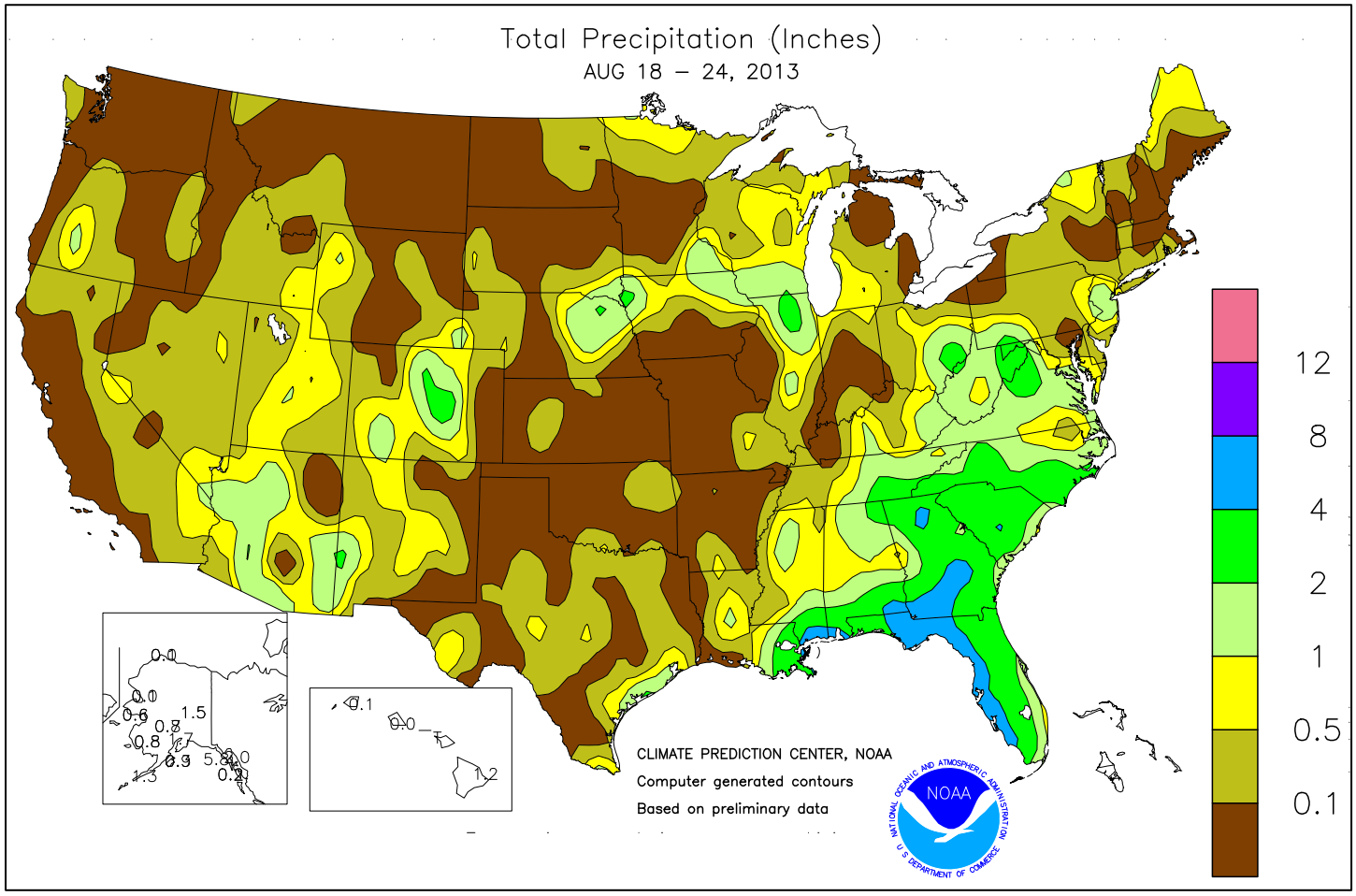
Volume 100, No. 35 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather August 27, 2013

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

August 18 – 24, 2013

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Stress on **Midwestern** corn and soybeans increased under a regime of mostly dry weather and rising temperatures. **Midwestern** shower activity was generally confined to a narrow belt stretching from **eastern Nebraska to near Lake Michigan**. Dryness had first appeared in parts of the **western Corn Belt**—including **northern Missouri** and much of **Iowa**—during the second half of June, and in recent weeks has expanded to cover much of the **Midwest**. Heat was most notable across the **upper Midwest**, where weekly temperatures averaged more than 5°F above

(Continued on page 7)

Contents

100 Years of the *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*?

Some readers have noticed that the front cover masthead of the *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* is carrying the designation "Volume 100" this year. Does that mean that the *WWCB* is celebrating its 100th birthday in 2013? Well, not exactly.

The *Bulletin* for the week ending January 3, 1950, was the first to carry a volume number; that issue bore "Volume XXXVII; No. 1". John L. Baldwin, *WWCB* managing editor from 1945 to 1970, was undoubtedly behind the decision to begin placing the volume number on the masthead. Upon Baldwin's 1970 retirement, his staff wrote that he had "been on hand to supervise every issue of the *Bulletin* except possibly one or two."

Historical analysis has shown that the *WWCB* got its start as the *Weekly Weather Chronicle*, a War Department publication from November 1872 to April 1881. However, there were a few "fits and starts" in the early years of the Weather Bureau, resulting in a 3-year hiatus between the final issue of the *Weekly Weather Chronicle* in 1881 and the fledgling *Special Bulletin* in June 1884.

Perhaps more definitively, the *WWCB* can trace its roots to the *Weather Crop Bulletin*, another War Department offering that commenced publication in May 1887. The *Weather Crop Bulletin* was published weekly during the growing season and monthly during the Northern Hemisphere winter. When the nation's meteorological responsibility was transferred from the War Department to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) on July 1, 1891, the *Weather Crop Bulletin* also switched agencies. The publication went through several names changes—including the *National Weather Bulletin* and the *National Weather and Crop Bulletin*—between 1891 and 1919, but remained a weekly publication during the growing season and monthly otherwise.

The Weather Bureau—now the National Weather Service—moved from USDA to the Department of Commerce on July 1, 1940, making the *WWCB* an interagency publication. The publication agreement between the two agencies, unwritten for many years, was formally recognized in 1958. The *Bulletin's* "modern era" began in 1978 with the creation of the Joint Agricultural Weather Facility. The last paper copy of the *WWCB* was printed on June 30, 2009, but archives from 1971 to present are available on the Internet at:

http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?documentID=1393

But, getting back to the question about the volume number: Perhaps the reason behind Baldwin's logic is that the oldest issue of the *National Weather and Crop Bulletin* in our office archive is from 1914. That would make 1950 the 37th continuous year of publication with the word "crop" appearing somewhere in the title. ("Crop" also appeared in the title from May 1887 to January 1906, but was absent from the *National Weather Bulletin* between February 1906 and June 1914. Interestingly, the publication has not deviated from a 52-weeks-per-year schedule since April 1919, and has been issued under its current name since January 1924.)

Despite Baldwin's numbering scheme, those involved with the *WWCB* were fully aware of its history. On September 7, 1972, the *WWCB* celebrated its 100th anniversary at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of History and Technology, and a special centennial edition was issued that month. Articles addressing the 100th and 125th anniversaries of the *WWCB* can be viewed on-line at:

http://usda01.library.cornell.edu/usda/waob/weather_weekly//1970s/1972/weather_weekly-09-04-1972.pdf

http://usda01.library.cornell.edu/usda/waob/weather_weekly//1990s/1997/weather_weekly-12-09-1997.pdf

Managing Editors of the *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*

Editor	Department	Years
Joseph B. Kincer	Agriculture	1924-1940
Joseph B. Kincer	Commerce	1940-1944
William A. Mattice *	Commerce	1944-1945
John L. Baldwin	Commerce	1945-1970
Lucius W. Dye	Commerce	1970-1973
Donald J. Haddock	Commerce	1980-1985
Frederick G. Finger *	Commerce	1985-1986
Lyle M. Denny *	Commerce	1986-1987
Thomas R. Heddinghaus *	Commerce	1987-1988
Douglas M. Le Comte	Commerce	1988-1998
Bradley R. Rippey *	Commerce	1998
A. James Miller *	Commerce	1998
David Miskus	Commerce	1998-2009
Bradley R. Rippey	Agriculture	2009-present

* Served as managing editor in an acting position.

Note: Upon Lucius W. Dye's retirement in March 1973, no managing editor was listed until Donald J. Haddock officially assumed the reins of the *WWCB* in April 1980. During that 7-year period, *WWCB* production was overseen by a small staff sometimes noted on the back cover. One such notation, from December 24, 1974, stated that copy for the *WWCB* "is prepared by: Dr. Richard E. Felch, Agricultural Climatologist; Arlon M. Scott, Agricultural Statistician; John Carlin Ryan, Editor."

This is the third time a serious drought has struck the country's "bread basket" in six years, but "the present urgent need for rain, however, is more widespread than was the case in neither 1930 or 1934 at this season of the year," said Joseph B. Kincer, head of the department of agriculture's crop reporting board.

J. B. Kincer (1874-1954), Chief Agricultural Meteorologist of the U.S. Weather Bureau and *WWCB* editor, was frequently quoted in media reports, including this excerpt from an International News Service article dated July 1, 1936, in the midst of the Dust Bowl era and crippling U.S. drought. Kincer retired from federal service in 1944.

MR. LUCIUS W. DYE RETIRES

Mr. Lucius W. Dye, Editor of the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin since July, 1970, retired last week after 34 years of government service. Mr. Dye has been associated with the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin since March, 1963.

Born and reared on a Nebraska farm, Mr. Dye joined the Weather Bureau in 1939 when it was a part of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Dye was honored for his many years of dedicated service at the Weather and Crop Service Centennial last September when he was awarded the Department of Commerce Bronze Medal. At a retirement banquet last week, he received a Certificate of Merit citing his 34 years of service. In a prepared statement read on his behalf, Dr. Harry Trelogan, Administrator of the Statistical Reporting Service, stated, "Generally, we have found other departments easy to work with; this is especially true of men from the Department of Commerce. Lucius Dye has been one of the most cooperative men with whom we have worked."

All of us who have been associated with Lucius over the years have enjoyed working with him. Mr. Dye had the additional honor of celebrating his 70th birthday last week. We wish him well in his future endeavors.

Lucius W. Dye (1903-1992) retired in 1973, following a 34-year government career. He was preceded by John L. Baldwin (1901-1982), who served as *WWCB* editor from 1945-1970. Upon Baldwin's retirement in the summer of 1970, *WWCB* staff wrote that "Baldwin entered the Weather Bureau on May 23, 1928, at Columbia, South Carolina…and also worked at Little Rock, Arkansas, before coming to Washington, D.C., in December 1941." One of Baldwin's chief scientific contributions was the "Climatic Atlas of the United States," published in June 1968.

Don Haddock, Managing Editor of the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin and Supervisory Meteorologist of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) section of the NOAA/USDA Joint Agricultural Weather Facility retired on September 3, 1985, with 30 years of Federal service. Don's career began with a direct commission as an Air Force weather officer. After 4 years of active duty, Don became a meteorologist with the National Weather Service, U.S. Department of Commerce. Don's extensive experience includes public and aviation weather forecaster at San Juan, Puerto Rico and San Antonio, Texas; an advisory agricultural meteorologist at Weslaco, Texas; and agricultural meteorologist at Brownsville, Texas and Riverside, California; and supervisory meteorologist at Washington, D.C. He has received sustained superior and outstanding awards; and has degrees in meteorology, agricultural engineering, and agronomy. Don has authored over 100 agricultural weather articles, worked his way up to a Lieutenant Colonel in the Air Force Reserve, and has given numerous speeches and radio interviews.

Donald J. Haddock was the first managing editor of the *WWCB's* "modern era," when domestic and international coverage was expanded under the auspices of the Joint Agricultural Weather Facility (JAWF).

DENNY RETIRES

Lyle Denny, Managing Editor of the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, retired on October 3, 1987, with 47 years of Federal Service. After 4 years working for the District of Columbia, Office of Engineering, Lyle served 21 years in the U.S. Air Force and Army Air Corps (including a tour in Europe during World War II). During the war, Lyle began his career in meteorology as a weather observer. His employment with the National Weather Service began in 1965, and he worked on the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin since 1972. He became a leading expert on the Palmer Drought and Crop Moisture Indices, having taken over the drought program when its originator Wayne Palmer retired. Lyle derived the product "Additional Precipitation Needed to Bring the Drought Severity Index to Near Zero," a regular feature in the Bulletin. He has received outstanding awards and has given numerous press interviews. Lyle plans to continue living in the Washington, D.C. area and devote time to his hobbies of photography and gardening.

Lyle M. Denny (1915-1999) finished a 47-year career in the federal government as the managing editor (acting) of the *WWCB* in 1986-87. Denny worked closely with Wayne C. Palmer (1915-2000)—a frequent *WWCB* contributor—who in 1965 published a landmark research paper on meteorological drought that introduced the Palmer Drought Severity Index.

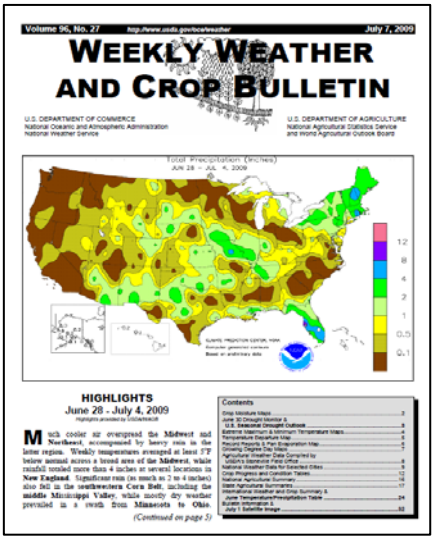
Change at JAWF

After 10 years at the Joint Agricultural Weather Facility (JAWF) as managing editor of the *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* and chief of the Agricultural Weather Section, Douglas Le Comte is moving on to other duties. He is taking a new position at the Climate Prediction Center (CPC), Camp Springs, Maryland, that gives him an active role in CPC's African Desk, drought early-warning programs, and global threats assessment. In the meantime, David Miskus, supervisory meteorologist at the CPC's Climate Operations Branch, will move to JAWF to perform many of Doug's former duties.

Douglas M. Le Comte was the longest-serving *WWCB* managing editor since John L. Baldwin and later was instrumental in the development of the U.S. Drought Monitor (USDM). The USDM was unveiled at a White House briefing in August 1999—in the midst of an eastern U.S. drought—and soon became an operational, weekly, multi-agency product. Le Comte retired from government service in 2010.

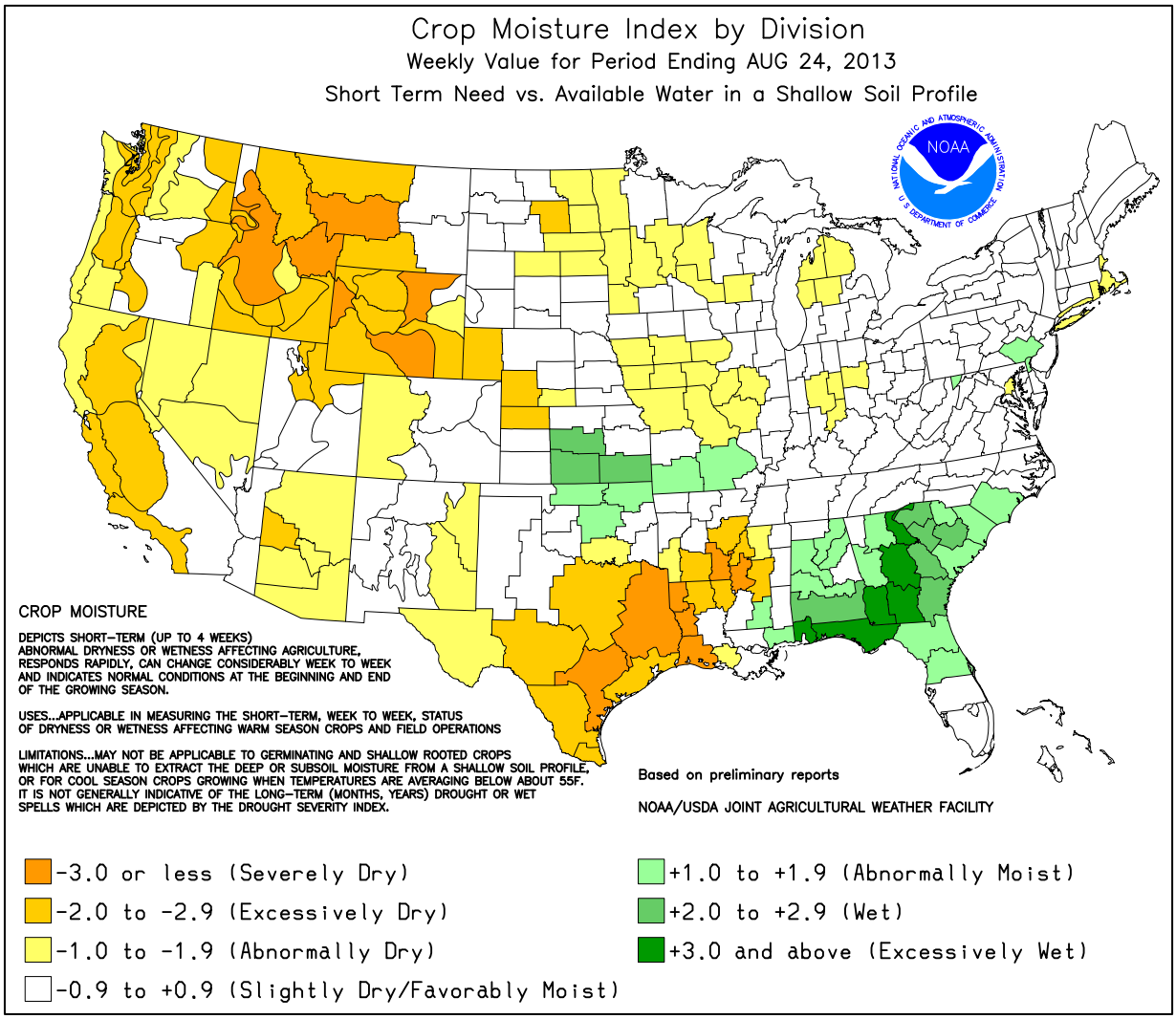
Under David Miskus, managing editor from 1998-2009, the *WWCB* made the transition to a Web-based document. The first Web-only *WWCB* was issued on July 7, 2009. As part of the transition, color maps were added.

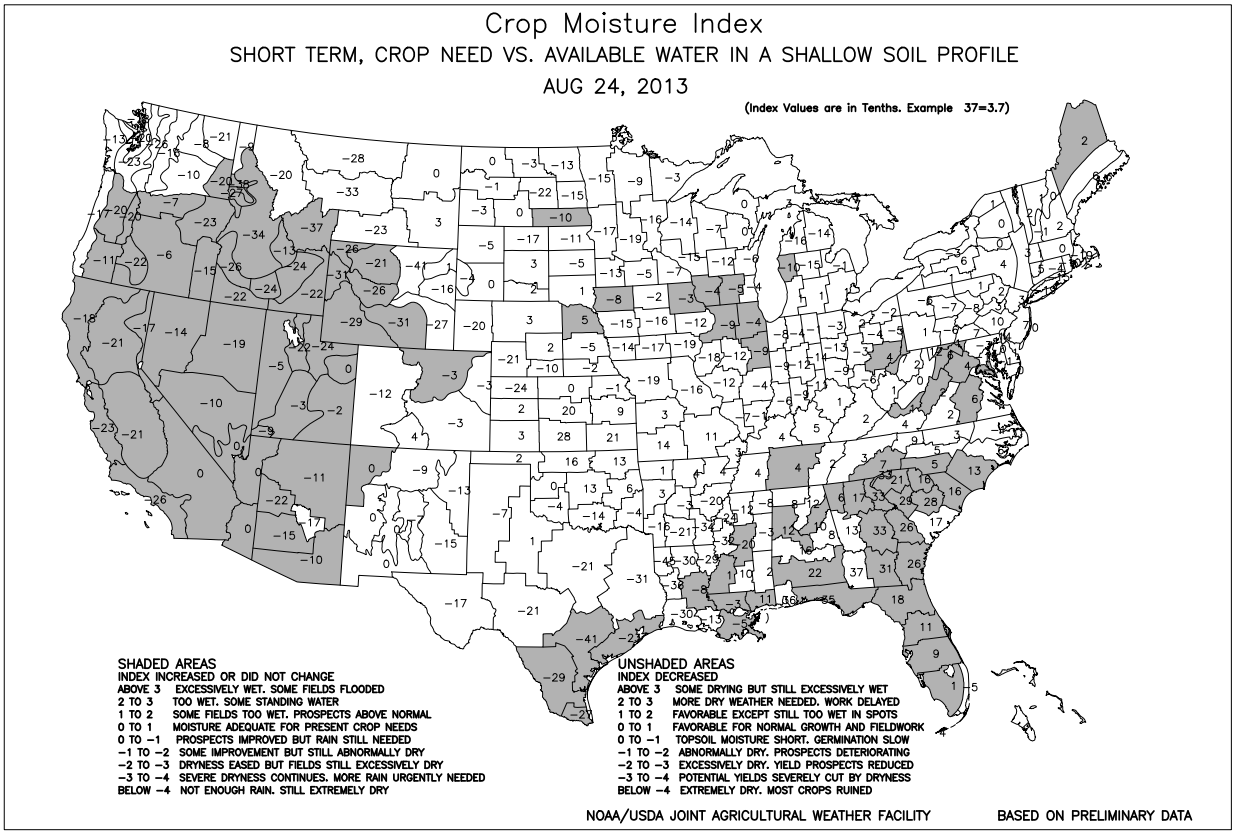
Miskus, a current U.S. Drought Monitor author, remains involved with the *WWCB* production as a member of JAWF.

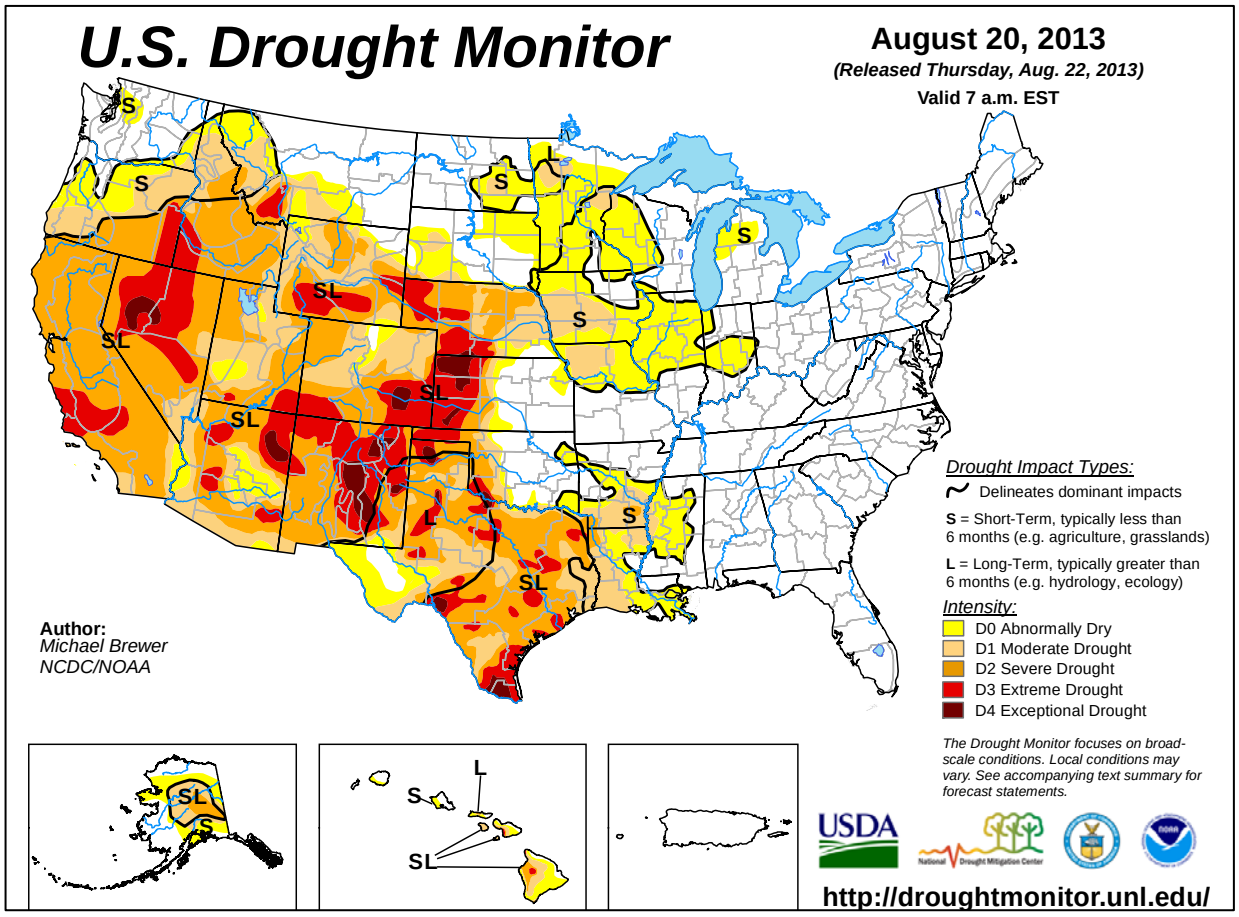

Volume 90, No. 27 July 7, 2009

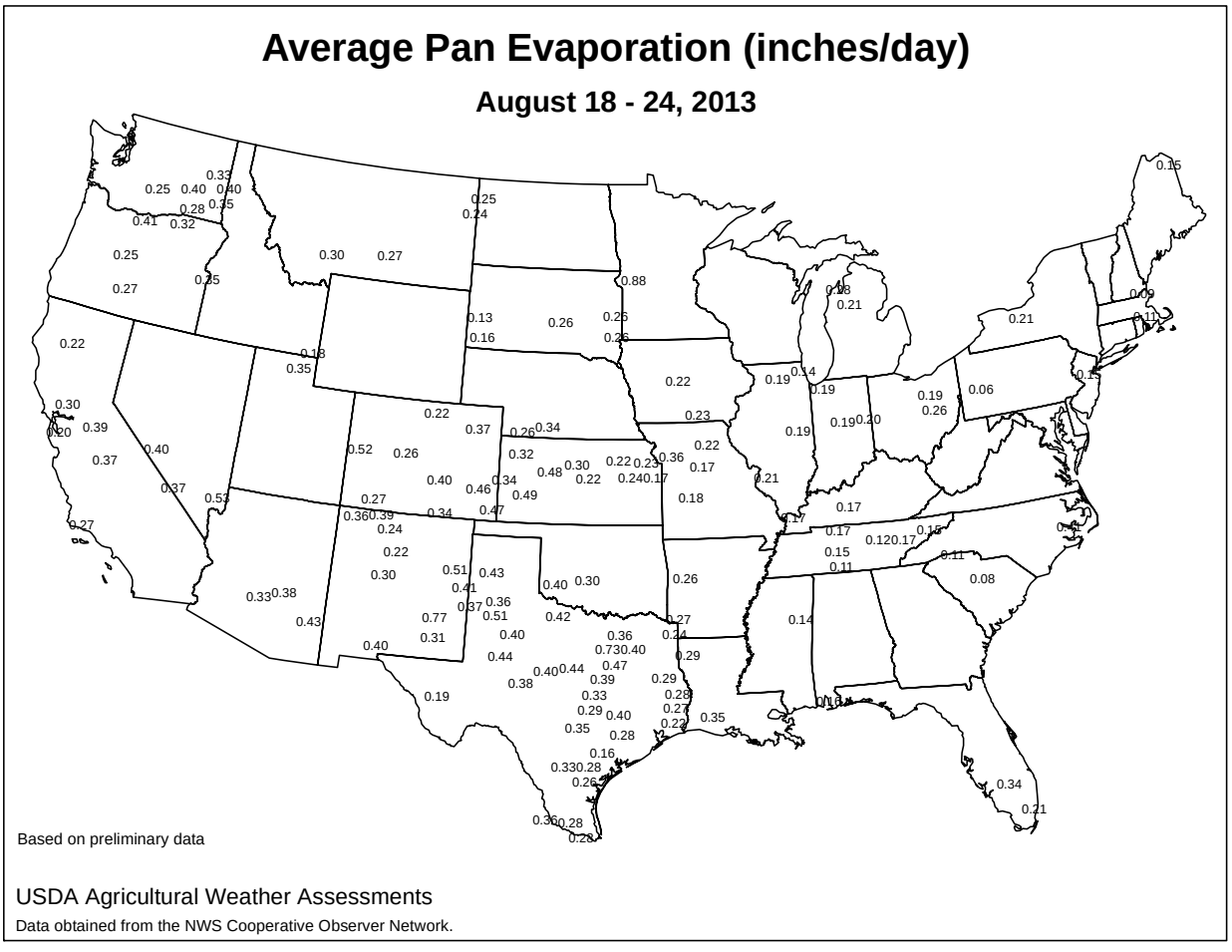
WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

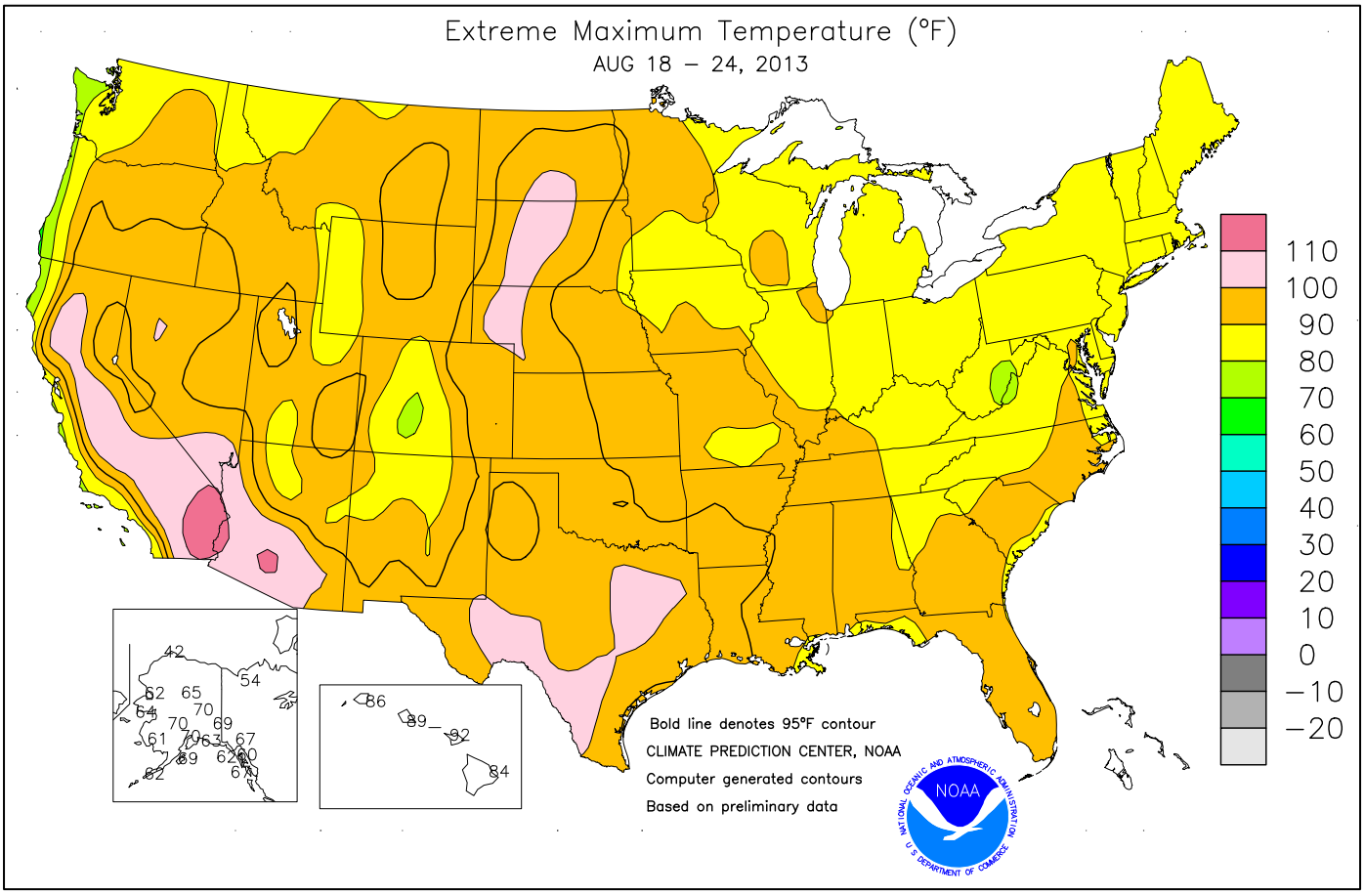
HIGHLIGHTS
June 28 - July 4, 2009

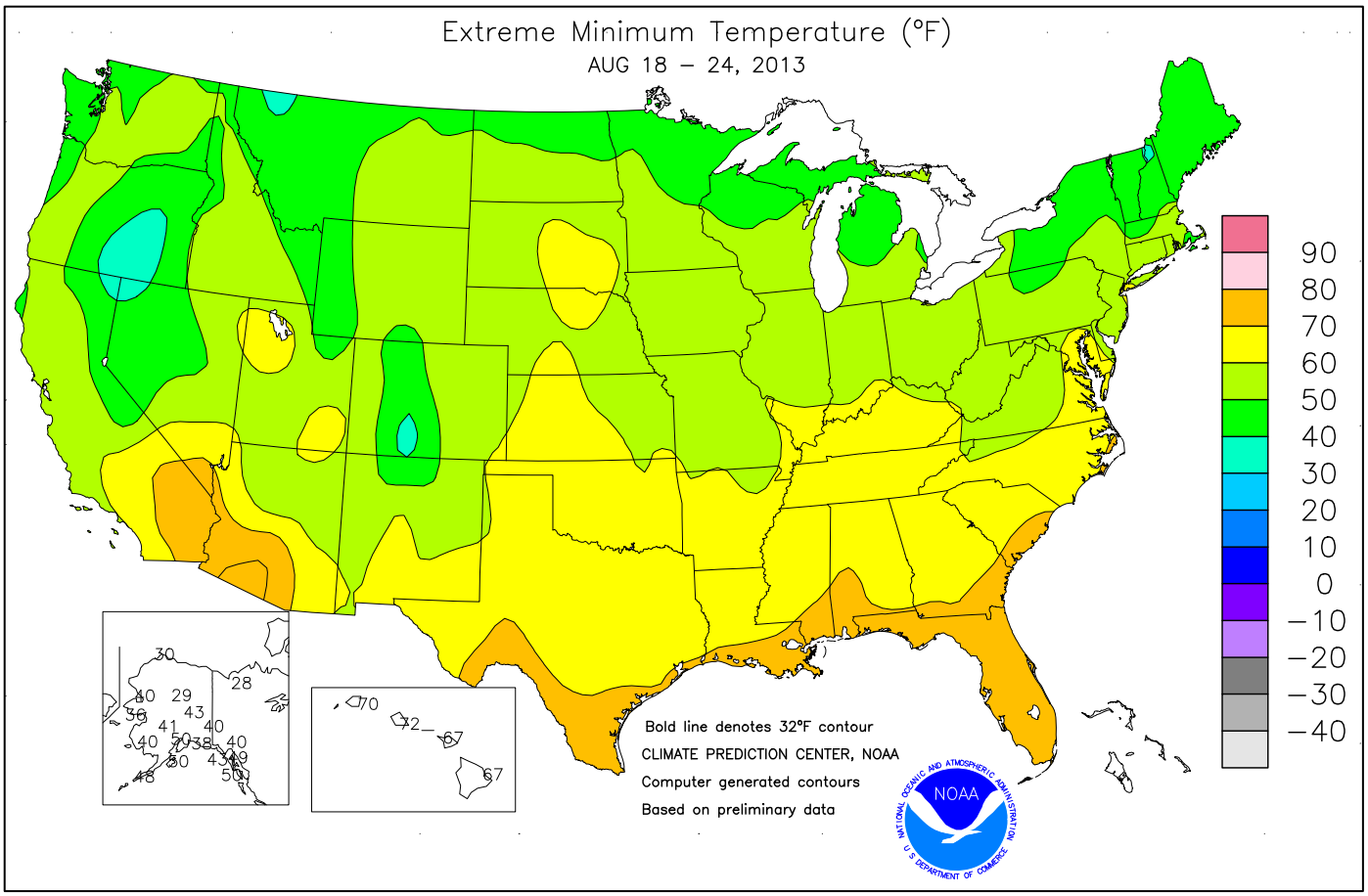

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending AUG 24, 2013
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F. IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
-3.0 or less (Severely Dry)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Excessively Dry)
-1.0 to -1.9 (Abnormally Dry)
-0.9 to +0.9 (Slightly Dry/Favorably Moist)
+1.0 to +1.9 (Abnormally Moist)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Wet)
+3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)

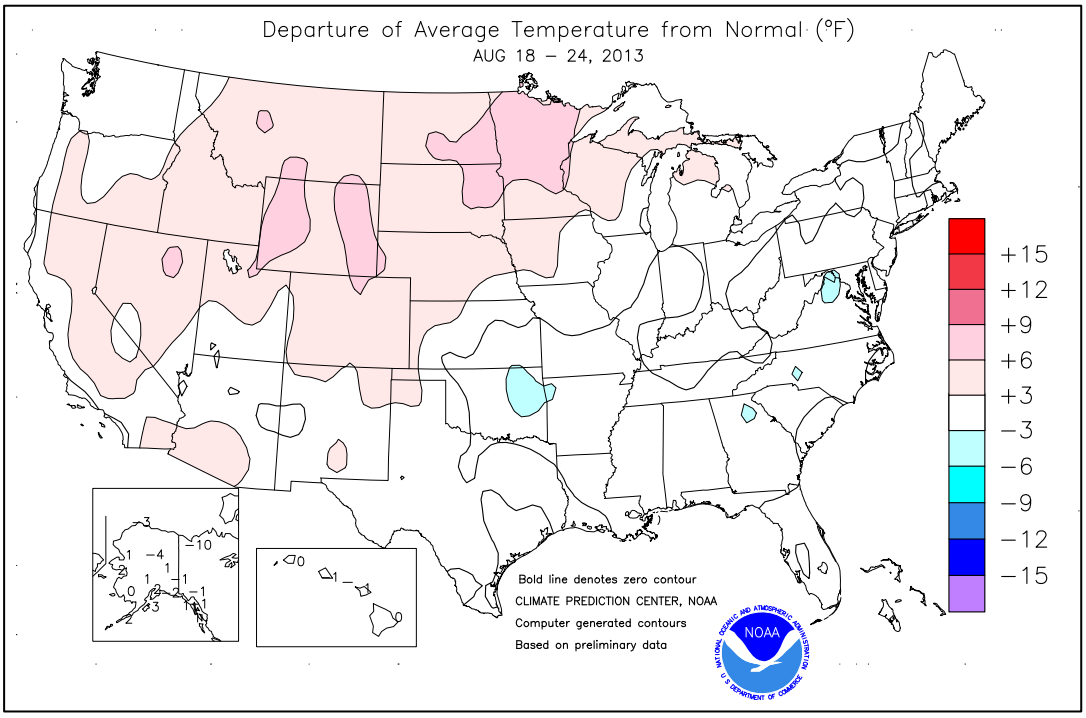

Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE
AUG 24, 2013
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
SHADED AREAS
INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET. PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
-2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES. MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. STILL EXTREMELY DRY
UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. MOST CROPS RUINED
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA


U.S. Drought Monitor
August 20, 2013
(Released Thursday, Aug. 22, 2013)
Valid 7 a.m. EST
Author:
Michael Brewer
NCDC/NOAA
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.
http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/


Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)
August 18 - 24, 2013
Based on preliminary data
USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
AUG 18 – 24, 2013
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
AUG 18 – 24, 2013
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
−30
−40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA

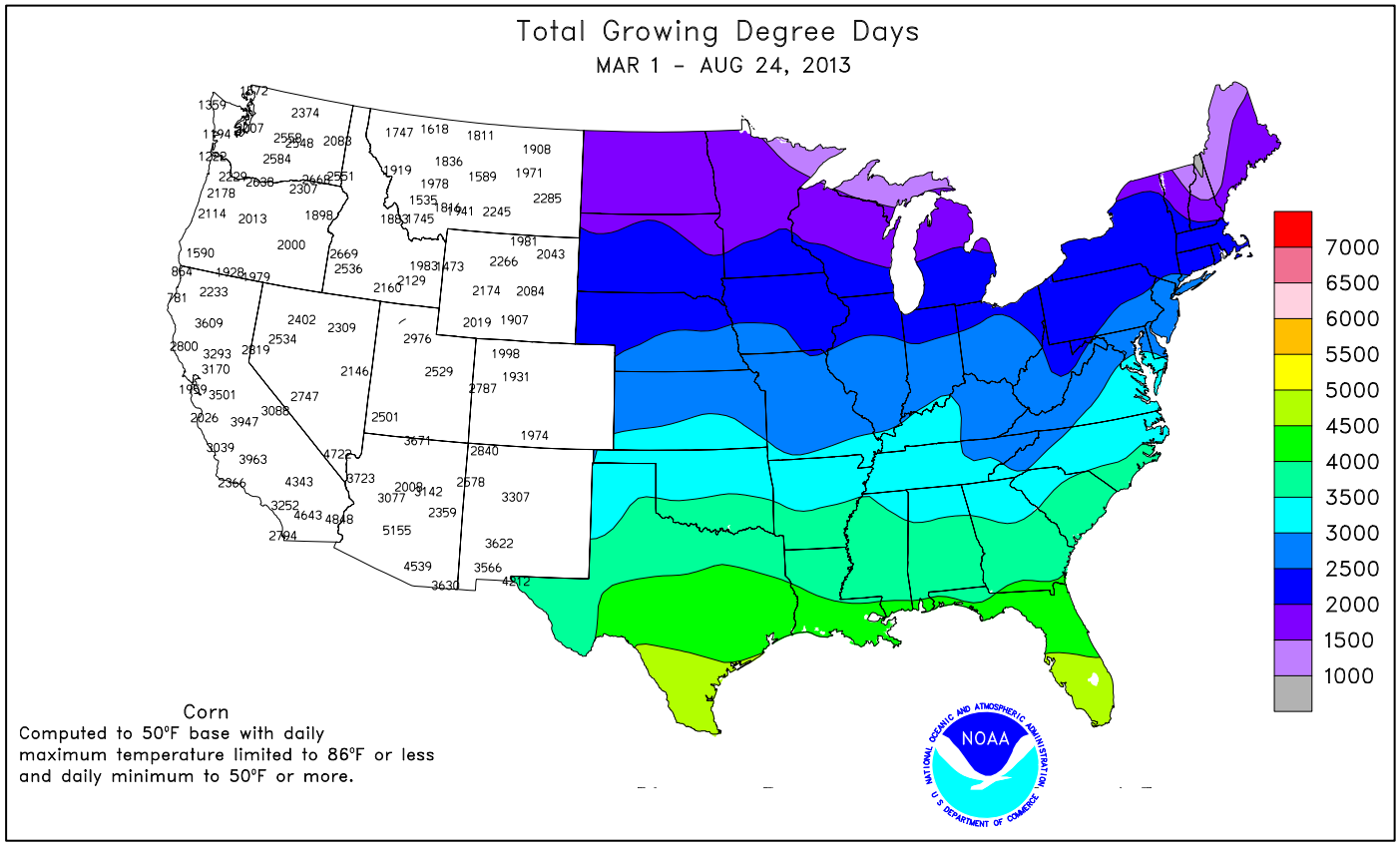


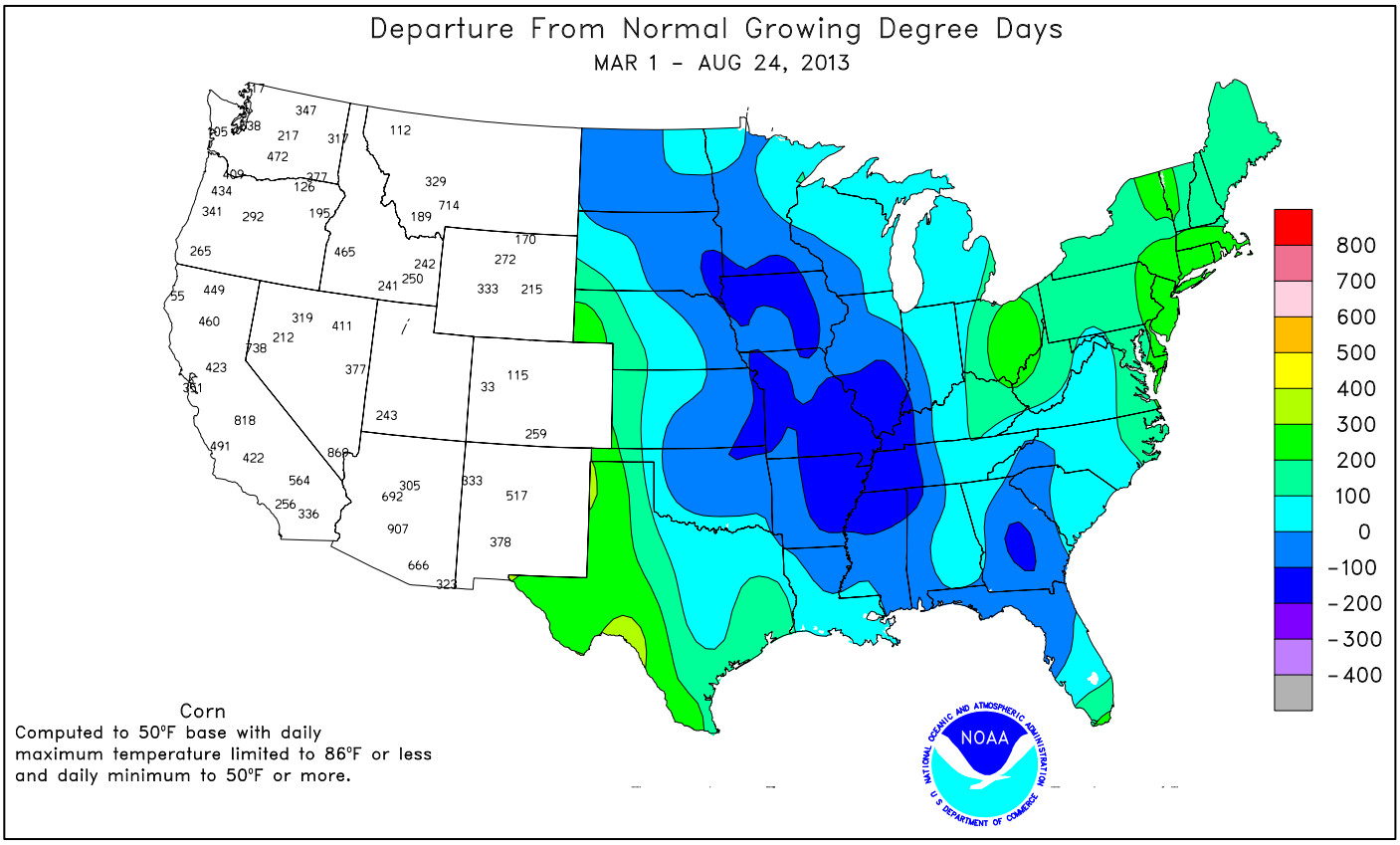
(Continued from front cover) normal. Late-summer heat also covered the **northwestern half of the Plains** and much of the **West**. In contrast, cool conditions lingered across the **South** and **East**. While only scattered showers dotted the **Plains** and **Midwest**, heavy rain persisted in the **Southeast**. Weekly rainfall totaled 4 inches or more in much of the **eastern Gulf Coast region**, while 2- to 4-inch amounts were common as far north as the **Carolinas**. Persistent **Southeastern** wetness has hampered fieldwork and submerged some lowlands, while also adversely affecting the quality of a variety of fruits, vegetables, and row crops. Elsewhere, occasional showers in the **Four Corners States** and neighboring areas contrasted with hot, mostly dry weather across much of **California** and the **interior Northwest**. **Southwestern** showers provided additional drought relief, while **Northwestern** heat favored small grain maturation and harvesting. However, heat and dryness has also promoted late-summer wildfire activity in **northern California** and the **Northwest**.

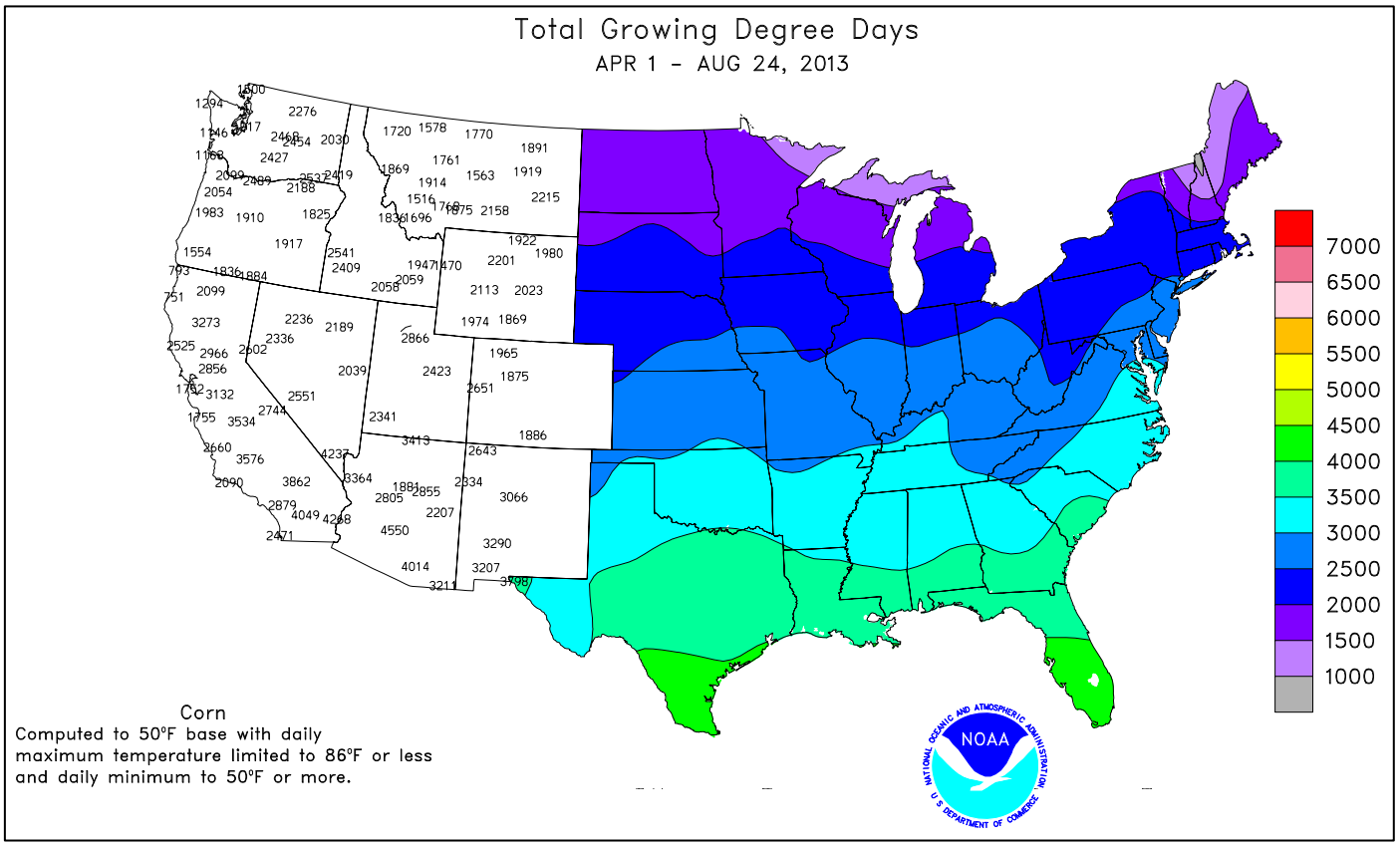
The week opened in the midst of a **Western** heat wave. **Tucson, AZ**, notched three daily-record highs (108, 108, and 107°F) from August 16-18, while **Denver, CO**, collected consecutive daily-record highs (97 and 98°F) on August 17-18. (**Denver** logged another daily-record high—99°F—on August 20.) Other record-setting highs for August 18 included 110°F in **Redding, CA**, and 100°F in **Winnemucca, NV**. A day later, record-breaking highs for August 19 soared to 110°F in **Fresno, CA**, and 96°F in **Casper, WY**. Heat eventually reached the Plains, where **Nebraska** locations such as **Alliance** (102°F) and **Scottsbluff** (101°F) notched daily-record highs on August 20. **Bismarck, ND**, also tallied a daily-record high (102°F) on August 20. However, before hot weather rolled across the **nation's mid-section**, **Hastings, NE**, set a record for its longest July-August stretch without 90-degree heat. The temperature in **Hastings** remained below 90°F on 29 consecutive days from July 23 – August 20, edging the record originally established with a 28-day streak from August 4-31, 2008. During the mid- to late-week period, locally severe thunderstorms accompanied heat across the **nation's northern tier**. **Duluth, MN**, registered a daily-record high of 91°F on August 20, followed the next day by a thunderstorm wind gust to 62 mph (and 1.63 inches of rain) in **Green Bay, WI**. A few days later, **Dillon, MT**, clocked an August-record wind gust to 70 mph during a thunderstorm on August 23. It was **Dillon's** highest wind gust since July 24, 2009, when there was also a gust to 70 mph.

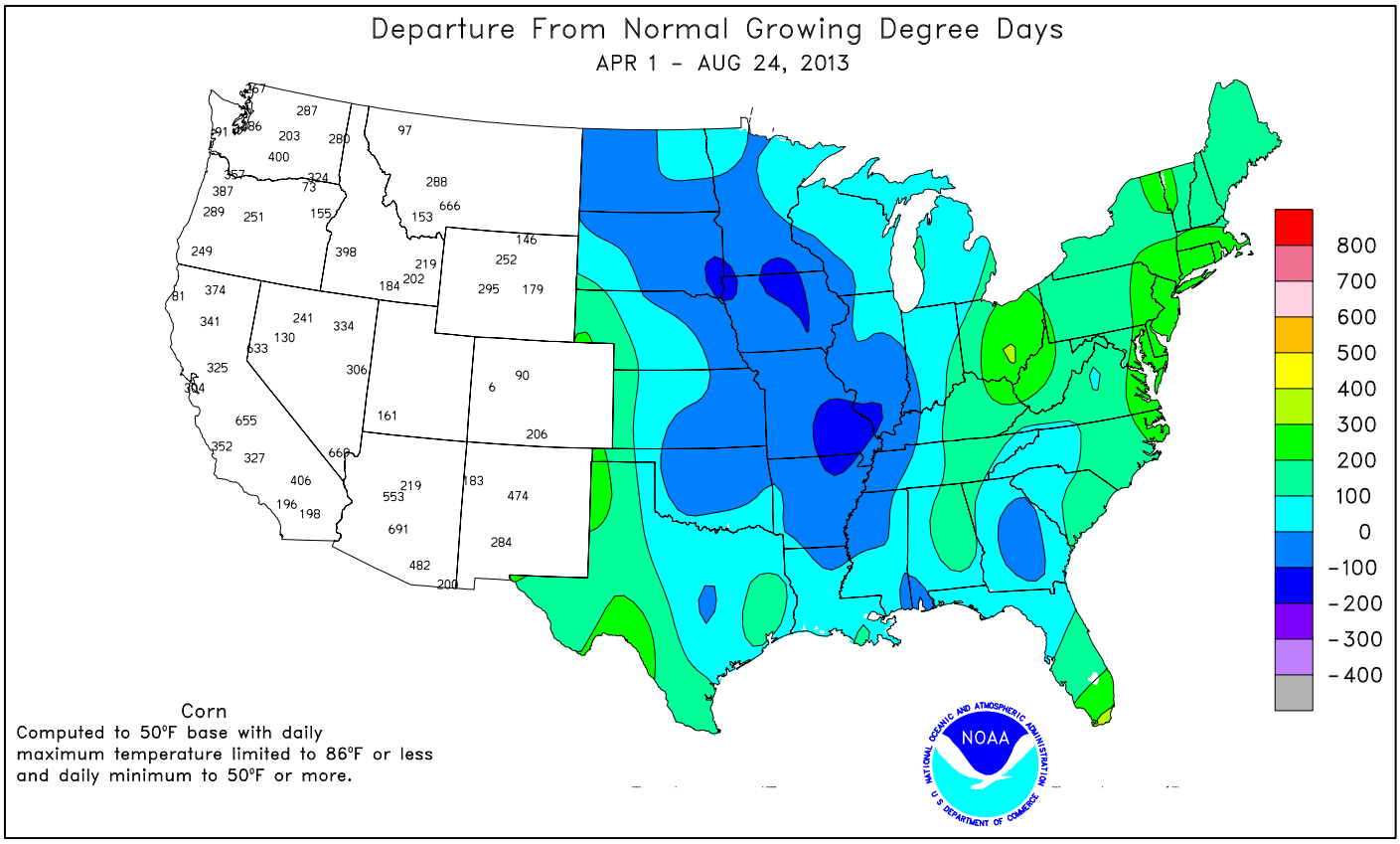
Daily-record rainfall totals accompanying the **Northern** storms included 1.84 inches (on August 20) in **Alexandria, MN**; 1.43 inches (on August 22) in **Massena, NY**; and 1.33 inches (on August 21) in **Muskegon, MI**. Heavy showers also dotted the **Southeast**, resulting in daily-record amounts in locations such as **Pensacola, FL** (3.46 inches on August 18); **Fayetteville, NC** (2.27 inches on August 21); and **Macon, GA** (2.15 inches on August 23). In **Tampa, FL**, where weekly rainfall totaled 3.96 inches, precipitation has topped 10 inches in each of the summer months (June, July, and August) for the first time since 1957. Meanwhile, locally heavy rain also fell in the **Southwest**, producing daily-record totals in **Colorado Springs, CO** (2.36 inches on August 22); **Needles, CA** (1.05 inches on August 22); and **Cedar City, UT** (0.84 inch on August 24). In stark contrast, month-to-date rainfall through August 24 totaled less than one-tenth of an inch in **Midwestern** locations such as **Iowa City, IA** (0.08 inch, or 2 percent of normal), and **Aberdeen, SD** (0.05 inch, or 3 percent).

Alaskan temperatures fell to near- or below-normal levels, following an extended run of summer warmth. In fact, a widespread freeze was noted across **northern interior Alaska** on August 22, when lows dipped to 25°F in **Circle Hot Springs**, 28°F in **Eagle**, and 29°F in **Bettles**. On the **Arctic Coast**, **Barrow** experienced its first autumn freeze on August 19, followed the next day by its first measurable snowfall (0.3 inch). Widespread precipitation accompanied **Alaska's** cooler weather, except for lingering dryness across the northwestern part of the state. Weekly rainfall in **Fairbanks** totaled 1.54 inches, including a daily-record total (0.68 inch) on August 23. Other daily-record totals reached 1.18 inches (on August 18) in **Juneau** and 0.93 inch (on August 21) in **King Salmon**. Weekly rainfall totaled precisely 6 inches in **Yakutat**, aided by a 2.34-inch deluge on August 23. Farther south, generally tranquil weather prevailed in **Hawaii**. **Kahului, Maui**, posted three consecutive readings of 92°F from August 20-22, the first and last of which tied daily-record highs. Meanwhile, August 1-24 rainfall at the state's major airport observation sites ranged from 0.06 inch (14 percent of normal) in **Honolulu, Oahu**, to 7.39 inches (95 percent) at **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**. Some of the week's heaviest rain fell on windward sections of **Oahu** on August 20-21, when 24-hour totals reached 3.44 inches in **Kahana** and 3.33 inches at the **Oahu Forest National Wildlife Refuge**.


Total Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - AUG 24, 2013
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
NOAA
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - AUG 24, 2013
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
NOAA
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Total Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - AUG 24, 2013
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
NOAA
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - AUG 24, 2013
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
NOAA
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 24, 2013

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	86	71	90	67	78	-1	0.53	-0.17	0.47	21.98	190	52.49	142	95	60	1	0	3	0
	HUNTSVILLE	86	69	91	66	78	0	0.55	-0.15	0.47	14.50	131	43.62	115	96	67	2	0	4	0
	MOBILE	86	72	92	70	79	-2	2.97	1.61	2.61	23.37	144	51.82	114	93	77	2	0	5	1
	MONTGOMERY	89	71	93	70	80	-1	0.24	-0.51	0.23	16.02	131	41.72	111	92	58	4	0	2	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	62	54	70	50	58	2	1.74	1.06	0.51	5.95	122	12.36	152	86	72	0	0	7	2
	BARROW	38	33	42	30	35	-3	0.05	-0.17	0.02	3.72	191	4.96	198	93	74	0	4	3	0
	FAIRBANKS	64	48	70	43	56	1	1.54	1.16	0.82	3.36	75	5.71	88	85	73	0	0	4	2
	JUNEAU	58	51	60	49	55	-1	1.97	0.75	1.26	11.57	102	39.94	132	95	90	0	0	6	1
	KODIAK	63	53	69	50	58	3	0.91	-0.11	0.68	11.77	94	37.20	86	87	78	0	0	3	1
	NOME	58	45	64	36	52	2	0.64	-0.10	0.35	8.31	146	12.56	134	92	76	0	0	4	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	77	52	83	47	65	1	0.29	-0.33	0.21	8.83	176	14.06	97	90	38	0	0	3	0
	PHOENIX	106	87	111	81	97	6	0.00	-0.18	0.00	1.78	97	4.39	89	37	26	7	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	86	63	93	58	74	3	0.27	-0.44	0.18	3.93	66	6.72	53	81	27	3	0	4	0
	TUCSON	101	78	107	72	89	4	0.06	-0.43	0.03	2.90	69	4.64	63	52	31	7	0	3	0
AR	FORT SMITH	92	70	95	67	81	0	0.00	-0.55	0.00	13.77	148	34.75	127	91	44	5	0	0	0
	LITTLE ROCK	90	70	94	66	80	-1	0.00	-0.65	0.00	8.99	96	34.61	109	92	46	5	0	0	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	98	72	108	68	85	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	2.36	51	44	27	7	0	0	0
	FRESNO	102	71	110	65	86	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	2.28	29	54	36	7	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	73	63	77	61	68	-3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.03	21	2.64	28	90	72	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	98	68	110	60	83	5	0.00	-0.04	0.00	1.59	189	9.30	42	58	35	7	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	93	61	104	56	77	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	88	3.91	33	78	26	3	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	75	65	78	63	70	-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	42	3.38	44	84	69	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	72	58	78	57	65	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	43	1.90	14	83	68	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	93	62	103	55	78	2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.17	121	3.00	33	71	45	5	0	1	0
CO	ALAMOSA	84	48	88	43	66	4	0.06	-0.19	0.06	3.57	148	4.65	102	84	40	0	0	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	87	59	90	55	73	6	2.40	1.62	2.31	10.77	134	13.51	99	81	24	1	0	2	1
	DENVER INTL	92	63	99	58	78	8	2.01	1.67	1.94	5.46	101	10.70	102	62	22	4	0	2	1
	GRAND JUNCTION	91	64	97	59	77	3	0.33	0.16	0.33	1.93	115	5.34	95	60	30	4	0	1	0
	PUEBLO	92	60	95	58	76	3	0.66	0.16	0.62	5.89	113	7.81	82	79	35	7	0	2	1
CT	BRIDGEPORT	80	65	88	61	73	0	0.41	-0.42	0.41	12.23	120	25.83	89	85	59	0	0	1	0
	HARTFORD	82	59	88	53	71	0	0.08	-0.82	0.08	20.54	196	36.67	125	87	48	0	0	1	0
DC	WASHINGTON	83	68	91	64	76	-1	0.40	-0.34	0.20	15.73	167	28.34	111	85	53	1	0	3	0
DE	WILMINGTON	82	65	87	60	74	-1	0.12	-0.62	0.08	22.40	212	35.80	127	94	52	0	0	3	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	89	77	90	75	83	2	1.44	0.02	1.08	18.81	124	33.64	110	94	65	3	0	4	1
	JACKSONVILLE	87	73	91	73	80	-1	1.33	-0.26	0.49	18.62	115	35.87	107	97	67	2	0	5	0
	KEY WEST	88	79	89	74	84	0	2.53	1.23	1.82	20.55	176	35.34	155	85	71	0	0	6	1
	MIAMI	90	79	91	77	85	1	1.05	-1.04	0.62	21.93	107	41.30	115	83	62	7	0	4	1
	ORLANDO	92	76	94	74	84	1	3.64	2.23	2.96	19.37	101	30.25	90	95	62	6	0	5	2
	PENSACOLA	85	74	89	71	79	-3	3.77	2.28	3.47	34.25	173	56.28	127	92	75	0	0	4	1
	TALLAHASSEE	88	73	93	71	80	-2	2.62	1.08	0.84	27.93	136	50.32	110	90	73	3	0	6	3
	TAMPA	92	75	93	73	83	0	3.90	2.14	1.75	32.24	183	41.36	138	92	58	7	0	5	3
	WEST PALM BEACH	92	82	92	80	87	4	0.27	-1.29	0.15	21.63	119	46.58	126	72	57	7	0	3	0
GA	ATHENS	83	68	92	65	76	-2	1.53	0.72	0.92	21.92	194	44.99	138	97	73	1	0	3	1
	ATLANTA	84	70	90	66	77	-2	1.93	1.18	1.32	23.29	201	51.04	149	93	76	1	0	3	1
	AUGUSTA	88	70	92	67	79	0	1.12	0.10	0.42	26.03	223	45.61	148	97	71	3	0	7	0
	COLUMBUS	88	71	92	70	80	-1	0.24	-0.54	0.17	24.72	213	50.33	148	94	58	2	0	3	0
	MACON	87	69	91	68	78	-2	3.67	2.84	2.15	29.52	274	58.22	186	100	66	2	0	7	3
	SAVANNAH	89	73	92	71	81	0	1.67	0.02	1.09	27.65	162	47.19	137	92	63	4	0	5	1
HI	HILO	83	70	84	67	77	1	1.21	-0.95	1.10	14.55	57	61.59	78	80	68	0	0	4	1
	HONOLULU	88	74	89	72	81	-1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.59	45	9.05	89	71	61	0	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	91	69	92	67	80	0	0.01	-0.10	0.01	1.53	139	8.51	71	85	70	5	0	1	0
	LIHUE	85	74	86	70	80	0	0.08	-0.31	0.08	2.36	44	17.17	76	80	70	0	0	1	0
ID	BOISE	94	63	97	60	78	4	0.40	0.35	0.36	0.95	76	4.87	63	58	31	6	0	2	0
	LEWISTON	90	61	94	56	75	2	0.09	-0.08	0.09	2.48	104	6.35	75	54	33	3	0	1	0
	POCATELLO	91	57	95	53	74	6	0.05	-0.09	0.02	0.93	45	3.89	47	61	28	4	0	3	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	84	63	90	57	74	3	0.24	-0.83	0.23	8.98	85	31.22	132	88	51	1	0	2	0
	MOLINE	84	61	89	52	73	0	0.00	-1.01	0.00	9.46	79	32.61	125	89	55	0	0	0	0
	PEORIA	87	64	90	59	75	2	0.00	-0.67	0.00	4.31	42	31.84	133	88	47	1	0	0	0
	ROCKFORD	84	60	90	54	72	1	1.39	0.43	1.39	12.37	103	31.81	128	91	54	1	0	1	1
	SPRINGFIELD	86	62	88	54	74	0	0.00	-0.75	0.00	5.40	54	30.42	127	96	51	0	0	0	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	89	67	91	63	78	2	0.52	-0.17	0.52	12.50	122	35.06	117	91	52	4	0	1	1
	FORT WAYNE	82	60	85	53	71	0	0.81	-0.01	0.81	14.57	141	32.23	131	91	51	0	0	1	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	86	65	88	61	76	3	0.00	-0.83	0.00	7.83	68	29.69	107	85	43	0	0	0	0
	SOUTH BEND	83	60	88	54	71	0	0.35	-0.56	0.35	9.58	88	26.94	107	88	52	0	0	1	0
IA	BURLINGTON	85	63	90	55	74	0	0.00	-0.85	0.00	***	***	26.93	105	95	53	1	0	0	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	84	61	89	54	73	1	0.05	-0.91	0.05	9.24	79	29.42	127	93	53	0	0	1	0
	DES MOINES	89	68	95	61	79	5	0.00	-1.03	0.00	5.28	43	23.59	96	82	52	4	0	0	0
	DUBUQUE	81	61	88	55	71	1	2.25	1.19	2.25	7.99	71	29.59	123	96	61	0	0	1	1
	SIOUX CITY	87	66	90	54	76	4	1.67	1.04	0.72	6.75	74	20.08	106	92	65	1	0	3	2
	WATERLOO	83	61	87	51	73	2	0.38	-0.54	0.32	10.63	87	34.21	145	90	64	0	0	2	0
KS	CONCORDIA	87	67	91	56	77	0	0.00	-0.68	0.00	12.11	112	23.50	111	88	59	2	0	0	0
	DODGE CITY	90	65	94	62	77	-1	0.00	-0.59	0.00	12.06	142	15.49	92	85	38	4	0	0	0
	GOODLAND	92	62	98	57	77	4	0.00	-0.50	0.00	4.31	48	8.67	54	87	50	6	0	0	0
	TOPEKA	89	66	92	56	78	2	0.00	-0.86	0.00	10.17	88	24.50	101	86	54	5	0	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 24, 2013

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	89	68	92	63	78	-2	0.00	-0.65	0.00	19.89	204	33.90	161	88	56	4	0	0	0
KY	JACKSON	81	64	83	62	73	-1	1.84	0.93	0.85	22.18	178	42.38	128	99	62	0	0	3	2
	LEXINGTON	85	66	88	61	76	1	0.02	-0.78	0.02	19.65	158	41.51	130	92	58	0	0	1	0
	LOUISVILLE	88	69	90	64	78	1	0.20	-0.51	0.20	11.96	111	31.01	102	90	46	3	0	1	0
	PADUCAH	88	66	93	63	77	1	0.01	-0.62	0.01	15.27	136	40.74	125	98	54	4	0	1	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	89	72	92	70	81	0	0.74	-0.58	0.42	14.07	89	52.25	121	98	57	4	0	3	0
	LAKE CHARLES	93	73	97	71	83	1	0.21	-0.88	0.21	8.73	60	38.25	104	93	49	6	0	1	0
	NEW ORLEANS	87	74	90	71	80	-3	1.76	0.34	0.65	13.90	79	48.62	111	93	72	1	0	4	2
	SHREVEPORT	96	71	99	66	84	1	0.00	-0.58	0.00	10.29	92	27.14	80	89	37	7	0	0	0
ME	CARIBOU	78	53	85	43	66	3	0.90	-0.03	0.73	18.02	173	33.76	141	94	52	0	0	3	1
	PORTLAND	82	58	89	50	70	3	0.00	-0.66	0.00	12.16	137	27.94	99	86	43	0	0	0	0
MD	BALTIMORE	83	64	91	59	74	0	0.05	-0.77	0.02	11.69	116	25.55	93	90	50	2	0	3	0
MA	BOSTON	82	65	89	60	74	2	0.00	-0.76	0.00	15.95	182	30.20	113	73	43	0	0	0	0
	WORCESTER	78	61	83	57	69	1	0.00	-0.91	0.00	15.90	140	32.69	105	87	46	0	0	0	0
MI	ALPENA	84	54	91	45	69	5	0.00	-0.78	0.00	6.29	75	21.22	114	88	41	1	0	0	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	83	59	89	54	71	2	0.19	-0.67	0.16	8.22	83	30.91	135	87	45	0	0	2	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	83	50	88	41	67	3	0.00	-0.87	0.00	3.40	40	19.34	106	93	45	0	0	0	0
	LANSING	83	58	87	53	71	3	0.04	-0.78	0.04	11.50	133	29.50	149	87	45	0	0	1	0
	MUSKEGON	81	59	86	53	70	2	1.35	0.46	1.35	8.27	109	30.97	158	87	53	0	0	1	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	84	58	91	52	71	4	0.30	-0.48	0.30	5.07	57	22.78	110	87	36	1	0	1	0
MN	DULUTH	85	61	91	51	73	10	0.00	-0.96	0.00	6.85	59	20.19	100	78	47	1	0	0	0
	INT'L FALLS	82	56	89	41	69	6	1.38	0.67	1.08	11.44	119	23.82	149	95	50	0	0	2	1
	MINNEAPOLIS	88	68	90	62	78	8	0.00	-0.91	0.00	10.75	93	26.44	127	75	50	2	0	0	0
	ROCHESTER	82	62	85	52	72	5	0.21	-0.75	0.13	10.50	88	34.40	156	90	64	0	0	2	0
	ST. CLOUD	88	61	91	51	74	7	0.00	-0.93	0.00	7.77	72	20.06	107	91	42	3	0	0	0
MS	JACKSON	89	70	93	66	80	-1	1.45	0.67	0.70	11.14	98	44.18	116	95	58	4	0	6	1
	MERIDIAN	87	70	90	69	79	-2	0.84	0.18	0.35	15.07	124	49.71	122	96	68	1	0	7	0
	TUPELO	89	71	94	65	80	1	0.03	-0.53	0.02	9.25	88	37.68	101	92	63	5	0	2	0
MO	COLUMBIA	89	65	94	58	77	2	0.01	-0.82	0.01	6.38	60	33.09	123	93	47	4	0	1	0
	KANSAS CITY	88	66	92	58	77	1	0.00	-0.75	0.00	7.75	67	22.68	90	85	47	2	0	0	0
	SAINT LOUIS	90	70	93	65	80	2	0.00	-0.63	0.00	10.23	103	34.36	133	82	48	5	0	0	0
	SPRINGFIELD	87	66	90	60	76	-1	0.00	-0.78	0.00	14.49	134	38.21	137	89	54	2	0	0	0
MT	BILLINGS	92	64	99	59	78	7	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.76	47	8.19	78	48	22	5	0	0	0
	BUTTE	84	46	87	43	65	4	0.08	-0.22	0.04	2.74	60	6.05	64	73	17	0	0	2	0
	CUT BANK	85	53	88	42	69	7	0.00	-0.39	0.00	4.71	89	9.14	95	63	17	0	0	0	0
	GLASGOW	90	60	95	56	75	6	0.06	-0.20	0.06	5.09	103	12.36	146	64	43	4	0	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	90	55	93	47	72	7	0.00	-0.36	0.00	3.62	74	8.70	79	58	15	6	0	0	0
	HAVRE	89	56	94	50	73	6	0.00	-0.25	0.00	7.57	176	14.89	174	69	31	5	0	0	0
	MISSOULA	90	53	92	48	71	5	0.02	-0.23	0.01	2.03	56	6.16	65	65	31	3	0	2	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	88	67	93	60	77	4	0.71	0.02	0.71	6.01	65	19.38	101	89	59	3	0	1	1
	LINCOLN	89	67	94	52	78	3	0.01	-0.73	0.01	4.61	48	20.43	101	86	52	4	0	1	0
	NORFOLK	88	67	91	59	78	6	0.01	-0.59	0.01	6.10	60	17.53	88	87	62	3	0	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	90	63	97	58	76	4	0.00	-0.44	0.00	8.02	98	14.18	91	88	49	4	0	0	0
	OMAHA	88	68	93	56	78	4	0.03	-0.66	0.03	6.99	68	21.33	100	83	53	4	0	1	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	95	61	101	56	78	8	0.00	-0.22	0.00	3.18	56	8.15	65	85	36	6	0	0	0
	VALENTINE	89	65	97	59	77	5	0.09	-0.35	0.08	8.23	100	17.62	115	89	62	3	0	2	0
NV	ELY	84	53	89	48	69	4	0.51	0.32	0.30	0.78	41	3.89	59	73	30	0	0	5	0
	LAS VEGAS	100	79	106	72	90	1	0.17	0.09	0.12	0.47	55	1.08	35	45	28	7	0	2	0
	RENO	90	62	97	53	76	6	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.56	186	2.87	60	48	30	3	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	92	55	100	44	74	5	0.16	0.09	0.12	0.75	65	2.58	48	58	27	5	0	4	0
NH	CONCORD	83	52	89	42	67	-1	0.00	-0.69	0.00	14.89	167	27.66	117	98	39	0	0	0	0
NJ	NEWARK	83	66	91	62	74	-1	0.40	-0.45	0.40	15.68	140	31.93	104	81	46	2	0	1	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	90	68	94	65	79	3	0.15	-0.23	0.10	3.17	97	3.85	65	54	25	4	0	3	0
NY	ALBANY	81	58	88	52	70	1	0.16	-0.67	0.16	15.64	157	30.37	123	90	43	0	0	1	0
	BINGHAMTON	77	58	82	52	67	1	0.42	-0.34	0.42	16.10	165	29.26	118	87	54	0	0	1	0
	BUFFALO	79	60	83	54	69	0	0.49	-0.42	0.49	12.56	129	26.65	108	86	49	0	0	1	0
	ROCHESTER	81	58	87	51	70	1	0.00	-0.82	0.00	12.68	144	24.52	115	87	47	0	0	0	0
	SYRACUSE	82	58	88	52	70	1	0.39	-0.40	0.39	11.16	108	25.09	101	91	47	0	0	1	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	78	63	84	59	71	-1	1.60	0.62	1.35	29.68	259	58.80	185	97	75	0	0	3	1
	CHARLOTTE	84	67	90	65	76	-3	0.38	-0.43	0.36	16.38	163	35.13	123	98	62	1	0	2	0
	GREENSBORO	81	65	87	62	73	-3	1.01	0.22	0.32	20.01	186	38.36	134	95	62	0	0	4	0
	HATTERAS	87	76	98	74	82	4	0.04	-1.46	0.04	11.04	80	30.23	85	84	60	1	0	1	0
	RALEIGH	84	68	89	65	76	-1	0.66	-0.15	0.60	18.45	175	37.48	131	94	63	0	0	3	1
	WILMINGTON	87	71	91	67	79	0	3.07	1.46	1.78	26.02	140	42.73	112	98	63	1	0	4	3
ND	BISMARCK	92	59	102	53	76	7	0.15	-0.31	0.09	4.68	68	15.28	124	90	43	5	0	2	0
	DICKINSON	89	58	97	53	74	6	0.00	-0.33	0.00	6.08	94	13.17	109	86	31	4	0	0	0
	FARGO	89	64	96	52	76	7	0.00	-0.55	0.00	8.89	107	21.79	147	82	39	3	0	0	0
	GRAND FORKS	88	60	97	46	74	7	0.18	-0.41	0.07	5.45	66	13.62	99	93	39	3	0	3	0
	JAMESTOWN	90	61	101	56	75	6	0.01	-0.47	0.01	3.08	38	8.67	63	88	36	4	0	1	0
	WILLISTON	87	57	92	53	72	4	0.00	-0.30	0.00	7.68	133	15.48	149	81	45	3	0	0	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	82	60	86	55	71	1	0.24	-0.56	0.21	14.21	137	26.47	103	88	53	0	0	2	0
	CINCINNATI	86	65	88	62	75	1	0.09	-0.76	0.09	13.60	123	31.48	108	93	55	0	0	1	0
	CLEVELAND	83	61	87	56	72	2	0.21	-0.64	0.21	14.49	144	27.07	110	86	47	0	0	1	0
	COLUMBUS	85	64	88	61	75	2	0.27	-0.53	0.26	13.33	115	25.80	98	87	50	0	0	2	0
	DAYTON	84	62	86	56	73	1	0.06	-0.71	0.06	8.08	76	22.38	83	94	49	0	0	1	0
	MANSFIELD	81	58	84	53	70	1	0.18	-0.87	0.11	14.75	121	28.63	99	96	49	0	0	2	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 24, 2013

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	84	59	86	55	71	0	0.05	-0.70	0.05	11.80	133	26.28	121	92	47	0	0	1	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	81	57	84	49	69	1	0.01	-0.74	0.01	14.02	133	25.78	104	93	54	0	0	1	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	92	68	96	65	80	-1	0.00	-0.54	0.00	18.20	195	45.24	193	84	42	5	0	0	0
	TULSA	91	68	94	62	80	-2	0.00	-0.63	0.00	9.53	99	23.41	87	90	56	5	0	0	0
OR	ASTORIA	70	52	76	47	61	0	0.02	-0.26	0.02	2.89	66	35.40	94	95	77	0	0	1	0
	BURNS	89	48	96	38	69	5	0.01	-0.07	0.01	1.29	96	3.83	56	70	30	4	0	1	0
	EUGENE	84	56	89	53	70	4	0.00	-0.24	0.00	1.12	41	9.69	34	80	57	0	0	0	0
	MEDFORD	92	61	98	54	76	4	0.07	-0.04	0.07	1.24	98	4.98	49	68	28	4	0	1	0
	PENDLETON	89	55	91	49	72	0	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.18	77	5.19	66	58	29	4	0	0	0
	PORTLAND	82	61	90	57	71	3	0.00	-0.21	0.00	1.43	50	14.58	70	77	58	1	0	0	0
	SALEM	85	57	91	52	71	4	0.02	-0.14	0.02	1.07	45	11.66	52	81	58	1	0	1	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	80	59	86	54	70	-1	0.11	-0.86	0.10	17.13	149	30.69	105	93	60	0	0	2	0
	ERIE	78	63	83	57	71	0	0.00	-1.00	0.00	15.16	144	32.36	129	79	61	0	0	0	0
	MIDDLETOWN	80	62	87	58	71	-3	0.13	-0.60	0.06	11.54	116	23.70	90	92	53	0	0	4	0
	PHILADELPHIA	82	67	89	63	74	-2	1.11	0.28	1.08	28.68	270	41.20	147	84	52	0	0	2	1
	PITTSBURGH	81	61	84	58	71	0	0.51	-0.23	0.41	12.68	119	25.02	97	90	51	0	0	4	0
	WILKES-BARRE	82	59	87	53	70	0	0.28	-0.40	0.20	8.25	83	18.01	75	92	42	0	0	2	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	83	59	88	53	71	0	0.29	-0.45	0.27	8.15	74	20.72	77	90	47	0	0	2	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	82	62	89	55	72	0	0.63	-0.27	0.63	15.02	160	29.63	101	82	48	0	0	1	1
SC	BEAUFORT	89	73	91	72	81	1	0.76	-1.00	0.27	14.12	83	34.98	103	94	61	4	0	5	0
	CHARLESTON	89	74	92	72	82	2	1.07	-0.52	0.43	22.61	132	46.04	132	92	60	4	0	4	0
	COLUMBIA	87	71	93	69	79	-1	1.86	0.65	0.89	25.11	170	43.73	129	95	70	2	0	3	2
	GREENVILLE	82	67	89	64	74	-3	2.38	1.51	1.03	30.02	255	53.18	157	96	66	0	0	5	2
SD	ABERDEEN	87	61	95	56	74	4	0.00	-0.53	0.00	4.81	58	13.31	88	90	61	2	0	0	0
	HURON	89	67	97	61	78	7	0.02	-0.36	0.02	6.47	84	17.07	109	89	50	3	0	1	0
	RAPID CITY	90	60	99	54	75	4	0.01	-0.33	0.01	6.09	99	13.71	107	87	37	4	0	1	0
	SIOUX FALLS	85	66	90	61	76	6	0.20	-0.49	0.20	7.57	87	19.88	113	89	65	1	0	1	0
TN	BRISTOL	83	64	85	59	74	1	0.34	-0.27	0.18	20.07	192	44.76	155	96	52	0	0	3	0
	CHATTANOOGA	85	70	91	67	77	-1	2.09	1.33	0.55	19.48	171	54.15	149	92	74	1	0	5	2
	KNOXVILLE	84	67	89	66	76	-1	0.58	0.01	0.23	19.20	173	50.62	151	98	60	0	0	5	0
	MEMPHIS	91	72	94	67	81	0	0.65	0.02	0.64	11.32	105	45.90	128	88	49	5	0	2	1
	NASHVILLE	87	69	92	68	78	0	0.54	-0.17	0.32	13.14	128	37.58	118	93	54	3	0	4	0
TX	ABILENE	95	71	99	68	83	1	0.00	-0.62	0.00	10.02	152	16.25	111	67	36	7	0	0	0
	AMARILLO	93	65	94	60	79	3	0.00	-0.67	0.00	6.20	75	12.49	87	74	28	7	0	0	0
	AUSTIN	97	69	100	64	83	-2	0.17	-0.35	0.17	4.12	55	19.50	93	77	38	7	0	1	0
	BEAUMONT	95	74	97	70	84	1	0.08	-1.01	0.06	7.46	49	35.54	94	93	44	6	0	2	0
	BROWNSVILLE	94	76	97	73	85	1	0.64	-0.08	0.51	3.71	57	9.31	65	94	54	7	0	3	1
	CORPUS CHRISTI	94	75	97	72	85	1	0.27	-0.58	0.26	5.66	72	10.40	56	87	57	6	0	2	0
	DEL RIO	98	77	101	75	87	2	0.51	0.18	0.51	5.06	92	8.28	69	67	41	7	0	1	1
	EL PASO	94	72	98	71	83	2	0.00	-0.39	0.00	3.66	100	4.55	85	49	22	6	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	96	74	100	68	85	1	0.16	-0.27	0.16	5.58	80	18.74	83	72	32	7	0	1	0
	GALVESTON	88	77	91	74	83	-1	0.24	-0.75	0.24	7.16	69	21.88	84	93	66	2	0	1	0
	HOUSTON	94	74	97	69	84	1	0.00	-0.90	0.00	11.18	100	20.50	68	93	51	7	0	0	0
	LUBBOCK	92	66	94	65	79	1	0.00	-0.54	0.00	6.37	94	9.79	79	73	39	7	0	0	0
	MIDLAND	96	71	99	69	83	3	0.01	-0.37	0.01	3.01	62	4.57	51	62	35	7	0	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	97	69	100	67	83	2	0.58	0.09	0.58	5.44	110	11.82	94	74	44	7	0	1	1
	SAN ANTONIO	99	74	103	71	86	2	0.20	-0.40	0.20	3.63	45	23.47	113	79	34	7	0	1	0
	VICTORIA	95	73	100	70	84	0	0.58	-0.12	0.58	4.63	47	14.01	57	94	58	6	0	1	1
	WACO	96	71	101	62	84	-1	0.14	-0.25	0.14	7.79	116	21.87	104	80	41	7	0	1	0
	WICHITA FALLS	95	69	99	66	83	0	0.00	-0.57	0.00	8.24	120	15.51	84	79	37	6	0	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	93	71	98	66	82	7	0.05	-0.10	0.02	1.24	62	7.37	69	50	26	6	0	3	0
VT	BURLINGTON	82	57	88	49	70	2	0.74	-0.15	0.74	17.26	165	32.55	142	91	43	0	0	1	1
VA	LYNCHBURG	81	62	89	55	71	-3	1.10	0.38	0.61	12.77	118	33.21	115	98	66	0	0	4	1
	NORFOLK	82	69	89	68	75	-2	1.07	0.03	0.48	15.63	123	33.04	106	91	66	0	0	5	0
	RICHMOND	82	67	92	62	74	-2	2.47	1.58	1.78	17.86	155	36.74	126	91	69	1	0	3	1
	ROANOKE	81	64	87	58	72	-2	0.71	-0.11	0.44	21.19	202	41.73	146	91	70	0	0	3	0
	WASH/DULLES	82	62	89	59	72	-2	0.57	-0.28	0.41	13.63	131	27.62	101	91	65	0	0	3	0
WA	OLYMPIA	78	51	84	45	64	1	0.01	-0.25	0.01	2.16	67	21.72	77	92	58	0	0	1	0
	QUILLAYUTE	75	53	86	48	64	5	0.46	-0.14	0.32	3.74	48	59.64	103	87	67	0	0	4	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	80	60	84	59	70	4	0.00	-0.24	0.00	1.58	55	18.33	90	71	54	0	0	0	0
	SPOKANE	85	58	91	53	71	3	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.51	104	7.44	73	57	24	1	0	0	0
	YAKIMA	89	54	92	50	72	4	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.41	40	4.20	89	73	37	4	0	1	0
WV	BECKLEY	76	60	82	56	68	-1	0.39	-0.22	0.10	14.33	126	29.71	102	94	76	0	0	5	0
	CHARLESTON	82	62	85	60	72	0	2.08	1.20	1.19	18.60	153	34.05	113	100	61	0	0	4	2
	ELKINS	79	58	81	55	68	0	0.96	0.02	0.49	13.01	102	29.39	93	97	58	0	0	4	0
	HUNTINGTON	83	64	85	60	73	-1	0.85	0.02	0.36	16.73	146	30.30	103	96	62	0	0	4	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	87	60	91	51	73	4	0.71	-0.38	0.44	7.63	65	27.67	126	94	44	1	0	3	0
	GREEN BAY	82	57	87	54	70	3	1.63	0.77	1.63	9.50	98	23.26	121	97	48	0	0	1	1
	LA CROSSE	86	64	90	57	75	4	0.11	-0.85	0.11	8.22	72	27.14	121	91	46	2	0	1	0
	MADISON	83	60	89	52	71	2	1.23	0.24	1.23	16.39	146	36.48	161	88	54	0	0	1	1
	MILWAUKEE	81	62	89	57	71	1	1.67	0.74	1.67	10.62	105	30.13	131	86	58	0	0	1	1
WY	CASPER	91	58	96	54	74	6	0.03	-0.10	0.02	2.86	87	8.83	95	66	31	4	0	2	0
	CHEYENNE	87	57	94	53	72	7	0.04	-0.34	0.03	2.66	46	8.21	70	73	28	2	0	2	0
	LANDER	90	60	96	56	75	6	0.04	-0.07	0.00	0.38	16	7.90	86	51	17	4	0	1	0
	SHERIDAN	91	57	95	53	74	6	0.01	-0.16	0.01	1.24	34	8.56	84	69	31	4	0	1	0

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

National Agricultural Summary

August 19 – 25, 2013

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Hot, mostly dry weather dominated much of the nation's northern tier, central Great Plains, and Rocky Mountains during the week, with daytime highs above 100°F in several locations. Most notably, temperatures in portions of the Dakotas and Minnesota averaged more than 8°F above normal. Much of the West welcomed above-average rainfall during the week, boosting soil moisture levels and aiding row crop development. Similarly, portions of the Southeast received more than 4 inches of rain during the week.

Corn: Seventy percent of this year's corn crop was at or beyond the dough stage by week's end. This was 24 percentage points behind last year and 9 points behind the 5-year average. Hot, dry weather throughout much of the northern Great Plains, western Corn Belt, and Great Lakes regions further reduced soil moisture and negatively impacted the developing corn crop. Nationwide, 23 percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the dent stage by August 25, fifty percentage points behind last year and 22 percentage points, or 11 days, behind the 5-year average. Overall, 59 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last week but 37 points better than the same time last year.

Soybeans: By week's end, 96 percent of the soybean crop was at or beyond the blooming stage. This was 3 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Eighty-four percent of the crop was setting pods by August 25, eleven percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. Reports in Indiana indicate the need for soaking rainfall to benefit soybeans in the pod-filling stage. Overall, 58 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 4 percentage points from last week but 28 points better than the same time last year.

Cotton: By August 25, ninety percent of the cotton crop was setting bolls. This was 6 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Throughout much of Texas' Plains regions, cotton had reached the cut-out stage, and bolls were beginning to fill. Nationally, 10 percent of the cotton crop had open bolls by week's end, 13 percentage points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average. In California, portions of the cotton crop were negatively affected by a lack of soil moisture and insect pressure from whitefly and aphids. Overall, 47 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week and 4 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Sorghum: Nationally, 88 percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the heading stage by week's end, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Forty-four percent of the crop was coloring by August 25, nine percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. In Kansas, warmer weather boosted crop development. By week's end, 28 percent of the crop had reached maturity, 6 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. In Texas, harvest was advancing well ahead of the normal pace as a result of hot, mostly dry conditions during the growing season. Overall, 56 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week and 32 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Rice: By week's end, 91 percent of the rice crop was at or beyond the heading stage. This was 7 percentage points behind last year but 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Louisiana, producers began fertilizing and flooding their ratoon crop. Producers had harvested 14 percent of the nation's rice crop by August 25, ten percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest began in Arkansas during the week. Overall, 70 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 2 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Other Small Grains: Producers had harvested 83 percent of this year's oat crop by August 25, sixteen percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average.

By week's end, 58 percent of the barley crop was harvested, 23 percentage points behind last year but 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. With harvest complete or nearly complete in the Treasure and Magic Valleys, progress in Idaho advanced rapidly under hot, dry conditions. Overall, 66 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week. Comparison data for 2012 was unavailable due to the early completion of last year's harvest.

Forty-two percent of the spring wheat crop was harvested by August 25, forty-five percentage points behind last year and 12 points behind the 5-year average. Double-digit progress was noted in all major producing states during the week, as favorable weather quickly matured the crop and provided ample time for fieldwork. Overall, 67 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up slightly from last week. Comparison data for 2012 was unavailable due to the early completion of last year's harvest.

Other Crops: Overall, 58 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 3 percentage points from last week and 17 points below the same time last year.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 25, 2013

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

Corn Percent Dough

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 25 2013	5-Yr Avg
CO	82	45	68	65
IL	98	70	88	88
IN	95	56	77	82
IA	95	24	46	77
KS	96	74	87	92
KY	93	54	72	84
MI	82	55	65	73
MN	96	27	44	66
MO	98	75	85	88
NE	98	69	82	90
NC	97	96	100	98
ND	92	20	58	60
OH	91	68	80	79
PA	78	55	75	67
SD	92	65	79	73
TN	100	91	95	98
TX	91	78	89	92
WI	78	25	40	64
18 Sts	94	52	70	79

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

Corn Percent Dented

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 25 2013	5-Yr Avg
CO	38	5	17	23
IL	89	14	29	56
IN	71	6	22	42
IA	80	2	9	46
KS	80	19	37	64
KY	86	27	48	66
MI	38	6	14	28
MN	71	1	5	32
MO	92	34	49	68
NE	80	11	29	52
NC	92	86	93	90
ND	58	0	5	21
OH	57	6	22	36
PA	43	16	46	33
SD	63	5	18	28
TN	98	65	79	89
TX	79	62	71	78
WI	38	1	5	22
18 Sts	73	11	23	45

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

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	12	10	26	47	5
IL	3	10	28	45	14
IN	1	5	22	49	23
IA	6	15	35	37	7
KS	11	17	32	34	6
KY	1	2	9	40	48
MI	4	10	24	46	16
MN	3	9	32	46	10
MO	5	15	35	38	7
NE	5	6	23	46	20
NC	0	4	17	59	20
ND	4	15	34	42	5
OH	1	3	16	47	33
PA	0	1	10	39	50
SD	3	9	20	50	18
TN	0	2	11	49	38
TX	1	10	35	41	13
WI	4	14	31	39	12
18 Sts	4	10	27	44	15
Prev Wk	4	9	26	44	17
Prev Yr	26	26	26	19	3

Soybeans Percent Blooming

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 25 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	93	97	99
IL	99	93	94	98
IN	100	96	98	98
IA	100	95	98	99
KS	94	85	91	95
KY	99	79	86	96
LA	100	99	100	100
MI	100	98	100	99
MN	100	95	98	99
MS	100	100	100	100
MO	99	82	90	93
NE	100	100	100	99
NC	84	68	74	90
ND	100	95	100	100
OH	100	95	100	100
SD	100	95	100	100
TN	100	80	91	99
WI	100	86	91	98
18 Sts	99	92	96	98

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

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 25 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	99	79	89	91
IL	97	76	83	91
IN	97	79	88	87
IA	98	71	83	95
KS	75	56	72	78
KY	86	54	66	82
LA	100	94	97	98
MI	97	80	93	94
MN	100	72	85	95
MS	100	88	95	99
MO	84	49	65	73
NE	95	88	94	94
NC	80	41	54	72
ND	100	79	93	98
OH	100	82	92	94
SD	99	75	91	95
TN	94	61	77	91
WI	97	61	75	91
18 Sts	95	72	84	90

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

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	5	12	30	37	16
IL	2	10	28	51	9
IN	2	6	25	48	19
IA	6	14	35	37	8
KS	2	8	30	51	9
KY	1	2	12	49	36
LA	0	3	20	60	17
MI	4	11	27	45	13
MN	3	9	34	45	9
MS	0	6	21	54	19
MO	5	14	36	39	6
NE	2	4	22	56	16
NC	2	8	37	46	7
ND	5	15	42	35	3
OH	1	6	19	53	21
SD	1	12	25	47	15
TN	0	5	12	55	28
WI	4	11	31	40	14
18 Sts	3	10	29	46	12
Prev Wk	2	8	28	48	14
Prev Yr	17	21	32	26	4

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 25, 2013

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

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 25 2013	5-Yr Avg
AL	97	95	98	88
AZ	99	95	98	98
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	90	95	97	94
GA	100	80	85	97
KS	86	45	67	86
LA	100	99	100	100
MS	100	90	95	100
MO	98	87	94	99
NC	99	92	94	98
OK	74	72	91	82
SC	90	70	72	91
TN	99	83	90	99
TX	95	83	89	90
VA	100	98	100	97
15 Sts	96	85	90	93

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 25 2013	5-Yr Avg
AL	15	1	3	22
AZ	63	34	41	48
AR	40	4	9	24
CA	7	10	15	12
GA	21	2	3	20
KS	18	1	2	8
LA	57	26	36	58
MS	51	0	5	32
MO	30	0	0	14
NC	6	1	2	15
OK	10	3	9	8
SC	9	0	0	10
TN	33	0	1	18
TX	21	12	13	19
VA	15	2	10	13
15 Sts	23	8	10	20

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

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	2	28	68	2
AZ	0	1	13	52	34
AR	5	11	23	41	20
CA	0	0	20	40	40
GA	5	13	36	38	8
KS	2	7	45	35	11
LA	0	0	27	61	12
MS	1	5	28	50	16
MO	0	8	35	55	2
NC	3	11	43	40	3
OK	13	16	23	43	5
SC	4	10	36	48	2
TN	2	6	21	53	18
TX	13	16	36	30	5
VA	3	3	5	71	18
15 Sts	8	12	33	39	8
Prev Wk	9	14	31	37	9
Prev Yr	10	18	29	33	10

Rice Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 25 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	80	87	91
CA	93	85	95	69
LA	100	97	99	99
MS	100	70	85	97
MO	94	67	80	83
TX	100	100	100	98
6 Sts	98	83	91	88

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

Rice Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 25 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	20	0	2	9
CA	0	0	0	0
LA	69	51	61	56
MS	30	0	0	14
MO	5	0	0	2
TX	57	48	70	69
6 Sts	24	10	14	17

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	7	30	45	17
CA	0	0	10	20	70
LA	0	2	23	55	20
MS	0	0	31	53	16
MO	0	4	29	44	23
TX	0	5	47	36	12
6 Sts	0	4	26	41	29
Prev Wk	0	5	25	44	26
Prev Yr	1	6	25	42	26

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 25 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	63	48	69	39
MN	100	23	65	66
MT	72	13	38	42
ND	94	9	28	53
SD	100	54	75	91
WA	61	42	64	53
6 Sts	87	18	42	54

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

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	0	40	53	7
MN	2	5	27	56	10
MT	3	6	24	59	8
ND	1	4	22	60	13
SD	1	7	42	42	8
WA	1	8	39	51	1
6 Sts	2	5	26	57	10
Prev Wk	2	5	27	55	11
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	13	42	32	13
FL	1	13	24	52	10
GA	3	8	31	46	12
NC	0	4	32	48	16
OK	0	3	30	51	16
SC	2	7	18	66	7
TX	3	8	37	52	0
VA	0	4	4	66	26
8 Sts	2	9	31	47	11
Prev Wk	1	5	33	49	12
Prev Yr	1	3	21	59	16

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 25, 2013

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

Sorghum Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 25 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	90	55	63	87
IL	93	72	86	86
KS	76	70	86	81
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	92	73	83	87
NE	82	77	89	91
NM	42	25	30	62
OK	77	69	85	70
SD	97	90	98	93
TX	87	86	92	90
11 Sts	82	77	88	85

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

Sorghum Percent Coloring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 25 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	73	84	93
CO	39	24	31	50
IL	59	22	52	41
KS	33	7	16	25
LA	100	96	99	100
MO	49	14	27	41
NE	13	2	8	20
NM	4	3	5	14
OK	49	26	44	37
SD	52	16	31	41
TX	75	75	76	71
11 Sts	53	38	44	47

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

Sorghum Percent Mature

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 25 2013	5-Yr Avg
AR	93	12	27	61
CO	0	1	2	5
IL	7	0	0	3
KS	4	0	0	2
LA	94	78	88	96
MO	11	0	1	7
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	27	1	4	12
SD	3	0	0	1
TX	71	65	66	63
11 Sts	34	26	28	29

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

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	6	29	46	18
CO	18	19	36	27	0
IL	2	4	26	64	4
KS	4	10	32	46	8
LA	0	3	34	53	10
MO	2	7	38	49	4
NE	9	20	30	31	10
NM	0	10	71	18	1
OK	1	3	19	58	19
SD	0	3	25	59	13
TX	1	8	33	46	12
11 Sts	3	9	32	46	10
Prev Wk	3	10	32	45	10
Prev Yr	23	27	26	18	6

Oats Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 25 2013	5-Yr Avg
IA	100	98	100	99
MN	100	62	80	85
NE	100	94	98	100
ND	95	23	50	61
OH	100	95	100	100
PA	96	79	96	95
SD	100	75	94	95
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	100	60	79	90
9 Sts	99	68	83	88

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

Barley Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 25 2013	5-Yr Avg
ID	72	53	73	43
MN	100	32	75	74
MT	72	49	72	46
ND	96	12	36	67
WA	57	38	61	51
5 Sts	81	35	58	55

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

Barley Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	2	34	45	19
MN	2	9	37	44	8
MT	3	6	32	41	18
ND	1	4	23	64	8
WA	0	5	33	60	2
5 Sts	1	4	29	53	13
Prev Wk	2	5	28	51	14
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 25, 2013

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending Aug 25, 2013

	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	2	10	62	26		NH	2	2	19	64	13
AZ	47	12	20	20	1		NJ	0	1	6	30	63
AR	1	4	34	49	12		NM	30	33	22	11	4
CA	65	30	5	0	0		NY	1	9	29	55	6
CO	21	26	29	22	2		NC	0	2	21	67	10
CT	0	0	28	69	3		ND	3	12	22	51	12
DE	1	3	33	61	2		OH	1	8	24	52	15
FL	0	5	30	55	10		OK	7	6	27	50	10
GA	0	2	27	51	20		OR	16	37	27	19	1
ID	8	35	33	24	0		PA	4	9	25	49	13
IL	7	16	35	37	5		RI	0	0	70	30	0
IN	4	12	33	45	6		SC	0	0	20	71	9
IA	15	26	37	20	2		SD	1	8	29	51	11
KS	16	17	29	34	4		TN	0	2	14	61	23
KY	0	5	16	55	24		TX	21	33	33	12	1
LA	1	11	44	40	4		UT	10	23	41	26	0
ME	0	1	4	62	33		VT	0	8	24	48	20
MD	1	1	9	64	25		VA	0	2	17	60	21
MA	0	0	44	55	1		WA	7	24	28	39	2
MI	8	22	30	29	11		WV	0	0	13	69	18
MN	11	24	33	29	3		WI	14	27	34	23	2
MS	0	2	23	69	6		WY	19	26	28	24	3
MO	4	11	36	38	11		48 Sts	13	18	28	34	7
MT	7	10	37	39	7							
NE	15	19	35	30	1		Prev Wk	12	16	27	36	9
NV	55	20	25	0	0		Prev Yr	33	26	23	16	2

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

NA - Not Available
*** Revised**

State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork were 4.0. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 68% adequate, and 31% surplus. Corn dough 99%, 96% last week, 100% 2012, and 99% five-year average. Corn dented 86%, 67% last week, 99% 2012, and 93% five-year average. Corn mature 39%, 20% last week, 93% 2012, and 71% five-year average. Corn Harvested 2%, 0% last week, 50% 2012, and 18% five-year average. Corn condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 7% fair, 56% good, and 35% excellent. Soybeans blooming 80%, 75% last week, 100% 2012, and 94% five-year average. Soybeans setting pods 61%, 50% last week, 87% 2012, and 78% five-year average. Soybeans dropping leaves 2%, 0% last week, 11% 2012, and 12% five-year average. Soybean condition 2% poor, 16% fair, 63% good, and 19 excellent. Livestock condition 1% poor, 10% fair, 68% good, and 21 excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 75.0°F in Crossville, to 80.7°F in Montgomery; total precipitation ranged from 0.01 inches in Montgomery, to 4.28 inches in Enterprise. Scattered showers continued last week, but began to decrease near week's end allowing some fieldwork to take place. Corn remained in good to excellent condition. Deteriorating quality was reported in a few fields that had received excessive moisture. Some isolated harvesting occurred. Soybeans were rated good to excellent. Disease and insect pressure was still a concern as producers were still waiting for dryer weather and warmer temperatures to materialize. Livestock and pasture conditions remained good to excellent. Some hay harvesting occurred as the week progressed. Reduced quality was still an issue as harvesting had been delayed beyond the optimal maturity levels.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0 as most areas of the state received rain. Topsoil moisture 55% short, 45% adequate. Subsoil moisture 25% very short, 35% short, 40% adequate. Barley 80% ripe. Oats 50% ripe. Potato harvest was just getting underway. First cutting hay 99% complete; second cutting 25% complete. FSA has taken emergency action to allow haying and grazing on CRP acres in the Delta Junction area. Wind and rain damage 90% none, 10% light. Condition of barley 5% very poor, 30% poor, 35% fair, 30% good. Condition of oats 5% very poor, 20% poor, 40% fair, 35% good. Condition of hay 5% very poor, 20% poor, 40% fair, 30% good, 5% excellent. Condition of potatoes 25% fair, 60% good, 15% excellent. Condition of pasture 10% very poor, 25% poor, 35% fair, 20% good, 10% excellent. Main farm activities for the week were preparing for grain harvest, harvesting hay and vegetables, weed control, general farm maintenance.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly above normal across the State for the week ending August 25, 2013, ranging from 4 degrees below normal at Bullhead City to 7 degrees above normal at the Grand Canyon. The highest temperature of the week was 113 degrees recorded in Roll. The lowest reading was 47 degrees at the Grand Canyon. Twenty of the 22 weather stations recorded precipitation last week. Coolidge and Yuma received the least precipitation at 0.02 inches and Grand Canyon received the most at 1.75 inches. Twenty of the 22 stations have received more than 50 percent of normal precipitation. Dairies continue to work around the clock. Land is being prepared for fall vegetables in the western and central part of the State. Monsoon rains brought in moisture to some locations across the State, but not enough to ease the overall drought conditions. Range and Pastures were rated in mostly very poor to fair condition, depending on location.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 36% short, 57% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 34% short, 59% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 99% dough, 100% 2012, 100% avg.; 96% dent, 100% 2012, 98% avg.; 60% mature, 99% 2012, 82% avg.; 13% harvested, 75% 2012, 35% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 10% poor, 27% fair, 45% good, 16% excellent. Rice 17% ripe, 72% 2012, 38% avg. Sorghum 2% harvested, 62% 2012, 24% avg. Soybeans 13% yellowing, 37% 2012, 19% avg.; 3% shedding, 22% 2012, 10% avg.; 1% mature, 14% 2012, 5% avg. Overall, the major row crops were in mostly fair to good condition. Producers continued to treat row crop fields with fungicides and insecticides. Livestock were in mostly fair to good condition last week. Hay condition was mostly good.

CALIFORNIA: High pressure dominated the western United States at the onset of the previous week as an isolated storm system idled offshore of the Pacific coastline. Temperatures were several degrees above normal on both Monday and Tuesday due to high pressure and an offshore flow. Temperatures tapered off midweek and returned to near normal levels as the ridge broke down and onshore flow returned. An isolated storm system offshore of the Central California coast combined with monsoonal moisture to bring thunderstorms through the State for the entirety of the week. Rain from thunderstorms brought flooding concerns for portions of Southern California throughout the week. This storm system brought thousands of lightning strikes to California as it sluggishly moved northward along the coastline before exiting the State late Friday. Near normal temperatures with isolated thunderstorms continued into the weekend due to the arrival of a new low pressure trough along the Pacific coastline. Rice continued to head out and it was nearly complete. Cotton bolls started to open by week's end and conditions were 80% good to excellent. Growers noted fields were showing signs of water stress and insect pressure as whitefly and aphids were apparent. Insect presence increased for alfalfa, primarily cowpea aphid. Growers continued to cut, windrow, rake and bale with good drying conditions. Black-eyed pea fields continued to mature. Sudan grass was cut and baled. Potatoes were showing signs of ripening. Wine grape harvest progressed in the Napa Valley. Raisin grapes were laid for drying and wine grape harvest began in the San Joaquin Valley. Fresh grape harvest of Flame Seedless, Princess, Red Globe, Scarlet Royal, Summer Royal, Sugarone, Sweet Sunshine and Thompson Seedless varieties continued. Prune harvest was ending in the Sacramento Valley but ongoing in the San Joaquin Valley. European and Asian pear harvests remained active in the North Coast counties and in the Central Valley. Granny Smith and Gala apple harvests continued. The harvest of freestone peaches, nectarines, and plums progressed. Growers were topping harvested stone fruit trees. Clingstone peach harvest was nearing finish. Kiwifruit, persimmons and pomegranates continued to develop. Valencia orange harvest remained active. Ruby Red grapefruit and lemons were harvested. Almond harvest continued. Walnut and pistachio growers irrigated, mowed and cleaned orchards in preparation for harvest. Pistachios were sprayed for navel orangeworm. Tomatoes, cucumbers, eggplant, squash, pepper, and beans continued to be picked in Tulare County for sale at local Farmer's Markets. Fresno County reported garlic was dried and prepared for harvest. Winter carrots were planted and summer carrot harvest was nearing completion. Cantaloupes, honeydew, Hami melons, tomatoes, and basil were harvested in Stanislaus County. San Joaquin County reported all summer vegetables continued to be harvested. Range and non-irrigated pasture remained in fair to very poor condition. Range conditions were very

dry, with little forage for cattle to feed. Some herds were reduced in response to the shortage of feed. Available water at lower elevations continued to decline. Fire danger remained high across the State. Sheep and cattle grazed on idle fields, dry land grain and alfalfa fields. Grazing in Northern California dryland pastures and rangelands is finished for the year and ranchers were scrambling for winter feed. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued. Bees worked alfalfa, melon and squash fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.3 days. Topsoil moisture 20% very short, 33% short, 46% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 34% very short, 39% short, 27% adequate. Spring barley harvested 42%, 67% 2012, 51% avg, condition 2% poor, 42% fair, 53% good, 3% excellent. Spring wheat harvested 50%, 39% 2012, 32% avg, condition 13% very poor, 12% poor, 34% fair, 37% good, 4% excellent. San Luis Valley potatoes harvested 4%, 13% 2012, 5%avg, condition 29% fair, 68% good, 3% excellent. All Other potatoes harvested 29%, 52% 2012, 24% avg, condition 51% fair, 49% good. Dry Beans cut 12%, 15% 2012, 5% avg, condition 5% very poor, 10% poor, 36% fair, 49% good. Alfalfa 2nd cutting 97%, 100% 2012, 96% avg, 3rd cutting 38%, 67% 2012, 39% avg, condition 14% very poor, 11% poor, 34% fair, 37% good, 4% excellent. Dry onions harvested 7%, 24% 2012, 18% avg, condition 8% poor, 22% fair, 69% good, 1% excellent. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 32% fair, 60% good, 1% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 2% poor, 22% fair, 74% good, 2% excellent. Sunflower condition 13% very poor, 16% poor, 39% fair, 30% good, 2% excellent. Isolated rains continued last week with persistent dry conditions reported in other areas. The harvest of small grains was more prevalent last week as dry conditions were ideal for field operations.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 15% short, 73% adequate, 12% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 7% short, 84% adequate, 8% surplus. Hay supplies 3% short, 76% adequate, 21% surplus. Other hay third cutting 53% this week, 51% last week, 55% last year, 51% average. Alfalfa hay third cutting 85% this week, 65% last week, 98% last year, 82% average. Corn condition 3% very poor, 6% poor, 21% fair, 64% good, 6% excellent. Soybean condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 26% fair, 60% good, 7% excellent. Corn dough stage 100% this week, 77% last week, 100% last year, 90% average. Corn dent stage 64% this week, 38% last week, 86% last year, 71% average. Soybeans bloom 84% this week, 75% last week, 98% last year, 92% average. Cucumbers harvested 82% this week, 75% last week, 85% last year, 81% average. Lima Beans harvested 53% this week, 41% last week, 63% last year, 57% average. Snap beans harvested 82% this week, 80% last week, 81% last year, 82% average. Sweet Corn harvested 84% this week, 82% last week, 86% last year, 86% average. Watermelons harvested 86% this week, 75% last week, 88% last year, 86% average.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 1% short, 63% adequate, 36% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 58% adequate, 40% surplus. Peanuts look good in high, well drained soil. Levy County continued harvesting peanuts. Haying slowed due to rain. Quality of hay poor. Corn harvest halted in Jackson County. Suwannee, Flagler counties able to harvest corn. Rice harvest underway. Sugarcane preparations being made. Tomatoes, peppers, okra, sweet potatoes planted in south Florida. Cattle Condition 1% poor, 19% fair, 70% good, 10% excellent. Statewide, flooding limited forage condition. Most pasture, cattle in good condition. Pastures in some locations had standing water. Citrus growing area completely drought free. Orange fruit larger than golf ball size, grapefruit between baseball and softball size. Grove activity included resetting new trees, young tree care, herbicide application, brush removal, psyllid control.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 56% adequate, 42% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 62% adequate, 36% surplus. Corn 2% very poor, 9% poor, 28% fair, 49% good, 12% excellent. Corn harvested 31%, 64% 2012, 50% avg. Hay second cutting 78%, 96% 2012. Pecans 1% very poor, 5% poor, 37% fair, 47% good, 10% excellent. Sorghum 2% very poor, 8% poor, 30% fair, 50% good, 10% excellent. Sorghum harvested 16%, 10% 2012, 12% avg. Soybeans 3% very poor, 6% poor, 28% fair, 54% good, 9% excellent. Tobacco harvested 78%, 74% 2012, 68% avg. Watermelons harvested 95%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Precipitation estimates for the state ranged from no rain up to 4.7 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the upper 70s to the lower 90s. Average low temperatures ranged from the lower 60s to the mid 70s.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 13% very short, 66% short, 21% adequate. Only the Hana rainfall station reported over half an inch of measurable rainfall during the week with many stations reporting no measurable rainfall. The average weekly total rainfall across the State was 0.18 inch of measurable precipitation. The total drought-free area in the State rose to 24.54 percent compared to last week's percentage of 20.65 percent. A large part of the State currently remained categorized as abnormally dry or drier; this was limited to Hawaii and Maui Counties and very small portions of the Oahu and Kauai Islands' leeward coast. Extreme drought was rated for the leeward coast of Maui Island and a small portion of the South Kohala and North Kohala districts on the Big Island of Hawaii. State irrigation reservoir water levels in Oahu Island were unchanged on Friday, August 23, 2013, compared to the previous week's Thursday level. No reading was available for the previous Friday due to the Hawaii State holiday of Admissions Day being observed. The state operated reservoir's capacity on Molokai Island was down 0.25 feet on Friday, August 23, 2013, compared to the previous week's Thursday level. The Hawaii County reservoir was down 1.5 foot on Friday, August 23, 2013, compared to the previous week's Thursday level. Conservation measures were still in effect for Oahu and Molokai Island reservoirs of 10 and 20 percent, respectively.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work6.7 days. Topsoil moisture18% very short, 33% short, 49% adequate. Field corn harvested for silage1%, 1% 2012, 1% avg. Onions harvested9%, 19% 2012, 8% avg. Potato vines killed18%, 32% 2012, 19% avg. Potatoes harvested2%, 5% 2012, 2% avg. Oats harvested for grain63%, 70% 2012, 50% avg. Dry peas harvested73%, 43% 2012, 44% avg. Lentils harvested43%, 27% 2012, 30% avg. Dry beans harvested5%, 9% 2012, 12% avg. Alfalfa hay 2nd cutting harvested95%, 93% 2012, 92% avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting harvested53%, 51% 2012, 38% avg. Mint 1st cutting harvested94%, 86% 2012, 76% avg. Irrigation water supply12% very poor, 22% poor, 36% fair, 30% good. Potato condition 31% fair, 54% good, 15% excellent. Cereal grain harvests are in full swing in north and eastern Idaho and winding down in the Magic and Treasure valleys. The Jerome County reporter has seen the first potatoes harvested from the Glenns Ferry area make their way to Jerome. Beans are beginning to turn color in Jerome County. Large thunderstorms damaged several fields of mature corn in Washington County. Rainfall slowed harvest in Caribou County. Franklin County reports no appreciable rain and irrigation supply is getting low.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 52% short, 31% adequate. Subsoil moisture 14% very short, 42% short, 44% adequate. Alfalfa 74% third cut, 87% 2012, 77% avg.; condition 2% very poor, 11% poor, 32% fair, 48% good, and 7% excellent. Last week saw a return to more normal temperatures while much of the state remained dry. Statewide temperatures averaged 74.4 degrees, 1.1 degrees above normal. Precipitation across the state averaged 0.34 inches, 0.32 inches below normal. While most of the state remained dry, the Northeast District averaged 1.10 inches of rain with some areas receiving more than 2 inches. The dry conditions across the state continue to

have a negative impact on the crop conditions. Activities included scouting fields, cutting hay, mowing roadsides, and some equipment preparation for fall harvest.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 45% short, 44% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 36% short, 55% adequate, 1% surplus. Alfalfa third cutting 82%, 85% 2012, 73% avg. Tobacco harvested 10%, 10% 2012, 4% avg. Temperatures ranged from 2 degrees below normal to 4 degrees above normal with a low of 50 degrees and a high of 92 degrees. Precipitation ranged from 0.0 to 0.81 inches. Topsoil moisture depleted rapidly during the week with only scattered showers occurring across the state. Irrigation systems were running full force to try to keep up with the lack of rainfall. Some corn fields on light, well drained soils are showing signs of stress because of the dry conditions. Soybeans are in need of a good soaking rain to help with pod fill. Harvest of processing tomatoes and corn silage has begun in a few areas. Pasture and hay conditions are beginning to deteriorate due to the lack of moisture. Other activities included preparing harvest equipment, cleaning grain bins, scouting crop fields for insects, monitoring irrigation systems, cutting and baling hay, hauling grain to market, mowing roadsides and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 35% very short, 37% short, 28% adequate. Subsoil moisture 26% very short, 40% short, 33% adequate and 1% surplus. Corn silked 98%, 100% 2012, 100% average. Corn milked 80%, 100% 2012, 95% average. Alfalfa 3rd cutting progress 61%, 95% 2012, 61% average. Hay 8% very poor, 17% poor, 34% fair, 36% good and 5% excellent. While most of southern Iowa was dry, northern portions of Iowa received some much needed rain during the week. Higher than average temperatures coupled with the lack of significant precipitation heightened concerns over soil moisture and crop conditions.

KANSAS: Days Suitable for field work 6.2. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 20% short, 65% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 14% very short, 19% short, 62% adequate, and 5% surplus. Corn mature 1%, 50% 2012, 22% avg. Cotton squaring 93%, 99% 2012, 100% avg. Sunflowers blooming 85%, 85% 2012, 82% avg. Sunflowers ray flowers dried 20%, 38% 2012, 25% avg. Sunflower turned yellow 3%, 16% 2012, 7% avg. Sunflower conditions 4% very poor, 12% poor, 43% fair, 38% good, 3% excellent. Alfalfa third cutting 80%, 89% 2012, 91% avg. Alfalfa fourth cutting 6%, 28% 2012, 20% avg. Stock water supplies 7% very short, 16% short, 69% adequate, 8% surplus. Temperatures returned to normal levels across most of Kansas after an unusually cool first half of August, with average temperatures two to eight degrees above normal in the northwest. Fields wet from rains earlier in the month dried out in the hot, windy conditions last week, with no significant precipitation reported throughout the State. Farmers were able to catch up on haying and herbicide spraying activities, along with wheat planting preparation. Additionally, most row crops benefited from the warmer temperatures.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 13% short, 70% adequate, 16% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 74% adequate, 15% surplus. Precipitation averaged 0.34 in., 0.49 in. below normal. Temperatures averaged 75 degrees, near normal. Corn milking 90%, 100% 2012, 97% avg. Corn mature 8%, 66% 2012, 29% avg. Burley tobacco blooming 87%, 94% 2012, 95% avg. Burley tobacco topped 71%, 69% 2012, 79% avg. Burley tobacco cut 27%, 21% 2012, 27% avg. Dark tobacco topped 89%, 99% 2012, 96% avg. Dark tobacco cut 21%, 21% 2012, 28% avg. Condition of set tobacco 4% very poor, 10% poor, 24% fair, 49% good, 13% excellent. This week consisted of near normal temperatures and below normal rainfall. Primary activities this week included harvesting tobacco and starting to harvest early corn for grain.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Soil moisture 3% very short, 29% short, 56% adequate, 12% surplus. Corn dough 100% this week, 100% last week, 100% last year, 100% average. Corn dented 100% this week, 100% last week, 100% last year, n/a average. Corn mature 100% this week, 97% last week, 100% last year, 100% average. Corn harvested 63% this week, 39% last week, 86% last year, 76% average. Corn condition 27% fair, 59% good, 14% excellent. Hay second cutting 96% this week, 93% last week, 94% last year, 89% average. Sweet potatoes harvested 4% this week, n/a last week, 5% last year, 3% average. Vegetables condition 1% very poor, 16% poor, 42% fair, 40% good, 1% excellent. Sugarcane planted 32% this week, 18% last week, 39% last year, 35% average. Sugarcane condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 25% fair, 52% good, 15% excellent. Livestock condition 5% poor, 31% fair, 59% good, 5% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 8% short, 82% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 14% short, 75% adequate, 8% surplus. Hay supplies 6% short, 81% adequate, 13% surplus. Other hay third cutting 32% this week, 22% last week, 34% last year, 40% average. Alfalfa hay third cutting 70% this week, 47% last week, 93% last year, 86% average. Corn condition 15% fair, 42% good, 43% excellent. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 15% fair, 55% good, 25% excellent. Corn dough stage 98% this week, 88% last week, 94% last year, 92% average. Corn dent stage 48% this week, 28% last week, 50% last year, 61% average. Soybeans bloom 90% this week, 82% last week, 99% last year, 93% average. Soybeans setting pods 71% this week, 63% last week, 82% last year, 78% average. Cucumbers harvested 77% this week, 71% last week, 78% last year, 79% average. Lima beans harvested 66% this week, 50% last week, 64% last year, 55% average. Snap beans harvested 83% this week, 80% last week, 89% last year, 85% average. Sweet Corn harvested 83% this week, 71% last week, 83% last year, 79% average. Watermelons harvested 70% this week, 65% last week, 73% last year, 70% average.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 21% very short, 42% short, 31% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil 20% very short, 38% short, 36% adequate, 6% surplus. All hay 4% very poor, 13% poor, 37% fair, 35% good, 11% excellent. Second cutting hay 95%, 95% 2012, 90% avg. Third cutting hay 49%, 55% 2012, 45% avg. Dry beans 4% very poor, 12% poor, 28% fair, 45% good, 11% excellent. Dry beans setting pods 96%, 100% 2012, 94% avg. 25% 2012, 24% avg. Another week with no significant rainfall is unquestionably starting to take a toll on field crops across the State. Although cooler night temperatures and a small amount of rainfall in a few areas have helped, most crops are suffering from a lack of moisture and high temperatures. Moisture stress in corn and soybeans is becoming more evident and the extended hot, dry weather has begun to reduce crop yield potentials. Some sugarbeet fields are beginning to wilt during the hot days. Hay growth has also slowed some, although the weather has been favorable for hay harvest. Other activities included final seeding of alfalfa and planting of cover crops.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 23% Very Short, 43% Short, 34% Adequate. Subsoil moisture 15% Very Short, 41% Short, 44% Adequate. Corn, milk 85%, 100% 2012, 94% average. Spring Wheat ripe 99%, 100% 2012, 96% average. Sweet corn harvested 45%, 72% 2012, 49% average. Dry beans, setting pods 94%, 100% 2012. Dry beans, fully podded 72%, 96% 2012. Potatoes, harvested 15%, 21% 2012, 18% average. Alfalfa, third cutting 45%. Barley condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 37% fair, 44% good and 8% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 27% fair, 59% good and 8% excellent. Sunflowers condition 3% poor, 44% fair, 48% good and 5% excellent. Potatoes condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 15% fair, 47% good and 32% excellent. Canola

condition 4% poor, 66% fair, 28% good and 2% excellent. Dry Beans condition 4% very poor, 14% poor, 38% fair, 37% good and 7% excellent.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Soil moisture 9% very short, 16% short, 68% adequate, 7% surplus. Corn dough 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Corn dent 99%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Corn mature 80%, 98% 2012, 91% avg. Corn harvested 14%, 69% 2012, 42% avg. Corn silage harvested 95%, 93% 2012, 80% avg. Corn 6% poor, 23% fair, 54% good, 17% excellent. Hay-warm season hay harvested 86%, 87% 2012, 84% avg. Hay - warm season 21% fair, 65% good, 14% excellent. Peanuts dug 4%, 6% 2012, 1% avg. Peanuts harvested 3%, 2% 2012, 1% avg. Rice mature 15%, 82% 2012, 50% avg. Sorghum heading 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Sorghum coloring 65%, 96% 2012, 93% avg. Sorghum mature 9%, 79% 2012, 64% avg. Sorghum 4% poor, 27% fair, 58% good, 11% excellent. Soybeans turning color 13%, 62% 2012, 48% avg. Sweet potatoes harvested 2%, 3% 2012, 2% avg. Sweet potatoes 10% fair, 77% good, 13% excellent. Livestock condition 18% fair, 69% good, 13% excellent. Some farmers received more than adequate amounts of rainfall from widespread sparse afternoon showers, while others are beginning to approach a small deficit. On average, all crops appear to be doing well.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 19% very short, 38% short, 42% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture supply 15% very short, 28% short, 56% adequate, 1% surplus. Supply of hay and other roughages 6% short, 82% adequate, 12% surplus. Stock water supplies 2% very short, 8% short, 85% adequate, 5% surplus. Alfalfa 3rd cutting 75%, 66% 2012, 73% avg. Normal temperatures returned across the state. Crop conditions in some areas continued to decline due to the dry conditions and warmer temperatures. Temperatures were 2 degrees below average to 4 degrees above average across the state. Precipitation averaged virtually zero inches statewide. The southeast district reported 0.03 of an inch. Reynolds County reported 0.12 of an inch. Only 7 counties received precipitation last week. Over the past 4 weeks the northwest, north-central, and northeast districts averaged 1.93, 1.48, and 1.16 inches of precipitation.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 6.8, 6.8 last year. Topsoil moisture 13% very short, 48% last year; 39% short, 43% last year; 45% adequate, 9% last year; 3% surplus, 0% last year. Subsoil moisture 13% very short, 37% last year; 33% short, 44% last year; 51% adequate, 19% last year; 3% surplus, 0% last year. Barley harvested 72%, 72% last year. Barley condition 3% very poor, 6% poor, 32% fair, 41% good, 18% excellent. Corn condition 1% very poor, 3% last year; 3% poor, 11% last year; 52% fair, 34% last year; 33% good, 38% last year; 11% excellent, 14% last year. Dry peas harvested 78%, 94% last year. Alfalfa hay harvested – second cutting 70%, 80% last year. Other hay harvested – second cutting 48%, 69% last year. Lentils harvested 50%, 92% last year. Oats turning 100%, 100% last year. Oats harvested 49%, 82% last year. Oats condition 5% very poor, 9% poor, 40% fair, 40% good, 6% excellent. Potatoes condition 14% very poor, 0% last year; 12% poor, 2% last year; 20% fair, 23% last year; 34% good, 55% last year; 20% excellent, 20% last year. Durum wheat harvested 10%, 82% last year. Durum wheat condition 12% very poor, 13% poor, 37% fair, 35% good, 3% excellent. Spring wheat turning 97%, 100% last year. Spring wheat harvested 38%, 72% last year. Spring wheat condition 3% very poor, 6% poor, 24% fair, 59% good, 8% excellent. Winter wheat harvested 92%, 96% last year. Livestock moved from summer ranges – cattle & calves 6%, 14% last year. Livestock moved from summer ranges – sheep & lambs 9%, 14% last year. Montana was largely hot and dry during the week ending August 25 and several wildfires burned in the western half of the state. Dillon received the highest amount of precipitation for the week with 0.81 inches of moisture. Most other stations reported receiving none to 0.51 of an inch of precipitation. High temperatures ranged from the upper 80s to upper 90s, with the state-wide high temperature of 99 degrees recorded at Billings. A majority of stations reported lows in the upper 30s to the upper 50s with the coldest being Goldbutte and Wisdom at 33 degrees.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2 days. Topsoil moisture 16% very short, 36% short, 48% adequate. Subsoil moisture 26% very short, 40% short, 34% adequate. Corn irrigated condition 81% good or excellent. Corn dryland condition 44% good or excellent. Proso millet harvested 1%, 0% 2012, 1% avg. Dry bean setting pods 96%, 100% 2012, 97% average. Dry bean dropping leaves 5%, 0% 2012, 2% avg. Dry bean condition 1% poor, 18% fair, 65% good and 16% excellent. Alfalfa condition 5% very poor, 15% poor, 32% fair, 42% good, and 6% excellent. Alfalfa third cutting 79%, 95% 2012, 80% average. Alfalfa fourth cutting 2%, 24% 2012, 9% average. Stockwater supplies rated 6% very short, 15% short, 78% adequate, 1% surplus. For the week ending August 25, 2013, above normal temperatures pushed crop development after three weeks of cool conditions. But the hot, windy weather stressed dryland crops in areas short on moisture. Significant rainfall of an inch or more was recorded at midweek over a large area of central and northeastern Nebraska while southern and western areas remained dry. Proso millet harvest was just underway in Panhandle counties and winter wheat producers were busy with preparations for fall seeding.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. The dry summer weather continued through the week with sparse afternoon thunderstorms. Temperatures dropped a couple of degrees from the previous week. The Tonopah airport weather station reported 0.16 inch of rain on Monday due to heavy rains and thunderstorms. Smoky skies were common as nearby California fires continued to burn large areas. Stream flows were very low except where supported by reservoir releases. Reservoir storage was well below normal. Drought conditions rate severe to extreme across most of the State. Another week of hot, dry weather helped harvests to progress and crop maturity. Water shortages continued. Alfalfa condition varied widely but rated mostly good to fair. Alfalfa third cutting was in full swing in the north. Southern Nevada alfalfa growers were in their fifth cutting of alfalfa. Second cutting of other types of irrigated hay was nearly complete. Fall seeded grains rated generally fair to good and grain harvest was gaining momentum. Corn fields were in mostly good to fair condition and corn was half way through the dent stage of development. Onion conditions rated mostly good and digging was getting underway. The warm weather was conducive to potato growth and potato fields were in mostly good condition. Garlic harvest continued. Livestock movement among higher ranges continued. Many ranchers were forced to haul water to grazing stock. Main farm and ranch activities included hay harvest, grain harvest and onion harvest. Irrigation, cultivation of row crops, livestock tending, weed and insect control were ongoing.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 14% short, 77% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 11% short, 81% adequate, 7% surplus. Pasture condition 4% poor, 23% fair, 56% good, 17% excellent. Maine Barley 35% harvested, 80% 2012, 40% avg, condition 12% poor, 31% fair, 53% good, 4% excellent. Maine Oats 10% harvested, 50% 2012, 25% avg, condition 25% fair, 49% good, 26% excellent. Maine Potatoes <5% harvested, <5% 2012, <5% avg, condition 5% fair, 39% good, 56% excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes 20% harvested, 20% 2012, 20% avg, condition 15% fair, 85% good. Rhode Island Potatoes 10% harvested, 20% 2012, 20% avg, condition 100% good. Field Corn condition 6% very poor, 10% poor, 18% fair, 58% good, 8% excellent. Sweet Corn 65% harvested, 65% 2012, 65% avg. Broadleaf Tobacco 50% harvested, 65% 2012, 65% avg, condition 4% very poor, 16% poor, 27% fair, 53% good. Shade Tobacco 75% harvested, 90% 2012, 80% avg. First Crop Hay 99% harvested,

100% 2012, 99% avg. Second Crop Hay 75% harvested, 85% 2012, 80% avg. Third Crop Hay 20% harvested, 30% 2012, 25% avg, condition 26% fair, 69% good, 5% excellent. Apples 10% harvested, 10% 2012, 10% avg, fruit size 2% below avg, 79% avg, 19% above avg, condition 1% poor, 31% fair, 53% good, 15% excellent. Peaches 65% harvested, 70% 2012, 70% avg, fruit size 1% below avg, 96% avg, 3% above avg, condition 24% fair, 75% good, 1% excellent. Pears 15% harvested, 10% 2012, 10% avg, fruit size 99% avg, 1% above avg, condition 43% fair, 57% good. Highbush blueberries 90% harvested, 95% 2012, 90% avg. Maine Wild Blueberry 80% harvested, 75% 2012, 80% avg. Massachusetts Cranberries fruit set 80% avg, 20% above avg, fruit size 90% avg, 10% above avg, condition 5% fair, 85% good, 10% excellent. New England experienced another dry week with minimal rainfall throughout most of the region. Precipitation averages across the six states ranged from 0.12 to 0.28 inches with the highest local precipitation total at 2.22 inches reported in Maine. Daytime temperatures were seasonally warm with cool nights late in the week. Average temperatures across the six states ranged from 0 to 3 degrees above normal. Crops harvested included hay, haylage, tobacco, small grains, potatoes, various summer and fall vegetables, apples, peaches, pears, blueberries, and other fruits. Other field activities included fertilizing, mowing orchard floors, monitoring for pests, and spraying as needed.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 7.0. Topsoil moisture 4% short, 88% adequate, 8% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% short, 89% adequate, 7% surplus. Cranberries in good condition. Soybeans and eggplant in mostly good condition. Some corn is mature. Third cutting alfalfa and other hay well underway. Vegetable growers still struggling with weeds, diseases, and insects. In Monmouth County, downy mildew increasing, especially in basil, and slobbers affecting horses that consumed infected clover. Livestock condition and milk production good in Salem County.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 26% very short, 32% short and 42% adequate. Wind damage 9% light and 7% moderate; 46% cotton damaged and 42% sorghum damaged. Alfalfa 2% very poor, 14% poor, 28% fair, 49% good and 7% excellent; 88 % third cutting complete; 70% fourth cutting complete; 21% fifth cutting complete. Cotton 3% very poor, 23% poor, 35% fair, 24% good and 15% excellent; 92% squared; 84% setting bolls; 12% bolls opening. Corn 1% very poor, 4% poor, 32% fair, 31% good and 32% excellent; 94% silked; 55% dough; 16% dent; 11% Silage harvested. Irrigated Sorghum 2% poor, 81% fair, 14% good and 3% excellent; 56% headed; 5% coloring. Dryland Sorghum 15% poor, 65% fair and 20% good; 16% headed; 5% coloring. Peanut 2% very poor, 17% poor, 79% fair, 2% good; 84% pegging. 44% lettuce planted. Chile 2% poor, 42% fair, 36% good and 20% excellent; 26% harvested green. 99% Onions harvested. Pecans 1% poor, 53% fair, 25% good and 21% excellent. Cattle condition 14% very poor, 16% poor, 44% fair, 21% good and 5% excellent. Sheep condition 20% very poor, 5% poor, 53% fair and 22% good. Showers and thunderstorms brought rainfall primarily to locations along and west of the central mountain chain of New Mexico. The highest rainfall amounts seen were in Ruidoso with 1.41 inches, Chama with 1.24 inches and Gallup with 0.99 inches. Temperatures remained relatively unchanged across the state and ranged from 5 degrees below normal in Carrizozo to 6 degrees above normal in Cuba.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Soil moisture 1% very short, 8% short, 84% adequate, 7% surplus. Oats for grain 84% harvested, 85% in 2012, 78% average. Oats 3% poor, 20% fair, 67% good, 10% excellent. Hay crops 5% poor, 26% fair, 54% good, 15% excellent. Soybeans 4% poor, 22% fair, 51% good, 23% excellent. Potatoes 25% harvested, 55% in 2012, 36% average. Sweet corn 54% harvested, 65% in 2012, 59% average. Sweet corn 3% poor, 22% fair, 56% good, 19% excellent. Onions 23% harvested, 40% in 2012, 45% average. Onions 10% poor, 37% fair, 38% good, 15% excellent. Snap beans 55% harvested, 54% in 2012, 50% average. Snap beans 6% poor, 36% fair, 52% good, 6% excellent. Cabbage 44% harvested, 57% in 2012, 56% average. Cabbage 27% poor, 32% fair, 20% good, 21% excellent. Apples 21% harvested, 9% in 2012, 17% average. Apples 1% poor, 20% fair, 52% good, 27% excellent. Grapes 1% fair, 48% good, 51% excellent. Peaches 78% harvested, 69% in 2012, 72% average. Peaches 5% poor, 15% fair, 64% good, 16% excellent. Pears 45% harvested, 31% in 2012, 50% average. Pears 36% fair, 58% good, 6% excellent. Rainfall for the state ranged from none to 0.72 inches. Temperatures ranged from a low of 44 to a high of 90.

NORTH CAROLINA: There were 4.5 days suitable for field work, compared to 4.4 days for the week ending August 18th. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 5% short, 68% adequate and 27% surplus. For a second week the average temperatures for the week were below normal. The cooler temperatures are unexpected for the month of August. Once again the state received wide coverage of precipitation during the week with some areas receiving over 3 inches of rain. Small grain harvest is almost complete with reports from some areas that the poor quality of the remaining acres will keep farmers from trying to complete harvest. Corn for grain seems to be progressing very well despite the wet summer. Soybeans and cotton have progressed but continue to be lower than last year and the 5-year averages. Flue-cured and burley tobacco made good progress this week however quality of the tobacco has suffered due to the continued wet conditions this summer.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork were 6.6. Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 40% short, 41% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 39% short, 48% adequate, 3% surplus. Spring wheat turning color 95%, 100% 2012, 96% average. Spring wheat ripe 60%. Oats ripe 87%. Barley turning color 99%, 100% 2012, 99% average. Barley ripe 73%. Durum wheat turning color 90%, 100% 2012, 88% average. Durum wheat ripe 41%. Durum wheat harvested 12%, 78% 2012, 34% average. Durum Wheat condition 1% poor, 23% fair, 64% good, and 12% excellent. Canola turning color 90%, 100% 2012, 93% average. Canola harvested 13%, 66% 2012, 29% average. Canola condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 25% fair, 63% good, and 9% excellent. Flaxseed turning color 76%, 100% 2012, 85% average. Flaxseed harvested 2%, 47% 2012, 16% average. Flaxseed condition 3% poor, 29% fair, 60% good, and 8% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 8% poor, 34% fair, 55% good, and 3% excellent. Potatoes rows filled 92%, 100% 2012, 99% average. Potatoes condition 3% very poor, 13% poor, 40% fair, 41% good, and 3% excellent. Dry Edible Peas mature 97%, 100% 2012, 98% average. Dry Edible Peas harvested 64%, 99% 2012, 76% average. Dry Edible Peas condition 6% poor, 22% fair, 63% good, and 9% excellent. Dry Edible Beans setting pods 91%, 100% 2012, 99% average. Dry Edible Beans condition 3% very poor, 12% poor, 45% fair, 37% good, and 3% excellent. Lentils harvested 20%, 91% 2012, 62% average. Sunflower blooming 88%, 100% 2012, 96% average. Sunflower ray flowers dry 10%, 64% 2012, 30% average. Sunflower condition 4% poor, 23% fair, 59% good, and 14% excellent. 2nd cuttings of alfalfa hay 90% complete. Alfalfa hay condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 22% fair, 54% good, and 17% excellent. Stock water supplies 2% very short, 12% short, 84% adequate, and 2% surplus. Warmer than normal temperatures were received across the state last week. The hot weather has been beneficial to some areas as it has pushed crop development, especially in row crops. However, continued dry weather has put stress on the row crops. Moisture is needed soon over much of the state to enhance crop development.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 3% very short, 20% short, 67% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil 2% very short, 16% short, 73% adequate, 9% surplus. All hay 5% very poor, 9% poor,

26% fair, 51% good, 9% excellent. Second cutting hay 90%, NA 2012, NA avg. Third cutting hay 40%, NA 2012, NA avg. Scattered showers throughout the State provided much needed moisture to some areas; other areas missed the rainfall and moisture continued to evaporate. Some fields with lighter, sandy soils are beginning to show moisture stress. Crops are still in good condition, although corn and hay are maturing slower than usual. Soybeans are on schedule and look good. While producers were able to work in their fields due to the weather, the lack of rain in recent weeks has slowed the re-growth of hay for a third cutting. Other activities included cleaning grain bins, planting cover crops, and attending fairs, field days, and farm shows.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 30% short, 59% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 16% very short, 31% short, 52% adequate, 1% surplus. Wheat seedbed prepared 26% this week, n/a last week, 7% last year, n/a average. Rye seedbed prepared 15% this week, n/a last week, 6% last year, n/a average. Oats seedbed prepared 16% this week, n/a last week, 5% last year, n/a average. Canola seedbed prepared 18% this week, n/a last week, n/a last year, n/a average. Corn condition 1% poor, 16% fair, 66% good, 17% excellent; dough 92% this week, 82% last week, 99% last year, 96% average; dent 61% this week, 48% last week, 88% last year, 72% average; mature 34% this week, 21% last week, 66% last year, 48% average. Soybeans condition 1% poor, 30% fair, 57% good, 12% excellent; blooming 80% this week, 62% last week, 81% last year, 86% average; setting pods 52% this week, 31% last week, 56% last year, 61% average. Peanuts setting pods 85% this week, 69% last week, 88% last year, 82% average; mature 11% this week, n/a last week, 7% last year, n/a average. Alfalfa hay condition 6% very poor, 8% poor, 26% fair, 53% good, 7% excellent; 3rd cutting 93% this week, 83% last week, 90% last year, 83% average; 4th cutting 25% this week, 16% last week, 30% last year, 44% average. Other hay condition 5% very poor, 6% poor, 30% fair, 52% good, 7% excellent; 2nd cutting 62% this week, 48% last week, 54% last year, 43% average. Watermelons harvested 86% this week, 81% last week, 91% last year, 90% average. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 22% fair, 62% good, 13% excellent. A week of warm and dry weather allowed for significant progress in crop development and field work. Seedbed preparation for fall planted crops was underway and harvest of hay made significant progress. High temperatures averaged in the low to mid 90's and dried out soggy fields. However the summer heat also depleted soil moisture in areas still behind normal rainfall for the growing season. Only isolated showers fell over the past week, with most areas of the state receiving no measurable rainfall.

OREGON: Days suitable for field work 6.6 days. Subsoil Moisture 28% Very Short, 50% Short, 22% Adequate. Topsoil Moisture 32% Very Short, 48% Short, 20% Adequate. Alfalfa Hay 2nd Cutting 88%, 90% 2012, 95% avg. Alfalfa Hay 3rd cutting 29%, 29% 2012, 46% avg. Winter Wheat Harvested 100%, 93% 2012, 93% avg. Spring Wheat Harvested 88%, 80% 2012, 83% avg. Barley Harvested 82%, 82% 2012, 86% avg. The majority of the state experienced below average precipitation. Temperatures were slightly above average in most regions in Oregon. Only South Central Oregon and the Coastal Region experienced average temperatures. Cumulative precipitation is still below average in most parts of Oregon. The high temperatures for the state ranged from the high-90's in the Southwestern Valleys and in the Southeast to the mid-60's in the Coastal Region. The low temperatures for the state ranged from the low-30's in South Central Oregon to the high 50's in the Southwestern Valleys. Worden had the only temperature that was at the freezing point. In Josephine County winter crops are sprouting. In Lane County specialty seed crop harvest was underway in the south valley. In Lane and Linn Counties mint harvest was winding down. In Tillamook County silage corn was in the dough phase and ensilage fields have typically had 2-4 cuttings. In Washington County winter wheat harvest was completed and spring wheat and barley are mostly finished. Field corn was setting ears. Haying is complete except for alfalfa. Producers swathed red clover for seed. Cover crops chopped and soil preparation for fall planting continued. In Klamath County Some early variety potatoes were being harvested. Grain harvest continued, as did the third cutting of hay. In Lake County producers were behind on the second cutting of alfalfa due to thunderstorms. In Union and Baker Counties grain and peppermint harvest continued between thunder showers. In Washington County blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, and blueberries continued to produce. Walnuts and filberts were filling. In Yamhill County peach harvest continues, early apple varieties were being harvested, and plum harvest began. In Hood River County Summer pear harvest continued in mid-valley orchards and got underway in the upper Hood River Valley. Lower valley growers prepared for winter pear harvest. In Wasco County apple and pear harvests was progressing. Digging and transporting landscape shrubs and trees are being prepared by producers. In Northwestern Oregon beets for seed were being prepared for harvest. Harvest of sweet corn for canneries continued. In Southwestern Oregon greens were sprouting. In Curry County rain moved through the region, but not enough to reverse the drying trend in pastures following a long, dry summer. All but the best sub-irrigated pastures are done producing until the fall rains come. In Lane and Linn Counties rangeland was very dry. In Washington County rangeland was drying and supplemental feeding maintains good condition for livestock. In Klamath County rangeland conditions were poor and also short on water supply in livestock ponds and tanks. In Union and Baker Counties pasture continued to deteriorate due to a hot dry weather.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Soil moisture 6% very short, 24% short, 65% adequate and 5% surplus. Fall plowing 12% this week, 4% last week, 15% last year, and 13% average. Corn for silage harvested 5% this week, 19% last year, and 15% average. Barley planted 8% this week, 7% last week, 0% last year, and 2% average. Tobacco harvested 48% this week, 21% last week, 55% last year, and 39% average. Potatoes harvested 23% this week, 16% last week, 44% last year, and 23% average. Alfalfa third cutting 86% this week, 77% last week, 94% last year, and 89% average. Alfalfa fourth cutting 30% this week, 14% last week, 36% last year, and 23% average. Timothy/Clover second cutting 89% this week, 85% last week, 93% last year, and 89% average. Peaches harvested 87% this week, 79% last week, and 96% last year, and 84% average. Apples harvested 35% this week, 33% last week, and 47% last year, and 35% average. Soybean conditions 1% poor, 9% fair, 50% good, 40% excellent. Quality of Hay made 2% poor, 8% fair, 49% good and 41% excellent. Apples conditions 12% fair, 43% good and 45% excellent. Field activities for the week included cutting alfalfa, timothy and other forage, harvesting oats, tobacco, potatoes, peaches and apples, planting barley, applying fertilizer, mowing pastures, spraying herbicides and pesticides.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.9. Soil moisture 2% short, 65% adequate, 33% surplus. Corn 15% fair, 66% good, 19% excellent. Soybeans 1% very poor, 6% poor, 22% fair, 69% good, 2% excellent. Livestock condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 79% good, 6% excellent. Corn doughed 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Corn matured 92%, 99% 2012, 96% avg. Corn harvested 24%, 54% 2012, 39% avg. Soybeans bloomed 73%, 80% 2012, 91% avg. Soybeans pods set 27%, 49% 2012, 65% avg. Soybeans leaves turning color 0%, 1% 2012, 1% avg. Cotton squared 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Peanuts pegged 100%, 99% 2012, 100% avg. Tobacco harvested 77%, 81% 2012, 79% avg. Tobacco stalks destroyed 22%, 43% 2012, 36% avg. Hay other hay 99%, 98% 2012, 98% avg. Peaches harvested 95%, 99% 2012, 93% avg. Snap beans, fresh harvested 100%, 100% 2012, 100% avg. Watermelons harvested 99%, 100% 2012, 99% avg. Cantaloupes harvested 98%, 100% 2012, 99% avg. Many

areas of state continued to be plagued by heavy rain showers, while other areas did not receive quite as much rain. Field work and other farm activities continued at varying stages, based on location of operation and amount of rain received. Temperatures once again cooler than average for a South Carolina August.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 11% very short, 34% short, 53% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 12% very short, 34% short, 53% adequate, 1% surplus. Spring wheat ripe 98%, 100% 2012, 100% average. Barley ripe 98%, 100% 2012, 98% average. Soybeans dropping leaves 2%, 24% 2012, 9% average. Sunflower blooming 91%, 100% 2012, 94% average. Sunflower ray flowers dry 8%, 47% 2012, 24% average. Sunflower condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 56% good, 7% excellent. 2nd cutting of alfalfa 96% complete, 100% 2012, 95% average. 3rd cutting of alfalfa 49% complete, 68% 2012, 46% average. Alfalfa hay condition 0% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 51% good, 11% excellent. Stock water supplies 4% very short, 17% short, 74% adequate, 5% surplus. Hot, dry weather in most areas of the state was causing stress on crops. Dry conditions aided the small grain harvest, but row crops are in need of additional moisture. Major farm activities included harvesting hay, scouting row crops for pests and caring for livestock.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable 5. Topsoil moisture 2% short, 81% adequate, 17% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% short, 79% adequate, 19% surplus. Tobacco 78% topped, 70% 2012, 84% avg. Farmers received a reprieve from the rain. Cotton received much needed heat units, but two weeks behind average. Crops remain in good-to-excellent condition. Corn crop is maturing and is not quite ready for harvest. Other farm activities included harvesting tobacco and silage, applying pesticides, and cutting hay.

TEXAS: Hot and dry conditions returned last week. Many areas received scattered showers, but hot temperatures and high winds led to high evaporation rates. The Northern High Plains remained mostly dry. Significant rainfall was received in areas along the coast and in select areas across the state, with totals measuring between 2 and 3 inches. In the Northern High Plains a few producers began seeding small grains. However, in most areas of the state, producers were waiting on additional moisture. In areas of the Northern and Southern Low Plains that had reached cut out, bolls were beginning to fill. Late planted cotton continued to develop. Producers in the Blacklands were defoliating in preparation for harvest. Cotton harvest was active in South Central Texas through the Lower Valley, although harvest in some areas was slowed by scattered showers. Corn and sorghum continued to progress in the Plains and harvest was active in other areas of the state. Peanuts in South Texas were setting pods. Soybean and rice harvest was active in the Upper Coast. Sesame in South Central Texas was in full bloom. In the Trans-Pecos, pecans progressed and melon harvest was active. Some pecans in the Cross Timbers shed fruit under hot, dry conditions, and some producers found weevils. Pasture conditions varied, with those areas that received adequate moisture seeing pastures holding steady or improving. Many areas reported insufficient moisture and drying of pastures and grasses. Hay harvest continued and hay supplies were adequate in areas that required supplemental feeding. Cattle remained in mostly good condition.

UTAH: Days Suitable For Field Work 6.2. Subsoil Moisture 30% very short, 37% short, 33% adequate. Irrigation Water Supplies 40% very short, 34% short, 26% adequate. Winter Wheat harvested 94%, 95% 2012, 87% avg. Spring Wheat harvested 84%, 95% 2012, 71% avg. Barley harvested (grain) 84%, 93% 2012, 81% avg. Oats harvested (grain) 73%, 80% 2012, 58% avg. Oats harvested for Hay or Silage 95%, 93% 2012, 96% avg. Corn silked (tasseled) 97%, 99% 2012, 94% avg. Corn dough 54%, 51% 2012, 38% avg. Corn dent 6%. Corn condition 17% fair, 65% good, 18% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 3rd Cutting 48%, 83% 2012, 40% avg. Cattle and calves condition 2% poor, 25% fair, 68% good, 5% excellent. Sheep Condition 1% poor, 25% fair, 69% good, 5% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 23% very short, 38% short, 38% adequate, 1% surplus. Peaches harvested 30%, 33% 2012, 29% avg. Summer rains are really greening up the pastures and range in Beaver County but making it hard to put up hay. The weather continued hot and dry in Box Elder County with typical mid August weather. Weather conditions in Cache County continue hot and dry. Duchesne County has received some good rainstorms this past week which were badly needed. Some areas of the County received hail this past week as well. The damage due to the hail seemed minimal. Irrigation water is all gone is some areas and crops are suffering due to lack of moisture. Monsoon rains have alleviated drought stressed ranges and tight irrigation supplies in Garfield County. Heavy rains have caused flooding in some areas of Iron County. Farmers were busy irrigating corn and alfalfa in Box Elder County. They were also cutting and baling hay and preparing grain stubble fields for fall planting of grain or alfalfa. Corn continued to progress well. Some of the early planted fields are in the dent stage and they look really good. Producers are anticipating good yields this year. In Cache County, irrigation water continues to dwindle as growers continue to irrigate. Most of the concern is for corn where more irrigation is necessary. Some growers are working land in preparation for planting winter wheat or barley. Most are waiting, however, before the seed is planted, in hopes of some rain storms. In Weber County, spider mites continued to dry up many corn fields. Farmers expect some reduction in yield on a few fields, but not severe. Livestock are doing well in Beaver County. Livestock producers in Box Elder County are watching pastures very closely and may have to leave summer ranges early. Fall pastures at lower elevations are extremely dry. Prices for both lambs and calves have been good. In Cache County, non-irrigated pastures and rangelands are not at all productive at this point. Irrigated pastures are respectable, but usually water is applied to other crops. Ranchers are quite concerned about adequate feed supplies for their animals.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil moisture 9% short, 74% adequate, 17% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% short, 80% adequate, 12% surplus. Other hay 2% very poor, 11% poor, 24% fair, 47% good, 16% excellent. Alfalfa hay 5% poor, 23% fair, 49% good, 23% excellent. Corn 3% poor, 9% fair, 50% good, 38% excellent. Corn silked 98%, 100% 2012, 100% 5-yr avg. Corn dough 86%, 92% 2012, 88% 5-yr avg. Corn dent 60%, 72% 2012, 69% 5-yr avg. Corn mature 17%, 36% 2012, 38% 5-yr avg. Corn harvested 2%, 4% 2012, 4% 5-yr avg. Corn silage harvested 29%, 64% 2012, 54% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 1% very poor, 2% poor, 13% fair, 62% good, 22% excellent. Soybeans blooming 87%, 93% 2012, 92% 5-yr avg. Soybeans setting pods 63%, 59% 2012, 68% 5-yr avg. Flue cured tobacco 7% poor, 21% fair, 49% good, 23% excellent. Flue cured tobacco harvested 40%, 29% 2012, 32% 5-yr avg. Burley tobacco 1% very poor, 7% poor, 30% fair, 56% good, 6% excellent. Burley tobacco harvested 10%, 10% 2012, 13% 5-yr avg. Dark fire cured tobacco 3% poor, 18% fair, 67% good, 12% excellent. Dark fire cured tobacco harvested 39%, 27% 2012, 43% 5-yr avg. Peanuts pegged 100%, 100% 2012, 96% 5-yr avg. All apples 6% fair, 94% good. Summer apples harvested 80%, 66% 2012, 72% 5-yr avg. Fall apples harvested 16%, 49% 2012, 15% 5-yr avg. Peaches harvested 86%, 79% 2012, 78% 5-yr avg. Grapes 7% poor, 15% fair, 77% good, 1% excellent. The week started off with seasonable temperatures and isolated rain showers, but by midweek temperatures dropped below normal. Overall, the Old Dominion was about 3 degrees below normal with rain fall between 0.5 to 2.5 inches. Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.1. Hay producers were looking for a harvest window, which has

been difficult to find due the excessive wet summer. The vegetable crop conditions were diverse; some growers experienced a good crop, while others reported a poor vegetable crop due to excessive rain and disease pressure. The corn for grain harvest had commenced with 2% of the crop harvested. Despite the extra cost of drying the corn down, growers hoped to get a better price with the early corn. Other farming activities for the week included harvesting tobacco, spraying fungicides on soybeans, scouting for insects, and making plans for the small grain crops.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 6% very short, 47% short, 47% adequate. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 45% short, 48% adequate. Irrigation water supply 1% very short, 3% short, 96% adequate. Hay and Roughage 3% very short, 25% short, 67% adequate and 5% surplus. Spring Wheat Dryland 1% very poor, 9% poor, 44% fair, 44% good, 2% excellent. Spring Wheat Irrigated 1% poor, 22% fair, 62% good, 15% excellent. Barley Dryland 5% poor, 33% fair, 60% good, 2% excellent. Barley Irrigated 1% poor, 25% fair, 69% good, 5% excellent. Potatoes 9% fair, 70% good, 21% excellent. Field Corn 21% fair, 63% good, 16% excellent. Dry Edible Beans 9% poor, 20% fair, 69% good, 2% excellent. Winter Wheat Harvested 90%, 89% last year, 83% five-year average. Potatoes Harvested 34%, 27% last year, 34% five year average. Field Corn Silked 95%, 78% last year, 81% five-year average. Field Corn Doughed 40%, 26% last year, 27% five-year average. Field Corn Dented 15%, 14% last year, 10% five year averages. Dry Edible Peas Harvested 80%, 54% last year, 70% five-year average. Dry Edible Beans Harvested 30%, 14% last year, 15% five-year average. Alfalfa Third Cutting 60%, 39% last year, 49% five-year average. Winter wheat harvest ninety percent complete as winter wheat seeding began. In Lincoln County, winter wheat harvest was wrapping up and spring wheat and barley harvest were coming along nicely despite decreased days suitable for fieldwork due to thunderstorms. In Walla Walla County, potato harvest was continued and field preparations began for winter wheat planting. In Thurston County, Christmas tree growers continued shearing trees to be sold this year. In the Yakima Valley, brush fires ignited by dry lightning strikes continued to grow in size, but as the week progressed temperatures cooled and rain fell over the weekend providing relief to fire fighting efforts. No crop losses were reported. Gala apples started coming in to packinghouses with local county growers preparing for next week's anticipated harvest. In Chelan County, Bartlett pear and Gala apple harvest was progressing rapidly, and reports of yields and quality were very good. In Whatcom County, except for the later variety of blueberries, harvest was winding down. Raspberry growers were removing vines and readying fields for new planting in the spring. In Thurston County, dairy producers were busy cultivating fields for fall seeding of forage crops.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork was 4. Topsoil moisture was 4% short, 81% adequate, and 15% surplus compared to 11% very short, 32% short, and 57% adequate last year. Corn conditions were 17% fair, 75% good, and 8% excellent. Corn was 93% silked, 99% in 2012, 5-year avg. not available. Corn was 60% doughing, 70% in 2012, and 69% 5-year avg. Corn was 8% dented, 45% in 2012, and 30% 5-year avg. Soybean conditions were 27% fair and 73% good. Soybeans were 96% blooming, 98% in 2012, 5-year avg. not available. Soybeans were 76% setting pods, 76% in 2012, 5-year avg. not available. Hay conditions were 4% poor, 27% fair, 63% good, and 6% excellent. Hay second cutting was 41%, 63% in 2012, and 67% 5-year avg. Apple conditions were 2% poor, 39% fair, 56% good, and 3% excellent. Apples were 7% harvested, 27% in 2012, and 13% 5-year avg. Peaches were 65% harvested, 76% in 2012, and 79% 5-year avg. Cattle and calves were 1% poor, 11% fair, 83% good, and 5% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 1% poor, 8% fair, 88% good, and 3% excellent. Farming activities included harvesting apples, peaches, and garden vegetables. Rainy, wet weather continues to make hay cutting difficult for some farmers; flash flood warnings were issued last week in parts of the State.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 27% very short, 45% short, 28% adequate. Subsoil moisture 18% very short, 47% short, 35% adequate. Third cutting hay 67%, 99% 2012, 76% avg. Though much of the state received rain this week, precipitation was spotty and light for most. Moisture received was offset by warmer temperatures, which were above normal statewide for the first time in over a month. Though crops needed the heat units, fields and pastures were reportedly suffering after weeks of unusually dry weather. Average topsoil moisture fell, with 72 percent short to very short this week compared to 59 percent last week. Crops continued to lag behind normal development across the board and the gap in development between early and late plantings remained wide. Pasture condition was 41 percent poor to very poor this week compared to 29 percent last week. Reporters commented that adequate precipitation and a late frost will be needed to allow corn, soybeans and forage crops time to mature. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures last week were 1 to 4 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 81 to 87 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 57 to 64 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.11 inches in La Crosse to 1.67 inches in Milwaukee.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 6.6. Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 45% short, 38% adequate. Subsoil moisture 14% very short, 46% short, 40% adequate. Stock water supply 11% very short, 24% short, 64% adequate, 1% surplus. Barley turning color 90%, 100% 2012, 96% avg., mature 80%, 93% 2012, 85% avg., harvested 62%, 85% 2012, 68% avg. Oats condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 30% fair, 60% good, 5% excellent; headed 95%, 100% 2012, 99% avg; turning color 77%, 99% 2012, 95% avg., mature 65%, 91% 2012, 80% avg.; harvested 54%, 78% 2012, 58% avg. Spring wheat turning color 95%, 100% 2012, 96% avg; mature 82%, 99% 2012, 86% avg.; harvested 63%, 96% 2012, 61% avg. Winter Wheat harvested 99%, 100% 2012, 97% avg. Corn condition 6% poor, 25% fair, 50% good, 19% excellent; silked 89%, 97% 2012, 87% avg.; in milk 65%, 83% 2012; 55% avg.; dough 8%, 47% 2012; 24% avg. Corn silage harvested 5%, 2% 2012, 1% avg. Dry beans condition 2% poor, 17% fair, 64% good, 17% excellent; bloom 99%, 100% 2012, 95% avg.; setting pods 86%, 92% 2012, 82% avg.; leaves turning color 28%; 45% 2012, 36% avg. Sugar beets condition 1% poor, 26% fair, 57% good, 16% excellent. Alfalfa condition 3% poor, 23% fair, 66% good, 8% excellent; second cutting 83%, 87% 2012, 73% avg.; third cutting 3%, 22% 2012, 8% avg. Other hay harvested 88%, 88% 2012, 86% avg. Crop insect infestation 61% none, 28% light, 11% moderate. Average temperatures range from 59 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 77 degrees at Greybull and Torrington. Temperatures were above normal at all of the 33 reporting stations. Shirley Basin saw temperatures 16 degrees above normal, Buford experienced temperatures 15 degrees above normal. Eleven stations reported above normal precipitation for the week, while seven stations reported none. Mid-West and Torrington were the only reporting stations receiving more than a half inch of rain at 0.53 inches and 0.65 inches of rain, respectively. Torrington received the most precipitation at 0.65 inch, followed by Mid-West at 0.53 inch, Dubois at 0.47 inch and Old Fort Laramie at 0.45 inch. Gillette, Newcastle and Sundance are the only stations reporting above normal precipitation for the year. High temperatures ranged from 81 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 100 degrees at Greybull and Worland. Low temperatures ranged from 40 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 61 degrees at Buffalo-Johnson. Twenty-six out of the 33 reporting stations reported some precipitation, with the most bring 0.65 inch in Torrington. Uinta and Carbon Counties reported the hay harvest was hampered by rain. Carbon and Sweetwater Counties reported some scattered rain showers helped moisture levels.

International Weather and Crop Summary

August 18-24, 2013

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Cooler weather followed early week heat in southeastern Europe, although short-term drought continued to lower prospects for filling summer crops.

WESTERN FSU: Hot, dry conditions in southern portions of the region maintained stress on immature summer crops.

EASTERN FSU: Sunny skies promoted spring wheat development in the north and cotton maturation in the south.

MIDDLE EAST: Seasonably dry weather favored fieldwork, including late winter wheat harvesting.

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon showers eased in portions of northern India, benefiting maturing rice and cotton, while heavy rain maintained saturated soybean fields in central India.

EASTERN ASIA: Typhoon Trami caused some localized damage along the southeastern coast but provided much-needed rainfall to rice and cotton farther inland.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon rains maintained favorable moisture supplies for rice in Indochina, while flooding caused some damage to rice in the Philippines.

AUSTRALIA: Mild, showery weather maintained good to excellent winter crop prospects in southeastern Australia.

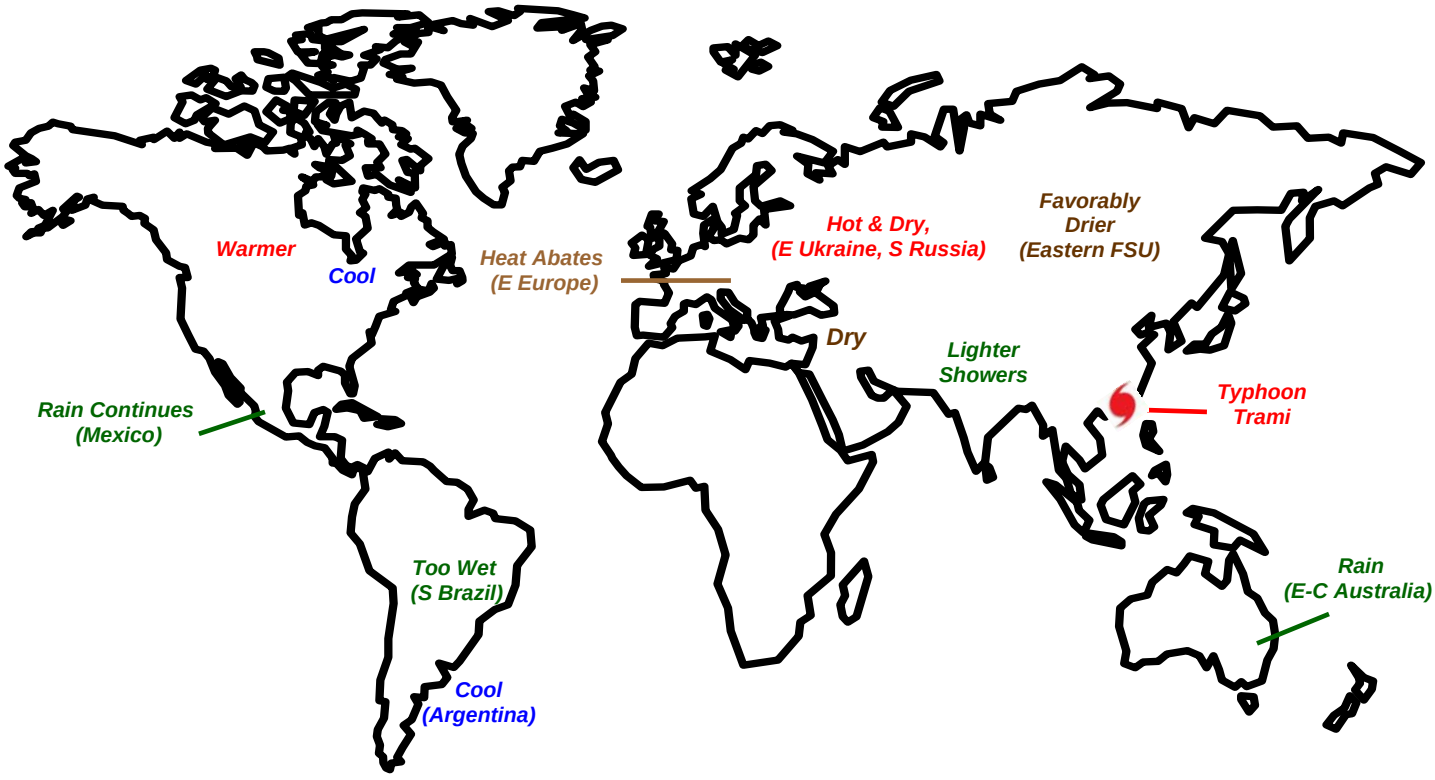
ARGENTINA: A cooling trend slowed growth of emerging to vegetative winter grains.

BRAZIL: Heavy rain was untimely for filling to maturing winter wheat in Rio Grande do Sul.

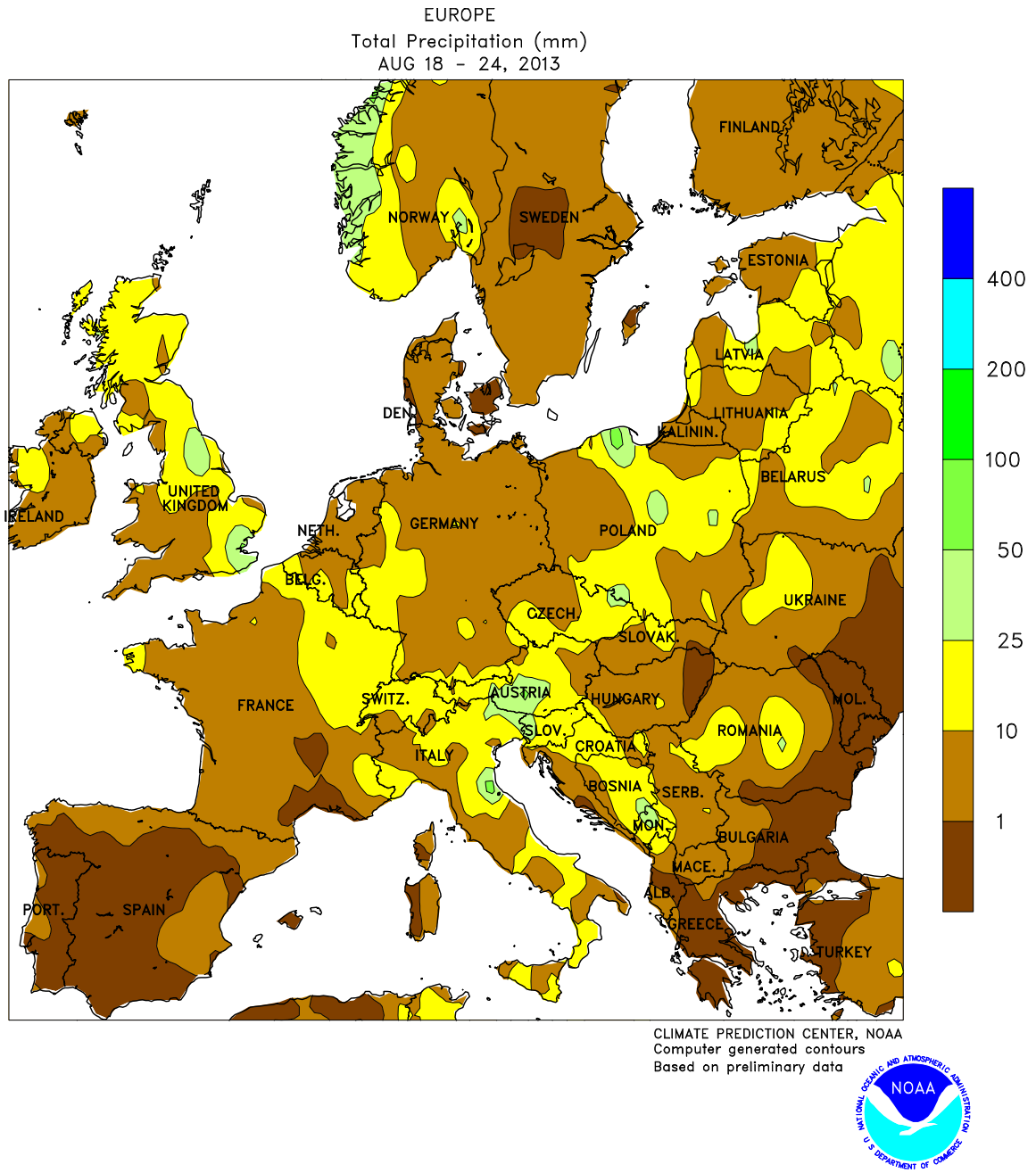
MEXICO: Seasonal weather maintained mostly favorable conditions for rain-fed summer crops and helped to recharge irrigation reserves.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Unseasonable warmth favored late-season development of spring grains and oilseeds.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Warm, mostly dry weather boosted growth of summer crops and pastures.



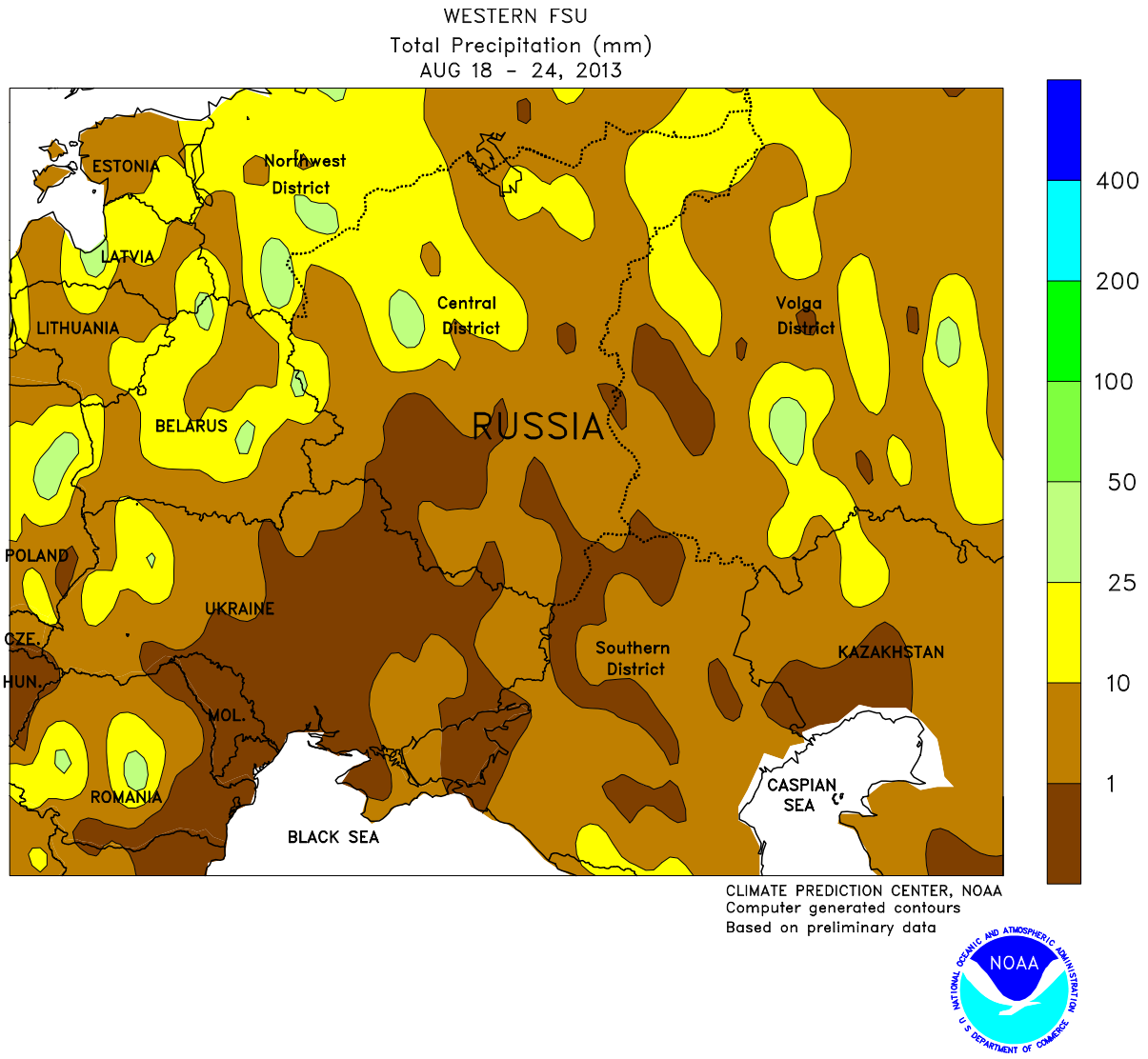
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



EUROPE

Early week heat and persistent dryness stressed corn and sunflowers in southeastern Europe, while showers maintained adequate soil moisture for filling summer crops across central and northern growing areas. Temperatures topped 30°C (as high as 36°C) in the Balkans, which coupled with a much drier-than-normal summer further reduced prospects for filling corn and sunflowers. However, much-needed heat relief arrived during the latter half of the week, with daytime highs dropping into the 20s (degrees C). Hot weather (30-34°C) also lowered yield prospects for filling corn in southwestern France. Meanwhile, widespread showers (2-22 mm) benefited filling summer crops across much of central and northern Europe. Despite the rain, there were enough days suitable for fieldwork to allow small grain harvesting to proceed with minimal delay. Elsewhere, 10 to 45 mm of rain improved soil moisture for upcoming winter wheat planting in northern Italy, while harvesting and other seasonal fieldwork continued in Spain.

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



WESTERN FSU

Late-summer heat and dryness intensified across southern growing areas, while showers maintained favorable prospects for filling summer crops elsewhere. Temperatures exceeded 30°C (locally as high as 34°C) across the southern half of the region, which coupled with a drier-than-normal summer stressed filling summer crops from southern Ukraine into Russia's Southern District. However, the dry conditions facilitated a rapid pace of early winter wheat planting. Meanwhile, scattered showers and thunderstorms (2-30 mm) maintained favorable summer crop prospects in western Ukraine, Belarus, and northern and central Russia.

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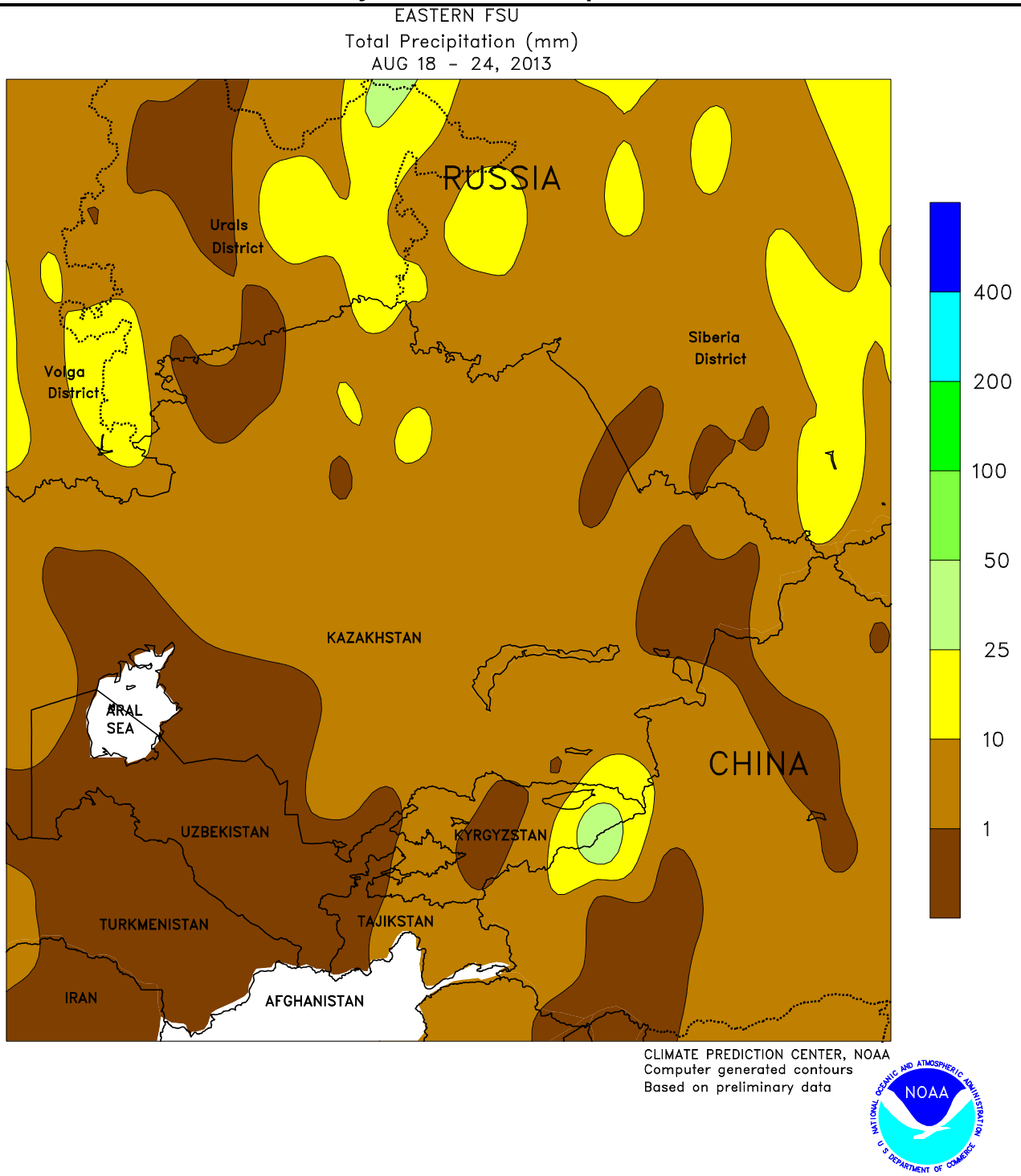

EASTERN FSU

Mostly sunny skies and near-normal temperatures favored spring wheat development in the north and cotton maturation in the south. After an exceptionally wet July and early August, mostly dry weather was welcomed for filling spring wheat in northern Kazakhstan and Russia's Siberia District. However, localized dryness continued to trim spring wheat prospects in the southern Urals District, where season-to-date rainfall (since May 1) has tallied less than 50 percent of normal. Farther south, sunny skies and near-normal temperatures favored cotton maturation development from Turkmenistan into Kyrgyzstan.

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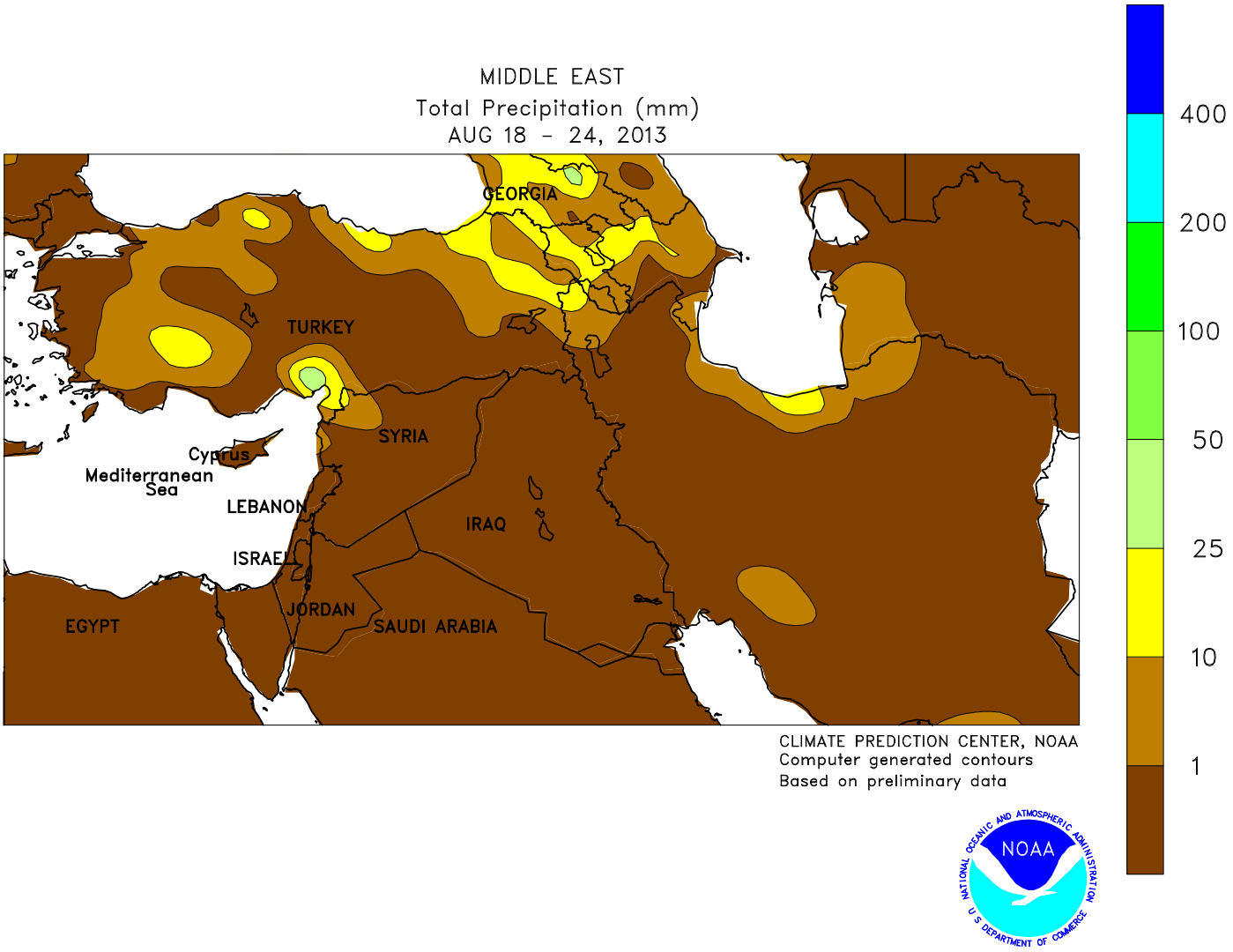

MIDDLE EAST

Seasonably dry weather promoted fieldwork, although some showers were reported in portions of Turkey. Typical August agricultural activity in the Middle East includes late winter wheat harvesting as well as sorghum, corn, rice, and cotton maturation and harvesting. However, unseasonable showers (2-20 mm) in southern and western Turkey interrupted fieldwork but provided supplemental moisture to summer crops.

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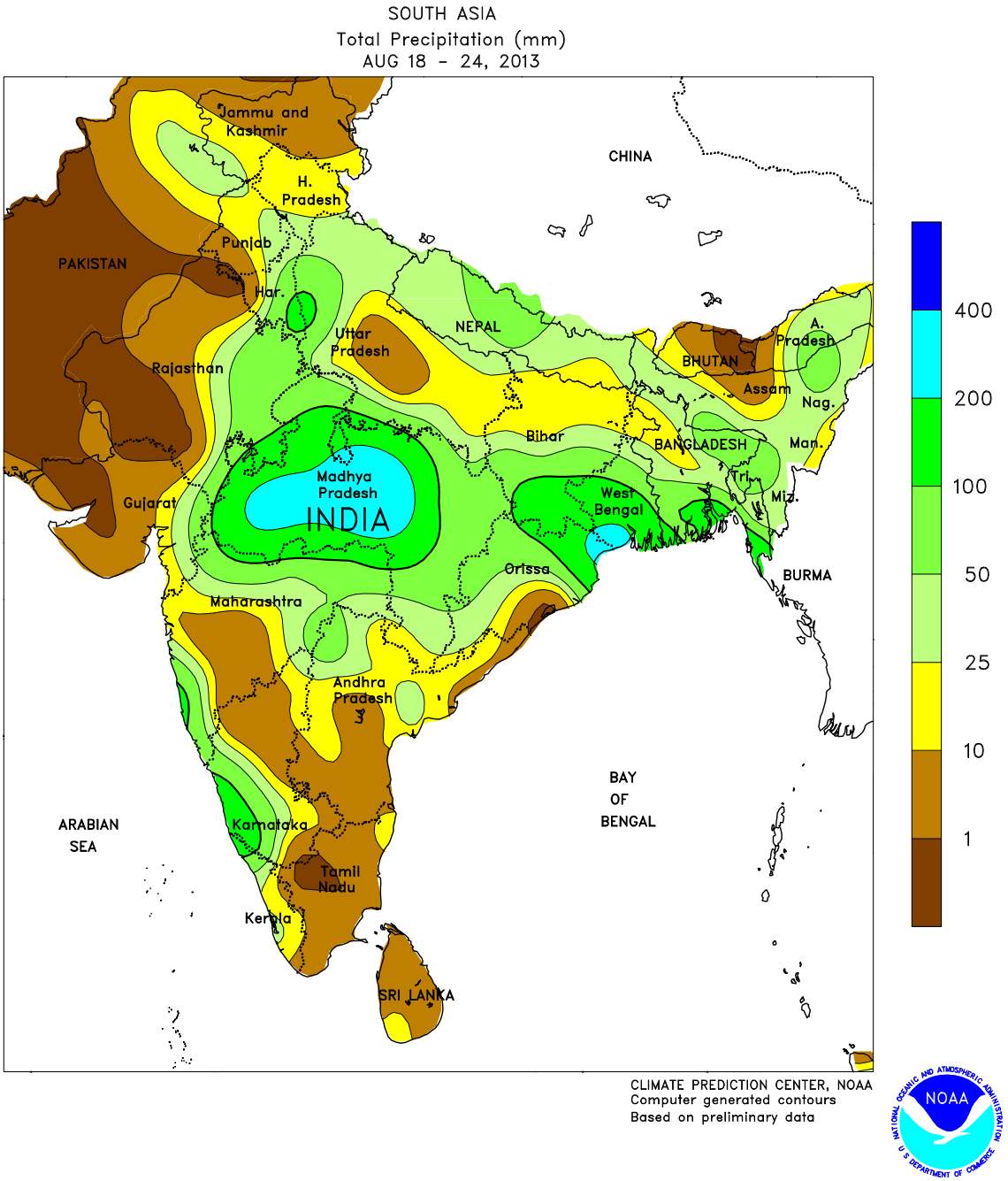
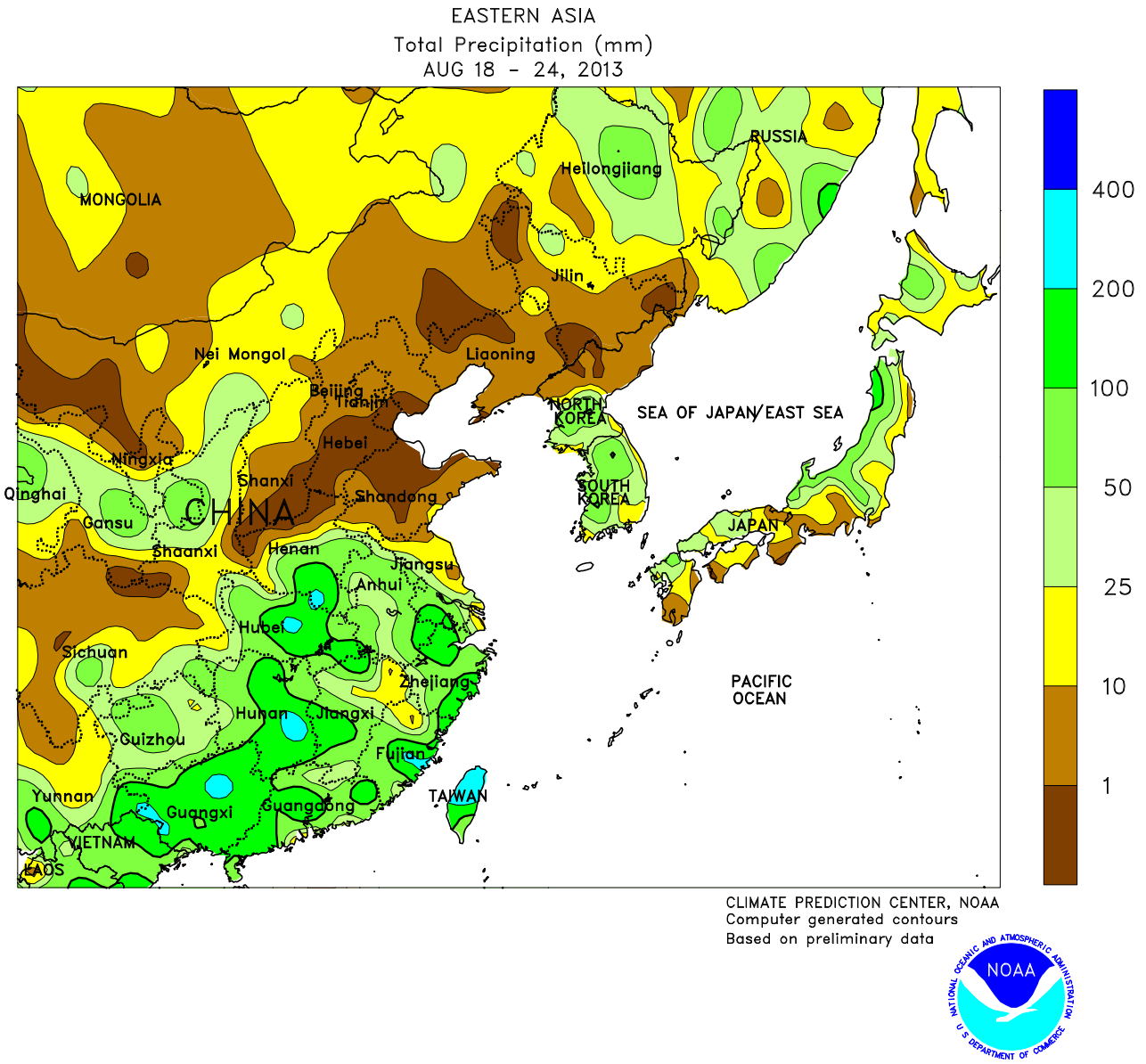


SOUTH ASIA

Monsoon showers eased in northern India as cotton and rice began to mature. Drier weather also prevailed in eastern portions of Uttar Pradesh and much of Bihar. The persistent dryness in Bihar during the season has reduced rice prospects locally, although favorable rainfall throughout the season - including the current period - in West Bengal and Orissa has maintained good rice prospects in these areas. Meanwhile, showers remained heavy (100-225 mm) in soybean areas of Madhya Pradesh, causing additional field flooding and overall saturated conditions. For cotton and groundnuts in Gujarat and Maharashtra, however, somewhat drier weather eased excessive wetness. Elsewhere in the region, mostly dry weather in Pakistan favored maturing rice and cotton, while showers (50-100 mm) in Bangladesh benefited the summer (aman) rice crop.

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



EASTERN ASIA

Typhoon Trami made landfall in southeastern China during the middle part of the week. Trami intensified prior to making landfall in Fujian with maximum sustained winds of 75 knots. Damage to crops was likely localized to coastal areas of China and across northern Taiwan. As the remnants of Trami moved inland, the storm's abundant moisture interacted with the monsoon front positioned across southwestern China and the western Yangtze Valley. As a result, heavy showers (50-200 mm) occurred in rice and cotton areas that hadn't received appreciable rain in over 2 months. The rainfall provided a much-needed boost to moisture supplies and helped stabilize rice prospects from further deterioration but likely came too late to benefit cotton in the area. Meanwhile farther north, drier weather prevailed on the North China Plain and in northeastern China as Trami consolidated moisture in southern China. The drier conditions eased prolonged wetness for crops in Hebei and Shandong as well as more recent wetness in Jilin and parts of Liaoning. Additionally, drier weather provided some relief from persistent flooding in northern North Korea, while seasonable rainfall boosted moisture supplies for rice in South Korea and Japan; more rainfall would be welcomed, however, to ease lingering seasonal moisture deficits in these areas.

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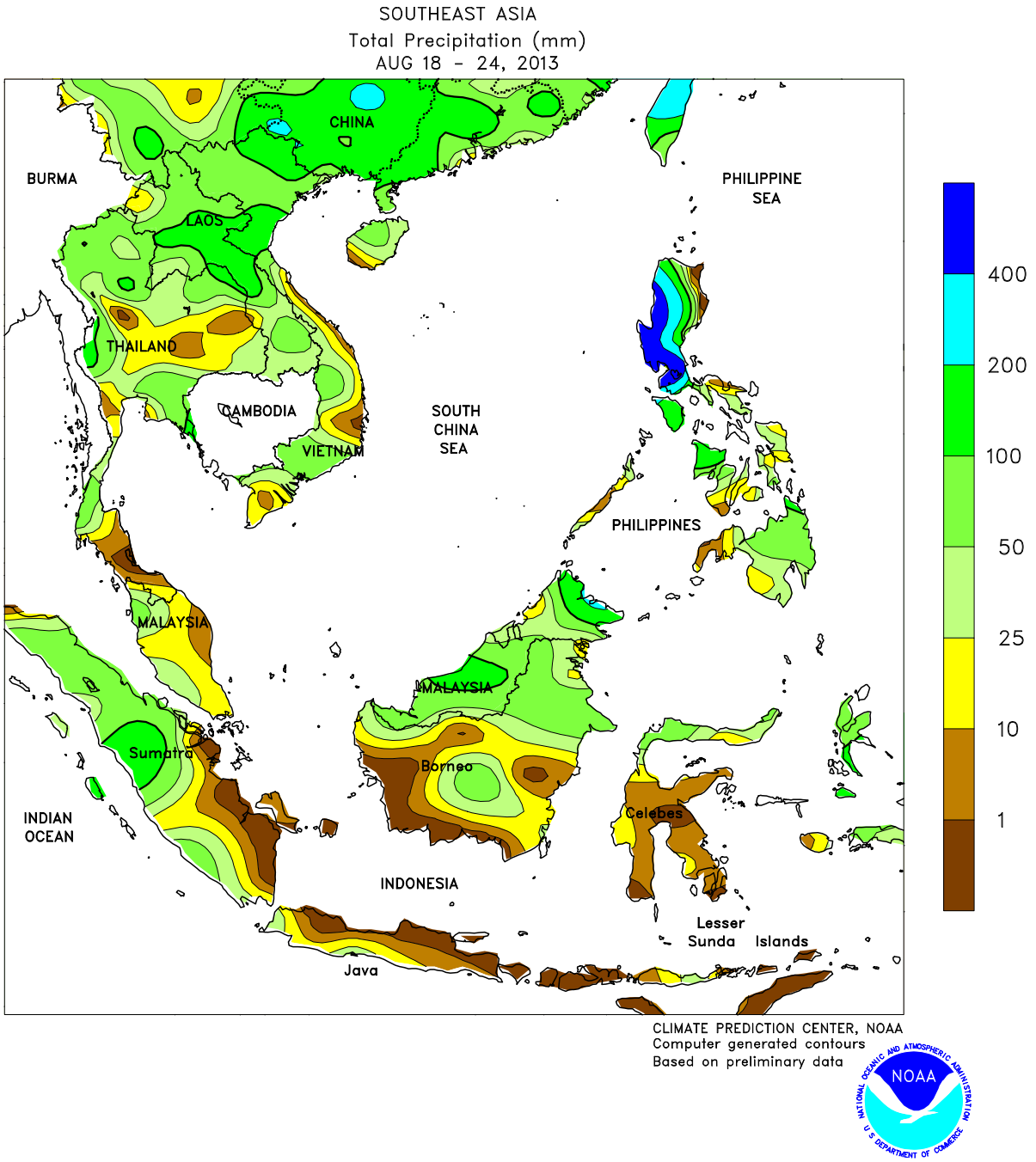

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Rainfall was generally widespread in Thailand, with upwards of 120 mm occurring in northern rice areas. However, pockets of drier weather prevailed in key rice areas of the northeast and in central portions of the Chao Phraya River Basin. In Vietnam, much-above-normal rainfall continued in the Red River Delta, where upwards of 175 mm pushed totals since July 1 to over 700 mm. Meanwhile in the Philippines, monsoon showers enhanced by Tropical Cyclone Trami off the northeastern coast caused extensive flooding in western Luzon, with as much as 775 mm of rain reported for the week. In fact, western rice areas of Luzon completely erased the 700 mm seasonal (since May 1) rainfall deficit. Elsewhere in the region, dry weather across oil palm areas of Indonesia benefited harvesting, while showers (25-100 mm) maintained favorable soil moisture for Malaysian oil palm.

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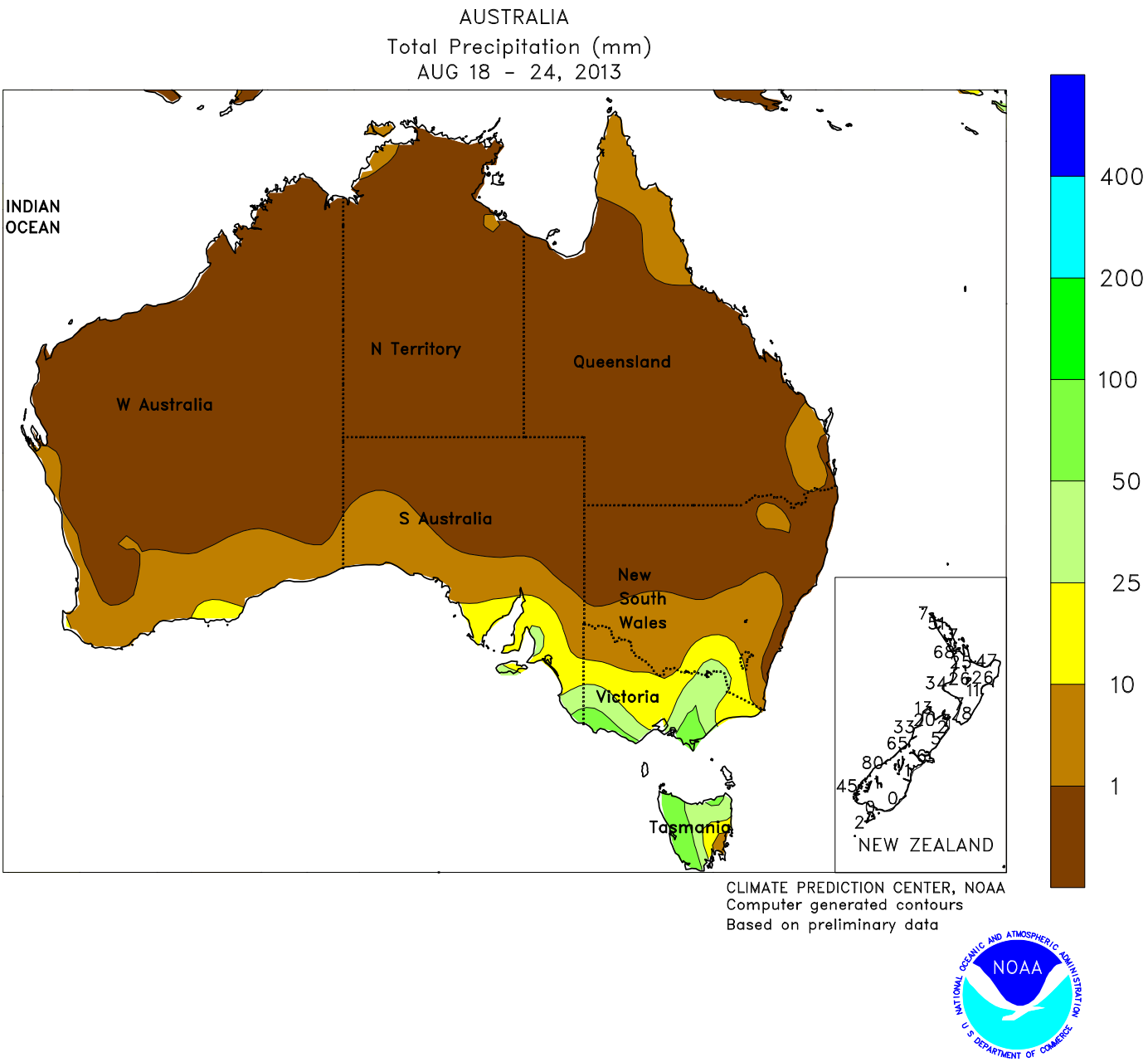

AUSTRALIA

In Western Australia, a combination of warm, sunny weather and adequate moisture supplies continued to favor winter grain and oilseed development. Farther east, widespread showers (5-25 mm or more) and seasonably mild weather maintained good to excellent yield prospects for wheat, barley, and canola in South Australia, Victoria, and southern New South Wales. In contrast, dry weather in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland continued a drying trend that began in late July. Unseasonably cool weather (temperatures averaging 1 to 2°C below normal) helped reduce net evaporative losses, however, mid-week minimum temperatures dipped below freezing in some locations (as low as -4°C between Aug 20-22), increasing the potential for local freeze damage to the most advanced winter crops.

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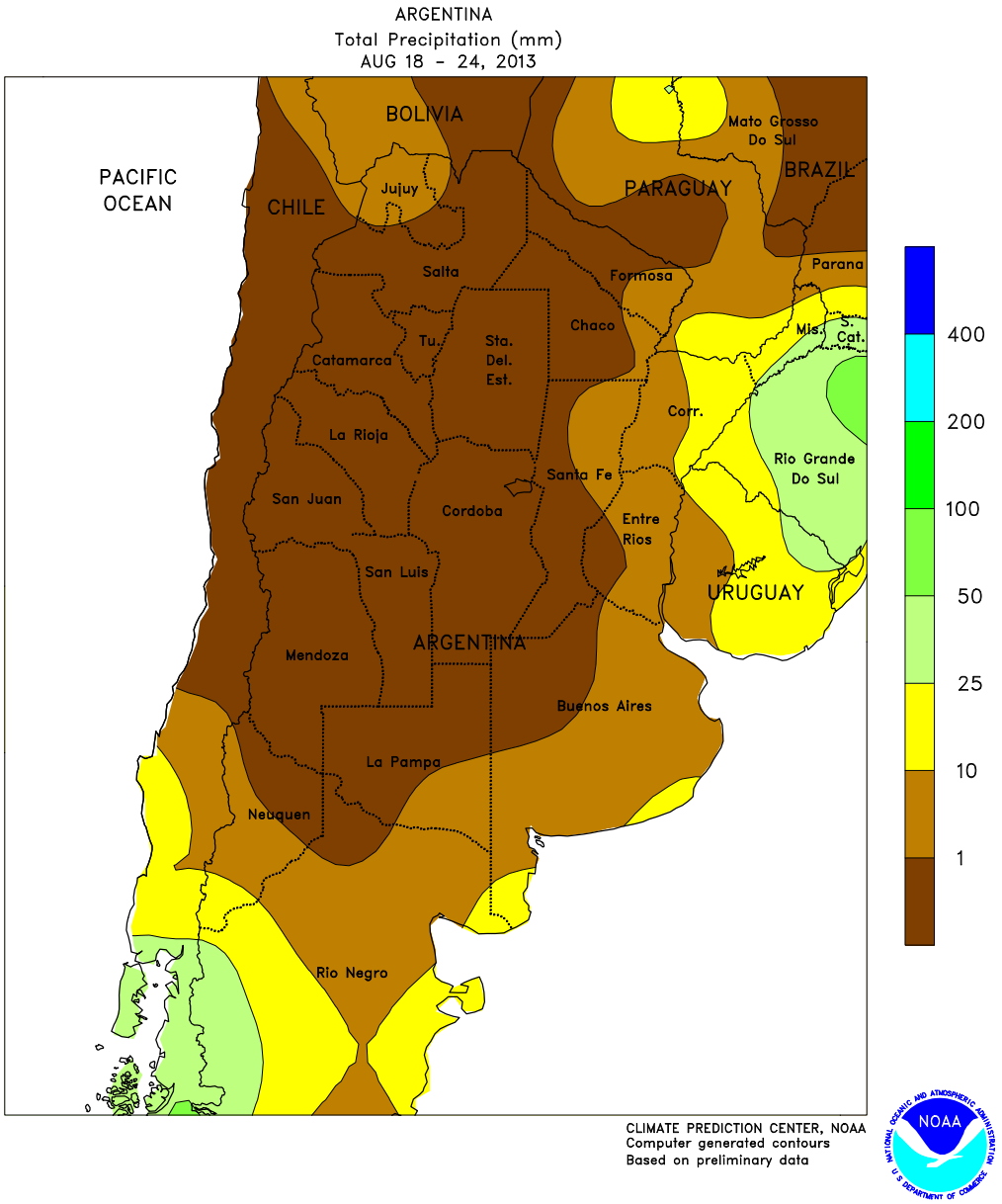

ARGENTINA

Warm, sunny weather during the early part of the week gave way to a late-week cooling trend, which slowed growth of emerging to vegetative winter grains. Daytime highs ranged from the lower and middle 20s (degrees C) in La Pampa and Buenos Aires to the middle and upper 30s in far northern farming areas (Salta and Formosa) during the first part of the week. However, temperatures plummeted upon the arrival a quick-moving cold front, with daytime highs falling into the low teens in the traditionally warmer northern production areas. Nighttime lows fell below -5°C in the coldest parts of La Pampa and Buenos Aires as patchy frost returned to parts of the north. Little to no rain accompanied the frontal passage, though light showers (2-12 mm) kept topsoils moist in the southern wheat belt of Buenos Aires. Light rain (less than 25 mm) also developed in the northeast east of the main cotton and wheat areas (Corrientes and Misiones), otherwise dry weather prevailed.

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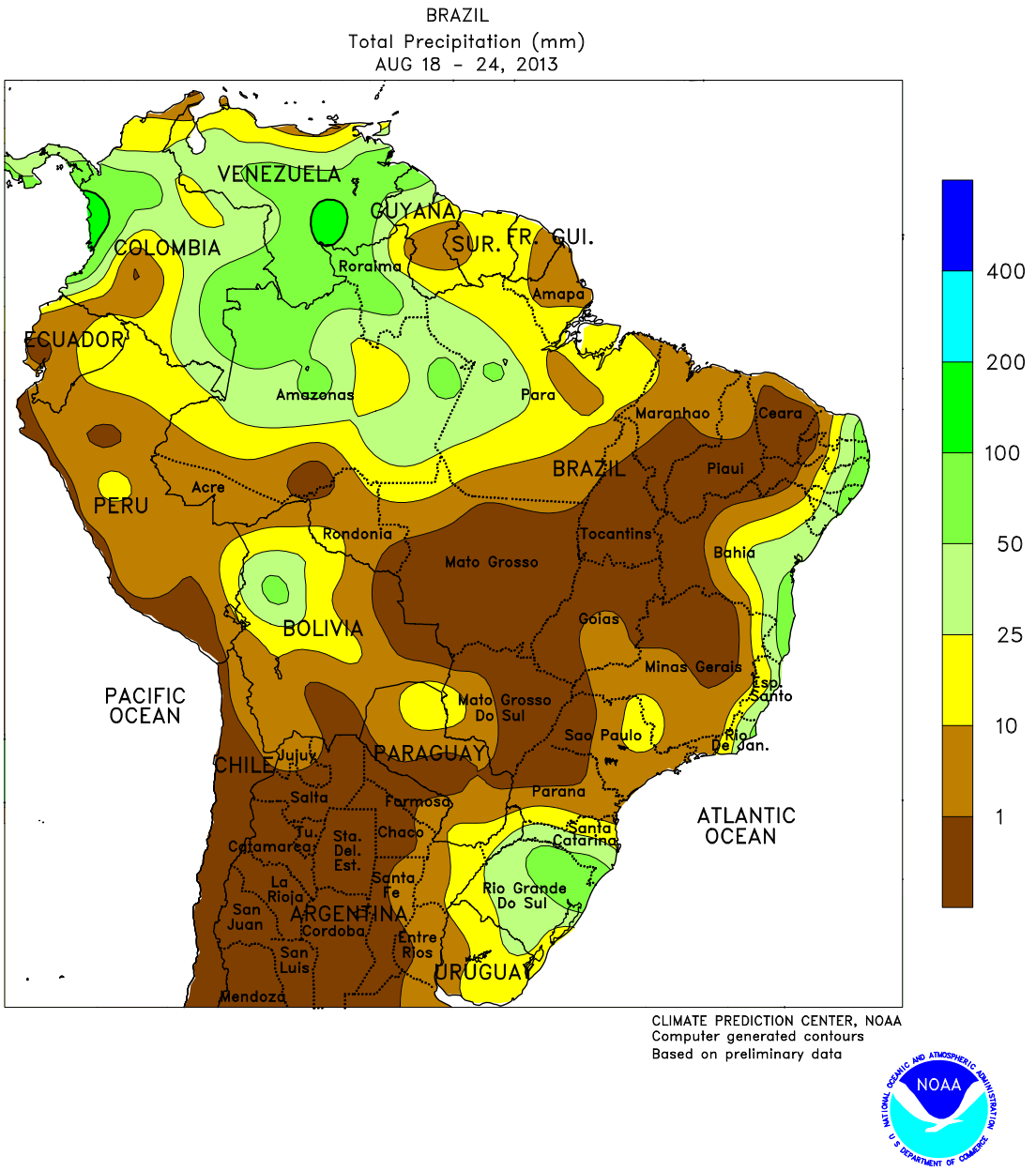

BRAZIL

Heavy rain returned to Rio Grande do Sul late in the week, renewing concerns for potential impacts of unseasonable wetness on filling to maturing winter wheat. Rainfall totaled 25 to 100 mm over a 2-day period, with heaviest amounts concentrated in eastern production areas. A cold front brought rain and also dropped minimum temperatures below 5°C, though no freeze was recorded. Meanwhile, drier, seasonably warmer conditions prevailed to the north as the front stalled over Rio Grande do Sul; in Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais, the drier conditions favored harvesting of sugarcane and coffee after a period of light showers (5-25 mm) early in the week. Daytime highs generally ranged from the upper 20s and lower 30s (degrees C) in the southeastern coffee belt to the upper 30s in Mato Grosso and Tocantins, resulting in weekly temperatures averaging 1 to 3°C above normal. Elsewhere, seasonal rain intensified along the northeastern coast, with amounts totaling 10 to more than 50 mm as far south as Rio de Janeiro, increasing moisture for sugarcane, cocoa, but likely hampering coffee harvests.

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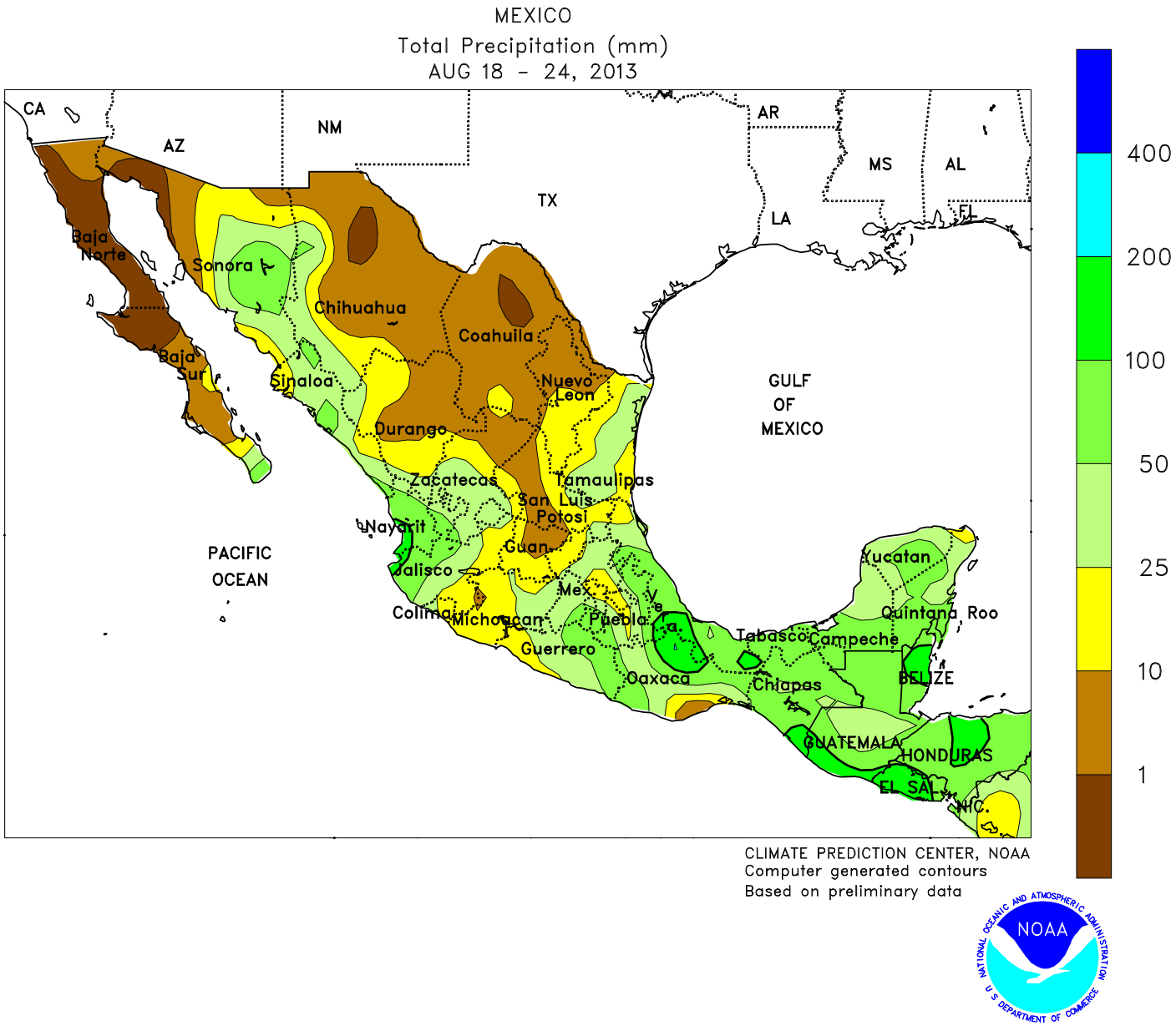

MEXICO

Seasonal showers maintained generally favorable levels of moisture for rain-fed summer crops, while helping to boost national reservoir levels. Rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm across the southern plateau corn belt (Jalisco to Puebla), with locally heavier amounts (up to 100 mm). Similar amounts were recorded along the southern Pacific Coast. Locally heavy showers (50-200 mm) developed from southern Veracruz and northern Oaxaca eastward through the Yucatan Peninsula, possibly resulting in localized flooding. Daytime highs reached the lower and middle 30s (degrees C) throughout the southeast, with somewhat cooler weather (highs in the middle and upper 20s) on the southern plateau. Monsoon showers continued in the northwest (Nayarit to Sonora) though rainfall amounts tapered off from the previous week in the vicinity of northern Sinaloa. Showers (5-25 mm) also diminished from the previous week in the northeast, where daytime highs in the upper 30s maintained high moisture requirements for crops and livestock.

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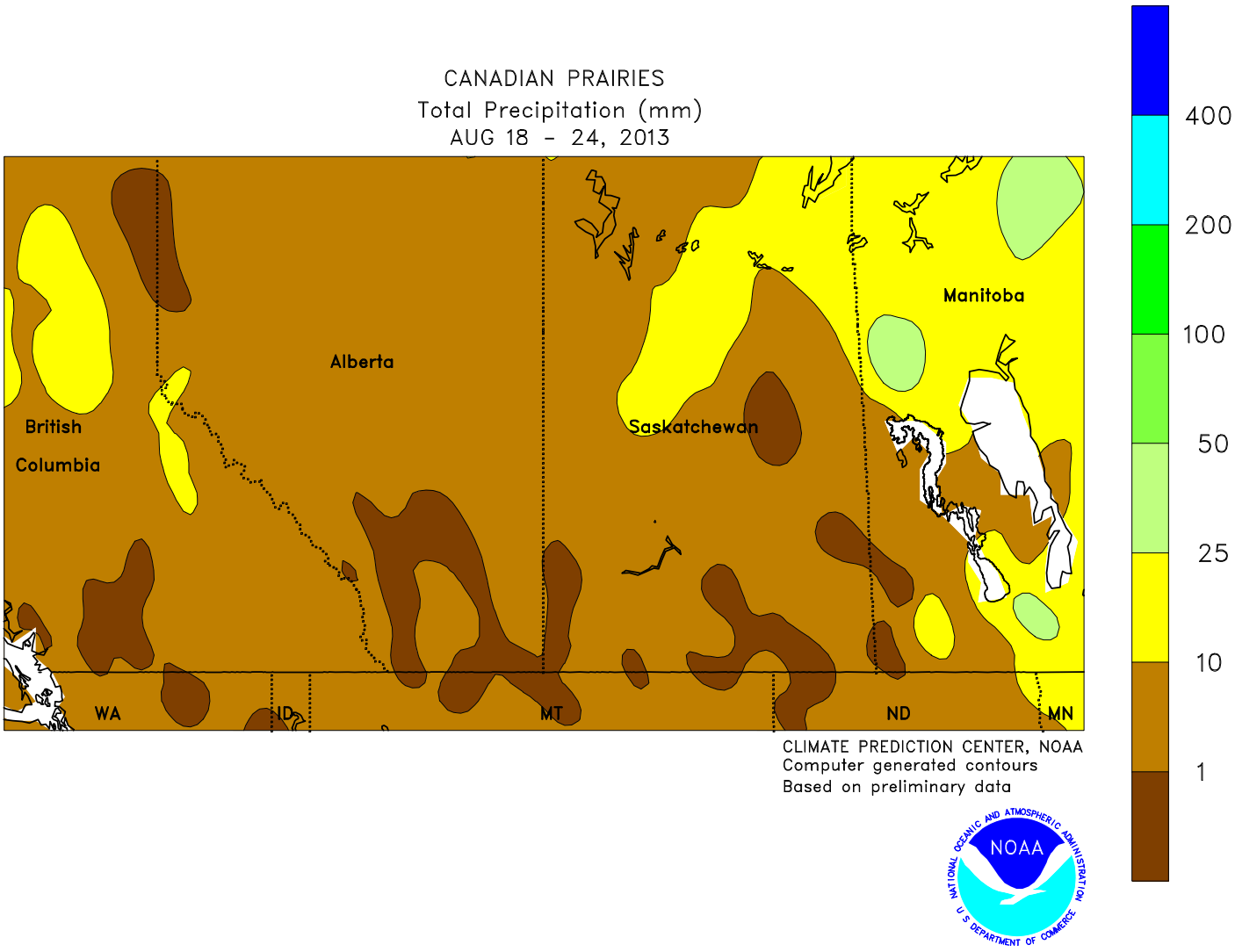

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Above-normal temperatures fostered rapid late-season development of filling to maturing spring grains and oilseeds. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 3°C above normal across Saskatchewan and Manitoba, with daytime highs reaching the lower 30s (degrees C) on several days. Weekly average temperatures were up to 2°C above normal in Alberta, with highs ranging from the lower 30s in the south to the middle 20s in the Peace River Valley. Nighttime lows fell below 5°C in most of Alberta and in parts of Manitoba; temperatures briefly fell below freezing in outlying agricultural districts of central Alberta, but widespread damage was not suspected. Mostly dry weather aided early spring crop harvesting, although showers (locally in excess of 10 mm) were scattered across Manitoba and northern agricultural districts in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

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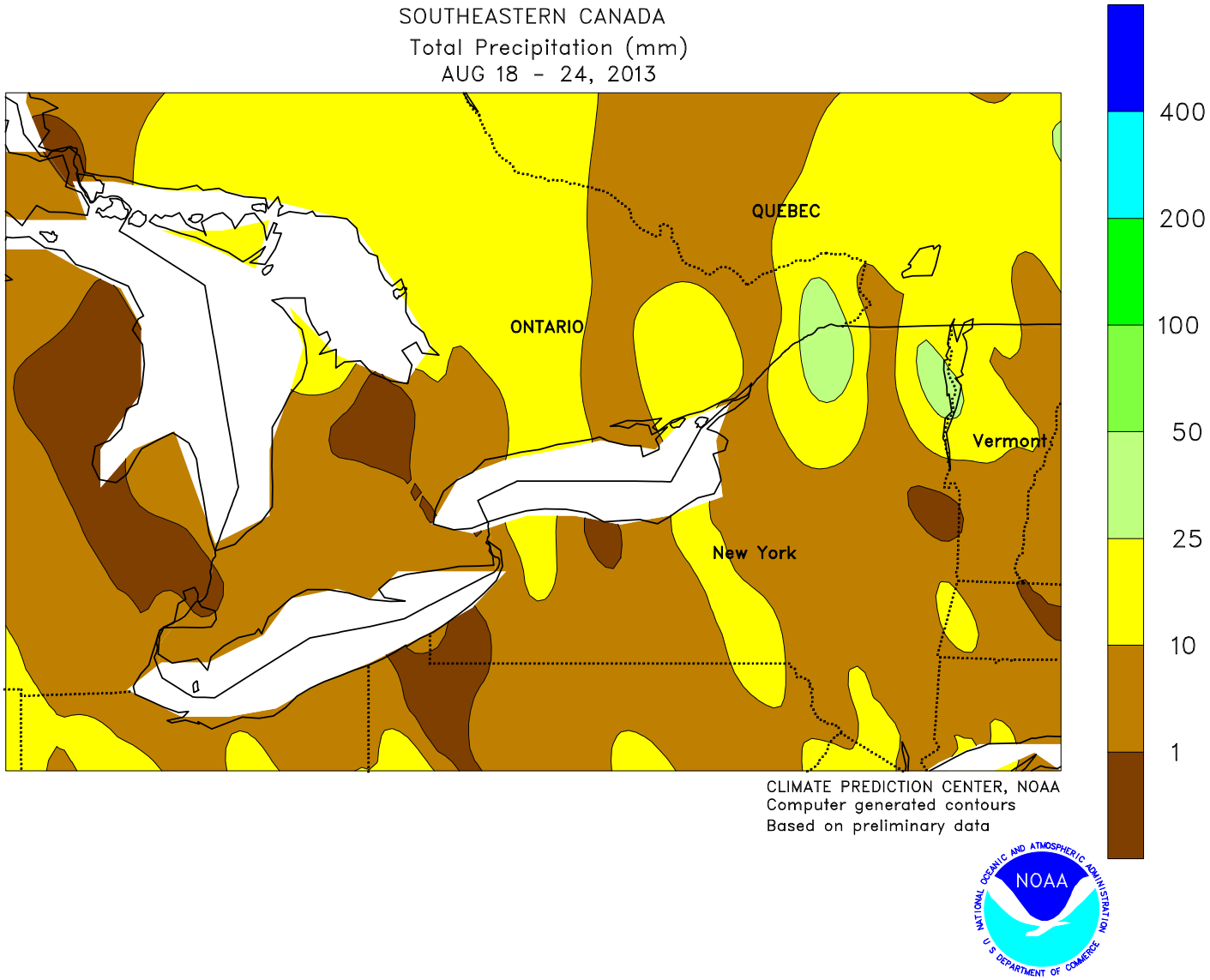

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Warm, mostly dry weather dominated Ontario, spurring late-season growth of summer crops and pastures while aiding seasonal fieldwork. Weekly temperatures averaged up to 2°C above normal, with daytime highs reaching 30°C in some locations. Little to no rain fell in the main southwestern farming areas, aiding the final stages of small grain harvesting. In contrast, light to moderate showers (5-35 mm) developed in Quebec and Ontario's eastern production areas, keeping immature summer crops and pastures well watered but temporarily hampering fieldwork. Weekly temperatures in these eastern production areas averaged 1 to 2°C above normal, with daytime highs reaching the upper 20s and lower 30s (degrees C) before the onset of showers during the latter half of the week.

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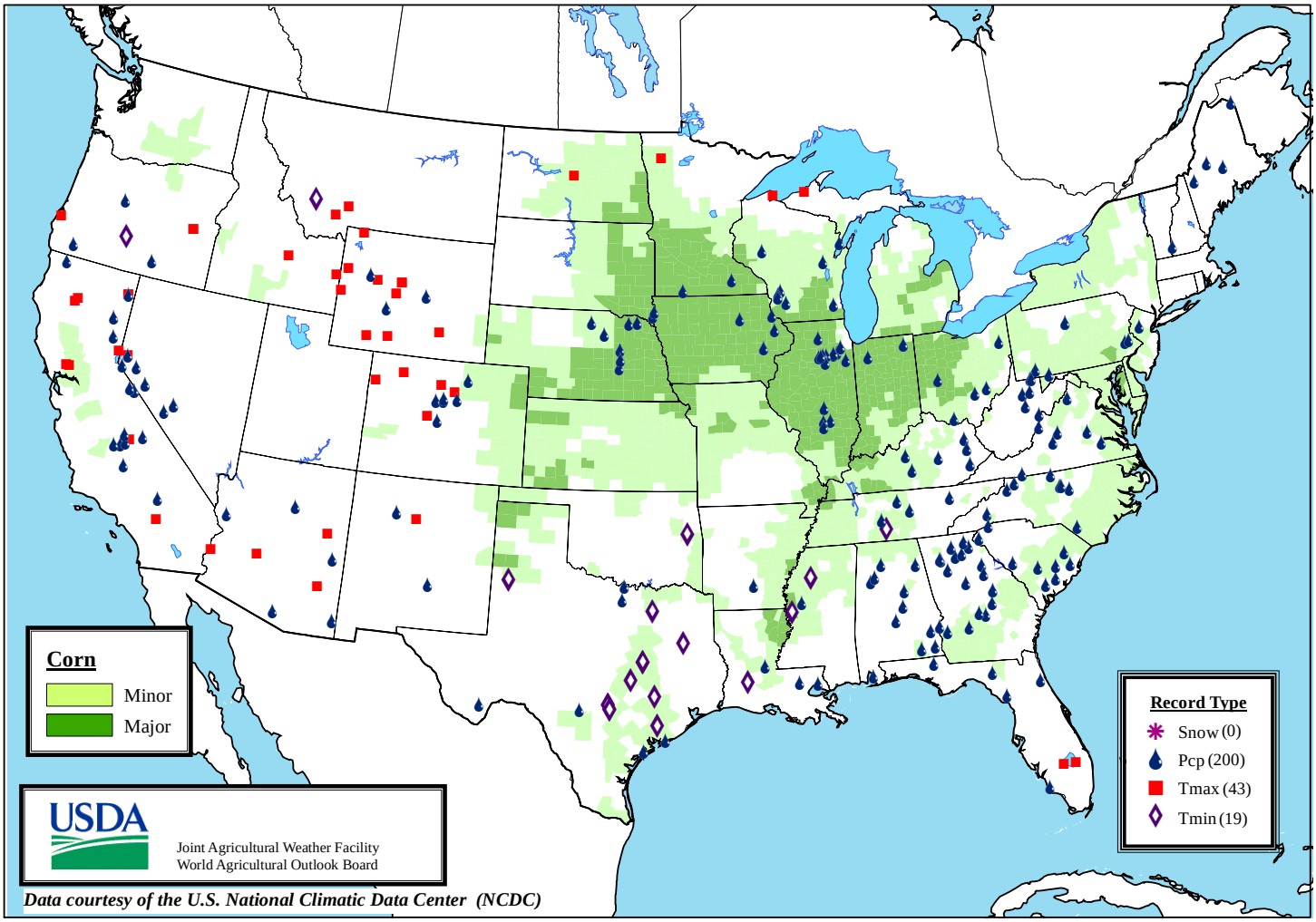
Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

August 18-24, 2013



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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