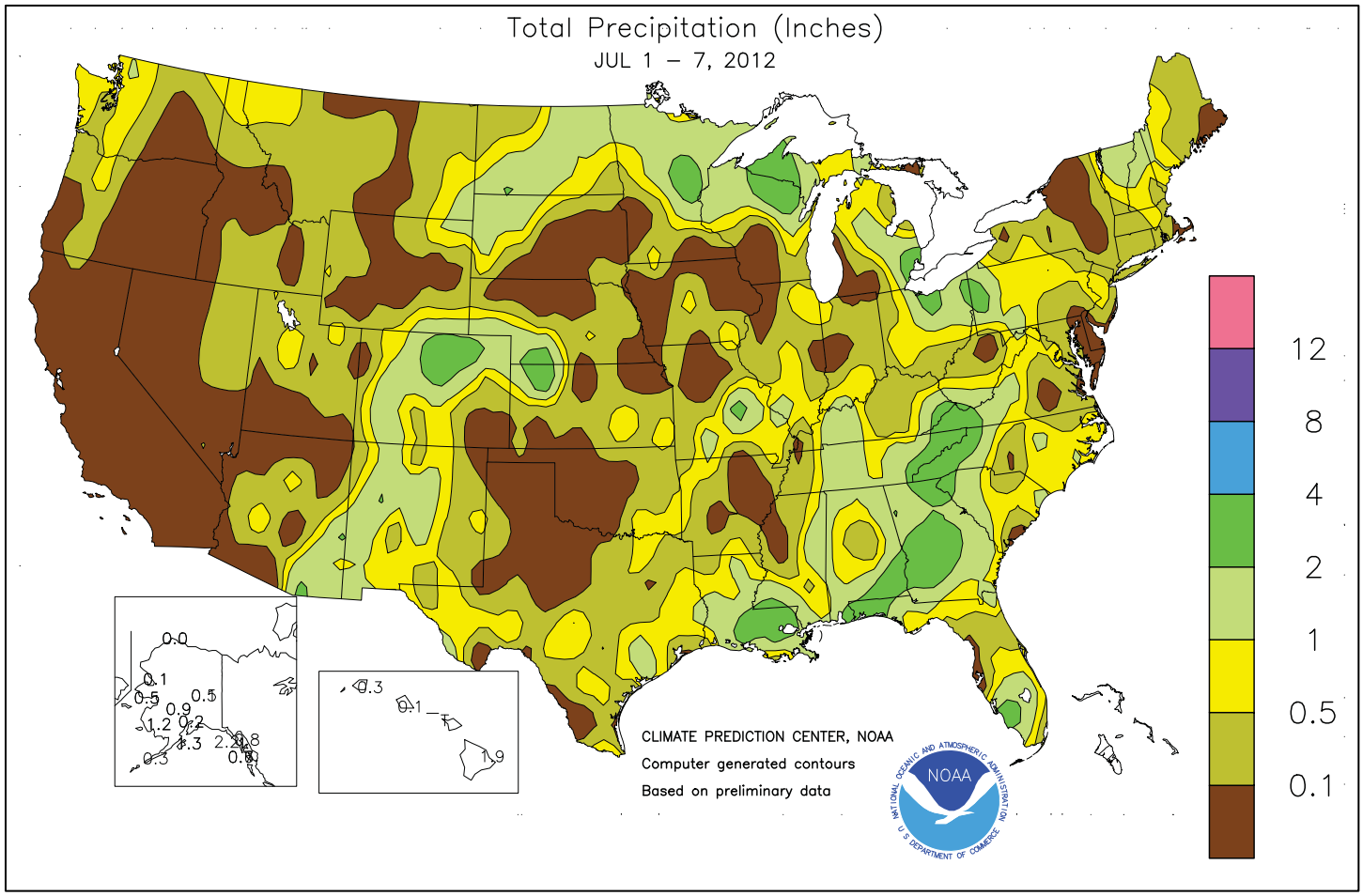
Volume 99, No. 28 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather July 10, 2012

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS
July 1 - 7, 2012

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

A second consecutive week of brutally hot, mostly dry weather took a severe toll on reproductive summer crops from the **central Plains into the Midwest**, where weekly temperatures averaged 10 to 15°F above normal. Meanwhile, near-normal temperatures were confined to the **Pacific Coast States** and the **nation's southern tier**. The only positive sign occurred late in the week, when the interaction between a cold front and tropical moisture associated with the **Southwestern** monsoon sparked locally heavy showers across the **central High Plains** and

(Continued on page 7)

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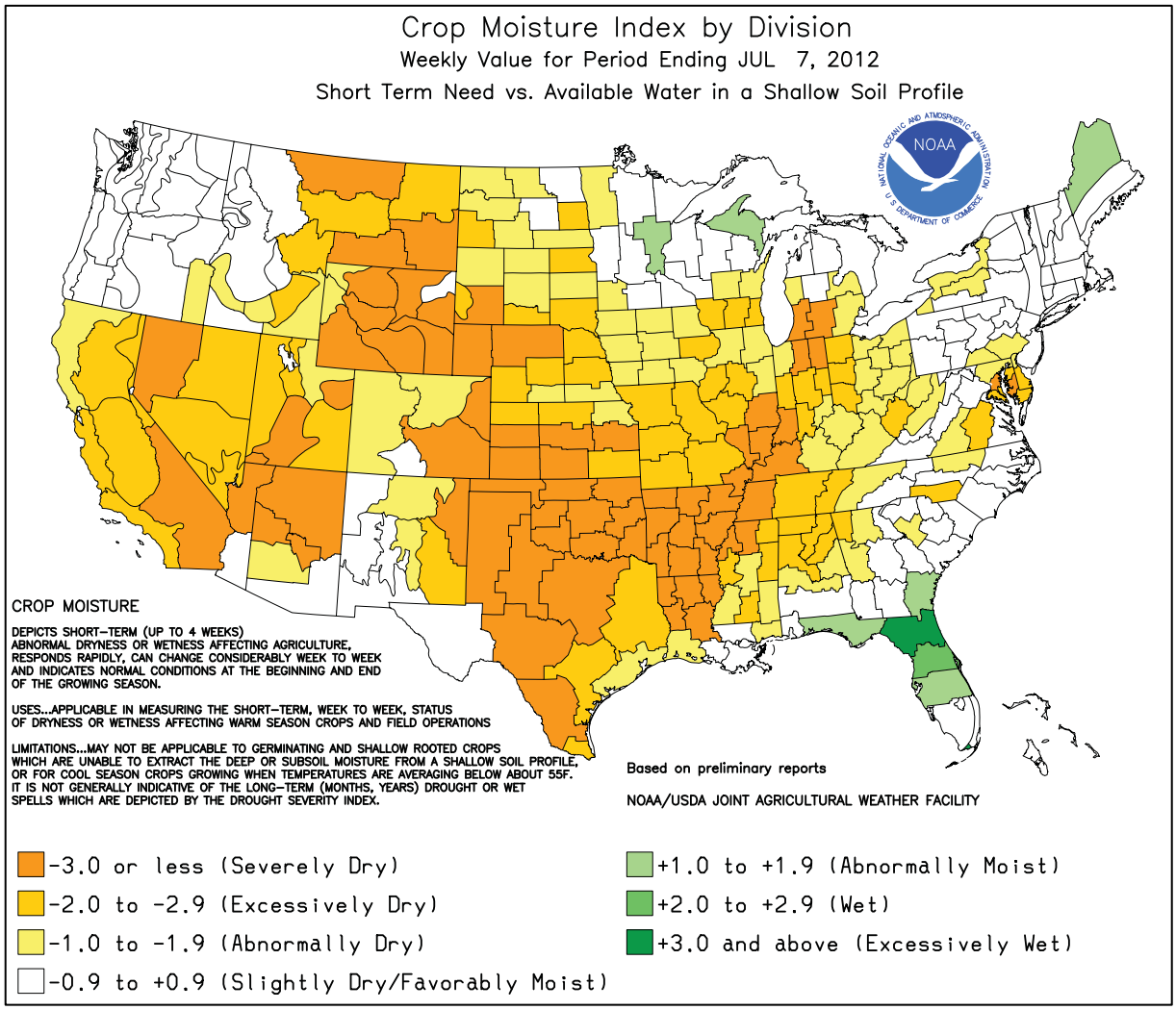
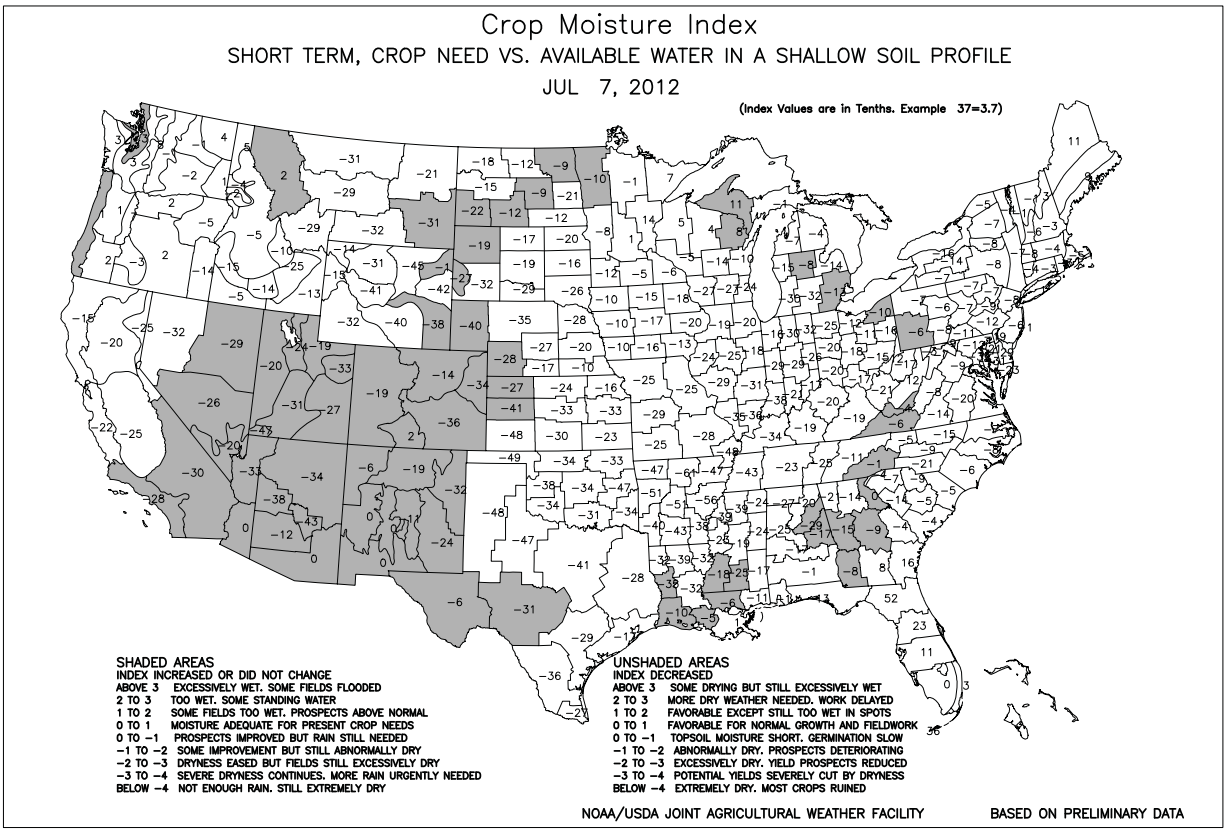
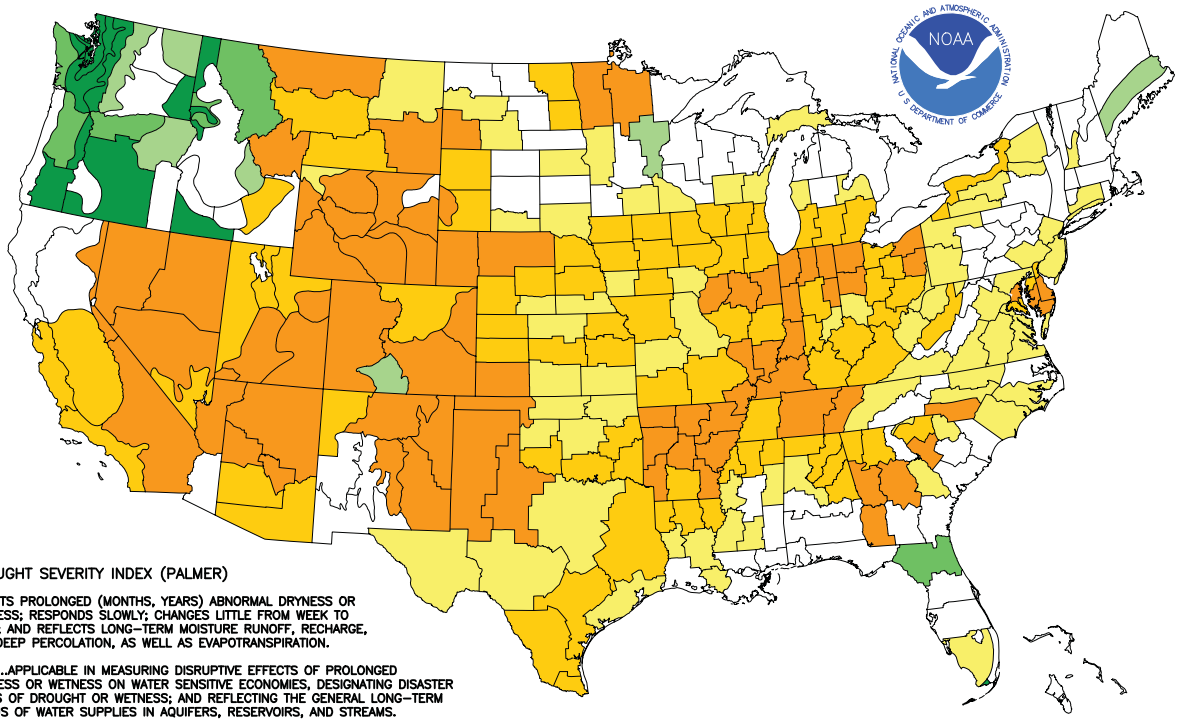

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending JUL 7, 2012
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
-3.0 or less (Severely Dry)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Excessively Dry)
-1.0 to -1.9 (Abnormally Dry)
-0.9 to +0.9 (Slightly Dry/Favorably Moist)
+1.0 to +1.9 (Abnormally Moist)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Wet)
+3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)


Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE
JUL 7, 2012
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
-2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES. MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. STILL EXTREMELY DRY
UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. MOST CROPS RUINED
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA

Drought Severity Index by Division

Weekly Value for Period Ending JUL 7, 2012

Long Term Palmer



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

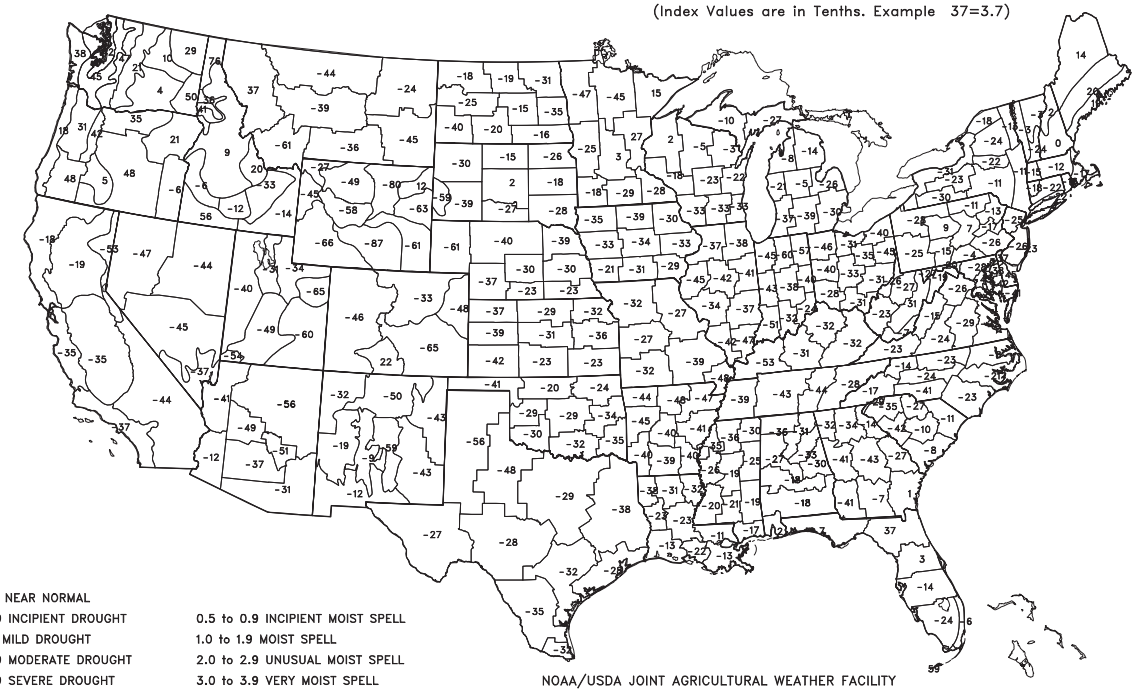
- -4.0 or less (Extreme Drought)
- -3.0 to -3.9 (Severe Drought)
- -2.0 to -2.9 (Moderate Drought)
- -1.9 to +1.9 (Near Normal)
- +2.0 to +2.9 (Unusual Moist Spell)
- +3.0 to +3.9 (Very Moist Spell)
- +4.0 and above (Extremely Moist)

Drought Severity Index by Division

JUL 7, 2012

(Long Term Palmer)

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



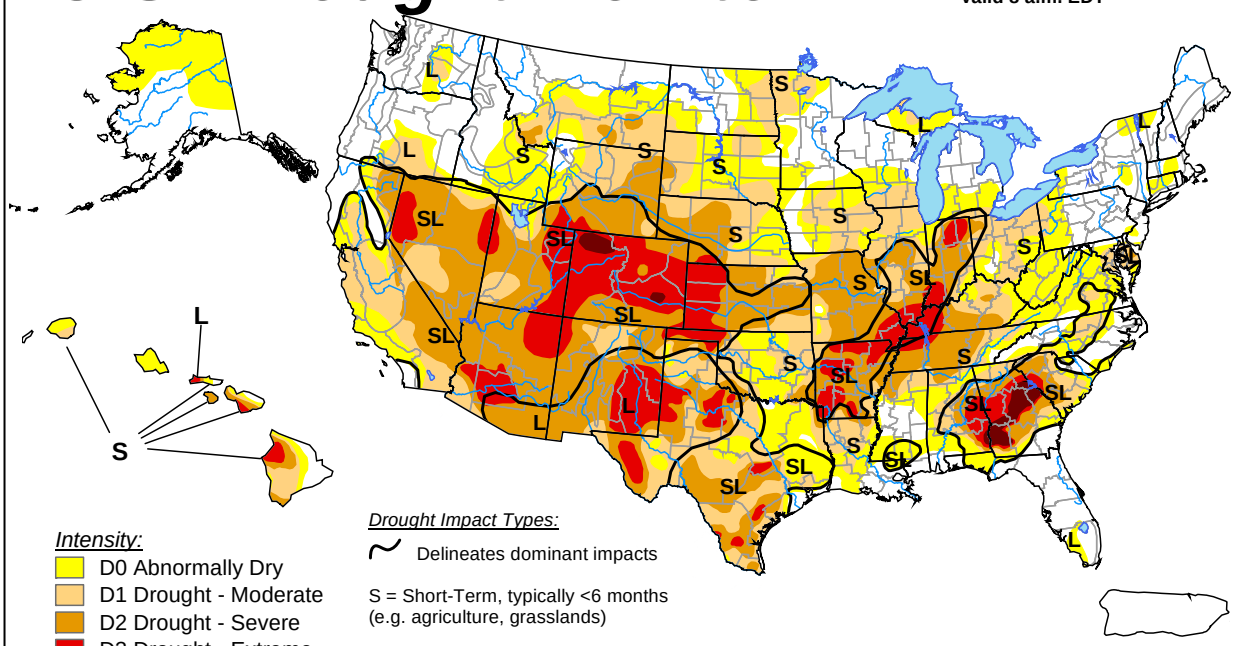
0.4 to -0.4 NEAR NORMAL
-0.5 to -0.9 INCIPIENT DROUGHT
-1.0 to -1.9 MILD DROUGHT
-2.0 to -2.9 MODERATE DROUGHT
-3.0 to -3.9 SEVERE DROUGHT
BELOW -4.0 EXTREME DROUGHT

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

July 3, 2012
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



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

Drought Impact Types:

Delineates dominant impacts

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

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

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

USDA National Drought Mitigation Center

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

Released Thursday, July 5, 2012

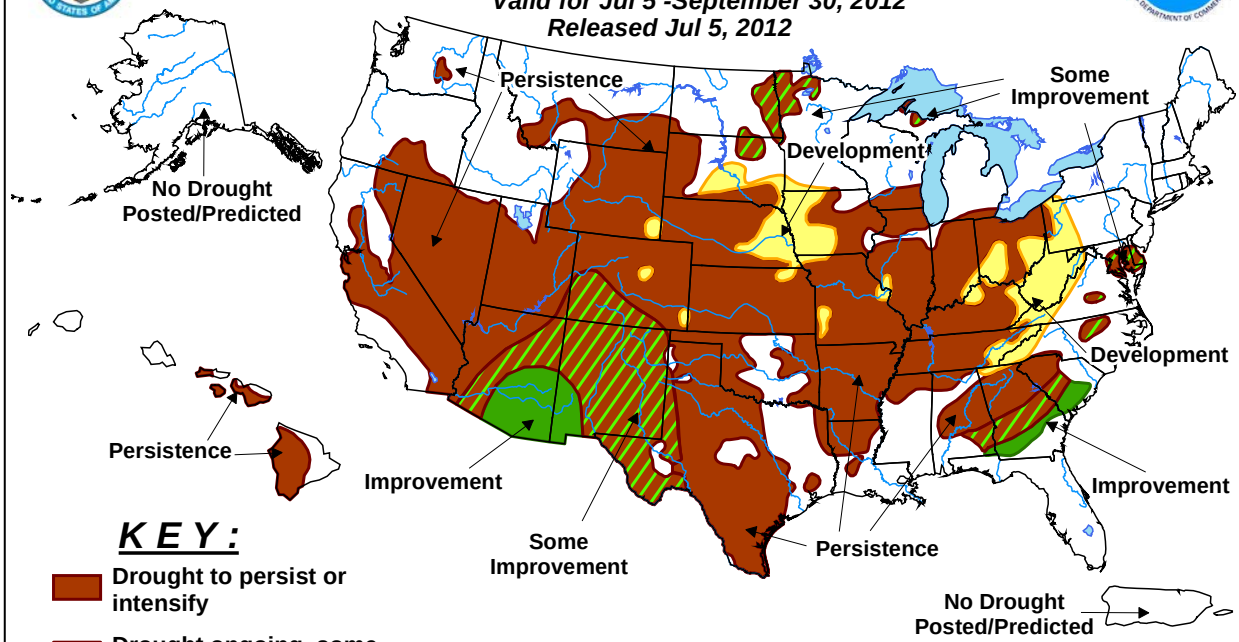
Author: Rich Tinker, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for Jul 5 -September 30, 2012

Released Jul 5, 2012



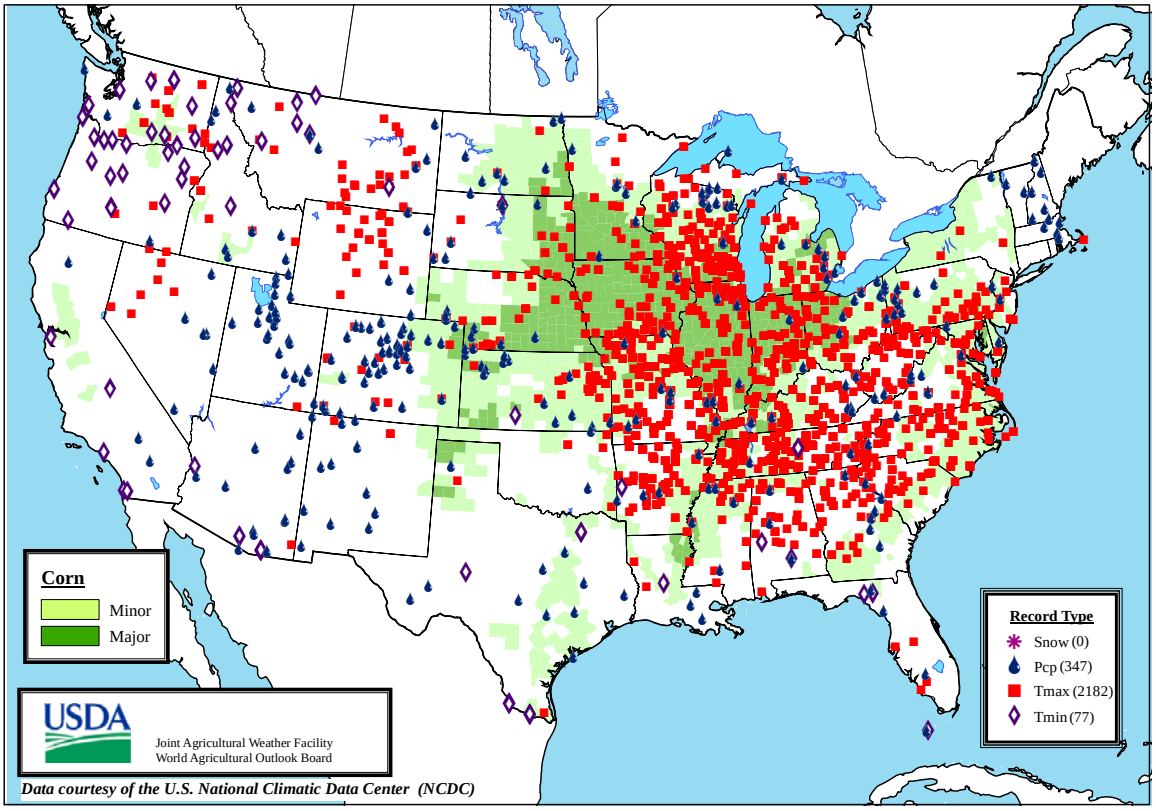
K E Y :

- **Drought to persist or intensify**
- **Drought ongoing, some improvement**
- **Drought likely to improve, impacts ease**
- **Drought development likely**

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 improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.

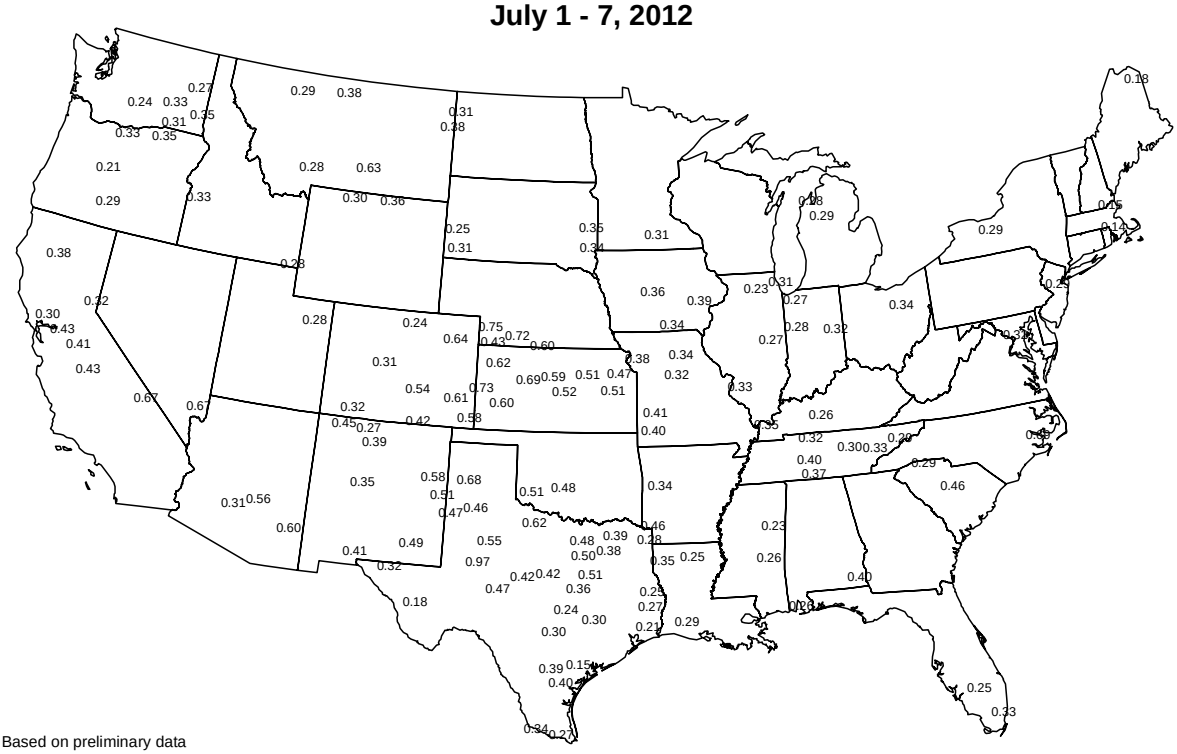
Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

July 1-7, 2012



Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

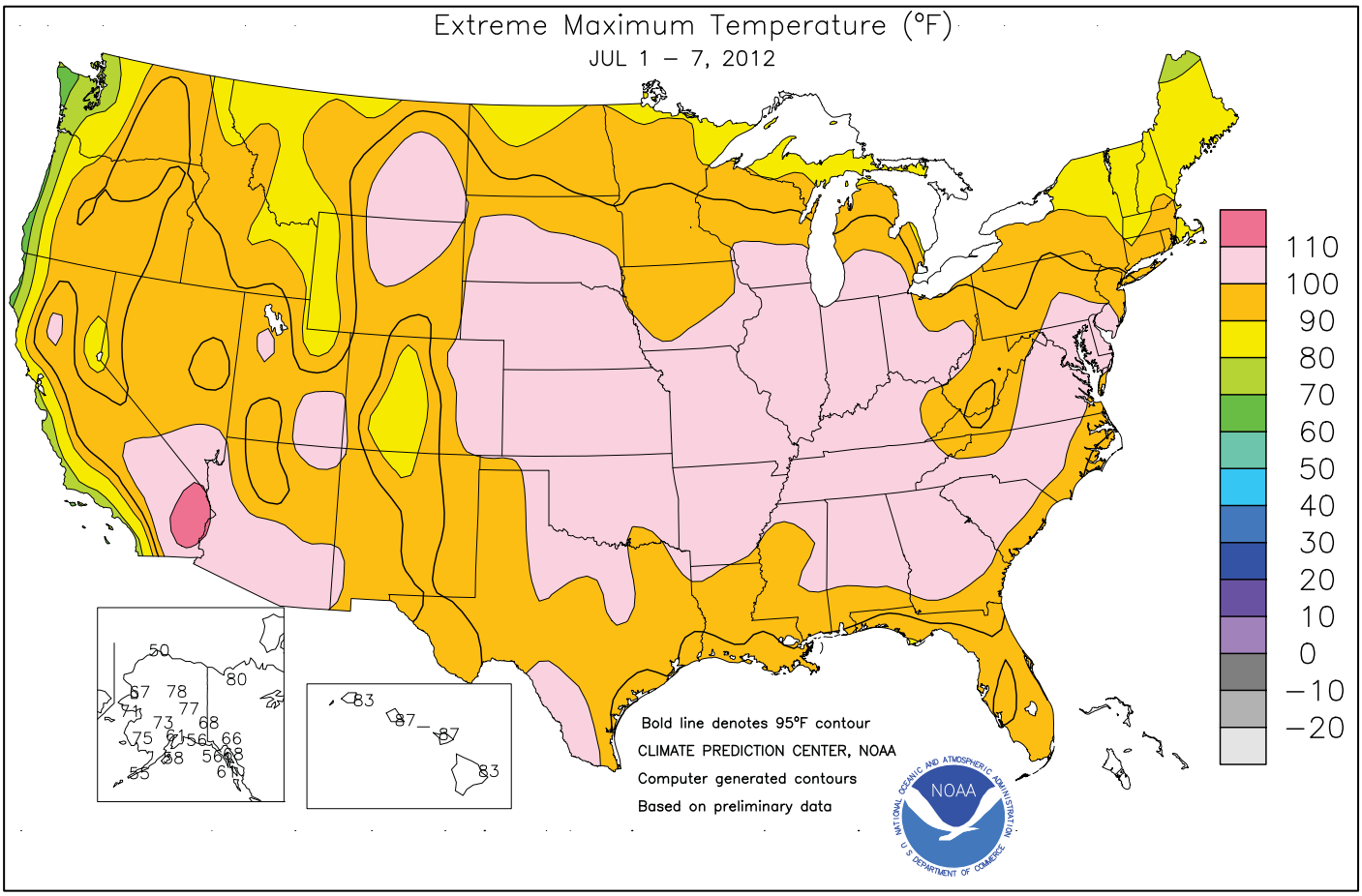
July 1 - 7, 2012

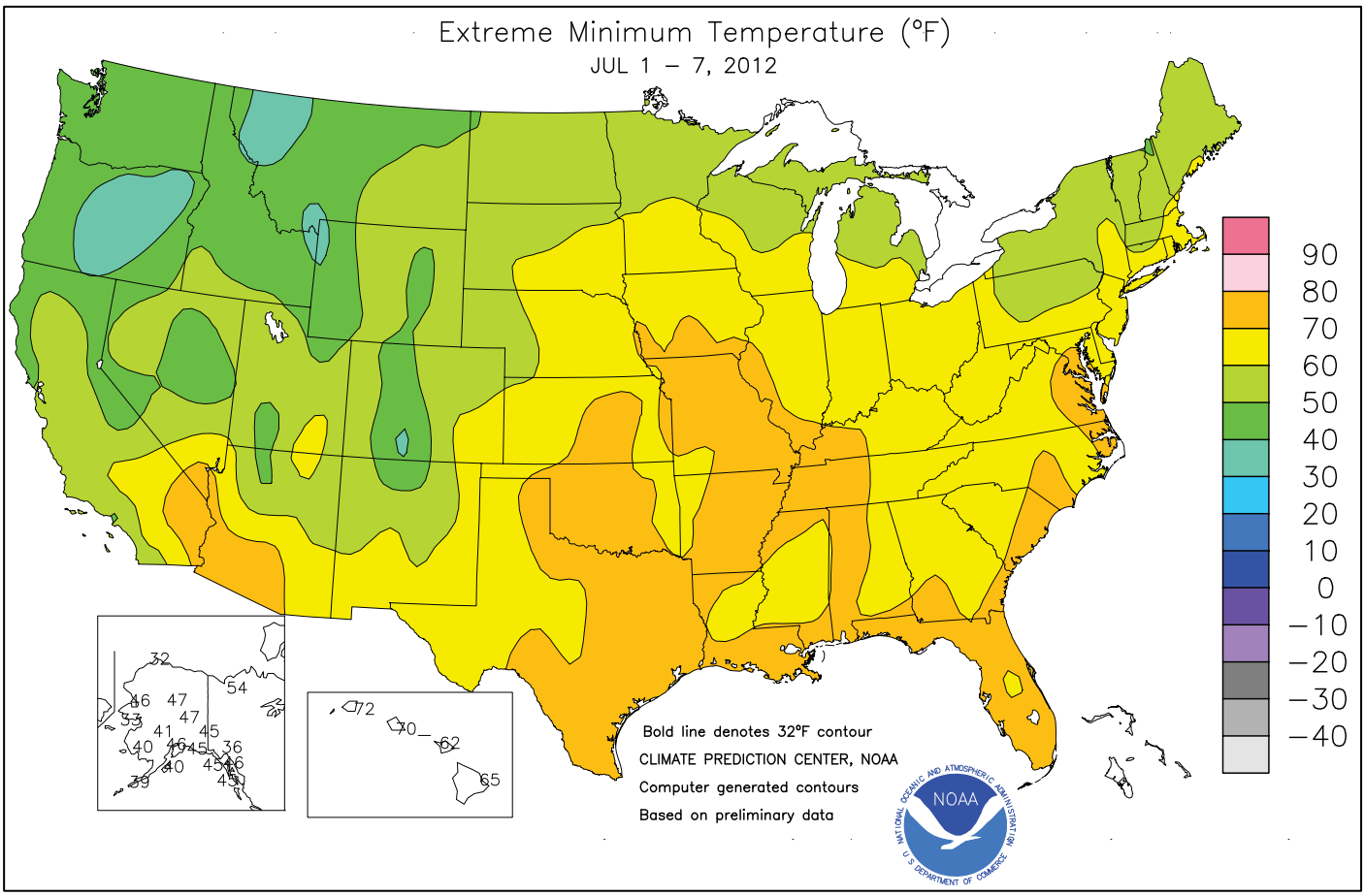


Based on preliminary data

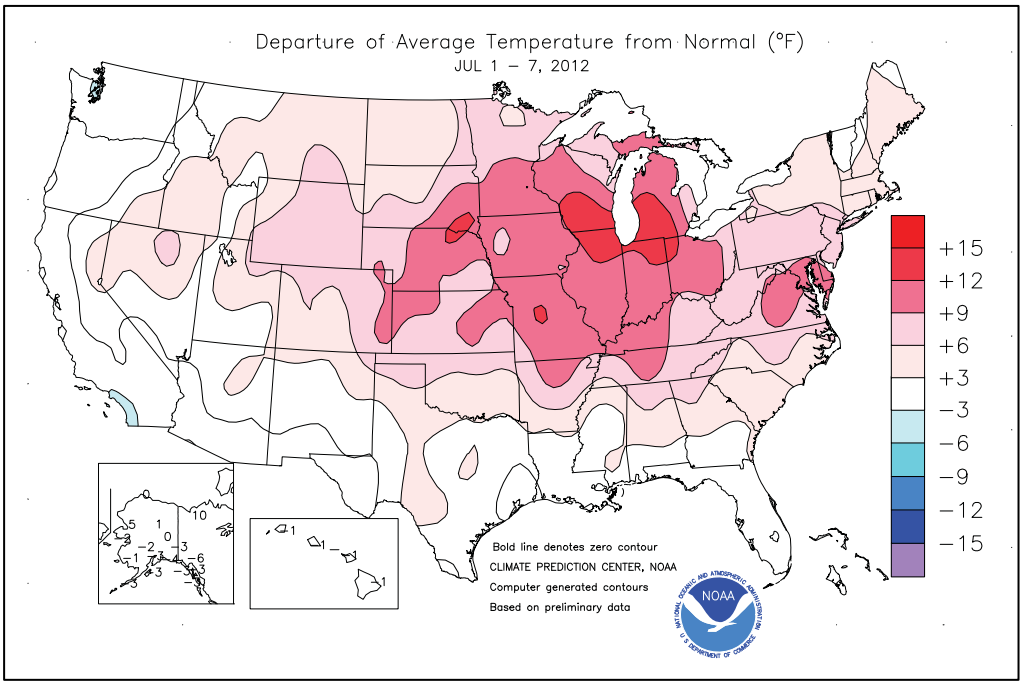
USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments

Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
JUL 1 – 7, 2012
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
JUL 1 – 7, 2012
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
−30
−40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA

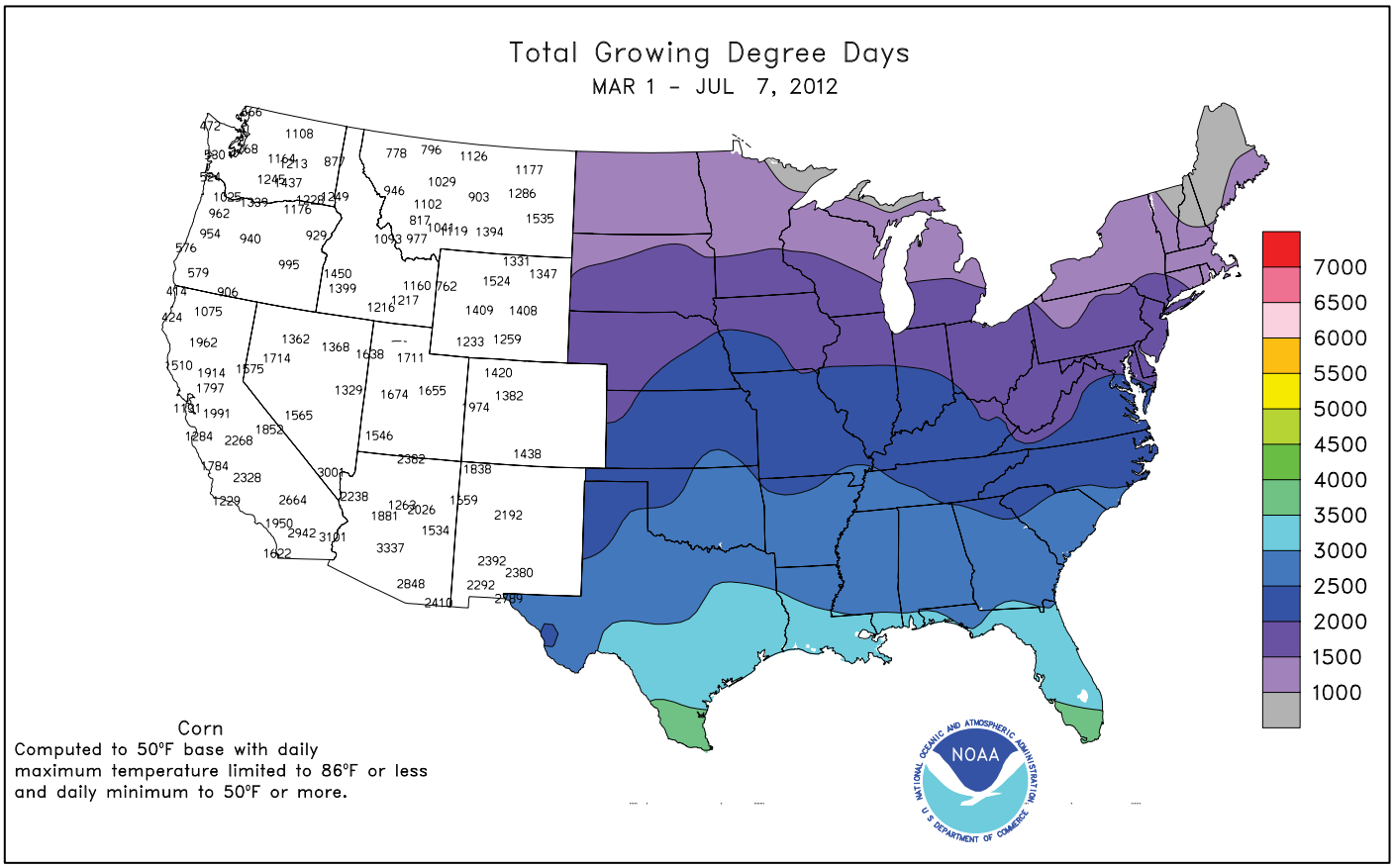
(Continued from front cover)
the **upper Midwest**. The monsoon circulation also resulted in heavy showers in parts of **Colorado**, **New Mexico**, and **southeastern Arizona**. Mostly dry weather prevailed, however, across the remainder of the **West**, accompanied by a late-week warming trend. Elsewhere, widespread showers maintained generally favorable conditions for **Southeastern** pastures and summer crops, despite near- to above-normal temperatures and underlying, long-term drought. Some of the heaviest rain, 2 inches or more, fell from **Florida's panhandle into the southern Appalachians**.



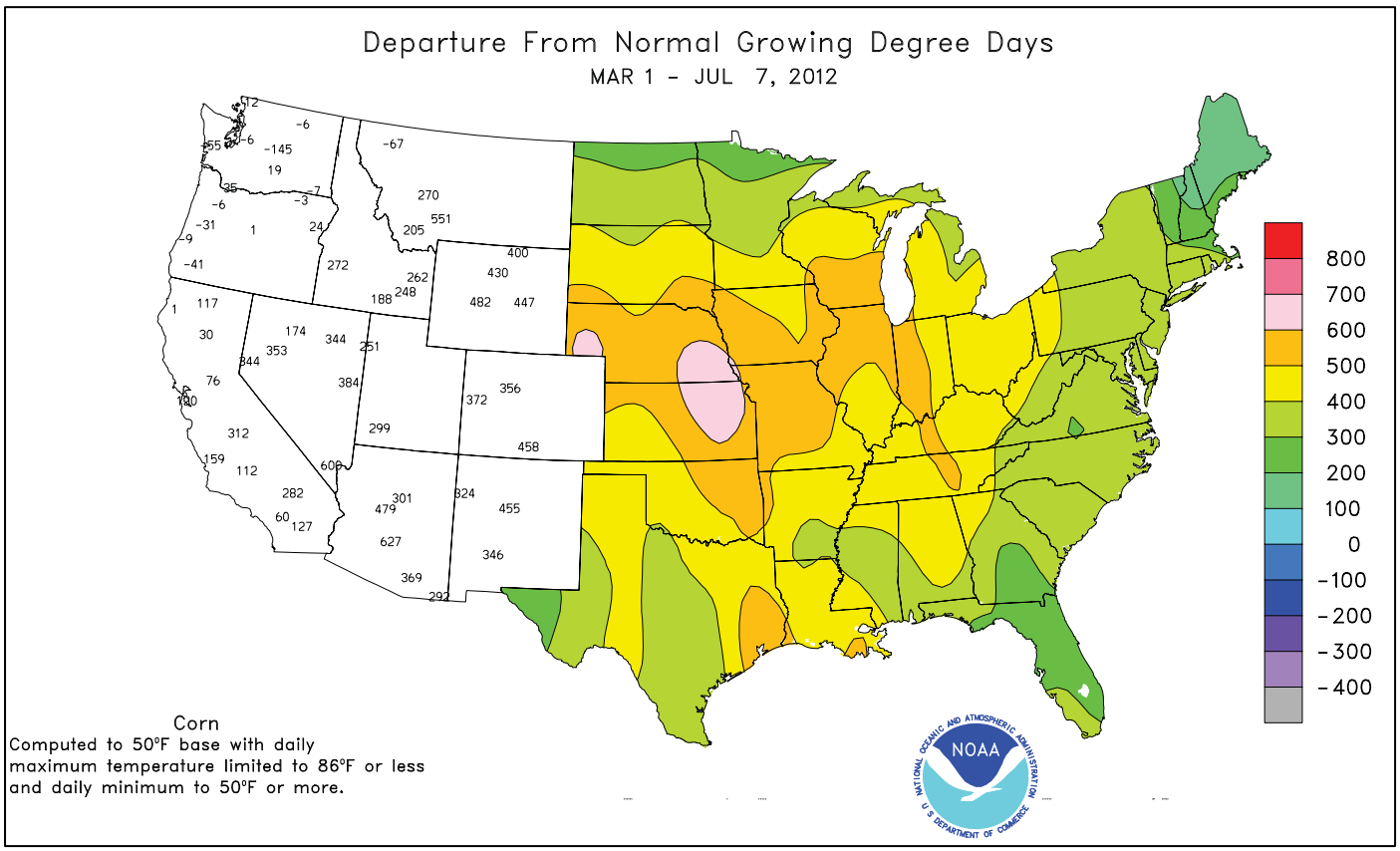
Characteristic of an overall hot, dry weather pattern, precipitation highlights were widely scattered. Selected daily-record totals included 3.45 inches (on July 2) in **Vichy-Rolla, MO**; 1.76 inches (on July 5) in **Detroit, MI**; 1.40 inches (on July 6) in **Bismarck, ND**; and 1.40 inches (on July 4) in **Burlington, VT.** One of the most concentrated areas of rainfall covered the **central and southern Rockies** and neighboring areas, where record-setting daily totals reached 1.30 inches (on July 7) in **Cheyenne, WY**; 0.78 inch (on July 4) in **Tucson, AZ**; and 0.48 inch (on July 7) in **Grand Junction, CO.** Much more impressive were 2-month rainfall deficits in parts of the **Midwest**. In **Fort Wayne, IN**, for example, the 60-day (May 9 - July 7) rainfall totaled just 0.92 inch (11 percent of normal).

A record-setting streak of triple-digit heat lasted into early July in **Pueblo, CO.** Highs reached or exceeded 100°F on 14 consecutive days (June 22 - July 5) in **Pueblo**, shattering its records of 9 days set from June 24 - July 2, 1990, and July 13-21, 2003. In the **East**, both **Raleigh-Durham, NC**, and **Washington, DC**, also noted record-setting, triple-digit streaks. **Raleigh-Durham** posted 6 consecutive days of triple-digit heat from July 3-8, edging the mark originally set just last year, from July 20-24. **Washington's** four consecutive days (July 5-8) of 100-degree heat tied its record set from July 19-22, 1930. **Fort Wayne, IN**, had never had a triple-digit streak longer than 3 days, but notched four consecutive 100-degree days from July 4-7. From July 4-7, **Des Moines, IA**, registered 4 days of triple-digit heat in a row for the first time since August 14-17, 1988. In addition, all-time-record highs were tied or broken during the week in several locations, including **Chattanooga, TN** (107°F on July 1); **Greenville-Spartanburg, SC** (107°F on July 1); and **Lansing, MI** (103°F on July 6). On July 7, **Washington, DC**, and **Indianapolis, IN**, reached 105°F, both falling 1°F short of their respective all-time records. **Washington** last achieved 106°F on July 20, 1930, while **Indianapolis** last recorded 106°F on July 14, 1936. Across the **Midwest** and **Mid-South**, a multitude of stations experienced their hottest Independence Day on record. In **Nebraska**, **Imperial** and **North Platte** (both 106°F) tied daily records for the 4th of July. **Chicago, IL** (102°F), also tied an Independence Day mark, while records were broken outright in locations such as **St. Louis, MO** (105°F); **La Crosse, WI** (103°F); **Detroit, MI** (102°F); and **Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN** (101°F). Fourth of July records from 1911 were tied or broken in **La Crosse** and **Chicago**, along with **Rockford, IL** (102°F); **Louisville, KY** (102°F); and **Lansing, MI** (100°F). In stark contrast, scattered daily-record lows were noted in the **Northwest**. In **Oregon**, daily-record lows for July 4 included 30°F in **Meacham** and 32°F in **Redmond**. A day later, **Cut Bank, MT** (37°F), collected a record-setting low for July 5.

Rather cool, showery weather covered much of **Alaska**. Weekly rainfall totaled 1.06 inches in **King Salmon**, aided by a daily-record total (0.59 inch) on the 4th of July. Later, **Cold Bay** (39°F) posted a daily record-tying low for July 6. Farther south, generally quiet weather prevailed in **Hawaii**. **Honolulu, Oahu** (70°F on July 4), tied a record for its lowest Independence Day reading. Measurable rain fell each of the first 7 days of July in many windward locations, although amounts were not particularly heavy. On the **Big Island**, for example, **Hilo's** July 1-7 total of 2.12 inches was 99 percent of normal.



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



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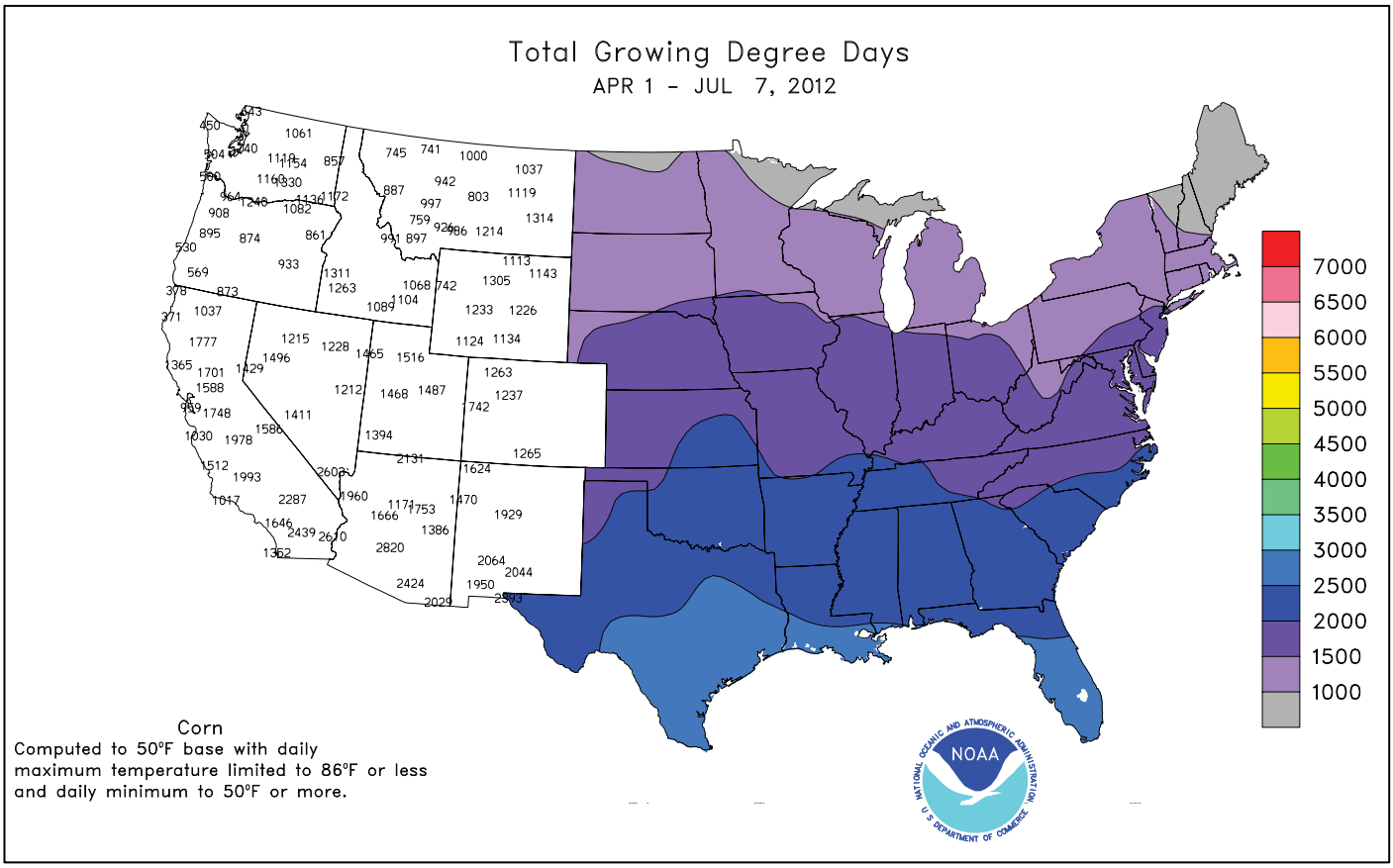

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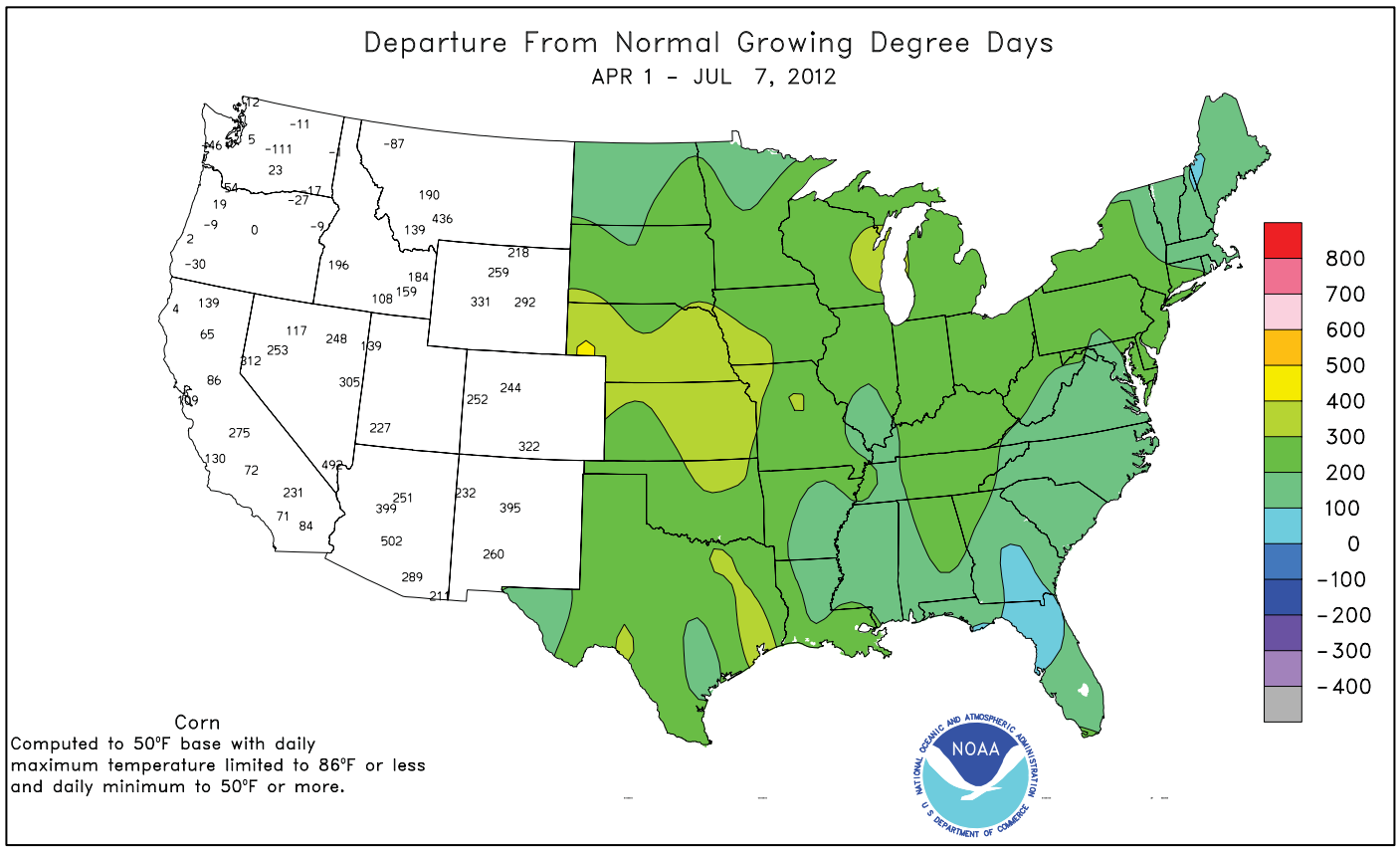


Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 7, 2012

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

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	97	74	104	72	86	7	0.51	-0.58	0.37	2.28	47	22.05	73	85	36	6	0	2	0
	HUNTSVILLE	101	74	105	71	87	8	0.27	-0.73	0.27	1.71	33	22.35	70	80	61	7	0	1	0
	MOBILE	93	73	97	71	83	2	0.23	-1.11	0.17	13.73	216	40.24	113	91	72	5	0	2	0
	MONTGOMERY	97	73	101	68	85	4	0.01	-1.21	0.01	2.87	54	22.56	73	88	46	7	0	1	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	59	50	61	46	54	-4	0.24	-0.04	0.22	1.79	134	6.44	139	79	63	0	0	3	0
	BARROW	45	35	50	32	40	0	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.09	20	1.19	118	96	77	0	1	0	0
	FAIRBANKS	73	54	77	47	63	0	0.14	-0.22	0.12	1.51	86	4.16	110	82	53	0	0	2	0
	JUNEAU	58	48	68	46	53	-3	0.75	-0.08	0.45	7.47	178	27.22	119	97	80	0	0	5	0
	KODIAK	55	45	58	40	50	-2	1.26	0.20	0.76	2.09	32	27.45	74	92	77	0	0	4	1
	NOME	55	43	71	33	49	-2	0.51	0.16	0.18	0.80	54	3.60	70	96	76	0	0	4	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	82	54	88	51	68	3	0.01	-0.30	0.01	0.01	1	4.47	44	63	21	0	0	1	0
	PHOENIX	103	83	109	74	93	1	0.14	0.03	0.14	0.14	70	0.50	15	38	26	7	0	1	0
	PRESCOTT	89	64	95	60	76	4	0.06	-0.31	0.06	0.06	8	3.40	45	56	16	4	0	1	0
	TUCSON	97	74	105	68	86	-1	0.85	0.59	0.80	1.19	238	1.87	51	61	30	6	0	2	1
AR	FORT SMITH	102	75	106	73	89	8	0.10	-0.72	0.10	1.68	33	20.48	88	73	25	7	0	1	0
	LITTLE ROCK	102	76	107	75	89	8	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.07	1	18.78	69	74	28	7	0	0	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	95	68	99	65	82	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	3.62	79	55	33	7	0	0	0
	FRESNO	97	66	101	63	82	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	6.58	84	58	35	7	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	70	62	72	59	66	-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	4.61	49	88	74	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	96	63	101	58	80	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	***	***	16.80	77	56	30	7	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	91	58	98	54	74	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	9.83	82	81	25	5	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	70	63	73	62	66	-4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	3.46	45	80	71	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	69	55	75	53	62	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	82	10.46	78	81	63	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	91	57	99	53	74	-2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05	56	6.44	72	77	42	5	0	1	0
CO	ALAMOSA	86	48	92	44	67	4	0.37	0.22	0.31	0.60	81	2.12	73	80	47	2	0	3	0
	CO SPRINGS	92	62	96	57	77	9	0.28	-0.22	0.19	0.83	29	2.83	33	67	20	5	0	3	0
	DENVER INTL	96	65	101	60	80	9	0.42	0.03	0.24	1.64	79	5.23	73	62	17	6	0	3	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	94	67	101	60	81	5	0.48	0.40	0.48	0.52	106	1.90	43	48	24	6	0	1	0
	PUEBLO	99	66	102	63	82	8	0.06	-0.28	0.05	0.13	8	2.59	43	57	28	6	0	2	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	89	70	93	65	80	8	0.29	-0.53	0.29	4.68	107	17.82	77	78	49	3	0	1	0
	HARTFORD	89	65	92	61	77	4	0.74	-0.09	0.53	4.97	106	17.21	73	78	43	4	0	3	1
DC	WASHINGTON	99	78	105	75	89	11	0.02	-0.73	0.02	2.40	62	13.14	66	70	30	7	0	1	0
DE	WILMINGTON	96	72	101	65	84	9	0.03	-0.90	0.02	3.98	88	14.34	64	81	33	7	0	2	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	92	72	93	69	82	1	0.07	-1.21	0.04	8.98	129	17.27	77	95	51	7	0	2	0
	JACKSONVILLE	94	73	95	72	84	3	2.46	1.06	1.38	19.04	281	33.96	141	95	49	7	0	3	2
	KEY WEST	87	80	88	76	84	0	0.00	-0.79	0.00	7.30	136	24.40	148	81	69	0	0	0	0
	MIAMI	91	79	92	77	85	2	0.01	-1.53	0.01	12.54	124	43.61	171	79	54	6	0	1	0
	ORLANDO	94	72	95	68	83	1	0.14	-1.67	0.12	9.08	99	18.45	78	91	64	7	0	2	0
	PENSACOLA	91	75	96	70	83	1	2.89	1.12	1.85	21.28	261	39.47	120	87	67	5	0	7	2
	TALLAHASSEE	94	73	97	71	84	2	1.83	0.06	1.13	11.66	134	28.60	85	90	58	6	0	4	1
	TAMPA	90	78	92	77	84	2	0.11	-1.32	0.09	18.79	271	27.61	143	83	56	5	0	2	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	90	77	91	76	83	1	0.05	-1.56	0.05	12.43	135	33.56	119	83	63	3	0	1	0
GA	ATHENS	99	70	108	68	85	6	0.60	-0.36	0.60	3.56	73	15.58	60	88	58	7	0	1	1
	ATLANTA	98	74	105	70	86	7	1.70	0.61	1.62	3.88	82	20.41	75	76	52	7	0	2	1
	AUGUSTA	99	70	104	65	84	4	0.30	-0.62	0.28	2.78	54	13.58	56	86	61	7	0	3	0
	COLUMBUS	96	73	105	70	85	4	1.34	0.29	0.65	3.47	76	20.28	75	89	41	7	0	4	2
	MACON	97	72	108	69	85	4	4.01	3.06	2.20	7.05	157	17.74	71	90	41	7	0	4	2
	SAVANNAH	95	72	99	70	83	2	1.04	-0.26	0.81	4.50	66	21.11	87	87	56	7	0	2	1
HI	HILO	81	68	83	65	75	-1	1.90	-0.38	0.91	8.38	87	52.77	83	89	74	0	0	6	2
	HONOLULU	85	72	87	70	79	-1	0.06	-0.02	0.06	0.14	27	7.63	81	75	67	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	85	69	87	62	77	-1	0.03	-0.04	0.01	0.61	203	4.26	38	77	65	0	0	3	0
	LIHUE	83	73	83	72	78	-1	0.31	-0.11	0.23	1.08	48	33.87	173	82	74	0	0	6	0
ID	BOISE	93	63	100	52	78	6	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.20	24	8.67	118	54	26	5	0	0	0
	LEWISTON	88	58	102	48	73	2	0.08	-0.10	0.08	2.02	151	10.62	143	70	39	2	0	1	0
	POCATELLO	87	52	93	45	70	3	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.17	16	5.50	76	59	35	4	0	0	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	99	76	103	68	87	15	0.28	-0.48	0.28	1.18	27	13.39	77	74	52	7	0	1	0
	MOLINE	97	72	104	70	85	10	0.20	-0.74	0.20	1.76	32	14.92	76	81	54	7	0	1	0
	PEORIA	99	73	104	69	86	12	0.00	-0.93	0.00	2.32	49	11.73	63	85	35	7	0	0	0
	ROCKFORD	100	73	105	66	87	15	0.03	-0.99	0.02	0.69	12	11.05	59	82	58	7	0	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	100	72	104	68	86	10	0.02	-0.78	0.01	1.01	22	14.52	78	87	36	7	0	2	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	103	73	107	70	88	10	0.52	-0.36	0.41	0.67	13	12.06	49	78	51	7	0	2	0
	FORT WAYNE	98	71	103	63	85	12	0.01	-0.85	0.01	0.67	14	11.02	58	91	39	7	0	1	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	101	75	105	70	88	13	0.00	-0.98	0.00	0.09	2	15.16	71	75	33	7	0	0	0
	SOUTH BEND	97	73	102	67	85	13	0.00	-0.92	0.00	1.45	28	12.75	66	80	57	7	0	0	0
IA	BURLINGTON	96	71	102	69	84	8	0.29	-0.76	0.27	2.65	48	13.04	67	90	42	6	0	2	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	96	71	100	69	84	10	0.01	-0.96	0.01	1.31	24	10.74	64	92	40	7	0	1	0
	DES MOINES	100	76	102	74	88	13	0.00	-0.96	0.00	2.21	40	15.17	85	72	50	7	0	0	0
	DUBUQUE	95	70	98	66	83	11	0.00	-0.83	0.00	1.31	27	12.19	69	91	66	6	0	0	0
	SIOUX CITY	92	70	97	67	81	7	0.00	-0.77	0.00	2.16	49	16.64	118	88	67	5	0	0	0
	WATERLOO	97	72	101	63	85	12	0.01	-1.01	0.01	2.54	43	13.23	77	85	55	7	0	1	0
KS	CONCORDIA	97	75	101	67	86	8	0.00	-0.92	0.00	4.72	97	13.69	90	68	42	7	0	0	0
	DODGE CITY	100	72	101	66	86	7	0.62	-0.08	0.61	2.40	62	10.15	83	60	22	7	0	2	1
	GOODLAND	99	68	103	64	84	10	0.00	-0.75	0.00	0.99	24	5.41	49	64	35	7	0	0	0
	TOPEKA	102	76	108	73	89	12	0.00	-0.94	0.00	2.40	41	13.65	74	65	45	7	0	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 7, 2012

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	102	75	105	73	88	8	0.00	-0.82	0.00	2.55	50	17.54	107	65	41	7	0	0	0
KY	JACKSON	95	68	98	65	82	8	1.26	0.22	0.81	3.17	56	22.86	87	91	38	7	0	2	1
	LEXINGTON	100	69	105	67	85	10	0.03	-1.04	0.03	1.37	24	17.21	69	79	54	7	0	1	0
	LOUISVILLE	102	76	106	73	89	11	0.05	-0.86	0.05	0.54	12	23.86	98	71	31	7	0	1	0
	PADUCAH	103	75	107	73	89	11	0.27	-0.86	0.25	1.17	21	11.86	44	83	29	7	0	3	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	95	74	96	73	85	4	1.42	0.10	1.06	3.64	55	29.42	87	94	49	7	0	3	1
	LAKE CHARLES	92	73	94	72	83	1	0.95	-0.33	0.93	4.56	62	36.43	124	97	55	6	0	2	1
	NEW ORLEANS	93	76	96	74	85	3	2.56	0.94	2.23	5.79	69	29.62	85	88	54	6	0	2	1
	SHREVEPORT	95	74	101	73	85	3	0.17	-0.88	0.17	5.32	87	24.50	85	88	42	6	0	1	0
ME	CARIBOU	77	57	81	54	67	3	0.05	-0.74	0.03	7.02	171	23.00	131	92	57	0	0	2	0
	PORTLAND	83	64	87	60	73	6	1.07	0.33	0.76	9.61	239	28.17	120	91	54	0	0	4	1
MD	BALTIMORE	98	73	104	67	86	10	0.04	-0.77	0.04	2.73	64	13.42	62	71	37	7	0	1	0
MA	BOSTON	85	69	91	68	77	4	0.14	-0.56	0.14	4.85	124	16.25	74	74	46	1	0	1	0
	WORCESTER	83	66	86	63	74	5	0.08	-0.83	0.08	5.33	108	18.56	75	84	46	0	0	1	0
MI	ALPENA	89	63	94	56	76	11	0.58	-0.04	0.24	4.85	154	13.71	103	91	46	3	0	3	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	98	72	104	63	85	15	0.04	-0.83	0.04	1.80	40	15.95	91	78	36	7	0	1	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	90	64	95	54	77	11	1.54	1.02	1.54	5.15	149	19.18	145	83	57	3	0	1	1
	LANSING	97	70	103	62	83	14	0.03	-0.69	0.03	1.87	43	13.09	84	77	53	7	0	1	0
	MUSKEGON	92	72	99	62	82	13	0.00	-0.48	0.00	2.89	94	15.77	105	80	51	5	0	0	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	89	67	96	59	78	10	0.41	-0.38	0.40	3.46	84	15.92	100	87	39	4	0	2	0
MN	DULUTH	82	62	90	57	72	8	0.81	-0.21	0.55	9.83	187	23.54	169	85	65	1	0	3	1
	INT'L FALLS	84	57	89	47	71	6	0.94	0.07	0.32	3.37	69	11.97	107	95	52	0	0	4	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	96	73	102	64	85	13	0.60	-0.35	0.55	4.22	80	20.06	138	79	47	6	0	2	1
	ROCHESTER	92	72	96	66	82	13	0.00	-1.01	0.00	3.26	65	14.22	94	85	65	6	0	0	0
	ST. CLOUD	92	67	97	61	80	11	0.81	-0.06	0.81	3.18	59	17.50	131	89	44	4	0	1	1
MS	JACKSON	97	73	100	71	85	4	0.01	-1.01	0.01	5.35	111	35.97	114	86	38	7	0	1	0
	MERIDIAN	96	71	101	70	84	3	0.97	-0.23	0.97	3.25	63	31.78	94	93	68	6	0	1	1
	TUPELO	100	73	102	71	87	7	0.24	-0.70	0.24	1.64	28	22.73	70	83	52	7	0	1	0
MO	COLUMBIA	104	74	106	71	89	13	0.02	-0.83	0.02	1.87	38	18.85	90	71	25	7	0	1	0
	KANSAS CITY	101	74	105	70	88	11	0.01	-1.01	0.01	2.47	45	13.15	69	67	27	7	0	1	0
	SAINT LOUIS	104	81	107	76	92	13	0.01	-0.90	0.01	1.94	42	18.61	91	57	35	7	0	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	99	71	103	68	85	8	0.16	-0.88	0.12	1.36	22	15.26	66	69	41	7	0	2	0
MT	BILLINGS	91	60	103	58	75	5	0.09	-0.24	0.09	0.33	15	4.49	50	63	20	3	0	1	0
	BUTTE	82	46	85	38	64	3	0.34	-0.03	0.20	1.40	57	5.30	73	81	20	0	0	3	0
	CUT BANK	78	47	89	37	63	2	0.00	-0.41	0.00	1.80	62	4.86	67	82	26	0	0	0	0
	GLASGOW	89	56	101	51	73	5	0.16	-0.30	0.16	2.14	80	7.85	126	78	42	3	0	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	86	51	94	41	69	5	0.56	0.22	0.56	1.62	63	7.96	91	73	18	2	0	1	1
	HAVRE	87	52	94	46	70	4	0.00	-0.37	0.00	1.76	78	8.57	132	68	36	2	0	0	0
	MISSOULA	84	49	96	39	66	1	0.01	-0.27	0.01	2.45	122	8.97	114	71	40	2	0	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	97	73	102	67	85	10	0.98	0.25	0.97	2.25	51	7.98	55	73	51	6	0	2	1
	LINCOLN	96	72	102	66	84	7	0.00	-0.76	0.00	3.57	84	13.20	88	71	50	6	0	0	0
	NORFOLK	96	74	102	69	85	11	0.00	-0.92	0.00	0.93	18	10.89	73	72	49	6	0	0	0
	NORTH PLATTE	100	66	106	59	83	10	0.11	-0.61	0.10	0.98	25	7.57	67	79	30	7	0	2	0
	OMAHA	98	76	104	72	87	11	0.00	-0.88	0.00	3.63	75	14.38	90	71	49	6	0	0	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	96	65	102	62	80	8	0.06	-0.50	0.05	1.80	56	4.15	42	70	34	6	0	2	0
	VALENTINE	97	68	106	64	82	10	0.00	-0.75	0.00	1.72	46	8.17	76	78	44	5	0	0	0
NV	ELY	87	48	91	41	68	3	0.26	0.18	0.25	0.30	41	4.14	76	56	33	3	0	2	0
	LAS VEGAS	103	78	107	73	91	1	0.03	-0.01	0.03	0.03	25	0.28	12	28	13	7	0	1	0
	RENO	93	61	96	59	77	8	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	2.62	59	45	23	6	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	93	56	98	51	75	5	0.01	-0.06	0.01	0.21	28	3.29	66	40	19	6	0	1	0
NH	CONCORD	86	59	91	54	72	3	1.48	0.74	1.11	5.52	144	18.85	101	96	42	1	0	2	1
NJ	NEWARK	97	73	102	70	85	9	0.06	-0.88	0.05	5.11	118	18.14	76	63	30	7	0	2	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	91	67	98	62	79	1	0.28	0.10	0.11	0.69	83	2.55	73	65	27	4	0	4	0
NY	ALBANY	87	64	92	61	76	6	0.11	-0.69	0.11	2.24	49	16.04	83	89	39	2	0	1	0
	BINGHAMTON	85	62	90	55	73	6	0.73	-0.14	0.45	4.35	93	17.16	87	77	49	1	0	3	0
	BUFFALO	87	67	91	62	77	7	0.14	-0.63	0.09	2.82	61	14.76	75	81	47	2	0	2	0
	ROCHESTER	87	64	94	59	75	6	0.07	-0.64	0.07	4.18	103	15.35	93	83	50	2	0	1	0
	SYRACUSE	88	65	95	60	76	6	0.22	-0.74	0.14	2.27	49	14.91	78	83	43	3	0	2	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	92	66	98	64	79	7	0.57	-0.31	0.52	2.20	42	20.85	81	89	62	5	0	3	1
	CHARLOTTE	98	70	104	68	84	5	0.28	-0.52	0.28	1.30	31	16.36	72	85	36	7	0	1	0
	GREENSBORO	97	72	99	66	84	7	0.32	-0.64	0.18	1.79	40	15.27	68	80	37	7	0	3	0
	HATTERAS	88	77	89	72	83	5	0.51	-0.39	0.51	3.27	69	26.05	98	89	66	0	0	1	1
	RALEIGH	100	73	103	71	87	9	0.24	-0.66	0.24	3.34	77	19.20	86	76	55	7	0	1	0
	WILMINGTON	97	76	100	70	86	6	0.55	-1.03	0.51	2.44	35	18.69	70	92	45	7	0	2	1
ND	BISMARCK	88	57	97	48	73	5	1.44	0.84	1.43	3.63	114	8.61	99	87	60	4	0	2	1
	DICKINSON	87	57	94	51	72	5	0.62	-0.03	0.30	2.98	75	6.75	71	93	32	3	0	4	0
	FARGO	90	65	96	54	78	9	0.32	-0.40	0.31	2.82	67	9.26	86	84	45	4	0	2	0
	GRAND FORKS	87	62	92	52	75	7	0.69	-0.01	0.48	2.78	75	8.62	92	92	49	3	0	2	0
	JAMESTOWN	86	62	91	51	74	5	0.95	0.19	0.85	2.52	66	7.90	84	94	45	3	0	3	1
	WILLISTON	86	56	95	49	71	4	0.06	-0.49	0.03	2.98	102	7.14	95	88	45	1	0	2	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	94	68	101	61	81	10	0.38	-0.49	0.27	2.15	49	14.47	73	79	48	6	0	2	0
	CINCINNATI	99	71	104	65	85	10	0.14	-0.73	0.14	2.05	39	18.94	81	77	58	7	0	1	0
	CLEVELAND	92	69	98	63	81	10	2.22	1.35	1.71	4.24	89	17.00	88	87	46	5	0	3	1
	COLUMBUS	97	71	101	65	84	10	0.77	-0.27	0.37	2.76	54	19.29	97	81	62	7	0	3	0
	DAYTON	98	72	104	64	85	11	0.04	-0.86	0.04	1.56	31	14.43	67	81	36	7	0	1	0
	MANSFIELD	93	68	97	63	81	11	1.07	0.10	0.63	3.55	65	18.54	83	93	43	6	0	3	1

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 7, 2012

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	97	69	100	63	83	11	1.27	0.52	0.93	4.18	92	15.46	89	84	48	7	0	2	1
	YOUNGSTOWN	91	64	98	59	78	9	2.48	1.49	1.69	5.20	106	20.41	107	91	58	5	0	3	1
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	97	72	100	70	85	4	0.00	-0.79	0.00	1.59	29	19.22	98	75	33	7	0	0	0
	TULSA	99	77	102	75	88	6	0.90	0.09	0.82	5.18	94	18.43	81	68	42	7	0	2	1
OR	ASTORIA	65	50	69	45	57	-2	0.36	-0.05	0.28	5.25	176	49.32	137	94	71	0	0	2	0
	BURNS	86	46	94	37	66	3	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.40	54	6.34	103	71	33	2	0	0	0
	EUGENE	78	49	88	42	63	-1	0.03	-0.17	0.03	2.14	124	30.54	110	89	65	0	0	1	0
	MEDFORD	87	56	97	50	72	2	0.13	0.05	0.13	1.93	254	13.62	140	78	31	2	0	1	0
	PENDLETON	85	52	98	41	69	-1	0.00	-0.09	0.00	1.53	176	9.56	134	78	37	2	0	0	0
	PORTLAND	76	55	87	50	66	0	0.05	-0.17	0.04	4.14	229	28.31	143	81	60	0	0	2	0
	SALEM	76	52	88	47	64	-1	0.07	-0.13	0.04	2.17	132	31.99	148	88	63	0	0	2	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	94	65	99	60	80	8	0.26	-0.67	0.20	4.33	88	17.95	79	83	48	6	0	2	0
	ERIE	87	69	90	63	78	7	0.79	-0.07	0.70	2.35	46	15.89	80	83	60	1	0	2	1
	MIDDLETOWN	95	71	101	66	83	8	0.06	-0.79	0.03	4.32	92	18.76	88	83	34	6	0	2	0
	PHILADELPHIA	96	76	101	70	86	10	0.00	-0.91	0.00	2.83	67	13.95	64	70	35	7	0	0	0
	PITTSBURGH	94	68	98	63	81	9	1.36	0.40	1.33	2.60	51	17.98	89	85	39	7	0	2	1
	WILKES-BARRE	91	63	93	56	77	6	0.19	-0.75	0.13	2.38	48	15.86	83	86	37	5	0	3	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	93	65	99	59	79	8	0.51	-0.54	0.47	4.77	87	16.60	77	86	57	6	0	3	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	87	67	91	62	77	5	0.25	-0.45	0.10	3.89	95	17.82	74	83	46	1	0	3	0
SC	BEAUFORT	96	74	98	71	85	4	0.00	-1.29	0.00	3.04	43	20.48	86	87	45	7	0	0	0
	CHARLESTON	95	74	96	72	85	4	0.00	-1.41	0.00	9.79	134	22.59	91	88	49	7	0	0	0
	COLUMBIA	100	73	106	68	86	5	0.00	-1.24	0.00	4.19	67	17.61	69	79	55	7	0	0	0
	GREENVILLE	97	70	107	68	83	5	1.39	0.44	0.89	2.59	53	17.59	65	87	37	7	0	3	1
SD	ABERDEEN	90	66	97	60	78	8	0.15	-0.58	0.15	1.43	34	8.15	74	86	55	4	0	1	0
	HURON	93	70	100	63	81	9	0.00	-0.71	0.00	3.16	79	14.30	119	94	48	5	0	0	0
	RAPID CITY	89	62	103	59	76	7	0.62	0.11	0.55	2.66	80	8.59	86	81	38	5	0	3	1
	SIOUX FALLS	96	73	104	65	84	12	0.00	-0.70	0.00	0.74	18	11.70	90	79	47	6	0	0	0
TN	BRISTOL	96	67	100	64	81	7	1.41	0.45	0.86	2.58	53	19.37	83	95	37	7	0	3	1
	CHATTANOOGA	100	72	107	69	86	7	0.12	-0.95	0.11	2.54	50	20.48	68	77	59	7	0	2	0
	KNOXVILLE	97	70	105	67	84	7	1.13	0.07	0.62	3.67	72	26.74	97	90	37	7	0	4	1
	MEMPHIS	100	77	103	75	89	7	0.21	-0.84	0.21	1.60	30	14.91	49	71	36	7	0	1	0
	NASHVILLE	103	75	105	72	89	11	0.28	-0.60	0.25	0.55	11	18.47	70	74	29	7	0	2	0
TX	ABILENE	96	73	99	70	85	3	0.00	-0.45	0.00	2.11	60	10.97	95	78	41	7	0	0	0
	AMARILLO	95	70	97	67	82	4	0.00	-0.63	0.00	1.79	46	7.15	71	65	27	7	0	0	0
	AUSTIN	96	72	100	69	84	1	0.41	-0.09	0.41	0.65	15	22.30	125	91	57	7	0	1	0
	BEAUMONT	90	74	93	73	82	0	0.32	-1.05	0.26	5.02	63	33.45	110	98	57	5	0	5	0
	BROWNSVILLE	93	77	94	73	85	2	0.34	-0.20	0.27	4.23	122	10.71	94	90	57	7	0	2	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	94	76	95	74	85	2	0.21	-0.33	0.17	1.75	43	13.17	89	87	60	7	0	4	0
	DEL RIO	98	77	100	74	87	2	0.04	-0.47	0.04	0.05	2	8.74	93	80	46	7	0	1	0
	EL PASO	92	72	99	69	82	-2	0.76	0.48	0.47	0.77	67	2.14	75	70	30	3	0	3	0
	FORT WORTH	97	76	101	74	87	3	0.05	-0.40	0.05	2.75	75	22.44	116	75	35	7	0	1	0
	GALVESTON	91	82	92	79	86	2	0.03	-0.84	0.02	4.13	84	25.62	124	83	63	6	0	2	0
	HOUSTON	92	74	95	73	83	0	0.04	-0.85	0.02	5.01	80	27.26	109	94	55	6	0	2	0
	LUBBOCK	94	70	97	65	82	3	0.00	-0.57	0.00	1.54	43	5.19	57	65	39	7	0	0	0
	MIDLAND	94	71	97	67	83	2	0.01	-0.40	0.01	0.44	21	4.68	76	68	41	7	0	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	97	72	99	69	84	3	0.00	-0.31	0.00	0.53	19	13.09	125	69	37	7	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	96	77	99	73	86	3	0.40	-0.19	0.40	0.52	11	23.25	133	88	38	7	0	1	0
	VICTORIA	94	74	97	71	84	1	0.44	-0.41	0.44	***	***	13.66	66	93	57	6	0	1	0
	WACO	97	76	100	74	86	2	0.29	-0.25	0.29	2.10	58	21.92	123	86	49	7	0	1	0
	WICHITA FALLS	100	75	104	71	87	4	0.00	-0.49	0.00	2.48	59	12.24	78	70	40	7	0	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	93	67	100	63	80	5	0.29	0.17	0.29	0.29	33	6.80	71	55	19	5	0	1	0
VT	BURLINGTON	85	62	90	57	73	4	1.68	0.82	1.36	4.93	115	16.01	96	91	44	1	0	4	1
VA	LYNCHBURG	97	69	100	66	83	9	1.34	0.36	1.34	3.05	64	18.45	81	87	35	7	0	1	1
	NORFOLK	94	76	99	73	85	7	0.00	-1.04	0.00	5.24	109	21.70	93	78	46	6	0	0	0
	RICHMOND	99	75	104	71	87	10	0.00	-0.93	0.00	4.26	95	16.57	75	78	50	7	0	0	0
	ROANOKE	98	71	102	68	85	10	0.00	-0.87	0.00	3.27	72	17.76	79	73	47	7	0	0	0
	WASH/DULLES	97	72	101	68	84	9	0.23	-0.60	0.23	2.05	42	14.86	68	80	47	7	0	1	0
WA	OLYMPIA	72	46	81	42	59	-2	0.28	0.00	0.23	2.74	133	32.12	119	95	64	0	0	3	0
	QUILLAYUTE	63	48	68	41	56	-1	1.32	0.74	0.87	8.42	206	70.96	131	90	71	0	0	2	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	72	53	80	49	62	-2	0.31	0.07	0.27	3.28	190	25.68	134	79	59	0	0	2	0
	SPOKANE	79	53	93	43	66	0	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.89	211	13.02	143	75	29	1	0	0	0
	YAKIMA	86	50	100	40	68	1	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.85	123	5.21	118	72	33	2	0	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	88	65	92	60	77	7	0.67	-0.37	0.54	3.19	64	22.02	97	83	57	2	0	2	1
	CHARLESTON	95	69	100	65	82	9	0.35	-0.70	0.15	2.69	52	18.54	81	94	41	7	0	3	0
	ELKINS	91	63	96	58	77	8	0.22	-0.86	0.15	1.92	34	19.60	80	96	39	5	0	2	0
	HUNTINGTON	98	69	104	65	84	9	0.33	-0.60	0.20	2.71	56	16.37	72	91	37	7	0	2	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	94	67	99	62	81	11	0.76	-0.15	0.68	4.42	85	16.19	105	93	41	6	0	2	1
	GREEN BAY	92	67	99	60	80	11	0.37	-0.42	0.28	1.85	44	12.40	90	87	49	6	0	2	0
	LA CROSSE	97	74	103	65	86	13	0.00	-0.98	0.00	3.24	65	14.78	93	87	38	6	0	0	0
	MADISON	98	73	104	62	86	15	0.00	-0.92	0.00	0.35	7	11.43	70	74	54	6	0	0	0
	MILWAUKEE	93	73	103	68	83	12	0.07	-0.77	0.07	0.97	22	13.61	79	76	48	4	0	1	0
WY	CASPER	92	57	100	48	75	7	0.13	-0.15	0.13	0.41	24	5.05	65	58	26	5	0	1	0
	CHEYENNE	85	59	94	53	72	6	1.37	0.88	1.30	4.08	156	5.81	68	70	37	3	0	3	1
	LANDER	92	60	99	54	76	7	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.02	1	4.55	56	45	12	4	0	0	0
	SHERIDAN	93	57	103	49	75	9	0.10	-0.23	0.05	0.44	19	6.01	68	69	36	5	0	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

June Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Rapidly expanding drought and a record-setting, late-month heat wave severely stressed pastures and summer crops, especially from the central Plains into the Midwest and Mid-South. Monthly rainfall totaled less than 50 percent of normal in a broad area centered on the lower Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys.

By month's end, approximately 60 percent of the nation's corn and soybean acreage was within an area experiencing drought, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor. Drought-free areas of the Midwest were restricted to the northern and western Corn Belt.

The central Plains experienced the nation's most persistent June heat, but the northern and southern Plains were also dominated by hot, dry conditions. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 5°F above normal throughout the central High Plains. The heat and dryness across the nation's mid-section stressed summer crops but favored a rapid winter wheat harvest pace.

Most areas west of the Rockies also received little or no rain, except for unseasonably heavy showers in the Northwest. Several dozen wildfires raged in the Rockies and Intermountain West, although the late-month arrival of monsoon showers aided containment efforts in the Southwest.

Elsewhere, heavy rain was mostly restricted to New England and the lower Southeast. In the latter region, Tropical Storm Debby—which made landfall along Florida's Gulf Coast on June 26—contributed to the overall wet pattern.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary information provided by the National Climatic Data Center, the contiguous U.S. experienced its 14th-warmest, 10th-driest June during the 118-year period of record. The nation's average temperature of 71.2°F was 2.0°F above the 1901-2000 average, while the average precipitation of 2.27 inches was 79 percent of normal. It was the driest June since 1988, when just 1.60 inches fell.

Figure 1

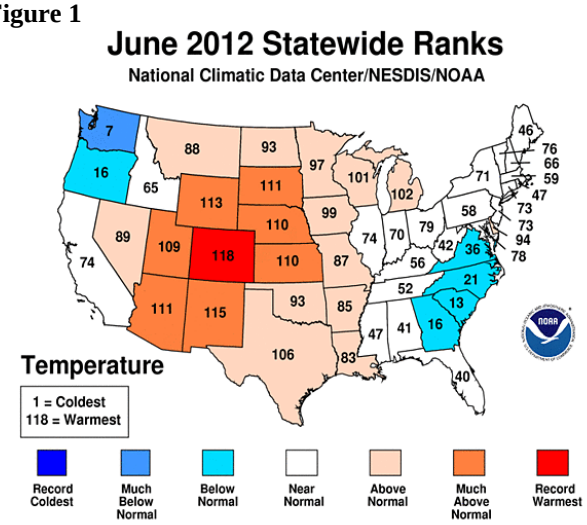
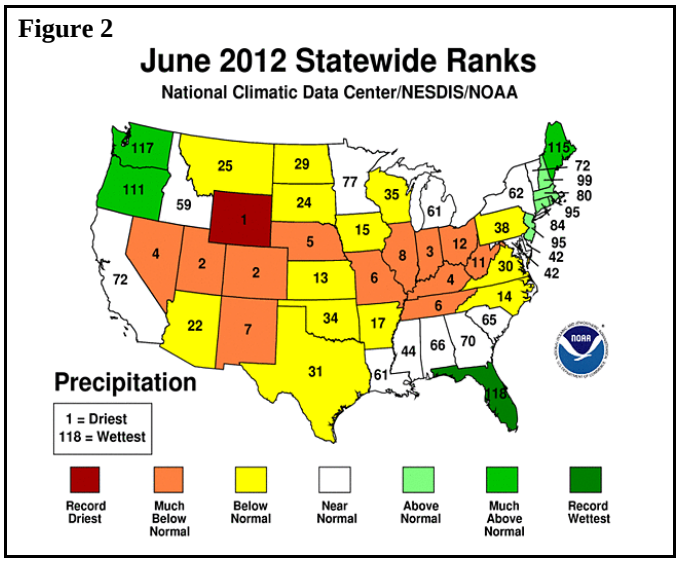


Figure 2



State temperature rankings ranged from the seventh-coolest June in Washington to the hottest June on record in Colorado (figure 1). Relatively cool conditions also prevailed in the Southeast, but top-ten values for June warmth were noted in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota. Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the driest June on record in Wyoming to the wettest June in Florida (figure 2). Top-ten values for June wetness were observed in Maine, Oregon, and Washington, while top-ten values for dryness were reported in ten states (NV, UT, CO, NM, NE, MO, IL, IN, KY, and TN) stretching from the Great Basin to the Ohio Valley.

Summary: The month opened with record-setting heat in the Southwest and a severe weather outbreak in the Mid-Atlantic States. Thermal, CA, reached 115°F on consecutive days, setting records for both May 31 and June 1. Needles, CA, and Parker, AZ (both 115°F), also tallied daily-record highs on June 1. Meanwhile, June 1 also featured more than two dozen tornadoes in the Mid-Atlantic region. Record-setting rainfall totals for June 1 reached 2.07 inches at Mt. Pocono, PA, and 1.50 inches at Wallops Island, VA. The 2nd was the fourth-wettest June day on record—and the wettest since June 20, 1967—in Portland, ME, where 3.63 inches fell. Portland's June 2-4 rainfall totaled 6.97 inches.

Meanwhile, widespread precipitation reached the Northwest. Record-setting totals for June 4 included 1.08 inches in Mt. Shasta City, CA, and 1.03 inches in Baker City, OR. Meanwhile, thunderstorms dotted the southern Plains and the Southeast. On June 4, Tulsa, OK (3.32 inches), and Borger, TX (1.58 inches), netted daily-record rainfall totals. Farther east, additional record-setting amounts for June 4 reached 2.08 inches in Greenville, MS, and 1.36 inches in North Little Rock, AR. Later, cool, windy conditions enveloped much of the West. On southern California's Whitaker Peak, a northwesterly gust to 78 mph was clocked on June 6. Heavy showers persisted in the Northwest, where Newport, WA (1.33 inches), collected a record-high amount for June 6. A few days later, strong thunderstorms rolled across the northern Plains, while torrential rainfall reached the eastern Gulf Coast region. On the morning

of June 9, a wind gust to 93 mph was reported in North Dakota at Minot AFB. Farther south, Pensacola, FL (13.13 inches on June 9), experienced its second-wettest calendar day on record, behind only a 15.29-inch sum on October 5, 1934. From June 6-10, five-day rainfall totals reached 10.45 inches in Mobile, AL, and 15.33 inches in Pensacola. By month's end, June rainfall records would be broken in Florida locations such as Apalachicola (21.60 inches), Tampa (18.66 inches), and Gainesville (16.34 inches).

Early-month warmth was concentrated across the West. On June 3-4, consecutive daily-record highs were established in Colorado locations such as Rangely (93 and 96°F) and Grand Junction (96 and 98°F). Heat reached the Mid-South by June 5, when Texarkana, AR (100°F), posted a daily-record high. Meanwhile, sharply cooler air arrived in the West. On June 6-7, a few readings below 20°F were noted in the northern Great Basin. Daily-record lows on June 7 included 19°F in Stanley, ID, and 22°F in Wisdom, MT. In contrast, highs soared to daily-record levels in locations such as Yuma, CO (103°F); Imperial, NE (102°F); and Goodland, KS (101°F). Meanwhile in Wisconsin, Green Bay (92°F) also posted a daily-record high for June 9. Cool weather lingered, however, for several more days in the West. In Nevada, daily-record lows for June 10 included 19°F in Ely and 24°F in Winnemucca. The following day, record-setting lows for June 11 dipped to 30°F in Cedar City, UT, and 31°F in Challis, ID. Meanwhile, intense heat gripped parts of Texas, where San Angelo (108 and 109°F) and Abilene (102 and 105°F) logged consecutive daily-record highs on June 10-11. Childress, TX (110°F), also collected a record-setting high for June 10. A few days later, a pattern change briefly brought cool air to the Midwest and warming conditions to the West. In South Dakota, daily-record lows for June 12 were established in locations such as Aberdeen (37°F) and Sisseton (40°F). Scattered frost affected the Great Lakes region on June 13, when lows fell to daily-record levels in Pellston, MI (32°F), and Rhinelander, WI (34°F). Two days later, however, daily-record highs for June 15 were set or tied in Wisconsin communities such as Green Bay (93°F) and Oshkosh (92°F). Heate also intensified farther west, where San Jose, CA (98°F on June 16), logged a daily-record high. Elsewhere in California on the 16th, temperatures topped 100°F throughout the Central Valley—and reached triple digits for the first time this year in Sacramento (105°F). Elsewhere in the West, several destructive wildfires were in various stages of containment by mid-month. New Mexico's largest wildfire in state history, the Whitewater-Baldy complex east of Glenwood, had charred more than 295,000 acres of vegetation by mid-June. The complex had been sparked by a pair of lightning strikes, on May 9 and 16, respectively. Meanwhile, the High Park fire west of Fort Collins, CO, had burned more than 55,000 acres and at least 180 structures, while the Little Bear fire near Ruidoso, NM, had torched nearly 40,000 acres and more than 250 structures. Later in the month, the enormously destructive Waldo Canyon fire near Colorado Springs, CO, consumed less than 20,000 acres but torched nearly 350 homes. Another late-month fire, the Ash Creek complex east of Lame Deer, MT, consumed 250,000 acres and more than three dozen structures.

Prior to mid-month, showers peppered the South and East. Selected daily-record amounts reached 3.05 inches (on June 12) in Houston, TX; 2.53 inches (on June 12) in Atlantic City, NJ; 1.94 inches (on June 12) in Greenville, MS; and 1.51 inches (on June 11) in Chattanooga, TN. Thunderstorms also dotted the southern Plains, where daily-record totals included 2.33 inches (on June 13) in Childress, TX, and 1.38 inches (on June 12) in McAlester, OK. Later, highly beneficial showers overspread parts of the central Plains, Mid-South, and Midwest. Concordia, KS (2.88 inches), netted a record-setting total for June 14, followed the next day by a record-high amount (2.01 inches) in Hot Springs, AR. On June 14-15, isolated 24-hour totals of 6 to 8 inches or more were noted in parts of Minnesota's Goodhue and Rice Counties—with 8.83 inches reported near Cannon Falls. Similarly, some 4- to 8-inch totals were observed in a 24-hour period on June 16-17 in Kankakee County, IL. Elsewhere in Illinois, both Chicago (0.01 inch) and Rockford (0.02 inch) completed their driest first half of June since 1988, when no rain fell. However, June 16-17 rainfall reached 0.42 inch in Chicago and 0.51 inch in Rockford. In Wisconsin, Green Bay received rainfall totaling 0.05 inch on June 16, after completing its first June 1-15 period on record without measurable precipitation.

Even heavier rain struck parts of Minnesota from June 16-20, when Duluth received 8.24 inches. Duluth's historic deluge was aided by daily-record amounts on June 19 and 20 (4.14 and 3.11 inches, respectively). Records were also broken in Duluth for the greatest 24-hour rainfall (6.90 inches on June 19-20; previously, 5.79 inches on August 22-23, 1978) and greatest 2-day rainfall (7.25 inches on June 19-20; previously, 6.68 inches on July 20-21, 1909). The St. Louis River at Scanlon, MN, crested more than 6 feet above flood stage on June 21, surpassing the May 1950 high-water mark. Locally heavy showers were also noted elsewhere in the upper Midwest, where record-setting totals for June 20 included 3.10 inches in Watertown, SD, and 1.94 inches in Rochester, MN. Florida also received occasional downpours, with Key West (3.23 inches on June 19) and Melbourne (2.17 inches on June 20) reporting daily-record amounts. Additional heavy rain soon developed across Florida due to the formation and approach of Tropical Storm Debby.

Tropical Storm Debby formed on June 23 over the Gulf of Mexico, marking the first time on record that four Atlantic storms were named before the end of June. Previously, the earliest fourth storm in Atlantic Basin history was Dennis on July 5, 2005. Debby drifted across the northeastern Gulf of Mexico before making landfall on June 26 near Steinhatchee, FL. Storm surges of 3 to 4 feet were reported along parts of Florida's west coast, with a 4.17-foot surge noted on the 26th at Cedar Key. In Florida, daily-record totals for June 24 included 7.11 inches in Tampa, 6.95 inches in Gainesville, 6.03 inches in Apalachicola, and 5.33 inches in West Palm Beach. For Gainesville, it was the second-wettest day on record, behind a 7.42-inch total on October 24, 1938. Gainesville also noted 12.02 inches of rain from June 24-26, representing its second-wettest 3-day period behind a 12.68-inch total from September 25-27, 1894. Elsewhere in Florida, Jacksonville experienced its wettest June day (7.36 inches on June 25) and its wettest 2-day period on record (12.56 inches on June 25-26). Previously, Jacksonville's wettest 2-day stretch had occurred on September 9-10, 1908, when 12.11 inches fell. Meanwhile, heavy rain also soaked northern New England, where Houlton received 10.91 inches from June 22-27. On June 25, heavy

showers were noted as far south as the northern Mid-Atlantic region, where Islip, NY (4.14 inches), collected a daily-record sum. A few heavy showers also dotted the Northwest, where record-setting totals for June 26 included 0.74 inch in Pullman, WA, and 0.54 inch in Lewiston, ID. During the last 3 days of June, Quillayute, WA, netted 2.40 inches. On June 29, a tremendously destructive line of thunderstorms raced across the Midwestern and Mid-Atlantic States, resulting in more than 1,000 reports of wind damage. Official wind gusts were clocked to 91 mph in Fort Wayne, IN; 82 mph in Columbus (Ohio State University), OH; and 79 mph in Charleston, WV. As the month came to a close, the aforementioned record-setting rainfall totals in Florida contrasted with record-low monthly values in locations such as Salt Lake City, UT (a trace); Indianapolis, IN (0.09 inch); Madison, WI (0.31 inch); Miles City, MT (0.36 inch); and London, KY (0.37 inch).

Record-shattering heat exploded across the nation during the second half of month, damaging reproductive summer crops. Extreme heat first appeared in the West, where daily-record highs on June 17 included 109°F in Fresno, CA, and 100°F in Reno, NV. The following day, Denver, CO (100°F), posted its second-earliest triple-digit reading on record, behind only June 14, 2006. It was also Denver's first triple-digit reading since June 24, 2007. Elsewhere on the High Plains, daily-record highs on June 18 included 108°F in Roswell, NM, and 107°F in Imperial, NE. Sidney, NE (105°F on June 18), tied a monthly record originally set on June 14, 2006. Elsewhere in Nebraska, North Platte (103, 106, and 101°F, respectively, from June 17-19) achieved three consecutive triple-digit readings for the first time since July 18-20, 2002. Later, a trio of daily-record highs were established from June 20-22 in Northeastern locations such as Georgetown, DE (98, 99, and 97°F), and New York's JFK Airport (94, 97, and 94°F). Additional daily-record highs on June 21 included 100°F in Baltimore, MD, and 97°F in Burlington, VT. Farther west, a period of cool weather resulted in scattered freezes across the northern Intermountain region. In Oregon, lows dipped to 30°F in Redmond (on June 19) and Burns (on June 20). Casper, WY (37°F), collected a daily-record low for June 21. The following day, however, Casper's high soared to 97°F. In Colorado, Denver (102 and 104°F) collected consecutive daily-record highs on June 22-23. Denver's latter reading also tied its June record, previously established on June 26, 1994. Colorado Springs, CO (100°F on June 23), tied its June and all-time records, previously achieved on June 23 and 24, 1954; July 13, 1954; and July 24, 2003. Meanwhile, Tribune, KS (109°F on June 23), unofficially smashed its all-time record, originally set with a high of 108°F on July 24, 1936, and tied on July 15, 2000.

An unprecedented, early-season heat wave continued in many areas through the last week of June. In Colorado, Pueblo (105, 106, 107, 105, 106, and 105°F) set records on 6 consecutive days from June 22-27. Pueblo also reached or exceeded 105°F on 6 days in a row, breaking the station record of 3 such days (June 27-29, 1990, and July 16-18, 1990). Elsewhere in Colorado, Colorado Springs (97, 100, 100, 98, and 101°F) notched 5 consecutive daily-record highs from June 22-26, and surpassed its all-time-record high. An unofficial state record for June was established in Kansas on the 27th with a high of 118°F at Norton Dam. Elsewhere in Kansas, Hill City (114°F) tied a monthly record high on June 24, then eclipsed that mark (previously set on June 30, 1933) with highs of 115°F on June 26 and 27. McCook, NE, also posted a high of 115°F on June 26, edging its all-time-record high of 114°F set on July 20, 1932. Other all-time records set or tied on June 26 included Sidney, NE (111°F; previously, 108°F on July 9, 1989); Miles City, MT (111°F; previously 110°F on July 24, 2007, and several earlier dates); Dodge City, KS (110°F; previously, 110°F on June 28, 1998, and June 26, 2011); and Denver, CO (105°F; previously, 105°F on August 8, 1878, and July 20, 2005). Denver had also achieved a high of 105°F on June 25, and posted 5 consecutive triple-digit readings (from June 22-26) for only the third time on record, along with the heat waves of August 1989 and July 2005. Similarly, Dodge City reached or exceeded 107°F on 5 consecutive days (from June 24-28) for the first time on record, surpassing a 4-day streak from August 11-14, 1936. Farther east, Des Moines, IA (101°F on June 27), recorded its earliest triple-digit heat since 1988, and its first 100-degree reading since 2006. Galveston, TX (100°F on June 25), logged its earliest ever triple-digit reading, breaking the record originally set on July 8, 1939. During the final days of June, blazing heat spread into the Mid-South and the Southeast. Monthly record highs established on June 28 included 108°F in St. Louis, MO; 107°F in Little Rock, AR, and Evansville, IN; and 103°F in Louisville, KY. Fort Wayne, IN (106°F on June 28), tied an all-time record previously set on July 22, 1934; July 14, 1936; and June 25, 1988. Chicago, IL (100°F on June 28), posted a triple-digit reading for the first time since July 24, 2005. By June 29, all-time records were tied or broken in Southeastern locations such as Columbia, SC (109°F); Nashville, TN (109°F); Paducah, KY (108°F); and Bluefield, WV (97°F). Unofficially, a South Carolina state record was broken on June 29 with highs of 113°F in Johnston and at the University of South Carolina at Columbia. On June 30, Columbia, SC, again reached 109°F, while other all-time records included 108°F in Macon, GA; 107°F in Chattanooga, TN; and 106°F in both Atlanta and Columbus, GA.

During June, Alaska experienced variable precipitation and near-normal temperatures. Precipitation was heaviest across southern Alaska, while generally dry conditions prevailed across northwestern parts of the state. Monthly precipitation totaled 3.07 inches (202 percent of normal) in McGrath, but was just 0.20 inch (34 percent) in Kotzebue. In southeastern Alaska, Juneau (6.69 inches, or 206 percent of normal) noted its wettest June or record, surpassing the 1996 standard of 6.22 inches. On June 7, Nome (76°F) reported its warmest day since July 10, 2010, when it was 79°F. A week later, however, King Salmon (33°F) posted a daily-record low on June 14. Later, Fairbanks (80°F) reached the 80-degree mark for the first time this year on June 19, ten days later than the normal date. On June 23, Fairbanks attained 86°F. On June 21-22, King Salmon (74 and 78°F, respectively) posted consecutive daily-record highs. Similarly, Eagle (90 and 91°F, respectively) logged daily-record highs on June 23-24. Annette Island also registered a daily-record high on June 23, reaching 87°F.

Hawaii remained locked into a drier-than-normal pattern, although occasional showers dotted windward locations. Twenty-four-hour totals exceeded 2 inches in a few locations, including Kilohana, Kauai, where 2.53 inches fell on June 19-20. On the Big Island, more than 20 percent (1.32 inches) of Hilo's 6.36-inch monthly total fell on June 28. However, short-term dryness remained a concern in much of Hawaii,

including Kauai, where Lihue's June rainfall totaled just 0.45 inch (28 percent of normal).

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Above-average temperatures and mostly sunny skies dominated the heart of the nation during June, providing producers ample time to complete fieldwork and boosting phenological development of this year's crops. However, the combination of high temperatures and below-average rainfall negatively impacted row crop conditions in many areas. Temperatures averaged more than 6°F above normal in central portions of the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains, while rainfall accumulations totaled less than 50 percent of normal in parts of the Corn Belt, Delta, Great Plains, Rocky Mountains, and Southwest. Elsewhere, temperatures along the coasts were near to below normal. Rainfall in the Pacific Northwest, as well as Florida, Maine, and portions of the Great Lakes, region totaled at least 200 percent of normal.

Following one of the quickest planting paces on record, 97 percent of the nation's corn crop was emerged by June 3. This was 22 percentage points ahead of last year and 14 points ahead of the 5-year average. Scarce rainfall, coupled with record-breaking temperatures, created unfavorable growing conditions in many of the major corn-producing regions. Prolonged dryness led to early-month reports of rootless corn syndrome in portions of Missouri, while the need for additional moisture was evident in Iowa corn fields with wilted plant leaves. Silking was underway by mid-month, with 5 percent of the crop reported in the critical reproductive stage by June 17. This was 3 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Despite continually declining soil moisture levels, silking was rapid during the latter half of the month, as sunny skies promoted crop development. As July began, one-quarter of this year's corn crop was at or beyond the silking stage, 20 percentage points ahead of last year and 17 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 48 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 1, compared with 72 percent on June 3 and 69 percent at the same time last year. This represents the lowest good to excellent rating for this week since 1988, when 23 percent of the crop was reported in good to excellent condition.

Nearly three-quarters of this year's sorghum crop was planted by June 3, well ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. In Kansas, planting was over a week ahead of normal, as sunny skies provided ample time for fieldwork. Fieldwork continued at a steady pace in most of the major sorghum-producing states. By June 17, ninety percent of the crop was in the ground, 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading was underway but limited to Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas by June 17. Toward month's end, extremely dry conditions in south-centra Texas resulted in some sorghum fields being plowed under. Elsewhere, triple-digit heat, coupled with little to no measurable rainfall, led to deterioration of sorghum condition ratings in Kansas. As July began, 17 percent of this year's crop was at or beyond the coloring stage, with coloring evident in the lower Delta and Texas. Sorghum fields in southern Texas were reported as growing well, with 19 percent of the state's crop harvested by July 1. Overall, 34 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 1, compared with 50 percent on June 3 and 36 percent at the same time last year.

With favorable weather conditions promoting a rapid crop development pace, over half of the nation's oat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by June 3. The Texas harvest, at 77 percent complete, was 25 percentage points ahead of normal, as sweltering temperatures promoted a quick dry-down pace. Crop development gained speed as the month progressed, and by June 17, heading was 20 percentage points or more ahead of normal in all estimating states except Texas—where heading was complete and harvest was nearing completion. Harvest was underway but limited to Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, and Texas by June 24. Nearly a full week of days suitable for fieldwork allowed producers in Nebraska time to harvest 45 percent of their crop during the week ending July 1. As July began, heading was 97 percent complete, 30 percentage points ahead of last year and 18 points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers had harvested 15 percent of this year's oat crop by July 1, six percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Overall, 65 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 1, compared with 72 percent on June 3 and 59 percent at the same time last year.

Ninety-six percent of the nation's barley crop was emerged by June 3, forty-one percentage points ahead of last year and 15 points ahead of the 5-year average. Heading was underway across portions of the nation's northern tier, as above-average temperatures boosted crop growth. Hot, dry conditions during the last week of June in Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota—where over 60 percent of the barley crop is produced—dried out soils and stressed this year's crop, although rapid head development continued throughout the month. By July 1, sixty-one percent of the barley crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 28 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 61 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 1, compared with 69 percent on June 3 and 76 percent at the same time last year.

With progress complete or nearly complete in areas other than the nation's northern tier, heading of the 2012 winter wheat crop had advanced to 88 percent complete by June 3. This was 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest was underway in most southern locations, as warm, sunny days provided ample time for fieldwork. In Arkansas, harvest neared completion 3 weeks ahead of normal, as hot temperatures throughout the growing season quickly matured the crop. Heading was steady across the nation's northern tier throughout the month, and by June 24, heads were present in 98 percent of the nation's crop. Persistently hot weather aided a rapid dry-down pace for most of the major winter wheat-producing states, allowing harvest to advance quickly during June. By July 1, producers had harvested 69 percent of this year's crop, 20 percentage points ahead of last year and 26 points ahead of the 5-year average—and one of the fastest harvest paces on record. Overall, 54 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition as harvest surpassed the halfway point during the week ending June 24, up 2 percentage points from June 3 and 19 points better than the same time last year.

Heading of the spring wheat crop was 3 percent complete by June 3, three percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Warmer-than-normal weather promoted an accelerated crop development pace for most states during the month. By June 24, head development in Minnesota and the Dakotas was 49 percentage points or more ahead of normal. Conversely, unseasonably cool weather and wet fields in Washington delayed crop growth. As July began, nearly three-quarters of the spring wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage. In North Dakota, the largest spring wheat-producing state, 42 percent of the crop was reported in the milk stage and 3 percent was turning color—both ahead of normal. Nationally, 71 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 1, compared with 78 percent on June 3 and 70 percent at the same time last year.

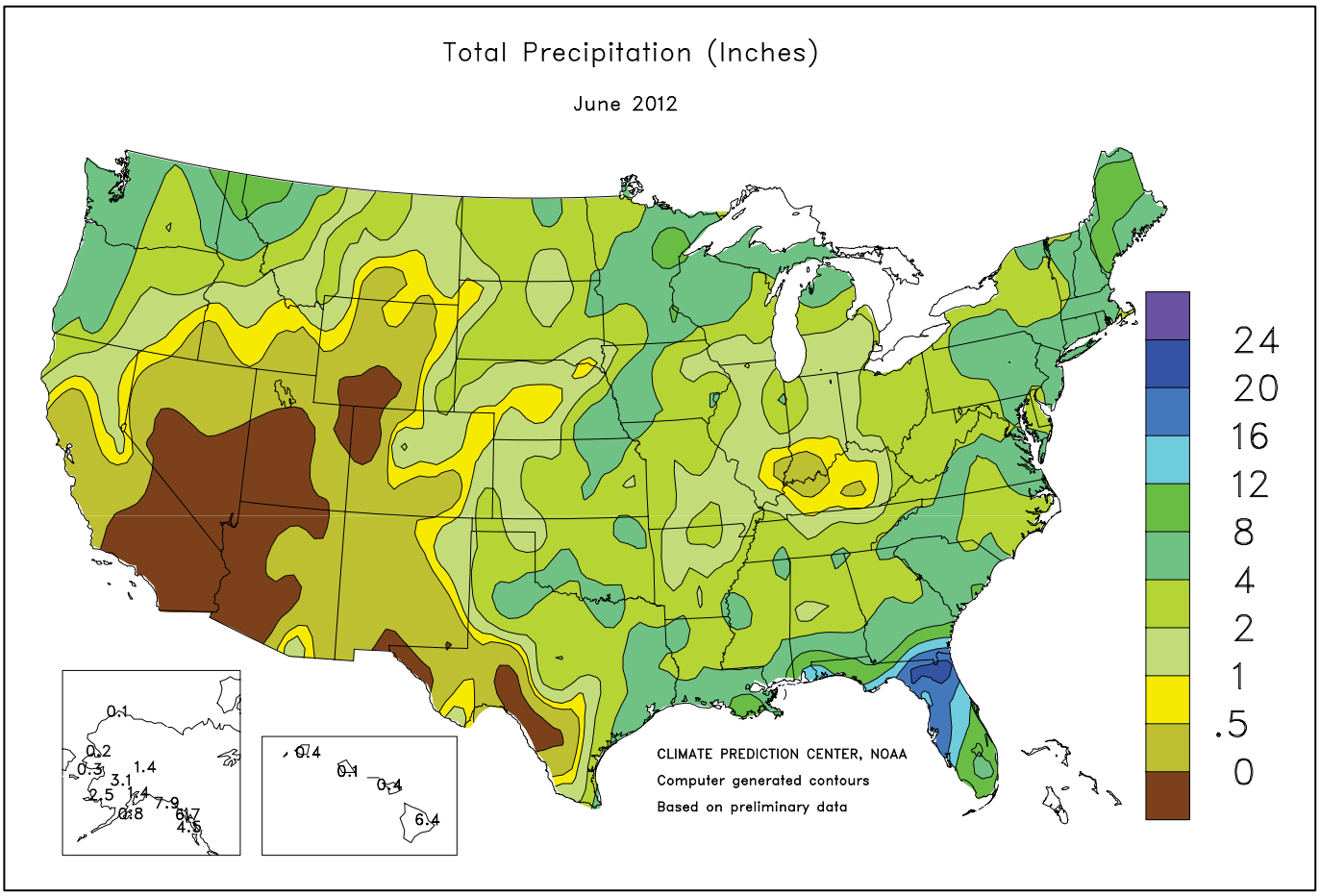
As June began, emergence of the rice crop was complete or nearly complete in all states except California. As of June 10, heading was underway but limited to the lower Delta and Texas. Warm weather promoted a rapid pace of crop development during much of June. By June 24, over half of Louisiana's rice fields were at or beyond the heading stage, with progress 29 percentage points ahead of normal. Toward month's end, producers in Louisiana were busy draining fields in preparation for harvest. In Arkansas, heading was 14 percent complete by July 1, twelve percentage points ahead of the average pace. Nationally, 20 percent of the rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage by July 1, eleven percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 72 percent of the crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 1, compared with 65 percent on June 3 and 60 percent at the same time last year.

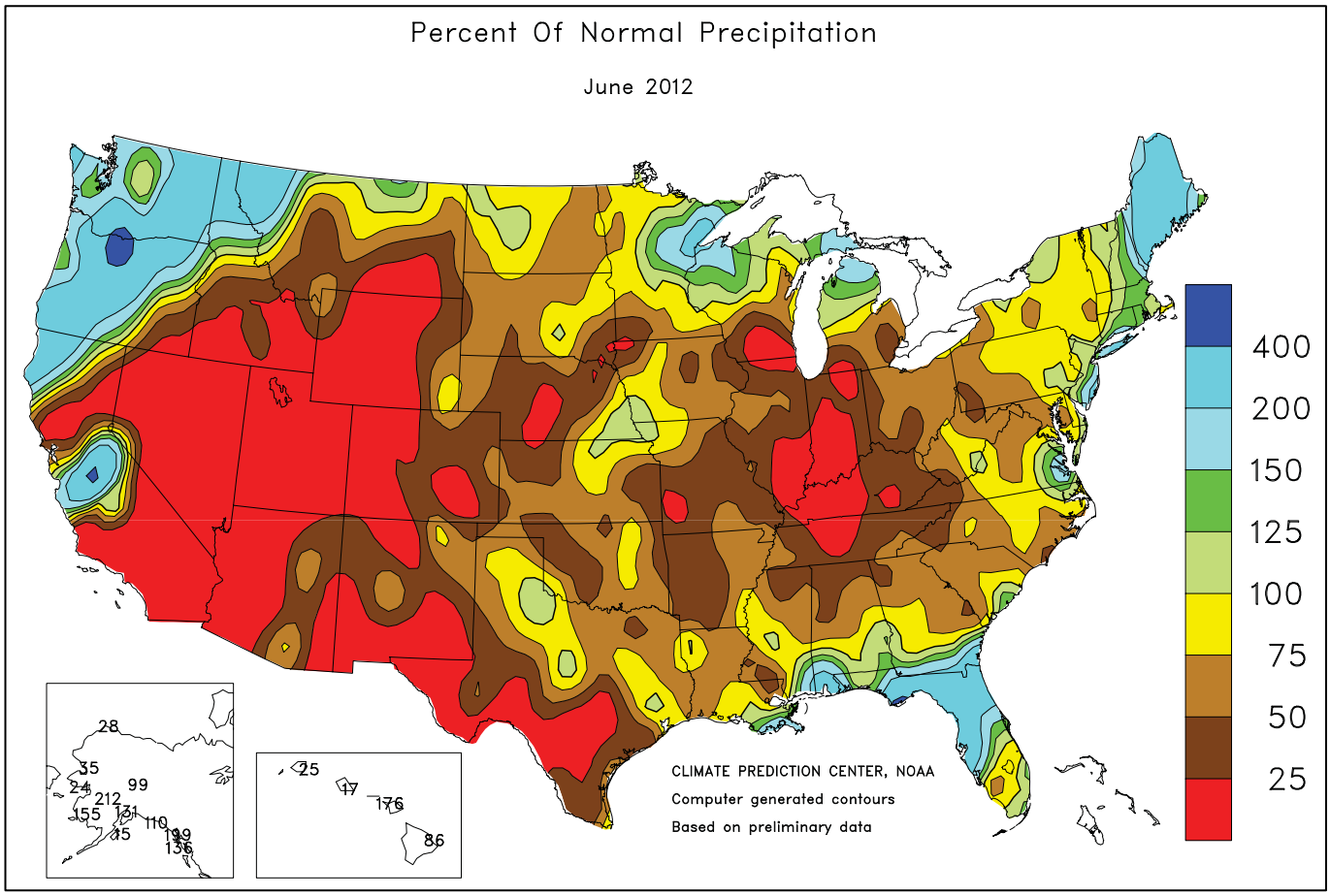
Soybean producers were wrapping up planting this year's crop as the month began, with overall progress 20 percentage points or more ahead of normal in 11 of the 18 major estimating states by June 3. Warmer-than-normal weather promoted rapid crop emergence in most states early in the month. By June 17, emergence had advanced to 95 percent complete, 18 percentage points ahead of last year and 14 points ahead of the 5-year average. Blooming was underway throughout most of the major soybean-producing region by June 17, but was most advanced in the Delta. Above- average temperatures promoted steady phenological development throughout the month, but when coupled with a severe lack of soil moisture, negatively impacted crop conditions. As July began, over one-quarter of the soybean crop was at or beyond the blooming stage, well ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Overall, 45 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 65 percent on June 3 and 66 percent at the same time last year. This represents the lowest good to excellent rating for this week since 1988 when 18 percent of the crop was reported in good to excellent condition.

Despite much-needed, heavy rainfall in many middle and southern Atlantic Coast States, producers were busy planting this year's peanut crop at a steady pace in early June. By June 10, ninety-six percent of the crop was in the ground, 5 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Georgia producers in most locations were busy applying gypsum to their peanut fields, while rainfall delayed herbicide applications in portions of the state. Over one-quarter of the crop was pegging by June 24, well ahead of the 5-year average; however, peanuts in the Carolinas were reported as growing slower than normal. Overall, 68 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 1, compared with 61 percent on June 3 and 30 percent at the same time last year.

By June 3, sunflower producers had planted 60 percent of this year's crop, 36 percentage points ahead of last year and 19 points ahead of the 5-year average. In North Dakota, the largest sunflower-producing state, planting was complete and 91 percent of the crop had emerged by June 17. Despite persistently hot weather and unusually dry soils, more than two-thirds of the sunflower crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 1 in the Dakotas. Conversely, 36 percent or less of the crop was in good to excellent condition in Colorado and Kansas. By July 1, blooming was evident in Kansas and North Dakota.

With relatively dry weather dominating much of the South early in the month, cotton producers had ample time to complete fieldwork. Planting was 87 percent complete by June 3, four percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average, with 11 percent of the crop at or beyond the squaring stage. Strong winds, blowing dust, and hail damaged some recently emerged cotton in the Texas Panhandle in early June. Favorable weather during the week ending June 17 spurred double-digit square development in nine of the 15 major estimating states. By June 17, twenty-seven percent of the cotton crop was at or beyond the squaring stage, 8 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Boll setting was underway by mid-month but was limited to Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas. Producers on the High Plains of Texas were busy irrigating fields and spraying insecticides to battle aphids and flea hoppers in late June. By July 1, squaring had advanced to 49 percent complete, slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Meanwhile, 14 percent of the cotton crop was setting bolls, 2 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. During the 7 days ending July 1, warmer-than-normal weather in the Delta promoted a rapid boll-setting pace, as evidenced by progress of 22 percentage points or more in all three states. Overall, 47 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition on July 1, compared with 54 percent on June 3 and 28 percent at the same time last year.


Total Precipitation (Inches)
June 2012
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
.5
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Percent Of Normal Precipitation
June 2012
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
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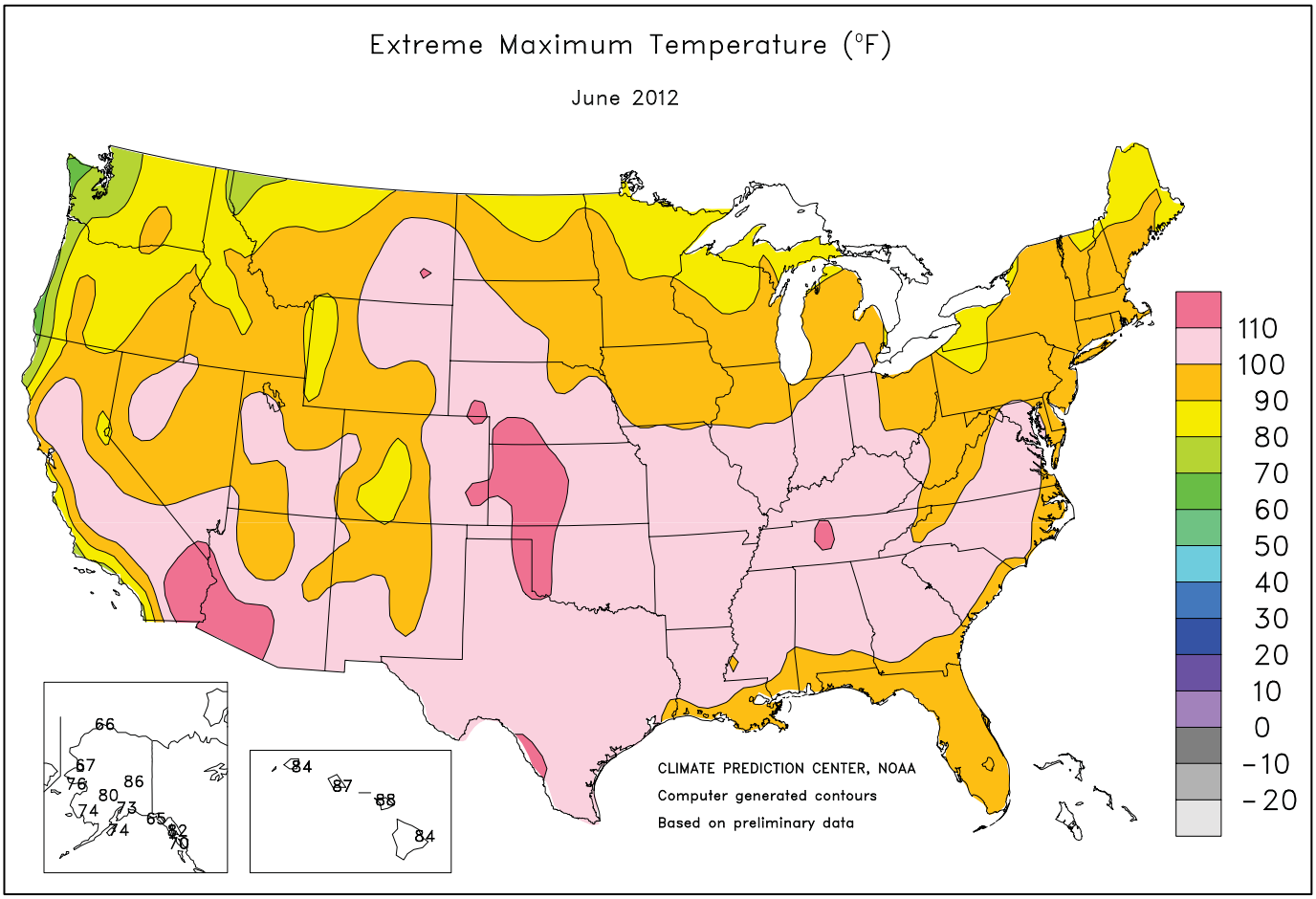
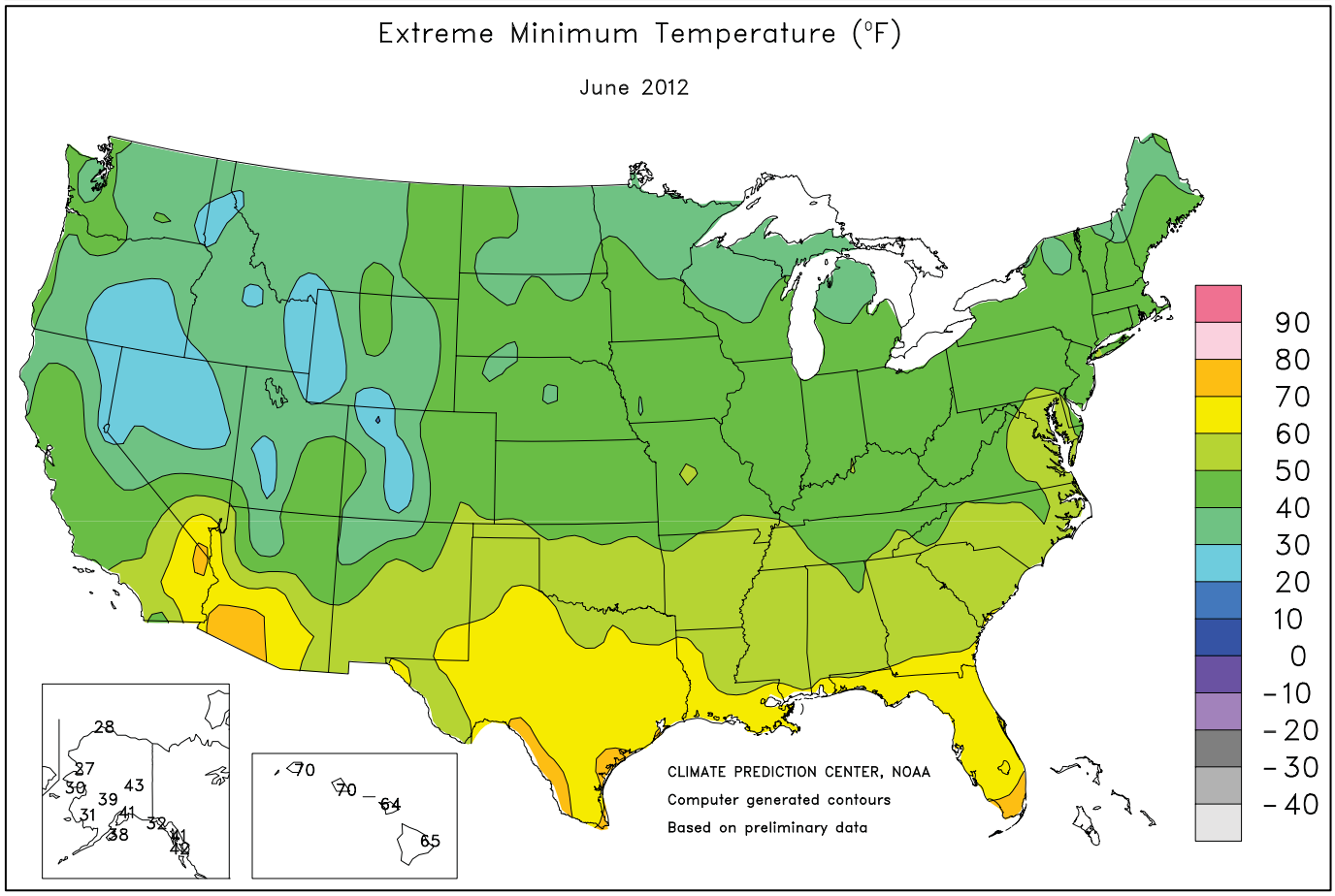
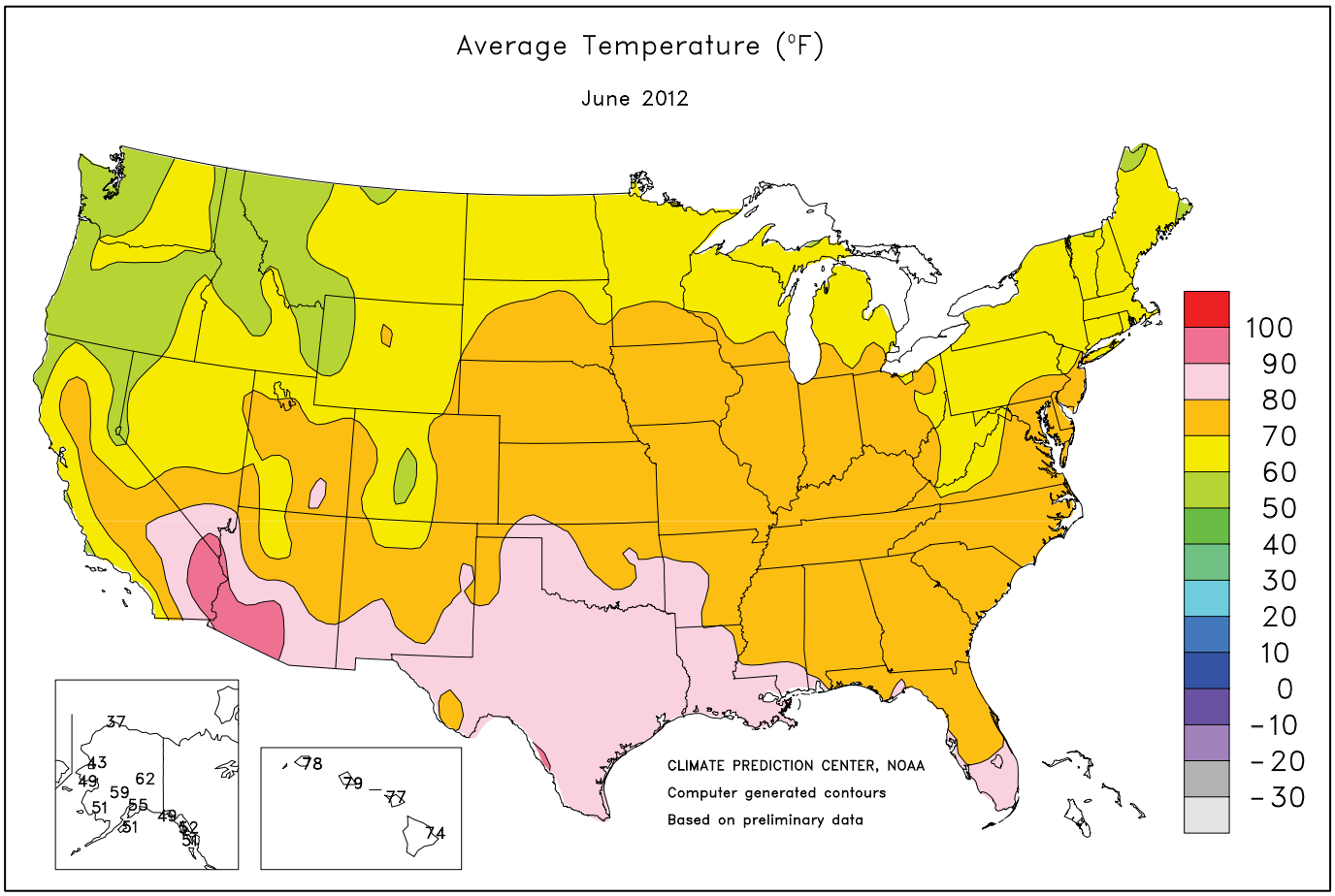
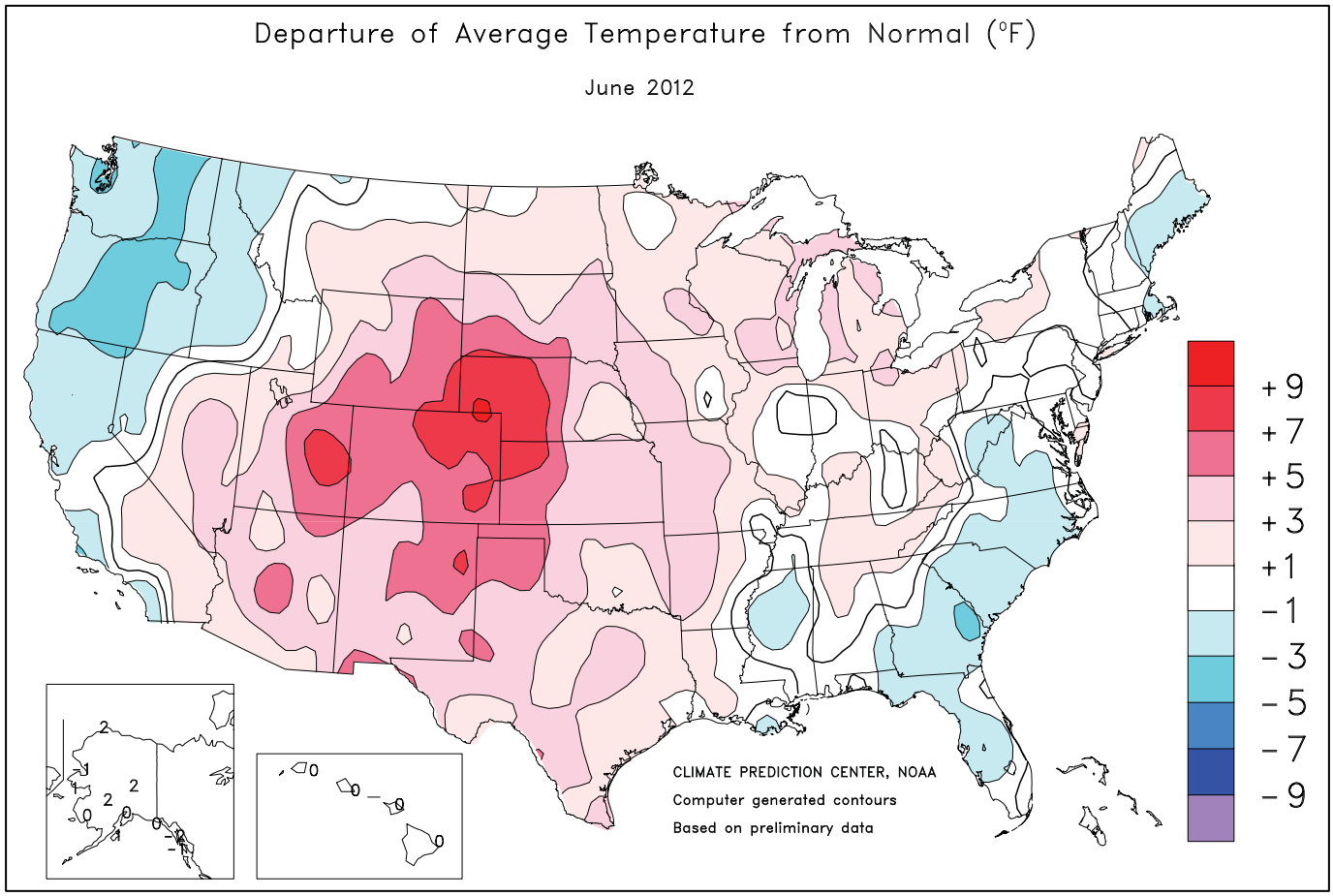
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
June 2012
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
66
67
76
86
80
74
73
74
65
82
70
84
87
88
84
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
June 2012
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
28
37
30
43
39
31
41
38
32
41
42
70
70
64
65
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Average Temperature (°F)
June 2012
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
37
43
49
62
59
51
55
49
51
62
54
78
79
77
74
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
June 2012
+9
+7
+5
+3
+1
-1
-3
-5
-7
-9
2
1
2
2
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

June 2012

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	79	3	2.44	-1.34	LEXINGTON	72	0	1.61	-2.97	COLUMBUS	73	2	2.01	-2.06
HUNTSVILLE	78	2	1.43	-2.79	LONDON-CORBIN	72	0	0.37	-3.87	DAYTON	72	2	1.57	-2.64
MOBILE	80	1	13.50	8.49	LOUISVILLE	76	2	0.79	-2.97	MANSFIELD	69	2	2.52	-2.00
MONTGOMERY	79	0	2.86	-1.27	PADUCAH	76	2	0.90	-3.61	TOLEDO	71	2	2.92	-0.88
AK ANCHORAGE	55	0	1.39	0.33	LA BATON ROUGE	82	2	5.50	0.17	YOUNGSTOWN	69	3	2.72	-1.19
BARROW	37	2	0.09	-0.23	LAKE CHARLES	82	2	3.60	-2.47	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	79	2	1.56	-3.07
COLD BAY	44	-2	0.46	-2.43	NEW ORLEANS	83	2	3.18	-3.65	TULSA	81	3	4.29	-0.43
FAIRBANKS	62	2	1.39	-0.01	SHREVEPORT	82	2	5.15	0.10	OR ASTORIA	55	-2	4.82	2.25
JUNEAU	52	-2	6.69	3.33	ME BANGOR	62	-2	7.05	3.64	BURNS	56	-2	0.45	-0.21
KING SALMON	50	-1	2.47	0.77	CARIBOU	62	1	6.97	3.66	EUGENE	59	-1	2.24	0.71
KODIAK	51	2	0.80	-4.58	PORTLAND	63	0	8.63	5.35	MEDFORD	64	-2	2.35	1.67
NOME	49	2	0.28	-0.86	MD BALTIMORE	74	2	2.68	-0.75	PENDLETON	62	-3	1.55	0.77
AZ FLAGSTAFF	64	4	0.00	-0.43	MA BOSTON	67	-1	4.71	1.49	PORTLAND	61	-2	4.10	2.51
PHOENIX	94	5	0.00	-0.09	WORCESTER	65	0	5.53	1.51	SALEM	60	-1	2.26	0.81
TUCSON	88	4	0.34	0.10	MI ALPENA	66	5	4.27	1.74	PA ALLENTOWN	69	0	4.42	0.43
AR FORT SMITH	83	5	1.57	-2.71	DETROIT	72	3	1.31	-2.24	ERIE	69	2	1.56	-2.72
LITTLE ROCK	80	2	0.90	-3.05	FLINT	69	3	0.83	-2.24	MIDDLETOWN	71	0	4.29	0.44
CA BAKERSFIELD	77	-1	0.00	-0.12	GRAND RAPIDS	71	4	2.17	-1.50	PHILADELPHIA	73	1	2.94	-0.35
EUREKA	54	-2	2.00	1.35	HOUGHTON LAKE	66	4	3.60	0.67	PITTSBURGH	70	2	1.24	-2.88
FRESNO	78	2	0.00	-0.23	LANSING	70	4	1.89	-1.71	WILKES-BARRE	67	0	2.98	-0.99
LOS ANGELES	65	-1	0.00	-0.08	MUSKEGON	69	4	2.92	0.34	WILLIAMSPORT	69	1	4.21	-0.24
REDDING	***	***	0.82	0.13	TRAVERSE CITY	68	4	3.57	0.25	PR SAN JUAN	86	4	0.16	-3.36
SACRAMENTO	71	0	0.03	-0.17	MN DULUTH	64	4	10.03	5.78	RI PROVIDENCE	66	-2	5.02	1.64
SAN DIEGO	65	-2	0.00	-0.09	INT'L FALLS	63	1	2.43	-1.55	SC CHARLESTON	76	-2	9.79	3.87
SAN FRANCISCO	62	1	0.09	-0.02	MINNEAPOLIS	72	4	3.59	-0.75	COLUMBIA	77	-1	4.17	-0.82
STOCKTON	71	-2	0.06	-0.03	ROCHESTER	71	5	3.25	-0.75	FLORENCE	76	-2	2.11	-2.16
CO ALAMOSA	64	5	0.21	-0.38	ST. CLOUD	69	4	2.35	-2.16	GREENVILLE	76	1	1.24	-2.68
CO SPRINGS	73	9	0.58	-1.76	MS JACKSON	80	2	5.34	1.52	MYRTLE BEACH	74	-3	2.52	-1.14
DENVER	75	9	1.22	-0.46	MERIDIAN	78	0	2.25	-1.74	SD ABERDEEN	70	3	1.27	-2.22
GRAND JUNCTION	78	7	0.04	-0.37	TUPELO	78	1	1.41	-3.41	HURON	72	4	3.13	-0.15
PUEBLO	77	7	0.07	-1.26	MO COLUMBIA	77	4	1.63	-2.39	RAPID CITY	70	5	2.04	-0.79
CT BRIDGEPORT	70	2	4.39	0.82	JOPLIN	78	3	1.26	-4.16	SIOUX FALLS	72	5	0.74	-2.75
HARTFORD	68	-1	4.21	0.36	KANSAS CITY	77	3	2.46	-1.98	TN BRISTOL	72	1	1.20	-2.69
DC WASHINGTON	76	2	2.38	-0.75	SPRINGFIELD	76	3	1.16	-3.86	CHATTANOOGA	77	2	2.43	-1.56
DE WILMINGTON	72	1	3.64	0.05	ST JOSEPH	76	2	4.27	0.06	JACKSON	76	-1	3.02	-2.17
FL DAYTONA BEACH	79	-1	8.89	3.20	ST LOUIS	78	2	1.97	-1.79	KNOXVILLE	76	2	2.53	-1.51
FT LAUDERDALE	82	1	6.97	-3.04	MT BILLINGS	69	4	0.24	-1.65	MEMPHIS	80	1	1.38	-2.92
FT MYERS	82	0	7.75	-2.02	BUTTE	56	0	1.04	-1.03	NASHVILLE	77	2	0.26	-3.82
JACKSONVILLE	78	-1	16.58	11.21	GLASGOW	65	1	2.35	0.15	TX ABILENE	83	3	2.10	-0.96
KEY WEST	82	-1	8.53	3.96	GREAT FALLS	62	2	1.05	-1.19	AMARILLO	79	5	1.72	-1.56
MELBOURNE	79	-1	8.16	2.33	HELENA	63	2	0.54	-1.28	AUSTIN	83	2	0.21	-3.60
MIAMI	83	1	12.56	4.02	KALISPELL	58	0	6.20	3.90	BEAUMONT	82	1	4.59	-1.99
ORLANDO	80	-1	9.64	2.29	MILES CITY	71	4	0.36	-2.06	BROWNSVILLE	86	3	3.85	0.92
PENSACOLA	81	0	18.23	11.84	MISSOULA	60	0	2.73	1.00	COLLEGE STATION	84	2	2.13	-1.66
ST PETERSBURG	81	-1	9.96	3.87	NE GRAND ISLAND	76	5	1.27	-2.45	CORPUS CHRISTI	85	3	1.54	-1.99
TALLAHASSEE	80	0	13.10	6.18	HASTINGS	74	2	2.34	-1.25	DALLAS/FT WORTH	84	3	2.82	-0.41
TAMPA	81	-1	18.66	13.16	LINCOLN	75	2	3.57	0.06	DEL RIO	89	6	0.01	-2.33
WEST PALM BEACH	81	0	12.33	4.75	MCCOOK	79	8	0.52	-2.70	EL PASO	86	4	0.00	-0.87
GA ATHENS	75	-1	2.95	-0.99	NORFOLK	74	4	0.89	-3.36	GALVESTON	85	3	4.10	0.06
ATLANTA	77	0	2.28	-1.35	NORTH PLATTE	75	7	0.87	-2.30	HOUSTON	84	3	4.96	-0.39
AUGUSTA	75	-3	2.48	-1.71	OMAHA/EPPLEY	76	4	3.57	-0.38	LUBBOCK	80	3	1.60	-1.38
COLUMBUS	79	0	2.18	-1.33	SCOTTSBLUFF	75	8	1.74	-0.91	MIDLAND	84	4	0.43	-1.28
MACON	77	-1	3.04	-0.50	VALENTINE	75	7	1.72	-1.29	SAN ANGELO	85	6	0.52	-2.00
SAVANNAH	77	-2	3.49	-2.00	NV ELKO	65	3	0.05	-0.62	SAN ANTONIO	85	3	0.11	-4.19
HI HILO	74	-1	6.36	-1.00	ELY	63	3	0.04	-0.62	VICTORIA	84	2	1.39	-3.57
HONOLULU	79	-1	0.07	-0.36	LAS VEGAS	89	3	0.00	-0.08	WACO	84	3	1.81	-1.27
KAHULUI	77	-1	0.40	0.17	RENO	69	4	0.00	-0.47	WICHITA FALLS	83	3	2.45	-1.24
LIHUE	78	0	0.45	-1.37	WINNEMUCCA	64	0	0.14	-0.55	UT SALT LAKE CITY	74	5	0.00	-0.77
ID BOISE	67	0	0.19	-0.55	NH CONCORD	65	0	4.01	0.91	VT BURLINGTON	68	2	3.22	-0.21
LEWISTON	66	0	2.03	0.87	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	70	0	6.20	3.54	VA LYNCHBURG	71	0	1.71	-2.08
POCATELLO	63	1	0.17	-0.74	NEWARK	72	0	5.02	1.62	NORFOLK	74	0	5.27	1.50
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	74	6	0.90	-2.73	NM ALBUQUERQUE	80	5	0.42	-0.23	RICHMOND	74	0	4.27	0.73
MOLINE	72	1	1.52	-3.11	NY ALBANY	67	1	2.15	-1.61	ROANOKE	73	1	3.25	-0.43
PEORIA	73	2	2.35	-1.49	BINGHAMTON	65	1	3.73	-0.07	WASH/DULLES	72	1	1.79	-2.28
ROCKFORD	73	4	0.66	-4.14	BUFFALO	68	2	2.68	-1.14	WA OLYMPIA	57	-1	2.31	0.53
SPRINGFIELD	73	0	0.94	-2.83	ROCHESTER	68	2	3.97	0.61	QUILLAYUTE	53	-2	7.00	3.50
IN EVANSVILLE	76	1	0.15	-3.95	SYRACUSE	69	3	2.28	-1.43	SEATTLE-TACOMA	59	-2	2.96	1.47
FORT WAYNE	72	2	0.65	-3.39	NC ASHEVILLE	71	2	1.68	-2.70	SPOKANE	60	-2	2.86	1.68
INDIANAPOLIS	74	2	0.09	-4.04	CHARLOTTE	75	-1	1.02	-2.40	YAKIMA	63	0	0.85	0.23
SOUTH BEND	71	2	1.54	-2.65	GREENSBORO	74	0	2.21	-1.32	WV BECKLEY	67	0	2.44	-1.48
IA BURLINGTON	73	1	2.34	-2.11	HATTERAS	75	0	2.75	-1.07	CHARLESTON	72	2	2.59	-1.50
CEDAR RAPIDS	72	1	1.28	-3.19	RALEIGH	74	-1	3.10	-0.32	ELKINS	65	-1	2.36	-2.25
DES MOINES	76	5	2.17	-2.40	WILMINGTON	75	-2	1.88	-3.48	HUNTINGTON	73	2	2.36	-1.52
DUBUQUE	70	2	1.42	-2.66	ND BISMARCK	67	2	2.15	-0.44	WI EAU CLAIRE	69	2	3.73	-0.54
SIOUX CITY	73	2	2.16	-1.45	DICKINSON	65	2	2.34	-0.97	GREEN BAY	71	6	1.71	-1.72
WATERLOO	72	2	2.53	-2.29	FARGO	70	4	2.50	-1.01	LA CROSSE	73	3	3.24	-0.76
KS CONCORDIA	78	5	4.71	0.76	GRAND FORKS	66	1	2.38	-0.65	MADISON	72	5	0.31	-3.74
DODGE CITY	79	5	1.78	-1.37	JAMESTOWN	68	3	1.57	-1.48	MILWAUKEE	71	5	0.90	-2.66
GOODLAND	77	7	0.99	-2.31	MINOT	66	2	3.45	0.30	WAUSAU	68	3	3.94	-0.24
HILL CITY	80	7	1.04	-2.75	WILLISTON	64	0	2.92	0.56	WY CASPER	68	5	0.28	-1.15
TOPEKA	79	5	2.39	-2.49	OH AKRON-CANTON	71	4	1.71	-1.84	CHEYENNE	68	6	2.69	0.57
WICHITA	80	4	2.55	-1.70	CINCINNATI	73	1	1.94	-2.48	LANDER	68	4	0.04	-1.11
KY JACKSON	73	2	1.91	-2.76	CLEVELAND	71	4	2.04	-1.85	SHERIDAN	66	4	0.33	-1.69

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

July 2 – 8, 2012

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures across much of the Corn Belt averaged at least 9°F above normal during the week, compounding the effects of unusually dry soils. Maximum temperatures for much of the region reached well into the triple digits during the week, setting numerous daily records. Rainfall was spotty across much of the country, with most of the precipitation resulting from afternoon thunderstorms. Conversely, monsoon showers provided some relief to dry soils in the central and southern Rocky Mountains.

Corn: One-quarter of this year's corn crop began silking during the week, leaving progress—at 50 percent complete—39 percentage points ahead of last year and 31 points ahead of the 5-year average. Double-digit progress was evident in 14 of the 18 major estimating states, as above-average temperatures continued to promote rapid crop development. Overall, 40 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 8 percentage points from last week and 29 points below the same time last year. In Iowa, condition ratings declined 16 points from last week, as temperatures statewide averaged more than 10°F above normal and rainfall totaled less than 0.10 inch.

Soybeans: Nationally, 44 percent of the soybean crop was at or beyond the blooming stage, 27 percentage points ahead of last year and 19 points ahead of the 5-year average. Blooming was rapid throughout much of the major soybean-producing region during the week, with progress of 10 percentage points or more evident in all of the 18 major estimating states except North Carolina. Overall, 40 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 5 percentage points from last week and 26 points below the same time last year. Record-setting heat and extreme dryness centered over the Midwest led to further crop deterioration during the week. Poor emergence was reported in many double-cropped soybean stands in Indiana, as dry soils limited germination.

Winter Wheat: By week's end, 75 percent of the winter wheat crop was harvested, 17 percentage points ahead of last year and 19 points ahead of the 5-year average. As harvest neared completion in many states, mostly sunny skies and warm weather provided producers ample time for fieldwork. This was evidenced by harvest progress of 22 percentage points or more in Michigan, Nebraska, Ohio, and South Dakota during the week.

Cotton: By July 8, seventy percent of this year's cotton crop was at or beyond the squaring stage, 14 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Despite less-than-adequate soil moisture levels, square development was rapid throughout much of the South during the week. Nationally, 23 percent of the cotton crop was setting bolls by week's end, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 44 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 3 percentage points from last week but 16 points better than the same time last year.

Sorghum: Twenty-six percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the heading stage by July 8, slightly ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. As the sorghum crop in Kansas began to move into the heading stage, soil moisture levels were rated mostly short to very short. Nationally, coloring inched forward to 18 percent complete by week's end, slightly behind last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. In south-central Texas, sorghum producers were gearing up for an earlier-than-normal harvest, as hot weather quickly dried down the crop. Overall, 32 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last week and slightly below the same time last year.

Rice: Heading of the rice crop advanced to 26 percent complete by week's end, 10 percentage points ahead of last year and 12 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, rice in the Upper Coast region was reported to be growing well, as producers were busy spraying fungicide to control disease. Overall, 69 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 3 percentage points from last week but 8 points better than the same time last year.

Small Grains: By week's end, oat producers had harvested 24 percent of this year's crop, 14 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. With above-average temperatures and sunny skies providing nearly a week of days suitable for fieldwork, harvest progress advanced 20 percentage points or more in Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota. Overall, 63 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last week but 3 points better than the same time last year.

With warm weather promoting rapid crop development, 82 percent of the barley crop was at or beyond the heading stage by July 8. This was 57 percentage points ahead of last year and 30 points ahead of the 5-year average. Double-digit progress was evident in all five major estimating states except Minnesota, where heading development was complete by week's end. Overall, 57 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 4 percentage points from last week and 19 points below the same time last year.

Eighty-eight percent of the spring wheat crop was at or beyond the heading stage by week's end, 64 percentage points ahead of last year and 33 points ahead of the 5-year average. In North Dakota, 70 percent of the crop was reported in the milk stage, with 27 percent of the crop turned, both well ahead of normal. Overall, 66 percent of the crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 5 percentage points from last week and 7 points below the same time last year. Condition ratings in Montana declined 12 percentage points during the week, as heat and drought damage was reported for crops in the central and southeastern regions of the state.

Other Crops: By July 8, fifty-five percent of the peanut crop had advanced to the pegging stage, 17 percentage points ahead of last year and 15 points ahead of the 5-year average. Peanuts in Georgia were reported in mostly good to excellent condition, except in excessively wet spots in some fields. Overall, 66 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last week but 33 points better than the same time last year.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 8, 2012

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

Cotton Percent Squaring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 8 2012	5-Yr Avg
AL	36	71	87	59
AZ	74	81	85	74
AR	91	98	99	93
CA	59	65	70	72
GA	59	62	85	65
KS	53	44	67	55
LA	96	81	91	92
MS	84	87	94	88
MO	69	72	79	73
NC	86	59	65	87
OK	13	23	40	41
SC	65	42	62	56
TN	63	58	76	77
TX	47	33	61	55
VA	79	55	65	63
15 Sts	56	49	70	64

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

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 8 2012	5-Yr Avg
AL	10	8	25	16
AZ	31	25	35	35
AR	25	47	70	31
CA	26	20	30	26
GA	25	18	45	20
KS	0	2	10	0
LA	71	35	53	53
MS	20	28	41	32
MO	7	10	12	18
NC	30	2	5	20
OK	0	1	6	3
SC	30	1	10	11
TN	8	3	17	10
TX	15	11	15	16
VA	1	5	7	9
15 Sts	18	14	23	19

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

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	7	17	61	14	1
AZ	1	7	20	43	29
AR	5	9	27	39	20
CA	0	0	5	45	50
GA	0	4	38	45	13
KS	2	8	48	38	4
LA	0	3	31	54	12
MS	1	5	24	53	17
MO	12	30	41	15	2
NC	0	12	37	46	5
OK	2	10	53	33	2
SC	1	5	36	54	4
TN	7	15	35	38	5
TX	5	19	41	31	4
VA	0	1	17	82	0
15 Sts	4	14	38	36	8
Prev Wk	4	14	35	39	8
Prev Yr	23	19	30	24	4

Corn Percent Silking

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 8 2012	5-Yr Avg
CO	3	5	9	6
IL	22	46	77	33
IN	3	30	60	19
IA	1	16	48	7
KS	27	45	61	38
KY	24	48	66	41
MI	0	1	8	6
MN	0	5	41	8
MO	36	56	75	42
NE	6	25	50	14
NC	93	85	94	88
ND	1	3	14	3
OH	1	7	41	12
PA	6	9	37	12
SD	0	4	24	0
TN	63	86	93	75
TX	69	67	79	66
WI	0	1	11	2
18 Sts	11	25	50	19

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

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	16	22	31	28	3
IL	23	25	33	17	2
IN	27	34	27	11	1
IA	5	13	36	40	6
KS	15	28	38	18	1
KY	34	38	23	5	0
MI	13	28	26	29	4
MN	1	4	18	62	15
MO	28	32	28	11	1
NE	7	13	33	40	7
NC	2	16	35	37	10
ND	1	4	21	64	10
OH	12	24	36	25	3
PA	3	9	33	42	13
SD	3	10	27	51	9
TN	29	32	27	11	1
TX	4	8	29	47	12
WI	12	19	26	36	7
18 Sts	12	18	30	34	6
Prev Wk	7	15	30	40	8
Prev Yr	3	6	22	52	17

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 8 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	77	80	95	89
CO	31	87	97	30
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	83	96	99	81
IN	68	91	99	71
KS	90	99	100	86
MI	3	20	66	9
MO	94	99	100	87
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	8	69	93	19
NC	100	99	100	99
OH	57	65	87	54
OK	100	100	100	91
OR	0	0	0	2
SD	0	11	41	3
TX	99	98	99	90
WA	0	0	0	1
18 Sts	58	69	75	56

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 8, 2012

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

Soybeans Percent Blooming

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 8 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	30	60	70	34
IL	14	25	42	24
IN	12	28	44	20
IA	29	26	52	34
KS	13	16	31	17
KY	14	25	37	20
LA	72	58	76	73
MI	0	16	26	20
MN	12	26	57	21
MS	71	79	90	81
MO	9	11	30	11
NE	16	25	37	23
NC	16	5	11	8
ND	12	19	43	19
OH	3	21	36	22
SD	17	29	45	21
TN	23	29	43	30
WI	10	3	16	13
18 Sts	17	26	44	25

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

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	4	16	32	40	8
IL	17	25	38	18	2
IN	21	30	35	13	1
IA	4	11	37	42	6
KS	8	25	42	24	1
KY	23	39	30	8	0
LA	1	9	35	46	9
MI	11	29	26	29	5
MN	1	6	21	64	8
MS	2	8	19	46	25
MO	23	31	33	12	1
NE	5	14	40	38	3
NC	0	9	35	49	7
ND	1	5	23	60	11
OH	11	25	37	24	3
SD	2	10	29	51	8
TN	15	24	35	24	2
WI	11	20	28	36	5
18 Sts	9	18	33	35	5
Prev Wk	7	15	33	39	6
Prev Yr	2	6	26	52	14

Spring Wheat Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 8 2012	5-Yr Avg
ID	43	59	83	53
MN	59	98	100	71
MT	19	35	61	38
ND	0	82	96	48
SD	69	100	100	86
WA	63	47	75	84
6 Sts	24	73	88	55

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

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	2	37	52	8
MN	3	6	30	51	10
MT	3	10	36	41	10
ND	0	4	22	60	14
SD	2	15	25	47	11
WA	0	3	23	70	4
6 Sts	1	6	27	54	12
Prev Wk	1	4	24	59	12
Prev Yr	1	3	23	60	13

Sorghum Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 8 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	51	73	86	55
CO	6	0	5	10
IL	1	11	15	8
KS	1	2	4	1
LA	92	85	93	89
MO	2	8	17	7
NE	0	0	1	0
NM	0	1	3	1
OK	17	12	21	8
SD	1	1	4	2
TX	70	62	63	65
11 Sts	25	23	26	23

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

Sorghum Percent Coloring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 8 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	5	5	19	2
CO	0	0	0	1
IL	0	0	1	0
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	20	21	46	22
MO	0	0	1	0
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	0	0	0	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	64	55	56	55
11 Sts	19	17	18	17

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

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	6	16	33	38	7
CO	6	23	35	34	2
IL	37	29	31	3	0
KS	11	26	46	16	1
LA	0	1	46	48	5
MO	13	30	41	15	1
NE	4	18	45	32	1
NM	29	31	39	1	0
OK	2	19	45	34	0
SD	0	12	47	39	2
TX	7	12	29	43	9
11 Sts	9	20	39	28	4
Prev Wk	7	17	42	30	4
Prev Yr	13	20	34	30	3

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 8, 2012

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

Rice Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 8 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	6	14	21	5
CA	0	0	0	0
LA	57	67	70	48
MS	13	20	43	13
MO	0	0	4	2
TX	46	31	47	48
6 Sts	16	20	26	14

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

Barley Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 8 2012	5-Yr Avg
ID	42	61	83	55
MN	51	98	100	70
MT	16	49	74	43
ND	0	80	92	52
WA	65	49	75	83
5 Sts	25	61	82	52

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

Peanuts Percent Pegging

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 8 2012	5-Yr Avg
AL	16	56	60	25
FL	45	45	49	47
GA	41	34	62	39
NC	61	37	47	59
OK	36	22	39	54
SC	49	35	55	53
TX	20	8	32	33
VA	29	29	40	39
8 Sts	38	37	55	40

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	10	30	46	11
CA	0	0	10	20	70
LA	0	1	27	59	13
MS	1	7	14	54	24
MO	0	5	23	52	20
TX	4	5	12	58	21
6 Sts	2	6	23	43	26
Prev Wk	1	4	23	47	25
Prev Yr	4	6	29	41	20

Barley Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	4	4	36	39	17
MN	1	3	26	62	8
MT	9	14	36	32	9
ND	0	3	20	63	14
WA	0	1	20	77	2
5 Sts	5	7	31	45	12
Prev Wk	2	5	32	51	10
Prev Yr	0	3	21	61	15

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	1	46	53	0
FL	0	1	11	80	8
GA	0	2	27	55	16
NC	1	3	44	48	4
OK	0	1	17	74	8
SC	0	4	39	53	4
TX	0	2	52	46	0
VA	0	1	39	60	0
8 Sts	0	2	32	57	9
Prev Wk	0	2	30	59	9
Prev Yr	6	19	42	29	4

Oats Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 8 2012	5-Yr Avg
IA	3	20	45	2
MN	0	3	6	0
NE	0	60	85	6
ND	0	0	1	0
OH	0	5	9	2
PA	0	4	9	0
SD	0	0	20	0
TX	94	97	98	96
WI	0	2	13	0
9 Sts	10	15	24	10

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

Oat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	4	16	36	40	4
MN	1	5	22	63	9
NE	1	13	42	44	0
ND	0	2	22	68	8
OH	3	6	36	47	8
PA	0	2	20	58	20
SD	11	7	28	47	7
TX	4	7	28	35	26
WI	3	8	24	57	8
9 Sts	3	7	27	48	15
Prev Wk	3	6	26	50	15
Prev Yr	14	7	19	50	10

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 8, 2012

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending Jul 8, 2012

	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	9	28	43	19	1		NH	2	2	5	61	30
AZ	44	28	22	5	1		NJ	0	35	30	35	0
AR	58	27	12	3	0		NM	45	44	10	1	0
CA	15	60	20	5	0		NY	11	25	36	27	1
CO	42	34	22	2	0		NC	4	20	44	31	1
CT	0	0	35	65	0		ND	2	16	37	41	4
DE	18	39	21	22	0		OH	19	33	32	15	1
FL	1	1	16	67	15		OK	10	26	47	16	1
GA	12	23	42	21	2		OR	0	8	26	54	12
ID	0	0	45	43	12		PA	12	28	30	24	6
IL	43	32	20	4	1		RI	0	0	35	65	0
IN	47	34	17	2	0		SC	4	18	44	34	0
IA	16	33	37	13	1		SD	10	23	34	30	3
KS	35	36	24	5	0		TN	41	34	20	5	0
KY	39	37	20	4	0		TX	17	29	37	16	1
LA	5	20	43	27	5		UT	16	37	27	19	1
ME	0	0	11	46	43		VT	0	11	11	61	17
MD	11	24	28	34	3		VA	9	25	43	21	2
MA	0	0	32	68	0		WA	0	5	26	35	34
MI	20	27	34	17	2		WV	11	26	47	15	1
MN	3	12	24	54	7		WI	24	24	25	25	2
MS	12	21	45	20	2		WY	33	33	27	7	0
MO	48	39	12	1	0		48 Sts	21	29	29	18	3
MT	22	30	33	12	3							
NE	26	33	28	13	0		Prev Wk	17	26	32	22	3
NV	32	42	18	6	2		Prev Yr	15	14	22	37	12

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

NA - Not Available
*** Revised**

National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on the year 2008 planted acres.

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 6.6. Topsoil moisture 28% very short, 54% short, 18% adequate. Corn silked 97%, 91% last week, 82% 2011, and 86% five-year average; dough 62%, 54% last week, 24% 2011, and 30% five-year average; dented 27%, 19% last week, 0% 2011, and 8% five-year average; condition 9% very poor, 37% poor, 33% fair, 20% good, and 1% excellent. Soybeans emerged 99%, 98% last week, 90% 2011, and 89% five-year average; blooming 39%, 28% last week, 14% 2011, and 25% five-year average; condition 6% very poor, 25% poor, 51% fair, 18% good. Winter wheat harvested 100%, 99% last week, 99% 2011, and 81% five-year average. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 11% poor, 27% fair, 53% good, and 7% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 81.1 F in Sylacauga and Centreville, to 86.9 F in Muscle Shoals; total precipitation ranged from 0.01 inches in Montgomery, to 2.90 inches in Haleyville. Dry conditions and hot temperatures still persist as some areas received scarce rainfall. Hay feedings have increased due to nearly non-existent pasture grazing. Corn is drying up and twisting due to the lack of rain. Late planted soybeans behind wheat are struggling and will need rain soon.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 10% short, 85% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 95% adequate. Barley 25% headed. Oats 50% in-boot. Potatoes 100% emerged. Hay 30% harvested. Crop growth 5% slow, 80% moderate, 15% rapid. Wind or rain damage 90% none, 5% light, 5% moderate. Condition of barley 20% fair, 50% good, 30% excellent. Condition of oats 20% fair, 60% good, 20% excellent. Condition of all hay 5% poor, 40% fair, 50% good, 5% excellent. Condition of potatoes 25% fair, 75% good. Farm activities included cultivating fallow ground, harvesting hay, spraying weeks, equipment repair.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were near normal across the State for the week ending July 8th, ranging from 5 degrees below normal at Parker to 7 degrees above normal at the Grand Canyon. The highest temperature of the week was 112 degrees at Roll. The lowest reading was 41 degrees at the Grand Canyon. Eighteen of the 21 weather stations recorded precipitation for the week ending July 8th. Flagstaff received the least at .01 inches and Safford received the most at 1.01 inches. All weather stations are below 75 percent of normal precipitation for the year, except Safford at 77 percent. Alfalfa conditions continue mostly fair to excellent across the state. Alfalfa harvesting is active on over three-quarters of the growing area across the State. The durum wheat harvest is virtually complete. Arizona growers shipped cantaloupes, honeydews, mixed and miscellaneous melons, watermelons, onions, and potatoes. In spite of recent rains, rangeland and pasture continue to suffer drought like conditions. Grazing areas remain in mostly very poor to fair condition. Ranchers have reported hauling water to cattle due to wells reducing output. Wildfire concerns remain in many areas across the State.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 65% very short, 27% short, 8% adequate. Subsoil moisture 62% very short, 29% short, 9% adequate. Corn 80% dough, 44% 2011, 37% avg.; 49% dent, 14% 2011, 12% avg.; 3% mature, n/a 2011, n/a avg.; condition 4% very poor, 9% poor, 27% fair, 47% good, 13% excellent. Soybeans 99% emerged, 96% 2011, 95% avg.; 46% setting pods, 10% 2011, 13% avg. The weather across the state was hot and dry with some scattered precipitation at the end of the week. Crop conditions for the current week remained close to the previous week's conditions. Irrigation of row crops was the primary farming activity for the week. The tomato market in Bradley County was coming to a close. Livestock were in fair condition. Pasture and range conditions declined slightly with 85 percent of all pastures in poor to very poor condition. Several counties reported ponds being depleted and water becoming an issue for livestock. Sharp County reported a few cattle deaths due to prussic acid poisoning. Producers continued to feed hay due to the poor pasture conditions, while many counties reported heavy culling underway.

CALIFORNIA: The wheat crop harvest was in full-swing. Alfalfa continued to be cut, raked and baled. Producers across the state were between their second to fourth cuttings. Cotton producers continued to cultivate, irrigate and treat their crop for pest issues. About two-thirds of the cotton crop squared and over a quarter of the crop was setting bolls. Corn for grain was growing well and some fields had tassels while corn for silage was being harvested. Cotton and rice crops were rated mostly good to excellent. Garbanzo beans were drying down in preparation for harvest. The peach, plum, and nectarine harvest continued as the apricot harvest was winding down. Grapes in the Central Valley continued to mature well and were rapidly increasing in size and gaining color. Grape growers continued to treat mildew with sulfur. Table grapes in the Coachella Valley were being harvested. Apples, kiwis, figs, jujubes and pomegranates were growing well. The Olive bloom was over and fruit were sizing. Strawberries were being picked and packed in the San Joaquin Valley. The harvest of Valencia oranges, lemons, and grapefruit continued. The removal of netting on tangerine and mandarin groves was complete. The late Navel orange harvest was wrapping up. Almond hull split had begun as growers applied hull split sprays. There was also good development progress in walnut, pistachio, and pecan orchards. Walnuts were sprayed for weeds. Kern County reported carrots and tomatoes were being harvested. Tulare County reported harvest of eggplants, cucumbers, summer squash, tomatoes, sweet corn and other vegetables as well as watermelons and other melons. In Fresno County, onions, garlic and processing tomatoes were being harvested, as well as beets, bittermelon, bell peppers, choys, chards, kales, cucumbers, daikon, eggplant, fava beans, green onions, beans, herbs, lemon grass, spinach, squash, tomatillos, turnips, zucchini, cantaloupe and watermelon. Harvest was finished for asparagus and artichoke. Merced County reported continued harvest of radicchio, fresh market tomato and onions. Some tomato fields were being treated for armyworms. In Stanislaus County, eggplant, cabbage, broccoli, greenhouse tomatoes, garlic, onions, herbs and squash were still being harvested. Tomatoes were showing color and cantaloupe was growing well in the heat. Rangeland conditions continued to deteriorate with the drying out of grasses. Non-irrigated range was reported to be primarily from very poor to fair with some higher elevation range in good to fair condition. Supplemental feeding increased as range quality declined. Cattle and sheep grazed idle fields, dry land grain and grasses, and alfalfa fields. Bees worked seed alfalfa fields as well as melon and squash fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 5.8 days. Topsoil moisture 53% very short, 26% short, 21% adequate. Subsoil moisture 53% very short, 32% short, 15% adequate. Alfalfa 2nd cutting 37%, 13% 2011, 18% avg; condition 13% very poor, 14% poor, 40% fair, 29% good, 4% excellent. Barley 94% headed, 83% 2011, 82% avg; turning color 25%, 16 % 2011, 19% avg; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 30% fair, 61% good, 5% excellent. Spring wheat 88% headed, 75% 2011, 73% avg; turning color 21%, 9% 2011, 12% avg; condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 34% fair, 55% good, 5% excellent. Fall potatoes condition 20% fair, 80% good. Summer potatoes condition 5% very poor, 9% poor, 30% fair, 54% good, 2% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 4% very poor, 7% Poor, 34% fair, 44% good, 11% excellent. Dry onions condition 3% very poor, 13% poor, 30% fair, 42% good, 12% excellent. Dry beans 99% emerged, 82% 2011, 86% avg; condition 8% very poor, 14% poor, 47% fair, 29% good 2% excellent. Livestock condition 7% very poor, 11% poor, 40% fair, 40% good, 2% excellent. Although Colorado received precipitation, drought conditions remain for much of the State and range conditions remain in critical condition. Due to high temperature, irrigated crops progressed ahead of normal while water

concerns remain.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 39% very short, 44% short, 17% adequate. Subsoil moisture 35% very short, 33% short, 32% adequate. Hay supplies 7% short, 81% adequate, 12% surplus. Other Hay Second Cutting 79%, 63% 2011, 62% avg.; Third Cutting 14%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Alfalfa Hay Second Cutting 93%, 75% 2011, 75% avg.; Third Cutting 39%, 0% 2011, 1% avg. Corn condition 9% very poor, 21% poor, 25% fair, 39% good, 6% excellent. Soybeans condition 3% very poor, 14% poor, 26% fair, 44% good, 13% excellent. Apples condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 46% fair, 37% good, 12% excellent. Peaches condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 46% fair, 36% good, 11% excellent. Corn silked 53%, 59% 2011, 35% avg. Soybeans planted 98%, 98% 2011, 95% avg.; emerged 97%, 93% 2011, 84% avg.; blooming 19%, 12% 2011, 7% avg. Barley harvested 100%, 100% 2011, 87% avg. Winter Wheat harvested 100%, 99% 2011, 86% avg. Cantaloupes planted 99%, 100% 2011, 97% avg.; harvested 21%, 10% 2011, 6% avg. Cucumbers planted 92%, 70% 2011, 83% avg.; harvested 23%, 35% 2011, 15% avg. Green Peas harvested 100%, 100% 2011, 96% avg. Lima Beans (Processed) planted 87%, 92% 2011, 86% avg.; harvested 17%, 4% 2011, 1% avg. Potatoes harvested 25%, 0% 2011, 2% avg. Snap Beans planted 91%, 85% 2011, 92% avg.; harvested 29%, 16% 2011, 18% avg. Sweet Corn planted 98%, 99% 2011, 97% avg.; harvested 24%, 11% 2011, 10% avg. Tomatoes planted 100%, 100% 2011, 100% avg.; harvested 13%, 6% 2011, 4% avg. Watermelons planted 100%, 100% 2011, 99% avg.; harvested 16%, 6% 2011, 5% avg. Apples harvested 7%, 23% 2011, 6% avg. Peaches harvested 43%, 31% 2011, 15% avg. Varying conditions throughout Delaware since some areas received showers and some did not. Triple digit temperatures with no precipitation have stressed corn and soybeans. Producers are struggling to keep up with irrigation. Vegetable and peach harvests are in full swing.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 14% short, 81% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 20% short, 75% adequate, 2% surplus. Soil moisture across northern region improved. Columbia County assessing damage from Tropical Storm Debby. Irrigated and non-irrigated crops in good condition. Harvesting some peanuts planted early in northern Florida. Growers prepared fields for fall crop planting. Marketed avocadoes, Homestead. Okra harvesting active, Miami-Dade County. Quincy area, tomato picking declined, growers prepared for fall tomato season. Watermelon harvesting concluded. Late orange harvesting drawing to a close, fertilizer application, summer oil spraying, young tree care and grove maintenance were the primary grove activities. Cattle Condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 18% fair, 70% good, 10% excellent. Statewide; most pastures in good condition. Drought limiting factor, followed by flooding. Cattle condition very poor to excellent, most good. Panhandle; pasture condition very poor to excellent, most fair. Pastures with standing water recovered as water receded. Cattle condition mostly good. Extreme heat put strain on livestock. North; most pastures, cattle in good condition, some pasture had standing water. Central; pastures in very poor to excellent condition, most good. Cattle condition poor to excellent, most good. Southwest; pasture condition fair to excellent. Cattle condition ranged from poor to excellent, with most in good condition.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 18% very short, 43% short, 37% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 24% very short, 41% short, 34% adequate, 1% surplus. Blueberries Harvested 98%, 97% 2011, N/A Avg. Corn 2% very poor, 8% poor, 23% fair, 48% good, 19% excellent. Hay Second Cutting 41%, N/A 2011, N/A avg. Oats 2% very poor, 10% poor, 38% fair, 50% good. Peaches Harvested 88%, 80% 2011, 63% Avg. Peanuts Blooming 90%, 73% 2011, 73% avg. Sorghum 1% very poor, 6% poor, 48% fair, 38% good, 7% excellent. Sorghum Planted 92%, 79% 2011, 84% avg. Soybeans 2% very poor, 13% poor, 46% fair, 35% good, 4% excellent. Soybeans Planted 94%, 93% 2011, 96% avg. Tobacco 2% very poor, 8% poor, 25% fair, 49% good, 16% excellent. Tobacco Harvested 12%, 18% 2011, 8% Avg. Watermelons Harvested 88%, 87% 2011, 74% Avg. Precipitation estimates for the state ranged from no rain up to 4.9 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the low 80's to the high 90's. Average low temperatures ranged from the mid 60's to the mid 70's.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 25% very short, 56% short, 19% adequate. Weather this week consisted of trade winds bringing intermittent overcast skies. These conditions brought light rains to many areas across the state, and heavy showers to a few isolated regions. Daytime high temperatures were in the upper seventies to mid eighties. The average rainfall across the state was 0.94 inches. Continual dry weather has resulted in approximately 81 percent of the state rated as in some stage of drought. Pasture and rangeland are very dry with almost no re-growth of vegetation. Despite dry conditions, state irrigation reservoirs remain at full or near full capacity.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.6. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 27% short, 66% adequate, 4% surplus. Winter wheat jointed 100%, 100% 2011, 100% avg; boot stage 98%, 99% 2011, 100% avg; turning color 25%, 16% 2011, 26% avg. Spring wheat jointed 100%, 98% 2011, 98% avg; boot stage 97%, 79% 2011, 85% avg; turning color 8%, 4% 2011, 4% avg. Barley jointed 100%, 96% 2011, 98% avg; boot stage 98%, 73% 2011, 81% avg; turning color 7%, 4% 2011, 4% avg. Potatoes 12 inches high 96%, 82% 2011, 75% avg; closing middles 69%, 39% 2011, 35% avg. Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 94%, 82% 2011, 87% avg; 2nd cutting harvested 25%, 1% 2011, 13% avg. Irrigation water supply 1% very poor, 1% poor, 16% fair, 69% good, 13% excellent. Potato condition 1% poor, 32% fair, 46% good, 21% excellent. Winter wheat headed 92%, 87% 2011, 94% avg. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 13% fair, 61% good, 22% excellent. Flooded fields are still a concern in north Idaho. Some areas in north Idaho were dry for the week which was welcomed by farm operators that have received so much moisture in recent weeks. The East district received some much needed rainfall which was a relief for dryland crops that have been drought stressed. The Clearwater extension educator reports that peas are in good condition but very hot weather forecasted in the coming week may compromise the bloom. The cherry harvest is at eighty percent complete and peach harvest of early maturing varieties has started.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 67% very short, 29% short, 4% adequate. Subsoil moisture 65% very short, 28% short, 7% adequate. Corn 8% dough, 1% 2011, 2% avg.; height 68 in., 49 in. 2011, 56 in. avg. Soybeans 99% emerged, 98% 2011, 98% avg.; 6% setting pods, 3% 2011, 3% avg. Winter wheat 99% harvested, 83% 2011, 81% avg. Oats 99% filled, 87% 2011, 89% avg.; 90% turning yellow, 61% 2011, 59% avg.; 55% ripe, 23% 2011, 22% avg.; 24% harvested, 12% 2011, 10% avg.; condition 14% very poor, 14% poor, 29% fair, 35% good, 8% excellent. Alfalfa 94% second cut, 58% 2011, 56% avg.; 16% third cut, 2% 2011, 4 % avg.; condition 17% very poor, 28% poor, 32% fair, 22% good, 1 % excellent. The hot, dry weather persisted over much of the state again this week. Activities included scouting crops and cutting hay.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 71% very short, 26% short, 3% adequate. Subsoil moisture 62% very short, 33% short, 5% adequate. Alfalfa second cutting 94%, 34% 2011, 40% avg. Temperatures ranged from 9o to 14o above normal with a low of 62o and a high of 108o. Precipitation ranged from 0.0 to 1.11 inches. Scattered showers brought precipitation to some areas of the state, but the intense heat negated nearly all of the benefits. Drought conditions continued to worsen; temperatures exceeded 100 degrees several days during the week. A large portion of the corn crop moved into the pollination stage under these extreme conditions. Some farmers and crop insurance representatives are discussing the prospect of destroying or cutting corn for forage. An increasing number of soybean fields were sprayed for spider mites. Detasseling was underway in seed corn fields. Second cuttings of hay have produced very poor yields if taken at all. Wheat and oat harvest is wrapping up in most areas with straw being baled in many fields. Many double cropped soybean fields have had very poor emergence due to dry soil, while some farmers continue to wait for rain before planting.

IOWA: There were 6.9 days suitable for fieldwork statewide during the past week. Topsoil moisture levels declined to 48 percent very short, 40 percent short, 12 percent adequate. Central and South Central Iowa are the driest with at least 96 percent of the topsoil moisture rated short to very short. Subsoil moisture dropped to 38

percent very short, 44 percent short, 18 percent adequate. Triple digit temperatures and little if any rainfall in most areas of the State caused crop conditions to decline significantly during the week. Iowa farmers not only faced hot, dry conditions but insect populations are on the rise with many fields are being treated.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 48% very short, 40% short, 12% adequate. Subsoil moisture 42% very short, 43% short, 15% adequate. Corn dough 16%, 2% 2011, 2% avg. Sorghum emerged 94%, 93% 2011, 93% avg. Sunflowers planted 95%, 93% 2011, 90% avg.; emerged 90%, 80% 2011, 74% avg.; blooming 5%, 4% 2011, 2% avg.; condition 10% very poor, 17% poor, 53% fair, 19% good, 1% excellent. Alfalfa second cutting 97%, 78% 2011, 74% avg.; third cutting 34%, 4% 2011, 3% avg. Feed grain supplies 8% very short, 25% short, 65% adequate, 2% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 18% very short, 35% short, 46% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 18% very short, 33% short, 49% adequate. Kansas producers contended with another week of scorching heat and limited rainfall as temperature records were broken every day this week. Although temperatures did not climb to the 110's as they did the week before, the heat was still significant as all 53 stations recorded temperatures 5 to 12 degrees above normal. Only three stations had weekly highs of less than 100 degrees while Topeka, at 108 degrees, had the highest. Russell Springs, at 2.04 inches, led the State in precipitation, followed by Pittsburg at 1.89 inches and Goodland at 1.74 inches. Only seven stations, four of which in the Northwest District, reported over an inch of rain while 25 stations received no precipitation at all. Only six stations had above normal precipitation for the week. As of Sunday, only three stations in the entire State had received more precipitation than normal for the year. Topsoil moisture supplies continued to decline, making it the driest July topsoil moisture conditions since 2003. Over 90 percent of the topsoil moisture supplies in four districts were rated from very short to short. In this critical time for row crop development, producers are hoping for more moisture and cooler conditions. The West Central and Northwest Districts were still behind in corn silking progress while most of the eastern two-thirds were all over 70 percent silking. Over half of the corn crop was in the dough stage in the Southeast District. The Southeast District reported a quarter of the sorghum acreage headed. With pastures deteriorating, Kansas producers are weaning calves early as some prepared to sell their cattle earlier than expected.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil 66% very short, 28% short, 6% adequate. Subsoil moisture 60% very short, 33% short, 7% adequate. Rainfall averaged 0.79 inches statewide, 0.2 inches below normal. Temperatures averaged 84 degrees, 8 degrees warmer than normal. Dark tobacco blooming 47%. Burley tobacco blooming 18%. Condition of set tobacco 12% very poor, 28% poor, 39% fair, 19% good, 2% excellent. Corn tasseling 83%, milking 24%. Cattle producers feeding hay due to deteriorating pasture conditions.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Soil moisture 22% very short, 40% short, 33% adequate, 5% surplus. Corn dough 91% this week, 79% last week, 95% last year, 85% average; condition 8% poor, 23% fair, 62% good, 7% excellent. Sweet Potatoes planted 100% this week, 99% last week, 94% last year, 98% average. Hay second cutting 61% this week, 50% last week, 32% last year, 33% average. Peaches harvested 72% this week, 61% last week, 49% last year, 59% average. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 41% fair, 43% good, 7% excellent. Vegetables condition 5% very poor, 20 poor, 40% fair, 32% good, 3% excellent. Sugarcane condition 6% poor, 28% fair, 36% good, 30% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 36% very short, 30% short, 34% adequate. Subsoil moisture 22% very short, 41% short, 37% adequate. Hay supplies 4% very short, 9% short, 84% adequate, 3% surplus. Other Hay Second Cutting 83%, 72% 2011, 54% avg.; Third Cutting 0%, 0% 2011, 1% avg. Alfalfa Hay Second Cutting 95%, 91% 2011, 80% avg.; Third Cutting 13%, 9% 2011, 6% avg. Corn condition 9% very poor, 14% poor, 26% fair, 36% good, 15% excellent. Soybean condition 9% very poor, 14% poor, 26% fair, 42% good, 9% excellent. Apples condition 14% fair, 81% good, 5% excellent. Peaches condition 6% poor, 38% fair, 50% good, 6% excellent. Corn silked 51%, 40% 2011, 36% avg. Soybeans planted 99%, 93% 2011, 94% avg.; emerged 96%, 88% 2011, 86% avg.; blooming 12%, 8% 2011, 8% avg. Barley harvested 99%, 100% 2011, 100% avg. Winter Wheat harvested 97%, 91% 2011, 81% avg. Cantaloupes planted 98%, 94% 2011, 95% avg.; harvested 14%, 12% 2011, 10% avg. Cucumbers planted 95%, 90% 2011, 82% avg.; harvested 22%, 45% 2011, 20% avg. Green Peas harvested 100%, 99% 2011, 95% avg. Lima Beans (Processed) planted 97%, 90% 2011, 83% avg.; harvested 12%, 13% 2011, 6% avg. Potatoes harvested 7%, 0% 2011, 6% avg. Snap Beans planted 90%, 91% 2011, 89% avg.; harvested 22%, 24% 2011, 15% avg. Sweet corn planted 100%, 93% 2011, 97% avg.; harvested 27%, 17% 2011, 13% avg. Tomatoes planted 98%, 99% 2011, 99% avg.; harvested 13%, 12% 2011, 8% avg. Watermelons planted 99%, 98% 2011, 99% avg.; harvested 2%, 6% 2011, 4% avg. Apples harvested 0%, 0% 2011, 1% avg. Peaches harvested 34%, 7% 2011, 5% avg. Varying conditions throughout Maryland since some areas received showers and some did not. Triple digit temperatures with no precipitation have stressed corn and soybeans. Producers are struggling to keep up with irrigation. Vegetable and peach harvests are in full swing.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 48% very short, 36% short, 16% adequate. Subsoil 38% very short, 43% short, 19% adequate. Winter Wheat 2% very poor, 8% poor, 32% fair, 45% good, 13% excellent. Oats 4% very poor, 9% poor, 41% fair, 39% good, 7% excellent. Oats turning 70%, 8% 2011, 21% avg. All hay 15% very poor, 36% poor, 26% fair, 20% good, 3% excellent. Second cutting hay 54%, 22% 2011, 25% avg. Dry beans 4% very poor, 7% poor, 30% fair, 50% good, 9% excellent. Dry beans blooming 2%, 1% 2011, 1% avg. Scattered showers and thunderstorms brought much-needed moisture to extreme northwestern, central and eastern sections of Michigan, but rainfall totals other areas negligible. Storms mid-Michigan brought hail. Areas affected isolated and severity of hail appeared to be intense some spots, but overall relatively mild. Symptoms of plant water stress evident in many spots, especially across southwestern Lower Peninsula. Moisture stress exacerbated by unusually high temperatures during past week. Fifty-one percent of corn acres rated poor or very poor. That compares with sixty percent at this time of the 1988 drought year. Corn began to tassel. Soybeans were blooming rapidly. Forty percent of soybean acres rated poor or very poor, compared with fifty percent 1988. Sugarbeet crop had good root development and is seeking subsoil moisture. Harvest is scheduled to begin mid August. Wheat and oat harvest continued. Non-irrigated crops drought-stressed. Apples ranged from 42 mm northwest to 2.0 inches southwest. Tart cherry harvest continued west central region. Sweet cherry harvest continued northwest. American brown rot cherries with cracks has been a problem. Wine grapes buckshot northwest. Fruit on primary shoots of juice grapes southwest at berry touch; fruit on secondary shoots at buckshot. Harvest of early varieties of peaches continued. Summer raspberry harvest wound down. Blueberry harvest moved rapidly. Spotted wing Drosophilia arrived early due to intensely hot weather. Japanese plums over inch diameter southwest. All across state, heat and dry weather beginning to take their toll on vegetables; especially on vegetables non-irrigated fields. Southwest region, sweet corn harvest underway. Squash vine borers present southwest region. Increased number of mites found region as well. Central region, vine vegetables suffering due to heat and dryness. Southeast region, harvest of market tomatoes began.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 9% Very Short, 31% Short, 54% Adequate, 6% Surplus. Corn Height 64 inches, 35 inches 2011, 49 inches avg.; 1% Milk, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Soybeans Height 17 inches, 9 inches 2011, 13 inches avg.; 3% Setting Pods, 0% 2011, 1% avg. Spring Wheat 62% Ripening, 1% 2011, 8% avg. Barley 70% Ripening, 0% 2011, 11% avg.; 3% Harvested, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Oats 69% Ripening, 4% 2011, 18% avg. Dry Beans 33% Blooming, 4% 2011, NA% avg.; 1% Setting Pods, 0% 2011, NA% avg.; condition 1% Very Poor, 5% Poor, 26% Fair, 56% Good, 12% Excellent. Sugarbeets condition 1% Very Poor, 2% Poor, 19% Fair, 66% Good, 12% Excellent. Sunflower condition 1% Poor, 16% Fair, 75% Good, 8% Excellent. Potatoes condition 1% Poor, 9% Fair, 58% Good, 32% Excellent. Canola condition 1% Poor, 39% Fair, 54% Good, 6% Excellent. Hot temperatures persisted across the state early in the week. Statewide average temperatures were nearly 9° above normal and set records at several reporting stations. More seasonable temperatures returned by the weekend, and thunderstorms crossed

northern Minnesota. Precipitation amounts varied and most southwestern areas remained dry. The greatest weekly precipitation total was over 4 inches reported in Aitkin.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Soil moisture 37% very short, 32% short, 31% adequate. Corn silked 99%, 97% 2011, 98% avg. Corn dough 79%, 68% 2011, 71% avg. Corn dent 33%, 20% 2011, 26% avg. Corn 4% very poor, 5% poor, 17% fair, 44% good, 30% excellent. Hay-warm season hay harvested 60%, 54% 2011, 52% avg. Hay - warm season 8% very poor, 25% poor, 53% fair, 13% good, 1% excellent. Sorghum heading 80%, 41% 2011, 52% avg. Sorghum coloring 9%, 6% 2011, 5% avg. Sorghum 2% very poor, 11% poor, 43% fair, 30% good, 14% excellent. Soybeans setting pods 63%, 11% 2011, 43% avg. Sweet potatoes planted 100%, 97% 2011, 97% avg. Sweet potatoes 0% very poor, 21% poor, 50% fair, 22% good, 7% excellent. Watermelons harvested 65%, 54% 2011, 65% avg. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 12% poor, 46% fair, 37% good, 5% excellent. Some areas received showers over the weekend which aided many non-irrigated crops; however, most farmers are still hoping for some rain. Pastures and hay fields are in need of moisture to generate some growth. Some producers are already feeding hay to their livestock.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Precipitation 0.28 inches. Temperatures were 5 to 10 degrees above average. Topsoil moisture 78% very short, 19% short, 3% adequate. Subsoil moisture supply 70% short, 26% short, 4% adequate. Corn dough stage and beyond 21%. Soybeans setting pods and beyond 3%. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting 94%. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 19%. Other hay cut 96%. Supply of hay and other roughages 24% very short, 41% short, 34% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 29% very short, 41% short, 30% adequate. Fire danger was elevated to extreme level due to prolonged above average temperatures coupled with little rainfall.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 6.4, 6.4 last year. Topsoil moisture 24% very short, 1% last year; 42% short, 15% last year; 34% adequate, 68% last year; 0% surplus, 16% last year. Subsoil moisture 21% very short, 0% last year; 30% short, 4% last year; 45% adequate, 72% last year; 4% surplus, 24% last year. Camelina blooming 90%, 37% last year. Camelina turning 20%. Canola blooming 83%, 66% last year. Canola turning 6%. Dry peas blooming 92%, 64% last year. Dry peas harvested 3%. Lentils blooming 81%, 48% last year. Lentils harvested 3%. Oats boot stage 97%, 48% last year. Oats headed 70%, 7% last year. Oats turning 20%. Oats condition 6% very poor, 1% last year; 12% poor, 4% last year; 42% fair, 23% last year; 31% good, 68% last year; 9% excellent, 4% last year. Durum wheat boot stage 85%, 35% last year. Durum wheat headed 39%. Durum wheat turning 4%. Durum wheat condition 4% very poor, 0% last year; 6% poor, 2% last year; 29% fair, 19% last year; 57% good, 59% last year; 4% excellent, 20% last year. Alfalfa Hay Harvested First Cutting 80%, 47% last year. Other Hay Harvested First Cutting 74%, 41% last year. High temperatures with little precipitation predominated throughout Montana for the week ending July 8th. Reporters in the Central to Southeast portions of the state are reporting heat and drought damage to both crop and pasture conditions. Glendive received the highest amount of precipitation for the week with 1.82 inches of moisture; while most other stations saw between 0.00 to 1.25 inches. High temperatures ranged from the lower 80s to the lower 100s, with the state-wide high temperature of 106 degrees recorded at Jordan. A majority of stations reported lows in the lower 30s to upper 50s. The coldest reported low of 32 degrees was recorded in Olney, Polson, and Seeley Lake.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 37% very short, 49% short, 14% adequate. Subsoil moisture 32% very short, 52% short, 16% adequate. Corn dough 1%. Irrigated corn conditions rated 1% very poor, 6% poor, 28% fair, 53% good, 12% excellent. Dryland corn conditions rated 15% very poor, 23% poor, 40% fair, 22% good. Soybeans setting pods 4%, 1% avg. Winter wheat ripe 99%, 30% 2011, 46% avg. Dry beans emerged 100%, 92% 2011, 92% avg; blooming 3%, 4% avg. Dry bean conditions rated 6% poor, 42% fair, 52% good. Alfalfa 2nd cutting 86%, 32% 2011, 40% avg; 3rd cutting 12%. Alfalfa conditions rated 23% very poor, 29% poor, 29% fair, 18% good, 1% excellent. Wild hay harvested 60%, 45% 2011, 17% avg. Wild hay conditions rated 10% very poor, 24% poor, 41% fair, 25% good. Crop conditions continued to decline with triple digit temperatures and limited precipitation. Topsoil moisture levels dropped to 14 percent adequate or surplus and have not been this low at this time since 2002. One half of the corn crop reached the pollination stage or beyond with the first fields reaching dough stage. Over one third of the soybean crop is blooming and setting pods has just begun. The first fields of sorghum have begun to head out. Wheat harvest was nearing completion, over 3 weeks ahead of average. Oat harvest, at 85 percent complete, had yet to start by this time last year. Producers were actively irrigating crops. Supplemental feeding of livestock was expanding as pasture conditions continue to decline. Some herds were being culled. The southern tier of counties in the Panhandle and the Southwest District received measureable rainfall with some locations accumulating over two inches. The remainder of the state saw little to no precipitation. Temperatures ranged from 6 degrees above normal in the Eastern two-thirds of the state to 2 degrees above normal in the Panhandle. Highs reached triple digits in many locations, and lows were recorded in the mid 60's.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Temperatures rose sharply as the week progressed. Some thunderstorms visited the northeast and lightning strikes ignited additional wildfires. Winds were lighter and firefighters had the largest fires under control by the end of the week. Weekly average temperatures were normal in the South and 4 to 6 degrees above normal in the North. Las Vegas temperature hit 110 degrees and Winnemucca hit 102 degrees. All other weather stations recorded highs in the nineties. Precipitation totaled 0.25 inches in Ely, 0.06 inch in Eureka, 0.05 inch in Tonopah, and 0.03 inch in Las Vegas. High temperatures and afternoon winds accelerated the drying of forages. Pasture and range conditions remained in very poor to fair condition. High country ranges were drying fast. Irrigated crops were in generally good condition. First cutting of alfalfa was essentially completed and second cutting was underway. Heavy aphid infestations were forcing pesticide applications. Fall seeded grains were headed out and some grain hay was being cut. The high temperatures were beneficial to corn fields. Moderate to severe drought conditions were prevalent throughout the state. Main farm and ranch activities included haying, irrigating, pesticide application, and working livestock.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 24% short, 68% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 21% short, 68% adequate, 10% surplus. Pasture condition 5% poor, 16% fair, 63% good, 16% excellent. Maine Potatoes condition 17% fair, 30% good, 53% excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes condition 100% good. Rhode Island Potatoes <5% harvested, 0% 2011, 0% avg, condition 50% good, 50% excellent. Maine Oats condition 17% fair, 23% good, 60% excellent. Maine Barley condition 17% fair, 18% good, 65% excellent. Field Corn 100% planted, 99% 2011, 100% avg, 99% emerged, 95% 2011, 99% avg, condition 3% very poor, 5% poor, 19% fair, 60% good, 13% excellent. Sweet Corn 99% planted, 95% 2011, 99% avg, 95% emerged, 95% 2011, 95% avg, 5% harvested, <5% 2011, 5% avg, condition 3% poor, 12% fair, 72% good, 13% excellent. Broadleaf Tobacco 99% planted, 100% 2011, 100% avg, condition 18% fair, 82% good. Shade Tobacco 0% harvested, 10% 2011, 5% avg, condition 1% fair, 99% good. First Crop Hay 90% harvested, 80% 2011, 80% avg. Second Crop Hay 40% harvested, 5% 2011, 15% avg, condition 3% poor, 28% fair, 52% good, 17% excellent. Third Crop Hay condition 100% good. Apples set 36% below average, 64% average, size 14% below average, 68% average, 18% above average, condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 17% fair, 68% good, 5% excellent. Peaches 5% harvested, 0% 2011, <5% avg, set 50% below average, 27% average, 23% above average, size 1% below average, 87% average, 12% above average, condition 17% poor, 24% fair, 54% good, 5% excellent. Pears set 19% below average, 81% average, size 99% average, 1% above average, condition 11% poor, 40% fair, 49% good. Strawberries 90% harvested, 85% 2011, 85% avg. Massachusetts Cranberries 15% full bloom, 85% petal fall, set 100% average, condition 10% fair, 80% good, 10% excellent. Highbush Blueberries 10% harvested, <5% 2011, 5% average, set 2% below average, 73% average, 25% above average, size 6% below average, 73% average, 21% above average, condition 7% poor, 16% fair, 62% good, 15% excellent. Maine Wild Blueberries set 40% average, 60% above average, size 40% average, 60% above average, condition 20% good, 80% excellent. The week began partly cloudy with daytime temperatures ranging from the mid-70s to upper 80s. Some locations

received up to a quarter inch of rain on Monday. Severe thunderstorms moved through northern New England on July 4, with strong winds, heavy rain, and hail at some locations. Temperatures ranged from 80s to lower 90s throughout the rest of the week. Average temperatures for the week ranged from 4 degrees above normal in northern States to 6 degrees above normal in southern States. Total precipitation for the week ranged from 0 to 2.4 inches. General activities included irrigating, applying protective sprays, fertilizing fields, mowing orchard floors, baling dry hay and chopping haylage, planting vegetables, and harvesting berries and vegetables.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 7.0. Topsoil moisture 25% very short, 45% short, and 30% adequate. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 55% short, and 40% adequate. Ninety-seven percent of New Jersey's winter wheat has been harvested. The condition of the winter wheat crop was 10% fair, 85% good, and 5% excellent. Heat and dry weather had many producers irrigating crops. Rain is needed for non-irrigated crops. Crops are spiking and wilting due to lack of rain. Corn has begun tasseling. Cumberland County has reported a significant lose of peppers due to recent strong storms. Other faming activities included irrigation, spraying for weed control, fertilizing, hay work, harvesting wheat and baling straw. Livestock condition was average. Milk production was slightly below average due to heat and humidity.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 52% very short, 43% short and 5% adequate. Wind damage 23% light, 5% moderate and 6% severe; 65% cotton damaged and 35% sorghum. Hail damage 9% light; 15% sorghum, 9% cotton, 3% onions, 7% Chile and 11% alfalfa damaged by hail. Alfalfa 3% very poor, 10% poor, 27% fair, 50% good and 10% excellent; 60% third cutting complete. Cotton 5% very poor, 19% poor, 36% fair, 24% good and 16% excellent; 63% squared; 20% setting bolls. Corn 1% very poor, 3% poor, 52% fair, 22% good and 22% excellent; 15% silked. Irrigated Sorghum 1% poor, 96% fair , 2% good and 1% excellent; 8% headed. Dryland Sorghum 44% very poor, 47% poor and 9% fair; 100% planted. Total Sorghum 100% planted. Irrigated winter wheat 95% harvested for grain. Dry winter wheat 100% harvested for grain. Total winter wheat 98% harvested for grain. Peanut 20% very poor, 50% poor ,20% fair and 10% good; 25% pegging. Chile 3% very poor, 10% poor, 54% fair, 18% good and 15% excellent; 31% light pod set and 69% average pod set. Onions 31% fair, 58% good and 11% excellent; 75% harvested. Apples 100% fair. Pecans 1% poor, 18% fair, 66% good and 15% excellent. Cattle condition 23% very poor, 27% poor, 39% fair, 5% good and 6% excellent. Sheep condition 17% very poor, 39% poor, 35% fair and 9% good. Monsoon season officially started as large amounts of moisture from the south invaded the state creating daily thunderstorms with much needed rain in many areas. Recent burn scars such as Whitewater, Las Conchas, and Little Bear were on constant watch for flash flooding. So far rainfall amounts were highest in Moriarty with 1.81 inches and Animas with 1.27 inches. Temperatures were below average in some locations, because of the cloud cover and shower activity, but remained normal to slightly above in other places.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Soil moisture 25% very short, 50% short, 25% adequate. Hay crops 14% poor, 39% fair, 44% good, 3% excellent. Oats 2% poor, 18% fair, 63% good, 17% excellent. Wheat 4% poor, 14% fair, 57% good, 25% excellent. Corn 6% poor, 23% fair, 52% good, 19% excellent. Soybeans 3% poor, 26% fair, 58% good, 13 excellent. Apples 69% poor, 18% fair, 12% good, 1% excellent. Peaches 57% poor, 11% fair, 32% good. Pears 55% poor, 18% fair, 25% good, 2% excellent. Sweet cherries 78% poor, 11% fair, 10% good, 1% excellent. Tart cherries 89% poor, 8% fair, 3% good. Grapes 22% poor, 20% fair, 33% good, 25% excellent. Strawberries 25% poor, 31% fair, 42% good, 2% excellent. Sweet corn 99% planted, 98% last year, 98% avg. Sweet corn 6% poor, 27% fair, 60% good, 7% excellent. Onions 2% poor, 7% fair, 83% good, 8% excellent. Snap beans 88% planted, 83% last year, 87% avg. Cabbage 100% planted, 84% last year, 84% avg. Lettuce 100% planted, 96% last year, 91% avg. The average rainfall for the state was below normal. Temperatures ranged from 97 to 50 degrees. The average temperature was well above normal.

NORTH CAROLINA: There were 6.3 days suitable for field work, compared to 6.4 the previous week. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 20% very short, 44% short, 36% adequate. The state received below normal precipitation and above normal average temperatures the week ending July 8, 2012. Soil moisture continues to be a concern as hot, dry weather continued throughout the state. Many crops have begun to shows signs of heat stress.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture supplies 6% very short, 36% short, 56% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies 5% very short, 27% short, 65% adequate, 3% surplus. Durum wheat boot 97% this week, 92% last week, 10% last year, 50% average; headed 85% this week, 69% last week, 0% last year, 29% average; milk 40% this week, 21% last week, 0% last year, 7% average; turning 7% this week, 0% last week, 0% last year, 7% average; condition 2% poor, 15% fair, 76% good, 7% excellent. Canola blooming 95% this week, 83% last week, 0% last year, 58% average; turning 13% this week, 2% last week, 0% last year, 1% average; condition 3% poor, 13% fair, 56% good, 28% excellent. Dry edible beans blooming 38% this week, 11% last week, 3% last year, 14% average; setting pods 3% this week, 0% last week, 2% last year, 1% average; condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 29% fair, 51% good, 11% excellent. Dry edible peas flowering 95% this week, 81% last week, 34% last year, 74% average; mature 8% this week, 0% last year, 2% average; condition 3% poor, 16% fair, 73% good, 8% excellent. Flaxseed blooming 61% this week, 44% last week, 8% last year, 33% average; turning 3% this week, 0% last year, 0% average; condition 12% fair, 78% good, 10% excellent. Potatoes blooming 76% this week, 38% last week, 12% last year, 35% average; rows filled 32% this week, 10% last week, 0% last year, 12% average; condition 3% very poor, 8% poor, 27% fair, 53% good, 9% excellent. Sugarbeet condition 3% very poor, 4% poor, 27% fair, 55% good, 11% excellent. Sunflower blooming 3% this week, 2% last week, 0% last year, 1% average; condition 1% poor, 16% fair, 76% good, 7% excellent. Stockwater supplies 7% very short, 20% short, 70% adequate, 3% surplus. Hay condition 8% very poor, 21% poor, 35% fair, 33% good, 3% excellent. First cutting of alfalfa hay and other hay complete 92% and 60%, respectively. Showers and thunderstorms provided needed moisture in many areas of the state. However, some areas remained without adequate moisture levels. The above normal temperatures advanced the pace of crop development. According to reporters, poor hay conditions remained a concern and pastures were showing moisture stress in some areas.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 6.1. Top soil moisture 49% very short, 39% short, 12% adequate. Apples condition 28% very poor, 15% poor, 29% fair, 24% good, 4% excellent. Peaches condition 34% very poor, 17% poor, 28% fair, 19% good, 2% excellent. Hay condition 12% very poor, 24% poor, 35% fair, 26% good, 3% excellent. Livestock condition 3% very poor, 10% poor, 38% fair, 41% good, 8% excellent. Oats ripe 58%, n/a 2011, 14% avg. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting 78%, 40% 2011, 50% avg. Other hay 2nd cutting 56%, 14% 2011, 24% avg. Summer Apples harvested 11%, 1% 2011, 7% avg. Peaches harvested 17%, 8% 2011, 7% avg. Cucumbers harvested 17%, n/a 2011, 2% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 48% very short, 46% short, 6% adequate. Subsoil moisture 41% very short, 45% short, 14% adequate. Winter wheat plowed 75% this week, 67% last week, 66% last year, 48% average. Rye plowed 74% this week, 57% last week, 61% last year, 46% average. Oats plowed 77% this week, 53% last week, 59% last year, 47% average. Corn condition 4% very poor, 10% poor, 37% fair, 48% good, 1% excellent; silking 64% this week, 60% last week, 81% last year, 65% average; dough 32% this week, 17% last week, 10% last year, 14% average. Sorghum emerged 95% this week, 86% last week, 89% last year, 74% average. Soybeans condition 3% very poor, 19% poor, 52% fair, 25% good, 1% excellent; emerged 98% this week, 93% last week, 93% last year, 80% average; blooming 17% this week, 8% last week, 20% last year, 14% average. Alfalfa condition 3% very poor, 16% poor, 50% fair, 29% good, 2% excellent; 2nd cutting 95% this week, 93% last week, 81% last year, 88% average; 3rd cutting 51% this week, 34% last week, 10% last year, 27% average. Other hay condition 5% very poor, 23% poor, 45% fair, 25% good, 2% excellent; 1st cutting 92% this week, 88% last week, 72% last year, 73% average; 2nd cutting 18% this week, 15% last week, n/a last year, 5% average. Watermelons setting fruit 100% this week, 81% last week, 93% last year, 85% average; harvested 18%

this week, n/a last week, 8% last year, 12% average. Livestock condition 5% poor, 39% fair, 51% good, 5% excellent. Pasture and range condition 10% very poor, 26% poor, 47% fair, 16% good, 1% excellent. The drought continued to develop across the state under hot and dry conditions the past week. Little to no rain fell in western and central Oklahoma, with a few isolated areas of heavier rainfall in eastern Oklahoma and the Panhandle. All crops suffered from the developing drought, though dryland crops fared worse with the lack of precipitation the past few weeks. Livestock conditions declined somewhat, as the heat took its toll on the animals, as well as the available pasture and stock ponds. Grasses were burning up and hay production was limited.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 25% short, 70% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 17% short, 74% adequate, 2% surplus. Alfalfa Hay, First Cutting 93%, 87% 2011, 94% average. Alfalfa Hay, Second Cutting 12%, 1% 2011, 19% average. Winter Wheat Condition 8% poor, 16% fair, 54% good, 22% excellent. Spring Wheat Condition 5% poor, 31% fair, 55% good, 9% excellent. Barley Condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 13% fair, 68% good, 15% excellent. Corn Condition 16% fair, 84% good, 0% excellent. Temperatures rose again last week, and to about average for this time of year. Most stations reported average temperatures to be close to normal for this time, although the south central counties were in general a few degrees below their normal temperatures. Highs throughout the State soared, with only the coastal counties reporting highs below 87 degrees, with most above 90 degrees. Lows also climbed, as Christmas Valley was the only station that reported a temperature below freezing last week. The coastal and Willamette Valley counties reported the most precipitation, though the measured amounts were still below the normal for this week. The Moro station reported the high for precipitation this week at .38 inches, .31 inches above its average. Wallowa County reported damage from a hail storm on June 30th; damage estimates have still not been completed. Weather around the State was ideal for crop growth and harvest. Shallow spots were showing more dramatically, and damage from voles around edges of some direct seeded wheat fields, were extensive in Sherman County. No problem though for conservational tilled lands. Frost damage was showing more and more as temperatures heat up, leaving crops, especially in the south, with more tip burn and white heads. Some fields once thought to be thriving, are suffering from combinations of cold damage, disease and hail. Harvesting should begin towards the end of next week. Warm temperatures brought additional maturity to the Umatilla County wheat crop. It was a great week to bale hay. The potato crop was growing very well and should produce high yields. The grass seed harvest began in eastern Oregon. A hail storm hit the northern part of Wallowa County (Flora/Troy) on June 30th causing a lot of damage to crops and buildings. Damage estimates have not been completed from those producers who were hit. Hot, dry weather has first hay cutting harvest in full swing in Lake County and mostly done in Klamath County. Some early varieties of potatoes were blooming there. The second cutting of hay was starting in Jackson County. In the south Willamette Valley, Grass for seed was cut and the late spring hay was also cut and dried this week as well. Forage fescue started to be combined. Most grass windrowed or ready to be windrowed. Annual ryegrasses were finishing up being swathed last week. Wheat looked good and was starting to golden. Grass seed matured well in the north Willamette Valley and cutting began. Warm weather really helped fruit crops around the State last week. Cherries looked good, aside from a few incidences of cracking due to the late season rain. Most areas prepared for the upcoming cherry harvest, Wasco County continued harvest. Cherry crop has appeared to be a good one this year. Raspberries and blueberries looked good and harvesting started last week. Apple set was good, but the peach set appeared to be spotty. Hand thinning of summer pears and apples and routine summer orchard operations continued throughout the Hood River Valley. Grapes looked good as well. Warmer weather especially helped wine grapes recover after all of the late season rain. Filberts were filling and walnuts were showing last week as well. As temperatures have risen, pest problems have grown as well. Spotted Winged Drosophila has been a problem in Douglas County as farmers have still been learning to deal with this pest. Small-time growers have been especially hard hit and several have lost large portions of their cherry and raspberry crops. It has also been a problem for u-pick operations with slow maturing fruit. Weather this past week helped, as the crops appear to be good this year. Cole crop were progressing nicely as well. Farmers markets had a good selection of vegetables last week. Nurseries and greenhouses were busy irrigating stock. They continued maintenance including feeding, weeding, and other stock care. As temperatures rose last week, pasture quality began to diverge more, though they were still about equal to historical conditions. Fires in Malheur County burned rangeland, though the extent of the damage has not yet been estimated. The southern end of Harney County remained extremely dry making for poor grazing conditions in rangeland pastures. Cattle and calves doing well in the north Willamette Valley, pastures abundant to under grazing, cutting some pastures for hay.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Soil moisture 21% very short, 55% short, 24% adequate. Corn height 58" this week, 43" last week, 49" last year, and 49" average. Barley harvested 99% this week, 93% last week, 94% last year, and 91% average. Winter Wheat ripe 97% this week, 75% last week, 82% last year, and 84% average; harvested 82% this week, 56% last week, 53% last year, and 47% average. Oats headed 94% this week, 93% last week, 84% last year, and 92% average; yellow 69% this week, 47% last week, 8% last year, and 25% average; ripe 28% this week, 7% last week, 0% last year, and 4% year average. Alfalfa second cutting 90% this week, 68% last week, 69% last year, and 67% average; third cutting 15% this week, 8% last week, 3% last year, and 8% average. Timothy/clover second cutting 58% this week, 20% last week, 10% last year, and 12% average. Peaches harvested 25% this week, 5% last week, and 1% last year. Soybeans condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 32% fair, 51% fair, and 12% excellent. Quality of hay made 2% poor, 23% fair, 44% good, 31% excellent. Peaches condition 2% very poor, 1% poor, 29% fair, 29% good, 39% excellent. Apples condition 2% very poor, 15% fair, 45% good, 38% excellent. Field activities for the week included harvesting grain, haymaking, baling straw and spraying.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Soil moisture 18% very short, 52% short, 29% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 5% poor, 37% fair, 50% good, 8% excellent. Soybeans 1% very poor, 11% poor, 45% fair, 42% good, 1% excellent. Oats 1% very poor, 3% poor, 35% fair, 57% good, 4% excellent. Tobacco 6% poor, 45% fair, 46% good, 3% excellent. Watermelons 1% very poor, 9% poor, 71% fair, 15% good, 4% excellent. Cantaloupe 6% very poor, 3% poor, 60% fair, 31% good. Livestock condition 4% poor, 35% fair, 60% good, 1% excellent. Corn silked (tasseled 98%, 98% 2011, 97% avg; doughed 75%, 40% 2011, 46% avg; matured 20%, 9% 2011, 3% avg. Soybeans planted 98%, 97% 2011, 99% avg; emerged 96%, 87% 2011, 92% avg; bloomed 7%, 4% 2011, 7% avg. Winter wheat harvested 100%, 100% 2011, 100% avg. Oats harvested 100%, 100% 2011, 100% avg. Tobacco topped 70%, 87% 2011, 71% avg. Tobacco harvested 12%, 13% 2011, 10% avg. Hay other hay 61%, 54% 2011, 48% avg. Peaches harvested 65%, 50% 2011, 44% avg. Snap beans, fresh harvested 80%, 81% 2011, 85% avg. Cucumbers, fresh harvested 90%, 97% 2011, 98% avg. Watermelons harvested 60%, 74% 2011, 62% avg. Tomatoes, fresh harvested 87%, 85% 2011, 80% avg. Cantaloupe harvested 59%, 74% 2011, 68% avg. South Carolina continued to bake under intense heat during week ending July 8, 2012. South Carolina continued to bake under intense heat during the week ending July 8, 2012. Temperatures were in the triple digits for many parts of the State during the week. Little to no rainfall was present except for a few scattered summer thunderstorms. The stress of the dry heat continued to take a toll on all crops, livestock and pastures. Soil moisture conditions fell further to 18% very short, 52% short, 29% adequate and 1% surplus. There was an average of 0.3 inches of rainfall for the week. The State average temperature for the period was five degrees above normal with 6.5 days suitable for fieldwork.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 32% very short, 41% short, 26% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 27% very short, 44% short, 28% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat ripe 89%, 0% 2011, 18% avg. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 11% poor, 31% fair, 47% good, 9% excellent. Barley headed 96%, 33% 2011, 71% avg. Barley turning color 78%, 0% 2011, 15% avg. Barley ripe 5%, 0% 2011, 1% avg. Barley condition 3% poor, 38% fair, 53% good, 6% excellent. Oats turning color 84%, 26% 2011, 31%

avg. Oats ripe 34%, 0% 2011, 2% avg. Spring wheat turning color 92%, 12% 2011, 20% avg. Spring wheat ripe 10%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Corn cultivated or sprayed twice 87%, 41% 2011, 55% avg. Average corn height (inches) 55 in., 29 in. 2011, 37 in. avg. Sunflower condition 26% poor, 26% fair, 47% good, 1% excellent. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting harvested 69%, 13% 2011, 17% avg. Alfalfa hay 20% very poor, 36% poor, 28% fair, 16% good. Other hay harvested 73%, 46% 2011, 53% avg. Feed supplies 5% very short, 29% short, 64% adequate, 2% surplus. Stock water supplies 9% very short, 28% short, 62% adequate, 1% surplus. Cattle condition 1% poor, 12% fair, 72% good, 15% excellent. Sheep condition 1% poor, 7% fair, 68% good, 24% excellent. With little or no moisture received for parts of the state, crop conditions once again see no improvements. Major activities last week included harvesting of winter wheat and oats, hauling water for livestock, spraying for weeds and insects, caring for livestock, and cutting hay.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 56% very short, 35% short, 9% adequate. Subsoil moisture 53% very short, 36% short, 11% adequate. Corn 21% dough, 5% 2011, 7% avg. Corn Silage 10% harvested, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Soybeans 17% setting pods, 3% 2011, 8% avg. Tobacco 12% topped, 5% 2011, 5% avg.; condition 7% very poor, 18% poor, 50% fair, 24% good, 1% excellent. Break from record setting temperatures at weeks' end was due to several rounds of scattered showers and thunderstorms. More rain needed for crops and pastures to rebound from prolonged drought conditions. Crop conditions continued decline. Pastures hardest hit by high temps and short moisture supplies with three quarters of acreage rated very poor-to-poor. Livestock struggling. Many producers consider selling cattle. Farm activities included feeding hay, hauling water, topping tobacco, harvesting silage, irrigating where available. Temperatures averaged well above normal. Rainfall well below normal.

TEXAS: Most areas of the state observed scattered showers last week. Isolated areas of East and South Texas, and the Trans-Pecos received up to 3 inches of rainfall. Portions of North Texas and the Panhandle received no measurable rainfall. Winter Wheat and oats harvest continued in the Plains and the Trans-Pecos. Around the state, post-harvest plowing of wheat fields continued. Hot, dry conditions took a toll on row crops in many parts of the state. Many fields were showing signs of moisture stress, though isolated showers helped maintain crop condition in some areas. In general, irrigation was very active where available. In South Central Texas, corn and sorghum were drying quickly and producers were making plans for an earlier-than-normal harvest. In the Upper Coast, rice made good progress with many producers spraying fungicide to control disease. Sunflower and sorghum harvest continued in the Lower Valley. Fruits and vegetables continued to progress in most areas. In North and East Texas, peach, blueberry and blackberry harvests continued. In the Trans-Pecos, melon, onion and chili pepper harvests were active. Vegetable harvest continued in South Texas. Pasture condition declined in many areas due to lack of moisture. Grass growth was limited and cutting of hay slowed down. Limited forage growth also caused ranchers to increase supplemental feeding in many areas. In the Edwards Plateau, shipping of lambs and kid goats was wrapping up. Grasshopper populations were increasing in pastures and meadows around the state with some producers applying insecticides. In northern and southern areas of the state, stock tanks and ponds were in need of rain.

UTAH: Days Suitable For Field Work 7. Subsoil Moisture 31% very short, 44% short, 25% adequate. Irrigation Water Supplies 30% very short, 30% short, 40% adequate. Winter Wheat harvested 17%. Winter Wheat Condition 6% very poor, 23% poor, 33% fair, 30% good, 8% excellent. Spring Wheat headed 97%, 45% 2011, 73% avg. Spring Wheat 1% very poor, 16% poor, 29% fair, 45% good, 9% excellent. Barley headed 96%, 76% 2011, 87% avg. Barley Condition 6% poor, 25% fair, 51% good, 18% excellent. Oats headed 81%, 59% 2011, 66% avg. Corn silked (tasseled) 4%, 0% 2011, 2% avg. Corn condition 5% poor, 29% fair, 52% good, 14% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 2nd Cutting 39%, 7% 2011, 13% avg. Other Hay Cut 75%, 64% 2011, 70% avg. Cattle and calves condition 2% poor, 24% fair, 58% good, 16% excellent. Sheep Condition 18% fair, 65% good, 17% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 21% very short, 30% short, 49% adequate. Apricots harvested 55%, 0% 2011, 30% avg. Sweet Cherries harvested 78%, 12% 2011, 33% avg. Tart Cherries harvested 60%, 0% 2011, 8% avg. Winter wheat harvest has begun and much needed rain came throughout Utah. Irrigation water has been cut off as of today in some areas of Duchesne and surrounding counties. Producers in the state report increasing hay prices. In Box Elder County, wheat harvest is under way while most of the second hay crop is down. Although there is no report on wheat yields, lower yields are expected due to frost in May and June. Corn in the county has been reported in good to excellent condition. Cache County's second crop alfalfa is coming along with wheat and barley harvest expected within days. Irrigated corn is reported in excellent condition. Producers with limited irrigation water are experiencing stress in corn and alfalfa. Winter wheat is also being harvested in Utah County and second cutting of hay is well under way. Tart Cherry producers are looking at a good to excellent crop this year. In Duchesne County, corn continues to progress but there is concern over lack of irrigation water. Emery County producers are expecting a very poor second cutting of alfalfa due to lack of irrigation water. Winter wheat in Iron County is expected to have reduced yields due to frost damage. Summit County producers continue to cut and bale alfalfa and grass hay with some areas of the county expecting to be out of irrigation water by the end of July. Rich County producers expect hay production to be about half of last years. Ranchers in Box Elder County report that rain last week helped preserve some rangeland feed particularly in higher elevations but some still expect to bring their livestock home early. Cache County ranchers report that range and pasturelands are dwindling but livestock continue to do quite well. In Utah County, cooler temperatures helped range conditions. Fires in Carbon County have significantly reduced the number of range acres available for grazing. Feed availability for both summer and fall and has become a greater concern. Livestock in Summit County continue to look good, but range conditions are dry. Iron County ranchers are expecting to move their livestock from ranges early unless more rain comes.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 29% very short, 48% short, 23% adequate. Subsoil moisture 19% very short, 51% short, 30% adequate. Livestock 1% very poor, 4% poor, 29% fair, 52% good, 14% excellent. Other Hay 9% very poor, 23% poor, 37% fair, 27% good, 4% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 4% very poor, 13% poor, 31% fair, 49% good, 3% excellent. Corn 13% very poor, 25% poor, 39% fair, 18% good, 5% excellent. Corn silked 54%, 59% 2011, 49% 5-yr avg; Dough 6%, 7% 2011, 4% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 2% very poor, 12% poor, 59% fair, 22% good, 5% excellent. Soybeans planted 98%, 94% 2011, 93% 5-yr avg; emerged 89%, 87% 2011, 81% 5-yr avg; blooming 1%, 5% 2011, 3% 5-yr avg. Winter Wheat harvested 100%, 91% 2011, 92% 5-yr avg. Barley harvested 100%, 100% 2011, 99% 5-yr avg. Flue Cured Tobacco 9% very poor, 25% poor, 36% fair, 27% good, 3% excellent. Burley Tobacco 1% very poor, 15% poor, 39% fair, 44% good, 1% excellent. Fire-Cured tobacco 2% very poor, 17% poor, 61% fair, 18% good, 2% excellent. Potatoes Harvested 75%, 42% 2011, 29% 5-yr avg. All Apples 17% very poor, 26% fair, 55% good, 2% excellent. Summer apples harvested 15%, 11% 2011, 7% 5-yr avg. Peaches 1%, very poor, 6% poor, 45% fair, 43% good, 5% excellent. Peaches Harvested 18%, 6% 2011, 7% 5-yr avg. Grapes 25% fair, 74% good, 1% excellent. Oats 33% fair, 62% good, 5% excellent. Another week of high temperatures and dry conditions was felt across most of the state. Some storms were seen, but constant high temperatures countered any soil moisture accumulated. Farmers continued to clean up downed trees, fences, and some buildings from the recent wind storm and assess crop damage. Vegetable and fruit producers appear to have been hit the hardest, with damage to fruit trees and some vegetable crops being reported as a total loss. Both barley and winter wheat harvest were completed, with soybeans planting almost complete as well. Several days of triple digit temperatures are taking a toll on both crops and livestock and the constant heat has caused ponds to turn over producing fish killoffs.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 18% short, 71% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 25% short, 72% adequate, 2% surplus. Irrigation water supply 92% adequate and 8% surplus. Hay and Roughage 1% very short, 16% short, 80% adequate and 3% surplus. Potatoes 1% very poor, 1% poor, 30% fair, 46% good, 22% excellent. Potatoes Emerged 100% emerged, 97% last week, 96% last year, 99% five-year average. Field Corn 37% fair, 42% good, 21% excellent. Field Corn Planted 100%

planted, 99% last week, 100% last year, 100% five-year average. Field Corn Emerged 95% emerged, 93% last week, 99% last year, 99% five-year average. Dry Edible Beans Harvested 1% harvested, 0% last week, 1% last year, 5% five-year average. Processing Green Peas Harvested 40% harvested, 15% last week, 40% last year, 52% five-year average. Alfalfa Hay First Cutting 85% cut, 72% last week, 87% last year, 94% five-year average. Alfalfa Hay Second Cutting 10% cut, NA last week, 2% last year, 19% five-year average. Occasional thunderstorms passed through Whitman and surrounding counties. The majority of the winter wheat in these areas was far enough along to not be greatly affected by the weather. Winter wheat was ripening fast throughout the State as temperatures rose the second half of the week. Southwest Lincoln County was closest to the beginning of winter wheat harvest with possibly only another week before the start. Spring wheat and barley made great strides in heading out with the above average temperatures. The first round of alfalfa was finally dry enough to cut in Stevens County just after July 4th holiday. In Yakima and Chelan Counties, sweet cherries continued to come in with some rain cracking evident. Apricot harvest was producing noticeably high quality fruit. Raspberry harvest continued as well. Hops were beginning to form flower clusters. Early sweet corn harvest began in southern Grant County. Early open market potatoes were beginning to be harvested in the south end of Franklin County. Dairy producers in Thurston County made haylage under nearly ideal conditions. Shellfish growers in Pacific County were busy moving oysters to fattening and nursery grounds, and harvesting clams.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work was 6. Topsoil moisture was 34% very short, 42% short, and 24% adequate compared to 20% short, 77% adequate, and 3% surplus last year. Corn conditions were 5% very poor, 16% poor, 31% fair, 47% good, and 1% excellent. Corn was 17% silked, 12% in 2011, and 12% 5-year average. Soybean conditions were 1% very poor, 3% poor, 30% fair, 65% good, and 1% excellent. Soybeans were 99% planted, 97% in 2011, 5-year average not available. Soybeans were 98% emerged, 93% in 2011, 5-year average not available. Soybeans were 13% blooming, 6% in 2011, and 13% 5-year average. Winter wheat was 92% harvested, 73% in 2011, and 62% 5-year average. Hay conditions were 4% very poor, 14% poor, 46% fair, 35% good, and 1% excellent. Hay first cutting was 93%, 87% in 2011, and 87% 5-year avg. Hay second cutting was 7%, 7% in 2011, and 7% 5-year avg. Apple conditions were 1% very poor, 5% poor, 45% fair, 47% good, and 2% excellent. Peaches were 2% very poor, 6% poor, 39% fair, 51% good, and 2% excellent. Cattle and calves were 10% poor, 23% fair, 62% good, and 5% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 11% poor, 48% fair, 39% good, and 2% excellent. Most of the state saw hot and dry conditions along with pop-up thunderstorms. Farming activities included harvesting peaches, making hay, feeding hay and hauling water for livestock, repairing fences and clearing trees and other debris left by recent storms.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 41% very short, 32% short, 26% adequate, and 1% surplus. Corn average height 54 in. this week, 40 in. last week, 37 in. last year, and 45 in. average. Second cutting hay 87% complete this week, 68% last week, 43% last year, 37% average. Third cutting hay 5% complete this week, n.a. last week, 0% last year, 0% average. Wisconsin endured another week of brutal heat and minimal rainfall, taxing crops, livestock and people. Temperatures soared into the triple digits across much of the state, with daily high temperature records broken at all five major reporting stations. Nights provided little relief, with record high overnight lows observed in several cities. Northern Wisconsin received some timely rain, allowing crops to take advantage of the heat. However, non-irrigated crops in the drought-stricken southern portions of the state were reportedly in very poor condition. Many reporters noted that early planted crops were hanging on, but late planted crops were stunted and stressed. Soil moisture was 95-100 percent short to very short in four of the nine reporting districts. Pastures in these areas were in very poor condition as well, adding to the stress on herds. Saturday finally brought an end to the heat wave as temperatures dropped to more seasonal levels statewide, but rain is badly needed. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures this week were 11 to 15 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 92 to 98 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 67 to 74 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.0 inches in La Crosse and Madison to 0.76 inches in Eau Claire.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 6.6. Topsoil moisture 38% very short, 40% short, 22% adequate. Subsoil moisture 29% very short, 52% short, 19% adequate. Barley boot 94%, 71% 2011, 74% avg.; headed 89%, 53% 2011, 54% avg; turning color 60%, 14% 2011, 17% avg; condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 49% fair, 44% good, 2% excellent. Oats jointed 95%, 76% 2011, 86% avg.; boot 88%, 52% 2011, 64% avg.; headed 70%, 25% 2011, 40% avg.; turning color 4%, 0% 2011, 0% avg.; condition 4% very poor, 14% poor, 64% fair, 18% good. Spring wheat boot 99%, 43% 2011, 68% avg.; headed 94%, 6% 2011, 31% avg.; turning color 12%, 0% 2011, 0% avg.; condition 5% very poor, 26% poor, 46% fair, 23% good. Winter wheat turning color 98%, 55% 2011, 64% avg.; mature 81%, 5% 2011, 1% avg; harvested 44%, 0% 2011, 0% avg; condition 3% very poor, 33% poor, 51% fair, 13% good. Corn tasseled 8%, 1% 2011, 4% avg; average height 28 inches; condition 1% very poor, 15% poor, 54% fair, 29% good, 1% excellent. Dry beans bloom 42%, 13% 2011, 19% avg.; setting pods 3%, 0% 2011, 0% avg.; condition 52% fair, 42% good, 3% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 1% poor, 43% fair, 50% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa harvested 87%, 51% 2011, 65% avg.; condition 8% very poor, 21% poor, 39% fair, 31% good, 1% excellent. Other hay harvested 41%, 20% 2011, 25% avg; condition 10% very poor, 27% poor, 47% fair, 16% good. Crop insect infestation 53% none, 35% light, 10% moderate, 2% severe. Range and pasture condition 33% very poor, 33% poor, 27% fair, 7% good. Irrigation water supplies were 15% very short, 32% short, 53% adequate. Farm activities included hauling water to livestock, moving cattle to pastures or markets, harvesting hay and spraying crops. High temperatures ranged from 81 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 104 degrees in Greybull and Worland. Low temperatures ranged from 38 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 60 degrees in Torrington. Buford experienced temperatures 15 degrees above normal. Eighteen of the 32 reporting stations received more than a tenth inch of rain. Sundance received the most with 2.49 inches. Twenty-five stations received less than normal precipitation for the week, Yellowstone is the only station receiving above normal precipitation for the year. Six stations are more than 4 inches behind for the year to date Fort Laramie, Jackson Hole, Evanston, Midwest, Lance Creek, and Douglas. Uinta County reported livestock are showing signs of the lack of good feed. Many have been turned into hay meadows. Livestock water is the biggest issue right now. Hay yields will be low for most producers, if any. Converse County reported that Laprele irrigation district was out of water before July 1. River irrigators are in good shape. Dry summer conditions persist. Weston County reports that it continues to be very hot and dry. This past week 62,000 acres, mostly private land, was burned. This coupled with the drought has severely impacted producers. Hay production is approximately 10% - 20% of normal. Both yearlings and cow/calf pairs are continuing to be sold. There have been reports of cattle being burned up in the fire as well as those that survived but will have to be put down due to being severely burned.

July 5 ENSO Update

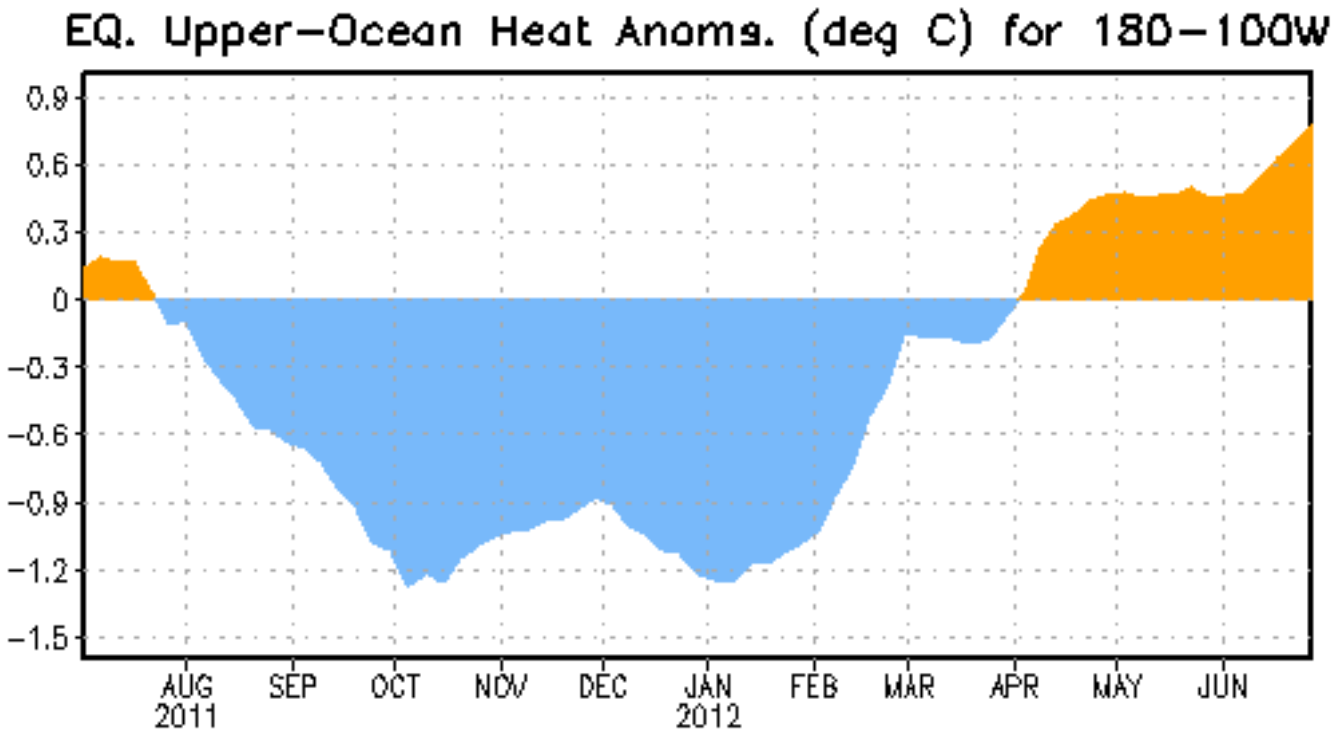


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180º-100ºW). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1982-2010 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: El Niño Watch

Synopsis: Chances increase for El Niño beginning in July-September 2012.

During June 2012, ENSO-neutral continued as reflected in both the oceanic and atmospheric anomalies. However, positive equatorial Pacific sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies have grown, exceeding +0.5°C across the eastern Pacific Ocean by the end of June. SST anomalies increase moving from the westernmost Niño 4 region to the Niño 1+2 region adjacent to South America, which remained near +1.5°C during the month. The oceanic heat content anomalies (average temperature in the upper 300m of the ocean) increased during June (Fig. 1), as above-average sub-surface temperatures became more entrenched in the equatorial Pacific. This warming was consistent with a weakening of the low-level trade winds across the east-central equatorial Pacific, along with a weakening of the persistent pattern of enhanced convection near Papua New Guinea. The observations are consistent with ENSO-neutral, but reflect a likely progression towards El Niño.

There continues to be a substantial disparity between the statistical and dynamical model SST forecasts for the Niño-3.4 region. The dynamical models, including the NCEP Climate Forecast System (CFS), largely favor the development of El Niño by July-September 2012, while the majority of statistical models predict ENSO-neutral through the rest of 2012. The forecaster consensus largely favors the dynamical model outcome because those models tend to exhibit greater skill emerging from the Northern Hemisphere "spring barrier" (a period of relatively low confidence ENSO forecasts) and also due to the strengthening of observed signals indicating an evolution towards El Niño. Overall, the forecaster consensus reflects increased chances for El Niño beginning in July-September 2012 (see CPC/IRI consensus forecast).

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 9 August 2012. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

July 1-7, 2012

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Widespread showers hampered winter crop maturation and harvesting across northern Europe but favored summer crops in the lower Danube River Valley.

WESTERN FSU: Warm weather dominated, although showers brought some localized relief to southern crops.

EASTERN FSU: Heavy rain soaked sections of eastern Kazakhstan and southern Siberia, providing abundant moisture for spring grains but likely causing some flooding.

MIDDLE EAST: Conditions remained overall favorable for winter wheat and barley harvesting.

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon rains surged into western and northern India, increasing soil moisture and improving prospects for oilseeds and cotton.

EAST ASIA: Showers increased across the North China Plain, improving moisture conditions and reducing irrigation of corn, cotton, and soybeans.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon rains returned to Thailand, maintaining favorable moisture supplies for rice.

AUSTRALIA: Drier weather overspread the wheat belt, but conditions remained generally favorable for winter grain and oilseed development.

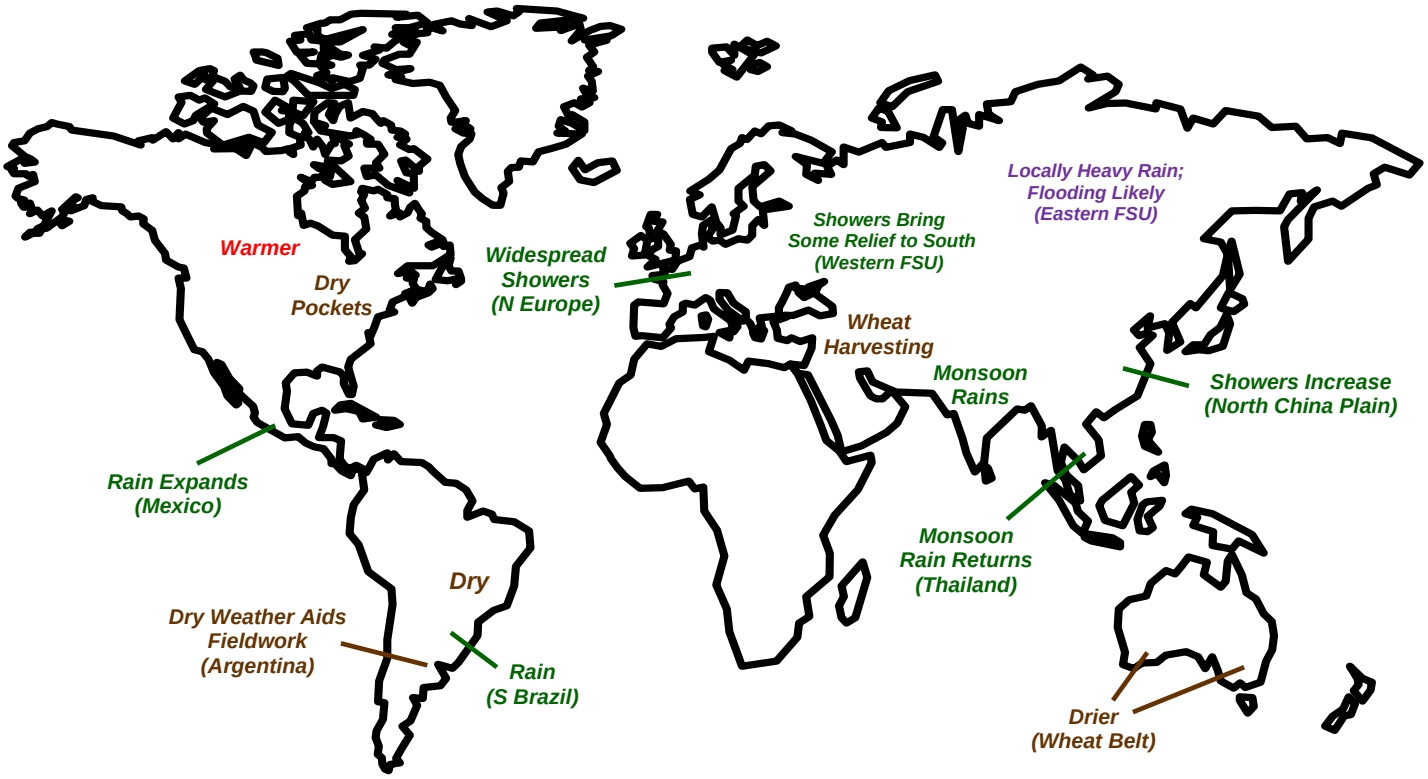
ARGENTINA: Continuing dryness supported corn harvesting and winter wheat planting.

BRAZIL: Rain returned to southern winter grain areas but mostly dry weather prevailed for sugarcane and coffee harvesting.

MEXICO: Beneficial rain continued across the southern plateau as monsoon showers intensified in the country's western watersheds.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Favorably warmer weather spurred more rapid development of spring grains and oilseeds.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Warm, showery weather overspread the region, although pockets of dryness persisted in Ontario.



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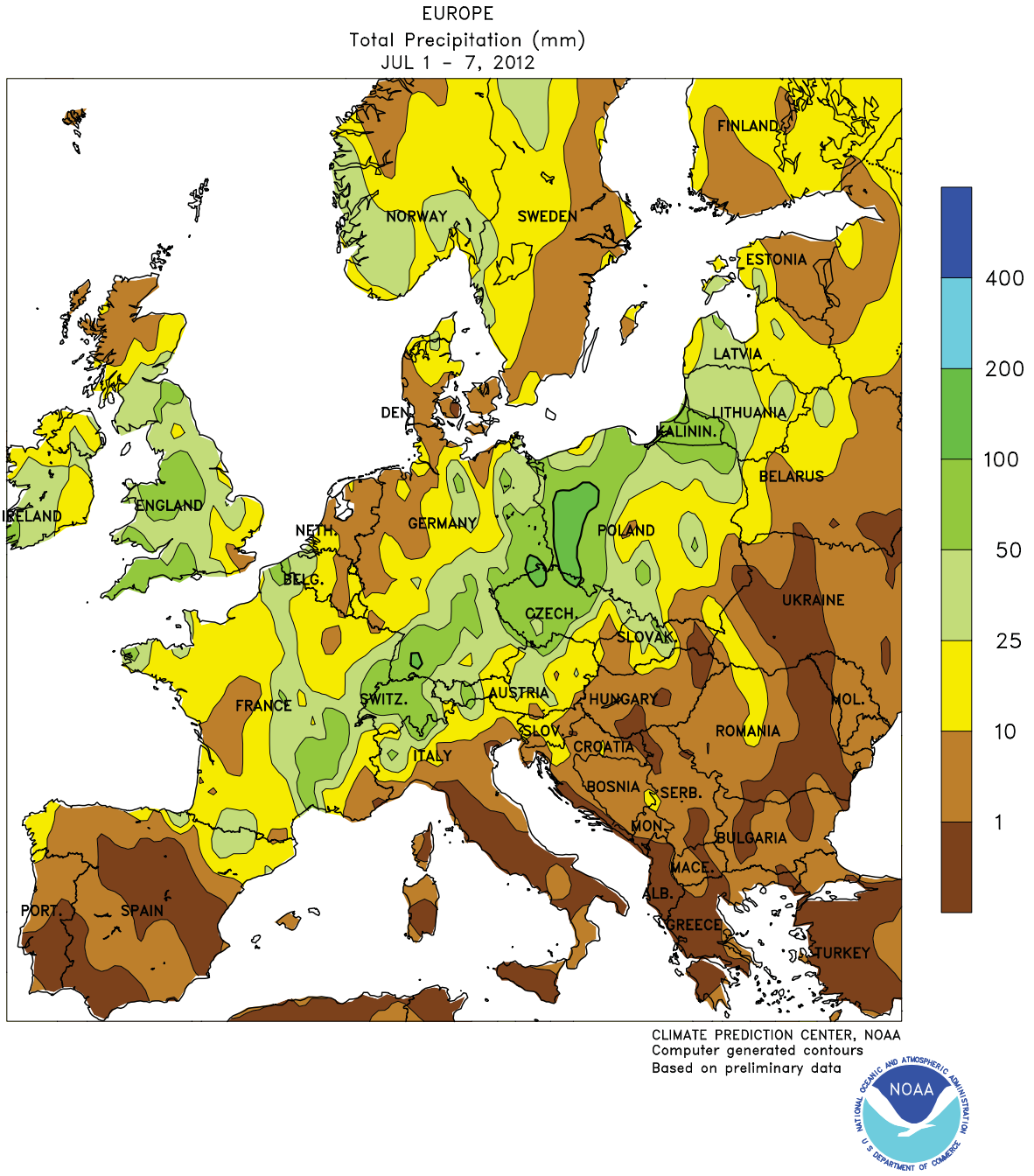

EUROPE

Dry weather continued to promote fieldwork in Italy and Spain, while showers — locally heavy — prevailed elsewhere. In England and southern portions of France and Germany, 25 to over 50 mm of rain benefited filling winter grains and vegetative summer crops. While rainfall was generally lighter than last week in northern France and Germany, 10 to 25 mm in some areas slowed winter crop harvesting. In southeastern Europe, meanwhile, hot, dry conditions continued to stress summer crops as daytime temperatures exceeded 35°C throughout the Balkans.

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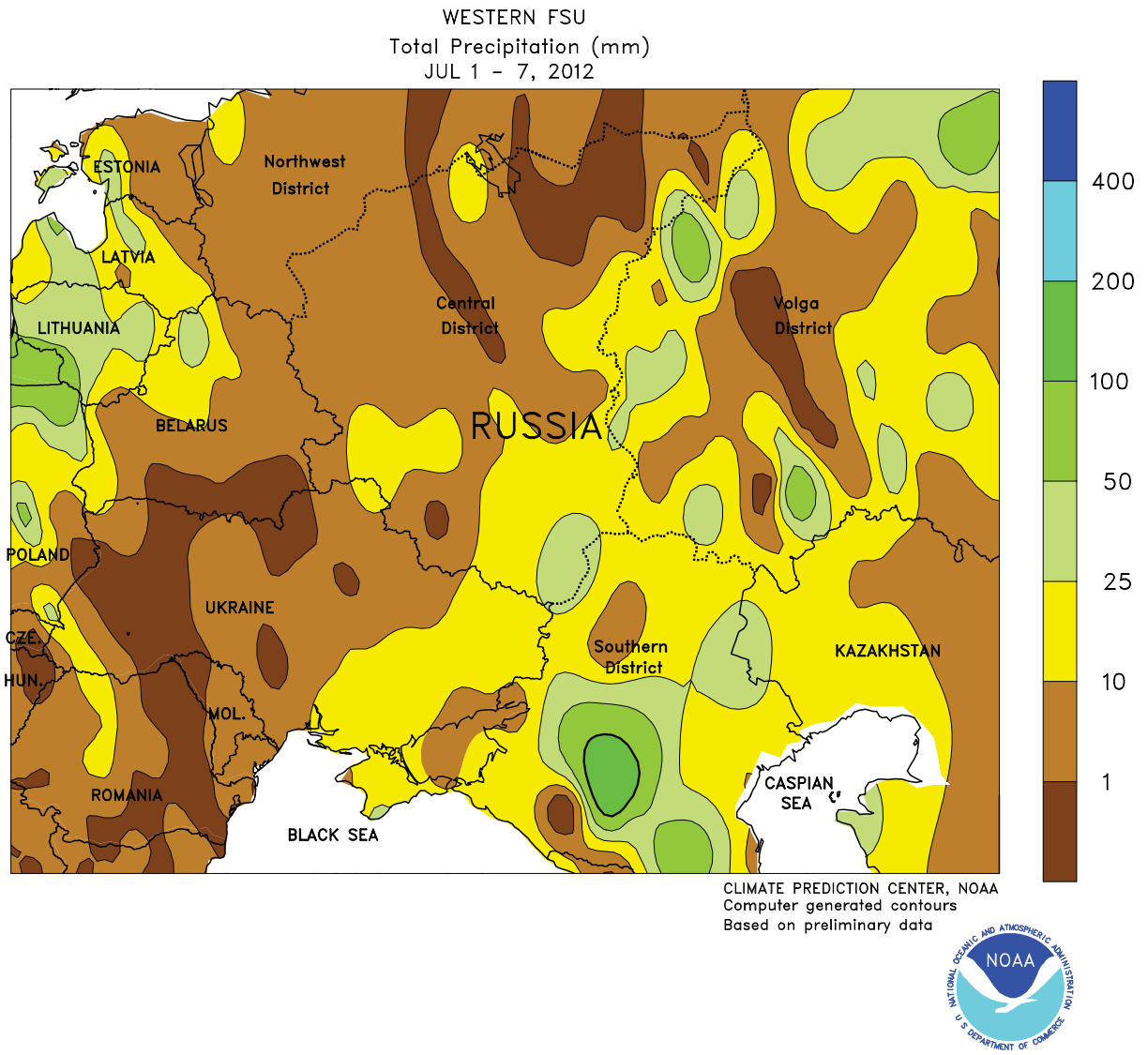

WESTERN FSU

Warmer-than-normal conditions prevailed throughout much of the region. The highest temperatures relative to normal were recorded in the southwest (Belarus and western Ukraine), where weekly temperatures averaged 5 to 7°C above normal and daytime highs reached the lower and middle 30s (degrees C). Showers (5-25 mm or more) spread from the Baltic States into northern Belarus but the remainder of the area was generally dry and sunny, fostering rapid growth of winter grains and oilseeds. In contrast, welcomed rain (10-25 mm or more) brought some temporary relief from heat and dryness to corn and sunflowers in eastern Ukraine and northern sections of Russia's Southern District, although above-normal temperatures (weekly average temperatures 2-4°C above normal, with highs briefly reaching the middle 30s) sustained high evapotranspiration rates. Farther north, warm (temperatures averaging 3-4°C above normal), mostly dry weather fostered rapid development of generally well-watered crops in western sections of Russia's Central District. Scattered showers (5-25 mm, locally exceeding 50 mm) maintained overall favorable levels of moisture for immature winter grains and oilseeds and summer crops in eastern portions of the Central District as well as the Volga District, where temperatures were generally several degrees C above normal (daytime highs reaching the upper 20s and lower 30s).

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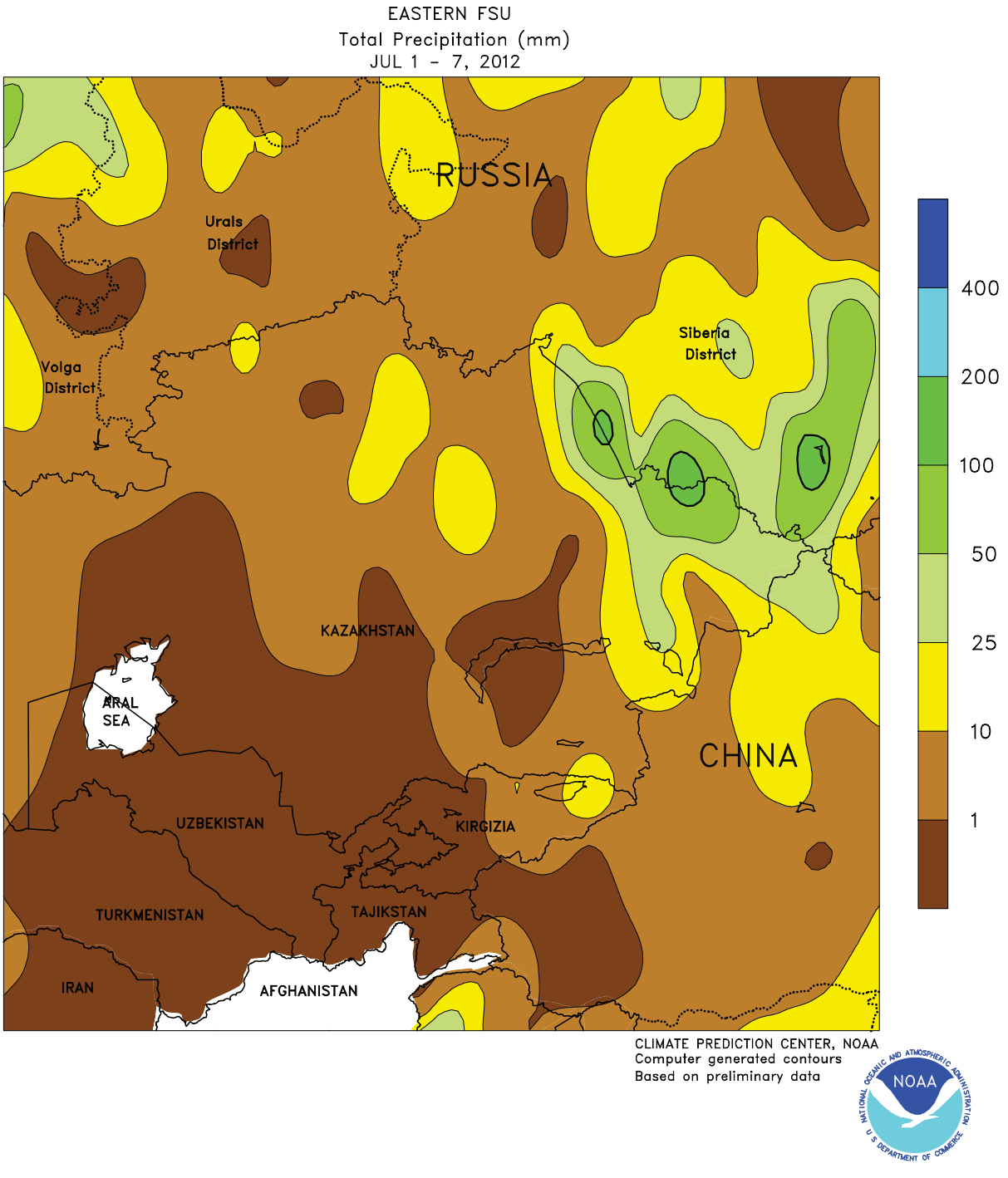

EASTERN FSU

Unseasonably heavy rain soaked some eastern farming districts, providing abundant to locally excessive moisture for agriculture. Amounts totaled 25 to 50 mm or more in southern sections of Russia's Siberia District and neighboring locations in Kazakhstan, with local amounts in excess of 100 mm. While providing abundant moisture for summer crops, the heavy rain may have lodged small grains and caused some localized flooding. Showers were generally light and scattered elsewhere, with amounts mostly ranging from 1 to 10 mm or more. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3°C above normal in the Urals District and north-central Kazakhstan and 3 to 4°C above normal in the drier locations of Siberia, with daytime highs reaching the lower to middle 30s (degrees C) on several days. Meanwhile, weekly average temperatures were near to slightly below normal in the rainy parts of eastern Kazakhstan and southern Siberia, with daytime highs ranging from the upper 20s to lower 30s.

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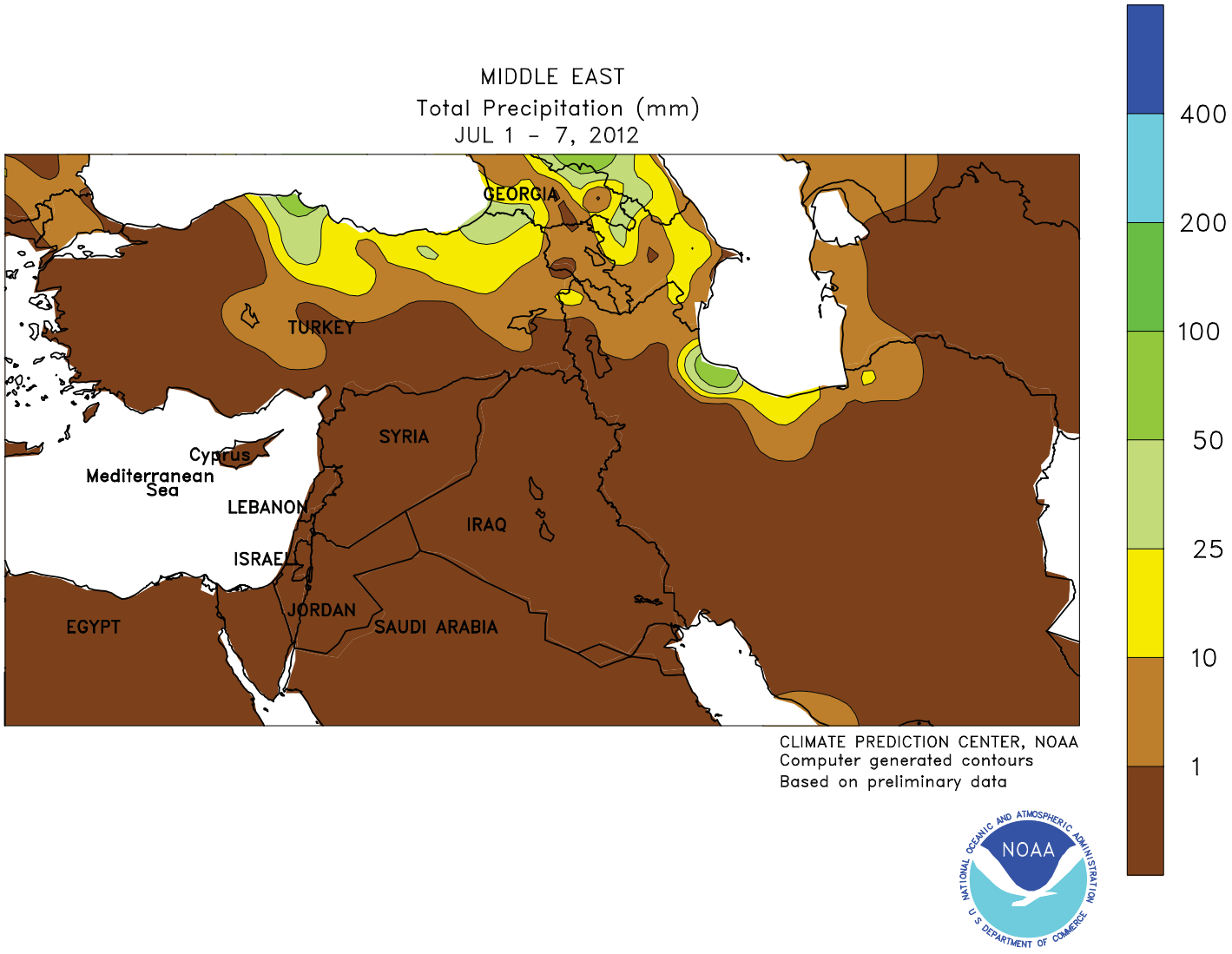

MIDDLE EAST

Conditions remained overall favorable for harvesting winter wheat and barley. In Turkey, mostly dry weather aided fieldwork across Anatolia and the southeast, with significant rain (10-25 mm or more) confined to summer crop areas along the eastern Black Sea Coast. Scattered showers (5-25 mm or more) also continued along Iran's Caspian Sea Coast but the remainder of the region was dry, favoring seasonal fieldwork but sustaining irrigation demands for summer crops.

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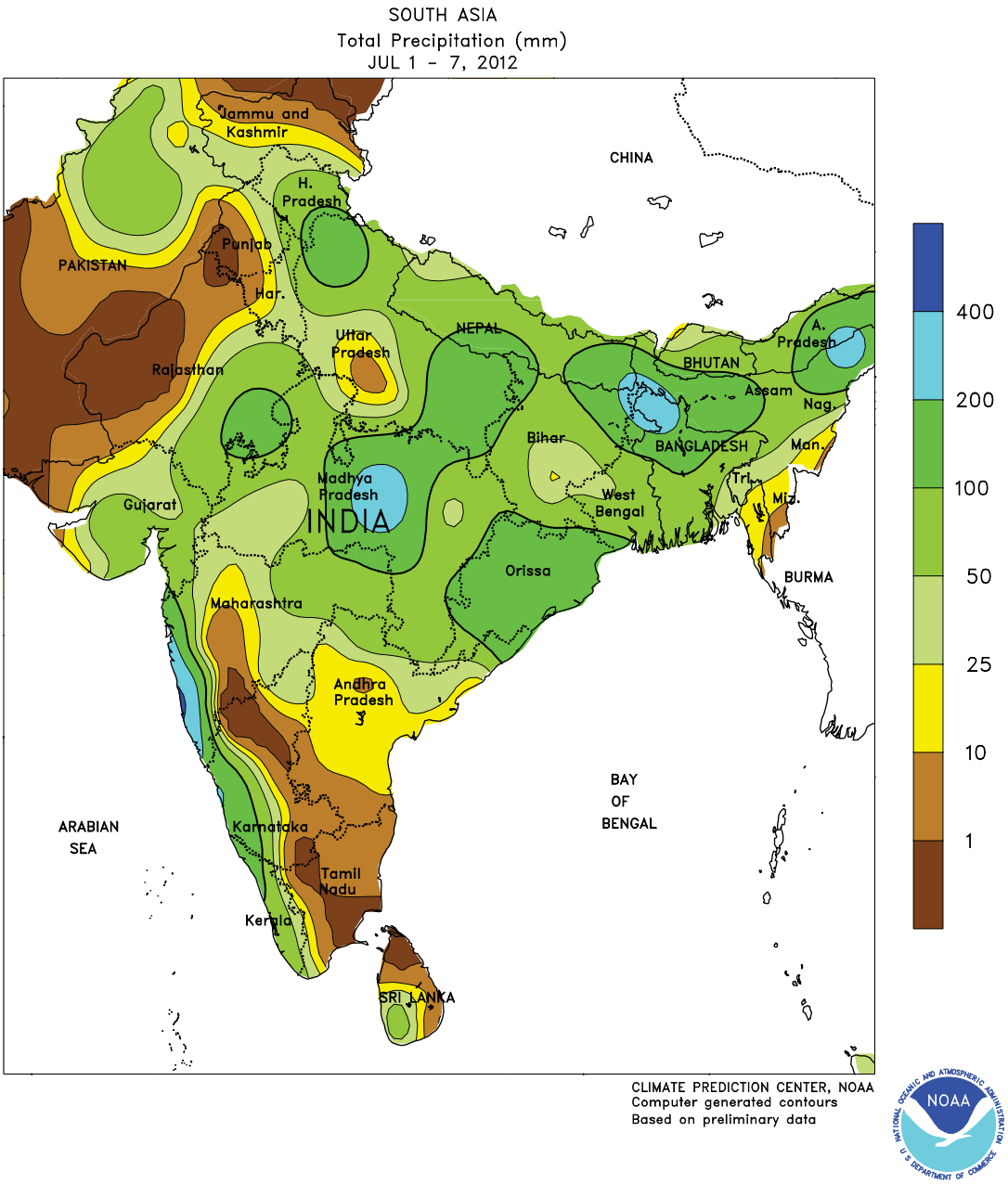

SOUTH ASIA

Monsoon rains surged into western and northern India during the week, bringing much needed moisture to cotton, groundnuts, and soybeans. Over 50 mm of rain was reported in Maharashtra and Gujarat, with slightly less rainfall (25-40 mm) in soybean areas of western Madhya Pradesh. Rainfall since the start of the Monsoon season (June 1) in the aforementioned areas remained about half of normal with the exception of Maharashtra where rainfall has been near normal thus far. Significant rainfall was also prevalent within the Ganges River Basin as upwards of 100 mm or more benefited sugarcane and rice from Uttar Pradesh to West Bengal and south into Orissa. Meanwhile, over 75 mm of rain maintained favorable moisture supplies for rice in Bangladesh, while similar amounts in the northern half of Pakistan increased moisture supplies for rice and cotton.

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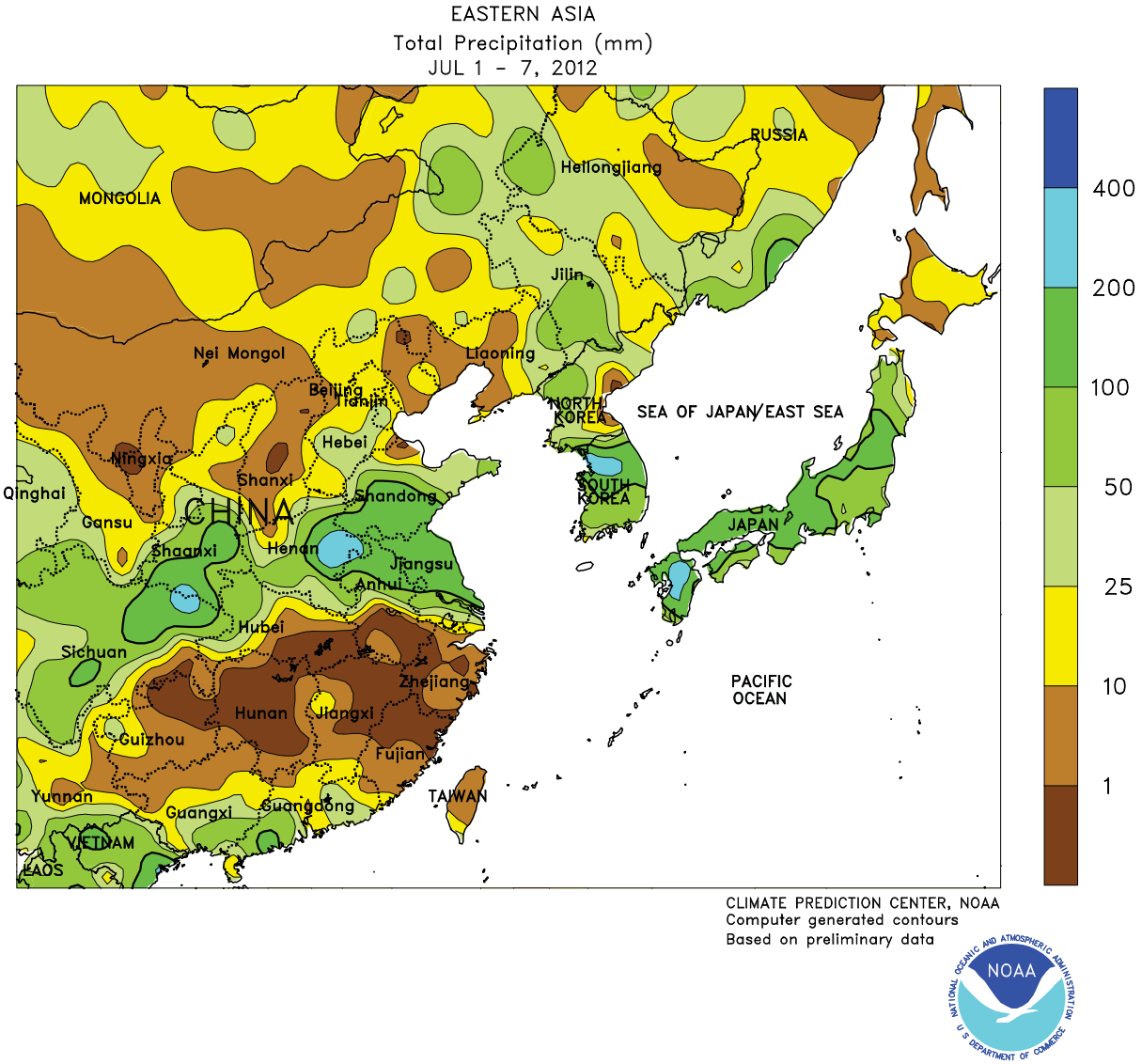

EASTERN ASIA

The narrow band of monsoon showers typical for the region shifted northward. Heavy, convective showers produced over 50 to upwards of 300 mm of rain across the North China Plain — mainly occurring in the latter half of the week. The recent surge of moisture has nearly erased rainfall deficits accrued since April 1 and eradicated short-term deficits since June 1, stabilizing yield prospects for corn, soybeans, and cotton. In northeastern China, early week showers (25-50 mm) gave way to warmer, drier conditions for the remainder of the period. Growing conditions for corn and soybeans have been extremely favorable with occasional rainfall and the absence of hot weather, especially as both crops entered reproduction. Meanwhile, rainfall diminished across southern China, typical at this time of year, where moisture supplies remained favorable for vegetative middle (single) and late-season rice. Elsewhere in the region, increased rainfall (50-200 mm or more) on the Korean Peninsula significantly reduced moisture deficits accumulated since May 1. Although, parts of southern South Korea and eastern portions of North Korea continued with less than half of the expected rainfall since May 1.

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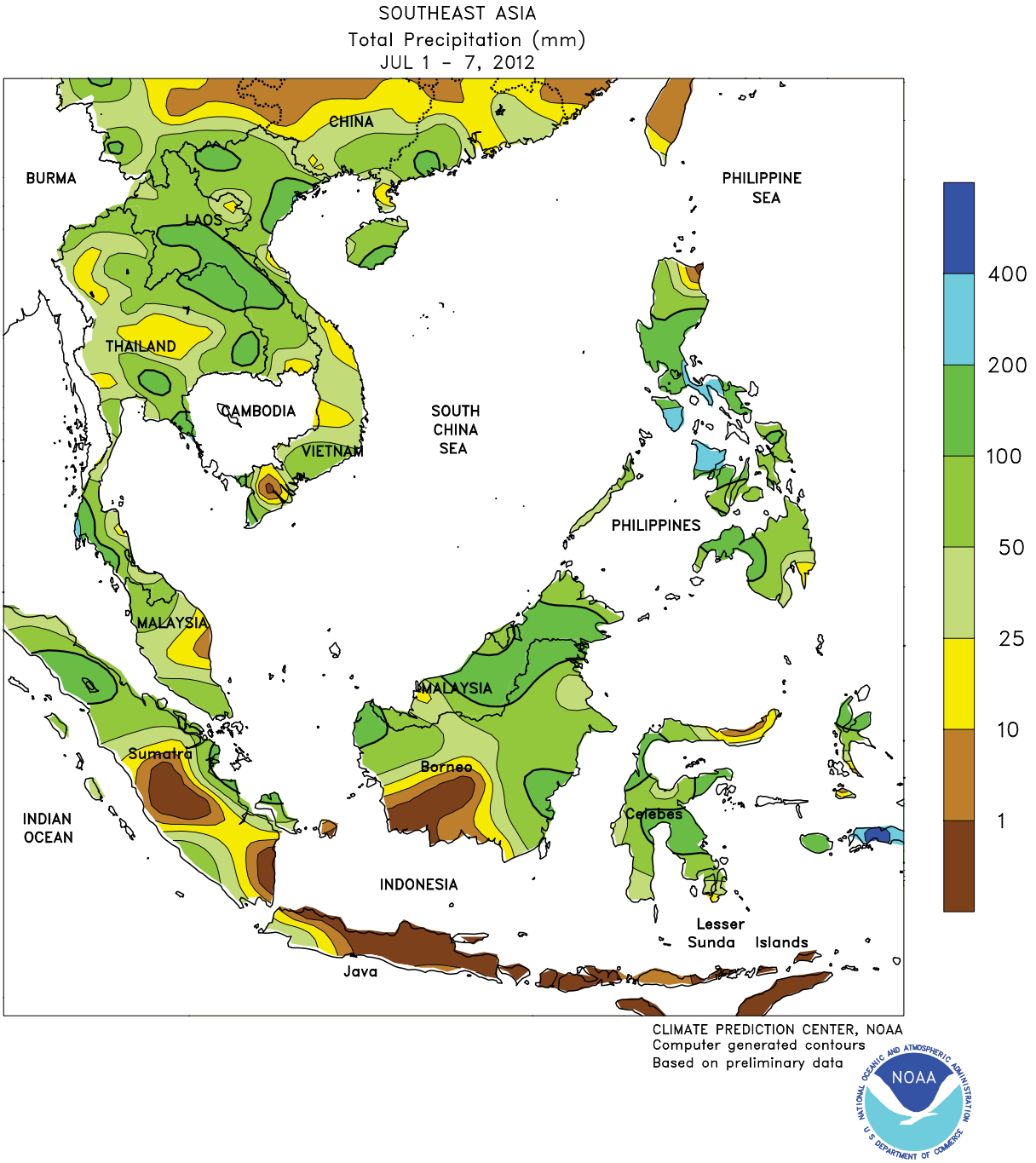
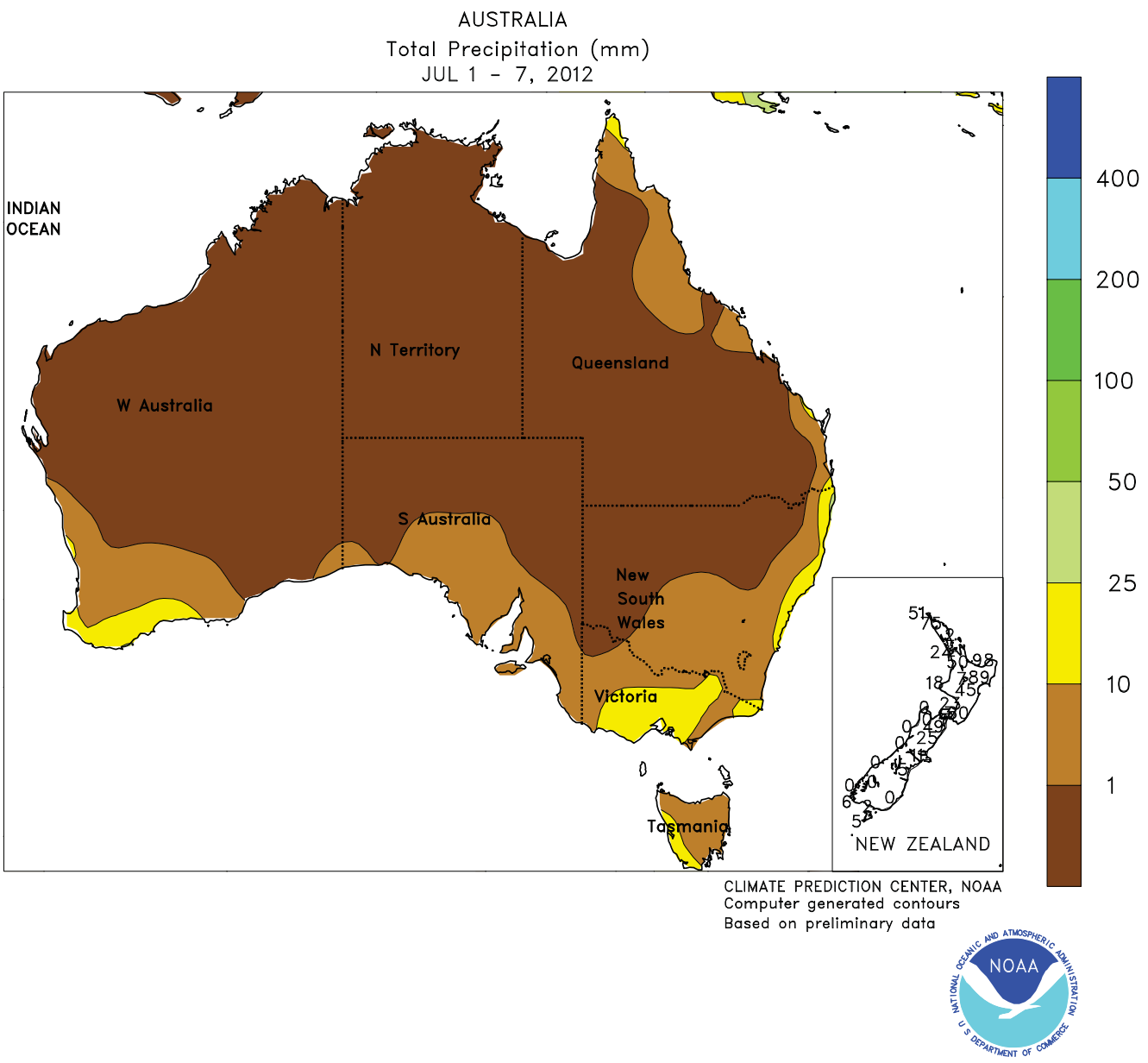


SOUTHEAST ASIA

Resurgent monsoon rains increased moisture supplies across Thailand after a brief break in seasonal showers. Most regions of Thailand received 25 to over 100 mm of rain, maintaining the surplus of moisture accumulated since May 1. Monsoon rains (25-100 mm) were also prevalent in Laos and Vietnam, benefiting rice. In the Philippines, a strong monsoon circulation maintained abundant moisture supplies with 50 to upwards of 200 mm of rain in most major growing areas. Moisture deficits since May 1 have been confined to corn areas in portions of Mindanao, where rainfall was 75 percent of normal. Oil palm in Indonesia continued to receive scattered, light showers with weekly totals less than 25 mm in most areas. Rainfall in Malaysia, however, was heavier as 50 to 100 mm maintained favorable moisture supplies for oil palm.

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



AUSTRALIA

In Western Australia, mostly dry weather favored fieldwork throughout much of the week. Scattered, light showers (less than 5 mm) fell toward week's end, but the rain provided little additional moisture for vegetative winter grains and oilseeds. Farther east, scattered showers (1-6 mm) in South Australia and southern New South Wales maintained local moisture supplies for wheat, barley, and canola, while upwards of 20 mm or more in Victoria boosted soil moisture for winter crops. Dry, albeit relatively cool weather dominated northern New South Wales and southern Queensland. Following last week's soaking rains, the sunshine in southern Queensland spurred winter wheat development. More rain would be welcome in northern New South Wales to aid winter grain growth. Temperatures in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales averaged about 2 to 4°C below normal. Elsewhere in Australia, temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal in southeastern and Western Australia.

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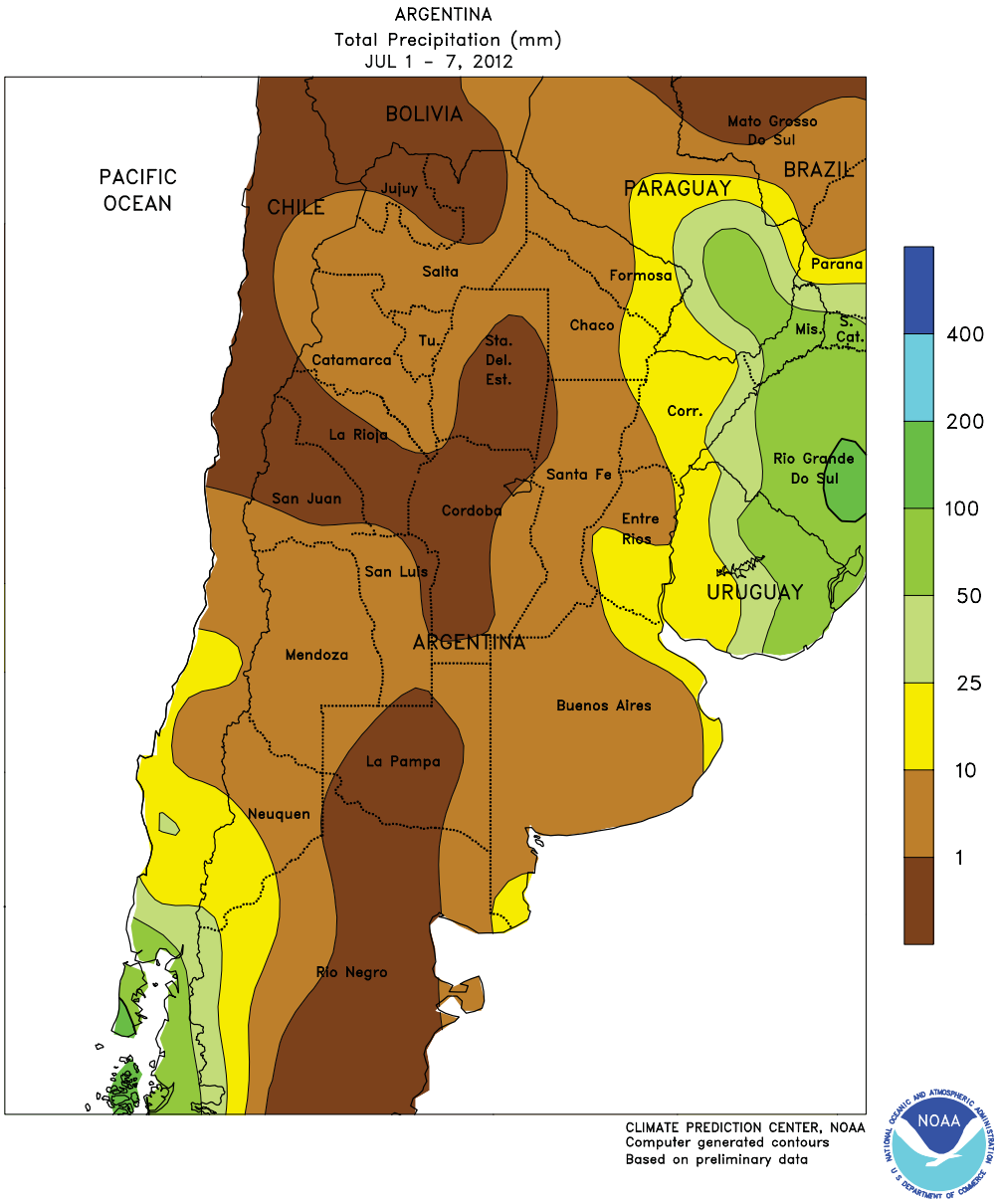

ARGENTINA

Continuing dryness promoted seasonal fieldwork throughout the country, most notably winter wheat planting and the final stages of the corn harvest. As in recent weeks, significant rain (amounts in excess of 10 mm) was confined to the northeast (eastern Chaco and Formosa to northeastern Buenos Aires) with little to no accumulation in nearly all other areas. In northern Argentina, weekly average temperatures were near to slightly above normal as early week warmth (daytime highs in excess of 30°C) gave way to chilly conditions (highs in the lower teens degrees C) with the passage of a strong cold front. Weekly average temperatures were near to slightly below normal in central Argentina, with lows falling below -5°C across much of La Pampa and Buenos Aires. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn was 85 percent harvested as of July 5, an increase of 6 percentage points from the previous week but still lagging last season's pace by 5 points. Additionally, winter wheat planting was estimated to be 57 percent complete, compared with 69 percent last year.

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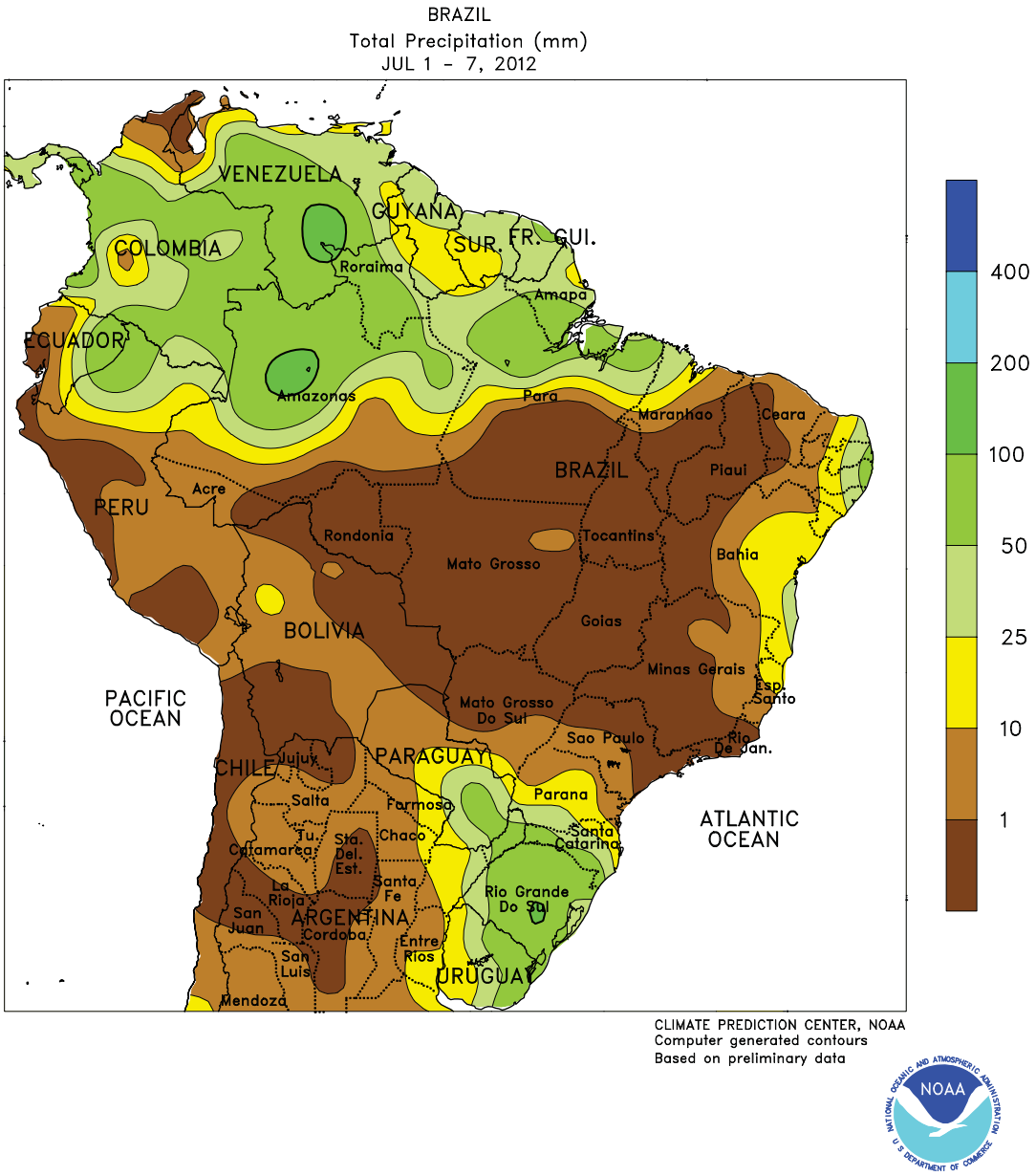

BRAZIL

Showers returned to parts of southern Brazil, boosting moisture for winter grains but staying south of most specialty crop areas. Amounts totaled 10 to 50 mm or more from Rio Grande do Sul to southern Mato Grosso do Sul, key producers of winter wheat and secondary (safrinha) corn; similar amounts were recorded in eastern Paraguay. Before the onset of the rain, weekly temperatures averaged 3 to 5°C above normal (daytime highs reached the upper 20s and lower 30s degrees C), extending last week's trend of favorably warmer and drier conditions for winter grain development. The bulk of Sao Paulo's sugarcane areas remained dry, with temperatures averaging 2 to 3°C above normal, supporting harvesting. Warm, dry weather (weekly temperatures averaging 1-2°C above normal) aided maturation and harvesting of coffee beans in Minas Gerais and Espirito Santo. Similar conditions in the Center-West and northeastern interior regions (Mato Grosso to western Bahia) favored maturation and harvesting of cotton and early planted safrinha corn. Meanwhile, seasonal showers (10-25 mm or more) along the northeastern coast boosted moisture reserves for sugarcane, cocoa, and coffee.

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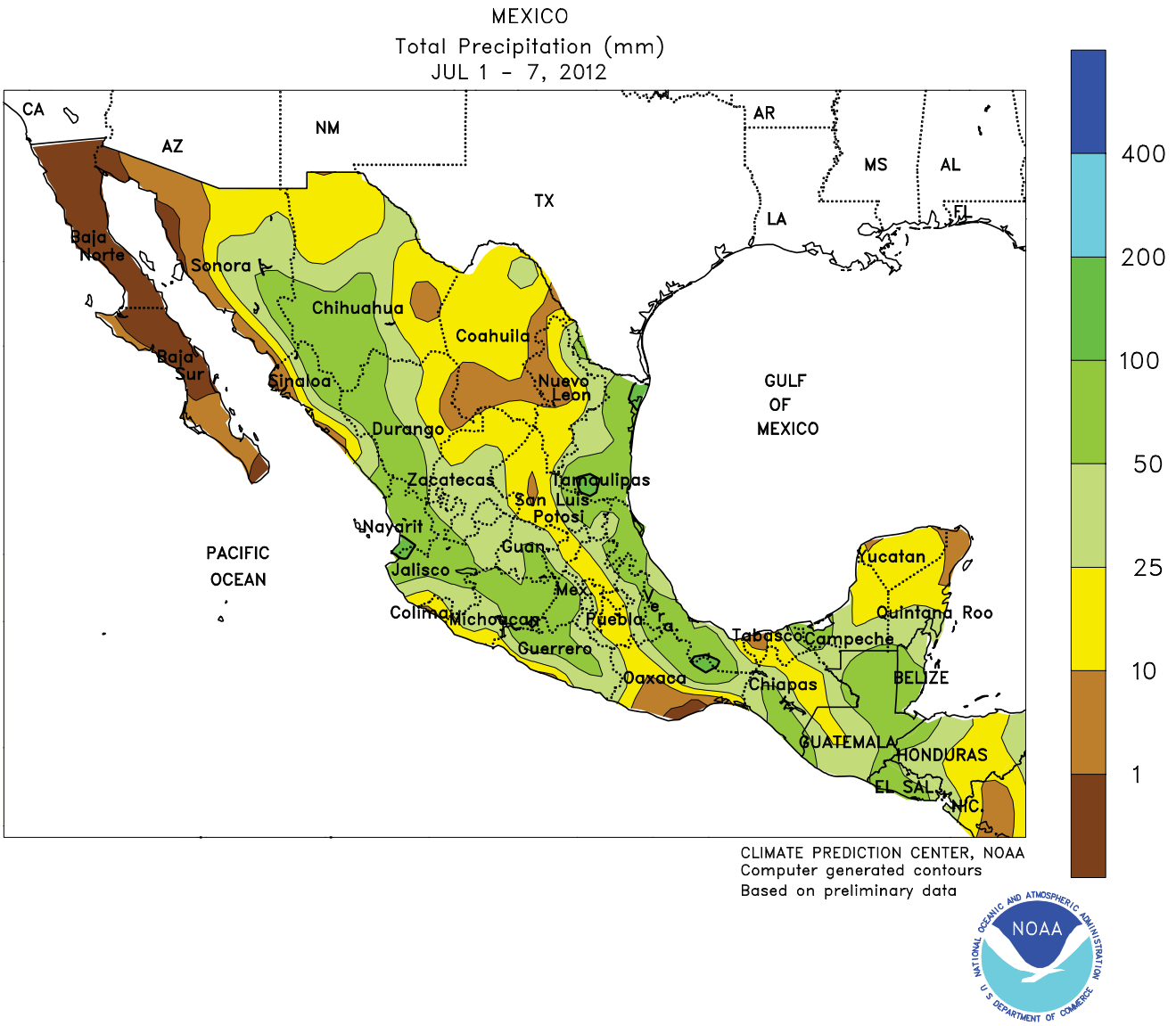
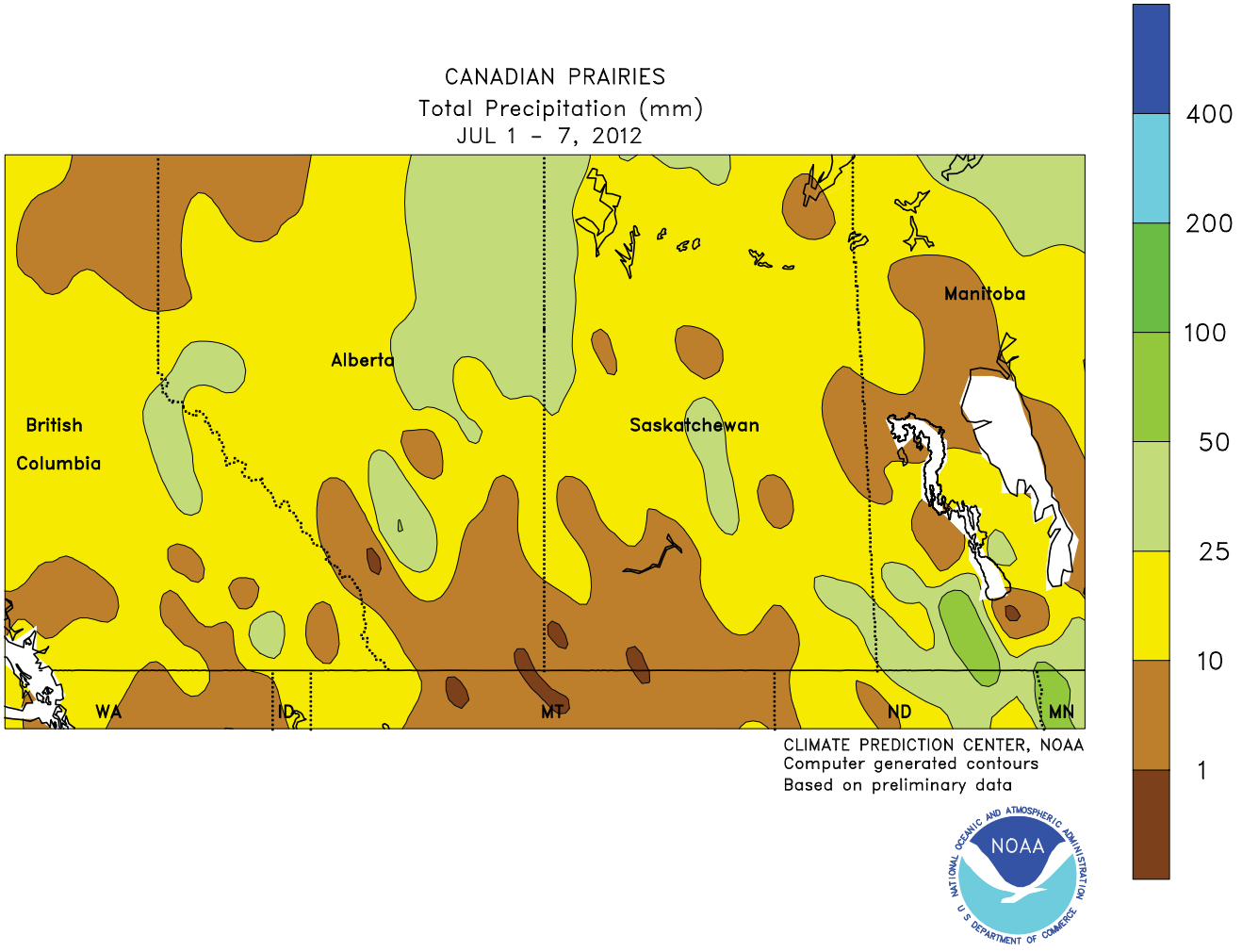


MEXICO

Showers continued across the southern plateau, providing additional moisture for emerging corn and other rain-fed summer crops. Rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm or more from Jalisco to Puebla, with similar amounts pushing northward into the central interior (Zacatecas and southern sections of Durango and Coahuila). Drier conditions (rainfall totaling below 10 mm in many areas) prevailed along the southern Pacific Coast, although corn and other crops were generally well-watered following weeks of tropical showers. Rainfall also tapered off from recent weeks in the southeast, although seasonable showers (25-50 mm or more) continued in Veracruz and southern Tamaulipas maintaining moisture reserves for sugarcane and other regionally important crops. Meanwhile, monsoon showers (10-50 mm or more) intensified across the northwest, with the first significant rain of the season recorded in northern sections of Sinaloa. Showers were generally scattered and light in the northern interior, but locally heavy rain (25-50 mm or more) fell in the lower Rio Grande Valley.



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Seasonably warm, showery weather boosted spring crop development across the Prairies. Weekly average temperatures were 3 to 5°C above normal in Manitoba, with daytime highs reaching 30°C early in the week before the onset of scattered showers (isolated totals in excess of 50 mm). Temperatures were several degrees C above normal in Saskatchewan and near normal in Alberta, with highs ranging from the middle and upper 20s (degrees C) in northern growing areas to 30°C or more near the U.S. border. Moderate to locally heavy showers (5-25 mm or more) maintained adequate to abundant moisture for crops in both Alberta and Saskatchewan. According to reports emanating from Canada, the warmer conditions were overall welcome for spring grains and oilseeds, which were mostly in vegetative to reproductive stages of development.

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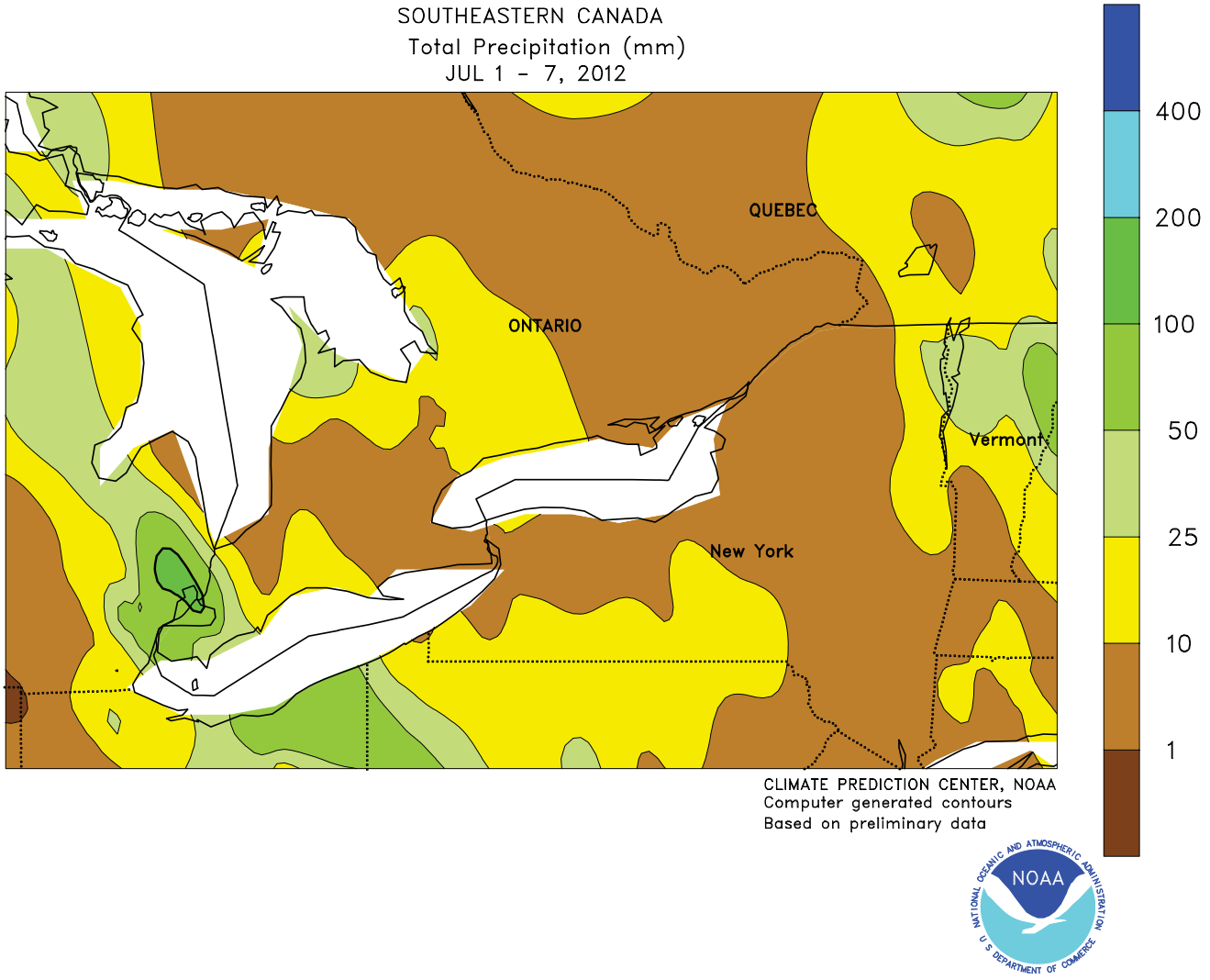

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Warm, showery weather continued throughout the region. Rainfall was variable across Ontario, with totals in excess of 25 mm in the far southwest contrasting with lighter amounts (5-10 mm or more) in the interior farming areas. Weekly average temperatures were 2 to 4°C above normal, with several days of highs in the lower and middle 30s (degrees C) maintaining high evapotranspiration rates. Drier conditions also returned to Quebec, with amounts of 5 to 10 mm or more of rainfall in the main agricultural districts. As in Ontario, unseasonable warmth (weekly temperatures averaging up to 2°C above normal, with daytime highs reaching 30°C) maintained high crop moisture demands and rates of growth. Although the pattern of warmth and dryness in eastern Canada was favorable for harvesting of winter grains and hay, additional moisture would be welcome as corn and soybeans advance through reproduction.

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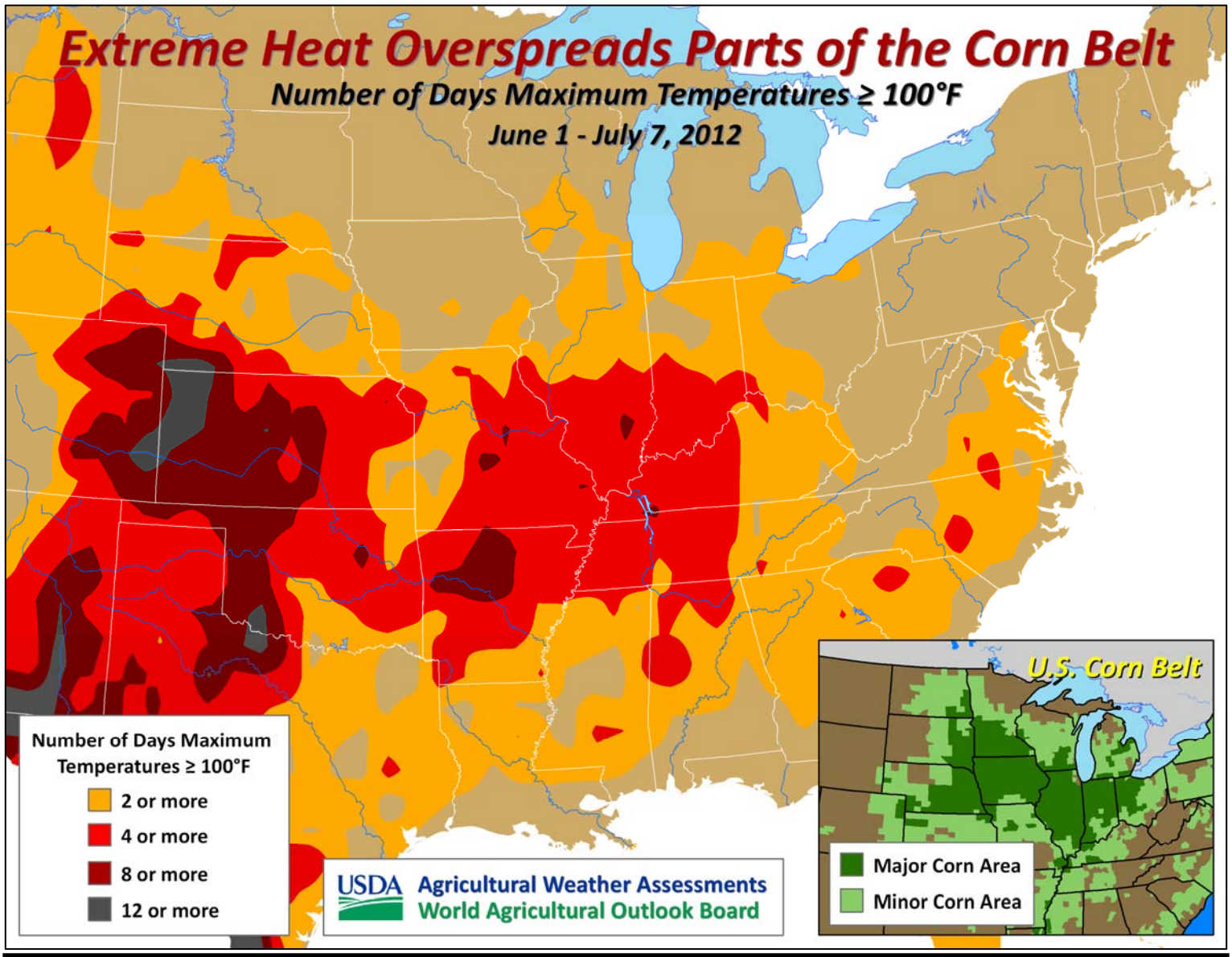

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