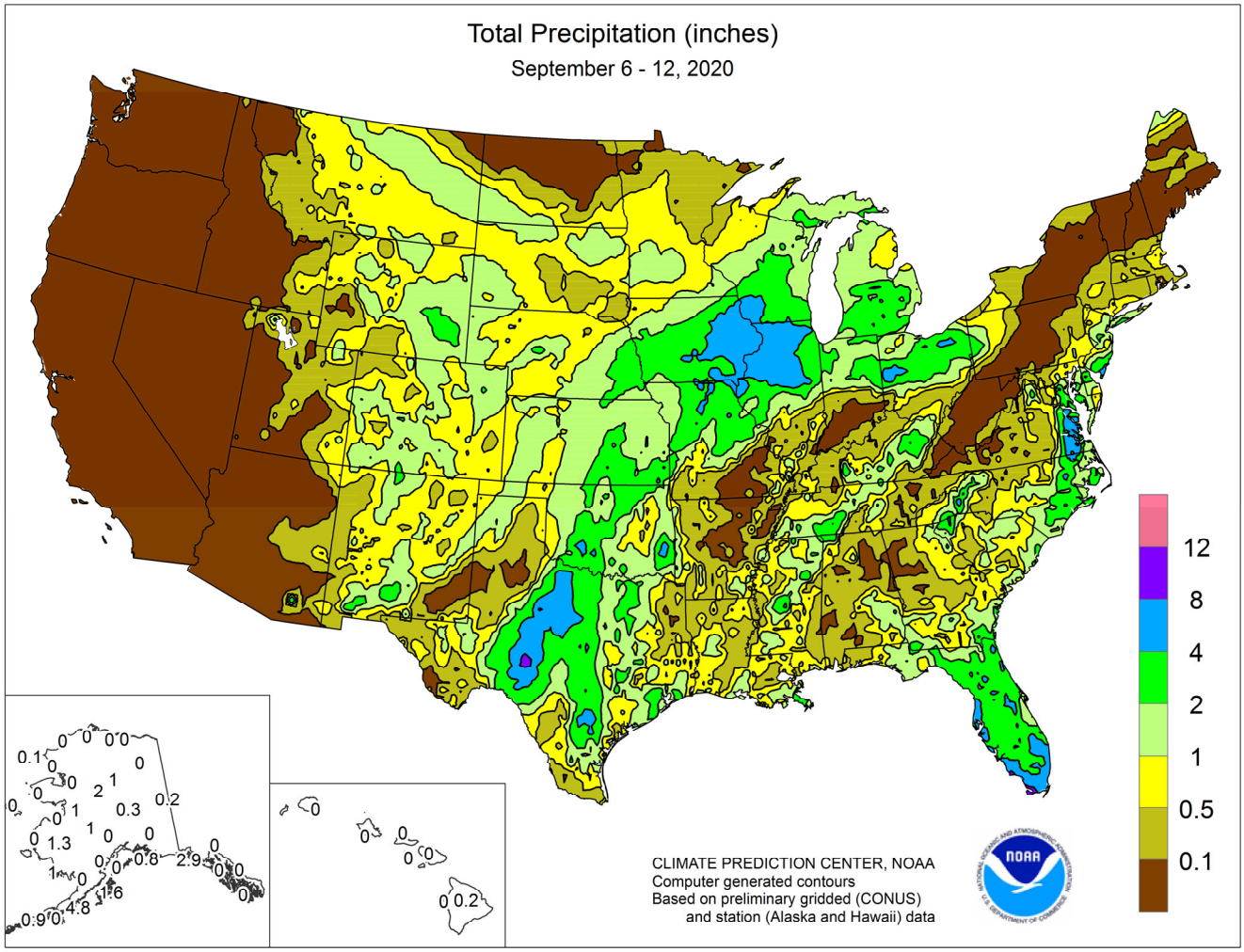
Volume 107, No. 37 www.usda.gov/oce/weather-drought-monitor September 15, 2020

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
September 6 – 12, 2020

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Dozens of dangerous and sometimes deadly wildfires continued to burn across the **West**, with the greatest concentration of blazes affecting the parched **Pacific Coast States**. By week's end, 15 active fires in **California**, **Oregon**, and **Washington** had scorched at least 100,000 acres of vegetation, along with two in **Colorado**. At least a dozen active wildfires had destroyed more than 100 structures, while some three dozen fatalities have been reported, with several individuals still unaccounted for. Meanwhile, heavy rain (and high-

(Continued on page 5)

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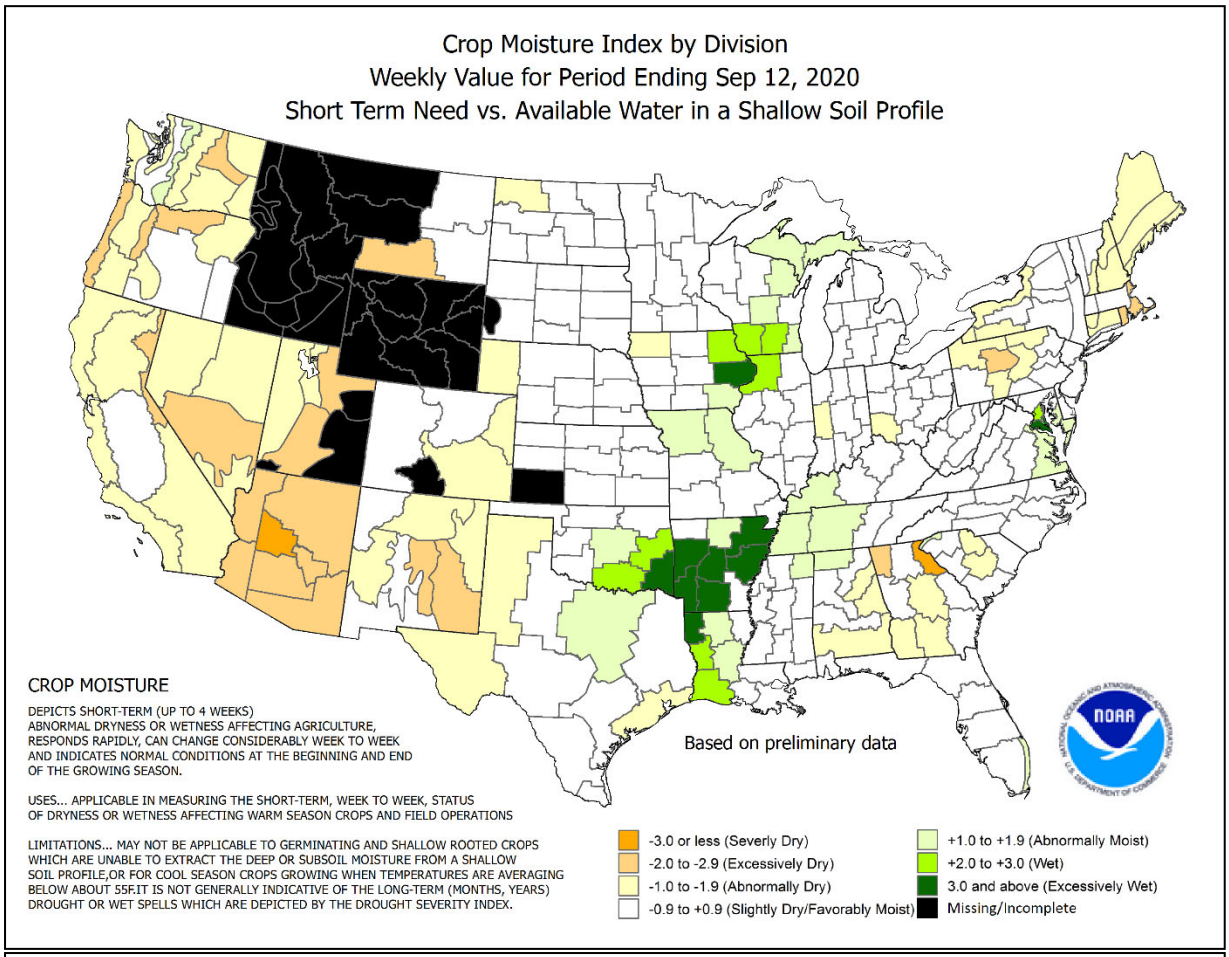
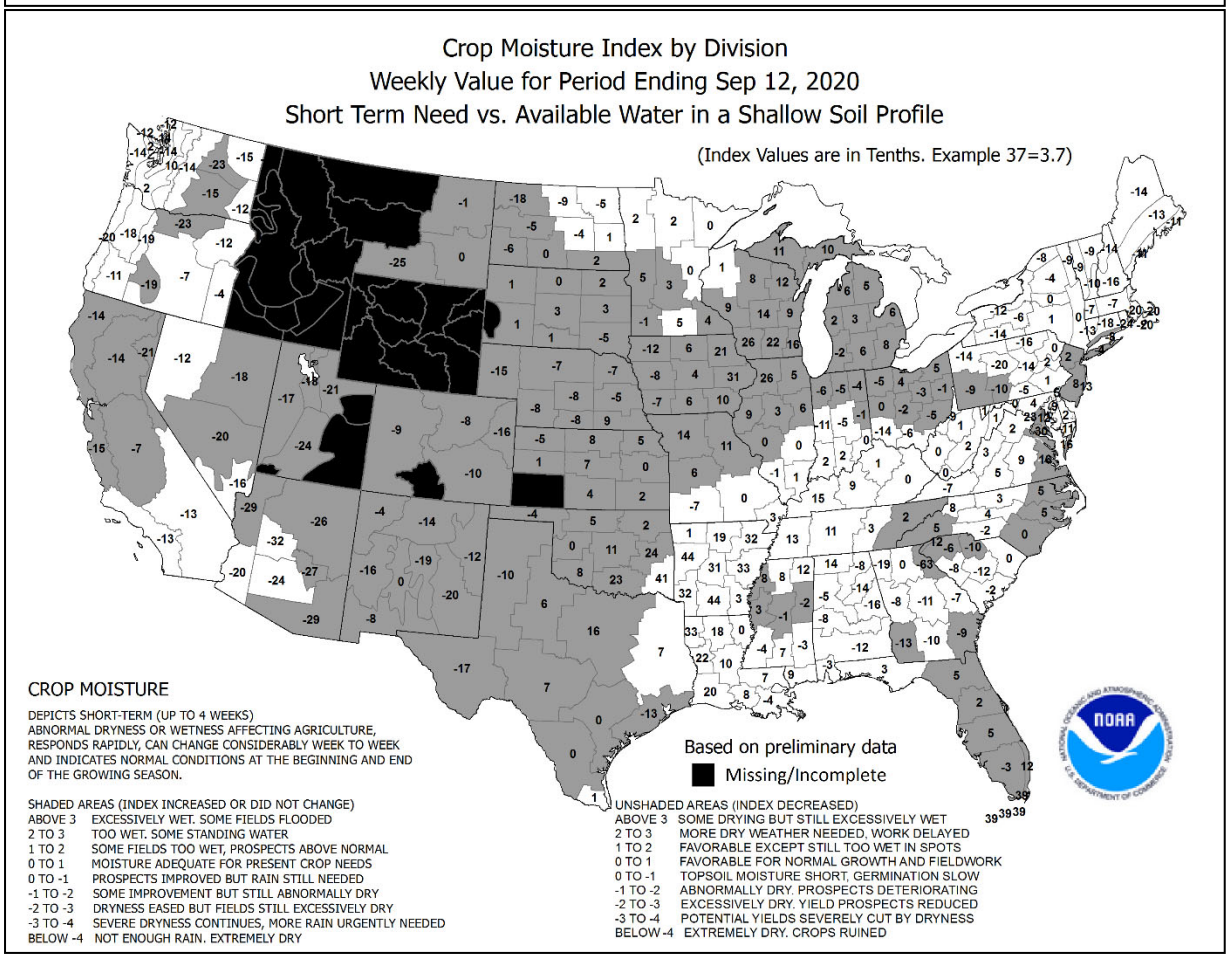
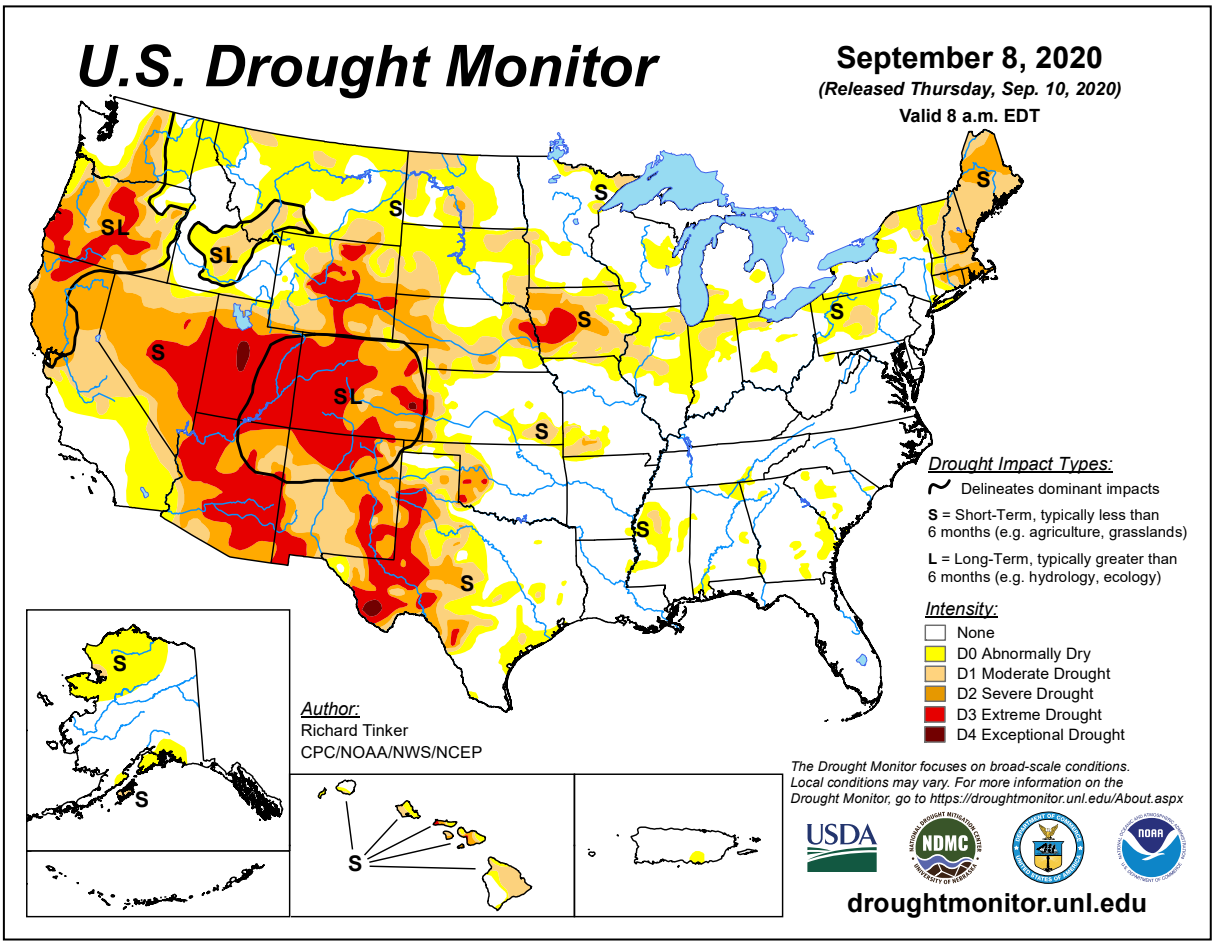
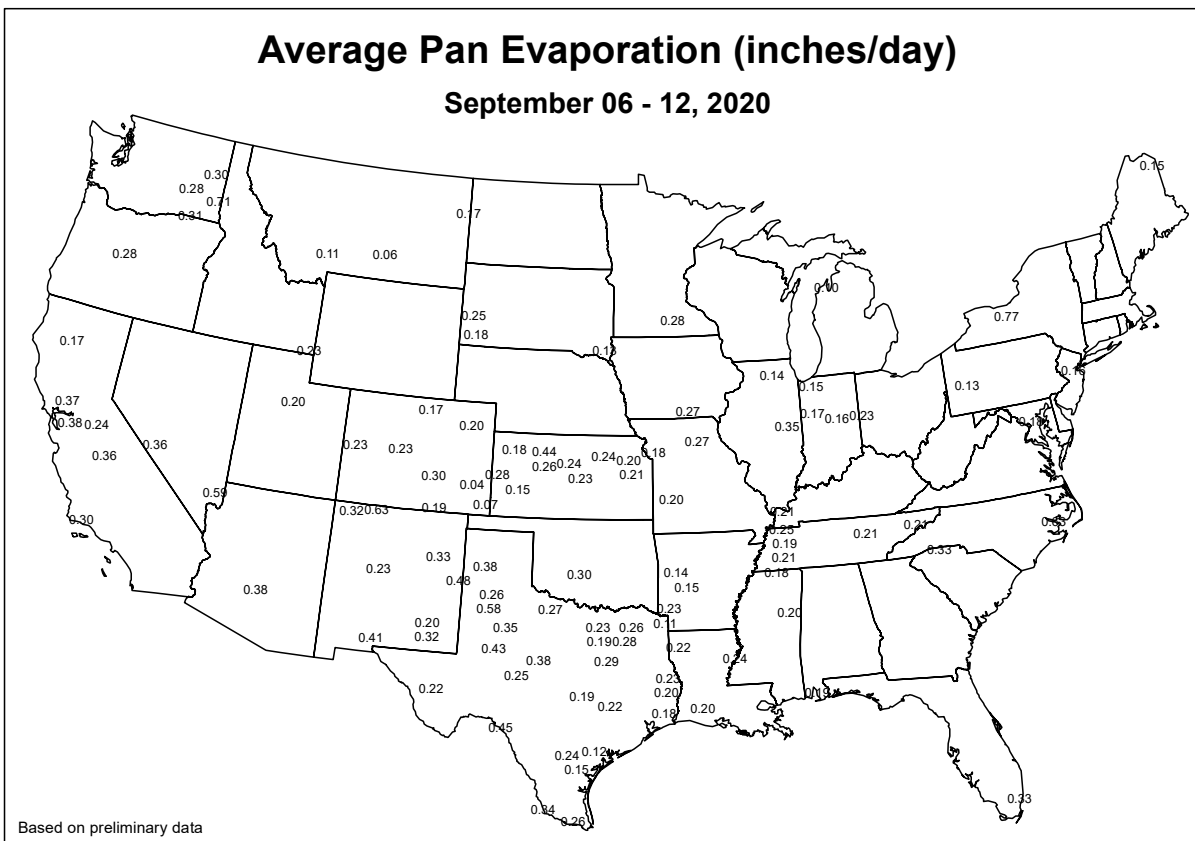
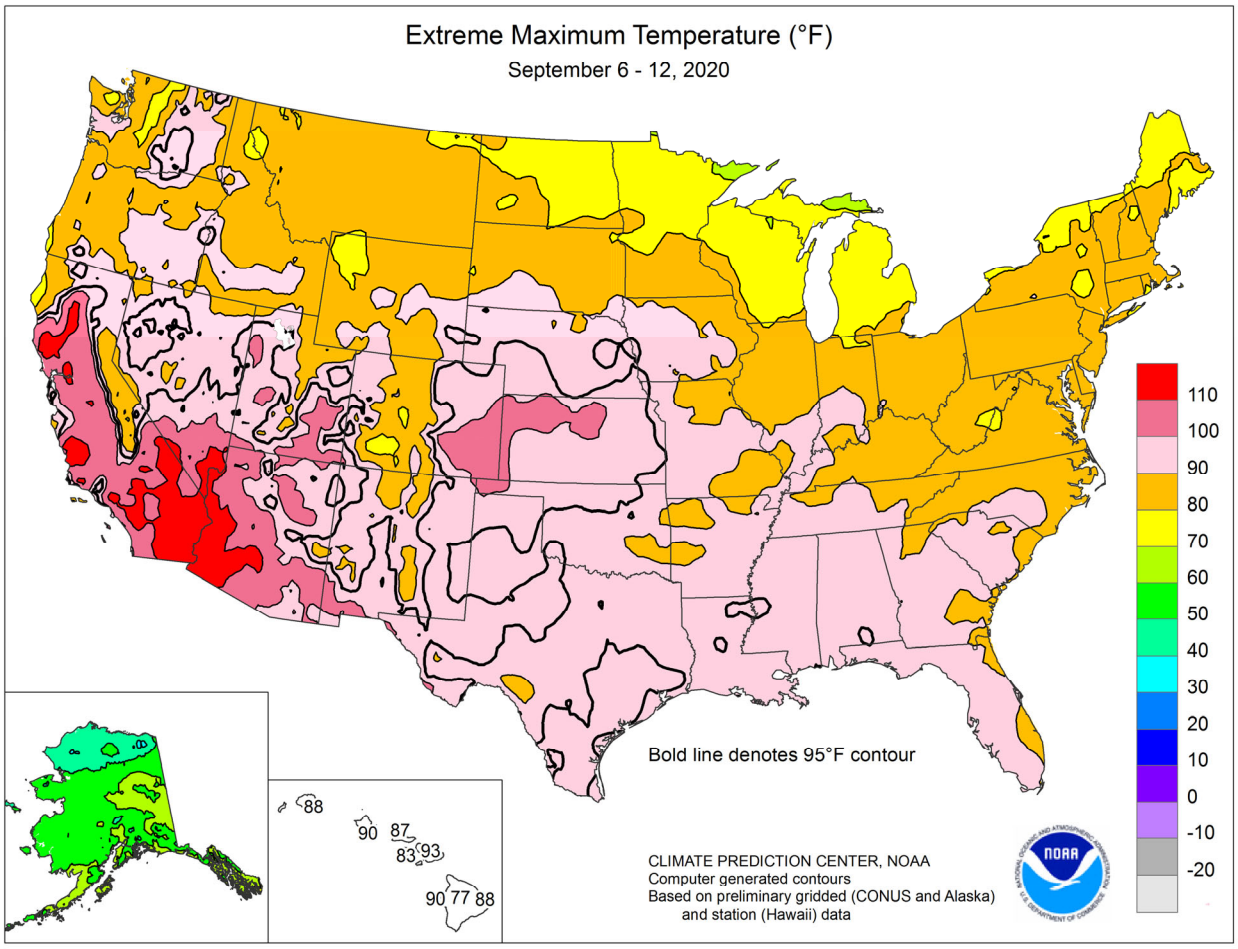
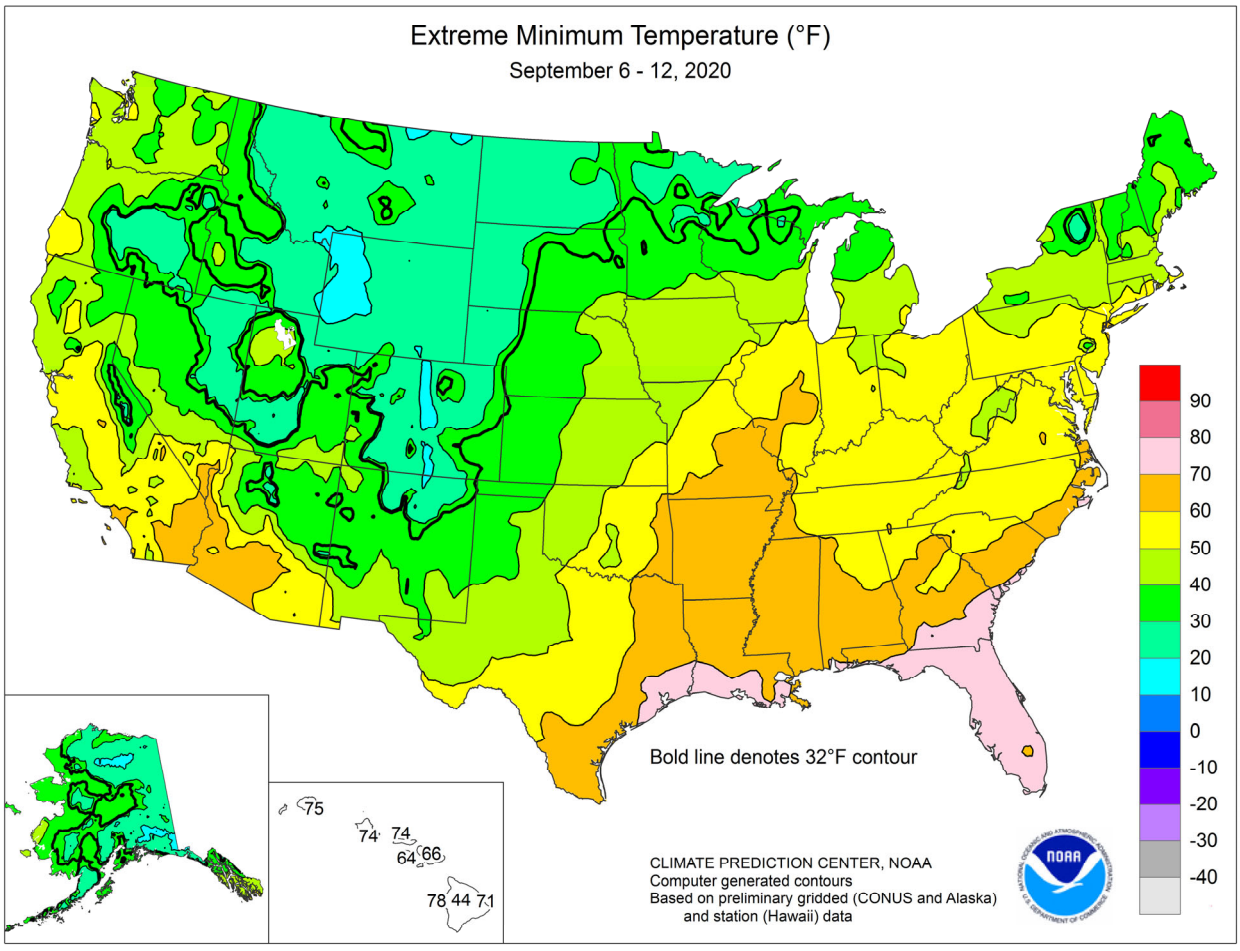

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending Sep 12, 2020
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES 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 Sep 12, 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

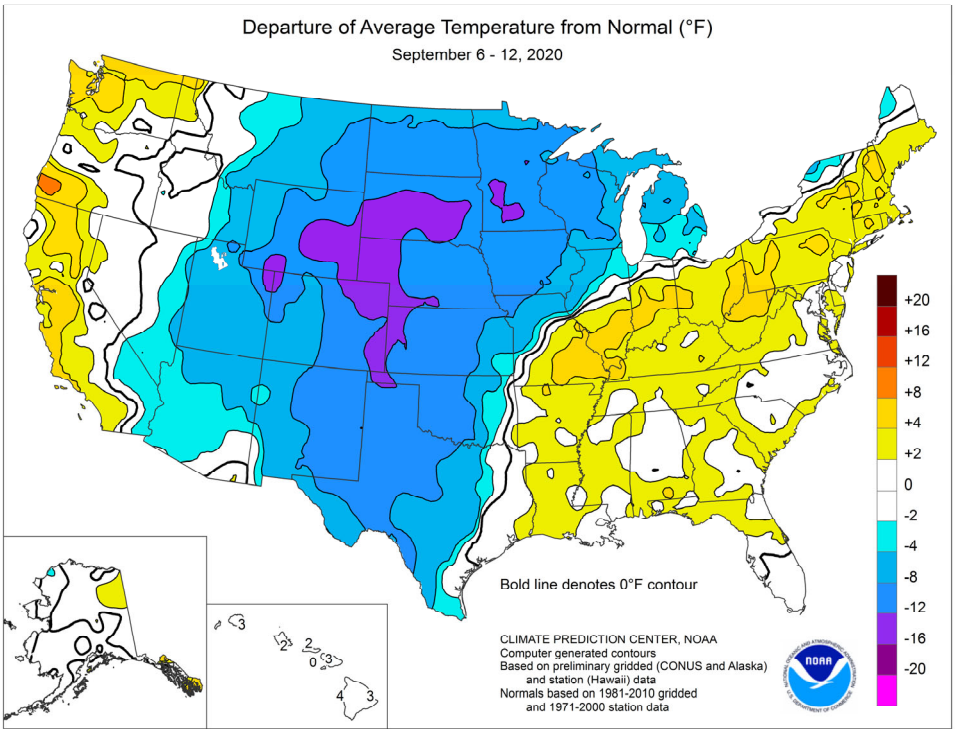

U.S. Drought Monitor
September 8, 2020
(Released Thursday, Sep. 10, 2020)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
Intensity:
None
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought
Author:
Richard Tinker
CPC/NOAA/NWS/NCEP
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)
September 06 - 12, 2020
Based on preliminary data
USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
September 6 - 12, 2020
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
88
90 87
83 93
90 77 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


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
September 6 - 12, 2020
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
75
74 74
64 66
78 44 71
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data

(Continued from front cover)

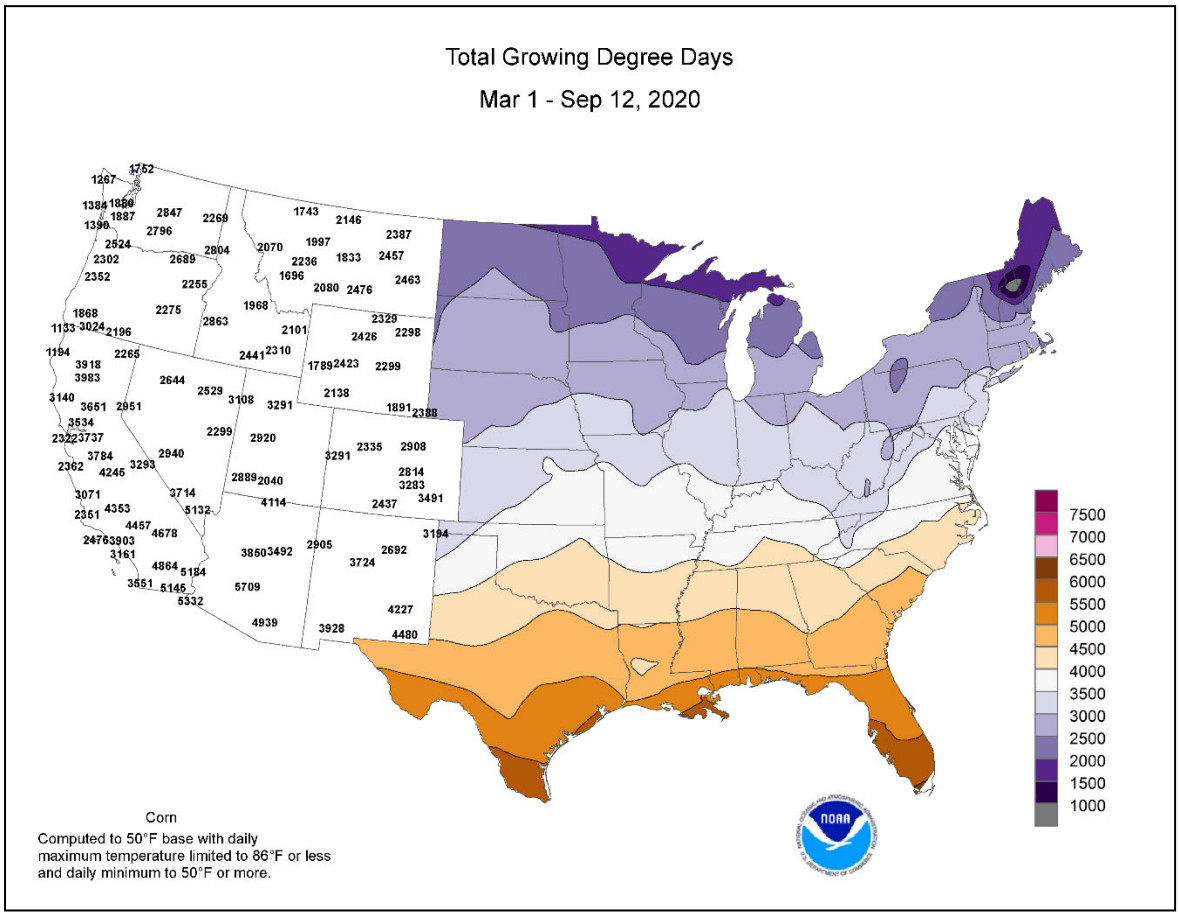


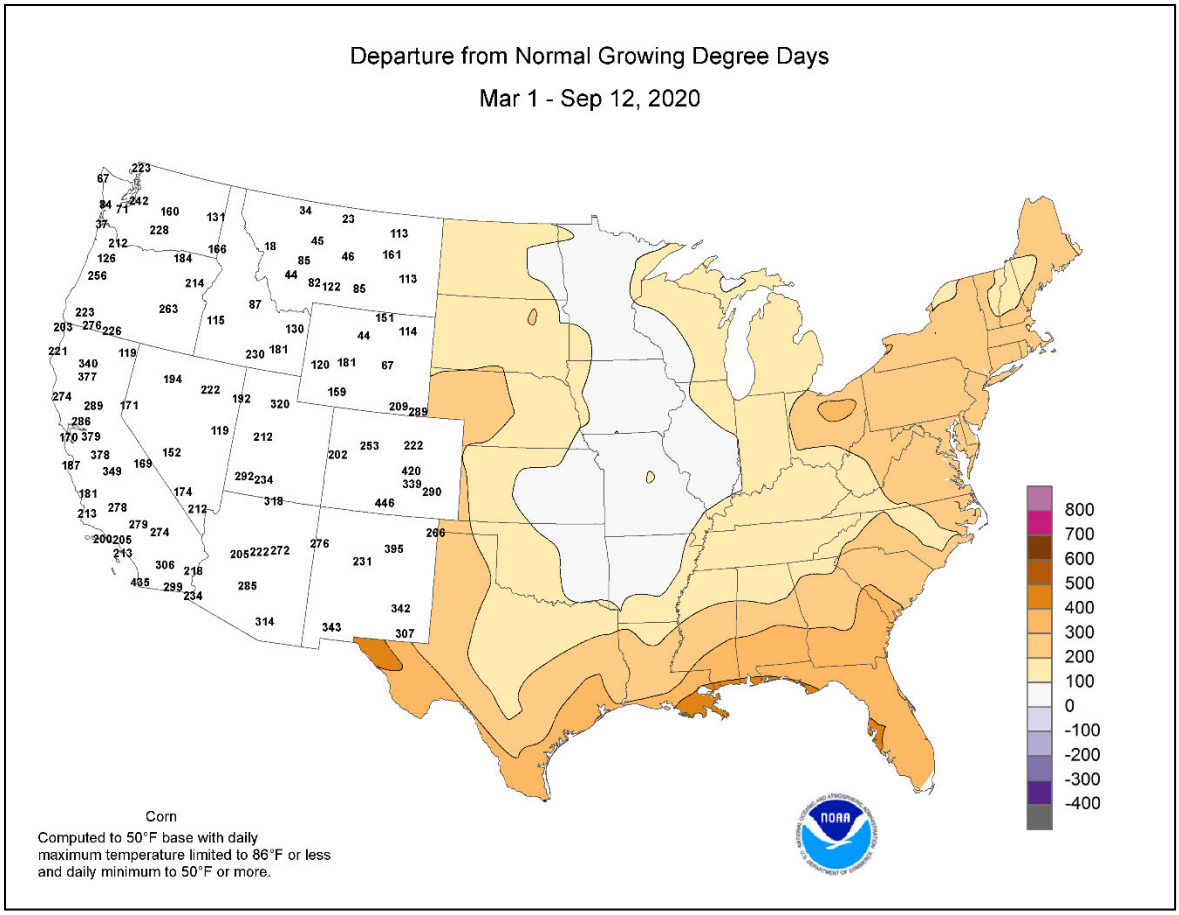
elevation snow) developed across portions of the **Rockies**, **Plains**, and **Midwest**, slowing fieldwork but boosting topsoil moisture and benefiting drought-stressed rangeland, pastures, and immature summer crops. However, excessive rain fell in some areas, including the **mid-Atlantic coastal plain** and parts of **Texas**, sparking local flooding. Late in the week, heavy showers associated with Tropical Storm Sally—later a hurricane—spread across **Florida's peninsula**. Excessive rain fell in southern portions of the state, including the **Florida Keys**. Finally, a sharp, early-season cold snap delivered record-setting low temperatures across the **Plains**, **Rockies**, and **upper Midwest**, while hot weather lingered along and near the **Pacific Coast** and from the **Ohio Valley southward**. Humid conditions accompanied the **Southeastern** heat. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 5°F above normal in parts of the **Ohio Valley** and **Pacific Coast States**, but generally ranged from 10 to 15°F below normal across large sections of the **northern and central Rockies**, **Plains**, and **upper Midwest**.

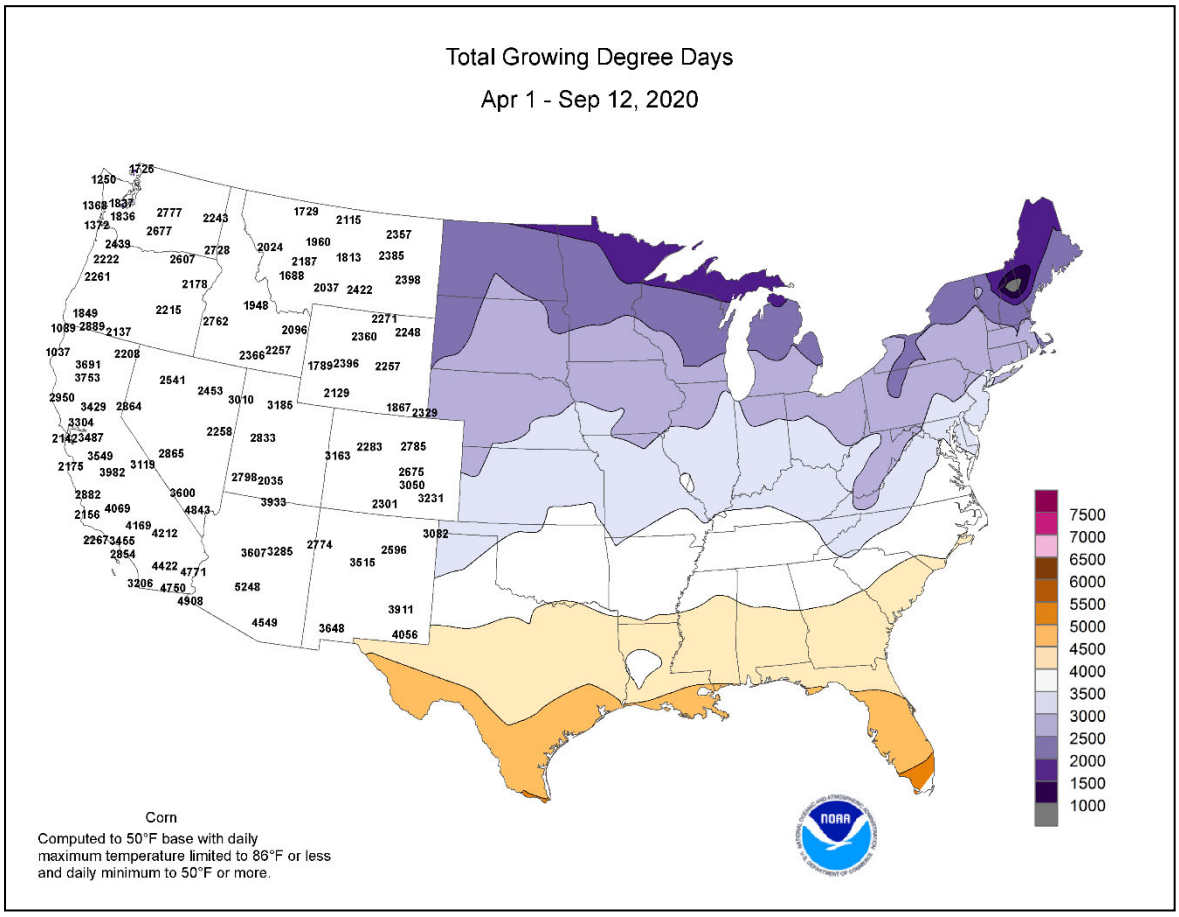
In **southern California**, September 6 was the hottest day ever recorded in **California** locations such as **Woodland Hills** (121°F), **Paso Robles** (117°F), and **San Luis Obispo** (117°F). Many other communities from **California to the Southwest** reported record-high September temperatures. The list of September records set or tied on the 6th included 120°F in **Needles, CA**; 117°F in **Riverside, CA**; 112°F in **Gilroy and Lancaster, CA**; 110°F in **Kingman, AZ**, and **Stockton, CA**; 109°F in **Sacramento, CA**; 105°F in **Hanksville, UT**; 99°F in **Cedar City, UT**; and 91°F in **Rock Springs, WY**. Intense heat persisted through September 7 in the **San Francisco Bay area**, where **Gilroy** again reached 112°F. **Richmond, CA**, noted its highest-ever temperature (107°F) on the 7th, tying September 15, 1971. In **South Dakota**, however, **Rapid City** (32°F on the 7th) reported its earliest freeze on record, supplanting September 9, 1962 and 2001. **Rapid City** also reported an inch of snow on September 7, just 2 days after the high temperature had soared to 102°F. By September 8, daily-record lows in **Montana** plunged to 25°F at the **Dillon Airport** and 28°F in **Great Falls**. It was the second-earliest hard freeze (28°F or lower) in **Great Falls**, following September 6, 1929. It was **Dillon Airport's** second-earliest reading of 25°F or lower (tied with 1962), behind only September 2, 1974. In conjunction with the blast of cold air, a wind gust to 87 mph was clocked on September 8 in **Rock Springs, WY**. From September 8-10, a trio of daily-record lows were set in locations such as **Amarillo, TX** (40, 37, and 40°F), and **Casper, WY** (29, 24, and 27°F). Meanwhile, heat lingered in the **Pacific Northwest**, where **Olympia, WA**, notched consecutive daily-record highs of 91°F on September 9-10.

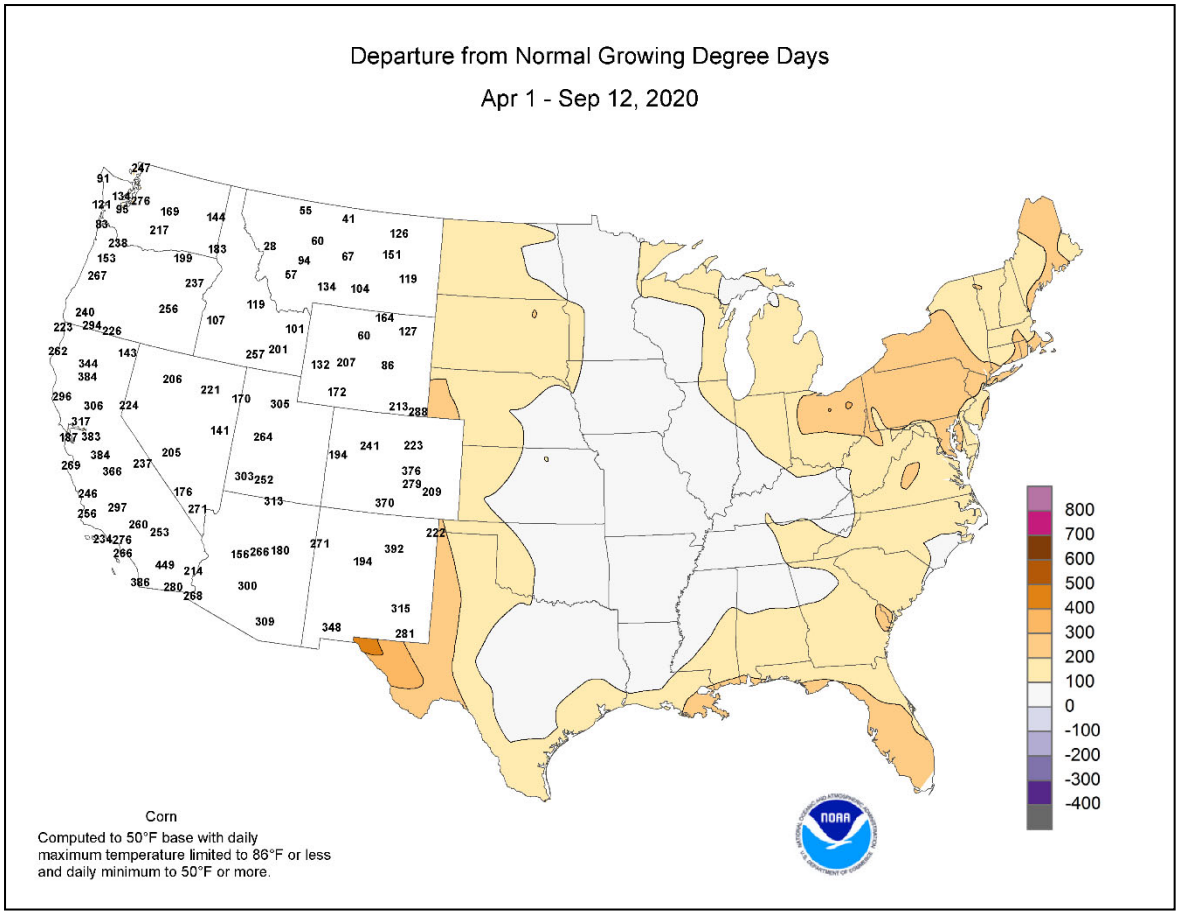
As the week began, heavy showers developed in advance of a strong cold front. **Dubuque, IA**, collected a daily-record total of 1.93 inches on September 6. The following day, record-setting amounts for September 7 totaled 1.57 inches in **Columbus, OH**, and 1.34 inches in **Fort Wayne, IN**. With a 1.06-inch total on September 7, **Sheridan, WY**, experienced its wettest day since May 27, 2019. Elsewhere in **Wyoming**, September 7-8 snowfall totaled 7.5 inches in **Casper** and 4.7 inches in **Lander**. **Alamosa, CO**, received an incredible 13.6 inches of snow from September 8-10, breaking a monthly record originally set when 10.0 inches fell on September 27-28, 1936. Meanwhile, measurable rain fell each day from September 6-12 in **Iowa** locations such as **Dubuque** and **Davenport**, totaling 7.46 and 7.76 inches, respectively. During the same 7-day period, **Moline, IL**, received 5.97 inches. Farther south, heavy rain also erupted across cen**tral Texas**, where **Abilene** measured a daily-record sum of 3.80 inches on September 9. **Abilene's** 3-day (September 9-11) rainfall reached 4.89 inches, with more than 10 inches reported in some nearby locations. Heavy rain also soaked portions of the **middle and southern Atlantic States**, where **Orlando, FL**, weathered 4.05 inches—a record for the date—on September 9. Record-breaking totals for September 10 included 3.97 inches in **Atlantic City, NJ**; 2.88 inches in **Washington, DC**; and 2.75 inches in **Islip, NY**. Tropical Storm Sally was named on September 12 after crossing the **southern tip of Florida**. On that date, **Florida** rainfall totals included 9.37 inches in **Key West** and 8.13 inches in **Marathon**. For both locations, it was the wettest September day on record; previous standards had been 7.47 inches on September 10, 1919, in **Key West** and 5.92 inches on September 28, 1953, in **Marathon**.

Alaska experienced near-normal temperatures and pockets of heavy precipitation. Generally, early-week precipitation yielded to cooler, drier weather as the week progressed. **Bethel** received rainfall totaling 0.77 inch on September 6-7, following by its first sub-freezing temperature of the season (31°F) on September 12. Similarly, rainfall in **Yakutat** totaled 2.88 inches from September 7-9. **Yakutat's** first autumn freeze occurred on September 12, with a low of 31°F. Farther south, warm weather prevailed in **Hawaii**. **Kahului, Maui**, reported a high of 90°F or greater on each of the first 12 days of September, including a daily-record high of 93°F on the 8th. Meanwhile, showers were mainly limited to windward areas. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo** netted exactly 2 inches or rain from September 8-10.


Total Growing Degree Days
Mar 1 - Sep 12, 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 - Sep 12, 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 - Sep 12, 2020
7500
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
NOAA
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 - Sep 12, 2020
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
NOAA
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 12, 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 SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 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	58	43	59	35	51	0	0.23	-0.46	0.15	0.90	74	12.52	118	90	48	0	0	2	0
	BARROW	39	32	43	29	36	1	0.13	-0.05	0.07	0.19	54	3.46	96	91	76	0	4	3	0
	FAIRBANKS	56	41	67	35	49	0	0.75	0.45	0.40	0.84	157	10.27	125	91	54	0	0	4	0
	JUNEAU	62	45	65	36	53	2	0.06	-1.87	0.03	1.52	47	48.34	133	96	57	0	0	3	0
	KODIAK	62	44	64	37	53	1	1.57	0.02	1.57	1.63	65	25.34	51	87	48	0	0	1	1
	NOME	53	39	56	36	46	1	0.35	-0.28	0.26	0.42	38	10.72	92	92	64	0	0	5	0
AL	BIRMINGHAM	89	69	93	62	79	2	0.00	-0.93	0.00	0.00	0	60.48	156	86	47	2	0	0	0
	HUNTSVILLE	89	65	93	57	77	0	0.01	-0.86	0.01	0.06	4	54.58	144	94	49	3	0	1	0
	MOBILE	90	71	92	68	80	1	0.65	-0.56	0.65	0.65	30	43.67	88	98	54	6	0	1	1
	MONTGOMERY	92	71	95	66	81	3	0.28	-0.69	0.16	0.31	18	51.54	134	90	50	6	0	2	0
AR	FORT SMITH	86	69	91	65	78	1	1.29	0.37	1.29	5.52	364	47.42	153	97	59	4	0	1	1
	LITTLE ROCK	90	69	91	65	80	2	0.44	-0.30	0.44	1.27	103	46.52	142	94	49	6	0	1	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	74	37	91	26	55	-4	0.00	-0.59	0.00	0.00	0	8.63	56	68	16	1	3	0	0
	PHOENIX	100	77	113	69	88	-2	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.00	0	4.64	81	33	12	7	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	83	50	100	40	66	-4	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.00	0	6.46	61	51	12	2	0	0	0
	TUCSON	96	70	107	56	83	-1	0.00	-0.32	0.00	0.00	0	3.85	44	39	15	7	0	0	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	94	72	104	61	83	4	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	4.76	104	47	20	5	0	0	0
	EUREKA	63	51	73	49	57	-1	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.00	0	17.35	72	98	81	0	0	0	0
	FRESNO	92	71	106	62	82	4	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	4.66	58	62	24	4	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	78	66	98	61	72	3	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	7.37	82	89	56	1	0	0	0
	REDDING	97	67	111	55	82	6	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	14.17	66	45	11	5	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	92	64	109	56	78	6	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	4.75	39	81	20	4	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	81	67	97	61	74	3	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	7.01	97	88	52	1	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	79	59	102	55	69	4	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	4.30	32	88	47	2	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	94	66	110	59	80	7	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	4.14	45	70	23	5	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	66	30	71	30	48	-9	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.01	4	2.94	55	97	29	0	2	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	68	42	97	30	55	-9	0.32	0.00	0.15	0.32	50	9.03	62	77	37	2	3	3	0
	DENVER INTL	69	42	97	31	55	-11	0.95	0.70	0.78	0.95	227	7.63	64	80	38	2	2	4	1
	GRAND JUNCTION	74	47	99	39	61	-8	1.12	0.85	0.88	1.20	267	4.28	66	69	29	2	0	3	1
	PUEBLO	73	42	103	32	58	-10	0.64	0.44	0.29	0.64	164	4.57	42	82	34	2	1	3	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	78	65	82	57	72	3	1.99	1.20	1.99	3.02	221	29.84	99	88	58	0	0	1	1
	HARTFORD	81	58	86	48	70	3	0.11	-0.67	0.11	0.96	72	22.14	70	95	44	0	0	1	0
DC	WASHINGTON	81	68	87	62	75	1	3.53	2.74	2.89	4.06	302	40.46	146	91	62	0	0	2	2
DE	WILMINGTON	81	64	85	59	73	2	0.40	-0.52	0.29	0.78	52	34.28	113	93	57	0	0	2	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	88	75	89	73	82	1	1.43	-0.26	0.42	1.54	53	29.97	83	100	73	0	0	6	0
	JACKSONVILLE	89	74	90	72	81	2	3.96	2.00	3.15	3.96	116	42.26	109	99	67	1	0	7	1
	KEY WEST	89	79	93	75	84	0	10.09	8.56	9.44	10.19	391	33.88	128	87	65	2	0	4	1
	MIAMI	88	76	91	74	82	-1	4.58	2.38	2.61	4.58	119	55.18	124	94	64	2	0	7	3
	ORLANDO	90	75	93	73	83	1	4.71	3.25	4.05	4.97	196	38.40	98	97	63	6	0	4	1
	PENSACOLA	91	74	93	72	83	3	0.31	-1.07	0.27	0.31	12	43.98	93	88	56	5	0	2	0
	TALLAHASSEE	92	75	93	73	83	3	0.79	-0.37	0.51	0.84	40	42.43	92	87	53	6	0	4	1
	TAMPA	91	76	95	74	83	1	4.08	2.42	1.83	4.18	142	35.43	96	84	55	6	0	6	4
	WEST PALM BEACH	88	75	89	74	82	0	2.52	0.60	1.22	2.52	75	43.13	97	96	65	0	0	7	1
GA	ATHENS	89	68	93	61	78	3	0.30	-0.52	0.24	0.30	21	45.94	140	89	48	1	0	2	0
	ATLANTA	87	71	91	66	79	3	0.02	-1.03	0.02	0.15	8	48.41	136	82	49	1	0	1	0
	AUGUSTA	91	69	92	61	80	3	0.13	-0.62	0.10	0.13	10	45.03	139	92	47	7	0	3	0
	COLUMBUS	91	72	95	66	82	3	0.03	-0.70	0.03	0.04	3	49.02	144	85	48	6	0	1	0
	MACON	90	67	94	60	79	2	0.19	-0.69	0.14	0.19	12	43.26	129	93	47	6	0	3	0
	SAVANNAH	88	75	91	72	82	3	2.57	1.42	1.88	3.18	154	40.49	111	92	64	2	0	6	1
HI	HILO	86	72	88	71	79	3	2.15	-0.08	0.94	2.47	65	77.56	92	87	57	0	0	6	2
	HONOLULU	89	77	90	74	83	2	0.05	-0.09	0.03	0.05	22	9.96	108	73	43	4	0	2	0
	KAHULUI	91	74	93	66	83	3	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0	10.66	97	77	44	7	0	0	0
	LIHUE	87	78	88	75	83	3	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.56	80	30.89	139	80	60	0	0	0	0
IA	BURLINGTON	73	60	92	54	66	-4	2.96	2.12	1.77	3.52	234	22.81	79	92	68	1	0	5	1
	CEDAR RAPIDS	65	51	91	47	58	-8	5.13	4.35	1.26	5.13	379	23.82	89	100	78	1	0	7	6
	DES MOINES	65	52	93	46	59	-10	3.61	2.85	1.37	3.73	282	24.58	87	92	68	1	0	5	3
	DUBUQUE	63	51	85	47	57	-8	7.55	6.74	2.11	7.95	565	30.21	110	97	80	0	0	7	4
	SIOUX CITY	65	51	93	44	58	-8	1.61	0.91	1.01	1.61	131	16.19	74	88	58	1	0	5	1
	WATERLOO	64	52	91	47	58	-8	5.15	4.51	1.29	5.15	456	30.66	111	90	69	1	0	6	5
ID	BOISE	83	53	92	47	68	1	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.00	0	10.80	138	39	11	1	0	0	0
	LEWISTON	85	52	94	44	68	1	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	11.13	125	48	16	3	0	0	0
	POCATELLO	79	38	93	27	59	-3	0.25	0.06	0.25	0.25	77	8.74	103	71	14	1	2	1	0
IL	CHICAGO/O_HARE	71	59	83	55	65	-2	2.58	1.83	0.66	2.82	212	29.95	113	91	48	0	0	7	3
	MOLINE	69	56	89	52	63	-6	6.03	5.29	2.03	6.06	459	26.28	92	94	73	0	0	7	5
	PEORIA	73	60	85	56	67	-2	4.50	3.73	2.05	5.30	399	34.85	133	95	74	0	0	6	4
	ROCKFORD	67	55	82	51	61	-6	6.07	5.28	2.07	6.15	445	28.08	103	92	72	0	0	7	4
	SPRINGFIELD	80	64	86	57	72	3	1.76	1.05	1.24	1.95	165	32.96	123	95	70	0	0	2	2
IN	EVANSVILLE	87	65	91	59	76	4	0.04	-0.68	0.04	1.71	143	47.97	149	89	50	3	0	1	0
	FORT WAYNE	77	59	84	49	68	1	2.42	1.77	1.48	2.83	248	26.49	94	98	68	0	0	2	2
	INDIANAPOLIS	83	65	90	61	74	5	0.00	-0.74	0.00	0.02	1	34.28	112	90	57	1	0	0	0
	SOUTH BEND	74	58	81	52	66	0	1.39	0.58	1.08	1.47	105	32.08	120	91	67	0	0	5	1
KS	CONCORDIA	72	55	101	45	64	-7	1.75	1.07	1.30	1.75	152	23.20	104	82	55	2	0	4	1
	DODGE CITY	74	50	100	38	62	-10	0.59	0.15	0.37	0.60	76	18.74	108	92	48	2	0	3	0
	GOODLAND	69	42	100	32	56	-12	0.70	0.41	0.41	0.70	131	15.29	93	87	47	1	1	3	0
	TOPEKA	74	56	96	49	65	-6	1.76	0.88	1.22	1.92	130	31.94	113	90	62	2	0	4	1

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 12, 2020

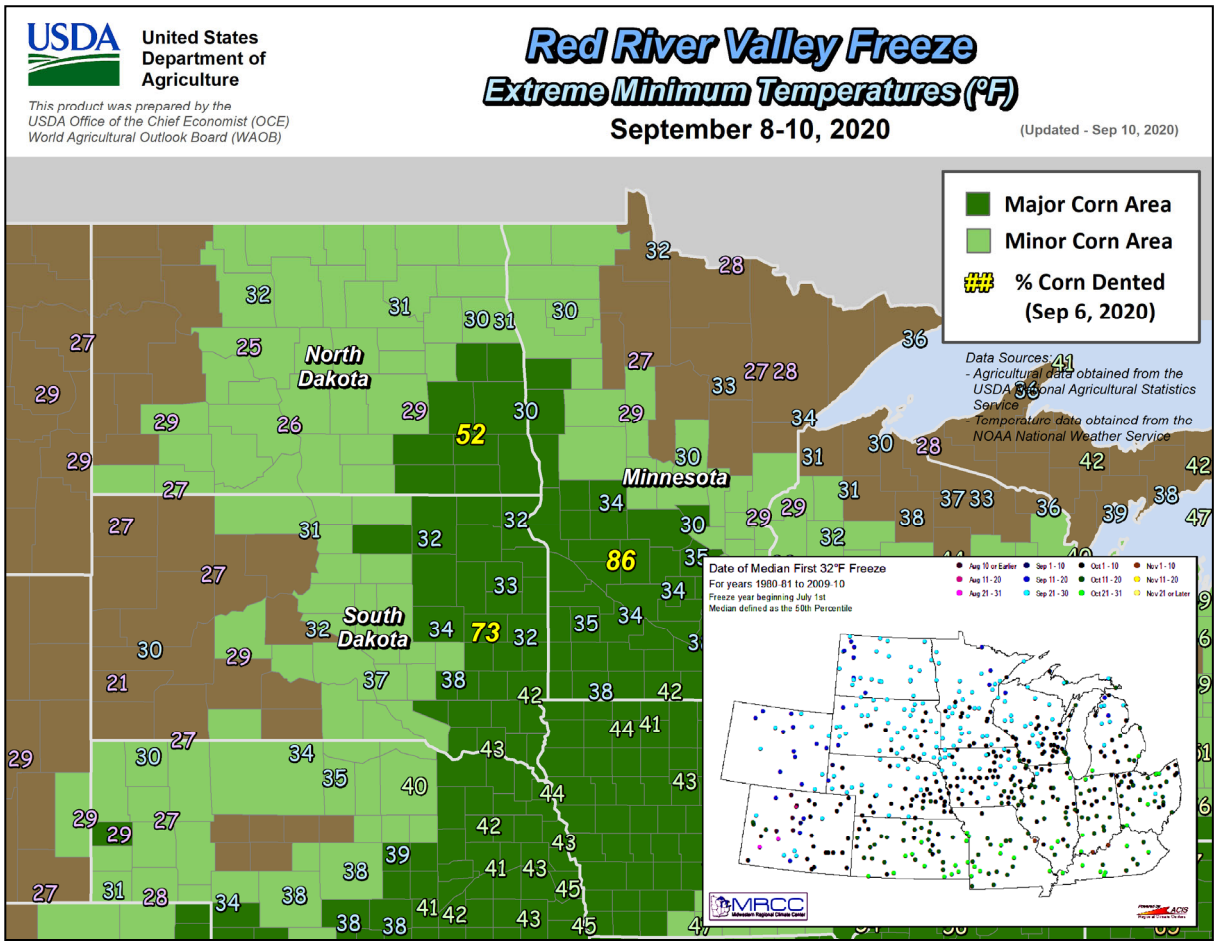
STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE ˚F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. ˚F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 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	75	55	98	47	65	-9	1.50	0.76	1.31	1.58	121	23.80	93	95	61	2	0	3	1
KY	LEXINGTON	83	62	87	55	73	2	0.37	-0.34	0.37	1.43	121	35.82	109	97	59	0	0	1	0
	LOUISVILLE	87	67	92	61	77	3	0.03	-0.68	0.03	2.92	251	42.74	132	87	50	2	0	1	0
	PADUCAH	90	66	92	59	78	5	1.79	0.92	1.79	3.63	262	43.54	128	92	50	4	0	1	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	93	71	95	67	82	1	0.37	-1.24	0.30	0.37	13	48.35	108	94	46	7	0	2	0
	LAKE CHARLES	93	76	94	75	85	4	0.00	-1.39	0.00	0.00	0	36.20	90	97	45	3	0	0	0
	NEW ORLEANS	90	74	92	71	82	1	0.33	-0.96	0.25	0.33	14	55.59	119	91	52	5	0	3	0
	SHREVEPORT	92	73	94	69	82	3	0.47	-0.26	0.42	1.72	143	47.48	134	93	53	6	0	2	0
MA	BOSTON	77	61	82	53	69	1	0.25	-0.49	0.25	0.47	37	22.45	75	93	56	0	0	1	0
	WORCESTER	76	59	81	50	67	4	0.72	-0.08	0.72	1.57	114	27.46	84	94	53	0	0	1	1
MD	BALTIMORE	82	65	86	58	73	3	0.66	-0.20	0.63	2.37	163	40.56	139	93	59	0	0	2	1
ME	CARIBOU	70	45	79	37	57	0	0.03	-0.69	0.03	0.04	3	19.84	76	88	45	0	0	1	0
	PORTLAND	76	58	83	47	67	5	0.10	-0.68	0.10	0.21	16	25.89	83	92	53	0	0	1	0
MI	ALPENA	63	44	73	36	54	-6	0.53	-0.16	0.29	1.47	124	27.06	136	96	59	0	0	4	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	68	53	77	48	60	-5	1.76	0.77	1.14	2.12	127	27.98	106	95	67	0	0	5	2
	HOUGHTON LAKE	62	42	72	32	52	-8	0.62	-0.09	0.25	1.12	92	19.13	99	94	60	0	1	5	0
	LANSING	68	52	78	47	60	-5	2.53	1.75	1.70	3.85	286	29.20	130	92	64	0	0	5	2
	MUSKEGON	69	53	79	51	61	-4	1.27	0.39	0.96	1.40	94	27.01	122	87	58	0	0	4	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	66	48	77	40	57	-5	1.02	0.19	0.65	1.56	111	23.89	106	89	57	0	0	5	1
MN	DULUTH	61	41	75	34	51	-7	0.09	-0.91	0.09	0.46	27	15.17	67	90	52	0	0	1	0
	INT_L FALLS	62	36	72	28	49	-7	0.20	-0.49	0.15	0.89	74	16.54	91	93	49	0	3	2	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	62	47	83	38	55	-10	0.70	-0.05	0.25	0.70	53	25.19	107	97	59	0	0	5	0
	ROCHESTER	60	48	82	41	54	0	1.30	0.46	0.48	1.50	103	26.04	101	96	72	0	0	5	0
	ST. CLOUD	60	40	80	30	51	-11	0.62	-0.23	0.54	0.63	41	19.49	92	96	59	0	3	3	1
MO	COLUMBIA	81	64	90	59	73	2	3.61	2.72	2.10	4.17	267	42.27	135	93	67	2	0	3	2
	KANSAS CITY	70	57	91	49	64	-7	0.96	-0.15	0.84	1.20	64	30.24	103	96	77	1	0	4	1
	SAINT LOUIS	87	70	92	66	78	5	0.04	-0.67	0.02	0.50	41	41.00	141	87	57	3	0	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	85	65	92	60	75	3	0.22	-0.87	0.22	1.07	57	41.06	128	99	56	3	0	1	0
MS	JACKSON	94	69	95	66	82	4	0.11	-0.58	0.11	0.13	10	56.41	146	91	43	7	0	1	0
	MERIDIAN	92	74	93	66	83	6	0.20	-0.60	0.17	0.20	14	54.44	134	82	49	6	0	2	0
	TUPELO	91	69	93	65	80	3	0.48	-0.29	0.48	0.50	40	54.75	145	91	45	6	0	1	0
MT	BILLINGS	71	44	86	33	57	-6	0.54	0.24	0.54	0.54	112	10.25	96	74	27	0	0	1	1
	BUTTE	72	32	84	25	52	-3	0.05	-0.19	0.05	0.05	11	8.13	78	78	19	0	4	1	0
	CUT BANK	71	40	86	31	56	-1	0.50	0.18	0.47	0.50	92	6.09	65	87	28	0	1	2	0
	GLASGOW	71	42	82	30	56	-5	0.87	0.64	0.79	0.87	221	9.66	99	79	29	0	1	2	1
	GREAT FALLS	72	40	88	28	56	-3	0.49	0.14	0.49	0.49	78	11.50	96	81	27	0	1	1	0
	HAVRE	72	41	86	33	56	-3	0.88	0.61	0.60	0.88	192	7.20	77	89	30	0	0	2	1
	MISSOULA	80	40	91	31	60	0	0.03	-0.27	0.03	0.03	6	10.00	94	83	23	1	1	1	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	81	62	85	54	72	3	1.65	0.72	1.30	1.86	115	44.93	135	97	56	0	0	3	1
	CHARLOTTE	85	66	91	58	76	3	0.12	-0.61	0.12	0.87	67	37.13	124	93	56	1	0	1	0
	GREENSBORO	82	65	87	57	73	1	0.26	-0.81	0.12	0.26	14	43.50	142	98	63	0	0	5	0
	HATTERAS	83	75	86	74	79	3	4.34	2.77	1.53	4.51	167	52.31	131	95	79	0	0	6	3
	RALEIGH	84	66	88	57	75	1	0.13	-0.99	0.05	0.13	6	37.19	118	97	59	0	0	4	0
	WILMINGTON	85	72	89	67	78	2	2.99	1.07	2.42	2.99	91	52.08	123	94	67	0	0	4	1
ND	BISMARCK	66	40	81	26	53	-8	0.46	0.06	0.46	0.47	66	7.32	50	89	37	0	1	1	0
	DICKINSON	65	37	81	29	51	-9	0.95	0.60	0.95	0.95	157	7.51	57	83	35	0	2	1	1
	FARGO	63	40	77	30	51	-11	0.59	-0.08	0.35	0.65	55	17.21	100	94	48	0	2	2	0
	GRAND FORKS	65	38	76	31	52	-8	0.04	-0.47	0.04	0.16	17	13.59	84	91	39	0	2	1	0
	JAMESTOWN	64	38	76	29	51	-9	0.02	-0.50	0.02	0.06	7	10.49	69	88	39	0	2	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	66	49	95	41	58	-10	0.18	-0.35	0.16	0.18	19	19.14	88	87	55	1	0	2	0
	LINCOLN	67	51	94	43	59	-10	1.39	0.66	0.61	1.47	112	20.31	88	88	60	1	0	5	2
	NORFOLK	66	49	95	42	58	-9	1.64	1.03	1.03	1.64	150	15.88	73	87	53	1	0	5	1
	NORTH PLATTE	69	45	97	38	57	-8	0.53	0.19	0.29	0.53	91	13.54	80	88	44	1	0	3	0
	OMAHA	67	51	96	44	59	-10	1.71	1.04	0.91	1.71	146	13.79	56	91	62	1	0	5	1
	SCOTTSBLUFF	67	39	96	29	53	-12	0.55	0.26	0.28	0.55	114	7.66	59	91	42	1	1	3	0
	VALENTINE	67	44	93	34	55	-10	0.66	0.27	0.36	0.67	104	15.14	91	89	44	1	0	4	0
NH	CONCORD	80	53	86	40	66	3	0.01	-0.72	0.01	0.20	16	18.79	68	94	46	0	0	1	0
NJ	ATLANTIC_CITY	79	60	83	57	70	0	2.50	1.85	1.81	2.60	229	35.27	120	91	56	0	0	3	2
	NEWARK	81	65	86	60	73	3	1.43	0.62	1.43	2.52	184	33.39	102	89	52	0	0	1	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	75	51	96	40	63	-9	0.58	0.33	0.57	0.66	150	5.47	80	67	29	2	0	2	1
NV	ELY	79	37	94	24	58	-2	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	4.26	59	42	13	1	2	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	94	71	113	63	83	-3	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	2.35	74	20	8	4	0	0	0
	RENO	87	53	96	45	70	3	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.00	0	1.92	38	45	8	3	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	87	41	97	34	64	1	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0	4.61	81	38	5	3	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	74	54	81	41	64	-1	0.12	-0.59	0.12	0.50	41	24.10	88	99	59	0	0	1	0
	BINGHAMTON	74	56	82	45	65	3	0.24	-0.57	0.24	0.61	44	35.64	129	93	56	0	0	1	0
	BUFFALO	77	57	86	48	67	2	0.30	-0.51	0.30	0.70	50	25.68	97	88	52	0	0	1	0
	ROCHESTER	74	53	80	41	63	-1	0.07	-0.69	0.06	0.42	31	22.19	93	94	57	0	0	2	0
	SYRACUSE	80	56	88	44	68	3	0.01	-0.80	0.01	0.11	8	27.15	105	88	50	0	0	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	80	61	88	56	71	5	1.68	0.86	1.68	2.04	145	29.87	104	90	58	0	0	1	1
	CINCINNATI	84	64	90	58	74	4	0.24	-0.38	0.24	1.40	133	37.57	122	87	55	1	0	1	0
	CLEVELAND	77	60	84	55	69	1	3.98	3.12	3.98	4.33	297	38.85	144	94	63	0	0	1	1
	COLUMBUS	83	62	87	57	73	3	0.27	-0.42	0.24	1.30	108	38.20	132	96	55	0	0	3	0
	DAYTON	85	63	89	55	74	6	0.46	-0.32	0.46	0.54	39	31.49	106	92	53	0	0	1	0
	MANSFIELD	79	60	86	54	69	4	3.31	2.54	3.20	3.83	278	29.31	90	100	62	0	0	2	1

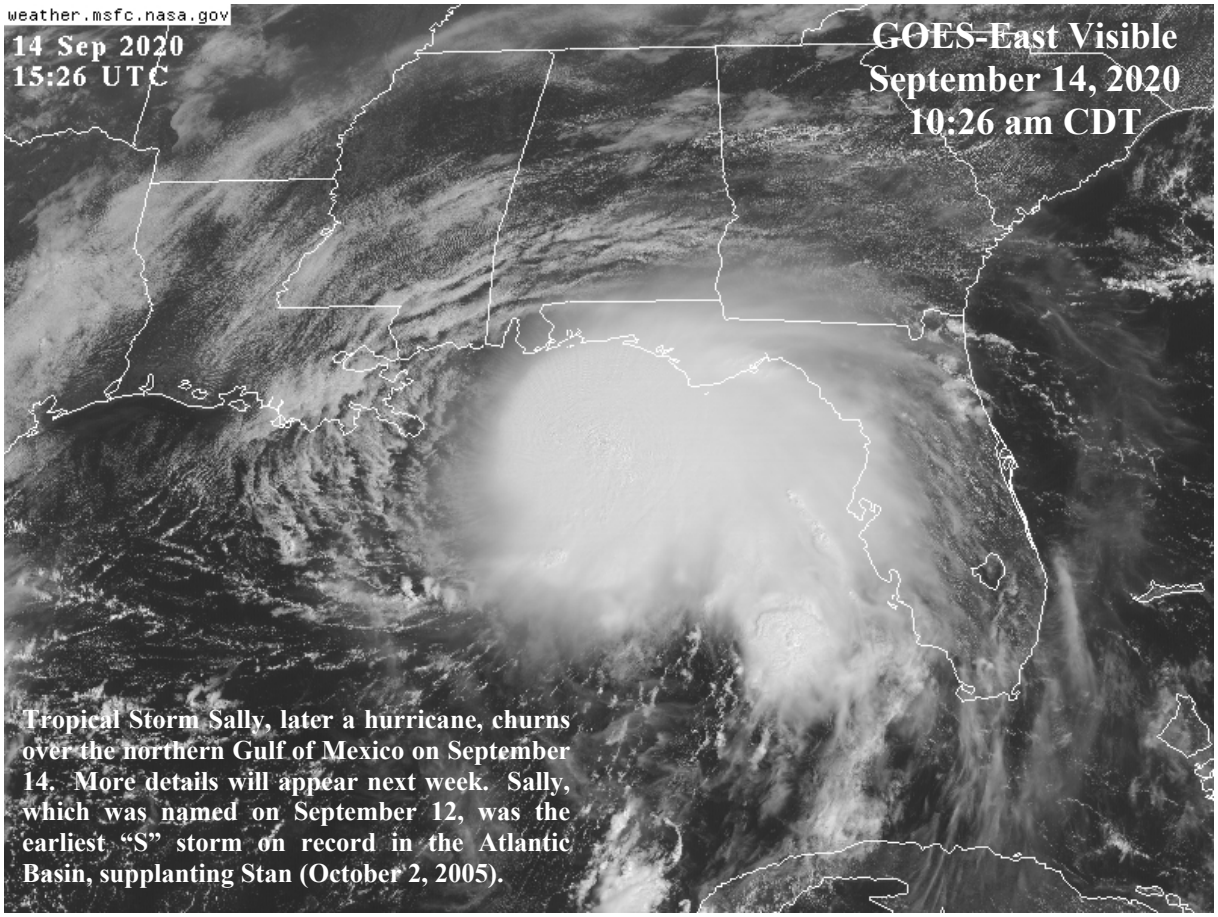
Based on 1981-2010 normals ***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 12, 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 SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 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	77	60	86	53	68	1	0.87	0.22	0.78	0.89	78	22.84	94	91	61	0	0	3	1
	YOUNGSTOWN	78	59	87	55	69	4	2.42	1.54	2.42	3.46	230	34.84	126	91	55	0	0	1	1
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	77	57	91	50	67	-10	1.82	0.85	1.12	2.48	154	27.72	104	95	60	2	0	4	1
	TULSA	79	65	93	57	72	-4	1.98	0.98	1.14	2.33	139	33.80	116	95	64	3	0	4	2
OR	ASTORIA	73	54	87	49	64	4	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.00	0	39.86	102	85	49	0	0	0	0
	BURNS	85	35	95	27	60	2	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	5.74	78	49	9	2	1	0	0
	EUGENE	77	51	90	45	64	1	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.00	0	17.67	66	74	31	1	0	0	0
	MEDFORD	91	57	101	51	74	6	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.00	0	9.17	87	50	14	5	0	0	0
	PENDLETON	82	50	93	41	66	0	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	8.91	106	43	13	1	0	0	0
	PORTLAND	80	60	90	53	70	4	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.00	0	19.17	91	67	30	1	0	0	0
	SALEM	76	56	89	48	66	2	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.00	0	19.19	85	69	33	0	0	0	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	80	59	85	54	70	4	1.17	0.22	1.15	2.29	143	31.14	99	93	52	0	0	2	1
	ERIE	79	59	89	52	69	2	0.10	-0.90	0.10	0.10	5	24.80	90	87	53	0	0	1	0
	MIDDLETOWN	82	65	85	59	73	5	0.03	-0.83	0.02	1.42	98	27.42	97	90	51	0	0	2	0
	PHILADELPHIA	82	65	87	61	74	2	1.42	0.59	0.94	1.51	108	34.24	117	92	53	0	0	2	1
	PITTSBURGH	82	61	87	57	71	5	0.18	-0.57	0.18	0.60	46	28.43	101	92	49	0	0	1	0
	WILKES-BARRE	80	61	86	55	71	6	0.50	-0.40	0.50	1.38	90	39.64	149	87	51	0	0	1	1
	WILLIAMSPORT	82	58	90	52	70	5	0.00	-0.98	0.00	0.15	9	26.11	91	86	45	1	0	0	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	78	60	82	52	69	2	0.03	-0.87	0.03	0.61	40	24.56	76	98	55	0	0	1	0
SC	CHARLESTON	87	73	91	69	80	3	0.35	-1.24	0.14	0.35	12	39.75	103	93	62	2	0	3	0
	COLUMBIA	88	68	92	59	78	1	0.60	-0.29	0.46	0.60	39	43.05	128	91	49	1	0	2	0
	FLORENCE	87	69	90	63	78	2	0.75	-0.15	0.44	0.75	47	44.15	138	91	56	1	0	3	0
	GREENVILLE	85	65	91	56	75	1	0.55	-0.26	0.16	0.55	38	53.54	158	97	53	1	0	4	0
SD	ABERDEEN	64	40	86	32	52	-10	1.31	0.77	0.70	1.31	145	13.43	78	90	47	0	2	3	2
	HURON	62	44	86	34	53	-12	0.63	0.00	0.40	0.63	60	15.37	83	97	56	0	0	2	0
	RAPID CITY	64	36	86	24	50	-14	1.14	0.84	0.87	1.14	224	11.49	87	88	35	0	4	5	1
	SIOUX FALLS	64	49	91	42	56	-8	0.40	-0.27	0.25	0.40	34	14.85	72	90	53	1	0	5	0
TN	BRISTOL	87	59	91	52	73	4	0.08	-0.63	0.05	0.58	46	42.79	139	99	44	1	0	2	0
	CHATTANOOGA	91	67	94	61	79	4	0.01	-0.94	0.01	0.23	14	48.23	130	90	43	4	0	1	0
	KNOXVILLE	87	64	90	57	75	2	0.17	-0.59	0.17	0.72	58	51.81	148	99	49	1	0	1	0
	MEMPHIS	89	71	92	66	80	2	0.08	-0.61	0.08	0.50	44	41.67	114	85	48	5	0	1	0
	NASHVILLE	91	66	92	60	78	4	0.20	-0.57	0.20	0.39	31	39.94	119	89	42	6	0	1	0
TX	ABILENE	80	59	97	49	69	-8	0.00	-0.56	0.00	0.51	53	17.00	94	94	49	3	0	0	0
	AMARILLO	74	49	94	37	61	-11	0.27	-0.20	0.19	0.46	56	10.61	65	88	48	2	0	2	0
	AUSTIN	87	67	97	57	77	-5	2.30	1.52	2.29	3.96	295	27.52	117	89	44	3	0	2	1
	BEAUMONT	93	75	95	73	84	3	0.31	-1.19	0.26	0.31	12	38.06	91	98	55	6	0	4	0
	BROWNSVILLE	89	74	94	70	81	-2	0.57	-0.85	0.32	3.18	140	13.71	80	94	63	3	0	4	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	91	74	94	68	82	0	0.15	-1.14	0.14	1.11	51	16.86	78	91	59	4	0	2	0
	DEL RIO	84	67	92	57	76	-6	1.83	1.30	1.16	2.64	272	10.83	75	89	54	4	0	4	2
	EL PASO	84	60	100	50	72	-6	0.33	-0.07	0.32	0.33	50	5.50	77	67	32	3	0	2	0
	FORT WORTH	85	66	93	55	75	-5	1.35	0.69	1.31	3.75	332	37.33	148	96	61	3	0	2	1
	GALVESTON	92	81	94	78	86	3	0.46	0.00	0.44	0.48	0	27.59	0	84	61	6	0	3	0
	HOUSTON	93	74	96	72	83	2	1.24	0.19	0.62	2.85	161	30.35	90	93	54	6	0	5	1
	LUBBOCK	75	53	93	41	64	-10	0.24	-0.38	0.19	1.05	101	9.55	67	86	49	2	0	3	0
	MIDLAND	78	56	96	45	67	-10	0.84	0.35	0.83	0.84	102	6.96	65	91	48	3	0	2	1
	SAN ANGELO	81	60	95	50	71	-7	4.86	4.22	3.56	4.86	447	17.32	113	90	55	3	0	3	2
	SAN ANTONIO	89	67	95	57	78	-4	2.08	1.31	0.92	2.28	175	17.49	78	92	50	4	0	3	3
	VICTORIA	93	72	99	64	83	1	0.02	-1.06	0.02	0.19	10	19.96	69	90	49	5	0	1	0
	WACO	87	67	95	57	77	-4	0.22	-0.49	0.18	6.32	524	37.24	159	89	53	4	0	2	0
	WICHITA FALLS	79	59	94	51	69	-10	2.59	1.89	2.19	2.77	232	31.11	148	98	62	3	0	4	1
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	78	52	97	42	65	-4	0.16	-0.09	0.16	0.16	38	7.81	71	51	17	2	0	1	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	83	64	88	54	74	4	0.12	-0.80	0.12	0.71	45	42.22	143	94	57	0	0	1	0
	NORFOLK	83	73	85	65	78	3	0.67	-0.48	0.29	0.71	35	35.26	104	91	67	0	0	3	0
	RICHMOND	84	65	89	57	75	2	0.50	-0.52	0.27	1.50	86	41.85	132	96	60	0	0	4	0
	ROANOKE	83	64	88	55	74	3	0.29	-0.65	0.20	0.77	47	44.55	150	92	53	0	0	3	0
	WASH/DULLES	81	63	85	55	72	2	0.90	0.04	0.78	1.22	84	36.04	123	96	61	0	0	2	1
VT	BURLINGTON	76	53	83	43	64	1	0.01	-0.78	0.01	0.09	6	22.13	87	86	47	0	0	1	0
WA	OLYMPIA	81	48	91	45	64	4	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.00	0	28.83	102	88	29	2	0	0	0
	QUILLAYUTE	76	51	90	48	64	6	0.00	-0.76	0.00	0.00	0	58.45	103	91	42	1	0	0	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	80	58	91	52	69	6	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.00	0	24.69	117	75	31	1	0	0	0
	SPOKANE	80	53	89	45	67	4	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	9.44	90	45	18	0	0	0	0
	YAKIMA	85	47	97	39	66	3	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0	2.81	55	69	18	1	0	0	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	62	45	80	35	54	-10	1.04	0.14	0.39	1.05	69	22.75	96	91	59	0	0	4	0
	GREEN BAY	65	47	77	37	56	-6	1.63	0.94	0.88	1.78	148	25.72	119	92	62	0	0	5	1
	LA CROSSE	64	52	82	46	58	-8	2.16	1.29	0.88	2.16	146	24.17	94	88	66	0	0	6	2
	MADISON	62	51	78	46	56	-7	3.00	2.24	0.98	3.21	242	32.65	125	98	80	0	0	7	2
	MILWAUKEE	67	56	81	51	62	-4	0.13	-0.58	0.13	0.29	23	29.61	117	92	75	0	0	1	0
WV	BECKLEY	79	60	82	50	70	4	0.01	-0.69	0.01	0.67	56	41.78	135	96	60	0	0	1	0
	CHARLESTON	85	62	88	54	74	4	0.09	-0.67	0.09	1.15	86	39.89	123	96	50	0	0	1	0
	ELKINS	83	55	86	47	69	4	0.00	-0.80	0.00	1.40	98	46.52	136	94	48	0	0	0	0
	HUNTINGTON	85	63	88	56	74	4	0.17	-0.50	0.17	0.65	54	34.17	109	95	56	0	0	1	0
WY	CASPER	60	34	92	24	47	-14	0.58	0.34	0.31	0.58	154	4.96	52	88	36	1	4	3	0
	CHEYENNE	62	36	91	27	49	-12	0.42	0.04	0.22	0.42	65	8.11	61	82	40	1	4	3	0
	LANDER	66	38	89	21	52	-10	0.50	0.29	0.47	0.50	156	5.33	57	78	32	0	4	2	0
	SHERIDAN	72	38	86	25	55	-6	1.16	0.86	0.99	1.16	241	7.88	74	79	26	0	2	2	1

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





Tropical Storm Sally, later a hurricane, churns over the northern Gulf of Mexico on September 14. More details will appear next week. Sally, which was named on September 12, was the earliest "S" storm on record in the Atlantic Basin, supplanting Stan (October 2, 2005).

August Crop Summary

Fieldwork

Weather summary provided by USDA/NASS

Highlights: August was warmer than average for much of the nation. Parts of the Pacific Northwest, Rocky Mountains, and Southwest recorded monthly temperatures 4°F or more above normal. In contrast, parts of the Midwest, Mississippi Valley, and southern Great Plains, were cooler than normal. Meanwhile, most of the western half of the nation remained drier than normal. However, above-normal precipitation fell across large parts of the Great Lakes, mid-Atlantic, Mississippi Valley, Northeast, northern Great Plains, and Southeast. Due in large part to the effects of Tropical Storm Marco and Hurricane Laura, parts of the Delta, Gulf Coast, and mid-Atlantic recorded at least 10 inches of rain.

By August 2, ninety-two percent of the nation's corn acreage had reached the silking stage, 20 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. By August 2, thirty-nine percent of the corn was at or beyond the dough stage, 19 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of average. By August 16, seventy-six percent of the acreage was at or beyond the dough stage, 26 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of average. 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 was denting, 10 percentage points ahead of last year but 1 point behind the average. By August 30, ninety-four percent of the corn acreage was at or beyond the dough stage, 16 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average. By August 30, sixty-three percent of this year's crop was denting, 26 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the average. Twelve percent of the nation's corn was mature by August 30, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of average. As of August 30, sixty-two percent of the nation's corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points above the same time last year.

By August 2, eighty-five percent of the nation's soybeans had reached the blooming stage, 17 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 59 percent of the soybeans had begun setting pods, 27 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average. By August 16, ninety-six percent of the soybeans had begun blooming, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of average. Nationally, 84 percent of the soybeans had begun setting pods, 20 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average. By August 30, ninety-five percent of the soybeans were setting pods, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of average. Pod setting was complete or nearing completion in 14 of the 18 estimating states. Nationally, leaf dropping advanced to 8 percent complete by August 30, five percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the average. On August 30, sixty-six percent of the nation's soybeans were rated in good to excellent condition, 11 percentage points above the same time last year.

Eighty-five percent of the 2020 winter wheat acreage was harvested by August 2, five percentage points ahead of last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. Ninety-three percent of the winter wheat was harvested by August 16, one percentage point ahead of last year but 3 points behind average. Winter wheat harvest progress was complete or nearing completion in all estimating states except Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington.

Ninety-one percent of the nation's cotton acreage was at or beyond squaring stage by August 2, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. By August 2, fifty-four percent of the nation's cotton was setting bolls, 1 percentage point behind both the previous year and the average. By August 16, eighty percent of the nation's cotton was setting bolls, 3 percentage points behind the previous year and 2 points behind average. By August 16, fifteen percent of the nation's cotton had open bolls, 8 percentage points behind last year but 1 point ahead of average. By August 30, ninety-three percent of the nation's cotton was setting bolls, 2 percentage points behind both the previous year and the average. Boll setting was complete or nearing completion in 12 of the 15 estimating states. By August 30, twenty-nine percent of the nation's cotton had open bolls, 5 percentage points behind last year but 3 points ahead of average. As of August 30, forty-four percent of the 2020 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points below the same time last year.

By August 2, fifty-five percent of the nation's sorghum acreage had reached the headed stage, 13 percentage points ahead of last year but 1 point behind the 5-year average. Eighty-four percent of Texas' sorghum was headed by August 2, three percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of average. Twenty-three percent of the nation's sorghum was at or beyond the coloring stage by August 2, one percentage point ahead of last year but 3 points behind average. By August 16, eighty-three percent of the nation's sorghum was headed, 12 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of 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. By August 30, ninety-six percent of the nation's sorghum had reached the headed stage, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the average. Fifty-eight percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was at or beyond the coloring stage by August 30, nine percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the average. By August 30, twenty-four percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was mature, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but 5 points behind average. Seventy-three percent of Texas' sorghum acreage was mature by August 30, two percentage points behind last year but 1 point ahead of the average.

Fifty percent of the nation's sorghum was rated in good to excellent condition on August 30, seventeen percentage points below the same time last year.

By August 2, fifty-nine percent of the nation's rice was headed, 4 percentage points ahead of the previous year but 9 points behind the 5-year average. By August 16, eighty-six percent of the rice was headed, 1 percentage point ahead of the previous year but 5 points behind average. Nationally, 13 percent of the rice was harvested by August 16, four percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the average. By August 30, ninety-seven percent of the nation's rice was headed, equal to the previous year but 2 percentage points behind the average. Nationally, 20 percent of the rice was harvested by August 30, one percentage point ahead of last year but 5 points behind average. As of August 30, seventy-six percent of the nation's rice was rated in good to excellent condition, 6 percentage points above the same time last year.

Forty-nine percent of the nation's oat acreage was harvested by August 2, twenty percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Oat harvest advanced 20 percentage points or more in Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. On August 2, sixty-two percent of the nation's oats were rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points below the same time last year. Seventy-four percent of the oats had been harvested by August 16, seventeen percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of average. Oat harvest advanced 10 percentage points or more in Minnesota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Ninety-one percent of the nation's oats were harvested by August 30, ten percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of average. Harvest was complete or nearing completion in seven of the nine estimating states.

By August 2, producers harvested 5 percent of the nation's barley, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but 7 points behind the 5-year average. By August 16, barley producers harvested 34 percent of the nation's acreage, 8 percentage points ahead of last year but 19 points behind average. On August 16, seventy-seven percent of the nation's barley was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points above the same time last year. By August 30, producers had harvested 74 percent of the nation's barley, 7 percentage points ahead of last year but 9 points behind average.

By August 2, five percent of the spring wheat was harvested, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but 5 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest progress was behind average in all six estimating states. By August 16, thirty percent of the spring wheat had been harvested, 16 percentage points ahead of last year but 13 points behind average. Harvest progress advanced 20 percentage points or more in Idaho, Montana, and South Dakota. On August 16, seventy percent of the nation's spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the same time last year. By August 30, sixty-nine percent of the spring wheat was harvested, 19 percentage points ahead of last year but 8 points behind average. Harvest progress advanced 20 percentage points or more in Idaho, Minnesota, and North Dakota.

By August 2, ninety percent of the nation's peanut acreage had reached the pegging stage, equal to the previous year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. On August 30, seventy-six percent of the nation's peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 9 percentage points above the same time last year.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on September 11, 2020. Forecasts refer to September 1.

Corn production for grain is forecast at 14.9 billion bushels, down 2 percent from the previous forecast but up 9 percent from 2019. Yields are expected to average a record-high 178.5 bushels per harvested acre, down 3.3 bushels from the previous forecast but up 11.1 bushels from last year. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 83.5 million acres, down 1 percent from the previous forecast but up 3 percent from the previous year.

Soybean production for beans is forecast at 4.31 billion bushels, down 3 percent from the previous forecast but up 21 percent from last year. Yields are expected to average a Record-high 51.9 bushels per harvested acre, down 1.4 bushels from the previous forecast but up 4.5 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 17.1 million 480-pound bales, down 6 percent from the previous forecast and down 14 percent from 2019. Yields are expected to average a record-high 910 pounds per harvested acre, down 28 pounds from the previous forecast but up 87 pounds from 2019. Upland cotton production is forecast at 16.5 million bales, down 6 percent from the previous forecast and down 14 percent from 2019. Pima cotton production is forecast at 559,000 bales, up 1 percent from the previous forecast but down 18 percent from 2019. All cotton harvested area is forecast at 9.01 million acres, down 3 percent from the previous forecast and down 22 percent from 2019. All cotton planted area totaled 12.1 million acres, down 1 percent from the previous forecast and down 12 percent from 2019.

California Navel orange production for the 2020-2021 season is forecast at 1.68 million tons (42.0 million boxes), down 5 percent from last season. This initial forecast is based on an objective measurement survey conducted in California's Central Valley from mid-June to the beginning of September. The survey indicated that fruit set was the same as last year, but the average fruit size was above last year. Harvest is expected to begin in October.

National Agricultural Summary

September 7 - 13, 2020

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Well-below-normal temperatures were recorded across most of the nation's midsection. A large swath covering parts of the Great Lakes, Plains, Rockies, Southwest, and Texas experienced temperatures averaging 9°F or more below normal. In contrast, most of the mid Atlantic, lower Mississippi Valley, Northeast, Ohio Valley, Pacific Northwest, and Southeast were warmer than normal. Meanwhile, drier than normal conditions prevailed across the western one-third of the nation. Except Florida and the mid-Atlantic coastal region, much of the South and East were also drier than normal. However, large sections of the Rocky Mountains, Plains, Great Lakes, and Texas saw above-normal precipitation. Parts of Illinois, Iowa, Texas, and southeastern Virginia recorded at least 5 inches.

Corn: By September 13, eighty-nine percent of this year's crop acreage was denting, 25 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Denting progress advanced 10 percentage points or more during the week in 10 of the 18 estimating states. Forty-one percent of the nation's corn acreage was mature by September 13, twenty-five percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of average. Harvest was underway in 12 of the 18 estimating states. Five percent of the 2020 acreage was harvested by week's end, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the average pace. On September 13, sixty percent of the nation's corn was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week but 5 points above the same time last year.

Soybean: Nationally, leaves dropping advanced to 37 percent complete by September 13, twenty-four percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Leaves dropping advanced 10 percentage points or more during the week in 15 of the 18 estimating states. On September 13, sixty-three percent of the nation's soybean acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the previous week but 9 points above the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: Nationwide, producers had sown 10 percent of the intended 2021 winter wheat acreage by September 13, four percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Progress was most advanced in Washington at 44 percent planted, 18 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of average.

Cotton: By September 13, forty-seven percent of the nation's cotton had open bolls, 4 percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. By September 13, six percent of the nation's cotton acreage was harvested, 2 percentage points behind both last year and the average. On September 13, forty-five percent of the 2020 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week but 4 percentage points above the same time last year.

Sorghum: Eighty-five percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was at or beyond the coloring stage by September 13, ten percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. By September 13, thirty-nine percent of the nation's sorghum was mature, 7 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the average. Eighty-one percent of the Texas sorghum acreage was mature by September 13, four percentage points behind last year but 4 points ahead of average. Twenty-three percent of the sorghum was harvested by September 13, equal to last year but 3 percentage points behind average. Fifty-two percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was rated in good to excellent condition on September 13, three percentage points above the previous week but 13 points below the same time last year.

Rice: Nationally, 34 percent of the rice acreage was harvested by September 13, seven percentage points behind last year and 13 points behind the 5-year average. As of September 13, seventy-two percent of the nation's rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 6 percentage points below the previous week but 3 points above the same time last year.

Small Grains: By September 13, producers had harvested 95 percent of the nation's barley crop, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Harvesting of barley was nearly complete in all estimating states.

By September 13, ninety-two percent of the spring wheat was harvested, 17 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Harvesting of spring wheat was complete or nearing completion in five of the six estimating states.

Other Acreages: Four percent of the nation's peanut acreage was harvested as of September 13, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. On September 13, seventy-one percent of the peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the previous week but 10 points above the same time last year.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 13, 2020

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

Corn Percent Dented

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2020	5-Yr Avg
CO	56	62	87	72
IL	63	86	92	87
IN	54	68	82	79
IA	70	84	90	84
KS	86	83	91	89
KY	89	82	92	91
MI	37	63	78	63
MN	54	86	95	81
MO	78	91	96	92
NE	79	84	94	87
NC	96	93	97	98
ND	34	52	68	70
OH	40	57	77	71
PA	71	51	68	74
SD	46	73	88	74
TN	96	88	96	97
TX	96	93	97	90
WI	40	65	77	66
18 Sts	64	79	89	82

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

Corn Percent Mature

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2020	5-Yr Avg
CO	4	10	27	14
IL	12	23	37	44
IN	14	20	34	34
IA	7	28	45	26
KS	39	31	49	50
KY	68	51	71	73
MI	2	9	19	13
MN	2	23	45	17
MO	26	25	44	55
NE	16	27	48	27
NC	92	83	90	92
ND	2	6	18	18
OH	7	5	14	24
PA	28	7	17	28
SD	5	23	47	21
TN	78	45	61	80
TX	64	73	79	70
WI	1	14	26	17
18 Sts	16	25	41	32

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

Corn Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2020	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	NA	1	0
IL	1	0	2	5
IN	1	NA	1	3
IA	0	NA	1	1
KS	8	4	8	11
KY	22	5	13	26
MI	0	NA	0	0
MN	0	NA	0	0
MO	6	1	6	15
NE	0	1	4	1
NC	68	33	47	63
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	0	NA	0	0
PA	5	0	0	4
SD	0	NA	1	0
TN	32	4	12	32
TX	57	62	67	59
WI	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	3	NA	5	5

These 18 States harvested 93% of last year's corn acreage.

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	17	16	27	35	5
IL	3	6	19	52	20
IN	4	9	27	49	11
IA	11	16	31	38	4
KS	6	12	28	41	13
KY	1	2	8	66	23
MI	3	9	37	42	9
MN	2	4	18	54	22
MO	2	4	20	57	17
NE	5	12	22	42	19
NC	6	10	32	42	10
ND	5	11	27	50	7
OH	4	12	37	42	5
PA	9	16	39	27	9
SD	4	6	22	60	8
TN	1	3	23	59	14
TX	5	14	39	31	11
WI	2	5	15	46	32
18 Sts	5	10	25	46	14
Prev Wk	5	9	25	46	15
Prev Yr	4	10	31	44	11

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2020	5-Yr Avg
AR	28	22	35	41
IL	2	2	17	25
IN	4	19	39	33
IA	4	19	41	20
KS	11	21	32	19
KY	22	14	24	22
LA	65	67	80	74
MI	13	19	36	27
MN	10	15	41	30
MS	43	39	52	58
MO	1	1	6	10
NE	18	37	61	36
NC	29	10	18	24
ND	36	34	57	58
OH	4	17	33	28
SD	7	40	61	41
TN	36	15	24	34
WI	5	12	25	17
18 Sts	13	20	37	31

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

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	7	27	47	17
IL	2	6	21	54	17
IN	3	8	27	50	12
IA	6	14	32	43	5
KS	3	12	34	42	9
KY	1	3	9	62	25
LA	0	2	48	38	12
MI	2	7	29	50	12
MN	1	4	18	60	17
MS	1	7	27	53	12
MO	1	3	23	57	16
NE	5	10	21	47	17
NC	4	8	34	42	12
ND	9	8	30	47	6
OH	3	8	35	48	6
SD	4	7	25	58	6
TN	1	4	20	61	14
WI	2	4	15	43	36
18 Sts	3	8	26	50	13
Prev Wk	3	7	25	52	13
Prev Yr	4	10	32	45	9

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 13, 2020

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2020	5-Yr Avg
AL	66	36	55	60
AZ	84	92	96	79
AR	80	68	84	73
CA	22	15	20	28
GA	67	35	52	63
KS	15	21	26	23
LA	74	73	83	87
MS	55	42	54	65
MO	43	14	31	49
NC	55	24	39	52
OK	45	27	35	34
SC	67	6	20	54
TN	41	15	29	51
TX	45	39	45	34
VA	52	27	34	41
15 Sts	51	37	47	45

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

Cotton Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2020	5-Yr Avg
AL	1	NA	0	0
AZ	4	1	7	8
AR	3	NA	0	1
CA	0	NA	0	0
GA	3	NA	0	1
KS	0	NA	0	1
LA	7	0	2	6
MS	0	0	1	1
MO	0	NA	0	0
NC	1	NA	0	0
OK	0	NA	0	0
SC	0	NA	0	0
TN	0	NA	0	1
TX	14	NA	13	14
VA	0	NA	0	0
15 Sts	8	NA	6	8

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

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	0	11	74	15
AZ	0	0	8	56	36
AR	1	4	15	44	36
CA	0	0	45	50	5
GA	1	5	23	57	14
KS	3	10	39	42	6
LA	0	3	53	38	6
MS	1	9	30	47	13
MO	2	11	41	45	1
NC	3	9	30	51	7
OK	2	6	56	34	2
SC	4	5	10	62	19
TN	6	12	17	54	11
TX	11	31	28	24	6
VA	0	4	25	71	0
15 Sts	7	20	28	36	9
Prev Wk	11	16	28	36	9
Prev Yr	3	14	42	34	7

Sorghum Percent Coloring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2020	5-Yr Avg
CO	50	56	75	69
KS	68	68	82	78
NE	77	78	84	87
OK	64	60	73	75
SD	63	85	93	75
TX	96	88	92	88
6 Sts	75	74	85	81

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

Sorghum Percent Mature

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2020	5-Yr Avg
CO	9	15	35	11
KS	7	7	17	16
NE	5	12	26	17
OK	32	14	27	36
SD	5	13	32	14
TX	85	77	81	77
6 Sts	32	29	39	39

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

Sorghum Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2020	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	0	3	0
KS	1	0	1	2
NE	0	0	1	0
OK	5	1	2	12
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	78	73	77	66
6 Sts	23	21	23	26

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

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	18	21	42	17	2
KS	3	7	28	49	13
NE	4	6	19	43	28
OK	10	23	38	28	1
SD	0	4	35	59	2
TX	8	14	33	32	13
6 Sts	6	11	31	40	12
Prev Wk	6	11	34	37	12
Prev Yr	1	6	28	51	14

Peanuts Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2020	5-Yr Avg
AL	5	0	3	1
FL	12	13	20	14
GA	4	0	2	4
NC	1	NA	0	0
OK	0	NA	0	0
SC	2	1	3	2
TX	0	NA	0	1
VA	1	NA	0	1
8 Sts	4	NA	4	4

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

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	2	13	56	29
FL	1	1	22	73	3
GA	2	7	19	54	18
NC	2	4	22	64	8
OK	0	0	4	81	15
SC	1	2	10	65	22
TX	3	11	37	48	1
VA	0	0	43	57	0
8 Sts	2	6	21	57	14
Prev Wk	1	4	22	60	13
Prev Yr	2	7	30	55	6

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 13, 2020

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2020	5-Yr Avg
AR	1	0	0	0
CA	0	0	0	1
CO	16	17	30	19
ID	10	5	9	13
IL	0	0	0	0
IN	0	0	1	1
KS	5	0	2	5
MI	2	0	3	2
MO	0	0	0	0
MT	4	5	13	9
NE	15	2	9	17
NC	0	0	0	0
OH	1	0	1	0
OK	5	1	6	5
OR	13	5	9	7
SD	4	8	20	14
TX	3	4	7	7
WA	26	32	44	34
18 Sts	6	5	10	8

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

Rice Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2020	5-Yr Avg
AR	38	10	24	45
CA	4	2	5	5
LA	86	86	89	90
MS	44	14	28	52
MO	17	0	1	20
TX	88	93	96	93
6 Sts	41	26	34	47

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	6	32	44	16
CA	0	0	0	80	20
LA	1	3	17	66	13
MS	0	1	37	49	13
MO	1	6	31	48	14
TX	0	0	14	73	13
6 Sts	1	4	23	56	16
Prev Wk	1	3	18	61	17
Prev Yr	1	5	25	47	22

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2020	5-Yr Avg
ID	88	86	94	94
MN	82	94	97	96
MT	67	84	92	88
ND	72	76	90	91
SD	95	97	98	98
WA	83	83	87	94
6 Sts	75	82	92	92

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

Barley Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2020	5-Yr Avg
ID	93	89	96	96
MN	98	96	97	99
MT	79	80	95	92
ND	86	87	96	95
WA	69	89	90	91
5 Sts	86	85	95	94

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 13, 2020

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending Sep 13, 2020

	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	2	24	66	7		NH	30	45	23	2	0
AZ	23	40	34	3	0		NJ	0	0	10	80	10
AR	1	9	38	45	7		NM	19	35	35	10	1
CA	45	10	35	10	0		NY	5	21	35	35	4
CO	23	34	32	11	0		NC	2	4	34	55	5
CT	70	20	5	5	0		ND	10	22	43	23	2
DE	0	6	33	54	7		OH	7	16	41	34	2
FL	1	2	19	56	22		OK	9	15	33	40	3
GA	3	7	29	54	7		OR	39	43	14	4	0
ID	8	32	46	14	0		PA	25	32	26	13	4
IL	4	9	38	45	4		RI	80	20	0	0	0
IN	8	17	35	36	4		SC	2	9	32	54	3
IA	17	32	34	17	0		SD	3	23	44	29	1
KS	6	15	37	38	4		TN	1	5	30	52	12
KY	2	6	23	59	10		TX	14	26	36	20	4
LA	0	4	24	69	3		UT	14	21	42	23	0
ME	18	30	37	15	0		VT	0	0	1	61	38
MD	0	14	36	38	12		VA	1	6	25	53	15
MA	70	20	5	5	0		WA	23	28	37	11	1
MI	6	20	39	30	5		WV	7	8	18	62	5
MN	3	6	32	52	7		WI	5	9	27	36	23
MS	2	9	30	52	7		WY	42	36	19	3	0
MO	2	15	30	47	6		48 Sts	17	25	34	22	2
MT	22	26	31	20	1							
NE	14	18	27	39	2		Prev Wk	19	27	32	20	2
NV	15	20	40	25	0		Prev Yr	6	16	31	39	8

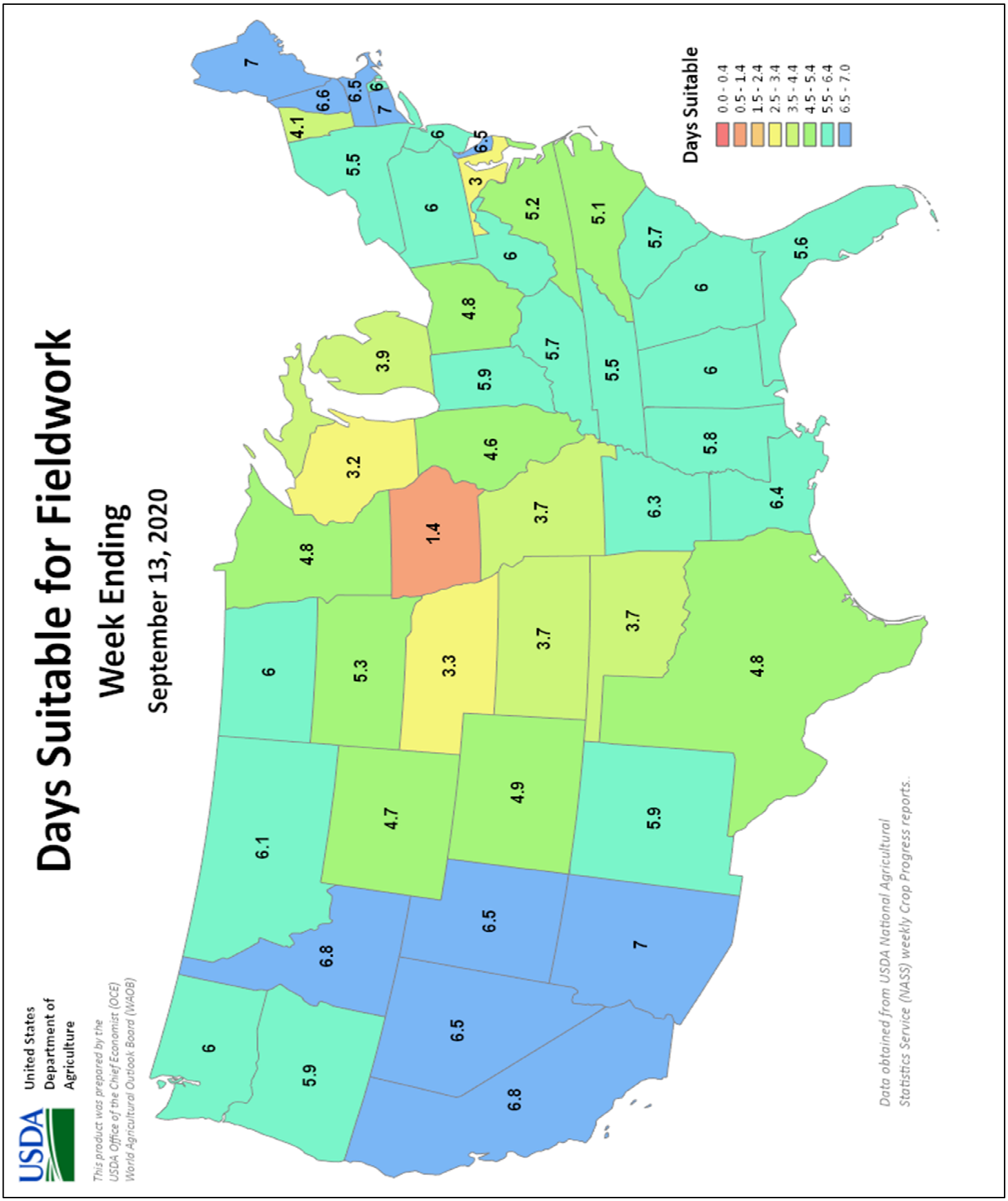
VP - Very Poor; P - Poor;
F - Fair;
G - Good; EX - Excellent

NA - Not Available
*** Revised**

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 13, 2020

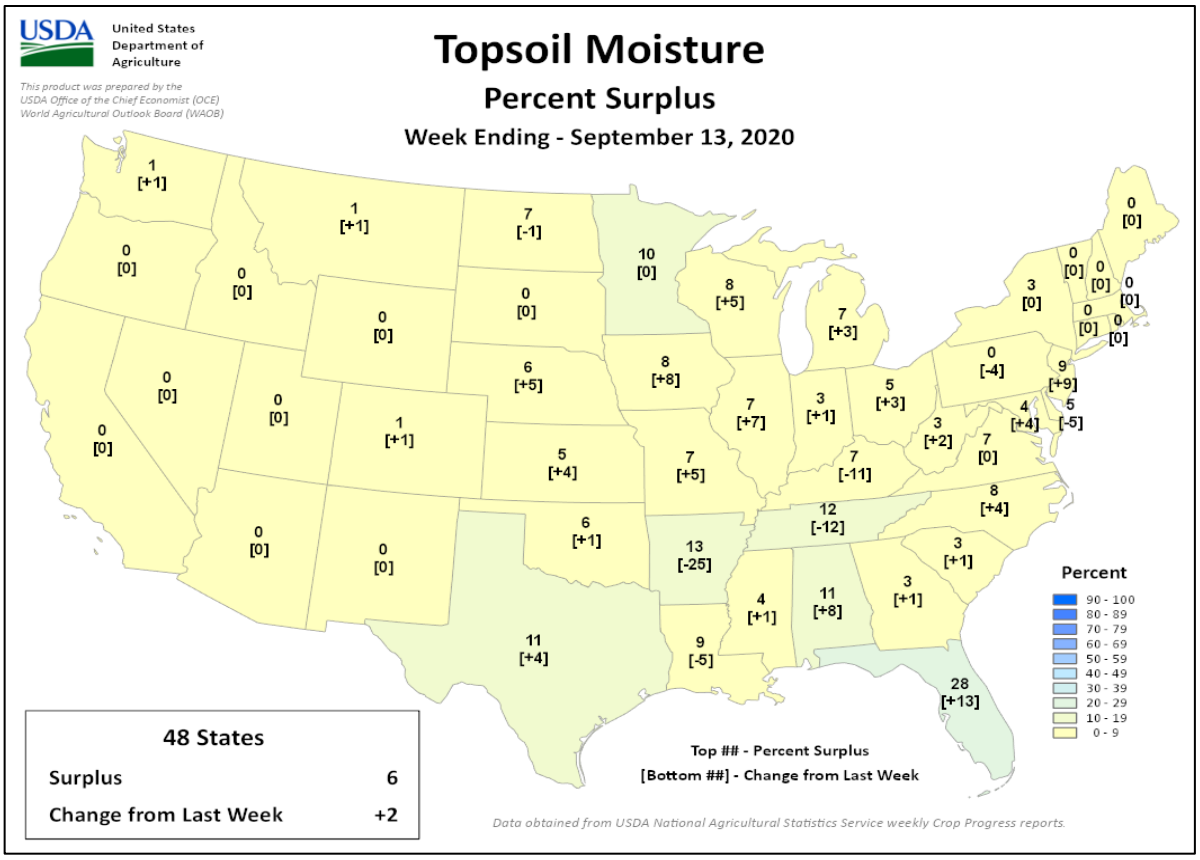
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS

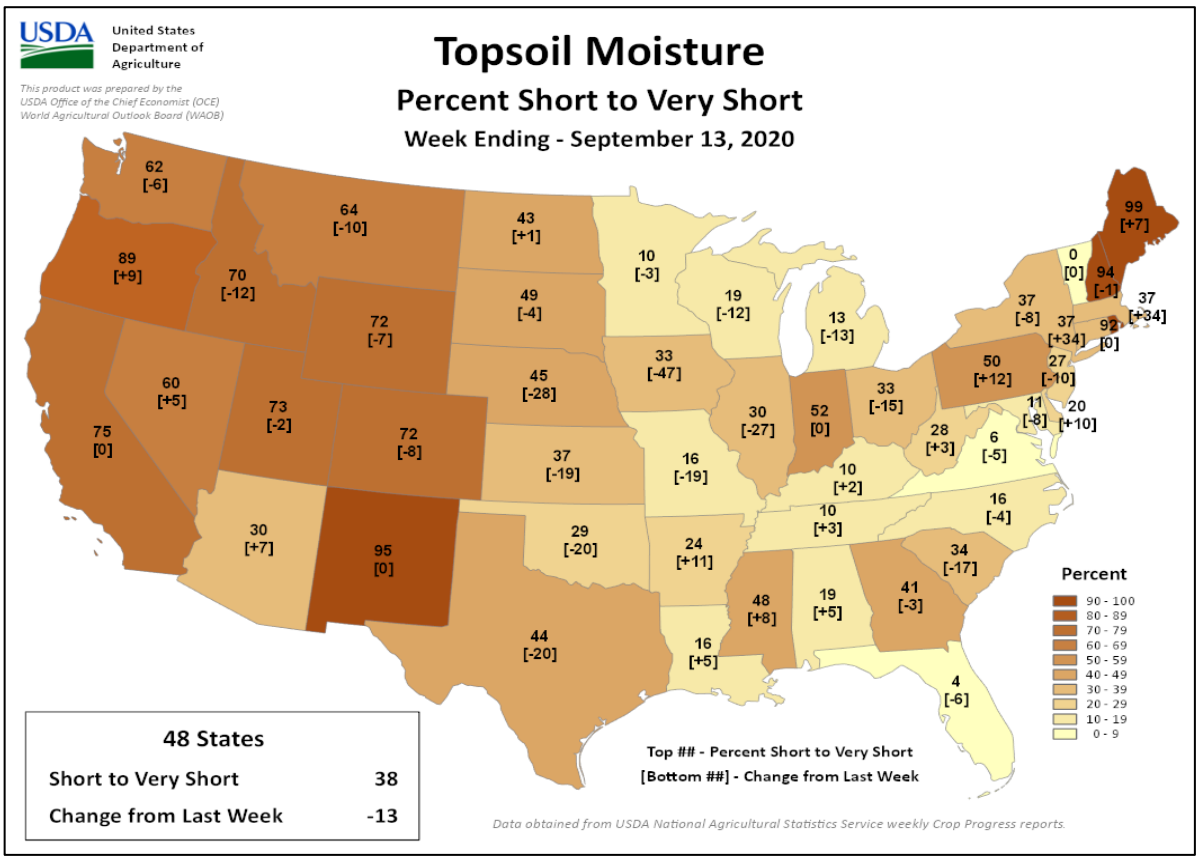


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 13, 2020

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

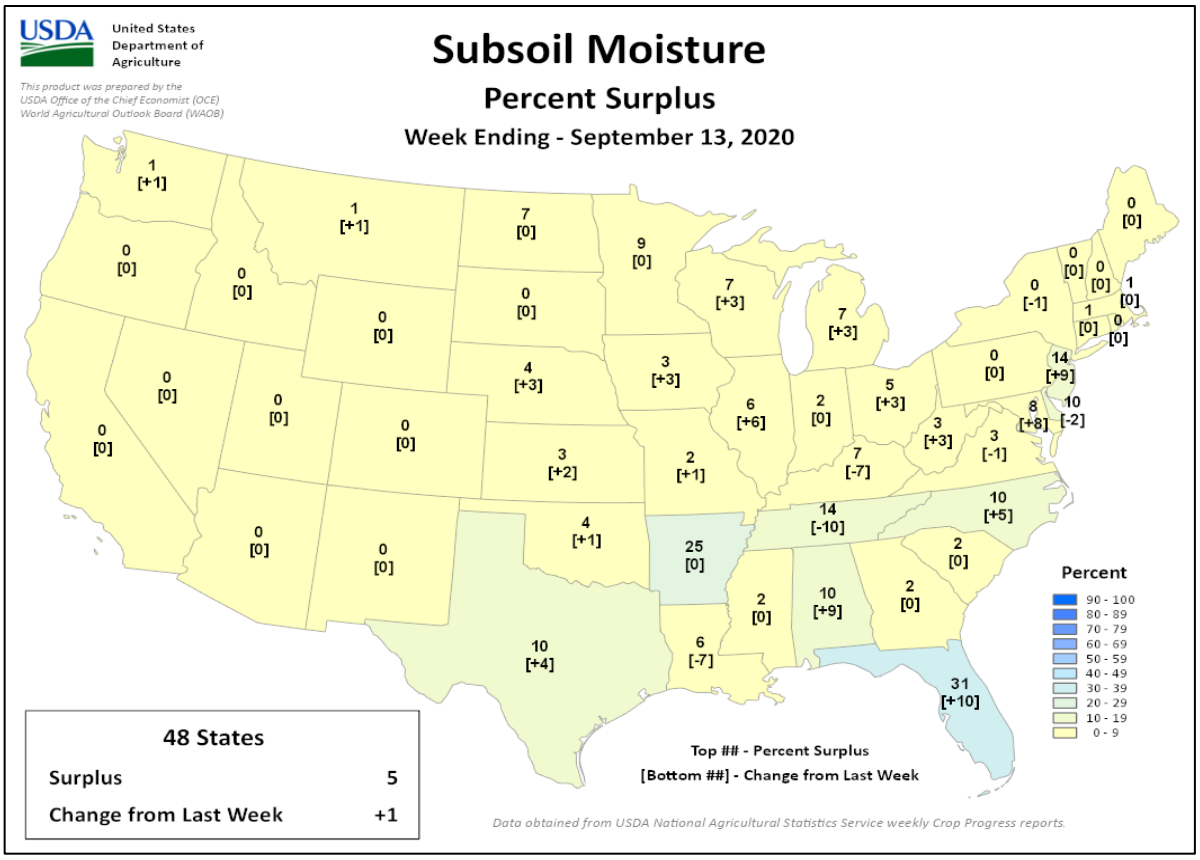


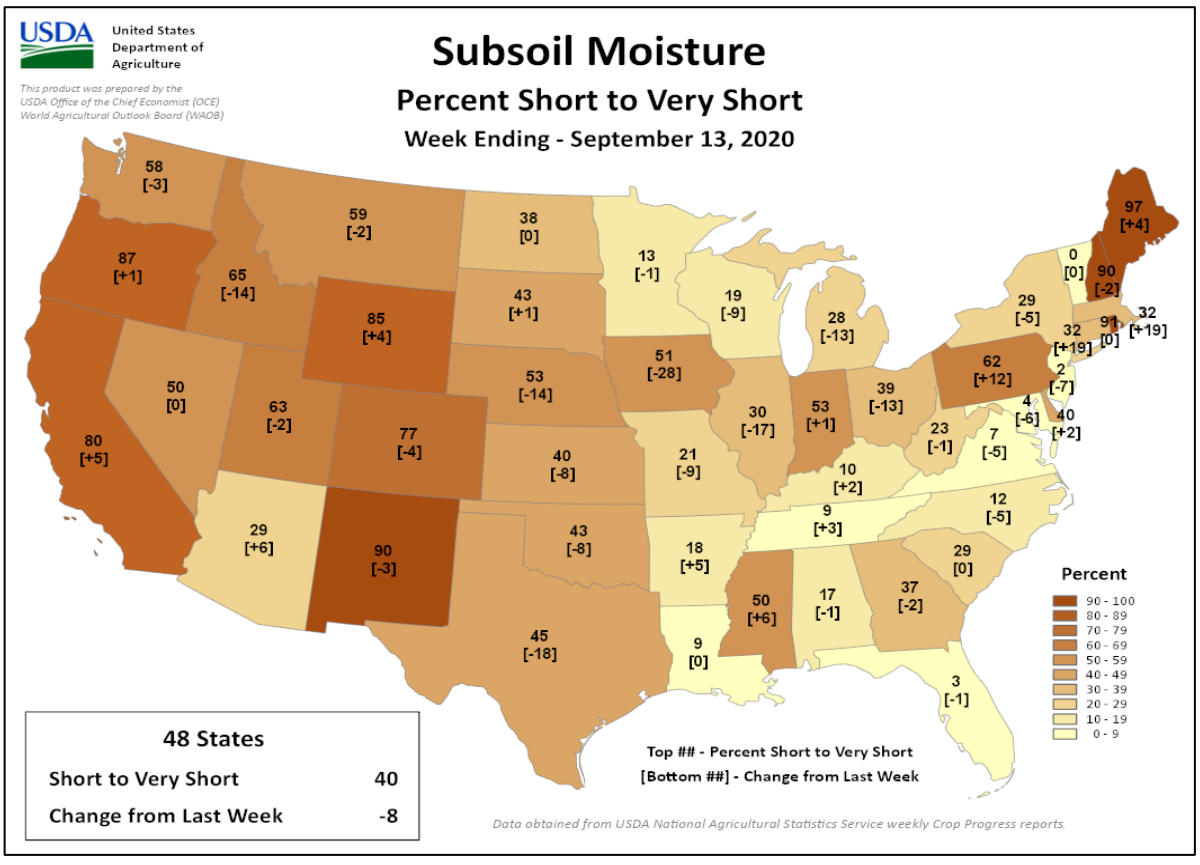


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 13, 2020

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





September 10 ENSO Diagnostic Discussion

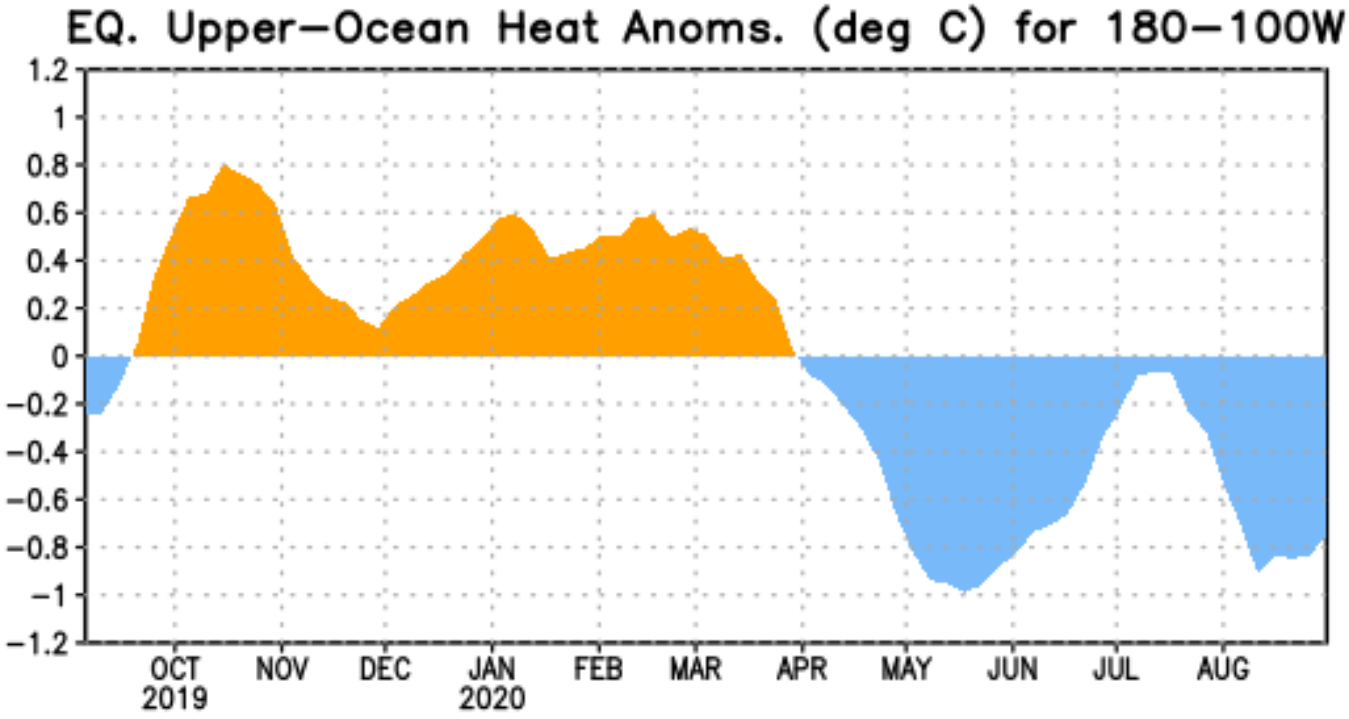


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180º-100ºW). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1981-2010 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: La Niña Advisory

Synopsis: La Niña conditions are present and are likely to continue through the Northern Hemisphere winter (~75% chance).

In August, La Niña conditions were present, with below-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) extending across the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean. In the last week, all Niño indices were negative, with the Niño-3.4 index at -0.9ºC and the Niño-1+2 and Niño-3 indices cooler than -1.0ºC. Equatorial subsurface temperature anomalies averaged across 180°-100°W were negative (Fig. 1), with the largest departures observed in the east-central Pacific from the surface to 200m depth. Atmospheric circulation anomalies over the tropical Pacific were also generally consistent with La Niña, despite sub-seasonal variability during the month. The low-level and upper-level winds were near average for the month as a whole, but enhanced low-level easterly winds were prominent across the equatorial Pacific Ocean during early and late August. Tropical convection remained suppressed over the western and central Pacific and was near average over Indonesia. Both the Southern Oscillation and Equatorial Southern Oscillation indices were positive. Overall, the coupled ocean-atmosphere system was consistent with La Niña conditions.

A majority of the models in the IRI/CPC plume predict the continuation of La Niña (Niño-3.4 index less than -0.5°C) through the Northern Hemisphere winter 2020-21. The forecaster consensus supports that view and favors a borderline moderate event (Niño-3.4 index near -1.0ºC) during the peak November-January season. In summary, La Niña conditions are present and are likely to continue through the Northern Hemisphere winter (~75% 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 **8 October 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

September 6-12, 2020

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Sunny weather over much of the continent facilitated summer crop drydown and harvesting, although soils in France remained too dry for proper winter crop establishment.

WESTERN FSU: Expanding and intensifying drought further lowered yield prospects for late-filling summer crops and left soil moisture in short supply for winter wheat planting.

EASTERN FSU: Dry weather favored harvesting of spring grains and cotton in western and southern portions of the region, respectively.

MIDDLE EAST: Sunny skies and above-normal temperatures promoted summer crop harvesting in Turkey.

SOUTH ASIA: Beneficially drier weather prevailed in northern India and Pakistan, while showers continued elsewhere.

EASTERN ASIA: Typhoon Haishen brought more heavy rainfall to the same area affected by Typhoon Maysak the week prior.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Wet weather returned to Thailand and the northern Philippines.

AUSTRALIA: Showers maintained local moisture supplies for reproductive winter crops.

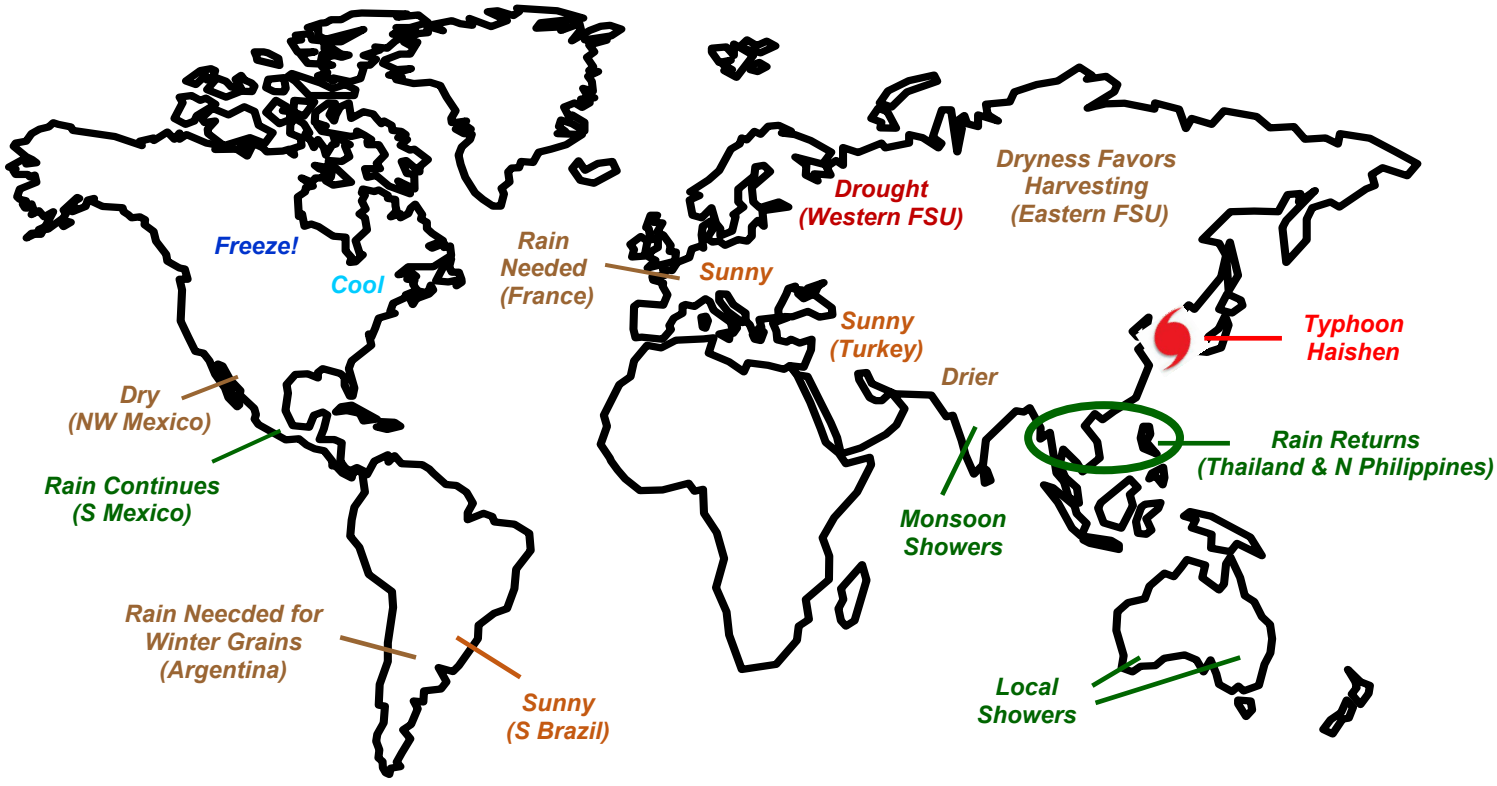
ARGENTINA: Dry weather returned to much of central Argentina, where moisture remained limited for winter grain development.

BRAZIL: Sunny skies promoted wheat development in major southern production areas.

MEXICO: Beneficial rain continued in southern farming areas, but monsoon showers retreated from northern watersheds.

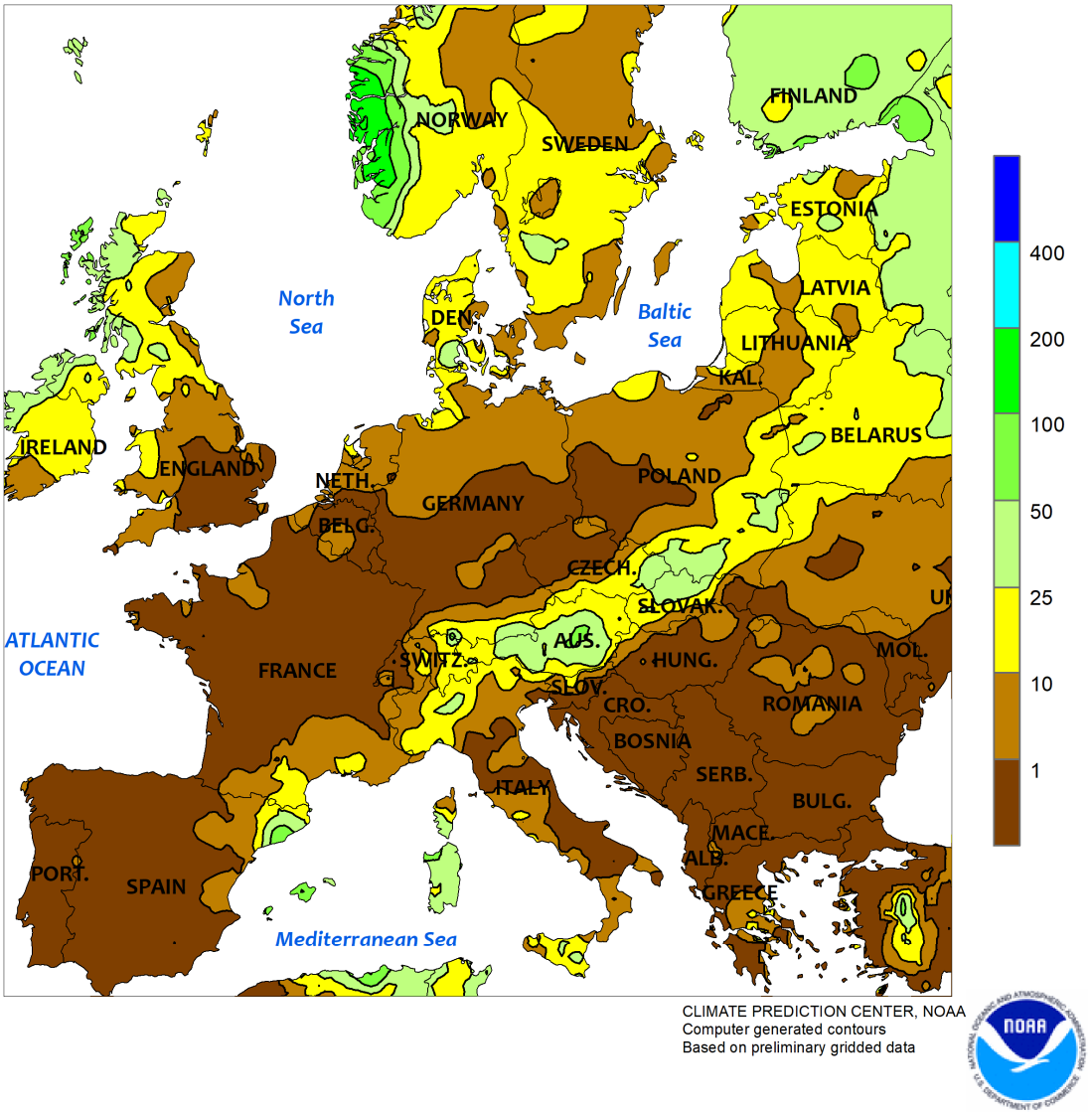
CANADIAN PRAIRIES: A season-ending freeze may have damaged late-developing summer crops, but little impact is expected on spring grains and oilseeds.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Cool weather slowed late summer crop development, but no widespread freeze occurred.



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

EUROPE
Total Precipitation (mm)
September 6 - 12, 2020

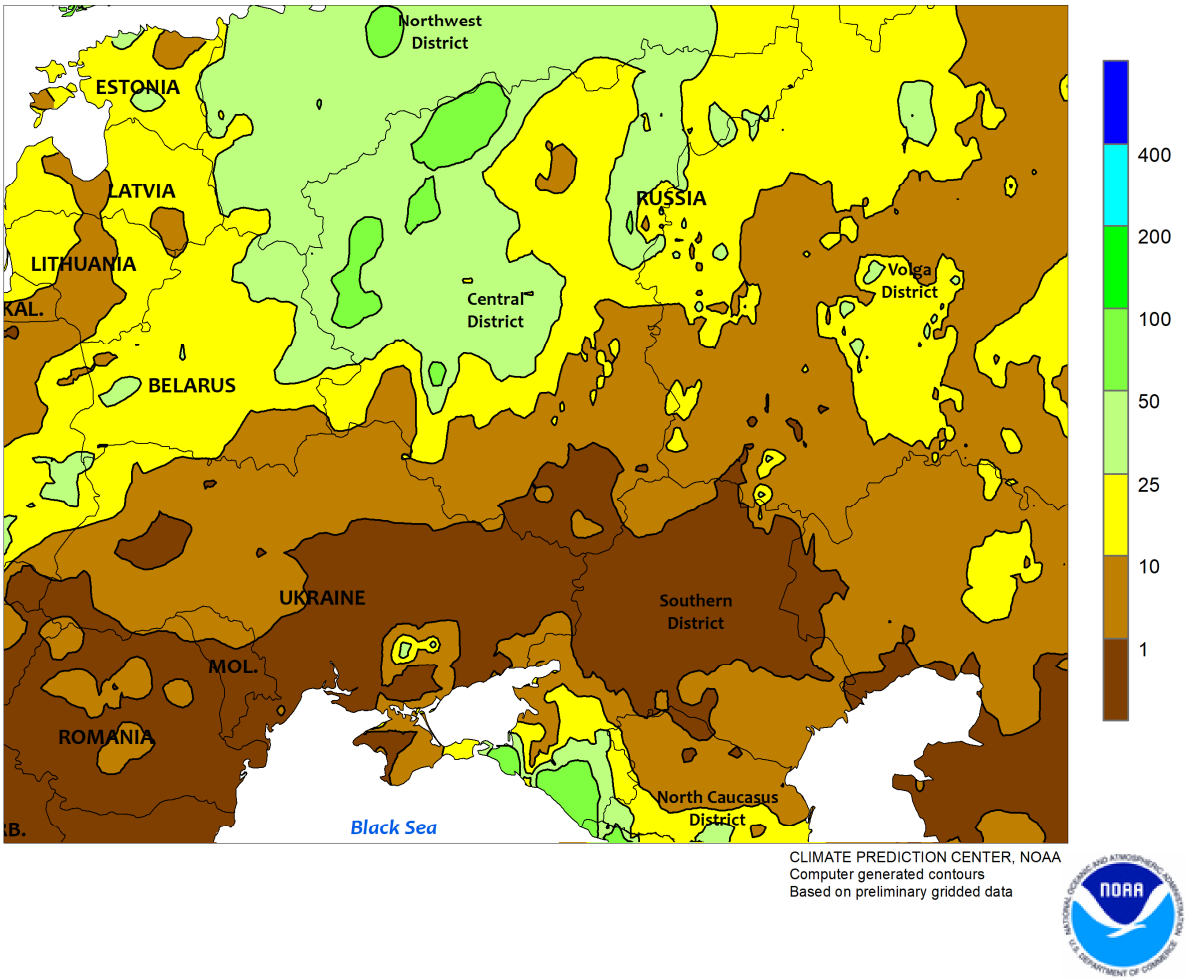


EUROPE

Dry weather returned to much of Europe save for the far north and a narrow ribbon of rain across east-central portions of the continent. After recent moderate to heavy rainfall over much of Europe, sunny skies favored summer crop drydown and harvesting as well as winter wheat and rapeseed sowing. However, rain during late August and early September was light in France, where drought remained firmly entrenched and soil moisture was subsequently in short supply for winter crop planting and emergence. The cool rainy season has also gotten off to a slow start in Spain, though an approaching storm system at the end of the period was providing beneficial showers. Despite the mostly dry weather, moderate to heavy rain (10-85 mm) was reported in northern-most growing areas adjacent the North and Baltic Seas, while a swath of moderate to heavy showers (10-100 mm, locally more) maintained adequate to abundant moisture supplies for winter crop establishment from northern Italy eastward into southern Poland. Near-normal temperatures over northern Europe contrasted with lingering warmth (2-5°C above normal) over southern crop areas.

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

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
September 6 - 12, 2020



WESTERN FSU

Additional late-summer heat and dryness further exacerbated drought across much of the region. Despite the arrival of a cold front which ushered marginally cooler weather into the region (daytime highs in the lower 30s degrees C), little to no rain accompanied the front's passage. As a result, persistently dry and warmer-than-normal weather (up to 4°C above normal) accelerated summer crop maturation, drydown, and harvesting. However, intensifying drought further cut yield prospects for later-developing summer crops in Ukraine as well as parts of western Russia; in many locales, 60-day rainfall has totaled 25 to 50 percent of normal. Furthermore, widespread rainfall will be needed soon for proper winter wheat establishment, particularly in central and southern growing areas.

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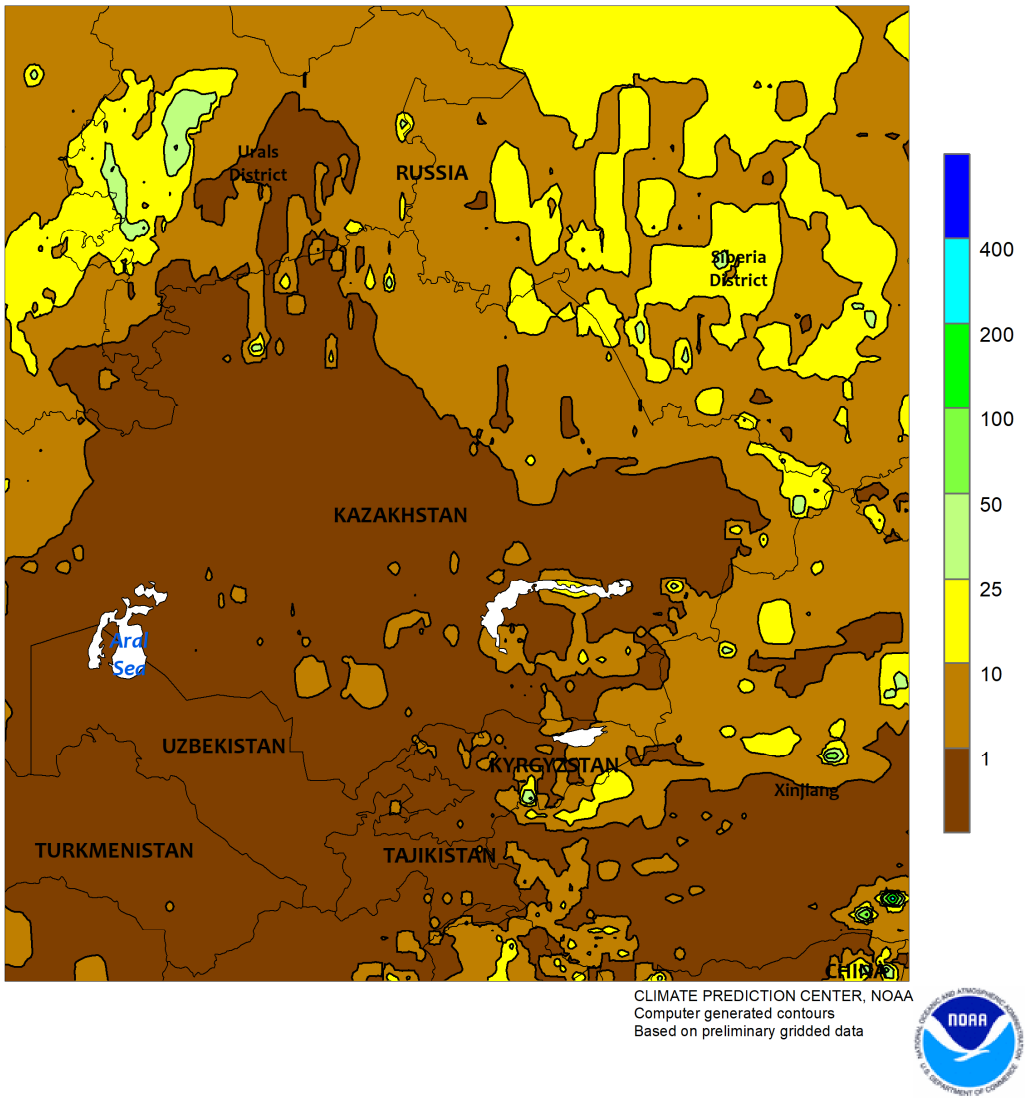
EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
September 6 - 12, 2020



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

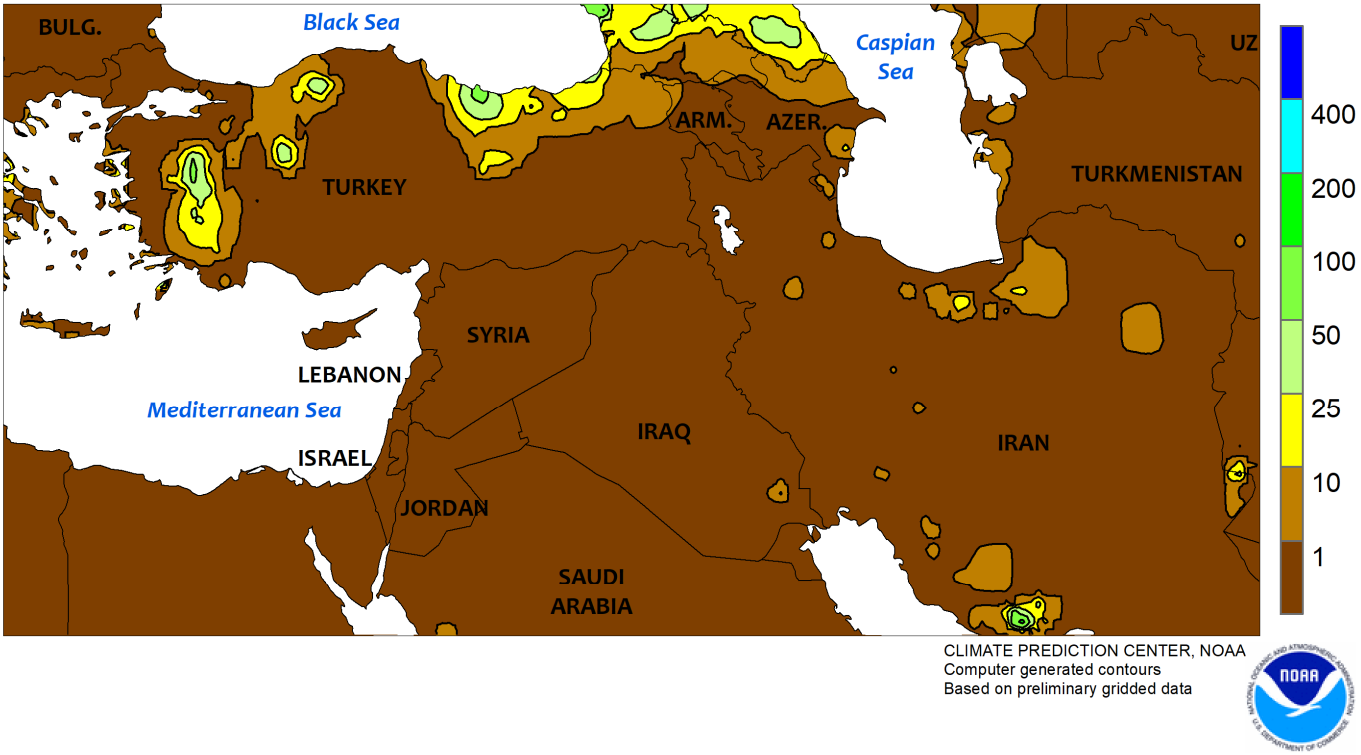
EASTERN FSU

Continuing a recent trend, rain in eastern portions of the region contrasted with dry weather in western growing areas. A broad area of high pressure provided sunny skies and near-normal temperatures across northern Kazakhstan and neighboring portions of central Russia, favoring spring grain drydown and harvesting. Conversely, additional light to moderate showers (5-20 mm) across Russia's Siberia District slowed spring wheat and barley maturation and harvesting. Farther south, sunny skies and near- to above-normal temperatures favored cotton maturation and harvesting across Uzbekistan and environs.

This will be the last weekly summary for Eastern FSU. Coverage will resume in May 2021 to coincide with spring grain planting.

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

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation (mm)
September 6 - 12, 2020



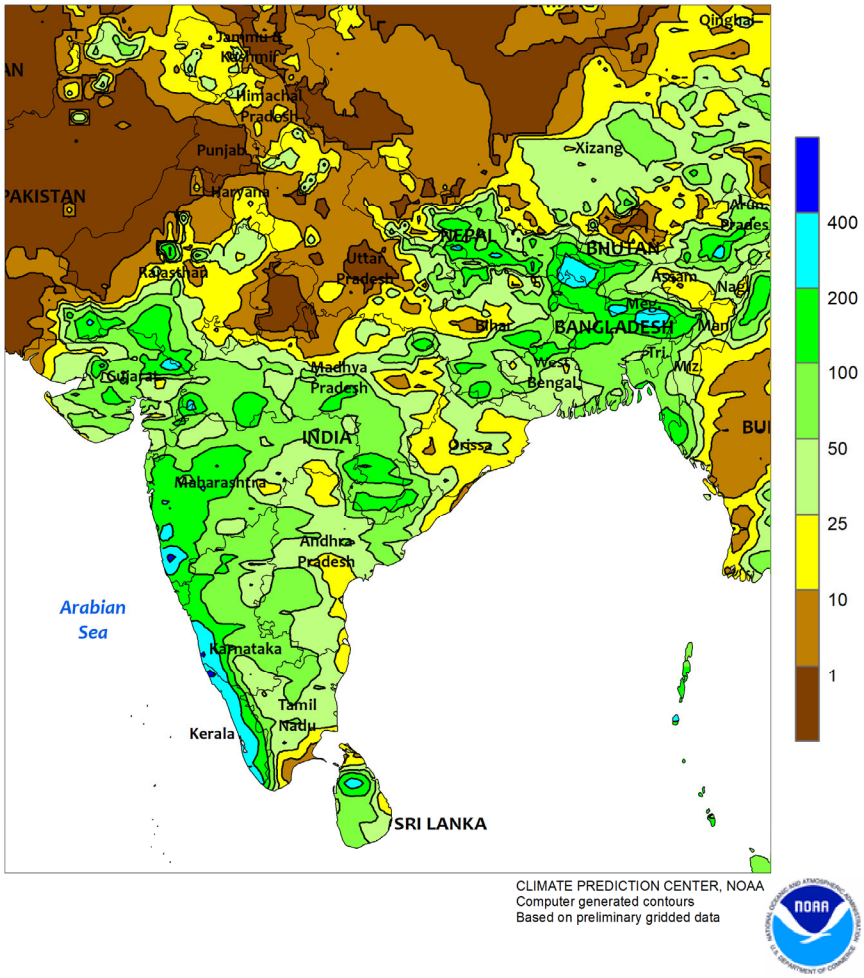
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data

MIDDLE EAST

Dry weather in Turkey favored summer crop harvesting and other seasonal fieldwork. Temperatures up to 5°C above normal across Turkey advanced later-developing corn, sunflowers, and cotton toward maturity, while summer crop harvesting proceeded without delay. Producers have likely started winter grain sowing, and moisture will be needed soon to ensure proper wheat and barley establishment after the summer dry season; rain typically returns to Turkey in September but a bit later (October) from the eastern Mediterranean Coast into Iraq and Iran.

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

SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
September 6 - 12, 2020

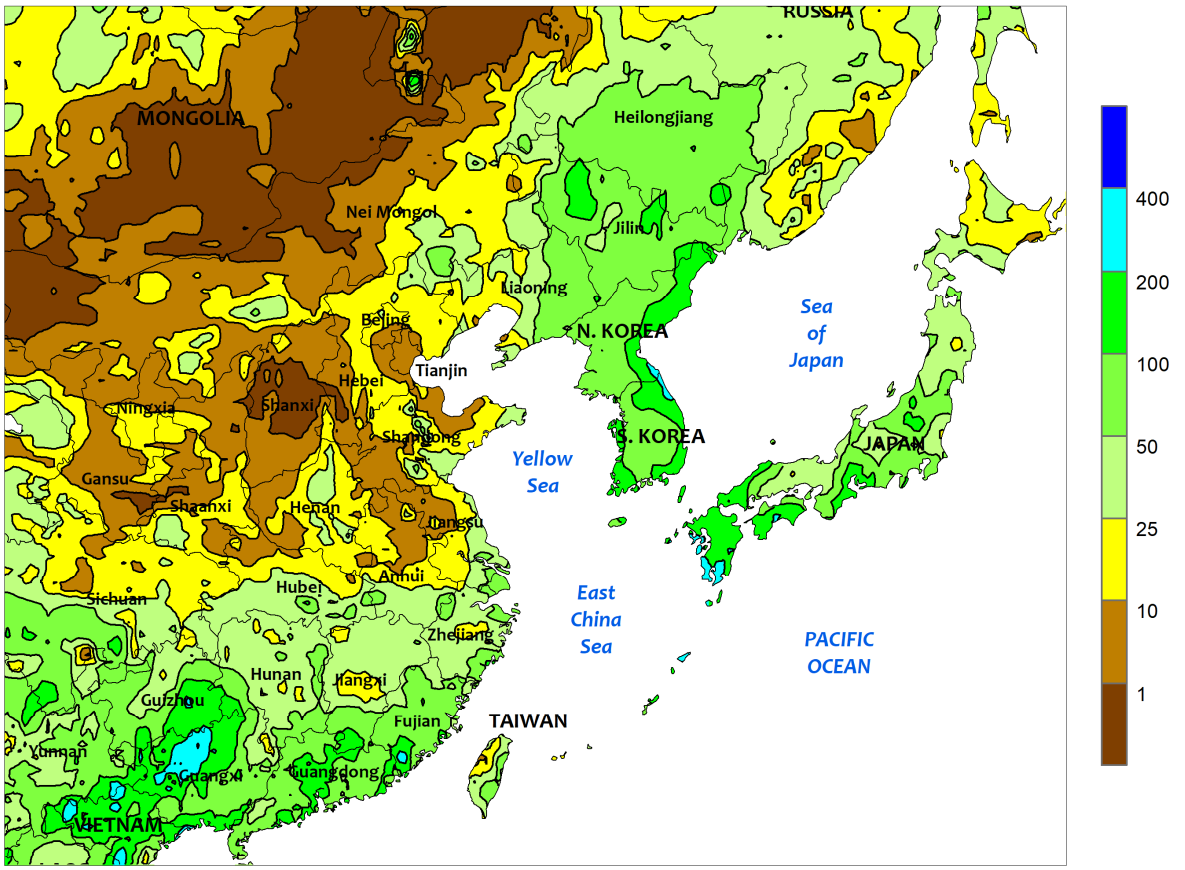


SOUTH ASIA

Beneficially drier weather prevailed in northern India and throughout Pakistan, as the monsoon began to show indications of withdrawing. Following weeks of inundating rainfall and locally severe flooding, the drier conditions benefited maturing rice and cotton and limited further crop damage. Showers (25-100 mm, locally more) continued across the remainder of India, albeit lesser rainfall amounts were reported in some eastern rice areas (Odisha and environs), maintaining ample soil moisture for cotton and oilseeds. Monsoon rainfall typically lingers in the southern half of India through September before withdrawing completely around mid-October.

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

EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
September 6 - 12, 2020



EASTERN ASIA

Typhoon Haishen made landfall in South Korea, nearly in the same location as Typhoon Maysak last week. The storm produced widespread heavy downpours (50-150 mm, locally more) across the Korean Peninsula and northeastern China, further saturating fields of maturing crops. Flooding was most pronounced in eastern locales of the Korean Peninsula, a relatively minor rice-producing region, after two typhoons in a week raked the area. Meanwhile, storm-related rainfall (25-100 mm) in Japan eased short-term dryness, although the rainfall missed much of the north where seasonal dryness has been pervasive. On the periphery of the heavy downpours, rainfall amounts between 25 and 50 mm benefited filling corn and soybeans in some locales of northeastern China (western Heilongjiang and environs). To the south, monsoon showers (25-100 mm) began to shift into southern China, easing lingering drought and benefiting late-crop rice and sugarcane. Additionally, the shift in rainfall brought warmer (temperatures 1-3°C above normal), drier weather to the North China Plain and the northern half of the Yangtze Valley, benefiting maturing summer crops and the start of harvesting.

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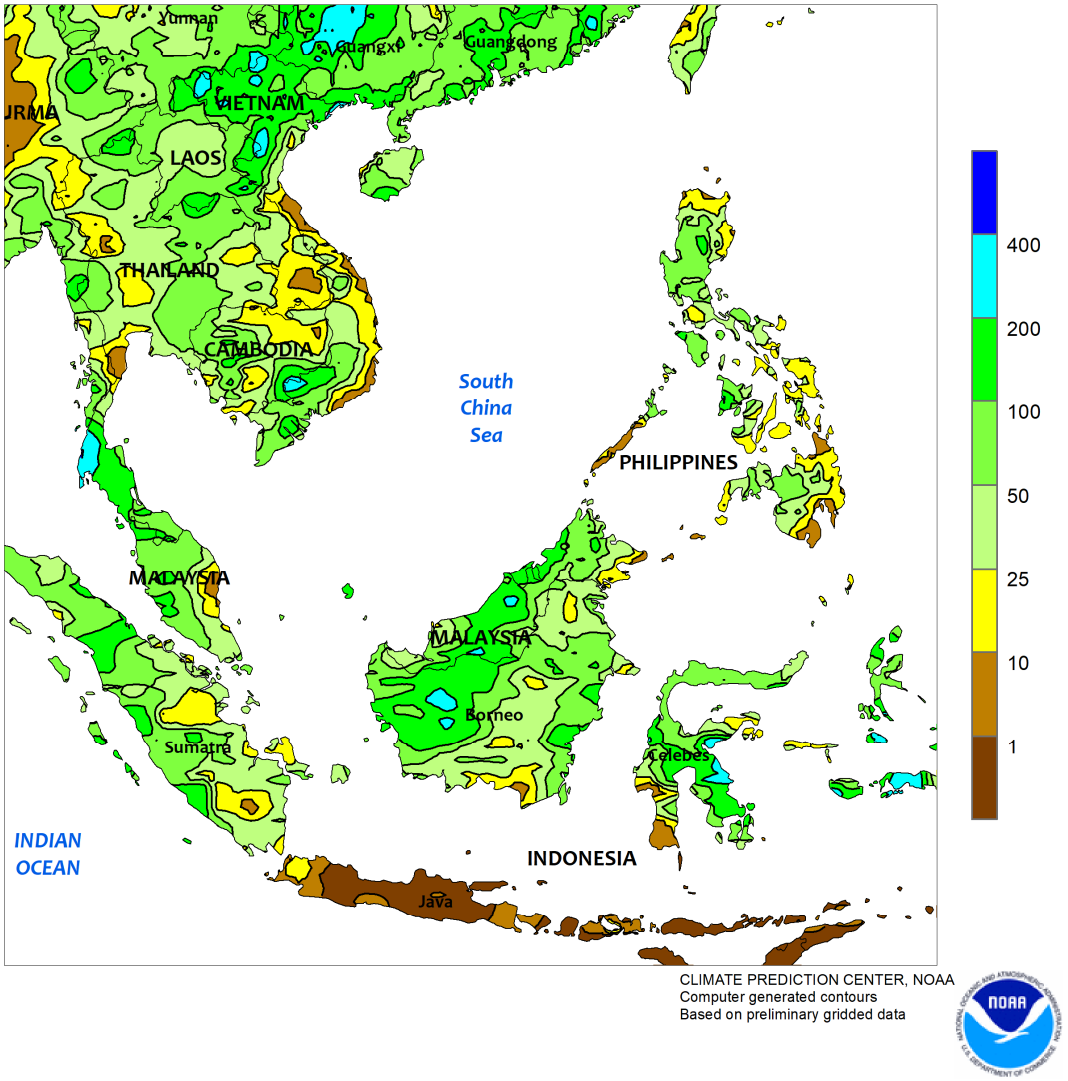
SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
September 6 - 12, 2020

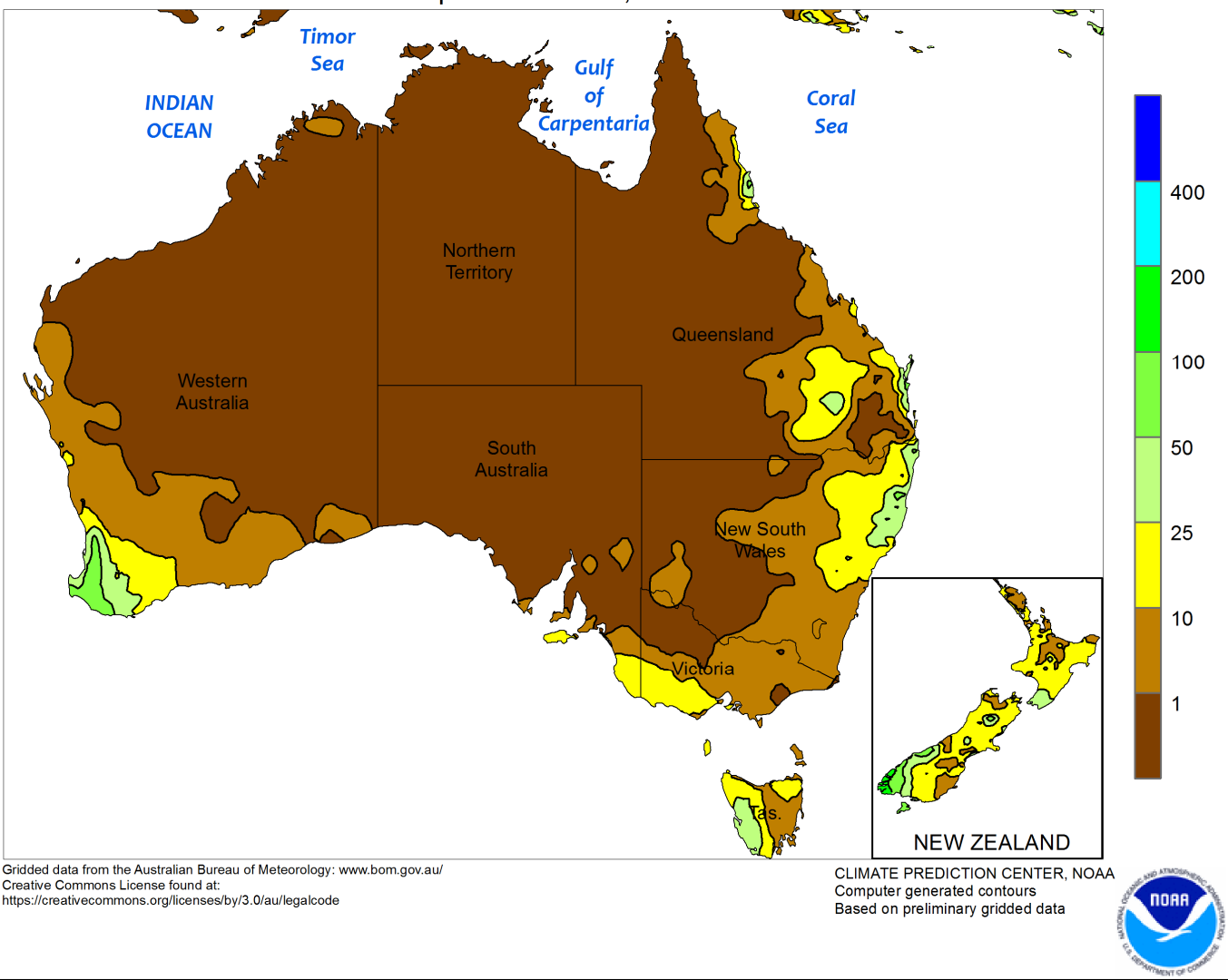


CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Showers returned to Thailand, albeit lighter than usual, benefiting wet-season rice but doing little to replenish reservoirs prior to the upcoming dry season. Rainfall totals varied with some areas receiving little if any and other areas reporting upwards of 100 mm. September is the wettest month and both wet-season and dry-season rice are dependent on good rainfall during this time. Meanwhile, much of Indochina was unseasonably dry, with the exception of northern-most portions of Laos and Vietnam. Elsewhere, rice in the northern Philippines benefited from increased showers (25-75 mm), although significant seasonal moisture deficits (below 60 percent of normal) continued to plague the northwestern districts. Farther south, oil palm in Malaysia and Indonesia benefited from a good soaking (50-200 mm in most places).

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



AUSTRALIA

Scattered showers (5-25 mm) maintained local moisture supplies for reproductive winter grains and oilseeds and helped condition some fields in advance of summer crop planting. Although soil moisture was generally sufficient to spur wheat, barley, and canola growth, more widespread rain would be welcome to help maintain currently good to locally excellent crop conditions and prospects. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2ºC above normal throughout a majority of the wheat belt, accelerating the pace of winter crop development. In South Australia, however, temperatures averaged about 2 to 5ºC above normal, further hastening this development.

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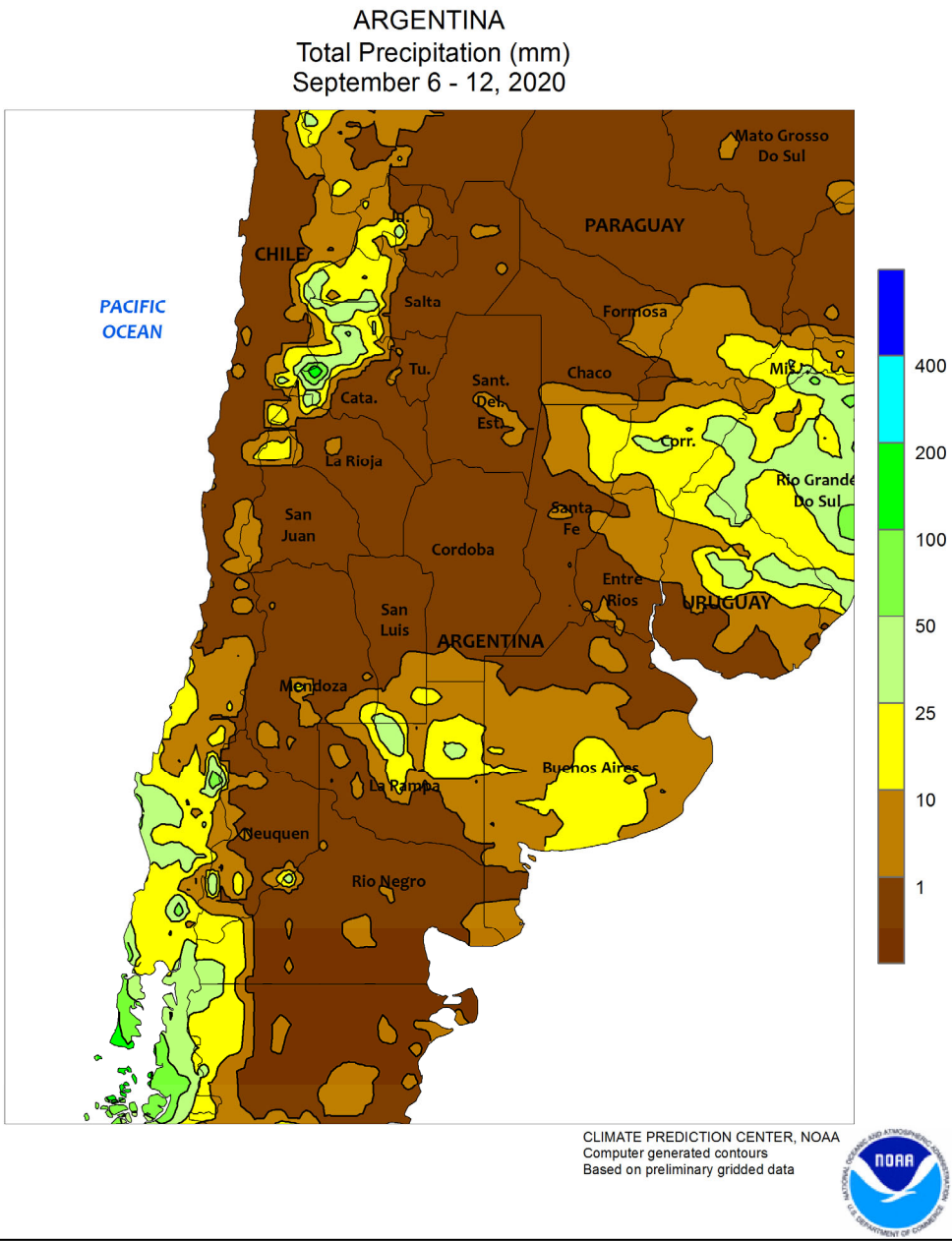

ARGENTINA

Dry weather returned to many high-yielding farming areas of central Argentina, where moisture remained limited for winter grains advancing in development. Following last week's much-needed rain, a broad area from Cordoba eastward through the lower Parana River valley (northern Buenos Aires and southern sections of Entre Rios and Santa Fe) was completely dry; meanwhile, light to moderate rain (5-25 mm) continued across La Pampa and southern Buenos Aires, where conditions have been more favorable for vegetative winter wheat and barley. Weekly temperatures averaged within 1°C of normal in the aforementioned areas, with daytime highs ranging from the upper 10s to upper 20s (degrees C). Frost returned to many locations following a brief warmup, but temperatures were not as low as the previous week. Warmer conditions (daytime highs reaching as high as the lower 40s) prevailed across the north, although showers (mostly between 10 and 25 mm) were confined to the vicinity of the border between Entre Rios and Corrientes. According to the government of Argentina, sunflowers were 16 percent planted as of September 10, 14 points behind last year's pace; Santa Fe led with 74 percent planted (versus 88 percent last year).

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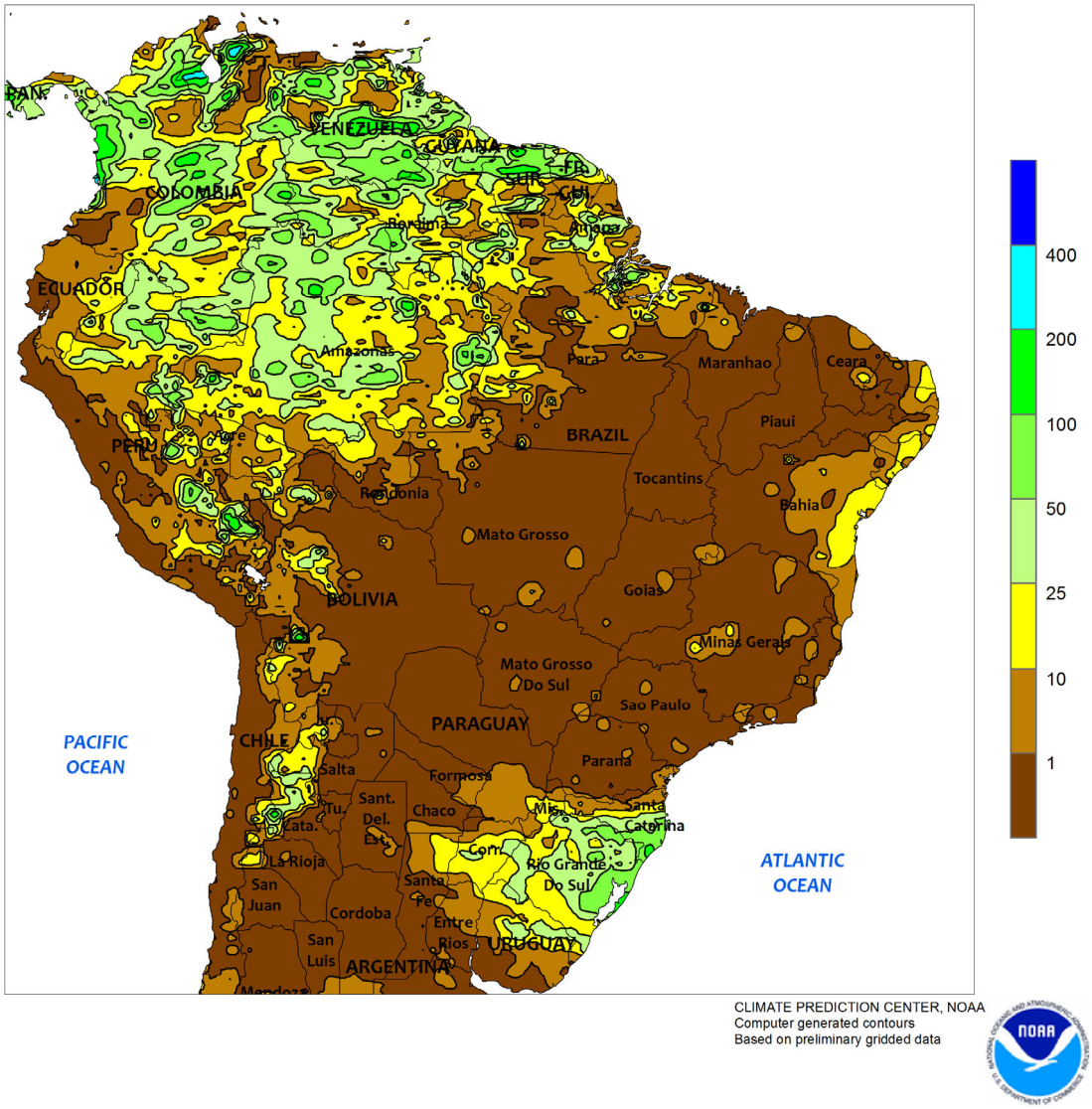
BRAZIL
Total Precipitation (mm)
September 6 - 12, 2020



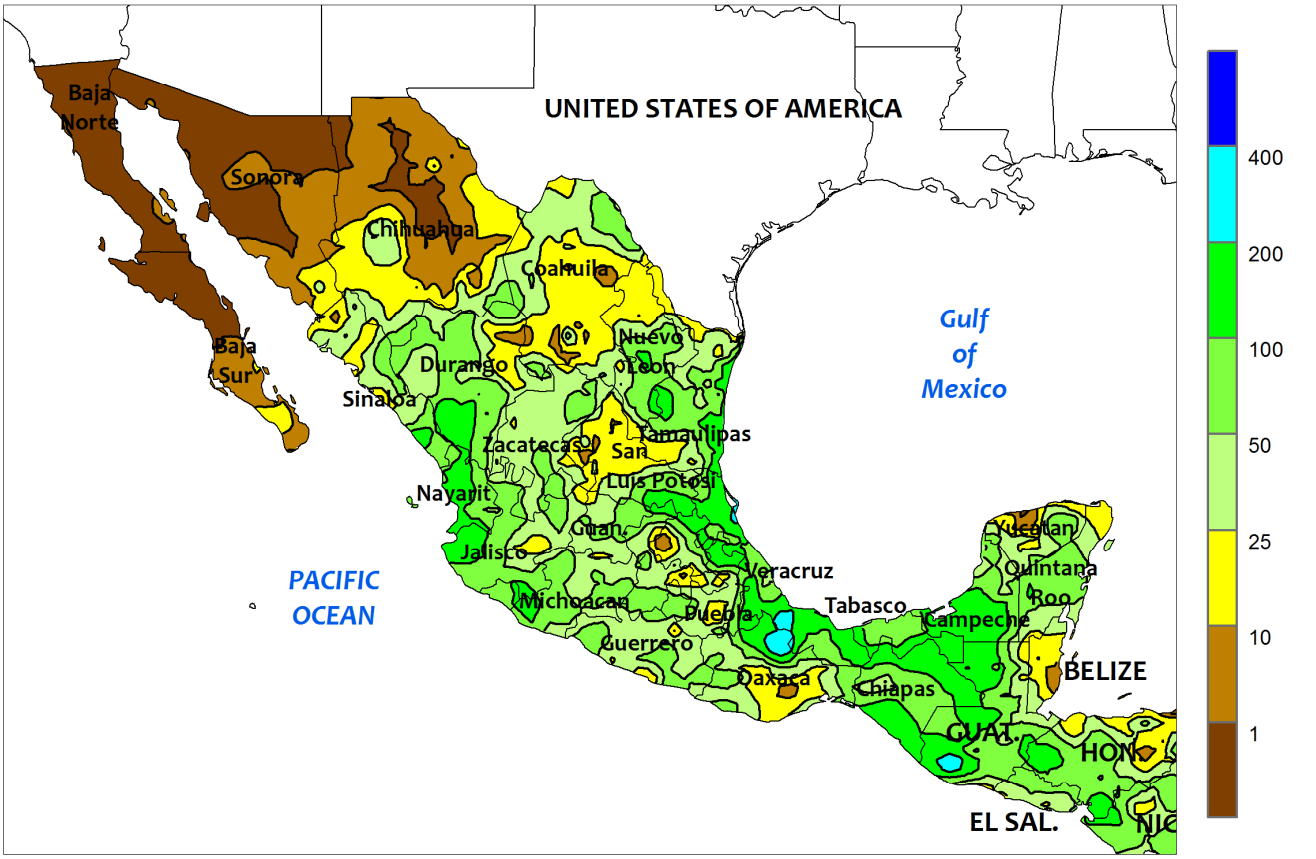
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data

BRAZIL

Sunny weather spurred rapid wheat development in southern production areas, though many locations were in need of moisture. Rainfall (5-25 mm) was confined to Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina, with dryness continuing farther north; for many farming areas, it was the third consecutive week of drier-than-normal weather. In addition to the prolonged dryness, summer warmth (daytime highs reaching the lower and middle 30s degrees C) sustained high moisture demands of reproductive to filling wheat in Parana and points north. According to the government of Parana, wheat was 11 percent harvested as of September 8, with 51 percent of the unharvested crop in stages of development ranging from vegetative to filling. Meanwhile, 98 percent of the wheat in Rio Grande do Sul was vegetative to filling. Planting of main-season corn was underway in both Parana and Rio Grande do Sul. Dry weather prevailed elsewhere in Brazil, with only isolated light showers along the northeastern coast.

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

MEXICO
Total Precipitation (mm)
September 6 - 12, 2020



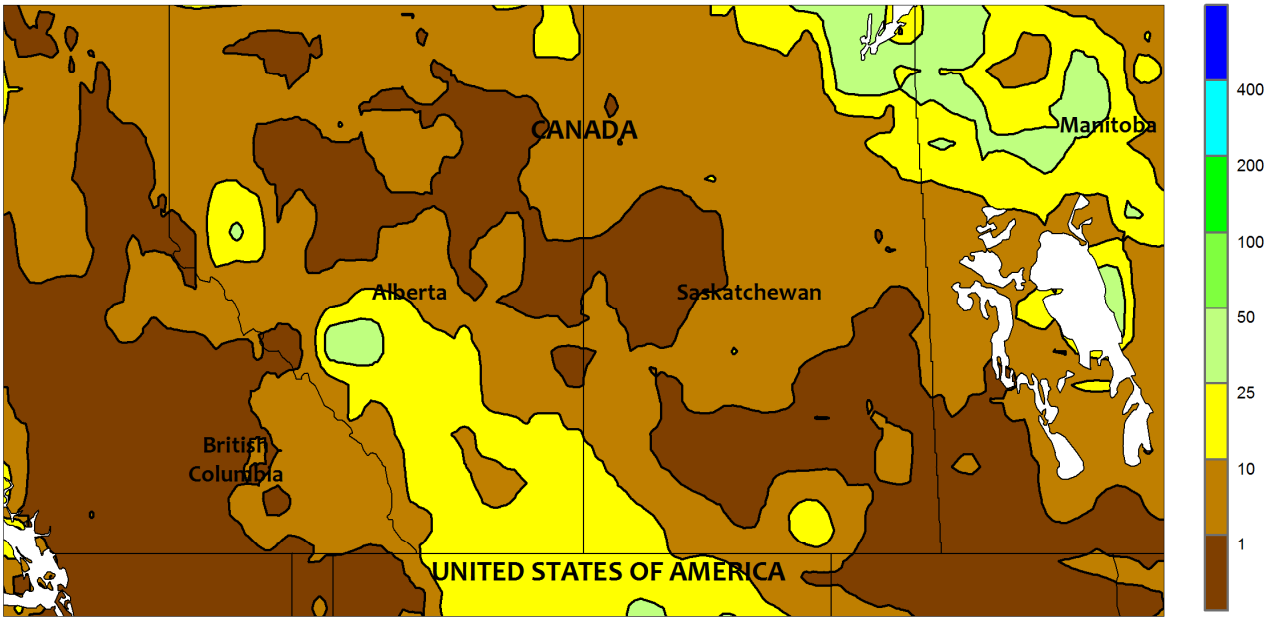
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data

MEXICO

Showers provided a late-season boost in soil moisture to summer crops throughout Mexico, but monsoon showers retreated from northern watersheds. Rainfall ranged from 10 to 50 mm across the southern plateau (Jalisco to Puebla), and in coastal farming areas from Michoacan to Oaxaca. Heavier rain (50-100 mm or more, locally approaching 200 mm) fell in farming areas along the Gulf Coast, benefiting sugarcane and other summer crops dependent upon summer rainfall. Similar amounts were recorded in Chiapas and along the Pacific Coast, where the heavy rain stretched northward into Durango and Sinaloa. However, dry weather dominated a large portion of Sonora and Chihuahua due to diminishing monsoon showers. Lingering summer heat (daytime highs approaching 40°C) maintained high water requirements for northwestern livestock.

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

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Total Precipitation (mm)
September 6 - 12, 2020



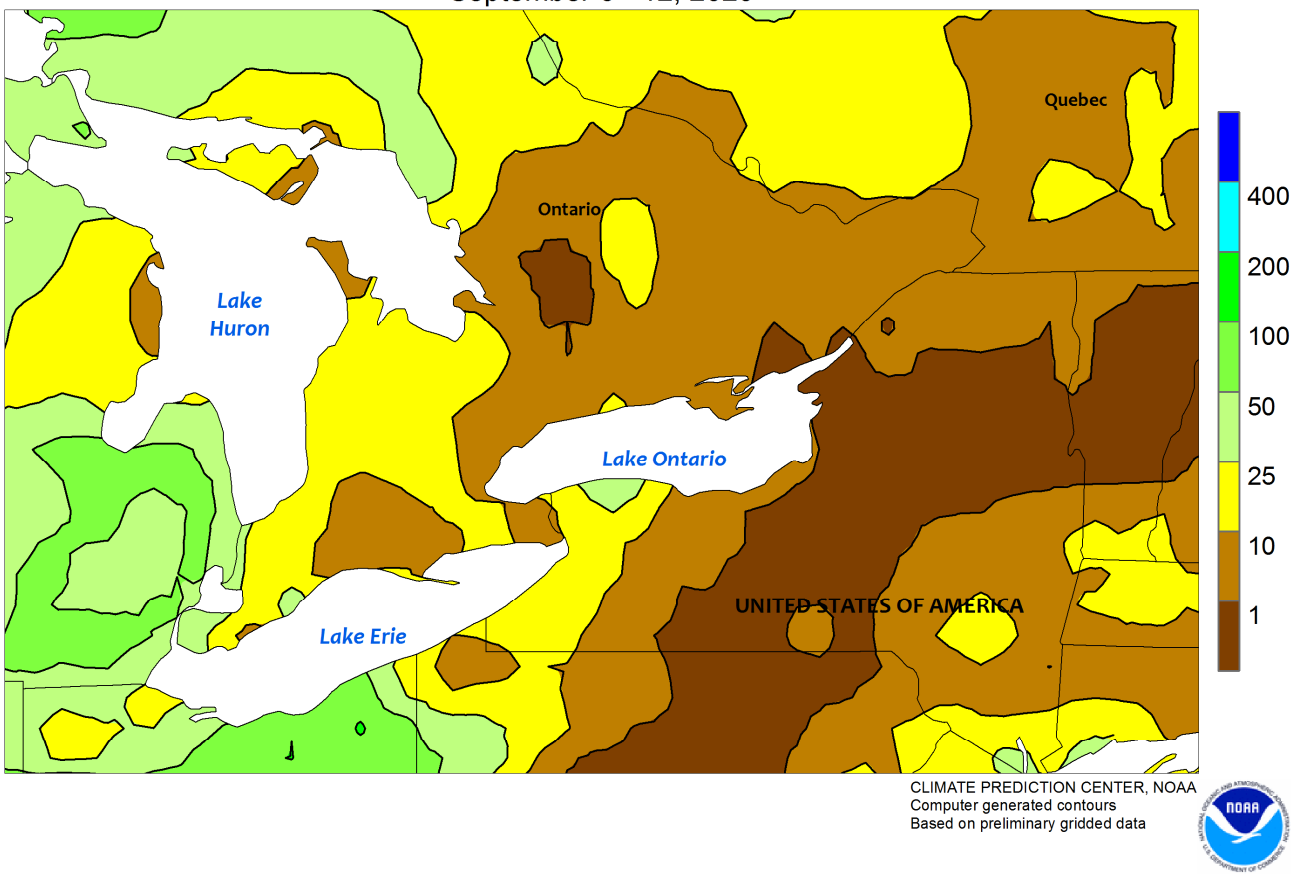
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Most Prairie agricultural districts recorded a season-ending freeze, raising concern for potential damage to later-planted summer crops but coming too late to harm maturing spring grains and oilseeds. Temperatures dropped to -2°C or lower over most of Saskatchewan, southern and western Manitoba, and southern and eastern Alberta; no widespread freeze was recorded in Manitoba's Interlake Region nor in Alberta's northern production areas, including the Peace River Valley. Meanwhile, dry weather dominated most of Manitoba as light to moderate rain (5-25 mm) fell over Alberta's southern production areas and the southwestern corner of Saskatchewan, a marked shift from last week's pattern. The dryness in Manitoba provided a much-needed respite from wet conditions that had been delaying fieldwork, while wetness farther west hindered harvesting. According to the government of Manitoba, spring wheat and canola were 67 and 22 percent harvested, respectively, as of September 8, still lagging the 3-year average paces for both crops despite relatively good progress; the report also indicated soybeans and corn as being most susceptible to freeze damage, though some impacts to the quality of standing spring crops were possible. In Saskatchewan, crops were 43 percent harvested as of September 7, 8 points ahead of the 5-year average; harvesting in Alberta was 22 percent complete as of September 8, nearly equal to the 5-year average.

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

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Total Precipitation (mm)
September 6 - 12, 2020



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

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Cooler-than-normal weather slowed late-season development of summer crops, but temperatures generally stayed well above freezing. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 4°C below normal across the region; although nighttime lows dropped below 5°C in Quebec and Ontario's more northerly agricultural districts, just a few locations reported temperatures approaching 0°C. Highest daytime temperatures were capped in the lower and middle 20s (degrees C). Rainfall was generally light, with just a few locations receiving more than 25 mm, and large areas reporting less than 10 mm. The drier weather favored the early stages of winter wheat planting where soil moisture was adequate and fields were available.

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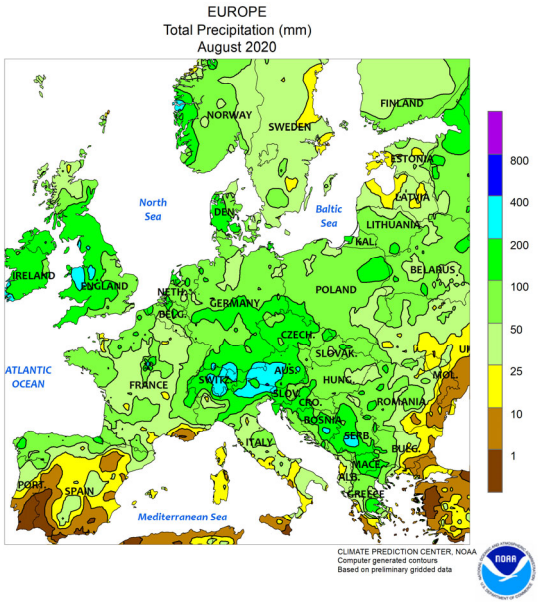
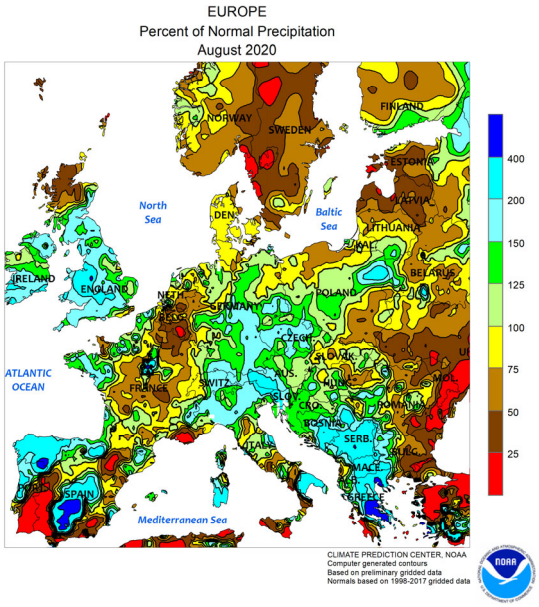
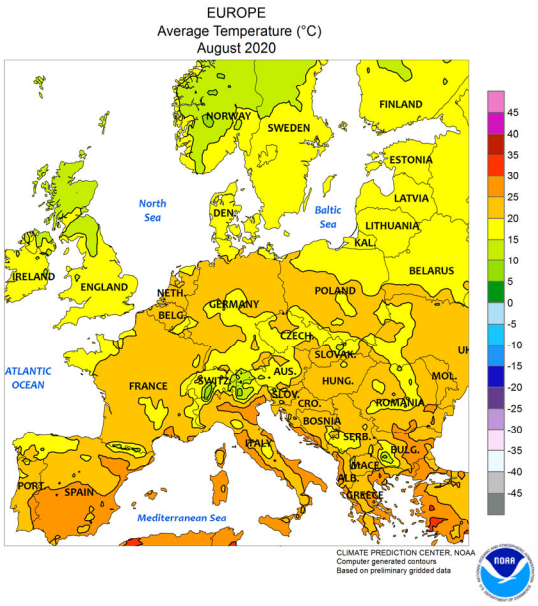
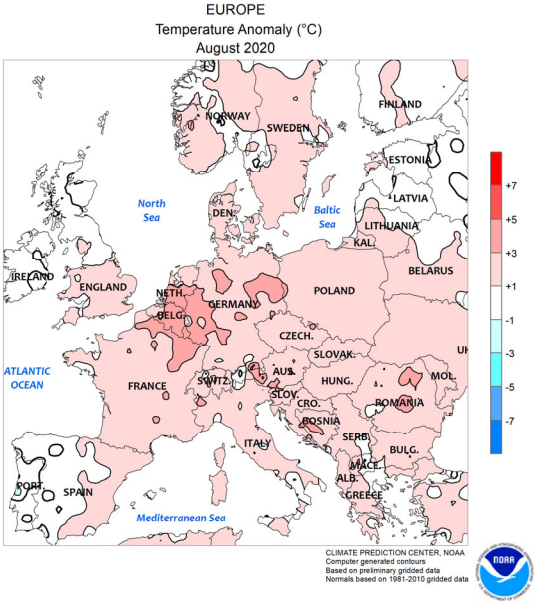
August International Temperature and Precipitation Maps









EUROPE

Widespread showers across Europe during August improved moisture supplies for winter crop planting, particularly in previously-dry portions of France and Germany. Rainfall totaled 90 to locally more than 200 percent of normal over many of the continent's primary winter crop areas, although longer-term deficits lingered in France where more rain is needed to ensure uniform wheat and rapeseed establishment. Localized dryness also lingered in parts of the lower Danube River Valley (southern Romania and northeastern Bulgaria), where drought lowered summer crop yield prospects and left soils lacking moisture for winter crop sowing. Temperatures during August averaged 2 to 4°C above normal over much of Europe.

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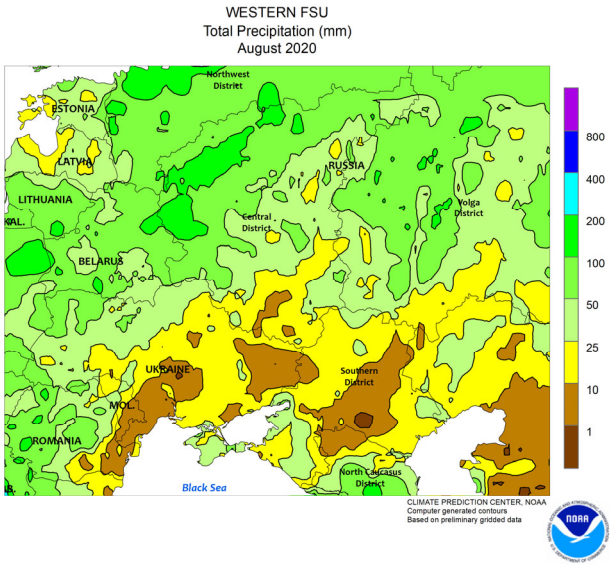

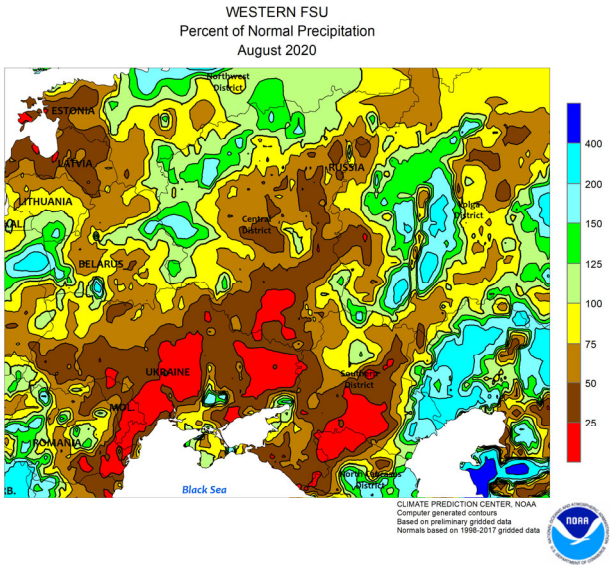

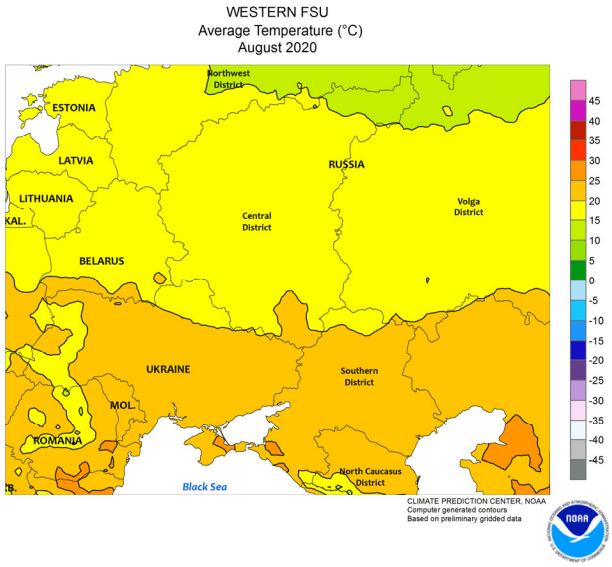

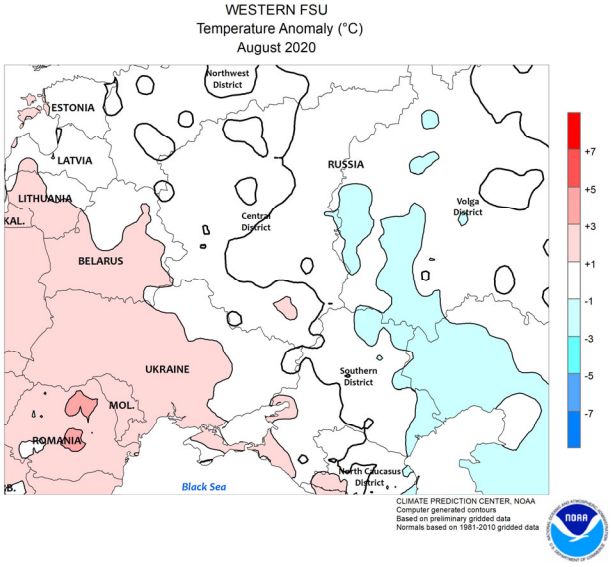

WESTERN FSU

In August, much drier-than-normal weather prevailed, with warm conditions in the west giving way to near- to below-normal temperatures in the east. A very dry August across central Ukraine (locally less than 10 percent of normal) followed an increasingly dry July, cutting yield prospects for reproductive to filling corn, soybeans, and sunflowers following a favorable start to the summer growing season. Rainfall was highly variable in neighboring Russia, with pockets of acute drought contrasting with nearby heavy showers. The driest conditions (less than 25 percent of normal) were noted in the southwestern Central District and central portions of the Southern District. Despite the drought, temperatures across central and eastern Ukraine averaged near normal, with readings up to 3°C below normal over much of western Russia. The lack of rain was not only unfavorable for later-developing summer crops but also left soil moisture in very short supply for winter wheat planting for a second consecutive year.

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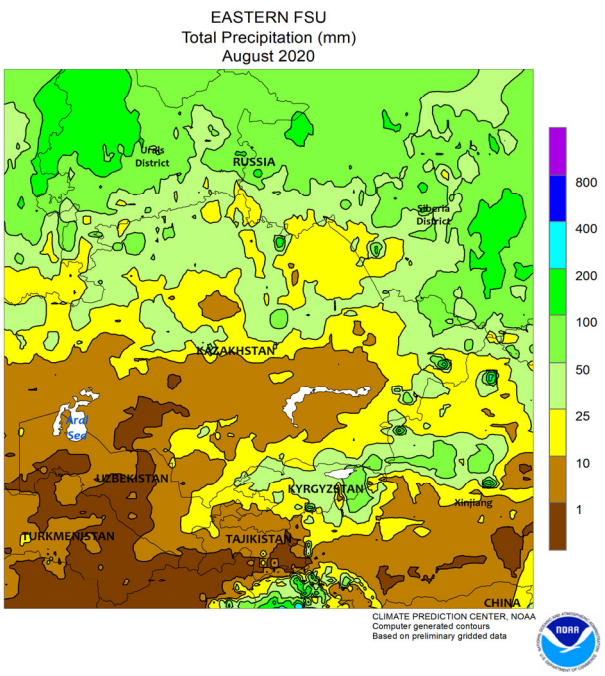

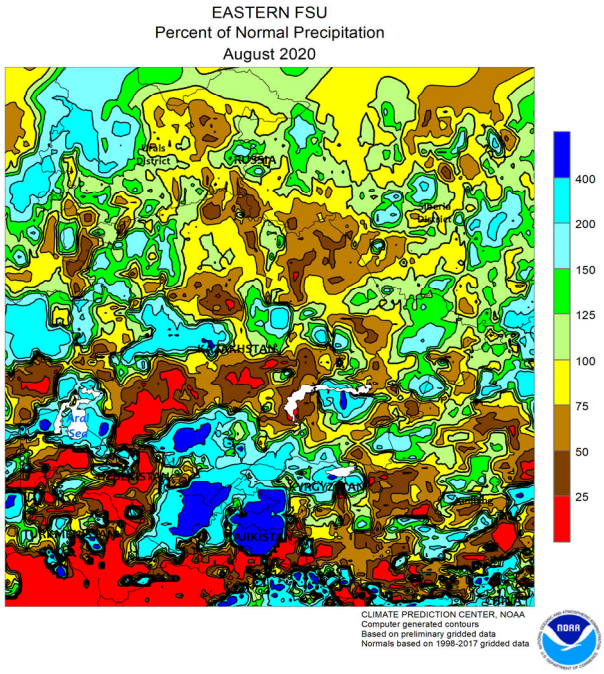

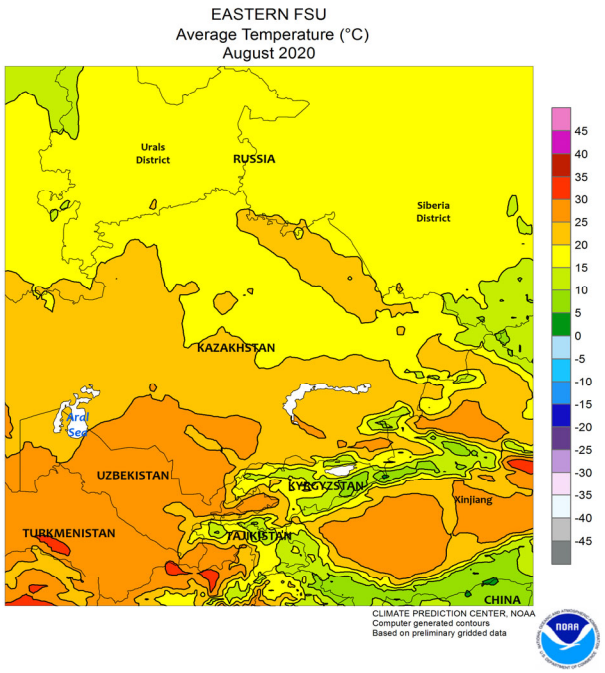

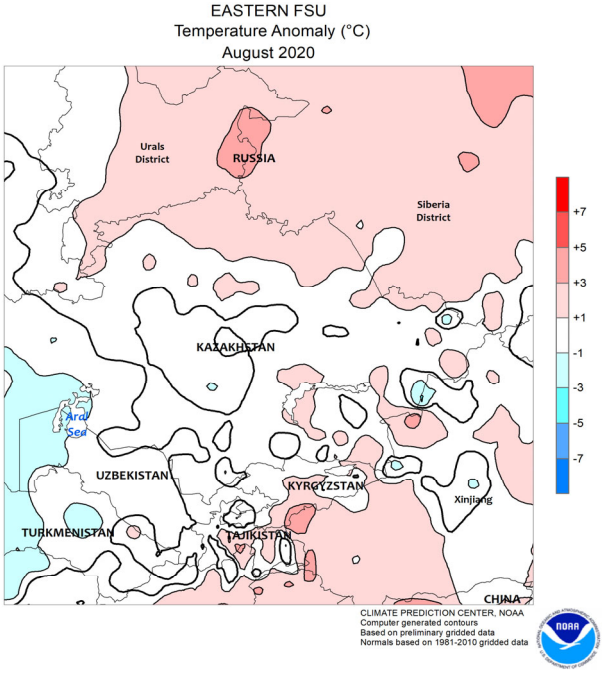

EASTERN FSU

Rainfall during August was highly variable in northern Kazakhstan and central Russia. Moderate to heavy showers in northern Kazakhstan (25-70 mm) and central Russia (40-100 mm, locally more) eased drought but were mostly too late to benefit filling to maturing spring grains. Farther east, heavy late-season rain in Russia's Siberia District (70-140 mm) improved yields for reproductive to filling wheat and barley, although the district's western croplands were unfavorably dry (10-25 mm, less than 50 percent of normal). Seasonable heat (near-normal temperatures) and dryness in southern portions of the region favored cotton maturation in areas with adequate irrigation.

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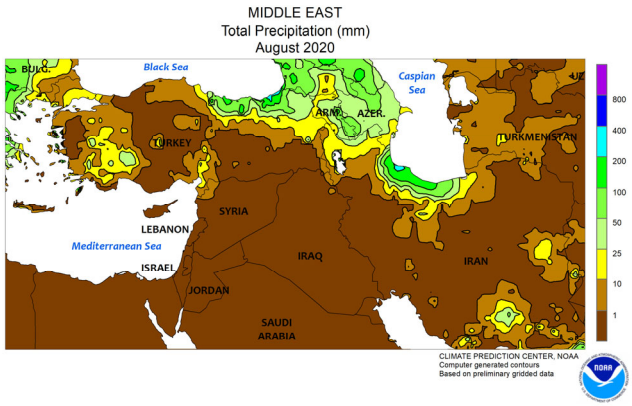

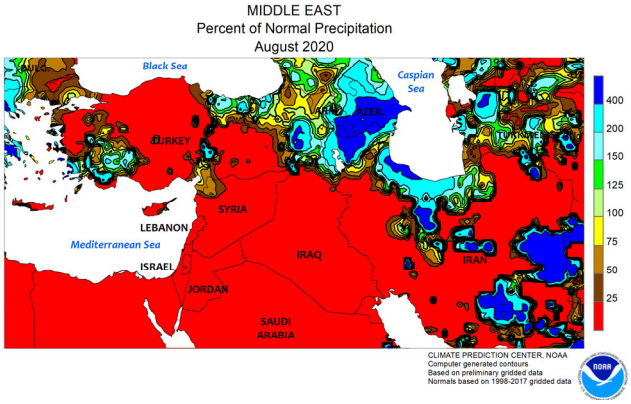

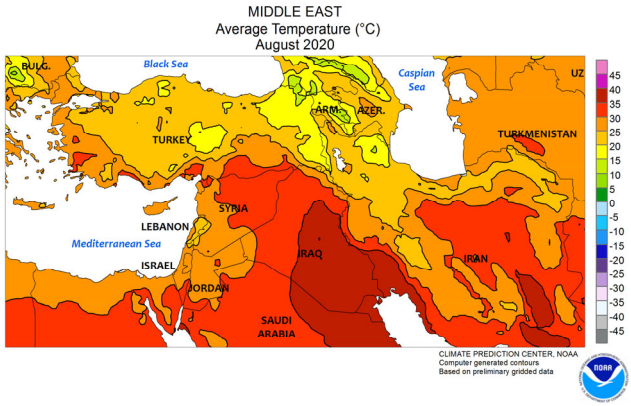

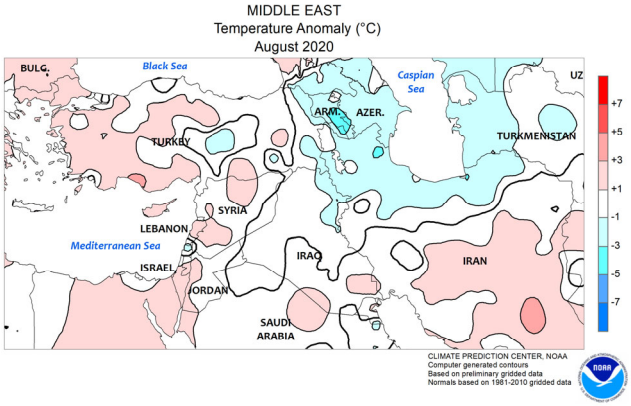

MIDDLE EAST

Seasonably dry, warm weather promoted fieldwork and summer crop maturation over Turkey. Rainfall totaled less than 5 mm in most primary summer crop areas during August, which is typically one of the driest months of the year. Harvesting of corn and sunflowers was underway, while cotton harvesting began by early September.

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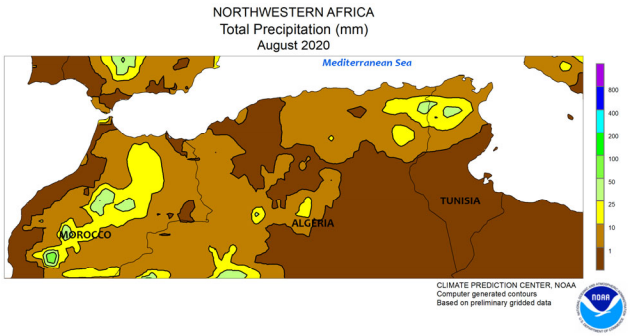

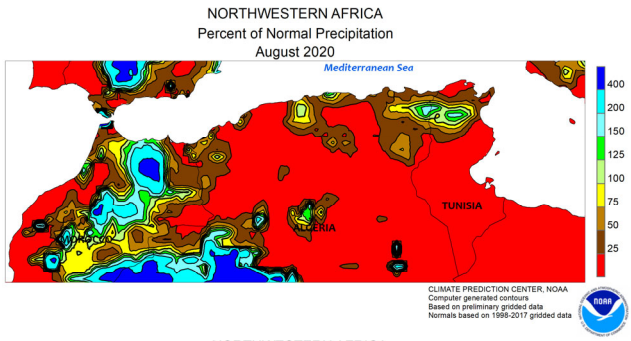

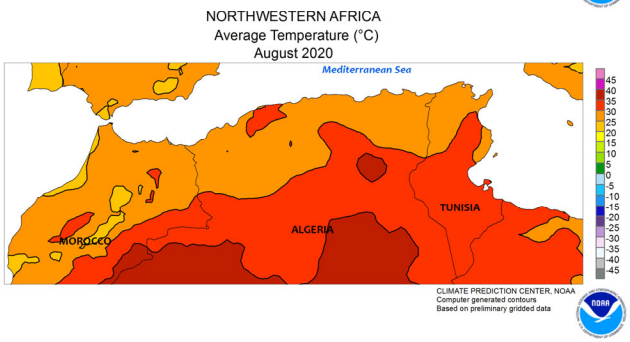

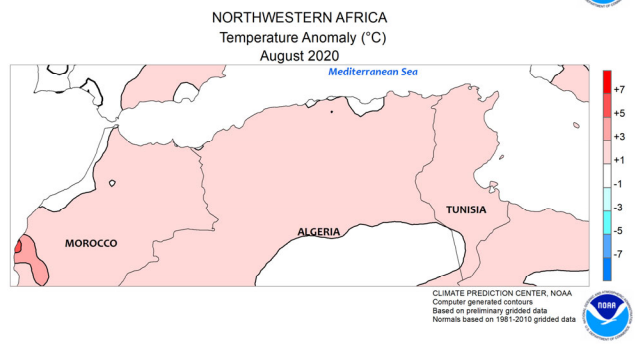

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Seasonable August heat and dryness prevailed across much of the region. The winter grain harvesting concluded with little if any delay. Some out-of-season showers (5-30 mm, locally more) were reported in northeastern Morocco and from central Algeria eastward into north-central Tunisia, providing supplemental moisture to specialty crops. Otherwise, agricultural activity is at a minimum in northern Africa during August, with winter grain sowing typically gaining momentum in November.

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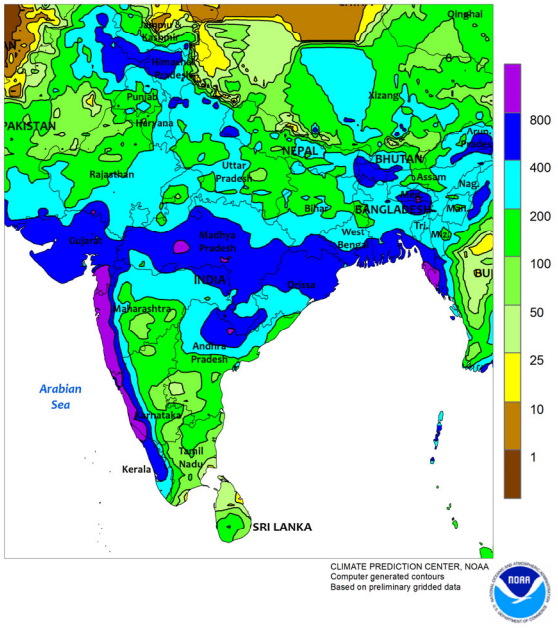
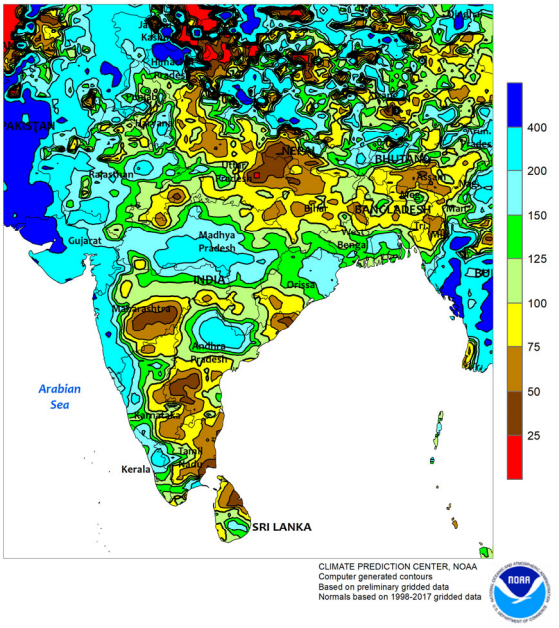
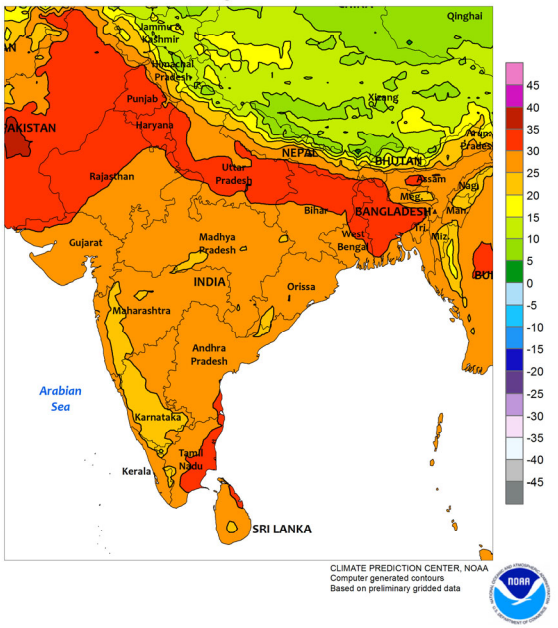
SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 2020



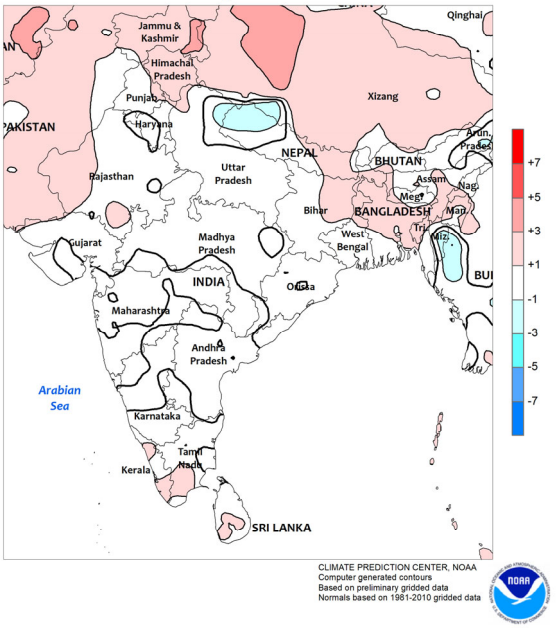
SOUTH ASIA
Percent of Normal Precipitation
August 2020



SOUTH ASIA
Average Temperature (°C)
August 2020



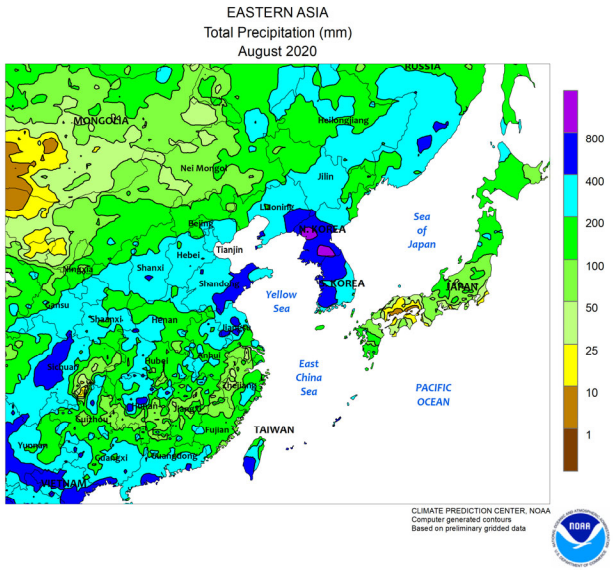
SOUTH ASIA
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
August 2020

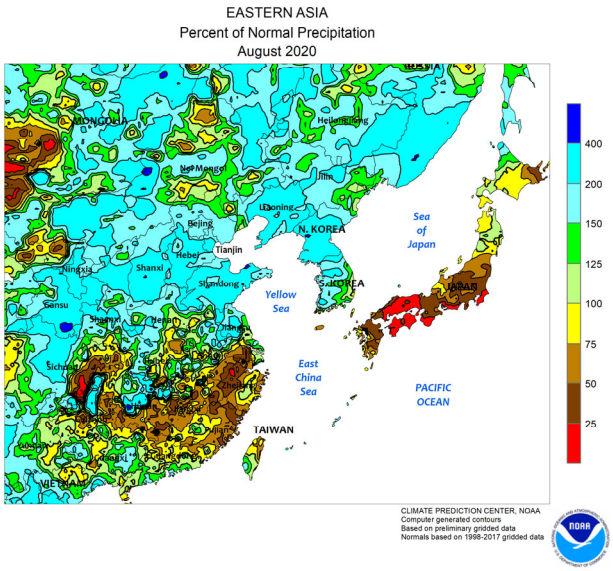


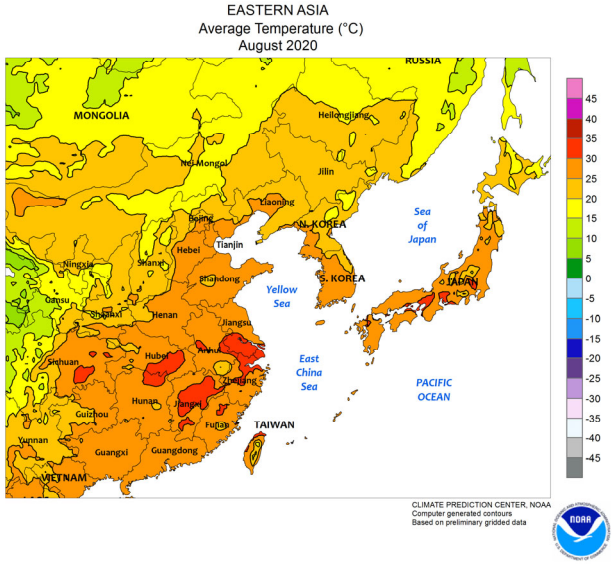
SOUTH ASIA

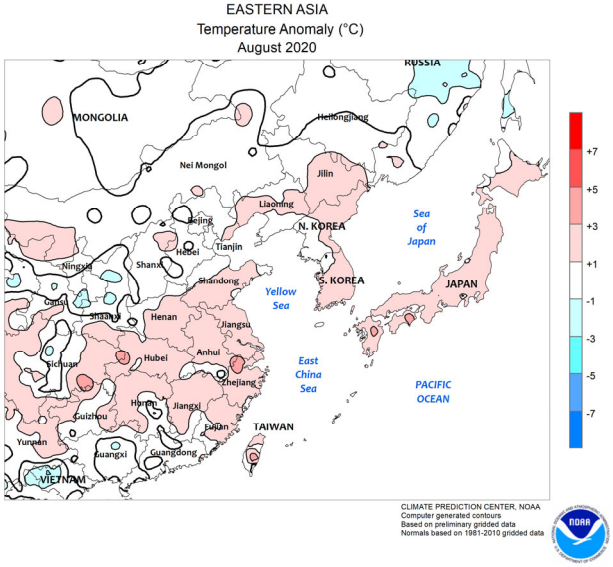
After poor rainfall in July, monsoon showers improved across central India during August. Most areas received well in excess of 200 mm of rain, with some western oilseed locales reporting over 400 mm (nearly four times the usual amount). The increased moisture benefited rice in the east and was generally favorable for oilseeds to the west, though some soybean fields were flooded. In addition, the abundant moisture benefited western cotton (Gujarat). Furthermore, consistent showers (200-400 mm, 100-150 percent of normal) maintained good to excellent soil moisture for cotton in central India (Maharashtra and Telangana). Elsewhere, unseasonably heavy rainfall (over 200 mm; over 400 percent of normal) in southern Pakistan caused historic flooding and inundated cotton fields, lowering crop prospects.

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









EASTERN ASIA

A series of tropical cyclones during August produced heavy showers in parts of eastern China. Monthly rainfall totals exceeded 200 mm (over 200 percent of normal), maintaining abundant to locally excessive soil moisture for crops in the latter stages of reproduction. The wet weather was particularly favorable for corn and soybeans in the northeast following drought conditions in July. In fact, August rainfall erased nearly all vestiges of drought in the northeast. Similarly, heavy showers (200-600 mm; 125-200 percent of normal) in the south eased short-term moisture deficits for rice and sugarcane, but many areas continued to experience moderate drought over the last 60 to 90 days. In contrast, dry weather in the Yangtze Valley continued to ease field flooding and overall excessive wetness. In western China, late-season warmth in the absence of stressful heat promoted good to excellent cotton conditions and increased yield expectations. Elsewhere in the region, heavy rainfall (400-600 mm or more; 150-400 percent of normal) from tropical cyclones also occurred on the Korean Peninsula, easing lingering moisture deficits for rice. However, very little rain fell in Japan, exacerbating drought conditions.

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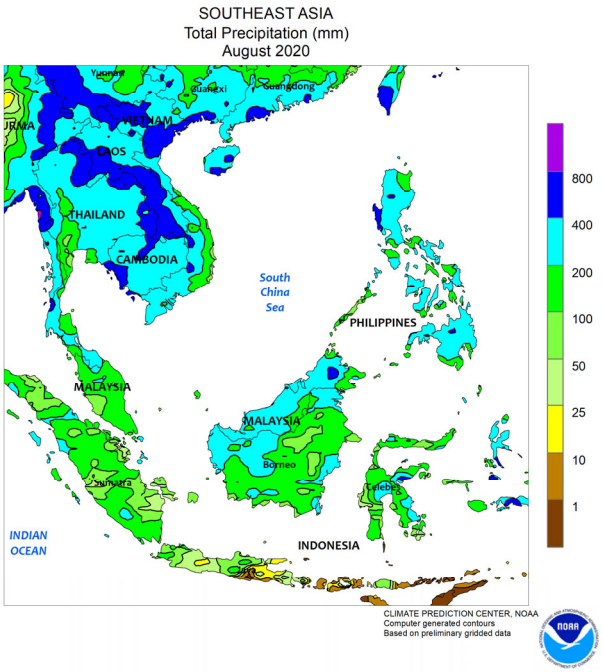

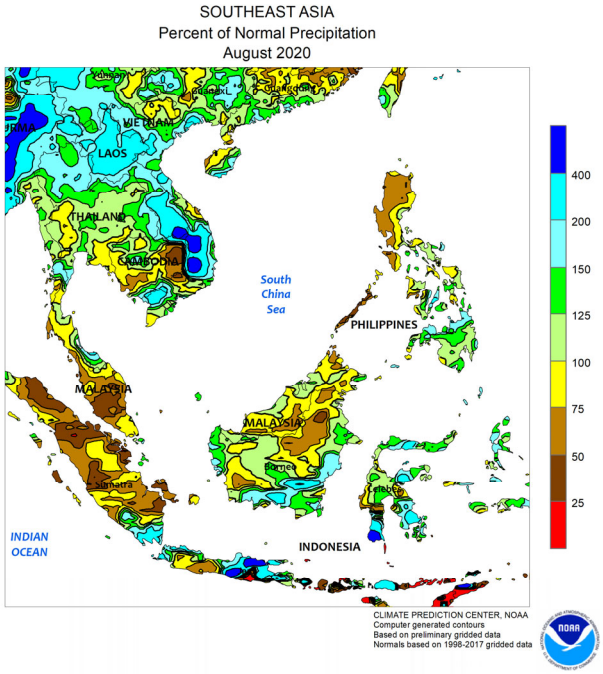

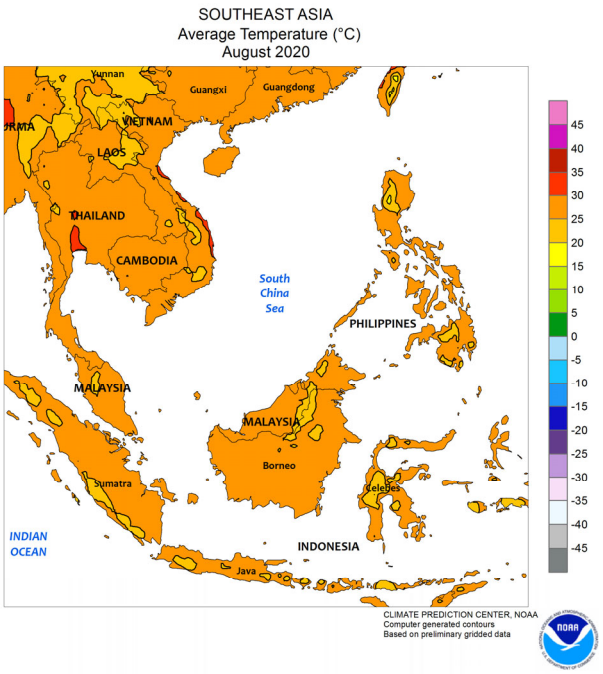

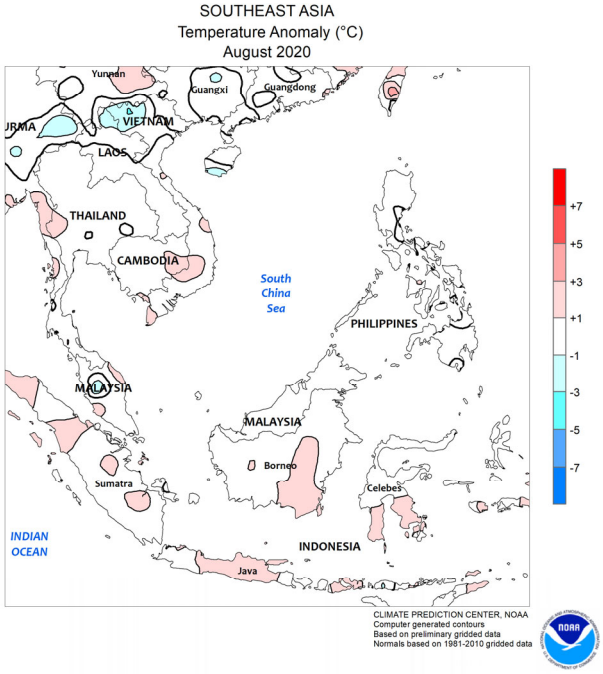

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Above-average August rainfall was reported throughout Thailand and Indochina, with most areas receiving over 200 mm. A good portion of the rainfall was a result of a weak tropical cyclone (Sinlaku) that made landfall in northern Vietnam early in the month. The wet weather erased nearly all seasonal moisture deficits for rice and improved the yield outlook. However, more rain is needed to replenish reservoirs for the dry-season crop sown later in the year. In contrast, rainfall remained limited in the key growing areas of the northern Philippines. Monthly totals were generally between 50 and 75 percent of normal in Luzon; crops in the remainder of the Philippines continued to benefit from consistent showers, though. Meanwhile, moderate to severe short-term drought developed in oil palm areas of western Malaysia (Peninsular) and Indonesia (Sumatra), lowering topsoil moisture but not drastically impacting subsoil moisture. Most eastern locales did not experience similar dryness.

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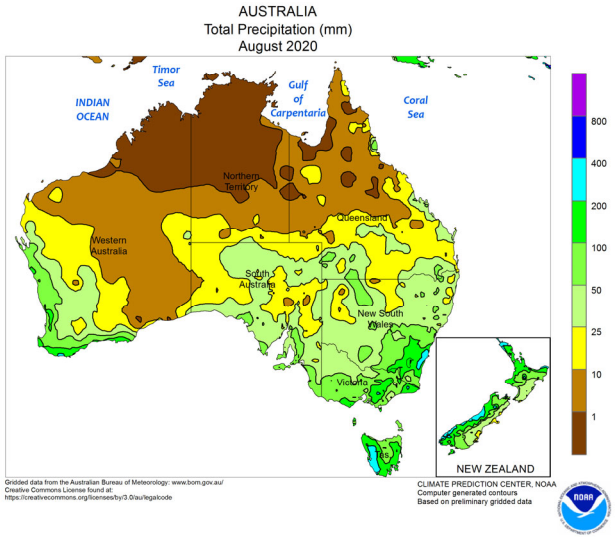
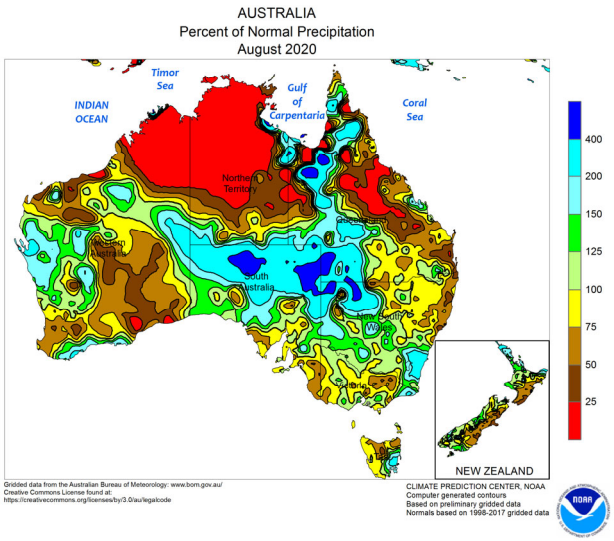
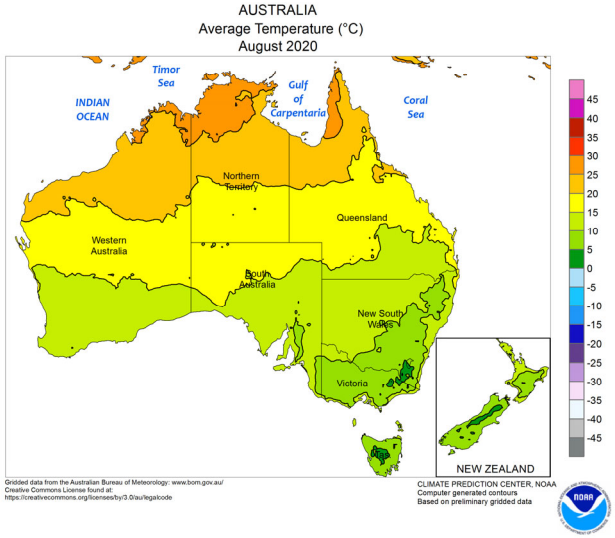
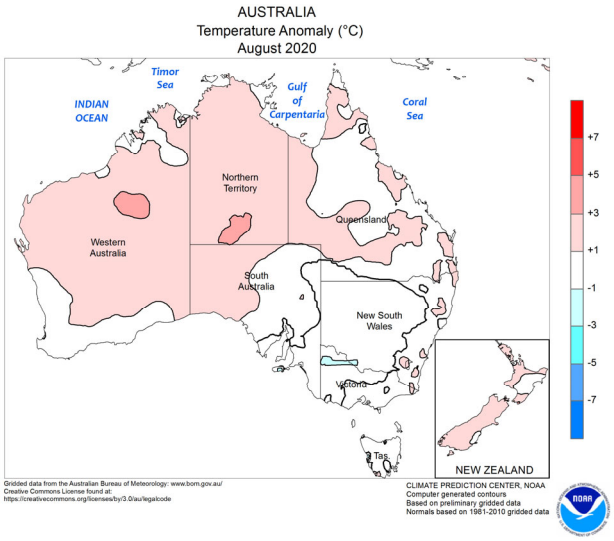




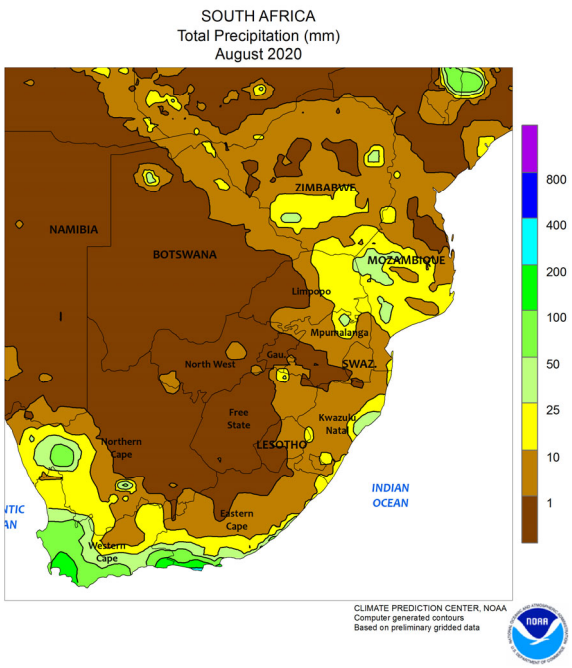


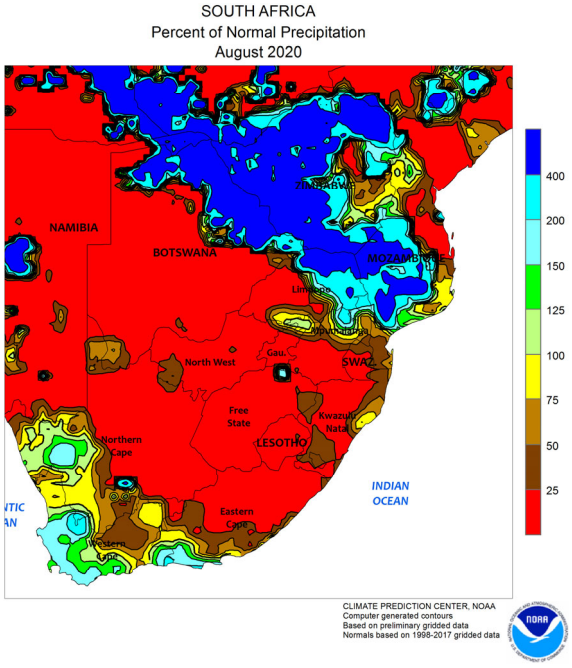


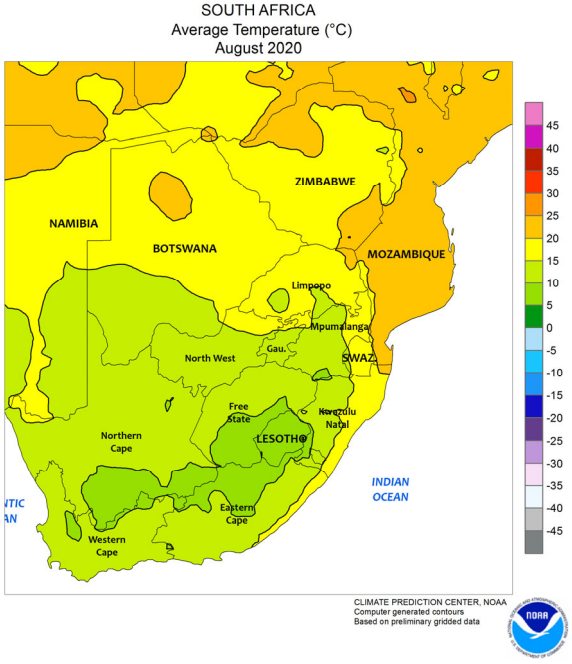
AUSTRALIA

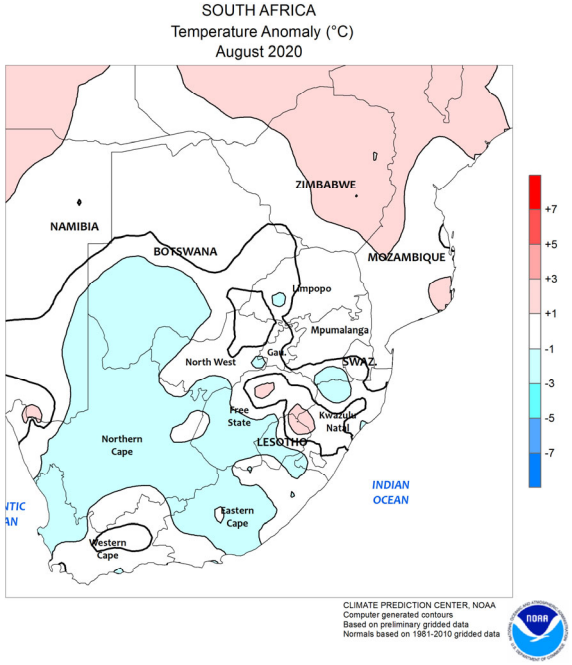
During August, rainfall was near normal throughout most of the wheat belt, favoring winter grain and oilseed development in most states. Consequently, wheat, barley, and canola prospects remained good in Western Australia, South Australia, and Victoria, and were good to excellent in New South Wales. In southern Queensland, however, more rain was needed to promote wheat and other winter crop development as the region continued to slowly recover from a severe, multi-year drought.

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









SOUTH AFRICA

August rainfall maintained favorable wheat prospects in key production areas in Western Cape. Monthly accumulations totaled 25 to 100 mm across the province's main farming areas, with higher amounts locally along the southwest and eastern coastal areas, extending into Eastern Cape. The rain also helped to replenish long-term moisture reserves in the Cape Town area while increasing irrigation supplies for production of tree and vine crops. Mostly dry weather prevailed elsewhere, though exceptions included isolated showers along the coast of KwaZulu-Natal, which likely had little if any impact on sugarcane harvesting, and unseasonable showers (10-25 mm) in northeastern Limpopo. The dryness in the nation's interior favored harvesting of any remaining corn. Monthly average temperatures were near to slightly below normal, with frost likely extending into the Western Cape wheat belt.

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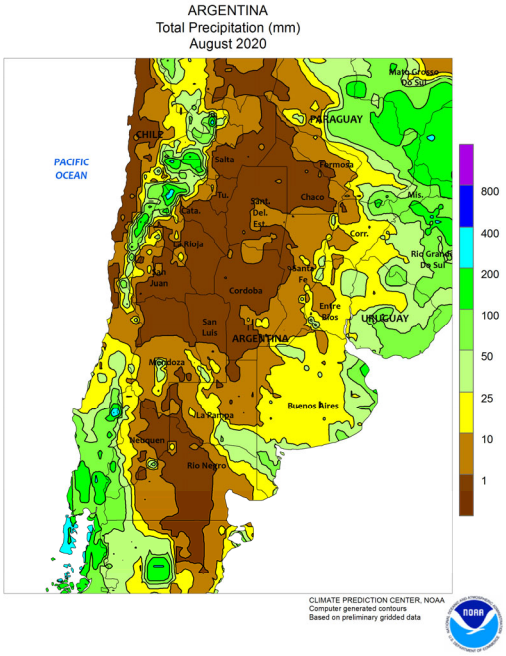
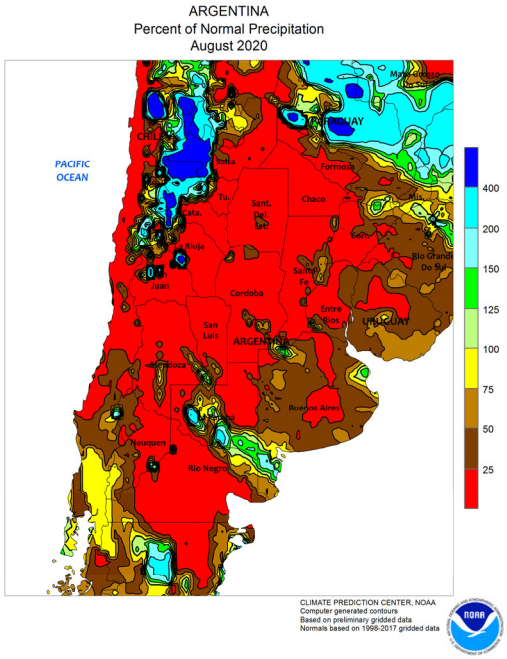
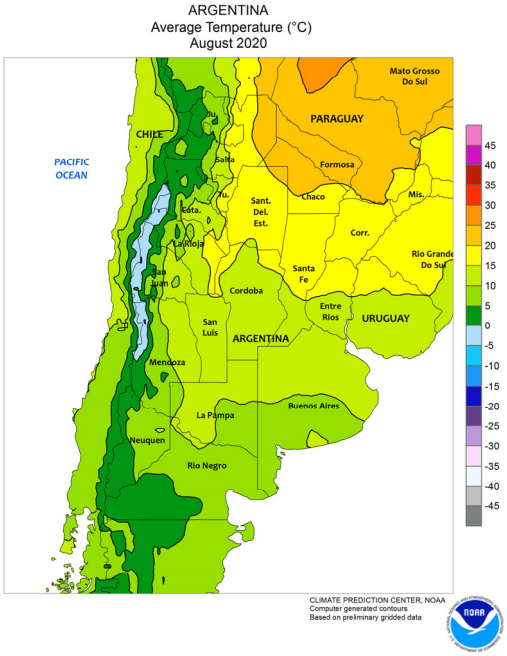
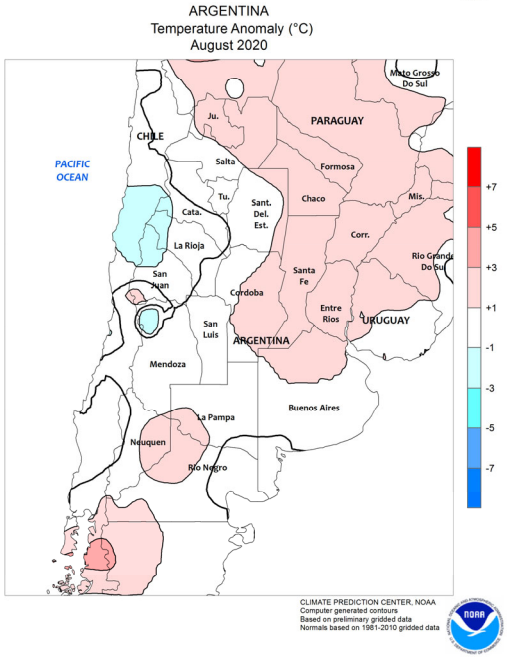


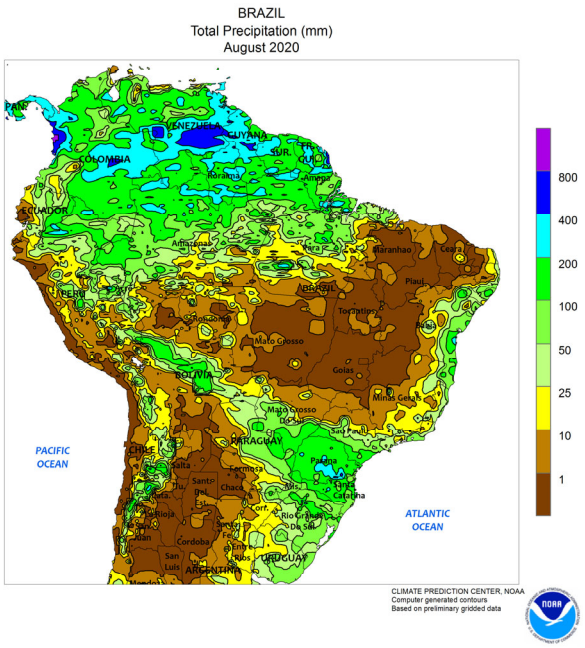


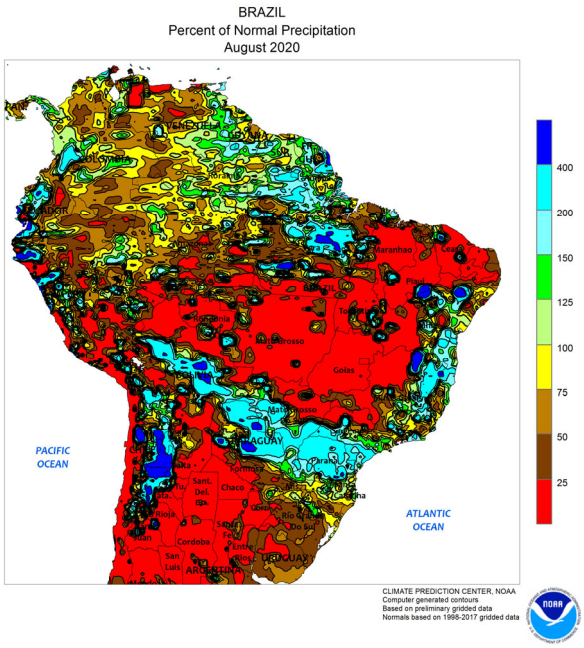


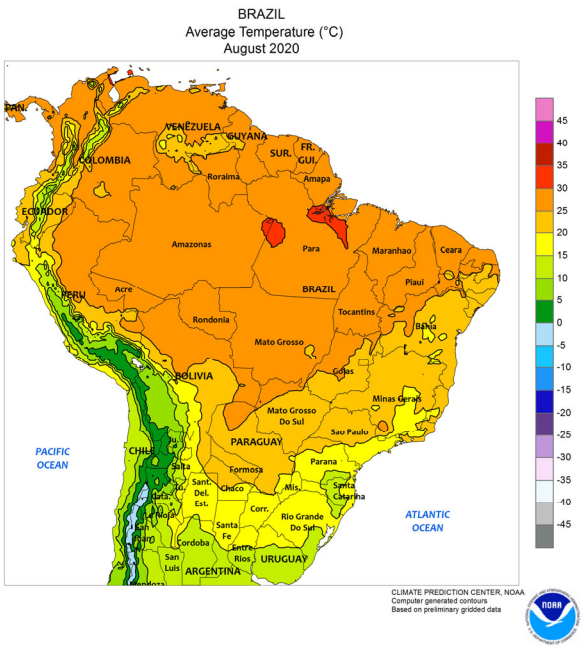


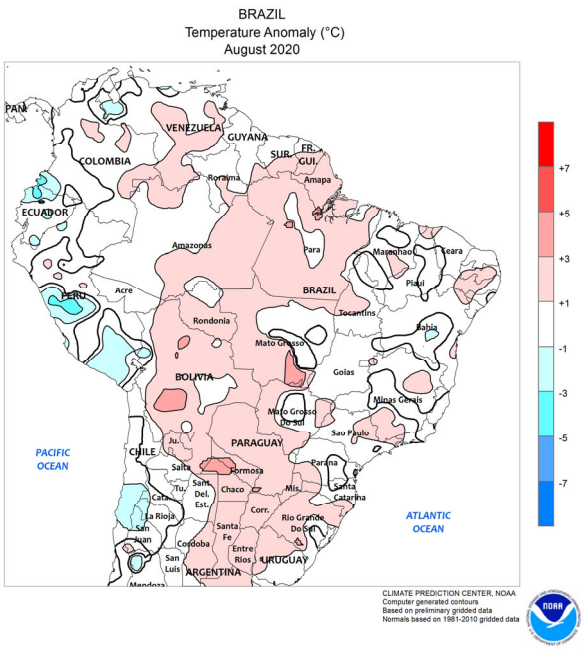
ARGENTINA

Chronic dryness persisted in western and northern farming areas through the end of August, maintaining stress on vegetative to reproductive winter grains. Much of the region stretching from La Pampa northward was almost completely dry, including Cordoba and large portions of Santa Fe, the country's largest producers of wheat behind Buenos Aires. Rainfall sustained better winter grain prospects in Buenos Aires and Entre Rios, though amounts were below normal (monthly accumulations of 10 to 25 mm or more, locally exceeding 50 mm). Compounding the impacts of dryness, an unseasonably harsh freeze (nighttime lows falling below -5°C) over several days during the middle part of the month reportedly damaged a more advanced portion of the crop that was closer to reproduction. Despite the unseasonable cold outbreak, August temperatures averaged near to above normal throughout the region, with daytime highs reaching 30°C as far south as Buenos Aires.









BRAZIL

During the middle part of August, locally heavy showers increased moisture reserves for vegetative to reproductive wheat in major southern production areas. Monthly rainfall accumulations ranging from 25 to 100 mm extended from eastern Paraguay and Parana southward through Uruguay, although a few pockets of dryness (monthly accumulations below 25 mm) lingered in Rio Grande do Sul. Seasonal showers also prevailed along the eastern coast as seasonable dryness favored the final stages of corn and cotton harvesting in Brazil's central and northeastern interior. Although monthly temperatures averaged near to above normal from Mato Grosso to Rio Grande do Sul, nighttime lows dropped below freezing on the mornings of August 21 and 22 as far north as southern Parana, reportedly causing some damage to wheat that had advanced to reproduction. In Rio Grande do Sul, damage was also noted to emerged corn but later reports reported crops in most locations had recovered.

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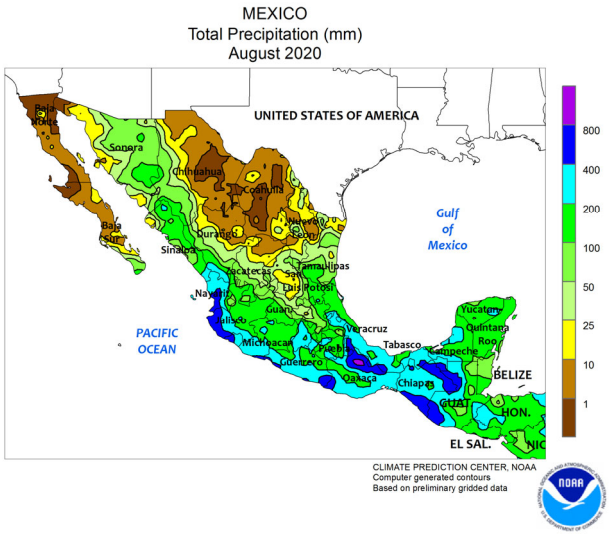

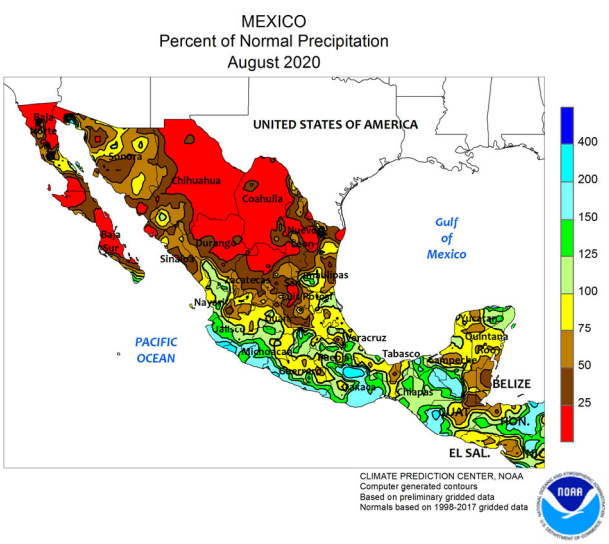

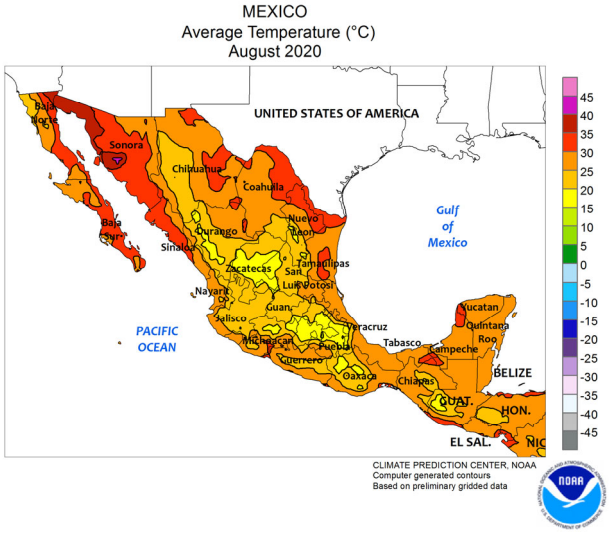

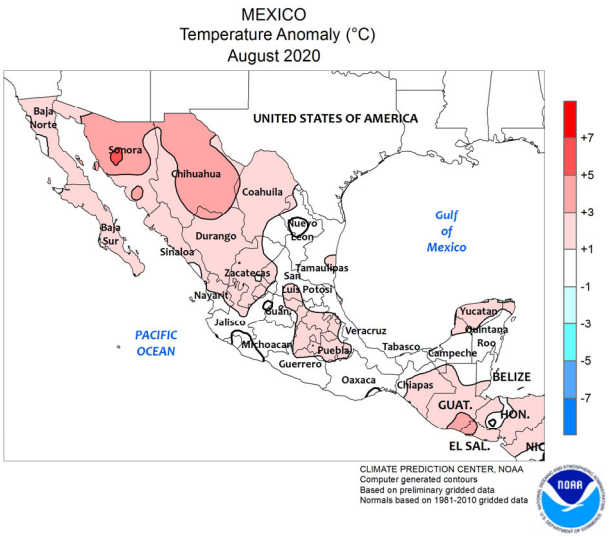

MEXICO

During August, conditions remained overall favorable for corn and other rain-fed summer crops, but showers were sporadic in Mexico's northwestern watershed. Much of southern Mexico recorded near- to above-normal rainfall, including the southern plateau corn belt (Jalisco to Puebla). Rain that fell along the southwestern coast was mostly generated by Tropical Storm Hernan, which passed near the coasts of Jalisco and Nayarit from August 26 to 28. Wet conditions also prevailed along the Gulf Coast, with monthly accumulations of more than 100 mm reaching as far north as southern Tamaulipas and higher amounts (amounts exceeding 200 mm) extending from southern Veracruz southeastward to Tabasco and Chiapas. The eastern rain benefited sugarcane and other crops but likely resulted in some localized flooding. Meanwhile, showers were sporadic in northeast and north-central Mexico, though areas inundated by the remnants of Hurricane Hanna initially welcomed the dryness. Monsoon showers were also widely scattered and less frequent than expected in many northwestern watersheds; however, periods of heavy rain (total accumulations of more than 100 mm) helped to recharge reservoirs in Sinaloa and Nayarit, large producers of corn and other winter-grown agriculture. Hot weather (daytime highs frequently reaching 40°C) in northern rangelands maintained high water requirements for livestock and irrigated crops, including cotton.

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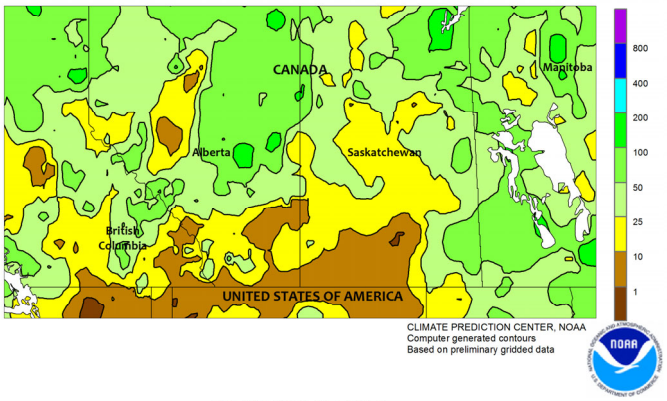
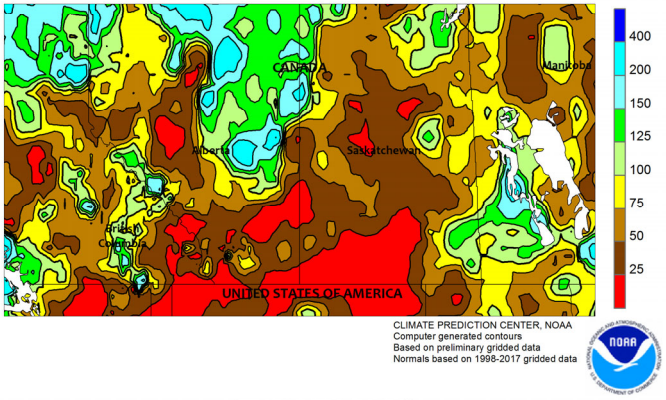
CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 2020



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

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Percent of Normal Precipitation
August 2020



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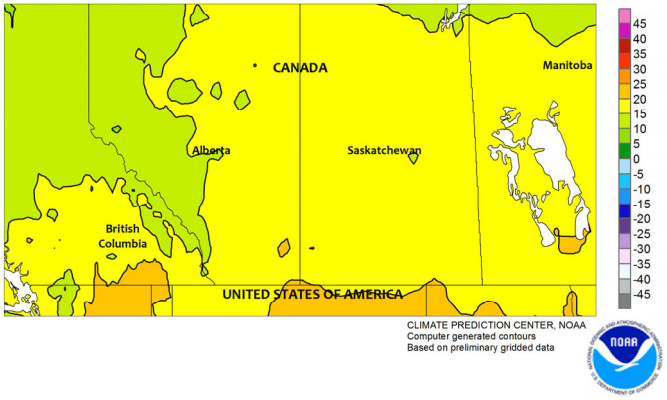
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data
Normals based on 1998-2017 gridded data

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Average Temperature (°C)
August 2020



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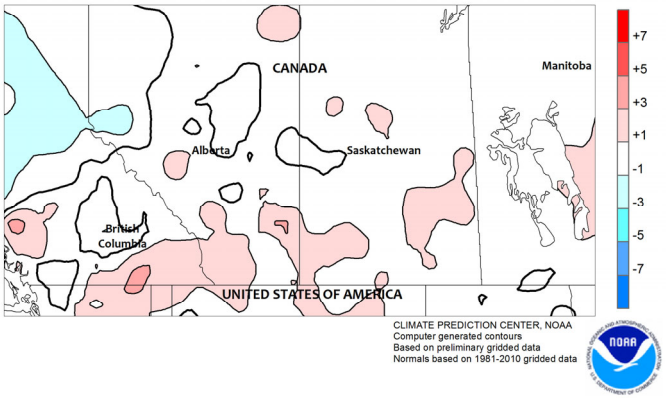
Based on preliminary gridded data

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Temperature Anomaly (°C)
August 2020



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

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Throughout August, warm, sunny weather spurred rapid maturation of spring crops over much of Alberta and Saskatchewan, with harvesting underway in many areas by month's end. Monthly rainfall totaled less than 25 mm from southern Alberta to Saskatchewan's north-central farming districts, and a large part of the southwestern Prairies recorded less than 10 mm. Monthly average temperatures were 1 to 2°C above normal in these areas and daytime highs reached the upper 30s (degrees C), leading to some concern that later-planted crops may have lost some yield potential. Meanwhile, warm, showery weather in Manitoba, eastern Saskatchewan, and Alberta's northern farming areas maintained adequate to locally excessive levels of moisture for filling spring grains and oilseeds but inhibited efforts to harvest early-maturing crops. Patchy freezes were recorded across the Prairies in August, but no widespread freeze occurred.

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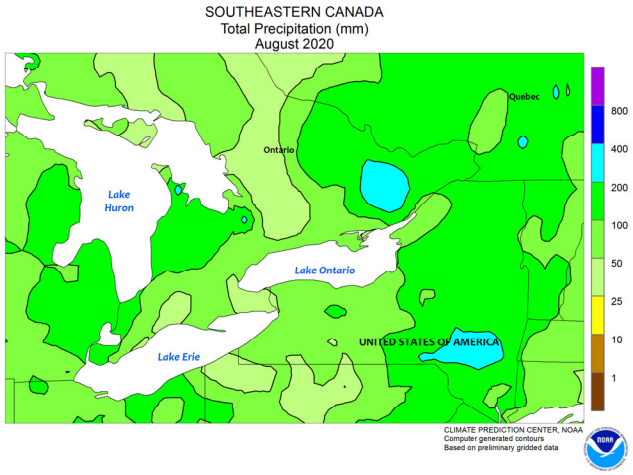

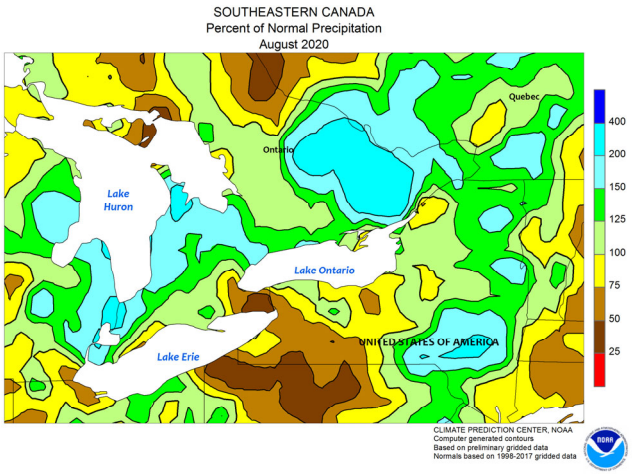

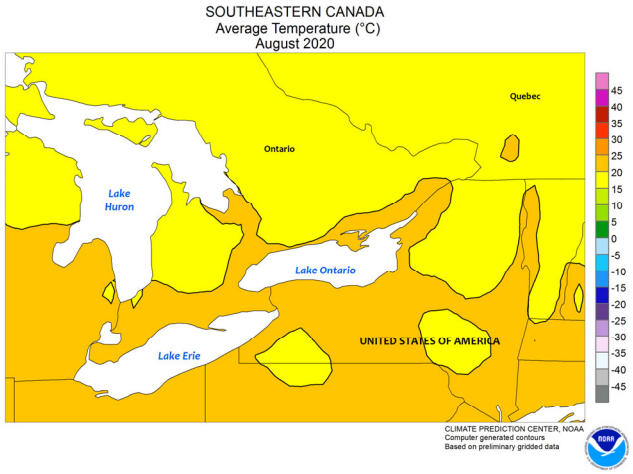

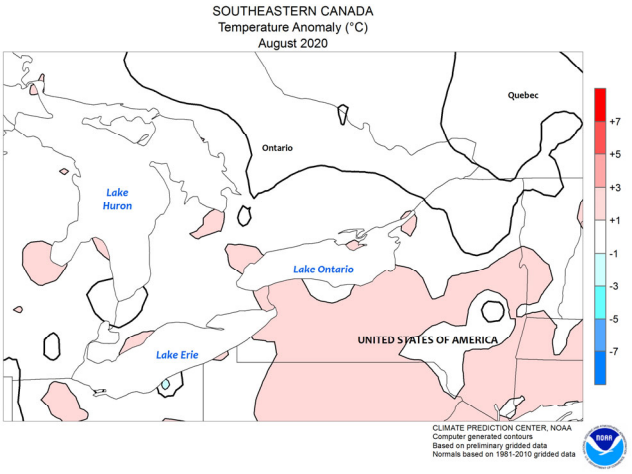

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

In August, mild, showery weather aided late-season summer crop development while increasing topsoil moisture for the upcoming winter wheat season. Monthly rainfall accumulations ranged from 75 to 150 mm throughout Ontario and Quebec, representing mostly above-normal levels. Meanwhile, monthly temperatures averaged within 1°C of normal, with daytime highs occasionally reaching the lower 30s (degrees). Seasonal cooling led to generally lower temperatures by month's end and while nighttime lows dropped below 5°C, no freeze was recorded. The extended summer warmth and showers were welcomed for immature corn and soybeans, particularly in sections of Ontario that had previously been trending drier than normal.

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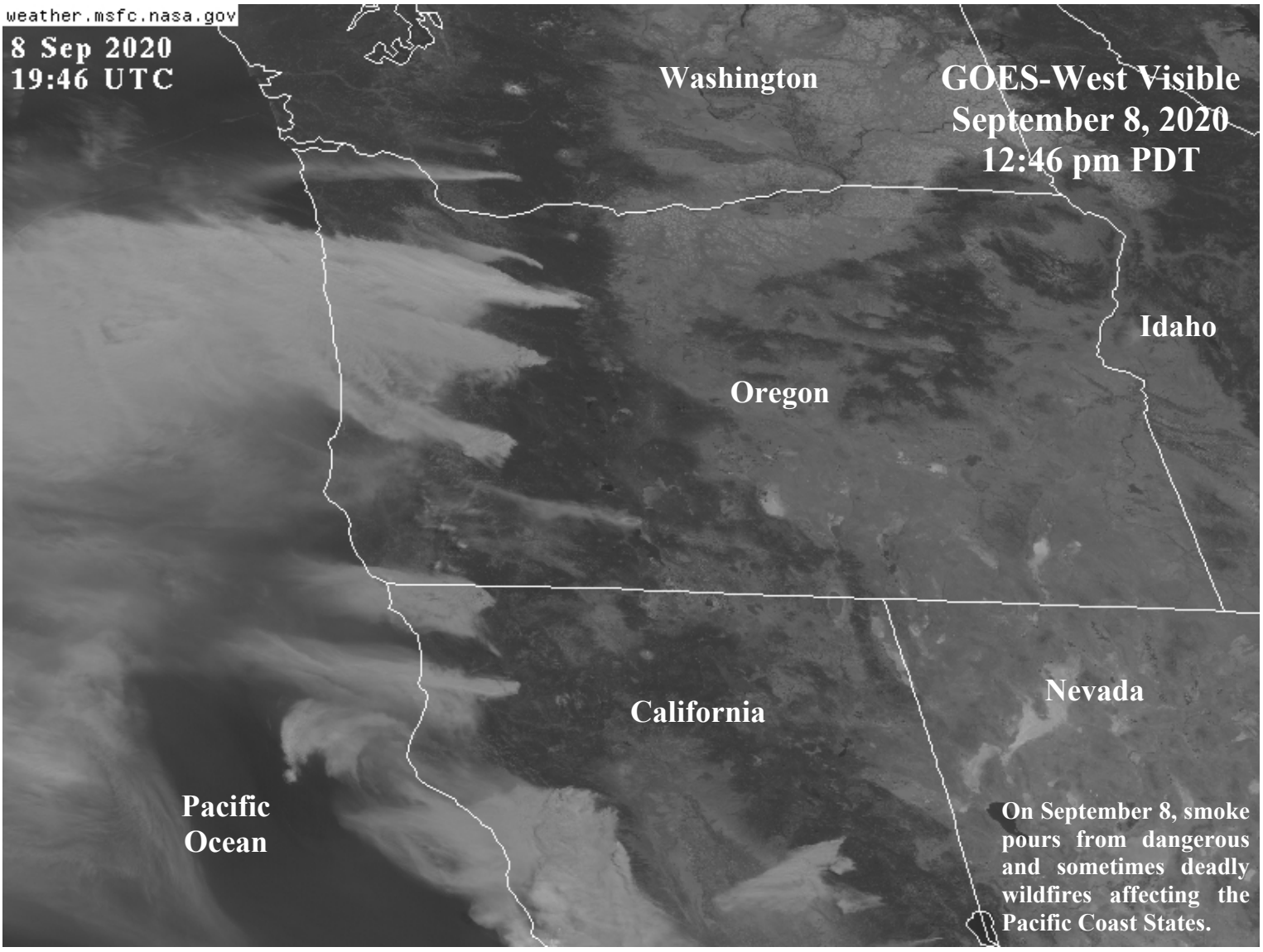

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