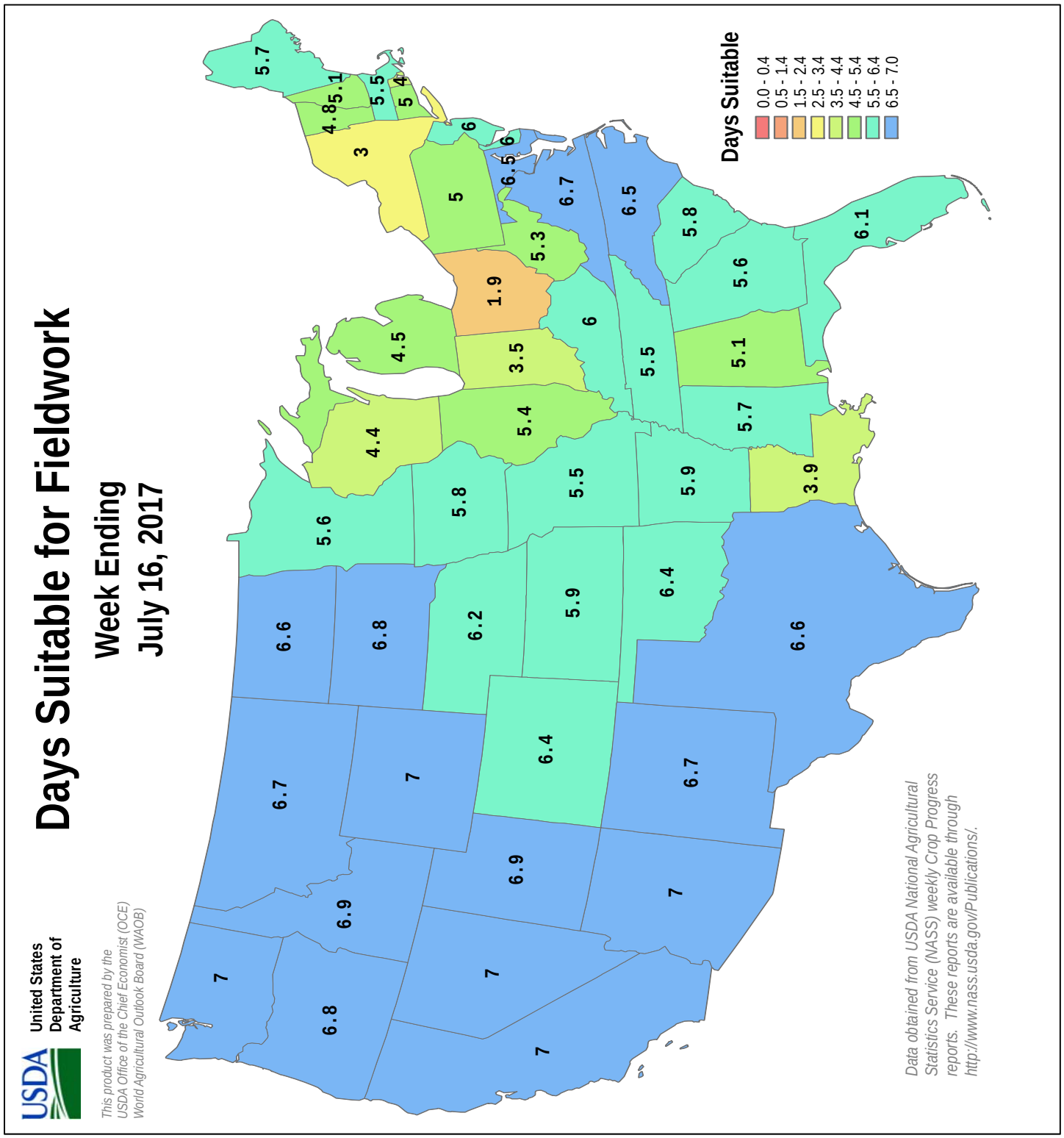
Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending July 16, 2017

	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	2	17	71	10	NH	0	1	13	62	24
AZ	30	23	25	19	3	NJ	0	0	23	77	0
AR	1	7	23	52	17	NM	6	39	34	17	4
CA	5	30	40	20	5	NY	2	3	20	56	19
CO	0	7	29	55	9	NC	1	4	21	64	10
CT	0	35	15	50	0	ND	42	32	19	6	1
DE	1	14	56	27	2	OH	1	6	24	58	11
FL	1	8	25	54	12	OK	1	5	41	50	3
GA	1	5	23	59	12	OR	1	9	40	43	7
ID	2	4	26	51	17	PA	0	8	24	64	4
IL	2	8	29	53	8	RI	0	0	0	45	55
IN	1	8	29	52	10	SC	0	1	16	76	7
IA	8	14	32	40	6	SD	37	31	21	11	0
KS	1	4	23	62	10	TN	0	7	23	55	15
KY	1	4	17	66	12	TX	4	11	37	39	9
LA	2	4	23	57	14	UT	1	13	44	35	7
ME	0	0	15	70	15	VT	0	0	29	71	0
MD	2	6	35	51	6	VA	3	11	36	47	3
MA	0	1	6	69	24	WA	5	6	23	53	13
MI	2	8	23	50	17	WV	3	9	27	57	4
MN	1	5	21	60	13	WI	0	4	17	54	25
MS	0	3	26	58	13	WY	6	18	25	49	2
MO	1	2	29	62	6	48 Sts	7	12	29	44	8
MT	30	28	21	19	2						
NE	6	20	39	33	2	Prev Wk	6	11	29	45	9
NV	0	0	20	40	40	Prev Yr	4	10	30	47	9

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 16, 2017

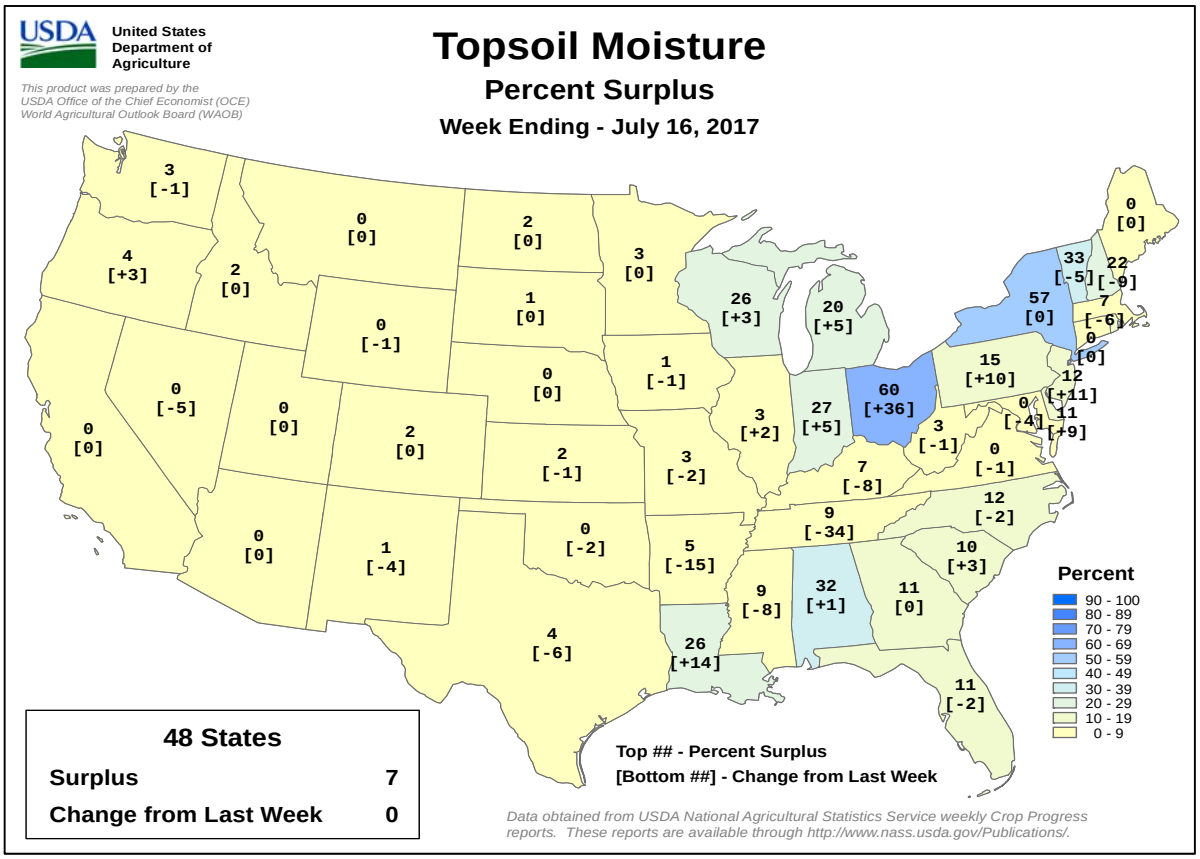
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS

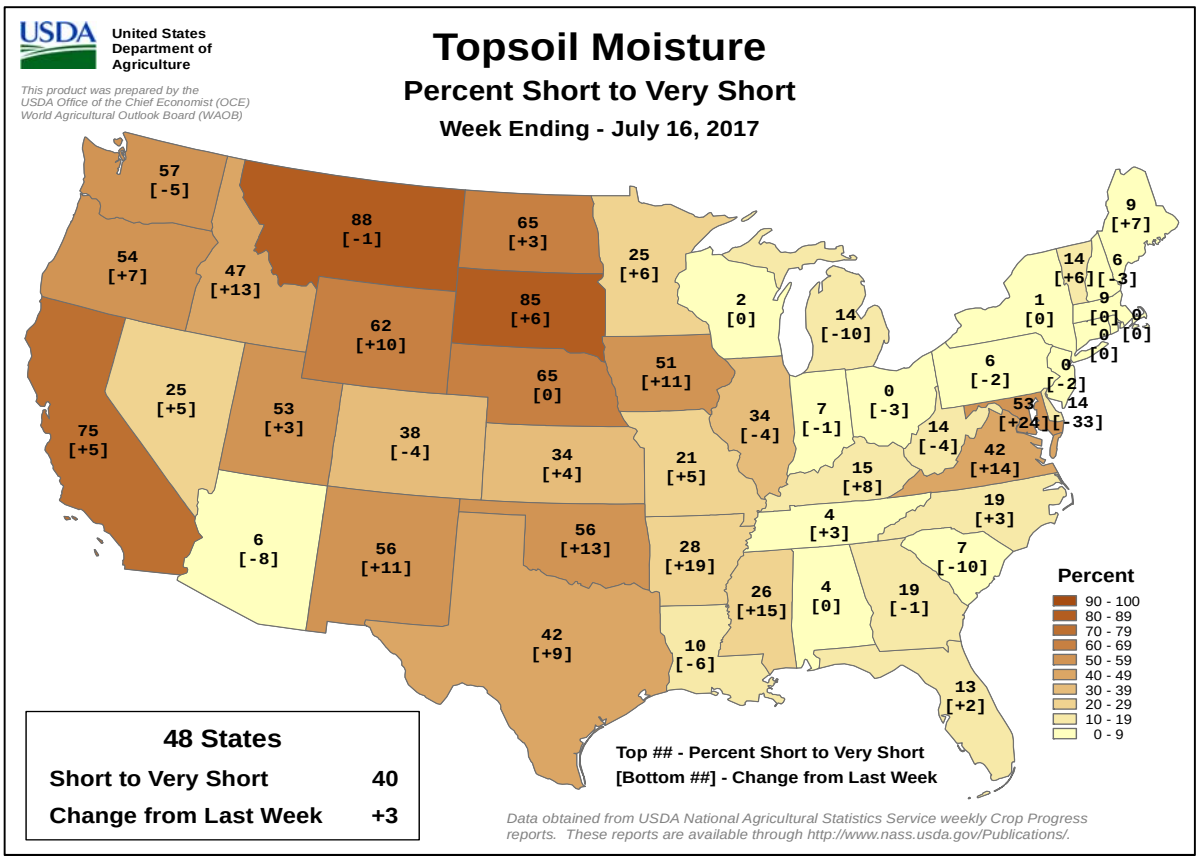


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 16, 2017

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

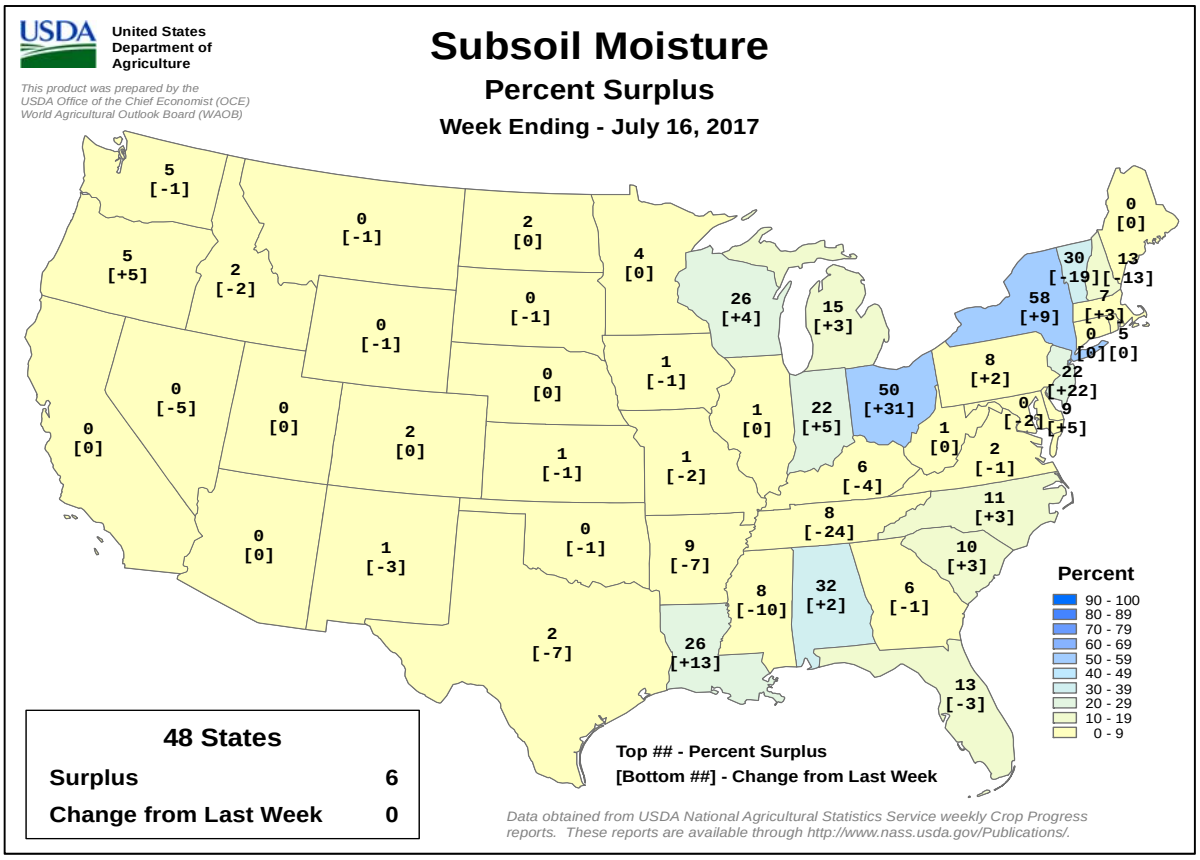


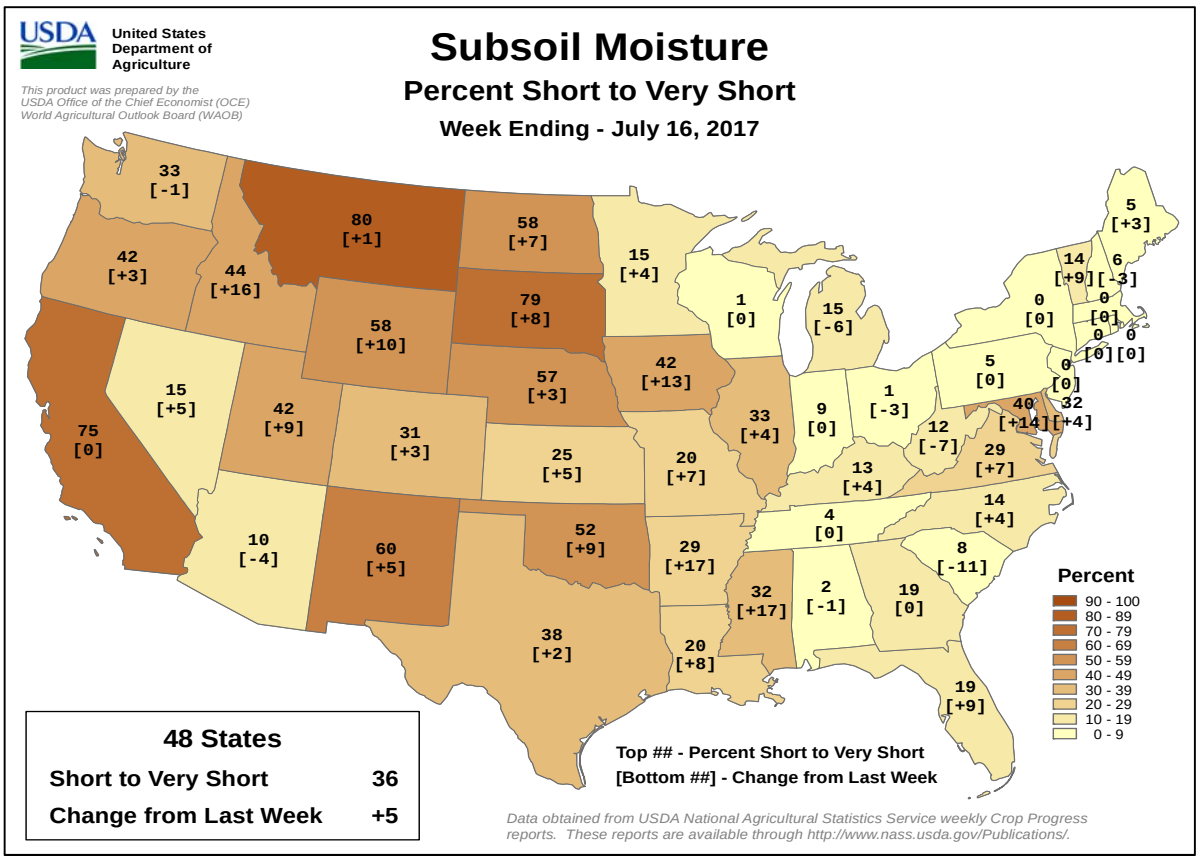


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 16, 2017

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





International Weather and Crop Summary

July 9-15, 2017

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Widespread rain was favorable for reproductive small grains and summer crops over central and northern Europe, while heat intensified in Spain.

WESTERN FSU: Conditions remained excellent for vegetative to reproductive summer crops in Russia, while much-needed rain in Ukraine eased drought and improved summer crop yield prospects.

EASTERN FSU: Showers were beneficial for vegetative to reproductive spring grains in the north, while irrigated cotton developed favorably in southern portions of the region.

MIDDLE EAST: Excessive heat in Turkey maintained high irrigation requirements for reproductive to filling summer crops.

SOUTH ASIA: Showers increased in western India, stemming developing dryness for cotton and oilseeds.

EAST ASIA: Showers maintained favorable moisture conditions for crops in eastern China, but pockets of dryness persisted in the southeast and northeast.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Widespread monsoon rainfall kept rice and other crops well watered.

AUSTRALIA: Showers in the southeast were too light to significantly benefit winter grains and oilseeds.

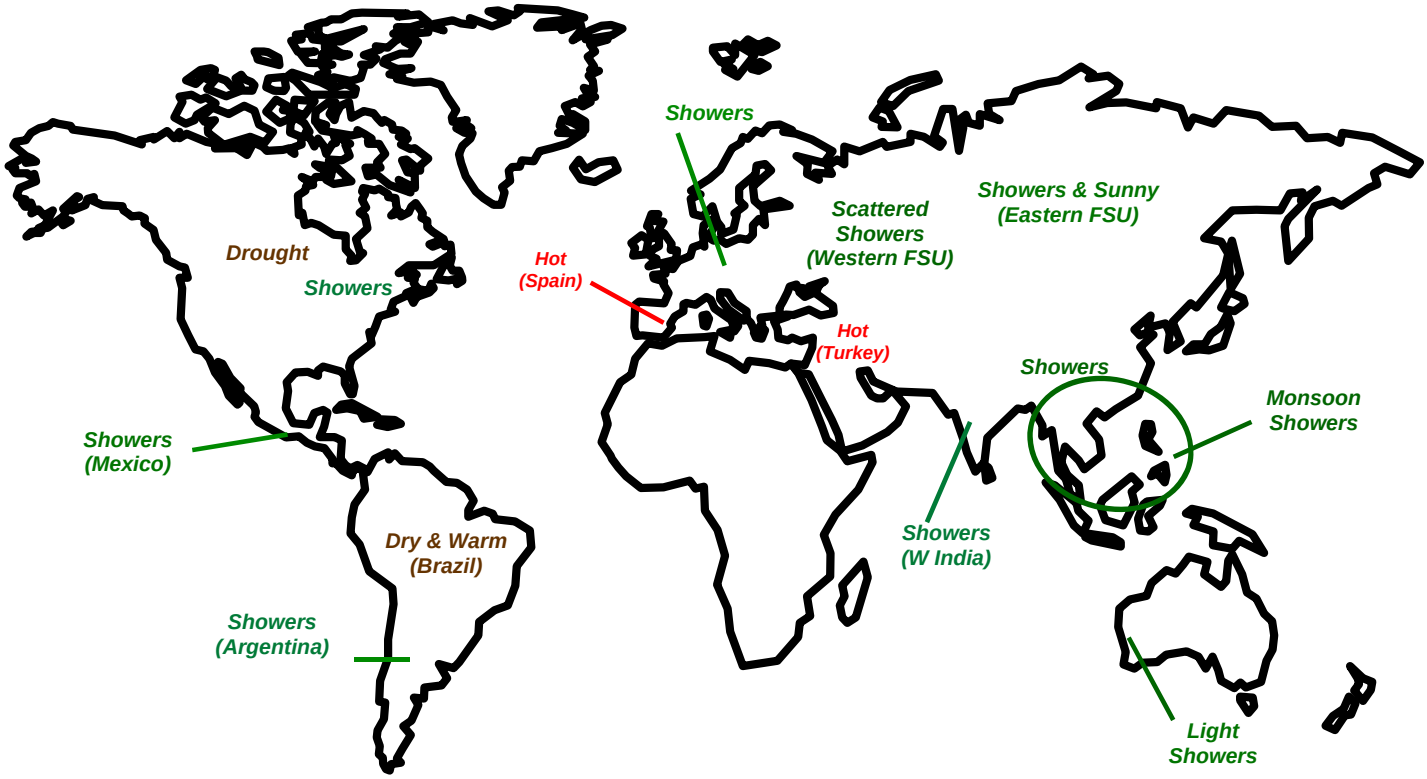
ARGENTINA: Showers returned to northeastern cotton areas, but most other summer crop areas were dry.

BRAZIL: Warmth and dryness fostered rapid development of corn and cotton but limited moisture for southern wheat development.

MEXICO: Seasonal showers benefited crops and watersheds in the south and northwest.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Showers in the southwestern Prairies brought limited relief from drought.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Rainy weather returned, sustaining adequate to locally excessive levels of moisture for crops.



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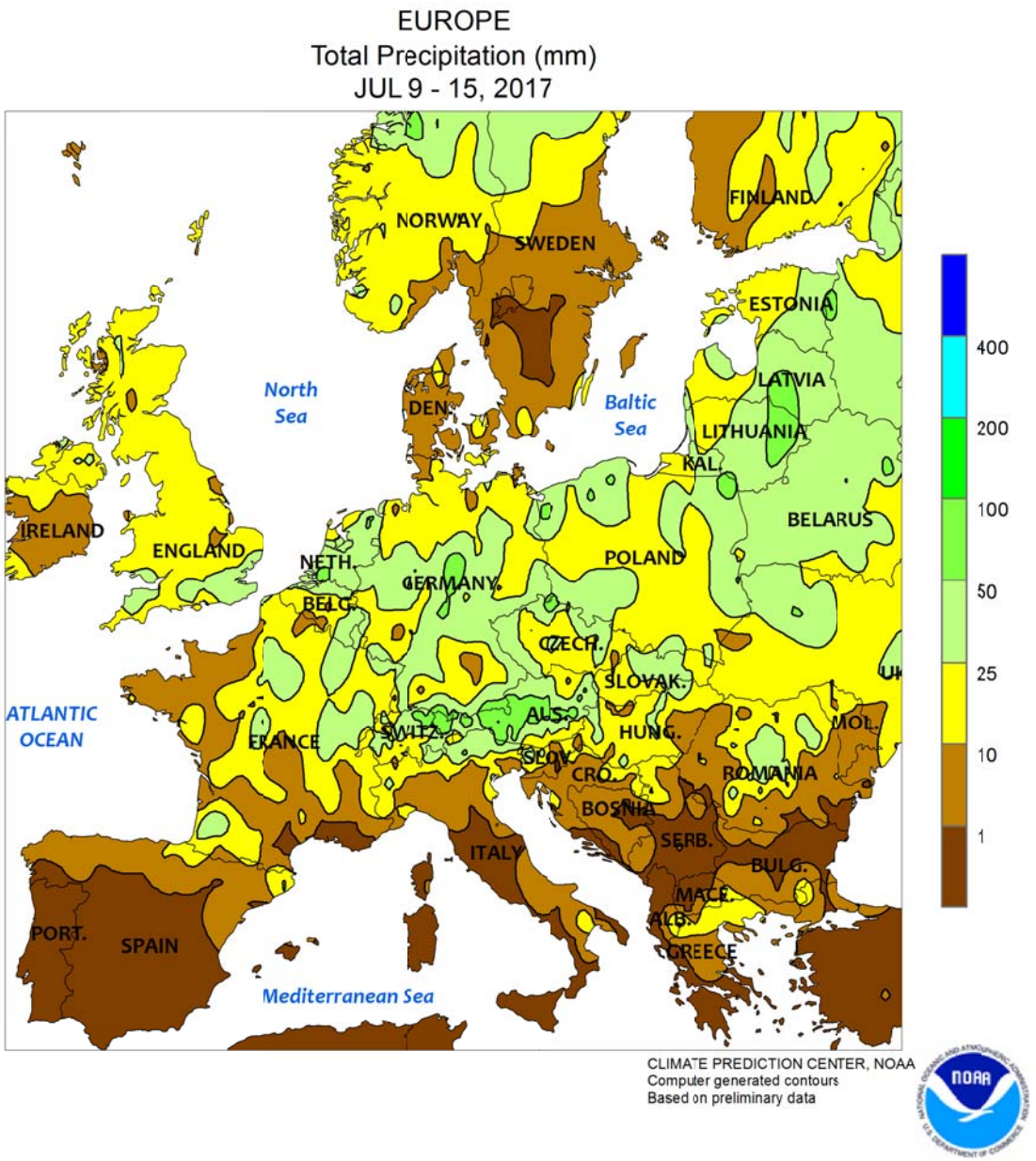

EUROPE

Widespread rain further improved summer crop prospects over much of the continent, though excessive heat lingered in parts of southern Europe. Early in the period, moderate to heavy showers (10-50 mm, locally more) from France eastward into Hungary, Poland, and the Baltic States maintained or improved soil moisture as small grains and summer crops approached or progressed through the reproductive stages of development. The recent wet weather (near- to above-normal rainfall over the past 30 days) has eased or eliminated dryness concerns over most growing areas; moisture stress was limited to Belgium, southern portions of Spain and Italy, as well Serbia and western Romania. However, heat continued to stress crops in southern Europe. In southern Spain, daytime highs above 40°C adversely impacted reproductive to filling sunflowers and cotton. In Italy, seven consecutive days above 35°C (beginning July 5) were untimely for tasseling to silking corn in the Po River Valley. In southeastern Europe, widespread 35-degree heat (locally as high as 40°C) stressed reproductive corn and soybeans, particularly in the driest locales of the middle Danube River Valley.

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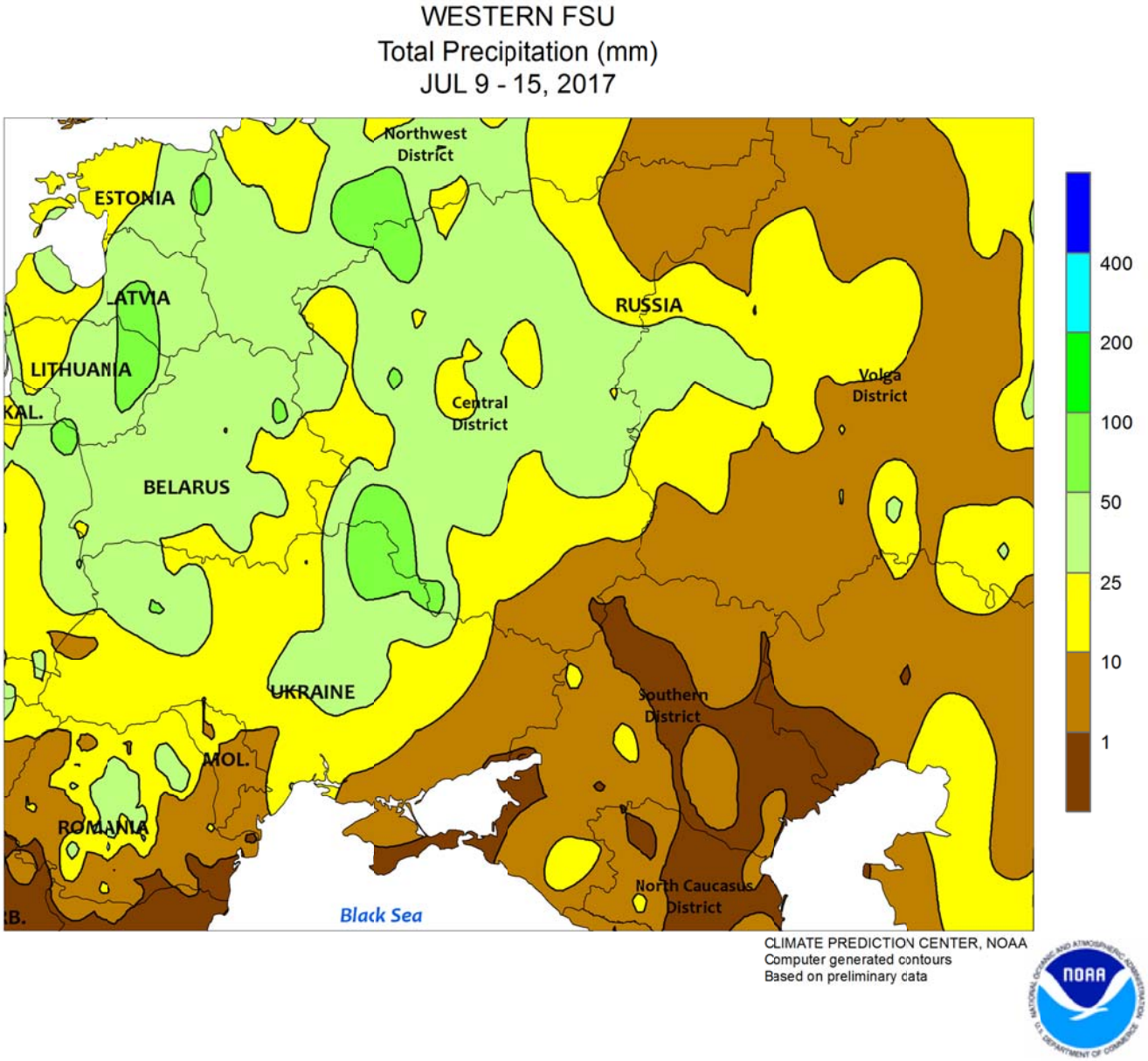
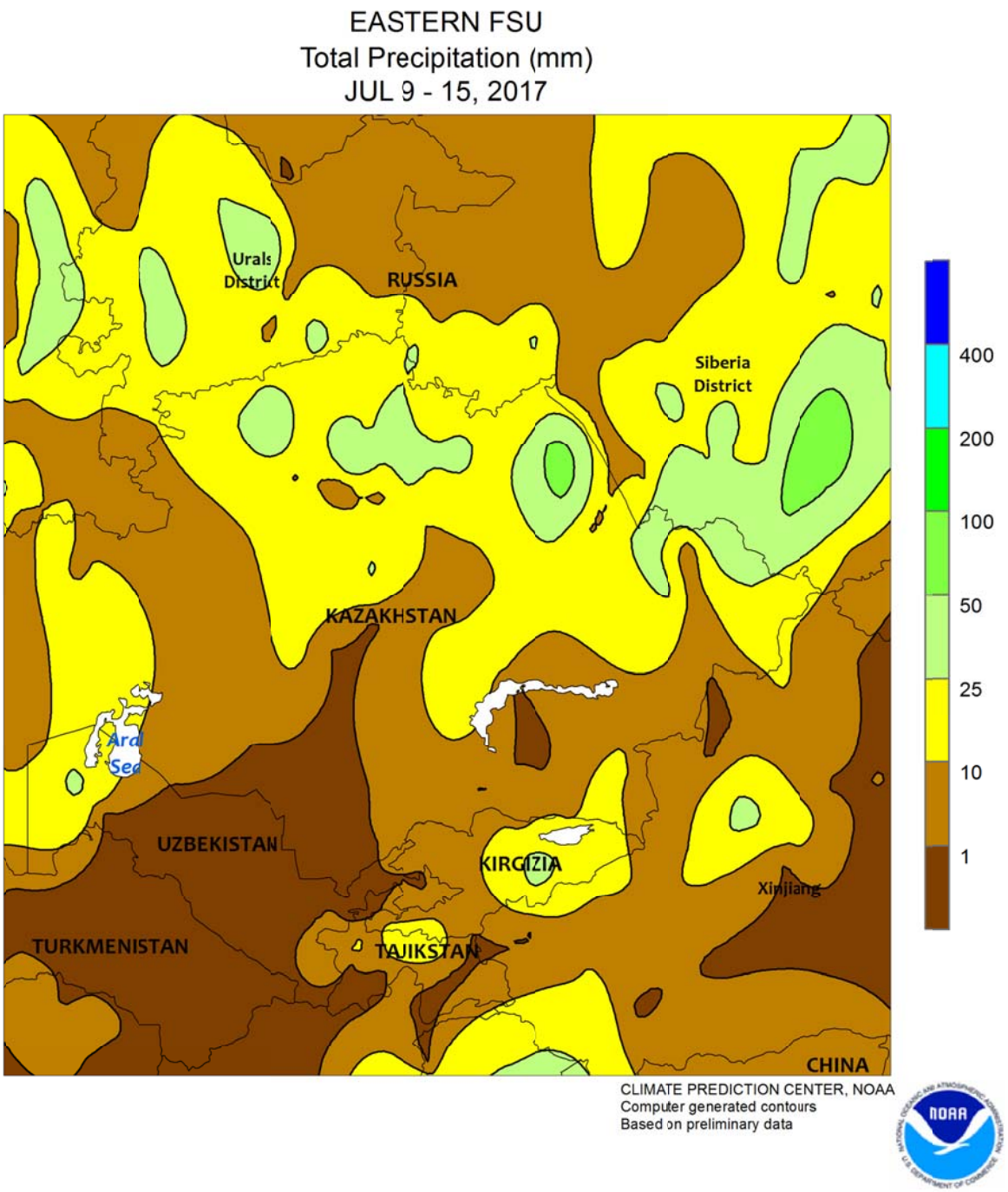


WESTERN FSU

Much-needed rain improved crop prospects in central and northern Ukraine, while conditions remained favorable for summer crops in Russia. After a protracted dry spell during the spring and early summer across central and northern Ukraine, 10 to 70 mm of rain provided timely moisture for corn, soybeans, and sunflowers approaching or entering reproduction. Similar rainfall amounts sustained good to excellent summer crop prospects in western Ukraine, while light to moderate showers (5-20 mm) in eastern Ukraine benefited budding sunflowers. In Russia, light to moderate showers (1-20 mm) and near- to below-normal temperatures maintained excellent yield prospects for spring grains and summer crops approaching (north) or progressing through (south) the reproductive stages of development. In western Russia, rainfall over the past 60 days has averaged 100 to 200 percent of normal, ensuring good soil moisture reserves for crop development, though the wet weather likely slowed winter wheat drydown and harvesting somewhat. Elsewhere, light to moderate showers (2-20 mm) in Moldova were beneficial for reproductive corn, while moderate to heavy rain (10-50 mm) in Belarus eased short-term precipitation deficits and improved moisture supplies for flowering spring grains. Untimely heat was not a concern, although spring grains and summer crops were developing two to three weeks behind average in west-central Russia (southern Volga and northern Southern Districts) due to the recent spell of cool, showery weather.

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



EASTERN FSU

Good to excellent conditions continued for vegetative to reproductive small grains and cotton. In the spring wheat belt of northern Kazakhstan and central Russia, moderate to heavy showers (10-50 mm) were beneficial for reproductive spring barley (Volga and Urals Districts) as well as jointing to heading spring wheat (from northern Kazakhstan and environs into the Siberia District). Meanwhile, sunny skies and seasonable heat (38-42°C) promoted the development of flowering cotton (which is heavily irrigated) in eastern Uzbekistan and Tajikistan.

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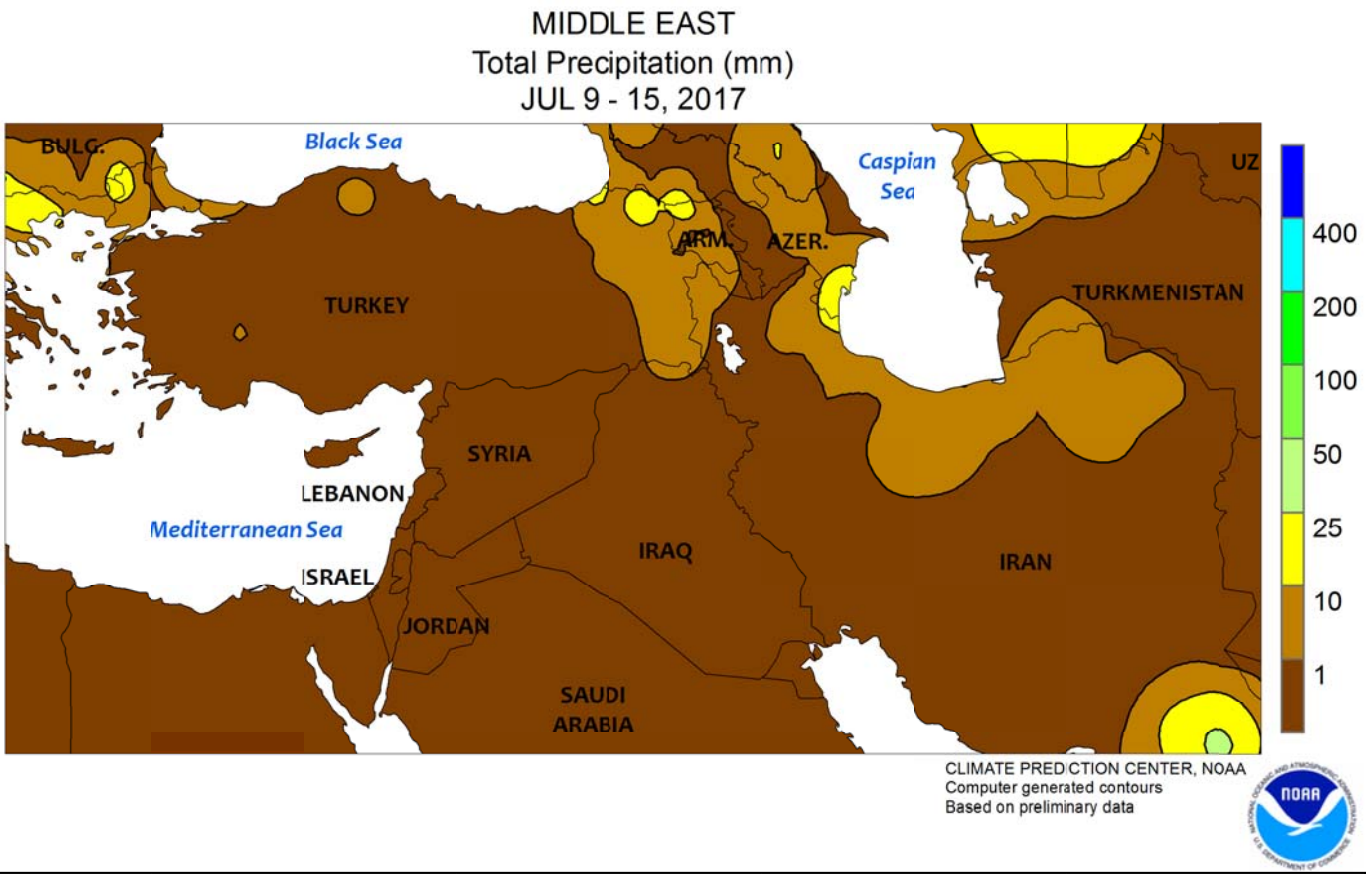

MIDDLE EAST

Heat maintained high irrigation requirements and stressed summer crops in Turkey. In western Turkey, temperatures reaching into the lower 40s (degrees C) maintained higher-than-normal irrigation demands for flowering cotton; western cotton areas have been hit with 10 days of 40-degree heat since late June, increasing the risk for stress as the crop progressed through the flowering stages of development. In southeastern Turkey, reproductive corn (as estimated by cumulative growing degree data) was likewise subjected to some heat stress, though this week's readings — clipping 36°C — paled in comparison to last week's peak of 43°C. Sunflowers (grown primarily in northwestern Turkey) have been spared from the hot weather and appeared in good condition in the most recent satellite-derived vegetation health data. In fact, most of Turkey's major summer crop areas seemed to have withstood the recent pronounced hot spell in satisfactory condition in the latest satellite imagery, likely due to substantial irrigation.

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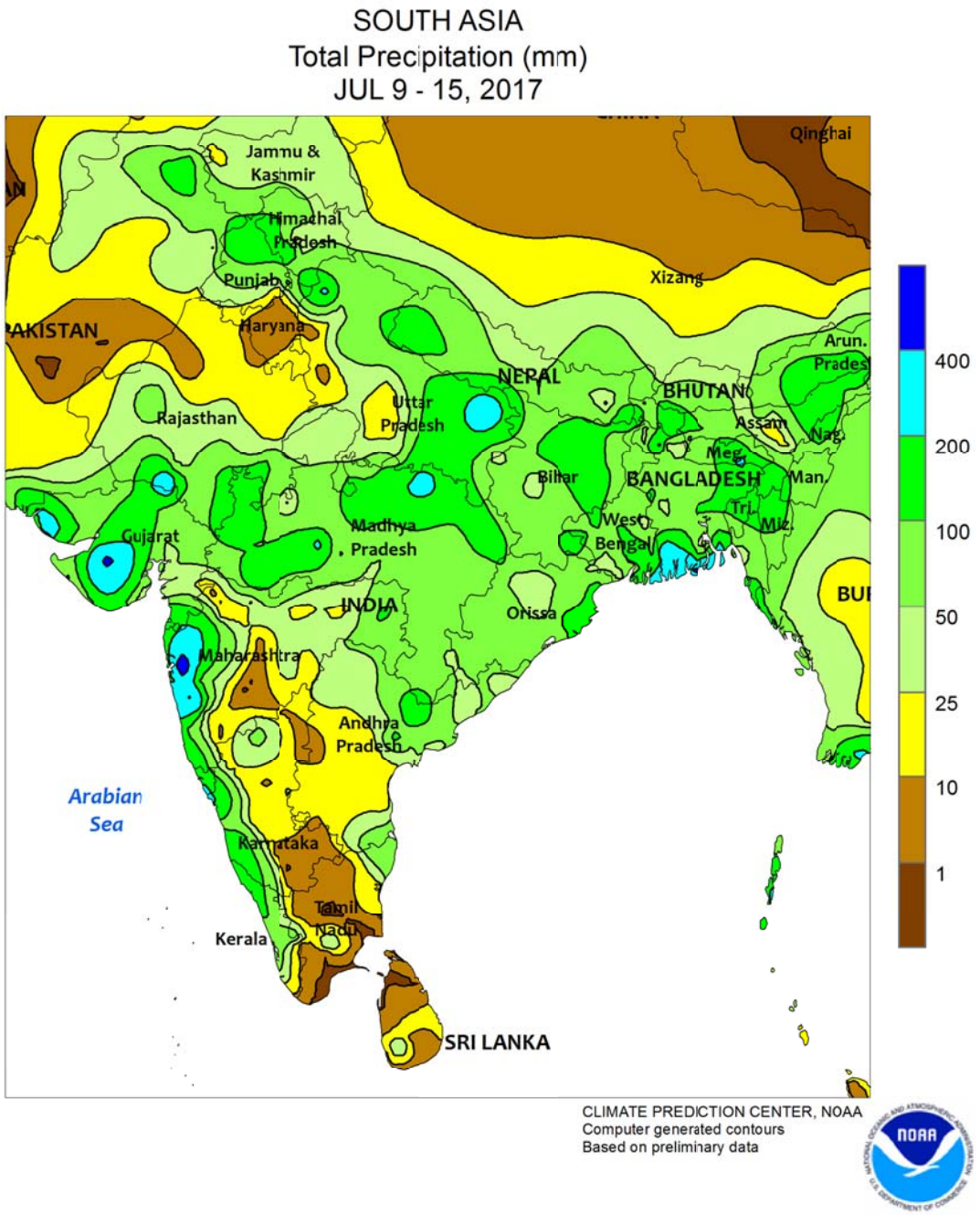

SOUTH ASIA

Monsoon showers increased in western India, following a brief period of dryness. Rainfall totals over 25 mm in Maharashtra and over 50 mm in Gujarat increased soil moisture for cotton and oilseeds, but more rain is needed in Maharashtra to erase lingering seasonal deficits. Meanwhile, much of eastern India continued to receive heavy showers (50-100 mm or more), aiding rice development. Despite good rainfall over the last two weeks, a poor start to the season has left many rice areas with below-normal totals since June 1. Elsewhere in the region, Bangladesh continued to benefit from abundant water supplies for rice, as 10 to over 25 mm of rain in Pakistan added to irrigation supplies for rice and cotton. In Sri Lanka, less than 10 mm of rain occurred in most areas, with higher amounts (approaching 50 mm) in key summer (yala) rice areas of the southwest.

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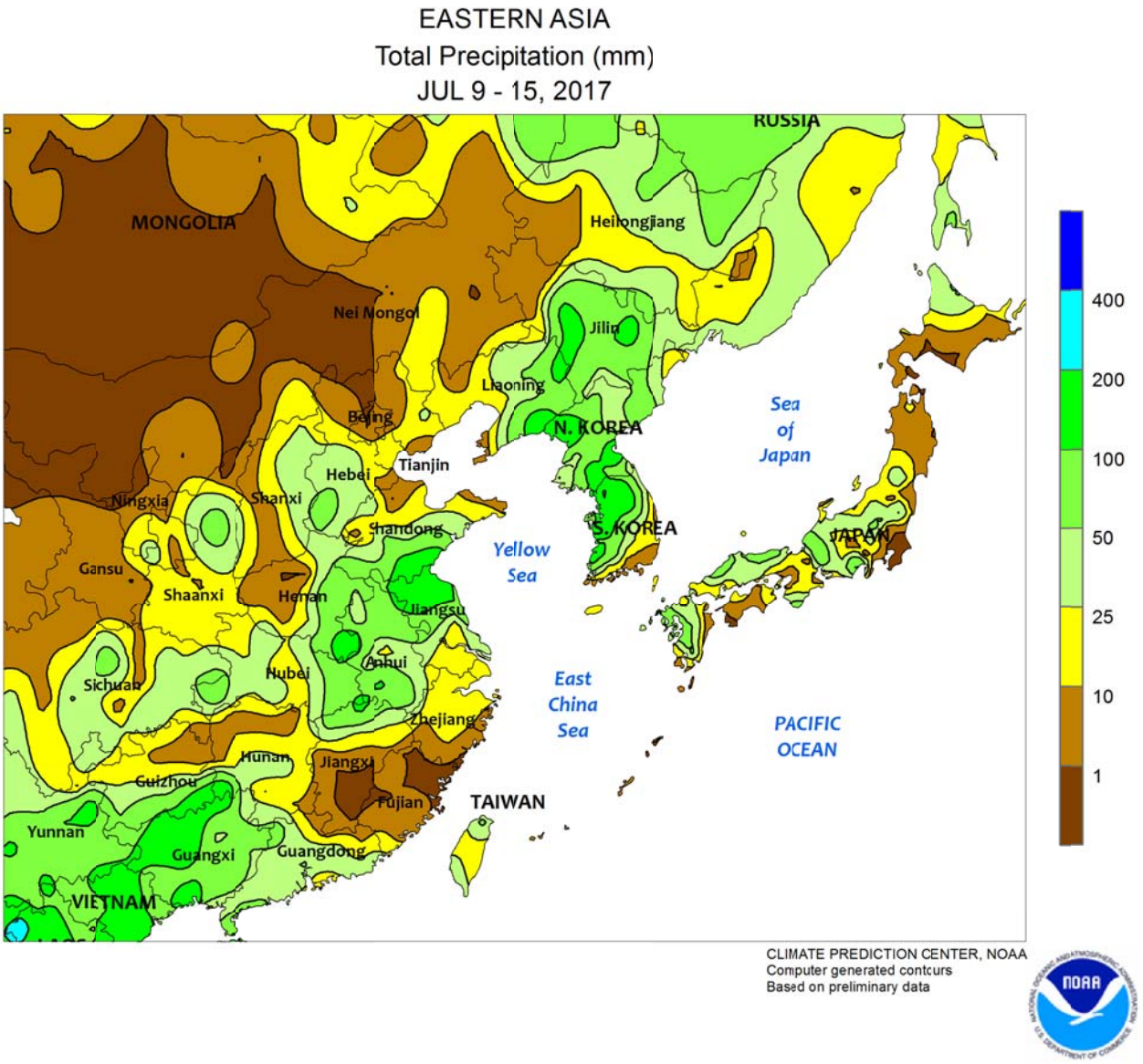
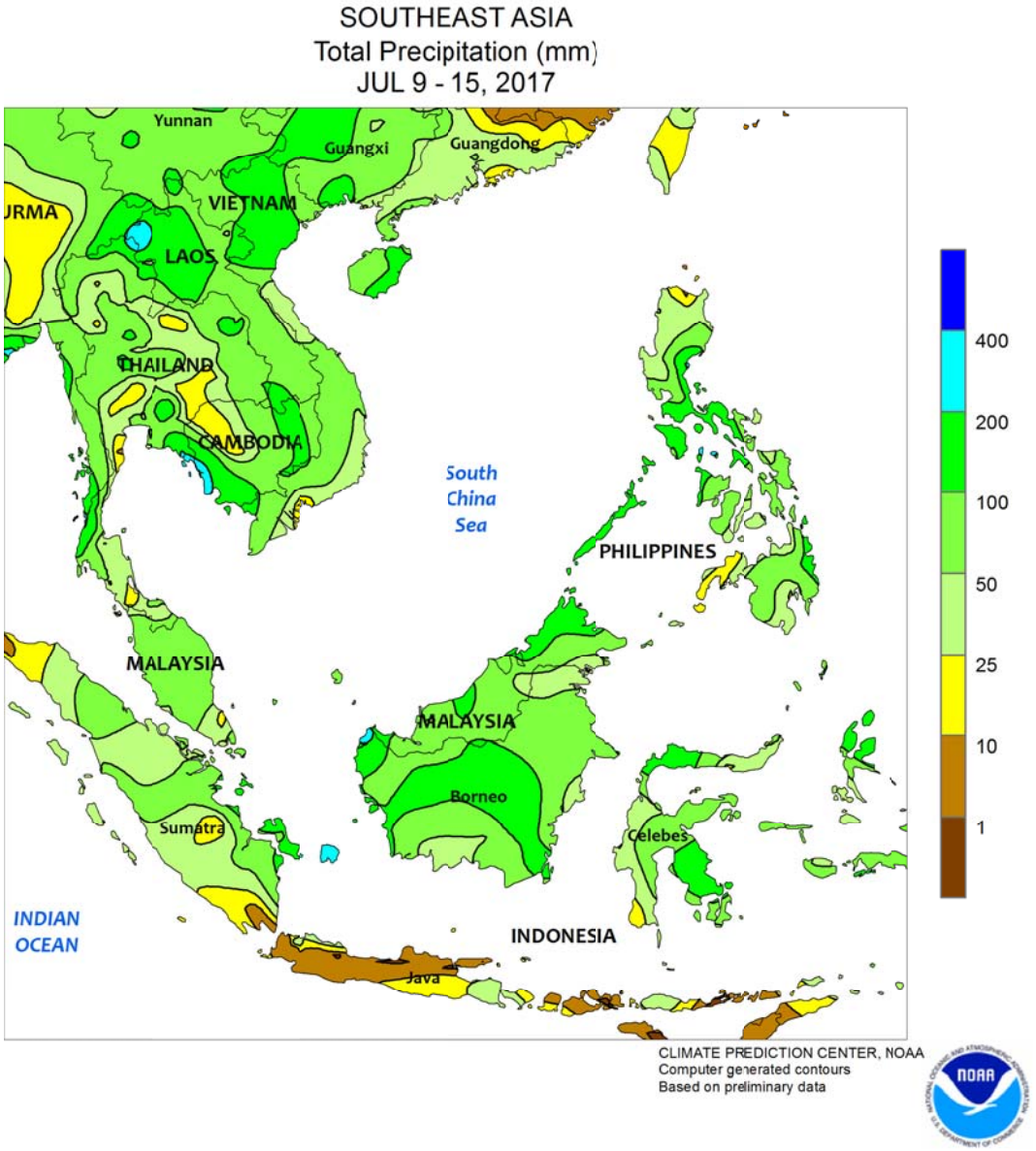


EASTERN ASIA

Heavy showers (50-200 mm) from an approaching tropical cyclone spread into southern China, boosting moisture supplies for late-crop rice but causing localized flooding. Similar rainfall amounts, unrelated to the tropical cyclone, were reported on the North China Plain. The rainfall improved already beneficial soil moisture for corn and other summer crops. Meanwhile, lighter showers (less than 50 mm) in the Yangtze Valley benefited rice in Hubei and maintained good conditions in the Sichuan Basin but did little to ease recent dryness in other parts of the river basin into the southeast. Meanwhile in northeastern China, 25 to locally over 100 mm of rain benefited corn and soybeans in much of Heilongjiang, Jilin, and Liaoning, but little, if any, rain in western Heilongjiang and Jilin as well as neighboring portions of Inner Mongolia sustained concerns over yield prospects as crops approach reproduction. In other parts of the region, heavy showers (50-100 mm) on the Korean Peninsula continued to dramatically increase soil moisture and water supplies for rice, but more rain is needed to overcome severe seasonal deficits. In Japan, 25 to over 50 mm of rain aided rice, although key rice areas in northern Honshu and southern Hokkaido were mostly dry. Temperatures throughout the region were above normal (up to 5°C above normal), with highs approaching 40°C on occasion in eastern China causing some stress to crops.

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



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Showers overspread much of the region, increasing water supplies and soil moisture for rice and other summer crops. In Thailand, 25 to 100 mm of rain kept seasonal totals above normal throughout the country, with similar amounts in Cambodia, Laos, and southern Vietnam keeping rice well watered; some of the rainfall was in response to a tropical cyclone approaching northern Vietnam. Meanwhile in the Philippines, seasonable showers (25-100 mm or more) maintained favorable moisture conditions for rice, with short-term (45 days) dryness limited to sections of Luzon. Farther south, rainfall totals in oil palm areas of Malaysia and Indonesia topped 100 mm, sustaining improved year-to-year yield prospects.

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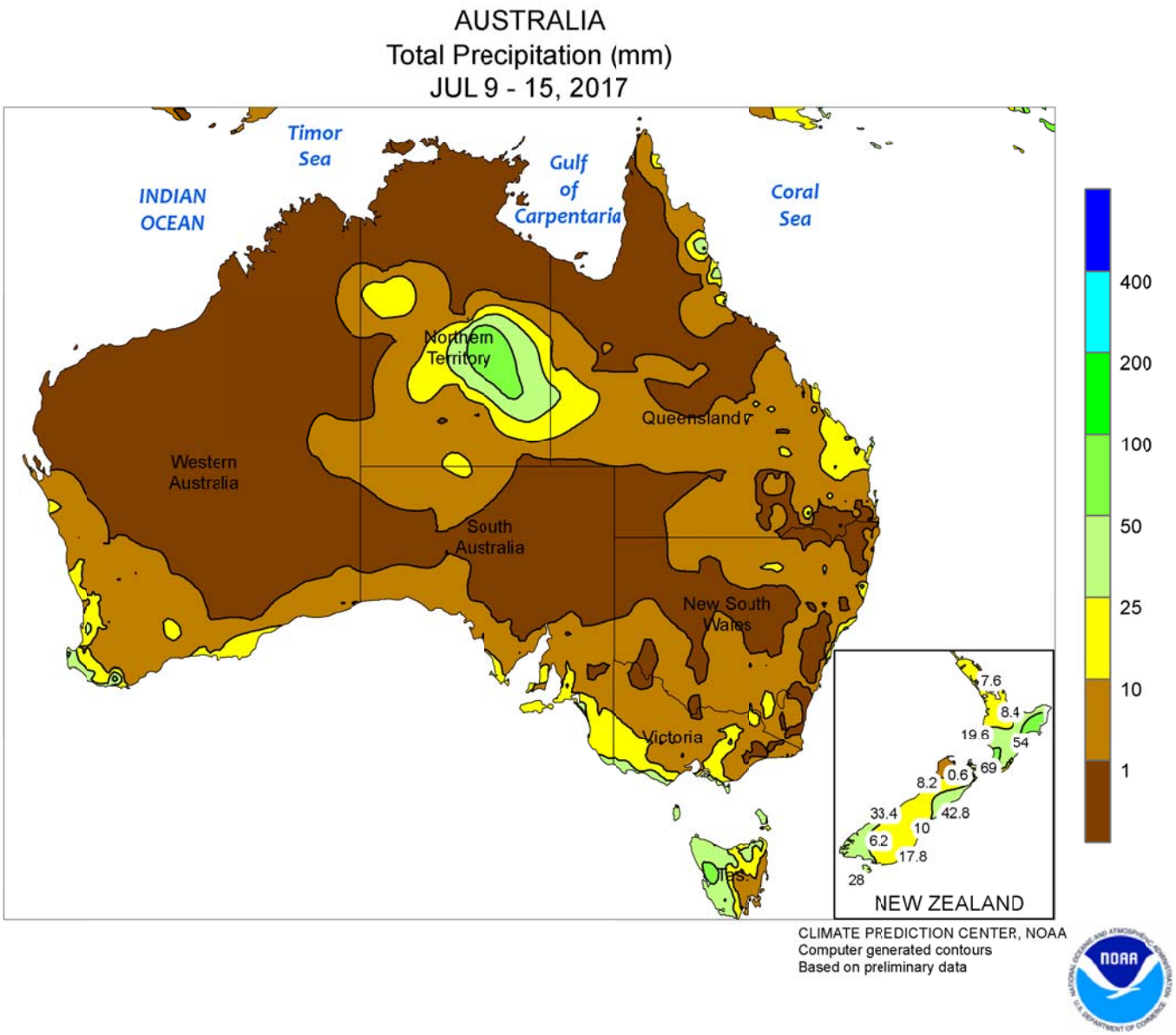

AUSTRALIA

The recent trend of increased rainfall continued in Western Australia, with scattered showers (3-25 mm) maintaining local moisture supplies for vegetative winter grains and oilseeds. The rainfall helped sustain yield prospects for winter crops, but these prospects still remained below normal because of well-below-normal rainfall during May and early June. Farther east, scattered showers (mostly less than 5 mm) in southeastern Australia were too light to significantly increase soil moisture for vegetative wheat, barley, and canola. Recent rainfall in South Australia, northern Victoria, and southern New South Wales helped stabilize crop conditions, but substantial, follow-up rains are needed to prevent crop conditions from declining further. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, little if any rainfall in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland provided only localized improvements in soil moisture. Compared to other regions around the wheat belt, yield prospects for winter crops are somewhat better in this area. Nevertheless, season-to-date rainfall has been below normal in this region too, highlighting the need for timely rains as the growing season progresses. Temperatures throughout the wheat belt were generally seasonable, averaging within 1ºC of normal.

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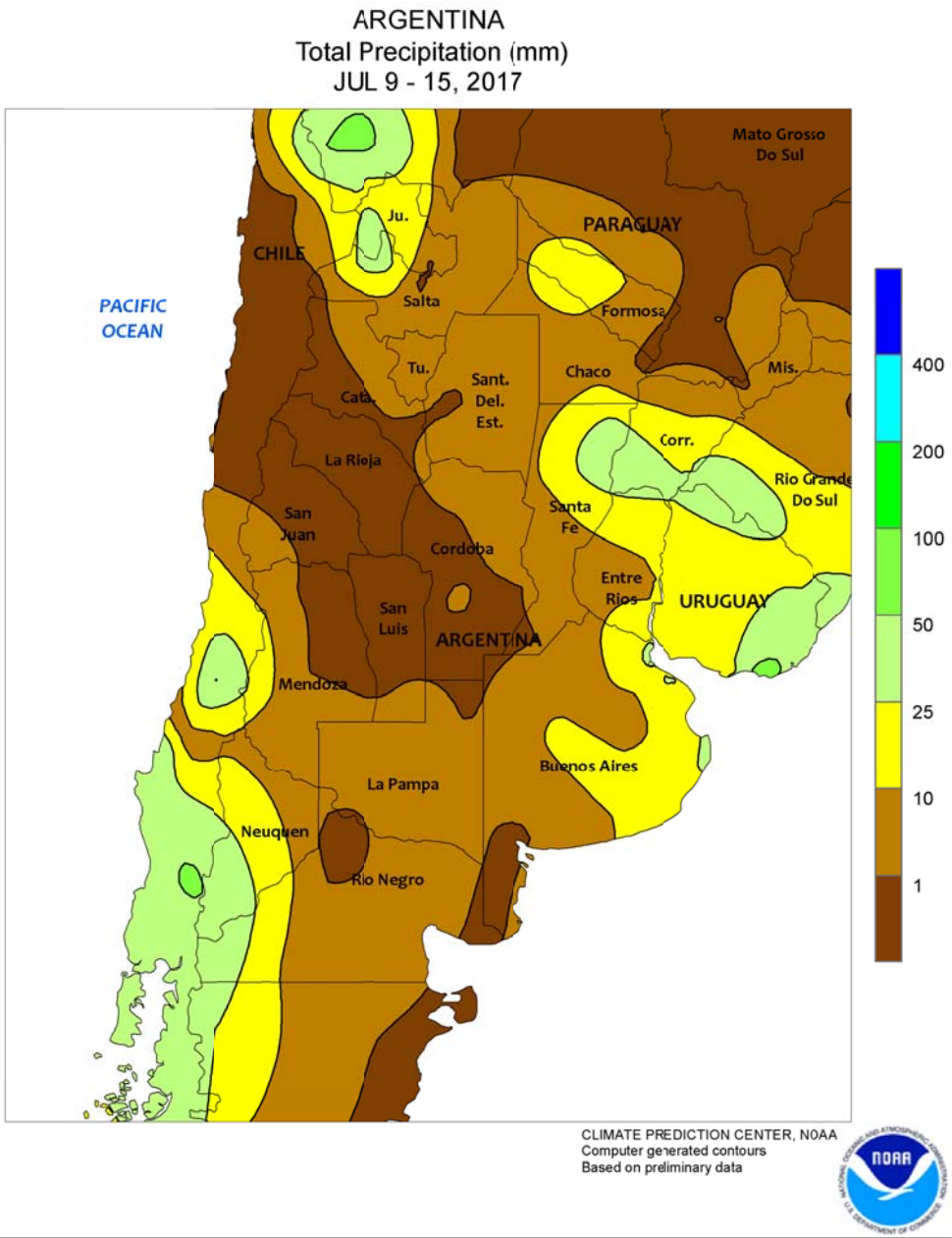

ARGENTINA

Showers slowed fieldwork in some northern and eastern production areas, though many other areas remained favorably dry. The heaviest rainfall (greater than 25 mm) was concentrated over sections of Santa Fe and Formosa, renewing localized delays in fieldwork, likely including cotton harvesting. Rain (greater than 10 mm) also returned to eastern sections of Buenos Aires, maintaining adequate to locally excessive levels of moisture for planting of wheat and barley. Dry weather dominated most other locations in central and northern Argentina, supporting corn harvesting and other fieldwork in areas not experiencing excessive wetness. Weekly average temperatures ranged from 1 to 3°C above normal in central Argentina (La Pampa, Buenos Aires, and neighboring locations in Cordoba, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios) and up to 7°C above normal in the northeast, with daytime highs reaching 30°C in the far north (Chaco and Formosa). Freezes were confined to traditionally cooler southern farming areas. According to the government of Argentina, corn was 72 percent harvested as of July 13, 15 points ahead of last year. In addition, wheat was reportedly 76 percent planted, 3 points ahead of last year's pace; planting was 62 percent complete in Buenos Aires — Argentina's largest producer — compared with 60 percent last year.

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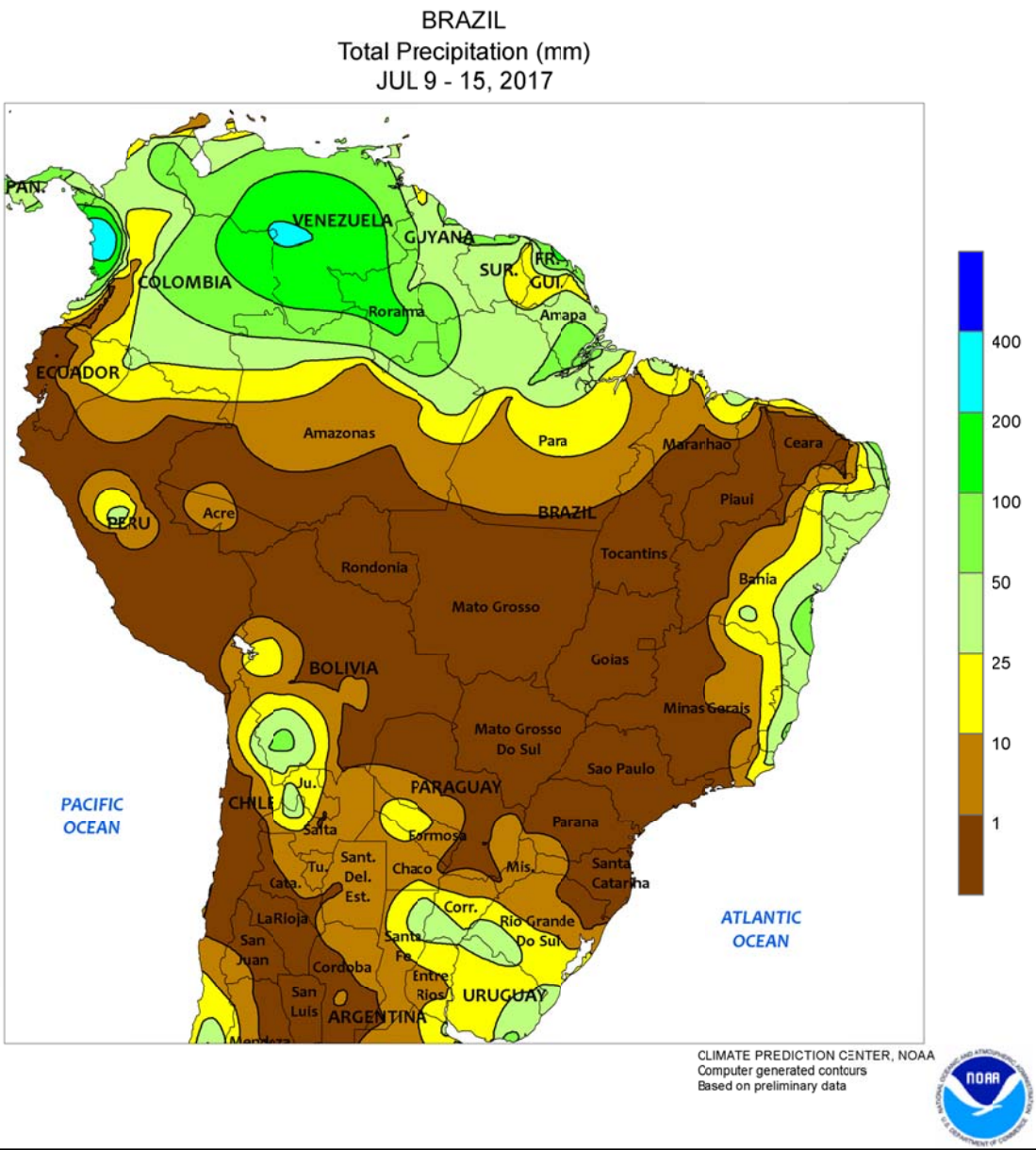

BRAZIL

Dry, warmer-than-normal weather continued to dominate nearly all major agricultural areas. In the Center-West and northeastern interior regions (Mato Grosso eastward to Bahia), the seasonable dryness fostered rapid drydown and harvesting of corn and cotton. Corn was reportedly 62 percent harvested in Mato Grosso as of July 14, approximately 10 points ahead of last year's progress. Conditions were also favorable for sugarcane and coffee harvesting in Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais. Fieldwork advanced rapidly farther south, although rainfall is expected this time of year, and more rain will be needed for development of wheat. In Parana, wheat planting was nearing completion (98 percent) and second-crop corn was 20 percent harvested as of July 10. According to the government of Rio Grande do Sul, wheat was 87 percent complete as of July 13 (5 points behind last year's pace), although emerged crops were showing signs of stress from the dryness. Meanwhile, seasonal rainfall (10-50 mm, locally higher) maintained overall favorable conditions for coffee, cocoa, and sugarcane growing along the northeastern coast.

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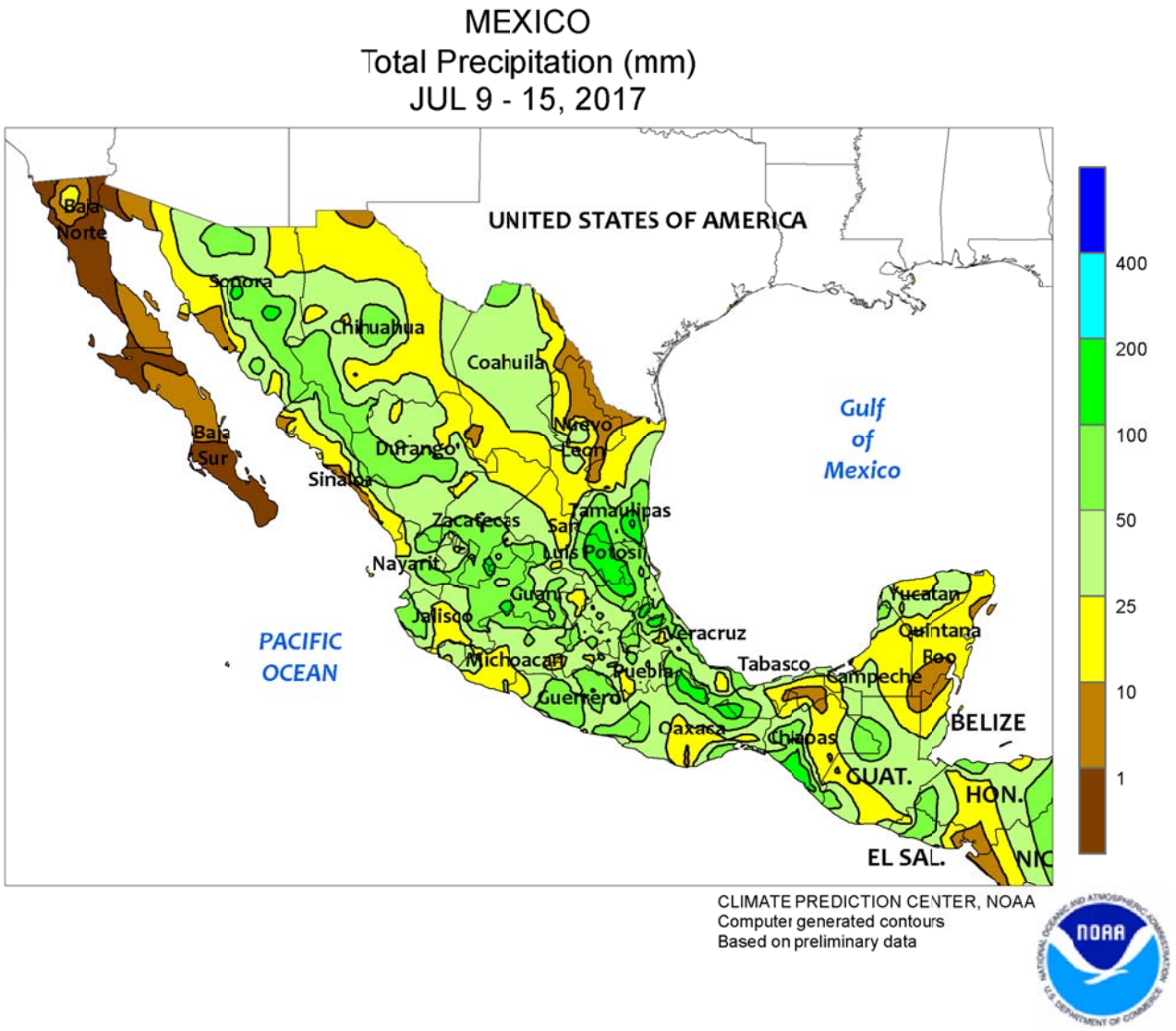

MEXICO

Seasonal rainfall continued throughout the south and northwest, benefiting summer corn while boosting reservoirs. Rainfall totaled 10 to 50mm (locally higher) across the southern plateau corn belt (Jalisco to Puebla), as well as along the southern Pacific Coast. Showers also continued from southern Veracruz eastward through the Yucatan Peninsula, increasing moisture for sugarcane and other locally important crops. The rainfall extended northward into southern Tamaulipas but other parts of the northeast (Coahuila to northwestern Tamaulipas,) were mostly dry and warm, with daytime highs approaching 40°C maintaining stress on livestock. Meanwhile, monsoon showers continued in northwestern watersheds, helping to replenish long-term moisture supplies. Many locations reported their heaviest rainfall of the growing season to date, with amounts totaling more than 50 mm in broad sections of Sinaloa, Sonora, and Chihuahua.

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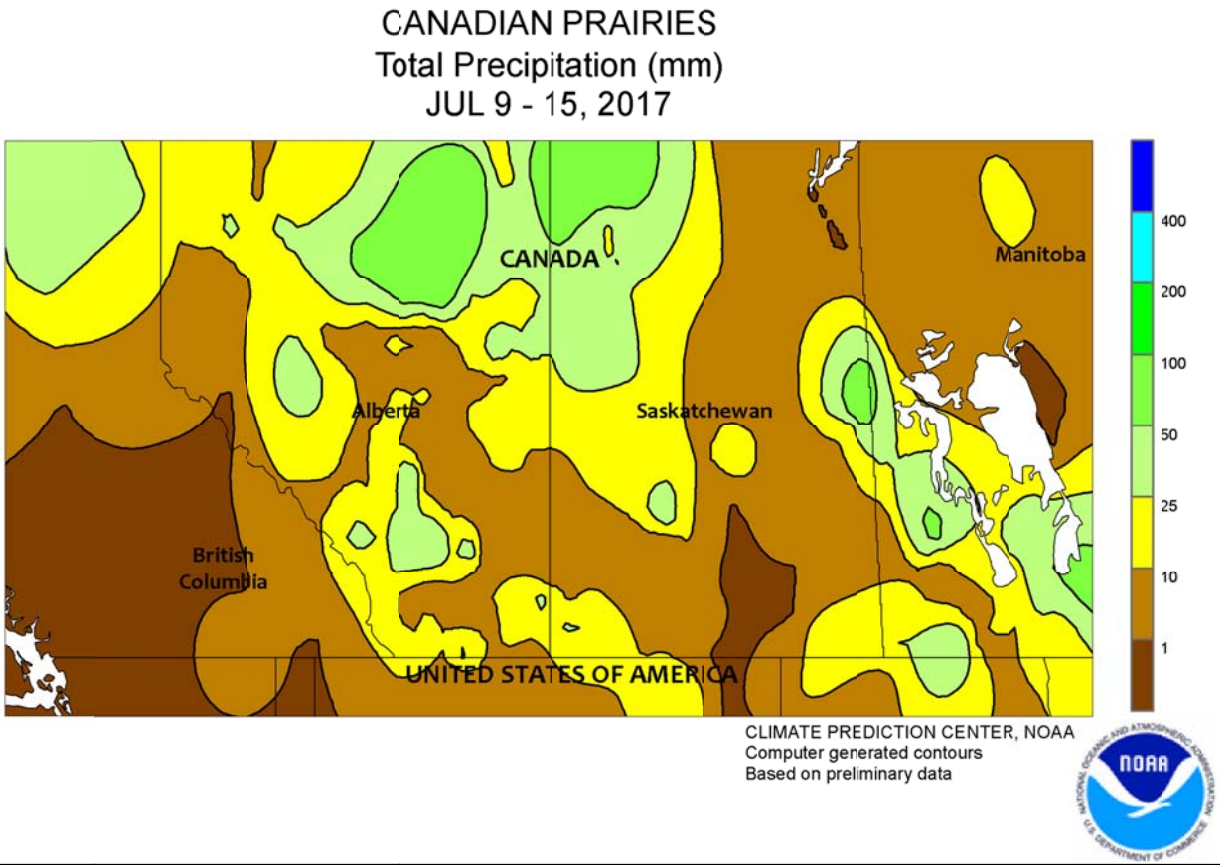
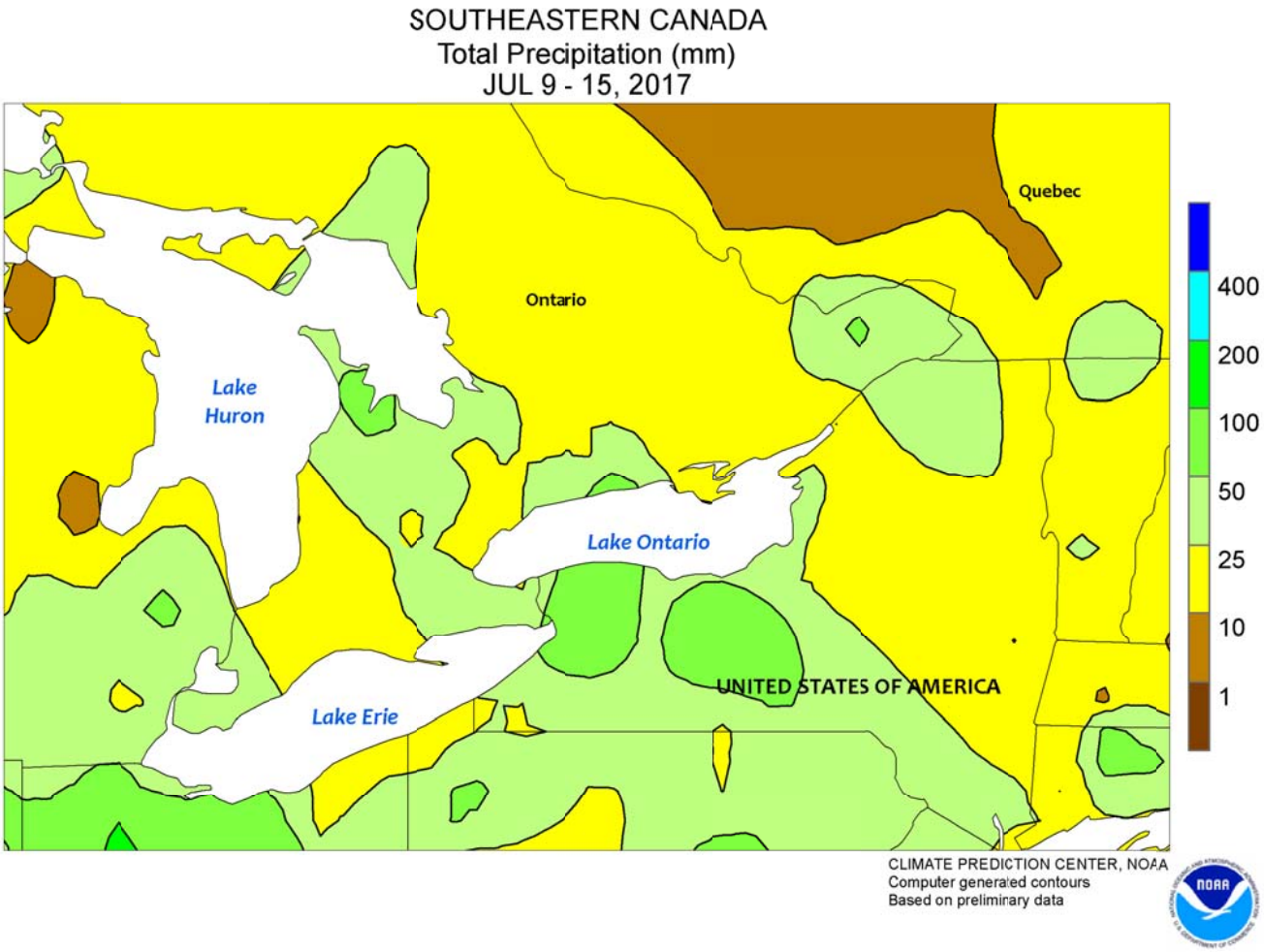


CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Rainfall returned to some parts of the region, however much of the Prairies remained hot and dry. The driest area continued to be southern Saskatchewan, which recorded little to no rain this week and has trended below normal since early May; this was reinforced by reports out of Canada as well as the Canadian Drought Monitor, where southern Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Alberta have all been abnormally dry, and a small area in southern Saskatchewan has been placed in moderate drought. Beneficial rainfall returned to southwestern Saskatchewan and southern Alberta, where 10 to 30 mm of rain fell. Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan remained wet (30-80 mm), which helped maintain the already good soil moisture conditions and allowed hay cutting to continue. Dry, anomalously hot weather (3-7□C above average) compounded the worsening drought conditions, and rapidly accelerated growth of corn and soybeans in parts of eastern Manitoba. Daytime high temperatures reached the middle to upper 30s (degree C) in southern Alberta and Saskatchewan, while sub-freezing temperatures were contained to the high elevation regions in Alberta.

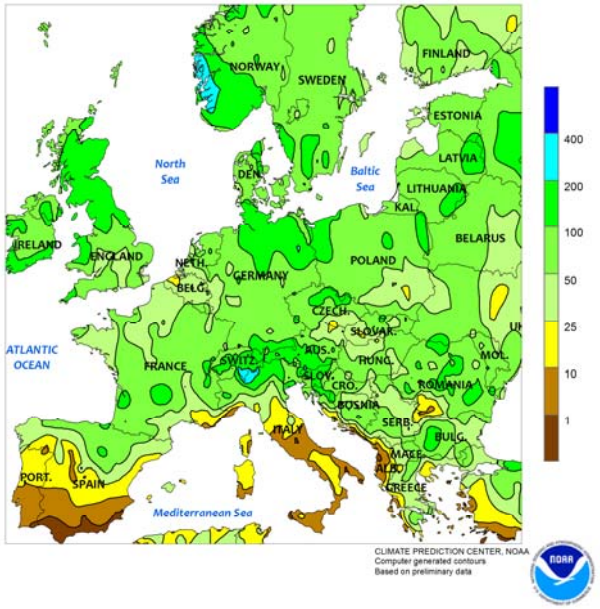


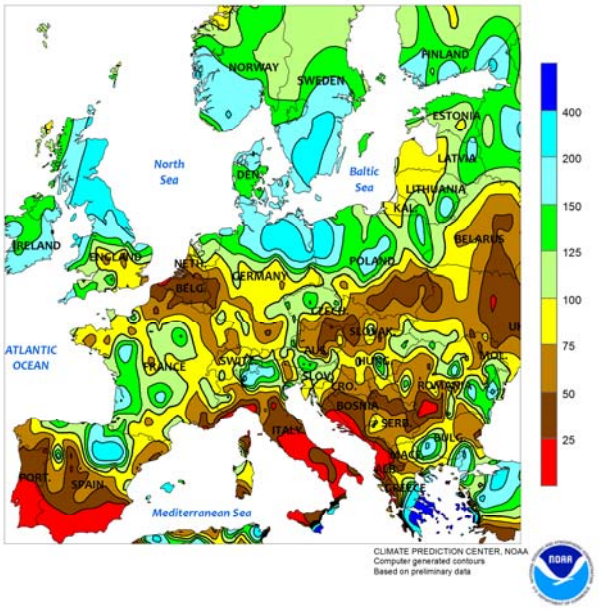
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

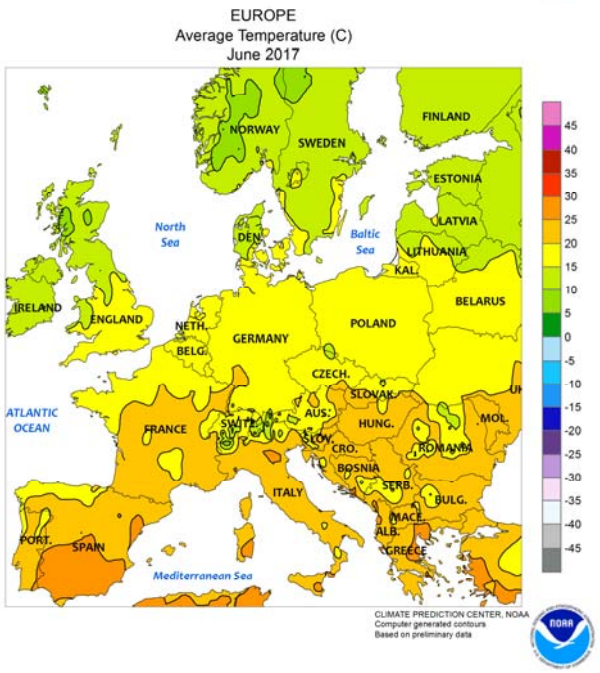
Rainy weather returned to southern Ontario and southwest Quebec, as rainfall totaled 25 to 75 mm. Rainfall provided well-above-normal amounts of moisture for agriculture. The previous week of dry weather was the likely culprit of recent leaf yellowing, which is indicative of potassium deficiencies. Slightly above-normal temperatures (anomalies of 1-3° C) were coupled with pockets of both wet and dry weather, as daytime highs reached the upper 20s (degrees C) for much of the week. Overnight lows continued to drop into the low teens, with only a few places recording single digit nighttime low temperatures.

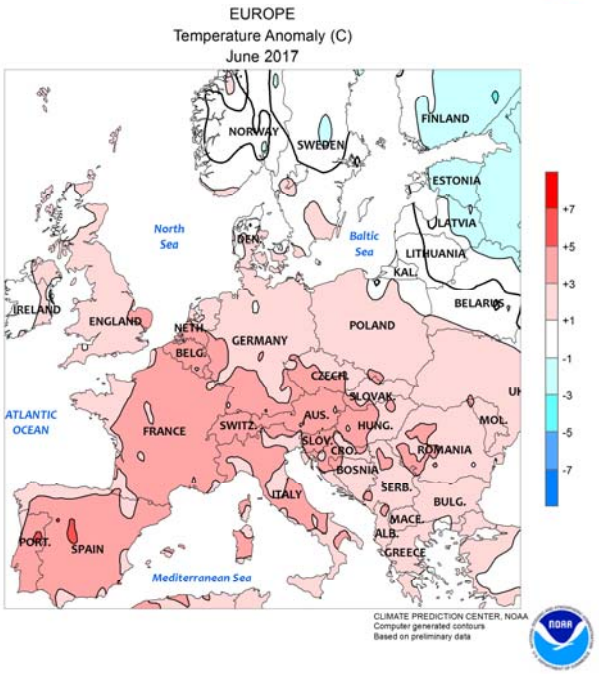
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov

June International Temperature and Precipitation Maps



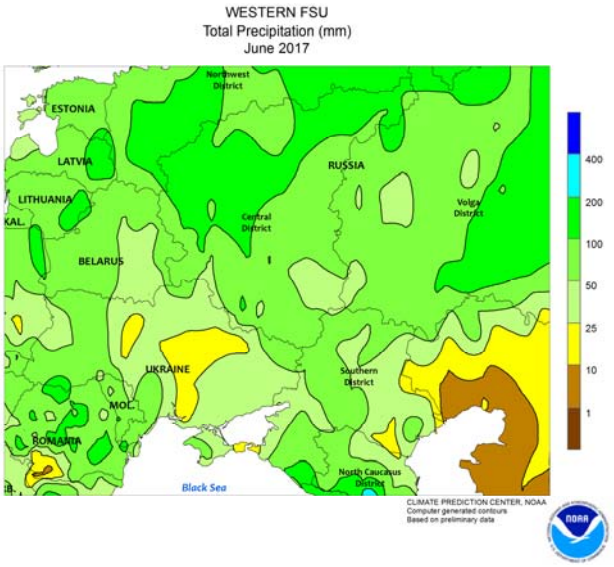


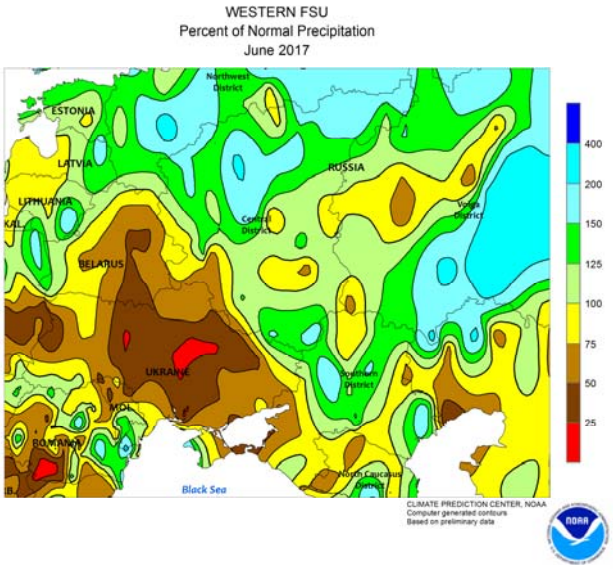


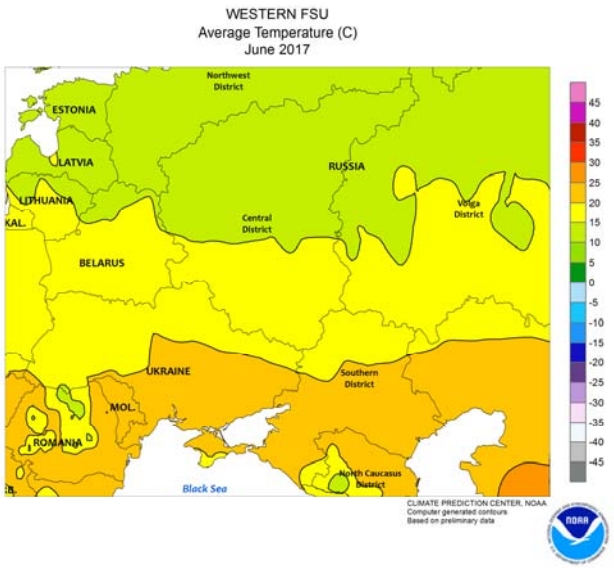


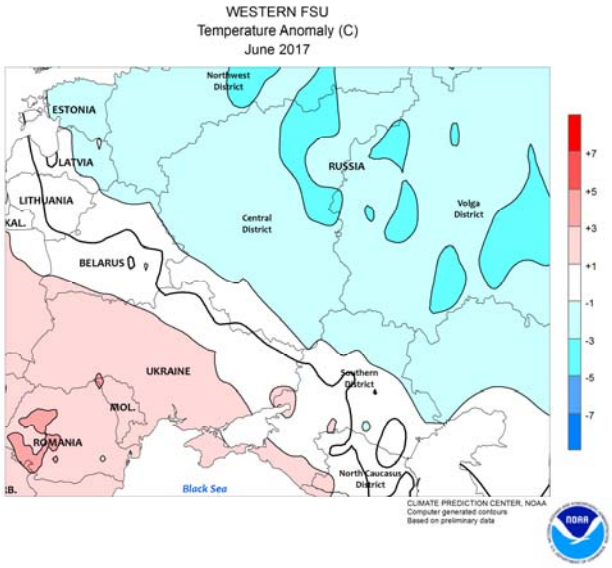
EUROPE

Unusually hot weather prevailed during June over much of the continent, with generally favorable rain in the north contrasting with increasing dryness in southern Europe. In particular, excessive heat (35-45°C, locally higher) in western and southern Europe stressed reproductive summer crops in Spain and accelerated corn and sunflowers toward reproduction in France, Italy, and the Balkans. Additionally, increasingly dry conditions lowered summer crop prospects in Hungary, Serbia, and western Romania. In contrast, late-month showers benefited vegetative to reproductive corn and sunflowers in France, while heavy rain in early July stabilized yields in the lower Danube River Valley. Wet weather (100-325 percent of normal) likewise boosted soil moisture for reproductive small grains and vegetative summer crops in Germany and northern Poland, though the rain slowed winter wheat and rapeseed maturation. Meanwhile, dry, warm conditions promoted winter crop drydown and harvesting from northern France southeastward into the Balkans.





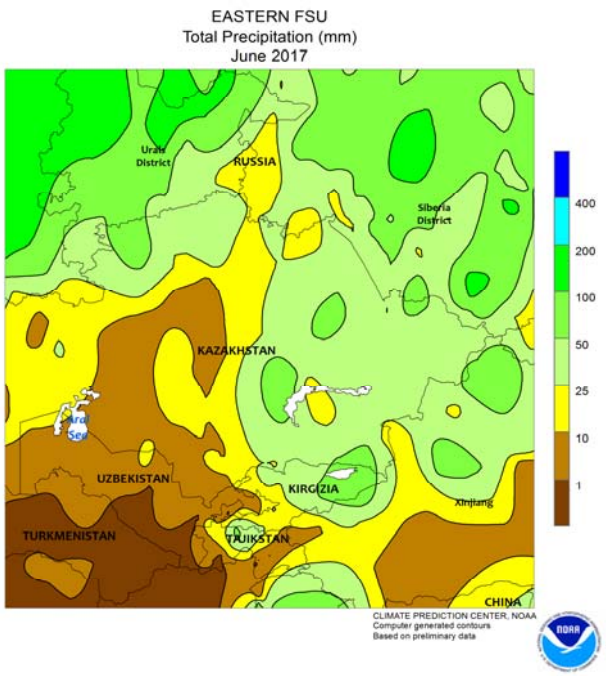


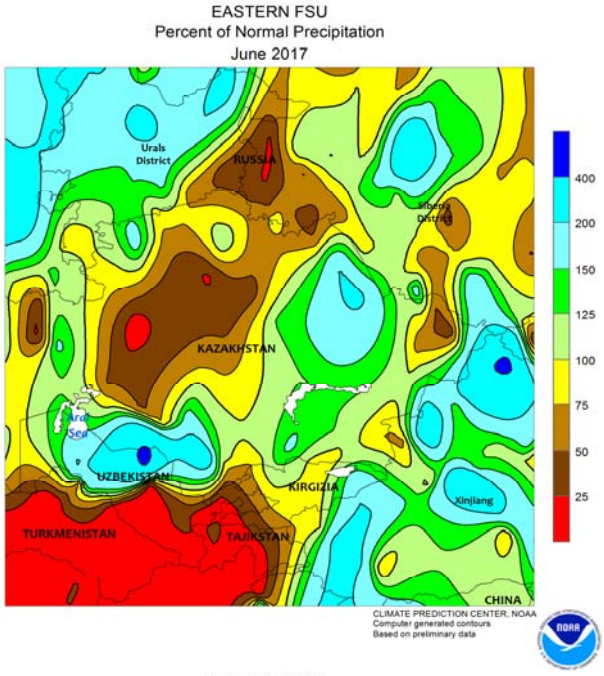


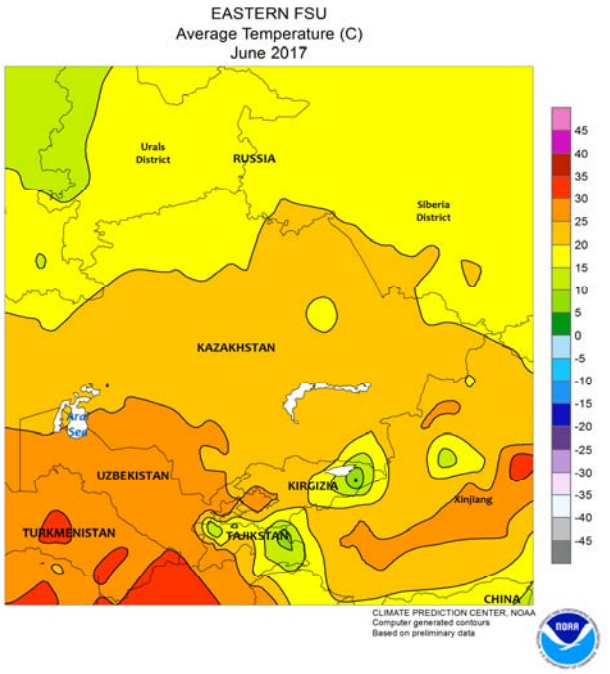
WESTERN FSU

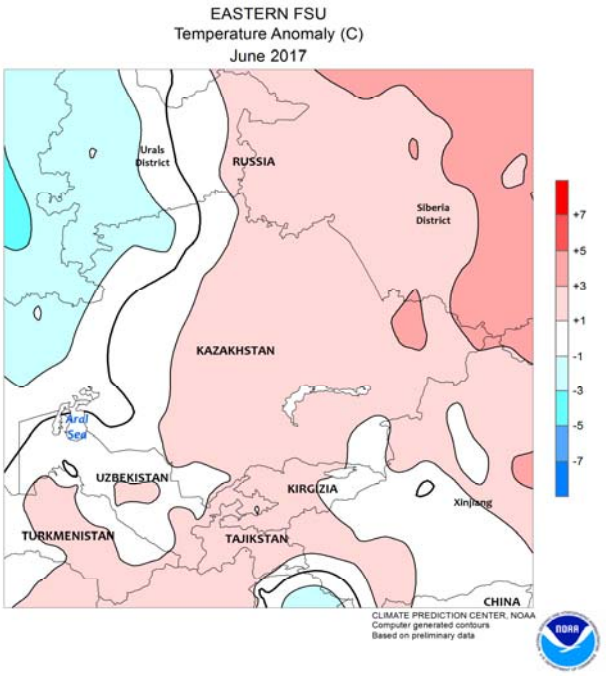
During June, favorable conditions in Russia contrasted with developing drought in Ukraine. Across Russia, consistent showers (50-100 mm, locally more) maintained or boosted prospects for reproductive to filling winter wheat in Russia. Likewise, soil moisture was adequate to abundant for corn and sunflowers approaching reproduction at month's end. In Ukraine, pronounced dryness (20-40 percent of normal) in central and northern portions of the country trimmed winter wheat yields and left soil moisture in short supply for vegetative summer crops. Dryness also expanded northward into Belarus, while showers in Moldova benefited vegetative summer crops. Heat stress was not a concern across the region during June, though readings up to 5°C below normal in west-central Russia slowed crop development.

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





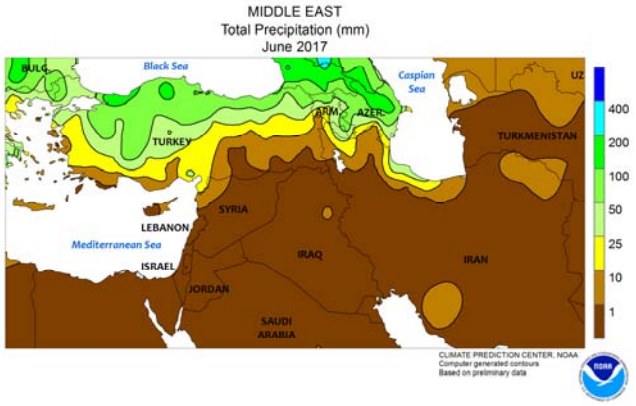


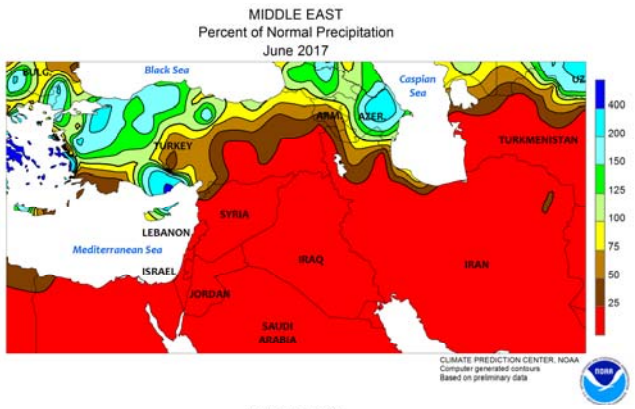


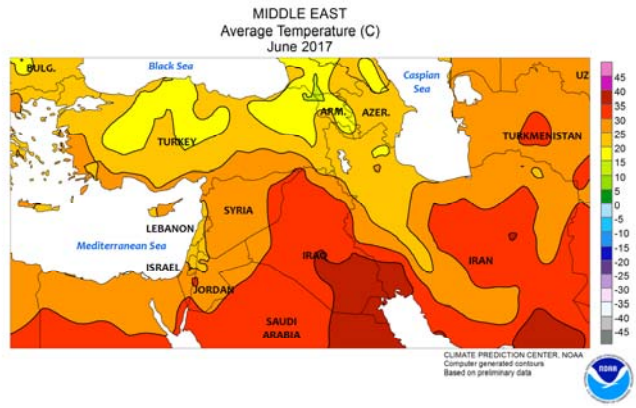
EASTERN FSU

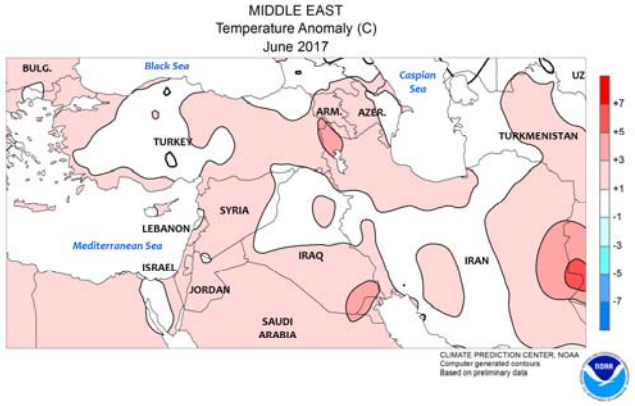
Despite localized dryness, near- to above-normal June rainfall maintained good to excellent early-season prospects for vegetative spring wheat and barley in Kazakhstan and central Russia. Rain totaled 30 to 80 mm over most primary spring grain growing areas, ensuring good soil moisture reserves for crops which typically progress through the key reproductive and filling stages of development in July. However, localized dryness (less than 25 mm) was noted in the southwestern Siberia District, reducing soil moisture for crop development. Farther south, warm, occasionally showery weather in Uzbekistan favored the development of irrigated cotton.

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





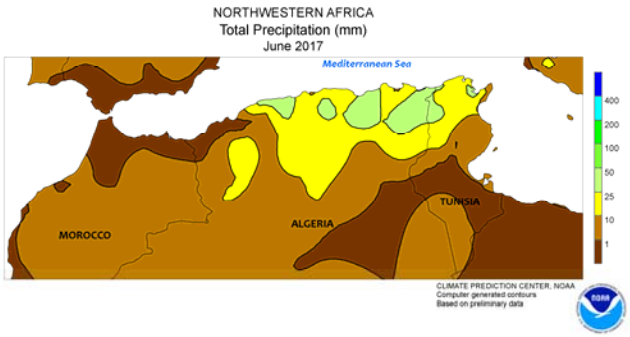


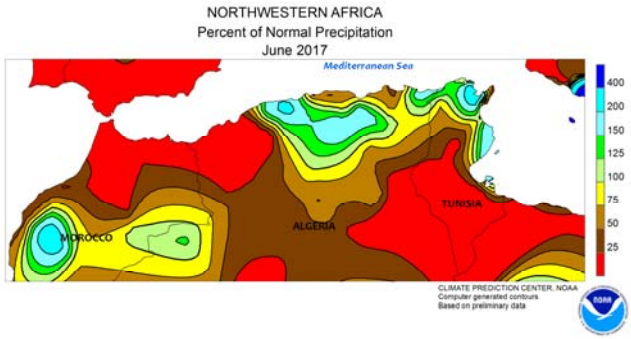


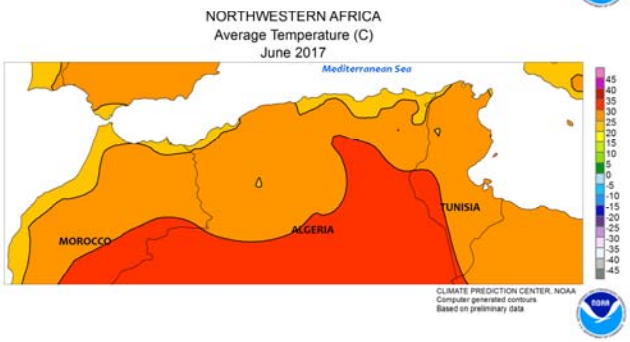
MIDDLE EAST

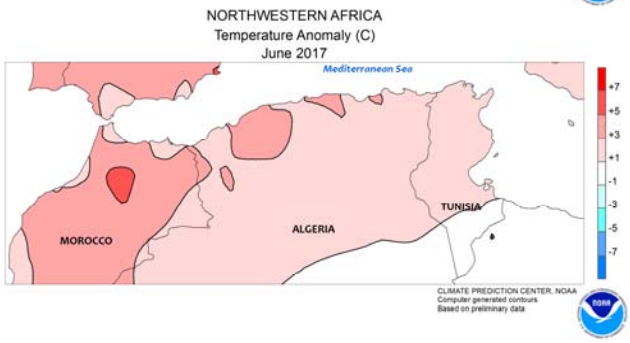
In Turkey, early-month rain boosted rapidly-improving yield prospects for filling winter grains. Rain totaled 20 to 80 mm (locally more) across central and northern Turkey, continuing the pronounced recovery from fall drought and resultant poor establishment; timely, consistent rainfall during the spring and early summer resulted in excellent yields for winter wheat and barley after a very slow start. In contrast, excessive heat during the latter half of June over western and southern Turkey heightened irrigation demands for vegetative to reproductive corn, cotton, and sunflowers, and may have caused localized stress and heat damage.

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





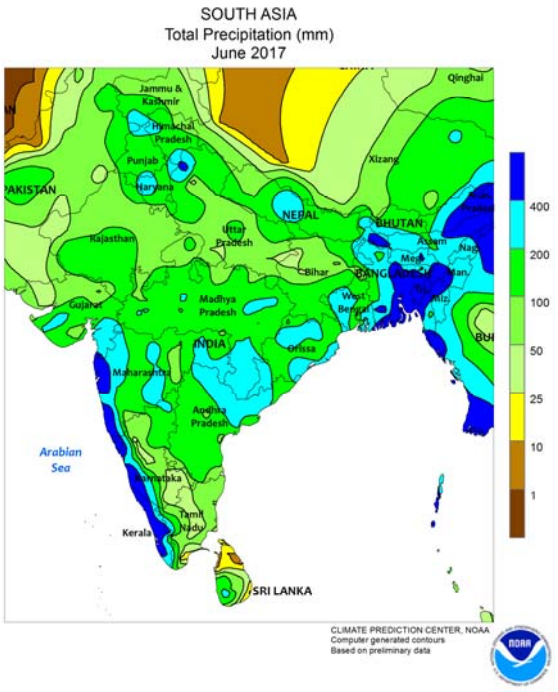


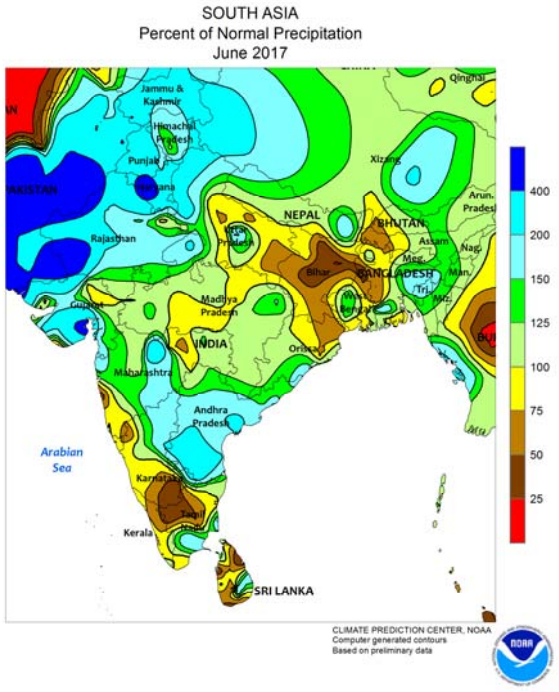


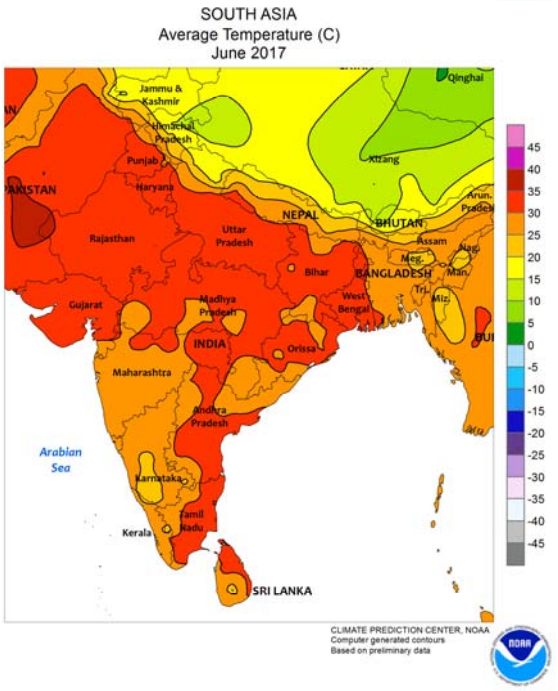
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

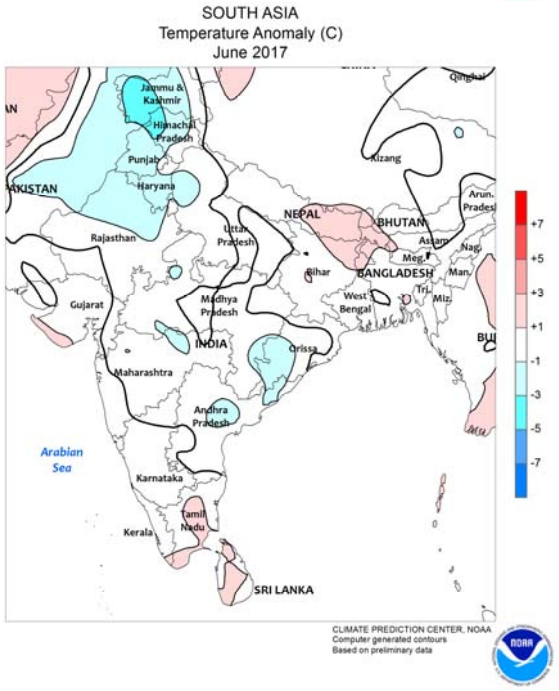
During June, seasonably dry, hot weather across the west contrasted with late-season rain in the east. In Morocco and western Algeria, sunny skies and above-normal temperatures (3-5°C above normal) facilitated late winter grain harvesting. In contrast, unusual June rain (10-50 mm, 100-370 percent of normal) slowed winter grain drydown and harvesting from central Algeria into northern Tunisia.

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



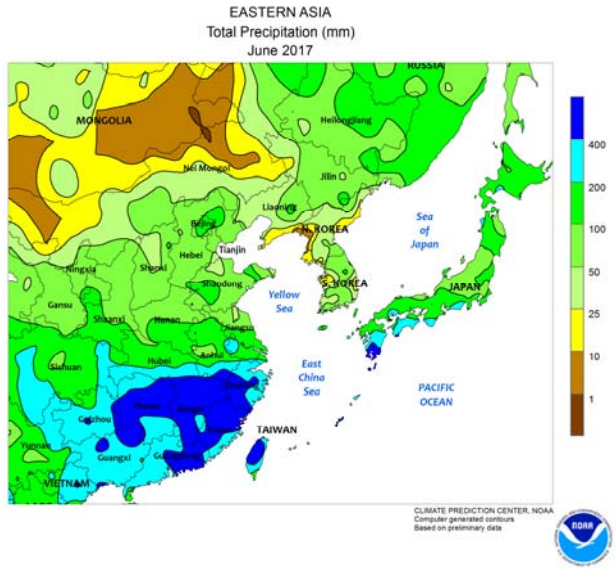


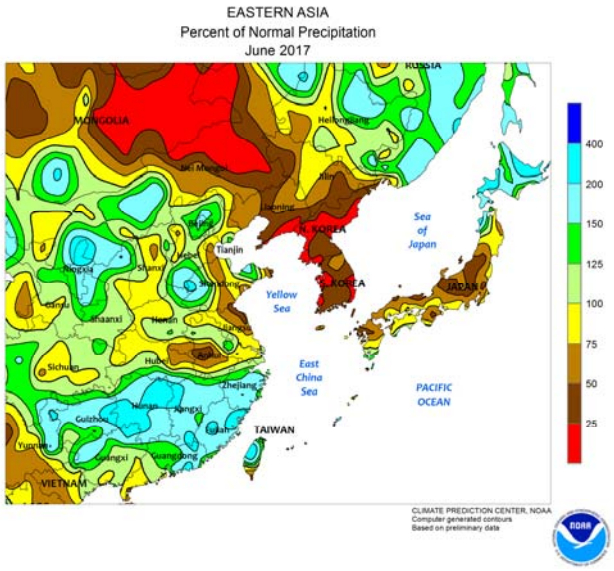


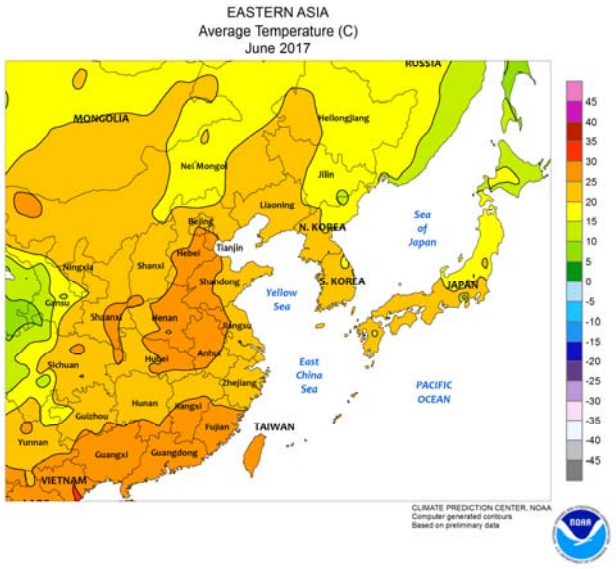


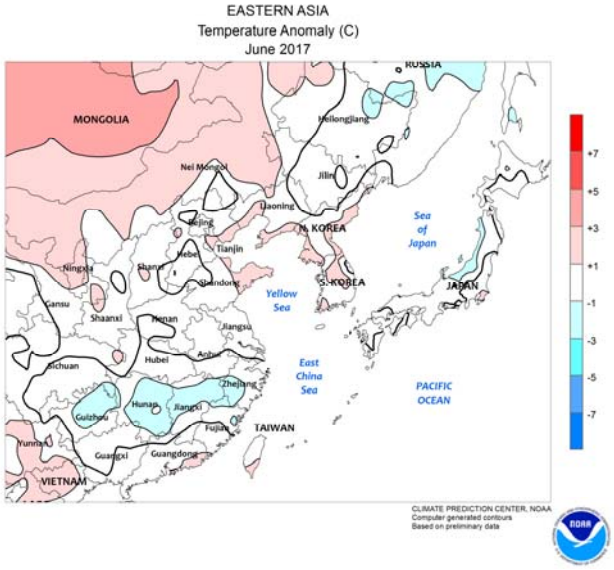
SOUTH ASIA

After an early start to the summer monsoon in India, rainfall progressed slowly through June. In some areas, the monsoon was delayed by over 10 days, delaying sowing of summer (kharif) crops. By the end of the month, though, showers covered most of the country and planting activities picked up pace. Despite the slow progression, most areas received near- to above-normal rainfall for the month, with western cotton and oilseed areas totaling 100 mm or more and eastern rice areas reporting over 150 mm. However, parts of Uttar Pradesh experienced a dry spell late in the month leaving moisture conditions lower for rice and other summer crops than in surrounding states. Elsewhere in the region, seasonable showers (over 200 mm) in Bangladesh maintained abundant water supplies for rice, while 50 to 100 mm of rain benefited cotton and rice in Pakistan. In contrast, rice in Sri Lanka received less than 100 mm, below the long-term average.



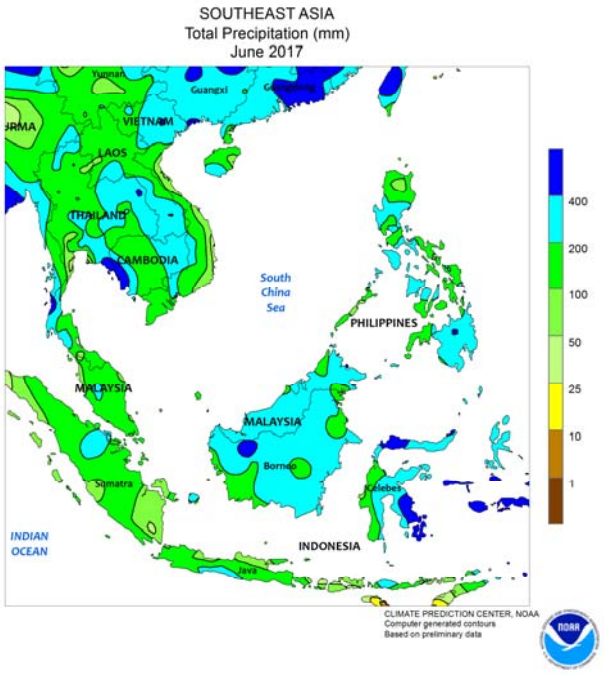


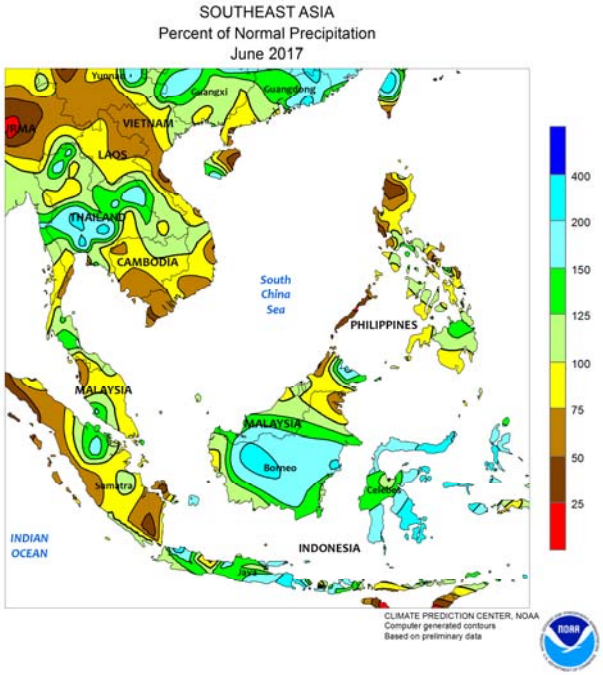


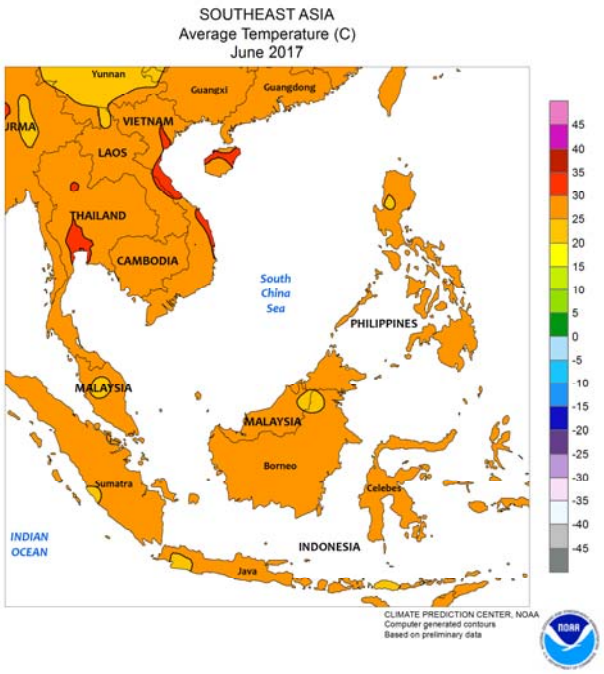


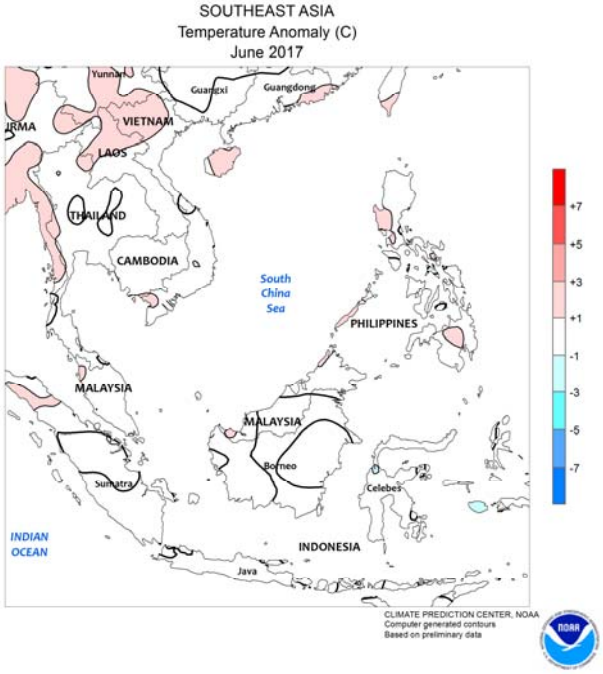
EASTERN ASIA

Most eastern crop areas of China received near- to above-normal rainfall in June. Heavy showers (300-400 mm, locally more) in southern China maintained favorable water supplies and soil moisture for rice and other summer crops south of the Yangtze River, although some flooding was reported. In addition, Tropical Cyclone Merbok made landfall in the south, producing heavy showers in Guangdong (the only appreciable rainfall Guangdong received during the month). Meanwhile, periodic rainfall on the North China Plain slowed wheat harvesting and raised concerns over quality but kept soil moisture at favorable levels for summer crops. In contrast, pockets of drier weather existed in parts of the country including Hubei, southern Anhui and Jiangsu, and, most notably, the northeast. In the northeast, rainfall was limited to the latter half of the month, with little occurring by month's end. The lack of consistent rainfall over the last 60 days left soil moisture limited for vegetative corn and soybeans. In other parts of the region, dryness on the Korean Peninsula extended into June as most areas experienced well-below-normal rainfall for the month, increasing irrigation demands for rice. In contrast, showers (over 100 mm) in northern Japan kept rice well watered.





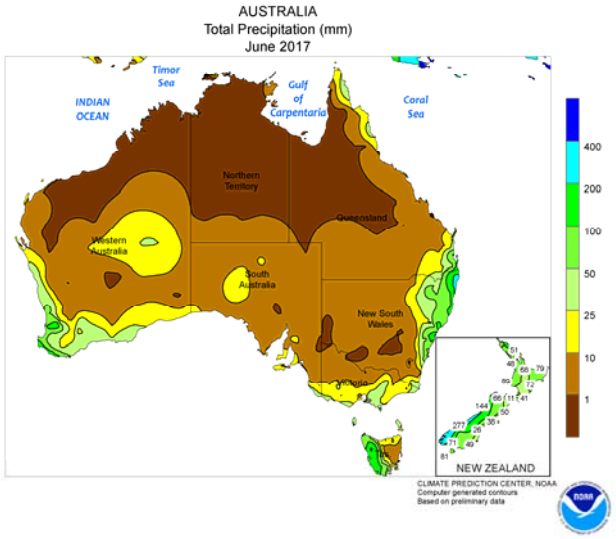


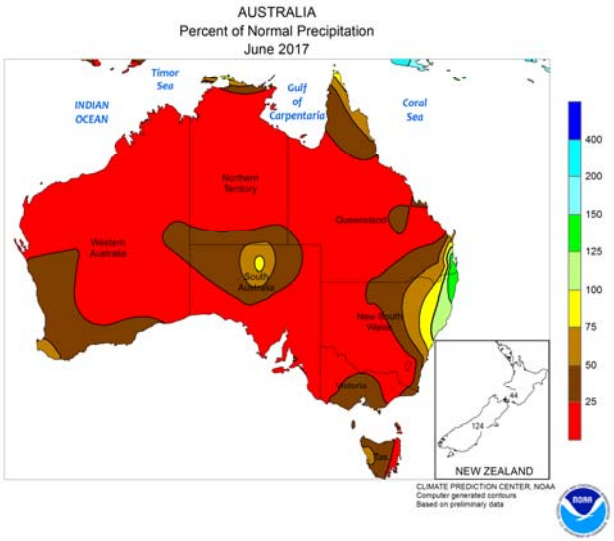


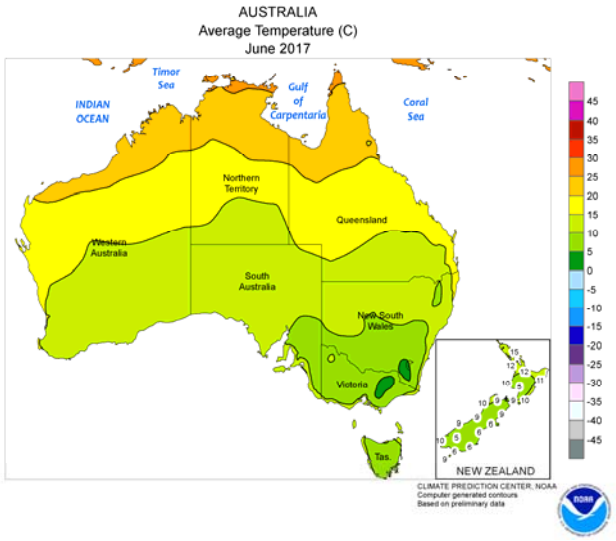
SOUTHEAST ASIA

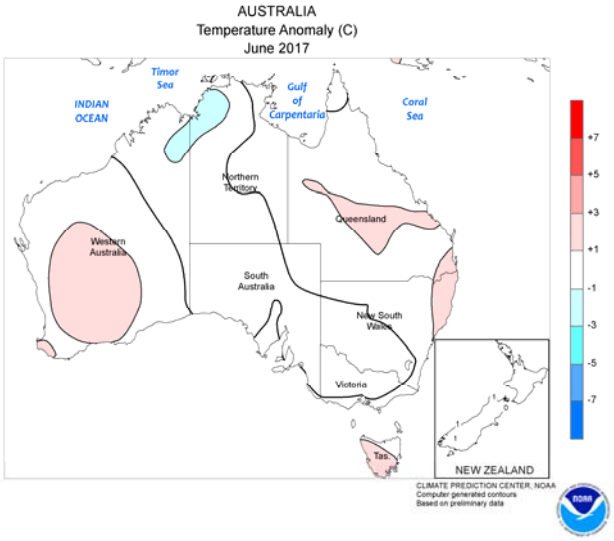
During June much of the region received above-normal rainfall, aiding rice establishment and development. In particular, heavy showers (over 100 mm) in the Central Plain and Northeast Region of Thailand maintained good moisture conditions for rice and improved yield prospects. In the remainder of Indochina, near- to above-normal satellite-derived rainfall estimates in Cambodia, Laos, and southern Vietnam indicated favorable moisture supplies for rice. Meanwhile in the Philippines, showers throughout the month produced over 100 mm in most districts, keeping rice and other summer crops well watered. To the south, rainfall totals trended slightly below normal in oil palm areas of Malaysia and Indonesia.

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



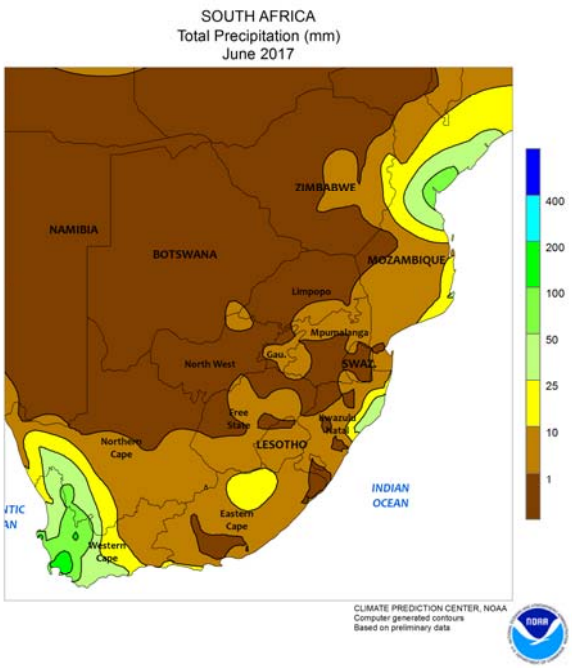


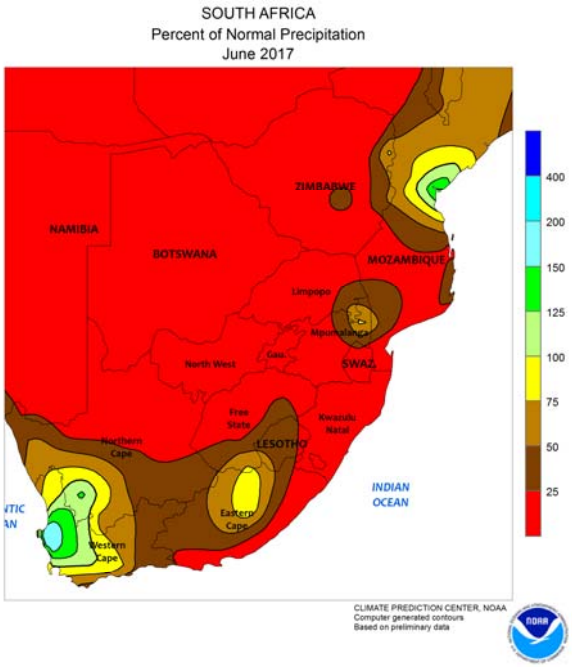


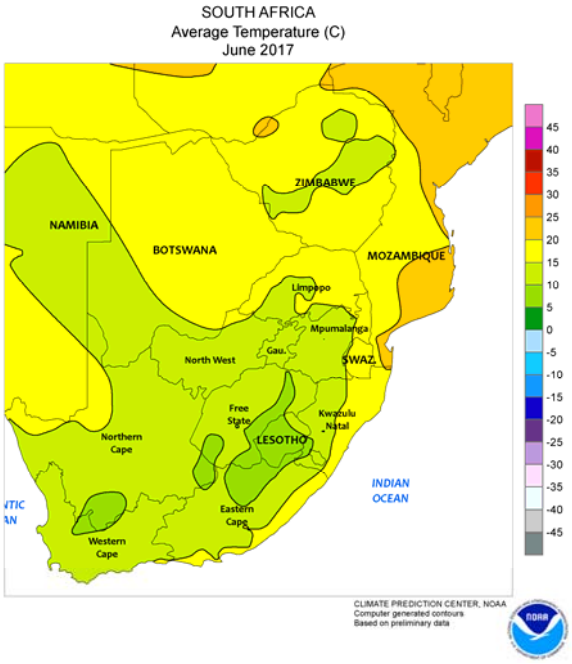


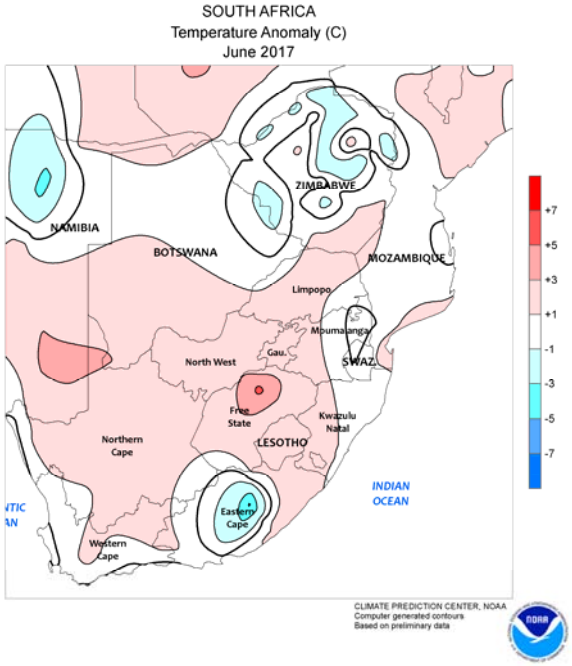
AUSTRALIA

Developing dryness during May continued into June, resulting in well-below-normal June rainfall throughout most of the wheat belt. The persistent dryness hampered wheat, barley, and canola development, lowering early-season yield prospects. The exception was northeastern New South Wales, where near-normal rainfall benefited wheat and other winter crops.



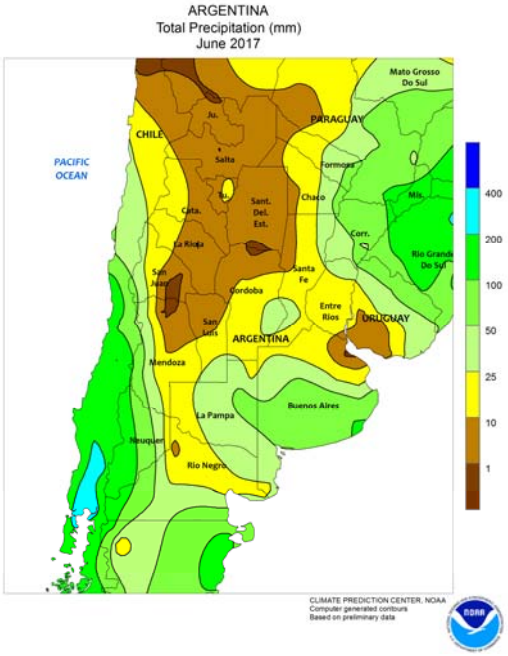


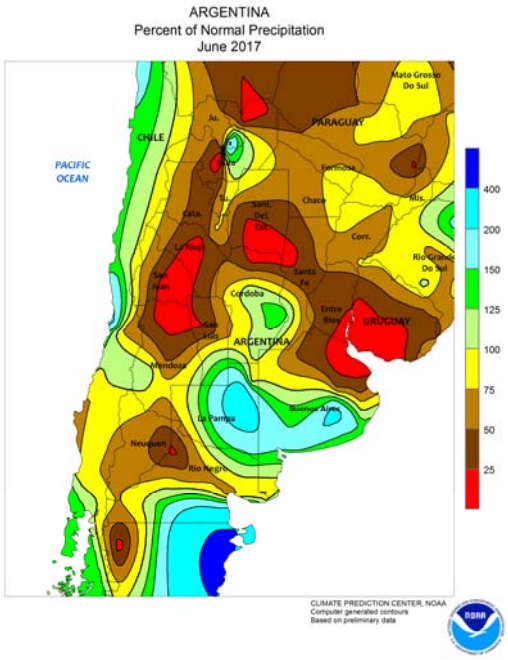


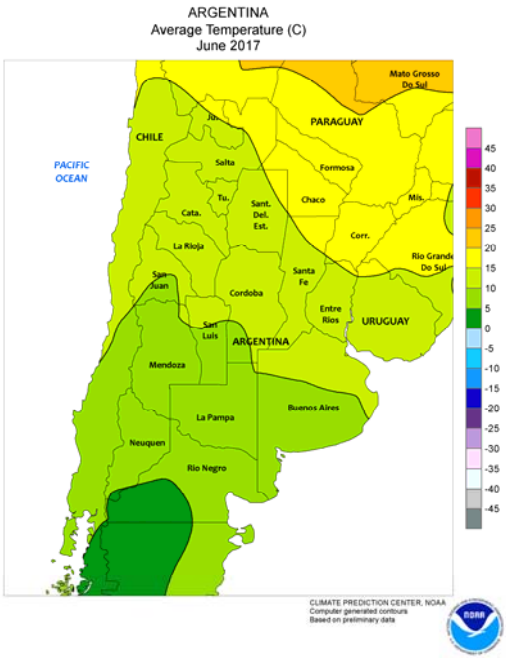


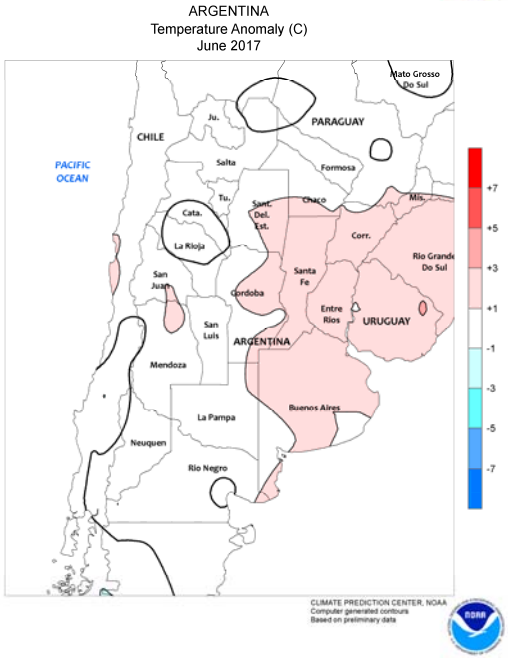
SOUTH AFRICA

In June, much-needed rain fell in Western Cape — as well as neighboring locations in Northern Cape — improving moisture reserves for the region's agriculture. However, monthly rainfall totaled only 10 to 50 mm in the northwestern wheat belt of Western Cape, representing near- to below-normal monthly accumulations and thus providing little relief from long-term dryness. Heavier, above-normal totals (50 to 100 mm, locally higher) were recorded in tree and vine crop regions in the southwestern portion of the province. Dry weather dominated much of the remainder of the country, the exception being KwaZulu-Natal's northern coastal areas, where rainfall totaled more than 25 mm locally. Aside from the coastal rainfall, the dry, seasonably mild weather in the main eastern commercial farming areas promoted fieldwork that included harvesting of sugarcane and corn; corn drydown was aided by sub-freezing nighttime lows, though temperatures were seasonably warmer in coastal farming areas.



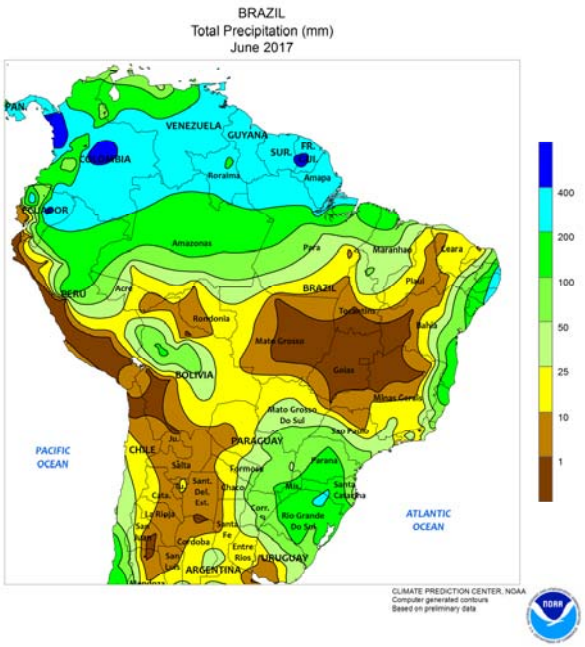


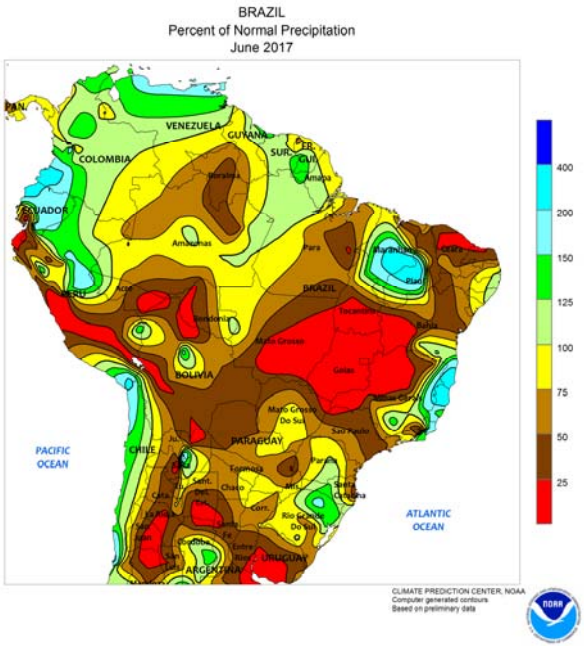


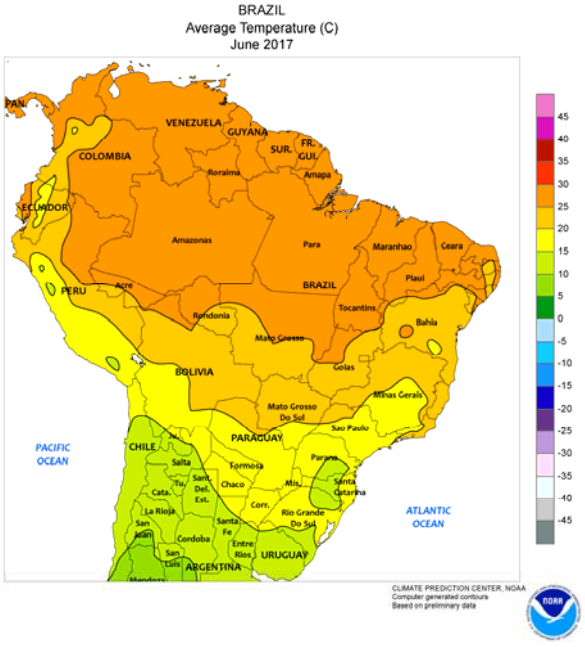


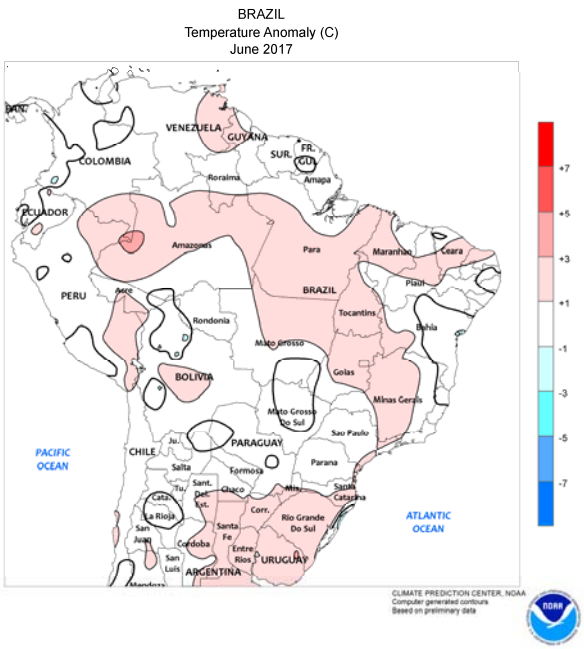
ARGENTINA

In most major summer crop areas, June rainfall was characterized by extended days of dryness broken by occasional periods of substantial rain. An exception was the northwest (northern Cordoba to Salta), which recorded little to no rain for the month. During the dry spells, fieldwork — notably summer crop harvesting and winter grain planting — reportedly made relatively good progress in most regions. The heaviest rainfall (monthly accumulations ranging from 25-100 mm) was concentrated in northeastern and southern agricultural districts. Most of the northeastern rain fell during the early part of the month, and was followed by favorably drier conditions for maturing cotton in the affected areas (northern Santa Fe to eastern Formosa). In the south (notably La Pampa and Buenos Aires), the rain was heaviest during the latter part of June, maintaining abundant moisture for establishment of wheat and barley and renewing delays in the final stages of the corn harvest. Monthly temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal throughout Argentina, even though many farming areas experienced multiple nights with subfreezing temperatures.



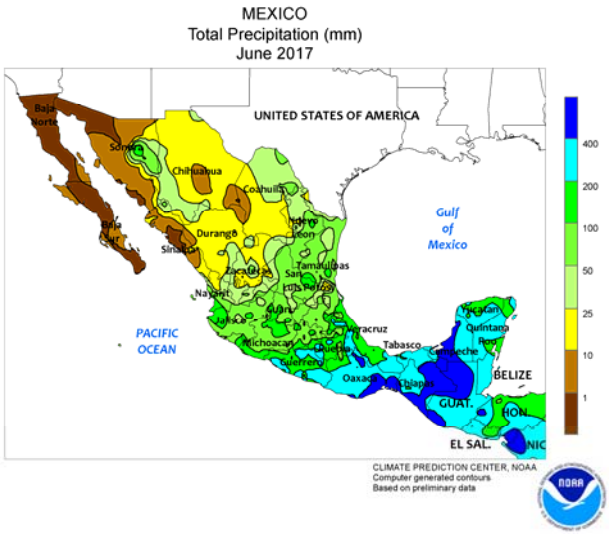


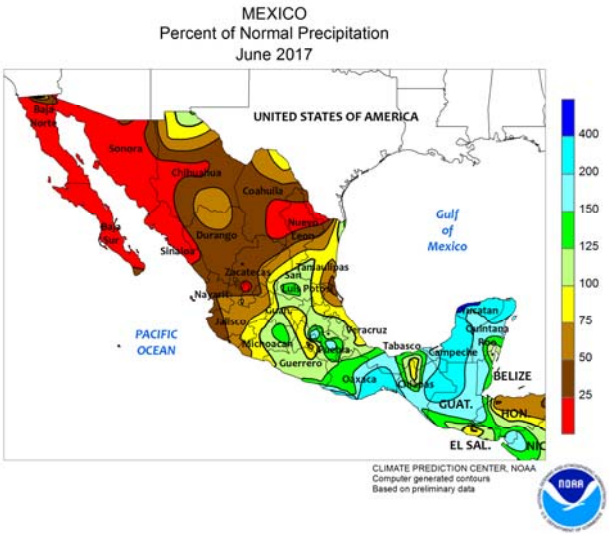


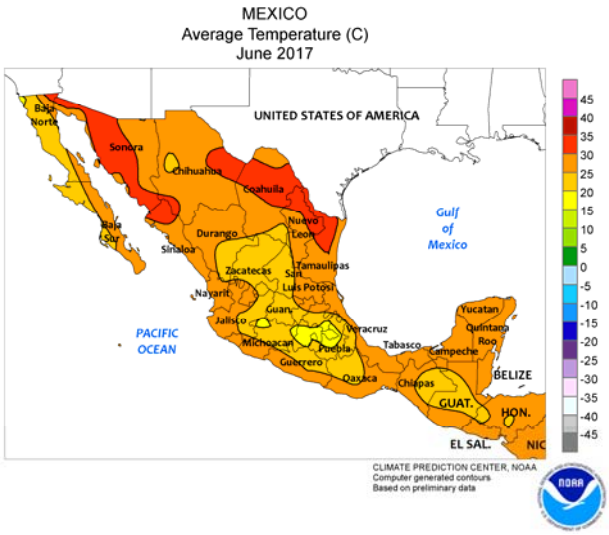


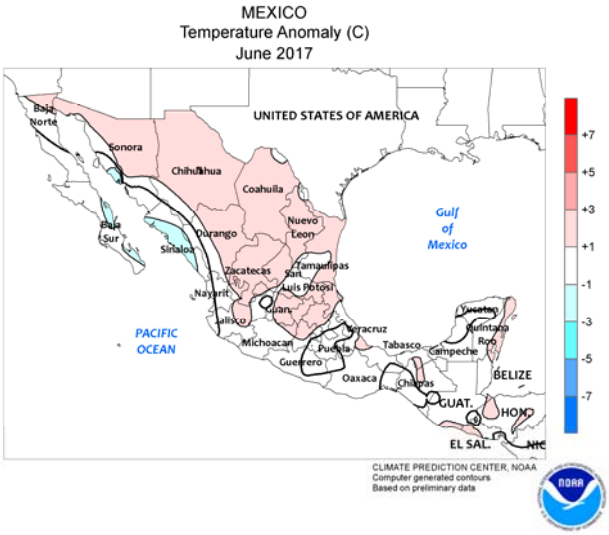
BRAZIL

Heavy rain during the first ten days of June sustained wheat planting delays in key southern production areas. However, favorable dryness prevailed during the latter parts of the month, eventually allowing producers to plant at a more rapid pace. Sugarcane and coffee areas in Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais experienced brief periods of light showers but the moisture likely had minimal impacts on harvesting. Farther north, warm (daytime highs often reaching the middle 30s degrees C), seasonably dry weather fostered rapid maturation of second-crop corn and cotton in the Center-West and northeastern interior regions (Mato Gross to western Bahia). In contrast, seasonal rainfall (monthly accumulations exceeding 100 mm in some locations) increased moisture for coffee, cocoa, and sugarcane grown along the eastern coast.



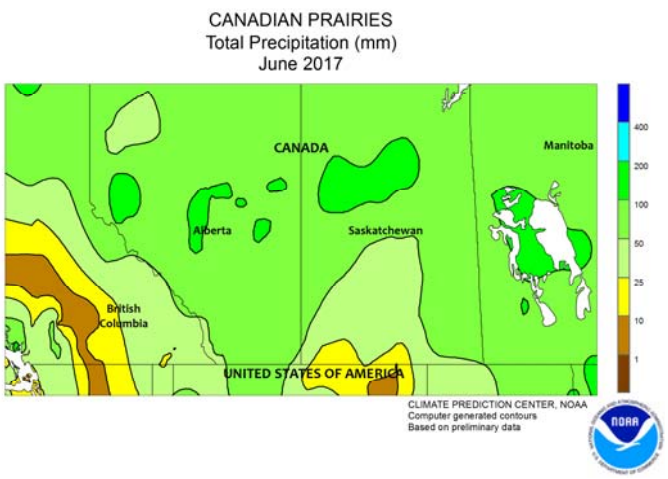


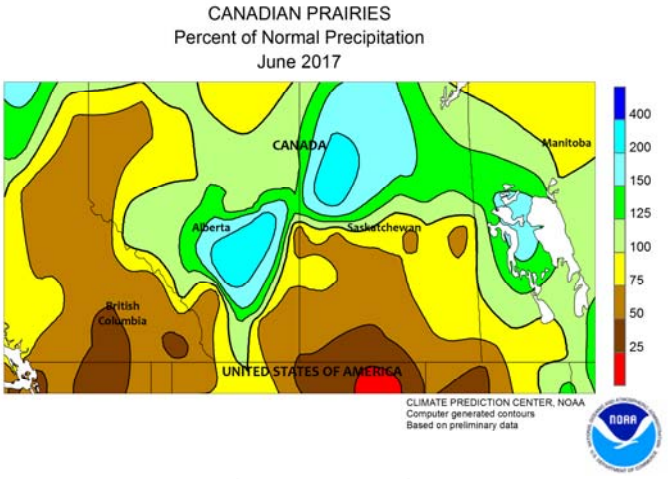


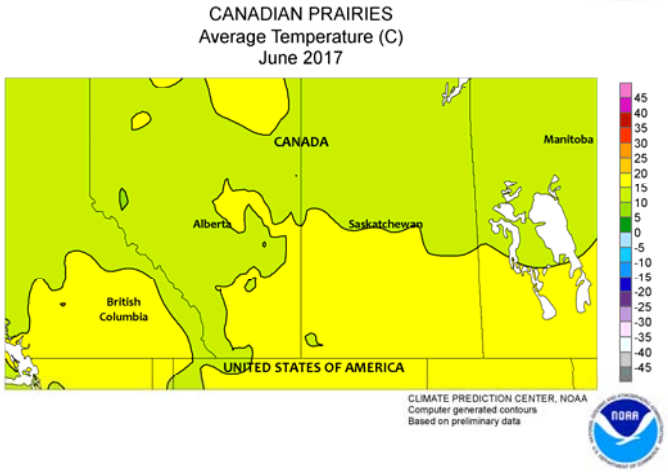


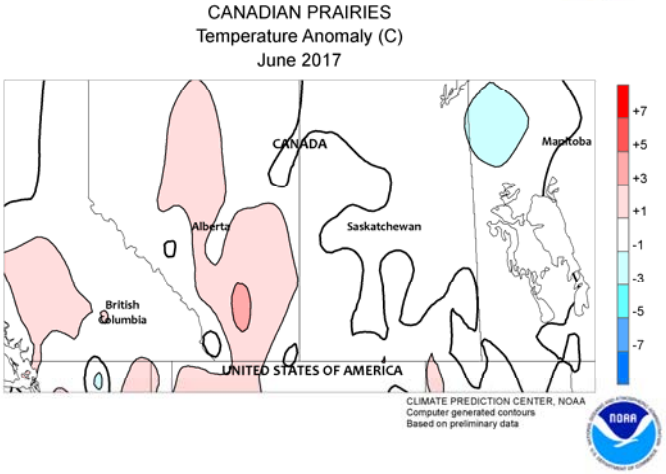
MEXICO

June rainfall maintained overall favorable prospects for summer corn in the main southern production areas. Near- to above-normal rainfall continued in major production areas along the southern Pacific Coast (Guerrero and Oaxaca) and in eastern sections of the southern plateau (notably Puebla and Mexico). Showers developed later in western sections of the southern plateau (Jalisco and Michoacan), providing timely moisture for planting. Elsewhere in southern Mexico, heavy rain (monthly accumulations totaling well over 200 mm) fell from Veracruz eastward through the Yucatan Peninsula), providing abundant moisture for crops — including sugarcane in the vicinity of southern Veracruz — and reservoirs. Some of the southern moisture was generated by a short-lived tropical storm (Calvin) which made landfall in Oaxaca in mid-June. In northern Mexico, late-month rain brought some relief from heat and dryness to livestock in northeastern areas affected by excessive heat (daytime highs reaching well into the 40s degrees C). Farther west, monsoon showers had begun to develop by month's end, signaling a start to the rainy season in northwestern watersheds.



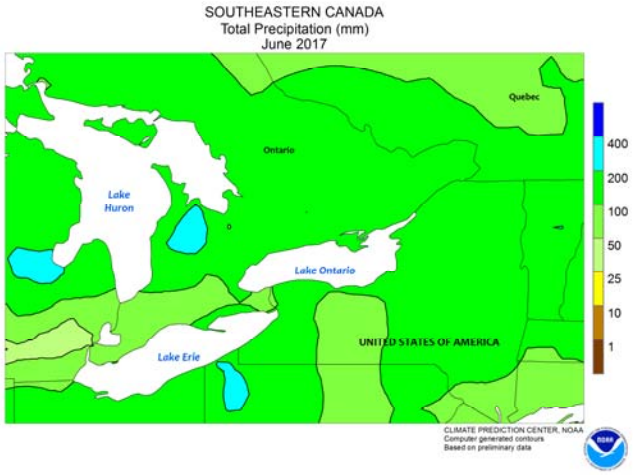


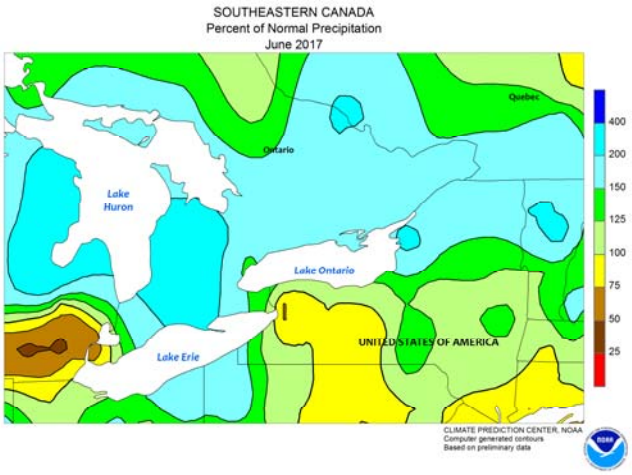


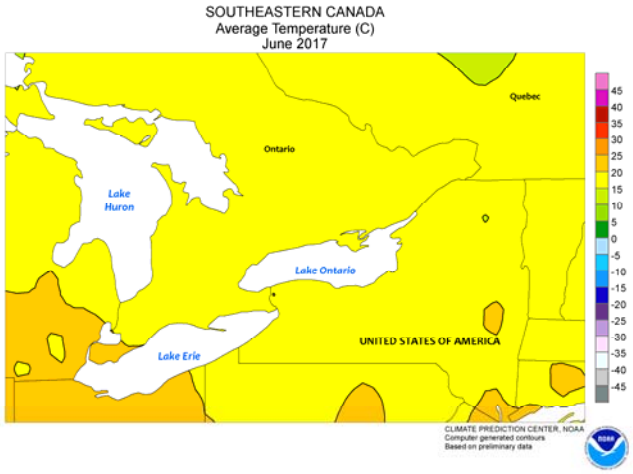


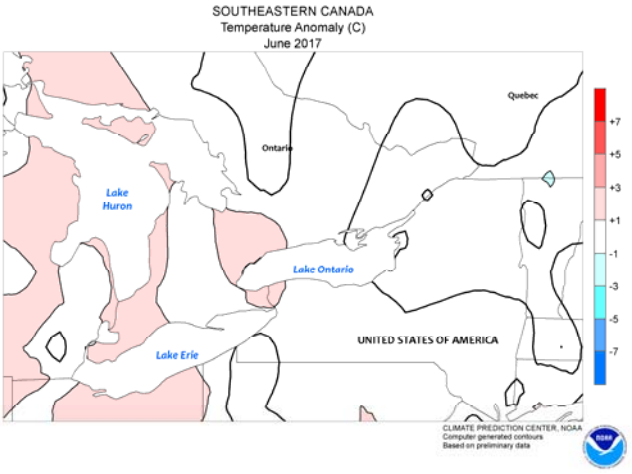
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

In June, drier-than-normal weather persisted across southern agricultural districts, further exacerbating drought conditions. Monthly precipitation totaled less than 25 mm over much of southern Saskatchewan, as temperatures rose to above-normal levels in the latter stages of the month. As a result, soil moisture rapidly deteriorated in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba as a result of the intensifying drought along the southern Prairies. Generally heavier rainfall (monthly totals of 50-150 mm) was recorded in northern-most farming areas, as weather remained cooperative as a whole. Monthly temperatures averaged near to above normal on the Prairies, however cool temperatures early in the month in southern Manitoba slowed crop growth.









SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

During June, early heavy rainfall resulted in delayed soybean replanting. Much of the rain fell in southern Ontario, with some locations exceeding 200 mm. However, the following two weeks were relatively dry, which allowed for any remaining replanting to finish. Generally normal to slightly-above-normal temperatures persisted throughout the duration of June, with no notable heat stress observed during the month.

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

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on July 12, 2017. Forecasts refer to July 1.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.28 billion bushels, up 2 percent from the June 1 forecast but down 23 percent from 2016. The U.S. yield is forecast at 49.7 bushels per acre, up 0.8 bushel from last month, but down 5.6 bushels from last year. If realized, this will be the second-highest U.S. yield on record, behind only 2016. The area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 25.8 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2017, but down 15 percent from last year.

Hard Red Winter production, at 758 million bushels, is up 2 percent from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 306 million bushels, is up 3 percent from the June forecast. White Winter, at 216 million bushels, is up 3 percent from last month. Of the White Winter production, 18.5 million bushels are Hard White and 198 million bushels are Soft White.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 57.5 million bushels, down 45 percent from 2016. The U.S. yield is forecast at 30.9 bushels per acre, down 13.1 bushels from last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 1.86 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2017, but 21 percent below 2016.

Other spring wheat production is forecast at 423 million bushels, down 21 percent from last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 10.5 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2017, but down 7 percent from last year. The U.S. yield is forecast at 40.3 bushels per acre, down 6.9 bushels from last year. Of the total production, 385 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, down 22 percent from last year.

The U.S. **all orange** forecast for the 2016-2017 season is 5.07 million tons, down 2 percent from last month and down 17 percent from the 2015-2016 final utilization.

The Florida all orange forecast, at 68.7 million boxes (3.09 million tons), is up slightly from last month but down 16 percent from last season's final utilization. Early, midseason, and Navel varieties in Florida are forecast at 33.0 million boxes (1.49 million tons), unchanged from last month but down 9 percent from last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 35.7 million boxes (1.61 million tons), is up 1 percent from last month but down 22 percent from last season.

The California Navel orange forecast is 40.0 million boxes (1.60 million tons), down 7 percent from the previous forecast and down 15 percent from last season's final utilization. The California Valencia orange forecast is 8.00 million boxes (320,000 tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but down 29 percent from last season.

The Texas all orange forecast, at 1.37 million boxes (58,000 tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast but down 19 percent from last season.

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