



Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin

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National Weather Summary July 25 - 31, 2010

Highlights: Much-needed rain fell across the South, helping to temper the effects of hot weather that intensified and shifted westward toward week's end. Agriculturally, rain was especially beneficial in the Carolinas, where many locations received more than 2 inches. Farther north, occasional showers and moderate temperatures maintained abundant moisture reserves for reproductive to filling Midwestern summer crops. Some of the week's heaviest rain (locally 4 inches or more) soaked the already soggy western Corn Belt on July 29-30. Meanwhile on the northern Plains, scattered showers caused only minor small grain harvest delays. Across the remainder of the Nation's midsection, late-week heat replaced generally tranquil conditions on the central and southern Plains. Elsewhere, an active monsoon resulted in locally heavy rainfall in the Four Corners States, while warm, mostly dry weather promoted fieldwork and crop development in California and the Northwest. In fact, near- to above-normal temperatures covered much of the Nation. Cooler than normal conditions were confined to the immediate Pacific Coast and scattered locations in the Northeast and Southwest. The Midwest again escaped the triple-digit heat that stressed pastures, animals, and summer crops in parts of the South.

Early in the week, flooding continued in parts of the Midwest. In Wisconsin, the Fox River at Waukesha crested 1.67 feet above flood stage on July 25, behind only 2.85 feet on June 9, 2008, and 2.00 feet on April 1, 1960. Very heavy rain returned to parts of the western Corn Belt on July 29-30, when 24-hour totals ranged from 4 to 8 inches in southeastern South Dakota. July 29-30 totals included 7.36 inches in Wessington Springs, South Dakota, and 2.93 inches in Sioux City, Iowa. Sioux Falls, South Dakota, received 16.38 inches of rain from June 1 – July 31, breaking the 1993 record of 14.29 inches. Severe thunderstorms accompanied the rain across the north-central United States. There were two tornado-related fatalities in Sheridan County, Montana, on July 26, tying a state record that was most recently set on June 10, 1923. The Sheridan County tornado, rated EF-3 (estimated winds of 150 miles per hour) was Montana's strongest twister since July 5, 1988. Meanwhile, beneficial showers dotted the South. Selected daily-record totals included 4.64 inches (on July 29) in Norfolk, Virginia; 3.15 inches (on July 27) in Abilene, Texas; 2.73 inches (on July 27) in Vicksburg, Mississippi; 2.66 inches (on July 27) in North Myrtle Beach, South Carolina; 2.40 inches (on July 27) in Monticello, Arkansas; and 2.38 inches (on July 25) in Sarasota, Florida. Elsewhere, monsoon showers continued to expand across the Southwest. Phoenix, Arizona (1.33 inches), received a daily-record total for July 31. Elsewhere in Arizona, locations completing their wettest July on record included McNary (8.60 inches), Williams (7.31 inches), and Fort Valley (5.33 inches).

Intense heat continued early in the week across the Southeast. Norfolk, Virginia (105 degrees Fahrenheit on both July 24 and 25) tied an all-time record previously achieved on August 7, 1918. Elsewhere in Virginia, Richmond (105 degrees Fahrenheit on July 24 and 25) tied a July record previously set on July 10, 1936, and July 6, 1977. Later, Lakeland, Florida (102 degrees Fahrenheit on July 28) eclipsed a monthly record previously established with a high of 100 degrees Fahrenheit on July 11, 1989. Triple-digit, daily-record highs included 103 degrees Fahrenheit (on July 26) in Athens, Georgia, and 102 degrees Fahrenheit (on July 25) in Raleigh-Durham, North Carolina. Farther west, heat surged northward in advance of a cold front. In Wyoming, for example, daily-record highs for July 26 included 98 degrees Fahrenheit in Casper and 97 degrees Fahrenheit in Lander. During the second half of the week, heat began to shift westward. Nevertheless, Richmond (101 degrees Fahrenheit on July 29) set a record with its tenth day of triple-digit heat this year. Richmond's previous calendar-year record of 9 days had been established in 1954. In Florida, Tallahassee (103 degrees Fahrenheit on July 30) experienced its hottest day since June 22, 2009 (also 103 degrees Fahrenheit) and missed its all-time record by 1 degree. Farther west, San Angelo, Texas (105 and 107 degrees Fahrenheit), noted consecutive daily-record highs on July 31 and August 1. Elsewhere on the southern Plains, both Wichita Falls, Texas, and

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, experienced their first 100-degree readings of the year on July 31. In contrast, Western daily-record lows for July 31 included 39 degrees Fahrenheit in John Day, Oregon, and 59 degrees Fahrenheit in Los Angeles (LAX), California. Elsewhere in California, Stockton (54, 52, and 54 degrees Fahrenheit) collected a trio a daily-record lows from July 28-30.

Showery weather persisted in Alaska, where Northway completed its wettest 30-day period on record. Northway received 9.29 inches from June 25 – July 24, surpassing its 30-day standard 6.95 inches set from June 19 – July 18, 2005. Alaskan daily-record rainfall totals included 0.67 inch (on July 25) in King Salmon, 0.78 inch (on July 26) in Anchorage, and 1.24 inches (on July 28) in Bethel. Farther south, Hawaii experienced little change from its long-running dry spell. Through July, year-to-date rainfall totaled 40 to 45 percent of normal in locations such as Honolulu, Oahu (4.26 inches); Lihue, Kauai (9.52 inches); and Hilo (29.99 inches), on the Big Island.

*National Weather Summary provided by USDA's World Agricultural Outlook Board.
For more information, call (202) 720-2397.*

Agricultural Summary July 26 – August 1, 2010

Highlights: While cooler than normal temperatures prevailed in areas along the Pacific Coast, throughout the Southwest, and in New England, abnormally warm temperatures continued throughout the remainder of the country, promoting rapid summer crop development and small grain maturity. Precipitation in excess of 2.5 inches fell in locations scattered throughout the Nation during the week, bringing some relief to unusually dry fields in areas of the Southeast while adding to already saturated fields in portions of the Corn Belt. Elsewhere, much of the Pacific Coast, locations in the central Great Plains, and New England received less than 5 percent of their normal precipitation.

Corn: Nationally, 93 percent of this year's corn crop was at the silking stage or beyond by week's end, 19 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Silking throughout the Corn Belt was nearly complete ahead of both last year and normal. Thirty-one percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the dough stage by August 1, eighteen percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Warm temperatures contributed to rapid phenological development in Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, and Michigan, where 21 percent or more of the corn crop reached the dough stage during the week. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing State, additional rainfall during the week left many low-lying fields completely saturated, stunting growth and causing yellowing in some fields. Nationwide, 7 percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the dented stage, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 71 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from ratings last week but 3 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Soybeans: Warm, mostly sunny weather promoted rapid phenological development throughout much of the major soybean-producing areas during the week. By week's end, blooming had advanced to 86 percent complete, 12 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By August 1, pods were set on 53 percent of the Nation's soybean acreage, 20 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. While pod setting was most advanced in the Delta, nearly ideal growing conditions in Indiana had pushed progress to 14 days ahead of the 5-year average pace. Overall, 66 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from both ratings last week and the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: Producers had harvested 83 percent of this year's winter wheat crop by August 1, on par with last year's pace but 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Harvest began in Montana during the week, but fell to 42 percentage points behind normal, equivalent to 19 days behind.

Cotton: By August 1, ninety-six percent of this year's cotton crop was at or beyond the squaring stage, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Squaring was complete or nearly complete in all estimating States except Alabama, Oklahoma, and Virginia. Nationwide, 69 percent of the cotton crop was setting bolls, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, ideal weather in the Northern High Plains provided excellent growing conditions for this year's crop, while some cotton fields in the Southern High Plains exhibited yellowing due to a lack of adequate nitrogen. Overall, 66 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from ratings last week but 16 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Sorghum: Nationwide, 55 percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the heading stage by week's end, 10 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Most notably, head development in Oklahoma was 31 percentage points ahead of last year's pace and 29 percentage points ahead of normal. Coloring inched forward during the week, reaching 28 percent complete by August 1, slightly behind both last year and the 5-year average. The most significant delay was evident in Texas, where coloring was nearly two weeks behind normal. Overall, 69 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from ratings last week but 19 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Rice: Nationally, 65 percent of the 2010 rice crop was headed by August 1, twenty-six percentage points ahead of last year and 18 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Arkansas, the largest rice-producing State, continued above average temperatures allowed for rapid crop maturity and by week's end, head development was over three weeks ahead

of normal and 3 percent of the crop was reported as being ripe. Overall, 72 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from ratings last week but 10 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Small Grains: Oat producers had harvested 47 percent of this year's crop by week's end, 21 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest continued at a rapid pace in most estimating State, but remained behind normal the Dakotas. Overall, 76 percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from ratings last week but 16 percentage points better than the same time last year.

By August 1, ninety-seven percent of the barley crop was at or beyond the heading stage, on par with last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Overall, 86 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from ratings last week but 8 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Heading of this year's spring wheat crop advanced to 98 percent complete by week's end, slightly ahead of last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Although a return of above average temperatures in Idaho and Montana promoted head development of 11 percent or more during the week, overall progress remained behind normal. Producers had harvested 5 percent of the crop by August 1, two percentage points ahead of last year but 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 82 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from ratings last week but 11 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Other Crops: Nationwide, 86 percent of the peanut crop was at or beyond the pegging stage by August 1, seven percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. In Virginia, hot temperatures and abnormally dry soils continued to hinder normal peg development, leaving progress 25 percentage points, or over two weeks behind the 5-year average. Overall, 57 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 12 percentage points from both ratings last week and the same time last year.

Corn Silking — Selected States

[These 18 States planted 92% of the 2009 corn acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	August 1, 2009	July 25, 2010	August 1, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Colorado	61	45	75	66
Illinois	76	96	99	92
Indiana	73	91	96	87
Iowa	76	85	94	85
Kansas	94	92	97	96
Kentucky	85	85	90	91
Michigan	44	83	94	77
Minnesota	75	85	97	88
Missouri	87	88	92	92
Nebraska	88	85	95	92
North Carolina	100	100	100	100
North Dakota	26	66	86	70
Ohio	81	92	94	88
Pennsylvania	70	74	88	77
South Dakota	41	47	68	61
Tennessee	97	98	99	99
Texas	94	93	97	96
Wisconsin	48	75	89	68
18 States	74	84	93	86

Corn Dough — Selected States

[These 18 States planted 92% of the 2009 corn acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	August 1, 2009	July 25, 2010	August 1, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Colorado	11	1	5	11
Illinois	15	41	64	37
Indiana	8	14	38	22
Iowa	2	2	12	12
Kansas	29	32	53	44
Kentucky	24	30	43	34
Michigan	1	11	32	7
Minnesota	-	-	3	3
Missouri	42	37	53	52
Nebraska	18	9	28	28
North Carolina	86	85	89	83
North Dakota	-	1	5	9
Ohio	10	15	30	14
Pennsylvania	10	9	22	16
South Dakota	1	3	9	8
Tennessee	60	74	88	77
Texas	74	57	60	74
Wisconsin	2	6	15	6
18 States	13	17	31	24

- Represents zero.

Corn Dented — Selected States

[These 18 States planted 92% of the 2009 corn acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	August 1, 2009	July 25, 2010	August 1, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Colorado	-	(NA)	-	-
Illinois	1	(NA)	15	6
Indiana	-	(NA)	4	2
Iowa	-	(NA)	-	1
Kansas	-	(NA)	10	8
Kentucky	9	(NA)	16	13
Michigan	-	(NA)	2	-
Minnesota	-	(NA)	-	-
Missouri	9	(NA)	10	16
Nebraska	-	(NA)	2	1
North Carolina	36	(NA)	60	36
North Dakota	-	(NA)	-	-
Ohio	-	(NA)	1	-
Pennsylvania	1	(NA)	-	1
South Dakota	-	(NA)	-	1
Tennessee	13	(NA)	53	38
Texas	61	(NA)	52	62
Wisconsin	-	(NA)	-	-
18 States	3	(NA)	7	5

- Represents zero.

(NA) Not available.

Corn Condition — Selected States: Week Ending August 1, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Colorado	-	1	17	65	17
Illinois	4	8	22	47	19
Indiana	3	9	25	46	17
Iowa	3	8	19	43	27
Kansas	2	5	25	53	15
Kentucky	5	12	26	40	17
Michigan	2	5	14	44	35
Minnesota	-	2	8	50	40
Missouri	7	16	29	38	10
Nebraska	1	4	11	57	27
North Carolina	15	24	32	25	4
North Dakota	2	2	11	69	16
Ohio	2	9	27	46	16
Pennsylvania	2	12	34	37	15
South Dakota	2	6	21	51	20
Tennessee	7	12	30	39	12
Texas	5	5	21	51	18
Wisconsin	2	5	12	43	38
18 States	3	7	19	47	24
Previous week	2	7	19	49	23
Previous year	3	7	22	49	19

- Represents zero.

Soybeans Blooming — Selected States

[These 18 States planted 95% of the 2009 soybean acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	August 1, 2009	July 25, 2010	August 1, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	76	81	88	81
Illinois	61	79	89	82
Indiana	65	79	87	78
Iowa	89	82	91	90
Kansas	76	56	71	80
Kentucky	62	75	80	67
Louisiana	92	91	96	94
Michigan	66	76	89	81
Minnesota	75	80	91	88
Mississippi	99	97	99	99
Missouri	58	52	66	65
Nebraska	87	73	90	88
North Carolina	51	43	64	53
North Dakota	76	90	96	91
Ohio	84	79	87	89
South Dakota	80	66	81	87
Tennessee	75	74	83	84
Wisconsin	58	64	82	78
18 States	74	75	86	83

Soybeans Setting Pods — Selected States

[These 18 States planted 95% of the 2009 soybean acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	August 1, 2009	July 25, 2010	August 1, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	48	55	71	60
Illinois	17	36	55	45
Indiana	17	42	59	35
Iowa	57	44	63	61
Kansas	32	13	26	40
Kentucky	28	33	45	37
Louisiana	80	75	85	84
Michigan	14	31	52	45
Minnesota	30	25	48	48
Mississippi	89	87	89	92
Missouri	18	18	30	30
Nebraska	45	26	48	52
North Carolina	15	13	31	19
North Dakota	27	40	69	63
Ohio	29	36	55	45
South Dakota	32	22	36	36
Tennessee	44	44	59	64
Wisconsin	19	20	37	41
18 States	33	35	53	48

Soybean Condition — Selected States: Week Ending August 1, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	4	16	33	37	10
Illinois	3	6	27	48	16
Indiana	3	8	25	47	17
Iowa	3	7	19	46	25
Kansas	2	5	26	53	14
Kentucky	4	10	29	38	19
Louisiana	1	11	33	48	7
Michigan	2	5	21	48	24
Minnesota	1	2	10	56	31
Mississippi	4	14	27	38	17
Missouri	6	15	31	40	8
Nebraska	2	4	17	56	21
North Carolina	2	16	35	41	6
North Dakota	2	2	10	68	18
Ohio	3	9	28	47	13
South Dakota	3	10	22	52	13
Tennessee	2	6	27	51	14
Wisconsin	1	3	15	48	33
18 States	3	8	23	48	18
Previous week	3	7	23	49	18
Previous year	2	6	25	52	15

Cotton Squaring — Selected States

[These 15 States planted 99% of the 2009 cotton acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	August 1, 2009	July 25, 2010	August 1, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	89	86	88	92
Arizona	99	95	97	99
Arkansas	100	100	100	100
California	98	91	98	97
Georgia	92	97	98	95
Kansas	90	85	94	88
Louisiana	100	99	99	100
Mississippi	100	100	100	100
Missouri	96	100	100	99
North Carolina	100	93	98	99
Oklahoma	85	86	89	83
South Carolina	96	93	95	93
Tennessee	100	97	99	100
Texas	91	92	95	88
Virginia	89	80	89	96
15 States	93	94	96	92

Cotton Setting Bolls — Selected States

[These 15 States planted 99% of the 2009 cotton acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	August 1, 2009	July 25, 2010	August 1, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	45	60	70	60
Arizona	81	70	75	83
Arkansas	88	86	96	95
California	77	57	80	76
Georgia	64	70	85	74
Kansas	36	11	50	43
Louisiana	94	83	93	94
Mississippi	85	92	97	91
Missouri	71	85	98	80
North Carolina	84	74	85	81
Oklahoma	36	49	51	37
South Carolina	52	37	51	49
Tennessee	73	65	83	84
Texas	54	47	58	51
Virginia	56	55	62	73
15 States	62	58	69	63

Cotton Condition — Selected States: Week Ending August 1, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	4	11	47	32	6
Arizona	-	-	11	67	22
Arkansas	1	5	35	45	14
California	-	-	20	75	5
Georgia	6	17	33	36	8
Kansas	1	3	33	57	6
Louisiana	1	14	26	54	5
Mississippi	3	10	32	39	16
Missouri	3	16	25	53	3
North Carolina	6	17	31	42	4
Oklahoma	-	-	8	62	30
South Carolina	-	5	26	58	11
Tennessee	-	2	21	59	18
Texas	2	4	21	49	24
Virginia	-	50	37	13	-
15 States	2	7	25	48	18
Previous week	2	6	24	49	19
Previous year	9	10	31	38	12

- Represents zero.

Sorghum Headed — Selected States

[These 11 States planted 98% of the 2009 sorghum acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	August 1, 2009	July 25, 2010	August 1, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	93	98	99	92
Colorado	34	20	37	41
Illinois	14	36	53	55
Kansas	20	17	34	35
Louisiana	100	100	100	97
Missouri	36	37	55	58
Nebraska	15	21	45	35
New Mexico	18	5	13	19
Oklahoma	29	56	60	31
South Dakota	26	19	45	49
Texas	76	72	77	76
11 States	45	43	55	53

Sorghum Coloring — Selected States

[These 11 States planted 98% of the 2009 sorghum acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	August 1, 2009	July 25, 2010	August 1, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	37	55	69	50
Colorado	21	12	17	14
Illinois	-	2	14	5
Kansas	-	1	3	2
Louisiana	85	83	93	76
Missouri	6	6	10	9
Nebraska	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	2
Oklahoma	3	13	14	8
South Dakota	7	-	1	6
Texas	65	56	58	63
11 States	29	26	28	29

- Represents zero.

Sorghum Condition — Selected States: Week Ending August 1, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	4	12	48	34	2
Colorado	1	5	28	51	15
Illinois	2	4	27	54	13
Kansas	1	5	28	58	8
Louisiana	-	1	32	60	7
Missouri	2	7	32	55	4
Nebraska	-	2	15	67	16
New Mexico	-	1	42	56	1
Oklahoma	1	1	28	55	15
South Dakota	-	-	9	71	20
Texas	2	4	24	59	11
11 States	1	4	26	59	10
Previous week	1	3	25	61	10
Previous year	11	10	29	42	8

- Represents zero.

Peanuts Pegging — Selected States

[These 8 States planted 97% of the 2009 peanut acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	August 1, 2009	July 25, 2010	August 1, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	45	51	59	56
Florida	78	75	80	90
Georgia	80	86	94	89
North Carolina	100	96	100	97
Oklahoma	86	85	89	93
South Carolina	95	92	95	92
Texas	91	84	87	86
Virginia	84	53	60	85
8 States	79	80	86	85

Peanut Condition — Selected States: Week Ending August 1, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	5	12	55	23	5
Florida	-	2	25	60	13
Georgia	2	9	36	43	10
North Carolina	3	18	47	31	1
Oklahoma	3	-	7	78	12
South Carolina	-	8	19	67	6
Texas	-	-	9	57	34
Virginia	-	22	46	32	-
8 States	2	8	33	45	12
Previous week	-	4	27	54	15
Previous year	-	3	28	59	10

- Represents zero.

Rice Headed — Selected States

[These 6 States planted 100% of the 2009 rice acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	August 1, 2009	July 25, 2010	August 1, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	28	57	74	38
California	22	-	5	18
Louisiana	85	85	95	86
Mississippi	45	78	87	65
Missouri	7	38	60	38
Texas	92	76	82	90
6 States	39	52	65	47

- Represents zero.

Rice Condition — Selected States: Week Ending August 1, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	1	6	31	44	18
California	-	5	10	72	13
Louisiana	-	2	19	47	32
Mississippi	-	4	15	50	31
Missouri	-	3	12	53	32
Texas	1	5	20	61	13
6 States	1	5	22	51	21
Previous week	-	5	22	50	23
Previous year	1	6	31	46	16

- Represents zero.

Winter Wheat Harvested — Selected States

[These 18 States harvested 89% of the 2009 winter wheat acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	August 1, 2009	July 25, 2010	August 1, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	100	100	100	100
California	100	97	100	100
Colorado	92	85	98	98
Idaho	16	1	5	19
Illinois	99	100	100	100
Indiana	100	100	100	100
Kansas	100	100	100	100
Michigan	72	97	100	91
Missouri	100	100	100	100
Montana	10	-	3	45
Nebraska	94	80	95	98
North Carolina	100	100	100	100
Ohio	100	100	100	100
Oklahoma	100	100	100	98
Oregon	74	20	41	62
South Dakota	60	61	85	81
Texas	99	100	100	99
Washington	35	8	23	39
18 States	83	79	83	88

- Represents zero.

Spring Wheat Headed — Selected States

[These 6 States planted 99% of the 2009 spring wheat acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	August 1, 2009	July 25, 2010	August 1, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Idaho	100	86	97	99
Minnesota	98	100	100	99
Montana	94	79	92	98
North Dakota	97	97	99	99
South Dakota	100	100	100	100
Washington	100	100	100	100
6 States	97	94	98	99

Spring Wheat Harvested — Selected States

[These 6 States harvested 99% of the 2009 spring wheat acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	August 1, 2009	July 25, 2010	August 1, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Idaho	1	(NA)	1	3
Minnesota	2	(NA)	9	10
Montana	-	(NA)	-	9
North Dakota	-	(NA)	1	10
South Dakota	16	(NA)	31	36
Washington	18	(NA)	5	18
6 States	3	(NA)	5	13

- Represents zero.

(NA) Not available.

Spring Wheat Condition — Selected States: Week Ending August 1, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Idaho	-	-	5	89	6
Minnesota	1	3	9	52	35
Montana	-	2	19	59	20
North Dakota	1	2	13	70	14
South Dakota	1	4	27	50	18
Washington	-	3	18	60	19
6 States	1	2	15	64	18
Previous week	1	2	14	64	19
Previous year	1	5	23	57	14

- Represents zero.

Barley Headed — Selected States

[These 5 States planted 79% of the 2009 barley acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	August 1, 2009	July 25, 2010	August 1, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Idaho	100	91	97	99
Minnesota	99	100	100	99
Montana	90	83	93	94
North Dakota	100	94	99	100
Washington	100	100	100	100
5 States	97	90	97	98

Barley Condition — Selected States: Week Ending August 1, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Idaho	-	2	3	89	6
Minnesota	1	3	13	47	36
Montana	1	1	13	55	30
North Dakota	1	5	11	70	13
Washington	-	-	11	69	20
5 States	1	3	10	68	18
Previous week	-	3	11	71	15
Previous year	1	4	17	61	17

- Represents zero.

Oats Harvested — Selected States

[These 9 States harvested 67% of the 2009 oat acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	August 1, 2009	July 25, 2010	August 1, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Iowa	59	57	83	70
Minnesota	12	17	34	36
Nebraska	67	54	87	84
North Dakota	-	1	4	17
Ohio	49	49	96	55
Pennsylvania	22	41	65	33
South Dakota	24	15	41	52
Texas	100	96	97	99
Wisconsin	11	25	42	35
9 States	26	30	47	44

- Represents zero.

Oat Condition — Selected States: Week Ending August 1, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Iowa	2	8	22	55	13
Minnesota	1	2	13	60	24
Nebraska	1	1	10	63	25
North Dakota	1	1	20	71	7
Ohio	-	2	23	64	11
Pennsylvania	-	6	23	48	23
South Dakota	1	4	15	61	19
Texas	2	7	18	52	21
Wisconsin	1	8	19	50	22
9 States	1	5	18	58	18
Previous week	1	4	17	59	19
Previous year	15	9	20	46	10

- Represents zero.

Pasture and Range Condition — Selected States: Week Ending August 1, 2010

[National pasture and range conditions for selected States are weighted based on pasture acreage and/or livestock inventories]

State	Very poor (percent)	Poor (percent)	Fair (percent)	Good (percent)	Excellent (percent)
Alabama	2	29	39	28	2
Arizona	22	24	39	12	3
Arkansas	1	15	48	33	3
California	5	20	20	55	-
Colorado	1	7	40	43	9
Connecticut	4	24	34	33	5
Delaware	19	28	43	10	-
Florida	-	1	25	55	19
Georgia	3	18	46	30	3
Idaho	-	8	23	61	8
Illinois	2	6	25	54	13
Indiana	2	7	26	50	15
Iowa	1	7	22	48	22
Kansas	2	4	25	59	10
Kentucky	6	11	26	49	8
Louisiana	2	14	38	38	8
Maine	-	9	32	52	7
Maryland	30	30	26	13	1
Massachusetts	-	2	30	68	-
Michigan	3	6	22	48	21
Minnesota	-	2	11	63	24
Mississippi	4	11	35	40	10
Missouri	12	10	26	41	11
Montana	-	3	19	59	19
Nebraska	-	2	8	74	16
Nevada	1	7	39	40	13
New Hampshire	9	8	31	52	-
New Jersey	-	10	55	35	-
New Mexico	7	12	34	40	7
New York	1	5	32	53	9
North Carolina	11	24	35	29	1
North Dakota	-	2	27	58	13
Ohio	1	6	30	50	13
Oklahoma	1	5	31	53	10
Oregon	2	14	32	46	6
Pennsylvania	19	23	30	26	2
Rhode Island	-	-	50	50	-
South Carolina	4	16	36	44	-
South Dakota	1	4	13	62	20
Tennessee	5	19	43	31	2
Texas	2	10	29	43	16
Utah	-	4	26	61	9
Vermont	-	23	24	43	10
Virginia	43	30	17	10	-
Washington	10	2	27	43	18
West Virginia	13	17	35	28	7
Wisconsin	1	2	10	64	23
Wyoming	-	1	15	71	13
48 States	4	10	26	48	12
Previous week	4	9	25	49	13
Previous year	11	13	27	40	9

- Represents zero.

Crop Progress and Condition Tables Expected Next Week

Barley: Harvested, Condition

Corn: Silking, Dough, Dented, Condition

Cotton: Setting Bolls, Bolls Opening, Condition

Oats: Harvested, Condition

Pasture and Range: Condition

Peanuts: Pegging, Condition

Rice: Headed, Harvested, Condition

Sorghum: Headed, Coloring, Mature, Condition

Soybeans: Blooming, Setting Pods, Condition

Spring Wheat: Harvested, Condition

Winter Wheat: Harvested

Statistical Methodology

Survey Procedures: Crop progress and condition estimates are based on survey data collected each week from early April through the end of November. The non-probability crop progress and condition surveys include input from approximately 5,000 reporters whose occupations provide them opportunities to make visual observations and frequently bring them in contact with farmers in their counties. Based on standard definitions, these reporters subjectively estimate the progress of crops through various stages of development, as well as the progress of producer activities. They also provide subjective evaluations of crop conditions.

Most reporters complete their questionnaires on Friday or early Monday morning and submit them to the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) Field Offices in their States by mail, telephone, fax, e-mail, or through a secured internet website. A small number of reports are completed on Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday. Regardless of when questionnaires are completed, reporters are asked to report for the entire week ending on Sunday. For reports submitted prior to the Sunday reference date, a degree of uncertainty is introduced by projections for weekend changes in progress and condition. By the end of the 2009 season, over 80 percent of the data were being submitted through the internet website. As a result, the majority of all data are submitted on Monday morning, significantly reducing projection uncertainty.

Reporters are sent written reporting instructions at the beginning of each season and are contacted periodically to ensure proper reporting. Terms and definitions of crop stages and condition categories used as reporting guidelines are available on the NASS website at www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/National_Crop_Progress.

Estimating Procedures: Reported data are reviewed for reasonableness and consistency by comparing with data reported the previous week and data reported in surrounding counties for the current week. Each State Field Office summarizes the reported data to district and State levels, weighting each county's reported data by NASS county acreage estimates. Summarized indications are compared with previous week estimates, and progress items are compared with earlier stages of development and historical averages to ensure reasonableness. Weather events and reporter comments are also taken into consideration. State estimates are submitted to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB) along with supporting comments, where they are compared with surrounding States and compiled into a National level summary by weighting each State by its acreage estimates.

Revision Policy: Progress and condition estimates in the *Crop Progress* report are released after 4:00 pm ET on the first business day of the week. These estimates are preliminary and subject to corrections or updates in the *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* that is released at 12:00 pm ET on the second business day of the week. These estimates are subject to revision the following week.

Information Contacts

Listed below are the commodity statisticians in the Crops Branch of the National Agricultural Statistics Service to contact for additional information. E-mail inquiries may be sent to nass@nass.usda.gov

Lance Honig, Chief, Crops Branch	(202) 720-2127
Jacqueline Moore, Head, Field Crops Section	(202) 720-2127
Suzanne Avilla – Peanuts, Rice.....	(202) 720-7688
Shiela Corley – Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum	(202) 720-5944
Bryan Durham – Hay, Oats	(202) 690-3234
Anthony Prillaman – Corn, Proso Millet, Flaxseed	(202) 720-9526
Nick Schauer – Wheat, Rye	(202) 720-8068
Julie Schmidt – Crop Weather, Barley, Sugar Crops	(202) 720-7621
Travis Thorson – Soybeans, Sunflower, Other Oilseeds.....	(202) 720-7369

Access to NASS Reports

For your convenience, you may access NASS reports and products the following ways:

- All reports are available electronically, at no cost, on the NASS web site: <http://www.nass.usda.gov>
- Both national and state specific reports are available via a free e-mail subscription. To set-up this free subscription, visit <http://www.nass.usda.gov> and in the “Receive NASS Updates” box under “Receive reports by Email,” click on “National” or “State” to select the reports you would like to receive.
- Printed reports may be purchased from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) by calling toll-free (800) 999-6779, or (703) 605-6220 if calling from outside the United States or Canada. Accepted methods of payment are Visa, MasterCard, check, or money order.

For more information on NASS surveys and reports, call the NASS Agricultural Statistics Hotline at (800) 727-9540, 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET, or e-mail: nass@nass.usda.gov.

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