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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 7 – 13, 2022

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Mostly dry weather in the **western Corn Belt** further reduced moisture reserves for filling corn and soybeans. Farther east, however, local downpours struck the **upper Mississippi Valley** and portions of the **Great Lakes region**. Meanwhile, scattered to widespread showers dotted the **Southeast**, maintaining generally favorable conditions for pastures and a variety of immature summer crops. Some of the heaviest rain, locally 4 inches or more, fell in the **Gulf Coast region**, including **western Florida**. On the **Plains**, however, hot, mostly dry weather continued

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Crop Moisture Index by Divsion
Weekly Value for Period Ending Aug 13, 2022
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
Crop Moisture
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES... APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS... MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F.IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary data
-3.0 or less (Severly Dry)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Excessively Dry)
-1.0 to -1.9 (Abnormally Dry)
-0.9 to +0.9 (Slightly Dry/Favorably Moist)
+1.0 to +1.9 (Abnormally Moist)
+2.0 to +3.0 (Wet)
3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)
Missing/Incomplete
NOAA

Crop Moisture Index by Divsion
Weekly Value for Period Ending Aug 13, 2022
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
Crop Moisture
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
SHADED AREAS (INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE)
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET, PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
-2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES, MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. EXTREMELY DRY
Based on preliminary data
Missing/Incomplete
UNSHADED AREAS (INDEX DECREASED)
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED, WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT, GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. CROPS RUINED
NOAA

U.S. Drought Monitor
August 9, 2022
(Released Thursday, Aug. 11, 2022)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
Intensity:
None
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought
Author:
Richard Tinker
CPC/NOAA/NWS/NCEP
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx
USDA
NDMC
NOAA
droughtmonitor.unl.edu

Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)
August 07 - 13, 2022
Based on preliminary data
USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.

Extreme Maximum Temperature (F)
August 7 - 13, 2022
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 gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA

Extreme Minimum Temperature (F)
August 7 - 13, 2022
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 gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA

(Continued from front cover)
to stress rangeland, pastures, and immature summer crops, including cotton and sorghum. Across the **northern Plains**, heat and dryness promoted small grain maturation and harvesting. Elsewhere, monsoon-related showers provided limited drought relief but sparked localized flash flooding in the **Great Basin**, **Southwest**, and **Intermountain West**, while several wildfires burned amid hot, mostly dry conditions from **northern California to the northern Rockies**. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 5°F above normal in parts of **coastal southern California**, along portions of the **northern Atlantic Coast**, and in most areas from the **interior Northwest to the northern High Plains**. In contrast, slightly below-normal weekly temperatures were common in the **upper Great Lakes region**. Scattered below-normal readings were noted in the **Southeast** and **Southwest**.

Early-week heat was particularly impressive in the **Northeast**, where **Portland, ME** (96 and 95°F), and **Providence, RI** (95°F both days), posted consecutive daily-record highs on August 7-8. **Boston, MA**, tallied a trio of daily-record highs (97, 98, and 98°F) from August 6-8. Meanwhile, record-setting high temperatures also dotted the **western and central U.S.** In **Kansas**, for example, **Russell** collected consecutive daily-record highs (108 and 107°F, respectively) on August 6 and 7. In the **Pacific Coast States**, daily-record highs included 98°F (on August 7) in **Anaheim, CA**, and 102°F (on August 8) in **Omak, WA**. **Anaheim** tallied another record-setting high (99°F) on August 11. The second half of the week featured hot weather in the **Northwest**, extending across the **northern High Plains**. In **Wyoming**, triple-digit, daily-record highs for August 10 included 101°F in **Casper** and 103°F in **Greybull** and **Worland**. Except for a single day last year (101°F on June 15, 2021), **Casper** had not been above the 100-degree mark since July 30, 2006. Hot weather also prevailed during the mid- to late-week period in the **southern Atlantic States**, where daily-record highs soared to 98°F (on August 10) in **Wilmington, NC**, and 95°F (on August 13) in **Vero Beach, FL**. In contrast, cool, rainy weather in the **Great Lakes region** held August 13 maximum temperatures below the 65-degree mark for the first time on record in locations such as **Ashland, WI** (high of 63°F), and **Grand Rapids, MI** (62°F, along with a daily-record rainfall total of 1.85 inches). Elsewhere, a record-setting streak of triple-digit heat in **San Angelo, TX**, ended with a high of 99°F on August 10. From July 4 – August 9, **San Angelo** had experienced 37 consecutive days with a high of 100°F or greater (previously, 28 days in a row from July 2-29, 2011). Similarly, **Laredo, TX**, noted a high of 97°F on August 12—the first maximum temperature below the 100-degree mark in that location since June 29.

Another streak in **Laredo**, days without measurable rain, ended at 77 days (May 26 – August 10). **Laredo** received rainfall totaling 0.61 inch on August 11-12, followed by a 3.74-inch deluge on August 14-15. The heavy rain in **southern Texas**, which largely began on August 13, was attributable to a disturbance that did not have time to become a full-fledged tropical cyclone before making landfall. Still, some areas in **coastal Texas** received more than an inch of rain on the 13th, with August 13-15 totals climbing to 6.20 inches in **Corpus Christi** and 3.70 inches in **Bayview**. Unrelated to the disturbance but elsewhere in **Texas**, **Dallas-Fort Worth** received its first measurable rain (0.41 inch on August 10) since June 3. Farther north, **upper Midwestern** downpours were observed in several areas as the week began. With a 5.44-inch total, August 7 was the wettest calendar day on record in **Sioux Falls, SD**, surpassing 4.59 inches on August 1, 1975. **Sioux Falls** also observed a 24-hour rainfall record, with 5.67 inches falling during the 24-hour period ending at 9 am CDT on August 7 (previously, 5.07 inches on September 19-20, 2018). **Midwestern** daily-record totals for August 7 included 3.40 inches in **Appleton, WI**, and 2.08 inches in **Mason City, IA**. **Rockford, IL**, received 6.15 inches on August 7-8, aided by a daily-record sum of 3.23 inches on the 8th. Later, the focus for heavy rain briefly shifted across the **mid-South**, where record-setting amounts for August 9 totaled 3.94 inches in **Texarkana, AR**, and 3.53 inches in **Monroe, LA**. Across the **interior Southeast** and **central Appalachians**, daily-record totals for August 10 included 2.63 inches in **Clarksburg, WV**; 2.46 inches in **Chattanooga, TN**; and 1.81 inches in **Louisville, KY**. **Pensacola, FL**, netted 4.59 inches on August 11, a record for the date. During the second half of the week, monsoon-related showers spread northward from the **Southwest**. By August 11, daily-record totals were noted as far north as **Casper, WY** (0.68 inch), and **Stanley, ID** (0.58 inch). **Las Vegas, NV**, also received 0.58 on August 11, with higher totals in nearby areas contributing to extensive flash flooding in the city. Later in **Arizona**, record-setting rainfall totals for August 13 reached 1.56 inches in **Nogales** and 0.39 inch in **Yuma**. For **Yuma**, it was the wettest day in well over a year, since 1.12 inches fell on January 20, 2021.

Alaska's widespread, occasionally heavy precipitation and near- or below-normal temperatures perpetuated a remarkable turnaround from a warm, dry spring and early summer. On the 8th, **Anchorage** marked its wettest August day in one-quarter century (since August 21, 1997). The August 8 total of 1.48 inches was also the wettest day in **Anchorage** since September 29, 2015, when 1.56 inches fell. In the **Aleutians** on the 9th, a 1.75-inch sum in **Cold Bay** represented the wettest August day in that location since August 13, 1985, when 1.97 inches fell. Meanwhile in **Yakutat**, month-to-date rainfall through August 13 climbed to 7.29 inches (144 percent of normal), aided by a 2.64-inch total on the 10th. Farther south, hot, mostly dry weather prevailed in **Hawaii**, although showers dotted windward locations. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo's** August 1-13 rainfall climbed to 3.55 inches (76 percent of normal). Elsewhere, month-to-date rainfall totaled less than 0.05 inch in **Honolulu, Oahu**, and **Kahului, Maui**. **Kahului** also posted at least ten consecutive highs of 90°F or greater starting on August 5, including a trio of daily-record highs (93, 96, and 95°F) from August 5-7 and another (93°F) on August 13.

Total Growing Degree Days
Mar 1 - Aug 13, 2022
7500
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
Corn:
Computed to 50 F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86 F or less and daily minimum to 50 F or more.
NOAA

Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days
Mar 1 - Aug 13, 2022
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
Corn:
Computed to 50 F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86 F or less and daily minimum to 50 F or more.
NOAA

Total Growing Degree Days
Apr 1 - Aug 13, 2022
7500
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
Corn:
Computed to 50 F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86 F or less and daily minimum to 50 F or more.
NOAA

Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days
Apr 1 - Aug 13, 2022
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
Corn:
Computed to 50 F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86 F or less and daily minimum to 50 F or more.
NOAA

July Crop Summary

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Highlights: July was warmer than average for most of the U.S. Much of the southern Plains and parts of the Mississippi Valley recorded temperatures 4°F or more above normal. Meanwhile, the southern Plains and parts of California, the upper Midwest, Northeast, and Pacific Northwest were drier than normal. In contrast, parts of the Corn Belt, Great Basin, mid-Atlantic, Mississippi Valley, northern Plains, Southeast, Southwest, and Rockies, received above-normal rainfall. Late-July downpours in eastern Kentucky caused catastrophic flooding.

Summary: By July 3, seven percent of the corn was silking, 2 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. By July 17, thirty-seven percent of the corn was silking, 15 percentage points behind last year and 11 points behind average. By July 17, six percent of the corn was at or beyond the dough stage, 1 percentage point behind both last year and the average. By July 31, eighty percent of the corn was silking, 9 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind average. By July 31, twenty-six percent of the corn was at or beyond the dough stage, 9 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind average. On July 31, sixty-one percent of the corn was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the same time last year.

Ninety-six percent of the soybeans had emerged by July 3, two percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. By July 3, sixteen percent of the soybeans were blooming, 11 percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind average. By July 3, three percent of the soybeans had begun setting pods, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. By July 17, forty-eight percent of the soybeans were blooming, 13 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind average. By July 17, fourteen percent of the soybeans had begun setting pods, 7 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind average. By July 31, seventy-nine percent of the soybeans were blooming, 6 percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind average. By July 31, forty-four percent of the soybean acreage had begun setting pods, 12 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind average. On July 31, sixty percent of the soybean acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, equal to the same time last year.

Fifty-four percent of the winter wheat acreage had been harvested by July 3, eleven percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. On July 3, thirty-one percent of the winter wheat was reported in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week but 16 points below the same time last year. Seventy percent of the winter wheat had been harvested by July 17, one percentage point behind both last year and the 5-year average. Eighty-two percent of the winter wheat had been harvested by July 31, eight percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind average.

Forty-four percent of the cotton was squaring by July 3, two percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. By July 3, thirteen percent of the cotton had begun setting bolls, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of average. Seventy-four percent of the cotton was squaring by July 17, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average. By July 17, thirty-one percent of the cotton had begun setting bolls, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average. Eighty-nine percent of the cotton was squaring by July 31, eight percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of average. By July 31, fifty-eight percent of the cotton had begun setting bolls, 10 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of average. On July 31, thirty-eight percent of the cotton was rated in good to excellent condition, 22 percentage points below the same time last year.

Ninety-seven percent of the sorghum was planted by July 3, equal to the previous year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. By July 3, twenty-one percent of the sorghum had headed, 1 percentage point behind last year and 2 points behind average. With progress limited to Texas, coloring advanced to 14 percent, 1 percentage point ahead of both last year and the average. By July 17, twenty-nine percent of the sorghum had headed, 3 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind average. With progress limited to Texas, coloring advanced to 17 percent, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind the average. By July 31, forty-three percent of the sorghum acreage had headed, 12 percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind average. Twenty-one percent of the sorghum was at or beyond the coloring stage by July 31, one percentage point behind last year and 2 points behind average. Twenty-eight percent of the sorghum was rated in good to excellent condition on July 31, thirty-four percentage points below the same time last year.

By July 3, fifteen percent of the rice had headed, 2 percentage points ahead of the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. By July 17, twenty-eight percent of the rice had headed, 1 percentage point behind the previous year and 3 points behind average. By July 31, fifty-four percent of the rice had headed, 3 percentage points behind the previous year and 5 points behind average. On July 31, seventy-three percent of the rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the same time last year.

Sixty-seven percent of the oats had headed by July 3, nineteen percentage points behind last year and 14 points behind the 5-year average. Eighty-eight percent of the oats had headed by July 17, nine percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind average. Twelve percent of the oats had been harvested by July 17, five percentage points behind last year and four points behind average. Harvest was complete in Texas. Ninety-eight percent of the oats had headed by July 31, two percentage points behind both last year and the average. Thirty-three percent of the oats had been harvested by July 31, thirteen percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind average. On July 31, fifty-five percent of the oats were rated in good to excellent condition, 19 percentage points above the same time last year.

Forty-three percent of the barley had headed by July 3, fourteen percentage points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average. Seventy-nine percent of the barley had headed by July 17, nine percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind average. Ninety-eight percent of the barley had headed by July 31, equal to both last year and the average. By July 31, producers had harvested 6 percent of the barley, 5 percentage points behind last year but equal to the average. On July 31, fifty-five percent of the barley was rated in good to excellent condition, 34 percentage points above the same time last year.

By July 3, twenty percent of the spring wheat had headed, 46 percentage points behind the previous year and 37 points behind the 5-year average. By July 17, sixty-eight percent of the spring wheat had headed, 23 percentage points behind the previous year and 22 points behind average. By July 31, ninety-seven percent of the spring wheat had headed, 2 percentage points behind both the previous year and the average. On July 31, seventy percent of the spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 60 percentage points above the same time last year.

By July 3, forty-nine percent of the peanuts were pegging, 3 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. By July 17, seventy-five percent of the peanuts were pegging, 3 percentage points ahead of both the previous year and the average. By July 31, eighty-nine percent of the peanuts were pegging, 2 percentage points ahead of both the previous year and the average. On July 31, seventy-one percent of the peanuts were rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the same time last year.

Ninety-seven percent of the sunflowers were planted by July 3, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 13, 2022

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
AK	ANCHORAGE	61	52	69	46	56	-1	2.62	1.94	1.59	7.92	196	12.96	177	95	68	0	0	6	2
	BARROW	48	38	61	34	43	3	0.27	0.02	0.09	2.33	128	8.50	321	93	73	0	0	4	0
	FAIRBANKS	68	45	79	40	56	-1	0.19	-0.25	0.16	2.01	45	4.16	62	87	43	0	0	3	0
	JUNEAU	63	53	70	48	58	1	0.16	-1.01	0.15	12.56	126	46.63	158	93	70	0	0	2	0
	KODIAK	60	54	67	50	57	1	1.35	0.41	0.53	8.83	69	42.96	97	88	72	0	0	5	1
	NOME	53	46	57	38	49	-2	0.65	-0.09	0.32	4.83	107	7.54	86	93	76	0	0	4	0
AL	BIRMINGHAM	90	72	92	67	81	0	1.76	0.85	1.37	12.95	117	37.62	107	90	52	3	0	4	1
	HUNTSVILLE	90	71	94	64	80	-1	0.64	-0.18	0.64	5.47	55	36.80	107	97	55	4	0	1	1
	MOBILE	89	74	94	72	82	0	1.72	0.04	1.23	15.50	93	39.21	90	92	60	3	0	6	1
	MONTGOMERY	91	73	94	72	82	0	0.85	-0.01	0.72	9.55	86	34.42	100	95	55	6	0	3	1
AR	FORT SMITH	96	75	100	69	85	3	0.00	-0.62	0.00	11.35	129	33.61	120	86	37	7	0	0	0
	LITTLE ROCK	92	73	96	68	82	-1	0.13	-0.44	0.09	7.51	94	33.44	111	88	49	5	0	2	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	78	55	83	53	67	2	0.62	-0.10	0.27	3.83	87	6.85	54	93	41	0	0	5	0
	PHOENIX	104	83	106	76	93	-1	0.14	-0.10	0.14	1.22	79	1.78	36	60	24	7	0	1	0
	PRESCOTT	83	63	88	59	73	-1	1.54	0.91	0.50	3.95	107	5.40	65	91	45	0	0	6	1
	TUCSON	98	74	101	72	86	1	0.49	-0.08	0.28	1.97	55	2.64	38	78	32	7	0	4	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	97	71	99	69	84	1	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.01	11	1.85	41	60	22	7	0	0	0
	EUREKA	67	53	69	48	60	1	0.00	-0.06	0.00	3.14	292	14.04	59	94	79	0	0	0	0
	FRESNO	99	69	101	67	84	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	15	1.08	13	57	19	7	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	80	68	84	64	74	5	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.01	7	1.47	16	82	51	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	98	65	102	62	82	1	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.84	95	4.89	23	50	10	7	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	91	61	96	60	76	1	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.09	35	2.19	18	83	22	6	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	82	70	85	68	76	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	2.48	34	89	55	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	73	62	76	59	68	3	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.04	30	1.81	13	83	52	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	93	61	97	59	77	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	62	1.60	17	78	25	7	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	83	51	86	47	67	4	0.63	0.35	0.31	3.35	166	6.07	139	95	25	0	0	3	0
	CO SPRINGS	86	59	90	56	73	3	0.23	-0.65	0.13	6.61	95	10.09	83	82	29	2	0	2	0
	DENVER INTL	93	64	98	59	79	5	0.00	-0.45	0.00	1.70	33	6.91	65	74	20	6	0	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	98	68	100	61	83	6	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.18	78	2.98	55	45	14	7	0	0	0
	PUEBLO	95	62	98	60	79	4	0.28	-0.32	0.24	2.69	59	7.99	87	78	22	6	0	2	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	87	72	94	62	79	5	0.06	-0.83	0.05	5.63	64	19.37	72	84	47	3	0	2	0
	HARTFORD	89	68	96	56	78	5	1.75	0.79	1.63	7.69	74	25.18	89	85	40	3	0	3	1
DC	WASHINGTON	90	73	97	64	81	3	0.51	-0.16	0.51	11.75	134	29.18	118	82	45	4	0	1	1
DE	WILMINGTON	91	72	97	60	82	6	0.61	-0.14	0.36	9.91	99	26.28	97	86	42	4	0	2	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	91	76	92	73	83	2	0.72	-0.66	0.70	8.74	61	21.51	73	92	54	7	0	3	1
	JACKSONVILLE	90	72	93	70	81	-1	0.99	-0.43	0.37	10.80	69	31.93	102	97	61	6	0	4	0
	KEY WEST	88	80	89	77	84	-1	0.31	-0.83	0.12	9.40	97	17.15	84	87	69	0	0	4	0
	MIAMI	90	80	92	76	85	1	0.42	-1.52	0.23	21.07	107	39.56	113	84	57	6	0	4	0
	ORLANDO	92	75	95	72	83	1	1.71	0.00	0.46	13.64	75	28.35	87	93	54	5	0	5	0
	PENSACOLA	88	76	93	74	82	0	5.13	3.51	4.41	23.31	136	44.94	109	95	67	1	0	5	1
	TALLAHASSEE	89	73	92	71	81	-1	2.65	0.83	1.30	26.79	146	46.56	116	98	61	4	0	5	2
	TAMPA	93	78	96	75	85	2	1.58	-0.21	1.28	23.48	138	36.50	125	84	51	7	0	3	1
	WEST PALM BEACH	91	80	92	75	86	3	0.15	-1.64	0.06	11.20	65	26.34	73	81	56	7	0	4	0
GA	ATHENS	88	70	91	67	79	-2	1.17	0.34	0.52	10.99	107	28.66	97	97	57	2	0	4	1
	ATLANTA	88	71	91	71	80	0	1.96	1.13	0.86	13.32	123	34.64	109	94	52	3	0	4	2
	AUGUSTA	91	68	95	65	79	-2	1.36	0.32	0.99	15.48	140	33.03	116	99	51	3	0	4	1
	COLUMBUS	90	72	92	70	81	-1	1.07	0.21	1.04	6.39	63	30.23	98	96	54	5	0	3	1
	MACON	91	71	93	70	81	0	1.84	0.93	0.98	13.91	129	31.50	106	96	55	5	0	5	1
	SAVANNAH	91	72	93	70	81	-1	0.04	-1.46	0.03	11.79	82	20.38	66	93	50	5	0	2	0
HI	HILO	84	70	85	67	77	0	1.89	-0.38	1.18	16.22	71	56.28	75	94	61	0	0	6	1
	HONOLULU	89	77	89	74	83	1	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.28	25	9.04	104	74	48	0	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	92	75	95	70	83	3	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.14	14	0.79	7	73	41	6	0	0	0
	LIHUE	82	74	84	71	78	-1	0.52	0.00	0.45	2.20	49	17.87	88	88	68	0	0	2	0
IA	BURLINGTON	83	64	87	56	73	-3	0.29	-0.66	0.29	5.70	54	16.29	65	93	58	0	0	1	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	80	62	87	56	71	-1	0.33	-0.68	0.30	8.07	71	16.11	70	95	62	0	0	2	0
	DES MOINES	89	67	94	63	78	3	0.87	-0.08	0.87	6.19	55	18.79	76	90	45	4	0	1	1
	DUBUQUE	78	61	82	56	70	-1	3.24	2.22	2.23	10.74	101	20.96	89	96	65	0	0	4	2
	SIOUX CITY	89	62	94	51	75	2	0.00	-0.72	0.00	3.12	36	8.70	46	95	47	3	0	0	0
	WATERLOO	82	63	87	56	72	0	2.07	1.06	1.61	12.13	102	24.37	101	91	59	0	0	3	1
ID	BOISE	98	68	104	59	83	7	0.04	-0.03	0.04	1.05	88	5.87	78	53	14	7	0	1	0
	LEWISTON	96	67	103	60	82	6	0.02	-0.13	0.01	3.30	151	9.49	115	58	21	6	0	2	0
	POCATELLO	92	55	97	43	74	3	0.27	0.14	0.23	1.09	58	6.94	89	84	21	6	0	2	0
IL	CHICAGO/O_HARE	80	64	85	58	72	-1	0.43	-0.72	0.23	6.97	75	22.59	101	86	51	0	0	2	0
	MOLINE	82	62	86	55	72	-2	1.15	0.12	0.63	9.70	91	21.85	89	94	63	0	0	2	2
	PEORIA	84	65	89	56	74	0	0.04	-0.66	0.04	5.70	66	18.02	78	88	57	0	0	1	0
	ROCKFORD	79	61	84	55	70	-2	6.19	5.13	3.22	13.84	131	25.17	109	93	60	0	0	3	2
	SPRINGFIELD	84	63	91	55	74	-1	0.06	-0.66	0.05	10.65	108	21.17	88	90	57	1	0	2	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	87	69	92	59	78	0	0.02	-0.65	0.02	9.14	102	32.31	110	93	53	2	0	1	0
	FORT WAYNE	81	61	89	50	71	-1	1.00	0.17	0.63	10.94	109	23.07	93	95	56	0	0	3	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	84	65	92	58	75	0	1.21	0.55	1.19	5.87	57	24.02	87	89	51	2	0	2	1
	SOUTH BEND	82	62	86	55	72	0	0.09	-0.76	0.06	8.55	91	22.17	96	92	54	0	0	3	0
KS	CONCORDIA	95	64	105	58	80	1	0.00	-0.75	0.00	6.63	70	15.72	80	85	33	6	0	0	0
	DODGE CITY	97	65	103	62	81	2	0.00	-0.67	0.00	4.85	64	7.91	52	81	24	7	0	0	0
	GOODLAND	92	62	99	58	77	2	0.30	-0.40	0.24	4.50	56	9.07	62	81	26	5	0	2	0
	TOPEKA	92	65	100	59	78	0	0.04	-0.92	0.04	5.95	54	22.44	93	92	44	5	0	1	0

Based on 1981-2010 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 13, 2022

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
	WICHITA	96	69	101	63	83	2	0.03	-0.76	0.03	4.54	45	23.17	106	80	28	6	0	1	0
KY	LEXINGTON	86	67	91	57	77	1	1.44	0.69	0.79	11.29	106	35.65	119	92	52	3	0	3	2
	LOUISVILLE	88	71	93	62	80	1	2.24	1.45	1.81	11.25	117	30.50	103	89	50	3	0	2	1
	PADUCAH	90	68	95	59	79	1	0.00	-0.65	0.00	5.62	57	33.07	106	93	48	4	0	0	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	91	74	95	73	83	-1	1.57	0.07	1.53	13.37	88	28.21	76	99	59	5	0	2	1
	LAKE CHARLES	90	73	93	72	82	-1	2.20	1.11	1.63	11.52	79	20.73	58	97	57	4	0	5	1
	NEW ORLEANS	87	76	90	74	82	-2	1.05	-0.27	0.43	11.81	71	33.47	82	95	67	1	0	7	0
	SHREVEPORT	96	75	100	74	86	2	1.38	0.76	0.79	7.79	76	26.88	82	88	47	6	0	3	1
MA	BOSTON	85	69	98	63	77	4	0.17	-0.62	0.14	2.79	32	15.78	59	86	49	3	0	2	0
	WORCESTER	84	65	93	58	75	5	0.02	-0.87	0.02	6.90	68	25.18	85	91	44	3	0	1	0
MD	BALTIMORE	91	71	97	58	81	5	0.85	0.12	0.81	11.63	130	30.20	116	86	41	4	0	3	1
ME	CARIBOU	73	55	89	49	64	-1	1.48	0.63	1.00	10.04	109	26.18	116	96	58	0	0	4	1
	PORTLAND	83	64	96	59	73	5	0.26	-0.46	0.19	4.05	46	19.33	69	95	52	2	0	2	0
MI	ALPENA	78	53	86	47	65	-1	1.26	0.58	1.14	6.76	98	19.87	118	96	49	0	0	2	1
	GRAND RAPIDS	78	60	86	52	69	-3	1.96	1.15	1.89	6.83	76	23.88	106	92	53	0	0	3	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	76	51	83	42	64	-2	0.49	-0.31	0.37	5.58	83	17.60	106	93	51	0	0	2	0
	LANSING	79	60	87	52	69	-1	2.54	1.81	1.78	7.90	103	25.17	131	92	52	0	0	3	2
	MUSKEGON	78	60	84	52	69	-1	1.66	0.90	1.47	7.08	112	20.35	110	87	54	0	0	3	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	76	57	86	48	67	-2	1.81	1.04	0.88	6.60	87	15.76	82	90	52	0	0	3	2
MN	DULUTH	71	53	82	50	62	-4	0.19	-0.64	0.12	8.37	87	20.07	108	90	54	0	0	2	0
	INT_L FALLS	76	52	83	45	64	-1	0.00	-0.67	0.00	7.51	85	24.27	158	93	47	0	0	0	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	79	62	87	56	71	-1	1.72	0.71	0.94	4.74	46	16.09	81	85	49	0	0	2	2
	ROCHESTER	75	58	83	54	67	0	2.27	1.26	1.41	13.72	123	28.11	130	94	67	0	0	2	2
	ST. CLOUD	77	56	83	52	66	-3	1.56	0.73	1.24	9.13	102	18.48	107	96	52	0	0	2	1
MO	COLUMBIA	91	69	97	62	80	3	0.64	-0.35	0.63	5.89	55	22.36	82	87	46	4	0	2	1
	KANSAS CITY	92	68	98	63	80	1	0.03	-0.80	0.03	6.99	62	24.16	96	88	41	4	0	1	0
	SAINT LOUIS	89	71	98	66	80	0	0.08	-0.61	0.08	18.52	190	37.74	144	82	48	2	0	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	89	69	96	64	79	1	0.78	0.01	0.54	5.24	53	27.98	100	92	46	2	0	2	1
MS	JACKSON	91	72	95	71	82	0	0.41	-0.65	0.22	9.63	87	36.03	102	100	56	5	0	3	0
	MERIDIAN	92	72	95	71	82	1	1.94	0.99	1.64	9.19	80	33.38	91	99	56	7	0	3	1
	TUPELO	93	73	96	67	83	1	1.56	0.74	1.23	5.22	52	31.84	91	89	48	6	0	5	1
MT	BILLINGS	93	63	96	52	78	5	0.28	0.10	0.28	5.41	143	11.66	120	71	22	6	0	1	0
	BUTTE	88	50	91	39	69	6	0.30	-0.02	0.11	3.71	89	6.52	71	88	15	1	0	4	0
	CUT BANK	90	55	94	48	73	7	0.17	-0.09	0.13	5.26	122	6.32	78	77	19	4	0	2	0
	GLASGOW	94	64	102	59	79	7	0.21	-0.09	0.18	2.94	63	6.13	71	71	22	5	0	2	0
	GREAT FALLS	94	56	97	51	75	7	0.05	-0.29	0.05	3.20	69	8.38	80	71	16	5	0	1	0
	HAVRE	96	58	100	46	77	7	0.04	-0.20	0.04	4.83	112	6.23	76	71	17	7	0	1	0
	MISSOULA	95	56	103	48	76	6	0.00	-0.26	0.00	2.07	58	6.26	66	71	16	7	0	0	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	83	65	86	61	74	0	0.65	-0.36	0.64	6.74	62	30.89	106	97	53	0	0	2	1
	CHARLOTTE	90	69	93	62	79	1	1.23	0.31	1.19	8.31	90	26.54	101	95	49	4	0	2	1
	GREENSBORO	88	69	92	62	78	1	1.15	0.34	0.78	10.53	107	29.18	110	94	47	4	0	2	1
	HATTERAS	86	76	89	70	81	2	0.69	-0.78	0.56	10.55	89	30.82	93	90	70	0	0	3	1
	RALEIGH	92	71	97	61	81	2	0.02	-0.87	0.02	10.17	101	29.22	108	97	49	5	0	1	0
	WILMINGTON	91	73	98	65	82	2	0.89	-0.76	0.87	13.48	85	24.97	71	92	52	4	0	3	1
ND	BISMARCK	85	58	92	49	71	0	0.15	-0.41	0.12	5.09	72	21.93	174	91	43	2	0	2	0
	DICKINSON	87	57	95	53	72	2	0.14	-0.22	0.10	6.61	105	11.74	102	89	38	3	0	2	0
	FARGO	78	56	88	47	67	-4	0.79	0.27	0.79	6.13	80	15.85	110	91	53	0	0	1	1
	GRAND FORKS	79	51	85	46	65	-3	0.02	-0.62	0.01	6.78	87	18.57	137	95	48	0	0	2	0
	JAMESTOWN	79	55	87	47	67	-3	0.04	-0.40	0.04	3.99	54	12.78	98	89	53	0	0	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	89	63	96	58	76	1	0.01	-0.75	0.01	4.91	53	9.72	50	85	41	4	0	1	0
	LINCOLN	93	64	97	56	78	2	0.00	-0.76	0.00	6.26	68	15.91	81	86	35	6	0	0	0
	NORFOLK	89	63	96	55	76	2	0.35	-0.46	0.35	3.97	43	9.46	50	86	44	3	0	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	94	58	101	49	76	3	0.02	-0.59	0.02	4.44	58	9.93	65	82	30	5	0	1	0
	OMAHA	90	66	98	57	78	2	0.88	0.02	0.85	6.52	67	16.19	77	91	43	4	0	2	1
	SCOTTSBLUFF	96	64	101	59	80	7	0.00	-0.32	0.00	1.41	26	6.60	56	80	23	6	0	0	0
	VALENTINE	92	61	101	50	76	2	0.02	-0.56	0.02	3.96	50	8.84	58	87	31	5	0	1	0
NH	CONCORD	85	63	96	52	74	5	0.43	-0.31	0.24	5.43	61	21.09	86	96	44	3	0	2	0
NJ	ATLANTIC_CITY	89	70	98	57	79	4	0.28	-0.73	0.28	7.98	92	30.24	117	88	45	3	0	1	0
	NEWARK	92	74	101	66	83	7	0.19	-0.69	0.15	3.52	33	21.64	73	77	33	5	0	2	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	89	66	92	62	78	1	1.10	0.71	0.96	4.07	138	4.97	89	75	27	4	0	4	1
NV	ELY	84	53	88	47	69	1	1.15	0.93	0.62	1.91	107	3.54	56	97	31	0	0	3	1
	LAS VEGAS	97	81	104	76	89	-3	0.59	0.51	0.58	0.97	142	1.13	40	56	29	6	0	2	1
	RENO	94	64	97	58	79	5	0.00	-0.07	0.00	1.54	176	2.26	47	55	16	7	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	94	61	99	51	77	6	0.29	0.24	0.22	0.73	74	2.78	51	74	19	6	0	3	0
NY	ALBANY	85	66	95	59	75	4	0.56	-0.27	0.40	5.06	53	27.76	114	86	44	2	0	3	0
	BINGHAMTON	80	60	89	50	70	2	0.05	-0.70	0.03	8.78	93	24.69	102	91	45	0	0	2	0
	BUFFALO	80	62	87	52	71	1	0.18	-0.57	0.10	5.98	72	20.50	88	90	46	0	0	2	0
	ROCHESTER	82	62	93	50	72	2	0.15	-0.64	0.14	3.97	48	16.36	79	91	45	1	0	2	0
	SYRACUSE	83	64	94	51	73	3	0.51	-0.28	0.46	7.65	89	20.20	90	85	46	2	0	2	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	83	64	91	54	73	2	0.82	0.02	0.55	6.28	66	26.43	105	85	50	2	0	3	1
	CINCINNATI	85	67	89	60	76	0	1.43	0.66	1.16	13.10	141	36.07	129	96	57	0	0	3	1
	CLEVELAND	80	63	90	53	71	-1	1.31	0.51	0.99	10.20	122	26.33	112	92	51	1	0	2	1
	COLUMBUS	83	65	89	56	74	0	0.51	-0.19	0.49	11.54	113	34.07	132	96	59	0	0	3	0
	DAYTON	83	65	92	56	74	1	0.37	-0.25	0.17	9.00	94	28.67	108	89	55	2	0	3	0
	MANSFIELD	79	61	87	52	70	0	1.81	0.80	1.56	12.51	113	32.41	114	96	58	0	0	2	1

Based on 1981-2010 normals ***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 13, 2022

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
	TOLEDO	83	64	95	54	73	1	1.54	0.83	1.19	9.22	113	29.97	139	91	50	2	0	4	1
	YOUNGSTOWN	82	59	93	48	71	1	0.62	-0.07	0.51	6.18	64	30.64	126	94	47	1	0	2	1
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	98	72	100	70	85	1	0.00	-0.77	0.00	3.91	42	14.92	64	82	32	7	0	0	0
	TULSA	96	74	99	66	85	2	0.00	-0.63	0.00	6.12	66	23.69	92	79	38	7	0	0	0
OR	ASTORIA	72	56	88	53	64	3	0.03	-0.19	0.02	4.26	107	41.57	111	94	62	0	0	2	0
	BURNS	92	52	96	45	72	6	0.08	-0.01	0.08	1.43	103	4.66	67	67	14	4	0	1	0
	EUGENE	85	55	99	50	70	3	0.06	-0.05	0.06	2.70	119	18.77	73	89	36	1	0	1	0
	MEDFORD	93	62	102	58	78	3	0.00	-0.09	0.00	2.00	177	7.16	71	66	19	5	0	0	0
	PENDLETON	97	64	105	54	80	7	0.04	-0.05	0.04	2.46	162	11.03	139	63	16	6	0	1	0
	PORTLAND	86	63	100	60	74	4	0.00	-0.12	0.00	3.22	125	22.87	114	77	37	1	0	0	0
	SALEM	85	56	100	54	71	3	0.06	-0.02	0.06	2.98	136	24.25	111	87	34	1	0	1	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	89	66	95	53	78	5	0.04	-0.82	0.04	6.39	58	27.58	99	83	37	3	0	1	0
	ERIE	80	63	90	55	71	0	0.63	-0.17	0.39	6.39	73	23.56	99	90	50	1	0	2	0
	MIDDLETOWN	89	71	95	59	80	6	0.51	-0.19	0.51	8.19	85	26.40	105	73	37	3	0	1	1
	PHILADELPHIA	92	75	98	65	83	6	1.84	1.04	1.60	9.01	97	23.81	91	82	39	5	0	2	1
	PITTSBURGH	80	63	85	51	71	-1	0.34	-0.48	0.20	7.36	76	24.36	98	93	52	0	0	3	0
	WILKES-BARRE	87	63	94	50	75	5	1.09	0.31	0.73	6.31	67	24.28	105	91	39	2	0	3	1
	WILLIAMSPORT	87	63	94	51	75	3	0.35	-0.52	0.28	5.24	52	21.23	85	92	37	1	0	3	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	88	69	98	60	78	5	0.30	-0.49	0.16	5.81	68	22.98	80	89	50	3	0	2	0
SC	CHARLESTON	89	72	93	67	81	-1	0.99	-0.52	0.67	16.55	110	26.93	86	96	56	2	0	3	1
	COLUMBIA	90	71	95	64	80	-1	1.54	0.31	0.79	11.16	88	27.59	95	97	53	3	0	4	1
	FLORENCE	89	70	95	63	80	-1	0.65	-0.53	0.35	9.67	79	25.06	91	96	53	4	0	3	0
	GREENVILLE	89	69	93	65	79	0	0.71	-0.33	0.62	8.88	84	32.99	110	94	49	4	0	4	1
SD	ABERDEEN	81	59	89	48	70	0	0.02	-0.52	0.02	5.15	66	15.84	106	95	55	0	0	1	0
	HURON	84	61	96	51	73	0	0.76	0.19	0.76	5.13	64	13.69	85	92	54	1	0	1	1
	RAPID CITY	94	59	103	52	76	3	0.08	-0.31	0.08	6.87	134	11.75	98	85	27	6	0	1	0
	SIOUX FALLS	84	64	94	56	74	2	5.44	4.76	5.44	10.66	128	18.32	104	89	53	2	0	1	1
TN	BRISTOL	87	65	90	57	76	2	0.32	-0.52	0.31	8.39	82	30.43	110	95	50	2	0	2	0
	CHATTANOOGA	88	72	93	70	80	0	2.51	1.71	2.44	11.48	108	37.89	113	94	55	3	0	3	1
	KNOXVILLE	86	69	90	63	77	-1	0.63	-0.16	0.55	11.89	114	37.90	118	97	60	1	0	2	1
	MEMPHIS	93	74	97	68	84	1	2.24	1.52	1.30	8.35	86	34.65	102	85	48	7	0	3	2
	NASHVILLE	89	70	93	63	80	0	2.71	1.99	1.35	11.94	130	39.15	128	84	47	3	0	3	2
TX	ABILENE	99	75	103	71	87	4	0.27	-0.30	0.27	1.12	17	4.85	31	68	27	7	0	1	0
	AMARILLO	91	67	95	64	79	1	0.00	-0.72	0.00	6.33	86	9.70	70	75	30	5	0	0	0
	AUSTIN	102	77	104	76	90	4	0.00	-0.41	0.00	2.26	32	10.71	52	85	30	7	0	0	0
	BEAUMONT	92	76	93	75	84	0	2.23	1.07	0.56	17.52	115	26.61	73	98	60	7	0	7	3
	BROWNSVILLE	97	78	99	77	87	2	1.20	0.79	0.72	1.59	29	14.24	108	90	47	7	0	3	1
	CORPUS CHRISTI	97	76	99	75	86	1	1.41	0.94	1.36	2.50	36	8.62	50	95	49	7	0	3	1
	DEL RIO	101	79	103	77	90	3	0.00	-0.42	0.00	0.24	5	2.93	24	72	27	7	0	0	0
	EL PASO	95	73	99	71	84	2	0.04	-0.47	0.04	1.63	46	2.95	54	63	25	6	0	1	0
	FORT WORTH	99	79	101	75	89	3	0.41	0.02	0.41	3.06	45	15.93	69	76	29	7	0	1	0
	GALVESTON	93	82	95	79	88	2	0.91	0.00	0.54	8.65	0	17.63	0	80	57	7	0	5	1
	HOUSTON	97	75	102	71	86	1	3.12	2.37	2.77	4.69	42	24.42	83	97	44	7	0	3	1
	LUBBOCK	94	70	96	64	82	2	0.12	-0.30	0.08	1.09	19	4.31	36	68	27	7	0	2	0
	MIDLAND	96	74	97	69	85	3	0.00	-0.37	0.00	1.72	39	2.21	25	65	24	7	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	101	74	102	70	87	4	0.18	-0.22	0.18	0.93	20	3.47	27	74	24	7	0	1	0
	SAN ANTONIO	100	77	102	75	88	3	0.05	-0.30	0.03	0.66	8	4.98	25	85	33	7	0	2	0
	VICTORIA	98	74	102	72	86	1	0.81	0.28	0.51	5.76	59	11.48	45	97	44	7	0	5	1
	WACO	102	76	103	73	89	3	0.00	-0.44	0.00	0.87	14	8.76	42	85	29	7	0	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	100	75	102	70	88	3	0.08	-0.46	0.07	3.04	45	9.91	54	76	28	7	0	2	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	94	70	99	64	82	3	0.01	-0.14	0.01	1.76	93	6.20	61	64	23	6	0	1	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	89	67	94	56	78	3	0.01	-0.69	0.01	12.33	131	31.17	120	91	45	4	0	1	0
	NORFOLK	89	73	95	66	80	2	0.26	-1.05	0.18	7.46	62	24.00	83	94	55	4	0	2	0
	RICHMOND	89	70	97	61	80	1	1.32	0.29	1.25	11.28	107	26.81	98	92	48	4	0	2	1
	ROANOKE	88	68	95	59	78	2	0.83	0.06	0.51	8.82	94	27.67	106	89	48	2	0	3	1
	WASH/DULLES	90	69	96	58	79	3	1.02	0.20	0.96	9.70	105	26.63	102	91	44	4	0	2	1
VT	BURLINGTON	79	63	92	55	71	2	0.37	-0.56	0.22	8.96	93	21.54	98	93	55	1	0	3	0
WA	OLYMPIA	81	52	92	49	67	2	0.03	-0.13	0.03	3.15	118	31.81	118	95	45	2	0	1	0
	QUILLAYUTE	72	53	88	51	63	3	0.37	-0.09	0.27	6.57	104	59.76	108	97	62	0	0	2	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	80	60	90	57	70	3	0.03	-0.14	0.03	2.80	109	24.70	123	83	43	1	0	1	0
	SPOKANE	91	66	96	58	79	8	0.00	-0.13	0.00	2.69	125	9.41	95	54	22	6	0	0	0
	YAKIMA	94	60	102	53	77	6	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.88	88	4.06	86	72	19	6	0	0	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	78	57	87	50	67	-3	1.30	0.24	0.65	5.49	55	11.75	59	95	54	0	0	4	2
	GREEN BAY	77	57	88	52	67	-1	2.61	1.79	1.41	10.93	124	21.81	118	89	60	0	0	3	2
	LA CROSSE	80	63	88	58	71	-1	0.81	-0.19	0.68	10.04	95	20.18	93	94	57	0	0	3	1
	MADISON	77	60	83	53	69	-1	1.10	0.13	0.67	11.39	108	22.80	102	92	58	0	0	4	1
	MILWAUKEE	78	63	87	60	71	-1	0.39	-0.55	0.24	8.59	92	20.85	95	87	57	0	0	3	0
WV	BECKLEY	82	62	86	52	72	1	0.39	-0.48	0.27	13.29	123	32.03	114	96	52	0	0	2	0
	CHARLESTON	86	66	90	57	76	1	0.39	-0.49	0.28	18.02	164	39.98	137	100	53	1	0	2	0
	ELKINS	83	62	88	51	72	2	2.84	1.92	1.98	19.15	166	40.44	131	96	50	0	0	4	2
	HUNTINGTON	85	67	91	57	76	1	1.91	1.05	1.00	14.83	147	35.93	128	95	52	1	0	2	2
WY	CASPER	93	54	101	47	74	3	1.16	0.94	0.59	1.87	53	9.64	110	86	19	4	0	3	2
	CHEYENNE	88	60	93	57	74	5	0.37	-0.15	0.37	2.74	49	6.48	56	84	25	3	0	1	0
	LANDER	90	58	99	51	74	3	0.04	-0.11	0.04	0.59	24	9.43	108	71	21	4	0	1	0
	SHERIDAN	95	58	104	50	77	6	0.00	-0.15	0.00	2.25	62	13.31	138	78	20	6	0	0	0

Based on 1981-2010 normals ***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

August 8 – 14, 2022

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Much of the Great Plains and Pacific Northwest remained dry, while parts of the Great Basin, Rockies, and Southwest, as well as a few areas on the southern Plains, recorded at least twice the normal amount of weekly precipitation. Farther east, parts of the Great Lakes, Maine, mid-Atlantic, Mississippi Valley, and Southeast also recorded at least twice the normal amount of rain. Some locations in Arizona, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Maine recorded 4 inches of rain or more. Meanwhile, most of the western half of the nation recorded above-normal temperatures. Portions of the northern Plains, northern Rockies, and Pacific Northwest noted temperatures 6°F or more above normal. Much of the middle and northern Atlantic States recorded temperatures 4°F or more above normal. In contrast, much of the Southwest was cooler than normal, with scattered locations in Arizona recording temperatures 4°F or more below normal. Parts of the eastern half of the nation also recorded below-normal temperatures. The Great Lakes recorded temperatures locally 4°F or more below normal.

Corn: By August 14, ninety-four percent of the nation's corn acreage had reached the silking stage, 4 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. By August 14, sixty-two percent of the corn acreage was at or beyond the dough stage, 9 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind average. By August 14, sixteen percent of this year's corn acreage was denting, 4 percentage points behind both last year and the average. On August 14, fifty-seven percent of the corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week and 5 points below the same time last year. In Iowa, 66 percent of the corn was rated in good to excellent condition.

Soybeans: By August 14, ninety-three percent of the nation's soybean acreage had reached the blooming stage, 1 percentage point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Nationally, 74 percent of the soybean acreage had begun setting pods, 6 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind average. On August 14, fifty-eight percent of the soybean acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week but 1 point above the previous year.

Winter Wheat: Ninety percent of the 2022 winter wheat acreage had been harvested by August 14, seven percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Winter wheat harvest advanced at least 18 percentage points during the week in Montana, Oregon, and Washington.

Cotton: By August 14, eighty percent of the nation's cotton acreage had begun setting bolls, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. By August 14, fifteen percent of the cotton had open bolls, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of average. On August 14, thirty-four percent of the cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points above the previous week but 33 points below the same time last year.

Sorghum: By August 14, sixty-seven percent of the nation's sorghum acreage had reached the headed stage, 13 percentage points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average. Thirty percent of the sorghum acreage was at or beyond the coloring stage by August 14, equal to last year but 2 percentage points behind average. Twenty-seven percent of the sorghum acreage was rated in good to excellent condition on August 14, two percentage points below the previous week and 33 points below the same time last year.

Rice: By August 14, eighty-four percent of the nation's rice acreage had reached the headed stage, equal to the previous year but 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 11 percent of the rice acreage was harvested by August 14, equal to both the previous year and the average. On August 14, seventy-five percent of the rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above both the previous week and the same time last year.

Small Grains: Fifty-eight percent of the nation's oat acreage had been harvested by August 14, fifteen percentage points behind last year and 9 points behind the 5-year average. Oat harvest advanced 14 percentage points or more during the week in Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

By August 14, producers had harvested 31 percent of the nation's barley crop, 20 percentage points behind last year and 10 points behind the 5-year average. On August 14, fifty-eight percent of the barley acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points above the previous week and 35 points above the same time last year.

By August 14, sixteen percent of the nation's spring wheat had been harvested, 39 percentage points behind the previous year and 19 points behind the 5-year average. On August 14, sixty-four percent of the spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week but 53 percentage points above the same time last year.

Other Crops: By August 14, ninety-six percent of the nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, 1 percentage point ahead of both the previous year and the 5-year average. On August 14, seventy percent of the peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week but 3 percentage points below the same time last year.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 14, 2022

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

Corn Percent Silking

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 14 2022	5-Yr Avg
CO	95	80	87	95
IL	97	96	96	98
IN	99	93	96	96
IA	99	93	96	98
KS	96	83	90	97
KY	95	92	95	96
MI	100	91	97	91
MN	100	90	97	99
MO	99	95	95	99
NE	100	91	95	99
NC	100	96	100	100
ND	94	80	91	95
OH	94	91	96	92
PA	89	72	79	87
SD	97	89	93	95
TN	100	97	98	100
TX	96	95	99	99
WI	96	77	88	91
18 Sts	98	90	94	97

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

Corn Percent Dough

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 14 2022	5-Yr Avg
CO	47	30	38	39
IL	78	55	70	74
IN	73	44	59	64
IA	80	53	72	69
KS	72	49	63	73
KY	59	55	63	65
MI	56	38	55	44
MN	62	26	44	61
MO	80	66	81	81
NE	78	45	64	71
NC	92	82	87	92
ND	42	17	40	39
OH	66	45	65	56
PA	33	30	38	40
SD	65	32	55	58
TN	88	78	87	89
TX	86	73	80	85
WI	58	20	44	44
18 Sts	71	45	62	65

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

Corn Percent Dented

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 14 2022	5-Yr Avg
CO	12	0	10	6
IL	24	2	12	25
IN	15	1	8	17
IA	26	5	15	18
KS	23	6	25	32
KY	34	33	43	43
MI	4	1	11	5
MN	12	1	4	8
MO	25	6	34	39
NE	16	3	17	18
NC	72	48	63	74
ND	3	0	1	4
OH	16	1	10	10
PA	0	1	2	5
SD	10	1	6	8
TN	56	32	44	51
TX	71	64	70	73
WI	9	0	4	5
18 Sts	20	6	16	20

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

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	3	19	42	32	4
IL	2	4	21	51	22
IN	4	10	32	47	7
IA	2	6	26	50	16
KS	20	24	27	25	4
KY	8	22	38	27	5
MI	1	4	28	54	13
MN	2	5	27	54	12
MO	12	16	26	38	8
NE	12	14	27	36	11
NC	15	19	29	30	7
ND	1	3	27	61	8
OH	3	11	28	48	10
PA	0	13	25	48	14
SD	7	14	29	41	9
TN	12	19	36	30	3
TX	20	26	35	17	2
WI	1	4	17	54	24
18 Sts	6	10	27	45	12
Prev Wk	6	10	26	46	12
Prev Yr	4	9	25	47	15

Peanuts Percent Pegging

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 14 2022	5-Yr Avg
AL	95	90	93	97
FL	98	98	99	97
GA	99	98	100	99
NC	96	93	96	96
OK	71	70	80	77
SC	98	93	97	95
TX	79	71	80	82
VA	95	99	100	96
8 Sts	95	93	96	95

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

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	1	9	78	12
FL	1	2	17	79	1
GA	1	5	24	57	13
NC	0	4	29	61	6
OK	0	0	24	76	0
SC	0	1	21	58	20
TX	3	10	59	26	2
VA	0	0	7	83	10
8 Sts	1	4	25	60	10
Prev Wk	1	5	24	60	10
Prev Yr	1	2	24	60	13

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 14, 2022

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

Soybeans Percent Blooming

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 14 2022	5-Yr Avg
AR	96	97	98	97
IL	96	90	93	94
IN	94	87	92	91
IA	98	89	94	95
KS	84	76	85	87
KY	85	74	82	82
LA	100	100	100	100
MI	99	94	98	92
MN	98	91	96	98
MS	97	97	98	97
MO	83	78	84	85
NE	100	95	98	97
NC	84	86	91	84
ND	95	93	97	96
OH	92	90	95	90
SD	95	90	95	94
TN	90	86	92	91
WI	97	87	93	91
18 Sts	94	89	93	93

These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 14 2022	5-Yr Avg
AR	87	83	90	90
IL	79	61	73	78
IN	77	58	71	72
IA	89	69	80	83
KS	58	43	57	64
KY	71	53	62	63
LA	91	96	99	97
MI	91	70	83	73
MN	90	60	77	89
MS	91	89	92	90
MO	57	44	58	60
NE	88	66	88	82
NC	61	62	71	59
ND	83	57	68	80
OH	79	63	74	72
SD	82	60	74	76
TN	72	59	70	74
WI	82	57	72	76
18 Sts	80	61	74	77

These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	8	18	57	14
IL	2	3	26	50	19
IN	4	9	33	47	7
IA	2	7	28	49	14
KS	11	20	33	33	3
KY	4	13	44	31	8
LA	1	7	26	61	5
MI	1	5	35	46	13
MN	1	4	28	57	10
MS	0	12	32	41	15
MO	6	16	32	38	8
NE	8	12	32	38	10
NC	3	9	33	49	6
ND	0	5	34	56	5
OH	3	11	27	51	8
SD	4	10	31	49	6
TN	5	12	34	43	6
WI	1	3	19	57	20
18 Sts	3	9	30	48	10
Prev Wk	3	8	30	49	10
Prev Yr	4	11	28	45	12

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 14 2022	5-Yr Avg
AL	83	89	93	89
AZ	100	89	92	95
AR	96	94	98	98
CA	95	55	70	78
GA	82	76	87	87
KS	77	78	92	54
LA	96	93	95	98
MS	85	85	88	87
MO	94	67	82	80
NC	78	65	77	83
OK	62	48	60	67
SC	88	81	87	81
TN	74	82	91	86
TX	66	63	76	73
VA	84	86	93	84
15 Sts	73	69	80	78

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 14 2022	5-Yr Avg
AL	3	0	7	6
AZ	36	26	29	33
AR	11	3	5	9
CA	0	0	0	0
GA	4	2	6	7
KS	5	2	12	2
LA	30	16	34	27
MS	27	5	7	13
MO	0	0	0	7
NC	2	0	3	3
OK	0	0	0	3
SC	0	1	2	2
TN	3	1	4	4
TX	11	14	21	18
VA	2	0	5	1
15 Sts	9	9	15	14

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

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	2	20	69	9
AZ	1	1	18	45	35
AR	8	5	16	48	23
CA	0	0	5	90	5
GA	1	5	28	56	10
KS	6	21	44	26	3
LA	0	11	31	53	5
MS	1	12	31	50	6
MO	9	10	33	48	0
NC	3	9	24	58	6
OK	23	32	39	6	0
SC	1	1	32	51	15
TN	2	9	30	50	9
TX	24	26	36	13	1
VA	0	3	10	77	10
15 Sts	16	19	31	29	5
Prev Wk	17	17	35	28	3
Prev Yr	1	4	28	50	17

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 14, 2022

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

Sorghum Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 14 2022	5-Yr Avg
CO	89	49	65	75
KS	73	35	52	69
NE	87	49	63	85
OK	67	50	60	66
SD	86	63	72	76
TX	91	89	94	89
6 Sts	80	55	67	77

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

Sorghum Percent Coloring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 14 2022	5-Yr Avg
CO	8	7	15	7
KS	14	4	9	12
NE	17	4	10	16
OK	23	20	30	28
SD	6	3	6	12
TX	71	70	74	73
6 Sts	30	25	30	32

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

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	1	4	46	38	11
KS	16	27	30	25	2
NE	15	31	33	15	6
OK	11	18	45	26	0
SD	1	8	50	41	0
TX	20	24	34	21	1
6 Sts	15	23	35	25	2
Prev Wk	14	21	36	27	2
Prev Yr	3	7	30	52	8

Rice Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 14 2022	5-Yr Avg
AR	82	57	79	86
CA	79	70	80	77
LA	96	96	98	97
MS	94	90	96	93
MO	81	49	71	78
TX	91	94	97	97
6 Sts	84	69	84	86

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

Rice Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 14 2022	5-Yr Avg
AR	1	0	1	0
CA	0	0	0	0
LA	52	21	46	55
MS	1	0	0	1
MO	0	0	0	0
TX	36	25	51	43
6 Sts	11	5	11	11

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	3	18	62	17
CA	0	0	25	60	15
LA	0	3	10	80	7
MS	0	2	42	45	11
MO	3	7	37	39	14
TX	0	1	48	29	22
6 Sts	0	3	22	60	15
Prev Wk	0	3	23	57	17
Prev Yr	1	3	22	58	16

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 14 2022	5-Yr Avg
ID	54	8	14	35
MN	90	2	12	42
MT	51	22	26	34
ND	45	0	5	29
SD	79	54	72	68
WA	61	6	14	39
6 Sts	55	9	16	35

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

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	5	27	58	10
MN	0	0	20	76	4
MT	0	14	48	38	0
ND	0	2	26	62	10
SD	6	17	30	45	2
WA	0	0	3	84	13
6 Sts	0	6	30	58	6
Prev Wk	1	7	28	55	9
Prev Yr	28	35	26	10	1

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 14 2022	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	100	100	100	99
CO	100	100	100	99
ID	84	20	28	69
IL	100	100	100	100
IN	100	100	100	100
KS	100	100	100	100
MI	99	93	96	97
MO	100	100	100	100
MT	83	51	71	72
NE	100	95	98	98
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	100	100	100	100
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	95	62	82	88
SD	97	92	94	92
TX	100	100	100	100
WA	91	27	45	74
18 Sts	97	86	90	94

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

Barley Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 14 2022	5-Yr Avg
ID	56	12	29	44
MN	91	7	13	63
MT	43	17	40	35
ND	53	7	22	41
WA	66	15	24	44
5 Sts	51	13	31	41

These 5 States harvested 85% of last year's barley acreage.

Barley Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	6	19	61	14
MN	0	1	35	59	5
MT	0	16	47	35	2
ND	0	1	27	65	7
WA	0	0	3	87	10
5 Sts	0	9	33	51	7
Prev Wk	3	11	31	48	7
Prev Yr	25	26	26	19	4

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 14, 2022

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

Oats Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 14 2022	5-Yr Avg
IA	92	82	86	94
MN	84	30	47	62
NE	95	93	96	95
ND	40	7	16	36
OH	97	68	87	94
PA	71	31	58	64
SD	87	67	82	80
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	52	30	44	53
9 Sts	73	46	58	67

These 9 States harvested 69% of last year's oat acreage.

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

NA - Not Available
* Revised

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending Aug 14, 2022

	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	4	28	62	6	NH	11	34	38	17	0
AZ	10	24	51	14	1	NJ	6	54	37	3	0
AR	17	29	38	15	1	NM	6	36	34	15	9
CA	10	35	40	15	0	NY	14	18	32	30	6
CO	20	16	27	29	8	NC	3	10	52	33	2
CT	0	90	10	0	0	ND	0	4	28	61	7
DE	1	16	36	43	4	OH	2	8	38	44	8
FL	3	2	23	43	29	OK	31	33	27	9	0
GA	4	10	38	42	6	OR	11	21	42	22	4
ID	2	7	36	35	20	PA	17	15	30	37	1
IL	6	12	24	49	9	RI	90	10	0	0	0
IN	6	13	38	39	4	SC	2	8	43	41	6
IA	14	27	27	24	8	SD	16	31	32	19	2
KS	34	27	26	12	1	TN	2	12	34	46	6
KY	3	10	35	42	10	TX	61	28	8	3	0
LA	6	12	28	46	8	UT	10	26	29	34	1
ME	50	50	0	0	0	VT	9	12	14	62	3
MD	4	8	26	58	4	VA	1	11	38	43	7
MA	90	10	0	0	0	WA	2	2	38	54	4
MI	3	17	44	32	4	WV	0	1	23	76	0
MN	3	10	25	50	12	WI	2	7	20	56	15
MS	2	14	38	42	4	WY	18	20	34	28	0
MO	10	35	33	21	1	48 Sts	27	25	27	18	3
MT	25	17	36	21	1						
NE	44	29	21	5	1	Prev Wk	26	23	27	21	3
NV	10	35	45	10	0	Prev Yr	23	21	27	22	7

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 14, 2022

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 14, 2022

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 14, 2022

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

August 11 ENSO Diagnostic Discussion

Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180º-100ºW). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1991-2020 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: La Niña Advisory

Synopsis: La Niña is expected to continue, with chances for La Niña gradually decreasing from 86% in the coming season to 60% during December-February 2022-23.

During the past month, below-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) expanded across the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean. The weekly Niño indices indicated renewed cooling, with the latest Niño-3.4 and Niño-4 indices reaching -1.0ºC. Subsurface temperature anomalies also decreased rapidly in the past month (Fig. 1), reflecting the reemergence of below-average subsurface temperatures across the east-central Pacific Ocean due to an upwelling Kelvin wave propagating eastward. Low-level easterly wind anomalies and upper-level westerly wind anomalies persisted across most of the equatorial Pacific. Convection and rainfall remained suppressed over the western and central tropical Pacific and enhanced over Indonesia. Overall, the coupled ocean-atmosphere system remained consistent with an ongoing La Niña.

The most recent IRI plume average for the Niño-3.4 SST index forecasts La Niña to persist into the Northern Hemisphere winter 2022-23. The forecaster consensus, supplemented with the latest models from the North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME), concurs that La Niña is the most likely outcome during the fall and winter. While a majority of NMME models suggest that La Niña will transition to ENSO-neutral in January-March 2023, forecasters are split on this outcome resulting in equal forecast probabilities for that season. In summary, La Niña is expected to continue, with chances for La Niña gradually decreasing from 86% in the coming season to 60% during December-February 2022-23.

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Additional perspectives and analysis are also available in an ENSO blog. A probabilistic strength forecast is available here. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for **8 September 2022**. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

August 7-13, 2022

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Showers over parts of southeastern Europe contrasted with ongoing drought and renewed extreme heat in western growing areas.

WESTERN FSU: Widespread showers further benefited reproductive to filling summer crops in Ukraine, while sunny, increasingly hot weather in southwestern Russia was largely inconsequential for filling corn.

EASTERN FSU: Scattered showers and near-normal temperatures in the eastern spring grain belt juxtaposed with increasingly hot, dry conditions in the west, while seasonably dry, warm weather ushered cotton through the open boll stage of development in the south.

MIDDLE EAST: Sunny, warm weather benefited filling to maturing summer crops over much of Turkey.

SOUTH ASIA: Flooding rainfall in eastern India likely caused localized damage to kharif crops.

EAST ASIA: Wet weather in northern sections of China contrasted with expanding drought in the south.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Continued rainfall in the region benefited rice and other seasonal crops.

AUSTRALIA: Widespread showers continued, maintaining good to excellent winter crop conditions and yield prospects.

ARGENTINA: Much-needed rain overspread portions of central Argentina.

BRAZIL: Showers benefited wheat in southern farming areas.

MEXICO: Seasonal rainfall continued throughout the south and northwest.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Unseasonable warmth and dryness hastened spring crop development in the southwest.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Dry weather returned to Ontario, following last week's beneficial rainfall.

For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov

EUROPE
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 7 - 13, 2022

EUROPE

Showers over parts of southeastern Europe contrasted sharply with additional extreme heat and drought in western growing areas. Early in the period, pockets of light to moderate rain (5-55 mm, locally more) over the western and central Balkans eased drought but did little to improve yield prospects for heat- and drought-afflicted filling summer crops. While the rain in southeastern Europe was sorely needed, the region's primary growing areas along the Danube River Valley continued to miss out (5 mm or less). Compounding the localized dryness were temperatures spiking well into the middle 30s (degrees C). In Italy, where corn, sunflowers, and soybeans were filling to maturing more than two weeks ahead of average due to this summer's pervasive heat, sorely needed albeit highly variable rainfall (3-45 mm) improved soil moisture locally for winter grain sowing but offered little — if any — yield improvements to summer crops. Although not as hot this past week in southern Germany (generally upper 20s and lower 30s), drought continued to lower yields for reproductive to filling corn and sunflowers. In western Europe, another week without rain coupled with renewed heat (35-40°C) in southwestern France and northern Spain left summer crops in abysmal condition; corn and sunflowers have raced toward maturity two to four weeks ahead of average due to this summer's record-shattering temperatures. Heat and dryness have also left winter crop areas of southeastern England, northern France, as well as central and northern Germany devoid of soil moisture for wheat and rapeseed sowing. Despite the abysmal summer crop conditions over much of Europe, spring-sown crops in the continent's northeastern quadrant were developing favorably due to good July rains.

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WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 7 - 13, 2022

Data availability may be affected by the current geopolitical situation in Ukraine

CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

WESTERN FSU

Additional showers in western growing areas contrasted with dry and increasingly hot weather in Russia. Showers and thunderstorms tallied 5 to 40 mm (locally more) across Belarus, Moldova, as well as western and central Ukraine, stabilizing (southwest) or boosting (central and north) yield prospects for reproductive to filling corn, soybeans, and sunflowers. In particular, key corn areas of north-central Ukraine have benefited from moderate to heavy rainfall over the past 30 days (100-270 percent of normal) as the crop progressed through the key tasseling and silking stages of development. Meanwhile, mostly sunny skies and increasing heat in southwestern Russia (33-38°C) accelerated corn and sunflowers through the filling stages of development; summer crops were largely able to withstand the heat due to timely rain in late July and early August. Farther north, dry but warm weather in west-central Russia accelerated spring wheat and barley toward maturity in mostly favorable condition.

The WWCB focuses entirely on weather and resultant crop conditions; conflict and unrest are beyond the scope of this publication.

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EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 7 - 13, 2022

CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

EASTERN FSU

Showers across the eastern spring grain belt contrasted with dry, hot weather in the west and south. Scattered showers and thunderstorms developed from northeastern Kazakhstan (10-75 mm) into Russia's Siberia District (3-20 mm), providing a late-season boost to filling spring wheat and barley. Conversely, mostly dry and hot weather (lower to middle 30s degrees C) in western spring grain areas accelerated wheat and barley toward maturity in mostly favorable condition. Farther south in Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan, sunny skies and near-normal temperatures were beneficial for open boll cotton following extreme heat during the latter half of July. Seasonal rain and snow (in the southern Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)) typically arrive during the latter half of autumn.

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MIDDLE EAST

Sunny skies and above-normal temperatures accelerated summer crops toward maturity in Turkey. After a relatively cool July, temperatures up to 4°C above normal over Turkey during the monitoring period accelerated corn, cotton, and sunflowers toward maturity in favorable condition. However, a small pocket of locally heavy showers (5-35 mm) scraped the southwestern Anatolian Plateau, briefly slowing fieldwork where rain was heaviest. Meanwhile, seasonally dry weather returned to Iran following the recent, highly unusual flooding rainfall over the preceding two weeks.

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SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 7 - 13, 2022

CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

SOUTH ASIA

Monsoonal downpours (over 150 mm) moved through eastern India late in the period, producing localized flooding in key rice areas as well as interior cotton and oilseed areas. Many of the interior growing areas have been plagued with excessive rainfall through the season (third highest totals in the last 30 years) which may be a detriment to yield potential for some crops. Rainfall was more seasonable (25-100 mm) in western cotton and oilseed areas, while unseasonable dryness returned to the northeast (including Bangladesh) where moisture conditions remained well below average for rice. Elsewhere, showery weather (25-100 mm) in southern Pakistan maintained record wetness, furthering concerns over reduced yield potential of cotton.

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EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 7 - 13, 2022

CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

EASTERN ASIA

Heavy showers spawned across a slowing moving frontal boundary in northern China. Most of the North China Plain recorded over 50 mm (less along the periphery of the boundary), with eastern-most locales reporting over 200 mm. Though there was localized flooding, the moisture was welcome for summer grains and oilseeds still progressing through the latter reproductive stages of development. With the boundary extending across the Korean Peninsula and northern Japan, rainfall totals were equally as high, causing flooding and localized damage to rice and other crops. In contrast to the wet weather, heat and dryness prevailed in southern China. Temperatures peaked above 40°C once again with little rainfall to ease the scorching heat. The unfavorable weather expanded short-term drought and further reduced yield prospects for rice and other summer crops. Meanwhile in western China, bolls were setting for irrigated cotton under favorably warm, dry weather conditions, as yield prospects appeared to be better than last year.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA

Showery weather continued across Thailand and environs with most locales recording over 50 mm for the period. The continued rainfall erased any lingering vestiges of dryness experienced earlier in the season and ensured adequate moisture for rice. Meanwhile, most of the Philippines recorded 25 to 100 mm of rain, benefiting rice and other seasonal crops. However, despite the consistent rain, portions of the traditionally wet northwest (western Luzon) continued to have seasonal rainfall totals that are half of normal. While moisture is sufficient for current crops, the lack of irrigation recharge could adversely affect crops grown in the winter months. Elsewhere, recent rainfall in Malaysia and neighboring portions of Indonesia has been quite variable, with some locales receiving limited amounts, but long-term soil moisture remained favorable for oil palm, nonetheless.

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AUSTRALIA

Widespread showers continued to cover most of the wheat belt, maintaining good to excellent winter crop conditions and prospects. Most major crop producing areas received between 10 and 25 mm of rain, with locally higher amounts. The rainfall further benefited winter grains and oilseeds, which are entering (e.g., canola) or approaching (e.g., wheat, barley) the reproductive stages of development. Temperatures averaged near normal (within 1°C of normal) throughout the wheat belt. Maximum temperatures were in the middle 10s to lower 20s degrees C, while minimum temperatures fell into the single digits with isolated minima just below freezing in the east.

ARGENTINA

Much-needed rain overspread previously dry farming areas in central Argentina, providing a timely boost in moisture to emerging to vegetative winter grains. Rainfall totaled 10 to 25 mm – locally higher – from southern Cordoba to northern Entre Rios. Dryness prevailed elsewhere, however, throughout the region, although near- to below-normal temperatures maintained low crop moisture demands and slowed early development. Freezes were common between La Pampa and Buenos Aires northwestward toward Salta, which is normal for this time of year. According to the government of Argentina, corn and cotton were 94 and 97 percent harvested, respectively, as of August 11, and winter grain planting was nearly completed. In addition, wheat was reportedly tillering in Cordoba, making the recent rain especially timely.

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BRAZIL
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 7 - 13, 2022

BRAZIL

Cool, showery weather benefited wheat and other crops in the south. Rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm – locally higher – from Mato Grosso do Sul and southern São Paulo to northern Rio Grande do Sul, extending westward into Paraguay. Weekly average temperatures were as much as 4°C below normal in the aforementioned area; while nighttime lows locally approached 0°C, no widespread freeze was evident. According to the government of Paraná, second-crop corn was 69 percent harvested as of August 8; meanwhile, 65 percent of wheat had reached flowering with 6 percent mature. Farther north, unseasonable rainfall (10-50 mm) covered much of western and southern Mato Grosso and northern Mato Grosso do Sul, otherwise dry weather prevailed in central and northeastern interior farming areas. According to the government of Mato Grosso, cotton was 74 percent harvested as of August 12, compared with 52 percent last year.

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CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

MEXICO

Seasonal rainfall continued throughout the south and northwest, as unfavorable heat and dryness persisted in the northeast. On the southern plateau (Jalisco eastward), amounts generally ranged from 10 to 50 mm, with accumulations locally reaching 100 mm. Heavier rain (mostly above 50 mm) fell from northern Oaxaca and southern Veracruz eastward through the Yucatan Peninsula. Similarly, monsoon showers continued in northwestern watersheds, with amounts mostly in excess of 50 mm from southwestern Durango through Sonora. In contrast, drought intensified over the northeast, with little to no rain falling over a broad area from San Luis Potosi northward, reaching as far west as eastern Chihuahua. Weekly temperatures averaging 1 to 2°C above normal – with daytime highs reaching the lower 40s (degrees C) – compounded the impact of the dryness on crops and livestock.

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CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 7 - 13, 2022

CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Warm, mostly dry weather sustained rapid rates of spring crop development across the Prairies. Most agricultural districts recorded less than 5 mm, an exception being portions of eastern Saskatchewan and a few locations in Alberta's northern farmlands. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 4°C above normal in Alberta and western Saskatchewan and up to 2°C below normal in southern Manitoba. Daytime highs again briefly reached the middle 30s (degrees C) in the southwest, spurring rapid maturation of spring grains and oilseeds. Nighttime lows dropped below 5°C in Alberta's Peace River Valley but no freeze was reported. According to reports emanating from Canada, Prairie crops vary in conditions and crops in the drier locations could benefit from additional moisture despite the lateness of the season.

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SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 7 - 13, 2022

CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Following last week's beneficial rainfall, drier weather returned to Ontario, where summer warmth resulted in high crop moisture demands of reproductive and filling summer crops. Rainfall totaled below 10 mm over most of the province between Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario; in contrast, moderate to heavy rain (25-100 mm) fell in Ontario's eastern agricultural districts and in Quebec. Weekly temperatures averaged near to below normal across the region, though daytime highs reached the lower 30s (degrees C) briefly as the week commenced. According to the government of Ontario, most winter wheat had been harvested as of August 10 with near to above average yields.

July International Temperature and Precipitation Maps

EUROPE

During July, record-setting heat and intensifying drought over western Europe contrasted with highly variable conditions in eastern growing areas. Monthly and all-time records were shattered by temperatures climbing as high as 42°C in northwestern Spain and western France, while numerous highs of 40°C in southeastern England obliterated the previous benchmark of 37°C set just three years ago in 2019. The heat was accompanied by intensifying drought, with little to no rainfall reported during the month in these croplands; consequently, yield prospects for reproductive (north) to filling (south) spring grains and summer crops plunged. Acute July dryness was also noted in parts of Germany as well as central and northern Italy (less than 50 percent of normal, locally less than 25 percent), which on top of incursions of hot weather (35-39°C) lowered corn and sunflower prospects in Germany and sustained very poor conditions for rice, corn, and soybeans in Italy. In eastern Europe, the weather varied considerably. Near- to above-normal rainfall helped summer crops withstand incursions of heat over the northeastern corner of the continent (30-36°C) as well as from northern Greece and southern Serbia into southwestern Romania (35-40°C). Conversely, acute dryness (10-50 percent of normal) exacerbated the extreme heat (temperatures approaching or topping 40°C) in Hungary, northern Serbia, southern and eastern Romania, as well as northern and eastern Bulgaria.

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WESTERN FSU

Mostly favorable weather for summer crops prevailed across the region during July, though dryness and drought persisted in southwestern growing areas. Most notably, there were few — if any — incursions of extreme heat during the month as summer crops progressed through the temperature-sensitive reproductive stages of development, with peak daytime highs remaining below 35°C in most major growing areas. Moderate to heavy rain was timely for reproductive corn and soybeans in northern Ukraine (locally more than 200 percent of normal). However, there was a sharp gradient to very dry weather (locally less than 25 percent of normal) in southwestern Ukraine and Moldova, adversely impacting sunflowers and other summer crops. Meanwhile, near- to above-normal rainfall was reported over much of Belarus and Russia, favoring filling spring grains as well as late-vegetative to reproductive corn and sunflowers. Below-normal rainfall in Russia was limited to a few small crop areas in the southwestern Central District as well as central portions of the Southern District, and these areas received heavy rain in early August.

The WWCB focuses entirely on weather and resultant crop conditions; conflict and unrest are beyond the scope of this publication.

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EASTERN FSU

Wet July weather maintained or improved crop prospects in the spring grain belt, while extreme heat during the latter half of the month was untimely for cotton in the south. Across northern Kazakhstan, widespread moderate to heavy showers (25-125 mm, heaviest in the east) maintained or improved soil moisture for vegetative to reproductive spring wheat and barley. The heaviest rain was well placed, eliminating the country's greatest longer-term deficits in the southeastern Akmola Oblast. In central Russia, widespread showers were beneficial for spring grains and summer crops, though locally dry conditions (less than 50 percent of normal) were noted in western portions of the Urals and Siberia Districts. Farther south across the cotton belt, modest temperature anomalies (1-2°C above normal) for the month belied the abrupt shift from unseasonably chilly weather to excessively hot conditions. Temperatures during the first two weeks of July were quite cool, with readings locally more than 4°C below normal. However, scorching heat arrived during the latter half of the month; daytime highs pushed well into the 40s (degrees C), with 7-day average temperatures easily topping 30°C (the threshold for stress to cotton). Consequently, prospects for cotton slipped during July. However, the 2021-22 Water Year ended with above-average precipitation in both the Syr and Amu Darya watersheds, supporting favorable irrigation supplies.

MIDDLE EAST

Despite some showers during July in the far north, seasonably dry and cool weather in Turkey juxtaposed with unusually heavy rain in southern Iran. Rainfall in Turkey totaled 10 to 200 mm from northern portions of the Anatolian Plateau to the Black Sea Coast, benefiting sunflowers grown in central and northwestern portions of the country. Otherwise, sunny skies and near- to below-normal temperatures (up to 3°C below normal) promoted the development of irrigated corn, cotton, and sunflowers across western and southern Turkey. Seasonably dry weather from the Mediterranean Coast into western Iran favored late winter grain harvesting. However, unseasonable downpours in late July across central and southern Iran (25-95 mm) caused flooding and damage to infrastructure; this part of Iran typically gets no rain during the summer months.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

During July, seasonably dry and hot weather prevailed, though showers lingered over some inland areas. Little to no rain was reported from western Morocco into northern Tunisia; these locales typically receive little to no rain during the summer months. However, scattered showers — highly unusual for this time of year — were noted from central Morocco (locally more than 10 mm) into east-central Algeria (10-30 mm) and central Tunisia (up to 55 mm). Temperatures averaged 2 to 4°C above normal, with highs reaching 48°C in southwestern Morocco and central Tunisia.

SOUTH ASIA

Monsoon showers overspread the region in early July, replenishing soil moisture and encouraging rapid sowing of seasonal crops. In India, above-normal rainfall (100-400 percent of normal) was recorded in nearly all locales, with some of the highest rainfall totals (over 600 mm) occurring in key interior cotton and oilseed areas. In fact, flooding was reported in these areas, necessitating localized re-sowing. In contrast, rainfall was well below average (as low as 20 percent of normal) in portions of the north and northeast (Ganges Basin), exacerbating moderate seasonal (since June 1) drought and discouraging rice sowing. Though rainfall improved by month's end, planting progress for rice was 10 percent below last year as of July 29. Elsewhere in the region, similarly dry conditions were experienced in Bangladesh, hampering aman rice development, while deluges in southern Pakistan caused localized flooding in cotton fields.

EASTERN ASIA

During July, above-average rainfall (as much as 250 percent of normal) across northeastern China sustained excellent soil moisture for corn and soybeans entering into reproductive stages of development. Only portions of central and eastern Heilongjiang recorded below-average rainfall (as low as 50 percent of normal), but overall yield prospects for the northeast were favorable and likely above last year. Similarly, wetter-than-normal weather on the North China Plain maintained favorable moisture conditions and yield prospects for summer grains and oilseeds. Though, occasional bouts of heat (temperatures approaching 40°C) early in the month caused some crop stress. In contrast to favorable weather in the north, showers were lighter than normal in most of the Yangtze Valley and nearly non-existent in the southeast. In addition, heat was more intense than to the north and longer lasting (some locales recording 17 days with temperatures over 40°C), stressing rice and other seasonal crops. Meanwhile, occasional heat in western China also stressed irrigated cotton, although more temperate weather by month's end allowed the crop to recover. Elsewhere, rainfall was mostly seasonable on the Korean Peninsula and into Japan, eliminating early season drought and supporting rice and other crops.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Most of the region recorded above-normal rainfall (100-250 percent of normal) in July, aiding rice and other seasonal crops. In Thailand and the surrounding areas, a resurgent monsoon following poor rainfall in June bolstered moisture supplies for rice and stemmed developing drought. Meanwhile, continued seasonably wet weather in the Philippines benefited rice and other crops there as well. Although northwestern sections reported lighter-than-normal showers (as low as 40 percent of normal), seasonal totals are typically quite high (up to 800 mm between June and July) and the rainfall received thus far should be sufficient for this season's crop; irrigation replenishment could suffer, though. Elsewhere, drier weather prevailed in parts of western Malaysia and neighboring Indonesia, but long-term moisture conditions remained favorable for oil palm nonetheless.

AUSTRALIA

During July, near-normal rainfall in Western Australia helped maintain good to excellent yield prospects for vegetative wheat, barley, and canola. Farther east, drier-than-normal weather reduced topsoil moisture in southeastern Australia, but seasonably cool conditions limited evaporative losses and helped sustain good winter crop conditions overall. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, heavy rain in parts of southern Queensland and eastern New South Wales kept local winter grains and oilseeds well watered. However, pockets of relatively dry weather were observed too. Nevertheless, soil moisture remained near normal in these latter areas, favoring wheat and other winter crop development. Temperatures averaged 1 to 3°C below normal in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales and within 1°C of normal in the remainder of the wheat belt.

SOUTH AFRICA

In July, showers overspreading the southern coast helped to increase long-term moisture reserves, while also benefiting immature wheat. Despite the frequency of the rainfall, amounts were generally below normal, although more heavy accumulations (monthly totals exceeding 50 mm) were recorded near Cape Town. Dry, unseasonably warm weather elsewhere favored drydown and harvesting of corn, sugarcane, and other summer crops. Freezes (nighttime lows from -6 to 0°C) aided the maturation process in the corn belt and other interior farming areas. Meanwhile, patchy frost (lowest temperatures approaching 0°C) may have burned back tender vegetation in Western Cape.

ARGENTINA

Late-July showers provided timely moisture for winter grains in La Pampa and Buenos Aires, but dryness persisted from Cordoba northward. Although the rainfall (monthly accumulations totaling 15-85 mm) came as wheat and barley planting was nearing completion, the added soil moisture may have supported additional late planting. Similar totals were recorded along the border of Uruguay and Brazil, though amounts tapered off to the west, with near complete dryness extending from Cordoba northward into Bolivia and western Paraguay. Moisture was limited in these northwestern agricultural districts, and a timely start to the rainy season will be needed as winter grains begin to add spring growth. July temperatures averaged 1 to 3°C below normal, with freezes reported in all major agricultural districts.

BRAZIL

Through July, seasonable warmth and dryness maintained overall favorable conditions for drydown and harvesting of corn and cotton in key production areas of central and northeastern Brazil. Similar conditions prevailed in the southeast (notably São Paulo and Minas Gerais), further aiding harvesting of sugarcane, coffee, and citrus. Farther south, rain benefited germinating to reproductive wheat in Rio Grande do Sul and southern sections of Paraná, although rainfall was unseasonably light (less than 25 mm) in farming areas of northern Paraná and southern Mato Grosso do Sul. Monthly average temperatures were 2 to 4°C above normal in southern Brazil, which recorded no July freeze.

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MEXICO

Seasonal showers continued throughout the south and northwest during July, maintaining overall favorable conditions for rainfed summer crops while improving reservoir levels for the next winter grain season. Despite lingering pockets of dryness in Puebla and Oaxaca, abundant rain fell across the southern plateau (Jalisco to Mexico State), extending eastward across southern Veracruz into the Yucatan Peninsula. Similarly, monsoon showers remained widespread and occasionally heavy throughout major northwestern watersheds. In contrast, mostly dry, unseasonable warmth persisted over the northeast, maintaining high moisture requirements of livestock but aiding maturation and harvesting of crops, including later-planted winter sorghum. Daytime highs frequently reached the 40s (degrees C) in the northeast, extending westward into eastern and northern Chihuahua. According to the government of Mexico, reservoirs were at 43 percent capacity nationally as of July 31. In the northwest, reservoirs were at 22 percent capacity in Chihuahua (a decline of 2 points from last month), 24 percent in Sinaloa (up 11 points), and 28 percent in Sonora (up 9 points).

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

During July, an active southern storm track generated timely rain for spring crops experiencing brief periods of stressful heat. Near- to above-normal rainfall was recorded from southern Alberta eastward to Manitoba; mid-month showers in southern Saskatchewan and neighboring parts of Alberta followed several days with daytime highs reaching the middle and upper 30s (degrees C). Highest daytime temperatures elsewhere in the Prairies only briefly reached the middle 30s, with temperatures in some locations failing to reach 30°C. Also, and in contrast to the southern wetness, July rainfall was below normal in northern-most agricultural districts in Alberta and Saskatchewan, with monthly rainfall totaling below 25 mm in some locations. Nighttime lows dropped below 5°C in some of the drier locations – which included the Peace River Valley – but no freeze was reported.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Much of the region recorded timely July rainfall, although a drying trend returned to Ontario late in the month, reducing moisture for reproductive corn and soybeans. In Ontario, mid-month rainfall ended a drying trend that began in early June; daytime highs briefly rose to the middle 30s (degrees C) after the initial onset of the rainfall, then dropped to more seasonable levels for the remainder of the month. Showers were generally more frequent in Quebec, where daytime highs commonly ranged from the upper 20s to lower 30s. Nighttime lows occasionally dropped below 10°C throughout the region but temperatures stayed well above freezing.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on August 12, 2022. Forecasts refer to August 1.

Corn production for grain is forecast at 14.4 billion bushels, down 5 percent from 2021. U.S. yields are expected to average 175.4 bushels per harvested acre, down 1.6 bushels from last year. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 81.8 million acres, down less than 1 percent from the June forecast and down 4 percent from the previous year.

Soybean production for beans is forecast at a record-high 4.53 billion bushels, up 2 percent from 2021. U.S. yields are expected to average a record-high 51.9 bushels per harvested acre, up 0.5 bushel from 2021. Total planted area, at 88.0 million acres, is down less than 1 percent from the previous estimate but up 1 percent from the previous year. Area harvested for beans in the U.S. is forecast at 87.2 million acres, down less than 1 percent from the previous forecast but up 1 percent from 2021.

All cotton production is forecast at 12.6 million 480-pound bales, down 28 percent from 2021. U.S. yields are expected to average 846 pounds per harvested acre, up 27 pounds from 2021. Upland cotton production is forecast at 12.2 million 480-pound bales, down 29 percent from 2021. Pima cotton production is forecast at 407,000 bales, up 23 percent from 2021. All cotton area harvested is forecast at 7.13 million acres, down 31 percent from 2021.

All wheat production for grain is forecast at 1.78 billion bushels, up less than 1 percent from the previous forecast and up 8 percent from 2021. U.S. yields are expected to average 47.5 bushels per harvested acre, up 0.2 bushel from the previous forecast and up 3.2 bushels from 2021. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 37.5 million acres, down less than 1 percent from the previous forecast, but up 1 percent from 2021.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.20 billion bushels, down less than 1 percent from the July 1 forecast and down 6 percent from 2021. U.S. yield is forecast at 47.9 bushels per acre, down 0.1 bushel from last month and down 2.3 bushels from last year's average yield of 50.2 bushels per acre. Area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 25.0 million acres, unchanged from the previous forecast, but down 2 percent from last year.

Hard Red Winter production, at 576 million bushels, is down 2 percent from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 381 million bushels, is up 2 percent from the July forecast. White Winter, at 240 million bushels, is up slightly from last month. Of the White Winter production, 14.6 million bushels are Hard White and 226 million bushels are Soft White.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 73.6 million bushels, down 5 percent from the previous estimate, but up 97 percent from 2021. U.S. yields are expected to average 40.4 bushels per harvested acre, up 0.1 bushel from the previous estimate and up 16.1 bushels from 2021. Area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 1.82 million acres, down 5 percent from the previous forecast, but up 19 percent from 2021.

Other spring wheat production for grain is forecast at 512 million bushels, up 2 percent from the previous forecast and up 55 percent from last year. U.S. yields are expected to average 47.8 bushels per harvested acre, up 0.8 bushel from the previous forecast and up 15.2 bushels from 2021. Area harvested for grain or seed is expected to total 10.7 million acres, unchanged from the previous forecast, but 5 percent above 2021. Of the total production, 463 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, up 56 percent from 2021.

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