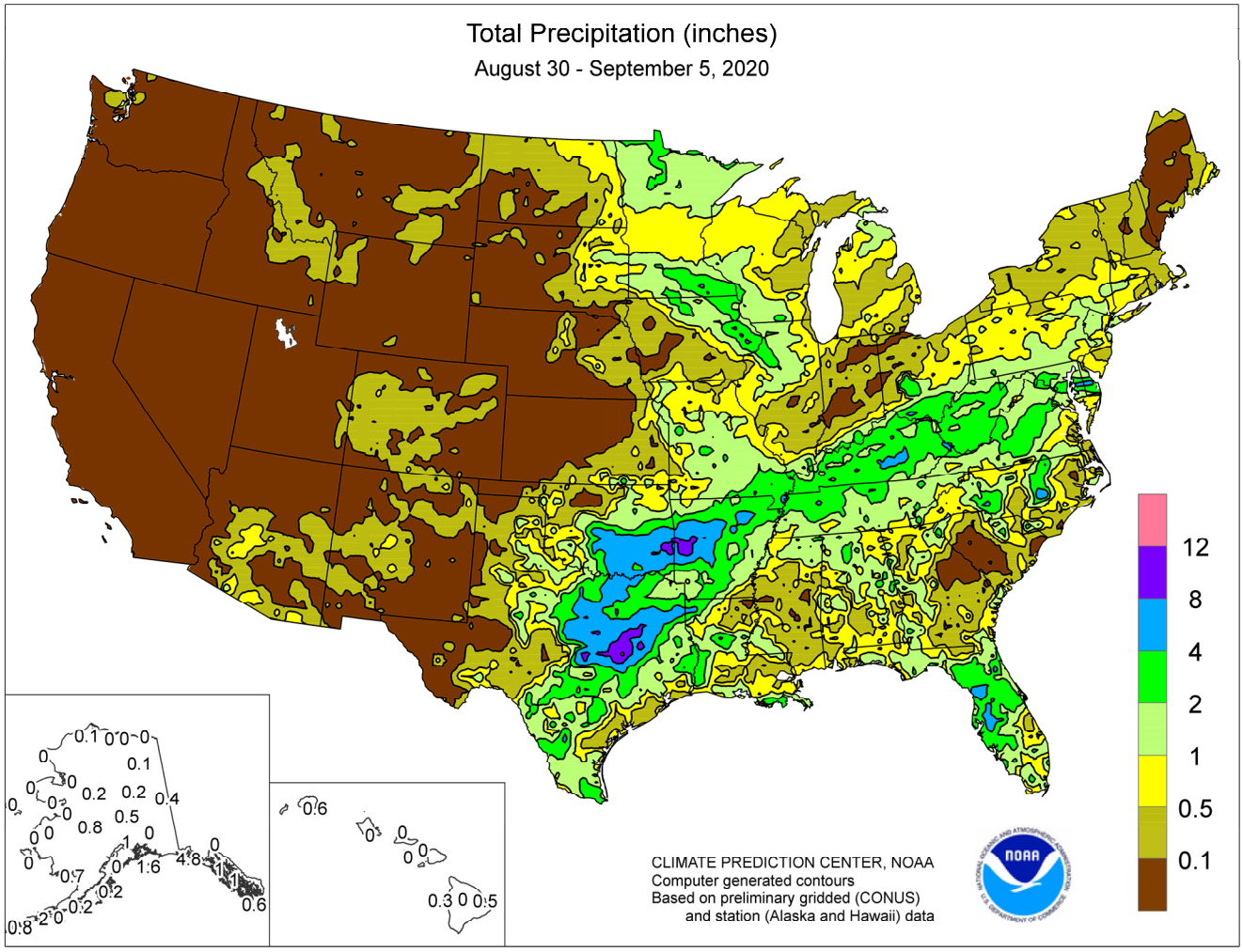
Volume 107, No. 36 www.usda.gov/oce/weather-drought-monitor September 9, 2020

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
August 30 – September 5, 2020

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Ongoing dryness in most areas from the **Pacific Coast to the High Plains** led to further drought intensification, especially where combined with above-normal to record-setting temperatures. Meanwhile, heavy rain developed or persisted across the **southeastern Plains** and the **mid-South**. Some flooding occurred in **Arkansas** and environs, mainly where the remnants of Hurricane Laura had dumped heavy rain the previous week. Locally heavy showers also extended eastward across the **Tennessee Valley** into the **middle Atlantic States**. Other areas

(Continued on page 5)

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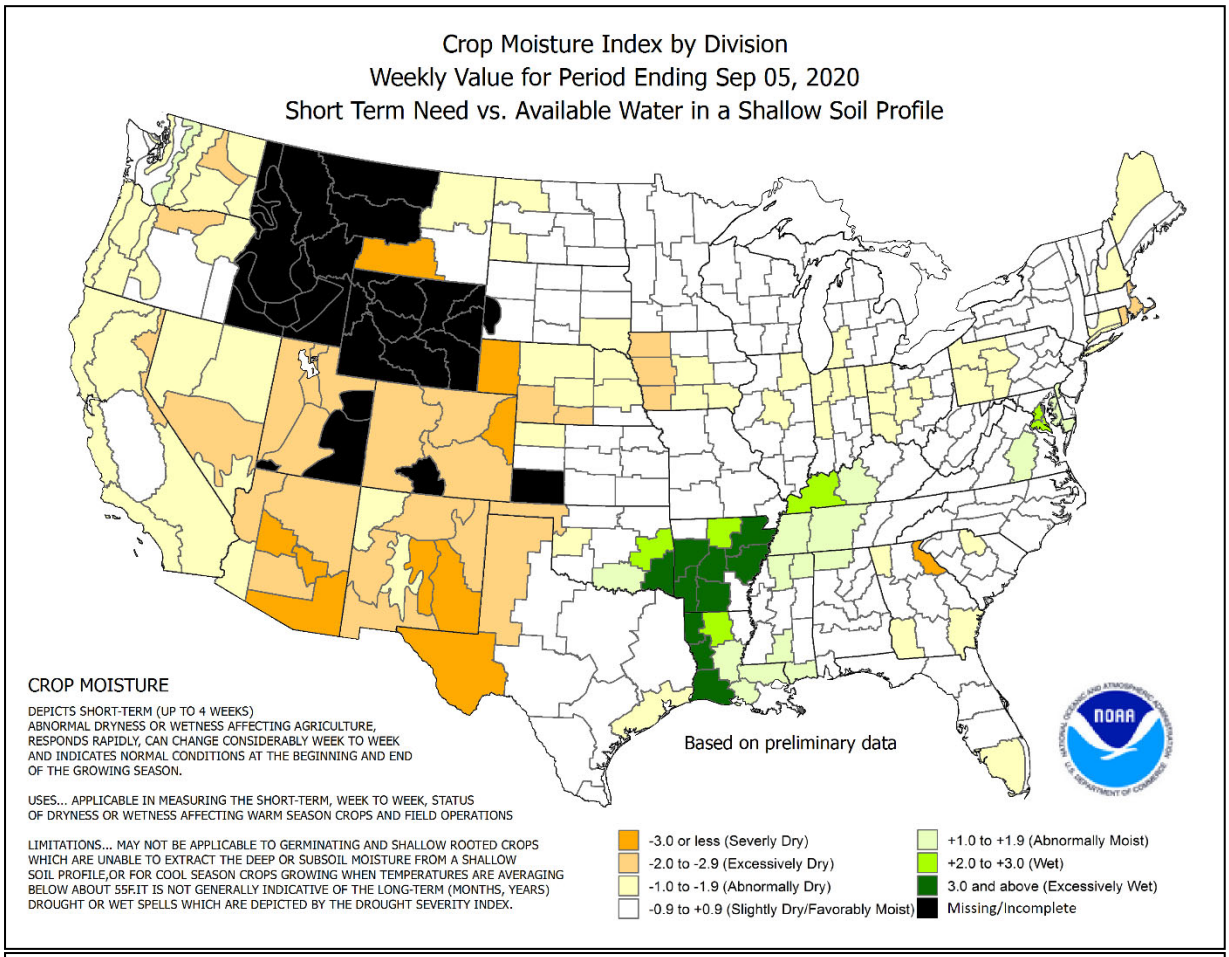
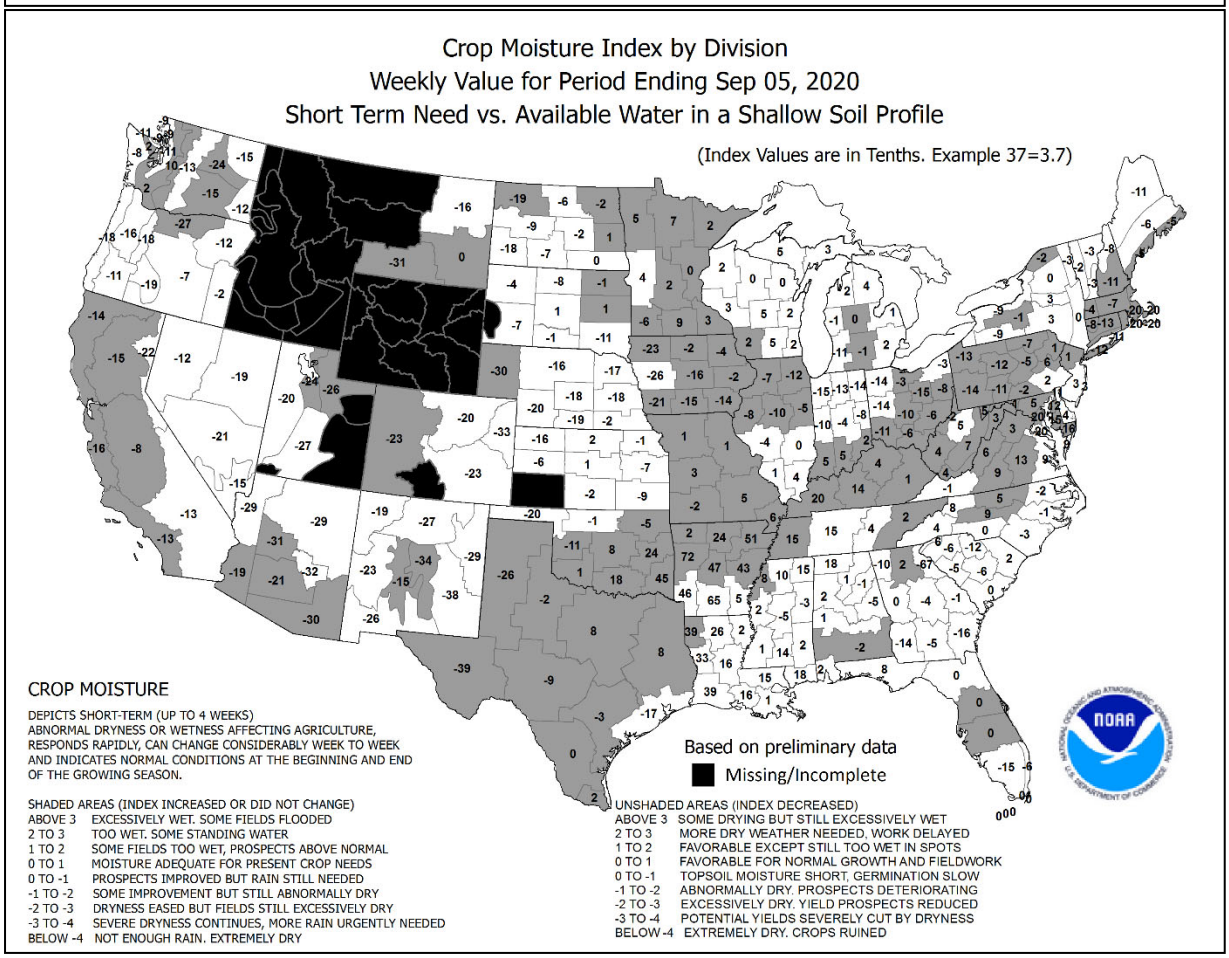
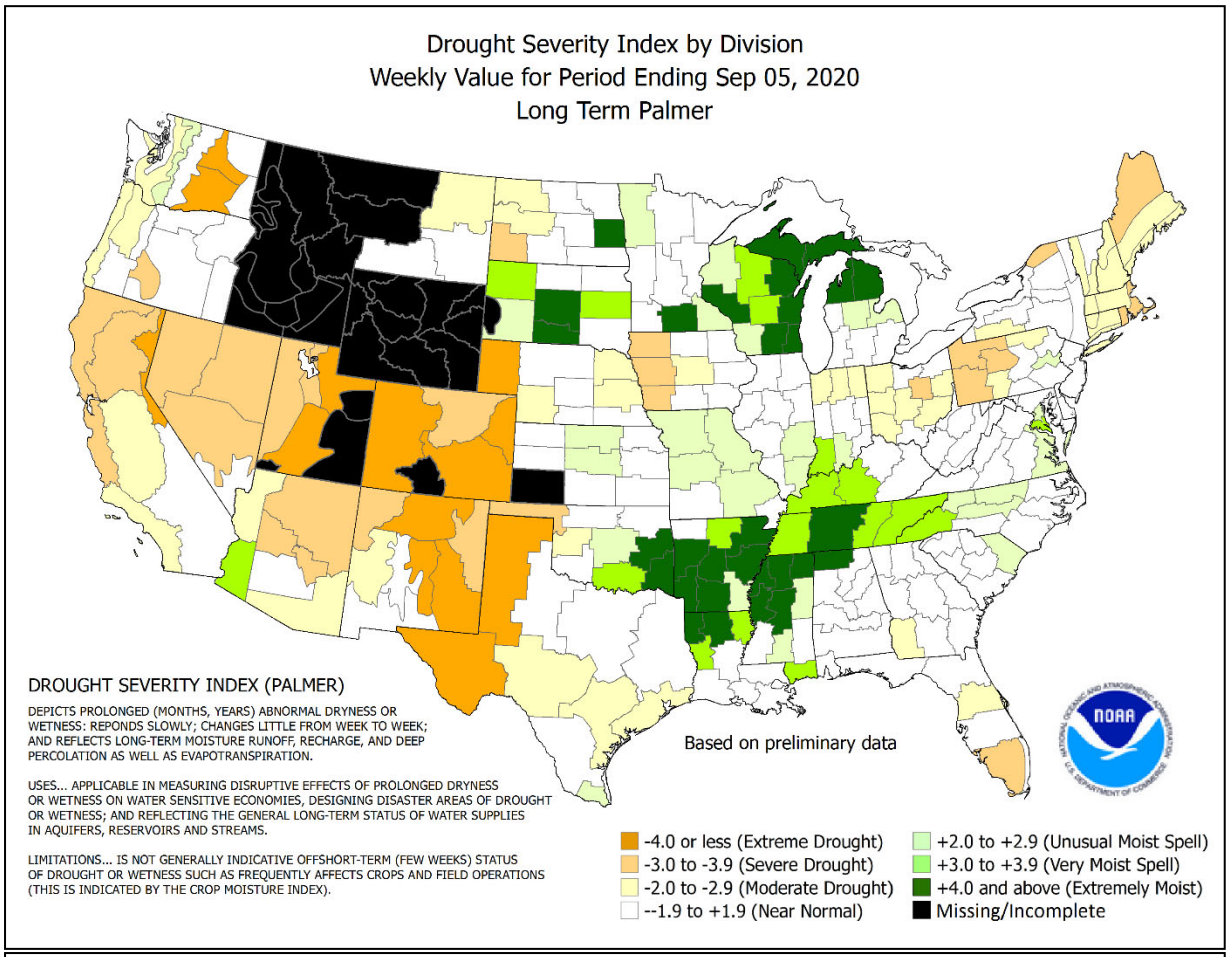
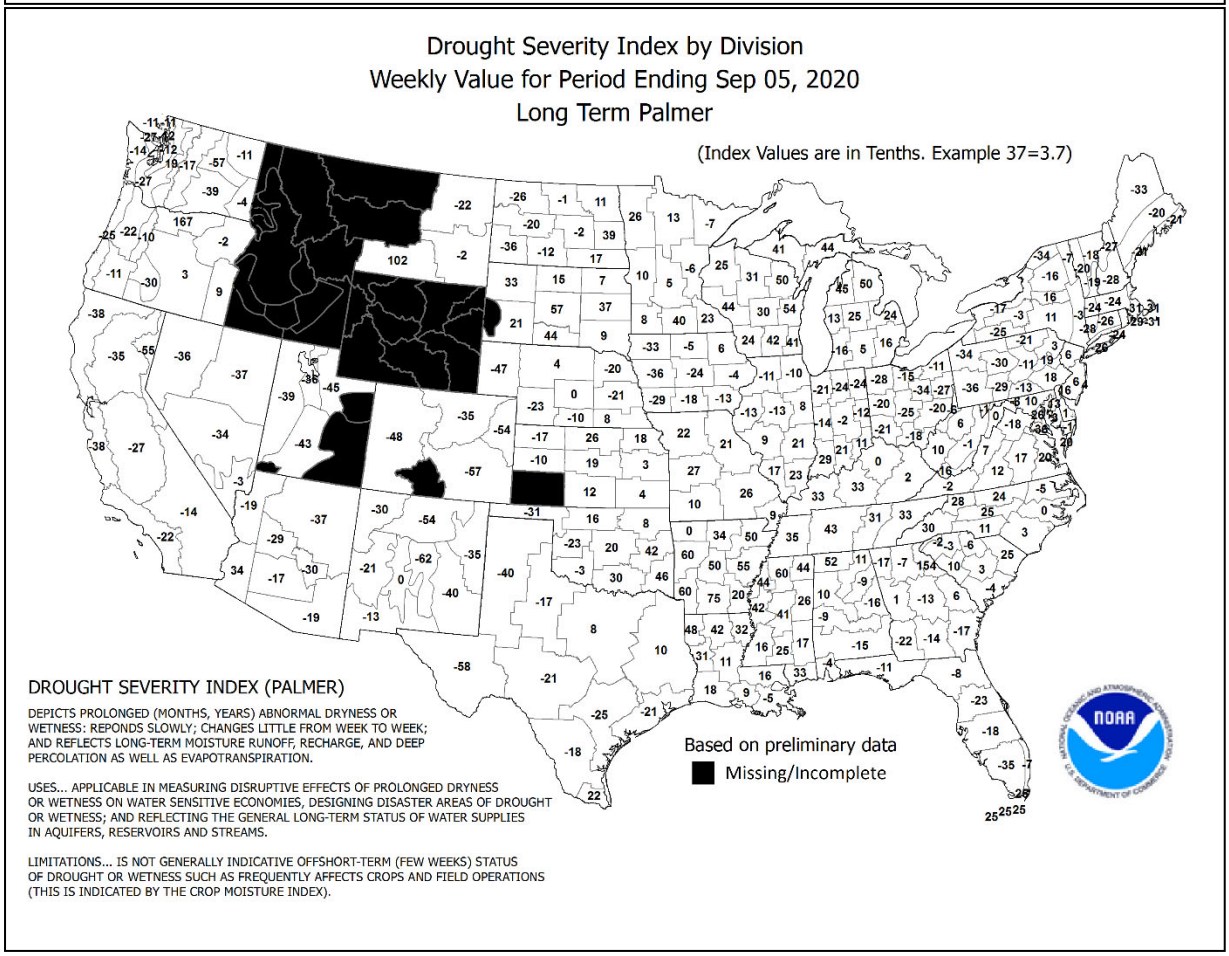

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending Sep 05, 2020
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS)
ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE,
RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK
AND INDICATES 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 05, 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
Based on preliminary data
Missing/Incomplete
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
NOAA


Drought Severity Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending Sep 05, 2020
Long Term Palmer
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)
DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS: REPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.
USES... APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS AND STREAMS.
LIMITATIONS... IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OFFSHORT-TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).
Based on preliminary data
-4.0 or less (Extreme Drought)
-3.0 to -3.9 (Severe Drought)
-2.0 to -2.9 (Moderate Drought)
--1.9 to +1.9 (Near Normal)
+2.0 to +2.9 (Unusual Moist Spell)
+3.0 to +3.9 (Very Moist Spell)
+4.0 and above (Extremely Moist)
Missing/Incomplete
NOAA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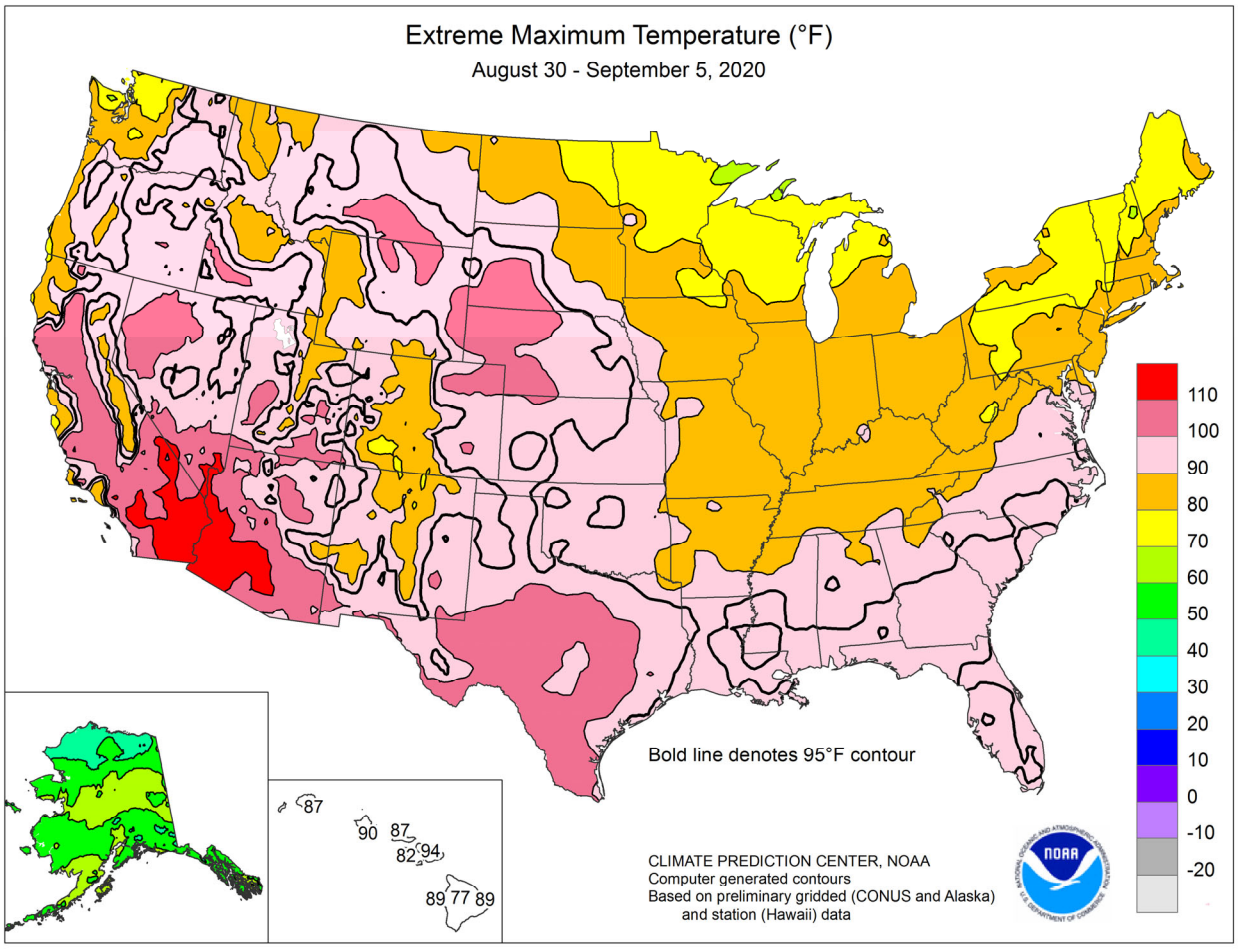
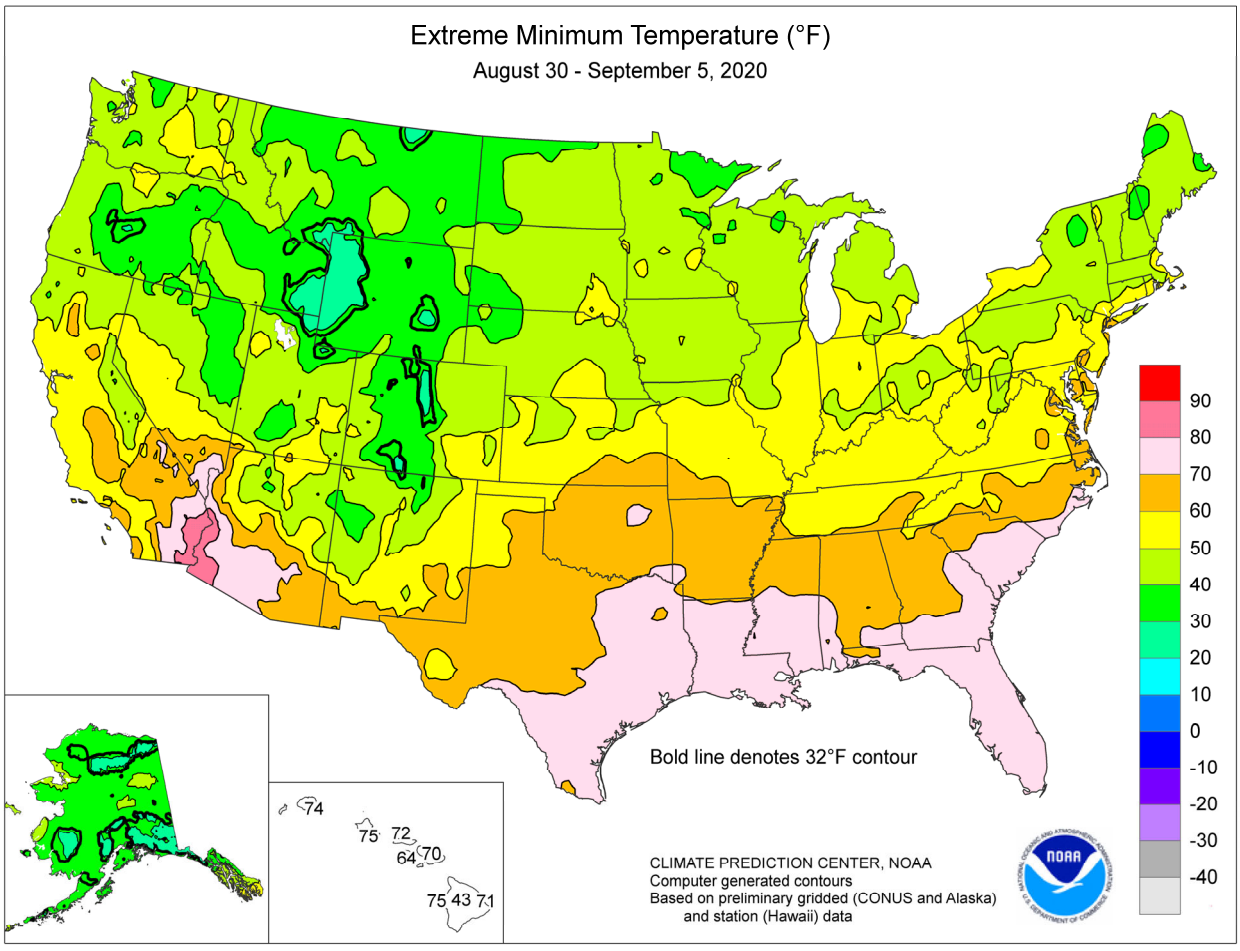
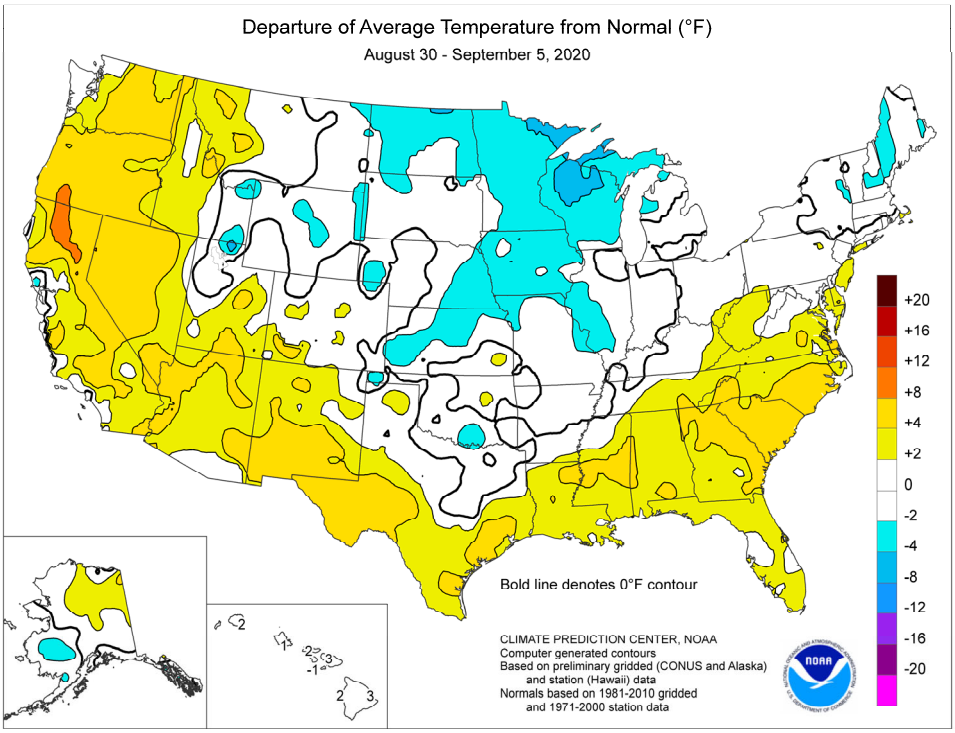
Based on preliminary data
Missing/Incomplete
NOAA


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
August 30 - September 5, 2020
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
87
90 87
82 94
89 77 89
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)
August 30 - September 5, 2020
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
74
75 72
64 70
75 43 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)

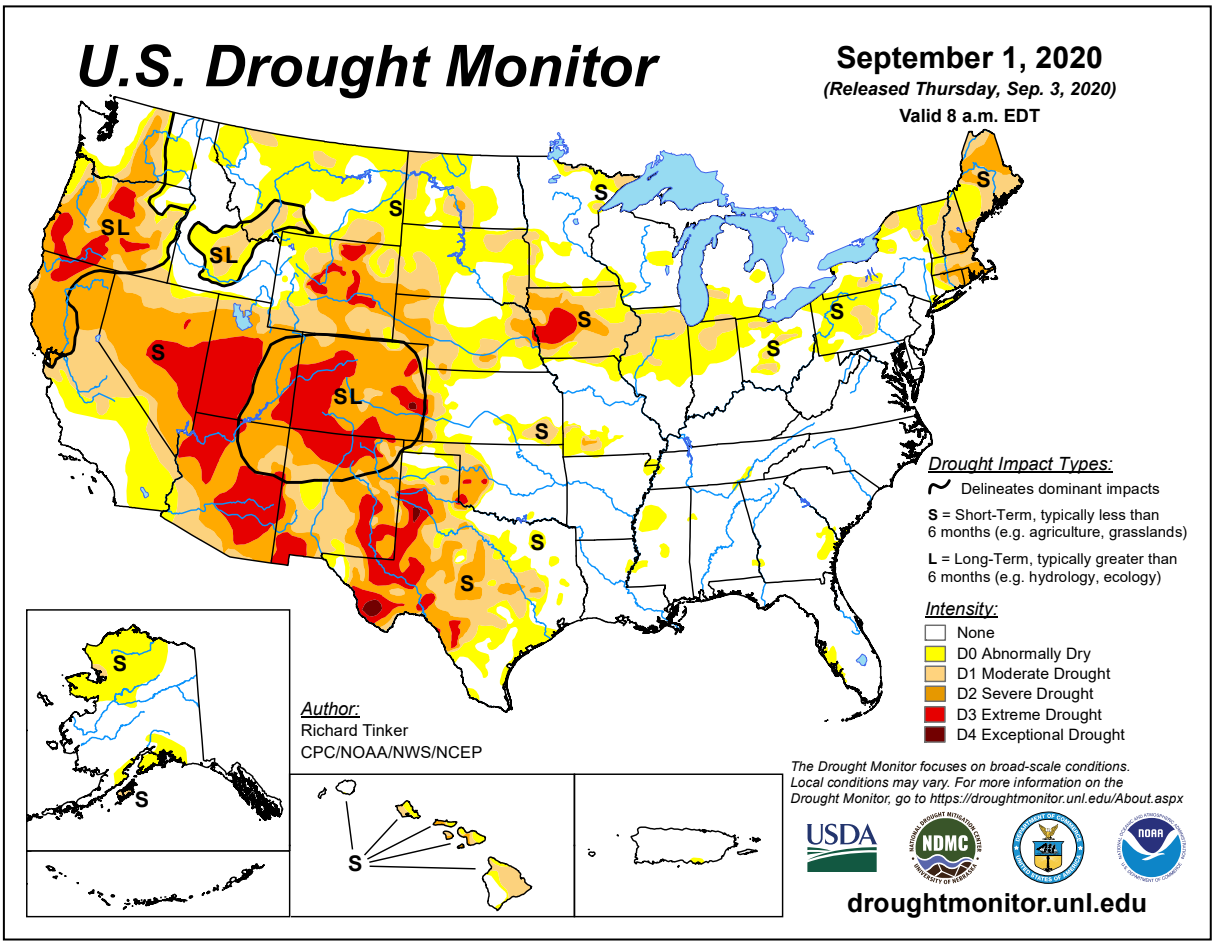
receiving a few heavy showers included **Florida's peninsula** and the **upper Midwest**. However, some of the **Corn Belt's** driest areas, including **western Iowa**, received little or no rain. Much of **New England** also remained unfavorably dry. With summer-like heat covering most of the country, weekly temperatures averaged at least 5°F above normal in many locations from the **western Gulf Coast region to the southern Atlantic Coast**; in the **Rio Grande Valley**; and throughout the **Far West**. Cooler-than-normal conditions (temperatures as much as 5°F below normal) were mostly limited to the **upper Midwest**. As the week progressed, expanding and intensifying **Western** heat, combined with gusty winds, low humidity levels, and worsening drought, encouraged the rapid spread of new wildfires. Within 3 days of its September 4 ignition, the Creek Fire (northeast of **Fresno, CA**) scorched nearly 80,000 acres of vegetation. Elsewhere, hot, humid weather in **southwestern Louisiana** complicated hurricane recovery efforts, particularly in areas where electricity and municipal water supplies have not been restored.

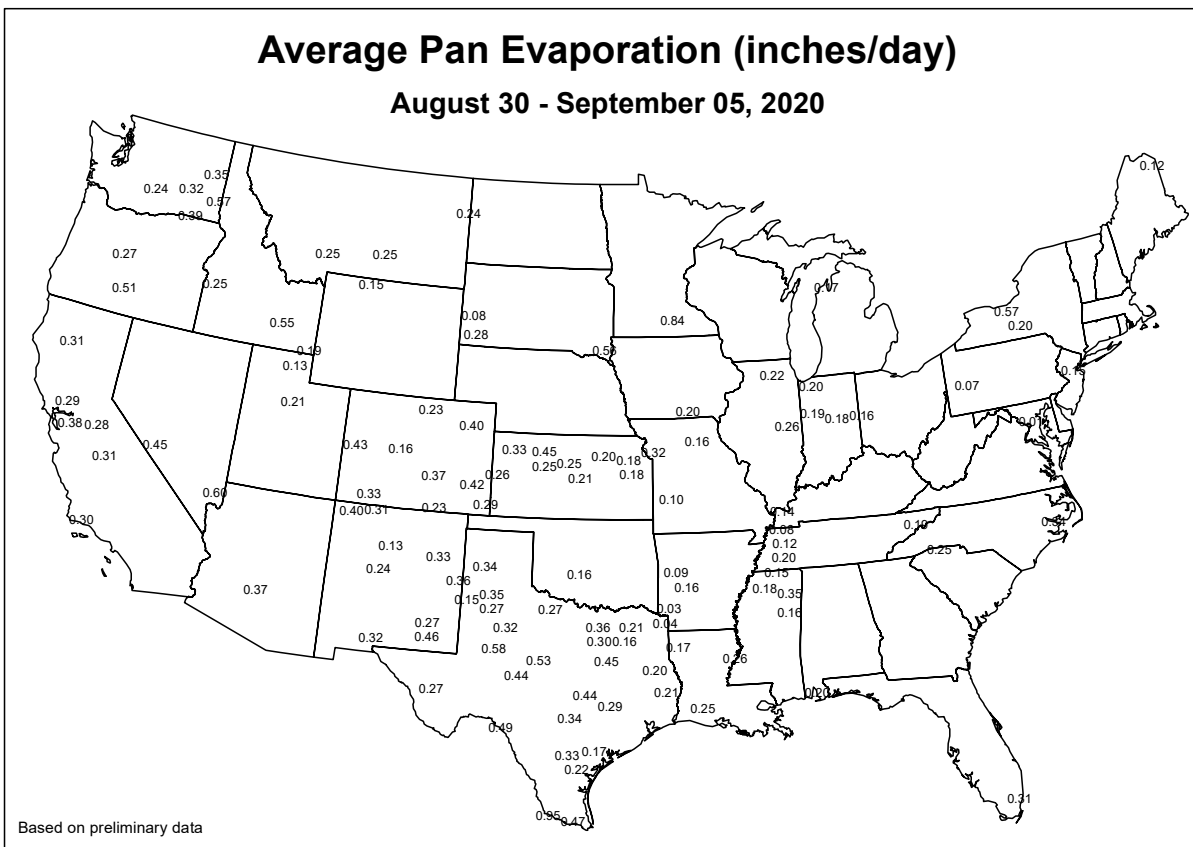


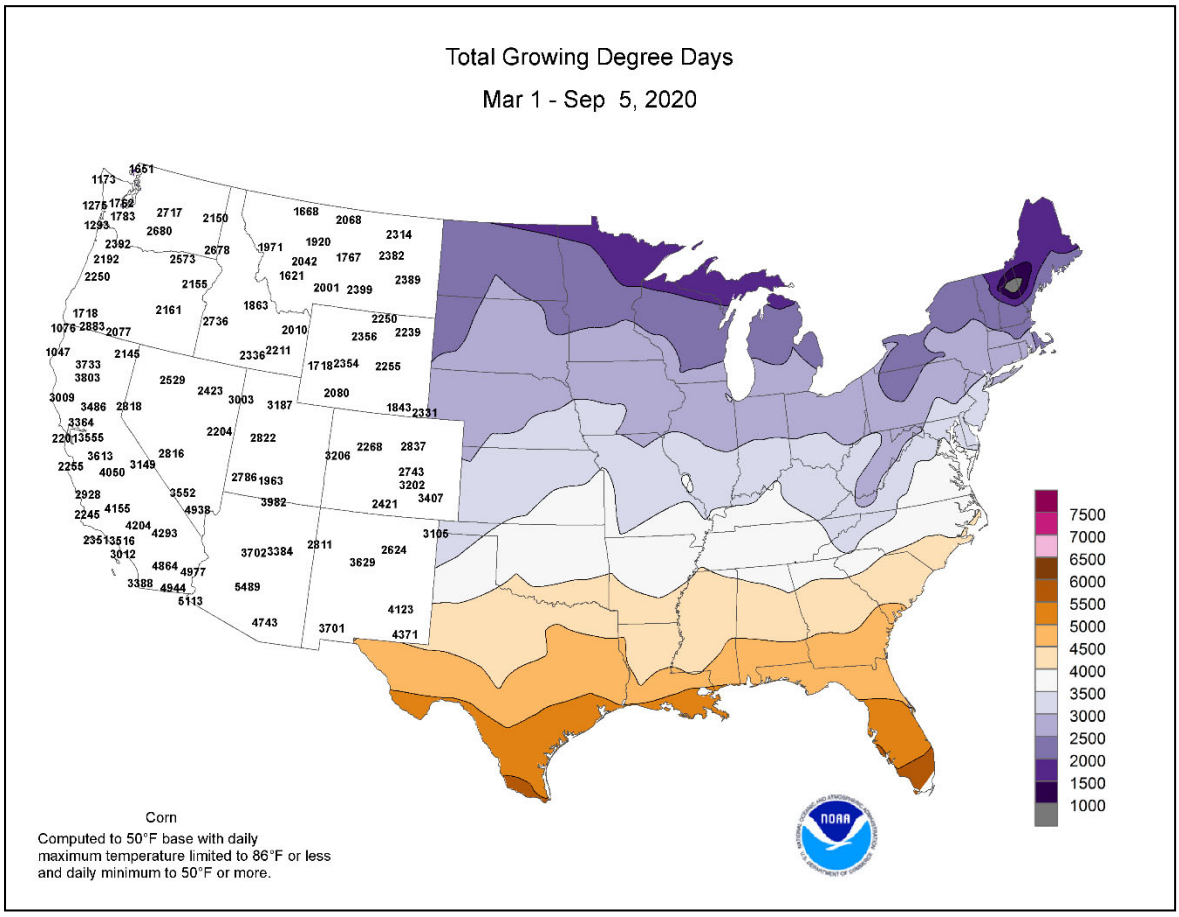
Early-week thundershowers were heaviest in parts of **Florida**, where record-setting totals for August 30 included 3.15 inches in **Tampa** and 1.91 inches in **Lakeland**. Meanwhile, widespread showers and thunderstorms developed across the **southern Plains** and spread eastward. **Lawton, OK**, received 1.74 inches of rain, a record for the date, on August 30. The last day of August featured record-setting rainfall totals in **Fort Smith, AR** (2.45 inches), and **Oklahoma City, OK** (2.35 inches). Heavy, late-August showers peppered other areas, including the **mid-Atlantic** and **upper Midwest**, leading to record-setting amounts for August 31 in **Lynchburg, VA** (2.59 inches), and **Rochester, MN** (2.01 inches). Across the **southeastern Plains** and **mid-South**, heavy rain persisted into early September. In fact, the 1st was the second-wettest September day on record in **Fort Smith, AR**, where 3.93 inches fell. (**Fort Smith's** wettest September day was September 21, 2018, when 4.44 inches fell.) Elsewhere on September 1, daily-record totals included 4.14 inches in **McAlester, OK**, and 2.29 inches in **Russellville, AR**. In contrast, **Havre, MT**, completed its third-driest August on record, with a monthly total of 0.03 inch (3 percent of normal). Meanwhile in the **Northeast**, **Hartford, CT**, finished its driest June-August period on record, with 4.42 inches (previously, 4.75 inches in 1965). With a June-August sum of 6.16 inches, **Caribou, ME**, endured its second-driest summer, behind only 5.60 inches in 1995. In **eastern Nebraska**, it was the fourth-driest summer in **Omaha** and **Norfolk**, with June-August totals of 4.63 and 5.11 inches, respectively.

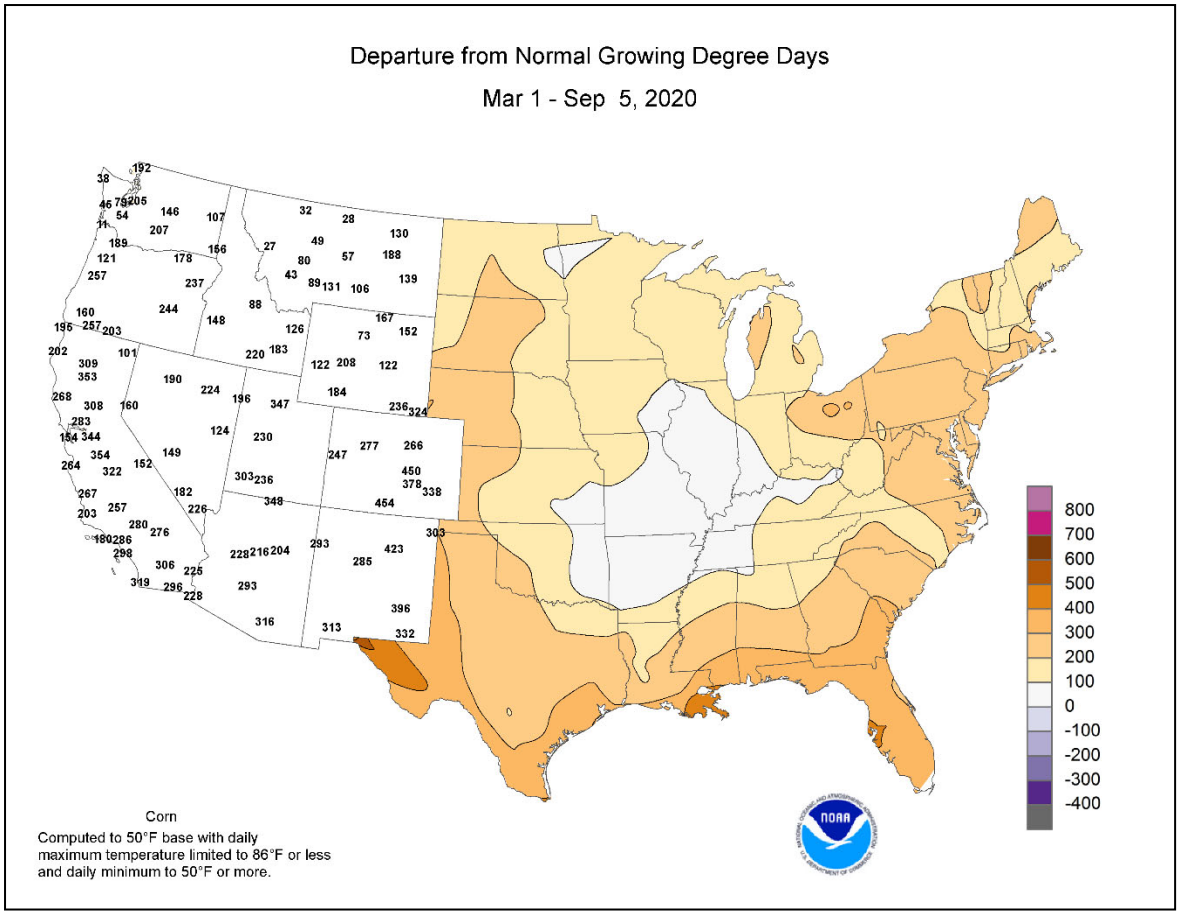
Following a relatively quiet start to the week, intensifying **Western** heat sent late-week temperatures into record-setting territory. By September 5, extreme heat reached the **High Plains**, where monthly temperature records were tied or broken in locations such as **Chadron,** NE (106°F); **Sheridan, WY** (103°F); **Livingston, MT** (102°F); and **Denver, CO** (101°F). Extreme heat also gripped the **Far West**, including much of **California**. **Burbank, CA**, tied an all-time record (originally set on July 6, 2018) with highs of 114°F on September 5 and 6. In addition, Sunday, September 6 was the hottest day ever recorded in **southern California** locations such as **Woodland Hills** (121°F), **Paso Robles** (117°F), and **San Luis Obispo** (117°F). Leading up to the record-smashing heat wave, some cool air lingered across the **West** in late August and early September. On August 30, daily-record lows dipped to 40°F in **Buffalo, WY**, and 47°F in **Eureka, CA**. On September 1, daily-record lows in **Utah** included 24°F in **Randolph** and 37°F in **Logan**. Farther south, however, **Del Rio, TX**, collected consecutive daily-record highs (105°F both days) on August 30-31. Meanwhile, hot, humid weather prevailed across the **South**. On September 2, **Naples, FL**, noted a daily-record high of 96°F. Elsewhere in **Florida**, **Key West** broke a monthly record with lows of 86°F on September 2, 3, and 4. Similarly, **Galveston, TX**, experienced lows of 87°F each day from August 31 to September 3; previously, the highest minimum temperature in the last 145 years had been 86°F on August, 8, 12, and 18, 2019, and August 12 and 29, 2020. The parade of **Western** monthly records began on September 3, when the high of 106°F in **Bishop, CA**, tied the mark first achieved on September 2, 1950. **Bishop** broke the record the next day, September 4, with a high of 107°F. **Reno, NV**, set a monthly record on September 4, with a high of 102°F (previously, 101°F on September 2, 1950, and September 3, 2017). Dozens of monthly record highs were set or tied across the **western half of the country** on September 5, including those listed previously. **Denver** had reported a triple-digit reading in September only once before: 100°F on September 2, 2019. The latest-ever 100-degree readings occurred on September 5 in **Reno, NV** (100°F); **Billings, MT** (102°F); and **Sheridan, WY** (103°F). With a high of 100°F on September 5, **Salt Lake City, UT**, tied a monthly record previously set on September 8, 1979, and September 1, 2019.

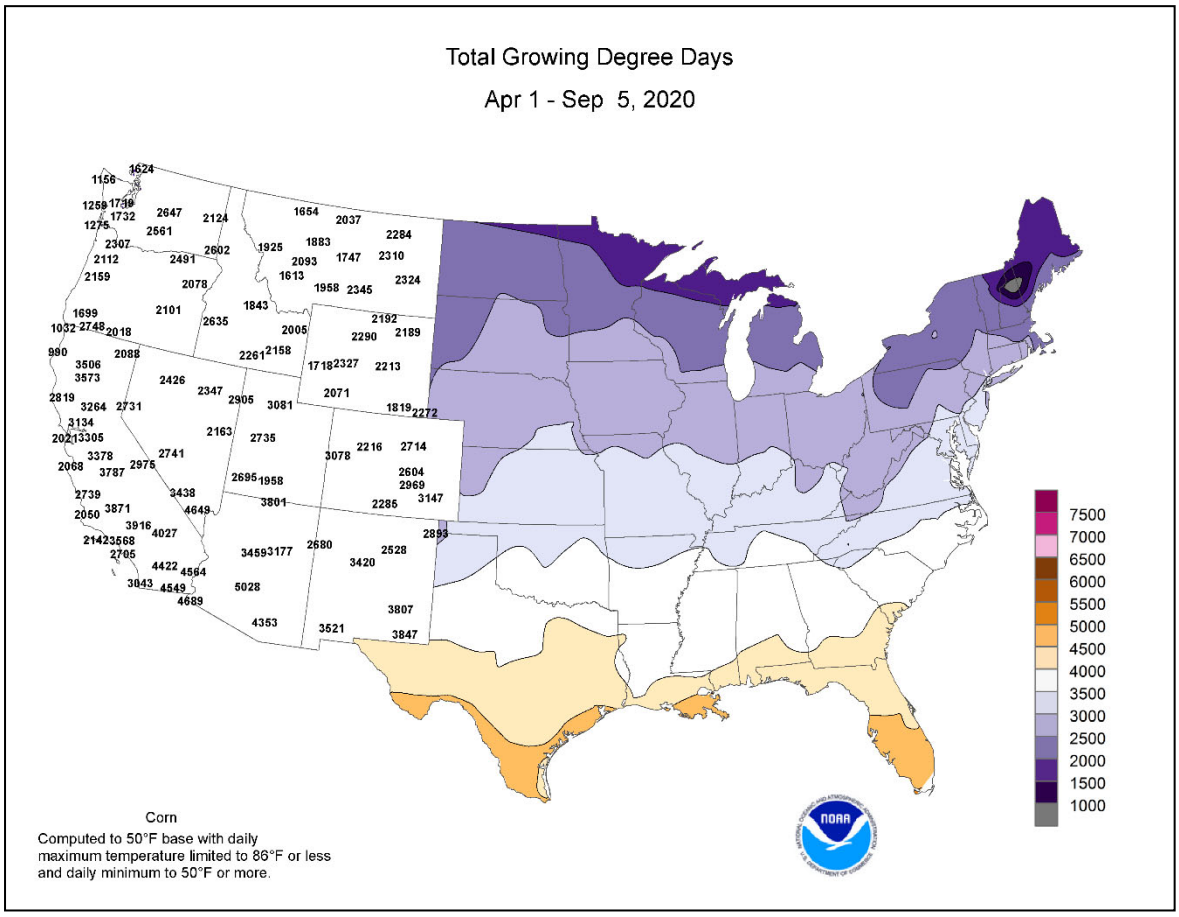
Cool but mostly dry weather covered much of **western Alaska**, while mild, showery weather prevailed across the remainder of the state. In the **Aleutians**, **Cold Bay** notched a daily-record low of 32°F on September 4. On the 5th, **Yakutat** posted a daily-record low of 33°F, following 4.69 inches of rain during the 6-day period from August 30 – September 4. In contrast, summer (June-August) rainfall in **Kotzebue** totaled just 2.09 inches (49.6 percent of normal). Farther south, hot weather continued in **Hawaii**, while rainfall was generally light. **Kahului, Maui**, collected daily-record highs of 94°F on September 3 and 5. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo** logged consecutive daily-record highs of 89°F on September 4-5. **Lihue, Kauai**, reported one of the week's heavier showers, netting 0.54 inch on September 4.

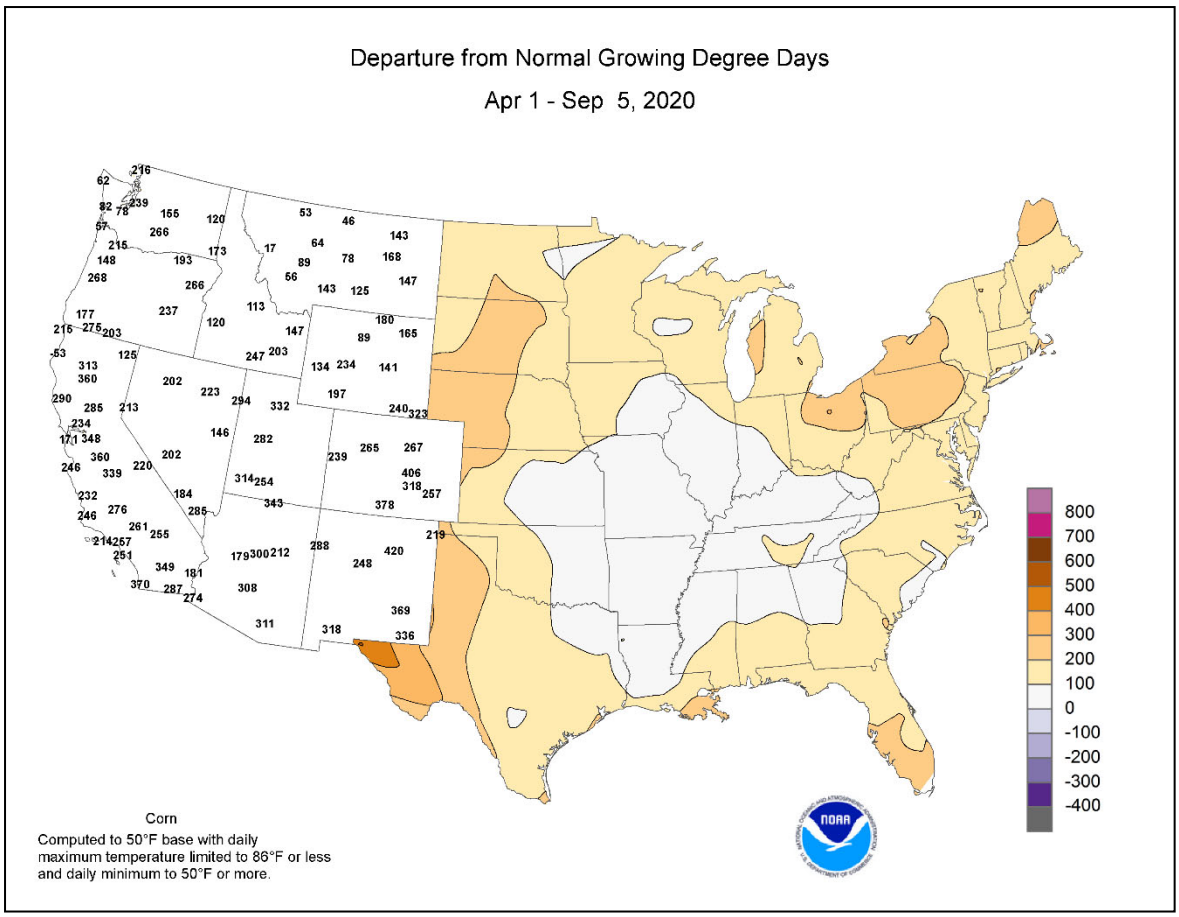

U.S. Drought Monitor
September 1, 2020
(Released Thursday, Sep. 3, 2020)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
Intensity:
None
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)
August 30 - September 05, 2020
Based on preliminary data
USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.


Total Growing Degree Days
Mar 1 - Sep 5, 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 5, 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 5, 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
Apr 1 - Sep 5, 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.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 5, 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	59	48	62	39	54	1	1.62	0.88	0.67	0.67	130	12.30	124	91	60	0	0	6	1
	BARROW	40	36	41	35	38	2	0.06	-0.16	0.04	0.05	32	3.33	97	91	81	0	0	3	0
	FAIRBANKS	60	46	68	42	53	2	0.09	-0.24	0.05	0.09	39	9.52	120	89	54	0	0	3	0
	JUNEAU	56	49	60	41	53	0	2.59	0.86	0.80	1.45	115	48.28	140	95	79	0	0	6	2
	KODIAK	59	45	67	37	52	-1	0.16	-1.15	0.10	0.06	6	23.77	49	84	59	0	0	2	0
	NOME	53	41	62	36	47	-1	0.10	-0.55	0.04	0.07	14	10.37	94	89	64	0	0	4	0
AL	BIRMINGHAM	91	73	93	64	82	3	0.22	-0.64	0.20	0.00	0	60.48	159	91	50	6	0	2	0
	HUNTSVILLE	89	69	91	59	79	1	1.24	0.47	0.94	0.05	9	54.57	147	96	58	2	0	3	1
	MOBILE	91	73	95	71	82	2	0.08	-1.17	0.08	0.00	0	43.02	89	100	57	5	0	1	0
	MONTGOMERY	92	74	96	69	83	3	0.09	-0.87	0.05	0.04	5	51.26	137	94	52	6	0	2	0
AR	FORT SMITH	85	72	92	69	79	0	7.30	6.53	3.96	4.24	712	46.13	154	98	67	3	0	4	3
	LITTLE ROCK	86	72	90	67	79	-1	1.36	0.69	0.50	0.83	167	46.07	144	96	65	1	0	4	1
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	84	48	90	41	66	5	0.00	-0.64	0.00	0.00	0	8.63	58	66	15	2	0	0	0
	PHOENIX	106	83	115	77	95	3	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.00	0	4.64	83	50	19	7	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	91	60	98	54	75	4	0.08	-0.37	0.08	0.00	0	6.46	64	71	18	3	0	1	0
	TUCSON	99	75	110	72	87	2	0.00	-0.42	0.00	0.00	0	3.85	46	60	22	7	0	0	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	97	72	103	69	85	5	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	4.76	105	49	22	7	0	0	0
	EUREKA	65	50	81	46	57	-1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	17.35	72	95	80	0	0	0	0
	FRESNO	98	70	105	67	84	5	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	4.66	58	62	22	7	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	74	64	83	62	69	0	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	7.37	82	85	60	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	102	67	108	62	84	7	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	14.17	66	66	18	7	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	92	59	100	58	75	2	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0	4.75	39	83	29	5	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	79	69	91	67	74	2	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	7.01	98	78	56	1	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	73	58	93	56	65	0	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	4.30	32	86	54	1	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	93	61	104	58	77	3	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	4.14	45	78	27	5	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	78	40	87	36	59	0	0.01	-0.26	0.01	0.01	6	2.94	55	85	21	0	0	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	84	52	93	46	68	3	0.02	-0.47	0.02	0.00	0	8.70	61	69	22	2	0	1	0
	DENVER INTL	89	54	101	46	72	3	0.12	-0.12	0.12	0.00	0	6.69	57	63	16	4	0	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	91	56	99	50	74	2	0.08	-0.17	0.08	0.08	43	3.15	51	51	11	4	0	1	0
	PUEBLO	91	55	100	51	73	3	0.01	-0.30	0.01	0.00	0	3.93	37	69	17	4	0	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	80	65	87	59	73	2	1.03	0.24	0.60	1.03	181	27.85	95	84	48	0	0	2	1
	HARTFORD	80	56	85	48	68	-1	0.85	0.11	0.49	0.85	156	22.03	71	95	41	0	0	2	0
DC	WASHINGTON	85	69	91	63	77	1	0.93	0.20	0.40	0.52	95	36.93	137	88	55	2	0	4	0
DE	WILMINGTON	82	65	87	61	74	1	0.39	-0.38	0.21	0.38	64	33.88	115	92	54	0	0	4	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	89	75	92	74	82	1	0.94	-0.69	0.57	0.11	9	28.55	83	100	70	4	0	3	1
	JACKSONVILLE	93	74	97	72	84	3	1.99	0.03	1.02	0.00	0	38.30	104	99	56	6	0	2	2
	KEY WEST	91	83	92	79	87	4	0.77	-0.71	0.67	0.10	9	23.79	96	79	61	7	0	2	1
	MIAMI	93	80	93	77	86	3	0.56	-1.71	0.48	0.00	0	50.60	120	85	56	7	0	2	0
	ORLANDO	93	76	96	73	84	2	1.27	-0.24	0.66	0.26	24	33.69	89	96	57	5	0	4	1
	PENSACOLA	93	77	98	74	85	4	0.35	-1.05	0.27	0.00	0	43.68	95	92	55	6	0	2	0
	TALLAHASSEE	94	75	98	74	84	3	0.87	-0.41	0.71	0.05	5	41.64	92	93	50	6	0	3	1
	TAMPA	92	77	96	71	85	2	3.92	2.15	3.15	0.10	8	31.35	89	84	57	5	0	3	2
	WEST PALM BEACH	92	79	95	74	85	3	1.12	-0.86	1.10	0.00	0	40.61	96	90	58	7	0	2	1
GA	ATHENS	92	73	94	68	82	5	0.00	-0.76	0.00	0.00	0	45.65	143	91	51	6	0	0	0
	ATLANTA	90	73	92	68	81	4	2.84	1.89	2.70	0.13	18	48.39	140	91	49	3	0	3	1
	AUGUSTA	95	74	97	70	85	6	0.00	-0.79	0.00	0.00	0	44.90	142	95	46	7	0	0	0
	COLUMBUS	94	74	98	71	84	4	0.03	-0.73	0.02	0.01	2	48.99	147	92	46	7	0	2	0
	MACON	94	71	97	66	83	4	0.01	-0.92	0.01	0.00	0	43.07	131	94	47	7	0	1	0
	SAVANNAH	96	76	99	75	86	6	2.24	0.94	1.63	0.61	67	37.92	107	92	49	7	0	2	2
HI	HILO	87	73	89	71	80	3	0.48	-1.64	0.18	0.31	20	75.40	92	85	54	0	0	6	0
	HONOLULU	89	77	90	75	83	1	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.00	0	9.91	109	70	41	2	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	92	74	94	70	83	3	0.01	-0.09	0.01	0.00	0	10.66	98	72	38	7	0	1	0
	LIHUE	86	77	87	74	82	2	0.56	0.15	0.54	0.56	190	30.89	142	82	60	0	0	2	1
IA	BURLINGTON	84	59	89	50	72	-1	0.56	-0.40	0.56	0.56	85	19.85	71	93	38	0	0	1	1
	CEDAR RAPIDS	81	51	88	45	66	-2	0.03	-0.83	0.03	0.00	0	18.69	72	95	35	0	0	1	0
	DES MOINES	82	58	91	51	70	-1	0.13	-0.67	0.12	0.12	21	20.97	76	87	31	1	0	2	0
	DUBUQUE	78	51	84	46	65	-2	0.45	-0.43	0.40	0.40	67	22.67	85	96	43	0	0	2	0
	SIOUX CITY	83	50	91	48	67	-2	0.24	-0.51	0.24	0.00	0	14.58	69	91	35	1	0	1	0
	WATERLOO	82	50	89	44	66	-3	0.05	-0.69	0.05	0.00	0	25.51	94	86	31	0	0	1	0
ID	BOISE	90	58	102	49	74	4	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.00	0	10.80	140	48	15	4	0	0	0
	LEWISTON	90	61	101	57	75	6	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	11.13	127	51	18	5	0	0	0
	POCATELLO	84	45	100	33	65	0	0.03	-0.15	0.03	0.00	0	8.49	102	69	16	3	0	1	0
IL	CHICAGO/O_HARE	82	64	88	56	73	4	0.24	-0.62	0.19	0.24	41	27.37	106	79	33	0	0	2	0
	MOLINE	83	58	90	49	71	0	0.05	-0.83	0.02	0.04	6	20.25	72	86	37	1	0	3	0
	PEORIA	81	59	86	50	70	-1	0.80	0.02	0.80	0.80	144	30.35	119	90	49	0	0	1	1
	ROCKFORD	83	57	88	48	70	1	0.13	-0.74	0.08	0.08	13	22.00	83	84	34	0	0	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	82	57	88	49	70	-2	0.19	-0.49	0.19	0.19	40	31.20	119	93	53	0	0	1	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	83	66	86	55	74	0	1.67	1.00	1.08	1.67	350	47.93	153	90	54	0	0	3	1
	FORT WAYNE	80	56	83	51	68	-1	0.41	-0.30	0.29	0.41	83	24.07	88	97	48	0	0	2	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	82	62	87	52	72	0	0.02	-0.66	0.01	0.02	4	34.28	115	92	51	0	0	2	0
	SOUTH BEND	81	59	87	53	70	1	0.08	-0.76	0.08	0.08	13	30.69	119	88	43	0	0	1	0
KS	CONCORDIA	88	62	99	55	75	1	0.00	-0.67	0.00	0.00	0	21.45	99	84	35	3	0	0	0
	DODGE CITY	89	61	96	52	75	1	0.01	-0.51	0.01	0.01	3	18.15	107	89	33	4	0	1	0
	GOODLAND	88	54	97	48	71	1	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.00	0	14.59	90	79	23	4	0	0	0
	TOPEKA	86	62	94	53	74	0	0.16	-0.70	0.16	0.16	27	30.19	110	92	47	1	0	1	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 5, 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	88	66	94	63	77	1	0.08	-0.74	0.08	0.08	14	22.30	90	95	48	3	0	1	0
KY	LEXINGTON	82	63	85	51	72	-1	1.72	1.08	0.89	1.06	229	35.45	110	98	58	0	0	4	1
	LOUISVILLE	85	68	87	59	76	1	3.00	2.37	2.33	2.89	637	42.70	134	91	53	0	0	3	2
	PADUCAH	84	67	88	58	76	1	2.04	1.35	0.75	1.84	357	41.74	126	94	61	0	0	5	2
LA	BATON ROUGE	94	76	97	74	85	3	0.48	-1.18	0.48	0.00	0	47.98	112	96	52	7	0	1	0
	LAKE CHARLES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	-0.75	0.00	0.00	0	36.20	94	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NEW ORLEANS	92	78	96	77	85	3	0.14	-1.24	0.13	0.00	0	55.26	122	92	55	6	0	2	0
	SHREVEPORT	92	76	95	73	84	3	1.24	0.61	0.80	1.24	270	47.01	136	92	60	6	0	3	1
MA	BOSTON	76	62	85	58	69	-1	0.22	-0.47	0.21	0.22	43	22.20	76	84	51	0	0	2	0
	WORCESTER	75	57	80	52	66	0	0.85	0.08	0.46	0.85	150	26.74	83	88	47	0	0	2	0
MD	BALTIMORE	85	67	90	59	76	3	1.83	1.04	1.58	1.71	288	39.89	140	92	55	1	0	4	1
ME	CARIBOU	73	49	80	43	61	1	0.07	-0.66	0.06	0.01	2	19.81	78	88	43	0	0	2	0
	PORTLAND	77	55	86	45	66	1	0.11	-0.59	0.11	0.11	21	25.80	85	93	49	0	0	1	0
MI	ALPENA	74	49	81	43	61	-1	0.94	0.23	0.47	0.94	191	26.53	138	96	45	0	0	2	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	79	56	85	51	67	0	0.35	-0.57	0.26	0.35	52	26.22	103	94	44	0	0	2	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	74	50	80	40	62	0	0.50	-0.21	0.35	0.50	100	18.51	100	94	42	0	0	2	0
	LANSING	78	56	84	51	67	0	1.32	0.53	1.20	1.32	232	26.68	123	88	45	0	0	2	1
	MUSKEGON	78	58	81	52	68	1	0.13	-0.69	0.13	0.13	21	25.74	122	85	41	0	0	1	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	76	53	81	47	64	0	0.55	-0.25	0.31	0.55	95	22.87	106	89	41	0	0	3	0
MN	DULUTH	69	47	73	43	58	-3	1.13	0.21	0.76	0.37	55	15.07	70	87	42	0	0	4	1
	INT_L FALLS	68	42	74	35	55	-4	1.45	0.76	0.67	0.69	136	16.33	93	94	46	0	0	5	1
	MINNEAPOLIS	76	56	82	52	66	-1	0.44	-0.34	0.44	0.00	0	24.49	107	85	35	0	0	1	0
	ROCHESTER	74	50	79	47	62	0	2.22	1.33	2.02	0.20	32	24.74	99	93	41	0	0	2	1
	ST. CLOUD	74	49	79	45	62	-3	0.58	-0.36	0.46	0.01	1	18.87	93	93	37	0	0	3	0
MO	COLUMBIA	83	63	88	56	73	0	1.18	0.24	0.62	0.56	84	38.66	127	91	54	0	0	2	2
	KANSAS CITY	82	62	89	54	72	-2	1.33	0.30	1.09	0.24	31	29.28	104	97	57	0	0	2	1
	SAINT LOUIS	84	65	90	59	74	-1	0.46	-0.24	0.44	0.46	90	40.96	145	87	50	1	0	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	83	66	90	60	75	0	0.91	-0.12	0.72	0.85	111	40.84	132	97	63	1	0	4	1
MS	JACKSON	94	74	96	72	84	5	0.04	-0.69	0.02	0.02	3	56.30	148	93	51	7	0	2	0
	MERIDIAN	93	78	95	74	85	7	0.14	-0.65	0.12	0.00	0	54.24	137	83	52	6	0	2	0
	TUPELO	90	73	93	65	82	3	2.46	1.82	1.34	0.02	4	54.27	146	92	57	5	0	3	2
MT	BILLINGS	85	52	102	46	68	2	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.00	0	9.71	94	57	17	2	0	0	0
	BUTTE	78	41	93	37	59	2	0.02	-0.27	0.02	0.00	0	8.07	79	69	18	2	0	1	0
	CUT BANK	78	44	93	34	61	3	0.10	-0.20	0.10	0.00	0	5.59	62	67	21	1	0	1	0
	GLASGOW	82	49	90	38	66	1	0.02	-0.22	0.02	0.00	0	8.79	93	62	19	2	0	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	82	46	97	40	64	3	0.00	-0.38	0.00	0.00	0	11.01	94	58	19	2	0	0	0
	HAVRE	82	47	97	39	65	3	0.02	-0.24	0.02	0.00	0	6.32	70	63	19	1	0	1	0
	MISSOULA	83	48	95	42	66	3	0.12	-0.17	0.12	0.00	0	9.97	96	77	21	3	0	1	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	86	67	92	59	76	6	0.69	-0.27	0.33	0.21	31	43.28	134	96	50	2	0	3	0
	CHARLOTTE	89	71	93	63	80	5	1.69	0.89	0.94	0.75	133	37.02	127	92	52	4	0	2	2
	GREENSBORO	85	69	90	61	77	2	1.82	0.82	1.82	0.00	0	43.24	147	94	61	1	0	1	1
	HATTERAS	89	77	92	75	83	6	0.25	-1.37	0.17	0.17	15	47.97	125	94	64	3	0	2	0
	RALEIGH	88	71	93	60	80	4	2.31	1.25	2.31	0.00	0	37.07	122	96	55	4	0	1	1
	WILMINGTON	93	77	97	71	85	7	0.08	-1.76	0.08	0.00	0	49.09	121	94	55	6	0	1	0
ND	BISMARCK	82	47	93	41	65	0	0.04	-0.40	0.03	0.01	3	6.86	48	77	26	1	0	2	0
	DICKINSON	81	46	90	42	64	0	0.00	-0.36	0.00	0.00	0	6.56	51	68	21	1	0	0	0
	FARGO	75	50	78	44	62	-3	0.72	0.06	0.67	0.05	10	16.61	100	91	38	0	0	3	1
	GRAND FORKS	74	48	79	43	61	-2	0.53	-0.04	0.41	0.12	30	13.55	86	89	35	0	0	2	0
	JAMESTOWN	78	50	87	45	64	1	0.04	-0.49	0.04	0.04	10	10.47	71	83	34	0	0	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	86	56	98	53	71	0	0.00	-0.57	0.00	0.00	0	18.96	89	80	30	1	0	0	0
	LINCOLN	86	53	97	46	69	-2	0.13	-0.67	0.08	0.08	13	18.92	85	88	32	2	0	2	0
	NORFOLK	85	51	96	49	68	-1	0.16	-0.51	0.16	0.00	0	14.24	67	85	30	2	0	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	89	52	101	43	70	2	0.00	-0.35	0.00	0.00	0	13.01	78	82	23	4	0	0	0
	OMAHA	84	56	94	51	70	-1	0.01	-0.70	0.01	0.00	0	12.08	51	88	32	2	0	1	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	91	48	105	44	69	2	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.00	0	7.11	56	80	16	4	0	0	0
	VALENTINE	91	50	106	43	71	2	0.01	-0.33	0.01	0.01	4	14.48	89	74	17	4	0	1	0
NH	CONCORD	76	50	81	43	63	-2	0.19	-0.49	0.16	0.19	38	18.78	70	95	45	0	0	2	0
NJ	ATLANTIC_CITY	84	67	90	60	76	4	0.18	-0.52	0.08	0.10	21	32.77	114	90	52	1	0	4	0
	NEWARK	83	66	89	61	74	2	1.09	0.34	0.85	1.09	195	31.95	100	89	43	0	0	3	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	89	63	93	55	76	2	0.18	-0.09	0.10	0.08	41	4.89	74	61	17	3	0	2	0
NV	ELY	89	43	94	34	66	4	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	4.26	61	46	10	3	0	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	104	80	110	76	92	4	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	2.35	76	21	7	7	0	0	0
	RENO	94	60	101	56	77	8	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0	1.92	39	47	10	4	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	94	49	104	42	72	7	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.00	0	4.61	82	42	8	4	0	0	0
NY	ALBANY	73	53	77	46	63	-4	0.38	-0.31	0.38	0.38	76	23.98	90	99	56	0	0	1	0
	BINGHAMTON	72	56	73	48	64	-1	0.37	-0.41	0.34	0.37	66	35.41	132	93	59	0	0	2	0
	BUFFALO	79	63	84	60	71	5	0.41	-0.38	0.21	0.41	70	25.38	99	75	42	0	0	2	0
	ROCHESTER	77	56	81	50	66	0	0.34	-0.42	0.17	0.34	62	22.11	96	96	46	0	0	3	0
	SYRACUSE	78	59	84	52	68	2	0.18	-0.63	0.08	0.10	17	27.14	108	86	48	0	0	3	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	80	60	84	53	70	2	0.37	-0.44	0.37	0.37	62	28.20	101	89	51	0	0	1	0
	CINCINNATI	82	63	84	51	73	0	1.16	0.53	0.63	1.16	269	37.33	123	90	52	0	0	2	2
	CLEVELAND	79	59	83	53	69	-1	0.35	-0.46	0.34	0.35	59	34.87	134	92	51	0	0	2	0
	COLUMBUS	81	62	84	53	71	0	1.03	0.30	0.71	1.03	203	37.93	134	93	54	0	0	3	1
	DAYTON	83	61	86	53	72	1	0.07	-0.70	0.06	0.07	13	31.03	107	89	50	0	0	2	0
	MANSFIELD	80	59	83	51	70	2	0.52	-0.37	0.52	0.52	85	26.00	82	95	50	0	0	1	1

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Weather Data for the Week Ending September 5, 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	83	58	88	54	70	1	0.01	-0.65	0.01	0.01	2	21.96	92	88	39	0	0	1	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	79	57	84	49	68	1	1.04	0.20	1.04	1.04	168	32.42	121	91	51	0	0	1	1
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	88	68	93	65	78	-1	3.09	2.22	2.35	0.66	105	25.90	101	98	52	3	0	4	2
	TULSA	89	72	92	70	80	2	1.35	0.45	1.00	0.35	52	31.81	113	96	60	5	0	3	1
OR	ASTORIA	71	53	85	49	62	1	0.04	-0.37	0.04	0.00	0	39.86	103	97	60	0	0	1	0
	BURNS	91	43	101	36	67	6	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	5.74	79	55	12	4	0	0	0
	EUGENE	85	55	95	48	70	5	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.00	0	17.67	67	81	31	3	0	0	0
	MEDFORD	97	59	103	53	78	8	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	9.17	88	60	16	5	0	0	0
	PENDLETON	89	57	98	48	73	5	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	8.91	107	54	16	5	0	0	0
	PORTLAND	84	60	95	51	72	4	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.00	0	19.17	93	81	36	2	0	0	0
	SALEM	85	56	96	46	70	5	0.02	-0.19	0.02	0.00	0	19.19	86	82	32	2	0	1	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	79	61	83	53	70	1	1.13	0.29	0.64	1.11	174	29.97	98	93	54	0	0	3	1
	ERIE	80	62	85	57	71	3	0.00	-0.88	0.00	0.00	0	24.70	93	81	48	0	0	0	0
	MIDDLETOWN	80	65	85	57	72	1	1.48	0.70	0.69	1.39	238	27.39	100	91	54	0	0	4	1
	PHILADELPHIA	83	67	88	63	75	1	0.11	-0.66	0.07	0.09	15	32.82	115	88	49	0	0	3	0
	PITTSBURGH	78	60	83	50	69	0	0.43	-0.34	0.25	0.42	76	28.25	103	93	56	0	0	4	0
	WILKES-BARRE	79	60	83	51	69	2	0.88	0.04	0.88	0.88	140	39.14	153	88	51	0	0	1	1
	WILLIAMSPORT	80	60	84	50	70	2	0.15	-0.77	0.13	0.15	22	26.11	94	91	48	0	0	2	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	80	59	87	54	69	0	0.57	-0.24	0.44	0.57	96	24.53	78	93	48	0	0	3	0
SC	CHARLESTON	93	77	96	74	85	6	0.47	-1.19	0.47	0.00	0	39.40	107	94	56	7	0	1	0
	COLUMBIA	93	75	96	73	84	5	0.00	-0.93	0.00	0.00	0	42.45	130	90	47	6	0	0	0
	FLORENCE	92	76	95	74	84	6	0.19	-0.79	0.19	0.00	0	43.39	139	94	49	6	0	1	0
	GREENVILLE	90	70	94	61	80	4	0.35	-0.51	0.35	0.00	0	52.99	160	97	47	5	0	1	0
SD	ABERDEEN	83	50	87	43	66	1	0.05	-0.47	0.05	0.00	0	12.12	72	84	29	0	0	1	0
	HURON	81	53	88	50	67	-1	0.64	0.08	0.59	0.00	0	14.74	83	91	33	0	0	2	1
	RAPID CITY	85	46	104	37	66	-1	0.01	-0.29	0.01	0.00	0	10.35	80	77	17	2	0	1	0
	SIOUX FALLS	83	53	89	49	68	1	0.13	-0.56	0.13	0.00	0	14.45	73	81	29	0	0	1	0
TN	BRISTOL	85	67	89	56	76	4	0.68	-0.06	0.24	0.50	92	42.71	142	100	54	0	0	5	0
	CHATTANOOGA	91	72	93	65	82	5	1.11	0.33	0.59	0.22	36	48.22	134	92	49	5	0	3	1
	KNOXVILLE	87	69	89	62	78	2	1.72	1.08	1.15	0.55	115	51.64	151	99	57	0	0	4	1
	MEMPHIS	88	73	90	65	80	1	0.47	-0.11	0.25	0.42	97	41.59	116	93	58	1	0	4	0
	NASHVILLE	88	70	90	59	79	3	1.46	0.79	0.86	0.19	39	39.74	121	90	54	1	0	5	1
TX	ABILENE	94	71	102	68	82	3	0.51	-0.07	0.27	0.51	131	17.00	98	92	41	6	0	2	0
	AMARILLO	88	62	93	58	75	1	0.35	-0.15	0.19	0.19	55	10.34	66	90	37	3	0	2	0
	AUSTIN	94	76	104	72	85	2	1.66	0.89	1.48	1.66	298	25.21	111	86	49	5	0	2	1
	BEAUMONT	92	77	93	75	85	3	0.12	-1.33	0.12	0.00	0	37.74	93	98	64	7	0	1	0
	BROWNSVILLE	96	80	100	73	88	4	2.61	1.52	2.60	2.61	309	13.14	83	89	55	6	0	2	1
	CORPUS CHRISTI	95	81	97	76	88	4	0.96	-0.22	0.96	0.96	110	16.71	82	89	57	6	0	1	1
	DEL RIO	100	79	105	73	90	6	0.81	0.19	0.46	0.81	185	9.00	65	79	36	6	0	3	0
	EL PASO	96	73	101	67	85	5	0.00	-0.36	0.00	0.00	0	5.17	76	47	17	7	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	89	73	98	71	81	-1	3.38	2.74	1.53	2.40	512	35.99	146	97	60	4	0	5	3
	GALVESTON	94	86	95	82	90	6	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.01	0	27.13	0	80	63	7	0	2	0
	HOUSTON	98	79	99	73	89	6	1.61	0.58	1.61	1.61	224	29.11	89	89	46	7	0	1	1
	LUBBOCK	91	66	97	62	79	3	0.98	0.43	0.79	0.81	198	9.31	69	87	31	5	0	3	1
	MIDLAND	96	70	102	64	83	5	0.00	-0.46	0.00	0.00	0	6.12	60	74	27	6	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	97	73	104	66	85	5	0.04	-0.62	0.04	0.00	0	12.46	85	76	32	7	0	1	0
	SAN ANTONIO	96	77	101	74	86	3	0.20	-0.54	0.20	0.20	37	15.41	71	90	42	6	0	1	0
	VICTORIA	98	78	100	74	88	5	0.45	-0.56	0.28	0.17	22	19.94	72	88	46	7	0	2	0
	WACO	91	75	102	72	83	0	6.10	5.43	2.06	6.10	900	37.02	163	89	55	3	0	4	4
	WICHITA FALLS	89	70	96	68	80	-1	1.80	1.11	1.09	0.18	36	28.52	141	100	58	4	0	4	2
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	88	59	100	49	73	1	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.00	0	7.65	71	48	15	3	0	0	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	84	67	92	58	75	4	2.40	1.53	1.81	0.59	90	42.09	148	94	57	2	0	2	2
	NORFOLK	88	76	96	72	82	6	0.04	-1.13	0.04	0.04	4	34.59	105	83	53	3	0	1	0
	RICHMOND	87	69	93	58	78	3	1.06	0.09	0.98	1.00	141	41.35	134	92	53	3	0	4	1
	ROANOKE	84	68	92	59	76	3	1.89	0.96	1.40	0.48	70	44.26	154	89	53	2	0	2	1
	WASH/DULLES	83	64	91	56	74	1	0.87	0.08	0.55	0.32	54	35.15	123	96	57	1	0	4	1
VT	BURLINGTON	76	58	79	53	67	1	0.08	-0.68	0.08	0.08	14	22.12	90	84	43	0	0	1	0
WA	OLYMPIA	79	50	85	43	65	3	0.01	-0.34	0.01	0.00	0	28.83	103	95	40	0	0	1	0
	QUILLAYUTE	69	51	85	46	60	1	0.05	-0.69	0.04	0.00	0	58.45	105	97	61	0	0	2	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	78	56	83	51	67	3	0.02	-0.26	0.02	0.00	0	24.69	118	87	43	0	0	1	0
	SPOKANE	84	58	94	53	71	6	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.00	0	9.44	91	53	20	1	0	0	0
	YAKIMA	90	55	95	47	73	7	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0	2.81	56	67	20	5	0	0	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	74	50	79	46	62	-4	0.62	-0.25	0.58	0.01	1	21.71	95	90	38	0	0	3	1
	GREEN BAY	75	50	79	48	62	-2	0.22	-0.49	0.13	0.14	28	24.08	115	90	42	0	0	3	0
	LA CROSSE	78	54	84	52	66	-2	1.98	1.11	1.98	0.00	0	22.01	89	87	36	0	0	1	1
	MADISON	76	52	81	46	64	-3	0.98	0.15	0.77	0.21	36	29.65	116	95	42	0	0	3	1
	MILWAUKEE	77	60	83	55	69	1	0.18	-0.57	0.16	0.16	31	29.48	119	80	42	0	0	2	0
WV	BECKLEY	76	62	80	51	69	2	1.59	0.93	0.93	0.66	136	41.76	138	100	70	0	0	4	1
	CHARLESTON	83	65	87	56	74	2	1.78	0.99	0.72	1.06	186	39.80	125	96	53	0	0	5	2
	ELKINS	79	59	84	50	69	2	1.89	1.04	0.61	1.40	223	46.52	139	93	57	0	0	4	1
	HUNTINGTON	83	65	87	56	74	2	1.33	0.59	0.83	0.48	93	34.00	110	95	56	0	0	6	1
WY	CASPER	84	42	98	33	63	-1	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.00	0	4.37	47	69	14	3	0	0	0
	CHEYENNE	83	48	94	43	65	2	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.00	0	7.69	60	56	15	1	0	0	0
	LANDER	83	47	96	38	65	0	0.01	-0.14	0.01	0.00	0	4.83	53	60	17	3	0	1	0
	SHERIDAN	85	43	103	36	64	0	0.08	-0.16	0.08	0.00	0	6.72	65	75	18	3	0	1	0

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

August Weather Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: From a Midwestern derecho to Western wildfires to Hurricane Laura, August was a month of extreme weather and climate disasters. There were also slow-motion events, such as worsening Western drought and a stripe across the Midwest and Northeast that experienced significant rainfall deficits. However, August dryness across the northern High Plains and the Northwest favored fieldwork, including small grain harvest activities.

The August 10 derecho swept across some 770 miles of the Midwest in about 14 hours, a fast-unfolding disaster that affected millions of acres of farmland. Some of the windstorm's most significant impacts occurred in a west-to-east band across central Iowa, where measured wind gusts of 60 to 100 mph were common and gusts above 120 mph were estimated.

Category 4 Hurricane Laura made landfall on August 27 at 1:00 am CDT near Cameron, LA, with maximum sustained winds of 150 mph—the strongest hurricane to cross the Louisiana coastline since August 1856. Comparable modern hurricanes, in terms of geographic area affected, included Audrey (category 4) on June 27, 1957, and Rita (category 3) on September 24, 2005.

Category 1 Hurricane Isaias was the other tropical cyclone to make landfall in the U.S. during August. Isaias, which had produced gusty winds and drought-easing rainfall in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands in late July, made landfall near Ocean Isle Beach, NC, around 11:10 pm EDT on August 3, with maximum sustained winds near 85 mph. Isaias accelerated toward the north-northeast on August 4, resulting in wind damage and power outages in the Atlantic coastal plain as far north as New England.

Eastern Pacific waters also teemed with tropical cyclones; remnant moisture from Hurricane Elida and Tropical Storm Fausto was drawn northeastward across the western U.S. in mid-August, contributing to swarms of lightning strikes across California that ultimately led to dozens of large wildfires and more than one million acres of charred vegetation in less than a week. Nationally, some 1.8 million acres burned during the last 3 weeks of August, highlighted by Colorado's largest wildfire on record and California's second-, third-, and fourth-largest blazes.

By August 30, topsoil moisture was rated at least one-half very short to short in every Western State except Arizona, along with all Plains States except North Dakota. On the same date, Iowa led the Midwest with topsoil moisture rated 81 percent very short to short, while New Hampshire paced the Northeast at 96 percent very short to short. Meanwhile, Oregon led the nation on August 30 in rangeland and pastures rated very poor to poor (76 percent), followed by Wyoming (73 percent) and Arizona (68 percent).

Elsewhere, ample August rainfall across much of the South and far upper Midwest maintained generally favorable growing conditions for pastures and immature summer crops. By late August, 76 percent of the nation's rice and peanuts were rated in good to excellent condition. Roughly four-fifths (79 to 82 percent) of the corn and soybeans in Minnesota and Wisconsin were rated in good to excellent condition on August 30, compared to the national values of 62 percent for corn and 66 percent for soybeans.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous U.S. experienced its third-hottest, 28th-driest August during the 1895-2020 period of record. The nation's monthly average temperature of 74.7°F was 2.6°F above the 1901-2000 mean, while precipitation averaged 2.35 inches (90 percent of normal). The only higher August average temperature values were 75.1°F in 1983 and 75.0°F in 2011. The last time August was drier was 2011, when rainfall averaged 2.34 inches.

Figure 1 Statewide Average Temperature Ranks
August 2020
Period: 1895–2020

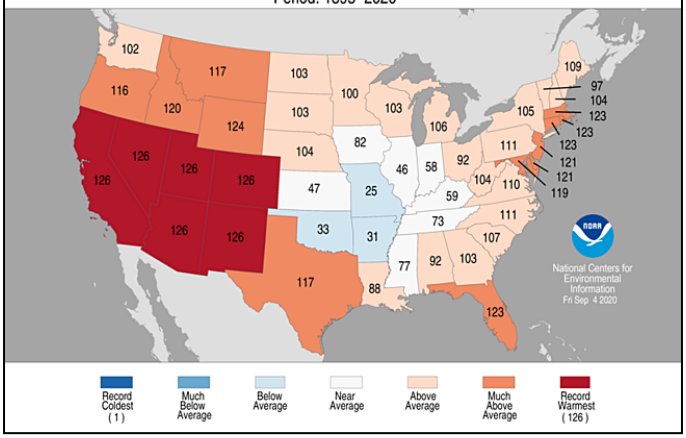
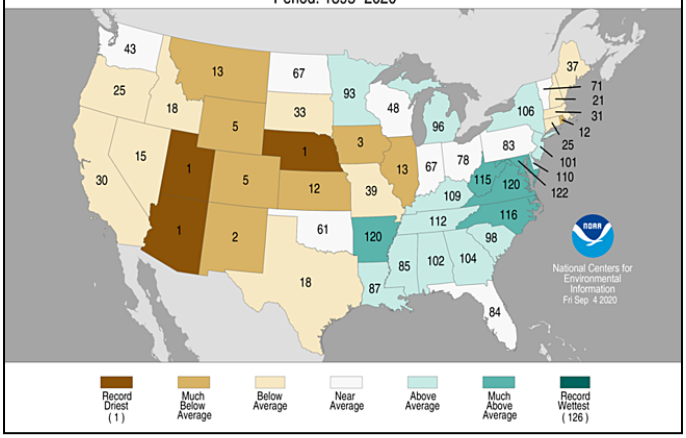


Figure 2 Statewide Precipitation Ranks
August 2020
Period: 1895–2020



State temperature rankings ranged from the 25th-coolest August in Missouri to the hottest on record in California, Nevada, and the Four Corners States (figure 1). August temperatures were among the ten highest values on record in Florida, Texas, parts of the Northwest (Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming), and six Atlantic Coast States from Maryland to Massachusetts. Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the driest August on record in Arizona, Nebraska, and Utah to the fifth-wettest August in Maryland (figure 2). Top-ten rankings for August dryness were observed in Colorado, Iowa, New Mexico, and Wyoming, while top-ten rankings for August wetness also included Arkansas and Virginia.

Summary: After making landfall on August 3 just before midnight, Hurricane Isaias raced northward across the Atlantic coastal plain. Heavy rain fell along and near the path of Isaias, which passed east of Washington, D.C., but west of New York City. East of the center of circulation, wind damage and power outages were commonplace until the storm began to decay over western New England. Starting a few hours prior to landfall and continuing into the afternoon of August 4, more than three dozen tornadoes occurred from the coastal Carolinas into southern Connecticut, based on preliminary reports. One of those tornadoes—an EF3 with winds estimated near 145 mph—ripped across Bertie County, North Carolina, shortly after 1:00 am on August 4, killing two people and injuring more than a dozen others. Another impact from Isaias was a significant storm surge near where the center crossed the coast. In fact, the Springmaid Pier in Myrtle Beach, SC, reported its third-highest water level on record, 5.82 feet below the high-water mark observed during Hurricane Hugo in 1989 and 3.42 feet below the crest noted during Hurricane Matthew in 2016. Isaias, the ninth named tropical cyclone and second hurricane of the year in the Atlantic Basin, crossed the coast just 9 days after Hanna struck southern Texas. Before midnight on August 3, unofficial wind gusts in coastal North Carolina included 99 mph at Federal Point and 87 mph at Oak Island. Minutes after moving inland, Isaias produced a wind gust to 73 mph in Wilmington, North Carolina. Before daybreak on August 4, similar gusts were reported in North Carolina locations such as Jacksonville (69 mph); Manteo (68 mph); and Southport (66 mph). Later in the day on August 4, wind gusts included 78 mph at Farmingdale Airport, NY; 70 mph at New York's JFK Airport; 67 mph at Wallops Island, VA; and 65 mph in Atlantic City, NJ. In Connecticut, gusts reached 62 mph in Bridgeport and 61 mph in Hartford. New England's highest peak, Mount Washington, NH, clocked a southeasterly wind gust to 147 mph on the 4th, exceeding its monthly record of 142 mph set in August 1954. Meanwhile, daily-record rainfall totals for August 4 topped the 4-inch mark in Pennsylvania communities such as Allentown (4.92 inches), Mount Pocono (4.39 inches), and Philadelphia (4.16 inches), as well as Wilmington, Delaware (4.48 inches). Other daily-record amounts for August 4 reached 3.92 inches in Albany, NY, and 3.61 inches in Richmond, VA. Following Isaias' departure, Southeastern showers lingered. Record-setting rainfall totals for August 5 included 2.77 inches in Fort Myers, FL, and 2.55 inches in Asheville, NC. Richmond reported another daily-record sum (2.57 inches) on the 6th, boosting its August 1-8 rainfall to 9.72 inches. Ultimately, Richmond's monthly rainfall climbed to 15.34 inches, representing its wettest month since August 2004, when 16.30 inches fell.

Prior to the arrival of Isaias, widely scattered but locally heavy showers dotted the Midwest and Northeast. On August 2, for example, daily-record amounts reached 5.89 inches in Reading, PA, and 4.79 inches in Milwaukee, WI. Reading also set a record for its wettest August day (previously, 5.04 inches on August 17, 1919). For Milwaukee, it was the wettest day since July 22, 2010, when 5.61 inches fell—and the wettest August day since August 6, 1986, when rainfall totaled 6.81 inches. Later, an increase in rainfall across the nation's mid-section was accompanied by locally severe thunderstorms. During the evening of August 8, a wind gust to 74 mph was reported in Valentine, NE. Any early-month showers in the West were highly localized, although Montague, CA, netted a daily-record total of 1.76 inches on August 5.

In Burlington, VT, a record-setting streak of 41 consecutive days (June 26 – August 5) with a low temperature of 60°F or greater ended in the wake of Isaias, as cooler air was drawn eastward. The previous record of 36 days had been set from July 14 – August 19, 1898. Meanwhile, very cool air settled across the Midwest. On August 5, daily-record lows dipped to 49°F in Ottumwa, IA, and 51°F in Springfield, IL. Cool weather in the West resulted in daily-record lows for August 7 in Ramona, CA (45°F), and Spokane, WA (49°F). Extreme heat temporarily subsided in other areas of the West, although Salt Lake City, UT, opened the month with consecutive daily-record highs of 105°F on August 1-2. Other record-setting highs for August 2 included 108°F in Bishop, CA, and 103°F in Grand Junction, CO. In Phoenix, AZ, August 8 and 9 marked the 33rd and 34th days this year, respectively, with a high temperature of 110°F or greater, tying and breaking the 2011 annual record. By the end of August, Phoenix would further obliterate that mark, recording its 50th day of 110-degree heat on August 28.

On August 10, a high-wind (derecho) event swept across the Midwest, covering some 770 miles in about 14 hours. Early reports indicated three fatalities in Iowa and one in Indiana. A west-to-east swath across the central one-third of Iowa was among the hardest-hit areas, with widespread wind gusts of 75 to 100 mph recorded in communities such as Marshalltown, Ankeny, Des Moines, and Davenport. A broader area, generally stretching from eastern Nebraska into western Ohio, noted wind gusts in excess of 60 mph, along with pockets of large hail and isolated tornadoes. In Iowa's peak-impact zone, satellite imagery immediately captured major vegetation changes, such as flattened or snapped corn stalks. Ironically, the derecho provided minimal relief in Midwestern drought areas, including parts of Iowa and Ohio. Active weather in advance of the windstorm resulted in daily-record rainfall amounts for August 9 in Saint Louis, MO (2.03 inches), and Grand Forks, ND (1.53 inches). The following day, derecho-related winds hammered nearly the entire length of the Midwest. Peak wind gusts in Iowa were clocked to 99 mph in Marshalltown; 86 mph in Davenport; 78 mph in Ankeny; and 75 mph in Des Moines. Unofficial gusts topped 100 mph in several Iowa communities, including Midway (Linn County), near Cedar Rapids; Atkins (Benton County); and Le Grand (Marshall County). Elsewhere, gust on August 10 included 79 mph in Moline, IL; 72 mph in Chicago (Midway Airport); 66 mph in Omaha, NE, and Benton Harbor, MI; and 61 mph in Indianapolis, IN.

During August, there were few signs of autumn. By August 9, heat was concentrated across the High Plains, where daily-record highs included 100°F in Sidney, NE, and 98°F in Denver, CO. Borger, TX, posted consecutive daily-record highs (103 and 104°F, respectively) on August 9-10. Elsewhere in Texas,

El Paso logged six consecutive daily-record highs from August 10-15, with readings ranging from 105 to 107°F. Meanwhile, highs in Roswell, NM, reached or exceeded the 100-degree mark on 10 consecutive days from August 6-15, with the temperature peaking at 107°F on August 12-14. In the Northeast, Caribou, ME, reported its 51st reading this year (on August 14) with a high temperature of 80°F or greater, tying an annual record set in 1999. Three additional 80-degree readings (from August 23-25) pushed Caribou's tally to a record-breaking 54 days. Similarly, Phoenix, AZ, smashed a record for the greatest number of 115-degree readings in a year (13 days through August 31). The previous record in Phoenix had been 7 days in 1974. With a high of 117°F on August 14, Phoenix also tied a monthly record previously achieved on August 26, 2011, and August 14, 2015. In fact, numerous monthly records were set or tied across California and the Southwest in mid-August. For example, downtown Oakland, CA, noted a high of 100°F on the 14th—the first triple-digit reading on record during August in that location. Oakland's previous monthly record had been 99°F on August 6, 1983, and August 24, 2010. On August 15, monthly records highs included 123°F in Needles, CA; 111°F in Kingman, AZ; and 109°F in Roseburg, OR. Previous records had been 122°F (on August 26, 1924) in Needles; 111°F (on August 19, 1915, and August 13, 1933) in Kingman; and 108°F (on August 2 and 3, 2017) in Roseburg. The reading in Roseburg also tied an all-time-record high temperature, previously attained with a high of 109°F on July 20, 1946.

On August 16, Death Valley's high of 130°F established a modern maximum temperature record for anywhere in the world. The "official" world record of 134°F, set in Death Valley on July 10, 1913, has long been in dispute. On the same date as Death Valley's historic 130-degree reading, August temperature records were tied or broken in Western locations such as Sacramento, CA (112°F), and Winslow, AZ (104°F). The previous record in Sacramento had been 110°F on August 10, 1996, and August 28, 2017, whereas Winslow had attained 104°F on August 21, 1928. Elsewhere in Arizona on the 16th, monthly records included 114°F at Tuzigoot National Monument; 106°F in Page and Seligman; and 93°F in Flagstaff. With a high of 113°F on August 16, Stockton, CA, smashed a monthly record of 112°F set on August 28, 2017. Farther east, Alamosa, CO, eclipsed a monthly record on August 19 with a high of 92°F (previously, 91°F on August 17, 2002). Western heat eased slightly as the month progressed but remained extreme. August records were set for the greatest number of 90-degree readings in Flagstaff, AZ (6 days; previously, 3 days in 2002), and 100-degree readings in Cedar City, Utah (5 days; previously, 1 day in 1978 and 1981). With 8 days of triple-digit heat during the month, Salt Lake City, UT, also set an August record (previously, seven days in 1994). Each day from August 15-23, Tonopah, NV, tallied a daily-record high (100, 101, 103, 101, 98, 97, 98, 96, and 97°F). Death Valley endured highs of 120°F or greater each day from August 14-24. Later, heat again expanded across the Rockies and High Plains, where record-setting highs in Colorado for August 22 included 103°F in Pueblo and 95°F in Colorado Springs.

Amid the Western heat wave, mid-August thundershowers produced thousands of lightning strikes. The storms were embedded in a band of moisture with tropical origins and included mid- and high-level remnants of Hurricane Elida and Tropical Storm Fausto. The thunderstorms were mostly dry, though a few areas received rain. For example, daily-record totals in California included 0.08 inch (on August 13) in Paso Robles and 0.05 inch (on August 15) in Santa Maria. For the remainder of the month, California contended with two of its largest wildfires on record, not to mention degraded air quality from those two fires and dozens of smaller blazes. The SCU Lightning Complex, in the Coastal Range generally east of San Jose, CA, charred nearly 400,000 acres of vegetation and destroyed more than 200 structures after being sparked on August 18. The LNU Lightning Complex, in the foothills north of Napa and east of Santa Rosa, burned some 375,000 acres and destroyed nearly 1,500 buildings after ignition on August 17. Another California wildfire, the August Complex, burned more than 356,000 acres in Mendocino National Forest, becoming the fourth-largest fire in state history. Only the Mendocino Complex, which torched 459,123 acres in July 2018, remained atop the list of California's largest fires. Yet another lightning-sparked fire—the CZU Lightning Complex northwest of Santa Cruz, CA—burned less vegetation (about 86,500 acres) but was very destructive, leveling nearly 1,500 structures shortly after being ignited on August 16. Finally, Colorado experienced its largest wildfire in modern history, although the blaze mostly burned in the wilderness. The Pine Gulch Fire, north of Grand Junction, CO, eventually burned more than 139,000 acres but destroyed only a half-dozen buildings, topping the record-setting (137,760-acre) Hayman Fire of 2002, in terms of acreage.

Nearly forgotten amid Western heat and wildfires were locally heavy showers in the South. Texarkana, AR, experienced its second-wettest day on record on August 12, when 7.43 inches fell. Texarkana's previous wettest day on record in August was August 31, 2001, when 4.46 inches fell. Texarkana's wettest day during any month remains May 28, 1998, when rainfall totaled 10.48 inches. Daily-record amounts topped 3 inches in several other Southern cities, including Jacksonville, FL (3.50 inches on August 10); Fort Smith, AR (3.44 inches on August 14); and Elizabeth City, NC (3.15 inches on August 15). Later, thunderstorms across the upper Midwest led to record-setting totals for August 14 in Minnesota locations such as Saint Cloud (3.09 inches) and Hibbing (2.60 inches). In some areas of the country, thunderstorms produced gusty winds but little rain. On August 16, Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW), TX, reported a wind gust to 68 mph but received rainfall totaling only 0.29 inch. Still, it was the first measurable rainfall at DFW since July 29. A few days later, on August 20, Havre, MT, reported no rain but experienced a wind gust to 62 mph. Monthly rainfall in Havre totaled 0.03 inch (3 percent of normal), the third-driest August on record in that location. Spotty showers in the West were not enough to offset the effects of extreme heat, low humidity levels, and gusty winds. In California, daily-record rainfall totals included 0.10 inch (on August 17) in Alturas and 0.02 inch (on August 16) in downtown Sacramento. On August 20 in Arizona, Phoenix netted 0.90 inch—the first measurable rain in that location since July 24 and the wettest day since February 22—while Tucson collected 0.78 inch. Tucson had not experienced a wetter day since November 29, 2019, when 0.81 inch fell. In southwestern Utah, the first meaningful rain of the monsoon season fell on August 23-24, when Saint George measured 2.00 inches in a 24-hour period. Meanwhile, much more widespread showers affected the Southeast. On August 18, daily-record totals topped the two-inch mark in Frankfort, KY (2.58 inches), and Alma, GA (2.38 inches). In Florida, monthly rainfall in Fort Myers climbed to 11.66 inches, aided by totals in excess of an inch on August 5, 9, 10, 11, 14, 21, and 22.

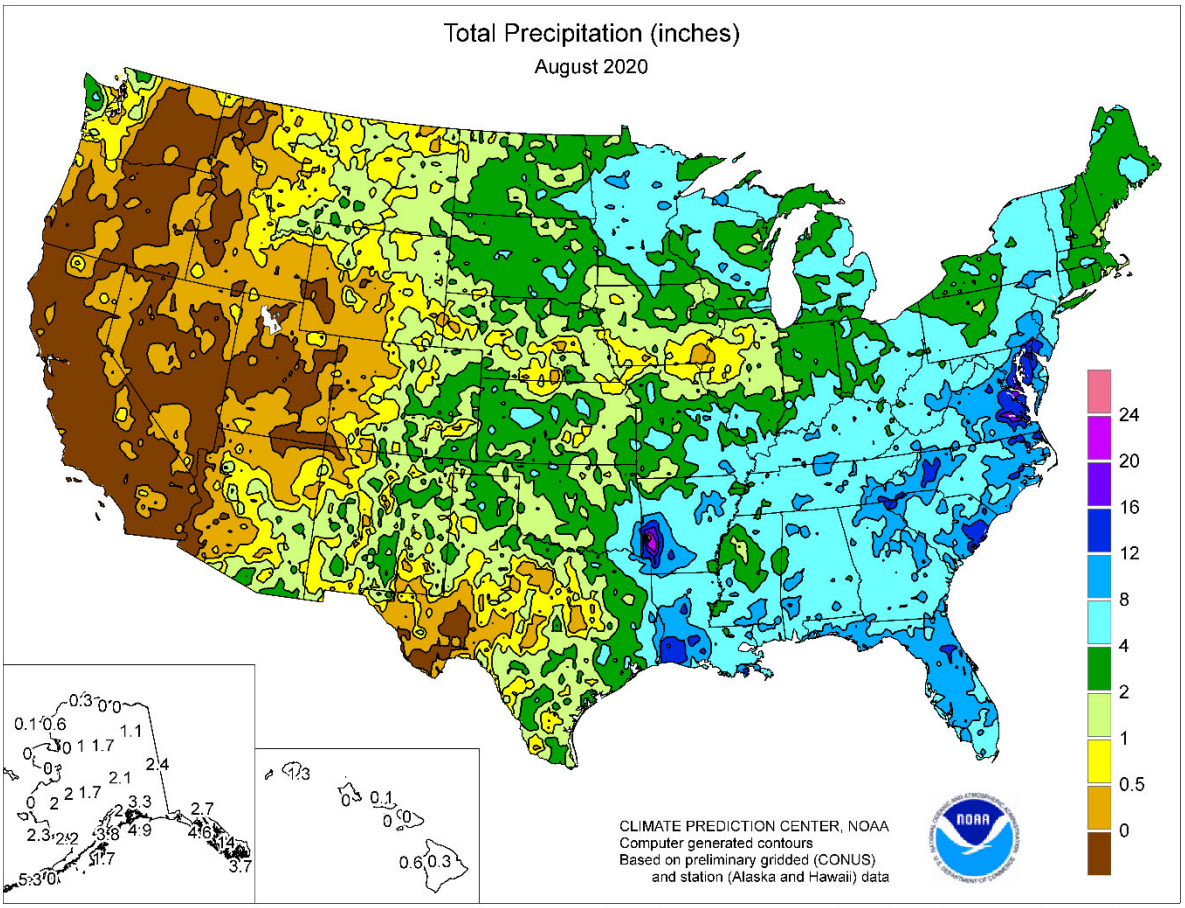
Category 4 Hurricane Laura came ashore in the dead of night on August 27 near Cameron, LA, delivering nearly unimaginable damage due to high winds and a coastal storm surge. At landfall, Laura featured sustained winds near 150 mph—the most powerful hurricane to make landfall in Louisiana since the 1856 Last Island (Isle Dernière) storm. Significant wind damage spread far inland and was especially notable in Lake Charles, LA, which had gusts above 130 mph. Heavy rain and gusty winds associated with Laura reached as far north as Arkansas, but the former hurricane rapidly weakened after turning eastward toward the mid-Atlantic Coast. Prior to Laura's arrival, Hurricane Marco briefly threatened the Gulf Coast and technically made landfall near the mouth of the Mississippi River as a decaying tropical storm on August 24. Rainfall loosely associated with Marco's circulation soaked a few areas along the Gulf Coast, with Apalachicola, FL, experiencing its third-wettest day (7.85 inches on August 23) in the last 45 years. August 23-25 rainfall reached 6.15 inches in Pensacola, FL, and 10.20 inches in Apalachicola. When Laura roared ashore in southwestern Louisiana, wind gusts were clocked to 133 mph in Lake Charles and 127 mph at Calcasieu Pass. The water level at the tide station at Calcasieu Pass climbed 7.07 feet above flood stage as Laura moved ashore, the fourth-highest surge on record behind 11.00 feet with Hurricane Rita on September 24, 2005; 9.30 feet with Hurricane Audrey on June 27, 1957; and 7.90 feet with Hurricane Ike on September 13, 2008. Coastal Texas, which escaped a direct hit, experienced wind gusts to 90 mph at Texas Point National Wildlife Refuge and 72 mph in Beaumont-Port Arthur. During the morning of the 27th, hurricane-force wind gusts were reported in Louisiana communities such as Alexandria (86 mph), De Ridder (82 mph), New Iberia (76 mph), and Vernon (74 mph). Farther inland, tropical storm-force gusts included 65 mph in Shreveport, LA; 57 mph in El Dorado, AR; 56 mph in Monroe and Lafayette, LA; and 53 mph in Gulfport, MS. Although wind and rainfall information in the areas hardest hit by Laura was largely lost, daily-record precipitation totals for August 27 in Arkansas included 4.18 inches in North Little Rock, 3.74 inches in El Dorado, 2.79 inches in Pine Bluff, and 2.59 inches in Texarkana. Monthly rainfall totaled 19.70 inches near Big Fork, Polk County, AR, breaking a state record for August (previously, 19.55 inches in Hardy, Sharp County, in 1915). Unofficial tallies indicated a few Arkansas monthly totals in excess of 20 inches.

Meanwhile, a cold front produced an area of heavy rain, independent of the decaying former hurricane. Record-setting totals for August 28 reached 2.85 inches in Pittsburgh, PA, and 2.83 inches in Detroit, MI. In West Virginia, daily-record amounts included 2.20 inches (on August 28) in Wheeling and 2.04 inches (on August 29) in Elkins. Elsewhere on the 29th, rainfall across the central and southern Plains resulted in daily-record amounts in Russell, KS (1.58 inches), and Amarillo, TX (1.41 inches). Late-month thundershowers were heaviest in parts of Florida, where record-setting totals for August 30 included 3.15 inches in Tampa and 1.91 inches in Lakeland. Meanwhile, widespread showers and thunderstorms developed across the southern Plains and spread eastward. Lawton, OK, received 1.74 inches of rain, a record for the date, on August 30. The last day of August featured record-setting rainfall totals in Fort Smith, AR (2.45 inches), and Oklahoma City, OK (2.35 inches). Late-August showers also peppered other areas, including the mid-Atlantic and upper Midwest, leading to record-setting amounts for August 31 in Lynchburg, VA (2.59 inches), and Rochester, MN (2.01 inches). Across the southeastern Plains and mid-South, heavy rain persisted into early September. Meanwhile in the Northeast, Hartford, CT, finished its driest June-August period on record, with 4.42 inches (previously, 4.75 inches in 1965). With a June-August sum of 6.16 inches, Caribou, ME, endured its second-driest summer, behind only 5.60 inches in 1995. In eastern Nebraska, it was the fourth-driest summer in Omaha and Norfolk, with June-August totals of 4.63 and 5.11 inches, respectively.

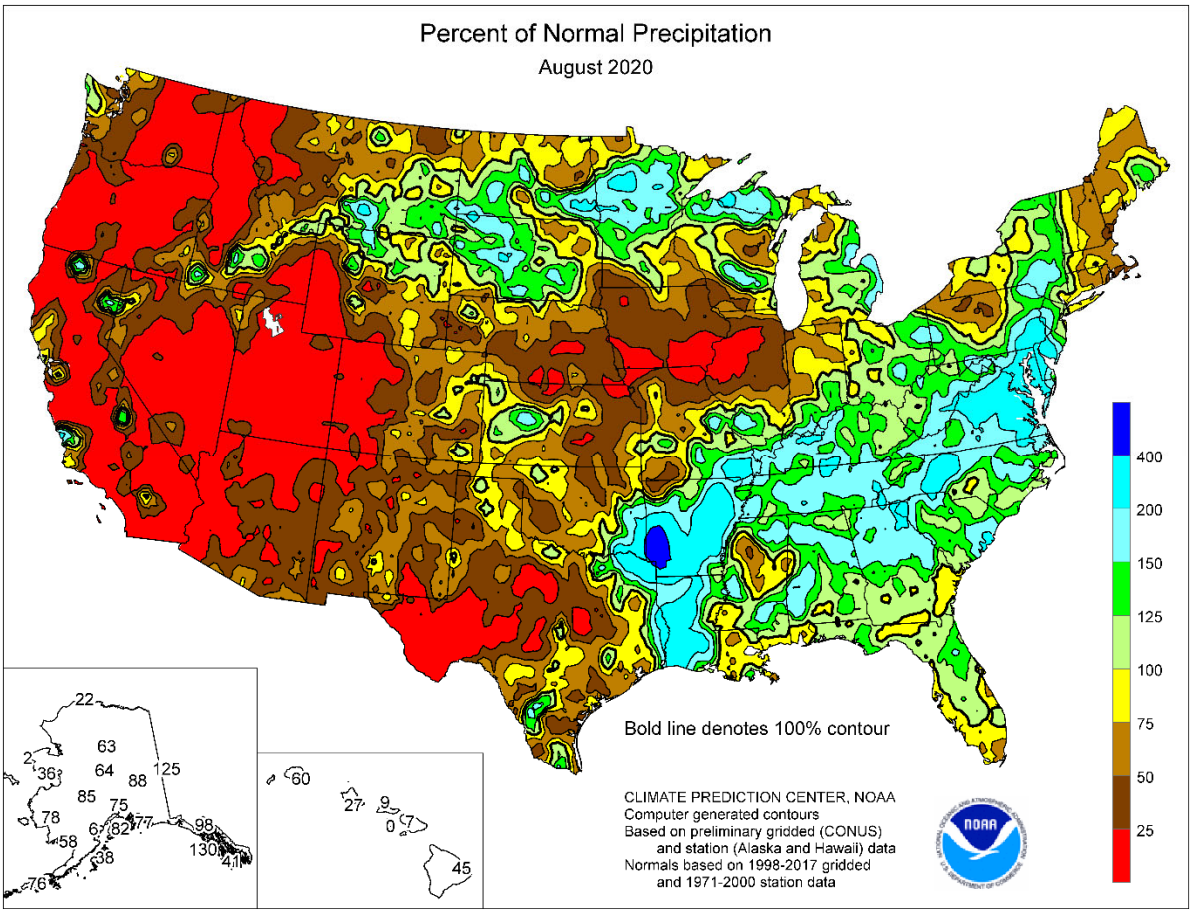
With heat continuing to dominate the country in late August, daily-record highs were scattered across several regions. For example, heat surged northward across the Great Plains and adjacent Rockies, resulting in daily-record highs for August 23 in East Rapid City, SD (102°F), and Casper, WY (98°F). The following day, record-setting highs for August 24 soared to 100°F in Burlington, CO, and 98°F in Sidney, NE. Another daily-record high (101°F) was set in Sidney on August 25; other triple-digit, daily-record highs in Nebraska on that date included 105°F in Valentine, 103°F in Alliance, and 102°F in Scottsbluff. Heat also overspread the upper Midwest, where La Crosse, WI, tied a daily-record high of 97°F on August 26. Toward month's end, blazing heat returned across the south-central U.S. In Texas, Abilene posted consecutive daily-record highs (107 and 105°F, respectively) on August 28-29. Other record-setting highs for August 28 included 109°F in Borger, TX, and 105°F in Roswell, NM. Not surprisingly, the hottest August on record concluded amid the late-season heat wave in locations such as Phoenix, AZ (monthly average temperature of 99.1°F); Sarasota-Bradenton, FL (85.2°F); and Sacramento, CA (79.5°F).

Most of Alaska experienced near- or above-normal August temperatures, while monthly precipitation was below normal in most locations. Parts of southeastern Alaska, where wet weather prevailed, were an exception. In fact, August rainfall in southeastern Alaska totaled 22.35 inches (228 percent of normal) in Ketchikan and 10.26 inches (179 percent) in Juneau. Ketchikan reported daily totals in excess of an inch on August 4, 9, 14, 15, 16, 19, 22, 27, and 28. Conversely, portions of northern and western Alaska completed a very dry August with totals of 0.35 inch (16 percent of normal) in Kotzebue and 0.23 inch (22 percent) in Utqiaġvik. Across interior Alaska, some of the most significant precipitation fell early in the month. For example, Fairbanks received 1.22 inches of rain during the first 3 days of the month. Bethel netted 1.07 inches from August 5-7. Later, a period of cool, mostly dry weather resulted in a daily-record low (34°F on August 13) in King Salmon, followed 2 days later by a high of 77°F. Anchorage posted a daily-record high of 78°F on August 15. Daily-record highs were also set in Bethel (75°F on August 18) and Kodiak (76°F on August 20). Unusually warm weather in the Bering Sea contributed to Saint Paul Island tying its all-time-record high of 66°F (on August 14), originally set on August 25, 1987.

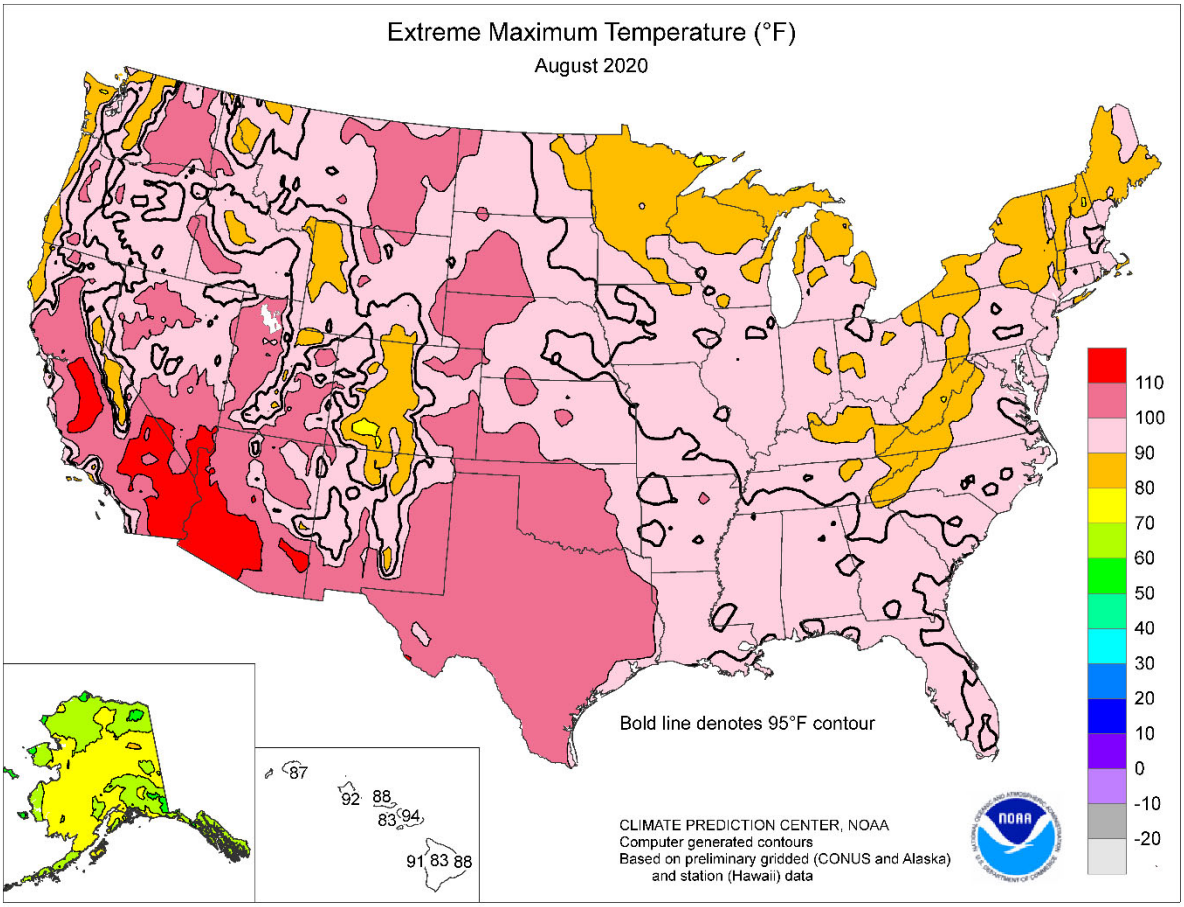
Across Hawaii, August was a very warm and generally dry month. At the state's major airport observation sites, August rainfall ranged from 0.03 inch (6 percent of normal) in Kahului to 4.25 inches (43 percent) in Hilo, on the Big Island. Kahului and Hilo also completed an unusually dry summer, with June-August totals of 0.32 and 13.98 inches, respectively—27 and 50 percent of normal. Kahului also noted its warmest August and month on record, with an average temperature of 83.7°F, or 3.9°F above normal. Previous records had been 82.9°F in August 2015 and 83.0°F in September 2019, respectively.

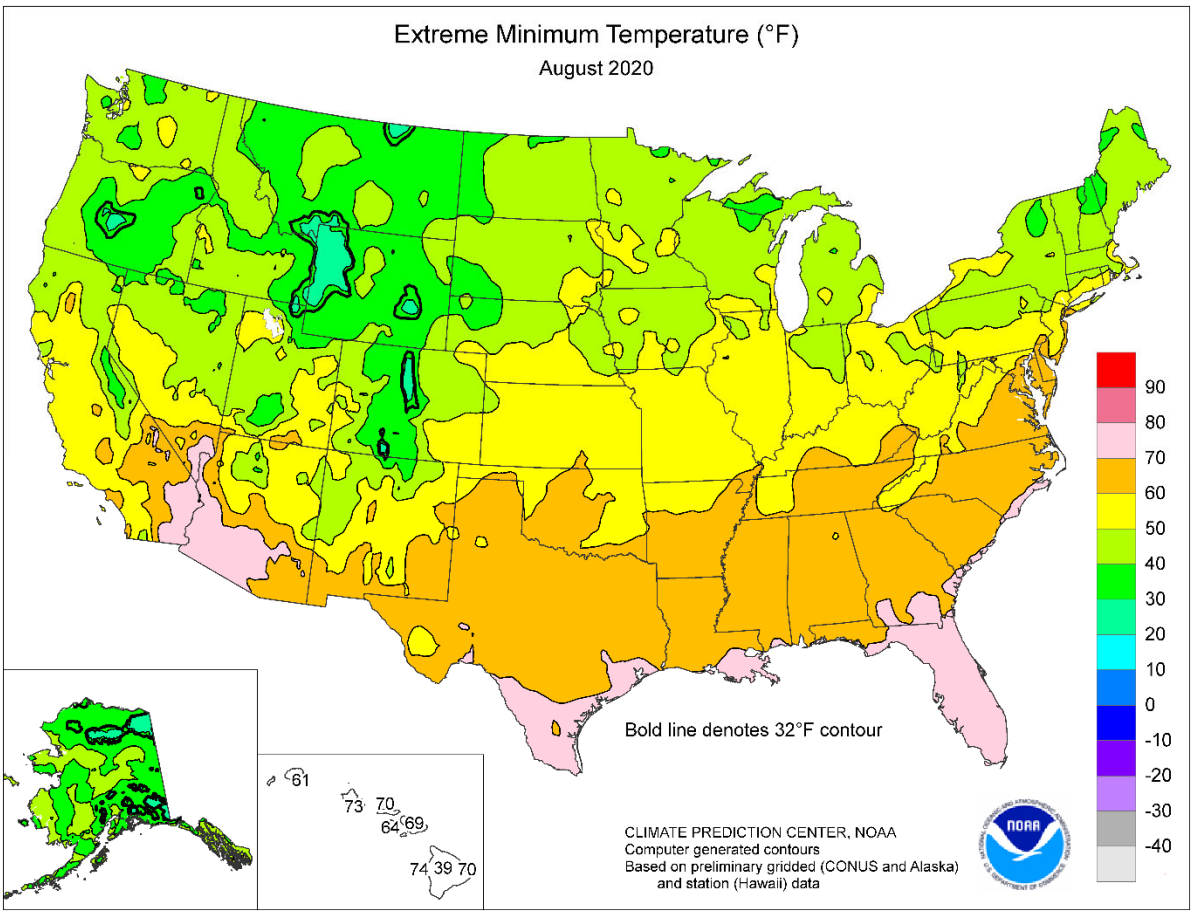


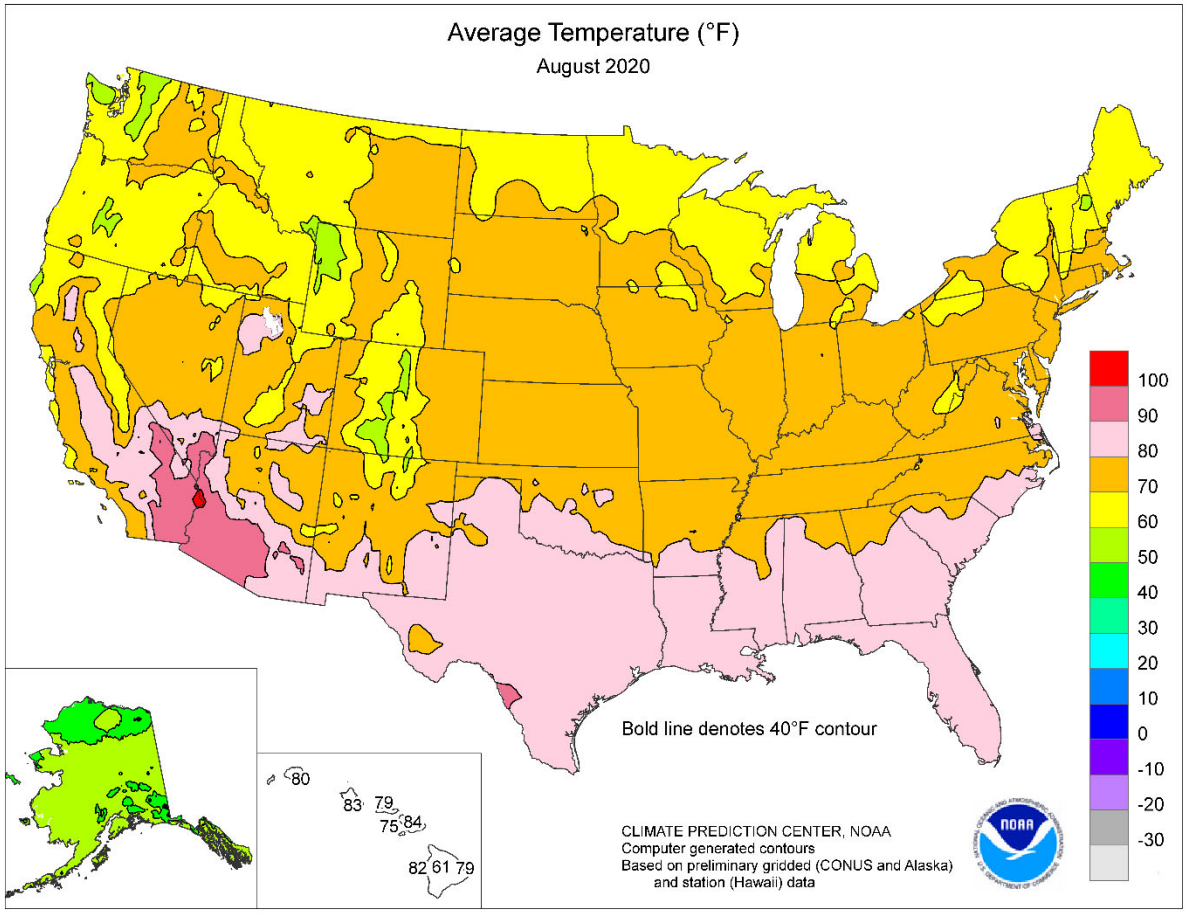
CPC gridded precipitation data supplemented with AHPS (water.weather.gov/precip/) for quality control purposes

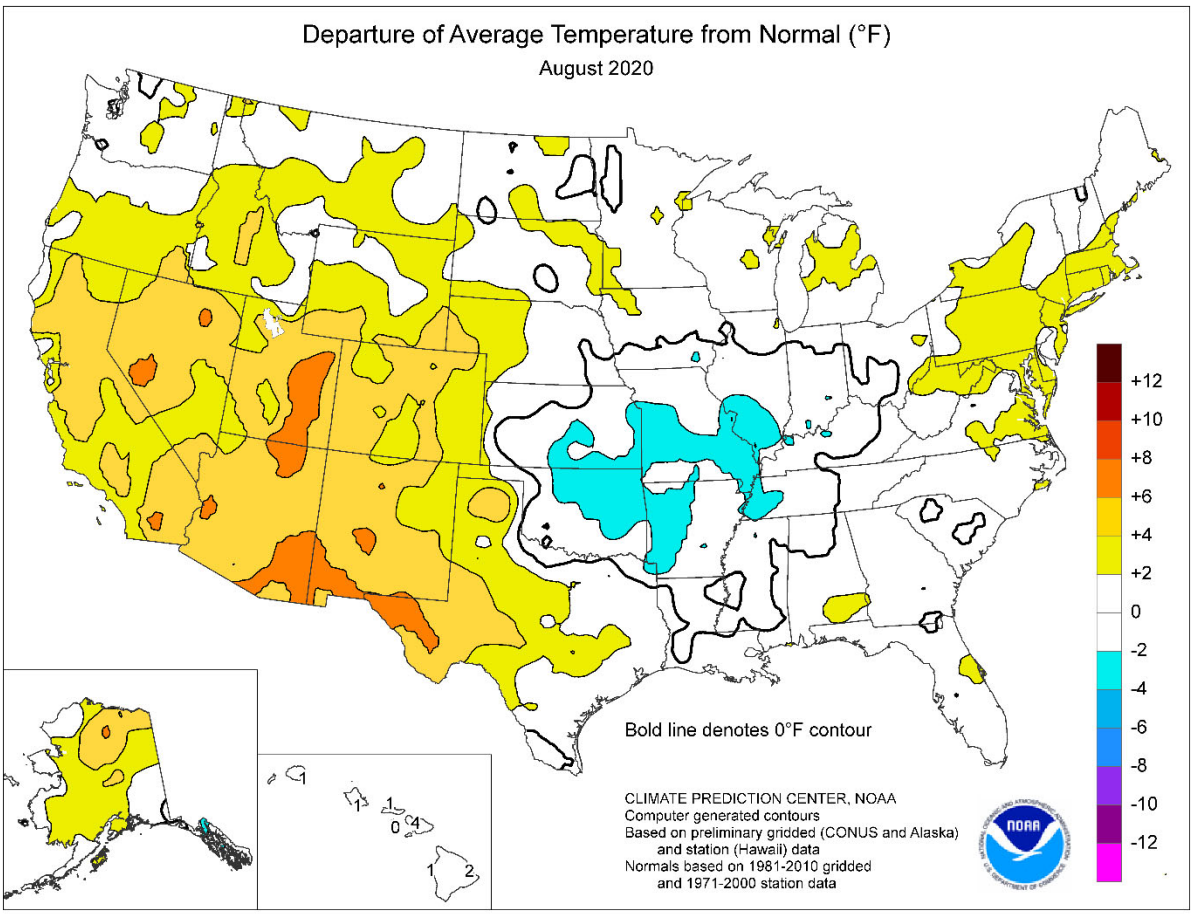


CPC gridded precipitation data supplemented with AHPS (water.weather.gov/precip/) for quality control purposes


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
August 2020
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
87
92 88
83 94
91 83 88
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
August 2020
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
61
73 70
64 69
74 39 70
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data


Average Temperature (°F)
August 2020
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
Bold line denotes 40°F contour
80
83 79
75 84
82 61 79
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
August 2020
+12
+10
+8
+6
+4
+2
0
-2
-4
-6
-8
-10
-12
Bold line denotes 0°F contour
1
1 1
0 4
1 2
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
Normals based on 1981-2010 gridded
and 1971-2000 station data
NOAA

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

August 2020

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	81	0	5.89	1.97	WICHITA	79	-1	1.07	-2.61	TOLEDO	74	2	2.87	-0.25
HUNTSVILLE	80	0	6.46	2.88	KY LEXINGTON	74	-1	3.47	0.24	YOUNGSTOWN	71	2	4.25	1.02
MOBILE	81	-1	4.45	-2.51	LOUISVILLE	78	-1	5.61	2.30	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	79	-3	2.97	-0.28
MONTGOMERY	83	2	5.69	1.74	PADUCAH	77	-1	4.05	1.31	TULSA	79	-3	2.71	-0.19
AK ANCHORAGE	59	2	3.27	0.04	LA BATON ROUGE	84	1	4.60	-2.89	OR ASTORIA	61	1	0.54	-0.64
BARROW	42	3	0.24	-0.83	LAKE CHARLES	83	0	4.81	0.44	BURNS	69	4	0.01	-0.39
FAIRBANKS	60	4	2.17	0.29	NEW ORLEANS	84	1	6.31	0.32	EUGENE	70	3	0.05	-0.59
JUNEAU	55	-1	10.36	4.63	SHREVEPORT	83	0	2.23	-0.48	MEDFORD	77	3	0.00	-0.44
KODIAK	58	3	1.75	-2.83	ME CARIBOU	66	2	2.33	-1.41	PENDLETON	73	1	0.05	-0.37
NOME	52	2	1.15	-2.05	PORTLAND	71	3	2.24	-0.87	PORTLAND	71	2	0.39	-0.30
AZ FLAGSTAFF	69	5	0.32	-2.77	MD BALTIMORE	78	3	11.86	8.60	SALEM	69	2	0.12	-0.35
PHOENIX	99	6	0.91	-0.12	MA BOSTON	74	2	2.30	-1.02	PA ALLENTOWN	74	2	5.71	2.04
PRESCOTT	78	5	0.11	-2.50	WORCESTER	72	3	4.56	0.86	ERIE	73	3	1.76	-1.70
TUCSON	92	7	1.19	-1.20	MI ALPENA	68	2	3.58	0.37	MIDDLETOWN	78	4	3.83	0.66
AR FORT SMITH	80	-2	10.04	7.46	GRAND RAPIDS	72	1	2.63	-0.93	PHILADELPHIA	78	1	8.57	5.10
LITTLE ROCK	80	-2	6.03	3.45	HOUGHTON LAKE	67	2	2.50	-0.88	PITTSBURGH	73	2	5.63	2.17
CA BAKERSFIELD	87	5	0.00	-0.05	LANSING	71	2	3.51	0.30	WILKES-BARRE	74	4	4.38	0.99
EUREKA	58	-1	0.01	-0.33	MUSKEGON	72	2	2.23	-1.14	WILLIAMSPORT	75	4	2.85	-0.98
FRESNO	86	5	0.00	-0.01	TRAVERSE CITY	71	4	2.83	-0.54	RI PROVIDENCE	75	3	1.72	-1.85
LOS ANGELES	71	2	0.00	-0.06	MN DULUTH	67	3	2.77	-0.90	SC CHARLESTON	82	1	10.12	2.97
REDDING	85	5	0.06	-0.16	INT_L FALLS	64	1	4.86	2.06	COLUMBIA	82	1	3.76	-1.51
SACRAMENTO	80	5	0.02	-0.04	MINNEAPOLIS	73	2	4.05	-0.26	FLORENCE	81	1	5.41	0.17
SAN DIEGO	73	2	0.00	-0.02	ROCHESTER	70	0	4.28	-0.26	GREENVILLE	79	0	4.35	-0.15
SAN FRANCISCO	67	2	0.05	0.00	ST. CLOUD	69	1	6.04	2.27	SD ABERDEEN	73	4	1.22	-1.18
STOCKTON	82	6	0.00	-0.01	MS JACKSON	81	0	7.89	3.64	HURON	73	1	2.63	0.20
CO ALAMOSA	65	2	0.33	-0.92	MERIDIAN	82	2	4.74	0.76	RAPID CITY	72	1	0.98	-0.57
CO SPRINGS	74	5	2.56	-0.76	TUPELO	81	0	8.70	5.27	SIOUX FALLS	75	4	1.28	-1.75
DENVER INTL	77	4	0.38	-1.31	MO COLUMBIA	75	-1	2.65	-1.74	TN BRISTOL	76	2	2.62	-0.83
GRAND JUNCTION	81	6	0.02	-0.97	KANSAS CITY	75	-2	2.50	-1.37	CHATTANOOGA	82	2	6.85	3.39
PUEBLO	78	5	0.33	-1.98	SAINT LOUIS	77	-1	4.76	1.78	KNOXVILLE	78	0	8.45	5.20
CT BRIDGEPORT	76	3	2.29	-1.54	SPRINGFIELD	76	-2	0.89	-2.64	MEMPHIS	81	-1	6.41	3.54
HARTFORD	74	2	2.22	-1.70	MT BILLINGS	74	3	1.44	0.68	NASHVILLE	80	1	5.80	2.66
DC WASHINGTON	80	1	8.83	5.90	BUTTE	64	2	0.22	-1.14	TX ABILENE	86	3	0.13	-2.44
DE WILMINGTON	77	1	9.29	6.07	CUT BANK	66	3	0.24	-0.94	AMARILLO	81	4	2.04	-0.86
FL DAYTONA BEACH	82	1	5.50	-0.89	GLASGOW	73	3	0.21	-1.04	AUSTIN	89	4	1.27	-1.07
JACKSONVILLE	82	0	9.32	2.52	GREAT FALLS	69	3	0.10	-1.47	BEAUMONT	84	1	4.67	-0.72
KEY WEST	87	3	2.70	-2.69	HAVRE	70	2	0.03	-1.09	BROWNSVILLE	87	2	0.48	-1.95
MIAMI	85	1	7.09	-1.81	MISSOULA	69	1	0.39	-0.80	CORPUS CHRISTI	86	1	0.20	-2.71
ORLANDO	84	1	7.31	0.18	NE GRAND ISLAND	76	2	0.56	-2.56	DEL RIO	91	5	0.50	-1.68
PENSACOLA	83	1	11.89	5.13	LINCOLN	75	0	1.28	-2.19	EL PASO	88	7	0.05	-1.96
TALLAHASSEE	82	1	8.37	1.02	NORFOLK	74	1	1.96	-1.27	FORT WORTH	86	0	1.30	-0.61
TAMPA	85	2	10.31	2.52	NORTH PLATTE	75	3	0.44	-1.83	GALVESTON	88	3	0.74	0.00
WEST PALM BEACH	85	2	7.04	-0.93	OMAHA	77	3	0.47	-3.33	HOUSTON	87	2	2.27	-1.49
GA ATHENS	81	2	9.33	5.83	SCOTTSBLUFF	76	5	0.01	-1.30	LUBBOCK	83	4	0.59	-1.31
ATLANTA	81	1	7.07	3.19	VALENTINE	76	3	1.00	-1.18	MIDLAND	86	5	0.20	-1.64
AUGUSTA	83	2	6.24	1.92	NV ELY	70	4	0.05	-0.89	SAN ANGELO	87	4	0.52	-1.73
COLUMBUS	83	1	6.93	3.19	LAS VEGAS	95	5	0.00	-0.38	SAN ANTONIO	88	3	0.90	-1.20
MACON	82	2	5.41	1.30	RENO	78	5	0.14	-0.13	VICTORIA	86	2	1.64	-1.20
SAVANNAH	84	2	5.06	-1.49	WINNEMUCCA	76	6	0.20	-0.01	WACO	87	2	0.01	-2.03
HI HILO	79	2	4.43	-5.41	NH CONCORD	70	1	1.52	-1.64	WICHITA FALLS	83	-1	2.41	-0.07
HONOLULU	83	1	0.15	-0.42	NJ ATLANTIC_CITY	77	2	7.35	3.23	UT SALT LAKE CITY	83	6	0.12	-0.58
KAHULUI	84	4	0.04	-0.48	NEWARK	78	2	3.23	-0.46	VT BURLINGTON	71	2	6.62	2.70
LIHUE	80	1	1.27	-0.85	NM ALBUQUERQUE	81	5	0.66	-0.92	VA LYNCHBURG	77	3	9.60	6.36
ID BOISE	77	3	0.13	-0.15	NY ALBANY	69	-2	5.76	2.32	NORFOLK	82	4	8.06	2.54
LEWISTON	76	2	0.13	-0.57	BINGHAMTON	69	2	5.99	2.56	RICHMOND	79	2	15.32	10.64
POCATELLO	72	3	0.14	-0.47	BUFFALO	73	4	2.15	-1.09	ROANOKE	77	2	4.25	0.72
IL CHICAGO/O_HARE	77	4	0.82	-4.09	ROCHESTER	70	1	2.75	-0.69	WASH/DULLES	78	2	7.72	4.22
MOLINE	73	0	0.08	-4.47	SYRACUSE	73	3	4.66	1.12	WA OLYMPIA	65	1	0.37	-0.59
PEORIA	74	0	0.60	-2.61	NC ASHEVILLE	75	2	9.11	4.68	QUILLAYUTE	60	1	4.28	1.80
ROCKFORD	74	2	0.57	-4.03	CHARLOTTE	80	2	4.06	-0.18	SEATTLE-TACOMA	68	2	0.33	-0.57
SPRINGFIELD	73	-1	1.63	-1.57	GREENSBORO	77	0	8.85	4.97	SPOKANE	72	2	0.02	-0.57
IN EVANSVILLE	76	-1	6.11	3.15	HATTERAS	83	4	5.70	-1.23	YAKIMA	73	4	0.01	-0.30
FORT WAYNE	71	0	2.69	-0.92	RALEIGH	80	1	8.41	4.15	WV BECKLEY	71	2	7.06	3.59
INDIANAPOLIS	74	0	1.83	-1.28	WILMINGTON	82	3	8.22	0.81	CHARLESTON	76	1	3.94	0.22
SOUTH BEND	73	2	2.64	-1.09	ND BISMARCK	73	3	0.61	-1.67	ELKINS	71	2	8.43	4.61
IA BURLINGTON	75	0	0.30	-3.99	DICKINSON	71	2	0.53	-1.04	HUNTINGTON	75	1	4.62	0.90
CEDAR RAPIDS	71	0	0.45	-4.06	FARGO	69	0	4.20	1.65	WI EAU CLAIRE	70	1	2.83	-1.64
DES MOINES	75	1	0.78	-3.37	GRAND FORKS	68	1	2.41	-0.45	GREEN BAY	70	3	2.37	-0.98
DUBUQUE	71	1	1.41	-3.01	JAMESTOWN	69	1	2.17	0.07	LA CROSSE	74	3	3.90	-0.41
SIOUX CITY	73	1	1.35	-1.86	OH AKRON-CANTON	73	3	3.96	0.43	MADISON	70	1	2.91	-1.37
WATERLOO	73	2	1.33	-2.95	CINCINNATI	74	0	3.41	0.03	MILWAUKEE	73	2	6.03	2.06
KS CONCORDIA	79	2	0.54	-2.59	CLEVELAND	72	0	5.52	2.03	WY CASPER	71	2	0.05	-0.81
DODGE CITY	78	0	0.92	-1.81	COLUMBUS	74	0	4.78	1.48	CHEYENNE	72	5	0.20	-1.75
GOODLAND	75	1	2.83	0.14	DAYTON	73	1	3.63	0.66	LANDER	73	4	0.06	-0.57
TOPEKA	76	-1	0.80	-3.47	MANSFIELD	72	2	2.01	-2.39	SHERIDAN	72	3	0.56	-0.17

Based on 1981-2010 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

August 31 - September 6, 2020

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Above-normal temperatures were recorded in large parts of the Delta, mid Atlantic, Pacific Northwest, Rocky Mountains, Southeast, Southwest, and southern Texas. Portions of California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington recorded temperatures 8°F or more above normal. In contrast, below-normal temperatures were observed in large sections of the Great Lakes, New England, and northern Plains. Parts of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin recorded temperatures 4°F or more below normal. The western half of the nation remained dry; however, above-average amounts of rain fell across portions of Kentucky, the mid Atlantic, the Mississippi Valley, the southern Great Plains, Tennessee, and parts of Texas. Some areas in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas recorded more than 6 inches of rain.

Corn: By September 6, ninety-seven percent of the corn acreage was at or beyond the dough stage, 10 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. By September 6, seventy-nine percent of this year's crop acreage was denting, 28 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of average. Denting progress advanced at least 10 percentage points during the week in 15 of the 18 estimating states. Twenty-five percent of the nation's corn was mature by September 6, fifteen percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of average. As of September 6, sixty-one percent of the nation's corn was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week but 6 points above the same time last year. In Iowa, 43 percent of the 2020 corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the previous week.

Soybean: Nationally, leaves dropping advanced to 20 percent complete by September 6, thirteen percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nebraska and South Dakota had advances of 20 percentage points or more from the previous week. On September 6, sixty-five percent of the nation's soybean acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week but 10 points above the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: Nationwide, producers had sown 5 percent of the intended 2021 winter wheat acreage by September 6, four percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting progress was most advanced in Washington at 32 percent planted, 17 percentage points ahead of last year and 15 points ahead of average.

Cotton: By September 6, ninety-six percent of the nation's cotton acreage had begun setting bolls, 2 percentage points behind the previous year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. Progress was complete or near completion in all estimating states. By September 6, thirty-seven percent of the nation's cotton had open bolls, 4 percentage points behind last year but 3 points ahead of average. As of September 6, forty-five percent of the 2020 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week and 2 points above the same time last year.

Sorghum: Seventy-four percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was at or beyond the coloring stage by September 6, thirteen percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. On September 6, twenty-nine percent of the nation's sorghum was mature, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but 4 points behind average. Seventy-seven percent of the Texas sorghum acreage was mature by September 6, two percentage points behind last year but 3 points ahead of average. Twenty-one percent of the nation's sorghum was harvested by September 6, one percentage point behind last year and 2 points behind average. Forty-nine percent of the nation's sorghum was rated in good to excellent condition on September 6, one percentage point below the previous week and 19 points below the same time last year.

Rice: Nationally, 26 percent of the rice acreage was harvested by September 6, one percentage point behind last year and 9 points behind the 5-year average. Based on conditions as of September 6, seventy-eight percent of the nation's rice was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points above the previous week and 9 points above the same time last year.

Small Grains: Ninety-six percent of the nation's oat acreage was harvested by September 6, eight percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvesting of oats was complete or nearing completion in eight of the nine estimating states.

By September 6, producers had harvested 85 percent of the nation's barley, 6 percentage points ahead of last year but 5 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest progress advanced 11 percentage points or more during the week in three of the five estimating states.

By September 6, eighty-two percent of the spring wheat was harvested, 16 percentage points ahead of last year but 5 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest progress advanced 10 percentage points or more during the week in four of the six estimating states.

Other Acreages: On September 6, seventy-three percent of the nation's peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points below the previous week but 9 points above the same time last year.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 6, 2020

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

Corn Percent Dough

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 6 2020	5-Yr Avg
CO	85	86	95	90
IL	86	97	100	96
IN	79	94	97	93
IA	90	95	97	95
KS	94	96	97	95
KY	90	91	94	94
MI	66	85	92	82
MN	88	97	99	96
MO	93	97	100	98
NE	93	98	100	96
NC	99	98	100	100
ND	83	79	95	92
OH	72	91	95	89
PA	76	66	89	84
SD	82	95	96	93
TN	99	97	100	99
TX	99	95	98	97
WI	69	88	94	85
18 Sts	87	94	97	94

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

Corn Percent Dented

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 6 2020	5-Yr Avg
CO	38	39	62	55
IL	51	71	86	78
IN	38	52	68	67
IA	55	71	84	73
KS	76	71	83	81
KY	81	73	82	84
MI	23	40	63	49
MN	37	63	86	68
MO	69	83	91	86
NE	65	74	84	75
NC	94	90	93	96
ND	20	26	52	55
OH	25	39	57	57
PA	59	30	51	61
SD	30	50	73	60
TN	92	77	88	94
TX	93	83	93	86
WI	27	45	65	52
18 Sts	51	63	79	71

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

Corn Percent Mature

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 6 2020	5-Yr Avg
CO	2	4	10	5
IL	6	12	23	29
IN	6	8	20	20
IA	3	11	28	12
KS	25	18	31	34
KY	54	37	51	59
MI	0	1	9	5
MN	1	3	23	6
MO	12	7	25	38
NE	7	11	27	12
NC	88	73	83	87
ND	1	0	6	8
OH	3	1	5	13
PA	15	1	7	13
SD	1	8	23	10
TN	57	22	45	62
TX	56	65	73	63
WI	0	7	14	8
18 Sts	10	12	25	19

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

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	21	18	25	32	4
IL	3	5	22	54	16
IN	3	8	28	49	12
IA	10	16	31	39	4
KS	7	12	28	39	14
KY	1	3	8	64	24
MI	3	11	33	42	11
MN	2	4	16	53	25
MO	2	5	19	57	17
NE	6	10	22	41	21
NC	7	13	30	44	6
ND	4	8	25	45	18
OH	4	11	36	45	4
PA	8	14	35	31	12
SD	4	6	22	58	10
TN	2	3	24	57	14
TX	5	14	39	31	11
WI	2	5	15	46	32
18 Sts	5	9	25	46	15
Prev Wk	5	9	24	48	14
Prev Yr	4	10	31	45	10

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 6 2020	5-Yr Avg
AR	20	14	22	29
IL	0	0	2	11
IN	2	7	19	18
IA	0	4	19	6
KS	6	8	21	10
KY	11	7	14	12
LA	47	57	67	63
MI	2	9	19	9
MN	1	2	15	10
MS	24	26	39	45
MO	0	0	1	4
NE	5	16	37	17
NC	17	5	10	14
ND	16	16	34	36
OH	0	8	17	13
SD	1	20	40	25
TN	24	8	15	19
WI	1	3	12	5
18 Sts	7	8	20	16

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

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	7	25	46	20
IL	2	5	25	55	13
IN	2	7	28	50	13
IA	7	13	33	42	5
KS	3	11	35	42	9
KY	1	3	10	62	24
LA	0	3	42	42	13
MI	1	7	31	52	9
MN	1	4	16	59	20
MS	1	6	26	56	11
MO	1	4	22	57	16
NE	5	10	22	45	18
NC	4	7	30	50	9
ND	5	7	24	49	15
OH	4	9	32	49	6
SD	5	7	22	59	7
TN	2	4	20	59	15
WI	1	4	14	44	37
18 Sts	3	7	25	52	13
Prev Wk	3	7	24	53	13
Prev Yr	3	9	33	45	10

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 6, 2020

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

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 6 2020	5-Yr Avg
AL	100	97	99	99
AZ	100	100	100	100
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	99	100	100	89
GA	100	98	99	100
KS	85	89	93	84
LA	100	100	100	100
MS	97	93	95	99
MO	100	80	90	99
NC	99	90	93	98
OK	99	90	95	95
SC	100	87	92	99
TN	100	97	100	99
TX	99	92	95	97
VA	97	94	96	98
15 Sts	98	93	96	97

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 6 2020	5-Yr Avg
AL	54	18	36	47
AZ	66	85	92	69
AR	59	49	68	50
CA	13	10	15	19
GA	54	23	35	46
KS	8	17	21	15
LA	62	61	73	77
MS	38	23	42	50
MO	26	1	14	33
NC	37	19	24	35
OK	33	16	27	21
SC	51	4	6	40
TN	23	9	15	33
TX	39	33	39	28
VA	36	15	27	30
15 Sts	41	29	37	34

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

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	0	13	74	13
AZ	0	0	4	65	31
AR	1	3	15	42	39
CA	0	0	35	55	10
GA	1	5	20	58	16
KS	3	9	35	47	6
LA	0	5	52	35	8
MS	1	4	30	56	9
MO	2	11	38	49	0
NC	3	16	36	42	3
OK	2	7	55	34	2
SC	5	6	16	55	18
TN	8	11	17	55	9
TX	18	24	29	23	6
VA	0	5	29	66	0
15 Sts	11	16	28	36	9
Prev Wk	15	13	28	35	9
Prev Yr	3	15	39	37	6

Sorghum Percent Coloring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 6 2020	5-Yr Avg
CO	28	39	56	52
KS	51	48	68	63
NE	50	60	78	73
OK	50	45	60	64
SD	52	50	85	63
TX	92	83	88	84
6 Sts	61	58	74	70

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

Sorghum Percent Mature

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 6 2020	5-Yr Avg
CO	2	8	15	4
KS	2	2	7	8
NE	1	2	12	8
OK	22	9	14	26
SD	3	4	13	8
TX	79	73	77	74
6 Sts	26	24	29	33

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

Sorghum Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 6 2020	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	NA	0	0
KS	0	NA	0	1
NE	0	NA	0	0
OK	2	NA	1	6
SD	0	NA	0	0
TX	74	69	73	61
6 Sts	22	NA	21	23

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

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	19	23	43	13	2
KS	3	8	33	43	13
NE	5	9	29	31	26
OK	7	22	35	35	1
SD	0	4	31	62	3
TX	8	14	33	32	13
6 Sts	6	11	34	37	12
Prev Wk	6	12	32	39	11
Prev Yr	1	5	26	53	15

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	0	13	64	23
FL	0	0	31	67	2
GA	1	5	20	57	17
NC	2	5	22	59	12
OK	0	0	4	81	15
SC	3	2	14	60	21
TX	1	8	33	57	1
VA	0	0	43	56	1
8 Sts	1	4	22	60	13
Prev Wk	1	4	19	62	14
Prev Yr	2	6	28	55	9

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 6, 2020

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted

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

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

Oats Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 6 2020	5-Yr Avg
IA	100	99	100	100
MN	92	94	97	95
NE	100	100	100	100
ND	68	71	85	89
OH	100	100	100	100
PA	88	83	92	89
SD	95	99	100	98
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	77	94	97	90
9 Sts	88	91	96	94

These 9 States harvested 74% of last year's oat acreage.

Rice Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 6 2020	5-Yr Avg
AR	20	5	10	28
CA	1	0	2	1
LA	79	80	86	85
MS	22	4	14	38
MO	4	0	0	8
TX	74	77	93	84
6 Sts	27	20	26	35

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

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 6 2020	5-Yr Avg
ID	80	72	86	86
MN	74	85	94	92
MT	57	74	84	83
ND	63	59	76	86
SD	88	96	97	95
WA	70	62	83	88
6 Sts	66	69	82	87

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	5	23	53	18
CA	0	0	0	80	20
LA	1	3	17	66	13
MS	0	1	28	50	21
MO	1	6	30	48	15
TX	0	0	14	73	13
6 Sts	1	3	18	61	17
Prev Wk	1	3	20	59	17
Prev Yr	1	5	25	46	23

Barley Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 6 2020	5-Yr Avg
ID	89	81	89	91
MN	96	95	96	98
MT	74	69	80	87
ND	76	70	87	91
WA	64	67	89	87
5 Sts	79	74	85	90

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 6, 2020

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending Sep 6, 2020

	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	2	21	70	6	NH	25	41	32	2	0
AZ	32	39	26	3	0	NJ	0	0	14	85	1
AR	3	10	37	44	6	NM	19	38	31	8	4
CA	45	10	35	10	0	NY	5	12	43	36	4
CO	25	32	32	11	0	NC	1	4	38	49	8
CT	70	20	5	5	0	ND	8	22	41	26	3
DE	2	7	40	46	5	OH	5	15	48	30	2
FL	1	2	18	58	21	OK	9	18	36	36	1
GA	2	6	29	54	9	OR	38	43	14	5	0
ID	14	20	36	30	0	PA	18	23	37	19	3
IL	7	16	35	40	2	RI	70	20	5	5	0
IN	6	16	35	38	5	SC	1	10	29	57	3
IA	22	33	33	12	0	SD	9	20	45	25	1
KS	7	15	37	35	6	TN	1	5	29	52	13
KY	2	7	22	60	9	TX	18	35	31	15	1
LA	0	7	20	71	2	UT	17	25	39	19	0
ME	8	22	45	25	0	VT	0	0	0	70	30
MD	0	17	31	35	17	VA	1	5	24	55	15
MA	70	20	5	5	0	WA	20	24	45	11	0
MI	7	19	42	28	4	WV	3	7	12	71	7
MN	3	7	32	51	7	WI	4	10	27	38	21
MS	2	9	29	51	9	WY	43	34	17	6	0
MO	2	14	30	48	6	48 Sts	19	27	32	20	2
MT	16	24	35	23	2						
NE	23	26	26	22	3	Prev Wk	18	28	32	19	3
NV	10	20	40	30	0	Prev Yr	6	14	29	43	8

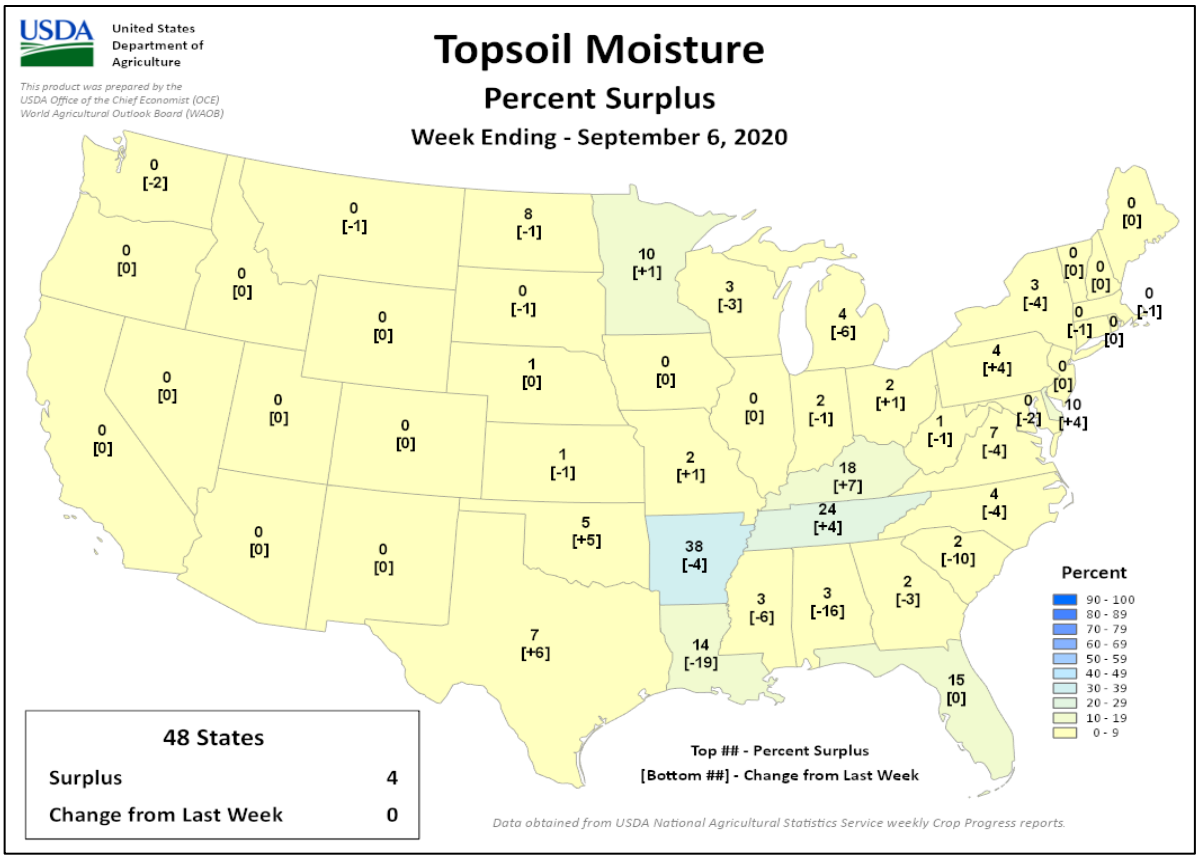
VP - Very Poor; P - Poor;
F - Fair;
G - Good; EX - Excellent

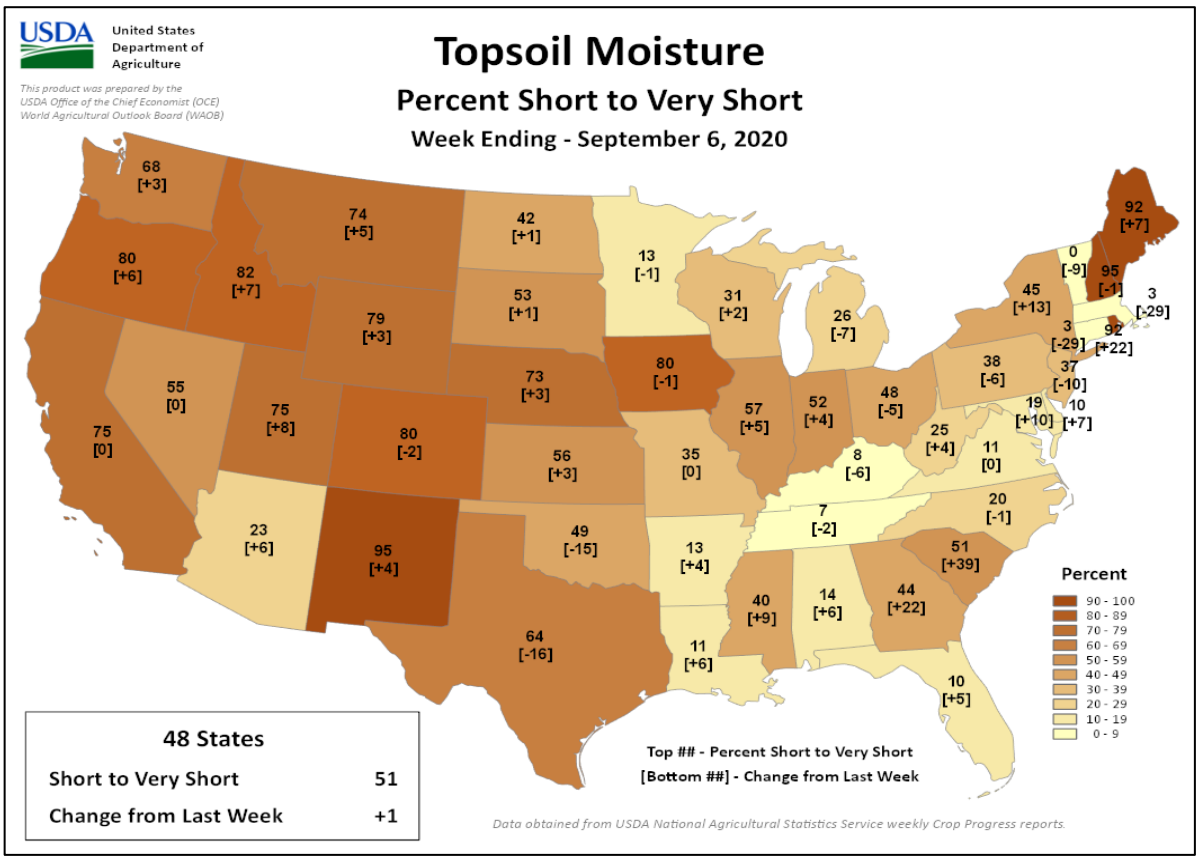
NA - Not Available
*** Revised**

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 6, 2020

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

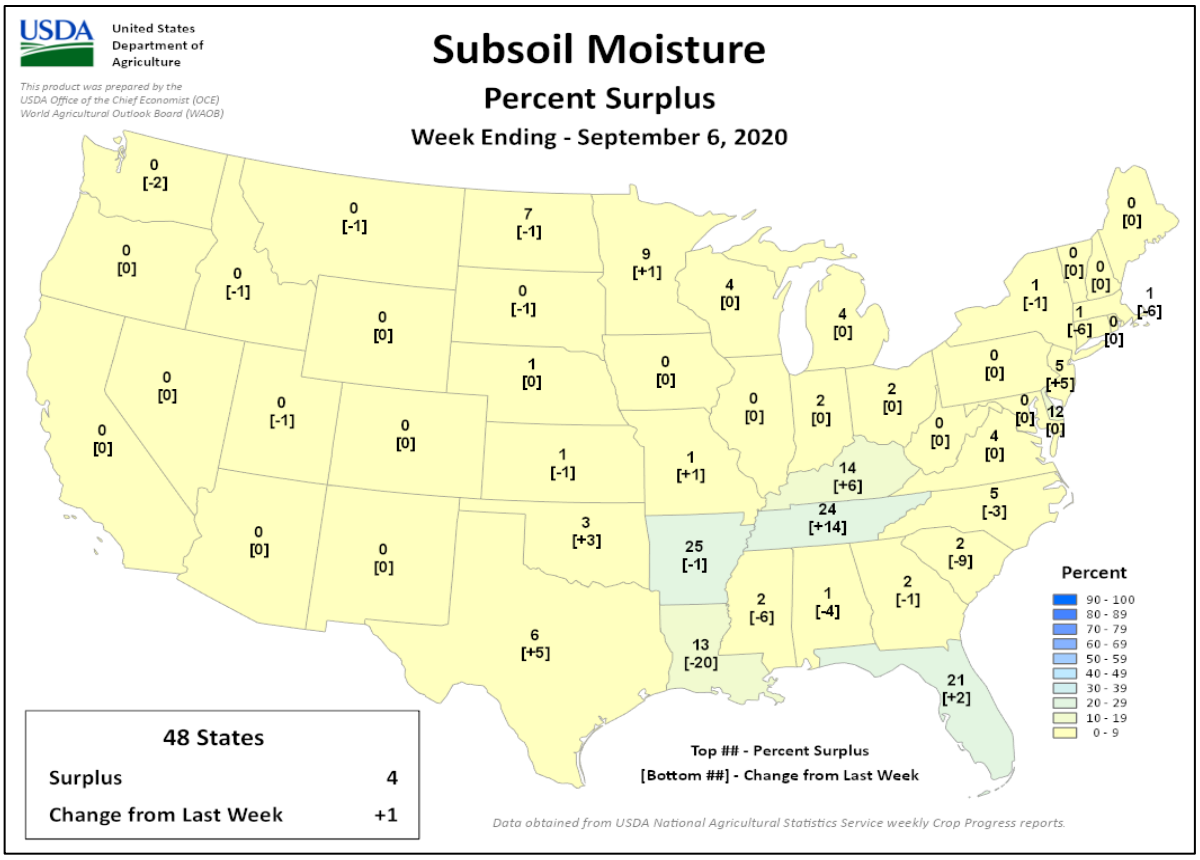


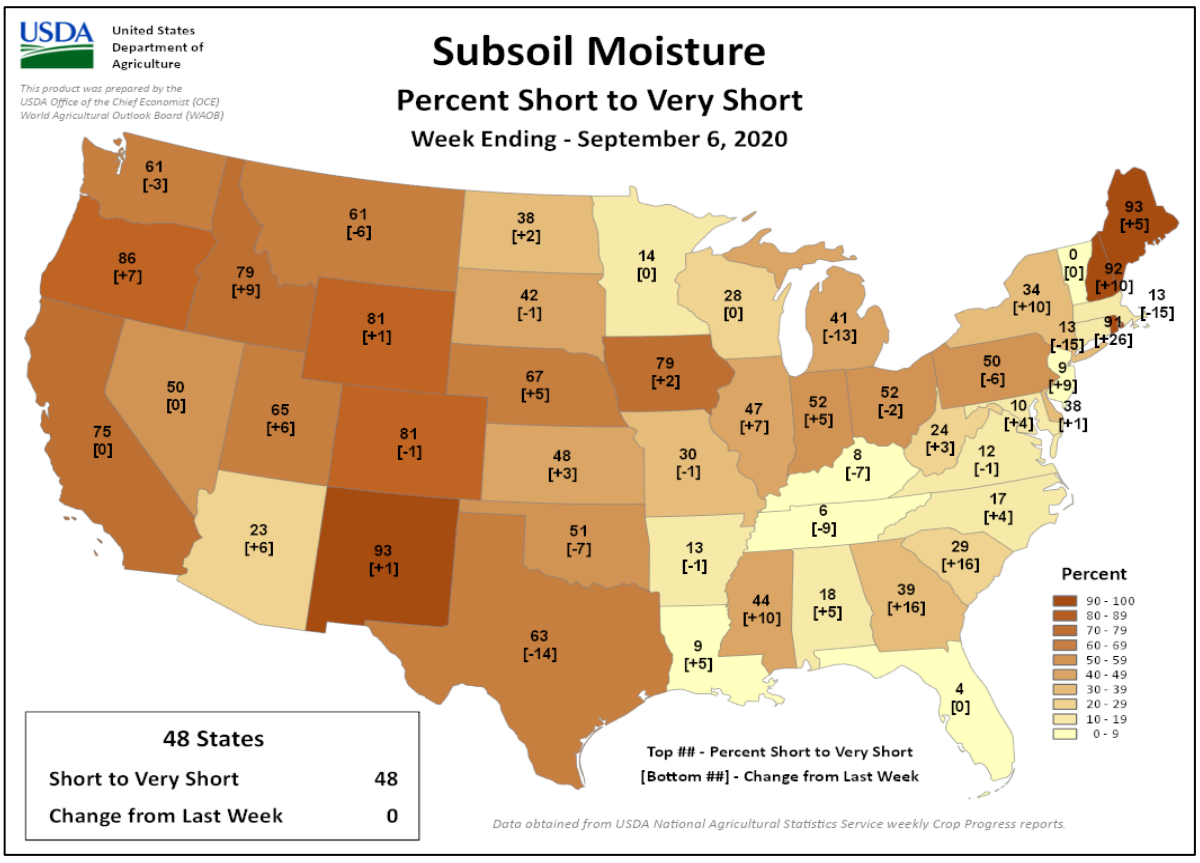


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 6, 2020

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





International Weather and Crop Summary

August 30 - September 5, 2020

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

EUROPE: Additional widespread showers further improved soil moisture for winter crop planting over much of Europe, although France could use more rain.

WESTERN FSU: Acute drought further lowered yield prospects for late-filling summer crops and limited soil moisture for winter wheat planting.

EASTERN FSU: Widespread showers boosted moisture supplies for later-developing spring grains in east-central Russia, while sunny skies favored maturing cotton in southern portions of the region.

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

SOUTH ASIA: More heavy downpours in Pakistan reduced quality and likely damaged maturing cotton, while maintaining flooding in the far south.

EAST ASIA: Typhoon Maysak produced heavy rainfall and localized flooding across the Korean Peninsula and into northeastern China.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Showers from Typhoon Maysak benefited rice in parts of the northern Philippines, while drier weather prevailed in Thailand and Indochina.

AUSTRALIA: Crop conditions and prospects remained good in most areas.

ARGENTINA: Showers brought some localized drought relief to winter grains in central Argentina, but a freeze returned to southern production areas.

BRAZIL: Warm, sunny weather fostered rapid development of wheat.

MEXICO: Showers intensified in northwestern watersheds, increasing irrigation reserves for winter crops.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Conditions remained overall favorable for spring crop harvesting.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Mild, showery weather benefited late-developing summer crops.

August 2020

COUNTRY	CITY	TEMPERATURE (C)						PRECIP. (MM)	
		AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	AVG	DEP NRM	TOT	DEP NRM
ALGERI	ALGER	34	21	41	15	27	1.3	4	-2
	BATNA	37	18	44	13	28	1.3	5	-13
ARGENT	IGUAZU	26	13	34	1	20	1.3	126	35
	FORMOSA	28	13	40	-2	21	2.7	6	-40
	CERES	24	8	34	-2	16	1.4	0	-16
	CORDOBA	22	5	35	-6	14	1.7	0	-7
	RIO CUARTO	20	5	30	-5	13	1.8	0	-15
	ROSARIO	22	7	33	-4	14	2	10	-20
	BUENOS AIRES	19	7	28	-2	13	1	21	-26
	SANTA ROSA	18	3	22	-6	10	0.7	1	-27
	TRES ARROYOS	16	4	22	-2	10	1.3	22	-22
AUSTRA	DARWIN	32	21	36	17	26	0.5	0	-3
	BRISBANE	22	11	26	7	16	0.7	11	-30
	PERTH	19	9	26	4	14	0.2	91	-25
	CEDUNA	18	8	28	3	13	0.5	41	10
	ADELAIDE	15	8	24	1	12	-0.2	22	-31
	MELBOURNE	15	7	20	2	11	0.3	56	15
	WAGGA	13	4	20	-2	9	-0.2	68	17
	CANBERRA	12	2	18	-4	7	0.1	89	42
AUSTRI	VIENNA	28	17	33	11	22	1.7	188	117
	INNSBRUCK	26	14	35	9	20	2.1	223	111
BAHAMA	NASSAU	33	27	34	24	30	1.2	214	0
BARBAD	BRIDGETOWN	31	26	32	24	28	1.2	174	23
BELARU	MINSK	24	12	30	6	18	0.5	62	-5
BERMUD	ST GEORGES	31	26	32	24	28	0.8	125	-23
BOLIVI	LA PAZ	17	-3	20	-8	7	0.7	5	-9
BRAZIL	FORTALEZA	31	24	32	22	27	0.3	0	******
	RECIFE	28	23	29	20	26	-0.1	46	-100
	CAMPO GRANDE	29	18	36	5	23	-0.5	41	-12
	FRANCA	***	***	32	10	***	*****	6	-26
	RIO DE JANEI	26	18	35	14	22	-0.4	62	27
	LONDRINA	26	14	35	5	20	0.7	191	140
	SANTA MARIA	23	11	31	-1	17	0.4	62	-52
BULGAR	SOFIA	28	15	34	10	22	1.2	85	22
BURKIN	OUAGADOUGOU	31	24	35	21	27	0.7	243	41
CANADA	LETHBRIDGE	28	9	36	4	18	0.6	8	******
	REGINA	28	10	37	3	19	1.2	16	-40
	WINNIPEG	26	16	33	11	21	0.8	56	-10
	TORONTO	27	17	33	11	22	1.8	87	13
	MONTREAL	25	16	33	8	21	0.4	174	84
	PRINCE ALBER	25	11	33	5	18	1.3	24	-35
	CALGARY	25	11	33	5	18	2.2	15	-43
	VANCOUVER	22	14	29	9	18	0	46	12
CANARY	LAS PALMAS	29	22	36	20	26	1.4	0	0
CHILE	SANTIAGO	17	3	25	-2	10	1.1	3	-41
CHINA	HARBIN	26	18	31	11	22	0.3	150	39
	HAMI	34	18	40	12	26	1.5	1	-5
	BEIJING	31	23	38	18	27	1.3	174	35
	TIENTSIN	31	23	36	17	27	0.4	249	124
	LHASA	23	12	27	9	18	2.3	94	-21
	KUNMING	25	18	30	13	22	1.3	295	96
	CHENGCHOW	32	24	36	19	28	2	172	35
	YEHCHANG	33	24	36	21	29	2.7	341	131
	HANKOW	35	26	38	22	30	2.7	171	53
	CHUNGKING	37	27	40	21	32	2.6	15	-114
	CHIHKIANG	34	24	37	20	29	2	67	-43
	WU HU	34	26	37	24	30	1.9	80	-65
	SHANGHAI	35	27	38	24	31	3	208	9
	NANCHANG	35	28	37	25	31	2	41	-74
	TAIPEI	34	28	38	25	31	1	230	-89
	CANTON	34	25	37	24	29	2.2	251	19
	NANNING	32	25	36	23	28	0.8	207	27
COLOMB	BOGOTA	20	9	22	6	14	1.3	86	41
COTE D	ABIDJAN	28	23	30	20	26	0.8	0	-40
CUBA	CAMAGUEY	32	25	34	23	29	0.8	5	******
CYPRUS	LARNACA	34	23	39	21	29	1	1	0
CZECHR	PRAGUE	26	15	32	10	20	2.4	139	74
DENMAR	COPENHAGEN	24	16	30	10	20	2.4	42	-22
EGYPT	CAIRO	35	25	38	24	30	1	0	******
ESTONI	TALLINN	21	12	26	5	17	0.7	92	5

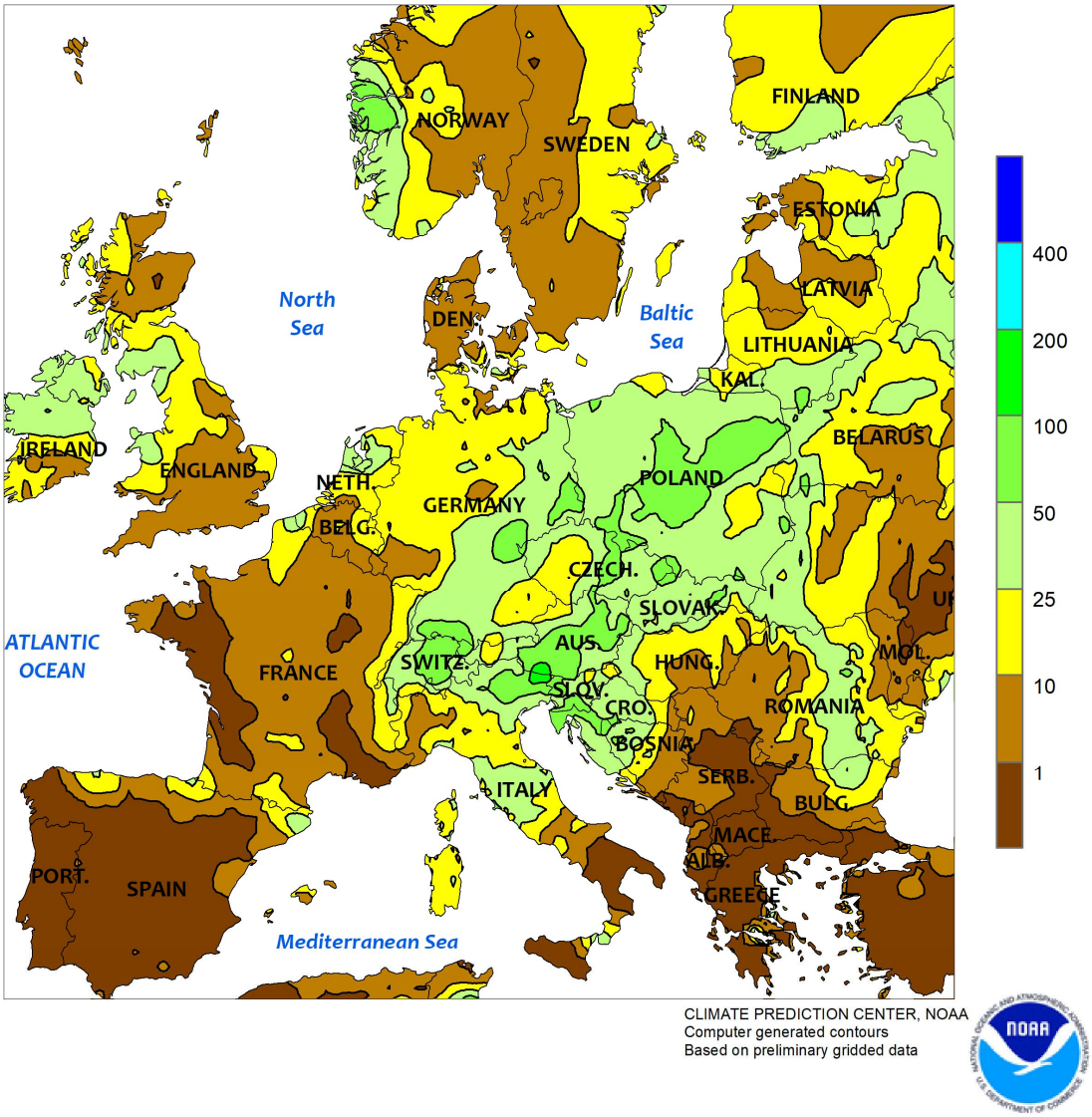
Based on Preliminary Reports

August 2020

COUNTRY	CITY	TEMPERATURE (C)						PRECIP. (MM)	
		AVG MAX	AVG MIN	HI MAX	LO MIN	AVG	DEP NRM	TOT	DEP NRM
ETHIOP	ADDIS ABABA	20	13	23	11	16	0.5	1722	1435
F GUIA	CAYENNE	32	23	34	22	28	1.2	177	34
FIJI	NAUSORI	28	21	31	16	25	2.0	93	-42
FINLAN	HELSINKI	22	12	29	7	17	1.1	94	16
FRANCE	PARIS/ORLY	28	17	39	12	23	2.8	58	6
	STRASBOURG	28	16	37	11	22	2.9	63	1
	BOURGES	28	16	38	11	22	2.4	54	0
	BORDEAUX	29	17	40	13	23	2.2	69	12
	TOULOUSE	30	18	38	12	24	2.4	24	-23
	MARSEILLE	32	20	38	15	26	1.3	3	-25
GABON	LIBREVILLE	***	***	30	***	***	*****	12	-6
GERMAN	HAMBURG	26	15	33	9	20	2.9	44	-33
	BERLIN	28	17	36	11	23	3.4	53	-6
	DUSSELDORF	28	17	37	8	22	3.4	47	-22
	LEIPZIG	28	16	37	12	22	3.4	76	11
	DRESDEN	27	16	34	11	22	3.1	132	48
	STUTTGART	26	15	35	8	21	2.1	97	32
	NURNBERG	27	14	36	9	21	2.5	101	36
	AUGSBURG	25	13	34	7	19	0.9	162	75
GREECE	THESSALONIKA	32	21	36	17	26	-0.5	112	94
	LARISSA	34	19	38	13	26	-0.3	27	10
	ATHENS	34	24	38	21	29	0.4	14	10
GUADEL	RAIZET	32	25	33	23	28	1.1	85	-52
HONGKO	HONG KONG IN	33	27	36	25	30	-0.2	451	******
HUNGAR	BUDAPEST	29	18	34	12	24	2.2	67	10
ICELAN	REYKJAVIK	14	10	20	6	12	1.1	94	28
INDIA	AMRITSAR	34	26	37	23	30	0.4	176	-1
	NEW DELHI	34	27	38	24	30	0.1	238	3
	AHMEDABAD	32	26	37	24	29	0.3	469	202
	INDORE	28	23	33	21	25	0.1	606	320
	CALCUTTA	33	27	37	25	30	0.6	388	40
	VERAVAL	30	27	34	24	28	0.5	596	******
	BOMBAY	30	25	34	23	27	-0.2	1104	******
	POONA	28	22	32	20	25	-0.2	248	100
	BEGAMPET	30	23	34	21	26	-0.1	220	4
	VISHAKHAPATN	31	27	35	24	29	0.1	124	-57
	MADRAS	34	26	36	24	30	-0.2	103	-33
	MANGALORE	29	24	30	22	26	0.2	824	******
INDONE	SERANG	33	23	35	21	28	0.7	29	-21
IRELAN	DUBLIN	19	11	24	4	15	0.3	87	19
ITALY	MILAN	30	20	36	14	25	1.0	16	-50
	VERONA	31	19	35	15	25	0.3	67	-23
	VENICE	29	20	34	16	25	1.1	94	26
	GENOA	28	23	34	21	26	0.8	64	9
	ROME	31	20	37	17	26	1.3	23	2
	NAPLES	32	22	35	18	27	1.1	42	18
JAMAIC	KINGSTON	33	26	36	23	30	0.6	86	-14
JAPAN	SAPPORO	28	20	34	13	24	1.7	127	3
	NAGOYA	36	27	38	24	31	3.3	13	-114
	TOKYO	34	26	37	22	30	2.3	61	-107
	YOKOHAMA	34	26	36	22	30	2.4	48	-99
	KYOTO	36	27	39	24	31	2.4	48	-89
	OSAKA	36	27	39	24	32	2.7	115	24
KAZAKH	KUSTANAY	26	14	36	8	20	1.3	70	35
	TSELINOGRAD	26	14	32	9	20	1.0	39	15
	KARAGANDA	25	12	32	6	18	0.5	78	50
KENYA	NAIROBI	25	14	28	10	19	0.1	100	89
LIBYA	BENGHAZI	***	***	34	22	***	*****	*****	******
LITHUA	KAUNAS	24	13	30	7	18	1.4	94	15
LUXEMB	LUXEMBOURG	27	16	36	10	22	3.9	30	-46
MALAYS	KUALA LUMPUR	34	25	36	24	30	1.9	43	-120
MALI	BAMAKO	30	22	38	21	26	0.1	249	-10
MARSHA	MAJURO	31	27	32	25	29	1.1	253	-37
MARTIN	LAMENTIN	32	26	33	23	29	1.3	290	20
MAURIT	NOUAKCHOTT	33	26	37	24	30	1.0	*****	******
MEXICO	GUADALAJARA	28	18	30	16	23	1.1	226	******
	TLAXCALA	24	14	26	10	19	1.0	122	27
	ORIZABA	25	18	28	15	22	0.9	527	******
MOROCC	CASABLANCA	27	21	31	13	24	0.5	0	0
	MARRAKECH	39	22	46	17	30	1.8	1	-2
MOZAMB	MAPUTO	27	15	35	11	21	0	4	-14
N KORE	PYONGYANG	29	23	33	20	26	0.7	502	303
NEW CA	NOUMEA	25	18	29	16	22	1.5	17	-52
NIGER	NIAMEY	32	24	36	20	28	0	268	111
NORWAY	OSLO	22	11	27	4	16	1.6	35	-57
NZEALA	AUCKLAND	16	9	19	2	12	0.6	122	23
	WELLINGTON	14	9	16	3	12	1.0	34	-56
P RICO	SAN JUAN	32	27	34	24	29	0.6	89	-49
PAKIST	KARACHI	34	29	39	25	32	2.7	558	492
PERU	LIMA	18	15	21	14	16	-0.2	13	******
PHILIP	MANILA	***	***	34	26	***	*****	*****	******
PNEWGU	PORT MORESBY	28	24	32	21	26	-0.2	12	-14
POLAND	WARSAW	26	16	33	12	21	2.5	95	30
	LODZ	25	14	32	8	20	1.2	99	41
	KATOWICE	26	14	31	8	20	1.5	82	9
PORTUG	LISBON	29	19	35	17	24	0.2	1	-6
ROMANI	BUCHAREST	32	16	36	9	24	2.4	16	-36
RUSSIA	ST.PETERSBUR	21	14	26	9	17	0.5	152	68
	KAZAN	22	13	32	8	18	-0.6	98	40
	MOSCOW	22	13	31	9	18	0.7	40	-43
	YEKATERINBUR	21	13	34	9	17	1.3	158	86
	OMSK	26	13	37	6	19	2.5	53	-1
	BARNAUL	25	13	31	8	19	1.7	54	10
	KHABAROVSK	22	15	27	10	19	-1.0	198	46
	VLADIVOSTOK	23	19	29	13	21	0.9	199	48
	VOLGOGRAD	28	14	36	7	21	-1.4	0	-25
	ASTRAKHAN	29	18	36	13	24	-0.5	22	-2
	ORENBURG	27	14	36	6	20	0.6	12	-16
S AFRI	JOHANNESBURG	19	6	25	-2	13	-0.1	0	-8
	DURBAN	22	13	33	9	18	-0.4	10	-36
	CAPE TOWN	17	8	24	2	12	-0.2	90	14
S KORE	SEOUL	29	25	34	22	27	1.2	681	317
SAMOA	PAGO PAGO	30	25	31	23	28	0.7	249	89
SENEGA	DAKAR	32	26	38	22	29	1.4	104	-53
SPAIN	VALLADOLID	31	15	38	7	23	0.9	11	-7
	MADRID	34	18	39	9	26	0.9	22	8
	SEVILLE	37	21	43	18	29	0.6	1	******
SWITZE	ZURICH	25	16	33	10	20	2.3	137	12
	GENEVA	28	16	35	9	22	2.3	96	18
SYRIA	DAMASCUS	38	19	42	15	28	1.4	0	0
TAHITI	PAPEETE	29	22	30	21	26	0.4	30	-24
TANZAN	DAR ES SALAA	30	20	32	16	25	1.3	7	-18
THAILA	PHITSANULOK	33	25	36	24	29	0.9	323	89
	BANGKOK	34	26	38	24	30	1.7	200	-14
TOGO	TABLIGBO	31	22	35	20	27	0.6	1	******
TRINID	PORT OF SPAI	33	24	35	23	28	1.2	439	188
TUNISI	TUNIS	35	24	43	21	30	1.8	4	-4
TURKEY	ISTANBUL	30	22	33	18	26	0.9	2	-19
	ANKARA	31	15	36	12	23	1.2	0	-15
TURKME	ASHKHABAD	35	24	39	19	29	1.4	3	1
UKINGD	ABERDEEN	17	11	23	6	14	-0.3	91	31
	LONDON	26	16	36	8	21	2.2	58	13
UKRAIN	KIEV	27	16	34	11	22	2.0	32	-30
	LVOV	27	14	32	9	20	2.6	39	-36
	KIROVOGRAD	29	14	35	7	22	0.8	0	-42
	ODESSA	28	19	36	15	24	1.4	10	-25
	KHARKOV	27	14	33	10	21	0.5	6	-32
UZBEKI	TASHKENT	34	20	38	15	27	0.6	18	16
VENEZU	CARACAS	***	***	***	***	***	*****	0	-72
YUGOSL	BELGRADE	31	20	36	16	25	2.5	89	32
ZAMBIA	LUSAKA	***	***	32	8	***	*****	*****	******
ZIMBAB	KADOMA	***	***	31	***	***	*****	*****	******

Based on Preliminary Reports

EUROPE
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 30 - September 5, 2020

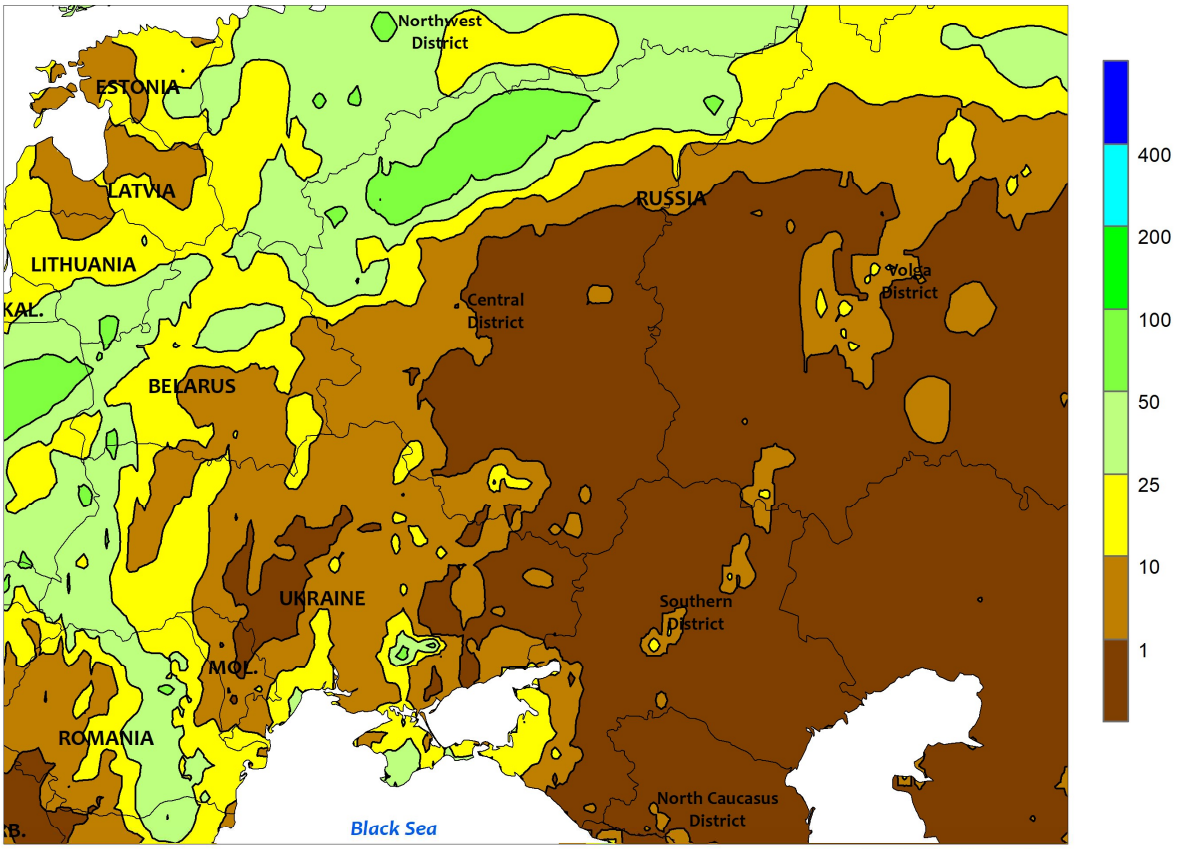


EUROPE

Widespread rain maintained or improved moisture supplies for winter crop planting, though localized dryness lingered in France. Moderate to heavy rainfall (10-95 mm) was reported over much of central and eastern Europe, boosting soil moisture supplies for winter crop planting but hampering fieldwork and summer crop drydown. Unlike previous weeks, showers (5-50 mm) expanded into northeastern Bulgaria and southeastern Romania, easing drought and providing much-needed soil moisture for winter crop planting and emergence. Summer crops were mostly in the latter stages of filling to maturing across eastern Europe, and this week's rain had little significant impact on yield prospects for corn, soybeans, and sunflowers. Showers were lighter in France (mostly less than 5 mm), and the country continued to wrestle with soil moisture shortages brought on by off-and-on drought which began in mid-March; rain will be needed soon for uniform wheat and rapeseed establishment. Dry weather also prevailed in Spain, where the cool rainy season typically gets underway in late September. Temperatures averaged up to 2°C below normal across much of the continent, though late-summer heat (up to 4°C above normal, with daytime temperatures reaching 38°C) lingered in southeastern Europe.

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

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 30 - September 5, 2020



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

WESTERN FSU

Late-summer heat and dryness exacerbated drought across much of the region. An expansive area of high pressure stretching from the Black Sea Coast into central Russia maintained sunny skies and above-normal temperatures, promoting the development of filling to maturing summer crops in areas with sufficient soil moisture. However, intensifying drought further cut yield prospects for later-developing summer crops in west-central and eastern Ukraine as well as parts of western Russia. In many locales, 90-day rainfall has totaled 50 percent of normal or less, while 30-day rainfall has tallied locally less than 30 percent of normal. Furthermore, temperatures up to 7°C above normal exacerbated soil moisture losses, with daytime highs topping 35°C across the southern half of the region; the typical high for this time of year is in the middle 20s (degrees C). At the end of the week, a cold front approaching from the northwest triggered moderate to heavy showers and thunderstorms (10-70 mm) over northern- and western-most portions of the region, with satellite and radar imagery indicating shower activity sweeping eastward across northern Ukraine and west-central Russia as of September 8. Widespread rainfall will be needed soon for winter wheat planting and establishment, particularly in central and southern growing areas.

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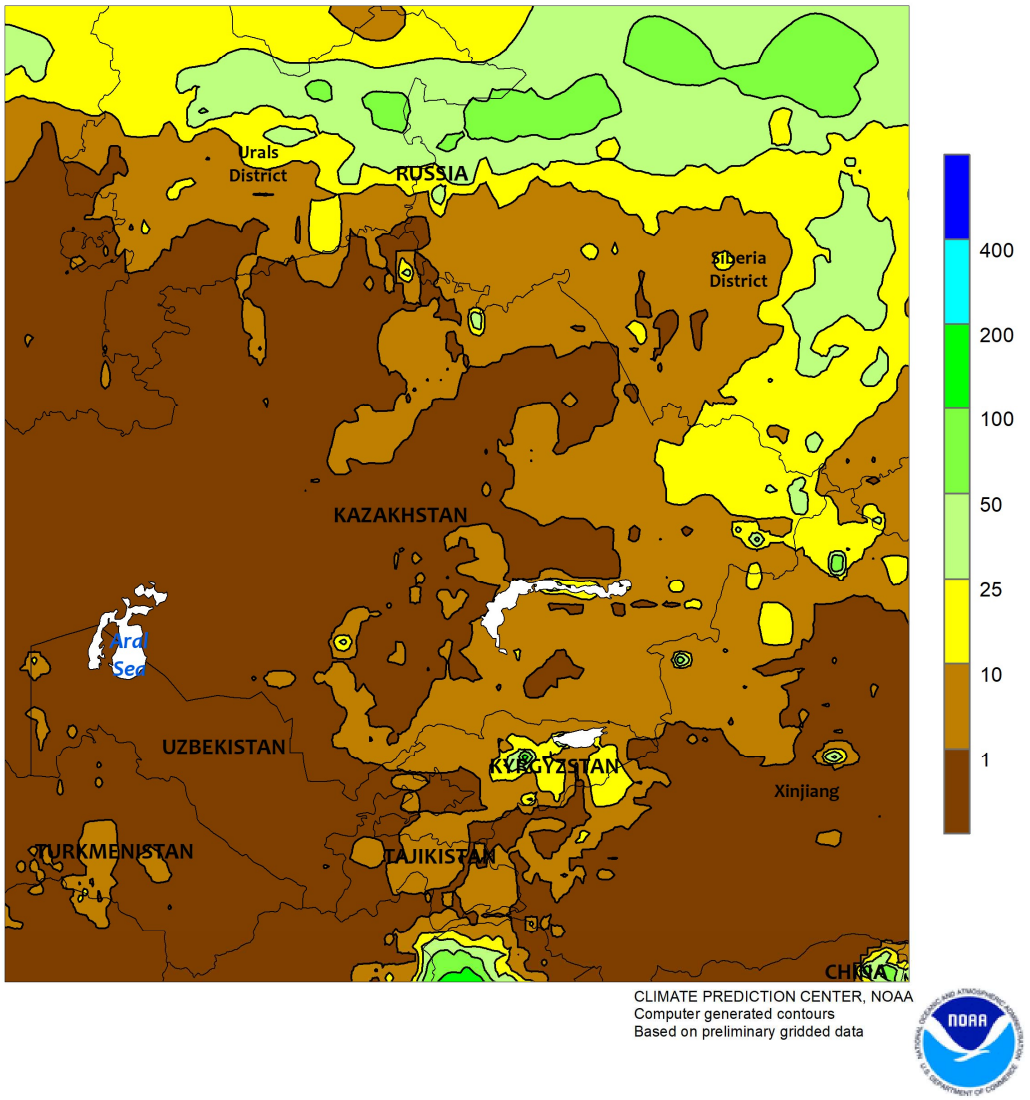
EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 30 - September 5, 2020



EASTERN FSU

For the second consecutive week, rain in eastern portions of the region contrasted with dry, warm weather in western growing areas. A broad area of high pressure provided sunny skies and above-normal temperatures (up to 4°C above normal) across northern Kazakhstan and neighboring portions of central Russia, accelerating spring grain drydown and early harvesting. Conversely, additional moderate to heavy rain (5-35 mm) across Russia's Siberia District favored late-filling spring wheat following localized drought in southwestern portions of this crop area; however, conditions remained highly variable for Russia's spring wheat and barley. Farther south, sunny skies and near- to above-normal temperatures favored open-boll to maturing cotton across central and eastern Uzbekistan and environs after last week's showers.

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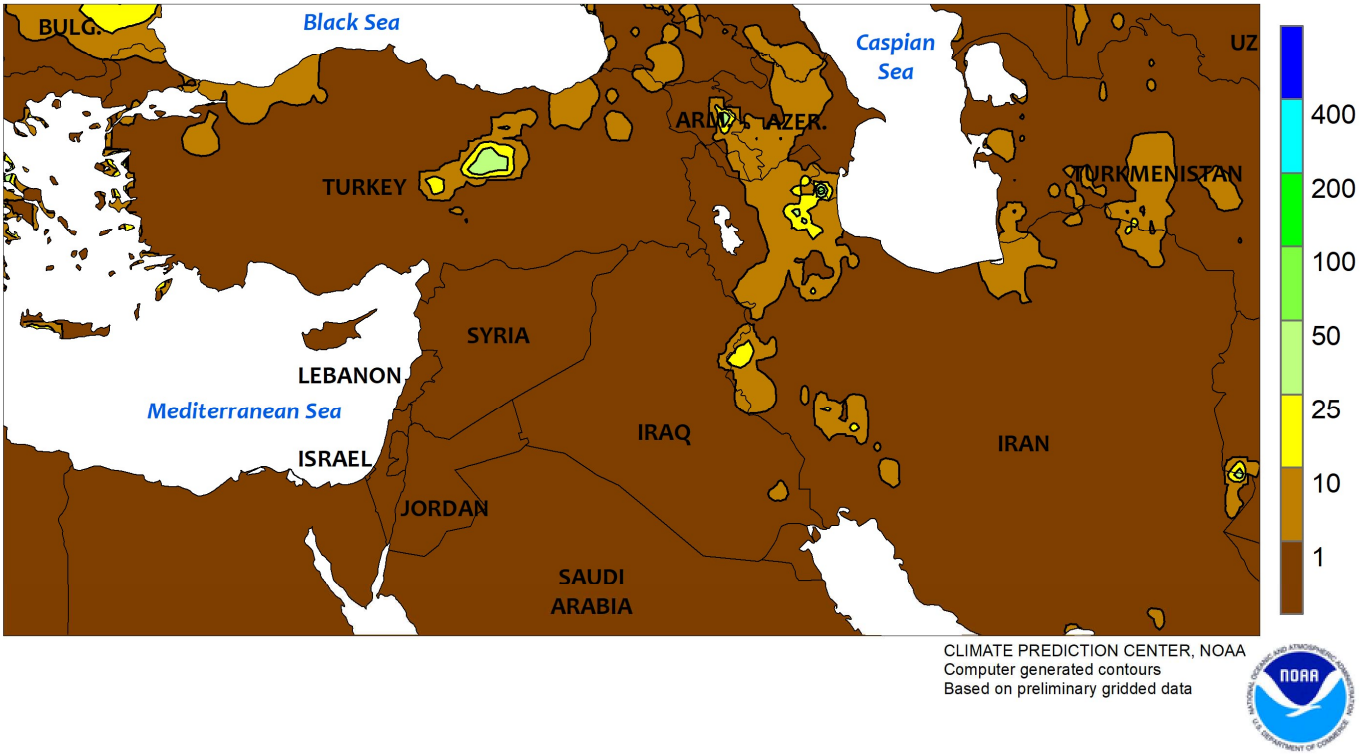
MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 30 - September 5, 2020



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

MIDDLE EAST

Seasonably sunny skies in Turkey favored summer crop drydown and harvesting. 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.

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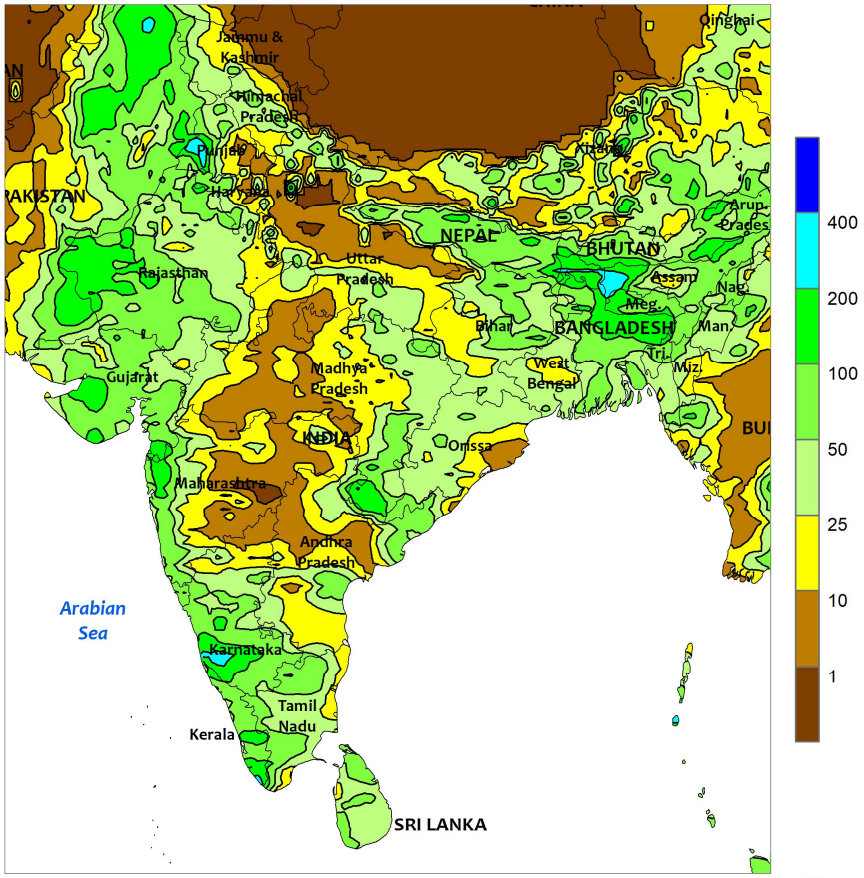
SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 30 - September 5, 2020



SOUTH ASIA

Heavy downpours (50-200 mm) occurred across western portions of India and into Pakistan. The rainfall in western India maintained good soil moisture for cotton and groundnuts, however, the wetness in Pakistan was unfavorable for maturing cotton. Furthermore, rainfall totals since August 1 in northern Pakistan are the highest in 24 years, and in southern Pakistan totals are the highest in over 30 years, with significant flooding reported. Elsewhere, showers were also prevalent, albeit lighter, across eastern rice areas of India and the far south. Meanwhile, drier weather was reported in central cotton locales of Maharashtra and Telangana, where moisture conditions remained favorable. Additionally, beneficially drier weather in Madhya Pradesh eased excessive wetness for oilseeds; some areas had received over 400 mm in the last 30 days (150 percent of normal).

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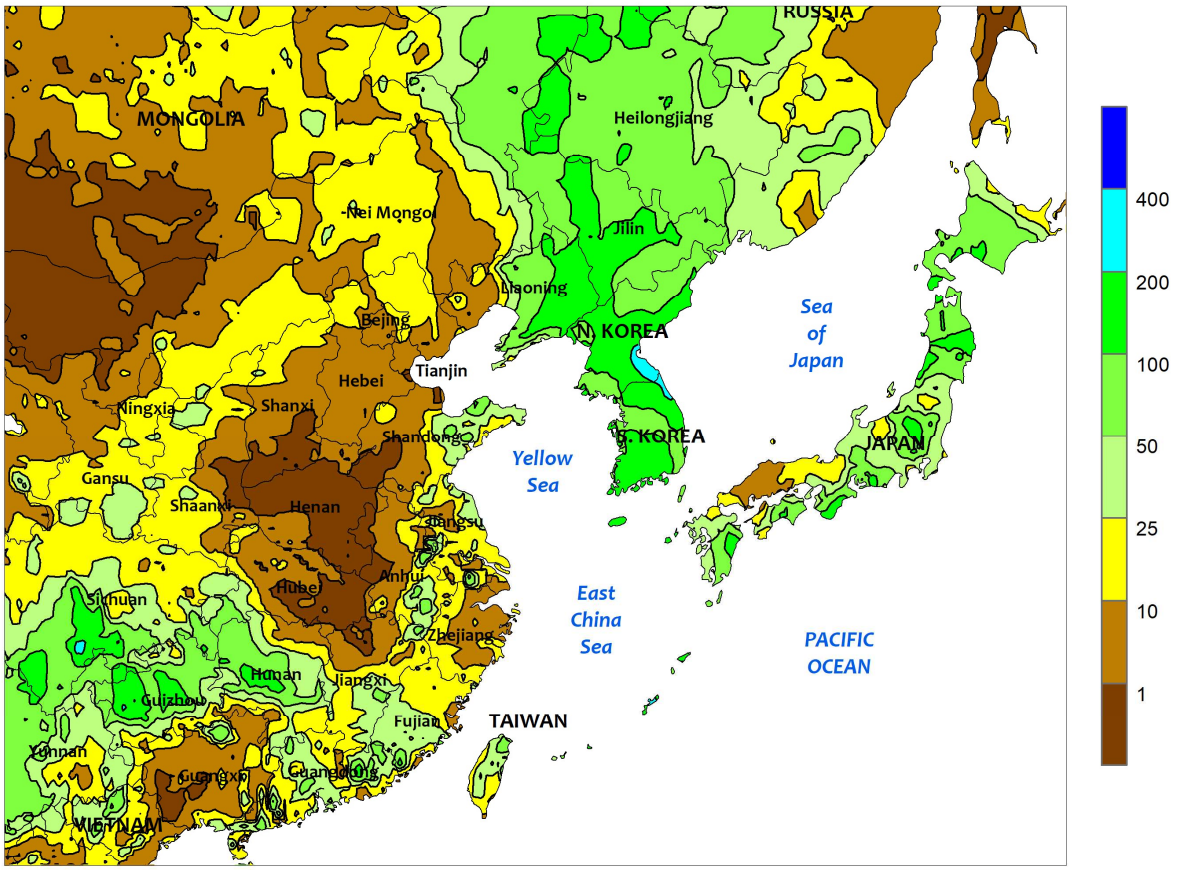
EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 30 - September 5, 2020



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

EASTERN ASIA

Typhoon Maysak formed east of the Philippines early in the period and rapidly intensified, with maximum sustained winds reaching 125 knots by September 1. The storm tracked northward and made landfall in southeastern South Korea before moving along the eastern part of the peninsula and dissipating in northeastern China. Maysak was the strongest storm of the season in terms of wind speed, pressure, and accumulated cyclonic energy (ACE). In addition, Maysak produced flooding rainfall (nearly 400 mm) along the eastern coast of both South and North Korea but outside most major rice areas. Heavy rainfall (over 100 mm) was reported throughout the remainder of the Korean Peninsula and across most of northeastern China, aiding some immature crops though generally coming too late in the season to significantly benefit most crops. Rainfall (25-100 mm) also made its way into parts of Japan, easing long-standing moisture deficits in the north, although more rain is needed in the south to accomplish the same thing. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather in east-central and southern China advanced crop maturation and the start of harvesting.

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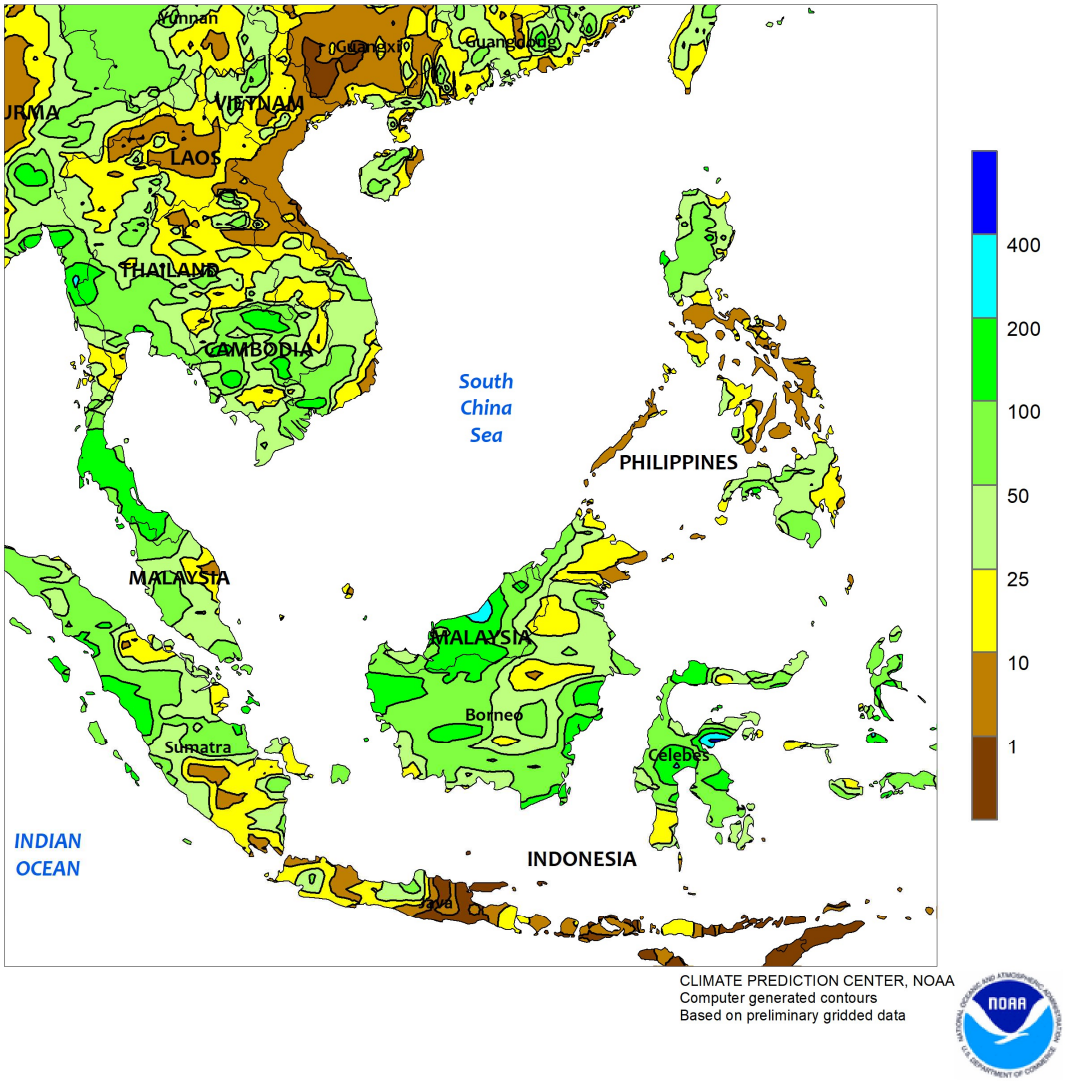
SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 30 - September 5, 2020



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Typhoon Maysak formed east of the Philippines early in the period, enhancing rainfall (nearly 100 mm) in northern sections of the country. The wetness benefited rice in the early to mid-stages of development but did little to alleviate the significant moisture deficits in the northwest; both 30-day and seasonal (since June 1) rainfall totals were about 60 percent of normal. Unseasonable dryness prevailed elsewhere in the Philippines as well as much of Thailand and Indochina. In Thailand, September is typically the wettest month, and while recent rainfall brought seasonal totals closer to normal, more rain is needed to replenish reservoirs for dry-season cropping later in the year. Farther south, increased rainfall (25-100 mm) in Malaysia and northern Indonesia maintained good yield expectations for oil palm.

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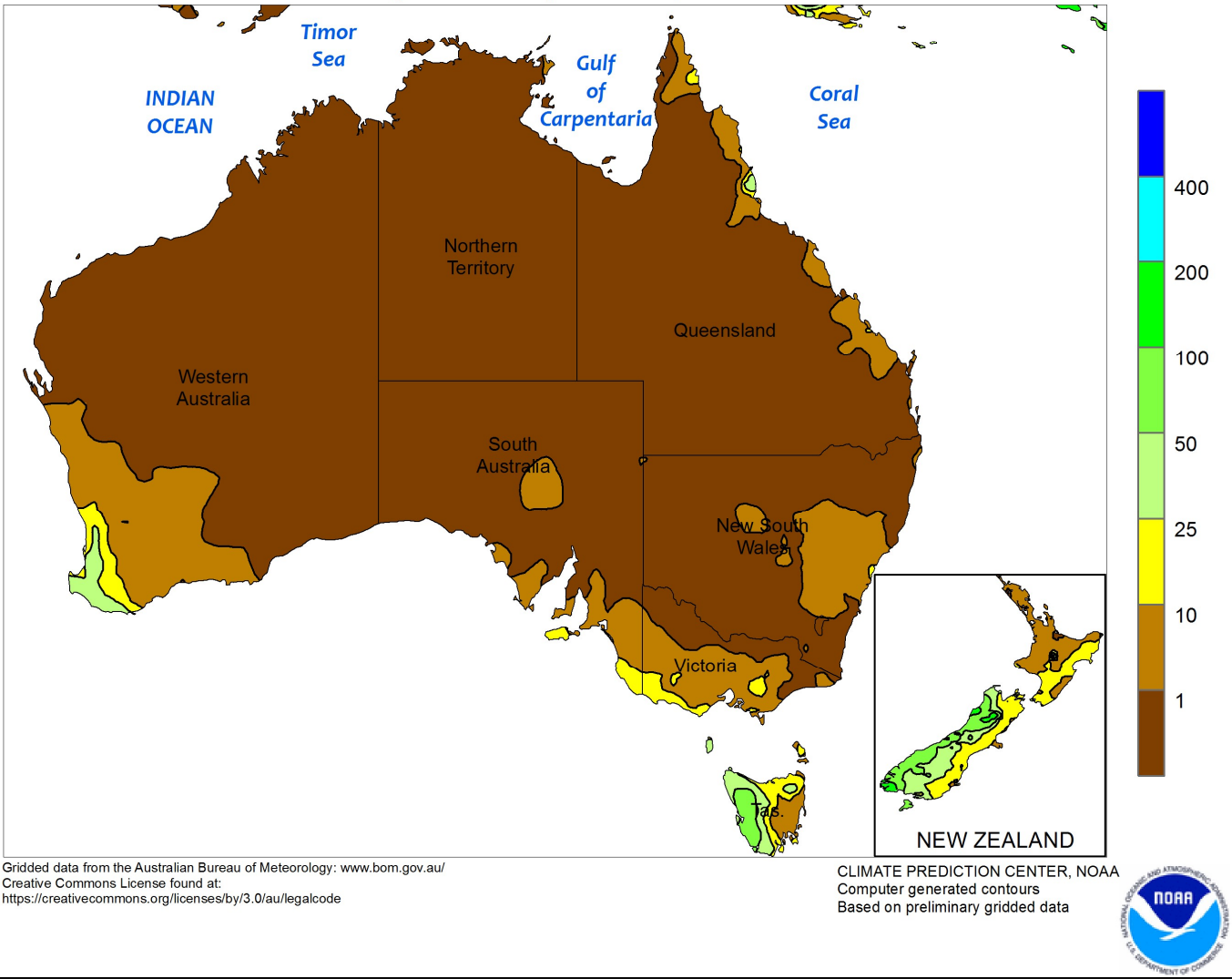
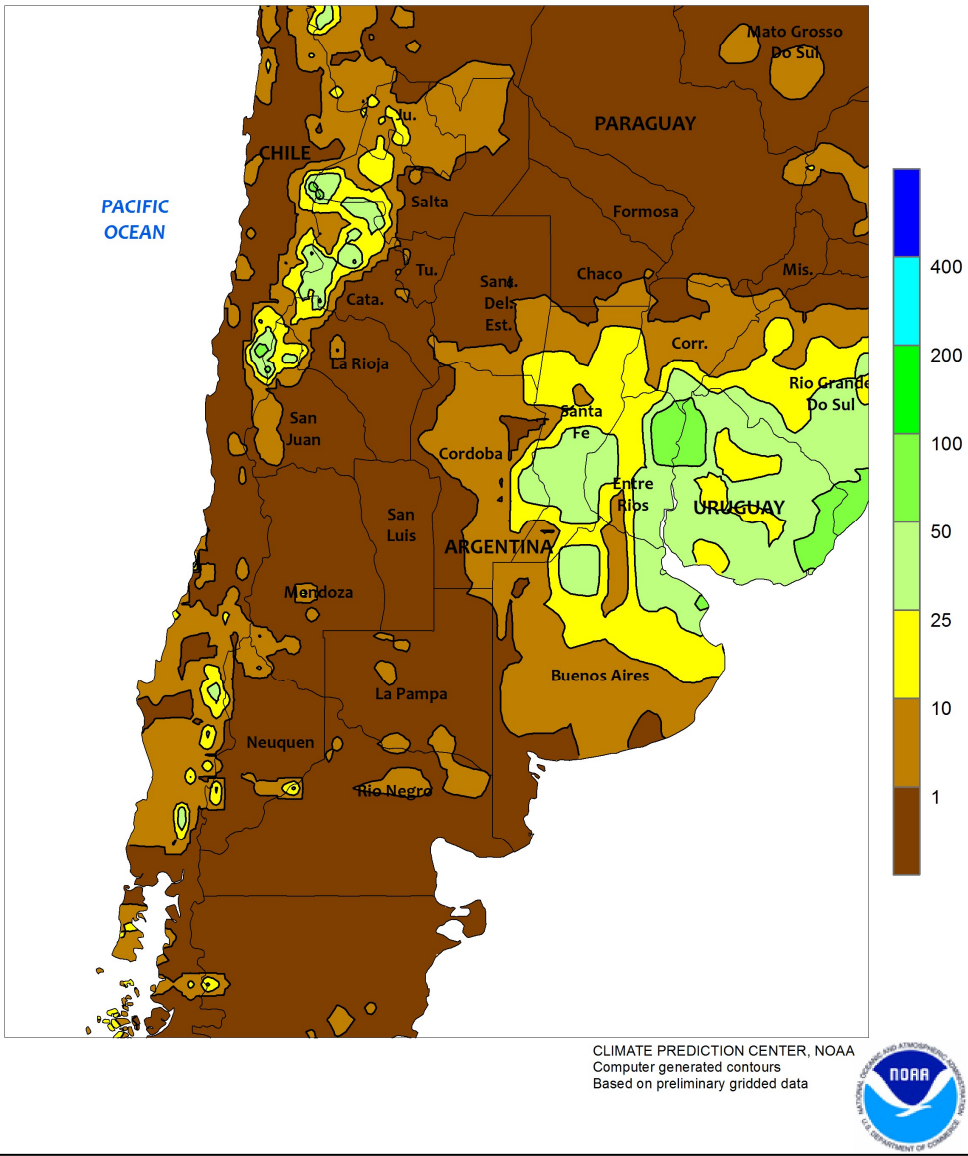


AUSTRALIA

In Western Australia, scattered showers (5-20 m) continued to favor wheat, barley, and canola development, helping to maintain mostly good crop conditions and prospects. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, isolated showers (less than 10 mm) provided little additional moisture to winter grains and oilseeds. Sunny skies and generally adequate moisture supplies promoted winter crop development in South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales, where crops are in or approaching the reproductive stages of development. Yield prospects remained good in these states. In contrast, more rain was needed in southern Queensland, where drier-than-normal weather has persisted, slowly but steadily trimming the yield prospects of wheat and other winter crops. Temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal (up to 1ºC above normal) throughout the wheat belt, helping to spur crop growth. Isolated frost (temperatures as low as -2ºC) may have occurred in parts of southeastern Australia, potentially impacting local winter grains and oilseeds which are farther along in development.

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

ARGENTINA
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 30 - September 5, 2020

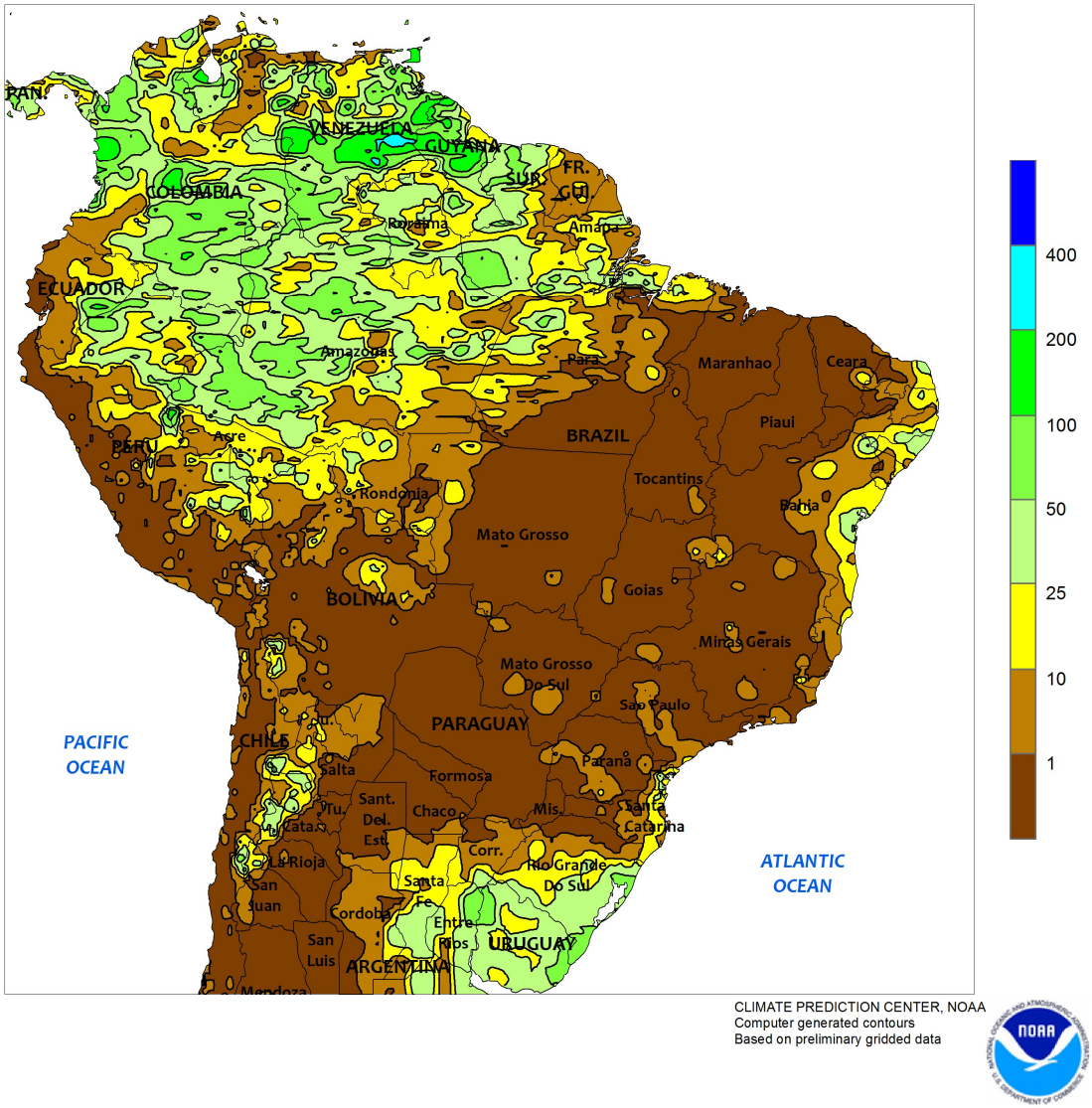


ARGENTINA

Showers brought some drought relief to central Argentina, but freezing temperatures returned to southern farming areas. Rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm from eastern Cordoba through Uruguay, reaching southward to cover much of northeastern Buenos Aires. However, dry weather persisted elsewhere, including much of the north. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 4°C below normal throughout the region, with a freeze (nighttime lows dropping below -5°C) returning to La Pampa, neighboring locations in southern Cordoba, and much of Buenos Aires. The cold weather followed a week of warmer conditions that advanced development of winter grains after the late-August freeze. According to the government of Argentina, sunflowers were 13 percent planted as of September 3, 11 points behind last year's pace; Santa Fe led with 53 percent planted (versus 70 percent last year).

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

BRAZIL
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 30 - September 5, 2020



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

BRAZIL

Dry, sunny weather dominated the region, supporting harvesting and fostering rapid growth of wheat. Showers (5-25 mm) were generally confined to southern Rio Grande do Sul and scattered locations along the northeastern coast. Weekly average temperatures were below normal in Rio Grande do Sul and over much of the northeast, but no freeze was reported. Warmer-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging 1-4°C above normal) prevailed from Mato Grosso southeastward to Santa Catarina and Rio de Janeiro, with daytime highs reaching the middle 30s (degrees C) as far south as Parana. According to the government of Parana, wheat was 3 percent harvested by August 31, with 85 percent of the remainder in filling to maturing stages of development; meanwhile, second-crop corn was 78 percent harvested. In Rio Grande do Sul, where wheat is planted later, 55 percent had reached reproduction as of September 3. Cotton harvesting was virtually complete in Mato Grosso as of September 4; the rainy season typically begins by late September in Mato Grosso, and a timely start is needed to support large scale soybean planting.

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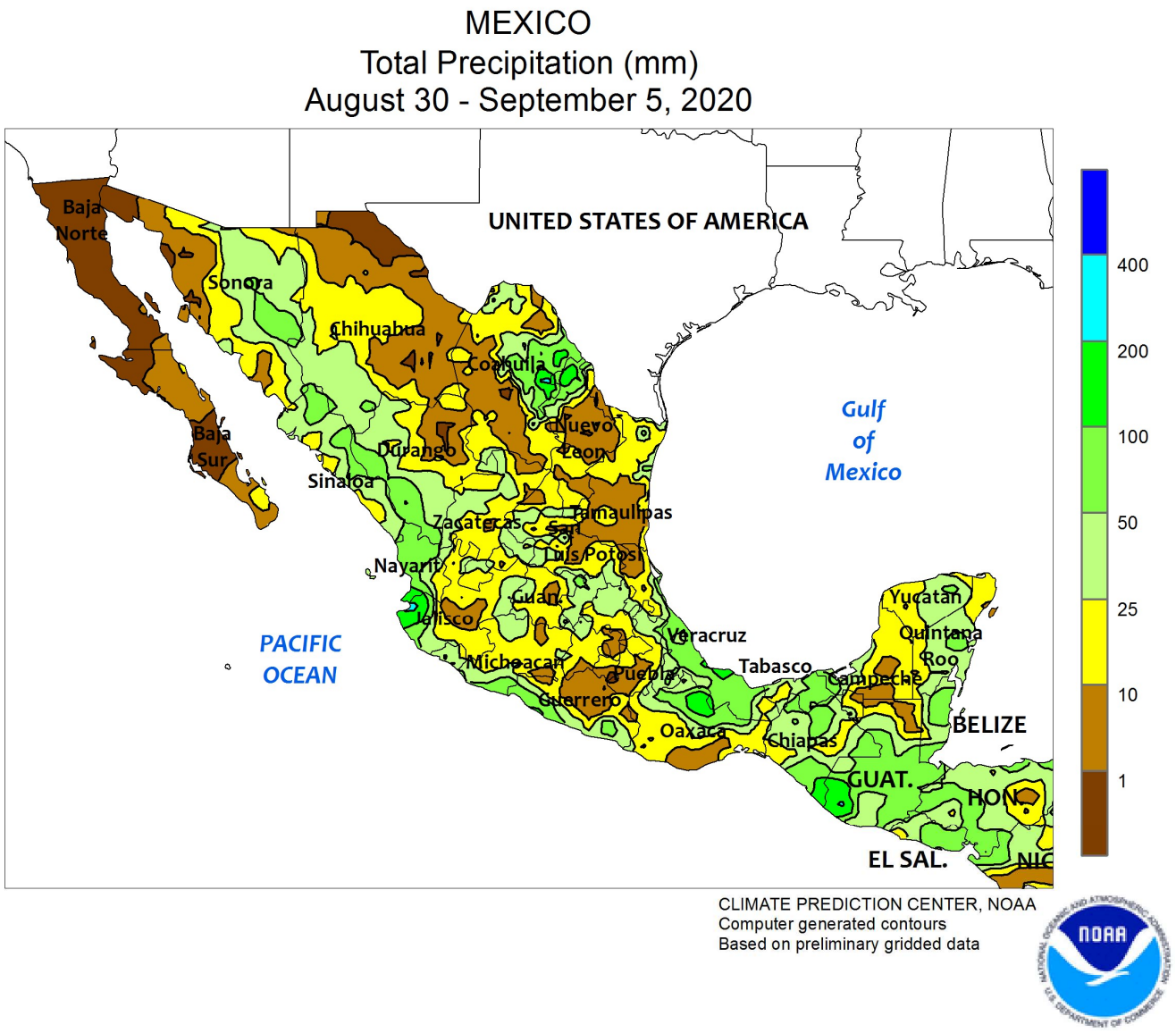
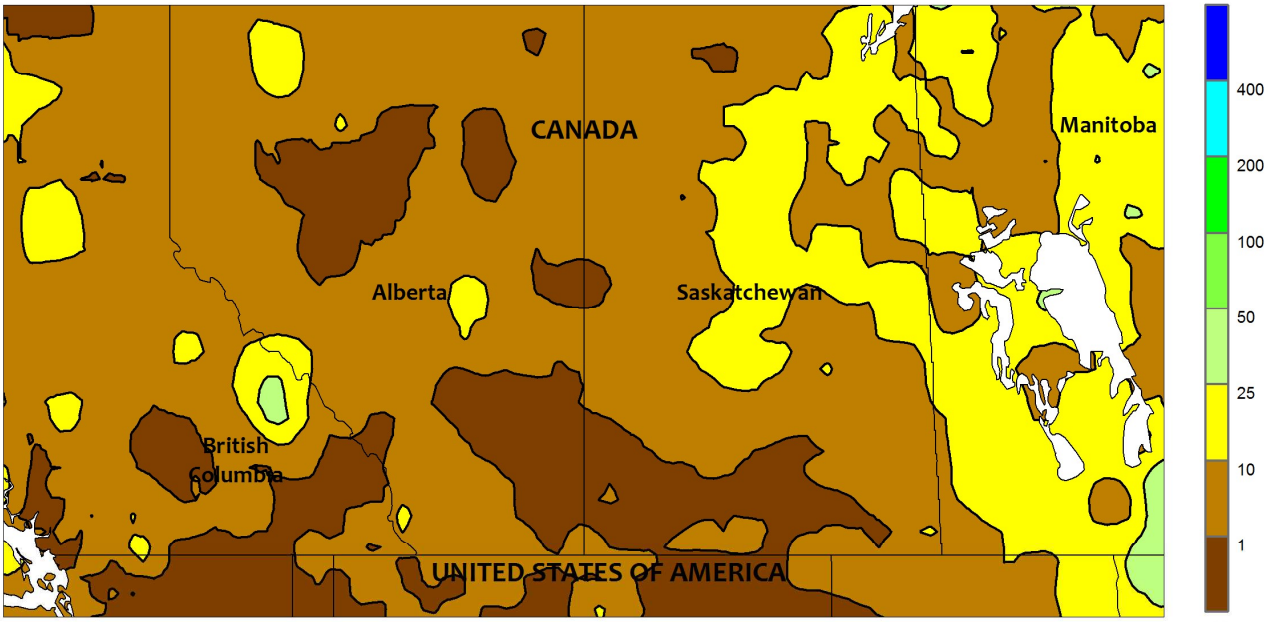


MEXICO

Showers intensified over northwestern watersheds, aided by a late-season surge in the monsoon circulation. Rainfall totaling 25 to 75 mm covered a broad area stretching from Nayarit to Sonora; shower activity typically declines in September, making this week's rainfall welcome following a disappointing rainy season. Similar amounts were recorded in the southeast, notably central and southern Veracruz, northern Oaxaca, and much of Tabasco and Chiapas. A few pockets of heavy rain (greater than 50 mm) lingered along the southwestern coast, otherwise showers were generally scattered and light (rainfall mostly below 25 mm) elsewhere in Mexico, including major production areas of the southern plateau corn belt (Jalisco to Puebla). Weekly temperatures averaged near to above normal throughout the country, promoting rapid development of corn and other rain-fed summer crops. Extremely hot weather (daytime highs reaching the lower 40s degrees C) continued in northern ranching areas, sustaining high water requirements for livestock.

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

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 30 - September 5, 2020



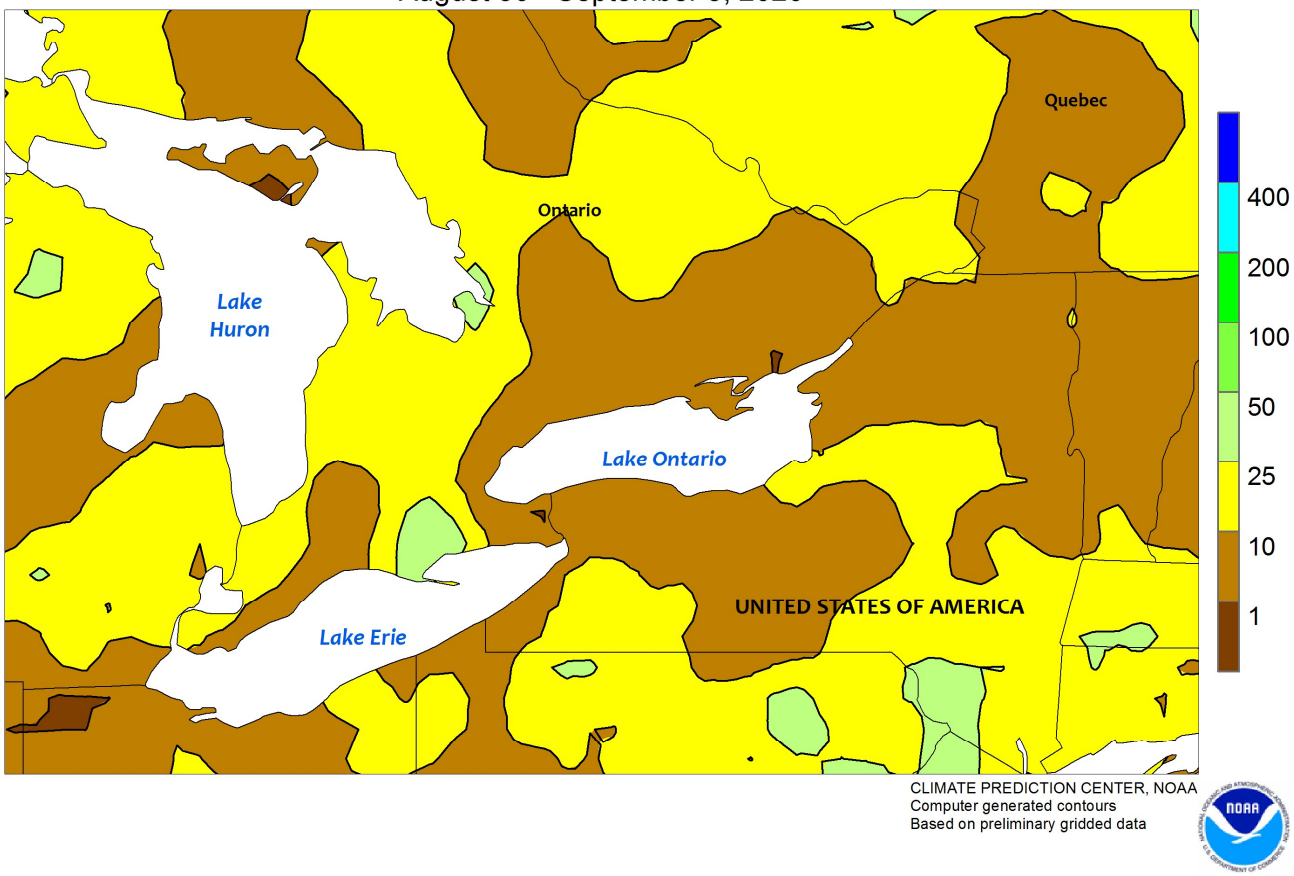
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded data

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Conditions remained overall favorable for fieldwork, despite some lingering showers centered over Manitoba. Dry weather dominated large sections of Alberta and Saskatchewan, with just a few spots in Alberta's northern production areas receiving more than 10 mm. Dryness also favored maturing crops in Manitoba's southwestern corner, but moderate rain (10-25 mm) fell elsewhere in the province, reaching westward into Saskatchewan's northeastern agricultural districts. Weekly temperatures averaged near to above normal in Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan and up to 3°C below normal farther east; however, frost and freezing temperatures were more common in the western Prairies, where nighttime lows locally fell below freezing. Daytime highs reached the lower 30s (degrees C) in southern farming areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan, while temperatures in northern farming areas of all provinces were capped in the lower 20s. In Saskatchewan, crops were 28 percent harvested as of August 31, 6 points ahead of the 5-year average; harvesting in Alberta was 10 percent complete as of September 1, lagging the 5-year average by 2 points. Meanwhile, spring wheat and canola harvesting were 50 and 7 percent complete, respectively, still significantly lagging 3-year average rates of both crops.

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

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Total Precipitation (mm)
August 30 - September 5, 2020



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Mild, showery weather maintained generally favorable conditions for late-developing summer crops. Most of the region recorded 10 to 25 mm, although pockets of dryness returned to southern Quebec and a few locations in Ontario. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal, with daytime highs reaching the middle and upper 20s (degrees C). Nighttime lows dropped below 5°C in a few northern farming areas but no freeze was reported. The optimal date for wheat planting in southern Ontario ranges from early September in northern agricultural districts to mid-October in the far southwest.

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

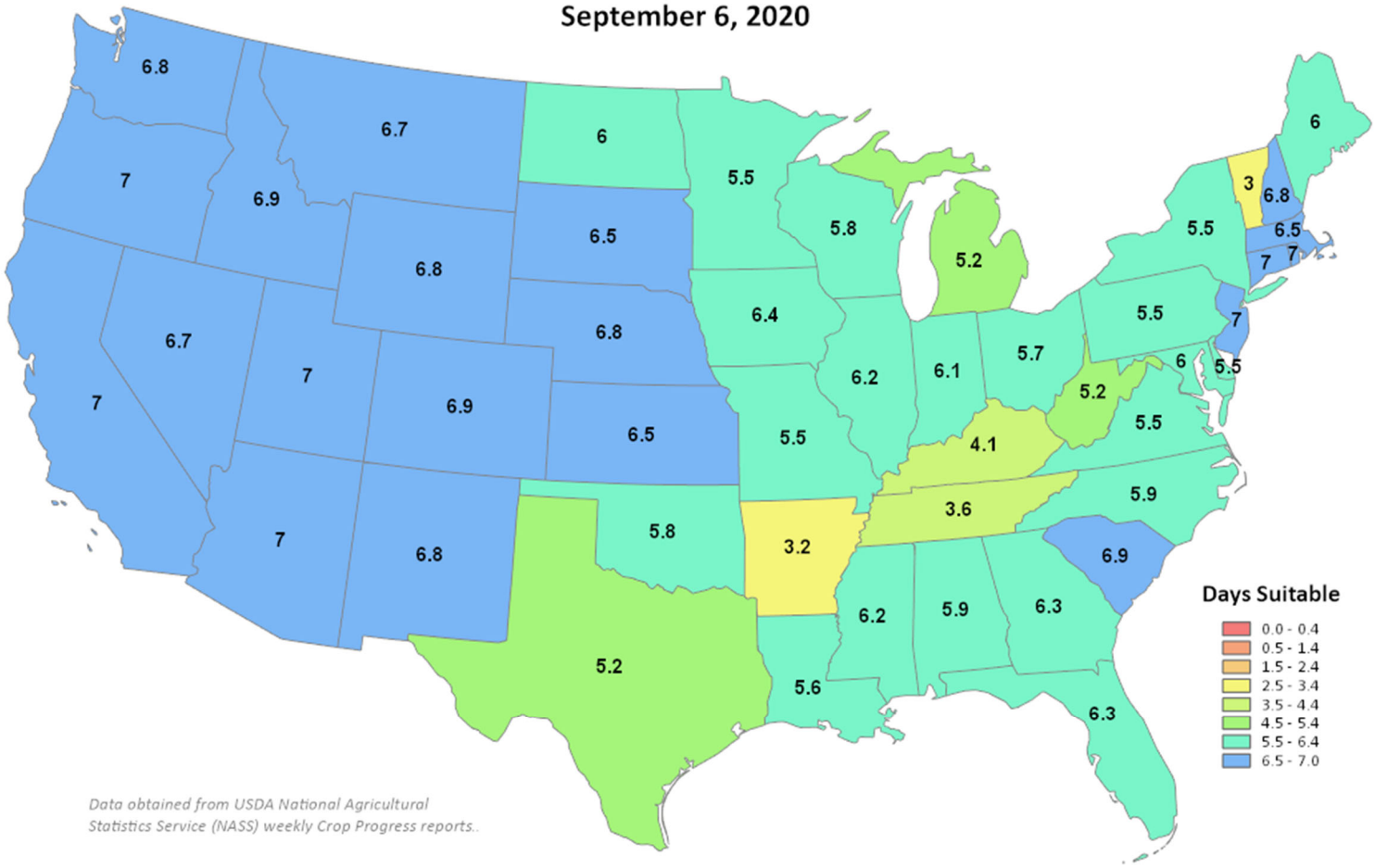
USDA United States Department of Agriculture

Days Suitable for Fieldwork

Week Ending

September 6, 2020

This product was prepared by the USDA Office of the Chief Economist (OCE) World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB)



Data obtained from USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly Crop Progress reports.

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