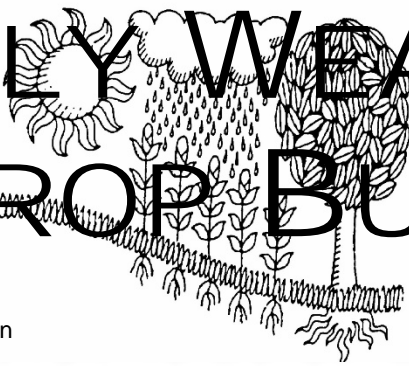
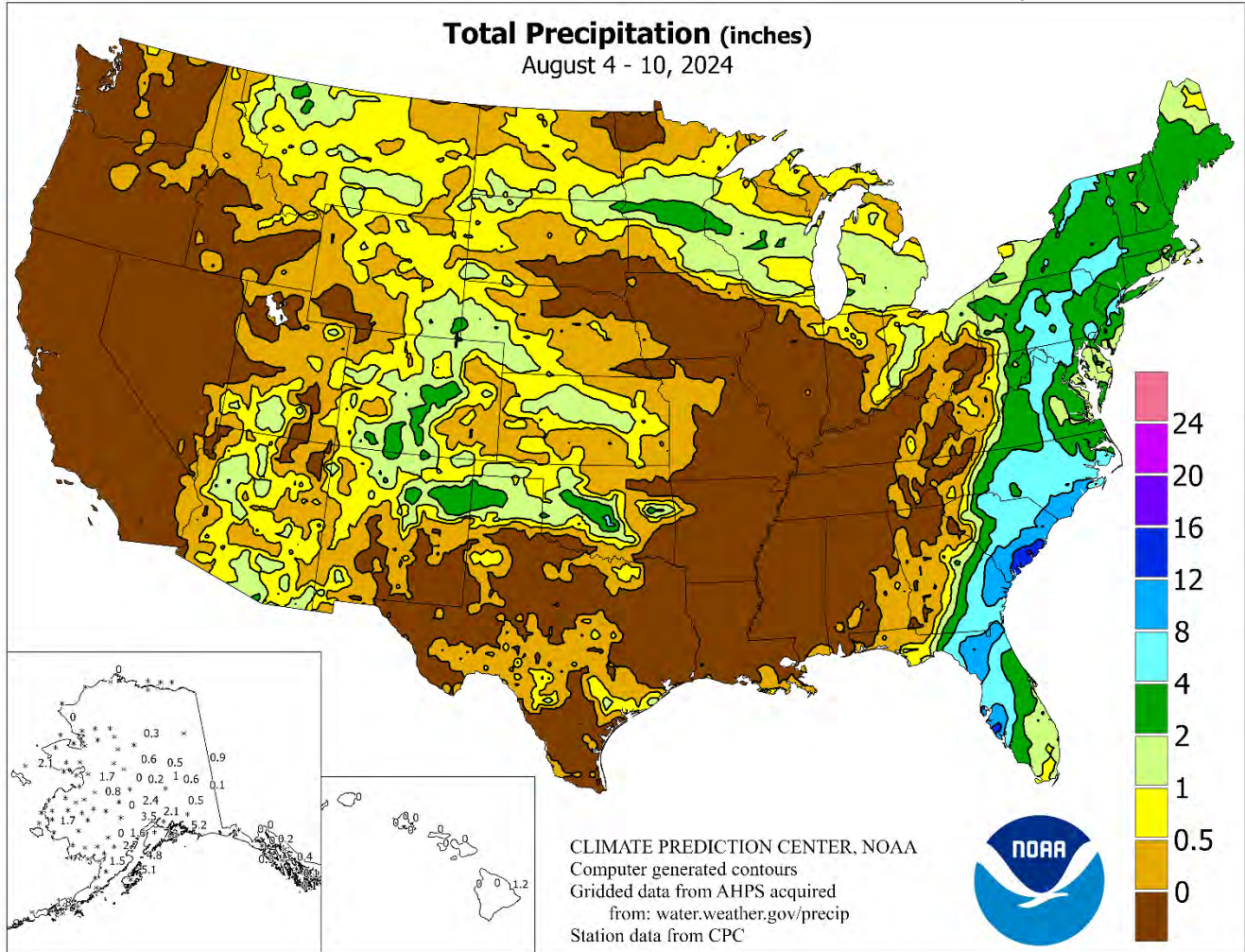


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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 4 – 10, 2024

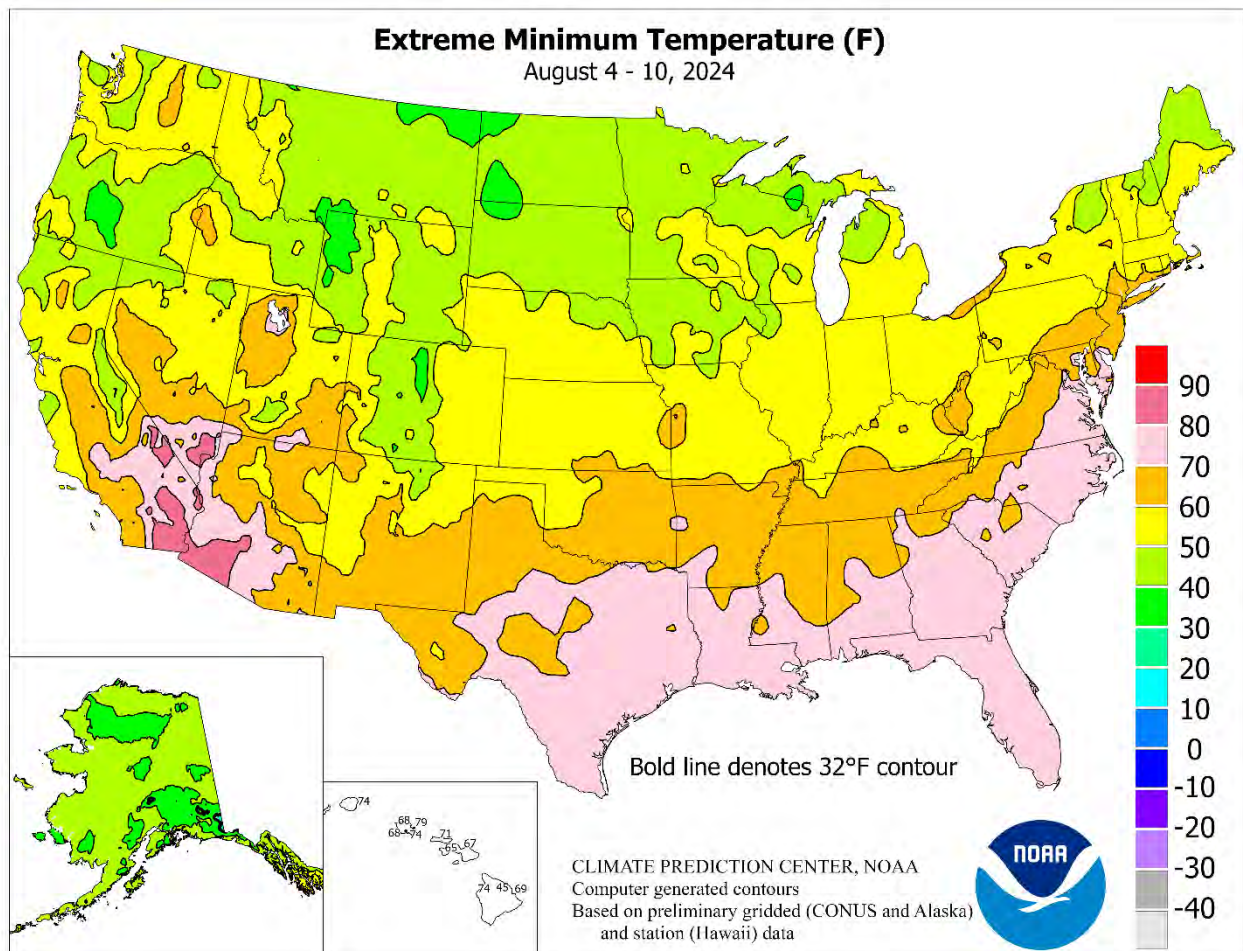
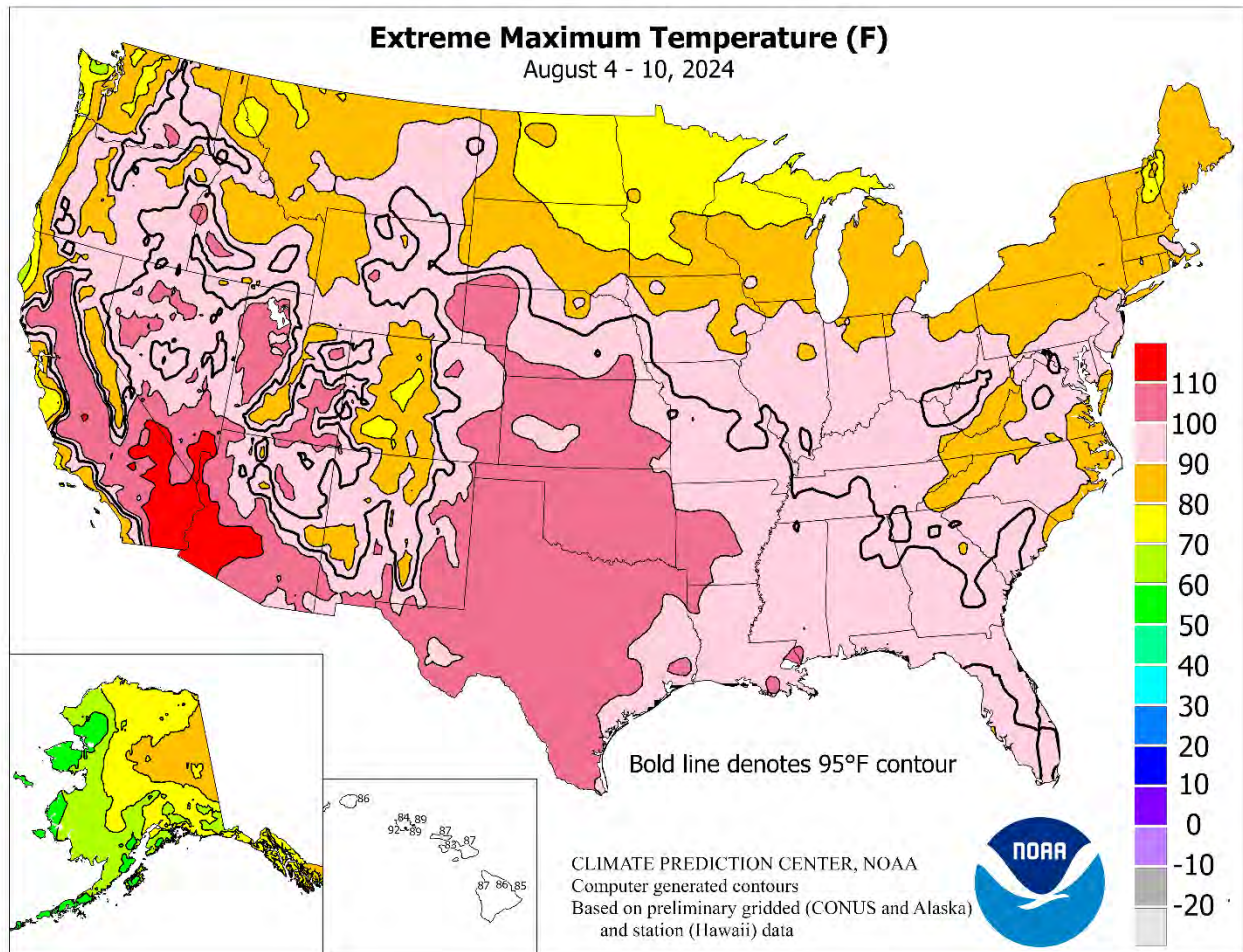
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Hurricane Debby made landfall around daybreak on August 5 in **Florida’s Big Bend**; drifted across **northern Florida** and **eastern Georgia** before moving offshore; and made a final landfall (as a tropical storm) on August 8 northeast of **Charleston, SC**. Thereafter, the former hurricane accelerated northward, but still managed to trigger flash flooding as far north as **New York**. Farther south, rainfall totals of 8 to 16 inches or more resulted in extensive lowland flooding near **Tampa Bay** and from **northeastern Florida** into the **eastern Carolinas**.

(Continued on page 3)

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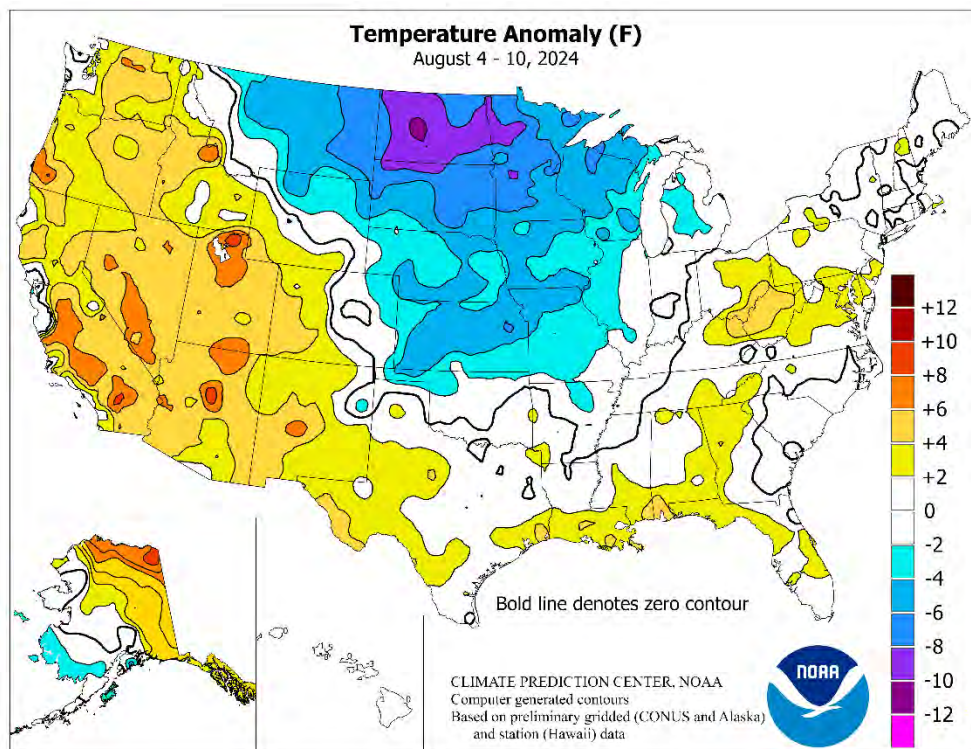


(Continued from front cover)

Farther west, notable rainfall was mostly limited to portions of the **Rockies, Plains, and Southwest**, as the monsoon circulation interacted with a pair of cold fronts. There was also a streak of rain from the **northern Plains into the Great Lakes region**, while dry weather prevailed throughout the week in the **lower and middle Mississippi Valley** and neighboring regions. Elsewhere, hot, dry weather prevailed in the **Far West**, including much of the **Great Basin and the Pacific Coast States**. The nation's year-to-date wildfire acreage topped 5.2 million (about 125 percent of the 10-year average), paced by recent and ongoing activity in **northern California** and the **Northwest**. Weekly temperatures averaged more than 5°F above normal in many locations **west of the Rockies**. In contrast, readings averaged at least 5°F below normal throughout the **northern and central Plains and upper Midwest**.

As the week began, heat gripped much of the **western half of the country**. On August 4, triple-digit, daily-record highs soared to 105°F in **Scottsbluff, NE**, and 102°F in **Denver, CO**. In the **Desert Southwest**, **Phoenix, AZ**, collected consecutive daily-record highs of 116°F on August 3-4. Similarly, **Las Vegas, NV**, posted a pair of daily-record highs (113 and 114°F, respectively) on August 5-6. Elsewhere in the **West**, triple-digit, daily-record highs for August 5 included 102°F in **Grand Junction, CO**, and 101°F in **Spanish Fork, UT**. In fact, **Spanish Fork** also tallied daily-record highs on August 6 and 7, with respective highs reaching 102 and 101°F. **Salt Lake City, UT**, with a high of 104°F on the 6th, logged its third-highest August temperature of the 21st century, behind a pair of 105-degree readings on August 1 and 2, 2020. On August 7, temperatures topped the 110-degree mark as far north as **California's San Joaquin Valley**, where daily-record highs climbed to 111°F in **Bakersfield, Hanford, and Madera**. **Amarillo, TX**, tied a monthly record—originally set on August 3, 2012—with a high of 107°F on August 7. However, during the second half of the week, lingering extreme heat retreated into the **Deep South** and parts of the **West**. By August 8, daily-record highs in **Texas** included 109°F in **Del Rio** and 104°F in **El Paso**. **Vero Beach, FL**, notched a daily-record high of 96°F on August 9. Farther north, daily-record lows in **South Dakota** on August 9 included 44°F in **Pierre** and 47°F in **Rapid City**. On August 10, the week ended with daily-record lows in locations such as **Ottumwa, IA** (49°F); **Quincy, IL** (52°F); and **Kansas City, MO** (53°F).

In advance of Hurricane Debby's landfall, torrential rain erupted across **west-central Florida**. With 11.06 inches (and a peak wind gust to 64 mph) on August 4, **Sarasota-Bradenton, FL**, experienced its wettest day on record (previously, 10.80 inches on June 23, 1945). Other daily-record totals on the 4th in the **Tampa Bay** area included 6.19 inches in **Ruskin** and 4.85 inches in **Tampa**. **Ruskin's** 2-day (August 4-5) sum climbed to 10.26 inches. On the 5th, the day of Debby's landfall, daily-record amounts included 5.41 inches in **Gainesville, FL**; 4.71 inches in **Charleston, SC**; 4.46 inches in **Jacksonville, FL**; and 4.32 inches in **Alma, GA**. Peak gusts topped 50 mph on August 5 in numerous locations, including **Jacksonville, FL** (58 mph); **Valdosta, GA** (57 mph); **Savannah, GA** (55 mph); **Charleston, SC** (51 mph). On August 6, daily-record totals topped the 3-inch mark in **North Myrtle Beach, SC** (3.99 inches); **Savannah, GA** (3.21 inches); and **Columbia, SC** (3.14 inches). Separately, heavy rain and severe thunderstorms raced across the **northern Corn Belt** and the **mid-Atlantic**. **Northern Ohio** was hit particularly hard by high winds and power outages; peak gusts

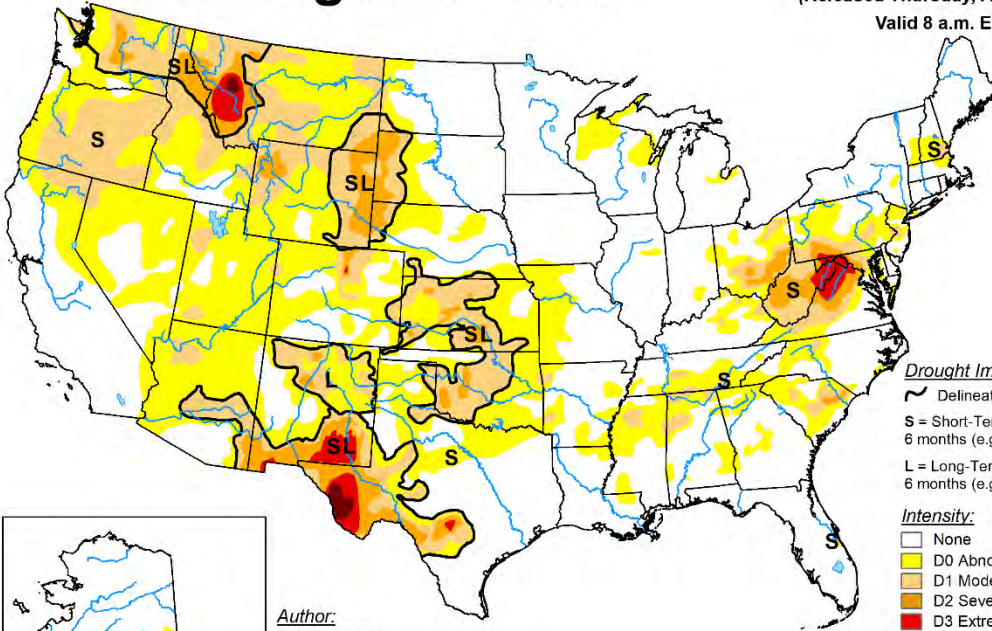


on August 6 included 70 mph in **Cleveland** and 58 mph in **Youngstown**. **Cleveland's Burke Lakefront Airport** recorded 79 mph. In **New Jersey**, heavy rain sparked flash flooding, with **Trenton** netting a daily-record sum (4.45 inches) for August 6. As Tropical Storm Debby lurked offshore, daily-record totals for August 7 included 5.66 inches in **Wilmington, NC**; 3.11 inches in **Fayetteville, NC**; and 2.98 inches in **North Myrtle Beach, SC**. **Martinsburg, WV**, measured daily-record totals (2.43 and 3.41 inches, respectively) on August 7-8. On the 8th, the day of Debby's final landfall, daily-record amounts in **North Carolina** reached 4.02 inches in **Raleigh-Durham** and 3.91 inches in **Greensboro**. As rain shifted into the **Northeast** on August 9, record-setting amounts included 3.30 inches in **Williamsport, PA**, and 3.24 inches in **Massena, NY**. In the wake of the **Southeastern** deluge, top-three crests occurred on the **Ogeechee River near Eden, GA**, and the **Edisto River near Givhans Ferry, SC**. The water level in **Eden** peaked at 6.97 feet above flood stage on August 10, highest since 1929. The August 11 crest in **Givhans Ferry**, 7.21 feet above flood stage, was the highest since September 21, 1945. At week's end, heavy showers were scattered across the **southern Plains**, with daily-record totals being set in **Texas** locations such as **Dalhart** (1.88 inches on August 9) and **Lubbock** (1.32 inches on August 8). **Dalhart** set another daily record, with 1.41 inches, on August 10.

Although near- or above-normal temperatures dominated **Alaska**, cooler air gradually overspread the **western part of the state**. In **southeastern Alaska**, **Juneau** tallied a trio of daily-record highs (82, 81, and 81°F) from August 4-6. Warmth briefly reached the **Arctic Coast**, where **Utqiagvik** notched a daily-record high of 74°F on August 6. A day later, **Anchorage** posted a daily-record high (77°F) for August 7. However, **south-central Alaska** also received significant precipitation, with weekly totals reaching 5.12 inches in **Kodiak** and 3.15 inches in **Anchorage**. **Kodiak's** wettest day during the week was August 5, when a daily-record sum of 3.81 inches was reported. That narrowly missed breaking **Kodiak's** record for highest August daily total, which remains 3.92 inches on August 18, 1993. Farther south, **Hawaii** moved deeper into a dry summer. From June 1 – August 10, rainfall at the state's major airport observation sites ranged from 0.09 inch (7 percent of normal) in **Honolulu, Oahu**, to 10.52 inches (52 percent) in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**.

U.S. Drought Monitor

August 6, 2024
(Released Thursday, Aug. 8, 2024)
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)

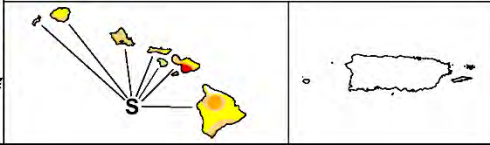
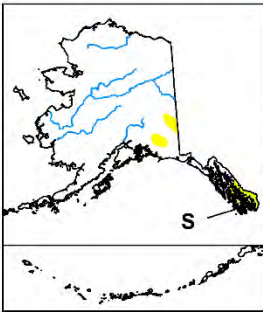
Intensity:
 None
 D0 Abnormally Dry
 D1 Moderate Drought
 D2 Severe Drought
 D3 Extreme Drought
 D4 Exceptional Drought

Author:
 David Simeral
 Western Regional Climate Center

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>

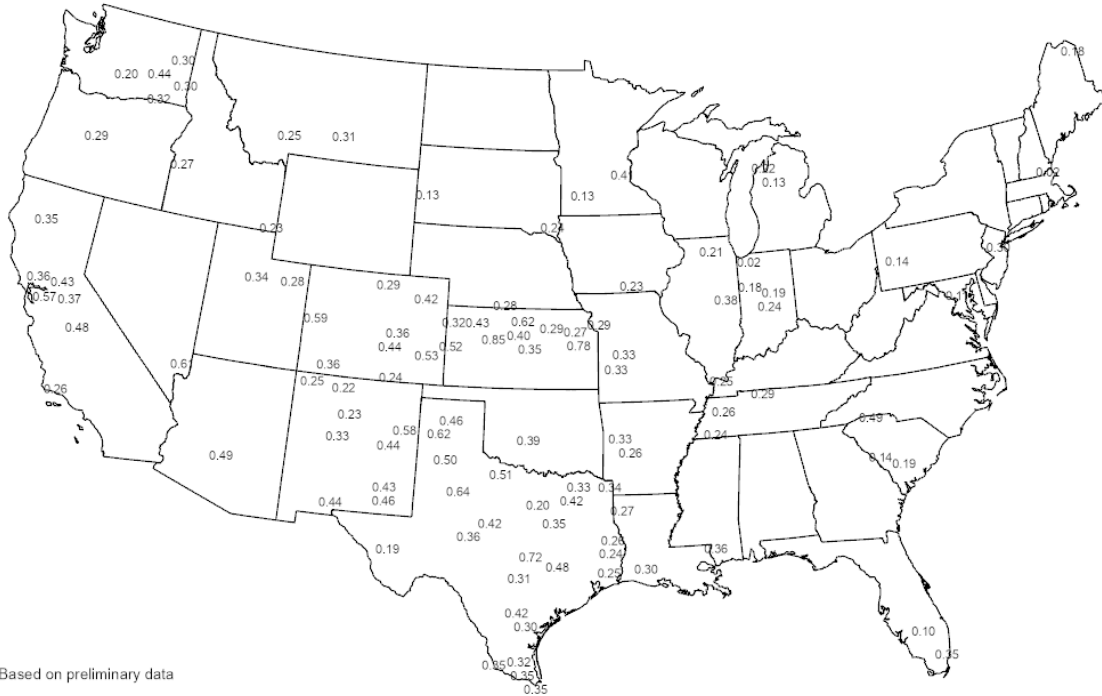


droughtmonitor.unl.edu



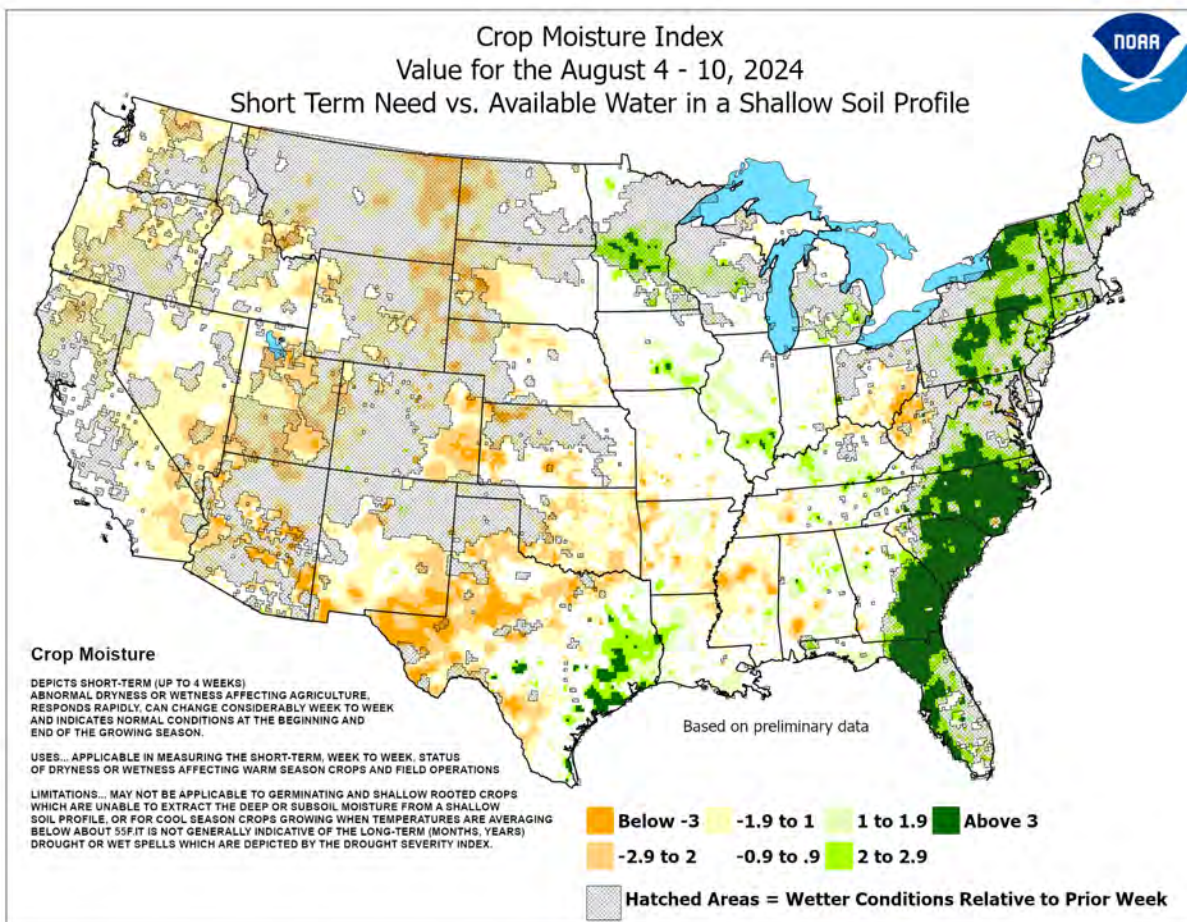
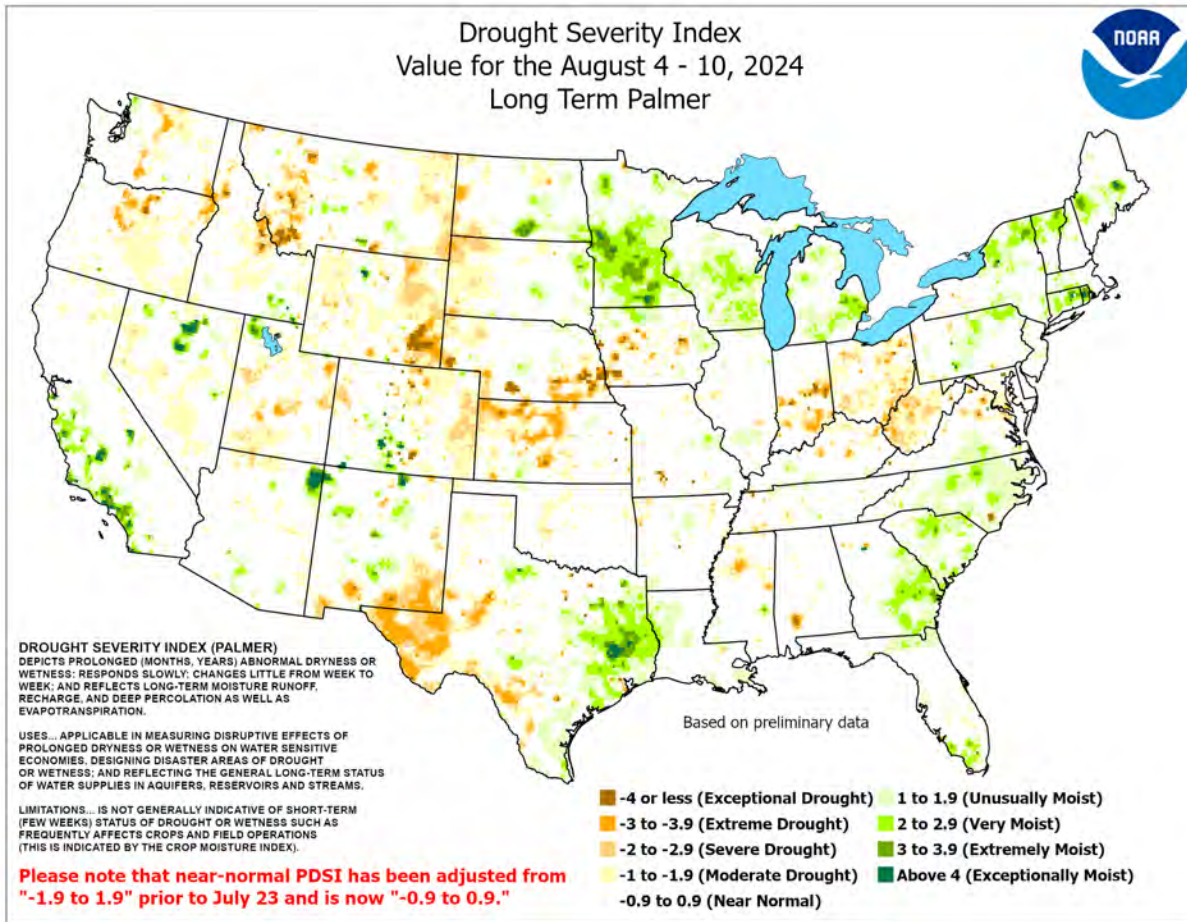
Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

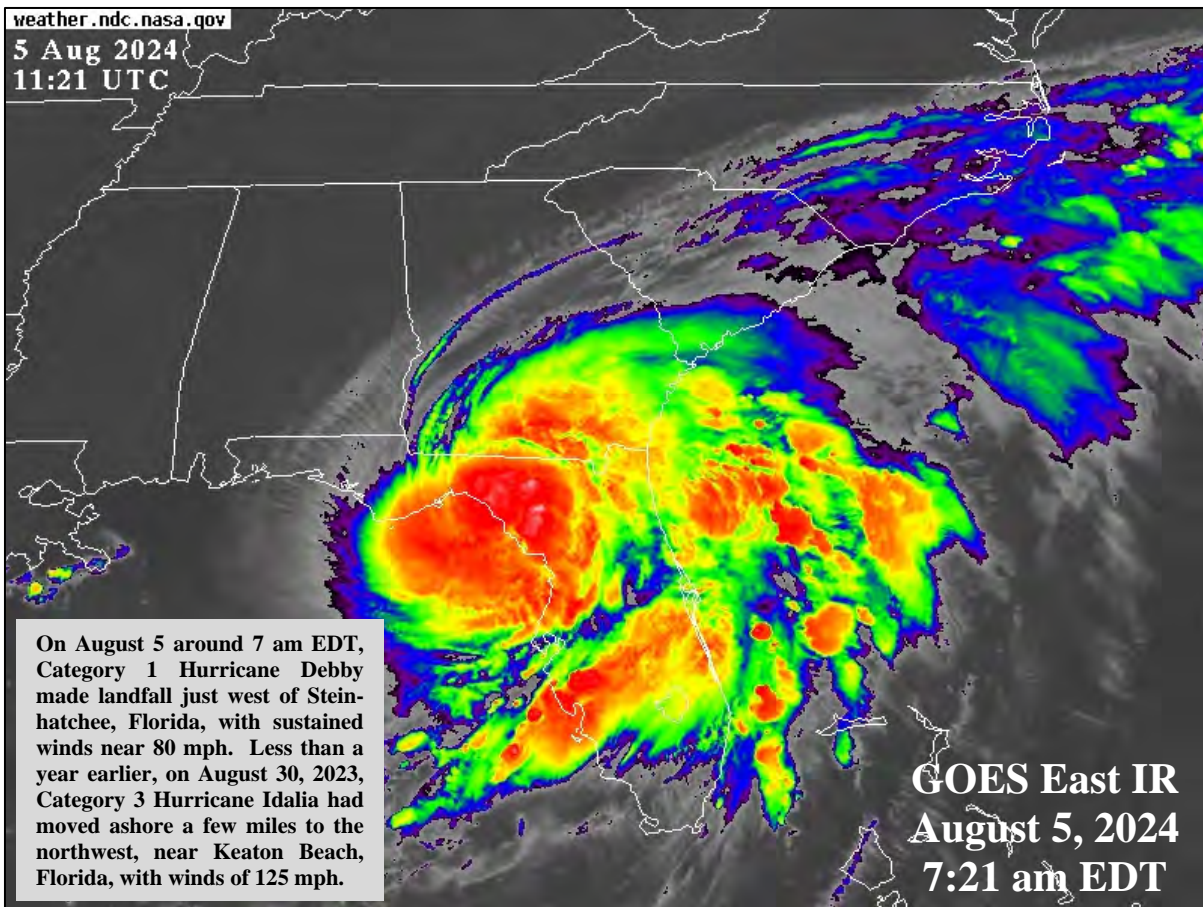
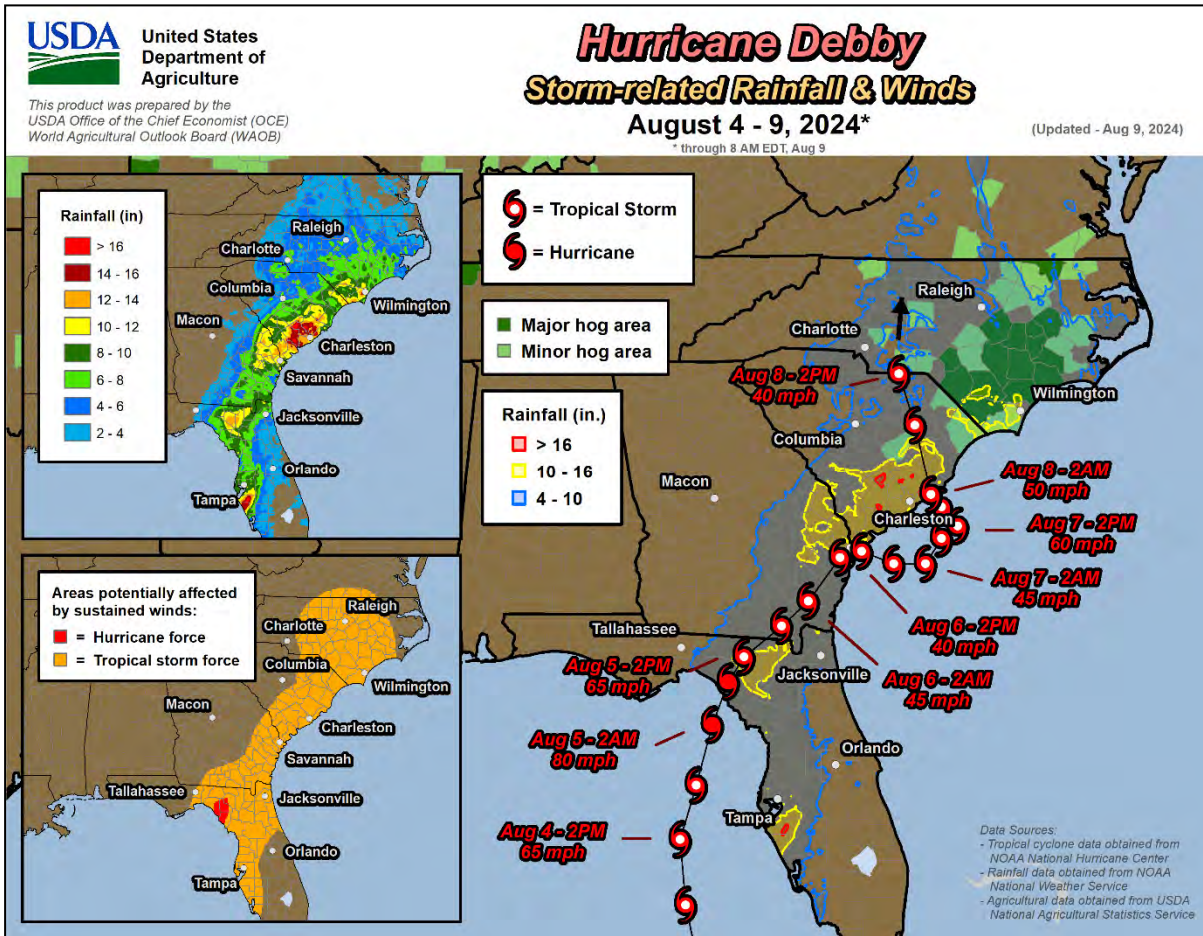
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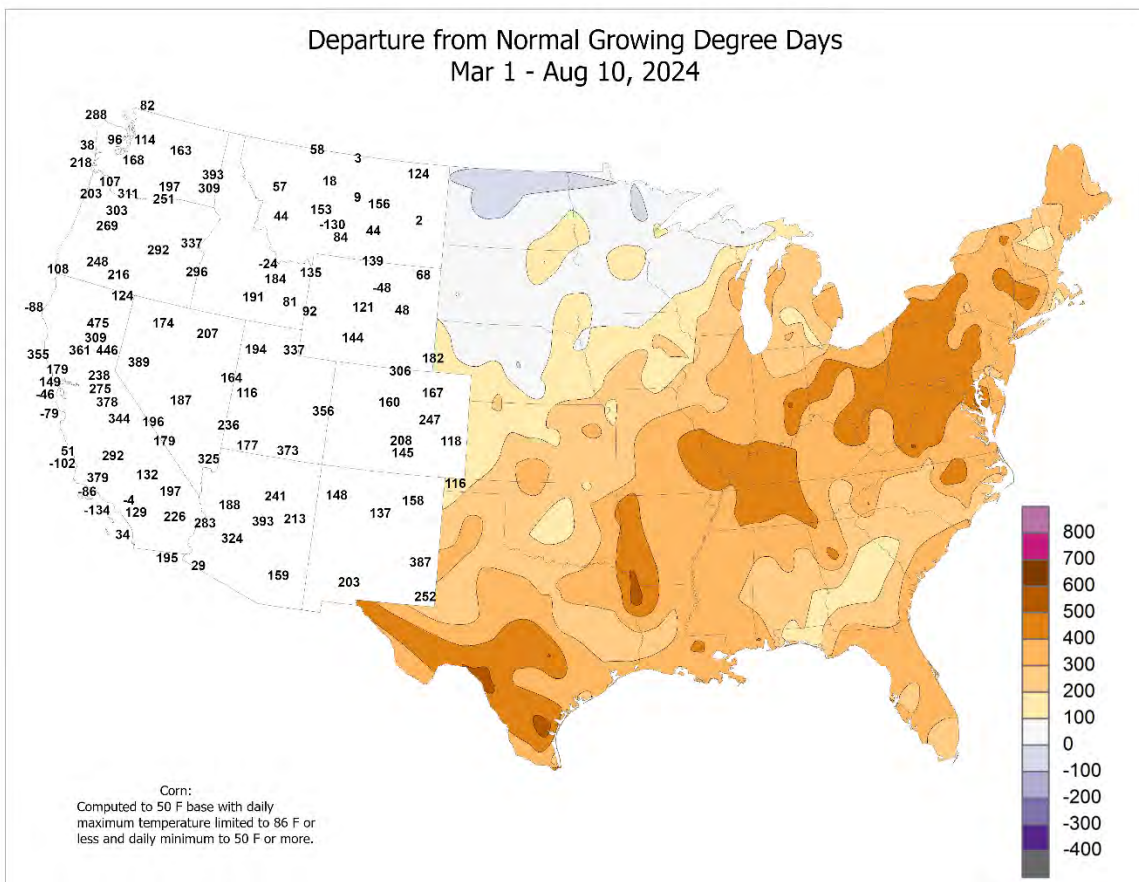
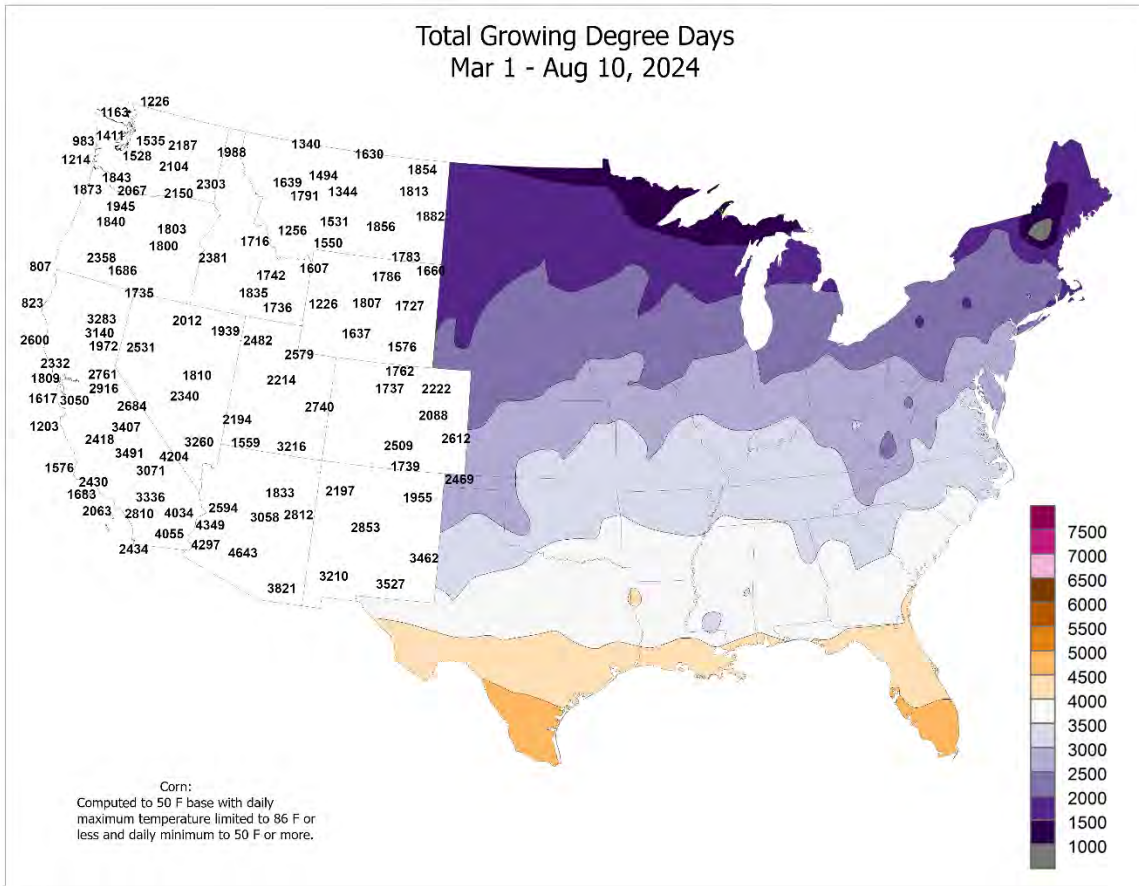


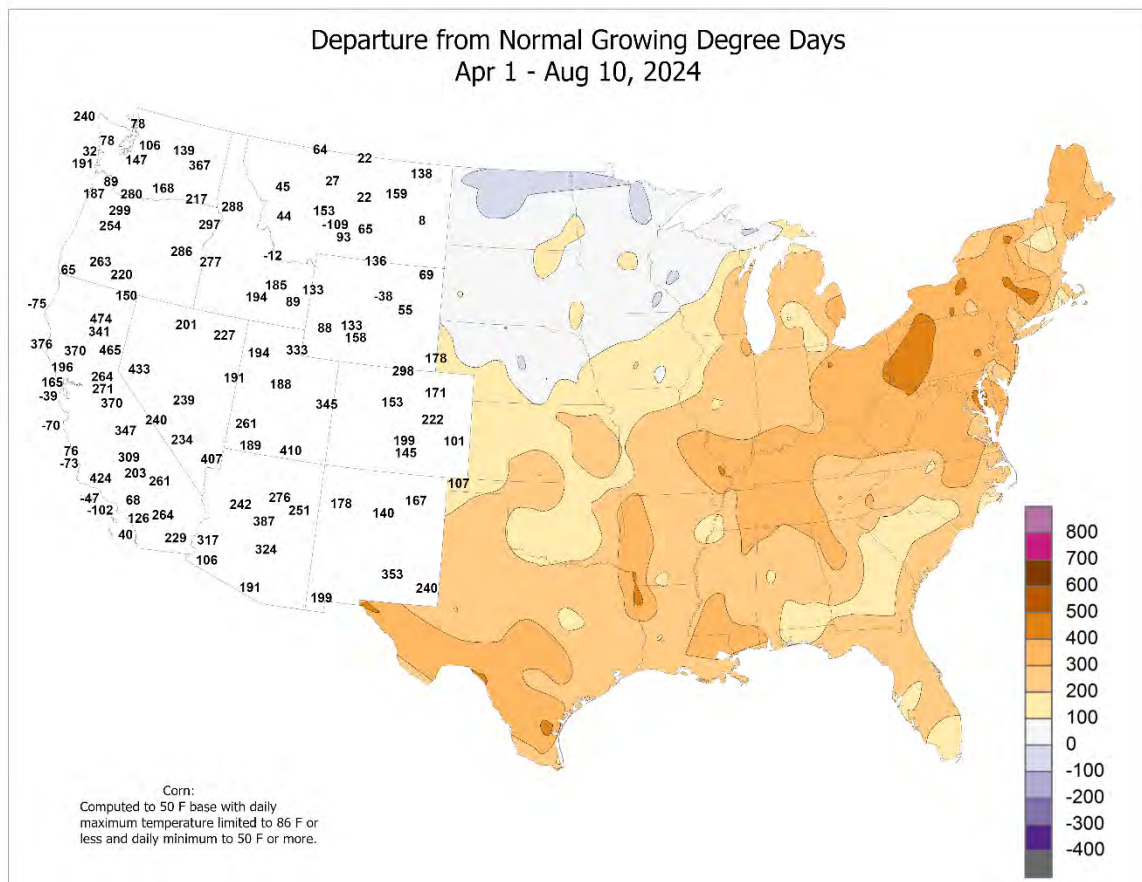
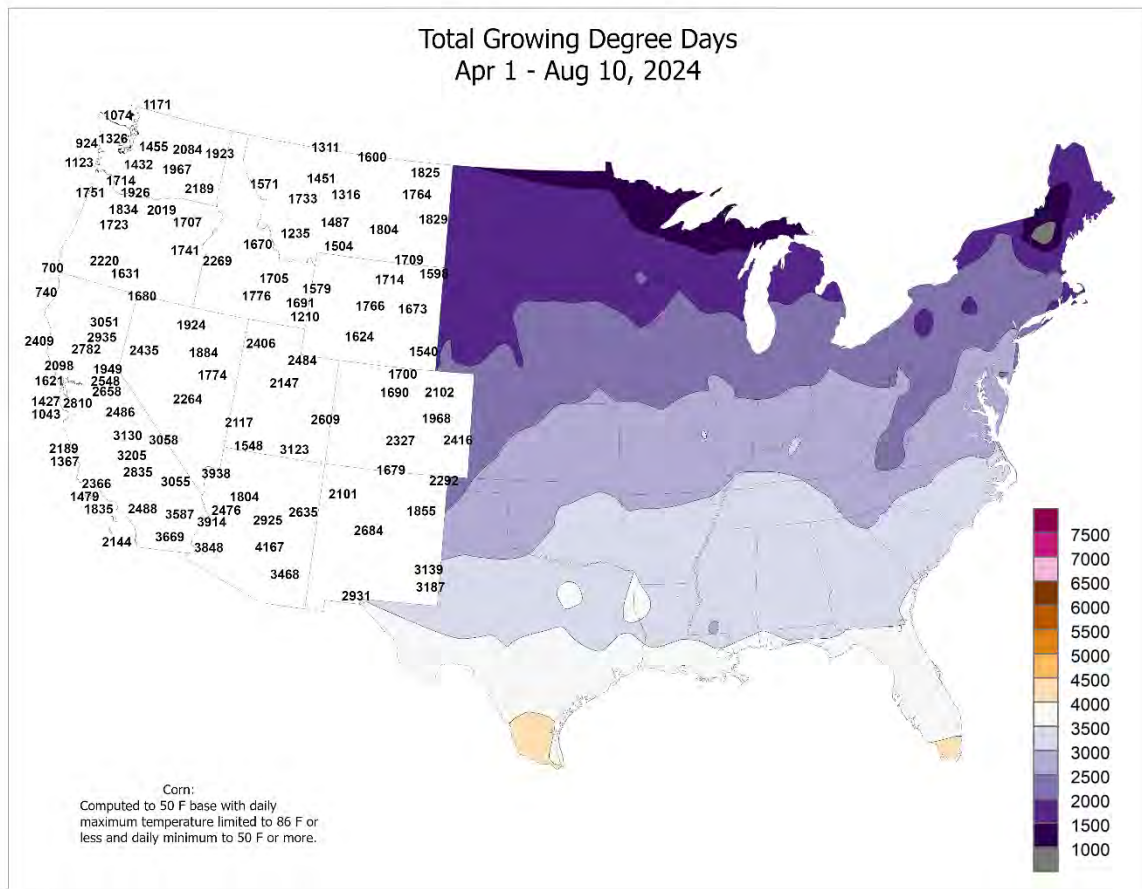
Based on preliminary data

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
 Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.









National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 10, 2024

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	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	PRECIP	
																		.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AK ANCHORAGE	64	54	77	48	59	0	3.14	2.54	1.25	7.84	212	12.56	176	94	62	0	0	5	2
AK BARROW	60	46	73	39	53	0	0.00	-0.27	0.00	0.00	0	0.02	0	92	73	0	0	0	0
AK FAIRBANKS	74	54	86	47	64	4	0.49	-0.05	0.41	7.19	159	9.47	136	89	46	0	0	2	0
AK JUNEAU	77	51	82	46	64	6	0.17	-1.08	0.10	17.08	159	42.32	132	96	42	0	0	2	0
AK KODIAK	57	51	62	44	54	-3	5.10	4.08	3.77	15.15	136	51.44	120	98	78	0	0	6	1
AK NOME	53	47	58	45	50	0	2.13	1.35	0.85	10.17	229	16.27	185	97	81	0	0	7	1
AL BIRMINGHAM	92	72	95	70	82	1	0.16	-0.85	0.16	13.13	112	35.53	94	87	47	7	0	1	0
AL HUNTSVILLE	92	72	95	68	82	1	0.00	-0.84	0.00	12.45	127	40.29	115	91	50	6	0	0	0
AL MOBILE	97	76	98	74	87	4	0.00	-1.59	0.00	16.76	101	45.35	104	88	43	7	0	0	0
AL MONTGOMERY	97	74	99	71	85	2	0.03	-0.89	0.03	6.09	58	39.04	117	93	42	7	0	1	0
AR FORT SMITH	97	74	104	72	85	2	0.03	-0.74	0.03	9.65	106	31.28	107	84	32	6	0	1	0
AR LITTLE ROCK	95	73	102	69	84	2	0.00	-0.71	0.00	7.48	95	42.30	135	80	40	7	0	0	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	83	56	87	54	70	4	0.64	-0.10	0.24	5.53	139	14.87	125	89	33	0	0	4	0
AZ PHOENIX	110	89	116	81	100	5	0.01	-0.20	0.01	0.39	31	4.15	99	46	18	7	0	1	0
AZ PRESCOTT	92	67	96	65	79	4	0.53	-0.05	0.36	4.50	147	9.19	122	70	26	6	0	2	0
AZ TUCSON	101	77	107	71	89	2	1.11	0.63	1.11	7.39	235	12.56	214	66	26	7	0	1	1
CA BAKERSFIELD	105	77	109	74	91	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	5.40	121	45	13	7	0	0	0
CA EUREKA	61	53	62	49	57	-2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	1.23	133	29.87	122	98	80	0	0	0	0
CA FRESNO	107	74	110	72	90	7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	26	9.06	116	47	13	7	0	0	0
CA LOS ANGELES	77	64	81	62	70	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	15.37	177	93	62	0	0	0	0
CA REDDING	104	68	106	63	86	3	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	20.78	97	55	11	7	0	0	0
CA SACRAMENTO	96	60	100	58	78	2	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	11.97	98	77	20	7	0	0	0
CA SAN DIEGO	78	69	85	67	74	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	10.89	160	88	64	0	0	0	0
CA SAN FRANCISCO	66	53	73	51	60	-5	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	14.31	112	99	67	0	0	0	0
CA STOCKTON	100	64	105	60	82	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	10.65	119	68	19	7	0	0	0
CO ALAMOSA	84	52	92	49	68	3	0.73	0.43	0.35	3.56	188	6.28	150	88	31	2	0	3	0
CO CO SPRINGS	81	59	92	54	70	-2	2.00	1.21	0.64	6.68	102	13.02	114	89	44	3	0	4	2
CO DENVER INTL	87	61	102	52	74	-1	0.36	-0.10	0.36	3.05	64	11.15	108	81	36	4	0	1	0
CO GRAND JUNCTION	97	70	102	65	84	6	0.19	0.00	0.15	2.46	193	5.07	100	60	18	7	0	2	0
CO PUEBLO	89	62	100	56	76	-1	0.32	-0.25	0.14	5.55	139	11.07	129	79	32	4	0	3	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	81	68	88	63	75	-1	1.90	0.96	1.65	10.37	123	35.08	131	95	65	0	0	4	1
CT HARTFORD	83	66	91	61	74	1	2.60	1.52	1.10	12.37	123	37.80	135	91	61	1	0	6	2
DC WASHINGTON	89	75	93	72	82	2	3.35	2.59	1.84	10.14	105	26.99	104	87	58	5	0	3	2
DE WILMINGTON	86	71	91	68	78	1	3.72	2.74	1.33	14.02	133	35.85	128	99	67	2	0	5	3
FL DAYTONA BEACH	91	78	96	75	85	2	3.20	1.76	1.25	18.42	122	30.22	101	96	64	4	0	5	2
FL JACKSONVILLE	91	76	98	74	83	1	6.56	5.03	4.43	25.87	156	42.22	130	97	63	5	0	5	3
FL KEY WEST	90	82	93	78	86	1	0.73	-0.31	0.54	15.24	163	29.44	151	85	70	6	0	3	1
FL MIAMI	92	79	95	73	86	1	2.40	0.41	1.38	29.07	140	44.24	119	92	56	7	0	2	2
FL ORLANDO	93	78	96	76	85	3	2.99	1.15	1.00	18.51	102	26.70	82	97	57	5	0	5	3
FL PENSACOLA	94	75	96	73	84	1	0.05	-1.77	0.03	20.27	113	44.76	105	86	43	7	0	2	0
FL TALLAHASSEE	94	77	98	76	86	3	3.67	1.79	2.68	18.98	107	48.80	126	87	51	6	0	3	2
FL TAMPA	89	81	92	76	85	1	7.35	5.28	4.85	32.30	179	43.54	140	92	71	5	0	5	2
FL WEST PALM BEACH	93	78	95	76	85	2	2.11	0.35	1.03	15.25	91	35.67	102	96	58	7	0	4	1
GA ATHENS	92	73	95	71	82	2	1.78	0.69	1.69	11.52	108	40.35	131	91	51	5	0	3	1
GA ATLANTA	94	75	96	73	84	3	0.00	-0.94	0.00	18.64	175	44.57	139	85	46	7	0	0	0
GA AUGUSTA	88	73	94	69	81	-2	2.42	1.28	1.52	18.53	171	32.99	115	97	63	4	0	5	2
GA COLUMBUS	96	76	99	73	86	3	0.00	-1.12	0.00	7.82	78	37.32	132	83	42	7	0	0	0
GA MACON	92	73	96	71	82	0	0.09	-0.89	0.08	9.36	87	33.76	113	97	56	5	0	2	0
GA SAVANNAH	89	76	97	75	83	0	10.73	9.47	7.74	23.23	163	42.46	137	91	65	3	0	5	3
HI HILO	84	70	85	69	77	0	1.19	-1.29	0.49	9.83	49	56.66	83	97	65	0	0	7	0
HI HONOLULU	89	76	89	74	82	0	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.24	19	9.30	103	76	47	0	0	0	0
HI KAHULUI	85	70	87	67	78	-3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.43	50	8.31	82	90	57	0	0	0	0
HI LIHUE	85	76	86	74	81	0	0.05	-0.45	0.02	2.48	58	24.71	119	82	60	0	0	3	0
IA BURLINGTON	80	61	90	53	71	-4	0.02	-0.76	0.02	10.63	106	28.21	115	97	62	1	0	1	0
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	80	59	89	48	69	-3	0.00	-0.94	0.00	14.17	125	23.77	101	97	58	0	0	0	0
IA DES MOINES	82	62	96	54	73	-3	0.01	-0.93	0.01	14.85	142	29.51	121	85	46	2	0	1	0
IA DUBUQUE	79	59	89	49	69	-1	0.00	-0.90	0.00	11.05	97	25.52	102	94	54	0	0	0	0
IA SIOUX CITY	81	57	94	48	69	-4	0.00	-0.83	0.00	10.78	121	25.11	130	94	51	1	0	0	0
IA WATERLOO	82	58	92	51	70	-3	0.00	-0.95	0.00	13.14	115	30.94	127	91	48	2	0	0	0
ID BOISE	97	70	101	65	83	5	0.03	-0.01	0.03	0.85	83	10.43	139	43	14	7	0	1	0
ID LEWISTON	95	68	100	63	82	4	0.19	0.09	0.19	1.02	54	6.28	74	55	18	7	0	1	0
ID POCATELLO	92	54	99	48	73	2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.27	79	10.07	134	69	20	5	0	0	0
IL CHICAGO/O_HARE	81	65	91	56	73	-2	0.39	-0.55	0.39	10.77	117	25.48	106	87	48	2	0	1	0
IL MOLINE	82	62	92	51	72	-3	0.00	-0.85	0.00	9.41	89	23.43	93	89	54	2	0	0	0
IL PEORIA	82	63	93	52	73	-3	0.00	-0.67	0.00	6.79	82	22.91	96	91	52	2	0	0	0
IL ROCKFORD	81	60	94	52	71	-2	0.15	-0.76	0.15	12.24	118	27.53	114	90	52	1	0	1	0
IL SPRINGFIELD	82	62	92	51	72	-4	0.00	-0.77	0.00	9.34	97	20.57	84	98	59	2	0	0	0
IN EVANSVILLE	87	69	94	60	78	-1	0.00	-0.72	0.00	8.68	87	31.43	99	90	49	3	0	0	0
IN FORT WAYNE	83	63	90	52	73	0	0.32	-0.55	0.25	6.57	67	27.04	105	94	55	1	0	2	0
IN INDIANAPOLIS	85	65	92	56	75	0	0.00	-0.70	0.00	10.34	99	31.44	109	94	49	3	0	0	0
IN SOUTH BEND	83	62	91	55	72	0	0.49	-0.44	0.28	11.54	126	28.79	118	91	50	1	0	2	0
KS CONCORDIA	94	67	102	61	81	3	0.00	-0.76	0.00	5.51	60	16.90	88	86	34	2	0	0	0
KS DODGE CITY	86	62	99	56	74	-5	0.98	0.24	0.56	16.86	227	20.20	134	87	44	4	0	2	1
KS GOODLAND	96	64	102	61	80	5	0.00	-0.71	0.00	5.09	71	9.91	74	85	29	3	0	0	0
KS TOPEKA	85	62	99	54	74	-6	0.36	-0.64	0.35	10.79	104	17.07	71	88	46	2	0	2	0

Based on 1991-2020 normals

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 10, 2024

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS					
	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	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE	01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
KY WICHITA	89	66	100	62	78	-4	0.16	-0.85	0.15	7.92	76	17.70	76	83	40	4	0	2	0		
KY LEXINGTON	89	68	93	60	79	2	0.00	-0.94	0.00	9.06	79	30.65	92	91	50	5	0	0	0		
KY LOUISVILLE	90	71	95	63	80	1	0.00	-0.92	0.00	11.29	116	32.16	103	81	46	4	0	0	0		
LA PADUCAH	89	67	95	59	78	-2	0.00	-0.77	0.00	10.70	107	34.00	104	91	47	3	0	0	0		
LA BATON ROUGE	98	77	100	73	87	4	0.00	-1.37	0.00	12.80	95	43.44	110	86	43	7	0	0	0		
LA LAKE CHARLES	97	78	98	76	87	3	0.08	-1.27	0.08	24.02	169	53.51	145	88	44	7	0	1	0		
LA NEW ORLEANS	97	78	98	76	88	3	0.00	-1.47	0.00	18.31	110	51.90	126	90	47	7	0	0	0		
LA SHREVEPORT	97	76	100	73	86	2	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	84	41	7	0	***	***		
MA BOSTON	81	65	89	59	73	-1	2.13	1.34	0.67	9.68	117	33.51	128	96	63	0	0	6	1		
MA WORCESTER	78	62	86	57	70	0	1.80	0.80	0.63	9.50	99	40.27	142	98	65	0	0	6	1		
MD BALTIMORE	89	73	96	70	81	3	1.76	0.79	0.85	8.13	82	26.63	97	98	64	3	0	4	1		
ME CARIBOU	78	55	85	47	67	0	0.93	0.09	0.80	11.77	126	23.75	98	94	47	0	0	3	1		
ME PORTLAND	77	61	86	55	69	-1	1.82	0.99	0.56	9.59	109	32.34	115	99	63	0	0	7	1		
MI ALPENA	78	56	82	50	67	-1	0.14	-0.53	0.14	12.61	182	25.67	144	94	45	0	0	1	0		
MI GRAND RAPIDS	78	60	88	56	69	-4	1.00	0.18	0.75	12.70	141	26.39	109	89	52	0	0	2	1		
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	79	61	83	58	70	3	0.06	-0.22	0.06	1.83	72	10.91	88	100	59	0	0	1	0		
MI LANSING	77	59	85	54	68	-3	1.44	0.61	1.14	13.26	168	25.40	122	96	58	0	0	2	1		
MI MUSKEGON	79	61	88	57	70	-2	0.70	0.01	0.39	9.10	134	20.59	99	84	49	0	0	2	0		
MI TRAVERSE CITY	79	59	85	51	69	-1	0.68	0.08	0.24	6.17	100	15.81	98	86	45	0	0	3	0		
MN DULUTH	70	54	74	51	62	-5	0.73	-0.11	0.44	11.27	118	20.47	108	88	50	0	0	3	0		
MN INT_L FALLS	69	49	77	41	59	-5	0.24	-0.39	0.13	9.13	105	17.22	108	93	53	0	0	3	0		
MN MINNEAPOLIS	75	59	84	53	67	-6	1.38	0.35	1.38	15.21	150	28.07	137	87	50	0	0	1	1		
MN ROCHESTER	75	55	85	49	65	-4	1.25	0.31	1.24	17.56	161	28.41	124	94	58	0	0	2	1		
MN ST. CLOUD	74	56	82	50	65	-4	3.13	2.27	2.88	14.98	174	27.93	156	92	53	0	0	2	1		
MO COLUMBIA	85	64	95	55	74	-4	0.00	-0.89	0.00	13.03	135	28.85	108	89	48	2	0	0	0		
MO KANSAS CITY	82	63	95	53	73	-6	0.25	-0.62	0.25	10.67	96	25.07	98	88	51	2	0	1	0		
MO SAINT LOUIS	88	68	98	59	78	-2	0.06	-0.76	0.06	9.26	96	29.80	108	81	46	3	0	1	0		
MO SPRINGFIELD	87	64	97	56	76	-4	0.01	-0.83	0.01	11.06	116	29.95	105	89	44	3	0	1	0		
MS JACKSON	96	74	99	71	85	2	0.00	-1.13	0.00	11.28	101	52.68	139	84	39	7	0	0	0		
MS MERIDIAN	95	71	99	67	83	0	0.00	-1.06	0.00	4.97	46	34.41	92	92	45	6	0	0	0		
MS TUPELO	92	71	98	66	82	-1	0.00	-0.97	0.00	9.21	84	37.88	101	87	48	5	0	0	0		
MT BILLINGS	79	57	93	51	68	-6	0.77	0.57	0.39	1.83	49	9.04	91	90	38	2	0	4	0		
MT BUTTE	78	49	88	42	64	-1	0.74	0.45	0.52	3.32	81	7.09	80	87	31	0	0	3	1		
MT CUT BANK	72	50	78	43	61	-5	0.98	0.76	0.30	2.78	64	5.21	67	97	46	0	0	4	0		
MT GLASGOW	79	55	91	47	67	-6	0.66	0.38	0.48	3.26	63	8.44	87	78	35	1	0	3	0		
MT GREAT FALLS	76	51	84	46	63	-6	0.23	0.00	0.17	4.82	112	11.62	113	98	44	0	0	3	0		
MT HAVRE	78	55	85	48	66	-5	0.61	0.41	0.32	5.26	121	12.30	144	90	40	0	0	4	0		
MT MISSOULA	85	57	88	53	71	1	0.45	0.28	0.18	2.60	80	8.59	93	83	30	0	0	4	0		
NC ASHEVILLE	86	69	88	67	77	3	0.29	-0.94	0.29	17.04	152	40.50	130	93	53	0	0	1	0		
NC CHARLOTTE	87	73	93	71	80	1	4.61	3.60	4.24	12.85	139	34.68	128	90	61	4	0	3	1		
NC GREENSBORO	86	71	89	69	79	1	4.90	3.85	3.84	17.28	176	40.72	150	98	64	0	0	4	2		
NC HATTERAS	84	77	87	75	80	-1	4.57	3.17	2.51	14.70	124	31.78	93	98	84	0	0	6	2		
NC RALEIGH	88	75	93	73	82	2	5.76	4.63	3.84	19.63	186	35.29	126	92	66	4	0	5	3		
NC WILMINGTON	86	75	93	75	81	0	11.08	9.35	5.38	24.79	165	40.67	119	95	72	1	0	6	4		
ND BISMARCK	72	51	78	44	62	-10	0.62	0.02	0.37	6.17	84	12.87	98	93	49	0	0	3	0		
ND DICKINSON	72	49	82	41	61	-10	0.59	0.24	0.52	5.32	86	10.27	91	91	47	0	0	2	1		
ND FARGO	73	51	79	46	62	-8	0.33	-0.21	0.24	6.22	76	16.10	104	91	51	0	0	2	0		
ND GRAND FORKS	74	50	79	46	62	-7	0.10	-0.50	0.10	9.63	118	16.64	118	85	45	0	0	1	0		
ND JAMESTOWN	71	51	76	49	61	-8	0.58	0.06	0.33	8.47	110	14.06	103	95	58	0	0	3	0		
NE GRAND ISLAND	82	61	100	54	71	-5	0.38	-0.43	0.26	7.56	87	22.18	118	91	46	2	0	2	0		
NE LINCOLN	84	61	100	54	73	-5	0.20	-0.48	0.20	10.06	115	19.42	104	86	43	2	0	1	0		
NE NORFOLK	82	59	95	50	70	-4	0.02	-0.80	0.01	8.15	96	22.21	122	90	48	2	0	2	0		
NE NORTH PLATTE	82	61	99	57	71	-4	0.48	-0.26	0.33	8.24	105	17.99	116	91	45	3	0	2	0		
NE OMAHA	84	61	99	52	73	-5	0.04	-0.95	0.04	8.80	93	24.81	119	92	40	2	0	1	0		
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	85	61	105	54	73	-2	2.01	1.70	1.32	5.83	125	11.72	103	85	39	4	0	5	1		
NH VALENTINE	83	58	94	49	71	-5	0.28	-0.27	0.26	6.53	86	14.52	93	90	38	2	0	2	0		
NH CONCORD	80	59	87	53	69	-1	1.59	0.69	0.50	10.68	123	29.91	122	100	59	0	0	7	1		
NJ ATLANTIC_CITY	85	71	90	69	78	2	1.25	0.11	0.81	11.75	121	34.91	126	94	66	2	0	3	1		
NJ NEWARK	85	71	94	66	78	1	3.23	2.19	1.81	11.72	111	30.99	106	92	60	2	0	5	2		
NM ALBUQUERQUE	94	69	97	66	82	4	0.00	-0.35	0.00	5.20	190	6.60	133	55	20	7	0	0	0		
NV ELY	92	55	95	52	73	4	0.00	-0.18	0.00	3.31	229	8.15	132	51	13	6	0	0	0		
NV LAS VEGAS	110	89	114	86	100	7	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.08	15	2.15	82	32	14	7	0	0	0		
NV RENO	98	67	100	63	82	5	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.95	131	5.90	121	47	12	7	0	0	0		
NV WINNEMUCCA	98	56	101	50	77	3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.26	36	7.07	140	47	10	7	0	0	0		
NY ALBANY	80	64	87	59	72	0	4.87	3.92	2.93	12.87	129	31.24	127	93	59	0	0	6	3		
NY BINGHAMTON	75	61	84	58	68	0	3.76	2.80	1.95	13.68	138	32.85	129	100	70	0	0	5	3		
NY BUFFALO	80	64	86	61	72	1	1.07	0.32	0.66	9.69	126	22.89	98	89	53	0	0	3	1		
NY ROCHESTER	81	62	89	57	72	0	1.69	0.88	0.78	8.78	108	22.04	104	93	51	0	0	4	2		
NY SYRACUSE	82	64	90	57	73	1	3.58	2.74	2.09	11.33	131	27.45	115	91	55	1	0	4	2		
OH AKRON-CANTON	84	64	90	55	74	1	0.15	-0.71	0.11	10.11	103	26.94	101	92	52	1	0	2	0		
OH CINCINNATI	87	66	92	57	77	1	0.07	-0.76	0.07	7.06	72	27.36	92	94	50	3	0	1	0		
OH CLEVELAND	83	66	88	58	74	1	0.56	-0.26	0.37	7.76	89	20.91	84	89	56	0	0	3	0		
OH COLUMBUS	88	67	94	59	77	3	0.16	-0.69	0.16	5.36	52	24.48	90	93	49	3	0	1	0		
OH DAYTON	86	65	91	57	76	0	1.31	0.64	1.31	8.19	90	26.90	99	94	56	3	0	1	1		
OH MANSFIELD	84	64	91	55	74	2	0.21	-0.61	0.21	5.44	55	22.90	83	91	54	1	0	1	0		

Based on 1991-2020 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 10, 2024

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS					
	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	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE	01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
OK	78	62	81	57	70	-5	0.00	-0.74	0.00	9.38	120	28.46	127	100	63	0	0	0	0		
OK	82	64	87	58	73	2	2.49	1.69	2.13	10.39	111	31.68	123	97	59	0	0	3	1		
OK	94	70	103	64	82	0	1.10	0.27	0.93	8.94	96	20.56	87	80	35	5	0	2	1		
OR	94	70	102	64	82	-2	0.00	-0.77	0.00	7.42	78	29.23	112	79	35	5	0	0	0		
OR	69	60	73	58	64	3	0.00	-0.17	0.00	4.87	144	43.78	113	88	67	0	0	0	0		
OR	93	55	98	50	74	5	0.20	0.14	0.20	0.65	59	7.10	107	62	13	7	0	1	0		
OR	91	55	94	50	73	4	0.00	-0.05	0.00	1.55	96	19.51	85	89	27	5	0	0	0		
OR	98	64	102	58	81	5	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.37	36	11.13	106	62	16	7	0	0	0		
OR	94	64	99	58	79	5	0.00	-0.07	0.00	1.04	73	8.49	104	52	18	7	0	0	0		
OR	88	62	96	58	75	3	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.94	86	21.83	106	79	35	2	0	0	0		
OR	91	60	96	57	76	5	0.00	-0.05	0.00	1.15	73	24.36	110	77	26	5	0	0	0		
PA	83	66	91	62	75	0	2.52	1.39	0.97	9.34	82	31.41	110	95	61	2	0	4	3		
PA	81	66	87	63	73	1	1.93	1.13	1.29	10.40	127	23.70	97	84	58	0	0	3	2		
PA	85	68	93	63	77	0	3.02	2.11	1.34	12.69	126	33.19	123	95	60	2	0	4	2		
PA	86	72	94	68	79	1	3.74	2.70	2.06	11.88	120	32.18	120	95	64	2	0	5	2		
PA	85	67	91	60	76	3	0.88	0.03	0.81	9.00	93	31.62	123	89	51	2	0	3	1		
PA	81	65	88	59	73	0	2.62	1.67	1.81	12.09	137	30.50	133	94	60	0	0	5	1		
PA	83	65	90	59	74	1	4.70	3.64	3.22	12.94	129	36.07	138	97	60	2	0	5	2		
RI	80	64	88	59	72	-2	1.68	0.86	0.81	11.87	150	44.81	160	100	73	0	0	5	2		
SC	87	75	94	74	81	-1	13.04	11.50	4.96	27.17	180	45.82	145	93	72	4	0	7	5		
SC	87	74	95	71	80	-2	4.59	3.41	3.10	19.32	160	39.45	136	100	72	3	0	6	3		
SC	86	74	96	71	80	-1	8.75	7.57	2.97	20.13	166	37.06	131	97	75	3	0	7	6		
SC	89	72	95	70	80	1	2.07	0.92	0.93	8.04	77	35.00	112	94	55	4	0	4	2		
SD	75	53	79	44	64	-7	0.87	0.36	0.61	7.93	104	15.01	101	90	54	0	0	2	1		
SD	77	54	81	44	65	-8	0.08	-0.58	0.08	8.13	106	16.89	106	95	54	0	0	1	0		
SD	82	56	90	44	69	-4	1.05	0.64	0.96	3.28	57	11.18	85	90	38	1	0	3	1		
SD	80	58	91	48	69	-5	0.00	-0.80	0.00	13.61	157	25.47	137	90	50	1	0	0	0		
TN	88	67	94	64	78	2	0.00	-1.01	0.00	9.06	87	27.65	93	98	52	3	0	0	0		
TN	94	73	96	71	83	3	0.00	-0.90	0.00	6.72	63	30.09	86	87	43	7	0	0	0		
TN	90	70	93	67	80	2	0.14	-0.80	0.14	14.27	131	41.38	120	94	49	3	0	1	0		
TN	91	73	97	67	82	-1	0.00	-0.85	0.00	9.03	89	32.93	91	82	47	4	0	0	0		
TX	91	72	96	65	81	1	0.00	-0.89	0.00	6.58	67	31.24	95	83	46	5	0	0	0		
TX	103	76	108	72	89	3	0.00	-0.55	0.00	2.15	35	13.49	88	68	23	7	0	0	0		
TX	96	67	107	61	82	2	1.77	1.03	1.77	9.43	140	15.51	119	70	27	6	0	1	1		
TX	99	75	102	72	87	0	1.04	0.56	1.04	6.13	97	23.62	111	88	38	7	0	1	1		
TX	98	77	100	75	88	4	0.01	-1.20	0.01	19.70	128	58.46	162	91	42	7	0	1	0		
TX	97	78	100	76	87	0	0.00	-0.35	0.00	15.10	282	20.44	161	97	55	7	0	0	0		
TX	96	76	101	73	86	0	0.00	-0.41	0.00	12.33	184	18.99	110	99	53	7	0	0	0		
TX	105	80	109	77	93	5	0.13	-0.33	0.13	2.28	55	3.18	28	69	25	7	0	1	0		
TX	100	77	104	73	89	5	0.00	-0.43	0.00	3.15	108	3.94	86	46	18	7	0	0	0		
TX	98	78	103	75	88	1	0.04	-0.40	0.04	7.54	118	32.33	139	74	37	7	0	1	0		
TX	93	82	95	73	87	1	1.46	0.77	1.46	18.64	219	34.35	148	91	64	7	0	1	1		
TX	98	80	100	77	89	3	0.00	-0.86	0.00	20.26	184	48.40	160	85	43	7	0	0	0		
TX	99	70	106	68	84	3	1.43	1.06	1.43	8.80	174	15.69	136	71	24	6	0	1	1		
TX	98	74	105	71	86	2	0.00	-0.40	0.00	1.42	37	4.02	50	63	23	7	0	0	0		
TX	103	71	108	68	87	1	0.12	-0.32	0.12	2.47	61	7.71	63	74	23	7	0	1	0		
TX	99	78	102	77	89	3	0.26	-0.09	0.26	6.70	108	17.61	92	83	36	7	0	1	0		
TX	98	75	99	74	87	1	0.14	-0.42	0.13	12.13	143	27.94	114	98	48	7	0	2	0		
TX	100	73	102	71	87	0	0.07	-0.34	0.07	3.38	59	31.23	140	90	30	7	0	1	0		
UT	100	72	106	65	86	0	0.22	-0.35	0.22	5.45	88	24.55	143	71	31	7	0	1	0		
UT	99	74	104	70	86	5	0.04	-0.09	0.04	0.45	28	9.36	92	47	14	7	0	1	0		
VA	87	70	91	67	78	3	3.72	2.90	3.37	11.01	119	27.82	103	99	58	2	0	2	1		
VA	86	76	90	74	81	1	1.99	0.52	0.89	17.04	135	40.50	135	92	68	1	0	6	1		
VA	87	74	91	71	81	2	2.57	1.46	0.90	16.15	152	39.89	143	94	67	2	0	4	3		
VA	90	71	94	67	80	3	3.33	2.53	3.11	10.18	100	25.15	91	87	47	6	0	2	1		
VA	90	73	97	69	81	5	1.95	1.12	1.38	7.19	74	23.96	88	94	54	4	0	3	2		
VT	80	62	87	57	71	-1	2.67	1.83	1.14	14.66	153	27.63	122	92	50	0	0	4	3		
WA	83	52	92	49	67	2	0.00	-0.13	0.00	2.53	116	25.31	94	95	44	1	0	0	0		
WA	68	55	74	52	62	1	0.00	-0.44	0.00	6.01	109	55.00	99	95	71	0	0	0	0		
WA	80	57	87	54	69	0	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.96	86	17.48	82	87	43	0	0	0	0		
WA	90	66	94	61	78	5	0.24	0.15	0.16	1.54	89	7.74	78	59	22	4	0	2	0		
WA	95	59	98	54	77	4	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.11	13	3.43	72	66	18	7	0	0	0		
WI	75	55	84	52	65	-5	2.40	1.44	2.19	15.70	159	26.15	124	92	53	0	0	6	1		
WI	77	57	87	54	67	-3	1.59	0.80	0.91	13.48	152	24.76	125	88	51	0	0	3	2		
WI	80	59	90	55	69	-5	0.99	0.12	0.96	11.97	113	25.97	112	87	44	1	0	2	1		
WI	77	58	88	53	67	-3	0.93	-0.02	0.74	18.81	168	34.16	140	87	52	0	0	2	1		
WI	76	63	83	57	70	-3	1.65	0.85	1.65	10.23	114	29.83	135	81	53	0	0	1	1		
WI	84	65	88	58	74	3	0.10	-0.91	0.08	7.71	71	24.97	84	90	48	0	0	2	0		
WI	93	69	99	61	81	5	1.00	0.07	0.53	7.58	66	28.63	92	92	34	5	0	4	1		
WI	86	62	92	55	74	3	1.59	0.57	1.04	9.44	79	29.89	93	100	49	2	0	4	1		
WI	92	69	97	61	81	5	0.00	-0.96	0.00	6.82	64	27.72	92	87	40	6	0	0	0		
WY	86	55	99	47	70	-1	0.15	-0.08	0.15	2.57	90	7.75	92	82	29	3	0	1	0		
WY	79	57	94	50	68	-2	0.72	0.32	0.33	3.09	63	6.58	60	87	44	3	0	4	0		
WY	85	58	98	52	72	0	0.31	0.17	0.24	1.35	71	7.55	82	69	28	3	0	2	0		
WY	80	57	98	50	69	-3	0.35	0.19	0.17	2.78	84	8.80	86	86	41	3	0	3	0		

Based on 1991-2020 normals

*** Not Available

July Weather Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: A sudden Southeastern pattern change delivered cooler, wetter weather late in the month, following a scorching hot spell that had halted pasture growth and severely stressed earlier-planted summer crops, such as corn. By July 14, more than 40 percent of the pastures were rated in very poor to poor condition in West Virginia and each Atlantic Coast State from Georgia to Maryland. In North Carolina, corn rated very poor to poor peaked at 73 percent on July 7 and 14, before slightly recovering. Farther north, however, much of the Midwest received plenty of rain during a critical month for crops, despite a late-July drying trend. In fact, parts of the upper Midwest remained too wet, following the previous month's flooding. Perhaps more importantly, Midwestern temperatures stayed below stressful levels for corn and soybeans, allowing crops to generally flourish. By July 28, more than two-thirds of both corn (68 percent) and soybeans (67 percent) were rated in good to excellent condition—the best ratings for this time of year since 2020. In the South, condition ratings for rice (83 percent good to excellent on June 16 and 23, along with July 21 and 28) were the best of the 21st century. Elsewhere, beneficial, late-July rainfall and cooler conditions in the Southeast allowed U.S. peanuts to rebound from 53 to 68 percent good to excellent between June 30 and July 28.

Meanwhile, Beryl spent about 10 days prowling the Atlantic Basin, becoming the earliest-ever Category 5 hurricane (previously, Emily on July 16, 2005). Beryl first reached Category 4 status on June 30 while located about 350 miles east-southeast of Barbados. A day later, Beryl passed over Carriacou, largest island in the Grenada Grenadines, with sustained winds near 150 mph. Beryl attained Category 5 status late July 1 and reached peak intensity, with sustained winds near 165 mph, on July 2. Six days later—after grazing Jamaica (on July 3) and making landfall near Tulum, Mexico (early July 5, with sustained winds near 110 mph)—Beryl arrived on the U.S. Gulf Coast near Matagorda, TX, as a Category 1 hurricane, with sustained winds only near 80 mph. Still, Beryl was responsible for flash flooding and coastal flooding, along with a loss of electricity for more than 2.7 million customers in eastern Texas due to widespread wind gusts of 80 to 90 mph. For some, power outages persisted for a week or more, complicating recovery efforts during a post-storm spell of hot, humid weather. The remnants of Beryl curved northeastward, delivering a narrow band of briefly heavy but mostly beneficial rain across the mid-South and lower Midwest.

Tropical rainfall and showers associated with several cold fronts largely bypassed the central Appalachians and neighboring areas in the Ohio Valley and mid-Atlantic. By July 28, topsoil moisture was rated 94 percent very short to short in West Virginia, along with 62 percent in Ohio and Maryland, and 49 percent in Virginia. Meanwhile, a drying trend across much of the Plains and Rockies left topsoil moisture rated more than one-

third very short to short by July 28, except in the Dakotas, led by Wyoming (79 percent), New Mexico (69 percent), Colorado (68 percent), Montana (59 percent), and Texas (51 percent). Among reporting states, Colorado led the U.S. on that date with 33 percent of its sorghum rated in very poor to poor condition, while Texas led with 31 percent of its cotton rated very poor to poor. Additionally, 39 percent of the rangeland and pastures in Texas were rated very poor to poor on July 28, with only seven states reporting higher values: West Virginia (65 percent), Virginia (64 percent), Washington (59 percent), Wyoming (57 percent), New Mexico (50 percent), Oregon (49 percent), and Maryland (43 percent).

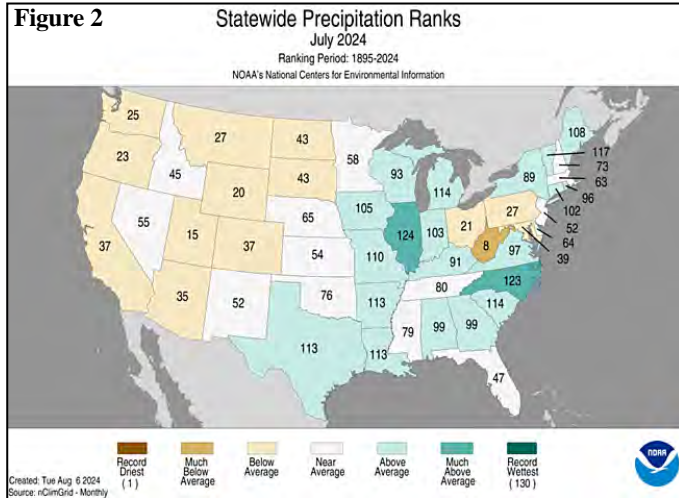
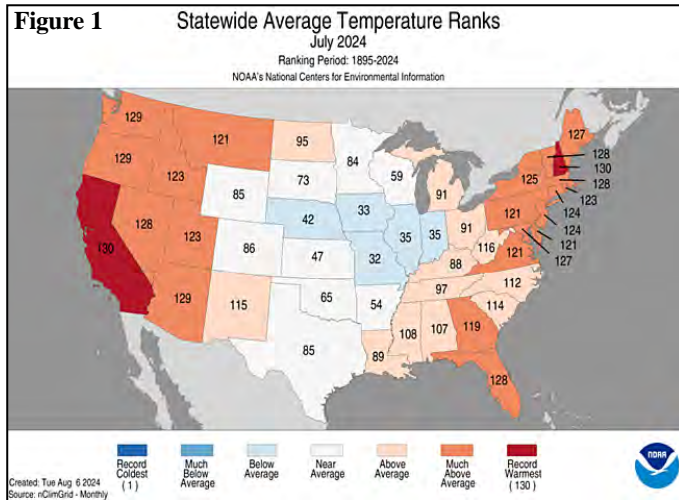
The first half of the month featured a record-setting Western heat wave that helped to dry out the landscape and led to heavy irrigation demands and declining pasture conditions. Following two wet Western winters and last year's limited wildfire activity (only 2.7 million acres of vegetation burned, nationally, in 2023), an abundance of fine fuels—including brush and grass—were cured by this summer's heat. Additionally, many Western forests remain ripe for wildfire activity due to chronically hot, dry conditions during the 21st century that have left millions of dead or dying trees. During July, dozens of large wildfires, sparked by lightning strikes or human activity, flared across the West, resulting in reduced air quality and threats to several communities. By month's end, year-to-date U.S. wildfires had burned nearly 4.5 million acres, above the 10-year average of 3.6 million acres but well below the annual record of 10.1 million acres, set in 2015 and nearly tied in 2017 and 2020. July's largest blaze, the 402,000-acre, arson-induced Park Fire near Chico, CA, destroyed more than 600 structures and became the state's fourth-largest modern fire on record within a week of its July 24 start. Oregon was also hit hard, with five individual wildfires consuming more than 100,000 acres of vegetation during July.

Drought coverage in the Lower 48 States was nearly steady during July, ranging from 19 to 21 percent, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor. Nevertheless, those numbers marked a substantial increase from the 2024 drought coverage minimum of 11.77 percent, which occurred on June 11. In addition, there was considerable regional variability, with drought improvement noted between July 2 and 30 in the Southeast, along with the southern Corn Belt and southern sections of the Rockies and High Plains. In contrast, developing or worsening drought conditions were observed during July across portions of the central Plains, as well as an area stretching from the middle Ohio Valley into the mid-Atlantic. Worsening conditions were also observed in parts of the Northwest, extending as far east as the northern High Plains.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous U.S. experienced its 11th-warmest, 30th-wettest July during the 130-year period of record. The nation's July average temperature of 75.70°F was 2.11°F above the 1901-2000 mean. Since the beginning of the 21st century, hotter

July weather has occurred five times: 2002, 2006, 2011, 2012, and 2022. Meanwhile, July precipitation averaged 3.04 inches across the Lower 48 States, slightly above the 20th century average of 2.78 inches. It was the wettest July since 2021.

State temperature rankings ranged from the 32nd-coolest July in Missouri to the hottest July on record in California and New Hampshire (figure 1). Top-ten rankings for July heat were observed in seven other Western States, Florida, Vermont, and every Atlantic Coast State from Virginia to Maine. Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the eighth-driest July in West Virginia to top-ten wettest in Illinois and North Carolina (figure 2).



Summary: Western wildfire activity ramped up in early July amid a record-shattering heat wave. The Lake Fire, between Santa Maria and Santa Barbara, CA, was ignited on July 5 and eventually charred nearly 39,000 acres of vegetation. In Butte County, CA, the 3,789-acre Thompson Fire destroyed more than two dozen structures within a week of its July 2 starting date. Elsewhere in California, a wave of all-time station records began on July 5, with high temperatures of 124°F in Palm Springs and 118°F in Redding. The record in Redding was topped on July 6, with a high of 119°F, while other all-time records set or tied on that date in California included 117°F in Ukiah and 115°F in Palmdale. By July 7, Lancaster, CA, tied an all-time station record with 115°F. Barstow-Daggett, CA, tied an all-time station record with highs of 118°F on July 7 and 8. Meanwhile, Las Vegas, NV, attained a 120-degree reading (on July 7) for the first time; the previous standard of 117°F had been set on multiple occasions, most recently on July 10, 2021.

Several days earlier, heat had first ramped up in coastal California on July 2, when daily-record highs soared to 105°F in Santa Rosa and 102°F in San Jose. Ukiah noted highs of 110°F or greater each day from July 2-7, breaking monthly and annual records for 110-degree days (previously, 5 days in July 2006 and calendar-year 2006). Heat extended to the Deep South, where daily-record highs included 100°F (on July 2) in Lafayette, LA, and 98°F (on July 4) in Winter Haven, FL. In fact, it was the hottest Independence Day on record in many Western and Southern communities, including Medford, OR (105°F); San Angelo, TX (105°F); and Knoxville, TN (97°F). Medford eventually logged five consecutive daily-record highs (105, 109, 112, 108, and 108°F) from July 4-8. By July 5, unprecedented heat also appeared in scattered locations across the Southeast, where Raleigh-Durham, NC, hit 106°F (previously, 105°F on July 8, 2012, and several earlier dates in June, July, and August). On July 5-6, consecutive daily-record highs were set in North Carolina locations such as Lumberton (103 and 102°F), Fayetteville (101 and 100°F), and Charlotte (101 and 99°F). The Western heat wave also continued, with temperatures peaking on July 6 in California Central Valley cities such as Hanford (113°F), Stockton (111°F), and Merced (111°F). Heat broke, however, across the Plains, where the July 5 maximum temperature of 77°F in Wichita Falls, TX, snapped a 10-day streak (June 25 – July 4) with triple-digit heat.

Just as upper Midwestern flooding was subsiding, new downpours in Wisconsin led to the July 5 breaching of a dam along the Little Wolf River near Manawa. Farther south, a new round of thunderstorms arrived on the Plains, leading to daily-record totals for July 1 in Nebraska locations such as Grand Island (2.07 inches) and Norfolk (2.03 inches). Omaha, NE, also measured a daily-record sum exceeding the 2-inch mark, with 2.08 inches on July 2. In the wake of late-June flooding, Sioux City, IA, netted rainfall totaling 2.72 inches on July 1-2. Additional rounds of rain across the nation’s mid-section led to daily-record amounts for July 4 in Vichy-Rolla, MO (2.39 inches), and Topeka, KS (1.92 inches). Topeka received 3.88 inches of rain during the first 4 days of July. Later, heavy showers shifted southward, with daily-record amounts occurring on July 5 in Monroe, LA (3.68 inches), and Fort Myers, FL (2.78 inches).

Hurricane Beryl made landfall before dawn on July 8 near Matagorda, TX, with maximum sustained winds near 80 mph and a storm surge locally exceeding 4 feet. Widespread wind gusts of 80 to 90 mph or greater were clocked along the middle Texas coast, extending northward across the Houston metropolitan area, leaving more than 2.7 million customers without electricity. Beryl accelerated northeastward across the mid-South and lower Midwest, producing a narrow band of heavy rain from eastern Texas into northern New England. Before being absorbed by a cold front, Beryl’s final position estimate late on July 10 placed the former hurricane just west of Buffalo, NY. Although Beryl produced as much as 10 to 15 inches of precipitation in eastern Texas, leading to flash flooding, rain in the mid-South and lower Midwest was more beneficial than detrimental to summer crops. Prior to Beryl’s arrival, a cold front crossing the central U.S. produced some heavy rain, including daily-record totals for July 7 in Garden City, KS (1.69 inches), and Des Moines, IA (1.41 inches). By July 8, the day of Beryl’s landfall, daily-record amounts in Texas reached 6.65 inches at Houston’s Hobby Airport, 6.47 inches in Palacios, 5.19 inches in Longview, and 3.45 inches in Lufkin. Texarkana, AR, also netted a daily-record sum (4.75 inches) for July 8. Calendar-day records for July 9 reached 4.09 inches in Batesville, AR, and 2.72 inches in West Plains, MO. By the 10th, daily-record totals topped the 2-inch mark in locations such as Flint, MI (3.27 inches), and Saranac Lake, NY (2.59 inches). Finally, Millinocket, ME, received a record-setting rainfall total (2.48 inches) for July 11. Widespread wind damage related to Beryl was limited to coastal and eastern Texas, although as many as six dozen tornadoes were spotted along and east of Beryl’s path, from eastern Texas to New York. Based on preliminary reports, as many as four dozen of those

tornadoes occurred on July 8 in northeastern Texas, northwestern Louisiana, and southwestern Arkansas. In Texas, official wind gusts on the morning of the 8th were clocked to 91 mph at the San Bernard National Wildlife Refuge; 87 mph near Surfside Beach; 85 mph in Angleton; 84 mph at Houston's Hobby Airport; 83 mph in Houston (IAH Airport); 81 mph in Conroe and Palacios; and 78 mph in Galveston. Later, a separate area of tropical moisture overspread the middle Atlantic Coast, resulting in daily-record amounts for July 12 in Georgetown, DE (4.03 inches), and Salisbury, MD (3.01 inches). By July 13, a new area of stormy weather engulfed the northern Plains and upper Midwest, with numerous reports of large hail and damaging winds. Hail up to 4 inches in diameter was reported on the 13th in Blaine County, MT, while stones 3.5 inches in diameter were noted in Rice and Wright Counties, MN. Elsewhere in Minnesota on the 13th, Rochester measured a peak thunderstorm wind gust to 81 mph, while St. Cloud collected a daily-record total of 2.20 inches. In neighboring Wisconsin, record-setting rainfall for July 13 totaled 3.08 inches in Wausau and 1.58 inches in La Crosse.

Meanwhile, blazing heat continued to grip the West, with several additional locations setting all-time station records. In California, Death Valley attained highs of 125°F or greater each day from July 4-12, the longest such modern streak on record. In Oregon, triple-digit temperatures occurred on 5 consecutive days (July 5-9) in Eugene and Salem. Eugene also tied a July record with a maximum temperature of 106°F on the 9th. Similarly, Lancaster, CA, achieved highs of 110°F or greater each day from July 4-9 and 11-12. Lancaster's 6-day streak with 110-degree heat doubled the former all-time station record of 3 days, achieved most recently from June 16-18, 2021. Finally, Lancaster set monthly and annual records for days of 110-degree heat; previous respective records had been 4 days in June 2021 and September 2022, and 6 days in 1950 and 2021. Fresno, CA, achieved readings of 110°F or greater on 7 days (July 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, and 12), breaking a monthly record (previously, 6 days in July 1898 and 1908). Farther east, Reno, NV, logged highs of 100°F or greater each day from July 4-13, tying a station record of 10 consecutive days previously set from July 12-21, 2005, and July 5-14, 2021. In many Northwestern locations, heat peaked on July 10, with daily-record highs soaring to 108°F in Omak, WA, and Lewiston, ID. Salt Lake City, UT, peaked at 106°F on July 11, narrowly missing the all-time station record of 107°F—last attained on September 7, 2022. Colorado Springs, CO (100°F on July 12), collected a triple-digit reading for only the twelfth time on record—and missed an all-time station record by 1°F. In mid-July, heat overspread the South and East, with daily-record highs of 92°F occurring on July 13 in Blacksburg, VA, and Elkins, WV. However, Midwestern temperatures stayed well below stressful levels for reproductive corn and soybeans. In fact, a few daily-record lows were reported around the middle of the month, with Hibbing, MN, noting 40°F on July 18. The following day, record-setting lows for the 19th included 51°F in Ottumwa, IA, and 54°F in Springfield, IL. In contrast, triple-digit temperatures occurred on 4 consecutive days (July 14-17) in Baltimore, MD (101, 102, 104, and 100°F), and Washington, DC (101, 102, 104, and 101°F). Baltimore's only other such observance was July 19-22, 1930, while Washington, DC, previously achieved the feat on July 19-22, 1930, and July 5-8, 2012. Mid-month heat also affected the central and southern Plains, where triple-digit, daily-record highs for July 14 included 105°F in Dalhart, TX, and 101°F in Denver, CO. Dalhart posted another daily record on July 15, with a high of 107°F. Elsewhere on the 15th, daily-record highs soared to 110°F in Borger, TX, and Russell, KS. In the Southeast, record-setting highs for July 15 included 103°F in Roanoke, VA, and 102°F in Florence, SC. For Roanoke, it was the hottest day since June 29, 2012, when the high reached 104°F. Later, heat returned across the West, while cooler air gradually overspread the central and eastern U.S. By July 18, Ellensburg, WA, notched a daily-record high of 100°F. Ellensburg logged another daily record (101°F) on July 20. In California on the 20th, daily-record highs surged to 120°F in Palm Springs, 119°F in Needles, 107°F in

Montague, and 100°F in Mount Shasta City. In western Montana, Kalispell's daily-record high (99°F on July 20) marked the 13th consecutive day with a reading of 90°F or greater, tying the station record originally set from July 11-23, 1960. That record was broken on July 20 with Kalispell's high of 100°F.

Mid-July thunderstorms left some streaks of destruction across the Midwest. The most notable severe-weather outbreak, a derecho on July 15, swept across Iowa and northern sections of Illinois and Indiana, as well as portions of neighboring states. In addition, more than three dozen Midwestern tornadoes were spotted on the 15th, many of them in Illinois. Unofficial wind gusts topped 100 mph in a few Illinois locations, while official gusts included 79 mph in Dubuque, IA, and 75 mph in Chicago, IL, and Lafayette, IN. A separate area of thunderstorms in Kansas produced a gust to 85 mph in Russell. A day later in southern Illinois, runoff from torrential rainfall (locally 4 to 8 inches or more) resulted in the overtopping of the dam below the Nashville City Reservoir, leading to downstream evacuations in Washington County. A similar situation unfolded on July 17 in northern Arkansas, where totals exceeding 6 inches in Marion County and surrounding areas, extending into southern Missouri, led to extensive flash flooding in communities such as Yellville, AR, and Branson, MO. Daily-record totals topped the 2-inch mark in many locations, including Madison, WI (3.30 inches on July 14); Lafayette, LA (2.13 inches on July 15); and Springfield, IL (2.85 inches on July 16). July 17 featured daily-record amounts in a multitude of towns and cities, such as Bowling Green, KY (2.87 inches); Harrison, AR (2.44 inches); Tulsa, OK (2.38 inches); and Springfield, MO (2.14 inches). Later, downpours shifted into the Southeast, where daily-record amounts climbed to 4.08 inches in Elizabeth City, NC, and 3.35 inches in Meridian, MS. Significant rain also developed across the central and southern Rockies and adjacent High Plains, with Pueblo, CO, measuring 1.40 inches, a record for the date, on July 20. Late in the month, Southeastern drought began to improve just as quickly as it had worsened, with heavy rain providing relief for pastures and immature summer crops. However, the rain arrived too late to benefit some early-maturing crops, such as corn. In addition, insufficient rainfall in portions of the middle Atlantic States left drought intact, with ongoing agricultural implications.

Meanwhile in the West, dozens of large wildfires remained active, despite showers associated with the monsoon circulation dotting the Great Basin, Intermountain West, and Southwest. Some of the largest and fastest-spreading wildfires occurred in climatologically drier areas of the Pacific Coast States, especially where ample fine and heavy fuels were ignited amid hot, dry, breezy conditions. Less than 2 weeks after the arson-induced Park Fire was ignited on July 24 near Chico, CA, it became the fourth-largest blaze in modern state history, with more than 429,000 acres of grass, brush, and timber burned and nearly 700 structures damaged or destroyed. Larger modern wildfires in California were the 1.03 million-acre August Complex (2020), the 963,000-acre Dixie Fire (2021), and the 459,000-acre Mendocino Complex (2018). Additionally, five active Oregon wildfires had burned acreage topping 100,000 acres, including the 294,000-acre, lightning-sparked Durkee Fire. Extreme Western heat and dry thunderstorms were an ongoing concern, with Kalispell, MT, eventually reporting 17 consecutive days (July 8-24) with 90-degree heat. Farther west, daily-record highs for July 21 soared to 107°F in Washington communities such as Ephrata, Omak, and Spokane. Elsewhere in the Northwest, record-setting highs for July 21 included 108°F in Boise, ID, and 105°F in Burns, OR. For Burns, where measurable rain last fell on June 8, it was the highest reading since July 22, 2003, when the temperature reached 106°F. Later, the core area of record-shattering heat spread across the northern High Plains. By July 24, the maximum temperature of 107°F in Havre, MT, marked the highest reading in that location since August 3, 2001, when it was 109°F. Other triple-digit, daily-record highs in Montana for July 24 included 109°F in Glasgow, 105°F in Billings, 103°F in Great Falls, and 100°F in Cut Bank. Since the beginning of the 21st century,

that represented only the fifth time that Cut Bank had reached 100°F or higher, along with 2 days in July 2007 and single days in July 2011 and August 2018. On July 25, daily-record highs on the northern Plains soared to 107°F in Rapid City, SD, and 105°F in Miles City, MT. Miles City had been hotter on July 24, with a high of 108°F, but did not achieve a daily record that day. Later, there was a notable turn toward cooler weather in the Northwest, while heat shifted southward across the Plains and lingered in California and the Southwest. Palm Springs, CA, collected a daily-record high of 120°F on July 25, marking the fourth time this month with a reading of 120°F or greater, along with July 5, 8, and 20. Previously, Palm Springs' greatest number of 120-degree readings in a month was 3 days, set in July 1958 and June 1957, 2017, and 2021. However, in the waning days of July, extreme heat was focused on the Plains. In Texas, Dalhart closed the month with four consecutive daily-record highs (103, 106, 105, and 106°F). Similarly, Borger, TX, tallied a trio of daily-record highs (106, 106, and 108°F) from July 29-31. On the central Plains, record-setting highs for July 30 included 111°F in Hill City, KS, and 102°F in Burlington, CO. That marked Hill City's highest reading since July 10, 2022, when it was also 111°F. In contrast Northwestern daily-record lows dipped to 44°F (on July 26) in Ellensburg, WA, and 40°F (on July 27) in Kalispell, MT.

Some of the heaviest rain in late July fell in the western Gulf Coast region, including areas where Hurricane Beryl had struck on July 8. Measurable precipitation fell each day from July 21-27 in Palacios, TX, where 7-day rainfall totaled 9.69 inches. Palacios also noted daily-record totals of 2.19, 2.48, and 3.52 inches, respectively, on July 22, 25, and 27. Meanwhile, League City, TX netted 10.31 inches from July 21-27, aided by a 5.33-inch sum on the 26th. The Trinity River at Liberty, TX, peaked at 1.50 feet above flood stage on July 29, marking only the third-highest crest of the year at that location, behind 6.41 feet above flood stage on May 6 and 2.88 feet on June 21. Downpours extended into Louisiana, where record-setting amounts for July 24 included 3.19 inches in Lake Charles and 2.58 inches in Alexandria. Much of the Southeast was also wet, with daily-record totals topping 2 inches in locations such as Asheville, NC (2.38 inches on July 22); Florence, SC (2.28 inches on July 22); Danville, VA (2.33 inches on July 23); and Alma, GA (2.20 inches on July 25). Although rainfall was not as organized across the Midwest and Northeast, totals were locally heavy, with daily-record amounts exceeding the 2-inch mark in Binghamton, NY (2.43 inches on July 22); Massena, NY (2.10 inches on July 24); and Vichy-Rolla, MO (2.51 inches on July 27). In the West, monsoon-related showers delivered a few higher totals. For example, the 1.83-inch total in Tucson, AZ, on July 25 marked the wettest day in that location since August 14, 2021, when 2.15 inches fell. In Nevada, record-setting totals for July 24 included 0.46 inch in Reno, 0.44 inch in Elko, and 0.23 inch in Winnemucca. Even the Pacific Coast States received spotty showers, with daily-record amounts reaching 0.23 inch (on the 24th) in Ontario, OR, and 0.15 inch (on the 25th) in Campo, CA. Later, a cold front sweeping across Washington delivered daily-record totals for July 29 in Hoquiam (0.65 inch) and Olympia (0.20 inch). Meanwhile, heavy showers and locally severe thunderstorms swept across the Midwest, often tracking from northwest to southeast. Some of late July's most concentrated streaks of wind and hail damage stretched from the upper Midwest into the Ohio Valley. On July 31 in Nebraska, thunderstorm-driven wind gusts were clocked to 90 mph in Omaha and 83 mph in Lincoln. Meanwhile, Des Moines, IA, received 5.16 inches of rain during the last 4 days of the month, including a daily-record sum of 3.55 inches on July 31. Other Midwestern daily-record totals included 2.04 inches (on July 29) in Gaylord, MI, and 1.26 inches (on July 31) in Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN. Farther east, torrential rainfall in parts of Vermont resulted in significant flash flooding. St. Johnsbury, VT, received 8.04 inches of rain on July 29-30, including 5.90 inches on the latter date. A nearby, long-term climate site in St. Johnsbury measured 8.08 inches in a 24-hour period on July 29-30, breaking the 24-hour station record of 4.99 inches, set on July 27-28, 1913.

Alaskan weather was highly variable during July, with periods of heavy precipitation and both cool and hot spells. Some of the stormy weather struck parts of western Alaska early in the month, when Nome's rainfall of 1.61 inches on July 3 narrowly missed its single-day record for the month (1.74 inches on July 23, 2017). During the first 6 days of July, rainfall reached 3.05 inches in Nome, 1.81 inches in Kotzebue, and 1.44 inches in Fairbanks. Later, wet weather expanded to other parts of Alaska, accompanied by near- or below-normal temperatures. On July 8, McGrath posted a daily record-tying low of 41°F. McGrath also received rainfall totaling 2.22 inches during the first 15 days of July, aided by a daily-record sum of 0.91 inch on the 9th. Other July 1-15 Alaskan totals included 6.37 inches in Juneau, 6.13 inches in Yakutat, 5.54 inches in Nome, 5.07 inches in Sitka, and 3.34 inches in Bethel. On July 13, Sitka netted a daily-record sum (2.35 inches), along with Yakutat (1.74 inches). On the same date in Anchorage, the 1.83-inch total marked the wettest day in that location since August 21, 1997, when 2.76 inches fell, and the second-wettest July day on record behind only 2.00 inches on July 31, 1956. The wet spell in Anchorage, which featured 3.22 inches of rain from July 13-18, was followed by a daily-record high of 77°F on July 20. Temperatures also soared in other areas, with King Salmon noting highs of 80°F or higher from July 20-22. Similarly, Bethel notched consecutive daily-record highs (84 and 85°F, respectively) on July 22 and 23. Meanwhile, Fairbanks reported readings above 80°F each day from July 21-25, with the temperature peaking at 88°F on the 23rd. McGrath's high rose to 90°F, a monthly record, on July 24, followed by an evening shower that delivered 1.23 inches of rain. Previously, McGrath's highest July reading had been 89°F, observed most recently on July 8, 2019. Even with the late-month warm spell, July precipitation ended up being more than twice normal in Alaskan locations such as Kotzebue (3.26 inches), Anchorage (4.03 inches), McGrath (6.16 inches), Nome (6.16 inches), Sitka (9.56 inches), and Juneau (12.21 inches). Juneau's total was a July record (previously, 10.50 inches in 1917), with the capital city receiving at least an inch of rain on July 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, and 23.

For the second month in a row, drier-than-normal conditions led to Hawaiian drought expansion. Statewide drought coverage, which had been as low as 6.49 percent in June, increased to 54.68 percent by July 30, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor. July rainfall at the state's major airport observation sites ranged from 0.02 inch (4 percent of normal) in Honolulu, Oahu, to 4.84 inches (52 percent) in Hilo, on the Big Island. Hilo's wettest day of the month was July 29, when 1.06 inches fell. There was a modest increase in trade winds late in the month, with Kahului, Maui, clocking gusts to 40 mph or higher each day from July 23-29, with a peak reading of 47 mph on the 23rd.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

July was warmer than normal for the eastern and western one-thirds of the nation. Portions of the Pacific Northwest and Southwest recorded temperatures 6°F or more above normal for the month. In contrast, much of the Midwest, Mississippi Valley, and Great Plains, as well as parts of the Rockies, were moderately cooler than normal. Meanwhile, much of the mid-Atlantic, Ohio Valley, and West were drier than normal. Conversely, large sections of Texas, as well as parts of the Great Basin, Great Lakes, Mississippi Valley, New England, and Southeast, recorded at least twice the normal amount of July precipitation. Some locations near the Texas Gulf Coast received at least 18 inches of rain.

By July 7, twenty-four percent of the nation's corn acreage had reached the silking stage, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 7, three percent of the corn acreage was at or beyond the dough stage, 1 percentage

point ahead of both last year and the average. By July 21, sixty-one percent of the corn acreage had reached the silking stage, 1 percentage point behind last year but 5 points ahead of average. By July 21, seventeen percent of the corn acreage was at or beyond the dough stage, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of average. By August 4, eighty-eight percent of the corn acreage had reached the silking stage, 2 percentage points behind last year but equal to the average. By August 4, forty-six percent of the corn acreage was at or beyond the dough stage, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of average. By August 4, seven percent of this year's corn acreage was denting, equal to last year but 2 percentage points ahead of average. On August 4, sixty-seven percent of the nation's corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 10 percentage points above the same time last year. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, 77 percent of the corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition on August 4.

By July 7, thirty-four percent of the nation's soybean acreage had reached the blooming stage, 1 percentage point behind last year but 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 7, nine percent of the nation's soybean acreage had begun setting pods, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average. By July 21, sixty-five percent of the nation's soybean acreage had reached the blooming stage, 1 percentage point behind last year but 5 points ahead of average. By July 21, twenty-nine percent of the nation's soybean acreage had begun setting pods, 2 percentage points behind last year but 5 points ahead of average. By August 4, eighty-six percent of the nation's soybean acreage had reached the blooming stage, 2 percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of average. By August 4, fifty-nine percent of the nation's soybean acreage had begun setting pods, 2 percentage points behind last year but 3 points ahead of average. On August 4, sixty-eight percent of the nation's soybean acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 14 percentage points above the same time last year.

Sixty-three percent of the 2024 winter wheat had been harvested by July 7, twenty percentage points ahead of last year and 11 points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-six percent of the winter wheat had been harvested by July 21, eleven percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average. Eighty-eight percent of the winter wheat had been harvested by August 4, three percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of average.

Fifty-two percent of the nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by July 7, one percentage point ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 7, nineteen percent of the cotton had begun setting bolls, 4 percentage points ahead of both last year and the average. Eighty-one percent of the cotton had reached the squaring stage by July 21, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average. By July 21, forty-two percent of the nation's cotton acreage had begun setting bolls, 8 percentage points ahead of both last year and the average. Ninety-one percent of the nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by August 4, one percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the average. By August 4, sixty percent of the nation's cotton acreage had begun setting bolls, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of average. By August 4, eight percent of the nation's cotton had open bolls, 1 percentage point ahead of both last year and the average. On August 4, forty-five percent of the 2024 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points above the same time last year.

By July 7, twenty-three percent of the nation's sorghum acreage had reached the headed stage, 1 percentage point behind both last year and the 5-year average. Thirteen percent of the sorghum acreage was at or beyond the coloring stage by July 7, one percentage point behind both last year and the average. By July 21, thirty-four percent of the nation's sorghum acreage had reached the headed stage, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of average. Nineteen percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was at or beyond the coloring stage by July 21, one percentage point behind last year

but 1 point ahead of average. By August 4, sixty-three percent of the nation's sorghum acreage had reached the headed stage, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of average. Twenty-five percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was at or beyond the coloring stage by August 4, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of average. Forty-seven percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was rated in good to excellent condition on August 4, ten percentage points below the same time last year.

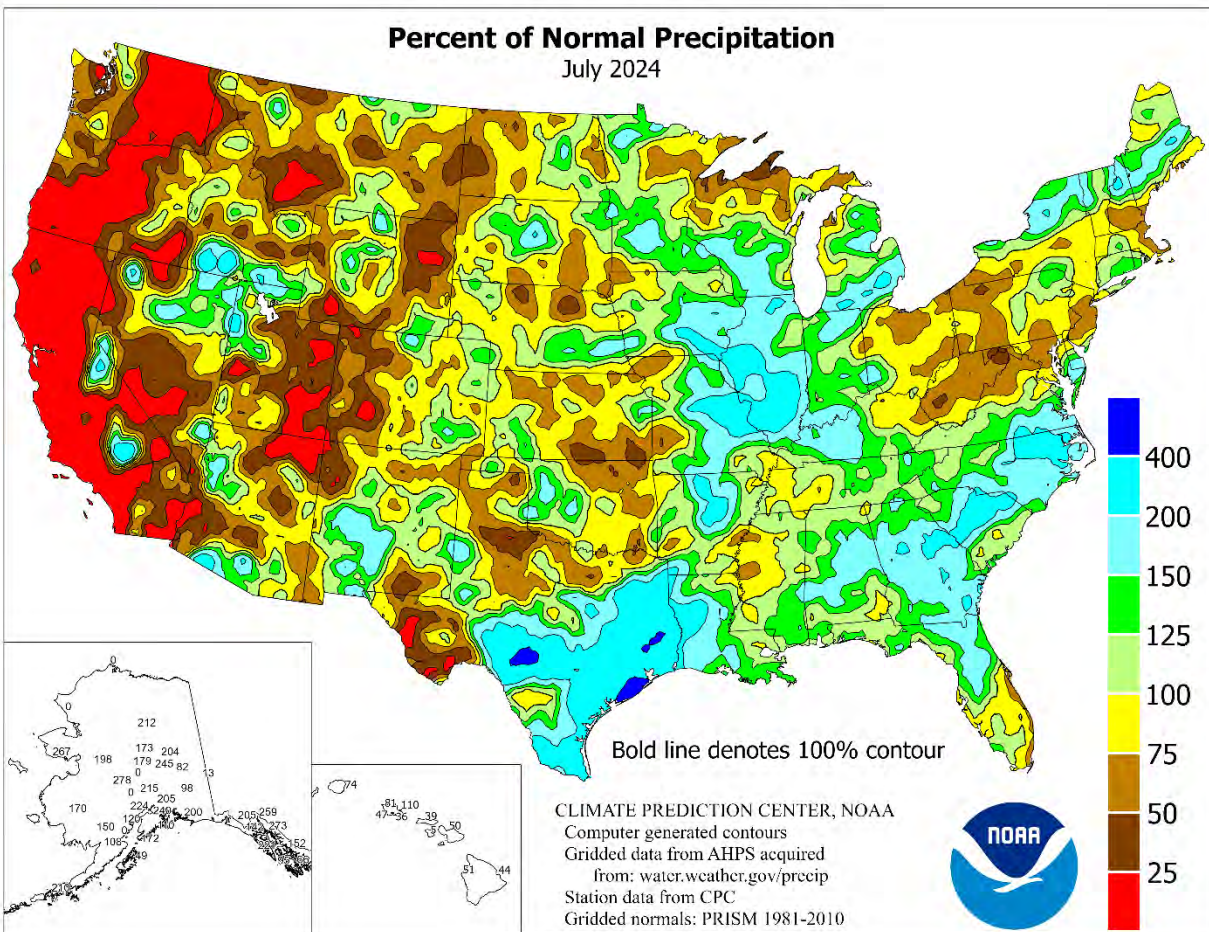
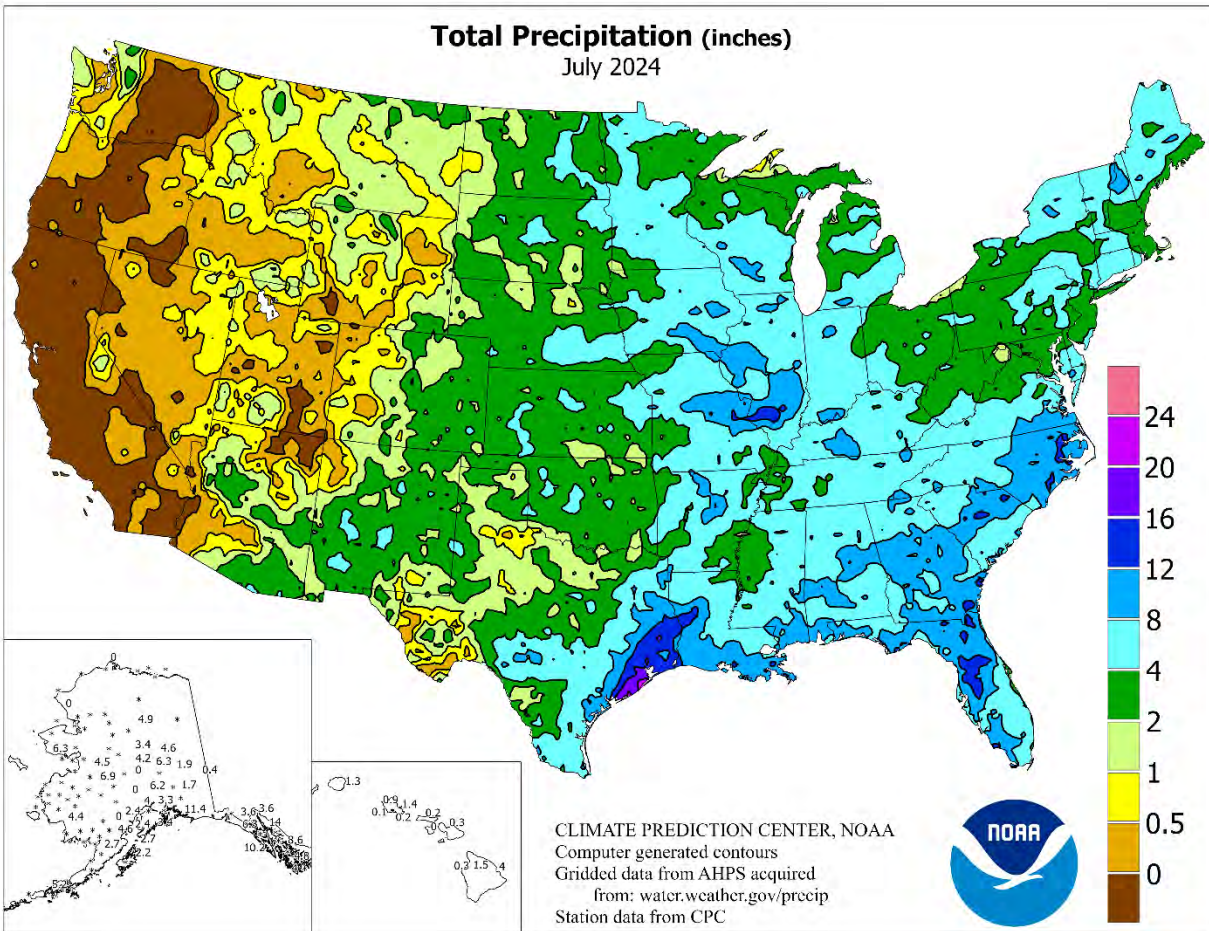
By July 7, thirty-one percent of the nation's rice acreage had reached the headed stage, 4 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 11 points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 21, fifty-eight percent of the rice acreage had reached the headed stage, 14 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 22 points ahead of average. By August 4, eighty percent of the nation's rice acreage had reached the headed stage, 9 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 16 points ahead of average. Nationally, 7 percent of the rice acreage was harvested by August 4, one percentage point behind last year but 2 points ahead of average. On August 4, eighty percent of the nation's rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 9 percentage points above the same time last year.

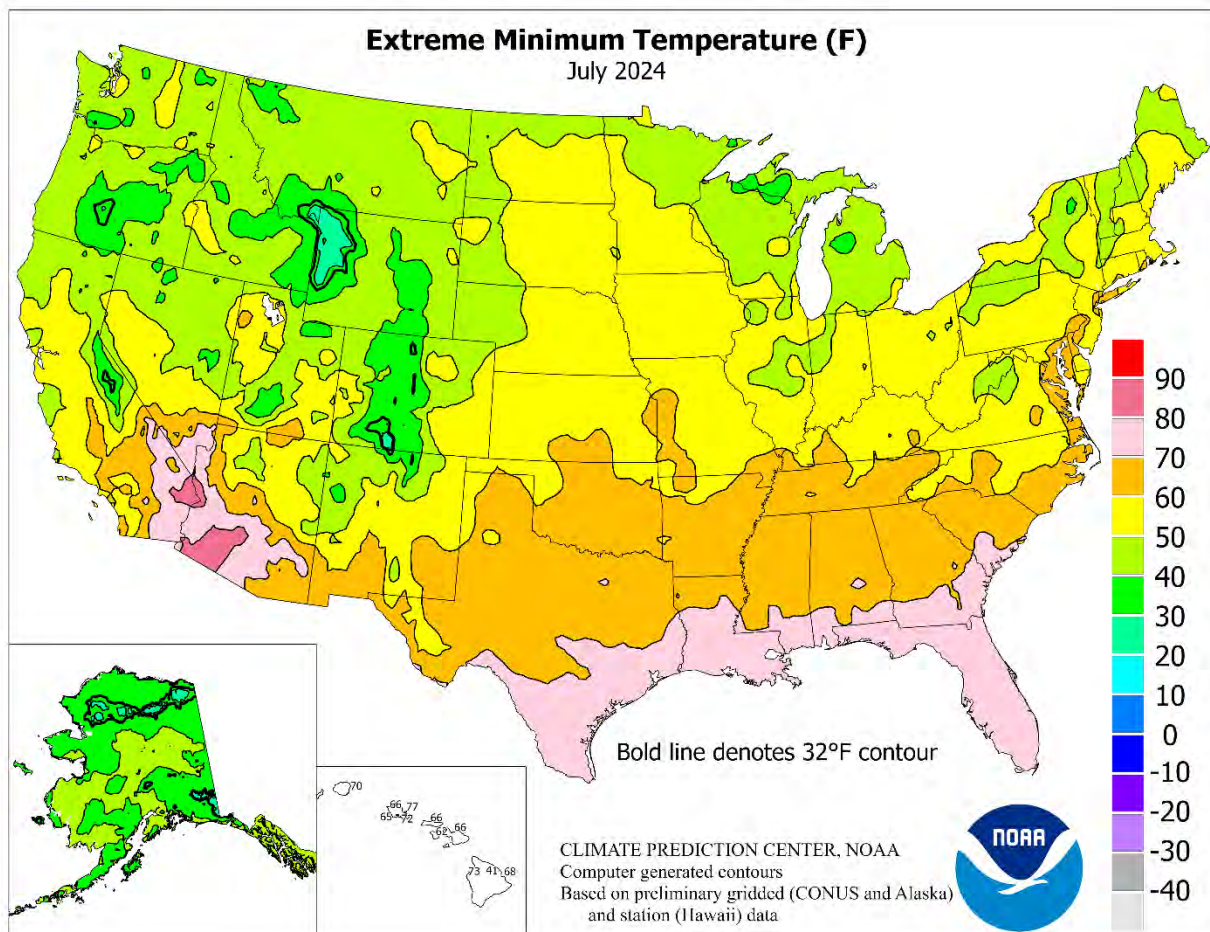
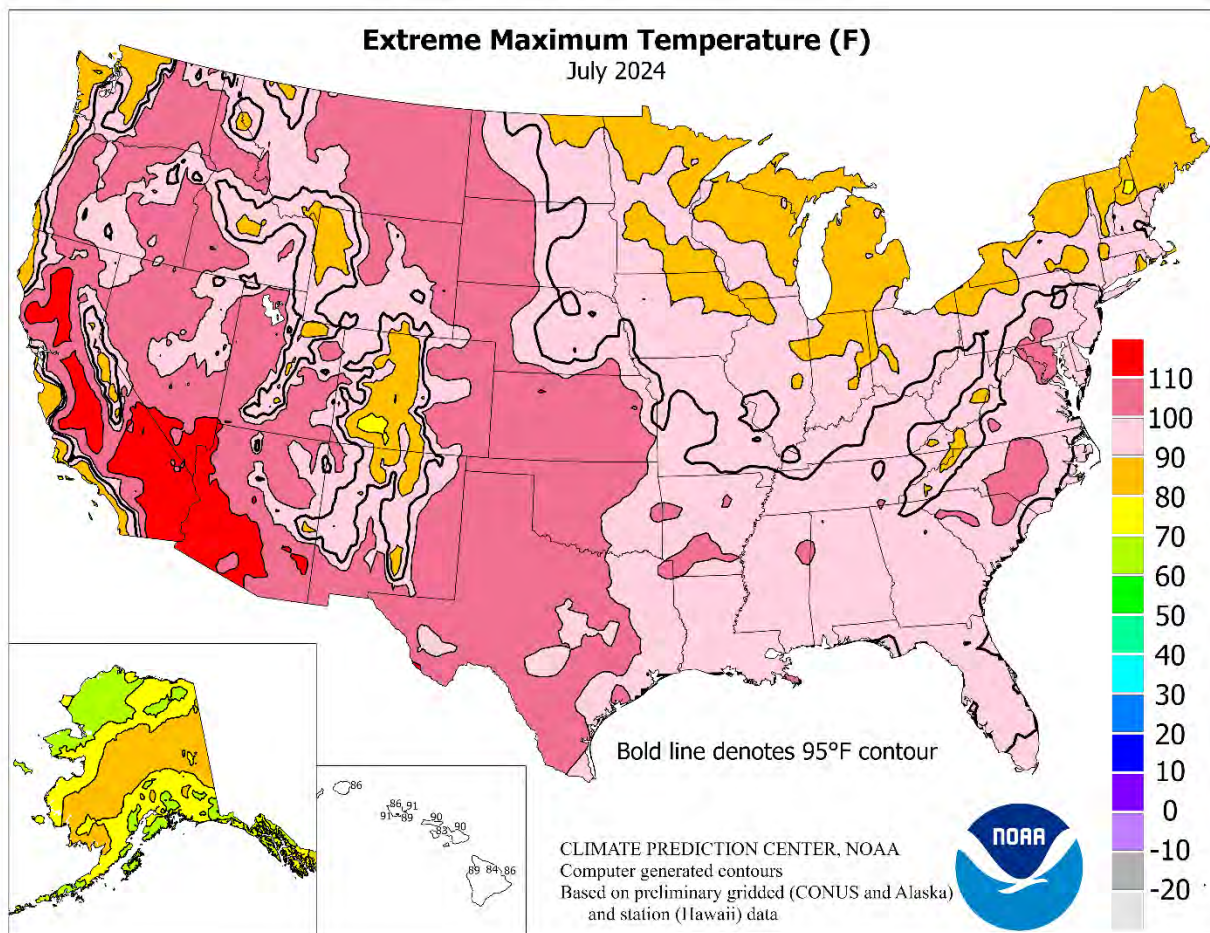
Eighty-three percent of the nation's oat acreage had headed by July 7, one percentage point behind last year but 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-five percent of the nation's oat acreage had headed by July 21, equal to both last year and the average. Twenty-two percent of the nation's oat acreage had been harvested by July 21, four percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of average. Forty-seven percent of the nation's oat acreage had been harvested by August 4, two percentage points ahead of both last year and the average. On August 4, sixty-seven percent of the nation's oat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 23 percentage points above the same time last year.

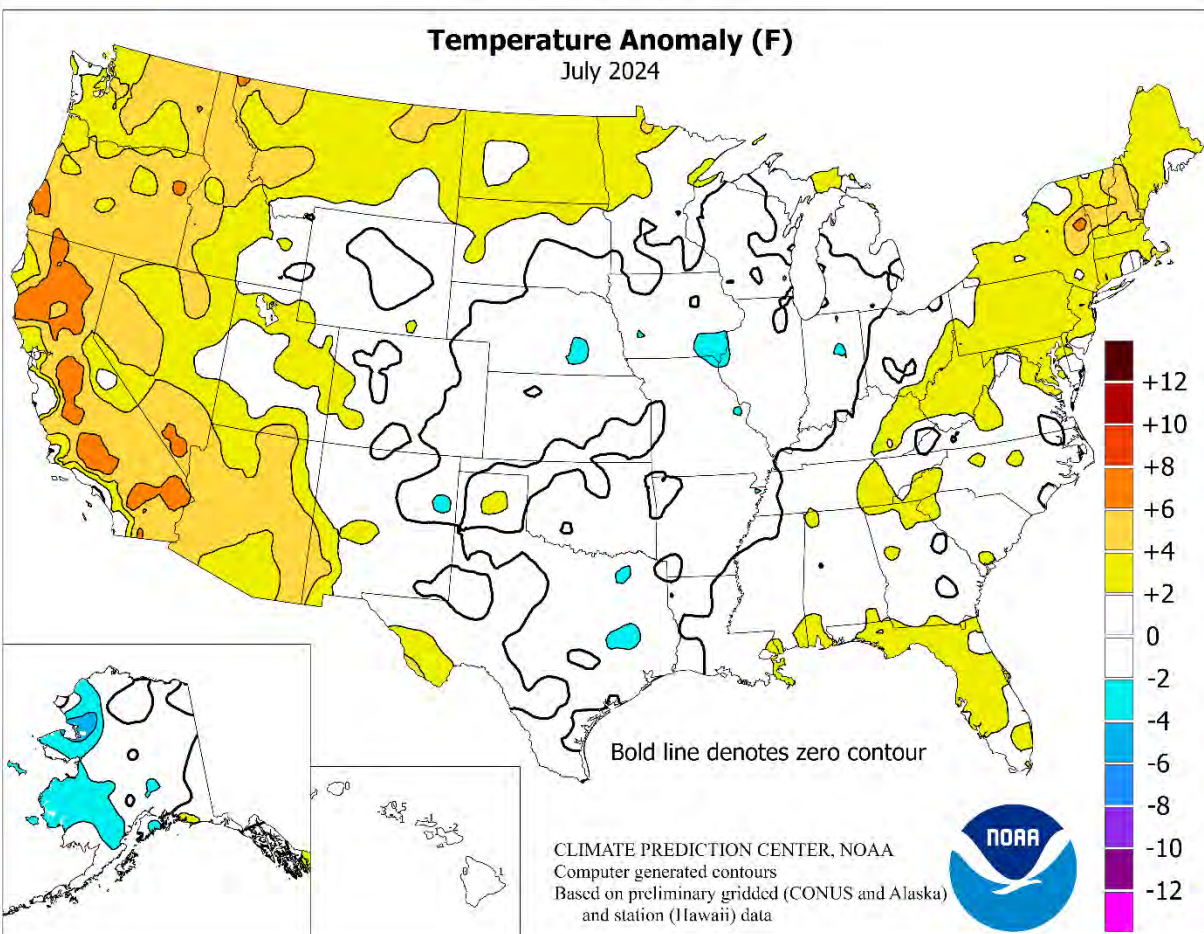
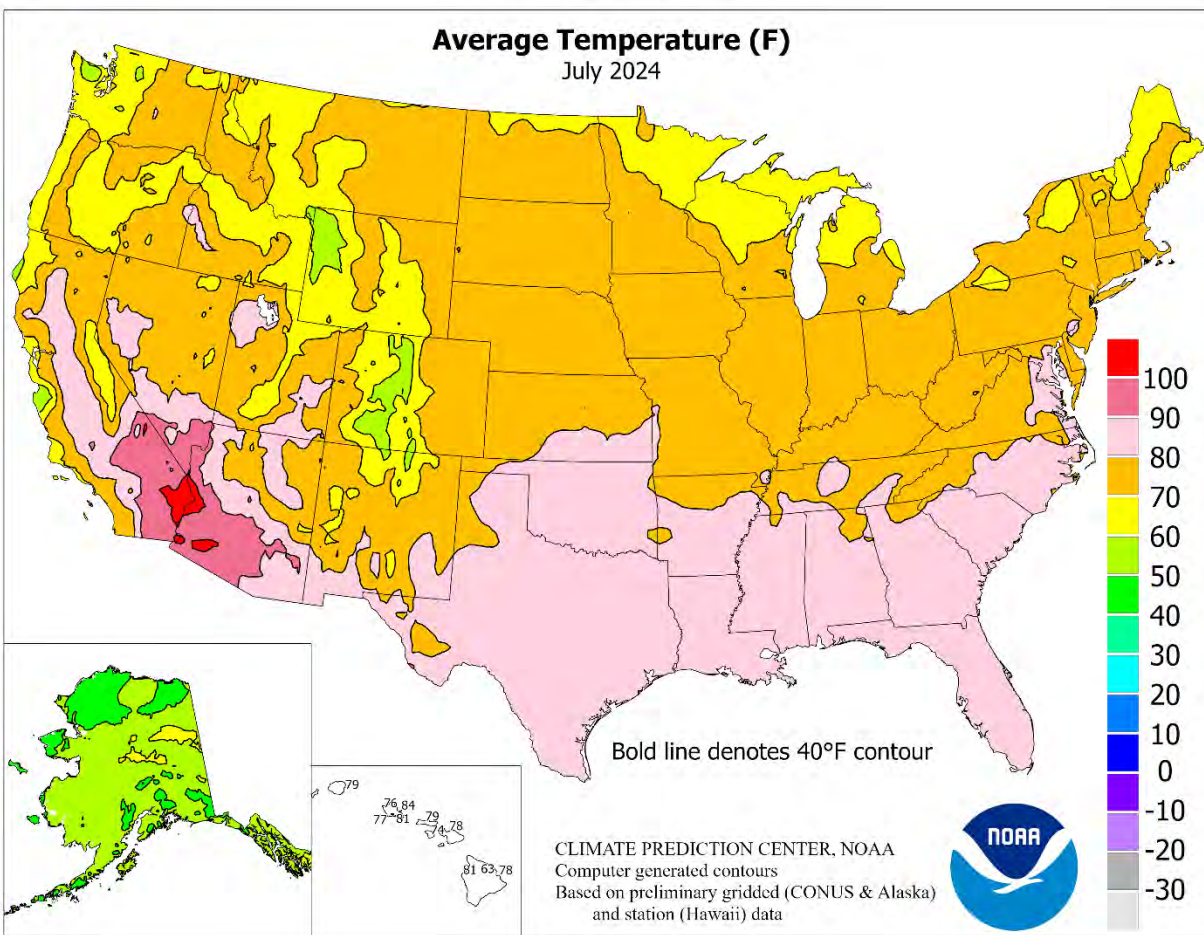
Fifty-six percent of the nation's barley acreage had reached the headed stage by July 7, equal to last year but three percentage points behind the 5-year average. Eighty-four percent of the nation's barley acreage had reached the headed stage by July 21, three percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind average. Ninety-seven percent of the nation's barley acreage had reached the headed stage by August 4, one percentage point behind last year and 2 points behind average. By August 4, producers had harvested 7 percent of the nation's barley crop, 6 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind average. On August 4, seventy-two percent of the nation's barley acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 22 percentage points above the same time last year.

By July 7, fifty-nine percent of the nation's spring wheat had reached the headed stage, 7 percentage points behind the previous year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. By July 21, eighty-nine percent of the nation's spring wheat had reached the headed stage, 3 percentage points behind the previous year and 1 point behind average. By August 4, ninety-seven percent of the nation's spring wheat had reached the headed stage, 1 percentage point behind the previous year and 2 points behind average. By August 4, six percent of the nation's spring wheat had been harvested, 2 percentage points behind the previous year and 4 points behind average. On August 4, seventy-four percent of the nation's spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 33 percentage points above the same time last year.

By July 7, fifty-eight percent of the nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, eight percentage points ahead of the previous year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 21, eighty percent of the peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, 3 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 2 points ahead of average. By August 4, ninety-two percent of the nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, 1 percentage point ahead of both the previous year and the average. On August 4, seventy-one percent of the nation's peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points below the same time last year.







National Weather Data for Selected Cities

July 2024

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	82	1	10.00	4.59	WICHITA	81	0	3.09	-0.89	YOUNGSTOWN	72	1	4.97	0.70
HUNTSVILLE	82	0	8.43	3.94	KY LEXINGTON	79	2	4.54	-0.58	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	81	0	3.51	-0.08
MOBILE	84	2	11.36	3.68	LOUISVILLE	80	0	7.82	3.77	TULSA	83	-1	5.37	1.61
MONTGOMERY	83	1	3.28	-1.78	PA DUCAH	79	-1	3.57	-0.73	OR ASTORIA	64	3	0.69	-0.14
AK ANCHORAGE	58	-1	4.08	2.26	LA BATON ROUGE	86	3	7.65	2.56	BURNS	73	5	0.00	-0.29
BARROW	41	0	0.00	-0.98	LAKE CHARLES	83	-1	12.41	6.71	EUGENE	73	5	0.33	0.02
FAIRBANKS	62	-1	4.61	2.35	NEW ORLEANS	85	1	11.87	5.09	MEDFORD	80	5	0.00	-0.24
JUNEAU	56	-1	14.04	8.91	SHREVEPORT	84	1	***	***	PENDELTON	78	5	0.20	-0.07
KODIAK	54	-2	2.22	-2.29	ME CARIBOU	70	3	5.07	0.84	PORTLAND	75	4	0.12	-0.38
NOME	50	-2	6.30	3.94	PORTLAND	73	2	2.65	-0.78	SALEM	75	5	0.21	-0.04
AZ FLAGSTAFF	71	4	2.67	0.06	MD BALTIMORE	82	4	1.66	-2.83	PA ALLENTOWN	77	1	3.63	-1.67
PHOENIX	101	6	0.37	-0.54	MA BOSTON	76	2	2.08	-1.19	ERIE	74	1	1.85	-1.48
PRESCOTT	80	4	1.70	-0.17	WORCESTER	75	4	3.14	-0.79	MIDDLETOWN	80	3	2.38	-2.35
TUCSON	92	3	4.95	2.74	MI ALPENA	70	1	5.71	2.52	PHILADELPHIA	81	2	2.64	-1.74
AR FORT SMITH	83	0	5.41	2.01	GRAND RAPIDS	71	-2	6.22	2.35	PITTSBURGH	76	3	3.05	-1.21
LITTLE ROCK	82	1	5.52	2.19	LANSING	71	-1	5.90	2.96	WILKES-BARRE	75	2	3.41	-0.20
CA BAKERSFIELD	91	6	0.00	0.00	MUSKOGON	71	-1	2.65	-0.09	WILLIAMSPORT	76	2	3.58	-1.06
EUREKA	58	0	0.01	-0.17	TRaverse CITY	72	1	2.02	-0.70	RI PROVIDENCE	75	1	3.71	0.80
FRESNO	90	7	0.07	0.05	MN DULUTH	69	2	1.61	-2.31	SC CHARLESTON	84	2	9.79	3.19
LOS ANGELES	68	-1	0.00	-0.04	INT_L FALLS	67	2	4.93	0.96	COLUMBIA	84	1	10.67	5.32
REDDING	90	6	0.00	-0.07	MINNEAPOLIS	74	0	5.81	1.75	FLORENCE	83	1	8.88	3.08
SACRAMENTO	81	5	0.00	0.00	ROCHESTER	71	0	4.81	0.61	GREENVILLE	82	2	3.61	-1.21
SAN DIEGO	72	1	0.00	-0.08	ST. CLOUD	73	2	4.79	1.19	SD ABERDEEN	74	2	4.32	1.24
SAN FRANCISCO	64	0	0.00	0.00	MS JACKSON	84	2	6.46	1.44	HURON	74	0	1.26	-1.57
STOCKTON	83	5	0.00	0.00	MERIDIAN	84	1	2.39	-2.06	RAPID CITY	75	3	1.00	-1.28
CO ALAMOSA	65	0	0.65	-0.39	TUPELO	83	0	3.58	-0.92	SIOUX FALLS	73	-1	1.70	-1.55
CO SPRINGS	73	0	3.67	0.55	MO COLUMBIA	76	-2	8.28	4.15	TN BRISTOL	77	2	4.52	-0.48
DENVER INTL	76	1	1.69	-0.45	KANSAS CITY	77	-2	3.73	-0.85	CHATTANOOGA	83	2	4.92	-0.17
GRAND JUNCTION	83	4	0.14	-0.45	SAINT LOUIS	80	-1	7.69	3.76	KNOXVILLE	80	2	5.94	0.69
PUEBLO	77	-1	2.83	0.93	SPRINGFIELD	78	-2	5.34	1.49	MEMPHIS	82	-1	5.71	0.89
CT BRIDGEPORT	77	1	4.55	1.23	MT BILLINGS	76	2	0.42	-0.80	NASHVILLE	82	1	3.48	-0.69
HARTFORD	78	4	5.69	1.52	BUTTE	65	2	0.54	-0.66	TX ABILENE	85	0	0.18	-1.74
DC WASHINGTON	84	3	5.24	0.91	CUT BANK	69	5	0.50	-0.78	AMARILLO	82	2	1.42	-1.40
DE WILMINGTON	79	1	1.67	-2.74	GLASGOW	77	5	0.79	-1.15	AUSTIN	86	0	3.23	1.27
FL DAYTONA BEACH	84	2	7.34	1.33	GREAT FALLS	71	3	1.79	0.55	BEAUMONT	83	-1	13.57	6.72
JACKSONVILLE	84	2	13.13	6.37	HAVRE	73	3	2.00	0.46	BROWNSVILLE	86	-1	10.21	8.23
KEY WEST	87	2	5.03	1.40	MISSOULA	73	4	0.70	-0.15	CORPUS CHRISTI	86	1	4.60	2.06
MIAMI	85	1	5.78	-1.59	NE GRAND ISLAND	75	-2	3.93	0.43	DEL RIO	89	2	1.21	-0.28
ORLANDO	85	3	7.13	-0.33	LINCOLN	77	-1	6.40	3.15	EL PASO	87	2	1.41	-0.17
PENSACOLA	83	-1	10.31	2.41	NORFOLK	75	0	3.42	0.44	FORT WORTH	85	-1	2.71	0.63
TALLAHASSEE	85	3	10.62	3.48	NORTH PLATTE	74	-2	3.35	0.17	GALVESTON	84	-2	15.15	11.85
TAMPA	85	1	10.61	2.85	OMAHA	76	-2	4.80	1.25	HOUSTON	84	-1	12.37	8.60
WEST PALM BEACH	85	2	2.74	-2.90	SCOTTSBLUFF	76	1	1.47	-0.19	LUBBOCK	82	1	3.24	1.28
GA ATHENS	82	1	7.51	3.31	VALENTINE	75	-1	0.49	-2.33	MIDLAND	83	-2	1.15	-0.26
ATLANTA	82	1	16.75	12.00	NV ELY	71	1	1.65	1.02	SAN ANGELO	85	0	1.40	0.30
AUGUSTA	82	-1	10.19	5.71	LAS VEGAS	100	7	0.08	-0.30	SAN ANTONIO	85	0	4.25	1.84
COLUMBUS	84	1	4.88	0.52	RENO	82	5	0.93	0.73	VICTORIA	84	-1	6.88	3.43
MACON	82	0	8.82	4.03	WINNEMUCCA	77	3	0.26	0.09	WACO	84	-2	2.03	0.22
SAVANNAH	84	1	9.50	3.76	NH CONCORD	75	4	3.31	-0.31	WICHITA FALLS	84	-1	2.78	0.76
HI HILO	78	1	4.02	-5.22	NJ ATLANTIC_CITY	78	1	7.63	3.16	UT SALT LAKE CITY	83	2	0.09	-0.41
HONOLULU	81	0	0.19	-0.33	NEWARK	81	3	4.04	-0.63	VT BURLINGTON	75	3	6.31	2.25
KAHULUI	78	-2	0.26	-0.27	NM ALBUQUERQUE	80	1	2.61	0.97	VA LYNCHBURG	78	3	6.59	2.40
LIHUE	79	0	1.30	-0.45	NY ALBANY	77	4	2.88	-1.67	NORFOLK	81	0	11.51	5.43
ID BOISE	83	5	0.06	-0.15	BINGHAMTON	72	3	6.25	2.45	RICHMOND	81	2	10.56	6.20
LEWISTON	81	5	0.10	-0.37	BUFFALO	74	2	3.15	-0.09	ROANOKE	81	3	3.30	-0.98
POCATELLO	72	1	0.20	-0.31	ROCHESTER	74	2	2.86	-0.70	WASH/DULLES	81	3	3.59	-0.56
IL CHICAGO/O_HARE	75	-1	6.23	2.52	SYRACUSE	76	5	2.45	-1.41	WA OLYMPIA	68	4	0.21	-0.32
MOLINE	74	-2	5.26	1.03	NC ASHEVILLE	77	2	11.02	6.34	QUILLAYUTE	62	3	1.50	-0.09
PEORIA	76	-1	2.64	-0.89	CHARLOTTE	82	2	6.31	2.57	SEATTLE-TACOMA	70	3	0.25	-0.34
ROCKFORD	73	-1	7.25	3.44	GREENSBORO	79	0	10.24	6.06	SPOKANE	78	7	0.01	-0.41
SPRINGFIELD	74	-2	5.08	1.23	HATTERAS	81	-1	7.11	1.72	YAKIMA	76	4	0.05	-0.15
IN EVANSVILLE	78	0	4.74	0.36	RALEIGH	82	2	9.22	4.20	WV BECKLEY	73	2	4.13	-0.87
FORT WAYNE	72	-1	2.44	-1.61	WILMINGTON	82	1	9.13	2.27	CHARLESTON	78	2	2.00	-3.38
INDIANAPOLIS	75	-1	6.92	2.50	ND BISMARCK	73	2	2.81	-0.26	ELKINS	74	2	4.10	-1.89
SOUTH BEND	72	0	5.66	1.88	DICKINSON	71	2	1.07	-1.48	HUNTINGTON	79	3	2.14	-2.94
IA BURLINGTON	73	-2	7.39	3.37	FARGO	74	3	1.50	-1.58	WI EAU CLAIRE	71	0	4.38	0.76
CEDAR RAPIDS	72	0	10.33	5.92	GRAND FORKS	73	4	3.26	-0.26	GREEN BAY	71	1	4.14	0.52
DES MOINES	76	0	9.94	6.12	JAMESTOWN	72	2	2.08	-1.50	LA CROSSE	74	-1	4.79	0.57
DUBUQUE	72	0	4.32	-0.48	OH AKRON-CANTON	74	0	3.10	-1.04	MADISON	72	0	9.24	4.72
SIoux CITY	74	-1	7.21	3.85	CINCINNATI	77	1	5.23	1.41	MILWAUKEE	72	-1	2.59	-0.81
WATERLOO	73	-1	6.09	1.74	CLEVELAND	74	0	3.17	-0.50	WY CASPER	70	-1	1.60	0.41
KS CONCORDIA	79	0	2.03	-2.12	COLUMBUS	77	1	2.48	-2.19	CHEYENNE	70	0	1.05	-1.06
DODGE CITY	79	-1	3.40	0.32	DAYTON	75	-1	3.98	0.03	LANDER	72	0	0.42	-0.18
GOODLAND	76	0	2.61	-0.47	MANSFIELD	73	1	1.26	-2.61	SHERIDAN	73	2	1.26	0.19
TOPEKA	79	-1	5.04	1.05	TOLEDO	73	-3	2.92	-0.35					

National Agricultural Summary

August 5 – 11, 2024

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Much of the Corn Belt and lower Mississippi Valley was drier than normal, while most of the East Coast, as well as parts of the upper Midwest, Great Plains, Rockies, and West, recorded at least twice the normal amount of weekly precipitation. Debby, which made landfall as a Category 1 hurricane in Florida's Big Bend region, caused extensive flooding along the East Coast. Parts of South Carolina recorded more than 12 inches of

rain. Meanwhile, most of the mid-Atlantic, Southeast, Southwest, and West were warmer than normal. Parts of the Great Basin and California recorded temperatures 6°F or more above normal. In contrast, most of the Midwest, central and northern Plains, and northern Rockies were cooler than normal. Large sections of the Dakotas, as well as parts of Minnesota and Montana, recorded temperatures 9°F or more below normal.

Corn: By August 11, ninety-four percent of the nation's corn acreage had reached the silking stage, 1 percentage point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. By August 11, sixty percent of the corn acreage was at or beyond the dough stage, equal to last year but 4 percentage points ahead of average. During the week, corn dough progress advanced by 10 percentage points or more in 14 of the 18 estimating states. By August 11, eighteen percent of this year's corn acreage was denting, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of average. On August 11, sixty-seven percent of the nation's corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week but 8 percentage points above the previous year. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, 77 percent of the corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Soybeans: By August 11, ninety-one percent of the nation's soybean acreage had reached the blooming stage, 2 percentage points behind last year but 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 72 percent of the soybean acreage had begun setting pods, 3 percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of average. During the week, soybeans setting pods advanced by 10 percentage points or more in 12 of the 18 estimating states. On August 11, sixty-eight percent of the nation's soybean acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, equal to the previous week but 9 percentage points above the previous year.

Winter Wheat: Ninety-three percent of the 2024 winter wheat acreage had been harvested by August 11, two percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Winter wheat harvest progress advanced by 18 percentage points or more during the week in Idaho, Montana, and Washington.

Cotton: Ninety-six percent of the nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by August 11, one percentage point ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By August 11, seventy-four percent of the nation's cotton acreage had begun setting bolls, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of average. By August 11, thirteen percent of the nation's cotton had open bolls, 1 percentage point ahead of both last year and the average. On August 11, forty-six percent of the 2024 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week and 10 points above the previous year.

Sorghum: By August 11, seventy-three percent of the nation's sorghum acreage had reached the headed stage, 5 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Sorghum headed

progress advanced by 20 percentage points during the week in Nebraska. Thirty-two percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was at or beyond the coloring stage by August 11, three percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average. Fifty-one percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was rated in good to excellent condition on August 11, four percentage points above the previous week but 3 points below the previous year.

Rice: By August 11, ninety percent of the nation's rice acreage had reached the headed stage, 7 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 11 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 13 percent of the rice acreage was harvested by August 11, equal to last year but 3 percentage points ahead of average. On August 11, seventy-nine percent of the nation's rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week but 12 points above the previous year.

Small Grains: Fifty-seven percent of the nation's oat acreage had been harvested by August 11, equal to last year but 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Oat harvest progress advanced 11 percentage points or more during the week in Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

By August 11, producers had harvested 18 percent of the nation's barley crop, 7 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Barley harvest progress advanced by 26 percentage points during the week in Washington. On August 11, sixty-nine percent of the nation's barley acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points below the previous week but 15 points above the same time last year.

By August 11, eighteen percent of the nation's spring wheat had been harvested, 2 percentage points behind the previous year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Spring wheat harvest advanced by 11 percentage points or more during the week in five of the six estimating states during the week. On August 11, seventy-two percent of the nation's spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the previous week but 30 points above the previous year.

Other Crops: By August 11, ninety-five 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 11, sixty-eight percent of the nation's peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points below the previous week and 1 point below the same time last year.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 11, 2024

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

Corn Percent Silking				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 11 2024	5-Yr Avg
CO	87	72	83	90
IL	98	94	96	97
IN	93	89	94	92
IA	98	92	96	96
KS	93	92	95	93
KY	90	90	93	93
MI	84	81	93	88
MN	98	81	91	97
MO	98	96	97	97
NE	97	97	99	97
NC	98	99	100	99
ND	95	76	90	91
OH	94	91	96	89
PA	76	60	78	78
SD	95	81	93	93
TN	98	96	97	98
TX	98	95	98	98
WI	89	72	84	86
18 Sts	95	88	94	94
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Dough				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 11 2024	5-Yr Avg
CO	11	10	27	28
IL	67	56	69	63
IN	50	40	55	51
IA	72	51	69	64
KS	65	70	78	63
KY	56	48	61	58
MI	34	22	39	38
MN	71	31	49	52
MO	80	76	86	73
NE	62	51	63	61
NC	83	83	89	87
ND	29	11	20	25
OH	38	47	65	45
PA	6	7	26	26
SD	54	30	53	47
TN	87	72	82	83
TX	82	82	85	82
WI	34	24	36	35
18 Sts	60	46	60	56
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Dented				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 11 2024	5-Yr Avg
CO	2	0	0	5
IL	15	4	18	10
IN	1	2	11	5
IA	21	8	17	13
KS	20	10	32	21
KY	34	22	37	35
MI	1	1	7	2
MN	14	0	2	6
MO	23	22	44	19
NE	16	5	26	12
NC	53	55	70	61
ND	1	0	0	1
OH	1	0	8	4
PA	0	0	4	1
SD	5	0	2	4
TN	50	29	49	41
TX	74	65	69	71
WI	1	3	5	2
18 Sts	15	7	18	12
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	2	10	32	48	8
IL	1	4	18	56	21
IN	2	6	23	54	15
IA	1	4	18	57	20
KS	8	15	31	36	10
KY	2	10	23	55	10
MI	1	2	38	38	21
MN	2	8	31	46	13
MO	3	4	12	62	19
NE	3	8	20	45	24
NC	36	29	24	11	0
ND	1	5	25	64	5
OH	1	5	32	49	13
PA	12	17	16	41	14
SD	1	5	21	61	12
TN	6	10	29	42	13
TX	9	20	30	34	7
WI	2	8	27	43	20
18 Sts	3	7	23	51	16
Prev Wk	3	7	23	51	16
Prev Yr	4	9	28	48	11

Peanuts Percent Pegging				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 11 2024	5-Yr Avg
AL	97	90	93	96
FL	100	94	96	97
GA	97	97	99	99
NC	96	96	98	95
OK	73	65	73	73
SC	97	97	98	96
TX	72	68	78	77
VA	94	99	100	96
8 Sts	94	92	95	94
These 8 States planted 96% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Peanut Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	1	9	74	15
FL	0	1	32	64	3
GA	1	7	26	57	9
NC	1	5	19	74	1
OK	2	9	23	64	2
SC	1	8	31	55	5
TX	0	2	42	47	9
VA	0	0	9	77	14
8 Sts	1	5	26	60	8
Prev Wk	1	4	24	61	10
Prev Yr	1	4	26	62	7

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 11, 2024

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

Soybeans Percent Blooming				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 11 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	98	99	100	96
IL	94	92	94	91
IN	89	86	91	87
IA	98	90	94	94
KS	89	77	86	82
KY	73	74	80	77
LA	100	99	100	100
MI	84	89	93	89
MN	95	83	92	96
MS	98	99	100	96
MO	90	78	84	82
NE	93	95	97	95
NC	86	80	87	81
ND	96	73	83	94
OH	89	90	96	87
SD	94	80	91	91
TN	90	84	90	87
WI	89	81	88	89
18 Sts	93	86	91	90
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 11 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	90	88	93	86
IL	78	77	84	69
IN	67	60	73	62
IA	84	58	74	77
KS	63	41	56	55
KY	57	54	65	58
LA	95	90	93	95
MI	65	52	71	69
MN	81	48	64	81
MS	93	91	94	88
MO	68	52	64	54
NE	74	73	85	77
NC	67	51	60	58
ND	81	39	56	72
OH	63	69	82	63
SD	66	43	59	67
TN	72	66	75	67
WI	57	49	66	65
18 Sts	75	59	72	70
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybean Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	6	21	56	16
IL	2	6	20	54	18
IN	2	6	24	54	14
IA	1	4	18	59	18
KS	3	9	28	50	10
KY	2	9	25	54	10
LA	0	3	13	79	5
MI	1	8	35	43	13
MN	1	9	28	51	11
MS	1	4	29	48	18
MO	2	4	17	64	13
NE	2	6	21	52	19
NC	5	11	29	54	1
ND	1	6	32	57	4
OH	1	5	35	46	13
SD	2	6	20	61	11
TN	2	11	29	44	14
WI	1	7	30	46	16
18 Sts	2	6	24	55	13
Prev Wk	2	6	24	54	14
Prev Yr	3	9	29	48	11

Sorghum Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 11 2024	5-Yr Avg
CO	53	38	51	63
KS	58	58	70	57
NE	68	65	85	73
OK	39	46	54	53
SD	92	54	67	73
TX	91	86	89	89
6 Sts	68	63	73	68
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 11 2024	5-Yr Avg
CO	2	2	9	5
KS	11	10	20	9
NE	11	2	6	10
OK	14	16	18	19
SD	30	2	5	10
TX	74	69	73	72
6 Sts	29	25	32	28
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	14	11	28	46	1
KS	6	12	37	39	6
NE	0	4	26	52	18
OK	0	5	33	52	10
SD	0	4	26	68	2
TX	8	11	31	37	13
6 Sts	6	10	33	43	8
Prev Wk	7	11	35	40	7
Prev Yr	5	12	29	45	9

Rice Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 11 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	86	86	93	76
CA	59	55	75	70
LA	95	82	92	95
MS	89	95	98	90
MO	76	64	81	64
TX	95	100	100	95
6 Sts	83	80	90	79
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 11 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	1	0	2	0
CA	0	0	0	0
LA	56	34	53	45
MS	0	0	1	0
MO	0	0	0	0
TX	35	16	39	33
6 Sts	13	7	13	10
These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	2	19	50	28
CA	0	0	5	80	15
LA	0	4	12	78	6
MS	1	2	40	42	15
MO	3	8	18	69	2
TX	2	8	32	51	7
6 Sts	1	3	17	61	18
Prev Wk	1	2	17	63	17
Prev Yr	1	5	27	51	16

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 11, 2024

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

Cotton Percent Squaring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 11 2024	5-Yr Avg
AL	97	96	98	98
AZ	100	100	100	100
AR	100	99	100	100
CA	96	95	100	97
GA	97	95	97	98
KS	93	96	97	92
LA	99	93	98	100
MS	95	97	99	95
MO	99	93	98	93
NC	96	98	99	96
OK	94	95	100	95
SC	98	99	100	97
TN	95	97	99	97
TX	94	87	95	93
VA	99	98	100	98
15 Sts	95	91	96	95
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 11 2024	5-Yr Avg
AL	87	72	77	86
AZ	98	96	99	95
AR	92	91	93	96
CA	56	60	70	74
GA	78	69	78	83
KS	77	72	84	63
LA	88	75	82	94
MS	83	74	84	83
MO	81	56	66	71
NC	72	79	86	77
OK	69	50	65	61
SC	79	88	93	80
TN	80	74	86	80
TX	61	51	69	67
VA	80	81	89	83
15 Sts	69	60	74	73
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 11 2024	5-Yr Avg
AL	4	1	6	3
AZ	45	57	64	33
AR	5	13	28	6
CA	0	0	0	0
GA	2	1	3	4
KS	6	2	8	4
LA	17	4	15	22
MS	11	1	5	10
MO	0	0	0	0
NC	1	0	2	1
OK	0	0	0	1
SC	2	1	3	1
TN	4	2	4	2
TX	16	11	17	18
VA	5	0	3	2
15 Sts	12	8	13	12
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	9	28	59	3
AZ	0	2	0	47	51
AR	1	5	18	50	26
CA	0	0	0	95	5
GA	1	9	29	53	8
KS	1	9	39	42	9
LA	0	0	26	74	0
MS	2	7	34	52	5
MO	5	9	31	55	0
NC	1	11	21	66	1
OK	1	3	35	59	2
SC	2	12	38	46	2
TN	3	6	25	56	10
TX	15	22	30	26	7
VA	0	7	23	68	2
15 Sts	9	16	29	39	7
Prev Wk	12	15	28	37	8
Prev Yr	19	24	21	30	6

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 11 2024	5-Yr Avg
ID	5	2	17	21
MN	24	3	9	29
MT	34	6	22	26
ND	10	1	12	12
SD	49	39	54	54
WA	27	21	32	27
6 Sts	20	6	18	21
These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	7	29	60	3
MN	0	1	10	63	26
MT	2	6	34	56	2
ND	1	2	16	62	19
SD	0	2	18	77	3
WA	8	14	61	16	1
6 Sts	1	4	23	59	13
Prev Wk	1	3	22	63	11
Prev Yr	4	16	38	39	3

Barley Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 11 2024	5-Yr Avg
ID	5	1	19	26
MN	26	6	11	39
MT	46	12	19	26
ND	12	2	12	19
WA	31	26	38	33
5 Sts	25	7	18	25
These 5 States harvested 89% of last year's barley acreage.				

Barley Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	3	17	74	5
MN	0	1	19	70	10
MT	0	11	30	58	1
ND	0	2	21	58	19
WA	5	9	65	20	1
5 Sts	0	6	25	62	7
Prev Wk	0	6	22	66	6
Prev Yr	1	8	37	48	6

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 11, 2024

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

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 11 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	94	95	100	99
CO	95	99	100	98
ID	44	26	48	45
IL	100	100	100	100
IN	100	100	100	100
KS	99	100	100	100
MI	89	96	100	94
MO	100	100	100	100
MT	62	51	69	60
NE	94	97	99	96
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	100	100	100	100
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	93	75	83	83
SD	91	86	95	89
TX	100	100	100	100
WA	66	47	66	61
18 Sts	91	88	93	91
These 18 States harvested 89% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Oats Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 11 2024	5-Yr Avg
IA	91	85	93	90
MN	56	34	43	55
NE	86	91	94	92
ND	6	3	12	15
OH	98	83	94	91
PA	56	29	43	57
SD	76	69	86	73
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	52	45	58	47
9 Sts	57	47	57	59
These 9 States harvested 71% of last year's oat acreage.				

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent											
Week Ending Aug 11, 2024											
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	9	41	47	2	NH	0	0	17	83	0
AZ	30	18	25	15	12	NJ	2	4	11	46	37
AR	3	14	34	42	7	NM	15	36	39	7	3
CA	0	0	70	30	0	NY	2	3	16	64	15
CO	7	9	33	48	3	NC	2	9	33	55	1
CT	0	0	30	60	10	ND	2	6	26	58	8
DE	2	13	41	43	1	OH	7	23	35	33	2
FL	0	3	17	54	26	OK	3	8	34	52	3
GA	9	19	33	36	3	OR	41	15	19	23	2
ID	8	21	26	28	17	PA	9	5	35	46	5
IL	1	4	29	49	17	RI	0	0	8	65	27
IN	3	7	37	47	6	SC	2	17	41	34	6
IA	1	4	32	50	13	SD	0	8	39	42	11
KS	7	16	34	37	6	TN	5	19	35	38	3
KY	2	9	29	52	8	TX	11	31	30	20	8
LA	1	3	34	59	3	UT	0	2	19	71	8
ME	0	3	19	78	0	VT	0	0	7	31	62
MD	4	51	22	20	3	VA	20	28	33	19	0
MA	0	0	12	60	28	WA	6	59	19	16	0
MI	1	4	34	38	23	WV	18	44	32	6	0
MN	1	4	18	54	23	WI	1	6	26	48	19
MS	3	12	39	42	4	WY	29	26	30	15	0
MO	0	3	23	68	6	48 Sts	12	20	33	28	7
MT	17	25	43	13	2						
NE	10	16	33	26	15	Prev Wk	13	18	34	29	6
NV	30	10	15	25	20	Prev Yr	15	17	28	33	7

VP - Very Poor;

P - Poor;

F - Fair;

G - Good;

EX - Excellent

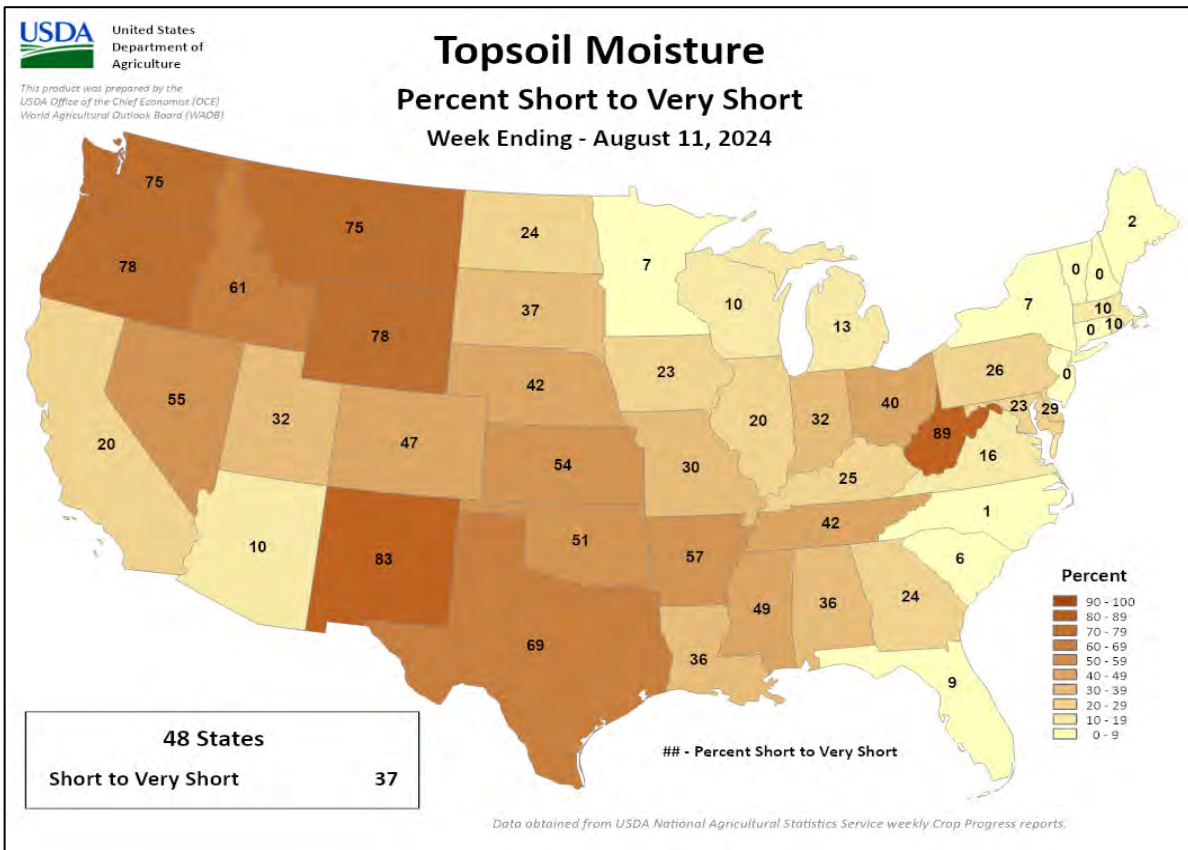
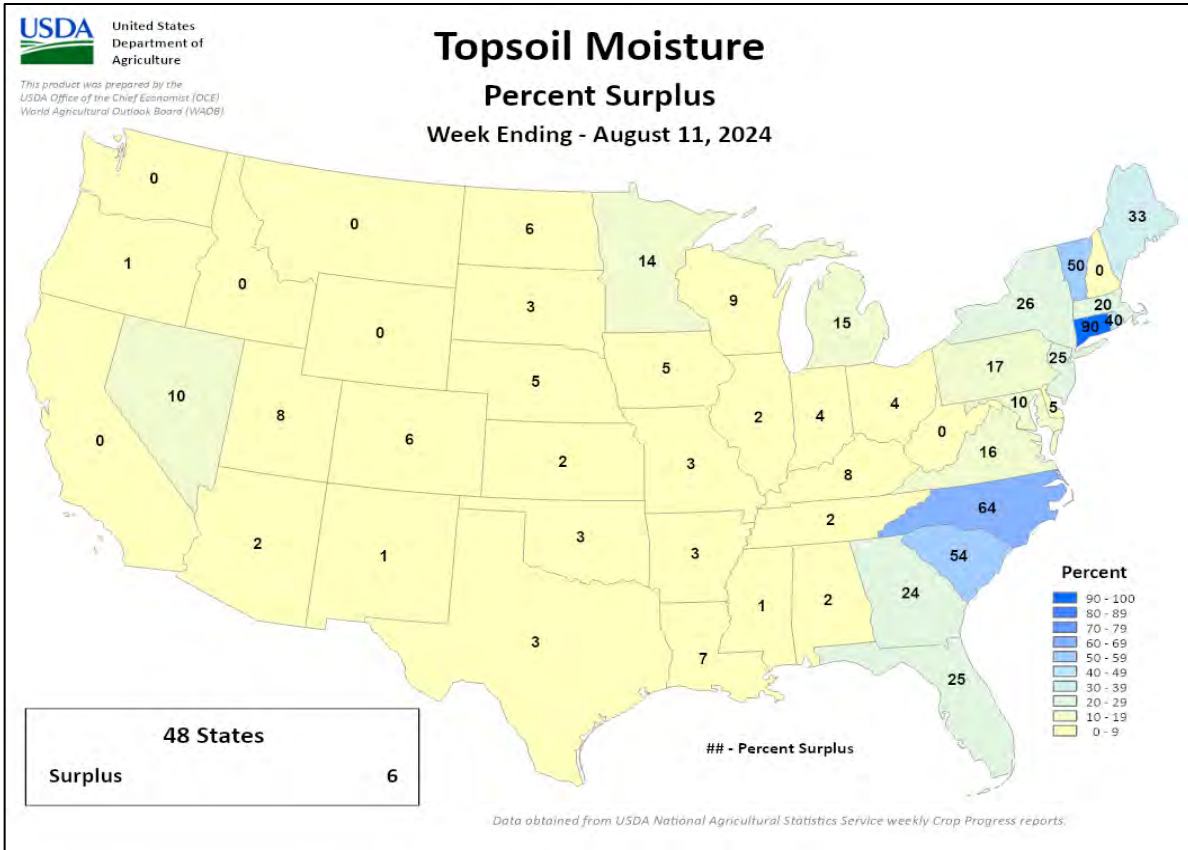
NA - Not Available;

*Revised

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 11, 2024

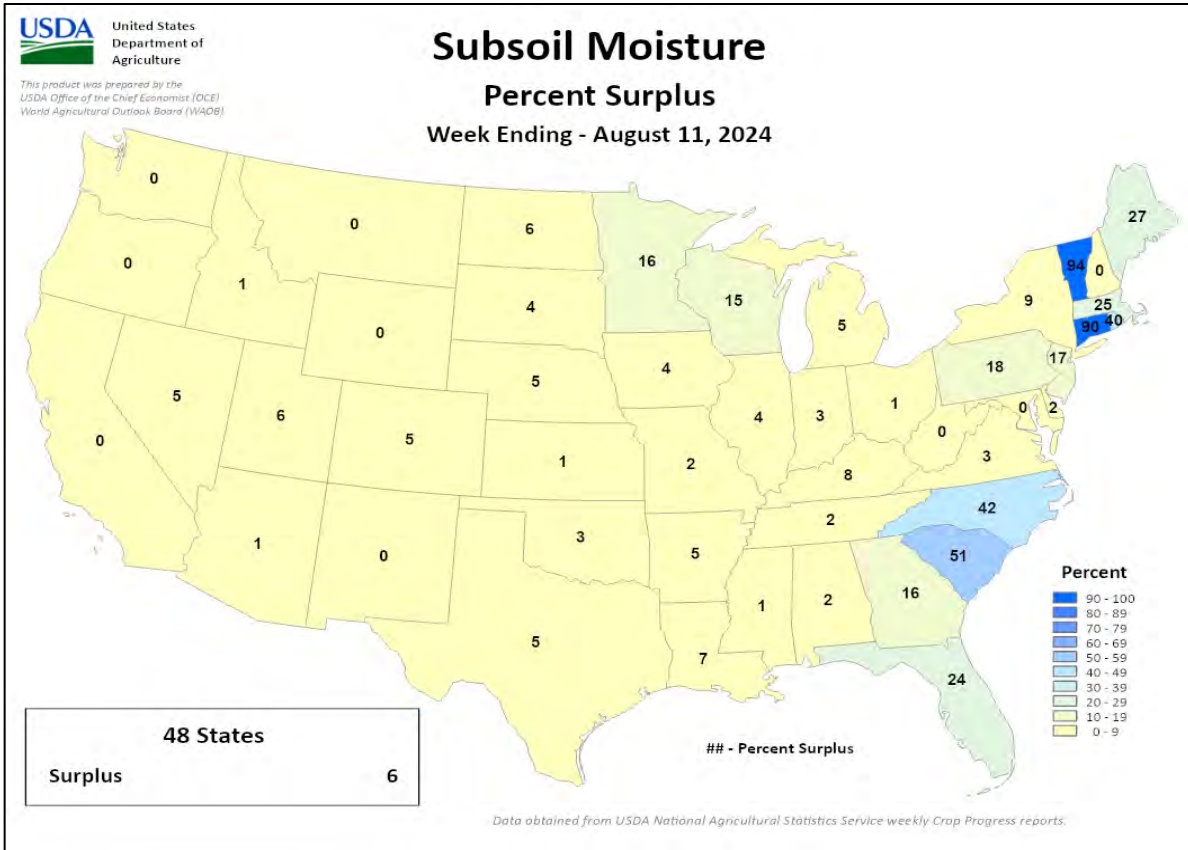
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS



Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 11, 2024

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



August 8 ENSO Diagnostic Discussion

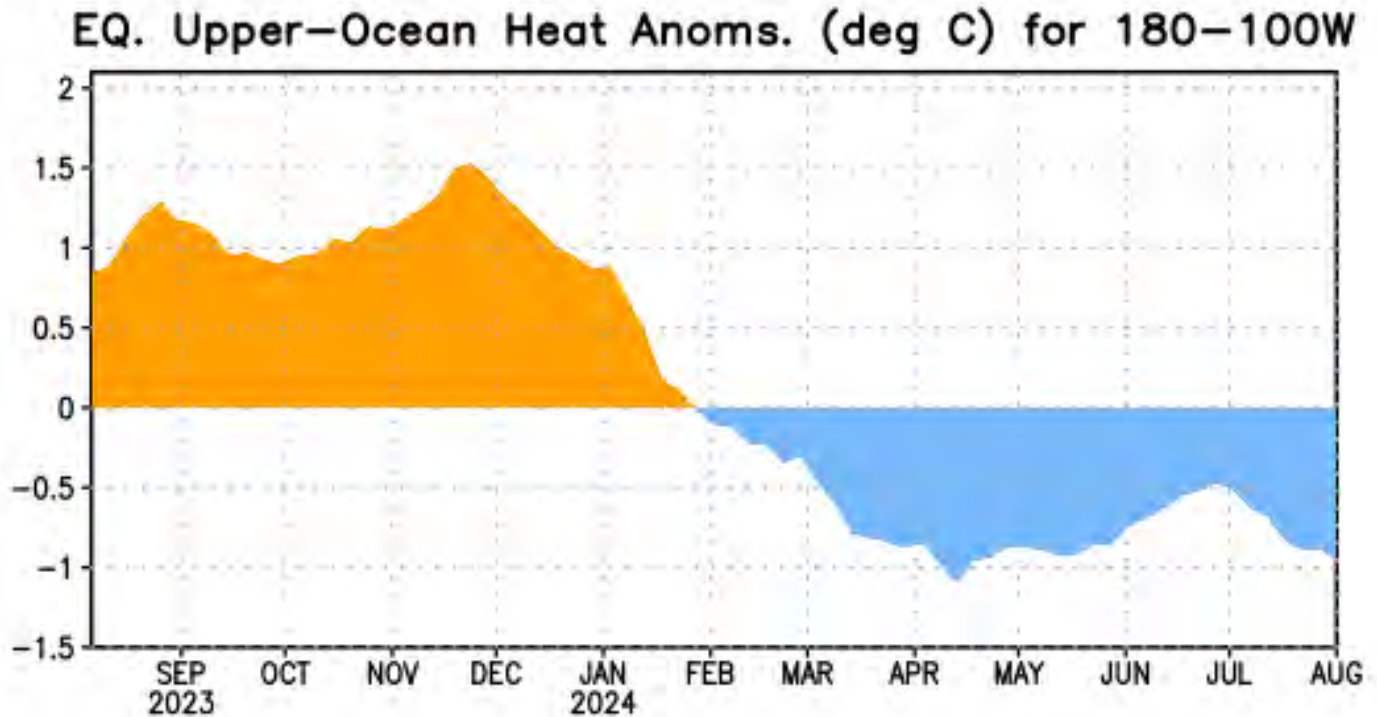


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180°-100°W). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1991-2020 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: **La Niña Watch**

Synopsis: ENSO-neutral is expected to continue for the next several months, with La Niña favored to emerge during September-November (66% chance) and persist through the Northern Hemisphere winter 2024-25 (74% chance during November-January).

ENSO-neutral continued during July 2024, with near-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) observed across most of the equatorial Pacific Ocean. In the past week, except for the Niño-4 index (+0.3°C), the other Niño region indices were slightly negative. Below-average subsurface temperatures strengthened during the past month (area-averaged index in Fig. 1) associated with the expansion of negative anomalies along the thermocline. Low-level wind anomalies were easterly over the east-central and eastern Pacific, and upper-level winds were westerly over the eastern Pacific. Convection was near average around Indonesia and the Date Line. Collectively, the coupled ocean-atmosphere system reflected ENSO-neutral.

The IRI plume indicates that Niño-3.4 is most likely to be below La Niña thresholds for four overlapping seasons, from September-November 2024 through December 2024-February 2025. Based on updated guidance and recent observations, the forecast team predicts nearly equal chances for ENSO-neutral and La Niña in August-October 2024, with higher odds for La Niña in September-November. Although the rate of SST cooling has been

slower than previously anticipated, below-average subsurface temperatures and low-level easterly wind anomalies remain conducive to La Niña development in the coming months. In summary, ENSO-neutral is expected to continue for the next several months, with La Niña favored to emerge during September-November (66% chance) and persist through the Northern Hemisphere winter 2024-25 (74% chance during November-January).

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 website ([El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions](#)). Additional perspectives and analyses are also available in an [ENSO blog](#). A probabilistic strength forecast is [available here](#). The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for **12 September 2024**. 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 4-10, 2024

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: A building southwestern heat wave contrasted with additional showers over northern and northeastern Europe.

WESTERN FSU: Much-needed showers in Russia eased southern drought but were too late for filling to maturing summer crops, while drought intensified in southern and southeastern Ukraine.

EASTERN FSU: Continued unseasonably wet weather over the spring grain belt juxtaposed with sunny and hot conditions over cotton areas farther south.

MIDDLE EAST: Dry and hot weather in Turkey promoted summer crop maturation and drydown.

SOUTH ASIA: Widespread showers in India continued to support kharif crop establishment.

EAST ASIA: Rainfall in the north and northeast maintained adequate to locally excessive moisture conditions for corn and oilseeds, while heat and dryness in the southeast plagued rice.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Showers favored rice and other crops in portions of Thailand and throughout the Philippines.

AUSTRALIA: Showers in the west and northeast continued to benefit winter crops, while mostly dry weather covered the southeast.

ARGENTINA: Rain benefited emerging and vegetative winter grains in Buenos Aires.

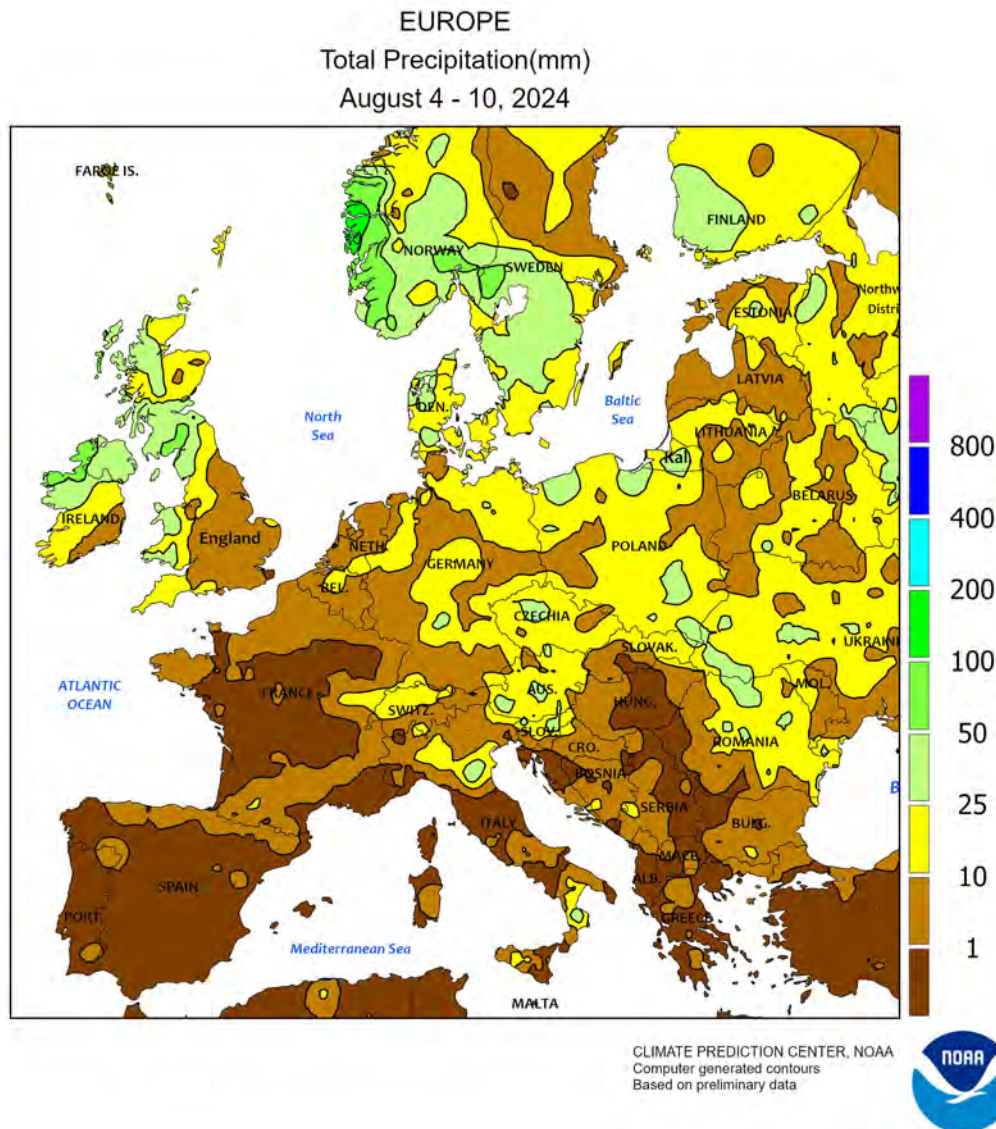
BRAZIL: Scattered showers maintained generally favorable wheat prospects in southern farming areas.

MEXICO: Seasonal showers benefited southern summer crops, while increasing long-term moisture reserves.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Milder weather and showers brought some relief to heat-stressed spring grains and oilseeds.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Conditions remained overall favorable for summer crops and pastures.



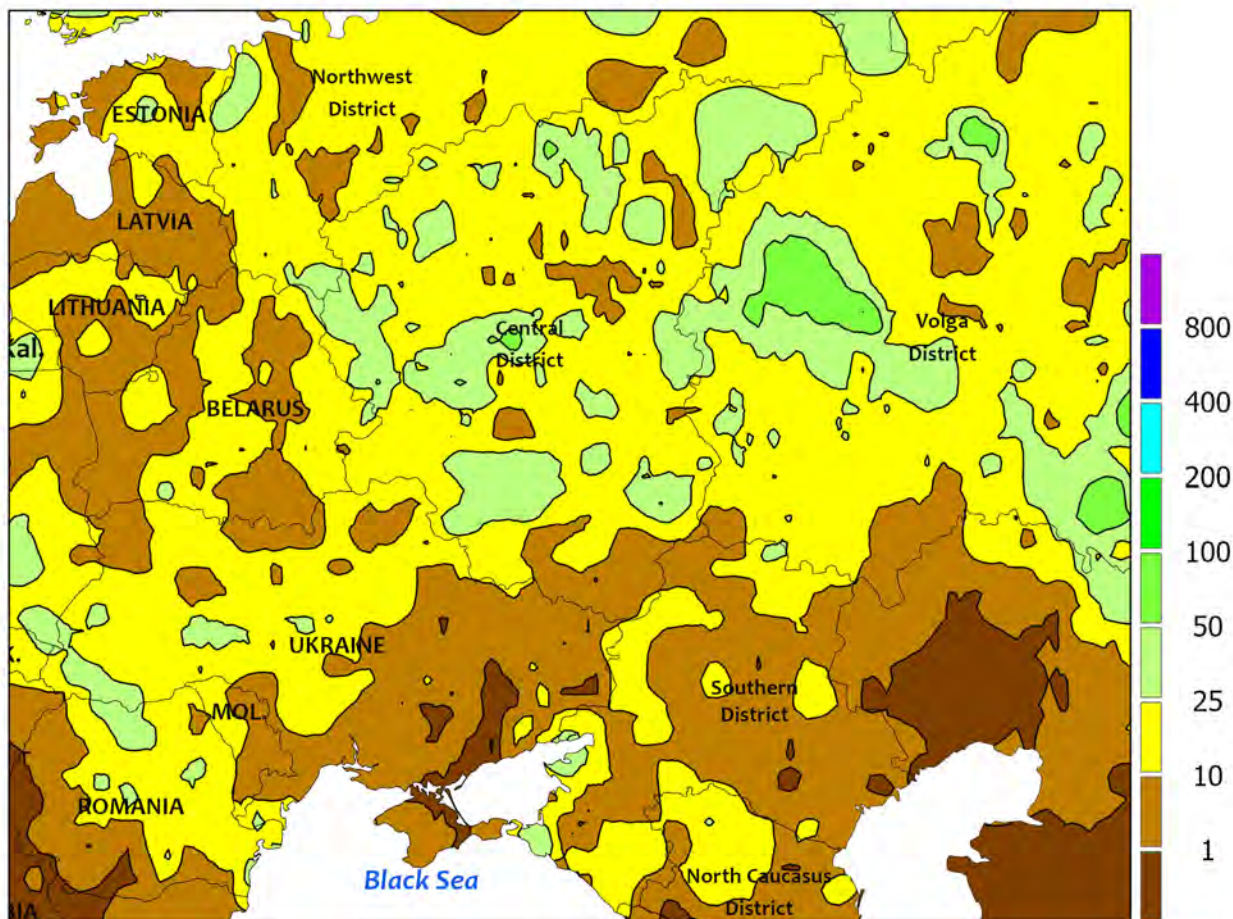


EUROPE

Increasingly hot weather in southwestern Europe juxtaposed with additional showers over northern and northeastern portions of the continent. Temperatures during the monitoring period averaged 2 to 5°C above normal from the Iberian Peninsula eastward into southern France and central Italy. By week’s end, maximum temperatures in Spain soared to 41°C in Castilla y León (northwestern Spain), severely stressing blistering corn. Across central and southern Spain, widespread highs of 42°C maintained stress on filling corn and sunflowers and hastened summer crops toward maturity. Hot conditions (as high as 40°C) also encompassed central and southern Italy, stressing late-filling summer crops. Late-week heat in southern France (35-39°C) likewise trimmed yield prospects for filling corn, soybeans, and — to a lesser extent — sunflowers. Dry

weather accompanied the increasing heat, favoring seasonal fieldwork but further reducing topsoil moisture in the driest locales of southern Spain and central Italy. Meanwhile, widespread showers and thunderstorms produced 5 to 55 mm of rain over much of northern and northeastern Europe, favoring filling summer crops and maintaining ample moisture for upcoming winter crop planting. Locally heavy showers (5-35 mm) also spilled into northern Italy, accompanied by numerous reports of damaging winds and large hail. Farther east, Hungary and the Balkans remained embroiled in drought, though up to 25 mm of rain in southeastern Romania provided localized relief. Drought also retained a firm grip in Greece, where an unseasonably hot summer has hastened cotton toward maturity two to three weeks ahead of average.

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 4 - 10, 2024



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

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

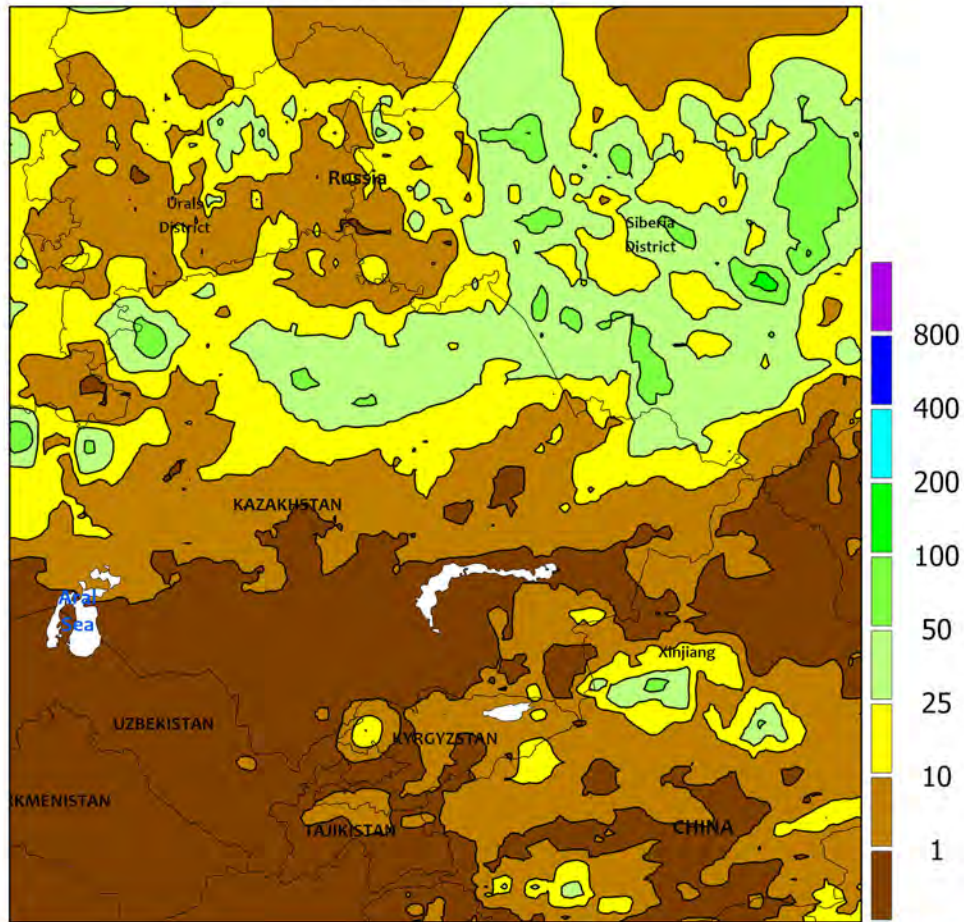


WESTERN FSU

Widespread showers and near-normal temperatures prevailed across the region, though severe drought persisted in southern and southeastern Ukraine. Moderate to heavy showers and thunderstorms (10-45 mm) in Russia maintained favorable moisture for filling summer crops in the north while easing southern drought; however, the rain was too late for drought- and heat-afflicted summer crops in the Southern and North Caucasus Districts. Similar

showers in Belarus, Moldova, and western and northern Ukraine maintained (north) or improved (south) yield prospects for filling summer crops. Despite the widespread shower activity, mostly dry weather in southern and southeastern Ukraine maintained severe drought and further lowered yield prospects for filling sunflowers and corn. Temperatures averaged within 1 to 2°C of normal, though late-week heat (35-38°C) returned to southern Russia.

EASTERN FSU
 Total Precipitation(mm)
 August 4 - 10, 2024



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

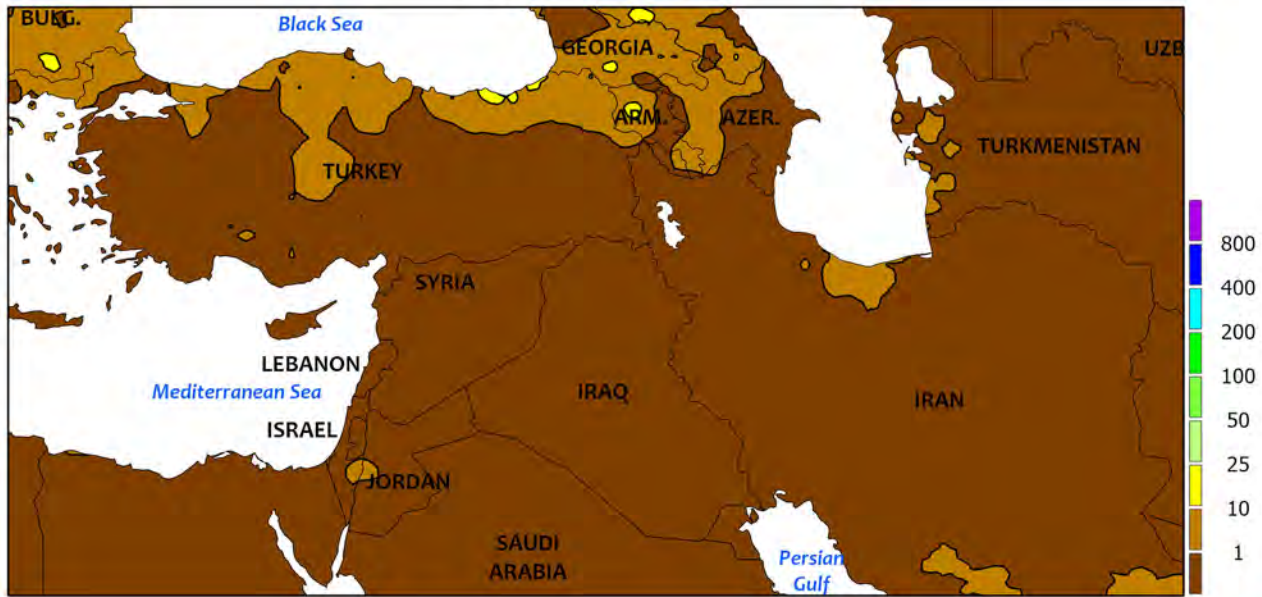


EASTERN FSU

Continued wet weather in the spring grain belt contrasted with seasonably sunny skies over cotton areas in the south. Highly variable showers and thunderstorms (10-100 mm) persisted across northern Kazakhstan and central Russia. Weekly totals topped 100 mm in the southern Volga District (122 mm) as well as Kazakhstan’s Kostanay (109 mm) and Akmola (148 mm) Oblasts. Producers need drier weather to realize the current overall favorable yield prospects; concerns have mounted in recent weeks regarding grain quality and potential yield losses due to the persistent excessive wetness. The

cloudy, showery weather was accompanied by temperatures up to 2°C below normal in western and central spring grain areas, while warmth (up to 3°C above normal) accelerated spring wheat maturation in Russia’s Siberia District. Farther south across the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), seasonably dry but hot weather (40-45°C) favored the development of open boll cotton. Cotton in the CIS has developed on par with normal, in sharp contrast to the scorching heat last year which hastened the crop into maturity several weeks ahead of normal.

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 4 - 10, 2024



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

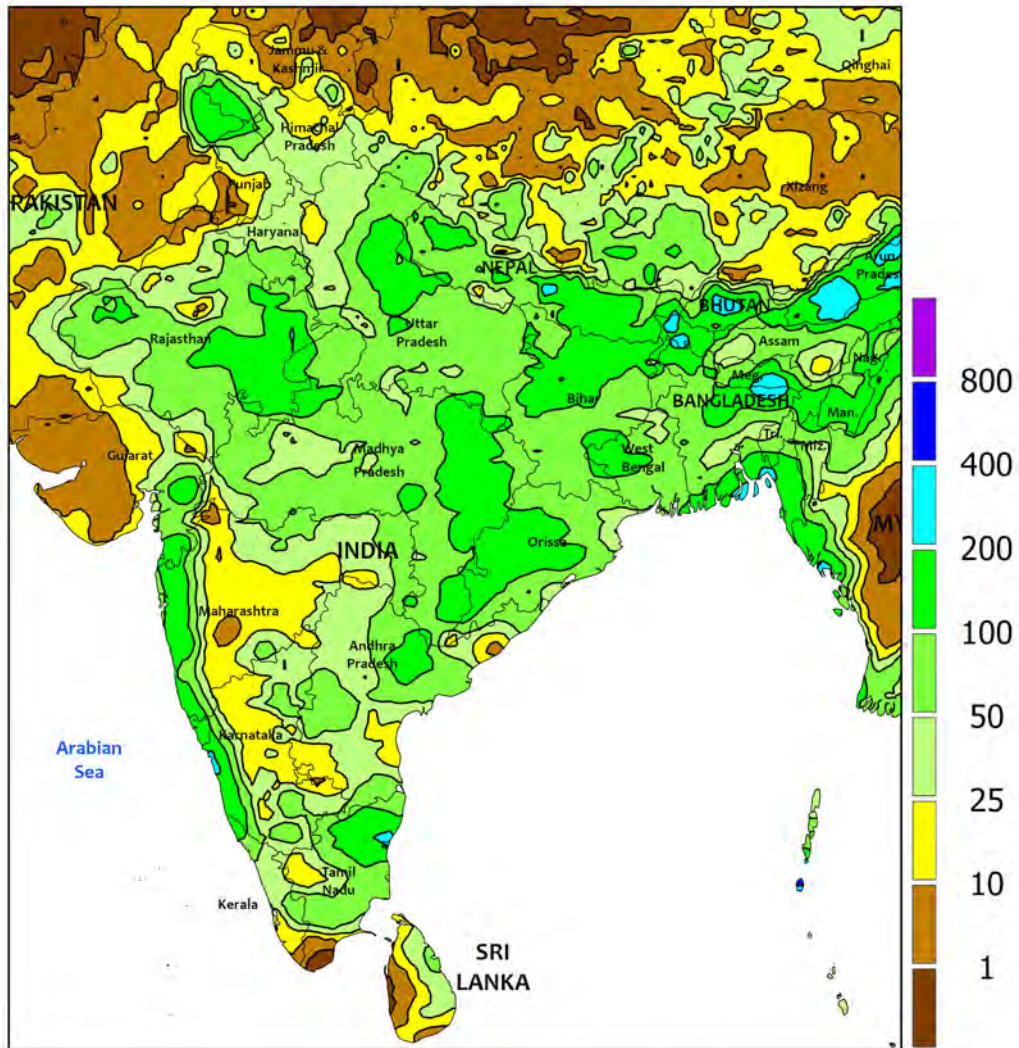


MIDDLE EAST

Seasonably dry and hot weather prevailed across Turkey. Mostly sunny skies in Turkey promoted summer crop maturation and drydown, though a few spotty light showers (1-10 mm) were noted in central and northern portions of the country. Above-normal temperatures (2-4°C above normal) continued across much of Turkey save

for northwestern crop areas, with daytime highs again eclipsing 40°C in the Aegean (west) and GAP Regions (southeast). Summer crops in Turkey are heavily irrigated, though the latest satellite-derived Vegetation Health Index continued to depict varying levels of stress in Thrace (northwest), a key sunflower area.

SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 4 - 10, 2024



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

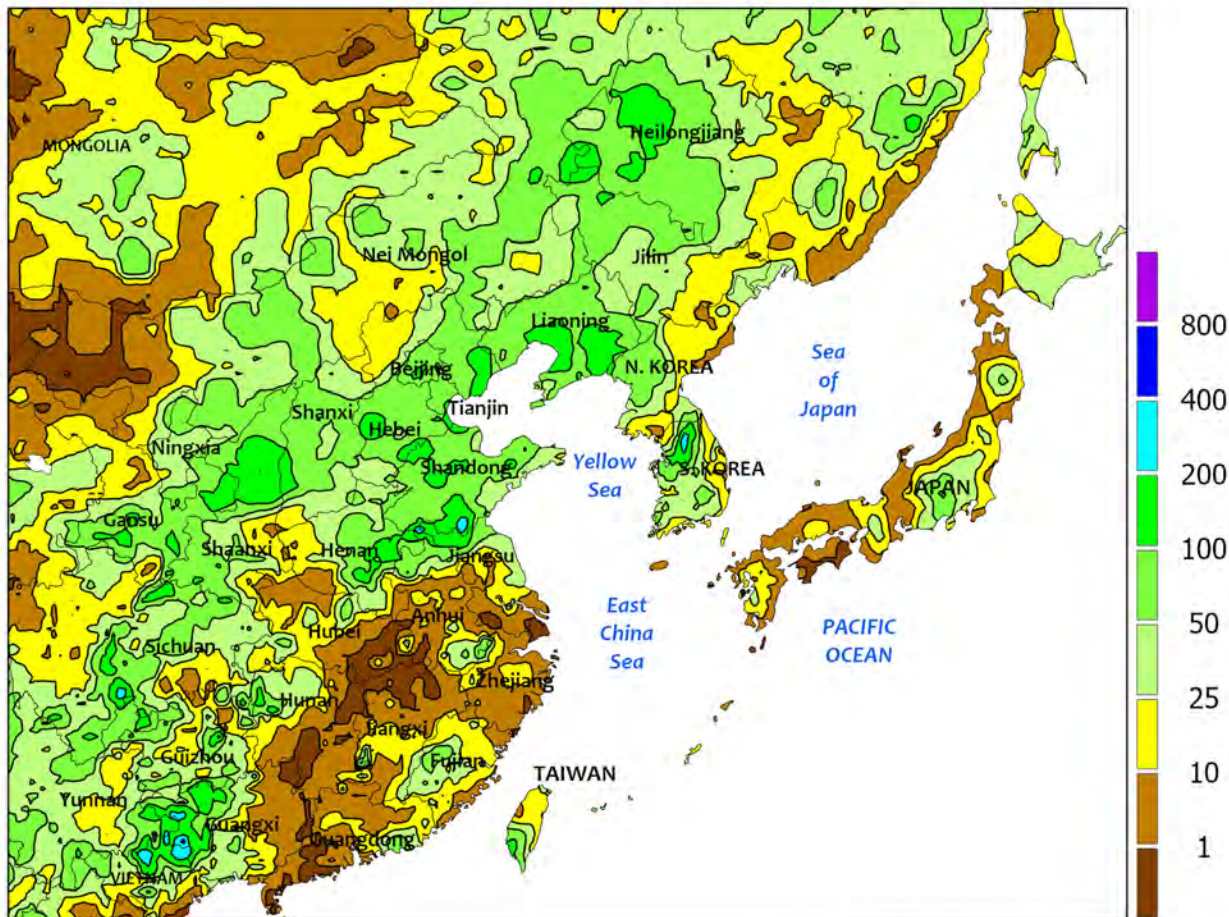


SOUTH ASIA

Monsoon rainfall of various amounts spread throughout India, Bangladesh, and into Pakistan. Most of India recorded 25 to 100 mm of rain, supporting the establishment of kharif crops, with unseasonably dry rice areas in the lower Ganges River Basin (Bihar and environs) benefiting from over 50 mm. Even with the recent rain in the lower Ganges Basin, many districts

remained well below average, though. Elsewhere, markedly drier weather in Gujarat eased the excessive wetness from late July that had raised concerns about damage to cotton and groundnuts. Planting progress for kharif crops in India was ahead of last year's pace for nearly all crops, with the notable exception of cotton which was over 10 percent behind.

EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 4 - 10, 2024



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

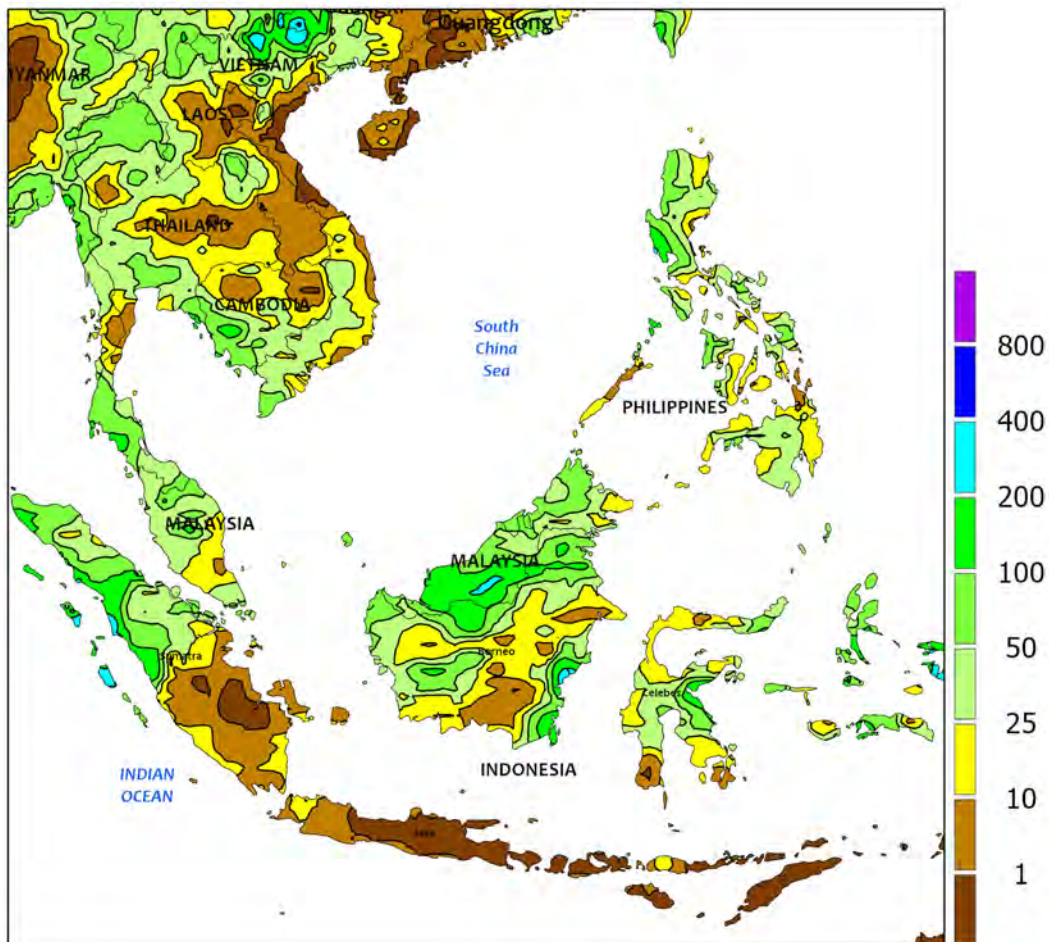


EASTERN ASIA

A band of wet weather stretched from the upper Yangtze Valley into the northeast. Many areas within the band recorded over 50 mm of rain, particularly key grain and oilseed locales on the North China Plain and in the northeast. While the moisture was welcome in most areas, the rainfall only added to the excessive wetness in some provinces (Liaoning: rainfall 270 percent of normal since July 1; Henan: rainfall

248 percent of normal since July 1; both are records for the time period). Meanwhile, heat and dryness continued to plague the southeast. Temperatures easily topped 35°C with some locations recording temperatures over 40°C (6°C above normal) and little if any rainfall since late June. The detrimental conditions continued to afflict rice and other seasonal crops, lowering yield potential.

SOUTHEAST ASIA
 Total Precipitation(mm)
 August 4 - 10, 2024



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

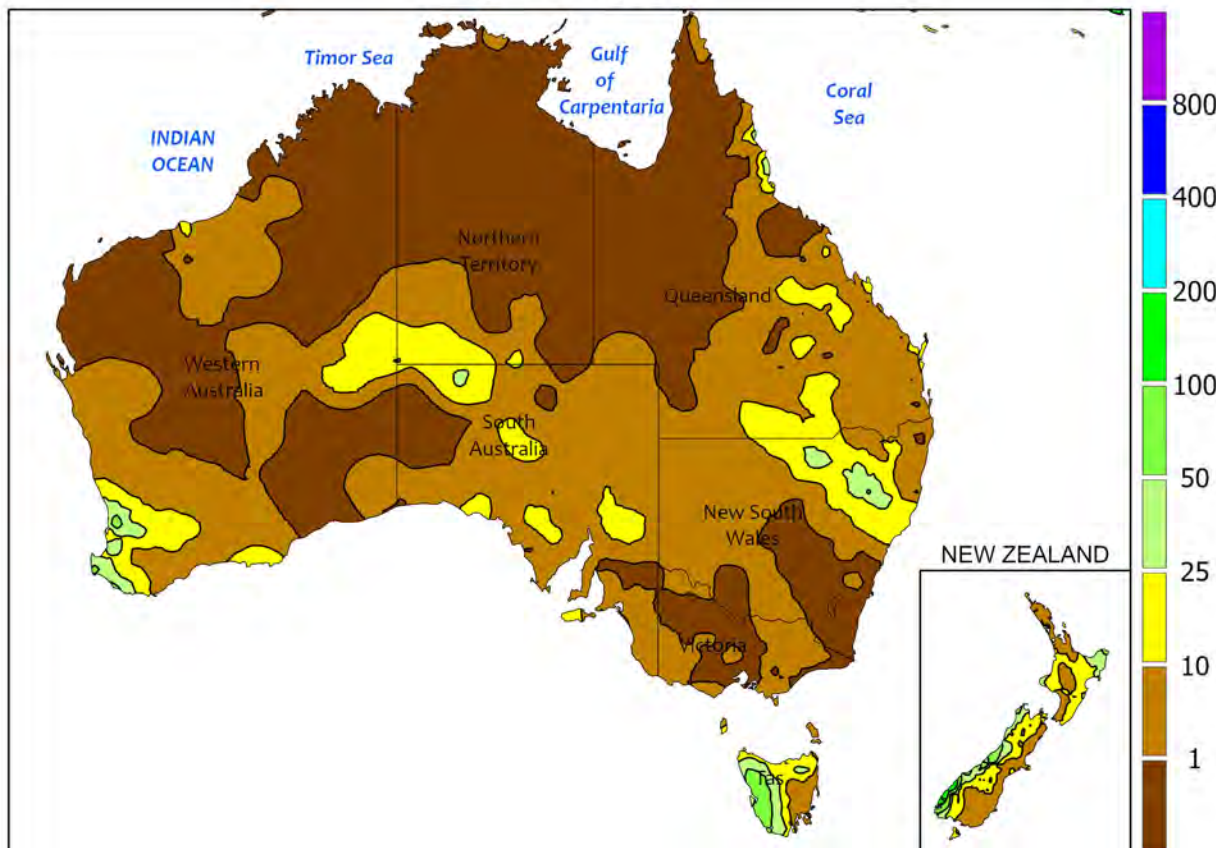


SOUTHEAST ASIA

Monsoon showers in northern Thailand continued to benefit rice and boost irrigation supplies. Recent bouts of rain reversed a drying trend in the north, with water levels in key reservoirs beginning to rise; levels still remained below the last two years for the reporting period, though. In contrast, a wedge of drier weather settled in northeastern Thailand and extended into Laos, Cambodia,

and northern Vietnam. Even with this recent dryness, moisture conditions remained favorable for rice and other crops. Meanwhile, showers (25-50 mm or more) enveloped the Philippines, benefiting rice and corn. Elsewhere, recent rainfall in oil palm areas of Indonesia and Malaysia helped ease developing dryness and stave off potential yield declines.

AUSTRALIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 4 - 10, 2024



Gridded data from the Australian Bureau of Meteorology: www.bom.gov.au/
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CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

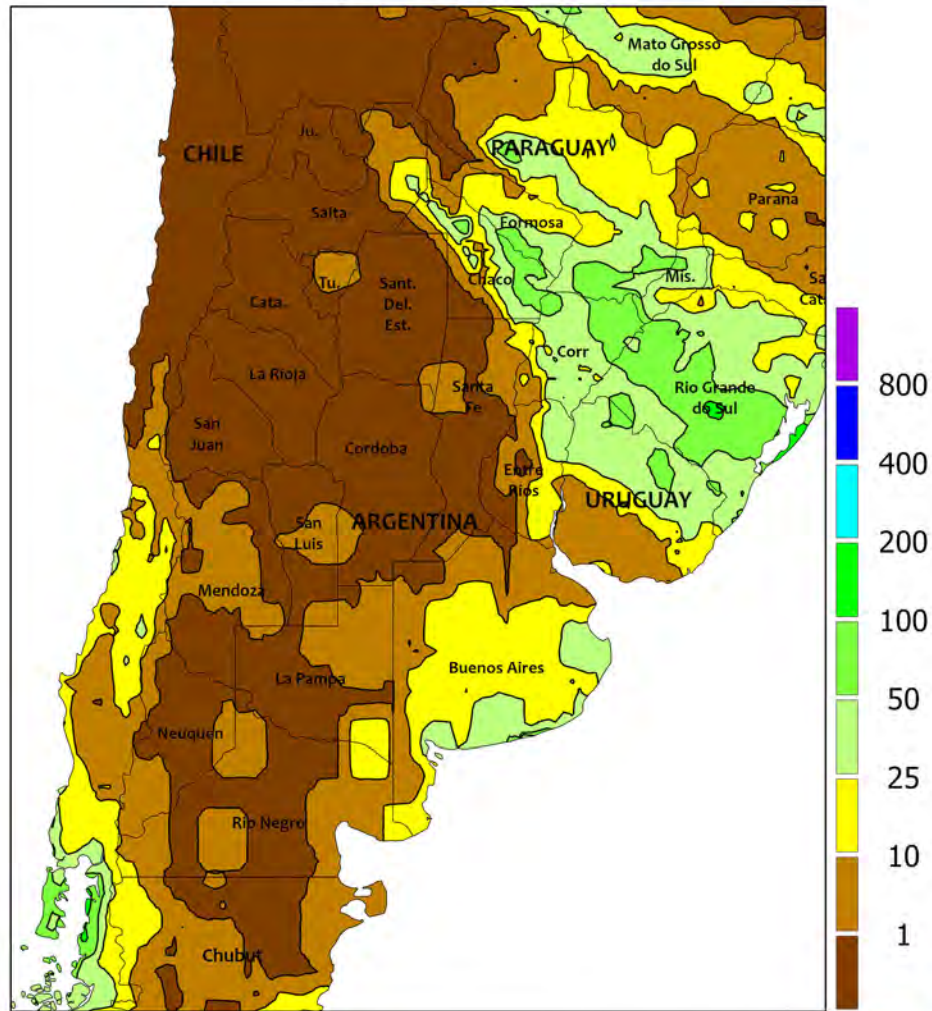


AUSTRALIA

Scattered showers (5-25 mm, locally more) continued to fall across western and northeastern portions of the wheat belt, helping to maintain good to locally excellent winter crop prospects in Western Australia, southern Queensland, and New South Wales. In contrast, mostly dry weather reduced soil moisture for vegetative winter grains and oilseeds in South Australia and Victoria. Winter crop conditions are

fair to good in these latter states, but more rain will be needed soon to help maintain yield prospects as crops advance toward reproduction. Seasonably mild weather (temperatures averaging within 1°C of normal) prevailed throughout the wheat belt, with maximum temperatures ranging from the upper 10s (southeast) to the lower 20s degrees C (west and northeast).

ARGENTINA
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 4 - 10, 2024



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

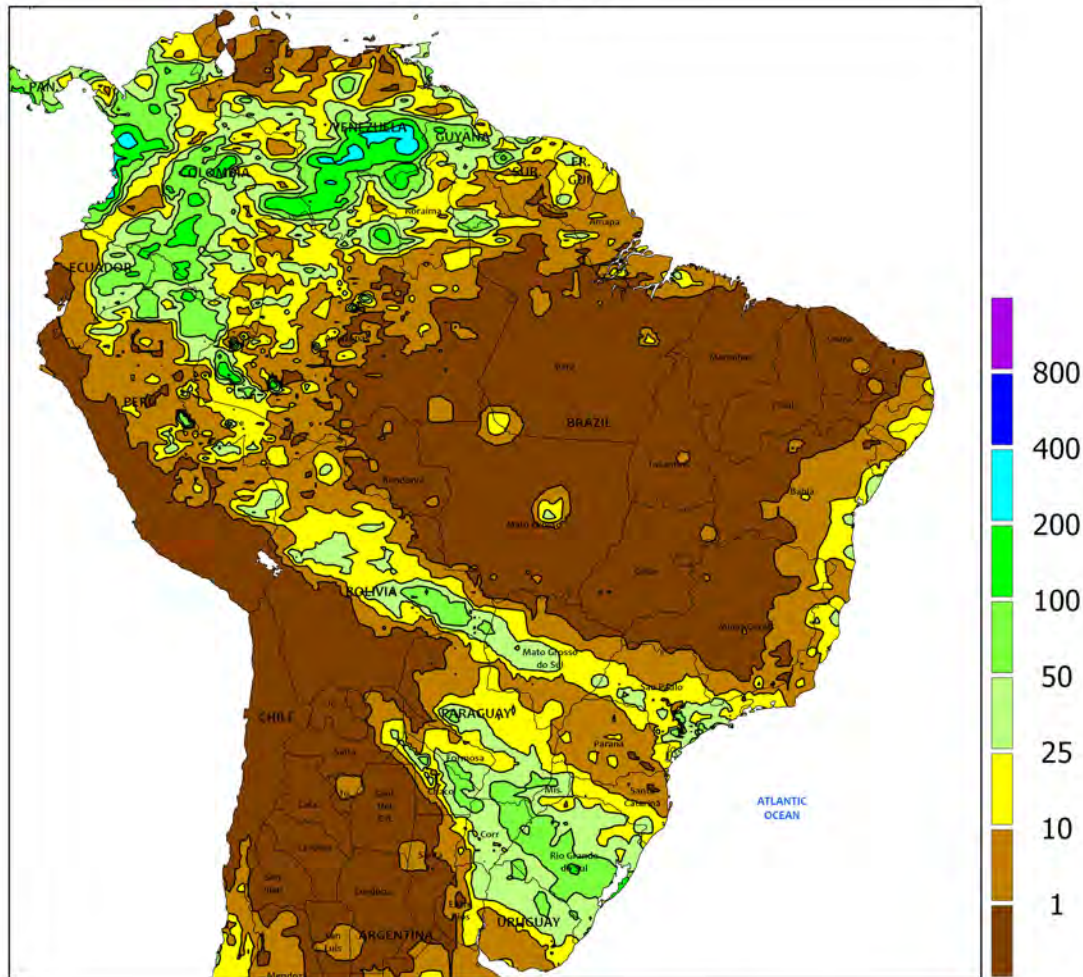


ARGENTINA

Timely showers benefited emerging to vegetative winter grains in southern and northeastern farming areas. Rainfall totaled 5 to 50 mm in Buenos Aires – Argentina’s largest producer of wheat and barley – and in neighboring locations in La Pampa. Mostly dry weather prevailed elsewhere in central Argentina, with near complete dryness in and around Córdoba. Temperatures were seasonably mild in the aforementioned areas, and freezes were common in most agricultural delegations; nighttime lows dropped below -5°C in some of the

drier locations, slowing winter grain growth. Farther north, moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm, locally approaching 75 mm) fell from Chaco eastward, increasing moisture for winter grains in or nearing reproduction, although freezes (temperatures as low as -2°C) were recorded as far north as Formosa. According to the government of Argentina, wheat was beginning to flower in Chaco and Santiago del Estero as of August 8, raising concern for potential damage to temperature-sensitive winter grains.

BRAZIL
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 4 - 10, 2024



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

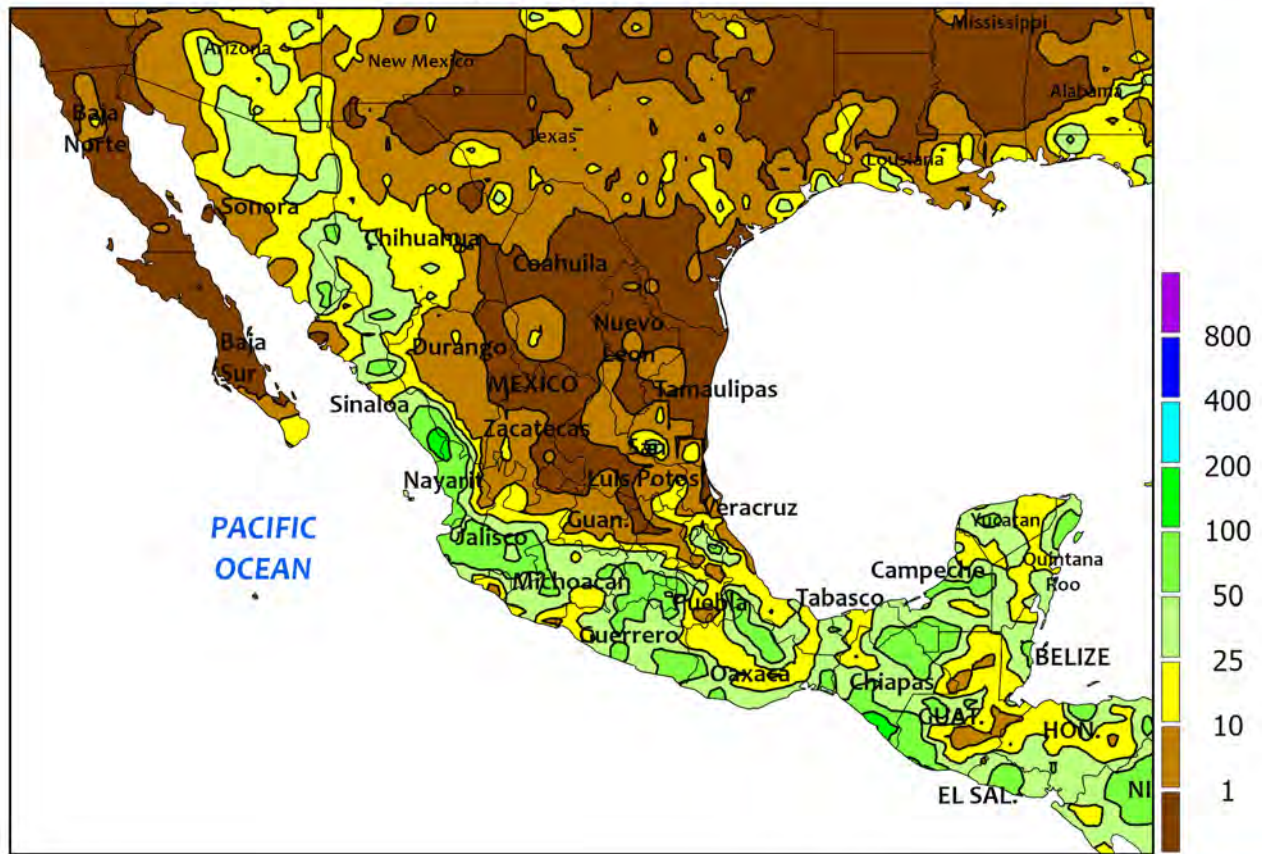


BRAZIL

Light to moderate showers maintained overall favorable conditions for wheat in the main southern production areas. Rainfall totaling 10 to locally more than 50 mm covered a broad area stretching from Rio Grande do Sul northwestward through Paraguay, with lighter amounts recorded in Paraná and neighboring locations in Mato Grosso do Sul and São Paulo. Temperatures were generally favorable for wheat growth (highs ranging from the middle 20s to middle 30s degrees C), with patchy frost likely at the western and southern edge of the main production areas. According to the government of Rio

Grande do Sul, wheat was fully planted and 1 percent flowering as of August 8. In Paraná, nearly 75 percent of wheat had reached flowering as of August 5, with 1 percent harvested; meanwhile, second-crop corn was 92 percent harvested. Farther north, seasonable warmth (highs reaching the upper 30s locally) and dryness supported harvesting of secondary summer crops in central and northeastern production areas. According to the government of Mato Grosso, cotton was 44 percent harvested on August 9 versus 63 percent on average.

MEXICO
 Total Precipitation(mm)
 August 4 - 10, 2024



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



MEXICO

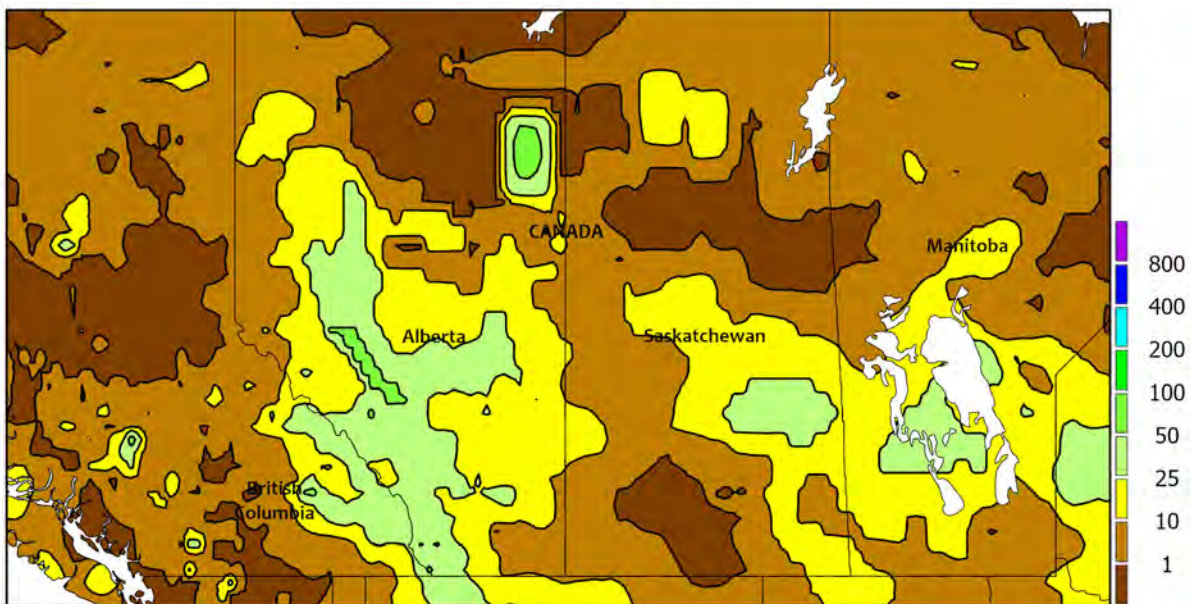
Beneficial rainfall continued in southern and northwestern Mexico, benefiting corn and other rain-fed summer crops while also increasing reservoir levels for winter farming. Amounts totaled 10 to 50 mm (locally approaching 100 mm) from Jalisco eastward through the Yucatan Peninsula, including southern sections of Veracruz and farming areas along the southern Pacific Coast. Moderate to locally heavy (10-100 mm, locally higher) monsoon showers also continued in the northwest, increasing long-term irrigation reserves from Nayarit to the U.S. border. The moisture was particularly important for watersheds in Sinaloa, Sonora, and Chihuahua that account for a large portion of Mexico's

winter grain production; according to the government of Mexico, the combined irrigation in states was at 19 percent of capacity as of August 10, compared with 33 percent this same time last year. In contrast to the rainy northwest and south, mostly dry weather prevailed over a large area stretching from the northern edge of the southern plateau to the Rio Grande Valley, with spotty showers (greater than 25 mm) confined to northern Veracruz and environs. Summer heat (daytime temperatures reaching the upper 30s and lower 40s degrees C) in the warmer northern locations maintained high evaporative losses, while raising water requirements of crops and livestock.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Total Precipitation(mm)

August 4 - 10, 2024



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



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

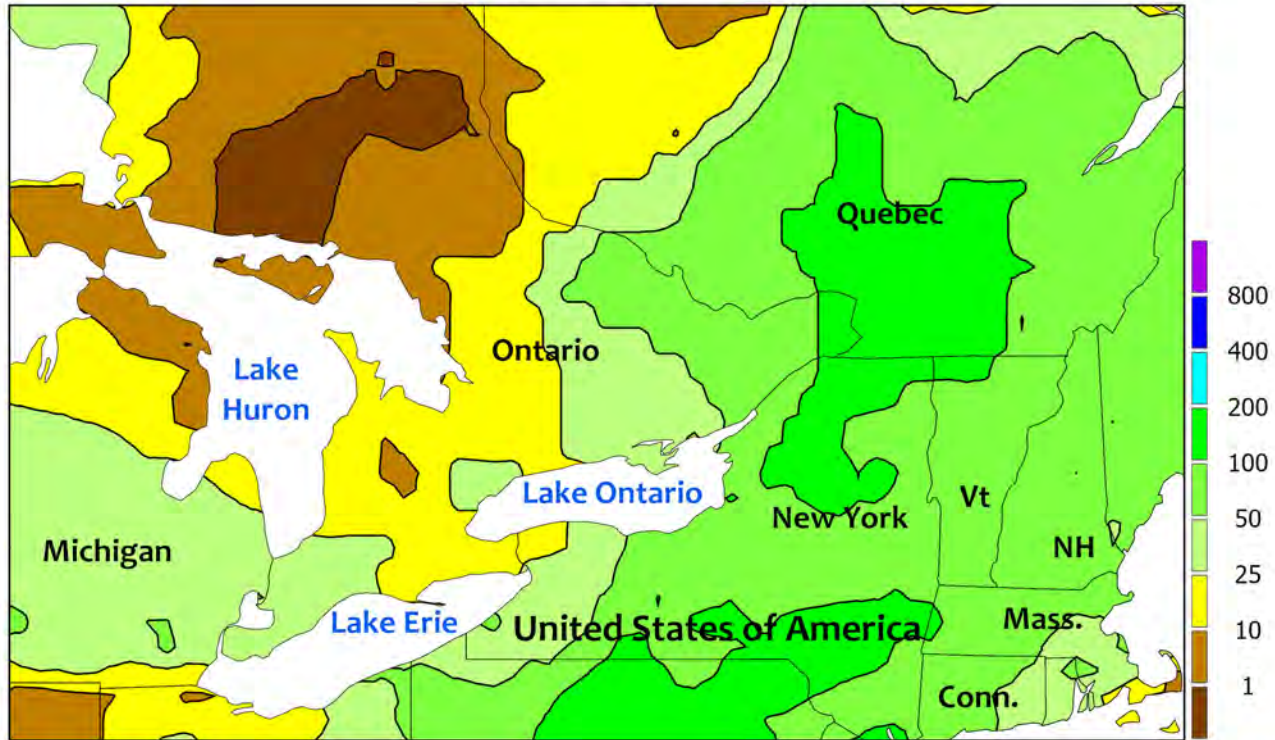
Cooler weather, combined with scattered, locally heavy showers, brought much-needed relief from recent periods of stressful heat and dryness. Weekly average temperatures ranged from 1°C below normal in Alberta’s Peace River Valley to 4°C below normal in southeastern Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Consequently, highest daytime temperatures were mostly capped in the middle and upper 20s (degrees C). Additionally, nighttime lows dropped below 5°C – with local readings dropping to the low single digits – but no freeze was reported. Rainfall was variable, with near

complete dryness in southern Saskatchewan contrasting with moderate to heavy rain (10-50 mm) in Saskatchewan’s northeastern agricultural areas and in much of Alberta and Manitoba. While the rain came too late for many spring crops, the moisture will benefit crops in later stages of development, particularly in the more northerly production areas. According to the government of Saskatchewan, harvesting of all crops across the province was 2 percent completed as of August 5, led by southwestern agricultural districts at 4 percent completed.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Total Precipitation(mm)

August 4 - 10, 2024



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



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Mild, showery weather prevailed throughout the region, maintaining overall favorable conditions for summer crops and pastures. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal, with highest daytime readings mostly ranging in the upper 20s to lower 30s (degrees C). Similarly, nighttime lows stayed well above freezing, although dropped to as low as 5°C in some of the traditionally cooler northern agricultural

districts. Heavy rainfall (50-150 mm) from the remnants of Hurricane Debby soaked farming areas in Quebec and neighboring locations in Ontario, disrupting farm activities but likely having little if any negative impact on immature summer crops. Elsewhere in Ontario, rainfall ranged from below 10 mm in farming areas near Lake Huron to progressively higher amounts (25-50 mm or more) to the south and east.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on August 12, 2024. Forecasts refer to August 1.

Corn production for grain is forecast at 15.1 billion bushels, down 1 percent from 2023, which if realized would be the third-highest U.S. production for grain on record. The U.S. yield is forecast at a record-high 183.1 bushels per acre, up 5.8 bushels from last year's final estimate of 177.3 bushels. Total planted area, at 90.7 million acres, is down 1 percent from the previous estimate and down 4 percent from the previous year. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 82.7 million acres, down 1 percent from the previous forecast and down 4 percent from the previous year.

Soybean production for beans is forecast at a record-high 4.59 billion bushels, up 10 percent from 2023. The U.S. yield is expected to average a record-high 53.2 bushels per acre, up 2.6 bushels from 2023. Area harvested for beans in the U.S. is forecast at 86.3 million acres, up 1 percent from the previous forecast and up 5 percent from 2023.

All cotton production is forecast at 15.1 million 480-pound bales, up 25 percent from 2023. U.S. yields are expected to average 840 pounds per harvested acre, down 59 pounds from 2023. Upland cotton production is forecast at 14.6 million 480-pound bales, up 24 percent from 2023. Pima cotton production is forecast at 553,000 bales, up 75 percent from 2023. All cotton area harvested is forecast at 8.63 million acres, up 34 percent from 2023. All cotton planted area totaled 11.2 million acres, down 4 percent from the previous forecast but up 9 percent from 2023.

All wheat production for grain is forecast at 1.98 billion bushels, down 1 percent from the previous forecast but up 9 percent from 2023. U.S. yields are expected to average 52.2 bushels per harvested acre, up 0.4 bushel from the previous forecast and up 3.6 bushels from 2023. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 37.9 million acres, down 2 percent from the previous forecast but up 2 percent from 2023.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.36 billion bushels, up 1 percent from the July 1 forecast and up 9 percent from 2023. The U.S. yield is forecast at 53.2 bushels per acre, up 1.2 bushels from last month and up 2.6 bushels from last year's average yield of 50.6 bushels per acre. Area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 25.6 million acres, down 1 percent from the *Acreage* report released on June 28, 2024, but up 4 percent from 2023.

Hard Red Winter production, at 776 million bushels, is up 2 percent from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 342 million bushels, is down less than 1 percent from the July forecast. White Winter, at 243 million bushels, is up 4 percent from last month. Of the White Winter production, 19.3 million bushels are Hard White and 224 million bushels are Soft White.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 76.9 million bushels, down 14 percent from the previous forecast but up 30 percent from 2023. U.S. yields are expected to average 38.1 bushels per harvested acre, down 4.6 bushels from the previous forecast but up 1.1 bushels from 2023. Area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 2.02 million acres, down 4 percent from the *Acreage* report but up 26 percent from 2023.

Other spring wheat production for grain is forecast at 544 million bushels, down 6 percent from the previous forecast but up 8 percent from last year. U.S. yields are expected to average 52.6 bushels per harvested acre, down 0.5 bushel from the previous forecast but up 6.6 bushels from 2023. If realized, the U.S. yield would be a record high. Area harvested for grain or seed is expected to total 10.3 million acres, down 5 percent from the *Acreage* report released on June 28, 2024, and down 6 percent from 2023. Of the total production, 499 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, up 7 percent from 2023.

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