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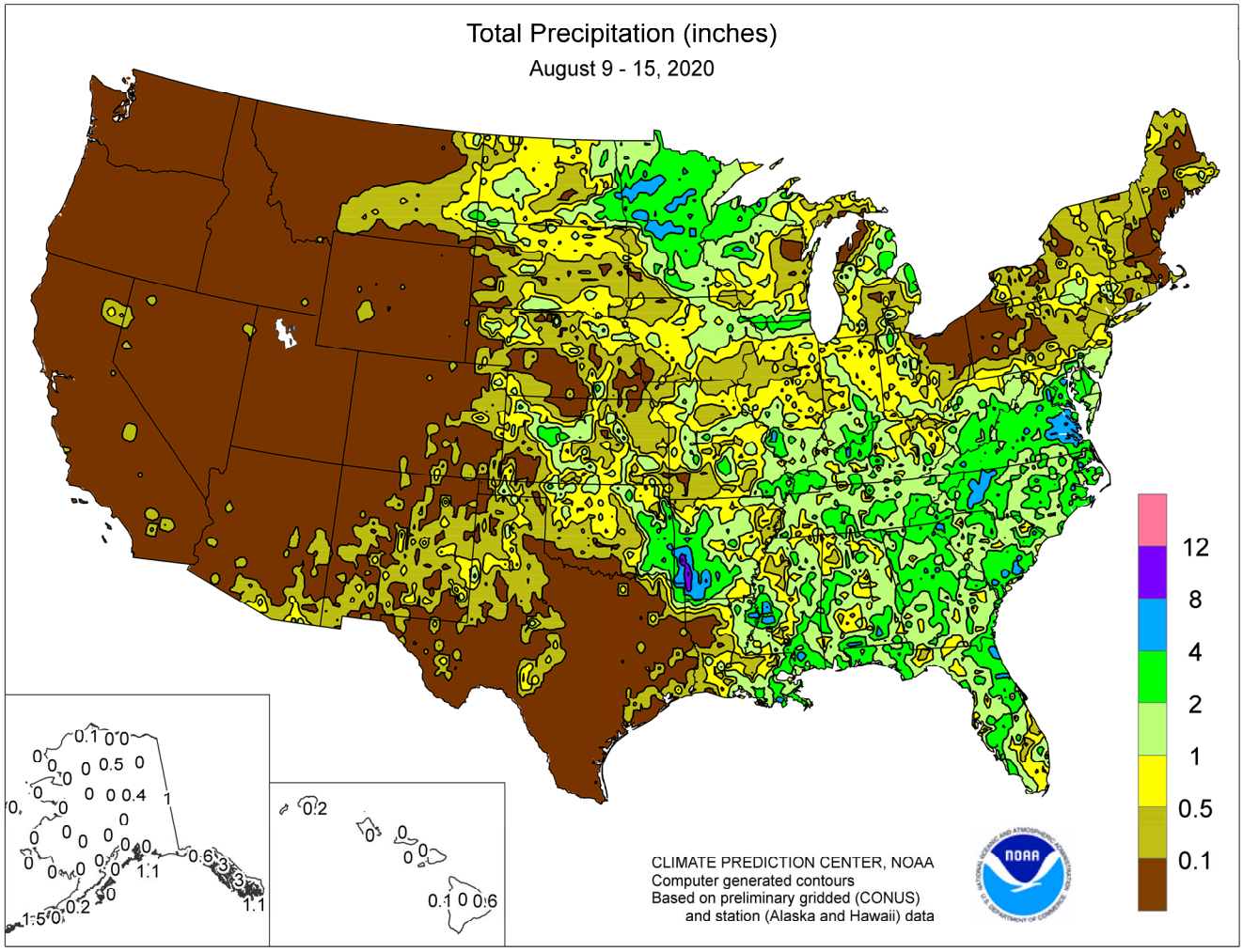
Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin

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

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



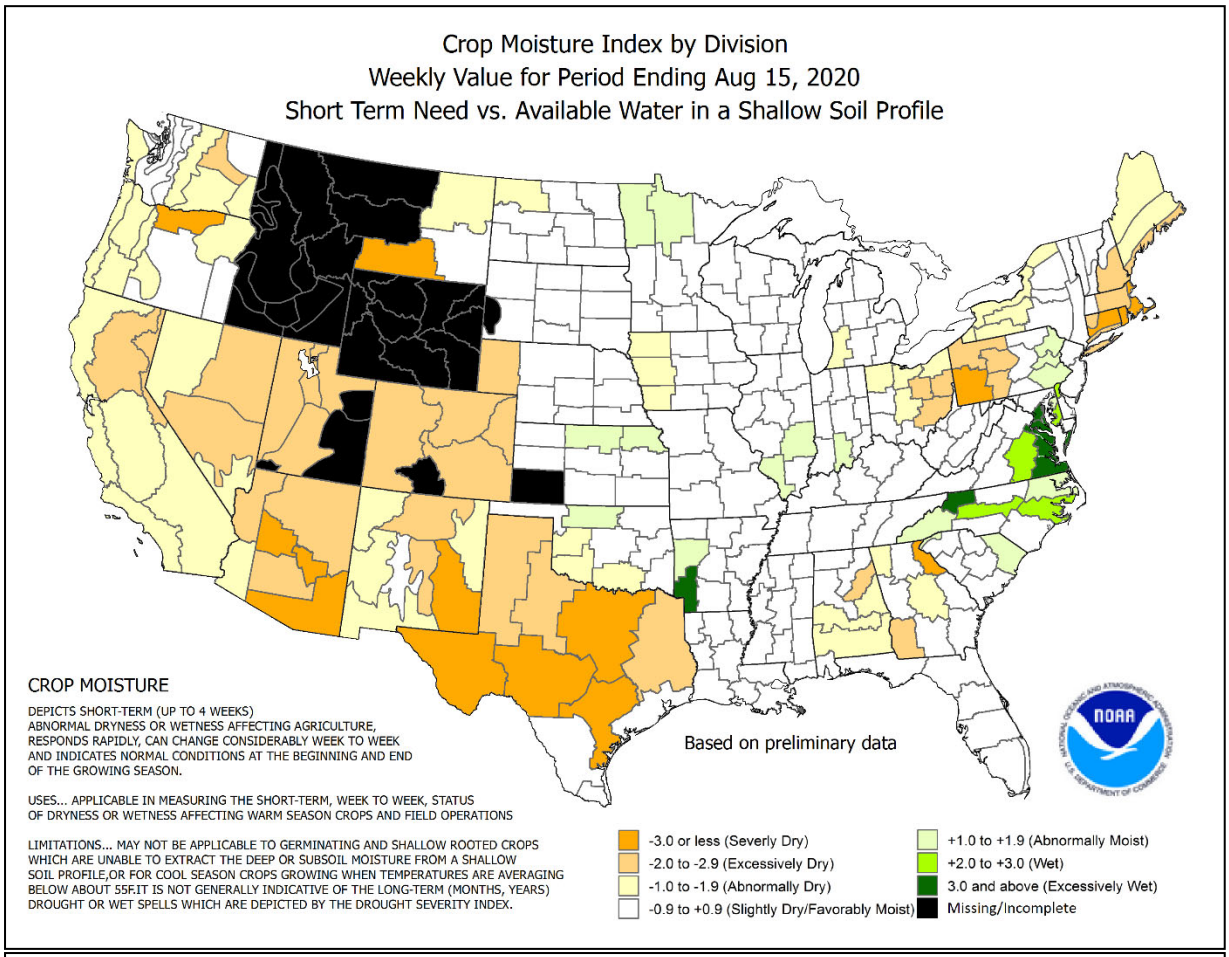
HIGHLIGHTS
August 9 – 15, 2020

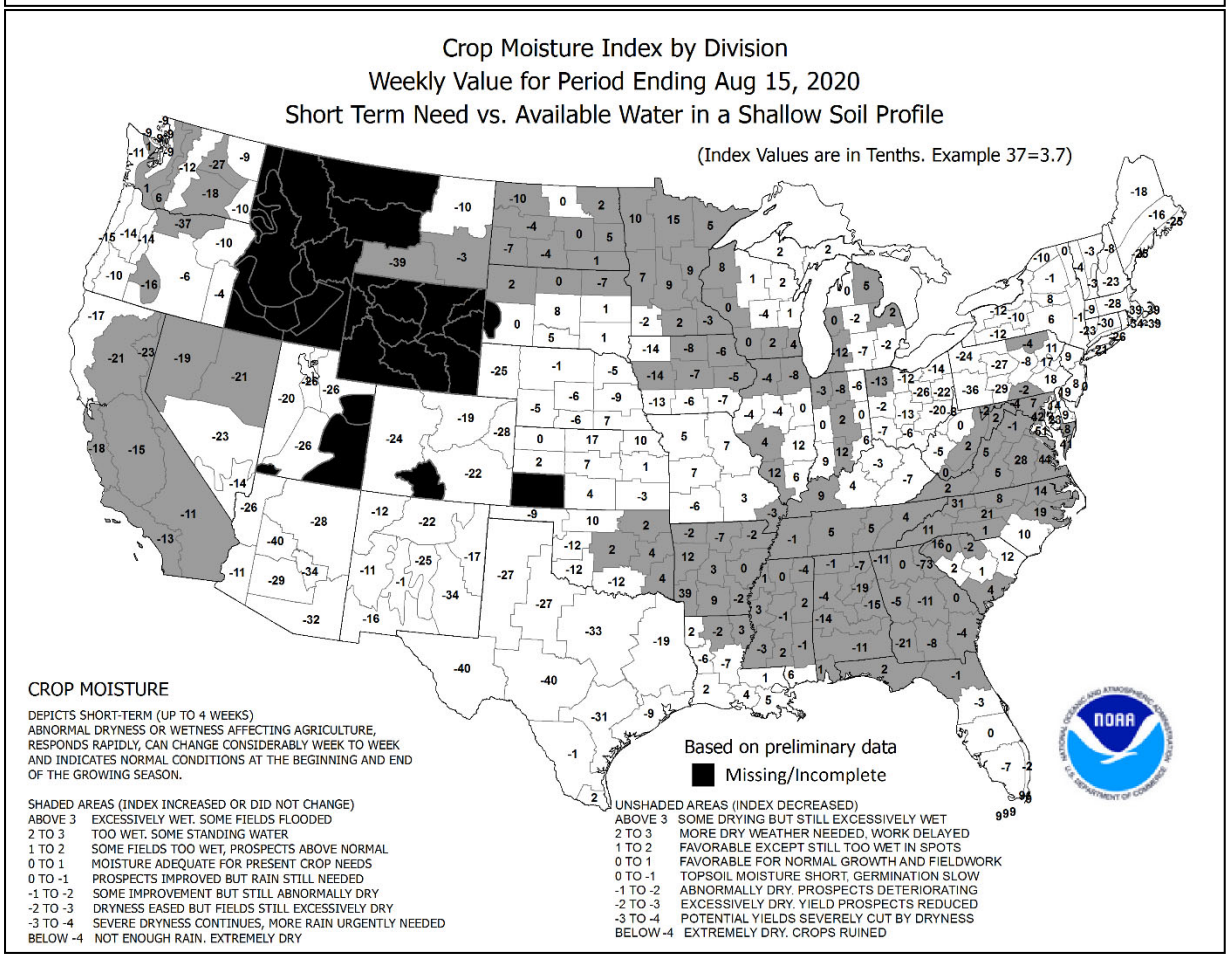
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

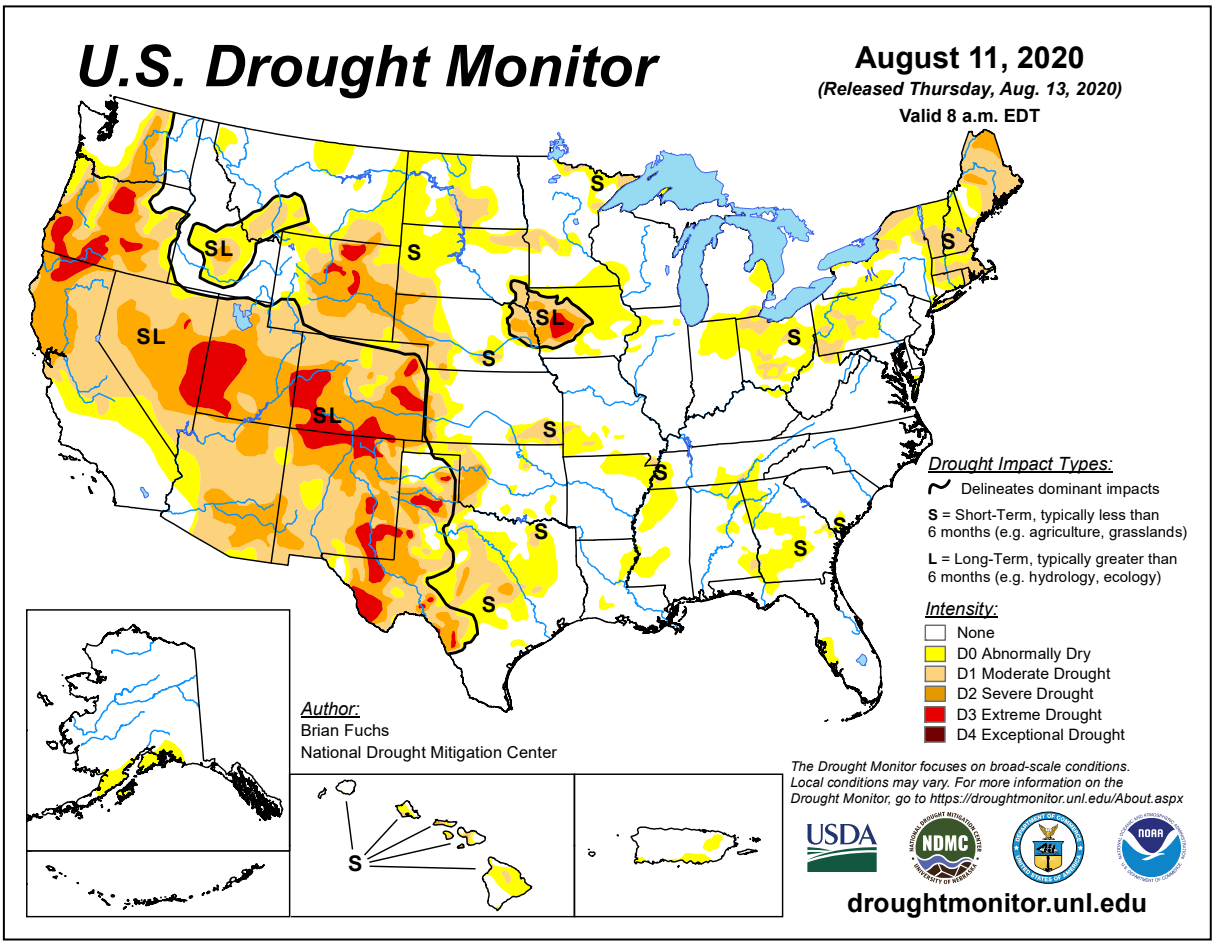
On August 10, a high-wind (derecho) event swept across the **Midwest**, covering some 770 miles in about 14 hours. A west-to-east swath across the central one-third of **Iowa** was among the hardest-hit areas, with widespread wind gusts of 75 to 100 mph recorded in communities such as **Marshalltown**, **Ankeny**, **Des Moines**, and **Davenport**. A broader area, generally stretching from **eastern Nebraska into western Ohio**, noted wind gusts in excess of 60 mph, along with pockets of large hail and isolated tornadoes. In **Iowa's** peak-impact zone, satellite imagery immediately

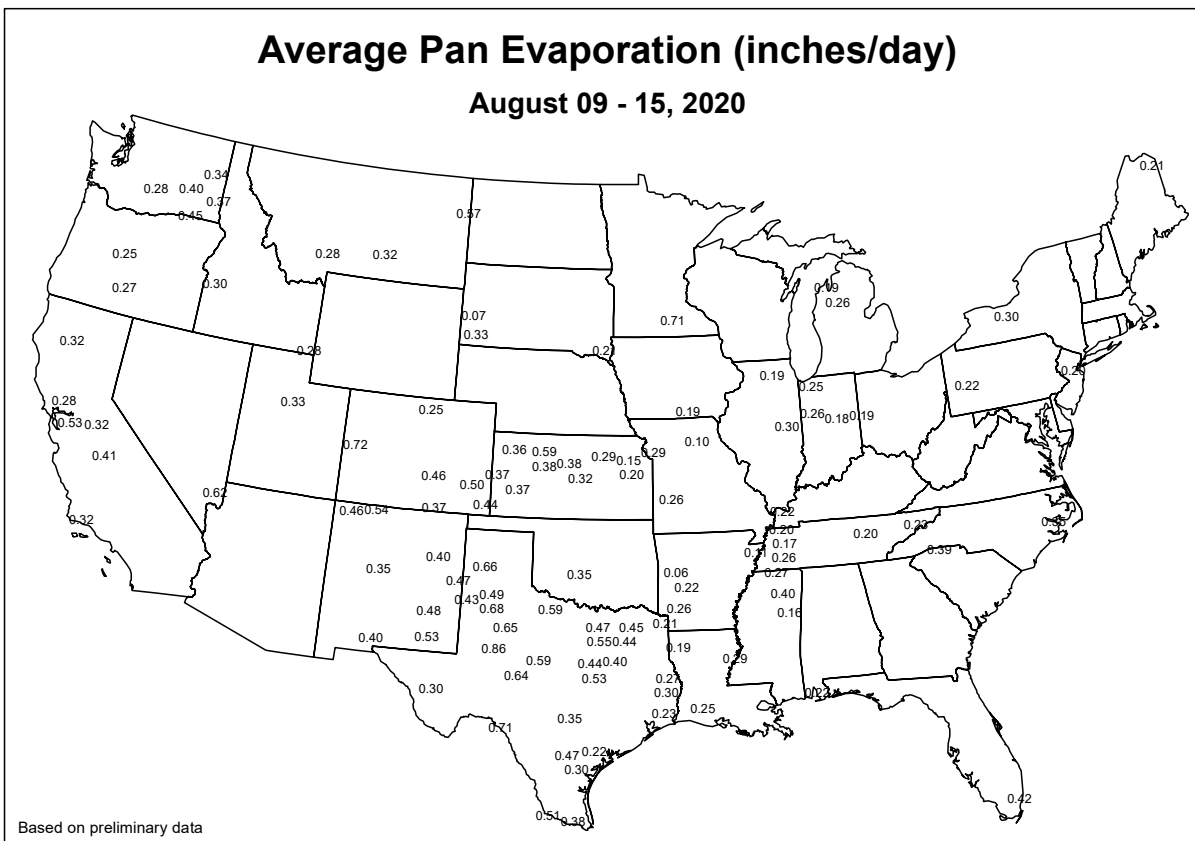
(Continued on page 5)

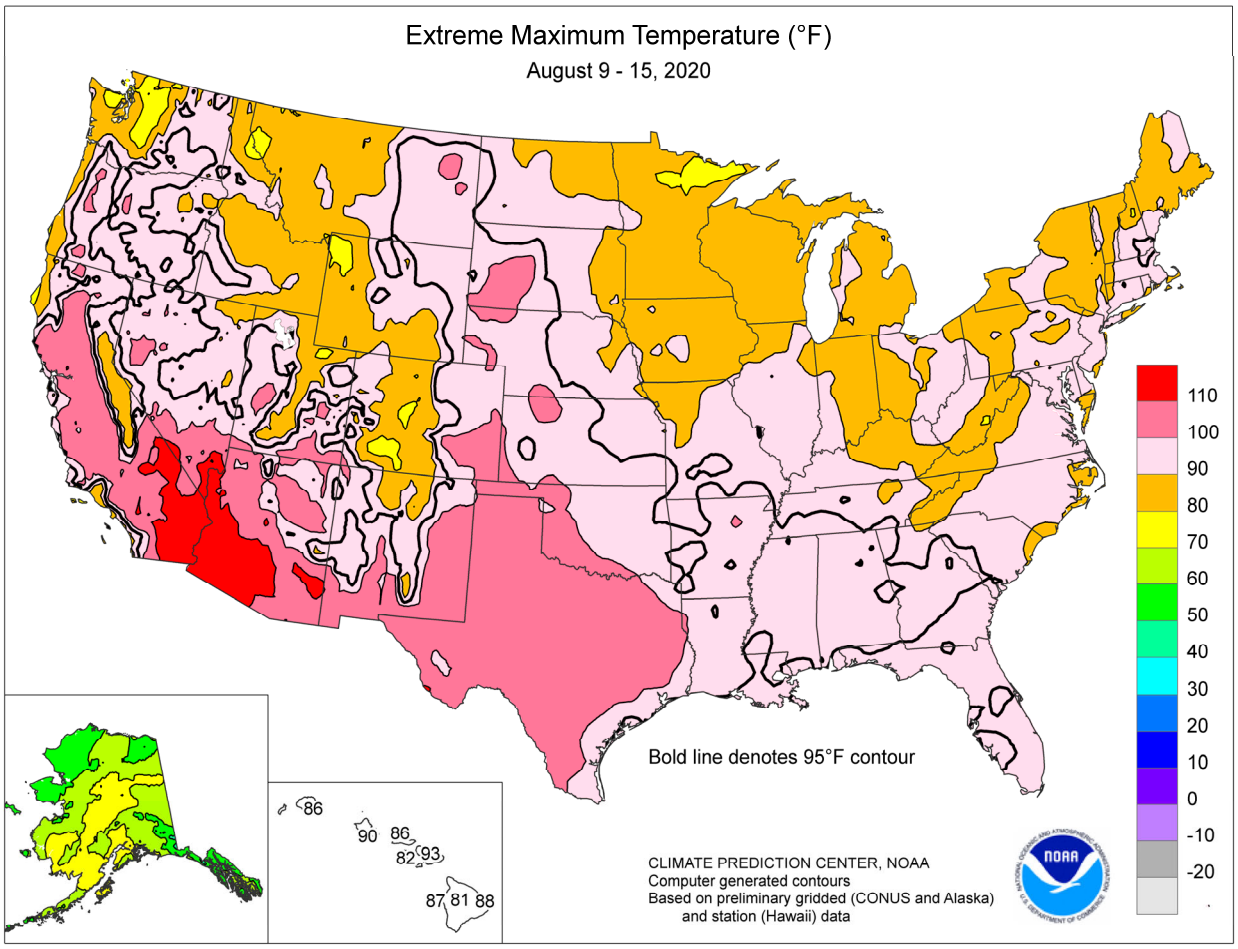
Contents

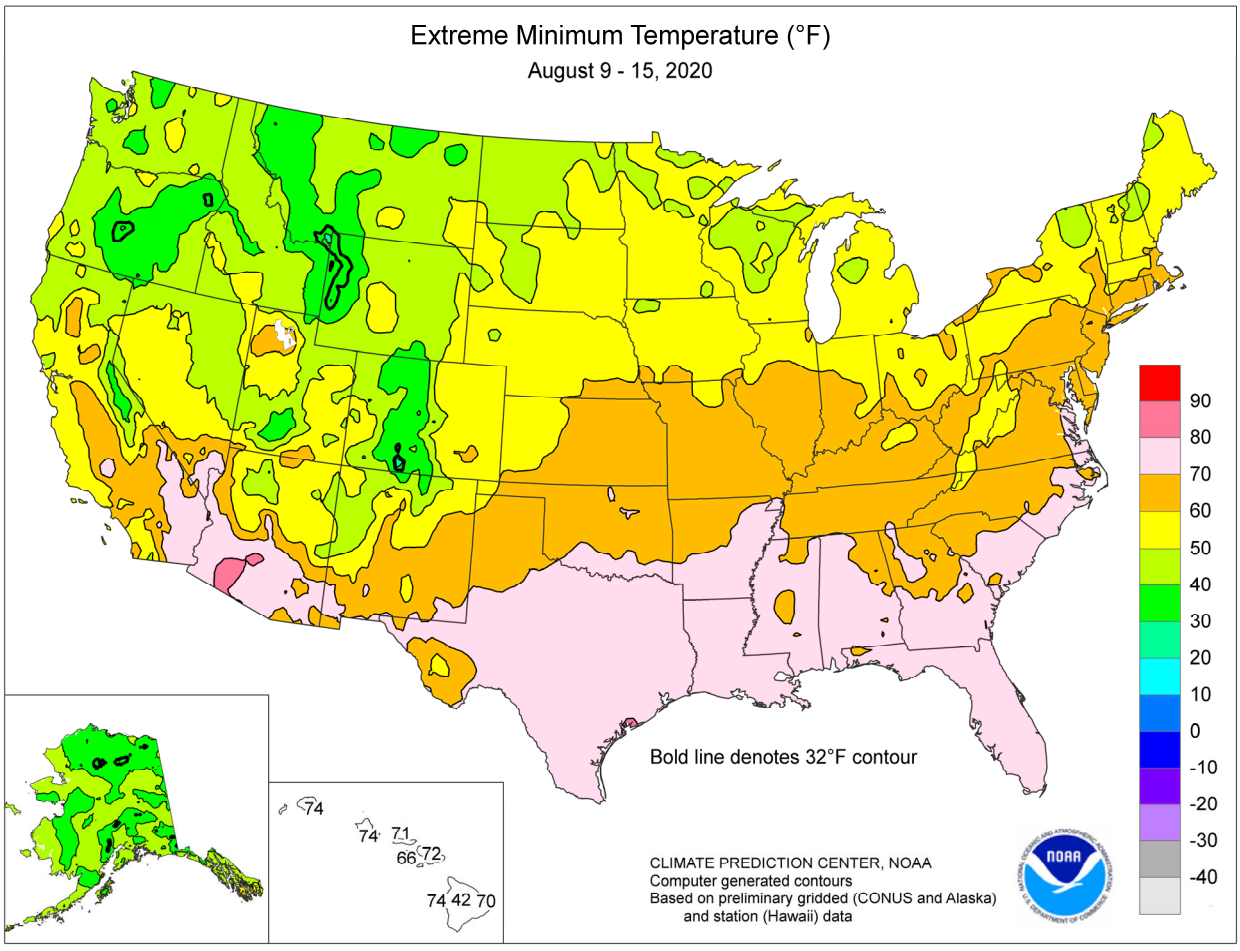

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending Aug 15, 2020
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES 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 15, 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


U.S. Drought Monitor
August 11, 2020
(Released Thursday, Aug. 13, 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

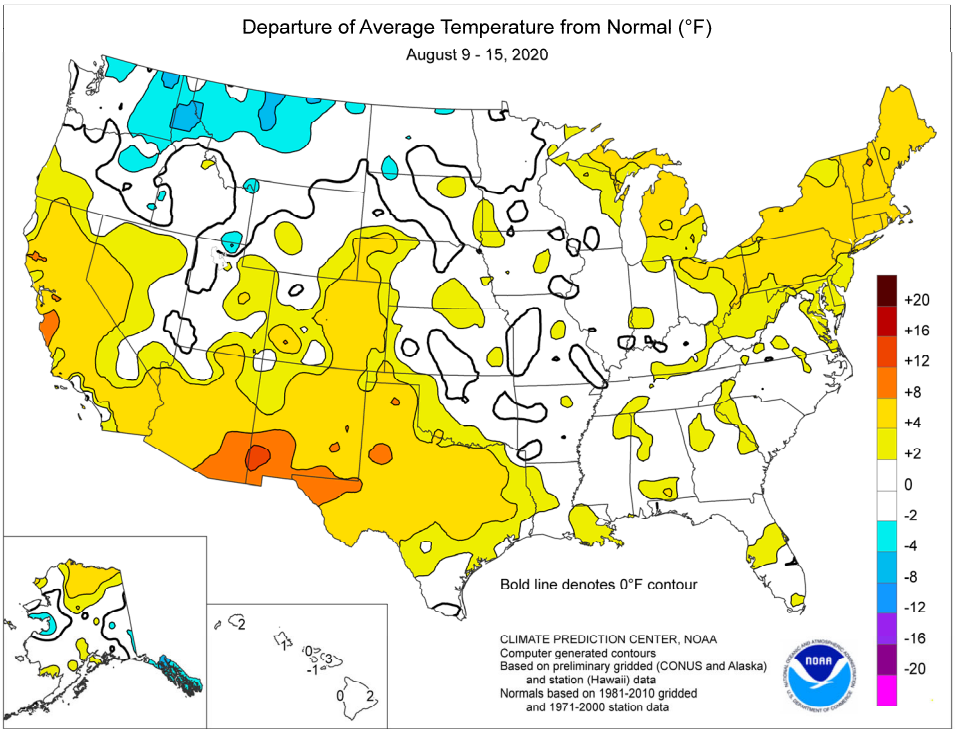

Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)
August 09 - 15, 2020
Based on preliminary data
USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
August 9 - 15, 2020
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
86
90
86
82
93
87
81
88
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 9 - 15, 2020
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
74
74
71
66
72
74
42
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
NOAA

(Continued from front cover)

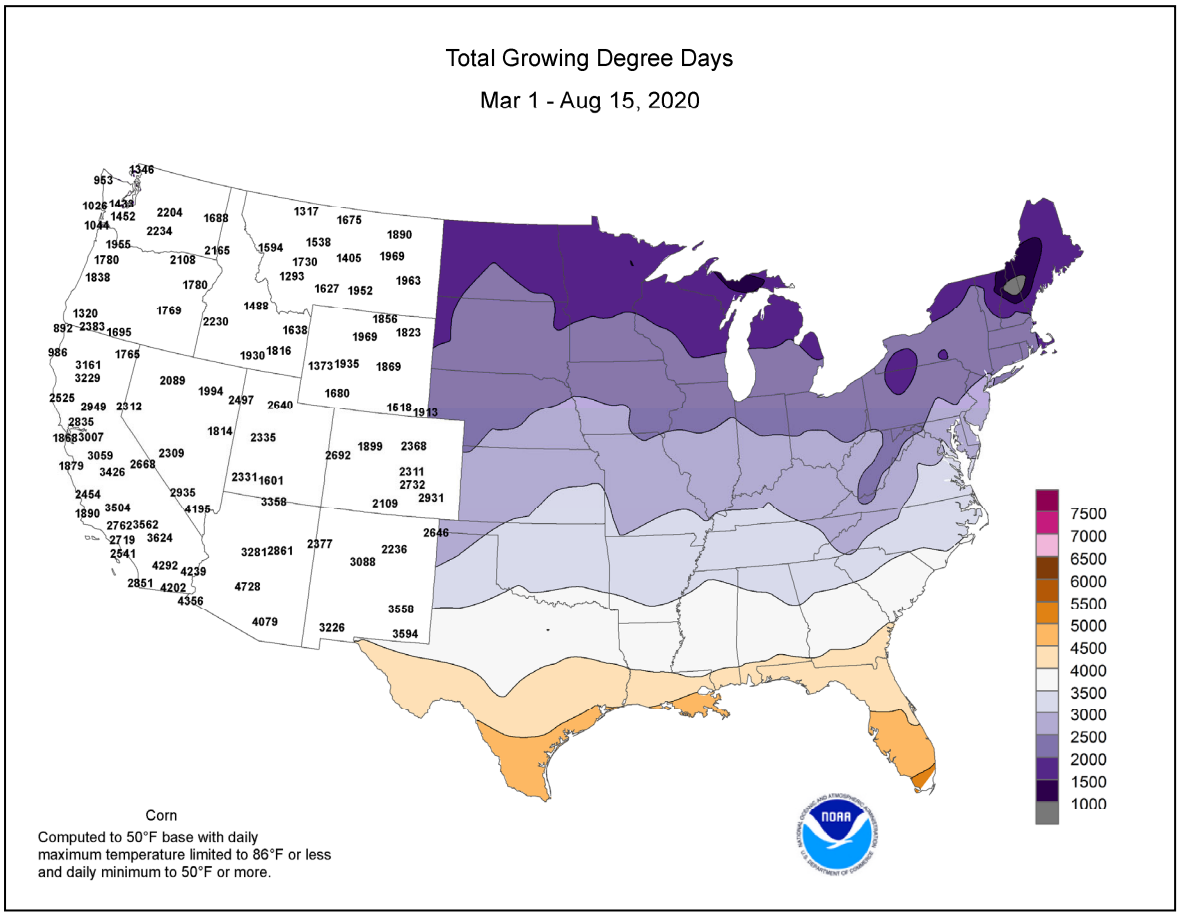
captured major vegetation changes, such as flattened or snapped corn stalks. Ironically, the derecho provided minimal relief in **Midwestern** drought areas, including parts of **Iowa** and **Ohio**. Much more significant rain fell in the **Southeast**, where locally heavy showers maintained favorable growing conditions for pastures and immature summer crops, but impeded fieldwork and caused local flooding. In contrast, mostly dry weather prevailed in the **Northeast** and from the **Pacific Coast to the High Plains**. Heat- and drought-related impacts on rangeland and rain-fed summer crops generally worsened across the w**estern half of the country**. In fact, near- or above-normal temperatures covered much of the nation, with cooler-than-normal conditions largely limited to the **Northwest**. As the week progressed, markedly cooler air overspread the **Midwest**, while persistent heat across the **southern High Plains** and the **Southwest** later expanded to other areas in the **western half of the county**. Weekly temperatures averaged more than 5°F above normal in much of **California** and from **southern Arizona to the central and southern High Plains**. Readings also averaged at least 5°F above normal in portions of the **Great Lakes region** and much of the **Northeast**.

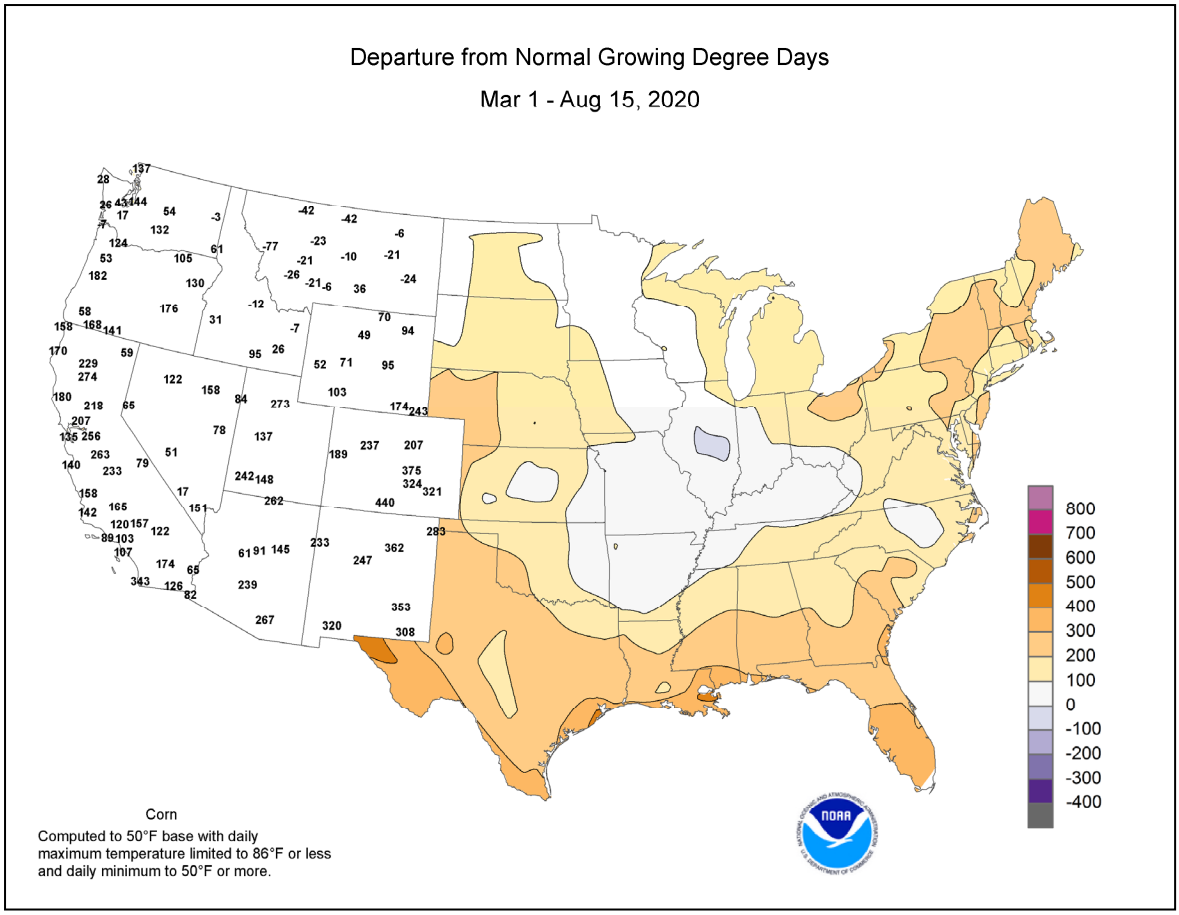


Early in the week, heat was concentrated across the **High Plains**, where record-setting highs for August 9 included 100°F in **Sidney, NE**, and 98°F in **Denver, CO**. **Borger, TX**, opened the week on August 9-10 with consecutive daily-record highs (103 and 104°F, respectively). Elsewhere in **Texas**, **El Paso** posted six consecutive daily-record highs from August 10-15, with readings ranging from 105 to 107°F. Meanwhile, high temperatures in **Roswell, NM**, reached or exceeded the 100-degree mark on 10 consecutive days from August 6-15, with highs peaking at 107°F on August 12-14. In the **Northeast**, **Caribou, ME**, reported its 51st reading this year (on August 14) with a high temperature of 80°F or greater, tying an annual record set in 1999. Similarly, **Phoenix, AZ**, smashed records for the greatest number of 110- and 115-degree readings in a year (39 and 8 days, respectively, though August 15). Previous records in **Phoenix** had been 33 days of 110-degree heat in 2011 and 7 days with highs of 115°F or greater in 1974. With a high of 117°F on August 14, **Phoenix** also tied a monthly record previously achieved on August 26, 2011, and August 14, 2015. In fact, numerous monthly records were set or tied across **California** and the **Southwest** late in the week. For example, downtown **Oakland, CA**, noted a high of 100°F on the 14th—the first triple-digit reading on record during August in that location. **Oakland's** previous monthly record had been 99°F on August 6, 1983, and August 24, 2010. On August 15, monthly records highs included 123°F in **Needles, CA**; 111°F in **Kingman, AZ**; and 109°F in **Roseburg, OR**. Previous records had been 122°F (on August 26, 1924) in **Needles**; 111°F (on August 19, 1915, and August 13, 1933) in **Kingman**; and 108°F (on August 2 and 3, 2017) in **Roseburg**. The reading in **Roseburg** also tied an all-time-record high temperature, previously attained with a high of 109°F on July 20, 1946.

Early-week precipitation was loosely associated with a **Midwestern** cold front. Daily-record amounts for August 9 reached 2.03 inches in **Saint Louis, MO**, and 1.53 inches in **Grand Forks, ND**. The following day, derecho-related winds hammered nearly the entire length of the **Midwest**. Peak wind gusts in **Iowa** were clocked to 99 mph in **Marshalltown**; 86 mph in **Davenport**; 78 mph in **Ankeny**; and 75 mph in **Des Moines**. Unofficial gusts topped 100 mph in several **Iowa** communities, including **Midway (Linn County)**, near **Cedar Rapids; Atkins (Benton County)**; and **Le Grand (Marshall County)**. Elsewhere, August 10 gusts included 79 mph in **Moline, IL**; 72 mph in **Chicago (Midway Airport), IL**; 66 mph in **Omaha, NE**, and **Benton Harbor, MI**; and 61 mph in **Indianapolis, IN**. Meanwhile, locally heavy showers dotted the **South** for much of the week. **Texarkana, AR**, experienced its second-wettest day on record on August 12, when 7.43 inches fell. The previous wettest day on record in August was August 31, 2001, when 4.46 inches fell. **Texarkana's** wettest day during any month remains May 28, 1998, when rainfall totaled 10.48 inches. Daily-record amounts topped 3 inches in several other **Southern** cities, including **Jacksonville, FL** (3.50 inches on August 10); **Fort Smith, AR** (3.44 inches on August 14); and **Elizabeth City, NC** (3.15 inches on August 15). Late in the week, thunderstorms across the **upper Midwest** led to record-setting totals for August 14 in **Minnesota** locations such as **Saint Cloud** (3.09 inches) and **Hibbing** (2.60 inches). In the **West**, late week thunderstorms—aided in development by remnant moisture from former eastern Pacific Hurricane Elida—produced numerous lightning strikes but not much rain. Still, daily-record totals in **California** included 0.08 inch (on August 13) in **Paso Robles** and 0.05 inch (on August 15) in **Santa Maria**. By mid-August more than two dozen wildfires—in various stages of containment—were active in **California**, with several other **Western States** also reporting a surge in fire activity.

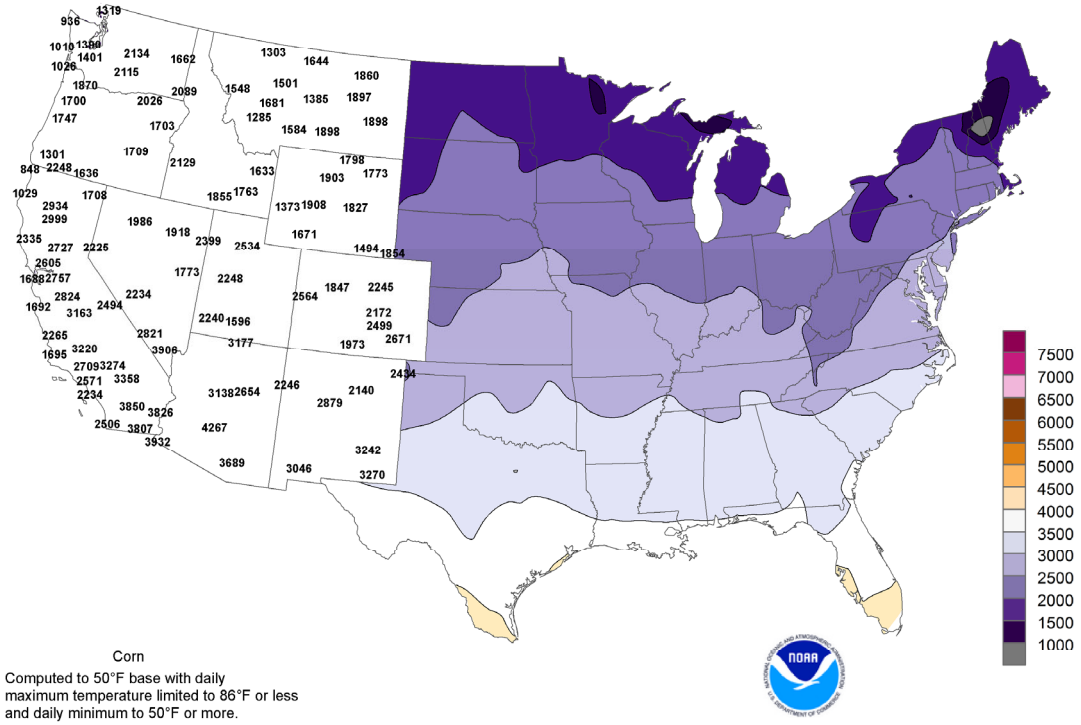
Cool, wet weather in **southeastern Alaska** contrasted with mostly dry conditions and near-or above-normal temperatures across the remainder of the state. Dry weather across **mainland Alaska** led to wide temperature variations, including a daily-record low (34°F on August 13) in **King Salmon**. Two days later, on the 15th, **King Salmon** noted a high of 77°F, while **Anchorage** posted a daily-record high of 78°F. Meanwhile, cool weather in southeastern Alaska followed a period of heavy precipitation. On August 9, rainfall totaled 3.15 inches in **Yakutat** and 1.33 inches (a record for the date) in **Juneau**. Farther south, **Hawaii** experienced warm, mostly dry weather. **Kahului, Maui**, recorded high temperatures ranging from 90 to 94°F on each of the first 15 days of the month, except August 9, when the high was 89°F. Meanwhile, August 1-15 rainfall at the state's major airport observation sites ranged from 0.01 inch (4 percent of normal) in **Honolulu, Oahu**, to 2.69 inches (54 percent) in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**.


Total Growing Degree Days
Mar 1 - Aug 15, 2020
7500
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days
Mar 1 - Aug 15, 2020
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

Total Growing Degree Days

Apr 1 - Aug 15, 2020

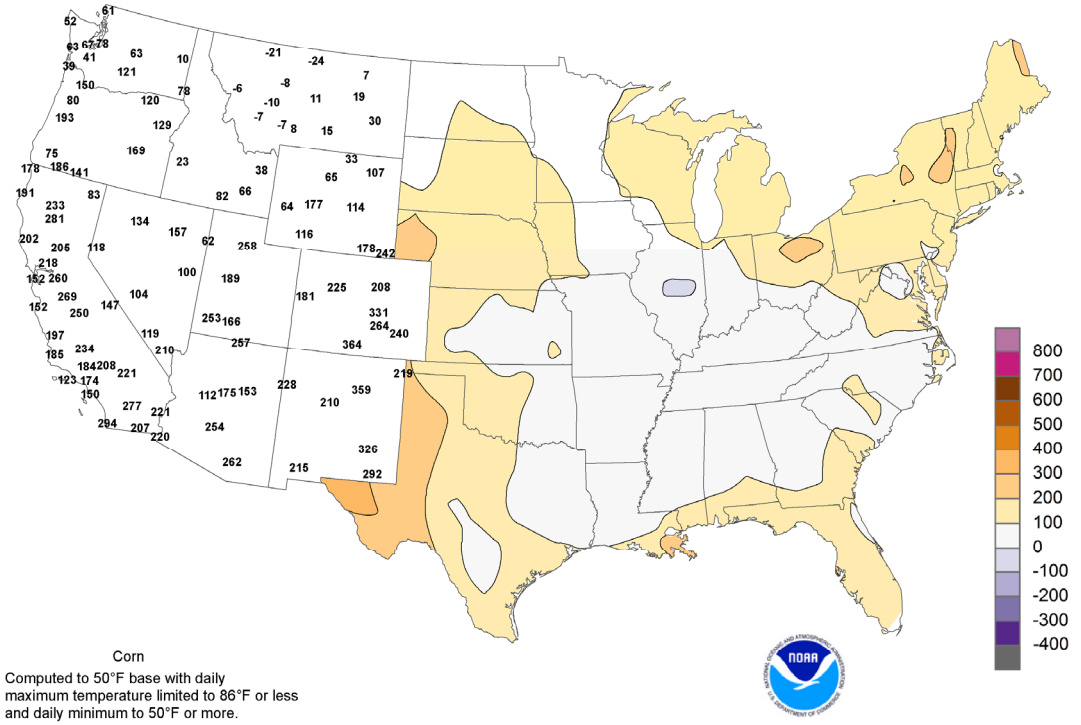


Corn

Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days

Apr 1 - Aug 15, 2020



Corn

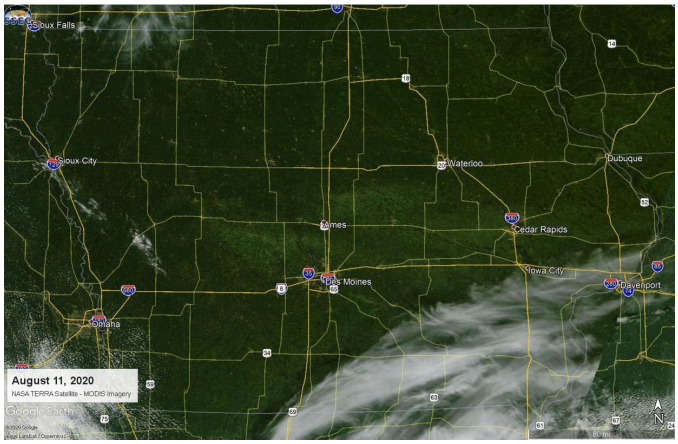
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

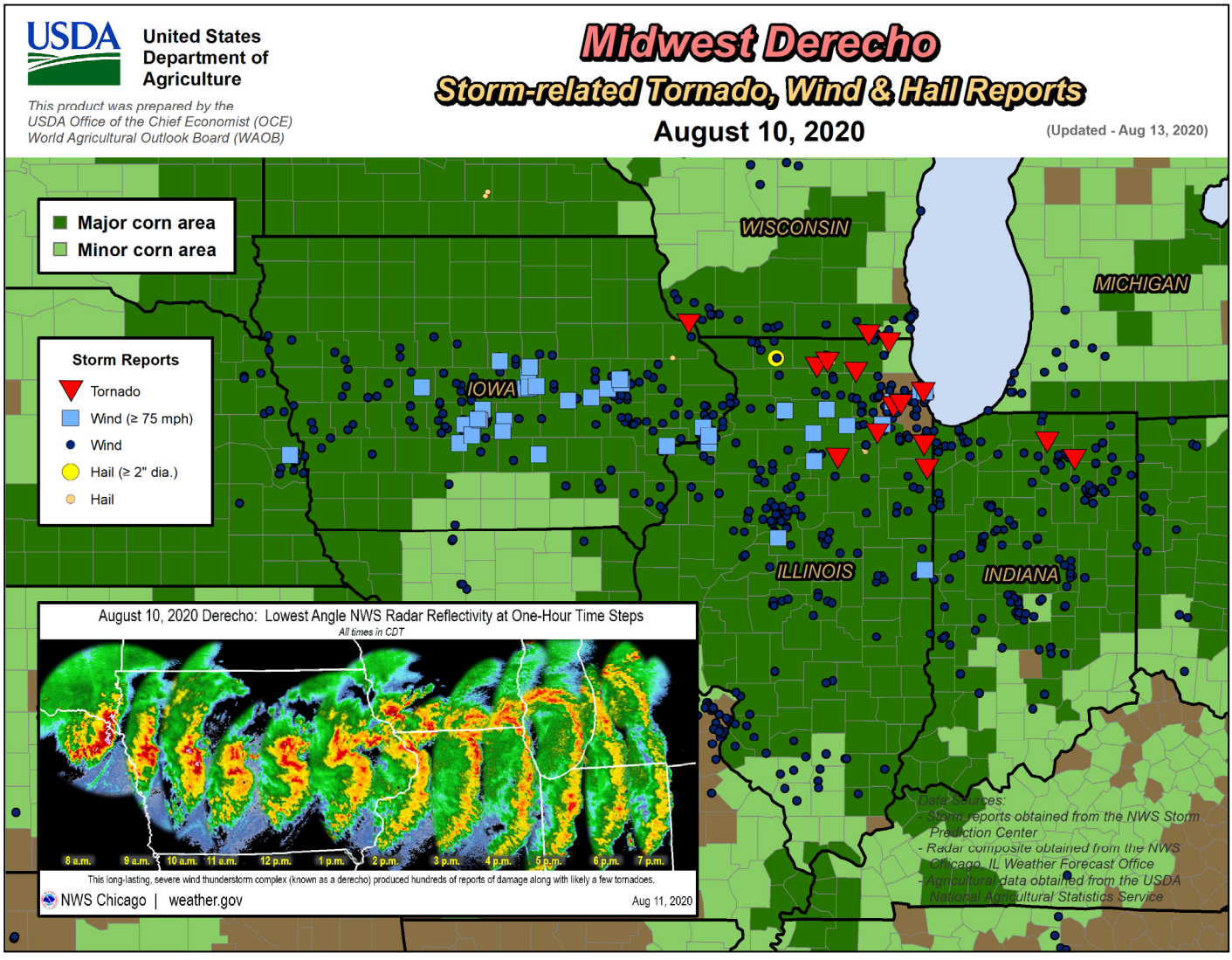
High-Wind Event (Derecho) Mauls the Midwest

On August 10, a high-wind (derecho) event tore across the Midwest, starting in the morning across eastern Nebraska and southeastern South Dakota and ending late in the evening across Indiana and western Ohio. Hundreds of reports of winds ranging from 60 to 100 mph or greater spanned nearly 800 miles over a period of about 14 hours, representing an average forward motion of the leading edge of the high winds of about 55 mph.

Some of the most intense and widespread damage to crops, homes, businesses, and farm buildings occurred in a west-to-east swath across the central one-third of Iowa, covering a width of approximately four counties. The highest gust reported at an official observation site in Iowa was 99 mph in Marshalltown, while gusts reached 86 mph in Davenport and 75 mph in Des Moines. A peak gust to 79 mph was clocked in Moline, Illinois. Unofficial wind gusts topped 100 mph in several Iowa communities, including Atkins (Benton County) and Midway (Linn County).

Impressively, the high winds immediately altered the appearance of vegetation, as viewed in August 11 imagery from NASA's Terra satellite, signifying damage to corn in the form of stalk breakage and lodging. Detailed assessments are underway to determine how much of the damaged corn will remain viable for further development and which portion of the crop will be lost. Harvest of "flattened" corn may eventually occur at a significantly reduced pace. Additionally, many soybean fields were also in the path of the high winds and sustained varying degrees of damage.





National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 15, 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
AK	ANCHORAGE	67	52	78	49	60	2	0.69	-0.02	0.62	3.56	84	9.55	126	91	53	0	0	3	1
	BARROW	50	40	54	37	45	5	0.08	-0.17	0.06	1.24	65	3.27	120	95	80	0	0	2	0
	FAIRBANKS	68	50	73	46	59	2	0.36	-0.07	0.29	7.11	157	8.87	130	91	50	0	0	3	0
	JUNEAU	57	50	60	48	54	-3	3.02	1.84	0.98	19.58	190	42.71	143	95	80	0	0	5	3
	KODIAK	66	49	76	42	58	2	0.00	-0.95	0.00	9.19	71	23.24	52	79	50	0	0	0	0
	NOME	55	40	59	35	48	-3	0.00	-0.75	0.00	3.01	64	9.57	107	94	68	0	0	0	0
AL	BIRMINGHAM	93	74	96	72	83	2	0.36	-0.52	0.36	10.52	93	55.68	157	88	48	6	0	1	0
	HUNTSVILLE	94	73	98	71	83	3	0.50	-0.30	0.49	7.76	76	48.57	140	96	45	7	0	2	0
	MOBILE	92	68	94	44	80	-2	1.16	-0.51	0.87	20.50	120	40.32	91	100	55	7	0	3	1
	MONTGOMERY	95	74	98	72	84	2	1.84	0.96	0.87	17.13	152	47.37	136	94	50	7	0	6	2
AR	FORT SMITH	91	72	98	68	82	-1	4.94	4.34	3.44	10.58	119	38.09	135	95	55	5	0	4	2
	LITTLE ROCK	94	73	97	71	83	0	0.53	-0.03	0.41	9.49	117	39.78	132	93	49	6	0	2	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	87	51	92	44	69	4	0.00	-0.71	0.00	1.48	32	8.31	65	51	13	2	0	0	0
	PHOENIX	113	88	117	84	101	7	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.12	7	3.73	76	32	11	7	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	96	60	101	48	78	4	0.00	-0.64	0.00	1.19	30	6.35	74	45	11	7	0	0	0
	TUCSON	109	80	111	77	94	9	0.08	-0.50	0.08	0.80	21	2.94	42	40	12	7	0	1	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	102	77	105	75	90	7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	18	4.76	106	39	18	7	0	0	0
	EUREKA	65	51	77	49	58	0	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.48	43	17.35	73	92	76	0	0	0	0
	FRESNO	102	74	106	71	88	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	4.66	58	55	18	7	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	76	64	86	60	70	0	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	7.37	82	85	55	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	104	71	110	68	88	7	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	14.11	67	59	14	7	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	99	65	109	58	82	7	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	4.73	39	70	20	6	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	79	67	85	64	73	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	112	7.01	98	85	53	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	81	59	98	56	70	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	4.24	32	83	42	2	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	101	68	109	63	85	9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	4.14	45	65	20	7	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	88	41	90	38	64	1	0.00	-0.29	0.00	1.80	85	2.62	59	65	8	1	0	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	93	59	96	57	76	7	0.24	-0.62	0.24	3.04	42	6.76	54	67	13	6	0	1	0
	DENVER INTL	94	60	98	55	77	4	0.00	-0.42	0.00	1.75	34	6.33	58	61	13	6	0	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	97	62	99	57	80	3	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.61	39	3.06	55	20	4	7	0	0	0
	PUEBLO	99	62	102	59	80	6	0.02	-0.57	0.02	2.07	44	3.63	39	71	11	7	0	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	87	73	92	70	80	6	0.45	-0.45	0.45	9.46	106	25.26	94	87	52	1	0	1	0
	HARTFORD	91	67	96	61	79	6	0.20	-0.75	0.20	2.76	25	19.47	68	89	38	5	0	1	0
DC	WASHINGTON	88	74	92	67	81	2	1.22	0.57	0.60	15.31	170	32.78	131	92	60	3	0	4	1
DE	WILMINGTON	86	72	91	67	79	3	0.21	-0.51	0.16	12.67	125	29.67	109	94	58	1	0	3	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	91	73	92	72	82	0	2.18	0.78	1.01	16.19	111	26.00	87	100	65	4	0	6	2
	JACKSONVILLE	92	72	95	70	82	0	3.69	2.24	3.19	20.76	129	34.61	109	97	56	7	0	5	1
	KEY WEST	92	85	93	83	89	4	0.22	-0.95	0.20	14.35	142	21.37	103	74	57	7	0	3	0
	MIAMI	92	81	94	79	87	2	1.24	-0.76	0.59	20.75	102	47.54	133	85	56	7	0	4	1
	ORLANDO	94	76	95	72	85	2	1.97	0.29	1.35	22.26	120	30.81	93	95	52	7	0	4	1
	PENSACOLA	91	76	93	73	84	2	1.12	-0.46	0.84	17.11	97	33.56	80	92	49	5	0	3	1
	TALLAHASSEE	92	73	95	71	83	1	1.81	0.02	1.32	18.58	98	35.58	88	100	57	6	0	3	1
	TAMPA	92	78	95	76	85	2	0.36	-1.44	0.28	12.72	72	22.78	76	80	52	7	0	2	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	91	80	91	78	85	2	0.87	-0.96	0.79	19.46	109	36.27	99	85	61	7	0	2	1
GA	ATHENS	92	71	96	70	82	2	2.17	1.37	1.54	10.06	95	41.76	141	91	51	5	0	5	1
	ATLANTA	93	73	96	72	83	3	1.40	0.56	0.71	6.91	62	42.81	134	90	48	5	0	5	1
	AUGUSTA	95	72	97	69	84	3	0.61	-0.41	0.48	13.26	117	42.41	147	95	51	7	0	4	0
	COLUMBUS	94	74	97	73	84	1	3.61	2.76	1.84	14.06	135	48.17	156	95	52	6	0	4	3
	MACON	95	71	97	70	83	2	2.84	1.94	1.29	7.66	69	41.23	138	95	49	7	0	5	3
	SAVANNAH	93	75	94	73	84	2	0.69	-0.80	0.60	11.55	78	34.22	110	96	56	7	0	4	1
HI	HILO	85	71	88	70	78	2	0.61	-1.65	0.31	12.84	55	73.45	97	84	60	0	0	7	0
	HONOLULU	89	76	90	74	83	1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.74	66	9.78	112	74	45	4	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	91	76	93	72	83	3	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.31	30	10.65	101	75	47	6	0	0	0
	LIHUE	86	77	86	74	81	2	0.17	-0.35	0.08	6.27	136	29.58	145	86	65	0	0	5	0
IA	BURLINGTON	89	66	94	62	77	1	0.20	-0.78	0.20	9.02	84	19.19	76	93	51	2	0	1	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	84	62	88	57	73	2	0.40	-0.64	0.40	10.95	94	18.66	81	99	54	0	0	1	0
	DES MOINES	87	67	93	58	77	2	0.35	-0.60	0.35	7.97	69	20.84	84	92	50	1	0	1	0
	DUBUQUE	82	61	84	55	72	1	1.34	0.30	1.30	9.28	84	22.20	93	97	61	0	0	3	1
	SIOUX CITY	85	62	90	53	73	1	0.75	0.00	0.39	6.93	78	14.34	76	97	56	1	0	4	0
	WATERLOO	84	64	89	56	74	2	0.55	-0.45	0.31	13.02	107	24.72	101	85	53	0	0	3	0
ID	BOISE	91	58	98	54	75	-1	0.00	-0.06	0.00	3.02	249	10.67	142	49	13	3	0	0	0
	LEWISTON	89	57	98	51	73	-3	0.03	-0.13	0.03	2.50	112	11.04	134	61	16	3	0	1	0
	POCATELLO	89	53	92	47	71	1	0.00	-0.13	0.00	2.00	104	8.35	107	55	14	2	0	0	0
IL	CHICAGO/O_HARE	89	68	93	64	79	6	0.74	-0.45	0.41	6.91	72	27.10	120	88	38	4	0	3	0
	MOLINE	87	63	89	58	75	1	0.05	-1.01	0.05	7.43	67	20.20	81	92	51	0	0	1	0
	PEORIA	87	65	95	63	76	2	0.41	-0.30	0.41	10.72	121	29.36	126	92	51	1	0	1	0
	ROCKFORD	87	64	89	58	75	3	0.52	-0.58	0.51	7.43	68	21.87	93	89	48	0	0	2	1
	SPRINGFIELD	87	65	93	63	76	1	1.17	0.47	0.62	9.41	93	30.90	128	94	57	1	0	2	2
IN	EVANSVILLE	87	71	93	68	79	2	0.89	0.20	0.31	17.41	191	43.99	150	91	56	1	0	4	0
	FORT WAYNE	86	62	89	58	74	2	0.57	-0.26	0.57	6.67	65	22.28	89	94	55	0	0	1	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	87	67	88	66	77	3	0.75	0.08	0.75	10.42	100	33.41	120	91	54	0	0	1	1
	SOUTH BEND	87	64	90	57	75	3	0.00	-0.85	0.00	11.84	123	29.06	124	91	46	1	0	0	0
KS	CONCORDIA	92	71	96	67	82	4	0.06	-0.67	0.04	14.11	147	21.07	107	85	46	4	0	3	0
	DODGE CITY	92	66	100	61	79	0	0.62	-0.04	0.40	12.09	157	18.02	118	93	48	5	0	2	0
	GOODLAND	89	63	97	59	76	1	0.52	-0.17	0.32	8.79	107	13.78	93	92	41	3	0	3	0
	TOPEKA	89	71	92	65	80	2	0.12	-0.85	0.12	13.90	123	29.35	120	91	52	3	0	1	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 15, 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	93	73	100	70	83	2	0.78	-0.05	0.73	7.22	70	21.97	99	83	44	5	0	3	1
KY	LEXINGTON	86	66	89	60	76	0	0.72	-0.02	0.67	8.11	75	31.96	106	99	54	0	0	2	1
	LOUISVILLE	88	72	90	68	80	1	2.42	1.63	1.41	14.96	153	37.47	126	89	58	2	0	2	2
	PADUCAH	89	71	93	68	80	2	2.15	1.53	0.96	11.36	114	38.64	123	94	61	5	0	5	2
LA	BATON ROUGE	96	76	97	75	86	3	1.38	-0.15	0.89	19.03	121	44.76	119	94	47	7	0	3	1
	LAKE CHARLES	93	77	97	74	85	2	0.27	-0.78	0.27	13.34	89	34.22	95	100	52	7	0	1	0
	NEW ORLEANS	94	76	96	75	85	1	3.15	1.82	1.43	29.14	172	52.56	127	91	56	7	0	6	2
	SHREVEPORT	95	77	100	74	86	2	0.02	-0.56	0.02	9.43	90	43.85	134	93	52	6	0	1	0
MA	BOSTON	87	69	94	64	78	5	0.00	-0.76	0.00	4.96	56	19.93	74	87	45	4	0	0	0
	WORCESTER	86	67	91	62	76	7	0.06	-0.80	0.03	4.60	44	22.02	74	89	44	2	0	3	0
MD	BALTIMORE	89	72	93	68	81	5	4.89	4.18	3.51	18.17	198	35.02	134	93	54	4	0	4	2
ME	CARIBOU	87	59	92	53	73	8	0.08	-0.76	0.08	4.35	46	17.81	78	87	33	2	0	1	0
	PORTLAND	88	66	93	60	77	8	0.01	-0.70	0.01	6.04	67	23.62	84	83	46	3	0	1	0
MI	ALPENA	85	59	91	56	72	6	0.51	-0.20	0.46	11.44	161	22.93	135	97	45	1	0	3	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	87	63	89	55	75	3	0.39	-0.43	0.36	8.61	93	24.59	108	95	46	0	0	2	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	85	59	88	50	72	6	0.37	-0.43	0.28	4.31	59	16.54	101	93	41	0	0	2	0
	LANSING	87	62	90	56	75	4	0.26	-0.49	0.26	6.30	80	23.27	120	91	43	1	0	1	0
	MUSKEGON	86	65	91	58	75	5	1.57	0.80	1.56	6.83	104	25.40	135	87	45	1	0	2	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	87	65	91	60	76	8	0.00	-0.76	0.00	9.71	124	20.57	106	87	42	1	0	0	0
MN	DULUTH	77	59	85	54	68	3	1.03	0.20	0.57	8.02	81	13.88	74	89	55	0	0	4	1
	INT_L FALLS	77	52	81	46	64	0	3.56	2.91	1.39	10.13	112	14.48	93	96	55	0	0	3	3
	MINNEAPOLIS	82	62	88	57	72	0	2.77	1.75	1.27	12.94	123	23.38	116	91	52	0	0	4	2
	ROCHESTER	81	58	87	49	70	0	1.07	0.04	0.87	9.70	84	21.37	97	94	54	0	0	4	1
	ST. CLOUD	80	57	85	52	68	0	4.66	3.82	3.09	11.85	128	17.47	99	96	56	0	0	3	2
MO	COLUMBIA	89	69	94	64	79	2	1.20	0.20	1.00	12.99	119	37.46	136	93	56	2	0	2	1
	KANSAS CITY	87	70	90	66	78	0	0.45	-0.39	0.24	12.78	111	27.22	107	97	62	1	0	3	0
	SAINT LOUIS	89	72	97	70	81	1	3.11	2.44	2.30	16.61	167	40.50	154	90	54	4	0	4	2
	SPRINGFIELD	90	70	95	65	80	1	0.05	-0.73	0.05	6.40	63	39.27	139	96	52	4	0	1	0
MS	JACKSON	93	73	98	70	83	2	1.61	0.57	0.94	15.28	135	53.48	151	92	52	5	0	2	2
	MERIDIAN	94	73	98	71	84	3	2.35	1.44	1.69	14.66	125	52.18	140	94	52	6	0	3	2
	TUPELO	95	74	99	70	85	3	1.19	0.38	1.17	10.68	104	47.15	135	91	47	6	0	2	1
MT	BILLINGS	88	57	94	53	72	-1	0.16	0.01	0.08	6.16	161	9.60	98	63	17	3	0	2	0
	BUTTE	80	40	85	34	60	-3	0.00	-0.32	0.00	4.71	110	7.85	85	73	17	0	0	0	0
	CUT BANK	79	47	87	41	63	-2	0.00	-0.26	0.00	2.83	64	5.43	66	61	19	0	0	0	0
	GLASGOW	89	54	98	44	71	-1	0.00	-0.29	0.00	4.20	88	8.58	98	57	14	3	0	0	0
	GREAT FALLS	83	47	90	43	65	-3	0.00	-0.35	0.00	5.44	116	10.96	104	65	16	1	0	0	0
	HAVRE	84	48	90	40	66	-4	0.00	-0.25	0.00	3.19	73	6.30	76	59	17	1	0	0	0
	MISSOULA	84	47	91	41	65	-3	0.00	-0.27	0.00	2.87	79	9.58	101	75	19	2	0	0	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	85	67	88	64	76	2	2.65	1.65	1.54	12.05	108	40.58	138	97	57	0	0	5	2
	CHARLOTTE	91	71	94	68	81	3	1.39	0.44	0.97	6.16	65	34.24	130	90	50	5	0	5	1
	GREENSBORO	87	70	91	63	78	1	3.36	2.58	2.20	12.62	125	41.04	154	100	61	1	0	3	2
	HATTERAS	89	78	96	77	84	5	4.71	3.24	1.96	17.40	143	47.24	141	87	68	4	0	4	3
	RALEIGH	89	71	92	69	80	1	2.13	1.28	1.40	11.70	114	33.51	123	97	61	4	0	4	2
	WILMINGTON	90	75	93	74	82	2	2.00	0.40	1.77	21.29	130	46.44	132	95	59	4	0	3	1
ND	BISMARCK	88	56	95	49	72	2	0.13	-0.42	0.08	4.41	61	6.37	50	87	26	3	0	2	0
	DICKINSON	86	54	93	49	70	0	0.45	0.09	0.45	4.52	70	6.48	55	87	21	2	0	1	0
	FARGO	81	57	90	52	69	-1	2.45	1.93	1.87	11.38	146	15.53	106	94	56	1	0	2	2
	GRAND FORKS	81	56	87	50	68	0	1.93	1.28	1.53	9.74	122	12.95	94	90	49	0	0	2	1
	JAMESTOWN	82	57	91	52	69	0	0.99	0.56	0.99	6.62	89	9.48	72	91	43	1	0	1	1
NE	GRAND ISLAND	90	66	94	58	78	3	0.08	-0.67	0.08	5.92	63	18.48	95	90	45	5	0	1	0
	LINCOLN	88	67	91	59	78	2	0.20	-0.58	0.20	9.79	104	18.41	93	90	48	3	0	1	0
	NORFOLK	87	62	91	51	74	1	0.60	-0.21	0.45	4.57	49	13.67	72	94	50	2	0	4	0
	NORTH PLATTE	90	59	98	52	75	2	0.00	-0.58	0.00	6.52	83	13.01	84	91	40	4	0	0	0
	OMAHA	89	68	92	59	78	3	0.06	-0.81	0.06	4.72	47	12.06	56	93	48	3	0	1	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	96	58	101	54	77	4	0.00	-0.30	0.00	1.88	35	7.10	60	85	17	5	0	0	0
	VALENTINE	92	61	100	50	76	2	0.12	-0.44	0.12	9.24	115	14.22	94	78	27	5	0	1	0
NH	CONCORD	89	61	96	56	75	6	0.00	-0.72	0.00	4.69	51	17.28	70	93	39	5	0	0	0
NJ	ATLANTIC_CITY	86	70	90	67	78	3	0.38	-0.62	0.23	16.70	187	29.93	114	94	62	1	0	4	0
	NEWARK	88	73	94	69	80	4	0.53	-0.32	0.49	16.16	149	29.85	100	91	49	3	0	2	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	97	69	99	64	83	6	0.12	-0.27	0.09	2.55	83	4.39	77	42	12	7	0	2	0
NV	ELY	90	46	91	43	68	1	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.23	12	4.20	65	35	9	5	0	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	107	83	112	77	95	3	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	2.35	83	17	6	7	0	0	0
	RENO	94	63	98	55	78	4	0.02	-0.05	0.02	0.35	39	1.80	38	49	12	7	0	1	0
	WINNEMUCCA	96	54	100	50	75	4	0.05	0.00	0.05	1.19	127	4.45	82	44	8	7	0	1	0
NY	ALBANY	84	62	87	60	73	3	0.32	-0.48	0.31	10.20	105	22.43	91	99	49	0	0	2	0
	BINGHAMTON	82	63	87	59	73	4	1.28	0.52	1.18	9.87	102	32.50	133	93	46	0	0	2	1
	BUFFALO	87	66	90	63	77	6	0.38	-0.36	0.38	8.56	101	24.41	104	79	40	1	0	1	0
	ROCHESTER	86	62	89	59	74	4	0.00	-0.80	0.00	8.47	101	20.38	98	90	42	0	0	0	0
	SYRACUSE	88	65	93	62	77	6	0.54	-0.26	0.54	8.59	98	24.47	108	87	43	2	0	1	1
OH	AKRON-CANTON	88	66	91	63	77	6	0.00	-0.79	0.00	5.78	60	24.78	97	85	47	3	0	0	0
	CINCINNATI	86	69	90	64	77	2	0.34	-0.44	0.32	11.31	119	34.45	123	89	56	1	0	2	0
	CLEVELAND	87	65	90	58	76	3	0.00	-0.79	0.00	8.20	95	29.88	126	84	48	2	0	0	0
	COLUMBUS	88	67	92	63	78	3	0.76	0.09	0.75	8.78	84	34.78	134	91	51	1	0	2	1
	DAYTON	86	65	88	63	76	3	1.38	0.75	0.79	9.23	95	30.48	114	92	55	0	0	2	2
	MANSFIELD	87	64	90	61	76	5	0.00	-1.02	0.00	5.84	51	24.48	85	95	50	1	0	0	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 15, 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	89	65	91	58	77	5	0.40	-0.30	0.40	5.41	65	20.30	93	85	43	3	0	1	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	86	63	90	57	74	5	0.00	-0.68	0.00	10.37	106	28.31	115	87	46	1	0	0	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	94	71	96	67	82	-1	0.08	-0.67	0.08	8.28	87	22.81	98	92	47	7	0	1	0
	TULSA	92	73	96	69	83	0	0.48	-0.13	0.28	8.25	87	30.24	116	90	55	6	0	2	0
OR	ASTORIA	71	50	86	45	60	-1	0.00	-0.23	0.00	3.19	79	39.55	105	94	56	0	0	0	0
	BURNS	90	44	99	40	67	1	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.81	57	5.73	82	54	11	3	0	0	0
	EUGENE	88	51	101	46	70	2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.79	78	17.66	68	78	22	2	0	0	0
	MEDFORD	97	60	108	57	78	4	0.00	-0.10	0.00	1.22	105	9.17	91	59	15	7	0	0	0
	PENDLETON	87	56	100	47	71	-1	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.88	57	8.91	112	54	13	2	0	0	0
	PORTLAND	84	58	99	54	71	1	0.00	-0.13	0.00	3.87	148	18.97	94	75	29	1	0	0	0
	SALEM	86	53	100	50	70	1	0.00	-0.09	0.00	1.56	70	19.15	88	72	24	2	0	0	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	87	67	91	65	77	5	0.09	-0.75	0.07	10.36	92	26.37	94	93	50	3	0	2	0
	ERIE	87	67	89	64	77	6	0.00	-0.79	0.00	7.15	79	23.79	99	75	42	0	0	0	0
	MIDDLETOWN	89	72	93	69	81	6	0.02	-0.67	0.02	7.80	79	24.79	98	88	47	4	0	1	0
	PHILADELPHIA	87	73	93	70	80	3	1.49	0.70	1.44	15.99	167	31.30	119	94	55	3	0	2	1
	PITTSBURGH	87	66	92	59	77	5	0.01	-0.79	0.01	6.75	68	23.94	96	85	44	2	0	1	0
	WILKES-BARRE	88	66	91	64	77	7	0.12	-0.65	0.12	22.32	234	36.44	156	89	42	2	0	1	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	90	65	94	62	78	6	0.28	-0.57	0.28	7.09	69	25.32	101	90	37	5	0	1	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	89	70	93	66	79	6	0.01	-0.78	0.01	4.55	52	22.44	78	94	52	4	0	1	0
SC	CHARLESTON	91	74	93	73	83	1	1.89	0.37	1.30	12.85	83	34.52	109	95	61	5	0	4	1
	COLUMBIA	91	73	95	71	82	0	0.70	-0.51	0.45	13.75	106	39.94	136	93	55	3	0	4	0
	FLORENCE	90	73	93	71	82	1	0.85	-0.31	0.68	14.54	116	41.07	147	97	59	3	0	4	1
	GREENVILLE	91	70	94	69	81	1	1.34	0.31	1.28	10.72	98	50.95	168	95	52	6	0	4	1
SD	ABERDEEN	88	60	94	51	74	4	0.50	-0.04	0.49	6.79	86	11.41	76	87	40	3	0	2	0
	HURON	85	62	90	58	74	1	0.30	-0.24	0.28	8.26	101	12.86	79	93	49	1	0	3	0
	RAPID CITY	89	55	101	49	72	-1	0.02	-0.37	0.02	4.93	94	9.92	82	77	23	3	0	1	0
	SIOUX FALLS	87	63	91	54	75	4	0.76	0.07	0.55	6.76	79	14.18	79	90	47	1	0	3	1
TN	BRISTOL	87	66	91	60	76	2	1.15	0.35	0.75	10.87	104	41.15	148	95	55	2	0	3	1
	CHATTANOOGA	92	73	97	71	83	3	3.37	2.58	1.85	9.59	89	45.48	135	95	51	5	0	5	2
	KNOXVILLE	88	70	92	67	79	1	3.31	2.56	2.34	11.22	105	47.49	147	93	53	4	0	3	2
	MEMPHIS	94	75	97	73	84	2	2.02	1.33	1.94	7.13	72	36.89	108	91	49	7	0	2	1
	NASHVILLE	92	73	97	71	82	3	0.56	-0.14	0.40	8.72	93	34.64	113	89	49	6	0	4	0
TX	ABILENE	104	78	108	74	91	7	0.05	-0.51	0.05	5.66	85	16.49	105	64	22	7	0	1	0
	AMARILLO	100	69	104	62	84	7	0.16	-0.54	0.16	5.45	72	8.52	61	71	23	7	0	1	0
	AUSTIN	105	79	107	78	92	5	0.00	-0.44	0.00	3.34	46	22.29	107	81	26	7	0	0	0
	BEAUMONT	94	75	97	74	85	1	0.02	-1.11	0.01	13.28	85	33.96	93	100	59	7	0	2	0
	BROWNSVILLE	95	78	96	77	87	1	0.07	-0.39	0.07	6.97	126	10.50	78	93	51	7	0	1	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	94	78	96	75	86	1	0.00	-0.52	0.00	7.89	111	15.69	90	95	52	7	0	0	0
	DEL RIO	105	80	108	79	93	6	0.00	-0.47	0.00	0.94	19	7.69	63	69	24	7	0	0	0
	EL PASO	106	78	107	73	92	11	0.04	-0.45	0.04	1.79	49	5.17	92	37	12	7	0	1	0
	FORT WORTH	100	80	103	78	90	4	0.00	-0.37	0.00	7.10	103	32.29	140	76	37	7	0	0	0
	GALVESTON	93	85	94	84	89	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.85	0	26.51	0	79	62	7	0	0	0
	HOUSTON	99	78	101	76	88	3	0.08	-0.68	0.07	8.04	71	25.64	86	91	42	7	0	2	0
	LUBBOCK	102	75	107	69	89	9	0.08	-0.34	0.08	3.46	59	8.31	68	54	18	7	0	1	0
	MIDLAND	103	75	107	71	89	7	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.41	9	5.92	67	58	18	7	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	105	77	109	76	91	7	0.35	-0.07	0.35	2.33	50	12.41	97	69	19	7	0	1	0
	SAN ANTONIO	102	78	104	78	90	4	0.00	-0.37	0.00	1.52	19	14.84	75	84	28	7	0	0	0
	VICTORIA	97	77	99	75	87	2	0.00	-0.53	0.00	8.25	84	19.27	76	93	44	7	0	0	0
	WACO	103	79	106	78	91	5	0.00	-0.42	0.00	4.72	77	30.90	147	78	28	7	0	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	102	76	106	72	89	4	0.00	-0.54	0.00	10.64	154	25.94	141	78	31	7	0	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	95	67	96	64	81	3	0.00	-0.13	0.00	2.19	114	7.54	74	37	12	7	0	0	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	86	70	92	63	78	3	1.83	1.17	0.71	14.34	150	37.54	143	94	59	4	0	5	2
	NORFOLK	89	76	93	74	82	4	4.63	3.37	2.00	13.00	106	33.72	115	93	64	3	0	5	3
	RICHMOND	87	72	91	68	80	1	4.76	3.76	2.08	22.61	210	39.47	143	97	63	3	0	4	3
	ROANOKE	86	70	92	63	78	2	1.37	0.62	0.96	13.03	136	41.23	157	94	61	3	0	4	1
	WASH/DULLES	88	71	93	67	80	4	1.98	1.18	0.83	15.11	160	32.08	122	96	56	4	0	3	2
VT	BURLINGTON	87	65	92	58	76	6	1.31	0.37	1.15	9.76	98	20.69	93	88	39	2	0	3	1
WA	OLYMPIA	80	48	88	42	64	-1	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.09	76	28.49	105	92	31	0	0	0	0
	QUILLAYUTE	71	50	92	46	61	1	0.00	-0.50	0.00	5.58	86	55.02	102	96	51	1	0	0	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	78	56	88	52	67	1	0.00	-0.20	0.00	2.62	99	24.44	122	79	35	0	0	0	0
	SPOKANE	82	54	92	49	68	-3	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.98	45	9.44	95	56	18	1	0	0	0
	YAKIMA	89	53	95	42	71	0	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.26	25	2.81	59	62	16	3	0	0	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	83	60	89	54	72	1	0.24	-0.81	0.16	10.16	99	19.44	97	90	43	0	0	4	0
	GREEN BAY	85	59	87	55	72	4	0.04	-0.77	0.04	8.37	92	22.41	119	92	51	0	0	1	0
	LA CROSSE	86	63	90	58	74	2	0.97	-0.03	0.60	9.35	86	19.11	87	90	43	2	0	3	1
	MADISON	82	59	86	55	71	1	0.63	-0.38	0.42	13.73	126	27.65	122	99	53	0	0	3	0
	MILWAUKEE	83	66	86	62	75	4	0.65	-0.31	0.50	12.76	133	28.73	129	88	53	0	0	2	1
WV	BECKLEY	82	63	86	59	73	3	3.78	2.97	2.35	14.09	128	38.52	137	99	60	0	0	4	3
	CHARLESTON	89	66	93	62	77	3	0.86	0.00	0.46	7.66	68	35.75	122	95	47	5	0	3	0
	ELKINS	84	62	88	57	73	3	1.19	0.30	0.57	16.30	138	39.43	127	93	50	0	0	4	1
	HUNTINGTON	87	68	92	62	78	2	0.46	-0.39	0.37	6.33	61	29.73	105	96	55	3	0	3	0
WY	CASPER	91	52	93	47	71	1	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.37	10	4.37	49	55	11	5	0	0	0
	CHEYENNE	89	56	93	54	73	4	0.00	-0.49	0.00	3.78	67	7.49	64	65	12	4	0	0	0
	LANDER	91	57	93	54	74	3	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.46	18	4.79	54	40	12	6	0	0	0
	SHERIDAN	91	52	97	46	71	1	0.00	-0.14	0.00	2.16	59	6.51	67	68	16	4	0	0	0

Based on 1981-2010 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

August 10 - 16, 2020

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

On August 10, a violent, fast moving thunderstorm complex known as a derecho brought damaging winds to central Iowa and surrounding areas. Meanwhile, most of the western half of the nation remained dry during the week. In contrast, above-normal precipitation occurred large parts of the mid-Atlantic, the Mississippi Valley, the Plains, and the Southeast. More than 6 inches of rain fell along part of the Arkansas-Oklahoma border. Warmer-than-normal weather prevailed across most of the naton. In fact, large parts of California, New England, the Southwest, and Texas recorded temperatures 6°F or more above normal. Elsewhere, large parts of the Northwest and the northern Rockies saw below-normal temperatures. Parts of Idaho, Montana, and Washington noted temperatures 4°F or more below normal.

Corn: By August 16, seventy-six percent of the corn acreage was at or beyond the dough stage, 26 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Weekly advances of 15 percentage points or more occurred in 13 of the 18 estimating states. By August 16, twenty-three percent of this year's crop acreage was denting, 10 percentage points ahead of last year but 1 point behind average. As of August 16, sixty-nine percent of the nation's corn was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the previous week but 13 points above the same time last year. In Iowa, 59 percent of the 2020 corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 10 percentage points below the previous week.

Soybean: By August 16, ninety-six percent of the nation's soybean acreage had reached the blooming stage, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 84 percent of the soybeans had begun setting pods, 20 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average. On August 16, seventy-two percent of the soybeans were rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the previous week but 19 points above the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: Ninety-three percent of the 2020 winter wheat acreage had been harvested by August 16, one percentage point 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: By August 16, eighty percent of the nation's cotton acreage had begun setting bolls, 3 percentage points behind the previous year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. By August 16, fifteen percent of the cotton had open bolls, 8 percentage points behind last year but 1 point ahead of average. As of August 16, forty-five percent of the cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points above the previous week but 4 points below the same time last year.

Sorghum: By August 16, eighty-three percent of the nation's sorghum had reached the headed stage, 12 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Thirty-four percent of the nation's sorghum was at or beyond the coloring stage by August 16, four percentage points ahead of last year but 4 points behind average. On August 16, seventy-five percent of Texas' sorghum acreage had reached the coloring stage, 1 percentage point behind last year but 1 point ahead of average. Fifty-seven percent of the nation's sorghum was rated in good to excellent condition on August 16, one percentage point below the previous week and 8 points below the same time last year.

Rice: By August 16, eighty-six percent of the nation's rice had reached the headed stage, 1 percentage point ahead of the previous year but 5 points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 13 percent of the rice was harvested by August 16, four percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the average. On August 16, seventy-six percent of the nation's rice was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week but 8 percentage points above the same time last year.

Small Grains: Seventy-four percent of the nation's oats had been harvested by August 16, seventeen percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest progress advanced 10 percentage points or more during the week in Minnesota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

By August 16, barley producers had harvested 34 percent of the nation's barley, 8 percentage points ahead of last year but 19 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest progress advanced 20 percentage points or more during the week in Idaho, Minnesota, and Washington. On August 16, seventy-seven percent of the nation's barley was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the previous week but 4 points above the same time last year.

By August 16, thirty percent of the spring wheat had been harvested, 16 percentage points ahead of last year but 13 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest progress advanced 20 percentage points or more during the week in Idaho, Montana, and South Dakota. Seventy percent of the nation's spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week but unchanged from the same time last year.

Other Acreages: By August 16, ninety-six percent of the nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, 1 percentage point behind both last year and the 5-year average. On August 16, seventy-five percent of the peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points above the previous week and 9 points above the same time last year.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 16, 2020

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

Corn Percent Dough

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 16 2020	5-Yr Avg
CO	29	36	55	39
IL	51	66	81	78
IN	39	56	71	66
IA	54	66	81	72
KS	67	67	81	77
KY	65	59	71	70
MI	26	38	59	47
MN	48	62	81	67
MO	72	72	83	84
NE	55	67	88	72
NC	94	84	92	95
ND	15	20	38	49
OH	34	39	66	59
PA	43	26	44	51
SD	35	48	75	61
TN	92	70	86	94
TX	89	84	88	88
WI	26	38	63	46
18 Sts	50	59	76	69

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

Corn Percent Dented

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 16 2020	5-Yr Avg
CO	3	5	12	5
IL	9	10	21	33
IN	5	4	16	23
IA	5	9	26	19
KS	32	26	40	36
KY	42	37	49	48
MI	1	0	7	5
MN	1	2	12	12
MO	21	25	47	48
NE	13	14	29	20
NC	80	56	74	81
ND	0	0	1	7
OH	2	1	7	14
PA	15	1	3	14
SD	2	4	7	11
TN	57	11	43	61
TX	78	67	75	70
WI	2	1	6	7
18 Sts	13	11	23	24

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

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	14	14	26	36	10
IL	1	5	18	60	16
IN	2	7	26	52	13
IA	7	10	24	50	9
KS	4	8	25	48	15
KY	1	3	10	65	21
MI	2	9	24	51	14
MN	1	2	14	52	31
MO	2	4	18	54	22
NE	2	6	19	51	22
NC	4	9	24	53	10
ND	2	7	24	58	9
OH	2	8	43	40	7
PA	6	12	35	31	16
SD	2	4	14	67	13
TN	2	3	21	62	12
TX	5	12	36	34	13
WI	2	3	11	47	37
18 Sts	3	7	21	52	17
Prev Wk	2	6	21	53	18
Prev Yr	3	11	30	46	10

Soybeans Percent Blooming

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 16 2020	5-Yr Avg
AR	94	96	98	98
IL	86	91	97	95
IN	78	93	97	92
IA	91	94	97	95
KS	81	85	90	89
KY	78	77	84	83
LA	100	100	100	100
MI	80	95	100	92
MN	98	98	99	99
MS	95	96	97	97
MO	79	83	90	83
NE	91	98	100	97
NC	82	74	88	85
ND	95	92	97	98
OH	78	92	97	93
SD	88	92	95	94
TN	89	84	92	92
WI	81	94	96	92
18 Sts	88	92	96	94

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

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 16 2020	5-Yr Avg
AR	84	86	92	91
IL	62	74	84	81
IN	45	70	81	76
IA	67	83	90	83
KS	54	64	73	65
KY	54	59	65	64
LA	97	96	99	98
MI	42	80	90	73
MN	83	91	97	90
MS	85	86	91	90
MO	49	56	69	57
NE	75	81	90	82
NC	60	50	62	61
ND	73	71	83	86
OH	49	67	84	76
SD	56	76	82	80
TN	71	58	73	78
WI	60	73	83	80
18 Sts	64	75	84	79

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

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	6	25	48	20
IL	2	5	17	58	18
IN	2	6	25	53	14
IA	4	8	26	53	9
KS	1	5	25	50	19
KY	2	4	14	64	16
LA	0	1	8	72	19
MI	1	6	20	59	14
MN	1	2	13	58	26
MS	1	6	25	58	10
MO	1	5	19	58	17
NE	2	5	17	53	23
NC	3	8	28	51	10
ND	1	5	31	56	7
OH	1	7	38	46	8
SD	2	4	12	69	13
TN	2	4	21	60	13
WI	2	3	10	46	39
18 Sts	2	5	21	56	16
Prev Wk	1	4	21	57	17
Prev Yr	4	10	33	44	9

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 16, 2020

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

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 16 2020	5-Yr Avg
AL	91	85	93	92
AZ	96	98	99	93
AR	98	98	100	99
CA	89	75	90	78
GA	93	84	92	92
KS	50	40	56	49
LA	98	96	100	98
MS	88	78	84	91
MO	66	44	64	76
NC	93	74	77	89
OK	79	55	66	69
SC	94	65	75	87
TN	90	79	88	90
TX	78	66	77	77
VA	83	83	87	87
15 Sts	83	71	80	82

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 16 2020	5-Yr Avg
AL	9	3	6	11
AZ	32	35	46	34
AR	6	5	15	10
CA	4	0	0	1
GA	18	2	7	10
KS	1	1	3	2
LA	22	20	36	28
MS	7	4	13	14
MO	5	0	0	8
NC	6	0	2	5
OK	3	0	12	3
SC	7	0	0	3
TN	4	0	0	6
TX	32	13	19	18
VA	1	1	1	3
15 Sts	23	9	15	14

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

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	0	12	73	15
AZ	0	0	8	57	35
AR	0	0	12	50	38
CA	0	0	15	45	40
GA	1	5	20	60	14
KS	2	6	53	35	4
LA	0	0	11	76	13
MS	1	3	32	52	12
MO	2	13	36	49	0
NC	6	10	25	49	10
OK	1	3	35	44	17
SC	6	9	17	53	15
TN	8	9	14	57	12
TX	10	23	40	22	5
VA	0	11	50	39	0
15 Sts	7	15	33	35	10
Prev Wk	6	17	35	33	9
Prev Yr	2	13	36	41	8

Sorghum Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 16 2020	5-Yr Avg
CO	76	47	76	77
KS	61	63	79	75
NE	80	87	95	88
OK	65	60	70	73
SD	70	60	84	83
TX	88	89	91	88
6 Sts	71	70	83	80

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

Sorghum Percent Coloring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 16 2020	5-Yr Avg
CO	4	0	5	15
KS	10	9	17	15
NE	12	4	15	22
OK	17	25	30	33
SD	12	3	15	18
TX	76	71	75	74
6 Sts	30	27	34	38

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

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	17	21	39	20	3
KS	2	5	25	54	14
NE	1	6	22	40	31
OK	3	17	39	39	2
SD	0	3	15	77	5
TX	8	14	33	32	13
6 Sts	5	9	29	45	12
Prev Wk	3	9	30	45	13
Prev Yr	1	6	28	52	13

Peanuts Percent Pegging

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 16 2020	5-Yr Avg
AL	100	99	99	96
FL	98	96	97	98
GA	100	98	99	100
NC	99	91	92	98
OK	79	71	80	82
SC	97	95	99	96
TX	84	75	85	88
VA	100	92	95	96
8 Sts	97	93	96	97

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

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	0	12	70	18
FL	1	1	23	73	2
GA	1	5	20	58	16
NC	0	3	19	58	20
OK	0	0	11	61	28
SC	3	3	20	56	18
TX	1	7	23	67	2
VA	0	0	56	43	1
8 Sts	1	4	20	62	13
Prev Wk	1	4	22	62	11
Prev Yr	1	5	28	57	9

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 16, 2020

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

Rice Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 16 2020	5-Yr Avg
AR	81	72	84	91
CA	84	65	85	82
LA	94	95	97	98
MS	94	82	88	95
MO	72	54	69	84
TX	97	97	99	99
6 Sts	85	75	86	91

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

Rice Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 16 2020	5-Yr Avg
AR	0	0	0	1
CA	0	0	0	0
LA	47	48	61	58
MS	0	0	1	2
MO	0	0	0	0
TX	32	34	55	49
6 Sts	9	10	13	13

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	4	26	50	19
CA	0	0	0	80	20
LA	1	3	17	66	13
MS	0	1	36	51	12
MO	1	6	30	47	16
TX	0	0	14	73	13
6 Sts	1	3	20	59	17
Prev Wk	1	2	21	57	19
Prev Yr	1	5	26	46	22

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 16 2020	5-Yr Avg
ID	24	21	43	43
MN	12	19	31	50
MT	17	15	35	38
ND	10	7	19	39
SD	24	59	81	70
WA	23	17	36	51
6 Sts	14	15	30	43

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	64	19
MN	2	4	18	64	12
MT	1	3	19	55	22
ND	2	4	29	58	7
SD	1	4	25	66	4
WA	0	7	9	56	28
6 Sts	2	4	24	58	12
Prev Wk	2	5	24	57	12
Prev Yr	1	6	23	58	12

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 16 2020	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	100	100	100	99
CO	97	100	100	99
ID	53	35	60	77
IL	100	100	100	100
IN	100	100	100	100
KS	100	100	100	100
MI	93	98	100	98
MO	100	100	100	100
MT	64	45	60	84
NE	94	98	100	99
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	100	100	100	100
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	86	77	88	91
SD	74	95	98	91
TX	100	100	100	100
WA	65	55	73	80
18 Sts	92	90	93	96

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

Barley Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 16 2020	5-Yr Avg
ID	39	21	45	52
MN	31	39	70	66
MT	23	10	27	49
ND	17	13	25	56
WA	25	24	46	53
5 Sts	26	16	34	53

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

Barley Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	1	9	71	18
MN	1	3	22	64	10
MT	0	3	19	52	26
ND	1	5	32	57	5
WA	0	7	6	65	22
5 Sts	1	3	19	59	18
Prev Wk	1	3	17	59	20
Prev Yr	2	5	20	58	15

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 16, 2020

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

Oats Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 16 2020	5-Yr Avg
IA	95	94	97	96
MN	44	64	78	65
NE	93	95	98	95
ND	15	17	26	51
OH	91	93	96	94
PA	63	57	70	69
SD	55	83	93	83
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	51	56	72	63
9 Sts	57	65	74	73

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending Aug 16, 2020

	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	3	23	70	3		NH	9	31	60	0	0
AZ	15	27	41	17	0		NJ	0	0	28	71	1
AR	3	8	31	45	13		NM	17	26	32	19	6
CA	40	15	35	10	0		NY	13	15	32	34	6
CO	27	28	31	13	1		NC	2	5	30	60	3
CT	2	33	65	0	0		ND	3	12	46	36	3
DE	3	7	37	45	8		OH	6	16	52	24	2
FL	1	3	17	51	28		OK	1	15	48	35	1
GA	4	8	34	46	8		OR	34	33	19	14	0
ID	0	13	28	49	10		PA	15	33	26	23	3
IL	2	6	23	57	12		RI	80	20	0	0	0
IN	4	9	39	43	5		SC	2	8	24	60	6
IA	8	18	41	30	3		SD	2	14	40	41	3
KS	3	10	32	48	7		TN	2	7	32	51	8
KY	3	8	25	56	8		TX	15	31	33	19	2
LA	1	4	30	60	5		UT	4	14	43	38	1
ME	4	12	25	50	9		VT	0	2	6	84	8
MD	1	23	32	35	9		VA	2	10	38	41	9
MA	2	33	65	0	0		WA	18	17	41	23	1
MI	7	23	33	33	4		WV	2	7	28	59	4
MN	3	6	24	58	9		WI	2	6	24	43	25
MS	2	7	32	52	7		WY	29	36	30	5	0
MO	2	9	30	50	9		48 Sts	13	22	33	28	4
MT	7	18	37	32	6							
NE	7	11	27	49	6		Prev Wk	11	20	35	30	4
NV	10	20	35	35	0		Prev Yr	4	13	29	45	9

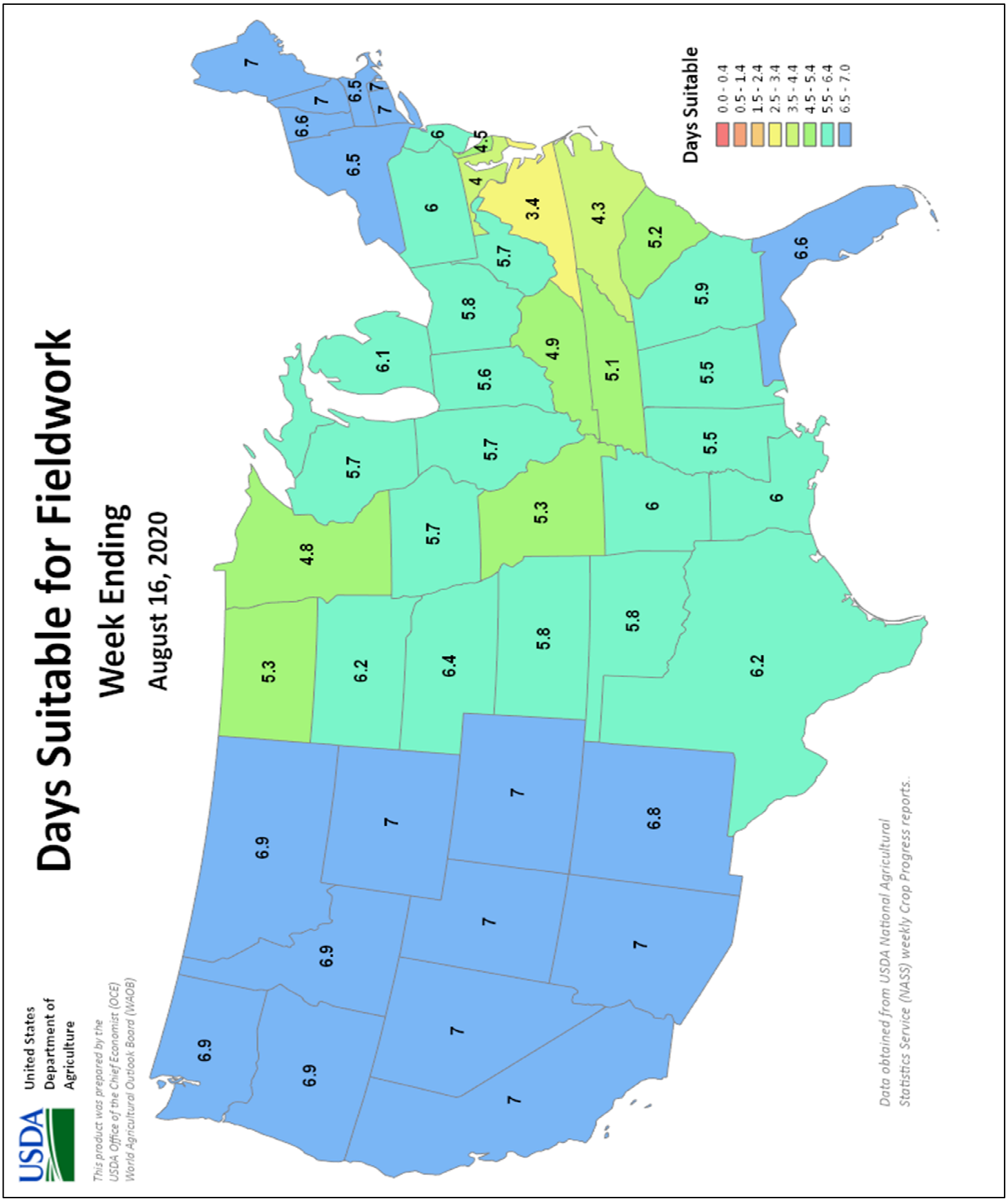
VP - Very Poor; **P - Poor;** **F - Fair;** **G - Good;** **EX - Excellent**

NA - Not Available; ***Revised**

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 16, 2020

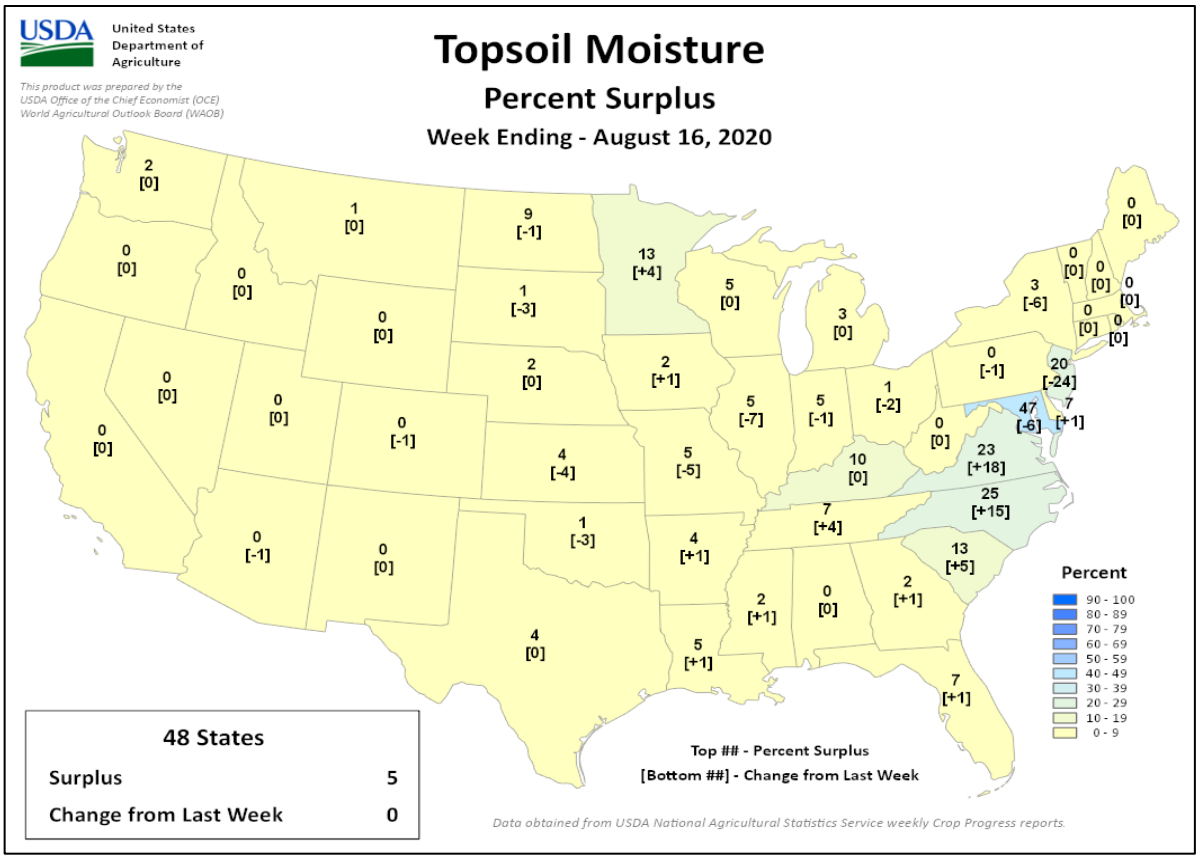
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS

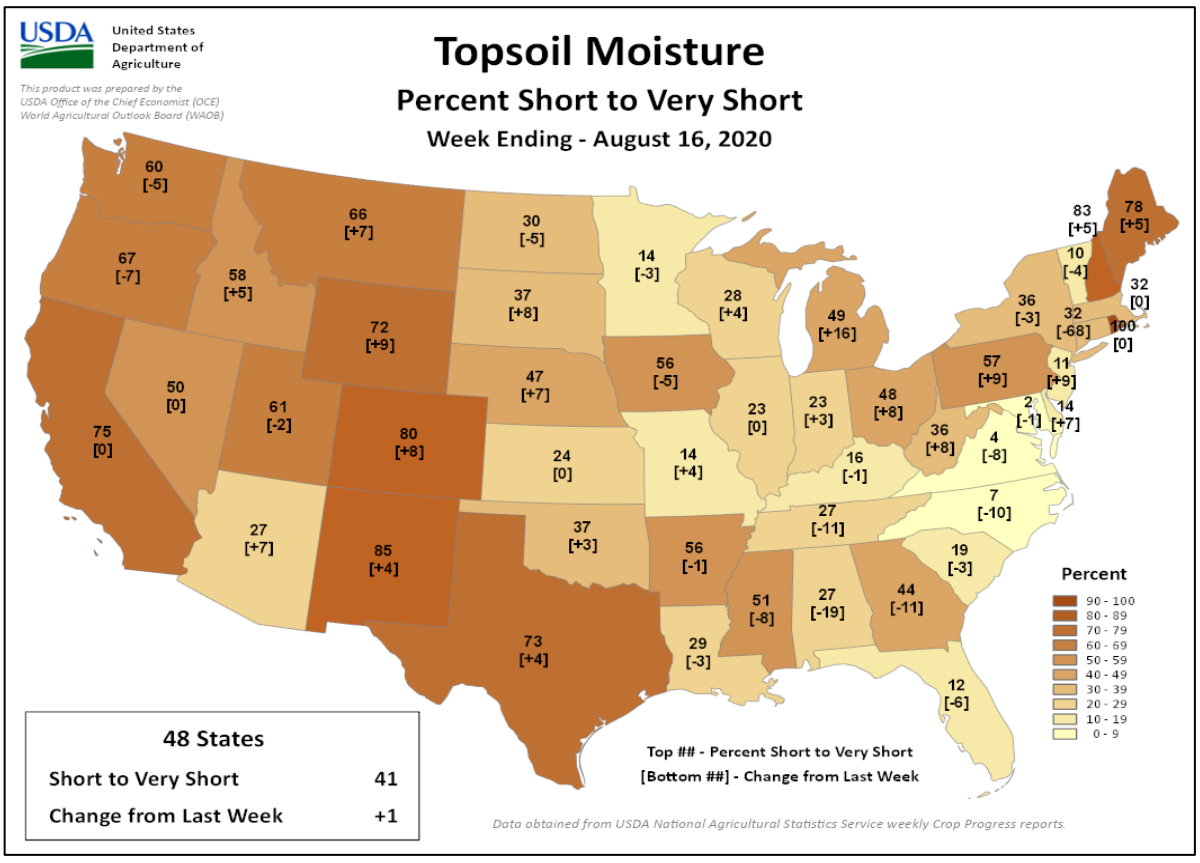


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 16, 2020

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

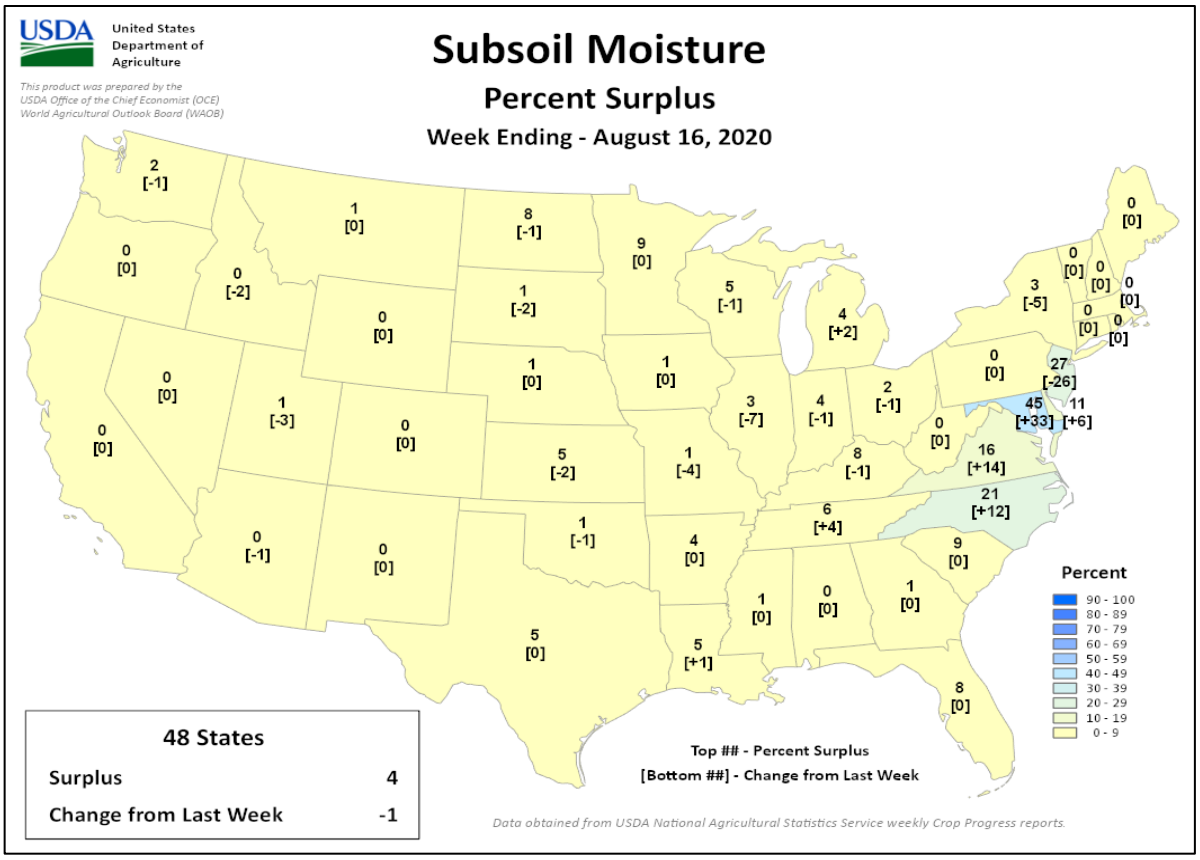


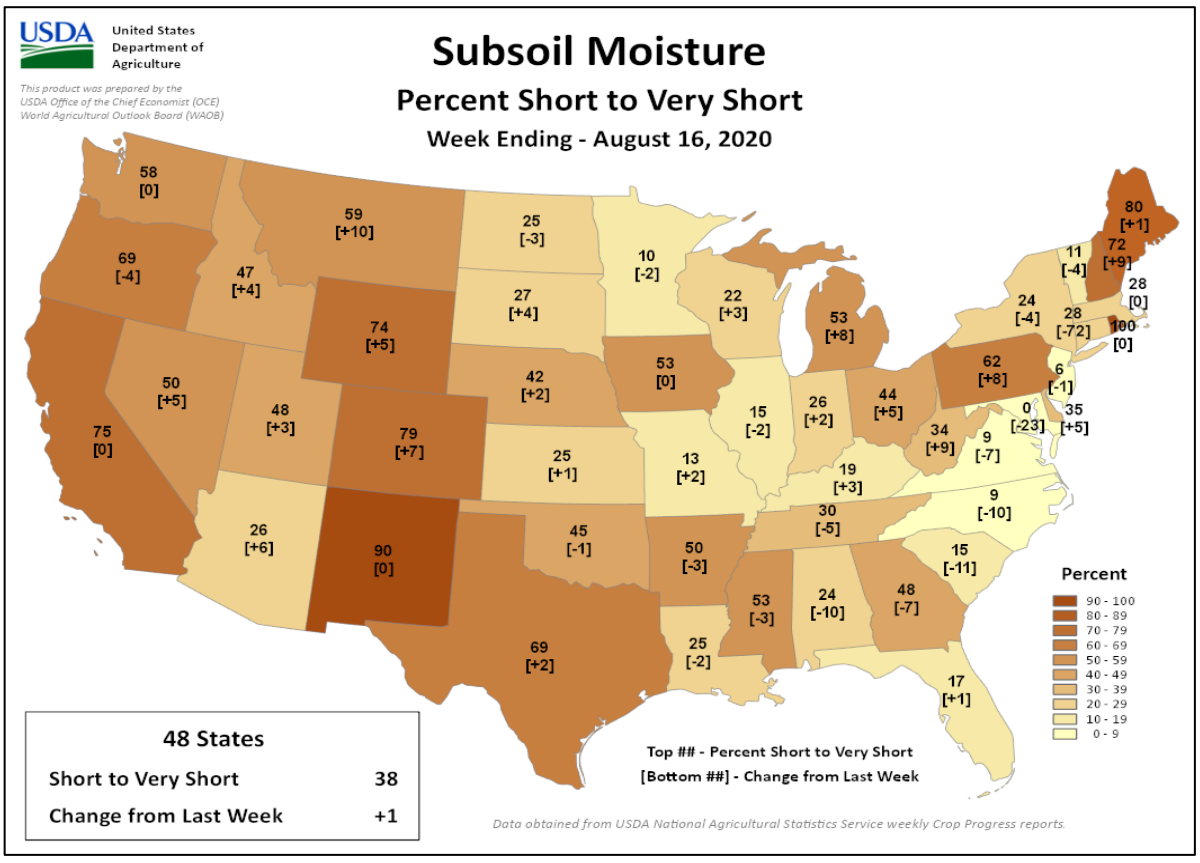


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 16, 2020

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





August 13 ENSO Diagnostic Discussion

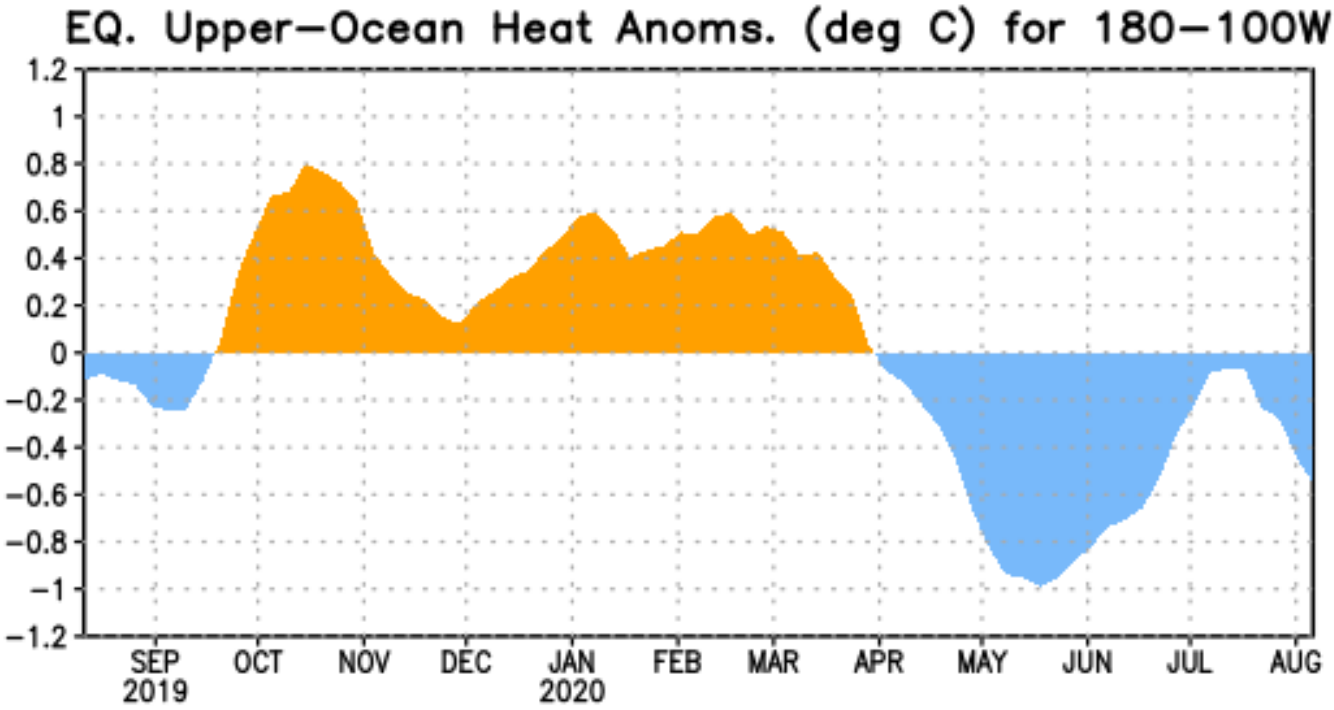


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180º-100ºW). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1981-2010 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: La Niña Watch

Synopsis: There is a ~60% chance of La Niña development during Northern Hemisphere fall 2020 and continuing through winter 2020-21 (~55% chance).

By early August 2020, sea surface temperatures (SSTs) were below average in the equatorial Pacific from the Date Line to the west coast of South America. The four Niño indices were negative during the latest week, with the Niño-3.4 and Niño-3 indices at -0.6 ºC. Negative equatorial subsurface temperature anomalies (averaged across 180°-100°W), which had weakened during June and early July, began re-strengthening in mid-July (Fig. 1) as below-average subsurface temperatures re-emerged in the east-central equatorial Pacific. During July, low-level wind anomalies were easterly across most of the equatorial Pacific, while upper-level wind anomalies were westerly over portions of the far western, central, and eastern Pacific. Tropical convection was suppressed over the western and central Pacific, and was near average over Indonesia. Overall, the combined oceanic and atmospheric system remained consistent with ENSO-neutral.

The models in the IRI/CPC plume are split between La Niña and ENSO-neutral (Niño-3.4 index between -0.5°C and +0.5°C) during the fall and winter, but slightly favor La Niña from the August-October through the November-January seasons. Based largely on dynamical model guidance, the forecaster consensus favors La Niña development during the August-October season, lasting through winter 2020-21. In summary, there is a ~60% chance of La Niña development during Northern Hemisphere fall 2020 and continuing through winter 2020-21 (~55% chance; click CPC/IRI consensus forecast for the chance of each outcome for each 3-month period).

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts are also updated monthly in the Forecast Forum of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. Additional perspectives and analysis are also available in an ENSO blog. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for **10 September 2020**. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

August 9-15, 2020

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Early-week heat and dryness over western Europe gave way to cooler, showery weather by week's end.

WESTERN FSU: Short-term drought continued to lower prospects for reproductive to filling summer crops, though cooler weather reduced moisture demands somewhat.

EASTERN FSU: Widespread rain alleviated recent untimely heat and dryness in the north, while seasonably dry, warm weather fostered cotton development in southern portions of the region.

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

SOUTH ASIA: Rainfall continued in central India, further improving moisture supplies for rice and oilseeds.

EASTERN ASIA: Widespread showers brought much-needed moisture to reproductive corn and soybeans in northeastern China.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Showers throughout the northern portions of the region improved moisture conditions for rice.

AUSTRALIA: Rain continued to benefit winter grains and oilseeds throughout most of the wheat belt.

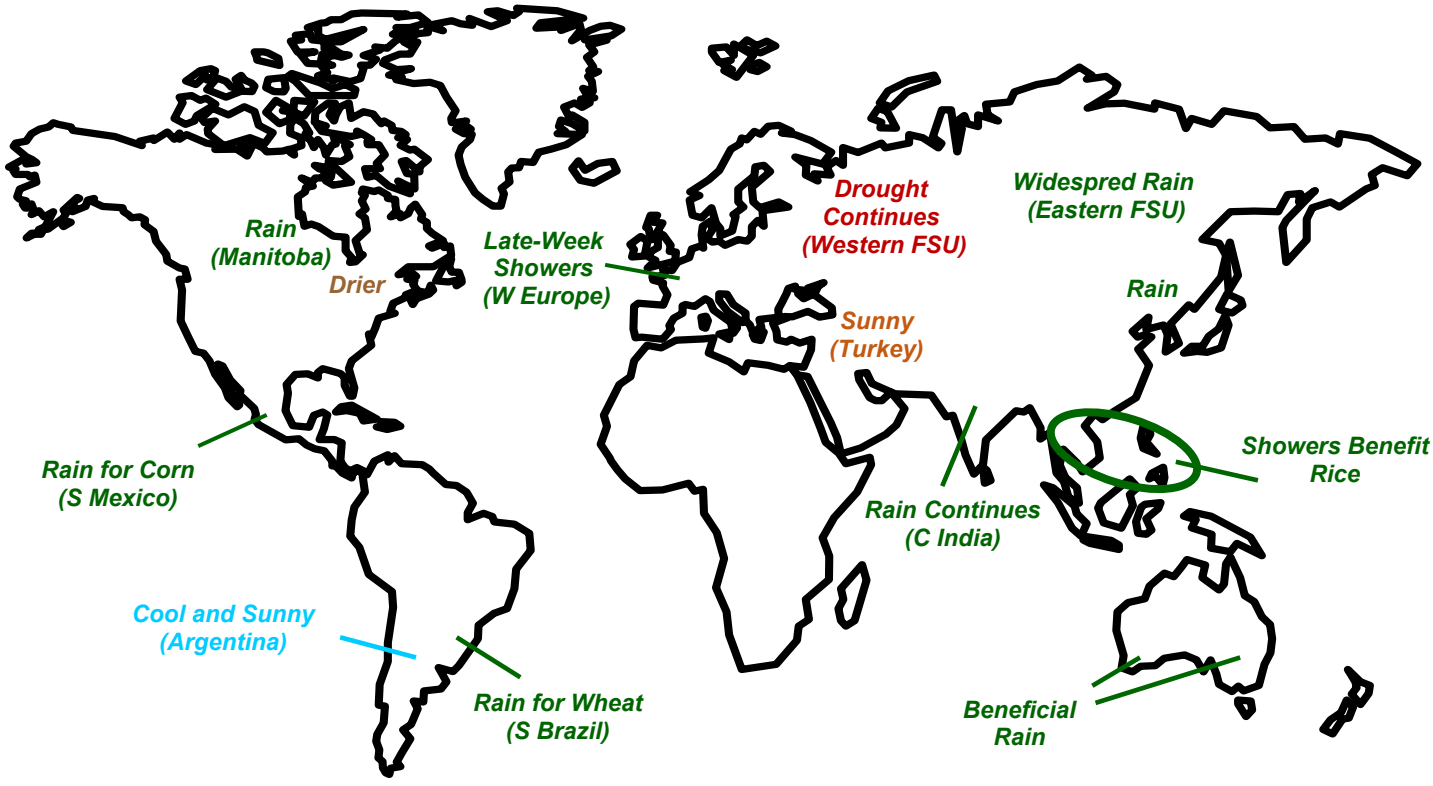
ARGENTINA: Cool, sunny weather favored overwintering grains.

BRAZIL: Showers benefited wheat in southern Brazil.

MEXICO: Rain continued across the southern plateau corn belt but showers tapered off in northern watersheds.

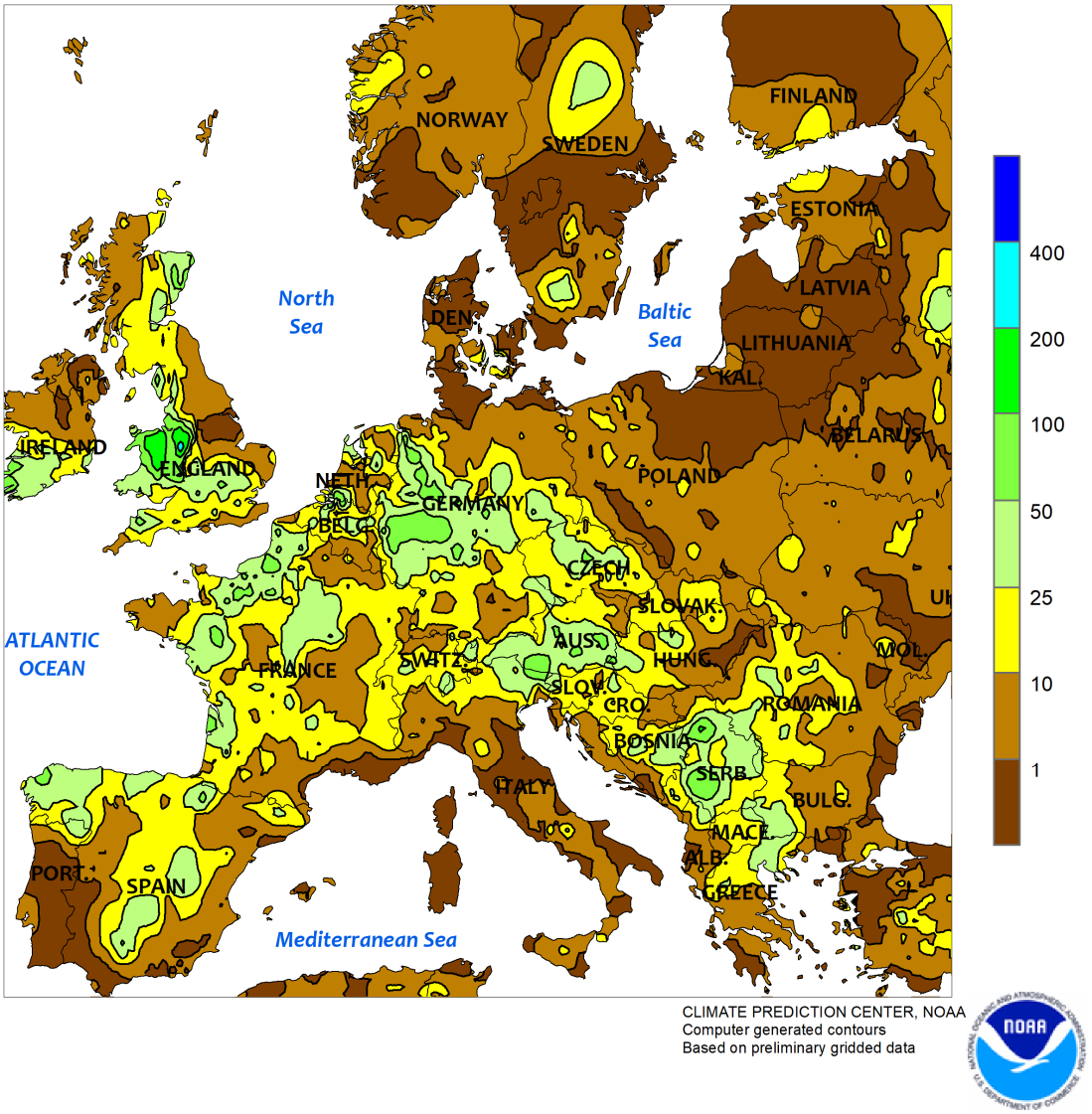
CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Untimely wetness slowed early spring crop harvesting in eastern production areas.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Warm, sunny weather spurred rapid summer crop development following last week's beneficial rainfall.



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

EUROPE
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 9 - 15, 2020

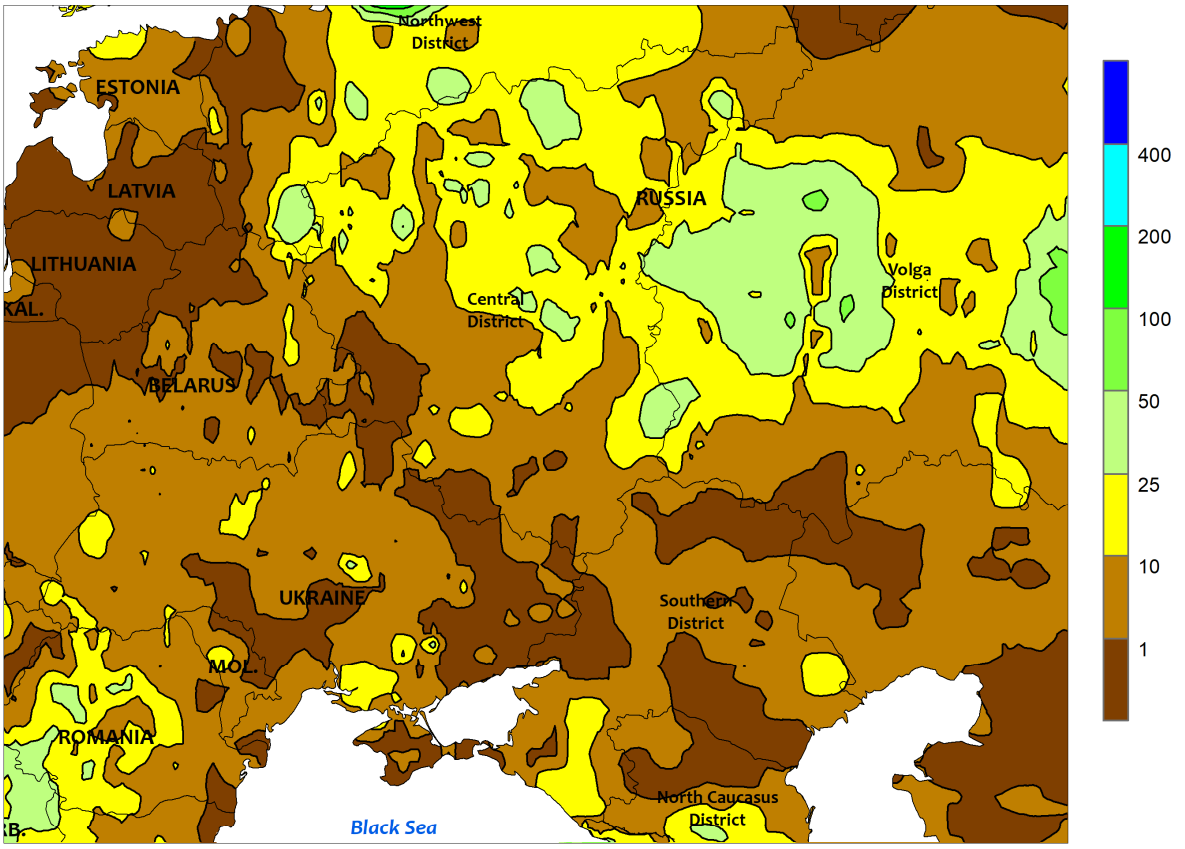


EUROPE

Early in the week, extreme heat on top of acute short-term drought further impacted reproductive to filling summer crops in western areas. Temperatures again soared into the upper 30s (degrees C) across much of western Europe ahead of a strong cold front, with anomalous warmth (4-8°C above normal) shifting north and east across the continent as the week progressed. The cold front, which arrived from the west in the middle of the monitoring period, triggered widespread albeit highly variable showers and thunderstorms (1-45 mm) across Spain, France, and England. Prior to the rain's arrival, the impacts of the heat on reproductive to filling summer crops in France were compounded by short-term dryness and drought. In particular, southwestern corn and sunflower areas of France reported less than 30 percent-of-normal rainfall from June 15 through August 11, largely coincident with the key stages of development. Similar dryness has also been observed along and immediately south of the lower Danube River over the past 30 days, though heat abated somewhat (33-35°C) in eastern Bulgaria and southern-most portions of Romania. Meanwhile, daytime highs reached into the lower to middle 30s across Germany, Poland, and the remainder of the Balkans, though widespread showers (2-50 mm, locally more) and near- to above-normal rainfall over the preceding 60 days left crops better able to withstand the heat. Dry weather was largely limited to northeastern Europe, promoting summer crop development and early winter rapeseed planting.

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

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 9 - 15, 2020



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

WESTERN FSU

Mostly dry weather in Ukraine contrasted with additional showers in west-central Russia. Pockets of light rain (1-7 mm) in Ukraine's central and eastern summer crop areas afforded little to no relief from recent localized short-term dryness. In particular, 30-day rainfall has totaled less than 50 percent of normal over central Ukraine, though totals were highly variable; in particular, precipitation over this timeframe ranged from 25 to 140 percent of normal from southwest to northeast in central Ukraine (from Cherkasy to Poltava Oblasts). 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, temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C below normal, mitigating dryness impacts somewhat. Farther east in Russia, chilly weather (up to 5°C below normal) prevailed, with variable showers in southwestern growing areas (1-17 mm) giving way to widespread moderate to heavy rain (10-70 mm) in more northerly croplands. Overall, crop prospects in Russia remained mixed, with poor vegetation health (per satellite data) in southern Russia transitioning to favorable conditions farther north where summer rains have been more consistent.

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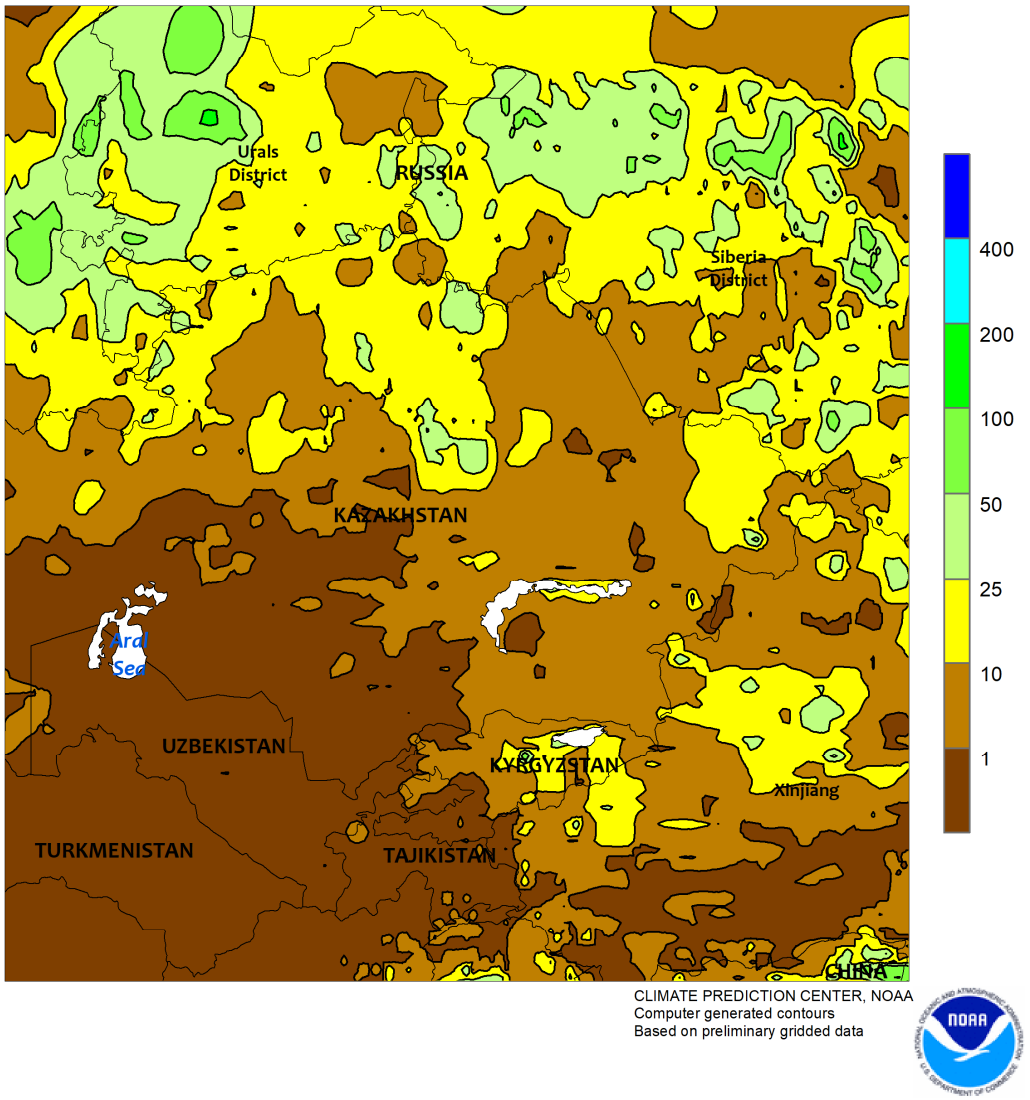
EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 9 - 15, 2020

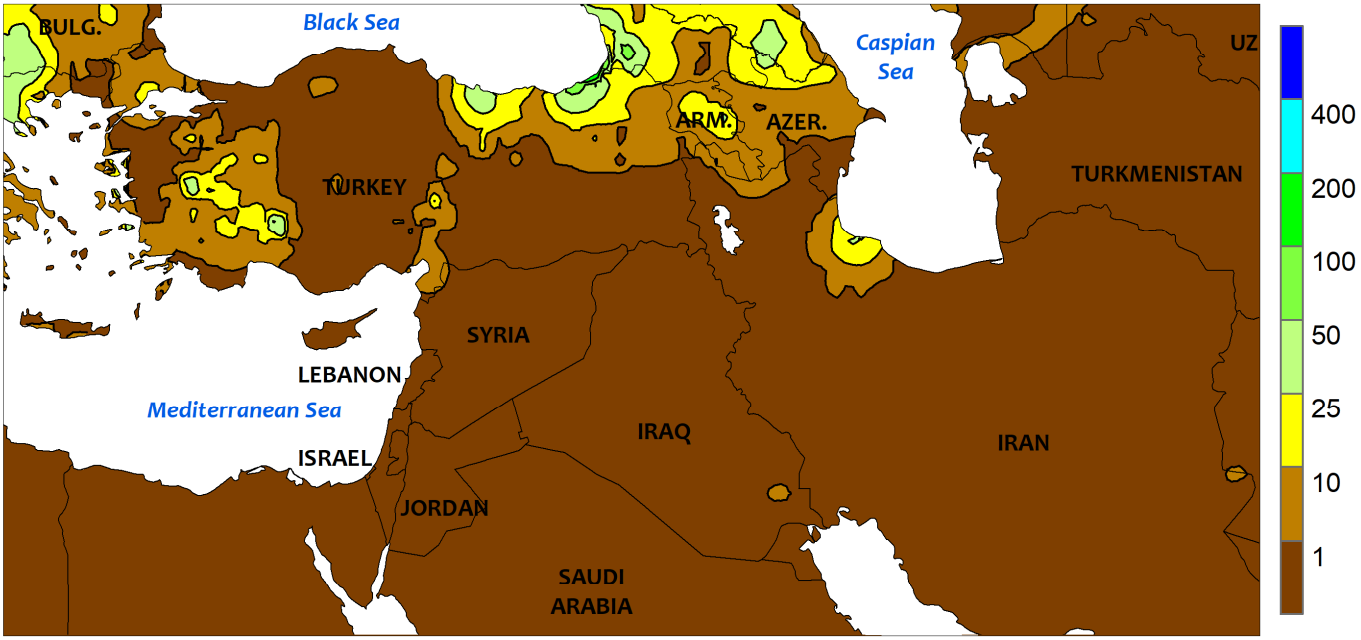


EASTERN FSU

A pair of storms bookended the week, bringing widespread showers and heat relief to the region. Rainfall totaled 5 to 50 mm across northern Kazakhstan and central Russia, though pockets of dryness (less than 5 mm) lingered in parts of north-central Kazakhstan and the southwestern Siberia District. Nevertheless, the rain eased drought afflicting portions of the spring grain belt—in particular, in the southern Urals District and immediate environs—and signaled an end to the early-August heat wave. However, satellite-derived vegetation health data continued to depict below-average crop vigor across many primary wheat and barley areas. Farther south, seasonably sunny skies and near-normal temperatures favored the development of open-boll cotton across Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Cotton prospects remained largely mixed, with poor vegetation health in the west contrasting with favorable conditions in central Uzbekistan and environs.

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

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 9 - 15, 2020



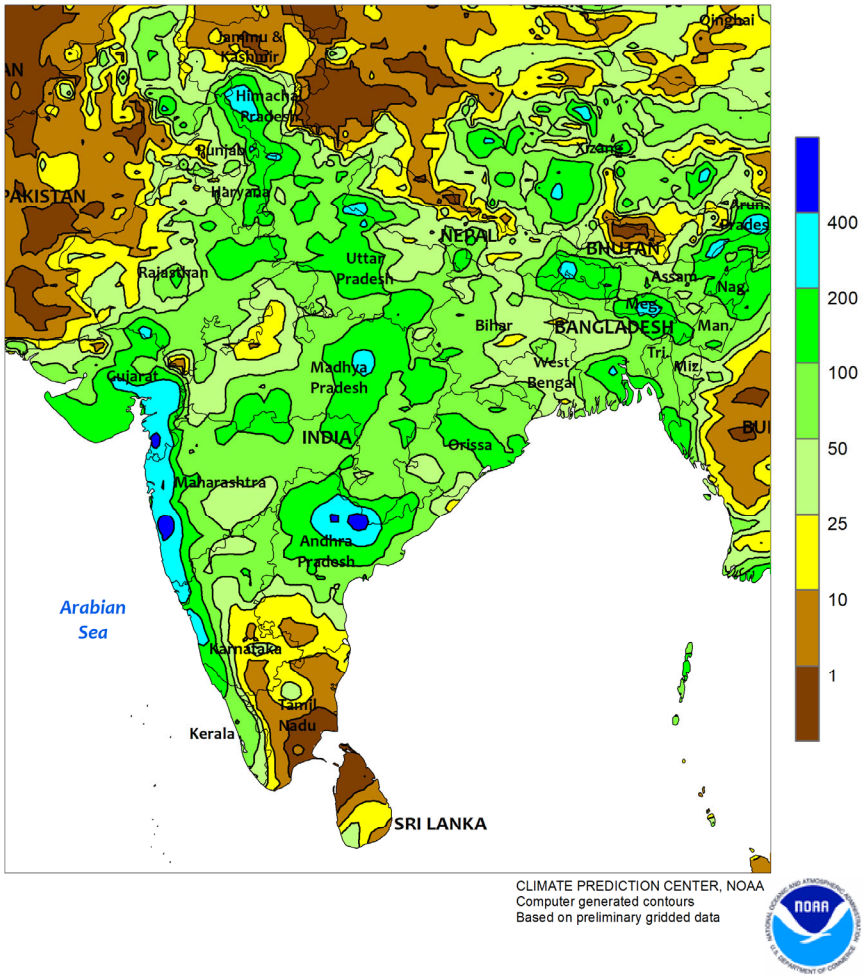
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data

MIDDLE EAST

Seasonably sunny skies and near-normal temperatures in Turkey favored filling to maturing summer crops. Temperatures averaged within 1 to 2°C of normal, with corn, sunflowers, and cotton advancing toward maturity. Satellite-derived vegetation health data continued to depict good to excellent yield prospects over nearly all of Turkey.

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

SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 9 - 15, 2020

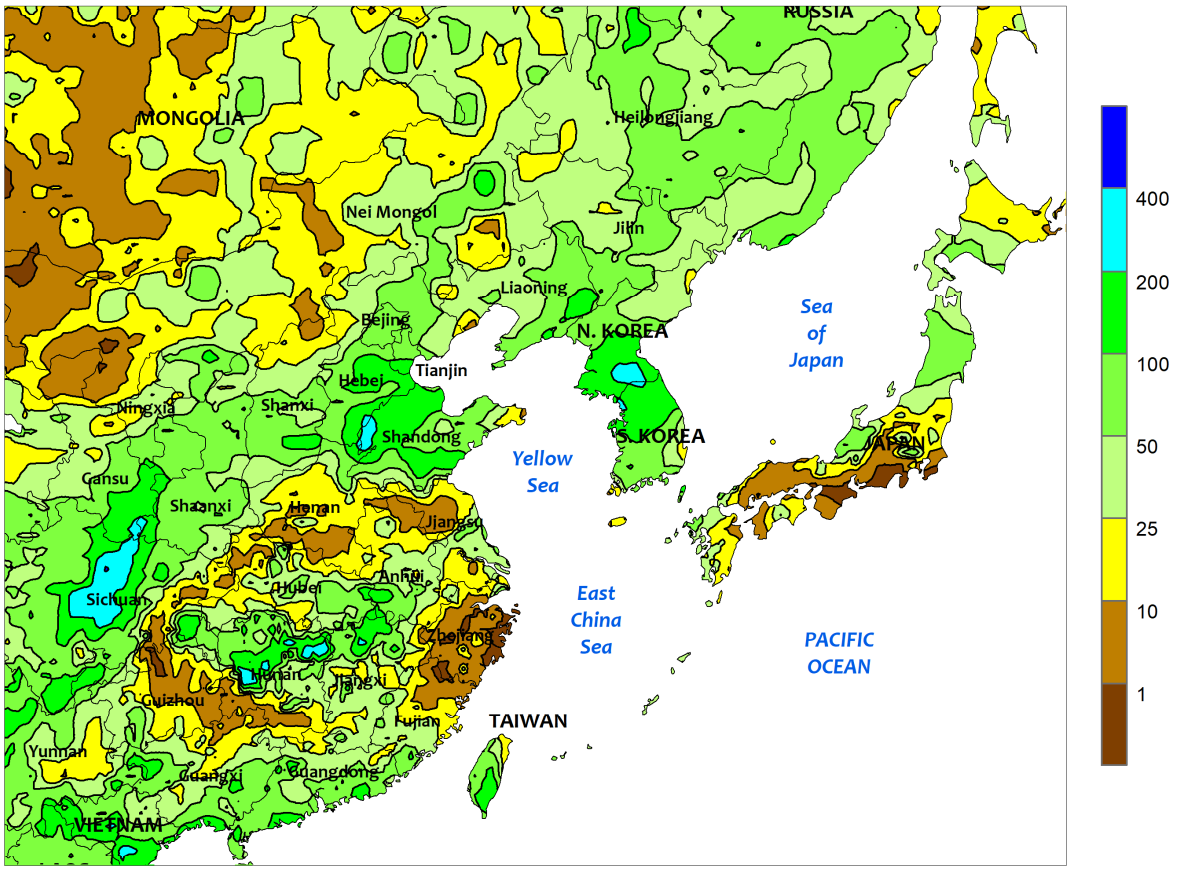


SOUTH ASIA

Showers continued across central India, bringing over 50 mm to most areas and further improving moisture supplies for rice (east) and oilseeds (west). However, following an exceptionally dry July, more rainfall is needed to fully eradicate moisture deficits and prevent yield declines. Meanwhile, rainfall (over 50 mm) continued in key cotton areas in the south and far west, maintaining good yield potential. Although, deluges (over 300 mm) were reported in parts of Telangana and eastern-most Gujarat, saturating soils and causing localized field ponding for cotton and groundnuts. Elsewhere, showers (25-100 mm) in northern India boosted irrigation supplies for rice and cotton in latter stages of development, while moderate to heavy showers maintained above-average long-term wetness in Bangladesh.

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

EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 9 - 15, 2020



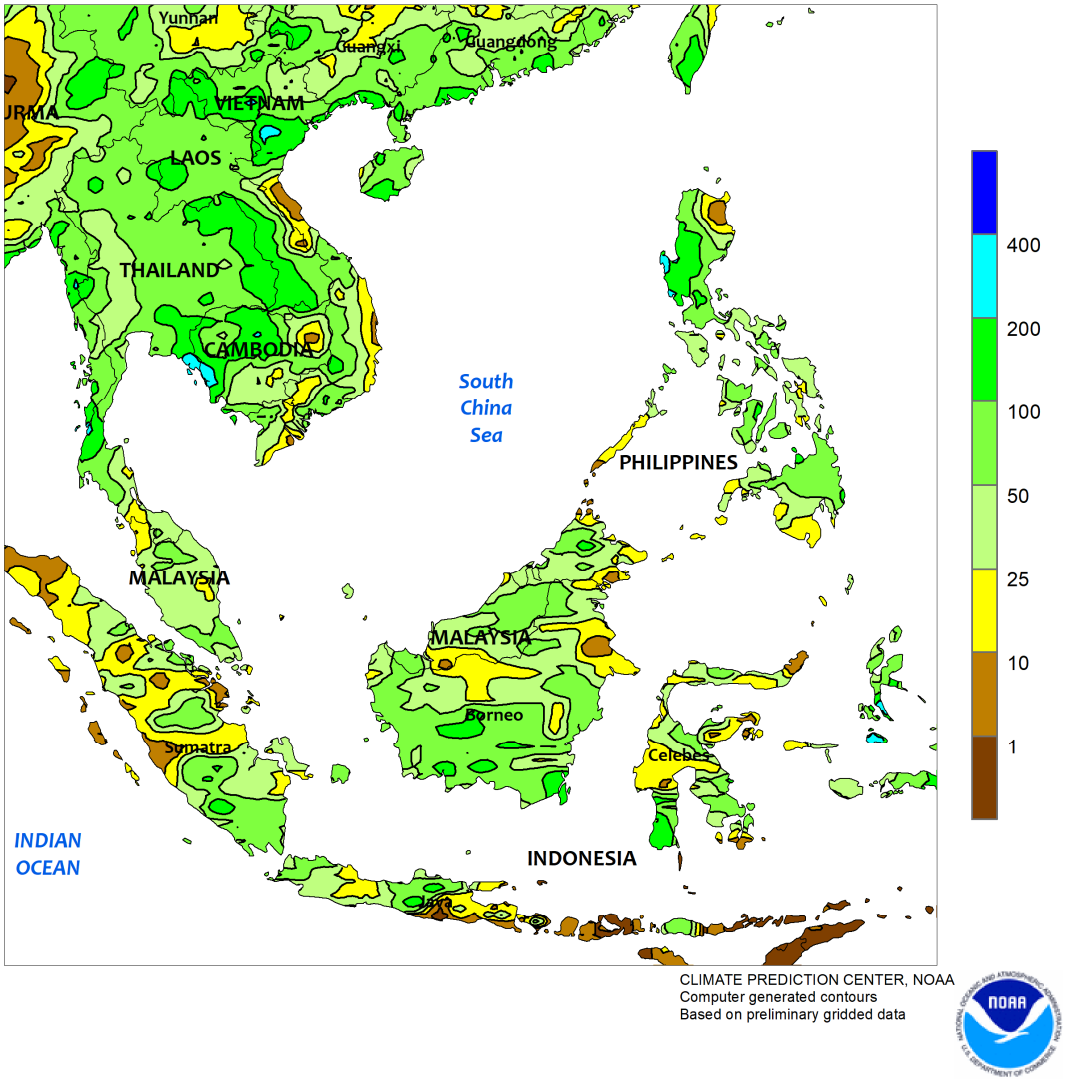
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data

EASTERN ASIA

Waves of rainfall pushed through much of eastern China, bringing widespread moisture to crops in the northeast and east-central areas as well as portions of the south. In the northeast, showers, enhanced by a dissipating tropical cyclone (Jangmi), produced upwards of 100 mm of rain. The moisture benefited corn and soybeans in the latter stages of reproduction and eased extreme dryness experienced during July. Meanwhile, heavy showers were also reported on the North China Plain, with 50 to 100 mm (locally over 200 mm) keeping summer crops well watered but causing localized flooding where the rainfall was heaviest. Farther south, showers from a weak tropical cyclone (Mekkhala) pushed into parts of the Yangtze Valley, exacerbating lingering extreme wetness from the deluges of June and July. Elsewhere, heavy rainfall (over 100 mm) was also reported across the Korean Peninsula in conjunction with Jangmi, pushing 60-day rainfall totals well above normal for rice and other crops. In contrast, most of Japan was dry with just some stray showers in the far south and north.

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

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 9 - 15, 2020

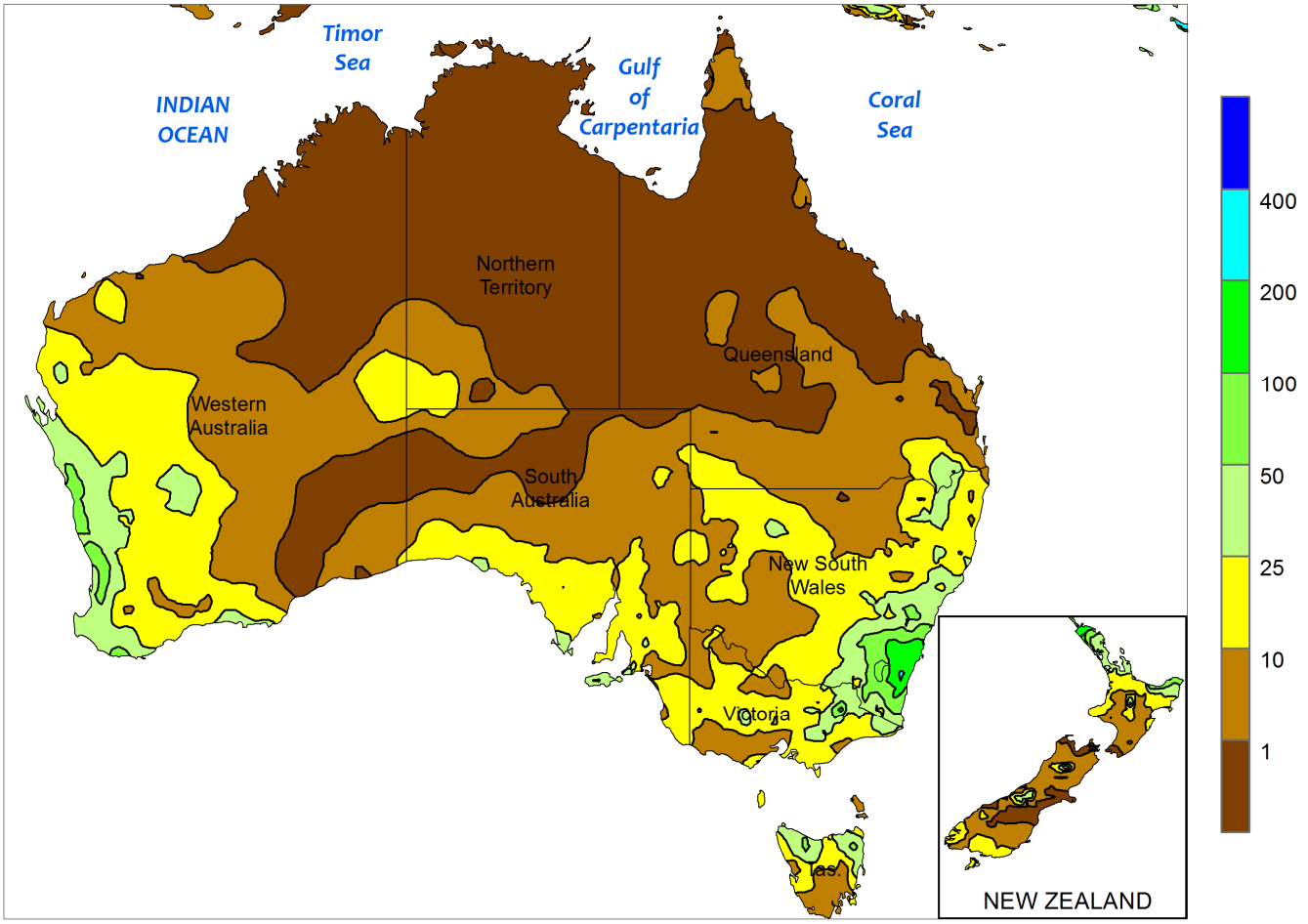


SOUTHEAST ASIA

The monsoon was active across the region, producing downpours across Thailand and Indochina (50-100 mm in most locales). The rainfall improved the tenuous moisture situation in the region, benefiting rain-fed rice and bolstering irrigation supplies. Most area's rainfall totals since June 1 are now above normal; minor rice areas in northern Vietnam still require more rain, though. Meanwhile, showers, enhanced by a weak tropical cyclone (Mekkhala), produced upwards of 300 mm in the northwestern Philippines, but totals since June 1 remained little better than half of normal in the seasonally-wet area. In fact, while most of the Philippines has received near- to above-normal rainfall over the last 60 days, the north has consistently been below average. Farther south, most oil palm areas in Malaysia and Indonesia continued to receive adequate rainfall (25-100 mm) to support crop development.

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

AUSTRALIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 9 - 15, 2020



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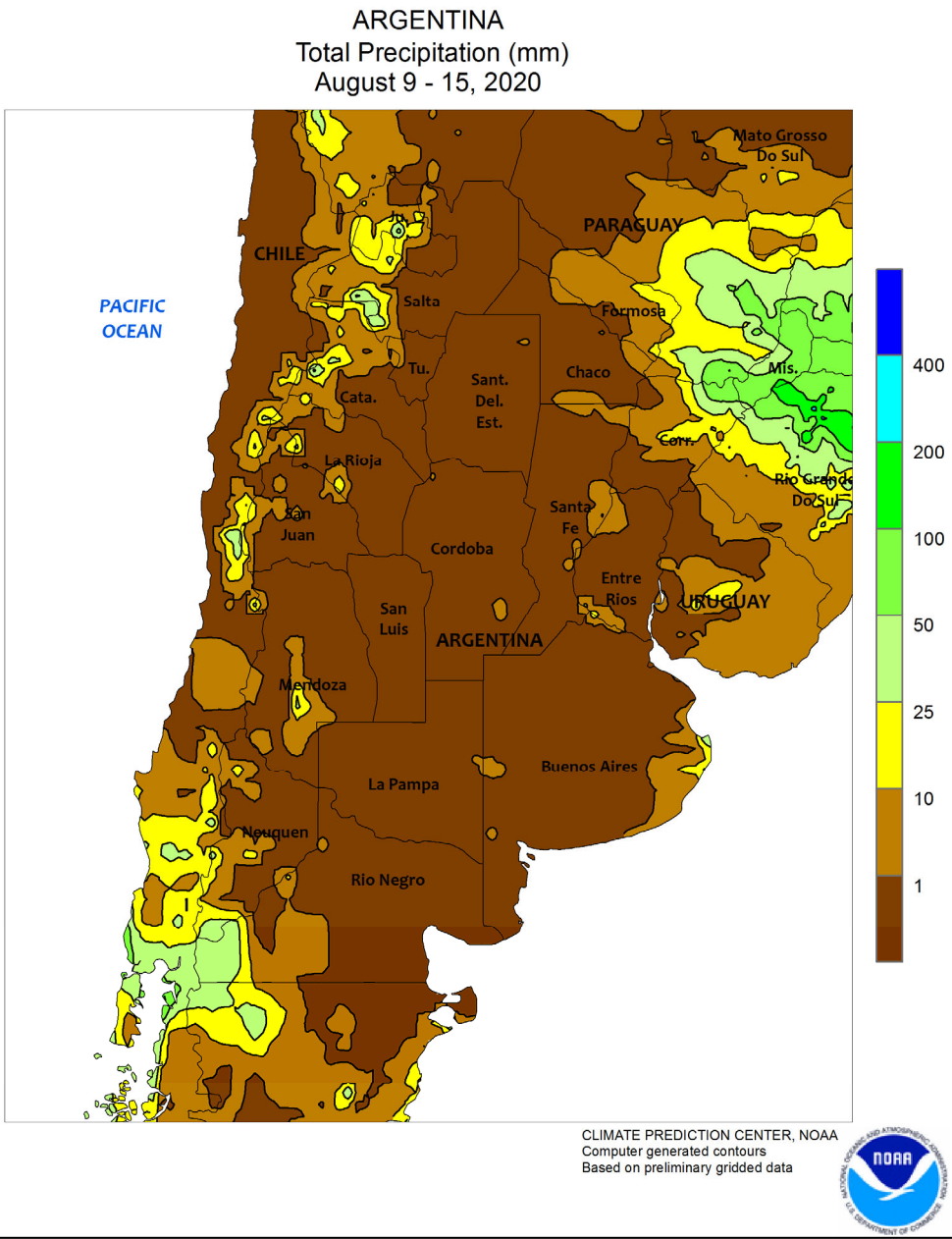
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data

AUSTRALIA

For the second consecutive week, rain (5-25 mm, locally more) fell across most of the wheat belt, further boosting moisture supplies for winter grains and oilseeds. In southern Queensland, the moisture was timely for wheat and other winter crops, which are approaching or entering the reproductive stages of development. In New South Wales, the rain maintained good to excellent yield prospects for vegetative winter grains and oilseeds. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, widespread showers in Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia favored wheat, barley, and canola development, helping to sustain or improve local yield potential. Temperatures averaged near to somewhat above normal (up to 2ºC above normal) throughout the wheat belt, spurring vegetative growth without stressing crops.

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

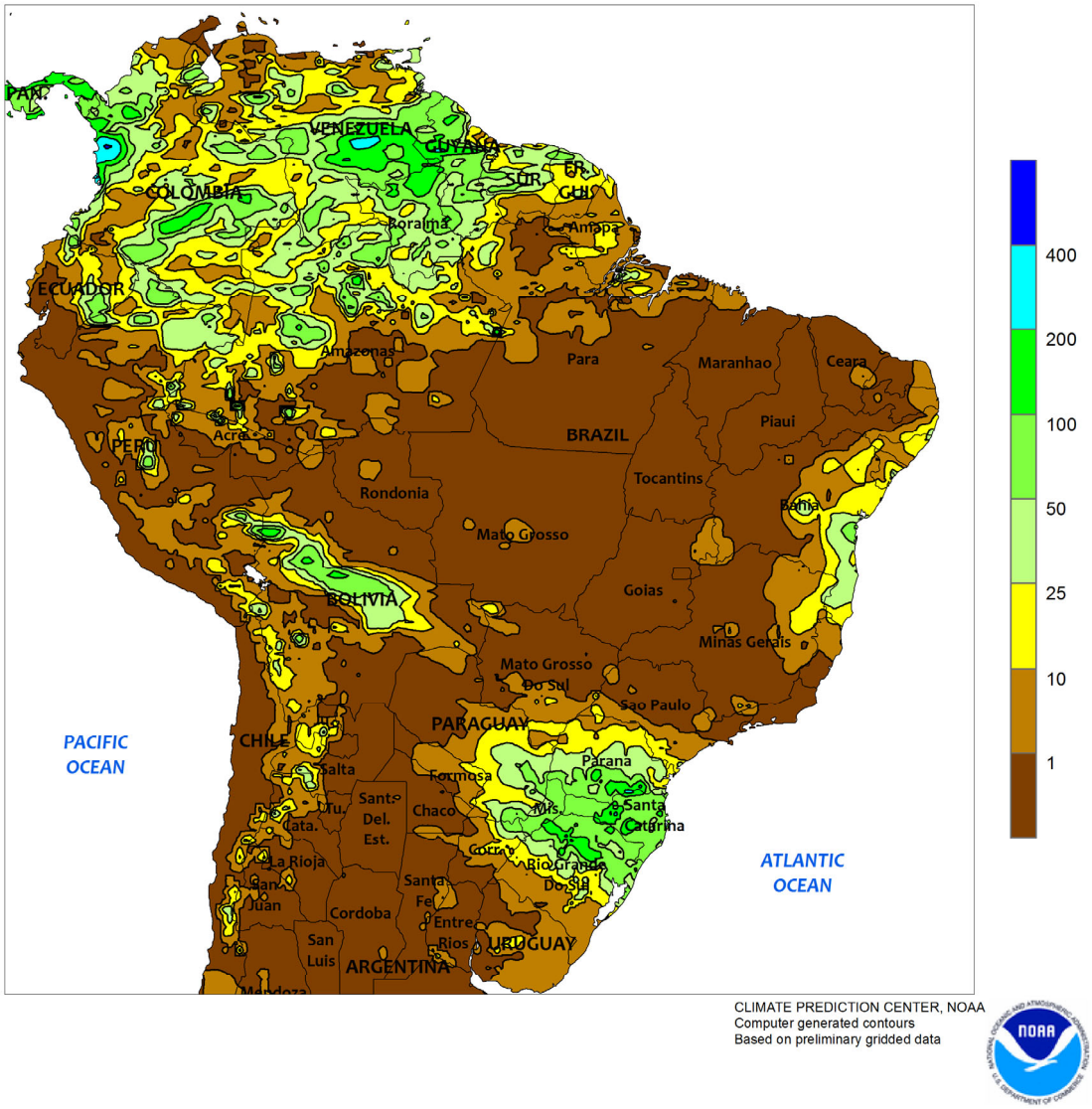


ARGENTINA

Cool, sunny weather favored overwintering wheat and barley throughout the country's main production areas. Aside from a few isolated showers (greater than 10 mm) in southeastern Buenos Aires and the far northeast (eastern Corrientes and Misiones), no rain fell. Cordoba and other western production areas were still in need of rain to counter the effects of long-term dryness. Weekly average temperatures were near to below normal in most southern and western farming areas, where several nights of sub-freezing temperatures slowed vegetative growth. According to the government of Argentina, wheat and barley planting were 99 and 98 percent complete, respectively, as of August 13.

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

BRAZIL
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 9 - 15, 2020



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

BRAZIL

Rain benefited wheat in southern farming areas, helping to replenish soil moisture following multiple weeks of dryness. Rainfall totaled 10 to 25 mm or more in southern Parana and northern Rio Grande do Sul, with lighter amounts in other parts of those states. Warmer-than-normal weather (daytime highs approaching 30°C) and the lack of a freeze spurred grain development. According to the government of Parana, second-crop corn was 51 percent harvested as of August 10, with 88 percent of the remaining crop mature in development; more than 70 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, 11 percent had reached reproduction as of August 13. Elsewhere, summer warmth and dryness fostered rapid drydown and harvesting of secondary summer crops in Brazil's central and northeastern interior. According to the government of Mato Grosso, corn harvesting was nearly complete as of August 14; cotton was 74 percent harvested, nearly 10 points ahead of last year's pace. Meanwhile, light showers (locally greater than 10 mm) lingered along the eastern coast.

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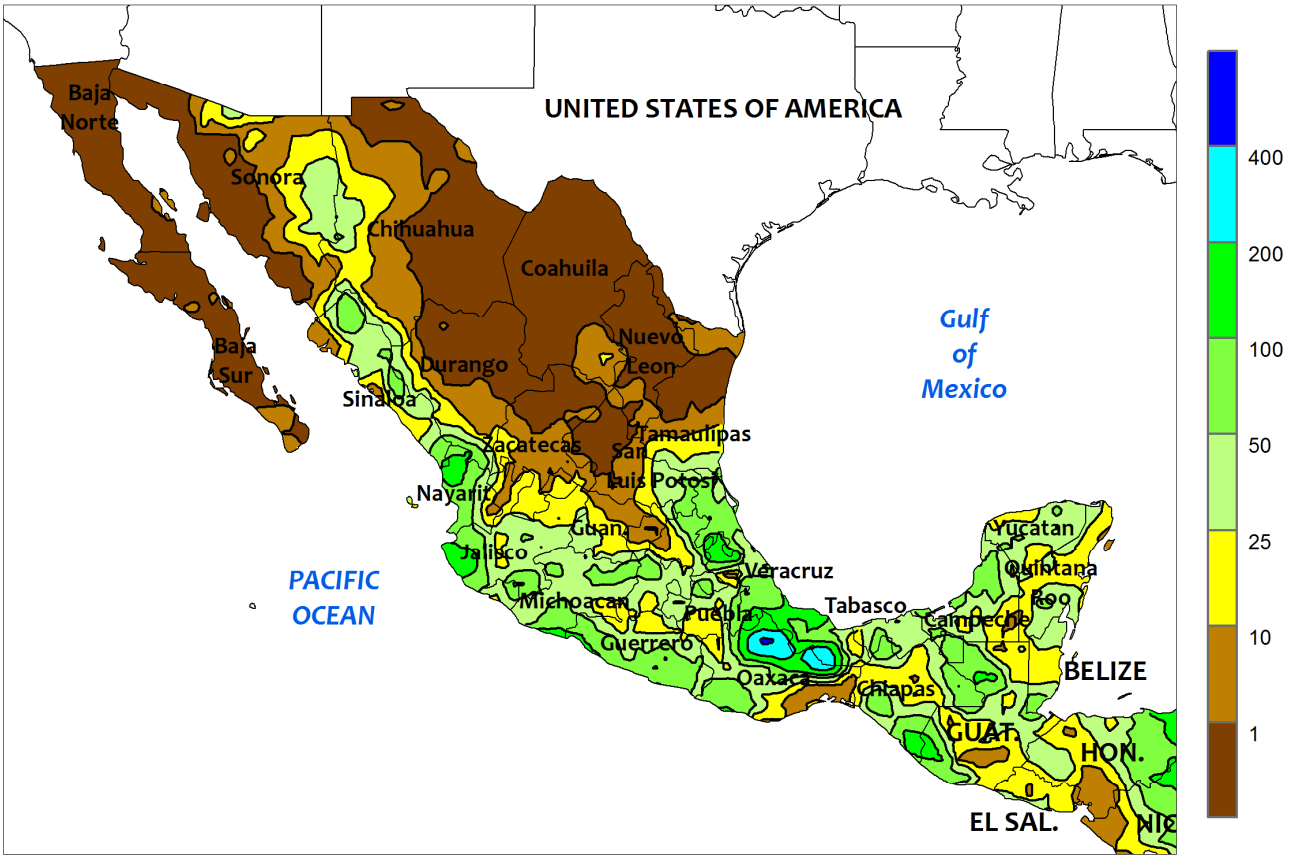
MEXICO
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 9 - 15, 2020



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

MEXICO

Showers maintained generally favorable prospects for most rain-fed summer crops. Rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm or more across the southern plateau corn belt (Jalisco to Puebla) and along the southern Pacific Coast. Showers were also scattered throughout the southeast, with heavy rain (locally greater than 100 mm) along the border between Oaxaca and Veracruz. Rain (10-50 mm or more) also fell in the vicinity of northern Veracruz, benefiting sugarcane, soybeans, and other crops. In contrast, dry, sunny weather continued in the northeast (notably northern Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon), several weeks after the inundating rain generated by the remnants of Hurricane Hanna. Meanwhile, warmer- and drier-than-normal weather prevailed in many northwestern watersheds due to the continued weakness of the regional monsoon, with only isolated amounts totaling more than 50 mm.

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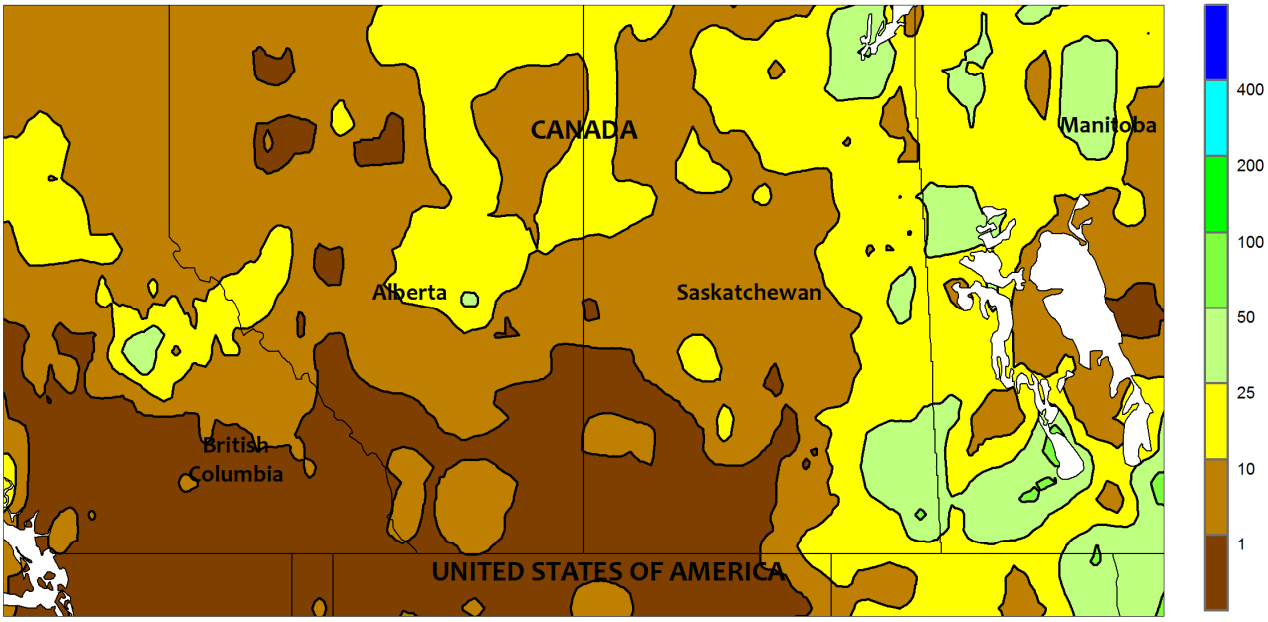
CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 9 - 15, 2020



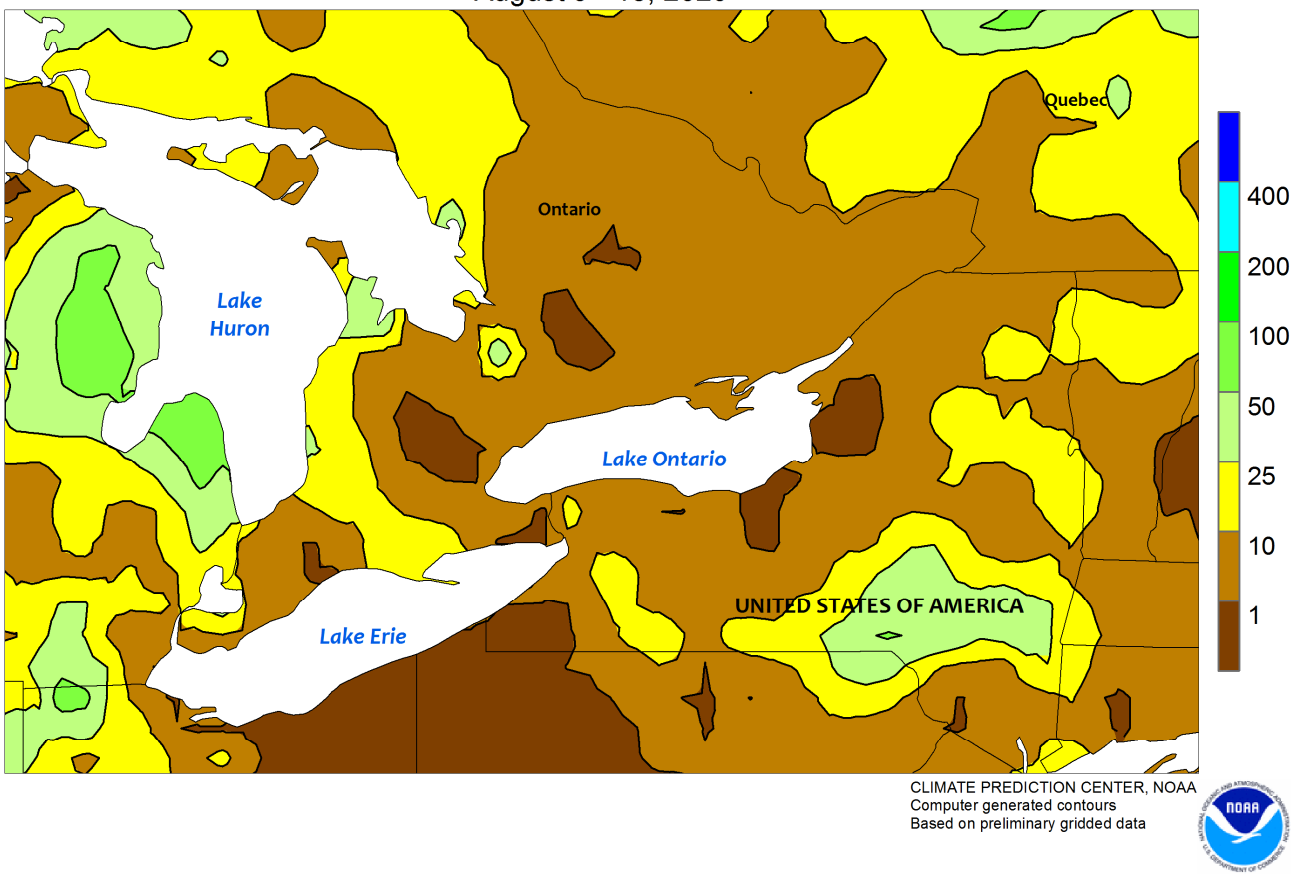
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Locally heavy showers developed over the eastern Prairies, as mostly dry weather prevailed farther west. Rainfall totaled 10 to more than 25 mm over eastern Saskatchewan and much of Manitoba; while helping to alleviate lingering pockets of long-term dryness, the moisture was untimely for maturing spring crops in the early stages of harvesting. According to the government of Manitoba, spring wheat and barley harvesting was 2 and 3 percent complete, respectively, as of August 11. Similarly, harvesting was also reportedly underway in southeastern Saskatchewan as of August 10. Mostly dry weather prevailed elsewhere in Saskatchewan as well as most of Alberta, the exception being some northern farming areas where light showers (2-15 mm) lingered. Following last week's unseasonable wetness, the drier conditions were welcomed as farmers begin the early stages of spring crop harvesting. Weekly average temperatures were near to slightly below normal in the east and up to 4°C below normal farther west, with a freeze (nighttime lows of -1 to 0°C) reported locally in the Peace River Valley. Highest daytime temperatures ranged from the lower 30s (degrees C) in southern agricultural districts to the low 20s in Alberta's northern farming areas and neighboring locations in Saskatchewan.

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

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 9 - 15, 2020



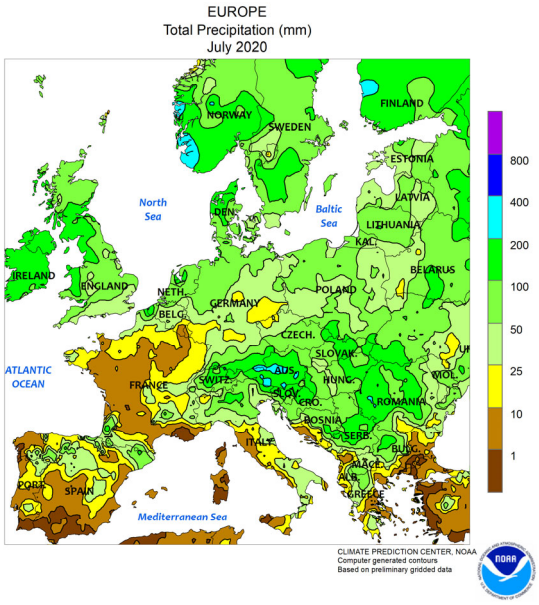
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data

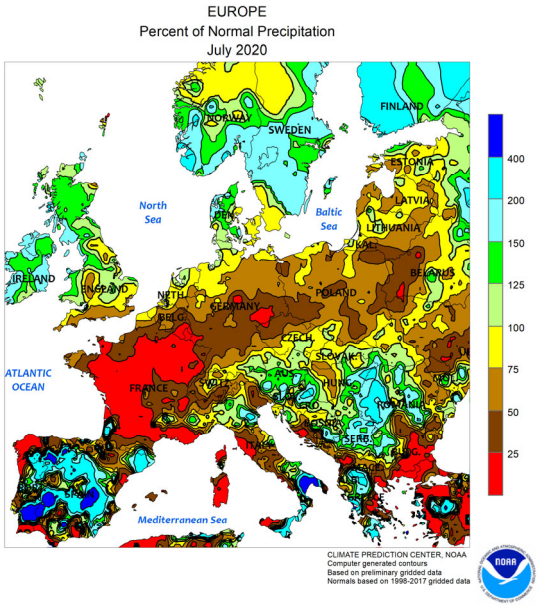
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

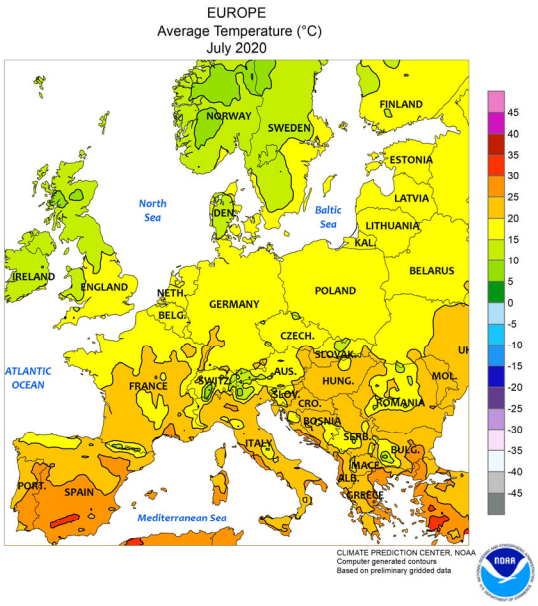
Warm, mostly dry weather dominated the region, spurring growth of summer crops and forage following last week's timely rain. Most locations recorded rainfall totals below 10 mm, with large parts of Ontario receiving no rain. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 3°C above normal in all major agricultural districts, with daytime highs reaching 30°C nearly regionwide. Nighttime lows stayed well above freezing, with just a few locations reporting brief periods below 10°C. Early-planted corn and soybeans will likely be harvested in upcoming weeks; depending on location, the optimal period for winter wheat planting begins in September, requiring a timely start of summer crop harvesting.

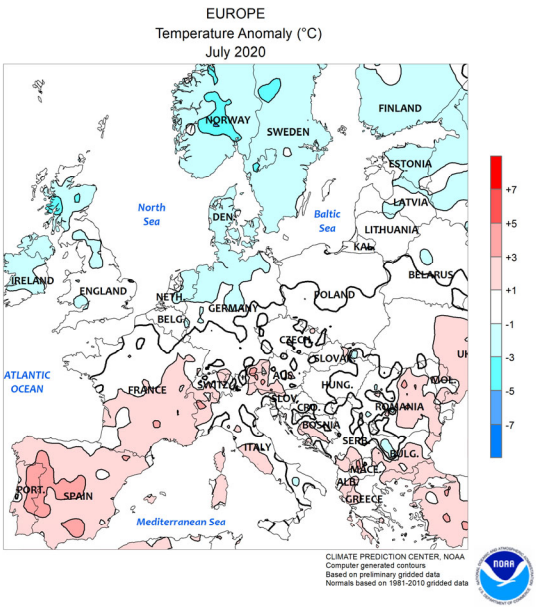
For additional information contact: mark.brusberg@usda.gov

July International Temperature and Precipitation Maps





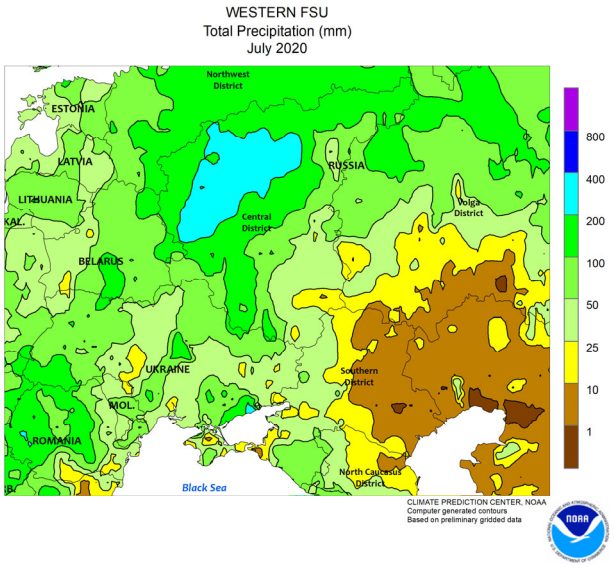


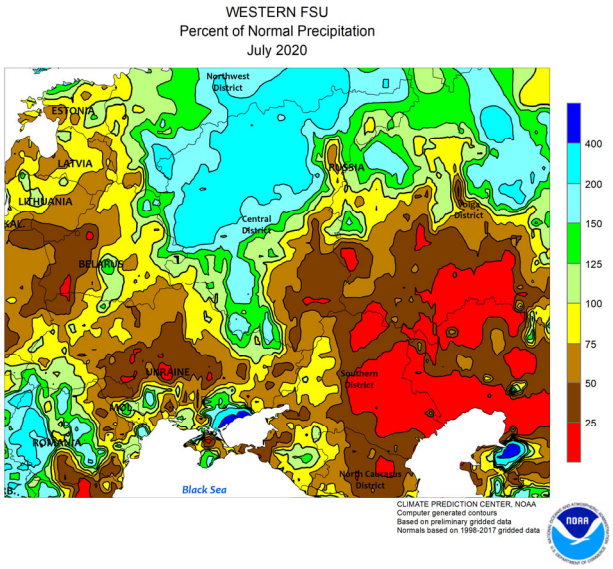


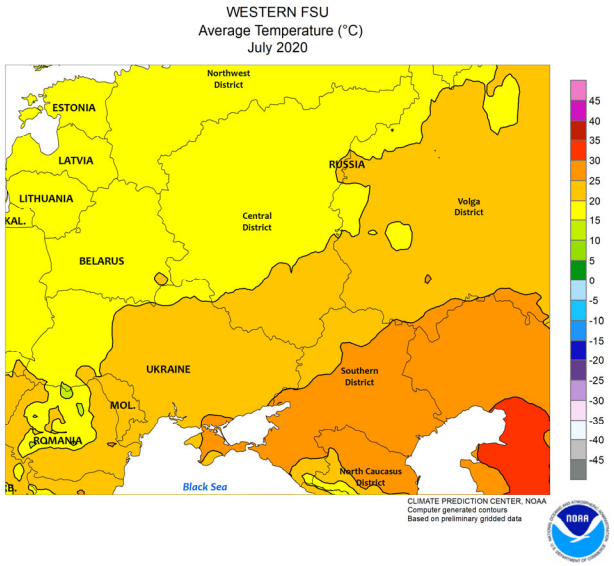
EUROPE

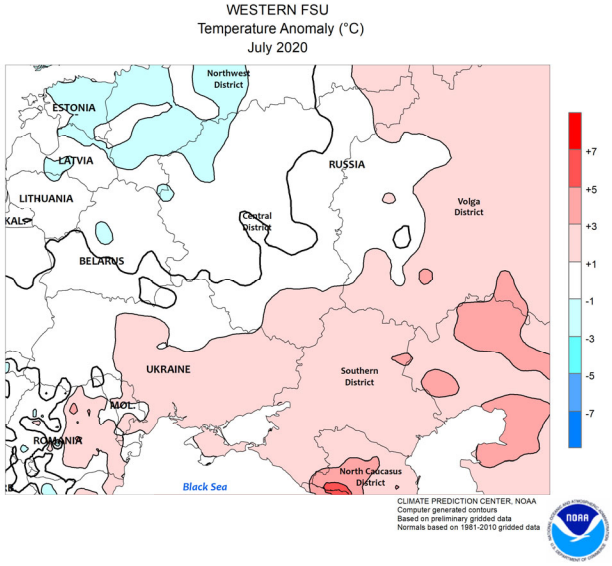
In July, highly variable rainfall was observed across the continent. In France, acute short-term drought (less than 10 percent of normal) and incursions of extreme heat (35-40°C) during the latter half of the month lowered prospects for reproductive to filling spring grains and summer crops. Dryness extended east into central Germany, though heat was not as severe. In Spain, excessive heat in the south (40°C or greater) increased irrigation demands for reproductive to filling summer crops, while showers in central portions of the country provided supplemental moisture for corn and sunflowers. Heavy rain (40-100 mm, locally more) across southern Poland and much of southeastern Europe boosted moisture supplies for summer crops. However, heat (as high as 38°C) and acute dryness (little to no rain for the month) adversely impacted crops in the lower Danube River Valley.

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









WESTERN FSU

Weather was highly variable during July across the region. The month began with the hottest first 7 days on record across much of western Russia, with daytime highs reaching or eclipsing 40°C across large tracts of the Southern District into neighboring portions of the Volga and Central Districts. The extreme heat hastened summer crops toward reproduction in the north and cut yield prospects for reproductive corn and sunflowers in the south. The Russian heat wave subsided by mid-July, though temperatures for the month still averaged up to 3°C above normal. Conversely, near-normal temperatures from central Ukraine northward spared reproductive corn and soybeans any untimely heat. However, rainfall across Ukraine was highly inconsistent; totals ranged from 25 to 110 percent of normal across central corn areas, netting disparate corn yield prospects by month's end. Likewise, July rainfall in Russia ranged from much above normal (200 percent or more) across northern growing areas to subpar in central and southern summer crop areas (less than 50 percent of normal, locally less than 10 percent of normal).

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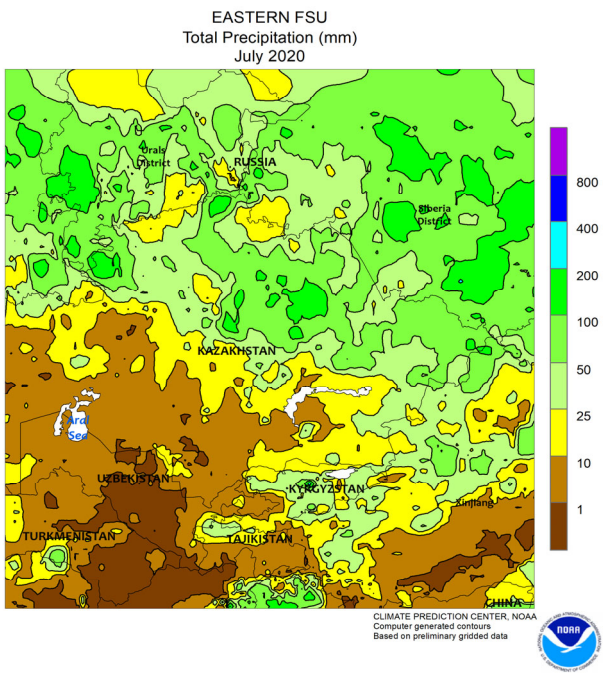

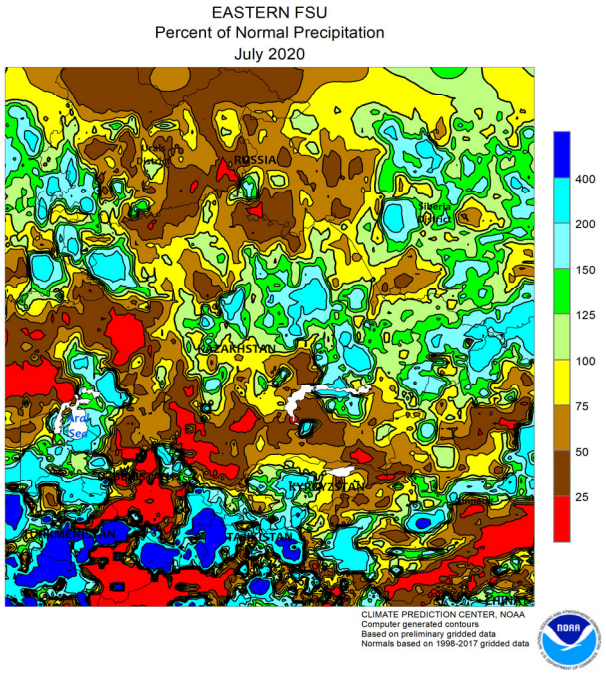

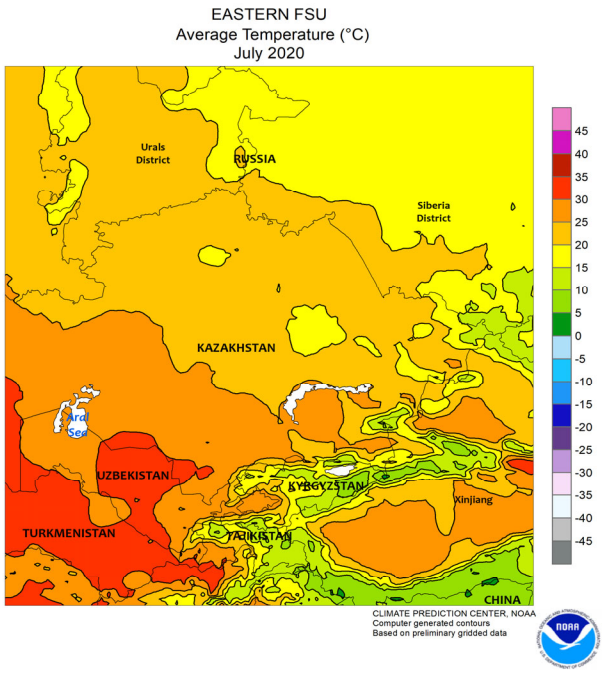

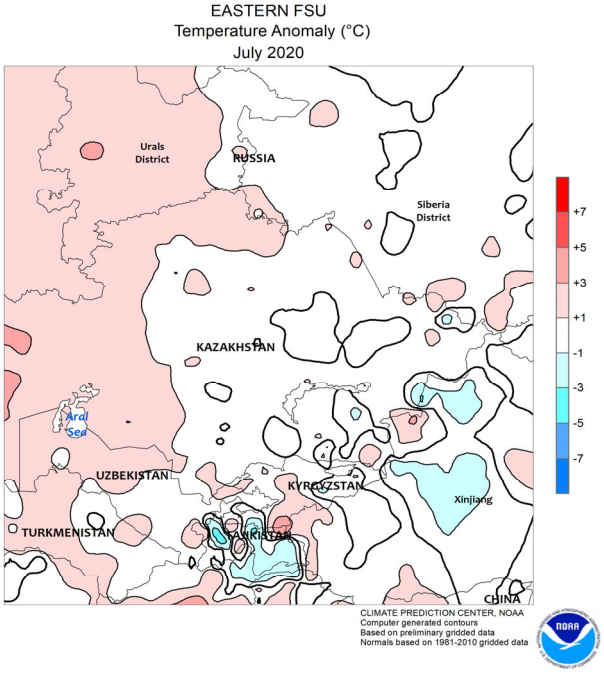

EASTERN FSU

During July, heat and dryness lowered yield prospects for reproductive spring grains in Kazakhstan and central Russia. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal, though a cool start to the month was more than offset by extreme heat (35-38°C) in the middle of July. Farther east, localized dryness (30-55 percent of normal in Altai Krai) continued to plague spring wheat in the southwestern Siberia District, though showers improved conditions overall. In the south, seasonably dry, hot weather promoted cotton development in Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan, though winter-spring drought limited irrigation supplies for the current growing season in western areas.

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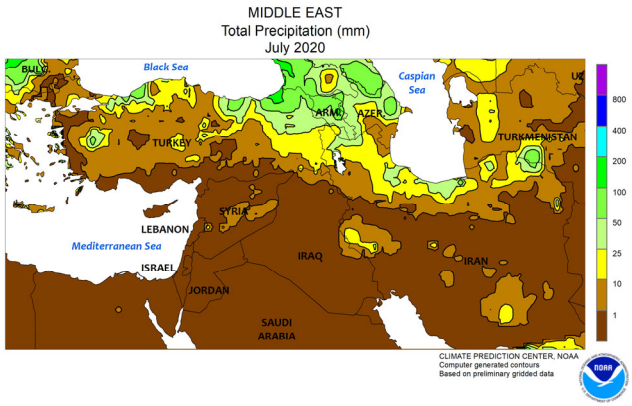

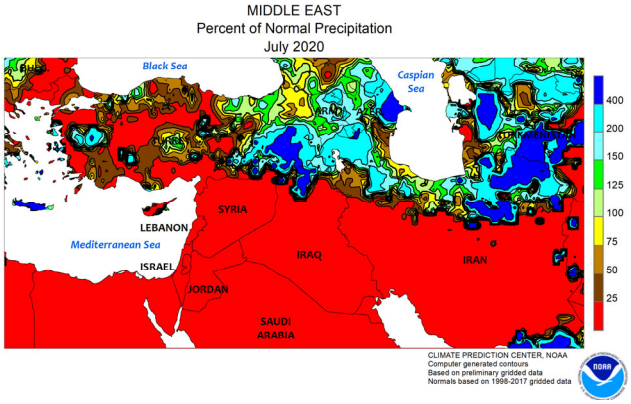

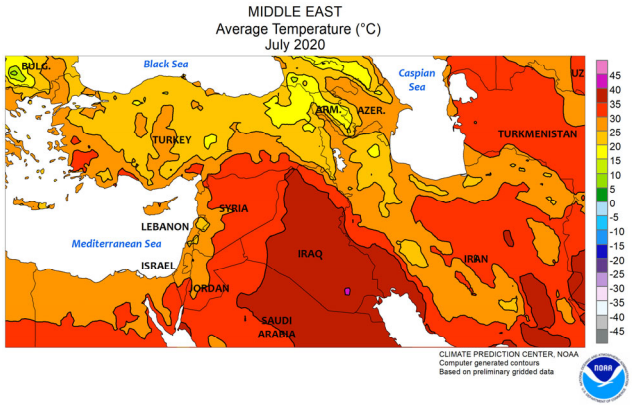

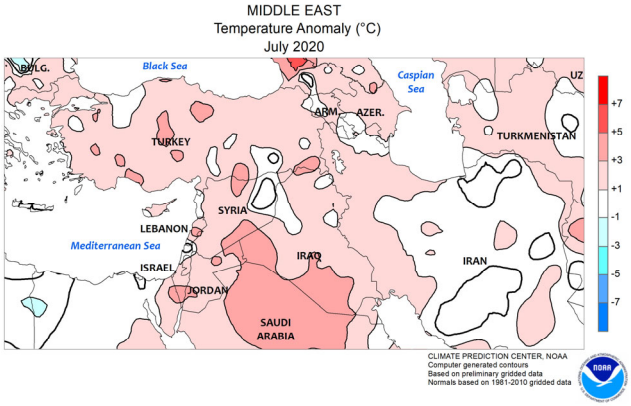

MIDDLE EAST

Sunny skies and seasonable temperatures during July promoted the development of reproductive to filling corn, sunflowers, and cotton. Summer crops are heavily irrigated in Turkey, particularly in the seasonally-arid Adana and GAP regions of southeastern Turkey. Temperatures across Turkey's primary summer growing areas averaged near normal for the month, with no widespread incursions of unusually hot weather. Consequently, crop prospects remained good to excellent due to favorable spring rains and adequate irrigation supplies.

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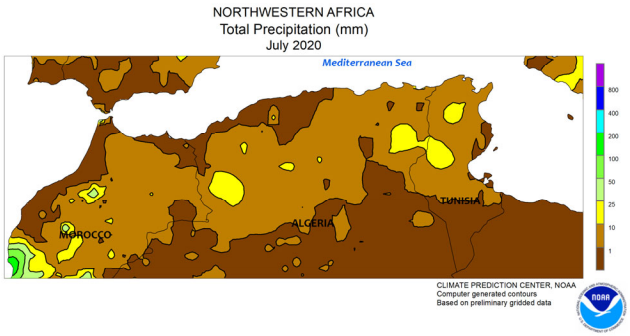
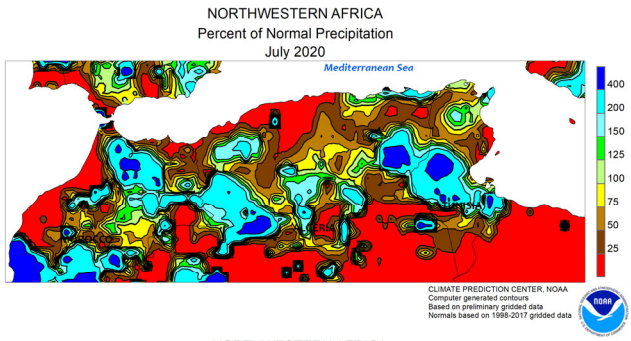
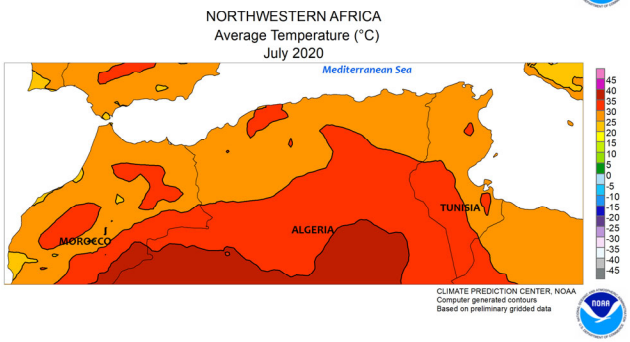
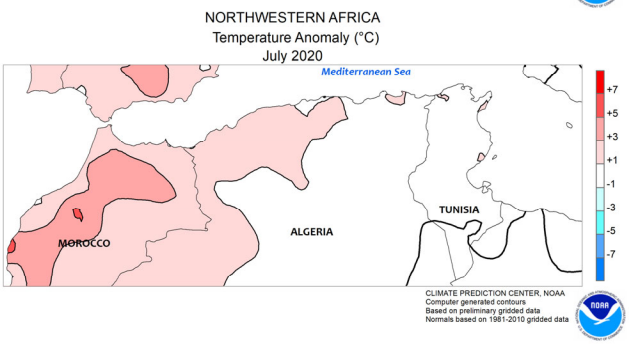




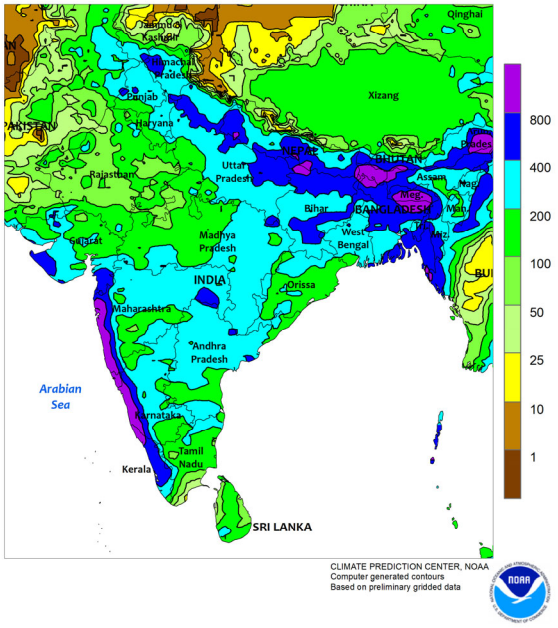




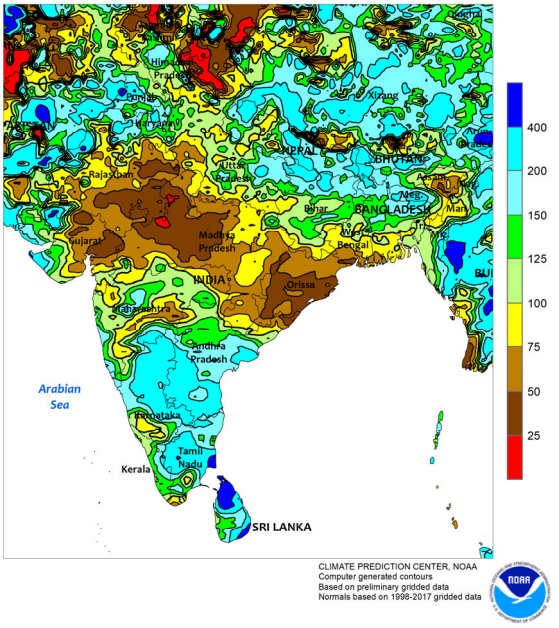
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Seasonable July heat and dryness prevailed across the region. Winter grain harvesting concluded in Morocco with little if any delay, while harvesting proceeded without interruption in Algeria save for isolated showers (up to 20 mm) on the eastern Hautes Plains. In addition, mid- to late-month showers (2-25 mm) in the Steppe region of central Tunisia may have slowed lingering fieldwork briefly, though winter grains are typically gathered in June. Otherwise, agricultural activity is at a minimum in northern Africa during July save for specialty crops.

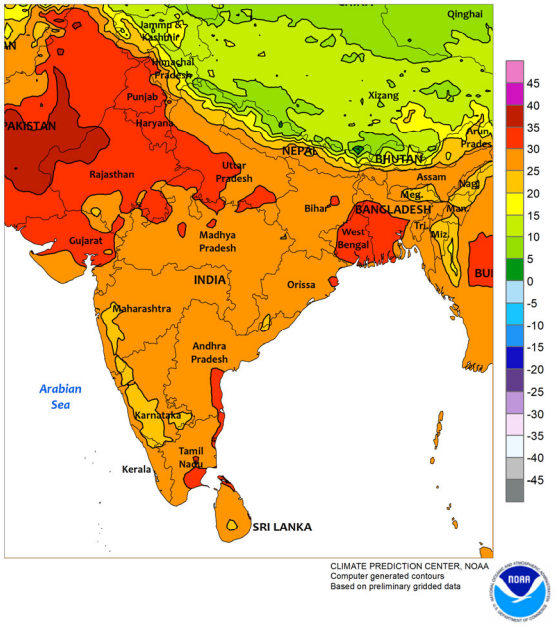
SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
July 2020



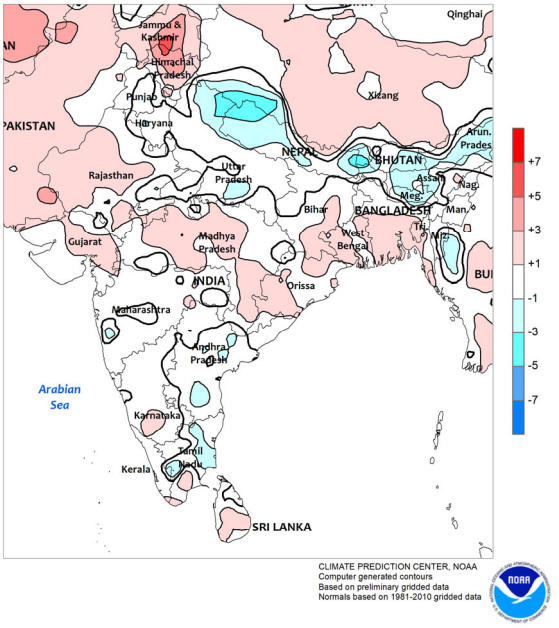
SOUTH ASIA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
July 2020



SOUTH ASIA
Average Temperature (°C)
July 2020



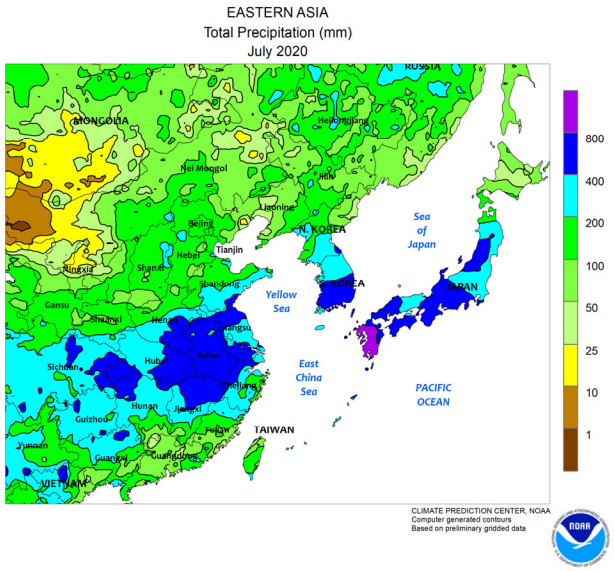
SOUTH ASIA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
July 2020

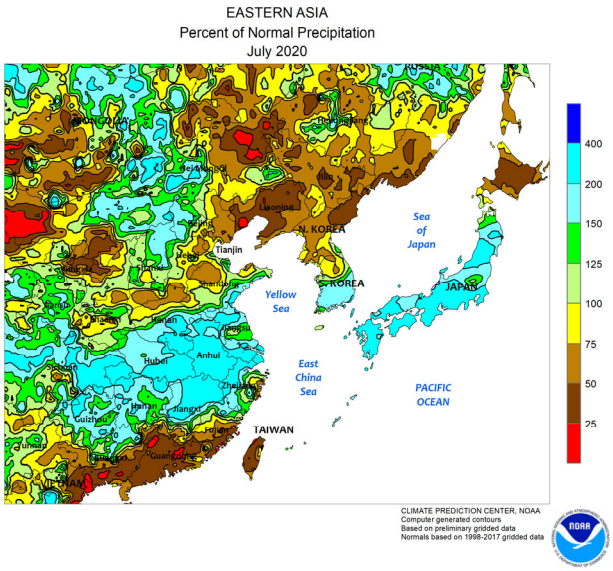


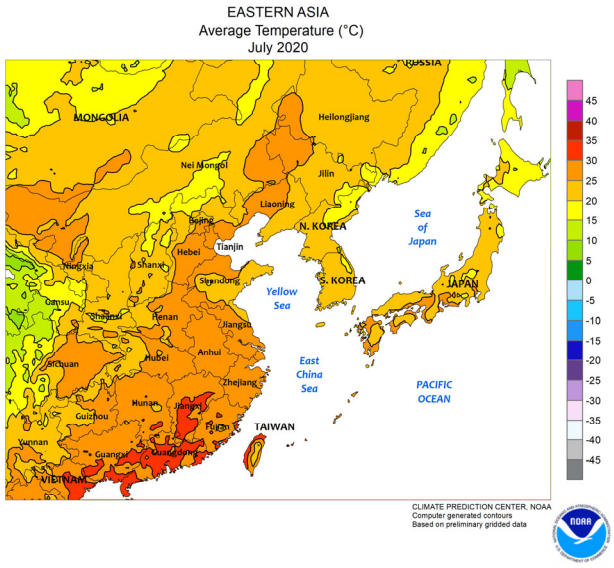
SOUTH ASIA

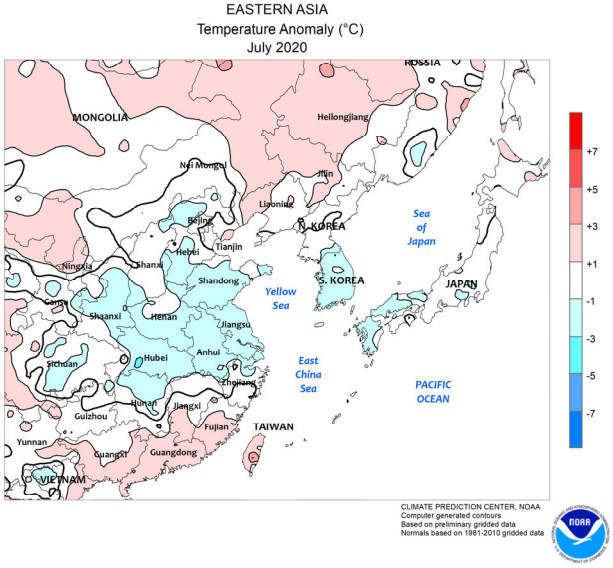
Following a good start to the summer monsoon in India, July rainfall was well below average across central growing areas. Specifically, rainfall was less than 50 percent of normal in eastern rice areas (Orissa and environs) as well as western oilseed areas (western Madhya Pradesh and environs). In fact, July rainfall in these areas was the lowest in nearly 10 years. The reduced soil moisture limited establishment of recently-sown crops and more moisture will be needed for proper crop development. In contrast, consistent showers throughout much of southern India produced 250 mm or more (100-150 percent of normal), encouraging cotton sowing and promoting good establishment. Elsewhere, irrigation supplies for rice and cotton in northern India and Pakistan remained adequate, while seasonably heavy showers (over 300 mm) in Bangladesh maintained abundant water for rice.

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



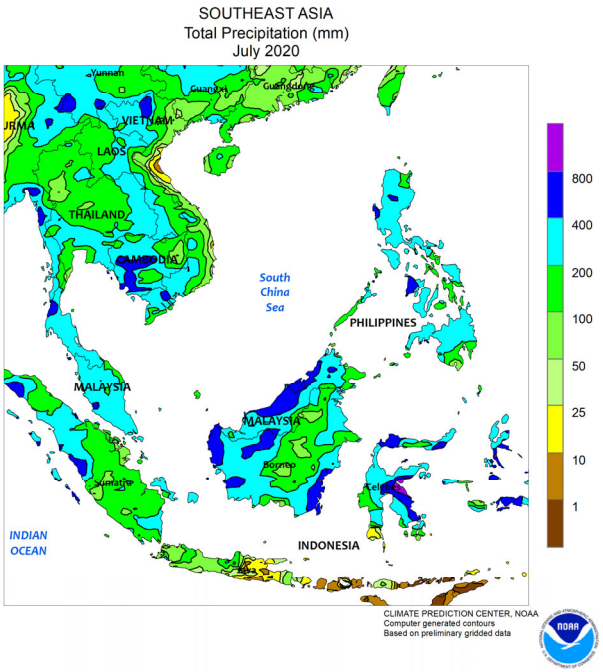


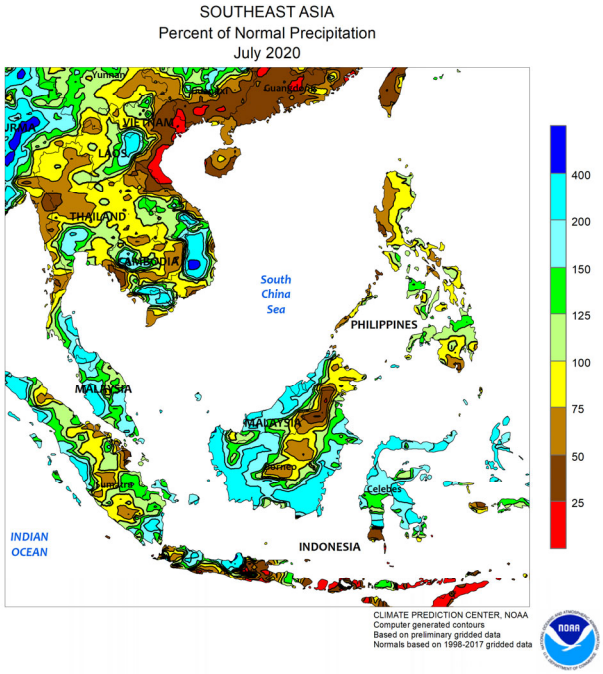


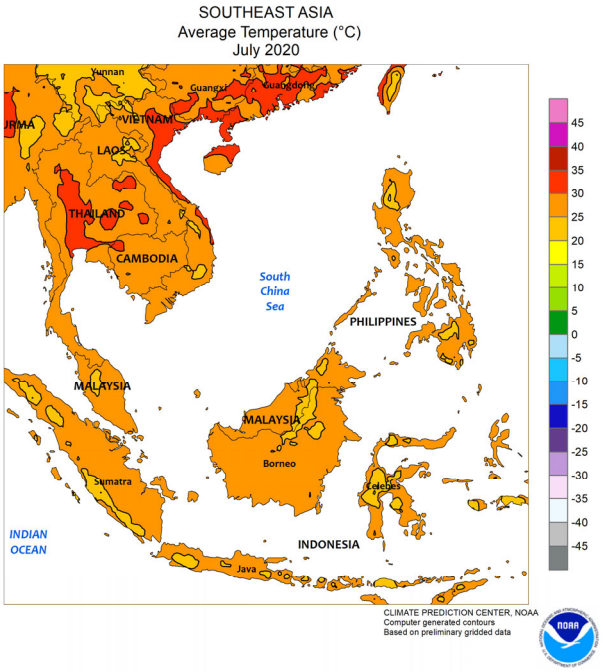


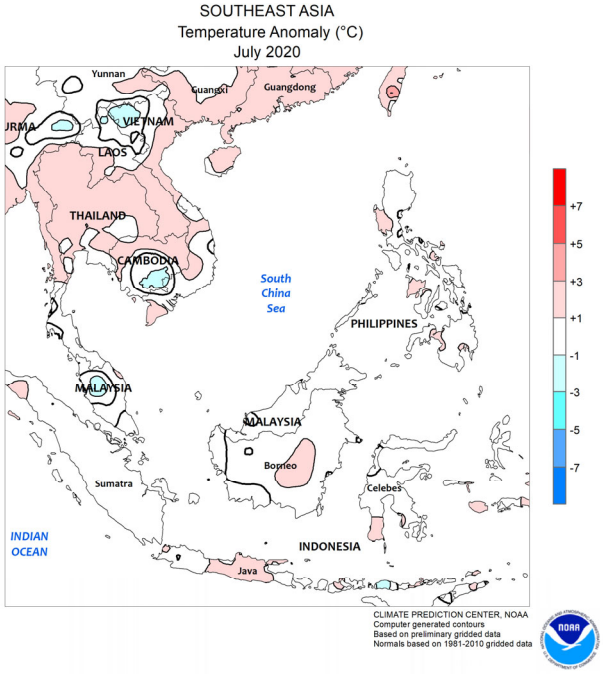
EASTERN ASIA

Consistently heavy rainfall that began in mid-June continued throughout July across parts of southern China. In particular, parts of the lower Yangtze Valley received nearly 1,000 mm of rain for the month (5 times the normal amount) and over 1,800 mm since June (3 to 4 times the normal amount). Overall, many areas experienced record-setting rainfall, with the resultant flooding likely causing damage to rice and other summer crops. In stark contrast, drought conditions expanded across the northeast, with rainfall totals less than half of normal. Additionally, periods of heat (temperatures over 35°C) along with the dryness was ill timed as corn and soybeans entered reproduction. Similar heat and dryness were also reported in the southern-most provinces, reducing water supplies for rice and sugarcane. Meanwhile, seasonable warmth and ample irrigation in western China maintained good to excellent cotton conditions. Elsewhere, the acute dryness in northeastern China also occurred in North Korea and northern-most Japan (Hokkaido), limiting moisture supplies for rice and other summer crop, while wetter-than-normal weather occurred in South Korea and the remainder of Japan.









SOUTHEAST ASIA

Thailand and Indochina only reported modest improvements in rainfall during July. Most areas continued to receive below-average rainfall (less than 200 mm), limiting soil moisture and irrigation supplies for rice and other summer crops. Furthermore, the lack of adequate moisture supplies threatened to lower yields for wet-season rice and discourage sowing in the dry season. Similar conditions were being experienced in the northwestern Philippines (a key rice area), where monthly rainfall was the lowest since 2013; the remainder of the Philippines received near-normal rainfall, though. Elsewhere, consistent showers (over 250 mm) in oil palm areas of Indonesia and Malaysia maintained good soil moisture for the crop.

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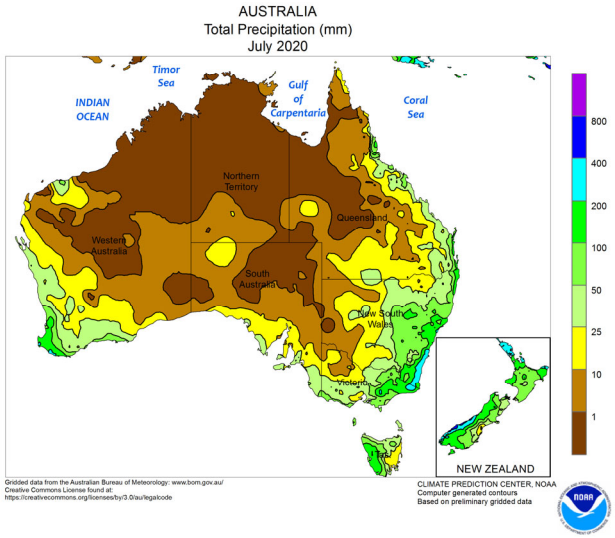

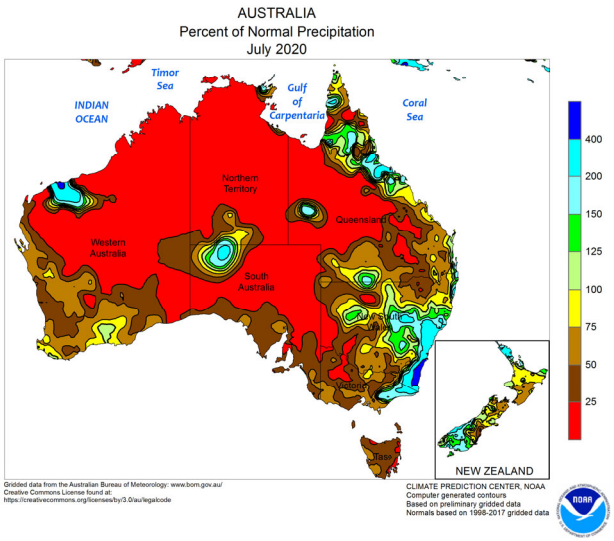

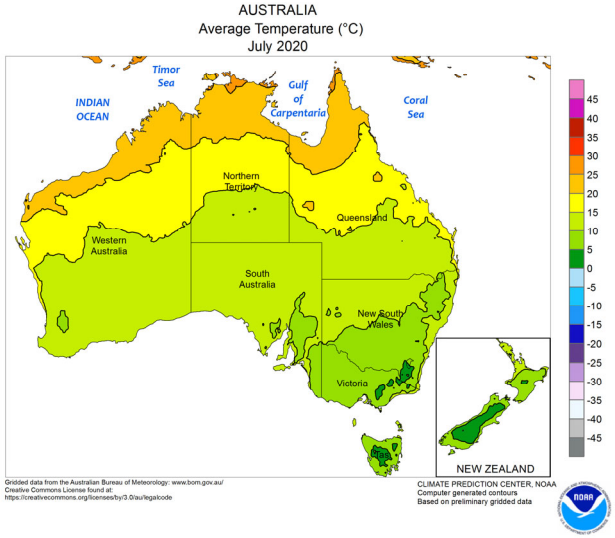

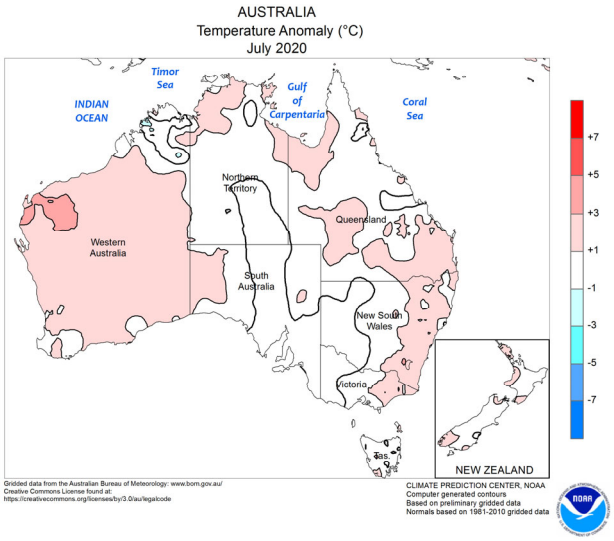

AUSTRALIA

During July, near- to above-normal rainfall in New South Wales favored wheat, barley, and canola development, helping to maintain good early-season yield prospects. In contrast, mostly dry weather in Queensland hampered wheat and other winter crop development. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, drier-than-normal conditions in the south and west slowed winter grain and oilseed development, but seasonally mild winter weather reduced crop moisture demands and helped limit evaporative losses.

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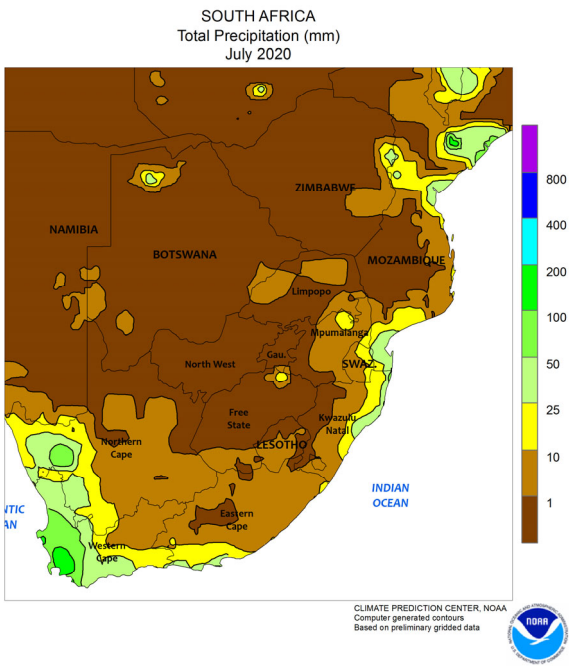

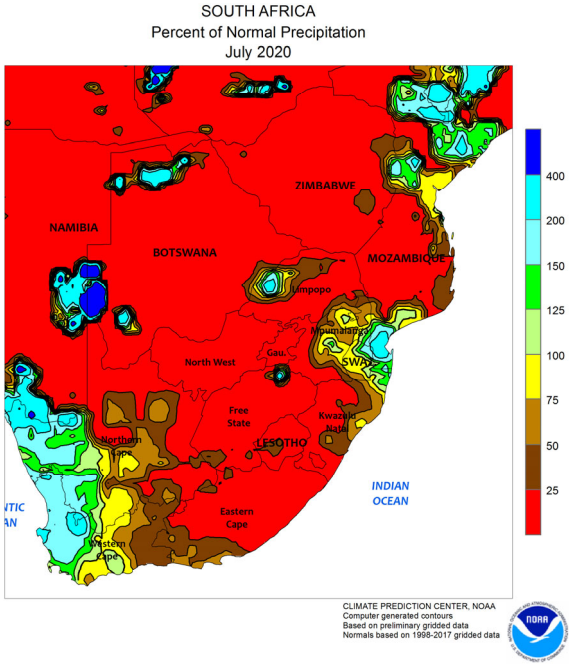

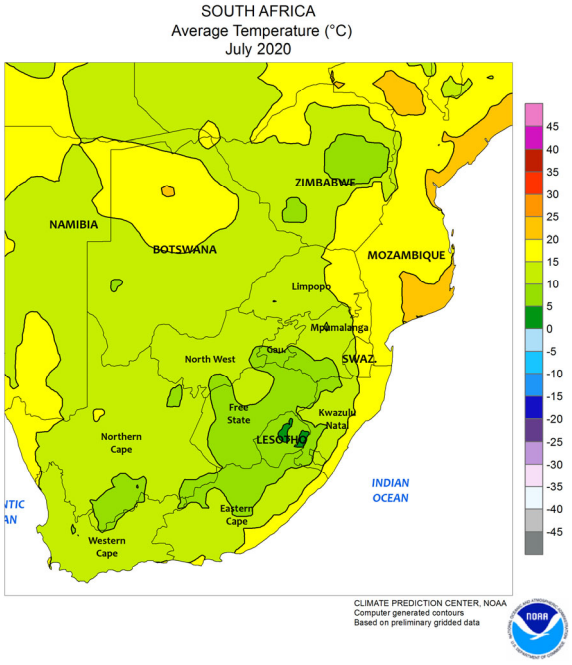

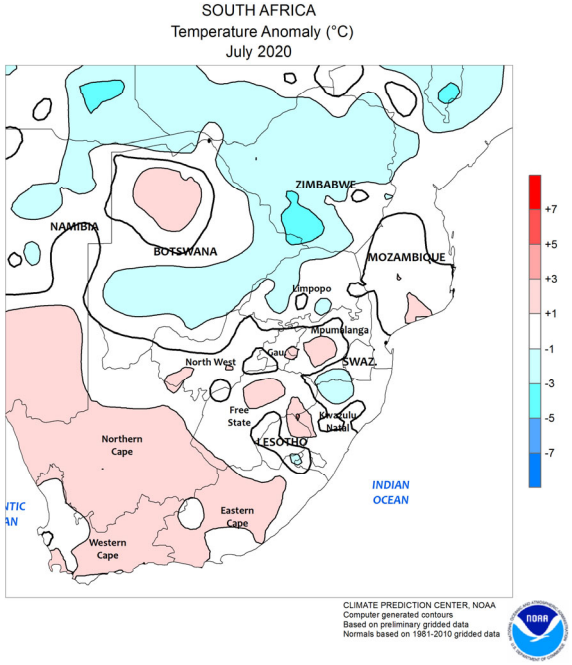

SOUTH AFRICA

July showers provided timely moisture for vegetative wheat in the main production areas of Western Cape. Most of the rain fell during the first half of the month, with ensuing drier, sunny weather spurring crop growth. Unseasonable warmth (daytime highs reaching the upper 20s and lower 30s degrees C) both before and after the heaviest rainfall also aided crop development in the aforementioned region. Mostly dry weather prevailed elsewhere, an exception being in eastern Mpumalanga and along the KwaZulu-Natal coast, where the moisture may have impacted local sugarcane harvests. The drier conditions in the country's interior favored harvesting of corn and other summer crops. Monthly temperatures generally averaged within 1°C of normal, with frequent freezes limiting winter crop development.

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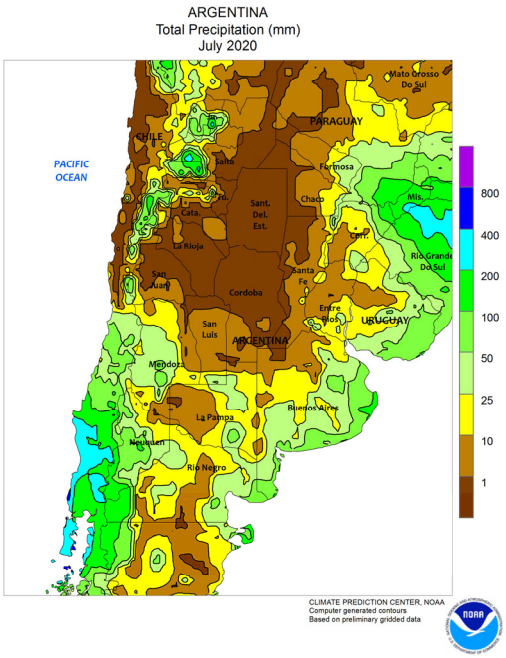

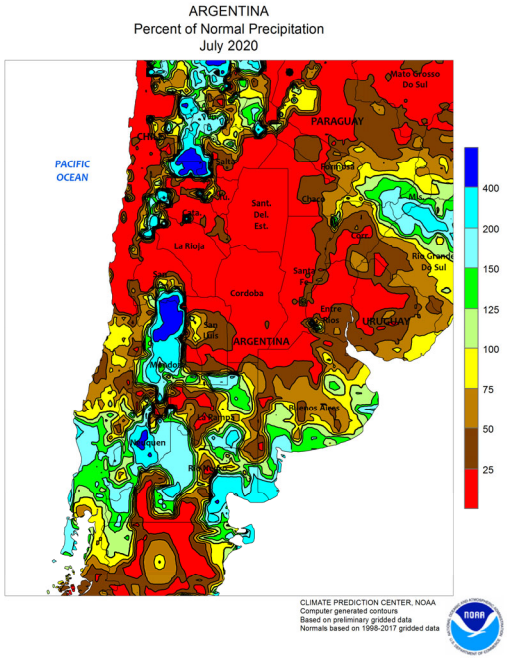

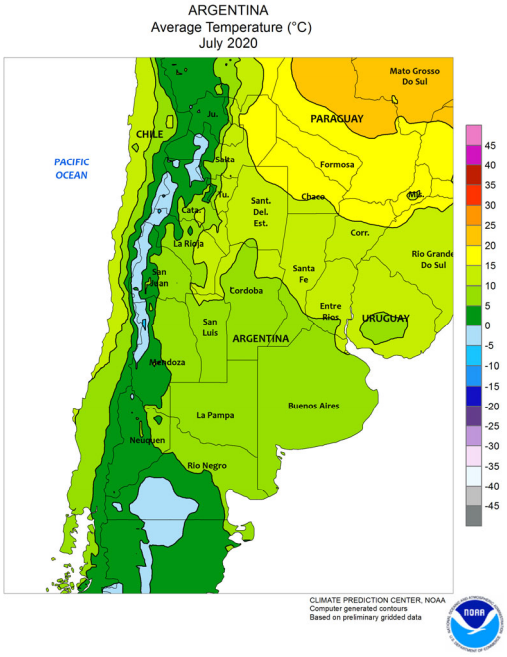

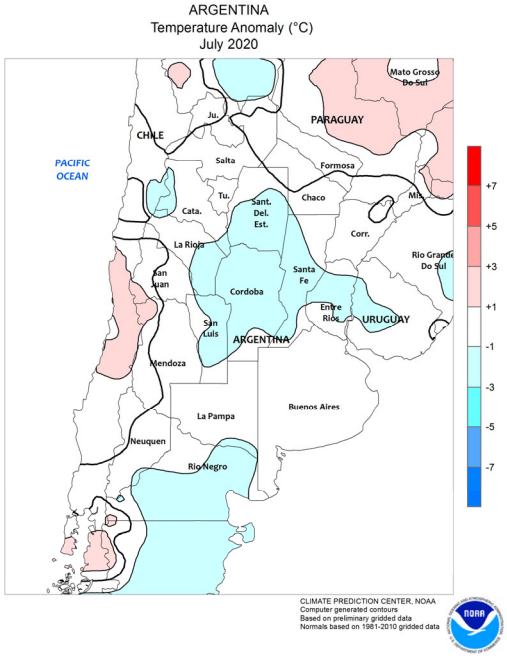

ARGENTINA

During July, showers maintained overall favorable conditions for winter grains in southern and northeastern farming areas. The southern rain, which mostly fell between July 20 and 24, was near to above normal for the month, with totals of 25 to 50 mm or more in high-yielding southern production areas of La Pampa and Buenos Aires. Similar amounts were recorded in the northeast, but most areas from eastern Formosa to Entre Rios recorded somewhat lighter amounts (total July accumulations of 10-50 mm). In contrast to the south and northeast, dry weather persisted in western farming areas, with near complete dryness from Cordoba northward. The northwestern dryness has persisted for several months due to an early termination of seasonal rainfall, leading to delays in the final stages of winter grain planting. July average temperatures were near to slightly below normal, with nearly all major farming areas recording freezes; nighttime lows fell below -5°C as far north as Chaco. Highest daytime temperatures ranged from the upper 10s (degrees C) in La Pampa and Buenos Aires to the middle 30s in Formosa.

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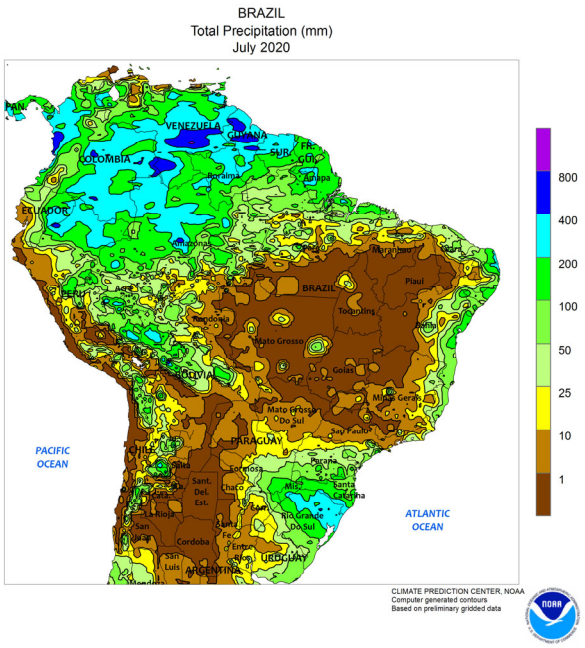

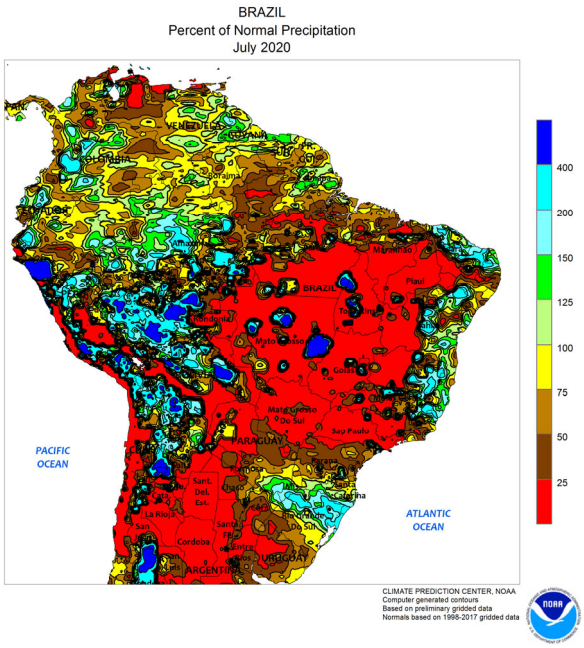

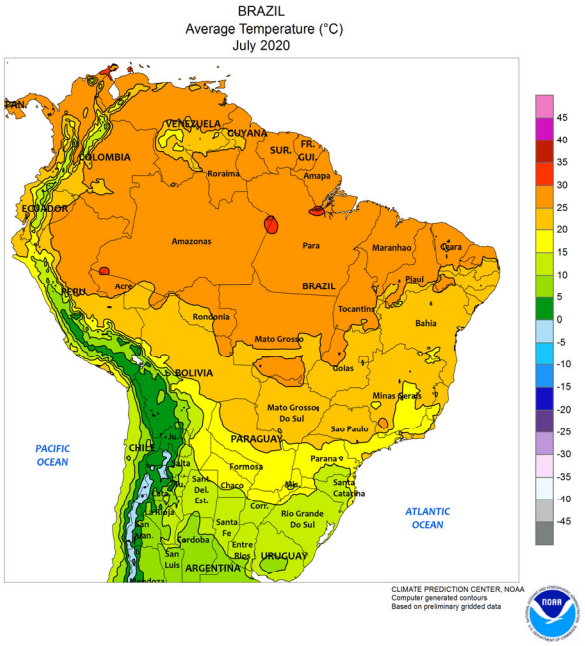

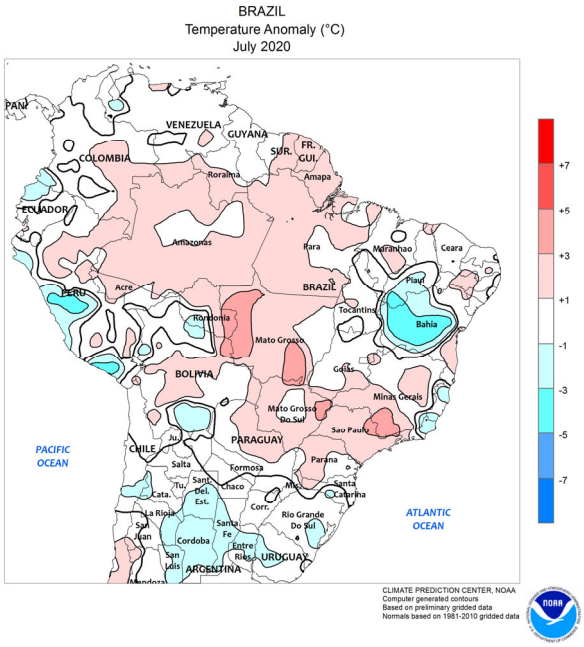

BRAZIL

In July, seasonable warmth and dryness favored maturation and harvesting of secondary summer crops throughout Brazil's central interior. Most locations from Mato Grosso and northern Mato Grosso do Sul northeastward to the Matopiba farming region (Maranhao, Tocantins, Piaui, and Bahia) were completely dry and recorded daytime highs in the middle and upper 30s (degrees C). The warmth and dryness supported rapid maturation and drydown of corn and cotton, and reports indicated generally normal harvest progress for both crops in key producing states. In southern Brazil, July showers provided timely moisture for winter wheat as well as late-developing second-crop corn in Parana; the Parana rain mostly fell during the first half of the month, followed by sunny weather aiding wheat growth and final corn harvests. The heaviest rain also fell early in Rio Grande do Sul, though lighter showers continued through month's end. July freezes were generally confined to traditionally-cooler farming areas in Rio Grande do Sul and southern Parana, having limited if any impact on developing crops.

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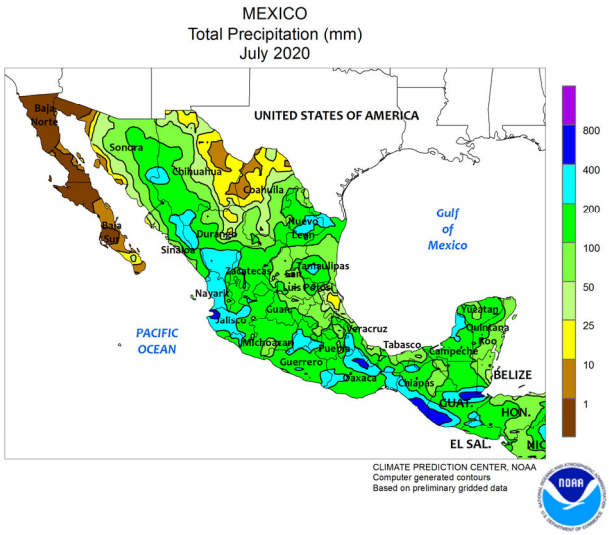

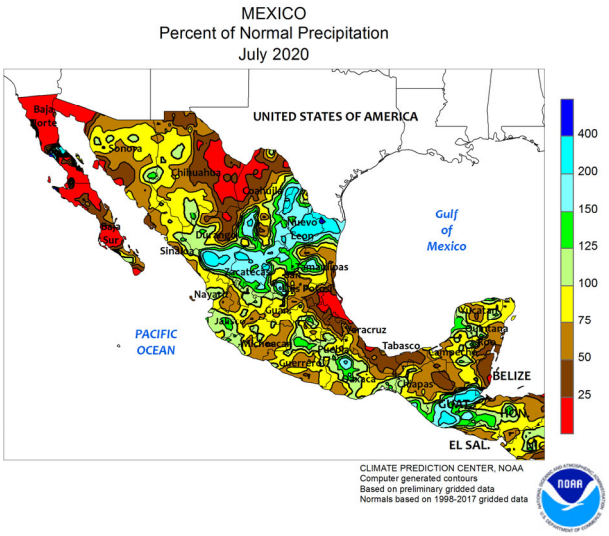

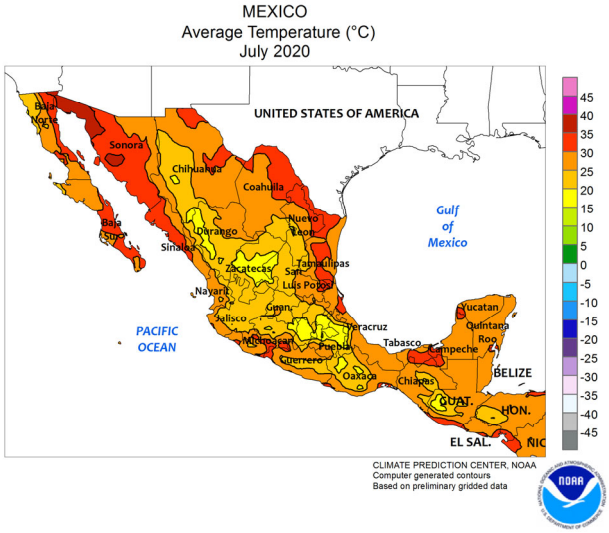

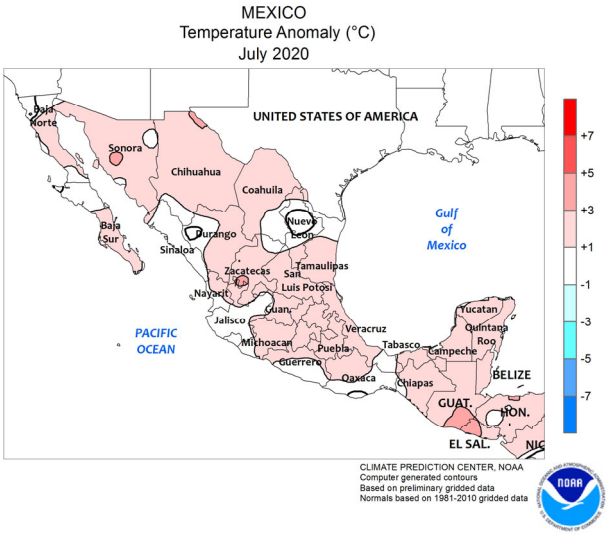

MEXICO

Near- to above-normal July rainfall improved prospects of rain-fed summer crops while increasing reservoir levels for irrigated farming. Weekly showers benefited corn and other crops across the southern Plateau (Jalisco to Puebla) and in agricultural districts closer to the Pacific Coast (Michoacan to southern Oaxaca). The recurrence of heavier showers was recorded over northern Oaxaca, southern Chiapas, and locales on the Yucatan Peninsula, but the rain was not associated with an organized tropical storm system. At month's end, however, the remnants of Hurricane Hanna generated copious rain (locally greater than 200 mm) over sections of Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, and San Luis Potosi, causing localized flooding but helping to recharge reservoirs. The storm remnants contributed to heavy monsoon showers in west-central Mexico (notably southern Durango and Zacatecas). Farther north, monsoon showers were sporadic in northern watersheds of Sonora and Durango, but amounts were closer to normal in Sinaloa, Mexico's largest producer of irrigated winter corn. According to the government of Mexico, reservoir levels in Sinaloa rose from 41 to 45 percent of capacity during July. One exception to the abundant July rainfall was Veracruz, where unseasonable dryness limited moisture for sugarcane and other summer crops. Above-normal monthly average temperatures maintained high water requirements for crops and livestock throughout much of the country.

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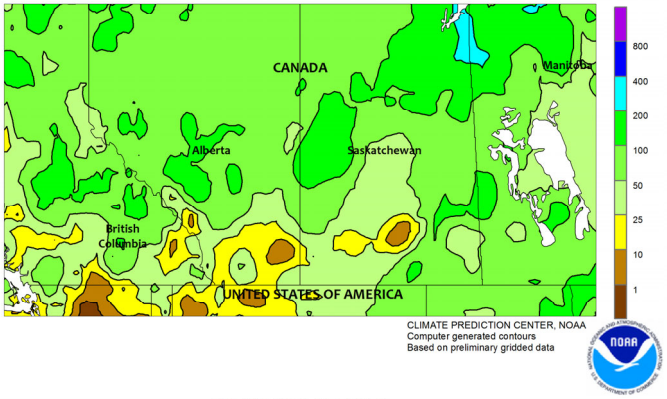
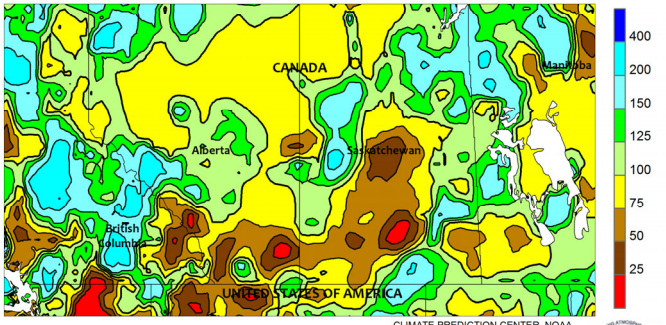
CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Total Precipitation (mm)
July 2020



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

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Percent of Normal Precipitation
July 2020

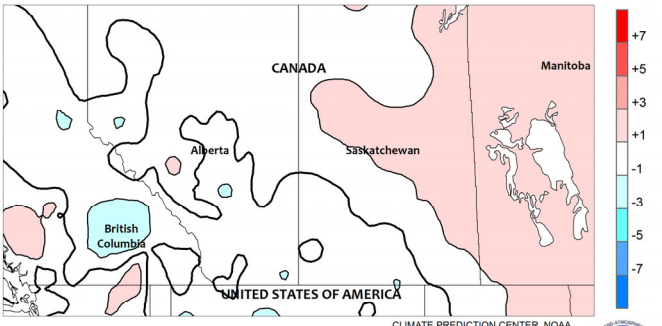


CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data
Normals based on 1998-2017 gridded data

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Average Temperature (°C)
July 2020

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

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
July 2020



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data
Normals based on 1981-2010 gridded data

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Conditions remained overall favorable for spring crops during July, though a few locations continued to experience moisture extremes. Monthly rainfall was highly variable by region, with pockets of above-normal rainfall continuing in some northern farming areas of Alberta and Manitoba. Meanwhile, dryness returned to Saskatchewan after a brief period of timely rain; according to the Canadian Drought Monitor, pockets of moderate drought lingered to the east of Regina as of July 31 even though much of the region had improved due to the early-month showers. July temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal in Manitoba and northwestern Saskatchewan and near to slightly below normal elsewhere, with highest daytime temperatures reaching the lower 30s (degrees C) in most agricultural districts. Occasional heat (temperatures reaching 35°C) affected parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta during the latter half of July, but the events were brief and likely had limited if any negative impacts on spring crops that had likely already advanced through the reproductive stages of development.

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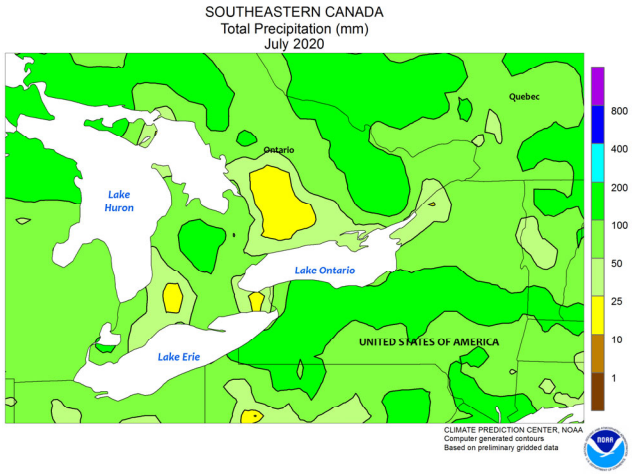

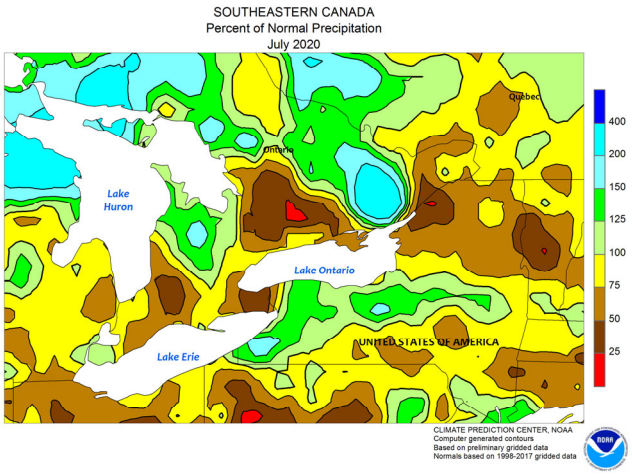

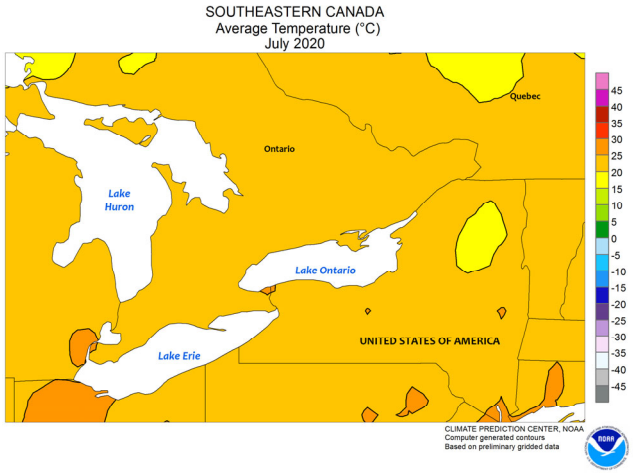

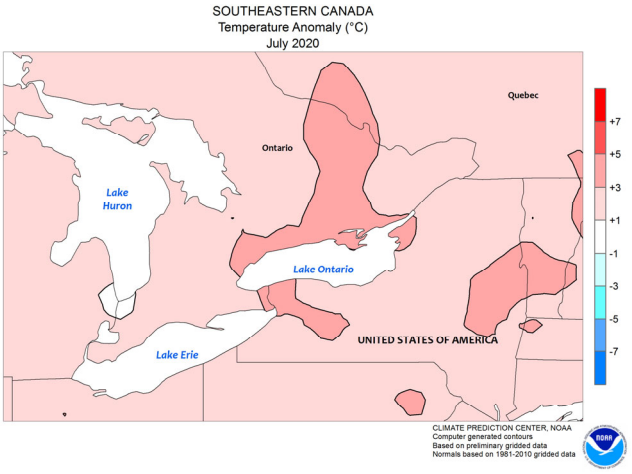

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

July showers provided timely moisture for reproductive summer crops, although amounts were not sufficient to fully alleviate drought. In general, monthly rainfall accumulations were near normal in Quebec (totaling 50-100 mm or more) and near to below normal in Ontario (25-100 mm or more). According to the Canadian Drought Monitor, the rainfall did little to abate pockets of drought; in fact, drought intensified in Ontario's southwestern farming areas, a large portion of which received less than 50 mm for the month. In addition, monthly temperatures averaging 2 to 3°C above normal increased crop moisture demands, with many locations reporting daytime highs of 35°C or greater in early July before the arrival of the beneficial rainfall.

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U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on August 12, 2020. Forecasts refer to August 1.

Corn production for grain is forecast at a record-high 15.3 billion bushels, up 12 percent from 2019. Yields are expected to average a record-high 181.8 bushels per harvested acre, up 14.4 bushels from last year. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 84.0 million acres, unchanged from the June forecast, but up 3 percent from the previous year.

Soybean production for beans is forecast at 4.42 billion bushels, up 25 percent from 2019. Yields are expected to average a record-high 53.3 bushels per harvested acre, up 5.9 bushels from 2019. U.S. area harvested for beans is forecast at 83.0 million acres, unchanged from the previous forecast but up 11 percent from 2019.

All cotton production is forecast at 18.1 million 480-pound bales, down 9 percent from 2019. Yields are expected to average a record-high 938 pounds per harvested acre, up 115 pounds from 2019. Upland cotton production is forecast at 17.5 million 480-pound bales, down 9 percent from 2019. Pima cotton production is forecast at 554,500 bales, down 19 percent from 2019. All cotton area harvested is forecast at 9.25 million acres, down 20 percent from 2019.

All wheat production for grain is forecast at 1.84 billion bushels, up 1 percent from the previous forecast but down 4 percent from 2019. Yields are expected to average 50.1 bushels per harvested acre, up 0.4 bushel from the previous forecast, but down 1.6 bushels from 2019. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 36.7 million acres, unchanged from the previous forecast, but down 1 percent from 2019.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.20 billion bushels, down 2 percent from the July 1 forecast and down 8 percent from 2019. The U.S. yield is forecast at 51.1 bushels per acre, down 0.9 bushel from last month and down 2.5 bushels from last year's average yield of 53.6 bushels per acre. The area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 23.4 million acres, unchanged from the previous forecast, but down 4 percent from last year.

Hard Red Winter production, at 695 million bushels, is down 2 percent from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 277 million bushels, is down 1 percent from the July forecast. White Winter, at 226 million bushels, is down less than 1 percent from last month. Of the White Winter production, 14.6 million bushels are Hard White and 212 million bushels are Soft White.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 61.8 million bushels, up 11 percent from the previous forecast and up 15 percent from 2019. Yields are expected to average 42.8 bushels per harvested acre, up 4.3 bushels from the previous forecast but down 2.9 bushels from 2019. Area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 1.44 million acres, unchanged from the previous forecast, but up 23 percent from 2019.

Other spring wheat production for grain is forecast at 577 million bushels, up 5 percent from the previous forecast and up 3 percent from last year. Yields are expected to average 49.0 bushels per harvested acre, up 2.4 bushels from the previous forecast, and up 0.8 bushel from 2019. If realized, a record-high U.S. yield is expected. Area harvested for grain or seed is expected to total 11.8 million acres, unchanged from the previous forecast, but 1 percent above 2019. Of the total production, 530 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, up 2 percent from 2019.

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