

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 2290 Lucien Way, Suite 300, Maitland, FL 32751 · (407) 648-6013 · (855) 271-9801 FAX · www.nass.usda.gov/fl

Released: August 17, 2015 (4 PM EST) Week Ending: August 16, 2015

Seasonal Rainfall

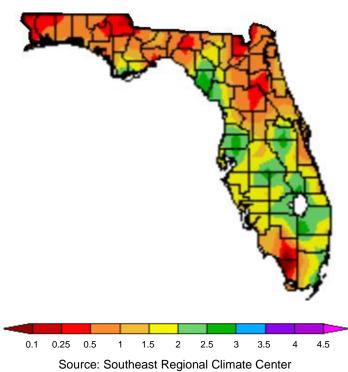
Weather Summary: According to Florida's Automated Weather Network (FAWN), rainfall ranged from 0.03 of an inch in Citra (Marion County) to 5.54 inches at Clewiston (Hendry County). Per the U.S. Drought Monitor, Florida was 60 percent drought free the week of August 10-16, 2015. Temperatures ranged from 66 degrees for night time lows to 96 degrees for daytime highs. The daytime high temperatures ranged from 91 in Carrabelle (Franklin County) to 96 degrees in eight locations across the State. The lowest temperature in the State was 66 degrees in Jay (Santa Rosa County).

Soil Moisture Ratings

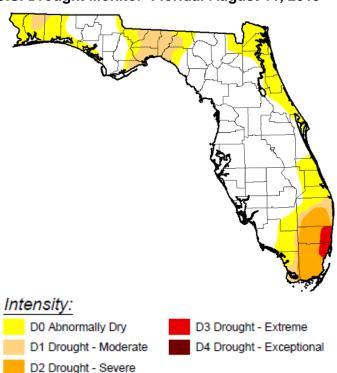
NA s'atoma	Topsoil			
Moisture Rating	Current week	Previous week	Previous year	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	
Very short	0	0	1	
Short	10	11	11	
Adequate	78	81	65	
Surplus	12	8	23	

Field Crops: There was an average of 5.9 days suitable for field work this past week, slightly below the previous week. Dryer conditions were reported in Escambia County this past week. Farmers in Jackson County noted crops wilting due to high temperatures. White mold was found in peanuts in Okaloosa County. Peanut pegging was 98 percent complete. Corn harvesting continued in Jackson, Washington, Suwannee, Putnam, and Flagler counties. Rain in Washington, Orange, Dixie, and Suwannee counties interfered with haying but some hay was cut in Jackson and Walton counties. Farmers in Okaloosa County reported kudzu bug damage in soybeans. The sugarcane crop in Hendry County looked in good condition due to recent rain received.

Precipitation (in)-Florida: August 10-16, 2015



U.S. Drought Monitor-Florida: August 11, 2015



Peanut Progress

Stage	Current week	Previous year	5-year average
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Pegging	98	98	97
Condition			
Very Poor	0	0	1
Poor	3	4	3
Fair	11	17	19
Good	67	71	64
Excellent	19	8	13

Fruit and Vegetables: Afternoon rains delayed land preparation in the southern portion of the State. Vegetable growers in Charlotte, Collier, Glades, Hendry, and Lee counties continued to prepare land and lay plastic for fall planting as weather permitted. Farmers in Hendry County were using throw out pumps to lower water tables in fields. Manatee County farmers were getting tomatoes planted late due to wet conditions. Some Miami-Dade County farmers were getting their green bean crop in the ground. Crops being planted in Miami-Dade County were okra, boniato, malanga, and bitter melon. Miami-Dade County farmers were harvesting okra, boniato, malanga, bitter melon, mango, avocado, and other tropical fruits. All crops were irrigated.

Livestock and Pastures: Some pasture in De Soto and Hardee counties had standing water. Statewide, the cattle and pasture condition was mostly good.

Cattle and Pasture Condition

	Cattle		Pasture	
Condition	Current week	Previous week	Current week	Previous week
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Very poor	0	0	1	2
Poor	1	1	2	2
Fair	16	17	20	19
Good	63	63	57	56
Excellent	20	19	20	21

Citrus: Evening thunderstorms produced rainfall on several days during the week. Total rainfall was well above average in almost the complete citrus growing region. Clewiston (Hendry County) had the most rainfall at 5.54 inches followed by Joshua (Desoto County) at 4.59 inches. Central area State averages were mostly between one and one-half to two and one-half inches. On the east coast, St. Lucie West (St. Lucie County) had the most rainfall at 2.63 inches. As per the U.S. Drought Monitor, last updated August 11, 2015, dry conditions exist in the eastern coastal counties of Volusia, Indian River, St. Lucie, and Martin, and are edging into Okeechobee. The remainder of the citrus producing region is drought free.

Daily temperatures were seasonably warm for the week. Most citrus producing areas reached the mid-90s.

Growers are now focusing on next season's crop and overall grove care. In some western area counties, groves were inaccessible due to high volumes of water. Field workers have reported seeing several new resets in established groves. Grove activity included aerial spraying, herbiciding, chemical mowing, and general grove maintenance.

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