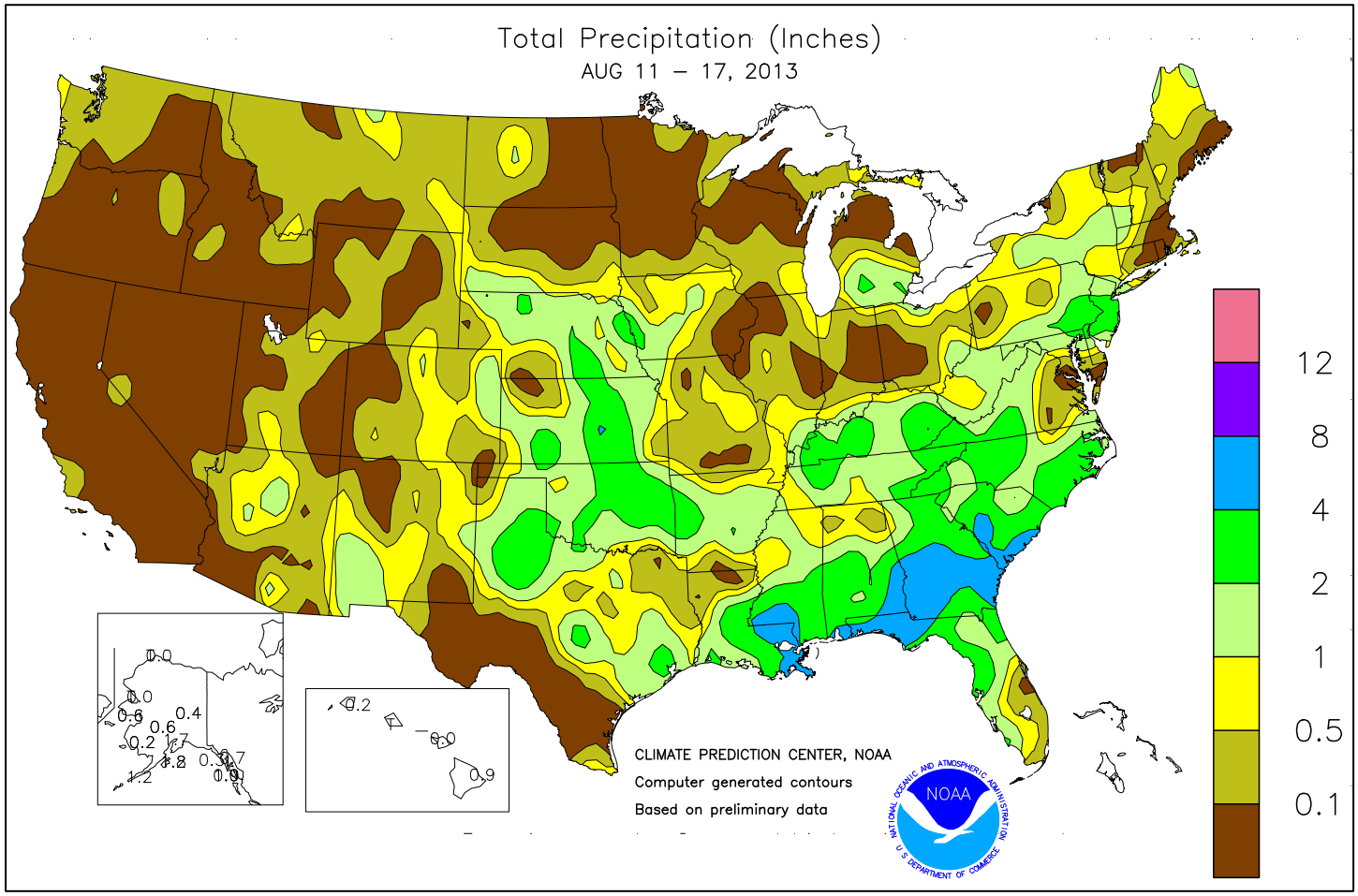
Volume 100 No. 34 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather August 20, 2013

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS
August 11-17, 2013

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Heavy rain returned to the **lower Southeast**, maintaining adequate to surplus soil moisture for pastures and summer crops. Some of the wettest areas received more than 4 inches of rain, halting fieldwork and threatening the quality of some cotton, peanuts, and other crops. Rain also fell across the **central and southern Plains**, where 1- to 3-inch totals were common. The rain was most beneficial in **Nebraska** and **Texas**, where mostly dry weather had prevailed the previous week. In contrast, little or no precipitation fell across the **northern Plains**

(Continued on page 7)

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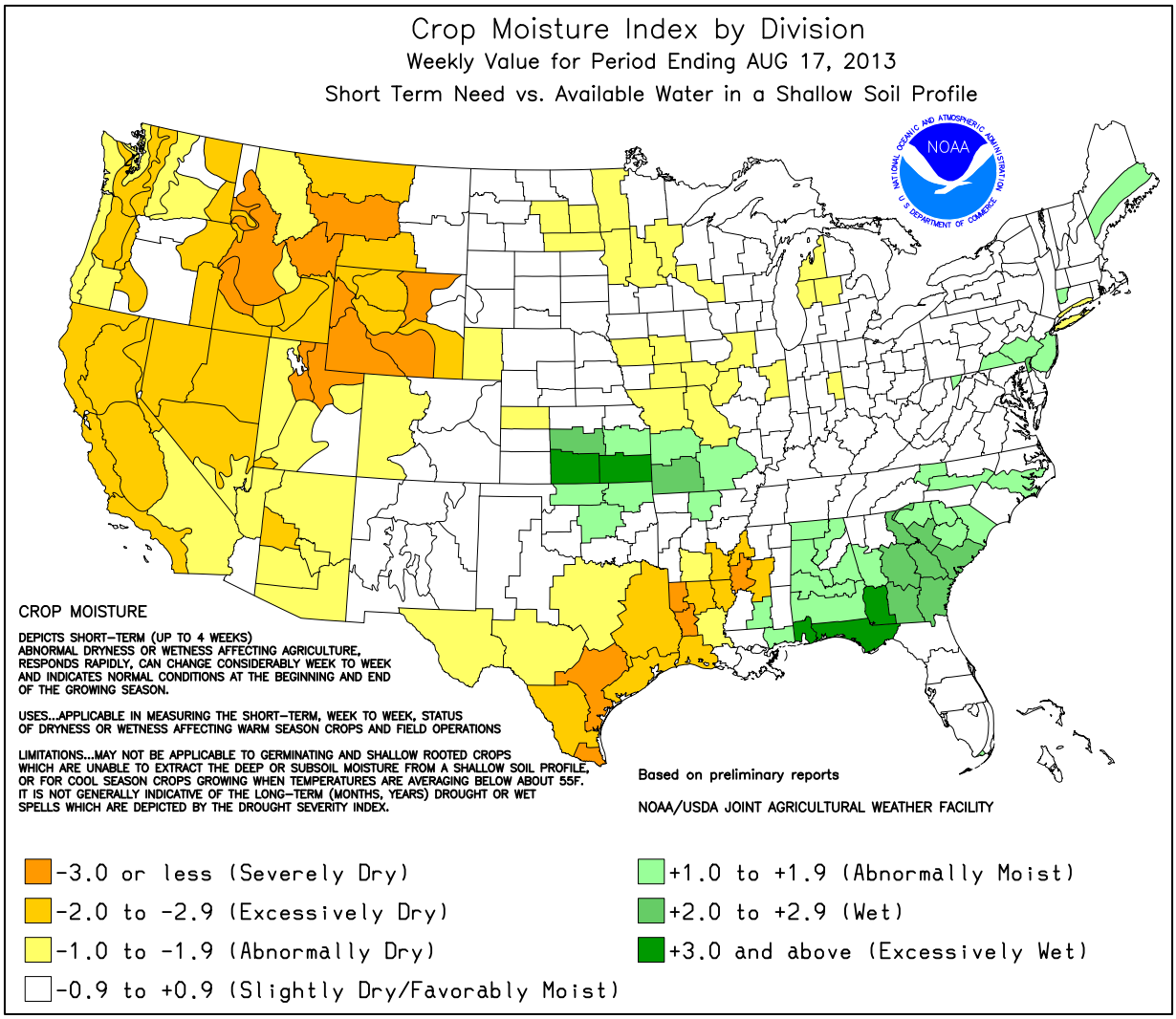
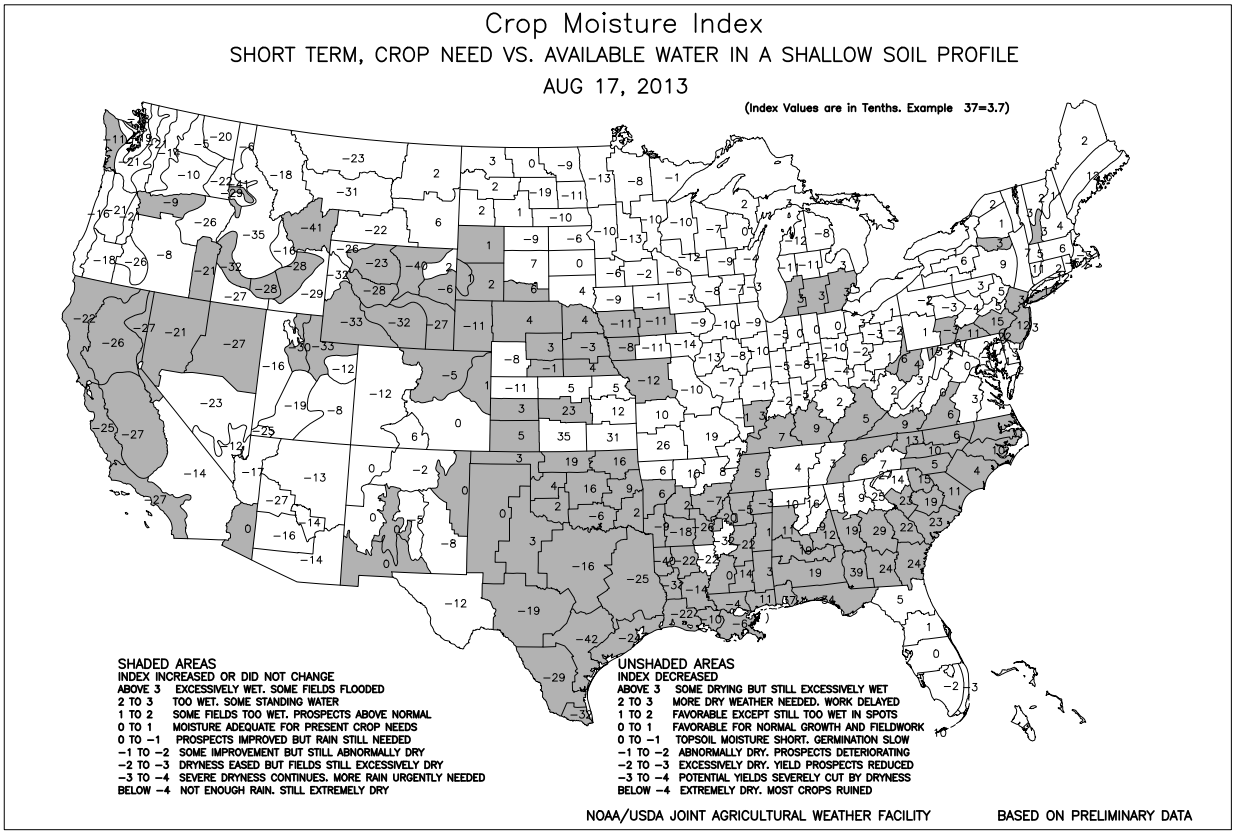
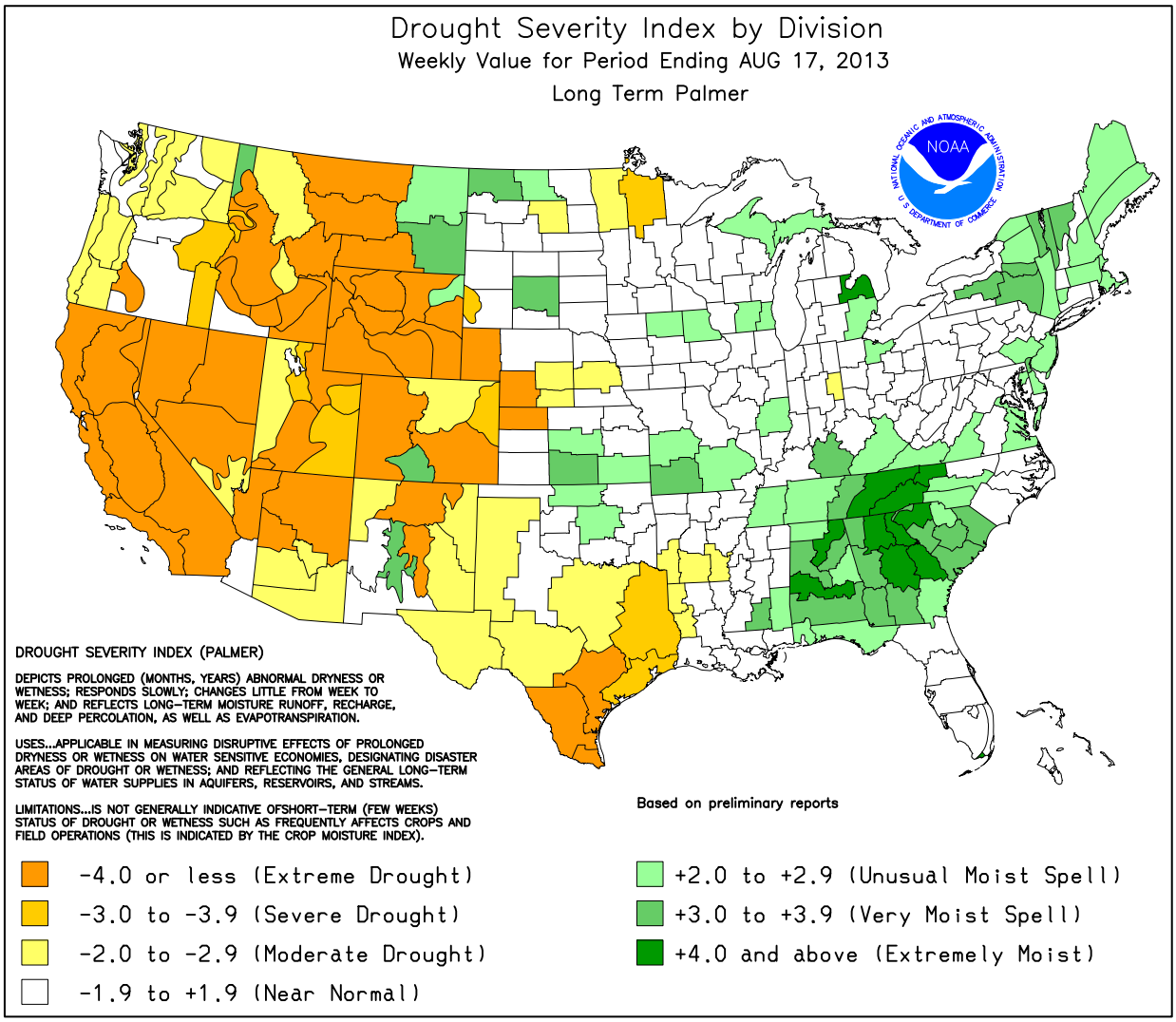
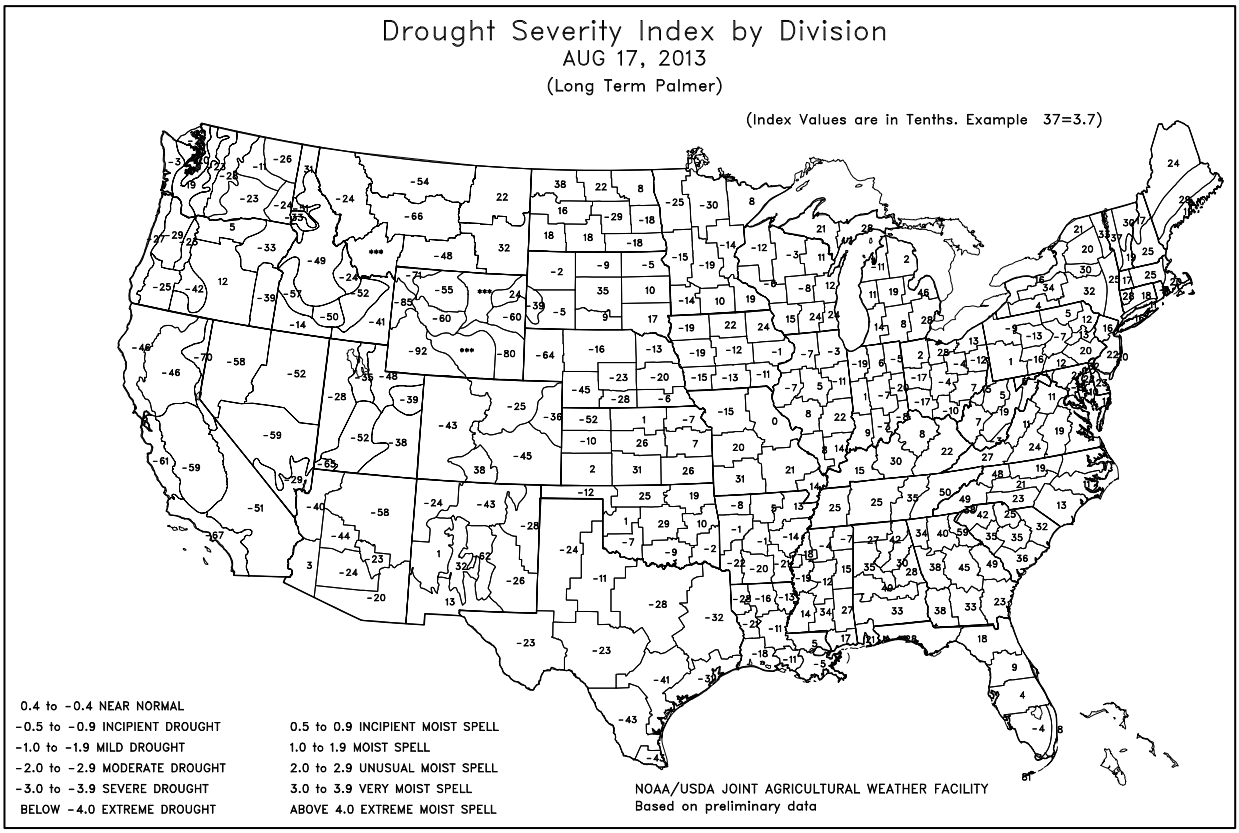
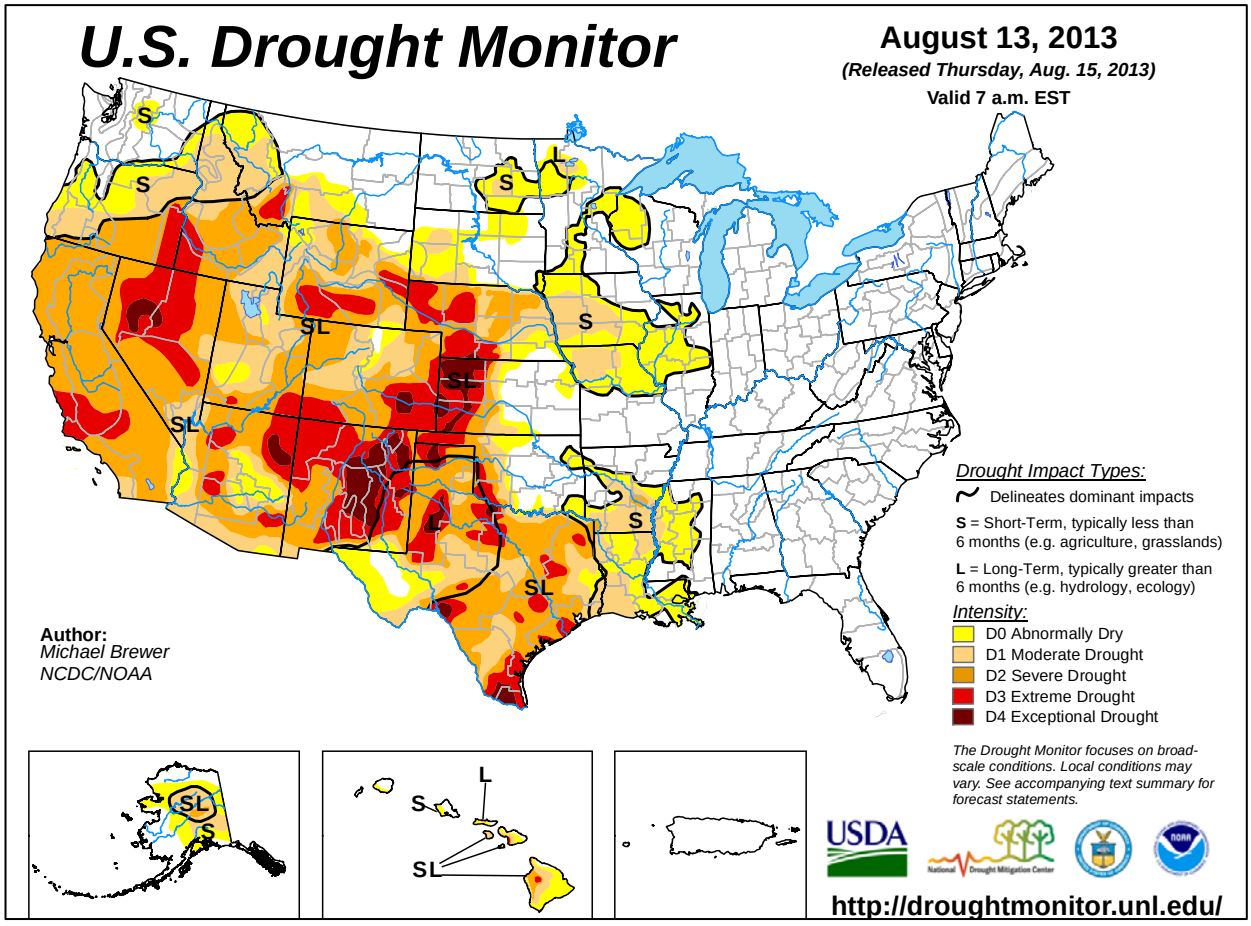
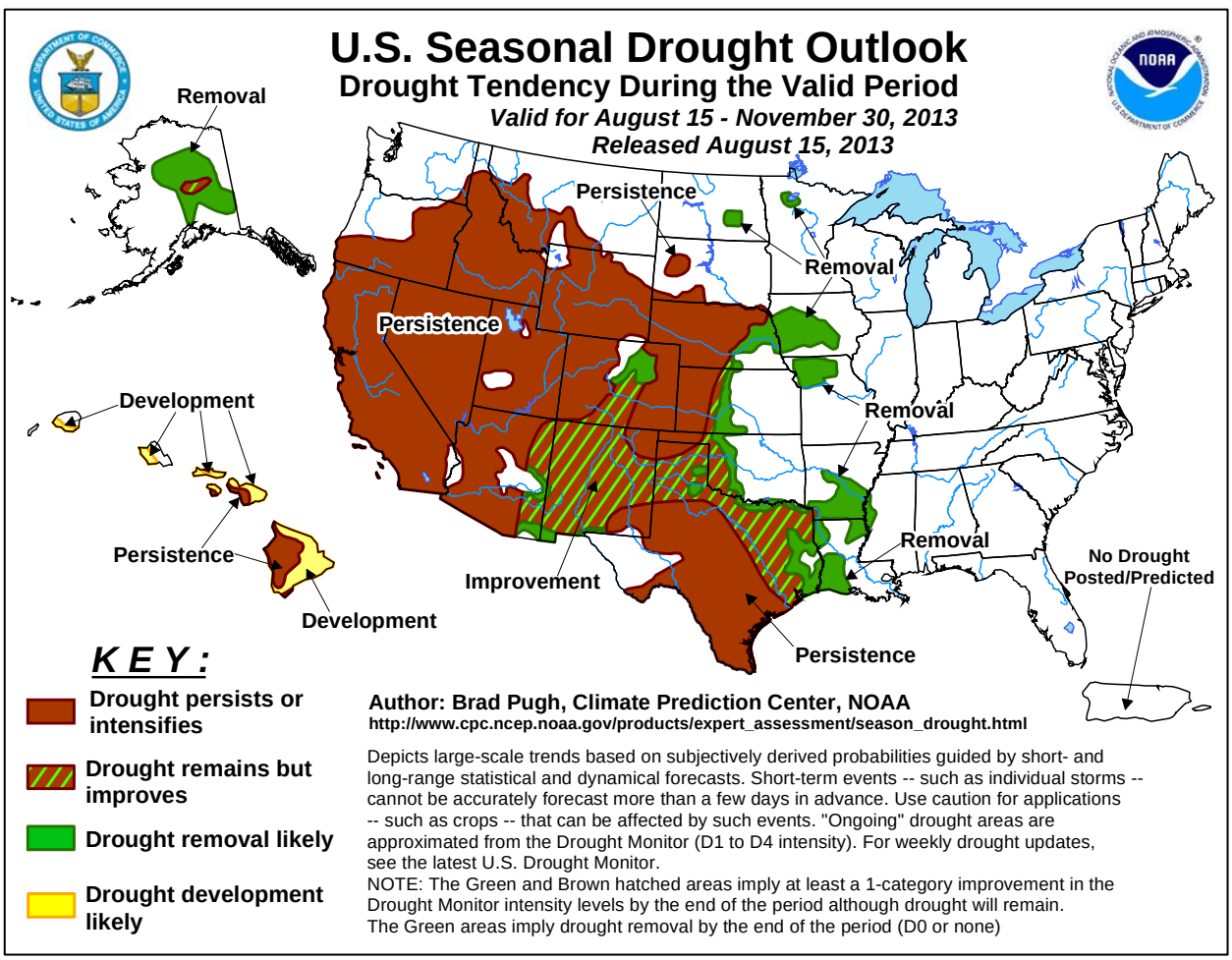

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending AUG 17, 2013
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
-3.0 or less (Severely Dry)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Excessively Dry)
-1.0 to -1.9 (Abnormally Dry)
-0.9 to +0.9 (Slightly Dry/Favorably Moist)
+1.0 to +1.9 (Abnormally Moist)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Wet)
+3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)


Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE
AUG 17, 2013
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
-2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES. MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. STILL EXTREMELY DRY
UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. MOST CROPS RUINED
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA


Drought Severity Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending AUG 17, 2013
Long Term Palmer
NOAA
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)
DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS; RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION, AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNATING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS, AND STREAMS.
LIMITATIONS...IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OFSHORT-TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).
Based on preliminary reports
-4.0 or less (Extreme Drought)
-3.0 to -3.9 (Severe Drought)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Moderate Drought)
-1.9 to +1.9 (Near Normal)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Unusual Moist Spell)
+3.0 to +3.9 (Very Moist Spell)
+4.0 and above (Extremely Moist)

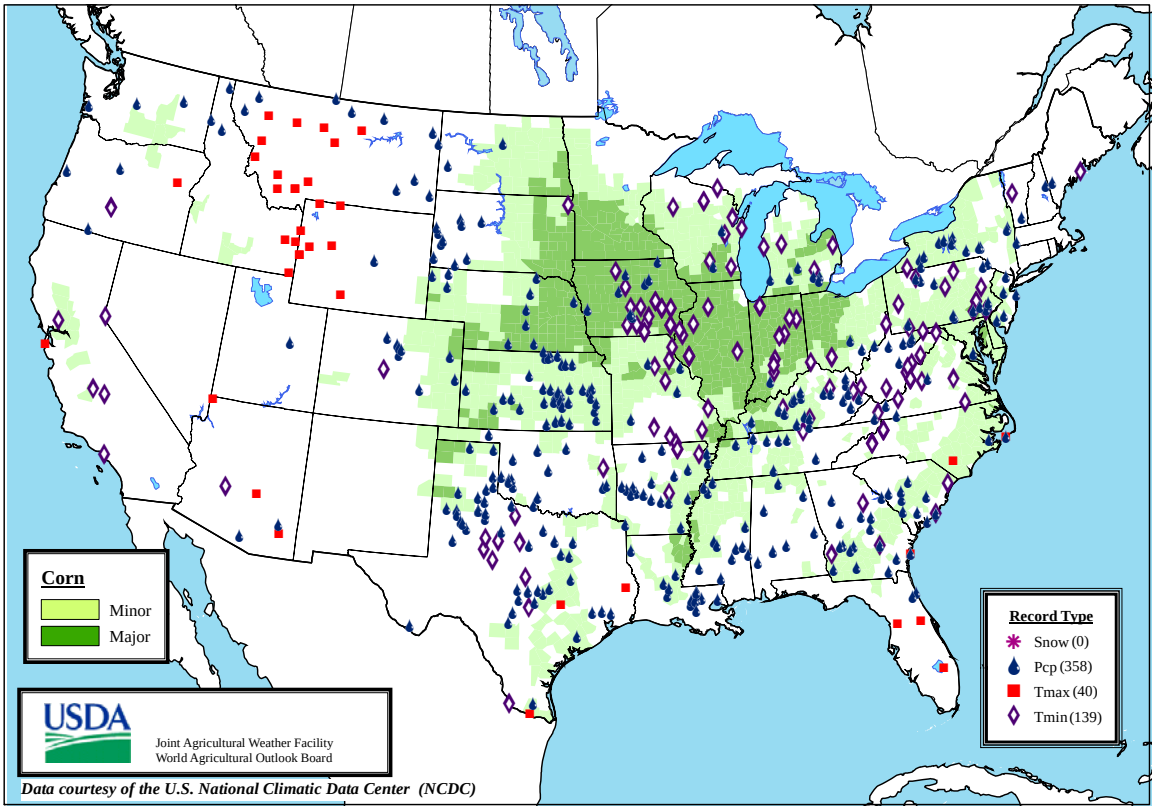

Drought Severity Index by Division
AUG 17, 2013
(Long Term Palmer)
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
0.4 to -0.4 NEAR NORMAL
-0.5 to -0.9 INCIPIENT DROUGHT
-1.0 to -1.9 MILD DROUGHT
-2.0 to -2.9 MODERATE DROUGHT
-3.0 to -3.9 SEVERE DROUGHT
BELOW -4.0 EXTREME DROUGHT
0.5 to 0.9 INCIPIENT MOIST SPELL
1.0 to 1.9 MOIST SPELL
2.0 to 2.9 UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL
3.0 to 3.9 VERY MOIST SPELL
ABOVE 4.0 EXTREME MOIST SPELL
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
Based on preliminary data


U.S. Drought Monitor
August 13, 2013
(Released Thursday, Aug. 15, 2013)
Valid 7 a.m. EST
Author:
Michael Brewer
NCDC/NOAA
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.
http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/


U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook
Drought Tendency During the Valid Period
Valid for August 15 - November 30, 2013
Released August 15, 2013
Removal
Persistence
Removal
Persistence
Removal
Development
Persistence
Improvement
Removal
No Drought Posted/Predicted
Development
Persistence
KEY:
Drought persists or intensifies
Drought remains but improves
Drought removal likely
Drought development likely
Author: Brad Pugh, Climate Prediction Center, NOAA
http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/expert_assessment/season_drought.html
Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance. Use caution for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4 intensity). For weekly drought updates, see the latest U.S. Drought Monitor.
NOTE: The Green and Brown hatched areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period although drought will remain.
The Green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none)

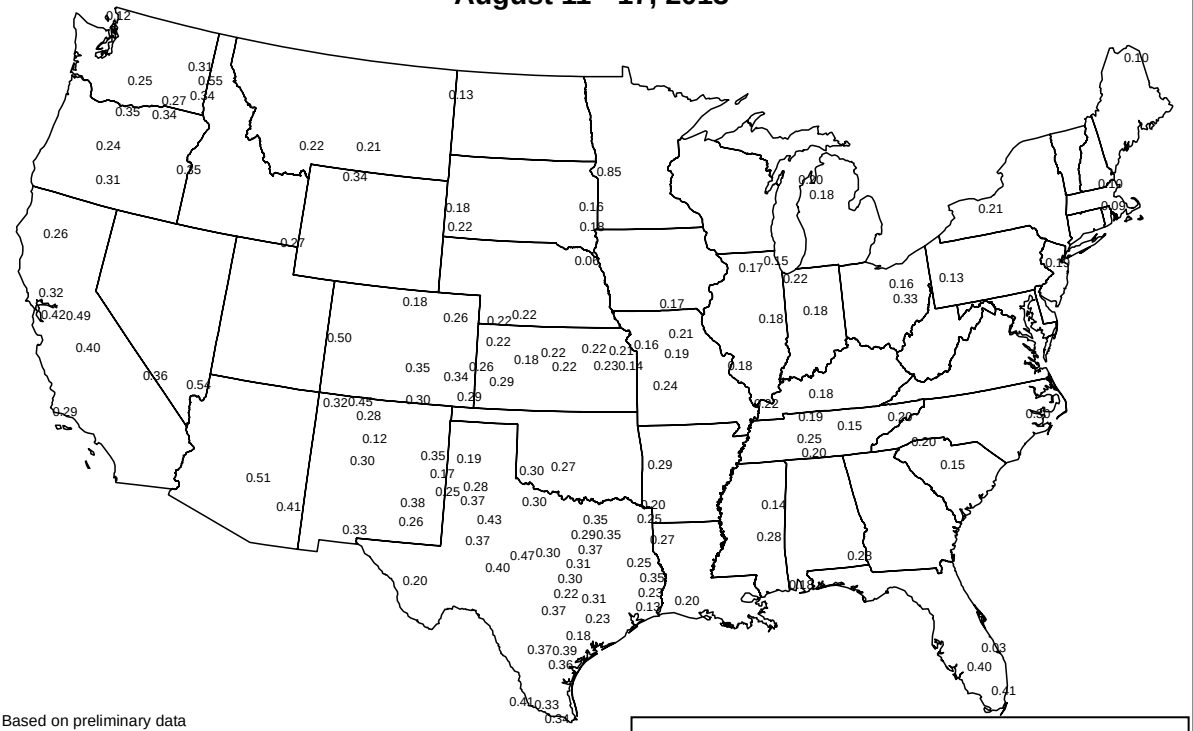
Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

August 11-17, 2013



Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

August 11 - 17, 2013

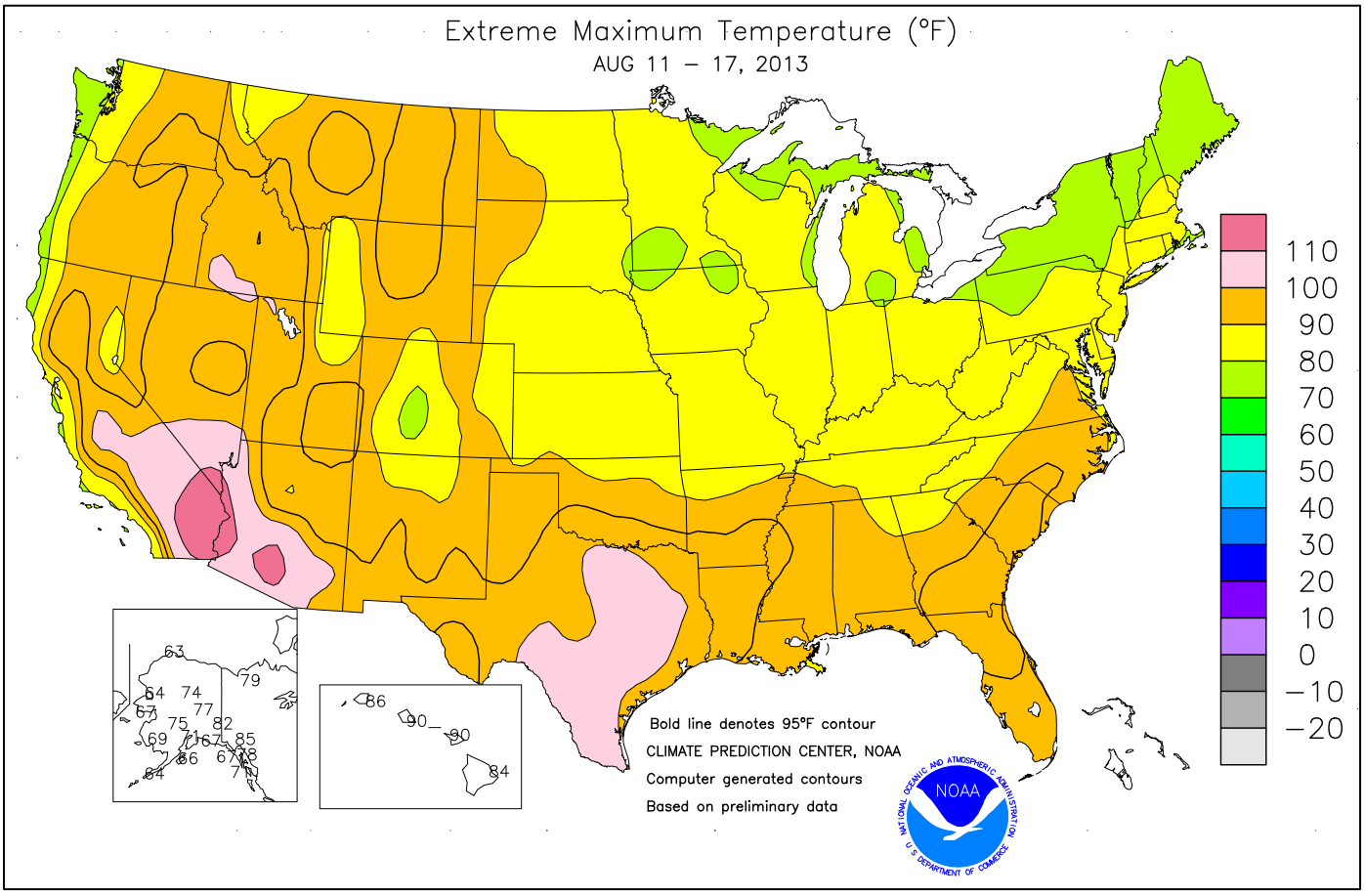


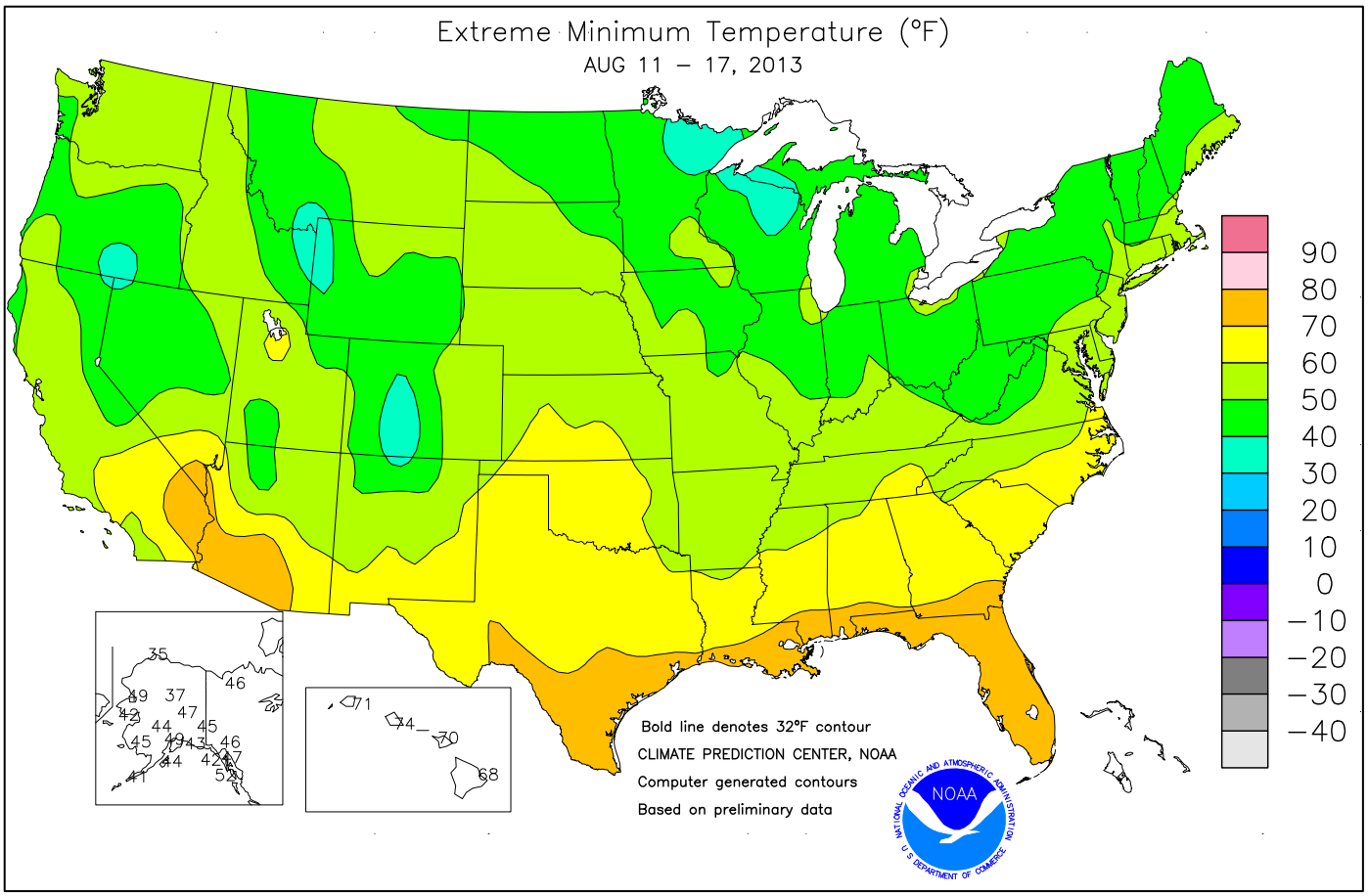
Based on preliminary data

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments

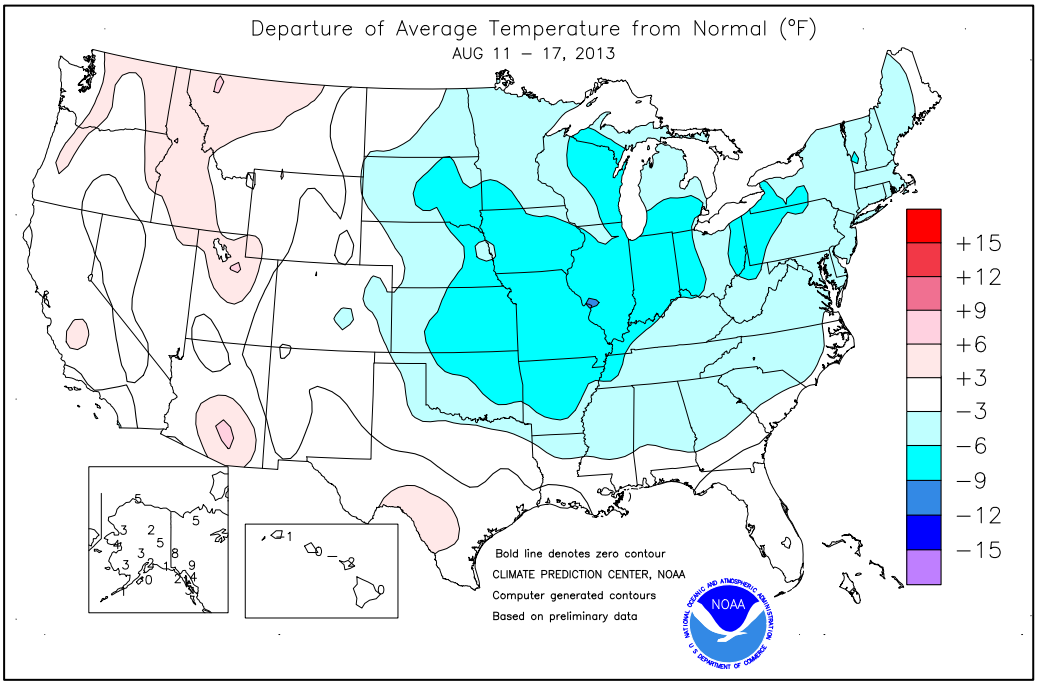
Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.

Due to a software error, Pan Evaporation data published in the *WWCB* in June and early July were incorrect and should be disregarded. We apologize for any inconvenience.


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
AUG 11 – 17, 2013
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
AUG 11 – 17, 2013
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
−30
−40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA

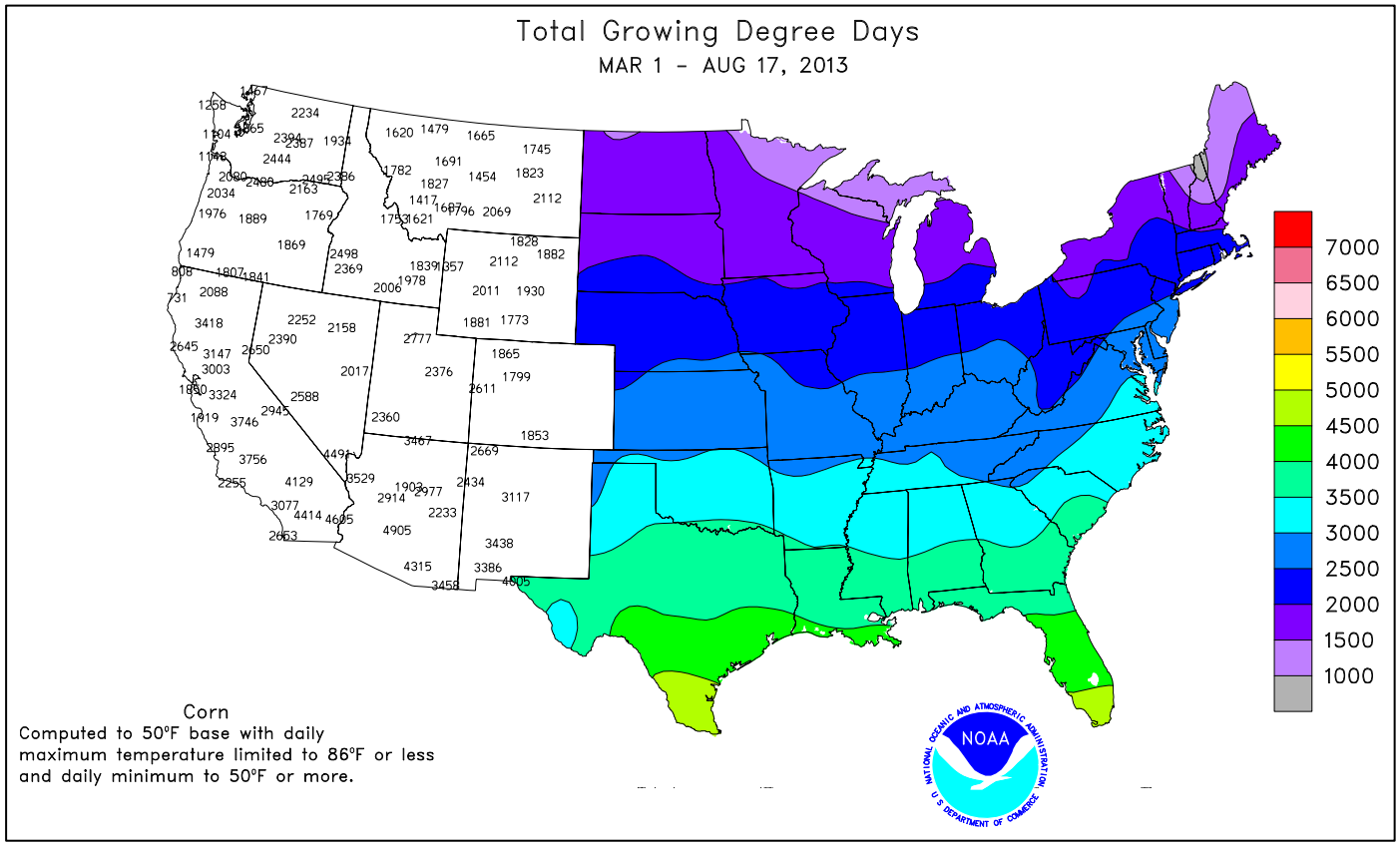
(Continued from front cover)
and the majority of the **Corn Belt**. Despite a continuation of cooler-than-normal **Midwestern** weather (at least 5°F below normal in most locations), pastures and summer crops were increasingly exhibiting signs of moisture stress. **Midwestern** dryness has been more pervasive in the last month, while 2-month rainfall deficits have been most acute in **Iowa** (excluding the northeast) and **northern Missouri**. Elsewhere, hot, mostly dry weather dominated the **West**, except for scattered showers in the **Four Corners States**. Heat favored summer crop maturation and fieldwork, including **Northwestern** small grain harvesting, but also hampered wildfire containment efforts and encouraged new fire activity.



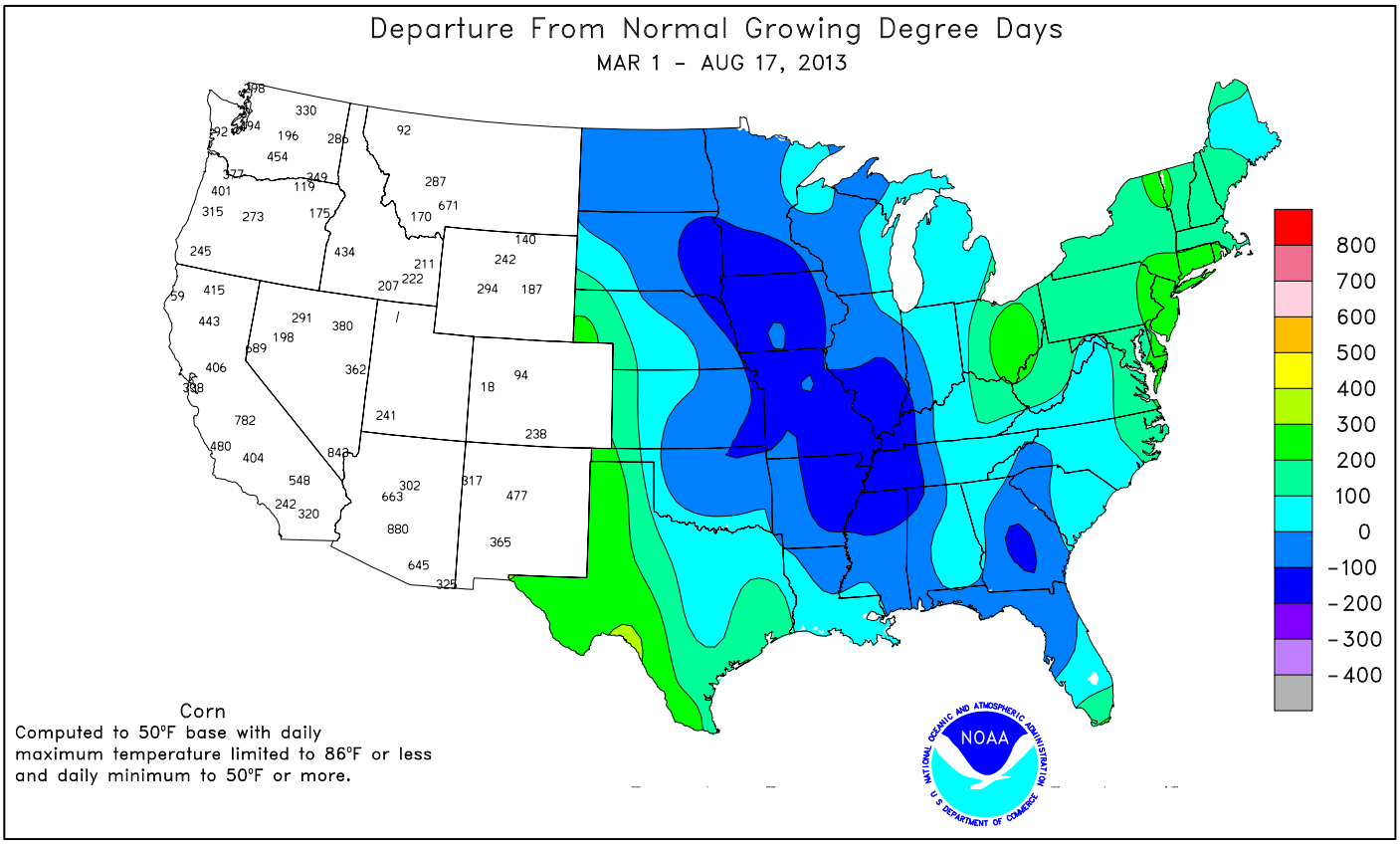
Cool weather dominated the **Midwest**, **Mid-South**, and **Northeast**, leading to several daily-record lows. **Rhinelander, WI**, posted consecutive daily-record lows (38 and 34°F, respectively) on August 13-14. Other record-setting lows for August 14 included 35°F in **International Falls, MN**; 47°F in **Ottumwa, IA**; and 48°F in **Burlington, IA**. By August 15, when cool air shifted into the **South** and **East**, daily-record lows dipped to 46°F in **Youngstown, OH**, and 47°F in **Scranton, PA**. Another surge of cool air at week's end led to another daily-record low in **Ottumwa** (49°F on August 17). In contrast, record-setting heat affected the **Deep South**. **San Antonio, TX**, registered a daily-record high of 103°F on August 14, part of a hot spell that resulted in 20 days of triple-digit heat during a 21-day period from July 28 – August 17. During the second half of the week, heat intensified across the **West**. **Livingston, MT**, notched four consecutive daily-record highs (97, 101, 95, and 96°F) from August 15-18. Elsewhere in **Montana**, **Great Falls** (101°F) tallied a daily-record high on August 16, while **Glasgow** (100°F on August 17) experienced its hottest day since August 28, 2012. **Greybull, WY**, ended the week with consecutive daily-record highs (100 and 99°F, respectively) on August 16-17. In **Arizona**, **Phoenix** (113 and 114°F) and **Tucson** (108°F both days) also closed the week on a record-setting note. By August 18, three lightning-sparked **Idaho** fires had each consumed at least 100,000 acres of timber, brush, and grass. Although nearly contained by week's end, the Pony complex near **Mountain Home** had consumed about 150,000 acres of vegetation. Other large **Idaho** wildfires included the Elk complex, which had burned 130,000 acres and destroyed 38 houses near **Pine**, and the Beaver Creek fire, which had torched more than 100,000 acres near **Hailey**. In **Utah**, the Rockport fire—started by lightning on August 13—burned less than 2,000 acres of vegetation before being mostly contained but consumed eight homes. Despite the recent **Northwestern** wildfire activity, the year-to-date U.S. total of 3.33 million burned acres was just 62 percent of the 10-year average.

Before monsoon shower activity subsided in the **Southwest**, **Douglas, AZ**, secured its wettest summer on record. Rainfall in **Douglas** totaled 13.23 inches from June 1 – August 17, surpassing its summer 1964 standard of 13.07 inches. Similarly, month-to-date rainfall in **Wichita, KS**, climbed to 10.98 inches, second only to an 11.96-inch total in August 2005. Elsewhere in **Kansas**, daily-record rainfall totals for August 12 reached 2.29 inches in **Dodge City** and 1.42 inches in **Garden City**. Heavy showers also soaked parts of the **Southeastern and Mid-Atlantic States**, resulting in daily-record amounts in locations such as **Wilmington, DE** (3.10 inches on August 13), and **Jackson, KY** (2.40 inches on August 12). During the mid- to late-week period, even heavier showers drenched portions of the **Southeast**. **Columbus, GA**, received a daily-record sum of 5.73 inches on August 14. Two days later, **Columbia, SC**, collected 4.38 inches, a record-setting amount for August 16. Showers lingered through week's end, when daily-record totals for August 17 included 2.90 inches in **Greensboro, NC**, and 2.20 inches in **Tallahassee, FL**.

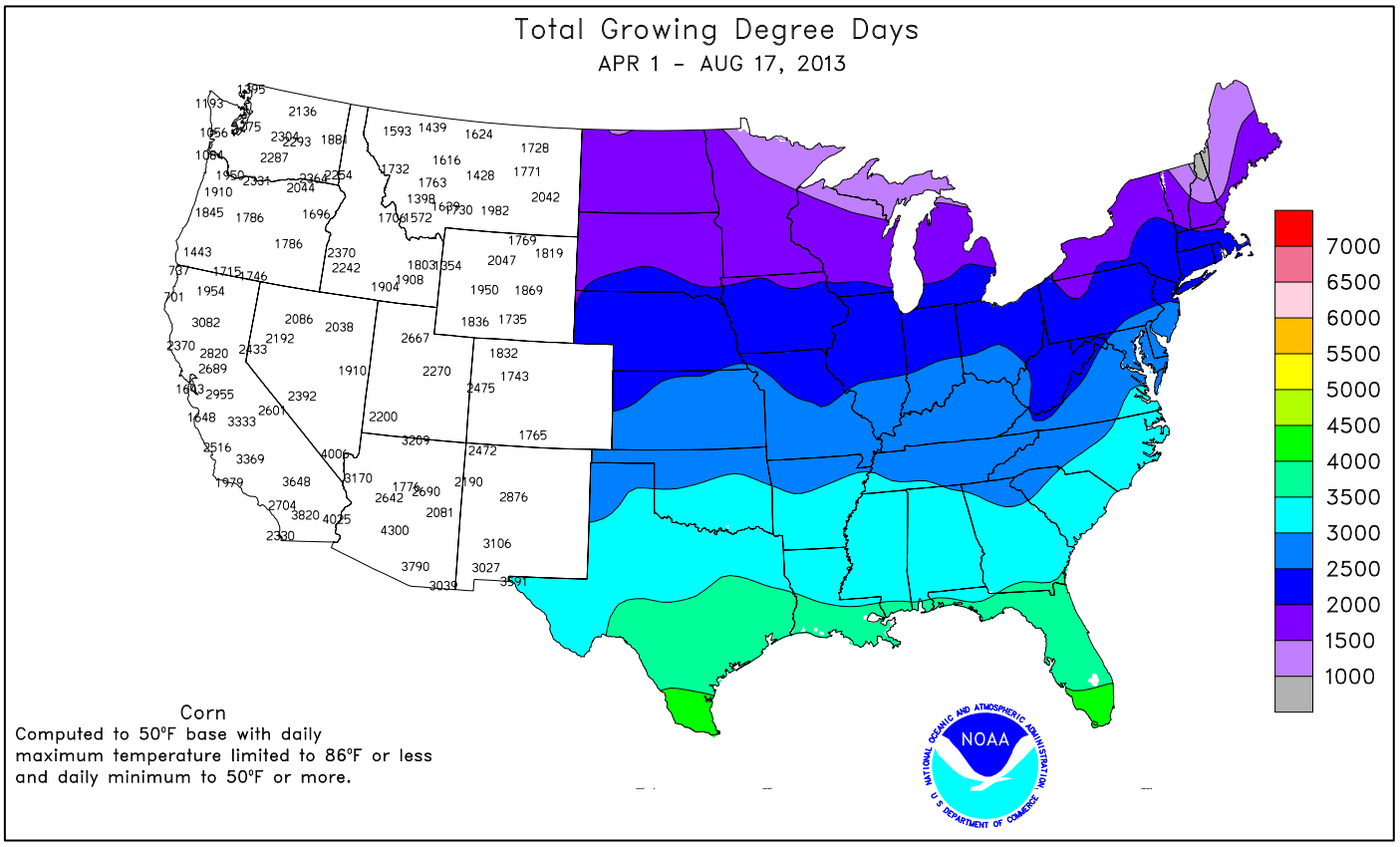
Alaska's warm summer continued, with weekly temperatures averaging as much as 5°F above normal. With a high of 71°F on August 13, **Anchorage** recorded its 41st day of 70-degree warmth; the annual standard remains 49 days in 2004. In addition, heavy precipitation developed across parts of **southern Alaska**, resulting in a daily-record total of 1.23 inches in **Anchorage** on August 11. In the **Aleutians**, **Cold Bay** received a weekly rainfall total of 1.17 inches. Farther south, mostly dry weather returned to **Hawaii**, except for a few heavy showers in windward locations. August 1-17 rainfall totals at the state's major airport observation sites ranged from 0.06 inch (19 percent of normal) in **Honolulu, Oahu**, to 6.12 inches (108 percent) at **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**. More than one-quarter (1.64 inches) of Hilo's month-to-date total occurred on August 16. Perhaps more notable was the gradual return of warmth; on August 17, **Lihue, Kauai**, experienced its first above-normal daily average temperature since June 14.

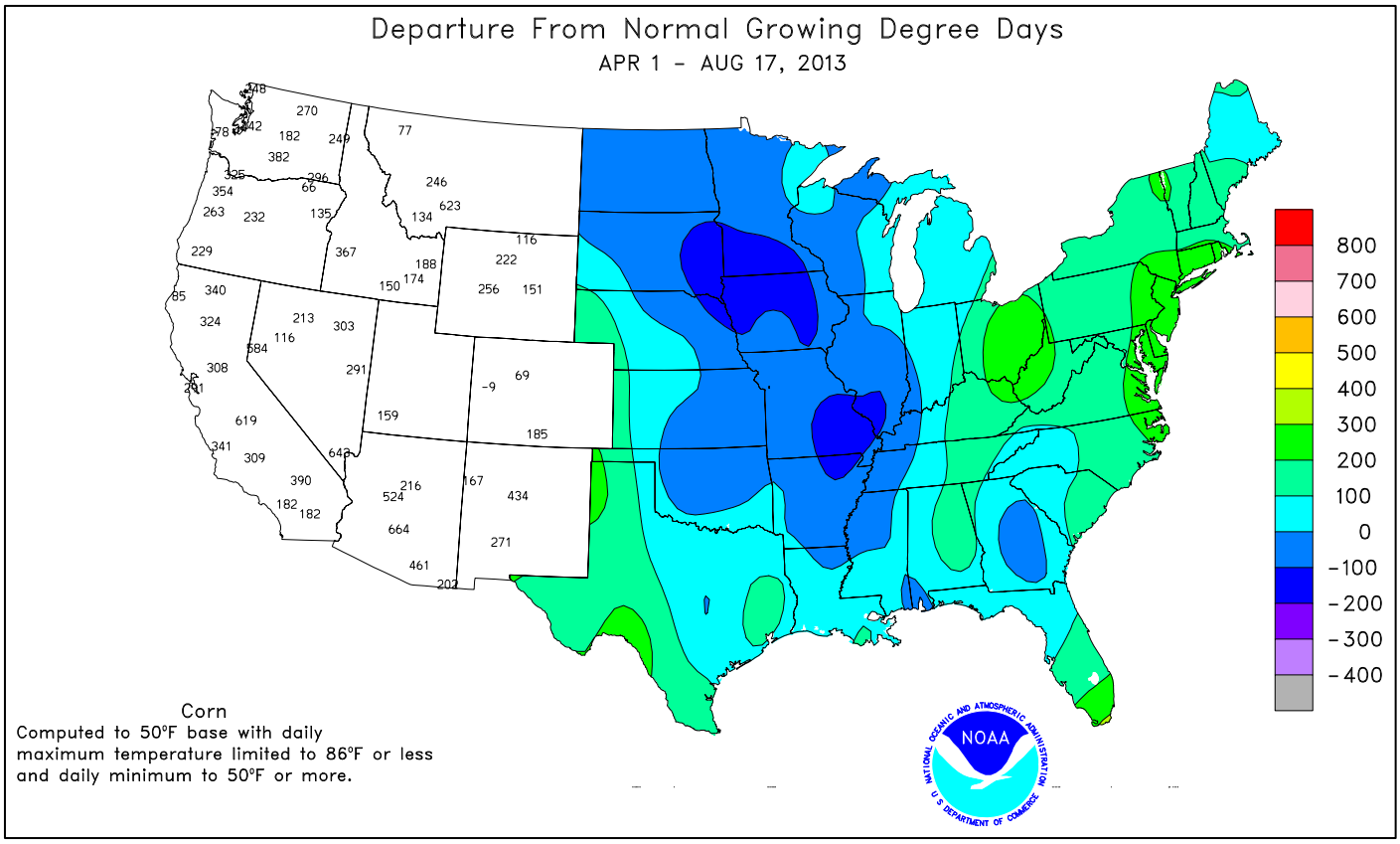


Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.



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


Total Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - AUG 17, 2013
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
NOAA
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - AUG 17, 2013
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
NOAA
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 17, 2013

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	82	70	91	64	76	-4	0.89	0.15	0.64	21.45	197	51.96	144	92	65	2	0	4	1
	HUNTSVILLE	82	67	89	58	74	-5	0.15	-0.53	0.15	13.95	134	43.07	115	92	74	0	0	1	0
	MOBILE	86	73	91	72	80	-2	2.88	1.55	1.84	20.40	137	48.85	111	92	71	2	0	6	1
	MONTGOMERY	86	72	94	69	79	-2	0.59	-0.17	0.35	15.78	138	41.48	113	91	65	3	0	2	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	65	53	71	49	59	2	1.70	1.07	0.82	4.21	101	10.62	142	90	79	0	0	4	2
	BARROW	49	39	63	35	44	5	0.03	-0.19	0.01	3.67	212	4.91	214	97	80	0	0	3	0
	FAIRBANKS	72	52	77	47	62	5	0.37	-0.03	0.19	1.82	44	4.17	68	87	66	0	0	2	0
	JUNEAU	70	52	78	47	61	5	0.74	-0.40	0.39	9.60	94	37.97	131	94	78	0	0	3	0
	KODIAK	60	51	66	44	55	0	1.16	0.28	0.61	10.86	94	36.29	86	91	78	0	0	4	1
	NOME	62	49	67	42	55	4	0.64	-0.08	0.32	7.67	155	11.92	138	89	72	0	0	4	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	81	50	84	44	65	0	0.84	0.17	0.57	8.54	195	13.77	99	83	26	0	0	5	1
	PHOENIX	110	86	114	79	98	6	0.00	-0.21	0.00	1.78	108	4.39	93	29	16	7	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	91	61	92	56	76	4	0.20	-0.57	0.12	3.66	70	6.45	54	57	17	6	0	2	0
	TUCSON	105	77	108	73	91	6	0.00	-0.55	0.00	2.84	77	4.58	66	38	21	7	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	85	68	93	63	77	-5	1.72	1.20	1.69	13.77	157	34.75	129	90	53	2	0	3	1
	LITTLE ROCK	85	67	94	60	76	-6	1.70	1.09	1.48	8.99	103	34.61	111	88	51	2	0	2	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	97	70	100	67	84	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	2.36	51	48	27	7	0	0	0
	FRESNO	101	68	104	65	84	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	2.28	29	55	33	7	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	73	63	73	62	68	-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	27	2.64	28	90	69	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	98	63	101	61	81	1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	1.59	199	9.30	42	53	27	7	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	94	60	97	57	77	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	88	3.91	33	80	22	7	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	74	64	77	64	69	-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	42	3.38	44	81	68	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	73	57	77	55	65	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	43	1.90	14	85	72	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	94	60	97	56	77	0	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.16	114	2.99	33	68	42	7	0	2	0
CO	ALAMOSA	80	45	87	41	62	-1	0.00	-0.27	0.00	3.51	163	4.59	106	88	37	0	0	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	81	54	87	52	68	-1	1.97	1.12	0.93	8.37	116	11.11	86	87	32	0	0	4	2
	DENVER INTL	87	55	97	53	71	-1	0.03	-0.39	0.02	3.45	68	8.69	85	75	25	2	0	2	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	91	57	96	54	74	-2	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.60	106	5.01	92	51	24	4	0	0	0
	PUEBLO	87	57	93	55	72	-3	0.25	-0.30	0.11	5.23	111	7.15	79	87	54	2	0	3	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	78	61	80	56	70	-4	0.21	-0.62	0.19	11.82	126	25.42	90	80	53	0	0	2	0
	HARTFORD	79	56	83	52	68	-5	0.25	-0.61	0.25	20.46	214	36.59	128	87	47	0	0	1	0
DC	WASHINGTON	84	67	92	60	75	-3	0.44	-0.30	0.44	15.33	177	27.94	113	78	40	1	0	1	0
DE	WILMINGTON	81	62	87	53	71	-5	3.10	2.35	3.10	22.28	227	35.68	129	90	45	0	0	1	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	91	75	93	74	83	1	0.51	-0.78	0.29	17.37	126	32.20	110	93	57	6	0	3	0
	JACKSONVILLE	93	74	95	71	83	2	1.65	0.22	1.07	17.29	118	34.54	108	95	55	5	0	4	1
	KEY WEST	88	80	89	75	84	0	0.45	-0.71	0.45	18.02	174	32.81	153	82	70	0	0	1	0
	MIAMI	90	80	91	76	85	1	0.21	-1.65	0.15	20.88	114	40.25	119	83	59	6	0	2	0
	ORLANDO	94	74	95	73	84	1	0.80	-0.55	0.45	15.73	88	26.61	82	94	55	7	0	3	0
	PENSACOLA	86	75	91	71	81	-1	4.23	2.69	2.74	30.48	167	52.51	122	92	72	4	0	6	2
	TALLAHASSEE	91	74	96	72	83	1	3.83	2.22	2.20	25.31	133	47.70	108	90	63	5	0	5	3
	TAMPA	92	77	95	75	85	2	3.37	1.71	2.11	28.34	179	37.46	132	88	57	6	0	4	2
	WEST PALM BEACH	92	80	93	78	86	3	0.05	-1.28	0.03	21.36	129	46.31	130	74	55	7	0	2	0
GA	ATHENS	80	67	90	60	73	-6	1.86	1.02	1.21	20.39	194	43.46	137	95	79	2	0	5	2
	ATLANTA	80	68	90	61	74	-5	0.57	-0.22	0.21	21.36	197	49.11	147	93	71	2	0	5	0
	AUGUSTA	83	69	95	63	76	-4	3.67	2.66	2.12	24.91	234	44.49	149	94	69	3	0	7	2
	COLUMBUS	83	71	95	65	77	-5	7.63	6.78	5.86	24.48	226	50.09	151	91	64	3	0	3	2
	MACON	82	68	94	64	75	-5	5.28	4.44	1.77	25.85	260	54.55	179	98	70	3	0	7	3
	SAVANNAH	90	73	97	69	82	1	5.37	3.74	2.48	25.98	169	45.52	139	92	63	4	0	5	4
HI	HILO	82	71	84	68	76	0	0.93	-1.22	0.31	13.34	57	60.38	78	87	75	0	0	7	0
	HONOLULU	88	76	90	74	82	0	0.03	-0.08	0.01	0.59	49	9.05	90	69	63	1	0	3	0
	KAHULUI	88	74	90	70	81	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.52	154	8.50	72	84	69	1	0	0	0
	LIHUE	84	74	86	71	79	-1	0.14	-0.27	0.08	2.28	46	17.09	77	83	77	0	0	4	0
ID	BOISE	95	64	100	61	80	5	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.55	46	4.47	58	43	23	6	0	1	0
	LEWISTON	97	67	104	65	82	7	0.05	-0.10	0.05	2.39	108	6.26	76	55	31	7	0	1	0
	POCATELLO	95	49	99	45	72	3	0.01	-0.13	0.01	0.88	45	3.84	47	55	19	7	0	1	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	78	58	82	55	68	-5	0.28	-0.76	0.27	8.74	92	30.98	137	84	45	0	0	2	0
	MOLINE	80	54	85	47	67	-7	0.00	-1.00	0.00	9.46	86	32.61	130	90	47	0	0	0	0
	PEORIA	80	57	85	51	69	-5	0.10	-0.60	0.10	4.31	45	31.84	136	85	42	0	0	1	0
	ROCKFORD	79	55	84	50	67	-5	0.05	-0.88	0.05	10.98	99	30.42	128	89	47	0	0	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	79	54	85	48	67	-8	0.22	-0.55	0.22	5.40	59	30.42	131	99	47	0	0	1	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	82	61	89	54	71	-6	0.81	0.12	0.59	11.98	125	34.54	118	88	56	0	0	2	1
	FORT WAYNE	77	55	83	48	66	-6	0.00	-0.81	0.00	13.76	144	31.42	133	92	47	0	0	0	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	78	59	84	52	69	-5	0.00	-0.87	0.00	7.83	73	29.69	110	81	44	0	0	0	0
	SOUTH BEND	76	53	83	46	65	-7	0.06	-0.81	0.06	9.23	93	26.59	110	88	47	0	0	1	0
IA	BURLINGTON	79	56	84	48	68	-7	0.00	-0.85	0.00	***	***	26.93	108	94	45	0	0	0	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	79	53	82	46	66	-7	0.00	-0.94	0.00	9.19	85	29.37	132	92	41	0	0	0	0
	DES MOINES	81	61	88	57	71	-4	0.75	-0.28	0.51	5.28	47	23.59	101	81	47	0	0	2	1
	DUBUQUE	77	53	80	47	65	-6	0.00	-1.02	0.00	5.74	56	27.34	119	95	55	0	0	0	0
	SIOUX CITY	77	58	84	51	68	-5	0.27	-0.38	0.21	5.08	60	18.41	101	94	67	0	0	2	0
	WATERLOO	78	54	81	47	66	-6	0.37	-0.56	0.37	10.25	91	33.83	149	96	51	0	0	1	0
KS	CONCORDIA	79	60	84	56	70	-8	1.14	0.40	1.06	12.11	120	23.50	115	94	67	0	0	3	1
	DODGE CITY	82	63	89	62	73	-6	2.49	1.85	2.28	12.06	152	15.49	95	93	57	0	0	3	1
	GOODLAND	83	60	86	54	71	-3	0.24	-0.37	0.16	4.31	51	8.67	56	93	61	0	0	3	0
	TOPEKA	81	63	87	56	72	-6	1.12	0.29	1.02	10.17	95	24.50	105	87	64	0	0	2	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 17, 2013

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	82	65	86	62	74	-7	3.03	2.40	1.81	19.89	218	33.90	166	93	67	0	0	4	3
KY	JACKSON	77	60	81	52	69	-5	5.21	4.30	2.40	20.34	176	40.54	126	95	66	0	0	3	3
	LEXINGTON	81	61	87	52	71	-4	1.34	0.48	1.30	19.63	169	41.49	134	88	61	0	0	3	1
	LOUISVILLE	83	63	90	54	73	-5	0.95	0.18	0.57	11.76	117	30.81	103	85	49	1	0	2	1
	PADUCAH	81	62	88	53	72	-5	1.84	1.20	1.27	15.26	144	40.73	127	97	57	0	0	2	2
LA	BATON ROUGE	88	72	91	71	80	-1	2.16	0.84	1.15	13.33	92	51.51	123	96	62	4	0	4	2
	LAKE CHARLES	93	74	98	71	84	1	2.54	1.55	1.88	8.52	63	38.04	107	91	53	6	0	3	2
	NEW ORLEANS	89	76	92	74	82	-1	3.25	1.94	1.33	12.14	76	46.86	111	92	75	4	0	4	3
	SHREVEPORT	93	70	99	64	82	-1	0.20	-0.39	0.12	10.29	97	27.14	82	87	43	5	0	2	0
ME	CARIBOU	72	51	76	49	62	-2	1.27	0.33	0.57	17.12	181	32.86	143	93	55	0	0	4	1
	PORTLAND	76	54	78	50	65	-3	0.00	-0.66	0.00	12.16	148	27.94	101	93	47	0	0	0	0
MD	BALTIMORE	82	61	90	53	72	-3	0.33	-0.47	0.33	11.64	125	25.50	96	84	44	1	0	1	0
MA	BOSTON	78	63	84	60	71	-2	0.00	-0.73	0.00	15.95	199	30.20	117	74	44	0	0	0	0
	WORCESTER	73	57	77	52	65	-4	0.02	-0.89	0.02	15.90	152	32.69	109	88	48	0	0	1	0
MI	ALPENA	76	46	81	43	61	-5	0.00	-0.80	0.00	6.29	83	21.22	119	94	43	0	0	0	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	76	54	81	48	65	-5	0.92	0.15	0.92	8.03	89	30.72	140	86	45	0	0	1	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	75	44	82	38	60	-5	0.00	-0.82	0.00	3.40	45	19.34	112	92	49	0	0	0	0
	LANSING	75	52	80	46	63	-6	1.03	0.31	1.03	11.46	146	29.46	155	90	50	0	0	1	1
	MUSKEGON	75	54	81	47	64	-5	0.00	-0.81	0.00	6.92	104	29.62	158	85	55	0	0	0	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	77	53	85	49	65	-4	0.16	-0.56	0.16	4.77	59	22.48	113	89	37	0	0	1	0
MN	DULUTH	78	50	83	43	64	-1	0.00	-0.90	0.00	6.85	65	20.19	105	82	41	0	0	0	0
	INT'L FALLS	74	43	80	35	59	-6	0.40	-0.27	0.40	10.06	113	22.44	147	96	47	0	0	1	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	79	60	82	57	70	-2	0.00	-0.93	0.00	10.75	101	26.44	133	84	48	0	0	0	0
	ROCHESTER	75	54	79	49	65	-4	0.73	-0.26	0.73	10.29	93	34.19	162	90	54	0	0	1	1
	ST. CLOUD	79	49	82	45	64	-5	0.00	-0.87	0.00	7.77	79	20.06	113	97	38	0	0	0	0
MS	JACKSON	89	71	94	66	80	-1	1.22	0.40	0.47	9.69	91	42.73	114	92	54	2	0	7	0
	MERIDIAN	86	70	93	65	78	-4	2.12	1.39	1.20	14.23	124	48.87	122	96	69	2	0	3	2
	TUPELO	86	68	91	59	77	-3	0.87	0.31	0.49	9.22	93	37.65	102	90	64	1	0	3	0
MO	COLUMBIA	79	59	87	55	69	-8	0.92	0.09	0.92	6.37	65	33.08	127	88	51	0	0	1	1
	KANSAS CITY	79	62	85	56	71	-7	0.27	-0.47	0.14	7.75	72	22.68	93	83	51	0	0	2	0
	SAINT LOUIS	80	63	86	57	71	-8	0.17	-0.48	0.17	10.23	110	34.36	137	82	50	0	0	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	79	62	84	55	71	-7	0.77	0.13	0.77	14.49	145	38.21	141	91	62	0	0	1	1
MT	BILLINGS	90	60	93	57	75	3	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.76	49	8.19	79	58	24	5	0	0	0
	BUTTE	86	44	92	41	65	2	0.06	-0.24	0.06	2.66	62	5.97	65	72	14	1	0	1	0
	CUT BANK	87	54	94	50	70	6	0.00	-0.37	0.00	4.71	96	9.14	99	79	26	2	0	0	0
	GLASGOW	88	59	100	54	73	2	0.02	-0.26	0.02	5.03	107	12.30	149	85	43	2	0	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	91	54	101	50	72	5	0.03	-0.33	0.02	3.62	80	8.70	81	74	19	3	0	2	0
	HAVRE	88	57	97	53	73	4	0.00	-0.25	0.00	7.57	186	14.89	179	85	44	3	0	0	0
	MISSOULA	92	55	98	50	73	5	0.01	-0.23	0.01	2.01	59	6.14	67	63	30	5	0	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	79	62	88	60	70	-5	1.36	0.67	1.04	5.30	62	18.67	101	94	75	0	0	4	1
	LINCOLN	79	61	87	56	70	-6	0.35	-0.39	0.25	4.60	52	20.42	104	89	57	0	0	3	0
	NORFOLK	75	60	85	57	68	-6	0.91	0.28	0.81	6.09	64	17.52	90	94	69	0	0	3	1
	NORTH PLATTE	81	61	85	58	71	-3	0.17	-0.34	0.16	8.02	104	14.18	94	93	58	0	0	2	0
	OMAHA	80	62	89	59	71	-5	1.14	0.44	1.14	6.96	73	21.30	103	87	56	0	0	1	1
	SCOTTSBLUFF	87	56	91	51	72	0	0.01	-0.25	0.01	3.18	58	8.15	67	90	49	1	0	1	0
	VALENTINE	79	62	83	58	70	-3	0.64	0.13	0.58	8.14	105	17.53	118	93	76	0	0	2	1
NV	ELY	89	48	91	44	69	2	0.02	-0.17	0.01	0.27	16	3.38	52	30	12	3	0	2	0
	LAS VEGAS	105	79	109	74	92	2	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.30	39	0.91	30	17	10	7	0	0	0
	RENO	93	57	96	54	75	4	0.00	-0.03	0.00	1.56	200	2.87	61	40	19	6	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	94	45	97	41	70	-1	0.02	-0.04	0.01	0.59	55	2.42	46	36	12	7	0	2	0
NH	CONCORD	77	50	81	45	64	-5	0.00	-0.72	0.00	14.89	181	27.66	120	97	45	0	0	0	0
NJ	NEWARK	81	63	84	58	72	-4	1.37	0.49	0.86	15.28	148	31.53	106	79	43	0	0	2	2
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	89	65	96	60	77	0	0.04	-0.37	0.04	3.02	105	3.70	67	59	27	4	0	1	0
NY	ALBANY	78	54	82	50	66	-4	1.21	0.40	1.21	15.48	169	30.21	127	89	47	0	0	1	1
	BINGHAMTON	72	51	76	48	62	-5	0.58	-0.13	0.57	15.68	175	28.84	120	83	56	0	0	2	1
	BUFFALO	74	55	80	53	65	-5	0.24	-0.58	0.15	12.07	137	26.16	110	86	45	0	0	2	0
	ROCHESTER	76	54	81	49	65	-5	0.32	-0.43	0.25	12.68	158	24.52	119	91	52	0	0	4	0
	SYRACUSE	77	55	81	52	66	-4	0.69	-0.05	0.69	10.77	113	24.70	103	85	48	0	0	1	1
NC	ASHEVILLE	76	62	84	56	69	-3	1.67	0.72	1.06	28.08	268	57.20	185	96	69	0	0	5	1
	CHARLOTTE	81	66	92	61	74	-5	0.66	-0.16	0.57	16.00	173	34.75	125	94	60	2	0	2	1
	GREENSBORO	79	64	90	57	72	-5	3.27	2.48	3.00	19.00	190	37.35	134	94	60	2	0	3	1
	HATTERAS	84	75	89	69	79	0	2.06	0.58	0.91	11.00	90	30.19	88	91	68	0	0	5	2
	RALEIGH	81	65	92	59	73	-5	0.94	0.13	0.71	17.79	182	36.82	132	92	63	3	0	3	1
	WILMINGTON	85	70	95	63	77	-3	4.09	2.49	1.77	22.95	135	39.66	108	96	67	3	0	6	3
ND	BISMARCK	83	52	93	48	68	-3	0.00	-0.49	0.00	4.53	71	15.13	127	93	52	1	0	0	0
	DICKINSON	81	56	92	54	69	-1	0.00	-0.31	0.00	6.08	99	13.17	113	92	44	1	0	0	0
	FARGO	80	53	84	45	67	-4	0.00	-0.55	0.00	8.89	115	21.79	153	84	40	0	0	0	0
	GRAND FORKS	79	50	83	42	65	-4	0.00	-0.62	0.00	5.27	69	13.44	102	92	39	0	0	0	0
	JAMESTOWN	78	51	81	44	65	-6	0.00	-0.54	0.00	3.07	40	8.66	65	93	41	0	0	0	0
	WILLISTON	83	55	92	49	69	-1	0.20	-0.12	0.20	7.68	140	15.48	153	90	55	1	0	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	77	55	83	49	66	-5	0.00	-0.80	0.00	13.97	146	26.23	106	83	50	0	0	0	0
	CINCINNATI	80	59	87	53	70	-5	0.00	-0.85	0.00	13.51	132	31.39	111	88	54	0	0	0	0
	CLEVELAND	77	57	82	51	67	-4	0.04	-0.74	0.04	14.28	155	26.86	113	85	48	0	0	1	0
	COLUMBUS	79	59	85	52	69	-5	0.03	-0.81	0.03	13.06	121	25.53	100	84	49	0	0	1	0
	DAYTON	78	56	84	48	67	-6	0.00	-0.80	0.00	8.02	81	22.32	85	89	49	0	0	0	0
	MANSFIELD	76	54	82	46	65	-5	0.00	-1.03	0.00	14.57	130	28.45	102	96	50	0	0	0	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 17, 2013

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	76	53	82	46	65	-7	0.01	-0.68	0.01	11.75	144	26.23	125	91	55	0	0	1	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	75	52	79	46	63	-6	0.00	-0.72	0.00	14.01	143	25.77	107	92	53	0	0	0	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	87	68	93	64	78	-4	1.42	0.92	0.71	18.20	207	45.24	197	89	55	2	0	4	1
	TULSA	84	67	90	62	76	-7	1.51	0.97	1.17	9.53	106	23.41	90	94	67	1	0	4	1
OR	ASTORIA	69	55	72	48	62	1	0.23	0.04	0.17	2.87	70	35.38	95	96	80	0	0	3	0
	BURNS	89	45	94	42	67	2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.28	102	3.82	57	75	34	4	0	0	0
	EUGENE	84	56	88	47	70	3	0.01	-0.16	0.01	1.12	45	9.69	34	84	58	0	0	1	0
	MEDFORD	92	59	94	52	75	2	0.01	-0.08	0.01	1.17	101	4.91	49	69	28	6	0	1	0
	PENDLETON	92	58	94	56	75	2	0.02	-0.09	0.02	1.18	83	5.19	67	67	32	6	0	1	0
	PORTLAND	82	62	85	58	72	3	0.00	-0.16	0.00	1.43	54	14.58	71	80	61	0	0	0	0
	SALEM	83	58	87	50	71	4	0.00	-0.10	0.00	1.05	48	11.64	52	84	60	0	0	0	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	79	56	83	49	68	-4	2.06	1.12	1.56	17.02	161	30.58	108	92	49	0	0	2	2
	ERIE	73	56	78	53	65	-6	1.45	0.57	1.21	15.16	160	32.36	134	83	53	0	0	2	1
	MIDDLETOWN	80	60	85	53	70	-5	1.22	0.50	0.83	11.41	124	23.57	92	91	44	0	0	2	1
	PHILADELPHIA	82	64	86	58	73	-4	2.02	1.19	2.02	27.57	281	40.09	147	76	47	0	0	1	1
	PITTSBURGH	78	55	83	47	67	-5	0.00	-0.72	0.00	12.17	123	24.51	98	86	45	0	0	0	0
	WILKES-BARRE	79	53	83	46	66	-5	0.19	-0.44	0.19	7.97	86	17.73	76	87	42	0	0	1	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	80	54	84	47	67	-5	0.04	-0.66	0.04	7.86	77	20.43	78	88	47	0	0	1	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	78	59	82	55	69	-4	0.04	-0.81	0.04	14.39	169	29.00	101	83	51	0	0	1	0
SC	BEAUFORT	89	73	97	67	81	0	2.37	0.69	1.39	13.36	88	34.22	106	91	59	4	0	5	1
	CHARLESTON	88	73	97	65	80	-1	2.87	1.36	1.75	21.54	138	44.97	135	91	64	4	0	4	2
	COLUMBIA	84	71	96	65	77	-4	4.69	3.45	4.38	23.25	172	41.87	128	90	66	3	0	4	1
	GREENVILLE	81	67	91	61	74	-4	0.58	-0.34	0.23	27.64	253	50.80	154	93	64	2	0	4	0
SD	ABERDEEN	78	51	82	46	65	-7	0.00	-0.55	0.00	4.81	62	13.31	91	97	64	0	0	0	0
	HURON	79	56	83	52	68	-5	0.20	-0.26	0.20	6.45	88	17.05	111	100	58	0	0	1	0
	RAPID CITY	80	56	91	53	68	-4	0.02	-0.35	0.02	6.08	105	13.70	110	97	61	1	0	1	0
	SIOUX FALLS	74	56	79	52	65	-7	1.02	0.36	1.00	7.37	92	19.68	117	94	68	0	0	2	1
TN	BRISTOL	80	61	85	53	70	-3	2.57	1.92	1.57	19.73	201	44.42	157	92	56	0	0	2	2
	CHATTANOOGA	82	69	88	66	76	-3	3.18	2.43	1.93	17.39	163	52.06	146	87	67	0	0	3	2
	KNOXVILLE	82	66	88	61	74	-3	1.39	0.76	0.55	18.62	177	50.04	152	92	59	0	0	5	2
	MEMPHIS	85	68	92	60	77	-5	1.15	0.51	1.07	10.67	105	45.25	128	84	55	2	0	3	1
	NASHVILLE	83	67	89	58	75	-3	0.13	-0.56	0.07	12.60	132	37.04	119	88	57	0	0	3	0
TX	ABILENE	93	71	99	64	82	-1	0.23	-0.33	0.23	10.02	168	16.25	116	73	49	6	0	1	0
	AMARILLO	87	64	93	61	76	-1	1.37	0.69	1.16	6.20	82	12.49	91	92	45	1	0	3	1
	AUSTIN	99	73	103	70	86	1	1.43	0.93	1.43	3.95	57	19.33	94	85	42	7	0	1	1
	BEAUMONT	93	74	96	70	84	1	0.24	-0.75	0.20	7.38	52	35.46	97	92	49	6	0	2	0
	BROWNSVILLE	97	76	100	75	87	3	0.07	-0.47	0.07	3.07	53	8.67	63	96	51	7	0	1	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	99	76	102	75	88	4	0.24	-0.46	0.24	5.39	77	10.13	57	89	44	7	0	1	0
	DEL RIO	101	78	103	76	90	4	0.00	-0.33	0.00	4.55	88	7.77	66	68	37	7	0	0	0
	EL PASO	96	71	100	66	84	2	0.33	-0.06	0.30	3.66	112	4.55	92	66	25	7	0	2	0
	FORT WORTH	94	73	101	64	83	-2	1.04	0.56	0.74	5.42	83	18.58	84	81	40	6	0	3	1
	GALVESTON	91	79	93	76	85	0	1.11	0.29	0.92	6.92	74	21.64	86	92	59	6	0	3	1
	HOUSTON	96	75	101	71	85	1	2.46	1.65	1.80	11.18	108	20.50	70	94	64	6	0	3	2
	LUBBOCK	89	67	94	63	78	-1	1.20	0.71	0.82	6.37	102	9.79	83	91	53	3	0	3	1
	MIDLAND	94	71	97	69	83	2	0.02	-0.34	0.02	3.00	67	4.56	53	74	49	6	0	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	97	71	101	64	84	2	0.00	-0.41	0.00	4.86	109	11.24	93	78	42	6	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	101	76	103	73	89	4	0.47	-0.08	0.39	3.43	45	23.27	115	85	31	7	0	2	0
	VICTORIA	99	75	102	71	87	2	0.33	-0.26	0.29	4.05	44	13.43	56	95	53	7	0	2	0
	WACO	95	73	101	65	84	-2	0.02	-0.37	0.02	7.65	121	21.73	106	86	54	6	0	1	0
	WICHITA FALLS	93	69	101	65	81	-3	1.42	0.93	1.02	8.24	131	15.51	87	89	57	5	0	3	1
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	97	72	100	69	84	7	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.19	64	7.32	69	31	12	7	0	0	0
VT	BURLINGTON	76	55	79	50	66	-3	0.48	-0.40	0.29	16.52	173	31.81	145	92	47	0	0	3	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	80	61	90	52	70	-4	0.95	0.21	0.59	11.67	116	32.11	114	93	57	1	0	4	1
	NORFOLK	82	72	90	68	77	-1	1.07	-0.02	0.63	14.56	125	31.97	106	84	59	1	0	3	1
	RICHMOND	83	66	91	58	74	-3	0.40	-0.54	0.37	15.39	145	34.27	121	87	55	1	0	2	0
	ROANOKE	81	61	90	52	71	-4	0.84	0.03	0.47	20.48	212	41.02	148	88	52	1	0	4	0
	WASH/DULLES	81	60	89	53	71	-4	0.77	-0.05	0.75	13.06	136	27.05	102	90	46	0	0	2	1
WA	OLYMPIA	78	56	83	49	67	3	0.19	0.00	0.10	2.15	73	21.71	78	92	71	0	0	2	0
	QUILLAYUTE	70	54	74	52	62	2	0.32	-0.24	0.15	3.28	46	59.18	104	88	72	0	0	4	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	79	61	84	58	70	4	0.10	-0.08	0.07	1.58	60	18.33	91	82	65	0	0	2	0
	SPOKANE	89	62	92	60	76	6	0.04	-0.10	0.04	2.51	111	7.44	74	63	26	3	0	1	0
	YAKIMA	91	58	96	54	75	6	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.40	42	4.19	90	75	42	4	0	1	0
WV	BECKLEY	75	57	80	45	66	-4	0.89	0.11	0.35	13.94	129	29.32	103	88	62	0	0	3	0
	CHARLESTON	80	60	86	50	70	-3	0.34	-0.58	0.30	16.52	146	31.97	110	100	57	0	0	3	0
	ELKINS	77	54	84	47	65	-4	1.66	0.72	1.65	12.05	102	28.43	93	98	51	0	0	2	1
	HUNTINGTON	79	60	86	50	69	-6	0.67	-0.23	0.60	15.88	149	29.45	103	96	58	0	0	3	1
WI	EAU CLAIRE	80	52	84	47	66	-4	0.02	-1.01	0.02	6.92	65	26.96	129	97	34	0	0	1	0
	GREEN BAY	76	50	82	43	63	-5	0.01	-0.82	0.01	7.87	89	21.63	118	96	50	0	0	1	0
	LA CROSSE	79	56	84	52	68	-5	0.63	-0.32	0.63	8.11	77	27.03	126	94	41	0	0	1	1
	MADISON	77	53	82	46	65	-5	0.12	-0.86	0.12	15.16	148	35.25	163	93	53	0	0	1	0
	MILWAUKEE	74	58	77	53	66	-5	1.15	0.26	1.14	8.95	97	28.46	129	84	57	0	0	2	1
WY	CASPER	88	50	97	47	69	-1	0.07	-0.08	0.07	2.83	89	8.80	96	77	32	2	0	1	0
	CHEYENNE	83	52	90	49	67	0	0.30	-0.11	0.26	2.62	48	8.17	72	77	30	1	0	3	0
	LANDER	89	54	96	50	72	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.34	15	7.86	87	45	13	3	0	0	0
	SHERIDAN	90	50	99	48	70	0	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.23	35	8.55	86	74	27	4	0	0	0

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

National Agricultural Summary

August 12 – 18, 2013

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Below-average temperatures continued to blanket much of the country, with readings averaging as much as 10°F below normal in parts of the Corn Belt. Most of the country received less than one-half inch of precipitation, but isolated locations in the Delta and the Southeast received more than 5 inches of moisture during the week.

Corn: By August 18, ninety-seven percent of the corn was at or beyond the silking stage. This was 3 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 52 percent of the crop was at or beyond the dough stage by week's end, 35 percentage points behind last year and 13 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By August 18, eleven percent of this year's crop was denting, 46 percentage points behind last year and 19 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 61 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 3 percentage points from last week but 38 points better than the same time last year.

Soybeans: By week's end, 92 percent of the soybean crop was at or beyond the blooming stage. This was 6 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Nationwide, 72 percent of the soybean crop was at or beyond the pod setting stage by August 18, eighteen percentage points behind last year and 9 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 62 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last week but 31 points better than the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: Producers had harvested 96 percent of the nation's crop by week's end, slightly behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Cotton: Eighty-five percent of the cotton crop was setting bolls by August 18, seven percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 8 percent of the cotton crop had open bolls by week's end, 8 percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 46 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 3 percentage points from last week and 5 points better than the same time last year.

Sorghum: By August 18, seventy-seven percent of the sorghum was at or beyond the heading stage. This was slightly ahead of last year and identical to the 5-year average. Nationally, 38 percent of the sorghum was at or beyond the coloring stage by week's end, 8 percentage points behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Twenty-six percent of the sorghum was mature by week's end, 6 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Overall, 55 percent of the sorghum was reported in good to excellent condition, up 2 percentage points from last week and 32 points better than the same time last year.

Rice: By week's end, 83 percent of the rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage. This was 10 percentage points behind last year but 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 10 percent of the rice crop was harvested by week's end, 5 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Harvest remained active in most areas of Louisiana and Texas last week. Overall, 70 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week but identical to the same time last year.

Other Small Grains: Producers had harvested 68 percent of the nation's oat crop by week's end, 29 percentage points behind last year and 11 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest progress advanced 23 percentage points or more in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

By August 18, barley producers had harvested 35 percent of this year's crop, 34 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Overall, 65 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week but 5 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Eighteen percent of the spring wheat crop was harvested by week's end, 59 percentage points behind last year and 20 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 66 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week. Comparison data for 2012 was unavailable due to the early harvest of last year's crop.

Other Crops: By week's end, 97 percent of the peanut crop was pegging, 2 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead the 5-year average. Overall, 61 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 4 percentage points from last week and 14 points below the same time last year.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 18, 2013

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

Corn Percent Silking

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 18 2013	5-Yr Avg
CO	99	91	98	99
IL	100	98	99	99
IN	100	97	99	99
IA	100	85	93	99
KS	100	97	100	100
KY	100	92	96	99
MI	100	95	100	98
MN	100	96	99	99
MO	100	95	98	99
NE	100	99	100	100
NC	100	100	100	100
ND	100	92	97	96
OH	100	98	99	99
PA	98	97	98	95
SD	100	96	99	94
TN	100	100	100	100
TX	99	95	98	99
WI	100	78	88	97
18 Sts	100	94	97	99

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

Corn Percent Dough

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 18 2013	5-Yr Avg
CO	63	19	45	47
IL	96	50	70	78
IN	90	33	56	67
IA	89	9	24	60
KS	92	59	74	83
KY	86	40	54	72
MI	71	25	55	59
MN	89	7	27	47
MO	96	60	75	80
NE	92	35	69	78
NC	96	92	96	95
ND	78	10	20	43
OH	83	40	68	65
PA	70	48	55	50
SD	83	31	65	50
TN	100	84	91	95
TX	84	75	78	86
WI	60	12	25	45
18 Sts	87	32	52	65

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

Corn Percent Dented

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 18 2013	5-Yr Avg
CO	17	2	5	10
IL	77	6	14	41
IN	55	0	6	26
IA	62	0	2	28
KS	72	9	19	48
KY	76	14	27	52
MI	24	0	6	15
MN	46	0	1	16
MO	84	19	34	53
NE	65	1	11	33
NC	86	72	86	82
ND	30	0	0	9
OH	42	0	6	22
PA	24	7	16	17
SD	41	1	5	14
TN	93	48	65	79
TX	69	61	62	71
WI	18	0	1	9
18 Sts	57	5	11	30

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

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	10	13	30	43	4
IL	2	8	26	46	18
IN	1	4	19	49	27
IA	5	13	34	40	8
KS	11	17	31	35	6
KY	1	2	9	41	47
MI	3	6	22	48	21
MN	3	8	29	49	11
MO	6	14	33	39	8
NE	5	7	23	45	20
NC	1	4	17	57	21
ND	2	9	32	48	9
OH	1	3	14	47	35
PA	2	2	12	40	44
SD	5	5	20	48	22
TN	0	2	11	52	35
TX	1	10	35	41	13
WI	4	12	30	41	13
18 Sts	4	9	26	44	17
Prev Wk	3	8	25	46	18
Prev Yr	26	25	26	20	3

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 18 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	100	99	99	100
CO	100	100	100	100
ID	70	65	81	55
IL	100	100	100	100
IN	100	100	100	100
KS	100	100	100	100
MI	100	100	100	99
MO	100	100	100	100
MT	91	55	78	69
NE	100	98	100	100
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	100	100	100	100
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	84	89	96	84
SD	100	73	87	98
TX	100	100	100	100
WA	78	63	82	67
18 Sts	97	92	96	94

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

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 18 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	44	20	48	21
MN	98	3	23	50
MT	60	4	13	25
ND	82	2	9	35
SD	100	21	54	80
WA	45	22	42	38
6 Sts	77	6	18	38

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

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	1	35	50	14
MN	2	5	29	51	13
MT	3	6	24	56	11
ND	1	4	23	61	11
SD	2	6	47	37	8
WA	1	5	39	51	4
6 Sts	2	5	27	55	11
Prev Wk	2	6	26	57	9
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 18, 2013

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

Soybeans Percent Blooming

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 18 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	87	93	97
IL	98	90	93	96
IN	99	90	96	95
IA	100	90	95	98
KS	90	82	85	90
KY	90	69	79	89
LA	100	98	99	100
MI	100	94	98	97
MN	100	92	95	98
MS	100	95	100	100
MO	95	74	82	87
NE	100	96	100	98
NC	79	53	68	84
ND	100	92	95	99
OH	100	93	95	99
SD	100	93	95	99
TN	99	67	80	96
WI	99	75	86	96
18 Sts	98	88	92	96

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

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 18 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	96	66	79	85
IL	93	63	76	80
IN	92	66	79	75
IA	94	53	71	89
KS	62	43	56	65
KY	77	42	54	71
LA	99	91	94	96
MI	94	64	80	84
MN	97	58	72	87
MS	99	72	88	98
MO	74	35	49	60
NE	90	72	88	86
NC	62	28	41	57
ND	100	68	79	93
OH	98	72	82	82
SD	92	55	75	85
TN	88	45	61	81
WI	91	40	61	81
18 Sts	90	58	72	81

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

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	4	12	30	38	16
IL	2	8	25	52	13
IN	1	4	21	49	25
IA	5	12	36	38	9
KS	2	8	29	54	7
KY	0	2	11	53	34
LA	0	4	24	51	21
MI	2	5	24	52	17
MN	3	8	30	49	10
MS	1	6	22	52	19
MO	5	11	35	42	7
NE	1	4	23	56	16
NC	2	10	34	48	6
ND	2	10	40	43	5
OH	1	5	19	55	20
SD	1	5	27	50	17
TN	0	5	12	56	27
WI	4	10	30	42	14
18 Sts	2	8	28	48	14
Prev Wk	2	7	27	50	14
Prev Yr	16	21	32	27	4

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 18 2013	5-Yr Avg
AL	97	77	95	83
AZ	98	92	95	94
AR	100	99	100	100
CA	87	90	95	91
GA	99	73	80	94
KS	77	34	45	76
LA	100	96	99	99
MS	99	80	90	99
MO	93	72	87	97
NC	95	88	92	96
OK	64	43	72	71
SC	85	50	70	83
TN	95	69	83	97
TX	91	69	83	85
VA	99	89	98	90
15 Sts	92	73	85	89

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 18 2013	5-Yr Avg
AL	6	NA	1	12
AZ	46	NA	34	36
AR	28	NA	4	13
CA	5	NA	10	8
GA	11	NA	2	10
KS	9	NA	1	4
LA	35	NA	26	40
MS	25	NA	0	16
MO	18	NA	0	7
NC	5	NA	1	7
OK	3	NA	3	2
SC	4	NA	0	4
TN	15	NA	0	8
TX	18	NA	12	16
VA	5	NA	2	8
15 Sts	16	NA	8	14

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

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	3	34	59	4
AZ	0	1	14	50	35
AR	3	11	26	44	16
CA	0	0	20	40	40
GA	3	11	36	40	10
KS	1	10	43	37	9
LA	0	0	24	61	15
MS	1	6	27	49	17
MO	0	8	35	55	2
NC	3	12	46	35	4
OK	12	16	26	43	3
SC	1	13	38	47	1
TN	1	5	24	52	18
TX	15	19	31	29	6
VA	3	3	11	61	22
15 Sts	9	14	31	37	9
Prev Wk	10	15	32	34	9
Prev Yr	11	19	29	31	10

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 18, 2013

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

Sorghum Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 18 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	96	100	100
CO	83	37	55	78
IL	92	69	72	80
KS	65	53	70	70
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	87	62	73	78
NE	74	58	77	81
NM	32	19	25	46
OK	73	61	69	63
SD	92	82	90	84
TX	84	83	86	85
11 Sts	76	67	77	77

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

Sorghum Percent Coloring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 18 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	98	56	73	87
CO	34	15	24	43
IL	50	21	22	30
KS	20	2	7	13
LA	100	87	96	99
MO	37	9	14	29
NE	5	0	2	9
NM	2	2	3	9
OK	39	17	26	30
SD	42	12	16	28
TX	74	74	75	68
11 Sts	46	34	38	40

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

Sorghum Percent Mature

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 18 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	83	NA	12	46
CO	0	NA	1	2
IL	4	NA	0	1
KS	1	NA	0	0
LA	90	NA	78	90
MO	5	NA	0	2
NE	0	NA	0	0
NM	0	NA	0	0
OK	23	NA	1	9
SD	0	NA	0	0
TX	70	NA	65	62
11 Sts	32	NA	26	27

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

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	6	29	46	18
CO	18	20	34	28	0
IL	3	4	22	63	8
KS	5	11	32	45	7
LA	0	4	35	52	9
MO	2	6	37	51	4
NE	7	17	29	33	14
NM	0	21	50	25	4
OK	1	4	20	56	19
SD	0	3	37	50	10
TX	1	8	33	46	12
11 Sts	3	10	32	45	10
Prev Wk	3	10	34	44	9
Prev Yr	23	28	26	18	5

Peanuts Percent Pegging

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 18 2013	5-Yr Avg
AL	95	98	99	84
FL	99	100	100	97
GA	100	86	95	99
NC	100	100	100	100
OK	100	94	96	98
SC	98	96	98	98
TX	99	98	99	98
VA	99	93	95	92
8 Sts	99	93	97	96

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

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	9	43	34	14
FL	0	2	28	58	12
GA	2	5	33	45	15
NC	0	5	31	53	11
OK	0	2	30	53	15
SC	0	5	19	71	5
TX	3	8	36	53	0
VA	0	3	12	61	24
8 Sts	1	5	33	49	12
Prev Wk	1	6	28	53	12
Prev Yr	0	3	22	61	14

Barley Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 18 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	50	31	53	27
MN	100	16	32	57
MT	59	25	49	27
ND	92	4	12	48
WA	35	15	38	33
5 Sts	69	17	35	36

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

Barley Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	2	34	45	19
MN	2	8	36	45	9
MT	5	7	27	38	23
ND	1	4	23	65	7
WA	2	7	37	50	4
5 Sts	2	5	28	51	14
Prev Wk	1	5	28	51	15
Prev Yr	4	9	27	50	10

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 18, 2013

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending Aug 18, 2013

	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	1	7	62	30	NH	2	3	13	65	17
AZ	52	15	17	15	1	NJ	0	1	6	63	30
AR	0	3	28	55	14	NM	29	35	28	8	0
CA	60	35	5	0	0	NY	1	8	29	55	7
CO	24	26	32	18	0	NC	1	3	17	70	9
CT	0	0	16	77	7	ND	1	4	22	54	19
DE	1	1	24	68	6	OH	1	5	21	55	18
FL	0	1	15	65	19	OK	5	6	30	49	10
GA	0	2	25	49	24	OR	9	41	35	13	2
ID	10	31	32	27	0	PA	3	3	28	40	26
IL	2	11	40	40	7	RI	0	0	50	50	0
IN	2	7	27	53	11	SC	0	0	20	69	11
IA	10	22	40	25	3	SD	1	5	25	56	13
KS	16	19	28	33	4	TN	0	2	12	65	21
KY	0	2	17	57	24	TX	22	29	34	13	2
LA	2	10	41	41	6	UT	5	23	46	26	0
ME	0	1	3	60	36	VT	0	9	25	44	22
MD	1	1	7	71	20	VA	0	3	17	63	17
MA	0	0	24	75	1	WA	8	23	26	42	1
MI	5	10	34	36	15	WV	0	1	15	71	13
MN	6	12	33	45	4	WI	8	21	34	33	4
MS	0	1	26	65	8	WY	18	26	30	23	3
MO	2	8	35	43	12	48 Sts	12	16	27	36	9
MT	3	9	28	47	13						
NE	13	21	36	28	2	Prev Wk	12	16	27	37	8
NV	43	24	28	5	0	Prev Yr	32	27	24	15	2

Rice Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 18 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	98	64	80	84
CA	74	65	85	52
LA	100	95	97	98
MS	100	61	70	93
MO	86	52	67	72
TX	98	99	100	96
6 Sts	93	70	83	80

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

Rice Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 18 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	9	NA	0	3
CA	0	NA	0	0
LA	55	NA	51	43
MS	16	NA	0	5
MO	0	NA	0	0
TX	42	NA	48	55
6 Sts	15	NA	10	11

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	7	29	46	17
CA	0	5	10	25	60
LA	0	2	23	55	20
MS	0	1	31	52	16
MO	0	4	29	44	23
TX	0	5	47	36	12
6 Sts	0	5	25	44	26
Prev Wk	0	4	25	42	29
Prev Yr	1	5	24	46	24

Oats Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 18 2013	5-Yr Avg
IA	100	92	98	97
MN	99	27	62	73
NE	100	92	94	99
ND	88	10	23	45
OH	100	82	95	99
PA	96	63	79	89
SD	100	64	75	86
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	96	37	60	77
9 Sts	97	51	68	79

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

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

NA - Not Available
* Revised

State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork were 3.8. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 63% adequate, and 34% surplus. Corn dough 96%, 89% last week, 100% 2012, and 98% five-year average. Corn dented 67%, 56% last week, 95% 2012, and 87% five-year average. Corn mature 20%, 10% last week, 80% 2012, and 56% five-year average. Corn condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 8% fair, 55% good, and 36% excellent. Soybeans blooming 75%, 66% last week, 97% 2012, and 90% five-year average. Soybeans setting pods 50%, 41% last week, 77% 2012, and 67% five-year average. Soybeans dropping leaves 0%, 0% last week, 6% 2012, and 6% five-year average. Soybean condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 17% fair, 59% good, and 23 excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 10% fair, 65% good, and 25 excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 72.9 F in Rock Mills, to 78.5 F in Mobile; total precipitation ranged from 0.19 inches in Huntsville, to 5.39 inches in Mobile. Widespread rainfall continued to occur across the State delaying many field operations. Rain continued through the weekend, particularly over south Alabama. Corn was still rated good to excellent. Sunshine was needed to promote drying so harvest could get underway. Soybeans were rated good to excellent. Many comments were received calling for dryer weather and warmer temperatures to keep disease and insect pressure in check. Livestock and pasture conditions continued to improve. The unending rainfall hampered haying operations for another week. Quality in some cases was poor due to over maturity.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 20% very short, 50% short, 30% adequate. Subsoil moisture 25% very short, 45% short, 30% adequate. Barley 25% ripe. Oats 30% turning color. First cutting hay 99% complete; second cutting 15% complete. Wind and rain damage 98% none, 2% light. Condition of barley 15% very poor, 25% poor, 35% fair, 25% good. Condition of oats 10% very poor, 15% poor, 40% fair, 35% good. Condition of hay 5% very poor, 15% poor, 35% fair, 45% good. Condition of potatoes 25% fair, 60% good, 15% excellent. Main farm activities for the week were harvesting hay and vegetables, irrigation, weed control, preparing for grain harvest, equipment and fence maintenance.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly above normal across the State for the week ending August 18, 2013, ranging from 3 degrees below normal at Bullhead City and Canyon De Chelly to 8 degrees above normal at Phoenix and Tucson. The highest temperature of the week was 117 degrees recorded in Bullhead City. The lowest reading was 39 degrees at the Grand Canyon. Sixteen of the 22 weather stations recorded precipitation last week. Coolidge received the least precipitation at 0.01 inches and Flagstaff received the most at 0.84 inches. Nineteen of the 22 stations have received more than 50 percent of normal precipitation. Dairies continue to work around the clock. Fall cantaloupes are being planted and melons harvest continues in the northwest part of Maricopa County. Moisture is needed across the State, to ease the overall drought conditions. Range and Pastures were rated in mostly very poor to fair condition, depending on location.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 16% short, 73% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 21% short, 69% adequate, 6% surplus. Corn 97% dough, 100% 2012, 99% avg.; 91% dent, 100% 2012, 96% avg.; 39% mature, 95% 2012, 68% avg.; 5% harvested, 53% 2012, 21% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 10% poor, 27% fair, 45% good, 16% excellent. A cold front passed through the State last week, bringing heavy rain to the central section early in the week and below normal temperatures across Arkansas. Overall, the major row crops were in mostly fair to good condition. There were several reports of soybean acres damaged due to flooding, especially near the White River. Producers treated row crop fields with fungicides and insecticides as needed. Livestock were in mostly fair to good condition last week. Hay condition was mostly good. Hay harvest continued throughout the State.

CALIFORNIA: On Sunday, California was situated between a low pressure system moving northeastward through Oregon and a high pressure ridge centered over Arizona. The high pressure expanded and spread westward into California as the week progressed, resulting in a slight warming trend for the interior portions of the State. High temperatures in the Central Valley ranged from mid 90s to low 100s, and the interior valleys of Southern California had highs mostly in the mid 90s. The southeastern deserts were hot during the week, with highs around 110 degrees. A low pressure system approached California from the west and moved ashore by Sunday. This system did not cool temperatures off for interior California, but did trigger afternoon and evening thunderstorm activity over the deserts and mountains. Precipitation during the week was limited to scattered thunderstorms over the mountains generated by the low pressure and a coastal drizzle which fell along the immediate coastal strip during the week. Rice continued to head out and over three-fourths of the crop was headed by week's end. Cotton conditions declined to 80% good to excellent as growers noted fields were showing signs of water stress. A final irrigation is ongoing in Fresno County. Insect presence increased for alfalfa, primarily cowpea aphid, and growers continued to cut, windrow, rake and bale with good drying conditions. Double cropped fields planted to beans and silage corn showed good growth. Silage corn was tasseling in Fresno and San Joaquin County and harvested in Madera, Stanislaus, Tulare, and Yuba. Sudan grass was cut and baled. Grape growers trained grapevines and pruned to increase light penetration. Harvest of Sauvignon Blanc grapes began in the Napa Valley; Chardonnay harvest was expected to begin soon. In the San Joaquin Valley, Zante Currant and Fiesta grapes were laid for drying. Fresh grape harvest of Fantasy, Flame Seedless, Princess, Red Globe, Scarlet Royal, Summer Royal, Sugarone, and Thompson Seedless varieties continued. Prune harvest began in Sutter and Yuba counties and continued in Merced County. European and Asian pear harvests remained active in the North Coast counties and in the Central Valley. Granny Smith and Gala apple harvests continued. The harvest of freestone peaches, nectarines, and plums continued. Clingstone peach harvest was nearing finish. Kiwifruit, persimmons and pomegranates continued to develop. Citrus growers continued to irrigate, hedge and skirt groves. Valencia orange harvest remained active. Re-greening continued to be an issue due to high temperatures. Ruby Red grapefruit and lemons were harvested. Almond harvest continued; nonpareil harvest was in full swing. Walnut and pistachio growers continued to irrigate, mow and clean orchards in preparation for harvest. Pistachios were for navel orangeworm. In Tulare County, tomatoes, cucumbers, eggplant, squash, pepper, and beans were picked for sale at local farmers markets. Fresno County reported harvest was underway for processing tomatoes and carrots. Growers continued planting winter carrots. Garlic was dried and prepared for harvest. Some instances of tomatoes with fruit worms, beet army worms and powdery mildew were reported in Merced County. Growers sprayed for each of these as well as black mold. Stanislaus County reported cantaloupes, honeydew, Hami melons, tomatoes, and basil were harvested. Tomatoes, watermelon and onions were harvested in San Joaquin County. Sutter County reported the ongoing harvest of processing tomatoes as fresh market fruits and vegetables continued to be sold at farmers and roadside markets. Range and non-irrigated pasture were reported in fair to very poor condition. Range conditions continued to be very dry with little forage for cattle to feed. Some herds were reduced in response to the shortage of feed. Available water at lower elevations continued to decline. Fire danger remained high across the State. Sheep and cattle grazed on idle fields, dry land grain and alfalfa fields. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued. Bees worked alfalfa, sunflower, melon and squash fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.2 days. Topsoil moisture 18% very short, 34% short, 46% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 33% very short, 41% short, 26% adequate. Spring barley

turning 100%, 100% 2012, 99% avg, harvested 25%, 48% 2012, 37% avg, condition 1% poor, 40% fair, 55% good, 4% excellent. Spring wheat turning 95%, 99% 2012, 95% avg, harvested 33%, 31% 2012, 23% avg, condition 9% very poor, 13% poor, 33% fair, 41% good, 4% excellent. San Luis Valley potatoes condition 31% fair, 66% good, 3% excellent. All Other potatoes harvested 24%, 44% 2012, 16% avg, condition 51% fair, 49% good, 5% excellent. Dry Beans flowered 95%, 90% 2012, 87% avg, condition 8% poor, 47% fair, 45% good. Alfalfa 2nd cutting 93%, 99% 2012, 91% avg, 3rd cutting 21%, 51% 2012, 28% avg, condition 13% very poor, 13% poor, 35% fair, 35% good, 4% excellent. Dry onions harvested 3%, 17% 2012, 10% avg, condition 1% poor, 18% fair, 80% good, 1% excellent. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 35% fair, 55% good, 1% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 2% poor, 25% fair, 70% good, 3% excellent. Sunflower condition 15% very poor, 16% poor, 41% fair, 27% good, 1% excellent. Eastern Colorado experienced cooler temperatures and increased precipitation while the western section remained warm with scattered showers. Some producers were making preparations for seeding of winter wheat. Elsewhere some potato producers were killing vines.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 6% short, 72% adequate, 22% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 77% adequate, 20% surplus. Hay supplies 0% very short, 3% short, 79% adequate, 18% surplus. Other hay second cutting 100% this week, 96% last week, 100% last year, 100% average. Other hay third cutting 51% this week, 47% last week, 50% last year, 40% average. Alfalfa hay third cutting 65% this week, 53% last week, 92% last year, 70% average. Corn condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 20% fair, 52% good, 17% excellent. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 29% fair, 50% good, 11% excellent. Corn silked 98% this week, 96% last week, 100% last year, 100% average. Corn at the dough stage 77% this week, 66% last week, 96% last year, 84% average. Corn at the dent stage 38% this week, 34% last week, 74% last year, 49% average. Soybeans in bloom 75% this week, 63% last week, 94% last year, 85% average. Cucumbers harvested 75% this week, 69% last week, 80% last year, 74% average. Lima Beans harvested 41% this week, 31% last week, 58% last year, 52% average. Snap beans harvested 80% this week, 70% last week, 77% last year, 78% average. Sweet Corn harvested 82% this week, 78% last week, 83% last year, 80% average. Watermelons harvested 75% this week, 50% last week, 83% last year, 78% average.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 2% short, 70% adequate, 28% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 70% adequate, 29% surplus. Jackson County farms unable to spray peanut fields due to rain. Levy County peanut harvest started. Haying stalled due to excessive water. Corn harvest paused in Jackson County. South Florida farmers prepared land, laying plastic for fall vegetable, fruit crops. Early planting active of tomatoes, peppers. Cattle Condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 65% good, 20% excellent. Statewide, flooding limited forage condition. Pasture and cattle in good condition. Pasture, forage declining seasonally as grass matures. Citrus growing area completely drought free. Orange fruit larger than golf ball size, grapefruit between baseball and softball size. Grove activity included resetting new trees, young tree care, herbicide application, brush removal and psyllid control.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 47% adequate, 48% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% short, 62% adequate, 34% surplus. Corn 1% very poor, 6% poor, 31% fair, 48% good, 14% excellent. Corn harvested 24%, 46% 2012, 33% avg. Hay second cutting 74%, 94% 2012. Pecans 3% poor, 43% fair, 47% good, 7% excellent. Sorghum 2% very poor, 4% poor, 34% fair, 53% good, 7% excellent. Sorghum harvested 4%, 7% 2012, 10% avg. Soybeans 2% very poor, 5% poor, 30% fair, 52% good, 11% excellent. Tobacco harvested 75%, 65% 2012, 58% avg. Watermelons harvested 93%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Precipitation estimates for the State ranged from no rain up to 12.3 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the mid 70s to the low 90s. Average low temperatures ranged from the low 60s to the low 70s.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 13% very short, 66% short, 21% adequate, 0% surplus. Rainfall amounts over 2.00 inches were reported for some windward locations on the Big Island of Hawaii, but locations on the other islands totaled 0.32 inches or less with some locations receiving no measurable precipitation. The average weekly total rainfall across the State was 0.38 inch of measurable precipitation. The total drought-free area in the State rose to 20.65 percent compared to last week's percentage of 13.49 percent. A large part of the State currently remained categorized as abnormally dry or drier; this was limited to Hawaii and Maui Counties and very small portions of the Oahu and Kauai Islands' leeward coast. Extreme drought was rated for the leeward coast of Maui Island and a small portion of the South Kohala and North Kohala districts on the Big Island of Hawaii. State irrigation reservoir water levels in Hawaii and Oahu Islands were unchanged on Thursday, August 15, 2013, compared to the previous Friday's level. The State operated reservoir's capacity on Molokai Island was down 0.25 feet on Thursday, August 15, 2013, compared to the previous Friday's level. Conservation measures were still in effect for Oahu and Molokai Island reservoirs of 10 and 20 percent, respectively.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.9 days. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 39% short, 46% adequate, 0% surplus. Onions harvested 4%, 9% 2012, 3% avg. Potato vines killed 12%, 21% 2012, 11% avg. Oats harvested for grain 56%, 57% 2012, 37% avg. Dry peas harvested 41%, 14% 2012, 25% avg. Lentils harvested 19%, 3% 2012, 12% avg. Dry beans harvested 1%, 2% 2012, 5% avg. Mint 1st cutting harvested 70%, 73% 2012, 56% avg. Irrigation water supply 24% very poor, 20% poor, 31% fair, 25% good, 0% excellent. The Washington County extension educator reports local irrigation districts will be turning off water soon. The Cassia County extension educator reports many springs are drying up early. The Bonneville County extension educator reports verticillium wilt is becoming evident in many potato fields. The Franklin County extension educator reports some producers have run out of irrigation water. The Caribou County extension educator reports rain has helped range and pasture conditions the past week or two. No livestock problems have been reported.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 50% short, 38% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 35% short, 56% adequate, 1% surplus. Oats 97% harvested, 99% 2012, 96% avg. Alfalfa 99% second cut, 100% 2012, 99% avg.; third cut 51%, 84% 2012, 66% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 29% fair, 53% good, and 12% excellent. Cool, dry weather continued across most of the State this week, marking the fourth consecutive week of below average temperatures. Statewide temperatures averaged 66.8 degrees, 7.0 degrees below normal. Precipitation across the State averaged 0.20 inches, 0.70 inches below normal. Together, these factors are starting to have a negative impact on crops. The dry conditions and cool temperatures are affecting grain development and delaying crop maturity progress. Activities included scouting fields, cutting hay, mowing roadsides, and some equipment preparation for fall harvest.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 31% short, 64% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 27% short, 68% adequate, 3% surplus. Alfalfa third cutting 67%, 80% 2012, 59% avg. Temperatures ranged from 5o to 9o below normal with a low of 40o and a high of 89o. Precipitation ranged from 0.0 to 1.36 inches. Cool, dry weather prevailed during the week leaving some areas in need of rain. The recent cool temperatures have slowed the development of the corn crop which may delay harvest later this fall. However, pollination and grain fill have been relatively good this season. The corn and soybean crops are in need of warmer temperatures and a good general rain to help finish the season. Some tobacco is beginning to be cut in southern counties. Other activities included cleaning grain bins, applying fungicides and insecticides, scouting crop fields for insects, monitoring irrigation systems, attending the State Fair, cutting and baling hay, hauling grain to market, mowing roadsides and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil moisture 25% very short, 40% short, 34% adequate and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 19% very short, 40% short, 40% adequate and 1% surplus. Corn tasseled 99%, 100% 2012, 100% percent average. Alfalfa 2nd cutting progress 98%, 100% 2012, 95% average. Alfalfa 3rd cutting progress 36%, 92% 2012, 51% average. Hay 5% very poor, 13% poor, 36% fair, 40% good and 6% excellent. Drier and cooler than average weather persisted

during the week. Although varying amounts of moisture was received in central and western portions of the State, the lack of significant precipitation was a growing concern for Iowa farmers.

KANSAS: Days Suitable for field work 3.3. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 12% short, 63% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil moisture 13% very short, 18% short, 60% adequate, and 9% surplus. Sunflowers blooming 65%, 75% 2012, 71% avg. Sunflowers ray flowers dried 12%, 32% 2012, 15% avg. Sunflower conditions 4% very poor, 14% poor, 46% fair, 34% good, 2% excellent. Alfalfa third cutting 52%, 87% 2012, 86% avg. Alfalfa fourth cutting 1%, 22% 2012, 10% avg. Stock water supplies 10% very short, 15% short, 64% adequate, 11% surplus. Unseasonably cool temperatures spread across Kansas, with isolated thunderstorms bringing moisture to some areas of the State. There were reports of flooding in some low lying areas, along with yellowing soybeans and downed hay, as fields need to dry out. Where the rains missed and field conditions were drier, farmers were spraying pesticides, working hay fields, and preparing to plant their winter wheat crop.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil moisture 10% short, 70% adequate, 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 8% short, 73% adequate, 18% surplus. Precipitation averaged 1.14 in., 0.28 in. above normal. Temperatures averaged 70 degrees, 6 degrees cooler than normal. Burley tobacco blooming 83%, 83% 2012, 86% avg. Burley tobacco topped 60%, 62% 2012, 67% avg. Burley tobacco cut 15%, 15% 2012, 15% avg. Dark tobacco blooming 95%, 99% 2012, 98% avg. Dark tobacco topped 80%, 90% 2012, 86% avg. Dark tobacco cut 5%, 13% 2012, 14% avg. Condition of set tobacco 4% very poor, 8% poor, 26% fair, 48% good, 14% excellent. This week consisted of unseasonably cool conditions. Primary activities this week included topping and cutting tobacco and preparing equipment for grain harvest.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5.2. Soil moisture 7% very short, 28% short, 54% adequate, 11% surplus. Corn silked 100% this week, 100% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; Corn dough 100% this week, 100% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; Corn dent 100% this week, 100% last week, 100% last year, NA% average; Corn mature 97% this week, 93% last week, 100% last year, 99% average; Corn harvested 39% this week, 14% last week, 71% last year, 61% average; Corn condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 23% fair, 61% good, 16% excellent. Peaches harvested 100% this week, 99% last week, 100% last year, 99% average. Hay second cutting 93% this week, 88% last week, 90% last year, 85% average. Winter Wheat harvested 100% this week, 100% last week, 100% last year, 100% average. Vegetables condition 2% very poor, 16% poor, 42% fair, 39% good, 1% excellent. Sugarcane planted 18% this week, 9% last week, 27% last year, 23% average; Sugarcane condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 27% fair, 49% good, 16% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 30% fair, 57% good, 8% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 7% short, 83% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 7% short, 88% adequate, 2% surplus. Hay supplies 0% very short, 7% short, 88% adequate, 5% surplus. Other hay second cutting 97% this week, 92% last week, 97% last year, 97% average. Other hay third cutting 22% this week, 12% last week, 28% last year, 34% average. Alfalfa hay second cutting 100% this week, 99% last week, 100% last year, 100% average. Alfalfa hay third cutting 47% this week, 37% last week, 91% last year, 81% average. Corn condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 30% good, 55% excellent. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 12% fair, 55% good, 28% excellent. Corn silked 100% this week, 98% last week, 100% last year, 100% average. Corn in the dough stage 88% this week, 64% last week, 85% last year, 85% average. Corn in the dent stage 28% this week, 16% last week, 40% last year, 42% average. Soybeans in bloom 82% this week, 79% last week, 89% last year, 87% average. Soybeans setting pods 63% this week, 52% last week, 66% last year, 64% average. Cucumbers harvested 71% this week, 66% last week, 74% last year, 72% average. Lima beans harvested 50% this week, 33% last week, 52% last year, 46% average. Snap beans harvested 80% this week, 70% last week, 83% last year, 80% average. Sweet Corn harvested 71% this week, 61% last week, 79% last year, 73% average. Watermelons harvested 65% this week, 52% last week, 63% last year, 60% average.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 9% very short, 32% short, 55% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil 7% very short, 30% short, 58% adequate, 5% surplus. All hay 3% very poor, 12% poor, 30% fair, 41% good, 14% excellent. Second cutting hay 90%, 91% 2012, 87% avg. Third cutting hay 33%, 47% 2012, 37% avg. Dry beans 4% very poor, 8% poor, 24% fair, 50% good, 14% excellent. Dry beans blooming 98%, 100% 2012, 96% avg. Dry beans setting pods 84%, 99% 2012, 80% avg. There was little rain across the State and the lower temperatures slowed the progress of some crops. There are still signs of moisture stress but the cooler temperatures helped to alleviate much of the pressure on crops. Overall, the crop conditions are still better than average but moisture would be beneficial soon. Many producers took advantage of the dry conditions to harvest and bale hay.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 12% Very Short, 36% Short, 52% Adequate, and 0% Surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% Very Short, 30% Short, 60% Adequate, and 1% Surplus. Sweet corn harvested 30%, 61% 2012, 35% average. Dry beans, blooming 96%, 100% 2012. Dry beans, setting pods 85%, 100% 2012. Dry beans, fully podded 26%, 91% 2012. Potatoes, harvested 10%, 14% 2012, 13% average. Alfalfa, second cutting 97%. Alfalfa, third cutting 16%. Sugarbeets condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 24% fair, 60% good and 10% excellent. Sunflowers condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 47% fair, 43% good and 7% excellent. Potatoes condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 16% fair, 46% good and 33% excellent. Canola condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 52% fair, 43% good and 2% excellent. Dry Beans condition 3% very poor, 8% poor, 33% fair, 45% good and 11% excellent.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Soil moisture 8% very short, 21% short, 66% adequate, 5% surplus. Corn silked 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Corn dough 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Corn dent 96%, 100% 2012, 99% avg. Corn mature 55%, 94% 2012, 80% avg. Corn 1% very poor, 5% poor, 27% fair, 49% good, 18% excellent. Hay-warm season hay harvested 83%, 84% 2012, 81% avg. Hay - warm season 0% very poor, 2% poor, 19% fair, 65% good, 14% excellent. Sorghum heading 97%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Sorghum coloring 57%, 90% 2012, 85% avg. Sorghum 0% very poor, 4% poor, 32% fair, 53% good, 11% excellent. Watermelons harvested 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Winter wheat harvested 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 24% fair, 67% good, 9% excellent.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 26% short, 52% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture supply 10% very short, 27% short, 59% adequate, 4% surplus. Supply of hay and other roughages 6% short, 80% adequate, 14% surplus. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 7% short, 85% adequate, 7% surplus. Alfalfa 3rd cutting 61%, 62% 2012, 61% avg. Unseasonably cool temperatures continue across the State for the fourth straight week. Crop losses along the Gasconade River were reported due to recent flooding. Temperatures were 6 to 10 degrees below average across the State. Precipitation averaged 0.35 of an inch Statewide. The southeast district reported 0.73 inches. Schuyler County reported 2.00 inches.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 6.5, 6.6last year. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 42% last year; 33% short, 45% last year; 54% adequate, 12% last year; 4% surplus, 1% last year. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 39% last year; 28% short, 41% last year; 62% adequate, 20% last year; 2% surplus, 0% last year. Corn condition 2% very poor, 4% last year; 3% poor, 14% last year; 42% fair, 29% last year; 36% good, 35% last year; 17% excellent, 18% last year. Dry peas harvested 54%, 90% last year. Alfalfa hay harvested – second cutting 57%, 67% last year. Other hay harvested – second cutting 42%, 53% last year. Lentils harvested 27%, 88% last year. Oats turning 95%, 100% last year. Oats harvested 28%, 70% last year. Oats condition 4% very poor, 10% poor, 39% fair, 41% good, 6% excellent. Potatoes condition 14% very poor, 0% last year; 12% poor, 1% last year; 17% fair, 27% last year; 33% good, 53% last year; 24% excellent, 19% last year. Durum wheat turning 97%, 99% last year. Durum wheat harvested 1%, 55% last year. Durum wheat condition 13% very poor, 1% last year; 13% poor, 5% last year; 38% fair, 29% last year; 34% good, 60% last year; 2% excellent, 5% last year. Livestock moved from summer ranges – cattle & calves 5%, 10% last year. Livestock moved from summer ranges – sheep & lambs 8%, 10% last year. During the week ending August 18, Montana had unsettled weather with storms producing heavy rain and hail in some

areas while other areas had hot, dry conditions. Malta received the highest amount of precipitation for the week with 1.54 inches of moisture. Most other stations reported receiving none to 1.26 inches of precipitation. High temperatures ranged from the upper 80s to lower 100s, with the State-wide high temperature of 101 degrees recorded at Great Falls and Livingston. A majority of stations reported lows in the lower 30s to the upper 50s with the coldest being Wisdom at 28 degrees.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9 days. Topsoil moisture 13% very short, 31% short, 55% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 26% very short, 38% short, 36% adequate, 0% surplus. Dry bean setting pods 92%, 95% 2012, 89% average. Dry bean condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 11% fair, 66% good and 19% excellent. Alfalfa condition 4% very poor, 12% poor, 30% fair, 47% good, and 7% excellent. Alfalfa third cutting 59%, 93% 2012, 69% average. Stockwater supplies rated 7% very short, 14% short, 78% adequate, 1% surplus. For the week ending August 18, 2013, most of the State saw another week of cooler than normal temperatures. Reporters indicated that, in many areas, warmer temperatures are needed in order to advance crop maturity.

NEVADA: Hot, dry summer weather continued through the week with sparse afternoon thunderstorms. Temperatures rose a couple of degrees from the previous week. Lake Tahoe and Tonopah had record tying high temperatures on Sunday at 87 and 100 degrees, respectively. Winnemucca recorded the low temperature of the week, 43 degrees. Las Vegas received 0.16 inch of rain on Sunday, but little other precipitation was recorded. Smoky skies were common as nearby California fires continued to burn large areas. Lightning ignited several fires in northeastern Nevada. Stream flows were very low except where supported by reservoir releases. Reservoir storage was well below normal. Drought conditions rate severe to extreme across most of the State. Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Another week of hot, dry weather allowed harvests to progress and promoted crop maturity. Water shortages got no relief. Alfalfa condition varied widely but rated mostly good. Alfalfa third cutting was in full swing in the north. Southern Nevada alfalfa growers were in their fifth cutting of alfalfa. Second cutting of other types of irrigated hay was nearly complete. Fall seeded grains rated generally fair to good and grain harvest was gaining momentum. Corn fields were in mostly good condition and corn was entering the dent stage of development. Corn silage harvest is nearing, as is the mint harvest. Onion conditions rated mostly good and digging was getting underway. Garlic harvest was very near complete. The warm weather was conducive to potato growth and potato fields were in mostly good to excellent condition. Livestock movement among higher ranges continued. Many ranchers were forced to haul water to grazing stock. Main farm and ranch activities included hay harvest, grain harvest and onion harvest. Irrigation, cultivation of row crops, livestock tending, weed and insect control were ongoing.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 7% short, 81% adequate, 12% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 3% short, 81% adequate, 15% surplus. Maine Barley 10% harvested, 55% 2012, 25% avg, condition 6% poor, 23% fair, 57% good, 14% excellent. Maine Oats <5% harvested, 20% 2012, 10% avg, condition 19% fair, 52% good, 29% excellent. Maine Potatoes <5% harvested, <5% 2012, <5% avg, condition 5% fair, 39% good, 56% excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes 15% harvested, 15% 2012, 15% avg, condition 15% fair, 85% good. Rhode Island Potatoes 5% harvested, 15% 2012, 15% avg, condition 100% good. Field Corn condition 7% very poor, 10% poor, 16% fair, 60% good, 7% excellent. Sweet Corn 55% harvested, 50% 2012, 55% avg, condition 4% poor, 26% fair, 68% good, 2% excellent. Broadleaf Tobacco 35% harvested, 55% 2012, 45% avg, condition 4% very poor, 16% poor, 27% fair, 53% good. Shade Tobacco 60% harvested, 85% 2012, 70% avg, condition 23% fair, 77% good. First Crop Hay 95% harvested, 99% 2012, 95% avg. Second Crop Hay 60% harvested, 80% 2012, 70% avg. Third Crop Hay 10% harvested, 20% 2012, 15% avg, condition 15% fair, 80% good, 5% excellent. Apples <5% harvested, 10% 2012, 5% avg, fruit size 1% below avg, 80% avg, 19% above avg, condition 1% poor, 30% fair, 57% good, 12% excellent. Peaches 45% harvested, 45% 2012, 55% avg, fruit size 1% below avg, 96% avg, 3% above avg, condition 24% fair, 75% good, 1% excellent. Pears 5% harvested, 10% 2012, 5% avg, fruit size 99% avg, 1% above avg, condition 37% fair, 63% good. Highbush blueberries 80% harvested, 85% 2012, 80% avg. Maine Wild Blueberry 60% harvested, 55% 2012, 60% avg, fruit size 40% avg, 60% above avg, condition 10% fair, 60% good, 30% excellent. Massachusetts Cranberries fruit set 90% avg, 10% above avg, fruit size 90% avg, 10% above avg, condition 2% fair, 88% good, 10% excellent. The week was generally cool with daytime temperatures failing to reach the 80s throughout a large portion of New England. Average temperatures across the six States ranged from 3 to 5 degrees below normal. Precipitation averages across the six States ranged from 0.15 to 0.35 inches with the highest local precipitation total at 2.08 inches. Field activities included hay and haylage harvesting, cultivating, fertilizing, and spraying. Growers harvested a wide variety of vegetables including beans, beets, cabbage, cucumbers, greens, onions, peas, peppers, pumpkins, radishes, summer squash, sweet corn, tomatoes, and zucchini. Fruit growers continued mowing orchard floors, monitoring for pests, and spraying as needed. Fruit crops harvested included apples, peaches, pears, plums, blackberries, raspberries, and blueberries.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil moisture 7% short, 80% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 86% adequate, 13% surplus. Temperatures reached low to mid 80s. Central and southern regions received much more rain than previous week, while northern region received a little less rain than previous week. Corn, soybeans, cucumbers, peppers, and eggplant in mostly good condition. Third cutting of alfalfa and other hay underway. Second and third vegetable plantings in Warren County. Two days of major rainfall saturated ground in Salem County, but silage chopping beginning. Vegetable growers continue to battle weeds and fungal diseases. Scattered heavy thunderstorms hindered field work in Monmouth County, including spraying of crops, and insect problems increasing in county's sweet corn and tomatoes.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 25% very short, 43% short and 32% adequate. Wind damage 11% light and 3% moderate; 44% cotton damaged and 40% sorghum. No hail damage reported. Alfalfa 2% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, 65% good and 5% excellent; 86% third cutting complete; 65% fourth cutting complete; 11% fifth cutting complete. Cotton 1% very poor, 12% poor, 31% fair, 25% good and 31% excellent; 90% squared; 82% setting bolls; 11% bolls opening. Corn 2% poor, 35% fair, 38% good and 25% excellent; 83% silked; 23% dough; 14% dent; 7% Silage harvested. Peanut 1% very poor, 8% poor, 76% fair and 15% good; 54% pegging. Chile 1% poor, 31% fair and 68% good; 19% harvested green. Onions 97% harvested. Pecans 1% poor, 12% fair, 45% good and 42% excellent. Cattle condition 4% very poor, 13% poor, 56% fair, 25% good, 2% excellent. Sheep condition 26% very poor, 19% poor, 29% fair and 26% good. Monsoonal moisture kept the rain around for much of State as high pressure lingered along the New Mexico, Arizona border. Maximum precipitation amounts were in Gran Quivira with 1.67 inches, Animas with 0.85 of an inch, Socorro with 0.84 inches of inch, Carrizozo/Tatum with 0.81 of an inch and Clovis with 0.42 of an inch.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Soil moisture 3% short, 86% adequate, 11% surplus. Oats for grain 69% harvested, 76% in 2012, 66% average. Oats 5% poor, 20% fair, 66% good, 9% excellent. Winter wheat 100% harvested, 100% in 2012, 96% average. Hay crops 7% poor, 25% fair, 55% good, 13% excellent. Soybeans 3% poor, 20% fair, 53% good, 24% excellent. Potatoes 22% harvested, 49% in 2012, 29% average. Sweet corn 44% harvested, 43% in 2012, 46% average. Sweet corn 8% poor, 16% fair, 57% good, 19% excellent. Onions 13% harvested, 34% in 2012, 39% average. Onions 12% poor, 6% fair, 33% good, 49% excellent. Snap beans 33% harvested, 48% in 2012, 43% average. Snap beans 7% poor, 34% fair, 52% good, 7% excellent. Cabbage 26% harvested, 49% in 2012, 47% average. Cabbage 24% poor, 31% fair, 24% good, 21% excellent. Apples 20% harvested, 7% in 2012, 16% average. Apples 1% poor, 18% fair, 55% good, 26% excellent. Grapes 1% fair, 55% good, 44% excellent. Peaches 47% harvested, 63% in 2012, 63% average. Peaches 2% poor, 5% fair, 84% good, 9% excellent. Pears 41% harvested, 22% in 2012, 39% average. Pears 3% poor, 34% fair, 60% good, 3% excellent. Rainfall for the State ranged from 0.08 to 1.61 inches. Temperatures ranged from a low of 42 to a high of 82.

NORTH CAROLINA: There were 4.4 days suitable for field work for the week ending August 18th, compared to 5.3 days for the week ending August 11th. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 7% short, 61% adequate and 32% surplus. Average temperatures for the week ranged from 1 to 6 degrees below normal. The cooler temperatures were unexpected for the month of August. Once again the State received wide coverage of precipitation with some areas receiving over 4 inches of rain this week. The wet conditions again caused delays for farmers. Some areas are reporting small grains and the 2nd cuttings of hay will not complete harvest due to the wet conditions and unable to get into the fields. Corn and soybeans have progressed but continue to be lower than last year and the 5-year averages. Flue-cured and burley tobacco are in line with previous year's progress estimates, but this is more from trying to harvest as quick as possible before the tobacco deteriorates further due to the wet conditions.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork were 6.6. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 38% short, 48% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 34% short, 55% adequate, 6% surplus. Durum wheat turning color 75%, 99% 2012, 75% average. Durum wheat ripe 21%. Durum wheat harvested 2%, 57% 2012, 20% average. Durum Wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 25% fair, 65% good, and 9% excellent. Canola turning color 70%, 100% 2012, 87% average. Canola condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 64% good, and 11% excellent. Flaxseed turning color 53%, 96% 2012, 71% average. Flaxseed condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 32% fair, 56% good, and 8% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 0% very poor, 9% poor, 30% fair, 54% good, and 7% excellent. Potatoes rows filled 91%, 100% 2012, 97% average. Potatoes condition 5% very poor, 11% poor, 46% fair, 35% good, and 3% excellent. Dry Edible Peas mature 91%, 100% 2012, 95% average. Dry Edible Peas harvested 30%, 93% 2012, 56% average. Dry Edible Peas condition 0% very poor, 7% poor, 23% fair, 59% good, and 11% excellent. Dry Edible Beans blooming 97%, 100% 2012, 100% average. Dry Edible Beans setting pods 79%, 100% 2012, 95% average. Dry Edible Beans condition 3% very poor, 7% poor, 42% fair, 44% good, and 4% excellent. Lentils harvested 9%, 89% 2012, 47% average. Sunflower blooming 71%, 99% 2012, 86% average. Sunflower condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 20% fair, 57% good, and 20% excellent. 2nd cuttings of alfalfa hay 77% complete. Alfalfa hay condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 17% fair, 54% good, and 25% excellent. Stock water supplies 0% very short, 7% short, 80% adequate, and 13% surplus. Very little to no precipitation was received in most areas of the State last week. However, heavy morning dews caused by cool temperatures slowed small grain harvest in some areas. Average temperatures were slightly above normal in the northwest part of the State while the remainder of the State averaged 2 to 4 degrees below normal.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 1% very short, 13% short, 73% adequate, 13% surplus. Subsoil 3% very short, 8% short, 76% adequate, 13% surplus. All hay 3% very poor, 8% poor, 25% fair, 53% good, 11% excellent. Second cutting hay 84%, 0% 2012, 0% avg. Third cutting hay 32%, 0% 2012, 0% avg. Cool temperatures and clear skies throughout most of the State allowed hay and oat harvest to continue at a steady pace this week. Although a few areas received a modest rain shower, overall dry conditions were the norm. Corn and soybeans continue to look good, although some worry the recent weather conditions have favored the plant stalk and leaf growth over grain fill. Most agree that warmer temperatures and some additional rain would help the crop along. Livestock are doing well, as the cooler morning and nighttime temperatures have been easing the normal summer stress.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.2. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 20% short, 65% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 14% very short, 29% short, 56% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn condition 2% poor, 15% fair, 65% good, 18% excellent; dough 82% this week, 62% last week, 96% last year, 93% average; dent 48% this week, 36% last week, 78% last year, 63% average; mature 21% this week, 14% last week, 56% last year, 37% average. Soybeans condition 1% poor, 30% fair, 57% good, 12% excellent; blooming 62% this week, 51% last week, 78% last year, 80% average; setting pods 31% this week, 9% last week, 44% last year, 49% average. Alfalfa hay condition 4% very poor, 8% poor, 27% fair, 52% good, 9% excellent; 3rd cutting 83% this week, 71% last week, 89% last year, 81% average; 4th cutting 16% this week, 8% last week, 22% last year, 35% average. Other hay condition 4% very poor, 7% poor, 33% fair, 49% good, 7% excellent; 2nd cutting 48% this week, 47% last week, 53% last year, 37% average. Watermelons harvested 81% this week, 74% last week, 84% last year, 85% average. Livestock condition 3% poor, 23% fair, 62% good, 12% excellent. The State averaged 1.14 inches of rain over the past week. The August 13th Drought Monitor showed improvements from a wetter than normal summer. Only 23 percent of the State was in severe to exceptional drought, down from 32 percent a week prior, and 100 percent of the State a year ago. Parts of the Panhandle and southwestern Oklahoma remain the hardest hit by the drought, but did receive relief this past week as 2.31 inches of rain was measured in Goodwell and almost two inches fell in Grandfield. Pastures continued to green-up and hay conditions improved slightly. Temperatures continued to be cooler than normal for August.

OREGON: Days suitable for field work 6.8 days. Subsoil Moisture 25% Very Short, 57% Short, 18% Adequate, 0% Surplus. Topsoil Moisture 35% Very Short, 50% Short, 15% Adequate, 0% Surplus. Alfalfa Hay 2nd Cutting 89%, 85% 2012, 92% avg. Alfalfa Hay 3rd cutting 22%, 21% 2012, 30% avg. Barley Harvested 74%, 67% 2012, 74% avg. Weather Almost the entire State experienced below average precipitation and above average temperatures. Only the South Central part of the State experienced average temperatures. The high temperatures for the State ranged from the high-90's and low-100's in the North Central, North East, and Southern parts of the State to the low-70's in the coastal areas. The low temperatures for the State ranged from the high-30's in South Central Oregon to the high 50's in Willamette Valley, South East Oregon, and South West Oregon. Most regions of the State are still behind the yearly average for moisture. Field Crops Small grain harvest was winding down. Lane County's mint harvest was winding down with some farmers reporting average to below average yields to the extension service. Grain and peppermint yields were in full swing in Eastern Oregon. Most of the second cutting of Alfalfa has been baled in Baker and Union county. Thunderstorms and precipitation slowed harvest in Wallowa County during the week. Hail in Sherman County may have damaged some grain crops but no crop damage had been reported to extension educator yet. Potato harvest preparations were beginning with vines being killed in Klamath County. Dry conditions continued to be a major concern for fall planted crops. Some harvests were still ahead of normal due to mostly favorable harvest conditions and drought stressed crops maturing earlier than normal. Fruits and Nuts In Coos County cranberry crops appear good at this stage, and other tree fruits were maturing nicely. In Columbia County there is a high Spotted Wing Drosophila (SWD) infestation for small fruits. In Douglas County orchards had heavy fruit this year and required heavy thinning. Operations that did not thin enough have seen heavy fruit drop as trees were under some stress from heat, drought, and the large crops. Wine grape vineyards continued to look good as we moved into veraison when bunches start to color. Wine grapes look to be about two weeks ahead of their normal maturation pace. Apples and pears are about 10-14 days ahead of the normal ripening pace. In Yamhill County wine grapes looked good. The crop will be ahead of the normal schedule by about two weeks. Farmers' markets had lots of melons. A few berries can still be found. Apples and prunes were becoming more available. Peach harvest continued in Yamhill County. Some plum varieties were also being harvested. In Washington County blueberries were being harvested by machine. Everbearing strawberries continued to produce. Peaches and apples were being harvested. In Lane County Orchard maintenance continued for filberts. Weed control and irrigation was taking place on some orchards. Nurseries and Greenhouses Nurseries and Greenhouses continued to irrigate. Nurseries and greenhouse cover crops were doing well. Vegetables Processing vegetable harvests were moving along in Lane County. Sweet corn harvest has started for cannery processing in Washington County. Green Bean harvest continued in Yamhill. Livestock, Range and Pasture In Coos County rainfall helped improve pasture conditions. Irrigation continued on pastures where available. In Washington County pastures showed stress from a lack of rain. In Eastern Oregon range conditions continued to be very dry.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6. Soil moisture; 1% very short, 15% short, 77% adequate and 7% surplus. Barley planted; 7% this week, 4% last week, 0% last year, and 1% average. Tobacco harvested; 21% this week, 10% last week, 22% last year, and 20% average. Potatoes harvested; 16% this week, 9% last week, 37% last year, and 19% average. Alfalfa third cutting; 77% this week, 63% last week, 85% last year, and 81% average. Alfalfa fourth cutting; 14% this week, 2% last week, 20% last year, and 14% average. Timothy/Clover second cutting; 85% this week, 80% last week, 90% last year, and 84% average. Peaches harvested; 79% this week, 76% last week, and 95% last year, and 75% average. Apples harvested; 33% this week, 28% last week, and 42% last year, and 30% average. Soybean conditions; 0% very poor, 1% poor, 13% fair, 55% good, 31% excellent. Quality of Hay made is; 2% very poor, 2% poor, 18% fair, 56% good and 22% excellent. Apples conditions; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 9% fair, 52% good and 39% excellent. Field activities for the week included cutting alfalfa, timothy and other forage; harvesting oats, tobacco, potatoes, peaches and apples, planting barley, side dressing fields with nitrogen and applying other fertilizer, mowing pastures, spraying herbicides and pesticides.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Soil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 53% adequate, 46% surplus. Corn 0% very poor, 1% poor, 18% fair, 68% good, 13% excellent. Soybeans 0% very poor, 2% poor, 29% fair, 68% good, 1% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 18% fair, 76% good, 5% excellent. Corn doughed 99%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Corn matured 82%, 96% 2012, 90% avg. Corn harvested 18%, 38% 2012, 25% avg. Soybeans bloomed 69%, 74% 2012, 86% avg. Soybeans pods set 18%, 37% 2012, 51% avg. Tobacco topped 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Tobacco harvested 63%, 72% 2012, 70% avg. Tobacco stalks destroyed 8%, 30% 2012, 24% avg. Hay other hay 98%, 97% 2012, 96% avg. Peaches harvested 93%, 98% 2012, 89% avg. Snap beans, fresh harvested 98%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Cucumbers, fresh harvested 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Watermelons harvested 98%, 99% 2012, 98% avg. Cantaloupes harvested 96%, 100% 2012, 97% avg. Most of this past week's field work occurred during the first few days, before the bottom fell out of the sky again. Heavy rains late in the week made it impossible for work to continue. Record breaking cool temperatures have also slowed crop development. Corn harvest continued, but at a much slower pace. Tobacco was ripening rapidly, but the weather and available barn space has made the situation difficult. The State average temperature for the seven-day period was five degrees below the long-term average. The State average rainfall for the week was 2.4 inches.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 23% short, 64% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 13% very short, 26% short, 57% adequate, 4% surplus. Barley ripe 90%, 100% 2012, 94% average. Sunflower blooming 70%, 100% 2012, 79% average. Sunflower ray flowers dry 1%, 10% 2012, 7% average. Sunflower condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 29% fair, 59% good, 6% excellent. 2nd cutting of alfalfa 94% complete, 100% 2012, 91% average. 3rd cutting of alfalfa 29% complete, 60% 2012, 34% average. Alfalfa hay condition 0% very poor, 5% poor, 33% fair, 50% good, 12% excellent. Stock water supplies 2% very short, 17% short, 75% adequate, 6% surplus. Below normal temperatures continued across most of the State. Rainfall occurred in the south western part of South Dakota.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable 4. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 75% adequate, 24% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% short, 79% adequate, 24% surplus. Tobacco 70% topped, 83% 2012, 75% avg. Tobacco producers began harvest. Wet conditions proved favorable for row crops, with corn, cotton and soybeans rated in good-to-excellent condition. Hot dry weather would be welcome to dry down the corn crop and provide heat units for cotton. Problems with insects, weeds and fungus were noted, and farmers applied pesticides when needed. Other farm activities included cutting hay, harvesting silage and topping tobacco.

TEXAS: Most areas of the State received rain last week, while areas of the Plains and the Upper Coast received 2 inches or more. Temperatures across the Panhandle and in the Trans-Pecos were cooler than average with several days not breaking 90 degrees. Some hail damage was reported in the Northern Plains from thunderstorms that dropped up to 7 inches of rain in some areas. Small Grains Land preparations continue across the State in advance of fall seedings. A few producers in the Northern High Plains and the Edwards Plateau had begun seeding winter wheat. Row Crops Cotton harvest was active in the Lower Valley and the Coastal Bend. Bolls opened and cotton continued to mature in South Texas and the Upper Coast. Cotton in the Northern and Southern Low Plains was blooming. Sunflowers in the Northern High Plains matured, and some producers began harvesting in the Blacklands. Corn and sorghum harvest was active across the State, with some sorghum being baled. Rice harvest continued in the Upper Coast. Peanuts in South Texas progressed under irrigation but showed some signs of mild disease pressure. Some cotton fields in the Northern High Plains were treated for army worm infestations. Fruit, Vegetable and Specialty Crops Blackberry and blueberry harvest was wrapping up in North East Texas. Pecan irrigation continued in the Edwards Plateau and pecans in the Trans-Pecos matured into the filling stage. Sugarcane irrigation was active in the Lower Valley. Sesame made good progress in South Central Texas. Livestock, Range and Pasture conditions in the Panhandle and the Upper Coast improved after recent rains. Elsewhere, pasture and range conditions declined due to lack of moisture and hot temperatures. In North East Texas, cattle remained in good condition as cattle producers supplemented with hay. Hay harvest was active, and some producers in the Trans-Pecos made another cutting of alfalfa.

UTAH: Days Suitable For Field Work 6.7. Subsoil Moisture 30% very short, 40% short, 30% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation Water Supplies 30% very short, 37% short, 33% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter Wheat harvested 85%, 95% 2012, 78% avg. Spring Wheat harvested 66%, 86% 2012, 55% avg. Spring Wheat, Very Poor 2% very poor, 9% poor, 21% fair, 56% good, 12% excellent. Barley harvested (grain) 73%, 87% 2012, 68% avg. Oats harvested (grain) 45%, 57% 2012, 42% avg. Oats harvested for Hay or Silage 94%, 91% 2012, 92% avg. Corn silked (tasseled) 92%, 96% 2012, 86% avg. Corn dough 22%, 20% 2012, 18% avg. Corn condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 17% fair, 65% good, 18% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 2nd Cutting 97%, 96% 2012, 92% avg. Alfalfa Hay 3rd Cutting 24%, 82% 2012, 31% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 26% fair, 67% good, 5% excellent. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 28% fair, 66% good, 5% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 22% very short, 30% short, 48% adequate, 0% surplus. Apricots harvested 97%, 96% 2012, 96% avg. Peaches harvested 24%. Normal August weather has been in place in Box Elder County with warm temperatures and no moisture. No precipitation has been received in August and very dry, dusty conditions persist. A combination of dry weather and wild fires has complicated grazing options in Cache County. Monsoon rains have improved range conditions and soil moisture in Iron County. Wheat harvest is just about complete in Box Elder County and yields for the most part have been below normal. Dry land producers report that they harvested 15 to 25 bushels per acre. Farmers report normal to a little below normal on their irrigated wheat acreage. Safflower in the county looks surprisingly good. Harvest should begin in the next two weeks as it dries down and ripens. Producers continue to cut and bale alfalfa hay. Most producers are working on the third cutting but there are some who are ready to start on 4th cutting. Corn producers have good to excellent fields of corn this year. Most of the corn is eared out well and is in the dough stage. It looks like the crop is early so harvest for silage could begin around the 1st of September. Onions are beginning to mature. Producers will probably wait for the temperatures to cool some before lifting their onions. Harvest continues with wheat and barley in Cache County. Yields are quite diverse, depending on location and availability of irrigation water. Alfalfa hay and corn continues to grow well when properly irrigated, but water supplies are dwindling quickly. Livestock producers in Box Elder County are facing very dry range conditions on their summer ranges. Fires are still burning on the Utah - Idaho Stateline and have forced the removal of some livestock for the rest of the season. Pasture conditions are poor to very poor. The availability of livestock water is becoming a serious problem as streams, ponds and springs continue to go dry. Livestock producers in Cache County will likely have to remove their animals from summer range earlier than anticipated.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture 1% very

short, 13% short, 70% adequate, 16% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% short, 71% adequate, 19% surplus. Livestock 1% poor, 8% fair, 62% good, 29% excellent. Other hay 10% poor, 23% fair, 54% good, 13% excellent. Alfalfa hay 4% poor, 19% fair, 51% good, 26% excellent. Corn 1% very poor, 2% poor, 9% fair, 49% good, 39% excellent. Corn silked 96%, 99% 2012, 99% 5-yr avg. Corn dough 75%, 89% 2012, 84% 5-yr avg. Corn dent 46%, 61% 2012, 60% 5-yr avg. Corn mature 10%, 21% 2012, 23% 5-yr avg. Corn mature 10%, 21% 2012, 23% 5-yr avg. Corn silage harvested 18%, 59% 2012, 41% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 1% very poor, 2% poor, 16% fair, 59% good, 22% excellent. Soybeans blooming 78%, 84% 2012, 82% 5-yr avg. Soybeans setting pods 50%, 45% 2012, 50% 5-yr avg. Flue cured tobacco 5% poor, 27% fair, 39% good, 29% excellent. Flue cured tobacco harvested 28%, 22% 2012, 26% 5-yr avg. Burley tobacco 1% very poor, 8% poor, 30% fair, 49% good, 12% excellent. Burley tobacco harvested 5%, 5% 2012, 8% 5-yr avg. Dark fire cured tobacco 5% poor, 24% fair, 57% good, 14% excellent. Dark fire cured tobacco harvested 17%, 8% 2012, 27% 5-yr avg. Summer apples harvested 70%, 53% 2012, 60% 5-yr avg. Peaches harvested 79%, 74% 2012, 72% 5-yr avg. Grapes 14% poor, 16% fair, 69% good, 1% excellent. For most of Virginia, it was a cool week; temperatures were about 1 to 4 degrees below normal with the nighttime lows in the 50s. The State experienced scattered showers with most areas receiving ½ to 1 inch of rain. Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.2. The cool and wet weather was favorable for hay growth, but made harvesting difficult. The summer vegetable crop was winding down. Excessive rainfall contributed to a delayed vegetable harvest and missed markets; disease was noticeably higher and more vegetables than normal rotted in the fields. Vegetable growers were making decisions for a fall crop. The majority of soybeans were in good to excellent condition; growers applied fungicides to the crop. Tobacco was slowly maturing. Some growers worried that the frost will damage the tobacco before the harvest can be completed. Other farming activities for the week included planning out small grain crops, attending Ag meetings, and preparing for the corn for grain harvest.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 41% short, 51% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 41% short, 53% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation water supply 1% very short, 2% short, 97% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay and Roughage 3% very short, 12% short, 75% adequate and 10% surplus. Potatoes 0% very poor, 0% poor, 5% fair, 81% good, 14% excellent. Field Corn 0% very poor, 0% poor, 37% fair, 57% good, 6% excellent. Dry Edible Beans 1% very poor, 5% poor, 16% fair, 78% good, 0% excellent. Potatoes Harvested 24%, 23% last year, 29% five year average. Field Corn Silked 95%, 78% last year, 81% five-year average. Field Corn Doughed 20%, 22% last year, 19% five-year average. Field Corn Dented 4%, 4% last year, 5% five year averages. Dry Edible Peas Harvested 63%, 46% last year, 62% five-year average. Dry Edible Beans Harvested 10%, 9% last year, 8% five-year average. Alfalfa Third Cutting 40%, 34% last year, 40% five-year average. Winter wheat harvest was wrapping up in Whitman and Lincoln County while Adams and Walla Walla Counties were 100 percent complete. Spring wheat and barley harvest was in full swing in both Whitman and Lincoln County. Dry edible bean harvest was underway in Walla Walla and Benton County. In Franklin County, potatoes, and winter and spring wheat were harvested and third cutting of alfalfa continued. In Chelan County, hail caused some damage in various areas of the northern half of the Washington tree fruit production region. Strong thunderstorms brought the hail and strong winds that blew fruit off of trees in some localities, especially in the region north of Wenatchee. Bartlett pear harvest was well underway. In Thurston County, raspberry harvest was complete while blueberry harvest peaked with growers reporting a season of excellent yields. Christmas tree growers continued shearing Douglas and Grand fir and reported increased numbers of buyers tagging trees for this year's harvest.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork was 4. Topsoil moisture was 2% short, 84% adequate, and 14% surplus compared to 5% very short, 32% short, and 63% adequate last year. Corn conditions were 18% fair, 74% good, and 8% excellent. Corn was 90% silked, 94% in 2012, 5-year avg. not available. Corn was 42% doughing, 69% in 2012, and 58% 5-year avg. Corn was 2% dented, 27% in 2012, and 15% 5-year avg. Soybean conditions were 27% fair and 73% good. Soybeans were 93% blooming, 86% in 2012, 5-year avg. not available. Soybeans were 67% setting pods, 69% in 2012, and 78% 5-year avg. Hay conditions were 5% poor, 30% fair, 61% good, and 4% excellent. Hay second cutting was 35%, 50% in 2012, and 58% 5-year avg. Apple conditions were 2% poor, 44% fair, 51% good, and 3% excellent. Peach conditions were 2% poor, 32% fair, 64% good, and 2% excellent. Peaches were 52% harvested, 60% in 2012, and 64% 5-year avg. Cattle and calves were 1% poor, 18% fair, 77% good, and 4% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 1% poor, 11% fair, 86% good, and 2% excellent. Farming activities included attending the State Fair, which ended on Saturday, harvesting peaches and making hay. Due to the recent damp weather conditions, weeds are flourishing and farmers have noticed leaf diseases on garden crops.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 18% very short, 41% short, 40% adequate, and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 43% short, 48% adequate, and 1% surplus. Second cutting hay 97%, 100% 2012, 99% avg. Third cutting hay 49%, 92% 2012, 61% avg. After a fourth week of below average temperatures and very little precipitation, reporters across the State commented that crops were in need of rain. On average, soil moistures were 59 percent short to very short this week compared to 44 percent last week and 62 percent on August 18, 2012. Corn and soybeans were both reportedly showing stress from lack of moisture, especially in the northern half of the State. A few reporters in north central Wisconsin noted spotty frost mid week. Late planted crops reportedly continued to lag behind normal development; heat is still needed for these acres to pollinate successfully. Reporters commented that the cool, dry conditions were also impacting pasture and third crop hay quality. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures last week were 4 to 5 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 74 to 80 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 50 to 58 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.01 inches in Green Bay to 1.15 inches in Milwaukee.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 6.7. Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 37% short, 46% adequate, 0% surplus. Barley condition 7% very poor, 2% poor, 26% fair, 53% good, 12% excellent; turning color 88%, 98% 2012, 91% avg., mature 77%, 88% 2012, 76% avg., harvested 56%, 81% 2012, 58% avg. Oats condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 30% fair, 60% good, 5% excellent; headed 93%, 100% 2012, 99% avg; turning color 75%, 96% 2012, 88% avg., mature 48%, 80% 2012, 67% avg.; harvested 32%, 59% 2012, 39% avg. Spring wheat condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 28% fair, 69% good; turning color 93%, 100% 2012, 91% avg; mature 81%, 97% 2012, 72% avg.; harvested 50%, 86% 2012, 41% avg. Winter Wheat harvested 86%, 100% 2012, 94% avg. Corn condition 6% poor, 24% fair, 51% good, 19% excellent; tasseled 96%, 99% 2012, 96% avg; silked 79%, 93% 2012, 76% avg.; in milk 19%, 47% 2012; 31% avg. Dry beans condition 2% poor, 17% fair, 64% good, 17% excellent; bloom 88%, 97% 2012, 91% avg.; setting pods 65%, 85% 2012, 72% avg.; leaves turning color 11%; 27% 2012, 19% avg. Sugar beets condition 1% poor, 35% fair, 49% good, 15% excellent. Alfalfa condition 3% poor, 24% fair, 65% good, 8% excellent; second cutting 61%, 82% 2012, 61% avg.; third cutting 2%, 3% 2012, 3% avg. Other hay harvested 84%, 83% 2012, 80% avg. Crop insect infestation 60% none, 28% light, 12% moderate. Livestock condition 3% poor, 18% fair, 76% good, 3% excellent. Irrigation water supplies 21% very short, 28% short, 51% adequate. Average temperatures range from 58 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 74 degrees at Greybull. Temperatures were above normal at most locations. Shirley Basin saw temperatures 10 degrees above normal, Old Fort Laramie experienced temperatures 4 degrees below normal. Newcastle received the most precipitation at 0.57 inch, followed by Buford at 0.39 inch, Chugwater at 0.32 inch and Cheyenne at 0.30 inch. Gillette, Sundance and Newcastle are the only stations reporting above normal precipitation for the year. High temperatures ranged from 82 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 100 degrees at Greybull and Worland. Low temperatures ranged from 35 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 54 degrees at Cody and Buffalo-Johnson. Twenty-two out of the 33 reporting stations reported some precipitation, with the most bring 0.57 inch in Newcastle. Uinta County reported very little rainfall last week. Livestock gathered from the desert are in poor condition. Many farms are out of irrigation water. Late summer growing conditions persist in Converse County.

International Weather and Crop Summary

August 11-17, 2013

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Following last week's excessive heat, more seasonable temperatures returned to eastern Europe.

WESTERN FSU: Hot, mostly dry weather in eastern Ukraine and southern Russia hastened small grain maturation and harvesting but increased stress on immature summer crops.

EASTERN FSU: Warm, showery weather continued to benefit spring grains, maintaining good to excellent crop prospects in most areas.

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

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon showers continued to be widespread, with locally heavy rain renewing concerns for excessive wetness in central and western farming areas.

EASTERN ASIA: Typhoon Utor made landfall in southern China with damaging winds and flooding rainfall.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Typhoon Utor crossed the northern Philippines, causing localized damage to rice and corn.

AUSTRALIA: Showers boosted local moisture supplies in east-central Australia, but more rain is needed to ease short-term dryness.

ARGENTINA: Dry, albeit cool, weather aided the final stages of autumn fieldwork.

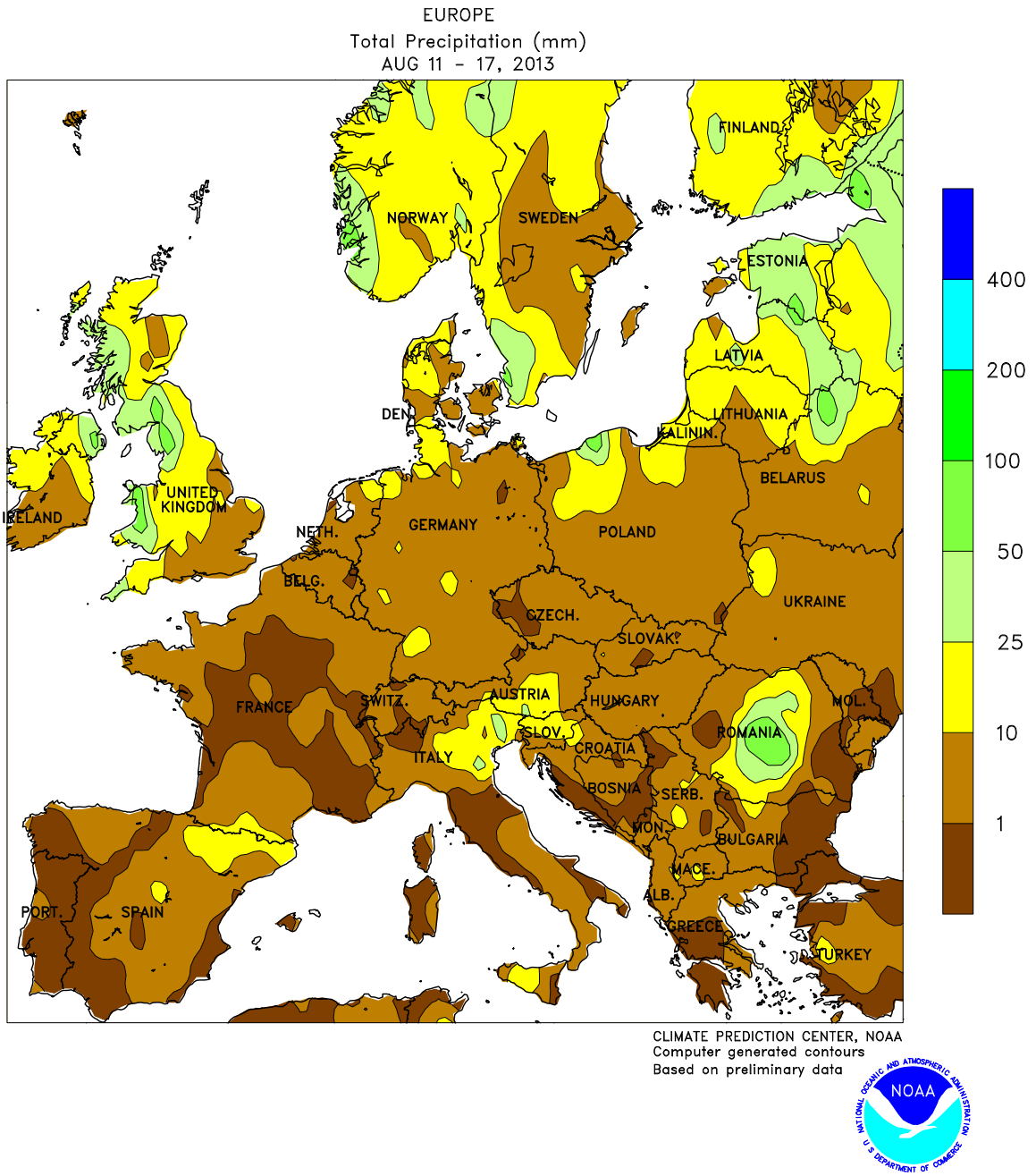
BRAZIL: Dry weather supported harvesting of sugarcane and coffee in the main southeastern production areas.

MEXICO: Beneficial rain continued across the southern plateau corn belt.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Warmer weather favored growth of filling to maturing spring grains and oilseeds.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Unseasonably cool weather maintained generally slow rates of summer crop growth.

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



EUROPE

Soaking rains (10-50 mm) throughout much of the United Kingdom hampered fieldwork, but mostly sunny skies and warm weather in southeastern England and France favored small grain maturation and harvesting and benefited reproductive to filling summer crops. Elsewhere in northern Europe, scattered showers (5-25 mm) in the Benelux countries, Germany, and Poland further benefited immature spring grains and summer crops, while areas of drier weather enabled fieldwork to progress locally. Following last week's excessive heat, more seasonable temperatures returned to the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Hungary, but above-normal temperatures persisted in the Balkans, Romania, and Bulgaria. Some showers (1-10 mm, locally more) fell across this region as well, but the showers were widely scattered, limiting the benefit to immature corn and other summer crops. Farther west, widespread showers (5-25 mm, locally near 50 mm) and seasonably warm weather overspread the Po River Valley in Italy, providing some relief from the previous week's excessive heat. Temperatures in southeastern Europe averaged 1 to 3°C above normal, with daily maximum temperatures ranging from the upper 20s to middle 30s degree C. Elsewhere in Europe, temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal (up to 2°C below normal).

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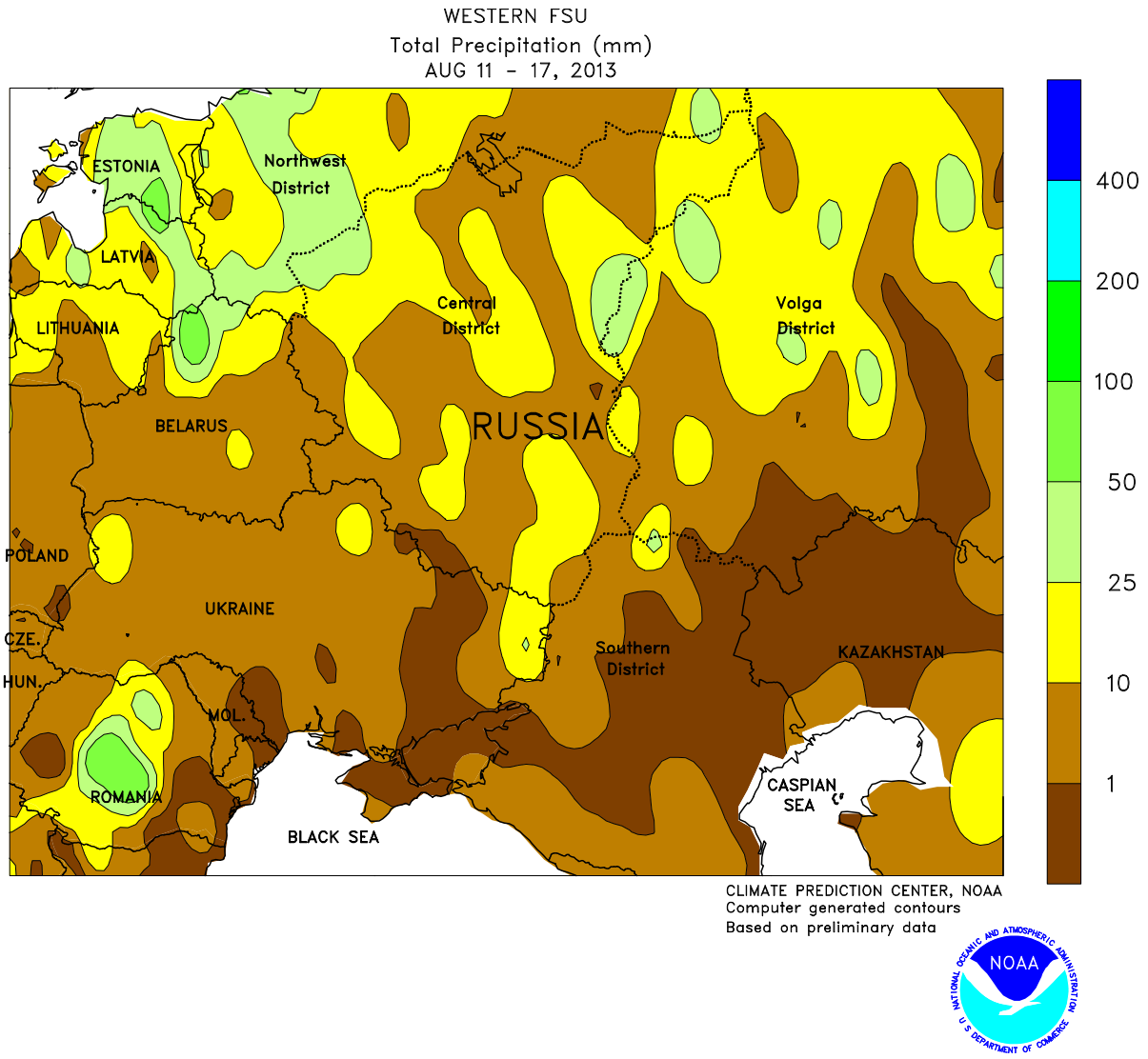

WESTERN FSU

Scattered showers (5-25 mm or more) and seasonably warm weather in the Baltics, Belarus, western Ukraine, and the western Central District in Russia continued to benefit immature spring grains and summer crops. Elsewhere, hot, mostly dry weather in eastern Ukraine, the Southern District in Russia, and southern and eastern portions of the Volga District in Russia hastened crop development and amplified evaporative losses, aiding small grain maturation and harvesting but increasing stress on immature summer crops. Temperatures in these latter regions averaged 3 to 6°C above normal, with daily maximum temperatures routinely in the lower to middle 30s degrees C.

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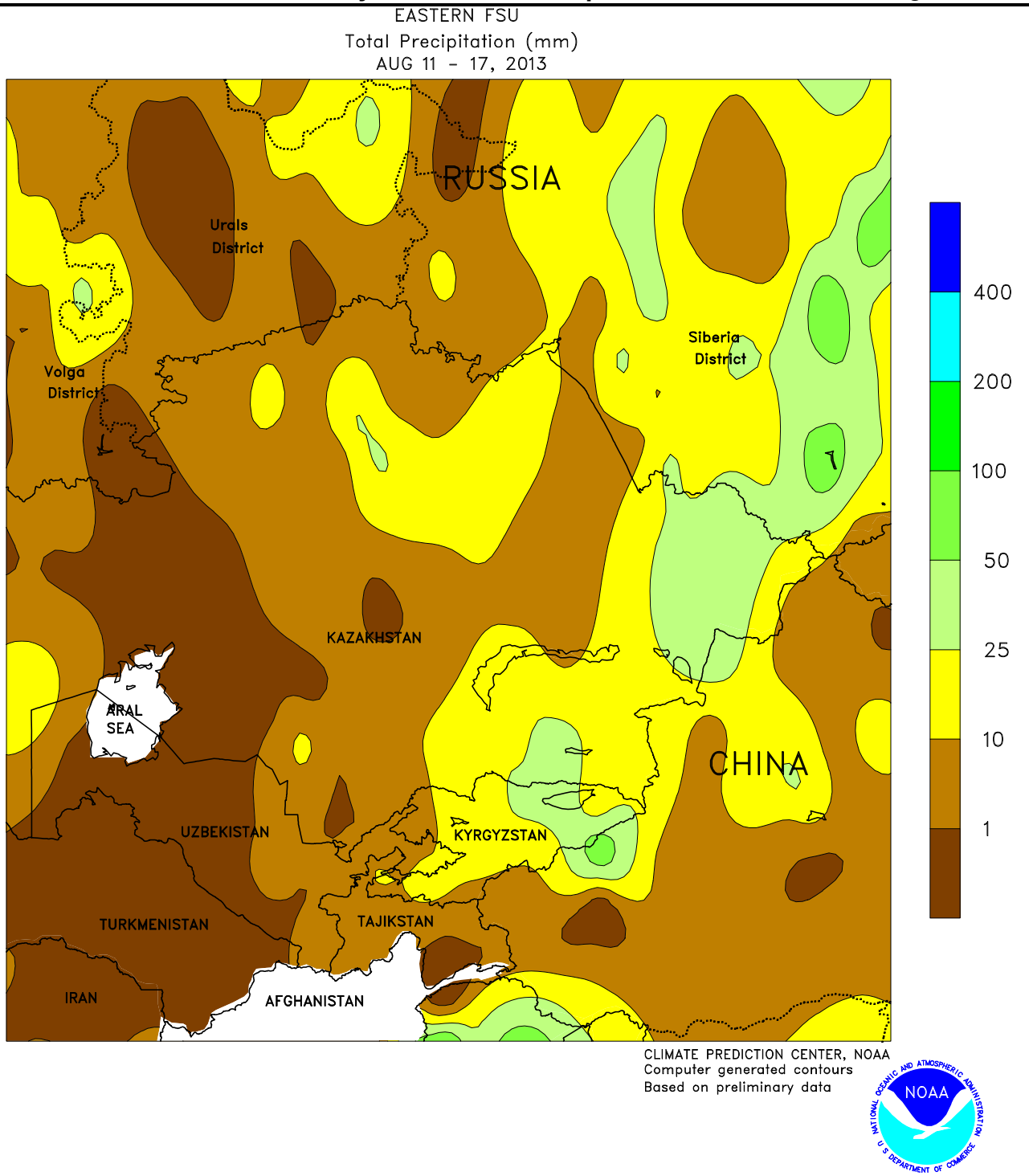

EASTERN FSU

Warm, showery weather (5-25 mm or more) in northern Kazakhstan and the Siberia District in Russia continued to benefit reproductive to filling spring grains, maintaining good to excellent crop prospects. More widely scattered showers (1-10 mm or more) fell across the Urals District in Russia, locally benefiting filling spring wheat. Temperatures in eastern Russia and northern Kazakhstan averaged within 1°C of normal, with maximum temperatures generally in the 20s degrees C. Farther south, unseasonable showers persisted in Kyrgyzstan and expanded into neighboring portions of Tajikistan, further increasing moisture supplies for irrigated cotton. Elsewhere in the region, mostly dry, albeit somewhat cooler-than-normal, weather maintained irrigation requirements for cotton.

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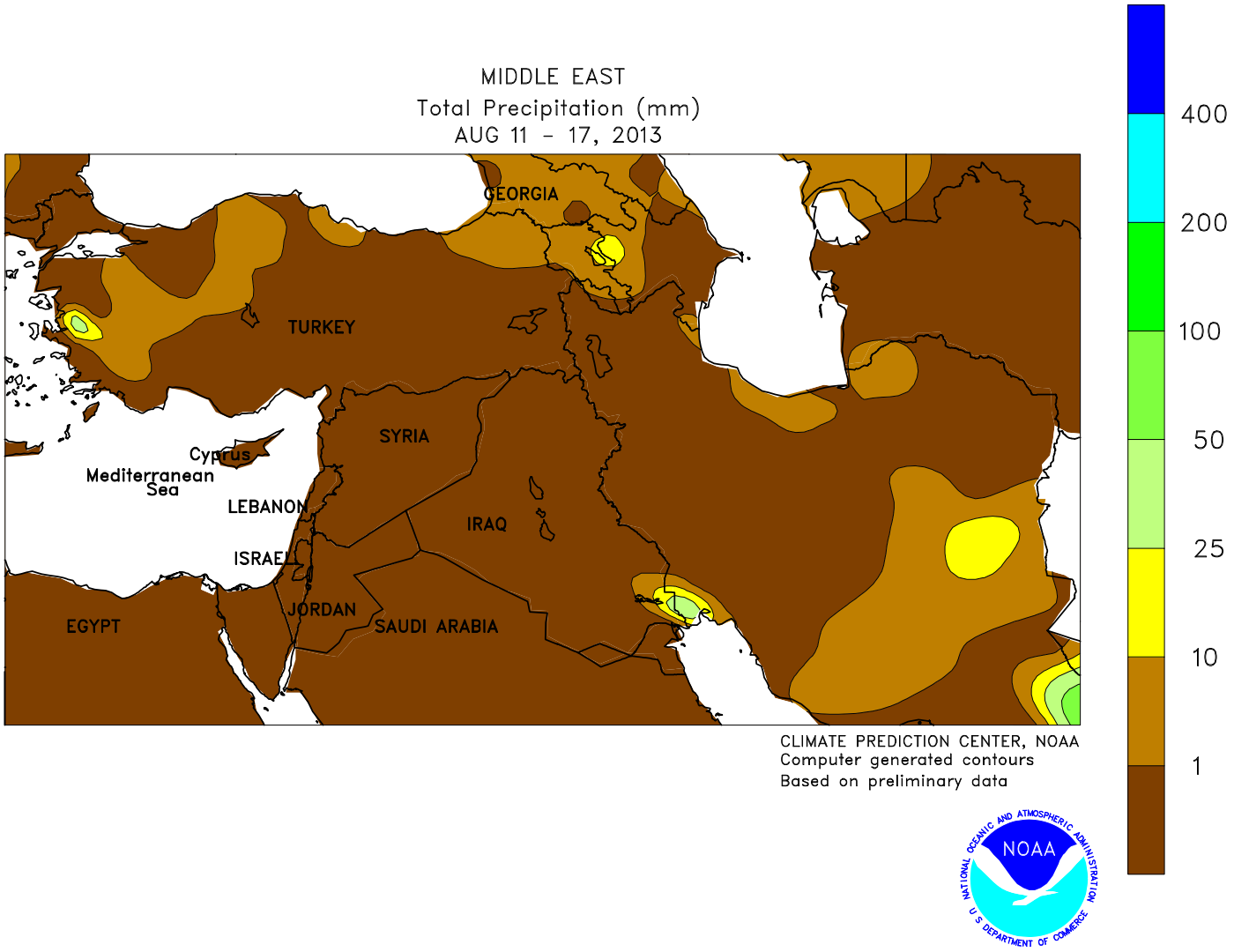

MIDDLE EAST

Seasonably dry weather continued to dominate much of the region, promoting summer crop maturation and harvesting. Unseasonable showers (locally in excess of 10 mm) lingered in southern Iran but amounts were generally lower than those recorded last week. Weekly temperatures averaging up to 2°C above normal fostered maturation and drydown of crops in western and central portions of the region. Somewhat cooler conditions prevailed in Iran (weekly temperatures averaging up to 2°C below normal), though daytime highs still reached the middle and upper 30s (degrees C), promoting development of irrigated summer crops.

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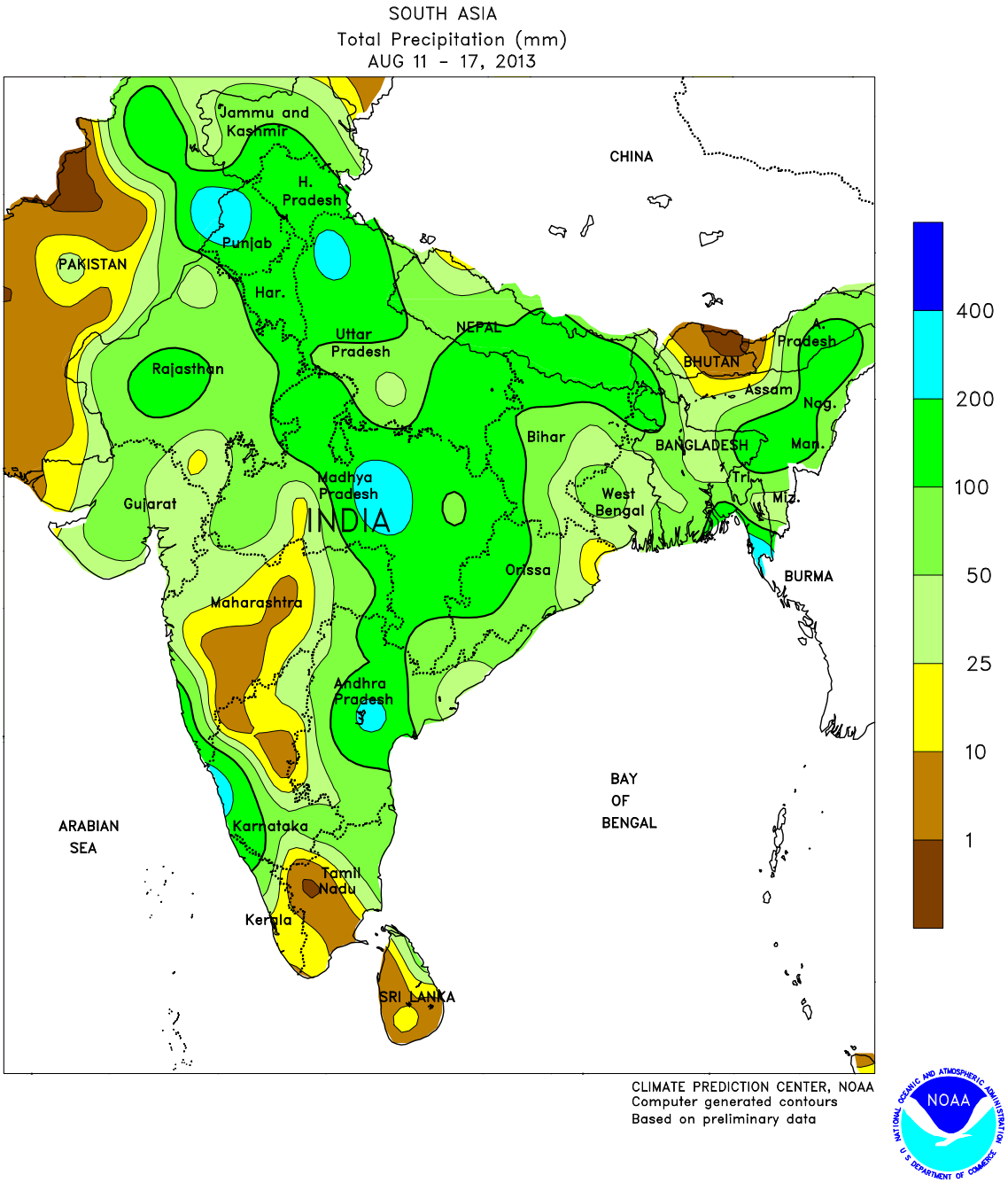

SOUTH ASIA

Highly variable monsoon rainfall maintained adequate to locally excessive levels of moisture for most crops. Showers remained heavy across northern states of India, where 25 to 200 mm of rain provided a significant boost to overall irrigation supplies. The monsoon typically begins withdrawing from northern India in early September. In eastern India, rainfall was somewhat lighter than in previous weeks (25-50 mm) but maintained favorable moisture supplies for rice, although the continuation of sub-standard rainfall in Bihar kept irrigation usage high for rice. Variable rainfall (25-100 mm) prevailed in central and western India, renewing saturated conditions for cotton in sections of Gujarat and Maharashtra as well as soybeans in portions of Madhya Pradesh. In other parts of the region, heavy showers (50-125 mm) over a short duration (1-2 days) raised concerns of river flooding for rice (and to a lesser extent cotton) in the Indus River System of Pakistan, while seasonable rainfall (25-100 mm) in Bangladesh favored aman rice.

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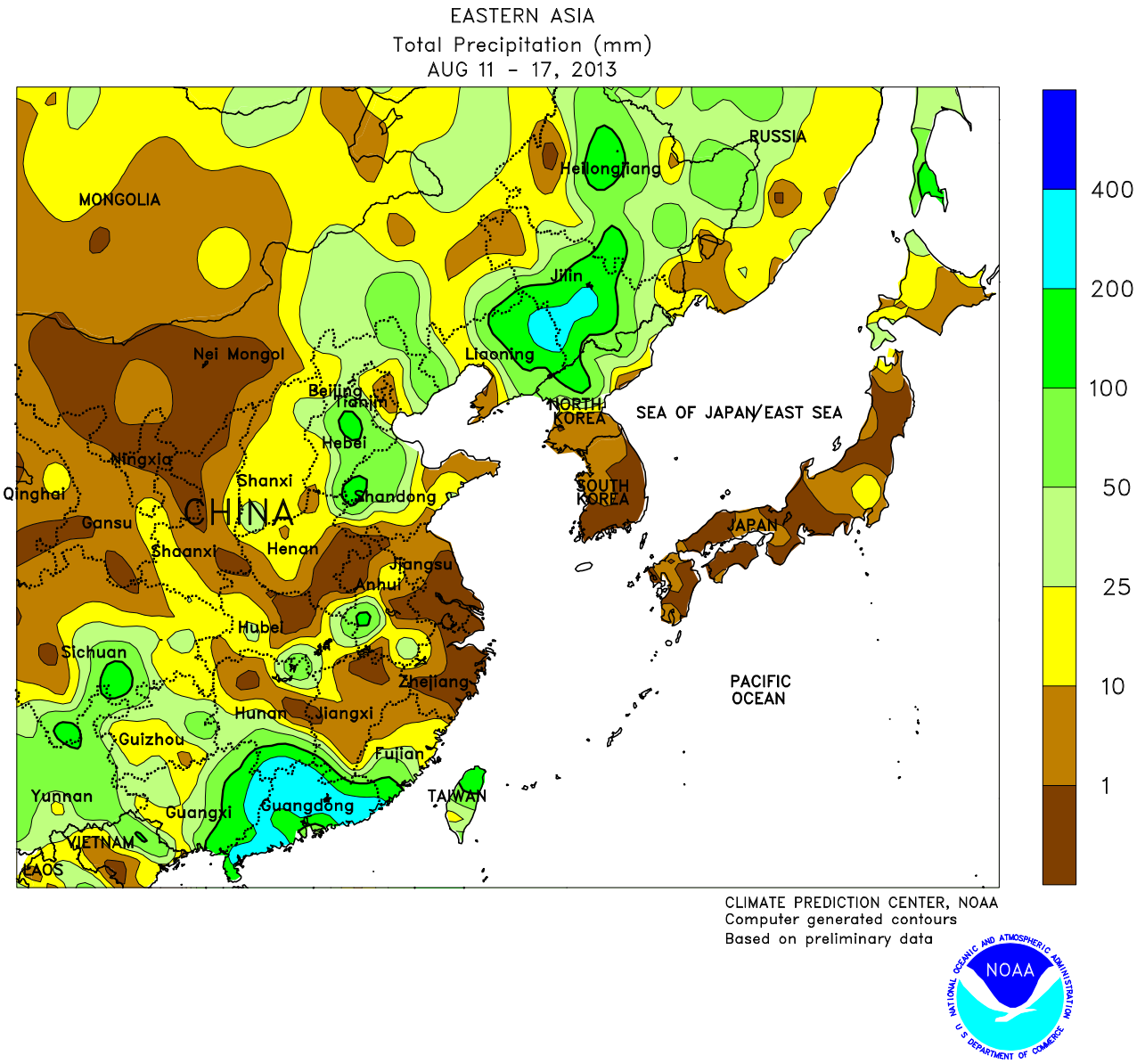

EASTERN ASIA

Wet weather in northeastern and southern China contrasted with drier weather in the Yangtze Valley. Typhoon Utor made landfall in Guandong province around midweek, with winds in excess of 85 knots and producing upwards of 200 mm of rain over a generally localized area. Some of the rain produced by Utor moved into southern Hunan, easing short-term dryness and lowering crop-stressing temperatures. The overall effect was limited, however, as hot, dry weather continued to stress rice and cotton in much of the Yangtze Valley. Farther north, wet weather (50-100 mm of rain) in southern Hebei and northern Shandong maintained saturated conditions for cotton and groundnuts. Meanwhile in northeastern China, 25 to 100 mm of rain across western sections of Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, and neighboring portions of Inner Mongolia significantly increased soil moisture for corn and rice but seasonal (since May 1) moisture conditions were likely too wet for soybeans. In contrast, similar rainfall amounts for the week in eastern Heilongjiang maintained favorable seasonal moisture conditions for soybeans. Excessive rain (100-200 mm, locally higher) caused some flooding from eastern Liaoning to southern Heilongjiang. Elsewhere in the region, drier weather in North Korea eased lingering flooding in the south, but more rain (25-75 mm) maintained localized flooding in the northwest. Mostly dry conditions in South Korea and Japan prevailed as rice progressed through reproduction.

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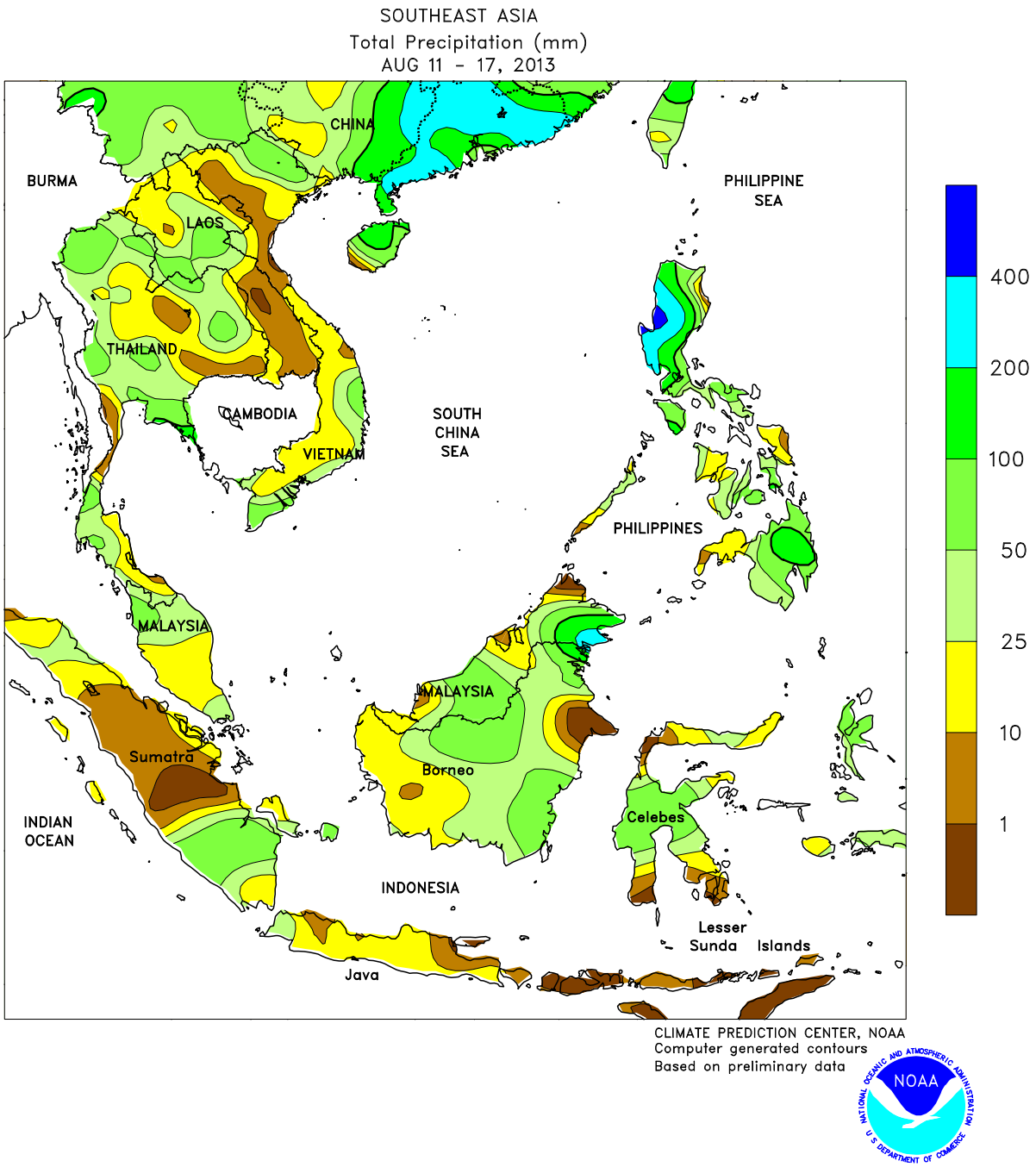

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Typhoon Utor moved through the region during the early half of the week, producing damaging winds and widespread rainfall. Utor strengthened rapidly early in the period and made landfall in the northeastern Philippines (Luzon) with winds in excess of 120 knots (winds in Utor had previously exceeded 130 knots and reached Super Typhoon status as categorized by the Joint Typhoon Warning Center). Along with damaging winds, Utor produced over 300 mm of rain along its path across Luzon. In fact, rainfall from Utor extended into the southern Philippines and even into southern Vietnam. In Thailand, rainfall was somewhat diminished (10-50 mm for the week) as moisture consolidated around Utor. Similarly, rainfall was slightly less for oil palm in Malaysia and Indonesia, where rainfall amounts were generally below 50 mm.

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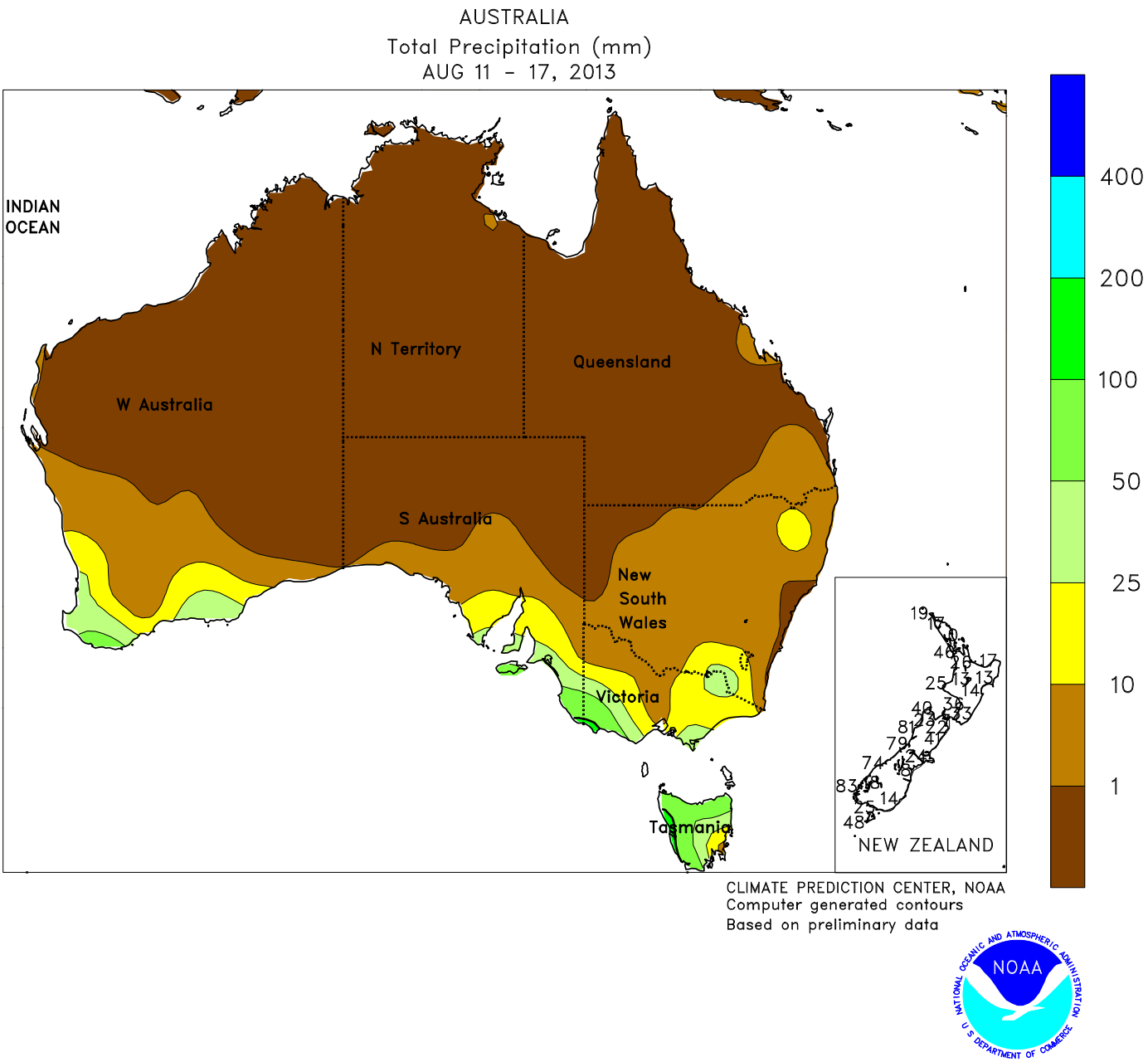

AUSTRALIA

In western and southeastern Australia, widespread showers (5-25 mm, locally more) continued to favor winter grain and oilseed development, maintaining good to excellent yield prospects for wheat, barley, and canola. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, scattered, generally light showers (2-10 mm, locally more) overspread northern New South Wales and southern Queensland. The showers boosted local moisture supplies for winter crops, but more rain is needed to ease short-term dryness across much of this region. Temperatures in eastern Australia averaged 2 to 5°C above normal, accelerating crop development. In southern and western Australia, temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal.

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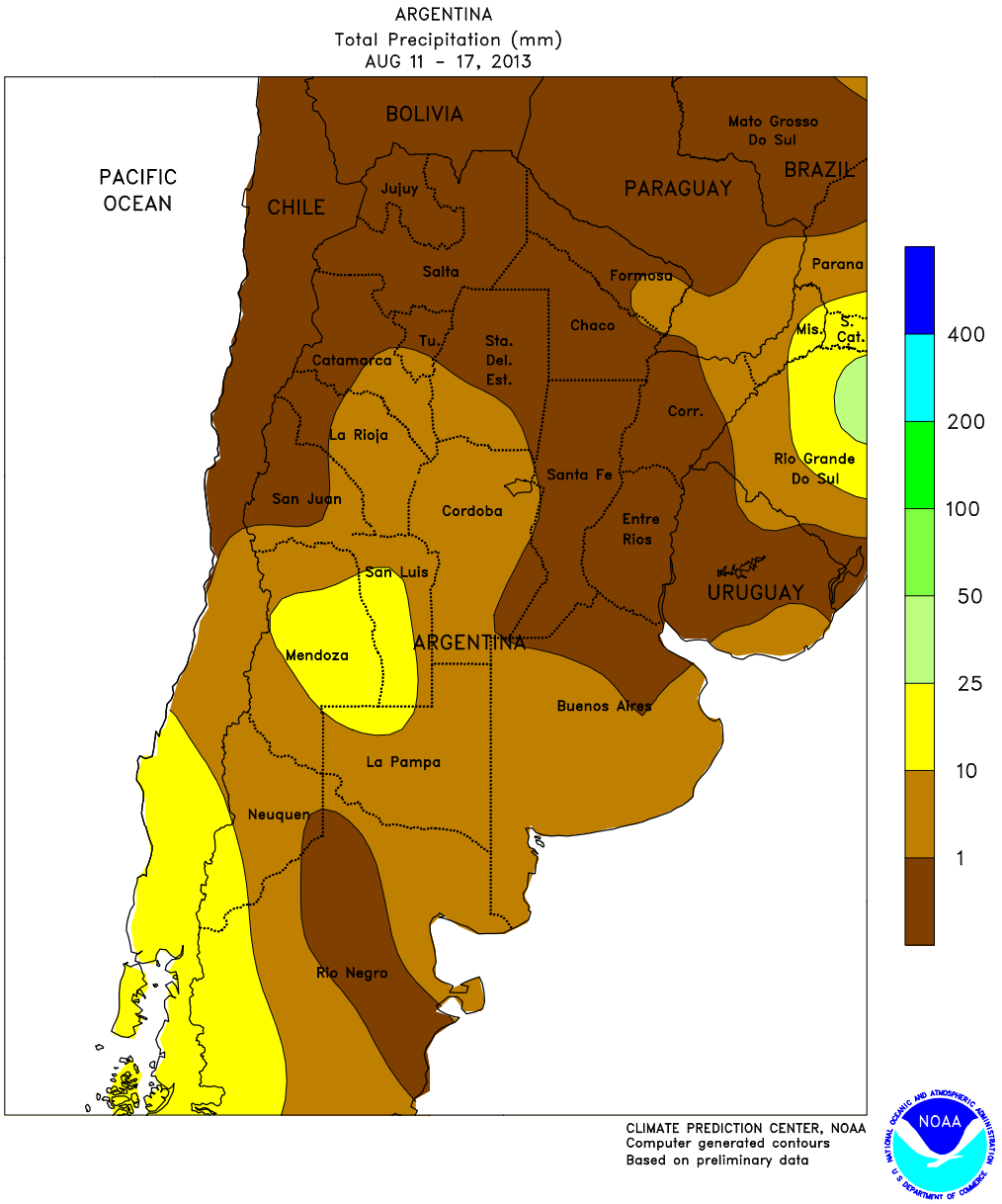

ARGENTINA

Dry weather dominated much of the region, supporting the final stages of autumn fieldwork. Little to no rain fell in the primary row crop areas stretching from Buenos Aires to Salta and Formosa as light showers (5 mm or less) were confined to the southwest (La Pampa and western Cordoba). Heavier rain (locally in excess of 25 mm) fell west of the main production areas, including sections of Mendoza and Rioja. Following last week's brief warm up, unseasonably cold weather returned, with weekly temperatures averaging 1 to 2°C below normal in southwestern agricultural districts (La Pampa, western Buenos Aires, and southern Cordoba) and more than 5°C below normal in the northeast (Corrientes and eastern sections of Chaco and Formosa). Minimum temperatures fell below -2°C as far north as Formosa, with temperatures falling below -5°C on several days in southern farming areas, where daytime highs generally stayed in the upper teens and lower 20s (degrees C). According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn planting and winter wheat harvesting were both virtually complete (99 percent) as of August 15.

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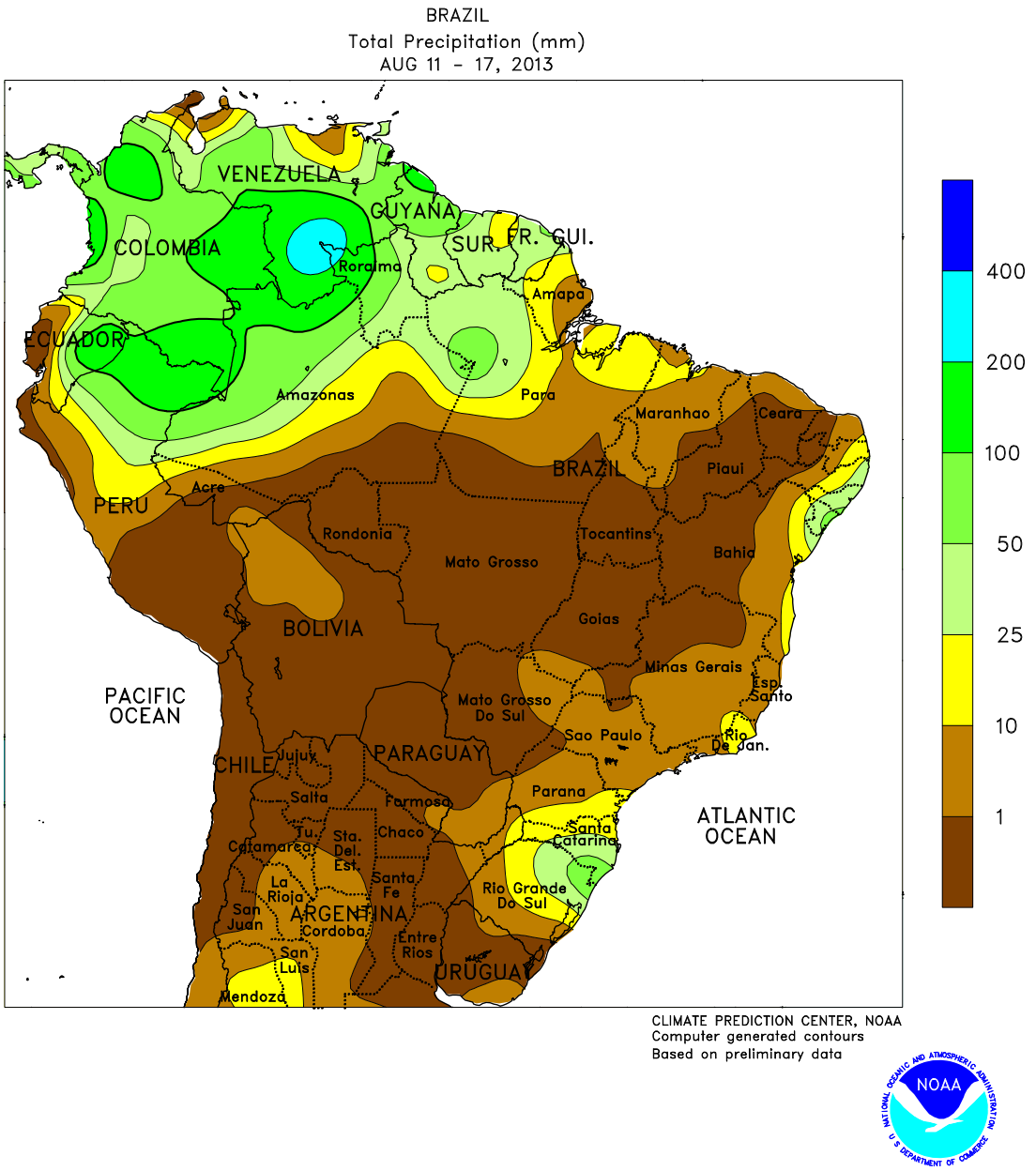

BRAZIL

Dry weather dominated much of central and southeastern Brazil, as rainfall was mostly confined to the far south and along the eastern coast. As a result, conditions continued to favor harvesting of sugarcane, coffee, and citrus in the main production areas of the southeast (notably Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais) and drydown and harvesting of secondary (safrinha) corn and cotton) from Mato Grosso to western Bahia. The dryness extended as far south as northern Parana, otherwise light to moderate rain (10-50 mm) maintained abundant moisture for southern Brazil's winter wheat crop. A frontal passage ushered cool weather into the south, resulting in weekly temperatures averaging up to 2°C below as far north as Mato Grosso. In addition, nighttime lows dropped below 5°C as far north as Mato Grosso do Sul, with freezing temperatures returning to southern farming areas of Parana. Warmer-than-normal weather prevailed farther north, with weekly average temperatures as high as 3°C above normal centered over Tocantins and daytime highs reaching the upper 30s (degrees C) from Mato Grosso to Piaui and Maranhao. Meanwhile, seasonal rain continued along the northeastern coast, increasing moisture for sugarcane and cocoa.

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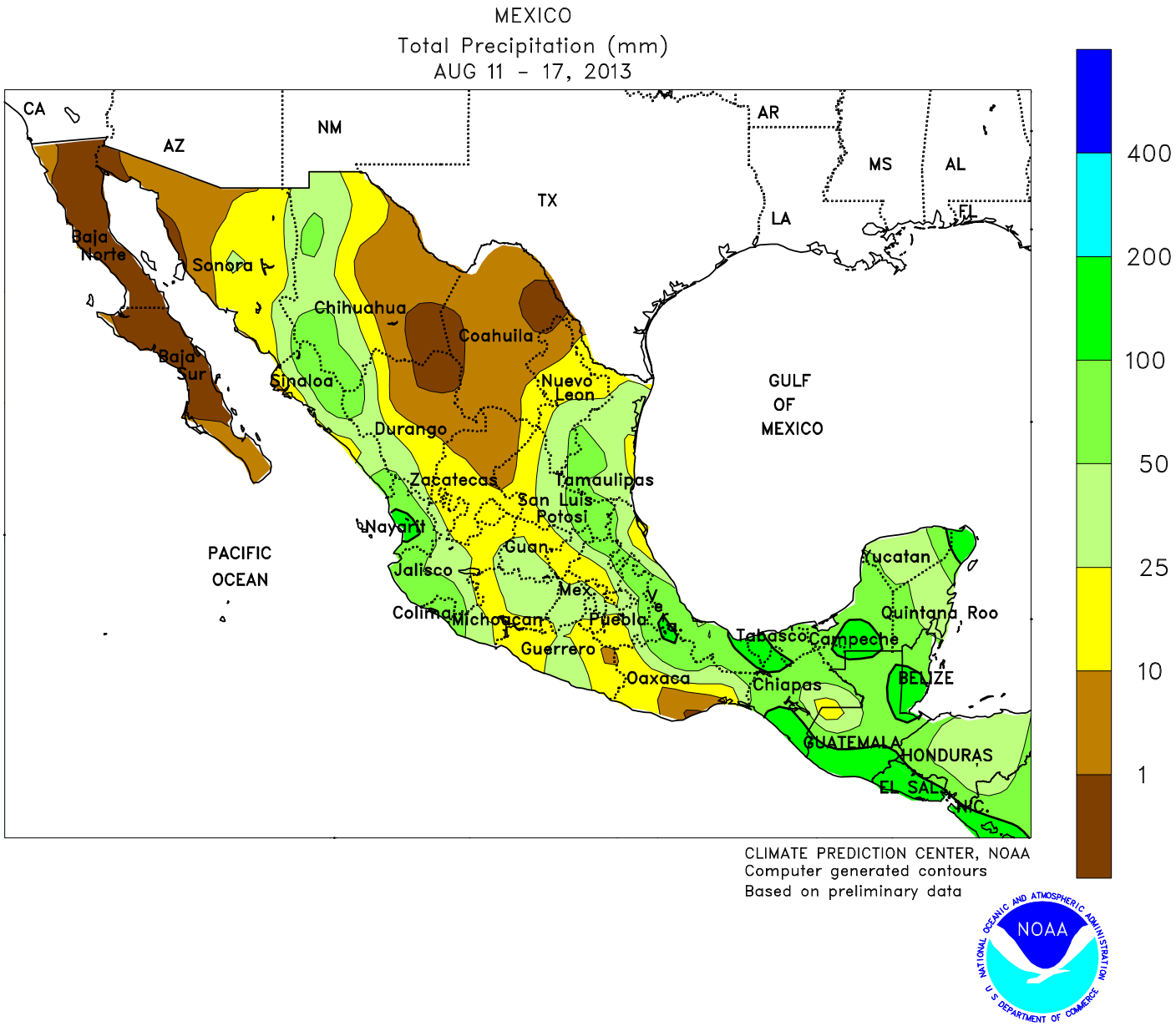
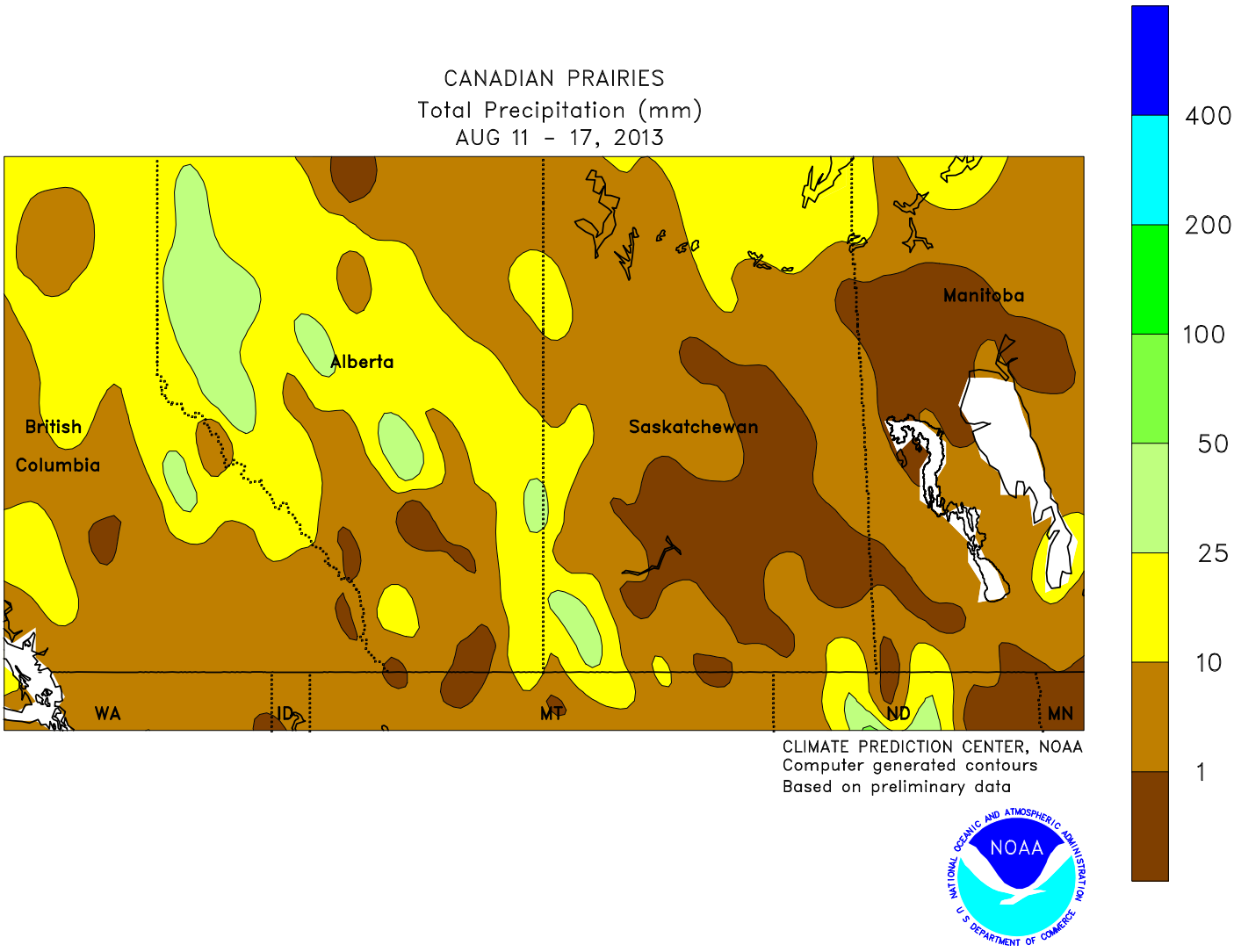


MEXICO

Rain intensified across the south, maintaining generally favorable levels of moisture for corn and other rain-fed summer crops. Rainfall totaled 15 to 50 mm in most areas — including the southern plateau and farming areas along the southern Pacific Coast — with locally heavier amounts along the southern Gulf Coast and in coastal locations of Jalisco and Nayarit. Light rain (5-25 mm) returned to the northeast (Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas), and heavy rain (25-75 mm) ended a protracted dry spell in the vicinity of northern Veracruz, increasing moisture reserves for sugarcane and other crops. Monsoon showers (locally in excess of 25 mm) continued throughout the northwest, with the heaviest rainfall concentrated in the vicinity of northern Sinaloa, southwestern Chihuahua, and southern Sonora.

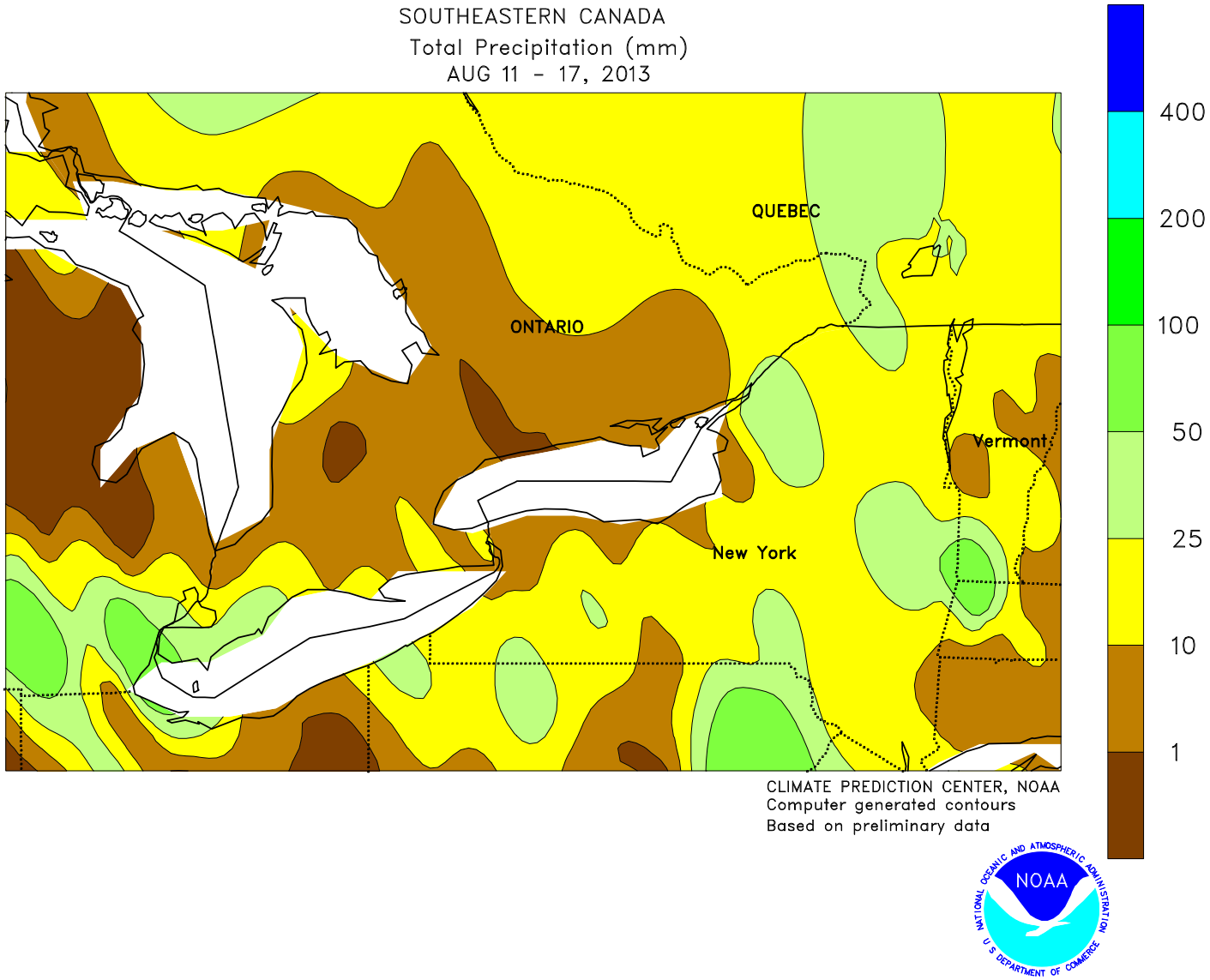
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

A warming trend spurred growth of spring crops and pastures, following several weeks of unseasonably cool conditions. As warmer air gradually spread across the Prairies, weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3°C above normal in Alberta and much of Saskatchewan, with daytime highs reaching the middle 30s (degrees C) in southern sections of those provinces. Warmer weather arrived later in the week in Manitoba; consequently, weekly average temperatures were still near to slightly below normal, though daytime highs reached the upper 20s and lower 30s at week's end. Temperatures also stayed below 30° in Alberta's northern farming areas, although warming elevated weekly average temperatures up to 3°C above normal. Little to no rain fell in the eastern half of the Prairies, where the increased sunshine favored maturing spring crops in the absence of normal temperatures. Elsewhere, rainfall was generally light, with a few western locations recording more than 25 mm.

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

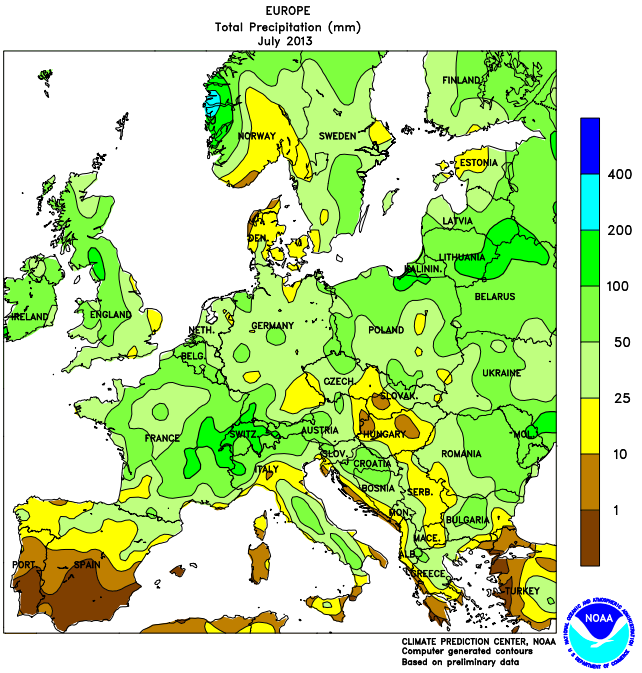


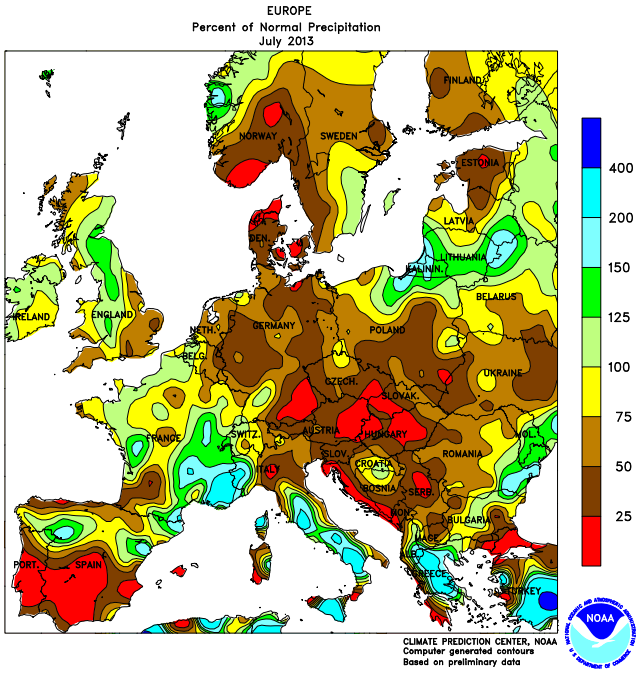
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

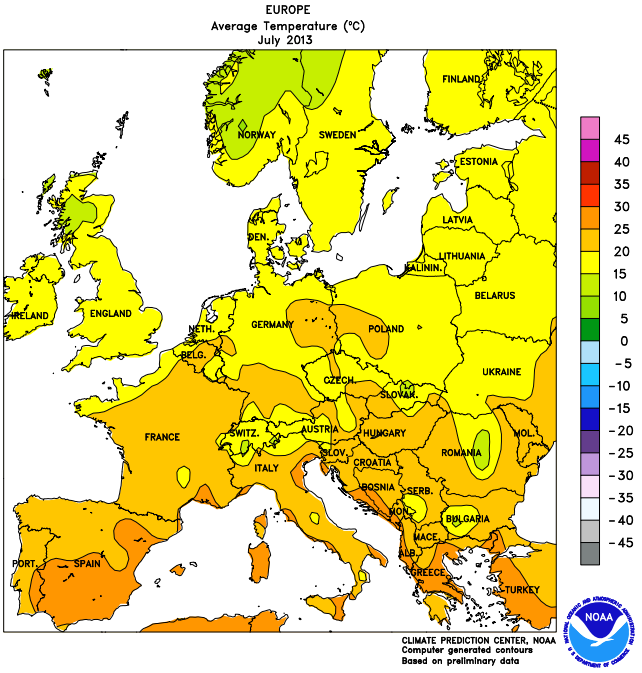
Cooler-than-normal weather continued throughout the region, maintaining slower-than-normal rates of summer crop and pasture development. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 4°C below normal in Ontario and 1 to 2°C below normal in Quebec, with daytime highs reaching the middle 20s (degrees C) in both provinces. Nighttime lows fell below 10°C in most locations but temperatures generally stayed well above freezing. Mostly dry weather accompanied the cooler conditions in Ontario, improving conditions for winter wheat harvests delayed by earlier periods of wetness. In contrast, showery weather (10-35 mm) lingered over Quebec, maintaining abundant moisture for summer crops and pastures.

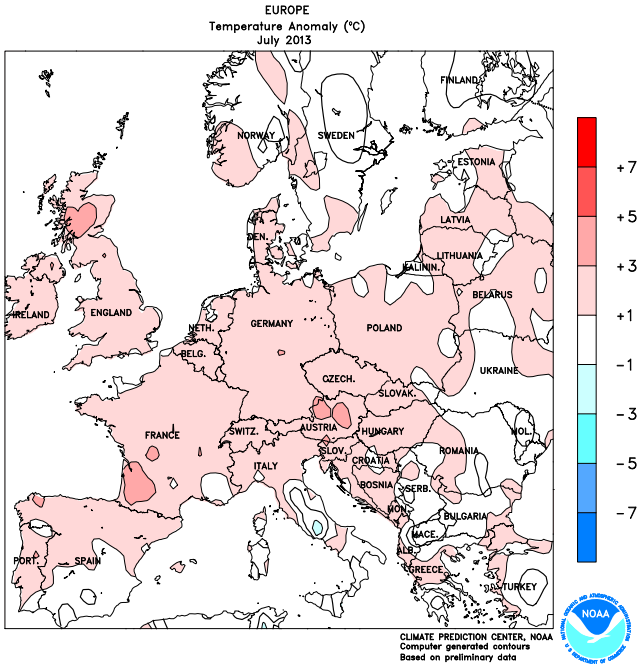
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov

July International Temperature and Precipitation Maps



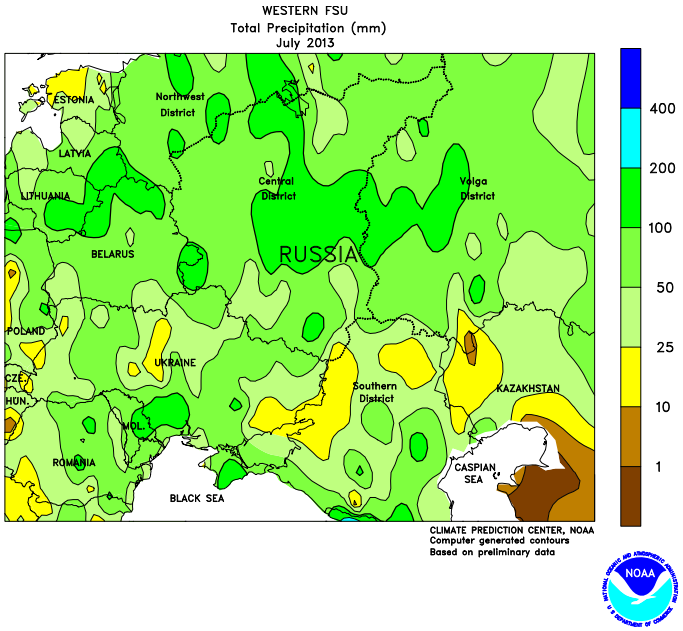


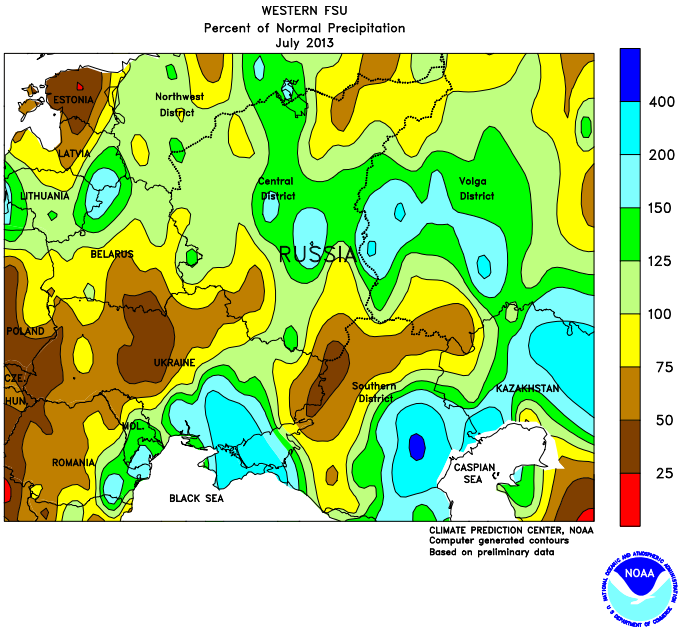


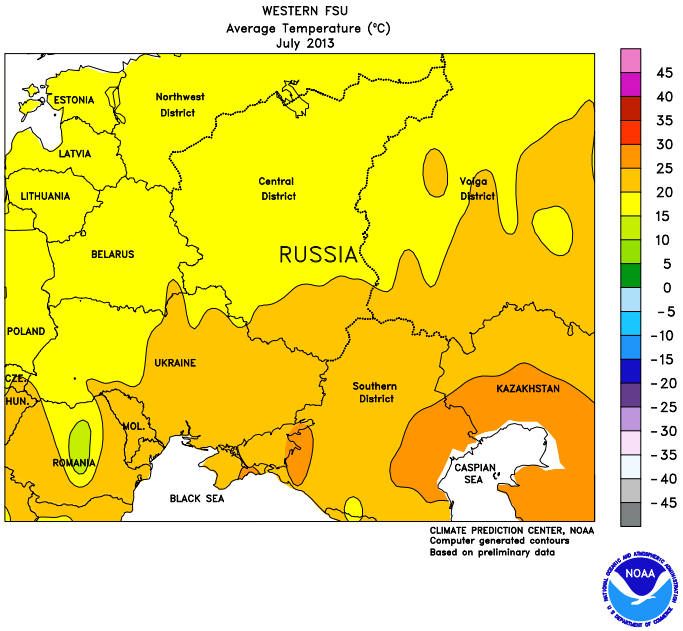


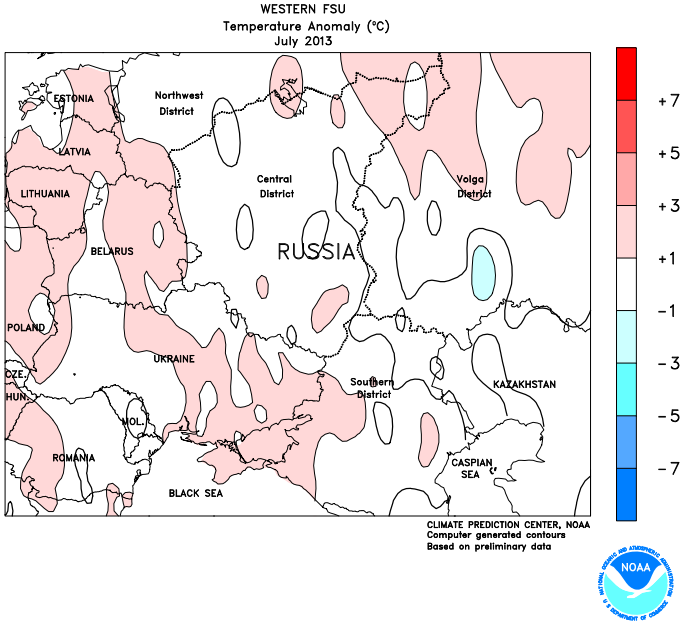
EUROPE

In July, dry, hot weather in southern and eastern Europe reduced corn and sunflower yield prospects across the Balkans. Heat was especially pronounced in the upper Danube River Valley, where daytime highs at or above 35°C caused crop conditions to decline. Many of the same locales reported less than 25 percent of normal rainfall for the month, exacerbating the impacts of the heat. In contrast, mostly sunny skies facilitated small grain maturation and harvesting across much of northern Europe, although some heat across central and southern portions of France, Germany, and Poland tempered summer crop yield prospects. The dry weather also favored winter and spring rapeseed harvesting, while early field preparation for upcoming winter crop planting proceeded at a rapid pace under sunny skies and above-normal temperatures. Meanwhile, wetter-than-normal conditions in Greece and southern Italy impeded fieldwork but boosted irrigation reserves.



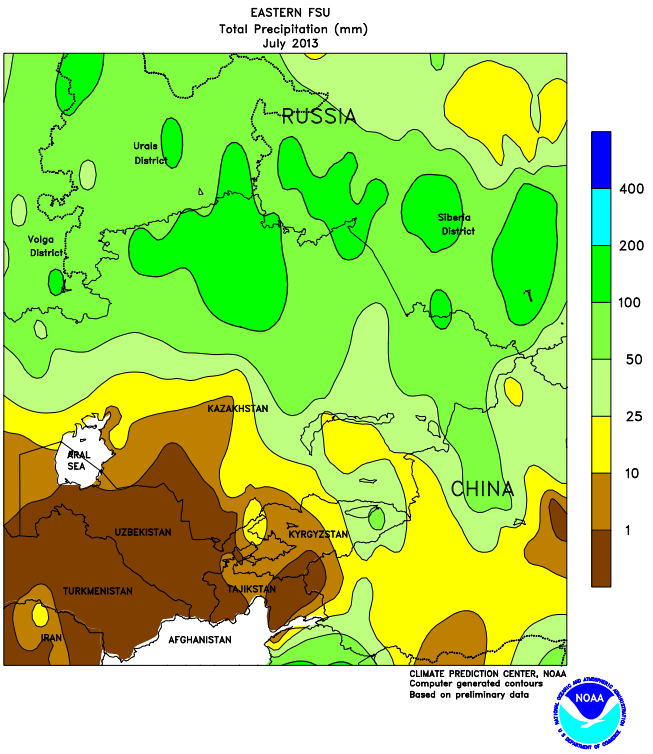


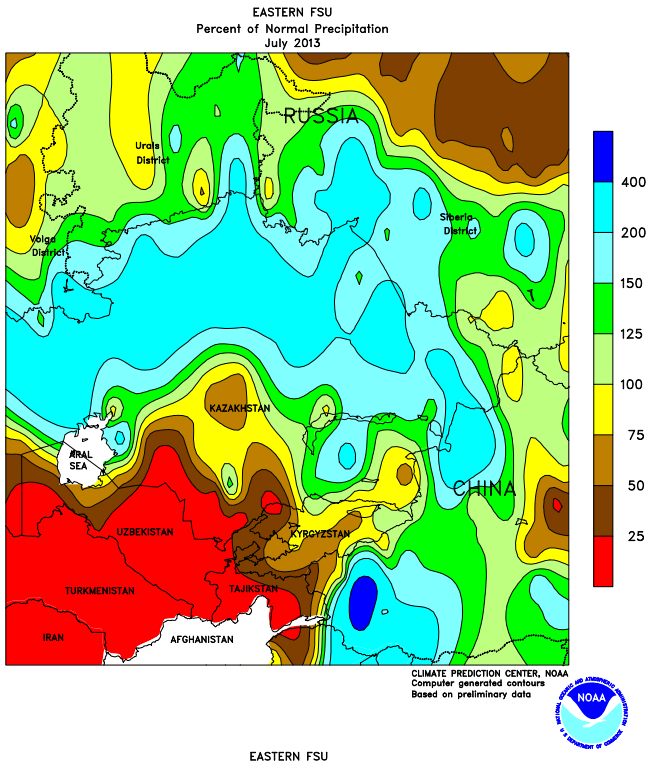


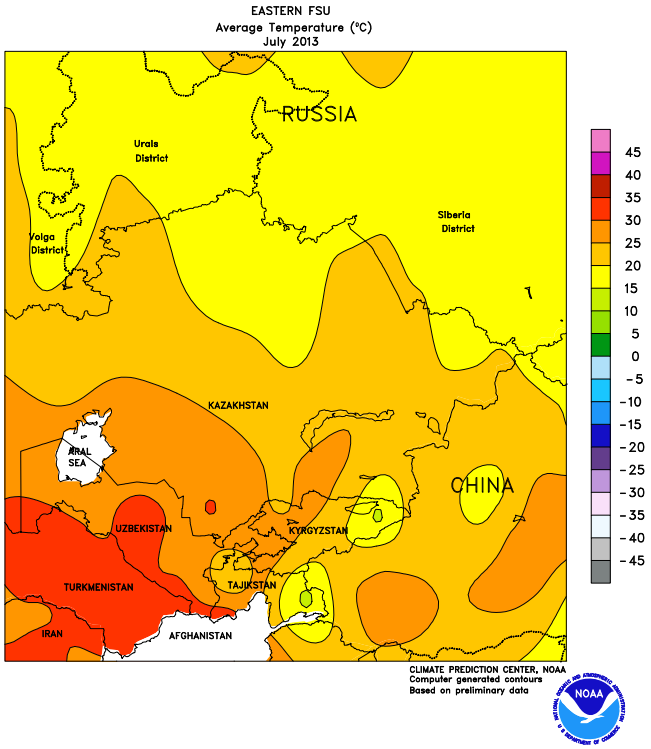


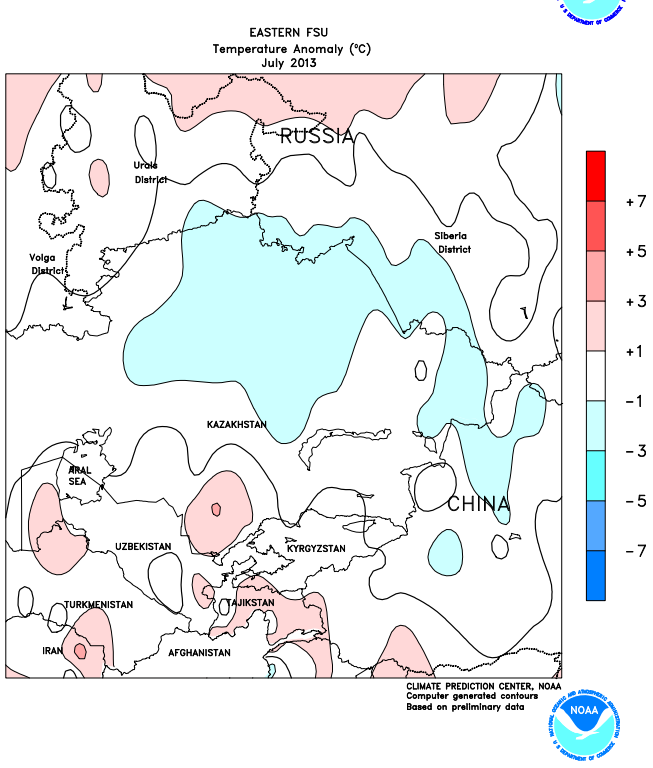
WESTERN FSU

Drier-than-normal July weather accelerated the harvesting of winter grains and oilseeds from northern Ukraine into western and southern Russia. Meanwhile, spotty showers in central and eastern Ukraine provided some soil moisture for reproductive summer crops, although a lack of stressful heat maintained overall favorable corn and sunflower yield prospects. Spring grains in the southern Volga District benefited from increasingly rainy weather (25-50 mm, locally more than 100 mm). In contrast, wet weather (100-150 mm) in northern growing areas hampered winter wheat harvesting but maintained abundant soil moisture for reproductive summer crops.



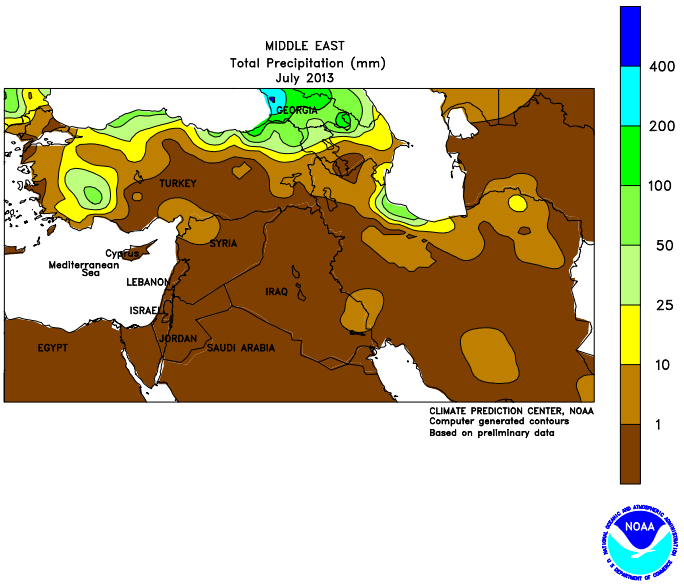


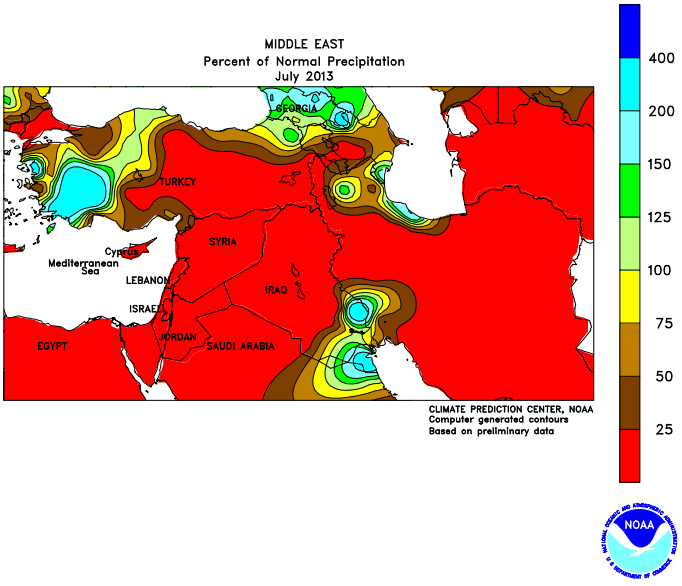


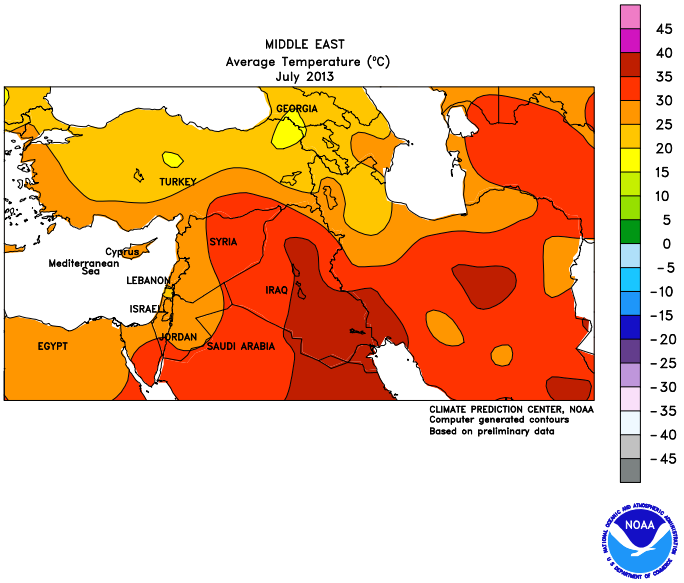


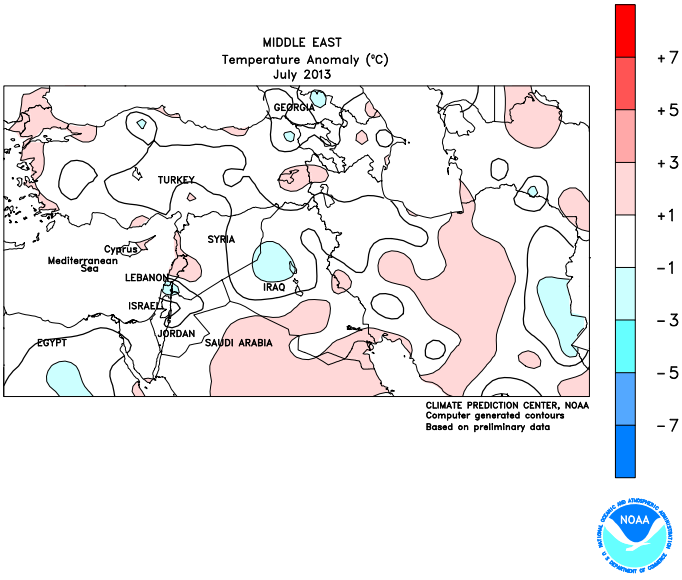
EASTERN FSU

In July, moderate to heavy rainfall across northern Kazakhstan and neighboring portions of Russia maintained excellent yield prospects for spring wheat. Rain totals exceeded 100 mm (locally more than 150 mm) from north-central Kazakhstan into Russia's Siberia District, which represented well over twice the July normal amount. Near- to above-normal rain also improved crop conditions in the previously dry, western-most spring wheat districts. As a result of the persistent clouds and rain, extreme heat was not an issue, with daytime highs remaining well below the threshold for crop stress. Seasonably dry, hot weather favored cotton development in the south. However, a few light to moderate showers (10-60 mm) in eastern Kyrgyzstan supplemented irrigation requirements.





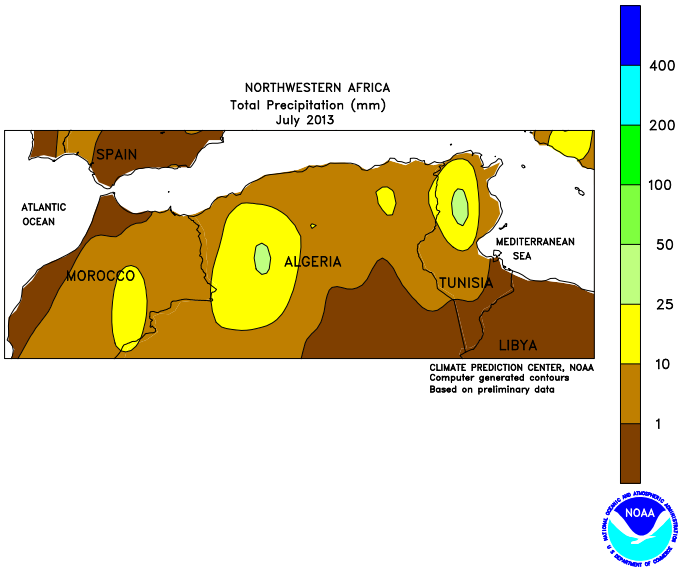


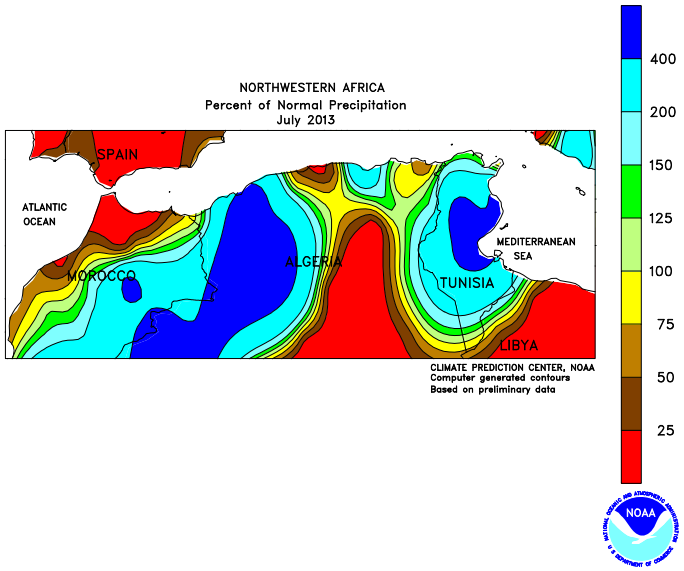


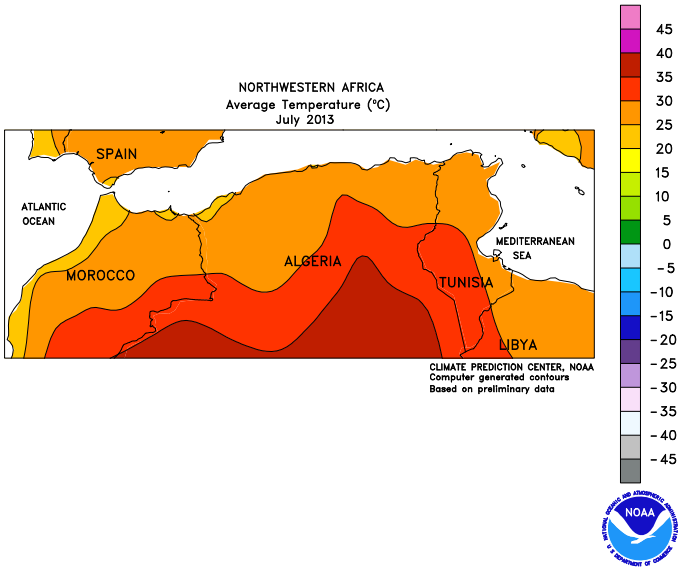
MIDDLE EAST

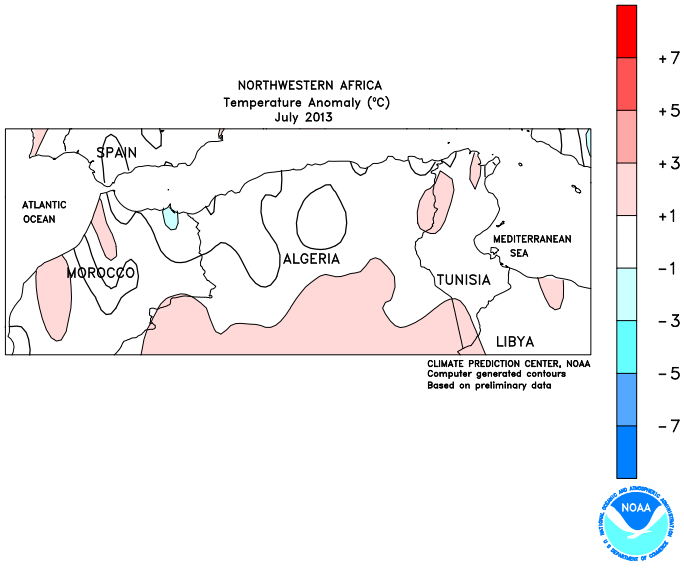
Seasonably dry, hot July weather promoted the development of irrigated summer crops, including corn, cotton, and sorghum. However, locally heavy showers (25-65 mm) in western Turkey during mid-July caused some wheat harvest delays. Agricultural activity in the Middle East is generally minimal during mid-summer, as producers prepare for summer crop harvesting in August and winter crop planting in October.

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



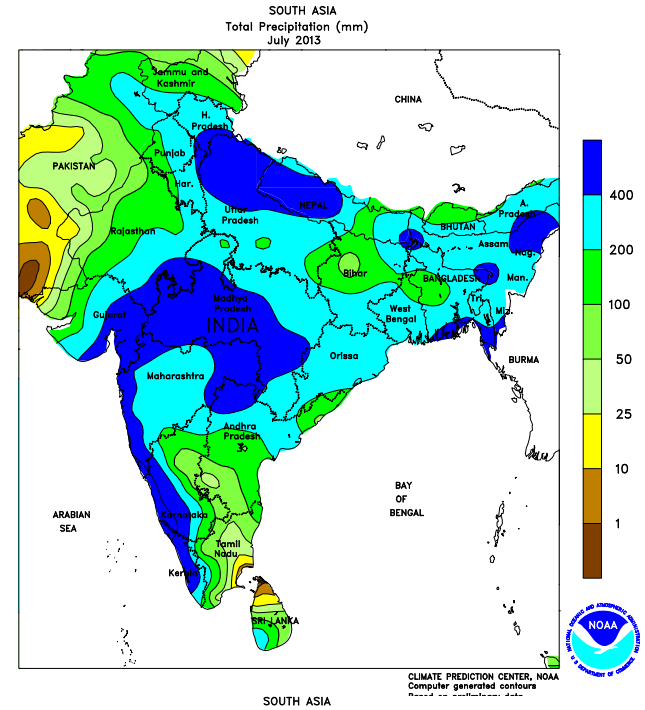


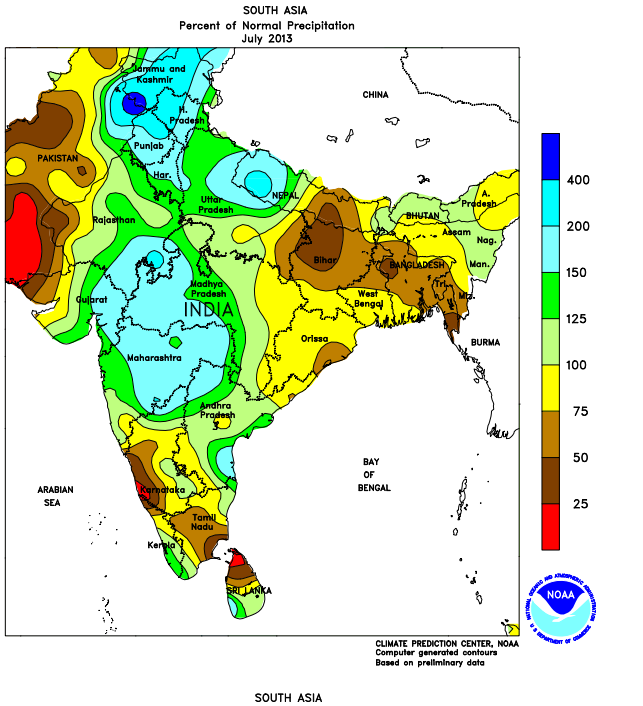


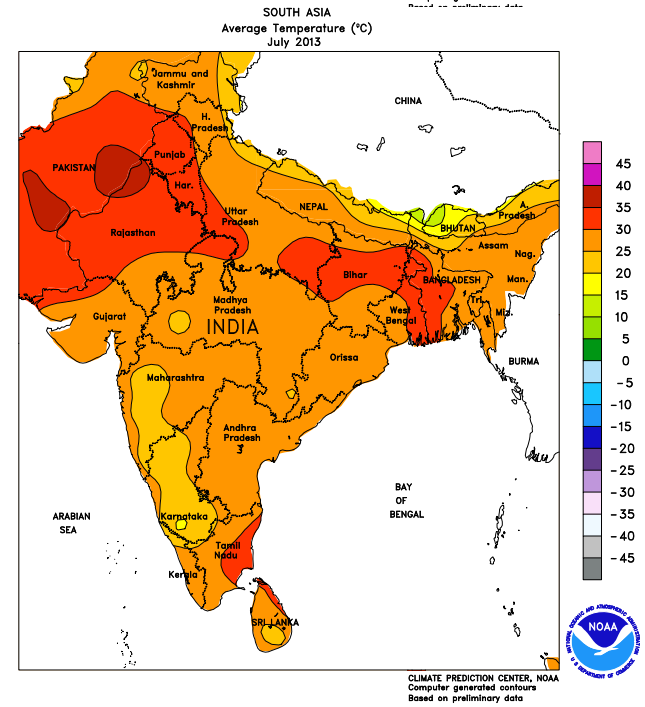


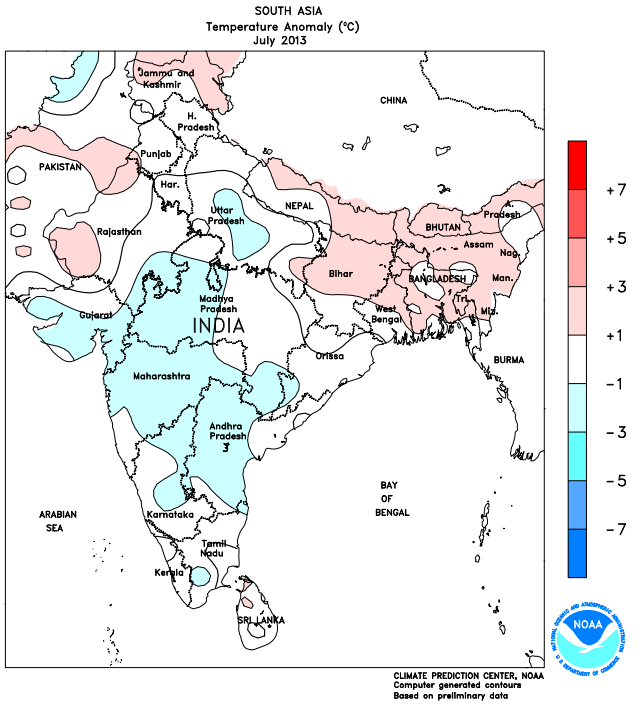
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

During July, unusually active weather provided supplemental moisture to summer crops. Rain totaled 10 to locally more than 50 mm in northern portions of Algeria and Tunisia, which due to the low seasonal normal represented 400 to more than 800 percent of normal. Upwards of 35 mm of rain was also reported in interior portions of Morocco, which had minimal — if any — agricultural impact but provided rare mid-summer moisture to typically parched portions of the region.





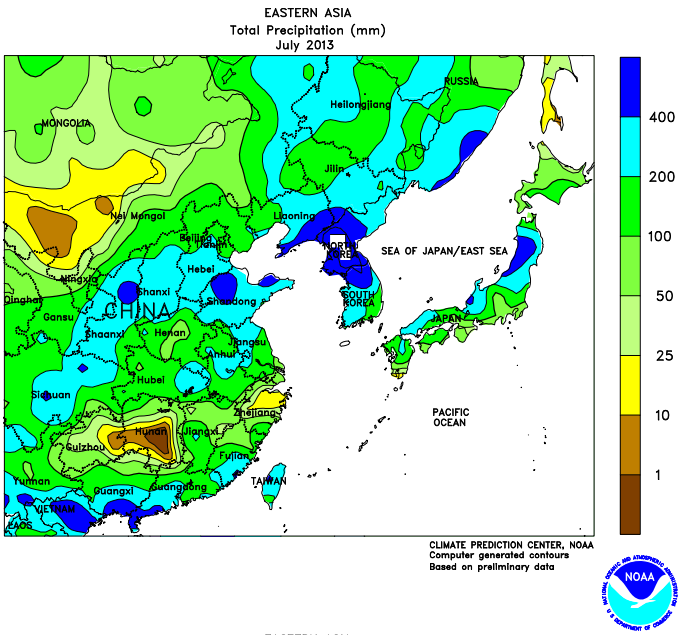


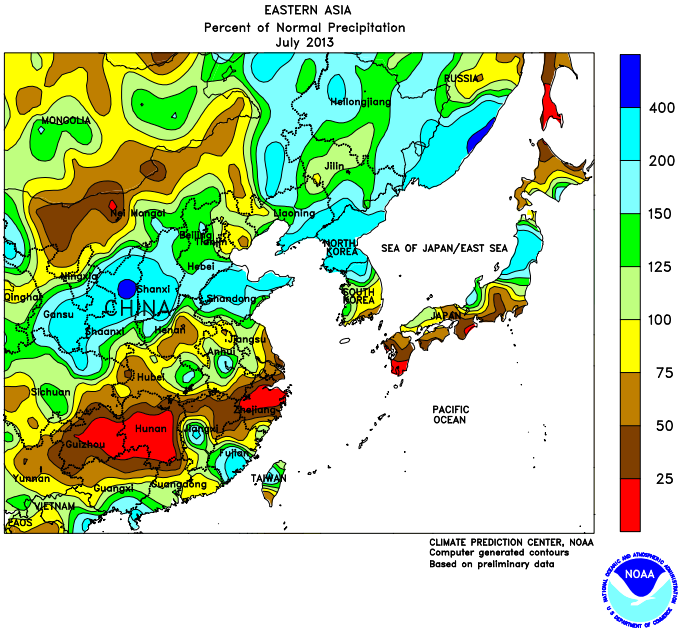


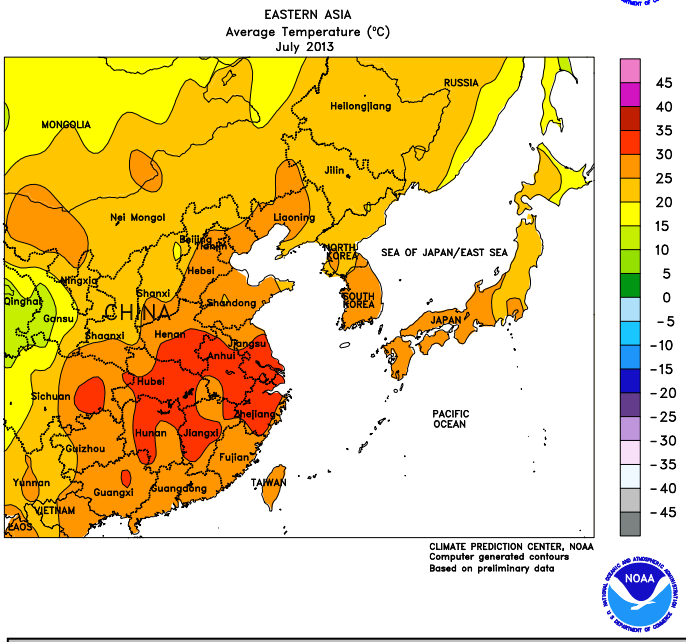
SOUTH ASIA

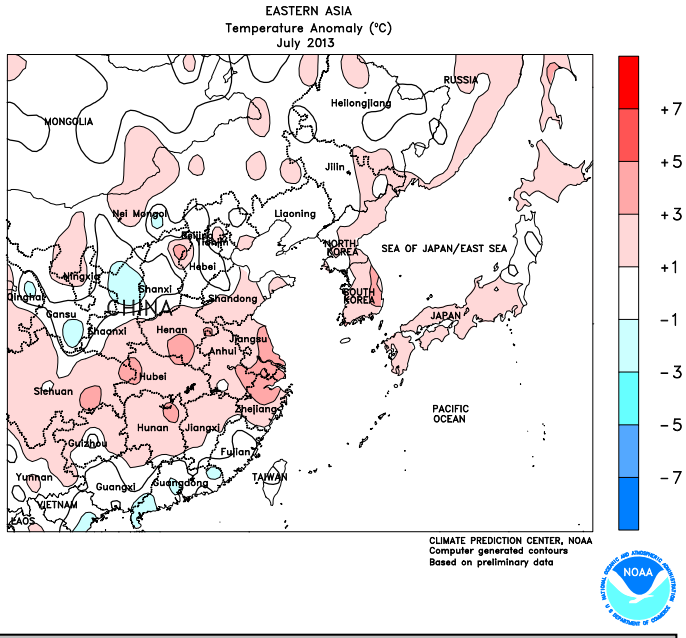
The monsoon remained active throughout India during July. Near- to above-normal rainfall prevailed in most crop areas, although well-below normal rain in Bihar increased irrigation requirements for rice. Irrigation supplies in Bihar remained favorable from heavy monsoon showers in upstream areas of the Ganges River Basin. Meanwhile, rainfall in central and western India was nearly double the normal amount, saturating cotton, groundnut, and particularly soybean fields. In northern India, more consistent showers prevailed during the month after a quick start to the monsoon led to inconsistent rain early in the season. The improved rainfall provided supplemental moisture to irrigated cotton and rice in the reproductive stage of development while recharging moisture supplies. Elsewhere in the region, irrigation supplies were adequate for summer crops in Pakistan, while generally favorable rainfall benefited rice in Sri Lanka. In Bangladesh, drier-than-normal weather favored harvesting of the relatively small aus rice crop as transplanting of the larger aman rice crop continued.

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



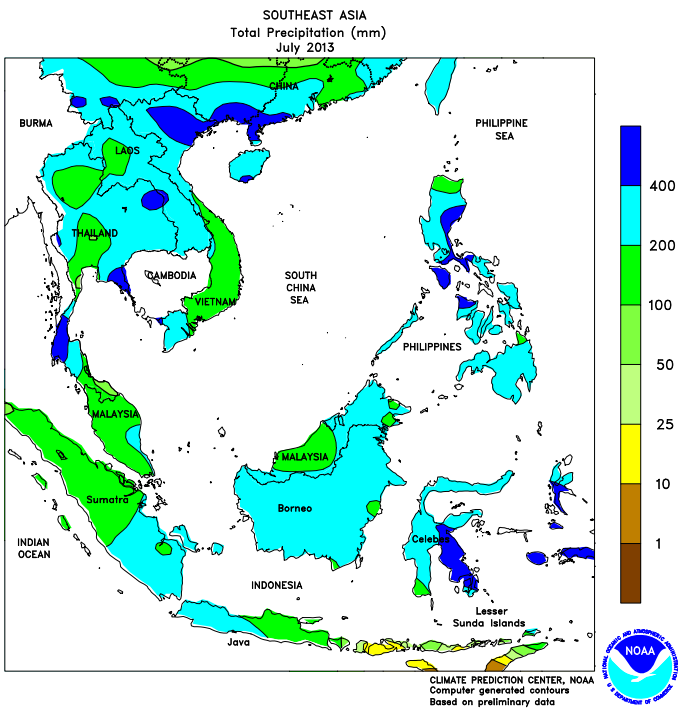


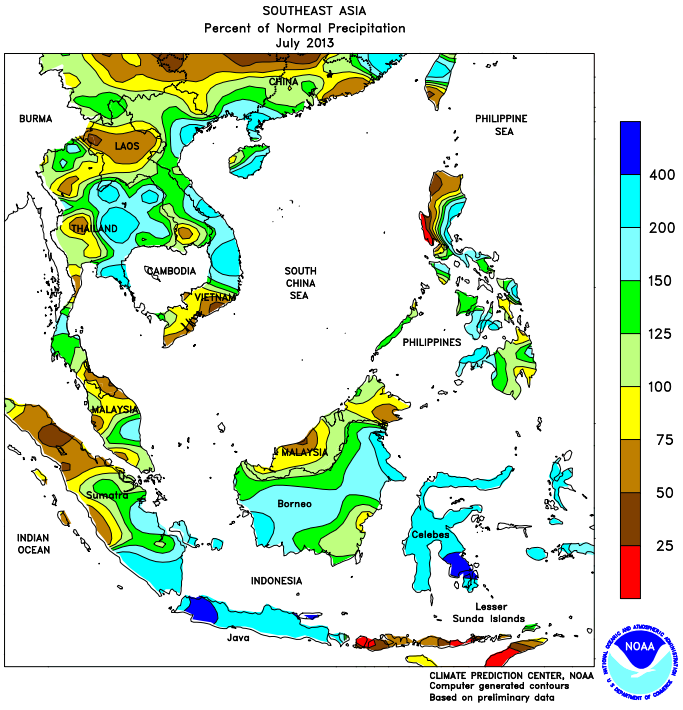


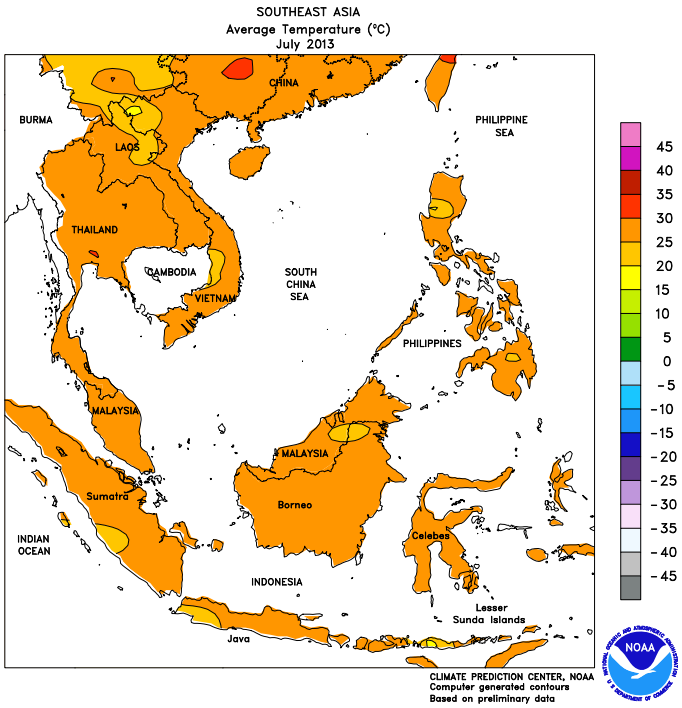


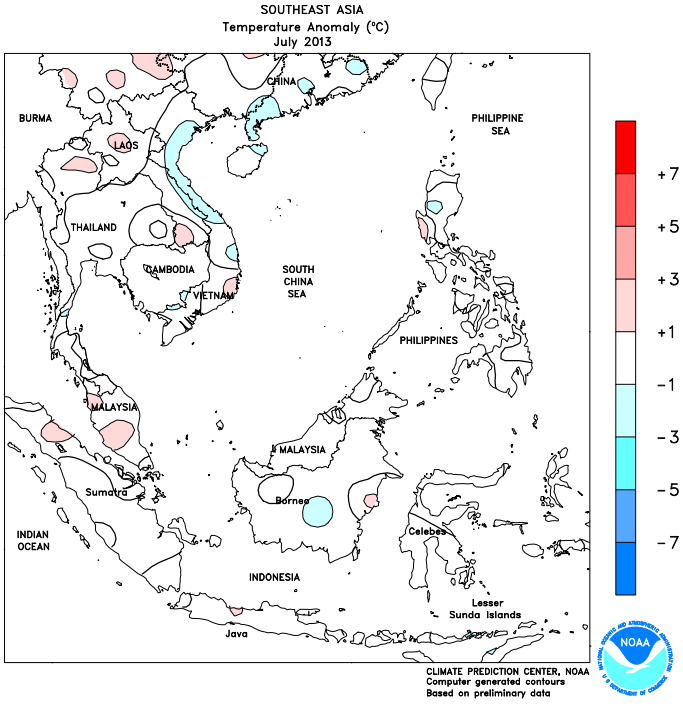
EASTERN ASIA

July weather was mixed across China, with above-normal rainfall north of the Yangtze River and below-normal rainfall to the south. In northeastern China, consistent rainfall during the latter half of the month pushed monthly totals well above normal, benefiting reproductive corn and rice but likely proving too wet for soybeans. Farther south, heavy showers in Hebei and Shandong caused saturated conditions for cotton and groundnuts, reducing prospects, while moisture conditions were more favorable for summer crops in the eastern extents of the Yangtze Valley. In contrast, hot, dry weather during much of the month stressed rice and cotton in some western sections of the Yangtze Valley and neighboring parts of the North China Plain (specifically Henan) as well as most areas south of the Yangtze River. The only breaks in the overall weather pattern for the month were with the landfall of three tropical cyclones (Cimaron, Typhoon Rumbia, and Typhoon Soulik); the rainfall was brief and confined mainly to coastal provinces. Elsewhere in the region, consistent, inundating showers caused flooding in much of North Korea, while more seasonable rainfall benefited rice in South Korea and most of Japan.





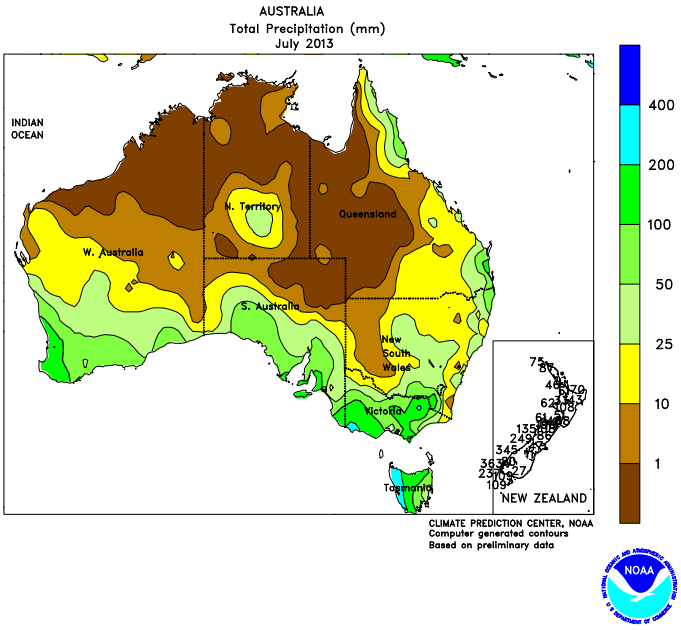


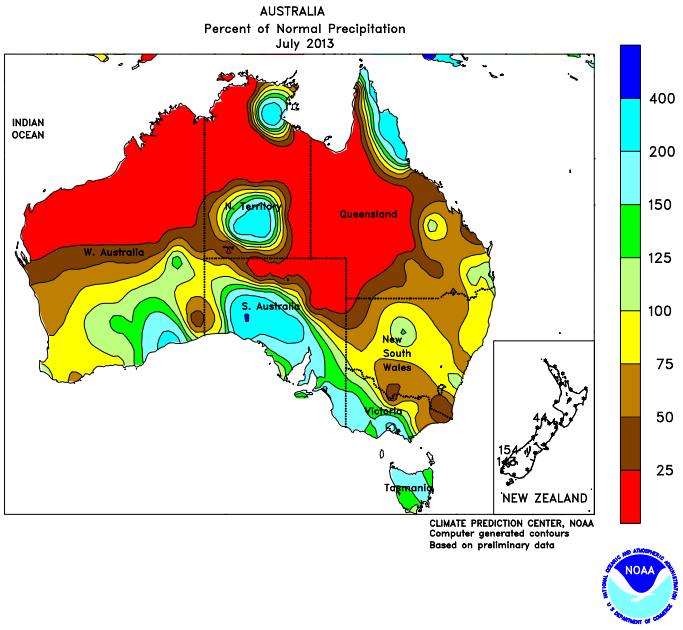


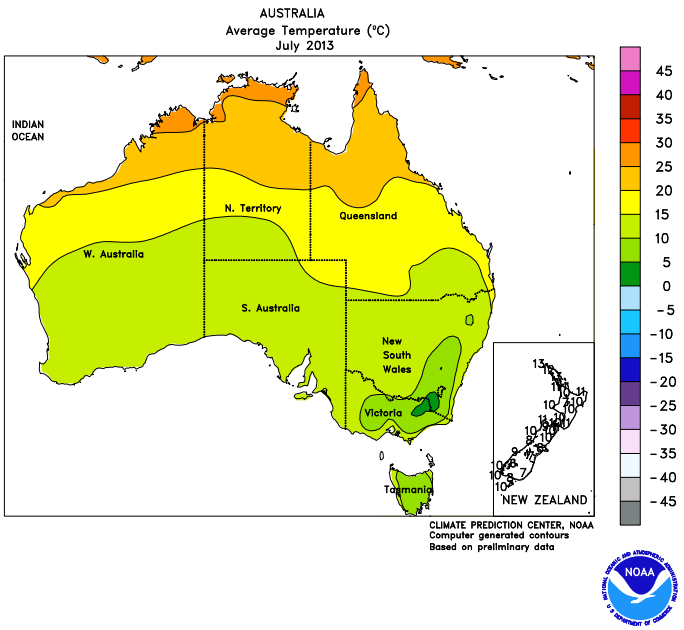
SOUTHEAST ASIA

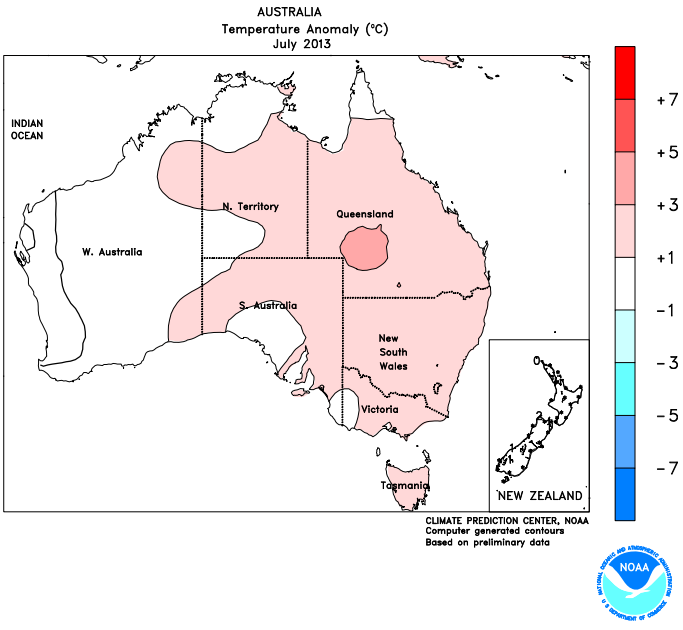
Rainfall in July was above normal throughout much of the region. In Thailand, moisture supplies remained adequate for rice, despite a brief lull in monsoon rain during the first half of the month. By the latter half of the month, showers increased across the country, boosting moisture supplies for vegetative rice. In Vietnam, drier-than-usual weather in the Mekong Delta facilitated summer rice harvesting as well as winter rice transplanting. Farther north in the Red River Delta, persistent wet weather (400 mm of rain for the month) caused localized flooding and delayed winter rice transplanting. Meanwhile in the Philippines, two tropical cyclones (Rumbia and Cimaron) produced heavy showers in central and northern rice regions, maintaining abundant to locally excessive moisture supplies. Much of the Philippines received above-normal rainfall (100-150 percent of normal) for the month except in western portions of Luzon, where rainfall was about half the normal amount. Elsewhere in the region, rainfall totals remained unseasonably high in Java, Indonesia, prompting farmers to switch from corn to other crops while also proving unfavorable for rice drying activities.

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



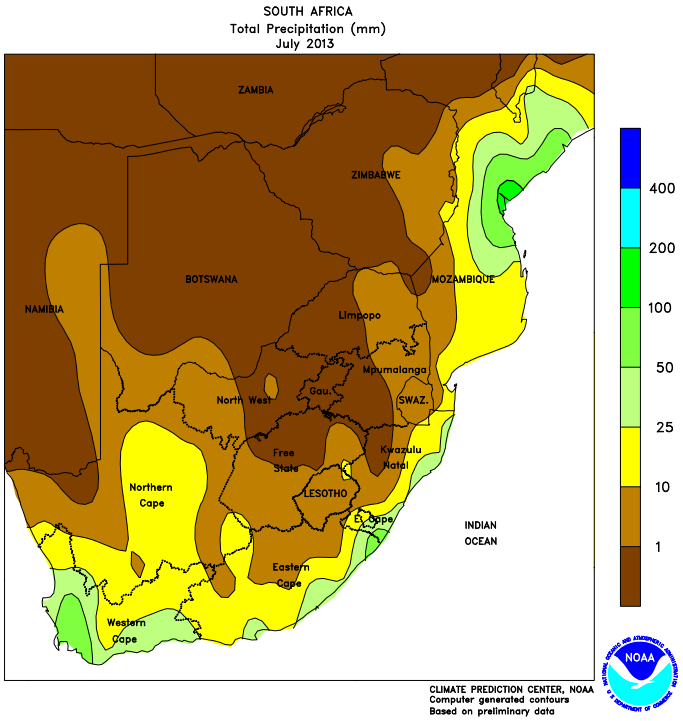


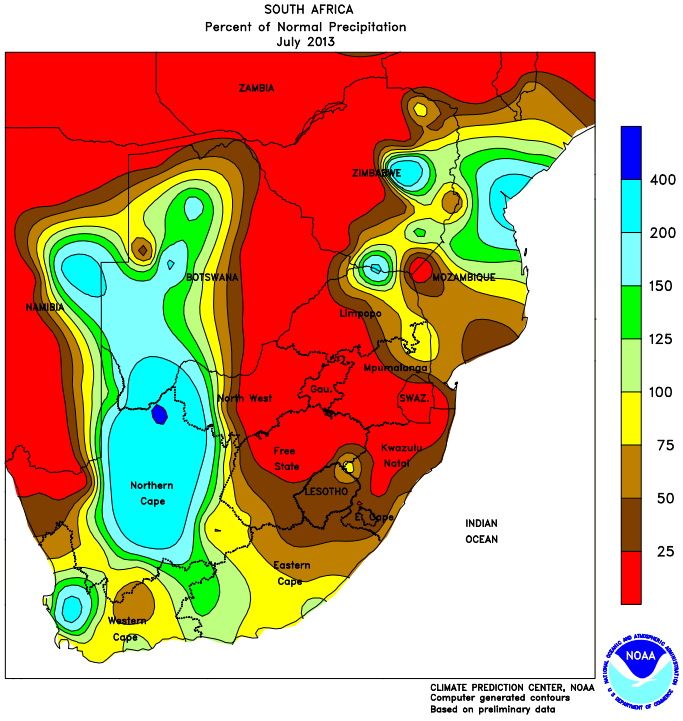


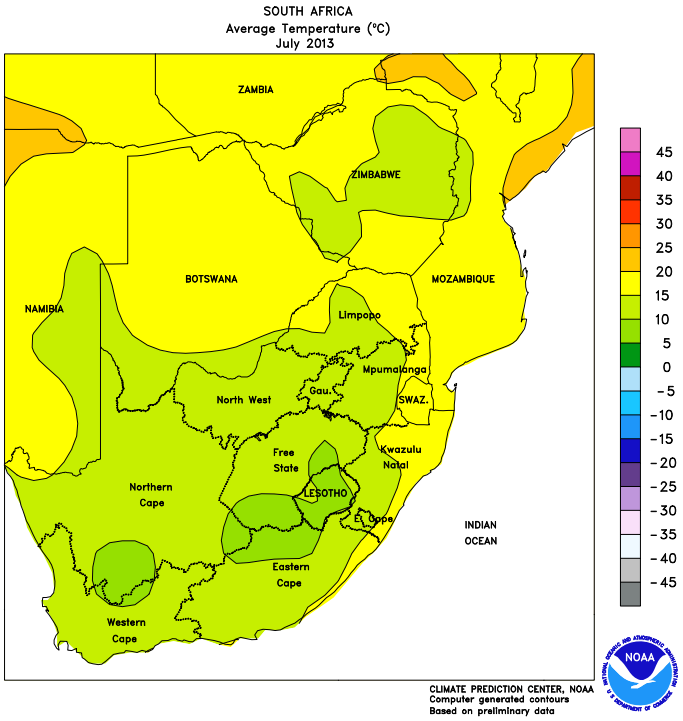


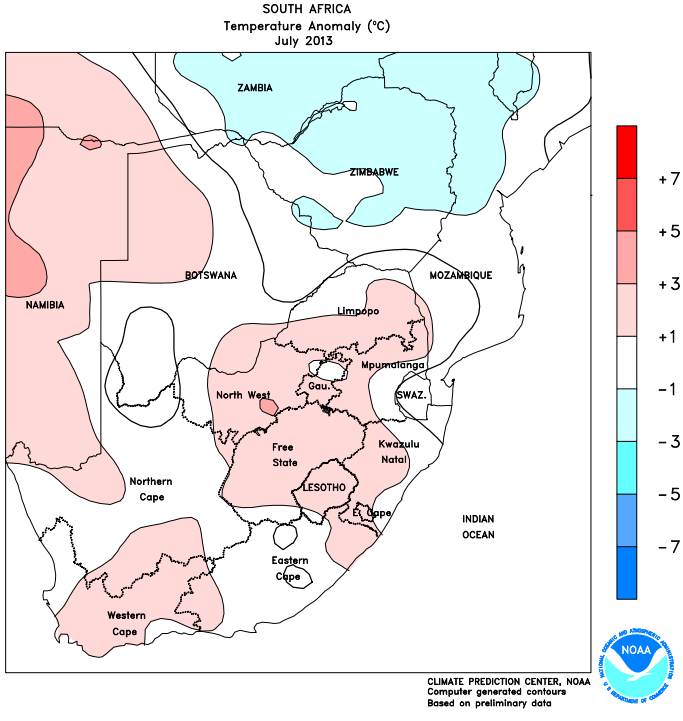
AUSTRALIA

In Western Australia, June dryness continued into the first half of July, reducing moisture supplies for vegetative winter grains and oilseeds. Rain returned during the latter half of the month, however, benefiting wheat, barley, and canola. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, mild, showery weather maintained good to excellent crop prospects in South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland.









SOUTH AFRICA

During July, frequent, generally light rain benefited winter wheat in the main production areas of Western Cape, although monthly rainfall totaled below normal in most areas. Periodic wetness boosted irrigated reserves elsewhere in the Cape Provinces, with the heaviest rain falling early in the month. Rain also fell sporadically along the coast of KwaZulu-Natal, and in eastern sections of Mpumalanga, likely causing brief interruptions in the sugarcane harvest. Meanwhile, dry, warmer-than-normal weather dominated the corn belt (Northwest, Gauteng, and adjacent locations in Free State and Mpumalanga), aiding drydown and harvesting.

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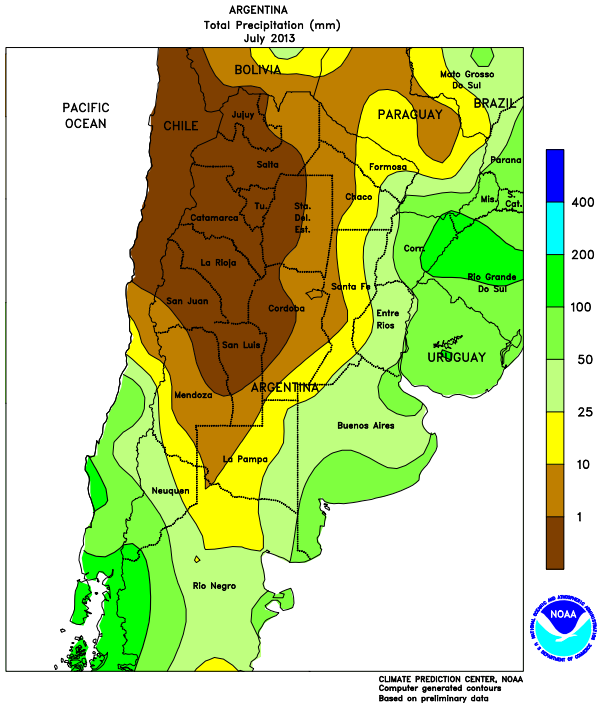
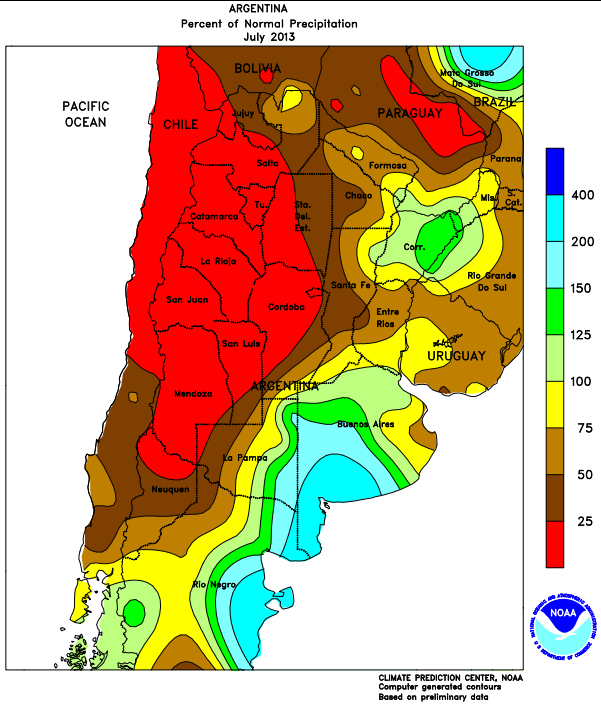
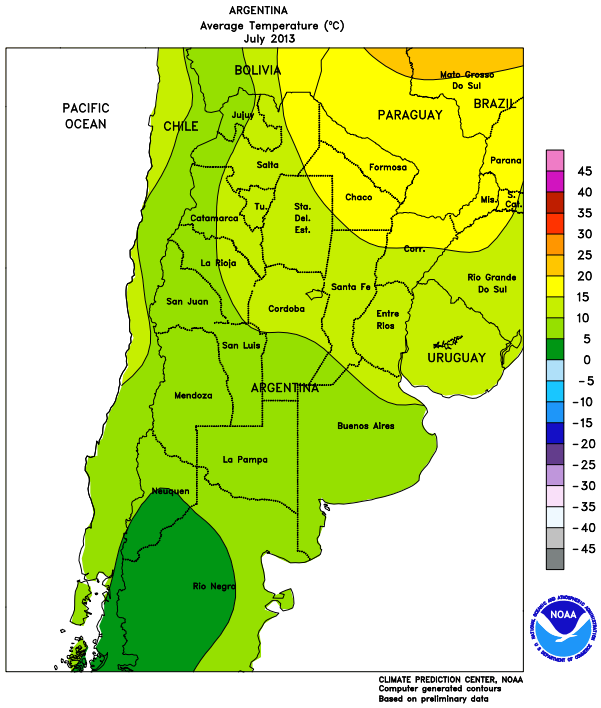
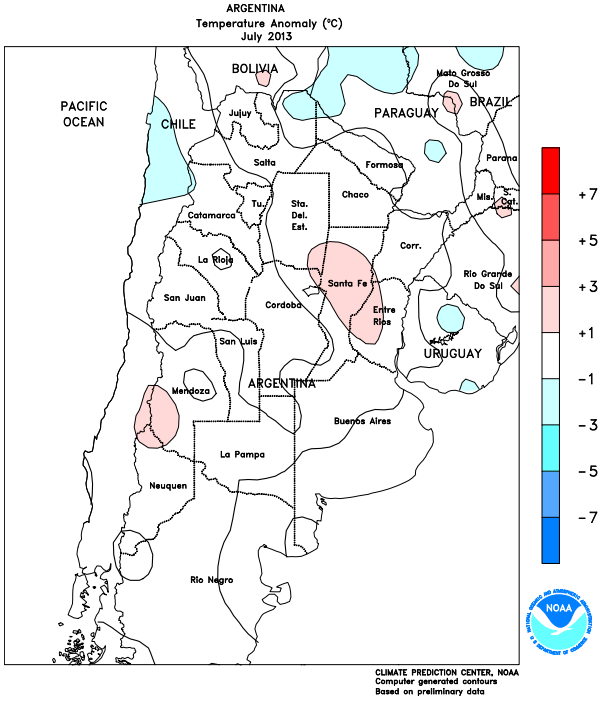


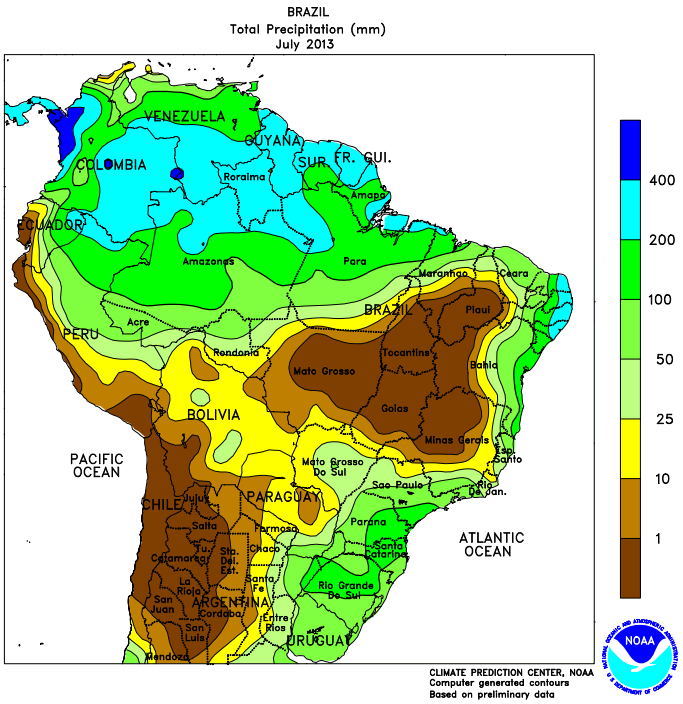


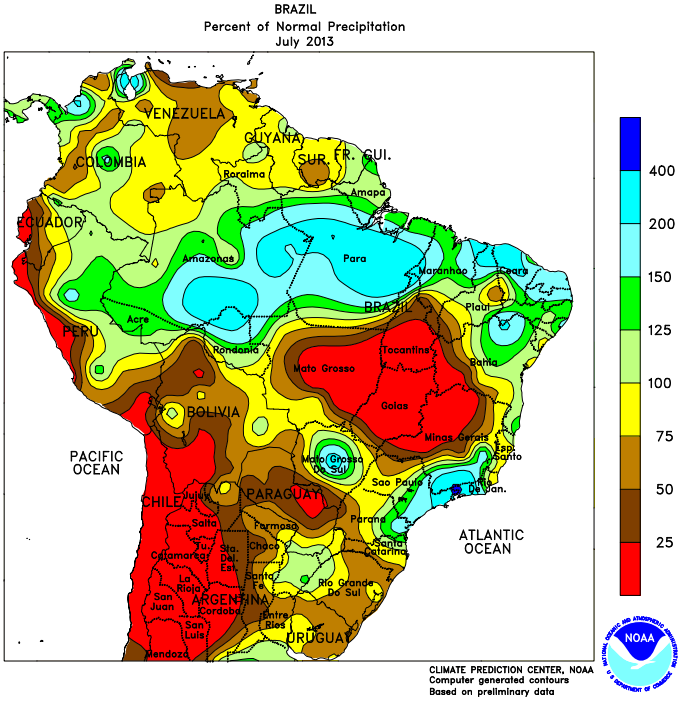


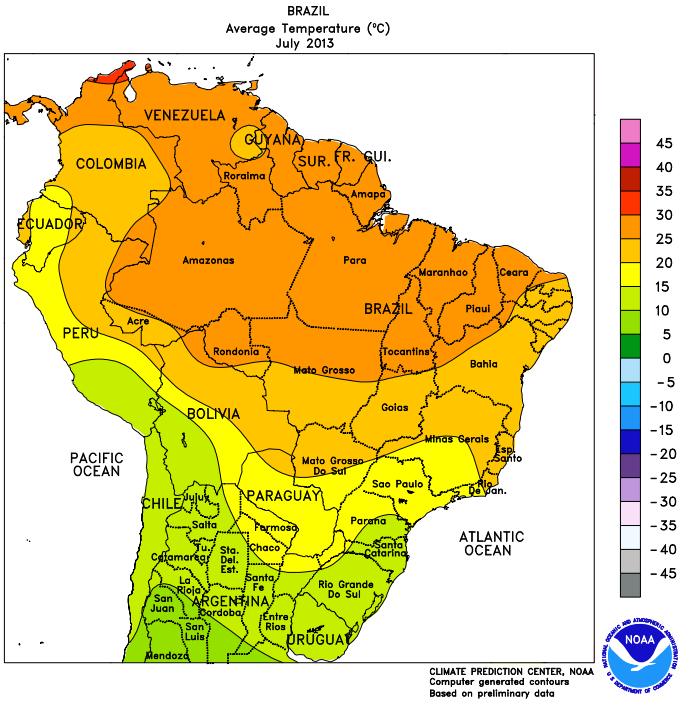


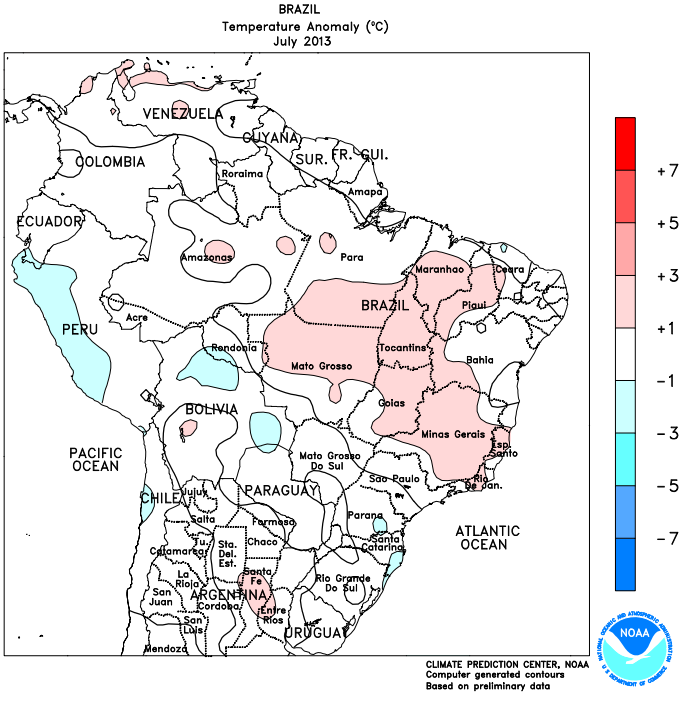
ARGENTINA

A general pattern of seasonal rainfall dominated eastern sections of Argentina during the month of July, with drier conditions prevailing throughout the west. Near- to above-normal rainfall increased moisture for germination and establishment of winter grains in the main production areas of La Pampa and Buenos Aires. Wetter-than-normal conditions also prevailed in the northeast, but the most of the remainder of the country recorded below-normal rainfall, aiding the final stages of winter grain planting and summer crop harvesting. For much of the month, warmer-than-normal conditions aided early growth of winter grains; however, a brief period of unseasonably low temperatures (nighttime lows falling below -5°C even in northern farming areas) hit the region in late-July, possibly causing localized damage to citrus, sugarcane, and other vulnerable crops.





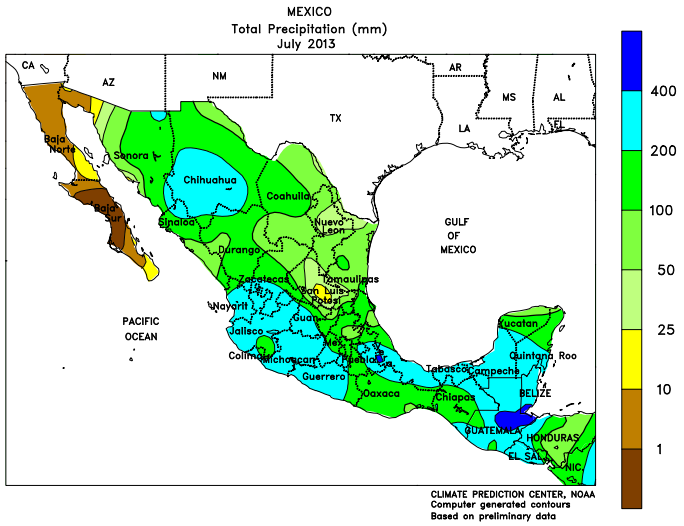


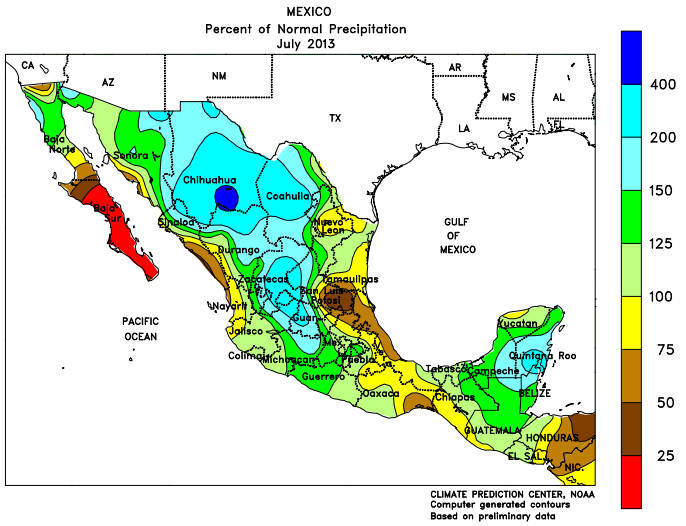


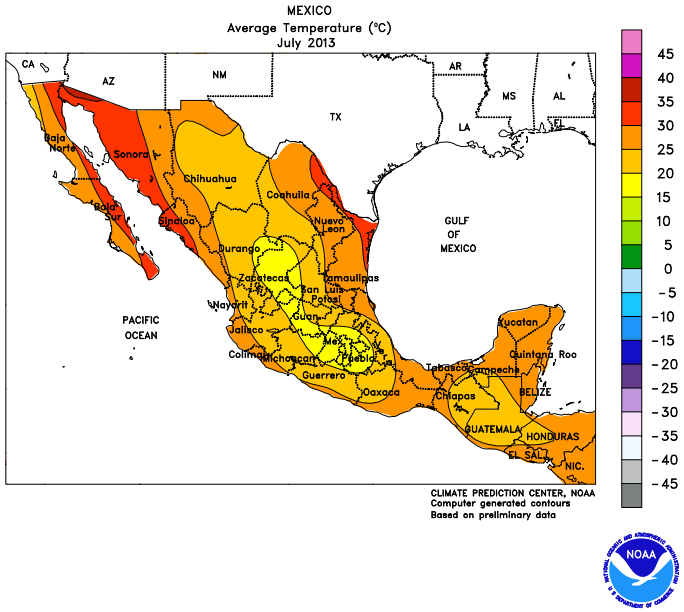
BRAZIL

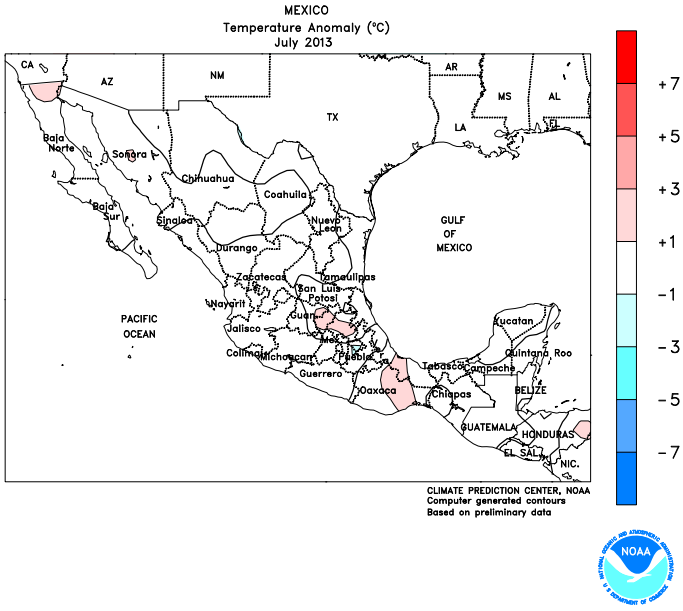
During July, frequent rainfall maintained adequate to abundant moisture for winter wheat in the main southern production areas, although amounts were below normal at many locations. Showers occasionally disrupted harvesting in the major sugarcane and coffee areas of the southeast (notably Sao Paulo and southern Minas Gerais). Monthly temperatures averaged close to normal in the south, with warmer-than-normal conditions early in the month contrasting with an outbreak of unseasonable cold toward month's end, at which time freezing temperatures reportedly damaged immature winter wheat in sections of Parana. Farther north, warmth and dryness aided drydown and harvesting of secondary (safrinha) corn and cotton in central Brazil and the northeastern interior, while seasonal rains continued along the northeast coast, increasing moisture for sugarcane, cocoa, and other crops.

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



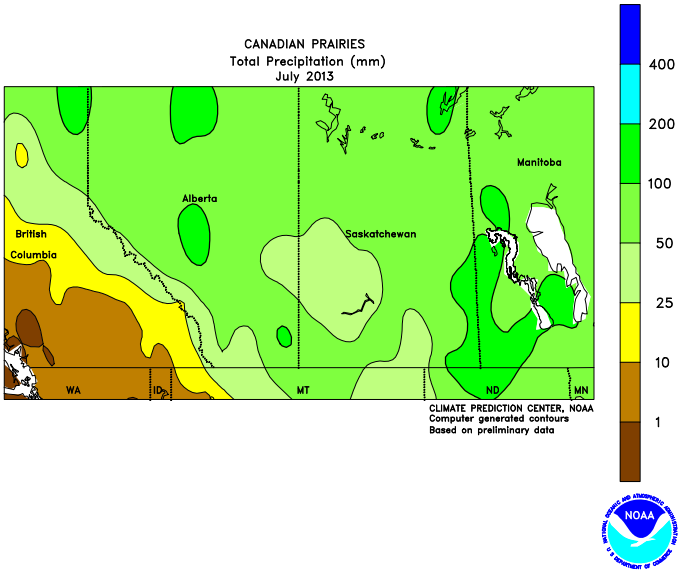


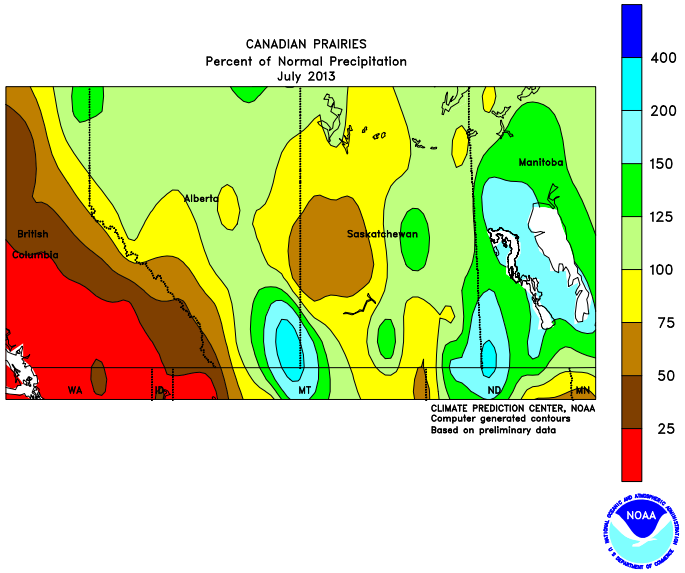


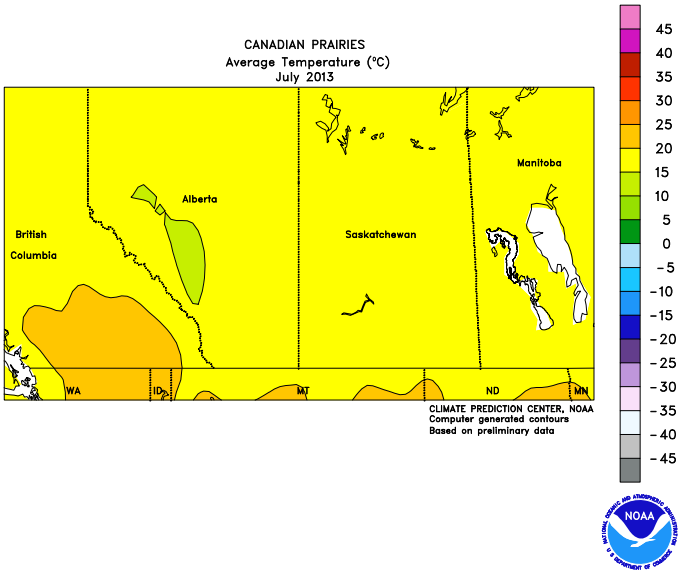


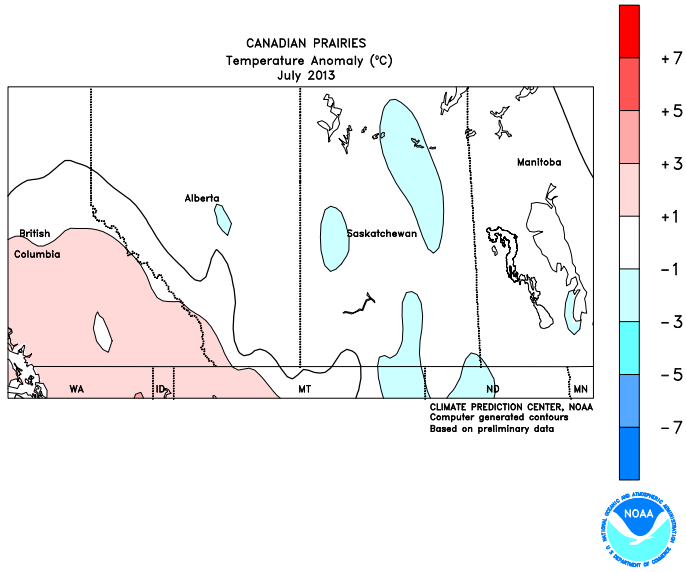
MEXICO

In July, frequent, occasionally heavy rain maintained mostly favorable conditions for rain-fed summer crops throughout the south. This was particularly true for the southern plateau, which recorded near- to above-normal rainfall in most areas. However, the intensity of the showers decreased toward month's end, with dry weather dominating a large section of the northeast as far south as northern Veracruz, reducing moisture for sugarcane and other crops. In contrast, monsoon showers were vigorous in the northwest, providing a much-needed boost in reservoirs. A brief period of unseasonable rain also improved moisture reserves in north-central Mexico, but a general trend of seasonable warmth (daytime highs approaching 40°C) maintained high moisture requirements of crops and livestock throughout the north. According to the government of Mexico, total national reservoir capacity was at 33.7 percent as of July 30, compared with 29.1 percent last year and 55.1 percent in 2011. In the northwest (Sinaloa and Sonora), total reservoir capacity was at 26.0, behind both last year (26.6 percent) and 2011 (37.0 percent).



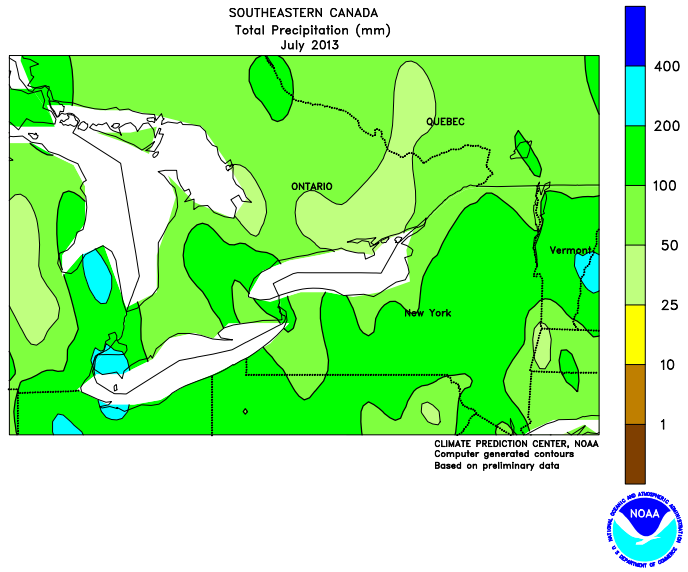


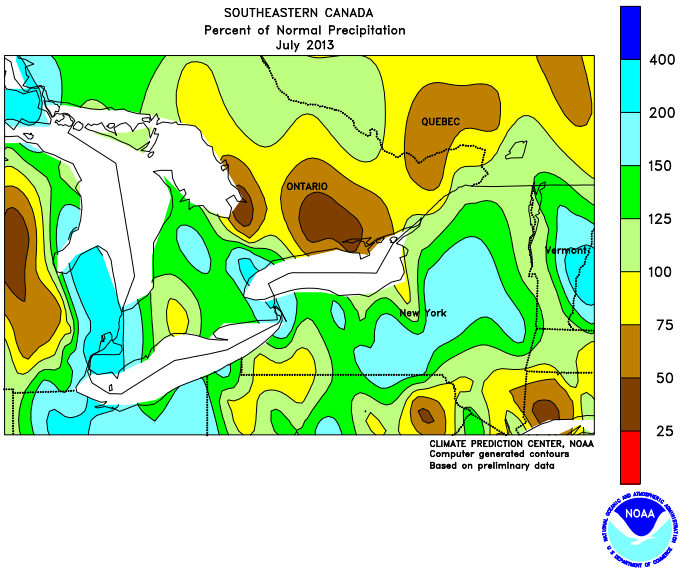


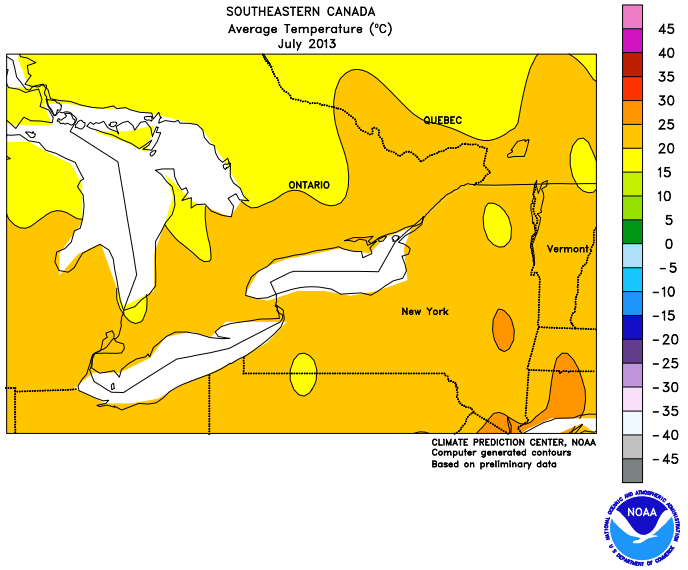


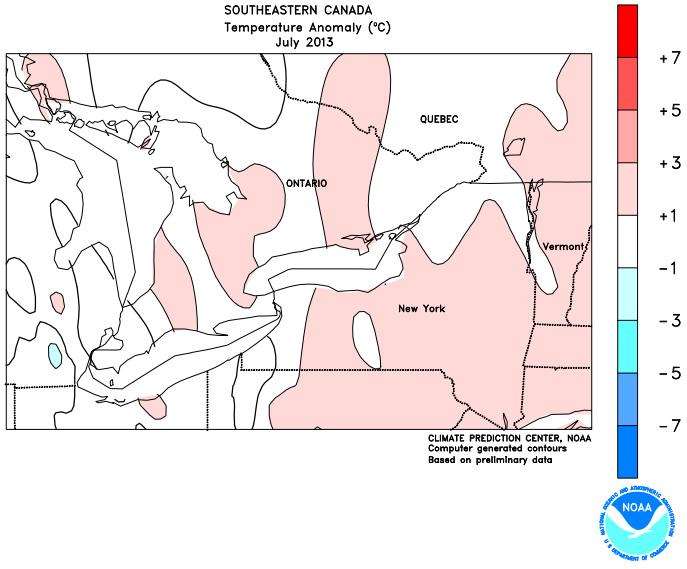
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

In July, near- to above-normal rainfall maintained adequate to abundant levels of moisture for spring crops and pastures. The moisture was generally well distributed during the month as spring grains and oilseeds advanced through reproductive and filling stages of development. Monthly temperatures averaged within 1°C of normal in most areas, with early month warmth gradually giving way to unseasonably cool weather by month's end. Nighttime lows at or below 5°C were common as the cooling trend overspread the Prairies, but frost (if any) was confined to outlying production areas. While reducing the potential for stressful heat, the cool weather slowed crop growth, raising concern for potential damage to immature crops if an early autumn freeze were to occur.



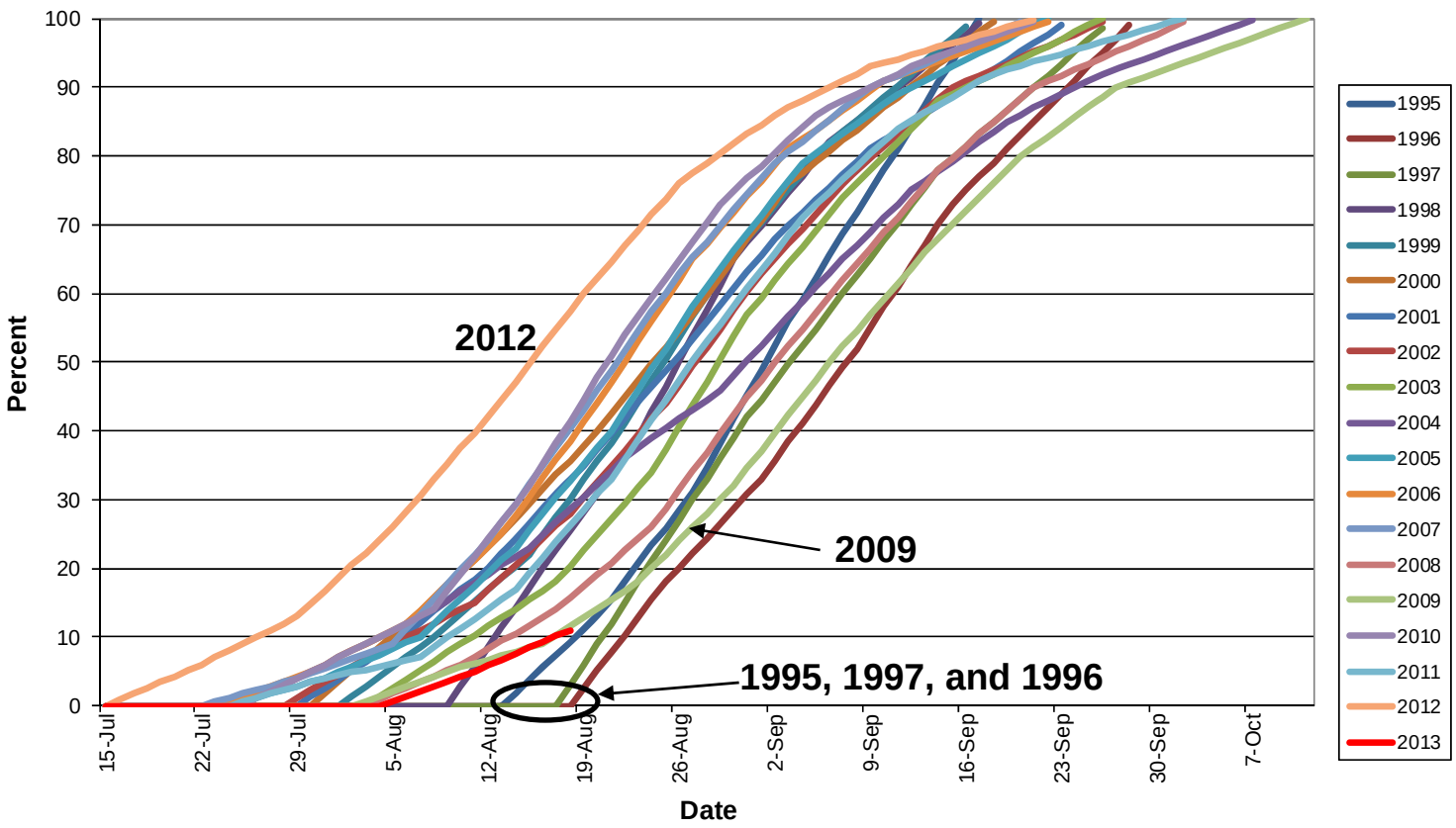






SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

During July, frequent, near- to above-normal rainfall maintained levels of moisture ranging from adequate to locally excessive for summer crops, pastures, and mature winter wheat across the region. The wet weather hampered winter wheat harvesting and other fieldwork and raised concern for potential impacts on crop quality and potential damage from pests and diseases. Monthly temperatures averaged 1°C above normal, owing mainly to warmer-than-normal weather dominating the region during the early and middle parts of July. However, a cooling trend developed at month's end, lowering temperatures up to 4°C below normal and resulting in nighttime lows below 10°C.



Based on NASS crop progress data.

In contrast to last year, when a record-high 57% of the U.S. corn had dented by August 18, only 11% of the crop had dented on the same date in 2013. At this point in the growing season, the crop appears to be progressing at a pace similar to 2009, when 12% of the corn had dented by August 18. Corn development was also slow in 1995, 1996, and 1997, although no denting progress reports had yet been issued in those years by mid-August—and progress later accelerated in 1995 and 1997.

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