

United States Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service

FLORIDA CROP PROGRESS & CONDITION REPORT



In cooperation with the Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services and the UF/IFAS Extension Service 2290 Lucien Way, Suite 300, Maitland, FL 32751 · (407) 648-6013 · (855) 271-9801 FAX · www.nass.usda.gov/fl

Released: September 2, 2014 (4 PM EST)

Precipitation (in)-Florida: Aug. 26-Sept. 1, 2014

Week Ending: August 31, 2014

Harvesting is Underway

Weather Summary: According to Florida's Automated Weather Network (FAWN), rainfall ranged from no rain to 4.11 inches this past week. Pierson (Volusia County) received the most rain with 4.11 inches, followed by Lake Alfred (Polk County) with 3.63 inches. Per the U.S. Drought Monitor, Florida was 79 percent drought free this past week. The highest temperature was 97 degrees in Lake Alfred (Polk County), Pierson (Volusia County), and Sebring (Highlands County). The lowest temperature in the State was 63 degrees in Mayo (Lafayette County).

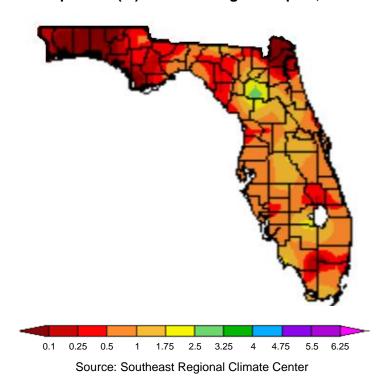
Soil Moisture Ratings

- Con moisture rearings						
	Topsoil					
Moisture Rating	Previous week	Previous year	Current week			
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)			
Very short	1	0	2			
Short	15	2	14			
Adequate	65	71	68			
Surplus	19	27	16			

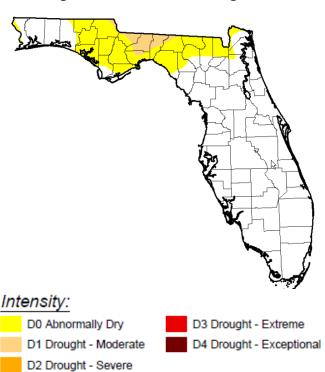
Field Crops: There was an average of 6.6 days suitable for field work, down slightly from 6.7 days the previous week. Hay, corn, soybeans, and peanuts were being harvested in the Panhandle, north, and central Florida. Isolated fields in the Panhandle have received scattered showers this past week. Lack of rain placed stress on corn, soybeans, and peanuts. Army worms were still a problem in parts of the Panhandle. Peanut condition was mostly good for the State. Sugarcane fields in Palm Beach County were being prepared for planting.

Peanut Progress and Condition

Condition	5-year average	Previous year	Current week	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	
Very Poor	1	1	1	
Poor	4	4	5	
Fair	19	26	31	
Good	60	59	56	
Excellent	16	10	7	



U.S. Drought Monitor-Florida: August 26, 2014



Citrus: Rainfall in the citrus producing area this past week was widespread and generally heavy. All but one station received some precipitation. Eleven stations received more than an inch and three received more than two inches. Pierson (Volusia County) received the most at 4.11 inches, followed by Lake Alfred (Polk County) with 3.63 inches. North Port (Sarasota County) recorded the least with 0.00 inches of precipitation. Daytime high temperatures were hot, reaching the mid to upper 90s in all citrus producing counties. As per the U.S. Drought Monitor, last updated August 26, 2014, the entire citrus producing region in Florida remains drought free.

Next season's crop is progressing well. Growers and caretakers are applying summer oils, fertilizing, irrigating, and in some cases resetting new trees.

Fruit and Vegetables: Southwest Florida received scattered showers throughout the week. Vegetable growers in southwest Florida continued planting melons, tomatoes, peppers, squash, preparing land and laying plastic for fall crops. Fruits and vegetables being planted in Miami-Dade County included okra, boniato, and malanga; being harvested included okra, boniato, avocado, and longan.

Livestock and Pastures: Statewide, the cattle and pasture condition was mostly good. Cattle were heat stressed.

Cattle and Pasture Condition

	Cattle		Pasture	
Condition	Previous week	Current week	Previous week	Current week
<u> </u>	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Very poor	0	0	1	0
Poor	1	1	3	3
Fair	17	16	28	31
Good	69	74	59	57
Excellent	13	9	9	9

To subscribe to this report, at no cost, go to the NASS website at http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics by State/Florida/Subscribe to FL Reports/index.asp. Complete the Subscribe to FL Reports form, select Florida Crop-Weather and enter your first and last name and your e-mail. The precipitation map used in this report is from the Southeast Regional Climate Center (SERCC) website at http://www.sercc.com/climateinfo/precip maps. The drought monitor map used in this report is from the U.S. Drought Monitor website at http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu maintained by the National Drought Mitigation Center. The precipitation and temperature data is from the Florida Automated Weather Network (FAWN) at http://fawn.ifas.ufl.edu maintained by UF/IFAS Information Technologies.