United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service

FLORIDA CROP PROGRESS & CONDITION REPORT

In cooperation with the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the UF/IFAS Extension Service
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Released: July 20, 2015 (4 PM EST) Week Ending: July 19, 2015

Scattered Rains

Weather Summary: According to Florida's Automated Weather Network (FAWN), rainfall ranged from 0.13 of an inch to 9.55 inches at Umatilla (Lake County). Per the U.S. Drought Monitor, Florida was 56 percent drought free the week of July 7-14, 2015. Temperatures ranged from 69 degrees for night time lows to 98 degrees for day time highs. The daytime high temperatures ranged from 90 in Lecanto (Citrus County) to 98 degrees in Monticello (Jefferson County), Live Oak (Suwannee County), and Defuniak Springs (Walton County). The lowest temperature in the State was 69 degrees in Mayo (Lafayette County).

Soil Moisture Ratings

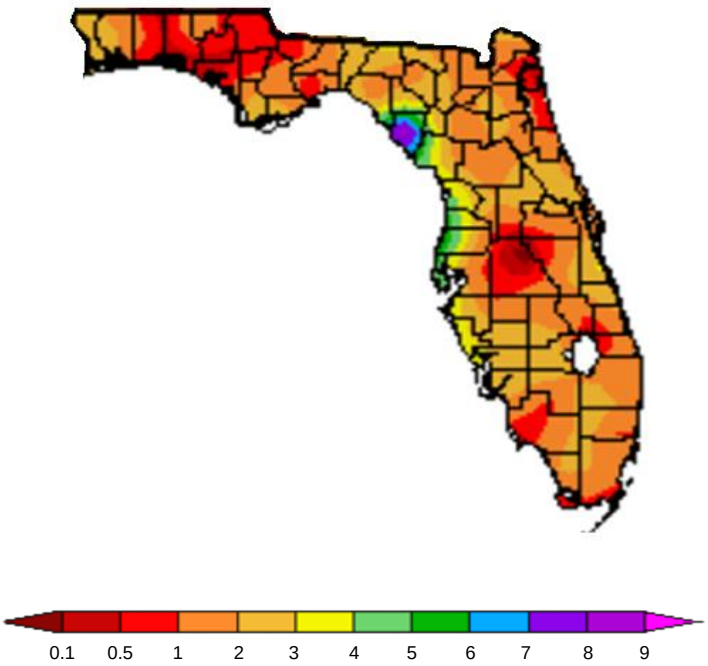
Moisture Rating	Topsoil		
	Current week	Previous week	Previous year
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Very short	0	1	0
Short	22	14	8
Adequate	72	79	78
Surplus	6	6	14

Field Crops: There was an average of 6.4 days suitable for field work this past week, the same as the previous week. Corn harvesting for grain or silage started in Jackson, Dixie, Madison, and Levy counties. Washington County farmers were harvesting green peanuts. No hay was cut in Gulf County due to daily rains.

Peanut Progress

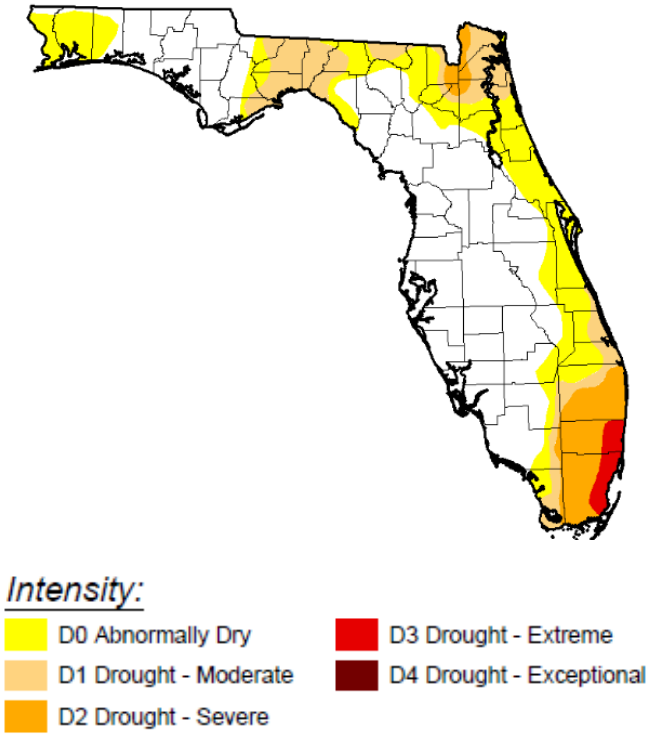
Stage	Current week	Previous year	5-year average
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Pegging	84	82	68
Condition			
Very Poor	0	0	0
Poor	1	1	3
Fair	18	16	23
Good	64	75	62
Excellent	17	8	12

Precipitation (in)–Florida: July 13-19, 2015



Source: Southeast Regional Climate Center

U.S. Drought Monitor–Florida: July 14, 2015



Fruit and Vegetables: Rain was spotty across central and south Florida this past week. Some areas were not receiving afternoon rains as in the past. Bradford County farmers were harvesting peas, okra, and squash. Land preparation for fall crops have started in Miami-Dade County. Mangos, sweet potatoes, and okra were being harvested and marketed in Miami-Dade County.

Livestock and Pastures: High temperatures in Jefferson County were stressing livestock this past week. Cattle continued to seek relief in the shade in Miami-Dade County. Pastures in Pinellas County were showing signs of mildew. Statewide, the cattle and pasture condition was mostly good.

Cattle and Pasture Condition

Condition	Cattle		Pasture	
	Current week	Previous week	Current week	Previous week
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Very poor	0	0	2	1
Poor	1	1	3	4
Fair	22	25	21	23
Good	66	64	61	59
Excellent	11	10	13	13

Citrus: Daily temperatures were about average across the citrus region. All areas reached the low to mid-90s on at least one day during the week. Sebring (Highlands County) recorded the highest temperature at 97 degrees.

Most areas had afternoon showers at least three days during the week. Stations in Sebring (Highlands County) recorded 4.24 inches and in Indian River (Indian River County) recorded 3.16 inches of rainfall.

As per the U.S. Drought Monitor, last updated July 14, 2015, the complete east coast of Florida was experiencing abnormally dry conditions. All citrus growing counties along the coastal area were very dry while a few counties in the center of the citrus growing region were now beginning to show abnormally dry conditions as the drought moves west.

Growers are now focusing on next season's crop and overall grove care. Irrigation was being used in most counties. Grove activity included maintenance, applications of summer oils, fertilizing, tree removal and young tree care.

This report is available, at no cost, on the NASS web site: **http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Florida/Subscribe_to_FL_Reports/index.asp**. To set-up this free subscription, send e-mail message to listserv@newsbox.usda.gov and in the body, type ***"subscribe to Florida crop weather."*** The drought monitor index used in this report originates from the U.S. Drought Monitor website. Visit **http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu** maintained by the National Drought Mitigation Center. The precipitation and temperature data used in this report originates from the Florida Automated Weather Network (FAWN). Visit **http://fawn.ifas.ufl.edu** maintained by UF/IFAS Information Technologies.