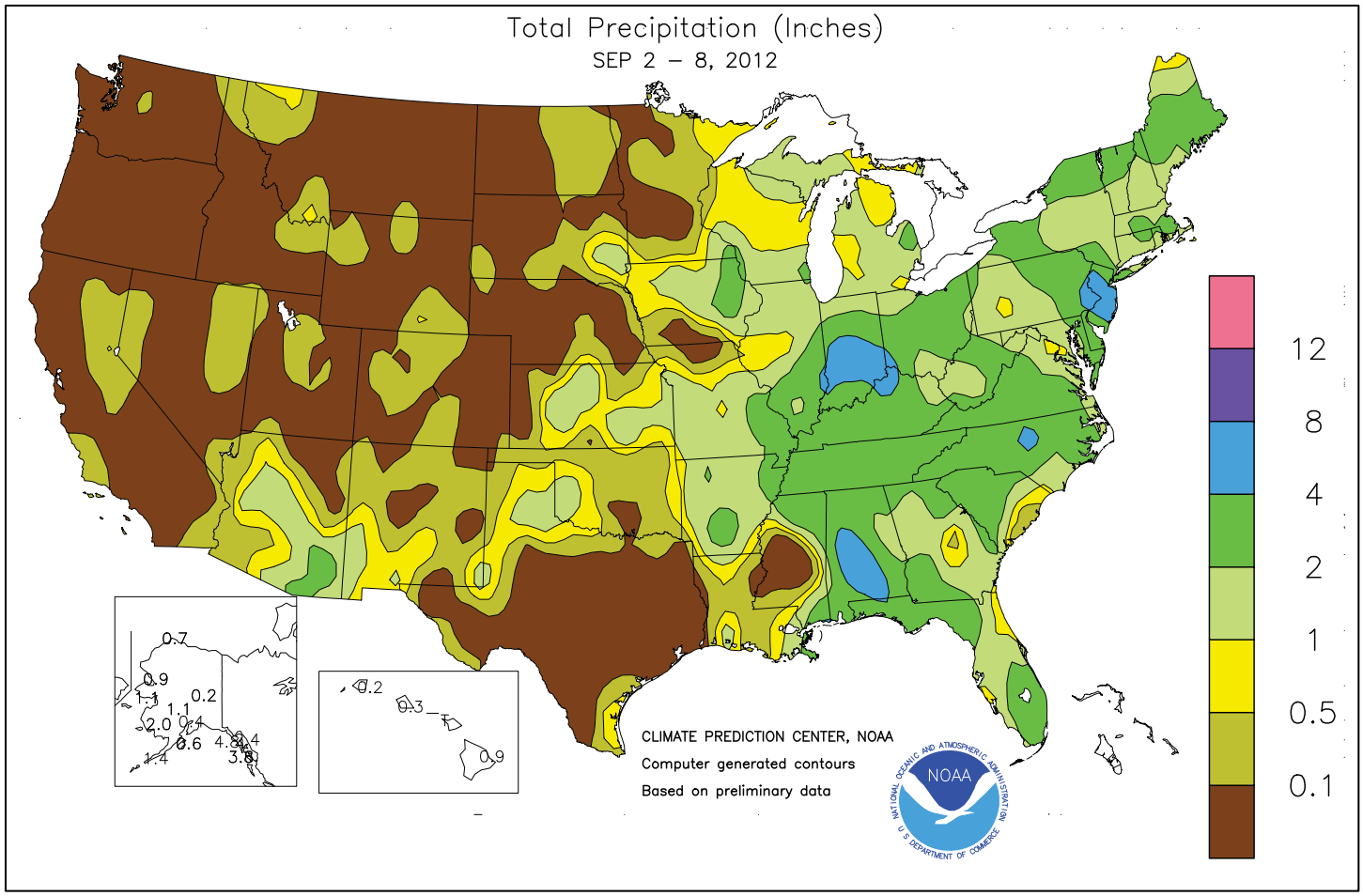
Volume 99, No. 37 http://www.usda.gov/oce/weather September 11, 2012

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 2 - 8, 2012

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

During the first half of the week, a weak cold front interacting with the remnants of Hurricane Isaac produced locally heavy rain across the **eastern one-third of the nation**. Later, a stronger cold front swept away warmth and tropical moisture but triggered another round of heavy rain. Weekly totals in excess of 4 inches were common in the **northern Mid-Atlantic region**, the **lower Ohio Valley**, and **Alabama**. In contrast, only light showers dotted the **Plains**, slowing early-season winter wheat planting due to drought concerns and maintaining severe

(Continued on page 5)

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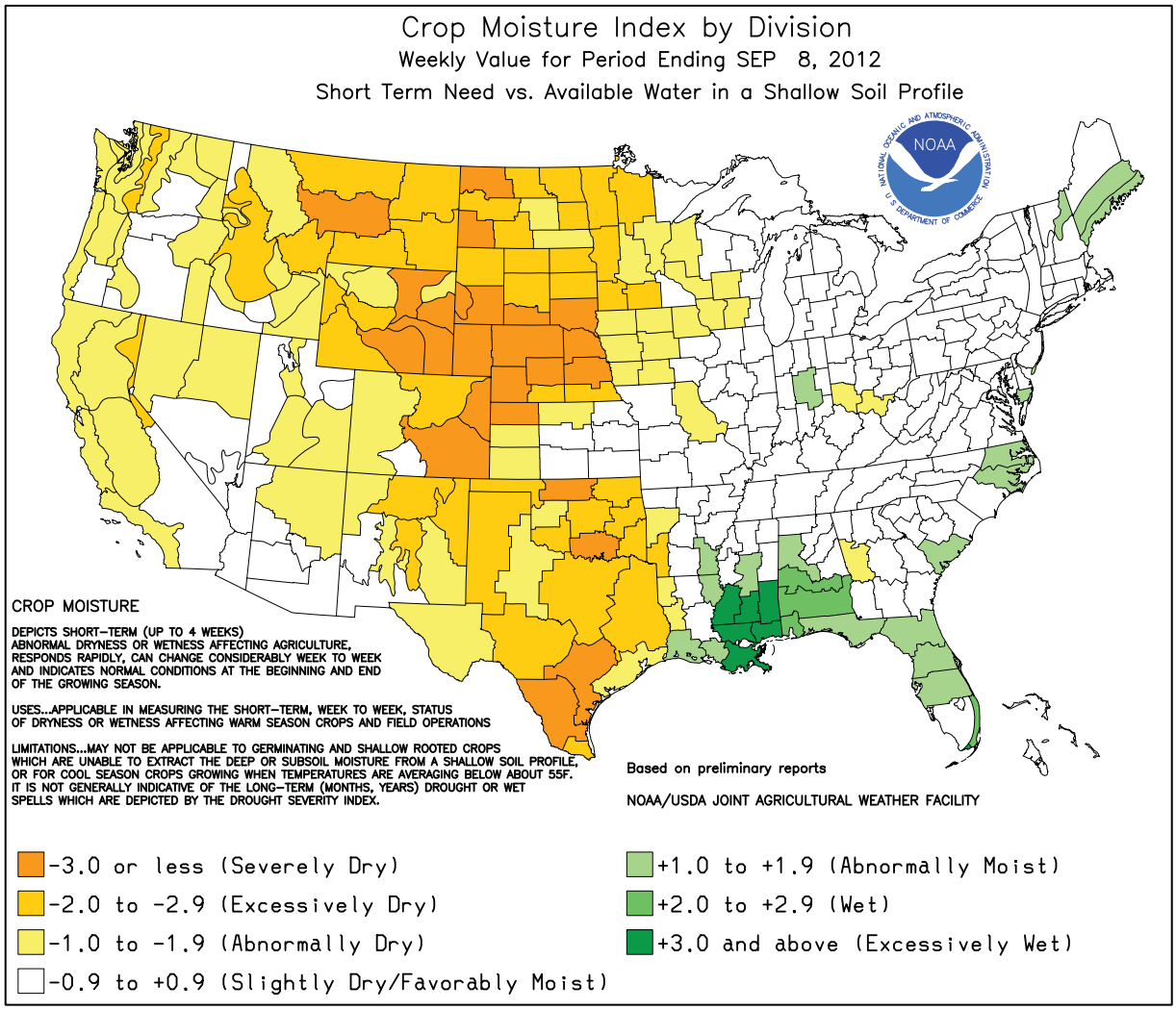
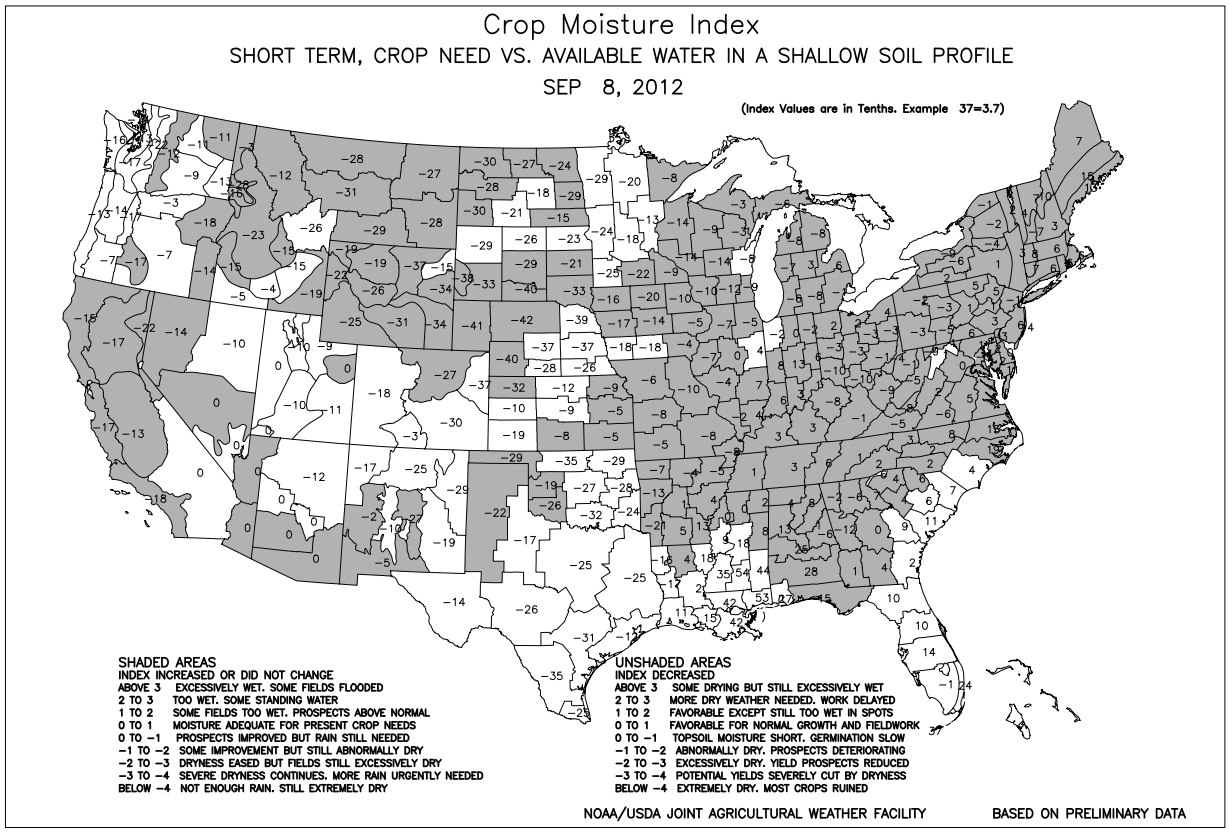
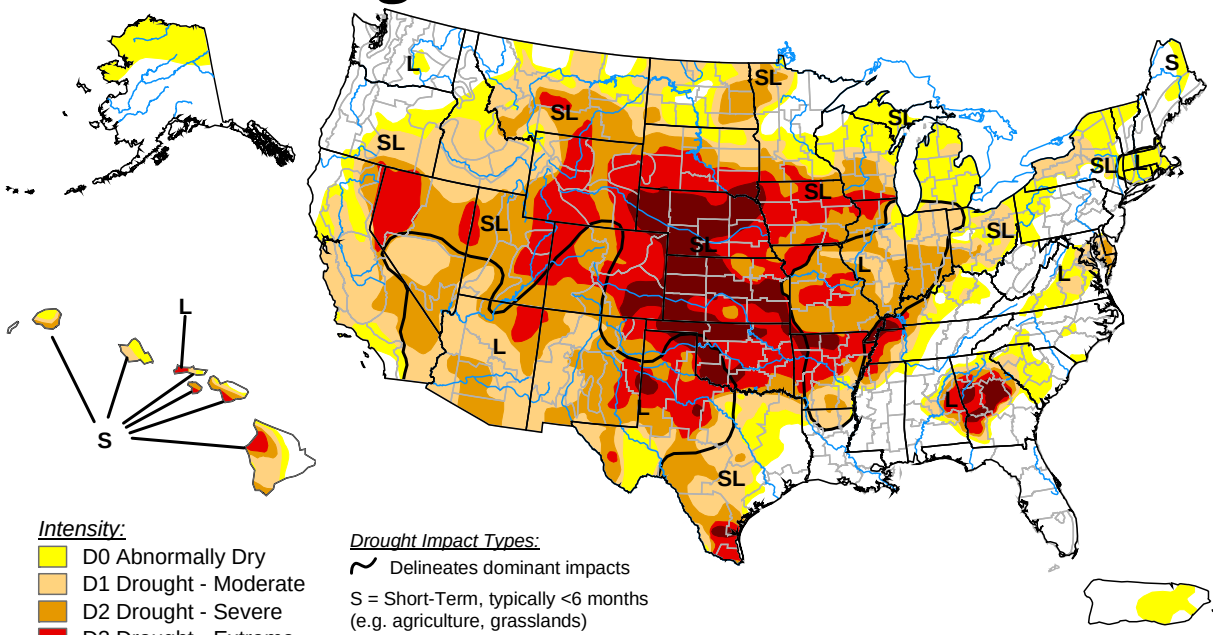

Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending SEP 8, 2012
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
CROP MOISTURE
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE, RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND 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 8, 2012
(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

U.S. Drought Monitor

September 4, 2012
Valid 7 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
- S = Short-Term, typically <6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
- L = Long-Term, typically >6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

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

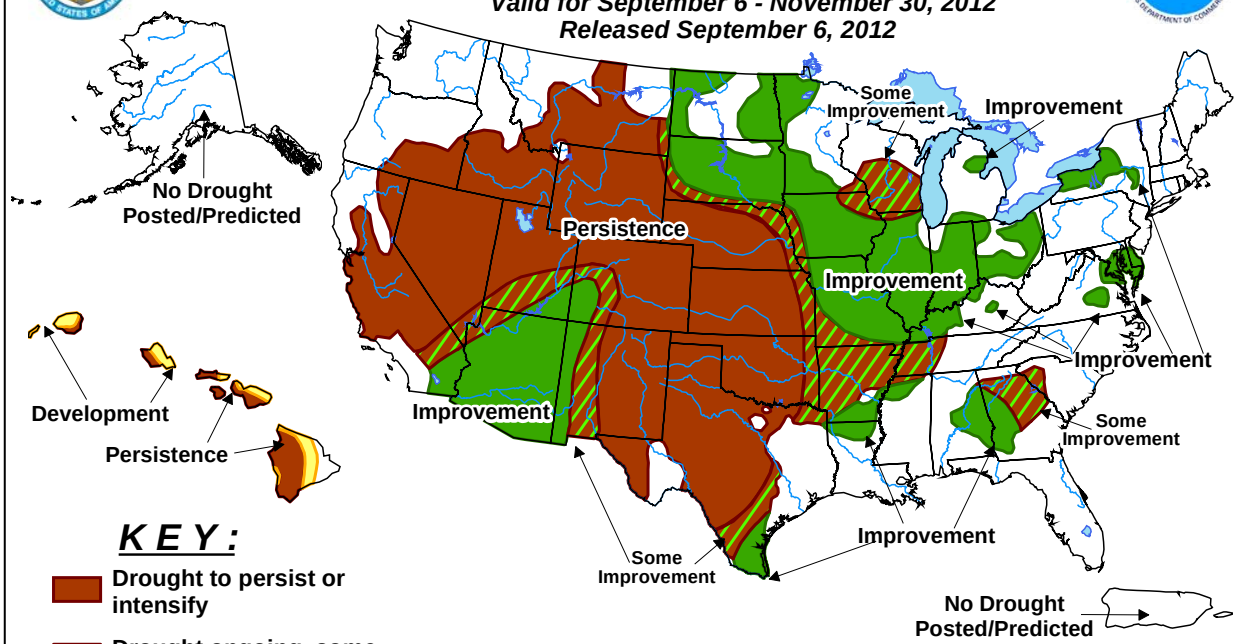
http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

Released Thursday, September 6, 2012
Author: Brian Fuchs, National Drought Mitigation Center

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

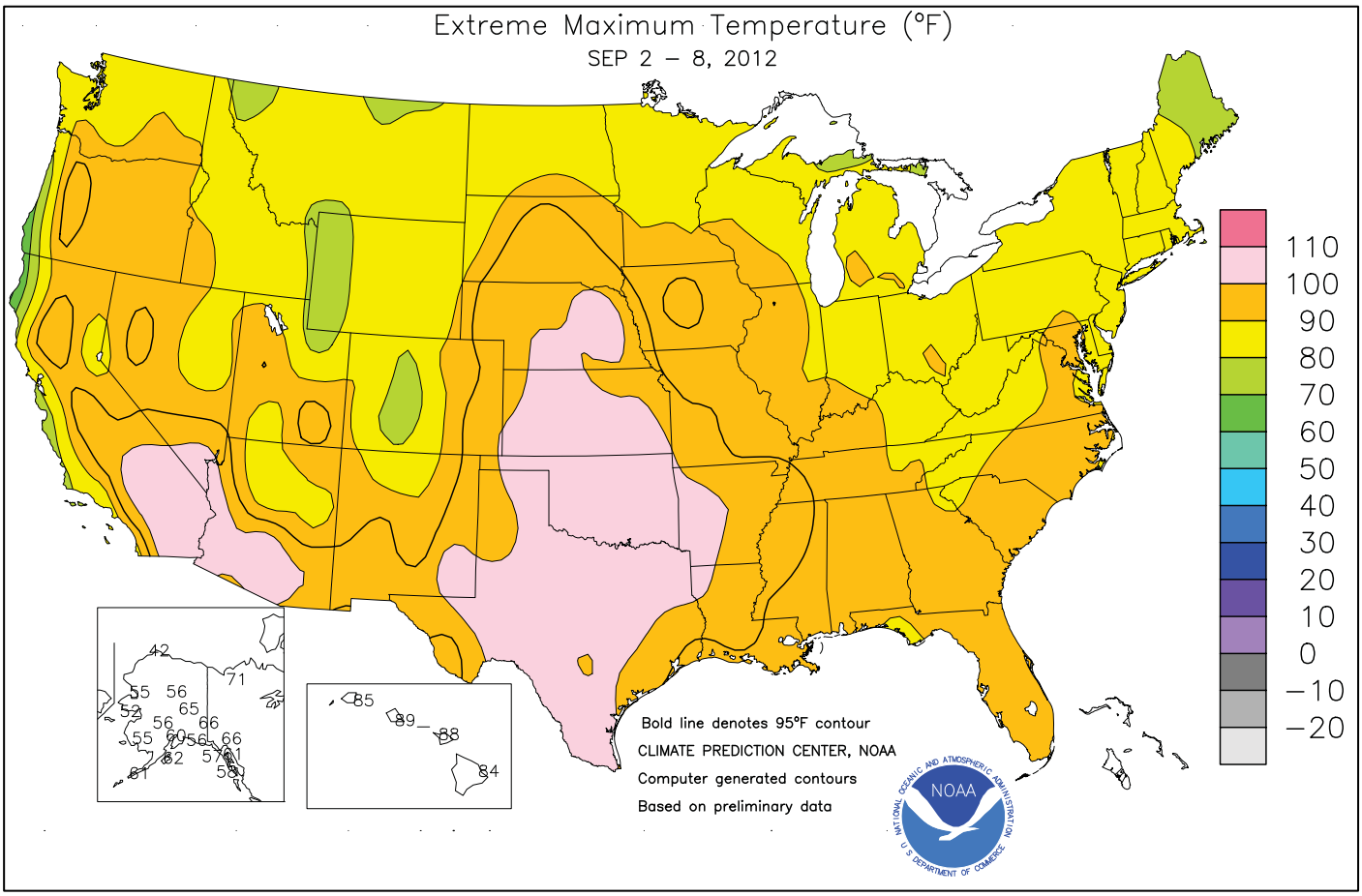
Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

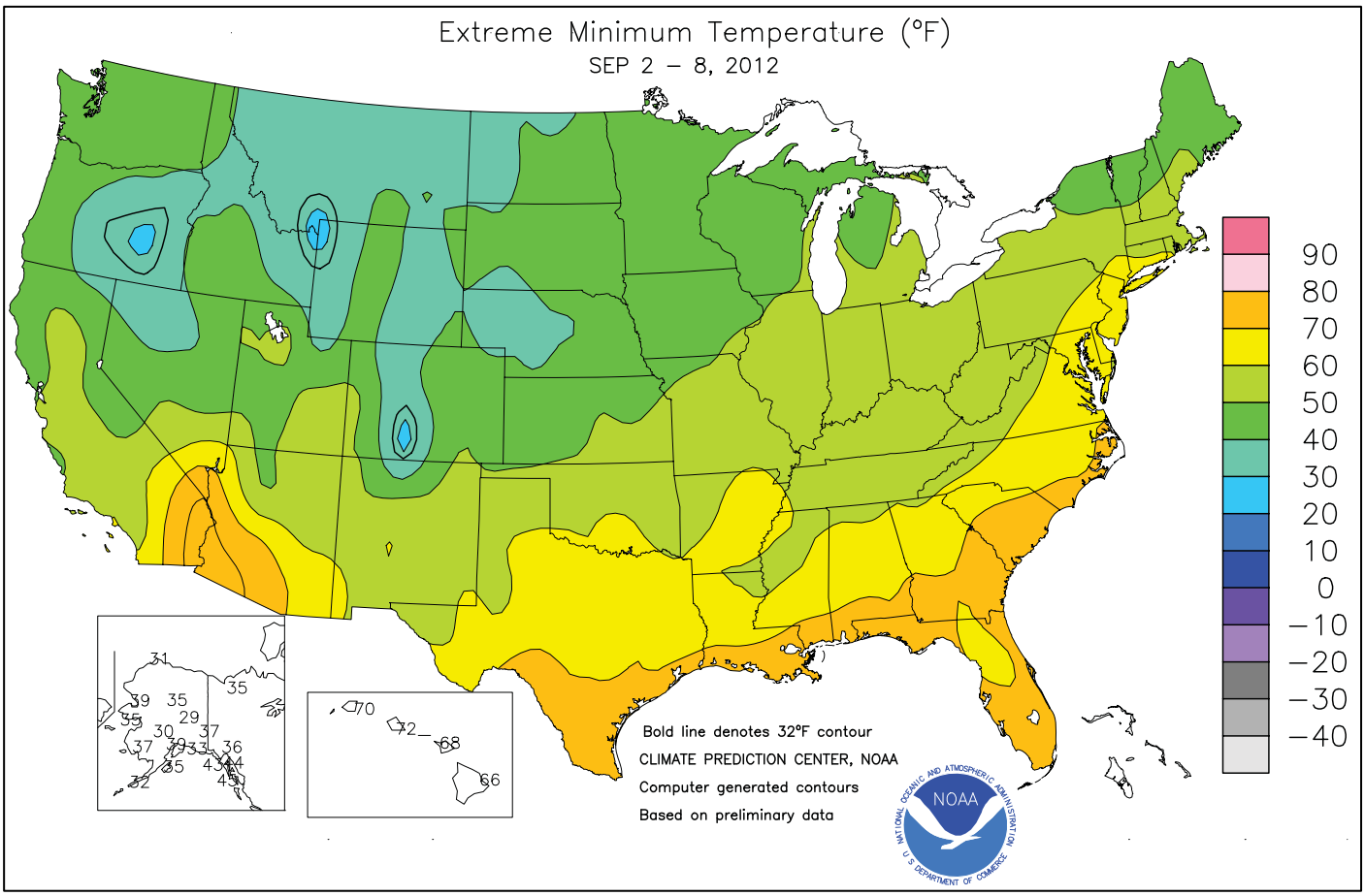
Valid for September 6 - November 30, 2012
Released September 6, 2012

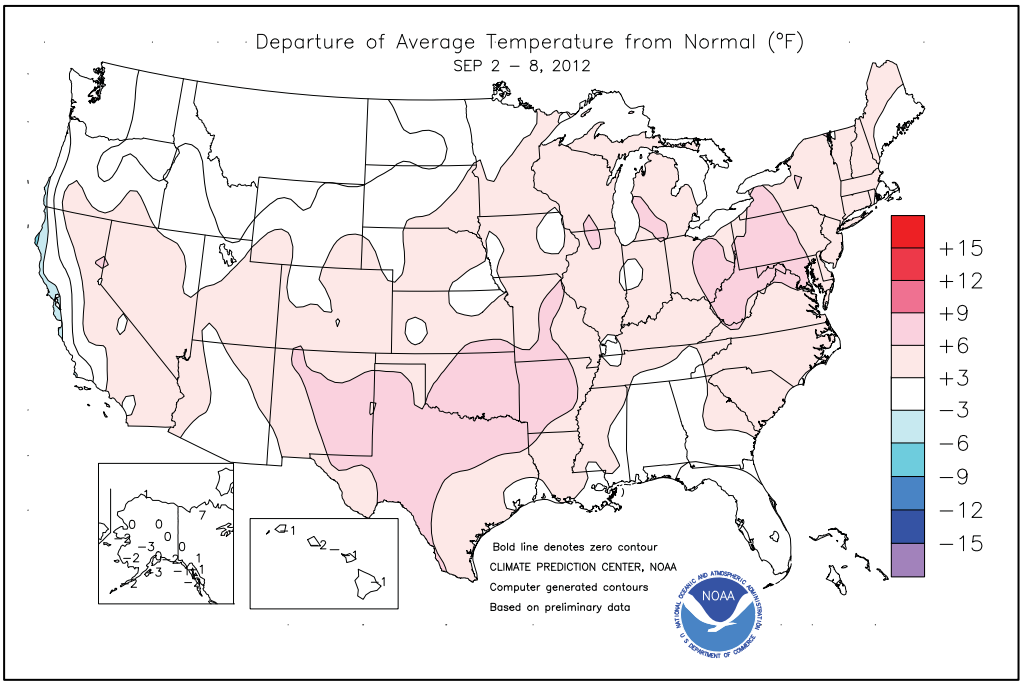


K E Y :
- **Drought to persist or intensify**
- **Drought ongoing, some improvement**
- **Drought likely to improve, impacts ease**
- **Drought development likely**

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.


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
SEP 2 – 8, 2012
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 2 – 8, 2012
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

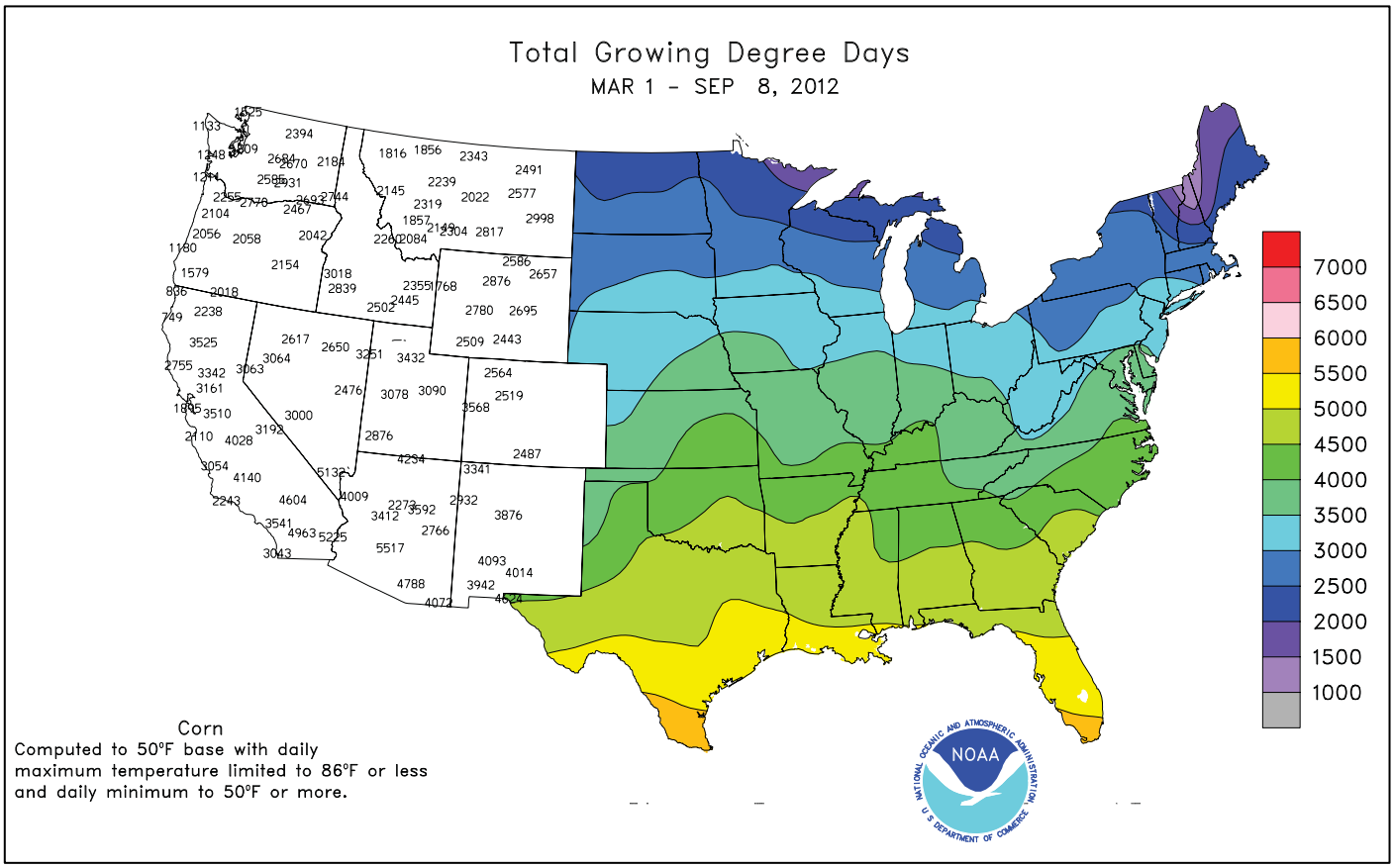


(Continued from front cover)
stress on rangeland and pastures. Despite the showers, mainly on the **central and southern Plains**, most of the **nation's mid-section** remained extremely dry. In addition, persistent heat for much of the week across the **southern Plains** boosted weekly temperatures as much as 10°F above normal. Elsewhere, warm, mostly dry weather covered the **West**, except for cool conditions along the immediate **Pacific Coast** and monsoon-related showers in the **Southwest**. Fieldwork activities included **Northwestern** winter wheat planting.

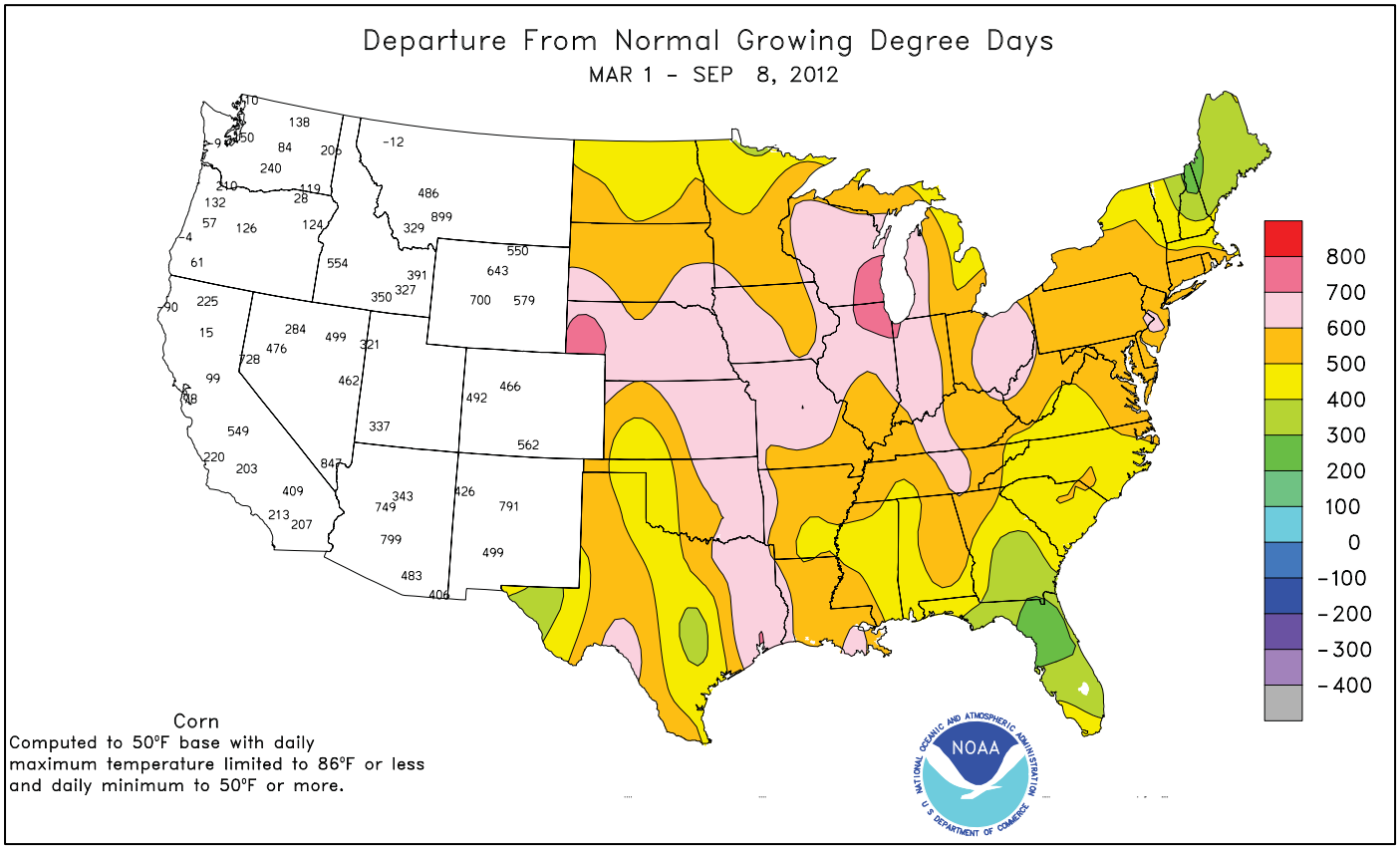
A touch of cool weather was noted early in the week across the **Pacific Coast States**, where daily-record lows on September 2 included 29°F in **Burns, OR**, and 50°F in **Sacramento, CA.** In contrast, record-setting heat covered much of the **nation's mid-section**. On September 3, **Bartlesville, OK**, experienced its hottest weather so late in the year with a monthly record high of 110°F. The following day, September 4, daily-record highs in **Nebraska** soared to 103°F in **Grand Island** and 102°F in **Norfolk** and **Lincoln**. In **Texas**, where heat persisted through week's end, **Corpus Christi** set a record with 12 consecutive triple-digit days from August 28 - September 8. Previously, **Corpus Christi's** longest streak of 100-degree days occurred from August 30 - September 5, 2000. **Corpus Christi** has already experienced 27 days of 100-degree heat this year, more than doubling the 2011 annual record of 12 days. Farther north, however, heat relief arrived late in the week. In **St. Louis, MO**, Friday was the last of 88 consecutive days (June 12 - September 7) with a high of 80°F or greater. The only longer warm spell on record in **St. Louis** occurred in 1913, when there were 92 consecutive days of 80-degree warmth from June 12 - September 11. Meanwhile in **Nebraska**, **North Platte** (35°F on September 8) posted a daily-record low, just 4 days after reaching 100°F. **North Platte** has already set an annual record with 77 days of 90-degree heat (previously, 74 days in 1936). Meanwhile, heat continued on the **southern Plains** and returned to the **West**. On September 6-7, **Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX**, posted consecutive daily-record highs of 104°F. **Wichita Falls, TX** (109°F on September 7), narrowly missed its monthly record of 111°F, set on September 4, 2000. Elsewhere in **Texas**, **McAllen** (102 and 105°F) closed the week with consecutive daily-record highs on September 7-8. In **Oklahoma**, daily-record highs for September 7 included 107°F in **Lawton**, 106°F in **Hobart**, and 105°F in **Oklahoma City**. The week ended with several daily-record highs (for September 8) in the **West**, including 118°F in **Death Valley, CA**; 96°F in **Reno, NV**; and 95°F in **Boise, ID.**

Most of the week's rainfall highlights were in the **East**. Early-week showers were associated with the remnants of Hurricane Isaac, with record-setting totals for September 2 reaching 2.24 inches in **Jackson, TN**, and 1.72 inches in **London, KY.** The following day, 2.82 inches of rain pelted **Tuscaloosa, AL**, setting a record for September 3. During the first 4 days of September, **Tuscaloosa** netted 5.08 inches. Farther north, daily-record totals in **New York** on September 4 included 2.64 inches in **Rochester** and 2.62 inches in **Watertown**. A day later in **Maine**, record-breaking amounts for September 5 totaled 2.63 inches in **Bangor** and 1.21 inches in **Houlton**. Scattered showers also dotted the **southern Plains**, where **Borger, TX** (1.09 inches on September 5), registered a daily-record amount. Later, a strong cold front triggered another round of heavy showers. Record-setting totals for September 7 reached 3.17 inches in **Jonesboro, AR**, and 2.71 inches in **Indianapolis, IN.** At week's end, showers and locally severe thunderstorms swept into the **South** and **East**, where record-high totals for September 8 included 1.76 inches in **Florence, SC**, and 1.21 inches in **Frankfort, KY.** Farther west, however, **Portland, OR**, recorded a 50th consecutive day (July 21 - September 8) without measurable rain. For **Portland**, it was the longest dry spell since 1985, when there were 52 days without measurable rain from June 8 - July 29.

Showery weather and near- to below-normal temperatures covered much of **Alaska**. In addition, high winds raked parts of **southern Alaska** on September 4-5, with gusts clocked to 59 mph in **Cold Bay** and 58 mph in **Anchorage**. Daily-record precipitation totals were noted in several locations, including **Bethel** (0.82 inch on September 2) and **Cold Bay** (0.97 inch on September 4). **Fairbanks** reported a low of 29°F, its first freeze of autumn, on September 8. The normal date of the season's first freeze in **Fairbanks** is September 7. Farther south, most of **Hawaii** continued to experience drier-than-normal weather. During the first 8 days of September, rainfall at the state's major airport observation sites ranged from 0.03 inch (33 percent of normal) in **Kahului, Maui**, to 1.15 inches (46 percent) at **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**. Daily totals topped 2 inches in a few windward locations, including **Maui's Manoa Lyon Arboretum**, which netted 2.23 inches in a 24-hour period on September 7-8.



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



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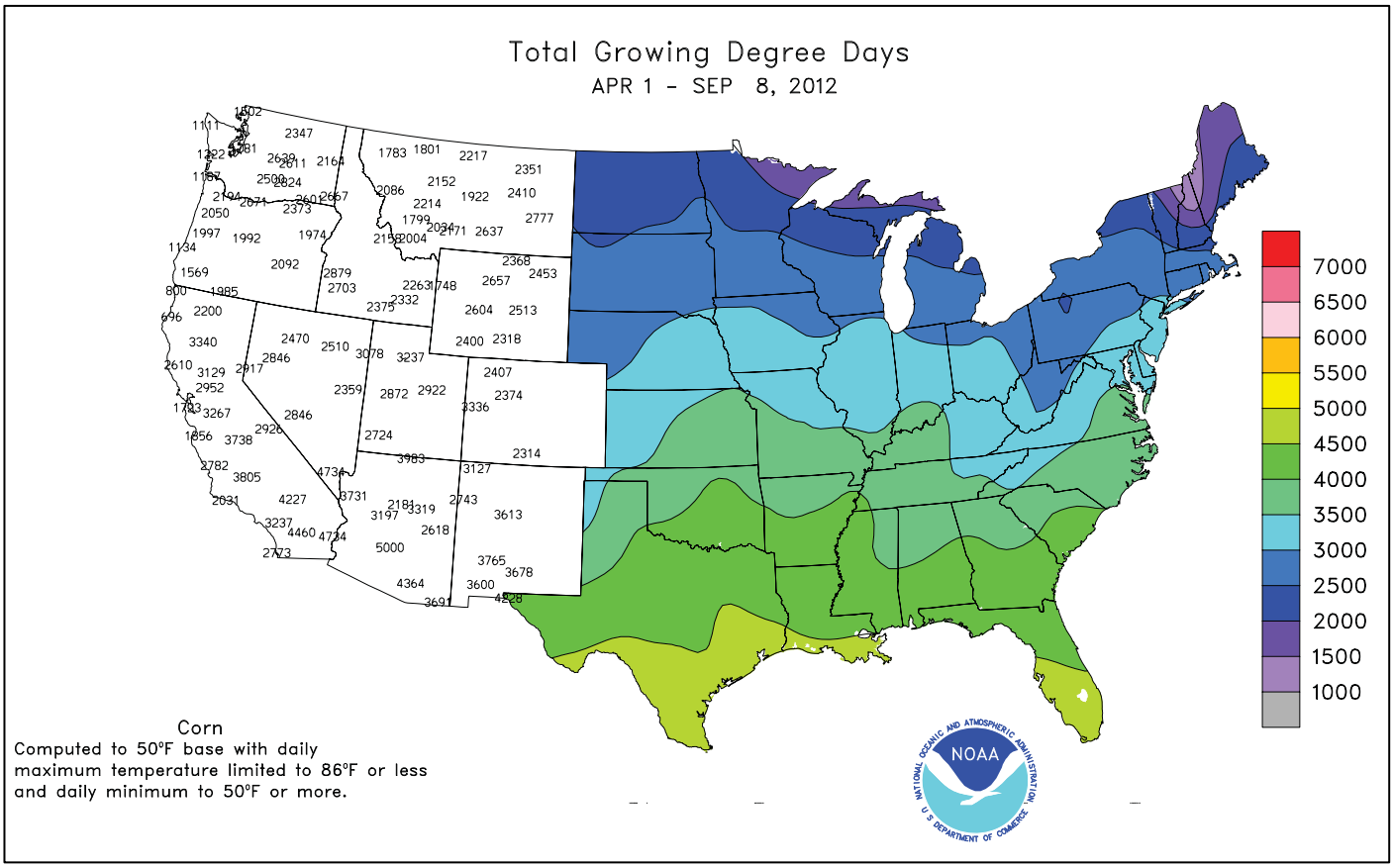

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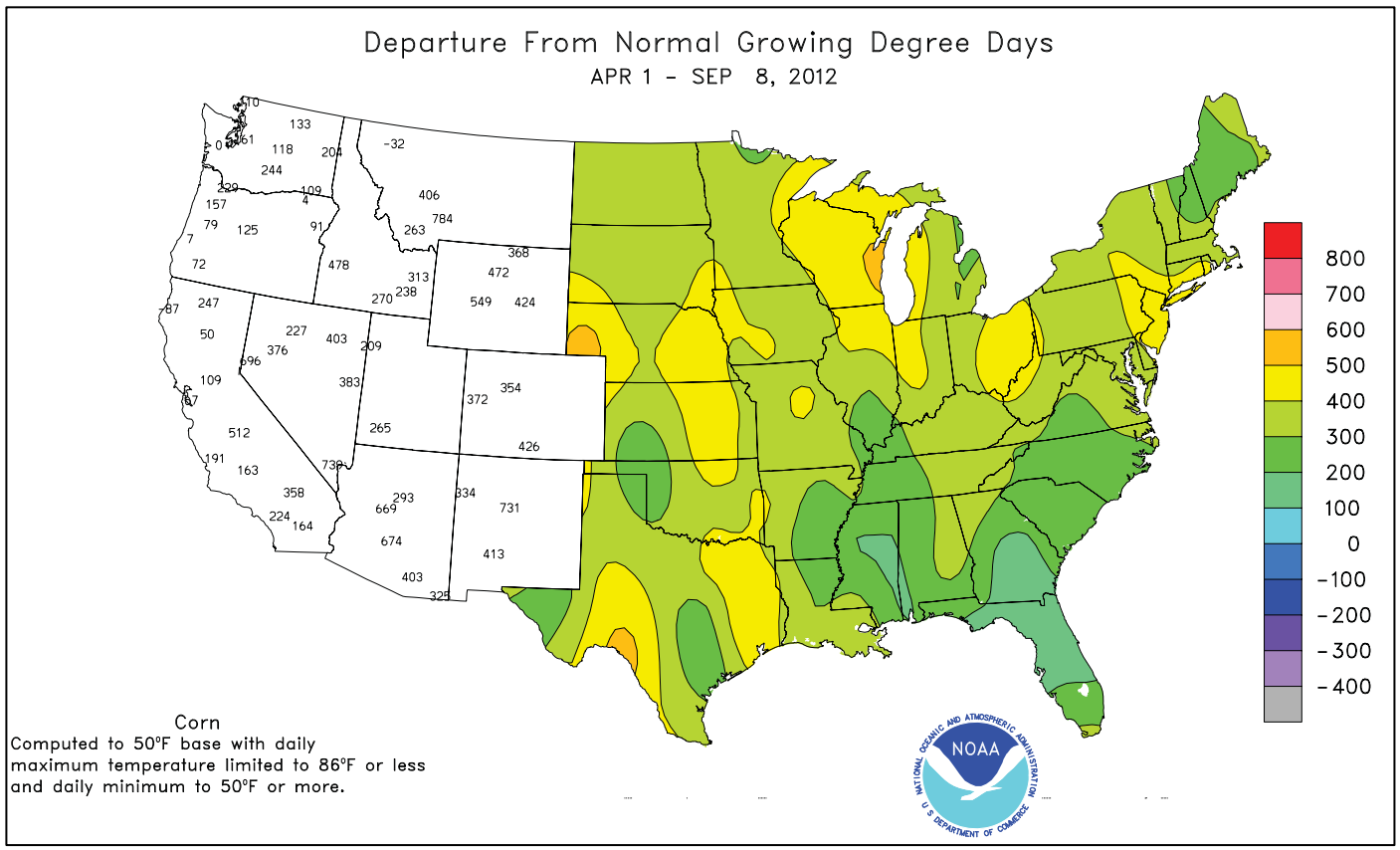


Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 8, 2012

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		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	86	71	91	63	79	2	2.87	1.98	2.51	2.99	299	35.53	92	96	64	2	0	3	1
	HUNTSVILLE	87	69	91	59	78	2	0.78	-0.15	0.52	0.79	75	34.92	87	91	71	2	0	4	1
	MOBILE	90	73	92	72	82	2	0.37	-1.18	0.21	0.37	21	60.44	124	97	65	4	0	2	0
	MONTGOMERY	89	72	92	70	81	2	3.04	2.08	1.61	3.04	279	32.08	81	92	64	4	0	2	2
AK	ANCHORAGE	57	47	60	39	52	0	0.40	-0.30	0.26	0.69	86	10.68	109	78	64	0	0	4	0
	BARROW	38	34	42	31	36	0	0.72	0.54	0.35	0.72	343	3.56	119	93	79	0	2	6	0
	FAIRBANKS	59	41	65	29	50	0	0.16	-0.14	0.12	0.17	50	7.32	102	85	71	0	1	4	0
	JUNEAU	55	48	61	44	52	0	2.38	0.88	0.78	2.63	155	42.03	126	97	91	0	0	7	2
	KODIAK	57	43	62	35	50	-3	0.58	-0.94	0.40	0.59	34	34.00	73	88	68	0	0	5	0
	NOME	50	40	52	35	45	-2	1.15	0.46	0.51	1.41	178	16.17	147	95	86	0	0	7	1
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	77	51	80	47	64	3	0.05	-0.47	0.04	0.07	12	10.58	67	89	37	0	0	2	0
	PHOENIX	99	82	107	72	91	2	0.51	0.37	0.51	0.51	319	3.29	63	62	43	6	0	1	1
	PRESCOTT	85	62	88	58	74	6	0.30	-0.26	0.19	0.31	48	9.76	70	86	36	0	0	3	0
	TUCSON	94	73	103	71	84	1	0.00	-0.35	0.00	0.00	0	6.31	77	74	49	6	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	101	72	105	60	86	8	0.31	-0.44	0.22	0.31	36	26.78	92	83	27	6	0	2	0
	LITTLE ROCK	96	73	100	63	85	7	1.15	0.34	1.05	1.25	136	28.02	84	91	43	6	0	2	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	94	69	99	62	81	2	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	3.64	77	45	28	6	0	0	0
	FRESNO	98	67	101	60	82	5	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	6.58	83	53	32	7	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	79	66	83	63	73	2	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	4.61	48	84	65	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	96	58	98	52	77	1	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	17.29	78	56	27	7	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	91	56	95	50	74	1	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	9.89	82	73	18	4	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	81	70	84	66	75	3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	3.46	45	82	59	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	68	53	74	51	61	-3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	10.46	77	83	67	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	92	56	96	52	74	-1	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0	6.56	72	71	39	6	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	80	42	84	32	61	3	0.13	-0.09	0.09	0.13	50	3.38	66	77	34	0	1	2	0
	CO SPRINGS	83	56	90	44	69	6	0.04	-0.42	0.04	0.04	7	6.30	42	60	17	1	0	1	0
	DENVER INTL	86	57	92	47	72	7	0.05	-0.19	0.04	0.05	18	5.47	49	51	15	4	0	2	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	89	57	92	54	73	3	0.03	-0.15	0.03	0.03	15	2.59	43	47	21	4	0	1	0
	PUEBLO	88	59	96	51	74	5	0.01	-0.29	0.01	0.01	3	3.71	36	48	23	4	0	1	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	80	68	83	65	74	5	1.03	0.18	0.37	1.03	106	26.24	85	89	77	0	0	4	0
	HARTFORD	82	63	87	57	73	6	0.88	-0.08	0.62	1.47	134	26.38	84	91	62	0	0	3	1
DC	WASHINGTON	87	73	91	66	80	6	0.80	-0.04	0.49	2.45	258	21.18	78	89	61	2	0	4	0
DE	WILMINGTON	83	69	87	65	76	5	3.28	2.40	2.30	3.28	328	23.14	77	98	70	0	0	6	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	90	72	92	70	81	0	0.69	-0.93	0.52	0.69	37	28.33	83	97	52	4	0	3	1
	JACKSONVILLE	92	72	92	71	82	2	0.11	-1.83	0.06	0.11	5	41.34	109	94	55	7	0	2	0
	KEY WEST	86	79	88	75	83	-1	1.39	0.02	1.39	1.57	100	39.05	151	81	69	0	0	1	1
	MIAMI	89	77	90	74	83	0	3.81	1.63	1.61	3.81	152	70.12	172	86	63	1	0	6	3
	ORLANDO	92	71	93	69	82	0	3.34	1.83	2.25	3.34	193	32.02	87	99	54	7	0	4	2
	PENSACOLA	89	77	94	76	83	2	0.70	-0.76	0.40	0.74	44	58.13	122	88	63	4	0	7	0
	TALLAHASSEE	90	73	95	71	81	0	1.64	0.27	0.82	1.64	104	48.33	100	91	63	4	0	3	2
	TAMPA	90	76	92	73	83	0	2.11	0.31	2.09	2.11	102	47.07	138	87	58	3	0	2	1
	WEST PALM BEACH	89	74	92	73	82	0	0.17	-1.83	0.13	0.30	13	59.36	143	84	64	1	0	3	0
GA	ATHENS	88	70	91	66	79	3	3.39	2.57	1.58	3.39	365	27.12	79	96	76	2	0	5	3
	ATLANTA	86	71	92	64	78	2	0.12	-0.79	0.10	0.12	12	26.36	73	90	71	1	0	3	0
	AUGUSTA	90	71	93	70	81	4	0.61	-0.32	0.54	0.61	57	27.68	84	95	62	4	0	4	1
	COLUMBUS	89	73	95	72	81	2	1.89	1.13	0.92	1.89	217	26.11	73	95	55	4	0	6	2
	MACON	90	71	94	70	81	3	0.68	-0.15	0.43	0.68	72	23.88	72	96	57	5	0	3	0
	SAVANNAH	91	74	93	72	82	3	1.11	-0.36	0.72	1.11	66	34.92	92	90	61	6	0	3	1
HI	HILO	83	68	84	66	75	-1	0.90	-1.41	0.33	1.06	40	66.71	79	88	77	0	0	6	0
	HONOLULU	86	74	89	72	80	-2	0.31	0.25	0.18	0.31	443	8.08	78	79	70	0	0	3	0
	KAHULUI	87	71	88	68	79	0	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.02	22	4.39	36	82	66	0	0	1	0
	LIHUE	84	72	85	70	78	-2	0.24	-0.24	0.08	0.26	48	35.50	150	80	71	0	0	6	0
ID	BOISE	88	55	95	51	72	4	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.00	0	8.75	108	37	20	2	0	0	0
	LEWISTON	87	53	97	49	70	2	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	11.27	127	46	28	1	0	0	0
	POCATELLO	82	41	87	35	62	-1	0.01	-0.16	0.01	0.17	89	6.54	75	70	26	0	0	1	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	83	65	90	54	74	6	1.14	0.20	0.64	1.14	106	19.81	76	90	57	1	0	4	1
	MOLINE	84	62	93	52	73	4	1.51	0.64	0.89	1.82	180	19.79	70	92	56	2	0	2	2
	PEORIA	83	65	91	52	74	5	0.94	0.23	0.62	2.89	357	19.76	77	92	55	2	0	3	1
	ROCKFORD	87	62	96	51	74	7	0.87	-0.06	0.41	0.87	81	16.96	63	86	54	3	0	4	0
	SPRINGFIELD	87	66	93	54	76	6	0.26	-0.44	0.14	2.11	264	19.85	78	93	49	3	0	3	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	87	68	92	57	77	4	2.73	2.01	0.94	4.47	545	22.44	71	92	66	4	0	5	2
	FORT WAYNE	82	63	87	52	72	4	1.76	1.02	1.43	2.53	298	21.39	82	97	66	0	0	4	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	82	66	88	54	74	4	4.55	3.82	2.71	4.93	587	27.45	93	96	67	0	0	5	2
	SOUTH BEND	81	64	90	55	73	6	0.86	-0.08	0.49	0.86	80	25.43	93	90	62	1	0	4	0
IA	BURLINGTON	84	63	91	50	74	4	0.38	-0.47	0.23	1.82	186	17.51	63	96	51	2	0	3	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	82	59	91	46	71	4	1.46	0.55	0.82	1.46	140	15.74	62	95	49	1	0	3	2
	DES MOINES	87	63	97	50	75	6	0.03	-0.84	0.02	0.03	3	18.75	71	83	53	3	0	2	0
	DUBUQUE	81	58	91	49	70	4	0.88	-0.11	0.69	0.88	77	16.70	63	93	60	1	0	2	1
	SIOUX CITY	89	52	98	39	71	4	0.07	-0.52	0.04	0.07	10	19.20	95	88	54	3	0	2	0
	WATERLOO	84	57	95	47	70	3	1.29	0.49	0.98	1.29	139	16.74	66	92	52	2	0	2	1
KS	CONCORDIA	90	59	97	47	75	3	0.42	-0.19	0.20	0.42	61	18.66	83	90	45	4	0	3	0
	DODGE CITY	90	62	100	47	76	3	0.01	-0.44	0.01	0.01	2	14.71	82	73	27	4	0	1	0
	GOODLAND	88	54	96	43	71	3	0.08	-0.22	0.07	0.08	23	8.24	49	68	35	3	0	2	0
	TOPEKA	92	63	100	51	78	6	0.16	-0.75	0.16	0.17	16	19.20	73	84	46	5	0	1	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 8, 2012

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	95	67	106	54	81	6	0.68	-0.01	0.42	0.68	86	21.87	97	81	43	5	0	3	0
KY	JACKSON	83	66	88	57	74	3	1.77	0.86	0.85	1.88	181	35.62	102	97	64	0	0	4	1
	LEXINGTON	83	67	88	57	75	3	2.65	1.91	1.23	2.65	312	30.26	90	97	73	0	0	5	2
	LOUISVILLE	86	70	92	60	78	4	2.93	2.22	1.02	3.92	484	33.48	105	92	57	3	0	4	3
	PADUCAH	86	67	93	55	77	4	1.65	0.89	0.65	3.56	414	18.26	53	96	57	4	0	5	2
LA	BATON ROUGE	93	75	96	71	84	4	0.04	-1.22	0.04	0.13	9	47.73	104	98	57	7	0	1	0
	LAKE CHARLES	93	77	95	73	85	4	0.33	-1.08	0.33	0.36	22	56.83	143	95	59	7	0	1	0
	NEW ORLEANS	92	78	94	75	85	4	0.09	-1.45	0.09	0.09	5	57.32	122	89	62	7	0	1	0
	SHREVEPORT	98	75	103	63	86	6	0.02	-0.61	0.02	0.03	4	33.75	96	89	39	6	0	1	0
ME	CARIBOU	74	52	77	41	63	5	0.87	0.04	0.68	0.87	92	28.02	109	95	58	0	0	4	1
	PORTLAND	73	60	82	55	66	3	1.25	0.54	0.60	1.25	154	38.82	130	97	74	0	0	4	1
MD	BALTIMORE	87	71	91	64	79	8	0.93	0.02	0.46	1.25	120	23.72	81	91	66	1	0	4	0
MA	BOSTON	78	64	82	59	71	3	2.24	1.44	0.71	2.24	246	25.30	89	92	67	0	0	4	2
	WORCESTER	77	61	81	57	69	5	1.96	1.01	0.79	1.96	181	30.59	93	98	62	0	0	3	3
MI	ALPENA	77	51	85	46	64	4	0.56	-0.15	0.20	0.56	69	18.56	92	96	59	0	0	4	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	82	62	89	52	72	7	1.20	0.14	1.07	1.20	100	23.26	92	91	52	0	0	2	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	77	51	85	45	64	4	0.64	-0.20	0.49	0.64	66	25.34	126	94	66	0	0	2	0
	LANSING	81	60	89	51	71	7	1.69	0.76	1.31	1.69	159	20.41	93	91	65	0	0	2	1
	MUSKEGON	82	62	89	52	72	8	0.50	-0.43	0.26	0.50	47	20.74	95	86	51	0	0	2	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	81	57	90	51	69	5	1.38	0.51	0.83	1.38	138	20.62	91	94	41	1	0	5	1
MN	DULUTH	75	53	87	43	64	6	0.18	-0.88	0.12	0.18	15	28.48	126	88	58	0	0	2	0
	INT'L FALLS	72	45	84	38	59	1	0.22	-0.55	0.13	0.22	25	19.45	110	98	52	0	0	3	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	84	60	92	50	72	7	0.02	-0.76	0.02	0.02	2	25.76	114	80	39	2	0	1	0
	ROCHESTER	82	55	93	46	69	6	0.79	-0.06	0.71	0.79	81	20.22	84	84	57	1	0	2	1
	ST. CLOUD	82	51	91	42	66	4	0.09	-0.74	0.05	0.09	9	21.58	104	89	30	1	0	2	0
MS	JACKSON	92	75	96	64	84	5	0.00	-0.77	0.00	0.25	29	52.96	133	91	56	6	0	0	0
	MERIDIAN	90	71	93	63	81	2	0.10	-0.68	0.02	0.23	26	46.82	111	98	69	5	0	7	0
	TUPELO	91	70	94	61	81	4	2.97	2.26	1.73	2.97	371	33.75	87	93	64	6	0	4	2
MO	COLUMBIA	89	66	95	54	78	7	0.90	0.07	0.66	1.12	119	23.83	83	93	49	5	0	3	1
	KANSAS CITY	89	64	95	50	76	4	1.81	0.83	1.36	2.40	216	18.06	66	87	45	4	0	3	1
	SAINT LOUIS	87	69	93	59	78	4	0.82	0.14	0.57	1.39	178	24.75	91	85	61	3	0	4	1
	SPRINGFIELD	90	66	96	54	78	5	0.70	-0.43	0.70	1.50	117	20.90	69	86	56	5	0	1	1
MT	BILLINGS	80	51	85	43	65	1	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.00	0	5.09	46	55	23	0	0	0	0
	BUTTE	74	34	80	32	54	-2	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.01	3	7.40	73	70	14	0	3	0	0
	CUT BANK	73	41	85	35	57	0	0.02	-0.33	0.02	0.02	5	6.97	66	80	23	0	0	1	0
	GLASGOW	77	46	83	41	62	0	0.01	-0.22	0.01	0.01	4	10.65	118	68	31	0	0	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	77	43	88	36	60	0	0.00	-0.32	0.00	0.00	0	9.77	82	61	20	0	0	0	0
	HAVRE	77	42	86	38	59	-2	0.18	-0.07	0.18	0.18	64	10.32	113	75	33	0	0	1	0
	MISSOULA	80	42	87	37	61	0	0.00	-0.27	0.00	0.00	0	10.54	104	61	34	0	0	0	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	91	57	103	44	74	5	0.01	-0.64	0.01	0.01	1	8.12	39	81	45	3	0	1	0
	LINCOLN	91	56	102	42	73	3	0.01	-0.72	0.01	0.01	1	13.74	63	84	49	4	0	1	0
	NORFOLK	91	54	102	42	72	5	0.05	-0.51	0.04	0.05	8	11.92	56	82	36	4	0	2	0
	NORTH PLATTE	90	50	100	35	70	3	0.03	-0.28	0.03	0.03	8	9.27	57	77	21	4	0	1	0
	OMAHA	88	58	97	47	73	3	0.01	-0.73	0.01	0.01	1	16.75	73	81	49	3	0	1	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	89	51	95	41	70	5	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.00	0	4.67	36	62	28	4	0	0	0
	VALENTINE	88	55	99	40	71	5	0.10	-0.26	0.09	0.10	24	9.34	58	65	30	3	0	2	0
NV	ELY	83	42	86	36	63	2	0.27	0.08	0.26	0.55	250	8.51	120	71	26	0	0	2	0
	LAS VEGAS	101	80	102	73	90	5	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	2.74	83	31	19	7	0	0	0
	RENO	90	56	96	52	73	7	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.01	11	2.66	53	50	25	3	0	1	0
	WINNEMUCCA	90	46	94	35	68	4	0.03	-0.08	0.01	0.03	25	4.46	79	41	19	5	0	3	0
NH	CONCORD	78	60	86	55	69	5	1.80	1.08	0.88	1.80	220	28.78	114	97	58	0	0	4	1
NJ	NEWARK	83	69	90	66	76	4	1.48	0.55	0.87	1.48	140	24.36	75	91	68	1	0	5	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	90	67	95	59	79	6	0.09	-0.20	0.09	0.09	27	4.89	74	46	21	5	0	1	0
NY	ALBANY	81	60	86	55	70	5	0.64	-0.18	0.51	0.64	68	23.60	89	92	56	0	0	3	1
	BINGHAMTON	77	59	82	54	68	6	1.17	0.32	0.78	1.17	121	27.30	102	91	75	0	0	4	1
	BUFFALO	83	64	90	59	73	8	2.50	1.52	1.32	2.50	223	19.23	71	87	51	1	0	3	2
	ROCHESTER	82	60	86	53	71	6	2.90	2.02	2.64	2.90	287	23.38	100	93	62	0	0	4	1
	SYRACUSE	83	61	86	54	72	7	0.45	-0.51	0.25	0.45	41	19.48	72	91	54	0	0	3	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	82	65	85	59	74	5	1.09	0.11	0.65	1.09	97	30.60	90	94	68	0	0	5	1
	CHARLOTTE	88	70	93	67	79	3	2.60	1.73	1.02	3.24	327	26.46	87	94	56	3	0	4	3
	GREENSBORO	87	70	91	65	78	5	1.37	0.43	0.52	1.39	130	28.13	92	95	63	1	0	5	1
	HATTERAS	87	76	89	74	81	4	1.02	-0.42	0.37	1.02	62	37.26	96	91	70	0	0	5	0
	RALEIGH	88	72	90	69	80	5	3.67	2.72	1.88	3.67	340	31.32	102	93	67	2	0	5	3
	WILMINGTON	89	73	93	71	81	3	3.19	1.46	1.75	3.38	172	35.47	84	95	60	3	0	5	2
ND	BISMARCK	79	44	87	41	62	0	0.00	-0.40	0.00	0.00	0	12.12	91	83	39	0	0	0	0
	DICKINSON	79	44	86	37	62	0	0.06	-0.31	0.06	0.06	14	8.50	66	73	18	0	0	1	0
	FARGO	79	51	89	46	65	2	0.10	-0.42	0.03	0.10	17	12.84	80	85	38	0	0	4	0
	GRAND FORKS	78	50	87	43	64	2	0.18	-0.32	0.10	0.18	32	13.77	92	87	35	0	0	4	0
	JAMESTOWN	76	46	89	42	61	-1	0.26	-0.15	0.19	0.26	54	10.96	75	89	35	0	0	3	0
	WILLISTON	77	43	84	33	60	-1	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.00	0	9.51	86	75	35	0	0	0	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	82	65	87	56	73	6	1.57	0.74	0.87	1.93	205	25.01	91	87	65	0	0	4	1
	CINCINNATI	84	66	89	56	75	4	6.03	5.29	2.59	6.07	714	27.86	90	95	64	0	0	5	3
	CLEVELAND	81	65	90	58	73	6	3.96	3.02	1.13	3.96	370	25.92	97	94	64	1	0	6	4
	COLUMBUS	85	68	91	60	76	6	2.11	1.37	0.67	2.18	256	25.08	90	92	60	1	0	4	3
	DAYTON	82	66	87	55	74	5	2.12	1.43	1.37	2.81	356	21.77	76	97	66	0	0	5	1
	MANSFIELD	82	64	86	53	73	7	2.78	1.81	0.97	3.29	296	24.77	79	100	61	0	0	5	3

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 8, 2012

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 JAN01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN01	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	81	62	86	52	72	5	0.83	0.08	0.34	1.00	116	23.56	100	95	64	0	0	5	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	80	63	86	53	71	6	2.41	1.49	1.84	2.41	232	30.85	116	94	71	0	0	3	1
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	100	73	105	60	86	9	0.02	-0.75	0.02	0.02	2	21.78	87	68	23	6	0	1	0
	TULSA	100	71	104	56	85	8	0.12	-0.86	0.08	0.12	11	22.36	78	76	39	6	0	2	0
OR	ASTORIA	70	52	84	46	61	1	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.00	0	49.45	128	95	80	0	0	0	0
	BURNS	86	39	93	29	63	4	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0	6.42	91	46	20	1	2	0	0
	EUGENE	84	47	95	39	66	2	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.00	0	30.83	104	87	54	1	0	0	0
	MEDFORD	94	53	100	46	73	4	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	14.91	140	62	21	6	0	0	0
	PENDLETON	85	49	94	47	67	0	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	10.00	122	55	30	1	0	0	0
	PORTLAND	85	56	95	52	71	5	0.00	-0.34	0.00	0.00	0	28.47	132	80	55	2	0	0	0
	SALEM	85	50	95	45	68	3	0.00	-0.29	0.00	0.00	0	32.15	140	89	53	1	0	0	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	82	64	88	60	73	6	1.94	0.88	1.04	1.94	160	27.54	87	90	67	0	0	6	1
	ERIE	82	66	90	61	74	6	1.22	0.07	1.01	1.22	93	21.93	79	86	63	1	0	2	1
	MIDDLETOWN	83	68	89	62	76	6	0.64	-0.18	0.24	0.64	69	29.95	106	92	65	0	0	6	0
	PHILADELPHIA	83	71	89	67	77	4	4.01	3.10	3.12	4.01	389	24.85	83	91	74	0	0	5	1
	PITTSBURGH	83	67	87	57	75	7	1.36	0.56	0.50	1.60	176	28.42	104	91	56	0	0	3	2
	WILKES-BARRE	78	63	85	59	70	4	1.56	0.69	0.73	1.56	158	23.80	92	90	60	0	0	4	2
	WILLIAMSPORT	81	64	87	56	72	5	0.69	-0.23	0.19	0.69	66	23.33	81	90	74	0	0	5	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	78	63	84	58	71	3	2.51	1.58	1.59	2.51	237	28.17	89	95	72	0	0	3	2
SC	BEAUFORT	91	75	93	73	83	5	0.33	-1.24	0.33	0.33	18	26.52	71	90	58	4	0	1	0
	CHARLESTON	90	74	93	73	82	3	0.95	-0.67	0.94	0.95	51	36.12	94	94	61	5	0	2	1
	COLUMBIA	91	74	95	73	83	5	0.70	-0.38	0.38	0.70	56	35.09	96	92	57	5	0	3	0
	GREENVILLE	87	70	90	67	78	3	1.32	0.44	0.76	1.32	132	28.38	79	96	62	1	0	5	1
SD	ABERDEEN	81	46	92	39	63	-1	0.00	-0.45	0.00	0.00	0	12.45	77	83	47	1	0	0	0
	HURON	87	51	98	43	69	4	0.31	-0.10	0.31	0.31	66	16.99	102	92	29	3	0	1	0
	RAPID CITY	85	49	93	46	67	2	0.02	-0.23	0.02	0.14	48	10.27	76	60	17	2	0	1	0
	SIOUX FALLS	86	54	96	45	70	5	0.84	0.17	0.84	0.84	111	14.55	76	83	41	3	0	1	1
TN	BRISTOL	85	65	89	52	75	5	1.96	1.26	1.11	2.14	271	34.80	115	98	58	0	0	3	1
	CHATTANOOGA	86	70	93	61	78	2	1.48	0.50	0.56	1.53	138	32.57	85	92	67	2	0	4	1
	KNOXVILLE	86	68	92	56	77	3	1.54	0.89	0.68	1.54	208	37.52	108	94	58	2	0	4	1
	MEMPHIS	93	73	99	64	83	5	3.43	2.68	1.71	4.34	511	23.95	64	88	46	6	0	4	2
	NASHVILLE	87	69	92	57	78	3	3.51	2.67	1.53	3.51	366	33.77	100	96	59	4	0	5	3
TX	ABILENE	99	74	105	64	87	8	0.00	-0.66	0.00	0.00	0	13.68	85	64	32	6	0	0	0
	AMARILLO	93	65	100	58	79	7	0.66	0.13	0.64	0.66	108	9.23	59	74	27	5	0	2	1
	AUSTIN	99	72	102	65	85	3	0.00	-0.56	0.00	0.00	0	28.83	129	83	40	6	0	0	0
	BEAUMONT	92	74	95	72	83	2	0.35	-1.05	0.31	1.16	73	50.29	124	99	56	6	0	4	0
	BROWNSVILLE	96	77	99	74	87	4	0.00	-1.15	0.00	0.16	12	16.51	98	92	63	7	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	101	77	104	76	89	6	0.00	-1.11	0.00	0.00	0	14.41	68	85	48	7	0	0	0
	DEL RIO	102	79	104	77	90	7	0.00	-0.40	0.00	0.00	0	9.83	76	63	35	7	0	0	0
	EL PASO	93	71	99	61	82	4	0.44	0.05	0.28	0.44	100	4.85	77	59	26	6	0	3	0
	FORT WORTH	100	76	104	67	88	7	0.03	-0.36	0.03	0.03	7	26.52	113	69	28	6	0	1	0
	GALVESTON	91	82	93	78	86	3	0.00	-1.37	0.00	0.68	44	38.00	131	88	66	7	0	0	0
	HOUSTON	95	75	98	70	85	4	0.00	-1.02	0.00	0.23	20	36.03	112	94	56	6	0	0	0
	LUBBOCK	93	68	99	60	81	7	0.20	-0.41	0.20	0.20	29	8.63	63	69	38	6	0	1	0
	MIDLAND	97	71	102	56	84	7	0.05	-0.41	0.05	0.05	9	6.76	68	61	32	6	0	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	100	74	105	68	87	9	0.00	-0.63	0.00	0.00	0	14.41	102	59	32	6	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	98	75	99	73	86	4	0.00	-0.63	0.00	0.00	0	29.05	131	88	34	7	0	0	0
	VICTORIA	99	73	101	72	86	4	0.00	-1.04	0.00	0.10	9	20.79	77	94	50	7	0	0	0
	WACO	100	74	103	66	87	5	0.00	-0.49	0.00	0.00	0	26.92	123	81	38	7	0	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	101	71	109	59	86	7	0.38	-0.31	0.20	0.38	49	15.70	79	72	36	6	0	3	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	87	59	91	55	73	3	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.42	162	7.94	71	63	21	1	0	0	0
VT	BURLINGTON	82	59	85	51	70	6	3.50	2.56	2.45	3.50	327	24.53	99	92	48	0	0	3	2
VA	LYNCHBURG	84	66	88	62	75	4	1.14	0.31	0.51	1.14	121	23.57	77	96	66	0	0	6	1
	NORFOLK	88	72	89	69	80	5	0.62	-0.35	0.46	0.62	56	33.03	99	92	60	0	0	4	0
	RICHMOND	87	69	91	63	78	5	3.01	2.12	1.57	3.01	295	28.30	91	95	64	1	0	5	2
	ROANOKE	84	67	88	57	76	5	1.16	0.26	0.93	1.24	122	25.93	85	91	66	0	0	5	1
	WASH/DULLES	88	69	91	61	78	7	0.60	-0.31	0.39	0.60	58	20.66	71	92	64	3	0	4	0
WA	OLYMPIA	79	44	89	39	62	1	0.00	-0.43	0.00	0.00	0	32.85	113	94	61	0	0	0	0
	QUILLAYUTE	71	48	89	45	60	2	0.00	-0.73	0.00	0.00	0	72.00	121	91	75	0	0	0	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	78	54	90	50	66	2	0.00	-0.34	0.00	0.00	0	26.39	125	78	56	1	0	0	0
	SPOKANE	79	50	86	48	65	1	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	13.96	132	58	23	0	0	0	0
	YAKIMA	86	47	91	42	67	3	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.01	11	5.48	110	71	32	1	0	1	0
WV	BECKLEY	82	64	85	51	73	7	1.76	1.04	0.53	1.77	216	32.49	106	91	63	0	0	5	1
	CHARLESTON	88	67	91	55	78	8	0.44	-0.41	0.33	1.77	181	28.16	88	95	51	3	0	4	0
	ELKINS	83	63	87	51	73	7	3.17	2.23	1.38	3.21	300	35.45	105	99	56	0	0	7	3
	HUNTINGTON	86	67	91	58	76	5	1.27	0.57	0.48	1.35	169	26.65	86	97	60	3	0	4	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	82	55	91	47	69	5	0.69	-0.36	0.23	0.69	58	19.86	81	93	41	2	0	4	0
	GREEN BAY	78	56	84	49	67	4	0.64	-0.20	0.55	0.64	67	22.68	107	93	53	0	0	3	1
	LA CROSSE	82	57	91	47	69	2	0.48	-0.45	0.18	0.48	45	19.47	79	94	44	2	0	5	0
	MADISON	83	58	93	50	71	7	0.88	-0.01	0.39	0.88	86	17.86	72	88	51	2	0	5	0
	MILWAUKEE	79	63	85	52	71	4	1.38	0.49	0.52	1.38	135	21.23	85	89	63	0	0	4	1
WY	CASPER	82	46	87	38	64	2	0.12	-0.03	0.12	0.12	71	6.26	65	58	23	0	0	1	0
	CHEYENNE	80	51	86	43	66	5	0.09	-0.27	0.05	0.09	22	7.40	59	57	22	0	0	2	0
	LANDER	82	50	86	45	66	3	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.00	0	4.68	49	54	13	0	0	0	0
	SHERIDAN	80	44	86	38	62	0	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.00	0	7.00	65	68	26	0	0	0	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

August Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Most areas from the Plains to the East Coast got a reprieve from July's record-shattering heat, especially during a 2-week period in early to mid-August. However, heat did not disappear entirely, but instead shifted to the other side of the Rockies. As a result, wildfire activity exploded across parts of the West, burning approximately 3.5 million acres of vegetation—much of it from northern California to the northern Rockies. In contrast, frequent showers associated with the monsoon circulation brought some drought relief and helped to suppress wildfires in the Southwest. Late in the month, record-setting heat returned to the nation's mid-section, maintaining severe stress on rangeland and pastures.

Cooler weather across the Plains, Midwest, and Mid-South came too late to significantly help drought-ravaged summer crops. Furthermore, many of the driest areas of the Plains and Midwest did not receive much rain during the period of cooler weather. As the month progressed, however, occasional rain chipped away at drought across the northern and eastern Corn Belt. Finally, at month's end, the remnants of Hurricane Isaac triggered heavy showers across the Mid-South (e.g. Arkansas) and the southeastern Corn Belt (Missouri to Ohio), reviving pastures, benefiting a few late-developing soybeans, and boosting soil moisture in advance of soft red winter wheat planting.

Isaac made landfall with sustained winds near 80 mph just west of Port Fourchon, LA, early on August 29, exactly 7 years after Hurricane Katrina devastated New Orleans and the central Gulf Coast. Severe impacts related to Isaac were mostly confined to the central Gulf Coast region, which endured a coastal storm surge of 6 to 12 feet, as much as 10 to 20 inches of rain and subsequent flooding, and wind gusts to hurricane force (74 mph or greater). At the height of the storm, more than 1 million customers lost electricity. In the Mississippi Delta, crops such as cotton, rice, and soybeans appeared to weather the storm without significant harm. However, Isaac moved through southern Louisiana's sugarcane region, battering a crop that had been nearly half (43 percent) planted when the storm hit.

Elsewhere, the core drought region shifted westward during August, while favorably moist conditions prevailed across much of the East. By September 2, in fact, more than 40 percent of rangeland and pastures in every Plains and Midwestern State were rated very poor to poor, while at least 50 percent of pastures were rated good to excellent in every Gulf and Atlantic Coast State from Louisiana to Maryland. For the Plains' hard red winter wheat belt, planting was just getting underway by September 2 under extremely dry conditions, as evidenced by 96 percent of the rangeland and pastures rated very poor to poor in Nebraska.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary information provided by the National Climatic Data Center, the nation experienced its 16th-hottest August with an average temperature of 74.4°F (1.6°F above the 1901-2000 mean). With heat centered across New England and the West, state temperature rankings ranged from the 23rd-coolest August in Alabama and Georgia to the hottest August on record in Nevada (figure 1). Top-ten values for August warmth were noted in six Western States (AZ, CA, ID, NM, UT, and WY) and five Northeastern States (DE, ME, MA, NH, and VT).

Meanwhile, monthly precipitation was very close to the middle of the historical distribution, with an average of 2.59 inches (57th-driest August during the 118-year period of record) falling across the contiguous U.S. The long-term mean is 2.60 inches. However, it was the driest August on record in Nebraska, Washington, and Wyoming, and among the ten driest in Idaho and Oregon (figure 2). Conversely, Louisiana experienced its second-wettest August behind 1940. It was also the second-wettest August in Mississippi and among the ten wettest in Florida and Alabama.

Figure 1

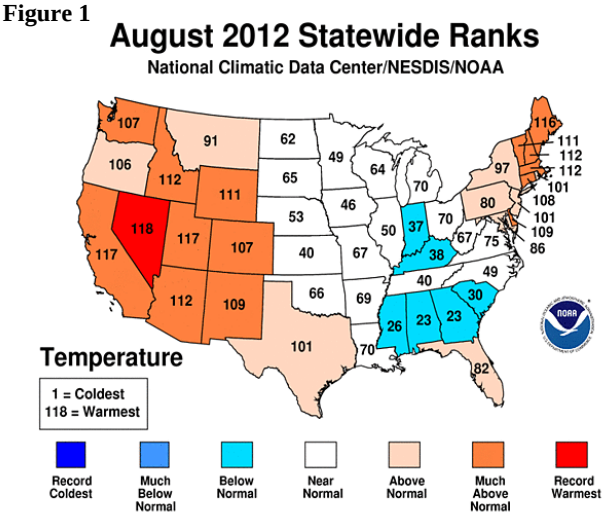
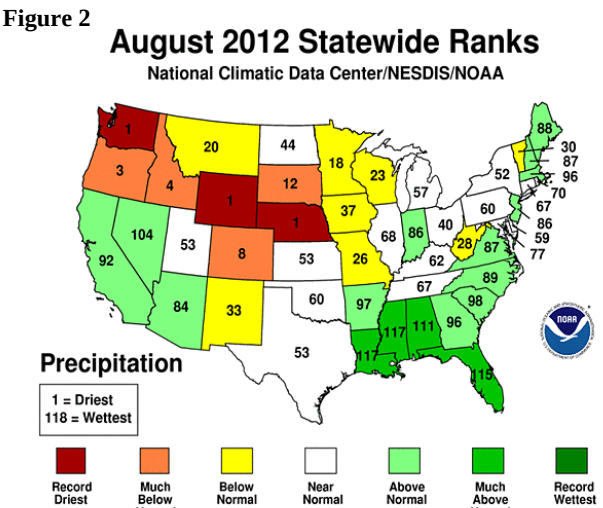


Figure 2



Summary: In early August, historically hot conditions gripped the central and southern Plains and the Mid-South. In Arkansas, Russellville experienced a record-setting streak of triple-digit heat for the second time this year. Prior to 2012, Russellville's longest stretch of 100°F readings had been 14 days, from July 28 - August 10, 1947. This year, Russellville recorded 15 consecutive 100-degree days from June 23 - July 7, followed by 20 triple-digit readings in a row from July 17 - August 5. In Oklahoma, Tulsa tallied a trio of daily-record highs from July 31 - August 2, reaching 112°F each day. Meanwhile, triple-digit heat edged back across portions of the Midwest, where Sioux Falls, SD (102°F on August 1), posted a daily-record high. Farther south, Borger, TX, set a monthly record with highs of 108°F on August 1 and 3. Similarly, Amarillo, TX (107°F on August 3), achieved a monthly record high (previously, 106°F on August 3, 1944). Oklahoma City, OK (112°F on August 1 and 2), endured its hottest weather since August 11, 1936, when the high reached 113°F, then tied that all-time mark on August 3. Oklahoma also had to contend with a rash of early-August wildfires. The state's largest blaze—the McNac fire—torched nearly 60,000 acres of vegetation and 50 structures north of Bristow. Later, cooler air suddenly settled across the Plains, resulting a daily-record lows for August 4 in Alliance, NE (49°F), and Dodge City, KS (52°F). The following day, August 5, Alliance (44°F) posted another daily-record low. In Iowa, daily-record lows for August 6 included 45°F in Waterloo and 46°F in Mason City.

Meanwhile, heat shifted westward. From August 7-9, Phoenix, AZ (112, 116, and 114°F), posted a trio of daily-record highs. Other Western records included 106°F (on August 7) in Boise, ID; 103°F (on August 8) in Salt Lake City, UT; and 100°F (on August 8) in Missoula, MT. For Missoula, it was the first triple-digit reading since July 23, 2009, when the high also reached 100°F. Death Valley, CA, logged highs of 126°F on August 8 and 9—the highest August readings in that location since August 6, 1998. Elsewhere in southern California, daily-record highs climbed to 110°F (on August 10) in Paso Robles and 109°F (on August 9, 10, and 11) in Lancaster. Farther east, heat edged into the southern Plains and the northern High Plains. For example, daily-record highs were set in locations such as Great Falls, MT (102°F on August 8), and Dallas Ft. Worth, TX (108°F on August 9). In the Midwest, however, August 8 was the last of 56 consecutive days (starting June 14) with 80-degree warmth in Fort Wayne, IN—a streak that broke a record originally set during a 55-day warm spell from July 15 - September 7, 1899. Similarly in Illinois, near-record streaks of 80-degree warmth ended in Rockford (56 days from June 14 - August 8) and Chicago (44 days from June 26 - August 8). It was Rockford's longest warm spell since July-August 1936, when there were 58 consecutive 80°F days. Chicago's only longer warm spell occurred in 2010, when highs reached or exceeded 80°F on 46 days in a row from July 2 - August 16.

Early-August showers provided some limited drought relief in the Corn Belt. Scattered Midwestern daily-record amounts reached 2.31 inches (on August 2) in Evansville, IN, and 1.79 inches (on August 4) in Dubuque, IA. Dubuque had just completed its driest July since 1894, with a monthly total of 0.46 inch, and had received less than an inch of rain (0.99 inch) during the preceding 6-week period from June 23 - August 3. Meanwhile, monsoon-related shower activity increased in parts of the Great Basin and the Desert Southwest—and even parts of California. Las Vegas, NV (0.24 inch on August 1), received more rain on a single day than during the April-July period (0.18 inch). In California, daily-record totals reached 0.03 inch (on August 4) in Santa Maria and 0.02 inch (on August 3) in Lancaster. Later, heavy showers developed across the souther and eastern U.S. Selected daily-record totals included 3.08 inches (on August 6) in Brownsville, TX; 2.20 inches (on August 5) in Watertown, NY; 1.94 inches (on August 8) in McAlester, OK; and 1.93 inches (on August 6) in West Palm Beach, FL. Rain also continued to dent drought in the eastern Corn Belt, where August 10 was the wettest day of the year to date in Michigan locations such as Lansing (2.37 inches) and Grand Rapids (1.80 inches). Even heavier rain soaked portions of the East, where August 9 totals topped 2 inches in Knoxville, TN (2.24 inches), and Anniston, AL (2.11 inches). The following day, New York's JFK Airport (2.12 inches) received a record-setting total for August 10. By August 11, heavy showers in the Southeast resulted in daily-record amounts in Slidell, LA (5.06 inches); Augusta, GA (4.68 inches); and West Palm Beach, FL (4.63 inches).

In mid-August, Northwestern wildfires exploded under a hot, dry weather regime. By the end of the month, U.S. wildfires had charred more than 7.5 million acres of vegetation, within reach of the modern-day annual record of nearly 9.8 million acres set in 2006. Through August, nearly two-thirds of the 2012 total, or 4.8 million acres, burned in the Great Basin, the northern Rockies, and the Northwest. During the period of enhanced wildfire activity, heat dominated the West. Thermal, CA, posted daily-record highs of 117°F on both August 12 and 13. Similarly, August 13 and 14 featured consecutive daily-record highs (118 and 117°F, respectively) in Needles, CA. Elsewhere in California, Lancaster set a record on August 20 with its 23rd (and final) consecutive day with a high of 100°F or greater. The streak, which began on July 29, bettered the 21-day heat wave of July 11-31, 2009. Record-setting heat was noted as far east as Texas, where daily-record highs included 107°F (on August 12) in San Angelo; 106°F (on August 14) in Dallas-Ft. Worth; 102°F (on August 15) in San Antonio; and 101°F (on August 17) in Corpus Christi. Heat also reached into the Northwest, where Vancouver, WA (100°F), notched a daily-record high for August 16. In contrast, several surges of cool air affected the northern and central Plains and the Midwest. Lincoln, IL (46°F), posted a daily-record low on August 12. The following day in South Dakota, Kennebec (45°F) and Pierre (48°F) tied records for August 13. Later, record-setting lows in Montana for August 16 included 38°F in Havre and 43°F in Miles City. In Nebraska, August 17 minimum temperatures of 45°F in Grand Island and 48°F in Hastings represented the lowest August readings in those two locations since August 30, 2009. In South Dakota, August 17 lows dipped to 40°F (and daily-record levels) in Huron, Philip, and Sioux Falls. Aberdeen, South Dakota (39°F), also posted a daily-record low.

Parts of the Great Basin and the Southwest saw a beneficial increase in mid- to late-month shower activity. Daily-record totals reached 0.88 inch (on August 13) in Ely, NV, and 0.52 inch (on August 16) in Albuquerque, NM. Farther north, high winds raked Montana's high plains on August 14, when Cut Bank clocked a monthly record gust to 72 mph. Previously, Cut Bank's highest August wind had occurred with a gust to 60 mph on August 26, 1984. Meanwhile, extreme heat eventually subsided in the West, but not before Lancaster, CA, set a record with 20 days of 100-degree heat in August (previously, 19 days in 2001). Elsewhere in California, Fresno narrowly missed breaking a record for consecutive 100°F days. Fresno's streak of 100-degree readings lasted 19 days, from August 6-24, tied for third behind triple-digit streaks that lasted 21 days in 2005 and 20 days in 1984. However, Fresno did manage to experience its hottest August on record, with an average temperature of 86.5°F (4.8°F above normal). Fresno's former record of 84.4°F had stood since 1931. But, as the West cooled, temperatures again climbed across the northern Plains, Midwest, and Northeast. La Crosse, WI, noted its 31st and 32nd days of 90-degree heat on August 23-24, and 33rd and 34th days on August 29-30. Since the Dust Bowl era, the only years in La Crosse with a greater number of 90-degree days were 1988 (46 days), 1995 (37 days), and 1955 (35 days). The last few days of August featured a return of record-breaking heat to the northern Plains and northern Intermountain West. In Nebraska, Alliance (101, 103, and 103°F) set a trio of daily-record highs from August 27-29. On August 28 in Montana, daily-record highs reached triple digits in locations such as Miles City (102°F) and Glasgow (100°F). The 29th was the hottest August day on record in Sundance, WY, where the high reached 102°F (previously, 101°F on August 14, 1937, August 18, 1959, and August 8, 2001). Elsewhere on the 29th, August records were tied in Valentine, NE (108°F; previously achieved on August 2, 1938, August 9, 1947, and August 13, 1965), and Rapid City, SD (107°F; previously achieved on August 13, 2007). Elsewhere in South Dakota, highs on the 29th soared to 111°F in Pierre and Kennebec, while Academy reported 113°F. By August 30, triple-digit heat spread as far east as Iowa, where both Sioux Center and Sioux City recorded 102°F. Extreme heat also affected parts of southern Texas. The month ended with 4 consecutive days of 100-degree heat in Corpus Christi, TX, including highs of 107°F on August 29-30. Corpus Christi's streak would eventually reach a record-high 12 days, from August 28 - September 8. Brownsville, TX (105°F on August 30), set a monthly record and narrowly missed an all-time record. Prior to this year, Brownsville's August extreme had been 104°F on August 30, 2005, and August 17 and 18, 1915. However, Brownsville's all-time record remains 106°F on March 27, 1984.

Monsoon-related showers continued to pepper the Great Basin and Southwest, even in late August. Selected daily-record totals reached 1.65 inches (on August 22) in Las Vegas, NV, and 0.80 inch (on August 23) in Phoenix, AZ. For Las Vegas, it was the second-highest calendar-day total on record, behind only 2.58 inches on August 21, 1957. Las Vegas also set an August mark with 13 thunderstorm days—days on which thunder was heard—breaking its 1955 record of 12 days and easily surpassing the average of 3 days. In contrast, Portland, Oregon, completed a month without measurable rainfall for the first time since July 2003 and for the first time in August since 1998. Farther east, occasional heavy showers returned to the Gulf Coast region and developed across the central and southern Plains. Lake Charles, Louisiana (2.97 inches), collected a daily-record total for August 24, followed the next day by record-setting amounts in Kansas locations such as Wichita (2.74 inches) and Topeka (2.55 inches).

With the development of Isaac and Joyce on August 21 and 23, respectively, 2012 tied 1995 for the second-earliest formation of the season's tenth named tropical storm in the Atlantic Basin. Tropical Storm Jerry formed on August 23, 1995, behind only the development of Tropical Storm Jose on August 22, 2005. Joyce dissipated on August 24, but Isaac traversed the Lesser Antilles, crossed Haiti, and passed between Cuba and the Florida Keys before entering the Gulf of Mexico on August 26 and becoming the season's fourth hurricane on August 28. Isaac's first official U.S. landfall occurred in Plaquemines Parish, LA, near the mouth of the Mississippi River, around 6:45 pm CDT on August 28. About 7½ hours later, Isaac reached the coast around 2:15 am CDT on August 29 just west of Port Fourchon, LA. For both landfall events, maximum sustained winds were estimated near 80 mph. Isaac passed over Houma, Louisiana, about 10 am CDT on August 29 and was downgraded to a tropical storm (with 70 mph winds) about four hours later. By the afternoon of August 30, Isaac was downgraded to a tropical depression over northern Louisiana, with sustained winds near 35 mph. The former hurricane lost its tropical characteristics over Missouri on September 1. At the peak on August 29, more than a million customers lost power. Major flooding occurred in Plaquemines Parish due to a coastal storm surge—measured at about 11 feet in neighboring St. Bernard Parish at Shell Beach—and breached levees.

Prior to reaching the Gulf Coast, Isaac—then a tropical storm—contributed to heavy rainfall in Florida. Daily-record totals included 5.52 inches (on August 26) in West Palm Beach and 6.48 inches (on August 27) in Vero Beach. In addition, Vero Beach experienced its wettest August day on record, edging the 6.45-inch standard established on August 27, 1949. West Palm Beach ended the month with 22.66 inches of rain (295 percent of normal), surpassing its August 1995 record of 20.12 inches. More than half (12.01 inches) of West Palm Beach's monthly total occurred from August 24-28. By August 28, heavy rain arrived along the central Gulf Coast, where Mobile, AL (4.15 inches), registered a daily-record amount. During the last 4 days of August, Mobile's rainfall totaled 9.85 inches. Elsewhere, August 28-31 rainfall totals reached 9.58 inches in Hattiesburg, MS; 10.31 inches in New Orleans, LA; 10.85 inches in Gulfport, MS; and 12.24 inches in McComb, MS. On August 29, New Orleans received a daily-record rainfall of 7.86 inches and clocked an easterly wind gust to 75 mph. Elsewhere on the 29th, Gulfport netted 8.17 inches of rain and reported a southeasterly wind gust to 70 mph. Farther north, Pine Bluff, AR (7.88 inches on August 30-31), experienced its wettest 24-hour period since May 5-6, 1905, when a record-high 8.84 inches fell. Pine Bluff's 24-hour record for August had been 6.25 inches on August 16-17, 1969. On August 31, both Pine Bluff (4.61 inches; previously, 4.29 inches on August 17, 1969) and Monticello, AR (4.02 inches; previously, 3.76 inches on August 18, 1975), experienced their respective wettest August days on record. August also ended on a wet note in Missouri, with daily-record totals for the 31st in locations such as Columbia (2.23 inches) and West Plains (2.12 inches).

In early August, cool but drier weather prevailed in much of Alaska. Cold Bay (33°F) posted a daily-record low on August 3. However, heavy precipitation continued in parts of southeastern Alaska, where daily-record totals for August 8 included 1.29 inches in Petersburg and 1.21 inches in Juneau. Later, warmth overspread most of the state. In Barrow, temperatures averaged at least 10°F above normal on 12 of 13 days from August 13-25 (each day except August 21). Barrow also reached or exceeded 60°F on 8 August days. Meanwhile, heavy precipitation returned to western Alaska, where Nome netted a daily-record total of 1.06 inches on August 18. In contrast, Fairbanks (0.13 inch, or 13 percent of normal) experienced its driest August 1-15 period since 2005, when 0.07 inch fell. Late in the month, widespread showers accompanied cooler conditions. Freezes were noted on August 22 at interior locations such as Circle Hot Springs (27°F) and the Denali National Park Visitor Center (26°F). In western Alaska, Kotzebue also netted a daily-record total (0.95 inch on August 21). A few days later, additional daily-record totals included 1.28 inches (on August 28) in Juneau; 0.75 inch (on August 30) in Bettles; and 0.41 inch (on August 31) in Kotzebue. In fact, Kotzebue ended the month with 4.36 inches of rain, exactly twice the August normal. Wetter weather eventually arrived in Fairbanks, where a 0.82-inch total on August 26 represented its wettest day since July 21, 2010, when 1.35 inches fell.

Hawaii's weather during August was mostly uneventful. Some heavy showers developed on August 19-20, when the Big Island location of Saddle Quarry netted 3.27 inches in a 24-hour period. More than a week later on Kauai, nearly one-quarter (6.48 inches) of Mt. Waialeale's 29.24-inch monthly total fell in a 24-hour period on August 29-30. At Hawaii's major airport observation sites, August rainfall ranged from 0.07 inch (13 percent of normal) in Honolulu, Oahu, to 6.79 inches (69 percent) in Hilo, on the Big Island.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Much of the nation's breadbasket received precipitation totaling less than 50 percent of normal during August, but average temperatures returned to near-normal levels following oppressive July heat. Conversely, much of the West was warmer than normal during the month, promoting crop maturity and fieldwork. Monsoonal moisture in the Southwest provided some drought relief, boosting soil moisture levels and benefiting immature crops. Elsewhere, areas along the central and eastern Gulf Coast accumulated rainfall in excess of 10 inches. Most notably, Hurricane Isaac dumped more than 16 inches of rainfall on portions of southeastern Louisiana.

The start of August found much of the nation's corn crop past the critical pollination stage, as warm, sunny weather throughout the growing season promoted rapid phenological development. By August 5, doughing and denting were well ahead of normal, with 6 percent of the corn crop at or beyond the mature stage. Limited, early-month precipitation in portions of the Corn Belt was beneficial to late-planted fields, but did little to help mature, drought-affected corn. Producers in some states chose to chop corn for silage or bale it for hay as it would provide better nutrition for livestock given crop conditions this year. By August 12, harvest for grain had begun in a limited number of locations. In Iowa, crop maturity was reported as being nearly 3 weeks ahead of normal by August 19. Nationwide, 95 percent of this year's crop was at or beyond the dough stage by August 26, fourteen percentage points ahead of the 5-year average, with denting evident in over three-quarters of the nation's corn fields. Heavy rainfall associated with the remnants of Hurricane Isaac boosted soil moisture levels but slowed fieldwork toward the end of the month. However, producers had harvested 10 percent of this year's crop by September 2, seven percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Overall, 22 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition on September 2, compared with 23 percent on August 5 and 52 percent at the same time last year.

With hot weather blanketing the nation's heartland, this year's sorghum crop was developing ahead of the normal pace when August began. Despite less-than-adequate soil moisture levels, rapid head development was evident in Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, and South Dakota early in the month. By August 12, coloring was 36 percent complete nationwide, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Less-than-adequate soil moisture levels began to limit crop growth as the month progressed, and by August 19, heading fell behind the normal pace. Dry weather coupled with scorching temperatures led to some drought-stricken sorghum fields in Kansas being chopped for silage. Elsewhere, harvest for grain was in full swing in southern Texas by mid-month. Nationally,

50 percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the coloring stage and 28 percent of the crop was mature by August 26. Harvest advanced slowly toward month's end, with activity limited to portions of the Great Plains and the Delta. By September 2, producers had harvested nearly a quarter of this year's sorghum crop. Overall, 24 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition on September 2, compared with 25 percent on both August 5 and the same time last year.

Mostly sunny skies afforded oat producers in states with unharvested acreage ample time to combine their remaining crop as the month began. With harvest activity limited to Minnesota, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, 98 percent of the crop was removed from the field by August 19. This was 18 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Harvest was well underway in most of the major barley-producing states as August began, with dry, sunny weather promoting a rapid fieldwork pace. By August 5, producers had harvested 30 percent of this year's crop, 29 percentage points ahead of last year and 19 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest gained speed under favorable weather conditions at mid-month, and by August 19, two-thirds of the crop was removed from the nation's fields. This was 28 percentage points ahead of normal. Dry conditions in Washington during the second half of August allowed harvest for the state to advance ahead of normal for the first time this season during the week ending August 26. Nationally, producers had harvested 89 percent of the barley crop by September 2, eighteen percentage points of the 5-year average. Overall, 60 percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition when harvest surpassed the halfway point during the week ending August 19, compared with 66 percent at the same time last year.

With most activity limited to the nation's northern tier, sunny days provided ample time for rapid winter wheat harvest as August began. Poor yields were reported in some early winter wheat fields in Idaho. Favorable weather conditions continued as the month progress, and by August 19, producers had harvested 97 percent of the 2012 winter wheat crop. This was 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Warm, sunny weather promoted a rapid harvest of this year's spring wheat crop during August, with overall progress advancing well ahead of last year and the average pace. By August 5, producers had harvested 47 percent of the nation's crop, 35 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Washington, shriveled kernels resulting from mid-July heat were reported in isolated areas as harvest began. Favorable weather conditions provided ample time for harvest during the month. In the 2 weeks ending August 19, producers in the six major producing states harvested 32 percent of this year's crop, pushing progress 39 percentage points ahead of normal. Crop maturity in late-seeded fields in North Dakota was boosted by late-month heat. By September 2, harvest was complete, compared with last year when only 59 percent of the crop had been combined. Overall, 61 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 12, compared with 66 percent at the same time last year.

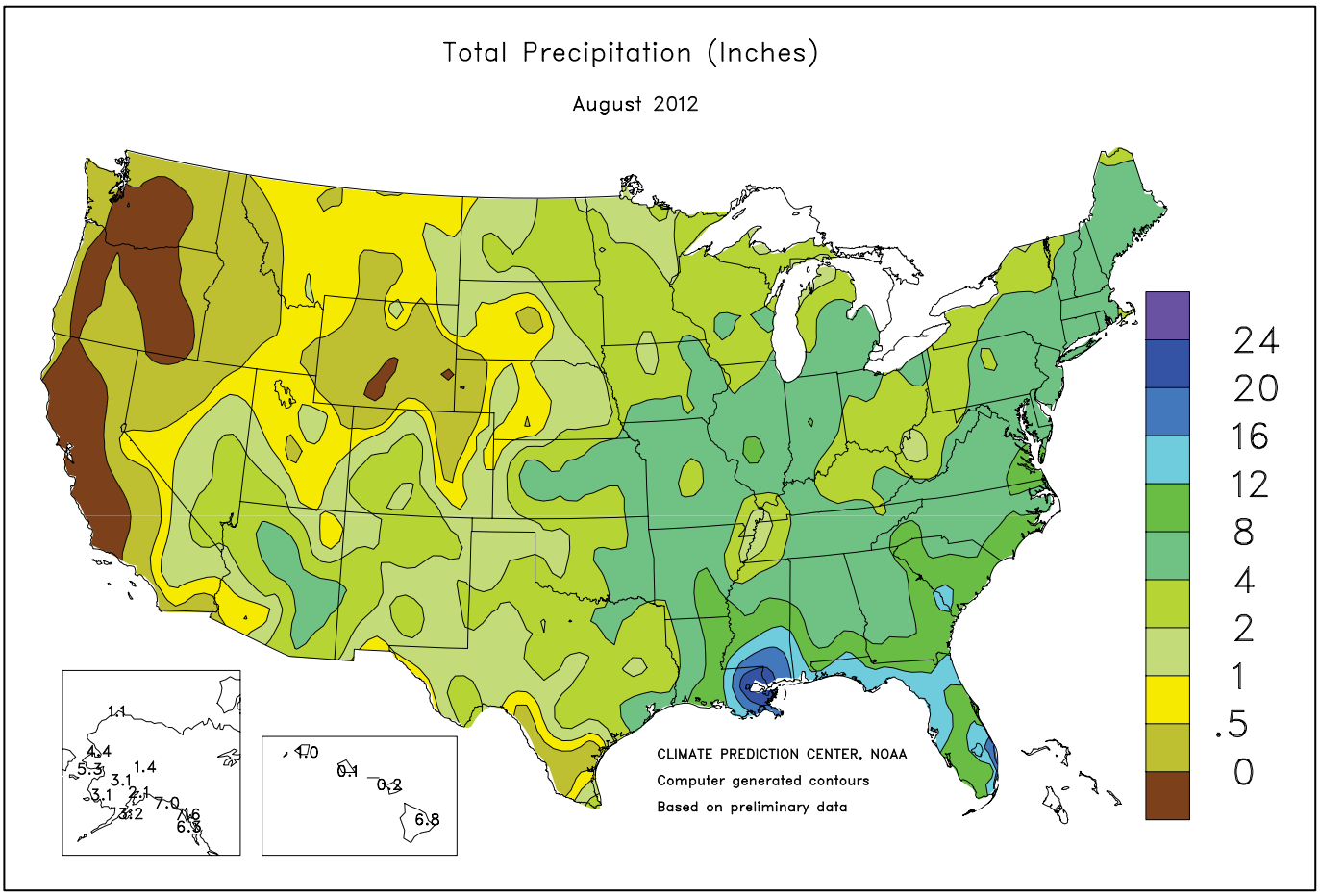
With activity limited to the lower Delta and Texas, 7 percent of the nation's rice crop was harvested by August 5. This was 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By August 12, heading was nearing completion in the Delta and Texas, while favorable weather in California promoted rapid head development during the first half of the month. In Louisiana, harvest advanced quickly under hot, dry weather conditions; however, rice blast was reported in some fields. Despite damage from wind and heavy rain associated with Hurricane Isaac in portions of the Delta, harvest continued at a rapid pace toward month's end. By September 2, forty-two percent of the rice crop was harvested, 16 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 68 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition on September 2, compared with 69 percent on August 5 and 64 percent at the same time last year.

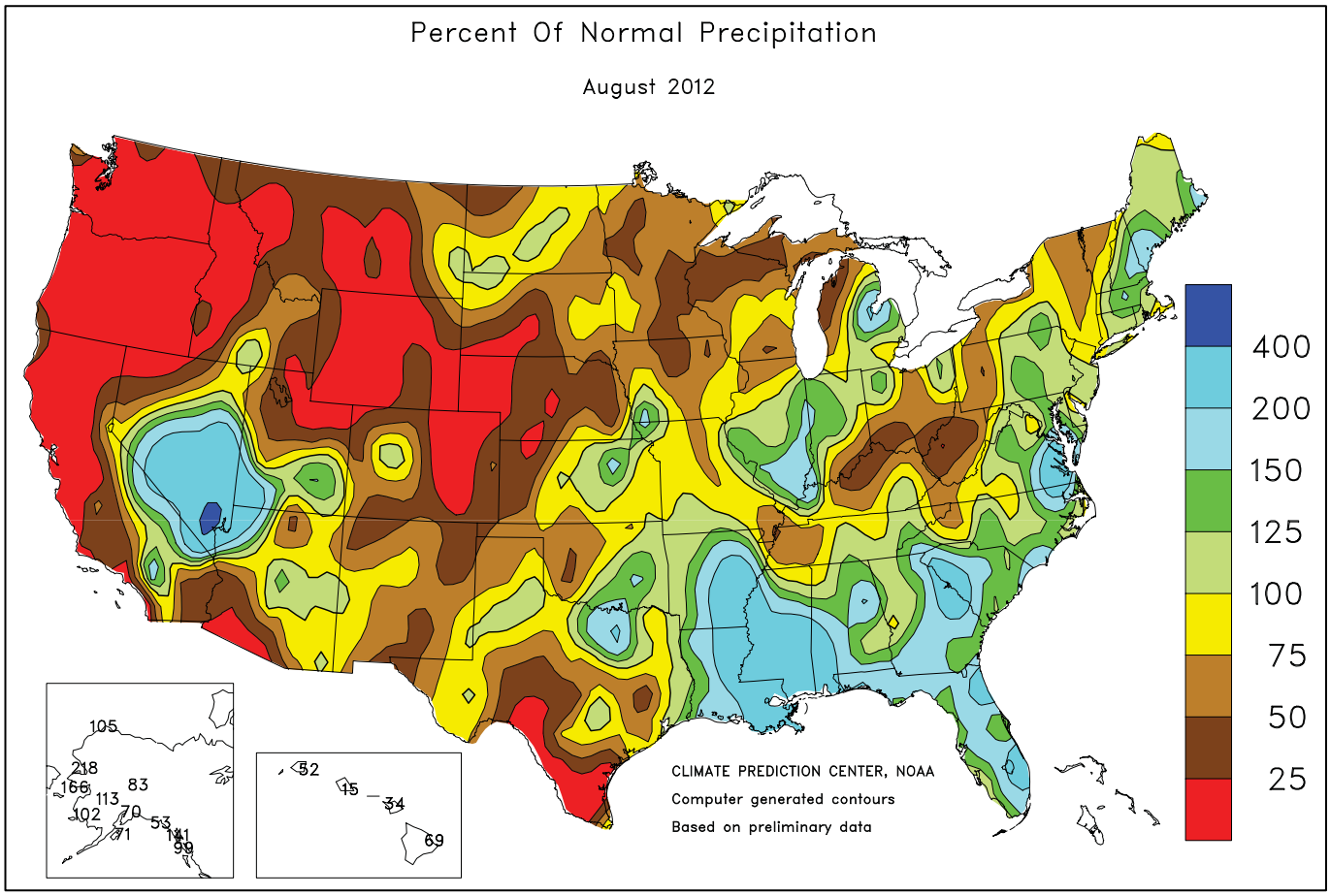
With warm weather boosting soybean development in early August, pod setting continued at a rapid pace in most regions. Meanwhile, bloom development slowed as progress neared completion ahead of normal in many states. Ninety-seven percent of the soybean crop was at or beyond the bloom stage by August 12, five percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Double-digit pod setting was evident in 11 of the 18 major estimating states during the week ending August 12. Beneficial rainfall helped to slightly improve crop conditions and increase pod fill in late-planted fields around mid-month, but producers in portions of the Corn Belt continued to treat fields for spider mites. Leaf drop was evident in 4 percent of this year's soybean fields by August 19, three percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Bean Leaf Beetles and Sudden Death Syndrome were reported in some fields in the Corn Belt during the week ending August 26. Harvest was underway in a limited number of states by September 2, when 19 percent of the nation's crop was at or beyond the leaf dropping stage. Overall, 30 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition on September 2, compared with 29 percent on August 5 and 56 percent at the same time last year.

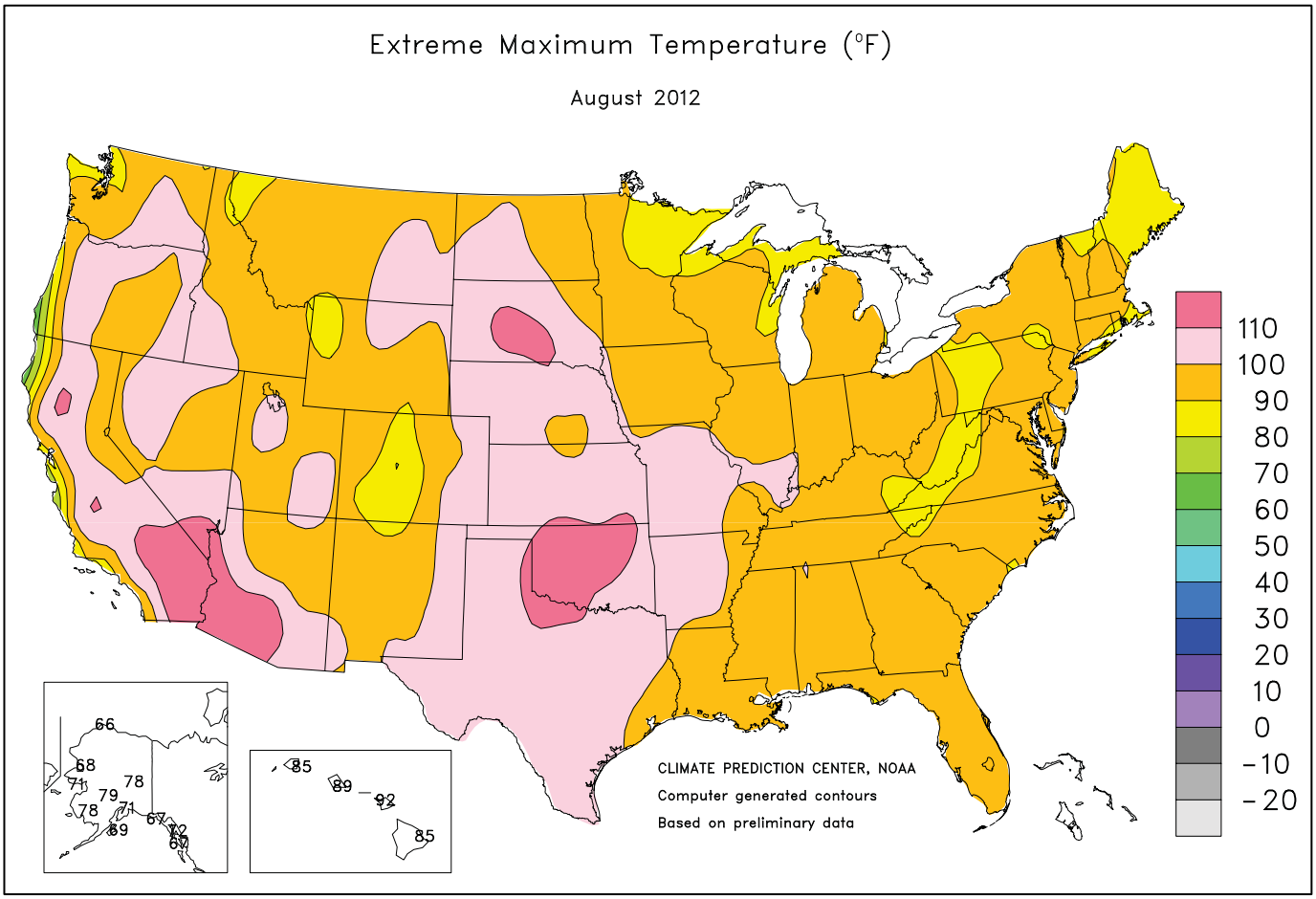
Pegging of this year's peanut crop was nearly complete as August began, although increased moisture in portions of the Southeast led to the presence of fungal diseases in some fields. By August 12, ninety-six percent of the peanut crop was at or beyond the pegging stage, 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest was underway in a limited number of fields in Florida and Georgia by August 26. Despite an overall increase in crop conditions toward month's end, reports of leafspot and white mold were more prevalent as harvest advanced in Georgia. Overall, 76 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition on September 2, compared with 69 percent on August 5 and 38 percent at the same time last year.

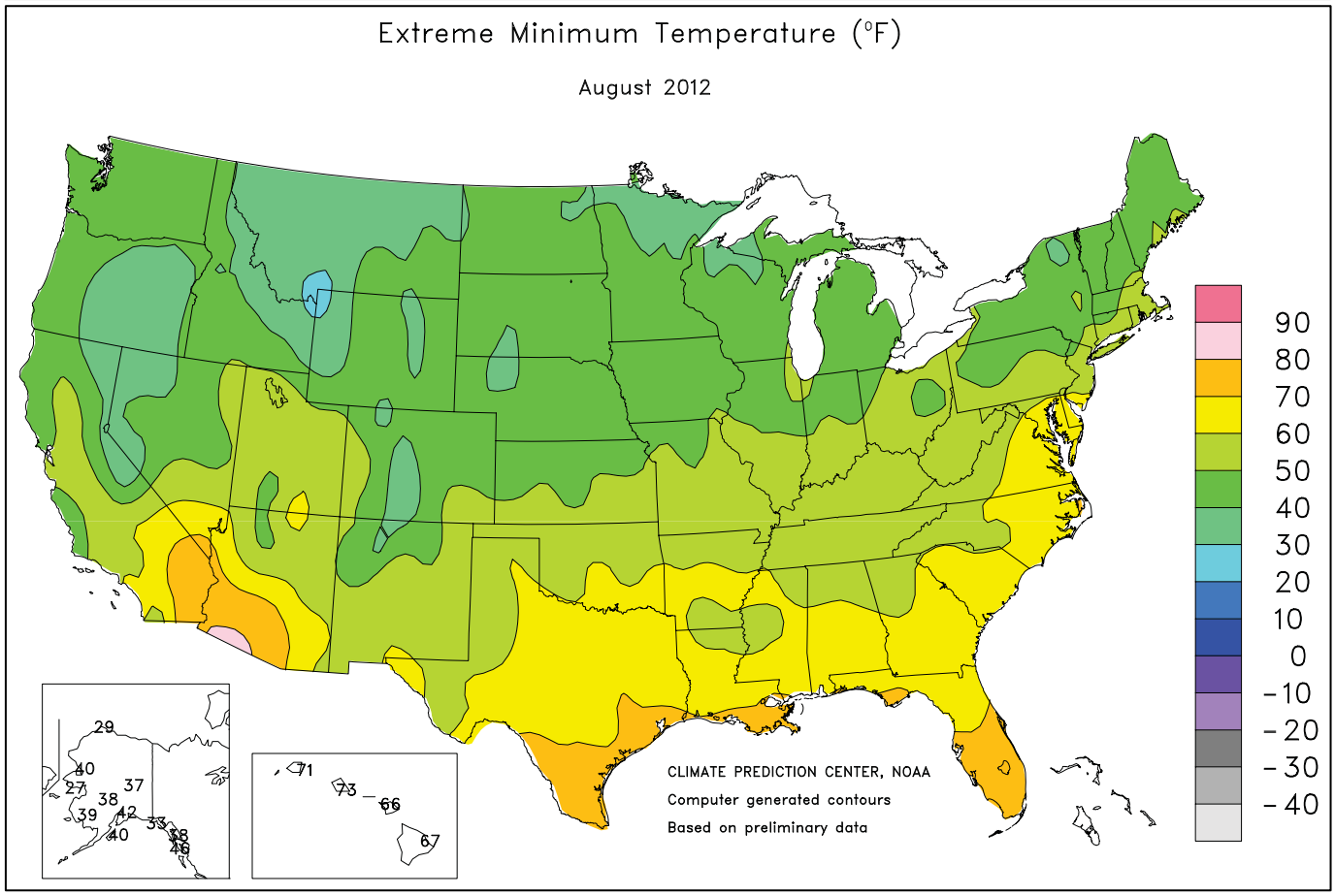
By August 5, squaring of this year's cotton crop was 98 percent complete, 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Continued high temperatures coupled with a prolonged lack of significant soil moisture stressed cotton in both the High and Low Plains regions of Texas, and led to some dryland fields being plowed under. Most fields in northern Texas reached the cut out stage by August 12. Elsewhere, rainfall throughout portions of the Delta and Southeast boosted soil moisture levels and helped to improve crop conditions during the week ending August 12. Nationally, boll set was 93 percent complete by August 19, six percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. While heavy irrigation continued well into August in many northern Texas cotton fields, defoliation was ongoing in central and southern regions of the state. By August 26, nearly one-quarter of the nation's cotton fields had opened bolls. Despite Hurricane Isaac dumping rainfall in excess of 6 inches on much of the lower Delta, reports indicated many cotton fields in Mississippi suffered little to no damage. Conversely, high water and strong winds in Louisiana damaged fields throughout the state. Overall, 42 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition on September 2, compared with 41 percent on August 5 and 28 percent at the same time last year.

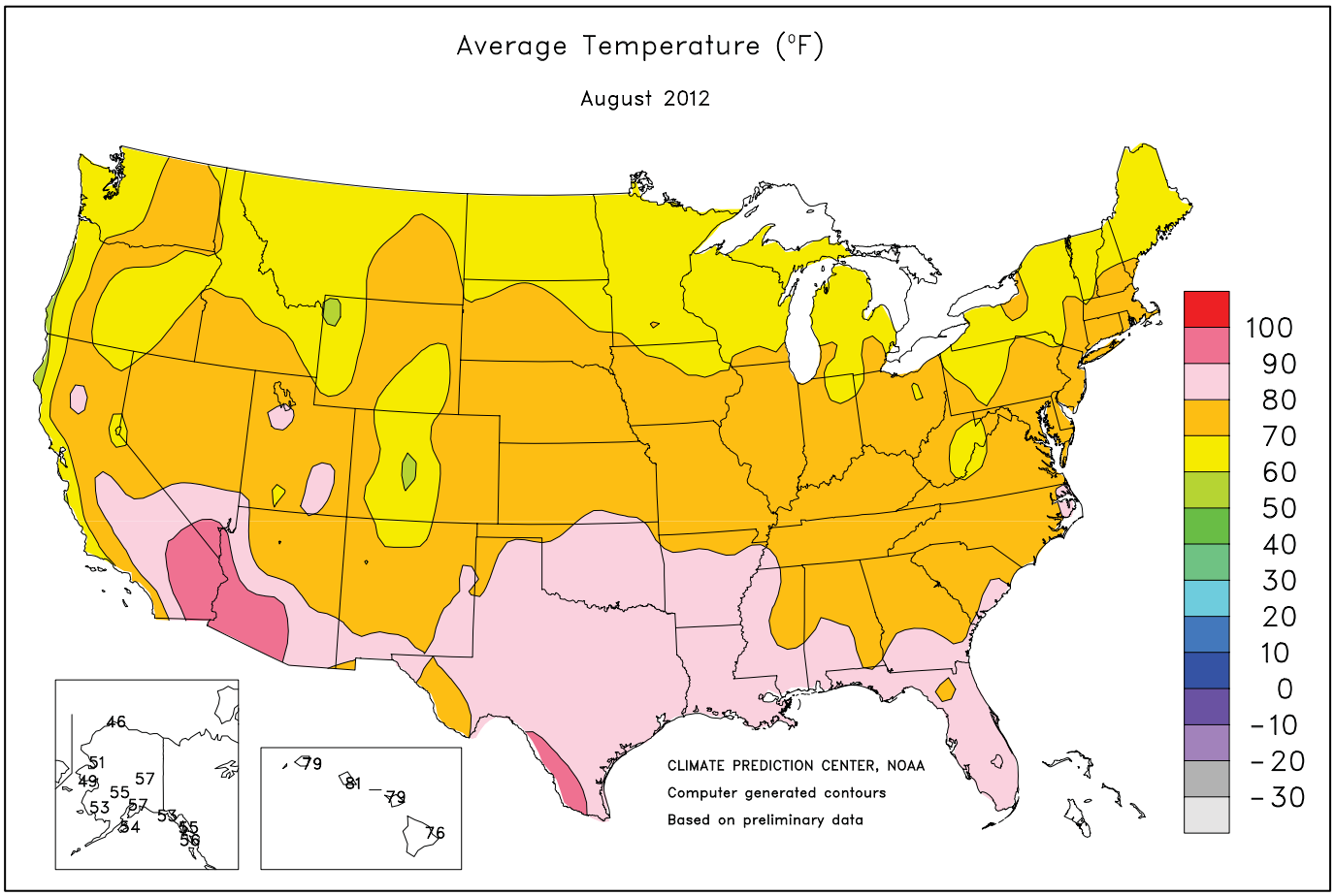
By September 2, sugarbeet producers had harvested 6 percent of this year's crop, 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. With harvest underway in Minnesota and North Dakota, more than three-quarters of the crop in both states was reported in good to excellent condition. Hail damage was reported in some fields in south-central Idaho.

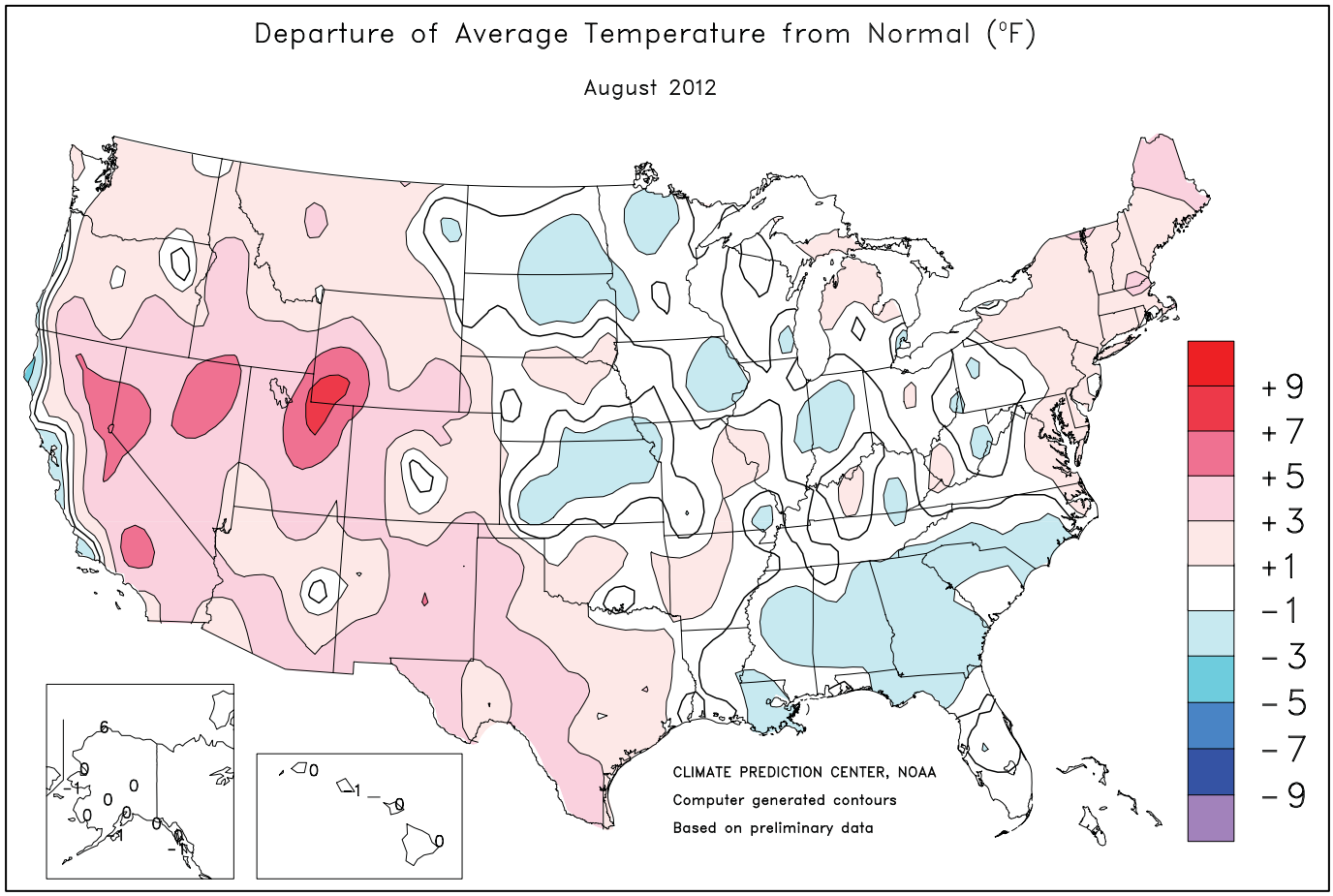

Total Precipitation (Inches)
August 2012
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
.5
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Percent Of Normal Precipitation
August 2012
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
August 2012
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
66
68
71
78
79
78
71
89
67
85
89
92
85
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
August 2012
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
29
40
27
37
38
39
42
40
71
73
66
67
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Average Temperature (°F)
August 2012
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
46
51
49
57
55
53
57
54
55
56
79
81
79
76
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
August 2012
+9
+7
+5
+3
+1
-1
-3
-5
-7
-9
6
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
1
0
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

August 2012

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	78	-2	4.07	0.59
HUNTSVILLE	78	-1	4.71	1.39
MOBILE	81	0	13.12	6.92
MONTGOMERY	82	1	5.16	1.53
AK ANCHORAGE	57	1	2.05	-0.88
BARROW	46	7	1.09	0.05
COLD BAY	51	-1	2.06	-1.53
FAIRBANKS	57	1	1.45	-0.29
JUNEAU	55	-1	7.59	2.22
KING SALMON	53	-2	2.64	-0.25
KODIAK	54	-1	3.18	-1.30
NOME	49	-2	5.35	2.12
AZ FLAGSTAFF	66	2	2.59	-0.30
PHOENIX	95	4	1.45	0.51
TUCSON	88	3	1.16	-1.14
AR FORT SMITH	84	2	2.18	-0.38
LITTLE ROCK	83	2	5.72	2.79
CA BAKERSFIELD	87	5	0.00	-0.08
EUREKA	55	-4	0.07	-0.31
FRESNO	87	7	0.00	-0.01
LOS ANGELES	72	1	0.00	-0.14
REDDING	82	3	0.00	-0.22
SACRAMENTO	76	1	0.00	-0.06
SAN DIEGO	74	1	0.00	-0.09
SAN FRANCISCO	62	-2	0.00	-0.07
STOCKTON	77	1	0.01	-0.04
CO ALAMOSA	64	2	0.50	-0.69
CO SPRINGS	71	3	0.12	-3.36
DENVER	75	4	0.11	-1.64
GRAND JUNCTION	79	4	0.16	-0.68
PUEBLO	75	1	0.24	-2.03
CT BRIDGEPORT	76	3	3.33	-0.42
HARTFORD	74	2	4.12	0.14
DC WASHINGTON	81	4	2.78	-0.66
DE WILMINGTON	76	1	2.81	-0.70
FL DAYTONA BEACH	81	-1	9.64	3.55
FT LAUDERDALE	84	1	10.26	3.38
FT MYERS	84	1	8.68	-0.86
JACKSONVILLE	80	-1	6.38	-0.49
KEY WEST	83	-1	3.25	-2.15
MELBOURNE	82	1	5.20	-0.58
MIAMI	84	0	15.92	7.29
ORLANDO	82	-1	6.33	0.08
PENSACOLA	82	0	11.97	5.12
ST PETERSBURG	83	0	13.30	5.04
TALLAHASSEE	81	-1	12.33	5.30
TAMPA	83	0	9.07	1.47
WEST PALM BEACH	83	0	22.66	16.01
GA ATHENS	78	0	3.23	-0.55
ATLANTA	79	0	3.89	0.22
AUGUSTA	79	0	12.28	7.80
COLUMBUS	81	0	2.30	-1.48
MACON	80	0	3.79	0.00
SAVANNAH	81	0	7.75	0.55
HI HILO	76	0	6.79	-2.99
HONOLULU	81	-1	0.07	-0.39
KAHULUI	79	-1	0.18	-0.35
LIHUE	79	-1	1.00	-0.91
ID BOISE	78	4	0.00	-0.30
LEWISTON	78	5	0.00	-0.75
POCATELLO	72	4	0.24	-0.42
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	73	1	2.07	-2.55
MOLINE	73	0	2.91	-1.50
PEORIA	74	1	3.76	0.60
ROCKFORD	72	1	2.38	-1.83
SPRINGFIELD	75	1	2.94	-0.47
IN EVANSVILLE	77	1	4.10	0.96
FORT WAYNE	70	-1	3.51	-0.09
INDIANAPOLIS	75	1	6.51	2.69
SOUTH BEND	70	-1	5.26	1.28
IA BURLINGTON	73	-1	2.14	-1.72
CEDAR RAPIDS	70	-2	4.21	-0.02
DES MOINES	75	1	2.32	-2.19
DUBUQUE	70	0	4.01	-0.58
SIOUX CITY	73	1	1.71	-1.19
WATERLOO	71	0	1.47	-2.61
KS CONCORDIA	74	-3	3.34	0.10
DODGE CITY	76	-2	3.24	0.51
GOODLAND	75	2	0.90	-1.59
HILL CITY	77	0	1.27	-1.76
TOPEKA	77	0	3.72	-0.09
WICHITA	80	0	3.38	0.44
KY JACKSON	73	-1	4.75	0.62
LEXINGTON	74	-1	2.15	-1.62
LONDON-CORBIN	73	-1	4.31	0.95
LOUISVILLE	78	1	1.46	-1.95
PADUCAH	79	3	2.75	-0.24
LA BATON ROUGE	82	1	16.40	10.54
LAKE CHARLES	83	1	8.72	3.87
NEW ORLEANS	82	-1	18.63	12.48
SHREVEPORT	84	1	3.62	0.91
ME BANGOR	69	1	2.60	-0.39
CARIBOU	68	5	2.55	-1.60
PORTLAND	71	4	6.21	3.16
MD BALTIMORE	77	3	5.82	2.08
MA BOSTON	75	3	3.08	-0.29
WORCESTER	72	4	6.70	2.61
MI ALPENA	67	2	2.72	-0.78
DETROIT	73	1	2.25	-0.85
FLINT	70	1	3.16	-0.27
GRAND RAPIDS	71	2	3.34	-0.44
HOUGHTON LAKE	66	1	2.26	-1.46
LANSING	70	2	3.85	0.39
MUSKEGON	70	1	1.58	-2.19
TRAVERSE CITY	70	2	0.74	-2.65
MN DULUTH	66	2	1.42	-2.80
INT'L FALLS	62	-2	2.70	-0.44
MINNEAPOLIS	72	1	1.38	-2.67
ROCHESTER	69	1	1.96	-2.37
ST. CLOUD	68	1	1.22	-2.71
MS JACKSON	81	0	8.95	5.29
MERIDIAN	79	-2	8.35	5.01
TUPELO	79	-1	3.14	0.47
MO COLUMBIA	79	3	2.53	-1.22
JOPLIN	79	1	3.13	-0.69
KANSAS CITY	77	0	2.03	-1.51
SPRINGFIELD	77	-1	4.01	0.64
ST JOSEPH	73	-3	2.05	-1.75
ST LOUIS	80	2	4.00	1.02
MT BILLINGS	74	3	0.30	-0.55
BUTTE	63	1	0.25	-1.11
GLASGOW	71	2	0.76	-0.49
GREAT FALLS	69	3	0.36	-1.29
HELENA	70	3	0.66	-0.63
KALISPELL	64	1	0.30	-0.95
MILES CITY	74	1	0.83	-0.33
MISSOULA	69	3	0.16	-0.99
NE GRAND ISLAND	75	1	0.94	-2.14
HASTINGS	73	-1	2.39	-0.79
LINCOLN	74	-1	0.30	-3.05
MCCOOK	76	1	0.15	-2.65
NORFOLK	74	1	0.99	-1.81
NORTH PLATTE	73	0	1.09	-1.06
OMAHA/EPPLEY	76	2	2.39	-0.82
SCOTTSBLUFF	74	3	0.00	-1.19
VALENTINE	74	2	0.99	-1.21
NV ELKO	74	6	0.32	-0.04
ELY	69	3	2.88	1.97
LAS VEGAS	93	4	2.28	1.83
RENO	79	9	0.01	-0.26
WINNEMUCCA	73	3	0.13	-0.22
NH CONCORD	71	3	6.34	3.13
NJ ATLANTIC CITY	75	1	5.59	1.27
NEWARK	78	2	2.56	-1.46
NM ALBUQUERQUE	79	3	1.62	-0.11
NY ALBANY	72	3	2.60	-1.07
BINGHAMTON	69	2	6.08	2.73
BUFFALO	72	3	1.24	-2.63
ROCHESTER	71	2	2.73	-0.81
SYRACUSE	73	4	2.27	-1.29
NC ASHEVILLE	72	0	3.39	-0.91
CHARLOTTE	77	-2	3.11	-0.61
GREENSBORO	76	0	6.58	2.87
HATTERAS	80	1	5.35	-1.21
RALEIGH	78	1	4.03	0.25
WILMINGTON	79	-1	11.60	4.29
ND BISMARCK	68	-1	2.33	0.18
DICKINSON	68	-1	1.16	-0.35
FARGO	69	0	0.92	-1.60
GRAND FORKS	68	0	2.01	-0.71
JAMESTOWN	67	-2	1.54	-0.79
MINOT	69	1	1.05	-0.90
WILLISTON	68	0	0.54	-0.94
OH AKRON-CANTON	71	1	5.42	1.77
CINCINNATI	76	2	1.12	-2.67
CLEVELAND	72	2	2.85	-0.84
COLUMBUS	75	1	1.80	-1.92
DAYTON	73	1	1.65	-1.84
MANSFIELD	71	2	2.04	-2.56
TOLEDO	71	0	4.91	1.72
YOUNGSTOWN	69	1	4.48	1.05
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	84	3	2.17	-0.31
TULSA	83	1	3.32	0.47
OR ASTORIA	61	0	0.06	-1.15
BURNS	68	4	0.00	-0.45
EUGENE	68	2	0.03	-0.96
MEDFORD	76	3	0.00	-0.52
PENDLETON	73	1	0.00	-0.56
PORTLAND	71	2	0.00	-0.93
SALEM	70	3	0.00	-0.68
PA ALLENTOWN	73	2	3.75	-0.60
ERIE	71	0	2.41	-1.80
MIDDLETOWN	75	1	5.99	2.68
PHILADELPHIA	79	3	5.37	1.55
PITTSBURGH	71	0	2.65	-0.73
WILKES-BARRE	72	2	3.06	-0.04
WILLIAMSPORT	72	1	2.91	-0.47
PR SAN JUAN	83	1	7.53	2.31
RI PROVIDENCE	74	2	3.97	0.07
SC CHARLESTON	80	0	7.76	0.85
COLUMBIA	80	0	9.81	4.40
FLORENCE	80	0	5.21	-0.12
GREENVILLE	77	-1	5.86	1.78
MYRTLE BEACH	79	0	8.70	3.12
SD ABERDEEN	68	-3	1.76	-0.66
HURON	71	0	1.90	-0.17
RAPID CITY	73	2	0.58	-1.03
SIOUX FALLS	72	1	1.75	-1.26
TN BRISTOL	73	0	1.96	-1.04
CHATTANOOGA	78	0	3.79	0.20
JACKSON	78	-1	2.18	-0.70
KNOXVILLE	76	-1	4.14	1.25
MEMPHIS	83	2	2.64	-0.36
NASHVILLE	78	0	3.70	0.42
TX ABILENE	85	2	1.20	-1.43
AMARILLO	80	4	1.17	-1.77
AUSTIN	85	0	3.03	0.72
BEAUMONT	83	0	5.34	0.49
BROWNSVILLE	87	3	3.85	0.86
COLLEGE STATION	87	2	1.71	-0.92
CORPUS CHRISTI	88	4	0.12	-3.42
DALLAS/FT WORTH	87	3	3.19	1.16
DEL RIO	90	5	0.11	-1.48
EL PASO	84	3	0.65	-1.10
GALVESTON	87	3	6.14	1.92
HOUSTON	86	3	3.88	0.05
LUBBOCK	81	3	2.91	0.56
MIDLAND	84	4	0.75	-1.02
SAN ANGELO	86	5	0.77	-1.28
SAN ANTONIO	87	3	2.41	-0.16
VICTORIA	86	2	1.40	-1.65
WACO	87	2	1.68	-0.17
WICHITA FALLS	85	2	2.68	0.30
UT SALT LAKE CITY	82	6	0.29	-0.47
VT BURLINGTON	72	4	2.92	-1.09
VA LYNCHBURG	75	1	2.70	-0.71
NORFOLK	79	2	6.13	1.34
RICHMOND	78	2	3.50	-0.68
ROANOKE	75	0	3.94	0.20
WASH/DULLES	77	3	3.02	-0.76
WA OLYMPIA	65	2	0.04	-1.06
QUILLAYUTE	61	2	0.52	-2.15
SEATTLE-TACOMA	68	2	0.00	-1.02
SPOKANE	72	3	0.13	-0.55
YAKIMA	73	5	0.00	-0.36
WV BECKLEY	70	1	2.77	-0.68
CHARLESTON	74	1	0.31	-3.80
ELKINS	69	0	1.41	-2.85
HUNTINGTON	74	0	1.53	-2.35
WI EAU CLAIRE	69	0	2.06	-2.62
GREEN BAY	69	2	3.66	-0.11
LA CROSSE	71	-1	2.17	-2.11
MADISON	71	2	1.58	-2.75
MILWAUKEE	72	1	2.75	-1.28
WAUSAU	69	1	2.71	-1.82
WY CASPER	71	2	0.20	-0.53
CHEYENNE	70	4	0.14	-1.68
LANDER	73	4	0.03	-0.54
SHERIDAN	70	2	0.11	-0.69

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

September 3 – 9, 2012

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Warmer-than-normal weather blanketed much of the country during the week. Temperatures averaged more than 8°F above normal in portions of the southern Great Plains, where producers waited for additional moisture before seeding overwintered small grain crops. Much of the West was dry, but showers and thunderstorms brought much-needed rainfall to most areas east of the Great Plains during the week. The rain helped to replenish soil moisture, while producers harvested summer row crops and prepared to seed winter wheat. Most notably, storms dumped rainfall in excess of 6 inches on central Alabama during the week.

Corn: Nationally, 93 percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the dent stage by week's end, 13 percentage points ahead of last year and 16 points ahead of the 5-year average. Fifty-eight percent of this year's crop was reported as mature by September 9, thirty-three percentage points ahead of last year and 31 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest advanced 5 percentage points to 15 percent compete by week's end, 10 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Above-average rainfall in portions of the eastern Corn Belt slowed fieldwork during the week, but helped to recharge soil moisture. In Iowa, producers shifted their focus to harvesting fields with weaker stalks or wind damage. Overall, 22 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 31 percentage points below the same time last year.

Soybeans: By September 9, leaf drop had advanced to 36 percent complete, 24 percentage points ahead of last year and 16 points ahead of the 5-year average. Aided by warm weather, many soybean fields in the Midwest were maturing rapidly. By week's end, producers had harvested 4 percent of the nation's soybean crop, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 32 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 2 percentage points from last week but 24 percentage points below the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: Many producers waited for improved soil moisture levels before planting their crop, but seeding of the 2013 winter wheat crop was underway in several states. By September 9, four percent of the next year's crop was in the ground, slightly behind seeding progress in 2011 and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Cotton: By week's end, 46 percent of this year's cotton crop had open bolls, 6 percentage points behind last year but 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Despite double-digit progress during the week, boll opening remained behind both last year and normal in several states. With activity limited to Arizona, Texas, and the Delta, producers had harvested 4 percent of this year's cotton crop by September 9. This was 2 percentage points behind last year and slightly behind the 5-year average. Overall, 41 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week but 13 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Sorghum: As head development neared completion in the major sorghum-producing states, progress slowed during the week. By week's end, 93 percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the heading stage, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. Above-average temperatures in the Great Plains promoted double-digit coloring in several states during the week. Nationally, 69 percent of the sorghum crop was at or beyond the coloring stage by September 9, ten percentage points ahead of last year but on par with the 5-year average. Thirty-seven percent of the sorghum crop was mature by week's end, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Kansas, harvest was underway in all districts ahead of the normal pace. Nationwide, producers had harvested 26 percent of the sorghum crop, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 24 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but down slightly from the same time last year.

Rice: By September 9, rice producers had harvested 52 percent of this year's crop, 17 percentage points ahead of last year and 18 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Arkansas, lodging was reported in several rice fields following rainstorms during the week. Overall, 66 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 2 percentage points from last week but 2 points above the same time last year.

Small Grains: Barley producers had harvested 95 percent of this year's crop by week's end, 16 percentage points ahead of last year and 13 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Other Crops: With activity limited to Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and Texas, 3 percent of the peanut crop was harvested by September 9. This was slightly ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Georgia, wet fields hampered harvest in many areas, while the effects of poor nodulation became evident in others. Overall, 76 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 39 percentage points better than the same time last year.

By week's end, 8 percent of the sugarbeet crop was harvested, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Michigan, harvest continued on a limited basis, with producers satisfied with the quality and quantity of their early dig.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 9, 2012

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

Corn Percent Dented

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 9 2012	5-Yr Avg
CO	59	64	83	58
IL	92	95	97	80
IN	68	85	91	73
IA	91	91	97	79
KS	92	90	95	91
KY	78	93	96	89
MI	56	61	76	65
MN	78	88	96	75
MO	96	98	100	88
NE	85	93	98	83
NC	99	96	99	99
ND	59	80	90	56
OH	51	72	88	69
PA	57	59	73	63
SD	72	80	90	72
TN	99	99	99	98
TX	80	88	89	90
WI	61	61	76	56
18 Sts	80	86	93	77

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

Corn Percent Mature

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 9 2012	5-Yr Avg
CO	6	10	26	11
IL	42	63	75	38
IN	19	32	47	27
IA	28	50	72	25
KS	52	61	74	47
KY	52	78	86	64
MI	4	11	22	18
MN	8	16	43	13
MO	65	84	91	50
NE	7	36	55	13
NC	94	88	97	93
ND	5	23	48	9
OH	5	13	26	14
PA	11	15	21	21
SD	8	17	45	11
TN	76	85	95	74
TX	70	73	74	71
WI	8	10	23	11
18 Sts	25	41	58	27

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

Corn Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 9 2012	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	0	2	0
IL	4	12	21	6
IN	1	6	9	3
IA	1	5	10	1
KS	20	33	41	13
KY	16	37	47	21
MI	0	1	3	1
MN	0	0	2	0
MO	18	44	53	15
NE	1	7	12	1
NC	63	25	42	44
ND	0	0	2	0
OH	0	1	2	0
PA	0	1	4	4
SD	0	0	7	0
TN	37	49	64	38
TX	54	61	62	58
WI	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	5	10	15	5

These 18 States harvested 94% of last year's corn acreage.

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	38	22	19	19	2
IL	41	34	20	5	0
IN	41	29	21	8	1
IA	22	30	32	15	1
KS	41	30	21	8	0
KY	48	32	13	5	2
MI	22	25	25	26	2
MN	5	12	34	42	7
MO	58	26	11	4	1
NE	22	21	26	27	4
NC	2	16	30	40	12
ND	4	12	30	51	3
OH	23	34	30	12	1
PA	1	9	25	46	19
SD	23	28	28	19	2
TN	22	29	30	17	2
TX	7	12	30	37	14
WI	17	21	26	28	8
18 Sts	26	26	26	19	3
Prev Wk	26	26	26	19	3
Prev Yr	7	13	27	42	11

Peanuts Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 9 2012	5-Yr Avg
AL	2	NA	0	0
FL	5	NA	10	6
GA	1	NA	3	0
NC	1	NA	0	1
OK	0	NA	0	0
SC	7	NA	3	3
TX	0	NA	1	0
VA	0	NA	0	0
8 Sts	2	NA	3	1

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

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	1	13	79	7
FL	1	2	16	65	16
GA	0	3	25	55	17
NC	0	1	15	69	15
OK	3	4	25	64	4
SC	0	2	23	64	11
TX	1	6	31	55	7
VA	0	0	6	70	24
8 Sts	0	3	21	62	14
Prev Wk	0	2	22	61	15
Prev Yr	6	17	40	31	6

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 9, 2012

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

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 9 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	17	33	41	22
IL	10	7	21	16
IN	18	26	41	28
IA	6	7	26	14
KS	11	14	23	16
KY	19	22	36	21
LA	64	47	58	63
MI	4	6	21	11
MN	6	21	51	19
MS	51	45	68	57
MO	8	7	14	8
NE	2	7	25	7
NC	11	2	4	10
ND	9	43	75	20
OH	7	24	36	24
SD	30	54	77	36
TN	21	15	29	34
WI	5	0	24	10
18 Sts	12	19	36	20

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

Soybeans Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 9 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	6	NA	22	8
IL	0	NA	1	1
IN	0	NA	1	1
IA	0	NA	0	0
KS	0	NA	1	0
KY	0	NA	4	0
LA	40	NA	42	33
MI	0	NA	0	0
MN	0	NA	2	0
MS	15	NA	36	25
MO	0	NA	0	0
NE	0	NA	0	0
NC	0	NA	0	0
ND	0	NA	4	0
OH	0	NA	1	0
SD	0	NA	3	0
TN	0	NA	0	2
WI	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	1	NA	4	2

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

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	4	14	32	41	9
IL	20	22	39	18	1
IN	19	23	34	21	3
IA	13	24	39	23	1
KS	37	33	23	6	1
KY	15	23	29	25	8
LA	3	6	24	49	18
MI	13	19	34	31	3
MN	3	10	32	47	8
MS	2	5	15	45	33
MO	41	33	19	6	1
NE	20	27	35	17	1
NC	1	4	28	54	13
ND	3	13	34	46	4
OH	10	19	39	28	4
SD	15	30	30	21	4
TN	3	10	27	49	11
WI	8	17	35	30	10
18 Sts	15	21	32	27	5
Prev Wk	16	21	33	26	4
Prev Yr	5	12	27	44	12

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 9 2012	5-Yr Avg
AL	42	24	35	49
AZ	72	75	85	67
AR	62	65	77	57
CA	24	25	30	31
GA	62	41	48	46
KS	21	26	39	15
LA	91	67	74	82
MS	72	70	82	68
MO	47	43	55	51
NC	71	20	32	60
OK	18	20	26	29
SC	54	21	28	41
TN	47	46	63	54
TX	49	31	42	31
VA	39	20	30	42
15 Sts	52	36	46	41

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

Cotton Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 9 2012	5-Yr Avg
AL	4	NA	0	2
AZ	4	NA	8	8
AR	0	NA	2	2
CA	0	NA	0	0
GA	1	NA	0	1
KS	0	NA	0	0
LA	16	NA	13	10
MS	4	NA	2	4
MO	0	NA	1	3
NC	1	NA	0	0
OK	0	NA	0	0
SC	1	NA	0	0
TN	0	NA	0	1
TX	15	NA	9	11
VA	0	NA	0	0
15 Sts	6	NA	4	5

These 15 States harvested 98% of last year's cotton acreage.

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	3	36	54	6
AZ	1	1	11	55	32
AR	3	6	25	46	20
CA	0	0	10	25	65
GA	1	7	36	46	10
KS	7	25	42	22	4
LA	0	3	27	60	10
MS	1	7	24	47	21
MO	10	30	40	18	2
NC	0	3	23	61	13
OK	25	47	18	10	0
SC	0	2	21	65	12
TN	1	4	28	57	10
TX	19	28	31	18	4
VA	0	0	8	70	22
15 Sts	11	19	29	31	10
Prev Wk	10	18	30	32	10
Prev Yr	25	19	28	24	4

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 9, 2012

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

Sorghum Percent Headed

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 9 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	93	97	98	97
IL	98	98	99	97
KS	88	84	91	96
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	99	96	98	97
NE	100	88	94	99
NM	71	74	75	78
OK	84	84	88	90
SD	100	100	100	99
TX	96	94	96	97
11 Sts	91	89	93	96

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

Sorghum Percent Coloring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 9 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	99
CO	55	60	83	66
IL	86	68	90	72
KS	47	46	61	63
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	65	61	77	67
NE	78	29	51	68
NM	31	10	11	36
OK	45	59	67	55
SD	85	79	99	80
TX	74	76	77	79
11 Sts	59	58	69	69

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

Sorghum Percent Mature

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 9 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	82	99	100	89
CO	15	10	12	21
IL	34	10	40	30
KS	4	8	14	7
LA	100	98	100	100
MO	23	24	34	25
NE	6	0	3	3
NM	0	0	0	1
OK	21	34	41	20
SD	5	12	42	11
TX	70	72	73	68
11 Sts	29	32	37	30

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

Sorghum Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 9 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	50	85	92	51
CO	0	0	1	1
IL	1	0	7	4
KS	0	2	4	1
LA	97	91	95	89
MO	2	2	6	4
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	5	20	25	5
SD	0	0	2	0
TX	58	58	59	61
11 Sts	22	24	26	23

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

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	6	15	27	41	11
CO	53	19	18	10	0
IL	55	19	18	8	0
KS	34	34	24	7	1
LA	0	1	28	61	10
MO	28	35	28	9	0
NE	13	44	31	12	0
NM	35	26	30	9	0
OK	29	32	31	8	0
SD	34	32	28	6	0
TX	8	14	26	36	16
11 Sts	25	26	25	18	6
Prev Wk	24	26	26	18	6
Prev Yr	21	24	30	21	4

Winter Wheat Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 9 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	0	NA	0	0
CA	0	NA	0	1
CO	12	NA	0	13
ID	4	NA	3	8
IL	1	NA	0	0
IN	0	NA	0	0
KS	2	NA	2	3
MI	0	NA	0	1
MO	0	NA	0	0
MT	6	NA	5	9
NE	19	NA	8	16
NC	0	NA	0	0
OH	0	NA	1	0
OK	0	NA	3	4
OR	1	NA	6	6
SD	14	NA	8	14
TX	1	NA	3	4
WA	26	NA	31	30
18 Sts	5	NA	4	6

These 18 States planted 88% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Rice Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 9 2012	5-Yr Avg
AR	24	44	59	26
CA	1	0	0	4
LA	87	81	86	78
MS	51	52	71	37
MO	8	18	31	15
TX	96	80	90	92
6 Sts	35	42	52	34

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	8	29	45	15
CA	0	0	10	25	65
LA	1	8	37	47	7
MS	1	3	16	50	30
MO	2	6	29	40	23
TX	2	10	38	32	18
6 Sts	2	6	26	40	26
Prev Wk	2	5	25	40	28
Prev Yr	1	7	28	40	24

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 9, 2012

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending Sep 9, 2012

	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	3	5	27	54	11	NH	1	4	24	65	6
AZ	29	18	27	21	5	NJ	0	5	25	60	10
AR	29	39	25	7	0	NM	57	29	13	1	0
CA	15	55	30	0	0	NY	11	24	45	19	1
CO	61	26	12	1	0	NC	1	8	28	57	6
CT	2	10	26	62	0	ND	14	31	41	14	0
DE	4	16	51	28	1	OH	33	33	23	9	2
FL	1	3	12	70	14	OK	43	35	18	4	0
GA	1	9	35	49	6	OR	10	26	34	29	1
ID	16	33	29	22	0	PA	11	21	32	31	5
IL	30	29	26	14	1	RI	0	0	45	55	0
IN	35	27	25	12	1	SC	0	2	21	70	7
IA	49	28	19	4	0	SD	40	36	20	4	0
KS	61	28	10	1	0	TN	4	13	35	42	6
KY	15	28	35	20	2	TX	26	32	30	11	1
LA	2	6	32	54	6	UT	12	33	35	19	1
ME	0	0	31	66	3	VT	0	33	34	24	9
MD	1	9	34	49	7	VA	3	11	28	55	3
MA	0	6	28	66	0	WA	7	15	32	45	1
MI	15	23	37	22	3	WV	3	14	44	35	4
MN	20	26	31	21	2	WI	30	30	32	8	0
MS	0	2	25	55	18	WY	59	26	12	3	0
MO	70	22	8	0	0	48 Sts	31	27	24	16	2
MT	41	30	21	7	1						
NE	73	24	3	0	0	Prev Wk	31	28	24	15	2
NV	55	22	14	8	1	Prev Yr	24	18	26	27	5

Barley Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 9 2012	5-Yr Avg
ID	78	87	93	79
MN	98	100	100	93
MT	73	84	93	76
ND	88	100	100	92
WA	80	85	93	91
5 Sts	79	89	95	82

These 5 States harvested 73% of last year's barley acreage.

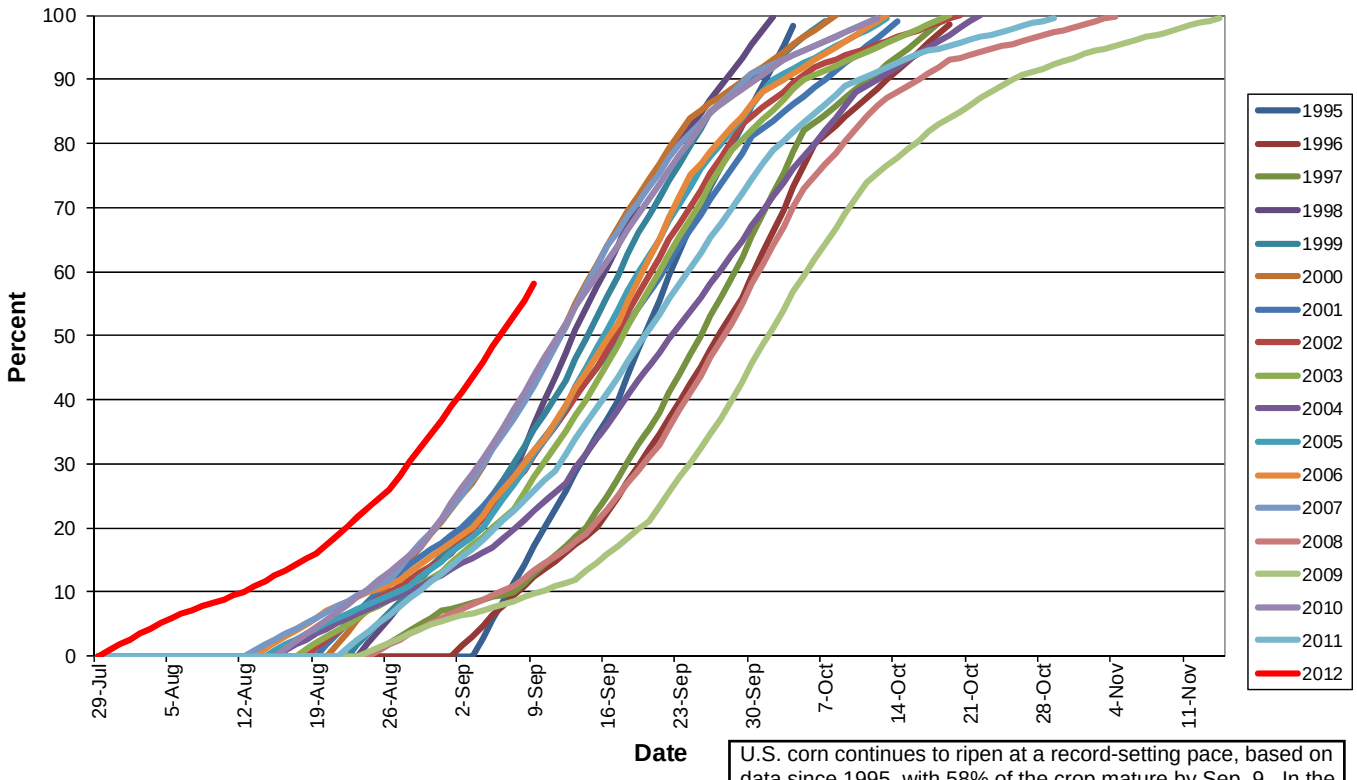
Sugarbeets Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 9 2012	5-Yr Avg
ID	0	0	0	0
MI	0	4	5	2
MN	1	7	10	4
ND	1	8	12	4
4 Sts	1	6	8	3

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

VP - Very Poor; P - Poor; F - Fair; G - Good; EX - Excellent
NA - Not Available; *Revised

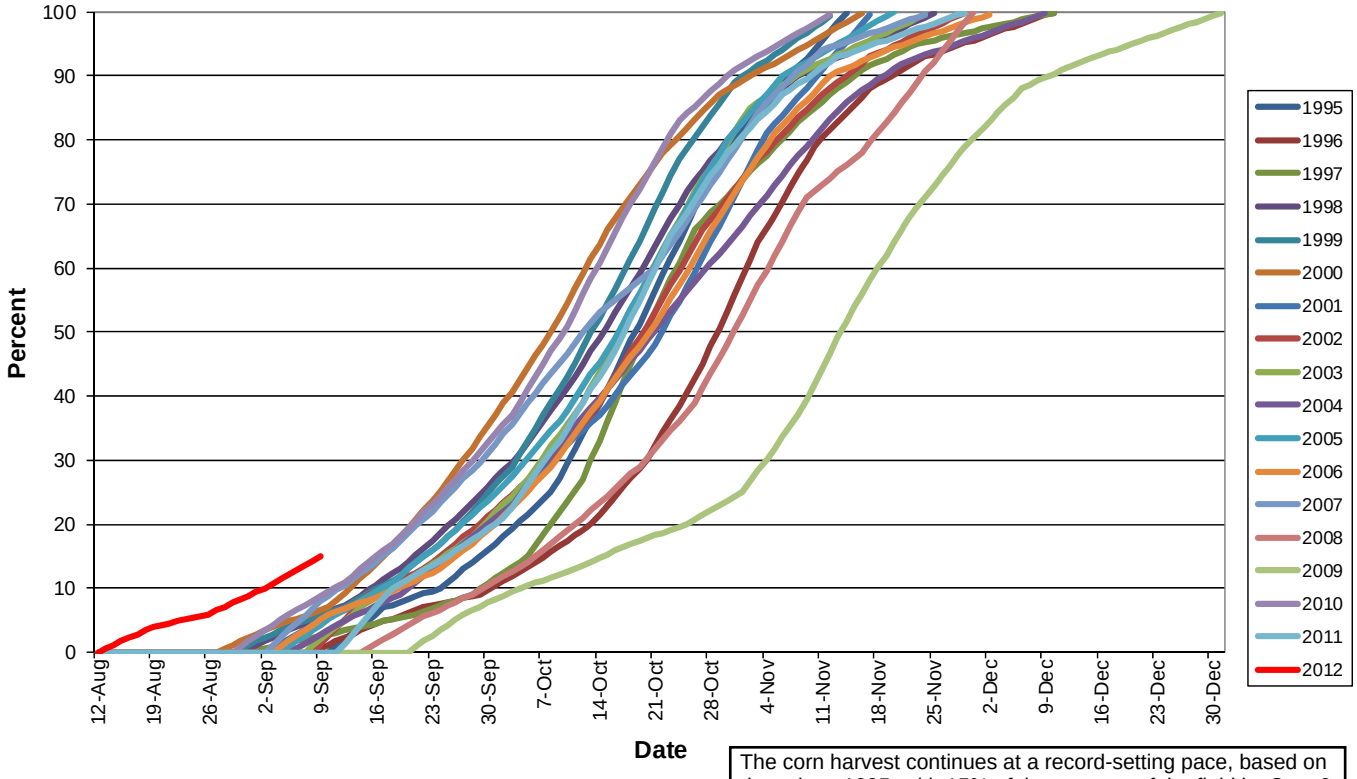
U.S. CORN: Percent Mature



U.S. corn continues to ripen at a record-setting pace, based on data since 1995, with 58% of the crop mature by Sep. 9. In the drought year of 1988, corn was also 58% mature on Sep. 9.

Based on NASS crop progress data.

U.S. CORN: Percent Harvested



The corn harvest continues at a record-setting pace, based on data since 1995, with 15% of the crop out of the field by Sep. 9. On the same date, the 1988 crop was only 7% harvested.

Based on NASS crop progress data.

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 4.2. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 77% adequate, and 12% surplus. Corn mature 99%, 98% last week, 97% 2011, and 90% five-year average. Corn harvested 72%, 61% last week, 55% 2011, and 35% five-year average. Corn condition 9% very poor, 22% poor, 40% fair, 27% good, and 2% excellent. Soybeans setting pods 94%, 93% last week, 93% 2011, and 92% five-year average. Soybeans dropping leaves 22%, 16% last week, 19% 2011, and 35% five-year average. Soybean condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 31% fair, 49% good, and 15% excellent. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 25% fair, 58% good, and 11% excellent. The week's average mean temperatures ranged from 73.1 F in Demopolis, to 80.6 F in Brewton; total precipitation ranged from 0.26 inches in Huntsville, to 8.70 inches in Centreville. Crops and pastures continued to improve, as a result of scattered showers in some regions of the State. Soybeans were in good condition, as the crop continues dropping leaves. In Autauga County, soybeans were treated for loopers control. Variable corn yields were reported. Armyworms were still a large problem for farmers trying to grow and harvest enough hay for the winter in areas surrounding St. Clair County. Cattle prices were still steady.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Topsoil moisture 15% short, 85% adequate. Subsoil moisture 20% short, 80% adequate. Barley 70% harvested. Oats 60% ripe. Second cutting hay 50% harvested. Potatoes 15% harvested. Wind or rain damage 80% none, 15% light, 5% moderate. Condition of all hay 10% poor, 35% fair, 50% good, 5% excellent. Condition of potatoes 30% fair, 70% good. Farm activities included harvesting hay, barley, vegetables and potatoes, baling straw, CRP maintenance, equipment repair.

ARIZONA: Temperatures continued to be mostly above average across the State for the week ending September 9, ranging from 2 degree below normal at Buckeye and Paloma to 9 degrees above normal at Grand Canyon. The highest temperature of the week was 109 degrees at Roll and Yuma. The lowest reading was 41 degrees at the Grand Canyon. Sixteen of the 21 weather stations recorded precipitation last week. Buckeye and Flagstaff received the least at 0.05 inches and Douglas/Bisbee received the most at 1.53 inches of precipitation. Nine of the 21 weather stations have less than 75 percent of normal precipitation so far this year. Only five (Coolidge, Maricopa, Roll, Safford, and Yuma) have received above normal precipitation to date. Alfalfa conditions were mostly fair to excellent. Harvesting occurred on three-fourths of the alfalfa acreage across the State. Arizona growers shipped watermelons last week. Range and pastures conditions improved slightly from much needed scattered monsoon rains, however more moisture is needed to mitigate the effects of below normal precipitation received this year. Rangeland conditions vary from very poor to good, depending on location.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 18% very short, 30% short, 45% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 32% very short, 30% short, 33% adequate, 5% surplus. Corn 96% harvested, 66% 2011, 60% avg. Cotton 2% harvested, 0% 2011, 2% avg. Rice 95% ripe, 67% 2011, 66% avg. Soybeans 62% yellowing, 31% 2011, 37% avg.; 30% mature, 9% 2011, 13% avg. The week began with hot, dry weather. Temperatures dropped late in the week as several cold fronts passed through the State starting on Thursday, September 6th, and heavy storms occurred on Friday. Producers continued to spray for pests and harvest crops. Several counties reported rice crops lodged by the week's storms. Livestock were in fair condition. The recent increase in rain and decrease in temperatures helped improve pasture and range conditions, but 68 percent of the land remained in very poor to poor condition.

CALIFORNIA: Corn for silage continued to be chopped, and corn for grain was drying down. Cotton bolls continued to open. Cotton and rice crops were rated mostly good to excellent. The rice crop was progressing well, and heading was nearly complete. Alfalfa continued to be cut, raked and baled across the State. Alfalfa yields showed the usual decline as the season progressed. Some hay fields were treated for various insects, although it was reported insect pressure was light. Growers were preparing ground for fall planting. Weed and pest control was taking place in many stone fruit and nut orchards. Peach, nectarine and fresh plum harvests were ongoing. Cling peach harvest was nearly complete. Prune harvest was over in the San Joaquin Valley; yields were reported to be excellent. Prune harvest was underway in the Sacramento Valley. Fresh grape harvest continued, with Red Flame, Thompson Seedless, Summer Royal and Red Globe varieties being harvested. Raisin grapes continued to dry on paper; a few were even being picked up. White wine grape harvest was in full swing across the State; red wine grape harvest was picking up. Pomegranate harvest was expected to begin soon. Gala, Fuji and Granny Smith apple and Bartlett, Bosc, and Asian pear harvests continued. Fig harvest was ongoing. Kiwi and olive fruit continued to grow well; kiwi harvest is expected to begin in a few weeks. The Valencia orange harvest continued. Tangelos, grapefruit and lemons continued to be harvested and packed. Almond harvest was in full swing. Walnuts, pistachios and pecans were developing well. Walnut orchard floors were being mowed in preparation for harvest. Pistachio growers were preparing for harvest. Tulare County reported summer vegetables including tomatoes, peppers, squash, eggplant and cucumbers continuing to be harvested. In Fresno County, garlic, carrots, onions, cantaloupe as well as processed and fresh market tomatoes continued to be harvested. Madera County reported processing tomatoes were continuing to be harvested. In Merced County, tomatoes were being harvested; crop production is higher than expected. Stanislaus County reported tomatoes, honeydew, cantaloupe, beans, squash and pumpkins were being harvested. Fall broccoli was growing well, while the mid-week scattered showers did not cause any problems for the cantaloupe or honeydew harvest. In San Joaquin County, melons, bell peppers, squash, eggplant, gourds, pumpkins and tomatoes were being harvested, while onion harvest was winding down. Rangeland and non-irrigated pasture quality continued to reported as fair to poor with some very poor range. Irrigated pasture was reported to be in good condition. Watering holes and standing surface water sources continued to dry up in the San Joaquin Valley. Cattle and sheep grazed idle fields, dry land grain and alfalfa fields. Supplemental feeding of hay and nutrients continued. Bees worked alfalfa, melon, squash and sunflower fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.7 days. Topsoil moisture 70% very short, 25% short, 5% adequate. Subsoil moisture 72% very short, 25% short, 3% adequate. Alfalfa 3rd cutting 85%, 60% 2011, 56% avg, 4th cutting 21%, 0% 2011, 0% avg; condition 24% very poor, 25% poor, 27% fair, 23% good, 1% excellent. Spring barley harvested 93%, 90% 2011, 90% avg. Spring wheat harvested 66%, 66% 2011, 61% avg; Corn silage harvested 50%, 24% 2011, 25% avg; Fall potatoes harvested 33%, 10% 2011, 11% avg; condition 20% fair, 80% good. Summer potatoes harvested 85% 44% 2011, 34% avg. Sugarbeets condition 3% very poor, 13% poor, 28% fair, 46% good, 10% excellent. Dry onions harvested 50%, 42% 2011, 39% avg; condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 12% fair, 79% good, 4% excellent. Dry beans cut 50%, 27% 2011, 25% avg, harvested 10%, 6% 2011, 9% avg; condition 11% very poor, 25% poor, 41% fair, 22% good, 1% excellent. Sunflowers condition 38% very poor, 25% poor, 25% fair, 12% good. Livestock condition 6% very poor, 16% poor, 52% fair, 26% good. Most of Colorado experienced hot and dry weather last

week with below average precipitation and above average temperatures. There were a few scattered showers reported in the Southeastern region of the State bringing limited relief.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 1 very short, 12% short, 71% adequate, 16% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 26% short, 72% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay supplies 1% very short, 31% short, 51% adequate, 17% surplus. Other Hay Third Cutting 78%, 66% 2011, 72% avg.; Other Hay Fourth Cutting 7%, 0% 2011, 4% avg.; Alfalfa Hay Fourth Cutting 58%, 20% 2011, 23% avg.; Alfalfa Hay Fifth Cutting 1%, 0% 2011, 0% avg.; Corn condition 20% very poor, 20% poor, 31% fair, 24% good, 5% excellent. Soybeans condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 34% fair, 26% good, 32% excellent. Apples condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 49% fair, 34% good, 11% excellent. Corn progress dent 99%, 96% 2011, 94% avg.; Corn progress mature 62%, 61% 2011, 62% avg.; Corn harvested for grain 17%, 13% 2011, 12% avg.; Corn harvested for silage 93%, 62% 2011, 38% avg.; Soybeans setting pods 99%, 89% 2011, 90% avg.; Soybeans Turning Color 11%, 7% 2011, 16% avg.; Soybeans Dropping Leaves 3%, 0% 2011, 6% avg.; Cantaloupes harvested 97%, 94% 2011, 93% avg.; Cucumbers harvested 97%, 86% 2011, 89% avg.; Lima Beans (Processed) harvested 75%, 61% 2011, 58% avg.; Snap Beans harvested 88%, 92% 2011, 91% avg.; Sweet Corn harvested 98%, 99% 2011, 94% avg.; Tomatoes harvested 91%, 89% 2011, 87% avg.; Watermelons harvested 97%, 96% 2011, 94% avg.; Apples harvested 61%, 74% 2011, 45% avg.; Rains helped topsoil moisture and recharged subsoil moisture. Even with rains corn harvest continued because the soil was so dry earlier.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 4% short, 67% adequate, 29% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 6% short, 66% adequate, 27% surplus. Northern counties, not harvesting hay due to frequent rainfall. Cotton boll rot a concern due to wet weather, Escambia, Santa Rosa, Washington counties. Peanut harvest delayed by daily rains, white mold widespread throughout Escambia, Santa Rosa counties. Peanut harvesting should resume as soils begin to dry. Washington County, corn harvest almost complete, peanuts harvest to start soon. Columbia County, harvesting peanuts and cutting hay. Southern counties, vegetable growers continued to prepare land, planting increased seasonally. Flagler County, beginning to plant cabbage, also hindered by rain. Application of fall miticide, young tree care, irrigation, and grove maintenance were primary grove activities. Cattle Condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 13% fair, 65% good, 20% excellent. Statewide; pasture condition mostly good, limited by flooding, disease pressure. Cattle condition mostly good, slightly improved. Panhandle; pasture condition very poor to excellent, most good to excellent. Pasture condition better than in recent years. Pasture providing plenty of grass, though quality not the best. Calves weaned to allow brood cows to put on flesh in preparation for winter. Cattle condition very poor to excellent, most good. North; pasture condition fair to excellent, most good. Cattle condition fair to excellent. Central; pasture condition very poor to excellent, most good. Cattle condition very poor to excellent, most good to excellent. Southwest; pasture condition poor to excellent, most good. Charlotte, Glades counties, remain wet, many low lying pastures still holding water. Collier, Lee counties, remained dry. Most cattle in good condition.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.0. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 19% short, 69% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 8% very short, 35% short, 53% adequate, 4% surplus. Corn Harvested 82%, 91% 2011, 75% avg. Hay Third Cutting 41%, N/A 2011, N/A avg. Peanuts 0% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 55% good, 17% excellent. Peanuts Dug 5%, 2% 2011, 2% avg. Peanuts Harvested 3%, 1% 2011, 0% avg. Pecans 1% very poor, 3% poor, 39% fair, 41% good, 16% excellent. Sorghum 3% very poor, 6% poor, 34% fair, 51% good, 6% excellent. Sorghum Harvested 24%, 21% 2011, 18% avg. Soybeans 1% very poor, 6% poor, 27% fair, 52% good, 14% excellent. Tobacco Harvested 88%, 81% 2011, 85% Avg. Precipitation estimates for the State ranged from no rain up to 3.4 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the high 70's to the low 90's. Average low temperatures ranged from the low 60's to the mid 70's.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 27% very short, 54% short, 19% adequate, 0% surplus. Typical warm and dry trade wind weather early in the week gave way to overcast skies and moderately heavy and very isolated showers. The islands of Hawaii and Kauai received the majority of rainfall this week. Daytime high temperatures were in the mid to upper eighties in most areas. The average rainfall across the State was 0.79 inch. Continual dry conditions have resulted in approximately 81 percent of the State being rated as in some stage of drought (abnormally dry though extreme). Most pastures and rangelands remain very dry with little to no re-growth of forage vegetation. Water hauling or irrigation is necessary in many areas to maintain crop progress and condition. As dry conditions persist, irrigation water use has begun to outpace replenishment, and State irrigation reservoirs have begun to be drawn down. However for the time, reservoirs remain adequately full and continue to provide water in areas where available.

IDAHO: Days suitable for field work 6.8 days. Topsoil moisture 20% very short, 37% short, 43% adequate, 0% surplus. Field corn harvested for silage 8%, 5% 2011, 11% avg. Onions harvested 35%, 26% 2011, 29% avg. Potato vines killed 53%, 35% 2011, 53% avg. Potatoes harvested 11%, 4% 2011, 7% avg. Oats harvested for grain 82%, 70% 2011, 79% avg. Dry peas harvested 77%, 51% 2011, 85% avg. Lentils harvested 76%, 41% 2011, 79% avg. Dry beans harvested 31%, 16% 2011, 39% avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting harvested 70%, 56% 2011, 63% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting harvested 25%, 1% 2011, 16% avg. Mint 1st cutting harvested 98%, 99% 2011, 99% avg. Irrigation water supply 14% very poor, 11% poor, 27% fair, 38% good, 10% excellent. Dry peas harvested, at 77 percent complete, advanced 12 percentage points from last week. Dry beans harvested, at 31 percent complete, advanced 13 percentage points from last week. Alfalfa 4th cutting, at 25 percent complete, advanced 13 percentage points from last week.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.40. Topsoil moisture 16% very short, 31% short, 52% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 36% very short, 47% short, 17% adequate. Soybeans 99% setting pods, 100% 2011, 100% avg; 60% turning yellow, 60% 2011, 42% avg. Alfalfa 92% third cut, 91% 2011, 89% avg. Statewide precipitation averaged 1.32 inches, 0.69 inches above normal. Statewide temperatures averaged 72.6 degrees, 2.3 degrees above normal. Most of the State received more rain again last week. Producer activities include harvesting corn, soybeans, and sorghum. Some producers are also still chopping corn for silage.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil moisture 16% very short, 32% short, 49% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 39% very short, 37% short, 24% adequate. Alfalfa third cutting 93%, 93% 2011, 92% avg. Tobacco harvested 52%, 38% 2011, 35% avg. Temperatures ranged from 2o to 7o above normal with a low of 48o and a high of 92o. Precipitation ranged from 0.62 to 4.88 inches. Harvest progress was slowed during the week due to rain showers across most of the State. Topsoil moisture has been recharged in many areas, but the subsoil remains mostly dry as field tiles are still not running. There have been some reports of aflatoxin and other molds in the corn crop. Soybean fields have been rapidly changing color and shedding leaves. Final cuttings of hay have been slow to cure due to frequent rains and heavy dew. Pasture condition continues to improve as grasses respond to the recent rains.

IOWA: There were 6.1 days suitable for fieldwork Statewide during the past week. Topsoil moisture level is rated at 48 percent very short, 36 percent short, 16 percent adequate, and 0 percent surplus. Subsoil moisture improved slightly and is now rated at 63 percent very short, 30 percent short, 7 percent adequate, and 0 percent surplus. Corn harvest continued this week with many farmers concentrating on fields with weaker stalks and those damaged by wind. A few producers have also started harvesting soybeans, according to USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service, Iowa Field Office. There are reports of some farmers being able to get a fourth and even fifth cutting of alfalfa hay.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Topsoil moisture 45% very short, 30% short, 24% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 60% very short, 30% short, 10% adequate, 0% surplus. Soybeans setting pods 91%, 93% 2011, 96% avg. Cotton setting bolls 94%, 93% 2011, 99% avg. Sunflowers bloomed 95%, 99% 2011, 96% avg.; ray flowers dried or dropped 67%, 60% 2011, 53% avg.; turned yellow 49%, 38% 2011, 24% avg.; turned brown 12%, 9% 2011, 2% avg.; condition 20% very poor, 28% poor, 42% fair, 9% good, 1% excellent. Alfalfa third cutting 92%, 93% 2011, 98% avg.; fourth cutting 41%, 33% 2011, 46% avg. Feed grain supplies 24% very short, 27% short, 48% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 41% very short, 36% short, 23% adequate, 0% surplus. Stock water supplies 45% very short, 28% short, 27% adequate, 0% surplus. Last week, Kansas producers saw a wide range of temperatures and only scattered precipitation. Weekly temperatures ranged from a high of 108 in Medicine Lodge to a low of 39 degrees at two stations. For the week, temperatures ranged from 1 to 9 degrees above normal. Only nine stations received over one inch of rainfall, led by Leavenworth with 2.00 inches, Newton with 1.80 inches, and Holton with 1.76 inches. Twenty-eight stations received less than one-half inch and three, Tribune, Ulysses, and Smith Center, received no rainfall. Thus far, thirteen stations have received less than ten inches of precipitation this year, mostly in the western districts. Producers continued harvesting corn throughout the State last week, while soybean harvest began, mostly in the East Central District. All Districts had at least some corn harvested, ranging from 6 percent in the Northwest District to 96 percent in the Southeast District. The Southeast District remains the only district where over one-half of the sorghum crop was mature. With little runoff from recent rains, cattle producers were concerned about water levels in stock ponds as culling of herds continued.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 31% short, 56% adequate and 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 24% very short, 38% short, 36% adequate and 2% surplus. Rainfall totaled 2.12 inches Statewide, 1.33 inches above normal. Temperatures averaged 74 degrees, which is 2 degrees above normal. Dark tobacco cut 50%. Burley tobacco cut 50%. Condition of set tobacco, 5% very poor, 10% poor, 27% fair, 43% good, and 15% excellent. Condition of housed tobacco 3% very poor, 7% poor, 30% fair, 51% good and 9% excellent.

LOUISIANA: 5.3 Days suitable for fieldwork. Soil moisture 2% very short, 10% short, 66% adequate, 22% surplus. Corn harvested 99% this week, 95% last week, 100% last year, 93% average. Hay second cutting 98% this week, 96% last week, 98% last year, 94% average. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 30% fair, 55% good, 11% excellent. Vegetables condition 9% very poor, 18% poor, 34% fair, 38% good, 1% excellent. Sugarcane planted 61% this week, 43% last week, 76% last year, 66% average; Sugarcane condition 5% very poor, 7% poor, 36% fair, 41% good, 11% excellent. Sweet potatoes harvested 14% this week, 8% last week, 13% last year, 13% average.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.6. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 15% short, 77% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 14% short, 76% adequate, 1% surplus. Hay supplies 6% very short, 26% short, 67% adequate, 1% surplus. Other Hay Third Cutting 49%, 41% 2011, 57% avg.; Other Hay Fourth Cutting 2%, 2% 2011, 6% avg.; Alfalfa Hay Fourth Cutting 73%, 33% 2011, 41% avg.; Alfalfa Hay Fifth Cutting 10%, 0% 2011, 0% avg.; Pasture condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 34% fair, 49% good, 7% excellent. Corn condition 17 very poor, 13% poor, 16% fair, 38% good, 16% excellent. Soybean condition 3% very poor, 13% poor, 22% fair, 47% good, 15% excellent. Apples condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 18% fair, 78% good, 4% excellent. Corn progress dent 90%, 94% 2011, 87% avg.; Corn progress mature 56%, 61% 2011, 51% avg.; Corn harvested for grain 14%, 17% 2011, 15% avg.; Corn harvested for silage 80%, 61% 2011, 50% avg.; Soybeans setting pods 99%, 94% 2011, 91% avg.; Soybeans Turning Color 17%, 13% 2011, 22% avg.; Soybeans Dropping Leaves 5%, 4% 2011, 8% avg.; Cantaloupes harvested 85%, 92% 2011, 92% avg.; Cucumbers harvested 95%, 96% 2011, 92% avg.; Lima Beans (Processed) harvested 75%, 75% 2011, 65% avg.; Snap Beans harvested 98%, 98% 2011, 90% avg.; Sweet corn harvested 93%, 92% 2011, 90% avg.; Tomatoes harvested 83%, 90% 2011, 88% avg.; Watermelons harvested 81%, 93% 2011, 91% avg.; Apples harvested 56%, 32% 2011, 48% avg.; Heavy rains on eastern shore caused some flooding problems. Stink Bugs were found in both corn and soybeans. Apple harvest is going well.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil 15% very short, 39% short, 45% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil 32% very short, 34% short, 34% adequate, 0% surplus. Corn dough 94%, 89% 2011, 90% avg. Soybeans turning 62%, 24% 2011, 39% avg. All hay 10% very poor, 26% poor, 32% fair, 30% good, 2% excellent. Third cutting hay 83%, 68% 2011, 65% avg. Fourth cutting hay 24%, 6% 2011, 13% avg. Dry beans 8% very poor, 12% poor, 29% fair, 43% good, 8% excellent. Dry beans turning 87%, 85% 2011, 79% avg. Dry beans dropping leaves 49%, 29% 2011, 43% avg. Dry beans harvested 1%, 1% 2011, 13% avg. Six days suitable for field work last week. Central Michigan received scattered showers over past week, providing some much needed moisture for maturing crops. Amounts varied from a few tenths of inch northern parts of region to just over 3 inches southern parts. Corn crop matured rapidly with warm, dry weather. Early planted and shorter season soybeans turned rapidly with some fields beginning to drop leaves. Later-group beans still green and filling pods at top of plant. Double crop beans flowered and set pods. Dry bean harvest just getting underway. Sugarbeet harvest continued on a limited basis. Growers have been very happy with their early dig. Alfalfa harvest continued. In Southeast Michigan, potato vines have been killed and harvest ongoing. Some winter wheat reported being planted central Michigan. The Niagara grape harvest began September 4; table grapes harvested southeast. Some wine grape varieties northwest ready for harvest. Peach harvest wound down, as end of season varieties like Autumn Star, Laurel, PF Big George, and PF35-007 picked. Apple harvest still two weeks ahead of normal. Gala, McIntosh, and Honeycrisp, harvests continued, and picking of Golden Delicious began. Drop has been unusually high for most varieties. Only a few blueberry fields northern part of Grand Rapids area remained to be harvested. Spotted wing Drosphila continued advancing in fields of blueberries and other small fruit. Vegetable harvest continued throughout State. Southeast region, sweet corn harvest wrapping up. Tomato, pepper, muskmelon and cantaloupe harvest continued southeast as well. Aphids observed eggplant crops. Most of cucumber, zucchini and squash harvest complete southeast region, while harvest of late planted crops southwest just beginning. Pumpkin harvest started southeast region and will continue; virus symptoms present many pumpkin fields southwest. Fall squash harvest continued southwest; cucurbit downy mildew continued to pose a risk for 13 counties Michigan, with cool weather and foggy mornings being more conducive to disease.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.5. Topsoil moisture 27% Very Short, 42% Short, 31% Adequate. Corn 88% Silage Harvested, 33% 2011, 36% avg. Soybeans 85% Turning Yellow, 31% 2011, 55% avg.; 18% Mature, 0% 2011, 2% avg. Dry Beans 98% Leaves Yellowing, 67% 2011, NA% avg.; 85% Dropping Leaves, 33% 2011, NA% avg.; 49% Harvested, 0% 2011, 16% avg.; condition 2% Very Poor, 5% Poor, 28% Fair, 56% Good, 9% Excellent. Sweet Corn 88% Harvested, 78% 2011, 76% avg. Potatoes 37% Harvested, 26% 2011, 31% avg.; condition 2% Poor, 18% Fair, 58% Good, 22% Excellent. Canola 99% Harvested, 84% 2011, 71% avg. Sugarbeets 10% Harvested, 1% 2011, 4% avg.; condition 1% Very Poor, 2% Poor, 19% Fair, 65% Good, 13% Excellent. Sunflower condition 2% Poor, 20% Fair, 63% Good, 15% Excellent. Temperatures during the week averaged 2.4° above normal Statewide and precipitation totals were primarily below average. Most of the State received some precipitation during the week, while two locations in southern parts of the State recorded over an inch.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.1. Soil moisture 0% very short, 6% short, 76% adequate, 18% surplus. Corn mature 100%, 100% 2011, 99% avg. Corn harvested 92%, 89% 2011, 77% avg. Corn silage harvested 100%, 93% 2011, 97% avg. Hay-warm

season hay harvested 92%, 90% 2011, 89% avg. Rice mature 96%, 84% 2011, 83% avg. Sorghum coloring 100%, 98% 2011, 99% avg. Sorghum mature 97%, 88% 2011, 92% avg. Sorghum harvested 52%, 34% 2011, 51% avg. Sorghum 8% very poor, 7% poor, 39% fair, 30% good, 16% excellent. Soybeans turning color 82%, 74% 2011, 77% avg. Sweet potatoes harvested 10%, 28% 2011, 18% avg. Sweet potatoes 0% very poor, 3% poor, 27% fair, 49% good, 21% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 21% fair, 60% good, 18% excellent. Sorghum silage harvested 80%, 52% 2011, 50% avg. Mississippi had some rain last week slowing harvest progress in some areas. Cotton harvest is underway with growers defoliating some cotton fields and more anticipated for next week. The corn harvest is almost complete and the soybean harvesting has moved along nicely. Producers are anticipating cool temperatures and dry air next week that will allow growers to make good progress with the harvest. Soil moisture was rated 6 percent short, 76 percent adequate, and 18 percent surplus.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.8. Precipitation 0.99 of an inch. Temperatures were 1 to 2 degrees above average. Topsoil moisture 30% very short, 37% short, 33% adequate. Subsoil moisture supply 63% short, 29% short, 8% adequate. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 78%. Supply of hay and other roughages 60% very short, 27% short, 13% adequate. Stock water supplies 60% very short, 28% short, 12% adequate.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 6.9, 6.7 last year. Topsoil moisture 56% very short, 22% last year; 37% short, 53% last year; 7% adequate, 25% last year; 0% surplus, 0% last year. Subsoil moisture 45% very short, 12% last year; 45% short, 42% last year; 10% adequate, 44% last year; 0% surplus, 2% last year. Camelina harvested 73%, 93% last year. Canola harvested 89%, 54% last year. Corn for silage harvested 40%, 10% last year. Corn condition 3% very poor, 0% last year; 14% poor, 4% last year; 35% fair, 31% last year; 34% good, 54% last year; 14% excellent, 11% last year. Oats harvested 95%, 66% last year. Potatoes harvested 8%, 1% last year. Potatoes condition 0% very poor, 0% last year; 1% poor, 0% last year; 37% fair, 7% last year; 45% good, 79% last year; 17% excellent, 14% last year. Sugar beets condition 5% very poor, 0% last year; 5% poor, 13% last year; 26% fair, 36% last year; 57% good, 37% last year; 7% excellent, 14% last year. Durum wheat harvested 94%, 49% last year. Alfalfa hay harvest second cutting 95%, 87% last year. Other hay harvest second cutting 91%, 81% last year. Livestock moved from summer ranges—cattle and calves 27%, 14% last year. Livestock moved from summer ranges—sheep and lambs 33%, 13% last year. Montana experienced mostly hot, dry days and cooler nights during the week ending September 9th. Creston received the largest amount of precipitation for the week with 0.86 of an inch of moisture and most other stations saw little or no precipitation. High temperatures ranged from the mid 70s to lower 90s, with the State-wide high temperature of 95 degrees recorded in Roundup. A majority of stations reported lows in the mid 20s to mid 40s. The coldest reported low of 21 degrees was recorded in Wisdom followed by West Yellowstone with 22 degrees.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 75% very short, 23% short, 2% adequate. Subsoil moisture 76% very short, 23% short, 1% adequate. Irrigated corn conditions rated 2% very poor, 12% poor, 35% fair, 44% good, 7% excellent. Dryland corn conditions rated 50% very poor, 33% poor, 14% fair, 3% good. Soybeans turning color 77%, 31% 2011, 44% avg. Dry beans turning color 80%, 79% 2011%, 84% avg. Dry beans dropping leaves 34%, 52% 2011, 45% avg. Dry beans harvested 5%, 7% 2011, 10% avg. Dry bean conditions rated 1% very poor, 8% poor, 50% fair, 39% good, 2% excellent. Proso millet harvested 17%, 12% 2011, 13% avg. Alfalfa 4th cutting 74%, 28% 2011, 24% avg. Alfalfa conditions rated 45% very poor, 29% poor, 17% fair, 8% good 1% excellent. Another week with little to no rain, temperatures in triple digits, and winds led to even drier conditions. Producers are encouraged to stay on alert as fires during harvest have been reported. Dryland corn harvest continues to spread across the State while harvest of early planted irrigated fields has begun in some locations. Seed corn harvest is in full swing and high moisture corn was picked for feed lots. Soybean fields are turning color and maturing rapidly. Winter wheat fields that have been seeded into dry topsoil will need moisture for emergence. Harvest of proso millet continued. Cattle producers continue supplemental feeding livestock due to reduced forage supplies. Selling of cattle remains active due to high feed prices. Little to no precipitation fell during the week. Temperatures averaged 1-2 degrees above normal across the State. Highs reached triple digits and overnight lows fell to the mid 30's.

NEVADA: Hot weather continued across the State with weekly averages 3 to 6 degrees above normal. Las Vegas temperature hit 102 degrees. Overnight lows ranged from 75 degrees in Las Vegas to 37 degrees in Winnemucca. Precipitation totaled 0.01 inch in Reno, Elko, and Winnemucca; 0.26 inch in Ely; and 0.35 inch in Eureka. Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Rain and thunder storms only briefly interrupted fieldwork. Rain damaged some cut hay fields and helped some outlying rangelands. High temperatures and afternoon winds continued to dry forages. Pasture and range conditions remained in poor to very poor condition. Irrigated crops were in generally good condition. Third cutting of alfalfa was underway. Spring wheat harvest was completed. Onion digging commenced. Mint harvest was underway. Range livestock were being moved from burned or spent ranges. Main farm and ranch activities included haying, irrigating, pesticide application, and working livestock.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 20% short, 73% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 24% short, 72% adequate, 3% surplus. Maine Potatoes 5% harvested, 10% 2011, 10% avg, condition 26% fair, 74% good. Massachusetts Potatoes 35% harvested, 40% 2011, 35% avg, condition 10% fair, 90% good. Rhode Island Potatoes 40% harvested, 20% 2011, 45% avg, condition 50% good, 50% excellent. Maine Oats 90% harvested, 40% 2011, 65% avg. Maine Barley 99% harvested, 50% 2011, 65% avg. Field Corn 10% harvested, 5% 2011, 10% avg, condition 2% very poor, 5% poor, 23% fair, 47% good, 23% excellent. Sweet Corn 90% harvested, 85% 2011, 85% avg. Broadleaf Tobacco 95% harvested, 95% 2011, 95% avg. Shade Tobacco 100% harvested, 100% 2011, 95% avg. Second Crop Hay 95% harvested, 85% 2011, 90% avg. Third Crop Hay 55% harvested, 40% 2011, 50% avg, condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 46% fair, 43% good. Apples 25% harvested, 30% 2011, 25% avg, size 23% below average, 58% average, 19% above average, condition 4% very poor, 20% poor, 23% fair, 48% good, 5% excellent. Peaches 95% harvested, 95% 2011, 90% avg. Pears 30% harvested, 20% 2011, 30% 2011, size 10% below average, 88% average, 2% above average, condition 10% poor, 23% fair, 67% good. Massachusetts Cranberries set 50% average, 50% above average, size 70% average, 30% above average, condition 80% good, 20% excellent. Highbush Blueberries 100% harvested, 99% 2011, 95% average. Maine Wild Blueberries 100% harvested, 100% 2011, 100% avg. The week ending September 9 began with seasonal temperatures and widespread rain showers. Temperatures warmed up during the middle of the week through Saturday. A line of thunderstorms moved through New England on Saturday, bringing heavy rain and gusty winds. Pleasant, fall-like weather settled in at the end of the week. Average temperatures for the week ranged from 6 degrees above normal in Maine and Rhode Island to 8 degrees above normal in New Hampshire and Vermont. Total precipitation for the week ranged from 0.3 to 4.3 inches, with many reporting stations across the region recording over two inches of rain. General activities included applying protective sprays, baling dry hay and chopping haylage, and harvesting fruits, vegetables, potatoes, small grains, and tobacco.

NEW JERSEY: For the week ending Sunday, September 9, 2012, there were 5 days suitable for field work. Topsoil moisture was 5% short, 85% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture was 5% short, 90% adequate, 5% surplus. Temperatures reached highs in the low 90s and lows in the low 50s across the Garden State. Hay cuttings were delayed due to frequent and heavy rain. Alfalfa hay third cuttings continued. Soybeans are dropping leaves. Corn

was being chopped for silage. Harvesting vegetables continued. Tomato and pepper diseases were reported. Ear worms increased in sweet corn. Milk production was average and livestock condition was good. Horses were checked for West Nile disease. Other activities included equipment maintenance, some early corn beginning to be combined, hay work, and spraying for insects.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 53% very short, 36% short 10% adequate and 1% surplus. Wind damage 28% light, 6% moderate and 2% severe; 80% cotton damaged and 55% sorghum. No hail damage reported this week. Alfalfa 7% very poor, 17% poor, 18% fair, 56% good and 2% excellent; 100% fourth cutting complete; 70% fifth cutting complete. Cotton 6% very poor, 23% poor, 31% fair, 21% good and 19% excellent; 88% setting bolls; 24% bolls opening. Corn 3% very poor, 7% poor, 37% fair, 41% good and 12% excellent; 100% silked; 94% dough; 50% dent; 19% mature; 50% Silage harvested. Irrigated Sorghum 2% poor, 72% fair, 25% good and 1% excellent; 99% headed; 10% coloring. Dryland Sorghum 54% very poor, 39% poor and 7% fair; 60% headed; 10% coloring. Total Sorghum 35% very poor, 26% poor, 30% fair and 9% good; 83% headed; 11% turning color. Winter wheat 37% planted. Peanut 20% very poor, 45% poor, 35% fair; 90% pegging. Lettuce 75% planted; Chile 3% very poor, 31% poor, 32% fair, 20% good and 14% excellent; 68% harvested green. Apples 40% fair and 60% good; 20% harvested. Pecans 1% poor, 18% fair, 60% good and 21% excellent. Cattle condition 19% very poor, 30% poor, 26% fair, 17% good and 8% excellent. Sheep condition 31% very poor, 41% poor, 21% fair and 7% good. Range and pasture condition 57% very poor, 29% poor, 13% fair and 1% good. Temperatures were above normal Statewide.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Soil moisture 10% very short, 32% short, 56% adequate, 2% surplus. Hay crops 16% poor, 44% fair, 34% good, 6% excellent. Oats 96% harvested, 93% last year, 96% avg. Oats 12% poor, 19% fair, 64% good, 5% excellent. Corn 10% poor, 37% fair, 49% good, 4% excellent. Soybeans 5% poor, 33% fair, 57% good, 5% excellent. Corn silage 17% harvested, 7% last year, 12% average. Alfalfa third cutting 60%, 66% last year, 75% average. Clover Timothy third cutting 42%, 55% last year, 66% average. Apples 25% harvested, 31% last year, 25% avg. Apples 74% poor, 23% fair, 3% good. Peach harvest complete. Pears 86% harvested, 66% avg. Pears 10% poor, 18% fair, 72% good. Grapes 18% harvested, 17% last year. Grapes 28% poor, 37% fair, 35% good. Strawberries 19% poor, 42% fair, 35% good 4% excellent. Sweet corn 78% harvested, 77% last year, 75% avg. Sweet corn 12% poor, 30% fair, 53% good, 5% excellent. Onions 60% harvested, 69% last year, 65% avg. Onions 19% poor, 19% fair, 15% good, 47% excellent. Snap beans 70% harvested, 63% last year, 76% avg. Snap beans 6% poor, 23% fair, 67% good, 2% excellent. Cabbage 67% harvested, 74% last year, 68% avg. Cabbage 7% poor, 34% fair, 59% good. Tomatoes 71% harvested, 58% last year, 70% avg. Tomatoes 3% poor, 20% fair, 47% good, 30% excellent. Lettuce 90% harvested. Precipitation for the week was highly variable across the State. Temperatures were well above normal for the week.

NORTH CAROLINA: There were 4.8 days suitable for field work, compared to 5.1 the previous week. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated at 2% very short, 10% short, 69% adequate and 19% surplus. The State received mostly above normal precipitation and average temperatures the week ending September 9, 2012. Rainfall over the last week has improved soil moisture. With cooler, drier weather expected this week, harvesting is expected to be in full force.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture supplies 21% very short, 54% short, 25% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies 14% very short, 57% short, 29% adequate, 0% surplus. Durum harvested 95% this week, 92% last week, 53% last year, 61% average. Canola harvested 98% this week, 91% last week, 63% last year, 62% average. Corn for silage chopped 38% this week, 24% last week, 9% last year, 14% average. Dry edible beans lower leaves yellowing 99% this week, 94% last week, 75% last year, 79% average; dropping leaves 93% this week, 83% last week, 47% last year, 56% average; cut 63% this week, 42% last week, 5% last year, 14% average; harvested 41% this week, 26% last week, 0% last year, 6% average; condition 2% very poor, 14% poor, 36% fair, 39% good, 9% excellent. Flaxseed harvested 80% this week, 58% last week, 34% last year, 40% average. Potatoes vines killed 68% this week, 47% last week, 41% last year, 48% average; dug 15% this week, 6% last week, 5% last year, 9% average; condition 3% very poor, 7% poor, 34% fair, 51% good, 5% excellent. Sugarbeets lifted 12% this week, 8% last week, 1% last year, 4% average; condition 4% poor, 16% fair, 68% good, 12% excellent. Sunflower ray flowers dried/dropped 91% this week, 86% last week, 62% last year, 76% average; bracts turned yellow 68% this week, 50% last week, 24% last year, 40% average; bracts turned brown 27% this week, 16% last week, 1% last year, 10% average; condition 4% poor, 31% fair, 62% good, 3% excellent. Stockwater supplies 12% very short, 41% short, 47% adequate. Persistent warm, dry conditions pushed maturity of standing crops while focus had shifted to the harvest of late season crops. Reporters expressed some concerns about the impact of sustained dry conditions on crops in localized areas. According to reporters, pasture conditions have gradually deteriorated as a consequence of inadequate levels of rainfall. Some producers were cultivating sloughs to compensate for the scarcity of water in pastures.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work, 5.2. Top soil moisture 27% very short, 39% short, 33% adequate, and 1% surplus. Apples condition 27% very poor, 18% poor, 24% fair, 27% good, 4% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 9% poor, 41% fair, 40% good, 9% excellent. Corn silage harvested 69%, 19% 2011, 39% avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting 97%, 91% 2011, 93% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting 45%, 30% 2011, 38% avg. Other hay 3rd cutting 75%, 58% 2011, 61% avg. Summer apples harvested 92%, 90% 2011, 94% avg. Fall & winter apples harvested 25%, 14% 2011, 15% avg. Grapes harvested 37%, 21% 2011, 19% avg. Cucumbers harvested 96%, 85% 2011, 89% avg. Potatoes harvested 75%, 49% 2011, 50% avg. Processing tomatoes harvested 70%, 27% 2011, 43% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 64% very short, 31% short, 5% adequate. Subsoil moisture 72% very short, 24% short, 4% adequate. Winter wheat seedbed prepared 47% this week, 24% last week, 49% last year, 63% average. Canola seedbed prepared 49% this week, 44% last week, 62% last year, n/a average. Rye seedbed prepared 41% this week, 24% last week, 39% last year, 62% average. Oats seedbed prepared 39% this week, 13% last week, 38% last year, 48% average. Corn condition 16% very poor, 30% poor, 30% fair, 23% good, 1% excellent; dent 98% this week, 94% last week, 99% last year, 91% average; mature 81% this week, 70% last week, 73% last year, 69% average; harvested 50% this week, 44% last week, 49% last year, 38% average. Soybeans condition 30% very poor, 33% poor, 26% fair, 11% good; blooming 93% this week, 90% last week, 91% last year, 95% average; setting pods 74% this week, 68% last week, 68% last year, 82% average; blooming 8% this week, n/a last week, n/a last year, 10% average. Peanuts setting pods 95% this week, 92% last week, 87% last year, 96% average; mature 27% this week, 19% last week, 8% last year, 25% average. Cotton setting bolls 83% this week, 80% last week, 84% last year, 97% average. Alfalfa condition 33% very poor, 34% poor, 23% fair, 9% good, 1% excellent; 3rd cutting 92% this week, 91% last week, 43% last year, 89% average; 4th cutting 40% this week, 39% last week, n/a last year, 68% average. Other hay condition 31% very poor, 43% poor, 20% fair, 5% good, 1% excellent; 2nd cutting 58% this week, 55% last week, 34% last year, 58% average. Watermelons harvested 100% this week, 93% last week, 100% last year, 96% average. Livestock condition 3% very poor, 17% poor, 49% fair, 29% good, 2% excellent. Rainfall allowed for fall wheat planting in very limited areas, while seedbed preparation was still significantly behind normal. A cold front moved through Oklahoma and although it did not bring rain for everyone, it significantly dropped temperatures. Conditions of row crops and hay showed no significant improvements.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 28% very short, 40% short, 32% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 24% very short, 32% short, 44% adequate, 0% surplus. Alfalfa Hay, Second Cutting 97%, 99% 2011, 100% average. Alfalfa Hay, Third Cutting 44%, 55% 2011, 81% average. Winter Wheat, Planted 6%, 1% 2011, (-)% average. Barley, Harvested 96%, 99% 2011, 99% average. Spring Wheat, Harvested 95%, 89% 2011, 97% average. Spring Wheat Condition 0% very poor, 8% poor, 30% fair, 57% good, 5% excellent. Barley Condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 32% fair, 62% good, 2% excellent. Corn Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 19% fair, 78% good, 3% excellent. Weather This week was hot & dry for the State east of the Coast, with most counties reporting high temperatures in the high 80's to high 90's. Medford reported the highest recorded temperature at 100 degrees, above its normal high of this time of the summer. Few south central counties reported low temperatures below freezing; Christmas Valley had the lowest reported temperature, at 30 degrees. A few counties throughout the State reported trace amounts of precipitation, mainly near the Coast. La Grande received the most rain at 0.12 inches. Field Crops Peppermint harvest was completed in Lane County with average yields. Ryegrass seeding has begun; radish, vegetable, & clover, all for seed, were being threshed now also. Field corn ears filling in Washington County. Spring oats combined & straw baled. Corn detassling was taking place in Umatilla County, & some seed corn has already been harvested. Klamath County farmers were considering a fourth cutting of alfalfa if weather permits. Wheat harvests were finishing up, with many farmers looking forward to winter seeding. Malheur early potato harvest started. Tillage & soil preparation for fall crops was well underway. Fruits & Nuts Warm & dry weather continued to help the maturing of orchard, berry & vineyard crops. Douglas County wine grape, apple, & pear crops were all a few weeks ahead of the past two years. The heat experienced in July & August had vineyard growers optimistic about good yields of high quality fruit. Pear harvest was more aligned with normal years due to hot temperatures, as harvest of Bartlett pears harvest continued closer to completion. Bosc & d'Anjous pears were close to harvest in Wasco County. Summer pear harvest continued in the upper Hood River Valley. Lower Valley growers prepared for winter pear harvest. Blueberries continued to produce & prune harvest started in the Willamette Valley. Hazelnut harvest was almost underway. Orchard floors were cleaned up & waiting for nuts to fall or start to fall. Hazelnut plantings were on the rise in Washington County. Cranberries were looking good as farmers prepared for the upcoming harvest season. The heat of the past month seems to have significantly reduced the Spotted Winged Drosophila population in Douglas County, with low trap counts since early August. Prune harvest was under way. Vegetables The hot & dry weather continued, benefiting the harvest of many vegetables. Harvest of beets, tomatoes, eggplants, cucumber, peppers, cauliflower, onions, & summer squash continued. Sweet corn harvest was underway, with almost average yield so far. Sweet corn harvest for the processed market was starting, while bean crop harvest was almost completed. Onion harvest continued in Malheur County. Nurseries & Greenhouses Continuing irrigation of nursery crops remained a primary focus last week. Livestock, Range & Pasture There have been no new fires to report, but rangeland remained dry & fire danger also remained high, & was considered Extreme in Jackson County. Ranchers in Umatilla counties began to wean their calves, & the pastures there were also beginning to dry. In Lake County several ranchers reported that they were moving their cattle off of their allotments early, & may have to start feeding them hay. Washington County rangeland was dry & grass quality was poor, but the cattle & calves were still doing well. The southern portion of Harney County remained at "D2 & D3" levels on the drought monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 5. Soil moisture; 1% very short, 23% short, 73% adequate and 3% surplus. Fall plowing; 20% this week, 18% last week, 23% last year, 21% average. Corn dough; 95% this week, 91% last week, 87% last year and 88% average. Corn silage, harvested; 50% this week, 31% last week, 22% last year and 38% average. Tobacco harvest; 83% this week, 68% last week, 46% last year and 70% average. Potato harvest; 49% this week, 47% last week, 27% last year and 31% average. Alfalfa fourth cutting; 69% this week, 50% last week, 39% last year and 47% average. Timothy/clover second cutting; 97% this week, 94% last week, 93% last year and 93% average. Apples harvested; 51% this week, 50% last week,43% last year and 42% average. Grapes harvested; 14% this week, 8% last week, 4% last year and 3% average. Soybeans condition; 0% very poor, 4% poor, 22% fair, 51% good, and 23% excellent. Field activities for the week included harvesting apples, peaches, and corn silage.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.7. Soil moisture 1% very short, 9% short, 84% adequate, 6% surplus. Soybeans 0% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 62% good, 10% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 18% fair, 74% good, 6% excellent. Corn harvested 79%, 86% 2011, 75% avg. Soybeans bloomed 91%, 96% 2011, 99% avg. Soybeans pods set 74%, 86% 2011, 88% avg. Soybeans leaves turning color 6%, 2% 2011, 7% avg. Cotton bolls set 96%, 98% 2011, 99% avg. Tobacco harvested 93%, 92% 2011, 92% avg. Tobacco stalks destroyed 65%, 48% 2011, 51% avg. Rainfall continued to cover most of the State during the week. There were only scattered areas mainly along the coast and in the Upstate that were drier than the previous week. Crops remained in mostly good condition with yield potential looking very good. Corn harvest continued, but slowed as some farmers were looking at wet fields. More summer heat, high humidity and scattered storms were observed through most of the work week. The Georgetown AP recorded 96 degrees on Monday. Thundershowers over the Upstate left 2.21 inches of rain at Jocassee and 1.54 inches at Fountain Inn. It was 95 degrees at Darlington on Tuesday afternoon. A cluster of storms over York and Lancaster counties brought Lake Wylie 1.69 inches of rain and Catawba 1.34 inches. More cloudiness on Wednesday limited the afternoon convection. Scattered thundershowers on Thursday night developed over the north Midlands leaving 2.34 inches of rain at Longtown. A CoCoRaHS volunteer in Camden measured 1.91 inches. Hardeeville and Pinopolis warmed to 93 degrees on Friday under partly sunny skies. A long-awaited change to drier, cooler air approached the State on Saturday, but not before Florence and Beaufort noted 92 degrees. The fall-like boundary produced widespread thunderstorms as it collided with the outgoing tropical air. Some of the heavier 24-hour rainfall amounts included 2.47 inches at Mullins, 2.12 inches at Gallivants Ferry, 2.02 inches at Gaffney and 1.90 inches at Darlington. On Sunday morning, Marion, Lugoff and McCormick cooled to 66 degrees. Light northerly winds kept the Sunday high temperature at Table Rock, Greenwood and Conway to an arid 80 degrees. The State average temperature for the period was four degrees above normal. The highest official temperature reported was 97 degrees at Sullivan's Island on September 7. The lowest official temperature reported was 53 degrees at Caesars Head on September 9. The heaviest official 24-hour rainfall reported was 2.60 inches at Georgetown AP ending at 700 a.m. on September 8. The State average rainfall for the period was 1.3 inches. *Late reports from the unmanned, automated rainfall recordings made at Mount Pleasant Regional AP for August 2012, indicated a total of 20.16 inches. This is the State's second heaviest August total behind the 20.49 inches at Long Creek in 1940.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 63% very short, 29% short, 8% adequate. Subsoil moisture 62% very short, 31% short, 7% adequate. Corn dough 97%, 96% 2011, 96% avg. Corn silage harvested 89%, 35% 2011, 29% avg. Sorghum silage harvested 83%, 6% 2011, 24% avg. Soybeans mature 34%, 1% 2011, 2% avg. Sunflower ray flowers dry 77%, 76% 2011, 74% avg. Sunflower bracts yellow 62%, 51% 2011, 45% avg. Sunflower mature 5%, 0% 2011, 1% avg. Sunflower condition 15% very poor, 30% poor, 35% fair, 16% good, 4% excellent. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting harvested 74%, 79% 2011, 72% avg. Feed supplies 17% very short, 40% short, 42% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 30% very short, 43% short, 27% adequate. Cattle condition 7% poor, 28% fair, 61% good, 4% excellent. Sheep condition 6% poor, 22% fair, 68% good, 4% excellent. The dry weather forced row crops to rapidly advance into the mature stage, triggering the start of an early harvest. Major

activities last week included beginning of row crop harvest, haying CRP acres, hauling water for livestock, early moving of cattle to stubble fields, caring for livestock.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.5. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 16% short, 73% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 27% short, 61% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn Silage 93% harvested, 89% 2011, 86% avg. Tobacco 96% topped, 95% 2011, 96% avg; condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 56% good, 13% excellent. Burley tobacco 54% harvested, 56% 2011, 56% avg. Dark Air Cured tobacco 58% harvested, 78% 2011, 77% avg. Dark Fire Cured tobacco 46% harvested, 65% 2011, 66% avg. Plentiful rain fell benefitting crops, boosting soil moisture supplies. Cotton, soybeans, and tobacco conditions improved; rated mostly good condition. Corn harvest pace two weeks ahead of normal. Tobacco harvest slow, dark fire/dark air cured harvests more than week behind. Other farming activities included cutting hay, defoliating cotton, spraying crops and pastures. Temperatures above normal. Rainfall above normal except Plateau Region where slightly below normal.

TEXAS: Areas of South Texas, the Trans-Pecos, and the Plains received up to two inches of rainfall last week. Other areas received scattered showers, with large portions of Central and East Texas recording no measurable precipitation. Small Grains Winter wheat and oats planting was underway in areas with adequate moisture. In drier areas, some producers were waiting on rain, others were pre-irrigating fields, while some were dusting in small grains with hopes of adequate rainfall over the next month. Row Crops Fall field work was in full swing around the State. Corn harvest was ongoing in the Trans-Pecos and the Plains, while harvest had wrapped up in the rest of the State. Sorghum harvest was active in the Plains and the Edwards Plateau. Peanuts continued to mature in the High Plains with harvest set to begin in the next few weeks. Irrigated cotton made good progress with bolls continuing to open in many fields. Fruit, Vegetable, and Specialty Crops In South Texas, vegetable producers were pre-watering ahead of cabbage and spinach planting. Some vegetable planting had begun in the Lower Valley and irrigation was active on sugarcane and citrus. Preparations were underway for fall sugarcane harvest. Pecan irrigation was at peak levels for the season in parts of the Edwards Plateau. In the Low Plains, there were some reports of pecan tree losses due to the drought. Livestock, Range, and Pasture Hot, dry conditions across much of the State left range and pastureland drought-stressed. Forage growth slowed and grasses were drying out. In parts of the Trans-Pecos, the Plains, and the Lower Valley, scattered showers helped improve pasture conditions. However around the State, slow, soaking rains were needed to improve soil moisture. In South Texas, temperatures in excess of 100 degrees led to increased stock tank evaporation rates. Hay production continued in East Texas with some reports of armyworm pressure. Livestock producers continued to sell calves and cull cows.

UTAH: Days Suitable For Field Work 7. Subsoil Moisture 27% very short, 39% short, 34% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation Water Supplies 35% very short, 28% short, 37% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter Wheat, Planted For Harvest Next Year 5%, 0% 2011, 9% avg. Oats harvested (grain) 85%, 79% 2011, 82% avg. Corn dough 88%, 58% 2011, 77% avg. Corn dent 48%, 10% 2011, 30% avg. Corn mature 10%, 0% 2011, 9% avg. Corn silage, harvested (silage) 23%, 0% 2011, 0% avg. Corn condition 2% very poor, 10% poor, 23% fair, 50% good, 15% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 3rd Cutting 85%, 55% 2011, 67% avg. Alfalfa Hay 4th Cutting 8%, 0% 2011, 5% avg. Onions harvested 12%, 11% 2011, 26% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 31% fair, 63% good, 3% excellent. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 22% fair, 70% good, 7% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 15% very short, 40% short, 45% adequate, 0% surplus. Apples harvested 7%, 1% 2011, 14% avg. Peaches harvested 55%, 35% 2011, 58% avg. For the week ending September 9, 2012, there was a reported 6.8 days suitable for field work. Carbon County reports that recent cloudbursts in the mountains have helped relieve some pressure from summer range, but have also exacerbated flooding and erosion conditions. The storms across the desert have been spotty, leaving green patches. Some irrigation water has been shut off for the season. In Box Elder County farmers are beginning to chop corn silage - especially those fields that were infested with spider mites. Yields appear to be good. Grain corn is still a few weeks away but some fields are drying down. Most of the corn in the county is in the dent stage. The peach harvest is about two weeks ahead of schedule. Farmers are reporting good yields and quality. New crop apples are just beginning to be harvested. The onion harvest is just beginning; as farmers have held off lifting their onions until the weather cooled off. Farmers continue to harvest alfalfa hay and irrigate fields. Many fields in the Bear River Valley that were in grain stubble this year have been worked and irrigated in preparation for planting back to fall wheat or barley. Dry land safflower is also in the process of being harvested. Yields will generally be lower than normal due to the dry conditions during this growing season. Dry land farmers are waiting for more precipitation before planting dry land wheat. Garfield/Kane Counties report that monsoon rains have damaged substantial amounts of hay. Weber County reports that honey production is around half of a normal year. Corn silage harvest is going well and the yields are close to normal. Looks like there will be a good 4th crop of alfalfa. Box Elder County livestock producers are scrambling to line up fall pasture for their animals as they come off summer ranges. Most report that they will be off summer ranges by October 1 and fall feed will be a major problem due to drought. Ranchers are quite concerned about fall and winter feed for their cows. Some ranchers report that they will have enough grass in fields (left over from last season) to get through. Others will need to purchase alfalfa or use their own hay to make it through the fall and winter seasons. Still others may need to cull their herds a little deeper than they would like.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.9. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 18% short, 73% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 26% short, 63% adequate, 7% surplus. Livestock 1% very poor, 5% poor, 22% fair, 57% good, 15% excellent. Other Hay 5% very poor, 18% poor, 26% fair, 46% good, 5% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 1% very poor, 7% poor, 22% fair, 54% good, 16% excellent. Corn 12% very poor, 20% poor, 26% fair, 34% good, 8% excellent. Corn Dough 95%, 95% 2011, 97% 5-yr avg. Corn Dent 85%, 83% 2011, 87% 5-yr avg. Corn Mature 62%, 69% 2011, 68% 5-yr avg. Corn Harvested 25%, 28% 2011, 21% 5-yr avg. Corn Silage Harvested 71%, 72% 2011, 67% 5-yr avg. Soybeans 1% very poor, 4% poor, 23% fair, 57% good, 15% excellent. Soybeans Blooming 99%, 99% 2011, 99% 5-yr avg. Soybeans Setting Pods 79%, 94% 2011, 92% 5-yr avg. Soybeans Dropping Leaves 6%, 9% 2011, 10% 5-yr avg. Flue Cured Tobacco 11% very poor, 28% poor, 38% fair, 20% good, 3% excellent. Flue-cured Tobacco Harvested 49%, 39% 2011, 47% 5-yr avg. Burley Tobacco 4% very poor, 24% poor, 41% fair, 30% good, 1% excellent. Burley Tobacco Harvested 39%, 36% 2011, 32% 5-yr avg. Fire-Cured Tobacco Harvested 79%, 85% 2011, 59% 5-yr avg. Peanuts 6% fair, 70% good, 24% excellent. All Apples 6% very poor, 2% poor, 38% fair, 43% good, 11% excellent. Summer Apples Harvested 78%, 99% 2011, 97% 5-yr avg. Fall Apples Harvested 68%, 19% 2011, 21% 5-yr avg. Winter Apples Harvested 20%, 0% 2011, 2% 5-yr avg. Peaches Harvested 88%, 92% 2011, 95% 5-yr avg. Grapes 1% poor, 18% fair, 80% good, 1% excellent. Oats Harvested 79%, NA 2011, NA 5-yr avg. Light, scattered showers and cooler temperatures made their way across the Commonwealth this week, followed by a more sizeable storm over the weekend in some areas. Despite the fact that these showers have prevented some fieldwork activities, crops and pastures are continuing to show improvement with the additional precipitation. Only a few areas are reporting an excess of soil moisture. Days suitable for field work were 4.9. Corn harvest continued this week, as did tobacco harvest. Soybeans are setting pods and starting to drop leaves and for the most part are looking really good. Although there have been no serious outbreaks of disease or pests, producers continue to keep a close watch. Livestock conditions have improved with milder temperatures and fall calving is getting underway for beef herds.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 42% short, 42% adequate, 1% surplus, Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 35% short, 56% adequate. Irrigation water

supply 1% very short, 6% short, 93% adequate. Hay and Roughage 2% very short, 12% short, 82% adequate and 4% surplus. Winter Wheat Harvested 99% Winter Wheat Planted 31% Potatoes 25% fair, 53% good, and 22% excellent. Potatoes Harvested 43% harvested, 35% last week, 32% last year, 45% five-year average. Field Corn 30% fair, 51% good, 19% excellent. Field Corn Silked 99%, 98% last week, 96% last year, 97% five-year average. Field Corn Doughed 56% doughed, 50% last week, 42% last year, 64% five-year average. Field Corn Dented 23%, 19% last week, 15% last year, 33% five-year average. Field Corn Mature 11%, 5% last week, 0% last year, 5% five-year average. Field Corn Harvested for grain 12% harvested, 11% last week, 0% last year, 0% five-year average. Dry Peas Harvested 99% harvested, 95% last week, 86% last year, 95% five-year average. Dry Edible Beans 0% poor, 16% fair, 84% good, Dry Beans Harvested 35% harvested, 25% last week, 18% last yr, 41% five-year average Alfalfa Hay Second Cutting 100% cut, 99% last week, 100% last year, 100% five-year average. Alfalfa Hay Third Cutting 65% cut, 50% last week, 54% last year, 75% five-year average. Alfalfa Hay fourth Cutting 10% cut, 5% last week, 2% last year, 16% five-year average. Days suitable for fieldwork were 6.8. In Douglas County 40 percent of winter wheat emerged. In Lincoln County spring wheat harvest wrapped up and winter wheat plantings were underway. In Adams county thunderstorms accompanied by rain caused crusting to recently planted winter wheat acreage. In Whitman County fall seeding began in the western part of the county and dry bean harvest continued. In Benton County seeding was going at full speed. In Stevens County hay producers were finishing up for the year and grain producers continued cutting winter wheat and barley. In Pend Oreille County the cleanup of finishing peas and lentils was underway. In Grant County potatoes and dry bean harvest was underway as well as dryland winter wheat planting. In Thurston County Christmas tree growers continued with shearing and top work on Noble fir. In Yakima County harvesting of hops and Gala apples continued. Varieties such as Honeycrisps were picked for maturity. In Chelan County warm days and cool nights set up the apple crop for high quality harvests. The Gala apple and Bartlett pear harvest continued, with the Bartlett harvest nearly complete. In Whatcom County potato and corn for silage harvesting will begin soon. In Snohomish County blackberry and blueberry harvest continued. In Thurston County blueberry growers were finishing up with this year's harvest. Range and pasture conditions were 7 percent very poor, 15 percent poor, 32 percent fair, 45 percent good, and 1 percent excellent. In Klickitat County fall calving was well underway while dryland and pastures were depleted. In Asotin County pastures showed the effects of a hot and dry summer. In Thurston County livestock producers harvested haylage under nearly ideal conditions.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work was 5. Topsoil moisture was 6% very short, 32% short, 61% adequate, and 1% surplus compared to 2% very short, 8% short, 80% adequate and 10% surplus last year. Corn conditions were 1% very poor, 3% poor, 25% fair, 64% good, and 7% excellent. Corn doughing was 86%, 85% in 2011, and 87% 5-year avg. Corn dented was 67%, 56% in 2011, and 55% 5-year avg. Corn was 7% mature, 1% in 2011, and 9% 5-year avg. Soybean conditions were 25% fair, 72% good, and 3% excellent. Soybeans were 96% setting pods, 2011 and 5-year avg. data not available. Soybeans were 39% dropping leaves, 24% in 2011, and 31% 5-year avg. Winter wheat was 3% planted, 1% in 2011, and 5-year avg. comparison data not available. Hay conditions were 2% very poor, 13% poor, 39% fair, 40% good, and 6% excellent. Hay second cutting was 77%, 86% in 2011, and 86% 5-year avg. Hay third cutting was 15%, 20% in 2011, and 21% 5-year avg. Apple conditions were 2% very poor, 5% poor, 32% fair, 44% good, and 17% excellent. Apples were 44% harvested, 24% in 2011, and 25% 5-year avg. Peaches were 96% harvested, 2011 and 5-year avg. data not available. Cattle and calves were 2% poor, 21% fair, 70% good, and 7% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 2% poor, 15% fair, 79% good, and 4% excellent. Farming activities included harvesting apples, peaches, and vegetables, chopping corn silage, feeding livestock, and continuing fall plantings.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 30% very short, 41% short, 29% adequate, and 0% surplus. Corn dough 95% this week, 89% last week, 92% last year, 87% average; harvested for silage 38% this week, 18% last week, 13% last year, 16% average. Soybeans leaves turned 70% this week, 40% last week, 31% last year, 41% average. Fourth cutting hay 80% complete this week, 68% last week, 41% last year, 29% average. Fifth cutting hay 8% this week, 4% last week, n.a. last year, n.a. average. Thunderstorms brought scattered rainfall to much of the State this week. High winds damaged corn fields and buildings in Clark County. Hail damage was reported in Trempealeau and Grant Counties. Soil moistures showed slight improvement with 71 percent short to very short Statewide, compared to 73 percent last week. Short soil moistures and above average temperatures continued to dry crops down rapidly. Pasture and crop conditions held steady overall. Haying and silage harvest continued with lower than normal yields reported. Across the reporting stations, average temperatures this week were 2 to 7 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 78 to 83 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 55 to 63 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.48 inches in La Crosse to 1.38 inches in Milwaukee.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 7.0. Topsoil moisture 60% very short, 35% short, 5% adequate. Barley harvest 91%, 85% 2011, 83% avg. Oats harvested 91%, 86% 2011, 87% avg. Winter wheat planted 52%, 26% 2011, 42% avg; emerged 2%, 16% 2011, 14% avg. Corn dough 90%, 72% 2011, 65% avg; dented 39%, 34% 2011, 34% avg; mature 4%, 2% 2011, 4% avg; condition 8% very poor, 16% poor, 36% fair, 35% good, 5% excellent. Corn harvested for silage 25%, 13% 2011, 17% avg. Dry beans leaves turning color 90%, 91% 2011, 78% avg.; windrowed 51%, 29% 2011, 28% avg; combined 14%, 5% 2011, 5% avg; condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 46% fair, 39% good, 9% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 35% fair, 56% good, 9% excellent. Alfalfa harvested second cutting 94%, 89% 2011, 92% avg; third cutting 48%, 22% 2011, 20% avg; condition 15% very poor, 16% poor, 28% fair, 39% good, 2% excellent. Other hay harvested 93%, 95% 2011, 96% avg. Crop insect infestation 38% light, 8% moderate, 1% severe. Cattle condition 5% poor, 29% fair, 64% good, 2% excellent. Calves condition 4% poor, 23% fair, 71% good, 2% excellent. Sheep condition 2% poor, 26% fair, 71% good, 1% excellent. Lambs condition 1% poor, 23% fair, 75% good, 1% excellent. Irrigation water supplies were 25% very short, 30% short, 45% adequate. Farm activities included harvesting barley, oats, corn for silage, alfalfa and other hay, and dry beans, planting wheat, and tending to livestock. High temperatures ranged from 70 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 96 degrees at Lance Creek. Low temperatures range from 24 degrees in Shirley basin to 47 degrees in Rock Springs. Average temperatures ranged from 48 degrees at Lake Yellowstone to 69 degrees in Torrington. Temperatures were 12 degrees above normal at the Buford reporting station. Only four stations reported more than a tenth-inch of rain last week. Lance Creek received 0.16 inch, Buford received 0.15 inch, Douglas received 0.14 inch, and Casper received 0.12 inch. In Weston County, conditions continue to deteriorate. Producers are very concerned about the lack of available grazing, lack of available feed and the cost associated with that feed. Livestock water shortages are becoming more prevalent, with producers hauling water to assist with existing supplies that aren't able to keep up or requesting assistance to drill new wells through Emergency Conservation Program funds. Lincoln County farmers are harvesting their grain now. The weather is hot during the days and cold at night. They are experiencing frosts off and on in the morning, but have received no significant rain yet. Dry conditions continue in Uinta County. Irrigation water supplies are running out as are livestock water supplies. The three main river channels are very low. Fall grazing is being affected due to lack of irrigation water. Shipping of livestock is occurring at this time, earlier than normal. Livestock ponds, dams and pits are dried up for the most part. Providing adequate livestock water is becoming a serious concern at this time, as more livestock sales expected.

September 6 ENSO Update

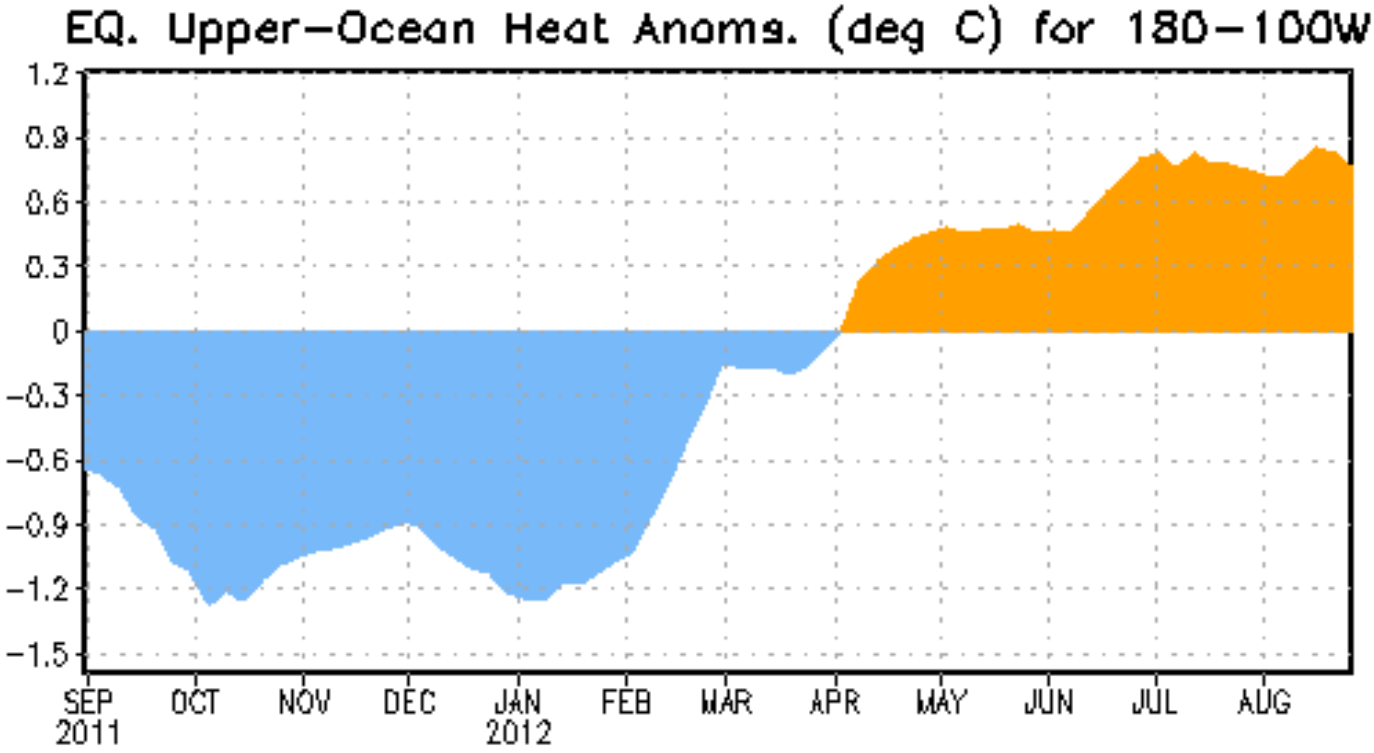


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomaly (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180º-100ºW). The heat content anomaly is computed as the departure from the 1982-2010 base period pentad means.

ENSO Alert System Status: El Niño Watch

Synopsis: El Niño conditions are likely to develop during September 2012.

ENSO-neutral conditions continued during August 2012 despite above-average sea surface temperatures (SST) across the eastern Pacific Ocean. Reflecting this warmth, most of the weekly Niño index values remained near +0.5°C. The oceanic heat content (average temperature in the upper 300m of the ocean) anomalies also remained elevated during the month (Fig. 1), consistent with a large region of above-average temperatures at depth across the equatorial Pacific. Possible signs of El Niño development in the atmosphere included upper-level easterly wind anomalies and a slightly negative Southern Oscillation Index. Despite these indicators, key aspects of the tropical atmosphere did not support the development of El Niño conditions during the month. In particular, low-level trade winds were near average along the equator, and the pattern of tropical convection from Indonesia to the central equatorial Pacific was inconsistent with El Niño with the typical regions of both enhanced and suppressed convection shifted too far west. Because of the lack of clear atmospheric anomaly patterns, ENSO-neutral conditions persisted during August. However, there are ongoing signs of a possibly imminent transition towards El Niño in the atmosphere as well as the ocean.

Most of the dynamical models, along with roughly one-half of the statistical models, now predict the onset of El Niño beginning in August-October 2012, persisting through the remainder of the year. The consensus of dynamical models indicates a borderline moderate strength event (Niño 3.4 index near +1.0°C), while the statistical model consensus indicates a borderline weak El Niño (+0.4° to +0.5°C). Supported by the model forecasts and the continued warmth across the Pacific Ocean, the official forecast calls for the development of most likely a weak El Niño during September 2012, persisting through December-February 2012-13 (see CPC/IRI consensus forecast).

This discussion is a consolidated effort of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA's National Weather Service, and their funded institutions. Oceanic and atmospheric conditions are updated weekly on the Climate Prediction Center web site (El Niño/La Niña Current Conditions and Expert Discussions). Forecasts for the evolution of El Niño/La Niña are updated monthly in the Forecast Forum section of CPC's Climate Diagnostics Bulletin. The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for 4 October 2012. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

September 2-8, 2012

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Dry weather over much of the continent favored fieldwork in central and northern crop areas but maintained drought in the Balkans.

WESTERN FSU: Widespread showers hampered fieldwork but increased soil moisture for winter crop planting and establishment.

EASTERN FSU: Mostly dry weather promoted spring wheat harvesting, although some showers caused localized fieldwork delays in western portions of the region.

MIDDLE EAST: Dry weather favored summer crop harvesting and winter crop planting.

SOUTH ASIA: Late-season monsoon rains improved moisture conditions in northern and western India, but brought unfavorable wetness to mature cotton.

EAST ASIA: Passing showers benefited late-developing crops but provided unwelcomed wetness to maturing crops.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Showers intensified across Thailand, boosting moisture supplies for reproductive rice.

AUSTRALIA: Welcome rain overspread Western Australia, but more rain is needed throughout the wheat belt.

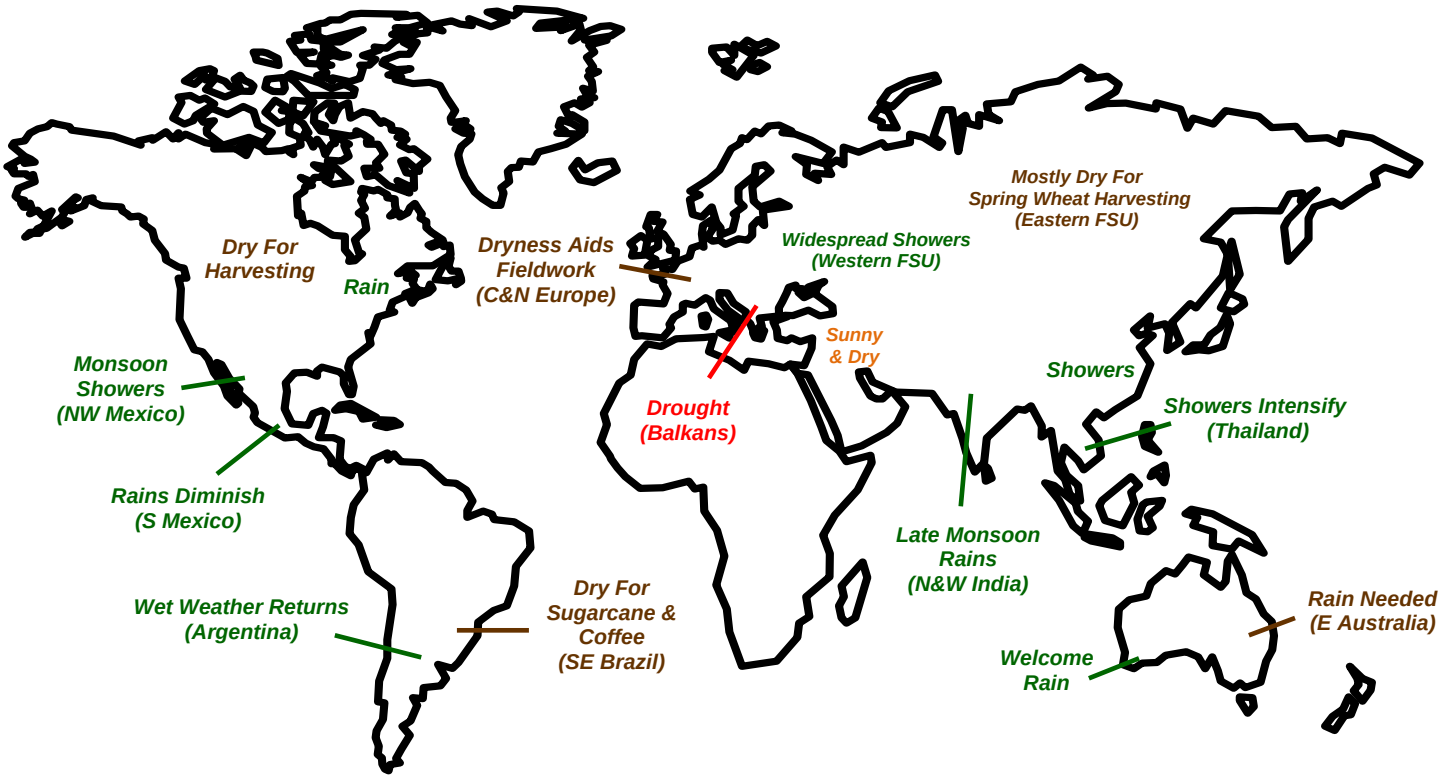
ARGENTINA: Locally heavy rain returned, sustaining abundant to locally excessive levels of moisture for winter grains.

BRAZIL: Warmth and dryness maintained favorable conditions for sugarcane and coffee harvesting.

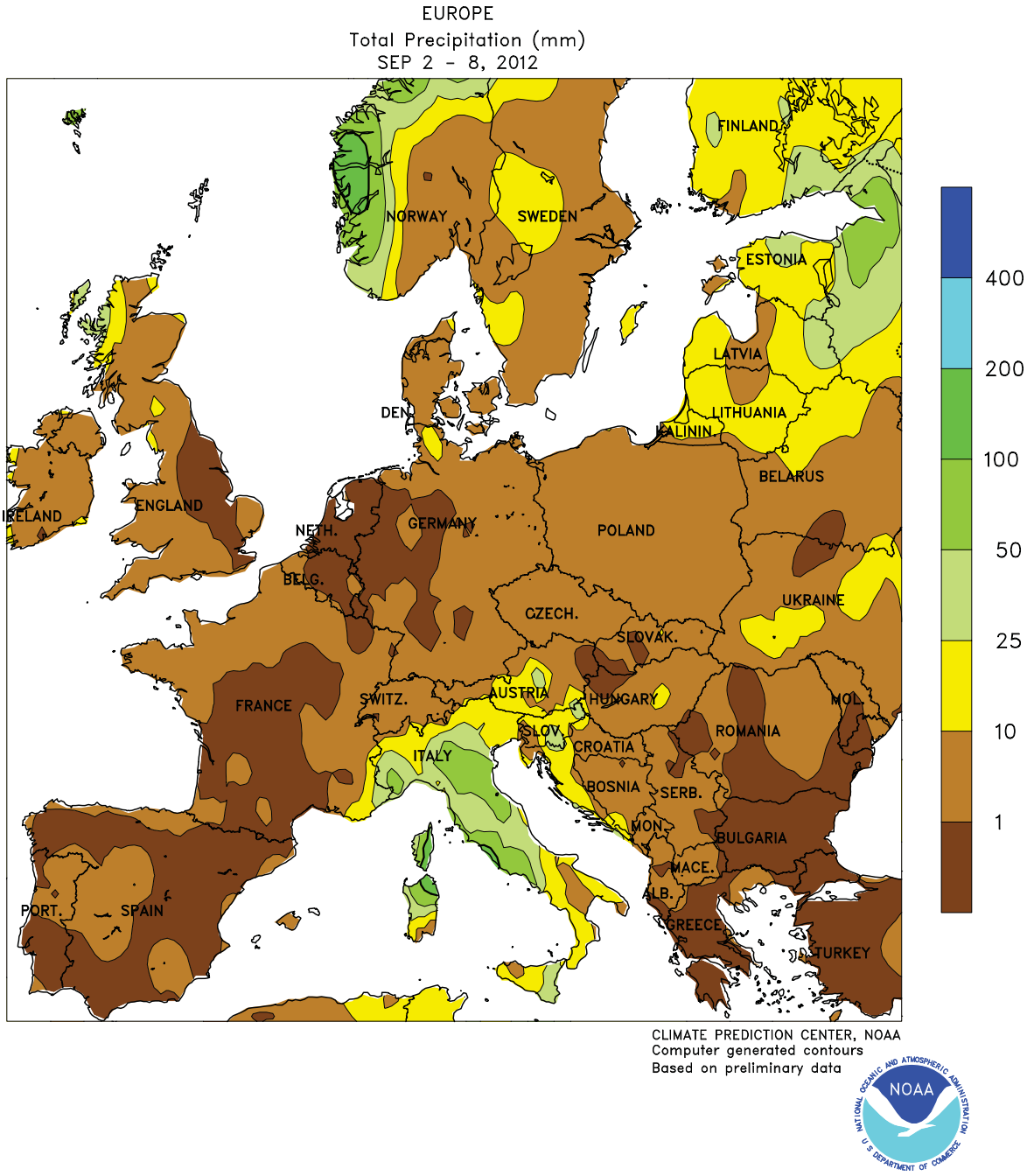
MEXICO: Seasonal rainfall declined in the south, but monsoon showers continued in northwestern watersheds.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Spring grain and oilseed harvesting advanced.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Showers provided timely moisture for winter grain germination.



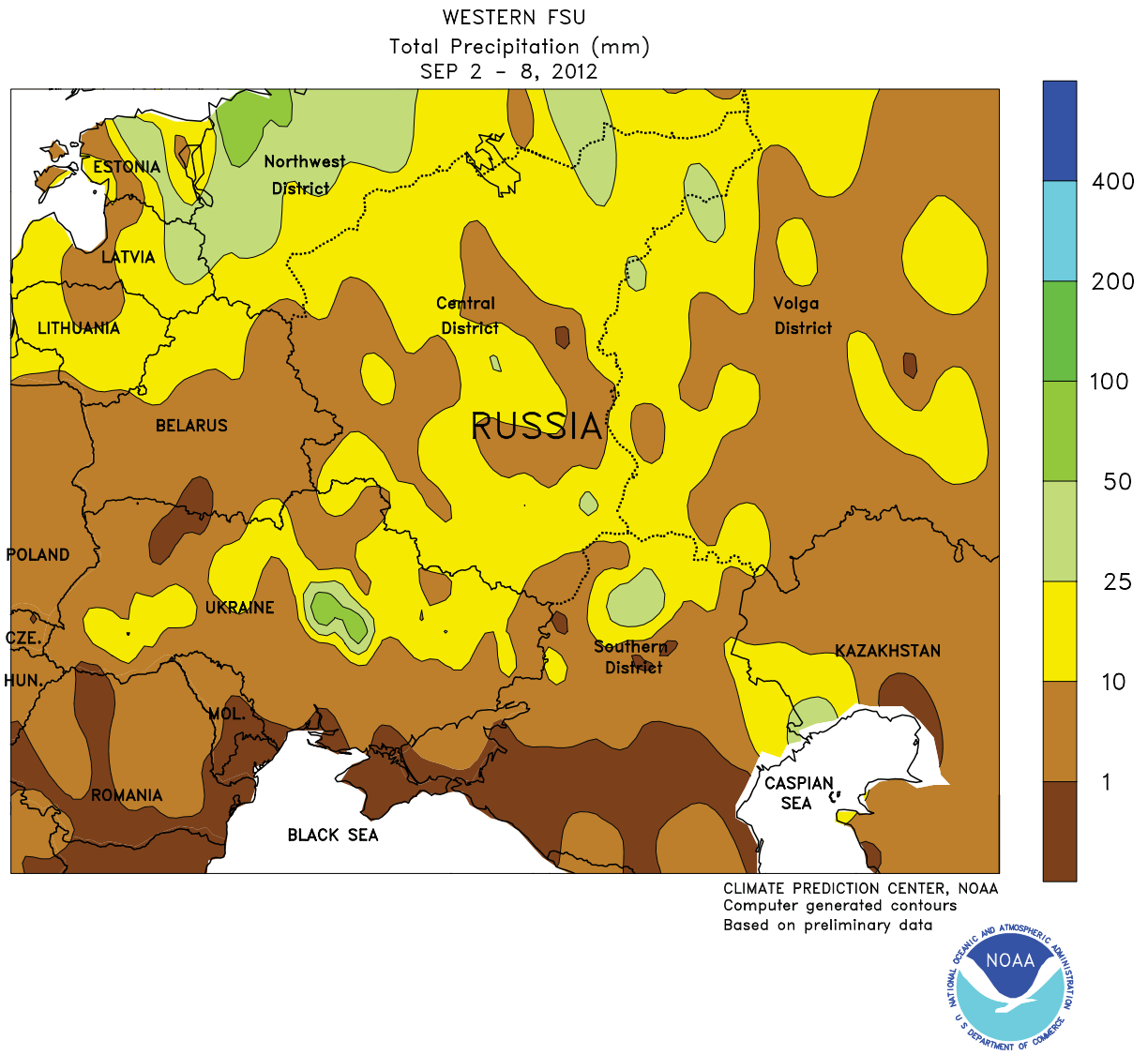
For additional information contact: mbrusberg@oce.usda.gov



EUROPE

Dry, warmer-than-normal weather prevailed over much of the continent, although rain lingered in Italy. A dissipating storm system over the central Mediterranean generated additional showers and thunderstorms (25-95 mm) for a second consecutive week, boosting irrigation reserves but hampering corn and sunflower harvesting. Meanwhile, a broad area of high pressure brought dry, warm weather (1-3°C above normal) to central and northern Europe, favoring small grain harvesting and winter crop planting. However, dry, hot weather (30-34°C) in the Balkans maintained drought and depleted soil moisture for winter crop planting; the window of opportunity for winter rapeseed planting has likely closed, with producers now awaiting rains for winter wheat planting.

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



WESTERN FSU

Wet weather continued over much of the region, although dry conditions lingered in southern-most crop districts. A slow-moving storm and its attendant cold front produced an additional 10 to 60 mm of rain from northern Ukraine into western and central Russia, boosting soil moisture for filling summer crops and winter crop planting but hampering fieldwork. In contrast, dry, warm weather (30-32°C) across southern portions of Ukraine and Russia's Southern District maintained stress on late-filling summer crops and reduced soil moisture for winter crops.

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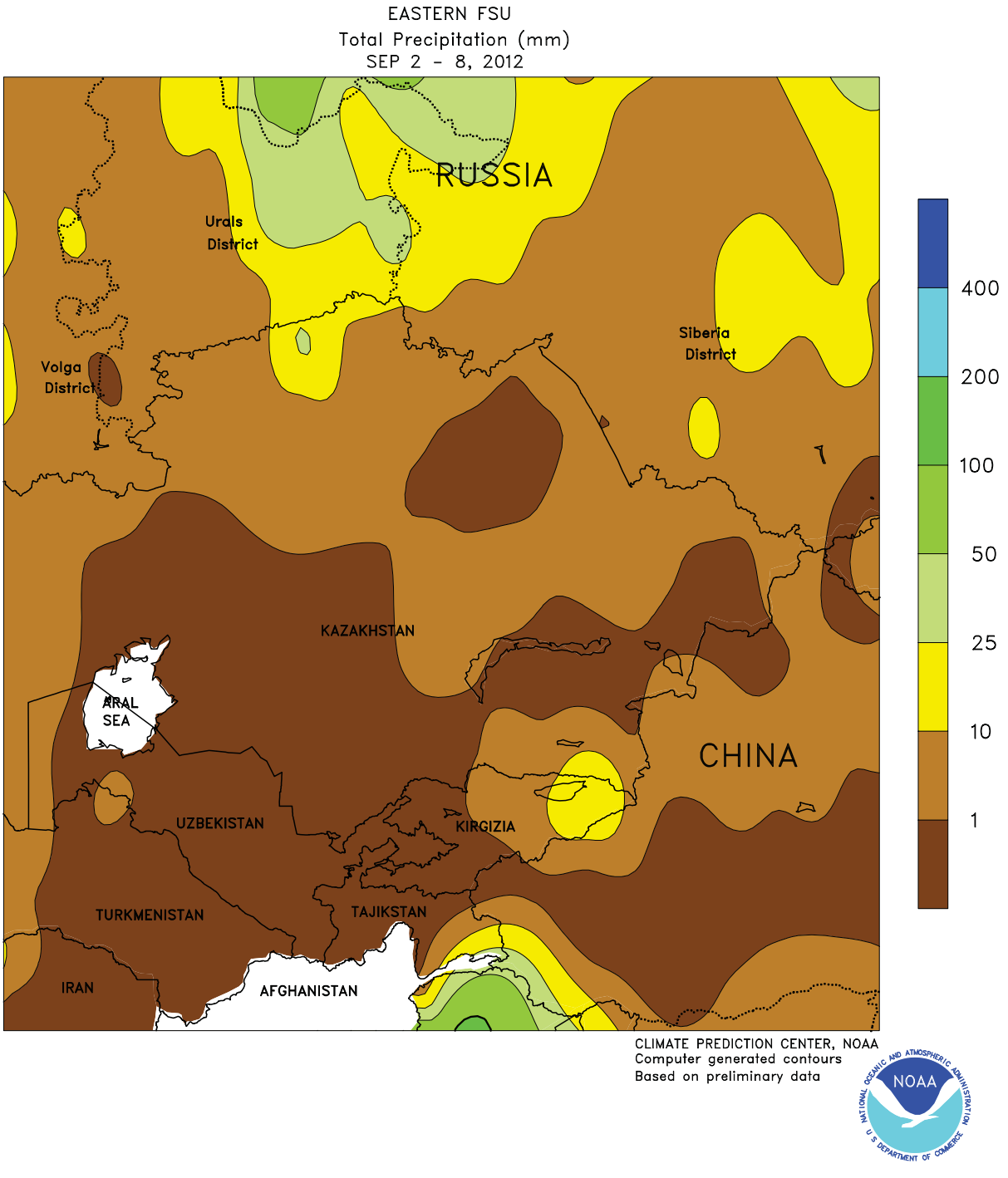

EASTERN FSU

Dry weather prevailed over most of the region's primary growing areas, although a few showers were observed in western crop districts. Mostly sunny skies promoted spring wheat harvesting in Russia's Siberia District, while scattered, early week showers (5-30 mm) in north-central Kazakhstan and the eastern Urals District caused only minor fieldwork delays. Seasonably dry conditions across the region's southern tier favored cotton drydown and harvesting.

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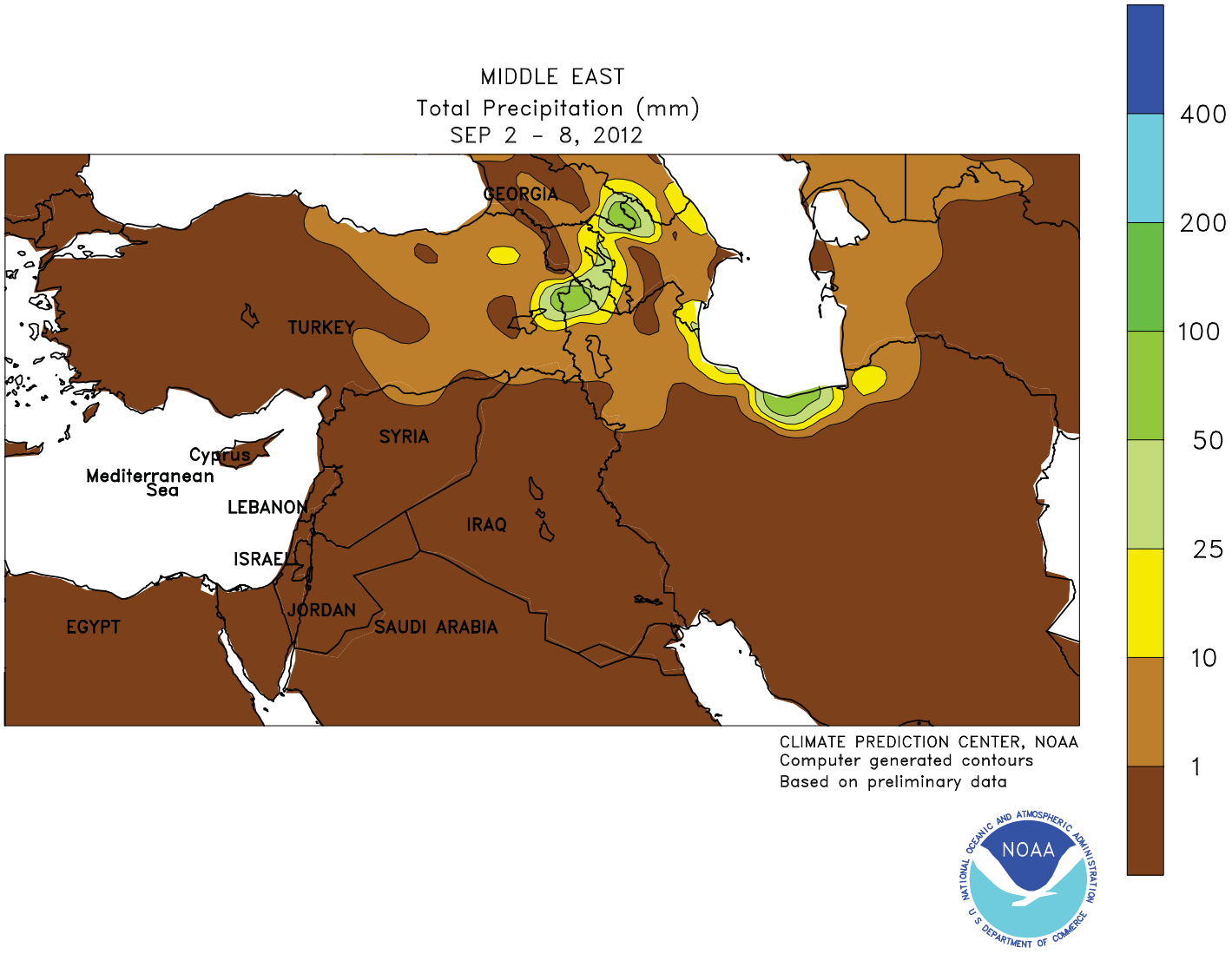

MIDDLE EAST

Seasonably dry weather continued, although showers lingered along the Caspian Sea Coast. Rain totaled 10 to 60 mm across northern Iran, although the rain fell mostly outside of primary growing areas. Otherwise, dry weather and near-normal temperatures promoted summer crop maturation and winter wheat planting across the remainder of the Middle East.

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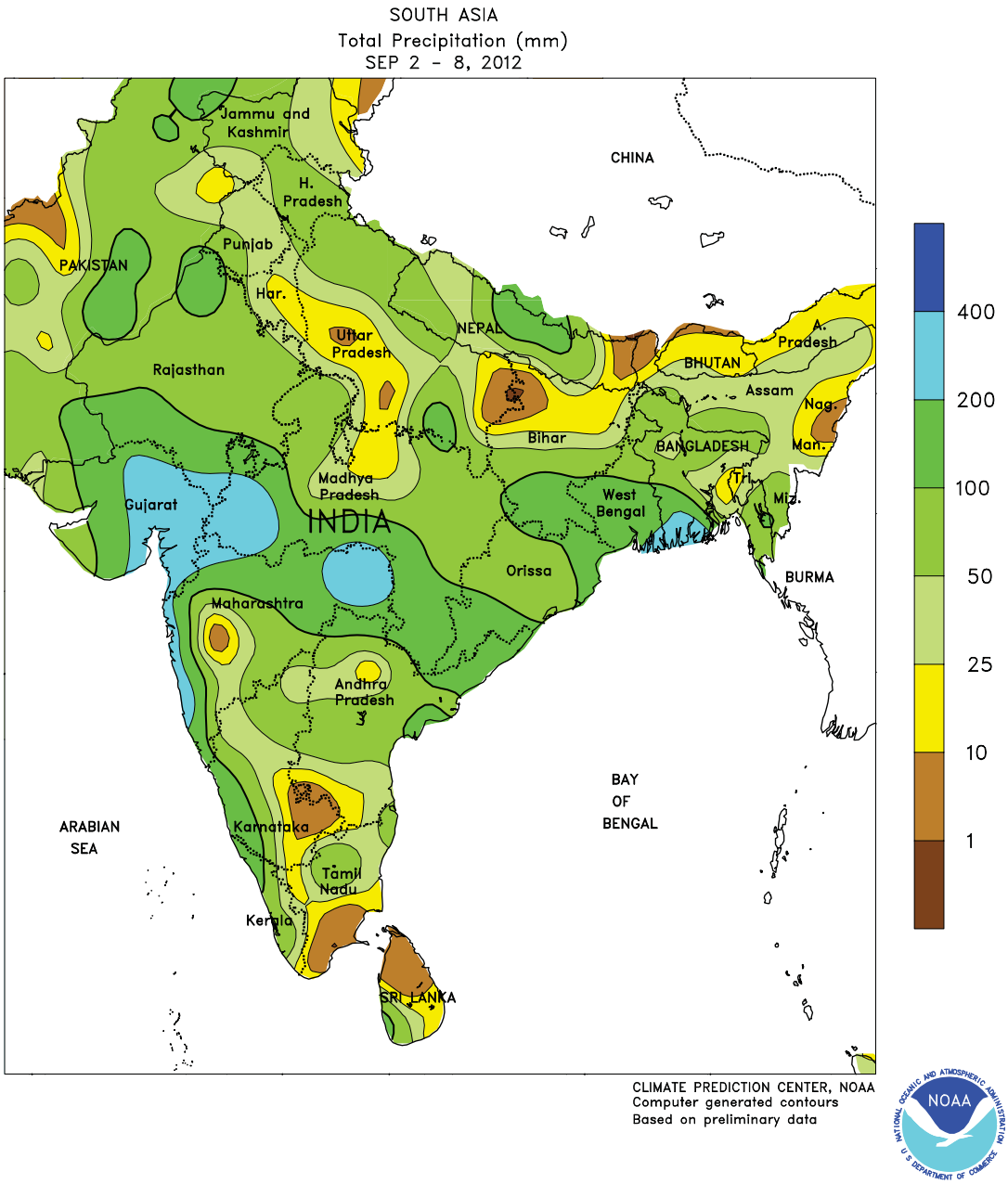

SOUTH ASIA

Late-season showers brought between 75 and 150 mm of rainfall to northwestern India and Pakistan. The unseasonably heavy showers erased season-long moisture deficits in Haryana and Rajasthan and provided a significant boost to moisture supplies for winter crops that will be planted in October. However, the late occurrence of the rain caused unfavorably wet conditions for open cotton bolls in northern India and southern Pakistan. Heavy showers were also observed in Gujarat and central Maharashtra, where 100 to 160 mm of rain reduced deficits by half and stabilized conditions for reproductive cotton and groundnuts that had deteriorated from drought. Meanwhile, most rice areas in eastern India received 50 to 150 mm of rain, maintaining favorable soil moisture for the crop, although a pocket of drier weather prevailed in northern Bihar (a heavily irrigated area). In central India, reproductive soybeans across western Madhya Pradesh and eastern Maharashtra received 100 to almost 300 mm of rain, which likely water-logged soils. Typically, the monsoon begins withdrawing from northern India during the first week of September. However, last year the monsoon did not begin withdrawing until nearly the third week of September.

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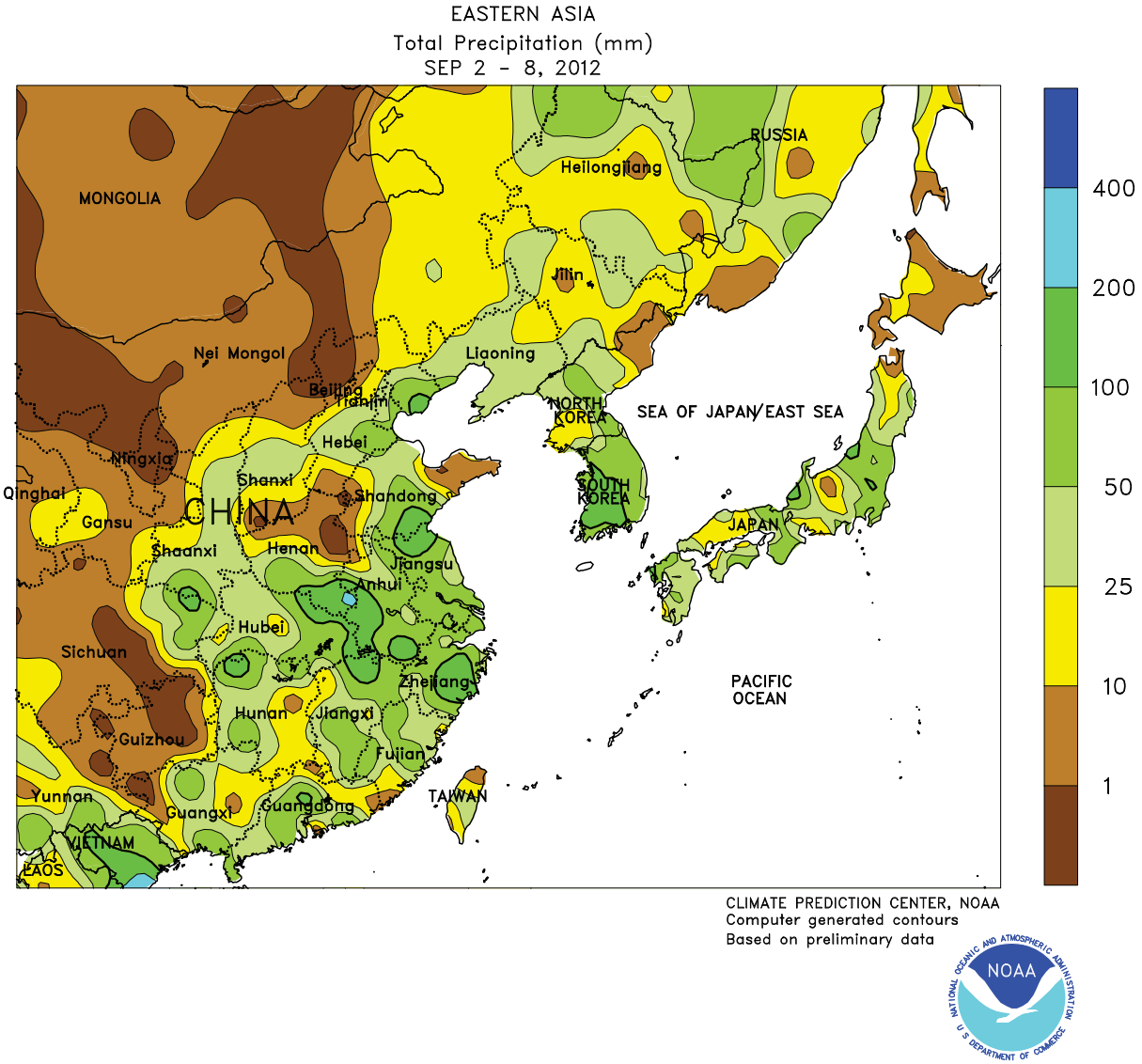

EASTERN ASIA

Two waves of rainfall moved through eastern China, one early in the period and one near mid-week, with sunny, mild conditions prevailing in between. Weekly rainfall totals ranged between 25 and 50 mm in the northeast and across the North China Plain, with 50 to 200 mm in the Yangtze Valley and southern China. The added moisture benefited late-developing corn and soybeans, although most crops were beginning to mature and would benefit from drier conditions. Additionally, the passing showers provided unfavorably wet conditions for open cotton bolls; however, the short duration of the showers followed by temperatures around 30°C minimized crop impacts. Meanwhile, the rainfall in the Yangtze Valley and southern China maintained good moisture supplies for late-season rice while slowing middle-season rice harvesting. Elsewhere in the region, showers (25-100 mm) continued on the Korean Peninsula and, despite being less than the previous 2 weeks, maintained unfavorably wet conditions for maturing rice. In Japan, warm weather (weekly temperatures around 25°C) and periodic rainfall (25-75 mm) continued to aid rice development.

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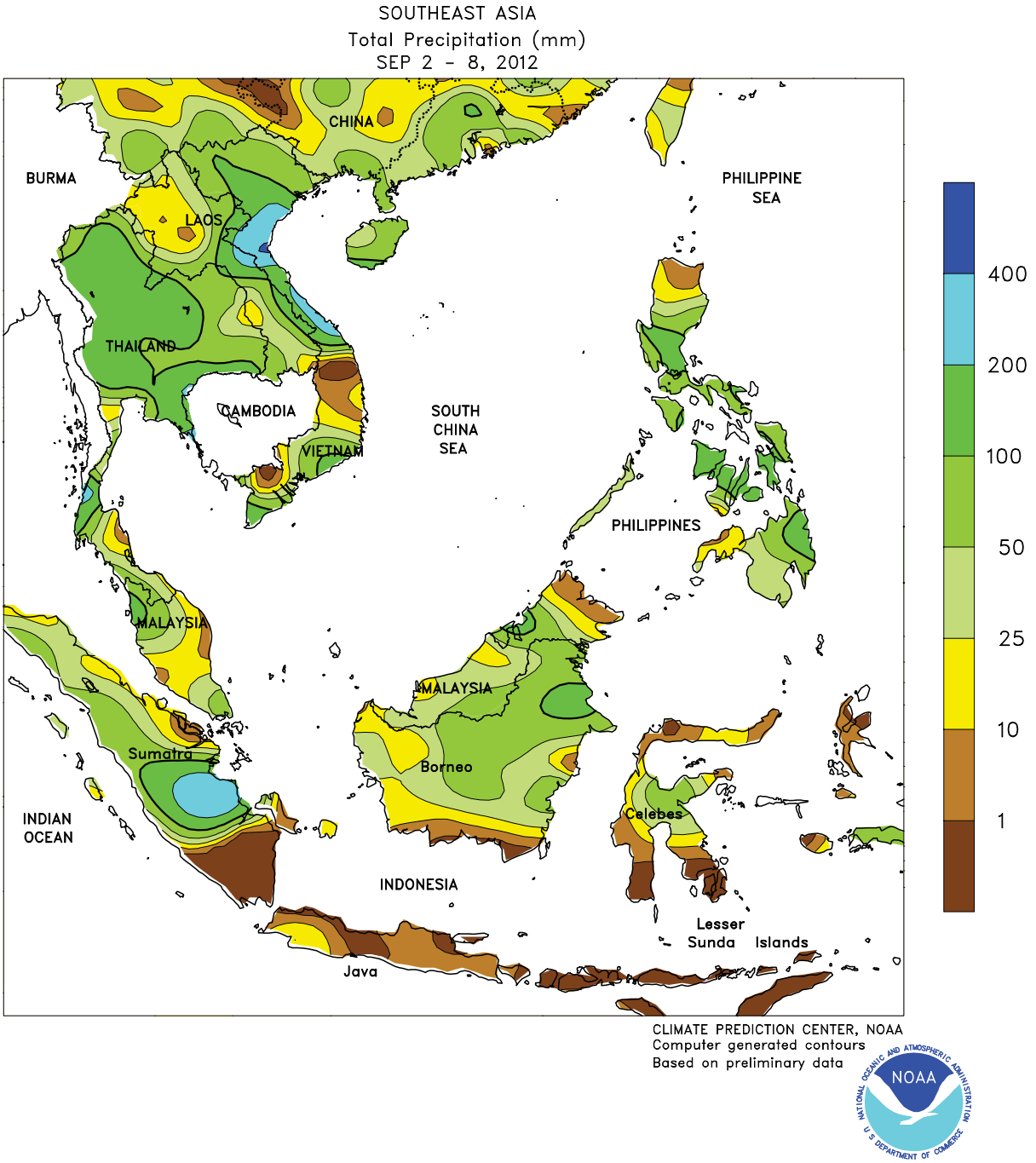

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Weekly rainfall totals increased over the last 2 weeks as the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) became fully established across Thailand. Rainfall amounts between 100 and 200 mm were common throughout all regions of Thailand and boosted moisture supplies for reproductive rice. Despite the recent increase in rainfall, a seasonal moisture deficit still existed in the Northeast Region, although available moisture throughout the season was more than sufficient for rice development. Heavy showers also occurred in rice areas of Vietnam, where flooding was likely from over 200 mm of rain. Seasonable rain (25-100 mm) occurred across much of the Philippines, maintaining high moisture availability to rice and corn. Showers were generally scattered in oil palm areas of Malaysia and Sumatra, where amounts varied between 1 and locally almost 400 mm.

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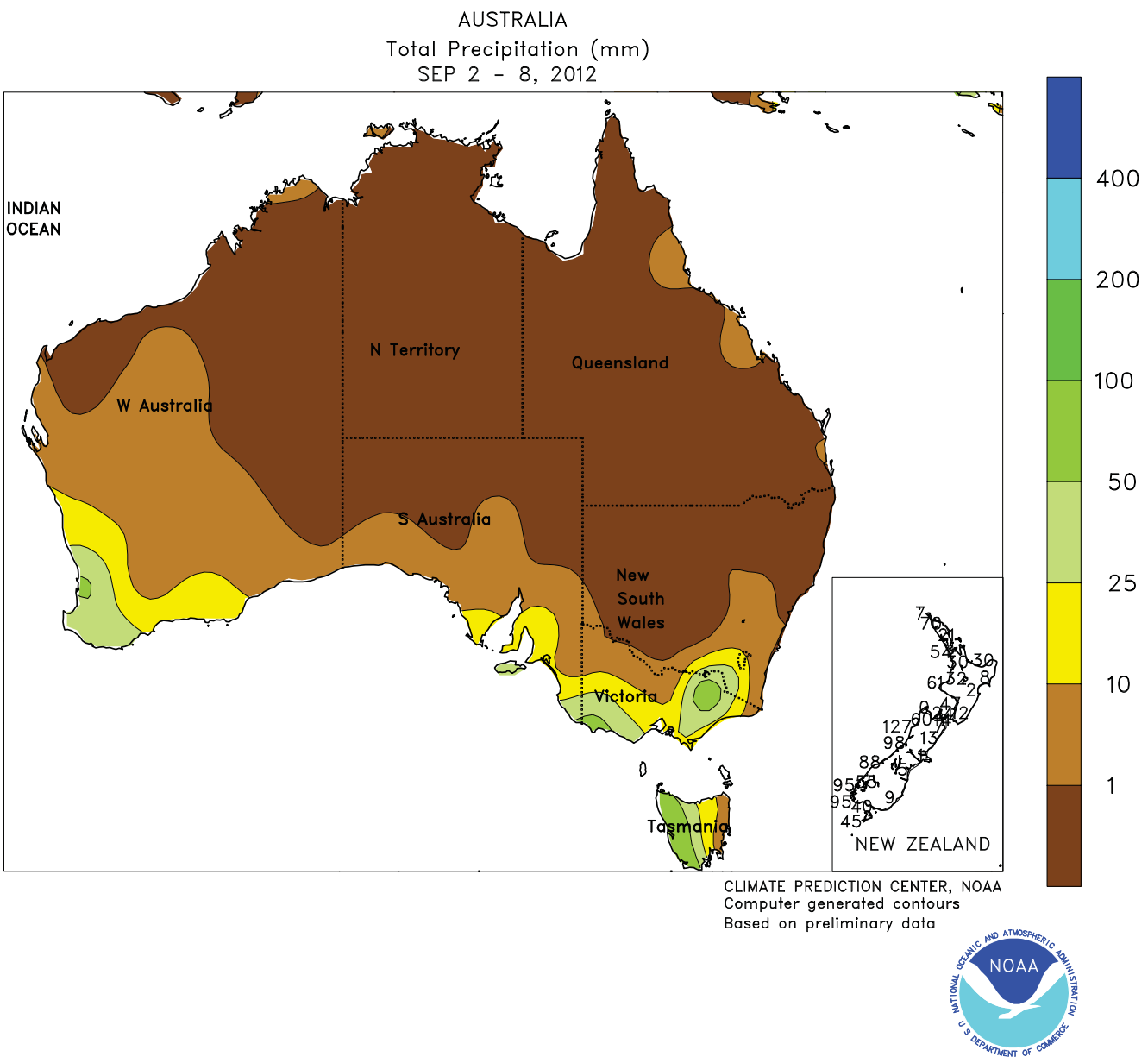

AUSTRALIA

Welcome rain (10-20 mm, locally more) overspread the Western Australia wheat belt, providing a needed boost in topsoil moisture for jointing winter wheat and other winter crops. Scattered showers (3-20 mm) in South Australia, Victoria, and southern New South Wales maintained generally favorable conditions for wheat, barley, and canola development. Farther north, unfavorably dry weather persisted across northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, further reducing topsoil moisture as winter wheat approaches reproductive stages of development. Temperatures in southeastern Australia averaged 1 to 3°C above normal, while elsewhere in the wheat belt temperatures averaged near normal.

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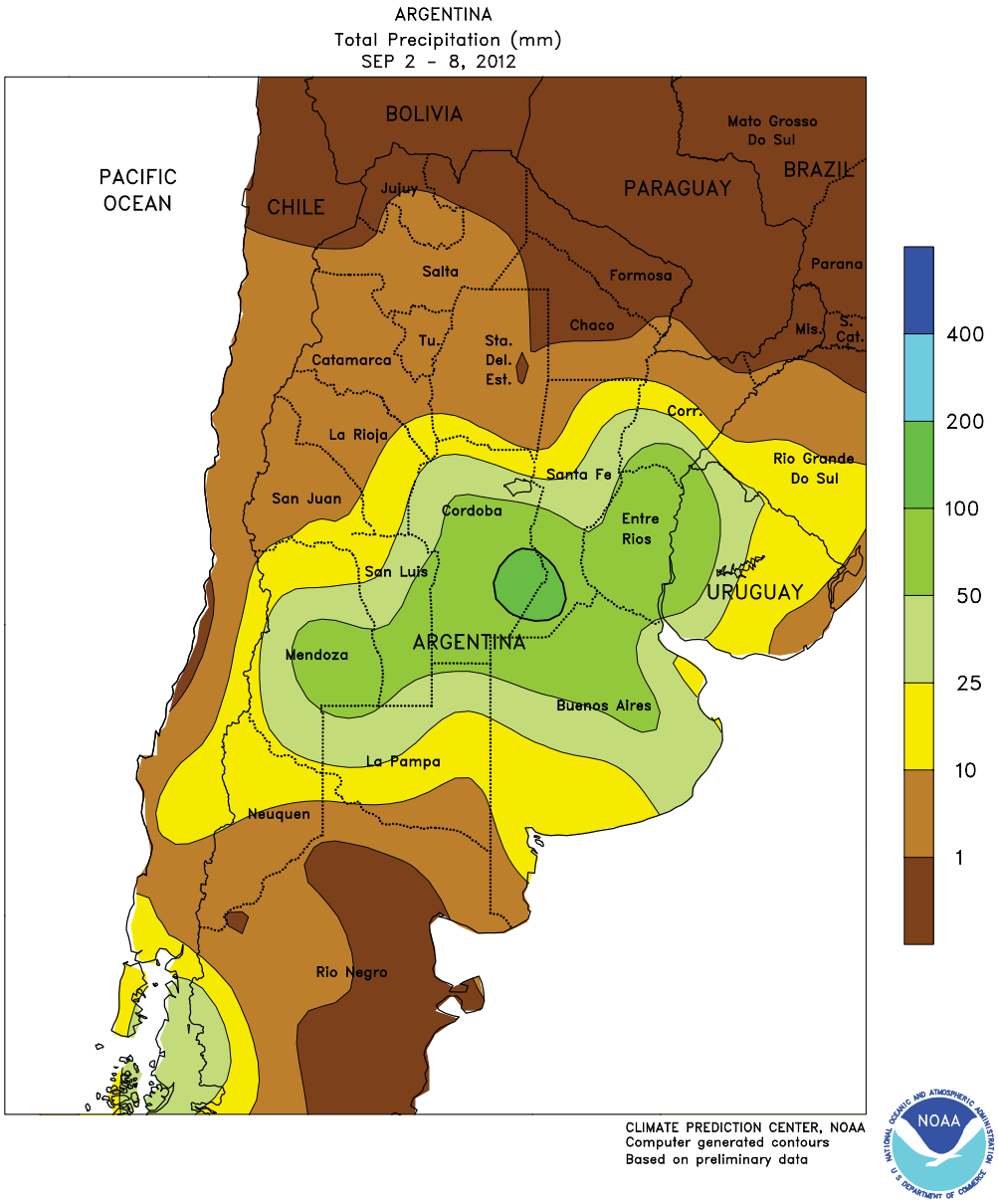
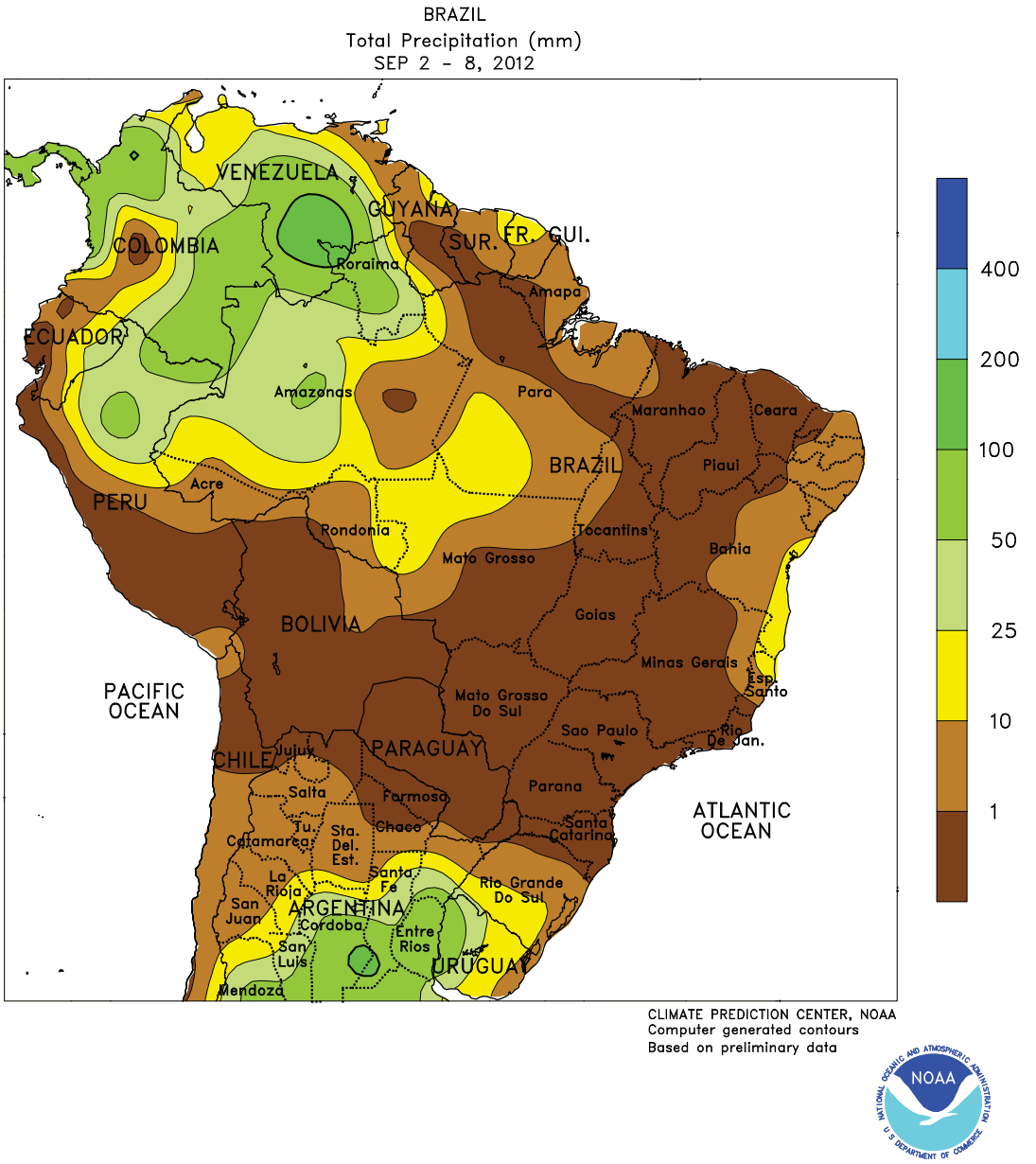


ARGENTINA

After a brief respite, heavy rain returned to central Argentina, maintaining abundant to locally excessive levels of moisture for winter grains. Rainfall exceeded 50 mm over a broad area stretching from Entre Rios and northern Buenos Aires westward to Mendoza. Somewhat lighter amounts (10-50 mm) were recorded in southern production areas of La Pampa and Buenos Aires. Seasonably mild weather accompanied the wetness, fostering vegetative development of emerged wheat and barley; weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3°C above normal, with daytime highs ranging from the upper teens (degrees C) in southeastern Buenos Aires to the lower 30s in northern sections of Cordoba, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios. Freezing temperatures generally stayed south of the main farming areas. In northern Argentina, warm, mostly dry weather dominated, with daytime highs in the upper 30s common from Santiago del Estero northward. According to Argentina's Ministry of Agriculture, winter wheat planting was virtually finished at 99 percent complete. The only delegation reporting remaining area to be planted was Tandil in southern Buenos Aires, with about 39,000 hectares (about 13 percent of total intentions) unplanted.

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



BRAZIL

Dry, unseasonably warm weather maintained favorable conditions for sugarcane and coffee harvesting. Weekly temperatures averaging 3 to 5°C above normal (daytime highs in the middle 30s degrees C) aided drydown of maturing crops in the main production areas of Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais, a region which has experienced generally favorable conditions since the end of a protracted rainy season. In fact, dry weather dominated a large section of central and southern Brazil, including Parana, where farmers would welcome more seasonable rainfall for vegetative to filling winter wheat. Weekly average temperatures were more than 5°C above normal over the southern winter wheat belt (southern Mato Grosso through Rio Grande do Sul), with daytime highs in the lower 30s spurring rapid winter grain development. Elsewhere, light showers (less than 25 mm) lingered along the northeastern coast, providing a late-season boost in moisture for sugarcane and cocoa. Rain (local amounts in excess of 25 mm) briefly fell in northern and western sections of Mato Grosso, but the general pattern did not suggest that the start of the rainy season was imminent; consistent seasonal rains typically arrive in central Brazil during the latter part of September, enabling the start of soybean planting.

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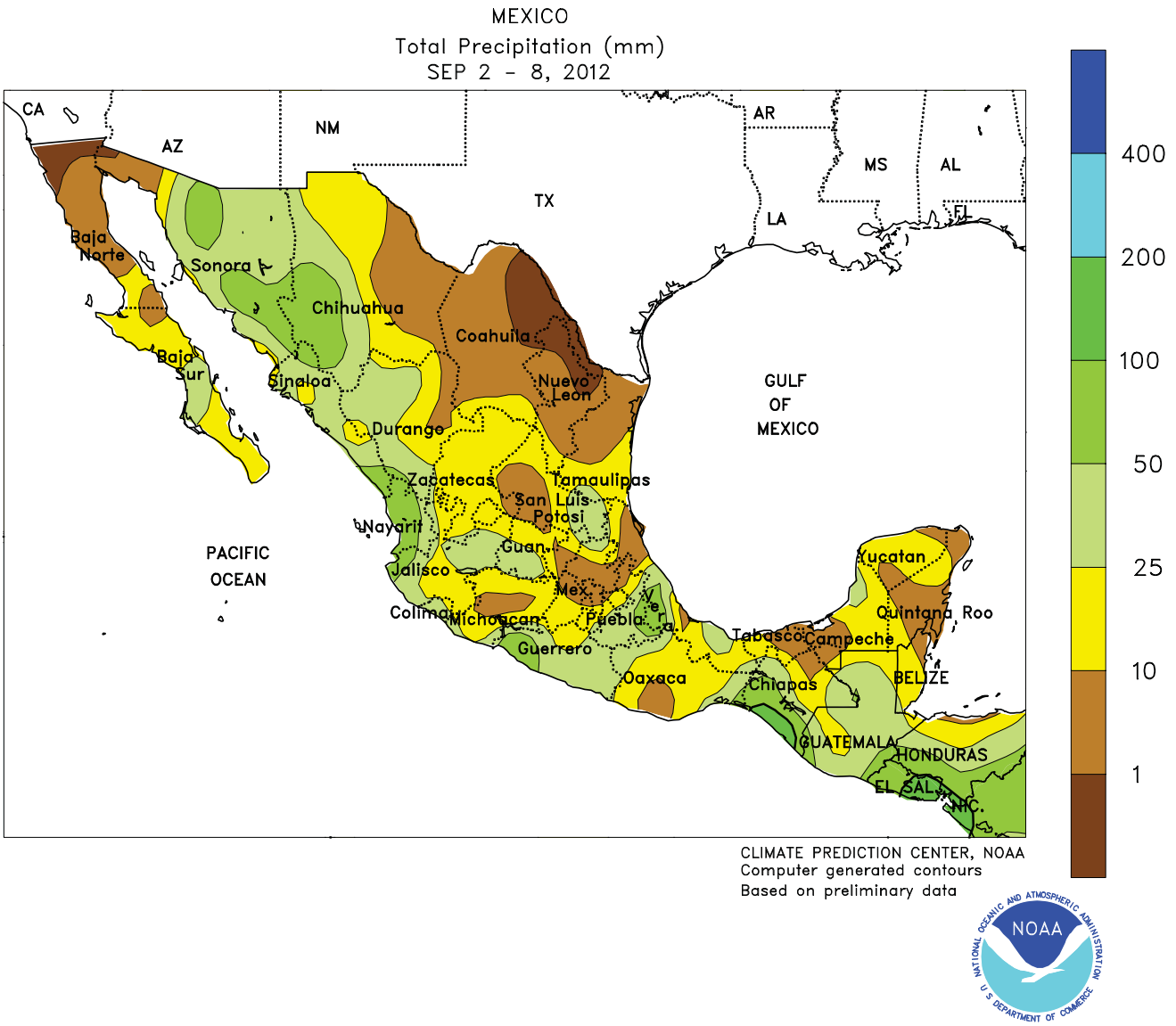

MEXICO

Warm, somewhat drier conditions prevailed across the south, fostering development of corn and other rain-fed crops that have enjoyed a generally favorable distribution of rainfall for much of the season. Most areas recorded amounts below 25 mm, including the southern plateau and the Yucatan Peninsula. Exceptions included the coffee region of southern Chiapas (10-100 mm) and some of the more minor sugarcane areas in the vicinity of central Veracruz, where rainfall exceeded 50 mm in spots. In contrast to the diminished southern rains, monsoon showers (10-50 mm, locally approaching 100 mm) intensified in some northwestern watersheds, further improving winter irrigation supplies. However, rainfall continued to be sparse in the northeast, where above-normal temperatures (3-4°C above normal, with daytime highs in excess of 40°C) maintained high moisture requirements for both crops and livestock.

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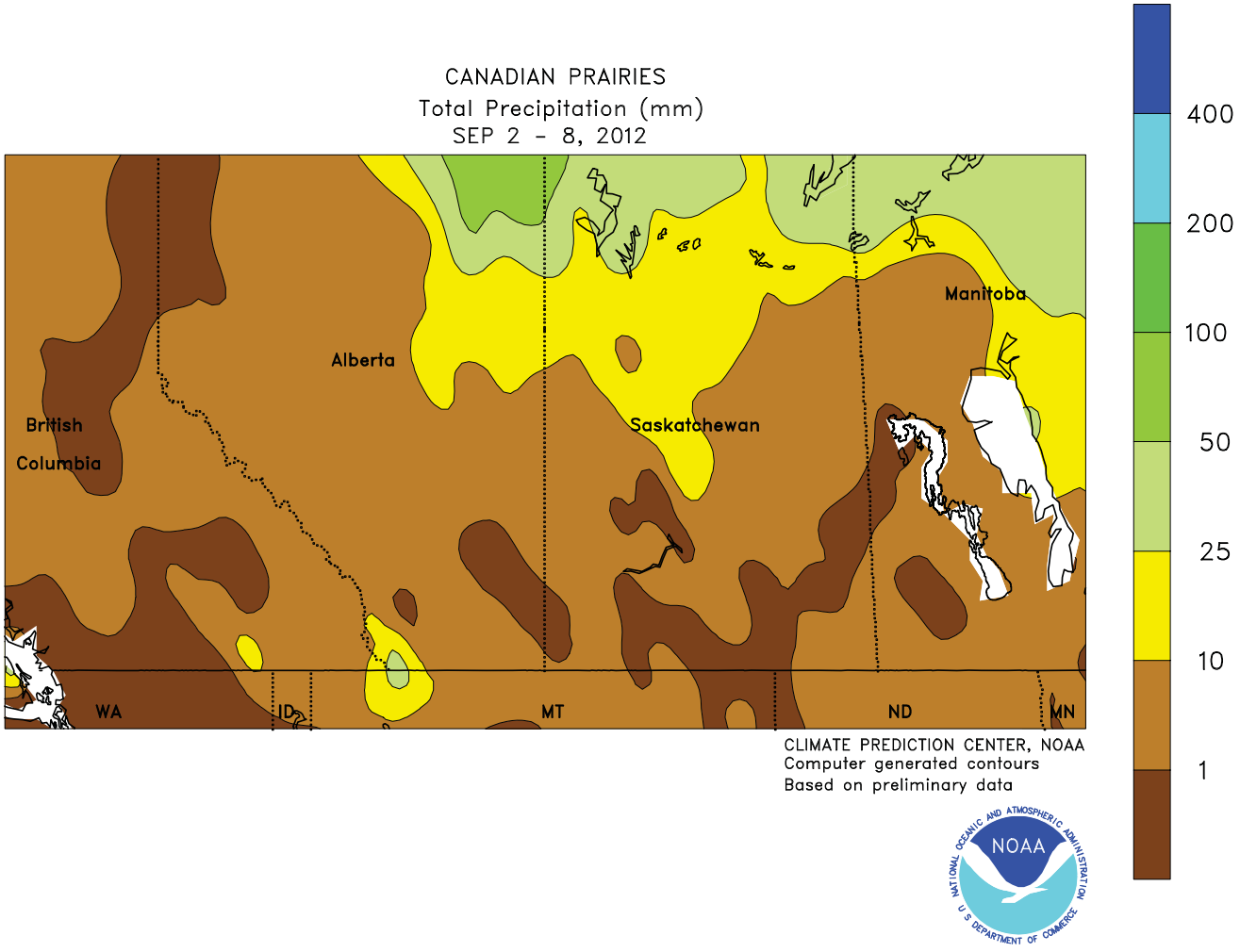

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Conditions favored rapid harvesting of spring grains and oilseeds. Rainfall remained below normal throughout the Prairies, with just a few isolated amounts in excess of 10 mm at the northern edge of the main farming districts. Weekly average temperatures were 1 to 2°C above normal in Manitoba, eastern Saskatchewan, and northwestern Alberta, with slightly cooler weather (weekly average temperatures up to 3°C below normal) centered over southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan. Daytime highs briefly reached the middle and upper 30s (degrees C) in most areas, including the relatively cooler southwest, and no widespread freeze was recorded. However, most areas experienced nighttime lows below 5°C, and a few widely distributed locations recorded temperatures as low as -1°C, which is not unusual for this time of year. According to the government of Saskatchewan, harvesting was 38 percent complete as of September 3 versus the 5-year average of 26 percent, an indication of the favorable conditions prevailing across the Prairies.

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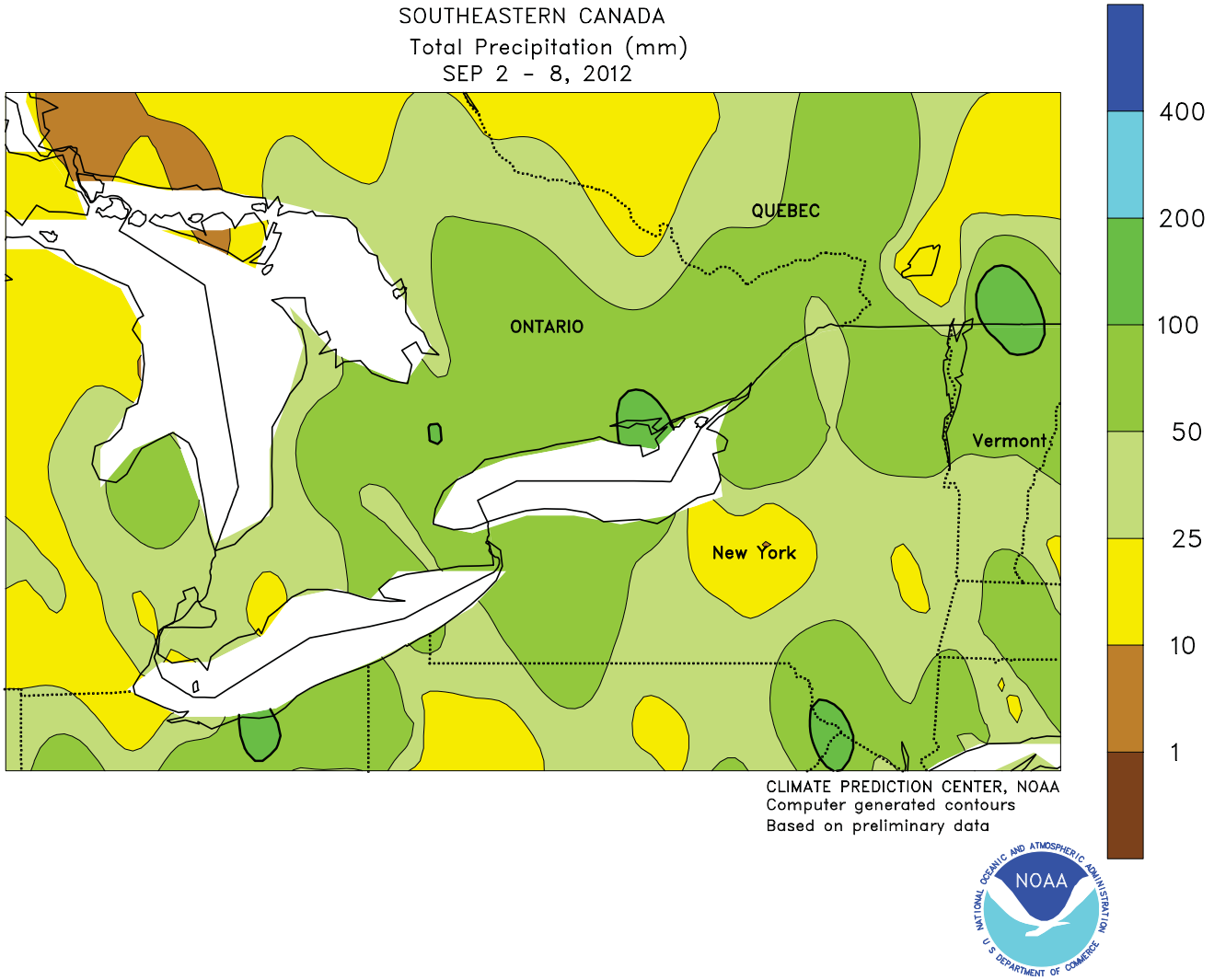

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Locally heavy showers came too late to significantly improve summer crop prospects, although the moisture benefited pastures and improved conditions for uniform germination and establishment of winter grains. Rainfall totaled 10 to 100 mm across the region, with large areas receiving more than 50 mm. It was the region's first widespread rainfall since early August, making it especially timely for autumn-sown crops. Weekly average temperatures were 2 to 3°C above normal, with highs reaching the upper 20s and lower 30s (degrees C) before the final round of rain at week's end. Temperatures stayed well above freezing, with only a few locations recording low temperatures below 5°C.

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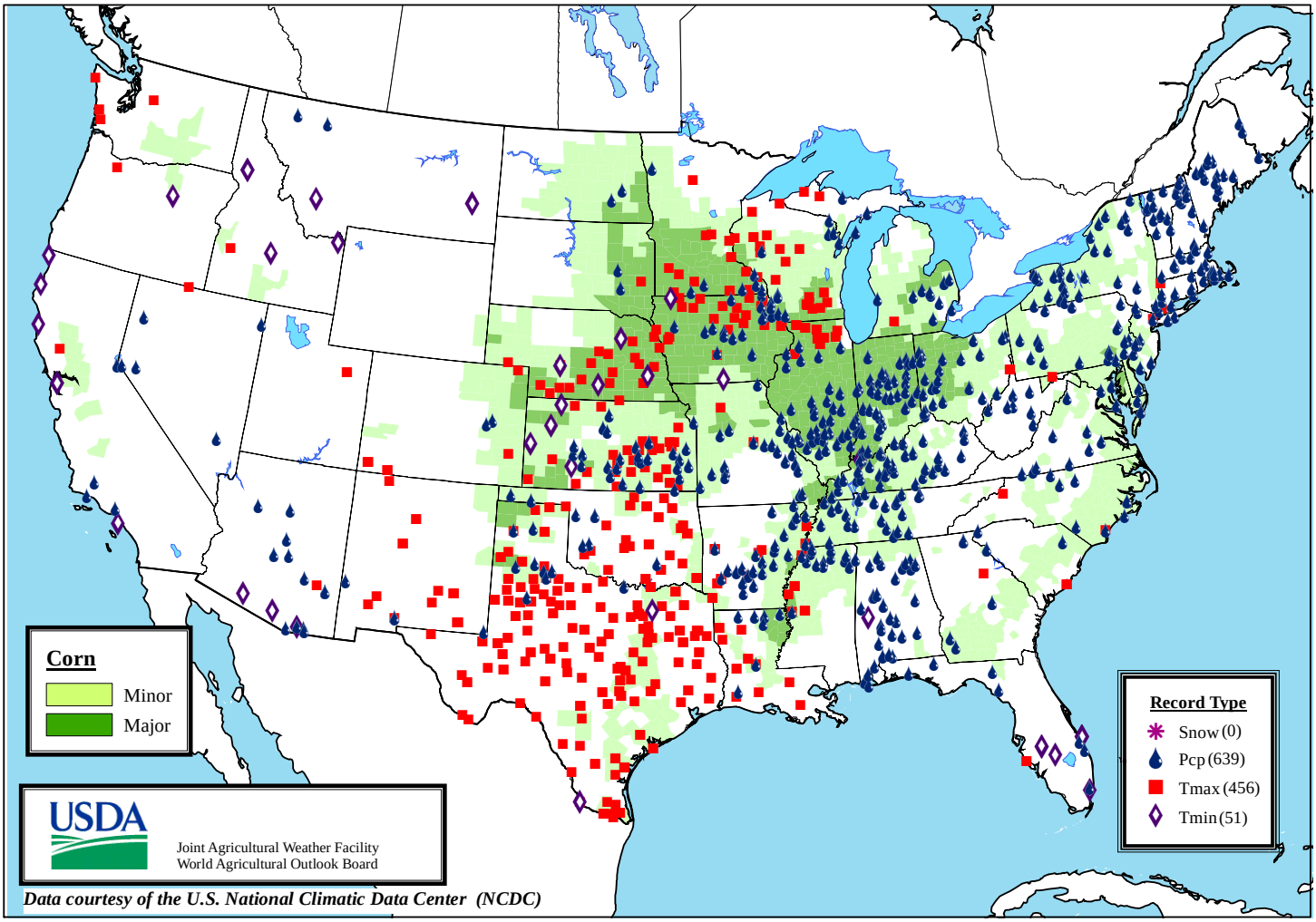
Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

September 2-8, 2012



Data courtesy of the U.S. National Climatic Data Center (NCDC)

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