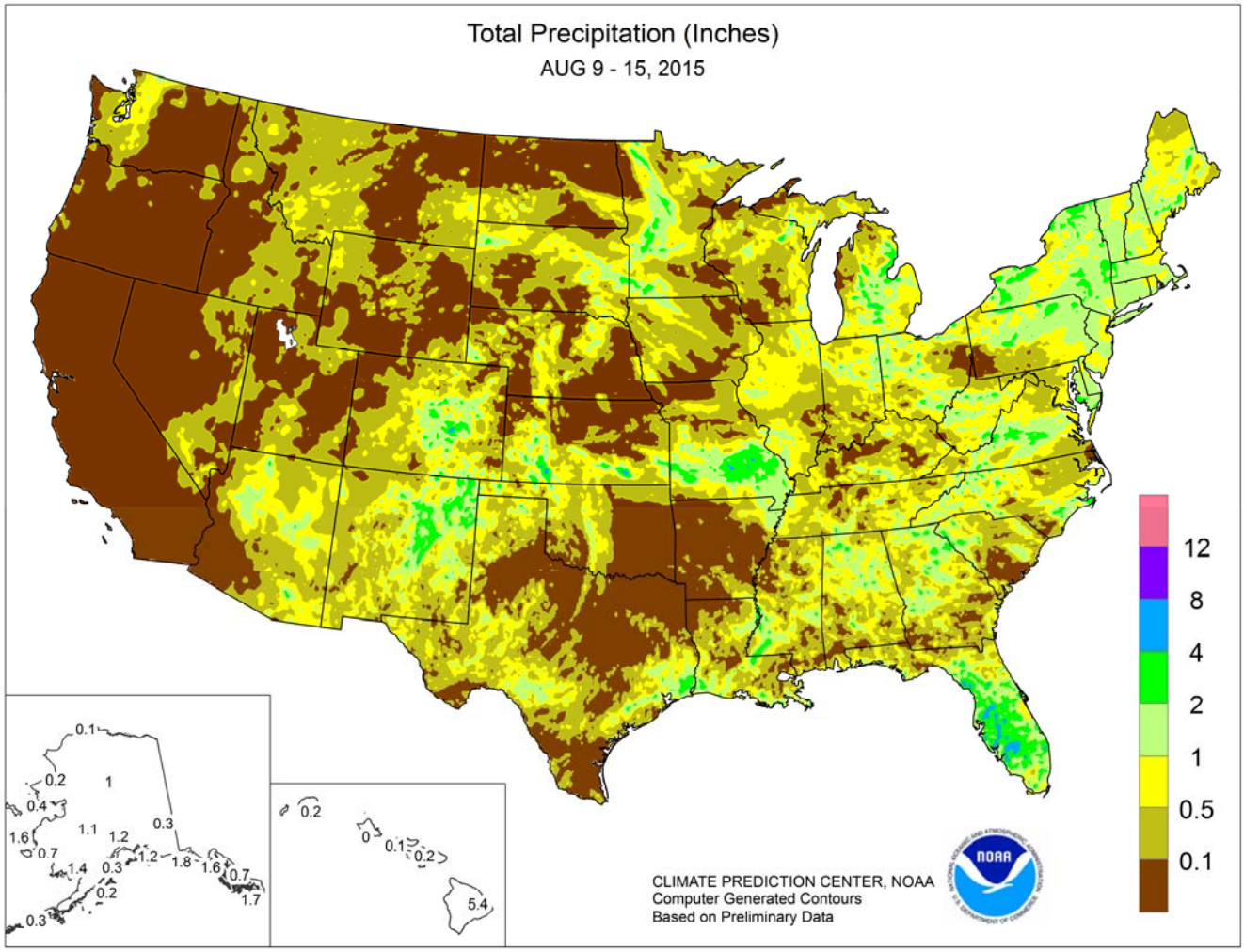
Volume 102, No. 33 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather August 18, 2015

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

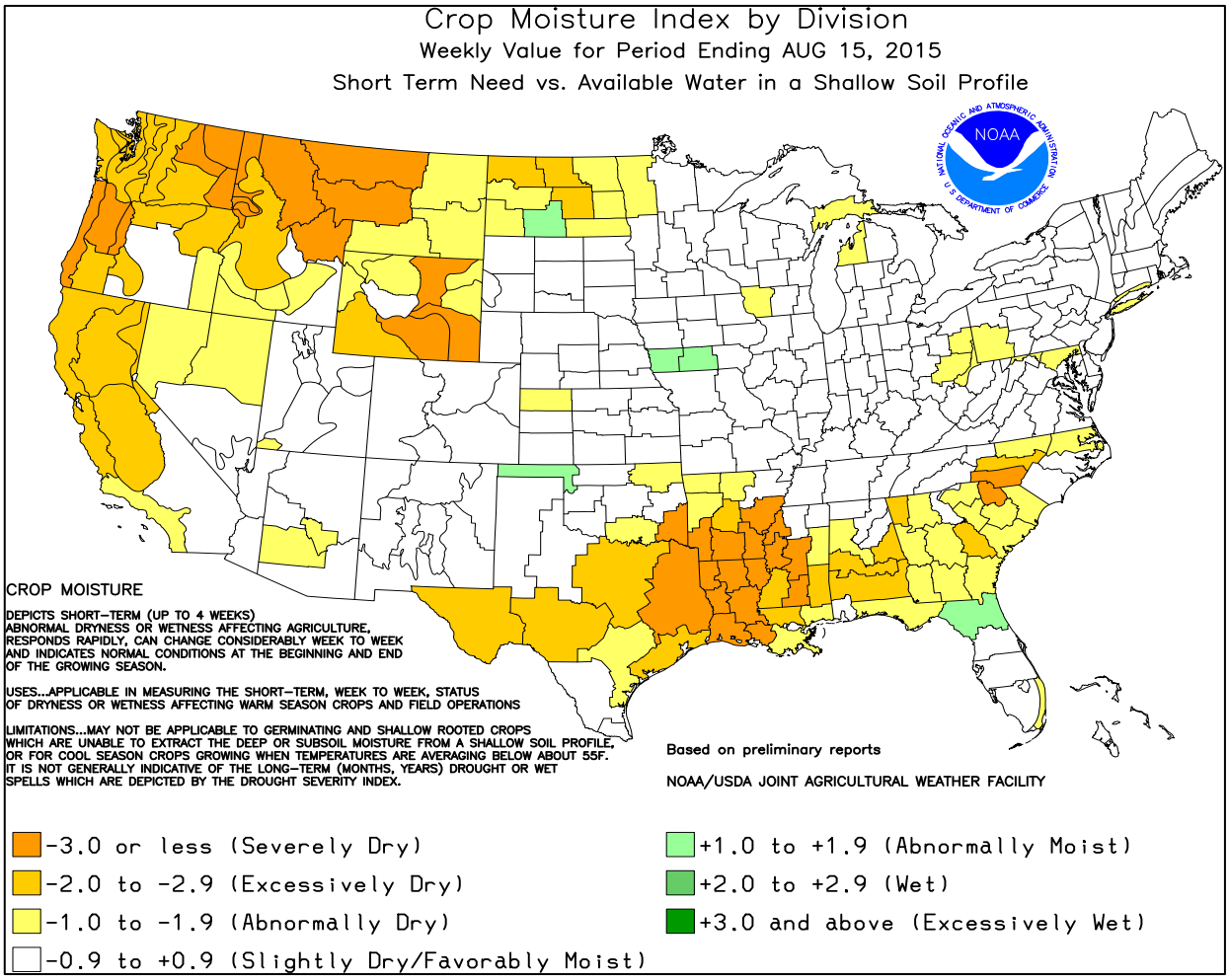
August 9 – 15, 2015

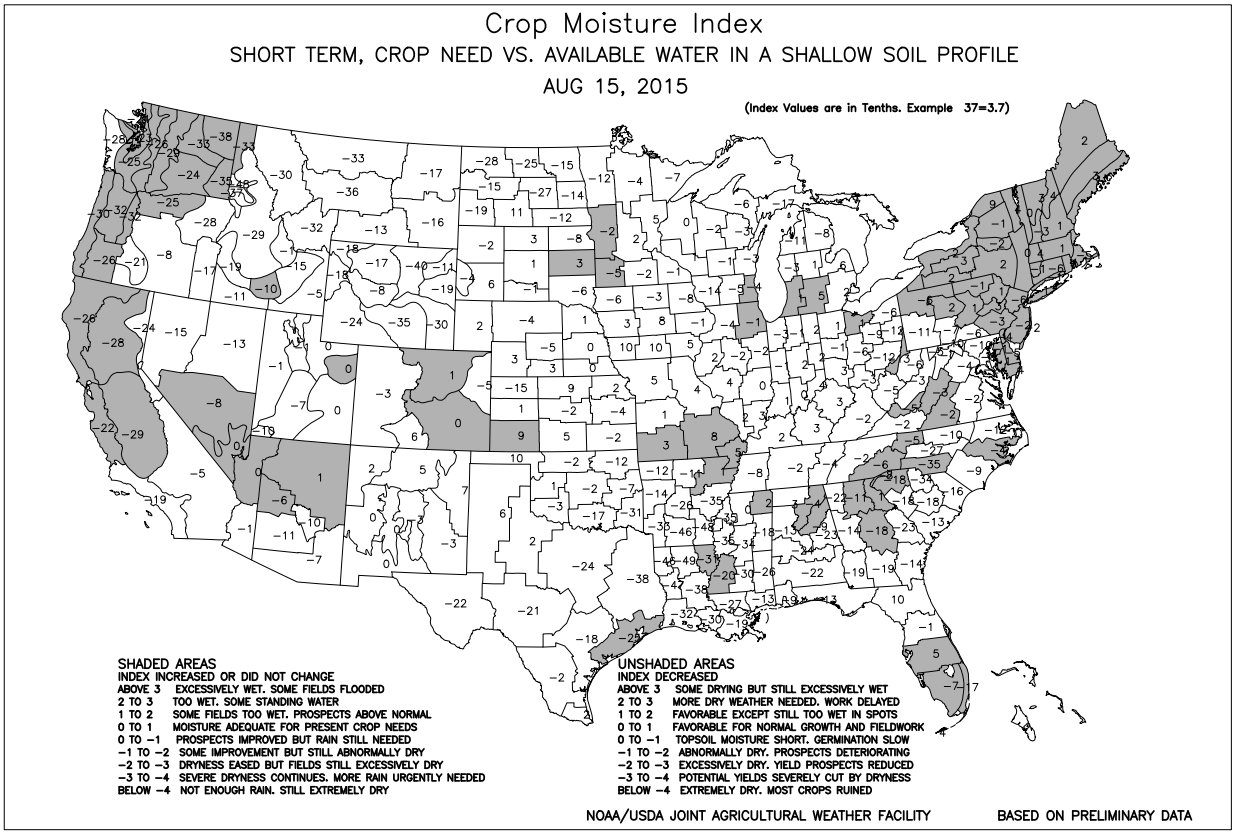
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

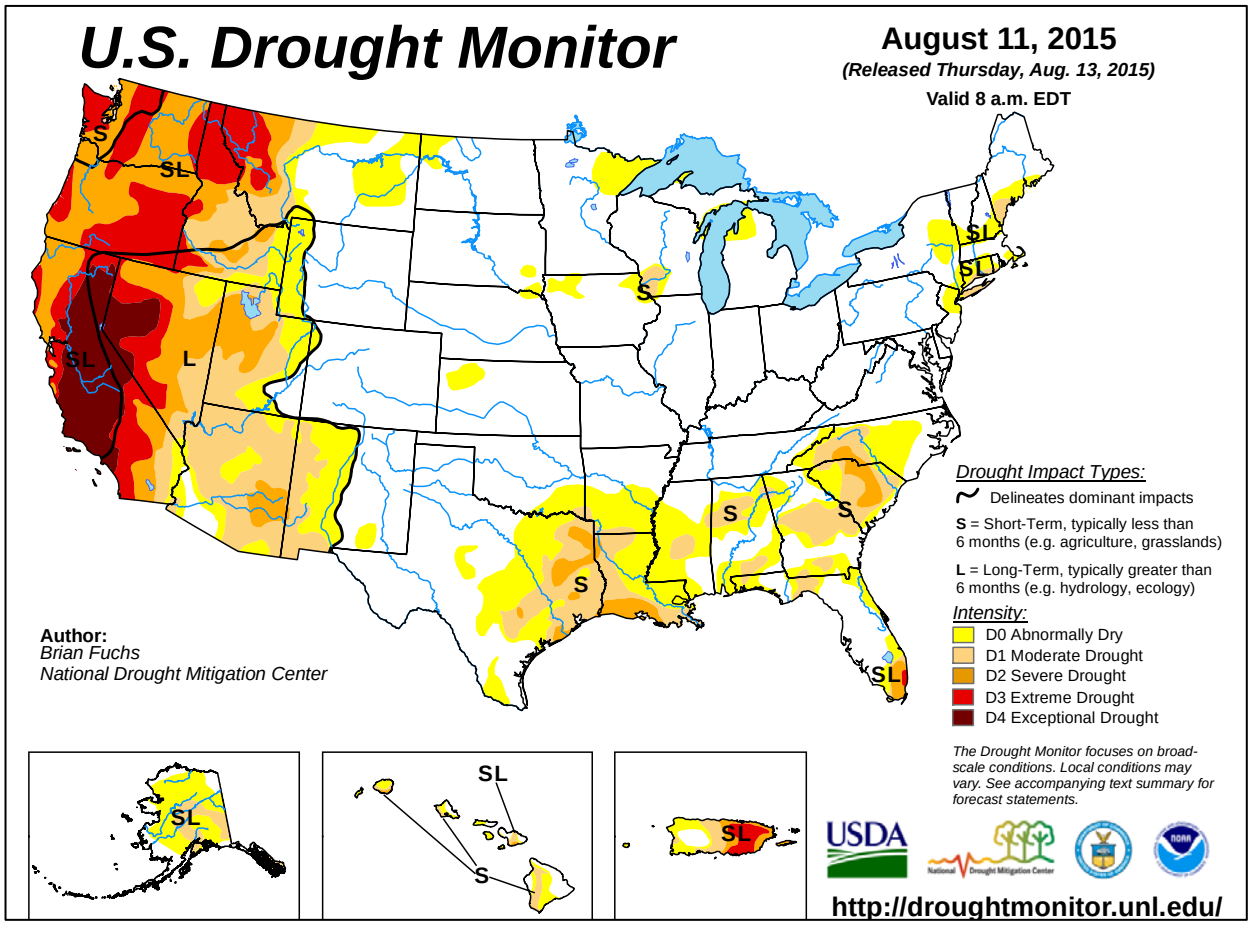
Widespread showers provided beneficial moisture for pastures and immature summer crops across the **eastern one-third of the U.S.** Some of the heaviest rain fell across **Florida's peninsula**, where 2- to 4-inch totals were common. Farther west, showers were much more scattered across the **nation's mid-section**, allowing fieldwork to proceed with only few delays. In particular, hot weather on the **northern Plains** promoted spring wheat maturation and harvesting. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 5°F above normal in much of **Montana**

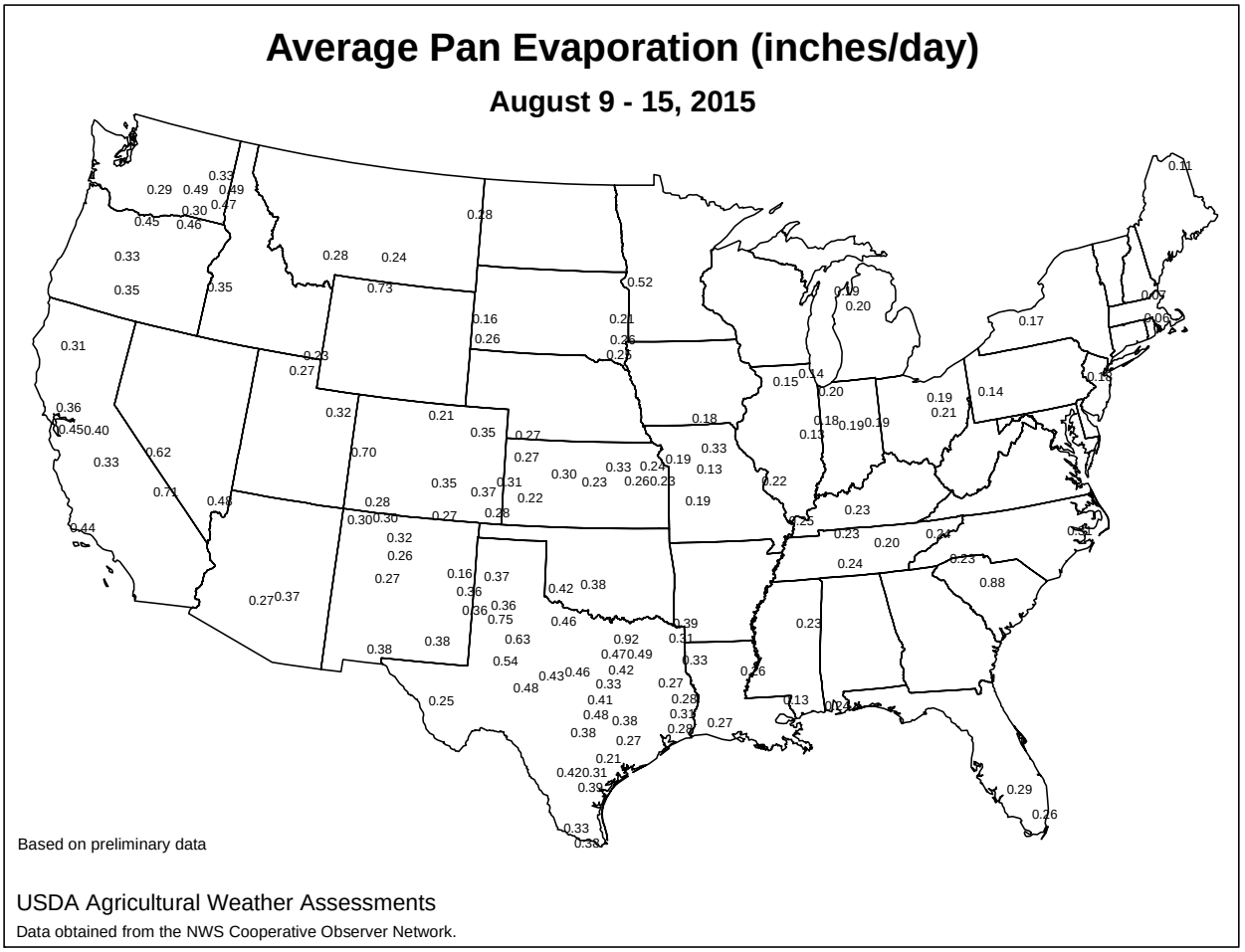
(Continued on page 5)

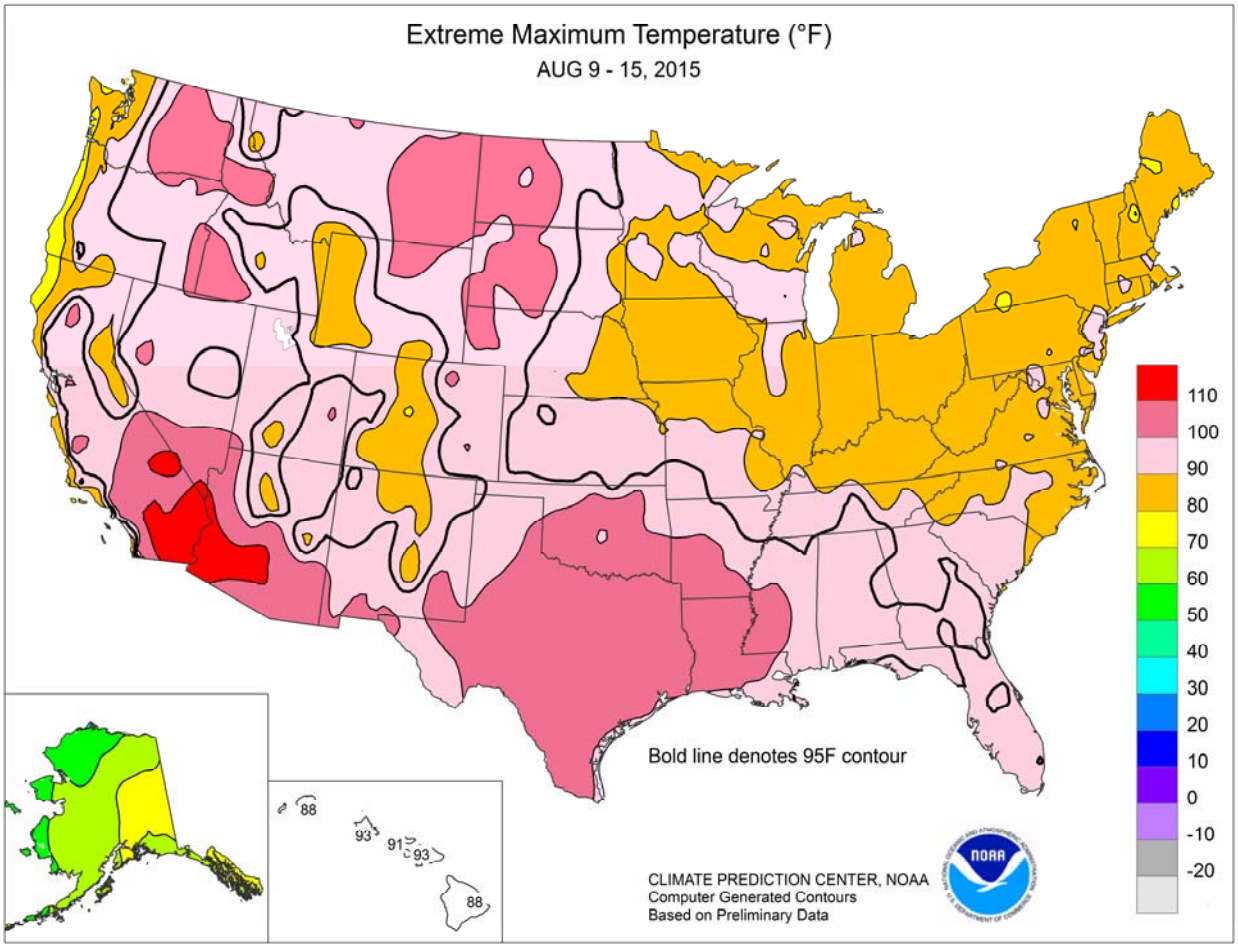
Contents

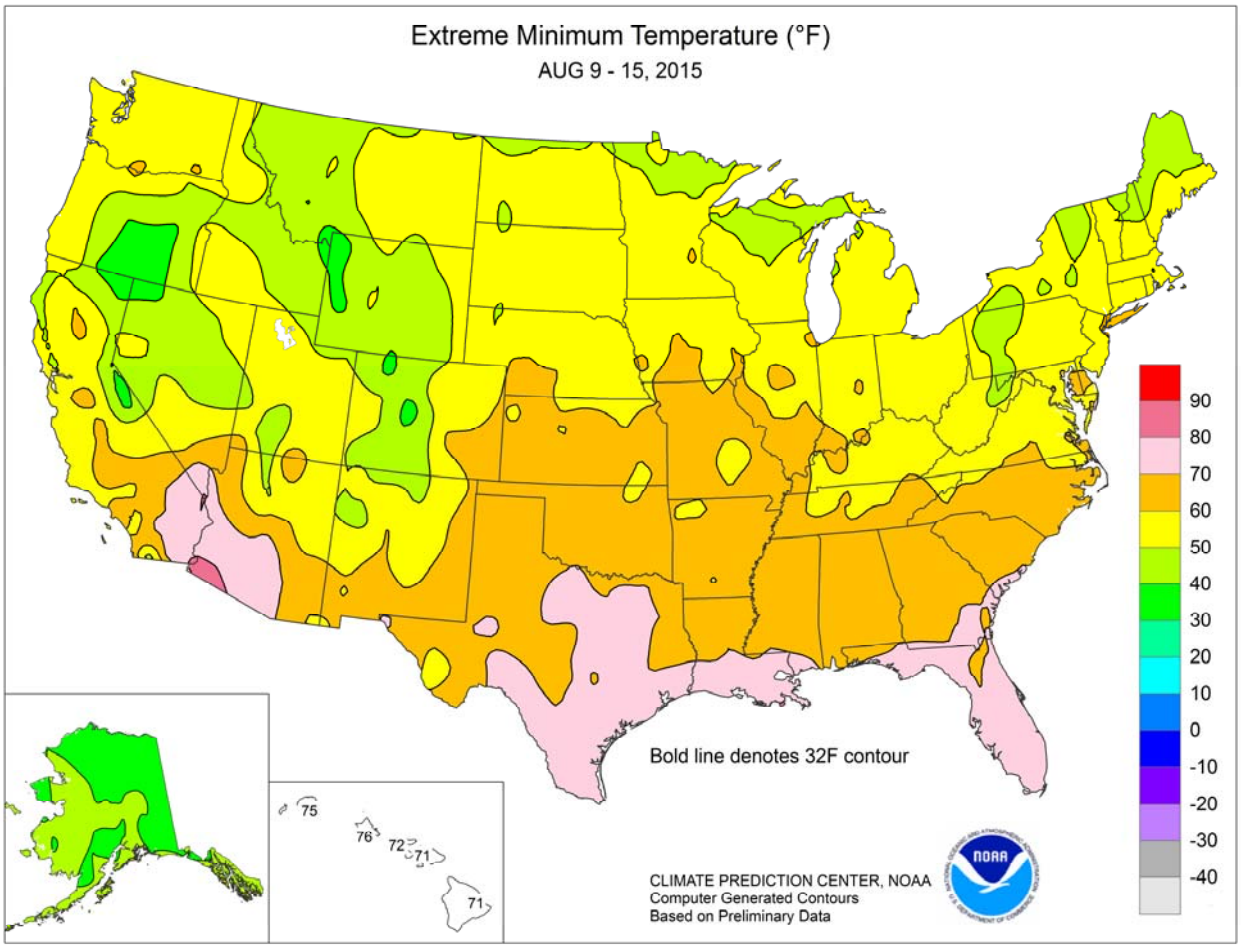

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending AUG 15, 2015
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
-3.0 or less (Severely Dry)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Excessively Dry)
-1.0 to -1.9 (Abnormally Dry)
-0.9 to +0.9 (Slightly Dry/Favorably Moist)
+1.0 to +1.9 (Abnormally Moist)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Wet)
+3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)


Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE
AUG 15, 2015
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
-2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES. MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. STILL EXTREMELY DRY
UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. MOST CROPS RUINED
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA


U.S. Drought Monitor
August 11, 2015
(Released Thursday, Aug. 13, 2015)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
Author:
Brian Fuchs
National Drought Mitigation Center
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.
http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

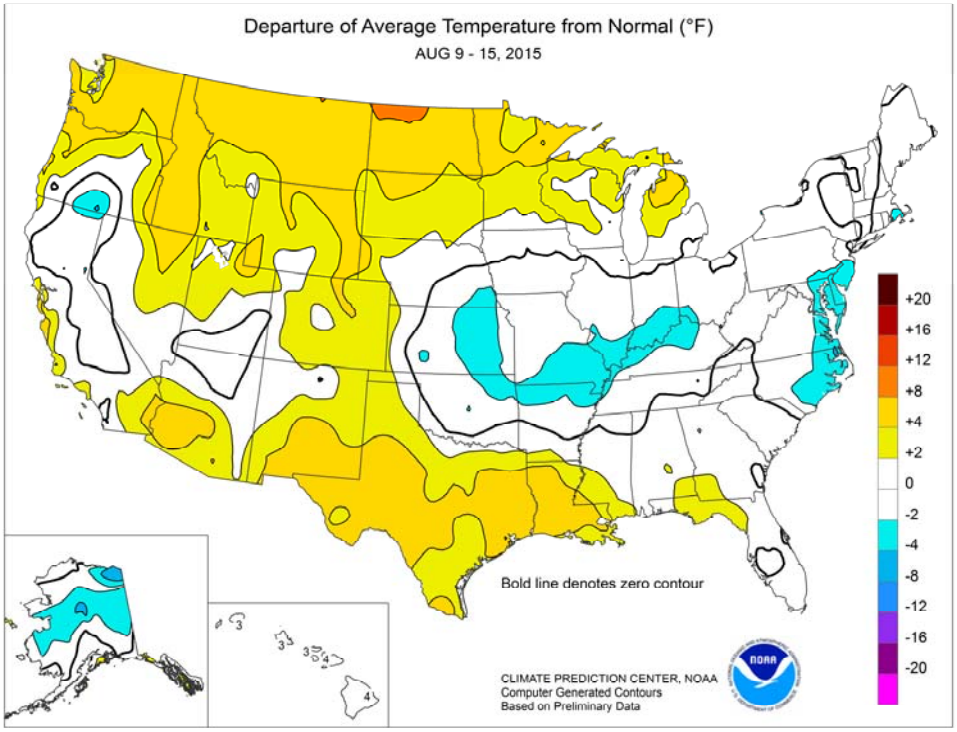

Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)
August 9 - 15, 2015
Based on preliminary data
USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
AUG 9 - 15, 2015
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
88
93
91
93
88
Bold line denotes 95F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
AUG 9 - 15, 2015
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
75
76
72
71
71
Bold line denotes 32F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer Generated Contours
Based on Preliminary Data
NOAA

(Continued from front cover)

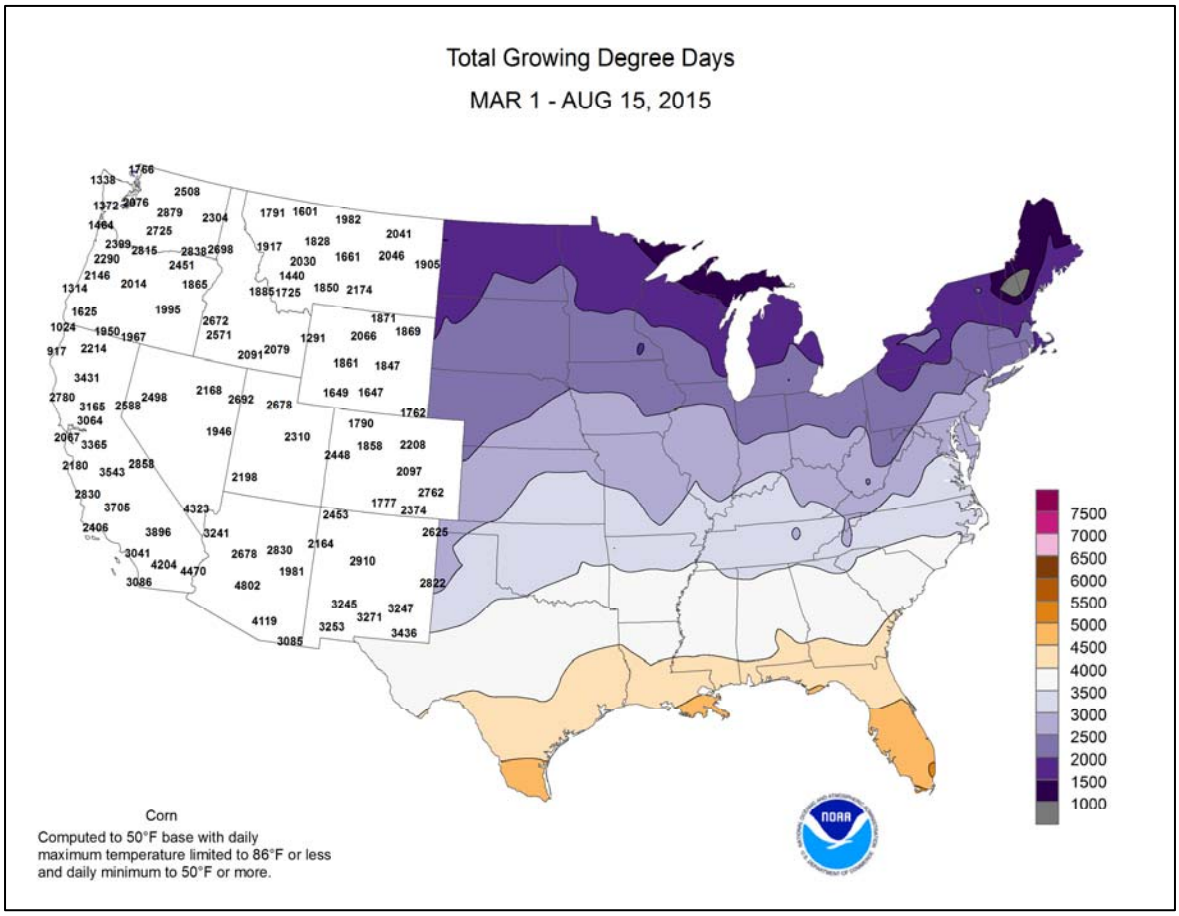
and **North Dakota**, topping the 100-degree mark in many locations on the **northern Plains**. Hot weather also prevailed across the **nation's southern tier**, especially from the **Desert Southwest into the lower Mississippi Valley**. Despite spotty showers, extreme heat maintained significant stress on pastures and immature crops in a broad area centered on the **western Gulf Coast region**. However, temperatures again remained below 95°F in nearly all areas of the **Corn Belt**, with many **Midwestern** locations never reaching the 90-degree mark during the week. Meanwhile, significant shower activity related to the monsoon circulation occurred in **Arizona** and the **southern Rockies**, with some rain spilling onto the adjacent **High Plains**. Elsewhere, widely scattered showers dotted the **Intermountain West** and the **Pacific Northwest**, while dry weather covered the remainder of the **western U.S.** In **northern California** and the **Northwest**, dozens of new wildfires—many sparked by lightning and spread by erratic winds—degraded air quality and threatened several communities.

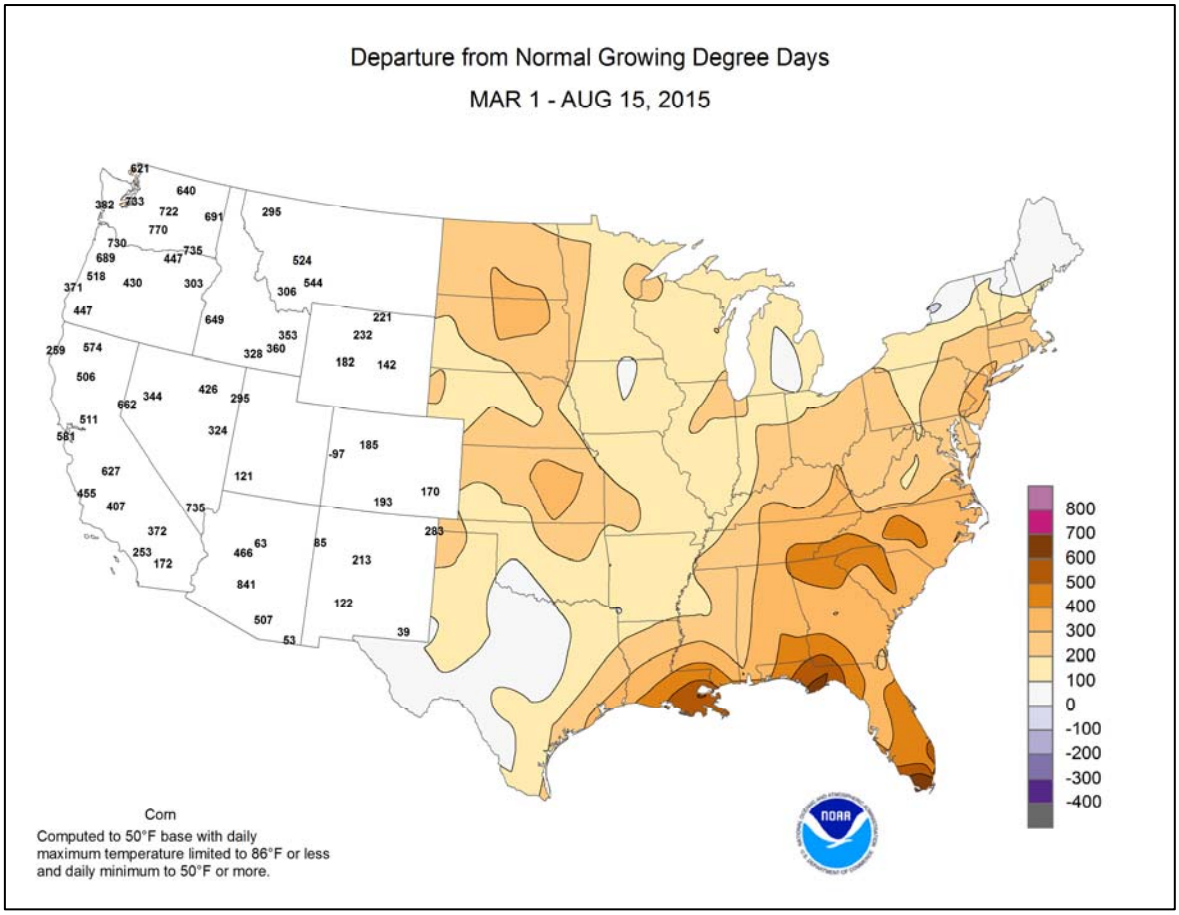


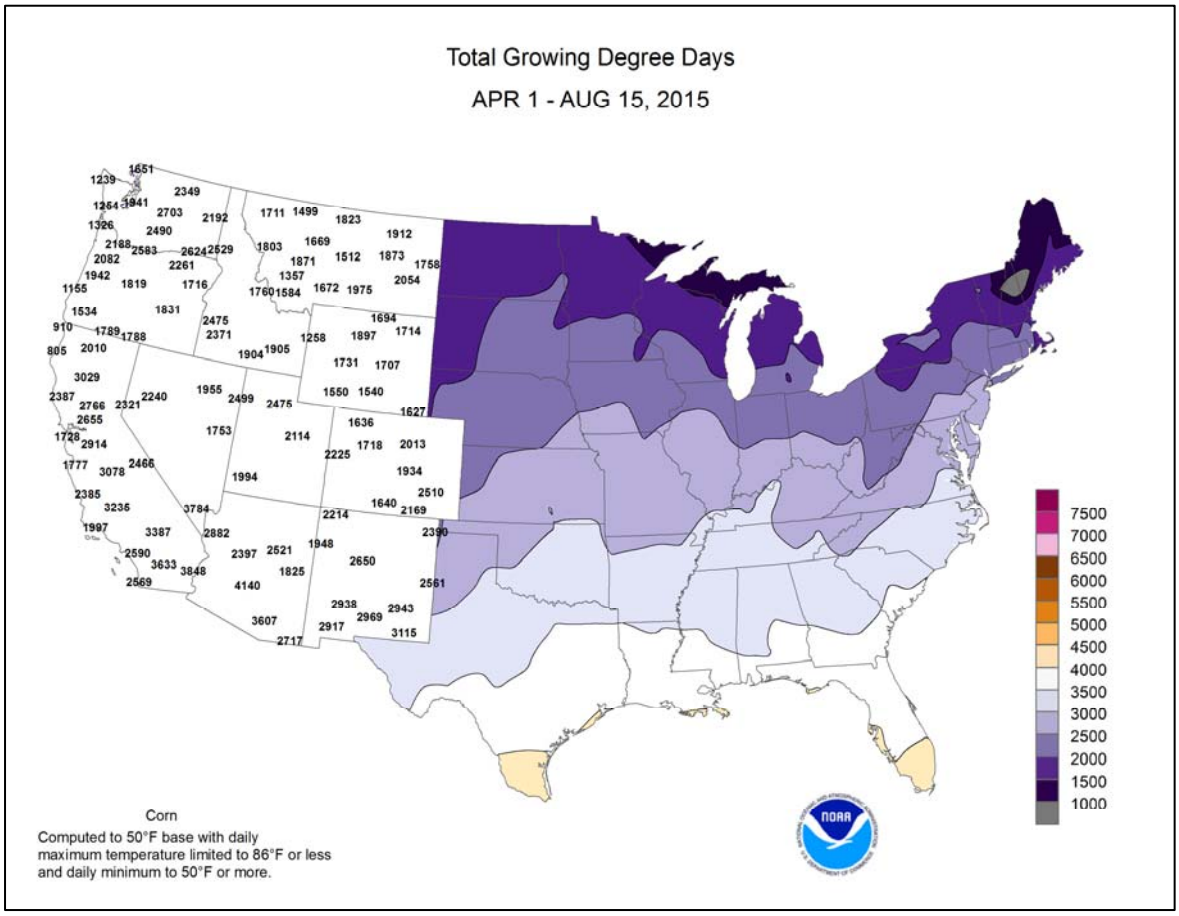
In the **western Gulf Coast region**, a final flurry of daily-record highs occurred early in the week. On August 10, daily-record highs reached 106°F in **Tyler, TX**, and 105°F in **Alexandria, LA**. The following day, record-setting highs in **Texas** for August 11 soared to 106°F in **Houston** and **College Station**. **Shreveport, LA**, reported 9 consecutive triple-digit days from August 3-11, including a high of 107°F (not a record) on the 10th. Extreme heat lingered, however, in **southern Texas**. In **McAllen, TX**, temperatures topped the 100-degree mark on each of the first 15 days of the month, peaking with a daily-record high of 106°F on August 13. Meanwhile, heat returned to the **interior Northwest**. In **Washington**, daily-record highs for August 12 climbed to 104°F in **Omak** and 103°F in **Wenatchee**. In **Idaho**, **Boise** collected a trio of triple-digit readings from August 11-13, including a daily-record high of 106°F on the 13th. During the second half of the week, heat developed in the **Southwest** and spread eastward across the **northern U.S.** **Roswell, NM**, posted consecutive daily-record highs (104°F both days) on August 13-14. Farther north, daily-record highs for August 13 in **Montana** included 99°F in **Great Falls** and 98°F in **Helena**. The following day, August 14, daily-record highs were set in locations such as **Miles City, MT** (105°F), and **Sheridan, WY** (104°F). August 14-15 featured consecutive daily record highs in locations such as **Yuma, AZ** (115 and 117°F); **Tucson, AZ** (107 and 110°F); **Minot, ND** (101 and 100°F); and **Albuquerque, NM** (98°F both days). Other daily-record highs for August 15 included 117°F in **Needles, CA**; 105°F in **Bismarck, ND**; and 101°F in **Santa Cruz, CA**.

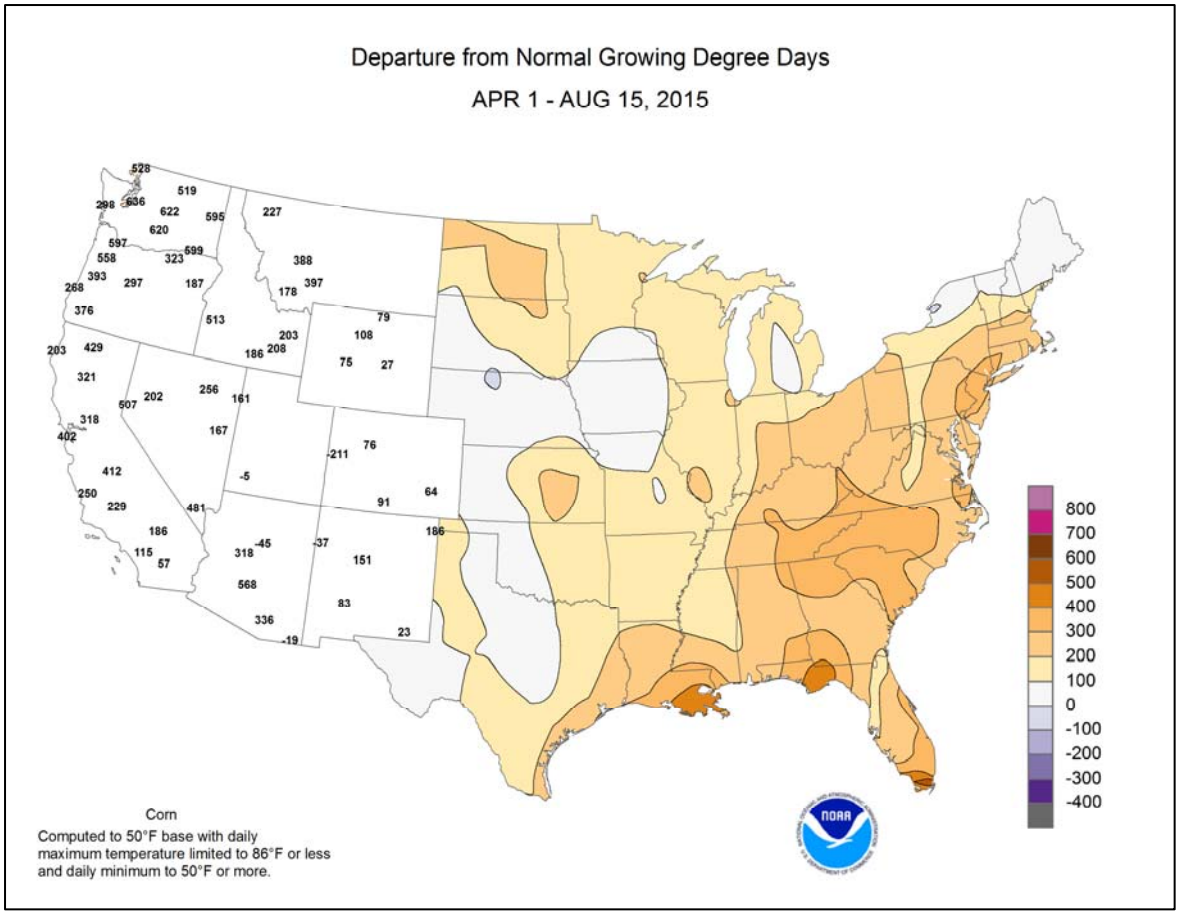
During the first 15 days of August, rainfall totaled just 0.06 inch (3 percent of normal) in **Rochester, MN**—the driest such period in that location since 1983. In contrast, enough rain fell in **northern Indiana** to propel **Fort Wayne** to its wettest summer on record. From June 1 – August 15, **Fort Wayne's** total of 19.33 inches (189 percent of normal) surpassed its June-August 1986 standard of 18.70 inches. Meanwhile, locally heavy showers occurred during the early- to mid-week period in the **Southwest** and from the **Midwest into the East**. On August 10, **Lansing, MI**, experienced its wettest August day on record, with 3.77 inches (previously, 3.39 inches on August 27, 2013). It was also **Lansing's** wettest day since June 11, 1986, when 4.95 inches fell. Elsewhere, selected daily-record totals included 2.24 inches (on August 11) in **Salisbury, MD**; 2.23 inches (on August 9) in **Mobridge, SD**; and 1.60 inches (on August 10) in **Cape Girardeau, MO**. Showers persisted in **Florida**, where **Melbourne** netted a daily-record sum of 2.36 inches on August 13. In the **Southwest**, daily-record amounts totaled 1.59 inches (on August 10) in **Pueblo, CO**, and 0.57 inch (on August 13) in **Las Vegas, NV**. Toward week's end, a few showers dampened the **Pacific Northwest**, where **Olympia, WA**, received a daily-record total (0.93 inch on August 14). At week's end, a new round of showers developed in the **lower Great Lakes region**, resulting in a record-setting total (2.85 inches on August 15) in **Buffalo, NY**.

Cool, showery weather dominated the **Alaskan mainland**, keeping wildfire activity at a minimum. **Alaska's** year-to-date wildfire total stood at 5.1 million acres by mid-August, more than 70 percent of the U.S. burned acreage. However, that acreage total has changed little since mid-July, when cool, showery conditions initially arrived. Weekly rainfall totaled an inch or more in several **Alaskan** locations, including **Yakutat** (1.86 inches), **Juneau** (1.58 inches), and **McGrath** (1.09 inches). Farther south, remnant moisture associated with former Hurricane Hilda brought an increase in shower activity to the **Big Island**, where **Hilo's** weekly total reached 5.41 inches. Most (4.64 inches) of **Hilo's** rain, which included a daily-record total of 2.42 inches on Thursday, fell on August 13-14. Elsewhere on the **Big Island**, rainfall in a 48-hour period from August 13-15 included 6.64 inches in **Glenwood** and 6.00 inches in **Mountain View**. Meanwhile, ongoing warmth was a consistent theme across **Hawaii**. **Hilo** posted three consecutive daily-record highs (88, 88, and 87°F, respectively) from August 10-12. Other record-setting highs for August 12 included 93°F in **Honolulu, Oahu**, and **Kahului, Maui**.

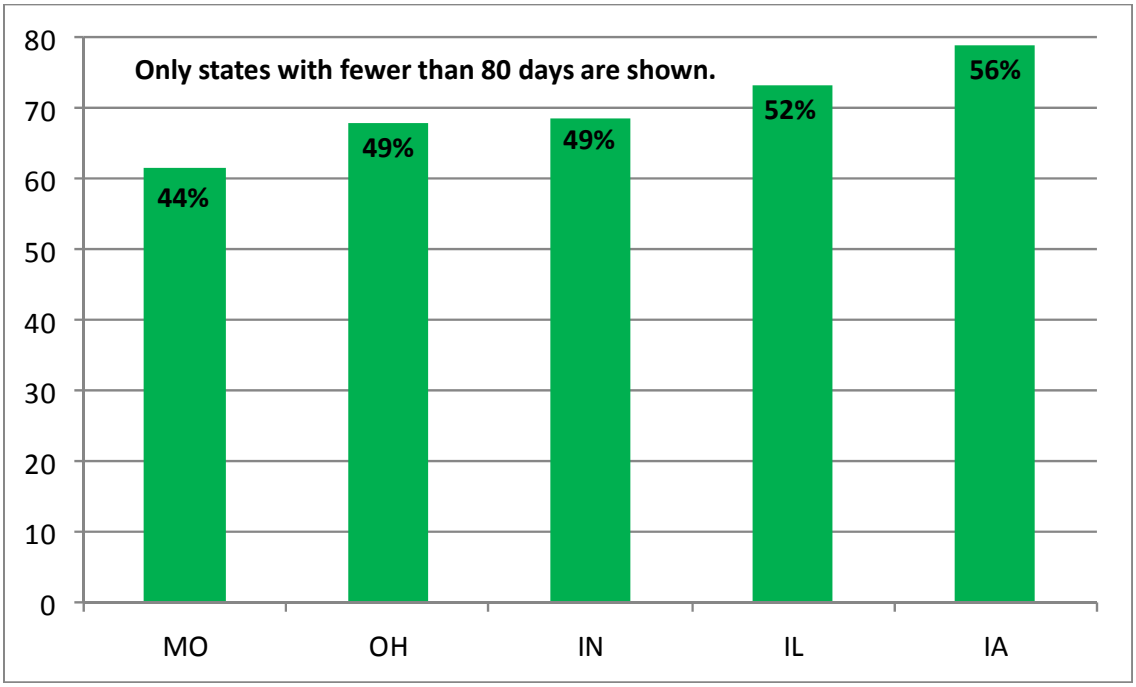

Total Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - AUG 15, 2015
7500
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - AUG 15, 2015
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

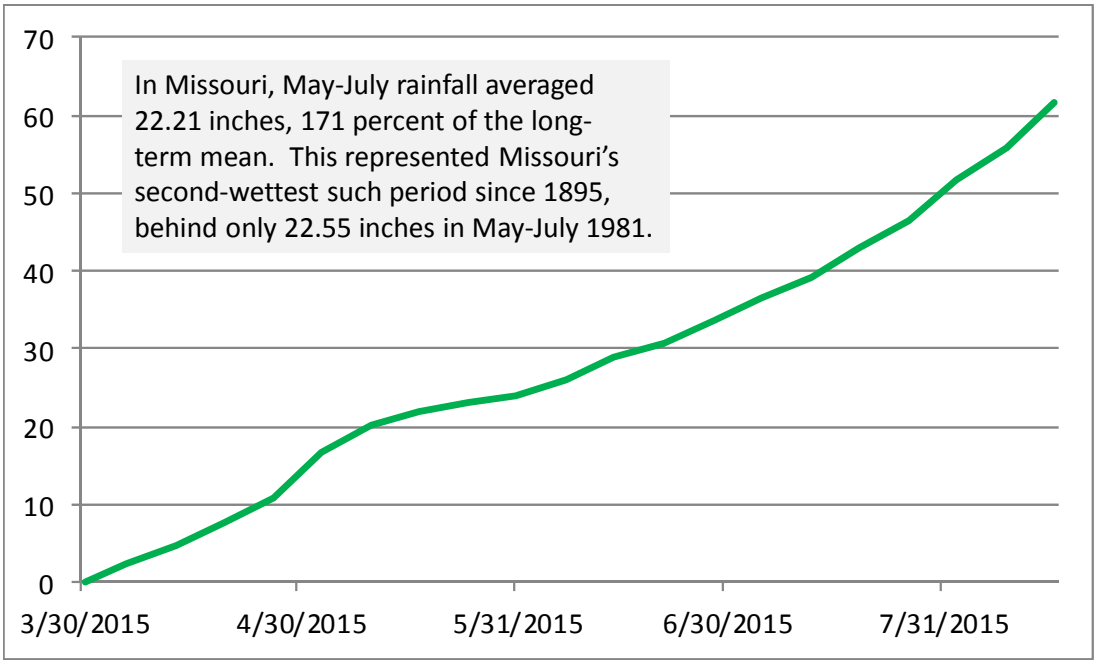

Total Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - AUG 15, 2015
7500
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

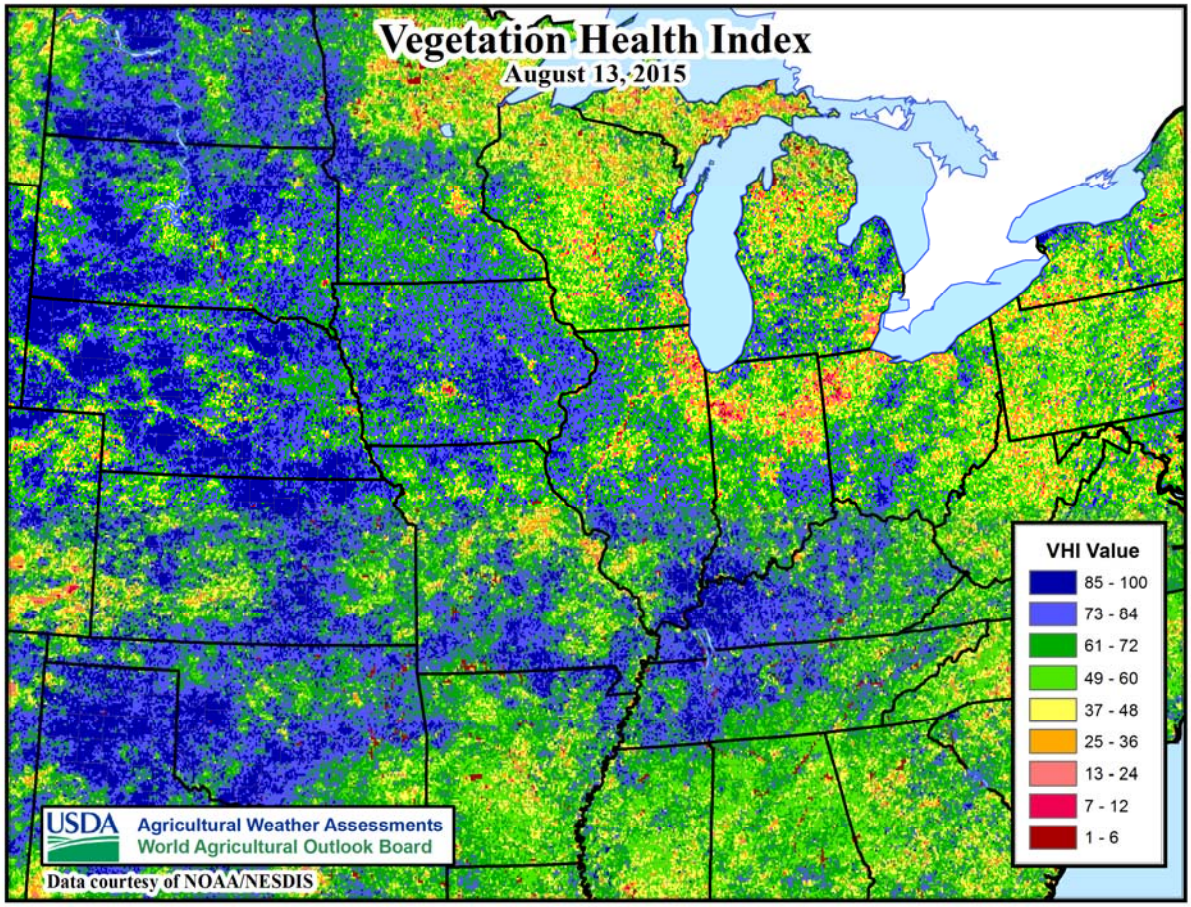

Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - AUG 15, 2015
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

Days Suitable for Fieldwork
March 30 – August 16, 2015
(20 Weeks; 140 Possible Days)

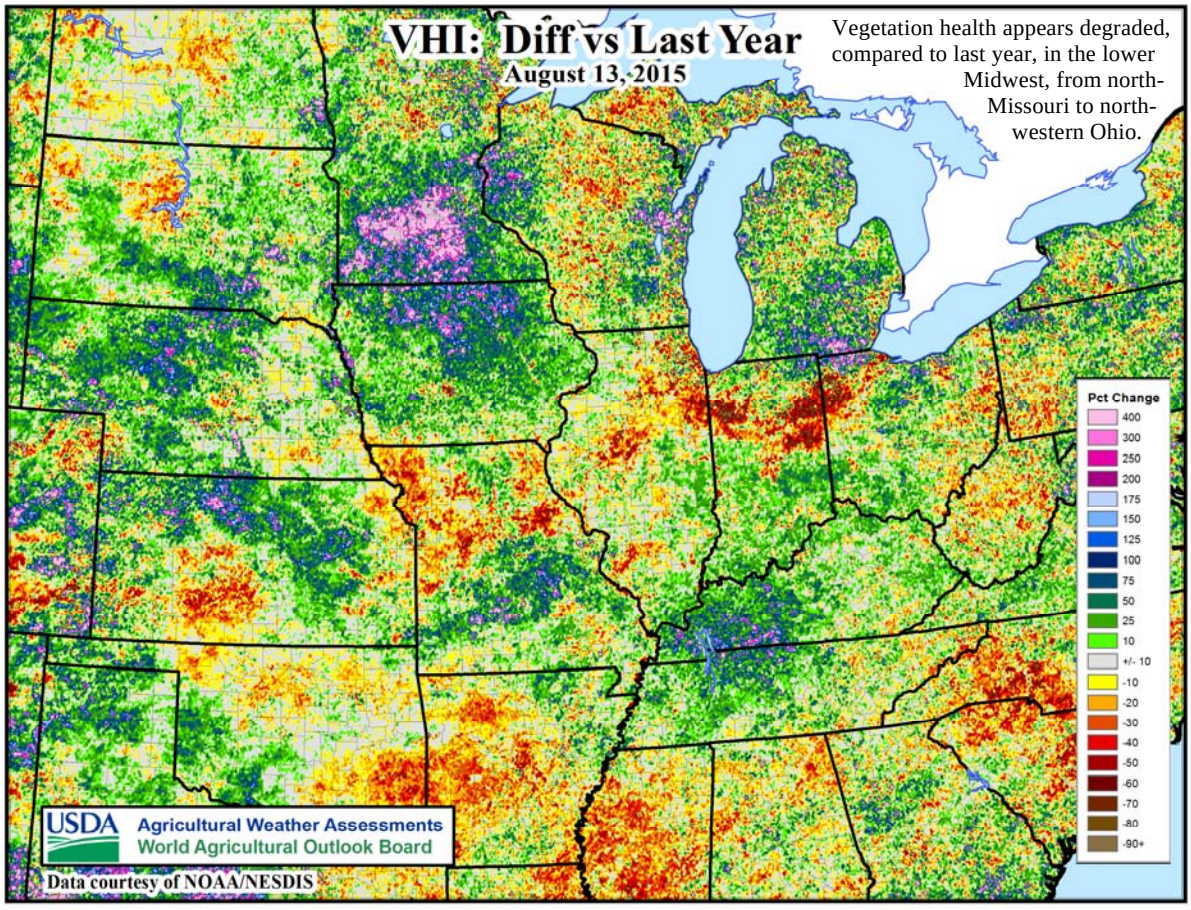


Missouri, Cumulative Days Suitable for Fieldwork
March 30 – August 16, 2015
(20 Weeks; 140 Possible Days)





For more information on the Vegetation Health Index, visit: http://www.star.nesdis.noaa.gov/smcd/emb/vci/VH/index.php



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 15, 2015

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	92	71	96	64	82	2	1.89	1.12	1.89	11.48	107	37.21	104	90	44	7	0	1	1
	HUNTSVILLE	92	70	95	61	81	2	1.48	0.78	1.32	11.91	117	37.29	100	85	53	7	0	2	1
	MOBILE	94	73	96	67	83	1	0.04	-1.29	0.02	12.23	84	44.19	101	94	53	7	0	2	0
	MONTGOMERY	96	72	97	67	84	2	0.29	-0.49	0.29	9.55	85	30.04	82	89	42	7	0	1	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	67	52	71	47	59	1	0.47	-0.14	0.20	3.73	93	6.81	94	80	62	0	0	3	0
	BARROW	45	36	49	32	41	2	0.07	-0.15	0.04	1.75	105	3.71	167	98	80	0	1	3	0
	FAIRBANKS	63	47	74	43	55	-3	0.18	-0.23	0.05	4.14	104	5.71	95	89	73	0	0	5	0
	JUNEAU	66	50	74	43	58	1	1.58	0.46	1.02	16.74	170	44.56	156	93	82	0	0	3	1
	KODIAK	64	52	67	46	58	2	0.20	-0.65	0.20	7.00	62	46.12	109	82	65	0	0	1	0
	NOME	53	45	58	37	49	-2	0.38	-0.32	0.30	2.62	55	7.06	84	91	81	0	0	3	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	79	52	86	49	65	0	0.39	-0.29	0.26	6.49	151	17.41	127	95	36	0	0	2	0
	PHOENIX	109	86	117	76	98	6	0.22	0.00	0.22	1.97	124	4.46	96	51	28	7	0	1	0
	PRESCOTT	88	64	95	62	76	4	0.79	0.00	0.49	6.70	134	13.42	114	84	34	3	0	3	0
	TUCSON	103	76	110	72	90	5	0.24	-0.32	0.21	3.56	100	7.24	107	61	36	7	0	2	0
AR	FORT SMITH	92	72	99	67	82	0	0.00	-0.52	0.00	14.29	166	47.56	178	84	40	3	0	0	0
	LITTLE ROCK	94	73	100	68	84	2	0.00	-0.61	0.00	7.69	90	37.47	121	83	39	7	0	0	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	95	69	98	67	82	-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	33	2.66	58	50	31	7	0	0	0
	FRESNO	96	66	100	64	81	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	183	3.66	47	61	35	7	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	77	66	81	64	72	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	327	2.92	31	84	65	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	96	65	104	61	81	1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.61	77	6.81	31	50	30	7	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	93	60	100	58	77	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	28	5.05	42	84	21	7	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	80	67	86	60	74	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	1458	5.78	76	81	61	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	76	60	92	58	68	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	186	3.63	27	86	69	1	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	93	60	100	58	77	0	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.13	93	2.93	32	77	41	7	0	1	0
CO	ALAMOSA	85	49	88	43	67	4	0.00	-0.27	0.00	2.68	128	6.63	156	82	34	0	0	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	86	61	93	58	74	5	1.04	0.19	0.74	9.96	142	22.20	175	87	29	2	0	5	1
	DENVER INTL	92	62	98	54	77	5	0.70	0.26	0.68	4.28	86	13.13	130	75	24	5	0	3	1
	GRAND JUNCTION	91	62	97	57	76	0	0.01	-0.17	0.01	2.49	169	7.57	140	64	32	4	0	1	0
	PUEBLO	94	66	98	62	80	5	2.83	2.27	1.59	5.99	131	14.93	168	83	40	7	0	4	2
CT	BRIDGEPORT	83	67	91	62	75	1	1.51	0.68	1.51	8.91	98	23.20	83	77	55	1	0	1	1
	HARTFORD	84	62	92	56	73	0	1.10	0.25	1.08	10.87	117	24.44	87	84	54	1	0	2	1
DC	WASHINGTON	87	70	90	64	78	0	0.51	-0.24	0.35	17.55	208	32.34	132	77	45	2	0	2	0
DE	WILMINGTON	84	64	88	57	74	-2	0.69	-0.07	0.66	15.74	164	34.41	126	90	50	0	0	2	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	89	74	95	73	82	0	1.63	0.38	0.87	13.56	101	27.90	96	96	61	2	0	2	2
	JACKSONVILLE	91	71	95	69	81	0	0.52	-0.87	0.49	11.98	84	24.42	77	98	58	4	0	2	0
	KEY WEST	90	82	92	79	86	2	0.33	-0.78	0.14	6.78	68	19.21	91	77	62	5	0	4	0
	MIAMI	92	76	94	73	84	0	3.22	1.44	1.28	13.85	78	25.35	76	86	55	7	0	5	3
	ORLANDO	93	74	96	71	83	1	1.04	-0.30	0.73	18.18	105	32.17	101	96	61	7	0	3	1
	PENSACOLA	89	76	94	74	83	1	0.00	-1.56	0.00	11.82	66	39.71	93	88	58	5	0	0	0
	TALLAHASSEE	96	75	98	73	86	4	1.48	-0.15	1.36	15.87	86	34.39	79	89	47	7	0	3	1
	TAMPA	90	76	91	73	83	0	2.82	1.19	1.79	30.89	201	51.78	186	88	61	6	0	4	2
	WEST PALM BEACH	91	74	93	73	83	0	2.56	1.28	2.01	12.86	80	26.60	76	93	62	6	0	3	1
GA	ATHENS	92	69	95	66	81	2	1.82	0.96	1.80	10.16	99	30.56	97	91	54	7	0	2	1
	ATLANTA	91	72	94	71	82	2	0.06	-0.75	0.05	12.10	114	35.82	108	80	48	6	0	2	0
	AUGUSTA	92	69	94	64	81	1	1.73	0.73	0.87	9.28	90	24.89	84	96	57	6	0	3	2
	COLUMBUS	92	73	94	69	82	0	0.21	-0.67	0.15	10.51	99	30.08	91	88	42	6	0	2	0
	MACON	91	70	94	64	80	-1	1.29	0.44	1.24	8.11	83	24.61	81	94	52	6	0	2	1
	SAVANNAH	91	73	95	72	82	1	0.19	-1.43	0.18	13.02	87	30.34	94	91	53	6	0	2	0
HI	HILO	86	73	88	71	80	4	5.41	3.25	3.06	23.92	105	63.02	83	93	83	0	0	7	2
	HONOLULU	91	78	93	76	84	2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.74	62	3.75	37	75	67	5	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	91	75	93	71	83	4	0.17	0.06	0.11	1.26	131	20.39	173	80	69	7	0	5	0
	LIHUE	87	77	88	75	82	2	0.16	-0.26	0.08	2.13	44	8.02	36	82	70	0	0	4	0
ID	BOISE	98	68	106	58	83	8	0.19	0.16	0.19	1.36	114	6.15	80	40	22	6	0	1	0
	LEWISTON	96	67	104	59	82	7	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.24	57	6.10	74	48	29	5	0	0	0
	POCATELLO	91	57	96	46	74	4	0.03	-0.11	0.03	2.07	108	6.77	83	66	37	5	0	1	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	85	66	92	61	75	2	0.37	-0.65	0.21	10.87	118	22.36	100	86	58	2	0	3	0
	MOLINE	86	65	89	60	76	2	1.88	0.89	1.71	17.81	166	26.76	108	89	58	0	0	3	1
	PEORIA	87	68	91	62	78	4	0.72	0.02	0.72	18.16	192	30.92	133	86	51	1	0	1	1
	ROCKFORD	87	64	92	60	75	3	0.20	-0.71	0.18	8.34	77	19.55	83	87	55	2	0	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	87	65	90	59	76	1	1.21	0.44	1.21	14.55	163	27.46	120	97	55	2	0	1	1
IN	EVANSVILLE	87	67	90	63	77	0	0.21	-0.48	0.15	13.44	143	35.88	123	92	55	1	0	2	0
	FORT WAYNE	82	63	86	56	73	1	0.75	-0.05	0.27	19.33	208	33.45	143	93	60	0	0	4	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	84	65	86	58	74	0	0.25	-0.64	0.24	22.19	211	35.32	132	86	51	0	0	2	0
	SOUTH BEND	84	63	89	58	73	1	0.00	-0.85	0.00	9.40	97	22.50	94	89	60	0	0	0	0
IA	BURLINGTON	85	65	87	61	75	0	0.03	-0.83	0.02	16.19	150	25.15	102	98	59	0	0	2	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	82	62	86	57	72	-1	0.01	-0.92	0.01	14.70	140	23.89	109	100	62	0	0	1	0
	DES MOINES	87	67	89	63	77	2	0.10	-0.92	0.08	16.43	151	25.78	111	84	55	0	0	2	0
	DUBUQUE	83	64	87	59	74	3	0.23	-0.77	0.23	9.83	99	20.62	91	93	61	0	0	1	0
	SIOUX CITY	86	63	89	58	75	1	0.09	-0.57	0.09	10.03	120	17.93	99	87	63	0	0	1	0
	WATERLOO	84	62	89	54	73	1	0.07	-0.86	0.07	9.21	84	20.06	90	93	62	0	0	1	0
KS	CONCORDIA	86	66	91	60	76	-2	0.01	-0.76	0.01	13.40	135	21.46	106	88	59	1	0	1	0
	DODGE CITY	88	66	92	63	77	-3	0.57	-0.08	0.35	4.97	64	18.68	116	91	46	3	0	4	0
	GOODLAND	91	64	95	59	77	2	0.08	-0.56	0.08	4.70	56	16.48	107	90	53	4	0	1	0
	TOPEKA	88	67	93	62	78	0	0.00	-0.82	0.00	17.37	166	31.96	138	94	56	1	0	0	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 15, 2015

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	88	70	94	66	79	-2	2.21	1.58	1.90	13.10	147	29.43	145	81	58	2	0	2	1
KY	JACKSON	83	65	85	59	74	0	0.80	-0.12	0.54	19.42	172	43.88	138	93	54	0	0	3	1
	LEXINGTON	84	61	88	56	73	-3	0.12	-0.76	0.12	16.56	146	42.35	137	93	62	0	0	1	0
	LOUISVILLE	86	68	89	65	77	-1	0.50	-0.29	0.50	18.34	186	42.47	144	82	48	0	0	1	1
	PADUCAH	88	66	91	61	77	0	0.25	-0.40	0.25	14.13	135	39.74	125	95	51	1	0	1	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	97	75	103	71	86	4	1.61	0.29	1.38	11.47	81	43.85	106	92	42	7	0	3	1
	LAKE CHARLES	99	76	102	73	87	4	0.04	-0.93	0.03	8.40	63	42.82	121	88	42	7	0	2	0
	NEW ORLEANS	96	79	98	78	88	5	0.00	-1.28	0.00	8.00	51	43.19	103	81	51	7	0	0	0
	SHREVEPORT	101	77	107	70	89	5	0.00	-0.60	0.00	6.56	63	42.74	129	72	33	7	0	0	0
ME	CARIBOU	76	55	85	51	66	1	0.29	-0.65	0.25	9.44	102	20.30	89	93	54	0	0	2	0
	PORTLAND	78	60	85	56	69	1	1.29	0.62	1.12	9.15	114	25.77	94	96	63	0	0	2	1
MD	BALTIMORE	85	63	89	57	74	-1	0.50	-0.31	0.26	17.62	195	34.81	132	85	56	0	0	2	0
MA	BOSTON	82	65	91	62	73	0	0.91	0.19	0.83	8.49	109	22.00	86	84	55	1	0	2	1
	WORCESTER	77	61	85	57	69	-1	2.43	1.52	1.67	11.99	118	26.29	88	90	53	0	0	2	2
MI	ALPENA	82	59	90	52	70	4	0.41	-0.39	0.35	4.63	63	13.17	75	91	54	1	0	1	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	83	63	87	57	73	2	0.88	0.12	0.87	7.95	90	19.58	90	92	56	0	0	2	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	82	58	89	54	70	4	0.50	-0.30	0.44	6.17	85	14.80	87	94	54	0	0	3	0
	LANSING	82	62	87	56	72	3	4.13	3.44	3.68	16.29	213	24.35	129	93	64	0	0	3	1
	MUSKEGON	81	64	84	59	73	3	0.23	-0.55	0.23	9.02	140	21.45	116	84	62	0	0	1	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	84	63	90	56	74	5	0.08	-0.62	0.06	4.00	51	14.77	75	90	49	2	0	2	0
MN	DULUTH	86	62	93	56	74	9	0.08	-0.81	0.08	8.20	80	14.61	77	87	58	3	0	1	0
	INT'L FALLS	83	55	89	45	69	3	0.11	-0.55	0.11	6.58	75	14.77	98	98	52	0	0	1	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	86	68	94	62	77	5	0.11	-0.81	0.06	12.51	121	19.85	101	85	51	2	0	2	0
	ROCHESTER	81	61	86	54	71	2	0.00	-0.99	0.00	9.46	88	22.08	106	94	65	0	0	0	0
	ST. CLOUD	83	62	91	55	73	4	0.47	-0.38	0.41	13.21	138	21.89	125	98	53	1	0	2	0
MS	JACKSON	98	73	103	67	86	5	0.09	-0.75	0.09	8.12	78	36.38	98	85	36	7	0	1	0
	MERIDIAN	95	70	97	63	83	1	1.64	0.88	1.43	10.29	91	33.35	83	94	54	7	0	3	1
	TUPELO	91	69	95	64	80	0	1.33	0.77	1.33	16.80	172	49.20	134	90	57	4	0	1	1
MO	COLUMBIA	87	67	89	62	77	0	0.10	-0.73	0.09	16.39	171	29.66	115	93	54	0	0	2	0
	KANSAS CITY	87	67	89	63	77	-1	0.02	-0.73	0.02	14.68	139	31.29	129	89	54	0	0	1	0
	SAINT LOUIS	89	72	91	68	81	2	1.54	0.88	1.49	22.06	241	37.08	149	83	53	4	0	2	1
	SPRINGFIELD	87	67	96	63	77	-2	1.29	0.68	1.29	18.72	190	34.14	127	89	57	1	0	1	1
MT	BILLINGS	93	62	99	56	77	4	0.00	-0.17	0.00	3.72	105	9.38	91	62	21	6	0	0	0
	BUTTE	84	48	91	39	66	3	0.28	-0.02	0.18	3.11	74	6.46	71	82	20	2	0	3	0
	CUT BANK	88	51	97	43	70	6	0.18	-0.18	0.18	2.33	49	5.06	55	70	20	4	0	1	0
	GLASGOW	95	61	105	56	78	7	0.00	-0.28	0.00	4.49	97	8.83	108	65	33	5	0	0	0
	GREAT FALLS	93	58	100	52	76	9	0.16	-0.20	0.15	2.07	47	7.88	75	66	15	5	0	2	0
	HAVRE	91	56	99	52	74	5	0.08	-0.18	0.07	3.78	95	7.82	95	75	31	5	0	2	0
	MISSOULA	92	53	98	46	73	5	0.00	-0.24	0.00	2.17	66	6.08	67	64	36	5	0	0	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	87	64	91	58	76	1	0.18	-0.51	0.18	9.28	111	16.45	90	91	53	1	0	1	0
	LINCOLN	89	64	92	58	77	0	0.00	-0.74	0.00	10.61	122	26.13	135	90	57	3	0	0	0
	NORFOLK	87	63	89	57	75	1	0.01	-0.63	0.01	10.40	110	17.36	90	92	58	0	0	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	87	63	92	60	75	1	0.00	-0.54	0.00	7.55	100	15.66	104	94	51	2	0	0	0
	OMAHA	87	67	89	61	77	1	0.67	-0.03	0.67	9.39	100	20.26	99	91	58	0	0	1	1
	SCOTTSBLUFF	93	61	101	58	77	4	0.03	-0.23	0.03	6.11	113	18.31	150	90	51	5	0	1	0
	VALENTINE	92	63	101	57	77	3	0.28	-0.26	0.27	7.81	106	17.23	119	89	51	4	0	2	0
NV	ELY	88	51	92	39	70	3	0.01	-0.18	0.01	1.33	80	4.65	73	68	31	3	0	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	103	79	109	74	91	1	0.57	0.47	0.57	0.87	118	3.06	102	36	22	7	0	1	1
	RENO	94	59	98	56	77	6	0.00	-0.03	0.00	1.55	201	4.40	93	41	19	7	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	94	50	98	43	72	0	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.97	91	6.33	120	50	30	7	0	0	0
NH	CONCORD	84	57	89	50	70	1	0.79	0.07	0.74	8.54	106	19.00	83	93	45	0	0	2	1
NJ	NEWARK	86	68	94	63	77	0	0.96	0.06	0.96	9.72	96	27.41	93	74	43	2	0	1	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	93	67	98	61	80	3	0.05	-0.36	0.04	4.14	149	7.78	144	59	21	6	0	2	0
NY	ALBANY	83	63	87	59	73	3	2.47	1.67	1.84	13.11	147	21.83	92	86	52	0	0	3	1
	BINGHAMTON	76	58	81	51	67	-1	1.54	0.84	1.29	16.72	190	30.27	127	90	63	0	0	4	1
	BUFFALO	80	60	85	52	70	0	3.44	2.64	2.31	10.90	127	23.54	100	90	51	0	0	4	2
	ROCHESTER	80	59	84	52	70	0	2.58	1.84	2.38	12.45	160	24.16	119	90	57	0	0	3	1
	SYRACUSE	81	62	86	56	72	2	1.27	0.53	0.65	14.69	157	27.01	113	94	55	0	0	5	1
NC	ASHEVILLE	84	64	88	60	74	2	1.54	0.60	0.80	10.80	106	25.04	82	91	57	0	0	4	2
	CHARLOTTE	91	68	92	63	79	-1	0.70	-0.13	0.36	4.96	55	19.94	72	83	40	7	0	4	0
	GREENSBORO	87	68	89	66	78	1	1.02	0.21	0.81	10.07	103	23.03	83	88	49	0	0	2	1
	HATTERAS	83	71	84	66	77	-2	1.00	-0.46	0.79	15.68	133	35.31	105	89	58	0	0	2	1
	RALEIGH	88	66	91	63	77	-1	0.29	-0.52	0.29	13.35	140	31.19	113	88	52	1	0	1	0
	WILMINGTON	87	68	88	66	78	-2	0.65	-0.96	0.64	15.22	92	35.79	99	95	53	0	0	2	1
ND	BISMARCK	94	62	105	55	78	7	0.01	-0.49	0.01	6.83	109	14.11	120	91	50	5	0	1	0
	DICKINSON	93	59	102	50	76	5	0.10	-0.20	0.10	5.53	91	9.26	80	84	26	5	0	1	0
	FARGO	90	64	96	53	77	6	0.03	-0.52	0.03	6.04	80	16.16	115	87	42	4	0	1	0
	GRAND FORKS	90	60	96	53	75	5	0.00	-0.63	0.00	7.63	102	13.93	107	94	41	4	0	0	0
	JAMESTOWN	88	62	94	56	75	4	0.25	-0.30	0.17	9.04	120	19.21	147	92	44	4	0	2	0
	WILLISTON	96	62	104	52	79	9	0.00	-0.33	0.00	3.57	66	7.08	71	72	28	6	0	0	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	83	61	88	53	72	1	0.06	-0.75	0.02	12.23	131	28.62	116	85	51	0	0	3	0
	CINCINNATI	83	63	87	58	73	-2	0.57	-0.28	0.57	14.25	143	31.51	112	94	65	0	0	1	1
	CLEVELAND	81	63	86	56	72	1	1.71	0.95	0.98	13.29	148	27.63	117	90	54	0	0	3	2
	COLUMBUS	83	63	86	56	73	-1	0.77	-0.08	0.75	13.27	125	29.40	116	90	53	0	0	2	1
	DAYTON	81	63	84	57	72	-1	0.09	-0.71	0.09	13.68	141	28.99	111	95	60	0	0	1	0
	MANSFIELD	81	60	84	53	71	1	0.14	-0.88	0.08	11.57	106	29.36	106	99	53	0	0	3	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 15, 2015

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	82	62	84	56	72	0	1.33	0.66	0.82	15.45	194	27.36	132	96	62	0	0	3	1
	YOUNGSTOWN	81	59	86	51	70	1	1.44	0.72	1.41	14.53	152	29.58	124	92	53	0	0	3	1
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	91	71	101	67	81	-1	0.35	-0.15	0.35	13.76	159	42.42	186	81	46	5	0	1	0
	TULSA	93	69	102	63	81	-3	0.01	-0.52	0.01	11.58	132	36.68	141	89	49	7	0	1	0
OR	ASTORIA	73	58	79	52	66	5	0.09	-0.08	0.05	1.23	30	27.89	75	94	75	0	0	3	0
	BURNS	89	45	95	36	67	1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.72	58	4.78	72	56	32	4	0	0	0
	EUGENE	85	58	92	53	71	4	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.28	12	12.43	44	80	57	1	0	0	0
	MEDFORD	90	58	98	55	74	1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.61	54	7.43	74	65	26	4	0	0	0
	PENDLETON	89	61	101	56	75	2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.06	4	5.00	65	57	35	3	0	0	0
	PORTLAND	85	64	91	61	74	5	0.12	-0.03	0.12	1.09	42	15.16	74	78	56	2	0	1	0
	SALEM	85	61	91	56	73	6	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.68	31	15.26	69	75	55	1	0	0	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	83	61	90	54	72	0	0.83	-0.11	0.56	14.17	138	25.79	92	85	63	1	0	2	1
	ERIE	80	64	87	53	72	0	0.53	-0.31	0.37	8.61	93	22.79	95	79	57	0	0	2	0
	MIDDLETOWN	84	66	91	61	75	0	1.12	0.40	0.57	10.70	119	23.44	92	85	45	1	0	3	2
	PHILADELPHIA	85	69	91	65	77	0	0.76	-0.08	0.72	12.89	135	30.06	111	73	47	1	0	2	1
	PITTSBURGH	83	61	87	52	72	0	0.03	-0.70	0.03	11.91	123	26.42	107	84	44	0	0	1	0
	WILKES-BARRE	82	61	89	55	71	0	1.29	0.66	1.25	10.33	114	19.91	85	87	48	0	0	3	1
	WILLIAMSPORT	83	62	90	57	73	1	1.78	1.09	0.82	13.52	135	25.91	100	87	55	1	0	3	2
RI	PROVIDENCE	81	63	90	58	72	-1	0.99	0.16	0.99	9.75	118	26.69	94	84	56	1	0	1	1
SC	BEAUFORT	91	74	93	72	83	2	0.37	-1.27	0.37	14.26	97	29.45	93	93	52	7	0	1	0
	CHARLESTON	90	72	92	70	81	0	0.00	-1.49	0.00	17.63	116	32.85	100	91	47	4	0	0	0
	COLUMBIA	92	71	94	67	82	1	0.00	-1.24	0.00	12.67	96	28.55	88	81	51	6	0	0	0
	GREENVILLE	89	69	90	66	79	1	0.11	-0.83	0.07	8.70	82	27.28	83	89	48	3	0	3	0
SD	ABERDEEN	88	63	94	55	76	4	0.43	-0.12	0.39	6.99	92	15.23	105	92	62	4	0	2	0
	HURON	88	64	94	57	76	3	0.46	-0.01	0.26	8.70	121	14.66	96	95	48	3	0	2	0
	RAPID CITY	92	61	100	54	76	3	0.01	-0.37	0.01	11.20	196	19.24	155	87	35	5	0	1	0
	SIOUX FALLS	87	64	91	57	76	4	0.02	-0.64	0.02	8.67	111	15.25	91	88	54	2	0	1	0
TN	BRISTOL	87	63	89	58	75	2	0.64	-0.03	0.50	10.52	109	25.43	91	98	47	0	0	3	1
	CHATTANOOGA	89	70	96	66	80	1	0.64	-0.12	0.39	11.20	107	34.40	97	86	58	4	0	4	0
	KNOXVILLE	86	68	91	63	77	0	1.13	0.47	0.81	13.48	130	30.96	95	90	56	2	0	3	1
	MEMPHIS	91	73	95	69	82	0	0.12	-0.53	0.12	13.03	130	33.25	95	82	49	4	0	1	0
	NASHVILLE	89	68	94	61	79	0	0.26	-0.43	0.26	12.82	137	33.82	109	83	44	3	0	1	0
TX	ABILENE	101	75	104	72	88	4	0.16	-0.38	0.15	12.08	208	24.70	179	67	35	7	0	2	0
	AMARILLO	91	68	96	65	79	2	0.25	-0.42	0.25	12.69	172	27.24	202	84	45	4	0	1	0
	AUSTIN	101	73	103	68	87	2	0.02	-0.48	0.02	3.24	48	28.85	142	79	34	7	0	1	0
	BEAUMONT	99	75	104	73	87	4	2.18	1.20	1.97	9.95	72	43.93	121	94	42	7	0	2	1
	BROWNSVILLE	96	76	98	74	86	2	1.04	0.55	1.04	4.55	81	25.06	185	94	54	7	0	1	1
	CORPUS CHRISTI	98	77	101	75	88	4	0.00	-0.67	0.00	4.91	72	35.17	201	89	49	7	0	0	0
	DEL RIO	104	77	106	76	91	5	0.05	-0.28	0.05	3.57	70	18.66	161	73	43	7	0	1	0
	EL PASO	99	75	102	72	87	5	0.16	-0.22	0.08	3.54	112	6.09	125	49	21	7	0	3	0
	FORT WORTH	101	79	106	76	90	5	0.00	-0.48	0.00	4.87	76	36.48	165	62	28	7	0	0	0
	GALVESTON	95	82	97	81	89	4	0.01	-0.77	0.01	2.99	33	25.18	102	85	53	7	0	1	0
	HOUSTON	101	76	106	73	89	5	0.17	-0.61	0.17	12.17	121	42.61	148	91	44	7	0	1	0
	LUBBOCK	97	70	100	67	84	5	0.00	-0.48	0.00	6.12	101	22.06	189	76	43	7	0	0	0
	MIDLAND	102	74	104	71	88	7	0.13	-0.24	0.13	4.19	95	13.20	156	63	30	7	0	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	104	73	105	68	88	6	0.00	-0.38	0.00	4.10	95	18.98	158	68	37	7	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	101	78	104	76	90	5	0.26	-0.27	0.21	6.75	91	30.01	150	81	33	7	0	2	0
	VICTORIA	101	74	104	70	88	3	0.45	-0.11	0.45	10.52	117	38.26	161	98	43	7	0	1	0
	WACO	103	76	106	75	90	4	0.00	-0.40	0.00	5.97	96	27.31	133	72	33	7	0	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	97	73	105	71	85	0	0.00	-0.46	0.00	8.02	131	33.13	188	75	46	6	0	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	93	69	98	58	81	4	0.04	-0.10	0.04	2.75	152	11.14	106	62	23	6	0	1	0
VT	BURLINGTON	81	61	85	56	71	2	1.30	0.42	0.97	14.76	159	24.22	112	87	53	0	0	4	1
VA	LYNCHBURG	84	63	88	58	73	-1	1.17	0.42	0.65	11.05	112	24.43	87	94	57	0	0	3	1
	NORFOLK	83	69	85	64	76	-2	0.29	-0.82	0.29	17.03	150	32.03	107	84	51	0	0	1	0
	RICHMOND	85	66	90	62	76	-1	1.28	0.32	0.92	14.29	138	32.28	115	85	56	1	0	2	1
	ROANOKE	85	65	89	59	75	0	1.84	1.03	1.56	15.34	162	30.30	110	88	54	0	0	2	1
	WASH/DULLES	84	63	89	53	74	-1	0.15	-0.66	0.10	12.67	136	26.54	101	87	56	0	0	2	0
WA	OLYMPIA	82	55	91	50	68	4	0.93	0.76	0.93	1.22	42	21.71	78	89	59	1	0	1	1
	QUILLAYUTE	77	55	87	51	66	6	0.04	-0.51	0.04	1.38	20	42.78	75	96	69	0	0	1	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	80	60	86	57	70	4	1.50	1.33	1.20	1.82	70	17.83	89	79	60	0	0	2	1
	SPOKANE	90	63	100	56	77	7	0.04	-0.10	0.04	0.30	13	7.07	71	54	25	5	0	1	0
	YAKIMA	93	62	102	56	78	8	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.07	8	4.28	92	57	35	4	0	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	80	60	83	55	70	0	0.42	-0.39	0.36	15.85	150	35.82	127	91	55	0	0	2	0
	CHARLESTON	85	62	89	55	74	1	1.48	0.54	1.48	15.43	140	34.66	120	96	47	0	0	1	1
	ELKINS	80	57	85	48	68	-1	1.24	0.29	1.08	14.95	130	36.80	121	95	48	0	0	2	1
	HUNTINGTON	84	61	88	53	72	-3	0.54	-0.38	0.54	14.10	136	34.53	122	99	51	0	0	1	1
WI	EAU CLAIRE	85	63	90	55	74	3	0.99	-0.02	0.99	15.04	146	24.49	119	95	52	2	0	1	1
	GREEN BAY	84	61	90	55	72	3	0.18	-0.63	0.16	7.10	83	14.06	77	95	57	1	0	2	0
	LA CROSSE	88	66	95	58	77	4	0.53	-0.41	0.51	8.07	79	20.67	98	91	45	2	0	2	1
	MADISON	85	64	92	55	74	4	0.01	-0.95	0.01	8.54	86	19.26	90	88	57	2	0	1	0
	MILWAUKEE	82	64	93	60	73	1	1.14	0.27	0.96	5.75	64	15.96	73	86	67	1	0	2	1
WY	CASPER	91	54	97	44	73	3	0.00	-0.17	0.00	2.85	91	10.35	113	72	30	5	0	0	0
	CHEYENNE	88	56	95	49	72	5	0.02	-0.40	0.02	3.47	65	13.32	118	72	35	2	0	1	0
	LANDER	91	58	95	52	75	4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.79	80	12.32	137	58	18	5	0	0	0
	SHERIDAN	96	55	104	47	75	5	0.00	-0.14	0.00	4.09	119	13.09	132	75	30	6	0	0	0

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

National Agricultural Summary

August 10 – 16, 2015

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures averaged at least 2°F above normal in most of the U.S., except for some locations in the Sierra Nevada and from Kansas and Oklahoma eastward to the mid-Atlantic coast. Meanwhile, the recent trend toward drier weather continued across most of the nation. Most areas of the country had near- to below-normal precipitation, with the exception of some locations in Florida, Michigan, southern Missouri, and Pennsylvania—which were more than 1.5 inches wetter than normal. Conversely, parts of the western and northern Corn Belt were 1.5 inches below normal for the week.

Corn: Nationally, 71 percent of the corn was at or beyond the dough stage by week's end, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. By August 16, twenty-one percent of this year's crop was denting, slightly ahead of last year but 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average. All major corn-estimating states were behind their respective 5-year averages for denting progress, except Colorado, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania. Overall, 69 percent of the corn was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week and 3 percentage points below the same time last year.

Soybeans: By week's end, 93 percent of the soybeans were at or beyond the blooming stage, 2 percentage points behind last year and the 5-year average. Nationwide, 79 percent of the soybeans were at or beyond the pod-setting stage by August 16, two percentage points behind last year but the same as the 5-year average. There were scattered reports of sudden death syndrome in Iowa soybean fields. Overall, 63 percent of the soybeans were reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 8 percentage points below the same time last year.

Cotton: Seventy-three percent of the cotton was setting bolls by August 16, fourteen percentage points behind last year and 15 points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 10 percent of the cotton had open bolls by week's end, slightly behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Cotton in Texas continued to progress across the northern part of the state, with bolls opening in parts of the Edwards Plateau. Some producers in the Coastal Bend and the Lower Valley were beginning harvest. Overall, 55 percent of the U.S. cotton was reported in good to excellent condition, slightly below last week but 5 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Sorghum: By August 16, eighty-three percent of the sorghum was at or beyond the heading stage, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 39 percent of the sorghum was at or beyond the coloring stage by week's end, 4 percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Twenty-four percent of the sorghum was mature by week's end, 7 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Sorghum harvest continued in parts of the Blacklands, South Central, and Southeast Texas, while harvest neared completion in portions of the Upper Coast and South Texas. Overall, 68 percent of the U.S. sorghum was reported in good to excellent condition, slightly better than last week and 9 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Rice: By week's end, 88 percent of the rice was at or beyond the heading stage, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 13 percent of the rice was harvested by week's end, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Cross County, Arkansas, a few rice fields had been drained for harvest, and combines should soon be hitting the fields. Producers in Prairie County, Arkansas, continued irrigation, but had begun initial harvest activities. Overall, 68 percent of the U.S. rice was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week and 6 percentage points below the same time last year.

Other Small Grains: Producers had harvested 80 percent of the nation's oats by week's end, 16 percentage points above last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvesting progress was ahead of the respective 5-year averages in all estimating states except Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas.

By August 16, barley producers had harvested 66 percent of this year's crop, 37 percentage points ahead of last year and 34 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 65 percent of the barley was reported in good to excellent condition, slightly below last week but 3 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Fifty-three percent of the spring wheat was harvested by week's end, 38 percentage points ahead of last year and 22 points ahead of the 5-year average. Spring wheat harvest was ahead of normal in all of the major producing states. Overall, 70 percent of the spring wheat was reported in good to excellent condition, slightly better than last week and 2 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Other Crops: By week's end, 97 percent of the peanuts were pegging, the same as last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 74 percent of the peanuts were reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last week but 10 points better than the same time last year.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 16, 2015

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

Corn Percent Dough

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 16 2015	5-Yr Avg
CO	49	15	38	44
IL	85	67	84	82
IN	70	44	63	69
IA	72	51	74	62
KS	77	60	77	80
KY	68	56	66	67
MI	46	33	57	56
MN	60	52	71	52
MO	90	68	83	84
NE	76	43	72	74
NC	90	90	94	94
ND	29	24	57	44
OH	65	36	61	65
PA	28	54	61	48
SD	56	35	61	57
TN	91	86	93	94
TX	89	86	87	83
WI	35	27	52	43
18 Sts	68	50	71	66

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

Corn Percent Dented

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 16 2015	5-Yr Avg
CO	5	0	6	5
IL	32	17	38	41
IN	27	4	16	27
IA	15	4	14	25
KS	27	14	32	41
KY	47	29	43	48
MI	5	0	2	12
MN	5	1	13	12
MO	49	31	48	52
NE	18	5	14	27
NC	77	68	80	82
ND	0	1	3	7
OH	15	2	17	19
PA	5	9	24	14
SD	4	1	5	12
TN	49	29	52	70
TX	77	55	58	69
WI	3	0	5	7
18 Sts	20	9	21	28

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

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	0	3	21	65	11
IL	5	10	29	44	12
IN	9	15	28	36	12
IA	1	3	14	57	25
KS	2	8	32	48	10
KY	1	4	14	50	31
MI	3	6	22	53	16
MN	0	2	10	58	30
MO	6	12	32	40	10
NE	1	4	17	59	19
NC	11	16	30	32	11
ND	1	5	18	62	14
OH	5	15	34	36	10
PA	0	7	19	38	36
SD	1	3	20	59	17
TN	0	2	14	56	28
TX	3	9	32	42	14
WI	1	5	18	51	25
18 Sts	3	7	21	51	18
Prev Wk	2	7	21	52	18
Prev Yr	2	6	20	51	21

Soybeans Percent Blooming

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 16 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	94	93	96	96
IL	96	89	94	96
IN	99	90	94	96
IA	98	92	95	98
KS	88	77	86	88
KY	77	77	84	84
LA	100	97	99	99
MI	96	96	100	97
MN	96	98	99	97
MS	95	94	96	99
MO	89	58	71	88
NE	99	94	98	98
NC	79	72	81	79
ND	98	98	100	98
OH	94	90	98	97
SD	97	90	92	98
TN	90	82	89	91
WI	93	89	94	93
18 Sts	95	88	93	95

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

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 16 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	86	77	86	85
IL	88	70	81	83
IN	89	72	83	80
IA	87	73	84	84
KS	61	46	61	57
KY	62	54	63	65
LA	94	91	95	95
MI	85	70	88	83
MN	83	90	94	83
MS	84	84	87	92
MO	68	27	38	61
NE	88	67	81	85
NC	53	44	56	50
ND	86	86	94	89
OH	78	64	81	78
SD	79	71	80	80
TN	73	61	71	75
WI	77	72	83	76
18 Sts	81	69	79	79

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

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	5	7	26	48	14
IL	6	13	31	40	10
IN	7	16	31	37	9
IA	1	4	18	57	20
KS	1	7	37	49	6
KY	2	5	18	57	18
LA	1	9	36	47	7
MI	2	6	26	52	14
MN	1	2	17	56	24
MS	2	8	23	40	27
MO	6	17	46	27	4
NE	1	5	21	56	17
NC	7	12	29	43	9
ND	1	5	20	61	13
OH	6	15	35	36	8
SD	1	4	20	58	17
TN	1	3	16	60	20
WI	2	5	17	52	24
18 Sts	3	8	26	49	14
Prev Wk	3	8	26	49	14
Prev Yr	1	5	23	54	17

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 16, 2015

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

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 16 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	90	93	94	84
AZ	99	85	93	93
AR	99	97	98	100
CA	100	95	96	92
GA	97	88	94	91
KS	37	42	52	60
LA	97	93	97	99
MS	89	87	91	95
MO	86	58	67	92
NC	93	82	89	94
OK	86	62	68	68
SC	94	95	97	79
TN	88	73	79	90
TX	82	56	61	86
VA	93	74	87	89
15 Sts	87	68	73	88

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 16 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	4	1	16	8
AZ	39	25	35	35
AR	5	7	13	11
CA	17	1	1	9
GA	8	1	6	10
KS	5	0	2	4
LA	16	9	18	34
MS	5	7	19	12
MO	1	0	0	5
NC	5	3	6	5
OK	1	0	1	1
SC	0	0	0	3
TN	7	1	4	5
TX	15	9	11	15
VA	2	0	6	3
15 Sts	11	7	10	12

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

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	2	23	69	6
AZ	3	1	16	48	32
AR	4	1	15	46	34
CA	0	0	10	30	60
GA	1	5	28	52	14
KS	0	10	27	53	10
LA	1	5	37	49	8
MS	1	6	36	41	16
MO	1	10	50	33	6
NC	2	8	24	55	11
OK	0	1	22	72	5
SC	1	9	50	38	2
TN	0	1	18	62	19
TX	1	10	43	39	7
VA	0	0	18	79	3
15 Sts	1	8	36	45	10
Prev Wk	1	8	35	45	11
Prev Yr	4	12	34	39	11

Oats Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 16 2015	5-Yr Avg
IA	96	91	97	98
MN	65	55	81	71
NE	98	83	94	98
ND	13	20	52	34
OH	85	78	91	95
PA	68	61	78	82
SD	77	81	88	84
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	53	55	76	70
9 Sts	64	62	80	75

These 9 States harvested 67% of last year's oat acreage.

Peanuts Percent Pegging

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 16 2015	5-Yr Avg
AL	93	84	91	90
FL	98	97	98	97
GA	99	97	100	97
NC	100	95	98	100
OK	94	79	81	96
SC	100	99	100	97
TX	95	87	94	97
VA	95	88	95	90
8 Sts	97	94	97	96

These 8 States planted 97% of last year's peanut acreage.

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	2	15	66	17
FL	0	3	11	67	19
GA	1	3	21	51	24
NC	1	5	20	63	11
OK	0	2	15	77	6
SC	1	3	37	54	5
TX	0	1	37	55	7
VA	0	0	30	64	6
8 Sts	1	3	22	56	18
Prev Wk	0	3	21	58	18
Prev Yr	1	7	28	53	11

Rice Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 16 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	80	76	88	86
CA	85	79	80	55
LA	98	96	98	98
MS	91	88	95	90
MO	77	70	78	72
TX	97	95	97	97
6 Sts	86	81	88	82

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

Rice Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 16 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	0	NA	2	2
CA	0	NA	0	0
LA	26	40	63	42
MS	0	NA	3	4
MO	0	NA	0	0
TX	35	22	34	45
6 Sts	6	NA	13	10

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	4	22	53	18
CA	0	0	30	40	30
LA	0	6	33	54	7
MS	1	2	16	52	29
MO	0	4	35	42	19
TX	2	4	41	44	9
6 Sts	2	3	27	49	19
Prev Wk	2	4	25	51	18
Prev Yr	0	3	23	55	19

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 16, 2015

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

Sorghum Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 16 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	96	100	100
CO	48	57	73	66
IL	81	60	71	84
KS	61	60	78	65
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	91	73	86	79
NE	88	82	94	80
NM	32	16	33	33
OK	64	63	77	69
SD	87	81	89	88
TX	92	87	89	87
11 Sts	74	72	83	75

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

Sorghum Percent Coloring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 16 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	84	75	90	86
CO	19	14	24	27
IL	44	22	40	34
KS	9	5	16	10
LA	96	96	98	98
MO	45	18	31	30
NE	35	4	13	12
NM	0	0	1	4
OK	39	21	32	33
SD	17	2	10	24
TX	89	66	67	74
11 Sts	43	32	39	38

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

Sorghum Percent Mature

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 16 2015	5-Yr Avg
AR	25	18	44	43
CO	0	NA	0	0
IL	0	NA	0	1
KS	0	NA	0	0
LA	80	84	88	83
MO	3	NA	1	2
NE	0	NA	0	0
NM	0	NA	0	0
OK	1	NA	4	7
SD	0	NA	0	0
TX	83	56	57	67
11 Sts	31	NA	24	26

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

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	2	17	55	24
CO	0	5	31	62	2
IL	2	8	48	36	6
KS	1	4	27	59	9
LA	3	13	34	49	1
MO	1	7	48	39	5
NE	0	1	26	60	13
NM	0	0	10	86	4
OK	2	3	16	71	8
SD	0	1	27	67	5
TX	4	6	23	52	15
11 Sts	2	5	25	57	11
Prev Wk	3	5	25	57	10
Prev Yr	2	8	31	48	11

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 16 2015	5-Yr Avg
ID	23	35	55	23
MN	11	33	78	46
MT	21	29	43	19
ND	5	16	45	26
SD	32	53	71	66
WA	65	79	88	35
6 Sts	15	28	53	31

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

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	4	9	20	41	26
MN	1	3	16	56	24
MT	4	8	33	46	9
ND	0	2	16	63	19
SD	1	7	29	56	7
WA	10	45	33	12	0
6 Sts	2	6	22	55	15
Prev Wk	2	6	23	55	14
Prev Yr	1	5	26	54	14

Barley Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 16 2015	5-Yr Avg
ID	29	39	57	31
MN	23	65	86	51
MT	36	48	62	30
ND	14	29	72	35
WA	61	71	81	29
5 Sts	29	42	66	32

These 5 States harvested 81% of last year's barley acreage.

Barley Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	3	13	49	34
MN	0	3	33	46	18
MT	4	10	34	41	11
ND	0	2	18	66	14
WA	6	24	62	8	0
5 Sts	2	7	26	48	17
Prev Wk	2	6	26	49	17
Prev Yr	2	6	30	52	10

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 16, 2015

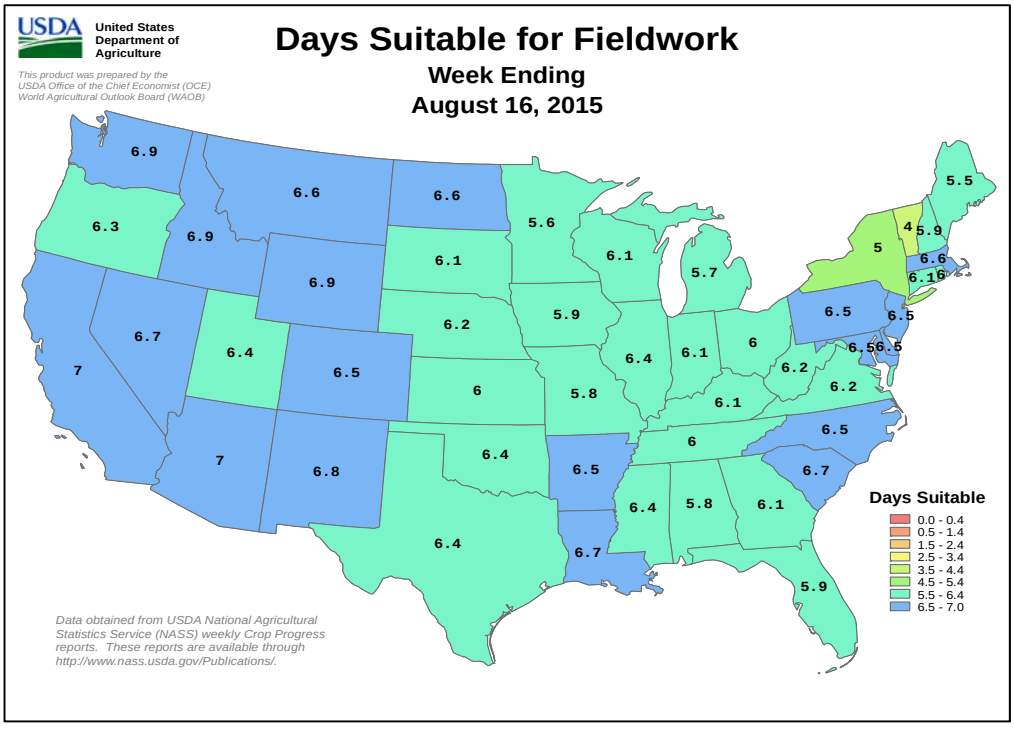
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending Aug 16, 2015

	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	14	39	43	3	NH	6	8	28	57	1
AZ	7	9	33	43	8	NJ	4	7	19	38	32
AR	5	17	33	35	10	NM	4	6	34	44	12
CA	25	30	20	15	10	NY	1	6	30	51	12
CO	1	12	25	50	12	NC	19	24	32	21	4
CT	0	20	59	21	0	ND	1	6	33	52	8
DE	3	6	39	45	7	OH	1	9	36	43	11
FL	1	2	20	57	20	OK	2	9	31	48	10
GA	1	11	38	44	6	OR	24	34	34	8	0
ID	5	16	40	35	4	PA	8	18	38	23	13
IL	1	5	28	52	14	RI	0	0	50	50	0
IN	2	7	33	49	9	SC	3	16	44	35	2
IA	1	5	27	53	14	SD	2	9	30	53	6
KS	2	7	30	51	10	TN	1	9	29	55	6
KY	1	4	17	62	16	TX	7	18	40	30	5
LA	5	24	43	26	2	UT	0	11	34	49	6
ME	0	0	17	57	26	VT	0	0	7	68	25
MD	0	5	35	38	22	VA	2	12	35	43	8
MA	0	4	37	50	9	WA	20	26	27	25	2
MI	4	6	36	45	9	WV	1	6	24	64	5
MN	1	6	23	60	10	WI	2	13	26	44	15
MS	4	17	34	38	7	WY	0	4	15	72	9
MO	0	2	32	54	12	48 Sts	4	12	32	43	9
MT	9	22	45	21	3						
NE	3	6	24	55	12	Prev Wk	3	11	31	46	9
NV	10	20	40	30	0	Prev Yr	6	14	32	40	8

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

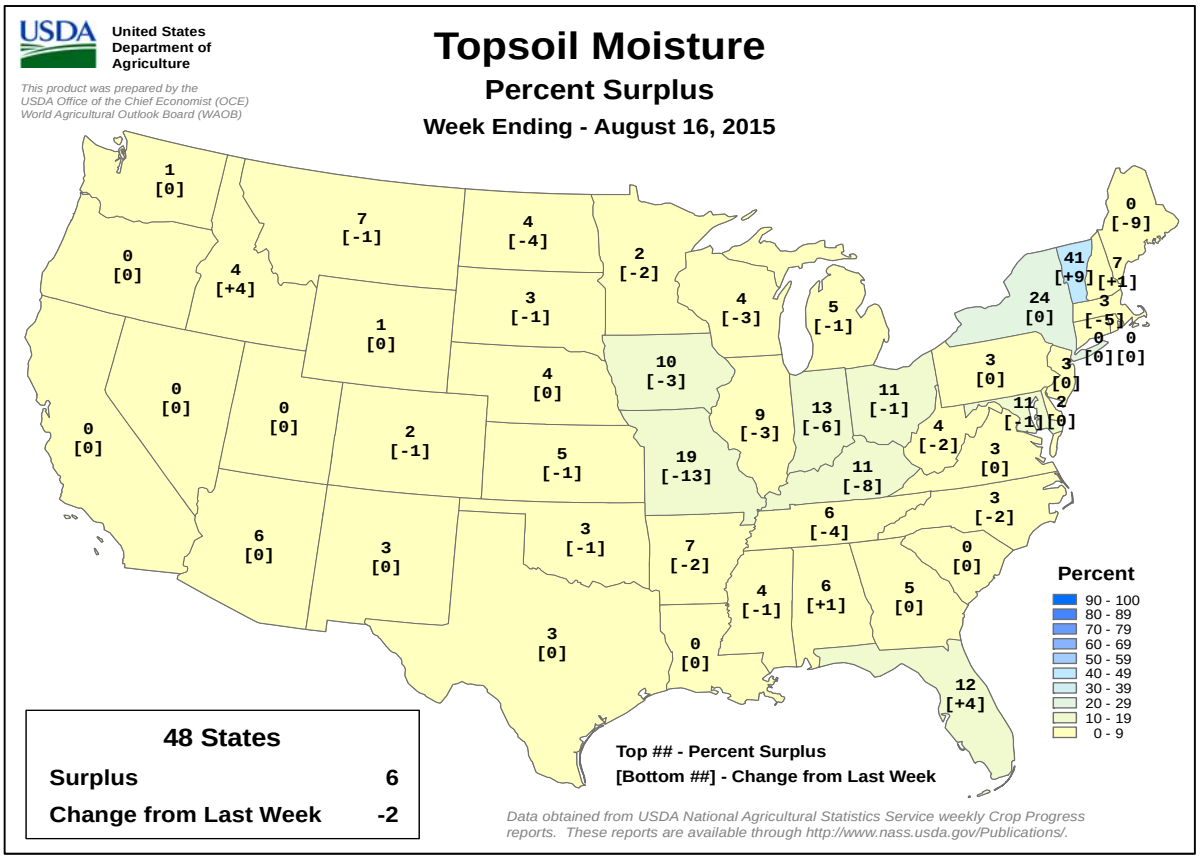
NA - Not Available
*** Revised**

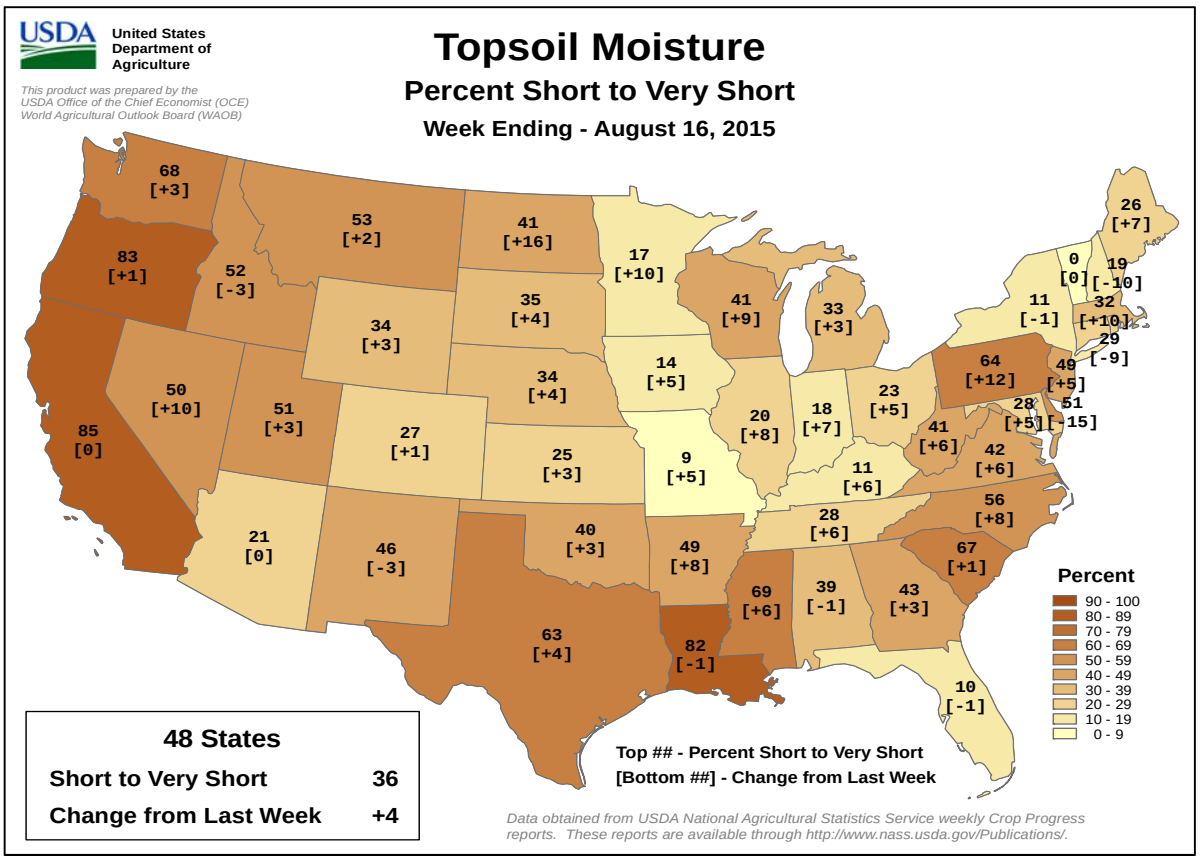


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 16, 2015

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

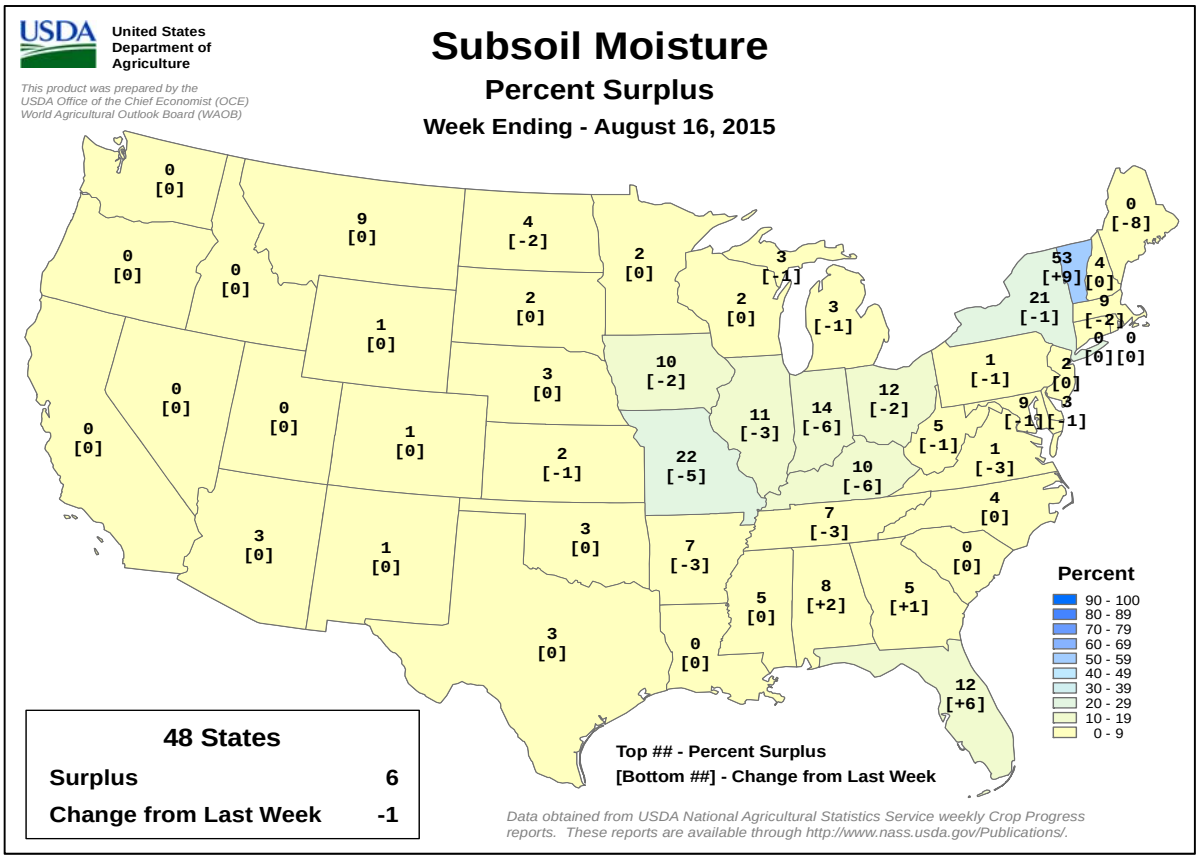


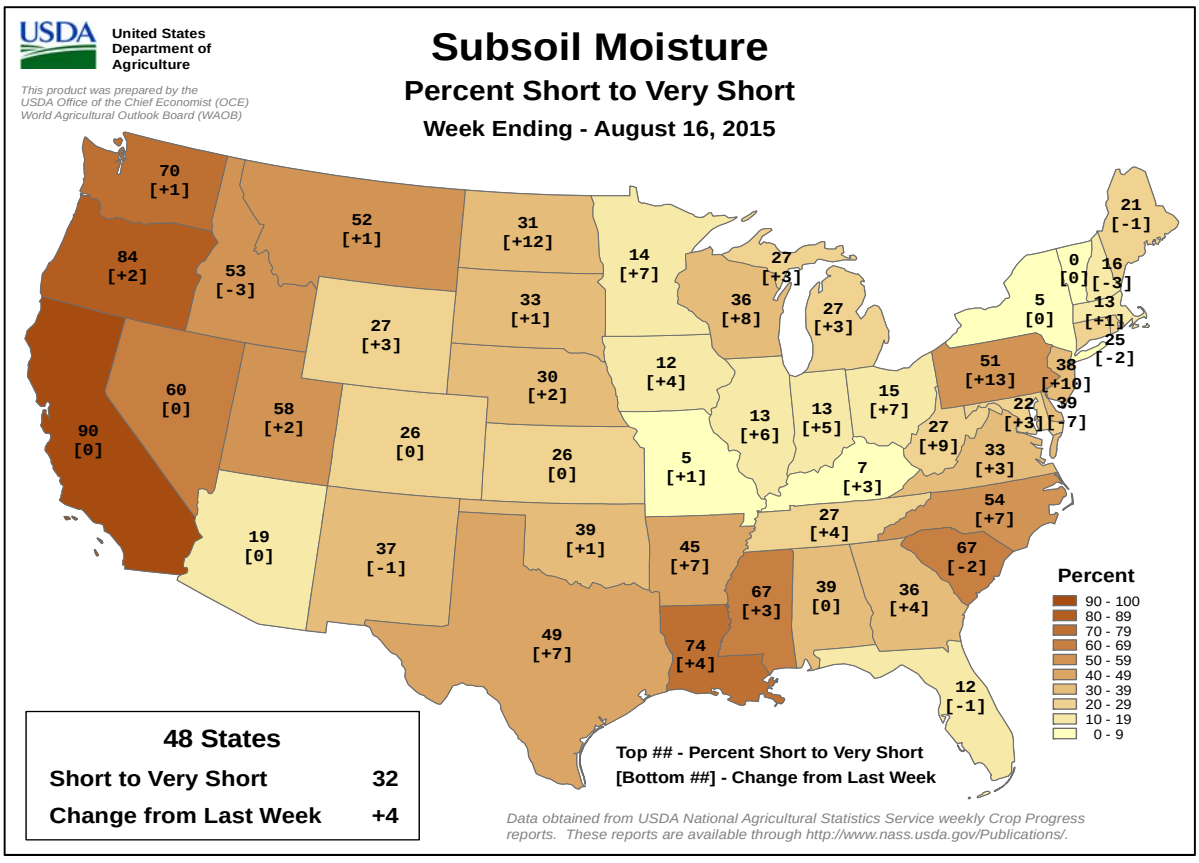


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 16, 2015

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





August 13 ENSO Update

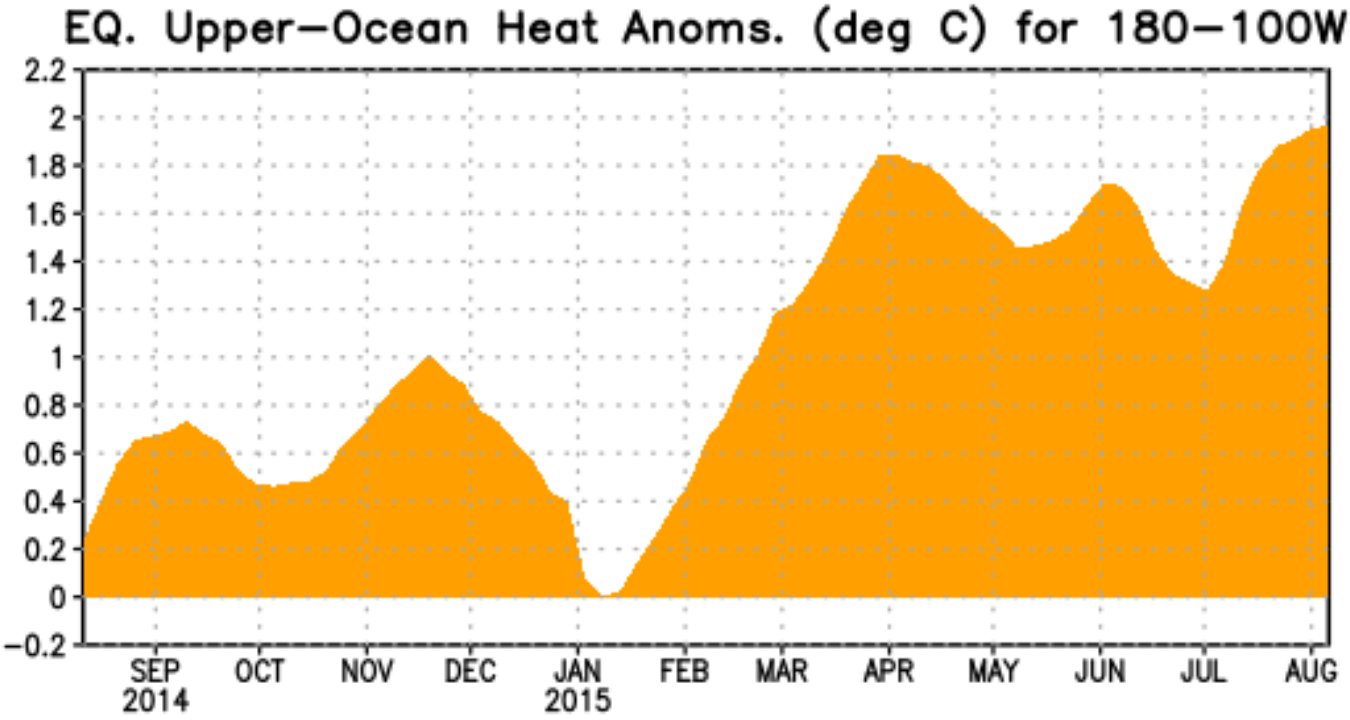


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180º-100ºW). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1981-2010 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: El Niño Advisory

Synopsis: There is a greater than 90% chance that El Niño will continue through Northern Hemisphere winter 2015-16, and around an 85% chance it will last into early spring 2016.

During July, sea surface temperatures (SST) anomalies were near +1.0°C in the central equatorial Pacific Ocean, and in excess of +2.0°C across the eastern Pacific. SST anomalies increased in the Niño-3 and Niño-3.4 regions, while the Niño-4 and Niño-1+2 indices decreased slightly during the month. Positive subsurface temperature anomalies strengthened in the central and east-central equatorial Pacific during the month (Fig. 1), in association with the eastward movement of a downwelling oceanic Kelvin wave. The atmosphere remained coupled to the oceanic warming, with significant low-level westerly wind anomalies continuing from the western to east-central equatorial Pacific, along with anomalous upper-level easterly winds. Also, the traditional and equatorial Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) were both negative, consistent with enhanced convection over the central and eastern equatorial Pacific and suppressed convection over Indonesia. Collectively, these atmospheric and oceanic features reflect a significant and strengthening El Niño.

All models surveyed predict El Niño to continue into the Northern Hemisphere spring 2016, and all multi-model averages predict a strong event at its peak in late fall/early winter (3-month values of the Niño-3.4 index of +1.5°C or greater). At this time, the forecaster consensus unanimously favors a strong El Niño, with peak 3-month SST departures in the Nino 3.4 region potentially near or exceeding +2.0°C. Overall, there is a greater than 90% chance that El Niño will continue through Northern Hemisphere winter 2015-16, and around an 85% chance it will last into early spring 2016 (click CPC/IRI consensus forecast for the chance of each outcome for each 3-month period).

Across the contiguous United States, temperature and precipitation impacts associated with El Niño are expected to remain minimal during the remainder of the Northern Hemisphere summer and increase into the late fall and winter (the 3-month seasonal outlook will be updated on Thursday August 20th). El Niño will likely contribute to a below normal Atlantic hurricane season, and to above-normal hurricane seasons in both the central and eastern Pacific hurricane basins (click Hurricane season outlook for more).

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 are also updated monthly in the Forecast Forum of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. Additional perspectives and analysis are also available in an ENSO blog. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for **10 September 2015**. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

August 9-15, 2015

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Much-needed rain improved soil moisture in western and southern Europe, while persistent heat and dryness in eastern growing areas maintained high levels of stress on filling summer crops.

WESTERN FSU: A brief period of hot weather caused some stress on reproductive to filling summer crops, though generally adequate soil moisture supplies aided crop heat resistance.

EASTERN FSU: Additional showers and below-normal temperatures further benefited reproductive to filling spring wheat, while seasonably dry, hot weather advanced cotton toward maturity in the south.

MIDDLE EAST: Showers sustained good to excellent prospects for filling summer crops in Turkey.

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon showers overspread much of India, bringing much-needed rainfall to cotton and groundnuts in central India.

EAST ASIA: Dry weather across much of northeastern China maintained relatively poor corn conditions.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Somewhat drier weather occurred in Thailand but short-term water supplies remained favorable for rice.

AUSTRALIA: Scattered showers in the southeast benefited local winter grains and oilseeds, but more rain is needed in the north.

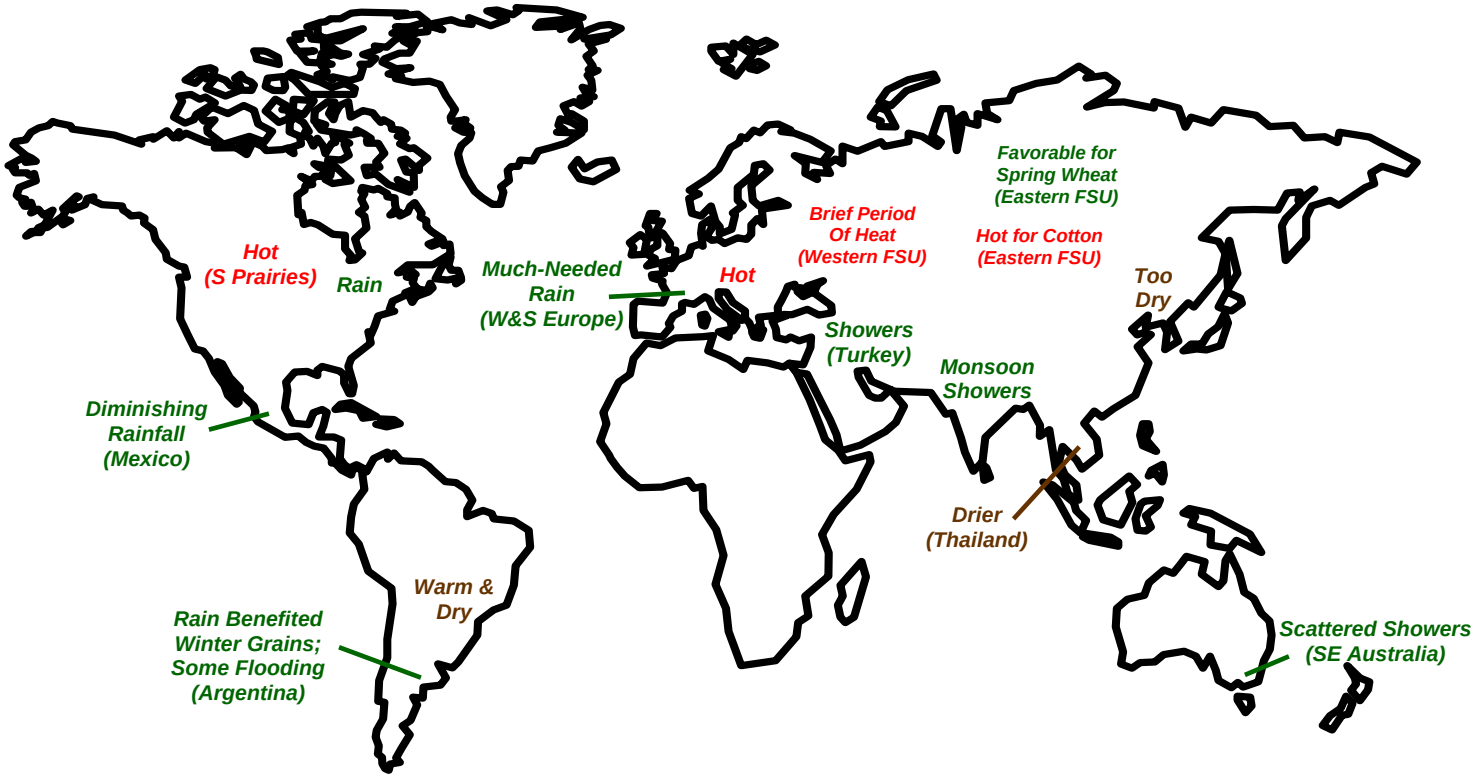
ARGENTINA: Showers boosted moisture for winter grains in western production areas, but excessive rainfall caused localized flooding farther east.

BRAZIL: Warmth and dryness fostered rapid development of corn and wheat.

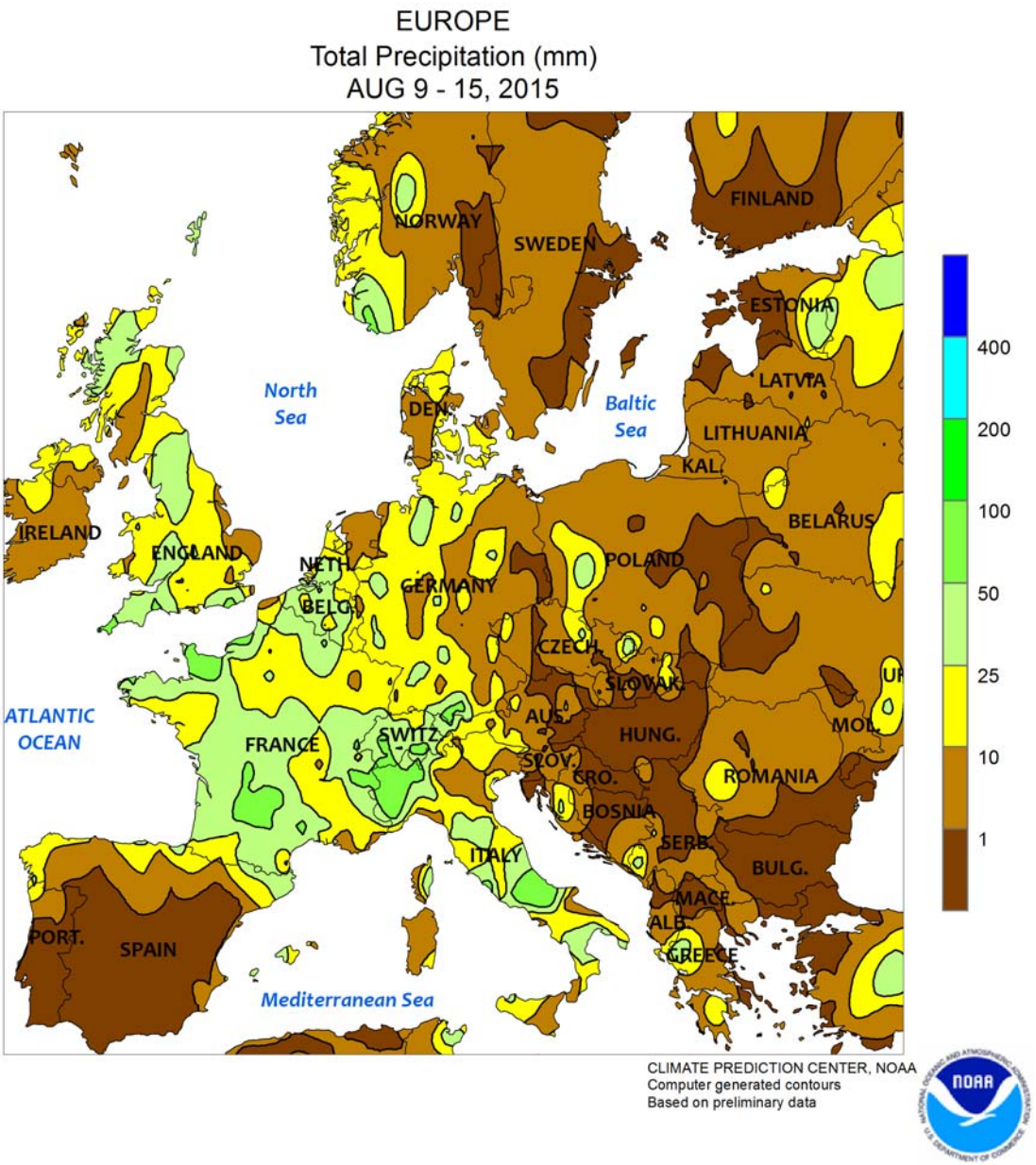
MEXICO: Diminishing rainfall reduced moisture for corn and other rain-fed summer crops.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Hot weather promoted rapid development of spring grains and oilseeds across the south.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Showers increased moisture for late-summer crop development but the wetness slowed the final stages of the winter wheat harvest.



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



EUROPE

Much-needed rain in western and southern Europe contrasted with persistent heat and dryness in eastern growing areas. A slow-moving storm and its attendant cold front generated widespread showers and thunderstorms (5-40 mm, locally more) across France and Germany, improving soil moisture for upcoming winter wheat and rapeseed planting while helping to stabilize the recent rapid yield declines for filling corn and sunflowers. Farther south, a meandering Mediterranean disturbance produced 20 to 80 mm of rain over much of Italy, arriving too late to benefit heat-damaged corn but providing moisture to parched soils and helping to recharge irrigation supplies. Nevertheless, eastern portions of Italy's Po River Valley remained entrenched in heat (35-37°C) and drought, with little rain falling during the 7-day period. Meanwhile, conditions remained favorable for filling small grains in the United Kingdom, which continued to receive timely showers (2-20 mm) and mostly avoid the persistent excessive heat observed farther south. Over eastern Europe, temperatures for the week averaged 3 to 9°C above normal from eastern Germany and Poland southward into the Balkans. Daytime highs routinely eclipsed 35°C across the Danube River Valley (as high as 38°C), exacerbating yield losses for filling corn, particularly in Serbia and Romania. In addition, many of these same areas are in desperate need of soil moisture to support winter rapeseed establishment; rapeseed is typically planted in late August and early September in Poland and the Balkans.

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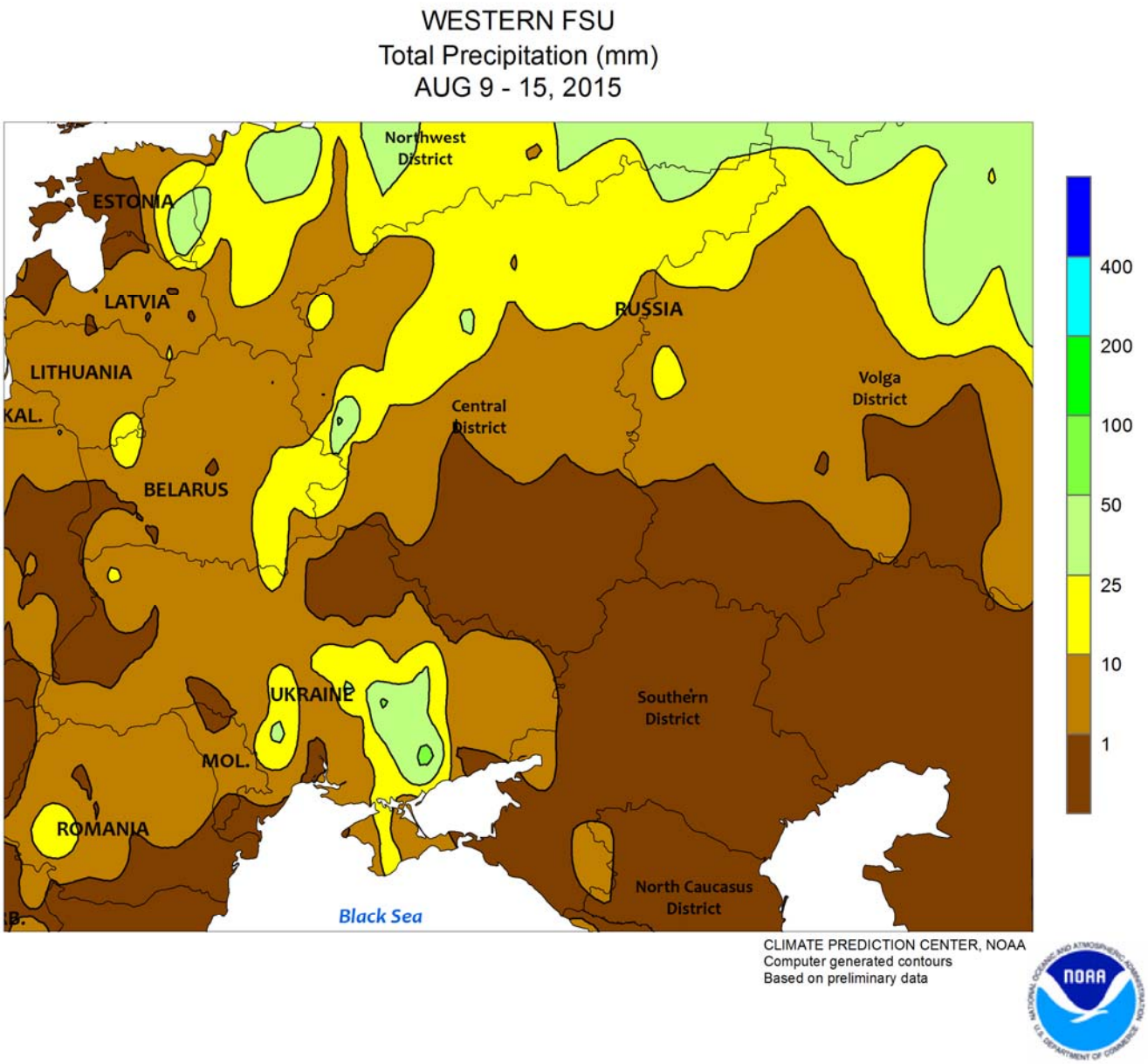

WESTERN FSU

Heat returned, though conditions for reproductive to filling summer crops remained overall favorable. In southern Russia, this past week's heat (35-38°C) likely had little significant impact on corn, which was well past the temperature-sensitive reproductive stages of development. In addition, the high temperatures did not pose a risk to the more heat-tolerant sunflower crop. In Ukraine, where corn is planted later, there were as many as 3 days of temperatures above 35°C coinciding with corn in the silk to blister stages of development. However, readings above 35°C were not widespread in Ukraine's key corn areas, and overall yield prospects remained good to excellent following timely rainfall earlier in the month. In contrast, summer crop prospects remained poor in Moldova, where a lack of rain and another week of above-normal temperatures adversely impacted filling corn. The dry weather across most of the region promoted small grain harvesting and field preparation for winter crop planting, with winter wheat sowing typically commencing in August across Russia and Ukraine.

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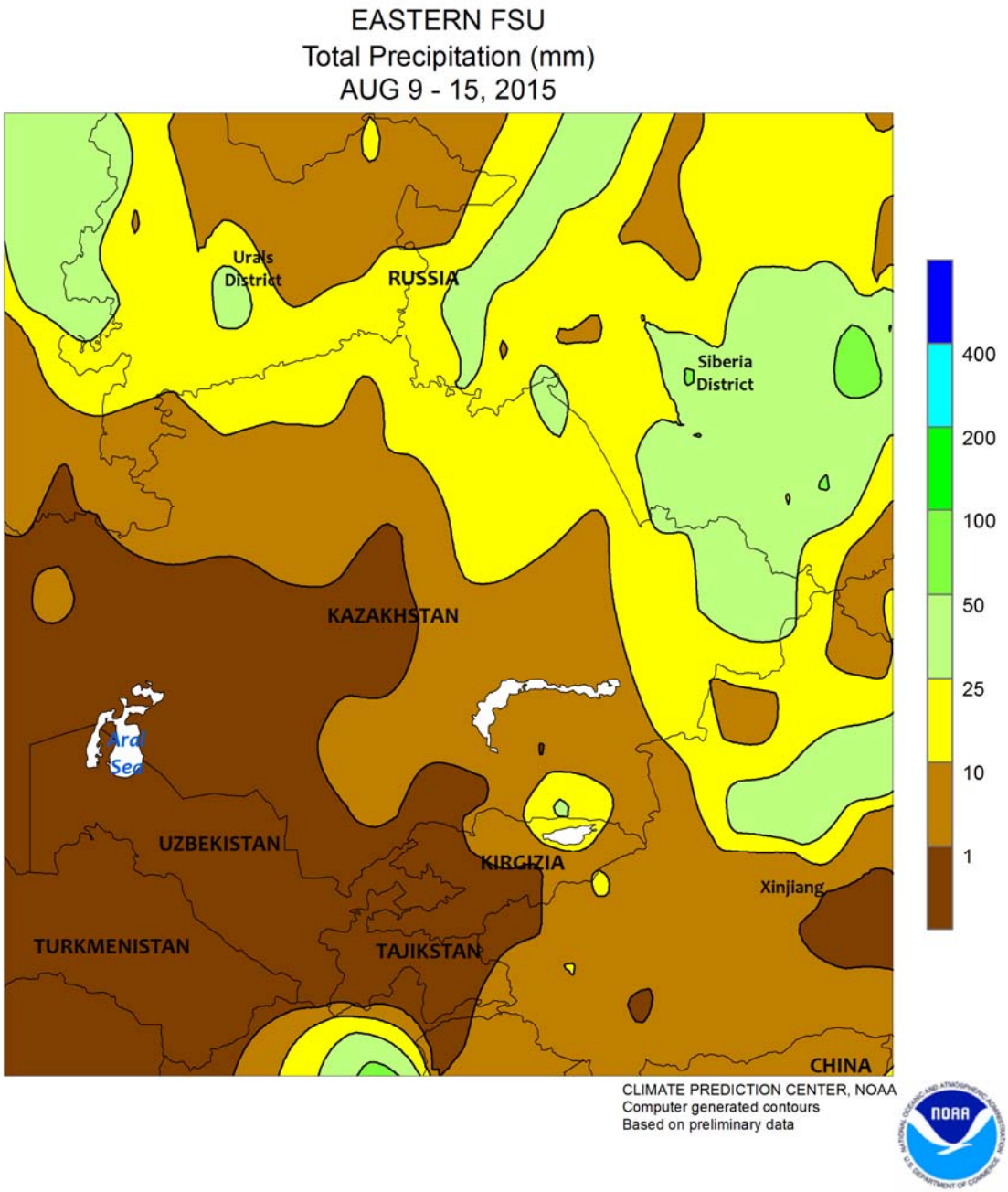

EASTERN FSU

Conditions remained generally unchanged, with cool, unsettled weather in spring wheat districts contrasting with seasonable dryness and heat in southern cotton areas. A cold front produced additional widespread showers (5-40 mm) from Russia's Urals District into the Siberia District and southward into northern Kazakhstan. The moisture coupled with temperatures up to 4°C below normal maintained good to excellent growing conditions for filling spring wheat. Farther south, sunny skies and daytime highs in the upper 30s (degrees C) advanced cotton toward maturity.

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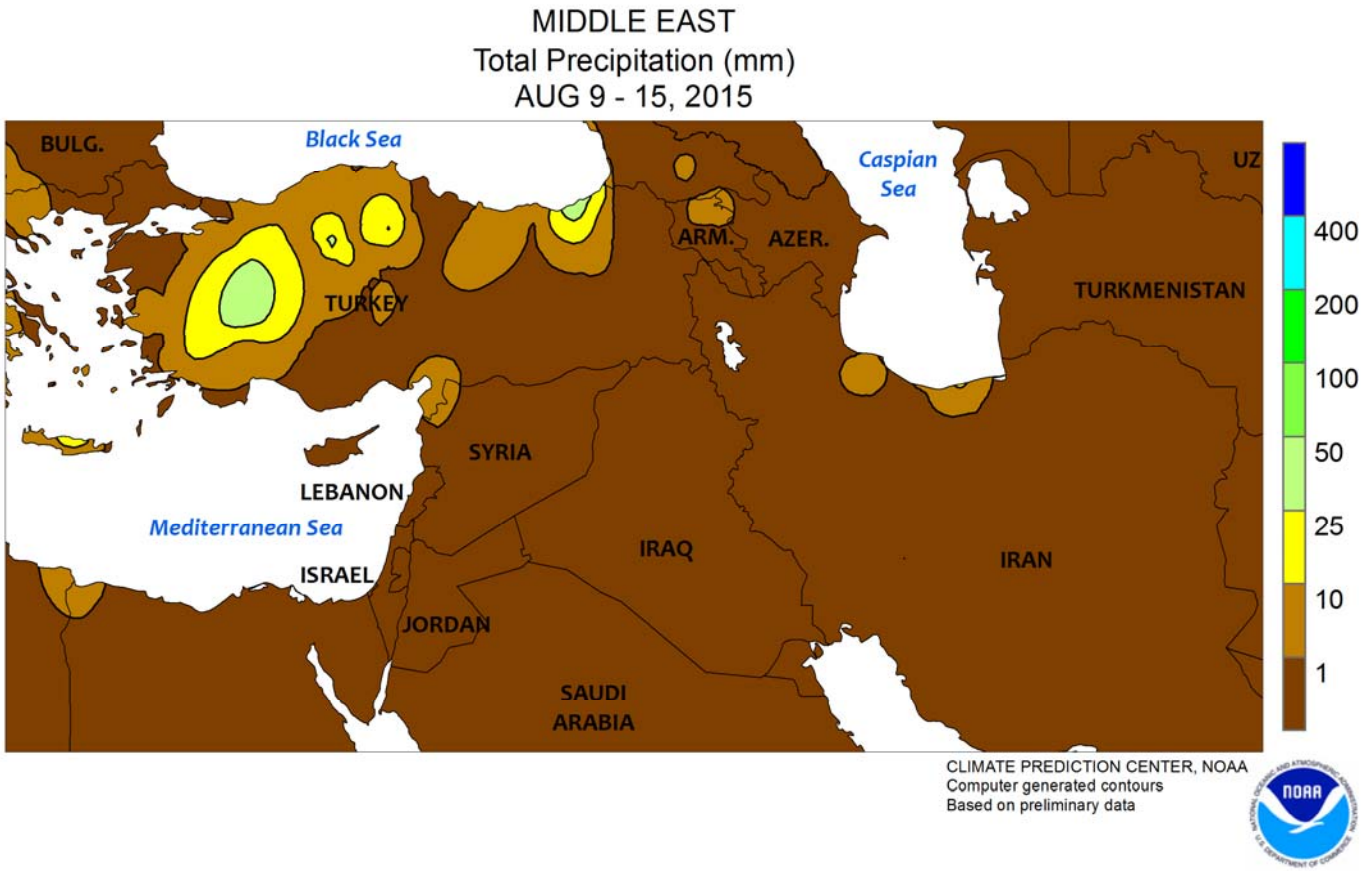

MIDDLE EAST

Unsettled albeit warm weather in Turkey maintained good to excellent summer crop yield prospects. For the second consecutive week, unseasonable showers and thunderstorms (2-25 mm, locally more per satellite estimates) provided beneficial supplemental moisture for filling summer crops. Temperatures across Turkey averaged 1 to 4°C above normal, though corn was mostly in the filling to maturing stages of development and harvesting was likely underway. Elsewhere in the Middle East, seasonably dry, hot weather prevailed, as producers await the arrival of cooler September weather to commence winter grain planting.

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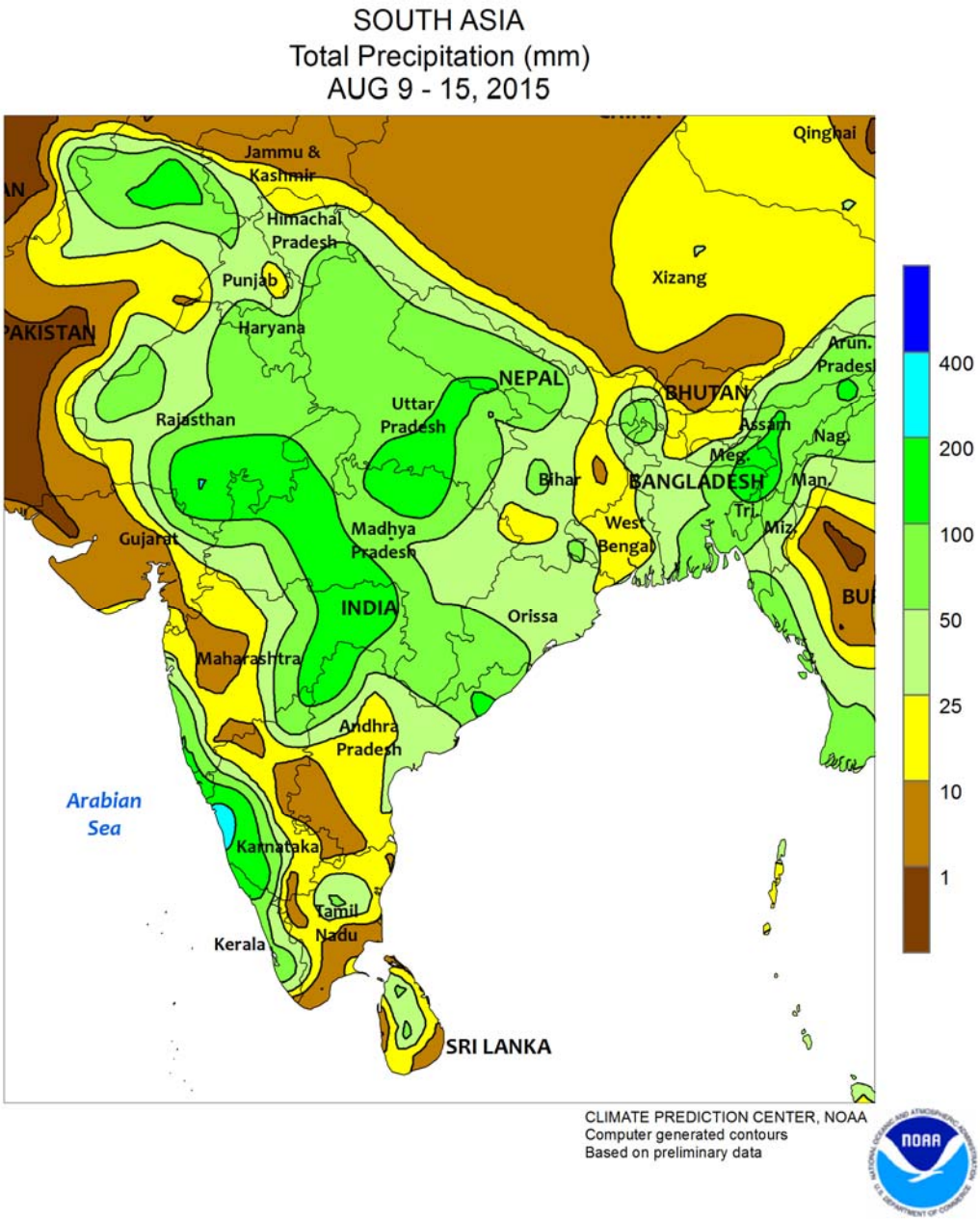

SOUTH ASIA

Monsoon showers overspread much of India during the week, maintaining seasonal totals above the long-term average and last year's accumulations for the same period. Rainfall totals were somewhat lower than in previous weeks across eastern rice areas, but upwards of 50 mm of rain maintained adequate water supplies for rice. Higher rainfall amounts (100-200 mm) were reported in central and parts of western India. The rain was most welcomed in the eastern cotton and groundnut producing districts of Maharashtra, which has experienced poor rainfall since late June. In contrast, the wetness was unwelcome in soybean areas of western Madhya Pradesh, where seasonal totals were approaching 800 mm (nearly 50% more than the long-term average). Meanwhile, drier weather returned to Gujarat, but periodic rainfall during the season maintained adequate soil moisture and irrigation supplies for cotton and groundnuts. To the north, showers (25-75 mm) in northern India kept rice and cotton well-watered, while maintaining adequate irrigation supplies. In other parts of the region, sunny, hot weather promoted development of irrigated rice and cotton in Pakistan but likely caused some stress as temperatures averaged over 30°C for the week. The excessive rainfall of the last several weeks eased in Bangladesh allowing some draining of fully submerged rice paddies; totals since June 1 were approaching 1,000 mm (nearly twice the normal amount). In Sri Lanka, 10 to 25 mm or more maintained adequate water supplies for rice.

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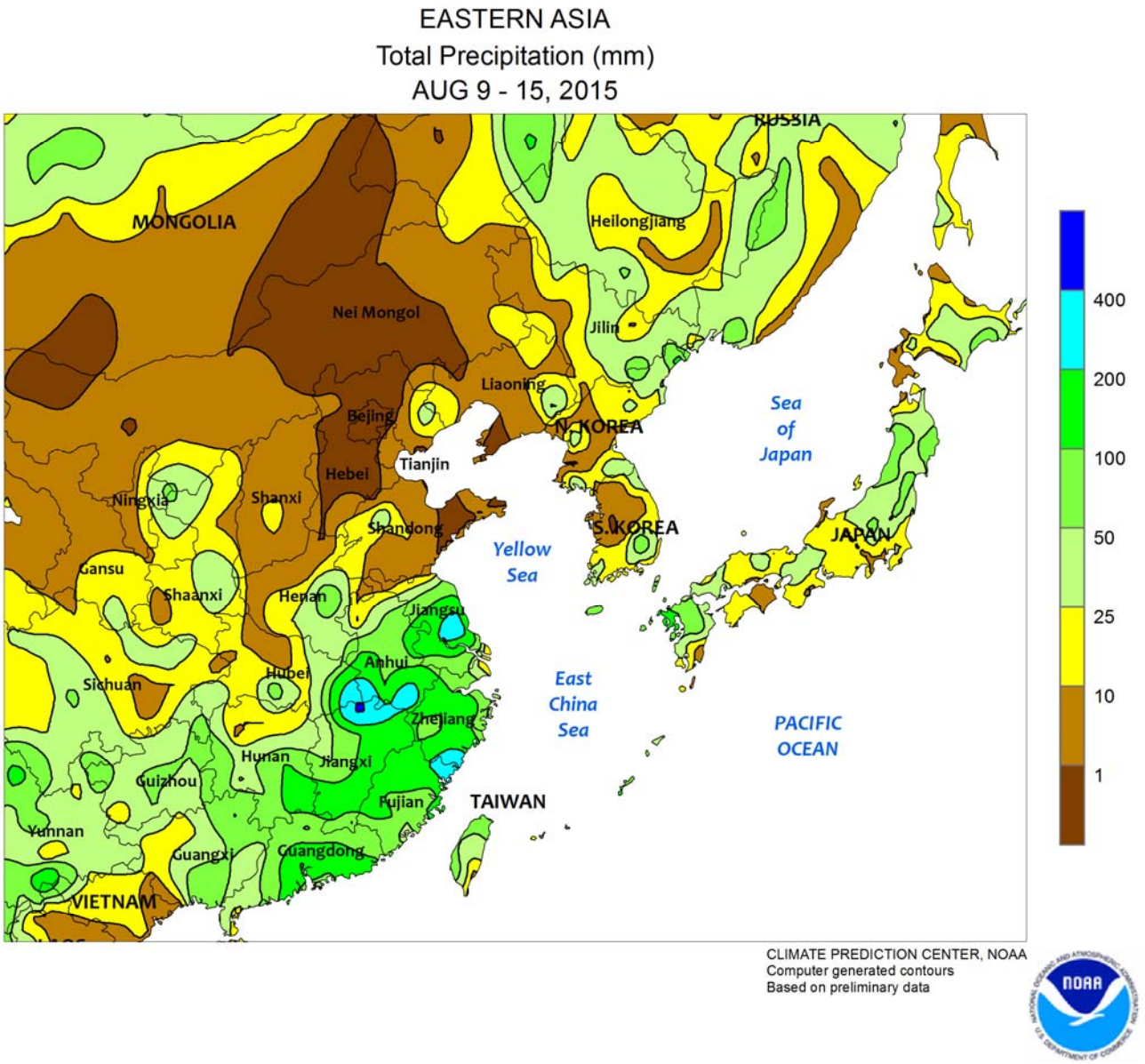

EASTERN ASIA

Parts of northeastern China and the North China Plain remained too dry for summer crops in latter stages of development. In the northeast, mostly dry weather prevailed in Jilin, Liaoning, and neighboring portions of Inner Mongolia. While corn in Liaoning and Inner Mongolia received good rainfall prior to the recent dryness, Jilin has received just over 75 mm of rainfall in the last six weeks, less than half of the long-term average. In Heilongjiang, 25 to over 50 mm of rain improved soil moisture for corn and soybeans, but across the west, rainfall deficits of nearly 100 mm since July 1 continued. Additionally, temperatures throughout the northeastern corn areas averaged in the middle to upper 20s degrees C (1 to 2°C above normal), increasing crop water demands. In total, corn conditions in northeastern China continued to be relatively poor and similar to last year when yields declined year to year. On the North China Plain, a narrow band of showers brought over 25 mm of rain to parts of Henan and adjoining areas of Shandong, with the remainder of the area receiving little to no rain. Conditions for summer crops where the rain occurred remained good, but short-term dryness was returning to northern sections of the North China Plain (in particular Hebei). Rainfall was the heaviest and most widespread in southern China (south of the Yangtze River). Southeastern provinces received over 50 mm of rain and locally over 200 mm, keeping rice and other summer crops well-watered. Rainfall amounts decreased farther inland but still managed over 25 mm to keep water supplies adequate for rice. Elsewhere in the region, dry weather prevailed across the Korean Peninsula, exacerbating seasonal dryness in South Korea, while showers (over 25 mm) in Japan maintained generally adequate water supplies for rice.

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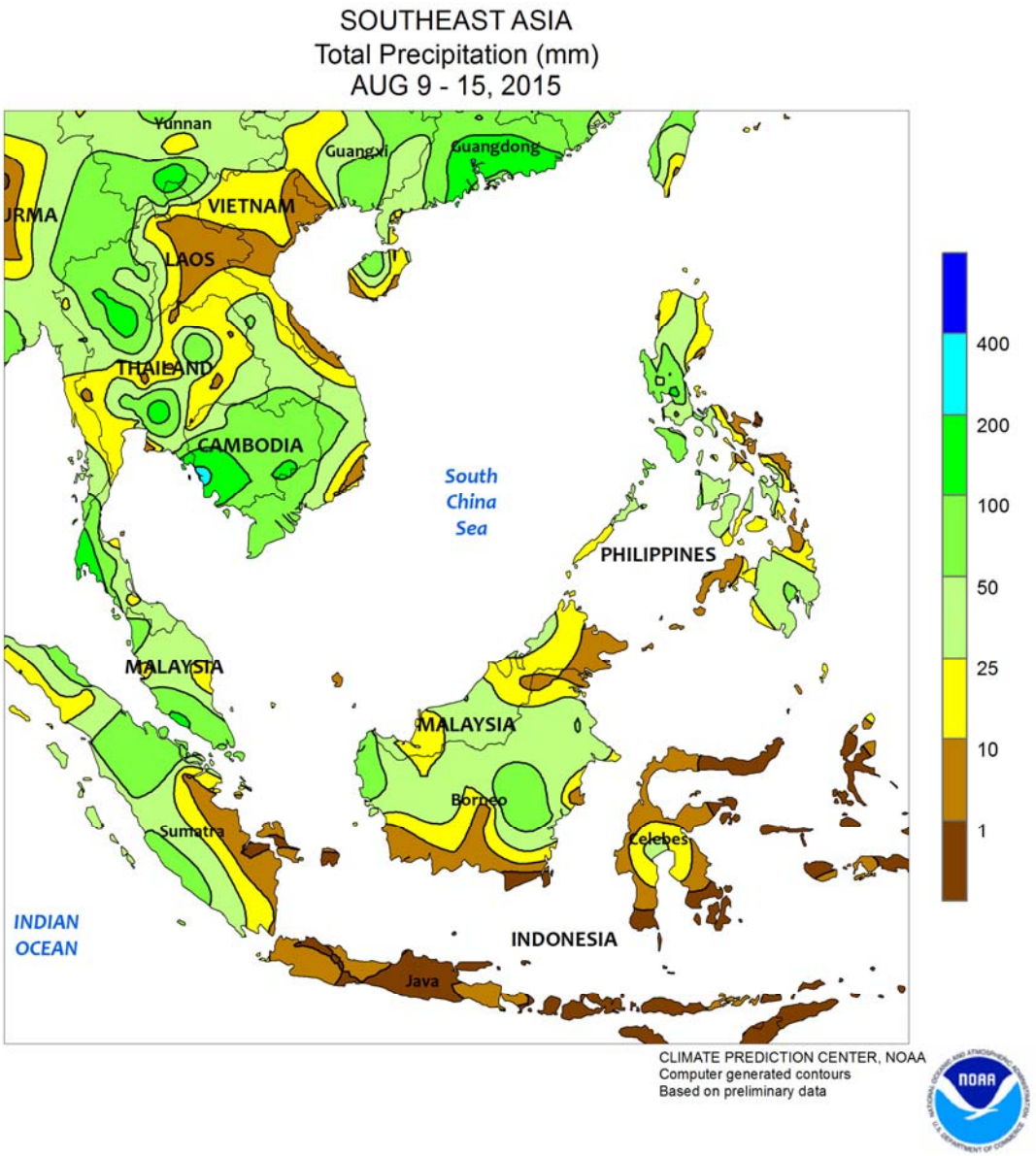

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Somewhat drier conditions occurred in Thailand, with a few localized rainfall amounts in excess of 100 mm being reported. Even with the mild lull in monsoon showers, surplus rainfall since July 1 continued across the north and northeastern rice regions. Deficits remained in central Thailand's Chao Phraya river basin, but rainfall has kept pace with the average rate since July 1. Overall, current rice conditions remained good, although water supplies in reservoirs remained at historic lows, threatening to limit dry-season rice production later in the year. Much of the remainder of southern Indochina, including Cambodia and southern Vietnam received over 50 mm of rain, aiding rice in these areas. Meanwhile in the Philippines, rainfall was widespread but unseasonably light, with amounts generally between 25 and 50 mm (up to 100 mm in parts of southwestern Luzon). Nearly all regions in the Philippines are experiencing seasonal rainfall deficits, and in particular much of the east is well below normal. The tight water supplies during the summer season likely have reduced corn and rice prospects for the remainder of the year. In southern portions of the region, showers (25-50 mm) caused minor harvest delays for oil palm in Indonesia and Malaysia, while maintaining near-normal rainfall totals for the crop year (beginning October 1).

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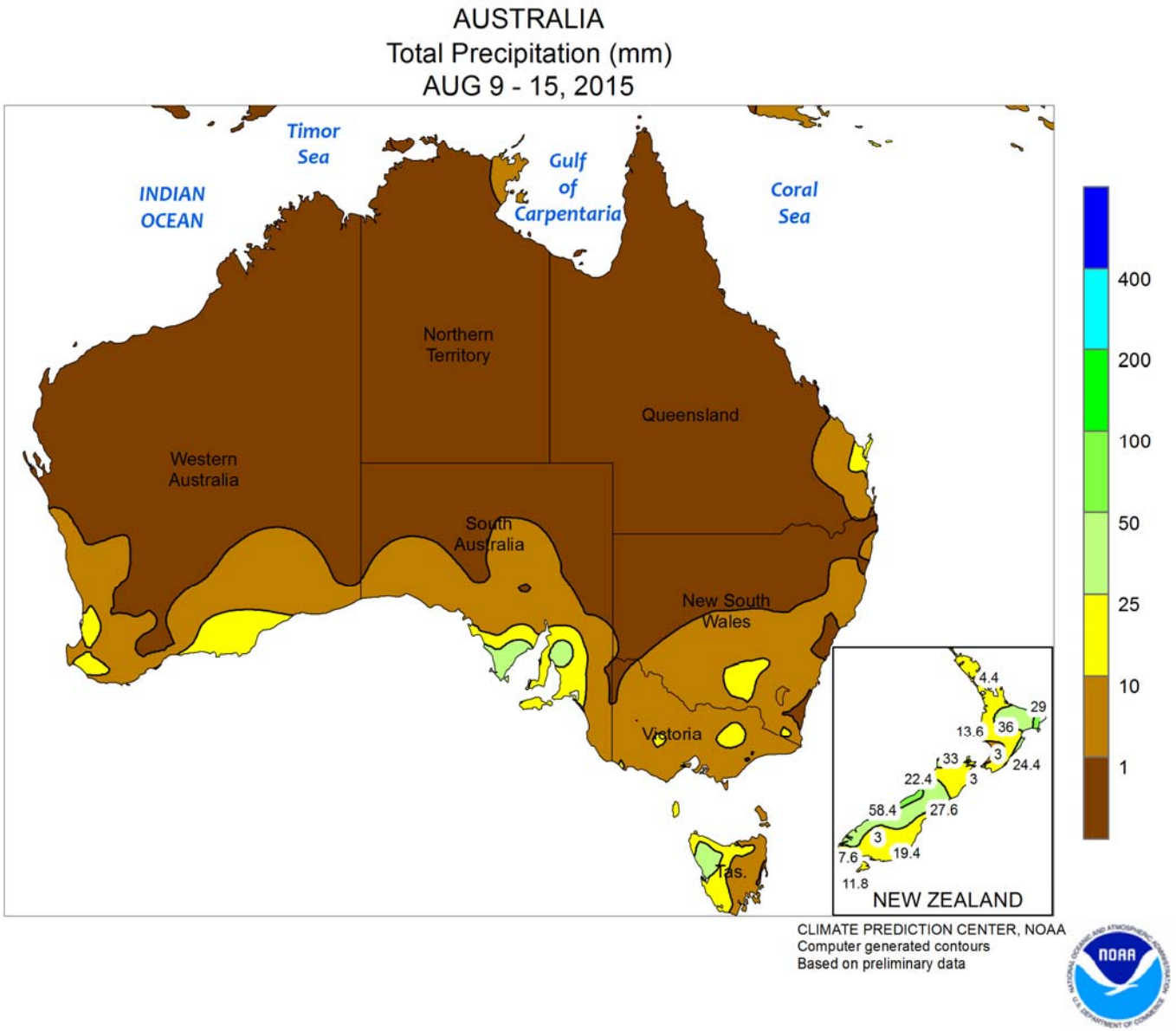

AUSTRALIA

Following two weeks of abundant rainfall, mostly dry weather (less than 5 mm) settled into Western Australia. Although more rain would be welcome to ease local long-term moisture deficits, the combination of sunny skies and adequate to abundant topsoil moisture favored winter grain and oilseed development. Farther east, widespread showers (5-25 mm or more) in South Australia maintained generally good conditions for wheat, barley, and canola development, while mostly dry weather (less than 5 mm) in northern Victoria increased crop water requirements. In southern New South Wales, scattered showers (5-20 mm) maintained good to excellent yield prospects for vegetative winter grains and oilseeds. In contrast, dry weather persisted for a third consecutive week in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, reducing moisture supplies for jointing winter wheat. Despite a good start to the growing season, more rain is needed soon to maintain yield prospects as wheat approaches and advances through the reproductive stages of development. Temperatures in the wheat belt were generally seasonable, averaging within about 1°C of normal.

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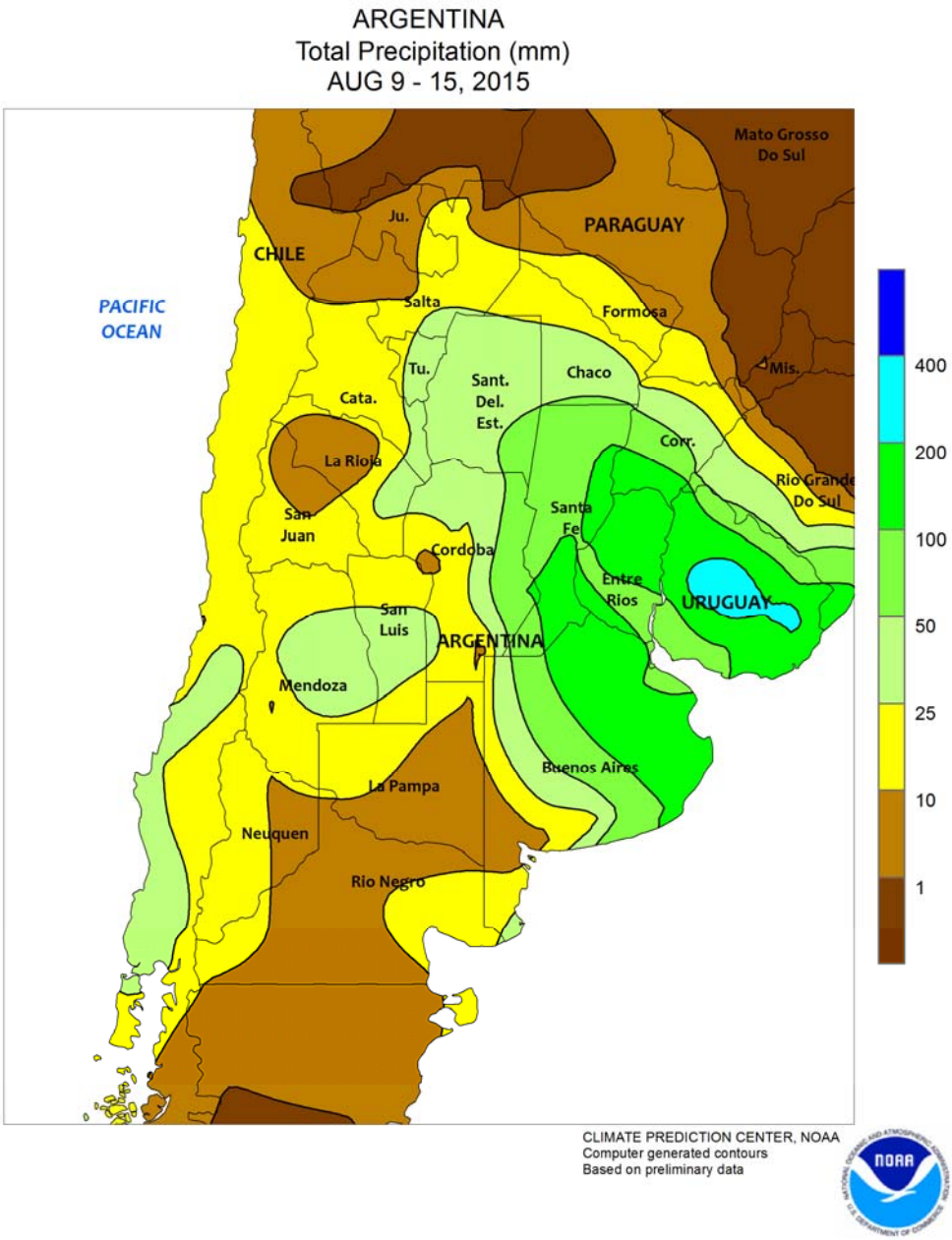

ARGENTINA

Rain intensified over eastern agricultural areas, maintaining abundant to locally excessive levels of moisture for winter grains. Rainfall was exceptionally heavy (greater than 100 mm) from southern Santa Fe to southeastern Buenos Aires; it was the third week of above-normal rainfall in this region, and flooding was likely in low-lying farmlands. Similar amounts were recorded from Entre Rio eastward through Uruguay. Rainfall was above normal over most other agricultural areas, though amounts were generally lower (10-50 mm). The rainfall was timely in western production areas (Cordoba northward to Salta), although drier conditions prevailed in La Pampa and neighboring areas of Buenos Aires. However, the rain hampered fieldwork, reportedly including the final stages of wheat planting in Buenos Aires and cotton harvesting in Cordoba and Santiago del Estero. Weekly temperatures averaged near to below normal in western production areas, with daytime highs failing to reach 20°C in most southern farming areas. In contrast, weekly average temperatures were 2 to 3°C above normal in the east (eastern Buenos Aires to eastern Formosa), owing mainly to lingering warmth (highs reaching the lower and middle 30s in the northeast) to start the week. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, corn was 95 percent harvested as of August 13 versus 89 percent last year. No progress was reported in the planting of wheat (98 percent planted versus 95 percent last year).

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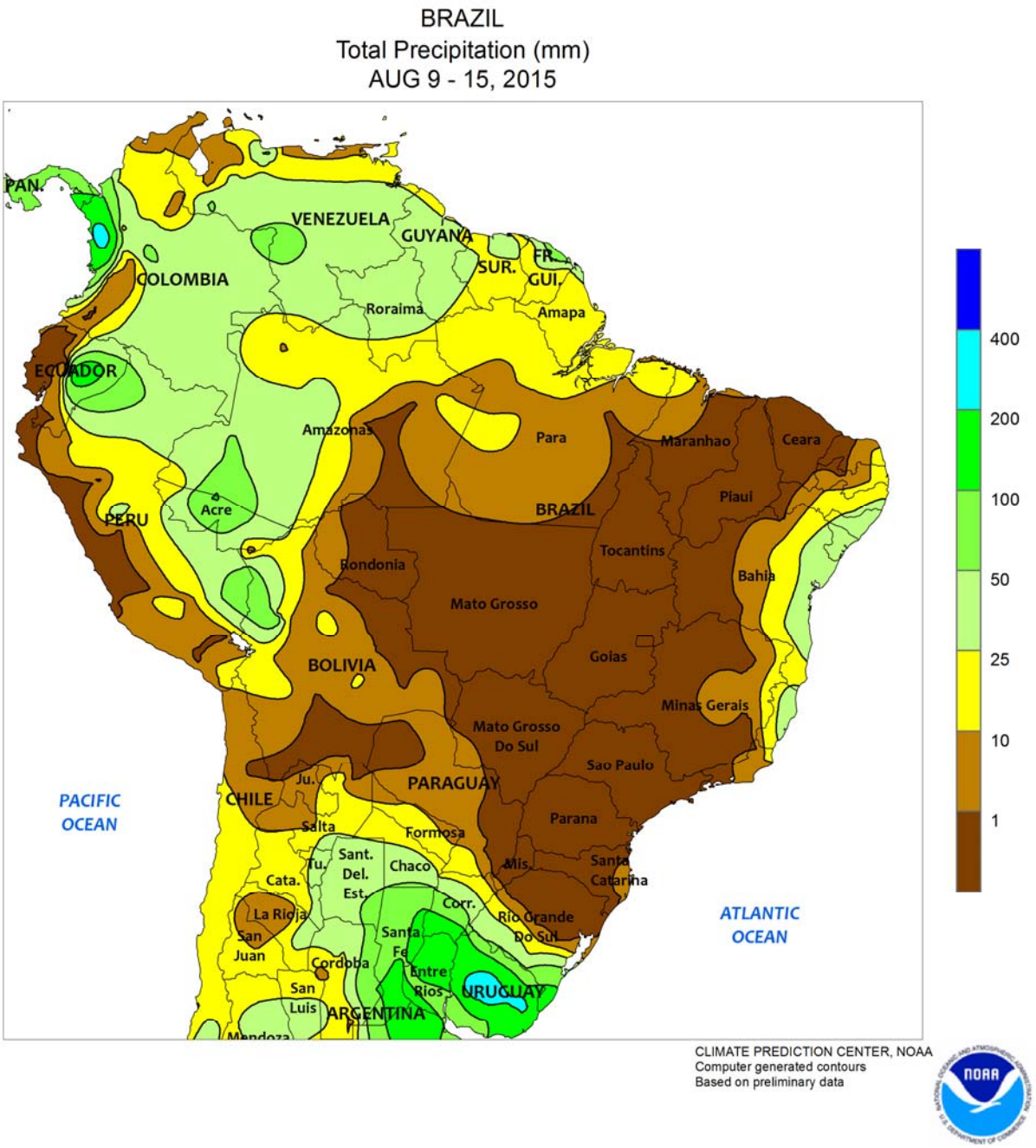

BRAZIL

Warm, dry weather dominated much of the region, fostering rapid development of wheat, corn, and — in northern areas — cotton. Rainfall (10-50 mm) was generally confined to southern Rio Grande do Sul and along the northeastern coast; otherwise, little to no rain fell in the country's main agricultural districts. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 6°C above normal in the south and west, including much of Mato Grosso and most areas from Rio Grande do Sul to Mato Grosso do Sul and Sao Paulo. The warmth and dryness benefited corn and wheat development, while supporting harvesting of sugarcane and coffee. Temperatures were more seasonable in the northeast, averaging within 1°C of normal from Goias to the northeastern coast. Daytime highs ranged from the middle 20s (degrees C) along the Atlantic Coast to the middle and upper 30s in Mato Grosso and traditionally warmer sections of the northeastern interior (Tocantins, Maranhoa, and Piaui).

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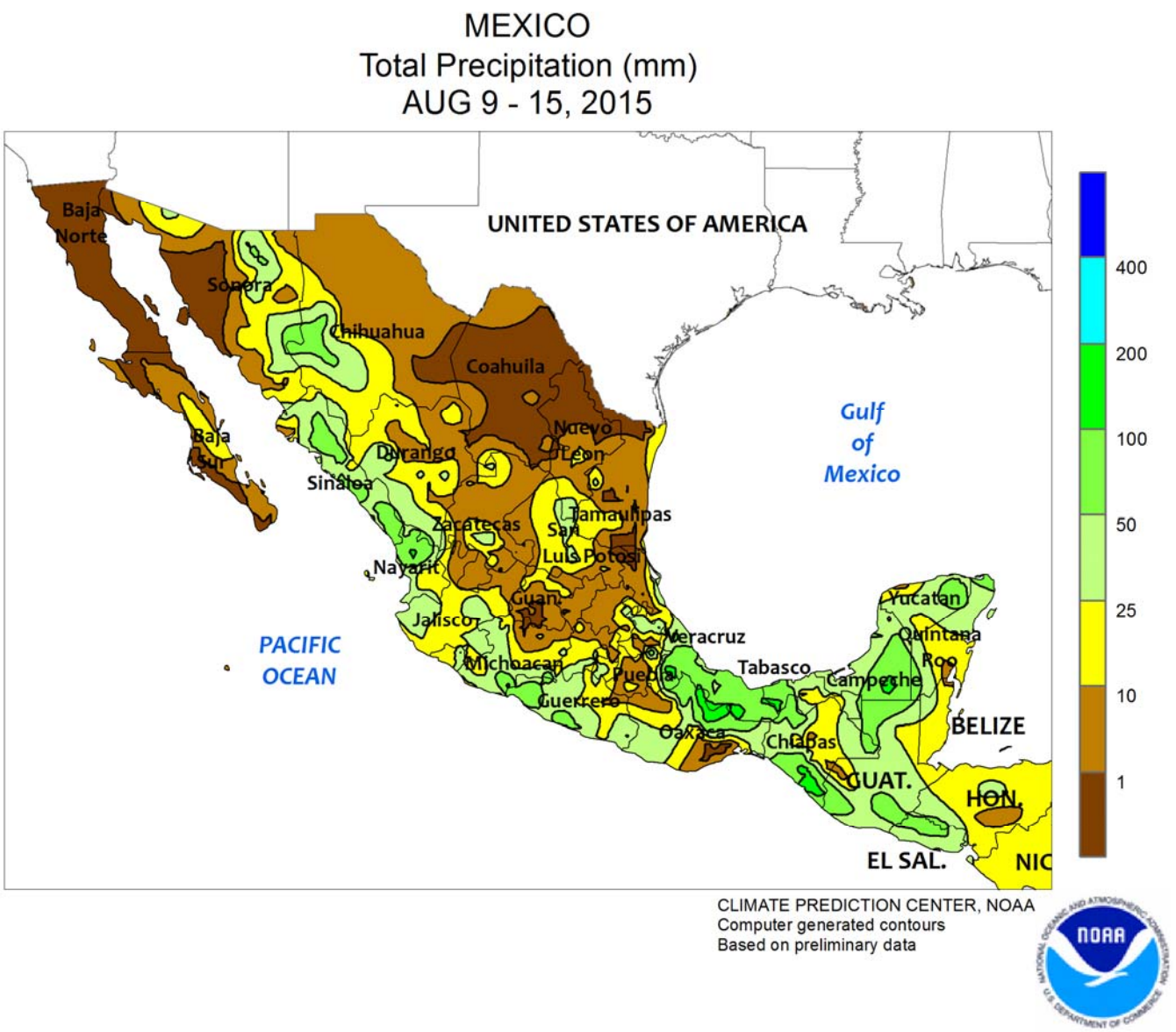

MEXICO

A drying trend continued across the southern plateau, reducing late-season moisture for corn and other rain-fed summer crops. Much of the region (Jalisco to Puebla) recorded less than 5 mm of rain and only isolated locations received more than 25 mm. Heavier rain (10-50 mm, locally higher) fell elsewhere in the southeast, including corn areas along the southern Pacific Coast (Michoacan to western Oaxaca). The heaviest rain (50-100 mm) was concentrated over southern Veracruz, including Chiapas and important sugarcane areas bordering Oaxaca. However, mostly dry conditions persisted in sugarcane areas in the vicinity of northern Veracruz. Showers remained generally scattered and light in the northeast, where daytime highs topping 40°C maintained high moisture requirements for livestock and irrigated crops. Meanwhile, monsoon showers (10-75 mm) continued in northwestern watersheds, though amounts were lighter than recent weeks in many locations.

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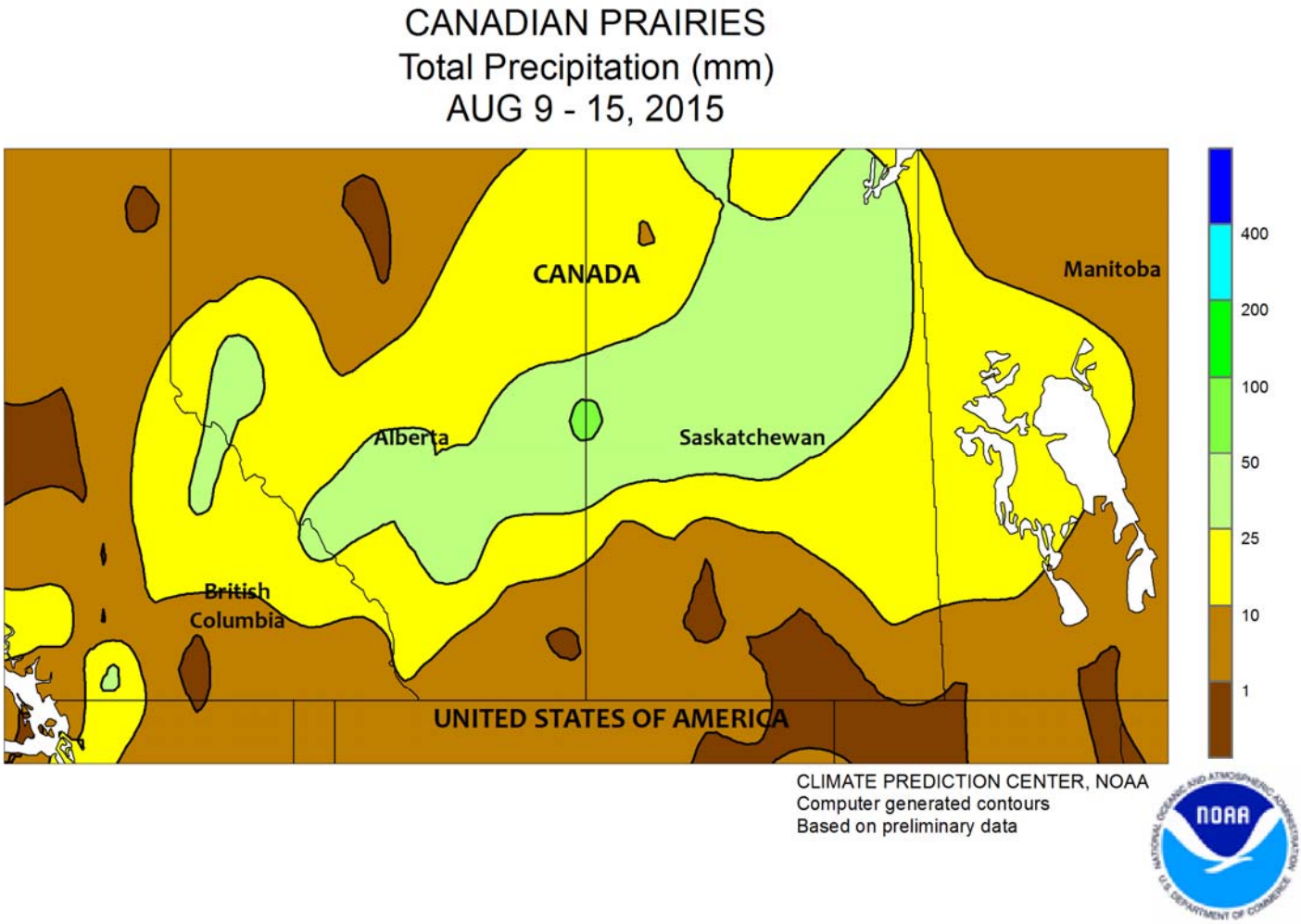
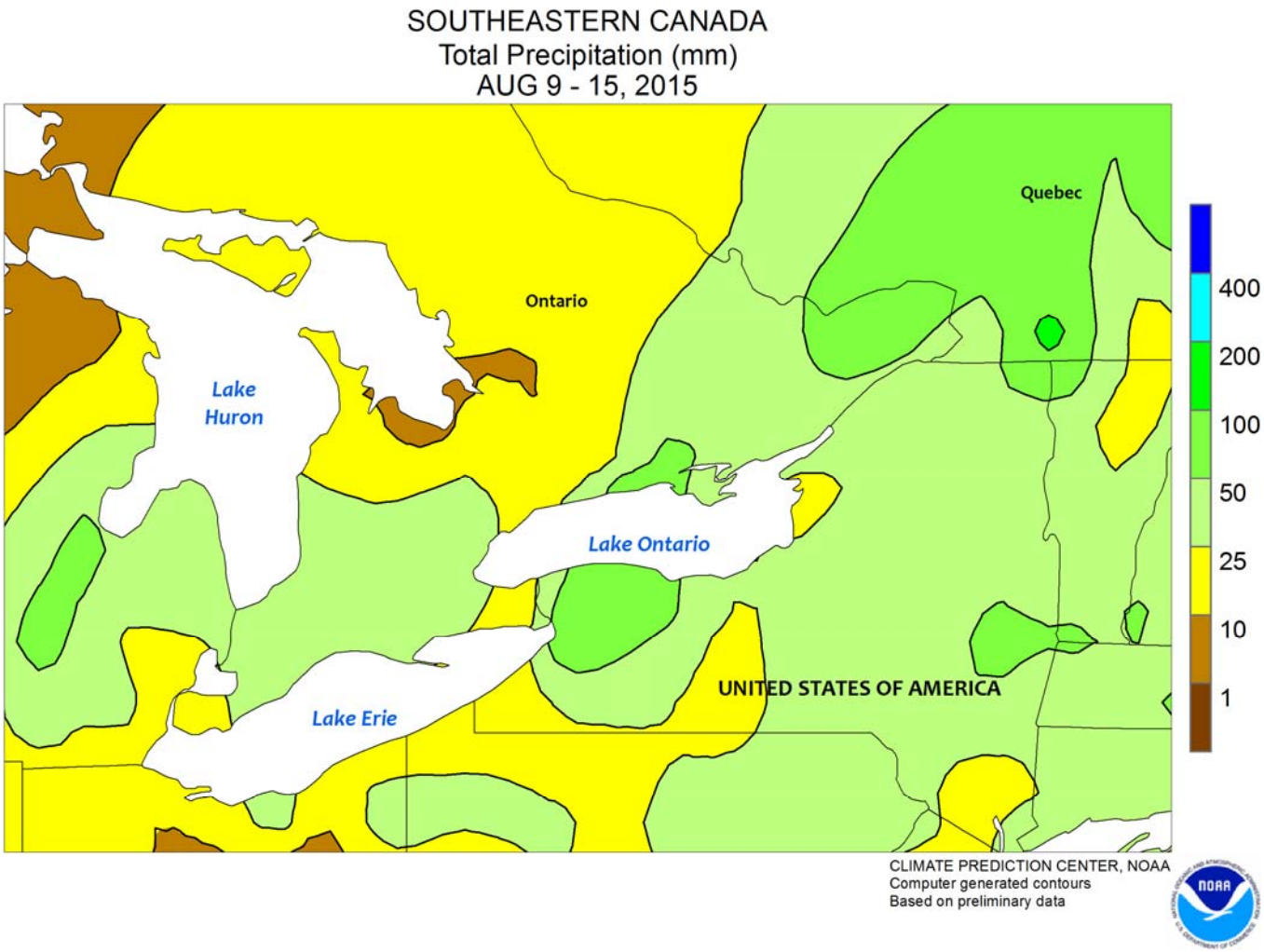


CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Heat and dryness hastened maturation of spring grains and oilseeds in southern production areas. Warmer-than-normal weather dominated the Prairie for most of the week; daytime highs reached the middle and upper 30s (degrees C) on several days from southern Alberta to southern Manitoba, with temperatures reaching 40°C in southeastern Saskatchewan. Cooler weather (highs from the middle 10s to lower 20s) arrived in western areas at week's end but rainfall remained unseasonably light (less than 5 mm) in the southwest. Heavier rain (10-50 mm) fell in the more northerly agricultural areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan, but the moisture came too late in the season for most spring crops. The cold front generating the rainfall ushered cooler weather into the area, with nighttime lows falling below 10°C in parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

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

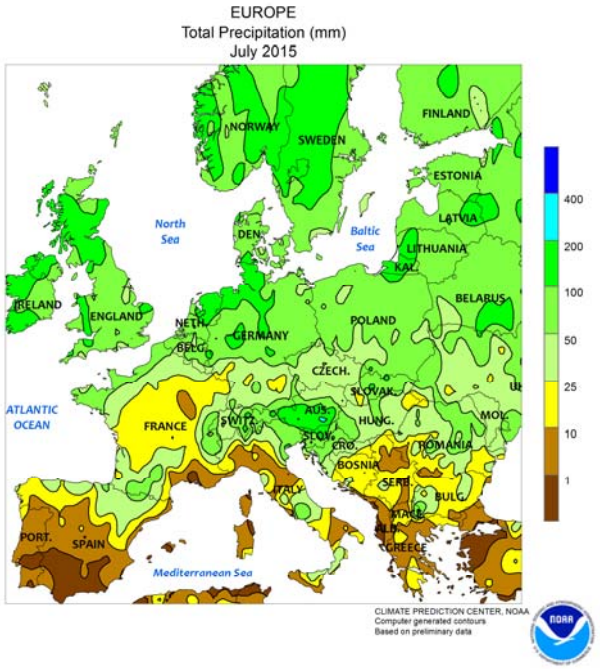


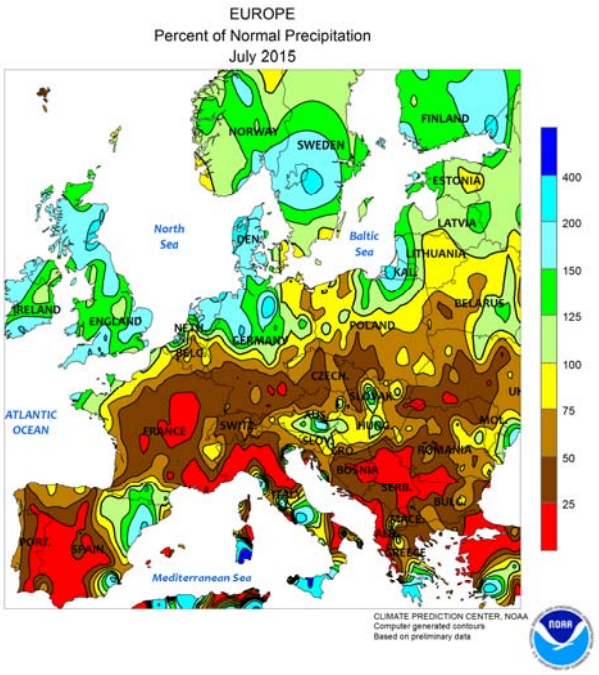
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

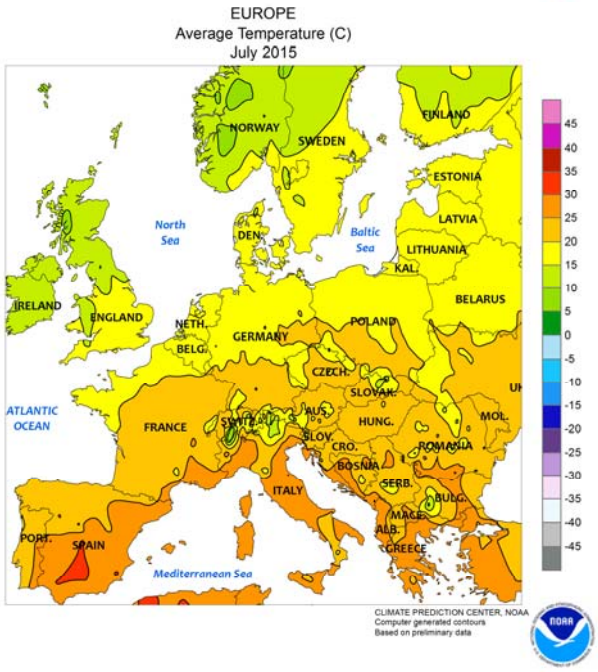
Mild, showery weather maintained overall favorable conditions for summer crops and pastures. Most of Ontario recorded 10 to 50 mm of rainfall, with somewhat higher amounts (50-100 mm, locally higher) in Quebec. The moisture gave a late-season boost to corn, soybeans, and other summer crops, but resulted in some delays in seasonal fieldwork, including haying and winter wheat harvesting. Weekly temperatures averaged near normal throughout the region, with daytime highs reaching the upper 20s (degrees C) on several days. Nighttime lows fell below 10°C in many locations, adding to slow growth of summer crops.

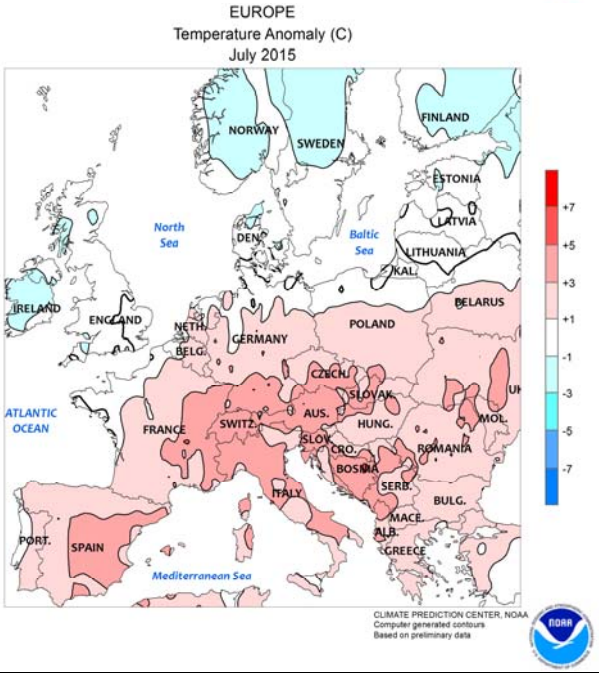
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov

July International Temperature and Precipitation Maps





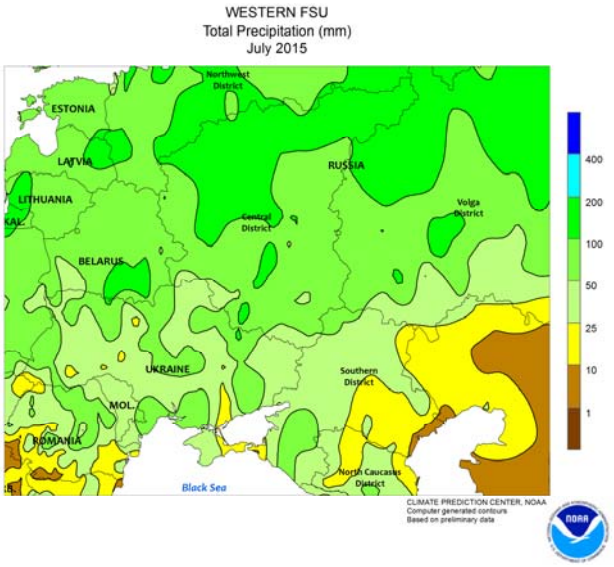


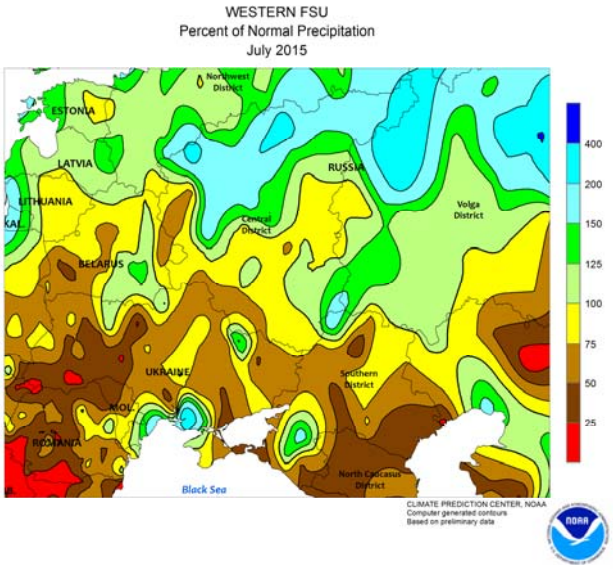


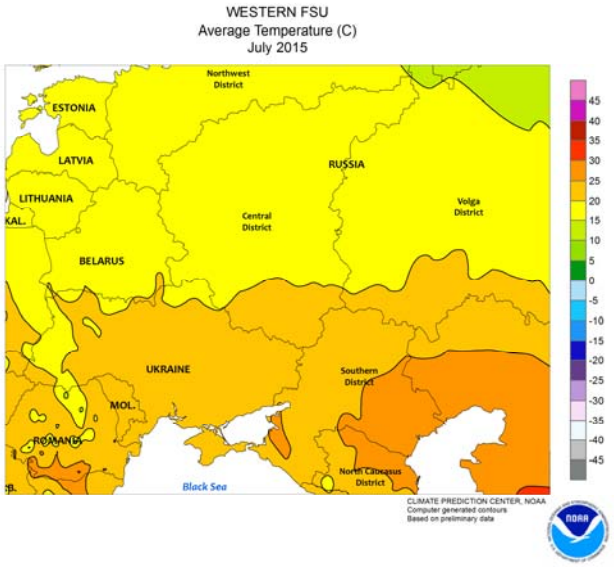
EUROPE

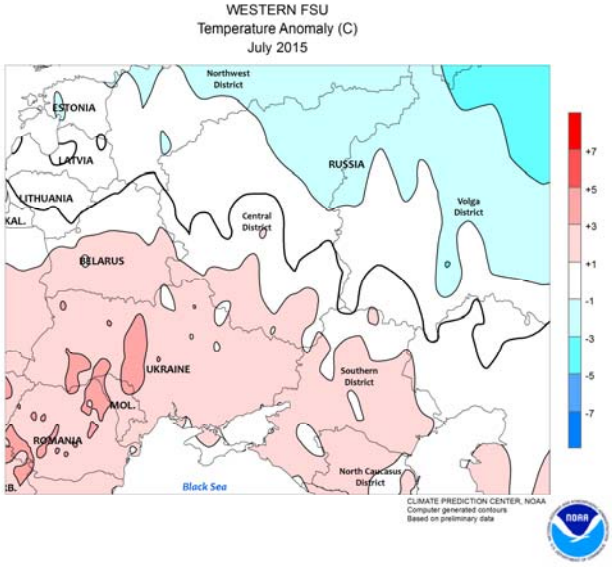
In July, excessive heat and dryness cut yield prospects for reproductive corn from Spain and France into Italy and the Balkans. Temperatures during July routinely approached or topped 40°C from Spain and France into southeastern Europe. Many of these same areas also experienced pronounced short-term drought, with precipitation totaling a meager 10 percent of normal or less from southeastern France and northern Italy into the lower Danube River Valley. There were several monthly-rainfall reports of 0 mm in southeast France and northern Italy's Po Valley, while numerous stations in the central Danube River Valley reported less than 5 mm. A late-month respite from the heat was followed by another round of hot weather in early August. Much drier- and warmer-than-normal weather also overspread central and northern Europe, accelerating winter crop maturation and harvesting but reducing soil moisture for upcoming winter crop planting. In contrast, mild, showery conditions in the United Kingdom and Baltic States benefited filling small grains. By month's end, the return of showers over western Europe helped stabilize the declining crop conditions, while intensifying heat and dryness in eastern Europe maintained concerns over further summer crop yield declines as well as soil moisture availability for winter rapeseed planting.

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





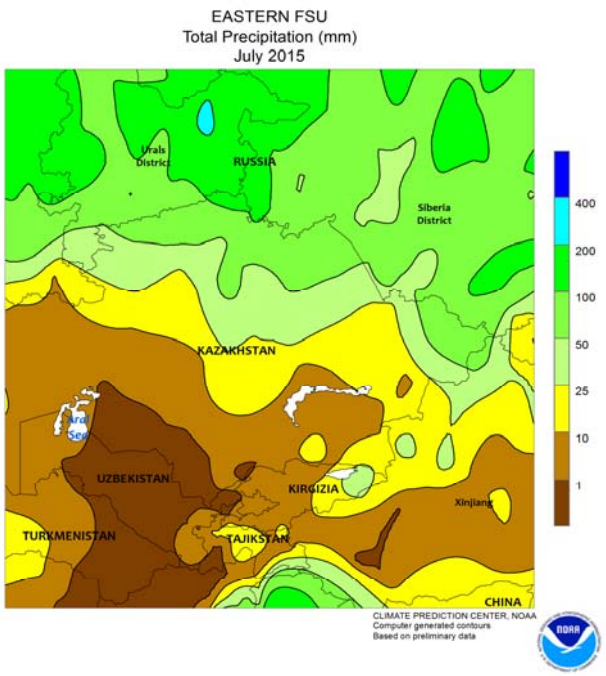


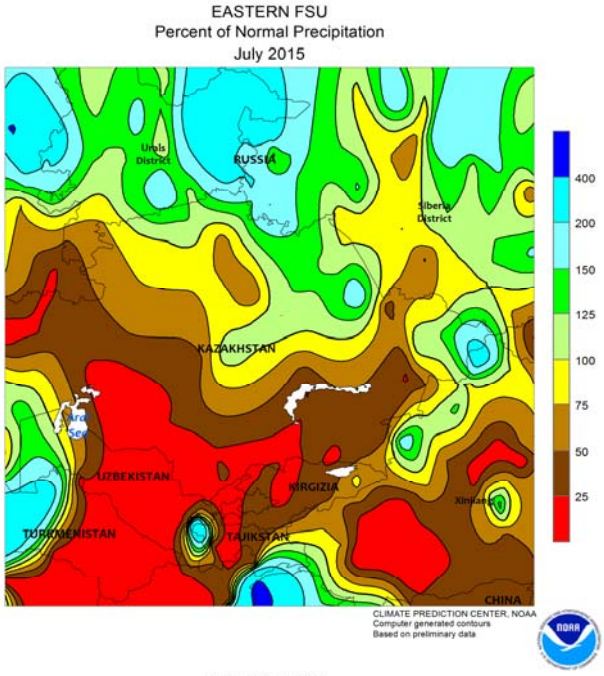


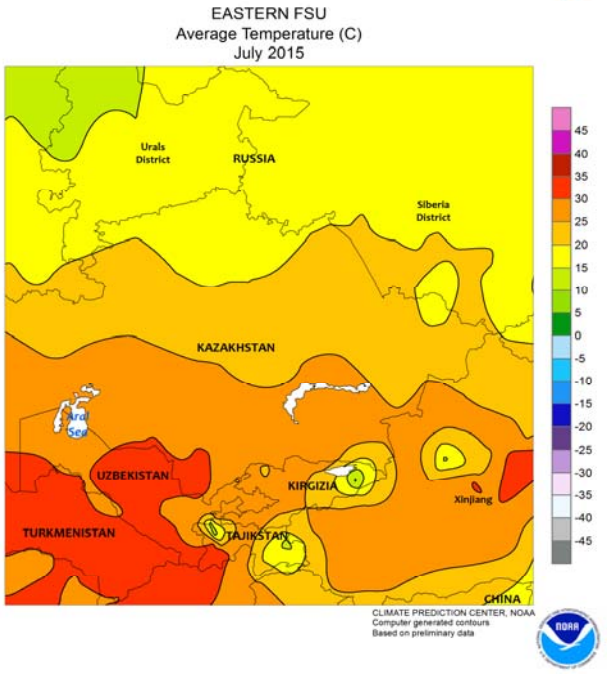
WESTERN FSU

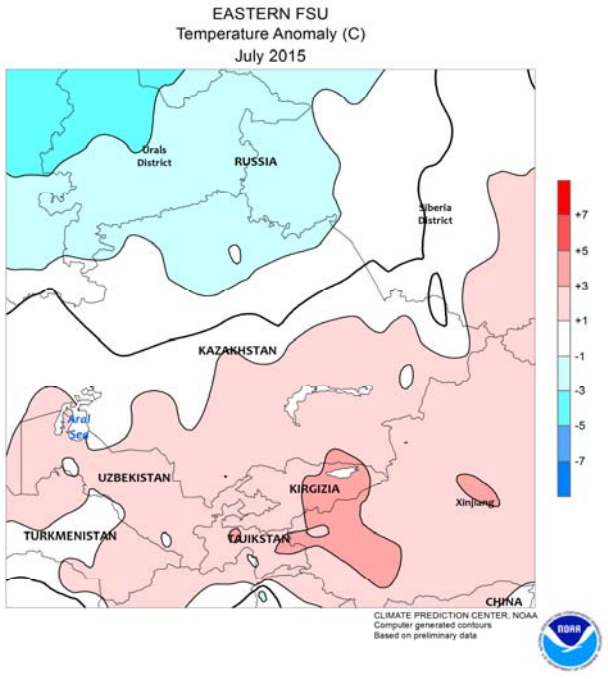
Drier- and warmer-than-normal July weather accelerated winter wheat harvesting from eastern Ukraine into western and southern Russia. However, localized showers provided timely soil moisture for reproductive corn in the primary production areas of northern Ukraine (40-70 mm) and southwestern Russia (45-75 mm) in advance of late-month heat. Meanwhile, heat and dryness lowered prospects for reproductive summer crops in Moldova and western Ukraine.

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



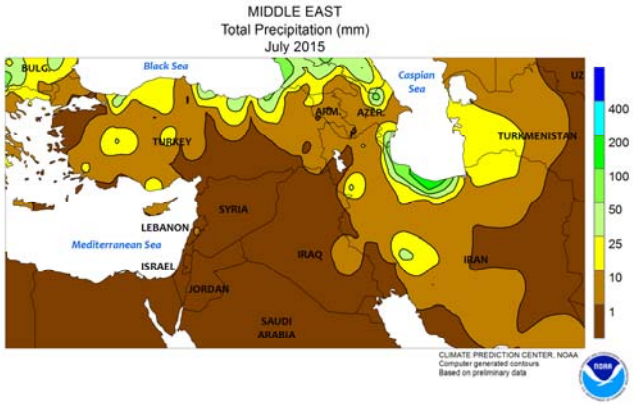


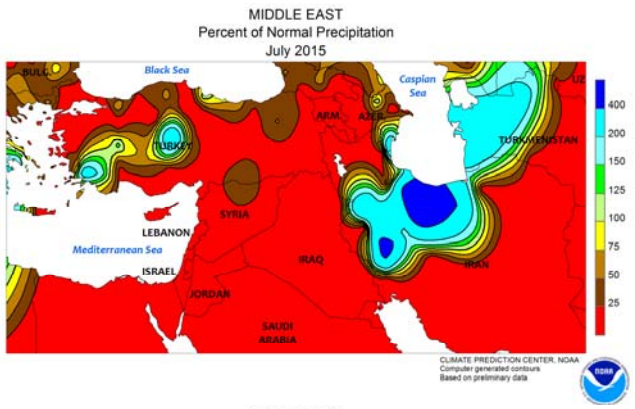


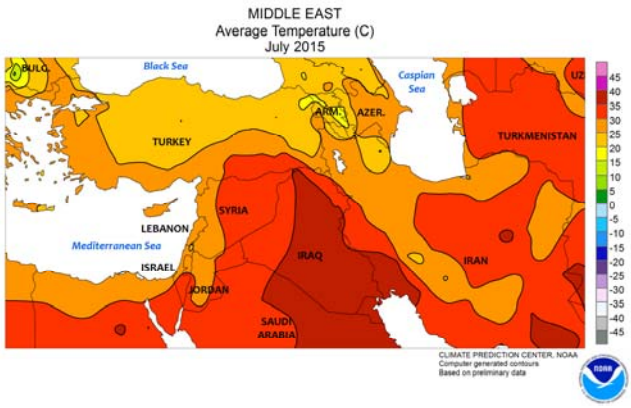


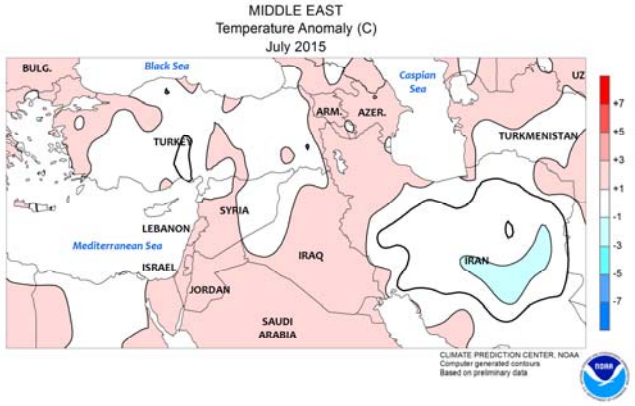
EASTERN FSU

In July, generally cool, showery weather across northern Kazakhstan and neighboring portions of Russia maintained favorable yield prospects for spring wheat. Rainfall totaled 50 mm or more over most major wheat districts, though areas that were driest (northwestern Kazakhstan) were also the same locales which experienced heavy May rainfall and subsequent subsoil moisture recharge. In contrast, excessively hot weather reduced prospects for flowering cotton farther south, with temperatures reaching into the middle 40s (degrees C) in Uzbekistan, the region's largest cotton producer.



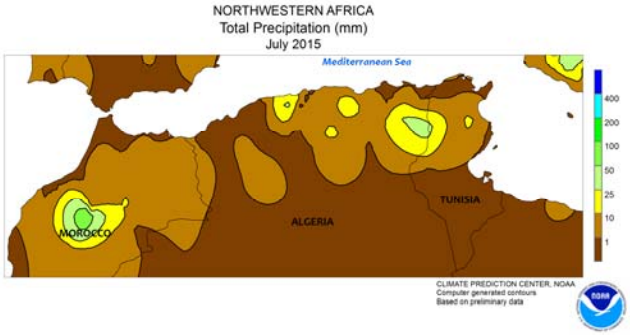


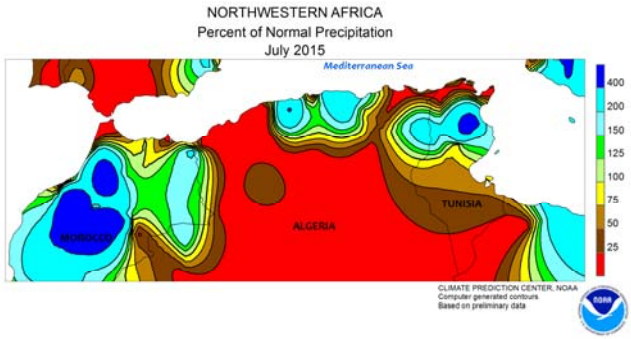


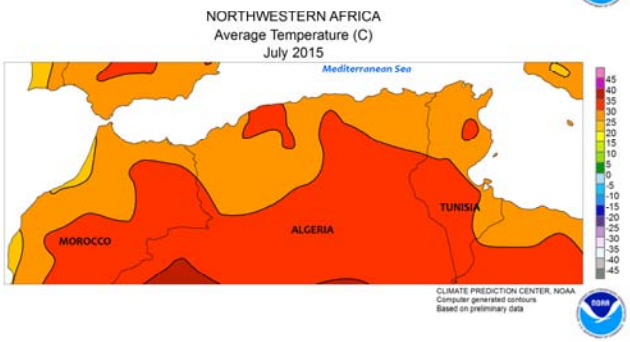


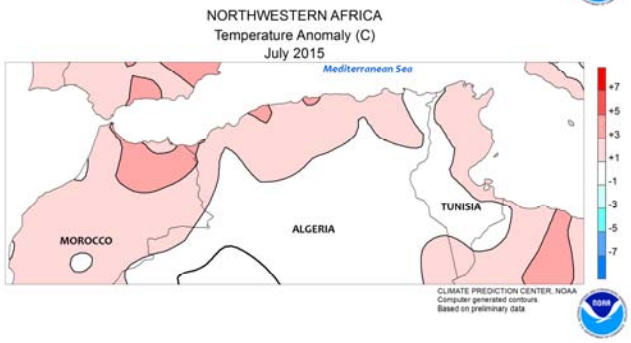
MIDDLE EAST

Seasonably dry, warm July weather promoted the development of irrigated summer crops, including corn, cotton, and sorghum, following a wet start to the summer. The drier conditions also facilitated winter wheat harvesting. Nevertheless, showers and thunderstorms — unusual for this time of year — continued to pepper portions of central and northern Turkey with locally more than 25 mm of rain. Consequently, there were likely localized wheat harvest delays, though the rain was generally beneficial.



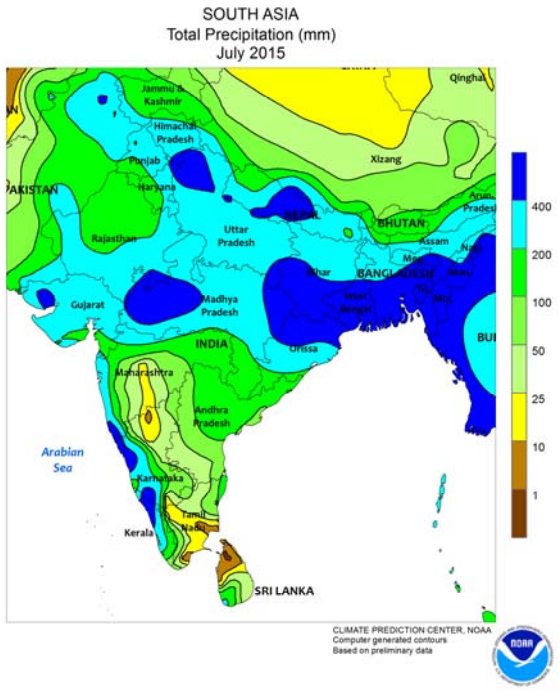


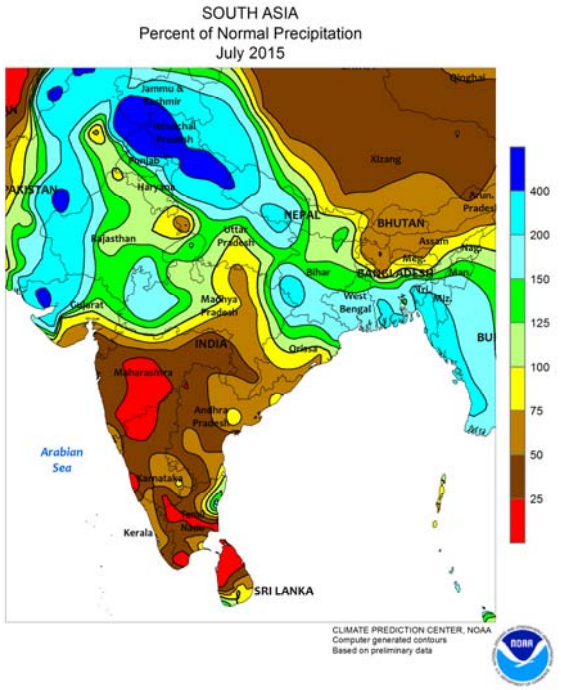


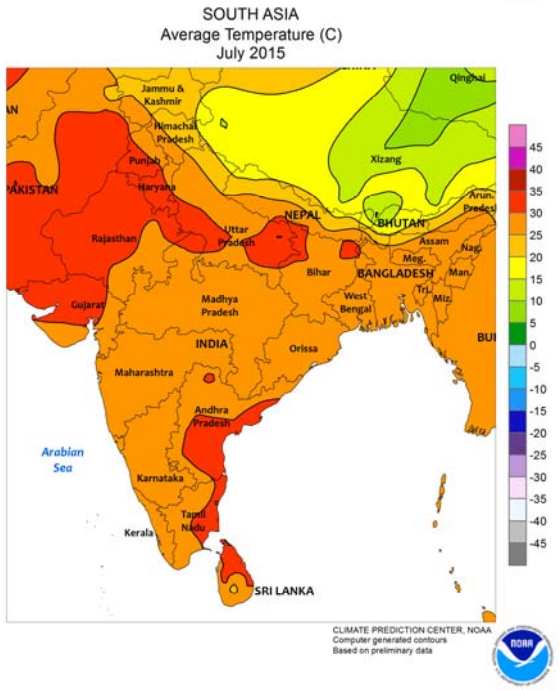


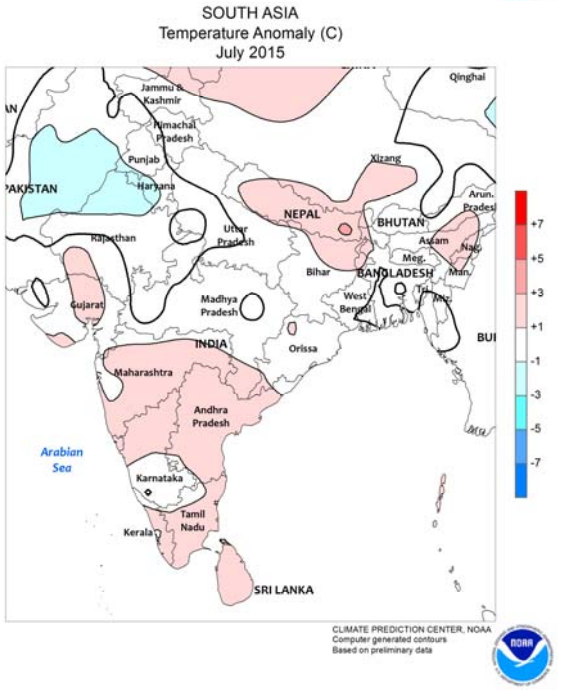
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

During July, mostly dry, seasonably hot conditions prevailed, though localized, highly unusual showers and thunderstorms developed along the Atlas Mountains. Wheat in Morocco is generally harvested in late May, while producers in Tunisia and Algeria typically harvest in June and July, respectively. Consequently, the spotty rain in northern Algeria (locally more than 30 mm) likely caused temporary fieldwork delays, though fields dried rapidly with above-normal temperatures.





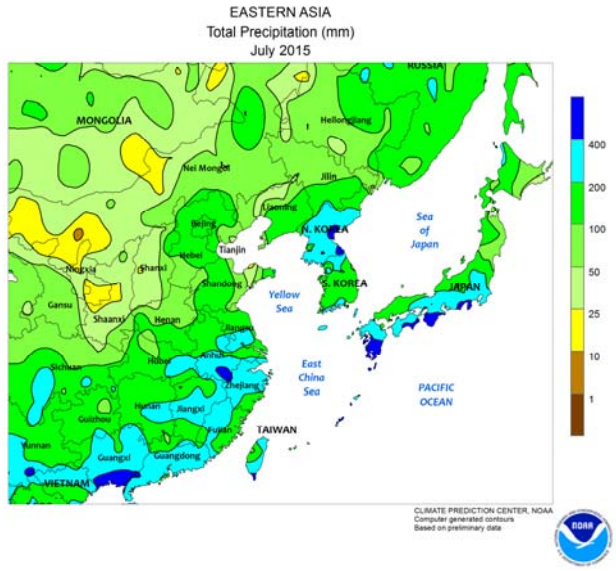


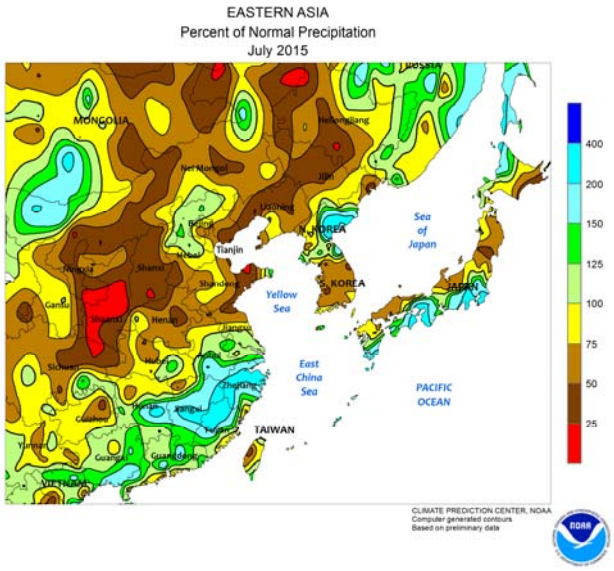


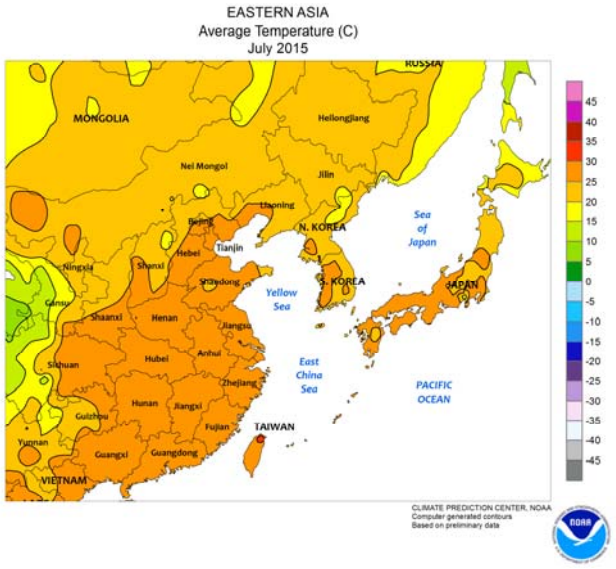
SOUTH ASIA

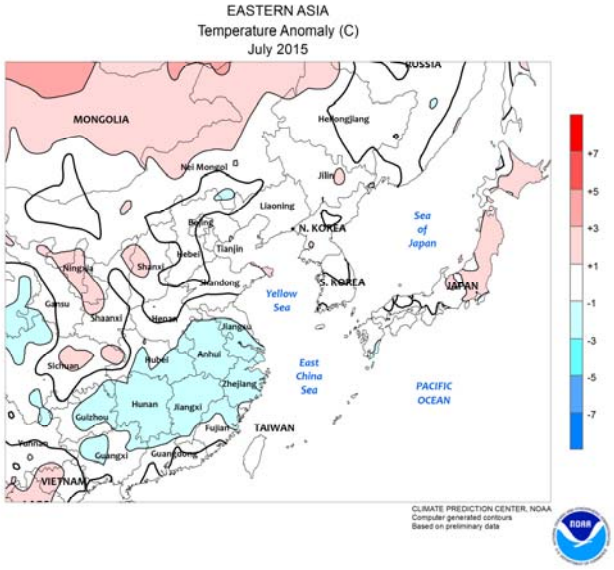
In July, monsoon showers in India were slightly above normal nationally on consistent heavy rainfall in eastern rice areas and heavy late-month rainfall throughout the west. Seasonally, the monsoon remained above normal in India (based on 25 years of data). Rice continued to be well watered in the east, with rainfall totals for the month well in excess of 200 mm and flooding occurring in parts of West Bengal, where the highest totals were reported. To the west, inundating showers brought over 350 mm of rain during the latter half of the month in soybean areas of western Madhya Pradesh. The wetness was unfavorable for soybeans beginning to bloom and was reminiscent of excessive wetness in 2013 when yields declined significantly year to year. Meanwhile, moisture conditions were much improved for cotton and groundnuts in Gujarat with the return of rainfall late in the month; little, if any, rain occurred during the first half of July. In neighboring Maharashtra, rainfall deficits continued to mount during the month as barely 50 mm of rain registered. The ongoing dryness in Maharashtra maintained poor prospects for cotton, groundnuts, and to a lesser extent soybeans. Elsewhere in the region, near- to above-normal rainfall in Pakistan kept rice and cotton well-watered, with near-normal rainfall in Sri Lanka benefiting rice. In Bangladesh, the flooding affecting portions of eastern India extended into the delta, submerging rice and threatening to lower yields.

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



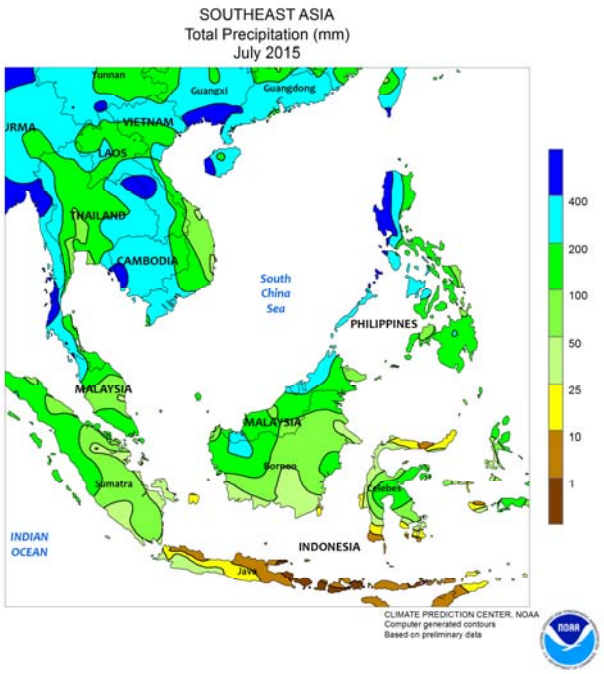


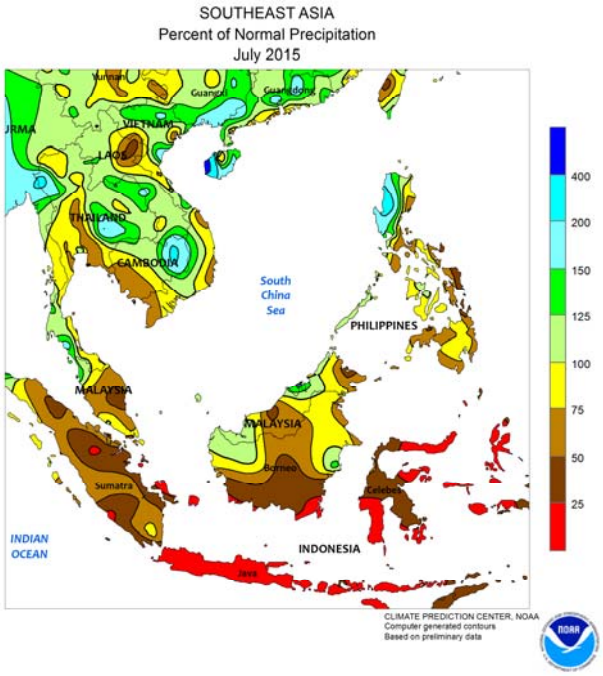


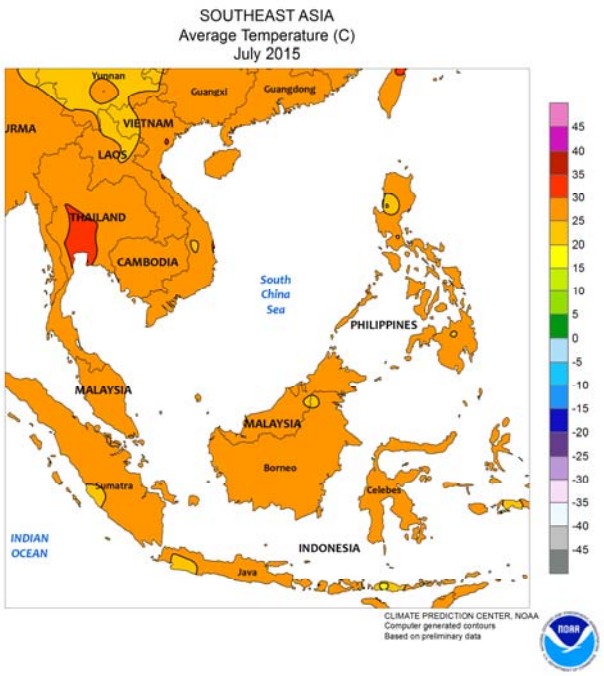


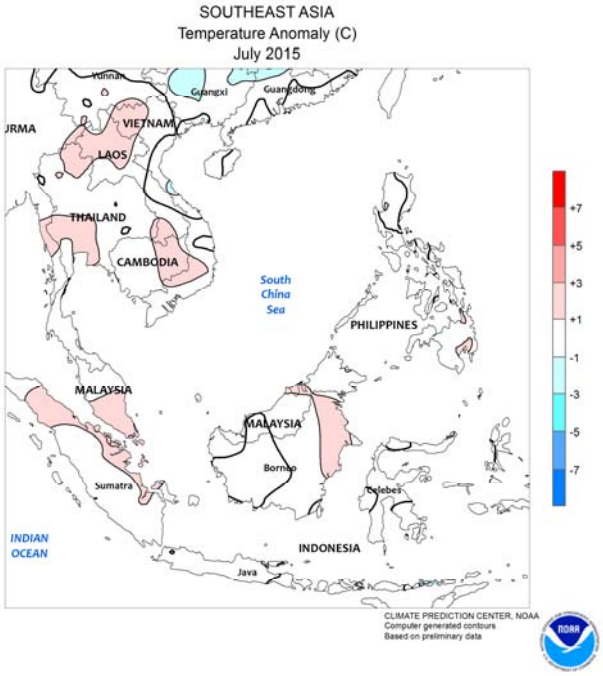
EASTERN ASIA

Uncharacteristically dry weather prevailed for much of July in China. The dryness was most pronounced across northeastern China, where it coincided with corn progressing through the early stages of reproduction and likely reduced yields. Heilongjiang and Jilin received not much more than 50 mm of rain for the month, less than half of the normal amount. Rainfall in Liaoning and neighboring portions of Inner Mongolia also experienced poor rainfall during much of the month, but heavy showers late in the month brought rainfall totals closer to normal than in the previously mentioned provinces. The dryness was reminiscent of 2014 and 2009; both years experienced year-to-year yield declines. Similar conditions occurred for summer crops on the North China Plain, with concerns over reduced yields placated by improved rainfall by month's end. Within the Yangtze Valley, rainfall was roughly 75% of the long-term average, keeping the majority of summer crops well-watered but putting pressure on water reserves for rice. Above-normal rainfall was confined to southeastern China, where Typhoons Chan-Hom and Linfa produced heavy showers to the benefit of rice. Meanwhile, historically hot weather in western China stressed cotton in peak bloom, likely lowering yields in the most productive cotton area of China. In other parts of the region, several weakening tropical cyclones (Chan-Hom, Nangka, and Halola) brought heavy showers to southern Japan and portions of the Korean Peninsula, but much of South Korea remained too dry for rice, increasing irrigation demands.





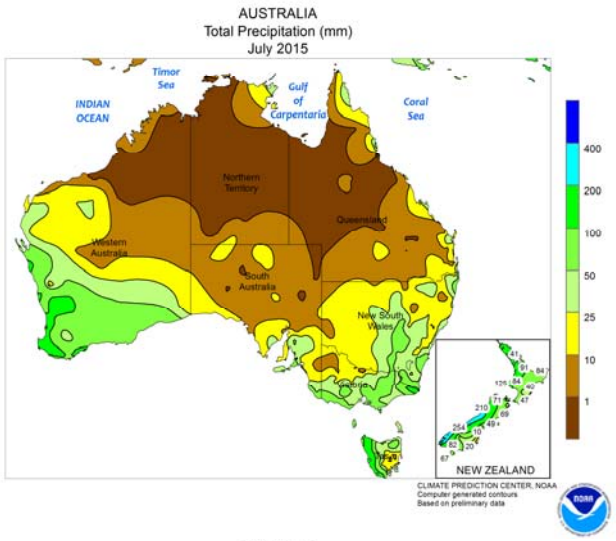


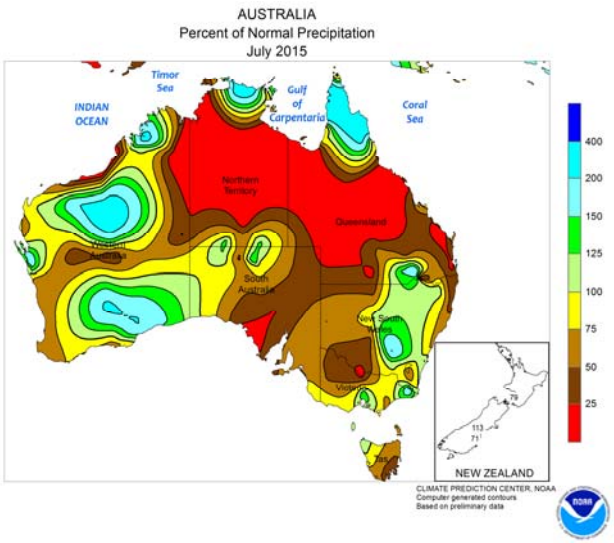


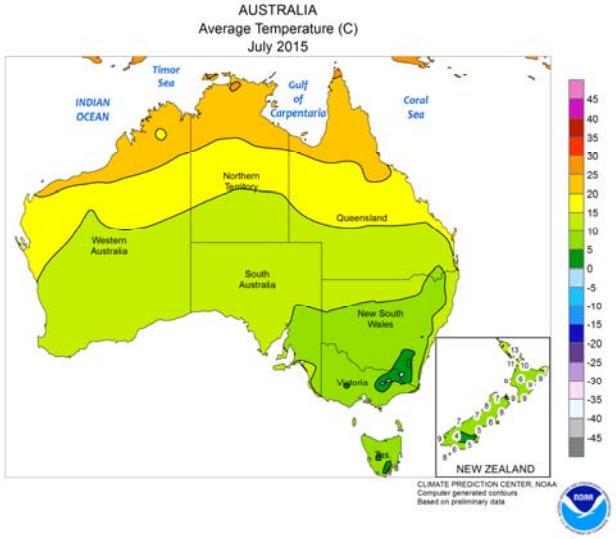
SOUTHEAST ASIA

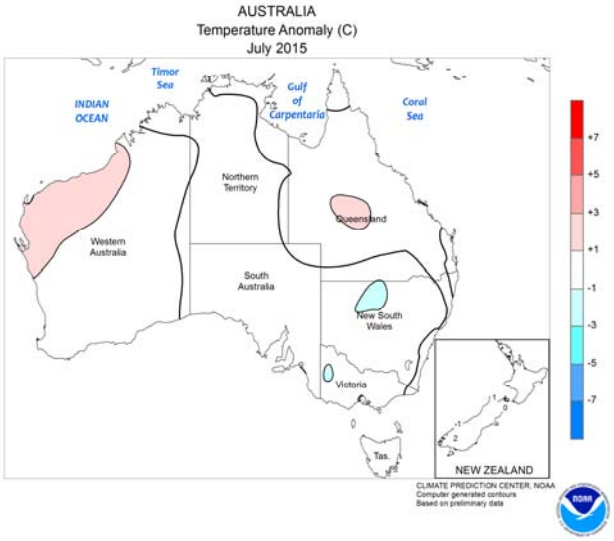
Monsoon showers increased across much of northern and northeastern Thailand in July. Seasonal rainfall totals remained well short of the long-term average, but the increased showers markedly improved water supplies for the current rice crop. However, drier-than-normal conditions persisted in central Thailand's Chao Phraya river basin, limiting reservoir recharge and keeping levels at historic lows. Above-normal rainfall will be required the remainder of the season to rebound from the water shortages dating back to last year and prevent declines in the irrigated dry-season rice crop (transplanted in November). Satellite estimates indicated rice in much of Laos, Cambodia, and northern Vietnam received beneficial above-normal rainfall, while drier conditions were recorded in southern Vietnam (periodic showers kept rainfall deficits manageable, though). Meanwhile, inundating rainfall occurred in the northwestern Philippines, causing localized flooding in key rice and corn areas. Upwards of 900 mm of rain was reported with most of the rain occurring in the first half of the month. The remainder of the Philippines continued to experience below-average rainfall, with declines in rice and corn production likely. Elsewhere, generally below-average rainfall facilitated oil palm harvesting in Indonesia and Malaysia.

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



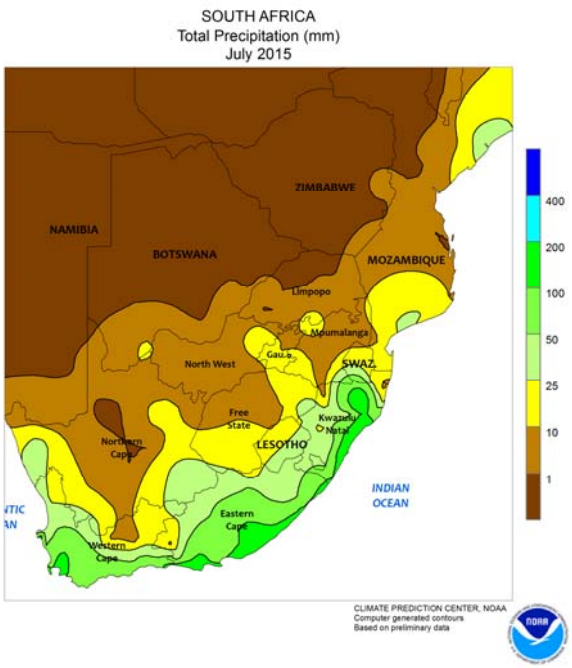


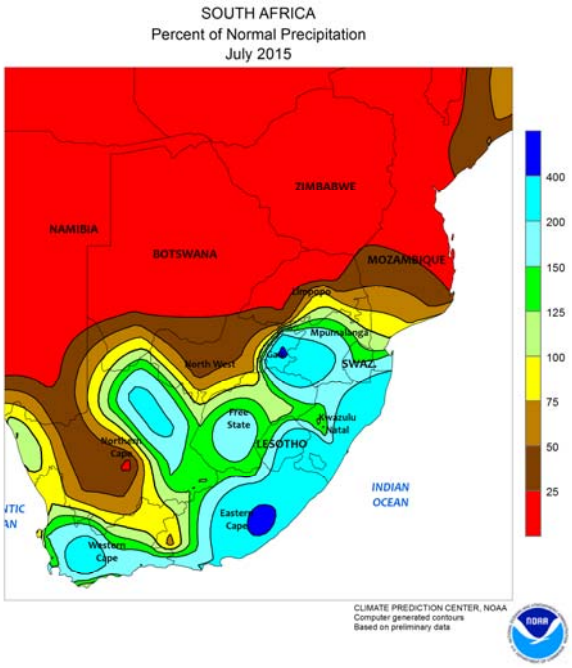


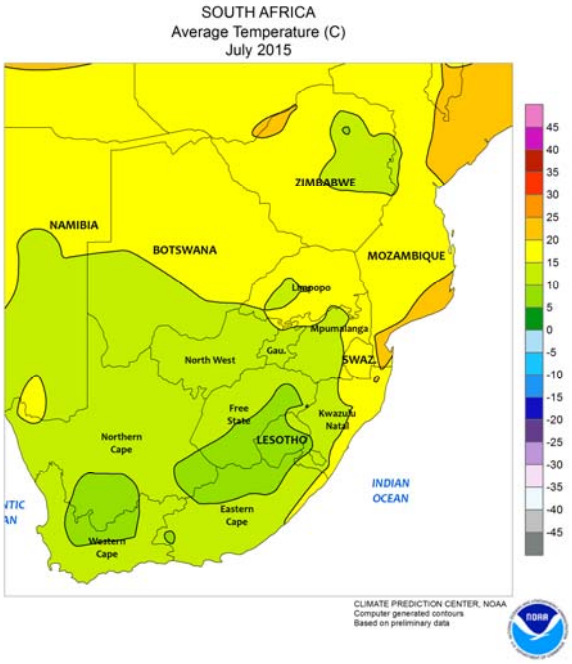


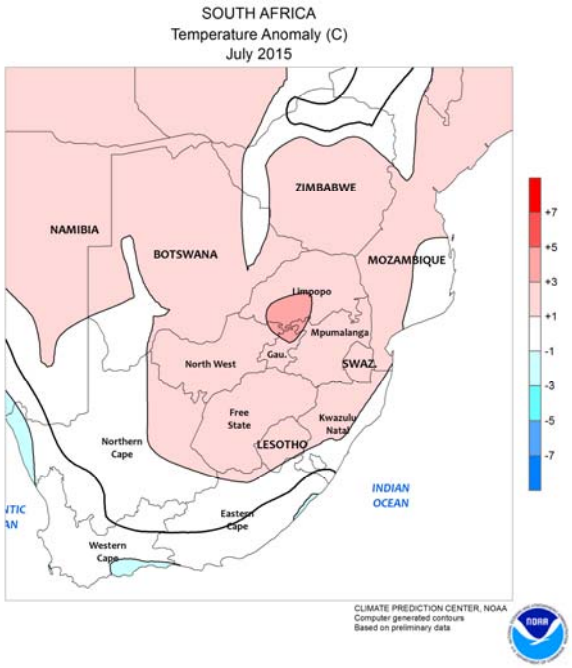
AUSTRALIA

After a mostly dry month, soaking rains at the end of July improved winter grain and oilseed prospects in Western Australia. Below-normal rainfall in South Australia and Victoria led to net evaporative losses, but sunny skies and generally adequate soil moisture supported wheat, barley, and canola development. In New South Wales and southern Queensland, frequent showers maintained good to locally excellent yield prospects for wheat and other winter crops.









SOUTH AFRICA

In July, seasonal rain maintained overall favorable levels of moisture for winter wheat in the main production areas of Western Cape. Total rainfall exceeded 25 mm in northwestern parts of the province, increasing to more than 50 mm along the southern coast. Similar amounts were recorded along the Indian Coast (Eastern Cape through KwaZulu-Natal), improving long-term moisture reserves but causing some disruptions in sugarcane harvesting. Drier conditions supported fieldwork in the irrigated sugarcane areas of eastern Mpumalanga. Elsewhere, intermittent showers (less than 25 mm) boosted moisture for winter grains and pastures from North West and Free State to central Mpumalanga. Meanwhile, above-normal monthly average temperatures (locally more than 3°C above normal) favored overwintering grains.

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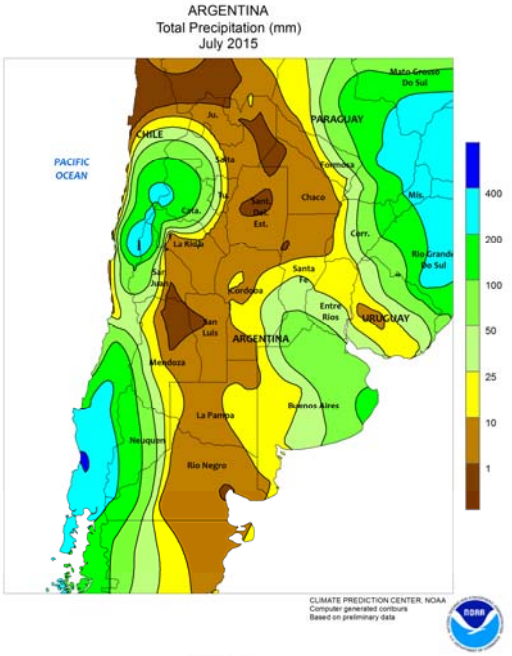
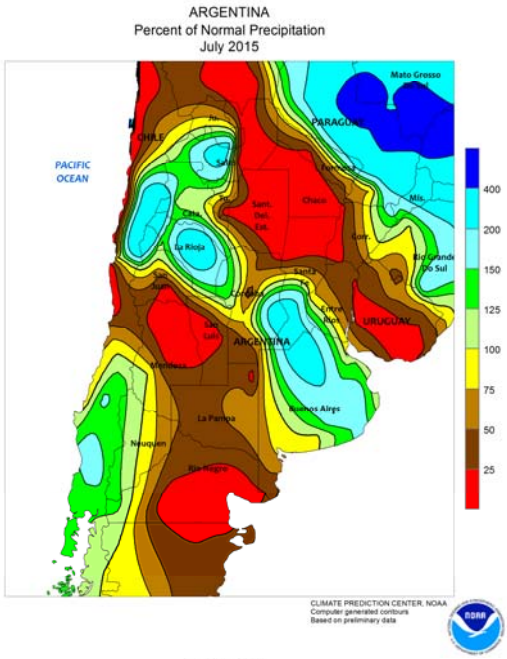
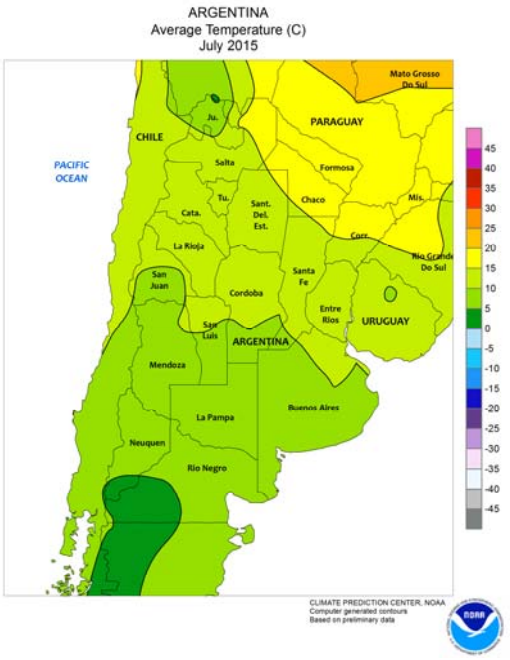
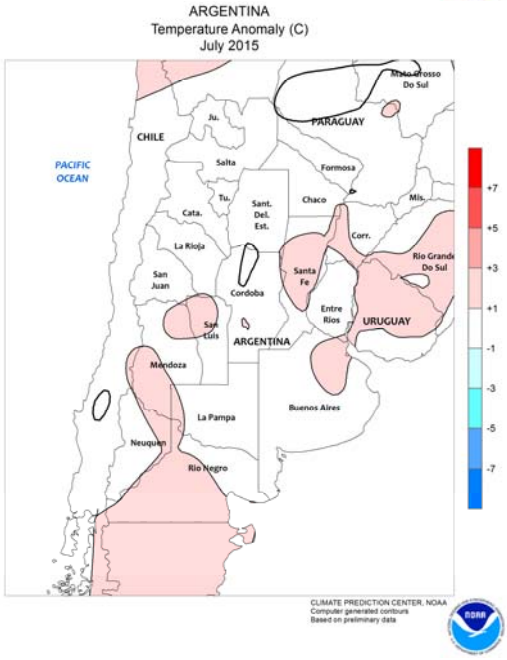


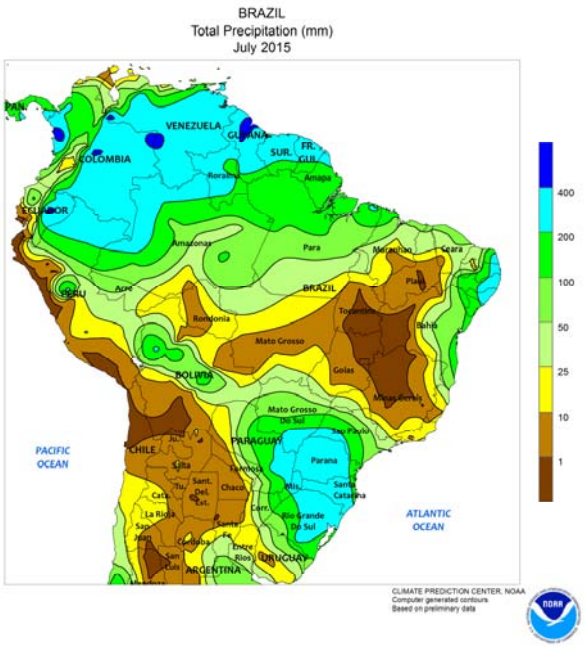


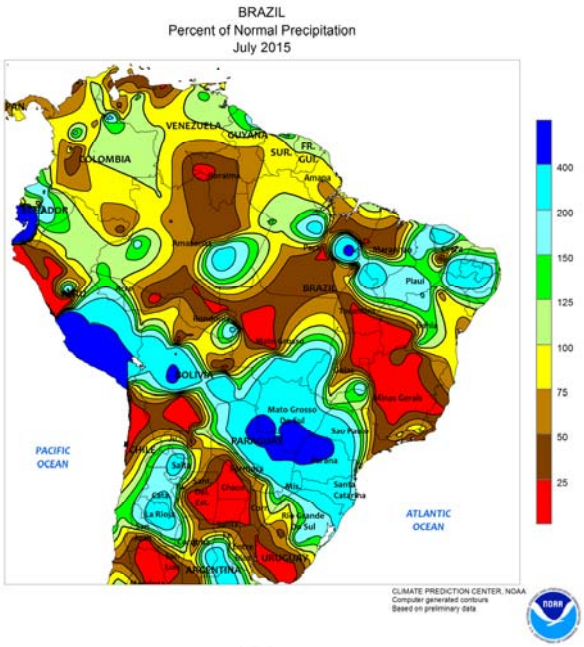


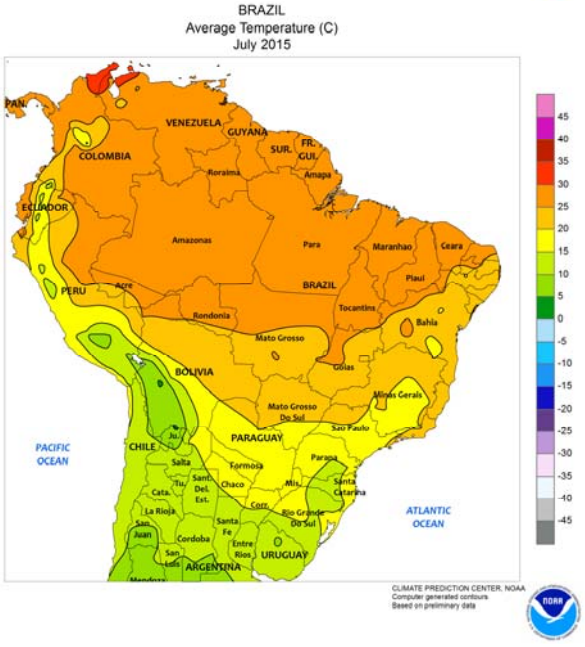


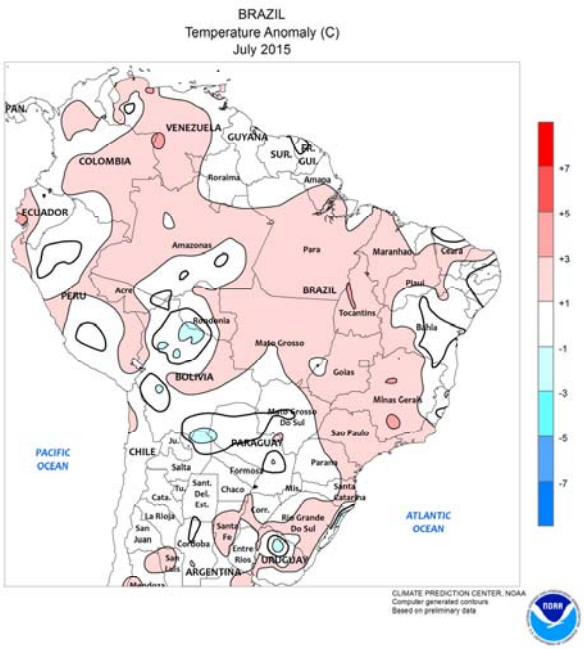
ARGENTINA

During July, periods of heavy rain provided ample to abundant levels of moisture for winter grain establishment in eastern production areas of central Argentina. Monthly rainfall totaled more than 50 mm from southern Santa Fe to southeastern Buenos Aires, with amounts of more than 25 mm extending into eastern Cordoba and southern Entre Rios. In contrast, drier conditions persisted in western production areas, notably La Pampa and neighboring locations in Cordoba and Buenos Aires. Mostly dry weather prevailed across major agricultural areas of northern Argentina, with significant rain (monthly accumulations greater than 25 mm) confined to eastern portions of Formosa and Corrientes. July temperatures averaged near to above normal, favoring overwintering wheat. Freezing temperatures were recorded as far north as Santiago del Estero.





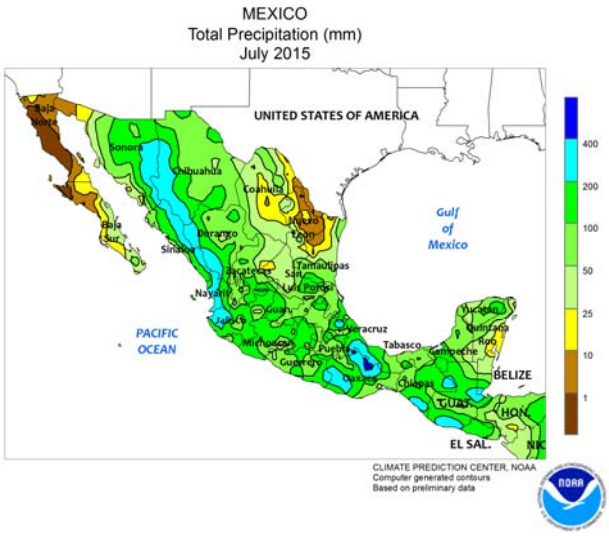


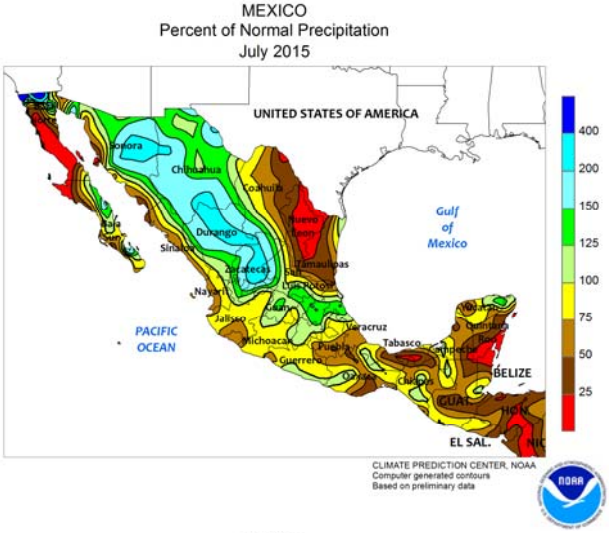


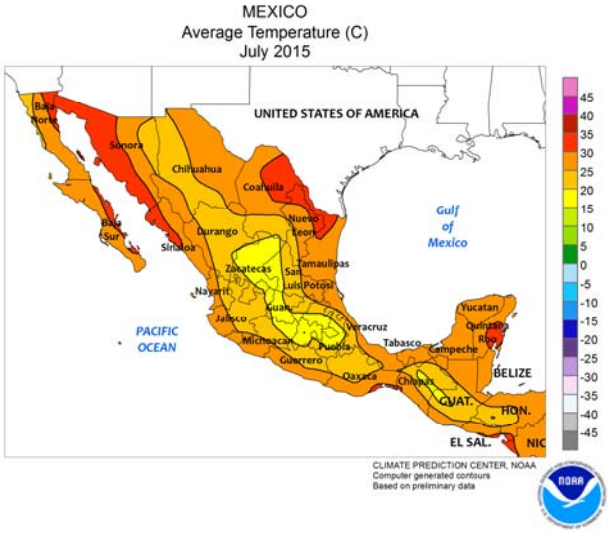
BRAZIL

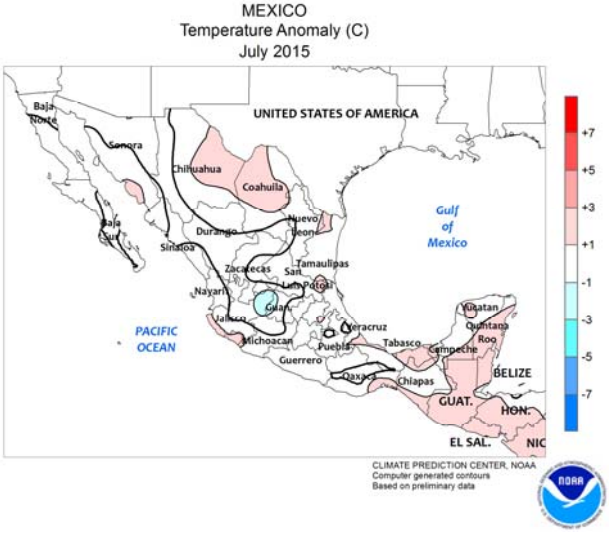
Unusually heavy rain soaked southern wheat areas in the first half of July, raising concern for quality and potential impacts on yields. Monthly accumulations exceeded 200 mm over a broad area stretching from Rio Grande do Sul to southern sections of Mato Grosso do Sul and Sao Paulo. Reports emanating from Brazil indicated some wheat had entered reproduction in Parana, making that portion of the crop more susceptible to potential harm from the wetness. Lesser amounts of rain (10-100 mm) extended as far north as Mato Grosso and Goias, although given the time of year little impact on agriculture was likely. However, the rain in Sao Paulo and — to a lesser extent — Minas Gerais caused some disruptions in sugarcane and coffee harvesting and threatened the quality of those crops as well. Meanwhile, above-normal July temperatures accompanied the dryness from northern Mato Grosso into the northeastern interior, spurring rapid development of second-crop corn and cotton. In contrast, seasonal rains increased moisture for cocoa and sugarcane along the northeastern coast.

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



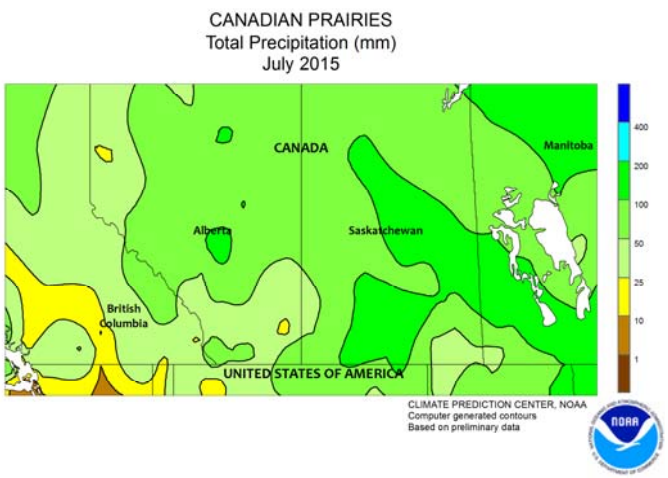


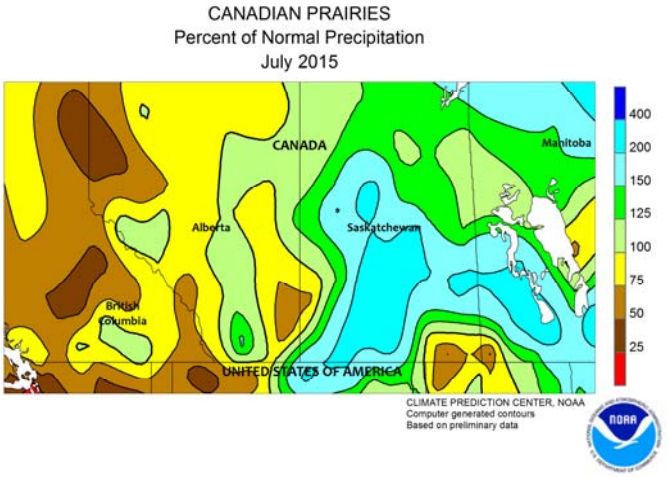


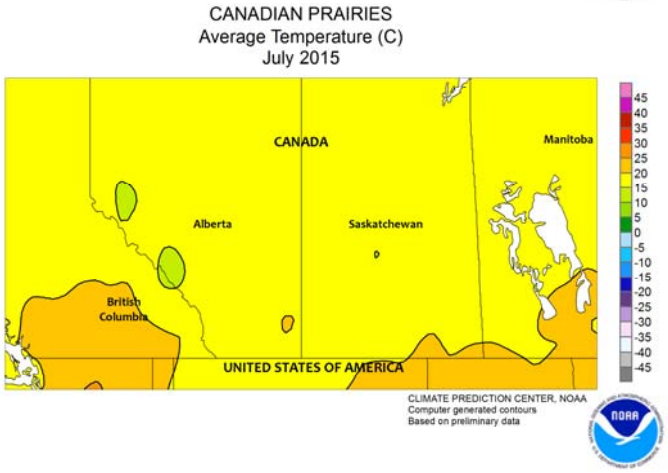


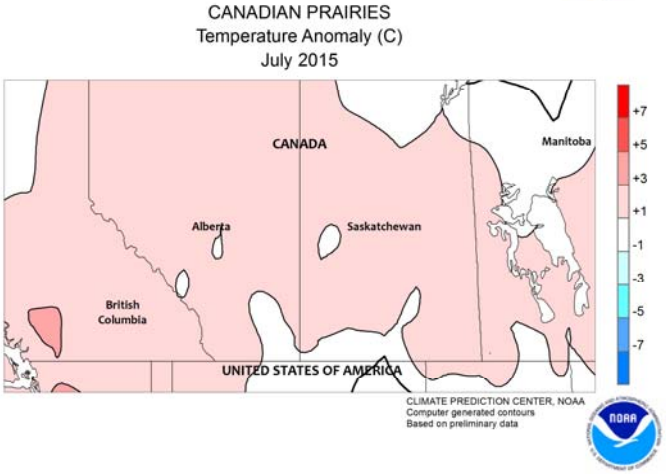
MEXICO

During July, rainfall gradually diminished over sections of southern Mexico. The driest weather relative to normal occurred in the southeast, including Tabasco, necessitating increased irrigation of fruit and other regionally important crops. The drying trend also affected sugarcane areas in and around northern Veracruz and eastern sections of the southern plateau, although conditions were overall favorable for corn due to earlier periods of favorable rainfall. Somewhat heavier rain (monthly rainfall totaling more than 50 mm) fell in western sections of the southern plateau corn belt and portions of the southern Pacific Coast, although amounts were still lower than normal. Monsoon showers continued in northwestern watersheds, with monthly rainfall exceeding 200 mm in sections of Sinaloa, Sonora, and Chihuahua. In contrast, mostly dry weather prevailed in the northeast, supporting harvesting of winter sorghum and other fieldwork but increasing moisture demands of crops and livestock. Periodic heat (daytime highs reaching 40°C) intensified the impact of the dryness on agriculture.



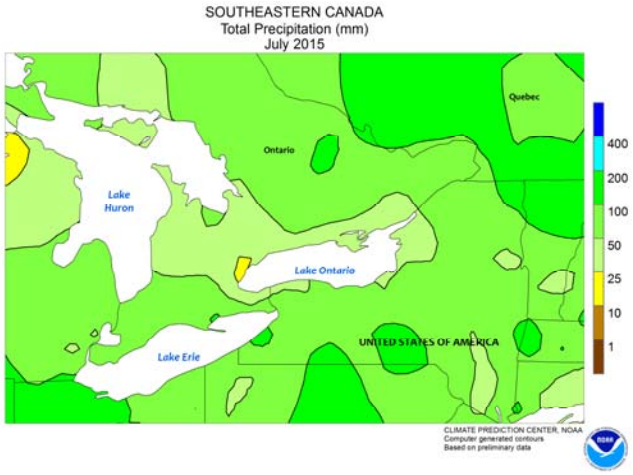


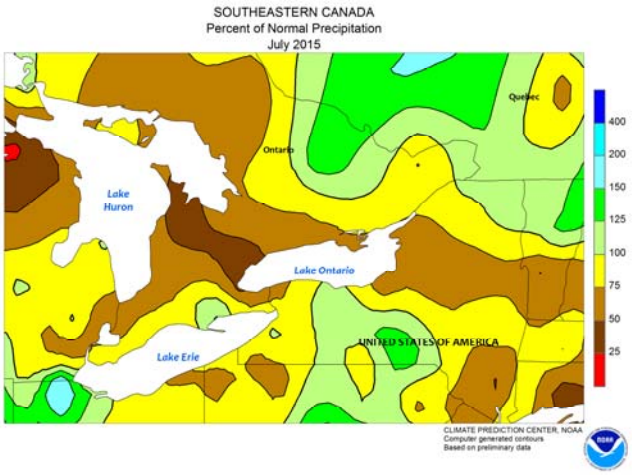


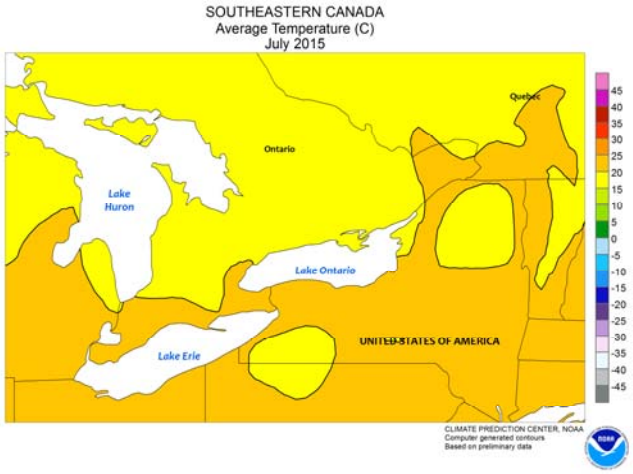


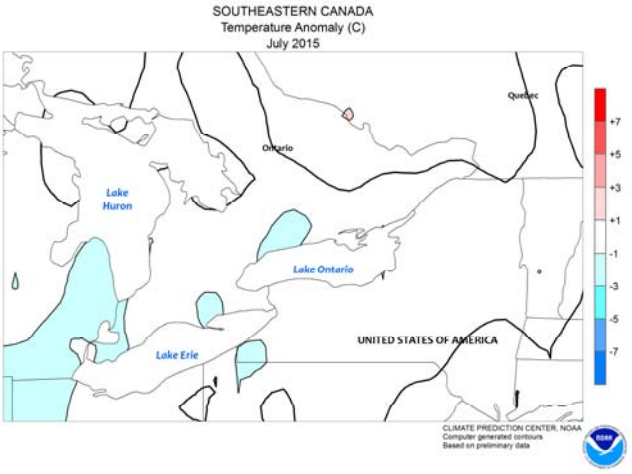
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

A general pattern of warmer- and drier-than-normal weather dominated the western Prairies for much of July, resulting in generally unfavorable growing conditions for reproductive spring grains and oilseeds. Unusually heavy rain (two-day totals approaching 100 mm) swept across portions of Saskatchewan toward the end of the month, coming too late to benefit most crops due to this year's early planting and reportedly resulting in some lodging. In contrast, rainfall was more consistent in Manitoba, maintaining overall favorable conditions for spring crops, including replanted canola. July temperatures averaged near to above normal, with daytime highs reaching the lower 30s (degrees C) on several days during the month. Due to the general pattern of dryness, the warmth was particularly unfavorable for crops in Alberta.









SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Mild, showery weather prevailed for much of the month of July, maintaining slow rates of summer crop development but sustaining mostly favorable conditions for crops and pastures. Total accumulations were below the monthly normal in most of Ontario and near to above in Quebec. Monthly average temperatures were near to slightly below normal across the region, with cooler-than-normal conditions during the first half of July giving way to warmer conditions toward the end of the month. The warming trend resulted in daytime highs in the lower 30s (degrees C) on several days, enhancing summer crop growth and, combined with the drying trend, aiding maturation and early harvesting of winter wheat in Ontario.

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U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on August 12, 2015. Forecasts refer to August 1.

Corn production is forecast at 13.7 billion bushels, down 4 percent from last year's record production. Yields are expected to average 168.8 bushels per acre, down 2.2 bushels from 2014. If realized, this will be the second-highest U.S. yield and third-largest U.S. production on record. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 81.1 million acres, unchanged from the June forecast but down 2 percent from 2014.

Soybean production is forecast at 3.92 billion bushels, down 1 percent from last year. Yields are expected to average 46.9 bushels per acre, down 0.9 bushel from last year. Area for harvest in the U.S. is forecast at a record 83.5 million acres, down 1 percent from June but up nearly 1 percent from 2014. Planted area for the nation is estimated at 84.3 million acres, down 1 percent from June.

All cotton production is forecast at 13.1 million 480-pound bales, down 20 percent from last year. Yield is expected to average 795 pounds per harvested acre, down 43 pounds from last year. Upland cotton production is forecast at 12.7 million 480-pound bales, down 20 percent from 2014. Pima cotton production is forecast at 432,000 bales, down 24 percent from last year. All U.S. cotton planted area is estimated at 8.90 million acres, down 1 percent, or 100,000 acres, from June.

All wheat production, at 2.14 billion bushels, is down slightly from the July forecast but up 5 percent from 2014. The U.S. yield is forecast at 44.1 bushels per acre, down 0.2 bushel from last month but up 0.4 bushel from last year.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.44 billion bushels, down 1 percent from the July 1 forecast but up 4 percent from 2014. The U.S. yield is forecast at 43.2 bushels per acre, down 0.5 bushel from last month but up 0.6 bushel from last year. The area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 33.3 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 3 percent from last year. Hard Red Winter production, at 856 million bushels, is down 1 percent from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 389 million bushels, is down 1 percent from the July forecast. White Winter, at 193 million bushels, is down 1 percent from last month. Of the White Winter production, 12.5 million bushels are Hard White and 181 million bushels are Soft White.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 76.8 million bushels, up 2 percent from July and up 45 percent from 2014. The U.S. yield is forecast at 40.2 bushels per acre, up 0.6 bushel from last month and 0.5 bushel from last year. Expected area to be harvested for grain totals 1.90 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 43 percent from last year.

Other spring wheat production is forecast at 621 million bushels, up less than 1 percent from the July forecast and up 4 percent from last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 13.2 million acres, unchanged from last month but up 4 percent from last year. The U.S. yield is forecast at 47.0 bushels per acre, up 0.3 bushel from both last month and last year. Of the total production, 576 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, up slightly from the previous forecast and up 4 percent from last year.

The *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* (ISSN 0043-1974) is jointly prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Publication began in 1872 as the *Weekly Weather Chronicle*. It is issued under general authority of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44-USC 213), 53rd Congress, 3rd Session. The contents may be redistributed freely with proper credit.

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