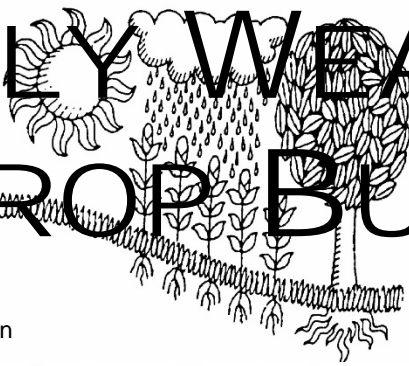
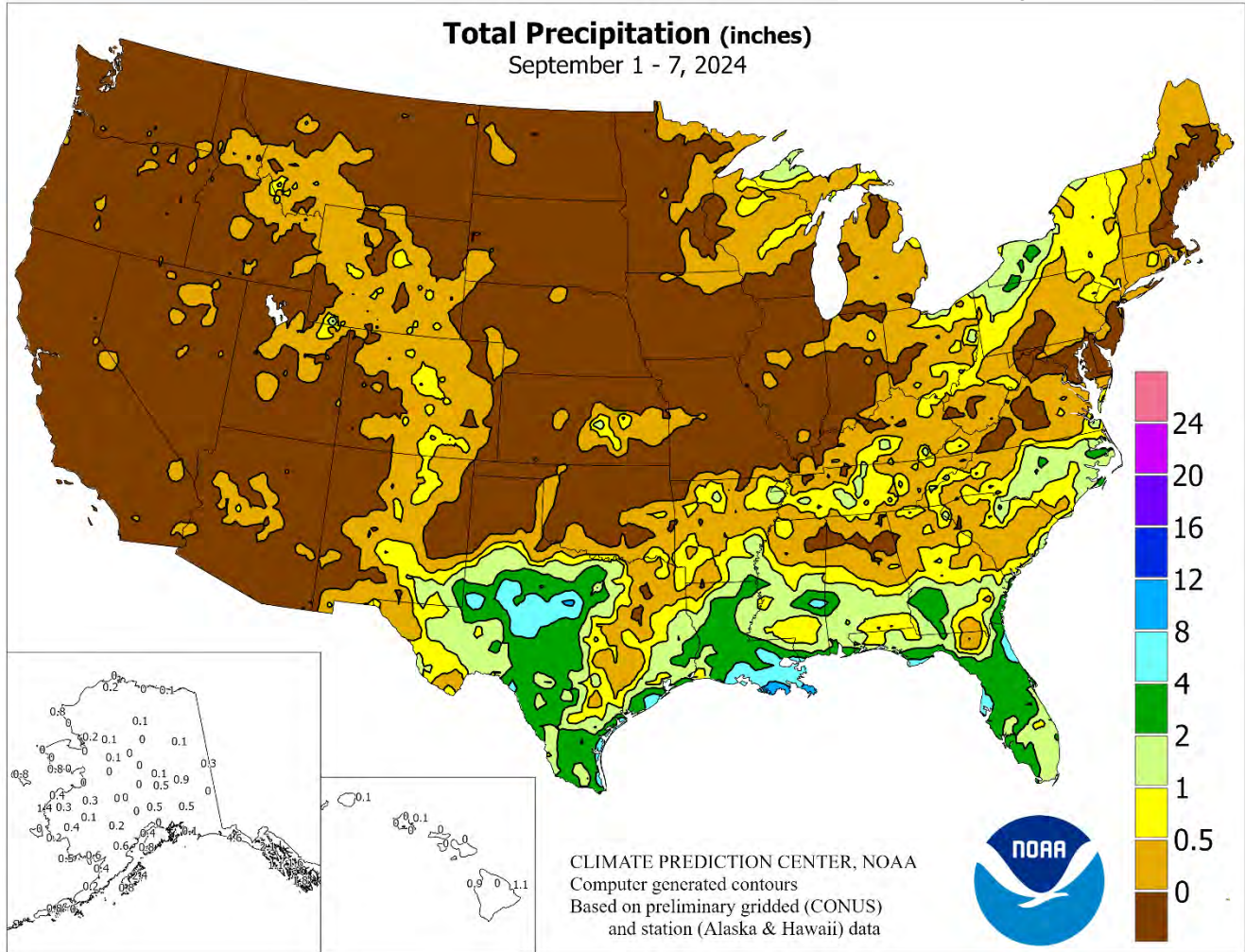


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
National Agricultural Statistics Service
and World Agricultural Outlook Board



HIGHLIGHTS

September 1 – 7, 2024

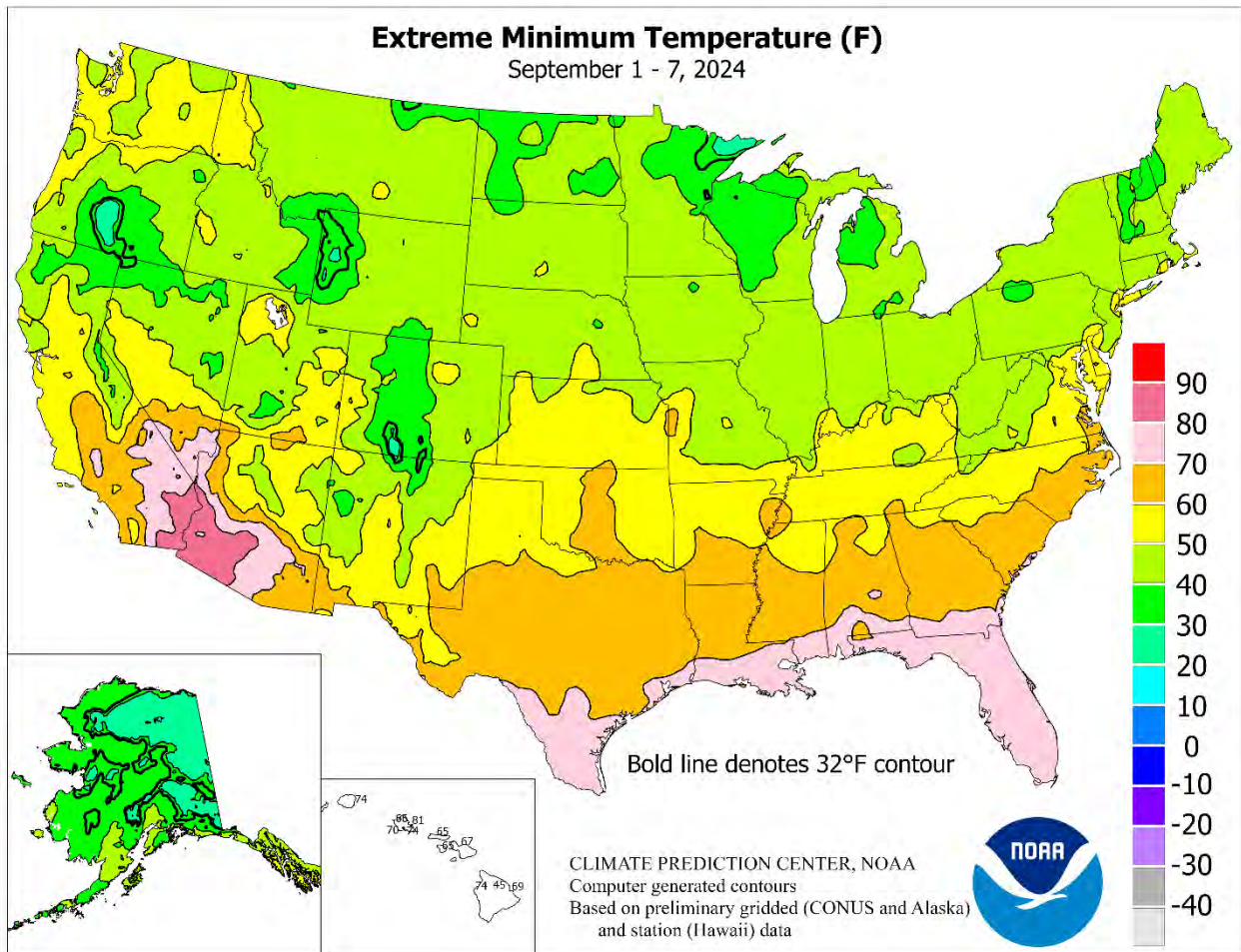
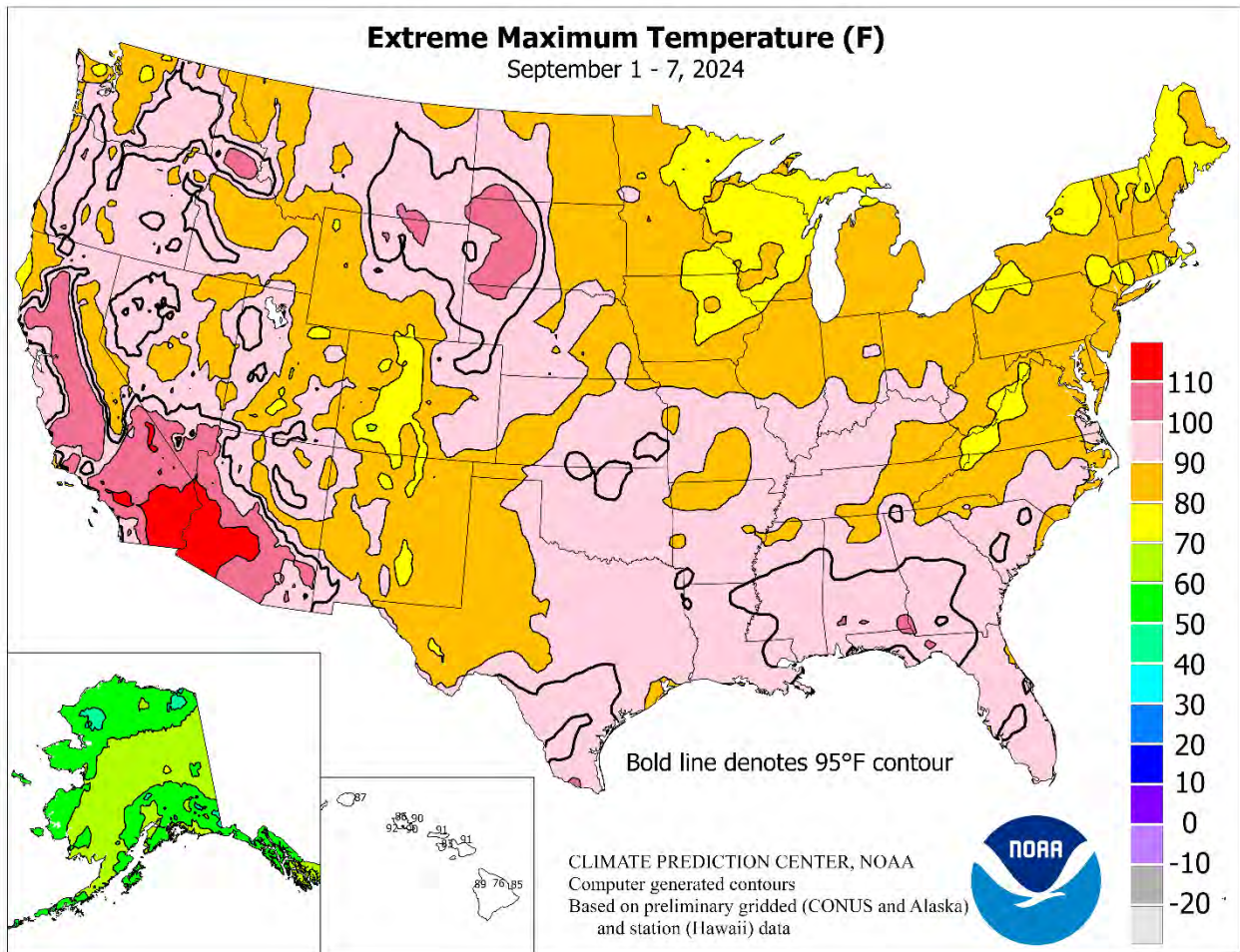
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Mostly dry weather promoted summer crop maturation and harvesting, except from parts of **Texas to the southern Atlantic Coast**. Notably, **Midwestern** corn and soybeans—aside from those in the **northwestern Corn Belt**—continued to mature at a faster-than-normal pace. Farther west, some producers in areas of the **Plains** and **Northwest** where topsoil moisture was lacking have opted to await rain before planting winter wheat. However, the dry weather also favored the later stages of barley and spring wheat harvesting, as well as initial sorghum harvest

(Continued on page 3)

Contents

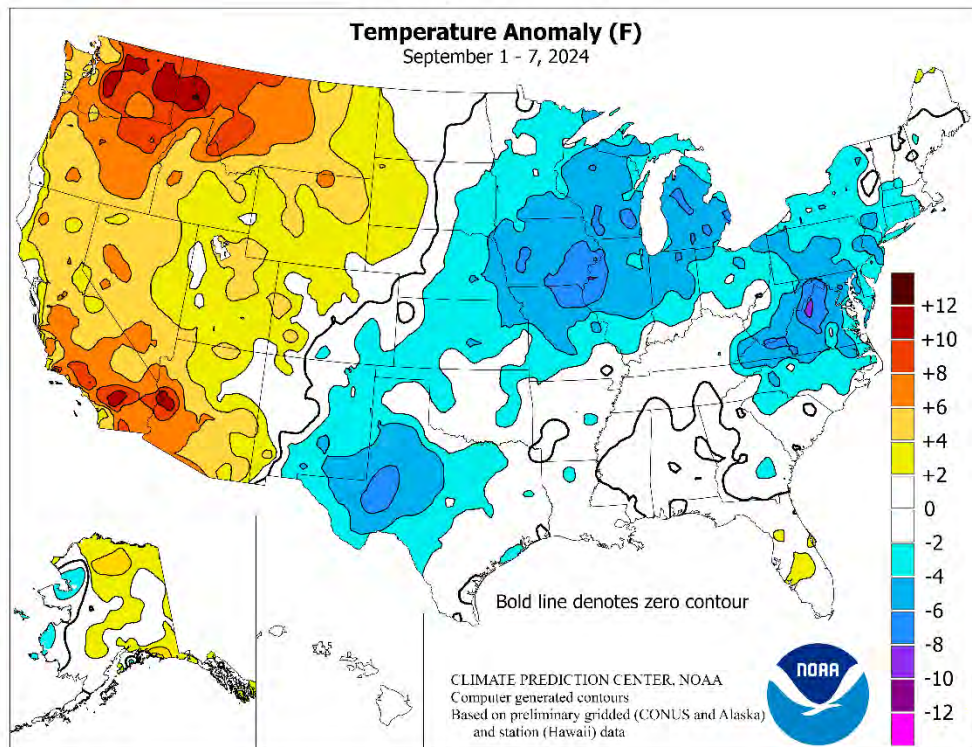
Extreme Maximum & Minimum Temperature Maps.....	2
Temperature Departure Map	3
September 3 Drought Monitor & Pan Evaporation Map.....	4
Palmer Drought & Crop Moisture Maps	5
Growing Degree Day Maps	6
National Weather Data for Selected Cities	8
August Weather Summary.....	11
August Precipitation & Temperature Maps	16
August Weather Data for Selected Cities	19
National Agricultural Summary	20
Crop Progress and Condition Tables.....	21
International Weather and Crop Summary	27
Bulletin Information & Days Suitable for Fieldwork.....	40



(Continued from front cover)

efforts from **Oklahoma northward**. In contrast, locally heavy rain across the **Deep South** disrupted fieldwork but replenished soil moisture for soon-to-be-planted winter grains and cover crops. Weekly rainfall totals of 4 to 8 inches or more were commonly observed in **central and coastal Texas, southern Louisiana, and the northern half of Florida's peninsula**. Elsewhere, a late-season **Western** spell of hot, dry weather was nearly ideal for fieldwork, although ongoing concerns included spotty wildfires, local air-quality degradation, declining rangeland and pasture conditions, and diminishing soil moisture reserves. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 10°F above normal in scattered **Northwestern** locations, as well as parts of **southern California**. More broadly, readings averaged more than 5°F above normal in much of the **Great Basin, Pacific Coast States, northern Rockies, and northern High Plains**. Farther east, however, temperatures averaged 5°F or more below normal across large sections of the **mid-Atlantic and Midwest**, as well as **eastern New Mexico and central and western Texas**.

Early in the week, heat lingered across the **Deep South**, where **Tallahassee, FL**, tallied consecutive daily-record highs (97 and 101°F, respectively) on September 1 and 2. Meanwhile in **Alabama**, record-setting highs for September 2, Labor Day, included 99°F in **Mobile** and **Montgomery**. **Mobile** notched another daily-record high, 98°F, on September 3. Early-month heat also affected the **northern High Plains**, where triple-digit, daily-record highs soared to 101°F (on September 2) in **Sheridan, WY**, and 101°F (on September 3) in **Chadron, NE**. During the mid- to late-week period, soaring **Western** temperatures contributed to dozens of daily-record highs, starting with **Palm Springs, CA** (116°F on September 4). The following day, **Palm Springs** recorded 121°F (not a record for the date), marking the sixth day this year in that location with 120-degree heat. Previously, the annual record in **Palm Springs** had been 5 such days, in 2020 and 2021. Elsewhere in **southern California**, **Burbank** tied an all-time station record with highs of 114°F on September 5 and 6, previously achieved on July 6, 2018, and September 5 and 6, 2020. From September 5-8, **Long Beach, CA**, posted four consecutive highs of 100°F or greater, tying a station record most recently attained on June 9-12, 1979. Record-shattering heat extended beyond **California's** borders, with **Phoenix, AZ**, logging a high of 116°F on September 5. In **Oregon**, September 5 featured daily-record highs of 105°F in **Medford** and **Roseburg**. With a high of 114°F on September 6, **Ramona, CA**, set a monthly mark originally set with readings of 112°F on September 5 and 6, 2020. Elsewhere in **southern California** on the 6th, daily-record highs soared to 113°F in **Santa Ana**; 112°F in **downtown Los Angeles**; and 109°F in **Long Beach**. Meanwhile, ongoing **Northwestern** heat led to consecutive daily-record highs on September 6-7 in **Washington** locations such as **Yakima** (98 and 95°F) and **Ellensburg** (98 and 95°F). Late in the week, autumnal air settled across the **Corn Belt**, lowering temperatures below 50°F. Late-week readings



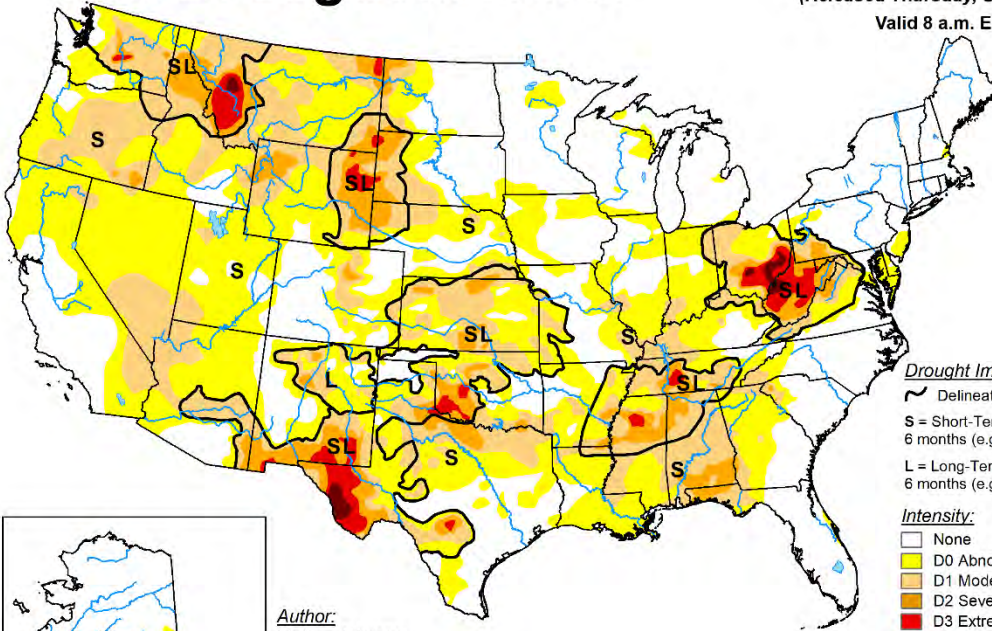
below 40°F were scattered across the upper Midwest, with frost and freezes noted in **northeastern Minnesota** and **northern Wisconsin**. Daily-record lows for September 7 dipped to 30°F in **Hibbing, MN**; 40°F in **La Crosse, WI**; and 42°F in **Lincoln, NE**.

As the new month began, rain shifted southward. Still, daily-record totals for September 1 reached 2.68 inches in **Raleigh-Durham, NC**, and 2.01 inches in **Jackson, TN**. Meanwhile, quasi-organized tropical moisture interacting with a cold front led to local downpours in **Texas**. For example, daily-record totals for September 2, Labor Day, included 5.60 inches in **Galveston** and 3.63 inches in **Midland**. For **Midland**, it was the sixth-wettest day on record, and wettest day at any time of year since September 28, 2012, when 4.66 inches fell. Additional daily records in **Texas** on September 3 included 4.56 inches in **Del Rio** and 1.87 inches in **San Angelo**. That represented **Del Rio's** third-wettest September day on record, behind 5.25 inches on September 22, 1919, and 5.21 inches on September 26, 1970. The mid- to late-week period featured additional heavy showers across the **Deep South**. In **Louisiana**, daily-record amounts reached 3.02 inches (on the 4th) in **Alexandria**; 2.19 inches (on the 5th) in **Monroe**; and 3.19 inches (on the 6th) in **New Orleans**. **Baton Rouge, LA**, collected 4.12 inches, not a record for the date, on September 5. **New Orleans** received at least an inch each day from September 4-6, totaling 6.54 inches.

Near- or above-normal temperatures prevailed in **Alaska**, except in a few western locations. Spotty showers accompanied the mild weather, with higher totals observed in **southeastern Alaska**. In fact, September 1-7 rainfall totaled 4.50 inches in **Yakutat**, with at least an inch falling on the 1st, 4th, and 5th. Meanwhile, the first official freeze of the season occurred at some interior locations, including **McGrath** (32°F on September 2). Farther south, the month began on a dry note in **Hawaii**, where September 1-7 rainfall at the state's major airport observation sites ranged from a trace in **Honolulu, Oahu**, and **Kahului, Maui**, to 0.91 inch (41 percent of normal) in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**.

U.S. Drought Monitor

September 3, 2024
(Released Thursday, Sep. 5, 2024)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

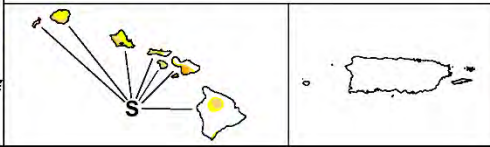


Drought Impact Types:
 ~ Delineates dominant impacts
 S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
 L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

Intensity:
 None
 D0 Abnormally Dry
 D1 Moderate Drought
 D2 Severe Drought
 D3 Extreme Drought
 D4 Exceptional Drought

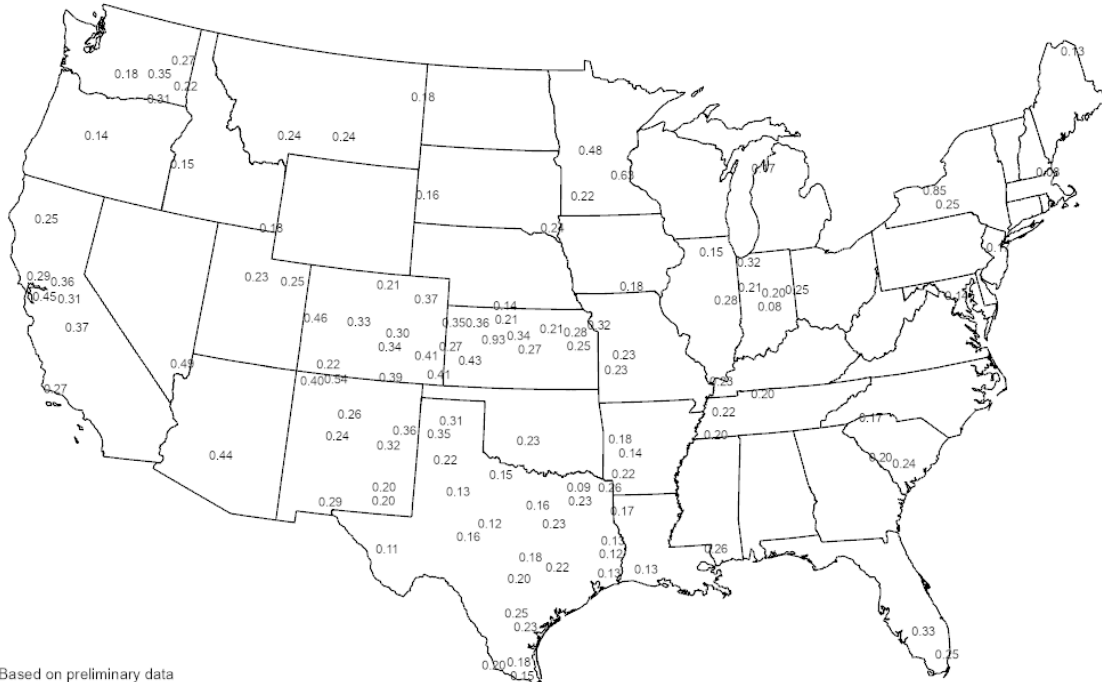
Author:
 Lindsay Johnson
 National Drought Mitigation Center

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>



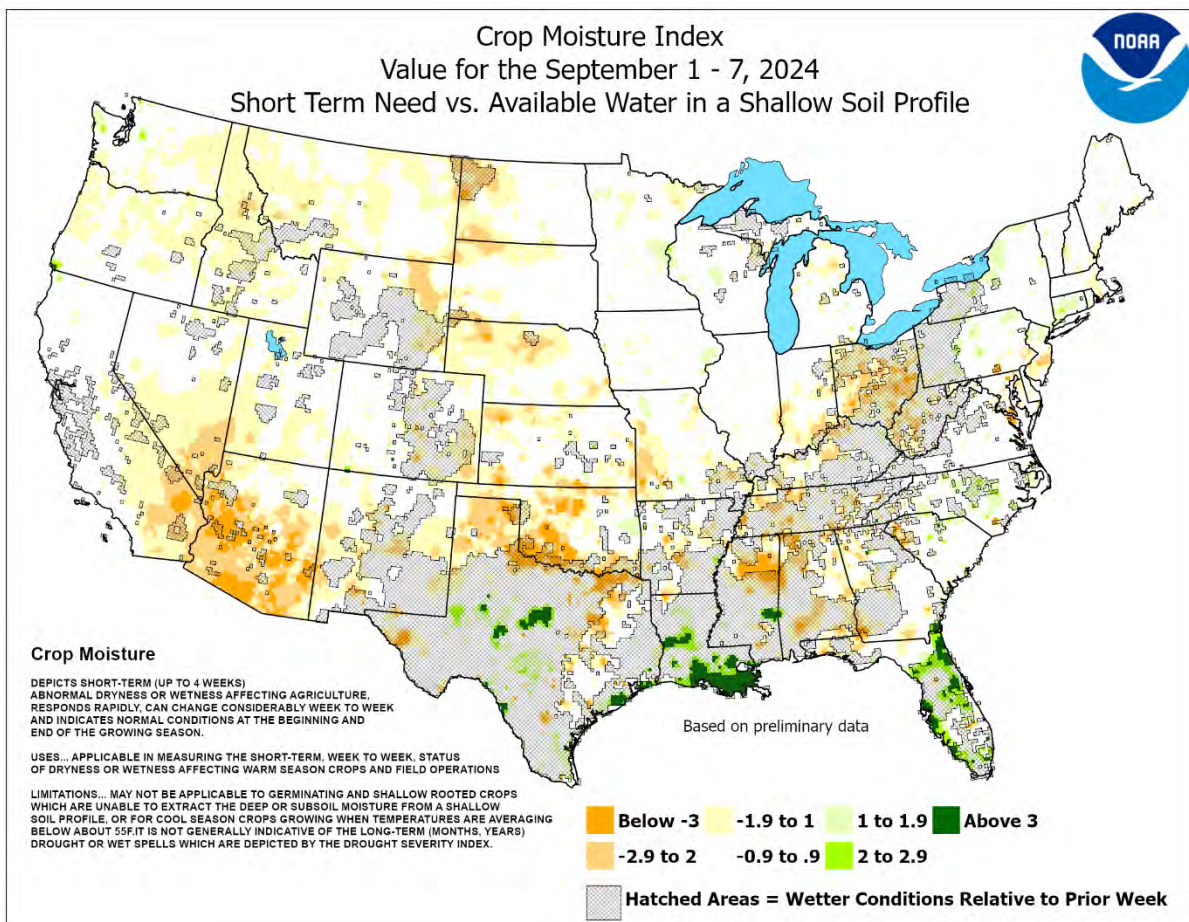
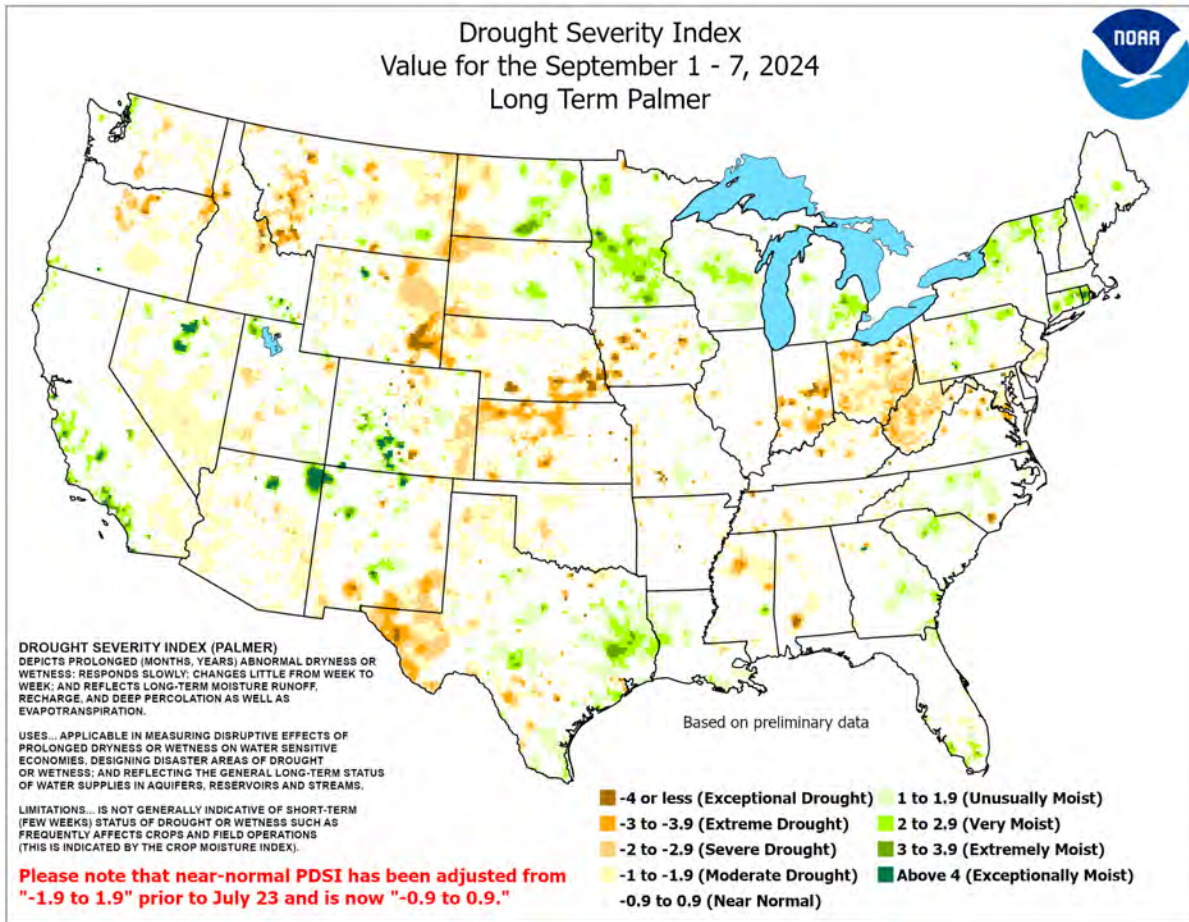
Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

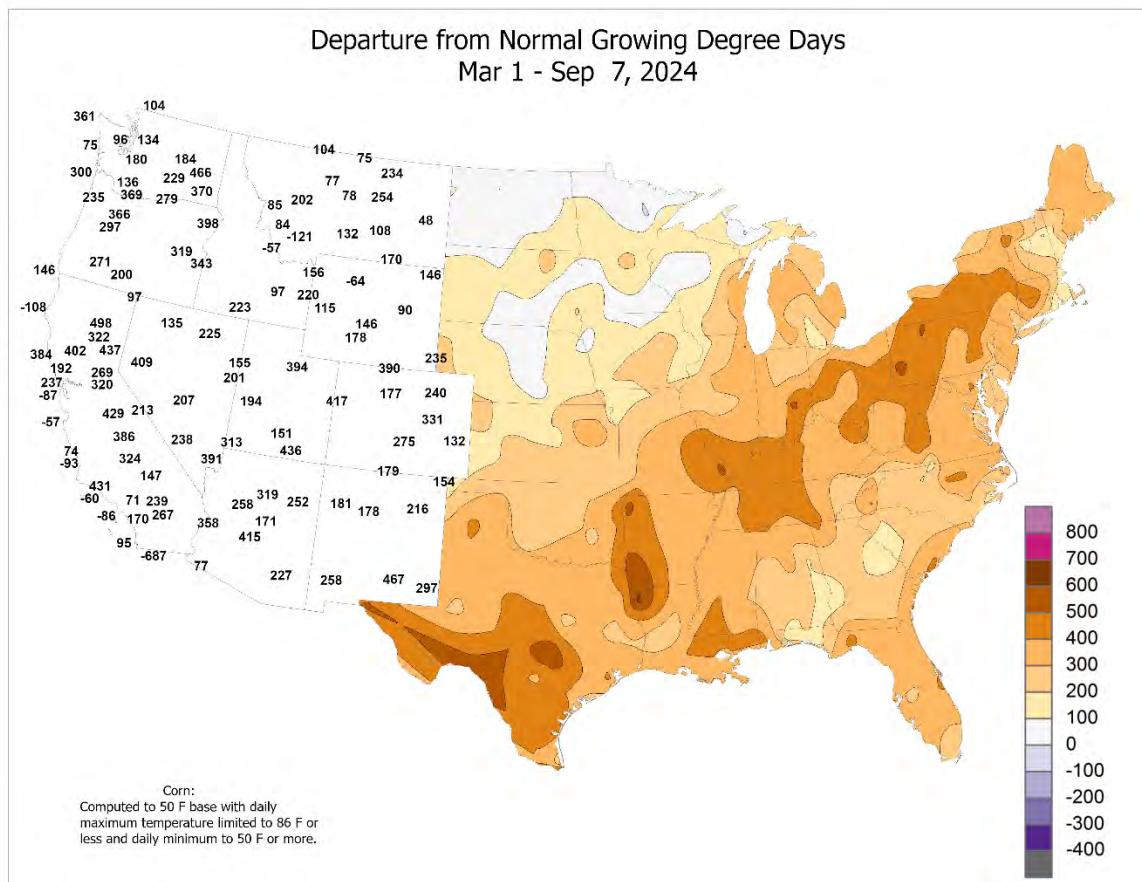
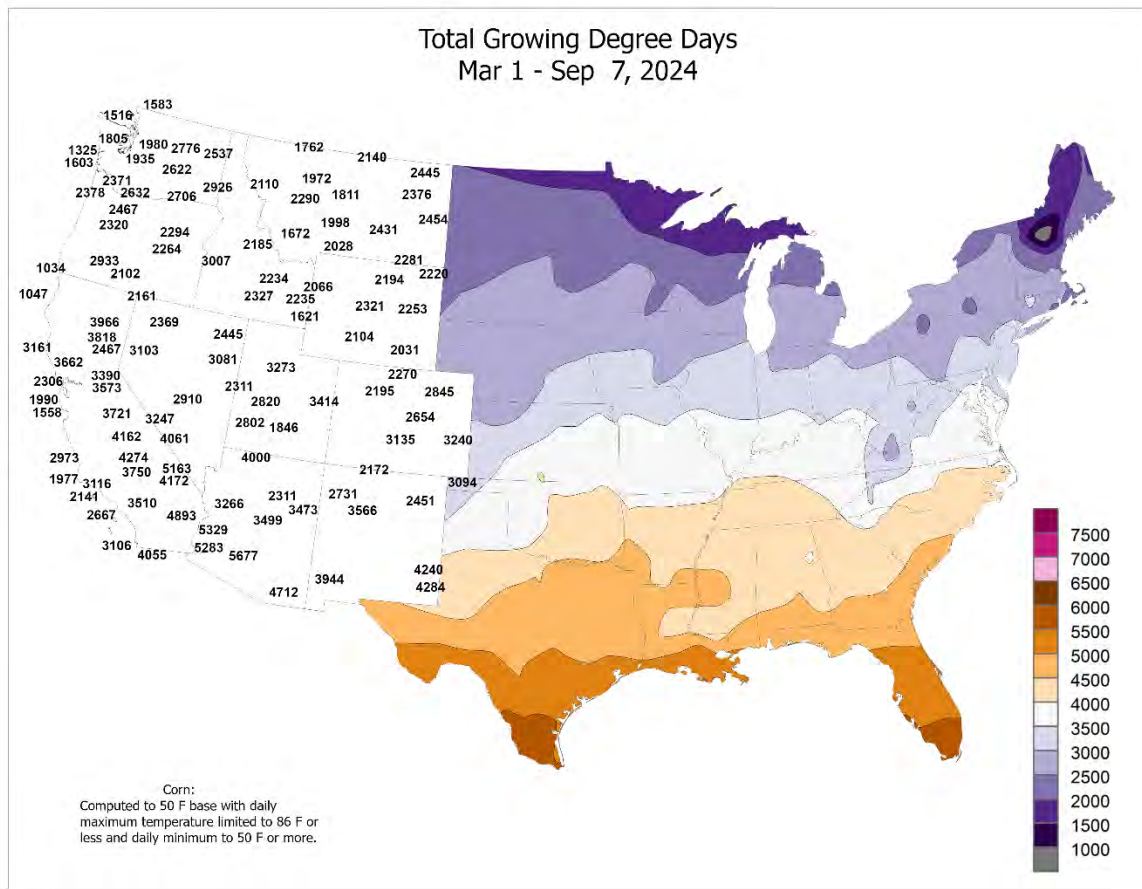
September 01 - 07, 2024

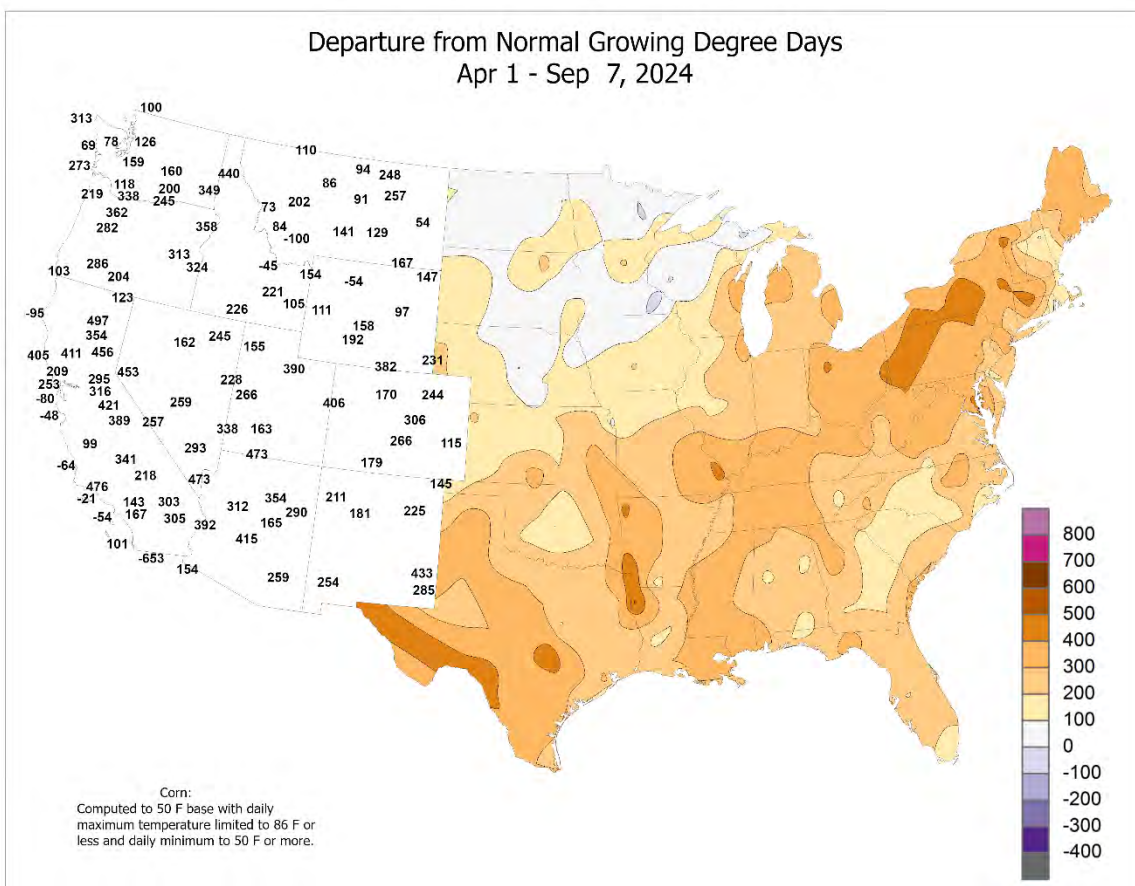
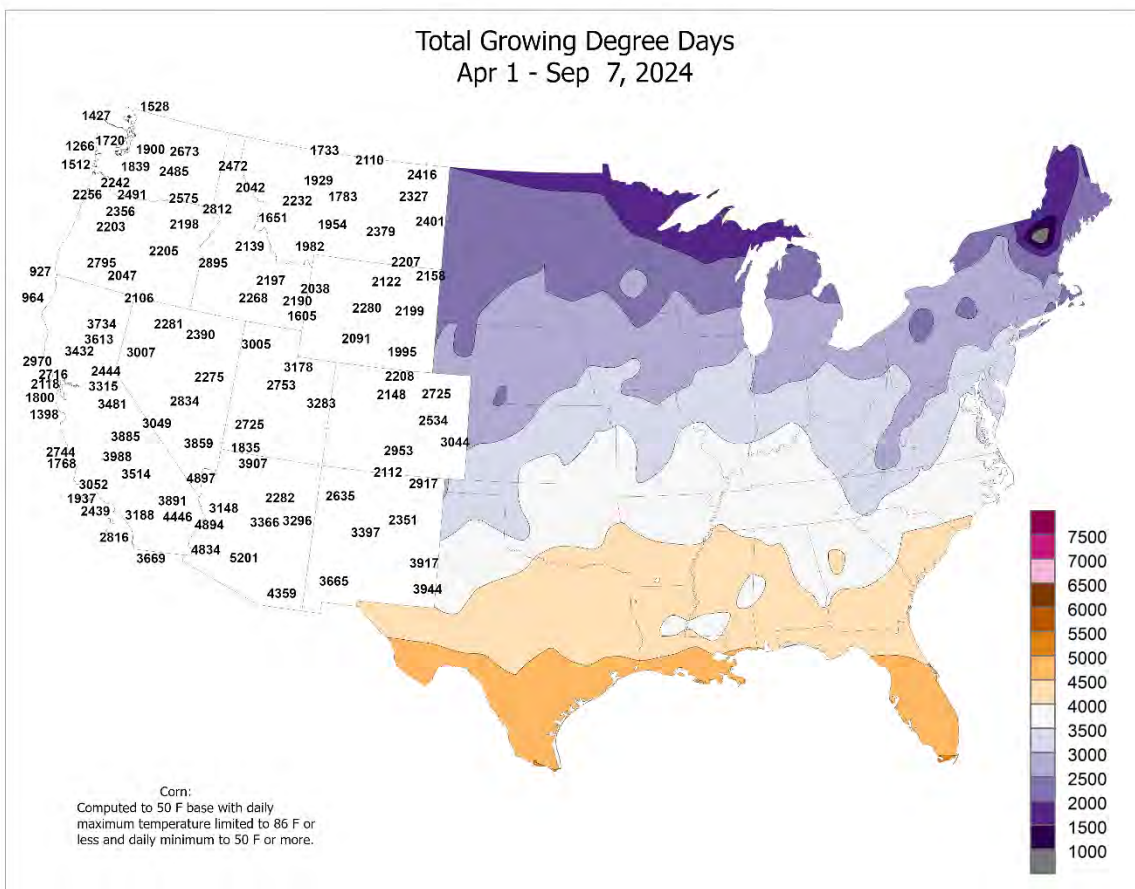


Based on preliminary data

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
 Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.







National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 7, 2024
Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

Table with columns: STATES AND STATIONS, TEMPERATURE °F, PRECIPITATION, RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT, and NUMBER OF DAYS. Rows list various cities and their weather data for the week ending September 7, 2024.

Based on 1991-2020 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 7, 2024

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS					
	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	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE		
WICHITA	85	62	92	59	73	-2	0.00	-0.77	0.00	0.00	0	22.31	83	84	38	1	0	0	0	0	
LALEXINGTON	85	61	92	52	73	0	0.20	-0.54	0.20	0.20	27	32.62	90	85	39	2	0	1	0		
LOUISVILLE	87	65	94	56	76	0	0.08	-0.63	0.08	0.08	11	32.54	95	75	31	4	0	1	0		
PADUCAH	87	61	93	49	74	-1	0.01	-0.67	0.01	0.01	1	35.30	100	88	37	3	0	1	0		
BATON ROUGE	90	75	98	73	83	1	5.09	3.91	4.12	5.09	431	51.15	114	89	61	3	0	3	2		
LAKE CHARLES	88	75	95	72	82	-1	0.85	-0.52	0.42	0.85	62	56.59	133	92	62	3	0	3	0		
NEW ORLEANS	86	77	95	74	82	-1	6.93	5.44	3.19	6.93	463	61.75	130	96	71	2	0	4	3		
SHREVEPORT	89	74	97	68	82	0	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	87	52	3	0	***	***		
BOSTON	76	61	83	56	68	-1	0.00	-0.74	0.00	0.00	0	34.51	119	83	49	0	0	0	0		
WORCESTER	75	56	82	51	65	-1	0.05	-0.87	0.05	0.05	5	42.00	131	85	47	0	0	1	0		
BALTIMORE	80	57	89	51	69	-4	0.01	-0.95	0.01	0.01	1	27.76	89	95	45	0	0	1	0		
CARIBOU	73	50	81	44	61	0	0.43	-0.37	0.29	0.43	53	26.90	98	92	52	0	0	2	0		
PORTLAND	75	53	80	46	64	-2	0.03	-0.76	0.03	0.03	3	33.78	108	94	52	0	0	1	0		
ALPENA	74	46	85	42	60	-3	0.20	-0.46	0.08	0.20	29	27.59	133	95	41	0	0	3	0		
GRAND RAPIDS	75	50	86	45	62	-5	0.28	-0.47	0.28	0.28	37	28.26	103	90	38	0	0	1	0		
HOUGHTON LAKE	71	43	81	38	57	-5	0.26	-0.34	0.26	0.26	42	12.62	88	98	45	0	0	1	0		
LANSING	74	49	86	43	61	-5	0.19	-0.44	0.15	0.19	29	27.43	115	96	44	0	0	2	0		
MUSKEGON	75	50	83	42	62	-5	0.17	-0.56	0.11	0.17	23	23.56	100	85	44	0	0	2	0		
TRAVERSE CITY	74	50	85	41	62	-4	0.14	-0.65	0.08	0.14	17	17.95	94	88	39	0	0	3	0		
DULUTH	71	47	78	34	59	-2	0.08	-0.75	0.06	0.08	9	22.99	103	88	47	0	0	2	0		
INT_L FALLS	71	43	80	32	57	-2	0.23	-0.48	0.19	0.23	32	19.77	106	95	50	0	1	2	0		
MINNEAPOLIS	75	56	82	48	66	-2	0.01	-0.70	0.01	0.01	1	31.69	132	82	40	0	0	1	0		
ROCHESTER	72	49	76	43	60	-5	0.08	-0.74	0.07	0.08	9	30.73	116	91	49	0	0	2	0		
ST. CLOUD	75	51	82	45	63	-1	0.16	-0.65	0.10	0.16	20	30.75	143	89	46	0	0	2	0		
COLUMBIA	82	55	91	49	69	-5	0.00	-0.93	0.00	0.00	0	32.42	106	89	34	1	0	0	0		
KANSAS CITY	82	55	93	48	68	-4	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0	26.63	90	89	35	1	0	0	0		
SAINT LOUIS	84	62	93	54	73	-2	0.00	-0.74	0.00	0.00	0	31.08	101	77	34	2	0	0	0		
SPRINGFIELD	84	59	91	50	71	-3	0.00	-0.99	0.00	0.00	0	31.44	99	87	33	1	0	0	0		
JACKSON	89	73	97	68	81	1	1.84	1.00	1.60	1.84	220	57.29	137	88	52	4	0	2	1		
MERIDIAN	90	72	99	67	81	1	2.04	1.31	2.04	2.04	277	36.68	89	89	51	4	0	1	1		
TUPELO	89	69	94	56	79	0	0.09	-0.67	0.07	0.09	12	38.60	94	91	44	4	0	3	0		
BILLINGS	88	55	97	52	71	6	0.32	0.04	0.32	0.32	115	9.63	90	66	21	2	0	1	0		
BUTTE	83	42	89	39	63	6	0.10	-0.18	0.10	0.10	35	7.76	78	83	20	0	0	1	0		
CUT BANK	85	48	92	42	66	8	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.00	0	5.83	67	74	20	2	0	0	0		
GLASGOW	87	53	93	44	70	5	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.00	0	9.39	86	63	22	2	0	0	0		
GREAT FALLS	88	49	93	45	69	7	0.03	-0.30	0.03	0.03	9	12.26	106	82	22	4	0	1	0		
HAVRE	89	49	94	44	69	7	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.00	0	12.98	138	77	21	4	0	0	0		
MISSOULA	89	50	93	48	70	8	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.00	0	8.91	89	72	21	5	0	0	0		
ASHEVILLE	79	60	89	55	69	-2	0.42	-0.50	0.42	0.42	45	43.36	123	93	51	0	0	1	0		
CHARLOTTE	83	65	90	58	74	-2	0.44	-0.40	0.44	0.44	52	38.31	124	87	49	1	0	1	0		
GREENSBORO	80	61	87	55	70	-4	0.42	-0.64	0.40	0.42	39	44.76	144	93	51	0	0	2	0		
HATTERAS	81	73	86	71	77	-2	1.79	-0.04	1.07	1.79	98	35.46	87	96	71	0	0	3	2		
RALEIGH	84	64	93	60	74	-2	2.79	1.57	2.70	2.79	229	39.88	124	89	53	1	0	2	1		
WILMINGTON	85	68	92	65	77	-1	0.38	-1.78	0.18	0.38	17	44.09	105	91	60	1	0	3	0		
BISMARCK	81	51	92	44	66	2	0.04	-0.41	0.04	0.04	8	15.48	102	89	33	1	0	1	0		
DICKINSON	84	47	97	39	65	2	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.00	0	12.04	95	85	24	2	0	0	0		
FARGO	76	51	88	40	64	-1	0.00	-0.69	0.00	0.00	0	18.92	105	87	43	0	0	0	0		
GRAND FORKS	76	51	87	41	63	1	0.00	-0.59	0.00	0.00	0	21.59	129	85	43	0	0	0	0		
JAMESTOWN	75	50	84	40	62	-1	0.00	-0.54	0.00	0.00	0	17.02	107	94	53	0	0	0	0		
GRAND ISLAND	80	56	91	54	68	-3	0.00	-0.46	0.00	0.00	0	23.89	112	92	40	1	0	0	0		
LINCOLN	82	52	92	42	67	-4	0.00	-0.75	0.00	0.00	0	20.52	94	89	34	1	0	0	0		
NORFOLK	80	52	89	41	66	-3	0.00	-0.56	0.00	0.00	0	24.17	114	89	39	0	0	0	0		
NORTH PLATTE	86	52	94	47	69	0	0.02	-0.32	0.02	0.02	5	19.15	111	90	32	1	0	1	0		
OMAHA	80	53	88	47	67	-5	0.00	-0.75	0.00	0.00	0	27.84	112	93	38	0	0	0	0		
SCOTTSSLUFF	88	54	97	52	71	3	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.00	0	12.39	100	76	22	3	0	0	0		
VALENTINE	85	56	95	50	71	2	0.03	-0.30	0.03	0.03	9	15.92	92	85	31	3	0	1	0		
CONCORD	78	49	86	40	64	-2	0.08	-0.69	0.08	0.08	10	32.31	117	98	44	0	0	1	0		
ATLANTIC CITY	78	57	86	50	68	-4	0.07	-0.74	0.04	0.07	8	36.90	117	88	50	0	0	2	0		
NEWARK	80	60	86	55	70	-3	0.17	-0.69	0.17	0.17	19	33.74	103	80	43	0	0	1	0		
ALBUQUERQUE	86	62	93	57	74	0	0.00	-0.27	0.00	0.00	0	6.86	114	59	22	1	0	0	0		
ELY	86	45	89	39	65	3	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.00	0	8.29	120	53	13	0	0	0	0		
LAS VEGAS	104	82	106	79	93	5	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0	2.15	74	25	11	7	0	0	0		
RENO	92	60	95	56	76	5	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	6.06	121	49	17	6	0	0	0		
WINNEMUCCA	93	45	97	39	69	3	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0	7.17	139	41	8	3	0	0	0		
ALBANY	78	52	87	45	65	-3	0.61	-0.20	0.61	0.61	75	34.40	123	91	43	0	0	1	1		
BINGHAMTON	71	50	80	44	60	-4	0.70	-0.20	0.70	0.70	77	35.04	120	93	47	0	0	1	1		
BUFFALO	75	53	82	47	64	-3	1.26	0.45	0.86	1.26	155	25.63	97	84	39	0	0	3	1		
ROCHESTER	76	52	83	46	64	-4	2.60	1													

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 7, 2024

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	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	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	0.1 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
OK	77	51	87	46	64	-6	0.28	-0.41	0.19	0.28	40	29.65	117	97	41	0	0	2	0
OK	76	49	83	41	63	-4	0.95	0.03	0.83	0.95	103	33.82	117	95	44	0	0	2	1
OK	86	67	91	62	77	0	0.00	-0.89	0.00	0.00	0	27.37	102	81	44	2	0	0	0
OK	87	65	93	57	76	-2	0.00	-0.86	0.00	0.00	0	33.61	115	90	39	2	0	0	0
OR	73	59	88	54	66	5	0.06	-0.39	0.06	0.06	13	44.89	112	92	64	0	0	1	0
OR	91	47	97	41	69	7	0.03	-0.04	0.03	0.03	42	7.35	107	57	13	5	0	1	0
OR	86	56	99	51	71	6	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.00	0	20.31	86	85	26	4	0	0	0
OR	97	60	103	53	78	8	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.00	0	11.94	111	66	14	6	0	0	0
OR	95	61	98	57	78	11	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0	8.87	104	66	18	6	0	0	0
OR	87	64	101	59	75	7	0.23	-0.02	0.22	0.23	92	22.85	108	83	38	3	0	2	0
OR	88	58	101	52	73	6	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.00	0	24.81	109	83	36	3	0	0	0
PA	77	51	85	46	64	-6	0.43	-0.59	0.41	0.43	41	34.57	106	90	45	0	0	2	0
PA	75	56	83	48	65	-3	1.29	0.40	0.79	1.29	144	26.41	96	82	42	0	0	2	2
PA	79	56	87	50	67	-5	0.29	-0.78	0.22	0.29	27	34.20	112	84	40	0	0	2	0
PA	80	61	86	57	70	-3	0.44	-0.60	0.43	0.44	42	34.21	112	84	45	0	0	2	0
PA	79	54	87	49	66	-3	0.57	-0.22	0.42	0.57	72	34.48	120	84	34	0	0	3	0
PA	77	52	84	46	64	-4	0.59	-0.29	0.40	0.59	67	33.31	127	88	44	0	0	2	0
PA	78	52	88	47	65	-4	0.23	-0.80	0.23	0.23	22	37.50	126	93	39	0	0	1	0
RI	77	56	80	51	66	-3	0.02	-0.85	0.02	0.02	2	47.91	153	93	48	0	0	1	0
SC	85	71	91	69	78	-1	0.63	-0.87	0.32	0.63	42	46.64	123	93	60	1	0	3	0
SC	86	69	94	65	78	-1	0.26	-0.61	0.23	0.26	29	41.39	126	91	51	2	0	2	0
SC	89	69	96	66	79	0	0.69	-0.41	0.45	0.69	62	38.04	117	88	47	2	0	2	0
SD	83	63	93	58	73	-3	0.74	-0.10	0.74	0.74	88	37.54	107	90	48	1	0	1	1
SD	79	51	83	42	65	0	0.03	-0.44	0.03	0.03	5	18.53	110	88	43	0	0	1	0
SD	79	51	85	42	65	-2	0.00	-0.54	0.00	0.00	0	19.69	109	92	39	0	0	0	0
SD	88	54	100	48	71	5	0.15	-0.13	0.15	0.15	54	12.13	84	78	26	2	0	1	0
SD	78	52	88	44	65	-3	0.00	-0.63	0.00	0.00	0	27.57	129	87	43	0	0	0	0
TN	82	58	86	49	70	-2	0.02	-0.63	0.02	0.02	3	30.61	94	96	45	0	0	1	0
TN	89	68	96	63	78	1	0.07	-0.78	0.06	0.07	8	31.45	82	80	38	3	0	2	0
TN	85	64	88	56	74	-1	0.12	-0.58	0.12	0.12	17	43.31	116	87	42	0	0	1	0
TN	86	70	92	62	78	-1	0.65	0.00	0.31	0.65	99	36.40	94	85	47	1	0	3	0
TX	87	65	93	58	76	0	1.50	0.68	1.46	1.50	183	33.86	93	84	40	2	0	2	1
TX	83	68	90	66	76	-5	3.91	3.27	2.30	3.91	609	18.06	101	93	59	1	0	4	3
TX	86	59	89	55	73	-2	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.00	0	16.72	110	82	32	0	0	0	0
TX	91	74	95	70	82	-1	0.36	-0.54	0.32	0.36	39	24.60	101	89	48	5	0	2	0
TX	89	75	93	71	82	0	0.62	-1.17	0.30	0.62	34	62.33	145	93	65	1	0	3	0
TX	90	78	95	76	84	-1	0.64	-0.61	0.47	0.64	51	25.86	166	96	65	4	0	3	0
TX	92	77	98	73	84	1	4.13	2.81	2.97	4.13	312	23.92	115	94	59	5	0	3	2
TX	91	74	97	72	83	-2	6.53	5.83	4.55	6.53	900	10.67	76	89	47	5	0	3	3
TX	86	67	90	62	76	-4	0.44	0.03	0.44	0.44	107	5.75	95	70	34	1	0	1	0
TX	87	72	94	67	79	-3	1.48	0.81	0.53	1.48	220	33.89	133	91	53	3	0	3	2
TX	84	77	86	73	80	-4	4.73	2.94	1.17	4.73	263	42.23	147	98	83	0	0	5	5
TX	89	75	93	70	82	-1	2.31	1.11	0.77	2.31	191	52.25	148	94	60	5	0	4	3
TX	80	62	85	61	71	-5	2.06	1.48	1.68	2.06	354	17.95	134	96	56	0	0	3	1
TX	78	65	86	62	72	-8	4.28	3.89	3.61	4.28	900	8.87	93	98	61	0	0	4	1
TX	83	68	90	64	75	-5	4.85	4.23	2.85	4.85	779	12.96	88	93	60	2	0	4	2
TX	90	74	96	71	82	0	1.51	0.58	1.30	1.51	162	19.65	90	91	53	3	0	4	1
TX	91	75	95	69	83	0	1.73	0.57	1.27	1.73	149	31.04	111	95	60	4	0	4	1
TX	90	71	95	62	81	-1	1.00	0.32	0.59	1.00	146	32.37	133	93	47	4	0	4	1
UT	89	69	94	58	79	-1	0.35	-0.31	0.28	0.35	53	24.90	127	88	42	3	0	3	0
UT	91	64	97	59	78	4	0.05	-0.15	0.04	0.05	26	10.90	101	54	15	5	0	2	0
VA	79	55	83	49	67	-5	0.00	-0.84	0.00	0.00	0	29.87	100	93	46	0	0	0	0
VA	81	70	93	68	76	-1	1.89	0.54	0.72	1.89	139	44.26	126	87	54	1	0	3	3
VA	82	61	87	56	72	-3	0.08	-1.06	0.04	0.08	6	43.15	134	91	50	0	0	2	0
VA	79	56	85	51	67	-6	0.00	-0.88	0.00	0.00	0	26.57	86	91	41	0	0	0	0
VA	79	56	86	51	67	-5	0.00	-0.85	0.00	0.00	0	27.16	90	91	42	0	0	0	0
VT	77	53	86	45	65	-2	0.83	0.06	0.70	0.83	107	30.52	118	90	40	0	0	2	1
WA	82	55	95	49	68	7	0.02	-0.35	0.02	0.02	5	26.81	95	97	47	2	0	1	0
WA	77	56	95	53	66	8	0.01	-0.81	0.01	0.01	1	59.66	102	96	61	1	0	1	0
WA	79	60	90	56	70	5	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.00	0	19.43	87	90	47	1	0	0	0
WA	91	62	96	59	76	12	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.00	0	7.85	76	57	18	5	0	0	0
WA	94	57	98	52	75	10	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	3.73	75	70	19	7	0	0	0
WI	74	48	80	37	61	-4	0.01	-0.85	0.01	0.01	1	30.04	122	91	43	0	0	1	0
WI	73	49	78	44	61	-4	0.34	-0.44	0.34	0.34	43	26.61	116	92	48	0	0	1	0
WI	76	51	81	40	64	-6	0.24	-0.60	0.24	0.24	28	26.82	100	88	38	0	0	1	0
WI	73	50	79	42	61	-5	0.07	-0.76	0.06	0.07	8	35.93	128	88	42	0	0	2	0
WI	74	55	85	48	65	-4	0.02	-0.71	0.02	0.02	2	31.89	126	80	44	0	0	1	0
WI	75	53	85	45	64	-4	0.09	-0.64	0.08	0.09	12	26.04	80	84	41	0	0	2	0
WI	83	55	91	48	69	-3	0.06	-0.77	0.05	0.06	7	30.51	89	90	34	1	0	2	0
WI	77	47	85	42	62	-6	0.97	0.17	0.82	0.97	121	32.65	93	100	41	0	0	2	1
WI	83	59	92	52	71	-1	0.35	-0.44	0.31	0.35	44	31.09	93	82	34	1	0	2	0
WY	86	50	94	44	68	4	0.19	0.03	0.11	0.19	117	8.25	91	75	20	3	0	2	0
WY	81	50	89	46	65	1	0.37	0.02	0.37	0.37	104	9.91	81	70	26	0	0	1	0
WY	84	54	91	48	69	5	0.31	0.18	0.24	0.31	228	8.39	87	61	20	2	0	2	0
WY	90	51	101	47	71	7	0.04	-0.22	0.04	0.04	14	9.40	86	74	19	4	0	1	0

Based on 1991-2020 normals

*** Not Available

August Weather Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: An August drying trend in many parts of the country led to reductions in topsoil moisture and increased stress on rangeland, pastures, and a variety of immature summer crops. Nationally, topsoil moisture rated very short to short increased from 32 to 46 percent during the 5-week period ending September 1, while rangeland and pastures rated very poor to poor increased from 29 to 42 percent. However, effects of the dryness were partially offset in the Midwest by near- or below-normal temperatures, except during a few hot days in late August. As September began, nearly two-thirds (65 percent) of both U.S. corn and soybeans were rated in good to excellent condition, reflecting the beneficial impact of earlier rainfall and the general lack of extreme summer heat. Farther south, however, record-shattering heat gripped the southern Plains and neighboring areas, pushing monthly temperatures as much as 5°F above normal and compounding the effects of mostly dry weather. By September 1, nearly one-quarter (24 percent) of the U.S. cotton was rated in very poor to poor condition, propelled by top producer Texas (31 percent very poor to poor).

Between July 30 and September 3, drought coverage in the Lower 48 States increased more than 10 percentage points from 19.92 to 29.95 percent, according to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*. During that period, drought broadly developed or intensified across the Plains, West, and South, with some of the most rapid deterioration occurring from the southern Plains to the Mississippi Delta. On September 3, extreme to exceptional drought (D3 to D4) was reported in parts of 13 states, led by West Virginia (49.26 percent) and Ohio (22.21 percent). Both of those states reported their first-ever observance of exceptional drought (D4) in the 25-year history of the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, on the map dated August 27. In early September, D3/D4 coverage ranged from 1 to 9 percent in Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, and Wyoming.

In the Atlantic Coast States, however, the interaction between the remnants of Hurricane Debby and a cold front led to early-month downpours and gusty winds. With sustained winds near 80 mph, Debby made landfall around daybreak on August 5 in Florida's Big Bend. Later, Debby drifted across northern Florida and eastern Georgia before moving offshore, then made a final landfall (as a tropical storm) on August 8 northeast of Charleston, SC. Thereafter, the former hurricane accelerated northward, but still managed to trigger

flash flooding as far north as New York. Debby's footprint, which included local rainfall totals of 8 to 16 inches or more, triggered lowland flooding near Tampa Bay and from northeastern Florida into the eastern Carolinas.

In the West, however, dozens of wildfires remained active each day during the month, leading to a year-to-date total of 6.3 million acres of charred vegetation, nationally, by the end of August. This was nearly 125 percent of the 10-year average of 5.1 million acres for the January-August period. A year ago, in 2023, the western U.S. experienced an unusually quiet fire season, following the historically wet winter of 2022-23, with only 2.7 million burned acres, nationally. The nation's largest wildfire of the year to date, the 429,603-acre, arson-induced Park Fire near Chico, CA, was particularly destructive, with more than 700 structures destroyed. The Park Fire also became the fourth-largest wildfire in modern California history, behind only the 1.03 million-acre August Complex (2020), the 963,309-acre Dixie Fire (2021), and the 459,123-acre Mendocino Complex (2018). Farther east, fast-burning, late-August fires—some sparked by lightning—tore across ranchland in northeastern Wyoming and neighboring areas in Montana, with losses of livestock and infrastructure, such as fencing. The Remington Fire, which burned from Wyoming into Montana after being started on August 22, charred more than 196,000 acres, while the House Draw fire, ignited on August 21 by lightning near Buffalo, WY, torched nearly 175,000 acres. At the end of August, however, the largest active wildfire with less than 50 percent containment was the 92,000-acre, lightning-sparked Wapiti Fire southwest of Stanley, ID.

Outside the continental United States, Tropical Storm Ernesto—later a hurricane—traversed the U.S. Virgin Islands late August 13, followed by Hurricane Hone passing just south of the Big Island of Hawaii early August 25. In their respective impact areas, both tropical cyclones produced notable conditions, including heavy rain, pounding surf, and widespread tropical storm-force winds. However, both the U.S. Virgin Islands and Hawaii escaped more serious impacts, which could have resulted if Ernesto had intensified more rapidly or if Hone had made a direct strike on the Big Island.

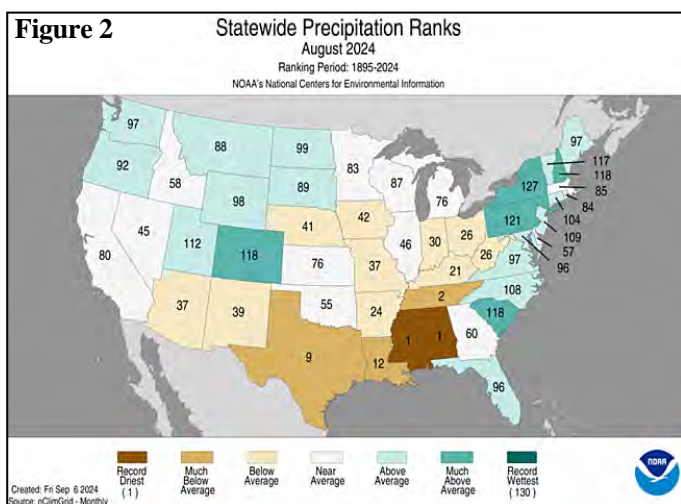
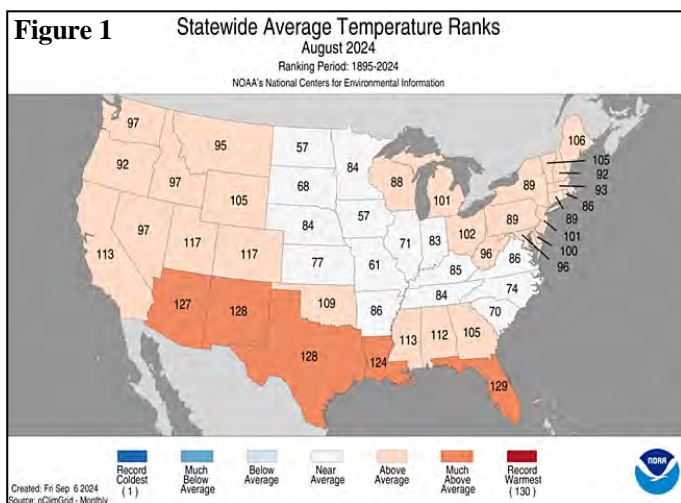
Historical Perspective: According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous U.S. experienced its 15th-warmest, 41st-driest August during the 1895-2024 period of record. The nation's monthly average temperature of 73.99°F was 1.91°F

above the 20th century mean, while precipitation averaged 2.46 inches (94 percent of normal).

Most states ranked in the upper (warm) half of the August historical distribution. However, it was the 57th coolest August in Iowa and North Dakota (figure 1). In contrast, top-ten rankings for August warmth were noted across much of the nation’s southern tier, covering Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, and Florida. Hotter August weather in Texas occurred only in 2011 and 2023, and in Florida only in 2023.

State precipitation rankings ranged from the driest August on record in Alabama and Mississippi to the fourth-wettest August in New York (figure 2). Texas and Tennessee achieved top-ten rankings for August dryness, while Pennsylvania joined New York on the top-ten list for wetness. Just outside the top ten, with 13th-wettest August rankings, were Colorado, South Carolina, and New Hampshire.

Summary: Record-setting heat expanded in early August, reaching into parts of the East and much of the West. Baltimore (BWI Airport), MD, noted consecutive daily-record highs (101 and 100°F, respectively) on August 1 and 2—the seventh and eighth triple-digit days of 2024. Baltimore’s previous annual standard of 7 triple-digit days had been achieved in 1930, 1988, and 2010. Additional Eastern daily-record highs on August 1 included 100°F in Newark, NJ, and 99°F in Punta Gorda, FL. Meanwhile, August began with a pair of daily-record highs in Western locations such as Redmond, OR (103 and 105°F), and Winnemucca, NV (104 and 108°F). Other record-setting highs for August 2 reached 111°F in Lewiston, ID, and 108°F in Glasgow, MT. Glasgow’s reading also tied its monthly record, most recently attained on August 6, 1983. Eventually, heat made a strong push across northern and central sections of the Rockies and Plains, with consecutive daily-record highs being set on August 2-3 in Rapid City, SD (103°F both days); Helena, MT (101 and 103°F); and Lander, WY (97 and 100°F). In Nebraska, daily-record highs for August 3 soared to 106°F in Chadron and 105°F in Valentine. On August 4, triple-digit, daily-record highs rose to 105°F in Scottsbluff, NE, and 102°F in Denver, CO. Heat also returned across the Desert Southwest, where Phoenix, AZ, logged consecutive daily-record highs of 116°F on August 3-4. Similarly, Las Vegas, NV, posted a pair of daily-record highs (113 and 114°F, respectively) on August 5-6. Elsewhere in the West, triple-digit, daily-record highs for August 5 included 102°F in Grand Junction, CO, and 101°F in Spanish Fork, UT. In fact, Spanish Fork also tallied daily-record highs on August 6 and 7, with respective highs reaching 102 and 101°F. Salt Lake City, UT, with a high of 104°F on the 6th, logged its third-highest August temperature of the 21st century, behind a pair of 105-degree readings on August 1 and 2, 2020. On August 7, temperatures topped the 110-degree mark as far north as California’s San Joaquin Valley, where daily-record highs climbed to 111°F in Bakersfield, Hanford, and Madera. Amarillo, TX, tied a monthly record—originally set on August 3, 2012—with a high of 107°F on August 7. Later, lingering extreme heat retreated into the Deep South and parts of the West. By August 8, daily-record highs in Texas included 109°F in Del Rio and 104°F in El Paso. Vero Beach, FL, notched a daily-record high of 96°F on August 9. Farther north, daily-record lows in South Dakota on August 9 included 44°F in Pierre and 47°F in Rapid City. On August 10, daily-record lows dipped to 49°F in Ottumwa, IA; 52°F in Quincy, IL; and 53°F in Kansas City, MO. Dubuque, IA, posted a daily-record low of 48°F on August 11.



Well in advance of Hurricane Debby's approach, heavy showers peppered the Midwest and East. Rainfall records for August 1 included 2.30 inches in Harrisburg, PA; 1.91 inches in Green Bay, WI; and 1.82 inches in Knoxville, TN. With 3.45 inches, Danville, VA, tallied a record-setting total for August 2. Eastern daily-record amounts for August 3 reached 2.96 inches in Asheville, NC, and 1.72 inches in Concord, NH. A few days later, heavy rain and severe thunderstorms raced across the northern Corn Belt and the mid-Atlantic. Northern Ohio was hit particularly hard by high winds and power outages; peak gusts on August 6 included 70 mph in Cleveland and 58 mph in Youngstown. Cleveland's Burke Lakefront Airport recorded 79 mph. In New Jersey, heavy rain sparked flash flooding, with Trenton netting a daily-record sum (4.45 inches) for August 6. Farther south, torrential rain erupted across west-central Florida as Debby traversed the eastern Gulf of Mexico. With 11.06 inches (and a peak wind gust to 64 mph) on August 4, Sarasota-Bradenton, FL, experienced its wettest day on record (previously, 10.80 inches on June 23, 1945). Other daily-record totals on the 4th in the Tampa Bay area included 6.19 inches in Ruskin and 4.85 inches in Tampa. Ruskin's 2-day (August 4-5) sum climbed to 10.26 inches. On the 5th, the day of Debby's landfall, daily-record amounts included 5.41 inches in Gainesville, FL; 4.71 inches in Charleston, SC; 4.46 inches in Jacksonville, FL; and 4.32 inches in Alma, GA. Peak gusts topped 50 mph on August 5 in numerous locations, including Jacksonville, FL (58 mph); Valdosta, GA (57 mph); Savannah, GA (55 mph); Charleston, SC (51 mph). On August 6, daily-record totals topped the 3-inch mark in North Myrtle Beach, SC (3.99 inches); Savannah, GA (3.21 inches); and Columbia, SC (3.14 inches). With Tropical Storm Debby lurking offshore, daily-record totals for August 7 included 5.66 inches in Wilmington, NC; 3.11 inches in Fayetteville, NC; and 2.98 inches in North Myrtle Beach, SC. Martinsburg, WV, measured consecutive daily-record totals (2.43 and 3.41 inches, respectively) on August 7-8. On the 8th, the day of Debby's final landfall, daily-record amounts in North Carolina reached 4.02 inches in Raleigh-Durham and 3.91 inches in Greensboro. As rain shifted into the Northeast on August 9, record-setting amounts included 3.30 inches in Williamsport, PA, and 3.24 inches in Massena, NY. In the wake of the Southeastern deluge, top-three crests occurred on the Ogeechee River near Eden, GA, and the Edisto River near Givhans Ferry, SC. The water level in Eden peaked at 6.97 feet above flood stage on August 10, highest since 1929. The August 11 crest in Givhans Ferry, 7.21 feet above flood stage, was the highest since September 21, 1945.

Farther west, heavy showers were scattered across the southern Plains, with daily-record totals being set in Texas locations such as Dalhart (1.88 inches on August 9) and Lubbock (1.32 inches on August 8). Dalhart set another daily record, with 1.41 inches, on August 10. As downpours shifted northward, Oklahoma City, OK, experienced its wettest August day on record, with a 6.59-inch sum on the 11th; previously, the record had been 5.06 inches on August 14, 2018. Elsewhere in Oklahoma, August 11-12 rainfall totals included 6.60 inches in Muskogee; 4.41 inches in Jenks, south of Tulsa; and 3.53 inches in McAlester. Isolated downpours also occurred across Florida's peninsula, where Sarasota-Bradenton netted a daily-record sum (3.00 inches) for August 11. A few days later, monsoon-related showers were generally heaviest in Utah, where the 72-hour total (from August 11-14) at the Hans Flat Ranger Station in The Maze section of Canyonlands National Park reached 2.82 inches. By the middle of the month, thunderstorms overspread portions of the Plains and Midwest, with daily-record totals for August 14 being set in Aberdeen, SD (2.87 inches), and West Plains, MO (2.44 inches). West Plains went on to measure another daily record (2.47 inches) on August 16. Meanwhile, daily-record amounts across the North included 1.65 inches (on August 15) in Grand Forks, ND, and 2.10 inches (on August 16) in Marquette, MI. Farther east, a deluge from New York City into Connecticut led to flash flooding. New York's LaGuardia Airport netted a daily-record total (2.96 inches) on August 18, while several 9- to 12-inch totals were observed from central Long Island, NY, into southwestern Connecticut. An unofficial observation site near Newtown, CT, received 12.17 inches in a 24-hour period on August 18-19. Another round of rain on August 19 led to daily-record totals in New York locations such as Albany (1.89 inches) and Watertown (1.03 inches). Meanwhile, scattered showers swept from the Pacific Northwest to the northern Plains. By August 20, record-setting rainfall totals in South Dakota included 2.09 inches in Pierre and 1.37 inches in Huron. Heavy showers also continued to dot Florida, where daily-record totals included 2.13 inches (on August 21) in Punta Gorda; 1.96 inches (on August 22) in West Palm Beach; and 2.99 inches (on August 24) in Miami. Concurrently, August 23 rainfall in northwestern California resulted in daily-record totals of 2.05 inches in Crescent City and 1.19 inches in Eureka. On August 24, daily-record totals also topped an inch in Bellingham, WA (1.19 inches), and Blue Canyon, CA (1.06 inches). Rare August rain fell as far south as central California, where record-setting totals for August 24 reached 0.10 in San Francisco (SFO Airport) and 0.05 inch in

Stockton. By August 27, thunderstorms sweeping through the Midwest resulted in gusts to 66 mph in Toledo, OH, and 65 mph in Lansing, MI, while South Bend, IN, collected a daily-record sum of 1.19 inches. Two days later, another round of Midwestern storms contributed to record-setting amounts for the 29th in Wisconsin locations such as La Crosse (2.02 inches) and Eau Claire (1.49 inches). Late-month thunderstorms also pelted parts of the mid-Atlantic and central Appalachians, resulting in daily-record amounts in Parkersburg, WV (3.58 inches on August 31), and Virginia's Dulles International Airport (1.92 inches). Prior to the late-month rain, Parkersburg had received rainfall totaling just 0.07 inch from August 4-27. Spotty showers also developed near the Gulf Coast, where Lafayette, LA, measured 1.15 inches on August 31, a record for the date.

Heat persisted across the Deep South in mid-August. In Florida, for example, record-setting highs for August 13 included 98°F in Apalachicola and 97°F in Punta Gorda. With a high of 99°F, Apalachicola set another record on August 14. Near the Gulf Coast on the 14th, daily-record highs soared to 101°F in Mobile, AL, and 98°F in Gulfport, MS. High temperatures in Gulfport reached exactly 100°F on August 2, 6, 7, and 18. Until August 2023, when there were 7 days of triple-digit heat, the total of 4 days with highs of 100°F or greater would have tied Gulfport's August record, set in 1924 and 2010. Meanwhile in southern Florida, record-setting highs for August 15 rose to 98°F in Miami and 96°F in Key West. Miami's reading also tied a monthly record, most recently attained on August 1, 1990. The only time Miami's temperature has topped 98°F was July 21, 1942, when a reading of 100°F occurred. Later, Southern heat further intensified, especially in Texas. On August 16-17, Baton Rouge, LA, collected consecutive daily-record highs (99 and 100°F, respectively). El Paso, TX, also noted consecutive daily-record highs, reaching 105°F on both August 16 and 17. Elsewhere in Texas, record-setting highs for August 16 climbed to 107°F in Childress and 106°F in Borger. In Abilene, TX, where rainfall during the 81-day period from June 12 – August 31 totaled just 0.53 inch, temperatures reached 100°F or higher each of the first 24 days of the month, except the 9th. Del Rio, TX, notched a high of 100°F or greater each day from July 28 – August 27, a 31-day span. As record-shattering heat peaked in Texas, an all-time station record was set with an August 21 high of 113°F in Abilene. Monthly records were set or tied on August 22 in Texas locations such as Del Rio (113°F); San Angelo (112°F); Borger (109°F); and Amarillo (108°F). Earlier, daily-record highs had soared to 111°F on the 18th in

Oklahoma locations such as Gage and Lawton. A daily record was also set in Lawton on August 19, with a high of 112°F. In Kansas, Dodge City noted daily-record highs of 106°F on August 18 and 24. Similarly, Medicine Lodge, KS, posted daily-record highs on August 18 and 24, with respective readings of 110 and 115°F. Pending confirmation, the 115-degree reading in Medicine Lodge will become the highest reading of the 21st century to date in that location, supplanting 114°F on July 9, 2011. Heat extended to other areas, including Florida, where Melbourne collected consecutive daily-record highs (96 and 97°F, respectively) on August 19-20. In New Mexico, Roswell reached the 100-degree mark each day from August 11-25, paced by daily-record highs of 106°F on the 21st and 23rd. In contrast, temperatures remained below stressful levels for Midwestern corn and soybeans, staying mostly below 90°F. In fact, unseasonably cool air settling across the Midwest for several days resulted in numerous daily-record lows. On August 22, daily-record low temperatures dipped to the 50-degree mark or below in Illinois locations such as Carbondale (47°F), and Springfield (50°F). In parched West Virginia, Parkersburg (45, 46, and 49°F) recorded a trio of sub-50°F minima from August 21-23. On the 23rd, temperatures fell below the 60-degree mark as far south as Georgia, where daily-record lows included 57°F in Augusta and 59°F in Macon.

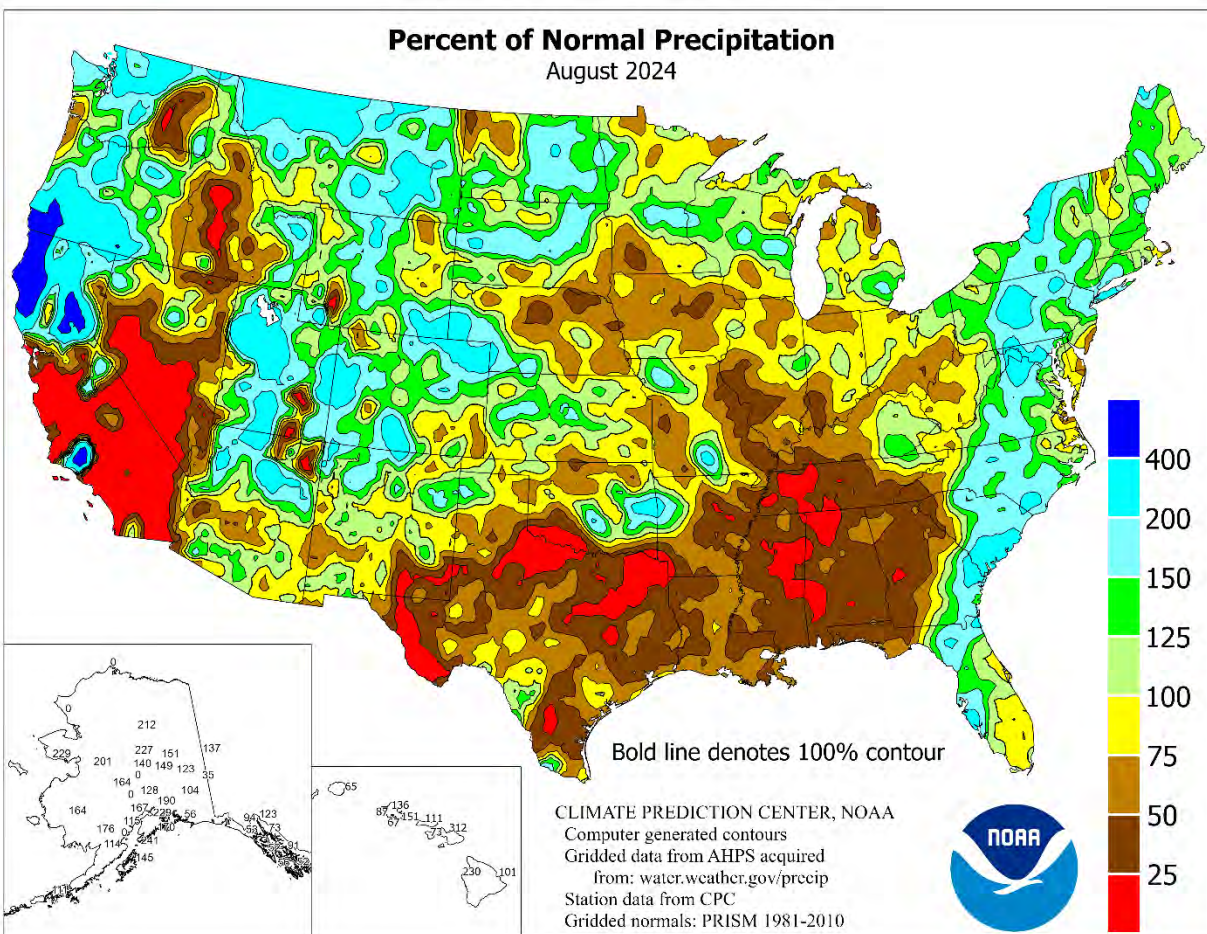
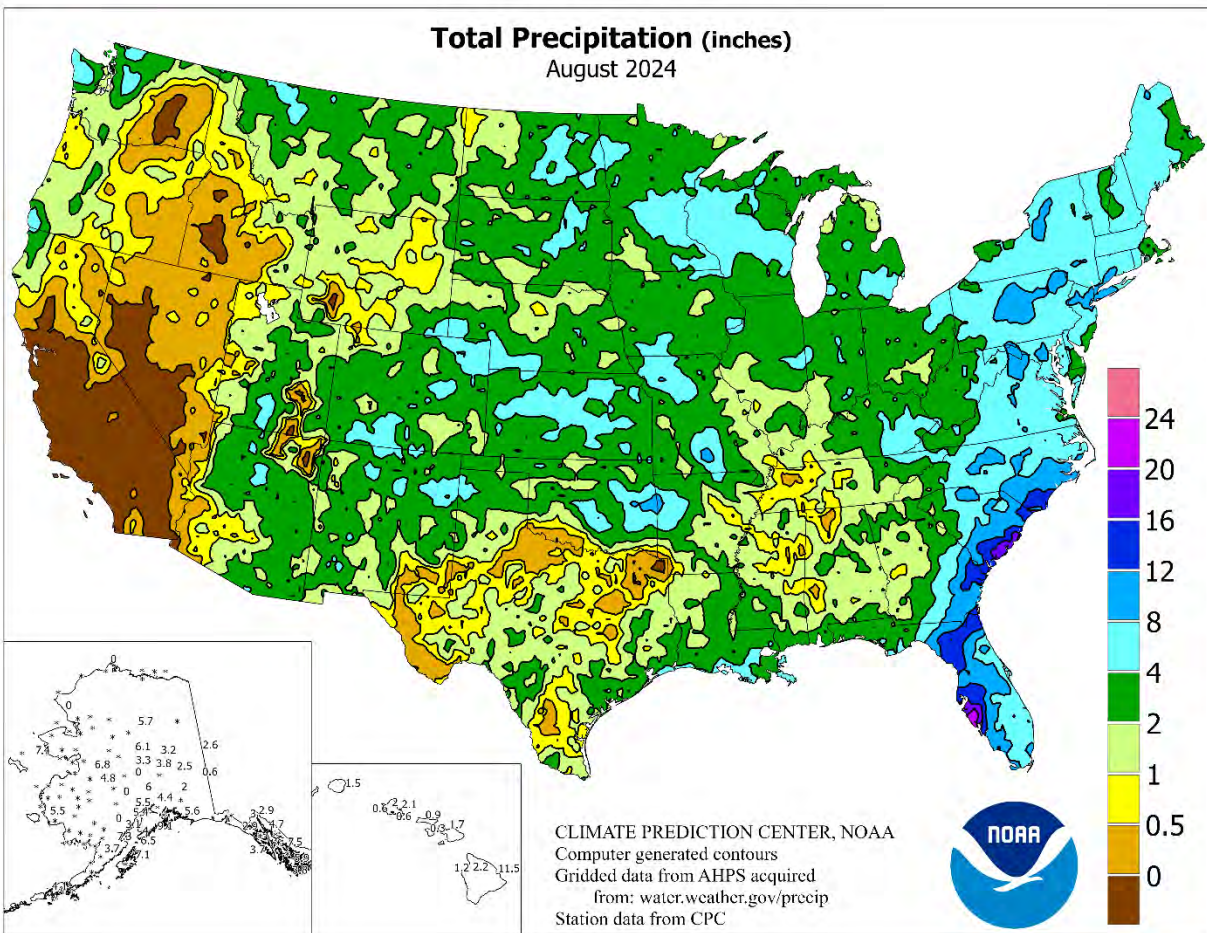
However, late-month heat suddenly shifted from the southern Plains into the Midwest. On August 25, lingering heat in the nation's mid-section resulted in daily-record highs soaring to 106°F in Dodge City, KS, and Borger, TX. A day later, Midwestern heat led to record-setting highs for August 26 in Waterloo, IA (98°F), and La Crosse, WI (97°F). In West Virginia, Parkersburg shifted from reporting daily-record lows on August 21-23 to daily-record highs (96, 98, and 99°F) on August 25, 26, and 28. Heat also gripped the South, where consecutive daily-record highs occurred on August 27-28 in Greenwood, MS (102 and 103°F), and Monroe, LA (101 and 103°F). Greenwood attained readings of 100°F or higher each day from August 25-29. Selected triple-digit, daily-record highs included 102°F (on August 27) in St. Louis, MO, and 101°F (on August 28) in Washington, DC. From August 28-30, Chattanooga, TN, tallied a trio of triple-digit readings (100, 101, and 100°F), achieving a record each day. Other daily-record highs for August 29 reached 102°F in Nashville, TN, and Louisville, KY; 101°F in Paducah, KY, and Evansville, IN; and 100°F in Charleston, WV. From August 24-30, Indianapolis, IN, recorded its first 7-day streak with highs of 90°F or greater since July 3-9, 2020. It was also the latest such streak in Indianapolis since September 2-

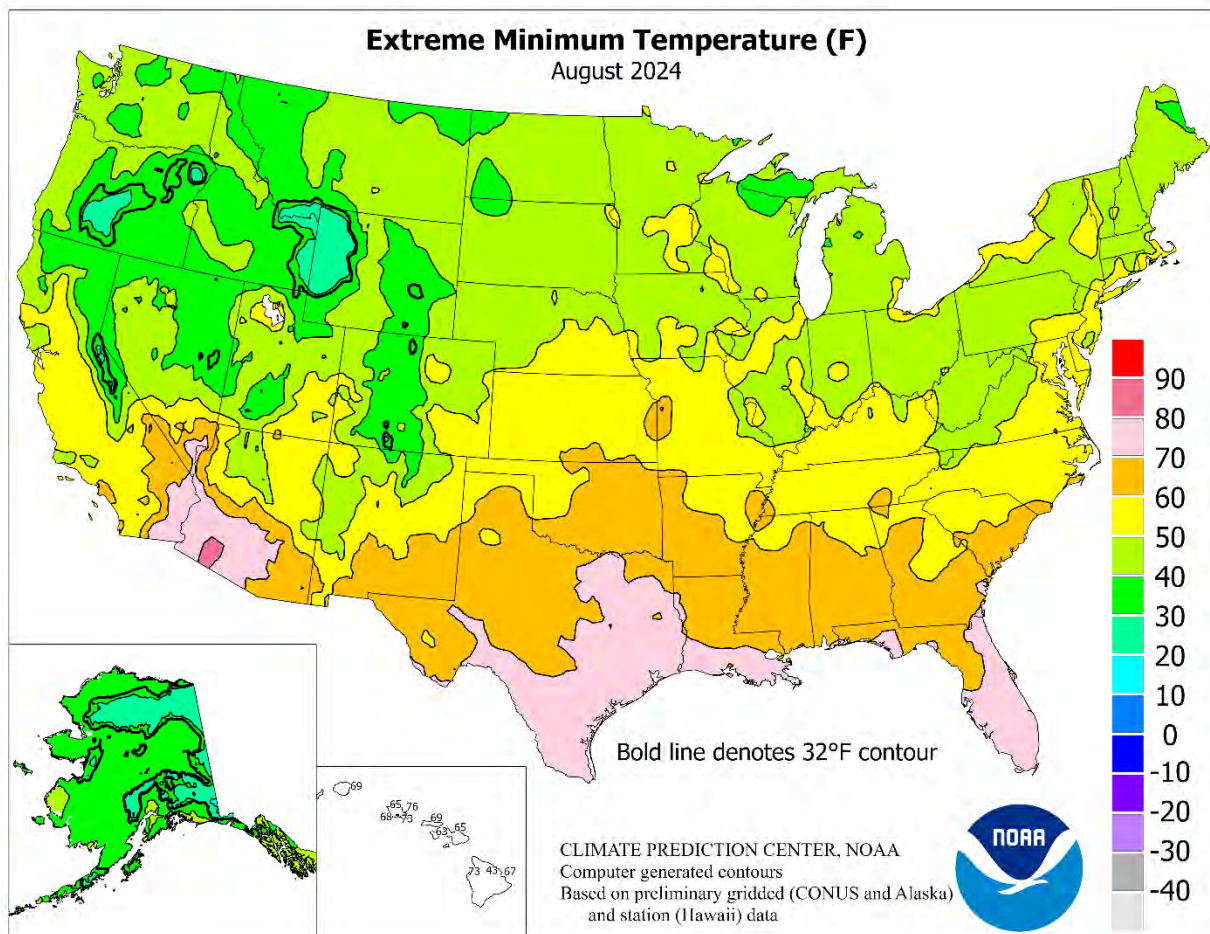
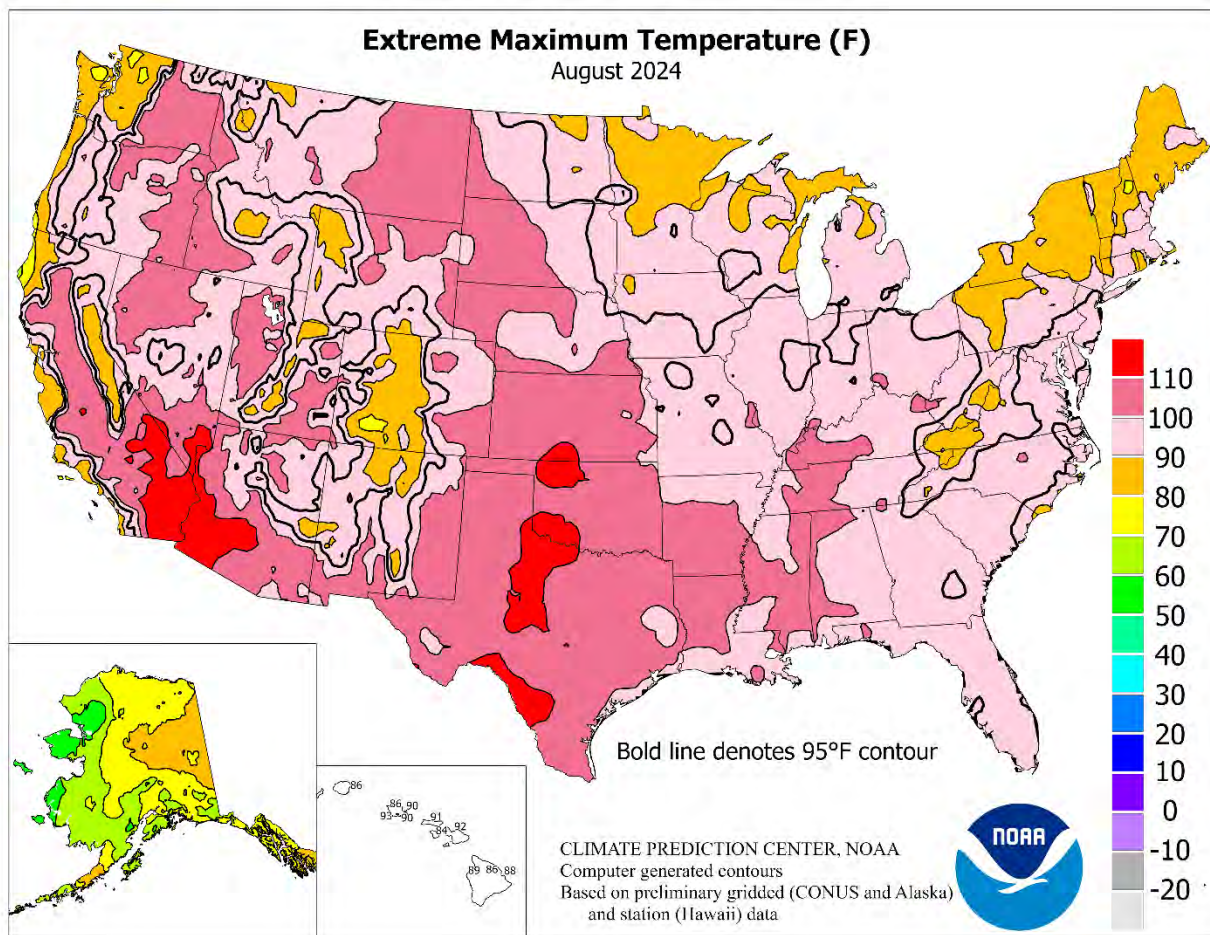
8, 2015. Late in the month, lingering heat retreated into the Deep South, while chilly air overspread the Northwest. By August 31, daily-record highs included 98°F in Montgomery, AL, and 97°F in Tallahassee, FL. Conversely, daily-record lows appeared in Washington by August 28, when daily-record lows dipped to 37°F in Yakima and 43°F in Pasco. In Wyoming, Casper notched a pair of daily-record lows (36 and 34°F, respectively) on August 29-30.

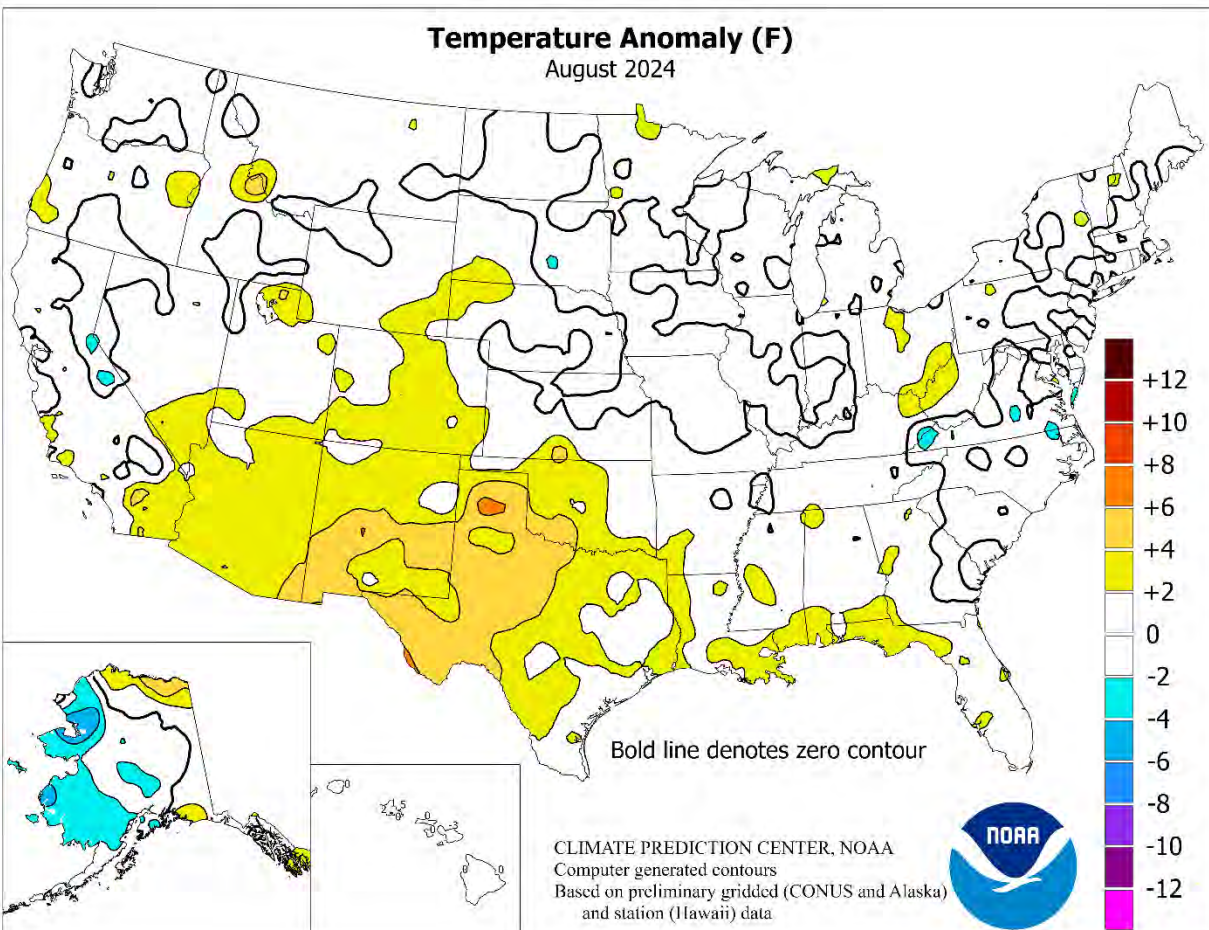
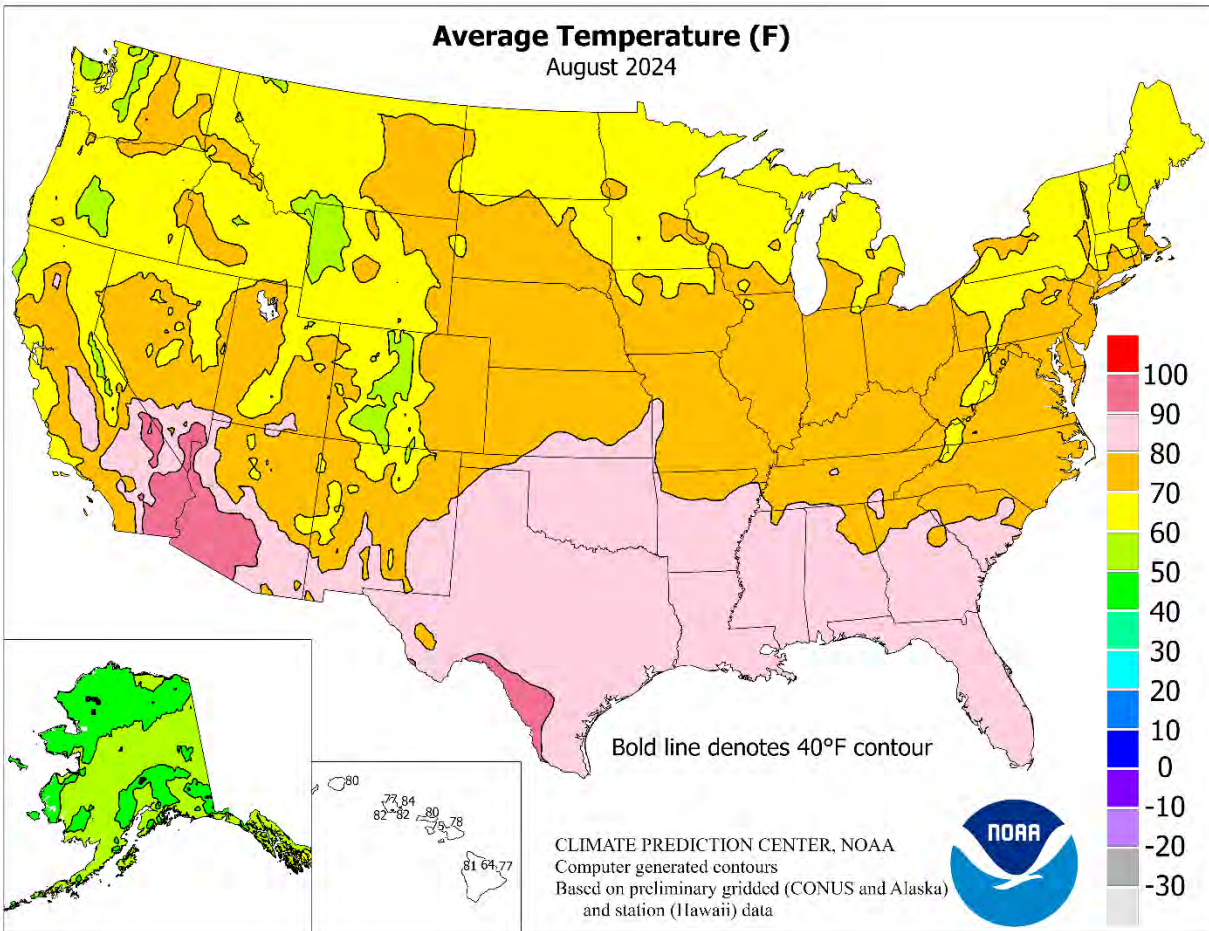
During August, Alaska experienced alternating periods of warm and cool weather, with frequent and occasionally heavy precipitation occurring during the transition periods. The month began on a cool note, with King Salmon notching a daily-record low of 34°F on August 3. Meanwhile, the first few days of August were quite wet in several locations, with Nome's August 1-3 total of 1.98 inches boosted by a daily-record sum of 1.23 inches on the 3rd. August 1-3 rainfall in Fairbanks totaled 1.05 inches. Later in southeastern Alaska, Juneau tallied a trio of daily-record highs (82, 81, and 81°F) from August 4-6. Warmth briefly reached the Arctic Coast, where Utqiagvik notched a daily-record high of 74°F on August 6. A day later, Anchorage posted a daily-record high (77°F) for August 7. However, south-central Alaska also received significant precipitation, with totals during the first 15 days of August reaching 5.18 inches in Kodiak and 3.70 inches in Anchorage. Kodiak's wettest day was August 5, when a daily-record sum of 3.81 inches was reported. That narrowly missed breaking Kodiak's record for highest August daily total, which remains 3.92 inches on August 18, 1993. Additional heavy precipitation was observed around mid-month, when daily-record totals included 1.17 inches (on August 14) in St. Paul Island and 0.90 inch (on August 15) in McGrath. In contrast, Ketchikan reported rainfall totaling just 0.02 inch from August 1-18. A few days later, however, Ketchikan was hit by a 2.54-inch deluge (on the 25th), which contributed to a deadly landslide. Meanwhile, cool, unsettled weather persisted in mainland Alaska, where King Salmon notched a daily-record low of 33°F on August

20. Elsewhere, August precipitation ranged from 130 to 180 percent of normal in locations such as Fairbanks (2.83 inches), McGrath (4.11 inches), Bettles (4.76 inches), Anchorage (4.80 inches), Bethel (4.92 inches), and Kodiak (6.84 inches). August precipitation was slightly greater than twice normal in Kotzebue (4.29 inches) and Nome (6.49 inches). For the first time on record, Nome received precipitation totaling at least 6 inches in consecutive months, following the July total of 6.16 inches. Despite some late-month rain in southeastern Alaska, August totals were mostly below normal. For example, Sitka netted 2.39 inches on the 31st to boost its August sum to 6.27 inches (86 percent of normal).

Hawaii's tranquil, drier-than-normal summer abruptly ended in late August with the passage of Hurricane Hone just south of the Big Island. Hone, the first tropical cyclone to form over the central Pacific Ocean since October 2019, passed about 40 miles south of South Point, Hawaii, early August 25, with sustained winds near 85 mph. Impacts on the Big Island, where Hilo netted 6.31 inches of rain on August 24-25, included tropical showers, gusty winds, and pounding surf. August 25 peak wind gusts indirectly associated with Hone were clocked to 47 mph in Kahului, Maui, and 43 mph in Honolulu, Oahu. A gust to 72 mph was reported late on the 24th on the Big Island at Kohala Ranch. Meanwhile, 48-hour rainfall totals ending at 6 am HST on August 26 ranged from 10 to 20 inches or more at several Big Island locations, with Hakalau reporting 28.82 inches and Mountain View receiving 21.30 inches. Even the with late-August rainfall, Hilo's summer (June 1 – August 31) rainfall totaled just 20.28 inches (73 percent of normal). At the state's other major airport observation sites, summer rainfall ranged from 0.23 inch (12 percent of normal) in Honolulu, Oahu, to 2.09 inches (36 percent) in Lihue, Kauai. Hawaiian drought coverage reached a 2024 peak of 73.14 percent on August 13 and 20, according to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, but fell to 29.25 percent on August 27, in the wake of Hone's passage.







National Weather Data for Selected Cities

August 2024

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	82	1	1.58	-2.78	WICHITA	80	0	4.77	0.47	TOLEDO	71	-2	0.90	-2.25
HUNTSVILLE	81	1	1.06	-2.49	KY LEXINGTON	77	1	3.09	-0.62	OK YOUNGSTOWN	71	1	4.25	0.77
MOBILE	85	4	2.92	-3.96	LOUISVILLE	80	1	1.51	-2.20	OKLAHOMA CITY	83	2	7.98	4.37
MONTGOMERY	84	2	0.59	-3.43	PAUCAH	78	0	1.80	-1.30	TULSA	83	1	4.40	1.02
AK ANCHORAGE	56	-1	4.89	1.95	LA BATON ROUGE	86	4	3.07	-3.30	OR ASTORIA	64	2	1.05	-0.07
BARROW	44	0	0.00	-1.09	LAKE CHARLES	86	2	2.73	-3.46	BURNS	68	1	0.42	0.17
FAIRBANKS	57	0	3.17	1.07	NEW ORLEANS	86	2	2.91	-4.00	EUGENE	69	1	0.80	0.41
JUNEAU	57	1	4.67	-1.74	SHREVEPORT	87	3	***	***	MEDFORD	74	0	0.80	0.47
KODIAK	55	-2	7.09	2.19	ME CARIBOU	66	1	4.04	0.43	PENDELTON	73	1	0.38	0.07
NOME	48	-2	7.38	4.16	PORTLAND	68	-1	4.57	1.00	PORTLAND	72	1	0.79	0.25
AZ FLAGSTAFF	68	3	2.97	-0.07	MD BALTIMORE	77	1	6.03	1.94	SALEM	71	2	0.44	0.06
PHOENIX	99	4	0.30	-0.63	MA BOSTON	72	-1	3.96	0.73	PA ALLENTOWN	72	-2	6.04	1.49
PRESCOTT	77	2	2.08	-0.38	WORCESTER	69	0	4.47	0.33	ERIE	72	0	3.44	0.08
TUCSON	89	2	1.43	-0.56	MI ALPENA	68	1	1.87	-1.22	MIDDLETOWN	74	-1	6.11	2.35
AR FORT SMITH	84	1	7.22	3.63	GRAND RAPIDS	71	0	2.69	-0.87	PHILADELPHIA	77	0	5.87	1.59
LITTLE ROCK	84	3	1.96	-1.21	HOUGHTON LAKE	67	2	1.52	-0.51	PITTSBURGH	74	2	5.09	1.57
CA BAKERSFIELD	84	1	0.00	0.00	LANSING	70	0	3.56	0.08	WILKES-BARRE	71	-1	6.63	2.78
EUREKA	58	-1	1.41	1.24	MUSKOGON	72	1	3.56	0.46	WILLIAMSPORT	72	0	7.41	3.24
FRESNO	84	2	0.00	0.00	TRAVERSE CITY	71	1	2.68	-0.30	RI PROVIDENCE	71	-2	4.85	1.26
LOS ANGELES	70	-1	0.00	0.00	MN DULUTH	66	1	3.79	0.06	SC CHARLESTON	81	0	13.53	6.56
REDDING	81	0	0.19	0.06	INT_L FALLS	65	2	2.71	-0.11	COLUMBIA	80	-1	6.53	1.89
SACRAMENTO	76	0	0.03	0.00	MINNEAPOLIS	71	0	5.97	1.64	FLORENCE	81	0	10.69	5.83
SAN DIEGO	73	1	0.00	-0.01	ROCHESTER	68	0	5.23	1.11	GREENVILLE	78	0	4.11	-0.54
SAN FRANCISCO	62	-3	0.10	0.06	ST. CLOUD	70	2	6.33	2.33	SD ABERDEEN	70	1	4.36	2.12
STOCKTON	78	1	0.04	0.04	MS JACKSON	84	2	2.77	-1.92	HURON	70	-1	2.87	0.28
CO ALAMOSA	66	3	2.16	0.87	MERIDIAN	83	0	0.23	-4.13	RAPID CITY	74	3	1.86	0.27
CO SPRINGS	72	2	4.44	1.48	TUPELO	83	1	0.63	-3.44	SIoux FALLS	72	0	2.10	-1.24
DENVER INTL	76	3	1.29	-0.30	MO COLUMBIA	76	-2	3.57	-0.58	TN BRISTOL	75	0	5.34	1.58
GRAND JUNCTION	79	2	1.69	0.76	KANSAS CITY	76	-1	1.84	-2.40	CHATTANOOGA	82	2	1.41	-2.26
PUEBLO	78	3	0.83	-1.28	SAINT LOUIS	80	1	1.62	-1.76	KNOXVILLE	78	0	4.71	1.08
CT BRIDGEPORT	73	-1	5.67	1.69	SPRINGFIELD	78	0	1.50	-2.09	MEMPHIS	83	1	2.82	-0.55
HARTFORD	73	1	5.68	1.47	MT BILLINGS	72	0	1.04	0.17	NASHVILLE	81	1	1.48	-2.30
DC WASHINGTON	79	0	4.66	1.41	BUTTE	62	0	1.31	0.03	TX ABILENE	89	5	0.65	-1.87
DE WILMINGTON	75	-1	7.47	3.49	CUT BANK	64	1	1.60	0.65	AMARILLO	84	6	3.10	0.24
FL DAYTONA BEACH	84	2	5.46	-1.12	GLASGOW	73	2	1.61	0.34	AUSTIN	88	2	1.66	-1.07
JACKSONVILLE	83	1	13.32	6.44	GREAT FALLS	67	0	0.84	-0.37	BEAUMONT	86	2	3.28	-3.60
KEY WEST	86	1	9.75	4.38	HAVRE	70	2	1.29	0.37	BROWNSVILLE	87	0	4.78	2.62
MIAMI	85	1	13.42	3.84	MISSOULA	69	1	0.77	-0.06	CORPUS CHRISTI	86	1	0.80	-1.95
ORLANDO	84	1	9.98	2.29	NE GRAND ISLAND	74	0	2.09	-1.12	DEL RIO	93	5	1.10	-1.59
PENSACOLA	83	0	0.97	-6.53	LINCOLN	76	0	1.29	-2.02	EL PASO	88	5	1.38	-0.30
TALLAHASSEE	85	3	4.22	-3.38	NORFOLK	73	1	1.98	-1.52	FORT WORTH	89	3	0.43	-1.75
TAMPA	85	1	18.13	9.10	NORTH PLATTE	74	1	1.63	-0.94	GALVESTON	87	1	4.60	-0.11
WEST PALM BEACH	85	1	10.89	2.21	OMAHA	75	-1	3.07	-1.54	HOUSTON	88	2	1.93	-2.91
GA ATHENS	80	1	3.02	-1.52	SCOTTSBLUFF	75	2	2.67	1.43	LUBBOCK	85	5	1.63	-0.11
ATLANTA	82	2	1.00	-3.30	VALENTINE	75	1	1.65	-0.39	MIDLAND	86	3	0.58	-1.15
AUGUSTA	80	-2	3.02	-1.59	NV ELY	69	1	0.14	-0.65	SAN ANGELO	88	4	0.52	-1.90
COLUMBUS	84	2	2.28	-2.40	LAS VEGAS	95	3	0.00	-0.32	SAN ANTONIO	89	3	0.78	-1.37
MACON	81	-1	0.22	-4.16	RENO	74	-1	0.19	-0.06	VICTORIA	86	1	1.62	-1.49
SAVANNAH	82	0	12.69	7.23	WINNEMUCCA	72	0	0.11	0.01	WACO	87	2	0.22	-1.84
HI HILO	77	0	11.46	0.15	NH CONCORD	68	-1	5.62	1.99	WICHITA FALLS	89	5	0.22	-2.31
HONOLULU	82	0	0.57	-0.28	NJ ATLANTIC_CITY	75	0	3.48	-1.11	UT SALT LAKE CITY	80	1	1.54	0.96
KAHULUI	78	-3	1.66	1.13	NEWARK	77	1	7.61	3.46	VT BURLINGTON	70	0	4.74	1.20
LIHUE	80	0	1.52	-0.81	NM ALBUQUERQUE	80	4	0.26	-1.06	VA LYNCHBURG	75	1	6.42	3.20
ID BOISE	78	2	0.03	-0.14	NY ALBANY	71	0	8.67	4.91	NORFOLK	79	-1	3.86	-2.02
LEWISTON	77	1	0.62	0.11	BINGHAMTON	66	-1	5.49	1.39	RICHMOND	78	1	6.28	1.38
POCATELLO	70	0	0.17	-0.37	BUFFALO	71	1	3.04	-0.19	ROANOKE	77	0	5.02	1.65
IL CHICAGO/O_HARE	75	1	3.22	-1.03	ROCHESTER	71	0	4.37	1.07	WASH/DULLES	77	1	5.89	2.36
MOLINE	73	0	4.30	0.33	SYRACUSE	72	1	7.88	4.17	WA OLYMPIA	65	1	1.48	0.52
PEORIA	75	0	4.11	0.79	NC ASHEVILLE	75	1	6.09	1.04	QUILAYUTE	62	2	4.65	2.00
ROCKFORD	72	0	2.30	-1.89	CHARLOTTE	79	0	8.07	3.72	SEATTLE-TACOMA	66	-1	1.94	0.97
SPRINGFIELD	74	-1	2.58	-0.79	GREENSBORO	76	-1	9.53	5.17	SPOKANE	72	2	0.35	-0.12
IN EVANSVILLE	78	1	1.31	-1.76	HATTERAS	79	-2	6.46	-0.27	YAKIMA	71	0	0.31	0.10
FORT WAYNE	72	1	2.17	-1.63	RALEIGH	79	1	9.28	4.57	WV BECKLEY	71	0	1.35	-2.32
INDIANAPOLIS	75	0	2.62	-0.58	WILMINGTON	80	0	15.33	7.17	CHARLESTON	77	2	3.20	-0.55
SOUTH BEND	73	2	2.64	-1.38	ND BISMARCK	68	-1	3.19	0.69	ELKINS	71	0	4.54	0.67
IA BURLINGTON	73	-1	1.30	-2.47	DICKINSON	67	-1	2.36	0.83	HUNTINGTON	78	2	4.58	0.63
CEDAR RAPIDS	72	1	3.35	-0.72	FARGO	69	1	3.15	0.55	WI EAU CLAIRE	69	0	6.78	2.60
DES MOINES	75	1	3.09	-1.08	GRAND FORKS	69	2	5.10	2.29	GREEN BAY	70	1	5.02	1.62
DUBUQUE	71	2	2.78	-1.17	JAMESTOWN	67	-1	3.55	1.13	LA CROSSE	73	0	2.17	-1.72
SIoux CITY	71	0	3.09	-0.84	OH AKRON-CANTON	72	0	6.59	2.97	MADISON	71	1	2.85	-1.32
WATERLOO	73	1	1.80	-2.36	CINCINNATI	76	1	2.47	-0.96	MILWAUKEE	72	0	4.56	0.90
KS CONCORDIA	79	2	0.86	-2.26	CLEVELAND	73	0	2.65	-0.90	WY CASPER	70	1	0.46	-0.34
DODGE CITY	78	0	3.74	0.75	COLUMBUS	76	2	2.70	-1.04	CHEYENNE	69	1	3.69	2.17
GOODLAND	78	4	1.38	-1.34	DAYTON	75	0	3.07	0.11	SHERIDAN	72	2	0.91	0.19
TOPEKA	78	0	1.96	-2.59	MANSFIELD	72	1	3.67	0.07					

National Agricultural Summary

September 2 – 8, 2024

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Much of the nation remained drier than normal, while large sections of the South, as well as parts of the mid-Atlantic and Rockies, recorded at least twice the normal amount of weekly precipitation. Some areas along the Gulf Coast of Florida and Louisiana, as well as a few spots in central Texas, recorded weekly rainfall totaling 6 inches or more. Meanwhile, most of the East and the

nation's mid-section were cooler than normal. Parts of the Great Lakes, mid-Atlantic, Midwest, and Texas recorded temperatures 6°F or more below normal. In contrast, most of the West was warmer than normal, with parts of California, the Pacific Northwest, and northern Rockies recording temperatures 9°F or more above normal.

Corn: By September 8, ninety-five percent of the corn acreage was at or beyond the dough stage, 1 percentage point behind last year but 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-four percent of this year's corn acreage was denting, 4 percentage points behind last year but 1 point ahead of average. Corn denting progress advanced by 12 percentage points or more during the week in 12 of the 18 estimating states. Twenty-nine percent of the nation's corn acreage was mature by September 8, equal to last year but 5 percentage points ahead of average. Five percent of the 2024 corn acreage was harvested by week's end, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of average. On September 8, sixty-four percent of the nation's corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week but 12 points above the previous year. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, 77 percent of the corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Soybeans: Nationally, 97 percent of the nation's soybean acreage had begun setting pods, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Leaf drop was 25 percent complete on that date, 2 percentage points behind last year but 4 points ahead of average. On September 8, sixty-five percent of the nation's soybean acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week but 13 percentage points above the previous year.

Winter Wheat: Nationwide, producers had sown 6 percent of the intended 2025 winter wheat acreage by September 8, one percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Progress was most advanced in Washington at 34 percent planted, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of average.

Cotton: By September 8, forty-five percent of the nation's cotton had open bolls, 5 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Eight percent of the nation's cotton acreage was harvested, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of average. On September 8, forty percent of the 2024 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points below the previous week but 11 points above the previous year.

Sorghum: Seventy-five percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was at or beyond the coloring stage by September 8,

five percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Thirty-six percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was mature, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average. Twenty-one percent of the 2024 sorghum acreage had been harvested by September 8, one percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the average. Seventy-seven percent of the sorghum acreage in Texas had been harvested by September 8, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average. Forty-eight percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was rated in good to excellent condition on September 8, two percentage points below the previous week but 4 points above the previous year.

Rice: Nationally, 54 percent of the rice acreage was harvested by September 8, twelve percentage points ahead of last year and 21 points ahead of the 5-year average. On September 8, eighty percent of the nation's rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points above the previous week and 9 points above the previous year.

Small Grains: Ninety-four percent of the nation's oat acreage had been harvested by September 8, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. Oat harvest progress advanced 11 percentage points during the week in North Dakota.

By September 8, producers had harvested 89 percent of the nation's barley crop, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Barley harvest progress advanced by 11 percentage points or more during the week in four of the five estimating states.

By September 8, eighty-five percent of the nation's spring wheat had been harvested, 2 percentage points ahead of both the previous year and the 5-year average. Spring wheat harvest progress advanced by 10 percentage points or more during the week in five of the six estimating states.

Other Crops: One percent of the nation's peanut acreage was harvested as of September 8, one percentage point behind both last year and the 5-year average. On September 8, fifty-eight percent of the nation's peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points below the previous week but 6 points above the same time last year.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 8, 2024

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

Corn Percent Dough				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 8 2024	5-Yr Avg
CO	93	65	78	91
IL	95	95	97	94
IN	95	89	96	94
IA	99	94	96	96
KS	96	96	100	96
KY	94	90	95	92
MI	86	88	95	88
MN	98	86	93	96
MO	98	97	98	97
NE	97	93	96	97
NC	99	98	100	100
ND	94	60	73	93
OH	94	93	95	91
PA	65	71	84	80
SD	96	92	96	94
TN	99	95	97	100
TX	99	99	100	99
WI	90	82	90	88
18 Sts	96	90	95	94
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Dented				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 8 2024	5-Yr Avg
CO	54	39	52	54
IL	81	70	82	75
IN	65	61	79	65
IA	87	61	74	78
KS	87	76	88	83
KY	80	80	88	81
MI	54	49	66	55
MN	82	35	55	70
MO	92	85	91	87
NE	86	74	83	81
NC	95	93	95	95
ND	63	18	34	53
OH	49	64	78	55
PA	42	41	57	52
SD	72	41	63	66
TN	95	88	93	93
TX	91	95	99	92
WI	59	43	58	57
18 Sts	78	60	74	73
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Mature				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 8 2024	5-Yr Avg
CO	6	0	3	8
IL	34	24	40	24
IN	10	12	25	15
IA	32	10	20	22
KS	51	36	55	39
KY	46	50	67	52
MI	8	2	8	9
MN	30	7	12	18
MO	46	39	62	34
NE	36	23	30	26
NC	87	75	83	87
ND	5	0	3	8
OH	8	14	28	10
PA	3	3	4	7
SD	15	3	10	17
TN	59	59	76	54
TX	72	87	93	71
WI	12	3	5	9
18 Sts	29	19	29	24
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 8 2024	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	NA	0	0
IL	2	0	2	1
IN	0	NA	1	0
IA	1	NA	0	0
KS	14	4	14	10
KY	7	11	22	9
MI	0	NA	0	0
MN	1	NA	0	0
MO	7	5	13	4
NE	1	NA	1	1
NC	44	18	33	44
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	0	NA	0	0
PA	0	NA	0	0
SD	1	NA	0	0
TN	10	16	31	11
TX	60	70	75	59
WI	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	4	NA	5	3
These 18 States harvested 93% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	15	20	32	28	5
IL	2	4	19	58	17
IN	3	6	23	54	14
IA	1	4	18	55	22
KS	10	17	32	32	9
KY	2	8	21	56	13
MI	3	4	34	36	23
MN	3	9	30	47	11
MO	2	3	13	61	21
NE	4	8	21	45	22
NC	51	22	15	11	1
ND	2	7	24	57	10
OH	6	11	34	43	6
PA	7	5	20	58	10
SD	2	5	23	54	16
TN	10	12	33	35	10
TX	9	22	28	33	8
WI	2	8	26	46	18
18 Sts	4	8	24	48	16
Prev Wk	4	8	23	50	15
Prev Yr	6	12	30	43	9

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 8, 2024

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

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 8 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	98	99	100	99
IL	95	96	98	94
IN	95	94	97	95
IA	100	95	97	98
KS	94	86	93	91
KY	92	91	95	90
LA	100	97	100	100
MI	97	100	100	97
MN	100	92	96	99
MS	100	100	100	98
MO	96	84	92	91
NE	99	98	100	99
NC	97	93	96	95
ND	99	88	94	99
OH	98	100	100	95
SD	99	94	98	98
TN	95	95	97	96
WI	98	95	98	95
18 Sts	97	94	97	96
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 8 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	47	49	59	29
IL	21	14	35	11
IN	15	15	33	17
IA	20	2	9	14
KS	32	11	23	20
KY	14	15	29	15
LA	79	60	68	65
MI	11	10	26	21
MN	26	1	4	18
MS	64	55	68	44
MO	14	13	23	6
NE	47	13	24	33
NC	24	11	19	20
ND	40	7	15	37
OH	7	19	30	11
SD	33	4	16	30
TN	25	29	46	23
WI	7	4	10	8
18 Sts	27	13	25	21
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybean Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	5	21	58	15
IL	2	5	23	56	14
IN	3	6	23	55	13
IA	1	4	17	57	21
KS	4	11	30	48	7
KY	2	8	31	49	10
LA	0	6	12	75	7
MI	5	7	29	46	13
MN	1	8	29	52	10
MS	3	5	28	48	16
MO	2	5	20	59	14
NE	3	7	25	50	15
NC	4	16	28	48	4
ND	2	6	30	55	7
OH	8	15	30	41	6
SD	2	7	24	54	13
TN	7	17	31	35	10
WI	2	6	30	47	15
18 Sts	3	7	25	52	13
Prev Wk	3	7	25	52	13
Prev Yr	6	12	30	43	9

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 8 2024	5-Yr Avg
AL	33	34	46	39
AZ	66	80	87	78
AR	62	68	83	58
CA	9	10	25	20
GA	34	28	44	43
KS	52	38	44	30
LA	78	64	72	72
MS	66	59	69	53
MO	29	14	44	25
NC	24	19	35	32
OK	26	21	28	27
SC	30	35	52	32
TN	27	37	57	22
TX	39	37	40	39
VA	52	38	52	40
15 Sts	40	37	45	40
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 8 2024	5-Yr Avg
AL	0	NA	0	0
AZ	9	NA	9	4
AR	0	NA	0	0
CA	0	NA	0	0
GA	0	NA	0	0
KS	0	NA	0	0
LA	2	0	2	1
MS	0	NA	0	0
MO	0	NA	0	0
NC	0	NA	0	0
OK	0	NA	0	0
SC	0	NA	0	0
TN	1	0	0	0
TX	18	15	18	12
VA	0	NA	0	0
15 Sts	7	NA	8	6
These 15 States harvested 98% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	3	9	38	49	1
AZ	1	1	1	30	67
AR	1	4	18	52	25
CA	0	0	0	95	5
GA	2	11	35	44	8
KS	6	15	27	44	8
LA	0	0	17	81	2
MS	2	10	36	47	5
MO	4	8	25	63	0
NC	2	15	28	53	2
OK	7	10	48	34	1
SC	3	12	30	53	2
TN	11	16	29	35	9
TX	18	21	32	24	5
VA	0	10	35	55	0
15 Sts	12	16	32	34	6
Prev Wk	11	13	32	38	6
Prev Yr	18	23	30	24	5

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 8, 2024

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

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 8 2024	5-Yr Avg
CO	50	34	56	59
KS	63	53	67	63
NE	80	64	89	74
OK	44	49	59	58
SD	79	58	86	78
TX	92	91	95	92
6 Sts	70	62	75	72
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Mature				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 8 2024	5-Yr Avg
CO	9	0	3	12
KS	19	14	22	11
NE	12	3	8	11
OK	15	13	20	20
SD	22	4	5	20
TX	80	80	85	80
6 Sts	34	30	36	32
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 8 2024	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	0	0	0
KS	3	0	2	1
NE	0	0	0	0
OK	4	5	10	2
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	70	73	77	72
6 Sts	20	19	21	21
These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	16	16	30	34	4
KS	8	14	36	37	5
NE	0	4	19	50	27
OK	5	10	26	51	8
SD	3	3	20	72	2
TX	6	16	31	35	12
6 Sts	7	13	32	40	8
Prev Wk	6	13	31	42	8
Prev Yr	10	16	30	35	9

Peanuts Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 8 2024	5-Yr Avg
AL	0	NA	1	0
FL	9	3	5	9
GA	1	NA	1	1
NC	0	NA	0	0
OK	0	NA	0	0
SC	1	NA	0	1
TX	0	NA	0	0
VA	1	NA	0	0
8 Sts	2	NA	1	2
These 8 States harvested 96% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Peanut Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	7	25	65	2
FL	0	8	41	49	2
GA	2	9	33	47	9
NC	2	5	25	65	3
OK	5	6	22	64	3
SC	3	10	26	56	5
TX	1	5	37	49	8
VA	0	0	17	73	10
8 Sts	2	8	32	51	7
Prev Wk	1	6	32	54	7
Prev Yr	4	10	34	47	5

Oats Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 8 2024	5-Yr Avg
IA	100	99	100	99
MN	97	89	94	95
NE	100	99	100	100
ND	78	70	81	83
OH	100	100	100	100
PA	96	85	94	94
SD	100	98	100	99
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	94	92	98	91
9 Sts	94	89	94	94
These 9 States harvested 71% of last year's oat acreage.				

Rice Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 8 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	35	39	56	23
CA	0	0	2	2
LA	90	87	89	84
MS	47	49	67	31
MO	11	15	28	6
TX	85	85	89	85
6 Sts	42	43	54	33
These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	1	17	58	23
CA	0	0	5	80	15
LA	0	4	12	78	6
MS	1	1	39	45	14
MO	3	9	19	61	8
TX	2	14	30	49	5
6 Sts	1	3	16	64	16
Prev Wk	1	3	19	62	15
Prev Yr	0	3	26	56	15

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 8, 2024

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 8 2024	5-Yr Avg
AR	0	0	0	0
CA	0	0	0	0
CO	14	7	17	16
ID	7	4	6	7
IL	0	0	0	0
IN	1	0	2	1
KS	3	1	4	2
MI	0	0	2	1
MO	1	0	0	0
MT	2	1	2	6
NE	6	1	7	5
NC	0	0	0	0
OH	0	0	0	0
OK	4	0	0	4
OR	5	1	4	6
SD	14	5	12	8
TX	5	0	7	5
WA	23	22	34	27
18 Sts	5	2	6	6
These 18 States planted 89% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 8 2024	5-Yr Avg
ID	72	77	88	84
MN	91	75	89	86
MT	89	77	91	85
ND	77	61	79	78
SD	98	93	97	97
WA	92	86	96	86
6 Sts	83	70	85	83
These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Barley Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 8 2024	5-Yr Avg
ID	80	81	89	88
MN	93	79	90	91
MT	88	68	89	86
ND	89	77	89	88
WA	91	87	98	85
5 Sts	86	75	89	87
These 5 States harvested 89% of last year's barley acreage.				

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent												
Week Ending Sep 8, 2024												
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX	
AL	12	24	34	28	2		NH	0	0	0	100	0
AZ	17	18	33	10	22		NJ	5	14	41	35	5
AR	10	24	35	28	3		NM	8	29	29	13	21
CA	5	15	50	30	0		NY	2	3	23	54	18
CO	12	18	32	35	3		NC	1	15	33	50	1
CT	0	0	10	90	0		ND	5	8	30	53	4
DE	10	29	34	24	3		OH	45	29	19	7	0
FL	0	3	16	49	32		OK	17	17	29	34	3
GA	17	27	32	23	1		OR	33	25	22	17	3
ID	6	38	12	36	8		PA	5	8	28	51	8
IL	4	18	37	39	2		RI	0	0	15	75	10
IN	6	17	39	35	3		SC	12	24	33	29	2
IA	1	5	31	51	12		SD	15	22	26	31	6
KS	8	16	39	33	4		TN	24	26	34	15	1
KY	7	17	34	38	4		TX	20	33	29	15	3
LA	0	6	36	57	1		UT	1	1	38	57	3
ME	0	0	8	68	24		VT	0	5	30	60	5
MD	23	40	26	11	0		VA	11	40	36	13	0
MA	0	0	15	75	10		WA	10	50	21	19	0
MI	3	13	41	33	10		WV	49	36	15	0	0
MN	3	6	21	50	20		WI	2	7	34	43	14
MS	12	16	42	27	3		WY	37	22	21	20	0
MO	1	7	28	57	7		48 Sts	15	24	32	23	6
MT	18	29	44	8	1							
NE	5	24	32	29	10		Prev Wk	16	26	30	23	5
NV	30	10	15	25	20		Prev Yr	18	21	28	27	6

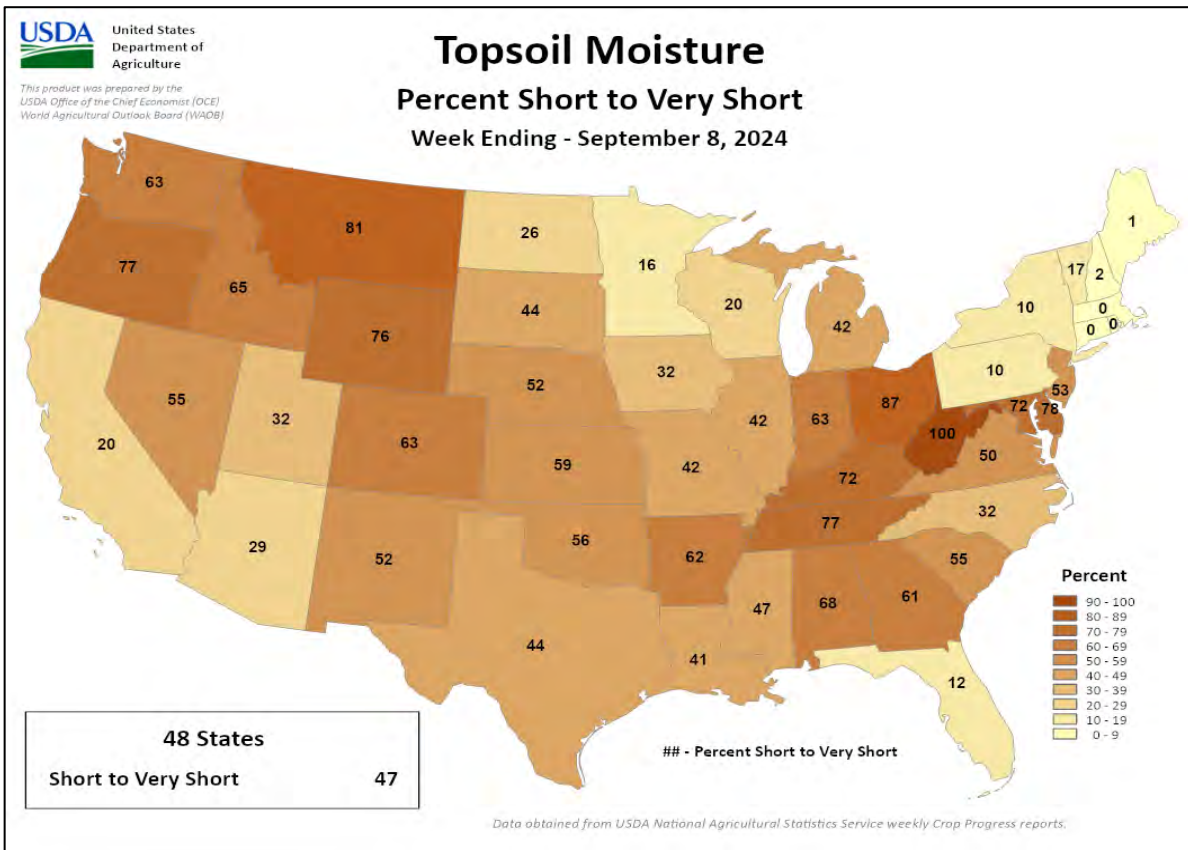
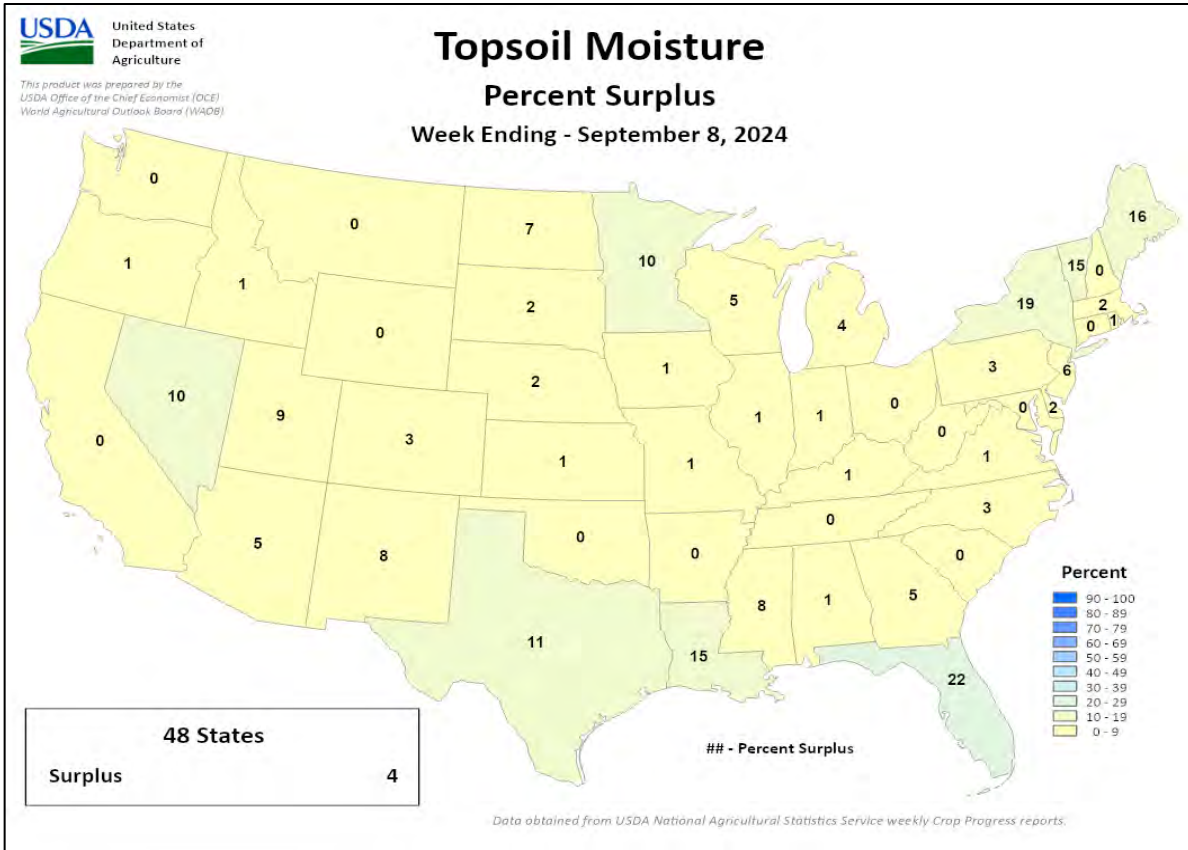
VP - Very Poor; P - Poor;
 F - Fair;
 G - Good; EX - Excellent

 NA - Not Available
 * Revised

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 8, 2024

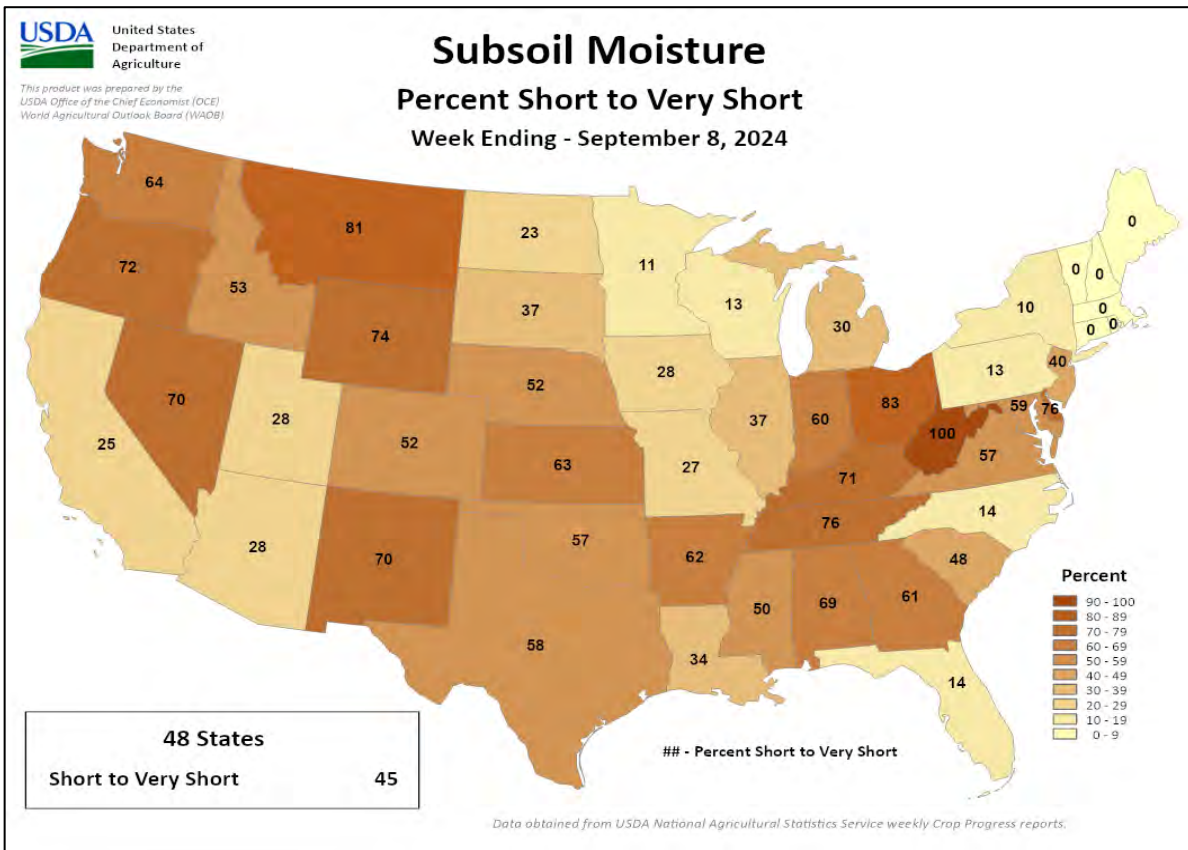
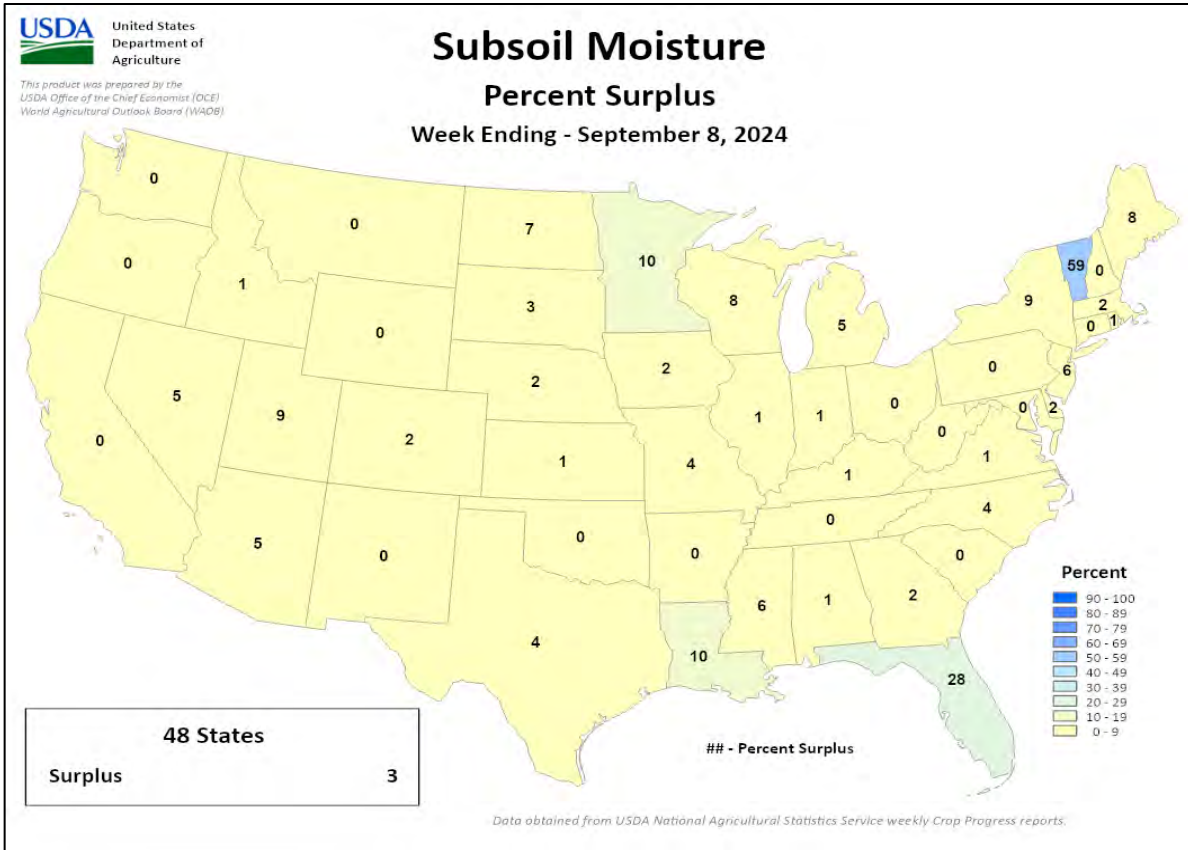
Weekly U.S. Progress and Condition Data provided by USDA/NASS



Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 8, 2024

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



International Weather and Crop Summary

September 1-7, 2024

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: A late-summer heat wave persisted over eastern Europe, while widespread showers overspread western growing areas.

WESTERN FSU: Drought and heat hastened summer crop maturation and left soils devoid of moisture for winter crop sowing.

MIDDLE EAST: Expanding showers in Turkey contrasted with seasonably warm and dry conditions elsewhere.

SOUTH ASIA: Region-wide monsoon showers benefited most kharif crops in India but were excessive for cotton in the north and west.

EAST ASIA: Periods of wet weather in northern China supported immature corn and soybeans, while heat and dryness farther south promoted maturation of summer crops.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Super Typhoon Yagi moved through northern sections of the region with high winds and heavy rainfall.

AUSTRALIA: Scattered showers benefited local winter grains and oilseeds in the south and west.

ARGENTINA: Drier weather returned to western farming areas, although cool weather sustained low rates of winter grain growth.

BRAZIL: Light showers lingered over the southern wheat belt.

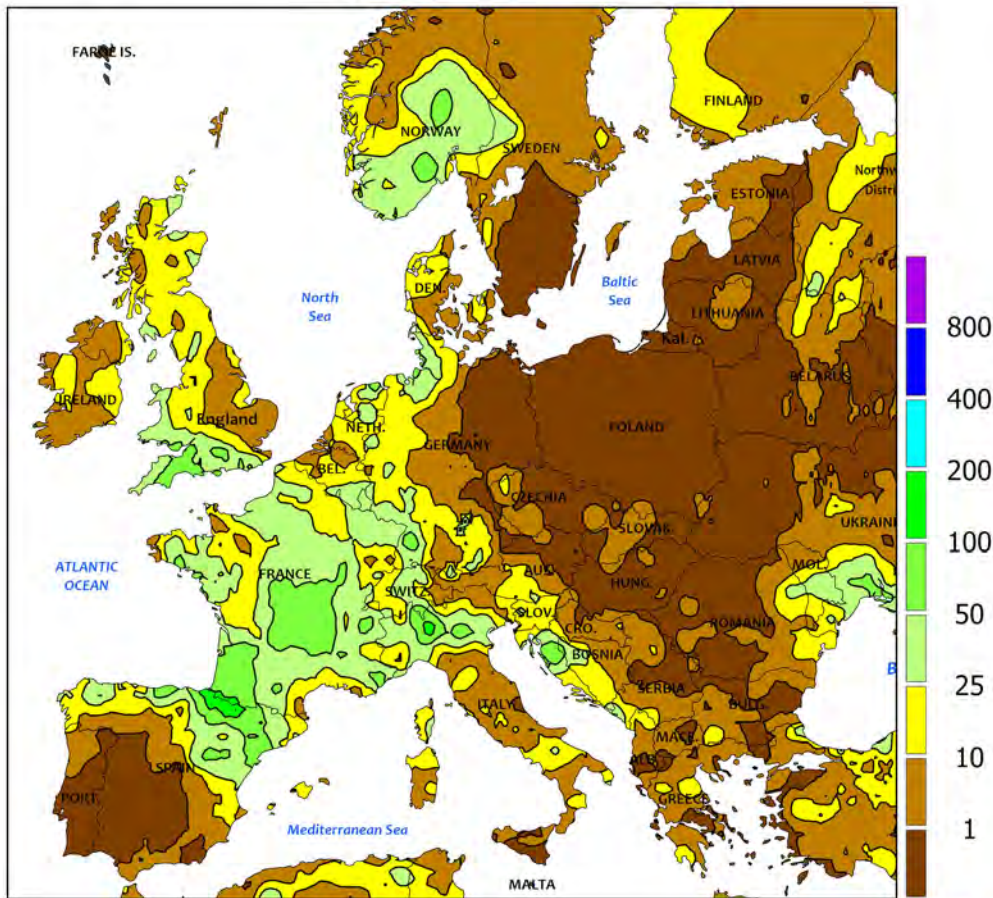
MEXICO: Widespread, locally heavy rain fell throughout much of Mexico.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Warm, sunny weather favored drydown and harvesting of spring crops.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Conditions remained overall favorable for immature corn and soybeans.



EUROPE
Total Precipitation(mm)
September 1 - 7, 2024



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

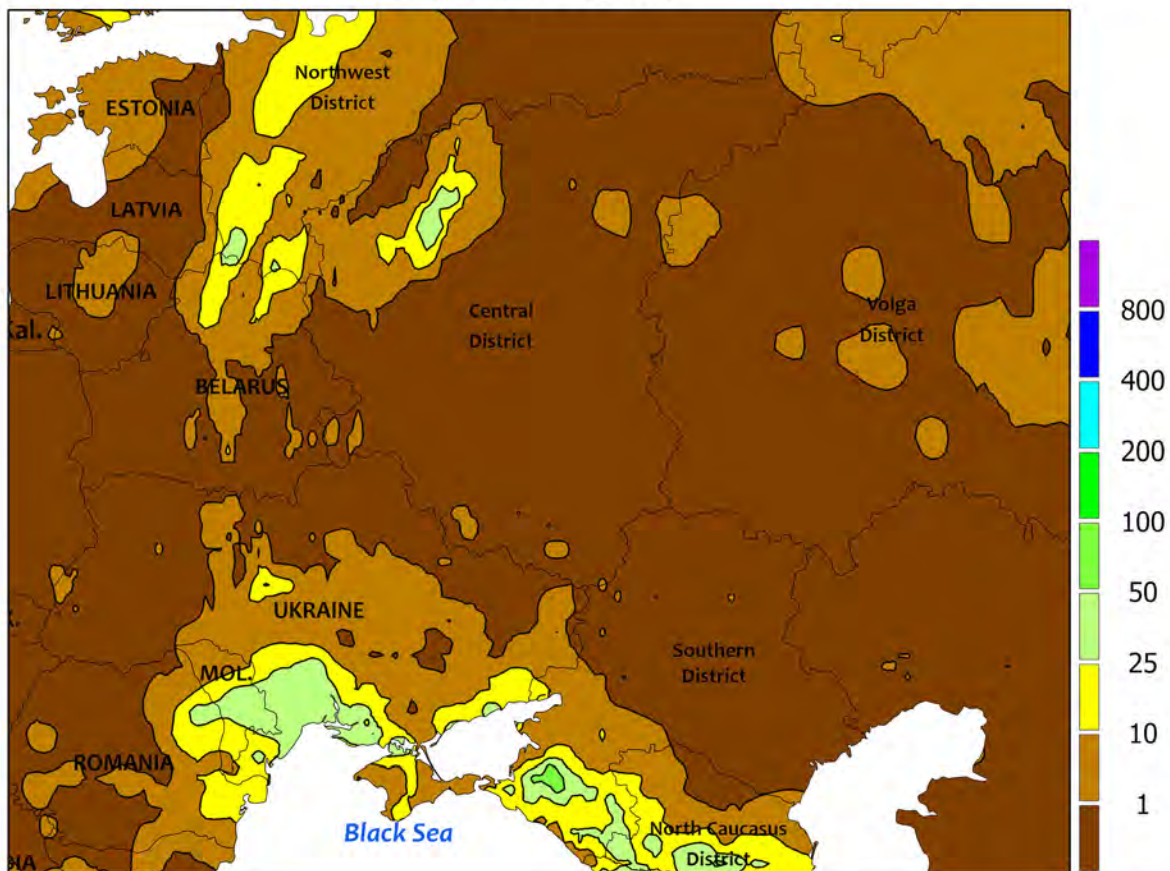


EUROPE

A late-summer heat wave across eastern Europe contrasted with widespread rain over western growing areas. Temperatures during the monitoring period averaged 3 to 8°C above normal from Germany eastward, with daytime highs reaching the middle and upper 30s (degrees C) over many of the continent’s eastern croplands (as high as 37°C in northern Serbia). The heat accelerated summer crop drydown and harvesting, with corn, sunflowers, and soybeans reaching maturity two to four weeks ahead of normal. In addition, dry weather exacerbated drought in Hungary, the Balkans, and northern Greece, leaving soils devoid of moisture for winter crop sowing; winter rapeseed

is typically sown first during the second half of August. Conversely, widespread, moderate to heavy showers and thunderstorms (10-100 mm) overspread much of western Europe, with weekly totals topping 100 mm in northeastern Spain (110-240 mm), south-central France (up to 105 mm), and northwestern Italy (130-170 mm). The locally excessive rain caused flooding and damage to infrastructure, though the moisture was overall beneficial for winter crop emergence and establishment. At the end of the monitoring period, the rain was pushing slowly into many of the drought-afflicted eastern growing areas; details will be provided in next week’s *Bulletin*.

WESTERN FSU
 Total Precipitation(mm)
 September 1 - 7, 2024



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

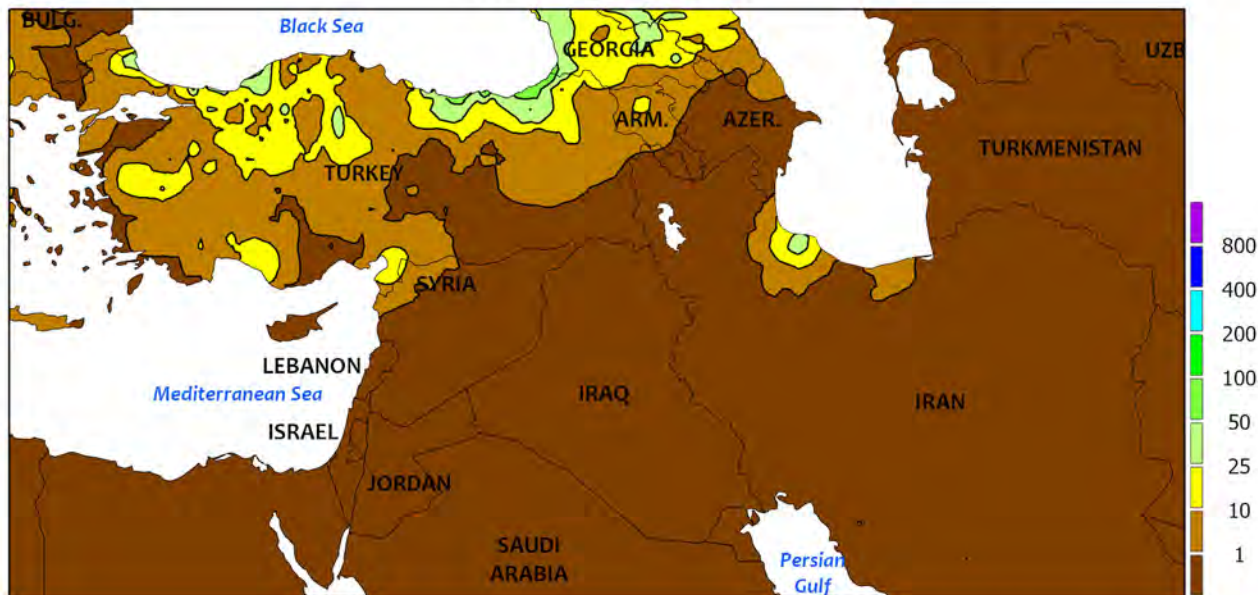


WESTERN FSU

Drought and heat continued. Sunny skies coupled with above-normal temperatures (up to 7°C above normal) over Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova, and western Russia hastened summer crop drydown but favored harvesting as well as winter crop sowing. Daytime highs in the lower to middle 30s (degrees C) heightened evaporation rates and kept soils devoid of moisture for winter wheat, barley, and rapeseed

establishment. However, a disturbance in the western Black Sea produced moderate to heavy rain (10-45 mm) in southern Moldova and neighboring portions of southwestern Ukraine, improving soil moisture supplies locally. Nevertheless, the region overall remained embroiled in drought, with rain and cooler temperatures needed soon for proper winter crop establishment.

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation(mm)
September 1 - 7, 2024



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

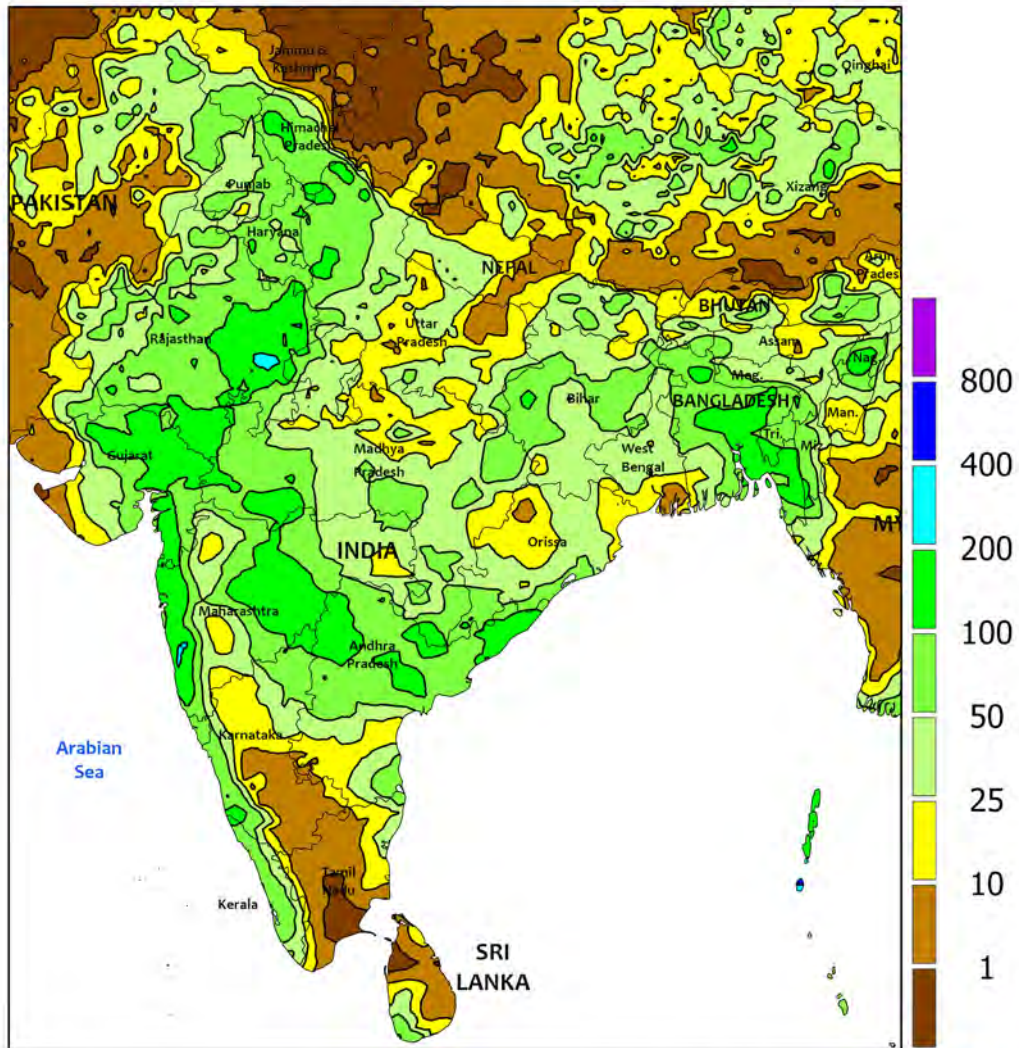


MIDDLE EAST

Showers in Turkey contrasted with dry and warm weather elsewhere. For the second consecutive week, highly variable but locally heavy showers on central Turkey’s Anatolian Plateau (5-65 mm) conditioned soils for winter grain sowing. Unlike previous weeks in Turkey, light to moderate showers (2-25 mm, locally more in the northeast) expanded across the rest of the country, though southeastern croplands remained dry. Nevertheless, there were enough days suitable for fieldwork to

allow summer crop harvesting to continue without significant interruption save for where rain was heaviest in western Anatolia. Elsewhere in the Middle East, seasonably dry weather prevailed; seasonal rains typically arrive in October from the eastern Mediterranean Coast into Iran. Anomalous warmth (up to 3°C above normal) was limited to western and northern Turkey as well as northwestern Iran, with near-normal temperatures reported across the rest of the region.

SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
September 1 - 7, 2024



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

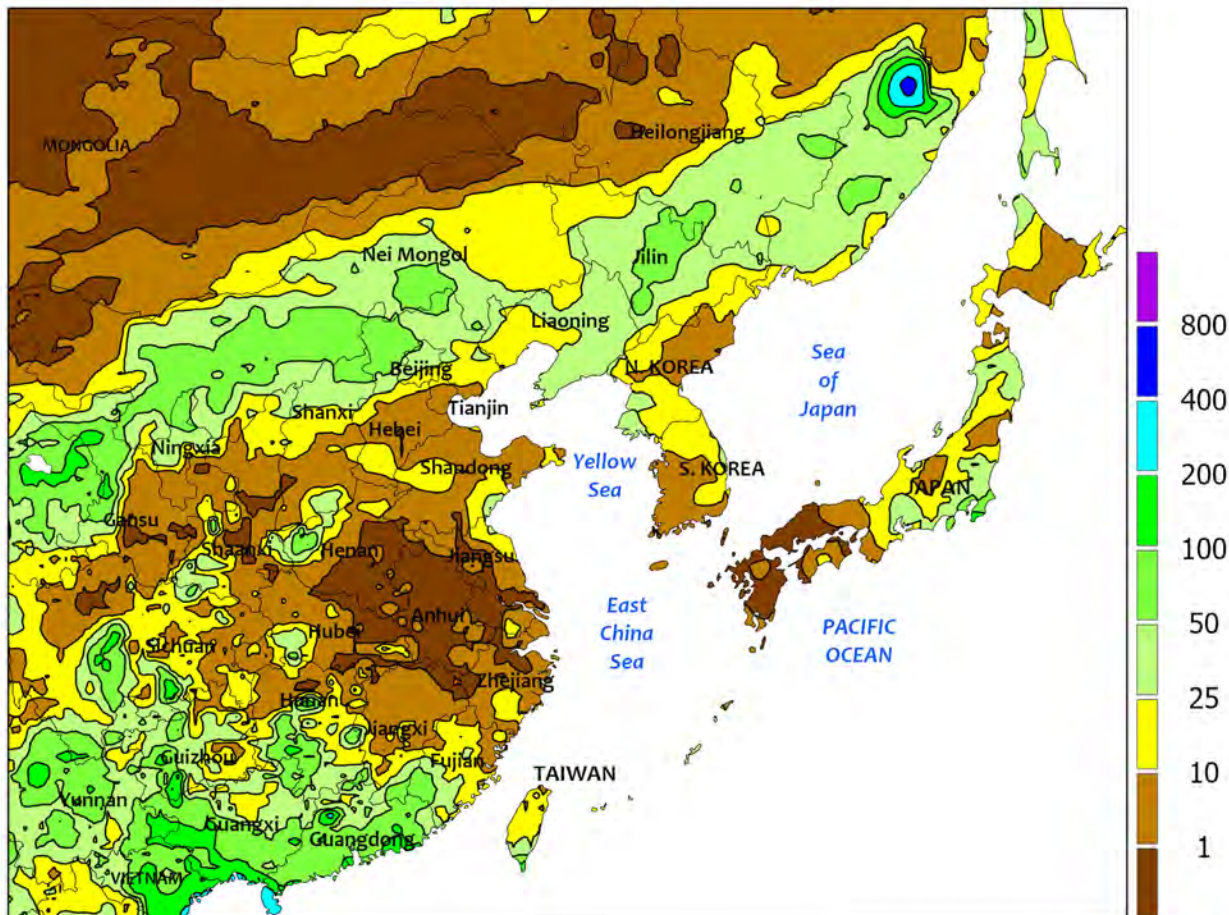


SOUTH ASIA

Monsoon showers continued across much of the region with most sections recording in excess of 25 mm and topping 100 mm locally. The rainfall was generally beneficial for vegetative to reproductive kharif crops in the southern two-thirds of India but unfavorable for maturing cotton in the northern tier states and adjacent areas of Pakistan. Additionally, many western cotton and groundnut districts of

India (mainly in Gujarat) have experienced excessive wetness and flooding that was exacerbated by the recent precipitation. Furthermore, the rain also maintained flooding across some rice areas of Bangladesh. The southwest monsoon typically begins withdrawing from northern India and Pakistan by mid-September, with rainfall lingering in central and southern India well into October.

EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
September 1 - 7, 2024



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

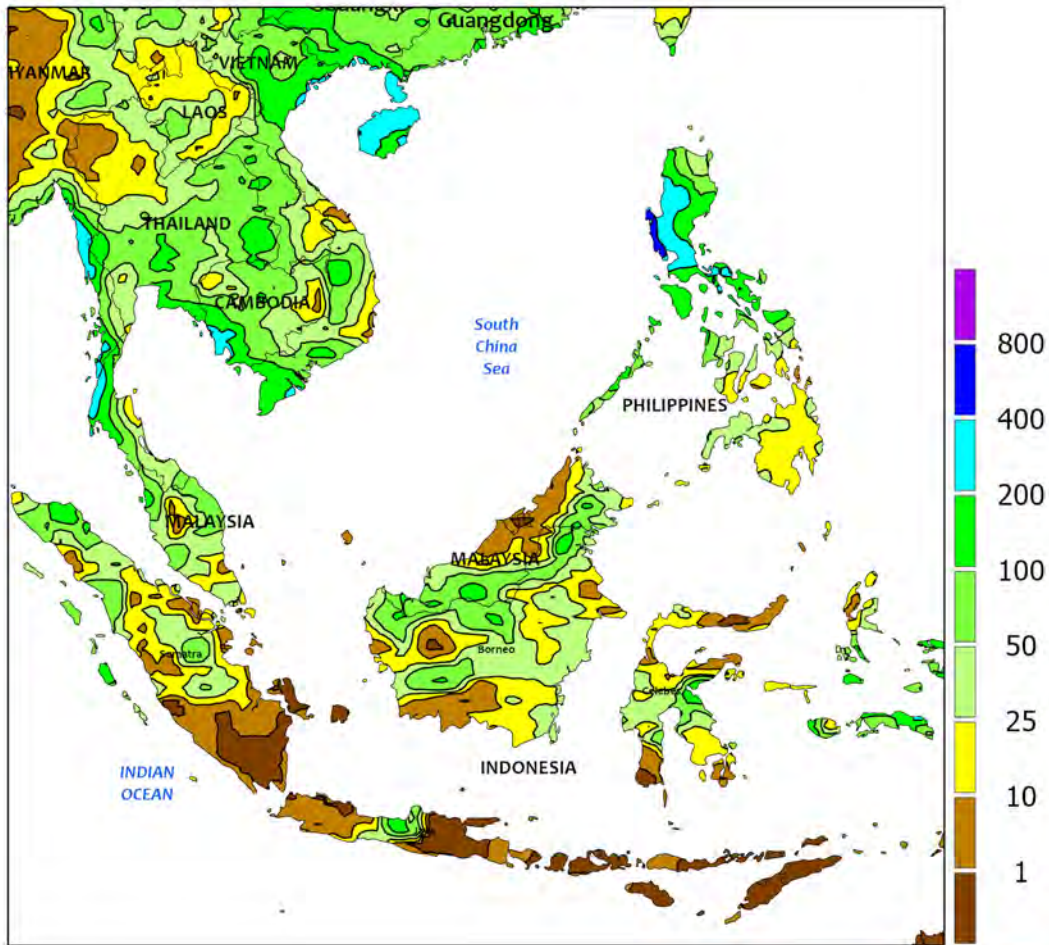


EASTERN ASIA

A continuous stream of unsettled weather moved through the northern provinces of China during the reporting period. A narrow band of rainfall totals between 25 and 75 mm extended across Inner Mongolia into Heilongjiang. The moisture benefited immature corn and soybeans in a major producing zone, although drier conditions will soon be needed as the crops begin to mature. Rainfall (50 mm or more) also permeated southernmost provinces from the outer bands of Super Typhoon Yagi. While the impact on mainland China was minimal, the storm slammed Hainan Island with sustained

winds of 130 kts and rainfall that topped 300 mm. Otherwise, showers were rather patchy across interior summer crop areas on the North China Plain and in the Yangtze Valley, where temperatures also topped 40°C early in the week and maintained the upper 30s degrees C afterwards. Summer crops were likely maturing at this point, and while stressed from previous bouts of heat and dryness, were little affected by the recent incursion. Elsewhere, warm, mostly dry weather in western China (Xinjiang) favored maturing cotton and robust yield prospects.

SOUTHEAST ASIA
 Total Precipitation(mm)
 September 1 - 7, 2024



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

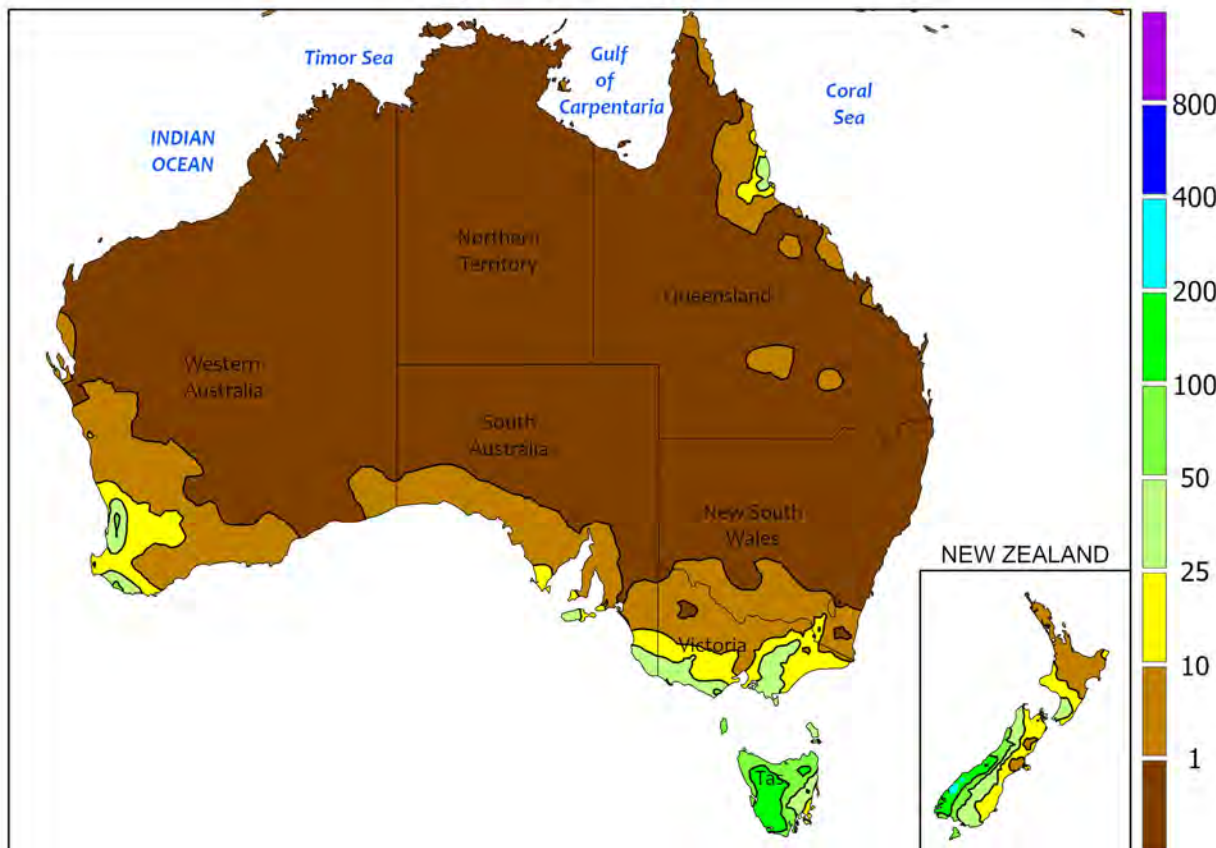


SOUTHEAST ASIA

Super Typhoon Yagi plowed through the South China Sea spawning heavy rain across a broad area. The pre-typhoon storm crossed the northern Philippines early in the week with minimal winds but produced downpours that inundated rice areas in western Luzon with over 500 mm of rain. Yagi reached super typhoon strength (sustained winds over 130 kts) toward the latter half of the period before weakening rapidly as it crossed Hainan Island and made landfall in northern Vietnam with maximum sustained winds around 60 kts. Initial rainfall amounts in northern Vietnam ranged from 50 to nearly 200 mm. Additional rainfall occurred after the

reporting period with more information in next week's *Bulletin*. Additionally, Yagi spawned heavy rain (50-100 mm or more) in central and northeastern Thailand as well as portions of Laos and Cambodia. The wet weather was generally favorable (in the absence of flooding) for vegetative to reproductive seasonal rice and helped further replenish reservoirs ahead of the dry season (November-April). Meanwhile to the south, although rainfall was lighter in Malaysia and neighboring sections of Indonesia (less than 50 mm in most areas), moisture conditions sustained favorable yield prospects for oil palm.

AUSTRALIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
September 1 - 7, 2024



Gridded data from the Australian Bureau of Meteorology: www.bom.gov.au/
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CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

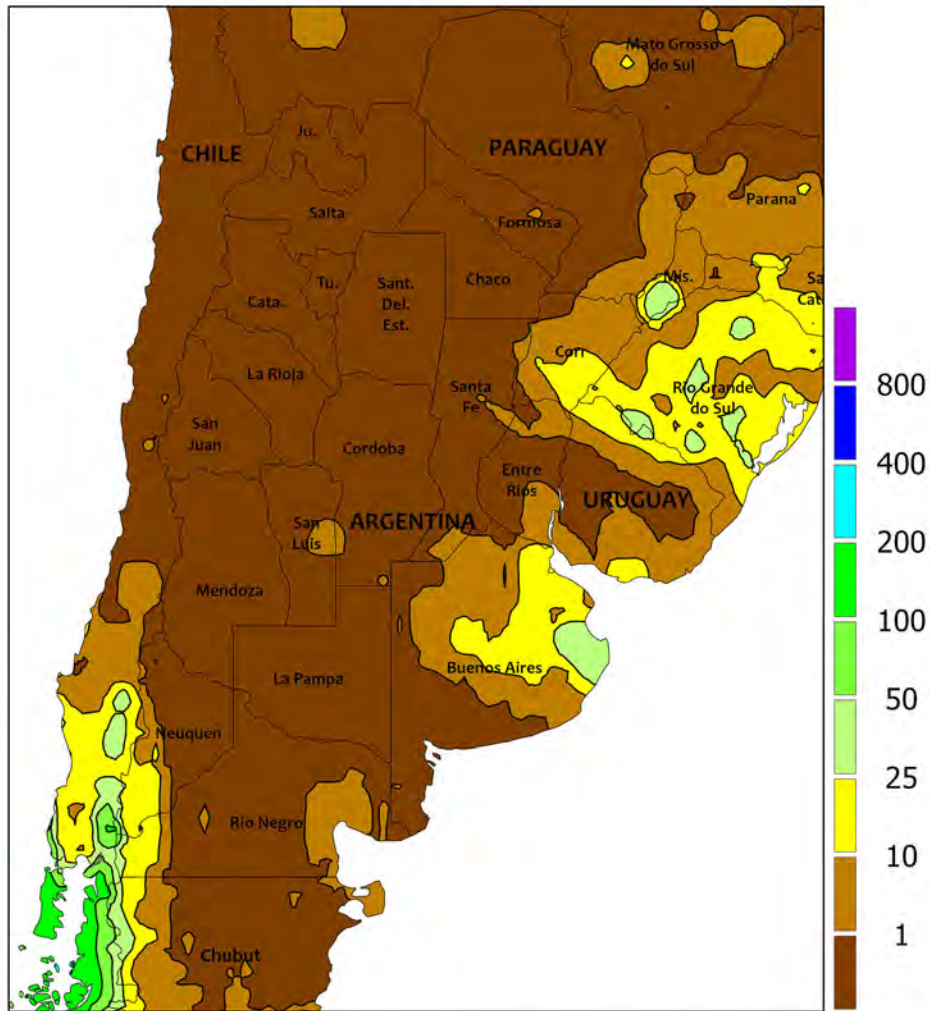


AUSTRALIA

Sunny, warmer-than-normal weather (temperatures averaging 1-2°C above normal) persisted in southern Queensland and most of New South Wales, spurring growth of wheat and other reproductive winter crops. The dry weather promoted early summer crop planting too but increased net evaporative losses, with temperatures climbing into the upper 20s and lower 30s degrees C on the warmest days. In southeastern Australia, scattered showers (3-15 mm) aided local wheat, barley, and canola development, as crops enter reproduction.

Unseasonably warm weather continued to accelerate crop growth in the southeast, with temperatures averaging 2 to 4°C above normal and maxima in the middle and upper 20s degrees C. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, scattered showers (5-20 mm) and seasonably warm weather further benefited reproductive winter grains and oilseeds in the west, helping to sustain good yield prospects. Temperatures averaged within 1°C of normal with maximum temperatures mostly in the lower to middle 20s degrees C.

ARGENTINA
Total Precipitation(mm)
September 1 - 7, 2024



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

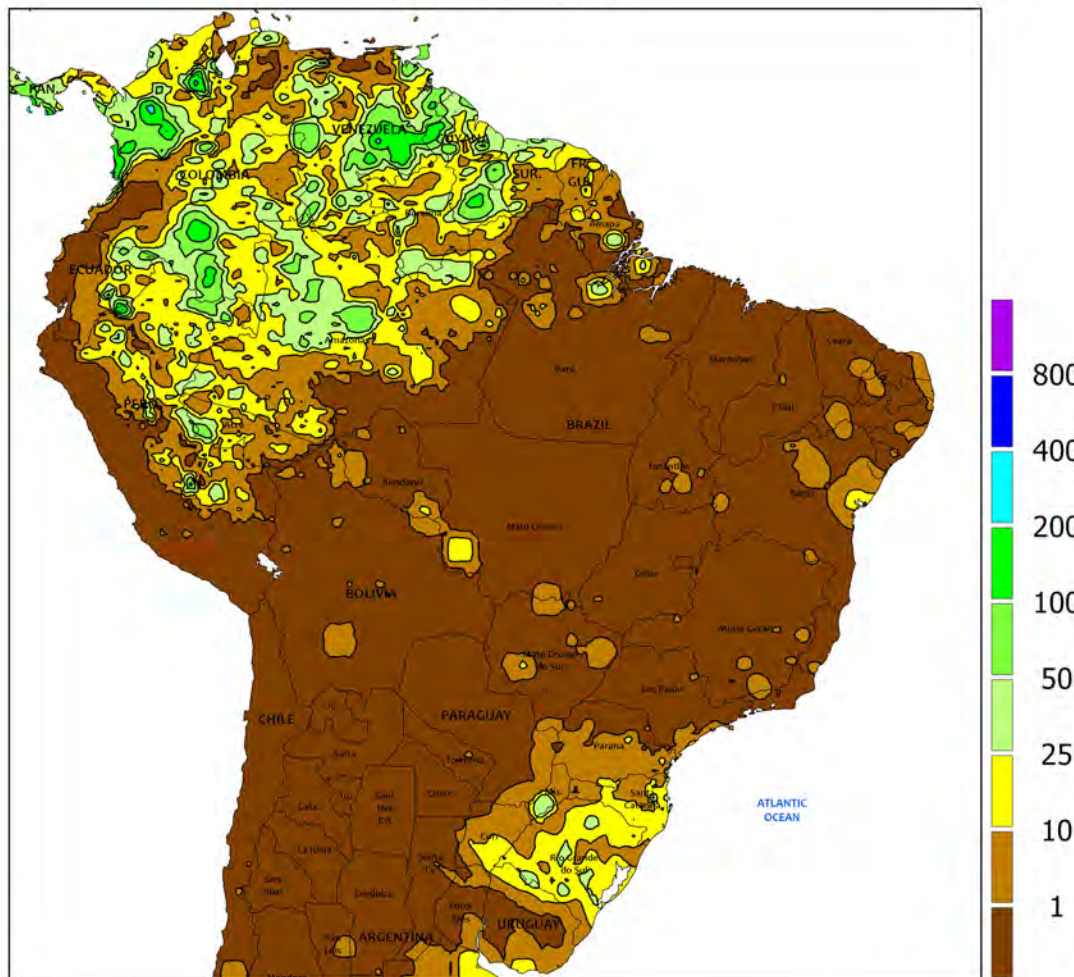


ARGENTINA

Dry weather dominated western farming areas, although lingering cool conditions maintained relatively low rates of winter grain growth. Near complete dryness prevailed from La Pampa and neighboring locations in western Buenos Aires northward through Salsa, including Córdoba, a key producer of both summer and winter crops. Weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly above normal in the drier western areas, however, nighttime lows continued to drop below freezing in La Pampa and Córdoba, slowing

winter grain development and reducing the need for moisture. Meanwhile, scattered showers continued from eastern Buenos Aires to eastern Paraguay, with many locations reporting more than 10 mm. Freezes were common in southern Buenos Aires, and nighttime lows dropped below 5°C as far north as Corrientes. According to the government of Argentina, sunflowers were 14 percent planted as of September 5, with fieldwork reported in more southerly delegations of Santa Fe and Entre Rios.

BRAZIL
Total Precipitation(mm)
September 1 - 7, 2024



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

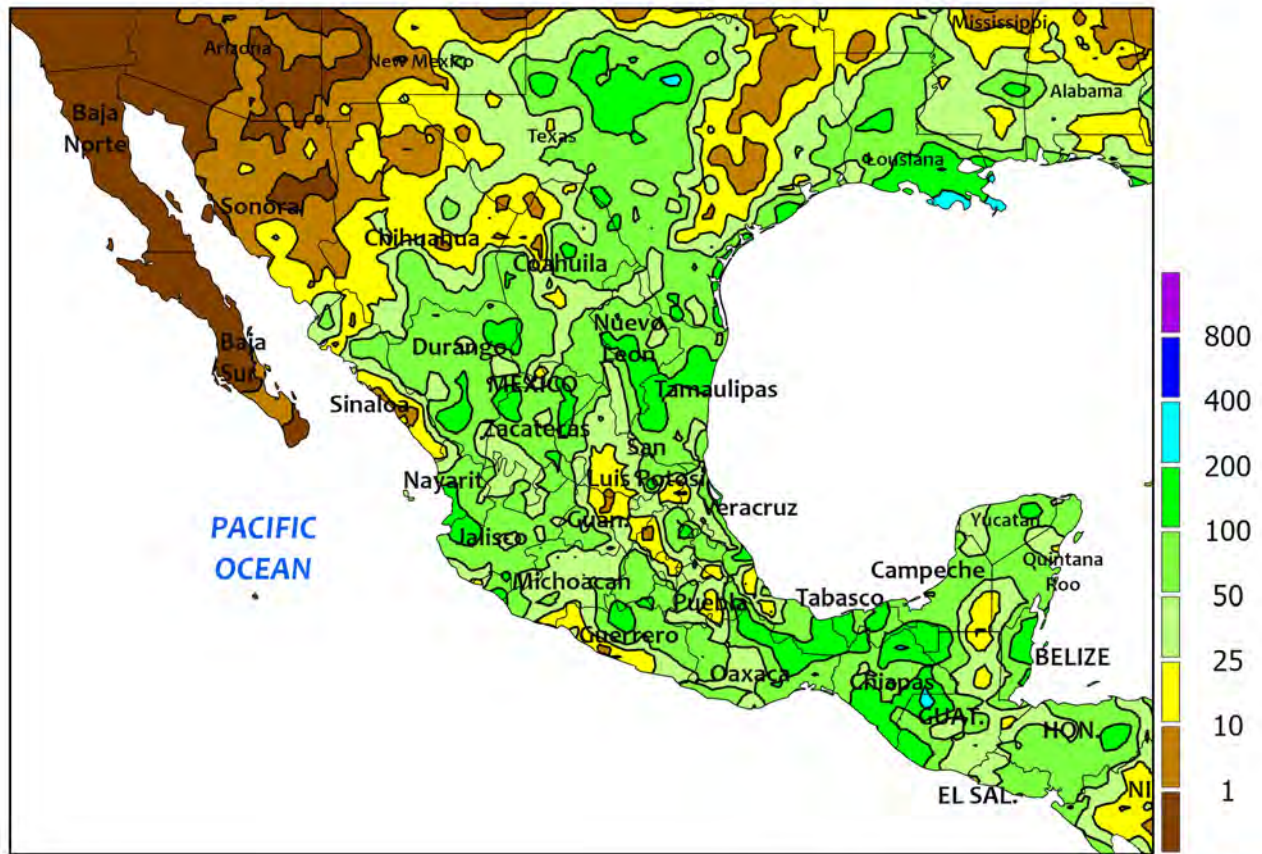


BRAZIL

Light showers lingered over southern Brazil, benefiting immature wheat and increasing topsoil moisture for the upcoming summer cropping season. Rain was patchy and light from southern Paraná southward through Rio Grande do Sul, with a few pockets of rainfall totaling more than 10 mm. Cool weather (nighttime lows falling below 5°C) prevailed in the vicinity of Rio Grande do Sul but no freezes were reported. According to the government of Rio Grande do Sul, 44 percent of wheat had flowered as of September 5, compared with the

5-year average of 53 percent. In Paraná, wheat was 49 percent flowering to filling as of September 2 and over 50 percent was either mature or harvested; meanwhile, first-crop corn was 18 percent planted. Seasonable dryness and warmth prevailed farther north, supporting the final harvests of second-season summer crops and allowing early field preparations for planting soybeans as farmers await the onset of seasonal rainfall. According to the government of Mato Grosso, cotton was 97 percent harvested on September 6.

MEXICO
Total Precipitation(mm)
September 1 - 7, 2024



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



MEXICO

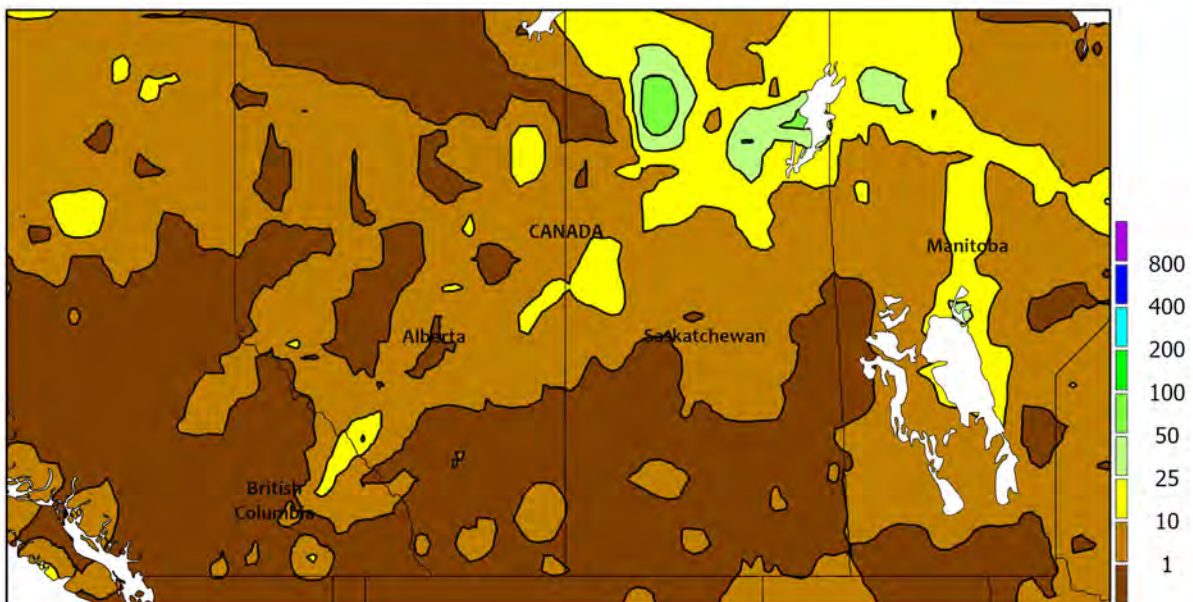
Widespread, locally heavy rain overspread most of Mexico, maintaining generally favorable levels of moisture for summer crops and providing a considerable boost to reservoir levels. Rainfall totaled 25 to 100 mm across nearly all of southern Mexico, including the southern plateau corn belt (Jalisco to Puebla) and key farming areas in Tabasco, Chiapas, and Campeche. Similar amounts were recorded throughout the northeast, bringing much-needed relief from an extended

period of warmth and dryness. This region included areas in and around northern Veracruz, where moisture had become limited for sugarcane, soybeans, and other locally important summer crops. Farther west, highly beneficial rainfall finally reached watersheds in Coahuila and Chihuahua that benefit irrigated cotton. However, dryness continued in and around Sonora, as the monsoon continued to be weak at its usual northernmost extent.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Total Precipitation(mm)

September 1 - 7, 2024



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



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

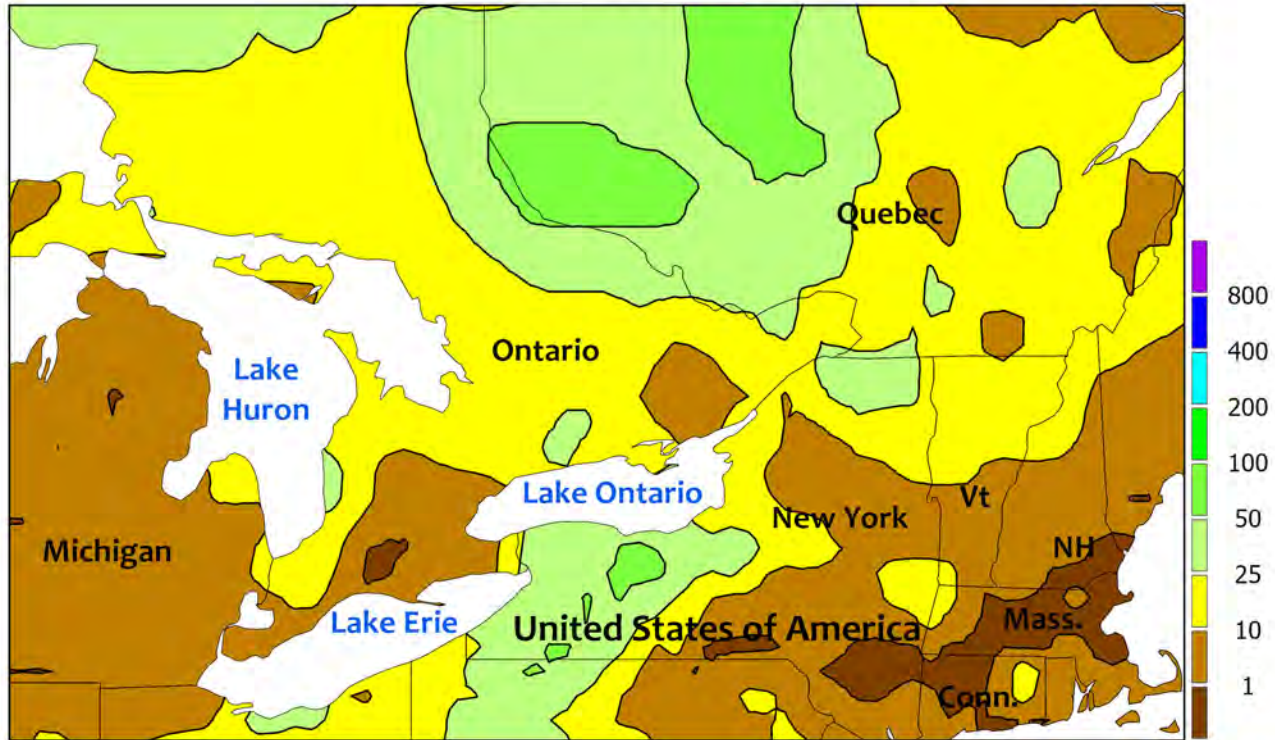
Mostly dry, unseasonably warm weather aided drydown and harvesting of spring crops. Rainfall was scattered and light across the Prairies, with few locations recording more than 5 mm. Weekly average temperatures ranged from 1 to 2°C above normal in Manitoba and southeastern Saskatchewan to as much as 6°C above normal farther west, where highest

daytime temperatures reached the middle 30s (degrees C). Prior to the onset of this week's warmth and dryness, spring harvesting had reportedly been making good progress. For example, according to the government of Saskatchewan, harvesting of all crops was 42 percent completed as of September 2, compared with the 5-year average of 34 percent.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Total Precipitation(mm)

September 1 - 7, 2024



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



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

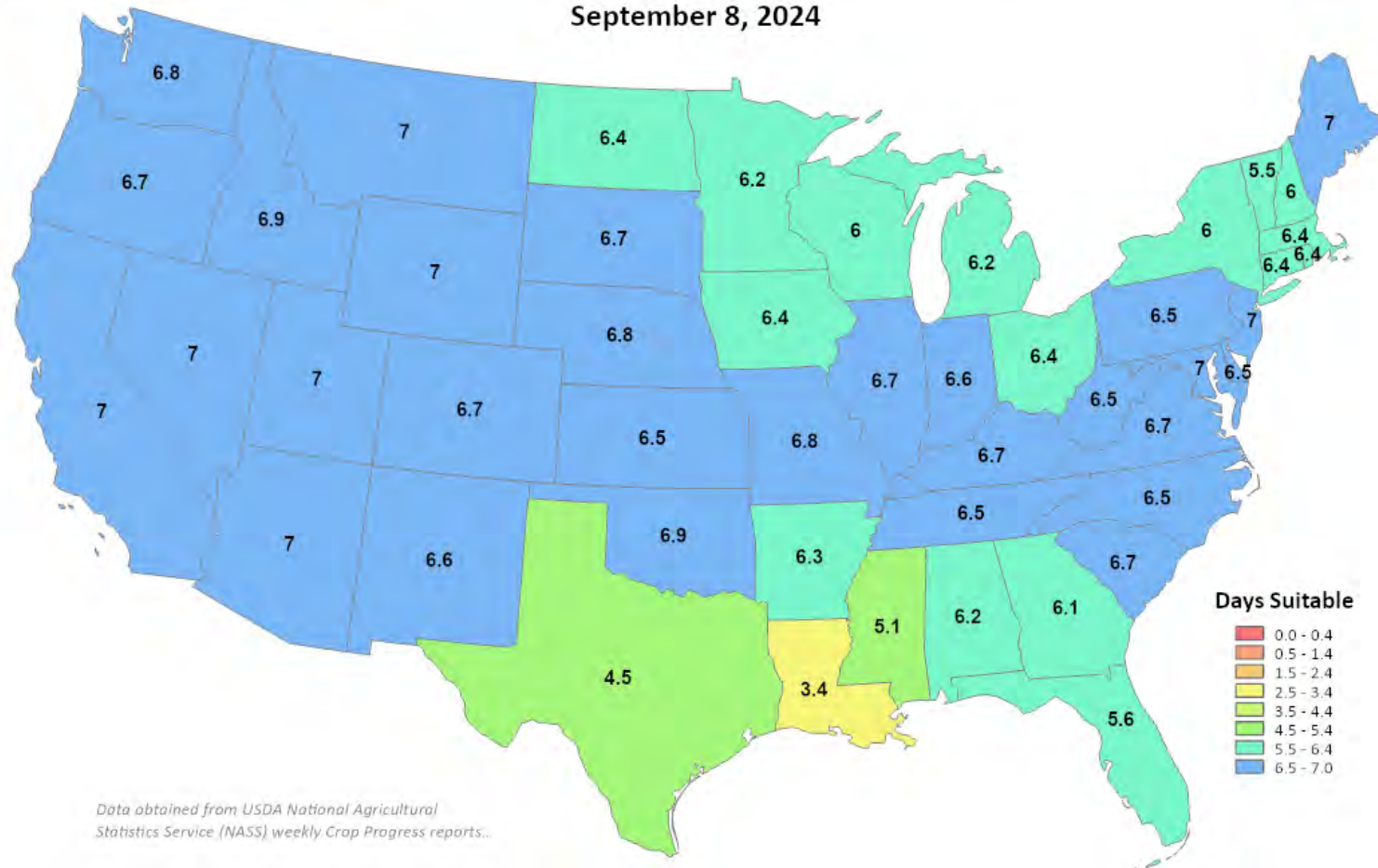
Mild, showery weather prevailed across the region, maintaining overall favorable conditions for late summer crop development. Weekly average temperatures ranged from near normal in Quebec to as much as 4°C below normal in southernmost Ontario. Despite the rapid shift toward cooler conditions, no freezes were reported, although nighttime lows

dropped below 5°C at many locations. Rainfall was variable throughout both Ontario and Quebec, with pockets of dryness (amounts below 5 mm) contrasting with heavier showers (locally greater than 25 mm) nearby. Moisture was likely adequate for winter wheat germination in the more northerly crop districts, coinciding with their optimal planting dates.

Days Suitable for Fieldwork

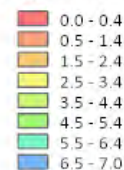
Week Ending

September 8, 2024



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

Days Suitable



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