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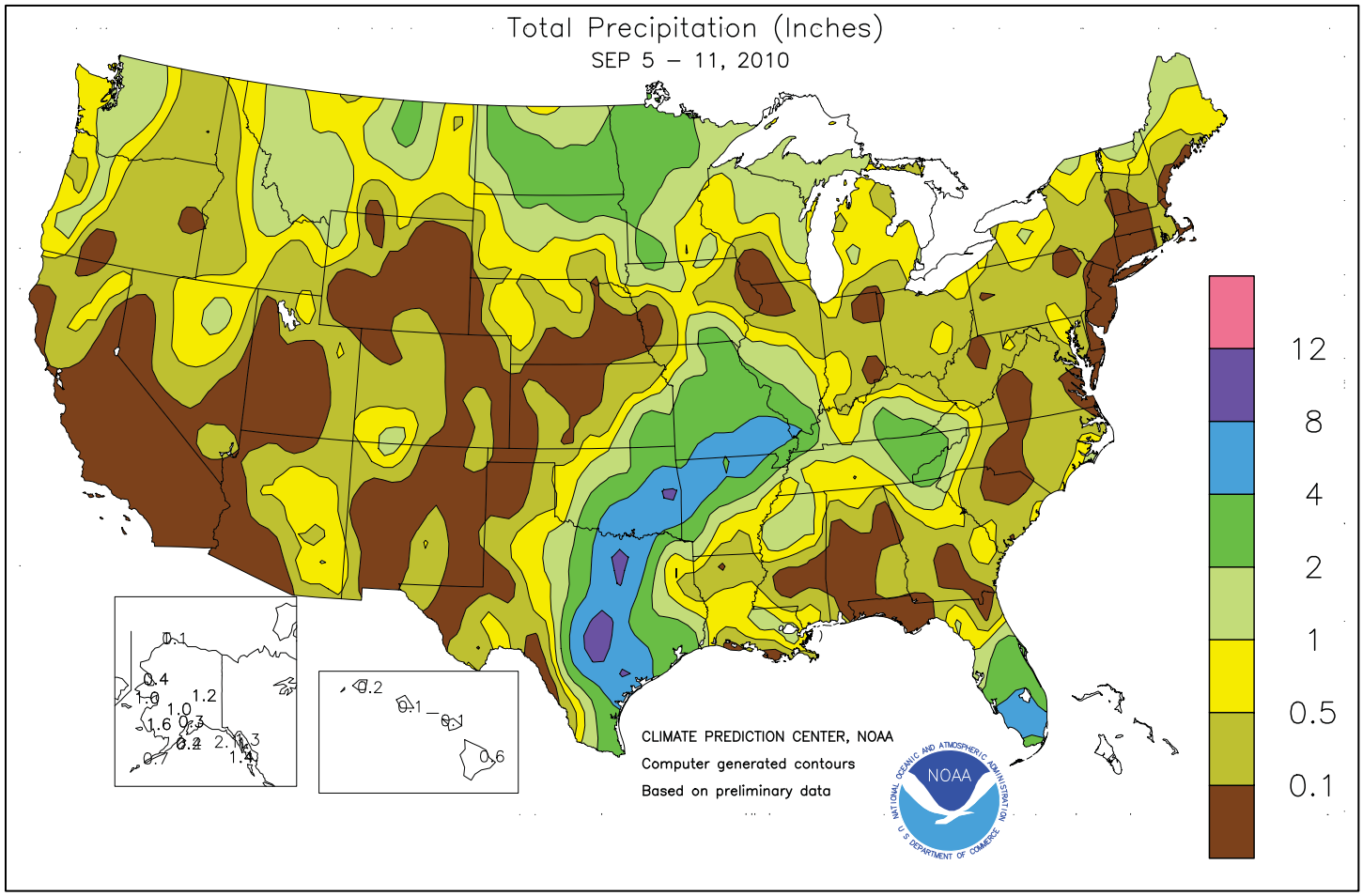
WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

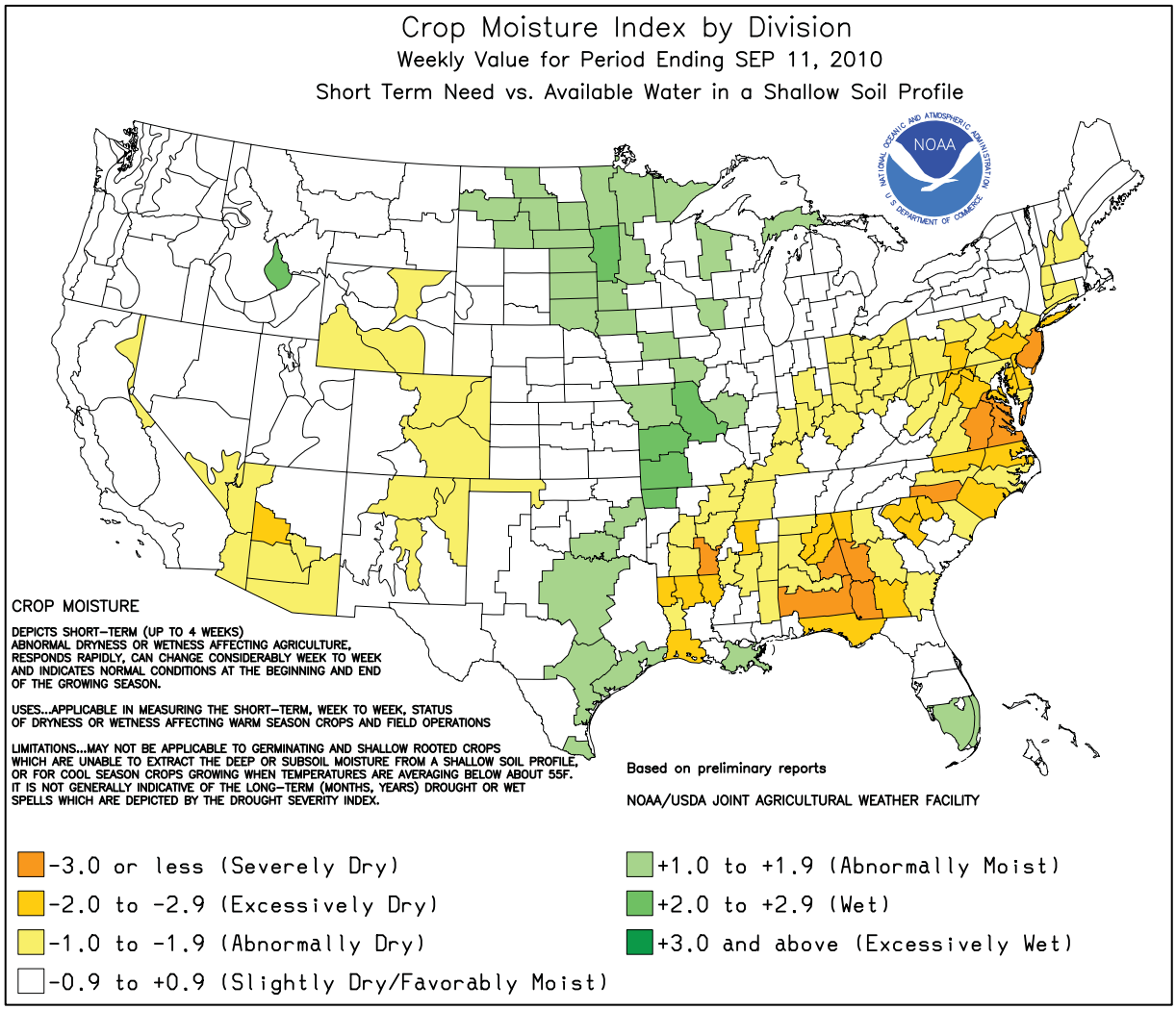
September 5 - 11, 2010

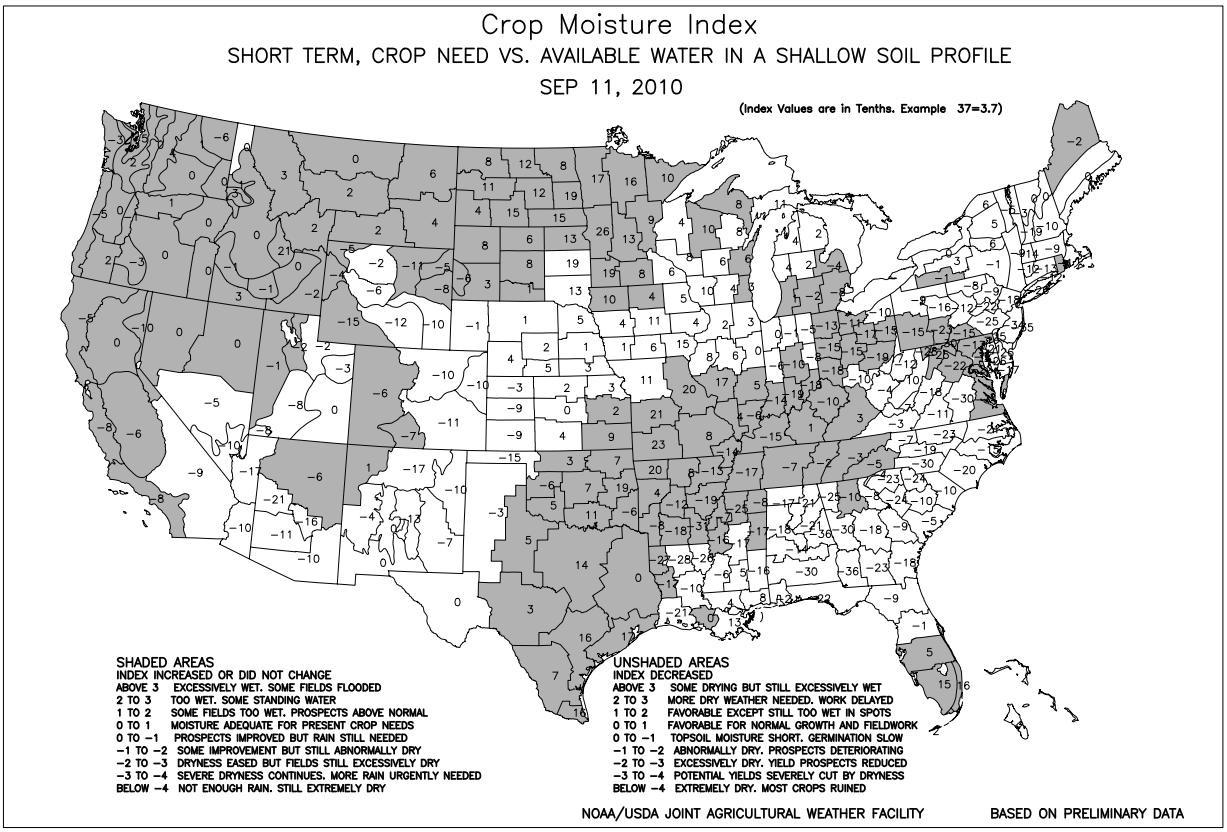
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

The remnants of Tropical Storm Hermine produced a swath of heavy rain from **central and eastern Texas into the middle Mississippi Valley**. Storm-total rainfall topped 8 inches in numerous locations from **central Texas into eastern Oklahoma**, while 4 inches or more fell as far north as **southern Missouri**. Across the **nation's mid-section**, cool, showery weather slowed fieldwork on the **northern Plains**, while rainfall associated with Hermine clipped the **southeastern Plains**. Across the remainder of the **Plains**, mild, mostly dry weather favored summer crop

(Continued on page 5)

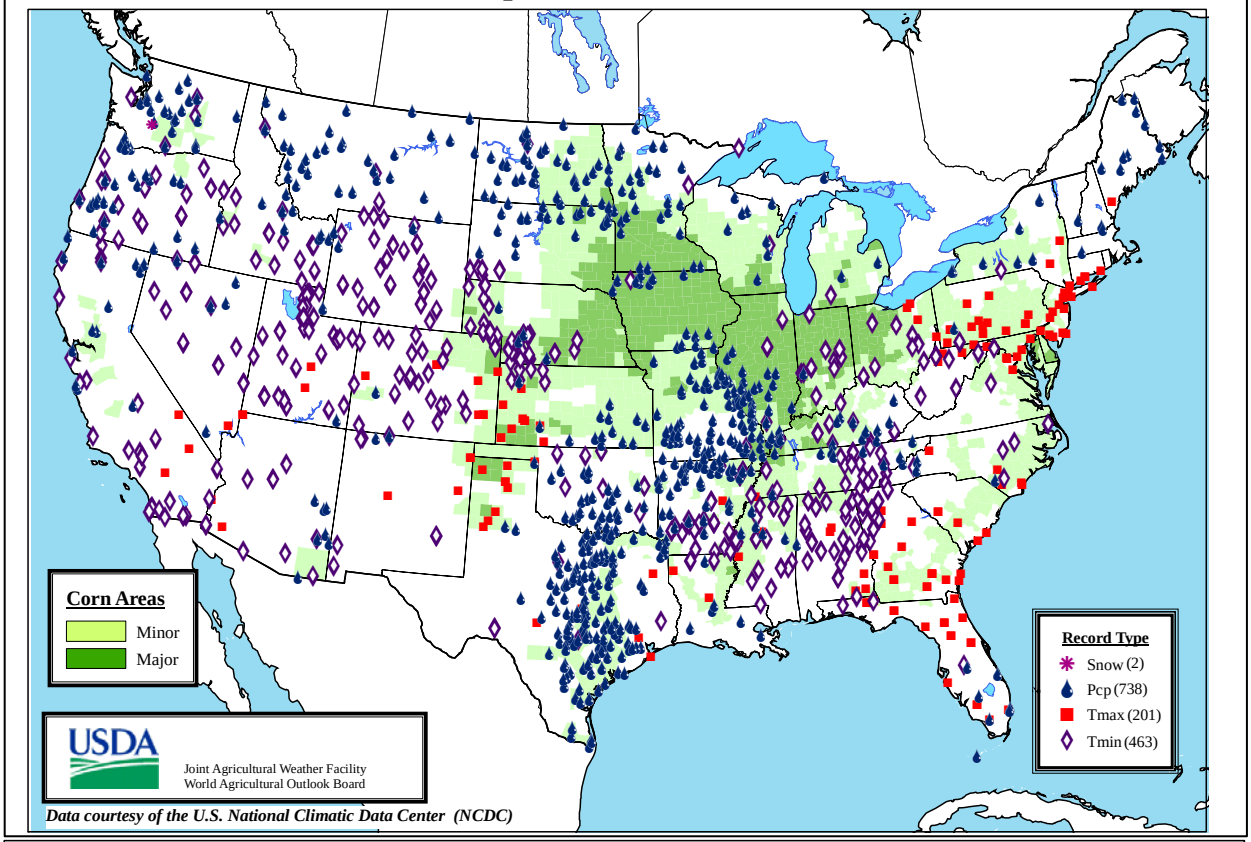
Contents


Crop Moisture Index by Division
Weekly Value for Period Ending SEP 11, 2010
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 11, 2010
(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

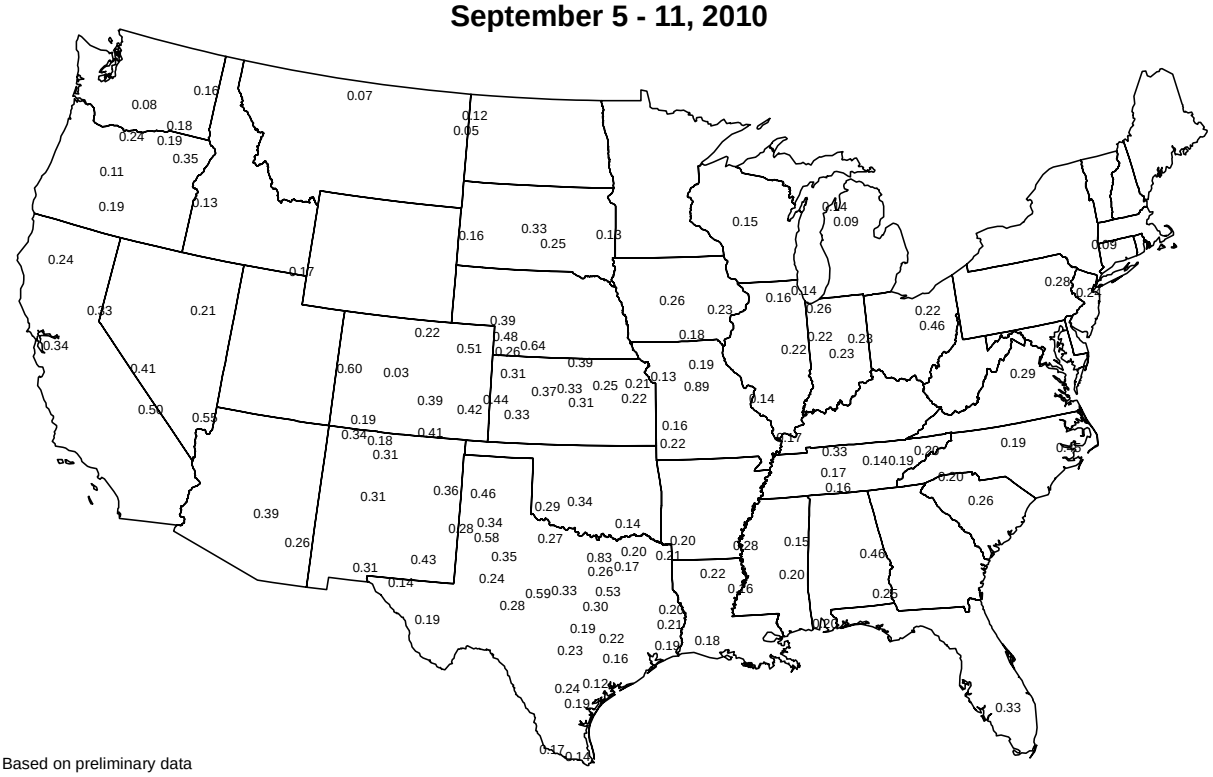
Daily Weather Records (ASOS & COOP)

September 5-11, 2010



Average Pan Evaporation (inches/day)

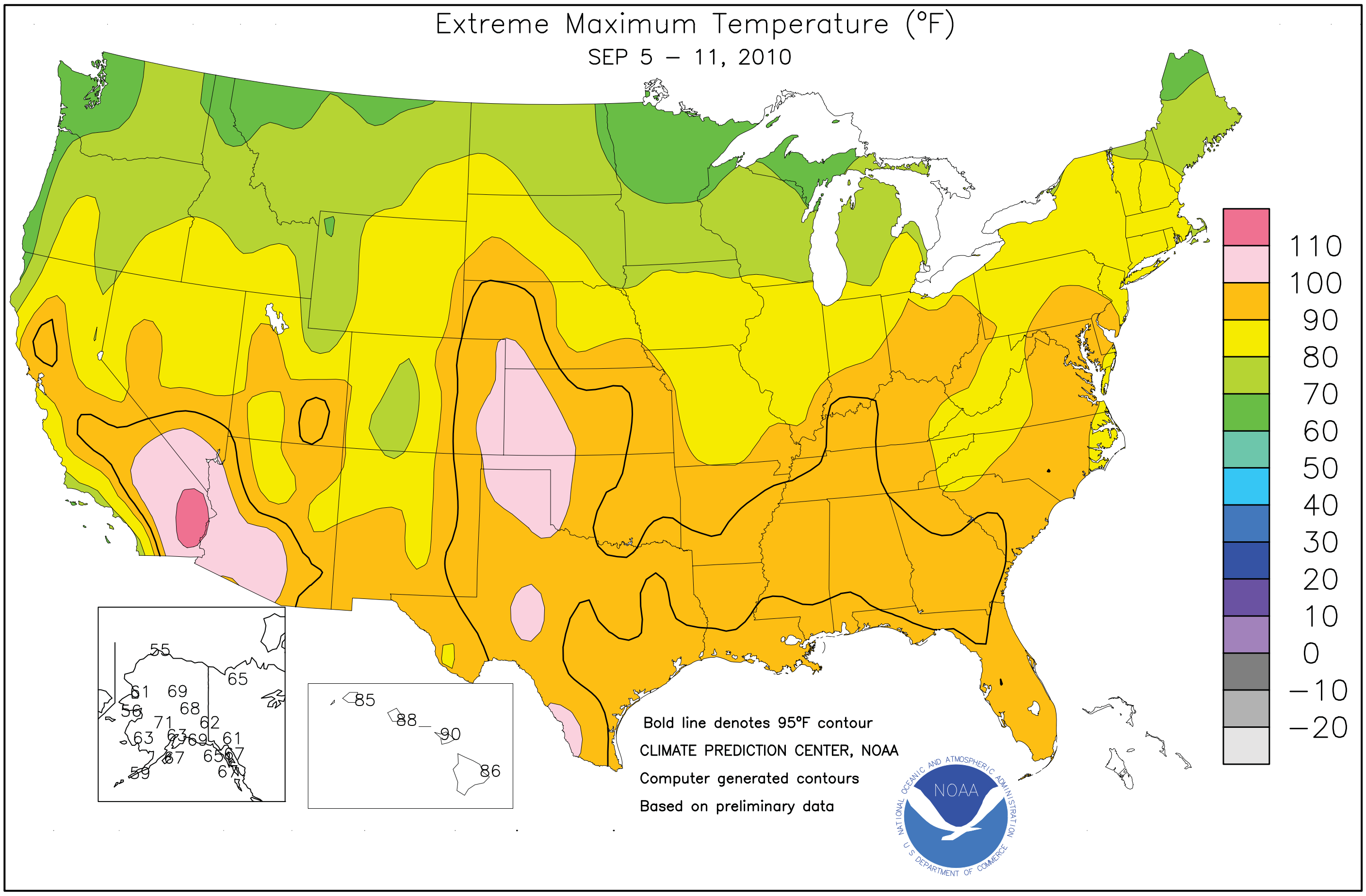
September 5 - 11, 2010

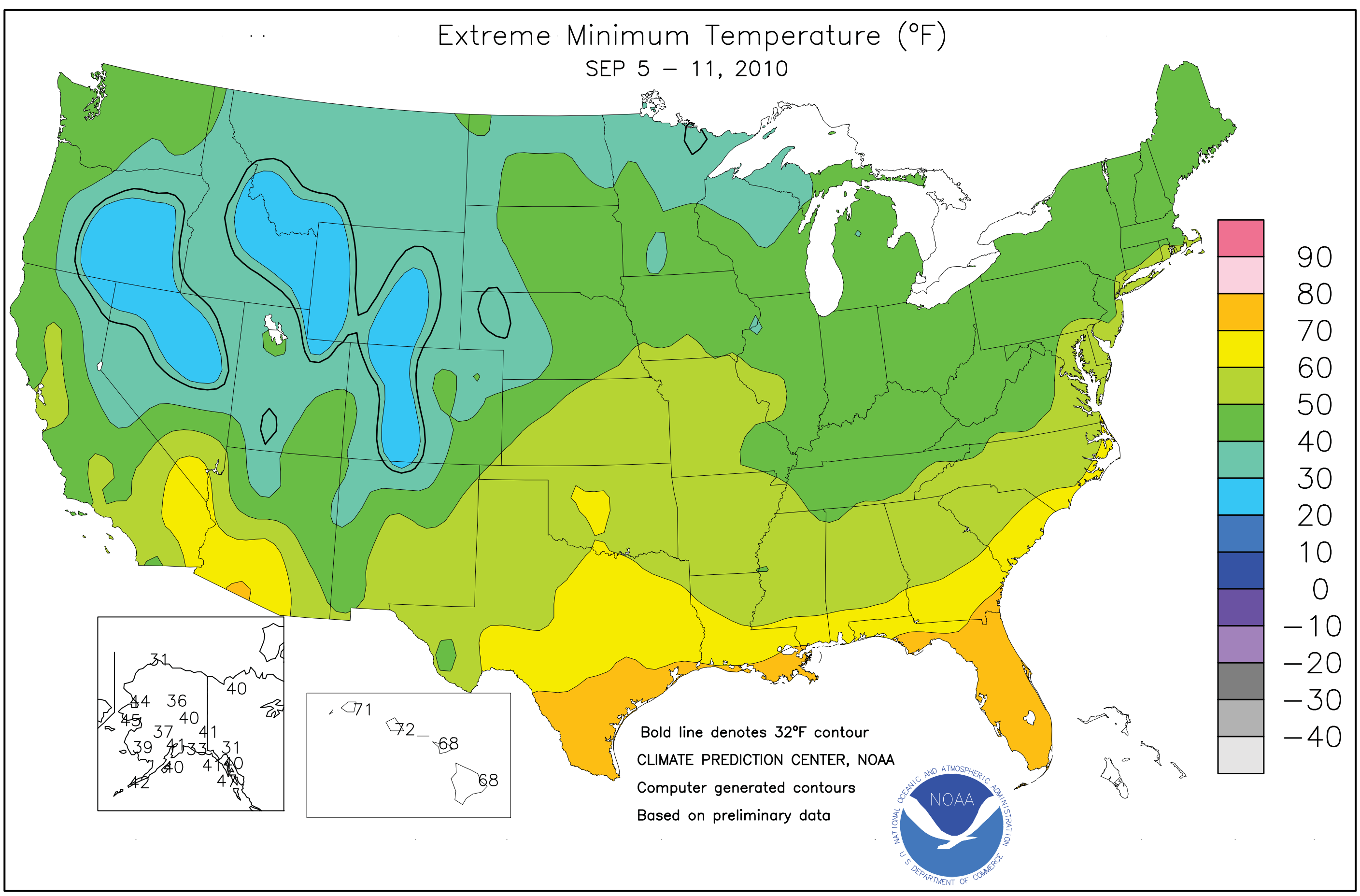


Based on preliminary data

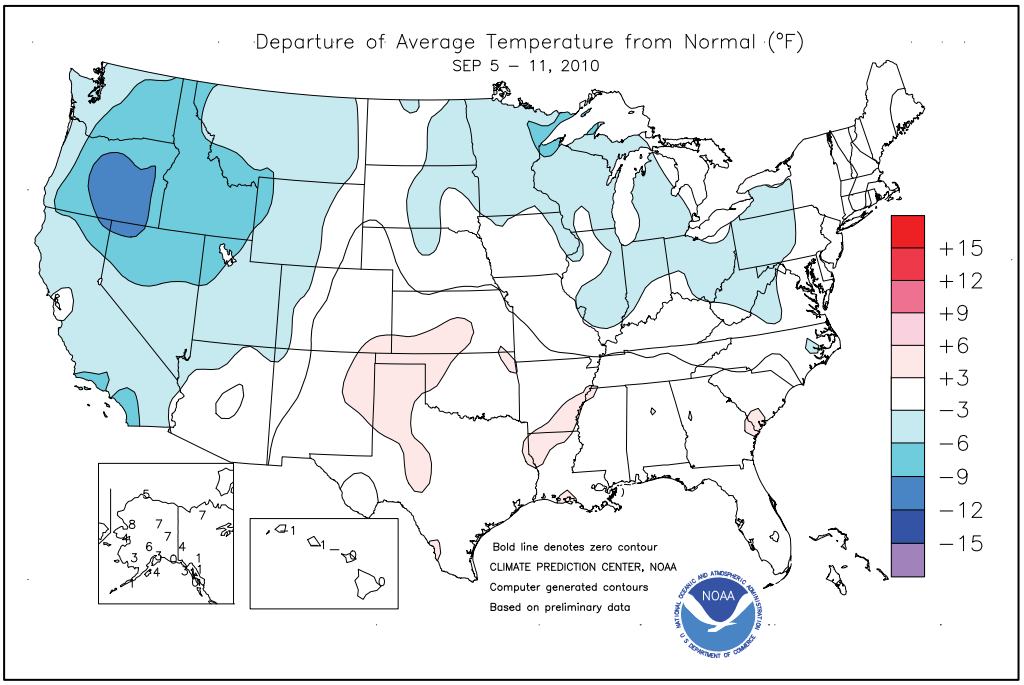
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY

Data obtained from the NWS Cooperative Observer Network.


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
SEP 5 – 11, 2010
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
85
88
90
86
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
SEP 5 – 11, 2010
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
−30
−40
71
72
68
68
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data
NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

(Continued from front cover)
maturation and early-season winter wheat planting. Farther east, rain soaked parts of **northwestern and southwestern Corn Belt**, while the majority of the **Midwest** experienced cool, mostly dry weather. **Midwestern** summer crops continued to mature at a faster-than-normal pace, although unfavorably dry conditions were a concern in parts of the **eastern Corn Belt** with respect to the upcoming winter wheat establishment season. Dry weather prevailed for much of the week across the **eastern one-third of the nation**, except in **southern Florida**. **Southeastern** fieldwork included harvest activities for corn, rice, and soybeans. Elsewhere, cool, showery weather slowed **Northwestern** small grain harvesting and planting, while dry weather promoted crop maturation and fieldwork in **California** and much of the **Southwest**.

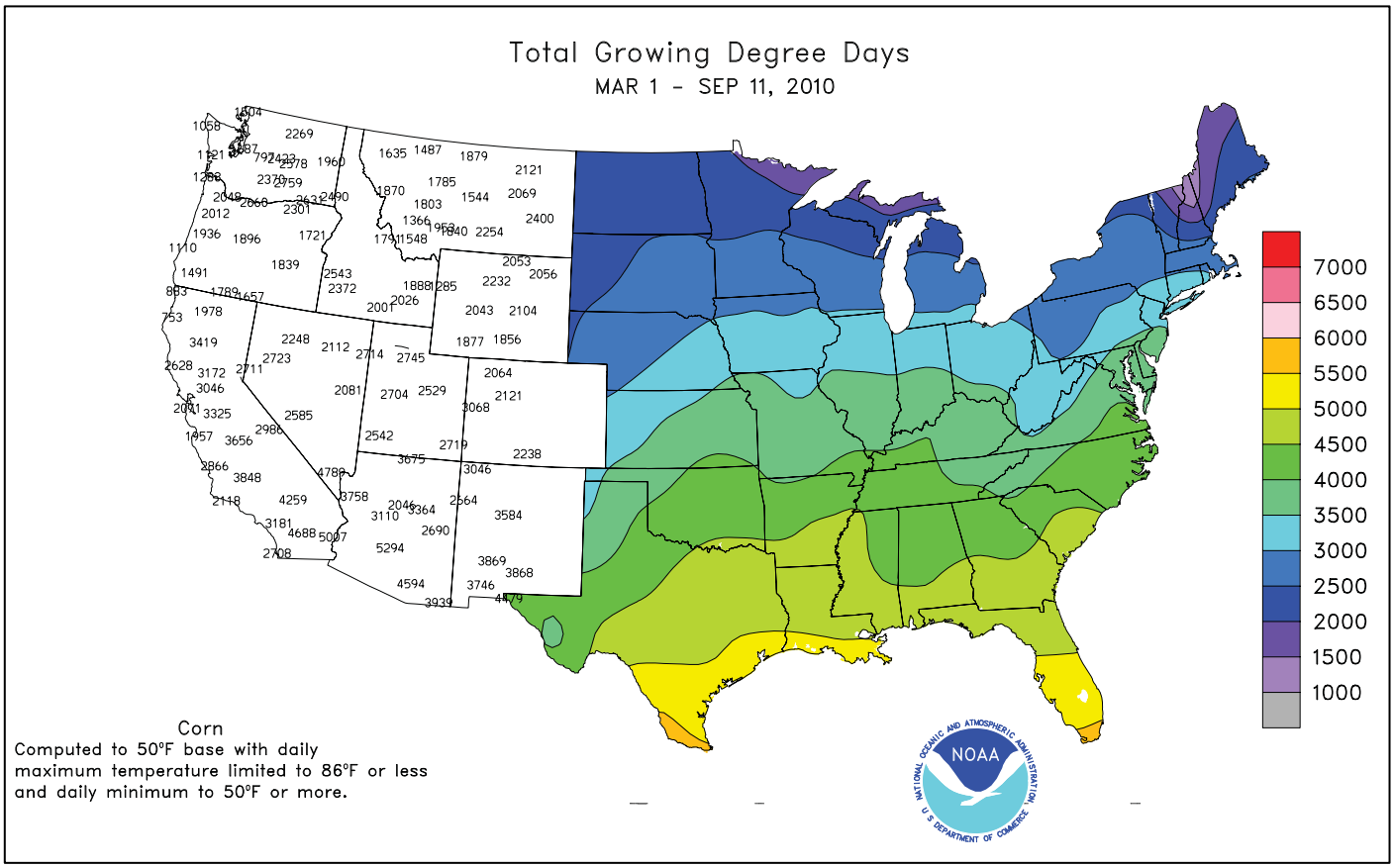


A disturbance over the **western Gulf of Mexico** was upgraded to Tropical Storm Hermine before dawn on September 6 and made landfall later that day about 40 miles south of **Brownsville, TX.** At landfall, Hermine's maximum sustained winds were estimated to be 65 mph. In **southern Texas**, official peak wind gusts were clocked to 72 mph in **Harlingen** and 69 mph in **Brownsville**. Even as far north as **San Antonio, TX**, wind gusts reached 64 mph on September 7. Once inland, Hermine was a prolific rain producer, with totals between **Austin and Waco, TX**, reaching 15.62 inches at **Georgetown** and 11.26 inches at **Fort Hood**. On September 7-8, consecutive daily rainfall records were established in **Texas** locations such as **Waco**, **Victoria**, and **San Antonio**, with 2-day totals reaching 8.17, 6.59 and 6.52 inches, respectively. Elsewhere in **Texas**, **Austin's Camp Mabry** (7.04 inches on September 7) experienced its second-wettest September day on record, behind only 15.00 inches on September 9, 1921. Farther north, September 7-9 rainfall in **east-central Oklahoma** totaled 10.35 inches near **Eufaula**. By September 9, heavy rain shifted into the **Mid-South**, where daily-record amounts included 4.56 inches in **Harrison, AR**, and 3.54 inches in **West Plains, MO. Harrison's** 3-day (September 7-9) rainfall totaled 6.57 inches.

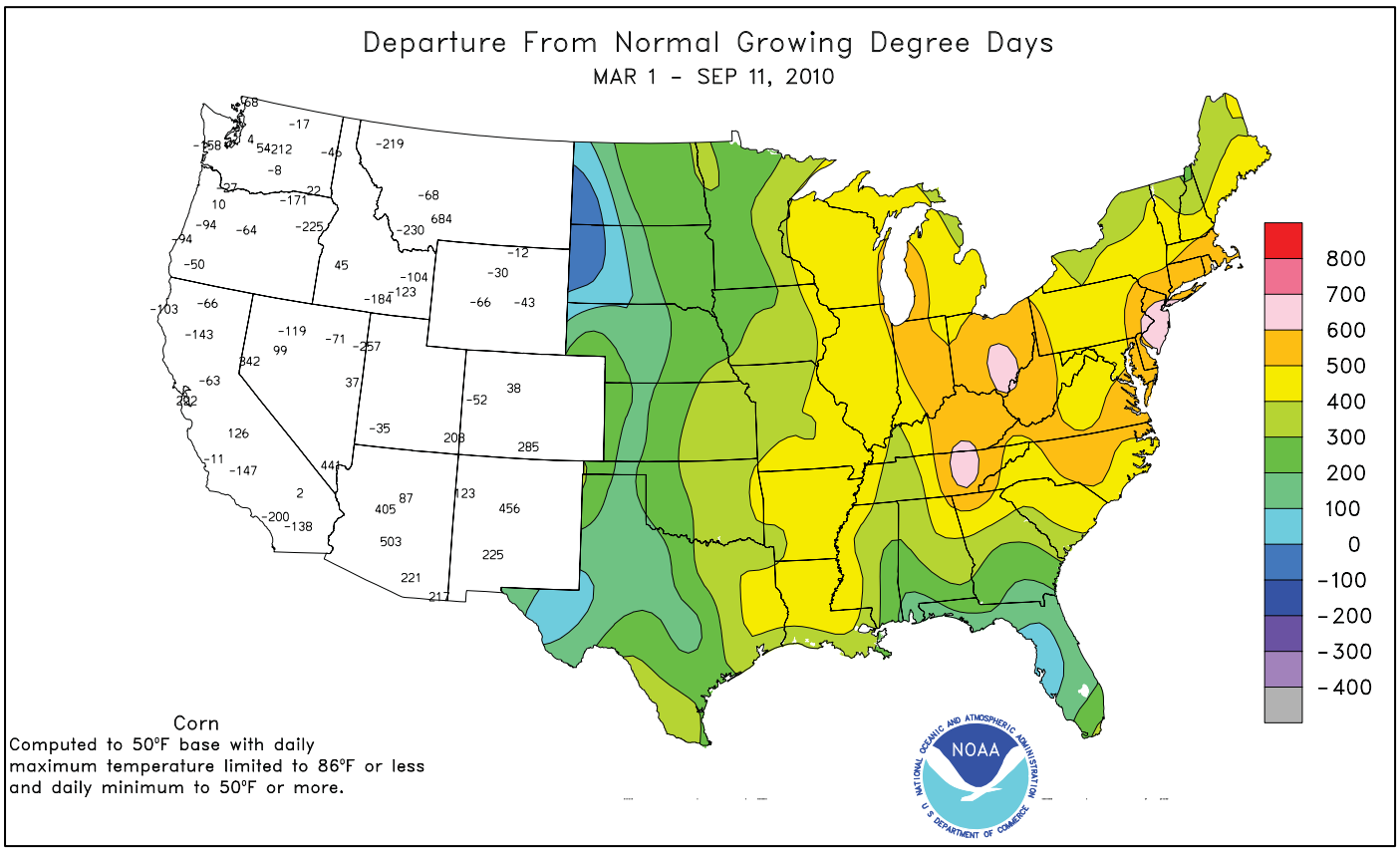
Elsewhere, heavy showers were mostly confined to **southern Florida** and the **North**. On September 6, daily-record amounts in **Florida** reached 5.10 inches in **Fort Lauderdale** and 1.93 inches in **Melbourne**. In **North Dakota**, record-setting totals for September 6 included 2.12 inches in **Bismarck** and 1.99 inches in **Fargo**. Other daily-record amounts for September 6 were 1.56 inches in **St. Cloud, MN**, and 1.22 inches in **Mobridge, SD.** Farther west, **Portland, OR** (1.55 inches on September 7), experienced its wettest day since January 1, 2009, when 2.49 inches fell. **Portland** also noted its wettest hour on record, with 1.03 inches falling between 8 and 9 pm (previously, 0.93 inch in a 1-hour period on May 24, 2008). **Northwestern** daily-record totals for September 7 included 0.87 inch in **Hillsboro, OR**, and 0.57 inch in Vancouver, WA. On September 9, **Elko, NV**, netted a daily-record rainfall of 0.59 inch. At an elevation of 8,800 feet in **Lamoille Canyon, NV**, southeast of **Elko**, 7 inches of snow fell on September 9-10. Meanwhile in the **northern Rockies**, 5 inches of snow accumulated at **Darkhorse Lake in Beaverhead County, MT.** Daily-record precipitation totals in **western Montana** for September 9 reached 1.59 inches in **Wisdom** and 1.15 inches in **Lincoln**. As the week drew to a close, daily-record totals across the **interior Southeast** for September 11 included 1.74 inches in **Knoxville, TN**, and 1.73 inches in **London, KY.**

Early-week heat on the **Plains** resulted in daily-record highs for September 5 in locations such as **Liberal, KS** (106°F), and **Sidney, NE** (100°F). **Clayton, NM** (99°F on September 5), tied a monthly record previously established on September 3, 1947, and September 5, 1948. Meanwhile, an early-week cool spell in the **Midwest** and **East** was quickly replaced by a late-season heat wave. Daily-record lows for September 5 included 41°F in **Appleton, WI**; 42°F in **Zanesville, OH**; and 49°F in **Vicksburg, MS.** Three days later, on September 8, highs soared to daily-record levels in **Wilmington, NC** (94°F), and **Georgetown, DE** (92°F). **Philadelphia, PA** (91°F on September 8), tied a 1991 record with its 53rd day of 90-degree heat this year. **Trenton, NJ** (92°F on September 8), extended its record of 90-degree readings to 51 days (previously, 47 days in 1983). Record-setting heat returned to the **South** by week's end, when daily-record highs included 100°F (on September 11) in **Shreveport, LA**, and 99°F (on September 10) in **Columbus, GA.** In contrast, chilly air settled across the **West** for much of the week. **Burns, OR**, opened the week with consecutive daily-record lows (28 and 25°F) on September 5-6, followed by another record (24°F) on September 10. Widespread freezes occurred in the **Great Basin** and the **Intermountain West**, where daily-record lows included 26°F (on September 6) in **Ely, NV**, and 21°F (on September 7) in **Randolph, UT. Casper, WY**, posted consecutive daily-record lows (33 and 28°F) on September 6-7. In **Nebraska**, daily-record lows for September 7 dipped to 34°F in **North Platte** and 35°F in **Sidney**.

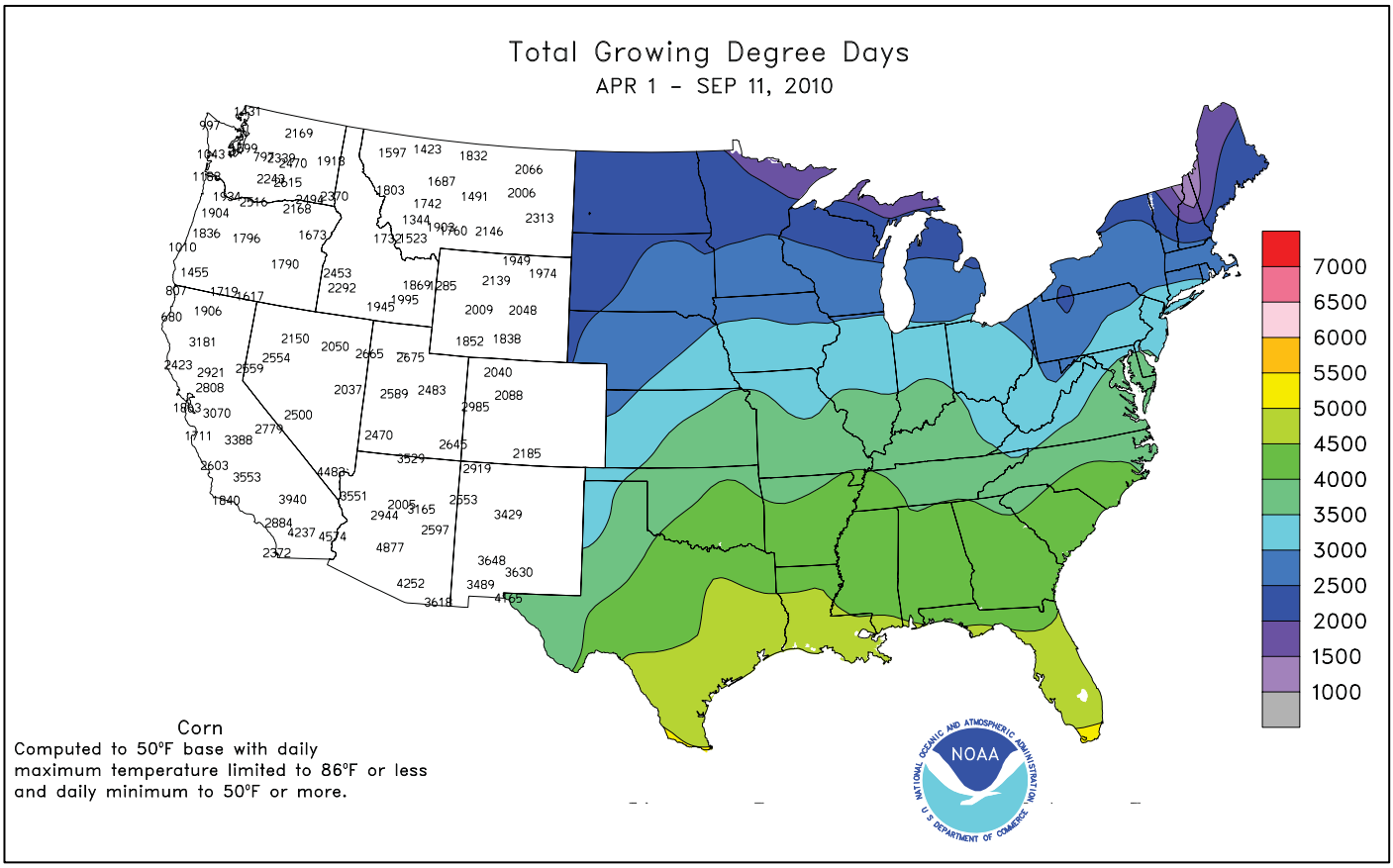
Mild but wet weather prevailed in much of **Alaska**. Daily-record highs were established in locations such as **Bettles** (69°F on September 9) and **King Salmon** (65°F on September 11). Meanwhile, **McGrath** (0.83 inch) netted a daily-record rainfall total for September 7, followed the next day by a record (0.78 inch) in **Fairbanks**. On September 8-9, a 24-hour precipitation record for September was broken in **Tok**, where 1.46 inches fell (previously, 1.33 inches on September 1-2, 2001). Farther south, there was little change in **Hawaii's** drought situation. Periodic showers continued to fall, but amounts were generally lighter than normal. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo's** September 1-11 rainfall of 0.86 inch (25 percent of normal) left its year-to-date total at 35.16 inches (41 percent).

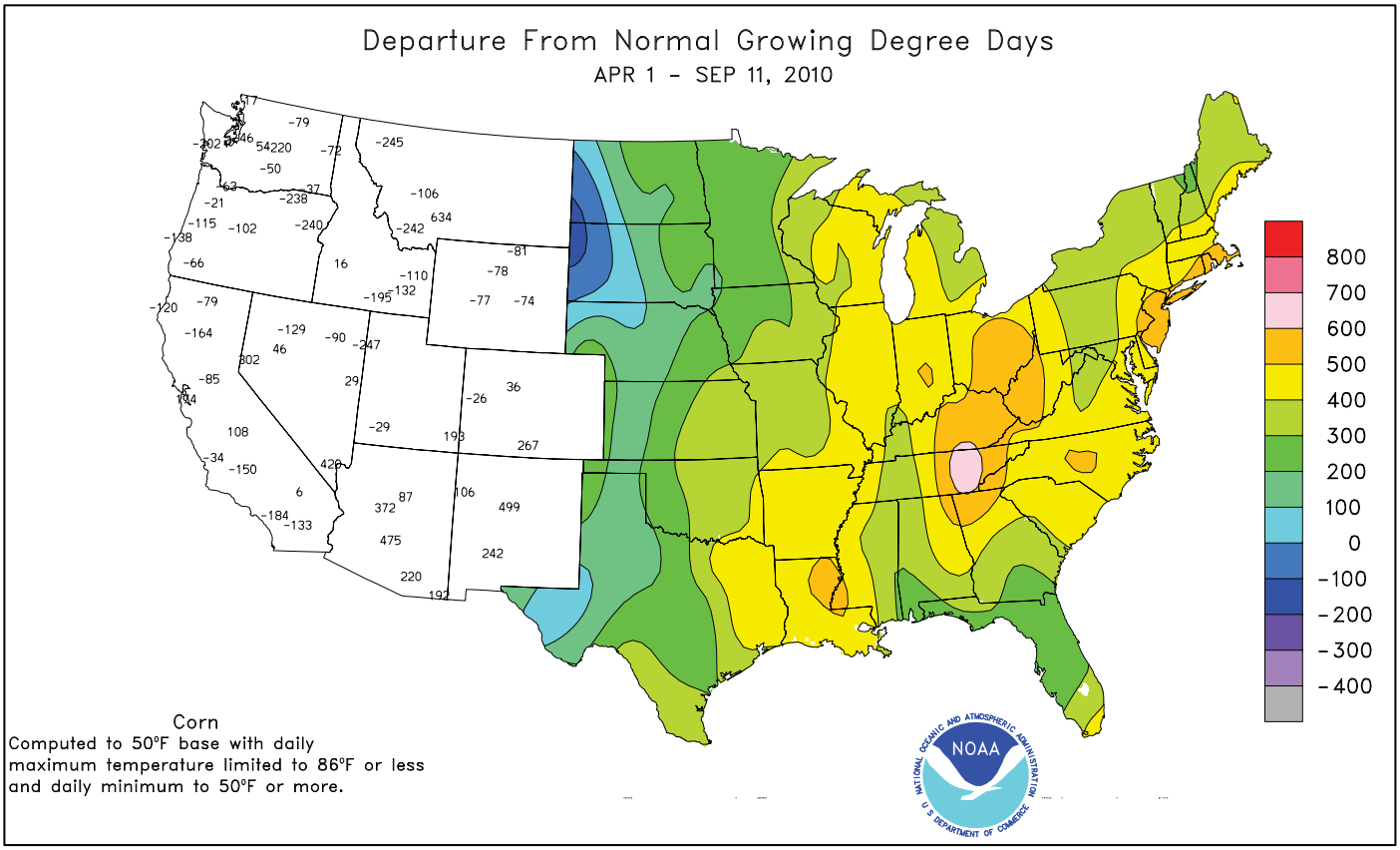


Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less and daily minimum to 50°F or more.



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


Total Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - SEP 11, 2010
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
NOAA
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.


Departure From Normal Growing Degree Days
APR 1 - SEP 11, 2010
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400
NOAA
Corn
Computed to 50°F base with daily
maximum temperature limited to 86°F or less
and daily minimum to 50°F or more.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

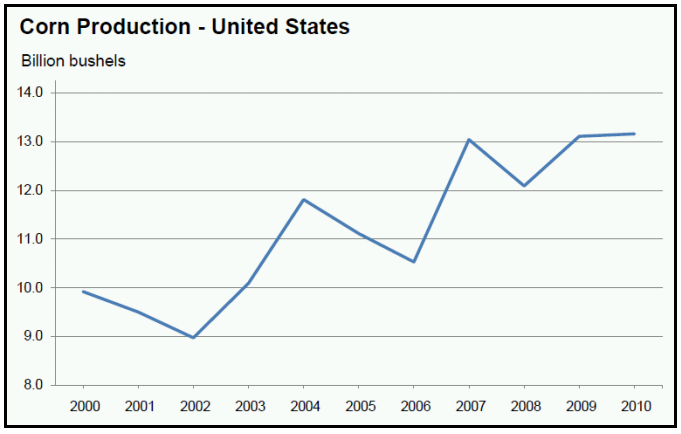
The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on September 10, 2010. Forecasts refer to September 1.

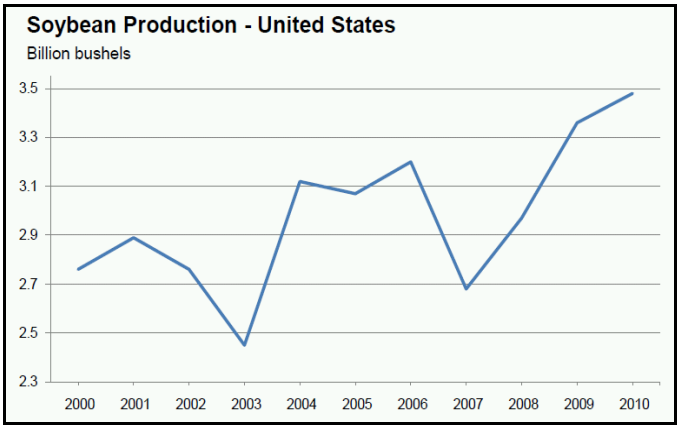
Corn production is forecast at a record 13.2 billion bushels, down 2 percent from the August forecast, but up from the previous record of 13.1 billion bushels set in 2009. Yields are expected to average 162.5 bushels per acre, down 2.5 bushels from the previous month and 2.2 bushels below last year's record of 164.7 bushels. Forecasted yields decreased from last month throughout much of the Corn Belt, Tennessee Valley, and Delta. Yields were up from August in the lower portions of the Southeast.

Soybean production is forecast at a record-high 3.48 billion bushels, up 1 percent from August and 4 percent above last year. Yields are expected to average a record-high 44.7 bushels per acre, up 0.7 bushel from both last month and last year. Compared with last month, yields are forecast higher or unchanged across the central and northern Corn Belt, with the exception of Michigan. The largest increases in yield from last month are expected in Maryland and Virginia, both up 4 bushels. With the exceptions of Louisiana and the Carolinas, yields are forecast down across the Delta States, Southern Great Plains, and Southeast. The largest decline from the August 1 forecast is expected in Oklahoma, down 7 bushels, as drought conditions across much of the state hampered yield expectations. If realized, the forecasted yield in Illlinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, and North Dakota will be a record high. U.S. area for harvest is forecast at 78.0 million acres, unchanged from June but up 2 percent from 2009.

All cotton production is forecast at 18.8 million 480-pound bales, up 2 percent from last month and up 55 percent from last year's 12.2 million bales. Yield is expected to average 839 pounds per harvested acre, up 62 pounds from last year. Upland cotton production is forecast at 18.3 million 480-pound bales, 56 percent above 2009. Yields in the Delta region are expected to decrease from last month, while producers in Texas are expecting increased yields. American Pima production, forecast at 497,800 bales, was carried forward from last month.

California navel orange production for the 2010-2011 season is forecast at 1.86 million tons (46.5 million boxes), up 17 percent from last season's revised production of 1.59 million tons (42.5 million boxes). This initial forecast is based on an objective measurement survey conducted in California's Central Valley in July and August. Survey results show that fruit set per tree is above average while fruit size is below average.





Agricultural Weather Data Compiled by USDA's Stoneville Field Office

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 11, 2010

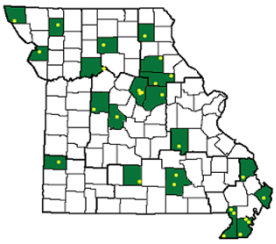
Data Provided by the Mississippi State Delta Research and Extension Center (DREC) and the University of Missouri Commercial Agriculture Program.

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							4-INCH SOIL TEMP. °F		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 SEP01	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP01	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
MISSISSIPPI																			
ND TUNICA 1W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LYON	92	68	96	51	80	-	1.22	-	0.43	1.22	-	-	-	84	78	6	0	4	0
VANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERTHSHIRE	92	68	96	54	80	-	0.07	-	0.05	0.07	-	-	-	84	76	4	0	3	0
SCOTT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANDY RIDGE	91	68	96	53	80	-	0.99	-	0.93	0.99	-	-	-	89	-	5	0	2	1
NE VERONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SD STONEVILLE x	94	67	98	52	81	4	0.57	-0.15	0.57	0.58	54	24.80	66	94	79	6	0	1	1
INDIANOLA 1S*	92	68	97	53	80	-	1.32	-	0.98	1.32	-	-	-	85	79	4	0	4	1
INVERNESS 5E	93	68	97	51	80	-	1.09	-	0.91	1.09	-	-	-	87	80	5	0	3	1
SIDON	93	68	96	56	81	-	0.73	-	0.58	0.73	-	-	-	-	-	6	0	3	1
NORTH ISSAQUENA	93	67	96	49	80	-	0.23	-	0.15	0.23	-	-	-	91	82	7	0	2	0
SILVER CITY	95	68	98	54	82	-	1.06	-	1.05	1.06	-	24.91	-	83	78	7	0	2	1
ONWARD	93	67	96	50	80	-	0.19	-	0.17	0.19	-	-	-	93	80	6	0	2	0
MAYDAY	95	66	96	50	80	-	0.58	-	0.53	0.58	-	-	-	-	-	7	0	2	1
MISSOURI																			
NW CORNING	82	59	91	53	69	-1	0.04	-0.75	0.04	0.87	69	26.54	102	-	-	1	0	1	0
ALBANY	80	56	89	47	68	-2	0.37	-0.34	0.33	1.05	92	27.58	101	77	68	0	0	3	0
ST. JOSEPH	79	60	88	56	69	-1	0.27	-0.75	0.22	1.43	99	34.30	125	-	-	0	0	3	0
NC LINNEUS	78	57	87	49	67	-3	0.45	-0.31	0.38	1.27	121	36.18	129	75	66	0	0	2	0
BRUNSWICK	80	59	88	52	69	-2	0.47	-0.17	0.45	1.88	200	37.16	131	79	72	0	0	2	0
NE NOVELTY	76	56	86	49	66	-4	2.78	2.08	2.71	3.85	381	41.56	156	72	65	0	0	3	1
MONROE CITY	77	56	87	49	67	-3	1.81	1.05	1.57	2.41	206	37.76	141	72	65	0	0	2	1
WC GREEN RIDGE	81	60	87	55	70	-2	2.32	1.88	1.82	6.03	597	36.32	124	78	68	0	0	3	1
C AUXVASSE	78	58	87	52	68	-3	2.19	1.57	1.71	3.08	280	40.91	142	75	66	0	0	3	1
COL-SANBORN FLD	80	60	88	54	70	-2	1.37	0.83	0.90	2.56	261	44.64	148	79	69	0	0	3	1
WILLIAMSBURG	78	57	87	51	68	-3	1.20	0.67	0.63	1.82	164	31.44	104	72	67	0	0	3	1
COL-JEFFERS F&G	79	59	86	52	69	-3	1.10	0.57	0.60	1.91	199	36.70	122	76	68	0	0	4	1
COL SOUTH FARMS	78	59	86	53	69	-3	1.22	0.69	0.65	2.16	218	41.47	138	-	-	0	0	4	1
COL-BF	78	57	86	51	68	-4	1.25	0.73	0.74	2.14	218	36.65	122	78	66	0	0	3	1
VERSAILLES	83	60	90	54	70	-2	3.74	3.02	2.62	6.17	478	36.15	120	73	69	0	0	4	2
EC VANDALIA	78	56	87	50	67	-4	3.35	2.79	2.98	5.09	407	41.38	140	76	66	0	0	3	1
SW LAMAR	82	63	91	54	73	0	1.47	0.40	1.07	5.61	351	31.77	94	78	70	1	0	4	1
SC COOK STATION	80	57	88	46	69	-2	3.86	3.06	2.84	5.09	372	38.16	127	77	68	0	0	3	2
MOUNTAIN GROVE	80	61	86	52	70	-2	3.80	3.07	2.27	7.45	606	32.43	106	75	66	0	0	5	2
SE DELTA	82	59	91	47	70	-3	4.46	3.94	2.62	4.55	410	26.82	87	81	70	1	0	3	3
CHARLESTON	85	62	93	50	72	-2	3.48	3.17	3.22	3.51	524	26.70	85	83	70	2	0	4	1
GLENNONVILLE	84	63	90	50	73	-1	0.73	0.44	0.47	0.73	106	21.89	77	82	73	1	0	3	0
CLARKTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PORTAGEVILLE DC	84	64	91	52	73	-2	1.70	1.24	0.73	1.70	173	28.41	92	84	72	1	0	3	2
PORTAGEVILLE LF	84	64	91	51	73	-2	0.65	0.09	0.33	0.65	61	25.03	81	84	73	1	0	3	0
STEELE	86	64	93	51	74	-1	0.87	0.38	0.78	0.87	90	28.09	86	85	74	1	0	5	1
CARDWELL	85	62	92	46	73	-2	2.01	1.60	1.49	2.01	242	24.22	78	79	73	2	0	3	1

Compiled by USDA/OCE/WAOB's Stoneville Field Office. * Beasley Lake. X Based on 1971-2000 normals. - Sufficient data not available.
Data are preliminary and subject to revision.
Mississippi: ND = Northern Delta; NE = Northeastern Mississippi; EC = East Central Mississippi; SD = Southern Delta.
Missouri: NW = Northwest; NC = North Central; NE = Northeast; WC = West Central; C = Central; EC = East Central; SW = Southwest; SE = Southeast; SC = South Central. (Col=Columbia, Col-Jeffers F&G=Columbia Jefferson Farm and Gardens, Col-BF=Bradford Farm)

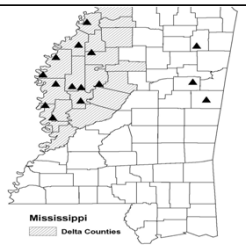
Weather and Crop Summary for the Mississippi Delta: An early-week cool spell resulted in minimum temperatures near 50 degrees F, but hot weather returned for the remainder of the period. Scattered showers provided less than 1.50 inches of rain to all locations. Harvesting efforts and other fieldwork continued during periods of ideal weather.

Missouri Weather Stations



Note: For information on the weather stations in Missouri, please visit:
http://agebb.missouri.edu/weather/stations/index.htm

Mississippi Weather Stations



Note: For information on the weather stations in Mississippi, please visit:
http://www.deltaweather.msstate.edu/maps/weather_station_map.htm

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 11, 2010

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	93	67	98	55	80	4	0.02	-0.90	0.02	0.02	1	37.59	96	84	34	6	0	1	0
	HUNTSVILLE	91	65	95	52	78	3	1.49	0.53	1.49	1.49	102	30.60	76	86	47	5	0	1	1
	MOBILE	91	71	93	66	81	2	0.00	-1.56	0.00	0.00	0	46.41	94	92	62	6	0	0	0
	MONTGOMERY	95	67	98	57	81	2	0.00	-0.99	0.00	0.00	0	29.20	73	91	39	6	0	0	0
AK	ANCHORAGE	60	48	63	41	54	2	0.34	-0.35	0.22	0.69	63	12.06	120	97	82	0	0	4	0
	BARROW	46	34	55	31	40	5	0.02	-0.15	0.02	0.02	7	3.62	118	100	90	0	2	1	0
	FAIRBANKS	63	49	68	40	56	7	1.18	0.89	0.99	1.19	253	7.92	108	95	81	0	0	4	1
	JUNEAU	59	47	67	40	53	1	1.33	-0.21	0.73	2.90	123	31.94	94	96	87	0	0	4	2
	KODIAK	63	48	67	40	56	4	0.44	-1.15	0.38	1.41	59	53.41	113	86	69	0	0	2	0
	NOME	53	48	56	45	51	4	1.04	0.37	0.82	2.02	187	9.41	84	95	91	0	0	5	1
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	75	45	81	34	60	0	0.30	-0.21	0.30	0.30	37	19.14	120	77	24	0	0	1	0
	PHOENIX	102	79	108	71	90	2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	7.27	137	32	19	7	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	83	57	91	47	70	2	0.03	-0.51	0.03	0.03	3	15.47	109	59	15	1	0	1	0
	TUCSON	94	70	100	62	82	-1	0.08	-0.26	0.08	0.69	123	10.19	122	61	36	7	0	1	0
AR	FORT SMITH	89	70	95	58	80	3	1.63	0.85	0.96	3.51	297	26.68	91	90	54	5	0	4	1
	LITTLE ROCK	89	69	96	55	79	2	1.28	0.45	0.79	1.31	103	25.64	76	93	51	3	0	4	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	89	63	98	57	76	-3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	5.26	111	54	35	4	0	0	0
	FRESNO	89	60	97	54	74	-3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	8.35	105	66	38	4	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	69	61	73	57	65	-6	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	9.07	94	80	69	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	87	58	96	53	72	-3	0.23	0.17	0.23	0.23	256	24.00	108	65	32	4	0	1	0
	SACRAMENTO	85	56	95	51	71	-2	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.00	0	13.46	111	80	25	3	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	70	62	72	60	66	-6	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	8.17	105	81	72	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	78	57	91	56	68	4	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	14.89	110	76	61	1	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	86	54	94	51	70	-4	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	10.69	117	76	45	3	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	77	40	84	30	58	1	0.19	-0.03	0.17	0.19	54	4.36	83	74	30	0	2	2	0
	CO SPRINGS	82	51	91	44	66	3	0.01	-0.41	0.01	0.01	1	8.71	58	57	15	1	0	1	0
	DENVER INTL	85	50	94	42	67	2	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.00	0	11.54	103	48	11	2	0	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	81	52	94	45	66	-3	0.17	-0.02	0.17	0.34	121	5.97	97	45	26	1	0	1	0
	PUEBLO	89	48	97	38	68	0	0.02	-0.25	0.01	0.05	11	10.94	105	60	26	3	0	2	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	78	59	90	54	69	0	0.00	-0.85	0.00	0.00	0	33.32	107	71	43	1	0	0	0
	HARTFORD	78	55	88	46	67	0	0.05	-0.91	0.05	0.05	3	26.60	83	80	44	0	0	1	0
DC	WASHINGTON	85	63	96	57	75	1	0.00	-0.85	0.00	0.00	0	21.36	77	66	27	2	0	0	0
DE	WILMINGTON	82	56	92	52	69	-2	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.00	0	27.83	91	79	31	2	0	0	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	90	74	93	72	82	1	2.12	0.49	1.72	2.12	83	36.50	104	96	61	2	0	4	1
	JACKSONVILLE	91	73	95	71	82	3	0.37	-1.59	0.37	0.37	12	27.03	70	95	55	4	0	1	0
	KEY WEST	89	79	90	76	84	0	4.34	2.97	2.63	6.53	302	26.84	101	89	70	1	0	6	2
	MIAMI	90	78	91	75	84	1	2.70	0.55	0.79	5.30	155	49.37	118	92	66	6	0	6	3
	ORLANDO	92	74	94	73	83	1	1.80	0.30	1.36	1.80	76	39.39	105	95	57	6	0	4	1
	PENSACOLA	90	74	91	70	82	1	0.21	-1.25	0.16	0.21	9	53.36	111	91	58	4	0	5	0
	TALLAHASSEE	96	71	98	68	84	3	0.00	-1.34	0.00	0.00	0	50.44	103	92	51	7	0	0	0
	TAMPA	91	77	93	75	84	1	0.85	-0.93	0.52	0.85	30	37.45	107	87	59	6	0	4	1
	WEST PALM BEACH	91	77	92	74	84	2	1.14	-0.88	0.37	1.15	37	43.57	103	88	63	7	0	6	0
GA	ATHENS	91	63	93	53	77	2	0.97	0.14	0.97	0.97	76	35.09	101	86	50	6	0	1	1
	ATLANTA	92	68	96	59	80	4	0.06	-0.88	0.06	0.06	4	36.17	99	74	39	6	0	1	0
	AUGUSTA	94	62	98	52	78	2	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.00	0	23.59	71	94	53	6	0	0	0
	COLUMBUS	96	70	99	61	83	4	0.00	-0.77	0.00	0.00	0	27.24	76	76	29	7	0	0	0
	MACON	95	64	98	55	79	2	0.40	-0.42	0.20	0.48	37	34.48	103	94	35	6	0	7	0
	SAVANNAH	93	72	97	68	82	3	0.15	-1.27	0.15	0.15	7	30.96	80	92	55	7	0	1	0
HI	HILO	84	69	86	68	76	0	0.65	-1.66	0.24	0.86	24	35.02	41	82	70	0	0	4	0
	HONOLULU	87	73	88	72	80	-2	0.07	0.00	0.05	0.07	70	4.49	43	74	61	0	0	2	0
	KAHULUI	88	71	90	68	79	0	0.06	-0.02	0.06	0.06	46	4.13	34	73	61	1	0	1	0
	LIHUE	84	73	85	71	79	-1	0.17	-0.33	0.09	0.56	75	11.43	48	75	69	0	0	4	0
ID	BOISE	75	49	87	41	62	-6	0.02	-0.13	0.02	0.02	9	9.02	111	59	33	0	0	1	0
	LEWISTON	72	51	78	45	62	-6	0.08	-0.09	0.07	0.25	96	10.01	112	67	43	0	0	2	0
	POCATELLO	71	41	84	28	56	-6	0.20	0.02	0.20	0.20	74	6.07	69	66	35	0	1	1	0
IL	CHICAGO/O'HARE	74	55	82	49	65	-2	0.24	-0.67	0.24	1.96	132	31.00	118	78	50	0	0	1	0
	MOLINE	79	49	90	19	64	-4	0.16	-0.69	0.12	2.04	149	37.42	131	86	47	1	1	2	0
	PEORIA	78	57	86	50	67	-2	0.23	-0.49	0.18	2.06	186	34.12	132	82	41	0	0	2	0
	ROCKFORD	76	52	82	46	64	-2	0.08	-0.83	0.07	0.80	55	29.91	109	82	49	0	0	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	79	55	87	51	67	-3	1.12	0.43	0.71	5.26	478	39.83	154	88	41	0	0	2	1
IN	EVANSVILLE	84	58	97	47	71	-1	0.30	-0.42	0.24	0.30	27	21.43	67	81	45	2	0	2	0
	FORT WAYNE	75	50	86	43	63	-4	0.20	-0.52	0.20	0.89	77	27.00	102	85	43	0	0	1	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	83	56	90	48	69	-1	0.32	-0.40	0.18	0.35	30	25.98	87	74	33	1	0	2	0
	SOUTH BEND	73	52	83	44	63	-3	0.39	-0.54	0.38	1.36	92	25.04	91	84	54	0	0	2	0
IA	BURLINGTON	80	59	90	50	69	-1	0.92	0.07	0.66	3.11	232	45.42	163	83	44	1	0	3	1
	CEDAR RAPIDS	76	52	83	45	64	-3	0.46	-0.42	0.19	0.96	68	34.02	133	90	42	0	0	4	0
	DES MOINES	78	59	85	52	68	-1	0.86	0.02	0.73	0.92	67	44.95	167	80	50	0	0	3	1
	DUBUQUE	73	51	83	45	62	-3	0.11	-0.85	0.07	0.74	48	39.01	145	90	57	0	0	3	0
	SIOUX CITY	77	53	83	44	65	-2	0.22	-0.37	0.12	0.67	72	27.37	134	87	60	0	0	2	0
	WATERLOO	77	52	82	43	64	-2	0.08	-0.70	0.04	0.38	30	37.10	144	86	49	0	0	3	0
KS	CONCORDIA	84	61	93	55	72	1	0.16	-0.45	0.16	0.26	27	25.36	112	80	49	2	0	1	0
	DODGE CITY	90	62	102	56	76	3	0.80	0.36	0.80	0.80	113	23.16	128	70	29	3	0	1	1
	GOODLAND	86	51	101	43	69	2	0.00	-0.29	0.00	0.00	0	17.28	103	76	48	2	0	0	0
	TOPEKA	85	63	94	58	74	3	0.50	-0.40	0.32	2.05	144	31.12	117	81	54	1	0	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 11, 2010

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	89	67	97	58	78	4	0.31	-0.38	0.16	0.31	29	23.51	103	78	50	3	0	3	0
KY	JACKSON	82	58	92	50	70	-1	0.77	-0.14	0.77	0.77	54	33.56	95	80	37	1	0	1	1
	LEXINGTON	84	57	94	47	70	-1	0.11	-0.63	0.11	0.11	9	29.35	87	70	40	1	0	1	0
	LOUISVILLE	86	62	98	52	74	1	0.07	-0.65	0.03	0.07	6	29.79	92	71	35	2	0	3	0
	PADUCAH	84	63	93	49	74	2	3.59	2.81	3.18	3.59	302	28.69	83	92	46	2	0	2	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	92	72	94	65	82	2	1.77	0.52	1.34	1.77	89	43.90	95	99	56	6	0	2	1
	LAKE CHARLES	93	74	95	67	84	3	0.02	-1.42	0.02	0.03	1	25.12	62	96	53	7	0	1	0
	NEW ORLEANS	92	77	94	75	85	4	0.00	-1.53	0.00	0.22	9	48.15	101	87	60	6	0	0	0
	SHREVEPORT	96	72	100	60	84	4	0.06	-0.58	0.04	0.10	10	24.28	69	90	39	7	0	2	0
ME	CARIBOU	63	51	69	44	57	0	1.18	0.37	0.77	2.71	207	27.11	104	94	67	0	0	5	1
	PORTLAND	74	55	81	50	65	3	0.21	-0.51	0.13	1.34	120	35.41	117	86	48	0	0	2	0
MD	BALTIMORE	82	56	92	50	69	-2	0.00	-0.93	0.00	0.00	0	28.25	95	75	42	2	0	0	0
MA	BOSTON	76	61	86	58	69	1	0.28	-0.52	0.28	0.64	51	38.03	132	74	43	0	0	1	0
	WORCESTER	72	54	82	51	63	0	0.07	-0.89	0.07	0.25	17	33.76	101	89	48	0	0	1	0
MI	ALPENA	69	46	78	39	57	-2	0.25	-0.45	0.11	0.49	44	19.13	93	91	53	0	0	4	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	70	53	77	46	62	-3	1.00	-0.07	0.76	1.36	82	27.22	106	83	50	0	0	3	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	65	47	72	41	56	-4	0.58	-0.25	0.36	1.42	108	20.08	98	93	63	0	0	5	0
	LANSING	70	51	80	42	61	-3	0.63	-0.29	0.44	1.59	109	17.92	80	86	53	0	0	3	0
	MUSKEGON	70	54	77	45	62	-2	0.97	0.05	0.53	4.48	309	23.46	106	81	59	0	0	3	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	67	51	75	43	59	-4	0.52	-0.35	0.43	1.45	107	23.01	100	89	56	0	0	4	0
MN	DULUTH	60	44	66	36	52	-6	1.05	-0.01	0.56	1.68	101	26.19	114	91	61	0	0	4	1
	INT'L FALLS	62	39	66	31	51	-6	2.27	1.51	1.46	2.68	223	24.40	135	95	56	0	2	4	2
	MINNEAPOLIS	69	53	73	46	61	-3	0.29	-0.46	0.16	1.04	85	21.94	96	83	60	0	0	2	0
	ROCHESTER	70	50	77	42	60	-2	1.06	0.23	0.58	1.52	114	24.11	99	91	69	0	0	4	1
	ST. CLOUD	67	49	71	42	58	-3	1.91	1.10	1.56	3.87	295	24.49	116	97	58	0	0	4	1
MS	JACKSON	94	68	98	55	81	3	0.00	-0.77	0.00	0.00	0	35.24	88	94	41	6	0	0	0
	MERIDIAN	93	65	97	52	79	0	0.00	-0.80	0.00	0.00	0	33.27	78	97	59	6	0	0	0
	TUPELO	91	66	94	52	79	3	0.90	0.17	0.49	0.90	81	36.66	94	92	55	5	0	3	0
MO	COLUMBIA	79	59	87	53	69	-2	1.28	0.45	0.84	2.53	195	37.07	128	90	52	0	0	4	1
	KANSAS CITY	81	62	91	59	72	1	1.30	0.29	1.18	2.64	171	33.60	122	89	56	1	0	3	1
	SAINT LOUIS	80	61	90	55	71	-2	1.43	0.74	0.64	1.84	172	29.46	107	85	57	1	0	3	2
	SPRINGFIELD	82	64	89	54	73	1	2.55	1.39	1.80	8.54	482	37.06	120	89	61	0	0	3	2
MT	BILLINGS	69	46	75	41	58	-5	0.25	-0.01	0.17	0.33	85	14.98	135	77	40	0	0	2	0
	BUTTE	60	37	67	28	49	-6	0.90	0.62	0.47	0.92	214	13.38	131	89	35	0	2	4	0
	CUT BANK	61	41	68	32	51	-5	0.55	0.21	0.50	0.55	98	6.98	65	89	46	0	1	2	1
	GLASGOW	68	49	72	41	59	-2	1.31	1.09	0.47	1.31	354	15.49	169	91	69	0	0	4	0
	GREAT FALLS	64	42	72	38	53	-6	1.05	0.74	0.81	1.06	208	14.41	120	92	43	0	0	3	1
	HAVRE	66	46	72	35	56	-4	0.68	0.43	0.25	0.75	192	11.40	123	86	58	0	0	5	0
	MISSOULA	67	44	75	36	56	-4	0.75	0.49	0.67	1.05	250	11.74	115	85	55	0	0	3	1
NE	GRAND ISLAND	81	53	90	42	67	-1	0.04	-0.61	0.03	0.18	18	26.82	128	81	60	1	0	2	0
	LINCOLN	81	55	91	49	68	-1	0.05	-0.67	0.04	2.58	224	30.92	139	87	58	2	0	2	0
	NORFOLK	78	53	85	46	66	-1	0.03	-0.52	0.03	0.32	36	25.35	118	84	64	0	0	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	81	47	98	34	64	-2	0.25	-0.06	0.13	0.27	54	20.07	122	91	37	1	0	2	0
	OMAHA	81	58	90	49	69	0	0.03	-0.72	0.02	0.08	7	29.57	127	85	55	1	0	2	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	85	47	96	35	66	2	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.00	0	13.80	105	74	29	3	0	0	0
	VALENTINE	79	50	95	42	65	0	0.22	-0.14	0.10	0.24	42	15.33	95	85	51	1	0	4	0
NV	ELY	76	35	83	26	56	-4	0.01	-0.18	0.01	0.01	3	4.81	67	51	20	0	4	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	93	72	102	65	82	-3	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.01	11	3.29	99	29	13	5	0	1	0
	RENO	80	48	87	44	64	-1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	4.76	94	48	22	0	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	75	35	87	27	55	-9	0.23	0.12	0.16	0.24	150	6.60	116	58	31	0	4	3	0
NH	CONCORD	76	50	86	41	63	0	0.17	-0.55	0.17	0.27	24	23.77	93	91	41	0	0	1	0
NJ	NEWARK	82	60	93	56	71	0	0.00	-0.95	0.00	0.00	0	30.34	92	64	37	2	0	0	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	86	62	91	56	74	2	0.01	-0.26	0.01	0.01	2	5.74	85	46	19	2	0	1	0
NY	ALBANY	74	52	87	44	63	-1	0.09	-0.72	0.08	0.09	7	20.91	78	90	49	0	0	2	0
	BINGHAMTON	70	52	83	47	61	-1	0.07	-0.78	0.04	0.07	5	24.24	90	86	56	0	0	2	0
	BUFFALO	72	55	89	47	63	-2	1.01	0.04	0.86	1.08	71	25.62	94	85	48	0	0	2	1
	ROCHESTER	70	54	89	45	62	-2	0.25	-0.62	0.20	0.43	31	25.58	108	86	54	0	0	4	0
	SYRACUSE	72	54	88	47	63	-2	0.42	-0.56	0.15	0.50	33	27.25	100	91	52	0	0	4	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	79	57	86	49	68	0	0.97	0.01	0.95	0.97	63	31.38	91	94	61	0	0	2	1
	CHARLOTTE	87	63	91	55	75	-1	0.14	-0.73	0.14	0.14	10	28.12	91	78	36	3	0	1	0
	GREENSBORO	83	61	89	56	72	-1	0.15	-0.81	0.08	0.15	10	30.49	98	78	40	0	0	3	0
	HATTERAS	82	68	85	61	75	-2	0.00	-1.42	0.00	4.52	200	46.70	118	92	48	0	0	0	0
	RALEIGH	89	61	94	54	75	1	0.12	-0.85	0.12	0.12	8	24.25	78	77	44	4	0	1	0
	WILMINGTON	88	67	94	62	78	1	0.44	-1.30	0.12	0.60	22	30.38	71	88	41	2	0	7	0
ND	BISMARCK	70	49	76	42	60	-2	2.20	1.81	2.12	2.32	368	19.06	142	89	60	0	0	2	1
	DICKINSON	70	47	80	38	58	-3	1.79	1.42	0.92	1.83	321	12.89	99	97	49	0	0	4	2
	FARGO	66	49	71	38	57	-5	3.36	2.84	1.98	3.54	432	22.80	140	89	61	0	0	4	2
	GRAND FORKS	65	47	69	38	56	-5	2.83	2.35	1.12	2.95	378	21.70	143	93	57	0	0	4	3
	JAMESTOWN	66	49	74	40	57	-5	1.51	1.10	0.94	1.75	265	19.30	130	95	57	0	0	4	1
	WILLISTON	68	50	77	40	59	-1	1.06	0.76	1.00	1.14	238	16.60	148	90	63	0	0	3	1
OH	AKRON-CANTON	76	52	91	46	64	-2	0.50	-0.33	0.26	0.90	69	26.27	95	80	46	1	0	2	0
	CINCINNATI	83	54	94	45	69	-2	0.22	-0.50	0.21	0.22	19	26.14	84	78	38	1	0	2	0
	CLEVELAND	75	57	92	52	66	0	0.29	-0.65	0.29	0.51	35	24.42	90	71	41	1	0	1	0
	COLUMBUS	80	53	93	46	66	-4	0.01	-0.73	0.01	0.06	5	27.53	97	76	38	1	0	1	0
	DAYTON	80	53	91	46	66	-2	0.13	-0.54	0.08	0.13	12	24.65	85	76	31	1	0	2	0
	MANSFIELD	75	50	91	42	63	-3	0.38	-0.56	0.28	0.50	33	28.91	91	81	38	1	0	2	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 11, 2010

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	76	51	87	45	64	-3	0.38	-0.36	0.37	0.70	59	27.92	117	80	52	0	0	2	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	74	52	89	46	63	-2	0.51	-0.42	0.34	0.80	56	26.04	96	81	49	0	0	2	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	88	70	94	57	79	3	1.45	0.64	1.43	1.61	133	28.49	112	87	57	4	0	2	1
	TULSA	88	70	95	53	79	2	1.98	0.96	1.40	2.47	160	30.34	104	87	65	3	0	3	2
OR	ASTORIA	65	53	67	46	59	-1	0.62	0.10	0.36	0.88	111	44.19	114	89	75	0	0	3	0
	BURNS	68	31	80	24	50	-8	0.12	0.02	0.12	0.12	80	8.09	114	77	47	0	4	1	0
	EUGENE	70	46	75	41	59	-5	0.61	0.24	0.42	0.61	107	26.73	90	87	70	0	0	2	0
	MEDFORD	76	49	86	43	63	-6	0.01	-0.16	0.01	0.01	4	12.21	114	79	36	0	0	1	0
	PENDLETON	71	49	74	41	60	-7	0.18	0.04	0.08	0.25	114	11.34	137	77	49	0	0	3	0
	PORTLAND	68	54	73	48	61	-5	1.58	1.23	1.55	1.69	319	25.77	118	84	71	0	0	4	1
	SALEM	70	48	75	42	59	-6	0.31	0.01	0.19	0.31	70	26.07	113	87	67	0	0	2	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	79	52	90	44	65	-2	0.00	-1.07	0.00	0.00	0	32.35	101	78	48	1	0	0	0
	ERIE	73	57	90	51	65	-2	0.97	-0.19	0.61	1.43	79	25.31	90	71	54	1	0	2	1
	MIDDLETOWN	80	57	91	52	69	-1	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.00	0	27.03	95	76	33	1	0	0	0
	PHILADELPHIA	81	61	91	58	71	-1	0.00	-0.92	0.00	0.00	0	30.97	102	65	38	2	0	0	0
	PITTSBURGH	76	51	90	47	63	-4	0.69	-0.11	0.55	0.89	71	25.82	93	83	35	1	0	2	1
	WILKES-BARRE	75	53	89	45	64	-2	0.02	-0.87	0.02	0.02	1	18.39	70	79	40	0	0	1	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	77	50	90	44	64	-3	0.00	-0.93	0.00	0.00	0	24.69	84	82	42	1	0	0	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	77	57	84	52	67	0	0.00	-0.92	0.00	0.99	68	40.16	126	83	46	0	0	0	0
SC	BEAUFORT	91	72	93	68	81	3	0.01	-1.51	0.01	0.02	1	31.33	82	92	49	6	0	1	0
	CHARLESTON	90	71	93	63	80	2	0.17	-1.43	0.17	0.17	7	46.00	118	94	52	3	0	1	0
	COLUMBIA	93	68	96	58	80	3	0.00	-1.06	0.00	0.00	0	28.84	78	81	42	7	0	0	0
	GREENVILLE	86	64	90	58	75	1	0.07	-0.82	0.07	0.07	5	34.28	95	84	46	1	0	1	0
SD	ABERDEEN	70	50	76	43	60	-3	2.45	2.01	1.01	2.98	420	23.20	142	92	66	0	0	5	2
	HURON	73	53	80	48	63	-2	0.61	0.20	0.50	0.62	95	25.69	152	87	54	0	0	3	1
	RAPID CITY	79	46	92	38	63	-1	0.92	0.68	0.75	0.93	233	17.31	128	87	29	1	0	2	1
	SIOUX FALLS	70	52	74	44	61	-4	1.11	0.46	0.57	1.13	109	32.02	166	93	66	0	0	4	1
TN	BRISTOL	81	56	89	47	68	-2	1.55	0.84	0.85	1.72	158	25.20	82	95	43	0	0	3	2
	CHATTANOOGA	92	65	96	53	78	3	0.14	-0.87	0.14	0.15	10	29.19	75	80	39	5	0	1	0
	KNOXVILLE	85	61	94	50	73	-1	2.37	1.70	1.74	2.37	232	30.76	88	90	45	2	0	3	2
	MEMPHIS	91	71	96	57	81	3	0.09	-0.67	0.06	0.09	8	36.72	97	79	45	5	0	4	0
	NASHVILLE	85	63	94	50	74	0	0.92	0.07	0.61	0.93	70	49.07	144	88	46	3	0	3	1
TX	ABILENE	91	71	97	66	81	3	0.20	-0.46	0.12	1.04	100	23.52	143	84	48	5	0	2	0
	AMARILLO	92	61	101	56	77	5	0.11	-0.40	0.11	0.11	13	20.99	132	80	26	4	0	1	0
	AUSTIN	92	74	95	67	83	1	4.34	3.77	3.54	7.70	875	29.20	130	92	63	6	0	3	2
	BEAUMONT	90	76	93	70	83	2	2.27	0.84	1.69	2.27	103	34.80	84	94	60	5	0	2	2
	BROWNSVILLE	91	78	93	76	84	2	0.81	-0.38	0.44	0.98	54	24.77	142	90	70	6	0	4	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	92	76	95	75	84	2	2.39	1.26	1.92	2.41	138	28.84	134	94	65	6	0	3	1
	DEL RIO	93	75	98	69	84	2	0.01	-0.40	0.01	0.68	108	28.37	217	87	58	7	0	1	0
	EL PASO	93	68	97	61	80	2	0.19	-0.20	0.19	0.19	31	4.90	76	54	19	7	0	1	0
	FORT WORTH	90	74	95	66	82	2	6.25	5.85	5.28	8.22	1326	26.12	110	84	57	5	0	3	2
	GALVESTON	90	81	91	77	85	2	0.68	-0.72	0.49	0.73	34	20.12	68	83	64	5	0	2	0
	HOUSTON	91	75	95	69	83	2	3.43	2.41	2.56	3.79	238	35.94	110	93	62	5	0	2	2
	LUBBOCK	92	62	97	54	77	3	0.25	-0.36	0.22	0.28	29	23.13	165	79	47	4	0	2	0
	MIDLAND	92	65	99	57	78	2	0.06	-0.42	0.06	0.08	11	13.78	136	82	50	5	0	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	95	71	103	58	83	6	0.34	-0.31	0.34	0.54	55	15.44	108	84	48	6	0	1	0
	SAN ANTONIO	89	75	92	72	82	1	6.53	5.90	3.62	8.24	824	35.17	156	92	60	6	0	2	2
	VICTORIA	90	76	94	72	83	1	8.16	7.09	3.73	9.67	593	38.82	142	98	74	4	0	4	3
	WACO	91	73	97	67	82	1	8.23	7.71	4.22	9.37	1217	37.17	168	92	66	5	0	3	2
	WICHITA FALLS	90	70	96	59	80	1	2.16	1.46	2.11	3.12	289	24.81	123	85	60	5	0	2	1
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	79	51	89	43	65	-4	0.07	-0.17	0.06	0.07	19	10.94	97	55	17	0	0	2	0
VT	BURLINGTON	71	55	81	47	63	0	0.91	-0.03	0.47	0.92	63	24.54	97	90	51	0	0	5	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	81	51	89	47	66	-4	0.04	-0.81	0.04	0.04	3	32.31	104	90	42	0	0	1	0
	NORFOLK	83	66	91	64	75	0	0.00	-0.96	0.00	0.21	14	33.04	98	79	44	1	0	0	0
	RICHMOND	86	58	92	53	72	-1	0.04	-0.86	0.04	0.05	4	22.77	72	75	39	2	0	1	0
	ROANOKE	82	57	90	51	69	-2	0.30	-0.61	0.16	0.33	23	29.68	96	80	45	1	0	5	0
	WASH/DULLES	83	56	93	47	70	-1	0.01	-0.90	0.01	0.01	1	26.51	89	70	42	2	0	1	0
WA	OLYMPIA	64	49	66	43	57	-4	0.75	0.32	0.54	0.76	115	28.64	98	95	79	0	0	5	1
	QUILLAYUTE	61	51	66	44	56	-2	0.85	0.10	0.70	0.89	77	66.20	111	96	84	0	0	5	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	63	54	68	51	58	-5	0.72	0.37	0.56	0.72	133	23.93	113	88	75	0	0	4	1
	SPOKANE	66	45	68	42	55	-8	0.07	-0.10	0.06	0.10	38	10.60	100	79	41	0	0	2	0
	YAKIMA	73	45	76	39	59	-4	0.49	0.41	0.24	0.49	377	6.79	135	86	44	0	0	3	0
WV	BECKLEY	76	51	85	46	64	-2	0.16	-0.57	0.09	0.23	20	33.40	108	81	49	0	0	2	0
	CHARLESTON	81	52	93	48	66	-3	0.33	-0.52	0.22	0.38	28	34.60	107	93	35	1	0	2	0
	ELKINS	76	44	86	42	60	-5	0.33	-0.61	0.30	0.57	39	28.27	83	98	37	0	0	2	0
	HUNTINGTON	81	53	92	47	67	-3	0.12	-0.57	0.11	0.67	61	32.05	103	89	37	1	0	2	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	69	50	73	41	59	-4	0.68	-0.34	0.59	1.61	98	25.99	105	96	51	0	0	5	1
	GREEN BAY	68	48	74	41	58	-4	0.59	-0.24	0.52	1.06	80	29.36	136	93	61	0	0	4	1
	LA CROSSE	71	53	76	48	62	-4	0.19	-0.72	0.11	0.61	42	30.05	121	89	53	0	0	3	0
	MADISON	72	52	77	45	62	-2	0.26	-0.60	0.19	2.11	152	32.44	129	91	60	0	0	3	0
	MILWAUKEE	71	55	78	51	63	-3	0.78	-0.09	0.72	1.66	119	30.05	118	77	55	0	0	3	1
WY	CASPER	77	43	86	28	60	-1	0.05	-0.12	0.05	0.18	75	9.85	101	63	24	0	1	1	0
	CHEYENNE	77	45	88	36	61	1	0.00	-0.36	0.00	0.00	0	13.78	108	58	22	0	0	0	0
	LANDER	75	43	83	36	59	-3	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.00	0	12.76	133	55	14	0	0	0	0
	SHERIDAN	74	40	80	32	57	-4	0.03	-0.23	0.02	0.07	18	12.31	113	77	37	0	1	2	0

Based on 1971-2000 normals

***** Not Available**

August Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Seasonably dry weather prevailed in the Far West, while a patchwork pattern of showers affected the remainder of the nation. Meanwhile, cooler-than-normal conditions across the northern High Plains and much of the West contrasted with above-normal temperatures in the eastern two-thirds of the U.S. Warmth across the central and eastern U.S. promoted rapid summer crop maturation, while crop development lagged the normal pace in parts of the West.

West of the Rockies, fieldwork activities included Northwestern small grain harvesting. In the Four Corners States, an erratic monsoon left some areas with abundant rainfall but resulted in mostly dry weather in other locations.

Farther east, spotty rainfall on the Plains was heaviest from Montana to Kansas. On the southern Plains, however, a hot, dry August increased stress on pastures and immature summer crops.

In fact, August dryness was most pronounced in a broad area stretching from Texas into the Ohio Valley and the lower Great Lakes region. The hot, dry weather arrived too late to significantly harm corn, but adversely affected pastures and immature summer crops. In contrast, much of western Corn Belt continued to receive abundant rainfall.

Most of the Southeast also experienced frequent showers, in part due to the remnants of Tropical Depression Five. The Southeastern rainfall helped to offset the effects of late-season heat. Elsewhere, pockets of drought persisted or intensified in the middle and northern Atlantic States.

Summary: Across the South, heat persisted through much of August. In Arkansas, Little Rock reached or exceeded 100°F on eight consecutive days from July 29 - August 5, the longest such streak in that location since August 25 - September 4, 2000 (11 days). With a high of 107°F on August 3, Little Rock posted its highest reading since August 30, 2000, when the temperature reached 109°F. Elsewhere in Arkansas, Leola (108°F on August 3), tied an all-time record originally set on July 17, 1980. Farther south, Alexandria, LA (105°F on August 2), experienced its hottest day in nearly ten years. On September 5, 2000, Alexandria had recorded 107°F. Meanwhile in Kentucky, Paducah (104°F on August 3), notched its highest reading since August 16, 2007, when it was 105°F. St. Louis, MO (102°F on August 3), topped the 100-degree mark for the first time since August 15, 2007, when it was 105°F. In Mississippi, maxima of 105°F in Jackson (on August 2) and Greenville (on August 3) were also the highest readings since August 2007. Impressive daily-record highs during the early-month heat wave included 109°F (on August 3) in Wichita, KS; 107°F (on August 1) in San Angelo, TX; and 106°F (on August 2) in Monroe, LA. The overnight hours provided little relief, as all-time-record high minimum temperatures were tied or broken on August 3 in locations such as Memphis, TN, and New Orleans, LA (both 84°F). In contrast, scattered daily-record lows were set in the West, where Sacramento, CA, dipped to 53°F on August 7.

As the month continued, heat also crept into the Midwest. In fact, Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN, posted consecutive daily-record highs (96 and 95°F) on August 8-9. By August 10, highs reached 99°F in Eastern locations such as Mobile, AL, and Georgetown, DE. Jackson, KY (97°F on August 11), noted its hottest day since August 16, 2007, when the high reached 99°F. Later, triple-digit heat was common as far north as the lower Midwest. On August 12, highs soared to 104°F in Paducah, KY, and 101°F in Evansville, IN. Other daily-record highs for August 12 included 104°F in Monroe, LA; 103°F in Huntsville, AL; 102°F in Greenwood, MS; and 100°F in Danville, VA. Evansville collected a trio of daily-record highs (101, 99, and 99°F) from August 12-14. Heat temporarily shifted into the Northwest around mid-month. On August 14, Northwestern daily-record highs soared to 101°F in Eugene, OR, and 97°F in Hoquiam, WA. Meanwhile, just enough cool air moved into the Southeast to end the second-longest spell of 90-degree heat on record in Savannah, GA. Savannah's streak ended at 40 days (July 6 - August 14), second only to a 44-day heat wave from June 26 to August 8, 1993. In Tennessee, Nashville's stretch of 90-degree weather ended at 31 days (July 18 - August 17). The only longer such streak in Nashville's history occurred in 2007 (34 days from July 26 - August 28). Elsewhere in the Southeast, however, records for consecutive numbers of days with 90-degree heat were broken in locations such as Jacksonville, FL (50 days from July 8 - August 26; previously 44 days in 1992), and Alma, GA (53 days from July 5 - August 26; previously, 42 days in 1962). In the Midwest a record-setting stretch of 80-degree warmth ended at 46 days (July 2 - August 16) in Chicago, IL. Chicago's former mark of 42 days had been set in 1955. Despite the consistent warmth, Chicago escaped the summer without any extreme heat. As a result, Chicago remained on the verge of a record-setting fourth consecutive year without 95-degree

heat. Chicago last reached 95°F on August 2, 2006, and—prior to 2007-09—last had three consecutive years without 95-degree heat in 1902-04.

After August 24, abruptly cooler weather arrived in the south-central U.S. Still, San Angelo, TX, set a record with 26 consecutive days (July 30 - August 24) of 100-degree heat, easily surpassing the former standard of 18 days set from June 18 - July 5, 1969. Elsewhere in Texas, Waco's string of 25 consecutive 100-degree days from July 31 - August 24 was its longest such streak since a 29-day spell of triple-digit heat from July 6 - August 3, 1998. By August 25 in Oklahoma, Ft. Supply's low of 41°F tied a state record for the date. With a low of 48°F on August 26, Amarillo, TX, tied its monthly record first established on August 30, 1915. Meanwhile, extreme heat briefly affected the West, where Bakersfield, CA (111 and 107°F), notched consecutive daily-record highs on August 24-25. Other daily-record highs in California included 121°F (on August 26) in Death Valley; 110°F (on August 25) in Fresno, Redding, and Riverside; and 109°F (on August 24) in Paso Robles. Farther north, sharp temperature fluctuations were noted across the Intermountain West. For example, Pocatello, ID, registered a daily-record low of 35°F on August 24, followed by a daily-record high of 100°F on August 26. The latter reading was also Pocatello's latest triple-digit heat, breaking the record set with a high of 101°F on August 15, 2003. Later, record-setting heat briefly overspread the northern Plains, where both Chadron, NE, and Mobridge, SD, attained 106°F on August 27. It was Chadron's second-hottest August day on record (tied with August 11, 2006, and earlier dates), behind only 108°F on August 6, 1980. By August 28, however, chilly conditions returned to the West. In California, Santa Rosa notched a daily-record low of 46°F on August 28, just 3 days after posting a daily-record high of 103°F. Elsewhere, the month ended in the midst of a rare New England heat wave. In Maine, Portland (91, 90, 94, 91, and 93°F), tied a record with 5 consecutive days of 90-degree heat from August 29 - September 2. Portland's other five-day stretches of 90-degree heat occurred from July 7-11, 1993; August 25-29, 1948; and August 11-15, 1944. Elsewhere in Maine, Caribou (92, 91, 93, and 92°F) tied an all-time record with a 4-day heat wave from August 29 - September 1. Previously, Caribou's only other 4-day spell of 90-degree heat was observed from June 15-18, 1949.

Although Tropical Depression Five officially dissipated before reaching the central Gulf Coast on August 12, the pesky remnant circulation executed a clockwise loop and briefly re-emerged over the northern Gulf of Mexico before heading back into the Southeast. During the week of August 15-21, rainfall reached 10.05 inches in Bunkie, LA. Baton Rouge, LA, netted consecutive daily-record amounts on August 17-18, totaling 6.64 inches. Farther north, 48-hour totals on August 17-19 ranged from 10 to 12 inches at several locations in the vicinity of Nashville, TN. London, KY, received a daily-record sum of 3.29 inches on August 18. Across the remainder of the South and East, spotty showers provided occasional relief from persistent heat. Across the interior Northeast, 48-hour totals on August 2-4 reached 5.52 inches at Ellenburg Depot, NY, and 5.21 inches atop Vermont's Jay Peak. Later, Arkansas' Little Rock Air Force Base netted 3.06 inches on August 5-6. Meanwhile, Charleston, SC, received a daily-record rainfall of 4.97 inches on August 6.

Rainfall was more consistent in the upper Midwest, where summer (June-August) precipitation records were broken by mid-month in locations such as Sioux City, IA; Wabasha, MN; and Ontario, WI. For those three communities, previous summer rainfall records had been established in 1983, 1993, and 2007, respectively. Parts of Iowa remained the focus of heavy rainfall. For example, Ottumwa, IA, noted consecutive daily-record amounts on August 8-9, totaling 4.71 inches. The Des Moines River at Ottumwa crested 9.04 feet above flood stage on August 11. It was the third-highest crest on record in Ottumwa, behind the high-water marks of June 17, 2008 (9.60 feet above flood stage), and June 7, 1947 (9.20 feet). Similarly, the South Skunk River near Oskaloosa, IA, achieved a record crest (6.4 feet above flood stage) on August 16, topping the May 1944 high-water mark by 0.6 foot. Incredibly, Ottumwa was drenched by another 4.54 inches of rain on August 20 to help boost its monthly total to 12.52 inches (311 percent of normal). Farther west, North Platte, NE, surpassed its normal annual precipitation total of 19.66 inches on August 16. During the last quarter-century, North Platte's only earlier occurrences of surpassing the normal annual precipitation were August 7, 1993, and August 13, 2008. Meanwhile in Wisconsin, Green Bay's daily-record total of 2.98 inches on August 20 capped its wettest summer on record. Green Bay's summer 1914 standard of 18.89 inches was easily toppled by the June-August 2010 sum of 20.66 inches. Late in the month, a non-tropical low-pressure system near the northern Atlantic Coast resulted in wet conditions in the Northeast. Parts of Ulster County, NY, received more than 7 inches of rain. Daily-record rainfall totals for August 22 in New York included 4.21 inches in Syracuse and 1.80 inches in Binghamton. It was also Syracuse's wettest August day on record, surpassing the mark of 2.98 inches set on August 28, 1990. The following day, August 23, a wind gust to 69 mph was clocked on

Horseshoe Shoal in Nantucket Sound. Heavy rain lingered for several days in coastal New England, where daily-record totals for August 25 included 2.76 inches in Boston, MA, and 2.64 inches in Portland, ME. Milton, MA, reported an August 22-25 event total of 7.59 inches. Meanwhile, heavy showers peppered the Southeast, where daily-record amounts reached 5.27 inches (on August 24) at Cape Hatteras, NC; 4.92 inches (on August 23) in Sarasota-Bradenton, FL; 3.21 inches (on August 22) in Savannah, GA; and 2.55 inches (on August 24) in Lynchburg, VA. As the month ended, heavy showers shifted into the central Gulf Coast region and the Northwest. Alexandria, LA (5.30 inches), received a daily-record rainfall for August 29. Two days later in Washington, record-setting amounts for August 31 included 2.25 inches in Quillayute and 1.17 inches in Hoquiam. In Montana, Billings (1.67 inches on August 29-30) experienced its fourth-wettest 2-day period in August on record.

Despite nearly uninterrupted trade winds and almost daily showers in windward locations, August rainfall totals were below normal across most of the Hawaiian island chain. Many of Hawaii's leeward areas, especially in Maui and Hawaii Counties, remained in a serious drought situation. On Kauai, Lihue noted measurable rainfall on 25 days (normal is 17 days) but received a monthly total of just 1.32 inches (69 percent of normal). Similarly on the Big Island, Hilo's August rainfall was spread across 29 days (normal is 25 days) but totaled just 4.31 inches (44 percent of normal).

During August, near- to above-normal temperatures dominated Alaska. Fairbanks' average temperature of 59.9°F (3.7°F above normal) was aided by a mid-month warm spell that included a high of 91°F on August 15. With that August 15 reading, Fairbanks also set a record for its latest temperature above 90°F, previously established with a high of 93°F on August 5, 1994. Meanwhile, frequent showers affected Alaska, especially across the mainland. Anchorage received at least a trace of rain on 31 consecutive days from July 18 - August 17, surpassing its all-time record of 27 days set from November 28 - December 24, 1951. Precipitation was especially heavy in parts of western Alaska, where Kotzebue (1.30 inches on August 18) noted its second-wettest August day in the last 60 years, behind only 1.48 inches on August 23, 1954.

Fieldwork

Weather summary provided by USDA/NASS

Near- to below-normal temperatures prevailed from the Rocky Mountains westward, while above-normal temperatures promoted rapid summer crop development and small grain harvesting from the Great Plains to the Atlantic Coast. Most notably, August temperatures in portions of Texas, the Delta, and the Great Lakes region averaged as much as 8°F above normal. Above-average precipitation dotted the country during August, with parts of Iowa and the Gulf Coast region receiving rainfall totaling 12 inches or more. Elsewhere, abnormally dry conditions were evident in the Pacific Coast States and in a band stretching from Texas northeastward into the Ohio Valley.

Nearly ideal growing conditions promoted the continued rapid phenological development of this year's corn crop. By August 1, acreage at or beyond the silking stage had advanced to 93 percent complete, 19 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Silking progress in the Corn Belt was ahead of both last year and normal. Acreage at or beyond the dough stage reached 52 percent complete by August 8, thirteen days ahead of last year and nearly 5 days ahead of the average. Hot weather during the latter half of the month helped maintain a quick crop development pace in most states. By August 29, corn acreage at or beyond the dough stage had advanced to 94 percent, while 73 percent of the crop was at or beyond the dented stage. This was 43 percentage points, or over 18 days, ahead of last year, and the earliest date in the past 10 years that nearly three-quarters of the crop was dented. By August 29, crop maturity had reached 17 percent complete, 12 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, corn condition ratings declined slightly during the month, with 70 percent of the crop reported in good to excellent condition on August 29. This compared with 71 percent on August 1 and 70 percent last year at this time. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, excessive rainfall early in the month left many low-lying fields completely saturated, stunting growth and yellowing portions of the crop.

Heading of the nation's sorghum crop was 55 percent complete by August 1, nearly 5 days ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Meanwhile, 28 percent of this year's acreage was at the coloring stage or beyond, slightly behind both last year and the average. Most notably, coloring was nearly 2 weeks behind normal in Texas, the second-largest sorghum-producing state. With activity limited to the Delta and Texas, 22 percent of the sorghum crop was mature by August 8, four percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Improved growing conditions promoted double-digit coloring in portions of Colorado and the Great Plains prior to mid-month, and by August 15, nationwide progress was ahead of last year for the first time this season. Heading was complete

or nearly complete in all 11 major estimating states except New Mexico by August 29, ahead of both last year and the average. Boosted by late-month warmth, coloring continued at a rapid pace and had advanced to 58 percent complete by August 29, twelve percentage points ahead of last year. Twenty-six percent of the sorghum crop was mature by August 29, behind both last year and the 5-year average. Harvest was underway and well ahead of the normal pace in the Delta, but 19 percentage points behind last year in Texas. Overall, 62 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 29, down 7 percentage points from August 1 but 13 points better than the same time last year. In Kansas, the largest sorghum-producing state, triple-digit temperatures combined with persistently dry weather depleted soil moisture and stressed a portion of the crop.

Oat harvest was ongoing in the nine major estimating states as the month began, but was nearing completion in Ohio and Texas. The harvest pace was rapid throughout most of the major production areas, as warm, sunny weather provided excellent conditions for fieldwork. During the 2 weeks from August 2-15, producers harvested 32 percent of the nation's crop. In contrast, wet fields in Wisconsin, the largest oat-producing state, slowed harvest during the latter half of the month and caused progress to fall behind normal. By August 29, producers had harvested 96 percent of the oat crop, well ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. As harvest surpassed the halfway point during the week ending August 8, seventy-seven percent of the oat crop was reported in good to excellent condition. This was 21 percentage points better than the same time last year.

By August 1, ninety-seven percent to the barley crop was at or beyond the heading stage, on par with last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Harvest was underway in most states. Despite mostly ideal weather that provided ample time for fieldwork during the first half of the month, harvest remained behind normal in Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, and Washington—four of the six largest barley-producing states—due to early-season developmental delays. Harvest remained fast-paced during the latter half of the month, and by August 29, seventy-one percent of the barley crop had been combined. This was 28 percentage points ahead of last year but 5 points behind the 5-year average. As harvest surpassed the halfway point during the week ending August 22, eighty-four percent of the barley crop was reported in good to excellent condition. This was down slightly from August 1 but up 4 percentage points from the same time last year.

As August began, winter wheat harvest was complete or nearly complete throughout most of the major producing areas, while progress in the Pacific Northwest and Montana significantly trailed the normal pace. By August 1, eighty-three percent of the nation's crop was harvested, on par with last year's pace but 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Harvest in Montana was just beginning, 19 days behind normal, following unusually cool weather that slowed phenological development of the crop early in the growing season. Warm, mostly dry weather provided nearly ideal harvest conditions in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington, allowing producers ample time to harvest 50 percent or more their crop from August 2-22. Nationally, harvest had advanced to 95 percent complete by August 22, behind both last year and the 5-year average.

Following cooler-than-normal weather in late July, warm weather returned to Idaho and Montana in early August. This promoted rapid head development and maturation of the spring wheat crop, although progress in these states remained behind normal. Nationally, 98 percent of the crop was at or beyond the heading stage by August 1, slightly ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Harvest was underway in five of the six major estimating states as the calendar turned to August, with 5 percent of the crop harvested. This was 2 percentage points ahead of last year but 8 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest was just beginning in Idaho and Montana, but warm, sunny weather provided producers in the Dakotas and Minnesota—three of the four largest spring wheat-producing states—ample time to harvest 12 percent or more of their crop during the week ending August 8. Despite a steady harvest pace throughout the month, delays of 10 days or more were evident in Idaho, Montana, and Washington on August 22. By August 29, sixty-nine percent of the spring wheat crop had been harvested. This was 33 percentage points, or 15 days, ahead of last year but 6 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 82 percent of the spring wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 22, compared with 82 percent on August 1 and 72 percent at the same time last year.

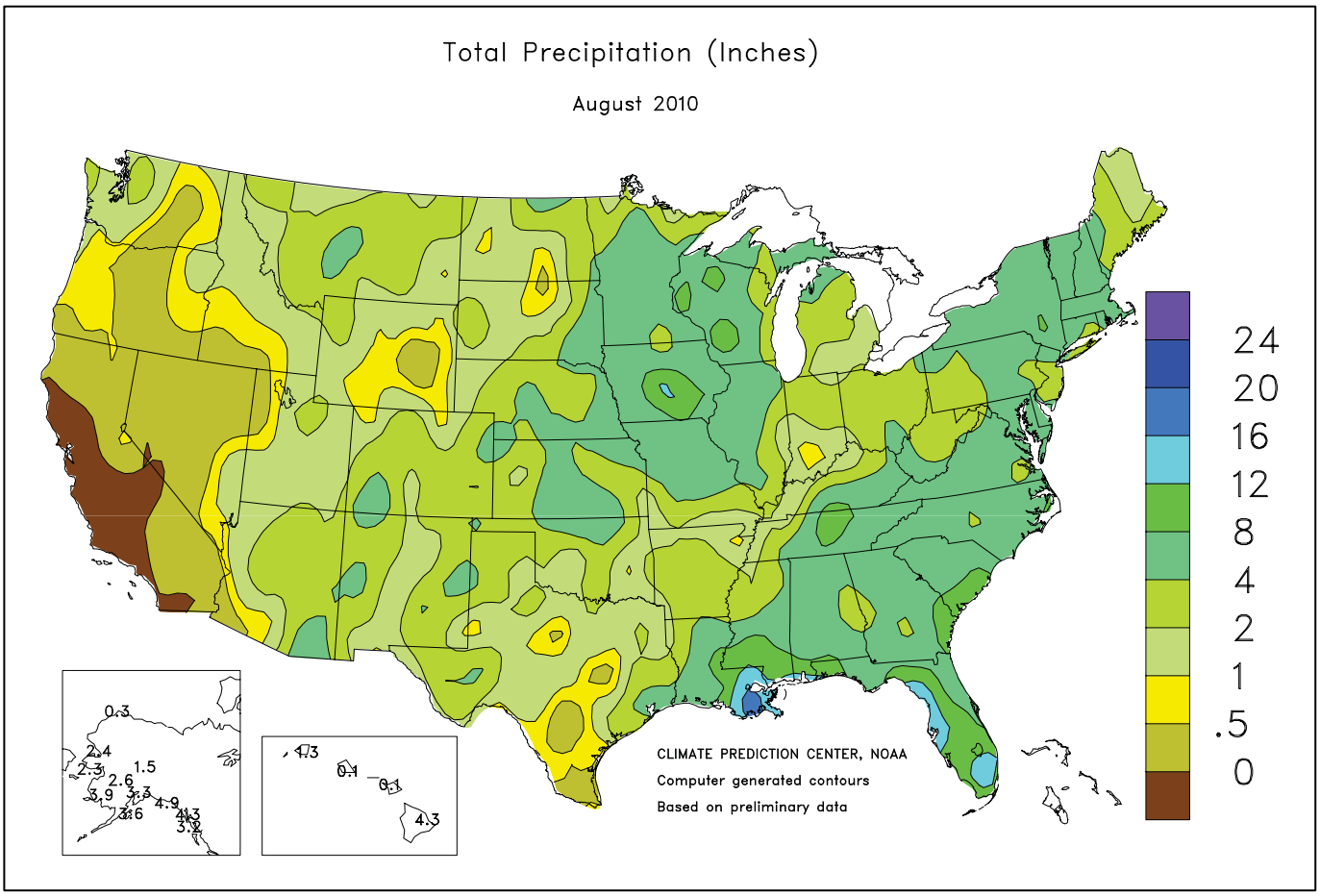
Warm weather throughout the growing season across most of the major rice-producing areas pushed head development ahead of both last year and the average pace. By August 1, rice acreage at or beyond the heading stage had reached 65 percent, 26 percentage points ahead of last year and 18 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Arkansas, the largest rice-producing state, head development was over 13 days ahead of normal by August 1. In contrast, rice fields in California had just started to head, leaving progress 13

percentage points—or over 10 days—behind normal. By August 8, harvest was well underway in Louisiana and Texas but had just begun in portions of Arkansas and Mississippi. Heading was complete throughout the Delta by August 29, while progress continued to trail the normal pace in California and Texas. Rice producers had harvested 32 percent of the nation's crop by August 29, seventeen percentage points ahead of last year and 15 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 68 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 29, down 4 percentage points from August 1 but up 2 points from the same time last year.

Warm, mostly sunny weather in late July boosted phenological development of the nation's soybean crop. By August 1, blooming had advanced to 86 percent complete, 12 percentage points—or 8 days—ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Meanwhile, pods were setting on 53 percent of this year's acreage, 20 percentage points—or over one week—ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the average. Blooming was complete or nearly complete in the Corn Belt and Delta by August 8. Hot, humid conditions prevailed throughout most of the major soybean-producing areas at mid-month, maintaining a rapid pod setting pace in the Great Plains and Great Lakes region. Timely late-month rainfall aided pod filling in portions of the Corn Belt. By August 29, ninety-six percent of the soybean acreage was at or beyond the pod-setting stage, ahead of both last year and the average. Pod-setting progress was complete or nearly complete in all 18 major estimating states except Kansas, Missouri, and North Carolina. With progress most advanced in Louisiana and Mississippi, leaf drop was evident on 8 percent of the nation's soybean acreage by August 29. This was 5 percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 64 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 29, a 2-point decline from August 1 and 5 points below the same time last year. In Iowa, the largest soybean-producing state, increased instances of sudden death syndrome, as well as heavy rainfall and localized flooding that led to the drowning out of some fields, caused a decline in crop condition ratings.

Hot weather and dry soils continued to hamper peg development in Virginia, leaving progress over 2 weeks behind normal. However, 86 percent of the nation's crop was at or beyond the pegging stage by August 1, seven percentage points ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average. In Georgia, the largest peanut-producing state, early-month rainfall and improved soil moisture conditions pushed pegging to 99 percent complete by August 8. This was ahead of both last year and the average. By August 15, pegging was complete on 96 percent of this year's peanut acreage, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 59 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition on August 29, up 2 percentage points from August 1 and 13 points below the same time last year.

Cotton acreage at or beyond the squaring stage had advanced to 96 percent complete by August 1, three percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Squaring progress was complete or nearly complete in all 15 major estimating states except Alabama, Oklahoma, and Virginia. In Texas, the largest cotton-producing state, ideal weather on the Northern High Plains provided excellent growing conditions for the cotton crop throughout much of the season, pushing boll set to 9 days ahead of normal by August 8. Conversely, unusually hot weather coupled with dry soils hampered crop development in Virginia. By August 15, ninety percent of the nation's cotton crop was setting bolls, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Meanwhile, bolls were opening on 14 percent of this year's acreage, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. During the latter half of the month, an adequate number of heat units promoted rapid crop maturity in northern Texas, while producers in South-Central Texas were busy defoliating their crop. By August 29, ninety-six percent of the cotton crop was setting bolls, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Boosted by warm weather, bolls were opening at a rapid pace across much of the Delta and Southeast, where progress was well ahead of both last year and normal. Nationally, bolls were opening on 29 percent of the cotton acreage by August 29, eleven percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the average. Overall, 60 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent on August 29, compared with 66 percent on August 1 and 51 percent at the same time last year. Condition ratings were fairly steady during the first half of August, but began to decline as warmer-than-normal weather and a lack of available soil moisture began to stress cotton fields in parts of Texas by mid-month. Toward month's end, spider mites negatively impacted fields in the Southern High Plains of Texas, while army worms and grasshoppers were evident in parts of the Cross Timbers.


Total Precipitation (Inches)
August 2010
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20
16
12
8
4
2
1
.5
0
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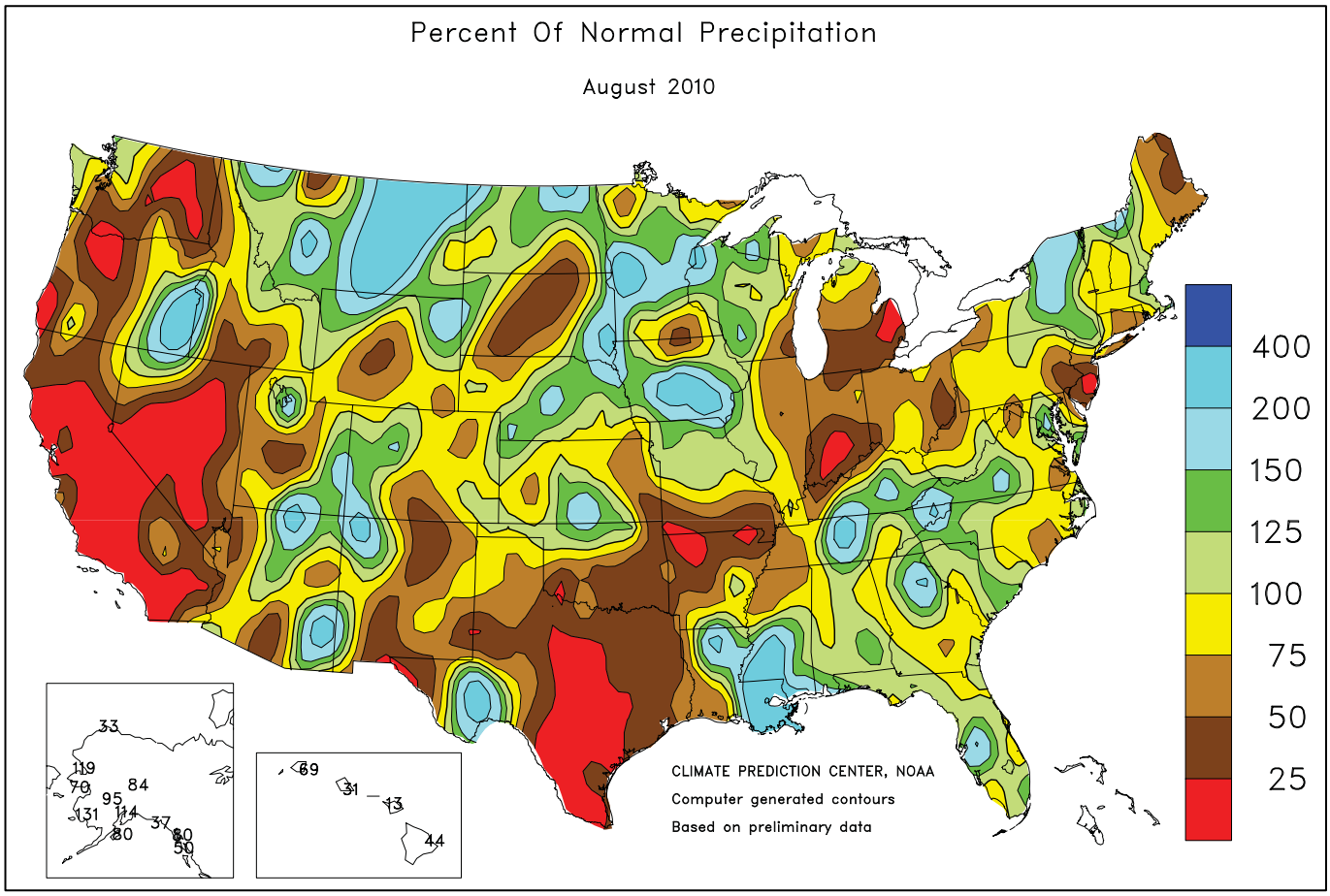
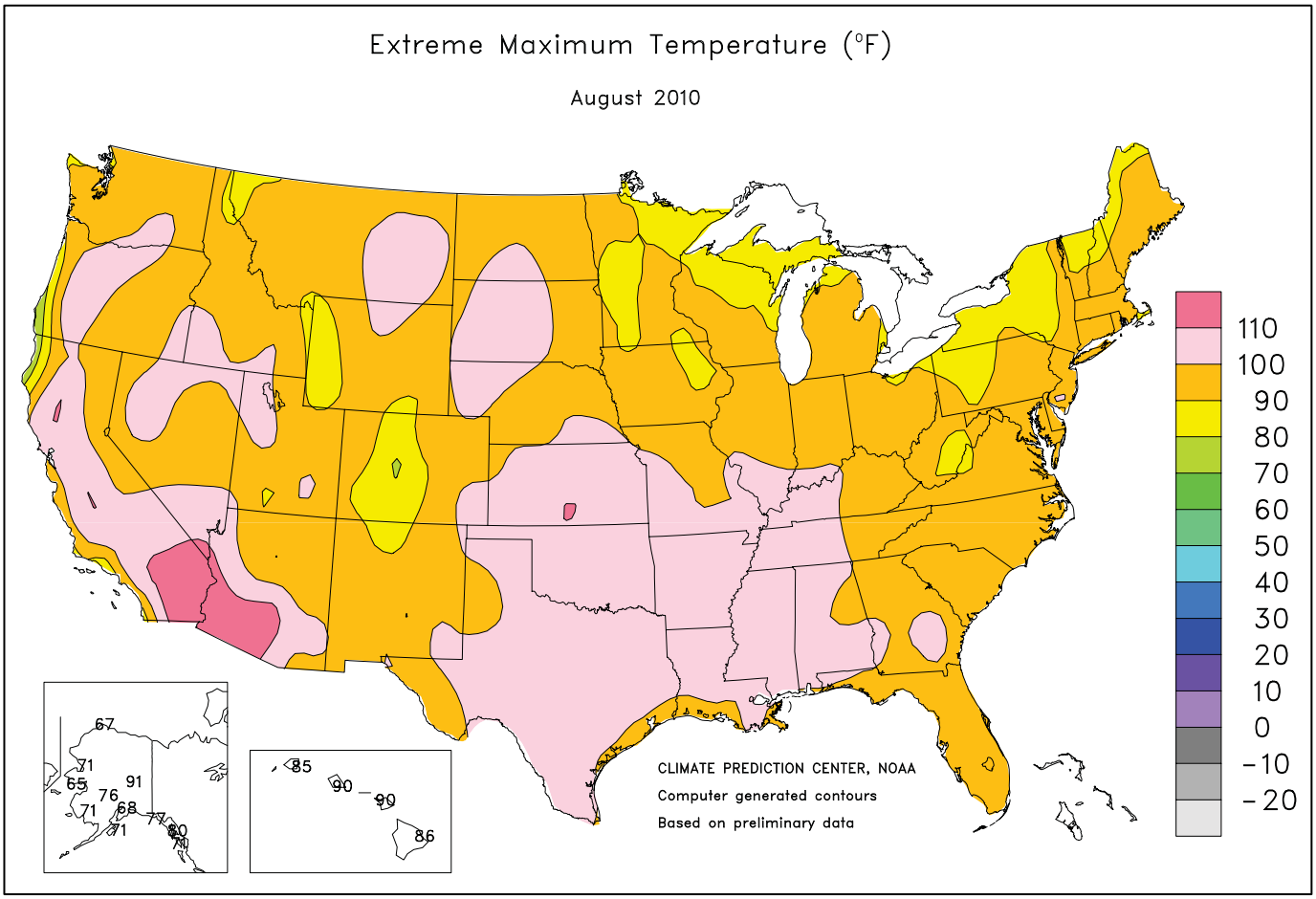
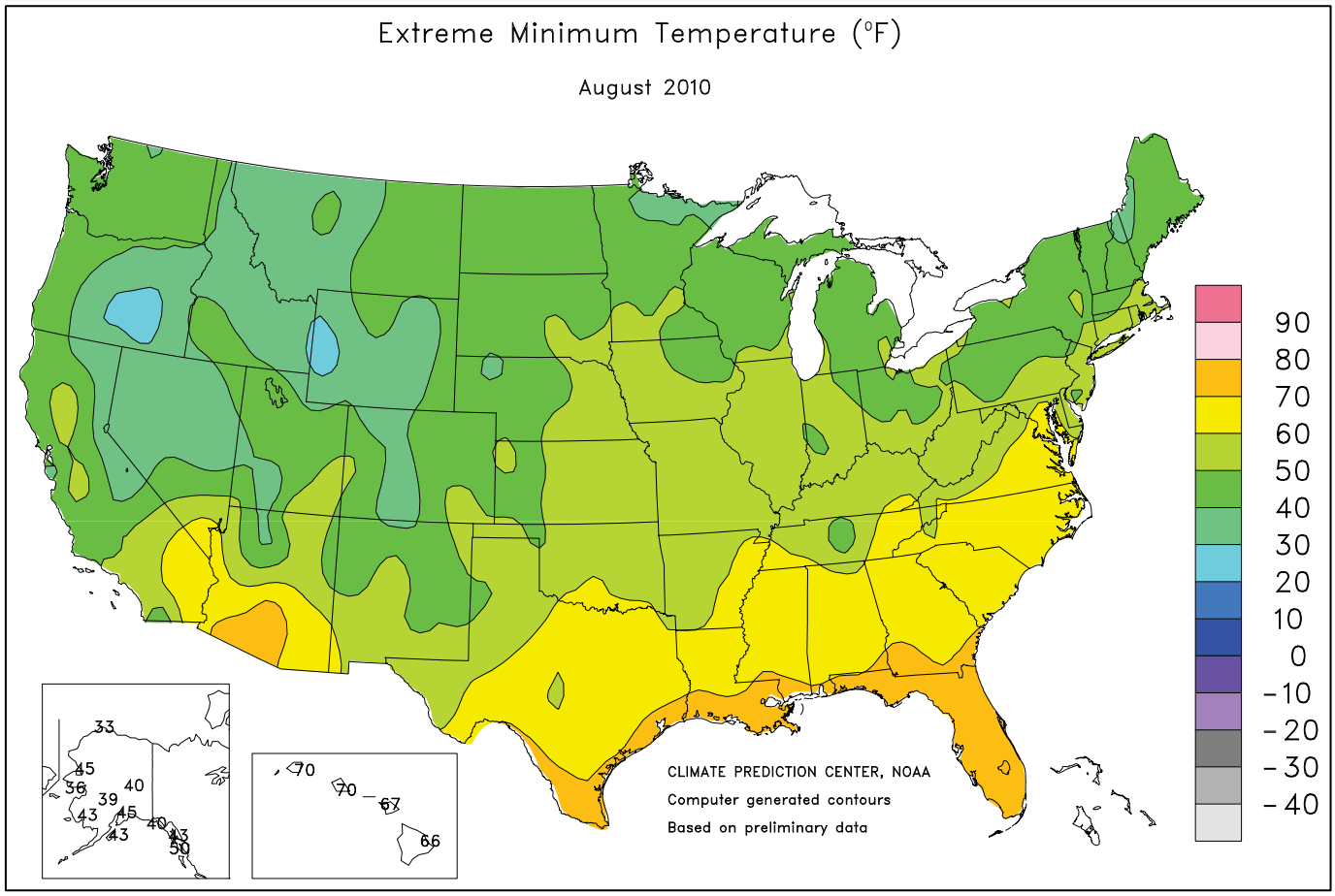
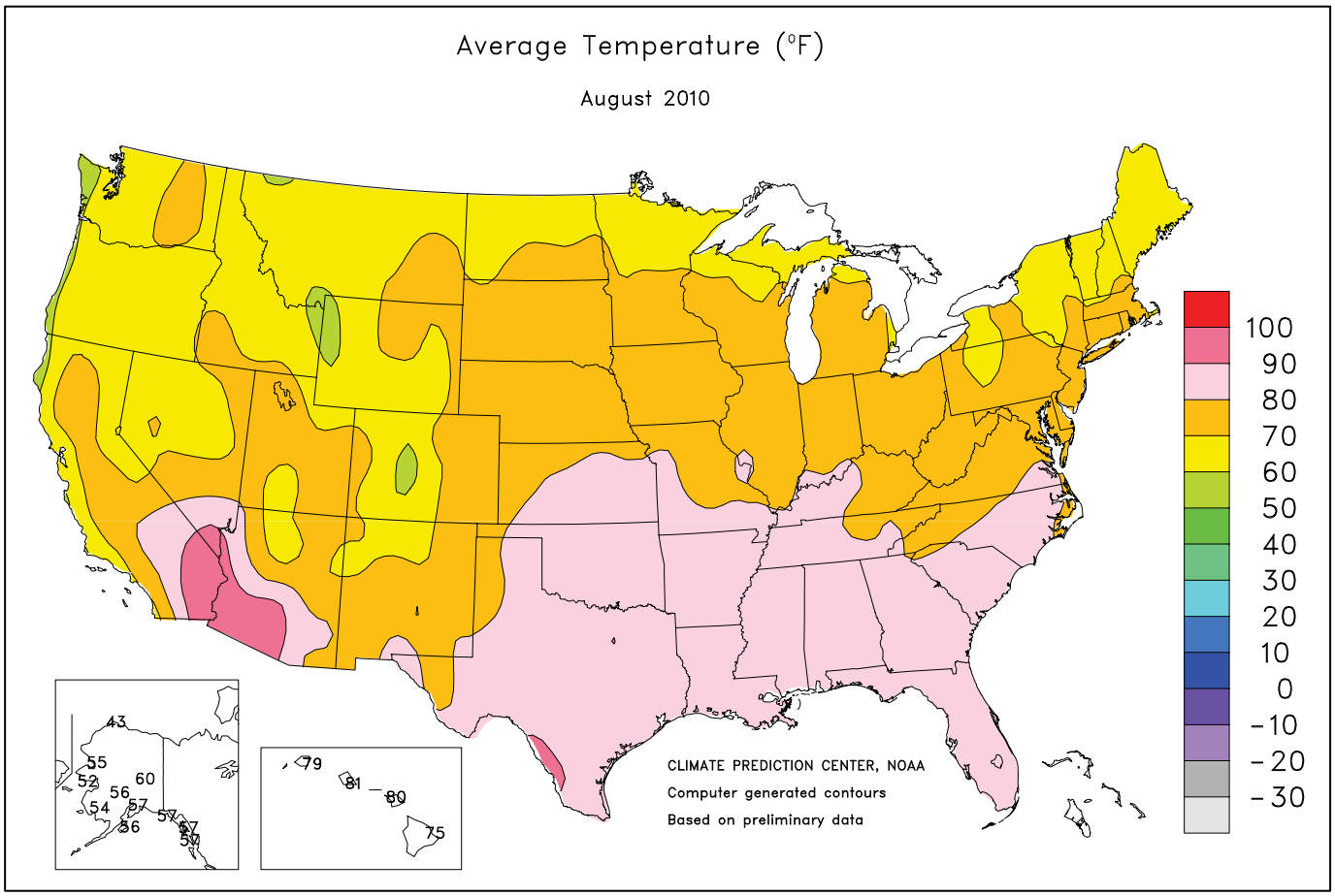
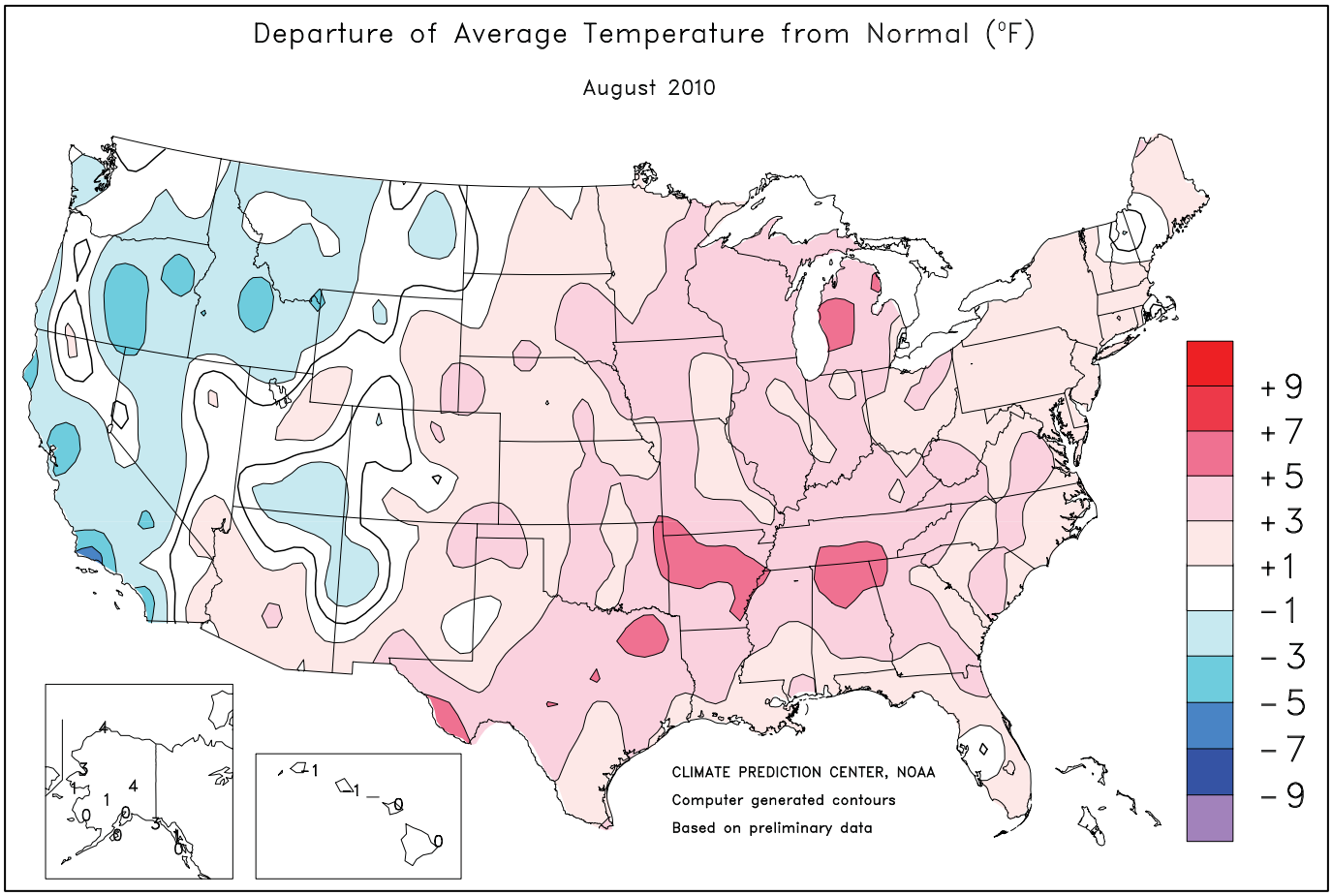
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Percent Of Normal Precipitation
August 2010
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)
August 2010
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
67
71
65
91
76
68
71
71
85
90
90
86
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Extreme Minimum Temperature (°F)
August 2010
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
33
45
36
40
39
43
45
43
40
43
50
70
70
67
66
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Average Temperature (°F)
August 2010
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
43
55
52
56
60
54
57
56
57
57
57
79
81
80
75
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data


Departure of Average Temperature from Normal (°F)
August 2010
+9
+7
+5
+3
+1
-1
-3
-5
-7
-9
4
3
1
4
1
0
0
0
3
1
1
1
0
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

August 2010

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

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	85	5	4.79	1.31	LEXINGTON	78	3	0.58	-3.19	COLUMBUS	76	2	2.23	-1.49
HUNTSVILLE	85	6	3.46	0.14	LONDON-CORBIN	77	3	6.03	2.67	DAYTON	76	4	1.73	-1.76
MOBILE	84	3	7.25	1.05	LOUISVILLE	83	6	2.06	-1.35	MANSFIELD	73	4	2.76	-1.84
MONTGOMERY	85	4	4.09	0.46	PADUCAH	82	6	3.19	0.20	TOLEDO	74	3	2.42	-0.77
AK ANCHORAGE	57	1	3.34	0.41	LA BATON ROUGE	84	3	12.96	7.10	YOUNGSTOWN	72	4	2.48	-0.95
BARROW	43	4	0.34	-0.70	LAKE CHARLES	86	4	2.71	-2.14	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	85	4	0.48	-2.00
COLD BAY	51	-1	3.22	-0.37	NEW ORLEANS	85	2	11.73	5.58	TULSA	85	3	1.19	-1.66
FAIRBANKS	60	4	1.46	-0.28	SHREVEPORT	88	5	0.85	-1.86	OR ASTORIA	60	-1	1.12	-0.09
JUNEAU	57	1	4.31	-1.06	ME BANGOR	69	1	1.91	-1.08	BURNS	63	-1	0.51	0.06
KING SALMON	54	-1	4.41	1.52	CARIBOU	66	3	1.58	-2.57	EUGENE	67	1	0.44	-0.55
KODIAK	56	1	3.57	-0.91	PORTLAND	69	2	2.95	-0.10	MEDFORD	73	0	0.86	0.34
NOME	52	1	2.26	-0.97	MD BALTIMORE	77	3	4.73	0.99	PENDLETON	70	-2	0.30	-0.26
AZ FLAGSTAFF	65	1	3.56	0.67	MA BOSTON	73	1	5.75	2.38	PORTLAND	68	-1	0.23	-0.70
PHOENIX	94	3	0.38	-0.56	WORCESTER	70	2	4.36	0.27	SALEM	68	1	0.20	-0.48
TUCSON	87	2	2.04	-0.26	MI ALPENA	70	5	2.62	-0.88	PA ALLENTOWN	73	2	1.70	-2.65
AR FORT SMITH	87	5	2.27	-0.29	DETROIT	75	3	0.58	-2.52	ERIE	73	2	1.90	-2.31
LITTLE ROCK	87	6	1.48	-1.45	FLINT	74	5	0.32	-3.11	MIDDLETOWN	76	2	1.72	-1.59
CA BAKERSFIELD	81	-1	0.00	-0.08	GRAND RAPIDS	75	6	1.74	-2.04	PHILADELPHIA	79	3	2.19	-1.63
EUREKA	55	-4	0.15	-0.23	HOUGHTON LAKE	70	5	1.79	-1.93	PITTSBURGH	74	3	1.68	-1.70
FRESNO	80	0	0.00	-0.01	LANSING	74	6	0.44	-3.02	WILKES-BARRE	72	2	1.97	-1.13
LOS ANGELES	66	-5	0.00	-0.14	MUSKEGON	75	6	1.80	-1.97	WILLIAMSPORT	72	1	3.75	0.37
REDDING	79	0	0.13	-0.09	TRAVERSE CITY	72	4	3.35	-0.04	PR SAN JUAN	84	2	8.40	3.18
SACRAMENTO	72	-3	0.00	-0.06	MN DULUTH	68	4	6.39	2.17	RI PROVIDENCE	73	1	2.43	-1.47
SAN DIEGO	68	-5	0.00	-0.09	INT'L FALLS	66	2	3.83	0.69	SC CHARLESTON	83	3	10.07	3.16
SAN FRANCISCO	64	0	0.00	-0.07	MINNEAPOLIS	77	6	4.91	0.86	COLUMBIA	83	3	5.56	0.15
STOCKTON	73	-3	0.00	-0.05	ROCHESTER	73	5	3.72	-0.61	FLORENCE	82	2	3.21	-2.12
CO ALAMOSA	64	2	0.47	-0.72	ST. CLOUD	73	6	6.36	2.43	GREENVILLE	80	2	5.99	1.91
CO SPRINGS	71	3	2.47	-1.01	MS JACKSON	85	4	8.26	4.60	MYRTLE BEACH	81	2	5.60	0.02
DENVER	74	3	1.04	-0.71	MERIDIAN	83	2	4.34	1.00	SD ABERDEEN	73	2	1.01	-1.41
GRAND JUNCTION	75	0	1.22	0.38	TUPELO	84	4	1.86	-0.81	HURON	75	4	1.60	-0.47
PUEBLO	75	1	1.76	-0.51	MO COLUMBIA	78	2	4.42	0.67	RAPID CITY	73	2	1.33	-0.28
CT BRIDGEPORT	75	2	2.43	-1.32	JOPLIN	83	5	0.84	-2.98	SIOUX FALLS	74	3	6.26	3.25
HARTFORD	73	1	2.21	-1.77	KANSAS CITY	81	4	3.74	0.20	TN BRISTOL	78	5	6.26	3.26
DC WASHINGTON	80	3	2.59	-0.85	SPRINGFIELD	81	3	1.53	-1.84	CHATTANOOGA	84	6	3.05	-0.54
DE WILMINGTON	77	2	1.34	-2.17	ST JOSEPH	78	2	5.32	1.52	JACKSON	83	4	1.89	-0.99
FL DAYTONA BEACH	83	1	5.83	-0.26	ST LOUIS	82	4	3.62	0.64	KNOXVILLE	81	4	2.80	-0.09
FT LAUDERDALE	84	1	11.55	4.67	MT BILLINGS	71	0	2.78	1.93	MEMPHIS	87	6	2.32	-0.68
FT MYERS	84	1	10.31	0.77	BUTTE	59	-3	2.05	0.69	NASHVILLE	82	4	6.99	3.71
JACKSONVILLE	84	3	7.74	0.87	GLASGOW	70	1	2.99	1.74	TX ABILENE	87	4	0.40	-2.23
KEY WEST	85	1	5.01	-0.39	GREAT FALLS	65	-1	2.05	0.40	AMARILLO	78	2	2.55	-0.39
MELBOURNE	84	3	5.59	-0.19	HELENA	65	-2	2.59	1.30	AUSTIN	87	2	0.63	-1.68
MIAMI	85	1	8.75	0.12	KALISPELL	62	-1	1.39	0.14	BEAUMONT	86	3	3.34	-1.51
ORLANDO	84	1	5.62	-0.63	MILES CITY	72	-1	1.54	0.38	BROWNSVILLE	87	3	0.92	-2.07
PENSACOLA	84	2	11.87	5.02	MISSOULA	67	1	1.22	0.07	COLLEGE STATION	89	4	0.34	-2.29
ST PETERSBURG	83	0	11.31	3.05	NE GRAND ISLAND	77	3	3.87	0.79	CORPUS CHRISTI	86	2	1.07	-2.47
TALLAHASSEE	84	2	9.97	2.94	HASTINGS	77	3	2.86	-0.32	DALLAS/FT WORTH	90	6	0.41	-1.62
TAMPA	84	1	9.29	1.69	LINCOLN	78	3	2.81	-0.54	DEL RIO	88	3	0.57	-1.02
WEST PALM BEACH	84	1	6.97	0.32	MCCOOK	77	2	3.90	1.10	EL PASO	84	3	0.31	-1.44
GA ATHENS	82	4	7.62	3.84	NORFOLK	75	2	4.48	1.68	GALVESTON	87	3	0.52	-3.70
ATLANTA	83	4	3.32	-0.35	NORTH PLATTE	74	1	2.34	0.19	HOUSTON	88	5	1.02	-2.81
AUGUSTA	82	3	2.04	-2.44	OMAHA/EPPLEY	79	5	4.83	1.62	LUBBOCK	80	2	1.33	-1.02
COLUMBUS	85	4	2.45	-1.33	SCOTTSBLUFF	74	3	1.29	0.10	MIDLAND	84	4	0.44	-1.33
MACON	84	4	3.57	-0.22	VALENTINE	76	4	2.01	-0.19	SAN ANGELO	88	7	1.10	-0.95
SAVANNAH	84	3	5.30	-1.90	NV ELKO	68	0	0.01	-0.35	SAN ANTONIO	88	4	0.07	-2.50
HI HILO	75	-1	4.31	-5.47	ELY	67	1	0.13	-0.78	VICTORIA	87	3	0.32	-2.73
HONOLULU	81	-1	0.14	-0.32	LAS VEGAS	92	3	0.00	-0.45	WACO	89	4	0.42	-1.43
KAHULUI	80	0	0.07	-0.46	RENO	73	3	0.13	-0.14	WICHITA FALLS	87	4	1.99	-0.39
LIHUE	79	-1	1.32	-0.59	WINNEMUCCA	67	-3	0.21	-0.14	UT SALT LAKE CITY	76	0	1.70	0.94
ID BOISE	74	0	0.27	-0.03	NH CONCORD	69	1	2.76	-0.45	VT BURLINGTON	70	2	3.51	-0.50
LEWISTON	73	0	0.24	-0.51	NJ ATLANTIC CITY	77	3	1.09	-3.23	VA LYNCHBURG	76	2	6.53	3.12
POCATELLO	68	0	0.44	-0.22	NEWARK	78	2	2.44	-1.58	NORFOLK	80	3	3.59	-1.20
IL CHICAGO/O'HARE	77	5	1.80	-2.82	NM ALBUQUERQUE	77	1	0.95	-0.78	RICHMOND	80	4	3.92	-0.26
MOLINE	77	4	5.75	1.34	NY ALBANY	72	3	1.69	-1.98	ROANOKE	77	2	5.00	1.26
PEORIA	77	4	2.51	-0.65	BINGHAMTON	69	2	3.84	0.49	WASH/DULLES	77	3	4.42	0.64
ROCKFORD	75	4	1.96	-2.25	BUFFALO	72	3	1.84	-2.03	WA OLYMPIA	63	0	0.51	-0.59
SPRINGFIELD	78	4	2.60	-0.81	ROCHESTER	71	2	2.68	-0.86	QUILLAYUTE	59	0	2.91	0.24
IN EVANSVILLE	81	5	0.84	-2.30	SYRACUSE	71	2	6.36	2.80	SEATTLE-TACOMA	65	-1	0.64	-0.38
FORT WAYNE	75	4	3.55	-0.05	NC ASHEVILLE	76	4	3.47	-0.83	SPOKANE	69	0	0.21	-0.47
INDIANAPOLIS	80	6	0.37	-3.45	CHARLOTTE	81	2	4.75	1.03	YAKIMA	69	1	0.05	-0.31
SOUTH BEND	74	3	0.92	-3.06	GREENSBORO	80	4	3.27	-0.44	WV BECKLEY	73	4	2.71	-0.74
IA BURLINGTON	78	4	3.93	0.07	HATTERAS	79	0	9.66	3.10	CHARLESTON	77	4	3.30	-0.81
CEDAR RAPIDS	74	2	6.08	1.85	RALEIGH	81	4	3.06	-0.72	ELKINS	72	3	4.86	0.60
DES MOINES	78	4	10.76	6.25	WILMINGTON	81	1	2.70	-4.61	HUNTINGTON	77	3	2.51	-1.37
DUBUQUE	73	3	3.61	-0.98	ND BISMARCK	71	2	2.74	0.59	WI EAU CLAIRE	73	4	5.62	0.94
SIOUX CITY	76	4	4.50	1.60	DICKINSON	69	0	0.93	-0.58	GREEN BAY	73	6	4.42	0.65
WATERLOO	74	3	5.46	1.38	FARGO	71	2	2.76	0.24	LA CROSSE	76	4	5.84	1.56
KS CONCORDIA	80	3	3.16	-0.08	GRAND FORKS	71	3	4.12	1.40	MADISON	74	5	3.92	-0.41
DODGE CITY	80	2	1.92	-0.81	JAMESTOWN	70	1	1.55	-0.78	MILWAUKEE	75	4	1.52	-2.51
GOODLAND	76	3	2.66	0.17	MINOT	70	2	2.64	0.69	WAUSAU	71	3	3.88	-0.65
HILL CITY	79	2	1.34	-1.69	WILLISTON	69	1	2.20	0.72	WY CASPER	70	1	0.40	-0.33
TOPEKA	82	5	1.68	-2.13	OH AKRON-CANTON	74	4	1.53	-2.12	CHEYENNE	69	3	0.34	-1.48
WICHITA	83	3	4.26	1.32	CINCINNATI	78	4	1.14	-2.65	LANDER	70	1	0.23	-0.34
KY JACKSON	77	3	3.51	-0.62	CLEVELAND	75	5	3.70	0.01	SHERIDAN	69	1	0.79	-0.01

Based on 1971-2000 normals

*** Not Available

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 12, 2010

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

Corn Percent Dented

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 12 2010	5-Yr Avg
CO	55	55	70	63
IL	54	93	97	83
IN	57	91	96	79
IA	73	90	97	83
KS	85	92	98	93
KY	91	94	98	94
MI	38	85	94	73
MN	52	85	94	83
MO	84	88	94	91
NE	83	83	92	89
NC	100	100	100	99
ND	22	77	86	66
OH	64	80	90	80
PA	54	65	73	71
SD	55	79	85	81
TN	96	99	100	99
TX	94	83	92	96
WI	37	76	87	62
18 Sts	64	86	93	83

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

Corn Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 12 2010	5-Yr Avg
CO	2	0	0	1
IL	0	7	18	6
IN	0	5	13	2
IA	0	1	3	1
KS	3	15	28	14
KY	5	33	54	19
MI	0	1	4	1
MN	0	0	0	0
MO	6	16	23	22
NE	0	0	2	2
NC	35	48	67	41
ND	0	0	0	0
OH	0	0	3	0
PA	3	2	6	7
SD	0	0	0	0
TN	5	51	72	34
TX	68	44	50	66
WI	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	3	6	11	6

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

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 12 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	19	27	36	31
IL	3	17	42	23
IN	14	39	60	32
IA	16	9	32	29
KS	20	9	20	26
KY	17	30	53	20
LA	60	62	71	67
MI	3	15	38	22
MN	14	12	37	33
MS	48	72	75	69
MO	7	5	12	14
NE	12	4	20	17
NC	7	3	14	13
ND	5	18	36	40
OH	22	29	52	33
SD	43	30	48	49
TN	23	37	49	43
WI	5	8	25	23
18 Sts	16	19	38	30

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

Corn Percent Mature

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 12 2010	5-Yr Avg
CO	16	3	10	21
IL	6	57	79	39
IN	6	46	69	28
IA	7	34	62	29
KS	30	49	70	53
KY	42	75	87	71
MI	2	37	60	20
MN	1	12	28	20
MO	32	51	65	60
NE	9	8	26	22
NC	93	93	96	93
ND	0	14	24	17
OH	10	24	50	16
PA	10	13	31	31
SD	5	9	21	18
TN	48	88	95	79
TX	72	58	73	77
WI	3	15	27	15
18 Sts	12	33	52	32

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

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	1	3	18	61	17
IL	5	11	25	45	14
IN	5	12	27	42	14
IA	4	8	20	45	23
KS	3	9	27	49	12
KY	5	15	34	40	6
MI	2	7	19	45	27
MN	1	2	7	53	37
MO	7	17	30	37	9
NE	1	3	13	57	26
NC	17	17	31	28	7
ND	2	3	13	57	25
OH	2	9	26	48	15
PA	7	21	24	36	12
SD	2	9	25	47	17
TN	8	14	31	38	9
TX	10	9	19	45	17
WI	1	4	13	41	41
18 Sts	4	8	20	47	21
Prev Wk	3	8	20	47	22
Prev Yr	3	6	22	49	20

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	5	19	34	33	9
IL	4	7	25	49	15
IN	6	13	29	40	12
IA	3	7	21	47	22
KS	5	12	32	44	7
KY	8	22	43	20	7
LA	1	6	28	54	11
MI	3	6	24	46	21
MN	1	2	9	57	31
MS	7	14	29	38	12
MO	6	13	33	38	10
NE	2	3	15	55	25
NC	8	19	32	36	5
ND	2	2	11	60	25
OH	2	9	29	46	14
SD	2	11	25	49	13
TN	8	17	30	38	7
WI	1	2	14	44	39
18 Sts	4	9	24	46	17
Prev Wk	3	9	24	46	18
Prev Yr	2	6	24	51	17

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 12, 2010

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

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 12 2010	5-Yr Avg
AL	23	62	73	54
AZ	72	50	70	73
AR	33	82	88	64
CA	33	22	25	39
GA	30	64	73	45
KS	13	25	30	13
LA	80	90	97	85
MS	61	86	92	74
MO	17	71	79	51
NC	46	65	82	58
OK	34	34	55	31
SC	56	31	49	45
TN	30	68	79	56
TX	29	23	41	30
VA	39	12	40	63
15 Sts	33	41	56	41

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

Cotton Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 12 2010	5-Yr Avg
AL	0	0	5	3
AZ	14	5	10	10
AR	0	4	9	2
CA	0	0	0	0
GA	0	1	3	1
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	3	16	33	9
MS	0	9	19	5
MO	0	0	3	3
NC	0	0	0	0
OK	0	0	0	0
SC	0	0	0	0
TN	0	0	4	1
TX	13	9	10	15
VA	0	0	1	0
15 Sts	7	6	8	8

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

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	7	24	39	29	1
AZ	0	1	8	68	23
AR	1	5	32	42	20
CA	0	0	15	55	30
GA	11	20	30	31	8
KS	2	5	32	55	6
LA	1	14	31	50	4
MS	4	10	28	46	12
MO	12	20	27	36	5
NC	5	16	37	34	8
OK	2	11	38	35	14
SC	1	10	30	52	7
TN	1	3	27	57	12
TX	2	6	28	47	17
VA	9	27	47	17	0
15 Sts	3	9	29	45	14
Prev Wk	3	9	28	45	15
Prev Yr	9	10	30	40	11

Peanuts Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 12 2010	5-Yr Avg
AL	0	NA	0	1
FL	17	NA	14	8
GA	1	NA	1	1
NC	0	NA	0	1
OK	0	NA	0	0
SC	5	NA	5	3
TX	0	NA	0	1
VA	0	NA	0	0
8 Sts	2	NA	2	2

These 8 States harvested 97% of last year's peanut acreage.

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	4	12	51	26	7
FL	0	10	16	63	11
GA	2	11	34	42	11
NC	4	11	53	31	1
OK	1	1	24	58	16
SC	0	1	26	64	9
TX	0	1	12	57	30
VA	27	30	31	12	0
8 Sts	2	9	32	44	13
Prev Wk	1	7	32	48	12
Prev Yr	0	2	28	57	13

Rice Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 12 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	19	47	59	26
CA	7	0	0	6
LA	85	80	87	82
MS	25	50	67	32
MO	14	23	41	16
TX	90	97	98	92
6 Sts	31	45	54	34

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

Rice Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	9	33	40	15
CA	0	5	25	65	5
LA	0	2	25	56	17
MS	1	4	19	47	29
MO	0	1	10	57	32
TX	1	3	36	48	12
6 Sts	2	6	28	48	16
Prev Wk	1	4	27	51	17
Prev Yr	2	6	29	43	20

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 12 2010	5-Yr Avg
ID	88	58	69	93
MN	67	100	100	92
MT	71	38	56	89
ND	54	80	85	88
SD	99	99	100	100
WA	99	87	95	98
6 Sts	67	76	83	91

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 12, 2010

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

Sorghum Percent Coloring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 12 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CO	67	55	70	65
IL	64	78	89	77
KS	64	69	84	71
LA	100	100	100	100
MO	61	80	86	75
NE	51	69	93	75
NM	23	29	35	39
OK	60	62	69	62
SD	78	89	94	84
TX	75	80	87	78
11 Sts	68	74	85	74

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

Sorghum Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 12 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	33	77	89	54
CO	5	0	0	2
IL	0	2	15	4
KS	0	2	3	3
LA	92	93	98	89
MO	1	6	12	9
NE	0	0	0	0
NM	0	0	0	0
OK	2	0	13	8
SD	1	0	1	1
TX	64	44	45	66
11 Sts	26	19	21	28

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

Sugarbeets Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 12 2010	5-Yr Avg
ID	0	NA	0	0
MI	0	NA	11	0
MN	4	NA	9	4
ND	4	NA	9	4
4 Sts	3	NA	8	3

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

Barley Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 12 2010	5-Yr Avg
ID	81	64	77	88
MN	77	100	100	95
MT	77	58	65	89
ND	82	94	97	96
WA	99	93	95	97
5 Sts	81	78	84	92

These 5 States harvested 79% of last year's barley acreage.

Sorghum Percent Mature

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 12 2010	5-Yr Avg
AR	91	100	100	92
CO	31	12	20	25
IL	7	17	52	38
KS	4	9	19	13
LA	100	100	100	99
MO	20	35	50	36
NE	0	1	3	7
NM	0	0	1	4
OK	15	21	35	22
SD	10	11	22	16
TX	66	56	61	68
11 Sts	32	30	38	38

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

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	4	20	55	19	2
CO	2	8	26	50	14
IL	6	5	30	47	12
KS	3	10	30	49	8
LA	1	1	30	68	0
MO	2	7	28	57	6
NE	0	2	19	58	21
NM	0	0	38	58	4
OK	2	4	31	48	15
SD	1	4	19	64	12
TX	1	6	30	53	10
11 Sts	2	7	29	52	10
Prev Wk	3	8	27	53	9
Prev Yr	11	10	29	40	10

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 12, 2010

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

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending Sep 12, 2010

	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	10	30	42	18	0		NH	8	7	20	65	0
AZ	24	14	20	30	12		NJ	10	40	30	20	0
AR	17	34	43	6	0		NM	4	12	31	50	3
CA	5	30	25	40	0		NY	1	7	34	51	7
CO	1	11	44	42	2		NC	9	28	33	28	2
CT	5	54	35	6	0		ND	0	6	30	54	10
DE	8	17	42	30	3		OH	7	23	37	27	6
FL	1	1	15	55	28		OK	8	18	46	26	2
GA	10	26	42	20	2		OR	13	17	46	21	3
ID	1	13	32	52	2		PA	26	22	38	10	4
IL	5	10	37	40	8		RI	0	0	16	84	0
IN	24	30	32	13	1		SC	8	20	32	40	0
IA	2	5	25	50	18		SD	4	11	24	49	12
KS	4	12	38	42	4		TN	10	23	39	26	2
KY	17	32	22	26	3		TX	6	19	40	30	5
LA	6	16	38	35	5		UT	1	4	28	56	11
ME	2	23	46	23	6		VT	0	33	39	28	0
MD	21	26	28	24	1		VA	27	33	30	10	0
MA	0	0	49	51	0		WA	13	8	35	42	2
MI	4	12	39	37	8		WV	32	28	27	12	1
MN	0	1	13	63	23		WI	0	2	15	57	26
MS	5	24	38	29	4		WY	0	8	28	53	11
MO	11	14	36	34	5		48 Sts	7	16	33	37	7
MT	3	7	36	45	9							
NE	1	4	18	66	11		Prev Wk	7	16	32	38	7
NV	3	9	63	24	1		Prev Yr	10	13	29	40	8

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

NA - Not Available
*** Revised**

National Agricultural Summary

September 6 – 12, 2010

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Remnants of Tropical Storm Hermine brought much needed rain to parts of Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas. Most notably, parts of Texas received more than 6 inches of rain, with the south-central areas recording up to 10 inches. Rainfall in these states helped to replenish soil moisture supplies that had been depleted by recent heat and dryness. Despite the presence of this storm system, temperatures were warm for most of the Southern States. Elsewhere, the western one-third of the country and much of the Corn Belt experienced unseasonably cool weather.

Corn: By week's end, 93 percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the dented stage, 29 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. Beneficial growing conditions throughout most of the major corn-producing areas continued to result in rapid crop development. An additional 19 percent of the crop reached maturity during the week to total 52 percent by week's end. Nationally, maturity was 40 percentage points ahead of last year and 20 points ahead of the 5-year average. Of the 18 major corn-producing states, only Colorado and Texas were behind the 5-year maturity average. Eleven percent of the nation's crop had been harvested by September 12, eight percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. At least half of the corn crop had been harvested in Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas, with Tennessee the most advanced at 72 percent. Overall, 68 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from both last week and the same time last year.

Soybeans: Nationally, leaves were dropping on 38 percent of the soybean acreage by September 12, twenty-two percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Leaf drop in Indiana and Kentucky was significantly ahead of normal, at 28 and 33 percentage points ahead of the respective 5-year averages. Overall, 63 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week and 5 percentage points below the same time last year.

Cotton: Nationwide, bolls were opening on 56 percent of this year's cotton acreage, 23 percentage points ahead of last year and 15 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, cotton on the High Plains continued to develop well as a result of prevailing warm weather and accumulated heat units. By week's end, producers had harvested 8 percent of this year's national acreage, slightly ahead of last year but on par with the 5-year average. Harvest was most advanced in Louisiana, where progress was 24 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 59 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from last week but 8 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Sorghum: By September 12, sorghum coloring had advanced to 85 percent complete, 17 percentage points ahead of last year and 11 points ahead of the 5-year average. With mostly sunny and warmer-than-normal weather across most of Kansas, the largest sorghum-producing state, coloring of the crop advanced 15 percentage points during the week. Sorghum at or beyond the mature stage reached 38 percent by week's end, 6 percentage points ahead of last year but on par with the 5-year average. Harvest began in Oklahoma and South Dakota during the week. Overall, 21 percent of the nation's sorghum crop was harvested by September 12, five percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 62 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week but 12 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Rice: Harvest advanced 9 percentage points during the week to reach 54 percent complete. This was 23 percentage points ahead of last year and 20 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Arkansas, the largest rice-producing state, harvest was 59 percent complete. This was 40 percentage points ahead of last year and 33 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 64 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 4 percentage points from last week but slightly better than the same time last year.

Small Grains: By week's end, barley producers had harvested 84 percent of this year's crop, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but 8 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest lagged the normal pace by 11 percentage points in Idaho and by 24 points in Montana, two of the three largest barley-producing states.

Eighty-three percent of the spring wheat crop was harvested by week's end, 16 percentage points ahead of last year but 8 points behind the 5-year average. In Washington, producers were winding down harvest activities, while harvest was concluded in South Dakota.

Other Crops: Peanut harvest was underway in Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina by week's end, with 2 percent of the nation's crop harvested. This was on par with both last year and the 5-year average. Overall, 57 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 3 percentage points from last week and 13 points below the same time last year.

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: 7% very poor, 26% poor, 47% fair, 18% good, 2% excellent. Corn conditions 5% very poor, 17% poor, 35% fair, 37% good and 6% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 11% poor, 48% fair, 34% good, and 6% excellent. Pasture and range condition 10% very poor, 30% poor, 42% fair, 18% good and 0% excellent. Minor expansions of abnormal dry conditions across portions of Alabama were made to imitate the continued dry conditions apparent by brief periods of rain. The US Drought Monitor from September 7 portrayed the state to be 42.2 percent no drought, 57.8 percent abnormally dry, and 17.6 severe dry conditions, compared to 100 percent drought free 3 months ago, and 100 percent drought free a year ago. Daytime highs for the week ranged from 92 degrees in Cullman to 100 degrees in Headland. Overnight lows ranged from 46 degrees in Belle Mina to 67 degrees in Mobile Bates. The highest amount of precipitation occurred in Huntsville with 1.49 inches of rain over a period of 1 day. Cotton harvest has begun but yields will be disappointing this year. The hot and dry conditions have severely cut yields in ALL areas. The same story applies to peanuts, but a little less extreme. Crops from Geneva County and westward were not severely hurt as much as crops towards the east and north. Yields have been sporadic, and conditions could worsen. Corn harvest is more than 75 percent complete. Irrigated corn yields were looking good, however dry land yields were low. Armyworms have swamped several areas of the state, which was a side effect of hot droughty conditions. Pastures and hay crops have taken the worst beating from armyworms.

ALASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.7. Topsoil moisture 90% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 20% short, 80% adequate. Barley 40% harvested; condition 20% fair, 30% good, 50% excellent. Oats 11% harvested; condition 10% fair, 40% good, 50% excellent. Potatoes 5% harvested; condition 15% fair, 55% good, 30% excellent. First cutting hay harvest 98% complete; second cutting 40% complete; condition 10% poor, 30% fair, 35% good, 25% excellent. Range and pasture condition 5% poor, 36% fair, 52% good, 7% excellent. Winter supply of hay 15% short, 75% adequate, 10% surplus. Wind and rain damage to crops 90% none, 10% light. Activities included hay harvest, barley harvest, oat harvest, potato harvest, weed control, equipment maintenance.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were mostly below normal across the State for the week ending September 12, ranging from 9 degrees below normal at Parker to 4 degrees above normal at Grand Canyon, Phoenix and Prescott. The highest temperature of the week was 109 degrees at Yuma. The lowest reading at 28 degrees occurred at Grand Canyon. Precipitation was recorded in 9 of the 22 stations this week. Prescott received the least at 0.04 inches of precipitation and Flagstaff received the most at 0.34 inches of precipitation. Cotton bolls opening is at 70 percent complete, behind last year's 72 percent and the five-year average of 73 percent. Cotton conditions are good to excellent. Harvesting is underway in the Yuma area. Most alfalfa is in fair to good condition. Harvesting is active on over three-fourths of the State's acreage. Range and pasture conditions vary from very poor to excellent, depending on location.

ARKANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil moisture 15% very short, 40% short, 41% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 19% very short, 39% short, 40% adequate, 2% surplus. Corn 93% harvested, 49% 2009, 62% avg. Rice 93% ripe, 51% 2009, 70% avg. Soybeans 100% setting pods, 99% 2009, 100% avg.; 52% yellowing, 38% 2009, 48% avg.; 24% mature, 10% 2009, 21% avg.; 15% harvested, 5% 2009, 14% avg. Corn, rice, sorghum, and soybean harvest activities continued last week. Insect pressure, primarily from army worms, was still a concern across the state last week. Livestock were mostly in fair to good condition last week. Pasture and range and hay crop conditions improved last week after the arrival of much needed rain across the state. Hay harvest continued in some areas of the state.

CALIFORNIA: Rice fields drained and continued to mature. Sunflowers continued to be defoliated and harvested. Bean harvest started in Colusa County. Alfalfa continued to be cut and baled. Weed control continued in alfalfa and corn. Corn continued to be harvested for silage. Bolls continued to mature on cotton plants in the San Joaquin Valley. Harvest preparation continued in potato fields in Northern areas. Irrigation frequency slowed as crops reached maturity. Fall field operations continued with ground preparation, and spray applications of fertilizer, herbicide and insecticide, as needed. The peach, nectarine, plum, and prune harvests began to slow down as the end of the season approached. The apple and pear harvests continued normally in the Central Valley. Valencia oranges continued to be picked in the Central Valley and along the southern coast. The lemon harvest along the southern coast was nearly complete while light picking continued in the desert region. The table, wine, and raisin grape harvests were ongoing in the San Joaquin Valley. White wine grapes were harvested in Napa County while development of red wine grapes continued. The final European grapevine moth sprays were applied in Napa County in preparation for upcoming grape harvests. Shaking and harvesting of Nonpareil almond varieties in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys were ongoing as harvesting began for later varieties as well. Irrigation, weed control and ground preparations continued in walnut orchards as the heavy crop continued to develop. Harvest began in some pistachio orchards as the harvest in the majority of groves is expected to begin in one to two weeks. Imperial County reported early transplants of cauliflower. In Fresno County, processing tomatoes, garlic and onions were being harvested. Watermelon, cantaloupes, honeydew and mixed melons continued to grow with harvest in full swing. Nicely sized white, yellow and red onions continued to be harvested, as was garlic, fresh market and processing tomatoes, and bell peppers. Subsequent fields of tomatoes and peppers were growing vigorously, flowering and setting fruit. Carrots were growing nicely. Beds were being prepared for the fall lettuce season. Sweet corn for consumption was at various stages of growth, and harvest continued while subsequent fields were planted. Broccoli fields were being prepared for fall planting; some fields that have been planted already were showing good development. Growers were planting melon, cucumber and squash transplants. Summer vegetables such as beets, bittermelon, chards, choys, kales, squash, eggplant, green, yellow and long beans, cherry tomatoes, daikon and tomatillos were being harvested. Kern County reported continued harvest of carrots. San Joaquin County continued harvest of fresh and processing tomatoes, onions, watermelons and pumpkins. Stanislaus County reported tomatoes and melons being harvested, but mild temperatures have caused problems with the melons reaching an acceptable sugar level. Sutter County reported continued field work and ground preparation while tomatoes were being treated for stinkbug. Recent rains have slowed the tomato harvest in Colusa County. Rangeland forage and non-irrigated pasture conditions were fair to poor. Vegetation at the higher elevations was mature and drying. Irrigated pastures were in good shape. Supplemental feeding of cattle with hay, grain and other nutrients increased in some areas. Sheep and goats grazed on idle farmland, harvested grain fields and range. The cool weather stimulated milk production. Bees were in melon and vegetable fields.

COLORADO: Days suitable for field work 6.6. Topsoil moisture 26% very short, 48% short, 26% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 12% very short, 42% short, 45% adequate, 1% surplus. Barley 93% harvested, 92% 2009, 93% avg.; condition 2% poor, 21% fair, 66% good, 11% excellent. Spring wheat 74% harvested, 54% 2009, 73% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 60% good, 12% excellent. Dry Beans 38% cut, 29% 2009, 35% avg., 20% harvested, 14% 2009, 15% avg.; condition 4% very poor, 12% poor, 30% fair, 50% good, 4% excellent. Dry onions 47% harvested, 35% 2009, 46% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 65% good, 18% excellent. Sugarbeets condition 2% poor, 7% fair, 71% good, 20% excellent. Summer potatoes 35% harvested, 29% 2009, 43% avg.; condition 8% poor, 10% fair, 79% good, 3% excellent. Fall potatoes 17% harvested, 11% 2009, 14% avg.; condition 1% poor, 18% fair, 59% good, 22% excellent. Alfalfa 70% 3rd cutting, 41% 2009, 60% avg.; condition 4% poor, 24% fair, 56% good, 16% excellent. Sunflowers condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 28% fair, 49% good, 17% excellent. Corn Silage 41% harvested, 24% 2009, 35% avg. Most of Colorado experienced average temperatures while the San Luis Valley experienced temperatures close to freezing during the weekend according to the USDA, NASS Colorado Field Office. The lack of rainfall has been felt on the Front Range and Eastern Plains of the State.

DELAWARE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.9. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 44% short, 44% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 18% very short, 39% short, 43% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay supplies 2% very short, 9% short, 61% adequate, 28% surplus. Other hay third cutting 92%, 82% 2009, 80% avg.; fourth cutting 17%,17%2009, 10% avg. Alfalfa hay third cutting 96%, 99% 2009, 99% avg.; fourth cutting 20%, 37% 2009, 40% avg. Pasture condition 8% very poor, 17% poor, 42% fair, 30% good, 3% excellent. Corn condition 7% very poor, 39% poor, 38% fair, 14% good, 2% excellent. Soybean condition 13% very poor, 15% poor, 44% fair, 25% good, 3% excellent. Apple condition 4% very poor, 7% poor, 32% fair, 47% good,10% excellent. Peach condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 25% fair, 56% good, 13% excellent. Corn dough 100%, 99% 2009, 99% avg.; 100% dent, 87% 2009, 95% avg.; 96% mature,42% 2009, 67% avg.; harvested for grain 29%, 5% 2009, 15% avg. Corn harvested for silage 60%, 39% 2009, 51% avg. Soybeans blooming 100%, 100% 2009, 99% avg.; setting pods 100%, 91% 2009, 91% avg.; turning color 21%, 9% 2009, 28% avg.; dropping leaves 3%, 1% 2009, 16% avg. Cantaloupes 97% harvested, 93% 2009, 93% avg. Cucumbers 98% harvested, 92% 2009, 88% avg. Lima beans 72% harvested, 66% 2009, 61% avg. Potatoes 100% harvested, 86% 2009, 89% avg. Snap beans harvested 96%, 86% 2009, 92% avg. Sweet corn harvested 100%, 90% 2009, 90% avg. Tomatoes 95% harvested, 83% 2009, 90% avg. Watermelons 97% harvested, 95% 2009, 94% avg. Apples harvested 65%, 42% 2009, 35% avg. Peaches 100% harvested, 93% 2009, 93% avg. Some rain received over the weekend, but not enough to make a big difference. Still very dry across the State.

FLORIDA: Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 18% short, 72% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 16% short, 76% adequate, 6% surplus. Peanuts 14% harvested, 20% last year, and 5-year 11% average. Peanut condition 10% poor, 16% fair, 63% good, 11% excellent. Dry conditions affected peanut, cotton, and hay fields. Some cotton boll rot in the north. Soybeans aborting pods. White mold in peanuts. Vegetables, South Florida avocados and okra marketed. Growing condition good across citrus region. General grove work, tree removal, irrigation, care of young trees continue. Ground spraying of fall miticide as weather permits. Pasture feed 1% very poor, 1% poor, 15% fair, 55% good, 28% excellent. Cattle condition 1% poor, 14% fair, 70% good, 15% excellent. Pasture condition lower due to hot weather, seasonal decline. Panhandle most pasture in good to excellent condition, small percentage very poor to poor condition due to drought. Land preparation for planting winter forage active, planting oats, ryegrass. North pasture condition fair to excellent, most good. Cattle condition fair to excellent, most good. Central pasture condition mostly good, some in poor condition due to weeds. Cattle condition poor to excellent. Southwest most pasture in fair to excellent condition. Condition of cattle in southwest, fair to excellent. Statewide condition of cattle poor to excellent, most in good condition.

GEORGIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 28% very short, 50% short, 21% adequate, 1% surplus. Soybeans 6% very poor, 19% poor, 43% fair, 29% good, 3% excellent. Sorghum 2% very poor, 15% poor, 40% fair, 39% good, 4% excellent. Hay 9% very poor, 15% poor, 49% fair, 24% good, 3% excellent. Pecans 1% very poor, 6% poor, 41% fair, 41% good, 11% excellent. Corn harvested for grain 90%, 74% 2009, 72% avg. Soybeans dropping leaves 15%, 8% 2009, 12% avg. Sorghum harvested for grain 21%, 10% 2009, 25% avg. Peanuts dug 6%, 1% 2009, 3% avg. Rye planted for all purposes 1%, 1% 2009, 1% avg. Other small grains planted 1%, 1% 2009, 1% avg. Tobacco 92% harvested, 90% 2009, 91% avg. More dry weather for most areas of the state. Daily average high temperatures were in the lower 90's. Low temperatures were in the lower 60's to lower 70's. Nearly all of the corn has been harvested for grain. The soybean crop is beginning to drop leaves. Over twenty percent of the sorghum has been harvested. Almost three-quarters of the cotton bolls are open, and the first fields of cotton have been harvested. Nearly all of the tobacco crop has been harvested. The first fields of peanuts have been dug and harvested. Rye and Oats are beginning to be planted. White mold and armyworms continued to be present in some fields. Other activities for the week included routine care of livestock and cutting hay.

HAWAII: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Soil moisture was at short levels. Rainfall over the past week dropped back down for most areas on all islands. Areas on the Big Island, which received nearly two inches last week, had rainfall levels decrease to sub one inch totals. Water levels in the Waimanalo Irrigation System were up again, with rainfall increasing in the area for the second week in a row to a modest half an inch for the week. The Drought Monitor indications remained the same as the previous week's with 97.8 percent of the State under some type of drought condition. Dry conditions were cited as an aid led to the quick spreading of a handful of small brush fires on the island of Oahu last week, highlighting dry conditions. On the Big Island the situation on the leeward side remains the same with little green at lower elevations. Drought has caused feral donkeys to wander onto resort properties in the Waikaloa area in search of water and green lawns. No change in crop conditions, which were generally still poor in non irrigated lower elevation and leeward areas. Conditions in windward areas continue vary based on location. Supplemental feed remains necessary in some areas to offset loss of good pasture. Mounting costs were noted from some ranchers and as a result some have reported to be thinning out their herds. A record daily maximum rainfall of .07 inches was set at Kahului [Maui] on Monday September 6th. This breaks the old record of .06 inches set in 1996.

IDAHO: 45%, 37% 2009, 32% avg. Potato vines killed 66%, 66% 2009, 65% avg. Potatoes 9% harvested, 8% 2009, 9% avg. Oats harvested for grain 78%, 88% 2009, 85% avg. Dry peas harvested 87%, 99% 2009, 99% avg. Lentils harvested 85%, 99% 2009, 97% avg. Dry beans harvested 38%, 66% 2009, 46% avg. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting harvested: 69%, 60% 2009, 73% avg. Alfalfa hay 4th cutting harvested: 26%, 20% 2009, 30% avg. Irrigation water supply 0% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 64% good, 15% excellent. Potato condition 0% very poor, 3% poor, 11% fair, 70% good, 16% excellent. Winter wheat planted: 9%, 17% 2009, 14% avg. Winter wheat 97% harvested, 100% 2009, 100% avg. The Franklin County Extension reports frost has damaged many of the corn fields in the areas. The Caribou Extension reports rain slowed harvest in the area. Several reports in North Idaho indicate rain and humidity are slowing cereal grain harvest. Potato harvest is 9 percent complete at the state level. Winter wheat harvest is essentially complete and planting is 9 percent complete at the state level. Onions harvested, at 45 percent complete, is well ahead of last year and the five year average.

ILLINOIS: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8 Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 23% short, 60% adequate, 7% surplus. Soybeans 73% turning yellow, 19% 2009, 53% avg. Alfalfa cut 92% third crop, 87% 2009, 93% avg. Cooler conditions continued over much of the state last week. With small amounts of precipitation across the state, many farmers were able to take full advantage of the favorable weather. Many producers are either harvesting or preparing for harvest. Other farming activities include fall tillage and planting winter wheat in harvested fields. Temperatures statewide averaged 66.5 degrees, 3.2 degrees below normal. Statewide precipitation averaged .88 inches, .18 inches above normal. Activities included preparing for harvest, harvesting corn and soybeans, fall tillage, planting winter wheat.

INDIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 39% very short, 39% short, 22% adequate. Subsoil moisture 30% very short, 44% short, 26% adequate. Corn 96% dent, 57% 2009, 79% avg.; 69% mature, 6% 2009, 28% avg.; 13% harvested, 0% 2009, 2% avg.; condition 5% very poor, 12% poor, 27% fair, 42% good, 14% excellent. Soybeans shedding leaves 60%, 14% 2009, 32% avg.; 7% harvested, 0% 2009, 1% avg.; condition 6% very poor, 13% poor, 29% fair, 40% good, 12% excellent. Pasture condition 24% very poor, 30% poor, 32% fair, 13% good, 1% excellent. Third cutting Alfalfa 98%, 89% 2009, 94% avg. Tobacco 64% harvested, 41% 2009, 35% avg. Temperatures ranged from 7o below normal to 2o above normal with a low of 41o and a high of 97o. Total precipitation ranged from 0.07 inches to 1.33 inches. Many areas experienced minimal rainfall late in the week which only temporarily slowed harvest progress. In fact, corn harvest is moving at a record pace with 13 percent of the crop harvested, ahead of the previous record of 10 percent harvested in 1991. Corn and soybean moisture content has fallen to the point where drying is not necessary in some cases. Other activities included harvesting seed corn and silage, storing grain, cutting and baling hay, mowing roadsides and ditches, and taking care of livestock.

IOWA: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 7% short, 82% adequate, and 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 4% short, 80% adequate, and 15% surplus. Following a summer of high temperatures and humidity, cooler weather has greeted Iowa the past few weeks. Last week, average highs were in the upper seventies, with average lows dropping into the low fifties. Along with cooler temperatures, Iowa experienced several breezy days that aided crop drying. Scattered precipitation fell throughout Iowa during the week, with the northwest corner of Iowa receiving around 2 inches. However, most of the state received less than an inch. Rainfall amounts were not enough to keep producers from getting in the field to harvest their 2010 crop. Farmers continued chopping silage and picking seed corn, while others harvested early planted corn and soybeans. With acres being harvested, crop conditions remain mostly good. Corn is rapidly maturing and progress remained ahead of normal, with a majority of the acres now safe from frost. Soybeans are also maturing quickly with the aid of recent weather conditions. As many of the soybean acres reach maturity, sudden death syndrome is becoming less of a concern for farmers.

KANSAS: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 34% short, 52% adequate, and 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 33% short, 57% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat planted 5%, 4% 2009, 5% avg. Soybeans setting pods 97%, 100% 2009, 100% avg. Sunflowers blooming 97%, 95% 2009, 98% avg.; ray flowers dry 57%, 53% 2009, 63% avg.; bracts yellow 22%, 22% 2009, 33% avg.; condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 29% fair, 57% good, 8% excellent. Alfalfa 4th cutting 64%, 37% 2009, 53% avg. Feed grain supplies 5% short, 90% adequate, and 5% surplus. Hay and forage supplies 1% very short, 4% short, 85% adequate, and 10% surplus. Stock water supplies are 3% very short, 10% short, 85% adequate, and 2% surplus. Mostly sunny and warmer than normal weather predominated last week with some scattered precipitation across portions of Kansas. Temperatures reached an unseasonably warm 90 degrees or higher across most of the State early in the week, but quickly cooled to the 80's at mid-week and then climbed back toward the nineties by the weekend. There were 8 counties that received more than 2 inches of rain, all in the Southeast District with the exception of Jackson county. Woodson had the most precipitation at 3.12 inches, followed by Chautauqua with 2.86 and Montgomery with 2.60. Warm weather and limited rain in most areas allowed the progress of this year's corn crop to be about a week ahead of normal. Kansas corn farmers took full advantage of the favorable weather and harvested 13 percent of the crop last week. Farmers took advantage of the 6.0 days suitable for fieldwork to harvest corn and grain sorghum, seed next year's winter wheat, and bale alfalfa hay.

KENTUCKY: Days suitable for field work 5.7. Topsoil moisture 40% very short, 31% short, 28% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 40% very short, 39% short, 21% adequate. Burley tobacco cut 74%, dark tobacco cut 65%. Housed tobacco condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 51% good, 9% excellent. Hay conditions 11% very poor, 21% poor, 34% fair, 27% good, 7% excellent. Temperatures across the State were mostly above average for the week; ponds, pastures and hay all need a good, steady rain. The continued lack of water for crops and livestock is a serious concern for Kentucky farmers.

LOUISIANA: Days suitable for fieldwork, 6.3. Soil moisture 13% very short, 19% short; 63% adequate and 5% surplus. Corn 99% harvested, 96% 2009, 94% avg. Hay 98% second cutting, 91% 2009, and 95% avg. Sugarcane 73% planted, 81% 2009, 65% avg.; 2% very poor, 6% poor, 22% fair, 45% good, 25% excellent. Sweet potatoes 14% harvested, 11% 2009, 16% avg.; 1% very poor, 2% poor, 30% fair, 66% good, 1% excellent. Livestock 2% very poor, 8% poor, 38% fair, 45% good, 7% excellent. Vegetable 10% very poor, 25% poor, 42% fair, 22% good, 1% excellent. Range and pasture 6% very poor, 16% poor, 38% fair, 35% good, 5% excellent.

MARYLAND: Days suitable for field work 6.4. Topsoil moisture 39% very short, 44% short, 17% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 39% very short, 44% short, 17% adequate, 0% surplus. Hay supplies 8% very short, 37% short, 54% adequate, 1% surplus. Other hay third cutting 71%, 64% 2009, 64% avg. Other hay fourth cutting 7%, 11% 2009, 8% avg. Alfalfa hay third cutting 98%, 99% 2009, 96% avg.; fourth cutting 48%, 43% 2009, 51% avg. Pasture condition 21% very poor, 26% poor, 28% fair, 24% good, 1% excellent. Corn condition 21% very poor, 25% poor, 34% fair, 19% good, 1% excellent. Soybean condition 10% very poor, 30% poor, 35% fair, 23% good, 2% excellent. Apple condition 4% very poor, 3% poor, 26% fair, 64% good, 3% excellent. Peach condition 13% very poor, 9% poor, 4% fair, 53% good, 21% excellent. Corn dough 97%, 97% 2009, 96% avg.; 94% dent, 83% 2009, 87% avg.; 71% mature, 34% 2009, 55% avg. Corn harvested for grain 25%, 4% 2009, 13% avg. Corn harvested for silage 89%, 56% 2009, 53% avg. Soybeans blooming 98%, 100% 2009, 97% avg.; setting pods 97%, 91% 2009, 89% avg.; turning color 32%, 14% 2009, 32% avg. Soybeans dropping leaves 13%, 4% 2009, 13% avg. Cantaloupes harvested 94%, 89% 2009, 93% avg. Cucumbers 93% harvested, 91% 2009, 91% avg. Lima beans 63% harvested, 71% 2009, 69% avg. Potatoes 100% harvested, 100% 2009, 95% avg. Snap beans harvested 91%, 89% 2009, 91% avg. Sweet corn harvested 94%, 88% 2009, 90% avg. Tomatoes harvested 89%, 88% 2009, 89% avg. Watermelons harvested 91%, 87% 2009, 92% avg. Apples harvested 47%, 50% 2009, 57% avg. Peaches harvested 97%, 97% 2009, 95% avg. Some rain received over the weekend, but not enough to make a big difference. Still very dry across the State.

MICHIGAN: pumpkins, gourds, hard squash, carrots, onions, winter squash, cabbage, yellow squash, celery, zucchini for fresh and processing, cucumbers for pickles, sweet corn, potatoes, snap beans, peppers, watermelon, tomatoes for fresh and processing, eggplant, radishes, leeks, and lettuce. Gummy leaf stem blight noted on pumpkins but there no symptoms of black rot. No new cases of downy mildew reported this week. Warm soil temperatures delaying potato harvest northwest. Oceana County area, harvest of processing zucchini, snap beans and sweet corn completed. Growers harvesting

processing winter squash, processing broccoli, processing carrots and jack o'lantern pumpkins. Thumb, cucumbers for pickle harvest complete. Tomato harvest continued with few fungal problems. Bacterial concerns such as canker and speck present on foliage but not on tomato fruit Macomb County area. Growers southeast harvested sweet corn and tomatoes for processing as they ripened quickly. Insect activity included: imported cabbage worm, diamond-back moth, cabbage looper, western bean cutworm, European corn borer, aphids, spider mites, celery leaftier, and corn earworm.

MINNESOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 3.3. Topsoil moisture 1% short, 66% adequate, 33% surplus. Pasture condition 1% poor, 13% fair, 63% good, 23% excellent. Corn 64% silage harvested, 19% 2009, 45% avg. Soybeans 79% turning yellow, 59% 2009, 74% avg.; 6% mature, 0% 2009, 8% avg. Sweet Corn 83% harvested, 76% 2009, 81% avg. Potatoes 34% harvested, 25% 2009, 37% avg.; condition 3% fair, 59% good, 38% excellent. Dry Beans 97% lower leaves yellowing, NA 2009, NA avg.; 75% dropping leaves, NA 2009, NA avg.; 27% harvested, 9% 2009, 26% avg.; condition 1% poor, 13% fair, 63% good, 23% excellent. Sugarbeet condition 2% poor, 5% fair, 57% good, 36% excellent. Sunflower condition 2% very poor, 3% poor, 12% fair, 66% good, 17% excellent. Cool, wet weather continued this week. Rainfall was above normal for most Minnesota observers, except for a few southeastern counties. Precipitation amounts were heaviest in the northwestern part of the state, where rainfall was 2.3 inches above normal. Amounts were also heavy in west central and north central regions, receiving 1.6 and 1.4 inches of rain above normal, respectively. Surplus topsoil moisture level is the second highest for the year, leaving producers hoping for hot and dry weather for the upcoming harvest. Temperatures dropped to below-normal levels. The statewide average temperature for the week was 3.2 degrees below normal.

MISSISSIPPI: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.9. Soil moisture 16% very short, 38 percent short, 45 percent adequate, and 1% surplus. Corn 100% mature, 99% 2009, 99% avg.; 96% harvested, 74% 2009, 78% avg.; 100% silage harvested, 100% 2009, 98% avg.; 6% very poor, 13% poor, 27% fair, 43% good, 11% excellent. Cotton 92% open bolls, 61% 2009, 74% avg.; 19% harvested, 0% 2009, 5% avg.; 4% very poor, 10% poor, 28% fair, 46% good, 12% excellent. Peanuts 8% harvested, 0% 2009, 5% avg.; 0% very poor, 0% poor, 39% fair, 61% good, 0% excellent. Rice 100% heading, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; 98% mature, 79% 2009, 83% avg.; 67% harvested, 25% 2009, 32% avg.; 1% very poor, 4% poor, 19 fair, 47% good, 29% excellent. Sorghum 100% turning color, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; 100% mature, 97% 2009, 96% avg.; 87% harvested, 39% 2009, 71% avg.; 0% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 74% good, 2% excellent. Soybeans 100% setting pods, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; 90% turning color, 69% 2009, 85% avg.; 75% shedding leaves, 48% 2009, 69% avg.; 50% harvested, 24% 2009, 43% avg.; 7% very poor, 14% poor, 29% fair, 38% good, 12% excellent. Hay (harvested-warm) 91%, 91% 2009, 91% avg.; 2% very poor, 12% poor, 27% fair, 45% good, 14% excellent. Sweetpotatoes 25% harvested, 19% 2009, 21% avg.; 0% very poor, 8% poor, 40% fair, 42% good, 10% excellent. Cattle 0% very poor, 5% poor, 36% fair, 48% good, 11% excellent. Pasture 5% very poor, 24% poor, 38% fair, 29% good, 4% excellent. Showers across the state briefly halted harvest last week, but farmers were soon able to return to their fields. This year's harvest began exceptionally early, with most harvestings well in advance of where they have been in previous years.

MISSOURI: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.4. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 10% short, 75% adequate and 11% surplus. Corn moisture 18.7% harvest. On-farm storage availability 17% short, 79% adequate, 4% surplus. Pasture condition 11% very poor, 14% poor, 36% fair, 34% good, and 5% excellent. Though some areas are still dry, much needed rains swept across most of southern Missouri causing improvements in pasture conditions and topsoil moisture. Statewide, rainfall averaged 2.31 inches during the week. Temperatures were normal to 4 degrees below normal across the State.

MONTANA: Days suitable for field work 3.4, 3.6 last year. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 15% last year; 17% short, 41% last year; 69% adequate, 42% last year; 14% surplus, 2% last year. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 14% last year; 22% short, 42% last year; 73% adequate, 44% last year; 4% surplus, 0% last year. Winter wheat harvested 95%, 99% last year. Barley harvested 65%, 77% last year. Corn chopped for silage 13%, 12% last year. Corn condition 0% very poor, 1% last year; 0% poor, 2% last year; 19% fair, 26% last year; 64% good, 56% last year; 17% excellent, 15% last year. Durum wheat turning 97%, 96% last year. Durum wheat harvested 53%, 42% last year. Durum wheat condition 0% very poor, 2% last year; 3% poor, 9% last year; 19% fair, 31% last year; 67% good, 37% last year; 11% excellent, 21% last year. Lentils harvested 92%, 93% last year. Mustard seed harvested 72%, 73% last year. Oats harvested 79%, 94% last year. Spring wheat harvested 56%, 71% last year. Spring wheat condition 1% very poor; 2% poor; 23% fair; 64% good; 10% excellent. Dry peas harvested 99%, 94% last year. Alfalfa hay harvested second cutting 83%, 92% last year. Other hay harvested second cutting 76%, 68% last year. Potatoes harvested 20%, 12% last year. Range and Pasture feed condition 3% very poor, 7% last year; 7% poor, 23% last year; 36% fair, 45% last year; 45% good, 22% last year; 9% excellent, 3% last year. Cattle and calves moved from summer ranges 17%, 20% last year. Sheep and lambs moved from summer ranges 16%, 25% last year. A low pressure weather system brought moisture all across Montana during the week ending September 12th. All eighty-four weather stations reported some precipitation, with eighteen stations reporting at least one inch. Receiving the most precipitation was Chinook with 1.80 inches. High temperatures were mostly in the 70s, with lows generally in the low to mid 30s. The weekly high temperature was 87 degrees in Albion, as the southeast was the warmest area of the state this past week. Wisdom reported the weekly low of 17 degrees, just colder than the report of 19 degrees at West Yellowstone.

NEBRASKA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.0. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 37% short, 59% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 25% short, 73% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigated corn conditions 84% good or excellent. Dryland corn conditions 80% good or excellent. Dry beans 1% very poor, 6% poor, 18% fair, 68% good, 7% excellent; 98% turning color, 84% 2009, 87% avg.; dropping leaves 64%, 41% 2009, 47% avg.; 29% harvested, 19% 2009, 15% avg. Alfalfa 1% very poor, 4% poor, 15% fair, 64% good, 16% excellent; 4th cutting 44% complete, 24% 2009, 32% avg. Proso millet harvest was 30%, 14% 2009 and 21% avg. Temperatures early in the week dipped below freezing in parts of the Panhandle and Southwest impacting crops not yet mature. Corn harvest was underway in the southeastern third of the State and was advancing north and west. In Panhandle counties, wheat seeding was near 50 percent complete and dry bean and millet harvests were active. Irrigators continued shutting down systems, picking up pipe, and preparing equipment for harvest.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7. Cool weather dominated the week. Temperatures were below normal, nighttime lows were below freezing in several areas. Las Vegas recorded a high of 99 degrees. Eureka recorded a low of 24 degrees. Precipitation was recorded at most stations. Elko recorded the most precipitation with 0.99 inches. Rangeland forages continued to show seasonal decline. Alfalfa second cutting was virtually complete and third cutting was in full swing. Cool nighttime temperatures slowed growth. Timothy hay harvest continued. Corn silage harvest was beginning. Potatoes were in bloom as was mint. Garlic harvest neared completion. Cattle and sheep were being rotated to best utilize available range. Grasshopper populations remained high in the North but damage to crops remained limited Main farm and ranch activities included hay harvest and shipping, garlic harvest, weed and pest control, irrigation, livestock movement, and equipment maintenance.

NEW ENGLAND: Days suitable for field work 6.1. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 38% short, 50% adequate, and 0% surplus.

Subsoil moisture 13% very short, 40% short, 47% adequate, and 0% surplus. Pasture condition 2% very poor, 24% poor, 40% fair, 34% good, and 0% excellent Maine Potatoes 20% harvested, 5% 2009, 5% average; condition good. Massachusetts Potatoes 40% harvested, 50% 2009, 35% average; condition good/fair. Rhode Island Potatoes 35% harvested; 40% 2009, 65% average; condition good/fair. Maine Oats 90% harvested, 90% 2009, 75% average. Maine Barley 90% harvested, 85% 2009, 80% average. Field Corn 25% harvested, <5% 2009, 10% average; condition fair in Maine, good/excellent in Vermont, good/fair elsewhere. Sweet Corn 95% harvested, 85% 2009, 85% average. Shade Tobacco 100% harvested, 95% 2009, 95% average. Broadleaf Tobacco 99% harvested, 95% 2009, 95% average. Second Crop Hay 95% harvested, 95% 2009, 90% average. Third Crop Hay 65% harvested, 60% 2009, 50% average. Apples 35% harvested, 25% 2009, 30% average; Fruit Size average/below average in Connecticut, average/above average in Maine, average elsewhere; condition good/fair in Vermont and Massachusetts, good in Rhode Island, fair/good elsewhere. Peaches 95% harvested, 90% 2009, 90% average. Pears 60% harvested, 35% 2009, 35% average; Fruit Size below average/average in Connecticut and New Hampshire, average elsewhere; condition poor/fair in Connecticut and New Hampshire, good/fair in Rhode Island, good elsewhere. Massachusetts Cranberries <5% harvested, 0% 2009, 0% average; Fruit Size average; condition good. Highbush Blueberries 100% harvested, 99% 2009, 99% average. Maine Wild Blueberries 100% harvested, 100% 2009, 100% average. The week began sunny to partly cloudy across the region with temperatures ranging from highs in the upper 70s and lows in the upper 40s. Tuesday and Wednesday brought scattered showers across New England. Windy conditions, cloudy skies, and cool temperatures generally in the mid 60s and lower 70s were reported Thursday and Friday. Saturday brought pleasant, sunny conditions with temperatures in the upper 60s to high 70s. Sunday turned cloudy and cooler with temperatures lingering in the low to mid 60s. Average nighttime temperatures during the week ranged from the mid 40s to upper 50s. Total precipitation ranged from .01 to over .89 inches. Farmers were harvesting crops, preparing for cranberry harvest, planting cover crops, and vine killing potatoes.

NEW JERSEY: Days suitable for field work 7.0. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 50% short, 40% adequate. Subsoil moisture 50% short, 50% adequate. There were minimal amounts of rainfall during the week in most localities. Temperatures were above normal across the Garden State. Hot weather and lack of rainfall continued to affect crops as heat stress remain apparent. Activities throughout the week included irrigating crops, spraying pesticides, baling hay, and chopping silage. Soybean plants continued dropping leaves. Famers began planting fall cover crops in some northern fields. Harvest of cantaloupes, cucumbers, sweet corn, and fresh-market tomatoes were winding down. Apple and peach harvest progressed across the state.

NEW MEXICO: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 22% very short, 30% short, 47% adequate and 1% surplus. Wind damage 19% light and 7% moderate; with 11% of cotton crops damaged by wind and 3% of sorghum crops damaged by wind to date. No hail damage was reported this week; 4% of cotton crops, 4% of corn crops, 4% of sorghum crops and 3% of peanut crops damaged by hail to date. Alfalfa 10% very poor, 6% poor, 18% fair, 60% good, 6% excellent; 95% of the fourth cutting complete, 39% of the 5th cutting complete, and 20% of the 6th cutting complete. Corn 13% fair, 63% good, 24% excellent; 85% dough, 65% dent and 11% mature; 30% harvested for silage. Cotton 6% poor, 23% fair, 57% good, and 14% excellent; 82% setting bolls and 23% bolls opening. Irrigated sorghum 9% fair, 90% good, and 1% excellent; with 92% headed, 43% coloring, and 2% mature. Dry sorghum 54% fair, 40% good and 6% excellent; with 86% headed, 31% coloring, and 1% mature. Total sorghum 38% fair, 58% good and 4% excellent; with 88% headed, 35% coloring, and 1% mature. Irrigated winter wheat 2% poor, 22% fair, and 76% good; with 46% planted. Dry winter wheat 100% good; with 48% planted. Total Winter Wheat 1% poor, 9% fair, and 90% good; with 58% planted. Apple 20% poor and 80% good; with 20% harvested. Chile 6% poor, 45% fair, 34% good and 15% excellent; with 70% harvested. Lettuce 20% fair and 80% good; with 67% planted. Peanut 21% fair and 79% good; with 95% pegging. Pecans 2% poor, 12% fair, 58% good and 28% excellent. Cattle 1% very poor, 4% poor, 20% fair, 67% good and 8% excellent. Sheep 9% very poor, 14% poor, 19% fair and 58% good. Range and pasture 4% very poor, 12% poor, 31% fair, 50% good and 3% excellent. This week average temperatures were in the sixties for the Northern half of the state and in the seventies for the southern half along with the eastern border cities. The Northwest corner saw average temperatures in the mid sixties which were very close to normal deviating only a degree or two above or below. The Northeast corner was anywhere from 4 to 8 degrees above normal, with averages in the upper sixties to mid seventies. Central NM including the Santa Fe and Albuquerque areas were one to five degrees above normal. Southwest NM average temperatures were in the mid seventies which was 2 to 4 degrees above normal. Southeast NM was in the upper seventies, ranging from 2 to 6 degrees above normal as well.

NEW YORK: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.5. Soil moisture 1% very short, 10% short, 81% adequate and 8% surplus. Pastures were rated 1% very poor, 7% poor, 34% fair, 51% good, and 7% excellent. Soybean condition 2% poor, 13% fair, 43% good, 42% excellent. Hay 4% poor, 18% fair, 55% good, 23% excellent. Corn 2% poor, 10% fair, 45% good, 43% excellent. Silage corn 32% harvested. Oats 99%, 97% 2009, 98% average. Potatoes 47%, 51% 2009, 52% average. Alfalfa 3rd cutting 88%, 74% 2009, 77% average. Timothy clover 3rd cutting 84%. Apple condition 1% poor, 15% fair, 74% good, 10% excellent. Grapes 3% poor, 4% fair, 54% good, 39% excellent. Peaches 10% fair, 81% good, 9% excellent. Pears 1% poor, 11% fair, 80% good, 8% excellent. Apples 41% harvested, 25% 2009. Peaches 98%, 96% 2009. Pears 92%, 75% 2009. Grapes 24%, 8% 2009. In the Lake Erie grape region, fruit quality continued to be excellent. In Long Island vineyards, growers were harvesting white varieties. Tomato 91% harvest, 76% average. Onions 61%, 74% average. Sweet corn 81%, 66% 2009, 81% average. Snap beans 78%, 80% average. Cabbage 78%, 74% 2009, 62% average. Tomato condition 7% poor, 7% fair, 72% good, 14% excellent. Lettuce 9% good, 91% excellent. Onions 1% poor, 11% fair, 49% good, 39% excellent. Sweet corn 1% poor, 4% fair, 61% good, 34% excellent. Snap beans 2% poor, 4% fair, 76% good, 18% excellent. Cabbage 18% fair, 70% good, 12% excellent. Temperatures were near normal much of the period. Precipitation varied across the state with below normal levels across Eastern New York.

NORTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for field work 6.2. Soil moisture 18% very short, 43% short, 38% adequate and 1% surplus. Average temperatures were below normal ranging from 65 to 78 degrees. Limited amount of rainfall continues to dry out fields. Activities for the week included the harvesting of apples, corn, hay and tobacco.

NORTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 2.6. Topsoil moisture 9% short, 77% adequate, and 14% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 11% short, 74% adequate, and 14% surplus. Durum wheat 64% harvested, 38% 2009, 78% average. Canola 68% harvested, 36% 2009, 76% average. Corn for silage 21% chopped, 0% 2009, 26% average. Dry edible beans 89% dropping leaves, 16% 2009, 70% average; 36% cut and beyond, 0% 2009, 33% average; 24% harvested, 0% 2009, 18% average; condition 4% very poor, 6% poor, 22% fair, 48% good, 20% excellent. Flaxseed 39% harvested, 19% 2009, 60% average; condition 2% poor, 22% fair, 71% good, 5% excellent. Potatoes 60% vines killed, 47% 2009, 65% average; 15% dug, 4% 2009, 21% average; condition 4% very poor, 5% poor, 13% fair, 47% good, 34% excellent. Soybeans 72% lower

leaves yellowing, 34% 2009, 72% average. Sugarbeet condition 2% very poor, 2% poor, 11% fair, 48% good, 37% excellent. Sunflower 88% ray flowers dried/dropped, 67% 2009, 88% average; 57% bracts turned yellow, 22% 2009, 62% average; 11% bracts turned brown, 2% 2009, 23% average; condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 21% fair, 60% good, 12% excellent. Stockwater supplies 4% short, 89% adequate, 7% surplus. Widespread rainfall this past week hindered harvest activity statewide. Reporters in counties across the state indicated that the wet weather slowed down harvesting, particularly for small grain growers.

OHIO: Days suitable for field work 6.7. Topsoil moisture 36% very short, 45% short, 19% adequate, 0% surplus. Apples 2% very poor, 2% poor, 23% fair, 59% good, 14% excellent. Corn 2% very poor, 9% poor, 26% fair, 48% good, 15% excellent; 90% dented, 64% 2009, 80% avg.; 50% mature, 10% 2009, 16% avg.; for silage 78% harvested, 29% 2009, 43% avg.; harvested for grain 3% harvested, N/A% 2009, N/A% avg. Hay 4% very poor, 9% poor, 34% fair, 44% good, 9% excellent. Livestock condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 21% fair, 60% good, 15% excellent. Range and pasture 7% very poor, 23% poor, 37% fair, 27% good, 6% excellent. Soybeans 2% very poor, 9% poor, 29% fair, 46% good, 14% excellent; 52% dropping leaves, 22% 2009, 33% avg.; 19% mature, 1% 2009, 5% avg. Alfalfa hay 63% 4th cutting, 34% 2009, 38% avg. Other hay 75% 3rd cutting, 55% 2009, 64% avg. Grapes 37% harvested, 31% 2009, 21% avg. Fall and winter apples 25% harvested, 25% 2009, 16% avg. Potatoes 72% harvested, 46% 2009, 51% avg. Processing tomatoes 59% harvested, 57% 2009, 59% avg.

OKLAHOMA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.6. Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 29% short, 52% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 15% very short, 34% short, 48% adequate, 3% surplus. Wheat seedbed prepared 63% this week, 58% last week, 73% last year, 73% average. Rye seedbed prepared 76% this week, 63% last week, 75% last year, 72% average. Oats seedbed prepared 46% this week, 35% last week, 58% last year, 57% average. Corn condition 9% poor, 28% fair, 48% good, 15% excellent; 87% mature this week, 84% last week, 57% last year, 66% average; 51% harvested this week, 47% last week, 23% last year, 39% average. Soybean condition 2% very poor, 9% poor, 39% fair, 41% good, 9% excellent; setting pods 93% this week, 88% last week, 96% last year, 87% average; 11% mature this week, 5% last week, 12% last year, 23% average. Alfalfa condition 5% very poor, 8% poor, 49% fair, 34% good, 4% excellent; 4th cutting 87% this week, 85% last week, 81% last year, 85% average; 5th cutting 26% this week, 15% last week, 17% last year, 30% average. Other hay condition 3% very poor, 10% poor, 48% fair, 36% good, 3% excellent; 2nd cutting 74% this week, 72% last week, 63% last year, 64% average. Watermelons 94% harvested this week, 91% last week, 93% last year, 97% average. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 33% fair, 53% good, 8% excellent. Pasture and range condition 8% very poor, 18% poor, 46% fair, 26% good, 2% excellent. Livestock conditions continue to rate mostly in the good to fair range. Prices for feeder steers less than 800 pounds averaged $113 per cwt. Prices for heifers less than 800 pounds averaged $106 per cwt.

OREGON: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 49% short, 40% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 12% very short, 51% short, 37% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter Wheat Planted 14%, 24% 2009, 12% average. Corn Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 36% fair, 64% good, 0% excellent. Range & Pasture 13% very poor, 17% poor, 46% fair, 21% good, 3% excellent. Unseasonably cold weather prevailed this week. Only two of forty-three stations reported a weekly average temperature higher than seasonal norms, while thirty-one stations reported average temperatures at least five degrees below normal for this week. High temperatures ranged from 87 degrees in Medford down to 63 degrees in Crescent City. Low temperatures ranged from 23 degrees in Agency Lake & Worden up to 48 degrees in Portland. All but two stations reported measurable precipitation, led by Portland with 1.55 inches of rain. Precipitation on the eastern side of the state delayed harvest activities for hay & grains during the week. On the western side of the state, second cutting of grass hay continued & field corn harvest was well underway. Also in Klamath County, producers were preparing potato fields for harvest. Soil moisture levels in Sherman & Wasco counties were high enough to begin planting winter wheat. In other areas around the state, producers were preparing for fall planting by working fields. Vegetable crops continued to mature slowly. Truck gardens had corn, tomatoes, green beans, squash, cucumbers & eggplant available for purchase. Sweet corn harvest continued in Yamhill County. In Washington County sweet corn harvested for processing neared completion. Grapes were ripening & berries were winding down. Peach & apple harvests continued; peach crops had done well in the Willamette Valley & were plentiful at local markets. Hazelnut growers in Yamhill County were flailing in preparation for a late harvest. In the upper Hood River Valley, summer pear harvest continued, while other areas prepared orchards for winter pears. Nurseries were preparing fields for transplanting & irrigating small shrubs. Greenhouses were busy starting fall vegetable starts & decorative plants. Ranchers were busy irrigating pastures where water was available, weaning calves, & moving animals to different pastures. Livestock remained in good condition.

PENNSYLVANIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Soil moisture 32% very short, 33% short, and 35% adequate, and 0% surplus. Fall plowing 22%, 21% pr. yr., 25% avg. Corn 88% dough, 85% pr. yr., 92% 5 yr. avg.; 73% dent, 54% pr. yr.,71% 5 yr.; 31% mature, 10% pr. yr, 31% 5 yr. avg.; silage harvest 63%, 29% pr. yr., 47% 5 yr. avg. Barley 17% planted, 7% pr. yr., 14% avg. Tobacco 88% harvested, 74% pr. yr., 78% avg. Potatoes 26% harvested, 55% pr. yr., 42% avg. Alfalfa fourth cutting 79%, 34% pr. yr., 42% Avg. Apples 59% harvested, 37% pr. yr., 39% avg. Grapes 45% harvested, 0% pr. yr., 4% Avg. Corn crop condition, 7% very poor, 21% poor, 24% fair, 36% good, 12% excellent. Soybeans condition 7% very poor, 16% poor, 23% fair, 42% good, 12% excellent. Quality of hay made 4% very poor, 3% poor, 14% fair, 44% good, and 35% excellent. Pasture condition 26% very poor, 22% poor, 38% fair, 10% good, 4% excellent. Primary field activities were harvesting vegetables, apples, corn silage, preparing for fall seedings, and trying to find solutions to deal with the problematic stink bug.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.8. Soil moisture 18% very short, 53% short, 28% adequate, 1% surplus. Corn 5% very poor, 21% poor, 41% fair, 31% good, 2% excellent; 100% matured, 100% 2009, 100% avg.; 84% harvested, 79% 2009, 74% avg. Soybeans 1% very poor, 16% poor, 35% fair, 45% good, 3% excellent; bloomed 99%, 99% 2009, 99% avg.; pods set 90%, 95% 2009, 91% avg.; leaves turning color 8%, 7% 2009, 11% avg.; leaves dropped 1%, 2% 2009, 3% avg. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 27% fair, 68% good, 1% Cotton bolls set 98%, 100% 2009, 99% avg. Tobacco 96% harvested, 97% 2009, 95% avg. Tobacco stalks destroyed 50%, 78% 2009, 61% avg. Peaches 100% harvested, 100% 2009, 96% avg. Winter grazings planted 8%, 9% 2009, 10% avg. Excessive heat and somewhat marginal rainfall negatively affected South Carolina crop and livestock conditions this past week. However, the dry conditions were beneficial for harvesting activities. Armyworms continued to be problematic for many farmers. Soil moisture levels declined. The weather was ideal for harvesting corn. Eighty-four percent was reportedly harvested, ahead of historical figures. Cotton had nearly finished setting bolls and about half of the crop had bolls open. Cotton conditions declined. Five percent of peanuts had been harvested. Conditions fell only slightly. Almost all soybeans had bloomed and 90% had set pods by week's end. Eight percent of the crop had turned color and 1% had dropped leaves, both falling behind the five-year average. Like the other crops surveyed, soybean conditions declined. The tobacco harvest is winding up for the year. Half of tobacco stalks were destroyed. The fear of armyworms and the lack of rain hindered the planting of winter grazings, falling two points behind the five-year

average. Livestock conditions fell. Likewise, PASTURE conditions declined. With pastures in poor condition, several cattlemen were feeding hay crops at harvest time. The South Carolina peach harvest is reportedly complete for 2010.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Days suitable for fieldwork 4.7. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 20% short, 57% adequate, 16% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 20% short, 55% adequate, 19% surplus. Winter wheat 2% emerged, 3% 2009, 2% avg. Corn silage harvested 57%, 16% 2009, 42% avg. Sorghum silage harvested 44%, 24% 2009, 47% avg. Soybeans 7% mature, 2% 2009, 6% avg. Sunflower ray flowers dry 83%, 75% 2009, 82% avg.; bracts yellow 49%, 39% 2009, 56% avg. Sunflower mature 3%, 0% 2009, 4% avg. Sunflower 1% very poor, 5% poor, 34% fair, 48% good, 12% excellent. Alfalfa hay 3rd cutting harvested 75%, 60% 2009, 73% avg.; 4% very poor, 6% poor, 25% fair, 58% good, 7% excellent. Feed supplies 4% short, 74% adequate, 22% surplus. Stock water supplies 7% short, 73% adequate, 20% surplus. Cattle condition 1% poor, 13% fair, 69% good, 17% excellent. Sheep condition 1% poor, 15% fair, 53% good, 31% excellent. Nice weather helped the cutting of corn and sorghum silage make substantial advancements. Rain was welcomed in areas that want to plant winter wheat. Farm activities focused on the general care of livestock, cutting silage, and preparing machinery for row crop harvest.

TENNESSEE: Days suitable for fieldwork 6. Topsoil moisture 18% very short, 40% short, and 42% adequate. Subsoil moisture 20% very short, 41% short, and 39% adequate. Pastures 10% very poor, 23% poor, 39% fair, 26% good, 2% excellent. Tobacco 64% burley harvested, 62% 2009, 63% average; 84% dark air-cured harvested, 76% 2009, 80% average; 74% dark fire-cured harvested, 70% 2009, 71% average. Farmers continued to harvest corn acreage last week at a pace nearly three weeks ahead of Tennessee's five-year average. Soybean and cotton harvest also began in some areas of the state. Farmers in West Tennessee were also active applying defoliants, and by week's end, the rate was also over a week ahead of the five-year average In Middle and East Tennessee, producers began to wrap up corn silage harvest and continued harvesting tobacco and fall hay. While the absence of rain has aided harvest, pastures have deteriorated in some areas, though at week's end they were mostly rated in fair-to-good condition. Temperatures averaged from 1 to 4 degrees above normal across the state. Precipitation levels averaged slightly above normal in most areas, but slightly below normal in West Tennessee.

TEXAS: Topsoil moisture was mostly short to adequate across the state. Cotton condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Statewide, corn condition was mostly fair to good. Sorghum condition was mostly fair to good statewide. Statewide, rice condition was mostly fair to good. Statewide, soybean condition was mostly fair to good. Statewide, peanut condition was mostly good to excellent. Range and pasture condition was mostly fair to good. Most areas of the state observed up to 6 inches of rainfall while South Central, Texas experienced up to 10 inches of rainfall. Winter wheat seeding was progressing, early seeding had emerged, and new crop wheat was growing in the Northern High Plains. Wheat seeding was limited in dry areas. In the Edwards Plateau, wheat seeding has been delayed by the additional moisture received. In the Northern High Plains, cotton was progressing well due to the warm temperatures and heat units. In the Southern High Plains, producers continue to monitor irrigation of cotton with bolls opening. In the Northern High Plains, grain sorghum harvest was starting in areas with reduced water in the fields. Grain sorghum continued to mature in the Southern High Plains. Corn harvest for grain has started in the Northern High Plains with many producers stopping irrigation. The Blacklands sustained heavy rains and serious flooding from the recent hurricane that moved across the area, damaging some corn fields and subjecting the crop to increased levels of aflatoxin. The first crop of rice is almost complete in the Upper Coast. Some peanut producers were still applying irrigation in the Northern Low Plains. Producers were concerned with the possibility of short hay supplies due to dry conditions and loss of production in North East Texas this summer. Seedbed preparation for spinach and some onion fields are to begin soon in South Texas. Livestock were in good condition and some spring calves were being weaned. Pastures were turning due to cooler temperatures and recent rains with range grasses abundant for livestock.

UTAH: Days Suitable For Field Work 6.6. Subsoil Moisture 9% very short, 43% short, 48% adequate, 0% surplus. Irrigation Water Supplies 14% very short, 22% short, 63% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter Wheat, Planted For Harvest Next Year 22%. Spring Wheat harvested 97%, 88% 2009, 95% avg. Barley harvested (grain) 96%, 96% 2009, 95% avg. Oats harvested (grain) 86%, 88% 2009, 86% avg. Corn dough 85%, 83% 2009, 90% avg. Corn dent 28%, 33% 2009, 49% avg. Corn condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 22% fair, 71% good, 5% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 3rd Cutting 66%, 72% 2009, 79% avg. Onions harvested 2%, 28% 2009, 39% avg. Cattle and calves moved From Summer Range 8%, 16% 2009, 29% avg. Cattle and calves condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 10% fair, 72% good, 17% excellent. Sheep and lambs moved From Summer Range 6%, 25% 2009, 24% avg. Sheep Condition 0% very poor, 0% poor, 6% fair, 74% good, 20% excellent. Stock Water Supplies 6% very short, 24% short, 69% adequate, 1% surplus. Apples harvested 12%, 15% 2009, 25% avg. Peaches harvested 54%, 59% 2009, 74% avg. Temperatures across the state have begun to decrease. Utah experienced sunshine mixed with scattered thunderstorms. Soil moisture content decreased from the previous week. Box Elder County crop progress has slowed due to cooler temperatures which were experienced last week. Some producers have decided to green chop their third cutting of alfalfa due to the increased drying time required this time of year. Corn continues to mature, and there have been a few reports of corn being harvested for silage. The cool spring delayed the corn crop; the majority of farmers should be able to begin harvesting corn for silage in the next couple of weeks. Onion harvest has begun in some parts of the county. Most onions are in good to very good condition. Onion prices are favorable right now as well. Wheat producers are beginning to plant winter wheat in areas where there is adequate soil moisture. Cache County growers enjoyed some rain early in the week. Unfortunately, cooler morning temperatures followed resulting in frost in much of the county. Corn maturity remains delayed. Wheat, barley, and oats are virtually all harvested, and yields were generally good. Some winter wheat has already been planted. Safflower harvest will begin within a few weeks. Morgan County growers continue harvesting the third cutting of alfalfa. The upper three feet of corn plants have been frozen, but the ears continue to mature. A couple more weeks of above freezing temperatures are necessary for corn to mature enough to reach the dough stage before harvest begins. Weber and Emery Counties have eluded frost damage so far. Growers plan on harvesting the fourth cutting of alfalfa this week. Uintah and Sevier Counties experienced frost last week in lower elevations. Box Elder County livestock producers have expressed some serious concerns about the condition of their fall and winter pastures. Drought, grasshoppers, and meadow voles have taken a toll on the fall pastures since the grass stopped growing in early July. A good rain would be welcome, but many feel soil temperatures have cooled to the point that the grass would not respond much to moisture. Sheep producers will begin moving sheep off the summer ranges this week. Sheep prices remain strong and producers are optimistic about their bottom line. Cattle producers will begin moving livestock in the next week or two. Some have expressed concern about their livestock water sources drying up due to the lack of precipitation over the past couple of years. In Cache County warm days and cold nights are causing some pneumonia outbreaks in beef and dairy calves. In most cases, there is adequate fall grazing for cattle and sheep. Carbon County cattle and sheep are in good condition. Scattered thundershowers in the valley relieved some of the topsoil moisture deficits, but relief is spotty. Emery County livestock are beginning to come off of summer ranges. Livestock are in good condition, because summer ranges

were plentiful this year. Stock water supplies on desert ranges are in much better shape than the previous few years due to summer rains. Fall moisture would really help to supply adequate water for winter ranges.

VIRGINIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.6. Topsoil moisture 38% very short, 43% short, 19% adequate. Subsoil moisture 37% very short, 44% short, 19% adequate. Pasture 27% very poor, 33% poor, 30% fair, 10% good. Livestock 2% very poor, 11% poor, 32% fair, 44% good, 11% excellent. Other hay 23% very poor, 30% poor, 36% fair, 10% good, 1% excellent. Alfalfa Hay 7% very poor, 19% poor, 43% fair, 25% good, 6% excellent. Corn 87% dent; 91% 2009; 90% 5-yr avg.; mature 65%; 70% 2009; 71% 5-yr avg.; harvested 44%; 8% 2009; 15% 5-yr avg. Corn 30% very poor, 23% poor, 34% fair, 11% good, 2% excellent; for silage harvested 84%; 60% 2009; 67% 5-yr. avg. Soybeans setting pods 97%; 96% 2009; 94% 5-yr avg.; dropping leaves 17%; 10% 2009; 14% 5-yr avg.; 14% very poor, 24% poor, 50% fair, 10% good, 2% excellent. Winter wheat seeded 5%; N/A 2009; N/A 5-yr avg. Barley seeded 7%; N/A 2009; N/A 5-yr avg. Flue-cured tobacco harvested 50%; 65% 2009; 52% 5-yr avg.; 12% very poor, 24% poor, 30% fair, 26% good, 8% excellent. Burley tobacco harvested 40%; 39% 2009; 41% 5-yr avg.; 5% very poor, 15 poor, 16% fair, 47% good, 17% excellent. Dark Fire-cured tobacco harvested 73%; 88% 2009; 50% 5-yr avg.; 2% very poor, 26% poor, 55% fair, 17% good. Peanuts 27% very poor, 30% poor, 31% fair, 12% good. Cotton Bolls opening 40%; 39% 2009; 63% 5-yr avg. Cotton harvested 1%; N/A 2009; N/A 5-yr avg. Cotton 9% very poor, 27% poor, 47% fair, 17% good. Fall Apples harvested 30%; 19% 2009; 33% 5-yr avg. Winter Apples 20%; N/A 2009; N/A 5-yr avg. All Apples 10% poor, 72% fair, 16% good, 2% excellent. Peaches 95% harvested; 96% 2009; 99% 5-yr avg. Grapes 29% fair, 46% good, 25% excellent. Oats for Grain Seeded 6%; N/A 2009; N/A 5-yr avg. Dry weather continued to dominate the Commonwealth and crops continued to suffer from the lack of moisture. Pastures dried up in some areas. Grain farmers continued to harvest corn and plant cover crops and small grains. Soybeans took a beating from the dry windy conditions as producers continued to watch the fields for corn earworm and soybean loopers. Peanuts and soybeans showed drought stress with severe wilting and dying plants. Cotton harvest has begun. Tobacco harvest progressed behind normal schedule in some areas. Peppers, tomatoes, squash, sweet potatoes and pumpkins continued to be harvested.

WASHINGTON: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.8. Topsoil moisture conditions were 8 percent very short, 32 percent short, and 52 percent adequate and 8 percent surplus. Winter wheat harvest was at its end with only a small percentage of acres left to harvest in the northeastern counties. With scattered showers in affect for most of the state, seeding conditions have been excellent. The southeastern corner was still waiting for some moisture before fully committing to seeding next year winter wheat. Showers and heavy dew stopped harvests of hay in most of Stevens County. Franklin, Grant, and Lincoln Counties on the other hand were deep into their fourth cutting. In the Yakima Valley, soft fruit harvest continued with later varieties of peaches, nectarines, and pluots. Bartlett pears were still being harvested in the upper Valley. Apple crops harvest expanded to include Honeycrisp and a few Granny Smiths as well as Gala varieties. There has been a good quality apple crop thus far, but growers have been concerned about fruit size and a higher than normal incidence of russet on the fair-skinned varieties. The harvest of hop vines continued. Producers were taking precautions to avoid the first frost occurring with their potatoes still in the ground; thus potato harvest spiked in central Washington. Field corn maturity continued to progress at a snail's pace, far behind previous years. Range and pasture conditions were 13 percent very poor, 8 percent poor, 35 percent fair, 42 percent good and 2 percent excellent. Recent rainfall on the western side of the State has resulted in forage growth in pastures and hayfields. Livestock producers in Thurston County were mowing pastures to help control invasive perennial weeds. Shellfish growers continued preparations for the major fall harvest season for oysters and clams. Seed oysters were transferred to nursery grounds.

WEST VIRGINIA: Days suitable for field work 7. Topsoil moisture 42% very short, 43% short and 15% adequate compared with 8% very short, 45% short and 47% adequate last year. Corn conditions were 43% very poor, 13% poor, 18% fair, 25% good and 1% excellent. Corn 93% doughing, 86% 2009, and 88% 5-yr avg.; 73% dented, 40% 2009, and 58% 5-yr avg.; 20% mature, 7% 2009, and 12% 5-year avg. Corn harvested for grain was 3%, comparison data not available. Soybean conditions 62% very poor, 21% poor, 12% fair and 5% good, 57% dropping leaves, 15% 2009, and 30% 5-year avg. Hay was reported 18% very poor, 17% poor, 31% fair, 32% good and 2% excellent. Hay second cutting was 82% complete, 91% 2009, and 87% 5-yr avg.; third cutting was 21% complete, 30% 2009, and 24% 5-year avg. Apple conditions 42% very poor, 44% poor, 2% fair, 10% good and 2% excellent; 27% harvested, 18% 2009, and 21% 5-year avg. Peaches 93% harvested, comparison data not available. Cattle and calves were 12% poor, 30% fair, 53% good and 5% excellent. Sheep and lambs were 6% poor, 35% fair, 56% good and 3% excellent. Drought conditions have impacted many crops, pastures and livestock across the state. Farming activities included feeding hay, hauling water for livestock, marketing livestock, baling hay, chopping corn, cleaning up gardens, harvesting sweet corn, apples and peaches.

WISCONSIN: Days suitable for fieldwork 5.4. Topsoil moisture 0% very short, 4% short, 83% adequate, and 13% surplus. Average temperatures last week ranged from 2 to 4 degrees below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 68 to 72 degrees, while average low temperatures ranged from 48 to 55 degrees. Precipitation totals ranged from 0.19 inches in La Crosse to 0.78 inches in Milwaukee. Corn in the dough stage 96% complete, 87% dent, 27% mature, silage harvested was reported at 44% complete. Soybean leaves turning 66% complete and 25% leaves dropped around the state. Third cutting hay was 92% complete and fourth cutting hay was 43% complete. Temperatures fell to below average over the past week, and a few showers were scattered across the state. The recent showers did hinder some growers from getting into fields, but overall, the week was good for fieldwork. Corn continued to be ahead of normal and growers mentioned they hope it continues to dry down ahead of normal to allow for low drying costs. Some growers were also hoping to harvest soybeans early enough to plant winter crops.

WYOMING: Days suitable for field work 6.7. Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 43% short, 47% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 35% short, 54% adequate. Barley progress 97% mature, 81% harvested. Oats progress 96% mature, 85% harvested. Spring wheat progress 91% harvested. Winter wheat progress 71% planted, 31% emerged. Dry beans progress 98% setting pods, 79% leaves turning color, 35% windrowed, 7% combined. Corn progress 91% milk, 72% dough, 52% dented, 12% mature. Corn for silage 33% harvested. Alfalfa harvested 95% second cutting, 26% third cutting. Corn condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 20% fair, 77% good. Dry bean condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 16% fair, 80% good, 1% excellent. Sugar beet condition 3% poor, 6% fair, 91% good. Alfalfa condition 1% poor, 25% fair, 63% good, 11% excellent. Crop insect infestation 17% none, 35% light, 34% moderate, 14% severe. Range and pasture condition 8% poor, 28% fair, 53% good, 11% excellent. Stock water supplies 10% short, 90% adequate. Moisture was a rare commodity this past week as dry conditions persist in counties such as Converse and Lincoln Counties and contributed to a few lightning caused grass fires in Weston County. The growing season is rapidly coming to a close, as Sweetwater County reported some areas within the county had received their first frost, as did Lincoln and Platte County. Converse, Hot Springs and Washakie Counties also reported freezing temperatures with damage to their dry beans and corn. The extent of the damage is still unknown. Activities haying, harvesting, planting winter wheat, checking livestock on pasture.

September 9 ENSO Update

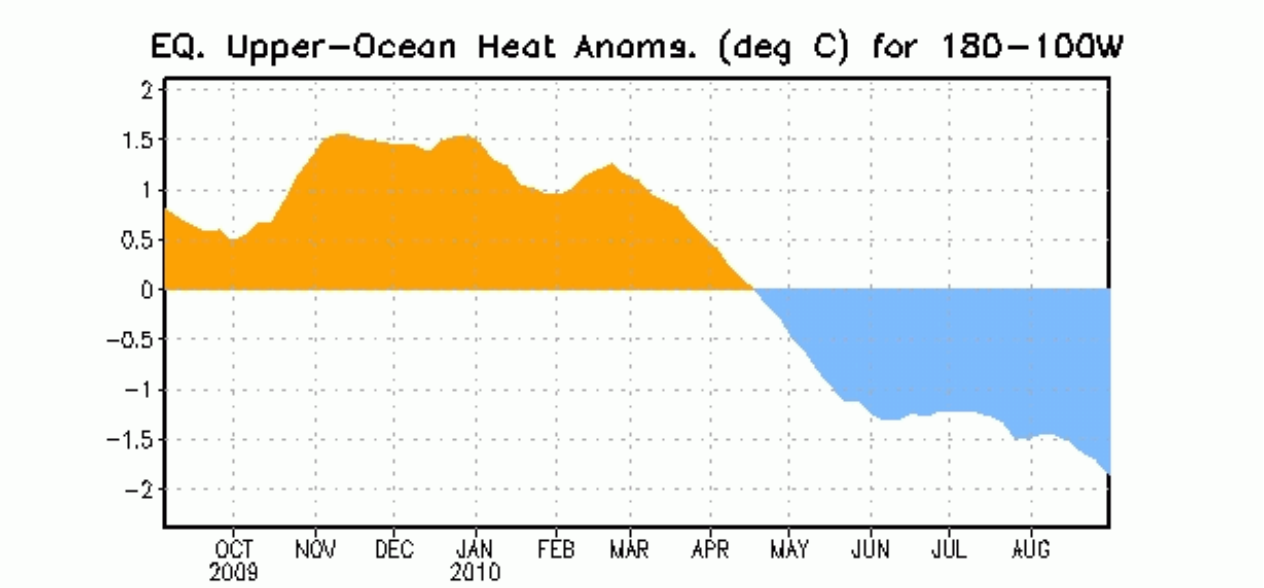


Figure 1: Area-averaged upper-ocean heat content anomalies (°C) in the equatorial Pacific (5°N-5°S, 180°-100°W). Heat content anomalies are computed as departures from the 1982-2004 base period weekly means.

Synopsis: La Niña is expected to last at least through the Northern Hemisphere winter 2010-11.

La Niña strengthened during August 2010, as negative sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies reached at least -1°C across most of the equatorial Pacific Ocean by the end of the month. All of the Niño indices cooled to between –1.3°C and –1.8°C by the end of August. Consistent with this evolution, the subsurface heat content (average temperatures in the upper 300m of the ocean, Fig. 1) decreased further, reflecting the additional cooling of sub-surface waters east of the Date Line. Also, convection was enhanced over Indonesia, while remaining suppressed over the western and central equatorial Pacific. The pattern was associated with the continuation of enhanced low-level easterly trade winds and anomalous upper-level westerly winds over the western and central equatorial Pacific. Collectively, these oceanic and atmospheric anomalies reflect the strengthening of La Niña.

Nearly all models predict La Niña to continue at least through early 2011. However, the models continue to disagree on the eventual strength of La Niña. Based on current observations and model guidance, we expect the SST anomalies in the Niño-3.4 region to either persist near the present strength, or to strengthen into the winter as is consistent with the historical evolution of La Niña. Thus, it is likely that the peak strength of this event will be at least moderate (3-month average between –1°C to –1.4°C in Niño-3.4) to strong (3-month average of –1.5°C or less in Niño-3.4).

Expected La Niña impacts during September-November 2010 include suppressed convection over the central tropical Pacific Ocean, and enhanced convection over Indonesia. The transition into the Northern Hemisphere Fall means that La Niña will begin to exert an increasing influence on the weather and climate of the United States. These impacts include an enhanced chance of above-average precipitation in the Pacific Northwest, and below-average precipitation in the Southwest and in portions of the middle and lower Mississippi Valley and Tennessee Valley. Also, La Niña can contribute to increased Atlantic hurricane activity by decreasing the vertical wind shear over the Caribbean Sea and tropical Atlantic Ocean (see the August 5 update of the NOAA Atlantic Seasonal Hurricane Outlook), and to suppressed hurricane activity across the central and eastern tropical North Pacific.

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 7 October 2010.

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 5 - 11, 2010

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Widespread rain continued to hamper small grain harvesting and winter crop planting.

WESTERN FSU: Showers provided limited relief from exceptional drought in southern growing areas, while drier weather favored a return to fieldwork in northern Russia.

EASTERN FSU: Warm, dry conditions promoted spring grain harvesting.

MIDDLE EAST: Seasonably dry, warm weather favored cotton harvesting and winter grain planting.

SOUTH ASIA: The monsoon's slow withdrawal from northern Pakistan allowed flood waters to further recede, but remained very active throughout India, maintaining high moisture levels for vegetative to reproductive crops.

EAST ASIA: Two tropical cyclones affected the region, while heavy showers provided unwelcomed wetness to cotton in eastern China.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon showers maintained favorable soil moisture for crops across the region.

AUSTRALIA: Occasional showers benefited jointing winter grains in Western Australia, while rain in southern and eastern Australia favored jointing to reproductive winter wheat.

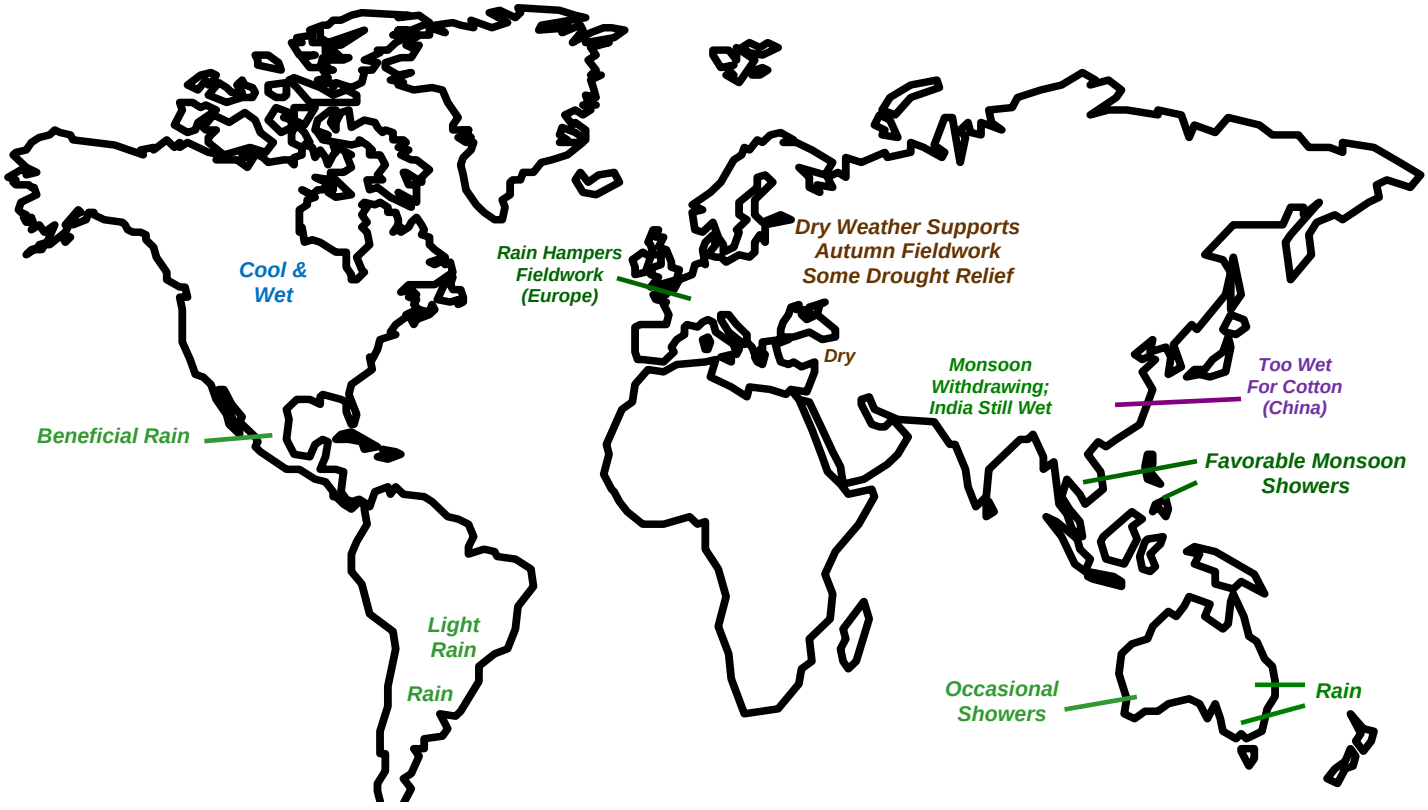
ARGENTINA: Conditions were mostly favorable for vegetative winter grains.

BRAZIL: Light rain covered the south, although little impact on seasonal fieldwork was expected.

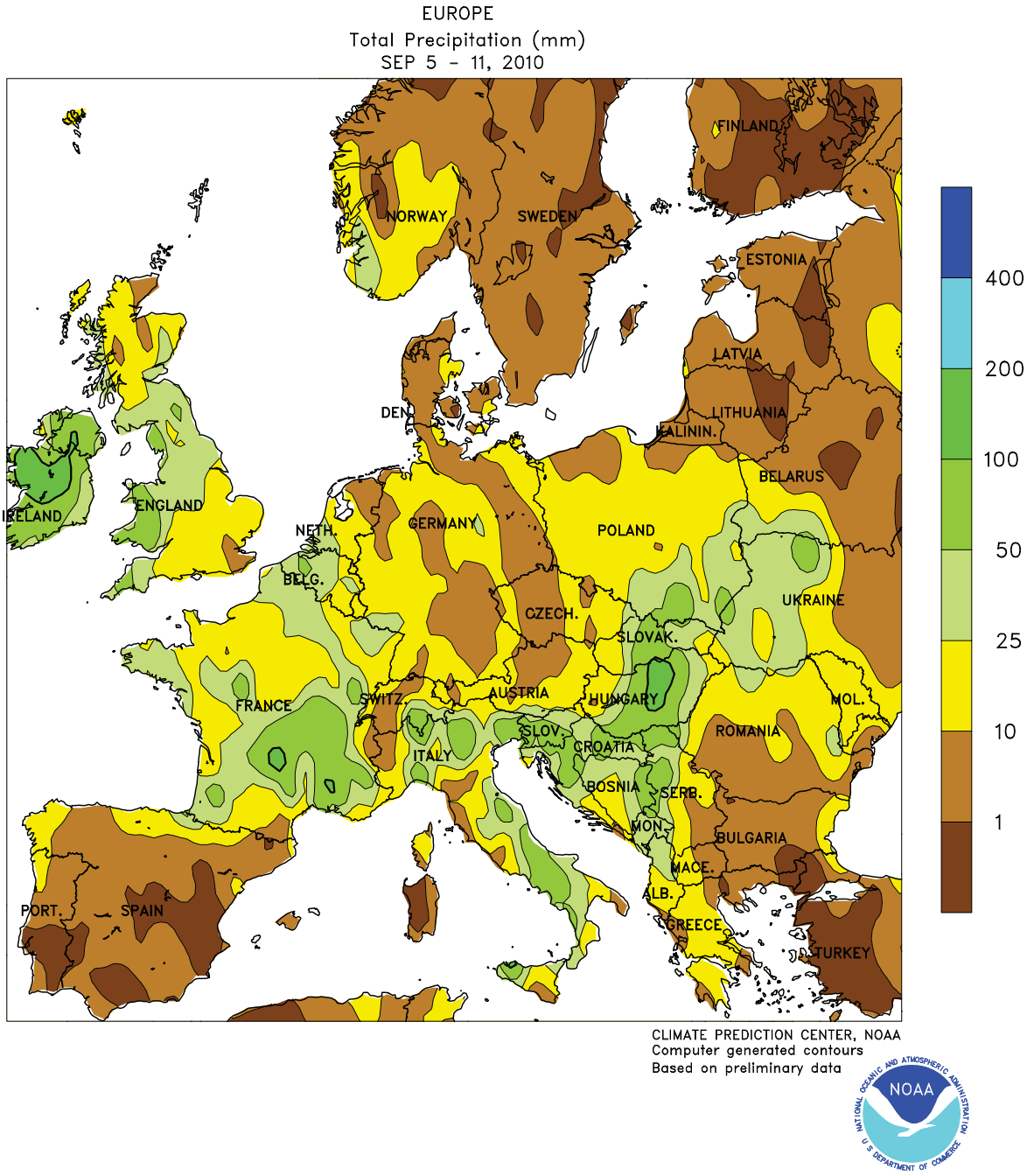
MEXICO: Beneficial rain returned to the southern plateau corn belt.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Cool, showery weather continued, hampering maturation and harvesting of spring grains and oilseeds.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Damp conditions slowed dry down of summer crops.

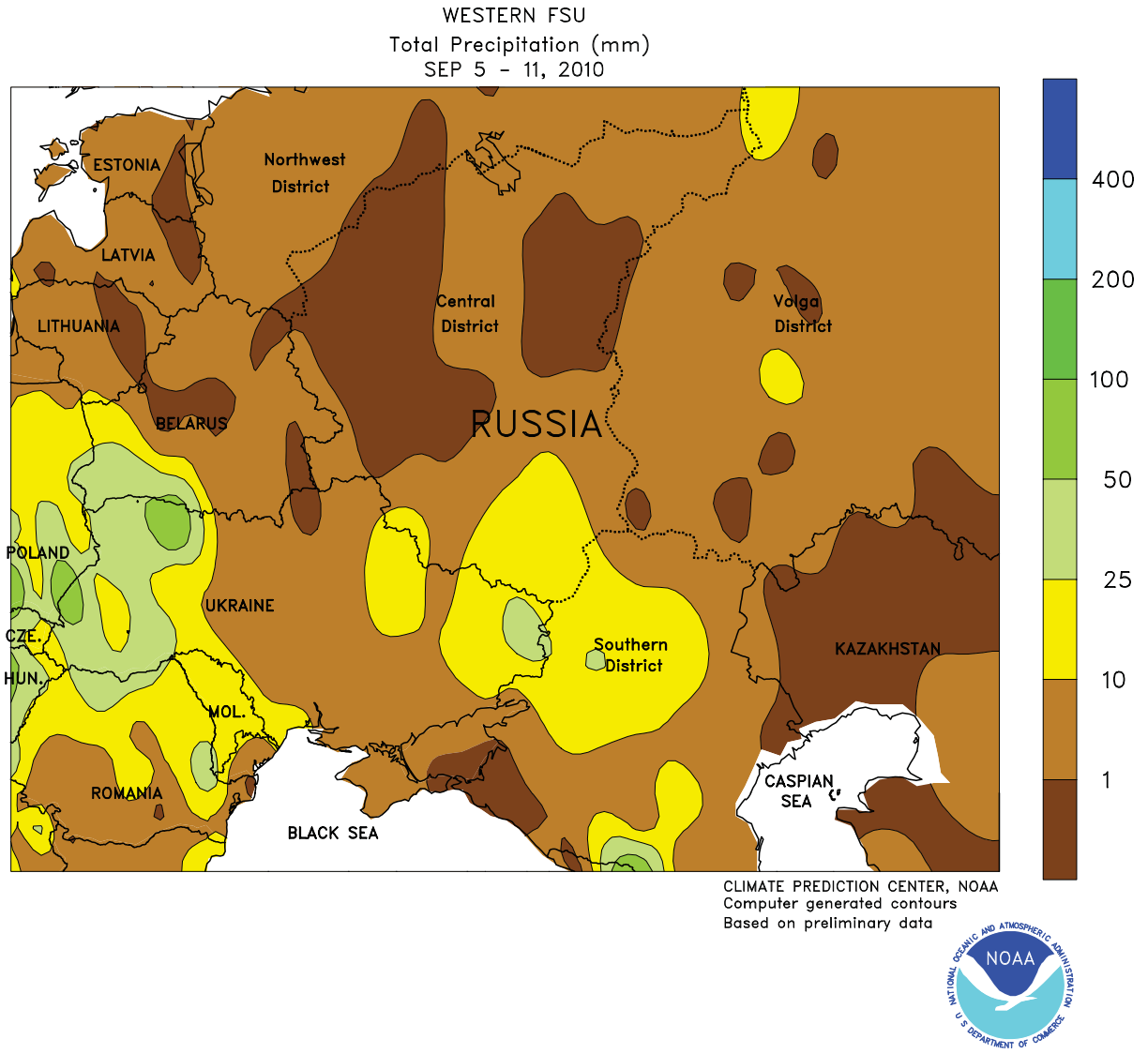


For additional information contact: meteorologists@oce.usda.gov



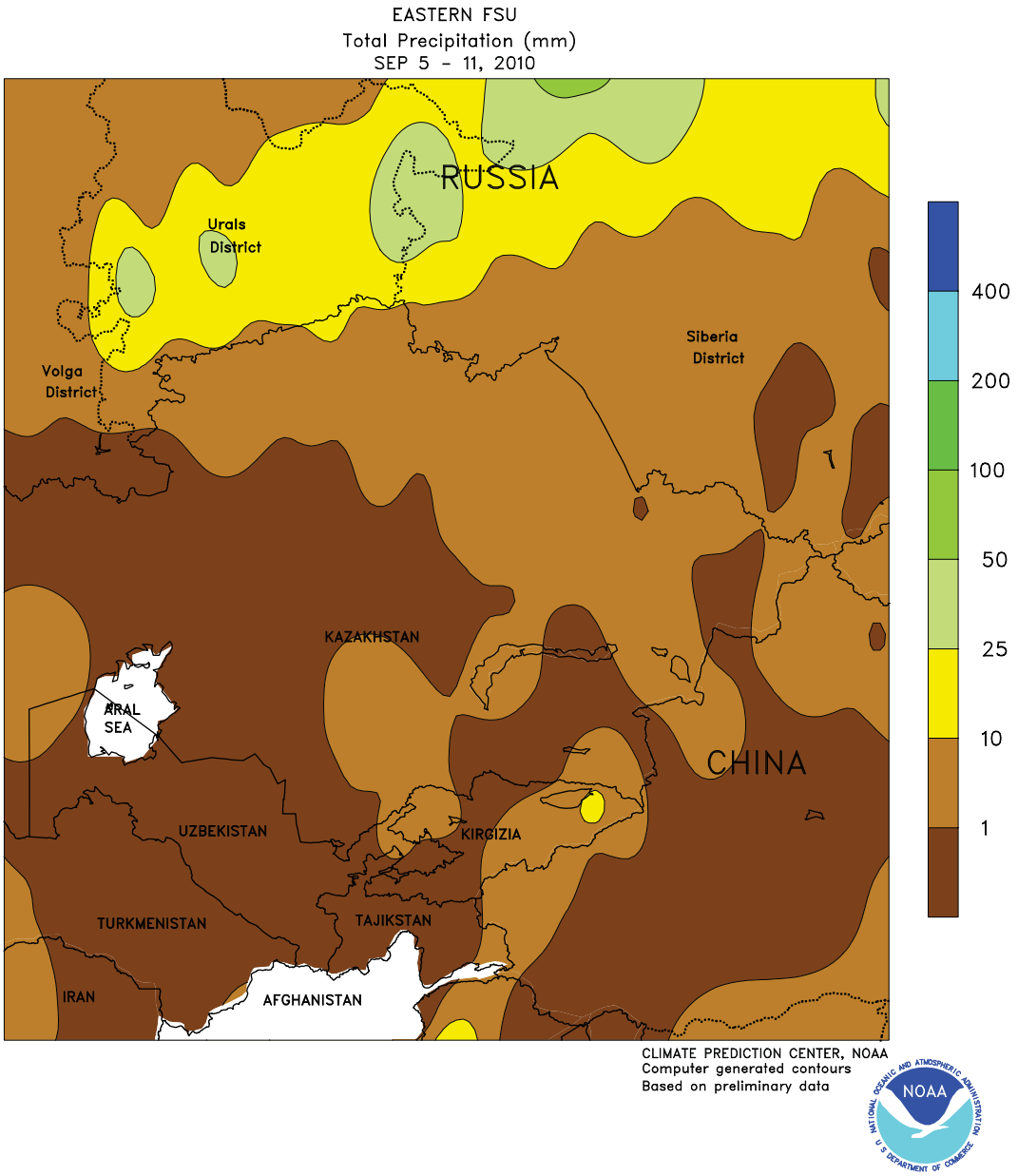
EUROPE

For the second consecutive week, widespread rainfall hampered fieldwork and maintained crop quality concerns. A slow-moving storm system produced locally heavy rain (25-100 mm) from southern France into northern portions of Italy and the Balkans, halting summer crop harvesting. Light to moderate showers (5-50 mm) fell across northern Europe's wheat belt, causing additional small grain harvesting delays and maintaining crop quality concerns. Despite the overall wet pattern, dry weather in Spain and the lower Danube River Valley favored summer crop harvesting (cotton, corn, and sunflowers).



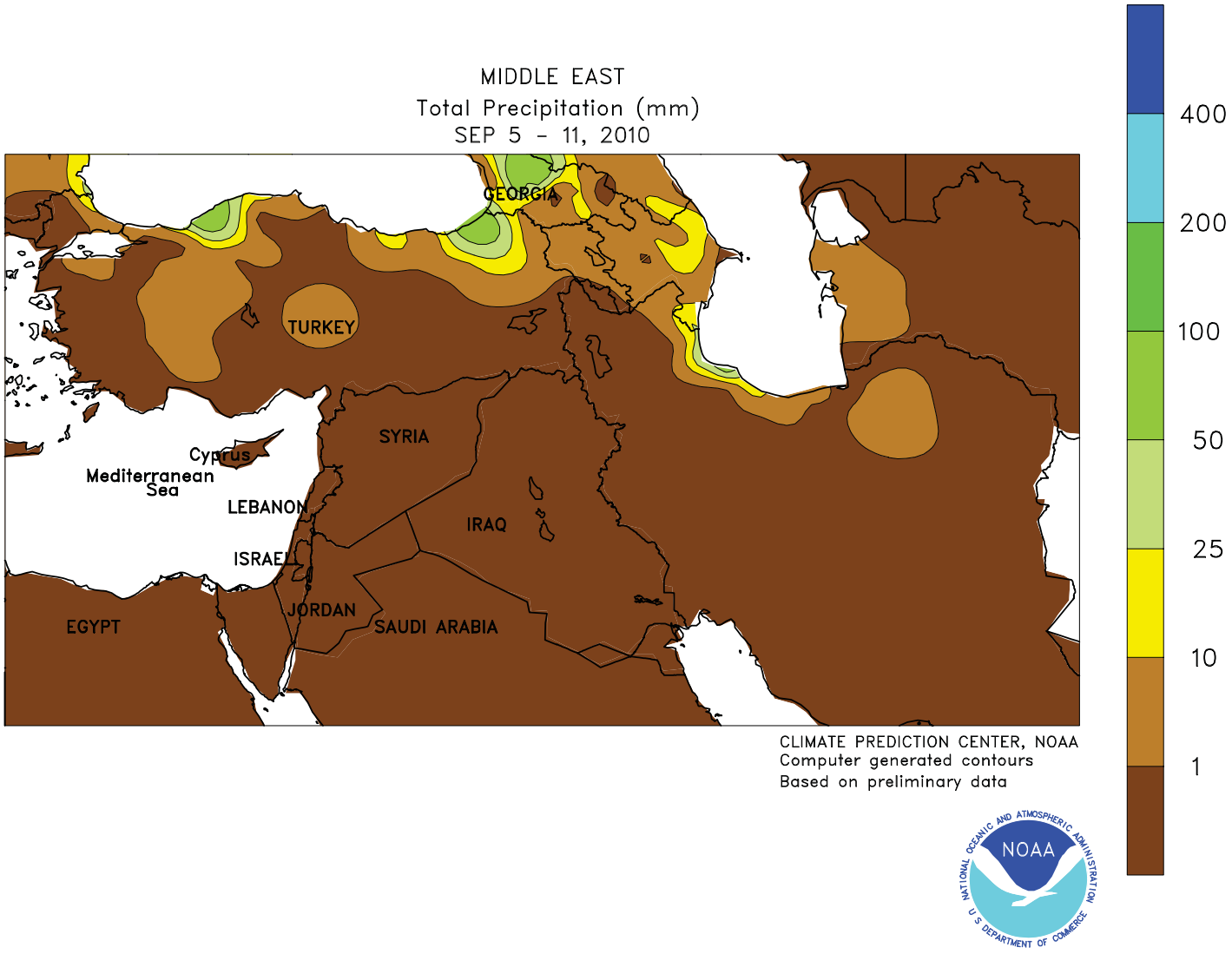
WESTERN FSU

Dry weather across northern and eastern crop areas contrasted with limited drought relief in southern winter wheat areas. A weak cold front triggered light to moderate showers (5-25 mm) from central Ukraine into Russia's Southern District; the rain provided minimal relief from extreme drought but improved local soil moisture for winter grain planting. Nevertheless, soil moisture in southeastern Ukraine and most of the Southern District was still inadequate for winter crop planting and establishment. Meanwhile, heavy rain (25-50 mm) continued to afflict western portions of Ukraine and Belarus, hampering summer crop harvesting and early winter crop planting. In contrast, dry weather returned to northern portions of Russia's wheat belt, favoring planting and establishment of winter barley, rapeseed, and wheat following last week's rainfall.



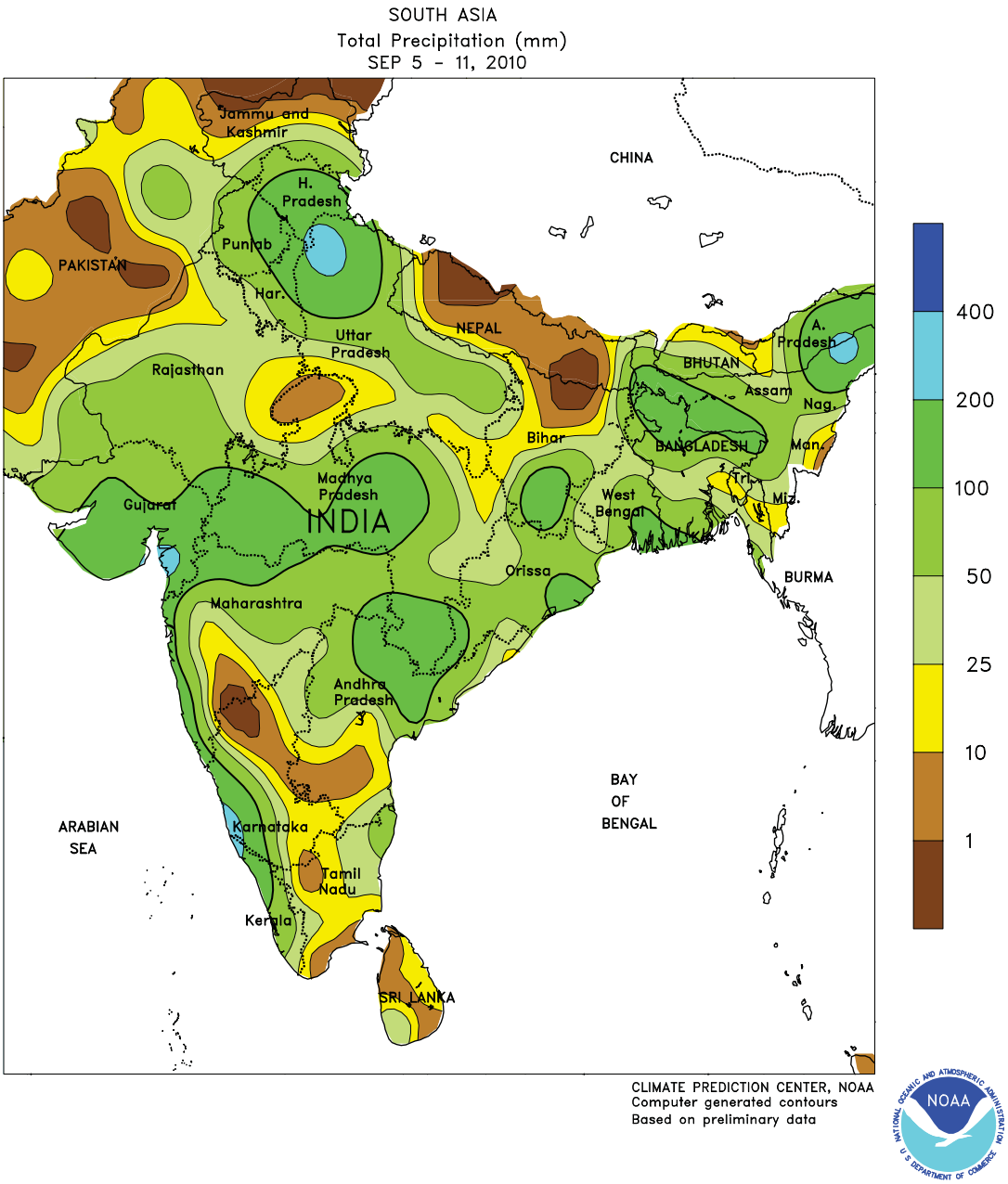
EASTERN FSU

Mostly dry conditions prevailed over the region, although unsettled weather persisted in northern-most growing areas during the first half of the week. Despite isolated light showers (less than 5 mm) in northern Kazakhstan and Russia's Siberia District, spring grain harvesting proceeded with minimal delays. Farther north, light to moderate showers (10-45 mm) in the Urals District slowed spring grain harvesting, although dry weather returned during the latter half of the week. Seasonably warm, dry conditions across southern cotton areas promoted cotton harvesting.



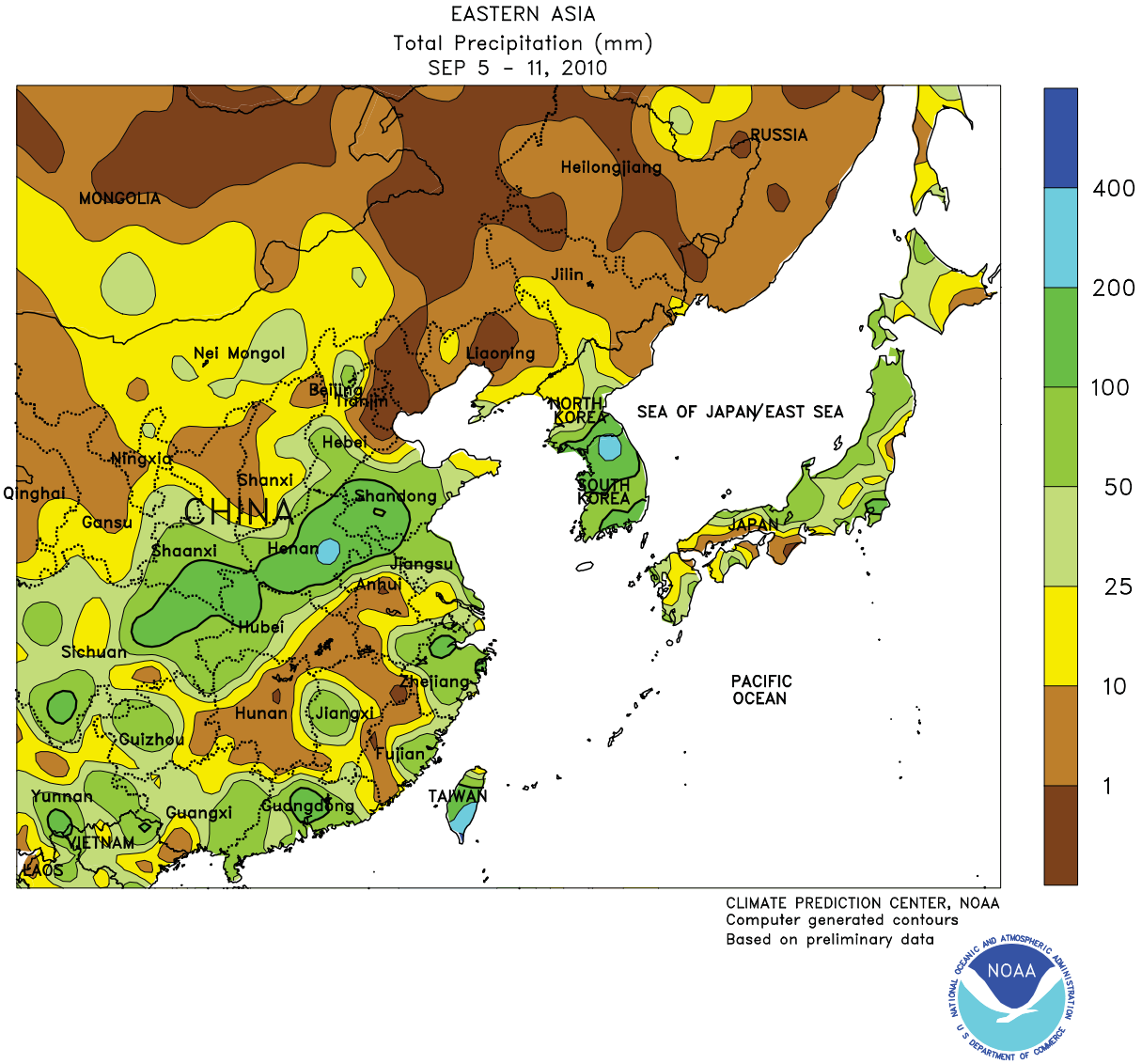
MIDDLE EAST

Seasonably dry weather prevailed over much of the region, although a few showers dotted the Black Sea Coast. Overall, sunny skies and above-normal temperatures promoted cotton harvesting and winter crop planting. Isolated showers and thunderstorms (2-75 mm) were reported in northern Turkey, although the rain fell outside major cotton and wheat districts.



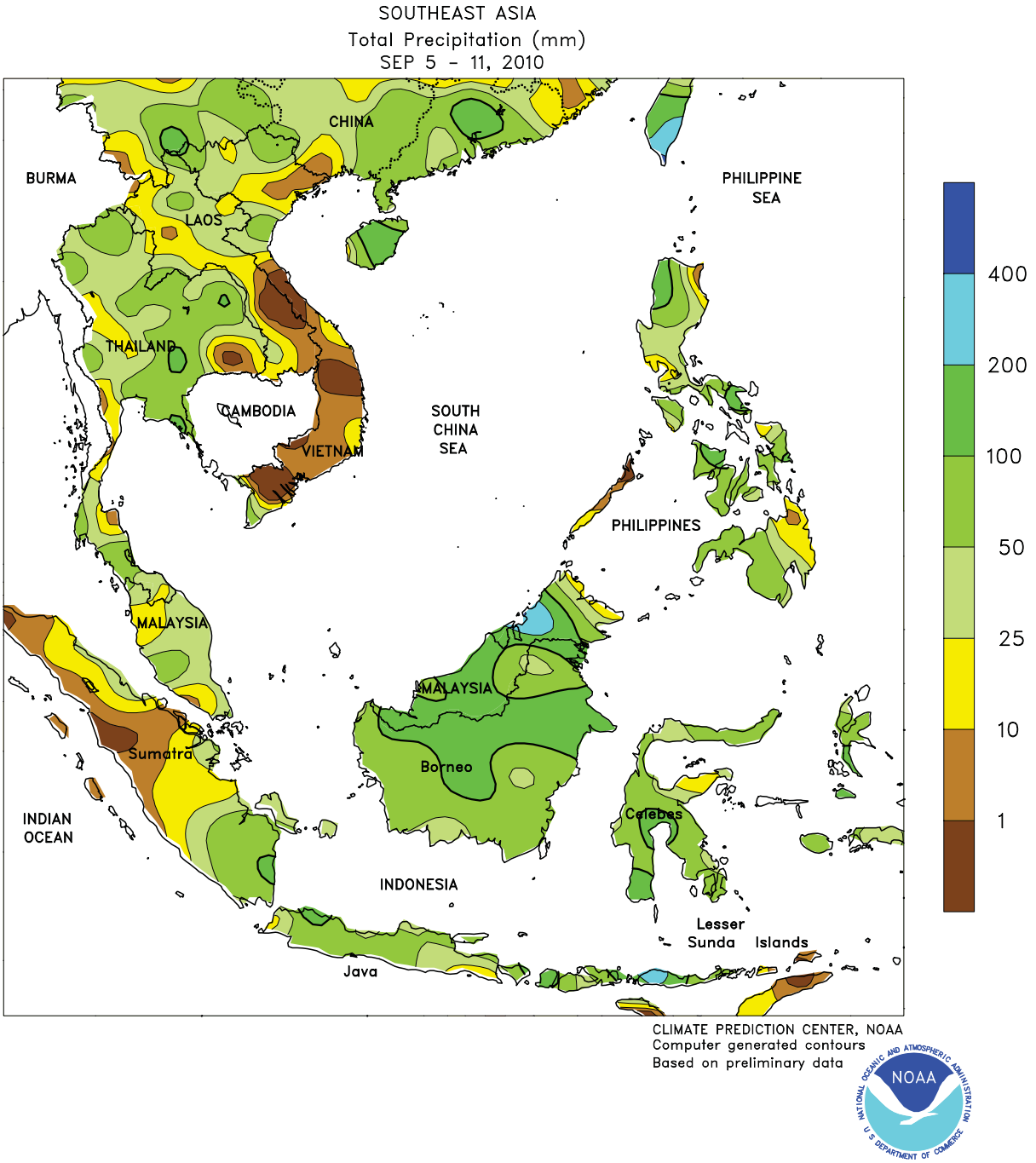
SOUTH ASIA

The monsoon continued its slow withdrawal, leaving a more patchwork pattern of showers across northern Pakistan. The reduced rainfall allowed flood waters to further recede in southern portions of the country. Meanwhile, heavy monsoon showers (50-100 mm or more) prevailed in far northern India and across much of central India. The rainfall maintained high moisture levels for cotton and rice in Punjab, Haryana, and northern Uttar Pradesh. At the same time, rainfall amounts surpassing 100 mm occurred in cotton and groundnut areas of Gujarat and Maharashtra as well as soybean areas of western Madhya Pradesh. Most crops in these areas were reportedly progressing well through the flowering stage of development. Rice in the east continued to benefit from increased September rainfall, with over 50 mm increasing soil moisture in Bihar, West Bengal, and northern Orissa.



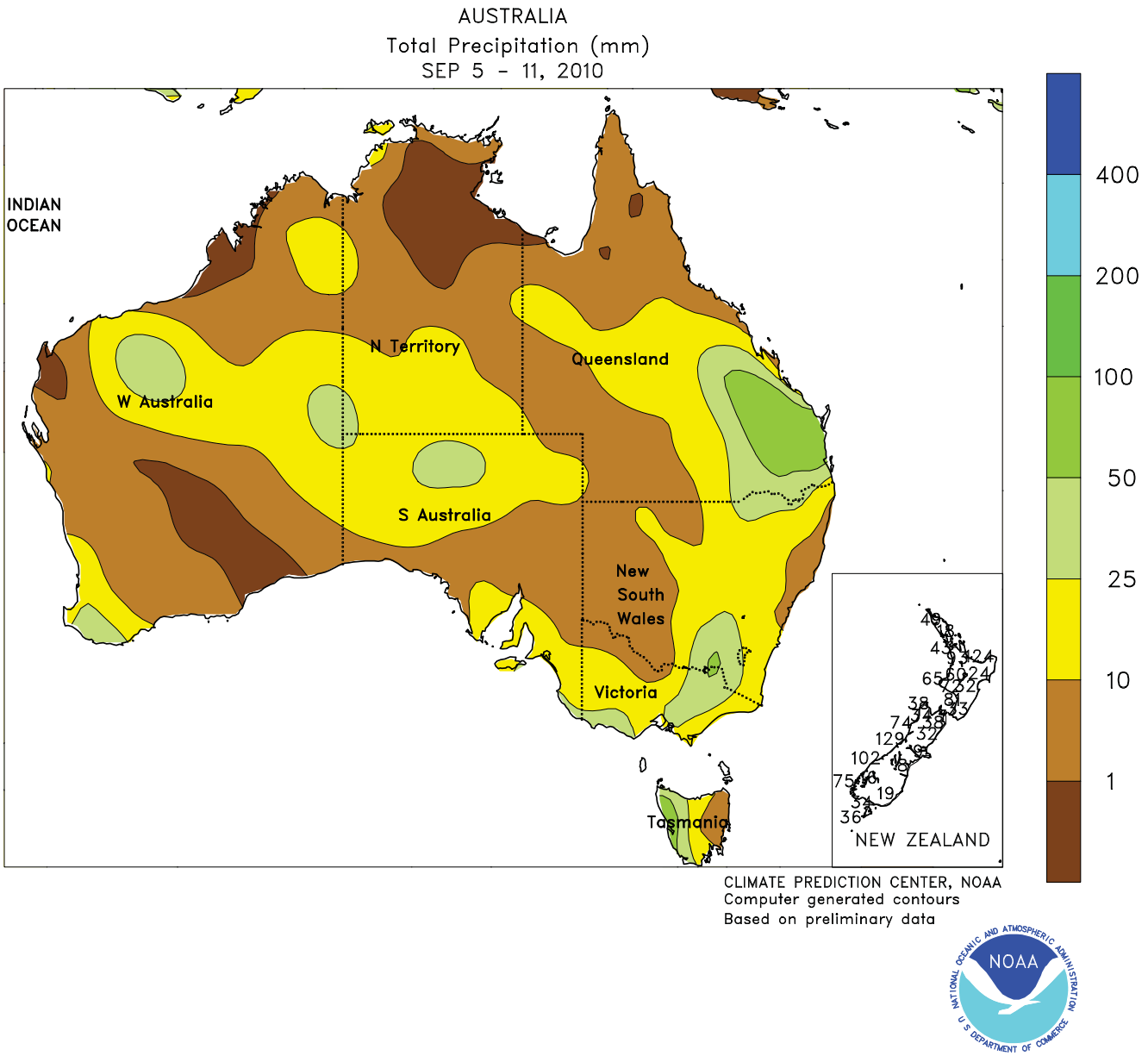
EASTERN ASIA

Two tropical cyclones affected the region during the period, while heavy showers continued along the monsoon front in east-central China. Typhoon Meranti made landfall in southern China late in the week with 65 knot winds (category 1 typhoon), but brought only localized amounts of 50 mm or more. Tropical Cyclone Malou passed through the straits between South Korea and Japan during the middle of the week as it reached its maximum sustained winds of 45 knots (tropical storm). Malou brought more flooding to the North Korea/South Korea border as over 100 mm (locally over 200 mm) of rain pelted the area. The recent wetness on the Korean Peninsula has proven problematic for rice in North Korea but has avoided causing serious issues in the major growing areas of southern South Korea. Meanwhile, rainfall totals over 50 mm along the monsoon front increased concerns regarding cotton quality on the North China Plain. Cotton bolls were opening across key producing provinces of Shandong and Henan, and persistent rainfall could threaten yields. In contrast, drier weather prevailed in Manchuria, easing wetness in Liaoning and parts of Jilin.



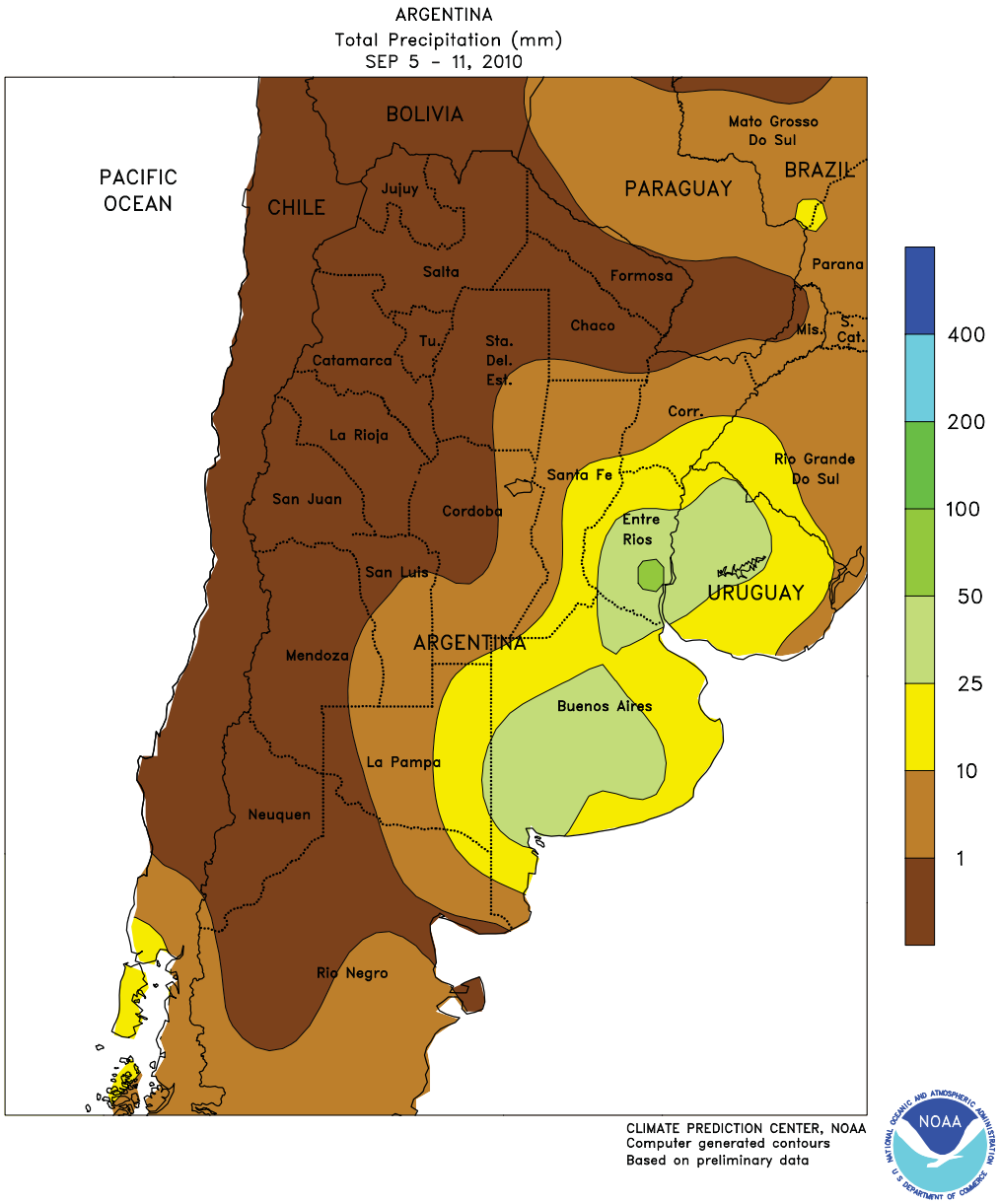
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Widespread monsoon showers of 25 to 100 mm benefited heading rice in Thailand, while similar amounts favored winter rice across Vietnam. Tropical Cyclone Meranti enhanced the monsoon flow over the northern Philippines as the storm moved into the Straits of Taiwan. The subsequent rainfall (25-100 mm) maintained beneficial soil moisture for rice that will be harvested in the next couple of months. Somewhat drier weather prevailed for oil palm on the Indonesian island of Sumatra, easing excessive wetness of the last several weeks and benefiting harvest activities. In contrast, heavy showers (50-100 mm) continued for oil palm elsewhere, maintaining excessive wetness (particularly on the island of Borneo) and slowing harvest activities.



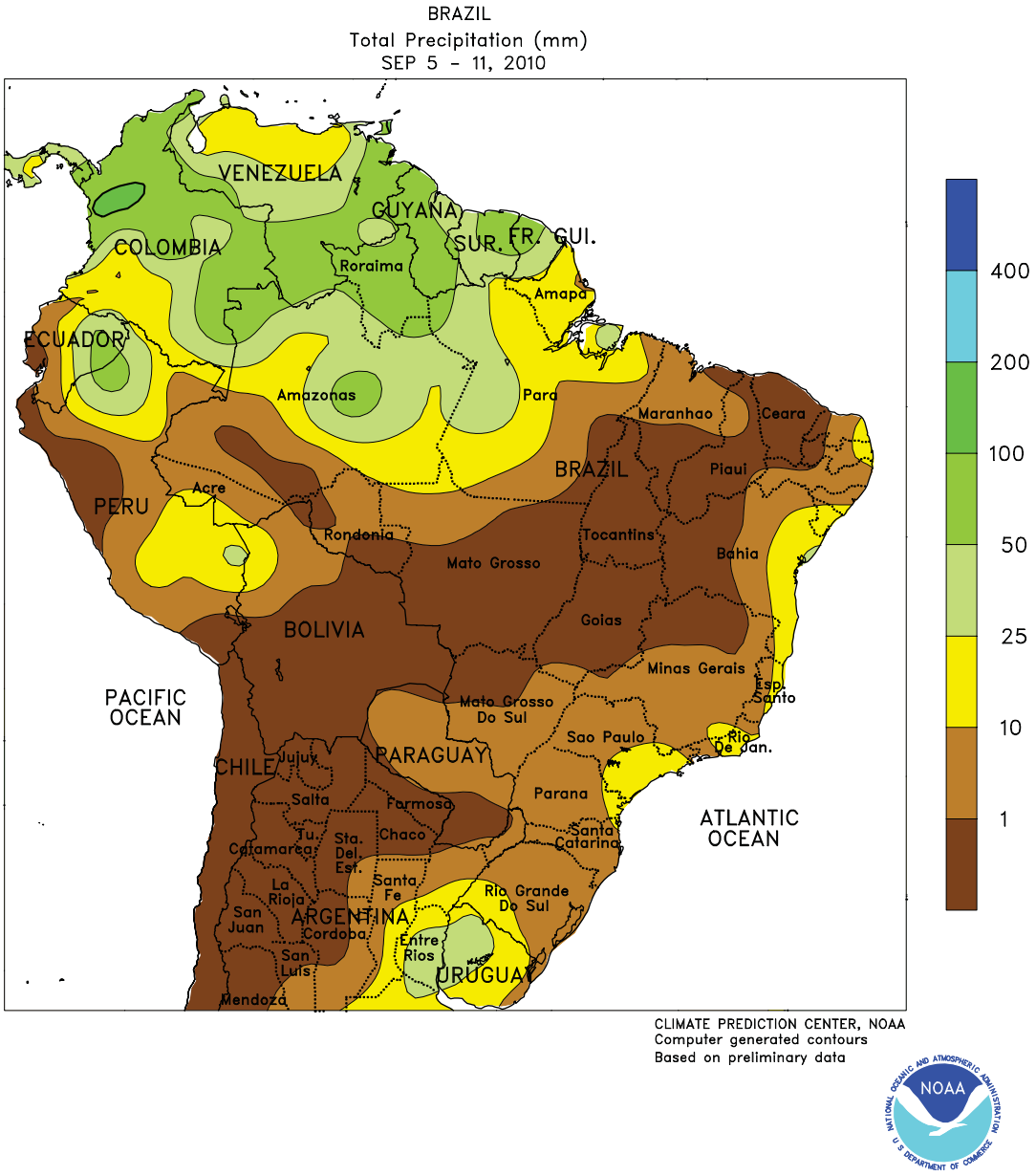
AUSTRALIA

In Western Australia, occasional showers (5-15 mm) benefited jointing winter grains, but more rain is necessary to maintain yield potential as crops enter the reproductive stage of development. Farther east, scattered showers (5-25 mm) continued to favor winter grain and oilseed development. Winter crops are primarily in the jointing to reproductive stages of development in this region. In northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, soaking rains (10-50 mm, locally near 100 mm) maintained adequate to abundant moisture supplies for reproductive to filling winter wheat, but potentially caused local flooding. The persistent rain in eastern Australia has benefited summer crops as well, significantly increasing soil moisture and reservoir levels in advance of cotton and sorghum planting. Temperatures in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland averaged about 1 to 3 degrees C above normal. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, temperatures averaged near normal.



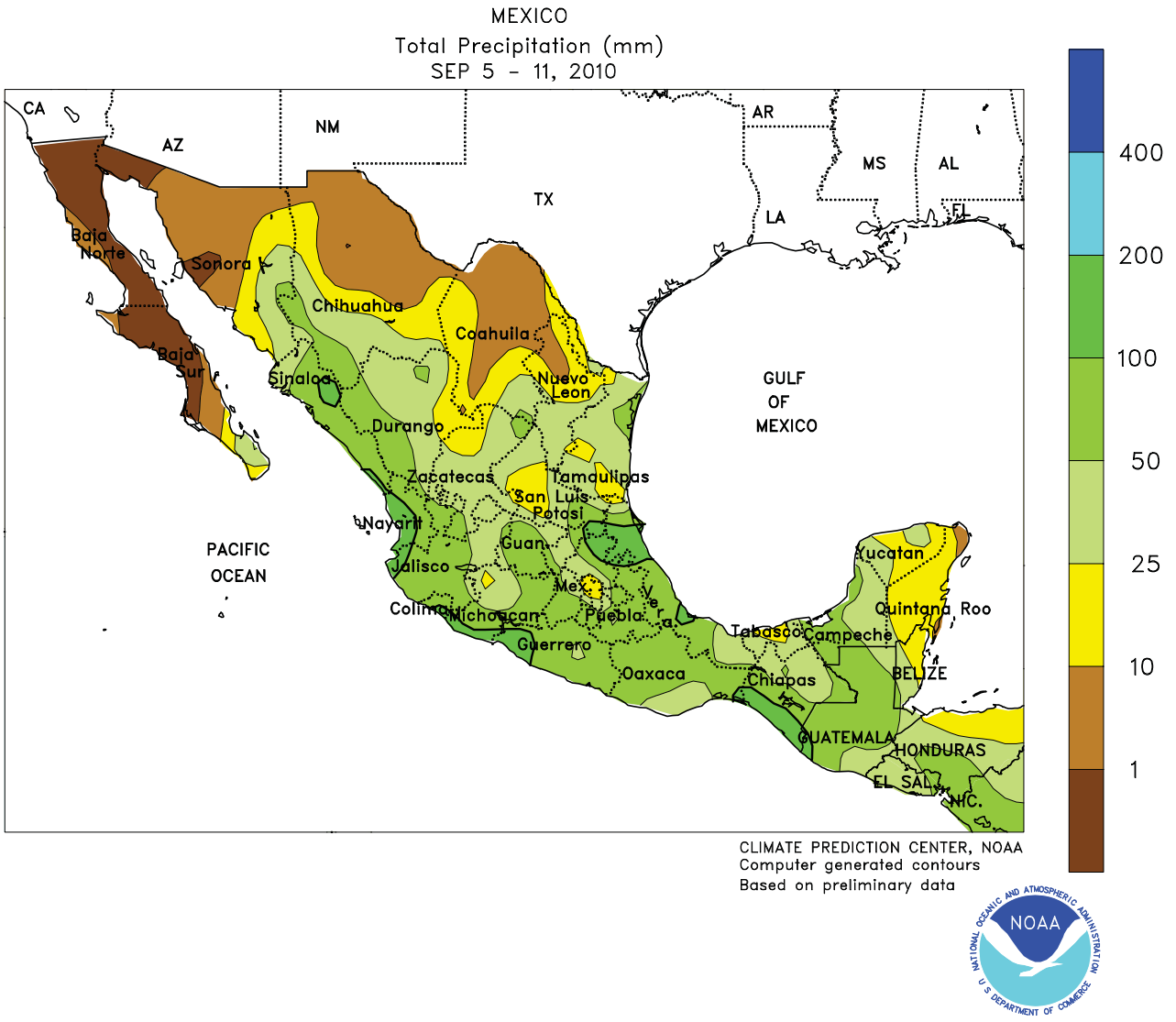
ARGENTINA

Late-week showers increased moisture for vegetative crops throughout the southern wheat belt. Although lighter than last week, rainfall totaling 2 to 25 mm or more in Buenos Aires, Entre Rios, and nearby locations in Santa Fe and La Pampa was welcome after 5 days of warm, sunny weather. Prior to this week's rain, temperatures averaging 2 to 4 degrees C above normal spurred rapid growth of vegetative winter wheat and barley, with highs ranging from the lower 20s degrees C in southeastern Buenos Aires to near 30 degrees C in Cordoba. Warm, dry weather dominated the northern agricultural areas, limiting moisture for winter grain growth in outlying production areas. Temperatures in the north averaged 2 to 6 degrees C above normal, with highs in the upper 30s degrees C in and around western Chaco. Moisture is needed in these northern areas not only for winter grains but also for sunflowers, which are currently being planted in some areas.



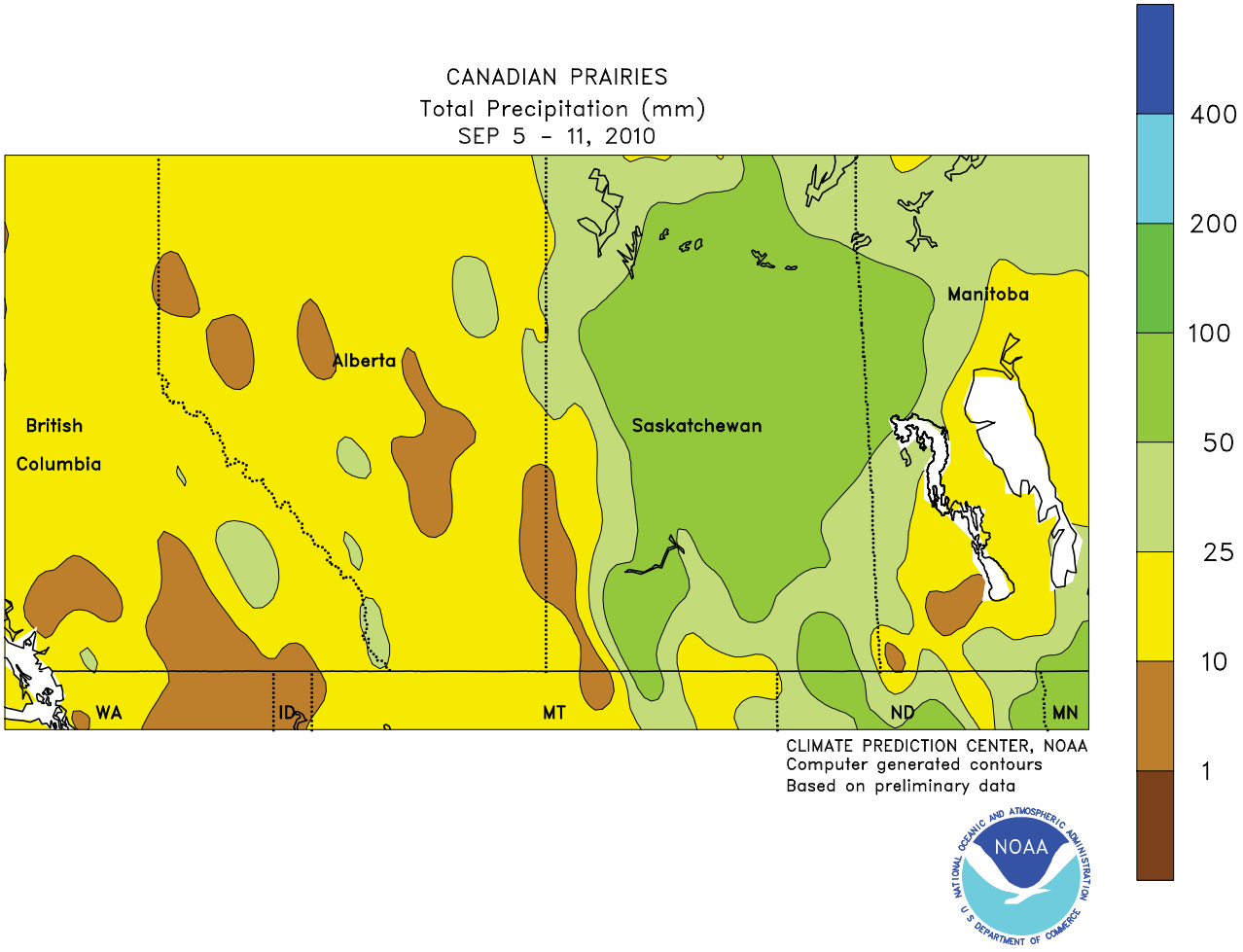
BRAZIL

Rain covered a broad area of southern Brazil, including the southern wheat belt and key sugar and coffee producing areas of Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais. However, rainfall totaled less than 10 mm in the region's main farming areas. In Rio Grande do Sul, which received unseasonably heavy rain last week, the drier weather was welcome, even though later-planted crops were still in moisture-sensitive stages of development. Farther north, rain spread into key coffee producing areas of southern Minas Gerais for the first time since July, although little crop impact was likely. Harvesting of the 2009/10 crop should be virtually complete, but more rain will be needed before flowering of the 2010/11 crop can be initiated. Harvesting of sugarcane and winter grains (including safrinha corn and winter wheat in the more northerly production areas) also progressed despite the rain. Unseasonable warmth (temperatures averaging 1-3 degrees C above normal, with highs mostly in the middle and upper 30s degrees C) hastened winter grain maturation throughout the region. Meanwhile, light rain (5-25 mm) lingered along the northeastern coast, boosting moisture for sugarcane and other plantation crops.



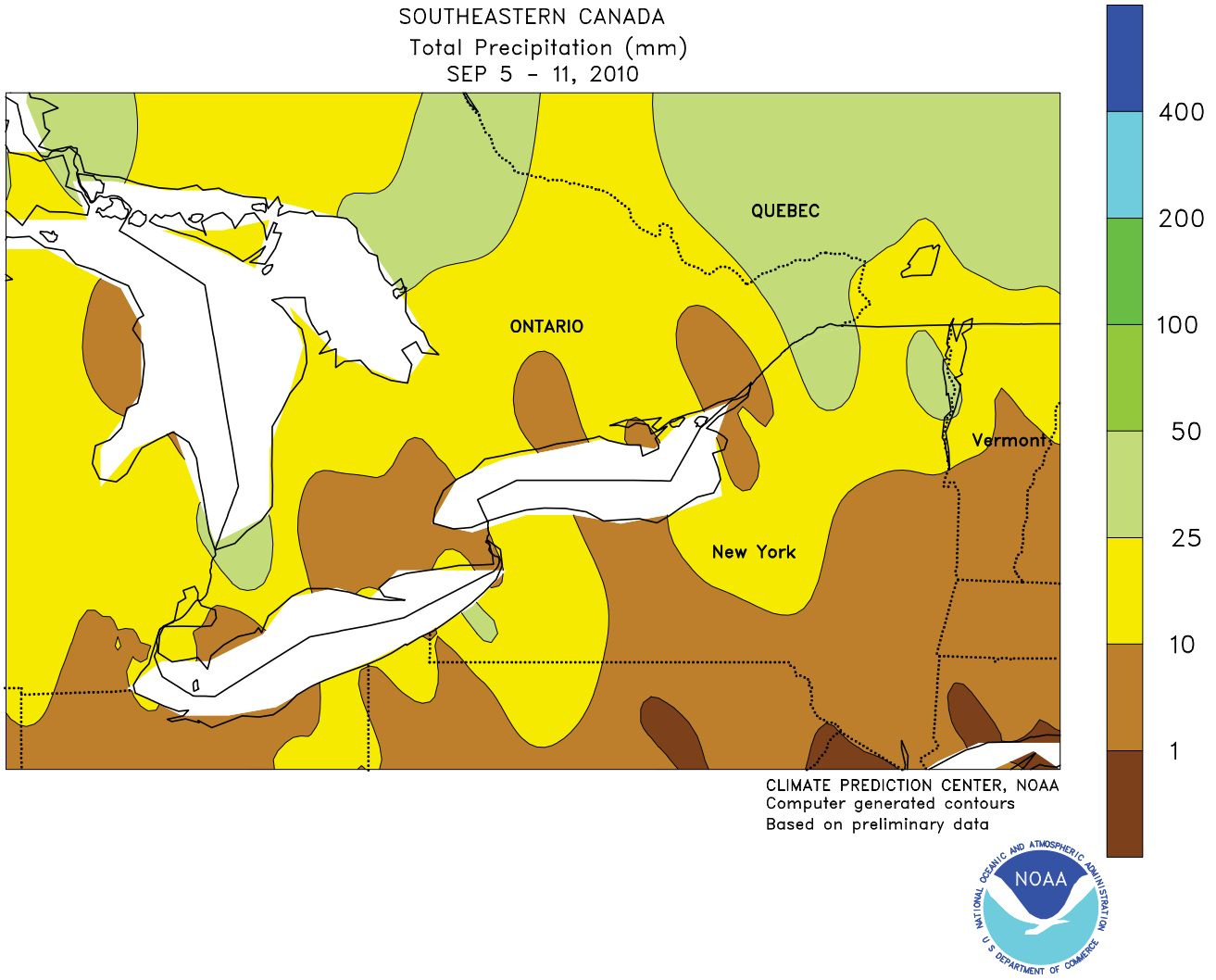
MEXICO

Beneficial rain returned to the southern plateau after several weeks of drier weather. Most areas received at least 25 mm of rainfall, benefiting corn and other rain-fed summer crops. In some northern production areas (northeastern Jalisco to Hidalgo), it was the first significant rain in at least 3 weeks. Elsewhere, rainfall tapered off to more seasonable levels (25-50 mm or more) in southern Veracruz and eastern Oaxaca, alleviating flooding that resulted from recent weeks of heavy rain. Pockets of heavy rain (greater than 100 mm) also lingered along the southern Pacific Coast, including sections of southern Chiapas, where maturing coffee remained unseasonably wet. Farther north, scattered showers (10-50 mm) continued in the western monsoon areas (Sonora and Chihuahua) with heavier rain (50-100 mm) falling in Sinaloa, Nayarit, and western Durango. Locally heavy rain (10-50 mm or more) also continued in the northeast, mainly from Tropical Storm Hermine which grazed the northern coast of Tamaulipas on September 7.



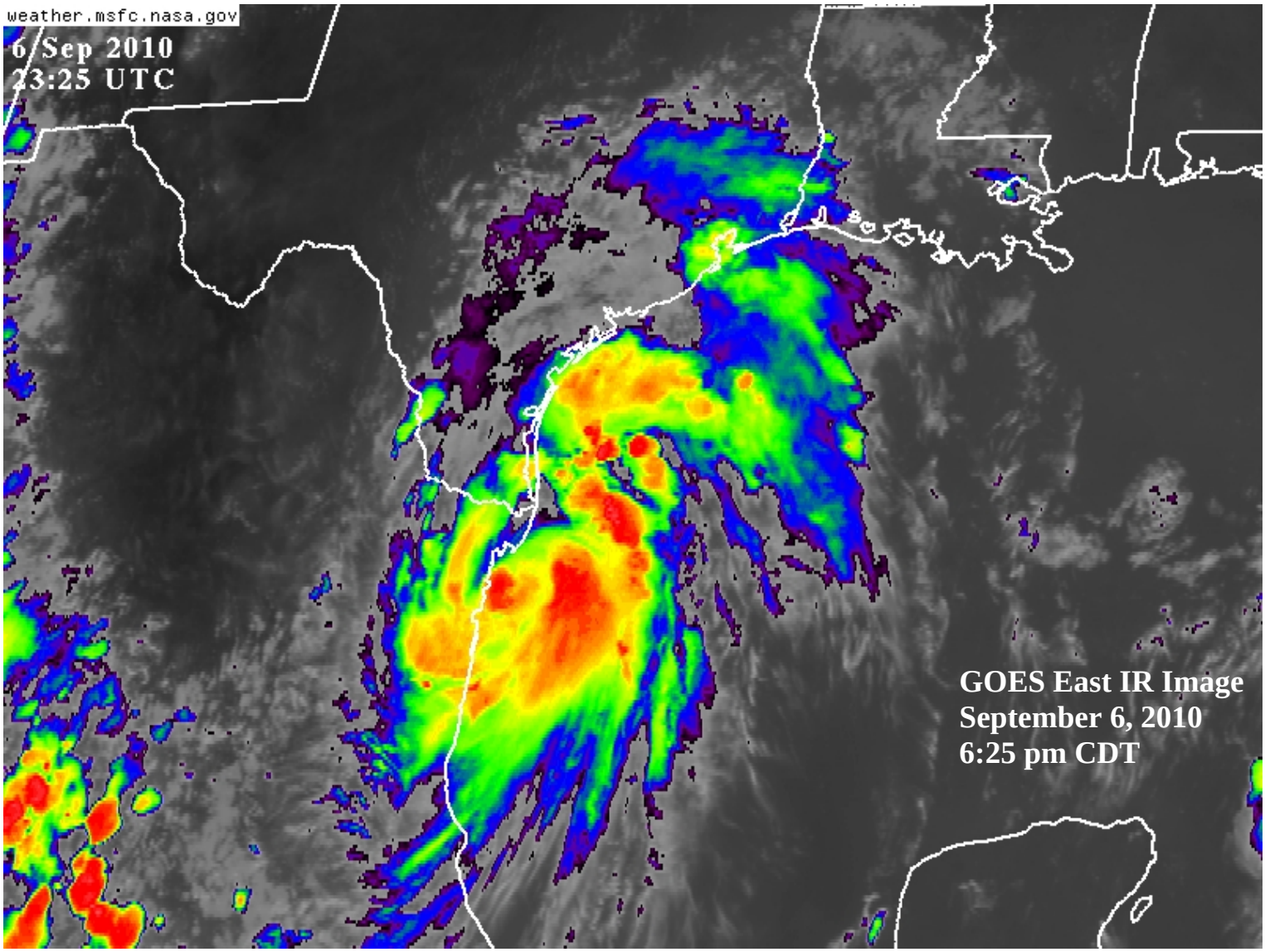
CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Cool, wet weather overspread the region, slowing maturation of spring grains and oilseeds and disrupting harvest activities. Rainfall totaled 10 to 25 mm or more over most of the region, with higher amounts (greater than 50 mm) concentrated over several locations in Saskatchewan. Southeastern Saskatchewan saw a third consecutive week of rainfall in excess of 25 mm. According to the Government of Saskatchewan, only 13 percent of crops had been harvested as of September 6, compared to the 5-year average of 31 percent. In addition, temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C below normal Prairie-wide, exacerbating the effects of the wetness on mature stands. Temperatures fell below freezing in a few locations, particularly west-central Alberta, but the region continued to escape a widespread, killing freeze.



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Mostly dry, seasonably mild weather dominated the main production areas of southwestern Ontario, favoring maturing summer crops and encouraging early winter wheat planting. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees C below normal, although highs briefly reached the middle and upper 20s degrees C. In contrast, moderate to heavy rain (10-25 mm or more) continued in agricultural areas of Quebec and nearby areas of southeastern Ontario, maintaining moisture levels for immature summer crops and pastures but hampering autumn fieldwork. Temperatures stayed above freezing in farming areas of both Ontario and Quebec, although patchy frost may have occurred in some outlying production areas.



Hermine formed over the southwestern Gulf of Mexico on the night of September 5-6 and made landfall less than 24 hours later. Landfall occurred around 8:30 pm CDT on September 6 in Tamaulipas, Mexico, about 40 miles south of Brownsville, TX. Maximum sustained winds were estimated to be 65 mph. In southern Texas, official peak wind gusts were clocked to 72 mph in Harlingen and 69 mph in Brownsville. Even as far north as San Antonio, TX, wind gusts reached 64 mph on September 7. Once inland, Hermine was a prolific rain producer, with at least 4 inches of rain falling from south-central Texas into southern Missouri. Storm-total rainfall reached 15.62 inches in Georgetown, TX.

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