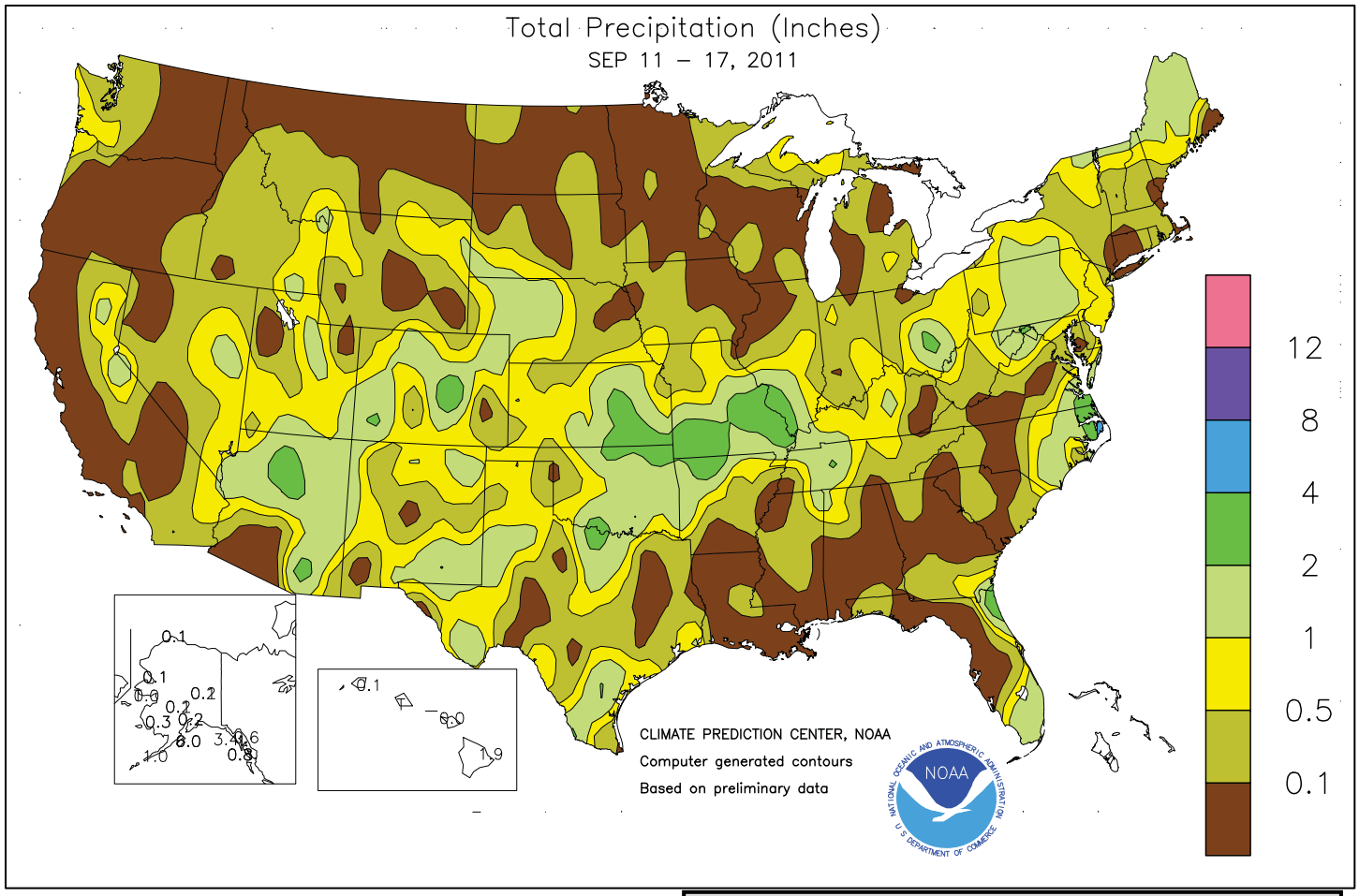
Volume 98, No. 38 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather September 20, 2011

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

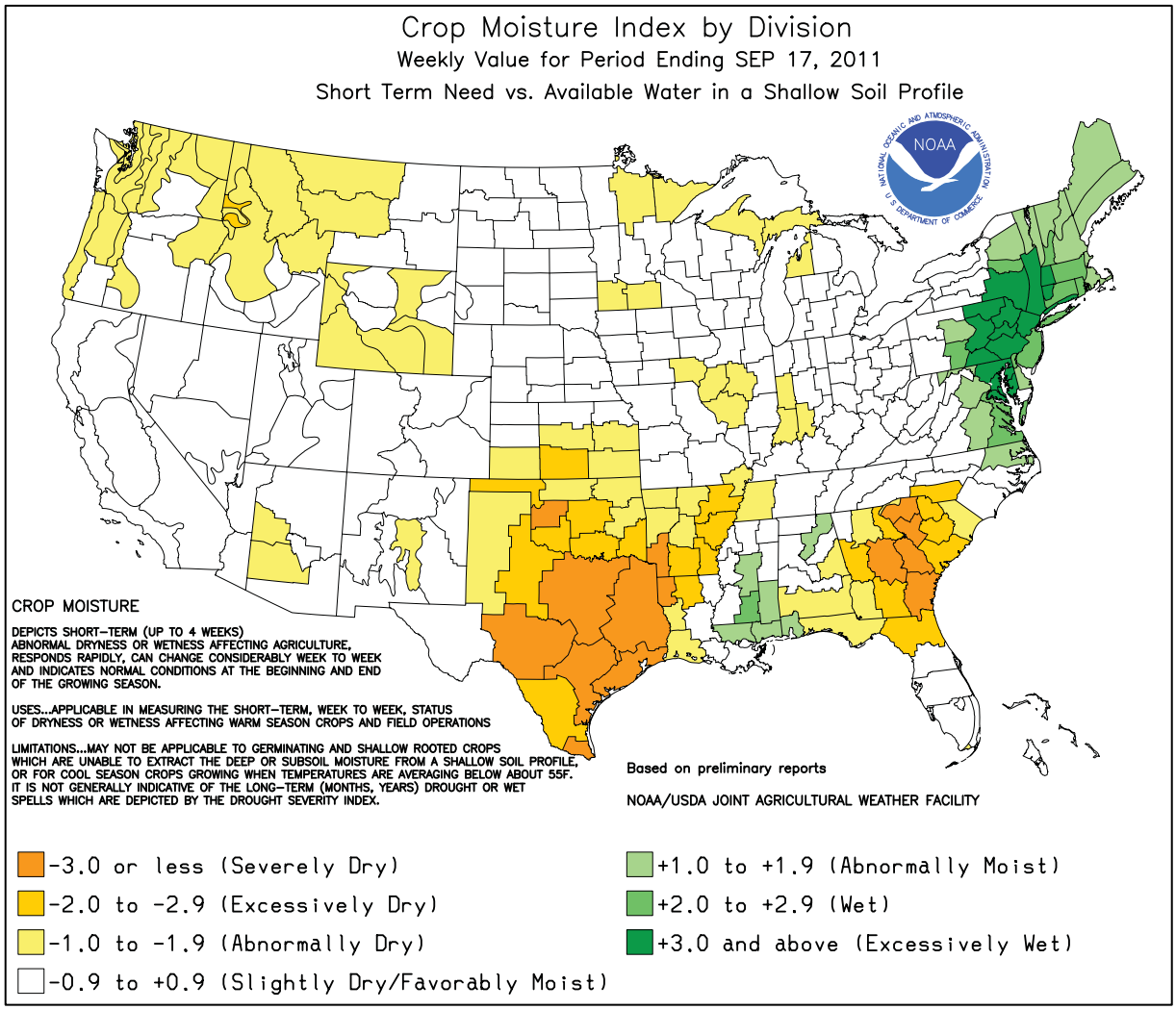
September 11 - 17, 2011

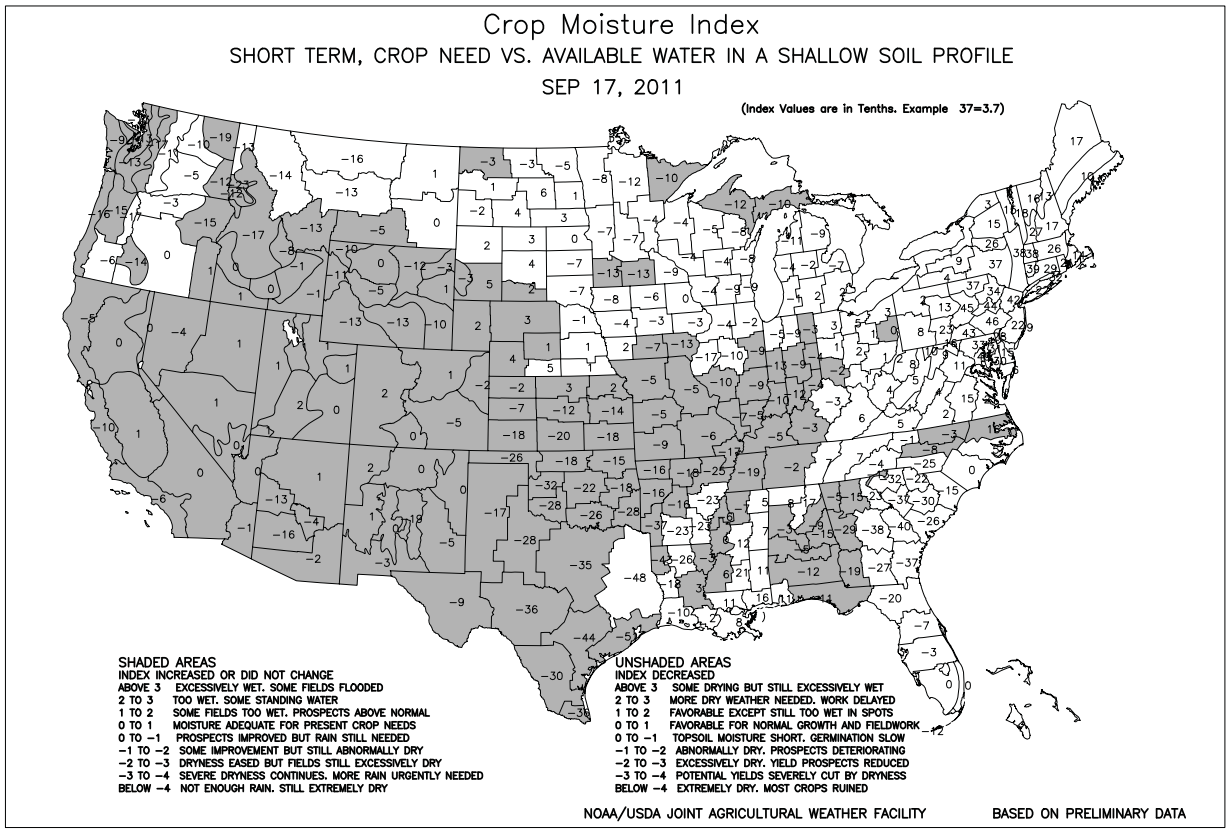
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

On the **southern Plains**, rain promoted winter wheat planting preparations but barely dented the historic, year-long drought. Topsoil moisture improvements in the **south-central U.S.** also favored initial wheat planting efforts but provided only limited relief to drought-ravaged pastures and rangeland. Beneficial rain also fell across the **Four Corners States** and from the **central Plains into the middle Mississippi Valley**. Although the moisture in the **nation's mid-section** arrived too late for summer crops, soaking rains (locally in excess of 2 inches) replenished

(Continued on page 7)

Contents

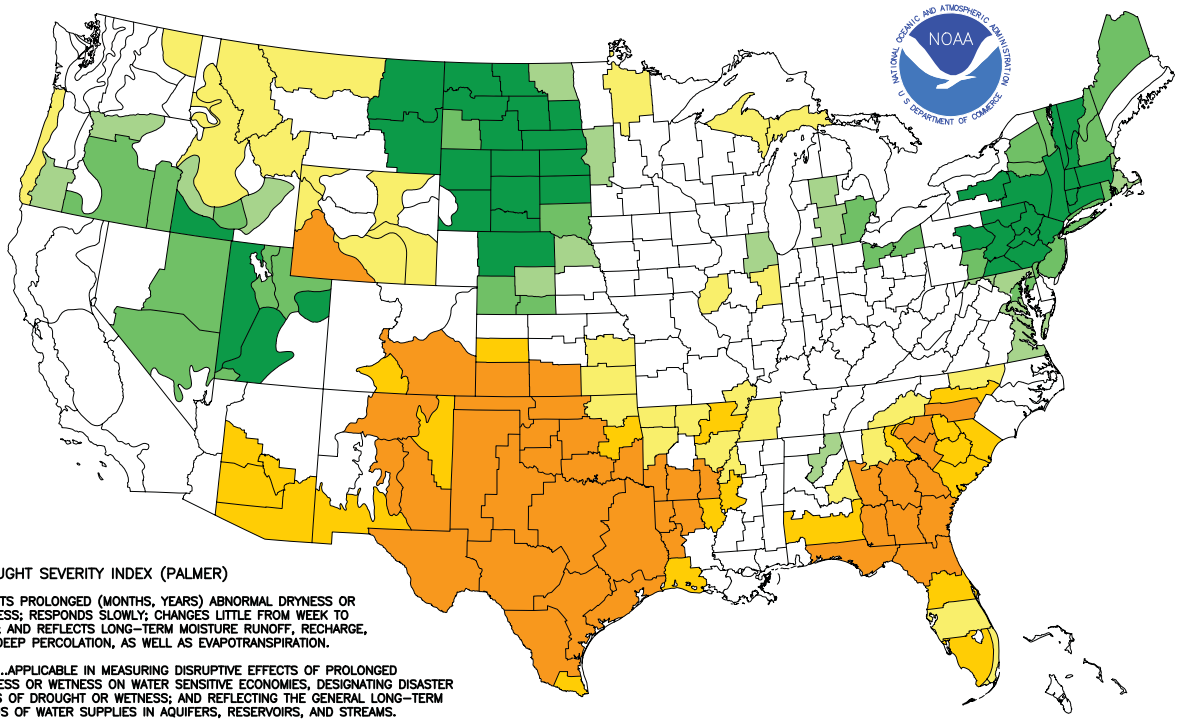

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending SEP 17, 2011
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND 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 reports
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
-3.0 or less (Severely 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 +2.9 (Wet)
+3.0 and above (Excessively Wet)


Crop Moisture Index
SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE
SEP 17, 2011
(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)
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. STILL EXTREMELY DRY
UNSHADED AREAS
INDEX DECREASED
ABOVE 3 SOME DRYING BUT STILL EXCESSIVELY WET
2 TO 3 MORE DRY WEATHER NEEDED. WORK DELAYED
1 TO 2 FAVORABLE EXCEPT STILL TOO WET IN SPOTS
0 TO 1 FAVORABLE FOR NORMAL GROWTH AND FIELDWORK
0 TO -1 TOPSOIL MOISTURE SHORT. GERMINATION SLOW
-1 TO -2 ABNORMALLY DRY. PROSPECTS DETERIORATING
-2 TO -3 EXCESSIVELY DRY. YIELD PROSPECTS REDUCED
-3 TO -4 POTENTIAL YIELDS SEVERELY CUT BY DRYNESS
BELOW -4 EXTREMELY DRY. MOST CROPS RUINED
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
BASED ON PRELIMINARY DATA

Drought Severity Index by Division

Weekly Value for Period Ending SEP 17, 2011

Long Term Palmer



DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)

DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS; RESPONDS 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, DESIGNATING 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 OFSHORT-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 reports

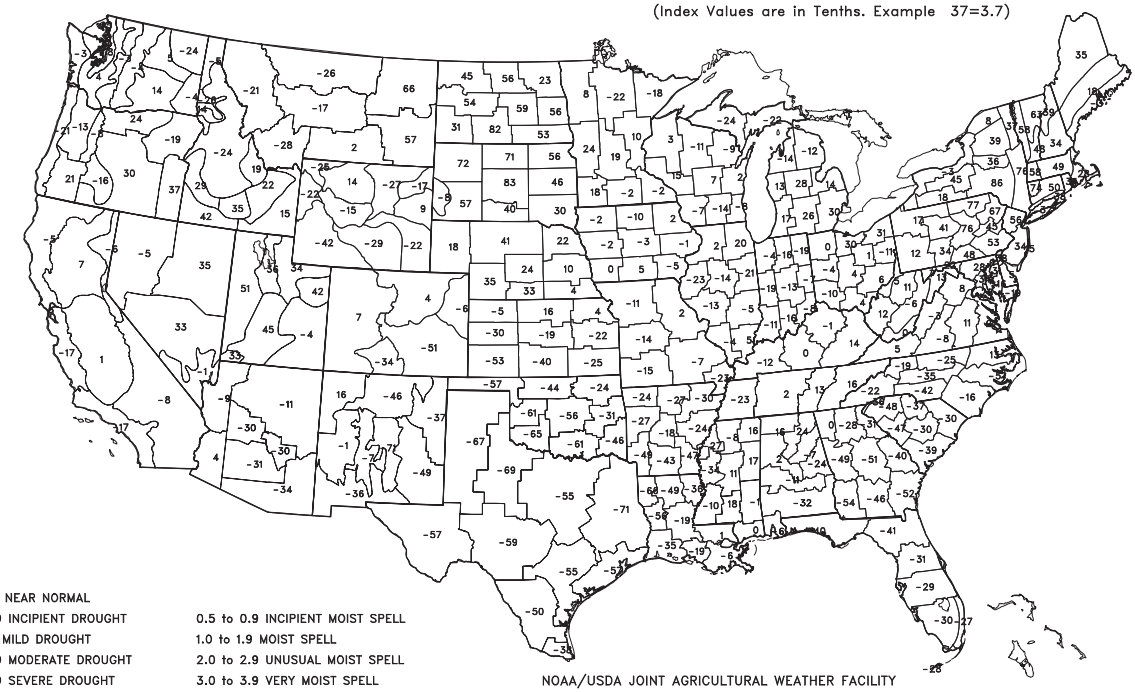
- -4.0 or less (Extreme Drought)
- -3.0 to -3.9 (Severe Drought)
- -2.0 to -2.9 (Moderate Drought)
- -1.9 to +1.9 (Near Normal)
- +2.0 to +2.9 (Unusual Moist Spell)
- +3.0 to +3.9 (Very Moist Spell)
- +4.0 and above (Extremely Moist)

Drought Severity Index by Division

SEP 17, 2011

(Long Term Palmer)

(Index Values are in Tenths. Example 37=3.7)



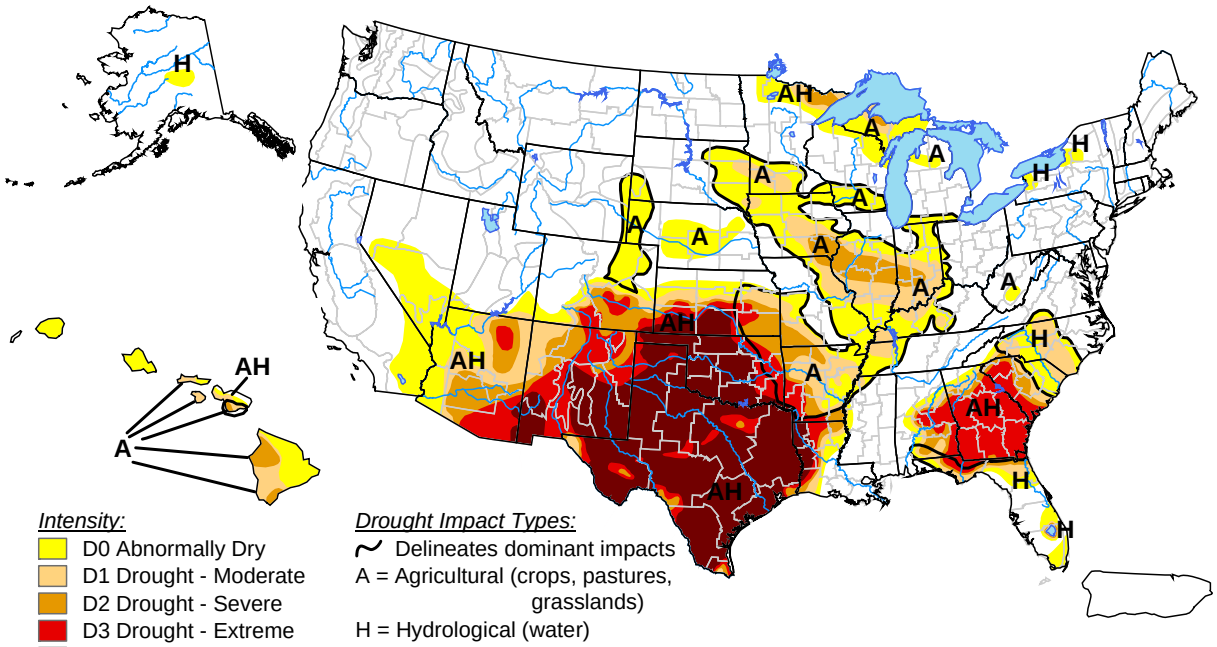
0.4 to -0.4 NEAR NORMAL
-0.5 to -0.9 INCIPIENT DROUGHT
-1.0 to -1.9 MILD DROUGHT
-2.0 to -2.9 MODERATE DROUGHT
-3.0 to -3.9 SEVERE DROUGHT
BELOW -4.0 EXTREME DROUGHT

0.5 to 0.9 INCIPIENT MOIST SPELL
1.0 to 1.9 MOIST SPELL
2.0 to 2.9 UNUSUAL MOIST SPELL
3.0 to 3.9 VERY MOIST SPELL
ABOVE 4.0 EXTREME MOIST SPELL

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
Based on preliminary data

U.S. Drought Monitor

September 13, 2011
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Intensity:
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Drought - Moderate
- D2 Drought - Severe
- D3 Drought - Extreme
- D4 Drought - Exceptional

Drought Impact Types:
- ~ Delineates dominant impacts
- A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
- H = Hydrological (water)

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

http://drought.unl.edu/dm

USDA National Drought Mitigation Center

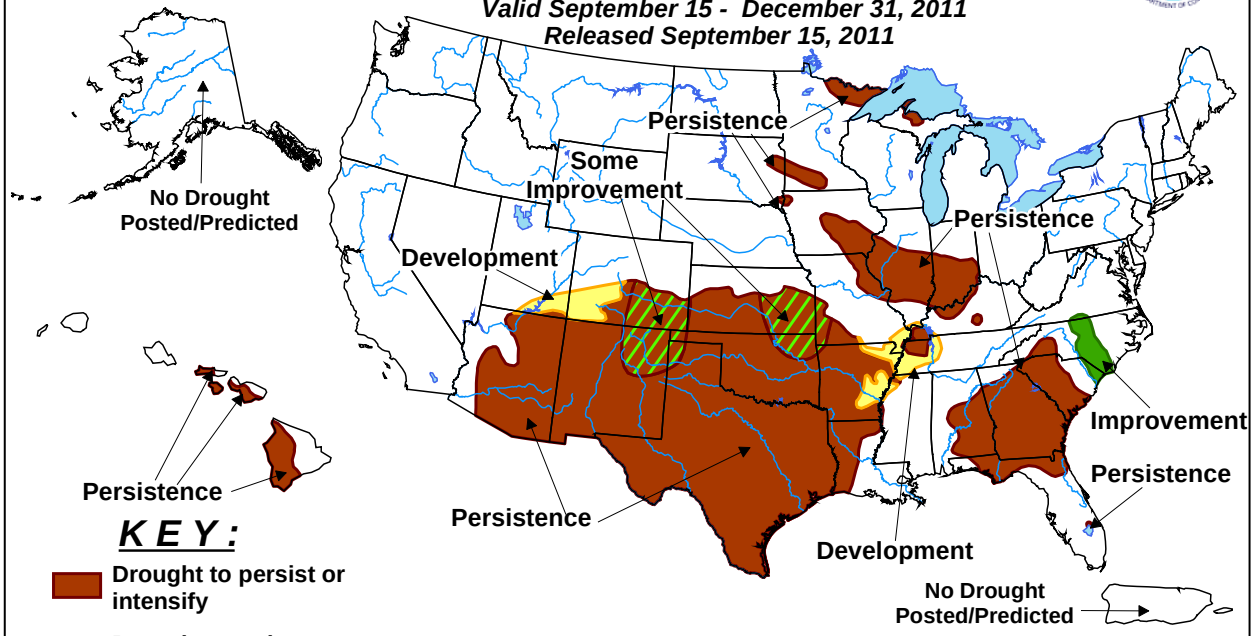
Released Thursday, September 15, 2011

Author: Mark Svoboda, National Drought Mitigation Center

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

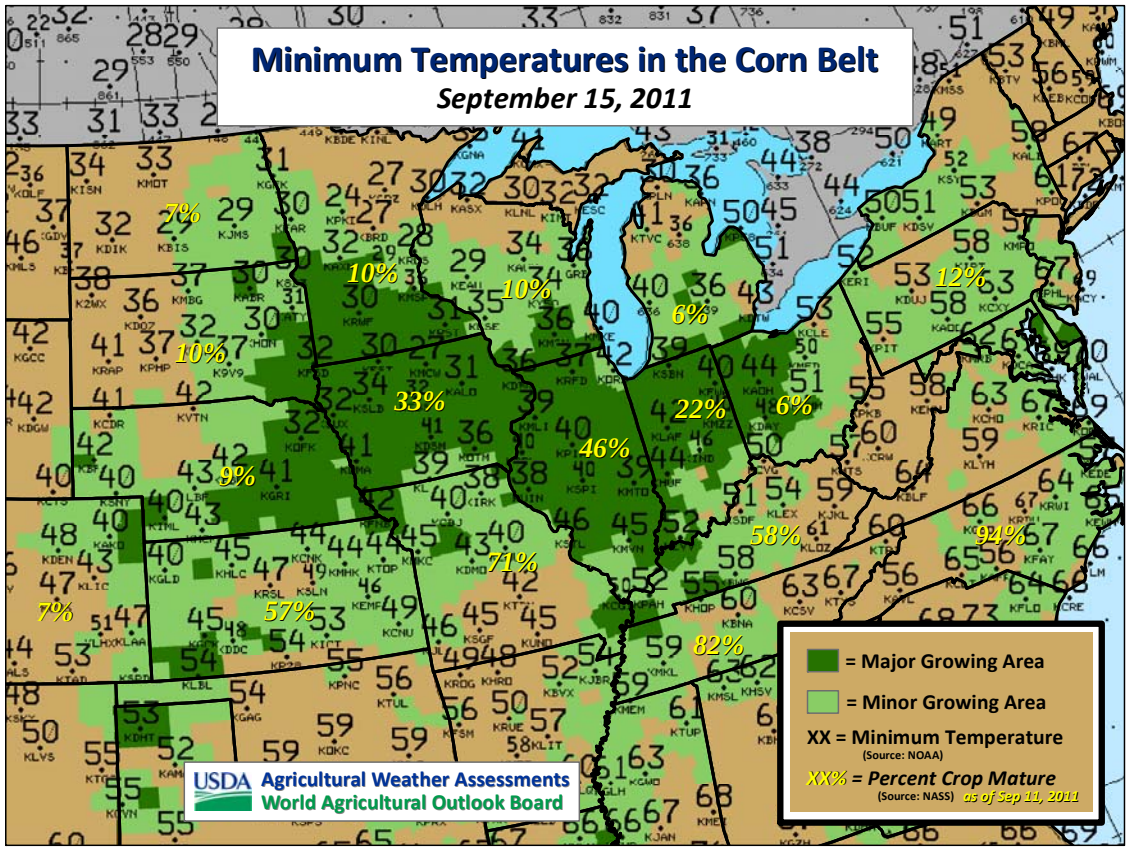
Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

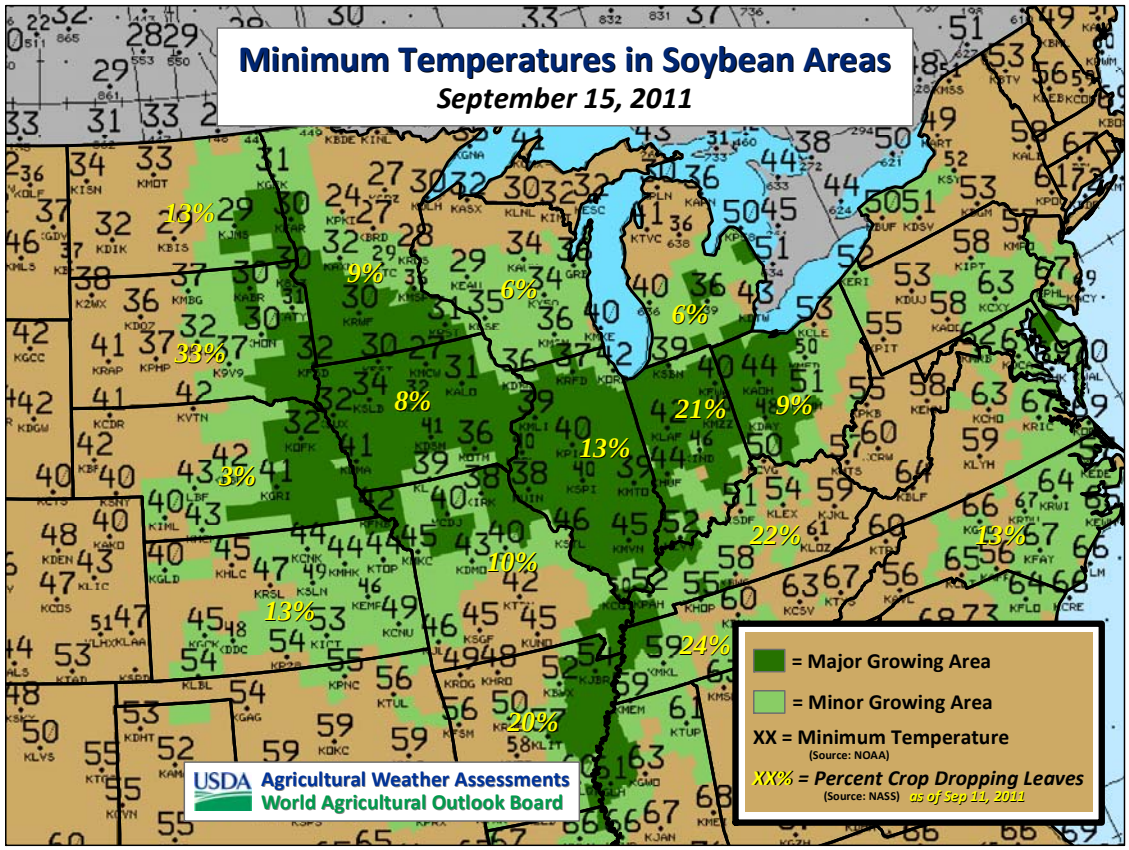
Valid September 15 - December 31, 2011
Released September 15, 2011



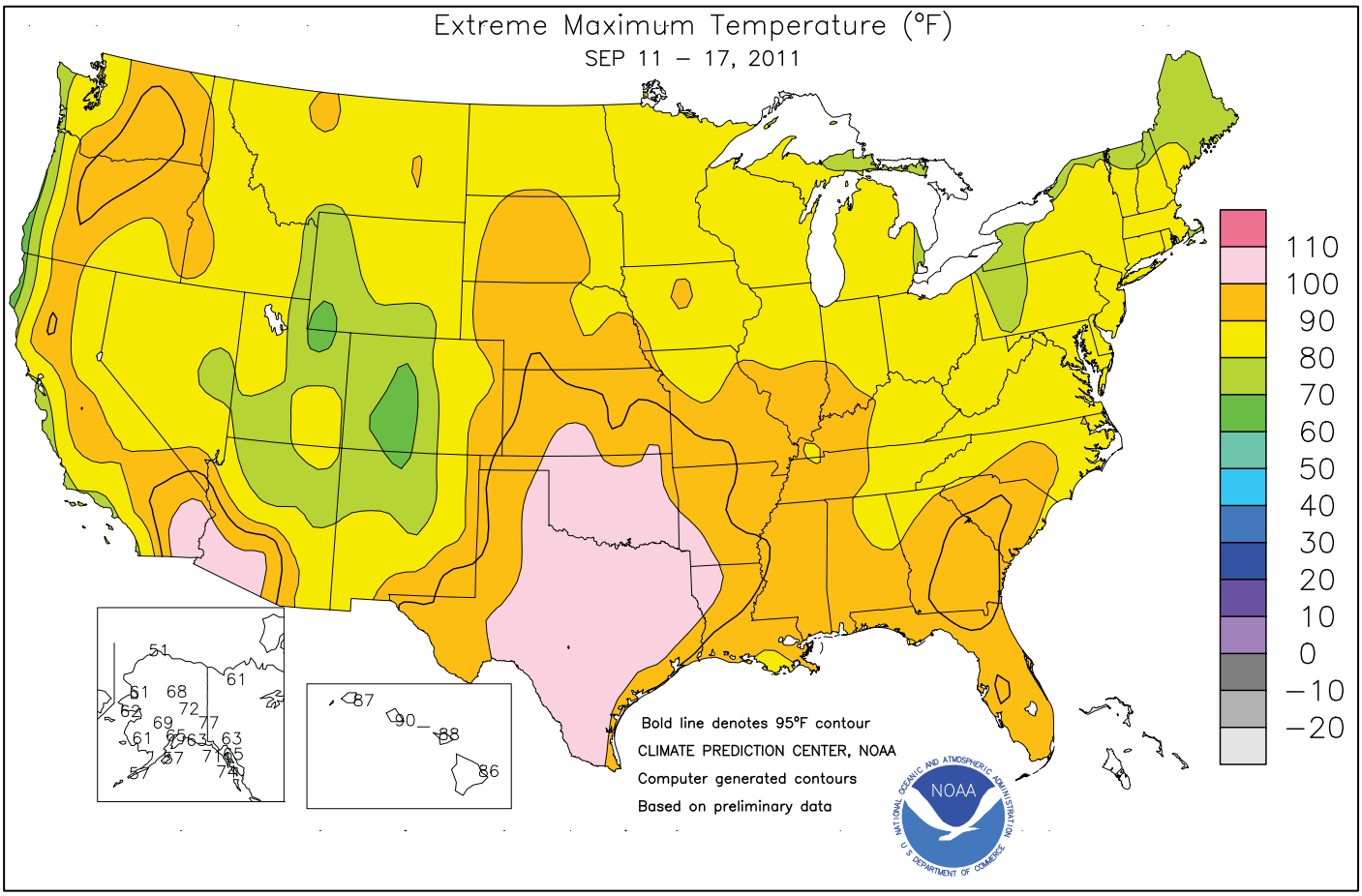
K E Y :
- **Drought to persist or intensify**
- **Drought ongoing, some improvement**
- **Drought likely to improve, impacts ease**
- **Drought development likely**

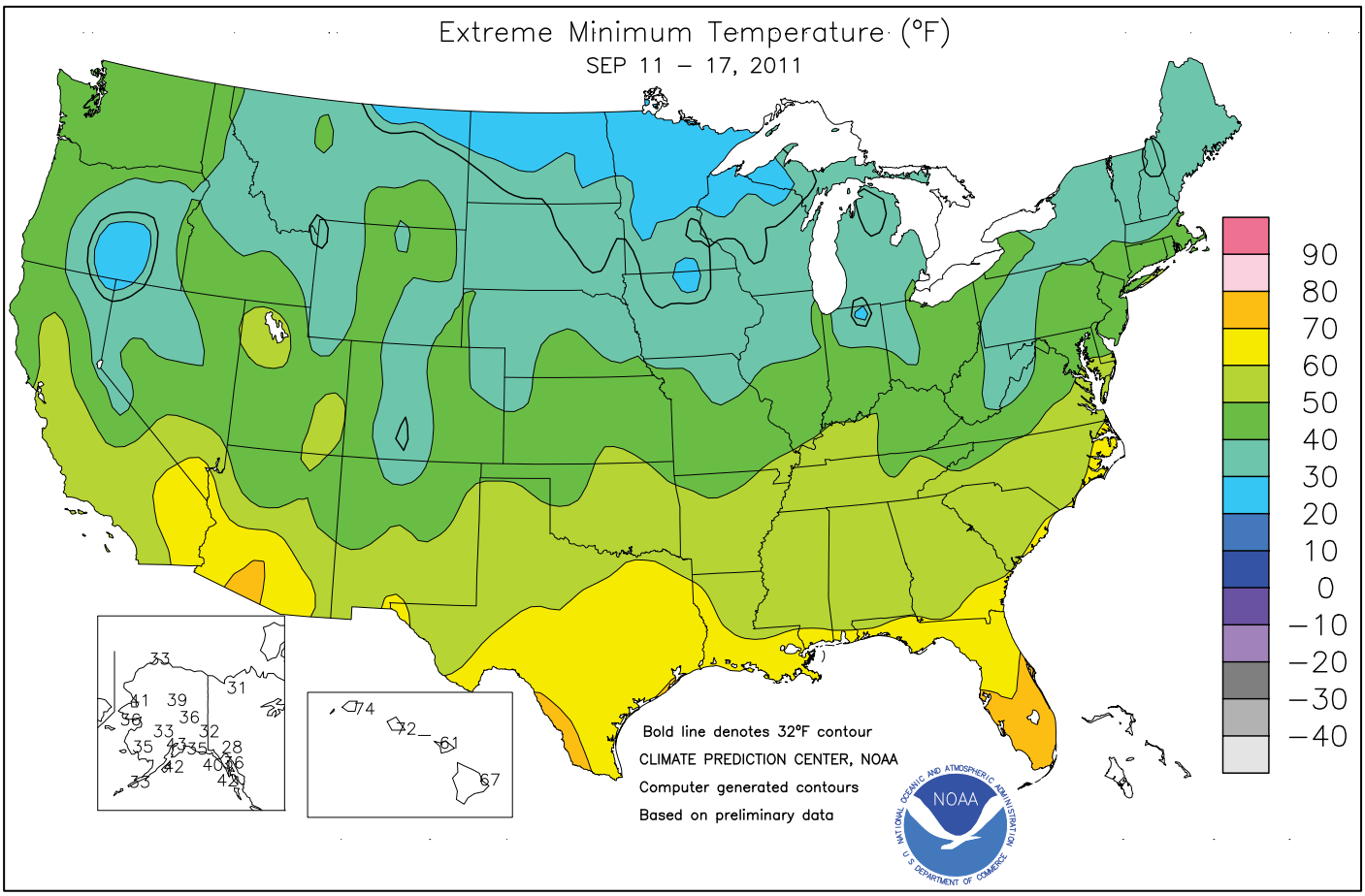
Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance. Use caution for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4 intensity). For weekly drought updates, see the latest U.S. Drought Monitor. NOTE: the green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.

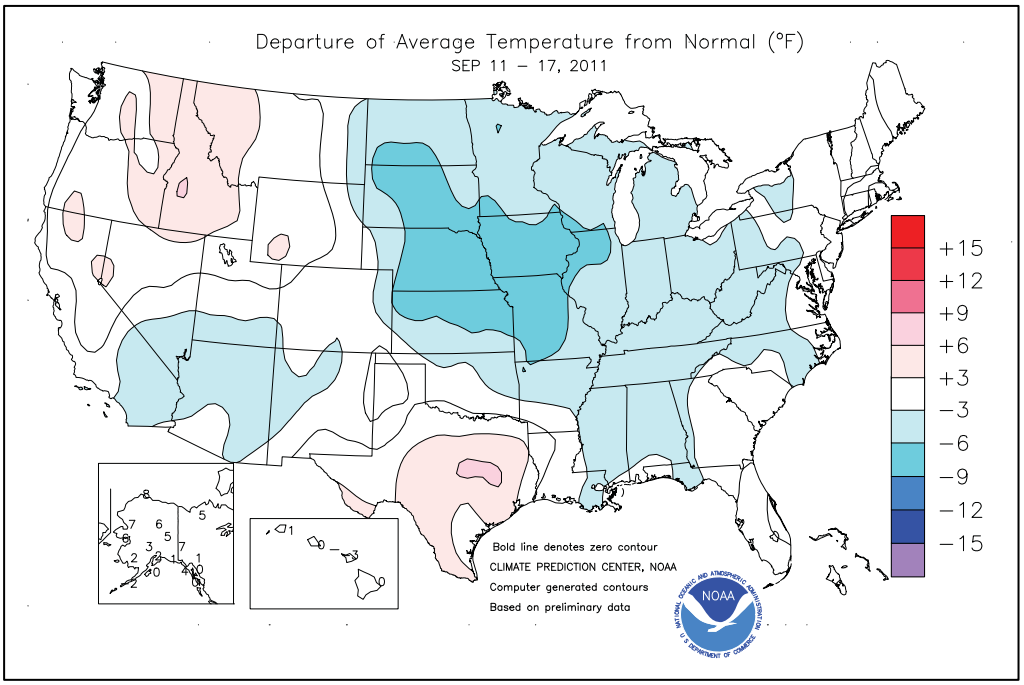




Only about 10% of the upper Midwestern corn and soybeans were fully mature (see yellow numbers on the maps, above) in the days leading up to an untimely, early-season freeze on September 15. For many locations, the growing season-ending freeze occurred 2 to 3 weeks earlier than normal. The freeze was especially significant in areas where spring wetness had hampered planting, leading to crop developmental delays. Initial reports from USDA/NASS indicated that immature crops in Minnesota and North Dakota were hardest hit, with decreases of 7 to 10% of the corn and soybeans in good to excellent condition, and increases of 4 to 6% in very poor to poor condition, during the week ending September 18.


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
SEP 11 – 17, 2011
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
SEP 11 – 17, 2011
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
−30
−40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA



(Continued from front cover)
soil moisture and helped to revive pastures. Farther north, an early freeze ended the **upper Midwestern** growing season and may have reduced the yield potential of immature corn and soybeans. The freeze, which occurred on September 15—roughly 2 to 3 weeks earlier than normal—halted the growth of late-developing summer crops in much of **Minnesota**, **North Dakota**, **eastern South Dakota**, **northern Iowa**, and **northern Wisconsin**. Later, toward week's end, scattered frost was reported from the **lower Great Lakes region into the Northeast**. **Midwestern** weekly temperatures generally averaged 4 to 8°F below normal. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather aided fieldwork operations in much of the **Northwest** and **Southeast**, although a few heavy showers dotted the **middle and southern Atlantic coastal plain**.

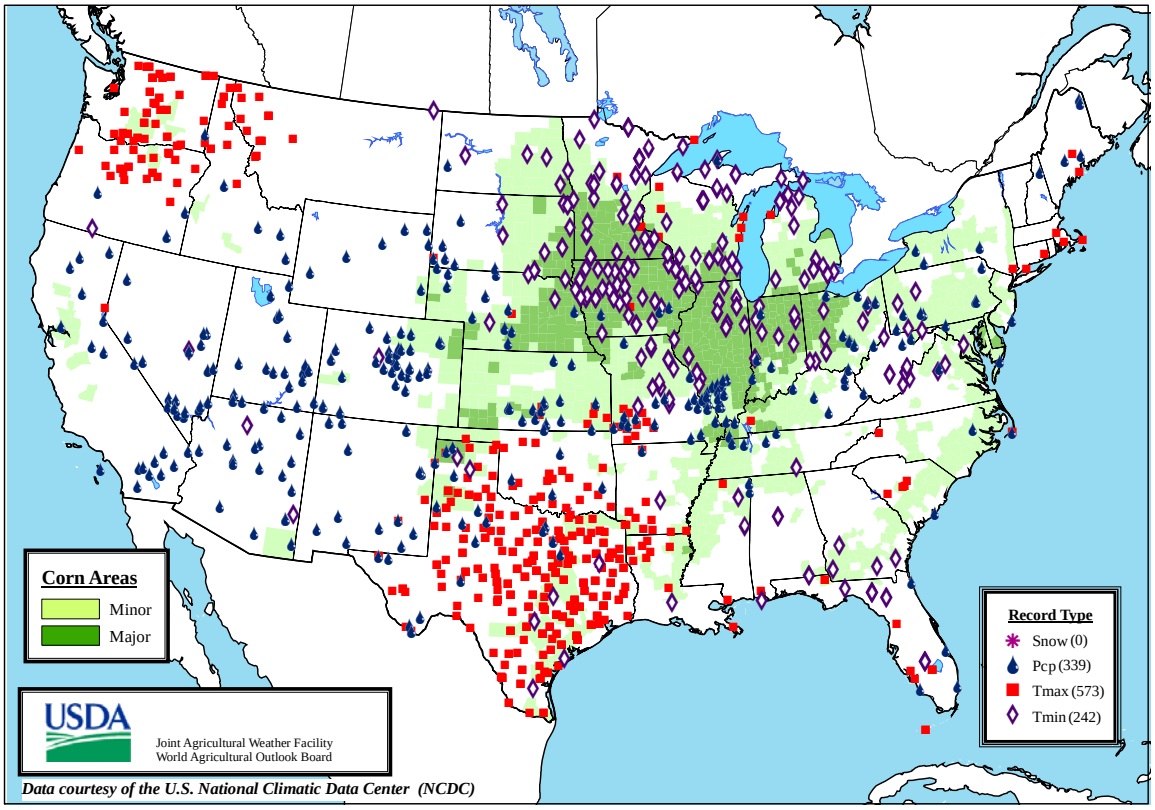
Early in the week, record-setting, late-season heat persisted in the **Northwest**. **Seattle, WA**, set a monthly record with 9 consecutive days (September 3-11) of 80-degree warmth. The previous record of 8 days in a row had been set from September 7-14, 1989. Elsewhere in **Washington**, **Yakima** (95, 97, 98, 99, 98, 98, and 95°F) posted daily-record highs on 7 consecutive days from September 7-13. Meanwhile, heat returned to the drought-ravaged **south-central U.S. Lufkin, TX** (105°F on September 13), set a record for its latest reading of 105°F or greater (previously, 110°F on September 4, 2000). Elsewhere on September 13, the hottest weather on record so late in the year also affected locations such as **Shreveport, LA** (107°F); **Longview, TX** (107°F); **Texarkana, AR** (106°F); and **Houston, TX** (102°F). **Houston** (99, 101, 102, and 100°F) also tallied four consecutive daily-record highs from September 11-14. **Wichita Falls, TX**, having long since broken its 1980 annual record of 79 days with 100-degree heat, tallied a daily-record high of 105°F on September 13 for its 100th triple-digit day of 2011. However, the second half of the week featured much cooler weather from the **Plains eastward**. **International Falls, MN** (27, 19, and 23°F), notched a trio of daily-record lows from September 14-16. Other daily records for September 15 included 26°F in **Mason City, IA**; 29°F in **Eau Claire, WI**; and 30°F in **Sisseton, SD.** Later in the day, the high temperature climbed to just 45°F in **Kearney, NE**, where it was the coldest September day since September 24, 2000 (40°F). Chilly weather lingered across the **Great Lakes region** through September 16, when daily-record lows dipped to 27°F in **Rhinelander, WI**, and 29°F in **Gaylord, MI.** Patches of light snow accompanied the chilly weather in the **Great Lakes region**. On September 14, **Duluth, MN**, noted a trace of snow, while **Rhinelander** recorded its earliest trace of snow (previously, September 15, 1916).

Uncharacteristically heavy showers dotted the **Four Corners States** and occasionally expanded to cover much of the **West**. On September 12, daily-record rainfall totals included 0.10 inch in **Yuma, AZ**, and 0.07 inch in **Redding, CA.** The following day, rainfall records for September 13 reached 1.10 inches in **Kingman, AZ**, and 0.99 inch in **Needles, CA.** For **Kingman**, it was the wettest day since February 19, when 1.50 inches fell. For **Needles**, it was the wettest day since December 22, 2010, when 1.01 inches fell. In **Colorado Springs, CO**, a 4.50-inch total on September 14 represented not only the wettest September day on record, but also the wettest day for any month. In both instances, **Colorado Springs'** previous record had been 4.29 inches on September 11, 2008. On September 15, **Tucson, AZ**, was pelted by 2.84 inches of rain, marking its wettest day since October 1, 1983 (2.96 inches). **Tucson** also set a September record with 5.57 inches of rain, eclipsing its 1964 standard of 5.11 inches. Showers lingered through week's end in the **West**; daily-record amounts for September 16 included 1.03 inches in **Ely, NV**, and 0.20 inch in **Idaho Falls, ID.** By September 17, heavy showers erupted across the **Mid-South**, where daily-record amounts reached 3.02 inches in **Joplin, MO**, and 1.98 inches in **Harrison, AR.** Pockets of heavy rain also developed along the **Mid-Atlantic Coast**, where **Cape Hatteras, NC** (6.96 inches), collected a daily-record total for September 17.

Mild weather prevailed across the **Alaskan mainland**, while showery conditions persisted in the **southeastern part of the state**. Daily-record highs were established on September 12 in locations such as **Skagway** (75°F) and **Sitka** (74°F). The following day, highs reached daily-record levels in **Northway** and **Eagle** (both 74°F). Meanwhile, weekly rainfall reached 4.26 inches in **Port Alexander**, aided by a total of 3.12 inches on September 14. Similarly, **Kodiak's** 5.95-inch weekly sum was boosted by a daily-record amount of 3.46 inches on September 12. Farther south, a mostly dry weather pattern led to large daily temperature fluctuations in Hawaii. **Kahului, Maui** (61°F), posted a daily-record low on September 11. However, a few heavier showers developed after mid-week in windward locations. On the **Big Island**, for example, **Hilo** (1.54 inches on September 15) experienced its wettest day since May 6, when 1.71 inches fell. Elsewhere on the **Big Island**, **Mountain View** netted 4.57 inches in a 24-hour period on September 15-16.

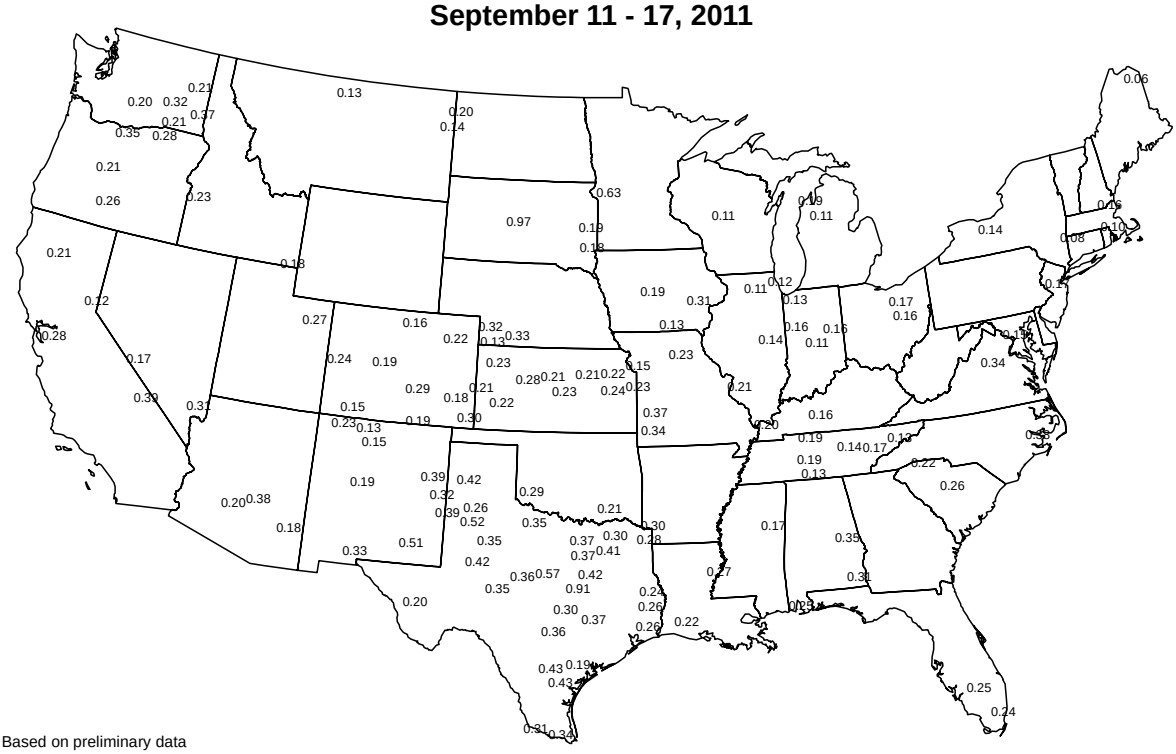
Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

September 11-17, 2011



Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

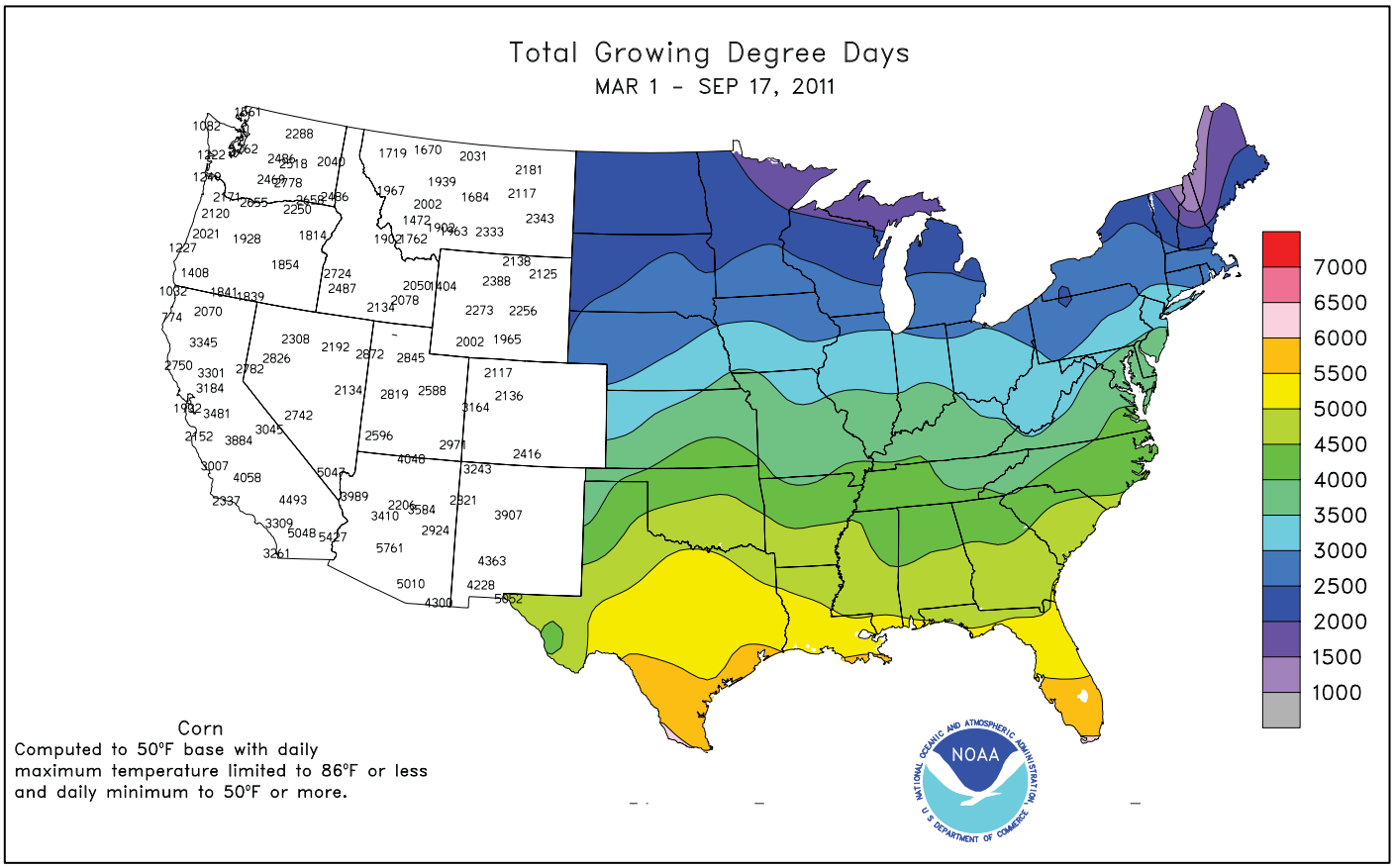
September 11 - 17, 2011

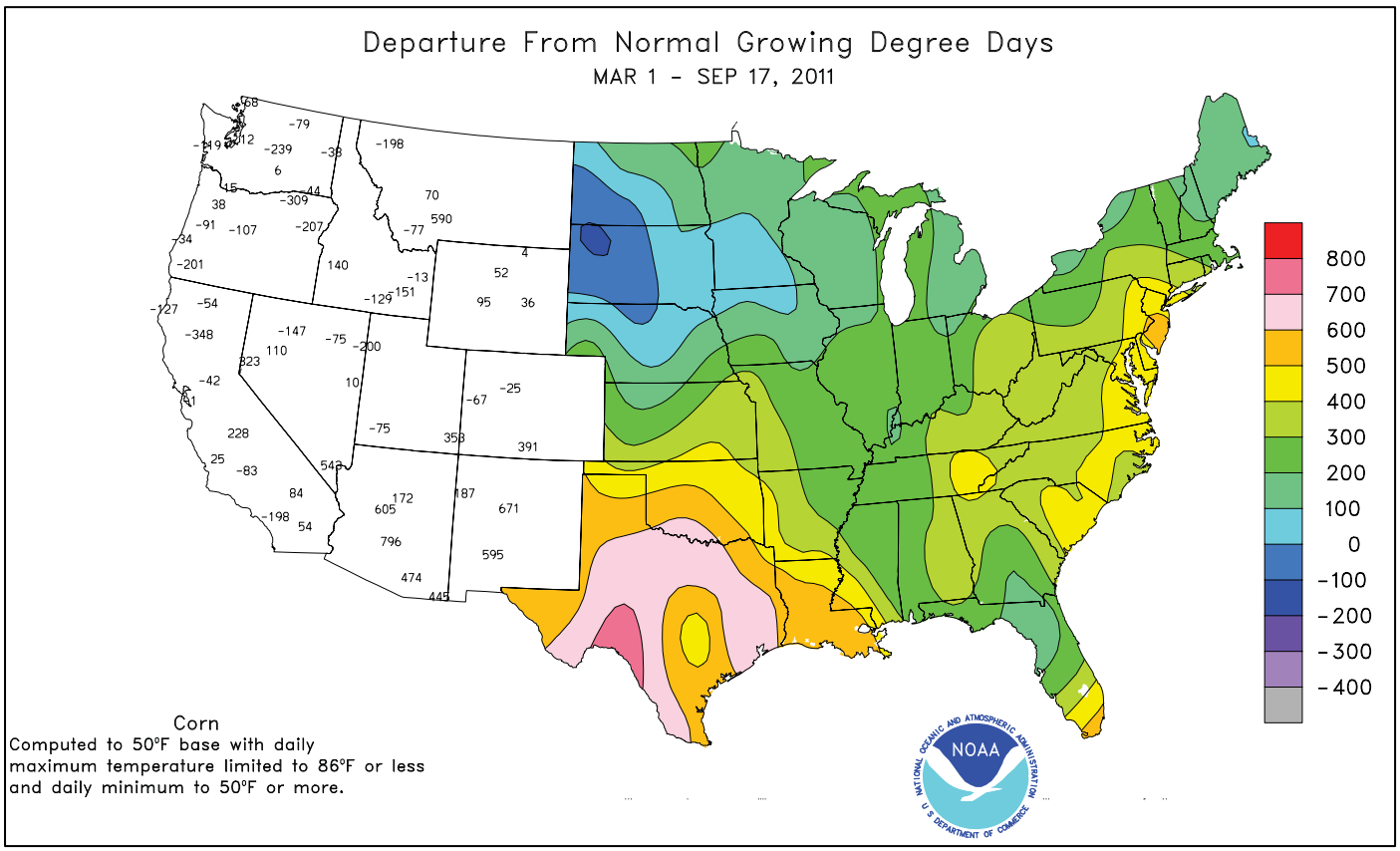


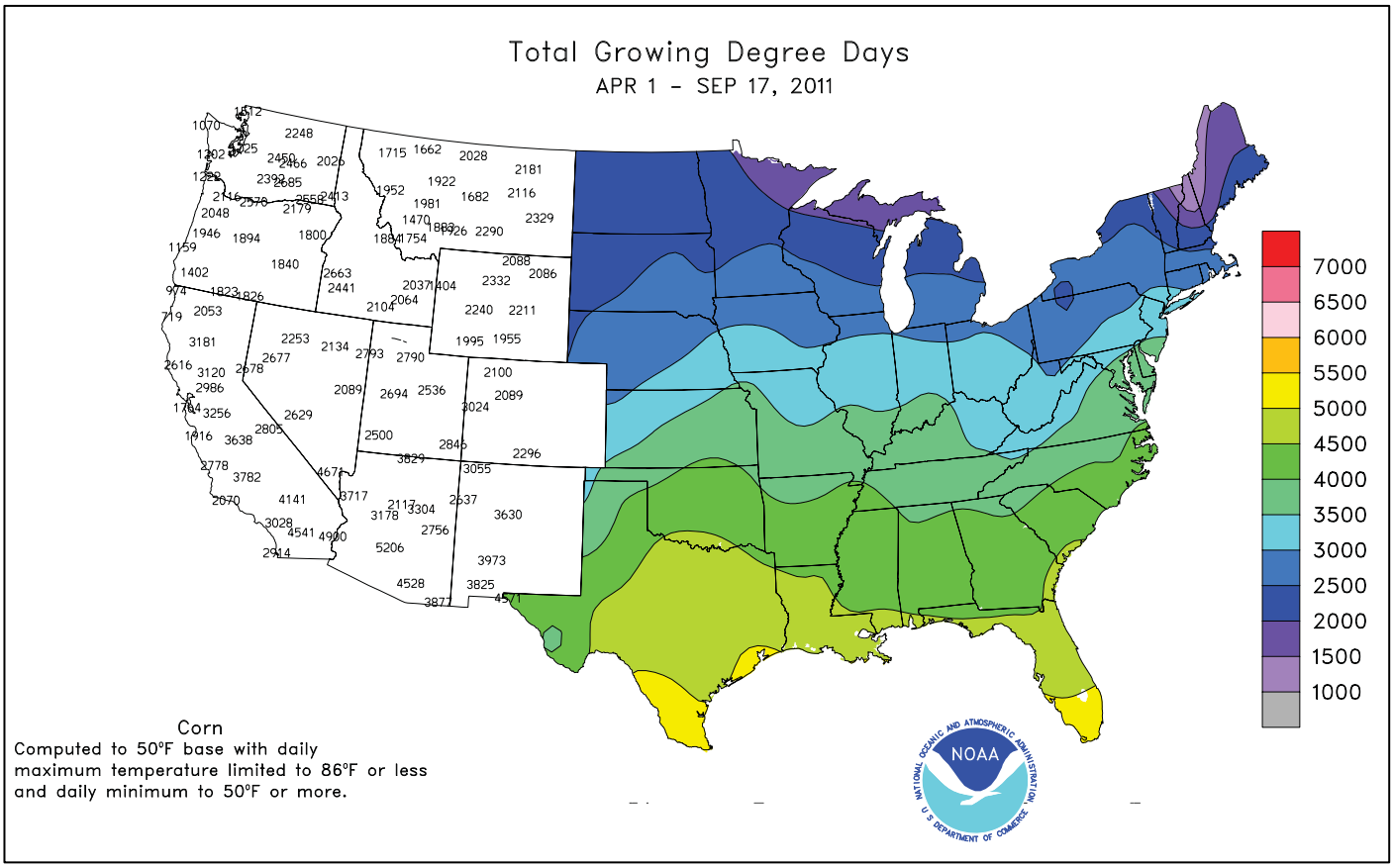
Based on preliminary data

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments

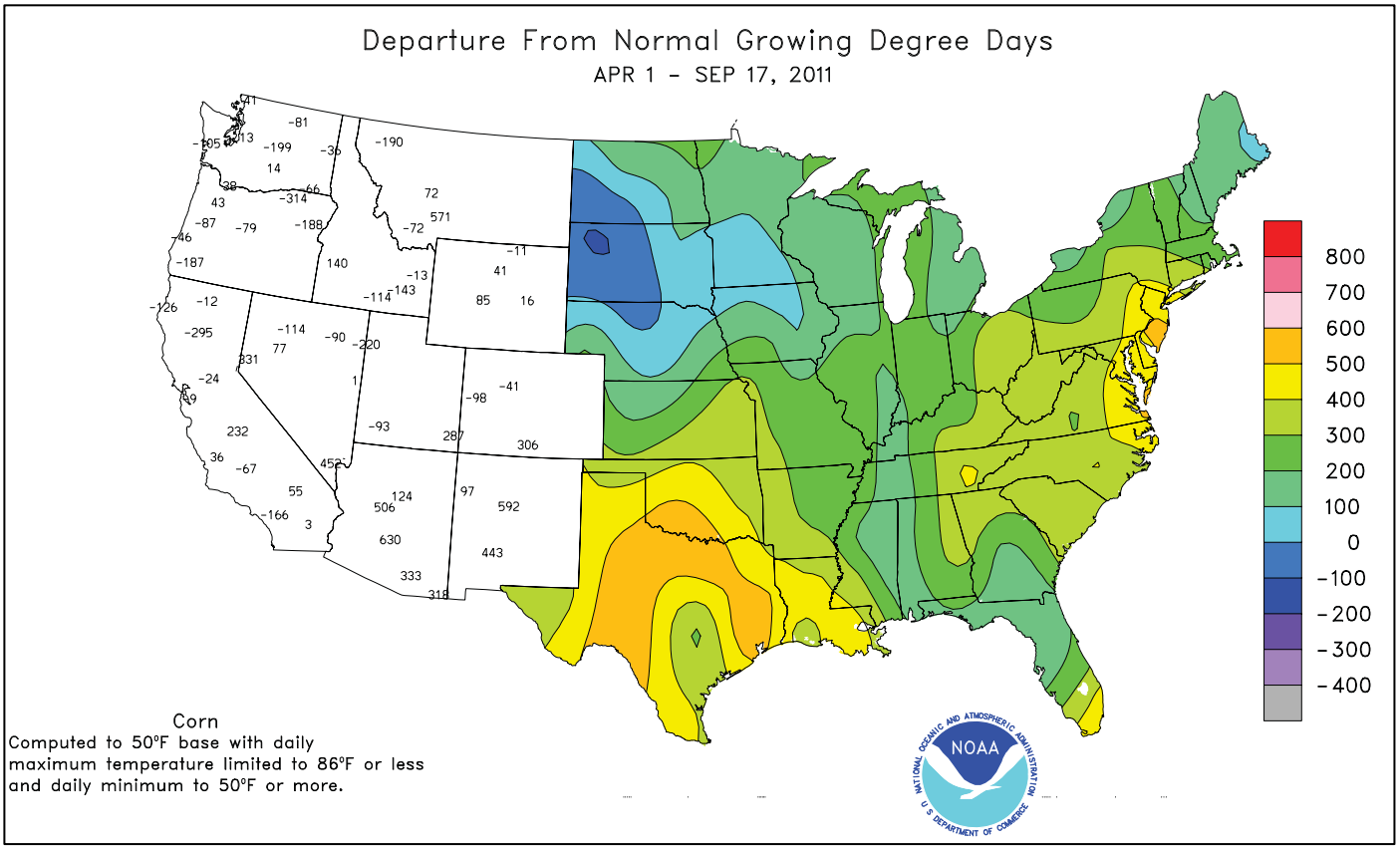
Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.


Total Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - SEP 17, 2011
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
NOAA
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
MAR 1 - SEP 17, 2011
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
NOAA
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.



Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.



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 17, 2011

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center (301-763-8000, Ext. 7503)

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
AL	BIRMINGHAM	84	59	91	52	72	-3	0.17	-0.81	0.16	3.45	155	37.65	95	90	43	1	0	2	0
	HUNTSVILLE	82	57	89	50	70	-4	0.06	-0.98	0.06	5.78	246	46.57	113	90	59	0	0	1	0
	MOBILE	88	64	92	59	76	-2	0.00	-1.53	0.00	11.64	311	41.39	82	93	59	3	0	0	0
	MONTGOMERY	88	62	94	55	75	-3	0.00	-1.04	0.00	3.09	128	34.79	85	90	43	4	0	0	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	58	46	65	43	52	2	0.16	-0.52	0.16	0.32	19	9.88	93	86	72	0	0	1	0
	BARROW	45	37	51	33	41	8	0.12	-0.04	0.08	0.67	160	4.40	137	98	80	0	0	2	0
	FAIRBANKS	62	41	72	36	52	6	0.19	-0.07	0.07	0.61	88	7.77	103	88	78	0	0	4	0
	JUNEAU	58	44	65	36	51	0	0.56	-1.12	0.54	5.37	141	40.68	115	95	81	0	0	3	1
	KODIAK	53	47	57	42	50	-1	5.97	4.21	3.19	12.73	326	52.11	107	94	85	0	0	7	3
	NOME	56	45	62	36	51	6	0.03	-0.58	0.02	0.56	35	13.98	119	90	75	0	0	2	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	66	44	71	41	55	-4	1.46	0.97	0.46	3.33	269	14.67	89	99	45	0	0	4	0
	PHOENIX	98	76	102	72	87	0	0.02	-0.14	0.02	0.02	6	2.64	48	54	26	7	0	1	0
	PRESCOTT	77	54	81	51	66	-1	1.27	0.77	0.84	1.74	134	7.92	54	86	34	0	0	4	1
	TUCSON	89	67	92	64	78	-4	3.55	3.23	2.84	5.81	700	9.38	109	82	51	3	0	4	1
AR	FORT SMITH	83	60	99	56	71	-4	0.24	-0.59	0.15	0.26	14	31.00	103	81	39	3	0	3	0
	LITTLE ROCK	83	60	94	55	71	-5	0.15	-0.71	0.10	0.20	10	34.66	100	88	40	4	0	3	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	90	65	94	57	78	0	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	3.07	64	61	41	4	0	0	0
	FRESNO	90	66	95	58	78	2	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	9.36	118	61	40	4	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	71	63	73	62	67	-3	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	6.86	70	85	69	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	91	61	96	53	76	2	0.12	0.04	0.07	0.12	75	20.46	92	78	42	5	0	2	0
	SACRAMENTO	86	58	94	52	72	0	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	14.60	120	86	35	1	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	71	64	74	62	68	-4	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.15	188	4.65	59	81	70	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	69	57	73	52	63	-1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	13.72	101	82	67	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	87	58	91	51	72	-2	0.02	-0.04	0.02	0.03	25	8.51	92	76	55	2	0	1	0
CO	ALAMOSA	68	39	72	37	54	-2	0.50	0.30	0.32	1.10	212	3.29	61	93	67	0	0	3	0
	CO SPRINGS	72	50	82	45	61	0	5.36	5.06	4.40	5.86	598	14.67	96	82	38	0	0	2	2
	DENVER INTL	76	51	85	43	63	0	0.60	0.38	0.53	0.87	153	14.25	125	74	33	0	0	4	1
	GRAND JUNCTION	76	55	81	52	66	-1	0.95	0.76	0.51	1.23	273	7.88	125	73	46	0	0	3	1
	PUEBLO	79	52	87	45	65	-1	0.39	0.20	0.36	0.43	68	6.79	64	81	46	0	0	2	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	76	60	86	49	68	1	0.00	-0.83	0.00	3.41	167	44.48	139	76	48	0	0	0	0
	HARTFORD	76	54	84	41	65	1	0.06	-0.90	0.06	5.72	244	50.24	153	88	56	0	0	1	0
DC	WASHINGTON	78	60	87	49	69	-3	0.05	-0.84	0.03	7.15	344	34.45	122	82	53	0	0	2	0
DE	WILMINGTON	77	56	86	45	67	-2	0.63	-0.32	0.61	3.63	165	42.66	136	99	60	0	0	2	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	90	71	92	69	80	0	0.36	-1.25	0.36	1.26	32	34.69	95	96	50	5	0	1	0
	JACKSONVILLE	90	66	94	64	78	-1	0.83	-1.13	0.46	1.50	32	35.46	88	94	44	6	0	3	0
	KEY WEST	91	81	92	79	86	2	0.27	-1.03	0.20	0.96	29	18.65	67	82	58	7	0	2	0
	MIAMI	91	78	93	74	85	2	0.00	-2.03	0.00	3.27	63	43.70	100	81	54	7	0	0	0
	ORLANDO	91	72	93	69	82	0	0.04	-1.40	0.04	2.40	67	43.61	112	94	53	7	0	1	0
	PENSACOLA	89	68	93	64	78	-2	0.02	-1.39	0.01	5.86	167	36.67	74	85	52	4	0	2	0
	TALLAHASSEE	92	64	95	59	78	-2	0.01	-1.24	0.01	3.23	100	26.98	54	90	52	6	0	1	0
	TAMPA	92	75	94	72	83	1	0.00	-1.66	0.00	2.98	70	45.52	126	85	44	7	0	0	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	90	74	91	72	82	0	1.05	-0.97	0.84	5.06	104	32.61	74	89	59	4	0	2	1
GA	ATHENS	85	59	94	56	72	-2	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.54	27	24.66	70	78	47	4	0	0	0
	ATLANTA	84	61	92	56	73	-1	0.00	-0.99	0.00	0.93	41	29.24	78	72	44	1	0	0	0
	AUGUSTA	89	58	96	52	74	-1	0.23	-0.62	0.23	0.30	14	23.81	70	90	51	5	0	1	0
	COLUMBUS	89	63	93	59	76	-2	0.00	-0.75	0.00	0.60	33	27.71	76	80	35	4	0	0	0
	MACON	89	59	95	55	74	-2	0.00	-0.79	0.00	0.67	34	22.47	66	92	34	4	0	0	0
	SAVANNAH	89	65	96	59	77	-1	0.01	-1.26	0.01	0.27	8	26.34	67	88	59	5	0	1	0
HI	HILO	84	68	86	67	76	0	1.94	-0.30	1.48	3.17	57	54.58	63	85	73	0	0	5	1
	HONOLULU	89	74	90	72	81	-1	0.03	-0.07	0.03	0.07	37	14.03	134	76	67	2	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	87	66	88	61	77	-2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.05	25	10.43	85	78	62	0	0	0	0
	LIHUE	86	75	87	74	81	1	0.11	-0.46	0.05	0.51	41	33.71	138	75	68	0	0	3	0
ID	BOISE	85	60	94	45	73	8	0.06	-0.11	0.06	0.06	16	8.04	97	52	29	2	0	1	0
	LEWISTON	86	56	98	48	71	6	0.05	-0.12	0.05	0.05	13	10.83	119	52	31	4	0	1	0
	POCATELLO	79	48	85	40	63	3	0.24	0.05	0.19	0.24	55	9.01	101	78	44	0	0	2	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	69	52	86	42	61	-4	0.08	-0.72	0.08	0.12	6	38.43	142	81	51	0	0	1	0
	MOLINE	71	48	86	39	59	-7	0.08	-0.67	0.05	0.96	48	25.36	87	89	51	0	0	2	0
	PEORIA	72	51	86	40	62	-5	0.00	-0.73	0.00	1.18	68	29.18	110	81	44	0	0	0	0
	ROCKFORD	70	48	84	37	59	-5	0.02	-0.83	0.02	0.61	28	26.65	95	85	48	0	0	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	76	53	88	40	64	-4	0.43	-0.24	0.42	1.04	62	22.86	87	86	36	0	0	2	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	79	55	92	51	67	-3	0.47	-0.25	0.47	1.07	61	46.05	142	84	47	1	0	1	0
	FORT WAYNE	73	49	84	40	61	-4	0.21	-0.45	0.15	1.15	67	32.26	119	88	44	0	0	2	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	77	54	92	45	66	-2	0.39	-0.30	0.30	0.41	24	31.87	105	82	39	1	0	2	0
	SOUTH BEND	72	49	87	39	61	-4	0.20	-0.70	0.20	0.69	31	32.88	116	88	52	0	0	1	0
IA	BURLINGTON	71	51	89	40	61	-7	0.12	-0.73	0.09	0.69	33	26.02	91	85	39	0	0	3	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	68	47	86	32	57	-8	0.11	-0.70	0.11	1.48	70	22.52	86	88	40	0	1	1	0
	DES MOINES	70	53	90	41	62	-4	0.09	-0.66	0.08	0.50	25	30.46	111	76	48	1	0	2	0
	DUBUQUE	66	46	83	35	56	-7	0.05	-0.82	0.05	1.05	46	37.05	134	90	55	0	0	1	0
	SIOUX CITY	69	47	89	32	58	-6	0.16	-0.41	0.08	0.30	21	23.06	110	84	52	0	1	3	0
	WATERLOO	68	46	87	31	57	-7	0.02	-0.68	0.02	1.56	84	23.45	89	89	54	0	1	1	0
KS	CONCORDIA	72	52	95	44	62	-7	0.54	-0.05	0.24	0.68	47	27.35	118	90	56	1	0	5	0
	DODGE CITY	78	52	99	37	65	-6	0.45	0.06	0.33	0.48	46	5.10	28	78	41	1	0	3	0
	GOODLAND	69	47	93	38	58	-7	0.36	0.11	0.24	0.37	53	16.44	96	87	61	1	0	3	0
	TOPEKA	74	53	94	44	64	-5	0.25	-0.63	0.16	0.93	43	23.57	86	87	57	1	0	3	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals ***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 17, 2011

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		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 JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	79	56	99	49	67	-5	0.47	-0.22	0.43	0.77	46	17.00	72	83	47	2	0	3	0
KY	JACKSON	75	54	85	46	65	-4	0.20	-0.70	0.20	2.33	106	45.22	125	90	53	0	0	1	0
	LEXINGTON	76	54	86	45	65	-4	0.53	-0.20	0.34	3.62	201	47.48	138	90	53	0	0	2	0
	LOUISVILLE	81	57	93	51	69	-3	0.24	-0.48	0.15	0.78	45	47.84	145	84	35	1	0	3	0
	PADUCAH	79	56	92	51	68	-2	1.33	0.50	1.33	1.53	81	51.75	147	89	39	1	0	1	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	88	65	93	60	77	-2	0.00	-1.18	0.00	8.81	295	37.61	79	99	50	3	0	0	0
	LAKE CHARLES	89	68	92	63	79	0	0.00	-1.46	0.00	4.36	126	29.88	72	94	55	3	0	0	0
	NEW ORLEANS	88	69	92	66	78	-2	0.00	-1.43	0.00	11.06	305	47.71	97	85	53	3	0	0	0
	SHREVEPORT	96	67	107	63	81	3	0.00	-0.70	0.00	0.38	24	18.71	52	69	26	5	0	0	0
ME	CARIBOU	66	45	78	37	55	0	1.47	0.70	0.96	3.30	168	46.19	172	93	57	0	0	3	1
	PORTLAND	72	48	82	37	60	0	0.14	-0.61	0.14	1.25	71	36.71	119	93	58	0	0	1	0
MD	BALTIMORE	77	56	88	45	67	-2	0.81	-0.13	0.68	9.51	425	42.45	139	89	68	0	0	2	1
MA	BOSTON	76	57	86	48	67	1	0.11	-0.69	0.08	2.26	116	35.30	120	79	48	0	0	2	0
	WORCESTER	71	52	79	42	62	0	0.31	-0.67	0.21	5.19	223	49.28	144	93	55	0	0	2	0
MI	ALPENA	69	40	85	29	55	-3	0.02	-0.65	0.02	1.08	64	25.45	121	92	44	0	2	1	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	71	48	86	39	60	-3	0.00	-1.06	0.00	0.21	8	34.85	131	87	46	0	0	0	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	68	41	84	28	54	-4	0.03	-0.73	0.03	0.29	15	21.53	102	91	57	0	3	1	0
	LANSING	70	47	83	36	58	-4	0.23	-0.63	0.23	0.48	22	28.73	124	88	63	0	0	1	0
	MUSKEGON	70	47	81	38	59	-3	0.00	-0.86	0.00	0.36	16	29.55	129	85	55	0	0	0	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	71	48	88	38	59	-2	0.09	-0.76	0.05	0.57	27	19.50	82	88	39	0	0	2	0
MN	DULUTH	65	41	84	30	53	-3	0.29	-0.73	0.17	0.48	19	22.78	95	83	50	0	2	3	0
	INT'L FALLS	65	32	83	19	49	-5	0.13	-0.61	0.07	0.61	33	16.19	87	93	45	0	3	2	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	71	51	90	36	61	-1	0.00	-0.65	0.00	0.02	1	24.58	105	75	36	1	0	0	0
	ROCHESTER	68	46	87	31	57	-3	0.00	-0.76	0.00	1.23	62	24.64	98	84	45	0	1	0	0
	ST. CLOUD	69	42	88	29	56	-3	0.00	-0.71	0.00	0.16	8	25.51	118	92	34	0	1	0	0
MS	JACKSON	86	62	93	56	74	-3	0.00	-0.76	0.00	11.14	602	36.76	90	90	48	2	0	0	0
	MERIDIAN	85	59	91	52	72	-5	0.12	-0.74	0.12	3.96	202	40.94	94	98	60	2	0	1	0
	TUPELO	84	59	93	50	71	-4	0.02	-0.76	0.02	6.12	342	37.61	95	89	61	3	0	1	0
MO	COLUMBIA	72	51	91	40	62	-7	1.77	0.96	1.58	2.17	109	30.16	101	92	51	1	0	2	1
	KANSAS CITY	72	52	90	40	62	-7	0.51	-0.58	0.29	0.93	38	28.57	100	88	53	1	0	3	0
	SAINT LOUIS	77	58	93	46	67	-4	1.82	1.13	1.78	2.18	131	36.70	131	77	50	2	0	3	1
	SPRINGFIELD	76	53	99	44	65	-5	2.11	0.92	1.70	2.18	78	29.34	92	86	56	2	0	3	1
MT	BILLINGS	73	51	86	45	62	1	0.11	-0.18	0.06	0.12	19	17.22	151	73	36	0	0	2	0
	BUTTE	72	38	81	35	55	2	0.38	0.13	0.38	0.38	58	10.55	101	80	24	0	0	1	0
	CUT BANK	71	43	89	36	57	3	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.01	1	4.38	40	73	28	0	0	0	0
	GLASGOW	72	45	90	34	59	0	0.01	-0.21	0.01	0.03	5	21.03	225	69	41	1	0	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	76	45	91	40	61	5	0.01	-0.28	0.01	0.11	15	13.52	111	72	24	1	0	1	0
	HAVRE	74	42	91	34	58	1	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.04	7	11.01	117	63	34	1	0	0	0
	MISSOULA	78	47	90	38	63	6	0.02	-0.23	0.02	0.03	5	10.76	103	63	37	1	0	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	67	49	91	41	58	-8	0.38	-0.22	0.26	0.82	54	23.63	110	88	60	1	0	2	0
	LINCOLN	69	48	94	38	58	-9	0.29	-0.41	0.14	1.10	63	24.78	109	91	58	1	0	4	0
	NORFOLK	67	47	88	32	57	-8	0.30	-0.24	0.24	0.64	48	19.07	87	86	53	0	1	4	0
	NORTH PLATTE	68	46	95	39	57	-7	0.98	0.68	0.54	0.98	131	21.09	126	91	55	1	0	2	1
	OMAHA	69	53	92	41	61	-6	0.13	-0.64	0.08	0.69	38	24.99	104	83	55	1	0	4	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	76	47	91	40	61	-1	0.20	-0.08	0.10	0.22	34	16.86	126	88	71	2	0	3	0
	VALENTINE	69	46	92	39	58	-5	0.99	0.63	0.76	1.09	124	19.64	119	86	52	2	0	3	1
NV	ELY	72	42	77	38	57	-1	1.13	0.94	1.03	1.36	289	10.29	140	84	56	0	0	4	1
	LAS VEGAS	87	68	92	64	77	-6	0.76	0.70	0.46	0.76	585	1.87	56	58	41	3	0	3	0
	RENO	82	55	87	47	69	5	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	4.59	89	59	38	0	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	82	43	87	35	63	1	0.16	0.05	0.16	0.19	73	8.07	139	76	37	0	0	1	0
NH	CONCORD	73	47	83	32	60	-1	0.34	-0.38	0.34	2.84	163	35.81	137	97	54	0	1	1	0
NJ	NEWARK	77	61	88	51	69	0	0.05	-0.91	0.05	5.10	222	53.04	156	79	52	0	0	1	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	79	56	82	51	67	-3	0.10	-0.14	0.07	0.40	62	1.91	28	73	33	0	0	3	0
NY	ALBANY	71	52	83	42	62	0	0.27	-0.51	0.27	4.29	220	42.16	153	91	54	0	0	1	0
	BINGHAMTON	67	50	78	39	58	-2	1.43	0.58	0.96	11.52	559	52.71	190	92	69	0	0	2	1
	BUFFALO	69	52	81	43	61	-2	0.30	-0.63	0.18	1.50	65	35.06	125	87	52	0	0	3	0
	ROCHESTER	69	50	83	44	60	-2	0.41	-0.42	0.35	1.75	84	28.30	116	90	57	0	0	4	0
	SYRACUSE	72	51	86	41	62	-1	0.27	-0.72	0.24	3.91	166	36.55	130	87	51	0	0	4	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	75	53	84	49	64	-3	0.00	-0.91	0.00	1.89	82	31.36	89	91	53	0	0	0	0
	CHARLOTTE	82	59	90	54	70	-4	0.00	-0.89	0.00	1.87	88	31.05	98	88	45	1	0	0	0
	GREENSBORO	79	59	88	54	69	-2	0.01	-1.00	0.01	3.15	134	25.36	79	81	43	0	0	1	0
	HATTERAS	83	69	88	66	76	0	7.45	6.10	6.61	7.51	220	40.21	99	87	57	0	0	4	1
	RALEIGH	80	61	89	55	71	-2	1.63	0.61	1.31	3.38	143	32.66	102	91	55	0	0	3	1
	WILMINGTON	84	64	91	59	74	-2	0.17	-1.53	0.08	1.21	29	32.21	73	95	49	1	0	3	0
ND	BISMARCK	64	41	87	29	53	-6	0.05	-0.32	0.05	0.21	22	20.58	150	89	59	0	2	1	0
	DICKINSON	64	39	87	32	52	-6	0.02	-0.34	0.01	0.10	11	17.60	132	88	43	0	2	2	0
	FARGO	70	43	91	30	56	-3	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.00	0	22.16	133	77	36	1	1	0	0
	GRAND FORKS	68	41	89	31	55	-3	0.00	-0.45	0.00	1.61	138	17.37	112	83	42	0	1	0	0
	JAMESTOWN	65	42	88	29	54	-5	0.02	-0.38	0.02	0.03	3	19.87	131	89	44	0	1	1	0
	WILLISTON	67	40	89	26	54	-3	0.13	-0.17	0.13	0.14	19	17.08	149	82	49	0	1	1	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	71	52	82	39	62	-2	0.54	-0.29	0.43	2.04	101	41.41	145	89	60	0	0	2	0
	CINCINNATI	75	55	87	47	65	-4	0.60	-0.06	0.45	1.74	101	48.64	153	86	53	0	0	3	0
	CLEVELAND	71	56	84	48	64	-1	1.03	0.11	0.48	3.94	174	45.61	163	88	53	0	0	3	0
	COLUMBUS	74	54	84	44	64	-4	2.64	1.94	2.17	4.34	245	38.86	134	91	57	0	0	4	1
	DAYTON	72	53	86	41	63	-4	0.24	-0.38	0.19	4.66	289	36.39	124	90	48	0	0	2	0
	MANSFIELD	72	51	83	40	61	-3	0.19	-0.66	0.11	2.29	102	39.59	122	96	51	0	0	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals ***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 17, 2011

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		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 JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	71	50	82	39	61	-4	0.08	-0.61	0.08	3.19	181	31.95	131	89	51	0	0	1	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	70	50	81	38	60	-3	0.48	-0.48	0.31	3.04	135	38.22	137	94	62	0	0	3	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	85	59	102	52	72	-2	0.40	-0.50	0.24	0.66	33	19.36	74	77	39	3	0	4	0
	TULSA	81	59	101	53	70	-5	1.16	0.04	0.79	1.16	46	21.88	72	77	51	2	0	2	1
OR	ASTORIA	65	52	69	49	59	0	1.24	0.67	1.05	1.25	98	47.92	122	94	84	0	0	2	1
	BURNS	80	42	89	29	61	5	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	8.24	115	70	40	0	1	0	0
	EUGENE	75	52	83	42	64	1	0.01	-0.36	0.01	0.01	1	21.78	72	83	62	0	0	1	0
	MEDFORD	85	56	98	47	71	4	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	12.81	118	72	32	3	0	0	0
	PENDLETON	83	53	96	47	68	3	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	9.89	118	56	33	3	0	0	0
	PORTLAND	72	57	93	53	64	-1	0.10	-0.27	0.08	0.12	14	25.39	115	83	62	1	0	2	0
	SALEM	74	54	92	47	64	1	0.00	-0.31	0.00	0.00	0	24.11	103	84	62	1	0	0	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	73	54	84	45	64	-1	0.65	-0.41	0.31	7.79	303	52.94	161	94	65	0	0	4	0
	ERIE	70	56	84	50	63	-2	0.37	-0.76	0.23	2.60	94	38.46	132	79	59	0	0	2	0
	MIDDLETOWN	73	55	85	46	64	-4	0.36	-0.47	0.20	13.83	695	57.21	195	97	58	0	0	3	0
	PHILADELPHIA	78	60	88	50	69	-1	0.66	-0.28	0.48	7.03	315	49.14	158	83	54	0	0	2	0
	PITTSBURGH	71	52	82	39	62	-3	0.33	-0.46	0.23	1.91	99	31.78	112	88	49	0	0	3	0
	WILKES-BARRE	71	52	81	39	62	-2	0.45	-0.48	0.24	6.42	297	45.12	166	94	57	0	0	3	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	73	54	84	43	64	-1	0.98	0.02	0.67	11.32	499	53.23	177	93	71	0	0	2	1
RI	PROVIDENCE	76	55	85	46	66	1	0.24	-0.64	0.24	4.13	188	39.04	119	88	54	0	0	1	0
SC	BEAUFORT	87	67	92	59	77	0	0.09	-1.24	0.05	0.33	9	25.29	64	92	53	5	0	3	0
	CHARLESTON	85	65	91	59	76	-1	0.36	-1.14	0.33	0.88	23	30.33	75	97	56	1	0	3	0
	COLUMBIA	88	63	97	56	75	-1	0.03	-0.93	0.03	0.36	14	28.82	76	83	51	5	0	1	0
	GREENVILLE	83	59	91	55	71	-2	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.82	38	29.56	80	81	36	2	0	0	0
SD	ABERDEEN	67	43	87	30	55	-6	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.34	32	21.83	131	90	51	0	1	0	0
	HURON	68	44	90	30	56	-6	0.06	-0.35	0.05	0.15	15	20.30	118	89	46	1	1	2	0
	RAPID CITY	70	44	92	39	57	-5	0.52	0.30	0.29	0.75	127	17.05	124	90	50	1	0	3	0
	SIOUX FALLS	68	45	90	32	57	-5	0.09	-0.53	0.05	0.17	11	22.96	116	88	47	1	1	3	0
TN	BRISTOL	78	53	86	49	66	-2	0.19	-0.55	0.16	2.63	152	35.63	114	92	43	0	0	2	0
	CHATTANOOGA	81	60	90	56	71	-3	0.01	-1.04	0.01	10.59	436	47.16	119	88	67	1	0	1	0
	KNOXVILLE	79	57	87	53	68	-4	0.12	-0.60	0.12	7.49	457	38.63	108	89	48	0	0	1	0
	MEMPHIS	85	63	95	59	74	-2	0.02	-0.77	0.02	0.22	12	38.46	100	76	38	2	0	1	0
	NASHVILLE	81	57	89	51	69	-4	0.37	-0.51	0.33	4.98	241	39.59	114	89	41	0	0	2	0
TX	ABILENE	92	67	101	58	79	2	0.24	-0.42	0.15	0.24	15	10.64	63	65	41	5	0	3	0
	AMARILLO	84	57	97	50	71	1	0.93	0.49	0.46	1.02	84	3.71	23	81	36	3	0	4	0
	AUSTIN	98	67	102	58	82	2	0.00	-0.61	0.00	0.00	0	8.00	35	72	33	7	0	0	0
	BEAUMONT	93	70	96	64	82	2	1.05	-0.42	0.29	6.83	197	27.69	65	96	45	6	0	7	0
	BROWNSVILLE	95	75	97	68	85	3	0.04	-1.22	0.04	0.05	2	12.50	68	87	55	7	0	1	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	95	71	102	67	83	2	0.77	-0.41	0.73	0.77	28	8.57	38	88	55	6	0	2	1
	DEL RIO	95	72	101	69	84	3	0.28	-0.17	0.16	0.28	27	6.93	51	67	46	6	0	2	0
	EL PASO	89	67	96	63	78	2	0.43	0.04	0.18	0.43	46	4.29	63	63	27	3	0	3	0
	FORT WORTH	95	69	107	64	82	3	0.65	0.19	0.65	0.65	64	17.54	73	67	30	6	0	1	1
	GALVESTON	90	78	91	75	84	2	0.00	-1.43	0.00	0.70	21	10.58	34	80	56	4	0	0	0
	HOUSTON	98	73	102	68	86	6	0.51	-0.50	0.51	0.56	23	11.51	34	86	50	7	0	1	1
	LUBBOCK	83	60	97	54	72	0	0.73	0.12	0.50	1.25	85	2.74	19	77	55	3	0	3	1
	MIDLAND	90	63	100	57	76	1	1.60	1.08	0.93	1.60	134	2.21	21	63	41	5	0	3	2
	SAN ANGELO	96	68	102	63	82	6	0.11	-0.56	0.09	0.11	7	4.69	31	58	36	6	0	2	0
	SAN ANTONIO	96	72	101	67	84	4	1.68	1.03	1.12	1.68	108	8.40	36	79	32	5	0	2	2
	VICTORIA	97	71	104	67	84	3	0.81	-0.35	0.44	0.81	31	8.86	31	95	57	6	0	2	0
	WACO	100	69	107	63	85	5	0.34	-0.27	0.34	0.34	26	11.45	50	58	30	7	0	1	0
	WICHITA FALLS	90	63	105	53	77	0	1.31	0.59	0.58	1.31	77	5.24	25	70	45	4	0	4	1
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	79	58	82	54	68	2	0.10	-0.19	0.09	0.12	20	15.89	137	68	32	0	0	2	0
VT	BURLINGTON	70	50	80	37	60	-1	0.57	-0.35	0.49	3.68	163	41.47	159	95	54	0	0	2	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	77	54	87	44	65	-3	0.00	-0.90	0.00	2.36	113	26.01	82	93	53	0	0	0	0
	NORFOLK	83	66	91	61	74	1	2.28	1.32	1.38	2.31	98	40.62	118	85	53	2	0	3	2
	RICHMOND	80	60	88	49	70	-1	0.04	-0.89	0.04	6.10	277	35.68	110	88	57	0	0	1	0
	ROANOKE	76	56	86	46	66	-3	0.20	-0.71	0.16	6.34	289	31.43	99	84	58	0	0	2	0
	WASH/DULLES	77	54	88	42	66	-3	0.03	-0.88	0.02	6.91	314	32.27	106	93	60	0	0	2	0
WA	OLYMPIA	69	51	88	41	60	1	0.31	-0.14	0.31	0.35	33	31.70	107	91	70	0	0	1	0
	QUILLAYUTE	64	50	80	40	57	0	0.21	-0.63	0.13	0.21	11	67.02	111	95	85	0	0	3	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	68	56	85	52	62	0	0.17	-0.19	0.17	0.17	20	24.41	113	85	70	0	0	1	0
	SPOKANE	79	54	93	42	66	5	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	11.78	109	59	27	2	0	0	0
	YAKIMA	86	48	98	39	67	6	0.04	-0.04	0.04	0.04	20	5.59	109	75	41	4	0	1	0
WV	BECKLEY	72	50	83	39	61	-3	0.21	-0.55	0.13	4.40	247	30.44	96	91	63	0	0	2	0
	CHARLESTON	76	53	87	44	65	-3	0.44	-0.40	0.36	2.92	142	35.09	106	93	53	0	0	2	0
	ELKINS	72	47	83	38	60	-3	0.63	-0.30	0.52	4.20	186	38.58	111	99	54	0	0	2	1
	HUNTINGTON	76	55	85	45	65	-3	0.15	-0.50	0.15	2.69	163	46.51	147	95	54	0	0	1	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	70	44	89	29	57	-4	0.01	-0.92	0.01	0.33	14	27.82	109	93	34	0	1	1	0
	GREEN BAY	69	44	84	36	56	-4	0.00	-0.76	0.00	1.35	69	28.18	127	91	41	0	0	0	0
	LA CROSSE	70	48	88	35	59	-5	0.00	-0.84	0.00	0.99	46	29.10	113	84	36	0	0	0	0
	MADISON	70	45	84	36	58	-4	0.00	-0.76	0.00	1.06	52	21.36	83	87	51	0	0	0	0
	MILWAUKEE	70	52	87	40	61	-3	0.00	-0.81	0.00	0.51	25	23.80	91	74	49	0	0	0	0
WY	CASPER	74	46	84	39	60	1	0.10	-0.10	0.09	0.10	24	9.90	100	63	42	0	0	2	0
	CHEYENNE	69	45	80	39	57	-1	0.36	0.02	0.21	0.45	53	16.38	126	83	59	0	0	2	0
	LANDER	74	48	83	44	61	1	0.36	0.12	0.32	0.66	138	11.55	118	76	26	0	0	2	0
	SHERIDAN	73	45	88	38	59	1	0.13	-0.17	0.08	0.13	20	13.33	120	76	46	0	0	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

September 12 – 18, 2011

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Except in Texas, and the Northwest, temperatures during the week were below normal across the United States. Most notably, much of the Corn Belt and northern Great Plains experienced temperatures more than 6°F below normal, with portions of Nebraska and North Dakota as much as 10°F below normal. A mid-week freeze left producers in the northern Corn Belt monitoring immature corn and soybeans for damage. Elsewhere, dry weather continued to promote summer crop maturation and harvesting across much of the South; however, many producers were waiting for improved soil moisture levels before seeding their winter wheat crop. Precipitation was scattered during the week, with much of the country receiving below-normal amounts of rainfall. Conversely, monsoon showers in the Southwest brought much-needed moisture to the Four Corners region and portions of Nevada.

Corn: Nationally, 92 percent of this year's corn crop was at or beyond the dent stage by September 18, five percentage points behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Despite cooler-than-normal weather, double-digit progress was evident in estimating states where denting was not complete or nearly complete. By week's end, 46 percent of the corn crop was mature, 21 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest was underway across a good portion of the major corn-producing region of the U.S. by September 18. By week's end, producers had harvested 10 percent of this year's crop, 8 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Overall, 51 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last week and 17 points below the same time last year. The first autumn frosts negatively impacted portions of the corn crop in the northern Corn Belt and Great Plains.

Soybeans: By September 18, one-third of the nation's soybean crop was at or beyond the leaf dropping stage, 23 percentage points behind last year and 14 points—or 5 days—behind the 5-year average. The most significant delays were evident in Iowa and Ohio, where progress was 24 percentage points or more behind normal. Overall, 53 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 3 percentage points from last week and 10 points below the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: By week's end, 14 percent of the 2012 winter wheat crop was seeded, 5 percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. Some of the most significant delays were evident in Oklahoma and Texas, where unusually dry soils left many producers waiting for improved conditions before seeding their crop.

Cotton: Bolls were opening on 69 percent of this year's cotton crop by September 18, three percentage points ahead of last year and 15 points ahead of the 5-year average. Aided by continued hot weather in portions of the Northern High Plains, cotton maturity in Texas advanced rapidly during the week—with boll opening 25 percentage points ahead of normal. By week's end, 11 percent of the nation's cotton crop was harvested, slightly behind last year but slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 27 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week and 31 percentage points below the same time last year.

Sorghum: With heading complete in many states, progress continued to inch forward as the last of the sorghum fields across the country were slow to develop heads. Nationally, 94 percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 6 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. By week's end, 71 percent of this year's sorghum crop was coloring, 19 percentage points behind last year and 12 points behind the 5-year average. Double-digit delays were evident in Kansas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma. By September 18, thirty-seven percent of the sorghum was at or beyond the mature stage, 7 percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. With harvest beginning in Kansas during the week, 24 percent of the nation's crop was out of the fields by week's end. This was slightly ahead of last year but 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 25 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 37 percentage points below the same time last year.

Rice: By September 18, producers had harvested 47 percent of this year's rice crop, 18 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Despite late-week thunderstorms and cooler weather, producers in Arkansas utilized 6 days suitable for fieldwork to harvest 15 percent of their crop. Overall, 64 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week.

Small Grains: Barley producers had harvested 94 percent of this year's crop by week's end, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Favorable weather conditions allowed producers in Idaho and Montana ample time to harvest at least 11 percent of their crop during the week.

By week's end, 93 percent of the spring wheat crop was harvested, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average.

Other Crops: Peanut producers had dug 4 percent of this year's crop by week's end, 2 percentage points behind last year but on par with the 5-year average. Delays were evident in Florida and Georgia, where dry soils prohibited much progress. Overall, 34 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 3 percentage points from last week and 15 points below the same time last year.

By September 18, three percent of the sugarbeet crop was dug, 7 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest was behind normal in the four estimating states.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 18, 2011

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

Corn Percent Dented

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 18 2011	5-Yr Avg
CO	90	66	84	84
IL	100	93	97	90
IN	99	72	85	88
IA	99	93	97	92
KS	100	95	97	98
KY	99	81	92	98
MI	99	61	78	84
MN	97	83	92	91
MO	97	97	100	94
NE	97	90	97	95
NC	100	99	99	100
ND	95	68	83	80
OH	99	56	66	91
PA	82	62	79	79
SD	91	79	90	88
TN	100	100	100	100
TX	93	80	94	97
WI	92	66	80	78
18 Sts	97	84	92	91

These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.

Corn Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 18 2011	5-Yr Avg
CO	3	NA	0	3
IL	35	NA	11	15
IN	25	NA	4	9
IA	6	NA	3	3
KS	37	NA	32	24
KY	66	NA	32	36
MI	12	NA	0	3
MN	1	NA	0	1
MO	32	NA	34	29
NE	5	NA	2	3
NC	80	NA	78	60
ND	0	NA	0	1
OH	10	NA	0	3
PA	15	NA	3	11
SD	1	NA	0	2
TN	82	NA	59	56
TX	56	NA	63	66
WI	2	NA	0	1
18 Sts	18	NA	10	11

These 18 States harvested 92% of last year's corn acreage.

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 18 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	45	20	29	38
IL	62	13	31	39
IN	76	21	39	53
IA	53	8	25	49
KS	35	13	29	39
KY	67	22	34	44
LA	74	68	82	75
MI	62	6	21	39
MN	64	9	41	59
MS	78	58	69	74
MO	25	10	22	25
NE	41	3	17	35
NC	22	13	18	18
ND	63	13	46	61
OH	74	9	19	56
SD	69	33	62	66
TN	64	24	42	55
WI	46	6	24	38
18 Sts	56	15	33	47

These 18 States planted 95% of last year's soybean acreage.

Corn Percent Mature

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 18 2011	5-Yr Avg
CO	29	7	18	36
IL	88	46	63	55
IN	85	22	36	47
IA	76	33	60	49
KS	82	57	72	70
KY	92	58	76	81
MI	73	6	17	41
MN	46	10	28	37
MO	78	71	86	68
NE	45	9	22	34
NC	99	94	95	98
ND	44	7	20	33
OH	69	6	13	36
PA	45	12	24	40
SD	40	10	30	31
TN	98	82	92	88
TX	76	72	81	79
WI	44	10	25	26
18 Sts	67	29	46	48

These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	10	10	35	36	9
IL	7	18	34	34	7
IN	8	20	38	30	4
IA	6	10	29	45	10
KS	25	21	28	21	5
KY	2	8	33	45	12
MI	4	10	27	46	13
MN	4	12	28	46	10
MO	20	22	27	27	4
NE	2	6	18	55	19
NC	27	26	26	19	2
ND	3	12	26	50	9
OH	4	9	30	44	13
PA	5	14	37	35	9
SD	2	6	22	52	18
TN	4	9	28	49	10
TX	33	35	22	10	0
WI	2	7	17	47	27
18 Sts	8	13	28	40	11
Prev Wk	7	13	27	42	11
Prev Yr	3	8	21	48	20

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	18	38	32	9
IL	4	14	35	40	7
IN	7	16	36	36	5
IA	4	8	26	48	14
KS	24	28	23	20	5
KY	3	12	40	38	7
LA	5	20	28	43	4
MI	2	7	26	52	13
MN	4	13	32	43	8
MS	2	7	20	57	14
MO	13	20	29	31	7
NE	1	4	16	57	22
NC	2	10	42	41	5
ND	4	11	25	53	7
OH	2	8	24	49	17
SD	3	10	29	47	11
TN	6	13	35	43	3
WI	2	5	18	49	26
18 Sts	5	13	29	43	10
Prev Wk	5	12	27	44	12
Prev Yr	3	9	25	46	17

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 18, 2011

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

Winter Wheat Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 18 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	1	0	2	1
CA	2	0	0	4
CO	37	17	28	39
ID	20	5	16	24
IL	3	1	1	2
IN	3	0	2	1
KS	10	3	8	10
MI	7	0	2	6
MO	2	0	2	2
MT	15	6	25	28
NE	47	23	41	41
NC	0	0	0	0
OH	2	0	0	1
OK	10	1	4	16
OR	16	2	8	19
SD	34	17	30	38
TX	23	2	8	21
WA	48	30	47	49
18 Sts	19	6	14	20

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 18 2011	5-Yr Avg
AL	80	47	60	67
AZ	77	75	85	81
AR	93	71	82	75
CA	34	25	45	46
GA	83	66	74	63
KS	43	25	35	23
LA	98	94	98	91
MS	95	78	85	84
MO	87	51	62	68
NC	87	74	84	73
OK	72	20	24	48
SC	65	60	74	61
TN	90	52	68	73
TX	51	54	66	41
VA	57	40	55	68
15 Sts	66	57	69	54

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

Cotton Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 18 2011	5-Yr Avg
AL	13	0	1	8
AZ	12	5	15	13
AR	21	0	2	9
CA	0	0	0	0
GA	6	2	3	3
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	45	22	47	19
MS	34	5	11	16
MO	9	0	1	8
NC	0	1	4	0
OK	0	0	0	0
SC	1	1	5	1
TN	13	0	1	5
TX	13	15	16	14
VA	4	0	0	1
15 Sts	12	9	11	10

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

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	7	21	38	33	1
AZ	2	6	20	49	23
AR	1	11	30	37	21
CA	0	0	10	70	20
GA	13	22	37	25	3
KS	20	17	35	25	3
LA	1	24	31	34	10
MS	1	6	27	49	17
MO	4	9	30	54	3
NC	2	19	42	33	4
OK	71	25	3	1	0
SC	5	20	39	35	1
TN	2	5	28	56	9
TX	41	24	24	11	0
VA	0	15	52	32	1
15 Sts	25	20	28	23	4
Prev Wk	25	19	28	24	4
Prev Yr	4	9	29	44	14

Peanuts Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 18 2011	5-Yr Avg
AL	3	NA	6	3
FL	22	NA	10	14
GA	5	NA	2	3
NC	3	NA	4	2
OK	0	NA	0	0
SC	13	NA	10	9
TX	3	NA	3	2
VA	0	NA	0	0
8 Sts	6	NA	4	4

These 8 States harvested 98% of last year's peanut acreage.

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	9	19	39	31	2
FL	3	6	51	36	4
GA	8	17	43	26	6
NC	0	2	36	50	12
OK	8	15	50	27	0
SC	3	11	41	44	1
TX	18	33	35	14	0
VA	0	0	32	49	19
8 Sts	8	16	42	29	5
Prev Wk	6	17	40	31	6
Prev Yr	4	13	34	39	10

Sorghum Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 18 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	100	94	97	100
IL	100	98	100	99
KS	100	89	91	100
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	100	100	100	100
NE	100	100	100	100
NM	99	74	90	97
OK	100	89	92	96
SD	100	100	100	100
TX	100	96	97	99
11 Sts	100	92	94	99

These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 18, 2011

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

Sorghum Percent Coloring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 18 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	91	60	75	84
IL	93	86	91	85
KS	91	51	64	81
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	90	70	86	82
NE	94	79	93	86
NM	60	35	40	57
OK	81	50	61	73
SD	97	87	92	92
TX	90	74	77	85
11 Sts	90	63	71	83

These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Sorghum Percent Mature

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 18 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	88	97	97
CO	29	16	25	39
IL	71	36	51	50
KS	29	5	12	22
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	61	25	36	45
NE	14	9	24	14
NM	7	0	0	7
OK	43	23	28	29
SD	40	5	8	30
TX	65	70	71	72
11 Sts	44	32	37	43

These 11 States planted 98% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Sorghum Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 18 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	96	58	71	69
CO	0	0	0	4
IL	24	1	4	10
KS	6	0	1	4
LA	99	98	99	95
MO	20	3	6	14
NE	1	0	1	0
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	16	7	10	10
SD	2	0	0	2
TX	46	58	59	65
11 Sts	23	23	24	28

These 11 States harvested 99% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	11	40	37	9
CO	12	15	51	22	0
IL	2	20	40	38	0
KS	24	24	29	18	5
LA	10	24	42	24	0
MO	6	21	36	35	2
NE	1	9	16	59	15
NM	33	29	34	4	0
OK	51	35	13	1	0
SD	0	4	18	66	12
TX	16	27	35	20	2
11 Sts	20	24	31	21	4
Prev Wk	21	24	30	21	4
Prev Yr	2	7	29	53	9

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 18 2011	5-Yr Avg
ID	83	85	95	94
MN	100	97	100	96
MT	63	68	83	87
ND	88	82	93	91
SD	100	100	100	100
WA	98	83	95	99
6 Sts	86	83	93	92

These 6 States harvested 99% of last year's spring wheat acreage.

Rice Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 18 2011	5-Yr Avg
AR	72	27	42	43
CA	2	2	3	13
LA	91	90	96	89
MS	77	55	65	56
MO	53	10	18	33
TX	99	97	98	94
6 Sts	65	37	47	48

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	13	35	43	9
CA	0	0	5	20	75
LA	2	3	22	43	30
MS	1	5	28	49	17
MO	2	5	22	52	19
TX	8	2	34	43	13
6 Sts	1	8	27	40	24
Prev Wk	1	7	28	40	24
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Barley Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 18 2011	5-Yr Avg
ID	83	82	95	92
MN	100	99	100	97
MT	68	76	87	86
ND	100	93	98	98
WA	98	85	94	99
5 Sts	85	85	94	93

These 5 States harvested 78% of last year's barley acreage.

Sugarbeets Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 18 2011	5-Yr Avg
ID	0	NA	0	2
MI	15	NA	2	5
MN	12	NA	3	8
ND	12	NA	4	8
4 Sts	10	NA	3	6

These 4 States harvested 84% of last year's sugarbeet acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 18, 2011

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending Sep 18, 2011

	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	12	26	34	26	2		NH	1	5	30	51	13
AZ	23	20	32	21	4		NJ	0	10	30	40	20
AR	27	35	32	6	0		NM	62	30	7	1	0
CA	20	40	40	0	0		NY	4	16	34	38	8
CO	17	20	30	26	7		NC	7	18	37	37	1
CT	0	0	30	65	5		ND	1	6	21	61	11
DE	12	16	13	59	0		OH	3	12	27	48	10
FL	1	2	20	60	17		OK	72	22	5	1	0
GA	23	40	31	5	1		OR	20	30	22	25	3
ID	1	14	34	37	14		PA	6	23	24	41	6
IL	18	29	37	15	1		RI	0	0	41	59	0
IN	20	37	31	11	1		SC	18	34	34	14	0
IA	9	21	33	32	5		SD	1	6	28	54	11
KS	34	26	23	16	1		TN	7	23	41	27	2
KY	6	23	41	27	3		TX	85	13	2	0	0
LA	12	23	43	22	0		UT	0	2	18	64	16
ME	0	1	11	69	19		VT	0	25	62	13	0
MD	2	9	23	46	20		VA	6	10	35	41	8
MA	0	4	26	67	3		WA	3	13	24	48	12
MI	6	20	33	37	4		WV	1	5	41	52	1
MN	5	17	34	37	7		WI	5	22	32	38	3
MS	4	21	40	32	3		WY	1	12	24	57	6
MO	23	24	29	21	3		48 Sts	25	19	25	26	5
MT	3	13	35	35	14							
NE	1	7	23	60	9		Prev Wk	24	18	26	27	5
NV	2	5	28	45	20		Prev Yr	7	16	31	39	7

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

NA - Not Available
*** Revised**

State Agricultural Summaries

These summaries, issued weekly through the summer growing season, provide brief descriptions of crop and weather conditions important on a national scale. More detailed data are available in Crop Progress and Condition Reports published each Monday by NASS State Statistical Offices in cooperation with the National Weather Service. The crop reports are available on the Internet through the NASS Home Page on the World Wide Web at http://www.nass.usda.gov.

ALABAMA: Days suitable for fieldwork were 6.1. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 27% short, 54% adequate, and 4% surplus. Corn harvested 75%, 13% 2010, and 51% five-year average. Corn condition 10% very poor, 14% poor, 35% fair, 37% good, and 4% excellent. Soybeans dropping leaves 38%, 54% 2010, and 53% five-year average. Soybeans harvested 3%, 6% 2010, and 7% five-year average. Soybean condition 4% very poor, 14% poor, 34% fair, 45% good, and 3% excellent. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 11% poor, 34% fair, 48% good, and 5% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 69.9 F in Huntsville, to 76.7 F in Mobile; total precipitation ranged from 0.00 inches in most of the State, to 0.06 inches in Huntsville. Warm and dry conditions this past week enhanced corn harvest. Drought still persists over parts of the State with pastures in fair to poor condition. The heavy rainfall from last weekend has severely impacted cotton crop yields and quality.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 95% adequate. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 95% adequate. Barley 50% harvested. Oats 50% ripe. Potatoes 30% harvested. Second cutting of hay harvest 80% complete. Pasture condition 5% very poor, 15% poor, 35% fair, 45% good. Winter supplies of hay 20% short, 70% adequate, 10% surplus. Wind and rain damage 95% none, 5% light. Activities included harvesting hay, barley, potatoes and vegetables; baling straw; drying grain; equipment repair.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly below normal for the week ending September 18th, ranging from six degrees below normal at Parker and Roll to 4 degrees above normal at Grand Canyon. The highest temperature of the week was 103 degrees at Buckeye, Roll and Yuma. The lowest reading was 38 degrees at Flagstaff. Precipitation was recorded in all but 1 of the 22 weather stations. The least precipitation was recorded in Paloma with 0.00 inches. The most precipitation was recorded in Tucson with 3.54 inches. Roll, Tucson, and Willcox are the only weather stations that have above normal precipitation to for the week. The condition of the cotton crop varies from fair to excellent. Alfalfa condition is mostly fair to excellent. Harvesting is active on over three-fourths of the acreage across the State. Arizona growers remained active with the harvest of miscellaneous melons. Range and pastures continued to receive much needed rains throughout the State. Areas that received precipitation are maintaining their forage. Rangeland conditions vary from very poor to good, depending on location. Some water tanks were filled due to recent rains.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 21% very short, 47% short, 31% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 24% very short, 49% short, 27% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn 100% mature, 100% 2010, 99% avg; 85% harvested, 96% 2010, 76% avg; condition 5% very poor, 17% poor, 41% fair, 32% good, 5% excellent. Rice 84% ripe, 96% 2010, 81% avg. Soybeans 100% setting pods, 100% 2010, 100% avg; 47% yellowing, 61% 2010, 56% avg; 19% mature, 32% 2010, 27% avg; 12% harvested, 20% 2010, 17% avg. Livestock remained in mostly fair to good condition. Pasture and range and hay crops continued to need more rain as the majority of the crops remained in poor to fair condition. Producers were seeding cool season forages last week.

CALIFORNIA: Cotton progressed well this past week and was helped along by warm weather. Nearly half of cotton bolls were open and producers were starting to prepare fields for defoliation. Corn for silage harvest continued. Seed alfalfa harvest continued. Nearly all rice fields were headed. Black-eye beans made good developmental progress this past week and some producers began to harvest the crop. Sunflower bracts continued to turn yellow, while some have progressed to brown stage and were awaiting harvest. Safflower and sorghum harvest continued. Wheat ground preparation continued and fall planting of wheat had begun. The table grape harvest continued in the San Joaquin Valley for Red Globe, Summer Royal, Thompson Seedless, and Flame Seedless varieties. Harvest of wine grapes began to pick up. Raisin grape harvest continued. Pomegranates were starting to show color. Apple and pear harvest continued. The olive crop continued to progress. Prune harvest was concluding. Kiwis continued to develop well. Figs harvest was underway. Valencia orange harvest was winding down. Nonpareil almond harvest was in full swing across the State. Growers were beginning to harvest other varieties. Weed, husk fly, and mite control continued in walnut orchards; orchards in the southern part of the State began shaking. Pistachio harvest began to pick up. Kern County reported organic carrots were being harvested. In Tulare County peppers, tomatoes, cucumbers, squash, eggplants, and honeydew were picked and packed. Fresno County reported onions, garlic, squash, eggplant, daikon, cucumbers, zucchini, sweet corn, peppers and carrots were being harvested. Watermelon, honeydew and cantaloupe harvest continued in full swing while processing tomatoes harvest was wrapping up. Broccoli fields were being planted. Field work and ground preparation continued, while tomatoes were treated for mold and stinkbug in Sutter County. Range conditions continued to deteriorate and were reported to be good to poor condition. Recent lightning fires in Kern County burned over 110 square miles, negatively impacting rangeland, including forty-five square miles near Arvin. Cattle were on summer range and some were being moved to fall range. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued to increase. Bees were reported in vine seed fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 5.5 days. Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 37% short, 43% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 20% very short, 37% short, 40% adequate, 3% surplus. Spring wheat 80% harvested, 85% 2010, 81% avg. Spring barley 98% harvested, 96% 2010, 98% avg. Alfalfa 75% 3rd cutting, 73% 2010, 71% avg.; condition 4% poor, 32% fair, 50% good, 14% excellent. Dry Beans 47% cut, 57% 2010, 53% avg.; 23% harvested, 29% 2010, 28% avg.; condition 6% very poor, 4% poor, 46% fair, 37% good, 7% excellent. Dry onions 54% harvested, 56% 2010, 53% avg., condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 19% fair, 66% good, 13% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 33% fair, 50% good, 13% excellent. Fall potatoes 20% harvested, 30% 2010, 26% avg., condition 40% fair, 60% good. Summer potatoes 60% harvested, 48% 2010, 51% avg., condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 29% fair, 52% good, 10% excellent. Sunflowers 1% harvested, condition 6% very poor, 14% poor, 37% fair, 40% good, 3% excellent. Livestock condition 3% poor, 24% fair, 61% good, 12% excellent. Most of Colorado experienced above average precipitation and below average temperatures last week. The increased rainfall hindered the

harvest of small grains and row crops and the planting of winter wheat.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.2. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 7% short, 74% adequate, 19% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 14% short, 63% adequate, 23% surplus. Hay supplies 4% very short, 14% short, 67% adequate, 15% surplus. Other hay third cutting 83%, 94% 2010, 83% avg. Other hay fourth cutting 6%, 32% 2010, 17% avg. Alfalfa hay third cutting 100%, 99% 2010, 99% avg. Alfalfa hay fourth cutting 25%, 22% 2010, 44% avg. Corn condition 14% very poor, 23% poor, 34% fair, 22% good, 7% excellent. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 25% fair, 36% good, 32% excellent. Apple condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 8% fair, 86% good, 3% excellent. Peach condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 85% good, 4% excellent. Corn dent 99%, 100% 2010, 98% avg. Corn mature 90%, 99% 2010, 82% avg. Corn harvested for grain 35%, 44% 2010, 25% avg. Corn harvested for silage 84%, 72% 2010, 54% avg. Soybeans setting pods 96%, 100% 2010, 94% avg. Soybeans turning color 22%, 51% 2010, 42% avg. Soybeans dropping leaves 5%, 18% 2010, 21% avg. Barley planted 0%, 6% 2010, 3% avg. Winter wheat planted 0%, 6% 2010, 1% avg. Cantaloupes harvested 98%, 99% 2010, 95% avg. Cucumbers harvested 98%, 99% 2010, 93% avg. Lima Beans harvested 72%, 73% 2010, 65% avg. Potatoes harvested 100%, 100% 2010, 96% avg. Snap beans harvested 97%, 97% 2010, 94% avg. Sweet corn harvested 100%, 100% 2010, 94% avg. Tomatoes harvested 97%, 97% 2010, 91% avg. Watermelons harvested 99%, 99% 2010, 95% avg. Apples harvested 80%, 72% 2010, 47% avg. Peaches harvested 100%, 100% 2010, 96% avg. Corn harvest is now in full swing and soybeans are starting to turn.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 30% short, 61% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 22% short, 64% adequate, 10% surplus. Low soil moisture affected peanut harvest, northern Florida. Difficulty with peanut digging in Washington and Santa Rosa counties due to hard, dry soils. Sugarcane growers preparing to plant young canes. Land preparation, planting for fall vegetables on schedule. Growers irrigated fields due to dry conditions. Miami-Dade County, avocado being harvested. Grapefruit beginning to break color. Nine packinghouses making limited shipments of Hamlin and Ambersweet oranges, Fallglo tangerines, and grapefruit. Grove activity included resetting new trees, young tree care, application of fall miticide, irrigation as needed. Cattle Condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 75% good, 8% excellent. Statewide, pasture condition very poor to excellent, most good. Drought primary limiting factor of pasture condition. Cattle condition very poor to excellent, most good. Panhandle, north summer pasture condition quality, quantity declined due to cooler temperatures. Panhandle pasture condition poor to excellent, most fair to good. Drought first limiting factor of pasture condition. Pre-planting activities for winter forage active. Cattle condition mostly good. North pasture condition poor to excellent, most good. Cattle condition fair to excellent, most good. Central pasture condition poor to excellent, most good. Drought limited grass growth. Southwest range condition, pasture poor to excellent, most good. Cattle condition fair to excellent, most in good condition.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 38% very short, 41% short, 21% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 42% very short, 40% short, 18% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn Harvested 96%, 94% in 2010, 87% avg. Hay 21% very poor, 37% poor, 35% fair, 6% good, 1% excellent. Oats Planted 1%, 2% 2010, 3% avg. Peanuts Dug 9%, 11% 2010, 7% avg. Pecans 5% very poor, 18% poor, 40% fair, 30% good, 7% excellent. Rye Planted 2%, 2% 2010, 4% avg. Sorghum 12% very poor, 18% poor, 53% fair, 15% good, 2% excellent. Sorghum Harvested 27%, 22% in 2010, 27% avg. Soybeans 14% very poor, 22% poor, 41% fair, 20% good, 3% excellent. Tobacco Harvested 91%, 95% 2010, 94% avg. Winter Wheat Planted 1%, 0 2010, 0 avg. Precipitation estimates for the State ranged from no rain up to 2 inches. The week's average temperatures ranged from the mid 60s to the upper 70s.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Soil moisture was at short to adequate levels. Skies were generally clear. Trade winds continued to be calmer compared to previous weeks as rainfall amounts were less than one inch in most locations. Only two National Weather Service reporting stations received no measurable rainfall. These stations are located on the leeward slopes of the Oahu and Kauai Islands. The National Drought Monitor only showed 5 percent of rated area had no condition of drought as of September 13, 2011, which is unchanged from the previous week's ranking. Crops were in generally fair condition throughout the week, but varied based on location. Conditions were ideal for planting, cultivating, spraying, and harvesting activities.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.5 days. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 32% short, 63% adequate, 0% surplus. Field corn harvested for silage 12%, 17% 2010, 33% avg. Onions harvested 60%, 60% 2010, 57% avg. Potato vines killed 68%, 78% 2010, 82% avg. Potatoes harvested 11%, 12% 2010, 14% avg. Oats harvested for grain 82%, 87% 2010, 91% avg. Dry peas harvested 81%, 93% 2010, 99% avg. Lentils harvested 73%, 94% 2010, 98% avg. Dry beans harvested 41%, 52% 2010, 61% avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting harvested 78%, 73% 2010, 77% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting harvested 8%, 29% 2010, 41% avg. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 0% poor, 8% fair, 42% good, 50% excellent. Potato condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 16% fair, 70% good, 14% excellent. Some growers in Franklin County indicated to the U of I extension office that they are getting record yields for barley.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 22% very short, 37% short, 39% adequate, 2% surplus. Soybeans 69% turning yellow, 85% 2010, 69% avg; 1% harvested, 9% 2010, 4% avg. Alfalfa 94% third cut, 95% 2010, 95% avg. Temperatures remained below normal last week averaging 61.1 degrees Statewide. The average is 66.6 degrees. Southern portions of the State experienced above normal rainfall. Northern and central portions, however, received below normal rains for an average of 0.65 inches statewide, 0.21 inches below average. Some producers were waiting for more favorable moisture levels to begin corn harvest. Silage harvest was nearing completion. Soybean harvest had just begun. Fertilizer and manure applications were taking place in early harvested fields. Fall tillage was also underway. More rain was needed for pastures and winter wheat plantings.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 22% very short, 41% short, 37% adequate. Subsoil moisture 28% very short, 42% short, 30% adequate. Soybeans harvested 1%, 18% 2010, 5% avg. Third cutting alfalfa 97%, 100% 2010, 97% avg. Tobacco harvested 61%, 77% 2010, 56% avg. Temperatures ranged from 2o to 8o below normal with a low of 33o and a high of 92o. Precipitation ranged from 0.17 inches to 0.90 inches. Farmers made limited progress harvesting corn and soybeans during the week as they wait for grain moisture to come down to acceptable levels. Many farmers were busy preparing equipment and grain storage facilities as they wait for the opportunity to begin harvest in full force. Planting of winter wheat has begun in some counties. Harvest of specialty crops such as tobacco, popcorn, cucumbers, potatoes and tomatoes continued across the State.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture supply rated 13% very short, 32% short, 51% adequate, and 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture supply rated 12% very short, 36% short, 51% adequate, and 1% surplus. Parts of Iowa received a hard freeze this week with frost reported over most of the State. Corn harvest is advancing with many farmers concentrating on getting wind- and hail-damaged corn out first. Soybean harvest is at least a week away for most farmers although scattered fields have already been harvested.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Topsoil moisture 41% very short, 24% short, 33% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 45% very short, 28% short, 27% adequate. Sunflowers ray flowers dry 76%, 69% 2010, 71% avg; turned yellow 57%, 38% 2010, 47% avg; turned brown 24%, 9% 2010, 9% avg; condition 4% very poor, 13% poor, 37% fair, 40% good, 6% excellent. Alfalfa third cutting 94%, 100% 2010, 100% avg; fourth cutting 44%, 69% 2010, 60% avg. Feed grain supplies 12% very short, 19% short, 67% adequate, 2% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 24% very short, 30% short, 43% adequate, 3% surplus. Stock water supplies 26% very short, 22% short, 51% adequate, 1% surplus. Rainfall last week improved topsoil moisture conditions in some areas of Kansas as temperatures were below normal for a second week. Forty-one of the 52 stations recorded over one-half inch of rain, mostly in the central and eastern areas. Parsons led the State with 2.64 inches, followed by Pittsburg with 2.61 inches and the Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve with 2.56 inches. In contrast, Johnson and Elkhart in the Southwest district both received less than 0.10 inch. Although temperatures were below normal for the week, 7 stations still had highs of 100 degrees or higher, led by Ashland and Medicine Lodge with 103 degrees. Low temperatures ranged from the high 30's at Goodland, Colby, and McDonald to the low 50's. Producers were busy harvesting corn, spraying sorghum, preparing fields for the 2012 wheat crop, and planting some wheat.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 5.1. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 26% short, 64% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 31% short, 57% adequate, 2% surplus. Precipitation totaled 0.62 inches, 0.22 in. below normal and 74% of normal. Temperatures averaged 66 degrees, which is 4 degrees below normal. Dark tobacco cut 79%. Burley tobacco cut 69%. Condition of tobacco housed, 1% very poor, 5% poor, 41% fair, 44% good, 9% excellent. Hay conditions 6% very poor, 20% poor, 41% fair, 29% good, 4% excellent.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Soil moisture 15% very short, 35% short, 49% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay second cutting 99%, 98% 2010, 96% avg. Sweet Potatoes harvested 20%, 17% 2010, 19% avg; 6% very poor, 6% poor, 20% fair, and 68% good. Sugarcane planted 86%, 82% 2010, 73% avg; 11% very poor, 20% poor, 32% fair, 34% good, and 3% excellent. Livestock 2% very poor, 11% poor, 42% fair, 44% good, and 1% excellent. Vegetables 7% very poor, 20% poor, 43% fair, 29% good, and 1% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 74% adequate, 25% surplus. Subsoil moisture 0% very short, 3% short, 74% adequate, 23% surplus. Hay supplies 7% very short, 16% short, 74% adequate, 3% surplus. Other hay third cutting 63%, 80% 2010, 71% avg. Other hay fourth cutting 2%, 16% 2010, 12% avg. Alfalfa Hay third cutting 98%, 99% 2010, 98% avg. Alfalfa Hay fourth cutting 33%, 54% 2010, 59% avg. Corn condition 15% very poor, 22% poor, 29% fair, 29% good, 5% excellent. Soybean condition 3% very poor, 12% poor, 29% fair, 40% good, 16% excellent. Apple condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 9% fair, 90% good, 1% excellent. Peach condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 16% fair, 79% good, 2% excellent. Corn dent 97%, 96% 2010, 94% avg. Corn mature 76%, 86% 2010, 73% avg. Corn harvested for grain 27%, 45% 2010, 25% avg. Corn harvested for silage 75%, 90% 2010, 65% avg. Soybeans setting pods 97%, 98% 2010, 94% avg. Soybeans turning color 35%, 53% 2010, 49% avg. Soybeans dropping leaves 12%, 28% 2010, 23% avg. Soybeans harvested 1%, 3% 2010, 1% avg. Barley planted 13%, 11% 2010, 8% avg. Winter wheat planted 2%, 8% 2010, 3% avg. Cantaloupes harvested 96%, 97% 2010, 94% avg. Cucumbers harvested 99%, 95% 2010, 93% avg. Lima beans 80%, 66% 2010, 70% avg. Potatoes harvested 100%, 100% 2010, 98% avg. Snap beans harvested 99%, 97% 2010, 93% avg. Sweet corn harvested 95%, 97% 2010, 92% avg. Tomatoes harvested 94%, 93% 2010, 92% avg. Watermelons harvested 99%, 95% 2010, 94% avg. Apples harvested 43%, 56% 2010, 62% avg. Peaches harvested 99%, 100% 2010, 98% avg. Moisture continues to limit agricultural activities. Fields are wet and small grain and cover crop plantings have slowed. Haymaking has slowed to a standstill with prospects not improving in the next several days.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 38% short, 50% adequate, 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 34% short, 58% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn dough 96%, 100% 2010, 96% avg. Corn height 85 inches. Corn silage harvested 48%, 86% 2010, 57% avg. Soybeans turning 57%, 90% 2010, 74% avg. Barley harvested 100%, 100% 2010, 20% avg. Potatoes harvested 28%, 27% 2010, 35% avg. All hay 5% very poor, 9% poor, 29% fair, 45% good, 12% excellent. Third cutting hay 80%, 80% 2010, 78% avg. Fourth cutting hay 21%, 38% 2010, 25% avg. Dry beans 4% very poor, 12% poor, 27% fair, 39% good, 18% excellent. Dry beans turning 93%, 100% 2010, 93% avg. Dry beans dropping leaves 76%, 94% 2010, 79% avg. Dry beans harvested 14%, 61% 2010, 34% avg. Apples harvested 19%, 45% 2010, 29% avg. Precipitation ranged from 0.70 inches to 1.17 inches Upper Peninsula and 0.12 to 0.52 inches Lower Peninsula. Temperatures 3 to 4 degrees below normal Upper Peninsula and ranged from 3 to 6 degrees below normal Lower Peninsula. Scattered frost hit some areas of State; however, no major damage reported in heavy crop growing regions. Field activities included winter wheat planting, third and fourth cutting of hay, and harvesting of silage, potatoes, dry beans, apples, sugarbeets, peaches, and various vegetable crops. Corn continued to mature and mainly R4 to R6 stage. Some corn is drying due to lack of rain rather than maturity. Silage harvest was in full swing, especially areas which experienced frost. Soybeans also continued to mature where progress not stopped by frost. Many plants beginning to color. Alfalfa cutting continued where appropriate. Sugarbeet harvest began this past week on a limited basis. Field conditions reported to be dry, making harvest difficult. Piling will not begin until cooler temperatures arrive. Dry bean crop continued to mature, and quickly approaching harvest. Alternatively, harvest was underway other areas. Winter wheat planting was just beginning select fields. Many growers waiting to harvest other crops to plant wheat. Potato harvest continued. Early varieties of apples beginning to be harvested northwest. Harvest of Gala, McIntosh, and Honeycrisp apples continued. Pear and fresh peach harvest complete; however, processing peach harvest neared completion Oceana County. Stanley plum harvest continued. Blueberry harvest complete. Fall raspberry harvest continued. Niagara and Concord grape harvest underway. Below average temperatures and some frosts experienced by vegetable growers this past week. Sweet corn harvest was wrapping up. East Michigan, excellent quality sweet corn reported. Celery and onion harvest continued. West central region, carrot harvest began on early varieties and plantings. Tomato and pepper harvest continued. East Michigan, tomatoes were ripening quicker than can be picked. Processing tomato harvest approaching 75% complete. Harvest of winter squash

and pumpkins continued. Cauliflower and broccoli have been of good quality, although worm pressure high. Processing broccoli harvest was in full swing. Cabbage harvest continued. There have been reports of excellent crop. Cucumber for pickle harvest all but wrapped up. Snap beans continued to be harvested.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 14% Very Short, 34% Short, 51% Adequate, 1% Surplus. Corn 68% Silage Harvested, 80% 2010, 65% avg. Soybeans 73% Turning Yellow, 93% 2010, 89% avg.; 7% Mature, 22% 2010, 23% avg. Dry Edible Beans 92% Lower Leaves Yellowing, 100% 2010, NA avg.; 73% Dropping Leaves 90% 2010, NA avg.; 31% Harvested, 48% 2010, 43% avg.; condition 3% Very Poor, 9% Poor, 35% Fair, 40% Good, 13% Excellent. Sweet Corn 89% Harvested, 91% 2010, 88% avg. Canola 98% Harvested, 100% 2010, 82% avg. Potato 38% Harvested, 48% 2010, 49% avg.; condition 2% Poor, 20% Fair, 55% Good, 23% Excellent. Sugarbeet condition 5% Very Poor, 15% Poor, 35% Fair, 39% Good, 6% Excellent. Sunflower condition 1% Very Poor, 8% Poor, 48% Fair, 37% Good, 6% Excellent. Overnight temperatures on September 15th fell into the low 30s to mid 20s setting record lows in several Minnesota communities. Reporters noted the freezing temperatures ended the growing season in portions of the State, but indicated the impact on row crops was unclear.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Soil moisture 1 percent very short, 29 percent short, 69 percent adequate, and. 1 percent surplus. Corn 100% mature, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 96% harvested, 99% 2010, 88% avg. Peanuts 4% dug, NA 2010, NA avg.; 1% harvested, 14% 2010, 10% avg.; 0% very poor, 4% poor, 32% fair, 55% good, 9% excellent. Rice 98% mature, 99% 2010, 94% avg. Sorghum 100% turning color, 100% 2010, 100% avg.; 97% mature, 100% 2010, 98% avg.; 77% harvested, 91% 2010, 78% avg.; 1% very poor, 6% poor, 24% fair, 61% good, 8% excellent. Soybeans 88% turning color, 93% 2010, 88% avg.; 31% harvested, 54% 2010. Hay (harvested-warm) 93%, 94% 2010, 93% avg.; 3% very poor, 27% poor, 35% fair, 32% good, 3% excellent. Wheat 4% planted, 2% 2010, 1% avg. Sweet potatoes 45% harvested, 53% 2010, 33% avg.; 2% very poor, 6% poor, 24% fair, 53% good, 15% excellent. Cattle 0% very poor, 12% poor, 49% fair, 28% good, 11% excellent. Rain showers slowed some field work last week, but farmers were still able to harvest considerable acres of soybeans and sorghum. The weather disrupted some cotton defoliation. Peanut harvest started, and a new event, dug, has been added to help distinguish the removal of the plant from the ground and the actual harvest.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Precipitation 1.30 in. Temperatures were 4 to 6 degrees below normal in the southeast with the rest of the State 6 to 8 degrees below normal. Topsoil moisture 20% very short, 27% short, 51% adequate, 2% surplus. Off-farm storage availability 6% short, 83% adequate, 11% surplus. On-farm storage availability 8% short, 78% adequate, 14% surplus. Corn moisture at harvest 18.3%. Although the north-central and northeast districts remained dry, cool temperatures and much needed precipitation improved pasture conditions and topsoil moisture supply across the rest of the State.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 6.8, 2.7 last year. Topsoil moisture 27% very short, 0% last year; 53% short, 11% last year; 20% adequate, 67% last year; 0% surplus, 22% last year. Subsoil moisture 13% very short, 2% last year; 45% short, 13% last year; 41% adequate, 78% last year; 1% surplus, 7% last year. Corn condition 0% very poor, 0% last year; 2% poor, 0% last year; 35% fair, 20% last year; 52% good, 60% last year; 11% excellent, 20% last year. Corn chopped for silage 29%, 20% last year. Dry beans condition 0% very poor, 2% last year; 4% poor, 3% last year; 26% fair, 20% last year; 55% good, 60% last year; 15% excellent, 15% last year. Dry Beans harvested 46%, 54% last year. Durum Wheat harvested 74%, 54% last year. Mustard seed harvested 95%, 74% last year. Oats harvested 87%, 81% last year. Alfalfa hay harvested second cutting 94%, 86% last year. Other hay harvested second cutting 88%, 78% last year. Sugarbeet condition 0% very poor, 1% last year; 12% poor, 6% last year; 38% fair, 31% last year; 38% good, 40% last year; 12% excellent, 22% last year. Cattle and calves moved from summer ranges 24%, 19% last year. Sheep and lambs moved from summer ranges 26%, 25% last year. The Big Sky State had hot days and cold nights for the week ending September 18. The high for Montana of 93 degrees was recorded in Superior and Thompson Falls. The highs for most other weather stations ranged from the lower 80s to lower 90s. Scobey saw the Statewide low of 18 degrees and fourteen other stations recorded freezing lows. Wisdom received the greatest precipitation in the State for the week at 0.64 of an inch, with most other weather stations reporting 0 to 0.40 of an inch.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 25% short, 71% adequate, and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 25% short, 71% adequate, and 1% surplus. Corn Irrigated conditions 1% very poor, 6% poor, 15% fair, 56% good and 22% excellent. Corn Dryland conditions 2% very poor, 7% poor, 23% fair, 54% good, and 14% excellent. Soybeans Turning Color 73%, 84% 2010, 82% avg. Proso Millet harvested 23%, 51% 2010, 34% avg. Dry Beans Turning Color 94%, 100% 2010, 94% avg. Dry Beans Dropping Leaves 83%, 73% 2010, 65% avg. Dry Beans Harvested 17%, 50% 2010, 32% avg. Dry Bean conditions rated 3% very poor, 17% poor, 20% fair, 48% good, and 12% excellent. Alfalfa fourth cutting 60% complete, 61% 2010, 49% avg. Alfalfa conditions 0% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 63% good, and 11% excellent. Cool and misty weather slowed field work but provided some much needed moisture for germination of fall seeded wheat. Harvest of corn silage, high moisture corn, and seed corn continued as did dry bean and proso millet harvests in the west. The cooler temperatures relieved stress on livestock. Temperatures for the week averaged 8 degrees below normal. Highs on Monday were mainly in the lower 90's. Temperatures proceeded to fall the remainder of the week with frost recorded in some Northeast locations. Lows were mainly in the upper 30's and lower 40's. Rainfall accumulations were highest in the western half of the State with a few locations receiving over 1 inch of precipitation. The driest area was the North East District.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Mild weather with some precipitation dominated the State's weather for the week. Temperatures averaged five degree below normal to six degrees above normal. Las Vegas recorded a high temperature of 94 degrees. Winnemucca had the low of 32 degrees. All stations recorded some precipitation. Ely recorded the most with 1.04 inches of precipitation. Third cutting of alfalfa was underway in the north. Grain hay harvests progressed well under the favorable weather conditions. Corn was in good to excellent condition. Potato condition rated mostly good, as did onions. Onion harvest was underway. Pasture and range conditions remained mostly good. Range livestock were doing well on abundant high country range. Main farm and ranch activities included haying, weed and pest control, fertilizing, irrigation, equipment maintenance, and livestock movement.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork were 5.4. Topsoil moisture was 2% short, 77% adequate, and 21% surplus. Subsoil moisture was 1% very short, 1% short, 83% adequate, and 15% surplus. Pasture conditions were 11% poor, 38% fair, 44% good, and 7% excellent. Maine Potatoes were

15% harvested, 25% 2010, 15% average; condition 3% poor, 30% fair, 37% good, and 30% excellent. Massachusetts Potatoes were 60% harvested, 60% 2010, 50% average; condition 8% very poor, 4% poor, 24% fair, and 65% good. Rhode Island Potatoes were 30% harvested, 50% 2010, 70% average; condition 20% fair and 80% good. Maine Oats were 85% harvested, 90% 2010, 85% average. Maine Barley was 90% harvested, 90% in 2010, 90% average. Field Corn was 10% harvested, 35% 2010, 20% average; condition 11% very poor, 16% poor, 27% fair, 41% good, and 5% excellent. Sweet Corn was 90% harvested, 95% 2010, 95% average. Broadleaf Tobacco was 100% harvested, 99% 2010, 99% average. Second Crop Hay was 90% harvested, 99% 2010, 95% average. Third Crop Hay was 55% harvested, 70% 2010, 65% average; condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 37% fair, 50% good, 8% excellent. Apples were 45% harvested, 45% 2010, 40% average; set of fruit was 7% below average, 78% average, and 15% above average; size of fruit was 9% below average, 84% average, and 7% above average; condition 3% very poor, 6% poor, 22% fair, 65% good, and 4% excellent. Peaches were 99% harvested, 100% 2010, 95% average. Pears were 40% harvested, 70% 2010, 55% average, set of fruit was 2% below average, 97% average, and 1% above average; size of fruit was 5% below average and 95% average; condition 1% poor, 28% fair, and 71% good. Massachusetts Cranberries were 5% harvested, 5% 2010, <5% average; set of fruit was 10% below average, 70% average, and 20% above average; size of fruit was 10% below average, 70% average, and 20% above average; condition 50% good and 50% excellent. Highbush Blueberries were 99% harvested, 100% 2010, 100% average. The week began partly sunny with above average temperatures in the 70s and 80s through Wednesday. A cold front passed over New England on Thursday bringing light to moderate precipitation and unseasonably cold air throughout the region. Daytime temperatures throughout the rest of the week ranged from low 50s to upper 60s. Nighttime temperatures were particularly cool in northern States and dipped below 32 degrees in several locations. Intensity of frost was variable, depending on latitude and elevation. Total rainfall for the week ranged from a trace to 1.47 inches. Dry conditions were a welcome relief to fields impacted by flooding rain in the past few weeks. Farmers harvested fruits, vegetables, and field crops, cut hay, and fertilized.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 6.0. Topsoil moisture 45% adequate, 55% surplus. Subsoil moisture 40% adequate, 60% surplus. There were minimal amounts of rainfall during the week in most localities. Temperatures were variable across the Garden State. Farmers continued fieldwork where grounds permitted. Activities throughout the week included planting cover-crops, cutting hay, harvesting vegetables, spraying fungicides, and livestock care. Disease pressure remained high for various fruit and vegetable crops due to excess moisture. Producers started to harvest corn for grain in the northern and central districts. Crop conditions rated mostly good for soybeans as plants continued dropping leaves. Growers continued harvesting grapes and apples with quality rating fair to good. The peach harvest was virtually complete.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 41% very short, 45% short and 14% adequate. Wind damage 15% light and 1% moderate; 8% cotton damaged and 5% sorghum damaged to date. Hail damage was 2% light;1% hail damage to cotton, 1% hail damage to corn and 1% hail damage to sorghum to date. Alfalfa 10% very poor, 7% poor, 42% fair, 38% good and 3% excellent; fourth cutting 100% complete; fifth cutting 84% complete; sixth cutting 30% complete. Corn 5% very poor, 29% poor, 52% fair, 10% good and 4% excellent; 98% dough; 78% dent and 22% mature. Corn silage 74% harvested. Cotton 13% very poor, 28% poor, 27% fair, 16% good and 16% excellent; 100% setting bolls; 72% bolls opening. Total winter wheat 41% planted. Peanuts 20% poor, 74% fair and 6% good; 100% pegging. Lettuce 11% very poor, 16% fair, 40% good and 33% excellent. Chile 2% poor, 50% fair, 35% good and 13% excellent; 85% harvested green. Apples 36% poor, 27% fair, 35% good and 2% excellent; 50% harvested. Pecans 1% poor, 33% fair, 52% good and 14% excellent. Cattle 22% very poor, 48% poor, 25% fair, and 5% good. Sheep 28% very poor, 51% poor, 18% fair and 3% good. A cold front and a low pressure system moved through New Mexico by mid week increasing showers and thunderstorms. Highest total rainfall amounts included 2.05 inches at Tucumcari, 1.75 at Raton, 1.35 at Tatum and 1.16 inches at Chama. Low temperatures ranged from the mid 50s across the northeast corner to the mid 60s to 70s across the State behind this front. Most of the State had near normal temperatures with the exception of the northern portion of the State which was a few degrees below normal.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.2. Soil moisture was rated 1% short, 65% adequate, 34% surplus. Corn condition 12% poor, 29% fair, 50% good, 9% excellent. Soybean condition 6% poor, 24% fair, 57% good, 13% excellent. Hay condition 12% poor, 30% fair, 49% good, 9% excellent. Third cut alfalfa 76% complete, 95% 2010, 87% average. Second cut clover-timothy 98% complete, 100% 2010, 98% average. Third cut clover-timothy 62% complete, 86% 2010, 80% average. Silage Corn 16% harvested, 55% 2010, 27% average. Oats 100% harvested. Potatoes 45% harvested, 52% 2010, 56% average. Dry beans 16% harvested. Apple harvest 40% complete, 47% 2010, 37% average; condition 11% poor, 30% fair, 43% good, 16% excellent. Grape harvest 28% complete, 26% 2010. Grape condition 14% fair, 68% good, 18% excellent. Peach harvest 100% complete. Pear harvest 80% complete, 79% average; condition 43% fair, 41% good, 16% excellent. Onion 73% harvested, 63% 2010, 76% average; condition 2% poor, 7% fair, 91% good. Cabbage 87% harvested, 80% 2010, 69% average; condition 14% poor, 28% fair, 55% good, 3% excellent. Sweet corn 94% harvested, 89% 2010, 86% average; condition 23% poor, 24% fair, 49% good, 4% excellent. Snap beans 71% harvested, 88% 2010, 85% average; condition 14% poor, 36% fair, 50% good. Precipitation averaged slightly below normal for most of the State. Temperatures averaged below normal, ranging from 83 to 40 degrees.

NORTH CAROLINA: There were 5.8 days suitable for field work, compared to 5.3 days the previous week. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 6% very short, 18% short, 70% adequate and 6% surplus. The State received below normal precipitation and slightly below normal temperatures last week. Cool, dry weather prevailed over much of the State. However, appreciable rainfall did occur in parts of Eastern North Carolina. Activities for the week included harvesting of apples, corn, sweet potatoes, tobacco and the cutting of hay.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 20% short, 69% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 11% short, 72% adequate, 16% surplus. Durum 82% harvested, 70% 2010, 83% avg. Canola 99% swathed, 100% 2010, 98% avg.; 90% harvested, 77% 2010, 82% avg. Corn for silage 21% chopped, 30% 2010, 40% avg. Dry edible beans 95% lower leaves yellowing, 100% 2010, 93% avg.; 79% dropping leaves, 95% 2010, 83% avg.; 25% cut, 50% 2010, 47% avg.; condition 3% very poor, 12% poor, 34% fair, 42% good, 9% excellent. Dry edible peas 99% harvested, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Flaxseed 61% harvested, 53% 2010, 67% avg.; condition 6% poor, 24% fair, 60% good, 10% excellent. Potatoes 81% vines killed, 74% 2010, 78% avg.; 23% dug, 40% 2010, 37% avg.; condition 4% very poor, 10% poor,

24% fair, 48% good, 14% excellent. Soybeans 1% harvested, 1% 2010, 4% avg. Sugarbeets 4% lifted, 12% 2010, 8% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 26% fair, 56% good, 9% excellent. Sunflower 89% ray flowers dried, 96% 2010, 94% avg.; 59% bracts turned yellow, 74% 2010, 74% avg.; 12% bracts turned brown, 26% 2010, 32% avg.; condition 5% poor, 20% fair, 65% good, 10% excellent. Stockwater supply 4% short, 74% adequate, 22% surplus. Harvest progressed with continued dry weather last week. A killing frost was reported in many areas midweek.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.3. Top soil moisture 0% very short, 9% short, 75% adequate, 16% surplus. Apple condition 4% very poor, 9% poor, 22% fair, 58% good, 7% excellent. Hay condition 6% very poor, 10% poor, 35% fair, 41% good, 8% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 21% fair, 64% good, 13% excellent. Corn in dough 96%, 100% 2010, 99% avg. Corn for silage harvested 37%, 89% 2010, 65% avg. Soybeans mature 3%, 39% 2010, 18% avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 93%, 100% 2010, 97% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting 45%, 68% 2010, 53% avg. Other hay 3rd cutting 73%, 86% 2010, 74% avg. Summer apples harvested 93%, 100% 2010, 98% avg. Fall & winter apples harvested 31%, 35% 2010, 29% avg. Grapes harvested 30%, 54% 2010, 39% avg. Cucumbers harvested 94%, 100% 2010, 95% avg. Potatoes harvested 56%, 78% 2010, 65% avg. Processing tomatoes harvested 42%, 74% 2010, 65% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture 77% very short, 20% short, 3% adequate. Subsoil moisture 87% very short, 13% short. Wheat seedbeds prepared 63% this week, 55% last week, 73% last year, 77% average. Rye plowed 91% this week, 90% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; seedbeds prepared 55% this week, 45% last week, 85% last year, 81% average. Oats plowed 96% this week, 93% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; seedbeds prepared 43% this week, 42% last week, 58% last year, 60% average. Corn mature 89% this week, 83% last week, 91% last year, 76% average; harvested 62% this week, 56% last week, 62% last year, 49% average. Soybeans condition 55% very poor, 28% poor, 15% fair, 2% good; blooming 93% this week, 91% last week, 100% last year, 98% average; setting pods 80% this week, 70% last week, 97% last year, 91% average; mature 10% this week, 6% last week, 24% last year, 24% average. Peanuts setting pods 92% this week, 89% last week, 100% last year, 100% average; mature 15% this week, 10% last week, 45% last year, 45% average. Cotton setting bolls 93% this week, 87% last week, 100% last year, 100% average. Alfalfa condition 64% very poor, 23% poor, 10% fair, 3% good; 3rd cutting 48% this week, 44% last week, 100% last year, 100% average. Other hay condition 72% very poor, 20% poor, 7% fair, 1% good; 2nd cutting 49% this week, 40% last week, 77% last year, 68% average. Livestock condition 15% very poor, 25% poor, 44% fair, 16% good. Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged $133 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged $124 per cwt. Livestock conditions were rated mostly in the fair to poor range.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.7. Topsoil moisture 31% very short, 37% short, 32% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 22% very short, 40% short, 38% adequate, 0% surplus. Alfalfa Hay, Third Cutting 67%, 100% 2010, 91% average. Winter Wheat, Planted 8%, 16% 2010, 19% average. Spring Wheat, Harvested 94%, 100% 2010, 100% average. Spring Wheat Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 11% fair, 65% good, 24% excellent. Corn Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 25% fair, 74% good, 1% excellent. The week had slightly cooler temperatures as forecasted, plus a little precipitation in some areas. These conditions helped the containment of the fires reported last week, but there was mention of a 2,000 acre fire that started this past week in Harney County. The average temperature throughout the State was 62.3 degrees, 3.05 degrees above normal, but about 7 degrees lower than last week. Low temperatures ranged from 28 degrees in Agency Lake to 53 degrees in Portland. High temperatures ranged from 65 degrees in Crescent City to 96 degrees in Moro. Twenty-two of the forty-three stations reported measurable precipitation. Astoria reported the most with 1.66 inches, followed by Tillamook with 0.86 inches. Seventeen of the stations were under 0.10 inches. Most, not all, small grains were harvested. Red clover harvest was nearing completion in the Willamette Valley. Carrots & garlic for seed in central Oregon were being planted following harvested wheat. Potatoes were harvested in the Willamette Valley. Ground preparation for fall seeded crops was underway around the State, despite varying levels of soil moisture. Grass seed planting began in Washington County. Some vegetables were doing great, while others continued to struggle. Vegetable harvest got busy with some good quality vegetables showing up at roadside stands & local farmers markets. Irrigation continued. Sweet corn harvest in Washington County continued. Central Oregon wine grapes were behind in development. Lane County reported that powdery mildew on grapes had looked pretty bad so far. Vineyards in Josephine County reported an exceptional crop with ripening weather that included no rain. Cool weather the past week did not help ripen wine grapes in Washington County. Blueberries continued to do well. Blackberries continued to produce. Apples, pears, & hazelnuts were about three weeks behind. In Jackson County, pear harvest was still quite busy, & early apples were being harvested. Apples were ripening in Lane County. Plum harvest continued in Yamhill County with apple harvest also underway. Peaches were about done. Hazelnuts were beginning to drop on well prepared surfaces in Washington County. Walnuts were sizing & appeared to be plentiful. Greenhouses were still busy getting fall vegetable & decorative starts ready & out for sale. Nurseries were busy with plant care & irrigation. Livestock were in good shape thanks to irrigation & supplemental feeding. Spring calves were weaned, & cows were expected to start fall calving soon. Farmers & ranchers were enjoying the Pendleton Round-Up.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4. Soil moisture 0% very short, 1% short, 57% adequate, and 42% surplus. Fall Plowing, 29%, 28% Prv. Yr., 32% 5 Yr. Avg. Corn at dough stage 97%, 91% Prv. Yr., 94% 5 Yr. Avg. Corn for silage 37%, 76% Prv. Yr., 61% 5 Yr. Avg. Barley planting is 8%, 38% Prv. Yr., 23% 5 Yr. Avg. Tobacco harvest is 80% complete, 92% Prv. Yr., 87% 5 Yr. Avg. Potato harvest is 30% complete, 41% Prv. Yr., 46% 5 Yr. Avg. Alfalfa fourth cutting 51%, 82% Prv. Yr., 55% 5 Yr. Avg. Timothy/Clover second cutting, 94%, 96% Prv. Yr., 94% 5 Yr. Avg. Apple harvest 52%, 61% Prv. Yr., 51% 5 Yr. Avg. Grape harvest 10%, 14% Prv. Yr., 5% 5 Yr. Avg. Soybean condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 54% good, 18% excellent. Quality of Hay made 25% very poor, 5% poor, 29% fair, 36% good, 5% excellent. Apple Condition 0% very poor, 13% poor, 24% fair, 44% good, 19% excellent.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Soil moisture 42% very short, 35% short, 23% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn 44% very poor, 29% poor, 19% fair, 7% good, 1% excellent. Soybeans 13% very poor, 23% poor, 37% fair, 26% good, 1% excellent. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 15% poor, 34% fair, 48% good, 1% excellent. Corn matured 100%, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Corn harvested 95%, 92% 2010, 87% avg. Soybeans bloomed 100%, 100% 2010, 100% avg. Soybeans pods set 91%, 93% 2010, 94% avg. Soybeans leaves turning color 13%, 17% 2010, 16% avg. Soybeans leaves dropped 1%, 3% 2010, 5% avg. Cotton bolls set 100%, 99% 2010, 100% avg. Winter wheat planted 18%, 0% 2010,

0% avg. Tobacco harvested 98%, 98% 2010, 97% avg. Tobacco stalks destroyed 66%, 58% 2010, 70% avg. Peaches harvested 100%, 100% 2010, 99% avg. Winter grazings planted 12%, 13% 2010, 15% avg. Soil moisture levels dropped considerably during the week ending September 18th, 2011. Hot, dry weather was present through Thursday over most of the State with highs reaching the mid-nineties. Scattered showers fell around the State but no significant rainfall was recorded. A cold front entered the State on Thursday bringing temperatures in the sixties, a welcomed change from the heat that had plagued the State for months. Cloudy, cool weather persisted through the weekend with highs in the seventies and very light rainfall. Soil moisture levels fell to 42% very short, 35% short and 23% adequate. The State average temperature was one degree below normal. The State average rainfall for the period was 0.1 inches.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.1. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 39% short, 51% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 29% short, 59% adequate, 7% surplus. Winter wheat emerged 3%, 9% 2010, 7% avg. Corn silage harvested 62%, 77% 2010, 61% avg. Sorghum silage harvested 43%, 67% 2010, 58% avg. Soybeans mature 13%, 16% 2010, 14% avg. Sunflower ray flowers dry 95%, 90% 2010, 91% avg. Sunflower bracts yellow 78%, 69% 2010, 69% avg. Sunflower mature 8%, 9% 2010, 8% avg. Sunflower 3% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 55% good, 12% excellent. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting harvested 86%, 81% 2010, 79% avg. Alfalfa hay 1% very poor, 3% poor, 16% fair, 70% good, 10% excellent. Feed supplies 4% short, 84% adequate, 12% surplus. Stock water supplies 1% very short, 6% short, 84% adequate, 9% surplus. Cattle condition 1% poor, 10% fair, 75% good, 14% excellent. Sheep condition 1% poor, 10% fair, 73% good, 16% excellent. Row crops development was slowed by cooler temperatures and continued lack of moisture in many areas. Range and pasture conditions changed little from last week and livestock conditions remain mostly in the good to excellent range. Major activities this week included winter wheat seeding, harvesting of silage, preparing machinery for row crop harvest and working ground that was too wet to plant last spring.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 23% short, 66% adequate and 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 28% short, 61% adequate and 2% surplus. Cotton 30% defoliated, 64% 2010, 31% average. Tobacco - Burley 70% harvested, 72% 2010, 71% average. Tobacco - Dark Air-Cured Harvested 87% harvested, 90% 2010, 88% average. Tobacco – Dark Fire-Cured Harvested 75% harvested, 82% 2010, 79% average. Tennessee farmers continued to concentrate on shelling corn last week, but also started harvesting early-planted soybeans and cotton. With the benefit of cooler temperatures and recent showers pastures continued to improve and were rated in mostly fair condition. Cotton defoliation, hay harvest, and fall forage seeding continued. Some hay producers are hoping for a third cutting. Silage harvest is about completed.

TEXAS: Areas of the Upper Coast and the Coastal Bend received up to 5 inches of rainfall, the Cross Timbers, East Texas, and South Texas received up to 3 inches of rainfall, while the rest of the State observed only scattered showers. In areas of the Northern High Plains, producers were in need of moisture to continue planting winter wheat. Non-irrigated winter wheat field preparation progressed well due to recent rainfall in areas of the Southern High Plains. Producers prepared to plant irrigated winter wheat fields in the Northern Low Plains. Oat planting was delayed in areas of South Central Texas due to lack of soil moisture. Corn harvested for silage was in full swing in areas of the Northern High Plains, while producers began to harvest corn for grain. The cotton crop matured rapidly due to continued hot temperatures in areas of the Northern High Plains and producers prepared for harvest. Cotton defoliation continued in areas of the Low Plains. Some cotton was damaged in areas of the Trans-Pecos due to diseases. The peanut crop made good progress in areas of South Texas due to heavy irrigation. Pumpkin harvest was active in areas of the Northern High Plains. Irrigated pecan orchards progressed well in the Cross Timbers and the Edwards Plateau. Pecan orchards made good progress in areas of South Texas due to low insect activity. Land preparation was active for cabbage, onions, and spinach planting in southern areas of the State. Livestock liquidation slowed in northern areas of the State due to anticipated forage growth from cooler temperatures and recent rainfall. In southern areas of the State, livestock producers continued to ship stocker cattle and wean calves. Livestock producers stocked imported hay in preparation for winter supplemental feeding in many areas of the State. Livestock producers in most areas of the State were in need of rainfall to replenish lakes and stock ponds. Fire danger continued to be extremely high in most areas of the State, while wild fires broke out in East Texas, the Edwards Plateau, and South Central Texas.

UTAH: Days suitable for field work averaged 5.8. Temperature highs were in the 70s and 80s for the week. Many parts of the State received significant rainfall toward the end of the week. Topsoil moisture content increased some from the previous week to 3 percent very short, 26 percent short and 71 percent adequate. Box Elder County reported that crops continued to progress through the first part of the week. Farmers are busy planting wheat and other small grains, finishing up on third crop hay and starting to chop corn. Scattered rain fell on Friday night and Saturday in most portions of the county and dry farmers were reporting that they received enough moisture to begin drilling the rest of their fall grain. Some hay was on the ground in windrows when it rained. It will be raked and baled when it is dry enough but the quality will be affected because of the moisture. The corn crop continues to mature and silage corn looks good but there is concern that it may not all mature. Some producers feel they need the weather to stay frost free until October 10th. There was a lot of dryland wheat planted prior to the latest storm. Farmers had to plant deeper than they normally do to find moisture; as a result, some of the grain looks a little spotty. Weekend rains in Cache County damaged alfalfa that was still in the windrow. Hay that is still standing will likely be cut this week, now that warm dry weather has returned. Hay yields are good. There are still some wheat, barley and oats to be harvested for grain, though most fields are done. Safflower is maturing nicely. Most growers will begin harvesting safflower near the first of October. Growers are happy about the stage of maturity for most silage corn. The hot days in late August and early September enhanced maturity much more than anticipated. Some silage corn is being harvested already, though most will not be ready for two or three more weeks. Growers are glad there has not been a killing frost yet. Almost daily rain showers in Garfield, Kane and Iron Counties have delayed farmers cutting and harvesting hay. Carbon County reports that light rains have slowed field work, but have not done much to increase topsoil moisture. Box Elder County livestock continues to do well and pastures seem to be holding up very well. Producers are busy bringing cows, calves, sheep and lambs off summer range. The calf and lamb crops look good. Sheep producers will begin this week to sort lambs and move some sheep from summer ranges to fall pastures. Prices for fat lambs are up. All livestock are doing well in Cache County. There is adequate fall grazing and temperatures are conducive to steady growth rates. Carbon County range and pasture lands are mostly in excellent

condition. Producers will graze as long as possible to help alleviate the effect of high feed costs.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 15% short, 71% adequate, 13% Surplus. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 17% short, 68% adequate, 8% surplus. Livestock 3% very poor, 8% poor, 26% fair, 54% good, 9% excellent. Other Hay 9% very poor, 17% poor, 32% fair, 35% good, 7% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 2% very poor, 9% poor, 25% fair, 54% good, 10% excellent. Corn dent 88%, 94% 2010; 95% 5-year average. Corn mature 76%; 79% 2010; 80% 5-yr avg. Corn Grain harvested 43%; 61% 2010; 31% 5-year average. Corn Silage harvested 83%; 90% 2010; 78% 5-yr avg. Corn 6% very poor, 11% poor, 30% fair, 45% good, 8% excellent. Soybeans setting pods 98%; 100% 2010; 99% 5-yr avg. Soybeans dropping leaves 21%; 33% 2010; 23% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 1% very poor, 4% poor, 16% fair, 63% good, 16% excellent. Winter Wheat seeded 11%; 8% 2010; 5% 5-yr avg. Barley Seeded 18%; 16% 2010; 12% 5-yr avg. Oats seeded 14%; 18% 2010; 4% 5-yr avg. Tobacco Flue-cured harvested 56%; 54% 2010; 58% 5-yr avg. Tobacco Flue-cured 5% very poor, 18% poor, 40% fair, 30% good, 7% excellent. Tobacco Burley harvested 70%; 65% 2010; 58% 5-yr avg. Tobacco Burley 1% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 65% good, 1% excellent. Tobacco Dark fire-cured harvested 93%; 85% 2010; 63% 5-yr avg. Tobacco Dark fire-cured 5% poor, 78% fair, 17% good. Fall Apples Harvested 25%, 31% 2010; 35% 5-yr avg. Apples All 71% fair, 26% good, 3% excellent. Grapes 6% fair, 92% good, 2% excellent. Cooler and drier temperatures prevailed across Virginia allowing fieldwork to resume. Corn harvest continued with good yields in most areas and corn silage harvest neared completion. Some cotton fields began to reach maturity. A few peanuts have begun to be dug. Dark tobacco harvest is almost complete with many fields still suffering from the affects of Hurricane Irene. Growers continue to monitor soybean fields for worms. Vegetable growers continue to harvest sweet potatoes, tomatoes and pumpkins. Some have begun to plant strawberries.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork were 6.2. Topsoil moisture conditions were 17 percent very short, 35 percent short, and 43 percent adequate, and 5 percent surplus. Unseasonably hot and dry temperatures gave way to a midweek drastic cool down. As winter wheat harvest came to a close with outstanding yield results, many producers changed their focus to seeding next year's crop. Whitman, Walla Walla and Adams Counties averaged 10 percent complete on winter wheat planting. Field corn progress took a much need jump towards reaching maturity. Potato harvest in Whatcom County was in full swing with the cooler temperatures allowing for the harvest schedule to get back to normal. In the Yakima Valley, hop harvest continued through the week as did the harvest of vegetable crops. Apple producers continued to harvest Gala and Honeycrisp varieties and added Granny Smith and Golden Delicious varieties to the mix. Bartlett pear harvest continued mostly in the cooler reaches of the upper Yakima Valley. In Chelan County, Gala apple yields were slightly lower than expected and Barlett pear harvest was two-thirds complete. Pastures in western Washington received a boost as about half an inch of rain fell across the western counties. In Pend Oreille County, cattle and calves looked well and some producers started to move them to market.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work was 5. Topsoil moisture was 7% short, 90% adequate, and 3% surplus compared to 38% very short, 48% short, and 14% adequate last year. Corn conditions were 5% very poor, 4% poor, 31% fair, 59% good, and 1% excellent. Corn doughing was 90%, 98% in 2010, and 94% 5-year avg. Corn dented was 58%, 89% in 2010, and 71% 5-year avg. Corn was 5% mature, 47% in 2010, and 28% 5-year avg. Soybeans conditions were 1% poor, 12% fair, 71% good, and 16% excellent. Soybeans dropping leaves were 45%, 83% in 2010, and 47% 5-year avg. Winter wheat planted was 7%, 1% in 2010, and 7% 5-year avg. Hay was reported 2% very poor, 7% poor, 23% fair, 65% good, and 3% excellent. Hay second cutting was 90% complete, 83% in 2010, and 90% 5-year avg. Hay third cutting was 31% complete, 22% in 2010, and 31% 5-year avg. Apple conditions were 8% poor, 37% fair, 54% good, and 1% excellent. Apples harvested were 37%, 35% in 2010, and 34% 5-year avg. Cattle and calves were 2% poor, 22% fair, 67% good, and 9% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 1% poor, 21% fair, 76% good, and 2% excellent. Farm activities included transporting hay, vaccinating livestock, weaning calves, chopping corn for silage, harvesting apples, monitoring fall calving cows, brush hogging, and rotating pastures.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 33% short, 57% adequate, and 1% surplus. Corn dough 98%, 99% 2010, 95% 5-yr. avg. Corn silage harvested 38%, 62% 2010, 40% 5-yr. avg. Third crop hay harvested 98%, 95% 2010, 96% 5-yr. avg. Fourth crop hay harvested 66%, 53% 2010, 40% 5-yr. avg. Hard frost brought an early halt to the growing season in parts of northern Wisconsin on September 14, 15 and 16. The low for the week was 29 degrees at the Eau Claire weather station, with reports of temperatures in the 20s from Barron, Rusk, Washburn, Oneida and Florence Counties. Elsewhere in the State the frost was patchy and localized, and reports of crop damage varied. While spared a killing freeze, crops in southern Wisconsin were still contending with moisture shortages. Four of the five weather stations reported 0.00 inches precipitation for the week, exacerbating ongoing dry conditions. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures last week were 3 to 5 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 69 to 70 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 44 to 52 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.00 inches in Madison, Milwaukee, La Crosse and Green Bay to 0.01 inches in Eau Claire. Growing degree days for corn remain above normal for all reporting stations.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 6.00. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 46% short, 48% adequate, 1% surplus. Barley 89% harvested. Oats 97% mature, 92% harvested. Spring wheat 99% harvested. Winter wheat 61% planted, 25% emerged. Dry beans 96% leaves turning color, 55% windrowed, 28% combined. Corn 96% milk, 90% dough, 62% dented, 6% mature. Corn harvested for silage 35% harvested. Alfalfa harvested, 2nd cutting 92%. Alfalfa harvested, 3rd cutting 30%. Corn condition 17% fair, 78% good, 5% excellent. Dry bean condition 6% poor, 38% fair, 52% good, 4% excellent. Sugarbeet condition 35% fair, 60% good, 5% excellent. Alfalfa condition 14% fair, 84% good, 2% excellent. Livestock condition 10% fair, 84% good, 6% excellent. Irrigation water supplies 10% very short, 87% adequate, 3% surplus. Most of the State experienced warm weather. Much of the State got moisture with the heaviest amounts in the North. Platte reported cutting silage and a third cutting of alfalfa. Winter wheat is emerging but needs moisture. Grasslands are dry. Hot Springs County reported grasshopper problems. Uinta County reported much needed rain and a frost, with most of the alfalfa cut down before the frost. Activities for the week included hay and small grain harvest, wheat planting, windrowing beans and moving livestock. High temperatures ranged from the high 60s into the high 80s. Low temperatures ranged from the mid 20s to the low 40s.

International Weather and Crop Summary

September 11-17, 2011

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: The remnants of Tropical Storm Katia produced additional rain in northern Europe, while hot, dry conditions prevailed in southern growing areas.

WESTERN FSU: Dry weather returned, favoring summer crop harvesting and winter crop planting.

EASTERN FSU: Dry, unseasonably warm conditions accelerated spring wheat harvesting.

MIDDLE EAST: Dry conditions facilitated cotton harvesting and early winter wheat planting.

SOUTH ASIA: The monsoon showed little sign of withdrawing as flooding rains persisted for rice and cotton in southern Pakistan.

EAST ASIA: Unfavorable wetness prevailed for open-boll cotton on the North China Plain.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: The monsoon remained active across the region, maintaining saturated conditions for rice and corn.

AUSTRALIA: Showers maintained good to excellent crop prospects in Western Australia, while persistent dryness in southeastern Australia was increasingly unfavorable for winter grains.

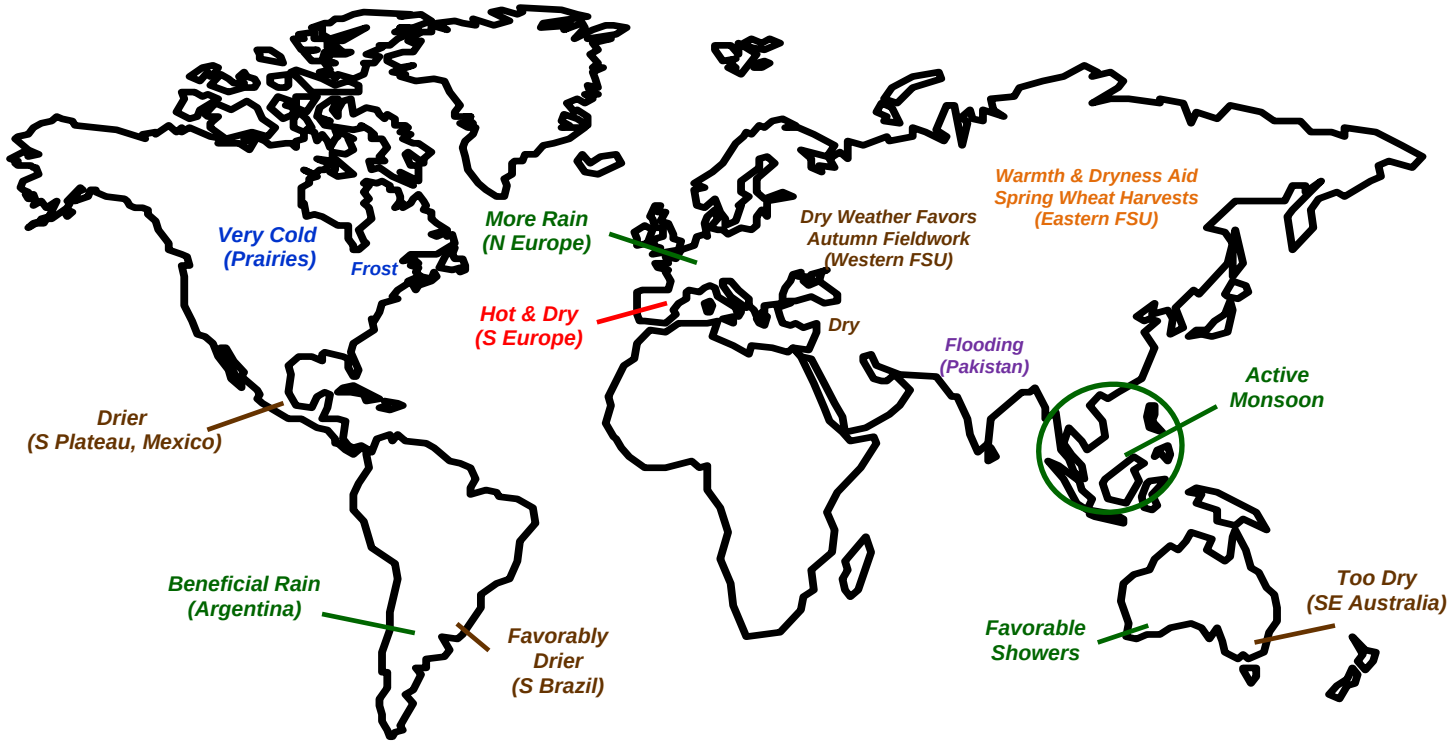
ARGENTINA: Much-needed rain benefited winter grains in many northern and eastern production areas, although pockets of dryness lingered elsewhere.

BRAZIL: Favorably drier conditions prevailed in the southern wheat belt.

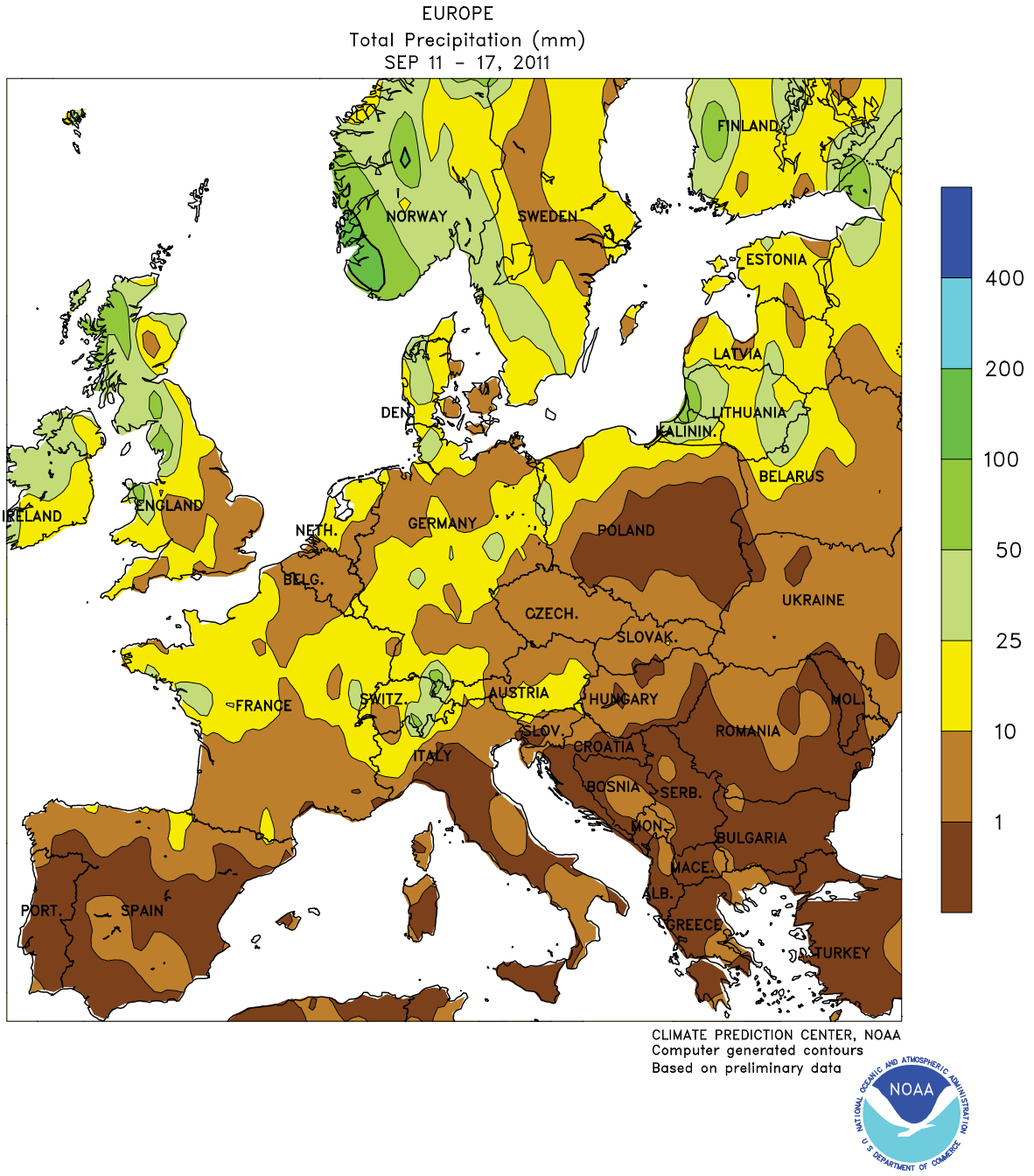
MEXICO: Showers tapered off across the southern plateau corn belt.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Unseasonably cold weather brought an end to the growing season in most areas.

EASTERN CANADA: Frosty weather came early to parts of Ontario, possibly impacting late-planted corn.

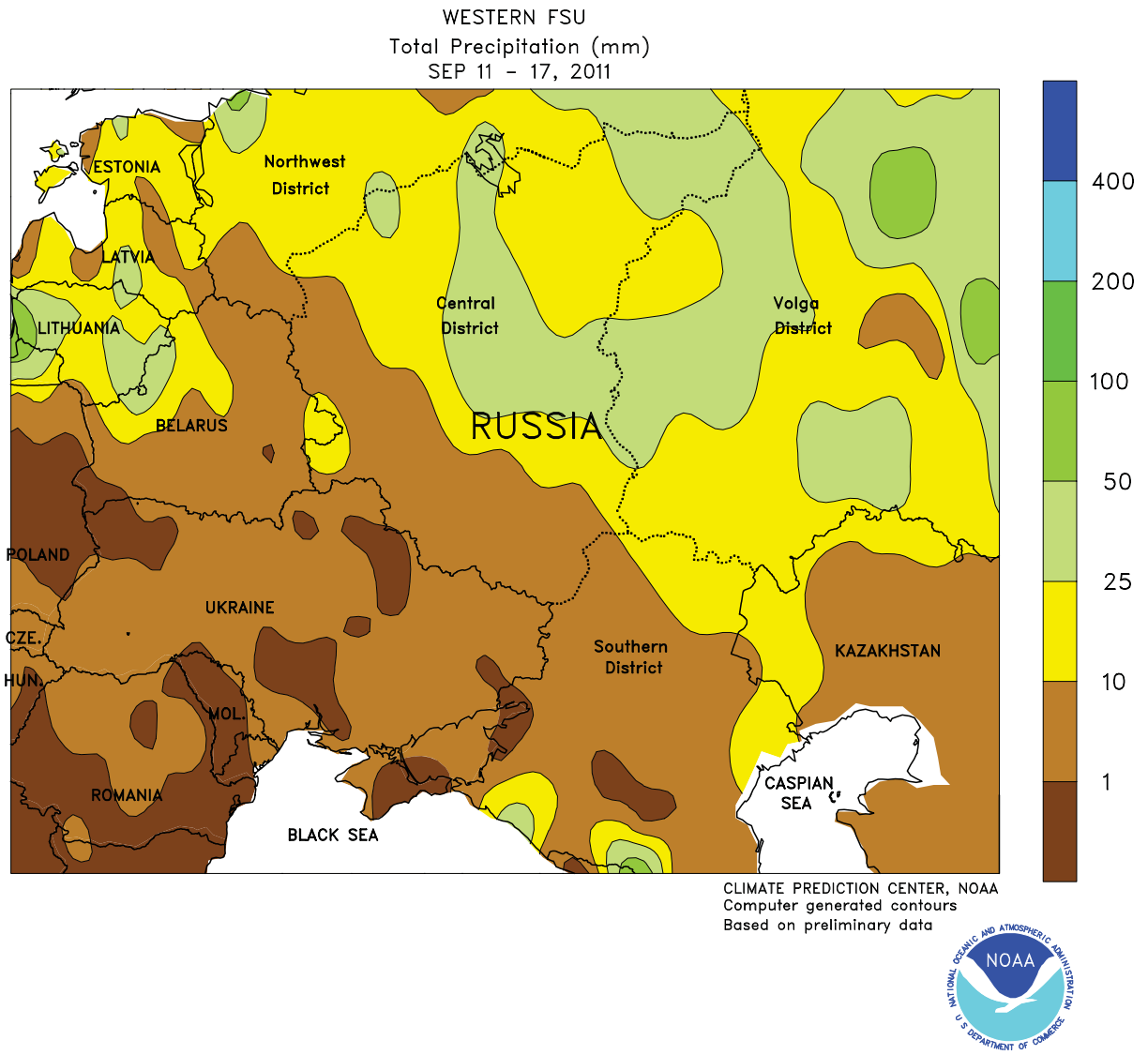


For additional information contact: meteorologists@oce.usda.gov



EUROPE

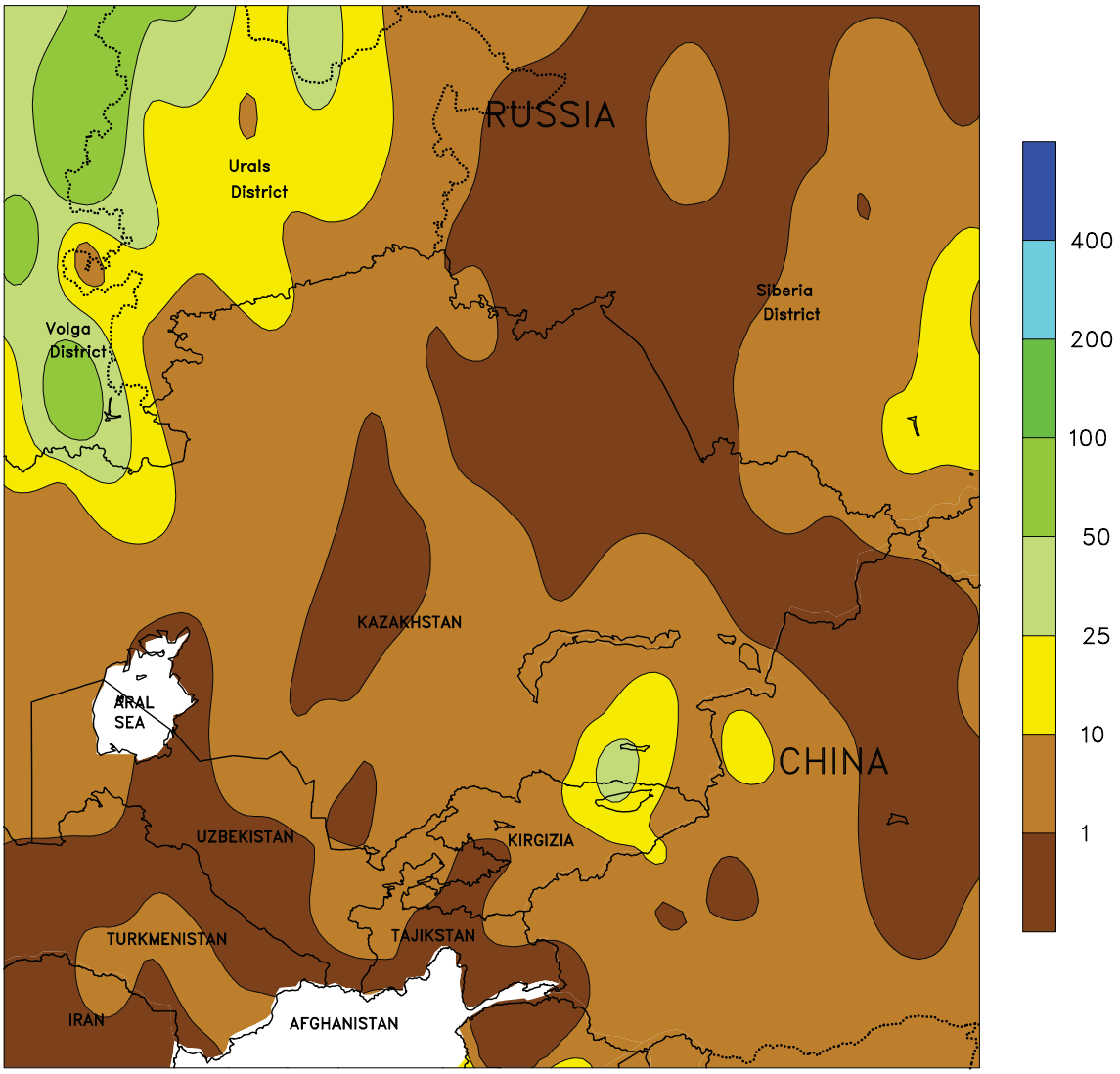
Wet weather persisted in northern Europe, while dry, increasingly hot conditions prevailed in southern growing areas. Early in the week, the remnants of Tropical Storm Katia produced moderate to heavy rain (10-80 mm) from the United Kingdom into Scandinavia, boosting soil moisture reserves but hampering winter crop planting. A trailing cold front triggered showers (2-30 mm) from central and northern France into northern Poland and the Baltic States, further hindering winter crop planting. In contrast, dry, hot weather (30-36°C) across Spain, Italy, and the Balkans accelerated summer crop drydown and harvesting. However, soil moisture is becoming limited for winter wheat planting in the Balkans, most notably in Hungary and northern Serbia.



WESTERN FSU

Mostly dry weather in western portions of the region contrasted with lingering showers farther east. After last week's rain, mostly sunny skies and temperatures up to 4°C above normal accelerated summer crop maturation and winter grain planting from southern Belarus and Ukraine into western and southern portions of Russia. Showers (10-45 mm) in the Volga and eastern Central Districts boosted soil moisture for winter grain planting and establishment, although the rain likely caused some fieldwork delays.

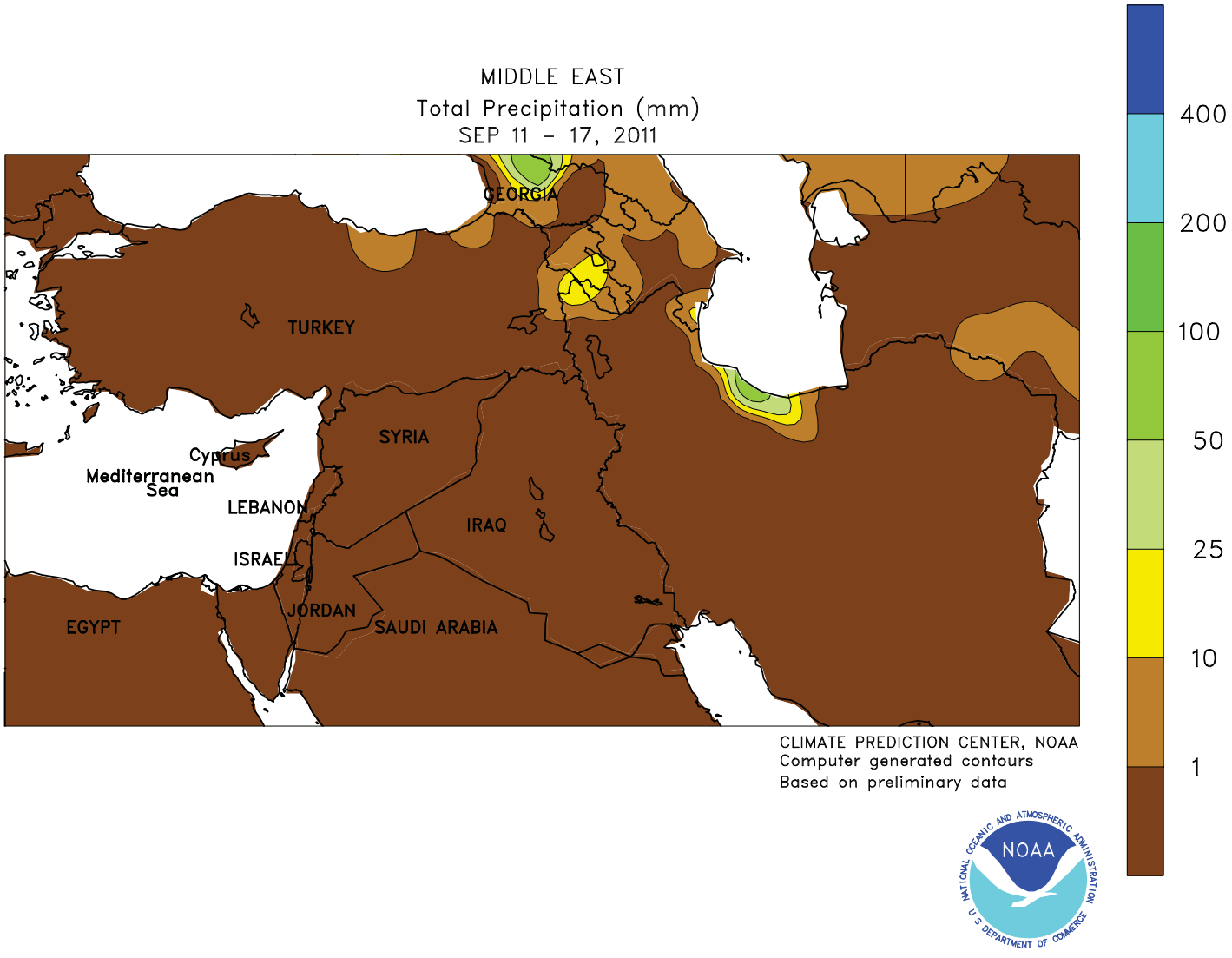
EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation (mm)
SEP 11 - 17, 2011



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

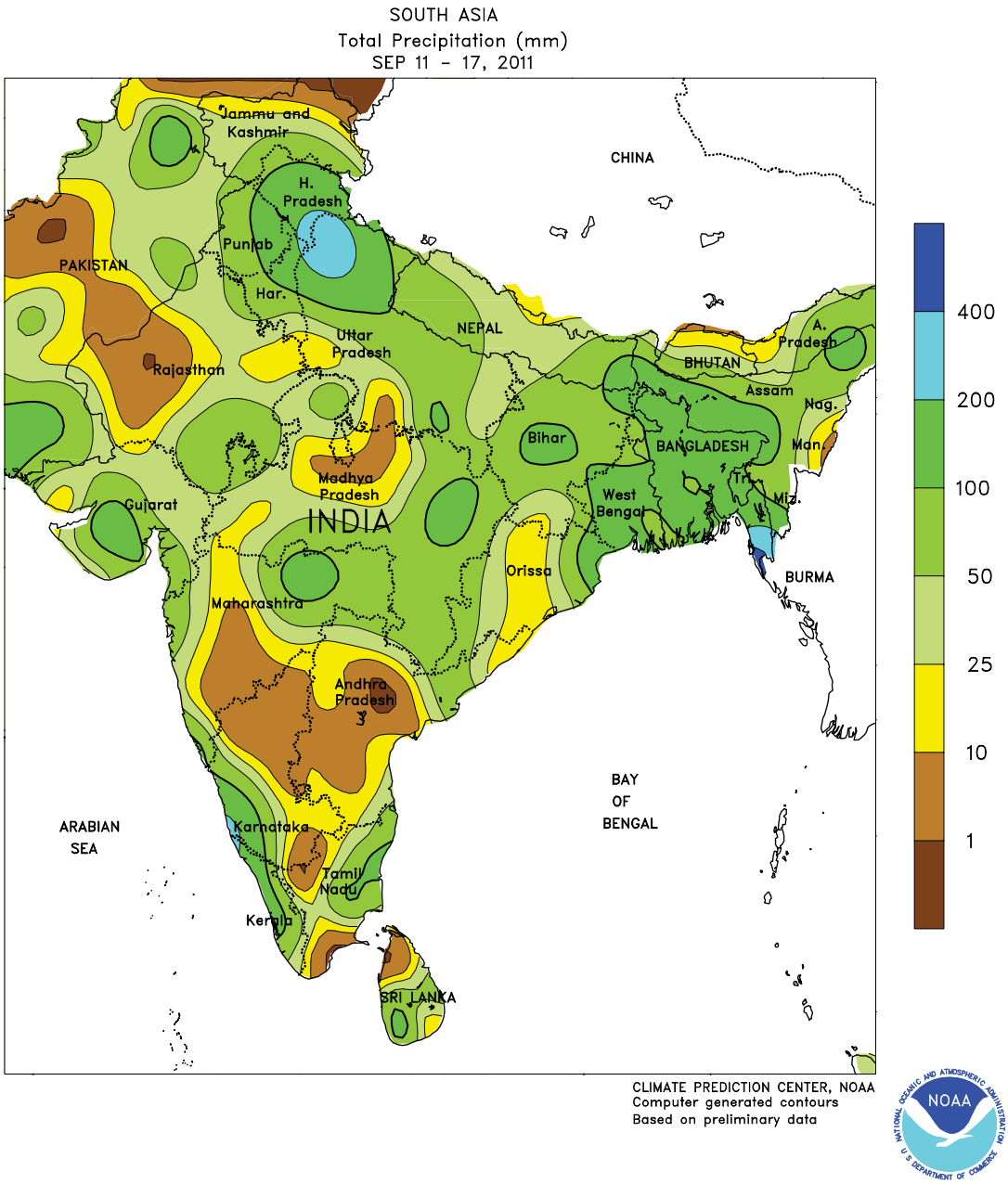
EASTERN FSU

Dry weather favored fieldwork over most growing areas, although moisture associated with the Indian monsoon led to unseasonable showers in the south. Spring wheat harvesting proceeded rapidly in Kazakhstan and Russia under sunny skies, although showers in the Urals District (2-15 mm) caused some fieldwork interruptions. In the south, moisture from the Indian monsoon led to unseasonable showers (2-40 mm) in Kirgizia and southern Kazakhstan, hampering cotton harvesting.



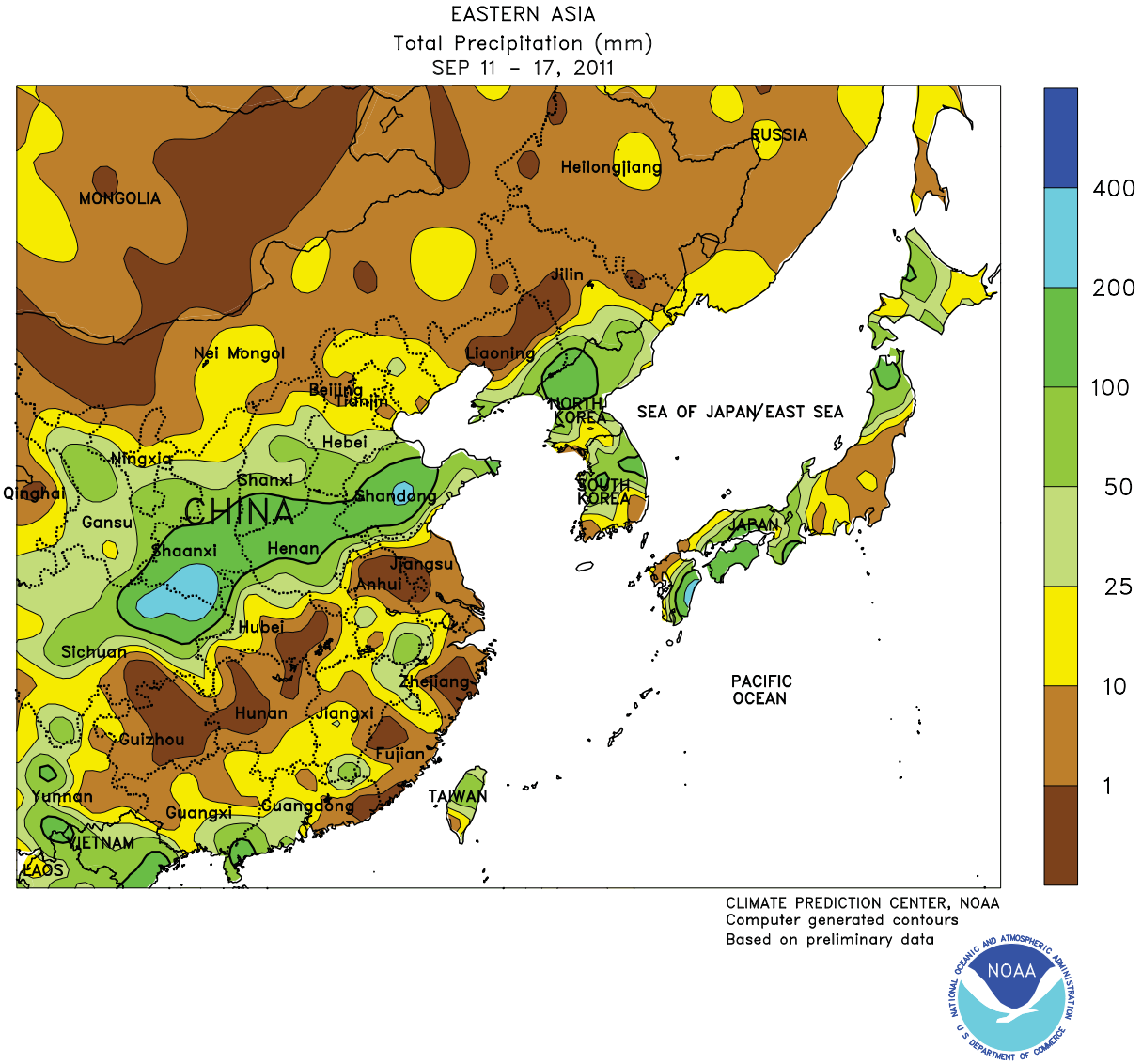
MIDDLE EAST

Seasonably dry weather promoted fieldwork across the region. Winter wheat planting proceeded uninterrupted in Turkey and Iran, which typically begin sowing wheat and barley in mid-September. Elsewhere, field preparation continued, with winter crop sowing typically beginning in mid-October in Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, and Jordan. However, moderate to heavy showers (10-50 mm) persisted along the immediate western Caspian Coast, providing a local boost to soil moisture. Temperatures averaged up to 4°C above normal in western portions of the region, and locally more than 4°C below normal in Iran.



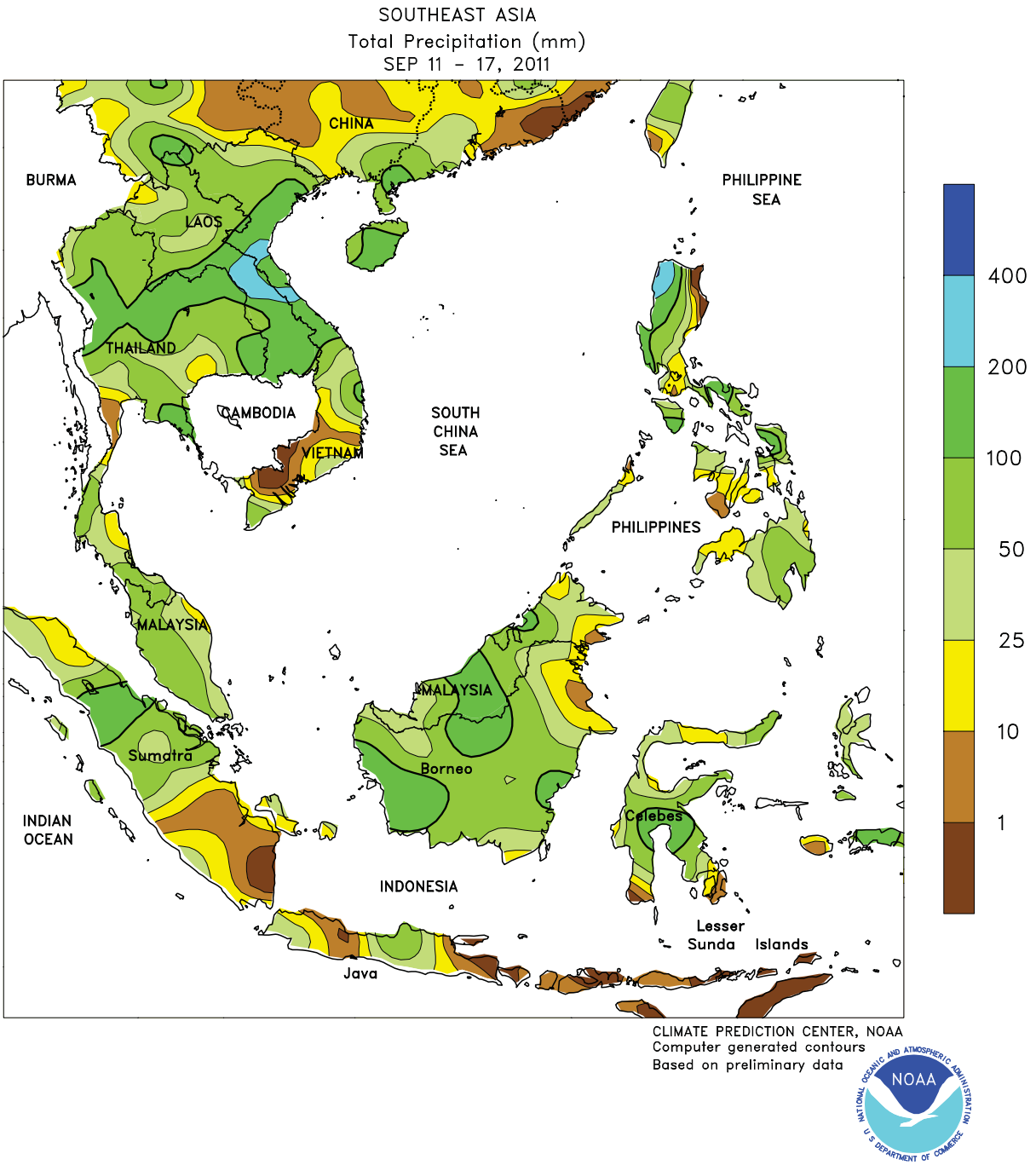
SOUTH ASIA

An unusually active late-season monsoon generated heavy showers across most of the region. In northern India, over 200 mm of rain maintained unfavorable wetness for open-boll cotton. Locally up to 250 mm of rain in northern Pakistan likely caused river flooding in areas still struggling to recover from last year's historic floods. Likewise, heavy rainfall (50-155 mm) exacerbated flooding from southern Pakistan into western India, increasing quality concerns for rice, cotton, and groundnuts. Month-to-date rainfall in southern Pakistan has already exceeded 220 mm, which is more than three times the normal seasonal total. Farther east, 100 to 180 mm of rain in Bangladesh and eastern India adversely impacted maturing rice. Moderate rainfall (25-100 mm) was mostly beneficial for blooming cotton in eastern Maharashtra, while wet conditions (10-110 mm) in Madhya Pradesh maintained saturated soils in primary soybean areas. After last week's dry weather, moderate to heavy monsoon showers (25-125 mm) returned to southeastern India, where cotton was entering reproduction. The monsoon season ends on September 30 when rains have typically withdrawn from nearly half of India.



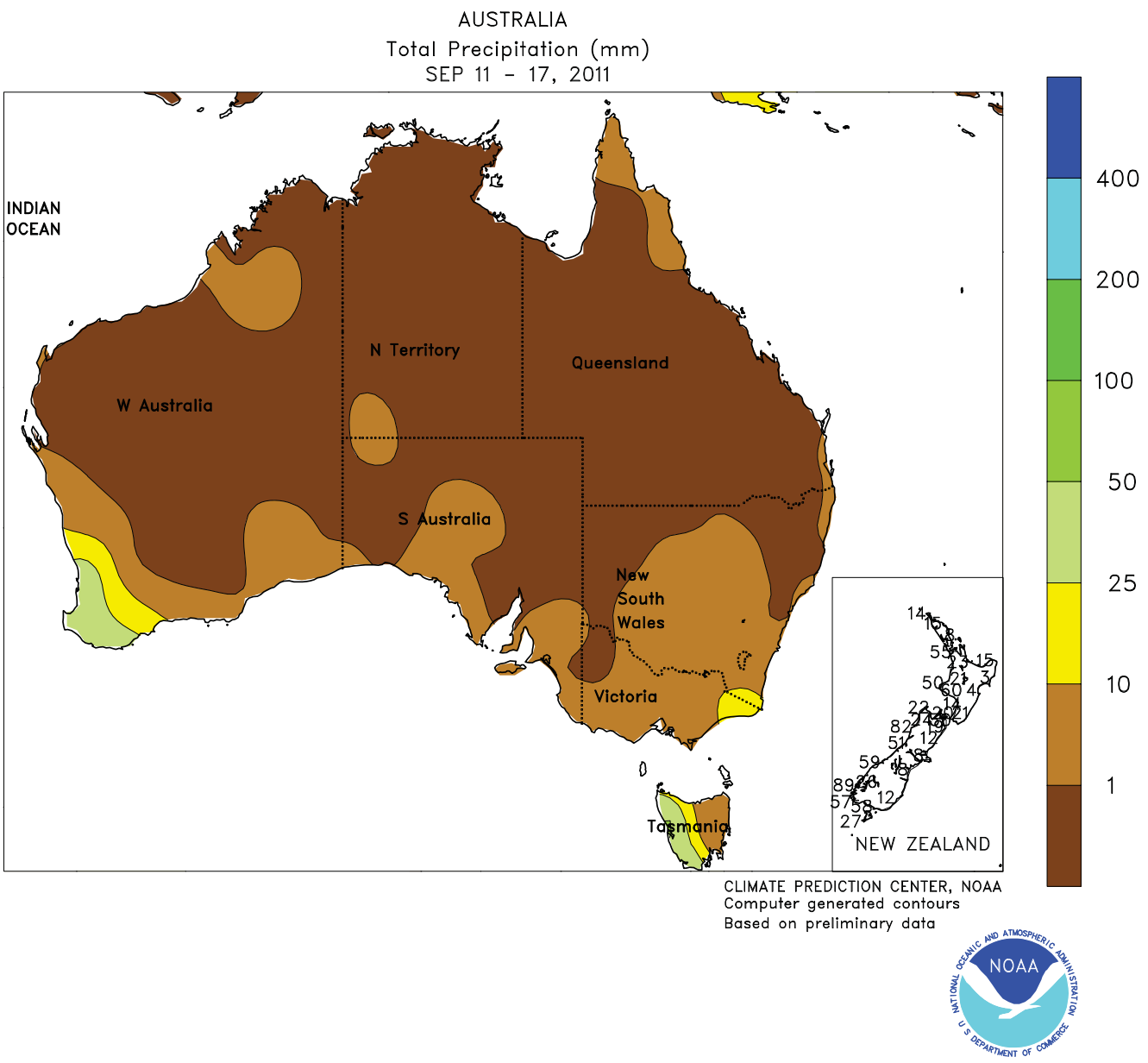
EASTERN ASIA

Wet weather prevailed throughout the week for open cotton bolls on the North China Plain, where rainfall amounts approaching 200 mm raised concerns over yield and quality. The heavy showers did, however, benefit filling corn. Mostly dry weather aided drydown of soybeans across Manchuria, with occasional light showers (1-5 mm) maintaining favorable soil moisture for corn in the late stages of filling. Temperatures remained above freezing in the main producing zones of the northeast; a freeze at this point would have little effect on a nearly mature corn crop. Elsewhere, heavy rain (over 100 mm) in southern Japan and across the Korean Peninsula slowed maturation of rice.



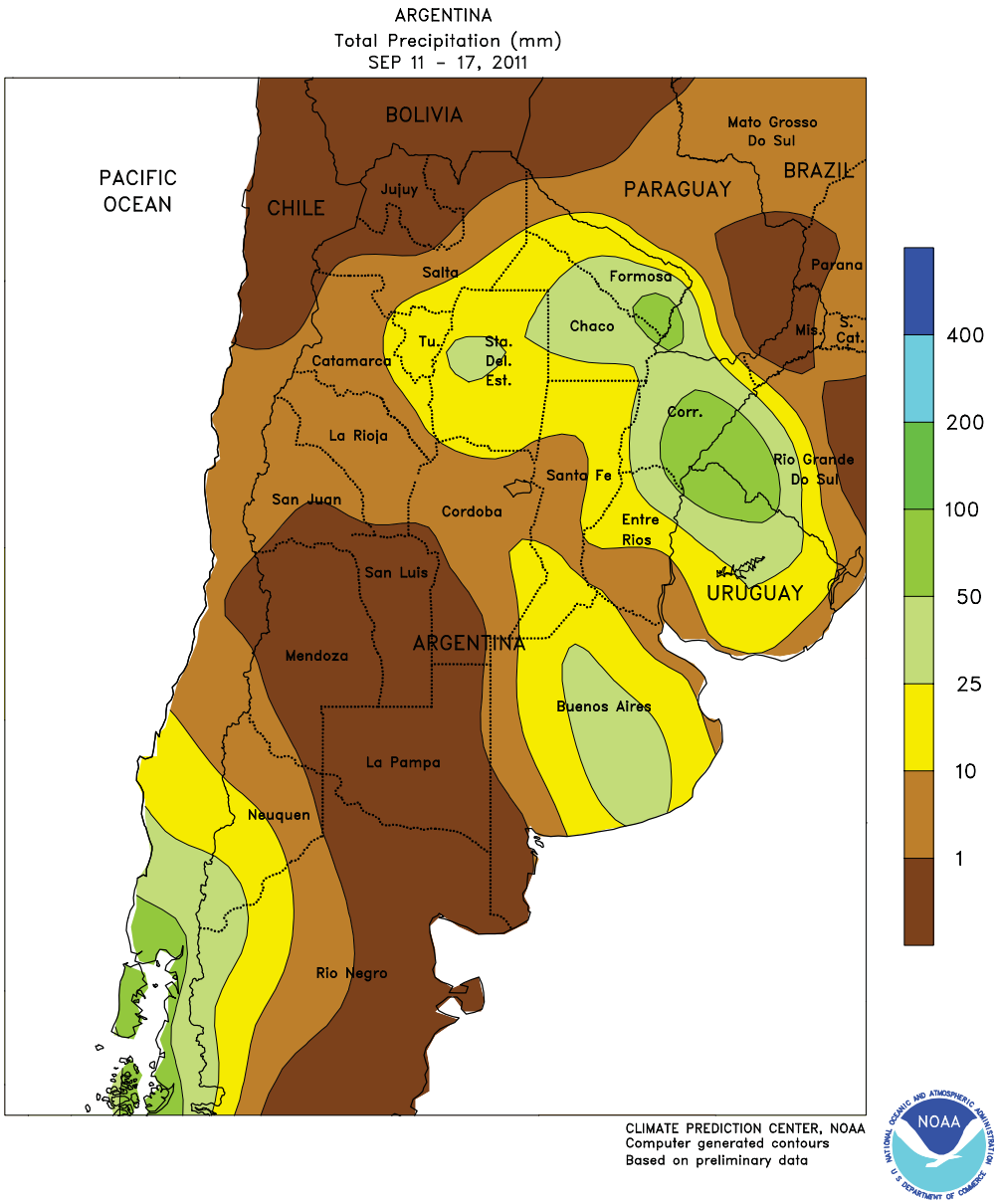
SOUTHEAST ASIA

The monsoon remained active across the region, maintaining favorable prospects for crops. In Thailand, 50 to over 100 mm of rain kept soils favorably wet for reproductive rice. Flooding rains (nearly 200 mm) in northern Vietnam washed out some young rice plants, necessitating replanting, but overall moisture conditions remained good for winter rice. Saturated soils continued in the northern Philippines, as upwards of 200 mm of rain and locally almost 500 mm were reported. The persistent wetness has lowered expectations for rice and corn in the northwest region. However, weather conditions have been favorable for crops elsewhere in the country. Dryness continued for oil palm in western Indonesia, where rainfall was scarce in the larger producing zones. In contrast, ample moisture existed for oil palm in Malaysia, with 50 to 150 mm of rainfall for the week.



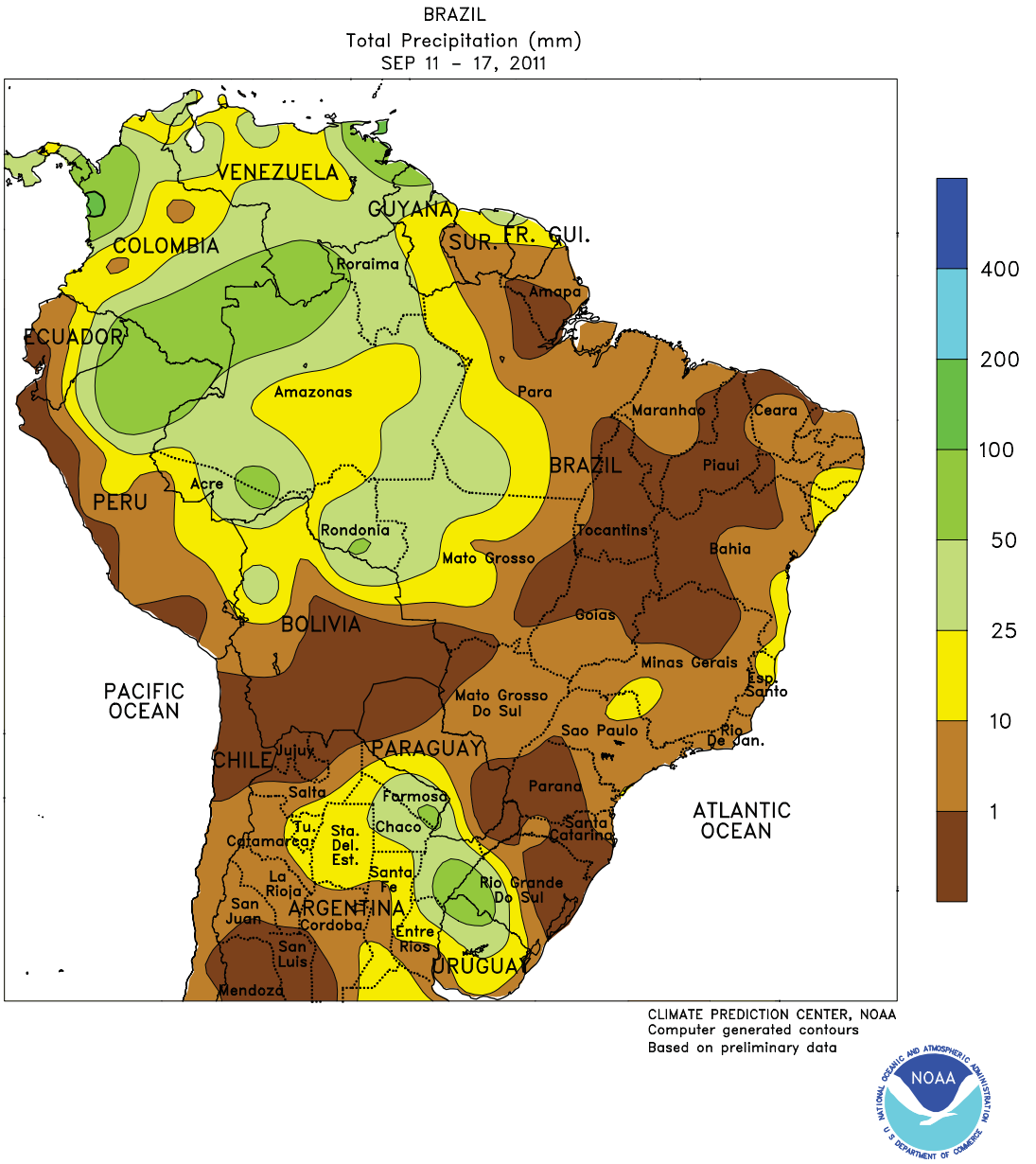
AUSTRALIA

In Western Australia, widespread showers (10-30 mm) and warm weather maintained good to excellent crop prospects for reproductive winter grains and oilseeds. In contrast, widely scattered, very light showers (less than 5 mm) provided little additional moisture for reproductive to filling winter crops in southern and eastern Australia. In southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, moisture supplies remained good to excellent for winter wheat development while abundant irrigation supplies encouraged summer crop planting. In southeastern Australia, persistently dry weather was becoming increasingly unfavorable for winter grains and oilseeds, reducing prospects for winter crops advancing through the reproductive stages of development. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal throughout the wheat belt.



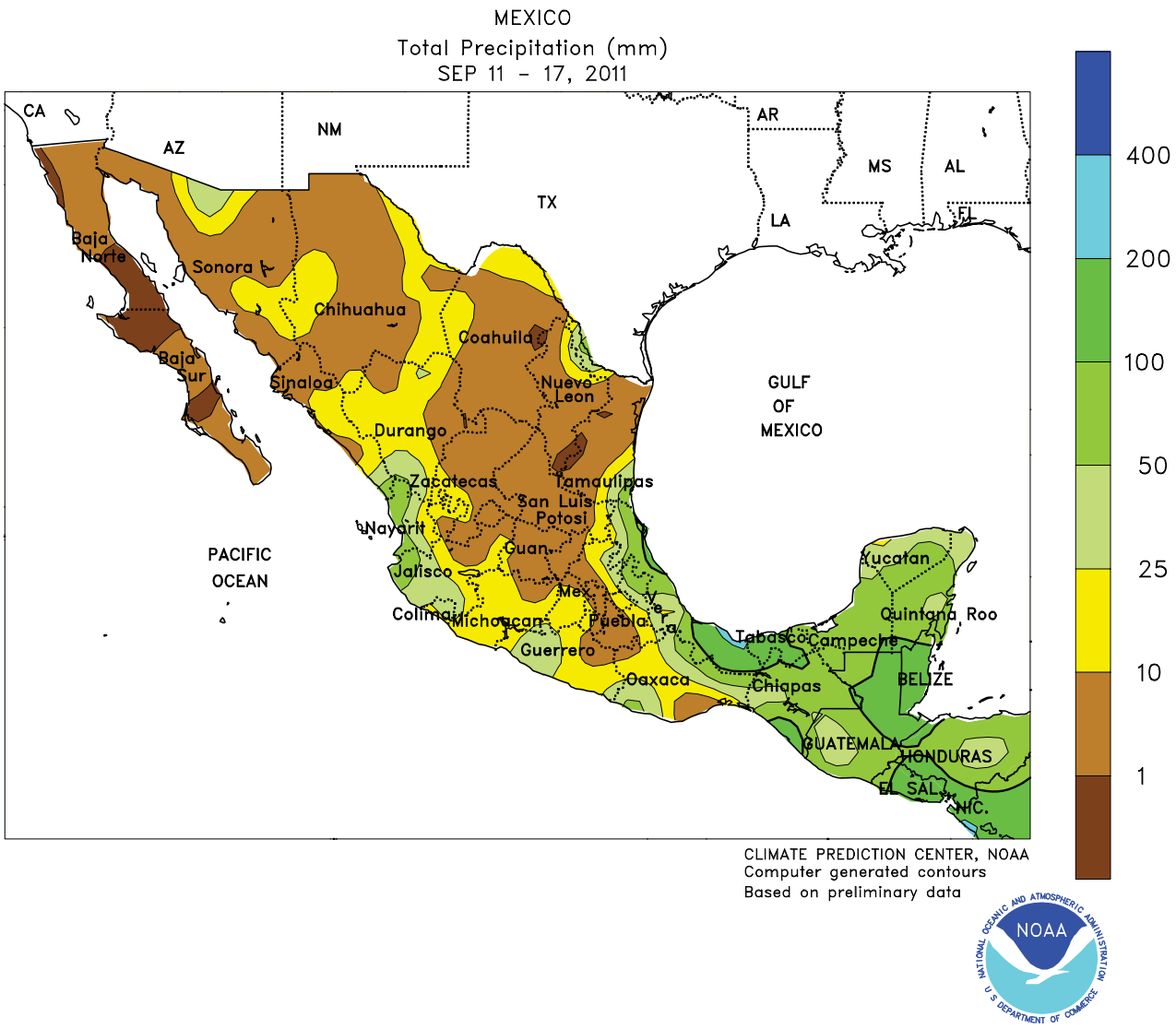
ARGENTINA

Late-week showers brought needed relief from dryness to winter grains in northern and eastern production areas. Rainfall totaled 10 to 25 mm or more over central and eastern Buenos Aires, central Cordoba, and much of the northeast, extending as far west as Tucuman and Santiago del Estero. The rainfall in the north was also favorable for germination of sunflowers, which are typically planted earlier in key northern production areas such as Chaco and Santa Fe. However, unseasonable dryness persisted over La Pampa and nearby locations in western Buenos Aires and southern Cordoba, which have been struggling with dryness since the end of the last rainy season. Weekly average temperatures were generally 2 to 4°C above normal in the areas receiving rain, spurring vegetative development of winter grains and making the rainfall particularly timely. In the drier parts of the southwestern wheat belt, temperatures averaged up to 5°C above normal; the warmth exacerbated the effects of the dryness on winter grains, although the continuation of freezing temperatures had until recently tempered early growth and, therefore, crop moisture demands. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, sunflowers were 14 percent planted as of September 15, compared with 10 percent last year. Corn planting was also underway, although problems with dryness and low temperatures were noted in some southern production areas.



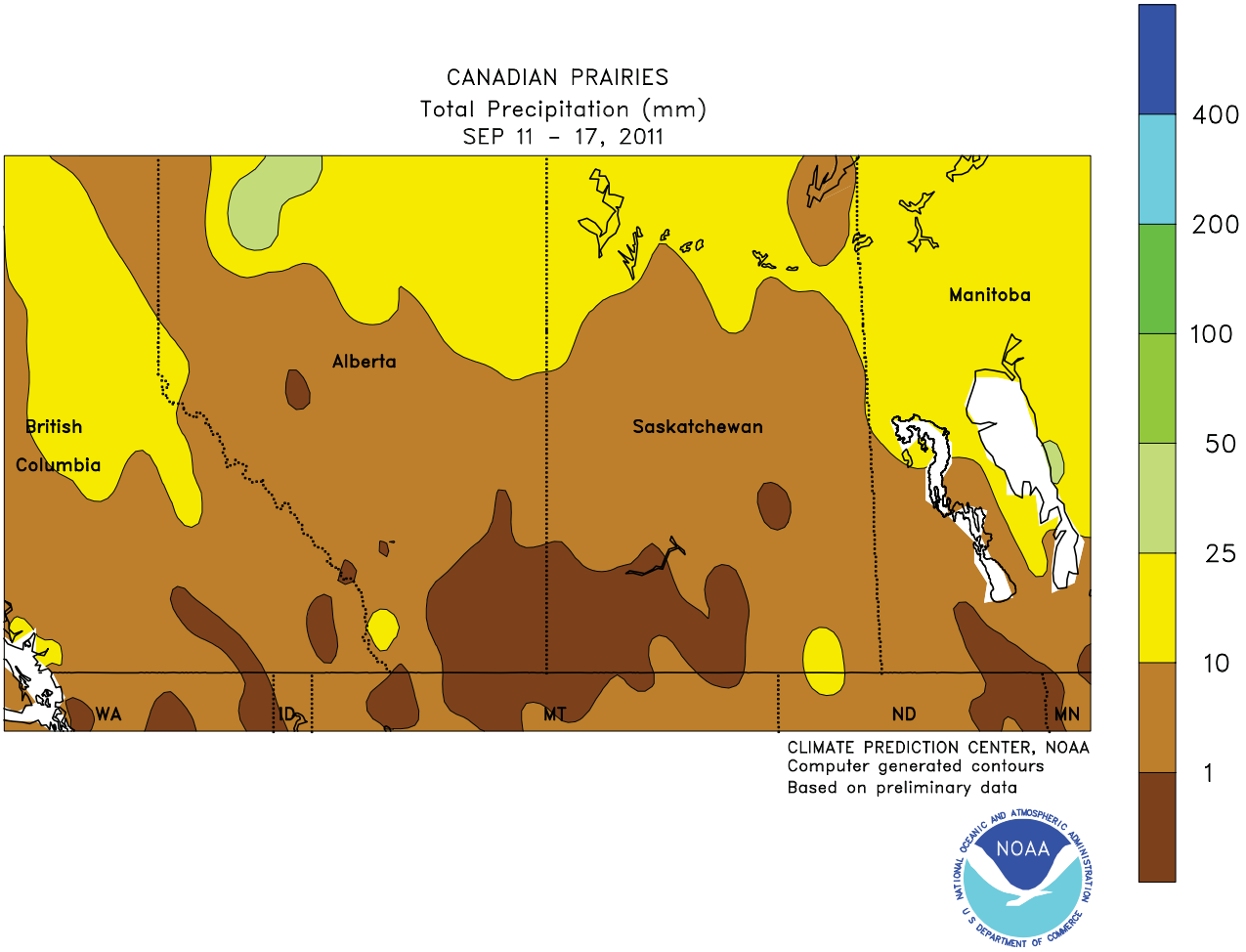
BRAZIL

Favorably drier weather prevailed in the south, bringing some relief from excessive wetness to reproductive to maturing winter grains. Weekly temperatures averaging up to 3°C above normal aided the drying process, with highs locally reaching 30°C and lows staying well above freezing. At week's end, a new system was approaching from the southwest, but rain had not yet reached the main winter grain areas (additional information will be provided in next week's *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*). Meanwhile, scattered showers (locally exceeding 10 mm) developed late in the week over sections of Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, and Espirito Santo; the moisture was highly beneficial for sugarcane and flowering coffee locally, although heavier, more widespread rain will be needed to help the entire region. Warm, dry weather dominated most other interior farming areas, with the exception of western and central Mato Grosso, which saw local showers in excess of 25 mm on multiple days. The rainy season in the Center-West region typically begins during the latter part of September, and the rain may be a signal of an on-time start in contrast to last season's delay. Light rain (locally exceeding 10) lingered along the northeast coast, which is entering its dry season.



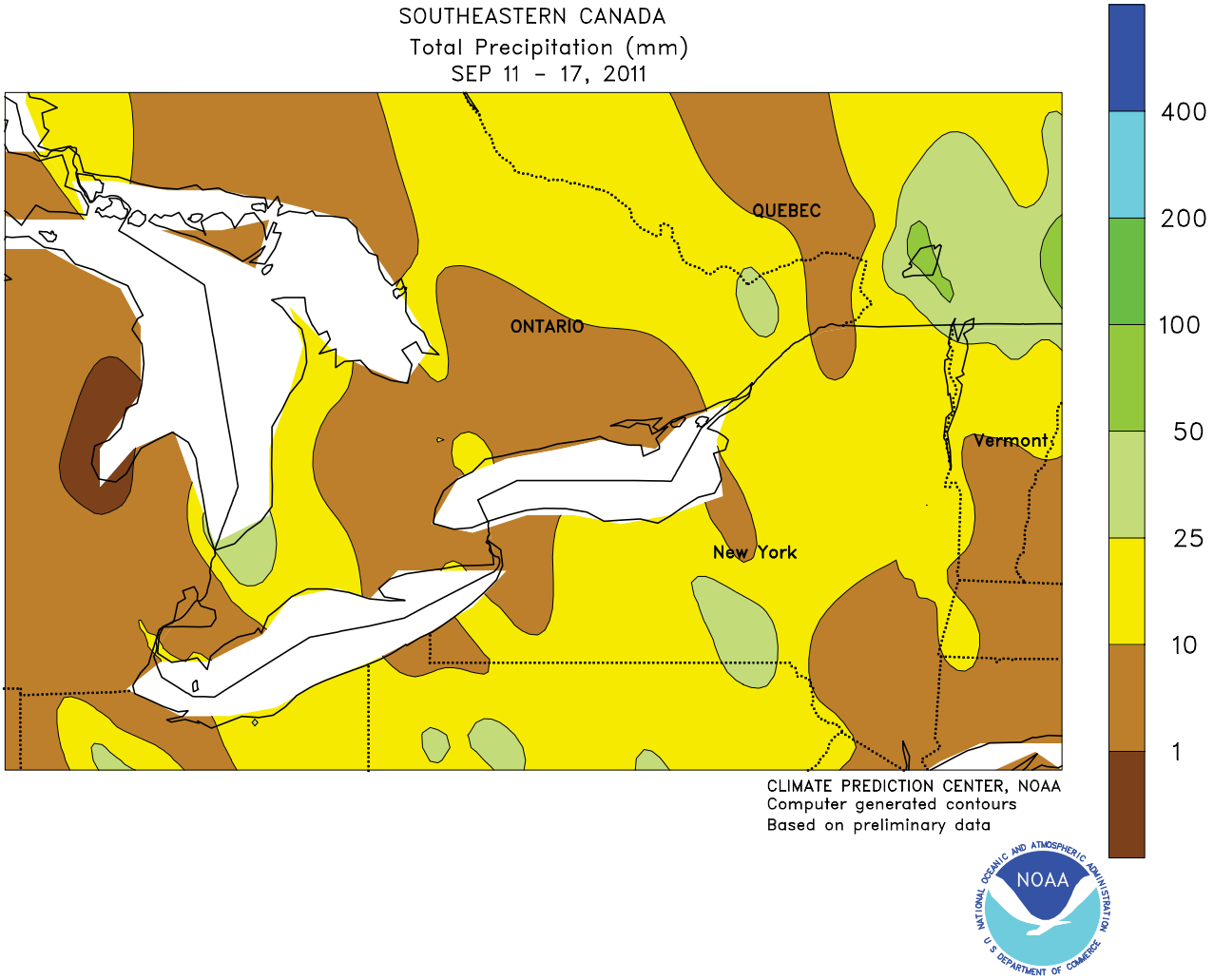
MEXICO

Mostly dry, warmer-than-normal weather dominated the southern plateau, fostering late-season development of corn and other rain-fed summer crops after several weeks of above-normal rainfall. The sparse rainfall (isolated amounts in excess of 25 mm) accompanied temperatures averaging up to 2°C above normal across the region, with highs reaching 30°C in some spots. Generally drier conditions also prevailed along the southern and western Pacific Coastal areas, which had recently experienced bouts of excessive rainfall. Locally heavy rain (25-50 mm, locally well in excess of 100 mm) fell on the Yucatan Peninsula and along the southern Gulf Coast, with much of it coming from the early week landfall of Tropical Storm Nate. However, the storm dissipated quickly as it moved into the eastern Sierras, with most of the heavy rain confined to Veracruz. Elsewhere, showers were scattered across northern Mexico, with local amounts in excess of 25 mm recorded as far east as Nuevo Leon. Heat and dryness persisted throughout much of the northeast, however, with highs in the upper 30s (degrees C) maintaining unseasonably high moisture requirements of irrigated crops and pastures.



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

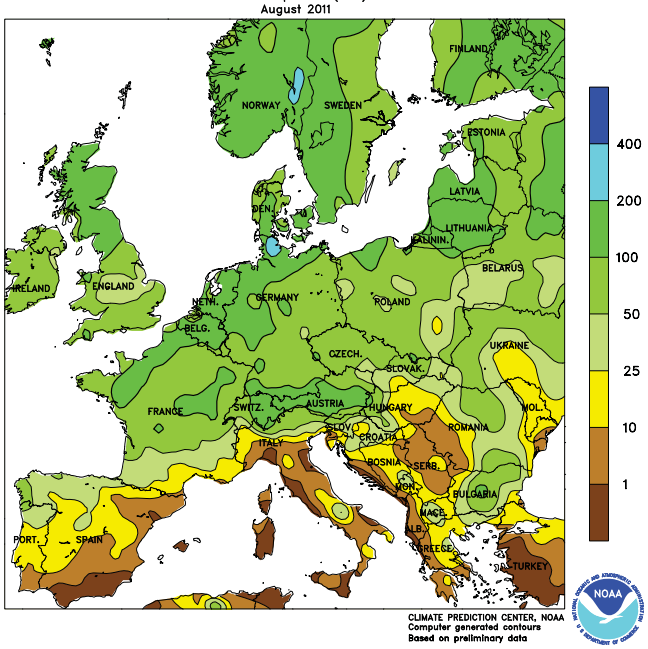
An unseasonably severe freeze ended the growing season throughout Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and much of Alberta. Although the first autumn freeze routinely occurs during the early to middle part of September, many areas, including a significant portion of Saskatchewan, recorded temperatures below -5°C. The first occurrence of a freeze of this magnitude is usually much later in the season, and the dates of this event (September 14 and 15) are among the earliest recorded in the past 20 years. According to reports emanating from Canada, however, the advanced state of the harvest helped to limit the potential impact of the freeze; according to the Government of Saskatchewan, harvesting was 60 percent complete as of September 12, well ahead of last year (14 percent) and better than the 5-year average (47 percent). In addition, little, if any, precipitation was recorded either before or after the freeze, enabling farmers to continue harvesting through the event. By week's end, temperatures in the western Prairies rebounded to the lower and middle 20s (degrees C), although highs were well below the lower 30s recorded just prior to the onset of the cold weather.

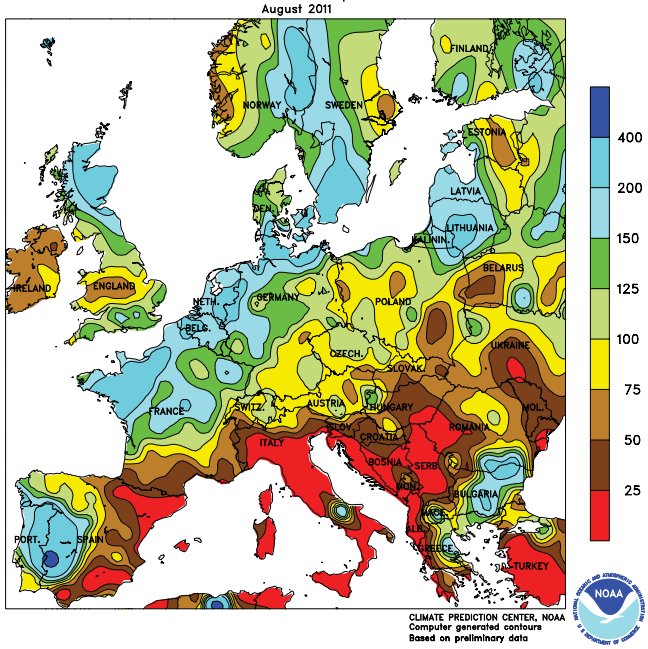


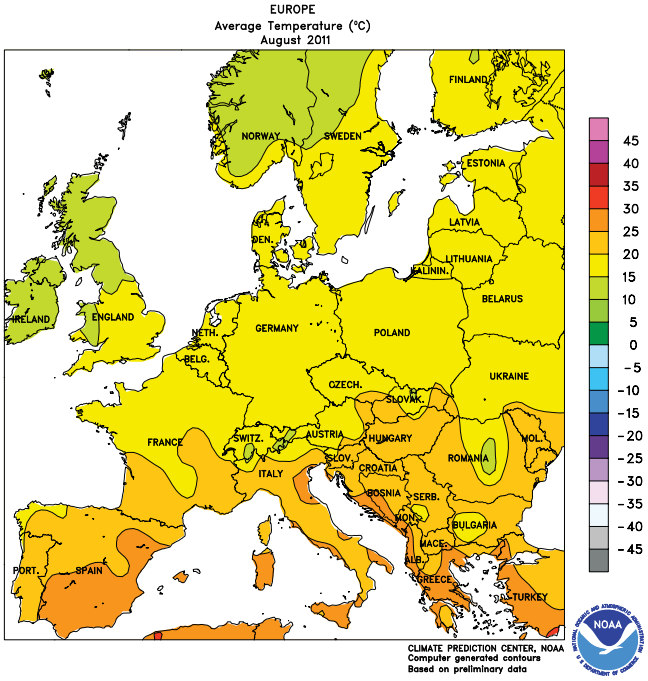
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

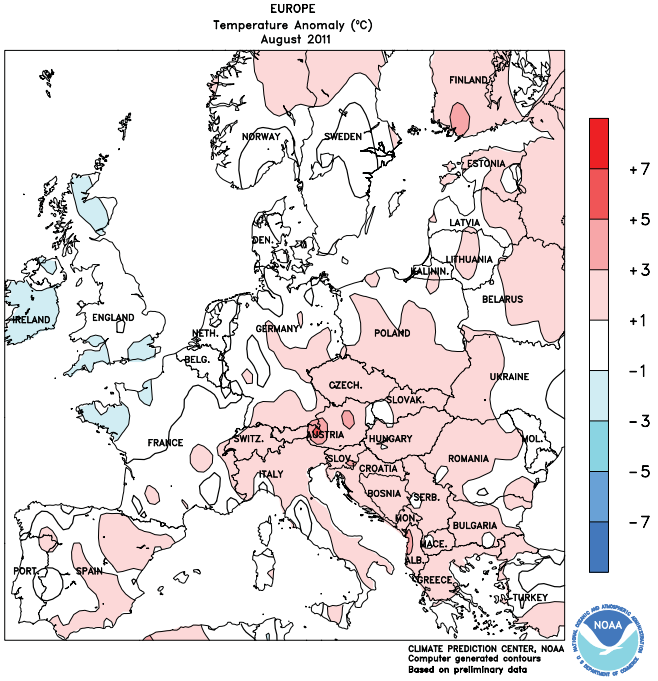
Frosty weather raised concern for potential damage to late-planted corn and soybeans. On the mornings of September 16 and 17, temperatures as low as 0°C were recorded at several locations in the eastern half of Ontario, and most agricultural districts reported lows in the lower single digits (degrees C). On average, these areas typically experience their first autumn freeze during the latter part of September, making the event earlier than expected. Weekly average temperatures were several degrees C below normal throughout Ontario as mild weather earlier in the week (highs in the middle 20s) failed to offset the cooler weather that followed. Temperatures averaged closer to normal in Quebec, which likely only recorded frost in a few outlying areas. Precipitation was frequent but generally light (only isolated amounts in excess of 25 mm) in Ontario, with higher amounts (10-25 mm or more) maintaining unfavorably wet conditions in Quebec.

August International Temperature and Precipitation Maps



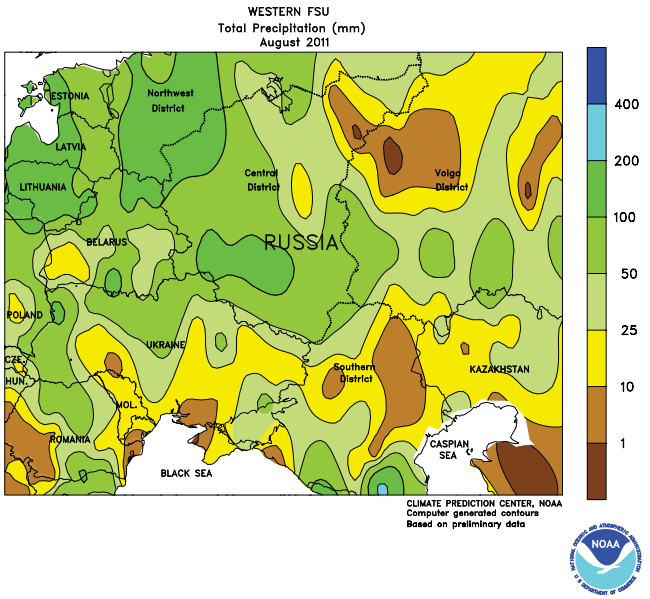


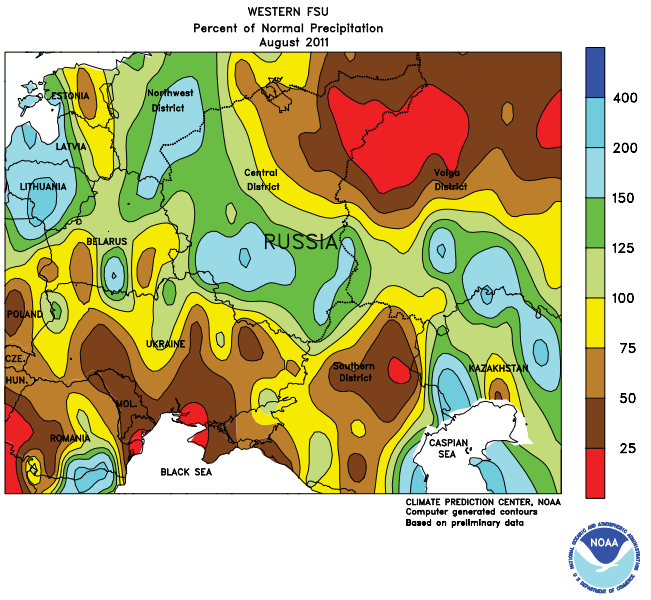


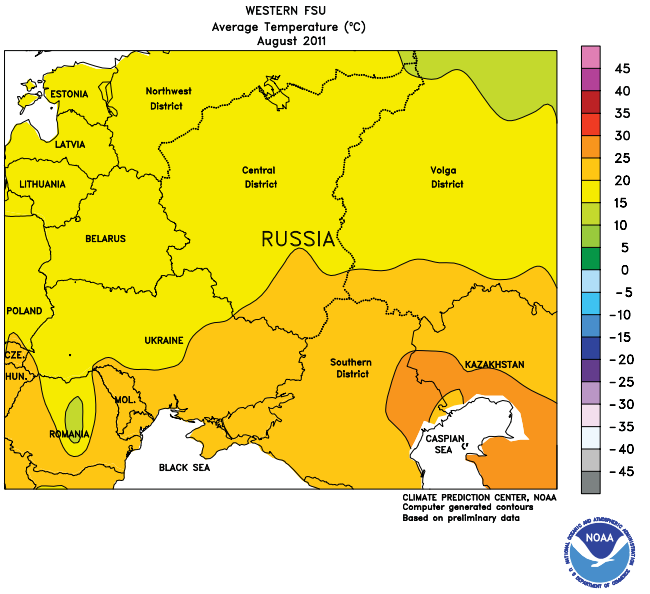


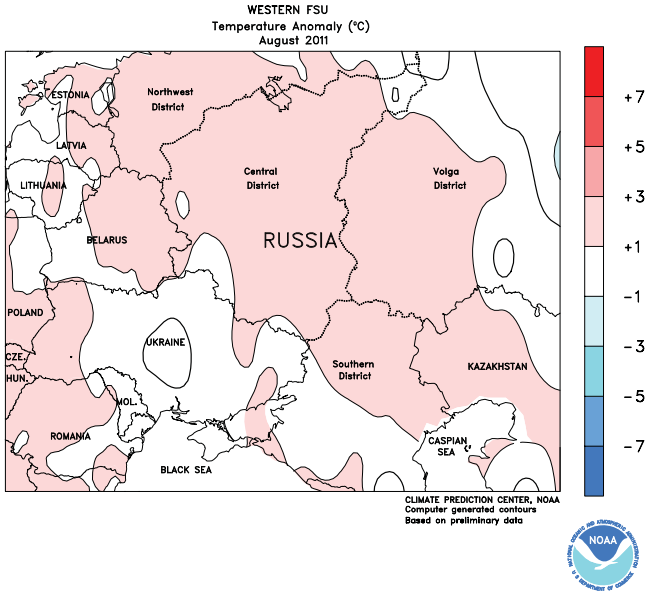
EUROPE

Across central and northern Europe, heavy August rainfall further hampered winter and spring grain harvesting. Rain approached or exceeded 200 percent of normal in northern portions of France and Germany, heightening crop quality concerns. Likewise, early rapeseed planting was delayed due to the wet weather. In contrast, dry, warm conditions across southern Europe favored summer crop maturation and early harvesting, although mid-month showers in the lower Danube River Valley maintained favorable soil moisture for winter crop planting.



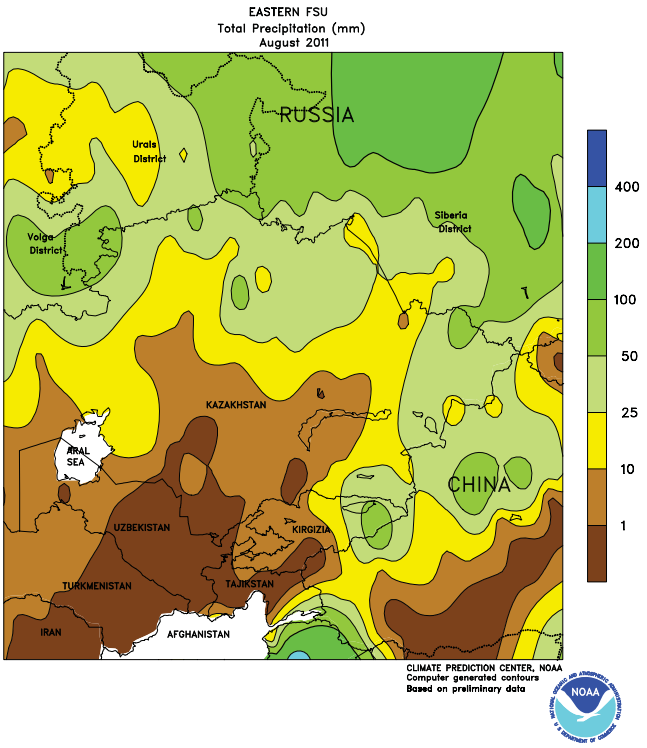


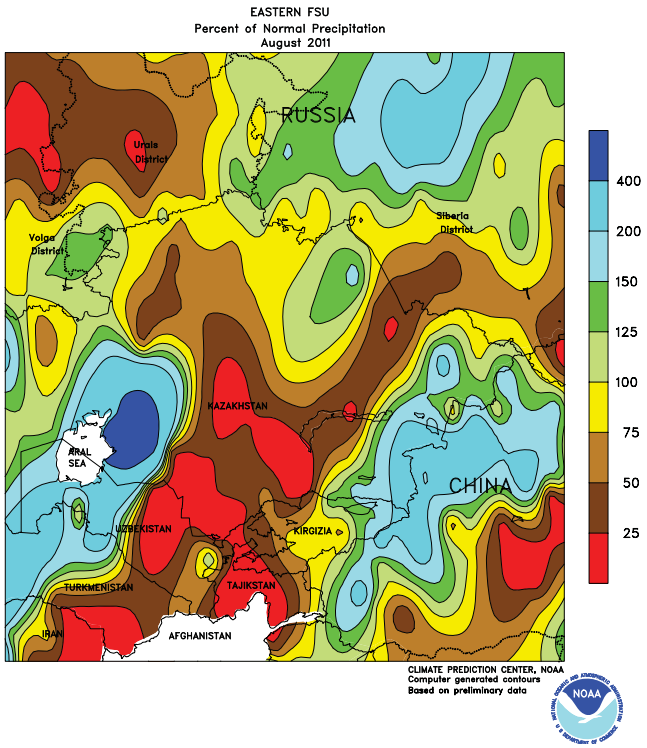


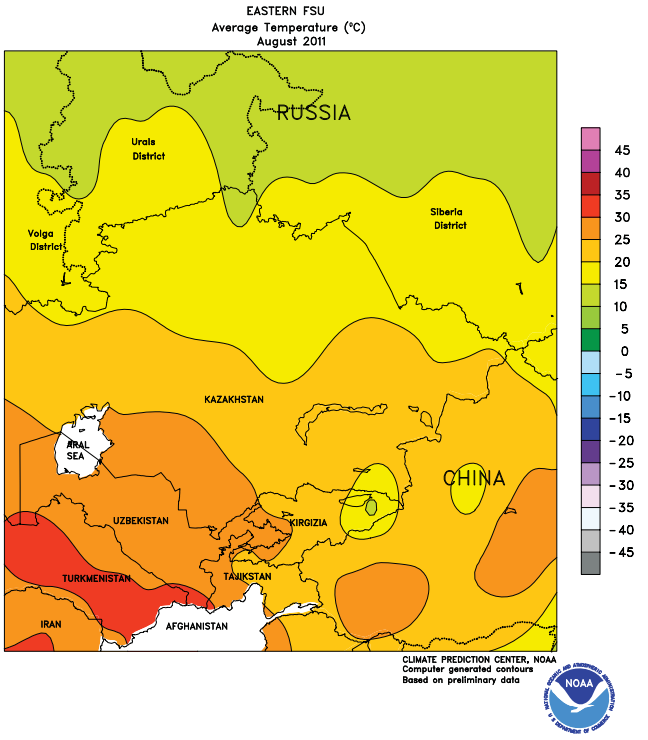


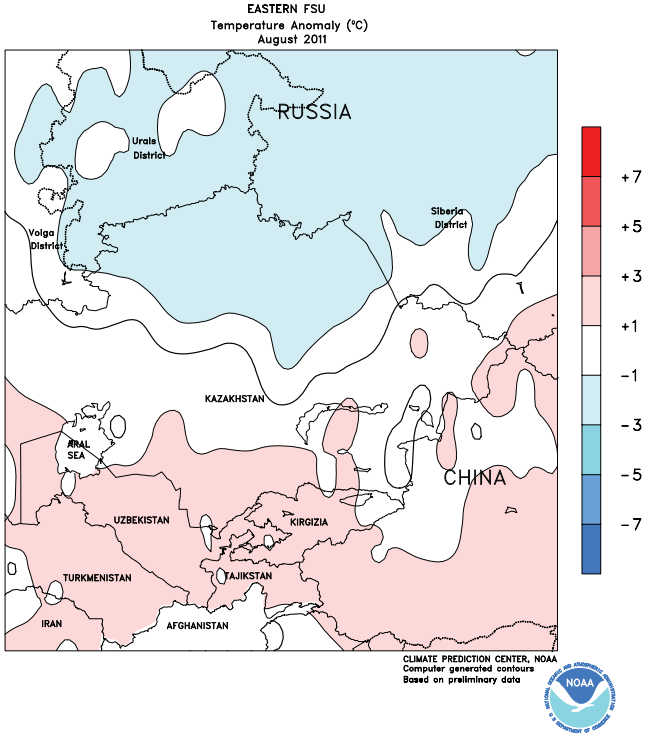
WESTERN FSU

In August, widespread showers maintained favorable prospects for reproductive to filling summer crops from Belarus and northern Ukraine into central Russia. Rain totaled more than 200 percent of normal in southern growing areas of the Central and Volga Districts, which improved soil moisture for winter crop planting. In southern portions of Russia and Ukraine, generally dry weather promoted field preparation in advance of winter grain planting.



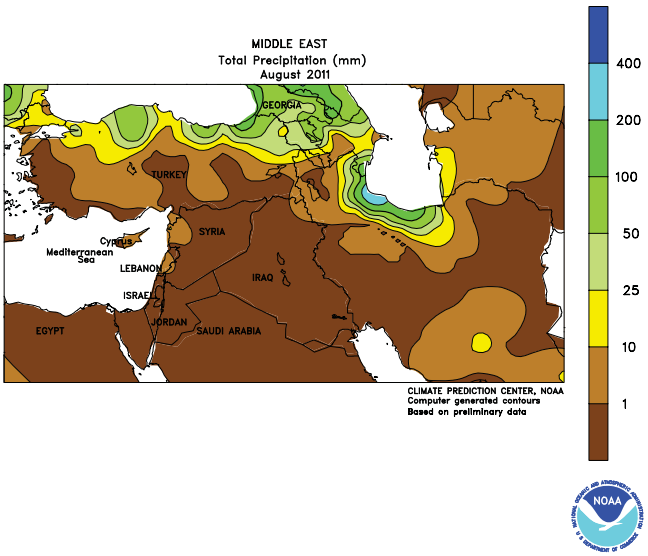


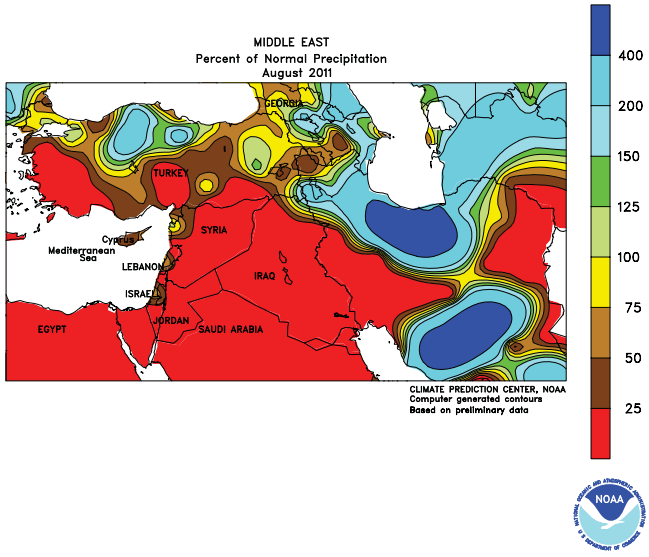


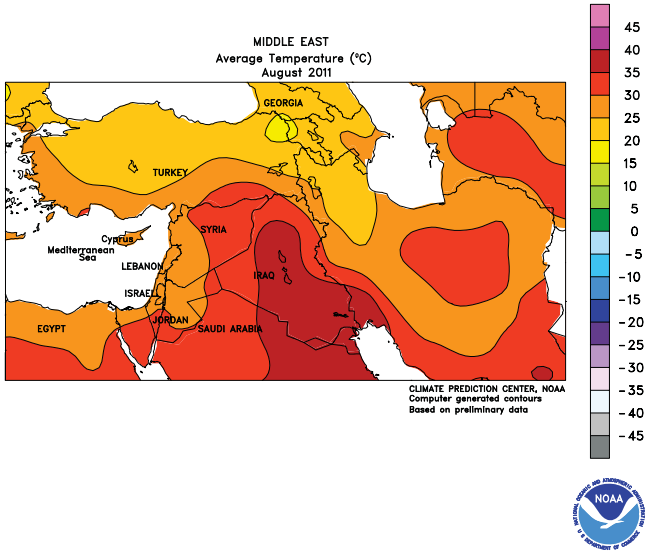


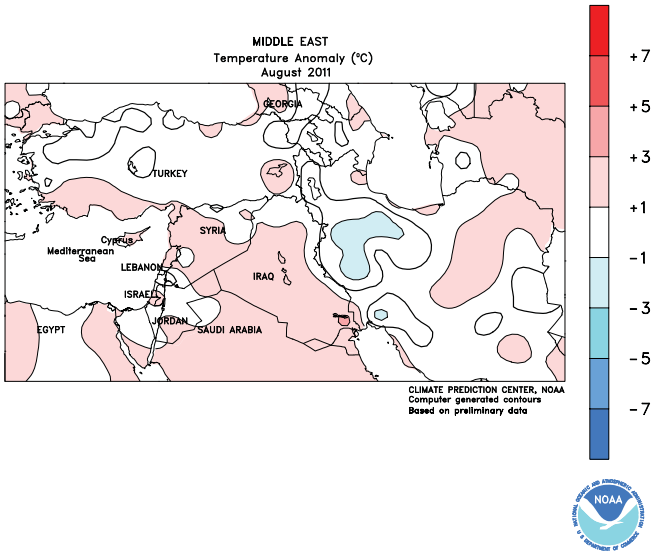
EASTERN FSU

Cool, showery weather slowed spring wheat drydown during August across Kazakhstan and neighboring portions of Russia, although drier weather toward month's end allowed producers to begin harvesting. Seasonable warmth and dryness in southern portions of the region favored cotton maturation, with locally heavy showers falling just east of the primary growing areas.



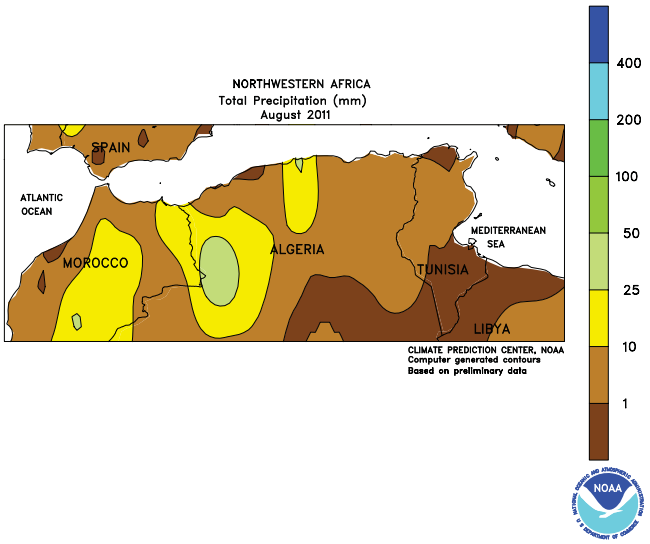


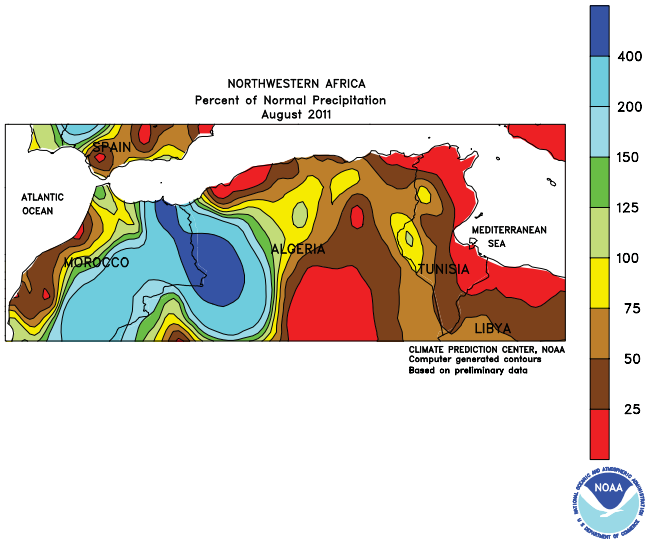


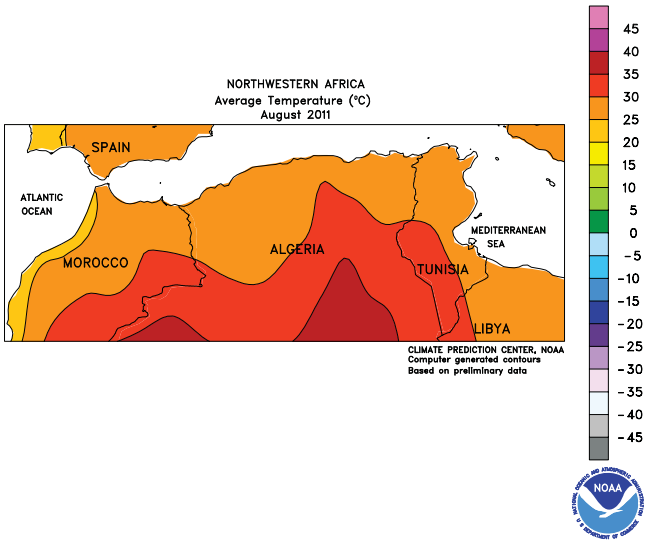


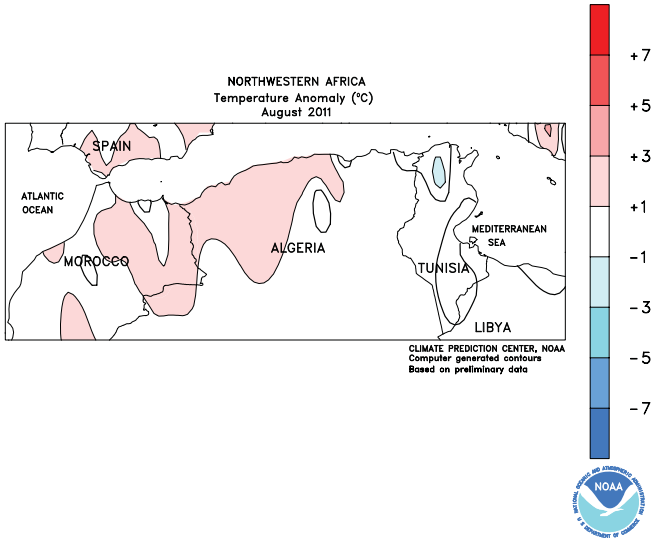
MIDDLE EAST

Mostly dry August weather favored late winter wheat harvesting as well as cotton maturation and harvesting. Generally dry conditions prevailed from western Turkey's cotton areas into Syria, Iraq, and central Iran, allowing fieldwork to proceed with minimal delay. However, moderate to heavy showers (10-100 mm, locally more) were reported in northern-most portions of Turkey and Iran, causing localized fieldwork interruptions but providing supplemental moisture for summer crops. Unseasonable showers were likewise reported along the Caspian Sea coast, with monthly rainfall totals exceeding 200 mm; the rain fell outside the primary wheat belt, minimizing the agricultural impact.



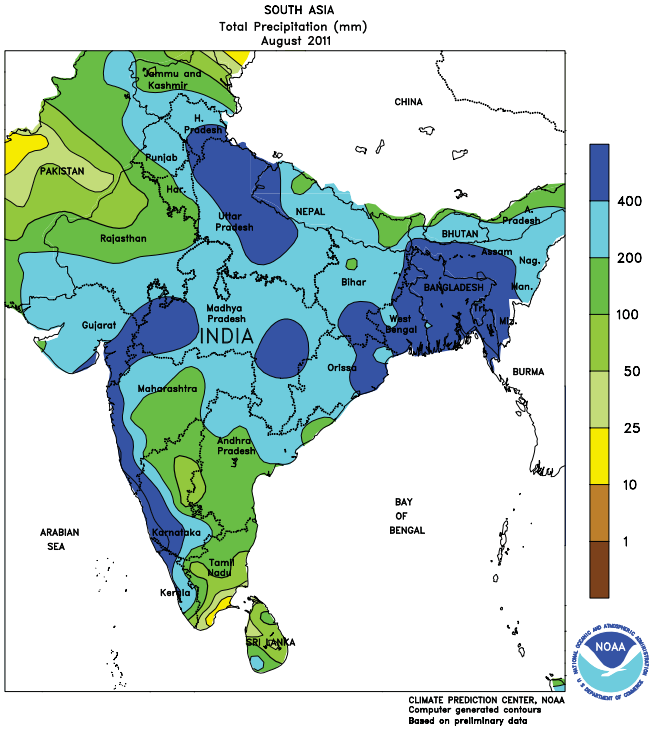


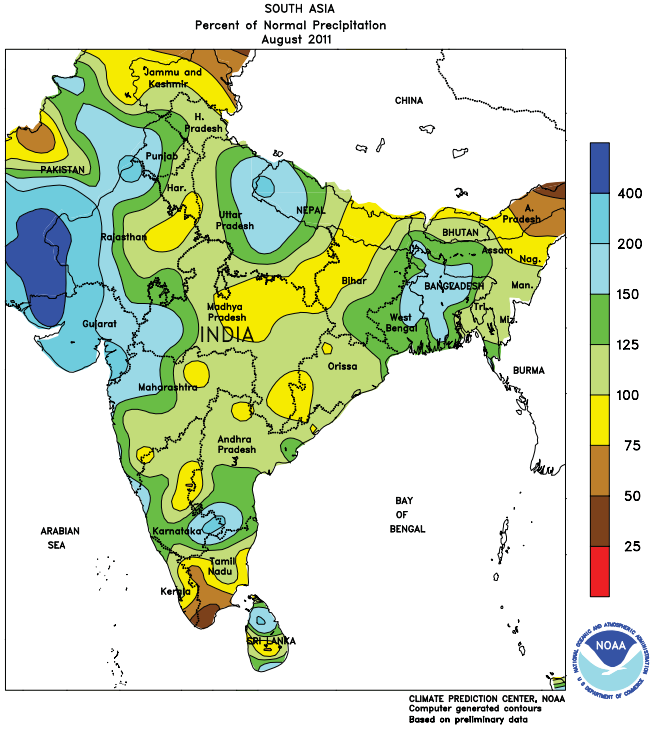


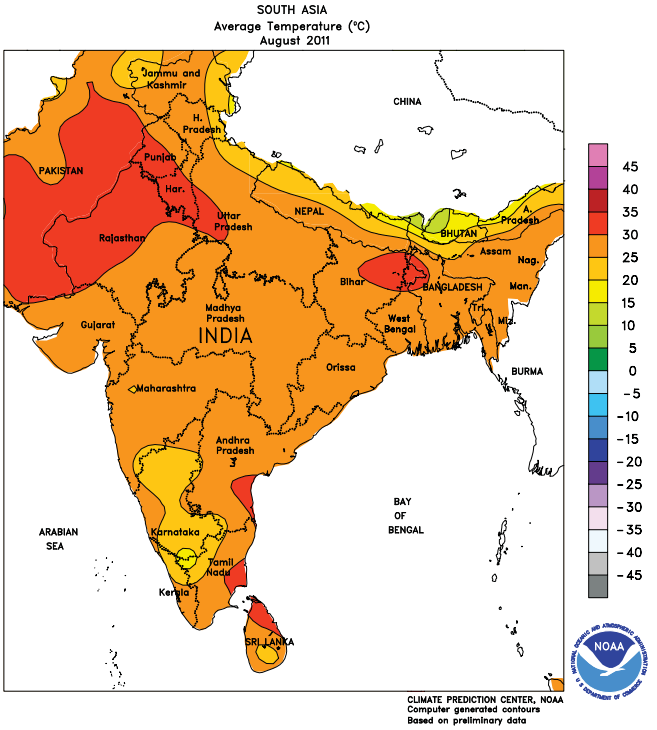


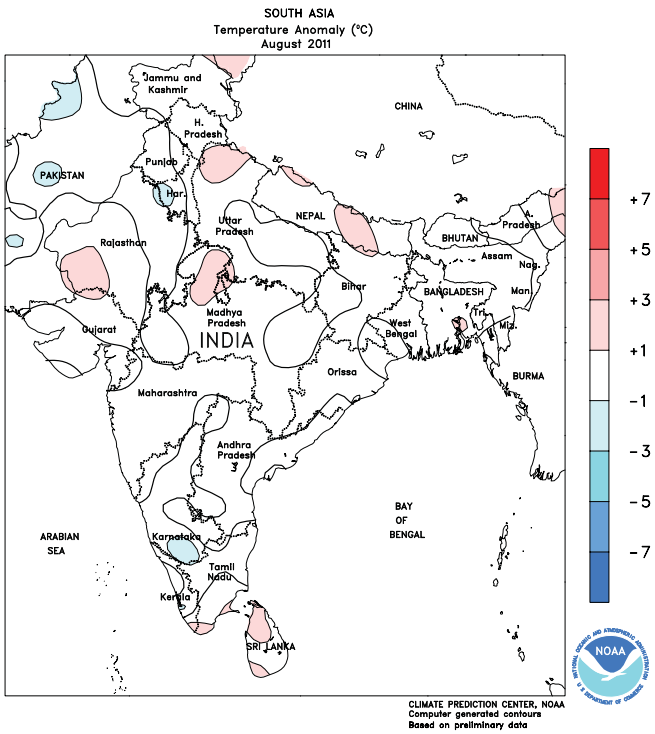
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

An atypical mid-summer weather pattern returned to the region during August. Rain totaled 2 to 45 mm along the foothills of the Atlas Mountains, providing supplemental moisture for specialty and summer crops. Given the low normal monthly precipitation (August normal rainfall ranges from 2 to 10 mm), the showers corresponded to values in excess of 400 percent of normal. Overall, the rain was not of significant consequence for the region's agriculture, which centers around winter-grown wheat and barley.



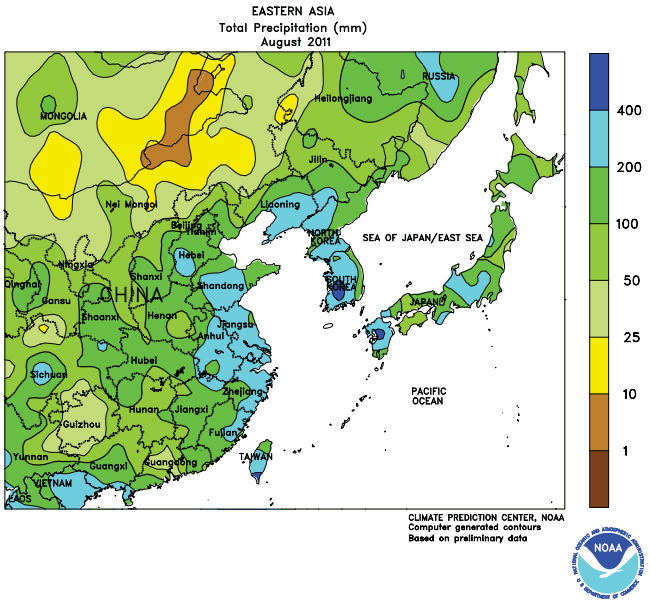


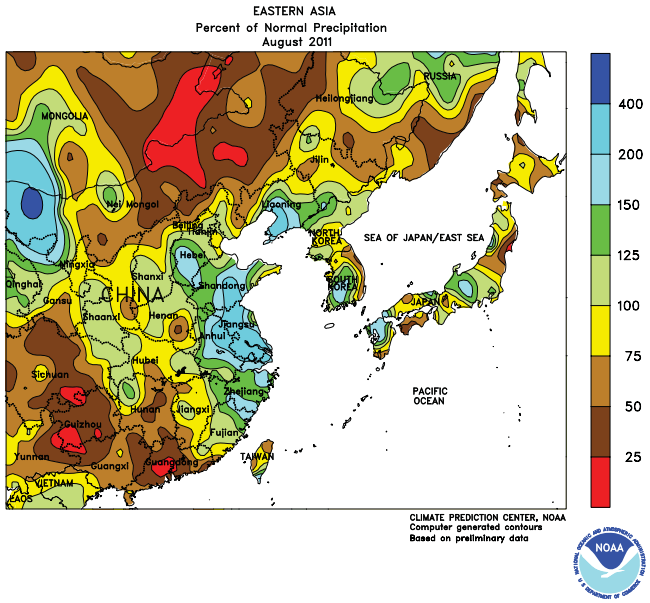


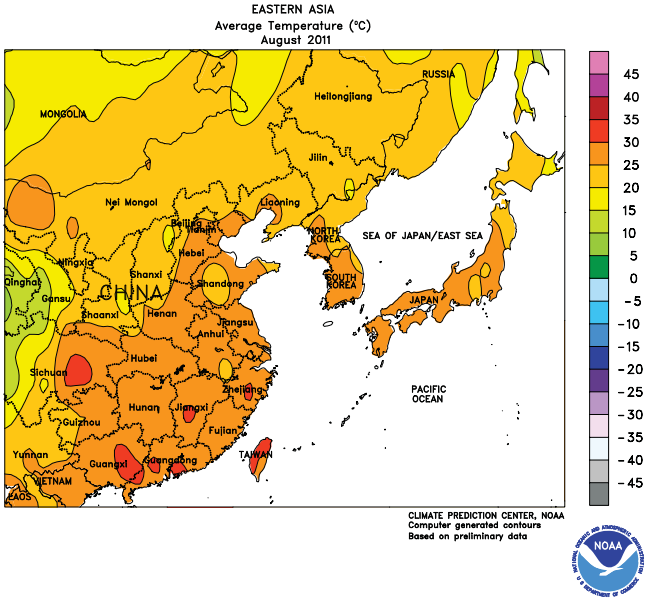


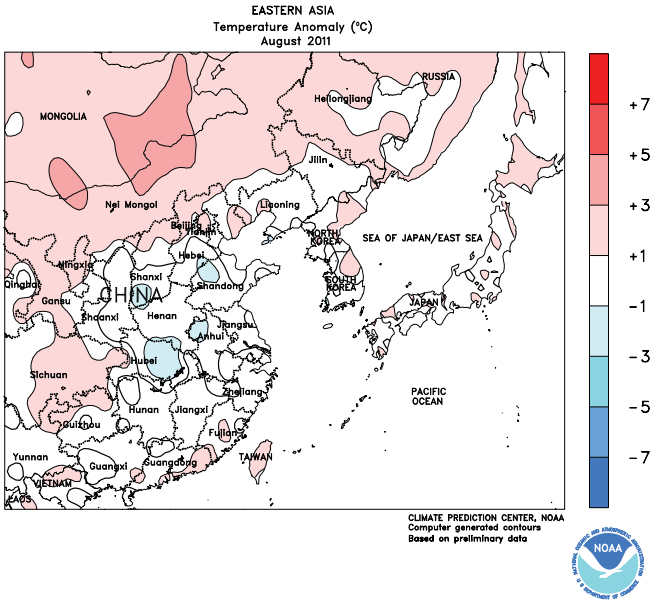
SOUTH ASIA

The monsoon remained active through August, boosting moisture supplies for reproductive summer crops. Adequate to abundant soil moisture maintained favorable cotton prospects in India. In central India, drenching rainfall continued through August, raising concerns over reduced yields for soybeans. In eastern India and Bangladesh, rice benefited from consistent rainfall through the month. Flooding rainfall in southern Pakistan late in the month caused damage to maturing cotton and rice.



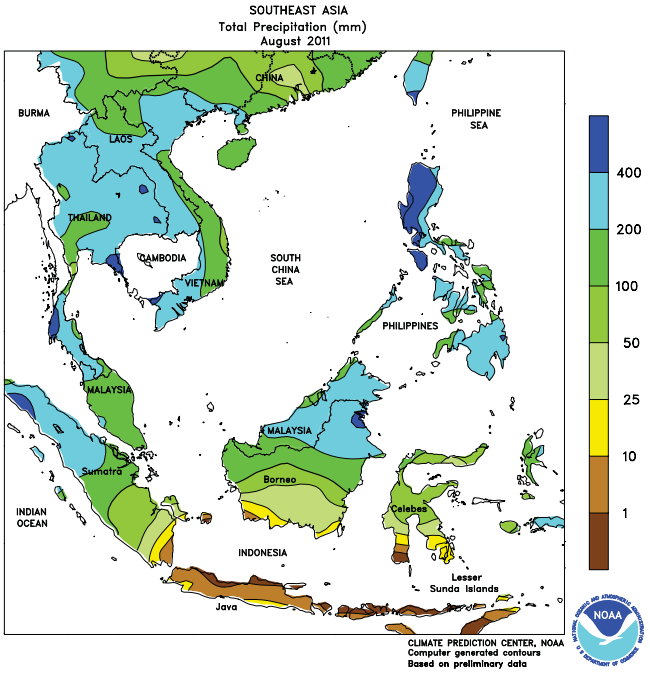


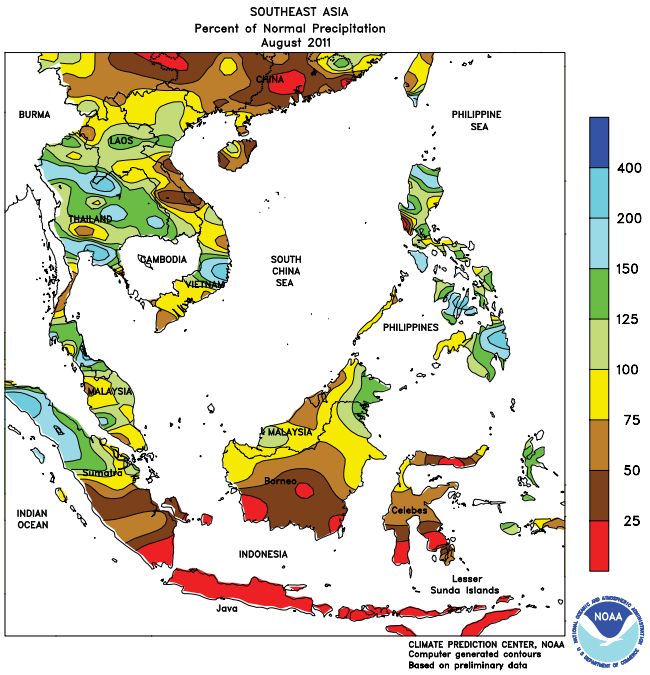


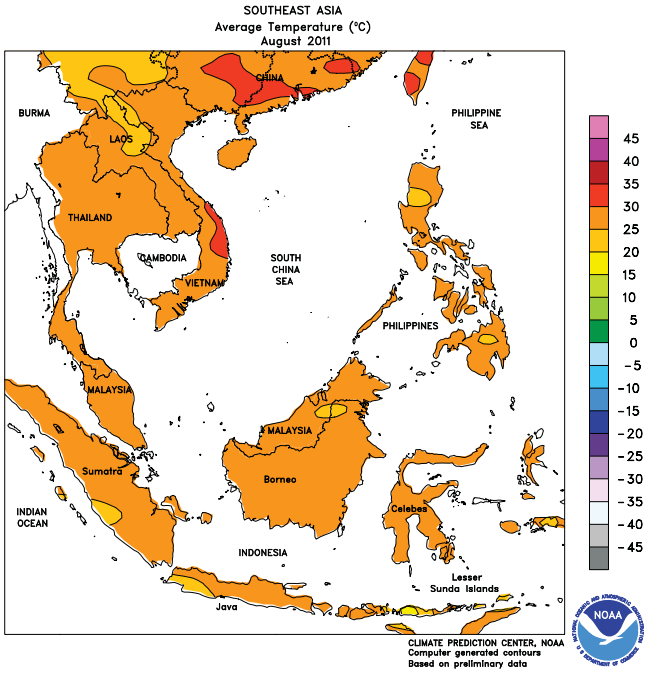


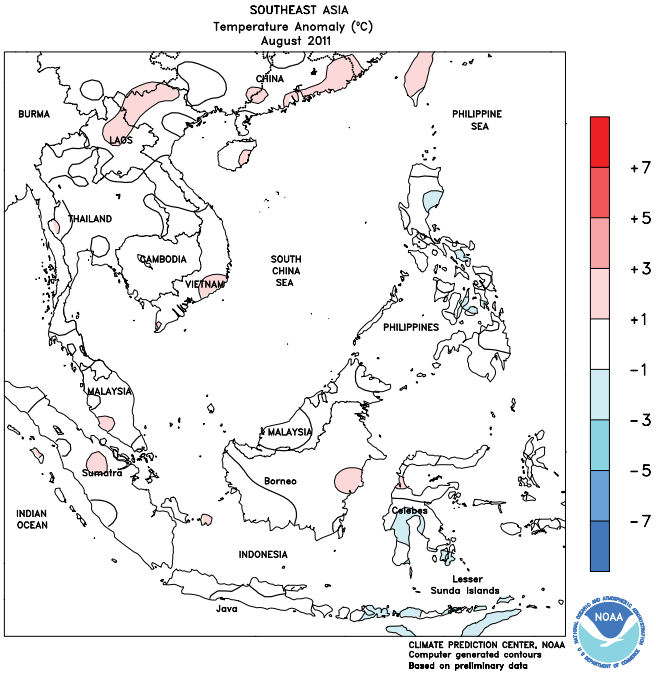
EASTERN ASIA

In August, showers favored cotton development in most provinces of China, although late-month rainfall was unfavorable for open cotton bolls in the east. Reproductive to filling corn on the North China Plain and in Manchuria benefited from consistent rainfall. Despite lingering dryness in eastern Heilongjiang, soybean prospects were good. Several tropical cyclones affected the region, with Typhoon Muifa, in particular, producing flooding rainfall for rice on an already saturated Korean Peninsula. Rice areas in southern Japan also experienced persistent flooding.



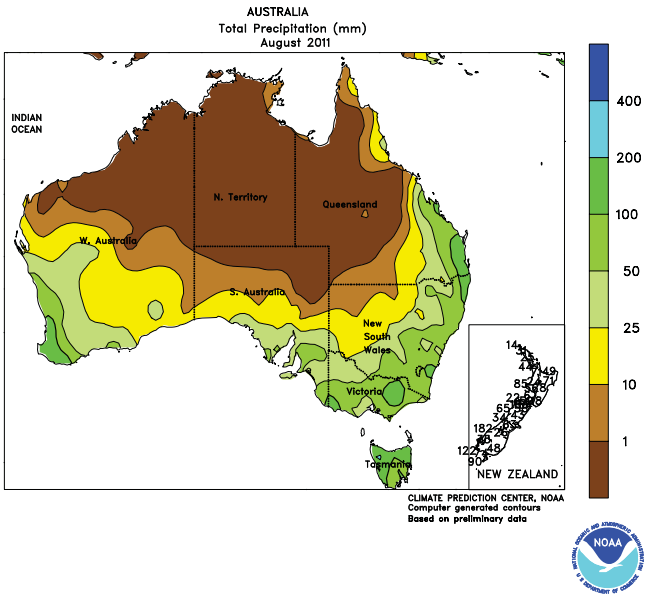


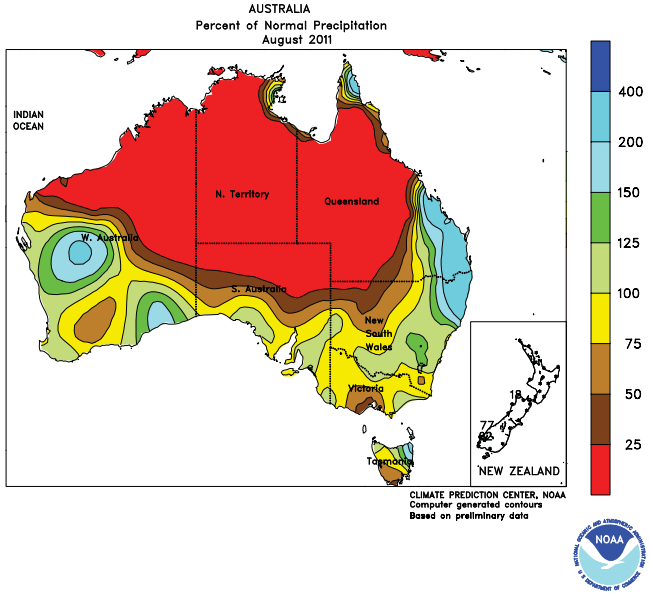


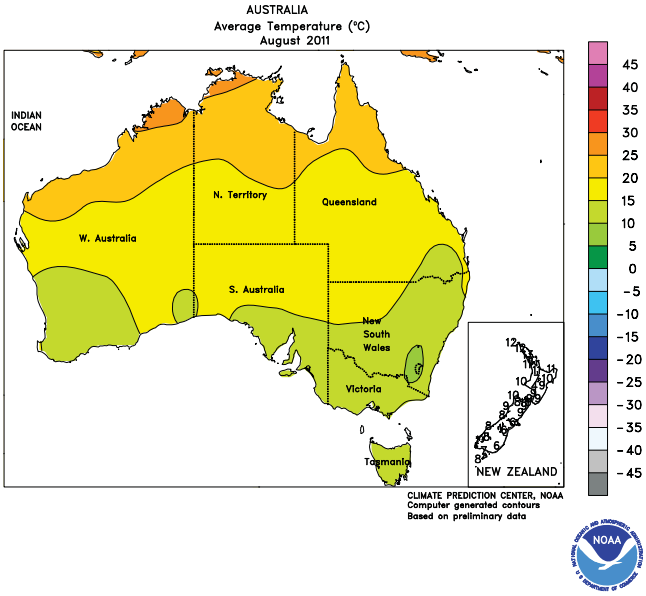


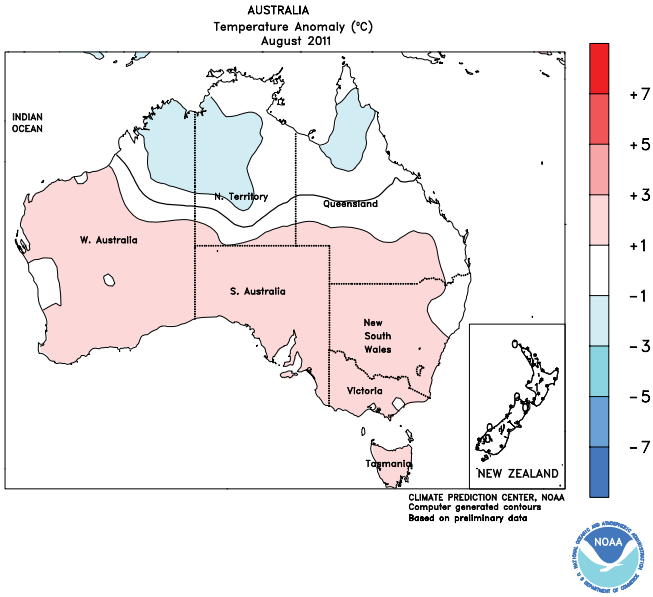
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Monsoon rains in August maintained abundant to excessive rainfall for rice in the region. Rice that was nearing reproduction in Thailand benefited from above-normal rainfall. In Vietnam, winter rice transplanting was underway as occasional showers aided establishment. More rain would be welcomed in northern Vietnam, where rainfall was slightly below normal for the month. In the Philippines, Typhoon Nanmadol caused flooding to rice and corn throughout Luzon late in the month, while the rest of the country benefited from normal monsoon rainfall. August was relatively dry in oil palm areas of Indonesia and Malaysia, favoring harvesting but raising concerns about decreased production.



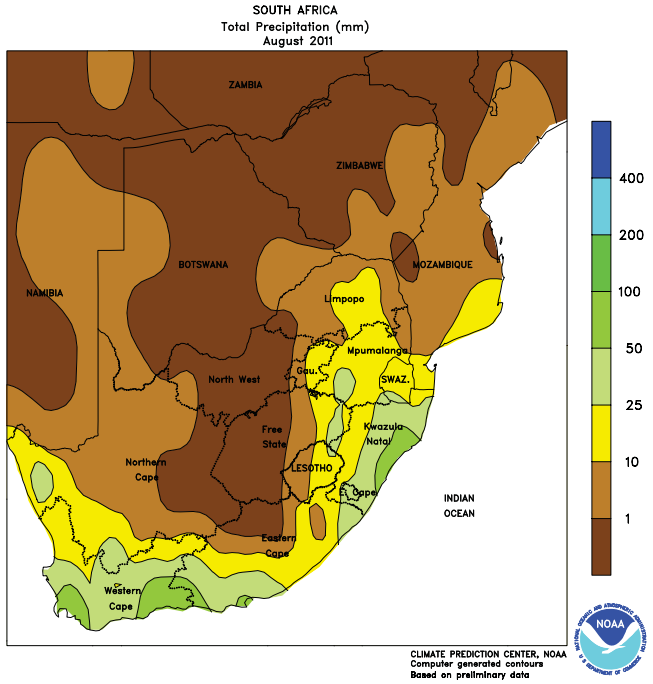


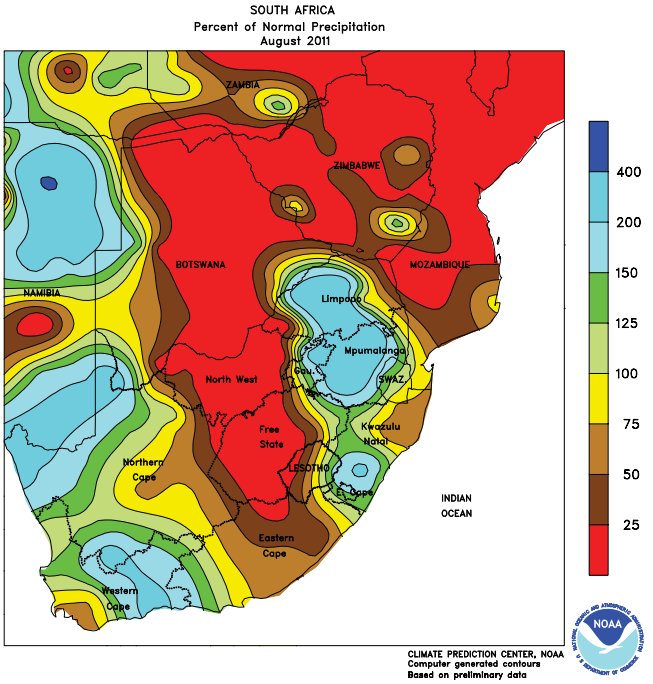


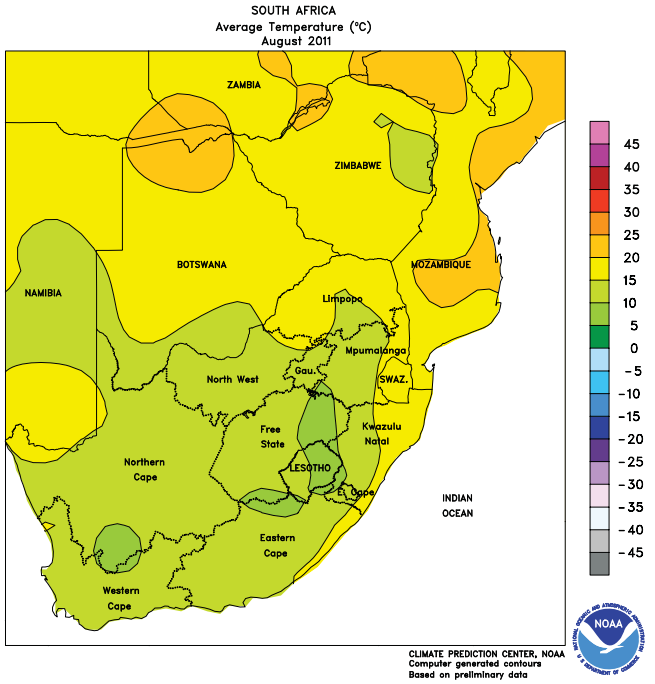


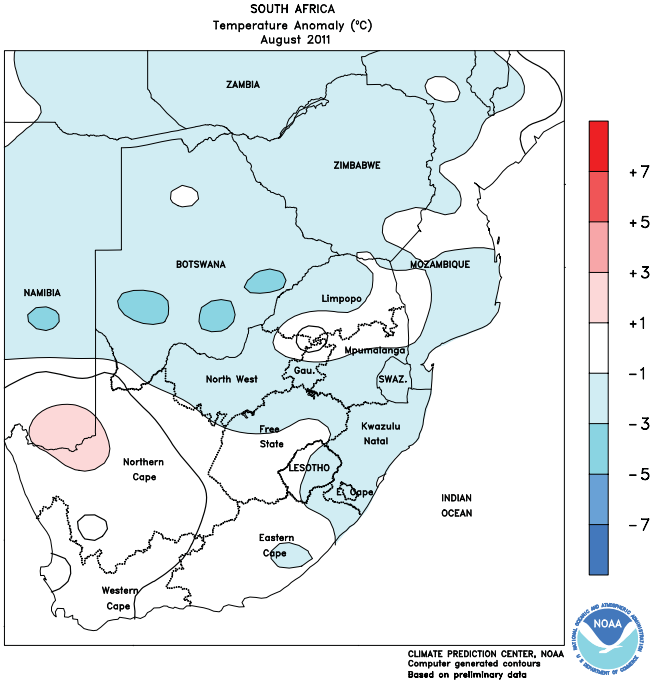
AUSTRALIA

In August, periods of rain and sun in Western Australia maintained near ideal conditions for winter grain and oilseed development. In southeastern Australia, soaking rains in early August benefited wheat, barley, and canola, but dry weather in late August increased evaporative losses. In northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, unfavorably dry weather persisted into early August, but increasing rainfall toward month's end helped stabilize winter wheat prospects.



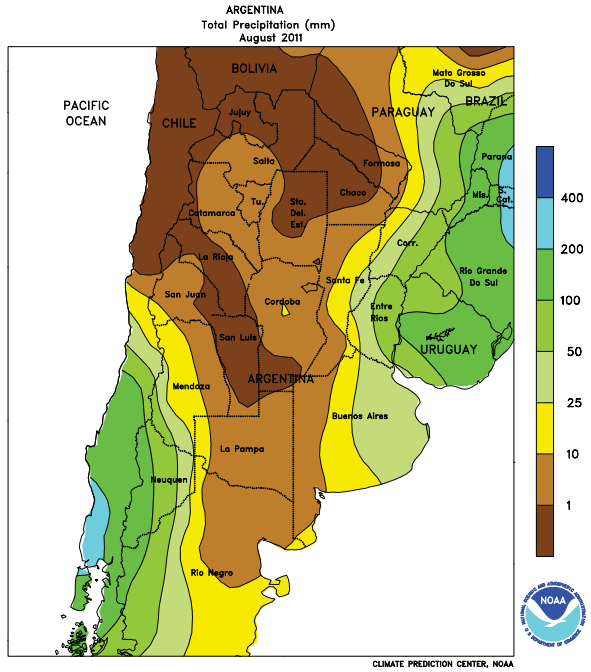


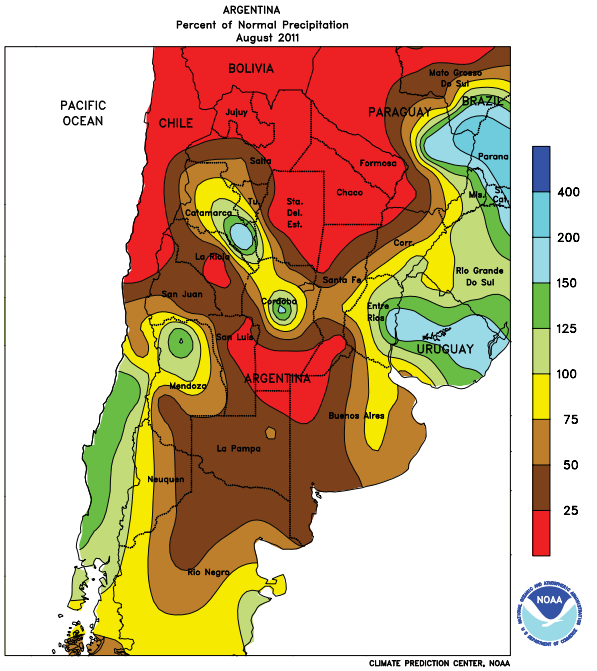


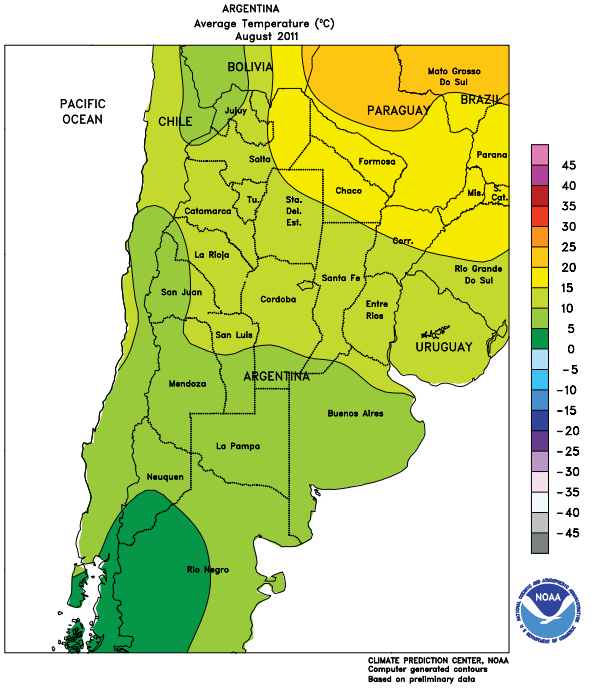


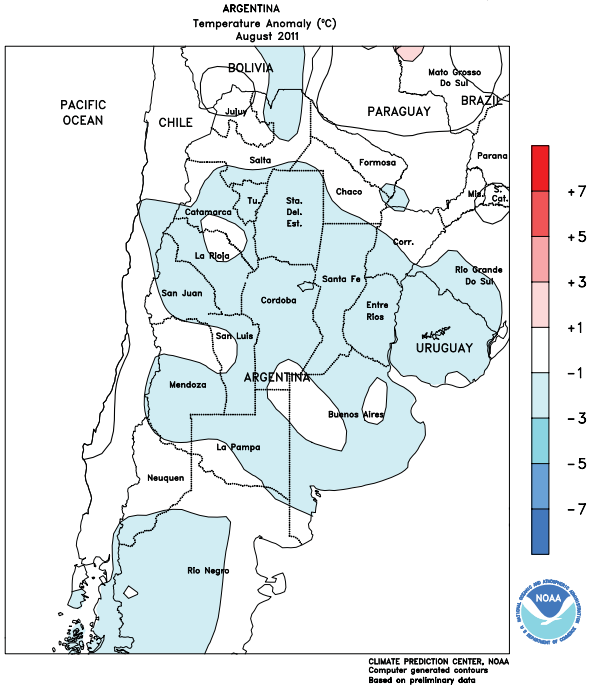
SOUTH AFRICA

During August, mild, showery weather prevailed across Western Cape, with some coastal locations recording monthly rainfall in excess of 50 mm. In general, however, lighter amounts (10-25 mm or more, total monthly accumulation) were distributed throughout key western agricultural districts, benefiting vegetative to heading winter wheat among other crops. Rainfall was above normal across a broad section of the eastern part of the country, due mainly to a brief period of unseasonably heavy rain during the middle part of the month. In KwaZulu-Natal, the rain was heavy enough (25-50 mm or more) to cause disruptions in sugarcane harvesting. Farther north, amounts generally ranged from 5 to 25 mm or more from Limpopo southward through Mpumalanga, giving an unseasonable boost in moisture to winter wheat. Dry, albeit cool, weather (monthly average temperatures up to 2°C below normal) in North West and Free State kept winter grains in a semi-dormant state and allowed any remaining corn to be harvested.



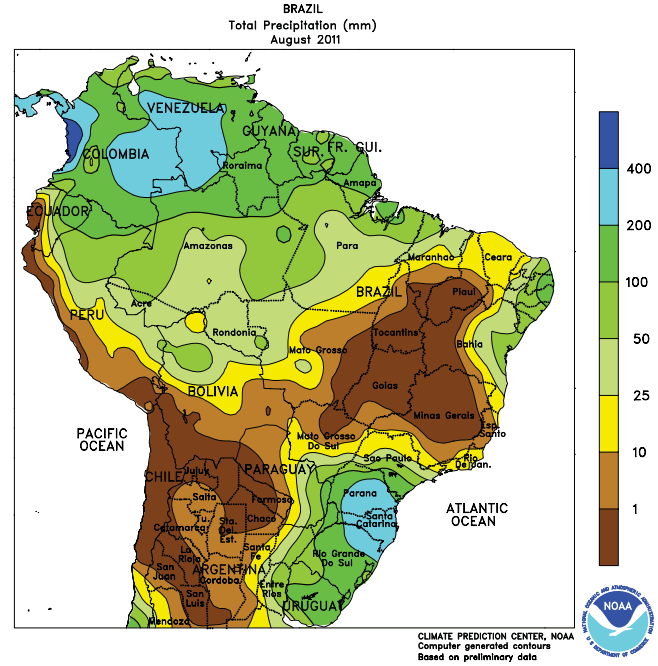


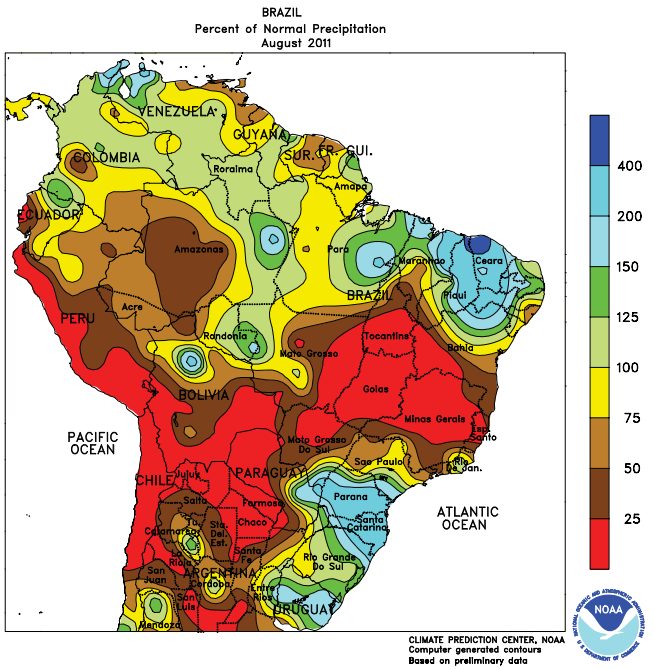


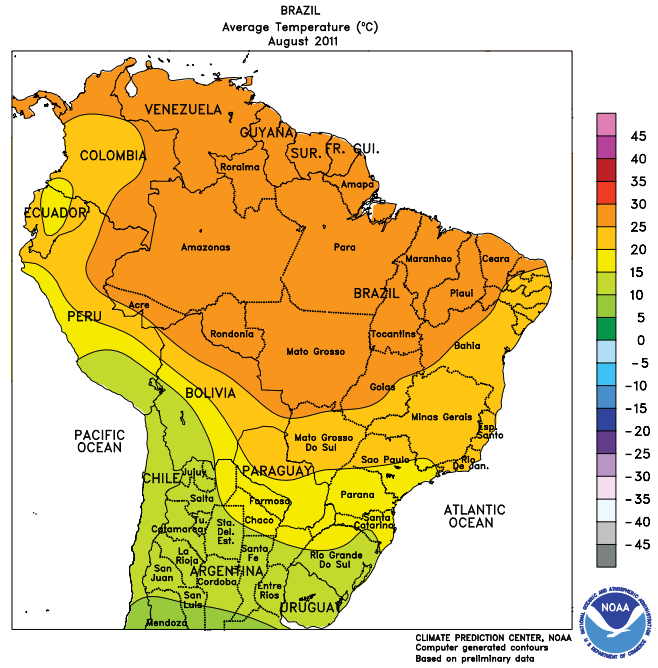


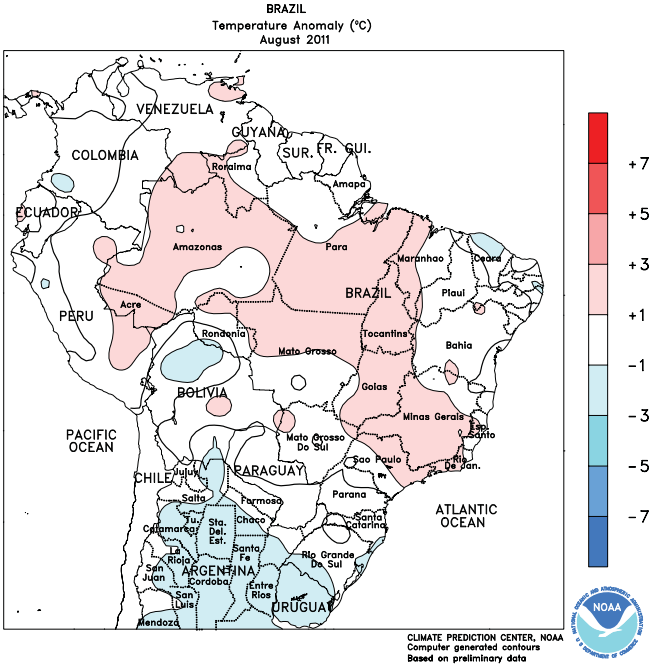
ARGENTINA

During August, a generally dry weather pattern dominated the region, enabling summer crop harvesting and winter grain planting to reach completion. Occasional showers resulted in near-to above-normal precipitation in some climatologically wetter eastern portions of the country (Entre Rios and nearby sections of eastern Buenos Aires and Corrientes), but most other areas recorded another month of below-normal rainfall. During the latter part of August, timely rain (10-25 mm) boosted topsoil moisture for winter grain germination in parts of La Pampa and southwestern Buenos Aires, but the moisture was insufficient to alleviate long-term moisture shortages. Several outbreaks of exceptionally cool weather brought freezing temperatures well into northern Argentina, slowing winter wheat development and likely necessitating protective measures for citrus growers and other producers of crops susceptible to freeze damage. However, due to a brief period of unseasonable warmth during the first half of August, monthly average temperatures were near to only slightly below normal.



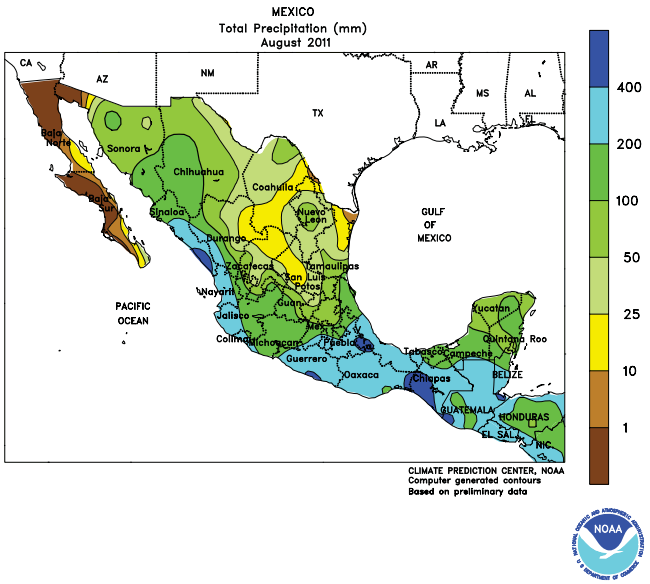


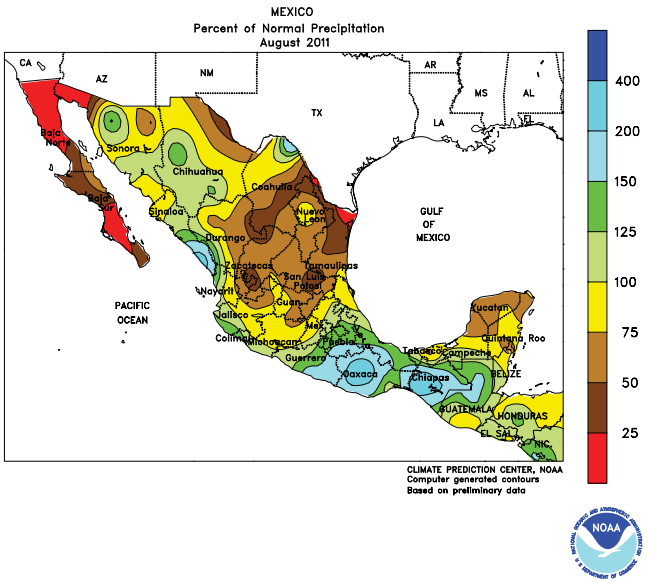


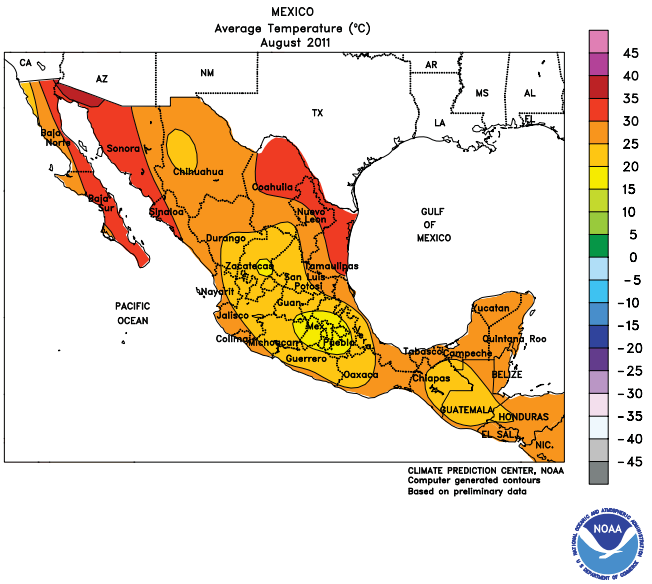


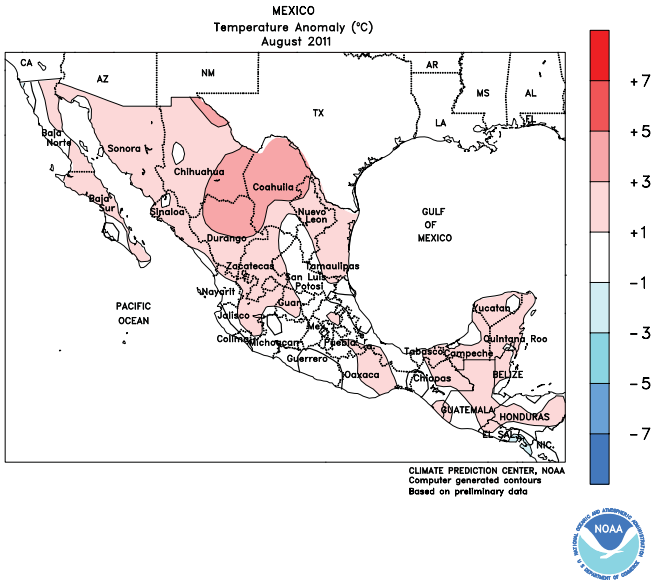
BRAZIL

In August, several outbreaks of above-normal rainfall kept immature winter wheat unfavorably wet in key production areas of southern Brazil. The heaviest rainfall (monthly totals in excess of 200 mm) was concentrated over Santa Catarina and nearby locations in southern Parana and northeastern Rio Grande do Sul, though much of the region as far north as southern Mato Grosso do Sul received at least 100 mm. It was the second consecutive month of excessive wetness on winter grains, increasing concerns for possible reductions in yields and quality. Meanwhile, occasional incursions of unseasonably cold weather may have caused localized damage to wheat and coffee, particularly during the first week of August, when temperatures fell to the low single digits (degrees C) as far north as Minas Gerais. In general, however, conditions were overall favorable for sugarcane, coffee, and citrus in the main production areas of the southeast (Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, and Espirito Santo); freezing temperatures stayed well south of the main production areas and dry weather aided fieldwork, although more rain would have been welcome for sugar production in Sao Paulo. Elsewhere, warm, mostly dry weather aided drydown and harvesting of cotton and other seasonal fieldwork in the Center-West Region (Mato Grosso, Goias, and Mato Grosso do Sul). Showers increased moisture for sugarcane and other plantation crops along the northeastern coast, although amounts were below normal in many locations.



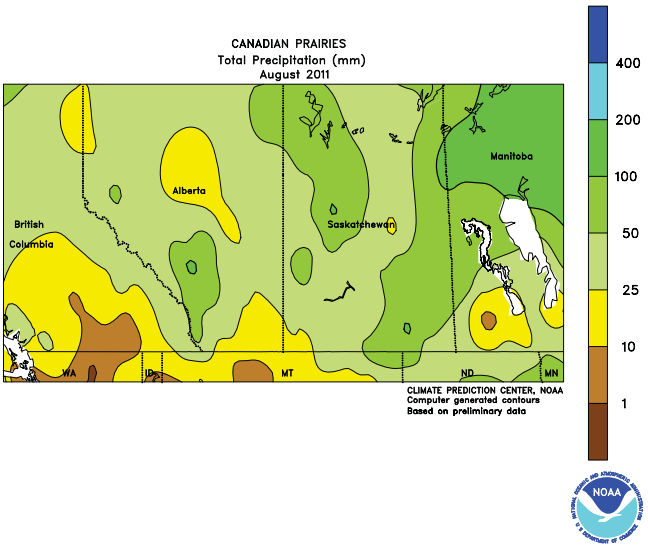


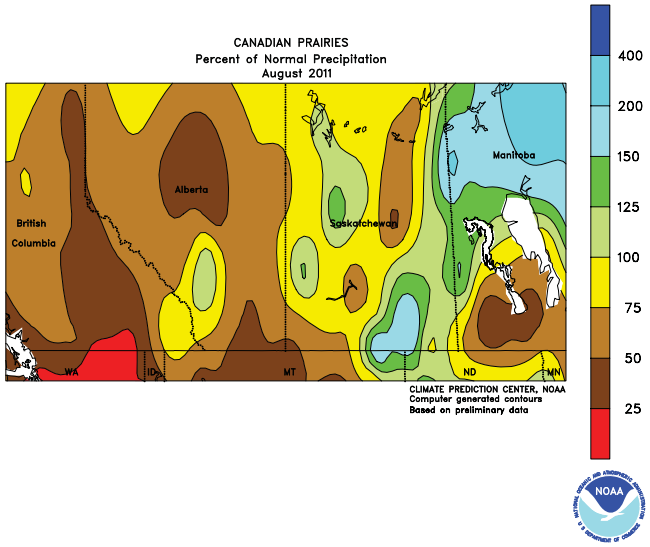


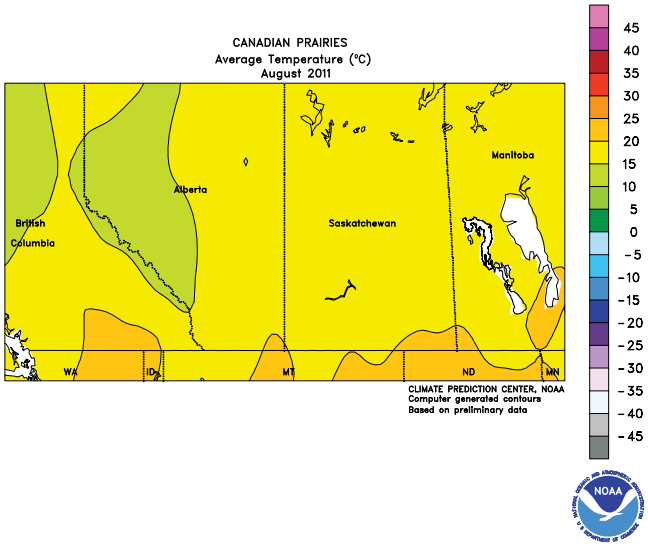


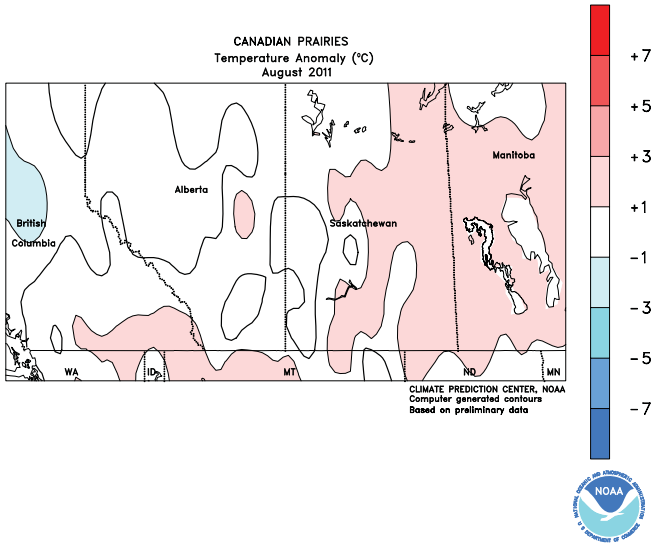
MEXICO

During August, near- to above-normal rainfall maintained overall favorable levels of moisture for corn and other late-planted, rain-fed crops. By month's end, however, some locations along the western coast (Nayarit and Jalisco) and southeast (in and around Chiapas) had received too much rain (monthly accumulations of 200-400 mm or more) and some farming areas may have experienced flooding. Farther north, monsoon showers continued for much of August in northwestern watersheds but amounts gradually tapered off during the latter half of the month. Warmer- and drier-than-normal weather persisted throughout the rest of northern Mexico, with most of the region from Chihuahua to Tamaulipas experiencing only infrequent, widely scattered showers. Monthly temperatures averaging 1 to 3°C above normal, with daytime highs commonly reaching the upper 30s and lower 40s (degrees C) exacerbated the effects of the dryness on crops and livestock. According to the Government of Mexico, total national reservoir capacity was at 60.1 percent as of August 30, compared with 81.7 percent last year and 66.8 percent in 2009.



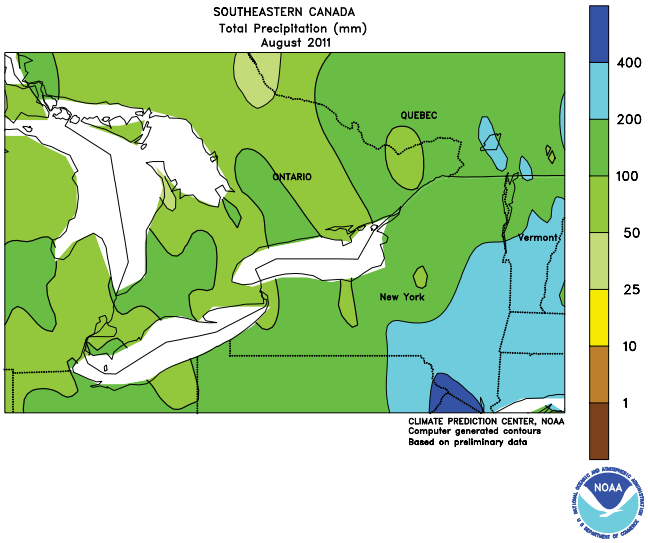


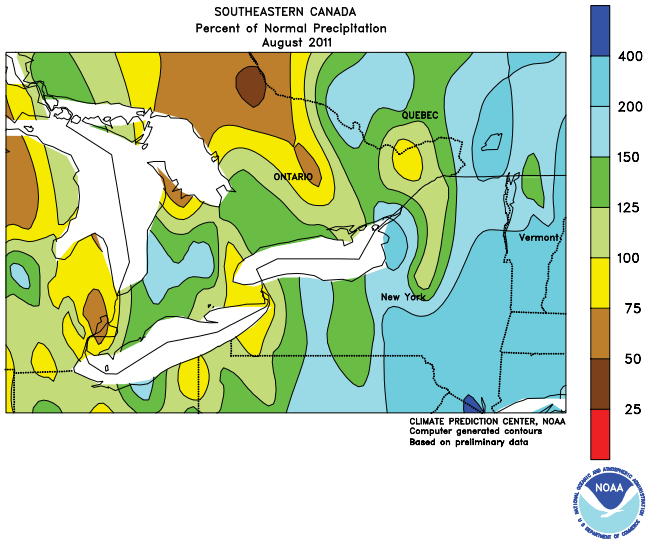


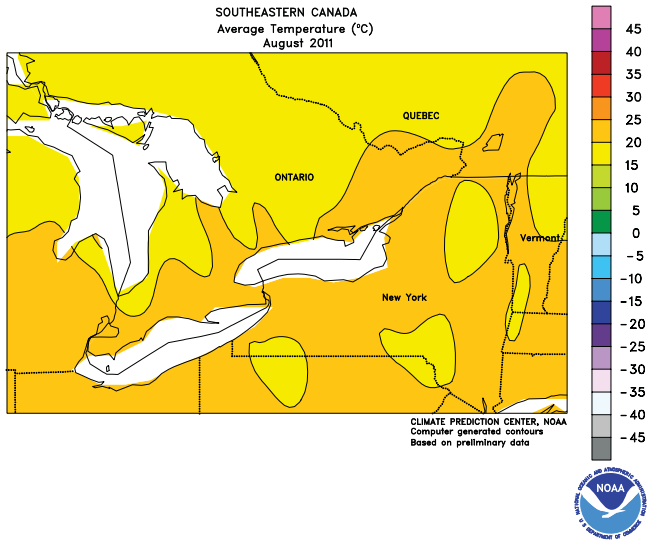


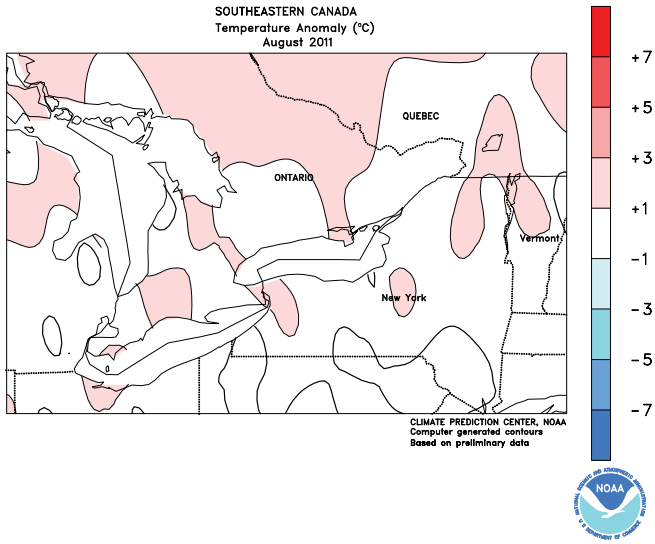
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

During August, a drying trend continued across the Prairies, with most areas recording below-normal monthly rainfall. Mild conditions accompanied the dryness and, due to a late-season surge of summer warmth, many areas saw daytime highs reaching the lower 30s (degrees C) during the last days of August. As a result, monthly average temperatures were up to 2°C above normal in many southern and eastern agricultural districts. The warmer, drier conditions were welcome in the southeastern Prairies for late-planted crops that had been lagging in development due the unusually wet spring. According to reports emanating from Canada, harvesting was underway by month's end in many areas due to the favorable drydown conditions.



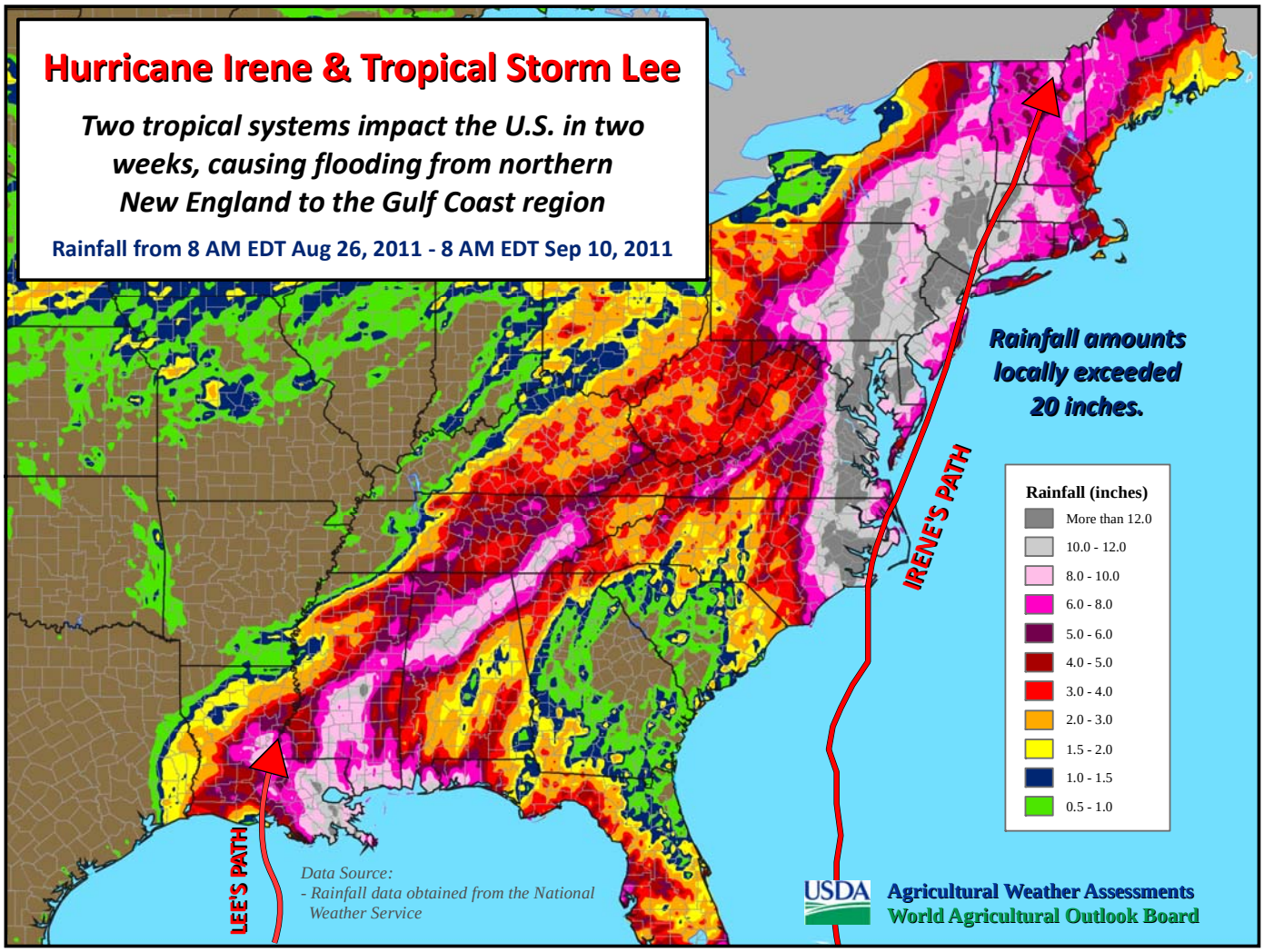






SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

In August, warm, showery weather benefited immature corn and soybeans in Ontario, particularly in previously dry sections of the southwest. The rainfall, near to above-normal in nearly all locations, also helped to improve topsoil moisture reserves for the upcoming winter wheat crop. Similar conditions existed for most of the month in Quebec, although the remnants of Hurricane Irene brought heavy rain to eastern agricultural districts at month's end. August temperatures were about 1°C above normal throughout the region, fostering development of summer crops and pastures in the absence of stressful heat.



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