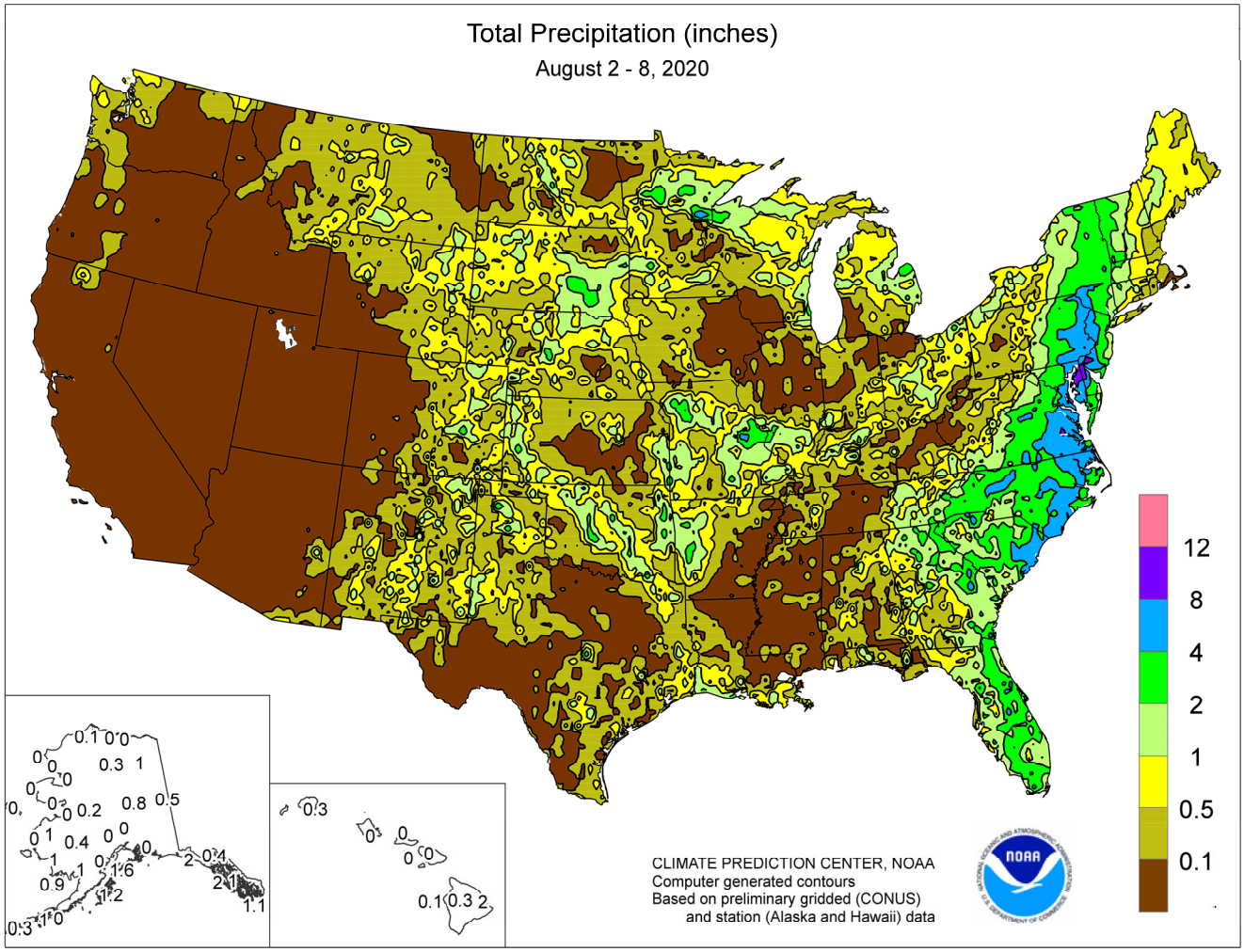
Volume 107, No. 32 www.usda.gov/oce/weather-drought-monitor August 11, 2020

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



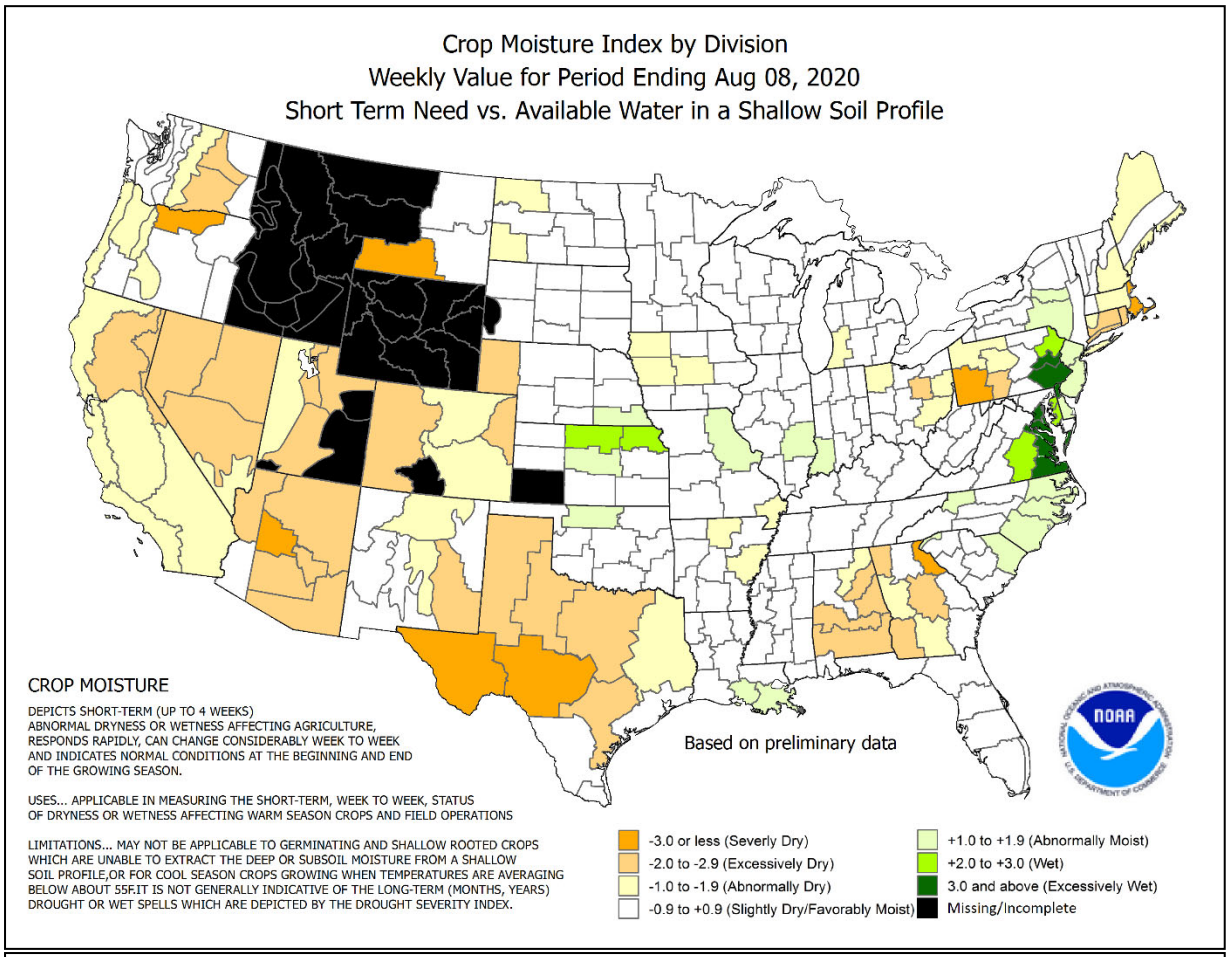
HIGHLIGHTS
August 2 – 8, 2020

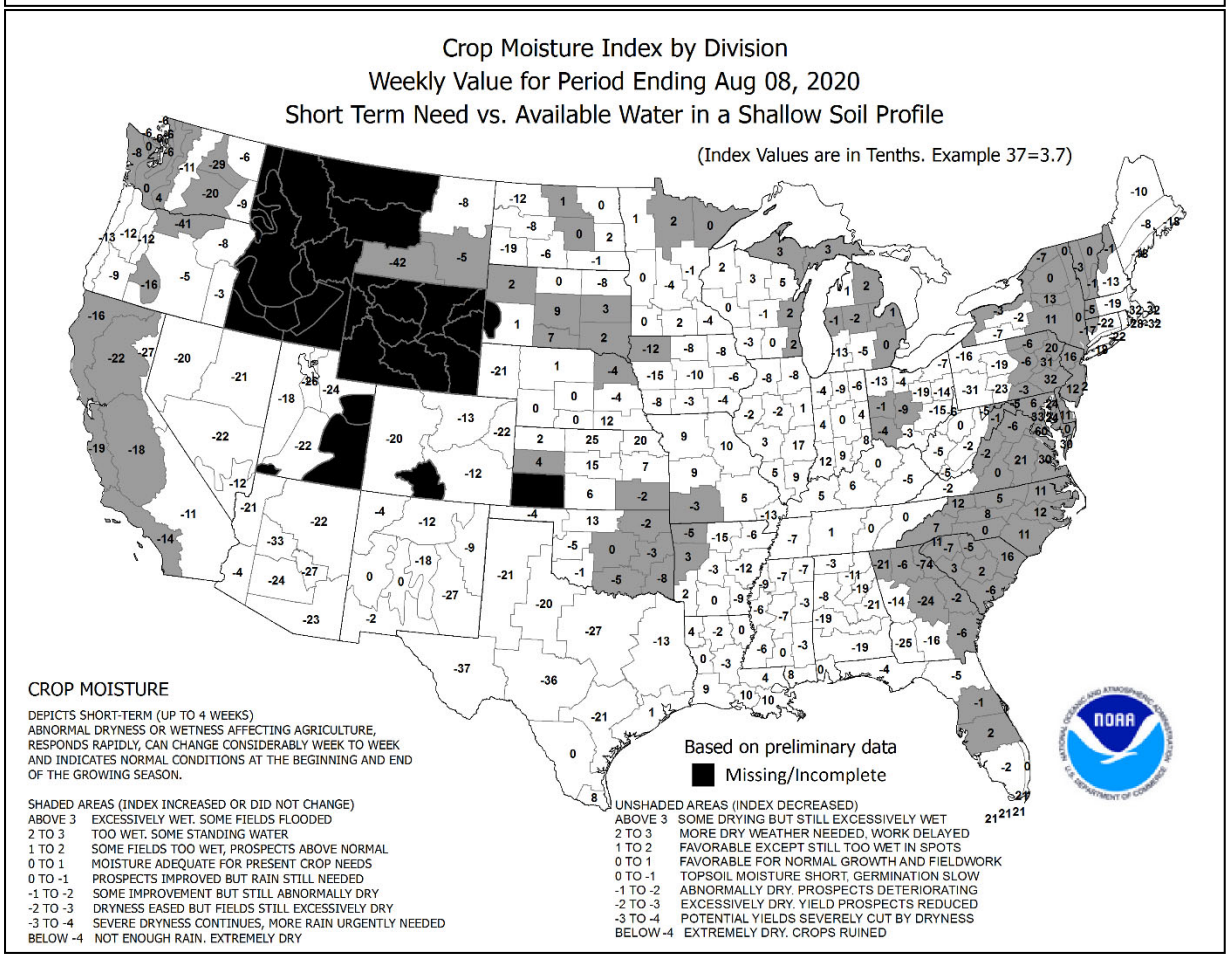
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

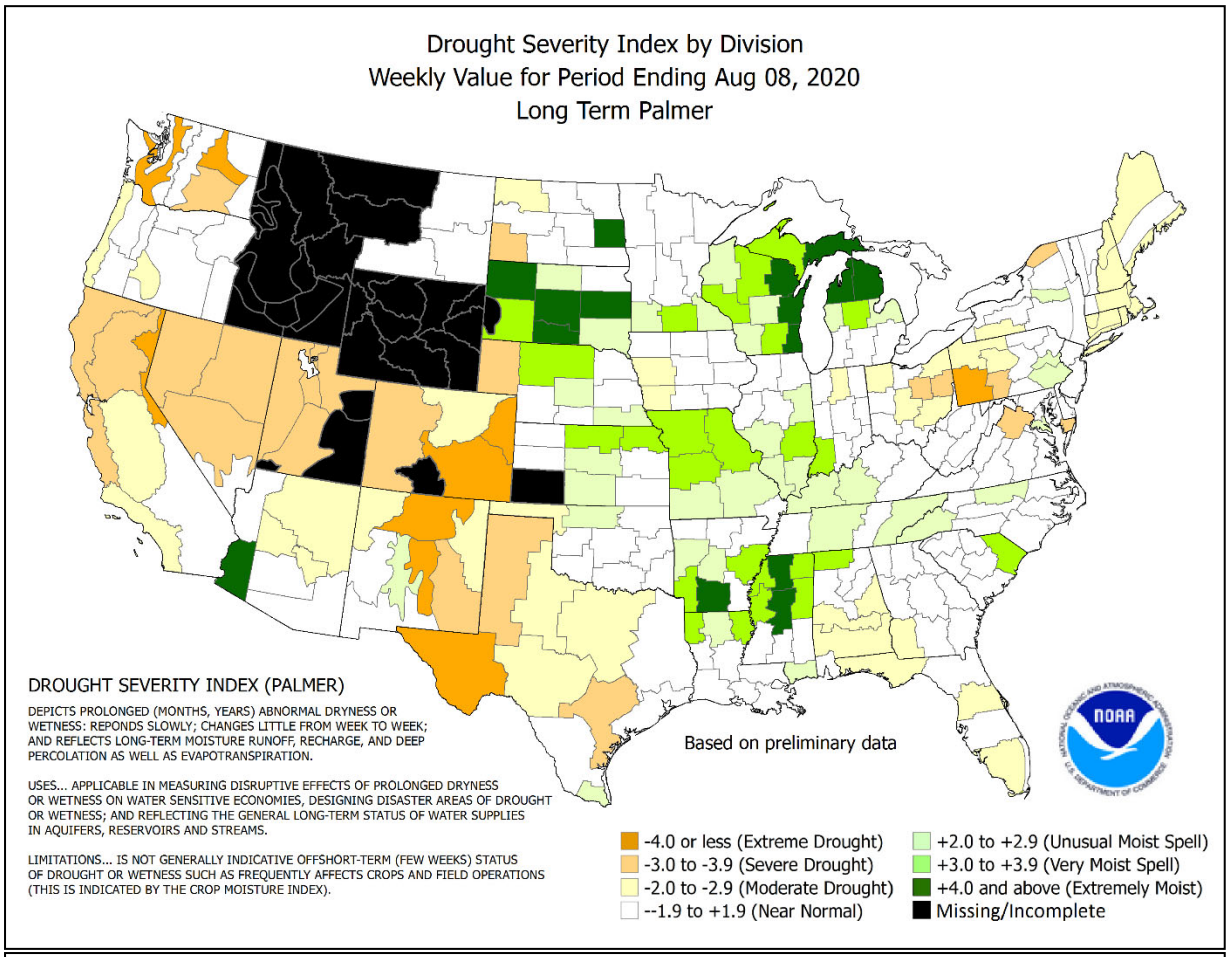
Hurricane Isaias made landfall near **Ocean Isle Beach, NC**, around 11:10 pm EDT on August 3, with maximum sustained winds near 85 mph. Heavy rain fell along and near the path of Isaias, which accelerated toward the north-northeast on August 4, passing east of **Washington, D.C.**, but west of **New York City**. East of the center of circulation, wind damage and power outages were widespread across the **Atlantic coastal plain** as far north as **New England**. Relatively tranquil weather prevailed in other areas of the country. For example, cool, dry weather

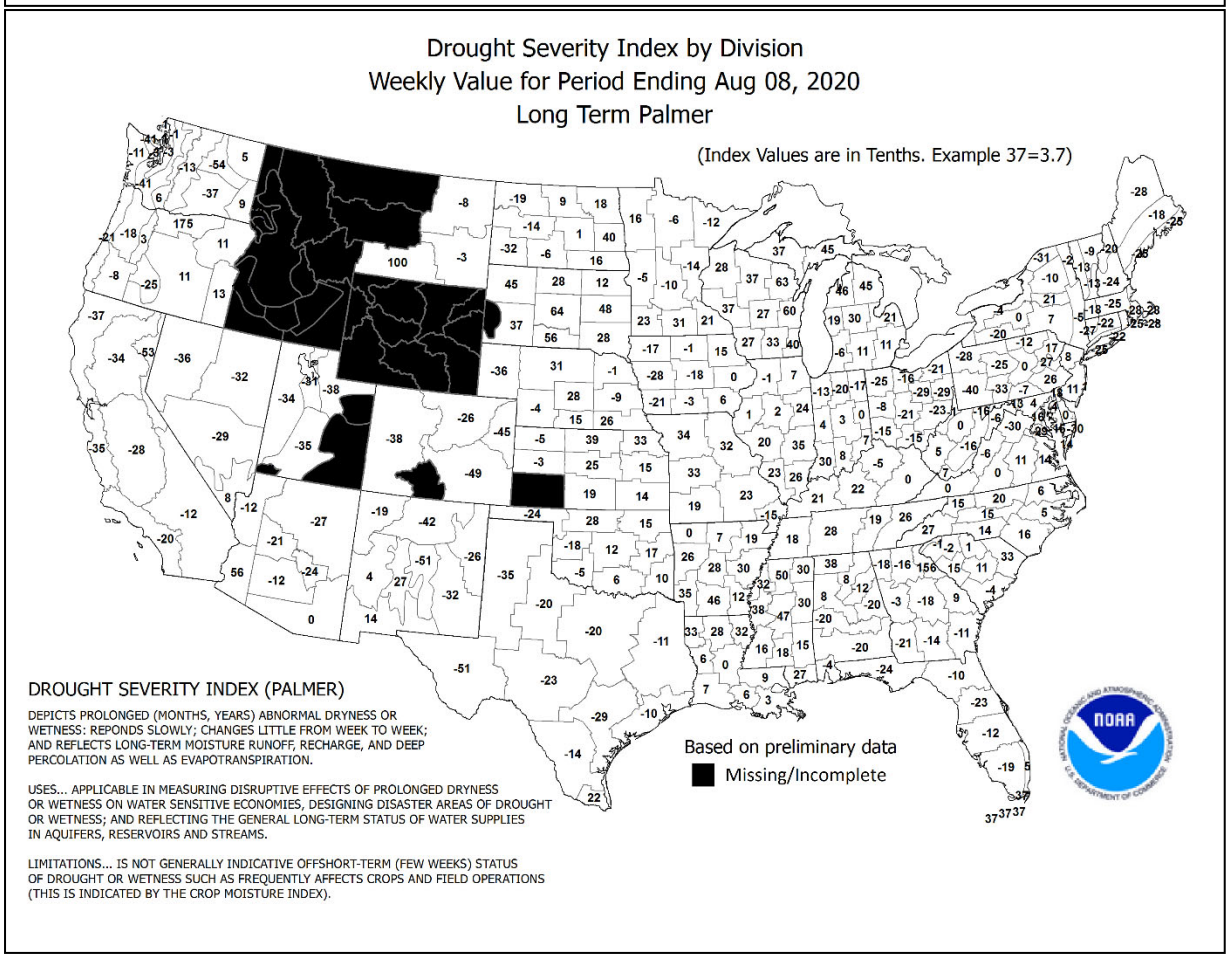
(Continued on page 5)

Contents


Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending Aug 08, 2020
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES... APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS... MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE,OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F.IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary data
-3.0 or less (Severly Dry)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Excessively Dry)
-1.0 to -1.9 (Abnormally Dry)
-0.9 to +0.9 (Slightly Dry/Favorably Moist)
+1.0 to +1.9 (Abnormally Moist)
+2.0 to +3.0 (Wet)
3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)
Missing/Incomplete
NOAA


Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending Aug 08, 2020
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
SHADED AREAS (INDEX INCREASED OR DID NOT CHANGE)
ABOVE 3 EXCESSIVELY WET. SOME FIELDS FLOODED
2 TO 3 TOO WET. SOME STANDING WATER
1 TO 2 SOME FIELDS TOO WET, PROSPECTS ABOVE NORMAL
0 TO 1 MOISTURE ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT CROP NEEDS
0 TO -1 PROSPECTS IMPROVED BUT RAIN STILL NEEDED
-1 TO -2 SOME IMPROVEMENT BUT STILL ABNORMALLY DRY
-2 TO -3 DRYNESS EASED BUT FIELDS STILL EXCESSIVELY DRY
-3 TO -4 SEVERE DRYNESS CONTINUES, MORE RAIN URGENTLY NEEDED
BELOW -4 NOT ENOUGH RAIN. EXTREMELY DRY
UNSHADED AREAS (INDEX DECREASED)
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED, WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT, GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. CROPS RUINED
Based on preliminary data
Missing/Incomplete
NOAA


Drought Severity Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending Aug 08, 2020
Long Term Palmer
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)
DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS: REPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.
USES... APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS AND STREAMS.
LIMITATIONS... IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OFFSHORT-TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).
Based on preliminary data
-4.0 or less (Extreme Drought)
-3.0 to -3.9 (Severe Drought)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Moderate Drought)
--1.9 to +1.9 (Near Normal)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Unusual Moist Spell)
+3.0 to +3.9 (Very Moist Spell)
+4.0 and above (Extremely Moist)
Missing/Incomplete
NOAA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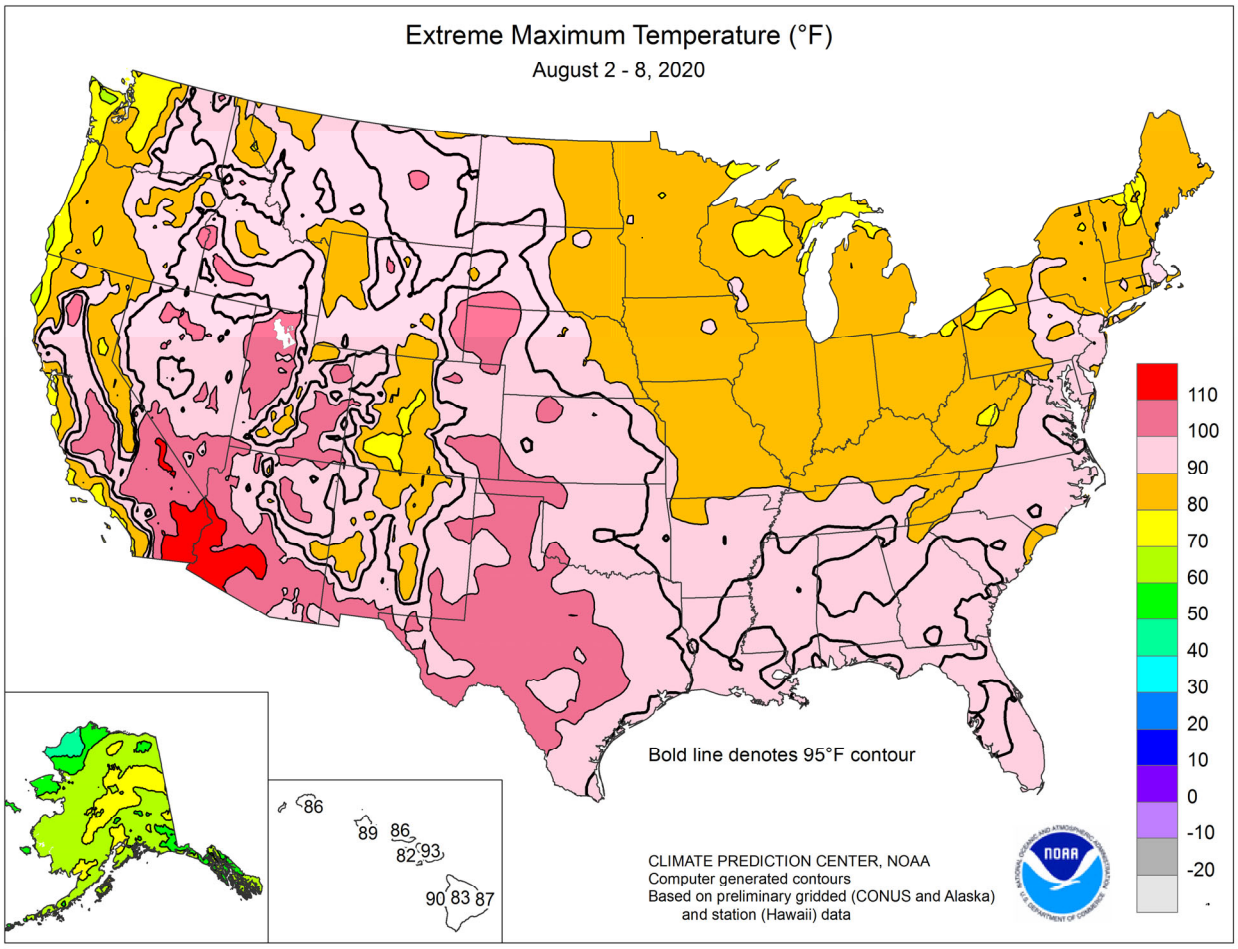
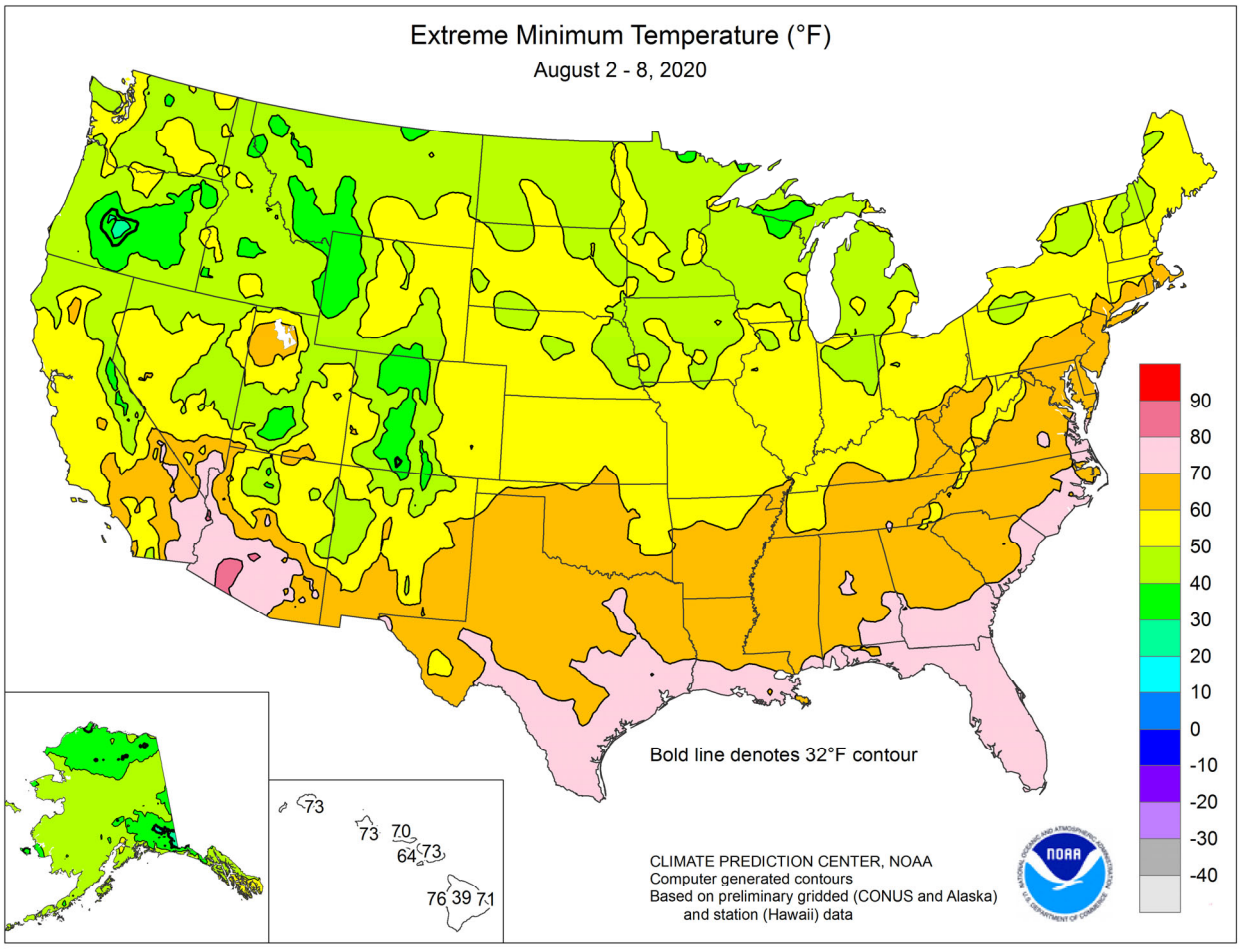
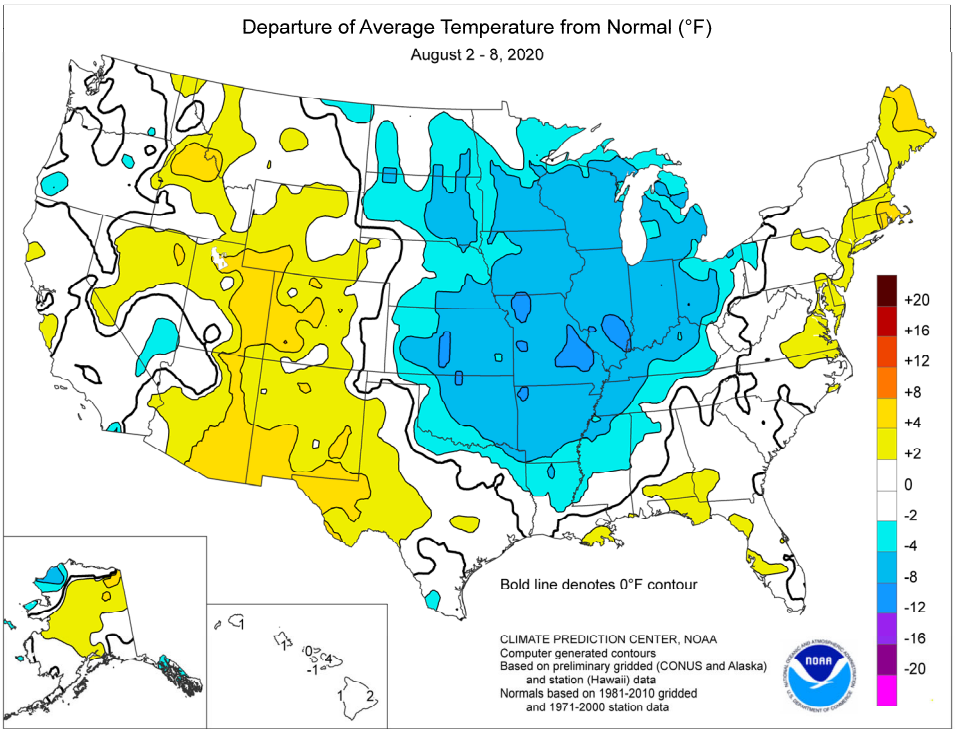
Missing/Incomplete
NOAA


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
August 2 - 8, 2020
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
86
89 86
82 93
90 83 87
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
August 2 - 8, 2020
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
73
73 70
64 73
76 39 71
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA

(Continued from front cover)

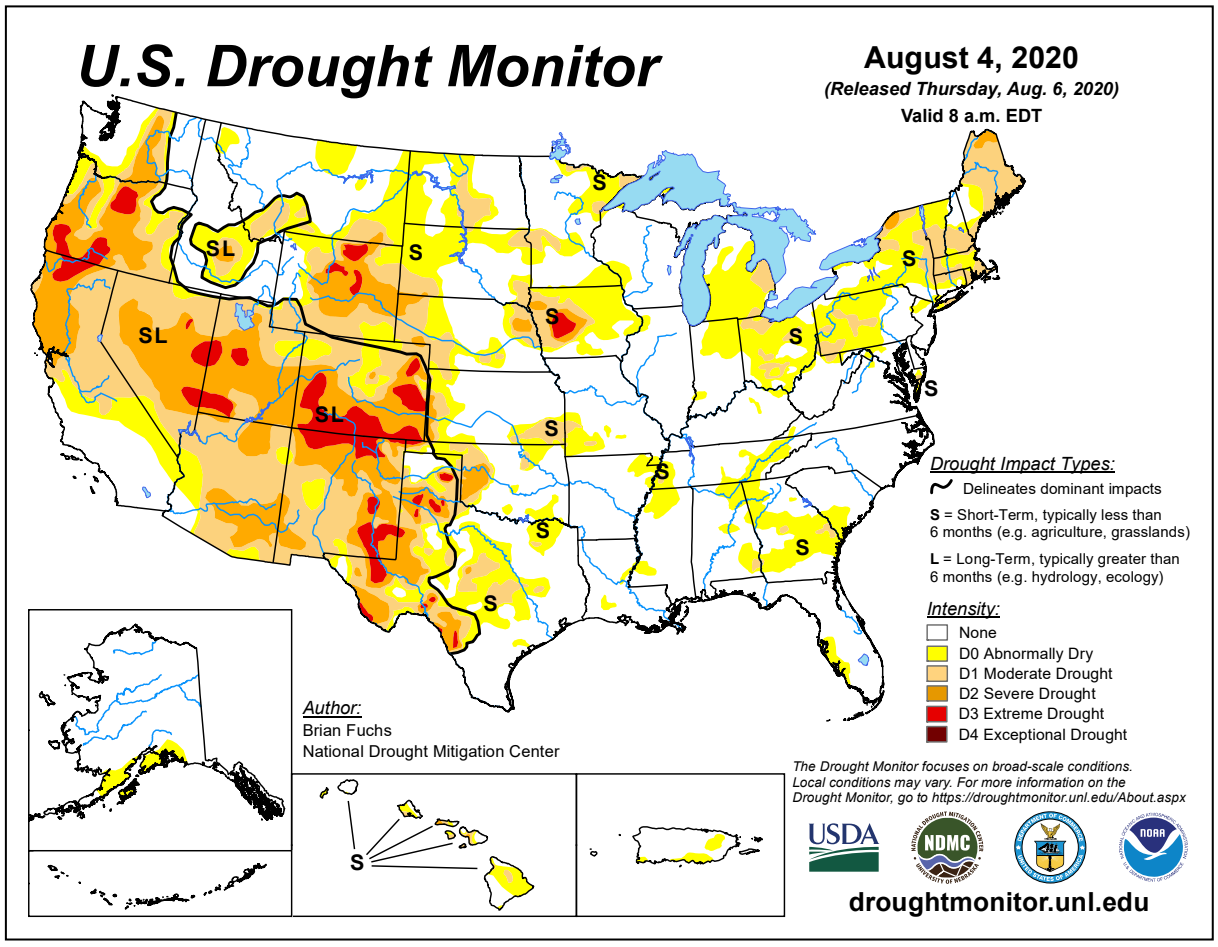
covered the Corn Belt for several days, although **Midwestern** shower activity increased late in the week. Meanwhile, periodic showers and thunderstorms continued to pepper the **Plains**, maintaining generally favorable growing conditions for immature summer crops—except in sections of the **High Plains** still experiencing drought impacts. Elsewhere, dry weather in the **West** favored fieldwork but maintained stress on rangeland and pastures. This summer's **Southwestern** heat, coupled with the poor performance of the monsoon, has led to deteriorating rangeland conditions. During the week, temperatures averaged at least 5°F above normal in several locations across the **Intermountain West** and from **southeastern Arizona into western Texas**. Persistent warmth also prevailed along the **northern Atlantic Coast**. In contrast, cool air overspread areas between the **Rockies and Appalachians**, holding temperatures more than 5°F below normal from the **southeastern Plains into portions of the Great Lakes region**.

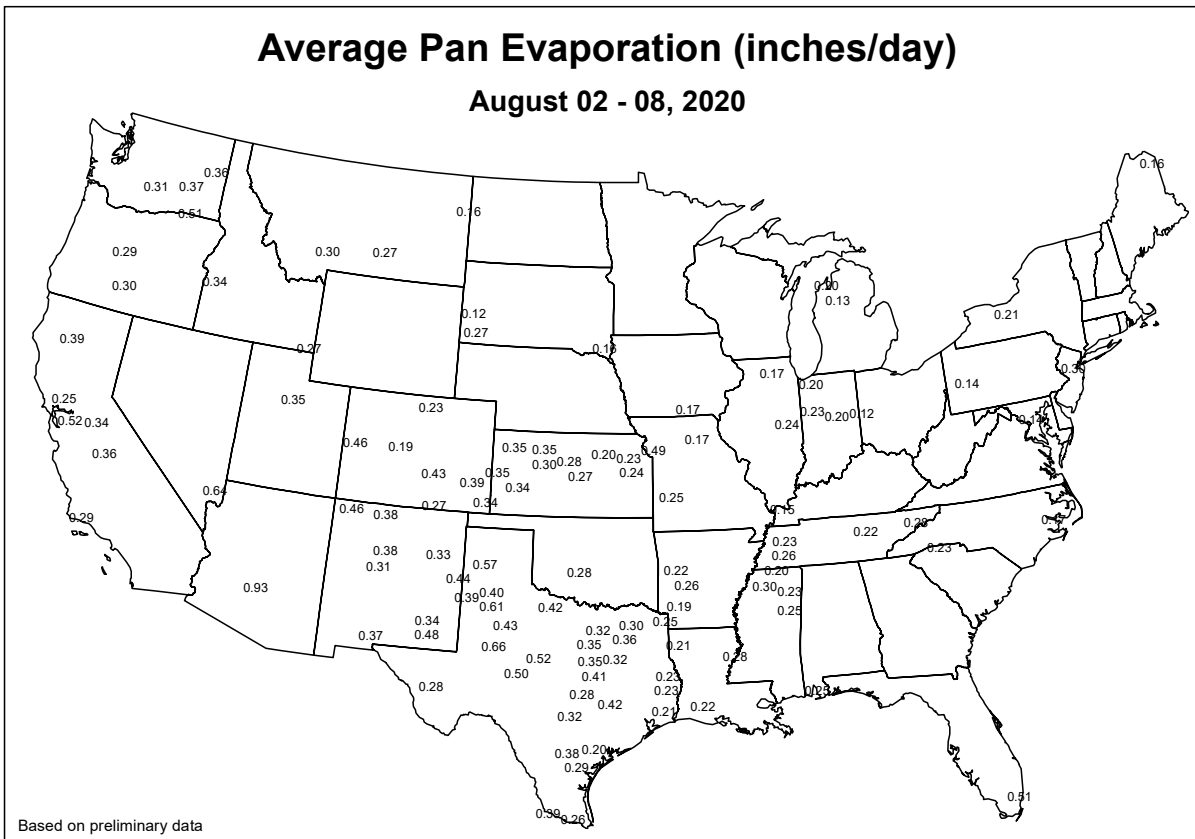


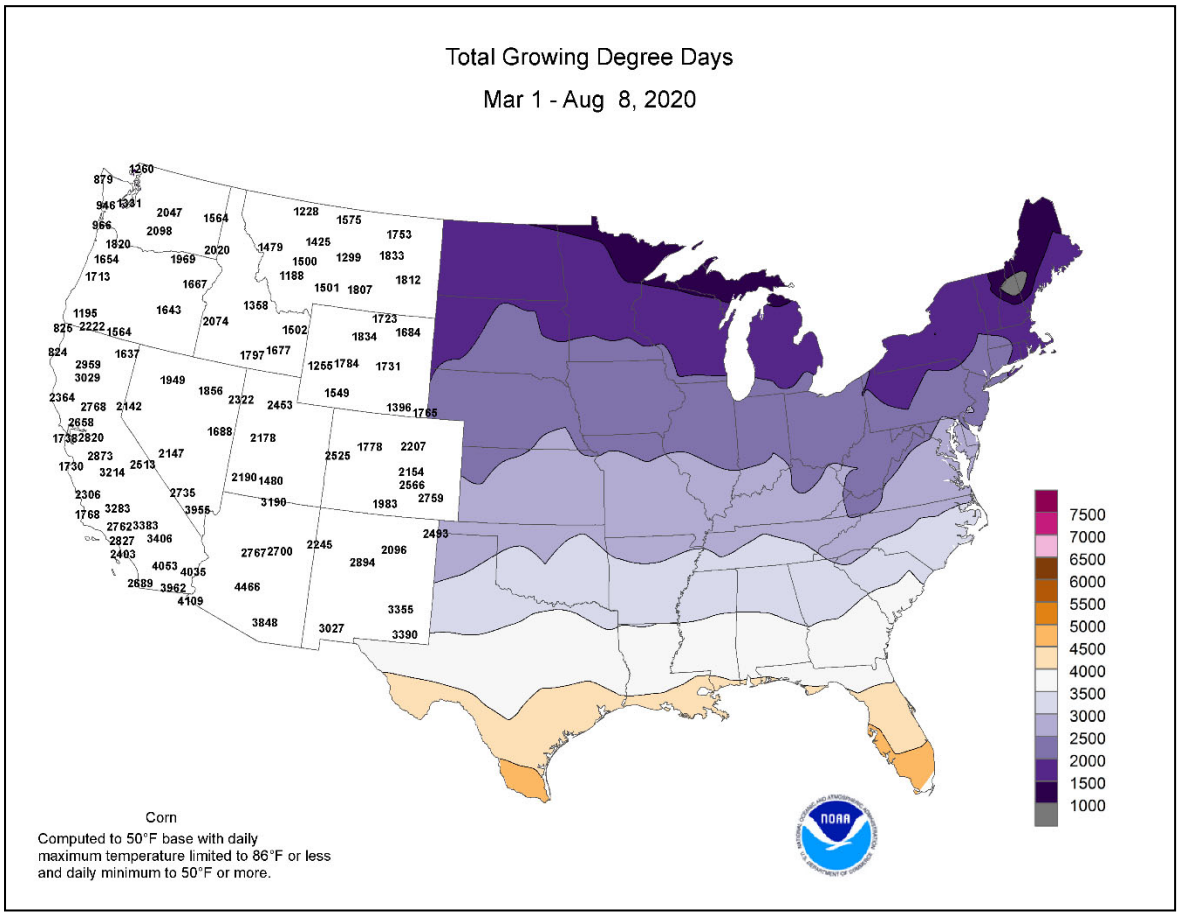
Prior to the arrival of Hurricane Isaias, widely scattered but locally heavy showers dotted the **Midwest** and **Northeast**. On August 2, for example, daily-record amounts reached 5.89 inches in **Reading, PA**, and 4.79 inches in **Milwaukee, WI**. **Reading** also set a record for its wettest August day (previously, 5.04 inches on August 17, 1919). For **Milwaukee**, it was the wettest day since July 22, 2010, when 5.61 inches fell—and the wettest August day since August 6, 1986, when rainfall totaled 6.81 inches. Before midnight on August 3, unofficial wind gusts in **coastal North Carolina** included 99 mph at **Federal Point** and 87 mph at **Oak Island**. Minutes after moving inland, Isaias produced a wind gust to 73 mph in **Wilmington, NC**. Before daybreak on August 4, similar gusts were reported in **North Carolina** locations such as **Jacksonville** (69 mph); **Manteo** (68 mph); and **Southport** (66 mph). Later in the day on August 4, wind gusts included 78 mph at **Farmingdale Airport, NY**; 70 mph at **New York's JFK Airport**; 67 mph at **Wallops Island, VA**; and 65 mph in **Atlantic City, NJ**. In **Connecticut**, gusts reached 62 mph in **Bridgeport** and 61 mph in **Hartford**. **New England's** highest peak, **Mount Washington, NH**, clocked a southeasterly wind gust to 147 mph on the 4th, exceeding its monthly record of 142 mph set in August 1954. Meanwhile, daily-record rainfall totals for August 4 topped the 4-inch mark in **Pennsylvania** communities such as **Allentown** (4.92 inches), **Mount Pocono** (4.39 inches), and **Philadelphia** (4.16 inches), as well as **Wilmington, DE** (4.48 inches). Other daily-record amounts for August 4 reached 3.92 inches in **Albany, NY**, and 3.61 inches in **Richmond, VA**. Following Isaias' departure, **Southeastern** showers lingered. Record-setting rainfall totals for August 5 included 2.77 inches in **Fort Myers, FL**, and 2.55 inches in **Asheville, NC**. **Richmond** reported another daily-record sum (2.57 inches) on the 6th, boosting its August 1-8 rainfall to 9.72 inches. Late in the week, an increase in rainfall across the **nation's mid-section** was accompanied by locally severe thunderstorms. During the evening of August 8, a wind gust to 74 mph was reported in **Valentine, NE**. Any showers in the **West** were highly localized, although **Montague, CA**, netted a daily-record total of 1.76 inches on August 5.

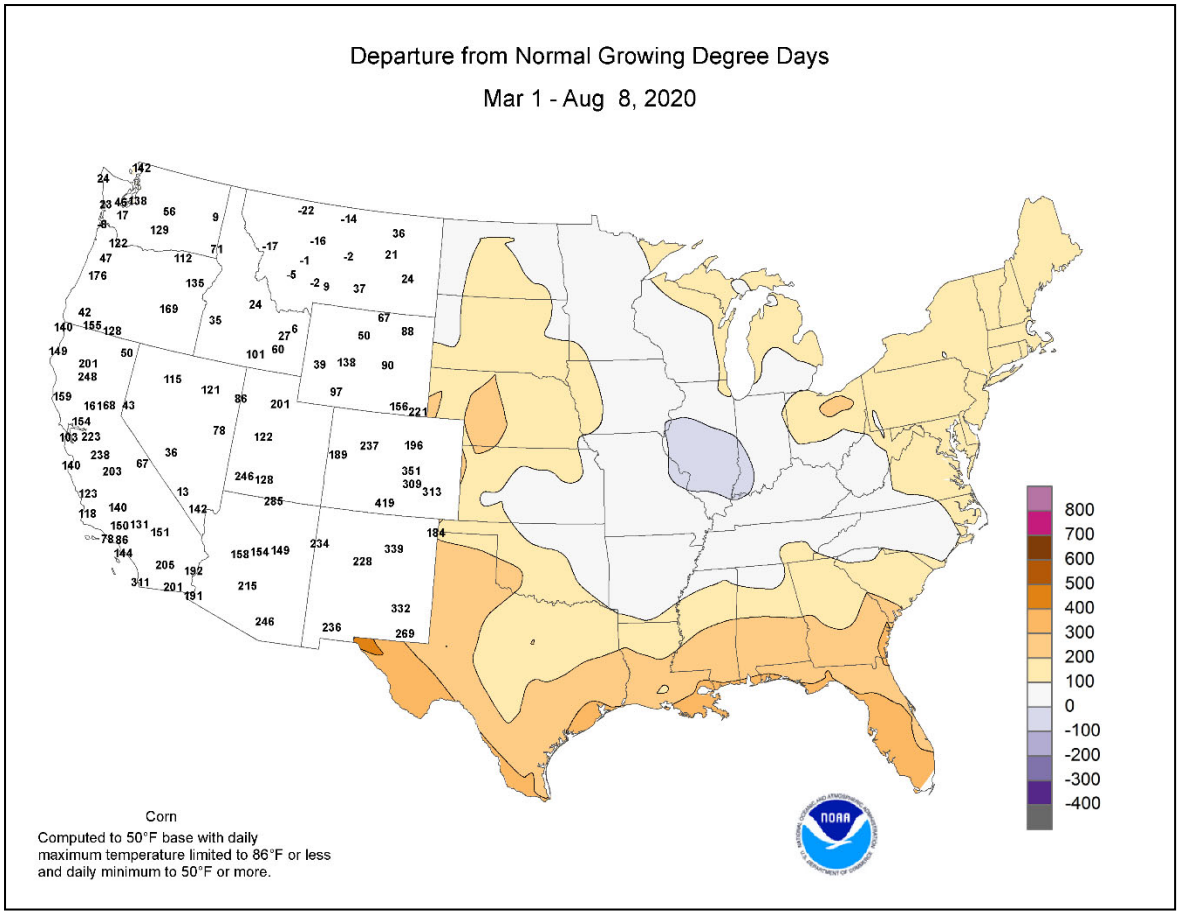
Extreme heat gradually subsided across the **West**, although **Salt Lake City, UT**, opened the month with consecutive daily-record highs of 105°F on August 1-2. Other record-setting highs for August 2 included 108°F in **Bishop, CA**, and 103°F in **Grand Junction, CO**. In **Phoenix, AZ**, August 8 marked the 33rd day this year with a high temperature of 110°F or greater, tying the 2011 annual record. (The record in **Phoenix** was broken with a high of 112°F on August 9.) Heat, accompanied by high humidity, also affected the **Deep South**, where daily-record highs on August 4 soared to 98°F in **New Orleans, LA**, and 97°F in **Apalachicola, FL**. In **Burlington, VT**, however, a record-setting streak of 41 consecutive days (June 26 – August 5) with a low temperature of 60°F or greater ended in the wake of Isaias. The previous record of 36 days had been set from July 14 – August 19, 1898. Meanwhile, very cool air settled across the **Midwest**. On August 5, daily-record lows dipped to 49°F in **Ottumwa, IA**, and 51°F in **Springfield, IL**. Later, cooler weather in the **West** resulted in daily-record lows for August 7 in **Ramona, CA** (45°F), and **Spokane, WA** (49°F). At week's end, however, heat developed across the **High Plains**, where **Dalhart, TX**, posted a daily-record high (102°F) on August 8.

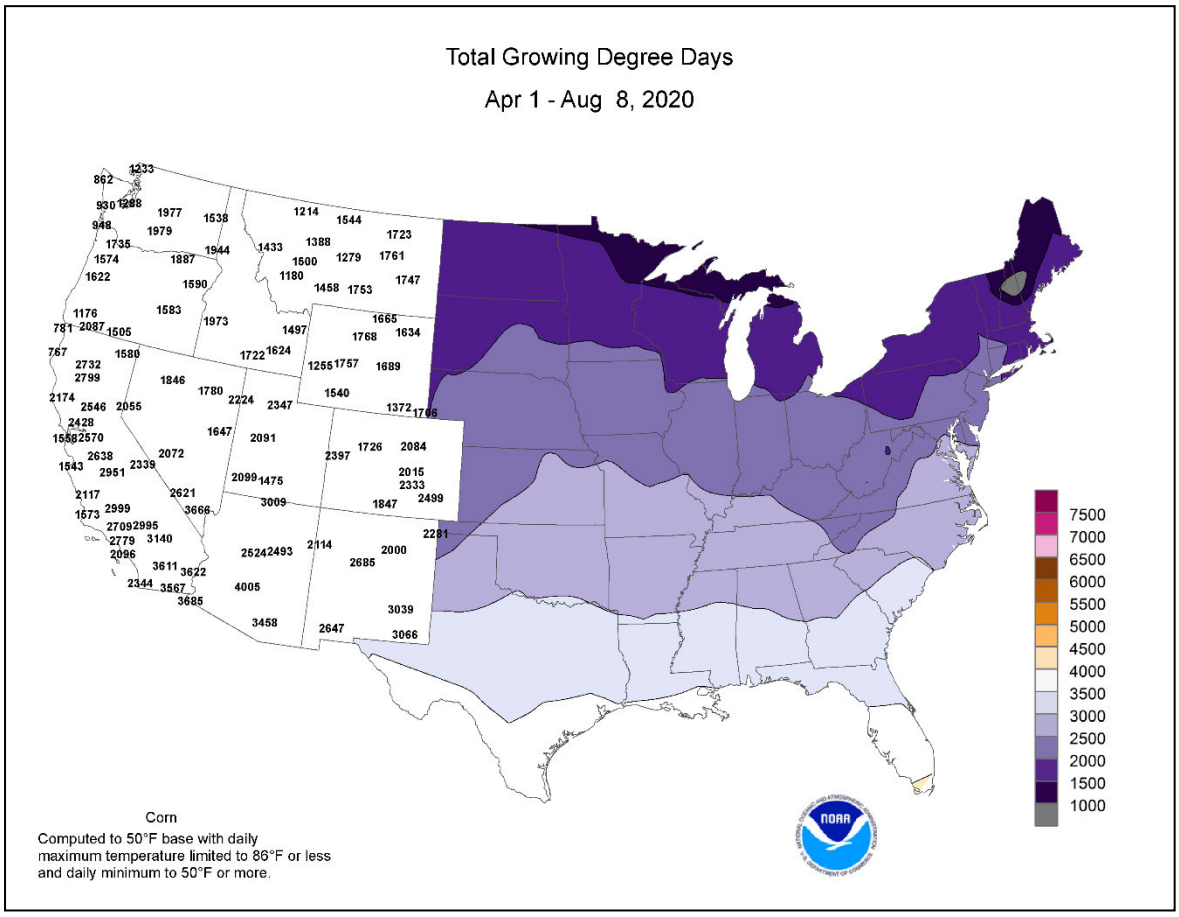
Near- or above-normal temperatures covered much of **Alaska**, while precipitation was heaviest in scattered locations over the interior and across the southern tier of the state. **Fairbanks** received 1.22 inches of rain during the first 3 days of the month, followed by high temperatures above the 70-degree mark each day from August 5-7. **Bethel** also received substantial rain, with 1.07 inches falling from August 5-7. In **southeastern Alaska**, **Yakutat** and **Juneau** received measurable rain on each of the first 8 days of August, totaling 3.59 and 3.14 inches, respectively. Even heavier rain fell in **Ketchikan** (6.20 inches from August 1-8), aided by a 3.91-inch sum on the 4th. Farther south, warm, mostly dry weather dominated **Hawaii**. Windward locations such as **Hilo** (on the **Big Island**) received some rain, although the 2.18-inch total from August 1-8 was 79 percent of normal. Meanwhile, **Kahului, Maui**, attained the 90-degree mark on each of the first 8 days of the month, including daily-record highs of 93°F on August 3 and 8.


U.S. Drought Monitor
August 4, 2020
(Released Thursday, Aug. 6, 2020)
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:
Brian Fuchs
National Drought Mitigation 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)
August 02 - 08, 2020
Based on preliminary data
USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.


Total Growing Degree Days
Mar 1 - Aug 8, 2020
7500
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
NOAA
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days
Mar 1 - Aug 8, 2020
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
NOAA
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Total Growing Degree Days
Apr 1 - Aug 8, 2020
7500
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
NOAA
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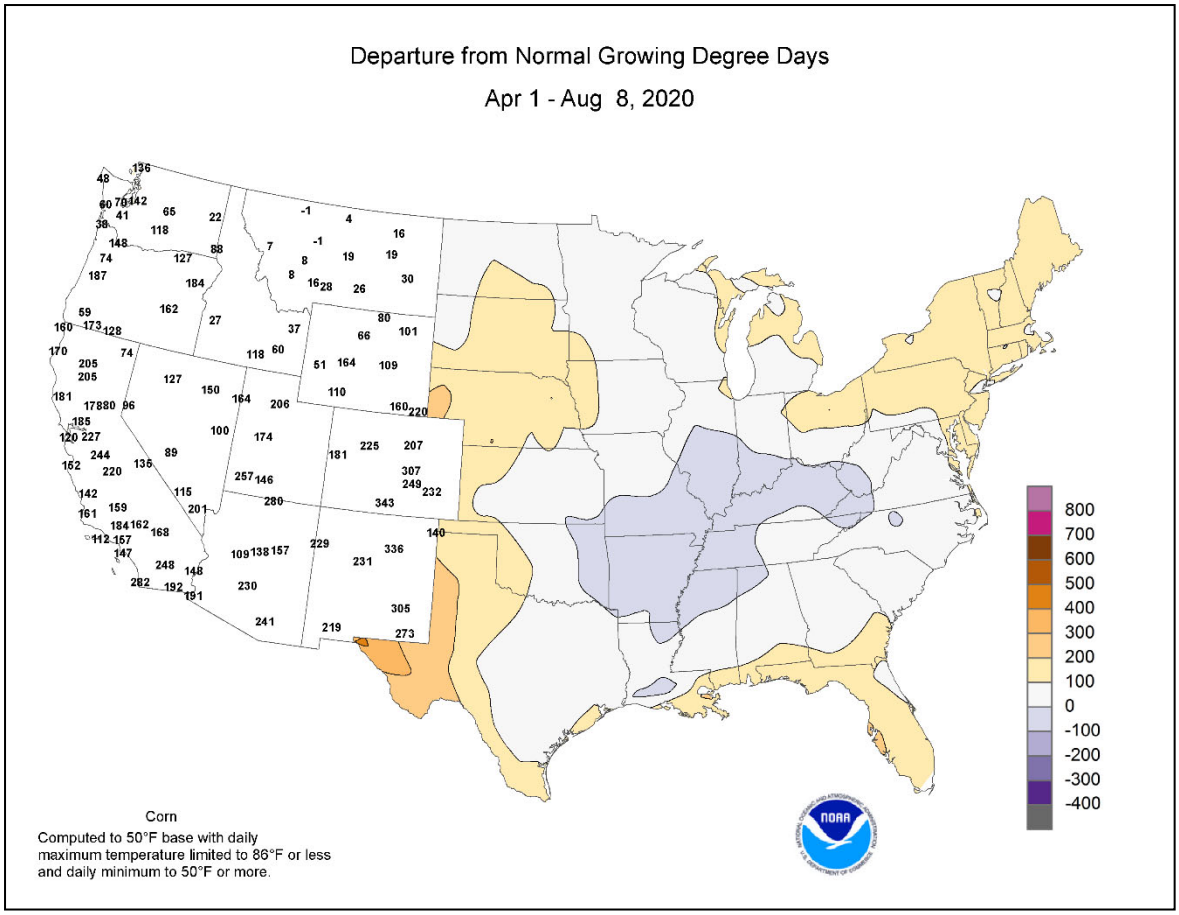
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800
700
600
500
400
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0
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-200
-300
-400
NOAA
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National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 8, 2020

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE ˚F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. ˚F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	90	71	94	70	81	-1	0.70	-0.28	0.69	10.17	98	34.22	137	89	48	4	0	2	1
	HUNTSVILLE	92	68	97	66	80	-1	0.01	-0.86	0.01	7.26	77	29.71	123	91	43	6	0	1	0
	MOBILE	92	71	94	69	82	0	0.60	-1.19	0.60	19.34	125	29.48	93	100	46	7	0	1	1
	MONTGOMERY	94	72	96	70	83	1	0.00	-0.94	0.00	15.30	147	30.02	125	92	43	7	0	0	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	68	55	72	52	61	3	0.18	-0.44	0.14	2.88	81	6.36	118	88	52	0	0	3	0
	BARROW	44	37	51	31	40	0	0.15	-0.10	0.10	1.16	70	2.93	135	93	81	0	1	3	0
	FAIRBANKS	70	53	74	50	62	2	1.22	0.74	0.74	6.75	165	8.51	159	90	52	0	0	3	1
	JUNEAU	60	53	63	49	56	-1	2.93	1.83	1.00	16.56	182	26.71	139	94	78	0	0	6	2
	KODIAK	63	53	72	50	58	2	1.24	0.23	0.45	9.19	76	16.39	56	87	61	0	0	4	0
	NOME	59	46	64	44	53	1	0.41	-0.33	0.37	3.01	76	8.25	131	90	64	0	0	3	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	84	48	87	42	66	0	0.00	-0.76	0.00	1.48	38	6.99	89	59	16	0	0	0	0
	PHOENIX	111	88	114	83	99	5	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.12	8	2.18	78	30	11	7	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	92	62	95	57	77	2	0.00	-0.63	0.00	1.19	36	5.22	98	40	11	6	0	0	0
	TUCSON	106	79	107	76	93	7	0.20	-0.37	0.20	0.72	23	1.51	33	41	12	7	0	1	0
AR	FORT SMITH	89	67	95	61	78	-5	1.29	0.67	1.11	5.64	68	24.48	111	91	48	3	0	2	1
	LITTLE ROCK	88	67	94	64	78	-6	0.03	-0.56	0.02	8.96	118	26.48	118	93	47	2	0	2	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	97	70	101	64	83	-1	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.02	18	4.48	216	45	18	6	0	0	0
	EUREKA	63	52	65	48	58	-1	0.01	-0.04	0.01	0.48	46	8.30	72	97	86	0	0	1	0
	FRESNO	97	67	102	62	82	-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	4.00	107	59	18	6	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	73	63	74	61	68	-1	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	6.98	236	87	63	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	100	68	105	64	84	2	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	11.20	117	62	18	7	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	91	60	97	58	76	0	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	3.58	74	81	29	5	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	73	64	75	61	69	-3	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.15	112	6.12	212	86	63	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	72	58	77	55	65	1	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	3.02	61	90	55	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	93	62	99	59	78	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	3.18	83	71	27	5	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	86	46	89	41	66	2	0.02	-0.25	0.02	1.80	99	2.35	66	75	14	0	0	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	89	58	95	57	74	4	0.38	-0.46	0.29	2.80	44	5.81	54	77	25	4	0	4	0
	DENVER INTL	93	60	97	57	77	3	0.00	-0.51	0.00	1.75	37	5.23	55	67	19	6	0	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	98	67	103	60	83	5	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.61	45	2.46	59	25	6	7	0	0	0
	PUEBLO	94	60	101	57	77	2	0.02	-0.56	0.02	2.05	50	2.79	34	80	22	5	0	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	83	73	89	71	78	3	0.28	-0.52	0.17	9.01	112	19.47	97	89	61	0	0	3	0
	HARTFORD	87	66	92	59	77	3	0.31	-0.72	0.15	2.57	26	14.15	66	92	44	3	0	4	0
DC	WASHINGTON	88	73	92	70	81	1	3.98	3.24	2.49	14.08	169	25.40	135	91	53	1	0	5	2
DE	WILMINGTON	86	71	92	68	78	2	5.25	4.44	4.48	12.46	132	22.63	109	93	55	1	0	4	2
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	90	74	94	72	82	0	0.89	-0.44	0.56	14.01	106	21.09	92	99	64	4	0	4	1
	JACKSONVILLE	92	73	95	70	82	0	1.77	0.39	1.32	17.08	117	26.45	112	98	58	7	0	5	1
	KEY WEST	91	84	93	84	88	3	0.08	-1.00	0.08	14.13	159	19.15	119	78	63	7	0	1	0
	MIAMI	90	77	93	71	83	-1	1.98	0.18	1.34	19.50	107	41.32	139	95	64	4	0	5	1
	ORLANDO	93	75	95	73	84	1	2.72	1.04	1.14	20.29	120	26.63	99	95	55	6	0	4	3
	PENSACOLA	92	76	93	75	84	2	0.65	-1.06	0.61	15.99	100	22.23	73	89	54	7	0	2	1
	TALLAHASSEE	94	74	98	72	84	2	0.55	-1.28	0.48	16.77	98	27.27	92	98	50	6	0	3	0
	TAMPA	92	78	95	75	85	2	1.49	-0.21	1.27	12.36	78	18.82	82	79	52	6	0	4	1
	WEST PALM BEACH	90	77	91	75	83	0	1.24	-0.36	0.57	18.59	117	30.93	108	96	66	5	0	5	1
GA	ATHENS	95	70	98	66	82	2	3.27	2.39	1.75	7.89	81	21.75	107	91	43	7	0	2	2
	ATLANTA	91	72	94	68	82	2	0.22	-0.65	0.13	5.51	53	22.69	102	87	45	6	0	2	0
	AUGUSTA	95	71	99	69	83	2	3.14	2.09	1.36	12.64	123	29.99	150	96	49	7	0	5	3
	COLUMBUS	95	73	96	71	84	1	2.51	1.61	2.51	10.44	109	27.11	125	93	43	7	0	1	1
	MACON	98	70	100	68	84	2	0.72	-0.24	0.39	4.81	47	24.15	118	94	40	7	0	3	0
	SAVANNAH	93	74	96	71	84	2	1.29	-0.21	0.97	10.86	81	27.19	118	97	58	7	0	3	1
HI	HILO	85	73	87	71	79	2	1.96	-0.41	0.83	12.23	58	51.94	96	86	60	0	0	7	1
	HONOLULU	89	77	89	73	83	1	0.01	-0.13	0.01	0.74	74	7.75	181	74	47	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	91	76	93	73	84	4	0.02	-0.11	0.02	0.31	34	5.50	97	75	46	6	0	1	0
	LIHUE	85	76	86	73	81	1	0.33	-0.19	0.10	6.10	149	25.72	197	89	69	0	0	6	0
ID	BOISE	92	62	100	54	77	0	0.00	-0.06	0.00	3.02	262	7.15	138	50	15	6	0	0	0
	LEWISTON	90	62	99	57	76	0	0.02	-0.09	0.02	2.47	119	7.06	114	54	19	4	0	1	0
	POCATELLO	92	56	101	46	74	3	0.00	-0.13	0.00	2.00	112	6.54	115	52	15	5	0	0	0
IL	CHICAGO/O_HARE	81	63	89	56	72	-1	0.05	-1.07	0.05	6.17	73	22.86	127	81	43	0	0	1	0
	MOLINE	80	58	87	52	69	-6	0.02	-0.96	0.02	7.38	74	17.20	83	90	50	0	0	1	0
	PEORIA	79	58	85	54	69	-6	0.00	-0.72	0.00	10.31	126	23.68	125	90	50	0	0	0	0
	ROCKFORD	80	58	89	51	69	-4	0.00	-1.03	0.00	6.91	70	18.15	93	87	46	0	0	0	0
	SPRINGFIELD	80	58	86	51	69	-6	0.00	-0.79	0.00	8.24	88	22.45	114	94	52	0	0	0	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	83	61	87	57	72	-5	2.53	1.88	2.50	16.52	196	33.67	150	88	48	0	0	2	1
	FORT WAYNE	79	55	83	49	67	-5	0.07	-0.76	0.07	6.10	65	15.48	78	95	49	0	0	1	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	80	59	84	54	70	-5	0.17	-0.54	0.16	9.67	100	23.39	105	89	48	0	0	2	0
	SOUTH BEND	79	57	83	51	68	-4	0.56	-0.31	0.56	11.84	135	22.93	126	92	46	0	0	1	1
IA	BURLINGTON	80	60	85	52	70	-6	0.00	-0.87	0.00	8.82	90	17.13	81	92	51	0	0	0	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	78	57	87	49	68	-5	0.02	-0.98	0.02	10.55	100	17.20	86	97	50	0	0	1	0
	DES MOINES	80	61	89	55	71	-5	0.41	-0.54	0.41	7.62	72	18.63	86	88	47	0	0	1	0
	DUBUQUE	78	57	88	51	68	-4	0.01	-0.98	0.01	7.94	80	18.13	90	96	55	0	0	1	0
	SIOUX CITY	81	60	85	47	71	-3	0.37	-0.31	0.25	6.18	76	12.52	74	94	56	0	0	2	0
	WATERLOO	83	58	93	50	70	-2	0.00	-1.02	0.00	12.48	112	22.35	104	83	42	1	0	0	0
KS	CONCORDIA	87	65	100	57	76	-2	0.00	-0.75	0.00	14.05	158	19.58	112	87	47	2	0	0	0
	DODGE CITY	87	63	99	58	75	-5	0.18	-0.48	0.10	11.47	163	15.38	116	93	47	2	0	2	0
	GOODLAND	86	59	95	57	73	-3	1.50	0.78	0.64	8.27	109	12.54	95	90	42	3	0	4	2
	TOPEKA	84	63	93	53	74	-5	0.00	-0.94	0.00	13.78	134	26.69	125	88	51	1	0	0	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 8, 2020

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE ˚F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. ˚F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	88	67	99	61	77	-4	0.05	-0.72	0.03	6.44	68	16.78	87	83	43	2	0	2	0
KY	LEXINGTON	82	60	85	57	71	-5	0.08	-0.72	0.08	7.39	73	22.56	98	97	52	0	0	1	0
	LOUISVILLE	84	65	89	61	74	-5	0.13	-0.69	0.11	12.54	139	27.41	122	88	47	0	0	2	0
	PADUCAH	85	62	90	59	73	-5	0.30	-0.39	0.30	9.21	98	23.64	102	93	48	1	0	1	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	94	73	96	69	83	0	0.00	-1.57	0.00	17.65	124	31.98	128	92	45	7	0	0	0
	LAKE CHARLES	92	74	95	72	83	0	1.77	0.59	1.40	13.07	94	25.11	96	100	49	7	0	3	1
	NEW ORLEANS	94	76	98	73	85	1	0.46	-0.92	0.32	25.99	166	40.99	139	89	45	7	0	2	0
	SHREVEPORT	91	71	95	68	81	-3	0.30	-0.37	0.30	9.41	95	29.41	127	91	51	6	0	1	0
ME	CARIBOU	83	58	88	54	71	5	0.26	-0.65	0.12	4.27	49	12.41	72	86	41	0	0	3	0
	PORTLAND	83	64	91	59	74	5	0.16	-0.56	0.16	6.02	73	16.94	81	87	45	1	0	1	0
MD	BALTIMORE	88	71	94	67	80	3	3.81	3.01	2.30	13.27	157	23.91	122	91	53	1	0	4	2
MA	BOSTON	84	69	92	65	76	3	0.24	-0.60	0.17	4.96	61	15.16	77	87	47	2	0	2	0
	WORCESTER	83	66	87	62	74	4	0.63	-0.31	0.47	4.54	47	16.63	75	88	48	0	0	3	0
MI	ALPENA	75	54	83	49	64	-2	0.41	-0.26	0.29	10.93	171	19.42	146	97	53	0	0	3	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	78	57	83	52	67	-5	0.89	0.09	0.85	8.22	97	19.89	110	95	49	0	0	2	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	75	51	81	45	63	-3	0.66	-0.11	0.33	3.94	60	13.73	107	93	48	0	0	3	0
	LANSING	78	55	83	49	66	-5	1.15	0.43	1.14	6.04	85	17.78	114	94	49	0	0	2	1
	MUSKEGON	78	56	83	49	67	-4	0.41	-0.31	0.37	5.25	91	20.13	142	86	48	0	0	2	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	77	57	85	51	67	-2	1.06	0.28	0.85	9.71	138	18.91	133	89	47	0	0	2	1
MN	DULUTH	76	56	86	50	66	0	0.92	0.12	0.71	6.99	77	11.09	68	88	49	0	0	2	1
	INT_L FALLS	78	47	82	39	63	-2	0.12	-0.52	0.12	6.57	79	9.37	68	95	42	0	0	1	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	78	61	83	54	70	-3	0.01	-1.03	0.01	10.18	107	18.99	109	87	49	0	0	1	0
	ROCHESTER	76	54	85	46	65	0	0.03	-0.98	0.03	8.63	82	18.15	94	90	58	0	0	1	0
	ST. CLOUD	78	54	81	46	66	-4	0.00	-0.78	0.00	7.19	86	11.55	74	95	54	0	0	0	0
MS	JACKSON	92	68	97	65	80	-1	0.00	-1.09	0.00	13.67	133	28.57	115	94	41	6	0	0	0
	MERIDIAN	93	69	97	66	81	0	0.33	-0.70	0.24	12.31	114	30.51	119	91	45	6	0	2	0
	TUPELO	91	68	97	66	80	-2	0.40	-0.49	0.20	9.49	100	26.62	108	91	42	5	0	2	0
MO	COLUMBIA	81	62	86	57	72	-5	0.81	-0.11	0.78	11.80	119	25.69	115	90	56	0	0	3	1
	KANSAS CITY	81	62	88	53	71	-7	0.22	-0.61	0.11	12.33	115	23.35	106	95	60	0	0	3	0
	SAINT LOUIS	82	64	89	59	73	-7	1.56	0.84	1.54	13.50	146	28.10	134	88	49	0	0	2	1
	SPRINGFIELD	83	63	88	55	73	-6	0.12	-0.57	0.12	6.35	68	30.30	135	93	51	0	0	1	0
MT	BILLINGS	91	61	95	59	76	2	1.18	0.97	1.08	6.00	163	8.55	99	67	21	4	0	2	1
	BUTTE	85	47	94	36	66	2	0.00	-0.29	0.00	4.71	119	7.27	91	76	18	1	0	0	0
	CUT BANK	84	51	92	46	68	2	0.08	-0.17	0.08	2.83	68	5.22	70	75	19	4	0	1	0
	GLASGOW	89	58	97	51	73	1	0.00	-0.31	0.00	4.20	94	7.75	100	66	20	1	0	0	0
	GREAT FALLS	88	53	94	44	70	1	0.05	-0.24	0.05	5.44	125	10.46	114	72	17	3	0	1	0
	HAVRE	89	55	98	48	72	1	0.01	-0.23	0.01	3.19	77	5.57	76	69	20	3	0	1	0
	MISSOULA	89	53	98	44	71	1	0.00	-0.24	0.00	2.87	85	7.64	100	74	18	4	0	0	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	83	62	91	54	73	-3	0.00	-0.76	0.00	5.84	68	17.09	98	87	52	1	0	0	0
	LINCOLN	82	61	89	49	72	-5	0.65	-0.09	0.40	9.59	111	16.73	95	88	51	0	0	2	0
	NORFOLK	83	60	90	49	72	-3	0.78	0.02	0.40	3.98	47	11.92	71	90	51	1	0	3	0
	NORTH PLATTE	86	59	95	52	73	-1	0.20	-0.47	0.16	6.52	90	12.41	89	90	46	2	0	2	0
	OMAHA	83	63	90	53	73	-3	0.20	-0.68	0.12	4.66	51	10.50	56	92	50	1	0	2	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	93	59	104	57	76	2	0.00	-0.37	0.00	1.88	37	6.74	64	87	25	6	0	0	0
	VALENTINE	88	60	98	50	74	-1	0.64	0.02	0.56	9.12	122	13.47	98	90	42	2	0	2	1
NV	ELY	90	48	97	43	69	1	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.23	14	3.62	77	29	7	3	0	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	104	80	108	75	92	0	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.00	0	2.04	144	17	5	7	0	0	0
	RENO	92	60	95	58	76	1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.33	40	1.65	63	42	10	7	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	96	56	101	48	76	3	0.00	-0.05	0.00	1.13	128	3.31	87	38	9	7	0	0	0
NH	CONCORD	85	60	89	52	72	2	0.21	-0.59	0.21	4.69	56	13.09	70	92	42	0	0	1	0
NJ	ATLANTIC_CITY	85	72	92	69	79	3	4.24	3.26	3.18	16.33	206	24.09	126	91	60	3	0	5	2
	NEWARK	85	71	93	68	78	1	1.68	0.67	0.72	15.63	156	25.09	111	88	50	2	0	3	2
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	92	67	97	63	80	2	0.12	-0.29	0.08	2.43	91	3.35	76	56	17	7	0	2	0
NY	ALBANY	78	62	84	55	70	-1	4.26	3.40	3.93	9.87	111	17.36	92	99	60	0	0	4	1
	BINGHAMTON	78	61	88	56	69	1	2.18	1.39	1.54	8.59	96	18.65	99	93	55	0	0	3	2
	BUFFALO	81	63	84	57	72	1	1.20	0.44	0.83	8.18	105	18.77	110	82	48	0	0	3	1
	ROCHESTER	79	61	86	52	70	-1	1.20	0.37	1.03	8.47	111	15.44	98	94	53	0	0	3	1
	SYRACUSE	82	64	91	57	73	2	1.52	0.73	1.24	8.06	101	18.40	106	87	51	1	0	2	1
NC	ASHEVILLE	83	65	88	63	74	0	3.97	2.96	2.55	9.40	92	25.56	122	98	60	0	0	6	2
	CHARLOTTE	90	71	94	68	80	2	0.64	-0.35	0.48	4.77	56	22.17	118	90	49	4	0	2	0
	GREENSBORO	87	69	92	67	78	0	3.29	2.34	1.94	9.26	100	25.33	127	100	61	1	0	7	1
	HATTERAS	90	81	92	78	85	6	0.27	-1.17	0.18	12.69	118	33.40	147	85	66	6	0	4	0
	RALEIGH	89	72	94	69	80	1	2.73	1.72	1.46	9.58	102	21.28	108	97	61	2	0	4	2
	WILMINGTON	90	75	94	73	83	2	3.29	1.50	2.31	19.29	131	35.08	133	94	57	3	0	6	1
ND	BISMARCK	87	58	95	51	73	1	0.00	-0.54	0.00	4.28	64	5.70	50	90	34	2	0	0	0
	DICKINSON	86	53	98	50	70	-1	0.00	-0.36	0.00	4.07	67	5.74	54	88	30	1	0	0	0
	FARGO	78	58	84	49	68	-3	0.72	0.22	0.72	8.93	123	11.70	92	94	54	0	0	1	1
	GRAND FORKS	80	56	84	50	68	-1	0.00	-0.62	0.00	7.81	107	10.05	83	92	44	0	0	0	0
	JAMESTOWN	80	56	87	48	68	-2	0.22	-0.22	0.21	5.63	80	8.26	70	94	49	0	0	2	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	80	60	84	56	70	-1	0.46	-0.38	0.24	5.78	65	18.76	95	89	52	0	0	3	0
	CINCINNATI	80	62	85	58	71	-4	0.07	-0.72	0.04	10.98	126	26.35	122	89	50	0	0	2	0
	CLEVELAND	77	59	80	54	68	-5	0.30	-0.51	0.15	8.20	105	24.52	137	96	56	0	0	3	0
	COLUMBUS	80	62	85	56	71	-4	0.86	0.06	0.46	8.02	82	26.93	132	94	52	0	0	3	0
	DAYTON	80	60	83	55	70	-4	1.41	0.75	1.12	7.85	86	22.48	106	91	51	0	0	3	1
	MANSFIELD	78	58	83	54	68	-3	0.33	-0.64	0.31	5.84	56	17.96	80	98	57	0	0	2	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 8, 2020

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	80	58	85	54	69	-3	0.11	-0.65	0.11	5.01	65	15.03	89	88	44	0	0	1	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	80	58	82	53	69	-1	0.76	-0.01	0.57	10.37	114	21.92	114	91	50	0	0	3	1
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	88	67	95	61	78	-6	0.46	-0.28	0.41	8.20	94	18.89	96	84	46	2	0	3	0
	TULSA	87	67	95	58	77	-6	1.01	0.38	0.89	7.78	88	23.37	107	92	49	1	0	2	1
OR	ASTORIA	68	55	71	51	62	1	0.22	0.04	0.16	3.19	84	14.08	71	98	65	0	0	3	0
	BURNS	89	47	95	39	68	1	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.81	61	3.49	75	65	14	3	0	0	0
	EUGENE	84	53	90	44	69	1	0.04	-0.05	0.04	1.79	82	9.41	71	89	33	1	0	1	0
	MEDFORD	90	60	94	52	75	-1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.22	114	5.05	92	71	25	5	0	0	0
	PENDLETON	87	57	96	50	73	-1	0.05	-0.03	0.05	0.88	60	4.75	89	57	20	3	0	1	0
	PORTLAND	82	61	87	55	71	1	0.20	0.09	0.20	3.87	155	9.51	84	83	36	0	0	1	0
	SALEM	82	55	88	49	68	0	0.09	0.03	0.09	1.56	73	9.03	81	86	33	0	0	1	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	83	67	90	63	75	2	3.13	2.17	1.62	10.27	98	20.64	96	94	56	1	0	4	3
	ERIE	80	61	85	57	71	-1	0.78	-0.03	0.51	7.15	87	18.01	101	86	50	0	0	3	1
	MIDDLETOWN	86	70	93	68	78	3	2.60	1.81	1.41	7.78	85	19.15	99	90	51	1	0	5	2
	PHILADELPHIA	86	72	93	69	79	1	5.65	4.83	4.06	14.50	166	24.54	124	94	54	2	0	4	2
	PITTSBURGH	81	62	86	60	72	-1	0.72	-0.10	0.68	6.74	74	17.41	91	91	47	0	0	2	1
	WILKES-BARRE	84	65	92	59	74	4	2.44	1.63	2.37	22.20	253	30.94	170	88	50	1	0	2	1
	WILLIAMSPORT	85	66	94	58	75	3	1.94	1.00	0.79	6.81	72	19.79	103	89	45	1	0	3	2
RI	PROVIDENCE	87	70	94	66	78	5	0.19	-0.65	0.19	4.54	57	18.10	87	91	49	2	0	1	0
SC	CHARLESTON	90	74	93	70	82	0	3.11	1.59	1.52	10.96	78	26.06	111	96	63	5	0	3	2
	COLUMBIA	91	73	95	69	82	0	0.54	-0.78	0.43	13.05	111	29.66	141	92	54	5	0	2	0
	FLORENCE	89	73	93	71	81	0	1.89	0.63	1.58	13.69	120	30.58	149	97	61	3	0	3	1
	GREENVILLE	90	68	92	64	79	0	0.97	-0.11	0.47	9.37	95	33.25	155	94	53	4	0	5	0
SD	ABERDEEN	83	58	91	50	71	-1	0.01	-0.53	0.01	6.29	86	10.18	75	90	45	1	0	1	0
	HURON	80	59	83	51	69	-4	0.44	-0.23	0.39	7.95	104	11.25	77	96	57	0	0	3	0
	RAPID CITY	88	54	93	49	71	-3	0.53	0.11	0.43	4.91	101	8.63	79	88	32	2	0	3	0
	SIOUX FALLS	81	61	86	50	71	-1	0.17	-0.53	0.16	6.00	77	12.43	78	92	54	0	0	2	0
TN	BRISTOL	85	65	88	62	75	0	0.33	-0.58	0.24	9.72	100	27.39	135	96	52	0	0	2	0
	CHATTANOOGA	92	72	97	71	82	1	0.96	0.09	0.76	6.22	62	25.20	109	90	44	5	0	2	1
	KNOXVILLE	86	68	91	67	77	-1	1.54	0.66	1.18	7.90	80	25.75	113	92	50	1	0	3	1
	MEMPHIS	89	69	96	65	79	-4	0.02	-0.78	0.02	5.11	55	21.99	87	83	43	3	0	1	0
	NASHVILLE	89	67	94	66	78	-1	0.00	-0.77	0.00	8.15	94	22.48	101	85	45	2	0	0	0
TX	ABILENE	97	74	101	66	85	2	0.08	-0.47	0.08	5.61	92	12.55	99	73	30	6	0	1	0
	AMARILLO	96	66	101	63	81	3	0.09	-0.65	0.05	5.29	77	7.69	64	81	27	6	0	2	0
	AUSTIN	103	76	104	73	89	3	0.00	-0.41	0.00	3.34	49	18.25	114	83	28	7	0	0	0
	BEAUMONT	93	74	96	72	83	0	0.79	-0.39	0.47	13.25	92	26.70	101	100	57	6	0	3	0
	BROWNSVILLE	94	78	95	76	86	0	0.37	-0.03	0.25	6.90	136	9.78	93	92	55	6	0	2	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	93	75	97	74	84	-1	0.02	-0.39	0.02	7.89	120	14.52	108	95	54	7	0	1	0
	DEL RIO	103	78	104	77	91	4	0.00	-0.31	0.00	0.94	21	6.70	67	75	26	7	0	0	0
	EL PASO	100	76	104	73	88	6	0.01	-0.52	0.01	1.75	56	4.05	97	47	17	7	0	1	0
	FORT WORTH	95	75	98	71	85	-2	0.00	-0.39	0.00	7.10	109	23.41	131	83	41	7	0	0	0
	GALVESTON	93	82	95	80	87	2	0.04	0.00	0.04	10.85	0	17.08	0	81	55	7	0	1	0
	HOUSTON	96	75	98	72	86	1	0.08	-0.64	0.07	7.95	75	20.03	89	93	47	7	0	2	0
	LUBBOCK	96	70	102	65	83	3	0.32	-0.12	0.20	3.39	62	7.31	71	76	27	6	0	2	0
	MIDLAND	99	73	103	68	86	4	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.41	10	4.02	56	63	21	7	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	100	73	104	64	87	3	0.12	-0.27	0.12	1.98	46	9.09	91	75	23	6	0	1	0
	SAN ANTONIO	99	75	100	72	87	2	0.53	0.19	0.51	1.52	20	11.91	75	89	33	7	0	2	1
	VICTORIA	96	74	98	73	85	1	1.14	0.58	1.00	8.25	88	16.05	80	92	45	7	0	2	1
	WACO	100	74	101	68	87	0	0.00	-0.42	0.00	4.72	83	21.75	137	81	31	7	0	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	93	71	98	66	82	-3	0.01	-0.52	0.01	10.64	167	21.04	141	86	42	4	0	1	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	98	72	105	68	85	6	0.00	-0.15	0.00	2.19	122	4.46	59	35	10	7	0	0	0
VT	BURLINGTON	82	62	87	55	72	2	3.96	2.99	2.52	8.46	94	14.58	83	87	46	0	0	3	2
VA	LYNCHBURG	88	69	89	67	78	3	3.73	2.93	2.22	12.51	141	26.50	136	93	57	0	0	5	2
	NORFOLK	91	75	98	73	83	4	2.50	1.14	1.11	8.37	76	20.94	97	93	58	5	0	4	3
	RICHMOND	90	71	96	68	80	2	9.67	8.52	3.54	17.84	182	27.35	131	96	57	3	0	5	4
	ROANOKE	85	69	91	67	77	1	0.33	-0.50	0.17	11.66	132	32.41	165	94	57	1	0	4	0
	WASH/DULLES	87	70	92	67	79	2	2.99	2.13	1.86	13.13	152	23.35	117	95	55	1	0	3	2
WA	OLYMPIA	78	54	85	50	66	1	0.03	-0.09	0.03	2.09	81	9.94	72	95	41	0	0	1	0
	QUILLAYUTE	68	52	72	48	60	0	0.84	0.44	0.63	5.58	93	20.81	70	99	65	0	0	5	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	78	59	84	58	69	2	0.09	-0.04	0.08	2.62	107	10.82	100	89	42	0	0	2	0
	SPOKANE	84	58	92	50	71	-1	0.02	-0.09	0.02	0.98	48	5.23	79	59	23	2	0	1	0
	YAKIMA	88	57	96	47	73	1	0.01	-0.04	0.01	0.26	27	1.55	57	68	22	4	0	1	0
WV	BECKLEY	80	62	83	60	71	1	0.42	-0.57	0.33	10.31	101	26.46	121	99	61	0	0	2	0
	CHARLESTON	84	65	89	63	75	0	0.08	-0.85	0.08	6.80	65	26.19	117	95	49	0	0	1	0
	ELKINS	81	61	84	58	71	1	0.44	-0.50	0.44	15.12	138	28.85	121	93	54	0	0	1	0
	HUNTINGTON	83	64	87	62	74	-2	0.03	-0.84	0.03	5.87	62	20.98	97	93	53	0	0	1	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	78	54	86	45	66	-5	0.33	-0.72	0.33	9.92	107	18.39	107	90	47	0	0	1	0
	GREEN BAY	77	54	83	48	65	-3	0.79	0.02	0.72	8.33	101	19.85	127	91	51	0	0	2	1
	LA CROSSE	82	59	93	50	70	-3	0.03	-0.99	0.03	8.39	85	16.19	86	86	44	1	0	1	0
	MADISON	77	56	88	51	67	-4	0.50	-0.47	0.50	13.09	133	24.21	127	95	52	0	0	1	0
	MILWAUKEE	77	60	88	57	69	-3	4.79	3.87	4.79	12.11	141	25.05	141	89	53	0	0	1	1
WY	CASPER	92	52	95	51	72	1	0.04	-0.21	0.02	0.37	11	3.03	40	79	17	7	0	2	0
	CHEYENNE	87	56	95	53	72	2	0.00	-0.55	0.00	3.78	73	6.82	66	69	21	2	0	0	0
	LANDER	92	58	95	55	75	3	0.01	-0.17	0.01	0.46	20	3.08	40	46	13	7	0	1	0
	SHERIDAN	92	55	96	51	74	2	0.34	0.15	0.29	2.16	61	4.67	55	79	22	5	0	2	0

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

July Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: During July, widespread warmth promoted a rapid pace of crop development. However, hot weather led to crop stress in two primary areas—one stretching from the Desert Southwest to the southern Plains and the other extending from the lower Great Lakes region into the middle and northern Atlantic States. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 5°F above normal in several locations across southern New Mexico and western Texas, as well as an area covering the lower Great Lakes States, central Appalachians, and Northeast. In contrast, cooler-than-normal conditions were mostly limited to the northern High Plains and the Northwest.

Most of the country's drought remained consolidated across the western half of the U.S., although secondary drought areas existed in the western Corn Belt and from the lower Great Lakes region into the Northeast. Nearly two-thirds (63 percent) of the 11-state Western region was in drought on August 4, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor. On the same date, drought covered 29 percent of the Northeast but only 8 percent of the Midwest. Nationally, more than one-third (33.5 percent) of the contiguous U.S. was experiencing drought by early August, up from 25.5 percent at the end of June. National drought coverage was last greater on September 4, 2018.

Midwestern drought was most apparent from northeastern Nebraska into central Iowa and across easternmost corn and soybean production areas. Nevertheless, 72 percent of nation's corn and 73 percent of the soybeans were in good to excellent condition on August 2. On the same date, roughly three-quarters of the U.S. rice (76 percent) and peanuts (73 percent) were rated good to excellent.

Meanwhile, some crops across the central and southern High Plains continued to suffer from the effects of heat and drought, despite a turn toward cooler, wetter weather as the month progressed. By August 2, Colorado led the country in very poor to poor ratings for sorghum (26 percent) and corn (25 percent), while Texas led with 24 percent of its cotton rated very poor to poor.

In the West, heat- and drought-related stress extended to rangeland and pastures. In early August, Oregon led the country with 70 percent of its rangeland and pastures rated in very poor to poor condition, followed by California (55 percent), Wyoming (53 percent), New Mexico (47 percent), and Colorado (41 percent). However, drier-than-normal weather also favored Northwestern small grain maturation and harvesting.

Tropical systems affecting the U.S. during July included Tropical Storm Fay and Hurricane Hanna. Fay produced heavy rain and gusty winds in the Atlantic Coast States and on July 10 became the first tropical cyclone to make landfall in New Jersey since Irene on August 27, 2011. About 2 weeks later, on July 25, Category 1 Hurricane Hanna moved inland across sparsely populated Kenedy County in southern Texas. Hanna resulted in local flooding in the lower Rio Grande Valley and reportedly caused wind damage to citrus and cotton. On July 29-30, newly formed Tropical Storm Isaias sparked locally heavy showers across Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, easing or eradicating drought.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous U.S. experienced its 11th-warmest, 43rd-wettest July during the 126-year period of record. The nation's monthly average temperature of 75.7°F was 2.1°F above the 1901-2000 mean, while precipitation averaged 2.93 inches (105 percent of normal). It was the country's wettest July since 2015.

Statewide temperature rankings ranged from the 47th-coolest July in Idaho to the hottest July on record in seven East Coast States from Virginia to New Hampshire (figure 1). In addition, July average temperatures were among the ten highest

Figure 1 Statewide Average Temperature Ranks
July 2020
Period: 1895–2020

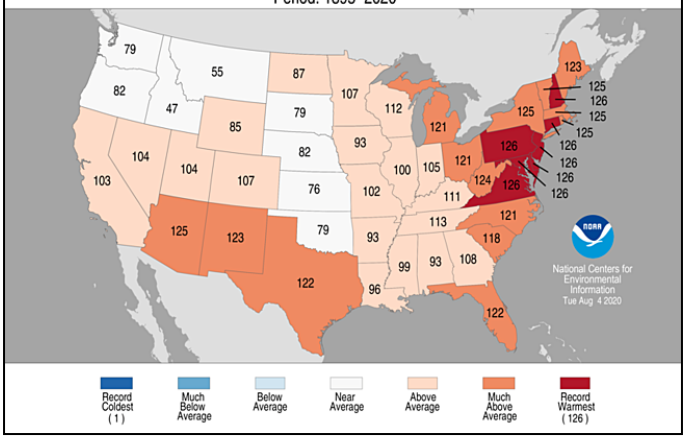
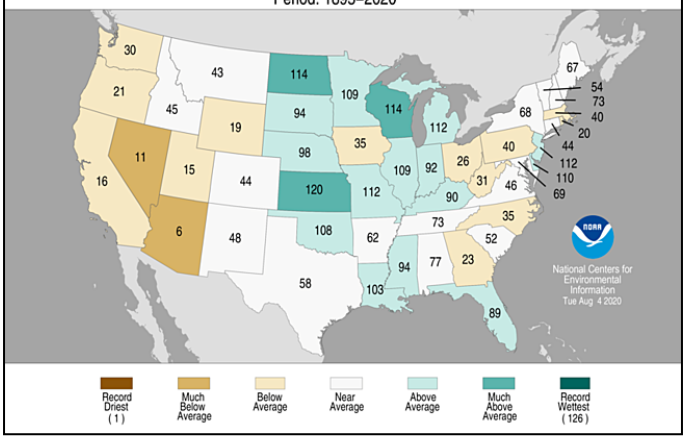


Figure 2 Statewide Precipitation Ranks
July 2020
Period: 1895–2020



values on record in seven other East Coast States (all except Georgia), along with Vermont, West Virginia, two Midwestern States (MI and OH), and three Southern States (AZ, NM, and TX). Meanwhile, statewide precipitation rankings ranged from the sixth-driest July in Arizona to the seventh-wettest July in Kansas (figure 2). Arizona, with its second-hottest July behind only 2003, was the only state to appear on the top-ten lists for both heat and dryness.

Summary: Impressive heat covered much of the country in early July. In Duluth, MN, consecutive daily-record highs (93°F both days) occurred on July 2-3. Similarly, International Falls, MN, logged a pair of daily-record highs (92 and 90°F, respectively) on July 3-4. Meanwhile, hot, humid weather prevailed in Florida. During the 12-day span from June 22 – July 3, minimum temperatures in Key West, FL, ranged from 84 to 86°F, tying or breaking a daily record each time. Farther west, Del Rio, TX, posted highs greater than 100°F on each of the first 25 days of the month, with the temperature peaking at 112°F on July 13 (tying an all-time-record reading originally set on June 9, 1988). Hot weather also prevailed in the East, resulting in scattered, early-month records. For example, record-setting highs for July 5 included 95°F in Clarksburg, WV, and 90°F in Dubois, PA. From July 3-10, Buffalo, NY, registered 8 consecutive days of 90-degree heat, breaking (by a single day) a record originally established from July 4-10, 1988. With a reading of 98°F on July 9, Buffalo set a monthly record (previously, 97°F on July 6, 1988, and July 15, 1995) and came within 1°F of an all-time-record high (99°F on August 27, 1948). It was Buffalo's hottest day since September 3, 1953. Elsewhere in New York, Massena (99°F on July 10) also set a monthly record (previously, 96°F on July 10, 1988, and earlier dates) and narrowly missed an all-time-record high (100°F on August 1, 1975). Meanwhile, heat intensified across the nation's southwestern quadrant, while cool air covered the Intermountain West. At Utah's Bryce Canyon Airport, a daily-record low of 31°F was reported on July 10. On the same date, Alamosa, CO, notched a daily-record low (37°F) and a daily-record high (92°F). Alamosa also achieved a daily-record high (93°F) the following day, on July 11. Heat extended eastward along the Gulf Coast, where record-setting highs for July 11 rose to 99°F in New Orleans, LA, and 98°F in Apalachicola, FL.

However, some of the most impressive heat occurred across Texas' northern panhandle, where Borger set an all-time-record temperature with a high of 116°F on July 11 (previously, 113°F on June 26, 2011). Borger's monthly record had been 110°F on July 11, 2016. With a July 11 high of 109°F, Amarillo, TX, broke a monthly record (previously, 108°F on July 11, 2016). Elsewhere in Texas, monthly records were eclipsed on July 13 in Amarillo (110°F) and San Antonio (107°F). Midland, TX, reported a high temperature of 100°F or greater each day from July 8-18, headlined by a reading of 111°F on the 14th. Similarly, Roswell, NM, recorded triple-digit readings on 12 consecutive days from July 7-18. Roswell's highest readings, 111°F on July 9, 10, 11, and 13, tied a monthly record originally set on July 27, 1995. Mid-month heat extended westward nearly to the Pacific Coast, resulting in daily-record highs for July 12 in locations such as Palm Springs, CA (121°F); Phoenix, AZ (116°F); and Cedar City, UT (100°F). Hot weather also lingered across Florida, where daily-record highs reached 98°F (on July 16) in Sarasota-Bradenton and 97°F (on July 14) in Miami. Sarasota-Bradenton also set a record with 6 consecutive days (July 8-13) featuring highs of 80°F or greater (previously, 5 days from September 2-6, 2019). Meanwhile, temperatures remained mostly below 95°F in the Midwest, limiting heat stress on reproductive corn and soybeans. For several days, unusually cool air settled across the northern High Plains and the Northwest. Livingston, MT, collected consecutive daily-record lows (38 and 37°F, respectively) on July 14-15. Enough cool air overspread Mason City, IA, on July 16 to result in a daily record-tying low of 44°F.

Early in the month, parts of Florida received heavy rain. Daily-record totals in Florida included 2.13 inches (on July 4) in Melbourne and 1.74 inches (on July 3) in Vero Beach. Farther north, heavy showers dampened portions of the middle and northern Atlantic States. On July 1, for example, daily-record totals included 3.77 inches in New Bern, NC, and 1.95 inches in Atlantic City, NJ. Meanwhile in the Illinois, Quincy's 4-day (June 28 – July 1) rainfall totaled 6.58 inches, with at least an inch falling each day. More than a week later, Tropical Storm Fay (figure 3)—which made landfall in New Jersey on July 10—delivered locally heavy rain and gusty winds in parts of the middle Atlantic States. However, Fay's footprint of rain and wind was relatively small—and flood impacts were minor as the rain largely fell in areas that had been trending dry. The disturbance that later became Tropical Storm Fay first crossed the Southeast, generating locally heavy showers. In Florida, record-setting rainfall totals for July 5 included 4.06 inches in West Palm Beach and 3.87 inches in Vero Beach. Two days later, on the 7th, Augusta, GA, experienced its wettest July day on record. Augusta's 4.64-inch total edged the former record of 4.58 inches, set on July 29, 1887. Rainfall directly related to Tropical Storm Fay mainly fell on July 10, when daily-record totals reached 4.15 inches in Philadelphia, PA; 3.63 inches in Georgetown, DE; 2.78 inches in Newark, NJ; and 2.54 inches at New York's Central Park. Wind gusts on the 10th reached 44 mph in Atlantic City, NJ; 43 mph in Georgetown; and 42 mph in Philadelphia. Meanwhile, a series of weak cold fronts crossed the Midwest. On July 6, Marquette, MI, netted a daily-record rainfall of 1.95 inches. The following day, Zanesville, OH, received 1.92 inches, a record for July 7. Locally heavy showers extended as far west as the Plains, where Waco, TX, collected a daily-record amount (2.67 inches) for July 7. However, some of the rainfall across the nation's mid-section was accompanied by thunderstorm-related high winds. On July 7 in North Dakota, for example, wind gusts were clocked to 82 mph in Garrison, 69 mph in Williston, and 63 mph in Bismarck. Another round of severe weather on July 11 produced wind gusts to 80 mph in Moline, IL; 65 mph in Oklahoma City, OK; and 58 mph in Mankato, MN. A few monsoon-related thunderstorms began to form in the Southwest, where Pioneer Airfield in Cochise, AZ, registered a wind gust to 79 mph on July 11.

During the mid-month period, showers were spotty but occasionally heavy. On July 14, when thunderstorms swept across portions of the Great Lakes and Northeastern States,

daily-record totals reached 3.18 inches in Rhinelander, WI, and 1.82 inches in Saint Johnsbury, VT. Showers also dotted the central Plains, where Goodland, KS, collected a record-setting total (1.96 inches) for July 13. Elsewhere in Kansas, Dodge City's 7-day rainfall ending the 18th totaled 4.89 inches, with at least an inch falling on July 12, 14, and 17. Meanwhile, eastern parts of Florida's peninsula remained wet, with Daytona Beach netting a daily-record amount (2.35 inches) for July 14. Mid-month showers became heavy in parts of the Midwest, where daily-record totals for July 15 included 1.52 inches in Gaylord, MI, and 1.34 inches in Saint Louis, MO. Elsewhere on the 15th, Peoria, IL, experienced its wettest July day on record. Peoria, with a 5.19-inch daily total, also reported its second-wettest day on record behind 5.52 inches on May 18, 1927. The wettest July day in Peoria had been July 17, 1895, when 4.09 inches fell. In contrast, no measurable rain fell from July 1-15 in San Antonio, Texas, with monthly rainfall totaling just 0.16 inch (6 percent of normal). Elsewhere in Texas, Hurricane Hanna made landfall on the afternoon of July 25 in Kenedy County, TX, with sustained winds near 90 mph. Agricultural impacts were greatest across Deep South Texas, where many cotton bolls were open. Several days before Hanna's development and arrival, heavy showers overspread the Gulf Coast region. Daily-record amounts for the 21st reached 3.60 inches in Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX, and 2.35 inches in Key West, FL. Heavy showers, unrelated to Hanna, also dotted other parts of the central and eastern U.S. In Arkansas, daily-record amounts included 4.66 inches (on July 23) in Mount Ida and 2.66 inches (on July 22) in Texarkana. For Mount Ida, it was the wettest July day on record, surpassing 3.72 inches on July 24, 1960. Elsewhere, daily-record amounts topped the 2-inch mark in locations such as Wichita Falls, TX (2.64 inches on July 23), and Greenville-Spartanburg, SC (2.31 inches on July 24). Hurricane Hanna initially made landfall on Padre Island, later moving inland across southern Texas (figure 4). Agricultural areas of the lower Rio Grande Valley were affected by heavy rain and tropical storm-force winds (39 mph or greater) on the southern fringe of Hanna's circulation. July 25-26 rainfall totals in southern Texas included 8.30 inches in McAllen and 4.32 inches in Brownsville. The 4.52-inch total in McAllen on the 26th was a record for any July day; the previous record of 4.25 inches had been set on July 20, 2005. Unofficial rainfall totals in Deep South Texas topped 10 inches in several locations, leading to significant flash flooding. Selected peak wind gusts reached 63 mph in Harlingen and 59 mph in McAllen. Some impacts extended north of Hanna's center, where Corpus Christi, TX, reported a peak wind gust to 54 mph and 3.46 inches of rain. Elsewhere, spotty, late-month rainfall was heaviest in parts of the Midwest. In Mankato, MN, July 25-26 rainfall totaled 5.57 inches, while daily-record totals for the 26th in Michigan reached 3.59 inches in Alpena and 2.44 inches in Sault Sainte Marie. Later, the heaviest showers shifted to the Gulf Coast region and an area stretching from the central Plains into the lower Midwest. Daily-record rainfall totals topped 2 inches in locations such as Fort Wayne, IN (2.24 inches on July 27); Saint Louis, MO (2.34 inches on July 30); Topeka, KS (2.53 inches on July 29); and New Iberia, LA (2.84 inches on July 28).

During the second half of the month, periods of extreme heat continued in the middle and southern Atlantic States. In Virginia, daily-record highs for July 19 soared to 102°F in Norfolk and 101°F in Richmond. Norfolk collected another daily-record high of 102°F on July 21—and recorded four consecutive triple-digit readings from July 19-22. Elsewhere in Virginia, Wallops Island posted a daily-record high of 100°F on July 20—the highest reading (and first triple-digit reading) in that location since July 7, 2012, when it was 102°F. Later, heat briefly developed across the High Plains, where Sheridan, WY, logged a daily-record high of 103°F on July 22. In contrast, cool weather in parts of the West led to scattered daily-record lows, including a reading of 39°F (on July 23) in Campo, CA. Despite the arrival of slightly cooler weather in the East, Roanoke, VA, set a record by experiencing 90-degree heat on each of the first 25 days in July. Previously, Roanoke's longest heat wave occurred from June 23 – July 14, 1966, when there were 22 consecutive days of 90-degree heat. The break from the heat was short-lived, as triple-digit temperatures soon returned across parts of the mid-Atlantic and developed in the Pacific Northwest. On July 26, daily-record highs soared to 100°F in Portland, OR, and Vancouver, WA. It was Portland's hottest day since July 15, 2018, when it was also 100°F. The following day, Williamsport, PA, collected a daily-record high (100°F) for July 27. Williamsport had not attained a triple-digit reading since July 22, 2011, when the high reached 103°F. By July 28, Eastern daily-record highs included 102°F in Norfolk, VA, and 100°F in Providence, RI. Like Williamsport, Providence had last noted a triple-digit reading on July 22, 2011. Meanwhile, Norfolk set a monthly record with 5 days of triple-digit heat during July; the previous mark had been 3 days in July 2019 and several earlier months. In addition, Norfolk tied a 1952 annual record with 5 days of 100-degree heat. Mid-Atlantic locations such as Roanoke, VA, and Washington, DC, set records for the greatest number of 90-degree days in a month—30 days in Roanoke (previously, 26 days in July 1930) and 28 days in Washington (previously, 25 days in July 2011). The late-month heat wave capped the hottest month on record in many Eastern locations, including Miami, FL (average temperature of 85.9°F); Harrisburg, PA (82.2°F); and Clarksburg, WV (78.7°F). Clarksburg's former record of 77.6°F had stood since 1934. Monthly heat records in New York cities such as Buffalo (77.6°F), Syracuse (77.1°F), and Watertown (74.4°F) had survived since July 1921 or 1955. Record-setting July heat extended to other parts of the country, including the Southwest. For example, July 2020 was the hottest month on record in Phoenix, AZ (98.9°F); Del Rio, TX (92.0°F); Tucson, AZ (91.5°F); and Roswell, NM (87.6°F). Phoenix also closed the month with a trio of daily-record highs (115, 118, and 116°F) from July 29-31. In southern California, daily-record highs on the last day of July surged to 125°F in Death Valley; 122°F in Palm Springs; 121°F in Needles; and 120°F in Thermal. Extreme heat extended into the Northwest, where Richland, WA, registered 113°F on July 30—tying an all-time-record temperature first achieved on August 5, 1961. Pocatello, ID (104°F on July 31), tied a station record previously achieved on August 2, 1969; August 8, 1990; and July 22, 2000.

Cool July weather in northeastern Alaska contrasted with near- or above-normal temperatures across the remainder of the state. In fact, Juneau opened the month with consecutive daily-record highs (78 and 83°F, respectively) on July 1-2. Sitka also tallied a daily-record high of 83°F on July 2. Later, warmth shifted to western Alaska, where Saint Paul Island posted consecutive daily-record highs (59 and 56°F, respectively) on July 8-9. King Salmon posted readings of 70°F or greater each day from July 13-17, including a daily-record high of 76°F on the 16th. Meanwhile, Alaskan precipitation was spotty but locally heavy, especially across interior and southeastern sections of the state. Ketchikan noted a daily-record sum of 1.61 inches on July 15. In Yakutat, rainfall topped an inch on July 19 and 20. A late-month surge of warmth across southeastern Alaska resulted in several record highs. On July 30-31, Yakutat posted consecutive daily-record highs (76 and 80°F, respectively). Meanwhile, Sitka reached 88°F on July 31, tying an all-time high originally set on July 30, 1976. Locally significant rain developed across interior Alaska, where King Salmon netted a daily-record total of 0.84 inch on July 31.

Hawaii was grazed by Hurricane Douglas but escaped with minimal impacts. On the afternoon of July 26 and early the following day, the core of Douglas—bearing sustained winds of 85 to 90 mph—passed just north of Maui, Molokai, Oahu, and Kauai. A northerly wind gust to 39 mph was clocked at the Molokai Airport on July 26, followed by a daily-record rainfall of 0.59 inch in Lihue, Kauai, on July 27. On July 25, Kahului, Maui, posted a daily-record high of 94°F, but also reported rainfall totaling 0.01 inch. It was the first measurable rainfall in Kahului since May 8, as a 77-day dry spell ended. Longer spells in Kahului without measurable rain occurred in 2004 (83 days from September 17 – December 8) and 2002 (80 days from July 27 – October 14). Kahului's highest temperature during the month, a daily-record high of 95°F on July 17, was also its hottest weather of the year to date. With a daily-record high of 91°F on July 18, Honolulu, Oahu, also experienced its hottest day so far this year. July precipitation was variable across Hawaii, but Hilo (on the Big Island) received only 5.27 inches (49 percent of normal).

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

July was warmer than average for most of the nation. Parts of the Great Lakes, mid Atlantic, Northeast, Southwest, and Texas, recorded temperatures 4°F or more above normal for the month. In contrast, pockets in the central Great Plains, the Pacific Northwest, and most of the northern Rockies were cooler than normal. Most of the West remained drier than normal, while much of Florida, the Great Lakes, the Great Plains, the Gulf Coast, and the Mississippi Valley received higher-than-normal amounts of rain. Parts of Florida, the Gulf Coast, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin received more than 10 inches of July rainfall.

By July 5, ten percent of the nation's corn acreage had reached the silking stage, three percentage points ahead of last year but 6 points behind the 5-year average. By July 19, fifty-nine percent of the corn had reached the silking stage, twenty-nine percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average. By July 19, nine percent of the corn was at or beyond the dough stage, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of average. By August 2, ninety-two percent of the corn had reached the silking stage, 20 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average. On August 2, thirty-nine percent of the corn was at or beyond the dough stage, 19 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of average. As of August 2, seventy-two percent of the corn was rated in good to excellent condition, 15 percentage points above the same time last year. In Iowa, 73 percent of the corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition on August 2.

By July 5, thirty-one percent of the nation's soybean acreage had reached the blooming stage, 23 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 2 percent of the soybeans had begun setting pods, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but 2 points behind average. By July 19, sixty-four percent of the soybeans had reached the blooming stage, 29 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of average. Nationally, 25 percent of the soybeans had begun setting pods, 19 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average. By August 2, eighty-five percent of the soybeans had reached the blooming stage, 17 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of average. Nationally, 59 percent of the soybeans had begun setting pods, 27 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average. On August 2, seventy-three percent of the soybeans were rated in good to excellent condition, 19 percentage points above the same time last year.

Fifty-six percent of the 2020 winter wheat acreage had been harvested by July 5, fourteen percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. In Kansas, 80 percent of the state's winter wheat acreage was harvested by July 5, twenty-eight percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average. As of July 5, fifty-one percent of the 2020 winter wheat acreage was reported in good to excellent condition, 13 percentage points below the same time last year. Seventy-four percent of the 2020 winter wheat acreage had been harvested by July 19, eight percentage points ahead of last year but 1 point behind average. During that week, the winter wheat harvest advanced 20 percentage points or more in Colorado, Michigan, Nebraska, and South Dakota. Eighty-five percent of the winter wheat had been harvested by August 2, five percentage points ahead of last year but 3 points behind average. For the week, the winter wheat harvest advanced 10 percentage points or more in Michigan, Montana, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington.

Forty-seven percent of the nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by July 5, three percentage points ahead of the previous year but 1 point behind the 5-year average. By July 5, thirteen percent of the nation's cotton had begun setting bolls, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the average. Seventy-three percent of the cotton had reached the squaring stage by July 19, equal to the previous year but 2 percentage points behind average. By July 19, twenty-seven percent of the nation's cotton had begun setting bolls, 2 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind average. Ninety-one percent of the cotton had reached the squaring stage by August 2, one percentage

point behind last year but equal to the average. By August 2, fifty-four percent of the cotton had begun setting bolls, 1 percentage point behind both the previous year and the average. As of August 2, forty-five percent of the 2020 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 9 percentage points below the same time last year.

By July 5, twenty-four percent of the nation's sorghum had reached the headed stage, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but 1 point behind the 5-year average. Sixty-eight percent of Texas' sorghum had reached the headed stage by July 5, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of average. With progress limited to Texas, coloring advanced to 14 percent—2 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the average. By July 19, thirty-four percent of the nation's sorghum had reached the headed stage, 8 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the average. Seventy-seven percent of Texas' sorghum had reached the headed stage by July 19, six percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average. Nineteen percent of nation's sorghum was at or beyond the coloring stage by July 19, four percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the average. By August 2, fifty-five percent of the sorghum had reached the headed stage, 13 percentage points ahead of last year but 1 point behind average. Eighty-four percent of Texas' sorghum had reached the headed stage by August 2, three percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of average. Twenty-three percent of the nation's sorghum was at or beyond the coloring stage by August 2, one percentage point ahead of last year but 3 points behind average. Fifty-five percent of the nation's sorghum was rated in good to excellent condition on August 2, thirteen percentage points below the same time last year.

By July 5, nineteen percent of the nation's rice acreage had reached the headed stage, 5 percentage points ahead of the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. By July 19, thirty-two percent of the rice had reached the headed stage, 3 percentage points ahead of the previous year but 7 points behind average. By August 2, fifty-nine percent of the rice had reached the headed stage, 4 percentage points ahead of the previous year but 9 points behind average. On August 2, seventy- six percent of the rice was rated in good to excellent condition, 8 percentage points above the same time last year.

Eighty-five percent of the nation's oat acreage was headed by July 5, sixteen percentage points ahead of last year but 1 point behind the 5-year average. Ninety-six percent of the oats were headed by July 19, four percentage points ahead of last year but 1 point behind the average. Twenty percent of the oats had been harvested by July 19, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of average. Cutting was nearly complete in Texas, with 98 percent harvested, equal to the previous year but 1 percentage point behind the average. Forty-nine percent of the nation's oats had been harvested by August 2, twenty percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of average. Harvest advanced at least 20 percentage points during the week in Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. On August 2, sixty-two percent of the nation's oat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points below the same time last year.

Sixty percent of the nation's barley acreage had reached the headed stage by July 5, twelve percentage points ahead of last year but 7 points behind the 5-year average. Eighty-eight percent of the barley had reached the headed stage by July 19, two percentage points ahead of last year but 5 points behind average. By August 2, barley producers had harvested 5 percent of crop, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but 7 points behind average. On August 2, eighty-one percent of the barley was rated in good to excellent condition, 5 percentage points above the same time last year.

By July 5, sixty-three percent of the nation's spring wheat had reached the headed stage, 16 percentage points ahead of the previous year but 5 points behind the 5-year average. By July 19, ninety-one percent of the spring wheat had reached the headed stage, 3 percentage points ahead of the previous year but 3 points behind average. By July 26, ninety-seven percent of the spring wheat had reached the headed stage, 1 percentage point ahead of the previous year but 1 point behind average. By August 2, five percent of the spring wheat had been harvested, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but 5 points behind average. Harvest progress was behind the 5-year average in all six estimating states. Seventy-three percent of the nation's spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the same time last year.

By July 5, fifty-one percent of the nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, 4 percentage points behind the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. By July 19, seventy-seven percent of the peanuts had reached the pegging stage, 2 percentage points ahead of both the previous year and the average. By August 2, ninety percent of the peanuts had reached the pegging stage, equal to the previous year but 1 percentage point ahead of average. On August 2, seventy-three percent of the nation's peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points above the same time last year.

Figure 3

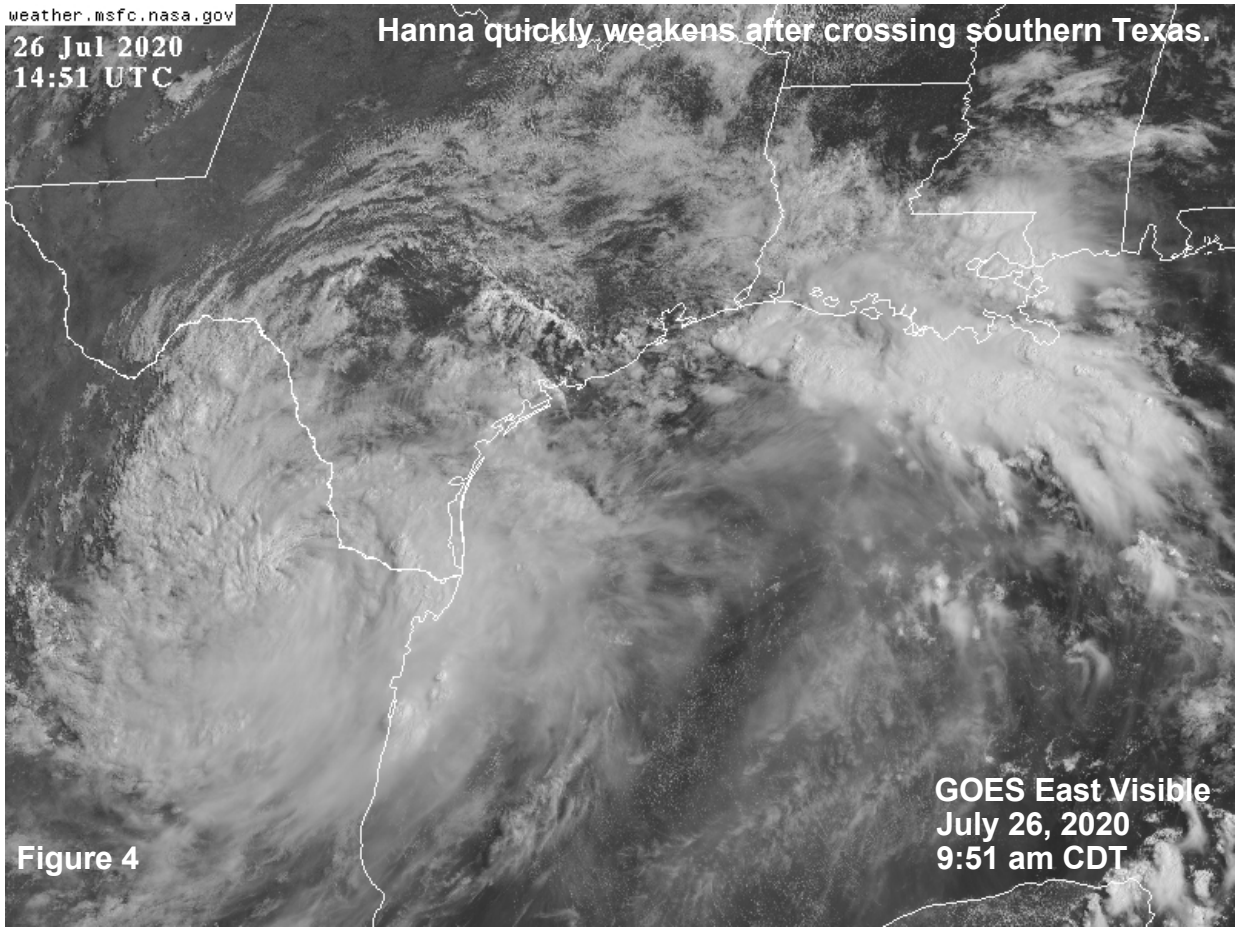
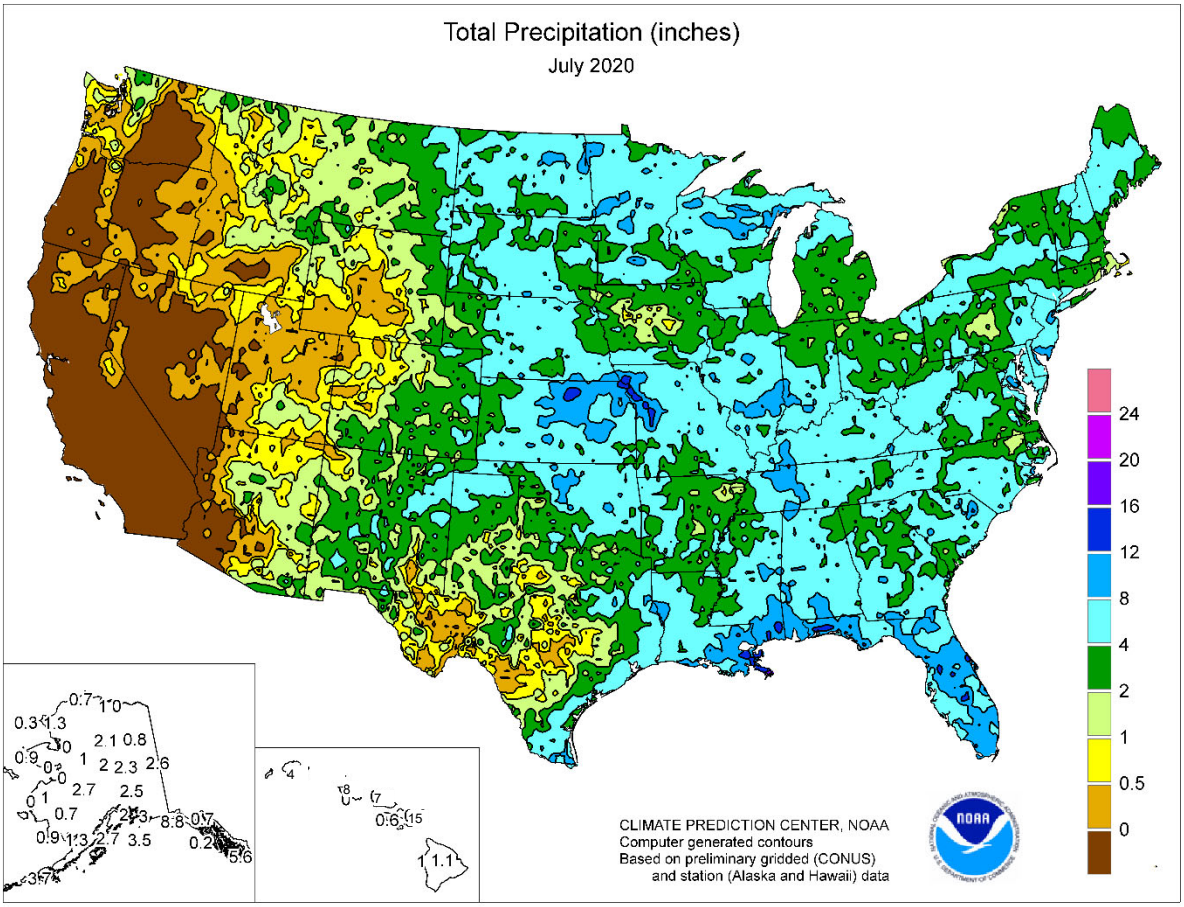
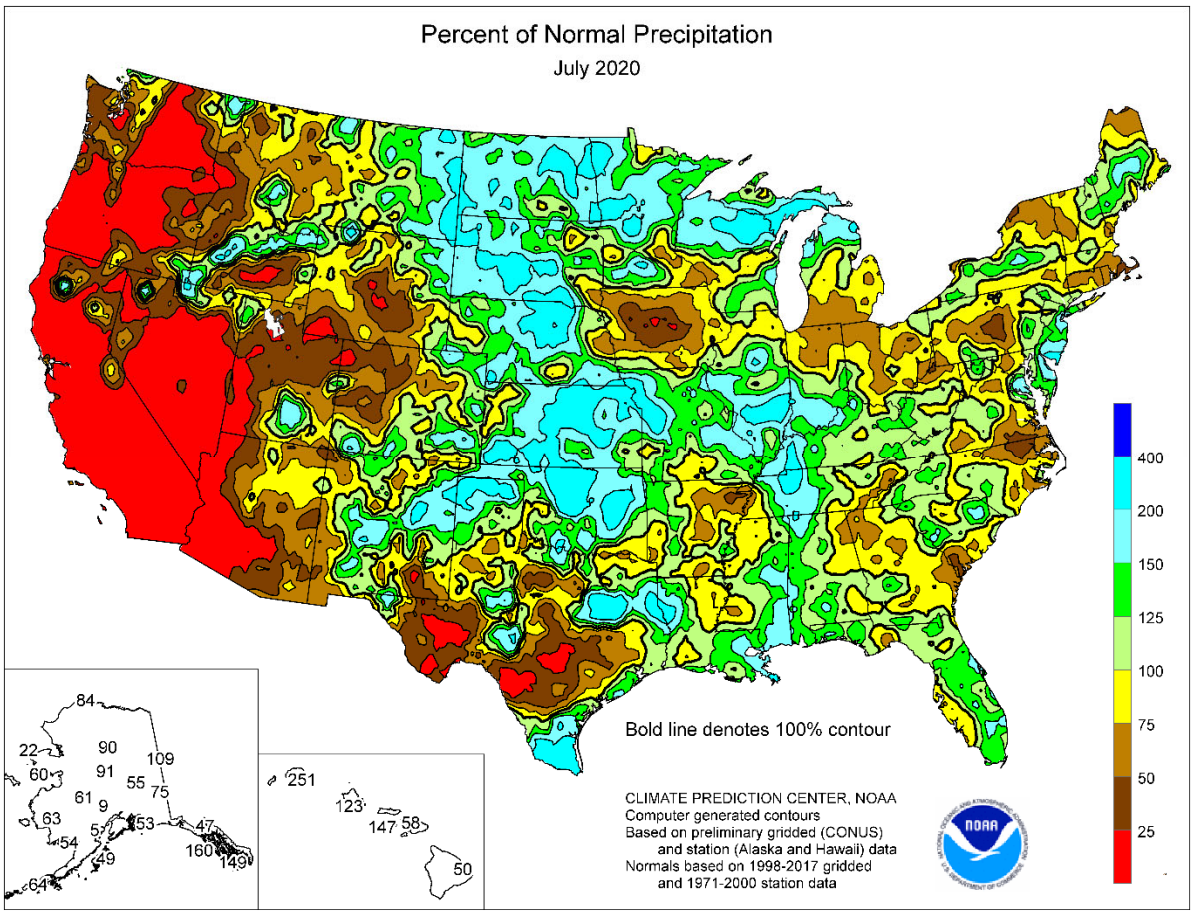
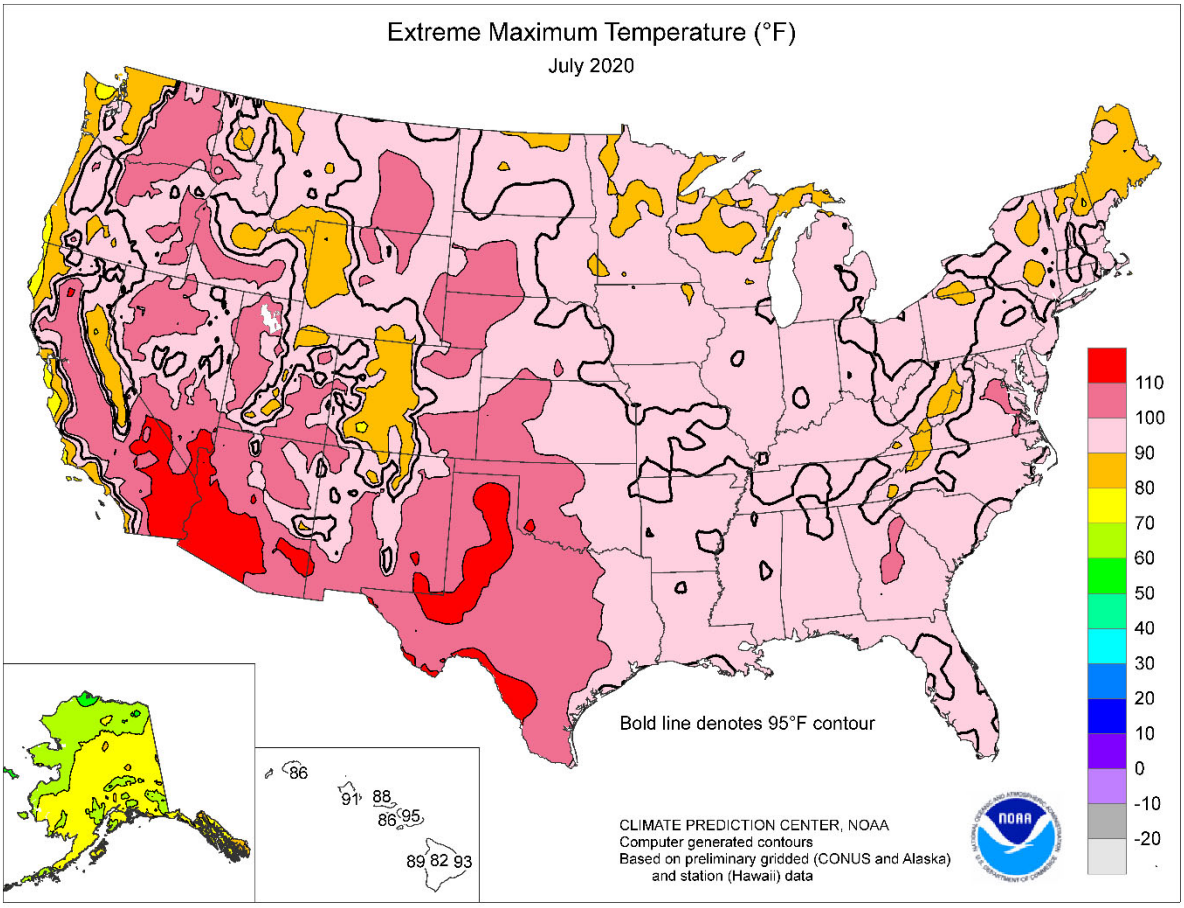
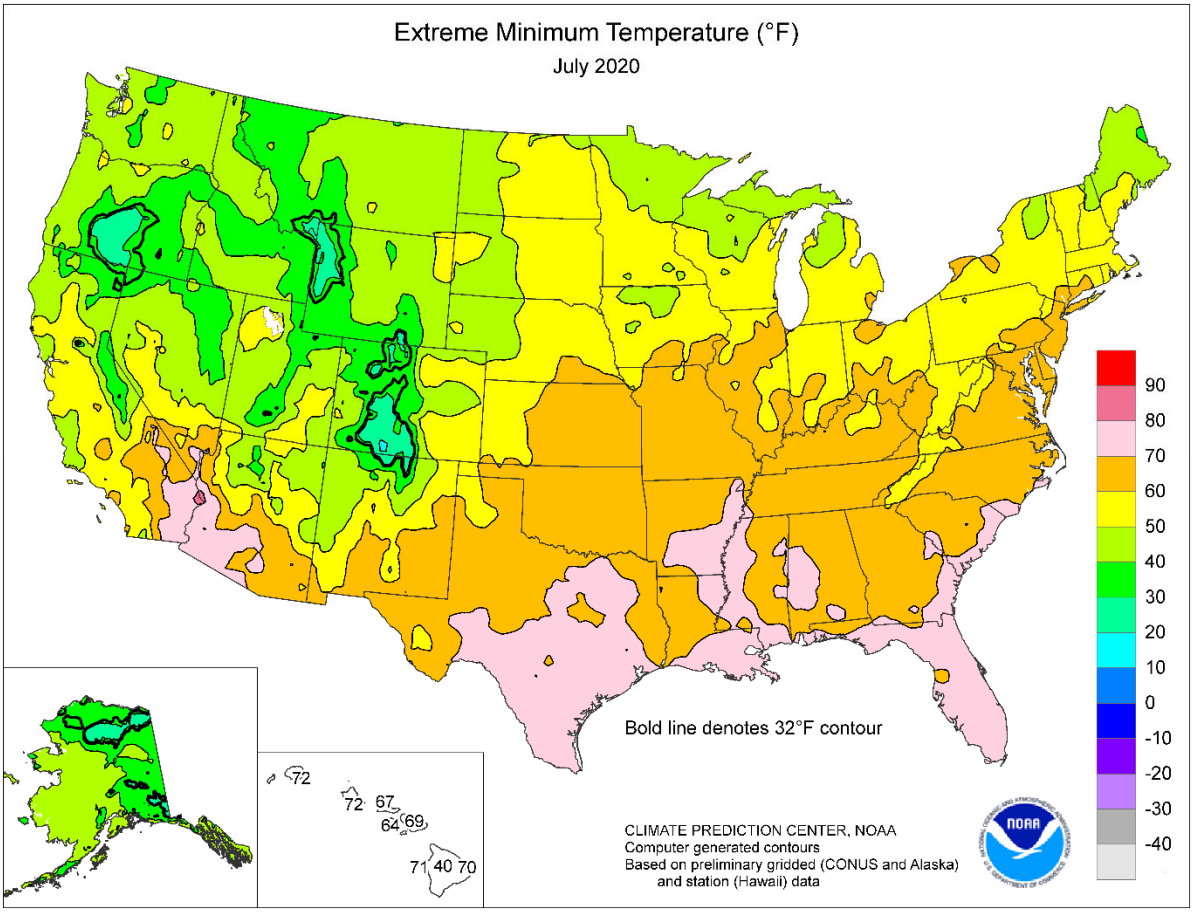


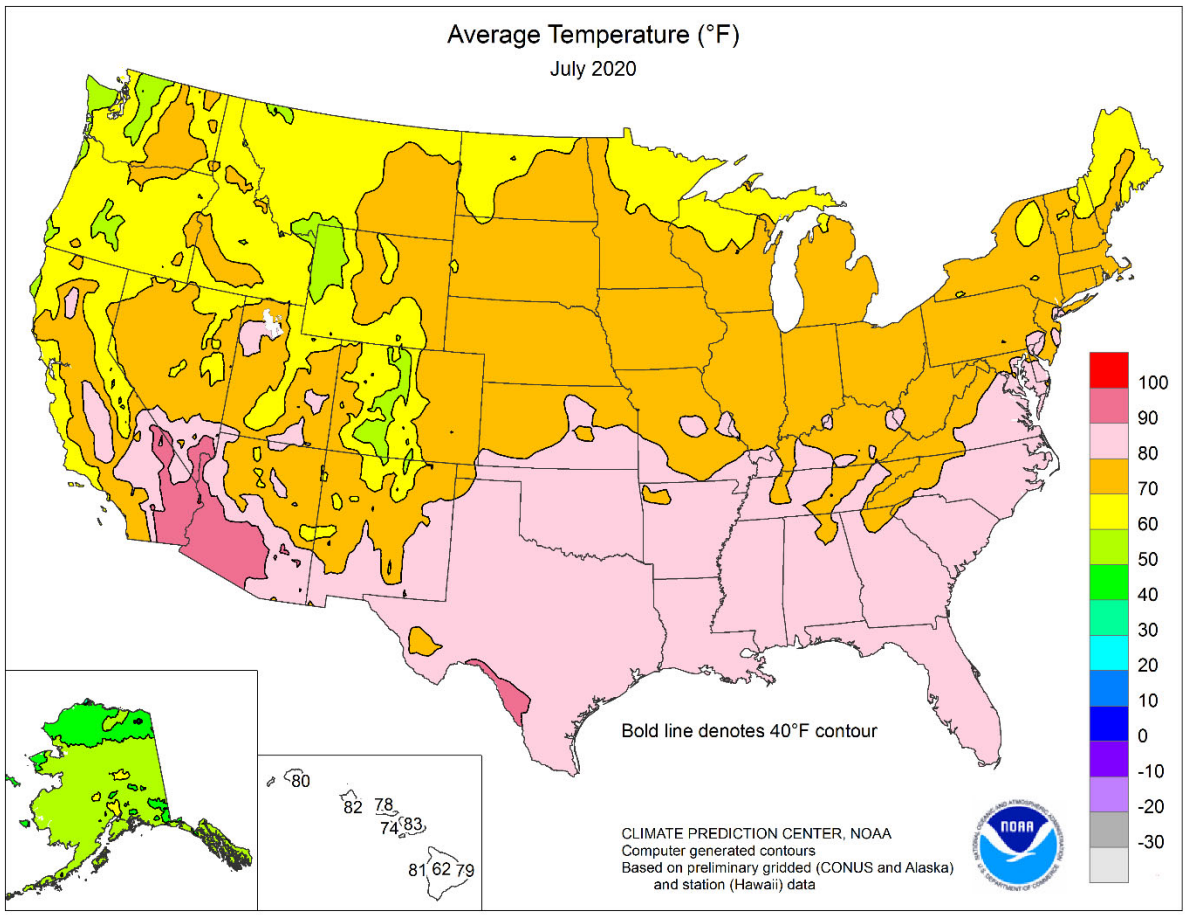
Figure 4

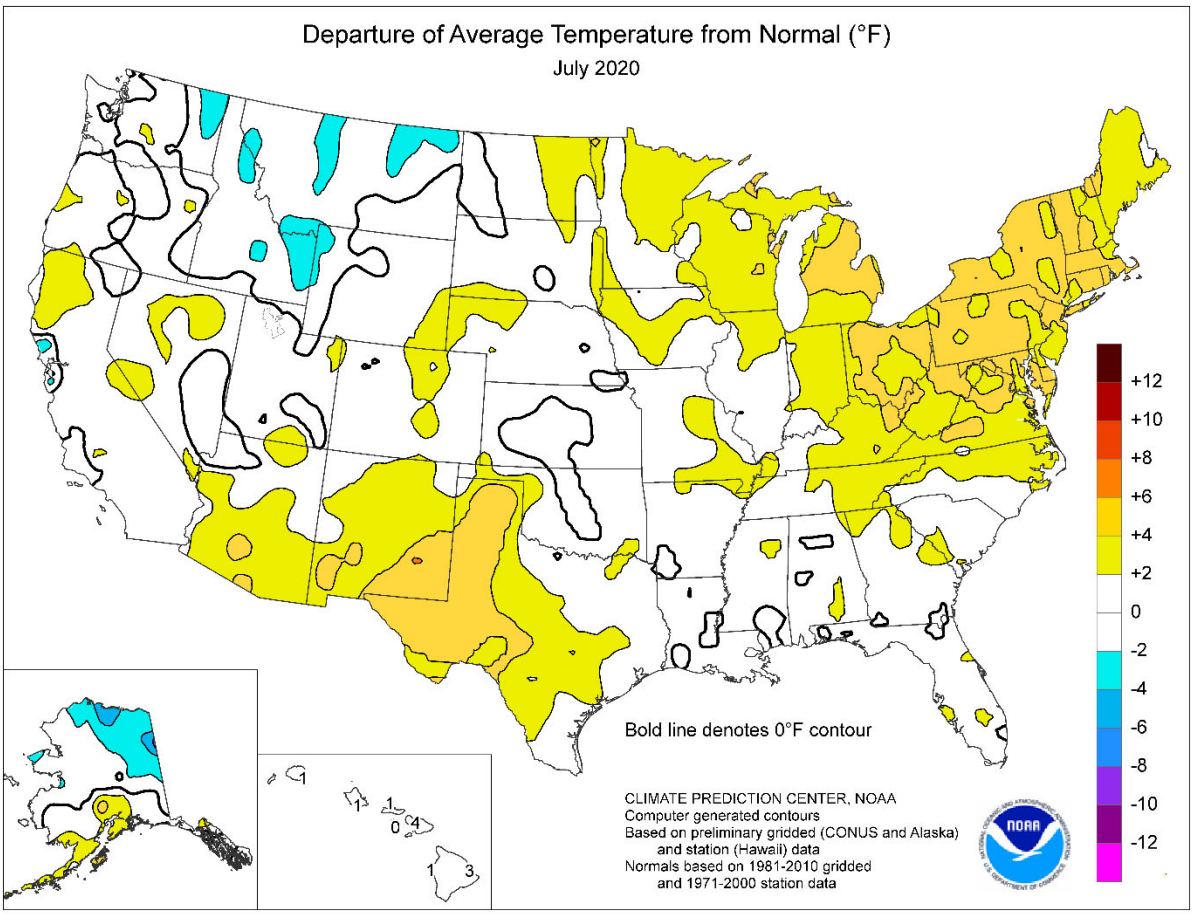

Total Precipitation (inches)
July 2020
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
0.5
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS)
and station (Alaska and Hawaii) data


Percent of Normal Precipitation
July 2020
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
Bold line denotes 100% contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS)
and station (Alaska and Hawaii) data
Normals based on 1998-2017 gridded
and 1971-2000 station data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
July 2020
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
86
91
88
86
95
89
82
93
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
July 2020
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
72
72
67
64
69
71
40
70
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data


Average Temperature (°F)
July 2020
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
Bold line denotes 40°F contour
80
82 78
74 83
81 62 79
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
July 2020
+12
+10
+8
+6
+4
+2
0
-2
-4
-6
-8
-10
-12
Bold line denotes 0°F contour
1
1 1
0 4
1 3
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
Normals based on 1981-2010 gridded
and 1971-2000 station data

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

July 2020

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	5.39	0.57	WICHITA	82	1	4.67	1.37	TOLEDO	79	5	2.78	-0.43
HUNTSVILLE	81	1	3.39	-0.67	KY LEXINGTON	78	2	4.08	-0.59	YOUNGSTOWN	75	5	5.79	1.46
MOBILE	81	-1	8.96	1.73	LOUISVILLE	82	3	5.11	0.87	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	81	-2	4.32	1.39
MONTGOMERY	83	1	9.43	4.19	PADUCAH	81	2	4.26	-0.19	TULSA	83	0	6.64	3.31
AK ANCHORAGE	61	2	1.68	-0.15	LA BATON ROUGE	83	0	8.91	2.43	OR ASTORIA	60	0	0.50	-0.55
BARROW	38	-2	0.82	-0.18	LAKE CHARLES	83	0	5.06	-0.57	BURNS	69	2	0.12	-0.31
FAIRBANKS	61	-1	2.35	0.19	NEW ORLEANS	86	2	15.32	9.38	EUGENE	69	2	0.00	-0.56
JUNEAU	58	1	5.81	1.20	SHREVEPORT	84	1	5.68	2.04	MEDFORD	76	2	0.00	-0.33
KODIAK	60	6	2.43	-2.52	ME CARIBOU	70	4	3.08	-1.01	PENDLETON	74	1	0.08	-0.28
NOME	52	0	1.26	-0.85	PORTLAND	73	4	2.43	-1.14	PORTLAND	70	1	0.05	-0.61
AZ FLAGSTAFF	67	1	1.48	-1.12	MD BALTIMORE	82	5	3.47	-0.61	SALEM	69	1	0.00	-0.49
PHOENIX	99	4	0.12	-0.93	MA BOSTON	75	2	1.99	-1.42	PA ALLENTOWN	78	4	4.80	-0.17
PRESCOTT	77	2	1.19	-0.92	WORCESTER	75	4	1.48	-2.76	ERIE	76	5	3.22	-0.29
TUCSON	91	4	0.47	-1.78	MI ALPENA	72	5	8.11	5.11	MIDDLETOWN	82	6	1.35	-3.28
AR FORT SMITH	84	2	3.57	0.30	GRAND RAPIDS	75	3	4.71	0.97	PHILADELPHIA	82	4	5.60	1.23
LITTLE ROCK	82	-1	2.44	-0.82	HOUGHTON LAKE	71	4	1.65	-1.09	PITTSBURGH	77	5	2.80	-1.00
CA BAKERSFIELD	86	2	0.00	0.00	LANSING	76	4	2.94	0.10	WILKES-BARRE	78	6	15.68	11.91
EUREKA	58	1	0.00	-0.21	MUSKEGON	76	5	2.32	-0.06	WILLIAMSPORT	78	5	1.90	-2.45
FRESNO	85	2	0.00	-0.01	TRAVERSE CITY	74	5	5.09	2.09	RI PROVIDENCE	77	4	1.72	-1.55
LOS ANGELES	67	-1	0.00	-0.04	MN DULUTH	70	4	5.32	1.48	SC CHARLESTON	84	2	2.50	-4.03
REDDING	84	2	0.00	-0.11	INT_L FALLS	67	2	3.41	-0.28	COLUMBIA	83	1	7.67	2.21
SACRAMENTO	76	1	0.00	0.00	MINNEAPOLIS	76	2	3.24	-0.80	FLORENCE	84	3	5.69	0.42
SAN DIEGO	71	1	0.00	-0.04	ROCHESTER	72	0	3.87	-0.69	GREENVILLE	81	1	5.19	0.37
SAN FRANCISCO	63	-1	0.00	0.00	ST. CLOUD	72	2	4.56	1.27	SD ABERDEEN	75	4	1.81	-1.20
STOCKTON	78	2	0.00	0.00	MS JACKSON	83	1	4.87	0.04	HURON	75	1	2.59	-0.31
CO ALAMOSA	66	1	1.61	0.61	MERIDIAN	83	3	4.93	-0.22	RAPID CITY	73	1	2.20	0.35
CO SPRINGS	74	3	1.63	-1.20	TUPELO	84	2	2.37	-1.50	SIOUX FALLS	76	3	2.26	-0.80
DENVER INTL	77	2	0.98	-1.17	MO COLUMBIA	80	3	4.73	0.36	TN BRISTOL	78	3	6.63	1.93
GRAND JUNCTION	80	2	0.06	-0.56	KANSAS CITY	79	1	10.09	5.64	CHATTANOOGA	83	3	1.61	-3.32
PUEBLO	79	3	1.34	-0.72	SAINT LOUIS	82	2	9.11	4.98	KNOXVILLE	81	3	2.57	-2.51
CT BRIDGEPORT	79	4	6.13	2.69	SPRINGFIELD	80	2	2.79	-0.88	MEMPHIS	84	1	1.75	-2.87
HARTFORD	78	4	1.00	-3.20	MT BILLINGS	73	0	0.50	-0.83	NASHVILLE	83	4	4.46	0.85
DC WASHINGTON	84	4	6.57	2.87	BUTTE	63	-1	0.58	-0.77	TX ABILENE	86	3	2.09	0.23
DE WILMINGTON	80	3	3.89	-0.71	CUT BANK	64	0	0.10	-1.19	AMARILLO	82	4	2.23	-0.60
FL DAYTONA BEACH	82	0	8.53	2.71	GLASGOW	72	1	2.07	0.28	AUSTIN	89	4	0.65	-1.24
JACKSONVILLE	82	0	5.41	-1.13	GREAT FALLS	67	-1	0.60	-0.89	BEAUMONT	83	0	10.24	4.30
KEY WEST	86	1	6.27	2.74	HAVRE	69	0	0.49	-1.16	BROWNSVILLE	86	1	4.96	2.93
MIAMI	86	2	10.37	3.87	MISSOULA	67	-2	0.30	-0.71	CORPUS CHRISTI	85	1	3.87	1.10
ORLANDO	84	1	7.24	-0.02	NE GRAND ISLAND	77	1	3.99	0.61	DEL RIO	92	6	0.50	-1.28
PENSACOLA	83	1	8.20	0.79	LINCOLN	78	0	5.80	2.43	EL PASO	89	6	1.48	-0.07
TALLAHASSEE	83	1	7.11	-0.04	NORFOLK	77	2	2.53	-0.76	FORT WORTH	86	0	2.34	0.17
TAMPA	85	2	4.52	-2.55	NORTH PLATTE	76	2	4.36	1.31	GALVESTON	86	2	6.88	0.00
WEST PALM BEACH	84	1	11.93	6.17	OMAHA	79	2	1.65	-2.15	HOUSTON	87	2	3.10	-0.68
GA ATHENS	83	2	1.91	-2.59	SCOTTSBLUFF	77	3	0.68	-1.13	LUBBOCK	86	5	1.31	-0.60
ATLANTA	82	2	2.65	-2.63	VALENTINE	77	3	3.71	0.52	MIDLAND	87	5	0.01	-1.79
AUGUSTA	84	2	7.13	2.77	NV ELY	69	1	0.10	-0.56	SAN ANGELO	87	4	0.99	-0.22
COLUMBUS	84	1	3.10	-1.68	LAS VEGAS	95	2	0.00	-0.43	SAN ANTONIO	88	4	0.17	-2.56
MACON	84	2	1.87	-3.09	RENO	77	2	0.24	0.03	VICTORIA	87	3	2.69	-1.48
SAVANNAH	85	2	4.90	-0.71	WINNEMUCCA	75	2	0.19	-0.11	WACO	86	1	3.14	1.35
HI HILO	79	3	5.46	-5.35	NH CONCORD	74	4	2.11	-1.60	WICHITA FALLS	84	0	6.45	4.86
HONOLULU	82	1	0.63	0.11	NJ ATLANTIC_CITY	80	4	9.53	5.83	UT SALT LAKE CITY	81	2	0.27	-0.35
KAHULUI	83	4	0.29	-0.22	NEWARK	81	3	11.04	6.26	VT BURLINGTON	77	6	2.56	-1.62
LIHUE	80	1	4.70	2.83	NM ALBUQUERQUE	81	2	1.23	-0.28	VA LYNCHBURG	81	6	3.77	-0.61
ID BOISE	76	0	0.13	-0.25	NY ALBANY	76	4	3.63	-0.51	NORFOLK	85	6	2.23	-2.92
LEWISTON	75	1	0.13	-0.54	BINGHAMTON	73	4	2.37	-1.29	RICHMOND	83	4	2.85	-1.67
POCATELLO	69	-1	0.23	-0.41	BUFFALO	77	6	3.48	0.28	ROANOKE	82	5	3.54	-0.50
IL CHICAGO/O_HARE	79	5	2.59	-1.09	ROCHESTER	75	5	5.59	2.28	WASH/DULLES	81	4	4.89	1.26
MOLINE	77	2	3.06	-1.23	SYRACUSE	77	6	5.32	1.58	WA OLYMPIA	64	0	0.19	-0.47
PEORIA	78	3	9.09	5.27	NC ASHEVILLE	77	3	2.98	-1.36	QUILLAYUTE	59	0	1.07	-0.91
ROCKFORD	77	3	3.10	-0.83	CHARLOTTE	82	3	1.43	-2.22	SEATTLE-TACOMA	67	1	0.17	-0.54
SPRINGFIELD	78	2	5.44	1.50	GREENSBORO	81	2	3.52	-0.96	SPOKANE	71	1	0.05	-0.60
IN EVANSVILLE	80	2	6.47	2.56	HATTERAS	85	6	3.24	-1.77	YAKIMA	73	3	0.00	-0.26
FORT WAYNE	77	3	3.35	-0.90	RALEIGH	82	2	4.19	-0.57	WV BECKLEY	75	4	3.55	-1.49
INDIANAPOLIS	78	3	4.94	0.37	WILMINGTON	83	2	4.70	-2.79	CHARLESTON	80	4	3.31	-1.65
SOUTH BEND	76	3	2.66	-1.33	ND BISMARCK	74	3	1.62	-1.26	ELKINS	74	4	7.59	2.22
IA BURLINGTON	77	0	2.81	-1.46	DICKINSON	70	1	1.93	-0.50	HUNTINGTON	80	4	3.08	-1.48
CEDAR RAPIDS	74	1	4.49	0.02	FARGO	73	2	5.54	2.76	WI EAU CLAIRE	73	2	3.28	-0.57
DES MOINES	78	2	1.95	-2.54	GRAND FORKS	73	4	6.02	2.89	GREEN BAY	74	5	3.28	-0.20
DUBUQUE	75	3	3.59	-0.75	JAMESTOWN	73	3	4.31	0.98	LA CROSSE	77	3	1.73	-2.57
SIOUX CITY	76	2	4.22	0.79	OH AKRON-CANTON	78	6	1.82	-2.26	MADISON	75	4	7.64	3.44
WATERLOO	77	4	3.07	-1.85	CINCINNATI	78	3	6.44	2.72	MILWAUKEE	77	5	4.32	0.68
KS CONCORDIA	80	1	10.30	6.37	CLEVELAND	77	3	4.91	1.48	WY CASPER	72	1	0.02	-1.40
DODGE CITY	79	0	7.13	4.08	COLUMBUS	79	4	3.64	-1.17	CHEYENNE	71	2	1.69	-0.49
GOODLAND	77	1	5.04	1.58	DAYTON	79	4	3.47	-0.64	LANDER	73	2	0.09	-0.71
TOPEKA	80	1	9.98	6.17	MANSFIELD	77	5	1.86	-2.54	SHERIDAN	72	2	0.06	-1.11

Based on 1981-2010 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

August 3 - 9, 2020

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Below-normal temperatures prevailed across the Great Lakes, the Great Plains, the Mississippi Valley, the Ohio Valley, and the Pacific Northwest. Temperatures 6°F or more below normal were recorded in large parts of Illinois and Missouri. In contrast, the Northeast, Rocky Mountains and Southwest were warmer than normal. Most of the Nation remained drier than normal, with the notable exception of large parts of the mid Atlantic and Northeast, which were impacted by Tropical Storm Isaias. More than 5 inches of rain fell in parts of Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

Corn: By August 9, ninety-seven percent of the nation's corn acreage had reached the silking stage, 10 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. By August 9, fifty-nine percent of the corn acreage was at or beyond the dough stage, 25 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of average. Weekly advances of 15 percentage points or more were made in 12 of the 18 estimating states. By August 9, eleven percent of this year's acreage was denting, 5 percentage points ahead of last year but 1 point behind average. As of August 9, seventy-one percent of the nation's corn was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week but 14 points above the same time last year. In Iowa, 69 percent of the 2020 corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition on August 9.

Soybean: By August 9, ninety-two percent of the nation's soybean acreage had reached the blooming stage, 13 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 75 percent of the soybeans had begun setting pods, 26 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of average. On August 9, seventy-four percent of the nation's soybean acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week and 20 points above the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: Ninety percent of the 2020 winter wheat acreage had been harvested by August 9, three percentage points ahead of last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. Winter wheat harvest progress was complete or nearing completion in all estimating states except Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington.

Cotton: Ninety-six percent of the nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by August 9, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. By August 9, seventy-one percent of the nation's cotton had begun setting bolls, 1 percentage point behind the previous year but 1 point ahead of average. Weekly advances of 10 percentage points or more were estimated in 10 of the 15 estimating states. By August 9, nine percent of the nation's cotton had open bolls, 8 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind average. As of August 9, forty-two percent of the 2020 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points below the previous week and 14 points below the same time last year.

Sorghum: By August 9, seventy percent of the nation's sorghum acreage had reached the headed stage, 14 percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Twenty-seven percent of the nation's sorghum was at or beyond the coloring stage by August 9, two percentage points ahead of last year but 4 points behind average. On August 9, seventy-one percent of Texas' sorghum acreage had reached the coloring stage, 1 percentage point behind last year but 2 points ahead of average. Fifty-eight percent of the nation's sorghum was rated in good to excellent condition on August 9, three percentage points above the previous week but 8 points below the same time last year.

Rice: By August 9, seventy-five percent of the nation's rice acreage had reached the headed stage, 4 percentage points ahead of the previous year but 8 points behind the 5-year average. Heading was nearing completion in Louisiana and Texas. Nationally, 10 percent of the rice acreage was harvested by August 9, four percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of average. On August 9, seventy-six percent of the nation's rice was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week but 6 percentage points above the same time last year.

Small Grains: Sixty-five percent of the nation's oat acreage had been harvested by August 9, twenty-two percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest progress advanced 15 percentage points or more during the week in Minnesota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

By August 9, producers had harvested 16 percent of the nation's barley crop, 4 percentage points ahead of last year but 16 points behind the 5-year average. On August 9, seventy-nine percent of the nation's barley was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the previous week but 5 points above the same time last year.

By August 9, fifteen percent of the spring wheat had been harvested, 9 percentage points ahead of last year but 10 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest progress was behind average in five of the six estimating states. Sixty-nine percent of the nation's spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points below the previous week but unchanged from the same time last year.

Other Acreages: By August 9, ninety-three percent of the nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, 2 percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. On August 9, seventy-three percent of the peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week but 6 percentage points above the same time last year.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 9, 2020

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

Corn Percent Silking

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2020	5-Yr Avg
CO	87	84	95	89
IL	90	96	100	97
IN	74	93	97	92
IA	90	95	98	96
KS	91	90	95	95
KY	90	89	95	94
MI	59	85	95	84
MN	92	97	99	96
MO	93	95	100	97
NE	92	94	98	97
NC	100	100	100	100
ND	84	80	92	91
OH	66	85	94	88
PA	80	63	74	87
SD	79	89	95	92
TN	98	94	98	99
TX	99	96	97	98
WI	67	84	93	86
18 Sts	87	92	97	95

These 18 States planted 91% of last year's corn acreage.

Corn Percent Dough

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2020	5-Yr Avg
CO	12	16	36	19
IL	38	43	66	64
IN	25	37	56	49
IA	35	44	66	54
KS	50	53	67	61
KY	52	44	59	58
MI	13	13	38	27
MN	26	37	62	48
MO	54	54	72	73
NE	37	43	67	51
NC	90	77	84	91
ND	5	7	20	27
OH	20	18	39	41
PA	26	12	26	37
SD	20	32	48	42
TN	86	59	70	88
TX	80	77	84	82
WI	11	19	38	28
18 Sts	34	39	59	52

These 18 States planted 91% of last year's corn acreage.

Corn Percent Dented

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2020	5-Yr Avg
CO	2	NA	5	1
IL	1	1	10	16
IN	1	NA	4	9
IA	1	2	9	7
KS	18	11	26	20
KY	28	22	37	34
MI	0	NA	0	1
MN	0	NA	2	3
MO	4	4	25	28
NE	2	6	14	8
NC	67	33	56	70
ND	0	NA	0	2
OH	0	NA	1	4
PA	1	0	1	3
SD	1	NA	4	3
TN	38	NA	11	41
TX	71	58	67	64
WI	0	NA	1	1
18 Sts	6	NA	11	12

These 18 States planted 91% of last year's corn acreage.

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	16	21	23	32	8
IL	1	4	16	58	21
IN	2	6	26	53	13
IA	2	6	23	56	13
KS	4	7	27	48	14
KY	1	3	9	64	23
MI	2	8	29	49	12
MN	1	2	13	53	31
MO	2	4	19	57	18
NE	2	5	15	57	21
NC	5	13	28	46	8
ND	1	4	23	59	13
OH	3	9	40	40	8
PA	5	12	40	33	10
SD	1	3	13	68	15
TN	2	4	23	58	13
TX	4	12	34	38	12
WI	1	3	15	47	34
18 Sts	2	6	21	53	18
Prev Wk	2	5	21	55	17
Prev Yr	3	10	30	47	10

Peanuts Percent Pegging

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2020	5-Yr Avg
AL	98	95	99	92
FL	95	94	96	96
GA	100	97	98	98
NC	97	86	91	96
OK	75	62	71	76
SC	95	90	95	93
TX	77	68	75	80
VA	97	79	92	91
8 Sts	95	90	93	94

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

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	0	22	61	17
FL	0	1	24	73	2
GA	1	5	21	58	15
NC	1	5	23	59	12
OK	0	0	14	61	25
SC	3	4	24	56	13
TX	0	8	22	68	2
VA	0	0	53	47	0
8 Sts	1	4	22	62	11
Prev Wk	1	5	21	61	12
Prev Yr	1	5	27	59	8

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 9, 2020

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

Soybeans Percent Blooming

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2020	5-Yr Avg
AR	91	93	96	96
IL	78	78	91	90
IN	65	87	93	86
IA	84	91	94	92
KS	68	79	85	81
KY	70	67	77	75
LA	100	99	100	99
MI	67	91	95	86
MN	95	96	98	97
MS	93	93	96	95
MO	65	73	83	75
NE	84	95	98	93
NC	71	60	74	76
ND	91	81	92	95
OH	65	88	92	86
SD	81	82	92	91
TN	83	73	84	87
WI	72	89	94	88
18 Sts	79	85	92	89

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

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2020	5-Yr Avg
AR	78	74	86	86
IL	44	52	74	70
IN	30	54	70	65
IA	49	70	83	73
KS	34	55	64	51
KY	44	45	59	53
LA	95	92	96	95
MI	28	65	80	58
MN	68	74	91	81
MS	80	78	86	86
MO	32	37	56	44
NE	62	64	81	69
NC	47	40	50	49
ND	57	55	71	75
OH	31	51	67	62
SD	43	64	76	69
TN	63	45	58	68
WI	44	63	73	68
18 Sts	49	59	75	68

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

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	7	26	47	19
IL	2	4	16	58	20
IN	2	6	25	53	14
IA	1	6	23	58	12
KS	1	4	25	52	18
KY	2	3	11	67	17
LA	0	1	13	71	15
MI	1	5	21	59	14
MN	1	2	13	59	25
MS	2	8	25	54	11
MO	1	5	20	58	16
NE	2	3	14	59	22
NC	4	9	29	49	9
ND	1	3	29	57	10
OH	2	7	35	47	9
SD	1	3	11	70	15
TN	2	5	24	55	14
WI	1	2	14	46	37
18 Sts	1	4	21	57	17
Prev Wk	1	5	21	58	15
Prev Yr	3	10	33	46	8

Sorghum Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2020	5-Yr Avg
CO	57	26	47	62
KS	41	43	63	58
NE	61	64	87	75
OK	46	45	60	61
SD	53	50	60	69
TX	84	84	89	86
6 Sts	56	55	70	69

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

Sorghum Percent Coloring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2020	5-Yr Avg
CO	2	0	0	8
KS	5	3	9	7
NE	8	1	4	9
OK	9	15	25	25
SD	4	0	3	9
TX	72	70	71	69
6 Sts	25	23	27	31

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

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	10	28	36	21	5
KS	1	4	23	57	15
NE	2	6	27	39	26
OK	5	10	41	43	1
SD	0	3	19	73	5
TX	5	13	39	31	12
6 Sts	3	9	30	45	13
Prev Wk	2	8	35	42	13
Prev Yr	1	5	28	52	14

Rice Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2020	5-Yr Avg
AR	68	50	72	83
CA	61	45	65	68
LA	90	92	95	96
MS	88	80	82	90
MO	50	34	54	74
TX	95	95	97	97
6 Sts	71	59	75	83

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

Rice Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2020	5-Yr Avg
AR	0	NA	0	0
CA	0	NA	0	0
LA	33	38	48	43
MS	0	0	0	0
MO	0	NA	0	0
TX	17	15	34	34
6 Sts	6	NA	10	9

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	3	27	48	21
CA	0	0	0	80	20
LA	1	3	24	59	13
MS	0	1	30	48	21
MO	1	6	30	47	16
TX	0	1	20	65	14
6 Sts	1	2	21	57	19
Prev Wk	0	2	22	57	19
Prev Yr	1	5	24	47	23

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 9, 2020

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

Cotton Percent Squaring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2020	5-Yr Avg
AL	96	95	98	97
AZ	100	100	100	99
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	94	85	95	94
GA	99	96	98	98
KS	83	86	89	83
LA	100	100	100	100
MS	93	92	94	97
MO	92	69	77	97
NC	99	95	98	98
OK	95	86	95	95
SC	99	80	87	96
TN	99	90	94	98
TX	95	90	96	94
VA	96	89	98	98
15 Sts	97	91	96	96

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

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2020	5-Yr Avg
AL	84	73	85	86
AZ	88	95	98	88
AR	95	95	98	98
CA	81	65	75	74
GA	85	76	84	85
KS	35	28	40	37
LA	95	90	96	96
MS	78	70	78	86
MO	53	28	44	66
NC	89	64	74	82
OK	61	36	55	56
SC	79	48	65	79
TN	76	67	79	82
TX	66	45	66	62
VA	73	59	83	74
15 Sts	72	54	71	70

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2020	5-Yr Avg
AL	1	NA	3	2
AZ	20	17	35	24
AR	2	1	5	5
CA	0	NA	0	0
GA	7	0	2	3
KS	1	NA	1	1
LA	17	15	20	18
MS	2	1	4	7
MO	0	NA	0	3
NC	1	NA	0	2
OK	0	NA	0	1
SC	1	NA	0	0
TN	2	NA	0	2
TX	26	10	13	15
VA	0	NA	1	0
15 Sts	17	NA	9	11

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

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	1	22	65	12
AZ	0	0	4	66	30
AR	0	0	13	50	37
CA	0	0	10	45	45
GA	1	5	22	57	15
KS	1	6	47	42	4
LA	0	2	20	69	9
MS	1	8	26	50	15
MO	2	13	36	49	0
NC	6	10	27	49	8
OK	0	1	36	43	20
SC	6	10	18	51	15
TN	7	12	18	48	15
TX	9	26	43	18	4
VA	0	10	48	42	0
15 Sts	6	17	35	33	9
Prev Wk	3	13	39	36	9
Prev Yr	1	9	34	47	9

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2020	5-Yr Avg
ID	11	7	21	26
MN	6	7	19	27
MT	7	1	15	23
ND	4	2	7	19
SD	13	35	59	56
WA	16	9	17	37
6 Sts	6	5	15	25

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

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	3	14	66	17
MN	2	4	19	64	11
MT	1	2	18	59	20
ND	2	6	29	55	8
SD	1	4	23	68	4
WA	0	6	11	57	26
6 Sts	2	5	24	57	12
Prev Wk	1	4	22	62	11
Prev Yr	1	7	23	57	12

Barley Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2020	5-Yr Avg
ID	21	10	21	32
MN	18	16	39	44
MT	4	1	10	31
ND	8	3	13	30
WA	18	12	24	35
5 Sts	12	5	16	32

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

Barley Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	1	9	74	16
MN	1	3	22	64	10
MT	1	3	14	53	29
ND	1	5	31	54	9
WA	0	6	6	63	25
5 Sts	1	3	17	59	20
Prev Wk	1	2	16	62	19
Prev Yr	0	6	20	57	17

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 9, 2020

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

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2020	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	100	99	100	99
CO	95	99	100	97
ID	30	21	35	59
IL	100	99	100	100
IN	100	100	100	100
KS	100	100	100	100
MI	85	91	98	94
MO	100	100	100	100
MT	43	20	45	72
NE	86	96	98	96
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	99	100	100	99
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	67	61	77	81
SD	63	87	95	87
TX	100	100	100	100
WA	50	33	55	65
18 Sts	87	85	90	93

These 18 States harvested 92% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Oats Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2020	5-Yr Avg
IA	82	85	94	89
MN	26	40	64	45
NE	85	92	95	89
ND	4	4	17	29
OH	81	86	93	85
PA	52	29	57	55
SD	37	64	83	72
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	35	34	56	47
9 Sts	43	49	65	59

These 9 States harvested 74% of last year's oat acreage.

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending Aug 9, 2020

	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	4	23	69	3		NH	4	26	70	0	0
AZ	16	18	42	19	5		NJ	0	6	40	54	0
AR	2	8	29	43	18		NM	15	23	40	16	6
CA	40	15	30	15	0		NY	14	14	37	31	4
CO	17	26	34	22	1		NC	2	6	34	54	4
CT	0	100	0	0	0		ND	2	12	41	43	2
DE	4	6	38	44	8		OH	5	14	52	26	3
FL	1	2	16	53	28		OK	1	15	46	37	1
GA	3	10	34	46	7		OR	26	40	23	11	0
ID	0	10	25	53	12		PA	12	29	34	22	3
IL	1	7	22	58	12		RI	60	40	0	0	0
IN	4	9	36	44	7		SC	1	8	31	53	7
IA	6	17	40	33	4		SD	3	12	38	43	4
KS	4	11	31	46	8		TN	2	8	33	50	7
KY	3	9	22	58	8		TX	12	30	36	20	2
LA	1	4	30	59	6		UT	3	13	40	42	2
ME	0	11	18	59	12		VT	0	0	8	76	16
MD	0	21	35	36	8		VA	3	15	44	37	1
MA	2	33	65	0	0		WA	20	14	38	26	2
MI	6	22	33	34	5		WV	2	8	35	54	1
MN	2	6	27	57	8		WI	3	8	21	42	26
MS	1	7	33	52	7		WY	25	34	33	8	0
MO	2	9	33	47	9		48 Sts	11	20	35	30	4
MT	6	12	27	46	9							
NE	7	12	23	53	5		Prev Wk	10	20	34	32	4
NV	10	20	35	35	0		Prev Yr	4	12	30	45	9

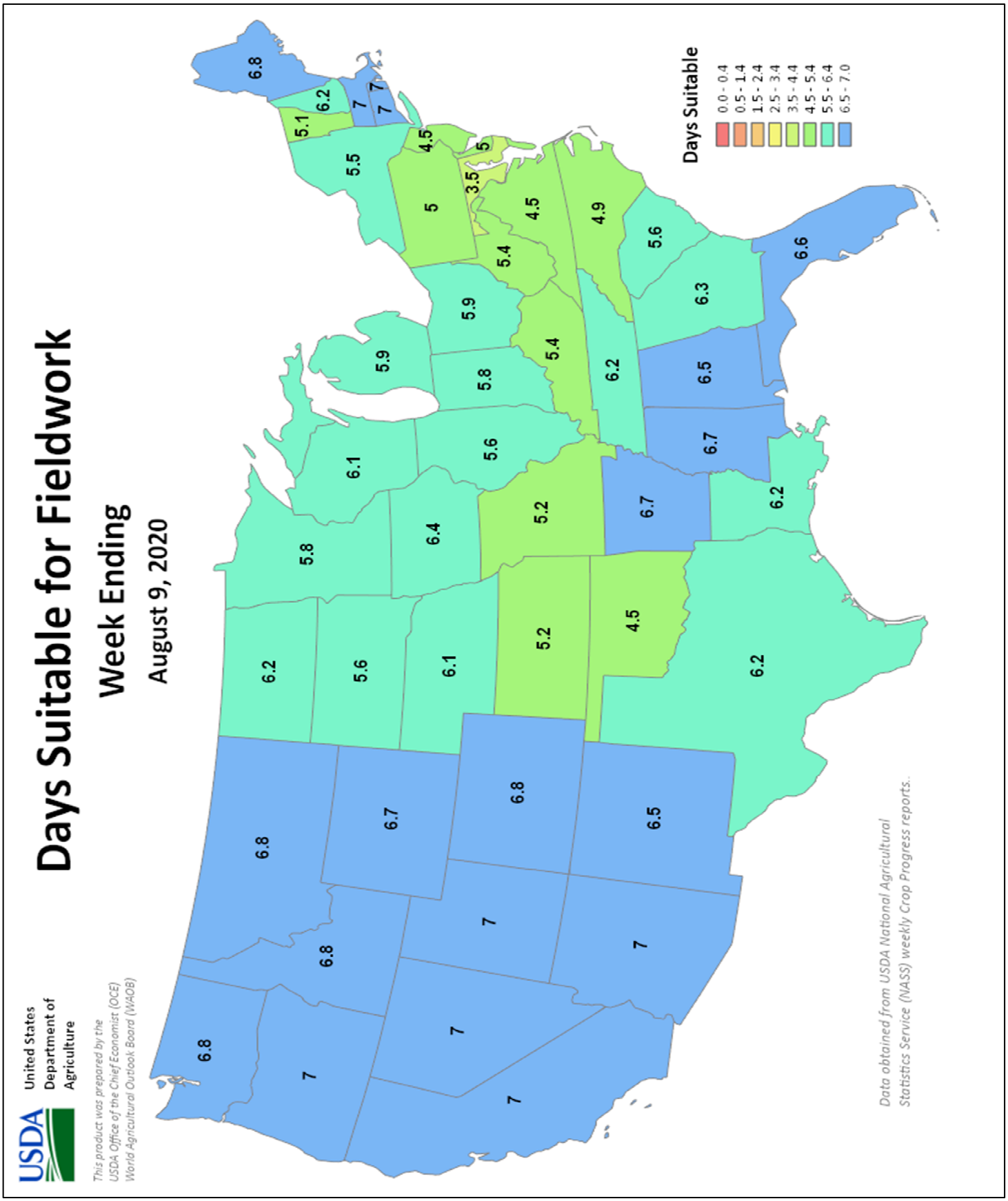
VP - Very Poor; **P - Poor;** **F - Fair;** **G - Good;** **EX - Excellent**

NA - Not Available; ***Revised**

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 9, 2020

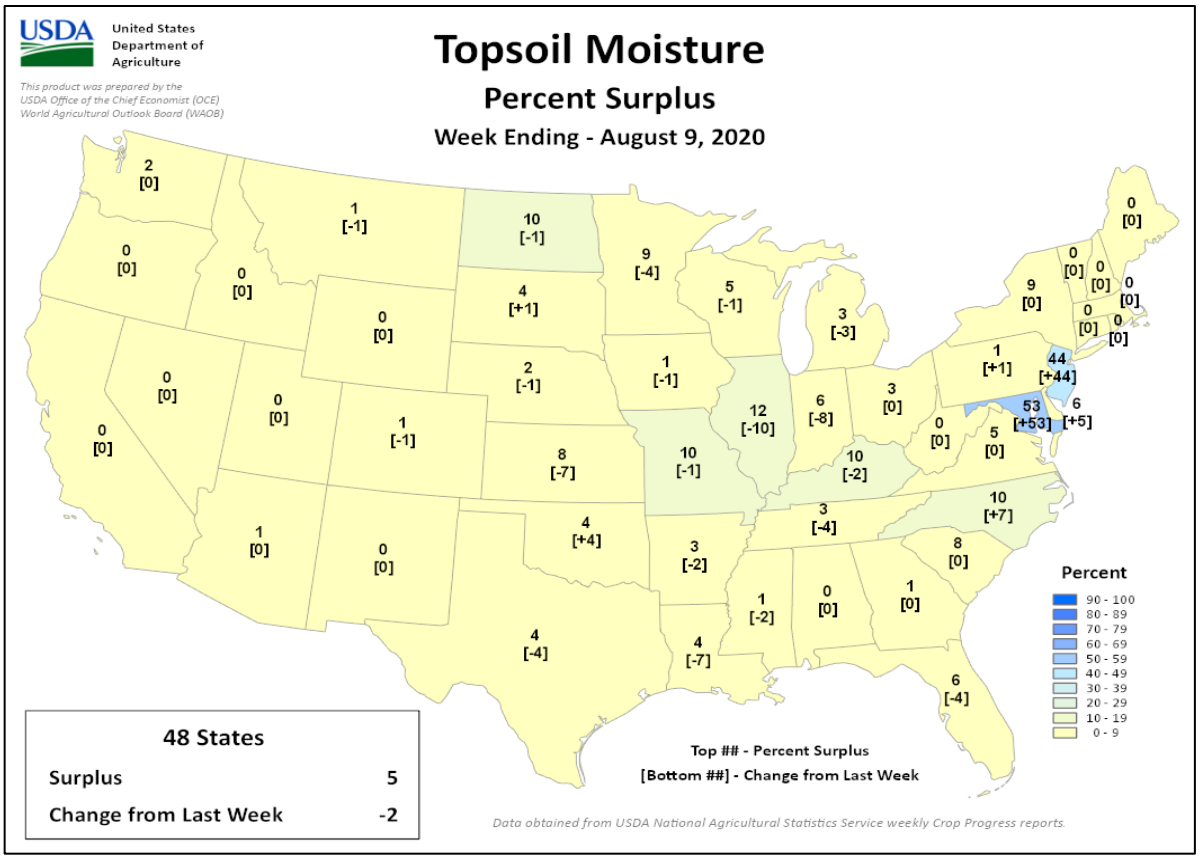
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS

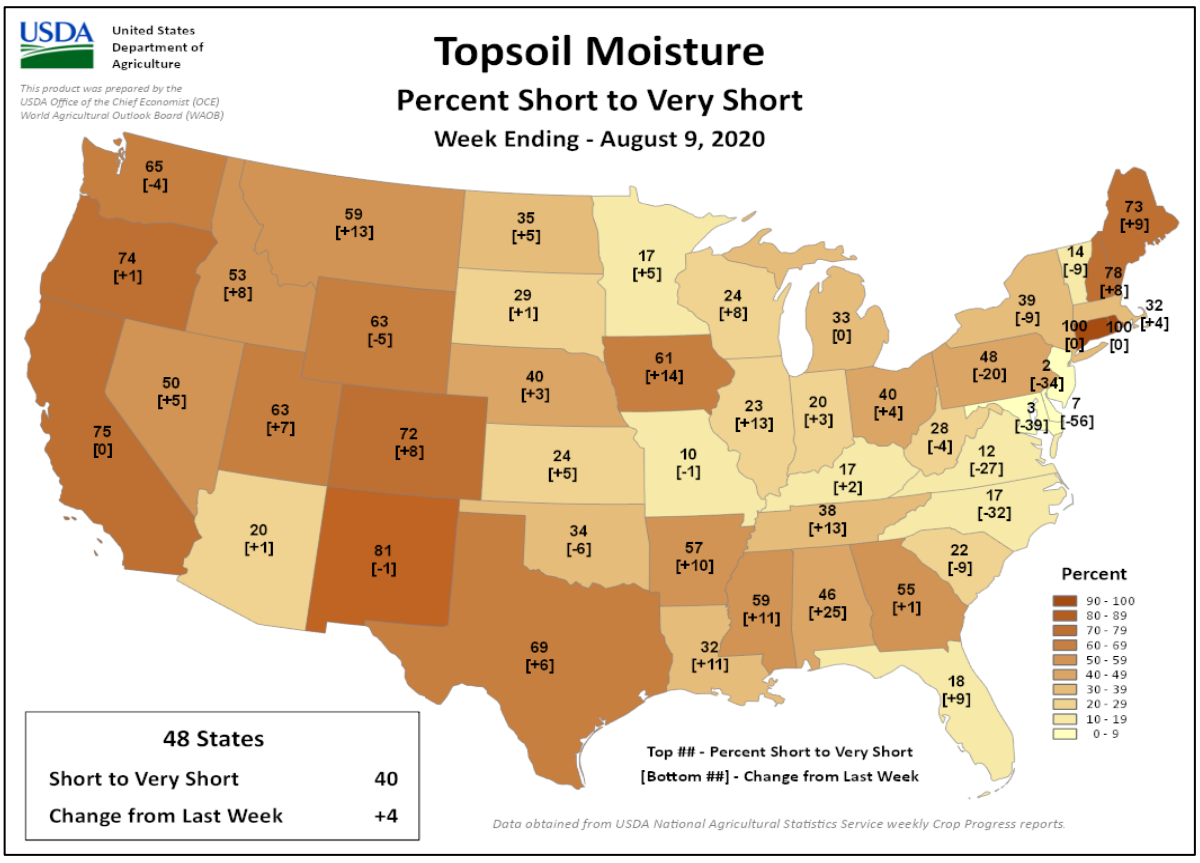


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 9, 2020

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

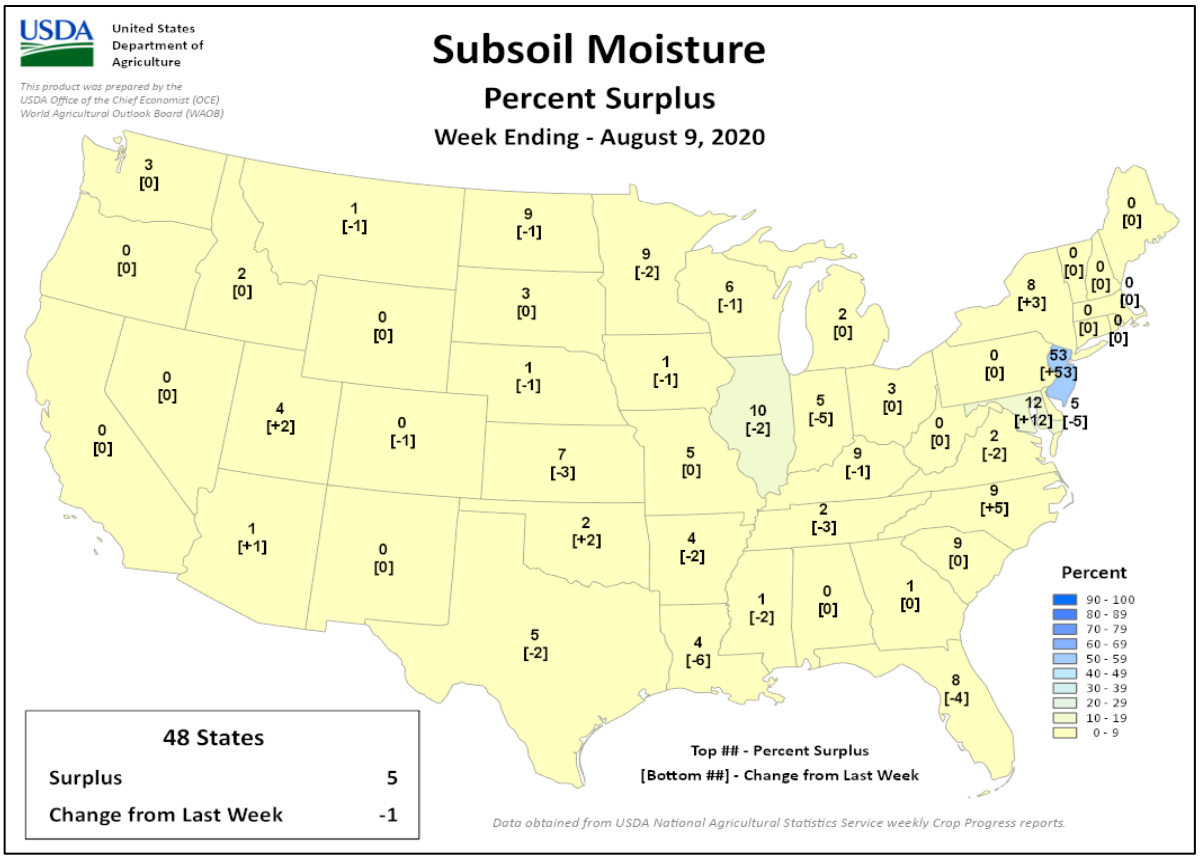


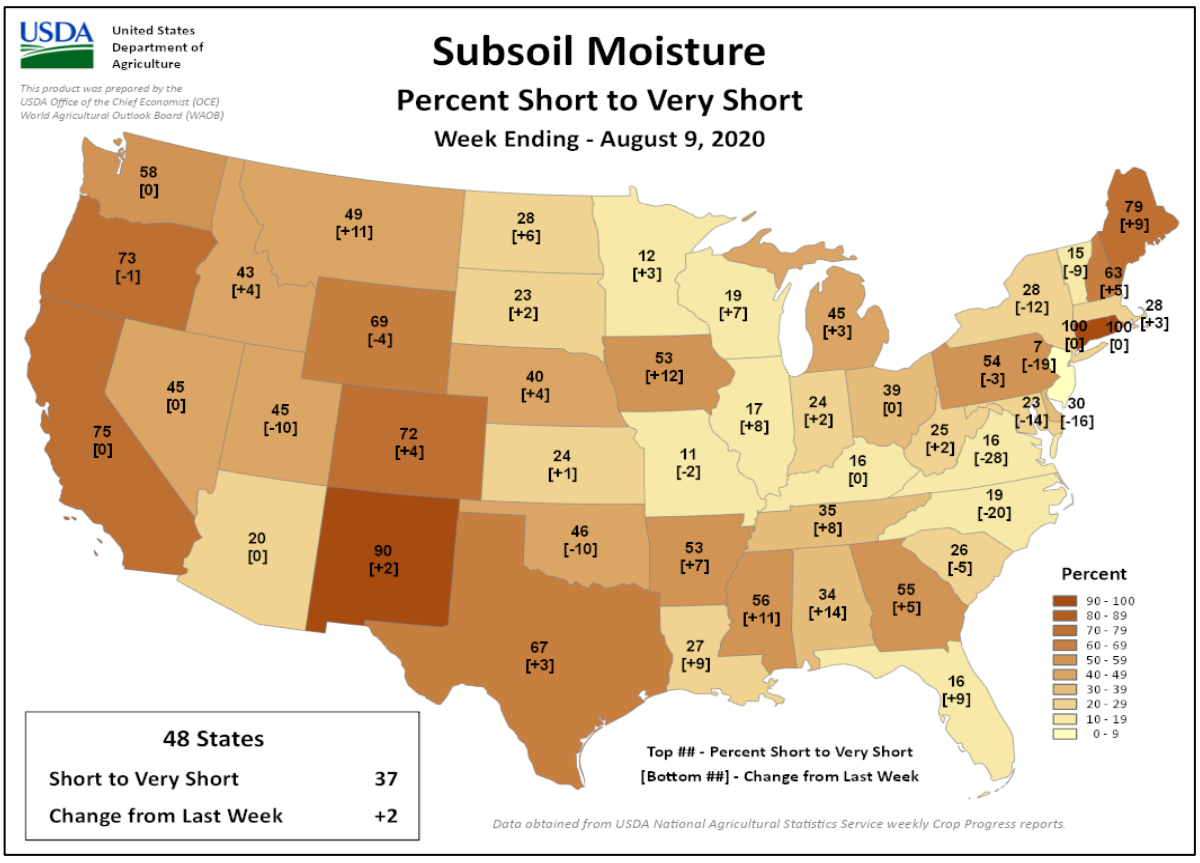


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 9, 2020

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





International Weather and Crop Summary

August 2-8, 2020

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Extreme heat and short-term drought in France contrasted with wet weather over much of central and eastern Europe.

WESTERN FSU: Developing short-term drought in parts of central Ukraine lowered yield prospects for reproductive summer crops.

EASTERN FSU: Another bout of extreme heat was untimely for spring grains, while sunny skies favored open-boll cotton in the south.

MIDDLE EAST: Sunny skies and near-normal temperatures maintained favorable yield prospects for filling to maturing summer crops in Turkey.

SOUTH ASIA: Rainfall increased across central growing areas of India, boosting moisture supplies for rice and oilseeds.

EASTERN ASIA: Typhoon Hagupit spawned heavy showers across eastern and northeastern China as well as throughout the Korean Peninsula.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Tropical cyclones spawned widespread rainfall in northern sections of the region, easing seasonal moisture deficits for rice.

AUSTRALIA: Rain fell across a large portion of the wheat belt, aiding wheat, barley, and canola development.

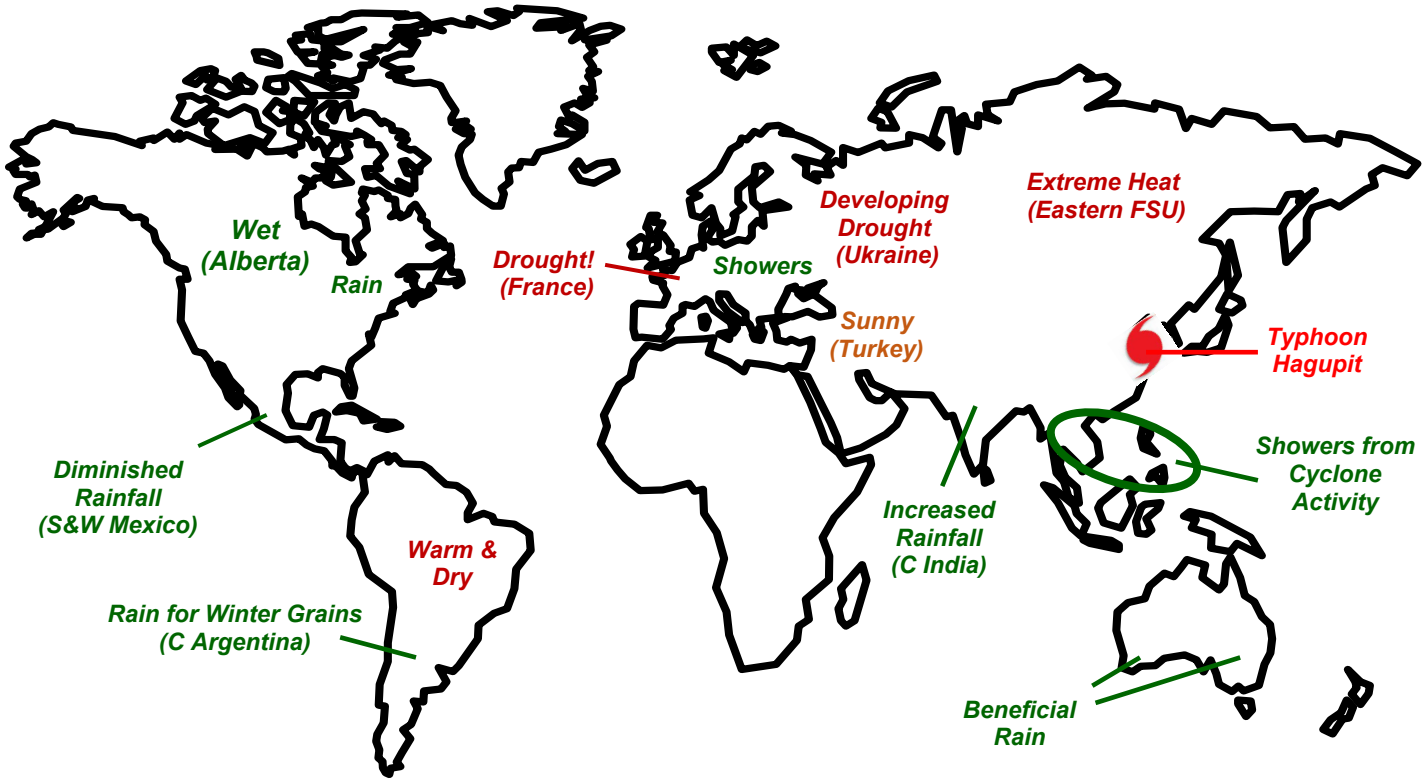
ARGENTINA: Warm, sunny weather promoted rapid growth of winter grains, although rain was needed for late plantings.

BRAZIL: Dry weather supported corn and cotton harvesting, but moisture was becoming limited for wheat in some southern farming areas.

MEXICO: Showers diminished from the previous week in northwestern watersheds.

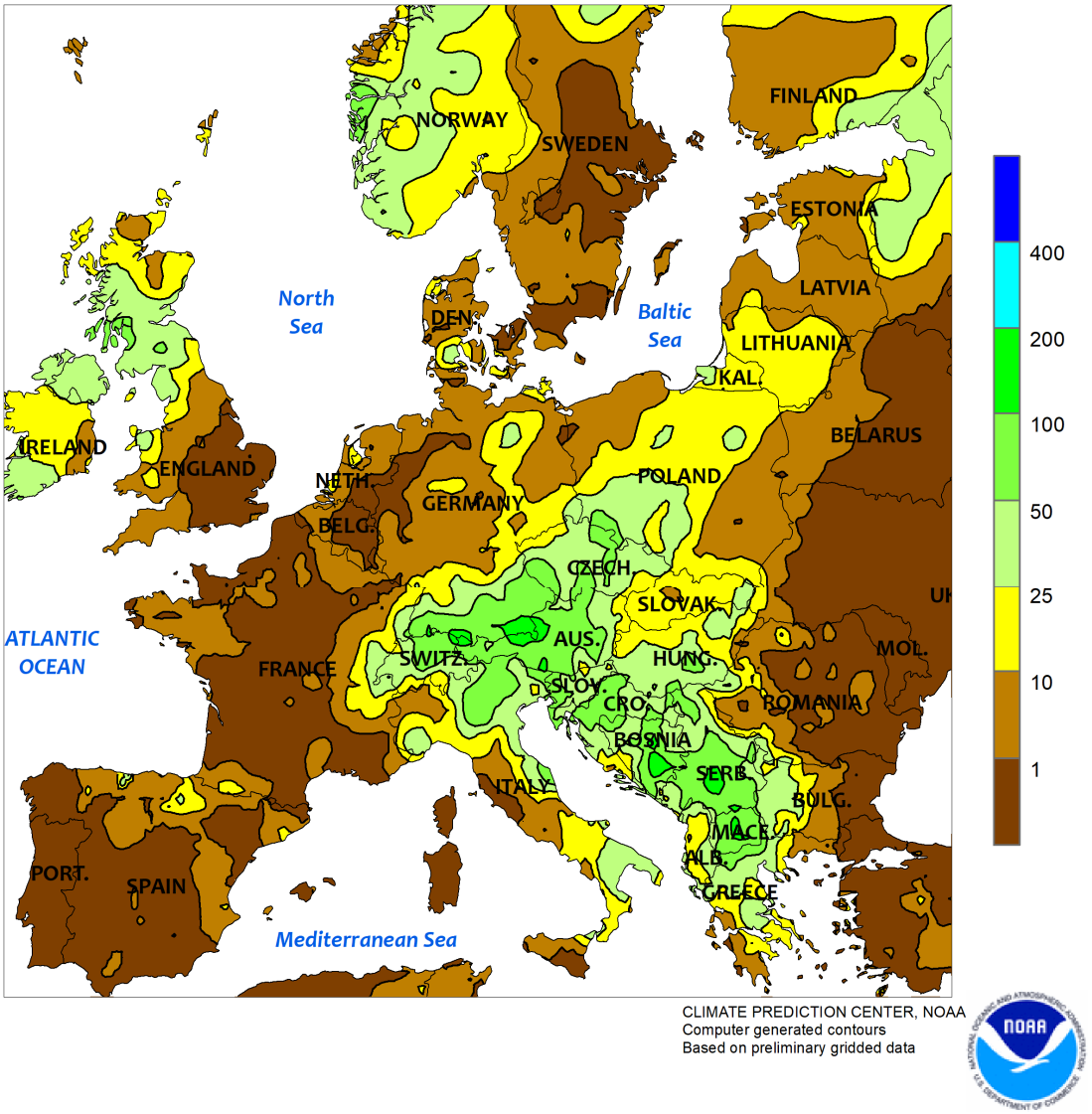
CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Heavy rain returned to Alberta's northern farming areas.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Much-needed rain provided timely moisture for reproductive corn and soybeans.



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

EUROPE
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 2 - 8, 2020



EUROPE

Extreme heat on top of acute short-term drought adversely impacted reproductive to filling summer crops in western and southeastern growing areas. For the second consecutive week, temperatures soared into the upper 30s (degrees C) across much of western and southeastern-most Europe, with daytime highs reaching or topping 40°C in southern portions of France and Spain. The impacts of the heat on reproductive to filling summer crops were worsened by ongoing short-term dryness and drought; 30-day rainfall in key corn, soybean, and sunflower areas of western and southwestern France has tallied a meager 10 percent of normal or less, with 60-day rainfall locally less than 50 percent of normal. Similar dryness has also been reported across the southern tier of Spain, necessitating higher-than-normal irrigation demands for filling sunflowers, corn, and cotton. Similar conditions have also been observed along and immediately south of the lower Danube River, with temperatures as high as 38°C coupled with short-term drought (30-day rainfall less than 5 percent of normal) trimming yield prospects locally for reproductive to filling corn and soybeans in eastern Bulgaria and southern-most portions of Romania. Meanwhile, daytime highs again reached into the lower to middle 30s across southeastern England by week's end, with daily anomalies up to 10°C above normal. The dry, hot weather also spread into northern and western Germany, and moisture supplies have become limited in central portions of the country due to short-term rainfall deficits. Conversely, soaking rain (10-80 mm, locally more) boosted moisture supplies for reproductive to filling summer crops from Italy and southern Germany into most of eastern Europe, though the aforementioned lower Danube River Valley croplands remained dry.

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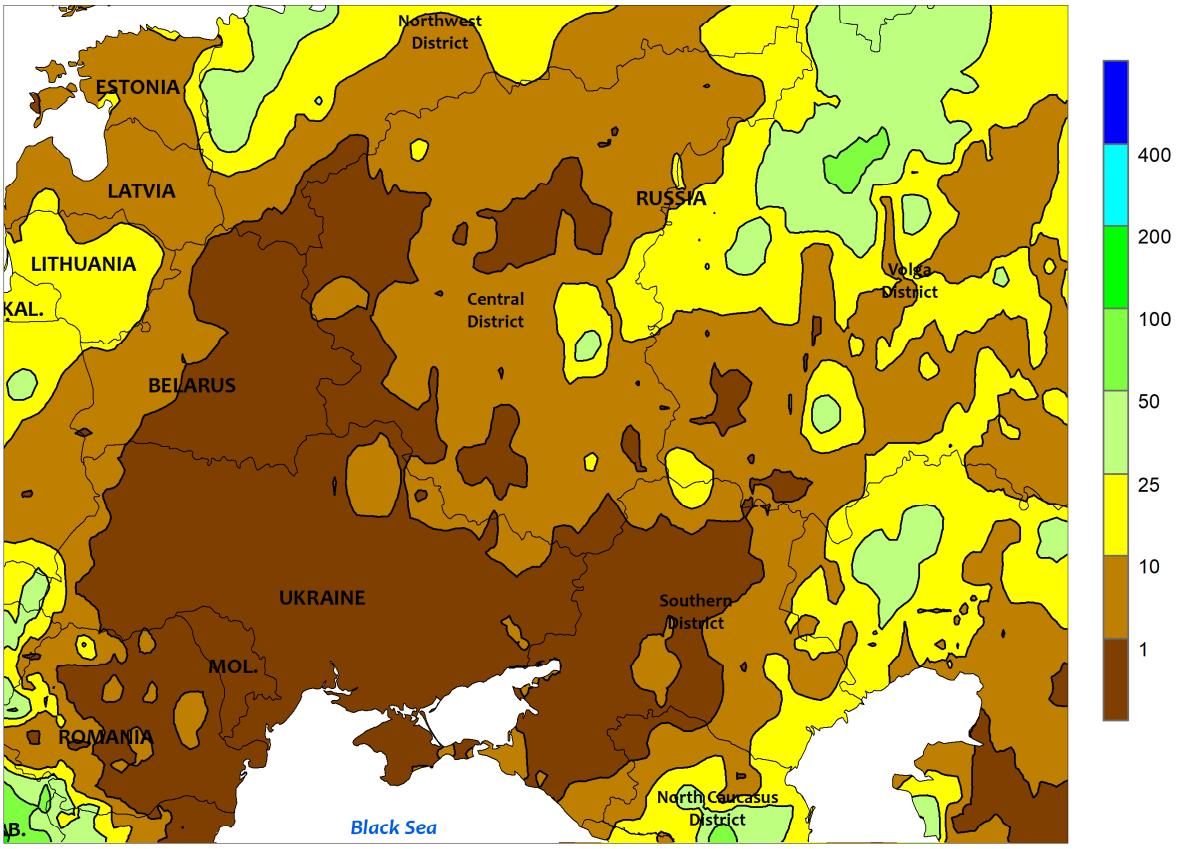
WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 2 - 8, 2020



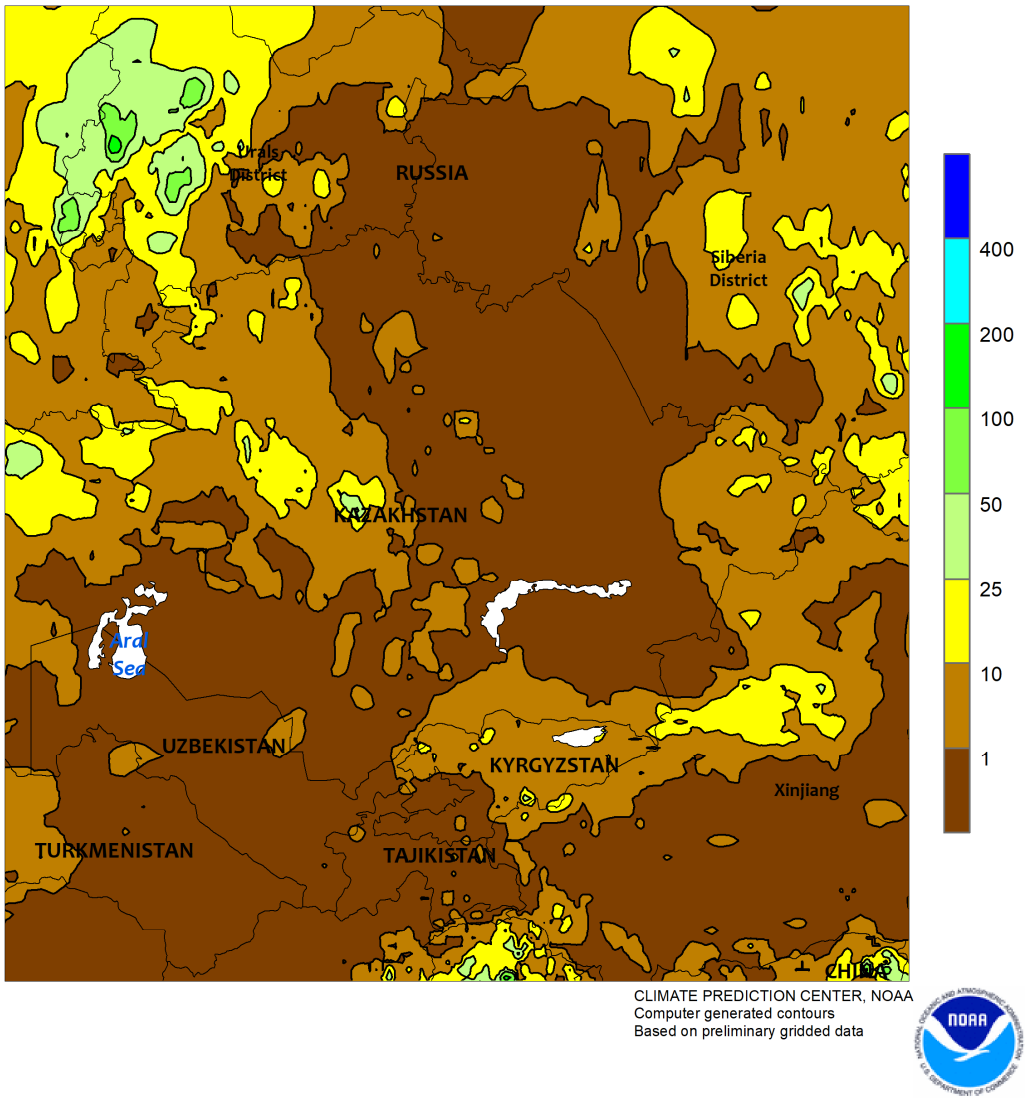
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data

WESTERN FSU

Increasingly dry conditions in Ukraine contrasted with beneficial showers in west-central Russia. The recent dryness in Ukraine expanded, with little to no rain reported in the country during the past week. As a result, 30-day rainfall has totaled less than 50 percent of normal over many key summer crop areas of central and western Ukraine, with some locales reporting as little as 25 percent. Corn and soybeans were reproductive to filling, and after a favorable start to the growing season these summer crops have lost some yield potential. However, daytime highs have largely remained at or below 35°C during these key stages of development, mitigating yield impacts somewhat. Farther east, scattered showers (2-35 mm) maintained favorable moisture supplies for reproductive corn and sunflowers in west-central Russia. Farther south, dry weather settled over much of Russia's Southern District, though heavy rain during the middle to latter part of July stabilized or improved summer crop prospects. However, summer crops in the northern North Caucasus District (Stavropol) and immediate environs have suffered largely irreversible yield losses from extreme July heat and dryness, with most of this week's rain (10 mm or more) falling south and east of the district's primary growing areas.

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

EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 2 - 8, 2020



EASTERN FSU

Extreme heat was untimely for reproductive to filling spring grains, while seasonably sunny weather in the south favored cotton development. Temperatures across northern Kazakhstan and neighboring portions of central Russia averaged 4 to 8°C above normal, with daytime highs in the middle and upper 30s (degrees C) renewing stress on reproductive to filling spring wheat and barley. Furthermore, most of these same locales were dry, though showers (3-20 mm) were reported in western-most portions of the region. Rainfall over the past 60 days has totaled a meager 25 to 50 percent of normal in the southern Urals District and neighboring locales, contributing to declining spring grain yield potential. Despite scattered showers farther east, 30-day rainfall in western and southern portions of Russia's Siberia District has tallied 5 to 50 percent of normal, though heat in these more easterly spring grain areas has not been as severe. Nevertheless, locally acute drought in the Siberia District has likely lowered wheat and barley yields somewhat. Farther south, mostly sunny skies and near-normal temperatures favored the development of open-boll cotton across Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Cotton prospects remained largely mixed, with winter-spring drought in the west limiting irrigation reserves while conditions have been mostly favorable in central Uzbekistan and environs.

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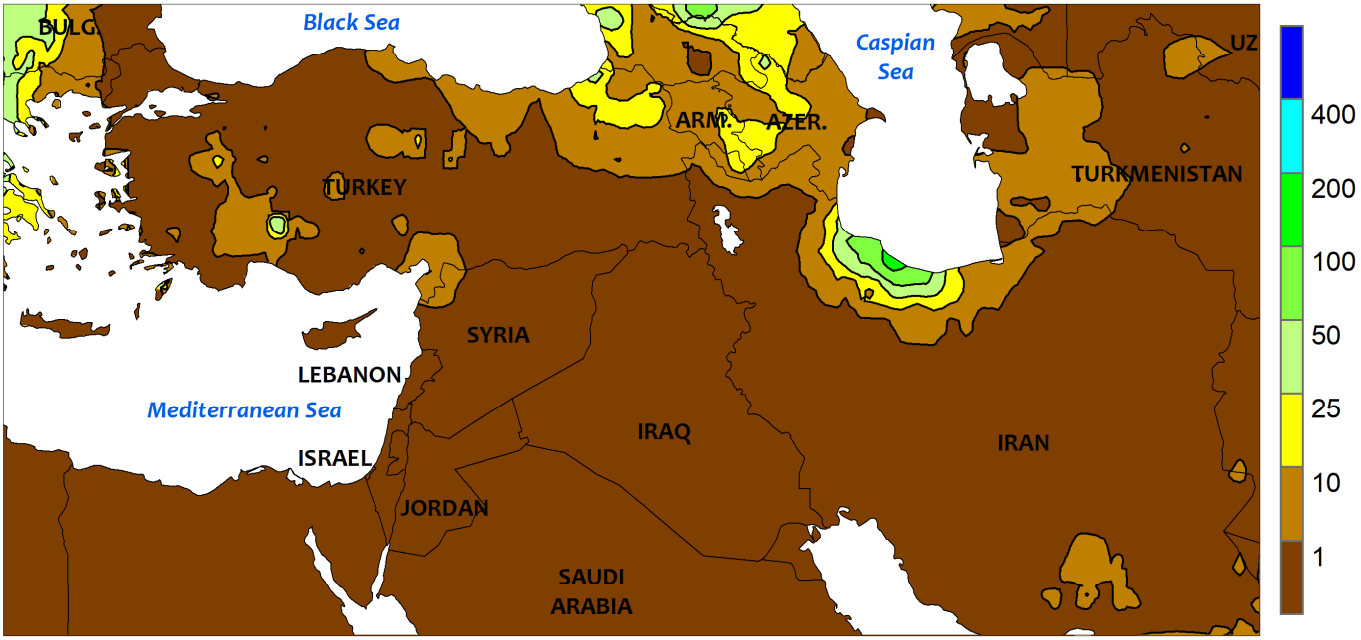
MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 2 - 8, 2020



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

MIDDLE EAST

Seasonably dry, warm weather across the region favored filling to maturing Turkish summer crops. Sunny skies and a lack of extreme heat in Turkey ushered corn, sunflowers, and cotton toward maturity. Satellite-derived vegetation health data continued to depict good to excellent yield prospects over nearly all of Turkey, and crops are well past the key yield-determinant stages of development.

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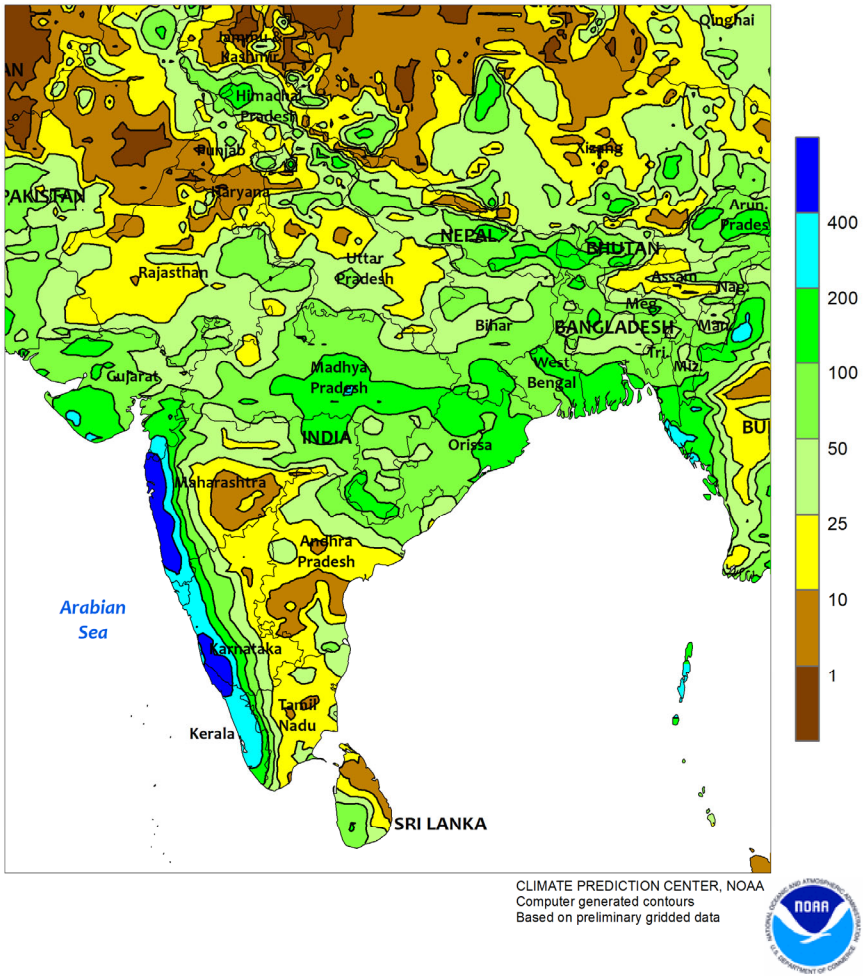
SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 2 - 8, 2020



SOUTH ASIA

Showers shifted out of southern India and brought increased rainfall to central India. After lackluster rainfall over the last several weeks, rainfall totals over 50 mm were common from Orissa westward into Madhya Pradesh and throughout most of Gujarat. The wetter weather improved moisture conditions for rice in the east and oilseeds in the west. Similarly, deluges (over 200 mm) common to the western coast returned, boosting moisture supplies for rice and sugarcane. Meanwhile, drier weather prevailed in central Maharashtra and much of the south, but soil moisture remained favorable for cotton following an unseasonably wet July. In other parts of the region, irrigation supplies continued to be favorable for cotton and rice in northern India and Pakistan, while rainfall (over 50 mm) sustained wetter-than-normal conditions in Bangladesh.

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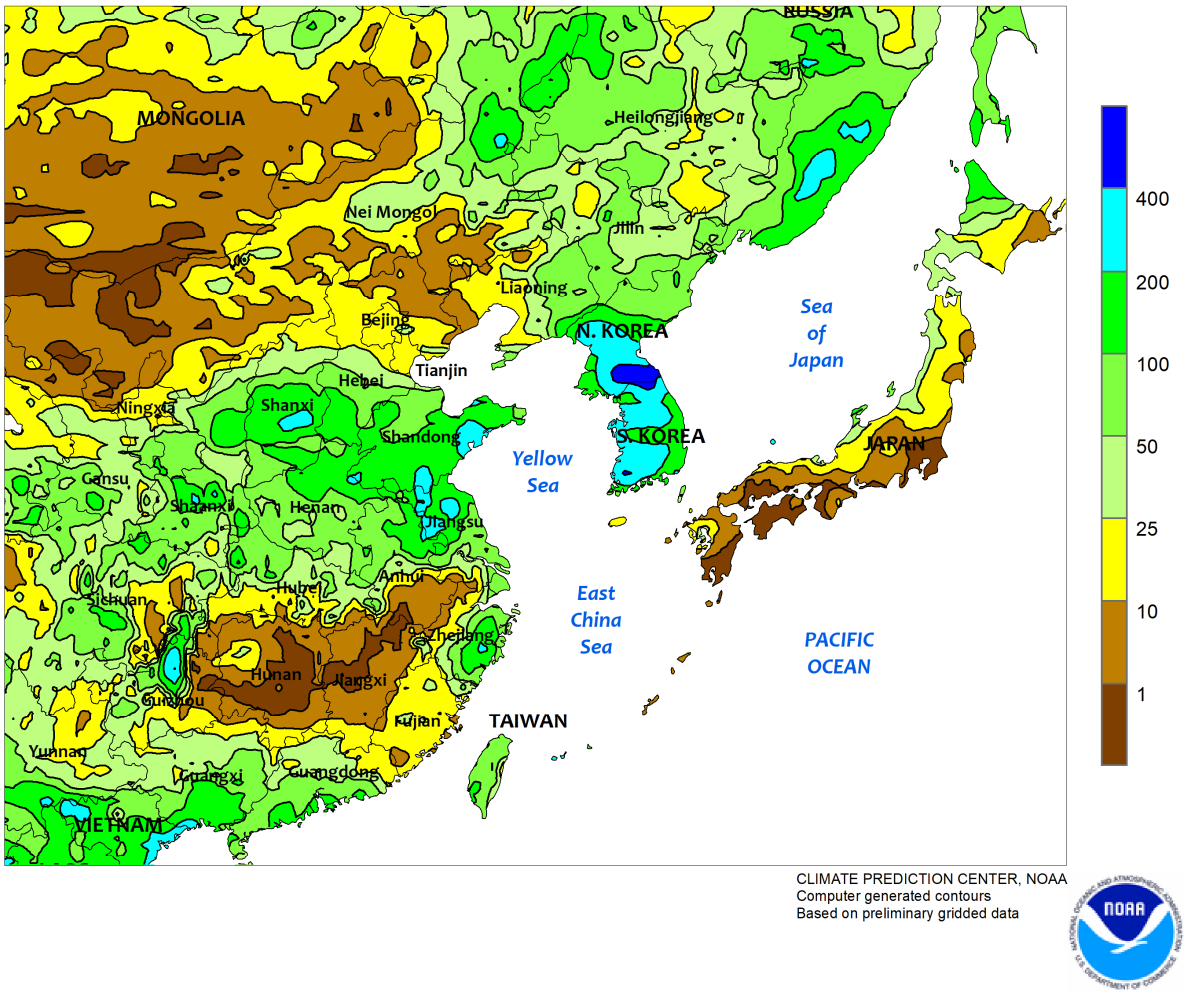
EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 2 - 8, 2020



EASTERN ASIA

Typhoon Hagupit skirted the eastern coast of China mid-week before moving into the Yellow Sea and across the Korean Peninsula. Wind speeds from the storm were over 70 knots as the storm hit just south of the Yangtze River in Zhejiang province. Hagupit weakened rapidly but spawned heavy showers (50-150 mm) in the vicinity of landfall and enhanced rainfall (50-150 mm or more) on the North China Plain. The moisture on the North China Plain benefited reproductive summer crops, while the heavy showers in Zhejiang and southern Jiangsu exacerbated excessive wetness for rice and other crops. In addition, the weakening storm enhanced rainfall (25-100 mm, locally more) in northeastern China, bringing timely moisture to reproductive corn and soybeans before dissipating over the Korean Peninsula. Storm-related rainfall in North and South Korea pushed weekly totals over 200 mm in many areas. Elsewhere, dry weather and temperatures up to 4°C above normal across southern portions of China eased lingering excessive wetness for crops.

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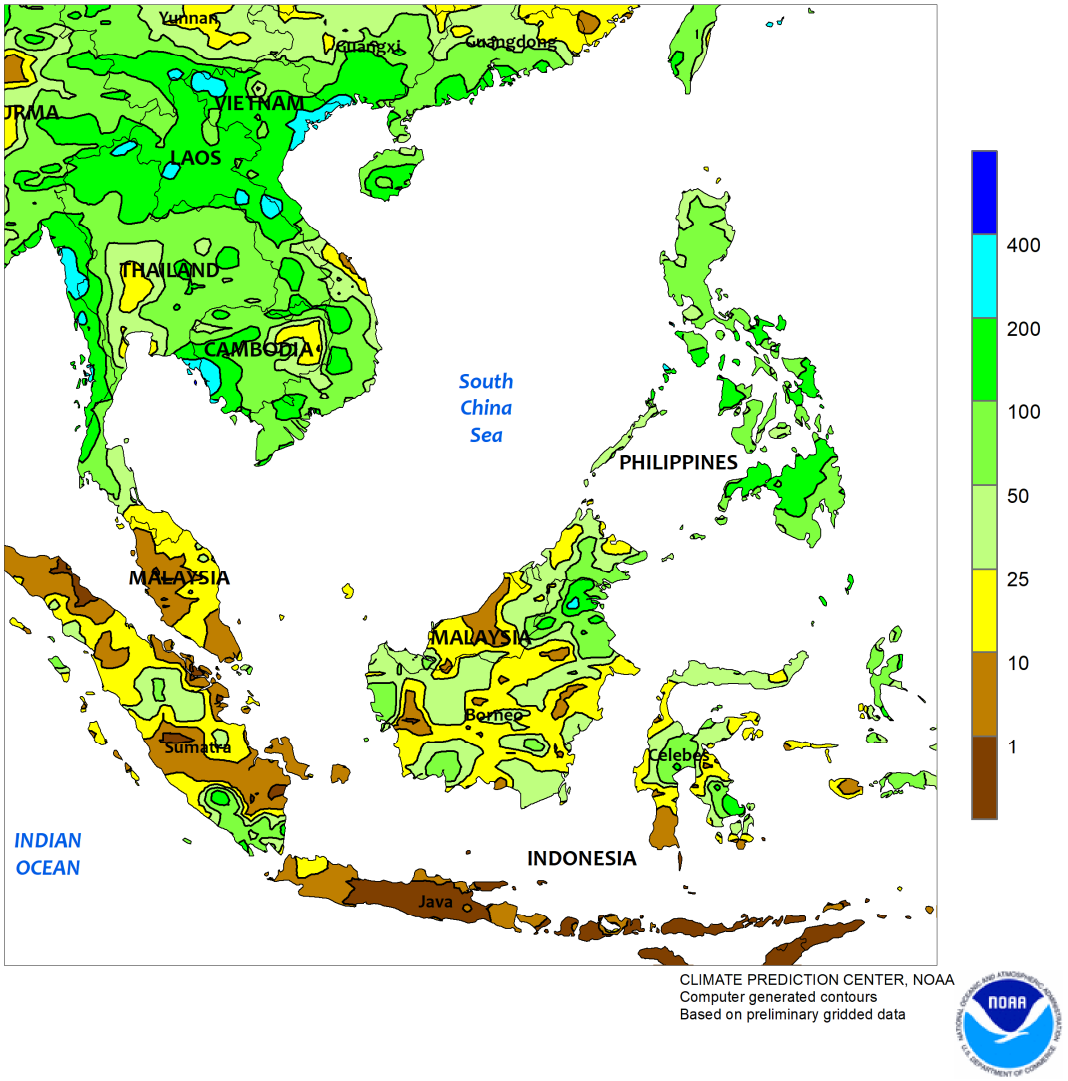
SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 2 - 8, 2020



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

SOUTHEAST ASIA

The remnants of a tropical cyclone (Sinlaku) enhanced showers across Thailand and Indochina early in the period. The heavy, widespread rainfall (over 50 mm) nearly eradicated seasonal moisture deficits for rice in most areas, most notably in northeastern Thailand. Meanwhile, a pair of offshore tropical cyclones enhanced rainfall across the Philippines, with weekly totals between 50 to 150 mm benefiting rice and corn throughout the country. In contrast to wet weather in northern sections of the region, rainfall was sparse in oil palm areas of Malaysia and western Indonesia (Sumatra); eastern Indonesia (Kalimantan) continued to report widespread rainfall (25-100 mm). Despite the drier weather, soil moisture remained favorable for oil palm, owing to above-average rainfall over the last several weeks.

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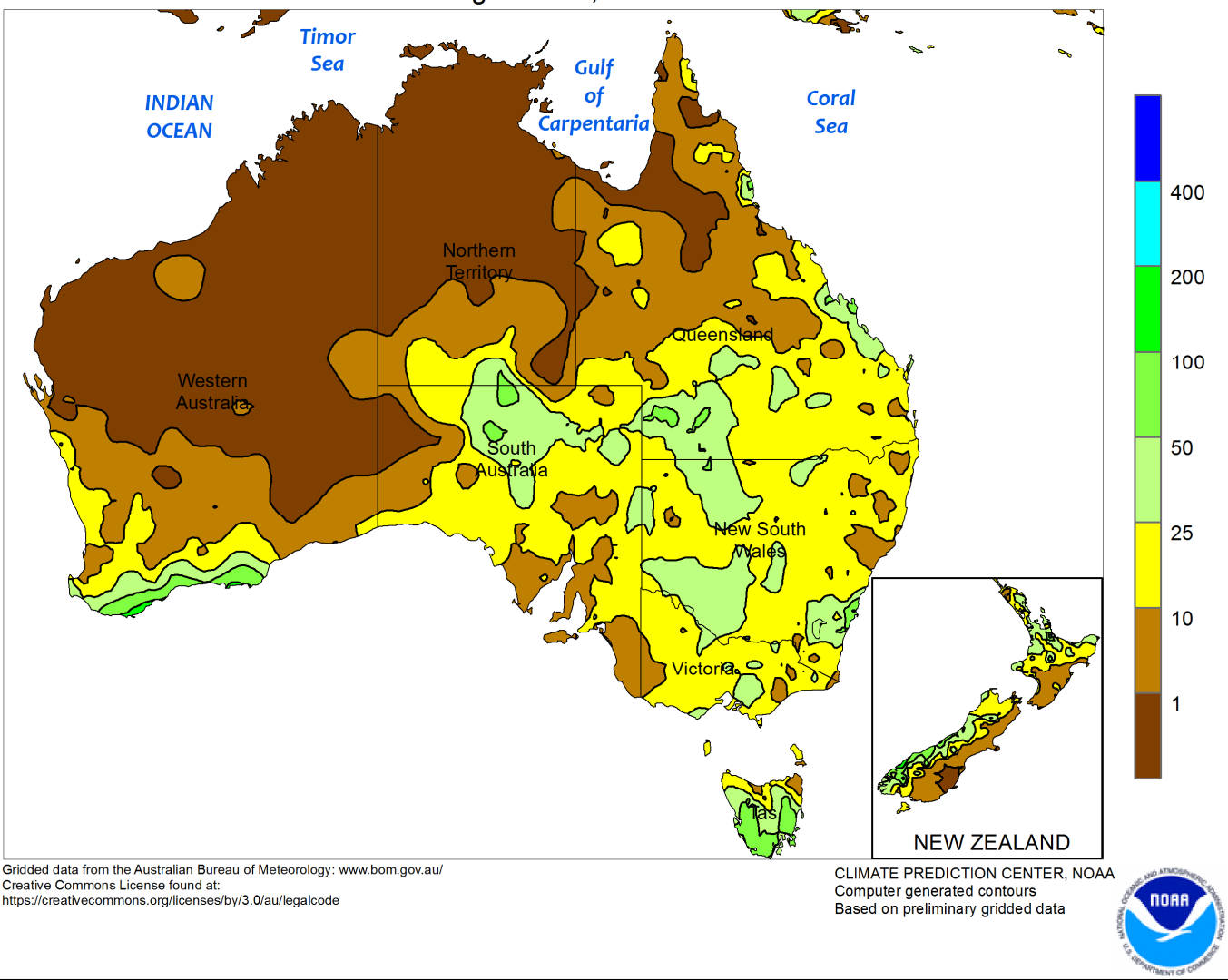

AUSTRALIA

Rain fell across a large portion of the wheat belt, helping to maintain generally good crop conditions in the east. The rain also benefited vegetative winter grains and oilseeds in the south and west, including many areas that had trended drier than normal recently. The heaviest rain fell in southern Western Australia, where rainfall exceeded 50 mm in areas near the coast. In contrast, less than 5 mm of rain fell on the Eyre and Yorke Peninsulas in South Australia, where more moisture would be welcome to help sustain winter crops. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, rainfall generally totaled between 5 and 25 mm, with locally higher amounts. Temperatures averaged 2 to 3ºC below normal in southern and western Australia and within 2ºC of normal in eastern Australia.

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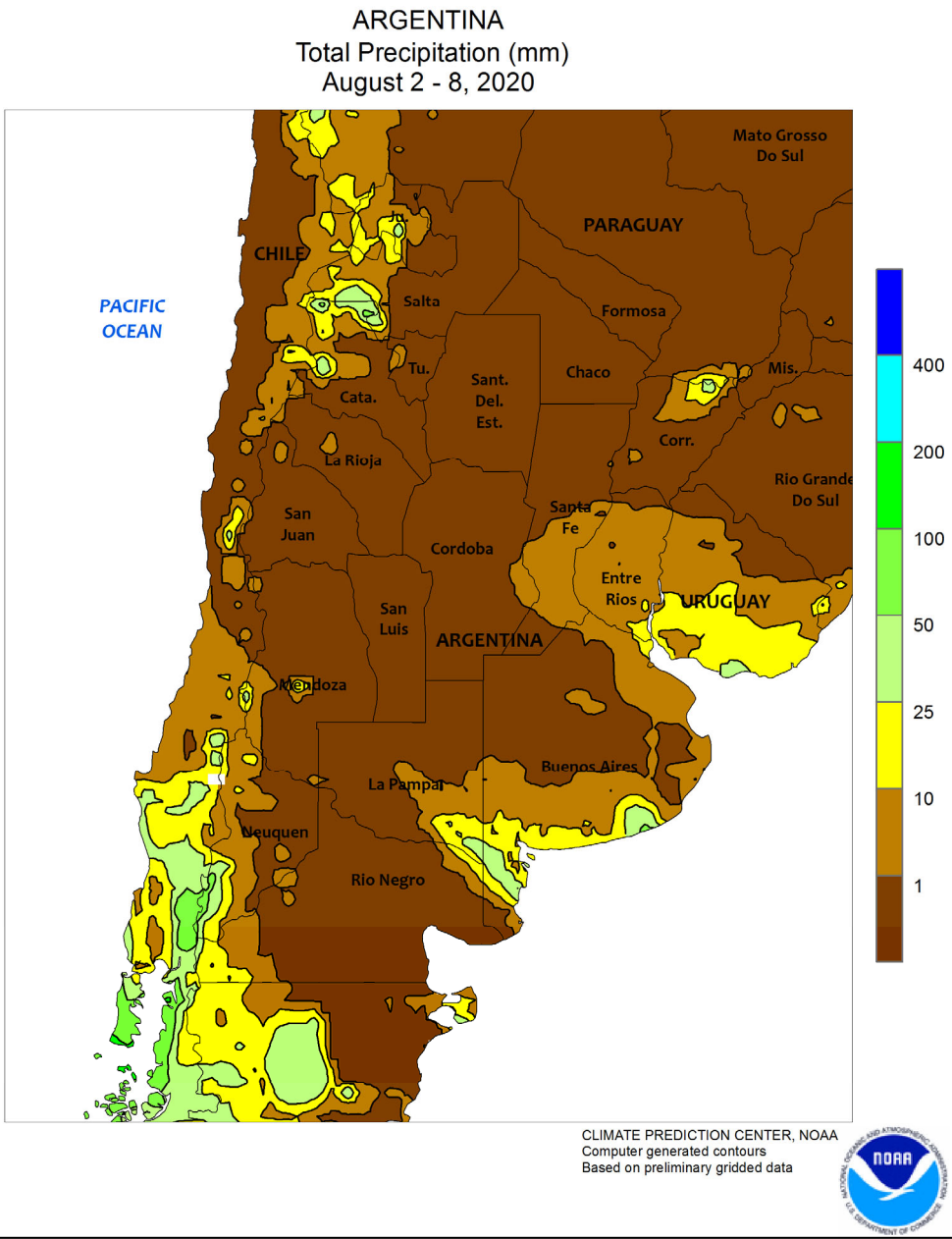

ARGENTINA

Warm, sunny weather favored overwintering grains, though continuing dryness in western production areas was reportedly impeding the final stages of planting. Aside from some scattered showers (locally greater than 10 mm) in southern and eastern Buenos Aires, little to no rain fell, with a large area extending from La Pampa northward staying completely dry. Weekly average temperatures were 3 to 8°C or more above normal, with daytime highs ranging from the lower 20s (degrees C) in southern farming areas of La Pampa and Buenos Aires to the middle 30s from Santiago del Estero northward. According to the government of Argentina, corn was 98 percent harvested as of August 6. Wheat and barley were 97 and 96 percent planted, respectively; wheat was reportedly 97 percent planted in Cordoba, representing no change since July 16 due to dry soils.

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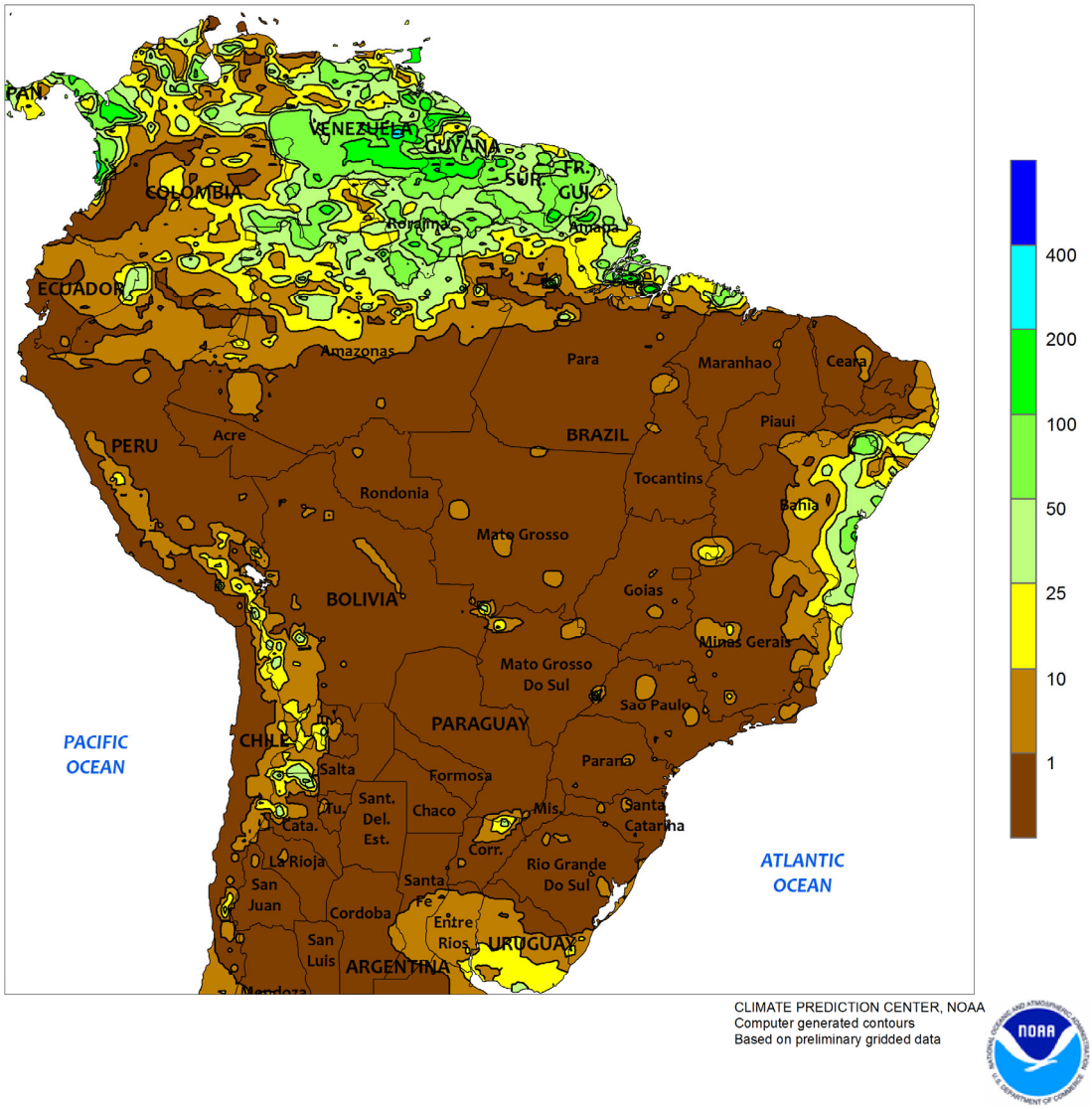
BRAZIL
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 2 - 8, 2020



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

BRAZIL

Dry weather continued to dominate the region, including the climatologically wetter locations in the south. Measurable rainfall (locally greater than 25 mm) was confined to farming areas along the eastern coast as complete dryness dominated the country's main interior commercial production areas. In central Brazil, the dryness and summer warmth (daytime highs reaching the lower and middle 30s degrees C) favored drydown and harvesting of secondary summer crops; according to the government of Mato Grosso, corn and cotton were 98 and 58 percent harvested, respectively, as of August 7. In contrast, the dryness in the south was unseasonable and accompanied by above-normal weekly average temperatures (daytime highs generally in the middle and upper 20s with no reported freeze). According to the government of Parana, second-crop corn was 37 percent harvested as of August 3, with 83 percent of the remaining crop mature in development; more than 60 percent of the wheat had reached reproduction, and additional moisture would be welcome following several weeks of dryness. In Rio Grande do Sul, where wheat is planted later, 2 percent had reached reproduction as of August 6.

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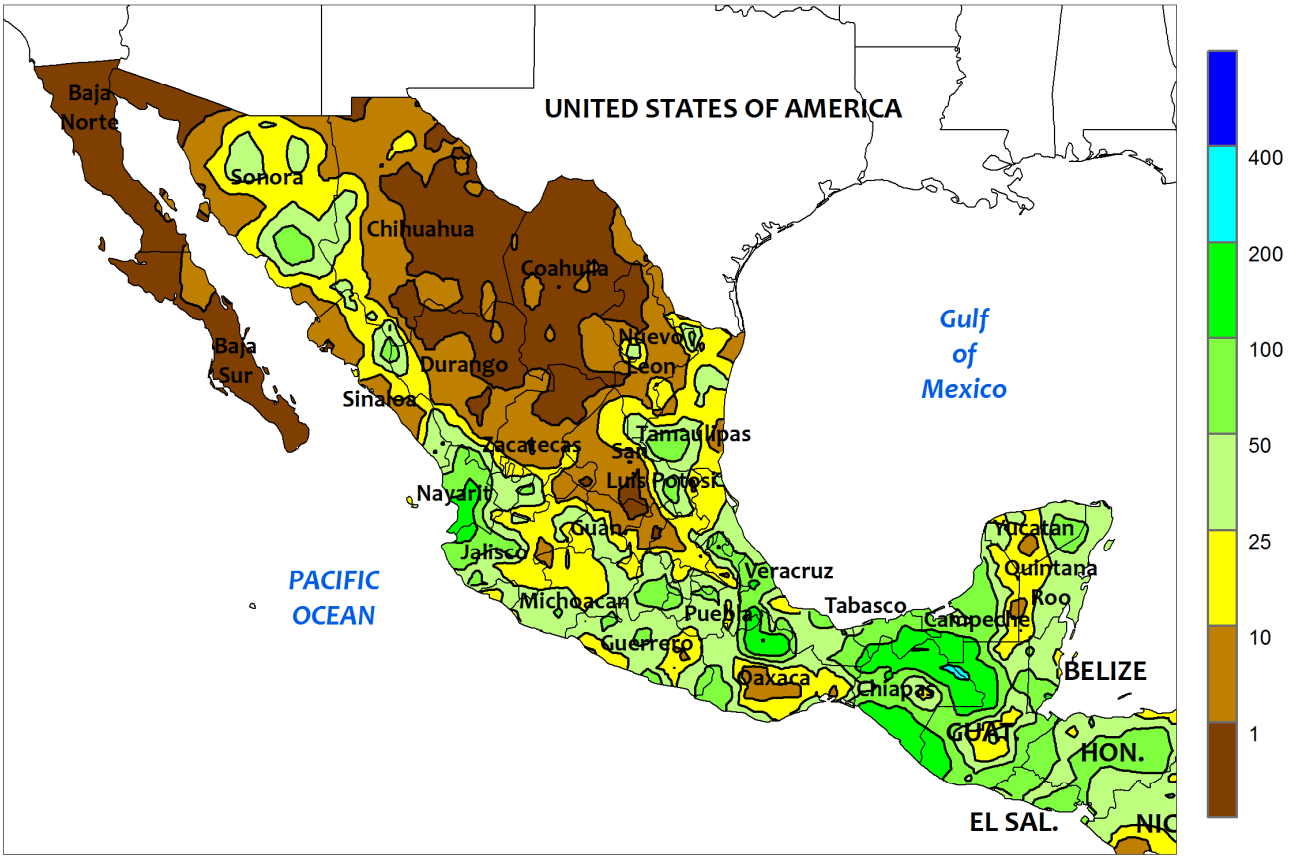
MEXICO
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 2 - 8, 2020



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

MEXICO

Rainfall diminished from the previous week throughout much of the country. In the northeast (notably Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon), the drier weather helped to alleviate excessive moisture left in the wake of Hurricane Hanna, though showers (greater than 25 mm) lingered over farming areas of southern Tamaulipas and eastern San Luis Potosi. Similarly, rainfall was considerably lighter in western farming areas (southern Durango to Jalisco), with locally heavy rain (greater than 50 mm) continuing in the vicinity of Nayarit. Elsewhere, drier conditions prevailed from the previous week over most of the southern plateau and in northwestern watersheds, despite local reports of more than 25 mm. In contrast to the overall drier conditions in the aforementioned locations, heavy showers (50-100 mm, locally exceeding 200 mm) were recorded in the southeast, encompassing large portions of Tabasco, Chiapas, and Campeche.

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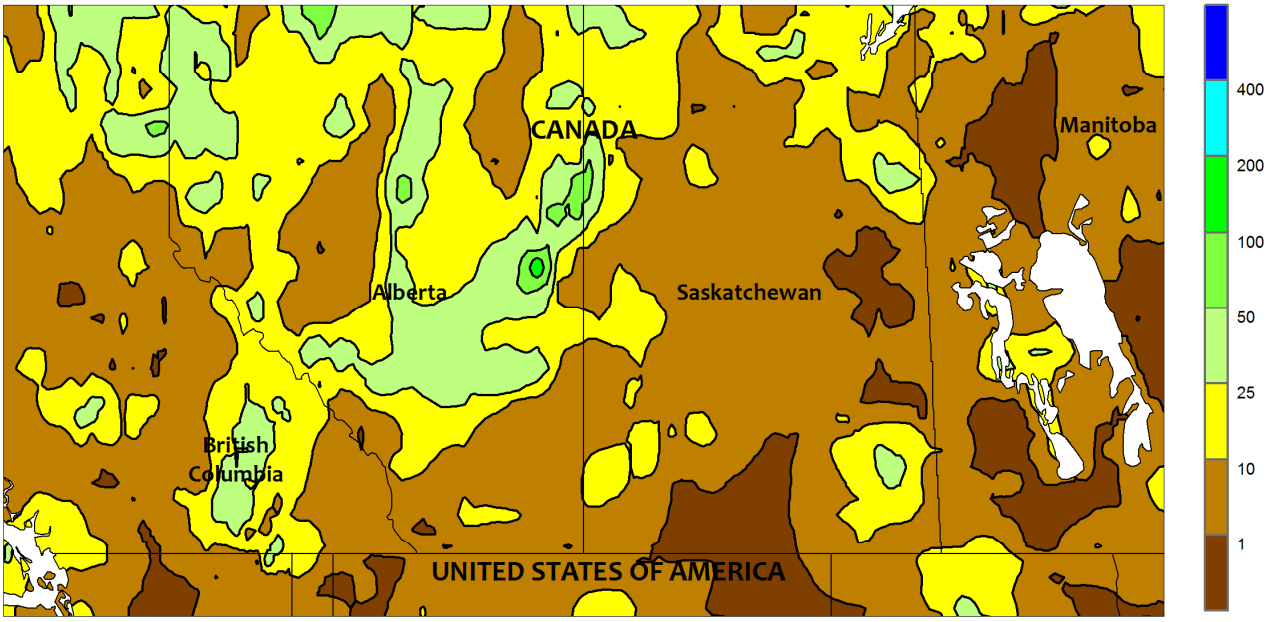
CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 2 - 8, 2020



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

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Heavy showers renewed concerns for ponding and other impacts from excessive moisture in Alberta's northern farming areas. Rainfall totaling more than 25 mm was recorded over a broad area lying between Calgary and Edmonton, as well as locally in the Peace River Valley. Showers were generally scattered and light in the remainder of the Prairies, with just a few locations reporting more than 10 mm. Weekly average temperatures ranged from near to slightly below normal in the southeast and 1 to 2°C above normal elsewhere, with daytime highs ranging from the upper 20s to middle 30s (degrees C) across the region; the warmest weather (highs at or above 35°C) was recorded along the southern border between Alberta and Saskatchewan.

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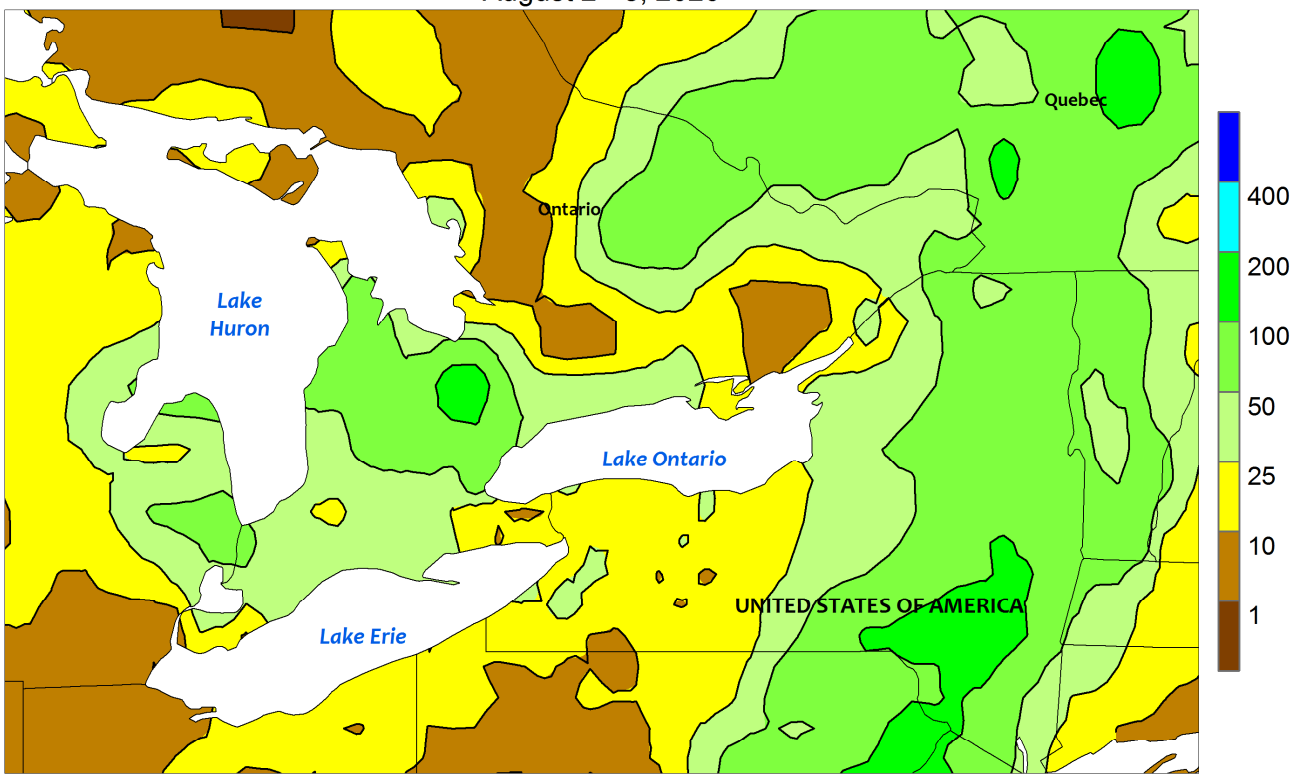
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 2 - 8, 2020



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

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Much-needed rainfall provided timely moisture for reproductive corn and soybeans. Rainfall totaled 25 to 50 mm or more across the region, topping 100 mm in some locations. The moisture was particularly welcome in Ontario, which had been trending dry for portions of the summer growing season. In addition, weekly temperatures averaged near to below normal, with daytime highs mostly ranging in the middle and lower 20s (degrees C), reversing the trend of above-normal temperatures that prevailed during July.

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United States Department of Agriculture

This product was prepared by the USDA Office of the Chief Economist (OCE) World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB)

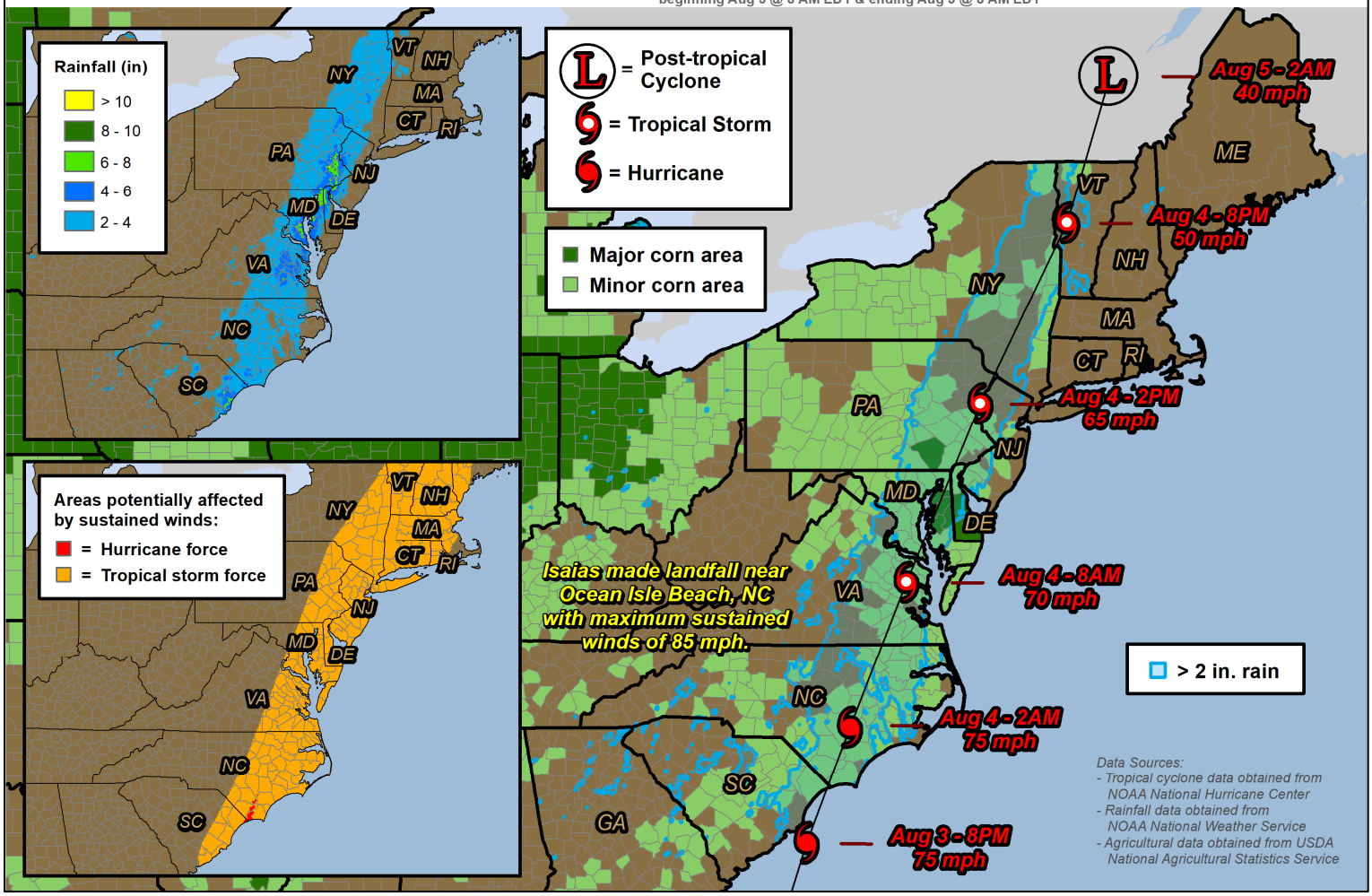
Hurricane Isaias

Storm-related Rainfall & Winds

August 3 - 5, 2020*

(Updated - Aug 5, 2020)

* beginning Aug 3 @ 8 AM EDT & ending Aug 5 @ 8 AM EDT



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