Hello, Northeast Ohio Counties!

Tomorrow will be August and with that comes the peak season for many of our crop pests and diseases. Scouting your fields is the best way to identify potential problems before they impact yield and your pocket book. Also understand the point of economic return for treatment – your pocketbook will thank you.

Second crop field peas will be especially vulnerable for powdery mildew and white mold. Powdery mildew is showing up in many crops in our area so be sure stay current with fungicide applications.
Insect & Disease Field Night Slated for August 13

OSU Extension is pleased to be hosting an “Insect & Disease Field Night on Monday evening, August 13, 2018 at the Dave Millard Farm located at 6151 Woodard Road in Andover, Ohio from 6:30 to 8:00 p.m. Woodard Road is located just south of Richmond Center in Ashtabula County

This field night will feature Entomology and Pathology State Specialists - Dr. Anne Dorrance, Dr. Kelley Tilmon, Dr. Andy Michel and Dr. Pierce Paul. During the field night the Specialists will provide hands-on training in scouting for diseases and insects in corn and soybean.

The Millard Farm is also a host site for a Centerra Co-op soybean and corn test plots. Participants will not only learn about bugs and diseases, but also have the opportunity to view the growth of different soybean and corn varieties.

Pesticide and Certified Crop Advisor Credits have been obtained for producers who are in attendance. This field night is being sponsored by OSU Extension’s IPM program, the OSU Extension offices in Ashtabula, Geauga & Trumbull counties, and Centerra Co-op. Please dress for the weather as the field night will be held rain or shine.

There is no registration fee to attend. However, pre-registration is requested so that program handouts can be made. Refreshments will be provided by Centerra Co-op. Call 440-576-9008 today to make your courtesy reservation.

Margin Protection Program Update

Dianne Shoemaker, Field Specialist, Dairy Production Economics

The Dairy Margin Protection Program (DMPP) underwent a substantial change earlier this year resulting from language included in the 2018 Bipartisan Budget Act. Program enrollment was re-opened from April 9 through June 8, 2018. Significant changes benefiting dairy farmers included a one million pound increase in a farm’s production history eligible for new Tier 1 premium rates. This change meant that the first 5 million pounds of a farm’s annual production history was eligible for substantially reduced premiums. Tier 2 premiums applicable to any production history above 5 million pounds remained unchanged. Other changes included
monthly margin calculations and payments of any indemnities, and the 2018 sign-up being retroactive to 1/1/18.

As a result of these changes and 2018’s challenging milk prices, 888 Ohio dairy farms enrolled in the updated MPP program according to the Ohio Farm Service Agency. By July 26, 876 of those farms had been approved. USDA Farm Service Agency announced that through July 11, $7,071,360 in program payments were processed for Ohio dairy farmers, averaging $8,072 before premium costs for the 876 approved farms. Individual farm payments vary depending on each farm’s production history and margin coverage selections.

On June 25, 2018, the Ohio Department of Agriculture’s Dairy Division reported 2,206 dairy farms in Ohio. This is a substantial decline from the 2,312 dairies recorded in October 2017. Since the Margin Protection Program was initiated in September 2014, 1,091 Ohio dairy farms have established their production history with the USDA Farm Service Agency. The current sign-up is 81.39% of farms that have established base with the FSA, or 40% of all Ohio dairy farms. It is unlikely that Ohio would experience a near-100% enrollment as the large population of Ohio’s Anabaptist farmers are not likely to participate in this type of program.

Find more details about the new MPP program and resources at: https://dairy.osu.edu/sites/dairy/files/imce/2018%20Margin%20Protection%20Program%20Update.pdf

USDA Announces Three Prong Approach to Aid Farmers

By: Janet Kubat Willette
Source: https://www.ohiofarmer.com/farm-policy/usda-announces-3-prong-approach-aid-farmers

USDA plans to spend up to $12 billion to help ag producers facing market disruptions due to what it calls “illegal retaliatory tariffs.”

The three programs:

1. Market facilitation program will provide payments to producers of soybeans, sorghum, cotton, corn, wheat, dairy and pork.
2. Food purchase and distribution program, which will purchase surplus agricultural commodities for distribution to food banks and other nutrition programs. Targeted commodities include fruits, nuts, rice, legumes, beef, pork and milk.
3. Trade promotion program, which is geared toward assisting in developing new export markets in conjunction with the private sector.
The programs are authorized under the Commodity Credit Corporation and will be administered by USDA. Congressional approval is not needed to proceed with this program.

It’s expected producers will sign up for these programs at their Farm Service Agency office beginning in September. Payments will go out between September and the end of harvest, as producers apply and provide FSA with required information. Payments are based on trade damage and additional costs needed to deal with disrupted markets.

“This is a short-term solution to allow President Trump time to work on long-term trade deals to benefit agriculture and the entire U.S. economy,” said Agriculture Secretary Sonny Perdue in a conference call announcing the plans. “Unfortunately, America’s hard-working agricultural producers have been treated unfairly by China’s illegal trading practices and have taken a disproportionate hit when it comes illegal retaliatory tariffs.”

What are others saying?

“The $12 billion package of agricultural assistance announced today by the administration will provide a welcome measure of temporary relief to our farmers and ranchers who are experiencing the financial effects of the trade war,” said American Farm Bureau Federation President Zippy Duvall. “This should help many of our farmers and ranchers weather the rough road ahead and assist in their dealings with their financial institutions. This announcement is substantial, but we cannot overstate the dire consequences that farmers and ranchers are facing in relation to lost export markets. Our emphasis continues to be on trade and restoring markets, and we will continue to push for a swift and sure end to the trade war and the tariffs impacting American agriculture.”

“While we appreciate the move to provide stopgap assistance, this plan is a short-term fix to a long-term problem,” said National Farmers Union President Roger Johnson, who said it’s estimated that farmers lost more than $13 billion alone last month due to trade disruptions. “The administration must develop a support mechanism that will mitigate the significant damage that is being inflicted upon our most vital international markets for years to come. They should do this by working with Congress to ensure farm bill programs provide enough assistance to farmers when markets collapse.”

“Profitability is a major concern for Illinois corn farmers and declining commodity prices certainly aren’t helping the bottom line,” said Illinois Corn Growers Association President Aron Carlson, a farmer from Winnebago, Ill. “Long term, we would much rather derive our income from the marketplace. Illinois corn farmers need the administration to complete the modernization of NAFTA, resolve other ongoing trade disputes, and provide improved domestic and international marketplace access for ethanol through the RVP waiver promised by President Trump and by updating the lifecycle analysis of corn-based ethanol.”
Added Kevin Skunes, North Dakota farmer and president of the National Corn Growers Association, “We know the package won’t make farmers whole but look forward to working with USDA on the details and implementation of this plan.”

U.S. Wheat Associates and the National Association of Wheat Growers issued a joint statement, saying they are glad the “administration recognizes farming as a risky business and acknowledges that farmers need help to manage the additional risk from its trade policies. However, our concerns still lie in a lengthy trade war that will cause long-term, irreparable harm to U.S. agriculture. We urge the administration to recognize this self-inflicted damage and to end the trade war immediately as well as to work within the rules-based trading system in partnership with like-minded countries to address serious problems in the global economy.”

The American Soybean Association says soybean producers are facing an urgent situation this fall, with a near-record harvest expected and exports predicted to be down 11%. “U.S. soybean producers want to see President Trump succeed in meeting his trade campaign goals of achieving better trade deals and greater market access,” said John Heisdorffer, ASA President and soybean grower from Keota, Iowa. “And, we appreciate that he has recognized our loss in exports and lower prices and provided some immediate relief. However, producers cannot weather sustained trade disruptions.”

In 2017, China imported 31% of U.S. soybean production, equal to 60% of total U.S. exports. The National Pork Producers Council thanked Trump for taking action. “U.S. pork, which began the year in expansion mode to capitalize on unprecedented global demand, now faces punitive tariffs on 40% of its exports,” said NPPC President Jim Heimerl, a pork producer from Johnstown, Ohio. “The restrictions we face in critical markets such as Mexico and China – our top two export markets by volume last year – have placed American pig farmers and their families in dire financial straits.”

**Japanese Beetles in Corn and Soybean**
By Andy Michel and Kelley Tilmon

We have been hearing reports of Japanese beetles in corn and soybean. These beetles are large with a shiny copper and green color. Foliage feeding in corn is almost never economic, though economic damage from silk clipping is possible (though rare). Consider a rescue treatment when silks are clipped to less than ½ inch and, fewer than 50% of the plants have been pollinated, and the beetles are still numerous and feeding in the field.

Japanese beetles will also feed on soybean foliage. While the damage might look startling, it is very rare that this reaches economic levels from Japanese beetle. A rescue treatment is advised when defoliation levels reach 30% in pre-bloom stages, and 20% in bloom to pod fill. These defoliation levels apply to the plant as a whole, not just certain leaves, and
can also be used for general defoliation from more than one kind of leaf-feeding insect in soybean. A visual guide to defoliation is useful because it is very easy to over-estimate defoliation in soybean. If there are other foliage-feeding insects present in soybean the same percent defoliation guidelines can be used for all of them collectively. For more information about Japanese beetle and other defoliating insects visit our factsheet at:

Multiple Japanese Beetles

Visual Guide to Soybean Defoliation

Late Summer Establishment of Perennial Forages
By Rory Lewandowski and Mark Sulc

Ohio growers experienced another wet spring and compressed 2018 spring planting season. On some farms, this caused postponement of plans for spring seeding of alfalfa and other perennial forages. In some areas, the prolonged wet weather affected forage harvest schedules, resulting in harvest equipment running on wet forage fields leaving ruts, compacted soils and damage to alfalfa crowns. Some of these forage acres need to be re-seeded.

Late summer, and especially the month of August, provides growers with another window of opportunity to establish a perennial forage stand. Typically, the main risk with a late summer August planting is having sufficient moisture for seed germination and plant growth. There are some advantages to late summer forage planting as compared to a spring planting. Late summer planting means forage seedlings are not competing with the flush of annual spring and summer weed emergence/growth. The soil borne root rot and
damping off disease organisms that thrive in cool, wet soils are not an issue. However, growers need to be aware of planting dates and the potential for late summer diseases in some situations.

According to the recently revised, 15th edition of the Ohio Agronomy guide, planting of alfalfa and other legumes should be completed by mid-August in Northern Ohio and by the end of August in Southern Ohio. These timelines take into consideration average frost dates and the time needed for forage plants to develop a root system capable of overwintering. For example, at about 8 to 10 weeks after emergence alfalfa plants pull the growing point below the soil surface, a process termed ‘contractile growth’. Alfalfa is only a true perennial plant once contractile growth occurs, and the plant needs to reach this growth stage to overwinter. Clover plants need to have a crown formed, and grasses should be at least in the tillering stage of development before the onset of winter.

If the fall is warm and extended, similar to what we have experienced the past few years, successful establishment is possible with later planting dates. How much later is really a question of risk management. Late summer and early fall planting dates of forages were tested in Pennsylvania in the mid-1990’s at two locations that historically are a little milder than most of Ohio’s winters. For each day planting was delayed after August 1, total forage dry matter yields the next year were reduced by an average of 158, 105, and 76 lbs./acre for alfalfa, red clover, and birdsfoot trefoil. Later planting dates usually affected grasses to a lesser degree. For example, orchardgrass yields only decreased significantly when planting was delayed past late-August and perennial ryegrass yields were actually greater in late-August than in early August plantings. However, for each day planting was delayed after August 30, yields declined 100 lb./acre for orchardgrass and 153 lb./acre for perennial ryegrass. Reed canarygrass, a slow establisher, was more sensitive to planting dates. Reed canarygrass yields the year after seeding declined 120 lbs./acre for each day planting was delayed after August 1. The best policy is usually to plant most perennial
forages as soon in August as possible, when soils conditions allow and when soil moisture is present. Sclerotinia crown and stem rot is a concern with no-till seedings of alfalfa in late summer and especially where clover has been present in the past. This pathogen causes white mold on alfalfa seedlings. They become infected during cooler rainy spells in late October and November, the disease develops during the winter, and seedlings literally "melt away" in winter and early spring. It can be devastating where the pathogen is present. No-till is especially risky where clover has been present because the sclerotia germinate from a shallow depth. Early August plantings dramatically improve the alfalfa's ability to resist the infection. Late August seedings are very susceptible, with mid-August plantings being intermediate.

In a no-till situation, minimize competition from existing weeds by applying a burndown application of glyphosate before planting. Using no-till when herbicide-resistant weeds are present, such as marestail in a previous wheat field, creates a very difficult situation with no effective control options, so tillage is probably a better choice in those situations. Post-emergence herbicide options exist for alfalfa. After the alfalfa is up and growing, control late summer and fall emerging winter annual broadleaf weeds. A mid- to late fall application of Butyrac, Buctril Pursuit or Raptor are the primary herbicide options. Fall application is much more effective than a spring application for control of these weeds especially if wild radish/wild turnip are in the weed mix. Pursuit and Raptor can control winter annual grasses in the fall in pure legume stands but not with a mixed alfalfa/grass planting. Consult the 2018 Ohio and Indiana Weed Control Guide and always read the specific product label for guidelines on timing and rates before applying any product. For conventional tillage seeding prepare a firm seedbed to ensure good seed-to-soil contact. Be aware that too much tillage depletes soil moisture and increases the risk of soil crusting. Follow the "footprint guide" that soil should be firm enough for a footprint to sink no deeper than one-half inch. Tilled seedbeds do not need a pre-plant herbicide. Finally, keep in mind the following factors to increase establishment success.

- Soil fertility and pH: The recommended soil pH for alfalfa is 6.8. Forage grasses and clovers should have a pH of 6.0 or above. The minimum or critical soil phosphorus level for forage legumes is 25 ppm (Bray P1) and the critical soil potassium level is somewhere between 100 and 125 ppm for many of our soils.

- Seed selection: Be sure to use high quality seed of adapted, tested varieties and use fresh inoculum of the proper Rhizobium bacteria. “Common” seed (variety not stated) is usually lower yielding and not as persistent, and from our trials the savings in seed cost is lost within the first year or two by lower forage yields.
• Planter calibration: If coated seed is used, be aware that coatings can account for up to one-third of the weight of the seed. This affects the number of seeds planted in planters set to plant seed on a weight basis. Seed coatings can also dramatically alter how the seed flows through the drill, so calibrate the drill or planter with the seed going into the field.

• Seed placement: The recommended seeding depth for forages is one-quarter to one-half inch deep. It is better to err on the side of planting shallow rather than too deep.

Do not harvest a new perennial forage stand this fall. The ONLY exception to this rule is perennial and Italian ryegrass plantings. Mow or harvest these grasses to a two and a half to three-inch stubble in late November to improve winter survival. Do not cut any other species, especially legumes.

**Crop Progress: Are We Headed For Record Yields?**

By Anna-Lisa Laca

Source: [https://www.agweb.com/article/crop-progress-are-we-headed-for-record-yields/](https://www.agweb.com/article/crop-progress-are-we-headed-for-record-yields/)

While USDA continues to show corn and soybean conditions are impeccable, some farmers say crop conditions reports don’t tell the full story.

According to Monday’s USDA Crop Progress Report, 72% of the nation’s corn crop is rated good to excellent. Last year only 61% of the crop was rated good to excellent this same week. Soybeans are doing well too, USDA says. This week’s report shows 70% of the soybean crop is rated good to excellent.

Still, it’s clear by looking at USDA data that there are some problem areas across farm country. Corn crops in Missouri, Kansas, North Carolina and Texas continue to struggle from drought and less than 10% of each state’s corn crop is rated excellent. For comparison, Wisconsin’s crop is rated 31% excellent. The situation is similar for soybeans. Soybean crops in Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, and North Carolina continue to struggle.

According to Chip Flory, Farm Journal economist and AgriTalk host, farmers at the Leading Edge conference hosted by Pro Farmer last week say their corn and soybean crops are either great or terrible. There aren’t many reporting average crops.

“When we did the early bird session, and everybody was talking about their crop conditions, there was a whole lot of ‘This is going to be an eight to a 10 crop on a one to 10 scale.’ There were the guys that said, ‘This is a three to five crop for us’ and there wasn’t a whole lot in the
‘Well this looks like it's going to be an average crop right at five’ category,” Flory said on
AgriTalk this week. “It seems like they've either got a good crop or they're really suffering this
year.”

One Illinois farmer who was on AgriTalk’s farmer forum last week says his crops look great, and
in his area, crops will be harvested that have never made it out of the field before.

“We are in a very fortunate area here right now. I'm in my front yard and to have green grass
this time of year where we have a lot of sand here in this country is quite unusual,” Rock
Ketchnik explained. “We've been very fortunate and got a lot of timely rains, and not excessive
rains. It's not been yet, but we're getting closer every day and this is very, very unusual some of
these areas we're going to harvest crops and we never have before.”

Minnesota farmer Brad Nelson says his crops look average, but on a whole his county will
produce sub-average yields.

“We had an opportunity that things look pretty good for me personally, I am basically happy with
my corn crop,” he told Flory. “I've got a few acres that are lost and some that don't have good
color, but with the soil saturation we've had and that sort of thing it’s not surprising. I probably
lost, you know, six or 7% of my beans to drown outs.”

The historic rainfall and subsequent flooding across portions of central and southern Missouri
have done tremendous damage to property. Farmers with crops planted in fields that are now
flooded or saturated will be making evaluations on their corn and soybean stands.
Nelson considers his soybean crop average for his farm but doesn’t expect more than average.

“I will say our county you know is going to have sub-average crop,” he added. “I drove northwest to me yesterday for a stretch through the back roads and stuff, and there’s a lot of ugly fields on the route I took.”

**David’s Weekly News Column**
For Publication in the Jefferson Gazette on August 1, 2018

Hello, Ashtabula County! Wow, can you believe that it is August already? What a weird growing season we have had this summer. June was blazing hot and July was cooler than most of us expected. So what does that mean for this upcoming month? Fair is upon us and it is hard to believe that our local schools will be back in session in just a few short weeks. Today, I would like to share details on a great field night we have planned and share information on a “killer” wasp sighted in Conneaut.

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We are excited to announce that we will be hosting an **Insect & Disease Field Night** on Monday evening, August 13, 2018 at the Dave Millard Farm located at 6151 Woodard Road in Andover, Ohio from 6:30 to 8:00 p.m. Woodard Road is located just south of Richmond Center.

I am really pleased that a great group of specialists will be traveling north from Wooster to teach at this field night. Dr. Anne Dorrance, Dr. Kelley Tilmon, Dr. Andy Michel & Dr. Pierce Paul who are OSU Entomology and Pathology State Specialists will provide hands-on training in scouting for diseases and insects in corn and soybean.

Dave's farm is a great location as it has both corn and soybean test plots featuring a whole host of varieties from Centerra Co-op. Not only can you learn about bugs and diseases, you will also be able to see the growth of different soybean and corn varieties.

Pesticide and Certified Crop Advisor Credits have been obtained for producers who are in attendance. This field night is being sponsored by OSU Extension’s IPM program, the OSU Extension offices in Ashtabula, Geauga

Northeast Ohio Agriculture

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties
& Trumbull counties, and Centerra Co-op. Please dress for the weather as the field night will be held rain or shine.

There is no registration fee to attend. However, pre-registration is requested so that program handouts can be made. Refreshments will be provided by Centerra Co-op. Call 440-576-9008 today to make your courtesy reservation.

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I had a great call from a landscaper in Conneaut last week about a freaky, large wasp which was dive bombing their crew as they worked last week. In fact, the landscaper mentioned the wasps were taking large cicadas into burrows in the ground.

This is not a surprising call as this is the time of year which folks might see the Eastern cicada killers (Specius speciosus). The cicada killer is one of the largest wasps in North America. Adults are approximately 1⅛ to 1⅝ inches long, very robust, with a black body marked with yellow to white stripes.

While they look and act menacing, these wasps are beneficial. Homeowners may become alarmed because of their huge size. As indicated by their name, these wasps hunt annual cicadas. Cicada killers rarely sting humans. In fact, the males are incapable of stinging. Males are especially aggressive as they guard their territory while the females work. In fact, the males will defend by dive-bombing people's heads and shoulders!

Adult wasps emerge in July and the adults live approximately 60–75 days. They feed on nectar and other plant exudates. The female wasps dig nesting holes in well-drained soils or near sidewalks or patio edges in home lawns. Each female digs an individual burrow 6–10 inches deep and one-half inch wide. She then finds an un-expecting cicada and paralyzes it. She drags each into one of the burrows and lays one egg on it. The eggs hatch in a few days and then the larvae will feed on the paralyzed annual cicada. The larvae complete their development in 4–14 days. The larvae will then pupate and emerge as adults the following summer. Pretty neat, right?
Since they are beneficial, there is no need to get rid of them. In fact, just grab a lawn chair and watch them at work as they are a fascinating insect. If you would like to learn more about them, we have a great factsheet on the Cicada Killer Wasp and it can be found at: https://ohioline.osu.edu/factsheet/ENT-63

To close, I would like to leave you with a quote from Robert Green Ingersoll who stated, “A great man does not seek applause or place; he seeks for truth; he seeks the road to happiness, and what he ascertains, he gives to others.” Have a good and safe day!

Upcoming Events

Insect & Disease Scouting Field Night
August 13, 2018

Northeast Ohio Beef Twilight Tour
TBA

Ashtabula County Beef Banquet
October 27, 2018

Ashtabula County Dairy Banquet
March 26, 2019
Ashtabula Agricultural Research Station

Seeking Harvest Assistant

Ashtabula Agricultural Research Station sits on a 25-acre site in Kingsville, Ohio, and is one of eight outlying research stations operated by the The Ohio State University’s Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, the research arm of the College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences. Our role is assist OSU faculty and staff in their efforts to expand the knowledge of grape varieties and vineyard practices with trials in viticulture, entomology and plant pathology, as well as to serve the needs of the grape and wine industry along northeast Ohio’s lakeshore.

Seasonal assistants will assist research station staff with field operations, data collection, and ground maintenance. Operations may include planting and harvesting of research crops, collecting soil and plant samples, recording fruit quality and yield data, data entry, record keeping, pruning, and weeding. The successful applicant may operate agricultural machinery including mowers and grounds equipment, clean and maintain work areas, and other duties as assigned.

While some prior experience is desirable, employees will receive training in all required operations. To learn more about this opportunity, please contact the Ashtabula Agricultural Research Station at 440-224-0273 or email kirk.197@osu.edu by 8/15/2018. Visit us on Facebook, search OARDC Ashtabula Agricultural Research Station.
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<td>AUG 13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUE</td>
<td>AM Thunderstorms</td>
<td>83°/62°</td>
<td>✓ 40%</td>
<td>W 8 mph</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUG 14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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